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LABOUCHERE SUSPENDED.

SAYING, PRACTICALLY, THAT SALISBURY LIES.

STIRRING UP A DIRT HEAP IN ORDER TO ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT AND FORCED TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Labouchère spoke to his motion of inquiry into the Cleveland-street scandal, which had been made part of the regular order for to-day, in the House of Commons. He alleged that the case presented an official attempt to defeat the course of justice, and, therefore, he had moved the reduction of the credits related to the administration of justice.

He asserted that the Treasury officials had tried to prevent prosecutions, and that when they were forced to do something the principal offenders somehow received timely warning. The object of the Government, he said, was obviously to hunt Hammond beyond the range of extradition, that being regarded as the best plan for preventing the making of revelations affecting certain persons. [Opposition cheers.] The Government took care that the warrant for Lord Arthur Somerset's apprehension should not be issued till he was out of the country. [Cheers and Ministerial Ohs!] Mr. Labouchère said his charge was plain enough. It was that the Marquis of Salisbury and others criminally conspired to defeat the ends of justice. Therefore he asked that the committee inquire into his allegations. Mr. Labouchère then withdrew his motion.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, said he believed the House would agree with him that there was not a shadow of foundation for these disgraceful charges. It was absurd to suppose that the Marquis of Salisbury or the Treasury officials could have any interest to retard the prosecution in this case. The story told by Mr. Labouchère to the effect that the Marquis of Salisbury had informed Sir Dignton Probyn that a warrant was about to be issued for Somerset's arrest was mere gossip.

Mr. Labouchère offered to write the name of his informant on a slip of paper and put the slip of paper into the hand of Sir Richard Webster, leaving to the latter the choice of disclosing or not disclosing the name to the House.

Sir Richard Webster said Mr. Labouchère could adopt what course he chose. He himself had direct authority to contradict the allegation that the Marquis of Salisbury had spoken to any one regarding the issue of the warrant.

Mr. Labouchère said he could not accept Sir Richard Webster's assurances, nor did he believe the Marquis of Salisbury, whose denials were obviously untrue.

The Chairman intervened, and requested the gentleman to withdraw the words calling into question the veracity of the Premier.

Mr. Labouchère declined to withdraw the words, and the Speaker named him for suspension and called upon the House to adjudge upon the conduct of the member. Upon division the suspension was carried by 177 to 96.

Mr. Labouchère, in leaving the House, said he regretted the fact, but his conscience would not allow him to say that he believed the denial of the Marquis of Salisbury. [Cheers from the Parnell party.]

Mr. W. H. Smith demanded that the House should express an opinion on the motion, notwithstanding the withdrawal, and should say that the motion was improper and the charges false. The vote against Mr. Labouchère's motion was 163 to 80.

Mr. Labouchère is suspended for one week.

BERLIN LABOR CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED THERE.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The official programme of the International Labor Conference has been issued. The subjects to be discussed are the regulation of mine work, with reference to the prohibition of the labor of women and children under ground, the shortening of the shifts in particularly unhealthy mines, the insuring of a regular output of coal by subjecting the working of the mines to international rules, the limitation of Sunday labor, and also the regulation of the labor of children and females.

M. Kaufmann, Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, and M. Blumer, Chief Magistrate of the Schwanden district, have been appointed to represent Switzerland at the Berlin Labor Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Jules Barthelemy-Saint Hilaire, the eminent French writer and statesman, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, is heartily in favor of France taking part in the German Labor Conference. He says that this will tend to promote friendly relations between this country and Germany. M. Jules Simon condemns the conference. He declares that it is founded on Socialism.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Upon the second ballots for the Reichstag the returns thus far received show the following elections: For Leipsic City, Goetz, National Liberal; for Munich, First District, Birk, Socialist; for Mannheim, Driesbach, Socialist; for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Schmidt, Socialist; Stuttgart, Seigl, National Liberal.

For Lubeck the Socialist Schwartz is elected. It is believed that a Socialist is elected for Bremen. The Socialist leader Liebknecht is defeated at Leipsic; a Progressist is returned for Carlsruhe; the National Liberal Osann is elected for Darmstadt; the Socialists Kircher, Haerla, Schmidt, Boethingen, are elected for Heilbronn and Cannstadt.

The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, confirms the report that Prince Bismarck intended to resign the Chancellorship, but says that the result of the recent elections caused him to decide to remain in office.

TENDER TO SOCIALISTS.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of a committee of the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day Count von Taaffe, Austrian Prime Minister, said that in view of the present quiet character of the Socialist movement, the Government would consider the question of the partial repeal of the exceptional legislation in regard to Socialism, provided the Reichsrath passed an Anti-Anarchist bill. The Prime Minister stated that it would be impossible to abolish the exceptional legislation entirely, as its continuance in some measure was justified by the fear that the movement against which it was directed might degenerate into Anarchism.

WESTERN UNION'S PROTEST.

WHY IT OBJECTS TO MR. WANAMAKER'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A number of persons interested in postal telegraphy assembled in the room of the House Post Office Committee this morning to listen to Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Dr. Green began his remarks by discussing the merits and demerits of the European Governmental telegraph systems. He said that while in instances their charges were lower than those in the United States, they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that the domestic companies had 15,000 stations and handled over 60,000,000 messages annually, as against 53,000 stations and 173,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. They had more than half the entire mileage of the world. The Western Union controlled seven-eighths of this business.

Dr. Green believed that the United States Government had no business with the management of the telegraph; it could not manage as cheaply; it could not do it better, and none of the senders of telegrams had asked it. It was prepared to make rates of one-half of the cost of sending messages, and the deficiency would have to be made up by the 57,000,000 people who did not use the telegraph.

If the Government wanted to go into the telegraph business it should buy the lines outright.

The Chairman wished to know how the rates suggested by the Postmaster General compared with the present rates.

Dr. Green replied that generally they were two-fifths lower. In the case of long-distance messages they were one-half lower.

Representative Crain wished to know why, if the bill was impracticable, Dr. Green and the President of the Postal Telegraph Company before appeared here to contend against it.

Dr. Green replied that it was a serious matter for them; they did not wish to be placed in competition with the United States Treasury—the Government could afford to bear a loss. He will continue his remarks to-morrow.

YOUNG LINCOLN'S CONDITION.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 11 P. M.—Mr. Lincoln's son was cheerful during the day, and took nourishing food. He is resting tranquilly to-night. He is not yet out of danger. Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln are constantly at the bedside.

COUNT OF PARIS GOING HOME.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The Count of Paris sailed hence to-day for Cadiz on the steamer Buenos Ayres.

SALTONSTALL TO BE HONORED.

A DINNER TO BE GIVEN TO HIM BY BOSTON'S BEST CITIZENS.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Collector Saltonstall surrenders his office to his successor to-morrow. The following notable testimonial, with an invitation to a public dinner, will be published in all the morning papers:

BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1890.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Massachusetts, of different political parties, have observed with cordial approbation and satisfaction your administration of the Boston Custom House for the past four years, and the appointment of your successor seems to us the appropriate occasion for expressing this satisfaction in a public and formal manner. We have seen that during your tenure of office the administration of the Custom House has been, for the first time in a generation, free from partisan influence; that it has been conducted on business principles by business methods, and by men trained in those principles and methods; that it has been just and considerate to importers and entirely faithful to the Government. During your administration of the office, we have heard nothing of Custom House influence in caucuses and conventions, except in the way of complaint from persons who desired and demanded that such an influence should be exerted to advance their personal and political ends, and who have not succeeded in obtaining it. We have seen the national civil service law faithfully and fully carried out by a collector of customs in full and obvious sympathy with its spirit and purpose, and who has proved himself a loyal supporter of the great cause of civil service reform.

"While we hope and expect that all your successors will follow the future maintain the high standard of administration which you have raised, to you must be given the credit which is due to the pioneer in a work of practical reform. As in many other things, so in practical reforms, it is the first step that costs, and while we look forward hopefully to a continuance of those better methods of conducting public business which are now characteristic of the Boston Custom House and which have given it an enviable reputation throughout the country, we desire to express our thanks and obligations to the public officer who has been the courageous and steadfast leader in the new order of things, and who has demonstrated that reform in the public service is not only desirable but perfectly practicable. We therefore ask you to meet us at a public dinner at such time as may be convenient to yourself, and we are very sincerely your friends."

The following names among many others, of Boston's best-known citizens, are signed to the invitation: John Lowell, Frederick L. Ames, Samuel C. Cobb, Henry Lee, Abbott Lawrence, Charles R. Codman, O. W. Holmes, F. Haven, Jr., C. P. Hemenway, Jacob C. Rogers, Henry L. Pierce, Henry H. Edes, William Endicott, Jr., George W. Lovett, J. S. Wheeler, Charles Fairchild, Charles F. Choate, Henry Woods, William Gaston, George O. Shattuck, George S. Hale, Charles S. Rackemann, Grenville H. Norcross, Winslow Warren, John T. Wheelwright, Archibald M. Howe, Arthur Lincoln, Andrew Fiske, Francis G. Peabody, Charles Eliot Norton, F. W. Putnam, J. Myers, Chauncy Smith, Frank Boiles, Frederic Amory, Harcourt Amory, A. Lawrence Lowell, Allen Danforth, W. Prentiss Parker, Joseph Guild, Charles T. Russell, J. Malcolm Forbes, Edmund Dwight, Charles F. Young, E. R. Haskell, Charles O. Foster, Robert Codman, and Charles F. Curtis.

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

A BIG SUM WILL BE NEEDED—CHICAGO FAIR COMPANIES FORMING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Sub-Committee on the World's Fair, while holding no regular meetings, has been conferring at convenient opportunities upon the floor of the House, and will probably be prepared to submit a partial report to the full committee when it meets to-morrow.

From representations made by Government officials it is beginning to be made manifest that the appropriation for the Government buildings and exhibit must be of a larger amount than was thought to be sufficient during the debate in the House. One bureau alone estimates that it will require an appropriation of $100,000 to make an adequate exhibit, and the rapid growth of the departments and the creation of new ones in the past ten years are cited as reasons for asking a larger appropriation than was made for the Centennial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses of incorporation to the following:

World's Fair Tower and Observatory Company, Chicago, to erect iron towers on the grounds of the World's Fair to be held in Chicago, for the pleasure and observation of visitors to the fair; capital stock, $250,000.

World's Fair Guide and Comfort Company, Chicago, to furnish attendants and guides to persons attending the World's Fair; capital stock, $100,000.

World's Fair Official Catalogue Company, Chicago, to publish and sell the official catalogue of the World's Fair to be held in Chicago; capital stock, $250,000.

FLEEING FOR SAFETY.

A GREAT STORM PREVAILING ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Feb. 28.—A great storm has been prevailing here for the past twenty-four hours. The wind has been blowing on shore, bringing extremely heavy tides into the bay and Great Egg Harbor River.

The tides at Pleasantville have overflowed Edgewater-avenue and at some places on other streets there are two feet of water. Sea Isle City is submerged. In Clarkstown the citizens are fleeing to the high lands for safety. The citizens are fearing a repetition of last Spring's terrible storm.

The old Weymouth Wharf at May's Landing is four feet under water, and the warehouses standing upon it are in great danger of being totally wrecked. From Absecom, Linwood, Somers Point, Ocean City, and other points come like reports.

Later advices show that the tides are even higher than was at first expected. The trains on several lines have to run over the meadows with the greatest caution. Alexander Fish & Co. report great damage to their fishing and oyster business.

A BIG LOCK-OUT ORDERED.

BOSTON FREESTONE CONTRACTORS CLOSE THEIR YARDS.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The notice closing the yards under the jurisdiction of the Freestone Contractors' Association to the members of the Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Union until the union "rescinds or amends such acts as denial of membership in the union to any and all applicants interfering with marble cutting, also all other arbitrary practices," was posted in ten of the twelve yards of the Association at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The firms of Kane & Dodge and Holmes Brothers did not assent to the notice and it was not posted in their yards.

The cutters in the other yards at once laid down their tools and left the premises. It is now said that the number of men directly affected by this lock-out in this city will be about 700 instead of 1,500, as previously stated.

The freestone cutters held a largely-attended meeting to-night, and voted to stand firm. They appointed rallying and grievance committees, and also pickets to watch the various yards. A committee from the Marble Cutters' Union was in attendance, and offered support and aid to their locked-out brethren, and assurances have been received that the entire building trades will give their aid when the proper time comes.

A GUATEMALAN ROAD BOUGHT.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SAID TO BE THE PURCHASER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A. M. Bannister, the civil engineer who constructed the railroad in Guatemala which connects the port of San José de Guatemala with Guatemala City, was in Chicago to-day very much elated over news which he said he had just received from Central America.

Mr. Bannister said: "Advices from Guatemala City tell me that the railroad connecting with San José de Guatemala has just been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy American capitalists, believed to be the owners of the Southern Pacific Railroad. My understanding of the information is that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is really the purchaser. The franchises permitting the completion of the railroad across Guatemala to the port of Santo Tomas have also been purchased by the company, and it is understood that actual construction will commence at once. My informant is of the opinion that C. P. Huntington of New-York is the man who suggested and arranged for the transfer of the property."

Mr. Bannister said the purchase was a step nearer in the project of the famous Dictator Barrios to turn the trade of the great countries of South and North America through Guatemala.

WILLSBOROUGH VILLAGE FLOODED.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The ice in the river at Willsborough, Essex County, broke up and clogged on the reef above the dam. The water was set back and the streets of the village were flooded. An attempt was made to break the lock with explosives, but it was unsuccessful. In some of the streets the water was five feet deep.

SHOOTING IN THE CAPITOL

EX-CONGRESSMAN TAULBEE THE VICTIM.

SHOT DOWN BY CHARLES E. KINCAID, A CORRESPONDENT, AFTER AN ALTERCATION IN THE HOUSE CORRIDOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—William Preston Taulbee, ex-Congressman from Kentucky, is lying dangerously and perhaps fatally wounded at Providence Hospital, with a pistol bullet in his head, and Charles E. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, his assailant, is in the New-Jersey-avenue police station, near the Capitol.

A call of the House had just been ordered, soon after noon to-day, when the two men met, as they had done many times before, since the trouble between them which originated about a year and a half ago in the publication, by the correspondent, of a statement affecting the moral character of the Congressman. Kincaid had sent in his card to see a Kentucky member of Congress, and was waiting at the east door leading into the floor of the House. It is from this door that the cards of all ladies are sent into the House, the ladies' reception room being across the corridor. There is always a large crowd of people about the corridor.

Taulbee, who had a business engagement with Congressman McCreary of Kentucky, and several others, came out of the House while Kincaid was standing in the outer doorway, and walking up to him said a few words in an undertone, indistinguishable to the doorkeeper, only two or three feet away. It is said that the lie was passed. The doorkeeper, who was in the act of closing the doors, as is customary on a call of the House, then noticed Taulbee, who is large-framed and muscular, grab Kincaid by the lapel of the coat, and with a strong grasp hold him while he said: "Kincaid, come out into the corridor with me." The reports which flew about the Capitol stated that the ex-Congressman had pulled the correspondent's nose or ear, but the doorkeeper, who was standing there, denies this.

Kincaid is a small, slightly-built man, suffering from illness and some nervous ailment. His reply to Taulbee's invitation to come out into the corridor was: "I am in no condition for a physical encounter with you, unarmed." Taulbee responded that he also was unarmed, and the men were separated by some common friends. Kincaid calling upon an acquaintance from Kentucky, Sam Walton, to bear witness to what had occurred. Walton evidently did not desire to become involved in the trouble between the two men, for he said that he could be a witness to nothing; he only knew that some words had been exchanged. All this time the doorkeeper was vainly endeavoring to get the men out of the way, so that the doors might be closed, but was prevented by Taulbee, who declared that he had a right to enter. Taulbee and Kincaid then went their way, the former into the House and the latter, it is supposed, after a pistol, for, as he stated, he had none at the time.

This quarrel was not generally known, even to the intimate friends of the two men, when at about 1:30 o'clock members and their friends dining in the restaurant were startled by the sharp report of a pistol fired very near the private room attached to the restaurant. They rushed out, while other persons came tumbling down the stairway, and soon there was an excited crowd surrounding a man holding his head, from which the blood was gushing in a steady stream, while another man was exclaiming that he had done the shooting. The bullet was fired at a range not the length of a man's arm.

Taulbee, after spending some time in the House, had come out and was descending the eastern marble stairway leading from the main to the lower floor of the building. He passed Kincaid on his way, and the latter came after him. This stairway is lighted only by one small window, and is dark and gloomy. At the time the affair occurred there were many people passing up and down.

The two men reached the bottom of the stairway at the same time. Here the altercation was renewed, when Kincaid suddenly drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering Taulbee's face about one-eighth of an inch at the left of the left eye. Who was the aggressor at this last meeting, or what position either man occupied with the other at the time the shot was fired it is impossible to state definitely. The wounded man almost sank to the floor, but rallied instantly, and staggered down the few remaining steps to the landing, where he was quickly surrounded by a throng, some of whom recognized him.

Congressman Yoder, a physician as well as a politician, and Dr. Clarence Adams, a young practitioner of this city, were near at hand. The wounded man was removed to the room of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, where Dr. Adams, assisted by Mr. Morrison, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. W. Strange & Co., Taunton, Mass.; O. G. Thomas Stove Works, Taunton, Mass.; Cobb Stove and Machine Company, Taunton, Mass.; Joseph Turner, machine shop, Lowell, Mass.; Howe Spring Bed Company, Bridgeport, Mass.; B. F. Perkins & Son, Holyoke, Mass.; Franklin Spring Bed Company, Worcester, Mass.; The Ambler Saw Manufacturing Company, Natick, Mass.; John R. Loring, machine shop, Andover, Mass.; Bemis Heath Call Hardware and Tool Company, Springfield, Mass.; Plymouth Foundry Company, Plymouth Mass.; W. M. Richardson, hardware, Waltham, Mass.; George F. Burnap, force-pump manufacturer, Fitchburg, Mass.; George Gerry & Son, Athol, Mass.; Boston Bridge Works, Boston.; Lidd Goodell machine shop, Salem, Mass.; Osgood, Bradley & Sons, car manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.; Porter & Co., Watertown, Mass.; Porter Shuttle & Bobbin Co., Watertown, Mass.

Alvin Wrechendon, Mass.; E. O. Knight, Worcester, Mass.; C. F. Richardson, Athol, Mass.; Heywood Foundry Company, Gardner, Mass.; The H. B. Smith Company, Westfield, Mass.; George C. Taft, manufacturer of hand drills, Worcester, Mass.; Nichols Brothers, manufacturers of cutlery, Bernardston, Mass.; Whitney, Allen & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Gilbert Loom Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. S. Russell, boiler manufacturer, Pittsfield, Mass.; McGregor & Sons, Fall River, Mass.; Ezra Sawyer, Worcester, Mass.; Boynton & Plummer, Worcester, Mass.; Junction Foundry Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. C. Earle, machine shop, Worcester, Mass.; Paul R. Batten, Salem, Mass.; Albert H. Patten, machine shop, Salem, Mass.; Rood & Vaughn, Salem, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Hale presented in the Senate to-day, with the preface that he did it by request, a petition from New England iron and steel manufacturers, asking that iron, coal, and coke be put upon the free list, and that the duty on scrap iron, scrap steel, &c., be reduced to 2½ per cent. ad valorem.

FOR FREE IRON AND COAL.

MANY MORE SIGNATURES TO THE NEW-ENGLAND PETITION.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Additional signatures have been received since Feb. 11, to the New-England free iron and free coal petition. The petition, it will be remembered, is addressed to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the New-England States by representative proprietors, or managers of iron-working establishments in these States, who request that these two provisions be incorporated in any revised tariff law that shall be enacted.

"First, that iron ore and coal and coke shall be put upon the free list, as they were before the war; secondly, that the duty upon pig iron and scrap iron and scrap steel which prevailed immediately before the war be restored, to wit, a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem."

The list of signatures appended is daily augmenting: George H. Day, manufacturing sewing machines, &c., Hartford, Conn.; Ætna Nut Company, Southington, Conn.; Birmingham Iron Foundry, Birmingham, Conn.; Smith & Anthony Stove Co., Boston; J. H. Houghton, manufacturer of engines and boilers, Boston; Merriam A. Sweetser, manufacturer of tack and nail machines; Brockton, Mass.; S. K. Lovewell & Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery, Chelsea, Mass.; Ewing Brothers & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, Chelsea, Mass.; Old Colony Silver Company, Taunton, Mass.; Rawson & Morrison, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. W. Strange & Co., Taunton, Mass.; O. G. Thomas Stove Works, Taunton, Mass.; Cobb Stove and Machine Company, Taunton, Mass.; Joseph Turner, machine shop, Lowell, Mass.; Howe Spring Bed Company, Bridgeport, Mass.; B. F. Perkins & Son, Holyoke, Mass.; Franklin Spring Bed Company, Worcester, Mass.; The Ambler Saw Manufacturing Company, Natick, Mass.; John R. Loring, machine shop, Andover, Mass.; Bemis Heath Call Hardware and Tool Company, Springfield, Mass.; Plymouth Foundry Company, Plymouth Mass.; W. M. Richardson, hardware, Waltham, Mass.; George F. Burnap, force-pump manufacturer, Fitchburg, Mass.; George Gerry & Son, Athol, Mass.; Boston Bridge Works, Boston.; Lidd Goodell machine shop, Salem, Mass.; Osgood, Bradley & Sons, car manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.; Porter & Co., Watertown, Mass.; Porter Shuttle & Bobbin Co., Watertown, Mass.

Alvin Wrechendon, Mass.; E. O. Knight, Worcester, Mass.; C. F. Richardson, Athol, Mass.; Heywood Foundry Company, Gardner, Mass.; The H. B. Smith Company, Westfield, Mass.; George C. Taft, manufacturer of hand drills, Worcester, Mass.; Nichols Brothers, manufacturers of cutlery, Bernardston, Mass.; Whitney, Allen & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Gilbert Loom Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. S. Russell, boiler manufacturer, Pittsfield, Mass.; McGregor & Sons, Fall River, Mass.; Ezra Sawyer, Worcester, Mass.; Boynton & Plummer, Worcester, Mass.; Junction Foundry Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. C. Earle, machine shop, Worcester, Mass.; Paul R. Batten, Salem, Mass.; Albert H. Patten, machine shop, Salem, Mass.; Rood & Vaughn, Salem, Mass.

A MYSTERIOUS CONCERN.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE CENTURY RUBBER COMPANY $200,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 28.—The liabilities of the Century Rubber Company here, which failed this week, are now estimated at not less than $200,000. Who comprises the Century Rubber Company is an enigma. The managers were C. C. Carpenter of New-York and Henry Blim of this city. The latter when interviewed to-day said he and Carpenter were merely agents. He declined to say who were the real proprietors.

From other sources it was learned that Blim is a preferred creditor, holding a claim of $43,000 against the establishment. He is sure of his money, while the other creditors, chiefly New-York men, will have to whistle for the bulk of their claims, as Sheriff Glasby says the stock and machinery, if sold at auction, will not cover one-fourth of the liabilities.

Manager Blim admitted that many of the employés were in debt, and said that they probably would get their money next week, as negotiations were on foot to compromise with the creditors, who will have to take whatever the firm sees fit to give. The buildings, which were for years known as the Washington Rubber Works, are owned by people in Europe.

The Century Company leased the place about a year ago. Its failure is even a bigger surprise than was the flight of the late superintendent, Charles F. Hart, last month with the money of many of the employes and leaving scores of unpaid bills.

AN ICE GORGE CREATING TERROR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—It is reported that one of the worst ice gorges that have formed in the Missouri River in many years is now situated sixteen miles above Kansas City. The water is backed up almost twenty feet behind the gorge, and fears are expressed of a flood when the ice goes out unless the immense volume of confined water can be drawn off gradually.

The Van Aiken Land Reclamation Company and the Winnerbridge Company, both of which have works under way in the river, stand in the greatest peril. They will attempt to open up a channel through the gorge by the use of dynamite.

JAY GOULD GOES WEST.

Jay Gould, accompanied by his son George, started yesterday afternoon on his annual trip of inspection over his Western railroad properties, in his special car Atalanta. He will spend about three weeks traveling over the Missouri Pacific and the other roads which he controls.

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28.—In the Senate to-day a large number of bills were presented, among them four for the establishment of the Australian system of voting and two to provide for license, as a substitute for prohibition, in the handling of the liquor traffic.

THE CZAR DENOUNCED.

A MASS MEETING PROTESTS AGAINST THE SIBERIAN OUTRAGES.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was filled last evening with Socialists, Anarchists, a number of Russian exiles, and others, who met to denounce the Czar and the Russian Government for the flogging and murder of the Siberian exiles. Mr. Stolestohnikov, a Russian, presided, and on taking the chair made a brief address in Russian.

For ten or twelve years, he said, news had come of repeated outrages upon the exiles in Siberia. In the early period of Christian history and in the Middle Ages martyrs suffered torture and death from pagans and the Inquisition, but such a crime as whipping a woman to death was unheard of.

The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost was then introduced. His address savored of bloodthirstiness. He wanted blood for blood. He was pleased to see that the last outrage had raised a feeling of horror in the breast of every American. It was a disgrace to the whole human race that a man like the Czar should be allowed to live. At these words the audience burst out into applause. When it had subsided Mr. Pentecost continued that the man on the throne of Russia was a disgrace to human nature. He alone was responsible for the outrage in Siberia. George Kennan, who knew more about Siberia than others, stated that the Czar was alone responsible for the flogging of the lady.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The nameless blood-curdling outrages perpetrated by the servants and officials of the Czar of Russia on the persons of men and women in Siberia, whose only crime was to love liberty with all their hearts and souls, have sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world. If our civilization, if humanity itself is not a miserable sham, we hold it to be the sacred duty of every nation in whose hearts the love of liberty still lives not only to protest against such outrages, but to take such steps as may effectually prevent their repetition; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby express our loathing and detestation of a Government capable of committing such crimes as those perpetrated by the Czar's minions in the Siberean dungeons.

That we reverence the victims of these crimes as the noblest and most exalted champions of the cause of liberty and humanity.

That we hold it to be the duty of the United States Government, in the name of the people of the country whose fathers have fought and bled for liberty, to enter a solemn protest before the throne of the Czar against the perpetration of such unspeakable horrors.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State in Washington.

Prof. De Leon, the next speaker, said that there were Siberias in this country also in the mines and factories, where perhaps worse acts were committed than in Siberia. But there the outrage was tangible and visible, while here it was not. This and other countries had a right to demand that another country should keep up a certain standard of civilization. He urged the people not to rest until one line at least was telegraphed that the United States regretted that Russia had no other way of dealing with its subjects than of massacring them.

REVOLT AGAINST PLATT

SOLON B. SMITH'S FRIENDS RALLYING TO HIS AID.

A BITTER FIGHT OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas C. Platt's animosity toward Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt for not running the Custom House to suit him and for having the assurance to stand out against him in his World's Fair manipulation is breaking out in the fight over the Chairmanship of the Republican County Executive Committee.

This is one of the bitterest contests that has ever agitated the Republican ranks in this city, and for the past few days it has been waged with intense heat and bitter feeling. It is particularly bitter to Platt and his henchmen, because it shows how his impudent bossism is waning and how politicians whom he has heretofore looked upon as his tools are slipping his collar.

Possibly Platt will win, and his candidate, Jacob M. Patterson, will be chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee in place of Solon B. Smith. But even if this turns out to be so, sufficient anti-Platt strength will be shown to indicate how strongly the tide has turned against him.

Solon B. Smith is now Chairman of the Executive Committee. He wants to be re-elected. Jacob M. Patterson wants the place. Smith stood out against Platt on his World's Fair fight and this mortally offended the boss. Smith was with Mr. Erhardt in his World's Fair stand and the Collector is now standing by Smith in his efforts to get re-elected Chairman. There has been talk among some of the Republican leaders that Smith was too close to Tammany to be Chairman of their Executive Committee. They point out that he voted with the Tammanyites in the Board of Police Justices, thereby giving Tammany complete control. It is also claimed that he has the promise of a reappointment as Police Justice. Then, again, it is averred that he has not done his duty as the Republican leader in his district.

These things would not weigh much with Platt if it wasn't for Smith's opposition to the boss. The Collector's friends in the County Committee and afterwards in the State Committee all stood out against Platt, and they are now all with Smith. Platt wants to get back at the Collector for several reasons, the main one of which is that the Collector insists on running his office to suit himself, and will accept no dictation from the man who thinks he can run the State to suit himself. The case of Deputy Collector McClelland is one of the things that Platt is mad about.

So it is a fight between the Collector and Platt with the Chairmanship of the Republican Executive Committee as the bone of contention. The Collector's friends have made Platt's henchmen do a deal of hustling. They were badly scared a few days ago, but last night the Plattites were confident that Jacob M. Patterson would win.

Police Justice Smith's friends, however, are still fighting the battle with persistency. He has with him some of the best workers among the members of the Executive Committee. John H. Grimes of the First District is said to be willing to stand with Smith. Denis Shea, Deputy Collector and executive member from the Second District, is with him. John Collins, Deputy Surveyor, is not on the Executive Committee, but his friend, William H. Townley, is pretty certain to vote for Smith. N. A. Prentiss, the executive member in the Eleventh, and V. R. Cruger's district, will probably be for Smith. Fred S. Gibbs, in the Thirteenth, is solid for Smith, and he said last night that he believed that Smith would be re-elected. Henry Krop, in the Sixteenth, is likely to vote for Smith. The Twentieth is Smith's own district. Deputy Collector John C. Gunner, in the Twenty-second, is working hard to re-elect him, and Frank Raymond of the Twenty-third is, of course, certain to be with him in the contest.

A meeting of the committee was planned for to-night, but it will not be held until some night next week. In casting their votes the executive members do not cast simply an individual vote. They vote for all the members of their district's delegation to the County Committee.

Following is a list of the districts, together with the names of the executive members and the number of delegates to the County Committee from each Assembly district for which votes are cast.

District.	*Executive Member.*	*Votes.*
First	John H. Grimes	16
Second	Denis Shea	14
Third	Charles H. Murray	17
Fourth	John Collins	18
Fifth	Not organized	
Sixth	John Simpson	22
Seventh	John D. Lawson	34
Eighth	Jacob Ripp	34
Ninth	George B. Deane, Sr	31
Tenth	Jacob M. Patterson	29
Eleventh	N. A. Pentice	25
Twelfth	George Hilliard	22
Thirteenth	Frederick S. Gibbs	34
Fourteenth	John R. Nugent	17
Fifteenth	Sheridan Shook	32
Sixteenth	Henry Krop	19
Seventeenth	George W. Wannaker	42
Eighteenth	Bernard Biglin	12
Nineteenth	John Reisenweber	01
Twentieth	Solon B. Smith	25
Twenty-first	William Brookfield	32
Twenty-second	John R. Gunner	52
Twenty-third	Frank Raymond	70
Twenty-third Ward	W. H. Ten Eyck	23
Twenty-fourth Ward	J. Thomas Stearns	8

There are two members of the County Committee to be voted for, and the ex officio members of the Executive Committee also have votes. This makes the number of votes that can be cast at the meeting of the Executive Committee 719. The Pattersonians were only willing to concede 280 or this number at the most to Solon B. Smith. The Smithsonians were inclined to laugh at this.

Barney Biglin, Pattersonian, said: "We do not want Tammany mixed up with our Executive Committee. Mr. Patterson will be elected."

The fight which has been brewing for some time between the regular machine Republicans and the Business Men's Republican Organization broke out in the Eleventh District last night, and it promises to spread. There was a meeting of the Republican organization of the district in Beinhal Hall. Charles A. Peabody presided, and much excitement was caused when a letter was read from Col. George Bliss, in which he resigned as a member of the County Committee. He said that he had no time to attend to the duties of that position, and he hoped that the committee would select as his successor "a man who will represent the district in the same way it has been represented heretofore and one who will do his best to repress disorganizers, whether they are open bolters or disguised as business men."

H. J. Huffner got a rap at the Business Men's Organization in which he declared that men were going off by themselves to organize in outside organizations instead of sticking with the regulars. Chairman Peabody said that what Mr. Huffner said was true, and ex-Alderman James G. McMurray defended the Business Men's Organization.

C. A. Malloy precipitated another sensation by introducing a resolution indorsing Thomas C. Platt for his World's Fair work. When Platt's name was read there was a hubbub, and cries of "No, no, no," "He's no good," "He's dead," rang through the hall. An amendment was promptly offered indorsing the course taken by Col. S. V. R. Cruger, the district leader, on the World's Fair, and then there were cries of "Good, good," "That's it," and cheers for Cruger. Assemblyman Hogg, who voted with Platt all along, got the stock of the hall watching his constituents sit on Platt.

Chairman Peabody saw trouble ahead if either resolution or amendment went through, and he ruled both out of order. Platt had no show of an indorsement.

After this matter was disposed of a committee was appointed to investigate the Republicanism of Fred Ward, who is accused of being anxious to join Tammany.

OVER THE GENESEE FALLS.

AN UNKNOWN MAN JUMPS FROM THE BRIDGE INTO THE RIVER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A man leaped from the Central-Avenue Bridge early this morning into the Genesee River, which is booming along with the full force of a Spring freshet. There was but one witness to the act. E. J. Solomon, a travelling salesman of Newark, N. J., who arrived here on the 6 A. M. train from the West, and was crossing the bridge on his way to the Powers Hotel.

Mr. Solomon says he also stopped for a moment and gazed at the water. As he raised his eyes he saw the stranger ahead of him climb the rail and jump into the river without uttering a sound. Almost immediately the man disappeared. Mr. Solomon states that the thing took place so suddenly that he was unable to give any description of the man.

The body will probably never be recovered. Forty feet below the bridge is the first of the famous Falls of the Genesee. A mile further the river leaps over another precipice, forming a whirlpool where the corpse may have been ground to bits.

The police have been unable to obtain any clue to the identity of the suicide.

R. T. Boylan, Jr., Observer at the United States Signal Station at St. Vincent, Minn., has left for parts unknown, leaving many creditors behind. Some of the Government property at the Signal Station is missing.

THE ICE BOOM HAS COLLAPSED.

IDLE MEN IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK AND A FAMINE PROBABLE.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Four days ago contractors could not find men enough to handle the ice which they were anxious to take from Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the creeks tributary to them. Every boarding house and hotel was filled with men, and dozens of families in every village took in boarders. There was a general boom, everybody was making money, and fabulous sums were expected to be realized out of ice.

To-day the situation is entirely changed. The scene of activity has given place to one of absolute idleness. The ice boom has collapsed, and many of the men who saw fortunes ahead see ruin staring them in the face. The continued rain has taken the ice all out of the creeks. The channel leading from Whitehall is as free from ice as it ever is in the Summer. South Bay, where the most of the business was being done, is still ice bound, but the ice is getting thinner every day. Unless a cold wave comes very soon the ice in the bay will be of little value, and it is an old saying hereabout that when there is no ice in South Bay there is none anywhere.

The failure of the ice boom has caused great loss to many who can ill afford to lose. In the excitement of the craze many men were drawn into speculation who were obliged to borr

MORE SORROW THAN ANGER

AN ESSAY ON JOURNALISM BY MR. BLAIR.

NOT ENOUGH DIFFUSION OF THE SENATOR'S ELOQUENCE—THE SMELLING COMMITTEE MUCH DISCOURAGED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The amiable Mr. Blair arose pendercously in the Senate to-day and talked in an unamiable way about newspapers in general, newspaper correspondents in particular, and of their combined and sinful iniquity. A letter from a person in Pittsburg complaining that important debates in Congress were sacrificed by the newspapers to make room for accounts of dog fights and other similar entertainments of a sportive character, was the basis upon which his observations were made. It was only one letter, he said, of many such.

The press—or that part of it represented in Congress—Mr. Blair thought, failed in its duty most shamefully. He referred with deep feeling to the fact that he had been subjected to "a severe newspaper cudgeling" for complaining that his immense Education-bill speech had not been treated in the matter of space with that amount of consideration to which he deemed it entitled, and expressed the unique belief that the press was altogether bad, that it was "muzzled, and intimidated, and false to its trust."

He continued in this way: "The papers have been filled with falsehoods and lies and misrepresentations of a grave character, bearing on the merits of the question, (the Educational bill.) That cannot be accident. That cannot be excusable. The press, which is our only medium of intercourse with the people, owes it to the people to disseminate the information which is brought forward here. It does not do so. Of that I complain. And it produces this letter, which I could follow up with many others, to show that the press fails in answering the wants of the American public in that regard. It is not complimentary to the American people to tell them that the great mass of unimportant, of offensive deleterious matter with which the homes of the country are flooded is the sort of pabulum which the American people desire. The press should not cater, it seems to me, to the worst side of humanity, even if it supplies its owners with a little more cash."

Mr. Hawley had a good word to say for newspapers and writers for newspapers, and said he knew that, so far as the reports of Congress were concerned, the Associated Press did its whole duty. Mr. Hale and Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hoar wandered from the subject with descriptions of how the proceedings of the English Parliament were reported in England.

Mr. Hoar performed an incisive operation when he said that in America a statesman sat down and wrote out a speech three or four weeks before any measure came up on which it was to be delivered, and then gave notice that he would on a certain day deliver that speech. How, he asked, could the newspapers be expected to fill their columns with the report of such a speech, the delivering of which caused the desertion of every seat in the Senate every day when it began, except perhaps the seat of the colleague of the man who was speaking. And there was laughter in the press gallery.

Mr. Blair with much acuteness thought he discovered something of a personal nature in this remark, but Mr. Hoar denied that any such thing had been meant, and Mr. Blair let the matter go over.

* *

The Senatorial inquisitors, who are engaged in the roaring farce of trying to get newspaper men to tell from whom they obtain information of what is done in the star-chamber sittings of the Senate, held another meeting to-day, but this time no witnesses were called. The Senators needed time, perhaps, to read over and digest the refusals to the answers which make up the bulk of the testimony thus far taken. The special committee appears, indeed, to have run up against a rather substantial wall, which blocks their way, and time is needed for consultation upon how to get over or around the obstruction, or how gracefully to turn back.

The Revised Statutes of the United States had been obtained before the inquisitors met, and the pages of the legal volume were carefully scanned in a search for some sort of a prod with which the wicked newspaper men could be made to divulge that which is entirely their own business. The search was not satisfactory, for it is understood that the seven inquisitors decided that they had better adopt a preliminary report, drawn up by Chairman Dolph, stating the case to the Senate, the difficulty which lay in the way of further progress and asking for instructions. They also concluded that time was needed for further preparation before ringing up the curtain for the next act of the farce, and so they fixed their next meeting for Monday and the witnesses already under subpœna were directed to be on hand then.

* *

Secretary Tracy had nothing to say to-day about the published reports of trouble aboard the corvette Enterprise, which arrived in New-York yesterday. He was much annoyed by it, however, and it is safe to say that the whole matter will be thoroughly sifted by a naval court of inquiry at an early date. So many reports of troubles aboard vessels of late have been printed of late that nothing but a thorough and public inquiry into the facts in this case will satisfy public opinion.

Commander McCalla has a very high reputation in the service, and many officers here are loth to believe that he has failed so far in the discharge of the duties represented. The reports against him are so serious, however, that his best friends recognize the fact that a court of inquiry will be necessary for the good of the service.

Private advices still continue to bring reports of trouble with the officers on the squadron of evolution, and if letters from the officers themselves are to be believed, suspensions have occurred on every vessel in the squadron.

* *

The Navy Department has been notified by N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co., of Chester, Penn., that the gunboat Concord, being built at their shipyard, will be ready to launch March 8. The Bennington, her sister vessel, will be ready for launching two weeks later. Both these vessels are nearly completed, the machinery having been put in before launching, and both can be ready for trial within a few weeks.

The month of March will, in all probability, witness the launch of the Newark, from Cramp's yard, Philadelphia, and it is probable that, by the end of the month or early in April, the Philadelphia, at Cramp's, and the San Francisco, at the Union Iron Works, will be ready for their official trial. The end of the Summer will probably see these five vessels in commission, and the four on the Atlantic side may take part in naval manœuvres in the Fall, on the return of the squadron of evolution.

* *

The cost of each one of the four eight-inch breech-loading rifled guns now being finished at the Naval Ordnance foundry, in the Washington Navy Yard, for the new cruiser Baltimore, is $14,623 11. The cost of the four eight-inch guns on the Chicago, made by contract, was $17,542 each. This saving in the cost of the guns is made possible by the greatly improved plant put into the Washington foundry by Secretary Whitney, and to the increased experience and higher skill of the workmen employed.

* *

The House Committee on Agriculture gave another hearing this morning on the bill to regulate the manufacture of lard and lard compounds, and to place the latter under the control of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Representative Stewart of Georgia and W. J. Curtis, for N. K. Fairbanks & Co. of Chicago, spoke against the bill as inquisitorial, vexatious, and unnecessary. They also presented resolutions and petitions from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the leading exporters of New-York, and others against the bill.

Messrs. W. W. Kimball of Boston, Alexander Wedderburn for the Virginia State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Col. Bingham, Master of the National Grange, and Rowland and Stewart of Pennsylvania spoke in favor of the bill, and presented resolutions of several agricultural and commercial bodies favoring it.

* *

Representative Cuteheon, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to-day reported to the House the Army Appropriation bill. The total appropriation carried by the bill is $24,458,220, an increase over the appropriation for the current year of $633,804. The estimates submitted by the department aggregated $25,611,645. The principal items of increase are as follows: Longevity pay of officers, $59,330; pay of enlisted men, $13,000; service pay, $46,739; officers' retired list, $37,225; enlisted men's retired list, $37,322; allowances for travel, $84,336; barracks and quarters, $55,000; mountain guns, $14,920; recruiting service, $25,696; clerks for Inspector General, $13,200; garrison buildings, $100,000; target ranges, $18,500; land at Fort Myer, Virginia, $32,500; steel field guns and ammunition, $136,135. The bill provides for barracks and stables for two additional companies of cavalry at Fort Myer, the only cavalry post east of the Mississippi.

* *

Harold M. Sewall, nominated to be Consul General at Apia, Samoan Islands, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday afternoon in executive session.

* *

The Senate to-day elected Mr. Ingalls Vice President pro tem., to act during the visit of Mr. Morton to the South.

* *

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of $5,000,000 in the public debt since Feb. 1.

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—G. H. Roberts, Lock Berlin, Wayne County.

Maryland.—Mrs. E. R. Rae, Lankford.

Virginia.—J. Jones, Mount Jackson; T. M. Robyns, Woodlawn.

Pennsylvania.—J. O. Brookhank, Driftwood; D. C. Kill, Jokesburg; T. J. Mosser, Nickamixon; R. F. James, Jr., Warwick Furnace.

New-Jersey.—S. H. Hiller, Ellisburg.

New-Hampshire.—A. H. Martin, North Richmond; O. R. Jones, Unity.

Massachusetts.—H. Edgarton, Shirley Village.

Vermont.—R. Flint, Hancock.

MAYOR GRANT'S BOOM.

GEN. SPINOLA NAMES HIM FOR A SECOND TERM AND THE BRAVES CHEER.

Tammany's General Committee had its monthly meeting in the wigwam last night, and indulged in the usual sneer against ballot reform. The big hall was packed with the well-fed braves who are living in clover nowadays on the spoils of victory. Gen. John Cochrane presided, and named the standing committees for the year. The Finance Committee is, of course, headed by Richard Croker, now in Europe, and the other members are Police Justice Welde, George W. Plunkitt, John F. Carroll, J. Sergeant Cram, Edward Kearney, and E. L. Ridgway. The Committee on Printing has Judge Gorman for its Chairman, the Committee on Correspondence W. Bourke Cockran, and the Committee on Naturalization Register Frank T. Fitzgerald.

The routine business disposed of, the anti-ballot reform drivel began. Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain got a big reception as he climbed up on the platform with a copy of the Saxton bill in his hand. It was the first time that the General Committeemen had had a look at him since Mayor Grant gave him the richest office in his gift, and so they had to do a good deal of cheering. Crain, of course, attacked the Saxton bill. He wouldn't have been selected as a speaker had he not been prepared to do so. He used the old-time argument against it.

Little Congressman Henry McCarthy followed the young Chamberlain. He also had grievances against straightout ballot reform, and of course the crowd cheered him.

Then came Congressman Spinola. He was in his usual form and he started in to pound ballot reform with vigor. He said that Tammany Hall didn't have to go to Van Dieman's Land or any other penal colony for its reforms. Tiring of this he turned his attention to the late World's Fair agitation.

"I want to say," quoth he, "that until the Republicans became monkeying with the World's Fair bill in Congress New-York had it sure."

Then he condemned T. C. Platt for calling the State Republican Committee together to indorse his attitude, and said that the only thing the committee did was to pass resolutions abusing Mayor Grant.

"They might as well know from this hall to-night," said the Congressman, "that they will have to stand Hugh J. Grant for another term in the Mayor's chair."

Then there was a hullabaloo. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Martin jumped about seven feet into the air and threw his hat up several feet more. A dozen other men sprang to their feet and were followed by scores of others. The cheering and yelling was prolonged, and Gen. Spinola shouted out: "I thank the Republicans for leaving the way clear for him."

Then Commissioner Gilroy was cheered, and there was more hilarity over Mayor Grant. Major Stewart of Texas and Charles Wahle also made speeches.

MISS WRIGHT'S DEFENSE.

SHE DENIES MOST OF THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HER.

The Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward met last evening at School No. 50 and received the defense put in by Miss Susan Wright, Principa of the Primary Department of the school to the charges made against her by the teachers in her department. The defense was read by W. J. Fanning, Chairman of the investigating committee, but no action was taken on it. At a future meeting of the Trustees the whole case will be acted on. If the Trustees decide that no case has been made out against Miss Wright the charges will be dismissed. If they decide that a case has been made out the testimony will be sent to the Board of Education, together with the Trustees' recommendations.

Miss Wright's defense was a surprise in some ways to the Trustees. As one of them put it, "It was not so much a defense as it was an argument." Nearly every charge made against her was denied at length. The document had twenty-nine counts or denials of specific charges, and covered about thirty pages of closely-lined type-written paper. The space not taken up in denials was filled with invindoes against the teachers and with downright denunciation of Trustee Vanderpoel, who, Miss Wright seems to think, has treated her more unfairly than any one else.

Miss Wright starts out with the charge that she had made the children waste their time in repeating meaningless words and sentences. She says that as the teachers' manual says that children should never be compelled to sit without employment for mind, hands, or body, she has children sing when they assemble in the class rooms repeat apophthegms, such as "A moment lost is lost forever," and such explanation is given as may enable them to understand what they repeat.

Those who make the charges against her, Miss Wright declares, concede that some of the objections are small in themselves, but they seem to think that, like a bundle of small rods, they will gain strength by being bound together. She had known of the subtle influences which were working against her in the school for at least two years. On Jan. 20, 1890, A. E. Vanderpeel, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, had made the statement that for two years the teachers had been coming to his house with their complaints, until finally he had told them that if they would put their cases in writing he would lay them before the board. He did not once speak to Miss Wright of the charges nor on the subject at all. As soon as the charges were made one of the other Trustees said that the Trustees had never heard of them before. In not bringing them before the Trustees Mr. Vanderpoel had acted in disobedience to a well-known rule that all complaints must be first submitted to the Board of Trustees.

She therefore proceeds to charge that Mr. Vanderpoel for two years had been the principal person in the movement to remove her. He had instigated the teachers again at her, aided and counseled them, and procured the publication in the newspapers of unfair articles.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, threatening weather, with rain or snow, winds shifting to colder northwesterly, cold wave, decidedly colder Sunday.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, threatening weather, with rain or snow, winds shifting to colder northwesterly, cold wave, decidedly colder Sunday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, threatening weather, with rain or snow, winds shifting to decidedly colder northwesterly, cold wave, cold and clear Sunday, with temperatures below freezing.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	33°	43°	3:30 P. M.	39°	45°
6 A. M.	32°	43°	6 P. M.	38°	42°
9 A. M.	30°	43°	9 P. M.	35°	42°
12 M.	35°	46°	12 P. M.	35°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.....43½°
Average temperature for same date last year..35°
Average temperature for same date last 15 yrs. 31°

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Bradstreet's reports 190 failures in the United States during the week, against 253 in the preceding week, and 243, 205, 193, and 227 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887, and 1886, respectively. The Middle states had 60, New-England 25, Southern 27, Western 36, Northwestern 29, Pacific 11. Canada had 34, the same as the previous week. The number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 2,543, against 2,727 in 1889.

Albert Freund, wholesale jeweler at 25 Maiden-lane, was closed up by the Sheriff yesterday on an execution of $28,827 in favor of Sophie Freund, his wife. He began business in January, 1887, as a partner in the firm of Freund & Oppenheimer, who continued together until May, 1888, when they dissolved partnership, and since then Mr. Freund has been in business alone. His liabilities are not definitely known, but are reputed in the trade to be about $50,000.

Vincent Quartararo, wholesale and retail dealer in fruits at 30 Little West Twelfth-street, was sold out by the Sheriff yesterday under an attachment for $521. He started in business last May, claiming a capital of $3,000, and opened branches at 861 Washington-street, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the Washington Memorial Arch fund: Dr. J. Henry Fruitnight, $5; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additions to "women's list," $100; previously acknowledged, $71,745 12; grand total, $71,850 12. More than seven hundred earnest women of New-York have now contributed to their fund, and their excellent example will doubtless stimulate others in the same direction.

ROBBED HIS BENEFACTRESS.

An ungrateful young person is J. Percy Crete, a boy of eighteen. When he was three years old he was adopted by Elizabeth B. Grannis, one of the editors of the *Christian Union*, who provided for his wants for eight long years. Then the boy left his benefactress, but came back a little while ago and stole a lot of her books. She had him arrested, and when he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he confessed his guilt. He was held for trial.

THE CHAMPIONS ARE EVEN

SCHAEFER AND SLOSSON TIED ON FOUR GAMES.

TO-NIGHT THEY WILL BATTLE FOR FINAL HONORS—NOT VERY GOOD BILLIARDS PLAYED YESTERDAY.

George F. Slosson played his fourth game of billiards in the Chickering Hall tournament last night, and the man who watched his whole play with the greatest amount of interest was Jacob Schaefer, who will meet him at the table to-night in the last game of the New-York tourney. Slosson played badly in the beginning of the game, but toward the end he showed his great skill in good, most excellent billiards, and ended the game by putting his score of games won even with that of Schaefer.

A very poor exhibition of billiard playing was given at the afternoon session. The game was between Maurice Daly and J. Randolph Heiser, each playing the eight-inch balk line. The depressing effect of the damp weather was apparent from the start. Daly, with the white ball to help him along, counted on the first shot, but left the balls badly, and his second shot was a wide one. Heiser did not count at all, and it wasn't until the fourth inning that a two-figure run was made. Daly in that inning counted 11 laborious points, but in the next inning—the fifth—he played in something of his old form. He began playing with the balls nicely on the line, and kept them there for some time. Then he lost the position, but with a nervy long shot got it back again, and went on drawing cheerful clicks from the ivory spheres. He made 111 points, when a miscue ended the run.

Heiser followed this run with a pretty good exhibition of balkline nursing, and ran 55 points. Runs of 3 or 4 marked each succeeding inning, some awfully poor plays being made by each man, until the twenty-ninth, when Daly got another streak and played good billiards for a change. He played some of his favorite open shots, and made a run of 93 points. Subsequently Heiser made a run of 80 points, which put his score to 323. Daly standing at 403. The remainder of the game was uneventful, Daly going out with a succession of small runs, leaving Heiser with 402 points.

The game was Heiser's last and was the lonkest of the tournament. Forty-three and a half innings were played, taking up exactly three hours. Heiser has lost every one of the five games in which he has played. He announced at the end of the play yesterday that he didn't know how to play billiards and that he would never appear in another public contest.

The score by innings was:

DALY.—1, 1, 0, 11, 111, 21, 0, 0, 3, 0, 8, 8, 9, 1, 1, 1, 38, 20, 2, 0, 80, 3, 0, 2, 12, 4, 3, 0, 93, 6, 0, 2, 7, 0, 5, 12, 36, 16, 0, 0, 1, 7, 7, 0, 18. Total, 500. Average, 11 16-44. High runs, 111, 93.

HEISER.—0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 55, 1, 1, 14, 24, 3, 0, 1, 7, 4, 0, 51, 2, 1, 7, 0, 0, 9, 28, 4, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7, 2, 80, 57, 0, 0, 3, 0, 10, 0. Total, 402. Average, 9 15-43. High runs, 80, 57, 55, 51.

SLOSSON WINS HIS FOURTH GAME.

The evening game—Slosson playing the fourteen-inch balk line to Catton's eight-inch line—began a little after 8 o'clock in the presence of only a fair audience, and for a long while it looked as if it was going to be as slow and as uninteresting as the first game had been. Slosson got the first chance at the balls and counted 10 on the initial shot. Catton ran 11 only, and then such a series of misses and runs of one and two as followed for six innings has not been seen since the tournament began. Slosson, in the eighth inning, broke away and ran 44 points. The example no set lent an impetus to Catton's billiard arm and he ran 27. Small runs then filled up the time for half an hour.

At the end of the fourteenth inning Slosson was 112 to Catton's 91. In the next Catton lowered the lead by a total of 12, and in the last half of the eighteenth inning went booming to the rore with a beautiful run of 67 points. He played billiards then, and a little later Slosson got it into his head to play. He overcame the difference of 51 in the scores and kept up the play with careful shots for 32 more counts, running 83 points. This left the score standing 206 to 174 in favor of the Student. Catton was nervous again in his subsequent efforts, his opponent's success and nudge another good run. On his thirty-fifth shot he got the balls to run. On his thirty-fifth shot he got the balls astride of the long balk line and played them skillfully for 25 points. Then he hit the red a little too hard, and it came back from the cushion it drove his own ball out of line. He tried hard to regain lost vantage, but play as he would he couldn't get the balls together again. He made 90 points in this run, and failed on a last bold effort for position.

Again the score had changed, and when Catton sat down he had a good lead of 58 points, the strings standing 264 to 206. He left the balls hard for Slosson, but that gentleman with a brilliant cross shot not only counted, but left himself well. He played down the rail for a while with varying luck, but soon got hold and got them together on a long three-cushion drive shot that made the people shout with great and lasting vigor. He ran 94 points.

Thirty-eight points by Slosson followed a feeble count of 2 by Catton, and when the latter got the next time Slosson put practically the finishing touch to the game with another big run of 88. Then the score was 439 to 267. Catton could not, or, at least, he did not, make the shot that was left him, and Slosson in his inning ran up 433 with 44 points. Again Catton failed to score, and the game was ended with a run of 17 by Slosson, making the score by innings as follows, 25½ innings having been played in 2 hours and 28 minutes:

SLOSSON.—10, 1, 1, 6, 0, 0, 0, 44, 5, 23, 0, 6, 5, 11, 3, 0, 0, 8, 83, 94, 13, 38, 0, 88, 8, 9, 1, 1, 1, 38, 20, 2, 0, 80, 3, 0, 2, 12, 4, 3, 0, 93, 6, 0, 2, 7, 0, 5, 12, 36, 16, 0, 0, 1, 7, 7, 0, 18. Total, 500. Average, 19 6-26. High runs, 94, 88, 44.

CATTON.—11, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 27, 6, 0, 2, 2, 26, 0, 20, 3, 0, 61, 3, 90, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0. Total, 267. Average, 10 17-26. High runs, 90, 67.

This afternoon—the last matinée of the tournament—Daly and Catton will play, and this evening the first half of the tourney will be closed with what promises to be a great game between Schaefer and Slosson. Much interest has been aroused in this contest, and there will surely be a tremendous audience at the evening session. Schaefer and Slosson haven't played together for over two years. Each is confident of victory, but the odds offered by the bookmakers last night were $1,000 to $700 on Schaefer. There were few bets made, and none, so far as could be ascertained, of any consequence.

The standing of the various players was as follows at the end of last night's game:

Players.	*Won.*	*Lost*	*Players.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Schaefer	4	0	Ives	3	2
Slosson	4	0	Catton	1	3
Daly	2	2	Heiser	0	5

OBITUARY.

EDWARD K. HENSCHEL, M. D.

Dr. Edward K. Henschel, who died in this city yesterday, was a graduate and a distinguished member of the Class of '72, College of Physicians and Surgeons. Subsequently he completed his studies in Berlin and Zurich. Two years ago kidney troubles compelled him to visit Europe in search of recuperation. After several months of careful nursing Dr. Henschel started for America in comparatively good health, but while aboard the Burgogne, en route to New-York, he met with injuries that undoubtedly shortened his life. During a heavy gale he was thrown from his feet and knocked senseless. From these injuries he never recovered.

Dr. Heuschel was a son of the late Dr. Charles Henschel of this city. He leaves a wife and one son.

OBITUARY NOTES.

After being confined to his house, 66 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, by a severe attack of bronchitis, Mathias Ahlholm, for over twenty years a leading importer of perfumeries, died yesterday in his eighty-fifth year. He was a native of Arendal, Norway, and came to America over a half a century ago, going into the importing of perfumery, in which he finally became one of the largest operators in the country. His widow, three grown sons, and three grandchildren survive him. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon and the burial will be in Greenwood.

The death at Brick Church, N. J., of J. L. Britton was announced on the Produce Exchange yesterday. He was forty-one years old. For some years he had been with the firm of George Smith & Co., 215 Produce Exchange. He was an old member of the Exchange.

Chauncey R. N. Champlin, one of the oldest lawyers in Kingston, N. Y., died of pneumonia yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y. During the war he was a United States Revenue Assessor. Mrs. Champlin survives him.

Mrs. Sarah Lathrop Ames, seventy seven years old, widow of Hon. Oliver Ames, died last night at North Easton, Mass. She was stricken with apoplexy a week ago; her left side being paralyzed. She gradually failed until she passed quietly away.

Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, the well-known expert on insanity, died yesterday of paralysis at Elgin, Ill. He was unconscious for forty-eight hours preceding his death.

James H. Howe of Troy, N. Y., died yesterday. He was a prominent merchant, and for ten years was Vice President of the Mutual National Bank at Troy.

STRIKING CLOTHING MAKERS.

The trouble among clothing makers seems to be spreading, and yesterday it was reported that 1,000 trousers makers would join the striking cloak and suit makers and demand an advance of wages. The strikers held a mass meeting yesterday and said that the sweaters, or sub-contractors, had formed an organization, and had bound themselves by bonds of $200 each, to be forfeited in case of a contract with the working people's unions.

The following cloak and suit makers were reported to have yielded to the men: Thomas Rychlers, Meyer Jonasson & Co., Selyan Brothers, the Manhattan Clothing and Suit Company, and Goldsmith & Bloch.

OUT TO-DAY.

INSECT PESTS, (Illustrated.)
By Prof. John Henry Comstock.

The first of a series of six articles showing the value of those insects which are useful to the farmer; also telling how to destroy harmful insects. These articles scientifically demonstrate how an average annual loss of $30,000,000 has been occasioned in the South by the cotton-worm alone; and that an average loss per year of nearly $2,400,000 has been brought about in the apple crop of Illinois by the ravages of the codlin-moth.

FIVE YEARS IN AFRICA, (Illustrated Adventures.)
By Herbert Ward.

These articles, running through eight numbers of the *Ledger*, are of the most intensely interesting description, and cover five years of adventures in Africa, and they are illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Ward, and by the reproduction of photographs taken by him in Africa. These pictures throw much light upon the manners and customs of the hitherto unknown cannibal tribes of Africa, and they have the unique value of illustrating African life in many unexplored regions where no other white man, not even Stanley, has ever penetrated.

THE JOURNEYINGS OF A JOURNALIST, **By Murat Halstead.**

AN OCULAR DELUSION, (Illustrated Story.)
By Frank Howard Howe.

This is a sparkling and brightly-written novelette with New-York society life for its frame. The characters are types of actual life.

THE FAKIRS OF INDIA, (Illustrated.)
By George Frederic Parsons.

The above will be found in

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER of March 1st.

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The *Ledger* will be sent to you for one year, postage paid, for $2. Address

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RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

OBJECTING TO THE TAX.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 28.—John H. Kimball of Bath, Me., has brought petition in the United States Court in session here to secure an injunction to restrain the Central Vermont Railroad Company from paying a State tax on that part of its gross earnings derived from interState commerce, and to restrain Commissioner of Taxes J. L. Martin from enforcing any penalties against the railroad for failure to pay such taxes until a further order of court. The orator owns a block of the preferred stock of the Consolidated Railroad Company of Vermont, which leased the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Roads to the Central Vermont Railroad Company on condition that it was to pay dividends on the consolidated preferred stock after paying certain fixed charges. But no revenue remained after paying the tax on gross earnings, and no dividends have been paid. The orator avers that the corporation tax law is unconstitutional as regards railroads, and brings this suit to test it. The hearing will be held at Brattleborough on March 8.

TO REACH THE COAL FIELDS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The incorporation papers of the Kanawha and Western Railroad Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company is incorporrted with $100,000 stock, which will be increased within thirty days to $5,000,000, and bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 will be issued.

The road will be ninety miles long, running from London on the Little Miami into the Hocking Valley coal mines, connecting with the Kanawha and Ohio near Athens. An extension northwest is contemplated. The ninety miles will be completed, it is expected, within eighteen months.

The officers of the company are: President—H. B. Cramer, New-York; Vice President,—George R. Carr, Columbus; Treasurer—John A. Bagley, New-York; Secretary—O. D. Knabenshue, Columbus; Chief Engineer—W. H. Jennings, Columbus; Directors—P. B. Cramer, C. V. Culver, Frank Johnson, W. H. Jennings, and G. R. Carr.

AFTER MORE PRIVILEGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After Chairman Ingalls had enjoined strict secrecy upon his fellow members, the Senate Committee on Affairs in the District of Columbia to-day heard representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, which wants to unite the tracks of its two lines near the boundary of the District and bring the united tracks to the present station. More room is wanted so that a circular track may be laid, doing away with the necessity of using a "Y" for through trains. The railroad also wants to build a line to a point west of Georgetown to make a Southern connection.

Mr. Ingalls's reason for advising secrecy was that the publication of the proceedings would cause comment and result in delegations visiting the committee, demanding to be heard.

A NEW WAY TO THE PACIFIC.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—Another gigantic scheme is said to be revolving in the mind of J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern. He proposes to run a line from Anaconda, Mon., direct to San Francisco. The surveyors for the Great Northern are reported to have made a discovery which will revolutionize railway travel in the Northwest. A break in the Rocky Mountains has been found near Mary's Fork, which thus opens the way into a rich and fertile country, through which no road has ever penetrated.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Union Pacific statement for February shows: Gross earnings, $2,148,010; expenses, $1,853,607; net earnings, $294,403; decrease from February, 1889, $293,505. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for February reports: Gross earnings, $2,131,407; expenses, $1,368,285; net earnings, $813,122; increase, $350,784. The Lake Shore, the New-York, Lake Erie and Western show: Gross earnings, $3,258,735 08; working expenses, $1,943,715 85; proportion to leased lines, $139,944 63; net earnings, $422,825 72; increase, $57,513 68.

Residents of Saddle River Valley, in the western part of Bergen County, N. J., have appointed a committee of five, with Surrogate Pell as chairman, to secure subscribers to the stock of a new railroad, fifteen miles long, to be built through that valley as a feeder of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. It is said that the Susquehanna Company will furnish the rolling stock and guarantee the interest on the bonds.

Thomas M. King, M. R. Dickey, E. J. Estep, William Thornburg, J. T. Johnson, J. B. Cavan, and J. Bartol have been elected Directors of the Akron and Chicago Junction Company. The capital stock has been fixed at $500,000. Mr. Thornburg has been elected President and J. Bartol, Secretary.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has announced a cut of $2 50 in the passenger rate between Chicago and the Missouri River. The reduction takes effect on Monday.

The Canadian Senate Railway Committee yesterday received favorably the bill to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New-York Company.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Frank Kreiger's grocery store on the first floor of the three-story brick building at 349 West Fortieth-street at 6:15 A. M. yesterday did $500 damage to the building and $300 to stock. Both were fully insured.

About $300 damage was done by a fire at 6:50 A. M. yesterday on the second floor of the five-story brownstone flat at 340 West Forty-third-street, and caused by a defective flue. The loss is unknown.

ITS OWN DECISION REVERSED.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AGAIN PASSES ON AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision in the suit of Roe and others, executors, against Strong and others, which is of considerable importance to holders of real estate in New-York and on Long Island. The action was begun in 1879, to compel the removal of a bridge erected by the defendants on Setauket Bay, connecting land owned by the defendants, and known as Strong's Neck, with the mainland, at a point owned by the plaintiffs. The original plaintiffs belonged to the Floyd family, and were descended from Richard Floyd, who, with thirty-five others, founded Brookhaven in 1655. The defendants' title was derived from Col. William Smith, who in 1690 was Chief Justice of the province of New-York.

The action over the bridge affected the title to land between high and low water mark, to which the plaintiffs claimed title under a deed made by Joseph Brewster in 1793. It was tried three times. The plaintiffs were nonsuited the first time. On appeal a new trial was ordered, in which the plaintiffs were successful. The Court of Appeals decided in favor of the defendants.

The Court of Appeals based its decision on the ground that the evidence failed to show that Richard Floyd was in possession of the Floyd lands prior to 1666, when the first charters were granted by Gov. Nicolls to New-York and Long Island towns, and that as to land between high and low water it was necessary to show that the town had made a grant of such land prior to 1768.

On the new trial ordered in this decision of the Court of Appeals the complaint was dismissed. Roe & Mackin, the plaintiffs' attorneys, took the case again to the Court of Appeals and argued before it that the former decision of the court, if adhered to, would endanger the titles of much property in New-York and Brooklyn, as the titles prior to 1800 were imperfect and defective and it could rarely be shown that a grant had been made by the community in any case. The Court of Appeals on considering this point reversed its former decision and decided that the facts justified the presumption of a grant, and the fee of the town and entitled the plaintiffs to a judgment.

FISH BEGINNING TO BITE.

ANGLERS ENCOURAGED TO GET THEIR TACKLE READY FOR SPORT.

Quite good fishing has been had in the salt waters adjacent to this city during the past week, a surprise to the veteran fishermen and a joy to the small boys and anglers, who care not for the weather as long as there is something to catch. At the fishing banks fine big blackfish and codfish were caught, while nearer at hand, in Jamaica Bay, the flounder has been disporting himself in quite a merry fashion.

Nearly fifty flounders were caught by one fisherman in Sheepshead Bay, and near Rockaway they were caught right off the docks and piers. Worms were used as bait. The flounder is the pioneer fish of the Springtime, but they rarely have appeared in such quantities so early in the season. It has been suggested that striped bass could be taken in the Hudson if some one was brave enough to go after them. If a few days of warm weather occurred undoubtedly they would begin to take bait, as they are a hardy fish and stay around sometimes pretty much all Winter.

Shad have been discovered as near as forty miles below the mouth of the Delaware and upper Chesapeake Bay, and will be behind the fish in arriving early. Indeed, it is now only a few weeks before the trout season will open on Long Island. Every indication points to fine early sport. The Winter has been favorable to trout, and they ought to be very fat and in fine condition. Anglers are now having their broken rods fixed up and fresh coats of varnish put on, while their fly books are being sent to the tackle dealers to be refurnished.

Southern anglers are sending up word that the fishing there is excellent. The tarpon are not abundant yet, but a few have already been seen in their favorite bays. The Pennsylvania fish hatchers have about 1,200,000 trout fry to distribute this Spring. Almost daily shipments of trout fry are being made from the Caledonian hatchery in this State to various private parties all over the State. A noon is looking streams with trout has started in. Lake Ontario has recently received 4,000,000 whitefish from the same hatchery.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS.

A NEW-YORK SOCIETY FORMED WITH R. HEBER NEWTON AS PRESIDENT.

The Society of Christian Socialism met last evening in the lecture room of All Souls' Church, at Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, and organized by adopting a constitution and making a declaration of principles. The officers elected are the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, President; the Rev. Dr. James M. Whiton, the Rev. Leighton Williams, Miss A. Chevallier, Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, Vice Presidents; Charles D. Stover, Treasurer, and the Rev. H. H. Brown, Secretary.

According to its declaration the first principle of the society is to apply the Golden Rule to the affairs of men. The purposes of the society are declared to be to urge the clergy to preach the gospel of wealth until the money-making power shall be held by society to its responsibility; to call on the churches to enlist their members in the work of social problems and in the works of social reform; to educate society on this subject by meetings, literature, &c.; to mediate between classes and to bring into closer sympathy the church and the social reformers; to work for specific measures of reform, as industrial education, shortened hours of labor, improved conditions of labor and laborers' homes, identification of the interests of employers and employes, more equitable taxation, control or ownership by the city, State, or Nation, of the natural monopolies, and a re-assertion of the underlying right of the Commonwealth over land in the interests of the people at large.

Short talks on the subject of the society's work were made by the Rev. Norman Fox, the Rev. Percie Deiller, the Rev. Leighton Williams, Prof. Weeks, and others. The next meeting will be held in the Amity Baptist Church, Fifty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on the evening of the last Monday in March.

A BIG BRIC-A-BRAC SEIZURE.

AMERICANS VICTIMIZED BY A CROOKED VENETIAN MERCHANT.

A big seizure was made by the Custom House yesterday which ought to be a warning to people who travel abroad and purchase articles from unscrupulous sellers. There is in Venice a Dr. A. Salbiati, who does a large business in paintings, glassware, and bric-a-brac generally. He sells a large quantity of goods to American tourists.

Customs officers yesterday seized glassware and bric-a-brac to the value of nearly $10,000, which came from Dr. Salbiati. They were seized because he had undervalued them 50 per cent.

The goods were consigned to L. W. Morris & Son's European Express, but the purchases were as follows: H. F. Atkinson, 233 East-avenue, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss S. E. Tolly, 2 North Cascade-avenue, Colorado Springs, Col.; L. G. Jewett, 20 Fifth-avenue, New-York; Clarence A. Postlery, 817 Fifth-avenue, New-York; W. McCraig, 31 Forty-seventh-street, Chicago; R. H. Thompson, 69 First-street,

JERSEY CITY'S TWEED RING

AN EMPHATIC DECLARATION FROM THE BENCH.

JUDGE MANNING M. KNAPP'S ADDRESS TO THE RETIRING GRAND JURY—THE RING WILL BE CRUSHED.

The stolid defiance with which the corrupt ring that holds sway in Hudson County and manipulates the Legislature of New-Jersey has attempted to regard the published proofs of its rascality was given another telling blow yesterday in the address of Judge Manning M. Knapp of the State Supreme Court to a Grand Jury which he was about to dismiss. The address is significant because of its plain speaking. The Judge is a Democrat in politics, and has been slow to speak.

Even now his address is a fulmination and not an instruction. But his words have all the weight his excellent character can give them, and they will make it more impossible than ever for any self-respecting man to appear as the apologist or defender of the wretches whom he denounces. Though he mentions only the ballot-box stuffers, his reference to the intrenched power of the ring and his comparison of it to the Tweed ring shows that he means not merely the tools but the masters in the iniquity. Judge Knapp said:

"Gentlemen, the court would have had little hesitation at your last meeting in granting your request to be discharged from service, because you have given long and faithful attendance here during the term. Of course, you anticipated why it was that the court hesitated at that time in discharging you.

"The examinations of the ballot boxes in the investigations now progressing in Trenton have disclosed such audacious frauds at an election which antedated your summoning, that the court doubted whether it ought not to retain the Grand Jury to investigate them. Properly, and in the ordinary course of things, you would have had that matter committed to you, and indeed it would have been had it come to the knowledge of the court with anything of the clearness with which it is now presented.

"Rumor, at the time when you were summoned, was somewhat rife indicating some such condition of things, but rumor is such a common thing that it is not a ground upon which a court may act, and no other information at that time was brought to the knowledge of the court.

"The first of it that appeared was in an investigation instituted by the Circuit Judge here directing an examination of some of these ballot boxes, and in that work, done by an officer appointed by the court, the first information came to me of the actual condition of things. Then, for the first, the court was prompted, after consultation with the entire court, to take the matter up and put this Grand Jury to work upon the investigation in the belief that you would have faithfully done your duty.

"But just at this time the investigations by the Senate began and removed from our possession the evidence upon which this matter must have been investigated. It is hoped that possibly that investigation might end and return the ballot boxes, the court held the Grand Jury, and at the last meeting of the Grand Jury that hope was still entertained, but now we are quite satisfied that the possession of that evidence cannot be placed before you in time to make the thorough inquiry which is demanded before your legal existence will have terminated. It is apparent to you all that on this subject public sentiment is aroused. It is a matter that strikes at the very foundation of our Government.

"In investigations brought before this court from time to time minor frauds are exposed and sometimes punished, but they are of such character as to excite the public mind, and sometimes even do not call for the action of the Grand Jury, and thus are passed by.

"This is wrong, because those who practice fraud in a small way soon come to believe that there is no point of danger anywhere in that class of crime, and the end come such conditions as we now have before us. Let this point be where the Government established by our Constitution is at an end. No longer the people rule, but the will of rascals, and we are left to understand that if I have said, slighter offenses are often passed by the Grand Jury, but there is a latent force, a reserved power, in the people in this country that is a protection in the end, though it is a struggle often difficult to arouse; it tolerates many small offenses. But when the public conscience becomes shocked, this honest sentiment, this sense of justice, which is a safety valve, arises like a giant, and when it takes issue with crime it does it with that force which makes the result not uncertain.

"There is no man on this Grand Jury so young as not to have seen one forcible example in the metropolis of our country. There was a man intrenched in power so great that no one thought anything but death could oust him. A secret city was under his control; at his beck a great State yielded: at his mere word men attained fortune or men of power were stricken down; even the Judges were appointed through his influence, and the Sheriffs and their officers were appointed at his command. The Grand Juries, whose province alone it was to bring to light crime, were under his influence, and so bold he grew that he flaunted in the face of the honest men of the land the declaration that he, and not the law, was the ruler. You well remember how this sleeping giant, this outraged sense of justice, aroused and, stretching its limbs, accepted the challenge, and how terrible the result. He withered like a leaf, he disappeared.

"This sentiment is awakened here on this subject; this sleepish conscience is aroused; the entire mass is conscious that up this way crime lies. There is no partisanship on this subject except that of honesty on the one side and dishonesty on the other, and the public will expect and demand that this subject should be thoroughly investigated; and at the next term of this court they will require that there shall be in your places men chosen who are representative of that honest sentiment, that intelligence and courage, who will see to it that this class of crime shall not go unpunished. The court is sorry that the investigations have been postponed until that time, but you will no doubt be glad to be relieved of that burdensome duty."

THE RACES IN JERSEY.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS AT CLIFTON AND TO-DAY'S GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The races at Clifton were run yesterday with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Jenevora won, with the Rosemary-Murray gelding second and Long Time third. Time—1:05¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Wahoo won, with John Arkins second and Lemon Blossom third. Time—1:42.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-old fillies. Early Blossom won, with Enola second and the Pladette filly third. Time—0:52¾. Florence fell on the turn to the home stretch, but was not injured.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Gounod first, Pegasus second, and Ban Hope third. Time—2:52.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Darling won, with Josh Billings second and Subaltern third. Time—2:50¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Count Luna won, with Flitaway second and Brier third. Time—1:23.

The entries for the races at Guttenberg this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Monogram and Macgregor, 118 pounds each; Rossetta and Blessed, 114 each; Daffer, 113; The Forum, 103; the Fellowcraft filly, 101; Pail Mall and the Algebra gelding, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Japhet, Brougham, and Tenola, 111 pounds each; Little Barefoot, 107; Kink and Lillie D., 105 each; Watch Me, 104; Johnnie E., 103; Vengeance, 100; Bonnie Lass, 99; Bass Viol and Festus, 97 each; Skip, 95.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Rapine, 115 pounds; Rio Grande, 100; Ike, 97; Sunshine, 95; Lady Agnes, 92; Scotch, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Buckstone, 114 pounds; Howe, 110; Herman, 109; Arizona and Dr. Jekyll, 107 each; J. O'C., Shakespeare, and Goldfish, 105 each; Lomax and Nina Mc., 103 each; Wilfred Jay, 100; Queen of Hearts and Blazon, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Autocrat, Bradford, and Folsom, 105 pounds each; Lady Pulsifer, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Alva, 139 pounds; Rebel Scout and King Idle, 136 each; Monte Carlo, 131; Mollmann and Racquet, 121 each; Wonderment, Alfred, Brynwood, Biscuit, Harry Brown, Pericles, Benedict, and Compensation, 121 each; Sophist, 117.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued—In the matter of Albert Van Horne, a habitual drunkard, by Abram T. Van Horne, his committee, &c., respondent, vs. Edwin McDonald, appellant.—E. M. Townsend for appellant, James A. Lynes for respondent. Charles Jansen, respondent, vs. Otto Stietz New-York Glass Letter Company, appellant.—Submitted. Byron J. Strough, appellant, vs. George Welden, respondent.—Wayland F. Ford for appellant, Watson M. Rogers for respondent. John Cousalus, appellant, vs. Isaac McConihe et al., respondents.—E. F. Bullard for appellant, Orrin Gambell for respondents. Lawrence Kilroy, respondent, vs. President Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Matthew Hale for appellant, Louis F. Post for respondent.

The calendar for Monday next is as follows: Nos. 212, 218, 217, 206, 222, 225, 226, 228.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Samuel K. Wilson, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, appellant.—Edward S. Rapallo for appellant, Francis C. Barlow for respondent. Theodore C. Weeks, appellant, vs. Silver Islet Consolidated Mining Company, Lamb Company et al., respondents.—Nelson S. Spencer for respondents, submitted for appellant. Metropolitan Concert Company, Limited, appellant, vs. Howard A. Ferry et al., respondents.—John B. Davenport for appellant, James L. Bishop for respondents.

The calendar for Monday next is: Nos. 775, 813, 822, 835, 836, 827, 838, 820.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Rear Admiral Kimberly, Braine, and Harmony have been appointed a board to examine Commodore A. E. K. Benham and Capt. Robert Fyfe for promotion. The board will meet at the Navy Department next Thursday.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. Outcheon of Michigan to add to the Ordnance Department of the Army five Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and four Captains.

Lieut. C. M. Hughes and Ensign H. B. Ashmore have been ordered to the training ship New-Hampshire.

Lieut. Henry C. Gearing has been ordered to report for examination for promotion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Two admirable steel engravings of Washington and Lincoln, handsomely framed in oak, were presented yesterday in an informal way to Grammar School No. 59, on Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, at the regular morning exercises of the girls' department. The portraits were presented by Charles F. Homer, and were accepted on behalf of the school by School Inspector D. C. Ward. They were placed back of the Principal's desk, and were prettily draped by the silk American flags recently presented to the school by Mr. Ward. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God for the Right" were sung by the school, and a very pretty feature of the exercises was the reciting of different portions of the Declaration of Independence by the scholars.

A mass meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at 7:45 o'clock in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, when "The Race Problem from a Christian Standpoint" will be discussed. The speakers will be Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Drs. John Hall, John R. Paxton, Charles H. Parkhurst, James M. Buckley, O. O'B. Stryker, and others. This meeting is one of a series to be held in all the large cities of the country, and is part of an effort on a new and undenominational line to improve the condition of the Southern negro. All interested in this problem are invited to attend.

Yesterday was pay day with the Brooklyn letter carriers. Most of them received checks for their February salaries, and John Hobart, John J. Glass, J. J. Lyon, and William R. Green, all carriers attached to the East New-York station, gave their checks to their fellow-carrier, William R. Kaufmann, who volunteered to obtain the cash on them at the East New-York Bank, where he was well known. He got the cash, amounting to about $200, and decamped. At least that is the inference, for he had not been seen at his home, 72 Van Sicklen-avenue, last evening, and up to a late hour last night the police were unable to find him.

The Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer will lecture tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in Trinity Chapel on "The Secession of this Non-Jurors, the Rise of the Baptists, and the Spread of Congregationalism." His lecture is the second of a series of five on "The Church in the British Isles" that is being given under the auspices of the Church Club. The lectures on the evenings of March 9, 16, and 23 are to be by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Ritchie, Bishop McLaren of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport of the Western Theological Seminary.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a reference to take and state the accounts of Charles T. Harbeck as receiver of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company. Harbeck was appointed receiver in 1880 in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution. He reports that he has $46,980 79. Out of this his fees and certain other expenses will be paid, and the balance will be distributed among the stockholders.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday dissolved the injunction recently secured by the executors of the late Isaac Meyer to prevent the erection of flats for dwellings on One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. The property is owned by Simon Sterne, Franklin H. Delano, and Isabella Heine under a restriction as to its use, but the decision removes the restriction.

The morning Bible talks which Evangelist Moody is giving at the Collegiate Church, at Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, before audiences that crowd the edifice from pulpit to gallery, will be continued in the same church on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the coming week. George C. Stebbins and his chorus under his leadership will assist at the meetings of Mr. Moody.

The Church of St. Benedict the Moor, the Roman Catholic colored church, is to borrow $20,000 on the mortgage to be given on its property at Macdougal, Bleecker, and Downing streets. The money will be used to establish a home for destitute colored children at Eye, in Westchester County. It has bought the five acres of land at Rye, on the west side of the Boston post road.

The new home of the Emmanuel Working Girls' Club, at 159 East Seventy-fourth-street, will be opened at 8 o'clock next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, the wife of the ex-Minister of the United States to Turkey, who has been deeply interested in the establishment of the institution, will give a stereopticon talk on "Things in the Orient."

David Drohen of 211 East Ninety-fifth-street, driver of Car 80 on the Second-avenue line, was struck in the head by a pistol-bullet while passing 14 Chatham-square on his way up town with the car at 2:30 P. M. Drohen's skull was not fractured. He was attended at the Chambers-Street Hospital and taken home. He does not know who fired the shot.

An order was signed in the Supreme Court yesterday giving the West End Presbyterian Church, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, permission to mortgage its property for $40,000 to the Dry Dock Savings Institution. The money will be applied toward paying off the old mortgage and erecting a new church structure.

The *Social Register* of New-York, which has just issued its quarterly number ending Feb. 28, announces that, in the three months it covers, the marriages in the city's social circles numbered 37, the deaths of society men were 41 and of women 27, the arrivals from abroad numbered 69, and the departures for the other side were 84.

Abram Suydam, a lawyer, who on Nov. 20 was convicted of larceny in obtaining $750 through false representations in regard to selling property for his aunt, Susan Brown, in the Court of General Sessions, argued in his own behalf a motion for a new trial yesterday. Judge Cowing took the papers and reserved his decision.

It has been decided to have eight male voices sing from the side pews adjoining the organ loft at Dr. Hall's church to aid in assisting Dr. A. A. Barrows, the precentor, in leading the congregation in singing. The chance will take place as soon as Dr. Barrows can make the selection.

Henry Brown of 229 Delancey-street, who broke into St. Paul's Church and attempted to steal communion wine and such articles as he could find, was sent to State prison for four years and four months by Judge Martine yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

The Society for Ethical Culture has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures for uptown people that will begin to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Harlem Democratic Club, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue.

No less than 3,161 signatures to the petition of the New-York Ballot Reform League were received at the headquarters of the league yesterday. The total number of signatures received in this city is 51,144, or more than 18 per cent. of the entire vote.

The firm of Arthur Sewall & Co. have filed a libel for $40,000 in the United States District Court against the steamer La Champagne, which on Feb. 25 ran down their steamer, the Belle Horgan, twenty-five miles off Shinnecock.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will address a young men's meeting under the auspices of the Students' Movement in the concert hall of the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening.

Officer Michael Kane of the Broadway squad was struck in the breast by the pole of a carriage at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street at 1:15 P. M. yesterday. He arrested William Lyddy, driver of the carriage.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse, who has made many important discoveries in Egypt, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Joseph, the Patriarch and Engineer," in the Cooper Union free course this evening.

The annual masquerade ball of Reuben Lodge No. 3, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, will take place next Wednesday at the Central Turn Verein Opera House.

"H. A. W."—The annual report of the Board of Education contains the information you desire in detail.

The annual ball of Typographical Union No. 6 will take place at Tammany Hall next Tuesday evening.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. Dunn of the Fourteenth Precinct and a squad of his men in citizen's clothes raided Delematta Brothers' policy shop, 373 Palmetto-street Brooklyn, yesterday and captured a stock of policy slips and lottery tickets. Joseph Delematta was held in $300 bail.

It is said that the Seidl Society members have secured all but 200 seats in the Brooklyn Academy of Music for Herr Seidl's approaching performance of "Parsifal" on March 31.

Mr. Edward Rowe of the Board of Education will be entertained at dinner by his fellow members next Thursday evening.

STATEN ISLAND.

George William Curtis will deliver a lecture on "Burgoyne's Surrender" at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening next. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Woman's Exchange.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The midwinter meeting of the Westchester County Teachers' Association will be held in public school building No. 2, on School-street, Yonkers, to-day at 10 o'clock. The exercises will consist of a discussion on the "Essentials and Non-essentials of Arithmetic," introduced by Superintendent J. Irving Gorton of the Ring Sing schools. The remainder of the programme will be in charge of teachers connected with the Yonkers schools, under the direction of Superintendent Charles E. Gorton of the Yonkers schools, and will consist of class exercises in drawing and music, introducing paper folding and clay modeling. A specialist will teach classes in different grades so as to give practical knowledge of the method used both with primary and advanced scholars.

The finding of a second and later will of the late Alexander Hamilton of Irvington-on-the-Hudson has caused a good deal of perplexity in the Westchester County Surrogate's office. The first will was promptly offered and admitted to probate; now the question arises if the probate of that is revoked and this last one is admitted to probate is its place, what would be the status of the first will? It also should be found null and void or inoperative? It is said to be the first case of the kind brought to Surrogate Coffin's attention, and as yet nothing has been done. Meanwhile the lawyers are hunting for a precedent.

LONG ISLAND.

Joseph Mills, an old oldwell fisherman of East Setauket, fell out of his boat in Old Field Bay yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The water was only eighteen inches deep.

NEW-JERSEY.

The first annual report of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch is most satisfactory. In the Treasurer's report the receipts amount to $7,018 06. The total disbursements were $1,510 59, leaving a balance of $5,507 47. The report of the medical staff shows that the number of patients treated during the year was 106. Of these 74 were men and 32 women. Only 7 died. The new fifteen-thousand-dollar hospital will be ready for occupancy by September.

Among the law students in Monmouth County who succeeded in passing creditable examinations to the bar before the Supreme Court, at Trenton, on Wednesday, were H. S. G. Ludlow, son of Capt. S. N. Ludlow of Spring Lake; William G. Romain and Daniel Harvey, Jr., of Asbury Park, and Thomas V. Arrowsmith, son of E. W. Arrowsmith of Freehold.

Mary Donnegan, a nine-year-old girl, was playing yesterday in the partly-finished Winans dormitory of Rutgers College at New-Brunswick when she fell from the third story to the ground below. Her skull was fractured and she cannot live.

The bowling team of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association defeated the New-Brunswick Young Men's Christian Association team in a game at the latter place Thursday night by a score of 1,257 to 1,203.

The Rev. William P. Drew of New-York has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bergen Point Baptist church.

William Clark of Elizabeth has been appointed receiver of the City Railroad of New-Brunswick.

BOOKS FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE WORK OF THE NEW-YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

On Thursday afternoon next the Board of Trustees of the New-York Free Circulating Library will hold an open meeting in Chickering Hall, at which a report of the work and progress of the institution in their charge will be rendered to the public. In addition to this report addresses on the scope and usefulness of free libraries will be made by ex-President Cleveland, Joseph H. Choate, Carl Schurz, and Henry E. Howland. The President of the board, Benjamin C. Field; the Treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan; the Secretary, William Greenough, and a large proportion of the other Trustees, ladies as well as gentlemen, have promised to be present.

This meeting is to be held not for the purpose of raising funds for the library, but simply for the purpose of acquainting busy New-York with its existence and interesting citizens in its plans for the future. The institution now has buildings at 49 Bond-street, 153 Second-avenue, 251 West Thirteenth and 226 West Forty-second streets, and it proposes by opening other branches in the city to put opportunities to enjoy good reading in the hands of even the poorest of its people. The Free Library wastes none of its money in erecting costly buildings, but it expends its funds almost entirely in the purchase of books and to the care of its stock, and it has done a tremendous amount of good in its past work.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 170 cars, 1,478 head; 92 cars at Sixtieth-Street, all for slaughter, except 4 head of local cattle, 29 cars at Jersey City for sale; 49 cars at Hoboken, direct to slaughterers. The market was steady at Wednesday's prices. The demand was not active, but the yards were about cleared by noon. The supply ranged fine, common to fair; common to fair Steers sold at $4 05@$4 80 ₱ cwt.; weights 1023 cwt. Oxen sold at $3 90@$4 ₱ lb.; dry Cows, $1 50@$3 85 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 30@$3 50 ₱ cwt.

Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef unchanged and slow at 4½d., or scant 9c. ₱ lb., and American live cattle weak at 10½@11c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. Sales in Illinois with 515 head for S. W. Allerton, and the Assyrian, with 460 five Cattle for T. C. Eastman, did not sell until to-day. Eastman's Company send out 1,340 quarters to Glasgow by the Anchoria and 1,000 quarters to Liverpool on The Queen to-morrow.

Total shipments of live stock and fresh meat from this port during the week: 1,741 live cattle, 7,900 quarters of beef, 1,170 sheep.

SALES—*Newton & Gillette*—1 Pennsylvania Cow, 1,200 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt.; 17 do., 912 lb., 2¾ ₱ lb.; 1 State Cow, 1,650 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 do., 1,270 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 1 do., 1,040 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 18 do., 1,048 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 2 do., 885 lb., 1½c. ₱ lb.; 2 State Bulls, 985 lb., $2 35 ₱ cwt.

J. Shomberg—17 Indiana Steers, 1,335 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 12 do., 1,329 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 2 Oxen, 1,940 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 16 do., 1,429 lb., $3 50 ₱ cwt.; 2 Bulls, 1,465 lb., $3 50 ₱ cwt.; 4 do., 1,095 lb., $3 10 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 1,840 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 2 do., 1,280 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 1 do., 1,420 lb., $2 85 ₱ cwt.; 17 Cows, 1,283 lb., $2 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 Cow, 1,000 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Cows, 1,240 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt.

D. McPherson & Co.—15 Kentucky Steers, 1,352 lb., $4 90 ₱ cwt.; 18 Chicago Steers, 1,290 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 2 State Bulls, 975 lb., $2 30 ₱ cwt.; 15 State Cows, 1,038 lb., $2 85 ₱ cwt.; 4 do., 852 lb., $1 50 ₱ cwt.

J. & J. Scott—26 Chicago Steers, 1,075 lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,211 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 40 do., 1,208 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 15 do., 1,178 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt.

H. Goldsmith—21 Illinois Steers, 1,240 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 1,153 lb., $4 05 ₱ cwt.; 2 Cows, 975 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Cuiver—17 Chicago Steers, 1,196 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 4 do., 1,215 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 1,220 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 118 Cows, 1,014 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 155 head; including 154 head at Sixtieth-Street. The market was weak, with at least 25 Calves selling at 3½c. ₱ lb.; Veals, 6c. @ 7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES—*J. J. Hallenbeck*—49 Western Sheep, 358 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 215 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.

Nevins & Conklin—Veal, 130 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10½ loads, 2,201 head; 7 cars at Jersey City, 3¼ cars at Sixtieth-Street; 6 cars by rail, shared on sale direct at Hoboken. The market has been dull for the past few days; butchers claim that they cannot dispose of their meat. To-day there was no change in prices. At Sixtieth-street Sheep sold at 5¾@6c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6½@7½c. ₱ lb. At Jersey City Sheep sold at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ cwt.; Lambs, $6 50@ $7 40 ₱ cwt.

SALES—*J. Hallenbeck*—11 State Sheep, 83 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 161 State Lambs, 73 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 100 Western Lambs, 80 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 200 Western Lambs, 80 lb., $7 20 ₱ cwt.

D. Compton—61 State Sheep, 81 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 40 State Lambs, 83½ lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 209 Western Lambs, 81½ lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 185 do., 88 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Cuiver—196 Ohio Sheep, 100 lb., $6 30 ₱ cwt.; 100 Ohio Lambs, 89 lb., $7 40 ₱ cwt.; 192 do., 92 lb., $7 20 ₱ cwt.; 195 do., 72 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 75 do., 88 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Cuiver—173 Kentucky Sheep, 98 lb., $5 55 ₱ cwt.; 219 Buffalo Sheep, 76 lb., $5 20 ₱ cwt.

P. S. Kase—4 Jersey Sheep, 117 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 8 do., 113 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 1 Spring Lamb, 93 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 217 Ohio Lambs, 76 lb., $6 90 ₱ cwt.

Dillenback & Dewey—182 State Sheep, 97 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 412 Western Lambs, 83 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.

Burns & Mullen—100 State Sheep, 82 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 39 cars, 5,624 head; 17 cars at Jersey City, 17 cars at Fortieth-Street; 5 cars at Hoboken. Dull and weak at Wednesday's late. There was no trading in the yards, and the market was nominally firm at at $4 95@$4 35 ₱ cwt.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 13,800 head; for same time last week, 12,326 head; consigned through, 1,800 head, of which 1,600 head to New-York; on sale, 120 head; steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 23,000 head; for same time last week, 30,000 head; consigned through, 2,200 head, of which 2,000 head to New-York; on sale, 3,200 head; fair demand, but at lower rates; Sheep, $4 25@$5 40; common to good, $4 50@$5; Culls, $3@$4; Lambs, good to choice, $6 60@$6 75; fair to good, $6 35@$6 50; medium to fair, $5 50@$6 25; Culls, $4@$5. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,880 head; total for week thus far, 44,100 head; for same time last week, 44,286 head; consigned through, 3,780 head, of which 3,000 head to New-York; on sale, 7 head; steady; light, lower; mediums and heavy, $4 20@$4 25; mixed, $4 20; Yorkers, $4 15@$4 20; Pigs, $4 10@$4 15; Roughs, $3 50@$3 70.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The activity noted of Thursday's Cattle market was continued to-day. Buyers for the Eastern market and export bought freely, and so did local butchers and canners, and, although there was no further material enhancement of values, the feeling was firm—unquestionably firm. The cause was not what is regarded as good to choice grades, which, as for some time past, were in rather light supply, but was equally true of common and medium sorts. No very high-priced Cattle were offered. Those sold ranged from around $4 75, but most of the day's business was done at prices below $4 50, the largest part at $3 @ $3 75 for Cows and Bulls and at $3 50@$4 50 for shipping Steers. Stockers and feeders ruled closed firm. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, 1,400 lb., $5 25; choice Cattle, 1,200@1,400 lb., good grade shipping Steers, $4 15@$4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 75@$4; common to fair Steers, $3 10@$3 65; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@ $3 60; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 40@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 40.

Hogs were firmer than on Thursday, and were in better general demand. There was not much variation in the quantity or the quality of the supply, but there was a better feeling in the market, and the weather was more favorable for packing operations. These influences made it possible for sellers to secure an advance of 5c. @ 10c. in the market advancing to $5 35@$4 05 for poor to choice quotations. There were but many sales under $3 90 and few above $4. $3 92½@$3 97½ buying the bulk. Shippers again took nearly one-half of the offerings. Receipts were: Cattle, 9,000 head; Hogs, 26,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; Receipts, 1,446 bales; gross, 5,767 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,322 bales; sales, 4,700 bales; stock, 246,483 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,972 bales; gross, 29,023 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 24,955 bales; to the Continent, 15,388 bales; coastwise, 3,727 bales; sales, 26,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 2,597 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,718 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 89,949 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 12,087 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,832 bales; to the Continent, 7,255 bales; coastwise, 6,265 bales; stock, 3,975 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. pfs.	96¾	96¾	96	96	2,410
Amer. Express	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe	33¾	33¾	33¼	33	700
*Brunswick Co.	30	30	30	30	100
Canada Southern	59½	59½	59½	59½	905
Canadian Pacific	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	300
*Chi. & Alton	85	85	85	85	500
Ches. & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	100
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	100
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45½	620
Chi. & N. W.	107½	107½	107½	107½	655
Chi., Bur. & Q.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	5,900
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	12,990
C., M. & St. P. pf.	114	114	113¾	113¾	15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	89¾	90	89¼	89⅝	21,250
C., C., C. & St. L.	68	68¼	68	68¼	110
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	25
Clin., W. & B. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	10
Colorado Coal	44¾	44¾	44¾	43⅝	6,000
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	74½	74½	74	74	232
Consol. Gas Co.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	550
Del. & Hudson	143¾	143¾	142¾	143¼	119
Del., Lack. & W.	135¼	135¼	135	135	16,600
Den., T. & F. W.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	1,500
Den. & Rio G. pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	280
*Dis. & C. F. Trust.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Edison Gen. E. C.	105½	105½	105	105	338
*Ill. Coal & Coke.	30½	30¼	30	30¼	1,000
Laclede Gas	15	15	15	15	100
L. E. & Western.	17	17	17	17	100
L. E. & West pf.	62½	62½	62½	62¼	700
Lake Shore	104½	104½	104½	104½	700
Long Island	86½	86½	86½	86½	100
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	85¾	84¾	84⅝	9,100
L., St. L. & T.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¼	100
Manhattan con.	102	102	102	102	180
Missouri Pacific.	72½	72½	71¾	71¾	5,807
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	17½	17½	17½	17½	1,000
Mobile & Ohio.	16	16	16	16	400
*Nat. Lead Trust.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	1,610
N. J. Central.	120	119¾	119¾	120	600
N. Y. Central.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	135
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	24	24	24	24	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	45	43¾	44	10,830
N. J. Southern	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25½	26⅝	25¾	25¾	800
N. Y. S. & W.	7	7	7	7	795
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	27	28	27	28	270
Nort. & West. pf.	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	250
Northern Pac.	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	515
Northern Pac. pf.	73	73	72	72¾	5,383
*Ohio Central.	¼	¼	¼	¼	42
Oregon Imp. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	216
Oregon S. Nav.	46	46	43¾	43¾	1,410
Oregon & Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	2,100
Pacific Mail.	36½	36⅝	36½	36¾	1,800
Phil. & Reading.	39¾	39¾	39	39	10,700
Phila. Gas.	64	64	64	64	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187	187	187	450
Quicksilver pf.	36	36	36	36	50
Rich. & W. P.	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	670
R., W. & O.	104	104	104	104	10
St. L. & S. F.	18	18	18	18	300
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38½	38½	38	38	400
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	100
St. P., M. & M.	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	15
Southern Pacific.	30½	30½

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—3D PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
DRY GOODS—3D PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—3D PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PROPOSALS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
STORAGE, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TURF—3D PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening—WATER COLORS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MICHEL PERRIN and HEINRICH HEINE. Matinée—FAUST.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PRINCE AND PAUPER. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3 and 8—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A PRICELESS PARAGON and THE PRAYER. Matinée—AS YOU LIKE IT.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE QUEEN'S SHILLING. Matinée—A WHITE LIE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—JOCELEN. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE BURGLAR. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—SYMPHONY SOCIETY CONCERT AT 2—AIDA.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK. Matinée.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE KING'S FOOL. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain or snow, colder weather following.

The lease of the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George has been awarded to the North America Commercial Company of New-York and San Francisco, whose bid seems to have been substantially the highest—that is, the one from which the Government would derive the largest money return. It was less explicit, however, than that of the Alaska Commercial Company, which has had the monopoly for the last twenty years, in respect to what would be done for the inhabitants of the islands, a point which ought not to be neglected. The terms of this lease give some idea of the enormous profits that must have been derived in the past from the seal "fisheries," for the amount which the Government is to receive will be increased from about $300,000 to fully $1,000,000 a year. But it is by no means certain that the profits of the past will be continued without diminution. In recent years there has been an increasing number of seals taken in the open sea on their way to and from the islands, and this poaching is a very destructive process, which threatens, if not more effectually checked, to work a gradual extermination of the fur-bearing seal. While this lease is for a term of twenty years and permits the taking of 100,000 seals annually, the question of protection in the open waters is still unsettled, and it is a question that may prove of vital importance to the lessee of the Government. The jurisdiction of the United States to prevent the catching of seals in Behring Sea is not likely to be conceded by other nations, and whether an agreement will be reached for accomplishing the same object by joint action is still uncertain. Doubtless those concerned in the new company calculate at least on being able to secure 100,000 skins a year for twenty years. If the outside catch is increased the price is liable to be reduced, but if the general supply is diminished by the operation the price may come up again. In any case the company has a somewhat uncertain bargain.

Mr. HOAG'S bill for establishing a Department of Elections in this city is of doubtful expediency. It seems to contemplate the election of two Commissioners with salaries of $5,000 a year each, who would be authorized to appoint a Chief of a Bureau of Elections at the same salary. Aside from the custody of records the duties of this department would be confined to a few weeks in the year, and the position of Commissioner would be almost of necessity a sinecure. The department and the bureau would be practically the same thing, and its chief function would be that which JOHNNY O'BRIEN has exercised for several years without interfering with his activity as a political manager in the Eighth District. The position of Chief of the Bureau under the Police Department never gave O'BRIEN much to do. The present arrangement seems to be somewhat anomalous, but it has worked very well, and there seems to be no sufficient reason for creating a separate department with nothing to do but provide for the elections once a year.

The disgraceful "difficulty" in Washington yesterday, in which an ex-member of Congress was dangerously wounded by a newspaper correspondent, illustrates anew how different are the social standards of the Southern States from those of any other parts of the civilized world. It is doubtless true that if the correspondent who did the shooting had not shot the Congressman, after the Congressman had pulled his nose, it would have been impossible for him to live in Kentucky again, except under penalty of having his nose pulled by whosoever took a fancy to that exercise. But that is not a justification of the shooting, only an explanation. Neither is it desirable or dignified that a member of Congress should resent comments upon his public conduct which seem to him to pass the bounds of fair criticism by pulling the nose of the critic. If fact, civilized society is not possible unless men learn to put some restraint upon their angry passions, whereas Southern society seems to demand of its members that they shall give full vent to those passions, even to the shedding of blood.

It is probably not premature to point out that there will be very considerable discomfort experienced in the Summer resorts this season by reason of a lack of ice. None of the caprices of our recent weather warrants the expectation that an ice crop can be harvested in this latitude after the first of March. The privation will not be so severely felt in New-York or in the suburban resorts as in the scattered cottages and boarding houses of the Middle States near the coast in which the local supply has heretofore been ample. There is ice enough to be gathered within a reasonable distance amply to repay any enterprising person who should send vessels after it, and should thereafter dispose of it to stock the icehouses now empty within a hundred miles of New-York.

A BAD PARTY POLICY.

No political party can hope for popular confidence or continued support if it shows a willingness to benefit by frauds upon the ballot box and an unwillingness to support measures to secure fair and honest elections. The Democrats of New-Jersey seem to be showing a disposition to take precisely that position. The investigation that has been going on for some weeks at Trenton into the election of Senator McDONALD has revealed the most reckless and infamous election frauds in Hudson County, and as they reflect chiefly upon Democratic management in Jersey City and Hoboken, every honest man in the party ought to be ready to denounce them and to demand the punishment of those concerned in them, and to favor legislation that would render their repetition impossible. In the long run—and not a very long run either—the party is sure to suffer by condoning such infamous practices and allowing them to continue. But the present indications are that the Democrats in the Legislature will resist the adoption of measures to put a stop to them.

These evils are of long standing, and two years ago, when both branches of the Legislature were controlled by the Republicans, laws were passed to remedy them, but last year, when the Democrats were in control, they were repealed. Now the Senate is Republican and the Assembly Democratic. The former body has already re-enacted the most important of these laws and the expectation seems to be that the Democratic majority in the Assembly will oppose their passage. This will be a serious mistake. No personal registration of voters is required even in the most populous cities of New-Jersey; one party is allowed a practical control of the boards of election officers in each district, and the polls are kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening. The consequence of a lack of systematic registration is that many names of non-residents or of deceased or fictitious persons are found on the voting lists, and the way is open for fraudulent voting and repeating. The partisan character of the election boards, where dishonest men obtain control, leads to fraudulent voting and false counting, such as has been exposed by the Trenton investigation. Keeping the polls open until after dark obviously facilitates all the evil practices of which complaint is made. What the Republicans in the New-Jersey Legislature propose is a thorough registration of legal voters every year, an equal division of the election officers between the two parties, and the closing of the polls at sunset.

No honest citizen who favors purity of elections, as every honest citizen must, can object to these measures. They are, manifestly, not in the interest of one party, unless it is admitted that the other party profits by fraud. Registration will not prevent any legal voter from exercising his right, but it is calculated to confine voting to those who have the right. An equal division of election officers is demanded by common fairness. No majority has the right to control elections, but they should be conducted with an impartial regard for every voter. A member of the minority has the same right of representation on a board that conducts elections as a member of the majority. The closing of the polls before dark is in the interest of honest elections and can work to the disadvantage of no party that does not rely upon dark practices. Laws for the protection of the right of suffrage and the purity of the ballot box cannot be made a party question without branding the party that opposes them with an avowed determination to resort to fraud and falsify the results of elections. At a time when the best hope of the Democratic Party is in winning the support of the reform sentiment of the country there could be no worse or more surely fatal policy than that of opposition to measures to secure fair and honest elections.

Another measure passed by the New-Jersey Legislature in 1888 and repealed last year, the re-enactment of which is proposed by the Republicans, took from the Sheriffs of counties the power to select juries and lodged it in a commission appointed for the purpose. The reason for this is the abuse of that power, especially in Hudson County, for the protection of those guilty of election frauds. With a corrupt political "boss" like "BOB" DAVIS in the office of Sheriff it is made impossible to secure the punishment of such offenders, because juries are so made up and controlled as to prevent that result. This is certainly a gross evil, but whether it justifies taking the power of selecting juries from the Sheriffs depends on whether the evil cannot be remedied by a less radical measure. If election frauds can be prevented or made insignificant, not only will the question of punishing them become less important, but it will be easier to elect honest Sheriffs who will not abuse their official power. These New-Jersey evils are an obstacle to securing ballot reform in that State, because it is said that so long as election officers are dishonest and frauds are made easy by a lack of registration, by partisan election boards, and by receiving votes after dark, no system of balloting will prevent a falsification of the result. But if the proper safeguards were provided for the ballot box, including the reform method of voting, it would become a matter of much less importance how juries were selected. Offenders against the election laws would become few, because their opportunities would be taken away.

Now, the Democrats of New-Jersey or of any other State cannot afford to bring upon themselves the scandal and the odium of defending election frauds and outrages upon the right of suffrage by opposing measures the plain purpose of which is to secure to every legal voter the opportunity to cast his ballot according to his own choice and to have it honestly counted, and to prevent the will of the people from being defeated by fraudulent voting and false counting. Honest men of all parties should be agreed upon this point, and there could be no worse policy for a party than to avow itself by its action to be hostile to pure elections. Such a policy would be especially ruinous to the Democratic Party at this time, for it must depend for its chance of regaining power upon winning the support of men who are favorable to reform in electoral methods as well as in matters of legislation and administration.

KANSAS WANTS MEXICAN ORES.

It is curious that a most vigorous protest against the proposed exclusion of the Mexican silver-lead fluxing ores by a prohibitory tariff duty should come from Kansas, a State to which the advocates of the so-called protective policy have looked with confidence for the unquestioning support of a great majority of its voters. It is true, nevertheless, that the Board of Trade of Kansas City (Kan.,) has passed resolutions in which the Senators and Representatives of that State "are earnestly requested to use every effort in their power to secure free interchange of the ores of Mexico and the corn of Kansas," and are told that "a prohibitory duty on ores would seriously affect the manufacturing and agricultural interests" of the Commonwealth.

The members of this Board of Trade have discovered that Kansas is directly and deeply interested in this question as to the admission of the Mexican silver-lead ores. They show that two-thirds of the silver-lead ores imported in 1888 "came to the Argentine Smelting and Refining Company, a Kansas institution," and that in thus taking these ores the State "consumed about one-fifth of the entire imports from Mexico into the United States." At this time Kansas has on hand an enormous quantity of corn from last year's crop, and owing to the large supply at home and the lack of foreign demand the farmers can get only 15 cents a bushel for it. Secretary WINDOM'S instructions, by which the imports of silver-lead ore were cut down one-half, and the avowed purpose of the Ways and Means Committee to impose the prohibitory duty demanded by the Colorado Carbonate Ring, have caused the Mexican Government to retaliate by imposing on American corn a duty of 28 cents a bushel, which is equal to an ad valorem rate of more than 185 per cent. upon the value of the corn in Kansas. It is stated that in the Mexican State of Chihuahua the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company uses daily in and about its mines 5,000 mules. To these animals it has heretofore fed Kansas corn, but now the duty of 28 cents a bushel compels the purchase of Mexican corn at a price about equal to that of the Kansas corn duty paid. "The removal of the present Mexican duty of ½ cent per pound, or 28 cents per bushel, on Kansas corn," says this Board of Trade to Senators PLUMB and INGALLS and the several Representatives, "would tend largely to relieve the present oversupply of corn. We think Kansas *should make a strong fight for free ore*, which is building such a great interest among us."

We should like to direct the attention of the Kansas City (Kan.,) Board of Trade to certain passages in a letter signed by S. B. CONOVER and published in the *Sun* on the 18th of last November. The writer of the letter appears to have been moved deeply by Mr. WINDOM'S failure to grant all that had been asked by the owners of the Colorado Carbonate mines and their associates. There were in this letter and others on the same subject indications that he enjoyed their friendship and confidence. Here is one of the passages:

"I wish to go back to the political struggle of last year, when the Republican National Committee was in hard straits for money with which to carry on its campaign. I was in Denver when appeals came there from Chairman QUAY asking for help. The agent who was sent to Denver by the National Committee was told by leading men there that they would contribute heartily if they could have any assurance that President HARRISON, if elected, would give them a protective tariff Administration, and instanced the Mexican lead-ore ruling as the outrage of which they complained under President CLEVELAND'S Administration. *Assurances were after several days given to them that if* HARRISON *was elected the ruling would be reversed*, and that the department would carry out the strict protection interpretation of the law.

"I know that *these assurances came from Indianapolis, because I saw the letters.* That they did not come from Gen. HARRISON is true, but *they came from men who were authorized to speak and act for him in other matters pertaining to the campaign*, and if he was misrepresented by them it was a political bunko game by which he should have felt himself bound. Over $100,000 was raised for the Presidential campaign *on the strength of these pledges*. In Montana, Utah, South Dakota, Nevada, and Washington I am told that funds were raised on the same pledge."

In the same letter Mr. CONOVER speaks of another promise. HENRY C. PAYNE of Milwaukee, he says, was Chairman of a sub-committee appointed to take charge of the Republican canvass in the four new States, and was told by Representative CARTER of Montana, then a candidate for Congress, that the State could not be carried unless a promise should be given that the ruling should be reversed. Mr. CONOVER continued:

"Mr. PAYNE stated to Mr. CARTER and to Col. W. F. SAUNDERS, the leader of the Republican Party in the State, that he was authorized by President HARRISON to say that the Treasury Department would in due time make a protection ruling by which all silver-bearing lead ores imported into this country would be required to pay duty on the lead contents, (1¼ cents per pound,) as the law prescribes shall be paid on lead ore and dross. There is no question that this pledge was passed to the voters of Montana. Both Mr. CARTER and Col. SAUNDERS have so stated in letters written to friends in the East, and both are indignant that the ruling made by Secretary WINDOM should be a mere makeshift and evasion. The entire fight of Republicans in Montana was made on this issue. Everything else was discussed in the papers which goes to make up a political contest, but it was the quiet work of CARTER and SAUNDERS in letting this pledge of the Administration be known that enabled the Republicans to have even the slightest chance of carrying the State."

It seems to us that the members of the Kansas City (Kan.) Board of Trade will find Mr. CONOVER'S statements suggestive, to say the least. Perhaps they will find it expedient to inquire about those letters from Indianapolis, those pledges to certain "leading men" of Colorado, the mission and authority of Mr. PAYNE, and the letters of those with whom that gentleman is said to have conferred in Montana. It is understood that the subordinates of Mr. WINDOM did what they could to secure a reversal of the ruling, but it has been shown that the Secretary was bound by the terms of a decision recently made by himself with respect to another matter. If our friends in Kansas shall find that the pledges and promises mentioned above were really made, they will not be surprised, we are sure, if their protest shall have no weight with the Ways and Means Committee and the Republican majority in Congress.

THE BLACKS IN OKLAHOMA.

The proceedings of the colored inhabitants of Oklahoma and the apprehension those proceedings have excited among the white settlers are calculated to give rise to serious reflections upon the part of several statesmen. Senator BUTLER, who proposed to organize a scheme of assisted emigration for the purpose of diffusing the African population, has now an opportunity of witnessing the results of a migration which appears to have been organized and conducted by the blacks exclusively on their own account. Senator INGALLS, in his ranting speech on Senator BUTLER'S proposition, after showing that blacks and whites had never been able to live together on equal terms, and after intimating that it was quite impossible for them to do so, concluded by inconsistently insisting that the experiments of political and social equality should be tried at the expense of the whites of those communities in which the blacks are in the numerical majority as a matter of justice. Now, the blacks, it appears, are preparing themselves to try the experiment, not merely of the equality, but of the supremacy of their race, and to try it upon the borders of Senator INGALLS'S own State. What he would regard as an interesting study in ethnological politics while it was confined to South Carolina and Massachusetts, the Senator from Kansas may regard from a different point of view when it is undertaken in Oklahoma.

The legal right of the blacks to organize for the advancement of their race, and for the advancement of it by giving all the public offices to its own members, is indisputable. The secret society of negroes which has undertaken this work in Oklahoma has a candidate of its own for the Governorship of the Territory, whose claims will be urged upon the President, exclusively upon the score of his race. It is not to be expected, and as a matter of fact it is not expected, by the blacks of Oklahoma, that this candidacy will be successful, but it is expected, and the expectation is reasonable, that it will unite the blacks of the Territory in a compact political body, of which the object is the advancement of their own race at the expense of the white race. The leaders and spokesmen of the movement make no secret of their intention. The organization to which it is committed is declared to be bound by an oath of "eternal enmity to the white race." One of their orators told his hearers that they must "compel the white man to accept them at his table, in his home, and in his bed." In the schools they propose to have negro teachers alone, and to compel the attendance of the whites upon colored schools under penalty of having no schooling at all.

Of course it would be easy to overrate the significance of talk of this kind, even when it is backed up by an oath-bound organization. But the tendency of white people is to the other danger of not taking it seriously enough, and of dismissing it as ambitious African rhetoric. The history of Hayti and the history of South Carolina during the period of reconstruction agree in showing that the programme adapted by the blacks in Oklahoma may actually be enforced, and its enforcement would destroy civilization as it has destroyed civilization wherever it has been undertaken—that is to say, wherever the descendants of Africans have been numerous and powerful enough to override the descendants of Europeans. In every country in which that has happened it has become impossible for a white man to live in peace. A reasonable fear that this may happen in some Southern States is at the bottom of Senator BUTLER'S plan so to diffuse the negro population that it will nowhere be in a majority that seriously threatens to attain the control of the community.

The apprehension does not seem to be reasonable that the blacks will be able to attain such a control in the Territory of Oklahoma. They have neither the mental nor the material resources required to organize an immigration on such a scale as could bring this about. But what is not a reasonable expectation merely, but an accomplished fact, is the presence in parts of the Territory of blacks in such numbers as to hold possession of the local political divisions and of the local political machinery. Moreover, their presence there has been brought about by an organized movement, of which the exclusive possession of that machinery is a main object. It would not be at all wonderful if their control of parts of the Territory were so complete that white men of an intelligence or an enterprise superior to those of the blacks could not live in the region thus controlled, and their banishment would be the banishment of all hope of civilization and of progress. If the black population could be distributed evenly over the United States it would not constitute a social or a political danger. But an exclusively or overwhelmingly negro settlement in any part of the country is, to all intents and purposes, a camp of savages.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The pending bill to transfer the Weather Bureau from the War Department to the Agricultural Department finds supporters in the army and even in the Signal Office itself. The attitude of Gen. GREELY on this subject forms a contrast with that of his predecessor, Gen. HAZEN, who was for magnifying his office and enlarging its scope. Gen. GREELY favors reducing the personnel and the expenditures of the Signal Corps, while it is also from his statements that some of the strongest arguments are derived for separating the weather work of the Signal Bureau from its military work and transferring the former to another branch of the Government service. The Agricultural Department is pitched upon for this purpose by general consent. There might indeed be grounds for giving the weather work, or a share of it, to other departments. The Interior Department, for example, might claim it by virtue of its broad geographical jurisdiction and its control of sundry other scientific operations of the Government. But it is generally admitted that the newest of the departments will have plenty of room for the Weather Bureau independently of the close relation between the weather and farm work and the crops. Its location in the War Department has been due to the existence there of a trained force of signal officers and men, under a distinct organization, possessing also military telegraph lines, which were brought into use. The Signal Corps was gradually built up by legislation to a force of about 500 enlisted men, including 180 Sergeants and Corporals, commanded by a sufficient number of commissioned officers, and with the head of the corps a Brigadier General. In addition, there was a body of civilian officers and employes, mostly stationed at the central office in Washington, where also were more than a third of the enlisted men, employed mostly as writers, printers, and so on. The others were scattered as observers through the country.

A large reduction has of late years been effected in this military force, one act bringing down the maximum of enlisted men to 320. A little more than a year ago Gen. GREELY advocated a further reduction by making the number of privates only 50 instead of 175, increasing the number of Corporals from 30 to 50, while the Sergeants were to remain the same, at 125. The rank of the commissioned officers was at the same time to be increased and more civilian observers added. But the present legislation would first put the whole weather work, which is essentially civilian, into a civilian department. Exactly how the question would present itself on the side of expense is not quite clear, because there would have to be a complete reorganization both of the Weather Bureau and of the Signal Corps, and much at first would be experimental. The pay proper of enlisted men, even when non-commissioned officers, is not large, but it must be remembered that Sergeants and Corporals of the Signal Corps get the same pay as those of the Engineer Corps, which is much higher than that of the line in the same grades, while the various commutations for maintenance of all sorts, the longevity increases, and the retired pay are to be reckoned in considering the difference in the expense of a purely civilian bureau.

Secretary LINCOLN was for making a further reduction in expense by also abolishing the Signal Corps on its military side, after transferring the Weather Bureau elsewhere. "Military signaling," he once wrote in a communication to the Senate Military Committee, "or the conveyance of military orders or intelligence by telegraph or flag signals, is not a proper object for the existence of a bureau of the War Department. A single staff officer on the staff of the Commanding General of the army could easily supervise the issuance to company commanders of proper code books and amendments to them. The actual work of signaling must always be done by actual soldiers, and enough of them in every command are now, and will probably always be, instructed in this very simple work." Gen. GREELY, however, meets such reasoning by facts and figures to show the great lack of signal instruction and practice throughout the army. He finds, in fact, that, as Secretary PROCTOR puts it, in quoting from him, the condition of signal instruction throughout the army is now "at the lowest ebb ever known." Gen. GREELY also says that the men of his own corps are retrograding in their military duties, so engrossed are they in their weather work. Such testimony will probably stimulate the desire to have this work transferred elsewhere in order that the Signal Corps officers may then be assigned, with small details of trained men, to instruct the schools of application and the larger garrisoned posts.

We notice a disposition to censure Mr. BURROWS of the Ways and Means Committee for his attempt to suppress the testimony of the gentlemen who sought to convince the committee, a few days ago, that the duties on cutlery and guns were already high enough. It appears that another Republican member of the committee was constrained to interfere for the protection of the witnesses from Mr. BURROWS'S rude and even brutal expressions of impatience and disapproval. But those who are unable to commend Mr. BURROWS'S attitude do not remember, perhaps, that he has imposed upon himself a great task and that he naturally objects to proceedings that consume his time and that of his associates when he longs to be using it in pursuance of his purpose. He has set out to induce the committee to put on the free list all goods produced by manufacturers who have entered combinations to suppress competition. That is to say, we suppose that this is his task, for he made proclamation to that effect before the beginning of the committee's hearings. It is true that he has said nothing about it since at any of the public meetings, and therefore we assume that his work is done when the committee is sitting with closed doors. If this assumption be well founded he may feel impatient when the committee spends any time in hearing additional witnesses in public session. We await with some curiosity the results of Mr. BURROWS'S labors in behalf of the people and against the combinations.

Twenty years' service in one grade should certainly entitle an army officer who is still very far from the top to some improvement in his lot, and the House Military Committee has wisely approved the bill to give such an officer hereafter the pay and emoluments of the grade above. The measure does not apply to those who are above the rank of Colonel, and it will be chiefly beneficial to those who are still Lieutenants or Captains. The inequality which this measure seeks partially to repair in individual cases is largely caused by the fact that promotion by seniority is not applied to the cases of subalterns, or, in other words, that on the promotion of a Captain to be Major the First Lieutenant of his own company, instead of the ranking First Lieutenant throughout the infantry, the cavalry, or the artillery, as the case may be, gets the vacancy. So it is with the Second Lieutenants. In the artillery there is also a surplus of First Lieutenants. Accordingly, while some officers get their Captaincies after a total commissioned service of perhaps ten or twelve years, others labor along as First Lieutenants for more than twenty years. In like manner there are Captains who have gone twenty years without promotion. The present bill seeks at least to give increased pay, and so to remedy a portion of the injustice done to such officers. A similar bill was passed by the House in the last Congress, and the present one should be acted upon with sufficient promptness to allow the Senate time to concur in it.

The approach of Spring is apt to bring more or less uneasiness in regard to war prospects in Europe, and occasionally this takes the form of direct alarms. So many campaigning seasons, however, have come and gone without disturbance of the peace of the Continent that perhaps only on the theory that "it is the unexpected that happens" need any anxiety on this score be felt for 1890. There are some signs of petty disturbance in the Balkans, where plotting against Prince FERDINAND seems to go on without much intermission; and in the latest affair it is alleged that sundry Russian officials have been implicated. Russia is said to have made, also, a demand for the payment of 3,000,000 rubles, due her for expenses incurred in maintaining an armed force in Eastern Roumelia, after the treaty of Berlin and in accordance with that treaty. Still, to demand this payment of the Government at Sofia seems to imply assent to the political union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. The best sign of peace, perhaps, is the fact that the German Government has taken up the labor problem for the immediate future, which it would hardly do unless it expected 1890 to be a year of peace.

DISCIPLES OF AGASSIZ.

The Agassiz Association held the second day of its annual convention yesterday at 9 University place. Each of the ten chapters in this city was represented and a few delegates were present from the various New-England chapters.

In the assemblage were: Prof. Harlan H. Ballard of Pittsfield, Mass., President of the association, who founded the society in 1874; Jerome Allen; the Rev. L. H. Lighthipe, President of the New-Jersey Assembly; Dr. C. H. Bushong, President of the New-York Assembly; Prof. J. S. Newberry of Columbia College, G. F. Kunz of the New-York Mineralogical Club, Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard of the Astor Library, Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College, and Prof. A. S. Bickmore.

The session began with an experimental lecture on natural science by Prof. J. F. Woodhull, in the presence of a class of young women from the College for the Training of Teachers. Twenty bright-faced boys and girls served as a class of pupils, and told what they knew about hydraulics, hydrostatics, and the laws of falling bodies. The lecture was plentifully illustrated by means of physical apparatus, and it held the attention of a roomful of visitors. After visiting the scientific and manual training departments where the pupils were at work, the association was addressed by Prof. Ballard, who spoke for thirty minutes on the advantages to be derived from a course of study in the natural sciences. Prof. Ballard said he had received a letter from the Russian Nihilist, Prince Krapotkin, stating that he had just organized two chapters of the Agassiz Association in the wilds of Siberia.

Other addresses were made by Prof. Walter L. Hervey, Dean of the Faculty, and by Prof. J. F. Woodhull.

The night session was spent in examining the specimens displayed in the fourth annual convention of chapter 949 "Z," at their rooms on West Twentieth-street. This is said to be the finest natural science collection in the State.

SPEAKERS IN THE COLUMBIA DEBATE.

The representatives of the various literary societies of Columbia College in the annual joint debate have been selected. The Philolexian's speakers are Henry A. Gildersleeve, Jr., '90, and James W. Gerard, Jr., '90. Charles Hood, '91, and Henry M. Powell, '90, will appear for the Peithologian and William J. Warburton, '90, and Charles H. Hayes, '90, for the Barnard. Last year the Barnard won both first and second honorable mentions.

The subject and date of the contest will be chosen by the speakers. The debate will probably be held late this month or some time in April.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night—the second in the Wagner cycle—was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, which loudly recalled the principal singers four and five times after each act, and showed a tendency to justify Mr. Gerry's complaint by spoiling the most delicious "cavatinas" with demonstrative outbursts. The performance was carried on by all concerned in it with the greatest earnestness and devotion to the spirit of Wagner's ideas. The wisdom of the energetic director of the house, Mr. Stanton, in arranging the cycles of the great German's works was fully proved by the evidences of public interest. The close and conscientious observer of the work of the German opera institution is often compelled to find fault with the short comings of some of the singers and with the details of the presentations. But no fair-minded person can fail to admire the honesty of the efforts made by the manager of the house and of all his associates to give this public high-pitched, thoughtful, and significant interpretations of all the lyric dramas and operas in the season's repertoire. Nothing is treated slightingly, and the old-style works, such as "Un Ballo in Maschera," have been given with the same fidelity as the mighty masterpieces now in course of performance. We may find fault with the loud talking of the stockholders at times, but we must remember that their money talks more loudly than they do in the elevating and ennobling art which they make accessible to us.

It is not necessary to repeat the comments heretofore made on the performance of "The Flying Dutchman." The cast was the same last night as at the first presentation, save that Fräulein Meisslinger gratefully replaced Fräulein Huhn. Fräulein Wiesner as Senta sang better than she has at any time since her first appearance. Herr Fischer, Herr Reichmann, and Herr Kalisch reappeared in their old parts. Herr Seidl conducted masterfully and the chorus and orchestra did their work well.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The public rehearsal of the Symphony Society yesterday afternoon was attended by a large audience, and the performance was heard with evident interest. A part of the afternoon's enjoyment was lost through the sickness of Miss Maud Powell, the violinist, who was down on the programme for Bruch's second concerto. The young lady appeared in order to avoid disappointing the audience, and courageously played one movement, after which Mr. Damrosch apologized for her and begged the audience to excuse her. Miss Powell's face showed plainly that she was not in good health, but no one would have guessed it from her playing, which was full of polished art. This evening, it is to be hoped, Miss Powell will be able to play the whole of this lovely composition.

The orchestral numbers were Dr. Leopold Damrosch's "Fest" overture, Schubert's "Trauer Marsch," orchestrated by Liszt, and Rubinstein's fine "Ocean Symphony." The concerto followed the overture, thus making one of the very best programmes Mr. Damrosch has of late given us. The Schubert March, to be sure, is not especially impressive, but it served its purpose as an intermezzo between the larger works. The true balance of the programme will appear, of course, this evening, if Miss Powell plays her whole concerto. Mr. Damrosch has occasionally presented programmes running two hours and a half and containing a number of compositions. Such lists are scrappy, and two hours are enough for a concert. One can get as much absolute music in that time as can be readily digested.

POSSART AND CLAAR-DELIA.

At the Amberg Theatre "Emilia Galotti" has been the most important play of this week with Ernst Possart as Marinelli and Mme. Claar-Delia as the Countess Orsina. Each character gives a good actor scope for effective work, and neither of these German visitors fell below the rank to which their reputations in Germany entitle them.

There is hardly a play on the German stage which holds its own so thoroughly as this work, produced by Lessing in the strongest period of his career. As a playwright Lessing's fame began in 1755 with the appearance at Frankfort of "Miss Sara Sampson," founded on the novels of the day published in England. "Minna von Barnhelm," a thoroughly German play, followed many years later, and is at present the best known to students of the language in America and England. "Emilia Galotti" was sketched out as early as 1756, whilst Lessing was at Leipsic and had turned his attention to classic examples. The first idea was the story of the Roman maiden Virginia, whom her father slew in order to protect her from the designs of a tyrant. In 1772, when the finished play appeared at Brunswick, the central idea was the same, but the scene was Italy of the late Middle Ages. French influence may still count for something in it, but it is free from the narrowness of that influence. The restless, many-sided author had then accepted his position as librarian at Wolfenbüttel, and was forty-three years old. He was already very famous, and the play added yet more glory to a reputation won as much by his essays as a critic of antique art and the stage as by his poems and pieces for the theatre.

In "Emilia Galotti," instead of the Roman decemvir, we have Prince Hector Gonzaga, who is a libertine and uses the offices of his Chamberlain, Marinelli, to get Emilia in his power, while reserving to himself the right to denounce his creature for any case of aggravated cruelty. On the morning of Emilia's wedding with Count Appiani the Prince manages to get an interview with her at mass, but the spies of his mistress, Countess Orsina, have reported his movements to that light dame, and the result is to turn her into a dragon. Marinelli arranges that robbers shall attack the coach of the newly-wedded pair near the gates of one of the pleasure houses of the Prince; his own people then rush to the rescue and bear the bride within. But in the skirmish Count Appiani is killed, and when the bride's father comes to claim his daughter she is not only compromised, but Marinelli has suggested to the Prince that father and daughter shall be kept apart and under guard until the real circumstances of the skirmish can be determined. The father, with difficulty, secures an interview with his daughter, and, at her supplication, to save the life of the prince, she forces a dagger in her side. This dagger is given him by the injured mistress of the Prince, who arrives opportunely on the scene to disentangle Marinelli's plot and warn the father of the fate awaiting his child.

"Emilia Galotti" is thus a very moving play, full of points an actor can seize. The weakness of the plot lies in the fact, only revealed by Emilia in the last act, that she has been spared by the Prince any act of dishonor, while he is completely in love with her and therefore disposed to treat her honestly. This makes the slaughter of Emilia somewhat forced, for there would always be time for killing when it was proved that the Prince meant dishonor. He at once is too generous a villain to warrant such a punishment as is meted out to him, and she too noble and resolved a character to slay herself or ask to be slain unless she were dishonored. With Virginia the case was different. Appius Claudius was in love with Virginia and caused a villian to swear that she was not the daughter of Virginius at all, so that the latter, finding she was to be appropriated as a slave, killed her to save himself and her from dishonor.

In facial expression, in the ability to express fawning, simulated resentment, and concealed triumph with back and arms, Ernst

BANK WRECKERS SCORED

THE GRAND JURY ADVOCATES STRICTER LAWS.

PLAIN FACTS PUT IN A VERY PLAIN WAY—MEYER ON THE WARPATH—PELL LOOKING FOR BONDSMEN.

When the Grand Jury came in yesterday afternoon, after a long session, Foreman J. Lawrence McKeever had a presentment to read to the court upon the bank-wrecking cases. Among other things it said:

"While it would be manifestly prejudicial to the interests of public justice to divulge the startling facts proved in the investigation which has resulted in the finding of indictments against some of the guilty parties, yet the Grand Jury feels it a duty, by this presentment, to call the attention of the court to some of the evils which in its opinion made the disasters possible.

"It is clear that, had there existed a proper provision of law prohibiting the transfer of a majority of the capital stock in a banking institution, except upon due notice to the minority of stockholders, and also to the depositors and of other persons dealing with the institution, the calamitous results following the transfer of the controlling interest in the Sixth National Bank would not have been occasioned, and the Grand Jury condemns the action of the President of that bank in selling what in enormous profit, by negotiations conducted in a secret manner, and in a most unbusinesslike and unusual way his controlling interest therein, to parties as to whose financial standing and business respectability he had no sufficient knowledge. No less censurable was the like action by the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank in giving over to the representatives of the same combination the management of that bank.

"In this latter transaction it has further appeared that upon the application to them for the sale of the majority of the capital stock of the Lenox Hill Bank the President and Vice-President respectively formed a so-called syndicate, and as its agents obtained from their fellow-stockholders authority to sell their stock at a stated figure, and so, having the option, secured for themselves, obtained a nearly double price for the syndicate stock and retained the difference; and the Grand Jury regrets that in allowing the sweeping character and lack of specific directions attending the negotiations, these bank officials have escaped criminal prosecution for their manifestly dishonorable and fraudulent acts.

"So startling and audacious were the acts of the persons who destroyed for the time being the standing and usefulness of the banks that it is difficult to attribute the cause to any one act or character of operation, but in addition to obtaining control therein, the subsequent overcertification of checks, at the direction and for the benefit of the combination, was the approximate, and, by reason of the discovery of their methods, the actual cause.

"The boldness and recklessness with which checks for amounts in excess of the amount of the entire capital stock of the Lenox Hill and Equitable Banks were certified against credits representing paltry sums of money needs no comment, unless it be the surprising truth that under the laws of this State such acts of overcertification constitute no criminal example.

"Under the laws enacted by Congress for the regulation of national banking institutions it is unlawful for any officer, clerk, or agent of any such association to certify any checks drawn upon the association unless the person or company drawing the check has on deposit with the association at the time such check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount certified in such check. The Grand Jury urges upon the court the necessity of immediate enactment by the State Legislature of a law providing for the punishment of reckless certification by the officers and clerks of state banking institutions.

"The Grand Jury is of the opinion that at the present time the statutes of this State are deficient in respect to the management and supervision of State banks, particularly in providing no proper criminal remedy against fraudulent and reckless acts, operating to the damage of banks and depositors. The statutes of the United States, on the contrary, fix far more clearly the criminal remedies against like acts affecting banking associations formed under the Federal law.

"We therefore recommend that so far as applicable to State institutions, the laws of Congress be adopted by our own State Legislature; in addition, we recommend that laws be passed to prevent the evasion of the statute requiring proof of the payment of capital stock of banking corporations before the beginning of business, and also to prevent the evasion of the statute requiring Directors to be the actual owners of ten shares of the capital stock, also to require Directors to qualify immediately upon their election by filing a proper oath of office.

"The Grand Jury also recommends that a statute be passed by the Legislature providing that whenever the moneys, funds, or property of any banking or moneyed corporation are disposed of by an officer, or at his direction, in a manner contrary to the ordinary methods of business, or whenever any transactions resulting in any disposition of its moneys, funds, or property shall not be at once regularly entered in its books, such officer shall be presumed guilty of criminal misappropriation of such moneys, funds, or property, and that the meaning of Section 528 of the Penal Code, and that the burden shall thereupon rest upon such officer of rebutting such presumption."

After the presentment had been read Judge Martine said he thought the public was to be congratulated upon the manner in which the Grand Jury had carried out its duties. There was a necessity for legislation in regard to bank affairs and, in the opinion of the court, the Grand Jury had suggested the proper line of such legislation and the proper method for remedying the evils which had recently been brought to light.

"I shall see, gentlemen," the Judge continued, "that a copy of your presentment is forwarded to the Governor of the State, and also to the Chairmen of the proper committees of the Legislature. There may be more to be done here, and perhaps with more time you would have liked to go further in your investigation. I shall not leave the matter here. I shall have a conference with the Assistant District Attorneys who have had charge of it. If necessary the same subject of inquiry will be continued by the next Grand Jury."

Besides investigating the bank cases the Grand Jury found 206 indictments and dismissed 76 complaints.

Siegmund T. Meyer visited the Court of General Sessions yesterday in a state of wrath. He had been summoned before the Grand Jury on Thursday and a newspaper had chronicled that he had been seen talking with George H. Pell, who was looking for bail. Mr. Meyer, in searching for the reporter who had written the statement, yesterday passed through the court room where Judge Martine was hearing motions to the reporters' room. Then he began abusing the press in general, emphasizing his remarks with a fistic attack on the table. He made so much noise about it that two court officers rushed in to prevent further disturbance of the proceedings in court, where Meyer's remarks were plainly heard.

The court officers met Meyer coming out of the door with the assistance of one of the newspaper men. Meyer is the father of Philip L. Meyer, who wanted to go on Pell's bond.

Pell failed to secure sufficient bail yesterday and went back to his cell in the Tombs at night. One bondsman was ready to justify for half of the amount of the bail, but no other satisfactory bondsman appeared.

LELAND WILL RETIRE.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL TO HAVE A NEW PRESIDENT—NEW TESTIMONY.

Charles H. Leland is about to retire from the Presidency of the Sixth National Bank. If the negotiations which have been in progress for some time reach their expected consummation, he will transfer his interest in the bank to other hands early next week. As to the identity of the man who is to step into Mr. Leland's place, strict secrecy is observed. President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, the present clearing agent of the Sixth National, said yesterday that the negotiations were still in the air. He could give no information of a positive nature.

Charles W. Wetmore, legal adviser for Charles H. Leland, said that if the pending arrangements reached a successful conclusion the transfer would take place some time next week. Until then he must refuse the name of the man who is to step into his client's shoes. It is understood that the person is one of considerable prominence in financial affairs.

Some testimony, showing P. J. Claassen up in the character of cat's-paw or confederate of James A. Simmons, was adduced yesterday before Commissioner John A. Shields. George W. Pancoast, assistant cashier of the Sixth National, testified that loans had been made to Simmons by Claassen's order, to the amount of $28,000, on seven notes, one of which had matured, but not been paid, and had been protested. Similar loans were made to John Satterlee & Co. by Claassen's order for $20,000 on four notes of $5,000 each, two of which, made by James A. Simmons and indorsed by the Lorillard Brick Works Company, had been protested for non-payment. Claassen had had discounted for his own benefit only two notes, one for $100 and one for $850, neither of which had matured. With respect to Pell, Wallack & Co.'s receipt for $622,000 of securities, Claassen had handed it to the witness, and had ordered him to open an account with Pell, Wallack & Co. for the securities.

Henry B. Dorman, receiving teller of the Sixth National, testified to several deposits made to the credit of the Lenox Hill Bank, John Satterlee & Co., and J. K. Watson. Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, who is attorney for the Lenox Hill and Equitable Banks, appeared long enough to identify seven checks for a total of $282,000, which had been protested for non-payment, and which had come into his possession from Conrad N. Jordan, President of the Western National Bank. They were the checks of George H. Pell, sworn on the St. Nicholas Bank, Jan. 28, for $40,000; of James A. Simmons on the Commercial National, Jan. 28, for $40,000; of Pell, Wallack & Co. on the Third National, Jan. 29, for $27,000; of James A. Simmons on the American Loan and Trust Company, Jan. 29, for $25,000; of James A. Simmons on the Equitable Bank, Jan. 2, $50,000; of Pell, Wallack & Co. on the Equitable Bank, Jan. 27, for $50,000, and of John Satterlee & Co. on the Equitable Bank, Jan. 2, $50,000, all of which were made payable to P. J. Claassen, President, and indorsed by A. E. Colson, Cashier. The examination goes on to-day.

A BROOKLYN MAN DIES IN BRAZIL.

Mrs. Charles H. Warner of 413 Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday received the sad intelligence of the death of her husband while on a business trip through Brazil, whence he departed about three months ago. The deceased leaves a large circle of warm friends in Brooklyn, where for years he was a successful cellar manufacturer.

NICARAGUA WAKING UP.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE CANAL COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

MANAGUA, Feb. 6.—Even in this early stage the influence of the operations of the Maritime Canal Company upon the sluggish currents of Nicaraguan life and business is already clearly apparent. The gradual development of the work upon the harbor of Greytown, the establishment of dwellings, hospitals, machine shops, and warehouses along its beach, the arrival and departure of steam and sailing ships in the company's service, and the passage to and fro over the route of the projected canal of engineers, contractors, and prospectors are the tangible evidences of the approach of a new era, the effects of which are being realized in channels far removed from the immediate scene of activity.

Here, for example, is an inquiry from a publishing house of Leipsic about materials for a guide to Nicaragua, to contain historical, political, commercial, agricultural, and mining statistics, routes of communication, foreign and inland; rates of passage and freight traffic, hotel accommodations—in a word, a manual for business men, tourists, or would-be settlers. The inquiry is said to be at the instance of the Chambers of Commerce of several German cities, and the gentleman to whom it was addressed says very properly that in view of our future relations this work ought to be taken up by American interests, as the foreign trade of the country is now controlled almost exclusively by European houses.

Activity in entries of public lands and transfers of private estates is another indication of awakening life. Concessions lying between the Pacific and the lakes, and readily accessible to the seaports, are firmly held, and inquirers now have to go further afield. The high price of coffee and the profits derived from its cultivation have directed attention to such districts as are adapted to its production. The department of Matagalpa, in the northeast, which has hitherto been exploited chiefly by miners and cattle breeders, is now attracting attention as a field for the coffee planter. Last year 500,000 trees were planted in its valleys and upon its mountain slopes, and considerable purchases have been made by foreigners both of Government lands and the estates of the natives. The largest land owner in the department, and the most influential citizen, is an American named Elias Masy, who came to Nicaragua with Walker and has lived here ever since. A Californian named William Sheridan has within the past year made large purchases, and has some fifty thousand coffee trees planted. Two gentlemen from Augusta, Ga., have recently been added to the foreign colony in Matagalpa. The climate of that department is much like that of the Gulf States of the United States, and the soil produces the cereals, vegetables, and fruits of those localities.

The greatest hindrance to the rapid developments of the northern and northeastern departments of Nicaragua is the difficulty of communication. Native carts and pack mules are as yet the only means of transportation for both passengers and freight. Even with this disadvantage to overcome, the coffee of Matagalpa, laid down at Corinto for shipment, commands over that of the coast districts a premium in value sufficient to defray the extra cost of production and transportation. Merchants of Leon, the trade station for Matagalpa, and property owners on the route are now constructing a highway between the two, which, perhaps, in time may develop into an extension of the railway which connects Leon with the seacoast. A concession for a railway connecting Matacalpa with the east coast at the mouth of the Rio Coopa and La Libertad.

The Nicaraguan Government, too, seems to be waking up to the necessity for better means of communication and transportation. A line of Government steamers is soon to replace the private craft plying on Lake Managua between Managua and Momotombo, thus making through line from Granado to Corinto. It has also employed Mr. Collins, an American engineer, to make a change in the location of the roadbed of the Western division of the State railway, and to make an estimate for renewing the road-bed and rails. The line, the main branch of this road, from Chinandega to El Viejo, about nineteen miles, has also been surveyed and located by Mr. Collins. Another Government survey is in progress for a line to connect the city of Matagalpa with some point on the east side of Lake Managua. Half a million coffee trees were planted in Matapalpa in 1889, and a continuation of such progress will render improved communication a necessity, either by Government or private enterprise.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES TO UNITE.

Two well-known Protestant Episcopal churches in this city are making active preparations to unite their parishes and form one large church. They are the Zion Church, situated at Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, and St. Timothy's, in West Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

St. Timothy's Parish is in a rapidly-growing section of the city, while Zion is not so favorably circumstanced. That church edifice is right in a nest of parishes of the same denomination, and it has been believed for some time by Bishop Potter and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, that Zion's field of usefulness would be increased by moving further up town. Therefore when the suggestion was made that it combine with St. Timothy's, near which it also has a chapel, the idea met with immediate approval.

The details of the consolidation have not been arranged as yet, and officers of Zion Church were not ready last night to say much about the proposed move for that reason. Indeed, at a meeting of St. Timothy's congregation on Thursday night the matter was first made known to many of its members. The consolidation was unanimously approved of at the meeting, however, and the details of the new arrangement will be prepared at once.

St. Timothy's Church was destroyed by fire recently, and this union with Zion Church will probably result in the erection of a large and handsome church edifice. St. Timothy's people own a large lot, extending from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-sixth street, upon which the new church will be built, at a cost of from $200,000 to $250,000.

The Rev. Henry Lubeck of St. Timothy's will continue as rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany of Zion Church will probably be made Rector Emeritus. There are certain court formalities to be gone through with before the negotiations can be closed and the work of erecting the new church commenced. The consolidated parishes will probably take the name of Zion and St. Timothy.

THE WARMEST WINTER YET.

RECORD OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS —THE TEN YEAR THEORY.

The three so-called Winter months ended yesterday were the warmest for forty years, and they will furnish cause for reflection on the part of the meteorologists for some time to come. Various unsatisfactory theories have been advanced to account for the unusual barometrical pressures, to which are closely allied changes of temperature. A continued high barometer off the coast and changes of pressure favorable to an indraught of the heated airs of the Gulf Stream and warmer latitudes are now held to be the principal causes of the abnormal weather, which even the repetition of a March blizzard cannot now reduce to the average of even ordinarily warm Winters.

Since 1849 the temperatures indicate an average for the Winter months (not including this Winter) of 28.80° Fanrenheit. Last year was also above the average, being 33.3°, whereas for this Winter the record was for December 41.3°; January, 40.1°; February, 40.3°, or for the Winter of 1889-90 an average of 40.57°. The coldest day in December was the 4th, when the thermometer for the twenty-four hours averaged 18°. The warmest day was the 9th, which had an average of 56°. In January the coldest day was the 22d, with 22° for the average. The highest average, 58°, was scored on the 2d. For February, the 26th, with 56°, was the warmest day, and the 21st, with 23°, was the coldest day of the month.

Judging from the previous records the assumption might be made that warm Winters occur every ten years, although the figures do not quite carry this out for every decade. Yet 1849-50 was a comparatively warm season, the average being 31° for the three months; 1859-60 was the exception, which, it may be said, proves the rule, as that year showed weather that was below the forty years' average, the thermometer showing 27.19°. However, in 1869-70 the records again go above the average with 30.5°. In 1879-80 the Winter, with the exception of this season, was the warmest of the forty years, the temperature being 34.94°, or about 5° below that of the last three months.

A SLAP IN THE FACE TO PLATT.

At the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee in this city, called at the instance of Thomas C. Platt to indorse the State Senate World's Fair bill as amended, Mr. John Collins, Deputy Surveyor of the Port and member of the committee from the Eighth Congressional District, voted against the indorsement. Last evening a regular meeting of the enrolled Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District, which is a part of the Eighth Congressional District, was held, and Mr. Collins's action was unanimously and heartily indorsed. The resolutions also declared that Mr. Collins interpreted the wishes of his constituents correctly, and praised him for his courage and manhood in voting as he did.

AN ELASTIC CONSCIENCE

MORE OF HATTON'S CHARGES DISPROVED.

A WITNESS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION WHO SHOWED ANYTHING BUT GRATITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Frank Hatton and Representative Ewart saw another of their charges against the Civil Service Commission fall to pieces to-day. About the only comfort, indeed, that they got out of the proceedings of the committee of the House which is investigating their charges was the evidence given late in the afternoon by Dr. Hamilton Shidy, by which it was made very plain that, in showing kindness to him, the Civil Service Commissioners had not selected a worthy object of generosity.

At the opening of to-day's proceedings Commissioners Thompson and Roosevelt pretty effectually disposed of the charge that W. E. Sturkis was improperly transferred from the office of the commission to the War Department. Then, with the help of two of their clerks, they showed that the witness Morgan, who had testified that Stenographer Bailey ought not to have been promoted, had himself expressed the hope that Bailey would get the place.

About the most definite charge made against the commission by Hatton and Ewart was that after Thomas Mitchell had failed to pass an examination, his papers were reviewed by the commission and his rating advanced, so that he was put upon the eligible list, and received an appointment as a special pension examiner. Mr. Mitchell was the witness chiefly relied upon by the prosecution to prove this charge, but he turned out to be anything but a satisfactory witness for Hatton and Ewart.

It was proved by Mitchell's evidence and by the official records of the commission that in the examination to which Mitchell was subjected one entire sheet of questions relating to common law was by an oversight not handed to him. When this was afterward discovered the commission sent for Mitchell, and, without warning, he was asked to sit right down and pass an examination on that subject. He failed to do satisfactory work, and thus failed to pass the examination. He appealed to the commission to have his case reviewed, and his appeal was denied. He made a second appeal, and finally the commission decided to let him attend the next regular examination, which was held in Baltimore.

Mitchell went to this examination, the questions at which were entirely different from the other, and passed. He was put upon the eligible list, and last Fall he was appointed to office. Although Mitchell was their own witness, Ewart and Hatton tried hard to discredit his reliability by reading letters to show that he had tried to secure both Republican and Democratic influence to get him restored to a position he had lost. They did not, however, try to discredit the records of the commission. Another of Hatton and Ewart's witnesses was Appointment Clerk Toner of the Interior Department. They were disappointed in him, too, for he testified that there were no charges against Mitchell. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey testified, but his information was not important so far as it concerned Mitchell. He had never known an instance of the restoration to the eligible list or a refusal to take a name as presented on the eligible list. He had never, he told Mr. Stone, known an officer to attempt to exert any influence to procure the certification of eligibles.

Dr. Hamilton Shidy was the next witness. The Civil Service Commissioners had been expected him, and that he was in the Census Bureau, convenient to the call, was owing to the kind offices of Messrs. Roosevelt and his associates. If they did not wish before he concluded that they had never seen him they are not human. The India rubber man probably had a more elastic conscience than Shidy owned up to under oath. He evidently told the truth, calmly and deliberately, with a manner that was humorous without that intent.

He had been in the Milwaukee Post Office about thirteen years when, July 1, 1889, he was promoted. He had obtained his place under Republican control, and when the Democratic Postmaster (Paul) came in he was retained. He became, under the civil service law, Secretary of the local board. Paul did not apparently like civil service methods. To Mr. Ewart they were "humbug." He kept no books, and that Paul compelled him to "torture" the records by making entries of persons certified who were not exactly fitted. This he did, knowing it to be irregular, but he was acting in a dual capacity. His sense of obligation as a clerk was felt, first, to the Postmaster who paid him his salary from the Government, and afterward to the Civil Service Commission, of which he was an officer.

Postmaster Paul had access to the list of eligibles, and the witness could not prevent him. It was his intention to attend to it, but the fact that he was violating the law, but he did not first report the offense to the Civil Service Commission. To Mr. Boatner's question if it was a "bread and butter" matter with him, the witness answered in the affirmative.

He had changed his opinion, it seemed desirable, to the Postmaster, to do so, so as to enable a preferred man to get in over another. When three names were sent to the Postmaster two would be "stafiae," as it was known before hand who had been selected. The witness went on to explain the case of Mr. Strauss, that had been generally referred to, and then came down to the point where, an examination having been made by Webster and Doyle of the Civil Service Commission, he had told them of the irregularities. Then followed an investigation by the commission, and Shidy's removal, following Paul's condemnation.

Shidy was visited by Commissioners Roosevelt, Thompson, and Lyman, and at his suggestion that he would need protection they promised to intending to secure his retention if he was threatened with removal. He then expressed contrition for his neglect, and had declared that he would never do so any more. Yet when Hatton asked him what he would do under like circumstances he coolly declared that he would do the same thing. If the Superintendent of the Census desired him to make the tabulations in a certain way he would obey orders.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Thompson, who had taken some trouble to have Shidy retained in the Milwaukee Post Office, but who found Paul's influence too great with "Boss" Paine, the Republican manager, to be overcome, were astounded. They endeavored to recall to his mind the assurances he had given of an intention to be upright, but he did not help them much. The Commissioners will testify on this subject to-morrow. It is perfectly evident that they were misled in their estimate of Shidy's real worth, and that they would have acted more wisely if they had let him alone. His frankness was admirable. His elasticity of conscience was phenomenal.

NOT ALARMED BY SUITS.

HOW THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY EXPLAINS THE CHICAGO ATTACK.

The officers of the Fidelity and Casualty Company did not seem to be worried yesterday over the dispatch from Chicago announcing that a suit had been begun by the State Attorney to prevent that company doing business in Illinois. They said that similar suits had been brought in a dozen or more States within a few years, and that with a single exception they had failed to dislodge the company. It appears according to this side of the story that a plate-glass insurance company is behind the suits, for the purpose of destroying a rival in that line of insurance. The Fidelity and Casualty Company writes risks not only for accidents but for steam boiler, plate glass, elevator, and employers' liabilities.

In all the suits the complaint has been that under the law of this State a company cannot carry on more than one line of insurance business. It is claimed on the contrary that the law of 1879 which so declared was repealed in 1887. Moreover, even while the statute stood on the books the company's charter under a former law granted authority for the several lines of business above specified. This view seems to have been sustained by the courts. In regard to the complaint that the company's deposit with the Insurance Department fell short of $650,000 to cover legally these several lines of business, the Fidelity and Casualty officers claim that the law requires a deposit of but $100,000 for all they do under their charter and that in keeping $200,000 on deposit ever since the company's organization the requirements have been met in the most generous spirit.

PUSHED HER WAY THROUGH THE ICE.

The steamship Minister Maybach, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had an exciting experience in an ice floe on Feb. 22. Not only did the field ice extend as far as the eye could reach, but frequent lofty bergs could be seen in every direction. The officers sighted thirty of all sizes. The vessel pushed her way through the ice by sheer strength, often heaping it up before her. After coming through with safety it was found that several rivets had been started in the iron plates of the bow, and a slight leak resulted in the forward compartment.

A STATEMENT FROM MRS. LONG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your paper the report from Richmond of the effort made to obtain a pension for Gen. Long. The statement that Gen. Mahone has been antagonistic to me, and that he had made efforts to accomplish my removal from the position of Postmistress at this place, is a mistake. He has always been extremely kind and generous, and it would be ungenerous in me not to acknowledge his kindness, and correct any malicious report to the contrary. MARY ALMEDE LONG.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Thursday, Feb. 27, 1890.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES YESTERDAY.

The Board of Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island met yesterday afternoon in the offices of the institution, 74 Wall-street. There were present the Rev. Morgan Dix, Recorder Frederick Smyth, Capt. F. A. Martin, the Rev. R. D. Harlan, Capt. James Parker, and Mayor Grant. The meeting was held with closed doors, but it was ascertained subsequently that Dr. Dix presided and that the business before the board concerned the reinstatement of men who have been suspended or expelled from Sailors' Snug Harbor by the man Trask, who is in charge of the institution. The outer hallway of the offices was crowded with venerable members of Sailors' Snug Harbor who had come over from Staten Island to volunteer their testimony in behalf of their comrades. Nine of these presented a formal request asking to be heard by the board.

All the signers of the petition and several other interested parties were kept waiting outside during the progress of the meeting, and then were told that they could come again at the next meeting of the board, which will be held Thursday afternoon, March 13. In refiding this information the board also stated that it would pay the expenses of the voluntary witnesses from Sailors' Snug Harbor to this city and back again. The old gentlemen were not a little disappointed at being unable to give their evidence. There was much opposition among them to side with the suspended and expelled men as against Governor Trask. They criticised that official most unsparingly.

They were much exercised over the fact that THE NEW-YORK TIMES had been removed from the reading table since the recent publication of an article reflecting on Governor Trask's character and methods. They regarded this action as another evidence of the tyrannical disposition of the Governor. Trask himself denied all knowledge of the removal of THE TIMES from the reading table. He said that if it had been done he knew nothing about it. The old men stoutly maintained, however, that they were not allowed to read anything that dared to criticise Trask.

John H. Urquhart's case was the first called up by the board. He had been expelled and was trying to be reinstated. When he came out of the star chamber he said that he had been charged with using seditious language. He was confronted by four different statements signed by as many men, and all furnished by Trask. Urquhart denied all these statements. Recently Trask had asked him about personal abuse in the institution and he had answered that the rules were too strict, and that they were carried out too brutally. The inmates were deprived of their liberty. When the evidence against Urquhart was all in Capt. Parker said that it appeared to him that all the good about the accused had been left out and all the bad put in. With regard to the charge of using bad language to Trask, Urquhart said that he could not remember whether he was guilty or not, but that if he hadn't uttered the language attributed to him he had thought it. Urquhart's case was continued until the next meeting of the board.

Robert Childs, who was suspended on June 6 for six months, should have been reinstated in December last, but was not because Governor Trask deemed him unfit for reinstatement. The charge against him was that he had earned some little money as clerk of the polls during some election on Staten Island. While he was kept out of Snug Harbor Trask left him no place to live in and has been compelled to sleep over a cowshed on Staten Island for the past three months. When he came out of the star chamber he said that he had been confronted with a record of the evil doings as long as the Book of Exodus. He had also been charged with trying to incite some one to shoot Trask, something he had never dreamed of. He was also charged with having written letters. Childs was reinstated by the board.

The other men applying for reinstatement were Augustus Schneider, Capt. C. P. Jersey, expelled as a "political offender"; Capt. H. C. Cox, suspended for one year because, as he expressed it, he "sassed back" at Trask, and William Sterling, who had voluntarily left because he found that a "taboo" had been placed on him. All these cases were continued to the next meeting.

ALASKA FISHERIES LEASED.

MORE PROFIT TO THE GOVERNMENT THAN IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Windom has directed a lease to be made with the North American Commercial Company of New-York and San Francisco for exclusive privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for a period of twenty years from May 1. The Directors of the company are Lloyd Tevis, Henry Cowell, Matthias Meyer, and Isaac Liebes, all of San Francisco, and Albert Miller of Oakland, Cal. D. O. Mills of New-York is a stockholder of the company. Its capital stock is $2,000,000.

The company proposes to pay an annual rental of $60,000 for the lease, and, in addition to the revenue now of $2 upon each sealskin, it will pay $7 62½ for each fur sealskin that shall be taken and shipped by it. The company also proposes to pay 50 cents per gallon for each gallon of seal oil; to furnish, free of charge, to the native inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, annually, such quantity of dried salmon as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; to furnish, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the natives the salt and barrels necessary for preserving meat the use of as far as may be practicable, and consistent with the interests of the company, it will encourage the dressing, dyeing, and marketing of sealskins within the United States, and operate its lease in the interest of American citizens.

The annual revenue to the Government under this lease, on the basis of 100,000 seals per annum, will be about $1,000,000, as against about $300,000 under the present lease to the Alaska Commercial Company.

FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Since last reported the following amounts have been received by Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer, 17 Nassau-street, on account of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Collection of 1889:

FROM CHURCHES.

Calvary, Episcopal	$735 50
Transfiguration, Episcopal	104 88
Covenant, Presbyterian (additional)	73 58
Beloved Disciple, Episcopal	46 00
Grace Chapel Sunday school, Episcopal	17 74
Amity, Baptist	16 75
German Moravian, Sixth-street	11 36

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

By Gordon Norrie	$442 23
Jesse Seligman	100 00
Providence and Stonington Steamboat Co.	100 00
By D. Felter, from china and glass trade	80 00
Herts Brothers and employes	42 80
A. Levy & Brother and employes	30 00
Lodges of Kosher Shel Barzel	21 00
Mr. and Miss Lee	20 00
Mrs. Francis E. Ogden	10 00
"In Memoriam," E. W. B., for woman's fund in Brooklyn Bridge box	10 00
Iascher Lodge, F. S. of I	5 00
Stranger's Refuge Lodge, I. O. O. F	5 00
Total to date in hands of Treasurer	$55,538 86
Amounts sent directly to hospitals	1,484 54
Total collections for 1889	$57,021 45

TOTALS FOR PAST ELEVEN YEARS.

1879	$26,455 07	1885	$46,085 38
1880	44,371 97	1886	53,051 98
1881	42,835 45	1887	50,449 15
1882	34,699 90	1888	52,039 63
1883	43,362 74	1889	57,021 45
1884	36,542 75		

W. W. ASTOR'S GENEROUS GIFT.

When the Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon Commissioner McClave laid on the table a black-bordered sheet of note paper accompanied by a check for $5,000 which any bank in the city would probably be ready to cash at sight. The note was as follows:

21 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, Feb. 27, 1890.

John McClave, Esq., Treasurer:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to express through you my sincere thanks for the kind services of the Police Department on Tuesday last, and to enclose herewith my check for $5,000 as a contribution to the police pension fund. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

Chief Clerk Kipp was at once directed to forward to Mr. Astor the following acknowledgment:

FEB. 28, 1890.

The Hon. William Waldorf Astor:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Police have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 27th inst. inclosing your check for $5,000 as a contribution to the police pension fund, and to express to you, on behalf of the Trustees of the fund, their sincere appreciation of your kindness, and your generous donation to so worthy an object. Very respectfully, WILLIAM H. KIPP,

Chief Clerk.

FUNERAL OF PROF. QUIMBY.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28.—The funeral of Prof. E. T. Quimby took place this forenoon. The services were conducted by Dr. Leeds. A short address was made by Prof. Park, who spoke particularly of the faculties and seemingly tireless energy of the deceased. President Bartlett and the Faculty attended in a body, as did also the Alpha Delta Phi Society, of which the deceased was a member. The pall bearers were L. B. Downing, Dr. Frost, and Profs. Hardy, Lord, Worthen, and Ruggles.

BUCKET SHOPS STILL ON TOP.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Judges Tuley, Collins, and Horton, sitting in banc, refused to-day to modify the bucket-shop injunction against the Board of Trade, which prohibits the board from going out of the quotation business. They refused, in fact, to decide any of the points involved, and put off passing upon them until the case is reached in its regular order on the calendar. The defeat, therefore, is merely a negative one.

FOR A NEW COURT SYSTEM

A JUDICIAL COMMISSION BILL PRESENTED.

PROVISIONS OF HOAG'S ACT CREATING A NEW DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS—TO REPEAL THE POOL LAW.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The second month of the legislative session has closed without the passage of any very important measure outside of the World's Fair bill. Only fourteen Senators attended the twenty-minute session to-day of the upper body. Senator Saxton introduced a bill to revise the judiciary article of the Constitution.

The bill provides that the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall designate thirty-six persons, four from each judicial district except the first, from which eight persons shall be named, who shall constitute a commission for the purpose of proposing to the Legislature at its next session amendments to the sixth article of the Constitution. It is provided that no amendments shall be proposed to any other article thereof. No more than one-half in number of the persons so appointed from each district shall be members of the same political party. Every vacancy that may at any time occur among the members of such commission shall be filled by the Governor and Speaker of the Assembly from the political party to which the member causing the vacancy belonged. The first meeting shall be held at Albany on the first Tuesday in June, 1890, and it may adjourn to such times and places as it deems proper. The commission shall have power to choose a Chairman and appoint so many clerks, messengers, and doorkeepers as may be necessary for the transaction of business, not to exceed seven in number. Each member of the commission shall be entitled to receive for his services the sum of $500 and the same mileage as is allowed to members of the Legislature. The bill appropriates $25,000 to cover the expenses of the commission.

The article that is proposed to amend contains twenty-eight sections, embracing the regulations of all the courts in the State, from the conduct of the Assembly in the management of an impeachment trial to and including the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, Surrogates', Courts of Special Sessions, and Justices of the Peace.

Senator Saxton explained to THE TIMES's correspondent that the Bar Association, at its January meeting, had appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Field, Choate, and Newton Fiero, and Deputy Attorney General Whitaker, to draw up this bill. He received it yesterday from Mr. Fiero. It was necessary to fix an amount to cover the expenses of the commission, and the best basis was that of the commission of 1872, which cost the State not quite the sum named in this bill. Experience has shown that a commission, at a cost of $25,000, could accomplish as much good as a Constitutional Convention at $364,000, which was the amount consumed by the convention of 1867.

"Our present court system is all wrong," said Senator Saxton, "and something must be done to remedy it. There ought to be a consolidation of the first and second parts of the Court of Appeals, so that the court would be embraced in one general part. The second part of the Court of Appeals is but a temporary expedient, and we can readily comprehend the chances for confusion and misunderstanding. The courts in New-York should be consolidated. There are a number of sections of this article that could be improved, but not by me."

Mr. Saxton also introduced a bill requiring School Commissioners to accept Regents' certificates and diplomas in licensing teachers or admitting candidates to normal schools in lieu of examinations in the topics covered by such examinations, and authorizing them to require examinations in school law, school economy, methods of teaching, &c.

Mr. Hoag's bill to abolish the present Bureau of Elections and to establish a Department of Elections in the city of New-York came into the House to-day. The bill makes it the duty of the Police Department to render to the Department of Elections such assistance as may be necessary in the notification and examination of inspectors of election and poll clerks, the selection of police officers, the discharge of other duties imposed upon the Department of Elections.

The head of the Department of Elections is, by this bill, designated the Board of Elections, and shall consist of two persons of opposite political faith, who shall also be the Commissioners of Election. Their term of office is six years and their annual salary $5,000 each. The first Commissioner of Election shall be elected at the general election this year from the entire city.

In case of vacancy in the office the Mayor is empowered to appoint a substitute, whose political faith shall be the same as his predecessor's. In the event that a vacancy occurs in this department the term of the other Commissioner shall cease at noon on the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which the vacancy is filled, and at such election two Commissioners shall be elected, one to fill each vacancy. From and after noon on Jan. 1, 1891, the Department of Elections shall possess all the powers relating to elections now vested in the Board of Police.

A Bureau of Elections in the Department of Elections is provided for, subject to the orders of the Commissioners. It is to be managed by a chief, who shall hold office for three years, and whose salary shall not exceed $5,000. The Commissioners shall appoint all inspectors of elections and make necessary removals and transfers. Annually they shall select to serve as inspectors four persons, two of whom shall differ in politics from their associates. In this connection provision is made that the two appointed to represent the party in political minority on State issues shall be named solely by the Commissioner who represents such minority.

The Commissioners are empowered to determine whether any political party which shall have cast for its candidate for any office as many as 50,000 votes or upwards is entitled to representation on the Board of Inspectors. They shall also appoint in each election district an additional inspector to represent the said political party. Every person so appointed shall be a citizen of the United States and the State of New-York, and is not required to be a resident of the district from which he shall be appointed. He shall take an appropriate oath of office, and shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed for cause. This act shall not affect any offense committed or right of removal accrued prior to the time when it takes effect, and all penalties and forfeitures incurred under any statute superseded or repealed by this act may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Mr. Cornell of Staten Island has introduced in the House a bill to repeal the Ives Pool bill.

"This law," he exclaimed, "should be obliterated from the statute books, and if this Legislature fails to do it the Almighty ought. It is the ruination of thousands of our young men. Every boy in my town squanders his money and degrades himself buying pools at Hoboken and other places. I am in earnest, and will make the fight of my life to push this bill through."

Mr. Harwood of Niagara introduced the bill which Mr. O'Connor has presented in the upper house to repeal the law fixing the rate of wages on the public works at $2 a day, and Mr. Gillice of Albany the dressed beef bill of last year.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Clarke, providing for changing the map and opening streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, on the application of residents

FINANCIAL.

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS.

WE OFFER TO-DAY THE FOLLOWING-NAMED BONDS:

$100,000 City of New-Haven, Conn., 4s.
$150,000 City of Minneapolis, Minn., 4s.
$125,000 City of Sioux Falls, S. D., 5s.
$145,000 City of Wichita, Kan., 5s & 6s.
$125,000 Des Moines, Iowa, First Mortgage 6s.

ANNUAL NET EARNINGS, $71,113 12.
TOTAL ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES, $27,840.

$50,000 City of St. Paul, Minn., 6s.
$24,000 County of Reno, Kan., 6s.
$27,000 City of Mankato, Minn., 5s.
$25,000 County of Cheyenne, Neb., 6s.
$21,000 City of Kearney, Neb., 6s.
$16,000 Bowling Green, Ohio, 6s.
$13,000 Brady Island, Neb., 6s.
$13,000 City of Indianapolis, Ind., 4s.
$10,000 City of Madison, S. D., 6s.
$9,000 County of Minnehaha S. D., 5s.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. SEND FOR BOND LIST.

N. W. HARRIS, & CO., BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
70 State-st., Boston.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

The time for the deposit of bonds and stock of the Company and for the acceptance of rights has been extended to and including SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

AFTER MARCH 1, 1890, A PENALTY OF 2 PER CENT. on the par value of all FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. bonds and on the SECOND MORTGAGE INCOME BONDS, and of 1 PER CENT. on the par value of the stock will be imposed as a condition of its acceptance by the Committee.

Copies of the reorganization agreement explaining the proposed issues of First and Second mortgage bonds and of Preferred and Common Stock can be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York.

The London 5 and 6 per cent. bondholders have confirmed the assent of Chairman C. E. Bretherton.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY, COMMITTEE.
54 WALL-ST.

Wm. C. Noyes,

96 Broadway,

Dealer in the following Specialties for 20 years—namely—

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN

FINANCIAL

Trust Co.'s Stocks

ALSO,

THE STOCKS GUARANTEED AND CONTROLLED BY

THE DEL., LACK. & WESTERN R. R. CO.
THE LAKE SHORE & MICH. SO. R. R. CO.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

ALSO,

CITY SURFACE R. R. STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
BANK STOCKS.

OFFICE

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. TRUST BONDS:

This company having received from the sale of the $13,000,000 of stock funds sufficient to redeem a large amount of the Louisville and Nashville 6 per cent trust bonds, upon which interest ceases May 1, 1890, will pay—until further notice—any of said issue of 6 per cent. trust bonds presented at this office at par, 10 per cent. premium, and interest to March 1, 1890. EX NORTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1890.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:

H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

HOMANS & CO.
2 WALL-ST.
FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

The first mortgage bondholders of the

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Co.

who have not already deposited their bonds and signed the agreement with the

Central Trust Co.

are hereby notified the time for depositing their bonds will expire Tuesday, 4th March, prox.

Of the whole issue of $1,160,000 have been signed for $964,000.

HOMANS & CO.

6 PER CENT. GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE Kansas Investment Co of Topeka, Kan.

PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Edison Electric Light Company the books of this company will be closed from Monday, March 10, 1890, at 3 P. M., to Saturday, March 29, 1890, at 10 A. M., to refer to the stockholders of record the privilege to purchase $2,000,000 first mortgage, five per cent. convertible twenty-year gold bonds and $500,000 stock of this company to an amount equal to their holdings of this company's stock, at the rate of $1,000 bond and $400 stock for $1,210 in cash.

A circular giving full particulars, with blanks for the assignment of rights, will be mailed to the address as of all stockholders of record on the closing of the books March 10, 1890.

By order of the board.

J. B. SKEHAN, Treasurer.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN ROSTRAND.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$26,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	
Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:	
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to 16%	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

Reorganization OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

NOTICE.

The Committee under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railways in Texas, and in Arkansas and Missouri, dated Dec. 16, 1889, and lodged with the Central Trust Company of New-York,

DECLARE THE SAID AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the FIRSTS, over 50 per cent. of the SECONDS, and a large amount of the stock has been deposited and assented.

The time for depositing securities and accepting subscription right is EXTENDED TO WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890. After that date securities will only be received on payment of a penalty of 2 per cent. on bonds and 1 per cent. on stock.

Copies of the Reorganization Agreement and forms for acceptance and assignment of subscription rights may be had of any member of the committee and of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

A syndicate of bankers has been formed which will take all the securities offered for subscription and not subscribed for, and will pay all assessments of non-assenting security holders under the terms of the syndicate agreement.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
HENRY BUDGE,
JAMES SPEYER,
JOHN KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND SMITH,
} COMMITTEE.
G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1890.

F. P. OLCOTT, Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to advise you that at a public meeting of St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage certificate holders, convened by the London Committee representing those securities, held in London this day, the plan represented by your committee was adopted. Very truly yours,

C. E. BRETHERTON,
a member of the London Committee.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1889.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Co. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds, to be applied to sinking fund account, of New-York, 1889, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 909, 394, 334, 586, 36, 341, 1100, 425, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1890, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HENRY C. YATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS.
} Sinking Fund Commissioners.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 83, DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGnated, by lot, the following: 2,456, 234, 2,212, 1,300, 2,274, 1,642, 1,939, 3,232, 341, 1,521, 1,469, 249, 2,400, 1,500, 1,896, 256, 374, 2,705, 3,154, 1,886, 1,605, 310, 2,329, 1,641, 1,336, 48, 2,620, 2,999, 119, 3,190, 1,431, 2,722, 474, 2,575, 1,414, 1,614, 3,204, 483, 1,473, 3,259, 1,233, 2,206, as the numbers of the forty-three bonds issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
} Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1890.

Coupon No. 2 from the Equipment Trust Bonds of this company, falling due March 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

J. T. GRANGER,
Treasurer.

FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,
346 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Feb. 25, 1890.

COUPONS FROM THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, maturing March 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

J. E. PALMER, JR., Treasurer.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 18 on debenture bonds of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway Company, maturing March 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking house of Kountze Brothers, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

D. A. GLEASON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN Railway Company, 16-18 Exchange-place.—Coupon No. 6, falling due March 1, 1890, on the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after March 1, 1890, at the Company's office.

R. D. RICKARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1890.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS Railway Company's first-mortgage coupons, due March 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by R. T. WILSON & CO., 2 Exchange-court, New-York.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO. The first semi-annual mortgage coupons, due March 1, 1890, will be paid at our office, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. TAINTOR & HOLT.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIdends are payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William-st., on and after March 1, 1890:

AMERICAN WATER WORKS AND GUARANTEE CO.
CREEN CITY WATER CO.
EASTLE HOUSE CO.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
CITY OF HASTINGS, NEBR., (IN FAVOR OF ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.)
CORNWALL WATER WORKS CO.
CHEYENNE LAND AND LIVE STOCK CO.
DUNDEE WATER POWER AND LAND CO.
FOND DU LAC WATER CO.
FERGUS FALLS GAS AND MILL CO.
GREEN BAY WATER WORKS CO.
GUYANDOTTE (W. VA.) WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE.
HUTCHINSON WATER, LIGHT & TEL'NE CO.
KEOKUK WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE.
LOUISIANA (MO.) WATER CO.
MOBILE AND OHIO CAR TRUST.
MINNEAPOLIS GASLIGHT CO.
NORTH NEW YORK WATER WORKS CO.
NORTH PLATTE (NEB.) WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE.
NEW-YORK, PENN. AND OHIO R. R. CO.
ORFORD COPPER CO.
ROCHESTER WATER CO.
ST. LOUIS, ARK. AND TEXAS CAR TRUST.
SALISBURY WATER WORKS CO. 1-T MTGE.
TONAWANDA WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE.
TEXARKANA GAS AND ELECTR'C LIGHT CO.
TOWN OF HANCOCK, N.Y., (bonds and coupons.)
TOWN OF PERSIA.
U. S. ROLLING STOCK CO., REAL ESTATE BOND COUPON.
VICO COUNTY, (MAXWELL AND ST. MARY'S FREE GRAVEL ROAD.)
WATERTOWN WATER WORKS CO. 1st MTGE.
WESTEAN EQUIPMENT AND CAR CO.
WICHITA WATER CO.
WATERLOO WATER CO.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO., (DIVIDEND.)
FT. WAYNE & JACKS'N R.R.CO., (DIVIDEND.)
SPRINGFIELD GASLIGHT CO., (COUPONS.)
MARCH 20, 1890.
LA CROSSE CITY, WIS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking houses of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York City, on and after March 1, 1890:

FORT RECOVERY, OHIO,
School 6s.
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO.,
Consolidated Mortgage 5s.
INDIANA STATE
Registered Temp. Loan Bonds, 3½ per cent.
LIMA, OHIO,
Water Works 5s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO.
First Mortgage 7s, Series C.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
VERMILLION COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
WABASH COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 8s.
MARCH 3.
MIAMI COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
MARCH 5.
HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 5s.
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP, IND.,
School 6s.
MARCH 7.
HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
MARCH 10.
VERMILLION COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 7s.
WABASH COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s
MARCH 15.
CLEVELAND & MAHONING R'Y CO.
Third Mortgage 7s.
MITCHELL, IND.,
School 5½s.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,
72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Will pay interest on the following bonds on and after March 1, 1890:

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA,
Funding 6 per cents.
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS,
Water 8 per cents.
PAYNE, OHIO,
School 6 per cents.
BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y.,
Water 3½ per cents.
ERIE, PENN.,
Funding 4 per cents.
TIFFIN, OHIO,
Improvement 6 per cents.
CAPE GIRARDEAU-SOUTHWESTERN R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cents.
We will also pay
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA,
Funding 6 per cent. Bonds
Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,

39 WILLIAM-ST.

The following coupons and registered interest are payable at this office March 1, 1890:

Iron Car Trust 8, 12s.
Iron Car Trust 8, 13s.
Georgia Pacific Car Trust B, 11s.
Shawnee and Muskingum River Car Trust B, 14s.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass Car Trust A 5s.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway—all of that system.
Texas Loan Agency.
Whitebreast Fuel Co.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1, 1890, ON the following bonds will be payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 120 Broadway, (Equitable Building), New-York:
Arapahoe County (Col.) School District No. 2 6s.
Arapahoe County (Col.) School District No. 6 6s.
Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western debenture 5s.
City of Omaha, Neb.
City of Lincoln, Neb.
City of Weeping Water (Neb.) Water Works 8s.
Jefferson County (Col.) School District No. 37.
Minnesota Loan and Investment Company.
Nebraska Mortgage and Investment Company.
Nebraska Mortgage Company.
Pitkin County (Col.) School District No. 1 8s.
SMITH BROTHERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5, 1890.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has this day been declared on the PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK of this company, payable on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the fifteenth inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. JOHN PATON & CO., No. 32 William-st., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared out of earnings a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record March 20, 1890.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20, 1890, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1890.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 13, 1890.

INTEREST IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Two per cent. upon the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures will be paid to the registered holders thereof on March 1, proximo, at the agency of the company in the City of New-York.

The transfer books of the First Debentures will close on Feb. 24 and open March 3d, proximo.

H. TACON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 BROADWAY, ROOM 152,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, March 10, 1890.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by the SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 126 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FEB. 28, 1890. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 29, 1890.

COUPON NO. 3, DUE MARCH 1, 1890, ON the General Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid in cash on presentation at the Galatin National Bank in the city of New-York on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN R'Y CO.

Coupons from the first mortgage Ashland Division bonds of the above company fine March 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer
62 CEDAR-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1890.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due March 1 will be paid at the office of the

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

C. C. WAITE, President.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds of this company, due March 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY R'Y CO.
FINANCIAL AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1890.

Coupon No. 2 from the Equipment Trust Bonds of this company, falling due March 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

J. T. GRANGER, Financial Agent.

MEETINGS.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 195 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5 next, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSE, DOG CART AND all harness; first-class turnout. Apply at Henry's stable, 36 West 60th-st.

ELECTIONS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, 31 NASSAU-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, March 12, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 31 Nassau-st. (second floor,) for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Monday, March 3, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Thursday, March 13, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the BEDFORD AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
And of the
ORLEANS, WEST BADEN AND FRENCH LICK SPRINGS RAILWAY COMPANY,
Will be held at the same time and place,
WILLIAM DOWD, President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF SPRAGUE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR CO., 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of stockholders for the election of nine Trustees and two inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, Feb. 21, and reopened on Wednesday, March 5, at 10 A. M. ARTHUR S. BEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 34 ST. CHARLES-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the city of New-Orleans, Monday, March 3, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1890.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on Thursday, March 6, 1890.

Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. AT THE CHURCH No. 14 Lafayette-place, (near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. G. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 48th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at both services.

A.—NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE UNION, Masonic Temple, 6th-av. and 23d-st.—Sunday, 3 o'clock; doors open at 2; a good seat by coming early; Gospel temperance work exemplified in thrilling experiences; President Soutar of the Reformed Men's Club of Newark, accompanied by "Kings' Sons," "Winning Circle," and a number of redeemed men, will visit us; the sweet singer, Edith Mason, the "Westley" singers, the renowned Georgia Colored Concert Company, a large choir, solos, duets, &c.; Charlotte Winthrop, soloist and leader. J. B. GIBBS, President.
EUGENE UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 3d-av. Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., at 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av., Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., and at 7:45 by the Rev. Mr. Gulick.

A POOR CLERGYMAN OF ABILITY AND unexceptionable qualifications, appointed by England to preside and manage one of the most important religious educational movements of the age of international interest, would like to meet one or two generous Christian gentlemen or ladies offering $5,000 to enable him to take the charge; a nation's gratitude and the blessings of generations await the donor; all documents official and satisfactory; upon inquiry, many would be happy to offer. Communicate with Reverend, 30 West 26th-st.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 42d-st.—Sermon by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 12:30 P. M. Lecture Tuesday, 8 P. M., in Parish House; subject—"Materialism, Ancient and Modern." The public cordially invited. Communion service Sunday, 4 P. M.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday afternoon, 3:30, address by the famous and eloquent Canadian orator, Edward Carswell, Esq. Choice song service.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2 to 10 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

"AND WHOEVER WILL, LET HIM COME." —Bishop Snow, the messenger of the last dispensation, preaches divine truth in purity in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come!

AT LENOX - AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, 126th-st., east of Lenox-av., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright will preach at 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 3 P. M.

AT EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADison-av. and 64th-st., Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 66th-st.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST,
Corner Bedford and Downing sts.
The Pastor, Edward Judson,
will preach
Sunday morning, 10:30;
Sunday evening, 7:30.
Week night services Tuesday and Friday.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 313th-st., near 3d-av., Rev. William Warren Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited. Seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, March 2, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, "Christianity Consistent with the Rational Enjoyment of the Present Life;" evening, lectures on "Things Beyond the Grave;" subject—"What is the Resurrection; is it of this Body or from the Dead?" Strangers cordially welcomed.

CORNELL MEMORIAL METHODIST Episcopal Church, 76th-st., near 3d-av., Rev. Horace W. Byrnes, pastor.—Communion, morning, 10:30; preaching, evening, 7:30. Revival services Saturday evening and all day Sunday, with the assistance of singing student evangelists from Drew Theological Seminary.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st. — Holy communion, 8:30 A. M.; morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M. The rector, Rev. R. Walpole Warren, preaches at the morning service and the Rev. D. J. Evans in the evening. Children's service, 3 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-st., Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Sunday, March 2, 1890: Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M. and 12 M.; morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M. (3:15 service omitted;) choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M.; subject—"Besetting Sins—I. Selfishness"; 7:45 P. M., subject—"The Hebrews as a Factor in Civilization." Special music.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastor, will preach; Sunday school 9:45 A. M. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 67th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rev. William Ormiston D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening, 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Holy communion at 10 A. M.; service, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. Edward P. Payson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 47th-av., near 183d-st.—Rev. W. D. Buchanan, pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 56TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av., the Rev. B. B. Tyler, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Miracles of Christ. Wherein Do They Differ from the Miracles of Roman Catholic Saints, Mormons, and Spiritualists?" Evening—"The Baptism of the Holy Spirit and of Fire."

DWIGHT L. MOODY WILL CONTINUE HIS daily Bible addresses at the Central Park Dutch Church, 58th-st. and 5th-av., during the coming week, beginning Tuesday morning, at 10:30. Admission only by ticket.

ELEVENTH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., pastor. Subjects: 11 A. M.—"The Unequal Yoke of Faith and Unbelief;" 7:45 P. M.—"Dreams and Realities."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 56th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor, Rev. W. T. Sabine, will preach. Special Lenten services Fridays, 8 P. M. Rev. Geo. H. McGrew, D. D., will preach 7th inst.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the distributing Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FULTON-STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or the whole hour, as your time admits. No. 113 Fulton-st. and 68 Ann-st.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner of 12th-st., Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Morning services, 11 A. M. Children's service and sermon at 4 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 21 34th-st., immediately west of Broadway.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D. The public cordially invited.

HUGH O. PENTECOST SPEAKS AT MAsonic Temple, 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., Sunday, at 8 P. M. Subject—"God and Immortality."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Dr. Bergmann will preach at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M. meeting in behalf of the mission to prisoners. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Manning and others. Cordial welcome to strangers and those without any church home.

MADISON - AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 53d-st.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. on "Christian Lectures, Lectures and Lectures of the Bible: VI.—"Jezebel, the Wicked Wife."

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 7:45. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOC'N.
1. Primary Union, this day, 2:15, Broadway Tabernacle Church. Mrs. W. F. Crafts, teacher.
2. Teachers' Class, this day, 3:30, in Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. Teachers' Class, this evening, 8 o'clk, Madison-Av. Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class. Mr. Seaman W. Wells, conductor, Tuesdays, 4 o'clock, in Fulton-St. Chapel.
5. Bible Teachers of Harlem, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, in W. C. A., 5 West 125th-st.
6. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Crosby, conductor, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, chapel of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, cor. 22d-st.
7. Teachers and Parents' Class, Sunday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church Chapel, corner 22d-st. Lesson of the following Sunday. Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.
8. West-side Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Shaw, teacher. Friday evening, 8 o'clock, in the West End Presbyterian Church, West 104th-st. and the Boulevard.

All interested in teaching the young invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. S. S

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Feb. 28, was one by A. H. Muller & Son, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William C. Sanger, Esq., referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 50 by 150, 105 and 107 Chambers-st., running through to 89 and 91 Reade-st., 50 feet west of College place, for $240,000, to F. De R. Wissmann.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 28.

153d-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of Elton-av., 25x100; William Subre and wife to Emma J. Victory..... $3,300

253d-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x79; Richard C. Washburn and wife to Elizabeth L. W. Tierney..... 1

Clinton-st., w. s., lot 1,830 on map of James Delaney; Morris Green and wife to Esther Gartenslegg..... 38,500

Leonard-st., 56; Florencio Escalante and another to Charles H. Brooks..... 1

Madison-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x96; Henry Pasinsky and wife to Adele Sink..... 17,500

Madison-st., 327; Rosa Saberski to Isaac Chock..... 12,000

Same property; Isaac Chock to Samuel Goldstein..... 12,000

Lexington-av., s. s., lot 864 map of lands in the 12th Ward; William Broadbelt and wife to William Gardner..... 50,000

Fulton-st., 190; Frederick Emanuel and wife to John Best..... 1

85th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x102.2; Duncan Phyfe to Mary A. Dayton.. 23,000

75th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x102.2; Dennis Solomon and wife to Louis Goldstein..... 19,500

Stanton-st., 16; Mimna Banner to Abraham Cohn..... 33,500

145th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100; Wilhelmina Ahrens and another to Henry Schafer..... 6,000

73d-st., s. w. corner of Lexington-av., 17.2x180; Joseph Hesdorfer and wife to Richard W. Buckley..... 24,000

Monroe-st., n. s., 85.11 ft. w. of Pike-st., 25x100; Morris L. Mashowitz and wife to Joseph Solomon..... 17,250

Delancey-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75; Bernard Rosenstein and wife to John Harris..... 18,500

16th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x103.3; Adaline Wiesmer and another to Joseph H. Gray..... 35,000

Cherry-st., 150; Isaac Chock to Rosa Saberski..... 25,750

Scammel-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Madison-st., 27x95; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to same.. 25,250

Cherry-st., 150; Rosa Saberski to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 28,000

Rivington-st., 347; Jane Phillips to Sylvester S. Bogert and another..... 10,500

58th-st., 444 West; Alexander Moore and wife to James R. Grigg..... 1

58th-st., 446; same to same..... 1

West 3d-st., 20; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Henry Naylor..... 1

Southern-Boulevard, s. s., 450 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100; Dora Sulzer to John Eichler..... 10,500

Willett-st., 35; Henry Rich and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 24,150

Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 86th-st., 56.2x100; John D. Mennie and wife to Emily A. McKnight..... 40,000

Waverley-place, 19, Mary E. Nevins to Samuel Corn and another..... 53,000

32d-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x98.9; John Laird to James Conway..... 18,100

Forsyth-st., w. s., lots, 389 and 390, map of James Delancey; William S. Livingston and wife to Michael Fay and another..... 25,000

Alexander-av., e. s., 140 ft. n. of 139th-st., 20x106.8; Edwin W. Kowing and wife to Luke Gleason..... 7,000

1st-av., w. s., lots 268 and 269 map N. W. Stuyvesant, 22.11x42 irregular; Samuel Phillips and others to Solomon Feiner..... 69,000

Myrtle-av., n. w. cor. s. e. cor. of Quarry road, 46x100; Deborah Thompson to Cains V. Folin..... 1

Same property; Cains V. Folin to John H. Buckbee..... 4,500

11th-av., w. s., 85 ft. n. of 75th-st., 20x75; Alva Adams to Ephriam S. Johnson..... 34,170

Lot No. 278, 24th Ward, Map A, New-York City Private Park; William S. Opdyke and another to Julia Cunningham..... 1

131st-st., 266 West; Charles L. Mead and wife to Selig Littman..... 30,000

138th-st., s. s., 561 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Herman W. Schmitz, referee, to Herbert Kebbell..... 5,000

100th-st., s. s., 108.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 41.7x100.11; Henry Ostendorf to Edward Dressler and another, trustees..... 12,500

Lot 79, map of village of Morrisania, 23d Ward, 50x169; Michael Casey to Mary A. Casey..... 1

Grand-st., n. s., 244.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40.10x100; John E. Parsons and wife to George R. Read..... 1

12th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x103.3; James A. Macdonald and another to Helen C. Redmond..... 37,500

Goerck-st., n. e. corner of Stanton-st., 22.2x70; Solomon Fenler and wife to Samuel Phillips..... 45,000

53d-st., 245ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Martha E. Knox and another to William B. Parsons, Mch. 1..... 31,000

Heath-av., 24; Joseph Heisemann and wife to Isaac J. Silberstein..... 15,000

Washington-st., 399; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Max Rein..... 21,000

29th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9; Cauldwell Fraser to Paul Arnheiter..... 16,500

28th-st., 319 West; Sarah A. B. Downs to Henry Armstrong..... 21,000

83d-st., n. w. corner of 8th-av., 56x110; Jacob M. Newman to Henry B. Helenke... 78,000

26th-st., s. s., 800 ft. e. of 9th-av., 26.8x98.9; Daniel D. Lawson and wife to Margaret Girschick..... 88,000

Madison-av., n. s., 25 ft. n. of 114th-st., 50x100; Julia A. Cannon and husband to Joseph P. Kinap..... 52,000

6th-st., 425; Henry Ehrmann and wife to Eliza Hack..... 24,500

87th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x100.8; John Dunn and others to Sophie F. Gobel..... 22,500

Goerck-st., 31; Luigi Covinato and others to Emanuel Glauber and others..... 1

Goerck-st., 33; same to same..... 52,300

Avenue B, e. s., 86.1 ft. n. of 11th-st., 17.2x93; Thomas H. Young and wife to Antonia Zima..... 16,000

Lafayette-place, n. w. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Pine-st., West Farms, 180x250; George W. Tubbs and wife to Jefferson M. Levy and another..... 20

Delancey-st., 47; Charlotte R. Jenkins to Harris Shedinsky and another..... 1

Same property; Charles H. Schmanke and wife to Harris Shedinsky..... 32,000

Same property; William H. Taft and wife to same..... 1

84th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.5x102.2; Grifen Tompkins and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 1

10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 125x100; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to William Schneider.. 10

Willett-st., 61; David Moss and wife and others to Morris Goldberg..... 16,000

Houston-st., 446 East; Mary A. McGuire to George H. Werfelman..... 10,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 55.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20.6x80; Bernard D. Coyle and wife to James Dooley..... 21,750

54th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2; John C. Higgins to George J. Colson.. 11,000

Willett-st., 35; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Samuel Weil..... 24,150

Monroe-st., 261; Wilhelm Luderitz and wife to Lewis Tekulski..... 11,900

2d-av., w. s., 20.1 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x75; Mary J. Mitchell to Charles G. Dean..... 15,500

20th-st., s. s., 453.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 24.8x92; Robert D. Quinn and wife to Robert Dick.. 18,327

Mulberry-st., w. s., lot 5 of 8 on map of Bayard's east farm; James W. Nash to Charles Meier..... 26,500

73d-st., 42 East; Richard W. Buckley and wife to Louisa Hesdorfer..... 52,000

50th-st., n. s., 491.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5; William M. Robinson and wife to Charles Schneider..... 9,075

51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100; Emma Schuman and another to Nursery and Child's Hospital..... 22,000

Mott-st., e. s., lot 160, map of Bayard's farm; August Schencke to Philip Sammet..... 22,000

50th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 125x190.5; Eugene T. Lynch and wife to William H. Sturtevant..... 5,000

73d-st., 258 West; Minnie C. Hollister to D. Lawrence Shaw, Jr..... 36,500

Goerck-st., n. e. corner of Stanton-st., 32.2x70; Samuel Phillips and others to Louis Edelson..... 43,500

Stanton-st., 179; Abraham L. Stone and wife to Wolf Cohen..... 29,000

40th-st., n. s., 192.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.4x98; Julia A. Sprat to John J. McKew..... 5,000

Rensselaer-st., 97; Fritz Frohm and wife to Albert Suedemann..... 10,000

5th-st., s. s., 136.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50.2x135; Ephraim C. Gates and wife to Samuel Quiney..... 700

Walker-st., 86; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Henry Naylor..... 1

Delancey-st., n. s., 51.10 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 24.6x86.10; Wolf Cohen and wife to Abraham L. Stone..... 23,500

Monroe-st., n. s., lot 552, map of Henry Rutgers, 25x100; Louis Edelson and others to Samuel Phillips and another, trustees..... 30,000

88th-st., s. s., 200.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 59.4x100.9; Newman Cowen and wife to William J. Mathews..... 17,000

46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Louis Smadbeck and wife to Jacob Schweitzer..... 18,000

42d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98; Michael J. Begien and wife to Philip L. Runkel..... 24,000

26th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9; Frederick Hewlett and wife to Robert Macbeth..... 3,000

56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; James McNiece and wife to Rosina Vollhort..... 23,000

Waverley-place, w. s., 19.6 ft. n. of West 10th-st., 19.6x75.4; Jacob Mohr to Harris Levy..... 8,000

123d-st., 445 East; Selig Lettman and wife to Charles L. Mead..... 8,000

123d-st., 443 East; same to same..... 9,000

William-st., e. corner of Fulton-st., 20.5x51.5; Albert Schierenbeck and another to Solomon Loeb and another..... 80,000

50th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 125x100.5; William H. Sturtevant and wife to William C. Martin..... 1

92d-st., n. s., 293.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.8x100.8; Isaac Untermyer and wife to Walter Reid..... 16,000

37th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; James R. Grigg and wife to Henry R. Levi.. 32,000

122d-st., s. s., 225.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.10x66.9; Samuel Raphael to Fannie Raphael.. 7,500

122d st., s. s., 298.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.10x66.9; Charles C. Pinckney and another to Samuel Raphael..... 5,750

33d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; David S. Jarvis to Eliza Jarvis..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—NO. 178 WEST 75th-st., a $40,000 house for $36,000. The owner offers this house at this reduction by reason of going out of house building; equal to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction. Can be seen any time without permit.

DWELLING, 15 WEST 120TH-ST.—Decorated; gas fixtures; $26,000; it will pay to see it.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BORROWERS.

On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogue,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

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SALE OR RENT—105 AND 107 WEST 72D-ST. The most elegant residences in New-York; are as carefully constructed and handsomely finished as any of the 250 built and sold by us in the last ten years, but being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value.

Price for 105..... $38,000
Price for 107..... 50,000

If not sold by March 1 will be rented; houses always open. Apply CHARLES BURK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

A—NOW READY.
A NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO NOS. 64, 68, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS, CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE and the Huntington, Whitney, and Vanderbilt houses, FULL SIZE RESIDENCE; EXTRA-DEPTH HOUSE; low price; easy terms; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

OVERLOOKING STUYVESANT-SQUARE on 17th-st.; southern exposure; fine large mansion, nearly covering lot 29x105; can be readily converted into handsome apartments; must be sold by March 5 it possession is granted May 1. Particulars and permits from E. B. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

FOR SALE—NOS. 56 AND 60 WEST 91ST-ST., four-story 20-foot front; servants' stairs to second floor; Nos. 72 and 74, 21-foot front, three-story, high stoop; 4 new, beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

FOR SALE—PITTSFIELD MASS., SIX MILES from Lenox—Queen Anne cottage, with nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; corner lot, 7x8 rods; can be seen for two weeks. For particulars address Box 1,342, Pittsfield.

NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM CHAMbers-st.—The most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

REMOVAL.—E. S. MILLS, JR., COUNTRY Property Broker, removes March 1 to 17 East 42d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN C. HENNINGTON, plaintiff, against PETER K. PAULDING, individually, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment and order made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the following land and premises: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said city of New-York, and bounded and described as directed made by Waldron B. Post to the said Isaac Green Pearson are described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon standing, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the city of New-York, on the westerly side of Broadway, bounded easterly in front by Broadway, southerly by Liberty-street, westerly by a lot and building belonging to the party hereto of the first part, hereinafter conveyed, and northerly by a house and lot formerly belonging to James Anderson. The said lot hereby conveyed being in front and rear twenty-four feet and in depth eighty-six feet, be the same more or less. Also all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part, of, in, and to the wall standing on the premises adjoining the said lot on the north, and also whatever right the party of the first part can convey to rebuild and use the same. And also all that certain other lot of land and buildings thereon situate in the Third Ward of the city of New-York and fronting on Liberty-street, distinguished formerly as No. 71 (number seventy-one) and now known and distinguished as No. 73 (number seventy-three) Liberty-street, and which said lot of land hereby granted and conveyed or intended so to be is bounded southerly in front by Liberty-street, westerly by a house and lot now or late belonging to the estate of Peter R. Maverick, deceased, northerly by land belonging formerly to B. Kissam, and easterly by the land of the said party of the first part hereinbefore described and intended to be hereby conveyed, the land belonging formerly to the estate of James Anderson, deceased, and by land now or late belonging to —— Stout, being in breadth in front and rear twenty-four feet and in length on each side sixty-three feet, be the same more or less.

As to that portion of the said lots above described, constituting a strip of land five feet in width, running from the whole length of the said two lots of land on the southerly side and end thereof, next adjoining Liberty-street aforesaid on the southerly side of said strip and the southerly wall of the building erected on the said lots on the northerly side thereof, being a strip of land five feet in width and one hundred and ten feet in length, which may be effected by the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed May 4, 1784, relative to the opening or widening of Crown (now Liberty) street, only such right, title, and interest as the parties to this action may be shown, will be sold.—Dated, New-York, February 18, 1890.

F. R. COUDERT, Referee.

N. B. SAYBOLT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-street, New-York City. [fs18-lawfrs]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.

2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)

3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.

4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.

6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.

7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.

8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.

9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.

10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.

11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.

12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.

13th. NO 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.

14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.

16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of

HENRY HILTON and CHARLES J. CLINCH, Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brick house and lot No. 423 WEST 23D-ST. For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway, and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., Four-story brick dwelling, with extension and lot, NO. 240 LENOX-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 122D-ST. For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway, and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story stone and brick dwelling and lot, NO. 111 EAST 62D-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot, NO. 27 EAST 47TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 37 EAST 20TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the brick church building and plot of land NORTHWEST CORNER LAIGHT-ST. AND VARICK-STS. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., four-story brick building, with stores and lot, NO. 257 5TH-AV., between 83d and 84th sts. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL AT AUCTION THURSDAY, MARCH, 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st. SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, GRAVE VS. GRAVE AND OTHERS. Under the direction of David Harnett, Esq., Referee. 483 and 485 5TH-AV., between 41st-st and 42d-st. seven-story brownstone building with store. 140 WEST 37TH-ST. five-story and basement brownstone apartment house. 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427 WEST 18TH-ST. six five-story and basement brick double flats. 155 WEST 87TH-ST. five-story and basement brownstone apartment house. ISAAC S. CATLIN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 26 and 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage 3 years at 5 per cent. Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY Residence; five acres of land; fine lawn, excellent garden, splendid river view; 40 minutes from city; rent, $1,000; Summer or year; photograph and plans. Room 10 No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

DESIRABLE COTTAGES OF 7, 10, AND 14 ROOMS, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS. RENTALS, $350, $400, $500, AND $1,500 PER YEAR. PURE WATER AND GOOD GAS FROM THE GARDEN CITY WATER AND GAS WORKS. 13 TRAINS DAILY. APPLY TO WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OR L. H. CUNLIFF, AGENT, GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

TO LEASE AT ORANGE—FAIRHOLM, THE late residence of M. George R. Sands; situated on Montrose-av.; three minutes' walk from station; five acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. The house is modern; eight bedrooms, billiard room, etc.; gas, bathroom, running water in bedrooms, &c., &c. Stable has accommodations for four horses and five rooms for coachman. This is one of the most attractive places in the Orange, and is in excellent neighborhood. Rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

A—TO LET—NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES from Chambers-st., several houses, with modern improvements, $300 to $800; pleasant grounds, stables, &c. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. F. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CLEVELAND, 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.

Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

CHOICEST APARTMENTS OF FIVE LARGE, light, decorated rooms; ample dressers and wardrobes; sanit. facilities, with references, only applyi; moderate rents. Apply on premises, 112 to 118 West 102d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST., OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-sty. h. s....	$4,750
17th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. Fr. bas.	2,600
39th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s....	3,000
34th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-sty. h. s....	3,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s....	1,400
35th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s....	3,000
52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s....	2,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s....	2,500
54th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s....	3,750
60th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story h. s....	2,000
67th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s....	2,500
73d-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s....	1,500
91st-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s....	1,200
120th-st., near Mt. Morris Park, 3-sty. h. s.	1,300

TO LET.—$2,350; 176 WEST 75TH-ST.; 20x58; two-story extension; the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

$50 MONTHLY.—COZY NINE-ROOM house; gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs; stable, hennery, large grounds; Ogden-av., High Bridge; twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot. Address W., Box 142 Times Office.

AN ELEGANT LARGE FOUR-STORY cabinet-finished house, 91st-st., near Park-av.; 25x65x100; rent low. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, STABLE, and Grounds.—Sedgwick-av., Morris Dock; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

A—131ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—THREE-story Queen Anne, 15x50; 10 rooms; possession May 1; $900. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM RHINELANDER and LISPENARD STEWART, as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William C. Rhinelander, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY C. McKENNA and James McKenna, her husband; William Malone and Rose Malone, his wife; John Bell, Fernando M. Wall, as Testamentary Trustee of Charles A. Wall, under the last will and testament of William A. Wall, deceased; Pierre L. Ronalds, Reginald Ronalds, John H. H. Nesslage, M. Starr Colgate, Edward H. Fuller, Herbert Janes, Henry E. Janes, Abraham Steers, Joseph J. Yates, Thomas Cannon, Frederick Meyer, Jr., John Stewart, William D. Stewart, Joseph W. Binney, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Frank P. Hastings, and John B. Sabine, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 21, 1889.

WM. R. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 54 William-street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Joseph J. Yates: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-fourth day of January, 1890, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1890.—Dated New-York, January 24, 1890.

WILLIAM R. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney, jan25-law6ws* 54 William-street, New-York City.

[Copy.]

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—State of Connecticut, Superior Court, New-Haven County.—Upon the application of said corporation bearing date the third day of January, A. D. 1890, it is ORDERED, That the term of three months from the date hereof be and the same is hereby limited for the presentation of claims against said corporation to its Directors, and that the same may be presented at the office of said company, No. 136 Orange-street, in the city of New-Haven and State of Connecticut, and it is further

ORDERED, That notice to the creditors of said corporation and to all persons having claims against it be given by the publication of this order in some newspaper published in the city and county of New-Haven, State of Connecticut, five (5) times, and in some newspaper published in the city, county, and State of New-York, five (5) times; the first publication thereof to be on or before the 8th day of January, 1890, and it is further

ORDERED, That a certified or printed copy of this order be deposited in the Post Office, postage paid, addressed to each known creditor of said corporation.

Dated at New-Haven this third day of January, A. D. 1890.

By order of Court, (Signed) JOHN S. FOWLER, Assistant Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—TO BE TRIED IN THE County of New-York.—BERNARD S. BARUC, plaintiff, against —— CHALEYER, Monnier, and —— Chailly, composing the firm of Chaleyer, Monnier & Chailly of Paris, France, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 7th, 1890.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & EINSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Post Office address and office, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

To —— Chaleyer, —— Monnier, and —— Chailly, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of February, 1890, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city and county of New-York.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & EINSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 247 Broadway, New-York City. fl5-lawsw

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY. —CHARLES HALLS, plaintiff, against THE SANFORD WOOLEN COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1890.

HINSDALE & SPRAGUE, Office and Post Office address, No. 192 Broadway, New-York City.

To the Sanford Woolen Company, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice of the Supreme Court of said State, dated the 24th day of February, 1890, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New-York, at the County Court House in said city.—Dated February 25, 1890.

Yours, &c., HINSDALE & SPRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of New-York, sitting as County Judge, on the 24th day of January, 1890, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN C. BRINCK, lately doing business at 784 sixth-av., in the city and county of New-York, that they are hereby required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the said JOHN C. BRINCK, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall-street, in the city and county of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April, 1890.—Dated New-York, 24th January, 1890. WM. PORTER ALLEN, Assignee, &c. J. ALLEN TOWNSEND, Attorney for Assignee, 10 Wall-street, New-York City. ja25-law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1890, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN AUG. WENNBERG, lately doing business at No. 84 Greene-street, in the city of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of the said Conrad W. Wennberg, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 116 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1890.—Dated New-York January 31, 1890. JOHN B. GLEASON, Assignee. fl-law6w8*

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPETENT COOK TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; city reference. Apply 115 East 72d-st.

NURSE GIRL.—Attend to children and assist with chamberwork. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 329 West 45th-st.

WANTED—Competent girl as nurse for child 2½ years old; must be best reference. Call, between 9 and 12, at 644 Madison-av.

MALES.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line; liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, &c. For terms address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class gardener to take entire charge of gentleman's place; Scotch or English preferred; first-class references required. Address A. Box 1, Post Office Box 3,076.

WANTED—By an insurance company, a respectable youth, aged about 18; must have a good, plain education; salary, first year, $20 per month. Address Fire, Box 115 Times Office.

WANTED—Boy 18 or 19 as butler's assistant; wages, $15 per month. Only English need call, before 12, 38 West 57th-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A

HERE'S A SIZABLE VOLUME

FULL OF SIGNATURES FOR HONEST BALLOT REFORM.

THE HUGE PETITION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CITIZENS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The mammoth book of petitions asking the Legislature for ballot reform will be paraded through the streets to-day. It is a decidedly unique affair, and a brass band will precede it on its journey. There never was such a book built before in the world, and when it gets up to Albany it will astonish the lawmakers with its ponderous dimensions. It is almost as big as a small house, and when completed it will contain more than 50,000 signatures of residents of this city, and 20,000 of Brooklyn.

Every signature is written upon a slip asking the Legislature to pass a ballot reform bill containing the provisions of the Saxton bill. The New-York Ballot Reform League has been collecting these slips for many weeks. Besides the slips there are a large number of long lists of signatures affixed to petitions. These small slips and long lists have been pasted on to huge sheets of brown paper, and these form the leaves of the huge volume. The work of compiling this gigantic addition to ballot reform literature was left to Oliver Sumner Teall, who is Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment for the league, and who is also one of the bright lights of the Republican Volunteer Association.

The headquarters for the compilation have been at Mr. Teall's offices, on the fourth floor of 15 Cortlandt-street. Here the work has been going on since Jan. 1. All the signatures have been sent there, and the work of getting them into shape for the book has of late grown to such large proportions that Mr. Teall has been obliged to hire forty-five girls and nine men to do it. The names have been classified according to Assembly and election districts. "We have done this," said Compiler Teall, "so that the Assemblymen and Senators when they look over this great volume can see at a glance how some of their constituents feel on this question. It has been very hard work getting this book together. We have been obliged to use almost every office on this floor of the building."

Mr. Teall was right about this. About every office on the floor was occupied yesterday afternoon by a group of pretty girls pasting, assorting, and copying. "We are making copies of every one of these names," said Mr. Teall, so that we shall have a duplicate of the book for use hereafter. You see some of those who sent in their signatures on the small slips have sent in duplicates, and we are weeding all the duplicate signatures out. Every name sent to Albany in this book will be authentic. Each slip is checked off with a red and blue pencil to make certain that there are no duplicates."

"How much has this work cost?"

"About $5,000. We expect it will have a great deal of effect in showing the Legislature how the people here feel.

"My first plan," continued Mr. Teall, referring to the preparation for to-day's display of the big book, "was to have twelve members of the league carry it up town. I had a big stretcher built for this purpose, made so that twelve men could get under it. It was difficult to get the men to undertake such a task, and I sent down to the Longshoremen's Association for twelve able-bodied men to bear the stretcher. Two of them came up here to see what the burden would be. They looked over the material that is going into the book and then one of them said to me: 'Mr. Teall, you want that book carried up Broadway?' 'Yes, Sir; that's what we want to hire you for.'

"'Then,' said the spokesman, 'you can carry it up yourself. Twelve men couldn't carry it.' So I had to give up that plan. The stretcher will be used to carry the great book into the Capitol. Twelve members of the league may carry it in, and Senator Saxton will receive it and present it to the Senate. Our original plan was to take the book into the Assembly next Monday night, but we have determined to wait until the bill gets back to the Senate. This may be on Thursday next.

"The great volume will be loaded on a cart and will start on its way from this office, with a brass band in the lead, at noon Saturday. The book has grown so fast that we could not bind it in any of these rooms. We finally decided to do that part of the work in the hallway, but had to give up this idea, too, because there is not an elevator in the building large enough to carry it down to the street. The store of Westing house, Church, Kerr & Co., on the first floor, was then selected. The book was taken down in sections and built there."

The parade of the big book will be over the following route: Through Broadway to Exchange-place, to Broad-street, to Wall-street, to Broadway, to Twenty-third-street, and then up Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms. Here it will be placed on exhibition in the show window and left there over Sunday.

Mr. Teall says this tremendous volume weighs half a ton and that it is about eight feet high and seven or eight thick. It will be bound in gray canvas, with red trimmings. On the top cover is the petition itself and the names of the officers of the league. On the huge back there is this inscription:

Petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York for Ballot Reform.
VOL. I.

"If they want another volume we can give them that, too," said Mr. Teall.

The work of putting the book together was completed in the Westinghouse store on Cortlandt-street last night. Carpenters, book-binders, and even blacksmiths were called into service. The book was divided into several sections. Each section had a backing of heavy boards, and to these hinges were riveted.

BROKER FOSTER TO ANSWER.

THE GOVERNING BOARD THINKS HE BROKE A BY-LAW.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Stock Exchange reported to the Governing Board at a special meeting yesterday that C. M. Foster of Henry Clews & Co. had violated Section 6 of the by-laws of the Exchange by conduct injurious to the Exchange. The specific charge is that Foster had improperly endeavored to depress the price of New-York and New-England Railroad stock on Thursday by offering it at 43¼, when 43¾ was bid for 500 shares by E. A. Maurice. The Governors decided that Mr. Foster should have until the next regular monthly meeting, March 12, to enter a defense. At the meeting he will be permitted to examine witnesses and speak in his own behalf.

Mr. Foster claims that the offer made by Broker Maurice was not a genuine one, and that he had a right to offer the stock down to a price where his customer wanted to sell. The penalty is not more than one year's suspension. The board will at the same meeting take up the case of Broker J. A. Blair, who is charged with violating the law of the Exchange regarding "splitting commissions." The extreme penalty for this offense is dismissal. Mr. Blair has been a member of the Stock Exchange only a few months.

PIETY AND BUSINESS TREATED ALIKE.

The Castle Garden boarding-house keepers have scored what they deem an important victory by virtue of the action taken by the Emigration Commission in secret session on Thursday. Hitherto it has been the custom to admit to the rotunda at all times a certain number of missionaries—clergymen or agents of church organizations—who were supposed to be engaged in attending to the spiritual wants of the immigrants. These missionaries also, in most instances, manage "mission houses," whither they invite those whom they care to accommodate.

The boarding-house keepers who hold licenses from the Emigration Commission, costing $25 apiece, allowing them to go into the Garden after the registry of each shipload of immigrants is completed, and whose only chance of getting their money's worth is in obtaining the patronage of the immigrants, have complained for some time that the missionaries were destroying the boarding-house business.

The commission has decided to put the hotel business and the encouragement of piety on the same basis, and has therefore prohibited the missionaries from entering the rotunda of Castle Garden except under the same conditions as the licensed boarding-house keepers.

THE ALDERMEN INDIGNANT.

The attack made by Lawyer A. B. Boardman before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation on the Public Pier bill stirred up the Aldermen yesterday. Mr. Boardman alluded to the bill as a scheme of the Aldermen to get control of certain piers, so that they could blackmail the big shipping companies. The bill provides that every sixth pier on the East and North Rivers be set apart by the Board of Aldermen as public piers. Mr. Boardman declared that there was no public demand for such a measure.

Alderman William H. Walker, who prepared the bill, and who caused it to be introduced in the Legislature, was indignant at this view of the case. He said that the Aldermen did not care who designated what piers were to be taken for the public use. The friends of the proposed law, he said, would be willing that the Dock Commissioners, the Mayor, or the Legislature itself, should designate the piers. All the Aldermen wanted was to have piers set aside for the use of the public.

RADWAY'S CURE FOR PAIN.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures in a single minute, every pain, nervous, truthful, rheumatic or neuralgic, for all time, and stops inflammations, and a cure for asthma.—Advertisement.

FOR ANY CASE of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—Advertisement.

SUPERVISORS IN TROUBLE.

SEVERAL INDICTMENTS RESULT FROM THE ST. JOHNLAND SCANDAL.

For rendering an alleged illegal bill for $7,837 against the County of Kings in December last, Architect R. B. Eastman was yesterday indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury. For approving the bill, over the veto of John A. Quintard, then Supervisor at Large, all the members of the County Farm Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors of 1889, except Supervisors Watson and Lynam, who voted against the bill, were also indicted. They are Thomas E. O'Brien, William French, Robert O'Donnell, O. B. Lockwood, and Thomas M. Nolan. The last named is now not in the board.

The indictments grew out of a contract held by John H. O'Rourke for the erection of four large buildings and some small ones at the County Farm at St. Johnland, the contract price being something over $600,000. The four large buildings were to be alike, and though Architect Eastman drew but one set of plans he rendered a bill for four plans, and sought to collect something over $15,000. On Oct. 24 Mr. Eastman sent in his first claim for $7,838 to the Board of Supervisors, and it was passed and ordered paid without hesitation. Later on he put in another bill for $7,837, and this passed the committee of the Board of Supervisors by the votes of the members who were yesterday indicted. The measure was held to be an illegal overcharge by John A. Quintard, then Supervisor at Large, and he vetoed it, accompanying the veto with a lengthy message giving in detail his views on the subject, and alleging that it was an attempt on the part of the architect to charge 7½ per cent. instead of the 5 per cent. which his contract provided for. The message also contained the charge that the architect had put in a bill for drawing plans for four buildings when he had drawn but one set.

Soon after the publication of these charges of Mr. Quintard's, Architect Eastman brought a suit for libel against him, placing his damages at $50,000. Through his counsel, William J. Gaynor, Mr. Quintard made haste to file his answer to the complaint. This he did on Jan. 29. The case has not yet been tried, but it was Mr. Quintard's answer that impelled the investigation of the Grand Jury that resulted in yesterday's indictment.

Mr. Quintard charged the indicted Supervisors with being engaged in a conspiracy with Architect Eastman to defraud the county, and he broadly asserted that in the Summer of 1889 he had been approached by Supervisor Thomas O'Brien with a proposition that if he would approve all the estimates submitted by Mr. Eastman he would be paid from $10,000 to $20,000.

It was upon this public statement that the Grand Jury began the investigation into the St. Johnsland contracts. Last evening bench warrants were issued for the indicted men, and they will be arraigned to-day in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions.

MR. M'CLELLAND RESIGNS.

THE SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR EXPLAINS THE REASONS FOR HIS ACTION.

Special Deputy Collector of Customs Charles P. McClelland resigned yesterday. He had intended to give up his office on April 15, but the attacks made upon him by a morning newspaper hastened his action. As Mr. McClelland is a Democrat, Collector Erhardt came in for his share of abuse because he allowed Mr. McClelland to remain. Mr. McClelland says that he resigns because of the wishes of his family.

In his letter to the Collector he says:

"About three weeks ago there were published in the New-York *Tribune* certain charges reflecting on my personal character and stating as facts a tissue of falsehoods unworthy even of a general denial. During your recent visit to Washington another similar but more virulent attack was made upon me, as utterly false as the first. I now feel that I cannot with self-respect longer continue in my official intention to remain with you until about the middle of April.

"You will bear me out that I never expressed a desire to remain in office after you became Collector, but that you requested me to remain until you should have an opportunity to familiarize yourself with the workings and machinery of the office and also to assist you in arranging some very important matters relating to the customs which were in process of investigation when you assumed office. You will also bear me out that on several times since I have asked you to fix a time when I could be relieved, and on each occasion yen requested me to remain if I could without injury to my future prospects until the middle of April, the period originally contemplated in our conversations.

"The deputies have all been appointed, the last two within a month past. The only matters pending when you took office are now in process of successful solution, and the change can now be made without hazard to the Government, yourself, or the mercantile community.

"I have now the honor to tender my resignation as Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector, to take effect at once, and in no event later than March 15."

Mr. McClelland entered the Customs Service early in 1886. He was appointed Chief Clerk in the Law Division and then became Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector. He acted as Collector of the Port in the Collector's absence. He was formerly a member of the Assembly from Westchester County. His home is at Dobbs Ferry. He was looked upon by the merchants with whom he came in contact and by his associates as a most valuable officer.

The resignation was not written until late yesterday afternoon, and Collector Erhardt said he had not given the subject of a successor any thought.

QUICK TIME TO WASHINGTON.

HOW MR. PALMER'S COMPANY WILL PLAY IN TWO CITIES IN ONE DAY.

On Monday, April 18, 1887, Manager A. M. Palmer, at the request of President Cleveland, W. W. Corcoran, Secretaries Bayard and Whitney, and other prominent people, gave an evening performance of "Jim the Penman" at Washington for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. On Monday, March 10, Mr. Palmer will repeat his visit to Washington with the same laudable object, the swelling of the Actors' fund, in view.

But there will be this difference: When Mr. Palmer made his first trip to Washington he was compelled to close his theatre in New-York. On March 10 he will take his "Aunt Jack" Company to the capital and will return with it in time for the evening performance at the Madison-Square Theatre. The Pennsylvania Railroad has generously put its line at his disposal, and will transport in a special car, free of charge, without change of engine or a stop on the way, the "Aunt Jack" people to Washington. General Passenger Agent J. R. Wood will have personal charge of the details.

The contemplated schedule provides for the quickest passage yet made on the Pennsylvania between New-York and Washington. The company will leave Jersey City at 8 o'clock on Monday morning and will reach Washington at 12 o'clock. It will go directly to Albaugh's Theatre, play "Aunt Jack," and start back to New-York at 3:15 or, possibly, at 3:30. From Jersey City the company will go directly to the Madison-Square Theatre. Manager Albaugh has placed his theatre at the disposal of Mr. Palmer, and the receipts, which will be gross, ought to swell the society's treasury very materially.

A BUDDING RIP VAN WINKLE.

Adolph and Annie Kollenberger, husband and wife, of 38 Washington-street, were before Justice Gorman in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and on the wife's request Adolph was sent to the Island for three months for vagrant conduct. He is a beardless youth and she considerably older. She professed great fondness for him, but said that he persisted in staying out o' nights, and she wanted him punished so that he would grow up to be a better man and husband. He said he was willing to go anywhere to get out of the reach of his wife, who was a perpetual torment to him. The Justice pityingly accommodated both by disposing of him as stated. Their mutual affection manifested itself by embraces and tears at parting.

REFORM IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

In its effort to keep down the tax rate, in order to boom the Orestes Cleveland administration under the new charter, the Jersey City Board of Finance made inadequate appropriations. One of these was an allowance of $3,000 to keep the twenty-two schools in the city in repair for a year. The consequence is that the schoolhouses are not only falling to pieces, but are becoming so unhealthy that the County Health Board has served notice upon the local Board of Education that the defects must be remedied.

Diamond Jewelry,

Single-stone, and other rings, and earrings of every value. Pendants, brooches, &c., of wholly new designs, set with the choicest stones.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Fronting Madison Square.
1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

FUR SHOULDER CAPES.
Newest styles in fashionable furs.
I am overstocked. Prices largely reduced.
C. C. SHAYNE, MANUFACTURER.
Up town, 124 West 42d-st.; down town, 103 Prince-st.

In Practical Use
The Royal Baking Powder
Exceeds All Others.

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market.

* * Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, three years ago, I have used no other in making biscuits, cake, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar. * *

It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.

Marion Harland.

THE BREVOORT SALE ENDED

WELL-MAINTAINED PRICES WERE THE RULE.

BOOKS AND MAPS DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY—THE PRINCIPAL BUYERS—SOME PRICES COMPARED.

The sale of the Brevoort Library by Bangs & Co. was closed yesterday. "Noticia de la California," by Miguel Vinegas, Madrid, 1757, brought $5 25. Its price at the Barlow and Murphy sales was $12. The fac simile reprint made at Nuremberg in 1505 of Vespucius's "Third Voyage," brought $5 75; Barlow price, $8; Murphy, $16.

Varnhagen's work on Vespucius, Vienna, 1869-70, three volumes bound in one, brought $6 50; Barlow price, $12 50. The fac simile made in Providence in 1874 of the Dutch impression of Vespucius's "Third Voyage" brought $8 50; Barlow price, $9. Viera's "Noticias de la Historia General of the Canary islands," Madrid, 1772-6, brought $10 25.

The reprint made at Albany in 1860 of Hamor's "A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia" brought $6; Barlow price, $3. The reprint made at Boston in 1860 of Wingfield's "A Discourse of Virginia" brought $4 25; Barlow price, $8. Beverley's "The History of Virginia," London, 1722, brought $7 25; Murphy price, $7 50. Hariot's "Admiranda Navialio," the Latin version of the "Briefe and True Report of the New-found Land of Virginia," brought $16 50. The Richmond (1819) reprint of Smith's "True Travels" fetched $8 50. Stith's "Virginia," the London reprint of 1753, brought $9; Murphy price, $11 50. Burk's "Virginia," Petersburg, 1804-16, brought $46; Barlow price, $55; Murphy, $40. "The Present State of Virginia," London, 1724, by Hugh Jones, a worn copy, brought $14 50. The "Virginia Historical Register," Richmond, 1848-53, brought $24; Murphy price, $15. "Virginia Historical Society Collections," seven volumes, brought $22 75.

The "Voyages from Holland to America" of D. P. de Vries, New-York, 1853, translated by Henry C. Murphy, brought, in cloth binding, $7 25; Barlow price, $7; O'Callaghan, $15; in morocco, by Pawson & Nicholson, $9 75. The work published at Paris, 1867, by a "Géographe Bibliophile" (d'Avezac) on Waltzemuller, brought $8 25. It is a presentation copy, with critical notes by Mr. Brevoort. Francis, who bought it, has an invaluable reference book in it.

Marshall's "Life of George Washington," the London edition of 1804-07, bound by Pawson & Nicholson, brought $21 25; Murphy price, $22 50; in sheep, $9 75; the Philadelphia edition, $1 50. "Correspondence of the American Revolution," Sparks's work, brought $6 50; Barlow price, $6. Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," 1850, brought $6; Murphy price, $5 50. "Annals and Occurrences in New-York City and State in the Olden Time," 1846, $7 50; Barlow price, $7.

The Miller reprints of "Recits et Lettres Sur la Découverte du Yucatan," 1871, brought $8 25; Murphy price, $10. Zarate's "Conquête van Indien," brought $10; Zeno's "Commentarii," 1558, $6 75; Ziegler's "Quæ inqua Continentur," 1532, $7; Murphy price, $6.

An "Atlantic Neptune," published for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, of 1780, containing thirty-six maps, brought $26. A collection of fifty-one maps of America, by Arrowsmith, Faden, Carver, and others, 1775-96, brought $52 50. Forty maps of the Revolutionary War, including one of Boston, by J. Green; Middle British Colonies, by Lewis Evans, and Virginia, by Fry & Jefferson, brought $45. A series of forty-two, published at Amsterdam in 1774, by Coven & Mortier, brought $19. Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," published by Plantin in 1612, brought $18.

Cornelis Visscher's "Americæ Nova descriptio," 1601, containing twenty-five engraved maps of various parts of America, brought $18. The "Amérique" map of Abbé Clouet, 1782, brought $5. "Canada, Louisiane et Terres Angloises," by D'Auville, 1755; Province of New-York and part of Pennsylvania and New-England from a survey by Capt. Montresor, 1775; North Carolina and part of Georgia by William De Brahm, mounted, in one case, brought $6 50. Dennis Griffith's map of Maryland, Philadelphia, 1794, brought $10.

A chorographical map of the Province of New-York, London, 1779, brought $9 50. New-York and New-Jersey, a manuscript map drawn from surveys by Thomas Millidge, 1780, brought $20 50; Faiden's map of the Province of New-Jersey, $8 50.

D. G. Francis, for himself, the American Geographical Society, the New-York State Library, and the John Carter Brown Library of Providence, and Woodward were the chief buyers yesterday.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the standard of value for Americana set by the Barlow library sale is authoritative. When there had been errors of judgment they were corrected, and thus the Brevoort sale served the purpose of a second and final rehearsal for a great play. Collectors of Americana have good reason to be proud of it.

There were no books to fetch extraordinary prices in the Brevoort collection as first editions of the discoverers, but those are well understood to be worth any price that can be obtained for them.

The total amount of the Brevoort sale was $6,880.

A QUICK WINTER TRIP.

The steamship Teutonic, which arrived at this port on Wednesday from Liverpool and Queenstown, made the trip in the excellent time of 6 days 7 hours and 10 minutes. The following extract from her log will be noted with interest:

Feb. 20.. Left Queenstown at 3:12 P. M.

Month.	Wind.	Miles Run.	Remarks.
Feb. 21..S. W.....		425..	Fresh to light winds, heavy westerly swell.
Feb. 22..Variable		440..	Fresh winds, westerly swell.
Feb. 23..N. E., S. W..		451..	Strong winds, heavy southwest sea, speed reduced five hours.
Feb. 24..S. W., E.....		459..	Strong to light winds.
Feb. 25..S. E.....		496..	Fresh winds, misty, smooth sea.
Feb. 26..Variable		478..	Misty, speed reduced. 97..To Sandy Hook.
Total		2,846	

A FAITH-CURE APOSTLE ARRESTED.

John Petterson of 93 Luquer-street, Brooklyn, an apostle of the faith cure, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Coroner Rooney, charging him with manslaughter in causing the death of his six-year-old boy, Peter. The child was taken sick with diphtheria on Thursday a week ago and died last Wednesday without medical attendance. The undertaker notified the Coroner's office, as he was not furnished with a death certificate.

An investigation was at once set on foot, and it was discovered that the other children were sick and unattended by a physician. Petterson told the officers that neither he nor his wife believed in doctors since they joined the Faith Curists about a year ago.

"You put on your money," he said. "In God We Trust, but you don't trust in Him, and we do—that's the difference."

The prisoner was locked up and Dr. Sheppard was instructed to make an autopsy.

SIFTING THE FLACK CASE.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF JUDGE BOOKSTAVER.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly met yesterday in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court to investigate the charges against Judge Henry W. Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas as to his conduct in the Flack divorce case. Milo M. Acker of Steuben County is Chairman. Ex-Judge Edward Countryman of Albany appeared for the committee, and Delos McCurdy and Almon Goodwin of the firm of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, as counsel for Judge Bookstaver.

Mr. McCurdy stated that there were other gentlemen associated with him as volunteer counsel who would be called on if necessary. Among them are William Allen Butler, Clarence A. Seward, and John M. Bowers.

Ex-Judge Edward Jones, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who succeeded Nathaniel Jarvis after the disclosures in the Flack case, identified the books of his office and read the entries in them relating to the Flack case. Assistant District Attorney Goff produced the judgment roll from the archives of the District Attorney's office and read the letter of Chief Judge Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas calling the attention of the District Attorney to the Flack case.

William J. Hagan of Troy, an expert in handwriting, testified as to the alterations in the judgment roll made by the conspirators on the substitution of counsel after Judge Bookstaver had refused to grant the decree with Monell as counsel for Mrs. Flack. The original summons had been torn off and a new one pasted on it. The date of the summons—April 10—had been written out, but the word "nineteenth" had been struck out and the figures put in. This alteration was made by the notary. In the affidavit of regularity made by Benjamin Wright after his substitution for Monell as Mrs. Flack's counsel the case was given the date—July 2—is overwritten. July is converted into May and a figure 2 placed in front of the original 2. This alteration, the witness testified, is made in the handwriting of Referee Meeks. The signature of Benjamin Wright showed signs of having been written with unusual care, as if over an erasure. The letter alleged to have been written by Monell to Wright authorizing the latter to act as counsel for Mrs. Flack, was, he said, written by the same person who wrote the affidavit of service signed by Joseph De Camp. The order appointing the referee and the testimony of Mary E. Flack, Margaret Smith, and Kate Cannon, except the signatures, are in the handwriting of Referee Joseph Meeks.

Morris Wasel, the notary who witnessed Mrs. Flack's signature to the complaint, said that a boy came to the Clerk's office of the Seventh District Court (Mouell's) one morning about 9 o'clock and said that "Will" Flack was outside and wanted to see the witness. He found Flack and sent him to the Flack residence. A woman, whom Flack introduced as his mother, signed the complaint and swore to it.

Joseph De Camp, employed in Flack's bookbinding establishment, testified that he served the summons on Sheriff Flack's request. Frank M. Tichenor, a notary and lawyer in Benjamin Wright's office, testified that the affidavit of regularity was signed by Wright some time in June or July. The change in the date had not been made when Wright signed it.

Benjamin Wright said that Meeks came to him one day in June or July and asked him to act as counsel for Mrs. Flack. Meeks assured him that the case was "straight," and then he consented to take it if he got a written authorization from Mrs. Flack. He did not know that Meeks was referee in the case until after the disclosures in the newspapers. He corroborated Expert Hagan as to Meeks's handwriting in the papers, and told of a visit to Judge Bookstaver's private room in the Court House, bringing about after the disclosures by the late ex-Judge Van Vorst. Judge Bookstaver held up the judgment roll, and asked him if the handwriting on the back was his. He told him it was not, and Judge Bookstaver said: "I have known your name for years, and I'll let it on the papers I supposed everything was all right."

The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

REVIVALS DO LASTING GOOD.

MR. MOODY DECLARES THAT SUCH IS HIS EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody continued his talks on the Bible yesterday. Despite the unfavorable weather the pews and aisles of the Fifth-Avenue Collegiate Church were crowded.

"Certain good people," said Mr. Moody, "are apt to sneer when a man like me comes into this big city to teach God's Word. They say, 'Why, He's only a revivalist,' and 'You know that the effects of a revival only last a day or two.' Well, now, the simple fact is that I know that the effects of a revival are sufficiently lasting. Why, let me tell you that in fourteen years since Brother Sankey and I held revivals in this town. Right here I will say that people press around me every day after services, take me by the hand, and speak gratefully of that revival. These people were benefited. They have led good lives for fourteen years. And that's my answer to the scoffers.

"This is a doubting age we live in. People doubt the Bible. People doubt any and all creeds. They doubt the very food they eat. They sleep on doubts. Why, it's the fashion to doubt. Some ministers disagree with me when I say that the Bible ought to be taught directly, that it ought to be made popular in the churches and Sunday schools. They tell me that if they talked about the Bible only all their pews would be empty. What the people want, they say, is oratory.

"Well, let me tell you, I don't believe that man want to go to church to hear a minister pick a verse out of the Bible and then fly away is an oratorical flight, from which he doesn't come down until the next Sunday, when another verse is picked out, and off he goes again."

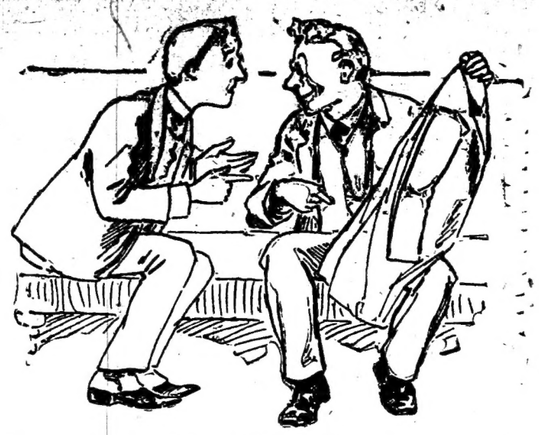
BURGLARIES IN SING SING.

Four burglaries have been perpetrated in the village of Sing Sing this week, and the people are again getting nervous. The last two occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time the occupants of the houses heard the thieves and frightened them away.

One was at the residence of James A. Hart, at the corner of Highland-avenue and William-street. The burglars entered by the reception room window and, going into the hall, they took the Winter overcoats of Mr. Hart and his sons, but left Mrs. Hart's sealskin cloak, which was hanging within three feet of the coats. Mr. Hart heard them and, by lighting the gas, frightened them away.

The other burglary was two doors south, at Leonard St. Kipp's, where they took a ladder and entered in the same manner as at Mr. Hart's. They only stole two overcoats here, not opening a closet close by, where they might have helped themselves to a good deal of silver.

The residence of William H. Searles, on Clinton-avenue, was entered Tuesday night and robbed of Mrs. Searles's gold watch and chain, another watch chain, several rings and lockets, all valued at about $200. The same night John McNilly's place of business on Main-street was entered and robbed of $23 which had been left in the till. The police think they know who the burglars are.



We are frequently asked, "How do you dispose of your accumulation of old styles?"

Easily enough; we don't let 'em accumulate.

Which explains the sale of Spring Suits now in progress at our three stores.

All of last season's small lots when combined form a large collection to pick from; so large that, after several days' active sales, there remain nearly three thousand suits; Cassimere, Cheviot, Worsteds; Sacks, Cutaways, Prince Alberts; all reduced to the uniform price of $12 50.

To men and large boys with ready money to buy Spring Clothes in advance of wants it is worth from five to fifteen dollars each to come and see us to-day.

Open until nine to-night.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d st.

TALKING FOR WELLS COLLEGE.

MISS WELCH'S LECTURE IN AID OF MRS. CLEVELAND'S ALMA MATER.

The Lenox Lyceum parlors were filled to their utmost capacity yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the talk on "American History" by Miss Jane Meade Welch of Buffalo for the benefit of the Wells College building fund. One of the most pleasing features of the affair was its informal character, and before the lecture began, which was at 3 o'clock, there was a pleasant hum of chatty conversation pervading the rooms, that gave the impression of a social afternoon gathering.

Prominent among the ladies present was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, through whose interest in the welfare of Wells College the entertainment was given, with the double object of enhancing educational facilities by increasing the building fund, and also of introducing her friend, Miss Welch, to a New-York audience.

With a pleasing manner that at once gained attention Miss Welch took the platform, and, in a clear, graphic, and graceful way, talked herself into the cordial favor of her audience. She began with a plea for the closer study of American history. She spoke without notes, and gave her listeners facts and figures with an ease that indicated an extraordinary memory. In a clear voice, and with a good deal of strong dramatic coloring, she spoke of the acquisition of lands in the United States, passing from detailed outline of the steps taken to secure Louisiana and Texas, to the great North-western region, where Oregon was captured with all its great resources. Interesting Indian stories were told, the growth of the Hudson's Bay Company was recounted, and the travels and hardships of Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Whitman were graphically narrated, applause following each of the lecturer's graphic pictures.

The lecture was picturesque throughout, and when at the close of an hour's remarks Miss Welch paused, adding that she still had a few things to say about Oregon, and asked her listeners if she should proceed, the immediate and hearty affirmative manifestations told of the interest with which her discourse had been followed. And when at the close of another half hour Miss Welch finished her picture of how Oregon had been acquired, continued applause followed her departure from the platform. Immediately afterward Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Welch became the centre of a large group of ladies, who hastened forward to extend their congratulations upon the success of the afternoon's entertainment. Several of the ladies present were members of the Eastern association of former students of Wells College. About $3,500 of the desired $5,000 has already been raised. All of the 500 tickets for the entertainment yesterday were sold, the price being $1 each.

Among those present were: Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. McKinstry, Mrs. S. Banner, Prof. Charles E. West of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Henderson, Mrs. Swenson, Mrs. Roderbush, Mrs. Russell Sturke, Miss Burke, Mrs. Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. R. W. Chapin, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Charles Denman, Mrs. Charles R. Partridge, Mrs. C. P. Robinson, Mrs. I. T. Stoddard, Dr. W. B. Brown, and the following members of the Eastern Association of Former Students of Wells College: Mrs. Richards of Irvington, Miss Julia Armour, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Charles Russell of Brooklyn, Miss Orton, Mrs. C. L. W. Eidlitz, and Mrs. J. F. Van Riper of Brooklyn.

A NEW THEATRE FOR BROOKLYN.

H. R. Jacobs of the Brooklyn Theatre, representing a syndicate, has secured an option for $40,000 on the site of the old Tabernacle, in Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, and is negotiating for the purchase of a piece of ground back of that property and fronting on Flatbush-avenue. If satisfactory terms are arrived at a first-class theatre is to be built on the site, with a front on Flatbush-avenue.

Mr. Joseph P. Hild, Mr. Jacobs's representative, said yesterday that the project was well on foot, and that there would be no difficulty so far as money was concerned.

"Brooklyn needs a first-class theatre," said he, "and Mayor Chapin has shown much interest in our plans for such a building. Mr. H. P. Morgan, President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, has offered to take $100,000 worth of the stock, and other Brooklynites of means are also ready to subscribe."

THE CENTURY for March.

A beautifully illustrated number, now ready and for sale at all book-shops and news-stands. Price, 35 cents.

CONTENTS:

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON, with character portraits of the author, E. A. Sothern, Laura Keene and W. R. Blake.

GLASGOW: A MUNICIPAL STUDY, by Albert Shaw.

AN ARTIST'S LETTERS FROM JAPAN, by John La Farge, with illustrations by the author.

THE IRRIGABLE LANDS OF THE ARID REGION, by J. W. Powell, Director of the Geological Survey.

THE SUN-DANCE OF THE SIOUX, by Frederick Schwatka. Illustrated by Remington.

SOME WAYSIDE PLACES IN PALESTINE, by Edward L. Wilson. Illustrated.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN THE OHIO VALLEY, by Prof. F. W. Putnam. Illustrated.

MEMORY, by Prof. H. C. Wood.

THE NATURE AND METHOD OF REVELATION, by Prof. Geo. P. Fisher.

SERIALS by Frank R. Stockton and Amelia E. Barr.

SHORT STORIES by James Lane Allen, Richard Malcolm Johnston and Viola Roseboro'.

POEMS, Topics of the Time, Open Letters, Memorandum on the Civil War, Bric-à-brac.

THE CENTURY CO. N. Y.

TWO FLOORS BURNED OUT.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE FACTORY OF THE KURSHEEDT COMPANY.

A fire which did about $60,000 damage and resulted in throwing more than 600 operatives out of work for at least three months occurred in the factory of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, 34 to 38 Thompson-street, early yesterday morning. The building is of brick and five stories high. It is owned by Stadiker & Emsheimer, manufacturers of bonnet frames in East Houston-street, and connects with a six-story structure, also of brick, fronting on South Fifth-avenue and occupied by the Kursheedt Company. The company manufactures buchings, embroidery, and furnishing goods generally for makers of women's and children's clothing.

At 4 o'clock Patrolman Breen noticed smoke pouring out of the fourth story windows of the Thompson-street building. When No. 13 engine from 99 Wooster-street got to the fire flames were shooting out of the windows of both the fourth and fifth floors. The firemen had to make an entrance by ladders. Then there was some trouble getting the water tower to work, but it was not quite an hour before the fire was under control.

The two upper floors were gutted. On the fifth there had been 125 fluting machines, in each of which gas was used. It is believed that the fire originated in a jet connected with one of these machines, which had been left turned on. There was a big water tank at the top of the building, and extinguishers were placed in every room. A watchman had gone all through the factory at 9:30 P. M. on Thursday, but had noticed nothing wrong. No all-night watchman was employed.

The loss on the building will not exceed $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The Kursheedt Company estimates its loss to stock and machinery at $50,000. It carried an insurance of $100,000 on stock and of $25,000 on machinery. This was scattered among forty different companies. The fire occurred at a busy season of the year and Israel S. Kursheedt, Secretary of the company, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that it would cause a loss of not less than half a million dollars in this year's sales. The South Fifth-avenue building was not injured. The lower floors of the Thompson-street structure were damaged by water. The adjacent tenements were not injured.

WILL EXHAUST THE SUBJECT.

PLANS MAPPED OUT FOR THE SENATE INVESTIGATORS.

According to the programme laid out by the Senate investigating committee, whose labors will begin this morning in the Court House, the inquiry will be the most sweeping that was ever undertaken into the affairs of this city. It is the intention of the committee to go to the bottom of the several departments and to solicit not only statistics, but also the views of all who may have opinions of value upon fiscal and administrative reform.

Mayor Grant has been called as a witness for this morning. There is no expectation that the committee will be able to ask him all the questions on the list to-day. He will be asked to explain the administration of the Municipal Government in its entirety and by departments. It is expected that the answers which he will give will open up still further lines of inquiry, and that the examination will enable the committee to compare his views with those of former Mayors and other public officials who have taken an active interest in this comprehensive subject.

The committee will come here without definite plans in regard to the length of their opening session. The entire inquiry is to extend over a period of two years. From time to time the committee will adjourn, and it is not unlikely that reports of their progress will be made to the Senate, should occasion arise for so doing. The list of questions published yesterday has been sent to the Mayors of every city in the State except New-York and Brooklyn. The purpose of devising this general list was to put the ladies in possession of the committee and at the same time save them the labor of examining witnesses in different places and the consequent risk of going over the same ground many times. Naturally the same subjects will become the basis of inquiry in this city and Brooklyn as in the other cities the examination is to take the widest possible range, and there seems to be little doub

The New-York Times.

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TALKING OF DISSOLUTION

MEMBERS GROWN WEARY OF THINGS AS THEY ARE.

ASPECTS OF LABOUCHÈRE'S CASE—SCANDALS IN ST. PETERSBURG—BISMARCK'S PLANS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 1.—The air of the metropolis was filled to-day, not only with thickly-falling flakes of snow, which are the first we have seen this new year, but with rumors of an impending Parliamentary dissolution; some even went so far last night as to predict it would come before Easter. The truth is, that so much bad blood and personal bitterness have been engendered during the last ten months in the House of Commons that everybody in public life is coming to turn with relief to the thought of passing the sponge over the Parliamentary slate and taking a fresh, clean start.

Last night's sensational episode in the Commons illustrates very well this deadlock of passionate dislikes, which at once inflames and paralyzes the present body. No one in reading the report of what took place could possibly comprehend the sequence of events unless he had knowledge of the personal ill feeling underlying the scene. The real key to the excitement was the deep disgust and irritation with which the Liberals and Irish view every appearance in the debate of the Attorney General.

Often before and during the progress of the Parnell Commission I have explained that Sir Richard Webster on his feet presents about the most perfect idea of an egregious, exasperating ass of which the human mind can conceive. By reason of his mean and unmanly course throughout the commission and his perversely stupid attitude since the report of the Judges was made he has become so wholly hateful to the entire Opposition that every word he says now from his place on the Treasury benches galls and wounds like a personal insult.

It was Lord Salisbury's choice of him as his mouthpiece to the Commons which stirred up all that remarkable display of bad temper. If any other Minister had been deputed calmly to explain the circumstances, which, though highly suspicious on the face, might easily admit of an innocent construction, doubtless there would have been no scene at all. But instead, Webster was put up to call names, impute evil motives, and enshroud the whole issue in a dense fog of irrelevancy and purposeless invective. This so enraged everybody on the opposite side that a pacific outcome became impossible, and when Mr. Labouchère was stung into declaring he would not believe Lord Salisbury, or rather what Webster ascribed to Lord Salisbury, he was backed by such a sustained roar of Opposition approval as I never heard before in the House.

This incompatibility of temper has become so gravely aggravated of late between the two sides of the divided House that sparks are struck out now by every passing pretext for contention, and with a prospect of still greater quarrels and scandalous scenes coming in the next two weeks over the commission report, it is easy to understand that a desire to be rid of the whole thing should be growing apace on both sides. Doubtless it is this desire rather than any exact information which is responsible for the rumors of dissolution, but the increasing strength of this public feeling gives peculiar weight of its own to those rumors. The Ministers seem really to believe they have been helped in the country by the commission's report, and if Tuesday's vote in the St. Pancras division of London shows the wind blowing the right way it will not surprise me if a dissolution comes immediately.

The opinions of observers are greatly divided as to the result of this very important by-election. All that can be said is that both parties are showing immense activity, the Liberals patrolling the streets with a huge reproduction on wheels of Balfour's battering ram used in the Olphert evictions, and all the Tory aristocracy are sending their carriages into the district for the use of party agents. Mr. Labouchère will take an energetic part in what remains of the campaign, appearing on the platform as a martyr to the partisanship of the Tory Speaker and Deputy Speaker in the effort to expose abuses in high life.

It is extremely difficult to tell whether his suspension was justified in Parliamentary law or not. The Liberal papers sharply contest the ruling, and it is certain that there will be a prolonged debate on the subject. It unfortunately is also certain that we shall hear a good deal more about the Cleveland-street scandal and the identity of Labouchère's informant.

With the 1st of March begins the legitimate open season for that most interesting of wild fowl, the *canard du guerre*. The Bourses of Berlin and Vienna are flatter than they have been the whole Winter, and the Russian ruble is down below record as the result of the fusion of a lot of concurrent rumors about an impending outburst in the East. These stories contain very little that is novel, and from the outside do not appear to differ much from the reports we have been having for years back.

All that can be said is that Crete and Bulgaria just now render the situation somewhat more difficult than it was a year ago, and for the rest that if Russia really feels ready to fight she has got abundant pretexts ready to hand all over the place, but there are no apparent indications that she is any more desirous now of embarking on a warlike adventure than she has been in other years.

All the invited nations now seem likely to be represented at the young Kaiser's labor conference, which meets in Berlin this day fortnight. Now that the list of questions to be discussed has been issued and discovered to contain no possible dynamic surprises, France has decided to send delegates, though her wisest men, like Jules Simon, say publicly that no common action is possible on the lines suggested by the Kaiser. There will be much interesting discussion, perhaps even some valuable views educed, but this will be all. No international agreement will result. It is no more possible to establish uniform labor rates for countries competing under widely different conditions than it is to divide apples by eggs.

In such of the German second elections as were held yesterday the Socialists and Radicals seem to have pretty generally combined, with the result that both gain, to the further discomfiture of the Conservative elements, but in Berlin and other towns which vote to-day the struggle is between the Socialists and Radicals themselves, and thus until the returns are in it will be impossible to know which is to win in this aftermath harvest.

The opinion gains ground in Berlin that Bismarck will try to rule the new Reichstag by a combination of the Tory and Clerical parties; but the truth seems to be that Bismarck is no longer in a mood to sit up nights in order to rule anything. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was persuaded a few days ago from his intention of resigning altogether, and his disaffection toward the whole spirit of the new Court régime is a matter of notoriety. Neither by nature nor training was he ever calculated to adorn the position of second violin player, and increasing years, which weigh more heavily on him than on the most of his contemporaries, make it still less possible for him to now tag meekly around in the footsteps of a sovereign who might be his grandson. Thus any day may bring the news of his irrevocable determination to retire to Friedrichsruh and attend to his pet plantation of young trees there, especially if it threatens to be a bad year for fir beetles.

I spoke a few weeks ago about the way in which the powerful machinery of the Church in France was being utilized by the astute Bishop of Nancy to take Joanne d'Arc away from the Republicans. This same great engine promises now to be used against the republic in another way which, it seems rather strange, the Ministers did not foresee. The young Duc d'Orléans has been sent to prison at Clairvaux, in Champagne, to serve out his sentence until the official minds are made up as to what to do with him. It happens that in France many of the provincial prisons are old monasteries which were suppressed as religious houses during the Revolution.

This is, for instance, the case at Fontrevault, on the Loire, where the prison is an abbey built by Henry II. of England, and which still contains the tombs and effigies of him and his son, Richard Cœur de Leon. The prison at Clairvaux is also an old abbey, but with this added distinction, that it was built by St. Bernard, and was the fountain head whence flowed a great stream of Cistercians, or White Friars, who made such an impress on mediæval history that modern criticism has tended to exalt Bernard's followers above all other orders of the Middle Ages, and now, all at once, there are signs of a great Cistercian revival being started all over France, the idea, of course, being to institute a series of big pilgrimages to Clairvaux, ostensibly for the sake of St. Bernard, really in honor of the Orléans. It will be interesting to see how the Ministry deal with this ingenious attack.

There have been rumors here for several days of a scandal in the official British colony in St. Petersburg (although the matter has been severely kept out of the papers) which threatened to compel a change in the British Embassy there. A St. Petersburg correspondent sends me an account which says that Victor Morier, a son of Sir Robert Morier, attempted to commit suicide by shooting with a revolver at a ball, and gives two versions of the reason for the act, to both of which he seems to attach credit. One is that a defalcation was discovered at the Embassy a month ago, which the Russian police, on being called in, traced uncomfortably near to young Morier. The other is that he met at the ball in question, which was given by Polish aristocrats in the Hall of Nobles, the wife of an Irish Earl, who was there with her husband, and who is somewhat celebrated for her beauty. Morier presumed on previous friendship to attempt liberties, and received such a rebuff that he shot himself. Young Morier counted so fully on the lady's consent to elope that he had a conveyance ready outside, with furs and swift horses, for flight. On her refusal a scene ensued, and he then shot himself at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Unfortunately it is understood that similar behavior on the part of the young man led to his hastily leaving Constantinople a while ago. St. Petersburg opinion takes it for granted that this painful episode will involve the recall of the young man's father, and it is noted with semi-superstitious interest that Sir Robert Morier has been chiefly distinguished as the one antagonist of Bismarck's who held his ground. It will add enormously to the strange Bismarck legend, to which Arnim, Skobeleff, Gambetta, Prince Rudolf, Boulanger, and so many others have contributed if this doughtiest of his enemies is also unhorsed.

The Grand Duke Vladimir's disgrace at Court is due to the discovery that 400,000 rubles have been stolen from the treasury of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts of which he is President. The money was intended to cover the cost of the fine church being built on the Catharine Canal, the site of the late Czar's murder. The defalcation was learned by the fact that a needy sculptor, Clever, discounted his bill of 9,000 rubles for work done. The bank which took it learned there was no cash. The Czar has appointed a commission of officials to investigate the matter and is said to be furious over the scandal. On a previous occasion, when the suggestion arose that his brother be sent to the Caucasus, the Czar said Vladimir really was not sufficiently responsible for his acts to be banished, but this last exploit will probably exhaust the imperial patience.

Prof. Huxley writes in answer to an invitation to an evening meeting of the Social Union that he is no longer able to attend such gatherings with comfort, owing partly to growing deafness and partly to a curious liability to become rapidly fatigued and voiceless by talking. This comes with greater surprise because he is only sixty-five, and his great industry, range, and activity had given an idea that he had many more years of public work before him.

The modern fashion of collecting old silver plate reached what must approach a climax at big sales held here on Thursday, when unprecedented prices were paid. For example, four salt cellars of the sixteenth century, the fifth one of the set belonging to Mrs. Abbott Lawrence of New-York, sold for $700. One large two-handed cup of the seventeenth century fetched $1,650, or over $50 per ounce. H. F.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease.—Adv.

FIGHTING AGAINST FATE

HATTON'S CONTEST WITH CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

GETTING DISCOURAGED—A DISTRACTED CORRESPONDENT — THE MONTANA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The editor of the Washington *Post*, who instigated and is guiding the prosecution of the Civil Service Commissioners before the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, has spent a good deal of his time since the investigation began in making a story of the proceedings that very skillfully misrepresented the work in the committee. He has failed to let his paper know that he suppressed his own chief witness, and that other witnesses subpœnaed by him were hurtful to his side of the controversy, and yet he pops out to-day with an editorial complaint against THE TIMES and other papers for avoiding publication of the testimony.

This might appear, to a person who did not know the writer and imagined that he might be a man of sincere convictions, to be a very serious charge. The publication of the entire proceedings in the committee, if made in the *Post*, would probably ruin the case of the prosecution with the readers of that paper, while it would only cause the readers of THE TIMES and other papers to wonder why the committee has been patient enough to keep on until Dr. Shidy was reached. Shidys are not a common result of civil service reform. But it is also a fact that the spoils system produced few such regrettable specimens as Hatton and Clarkson.

What the prosecution is aiming at is not Shidy, but the reform. It is probable that, if the Administration can make use of Hatton to cultivate the opposition in the House up to the point of repealing the law, the Administration will scarcely have anything rich enough at command to offer him as an expression of thankfulness. In the meantime, if the investigation is to go on, it would look well if Hatton would cease attemping to suppress his own witnesses and then omit from his voluminous report the criticisms of the committee upon the feeble and frivolous character of the examination as conducted by the two spoilsmen intent upon helping the Administration to fight a reform that it is not brave enough to oppose directly.

All of to-day's session of the Civil Service Committee of the House, which is investigating the "charges" made against the Civil Service Commissioners by Messrs. Ewart and Hatton, was taken up with the Hamilton-Shidy case. Shidy is the Milwaukee Post Office Clerk who gave the Civil Service Commission the facts about violations of law under Postmaster Paul, who was dismissed for that action, and who was given a clerkship in the Census Office at the solicitation of Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues. Shidy's own testimony, given yesterday, is to the effect that he was entirely unworthy of the kind treatment he had received from the Commissioners.

The evidence given by Messrs. Roosevelt, Lyman, and Thompson to-day showed that they had been fully warranted in what they did, and that, as just and honorable gentlemen, they could not have done less. The Commissioners testified that when they investigated the Milwaukee office Shidy told them the truth about the repeated violations of the civil service law of which he and the other members of the local Examining Board had been guilty, giving as his only excuse the fact that he was dependent upon his place for the support of his family and himself, and that if he had refused to follow Postmaster Paul's directions he would have been discharged. He professed the most sincere repentance for his deeds, gave the Commissioners all the help in his power toward getting at the truth, and convinced each of them that he fully realized the wrong he had done and would never be guilty of such conduct again.

The Commissioners had promised to protect him in telling them the truth, and when he was discharged by Paul they got him the clerkship in the Census Office. He was not dismissed because of his misdeeds, but because he confessed to them, and believing that he was earnestly repentant the Commissioners kept their promise to protect Shidy's testimony. Yesterday was an astonishing revelation to the Commissioners of the character of the man, and they freely testified to-day that they did not regard him as worthy of any office whatever.

The prosecution went to a lot of unnecessary trouble to show that Mr. Roosevelt had asked for Shidy's appointment. They had Census Superintendent Porter on the stand to show this and also Postmaster General Wanamaker. While the latter was on the stand, the question of Postmaster Paul's resignation came up incidentally, and Mr. Wanamaker insisted that the decision to remove Paul was based upon the report of a Post Office Inspector. Mr. Roosevelt corrected him at once by stating that Paul he referred to the report of the Civil Service Commission, and, as he had acted upon that report, he must have seen it.

This was brought out to meet the apparent effort of Ewart and Hatton to make it appear that Mr. Roosevelt had concealed from Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Porter Shidy's record in the Milwaukee office. The report went into that record fully. Mr. Wanamaker had acted upon it, and Mr. Porter stated that Mr. Roosevelt told him Shidy had been mixed up in the Milwaukee business. The gist of all the evidence taken was that the commission had been grossly deceived in the character of Shidy.

Just before the committee adjourned ex-Commissioner Oberly was put upon the stand at his own request, and the committee was amused by his statement that Paul was made Postmaster at Milwaukee by President Cleveland largely because of his supposed adherence to the principles of civil service reform, as he was Vice President of the local Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. Paul will be heard by the committee Monday.

After the committee had gone through with him, the committee proposes to take up the charges of political and other favoritism made against the commission. Neither the committee nor the Commissioners had received any specific charges under the general charge, but Mr. Hatton promised to furnish a list by 10 o'clock Monday morning. If he did not, he said he would be willing to have the charge dropped.

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The Ways and Means Committee has been in more than a peck of trouble all this week. Monday last the Philadelphia *Press* published, as a special dispatch from this city, the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee had decided to reduce the duty on steel rails to $10 a ton, and to make several other important modifications of the tariff schedules. The correspondent who sent this out was R. P. Porter.

The item about steel rails threw the whole State of Pennsylvania into a paroxysm of indignation, and kept the State correspondents of the *Press* busy writing stories about the necessity for closing up the steel rail mills at once. Nothing so dreadful had happened to the country since the introduction of the Mills bill paralyzed all the "infant" industries. The scare of the *Press* astonished its protection friends on the committee, and constrained such men as Mr. Bayne to wonder, with sarcastic language, what it was driving at.

There seemed to be no reason why, at a time when the committee, with something like "dark-lantern" methods, was fixing the schedules rather stiffer than the Senate protectors had made them, that the Philadelphia *Press*, which above all other papers has the run of the committee, should open up such a controversy. As if it were not enough that the Philadelphia *Press* should so distress the manufacturers, the New-York *Press*, formerly under the watchful eye of that strict protectionist, Mr. Robert P. Porter, now preparing to take the census, became possessed of the same information.

The worst of it is that the news is not true, and the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, though not usually lacking in fertility of excuses, is almost distracted with the discovery that the duty on steel rails has not been reduced to $10 and that the committee has never had the remotest idea of reducing the duty to that free-trade figure. Mr. McKinley is at a loss to understand it, and the members of the committee are disposed to believe that the correspondent of the *Press* has been hypnotized by a free trader and obliged to send his embarrassing dispatch while under the baleful influence.

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The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a secret meeting to-day to consider the Montana Senatorial contest, when the Democratic and Republican claimants to seats in the Senate were heard. Last month Republican Claimant Sanders put in a written statement on behalf of himself and his colleague Power. This was printed, but the Democratic claimants, Messrs. Clark and Maginnis, did not have a chance to see it until a day or two ago.

After the committee had finally adjourned and locked the two doors which lead into the public corridors and a guard had been stationed without to prevent any person from trying to break into the room, a reply to the message of Messrs. Sanders and Power, was read from Messrs. Clark and Maginnis. This reply declared the statement of the Republican claimants to be full of false and misleading statements, and pointed out the errors in detail. Then the committee received a certified copy of all the evidence taken in the district court in the case of the contestants for the office of Sheriff of Silver Bow County, which was decided a few days ago in favor of the Democratic sheriff. This evidence completely refuted all the allegations concerning irregularities at Precinct No. 34, upon which the vote of that precinct was thrown out by the canvassing board and the Republican legislative candidates thus given an apparent majority.

The committee concluded that it was worth while to look into this evidence a little, and, after some discussion, it was referred to a subcommittee composed of Messrs. Hoar and Gray. The sub-committee was directed to report a statement of what it found to be the facts in the case, and, to give it time to do this work, an adjournment was taken for one week.

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Just before the shooting affair at the Capitol yesterday, Speaker Reed showed to Representative Stewart of Vermont a letter which he had addressed to Representative Caruth. Mr. Stewart thought the letter was too good to keep private, and gave its contents to several colleagues, through whom in turn it reached the press, to the discomfiture of the Speaker. The letter reads as follows:

OFFICE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

DEAR MR. CABUTH: I shall not accept the invitation tendered me by the Blue Grass Club. The reason is very simple. I notice that Jay F. Durham is President. Now, Jay F. Durham assured me during the late "disturbances," that if they had me in Kentucky they would kill me. Knowing the said Durham to be a journalist, his declarations to me import absolute verity. I do not wish to be killed, especially in Kentucky, where such an event is too common to attract attention. For a good man to die anywhere is, of course, gain, but I think I can make more by dying later and elsewhere. Very truly, T. B. REED.

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The House to-day passed the Senate bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of War by a vote of 126 to 100.

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The debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the decrease of the public debt during the month of February, 1890, amounted to $6,159,486 66. Total cash in the Treasury, $622,673,615 10.

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Edwin B. George of Massachusetts has been reappointed Chief of Division of Postage Stamps in the Post Office Department, vice Charles F. Lewis of New-York, Democrat, removed.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—Grace Chapin, Livonia Station, Livingston County.
Virginia.—G. T. Sayres, Bertha; C. O. Newcomb, Westland; A. P. Christian, Yorktown.
Pennsylvania.—C. H. Klinefelter, Cataract.
Vermont.—G. M. Cuthbertson, Greensborough.

TAULBEE IN LITTLE DANGER.

KINCAID, HIS ASSAILANT, ADMITTED TO BAIL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Ex-Representative Taulbee, who was shot yesterday by Charles F. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, is still at Providence Hospital. Inquiry there this morning was met with a statement that the wounded man had passed the night as comfortably as could be expected, and that he was then resting easily. At a consultation in the afternoon, held by Drs. Bayne, C. Adams, and Frederick, it was decided not to make any immediate efforts to probe for the bullet, as it is apparently not doing any harm in its present position. The physicians report a marked improvement in Mr. Taulbee's condition, and that his chances for speedy recovery are good.

Mr. Kincaid passed a rather comfortable night, sleeping but little, however, owing to the severe strain which his nerves had undergone. Several prominent gentlemen called during the afternoon to tender bail if needed. Among them were Gen. H. V. Boynton and Mr. Wynn of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* and Col. Von Stamp. During the morning Mr. Kincaid received a large number of telegrams from prominent people of Kentucky tendering legal or other assistance. Judge Durham of Danville, Ky.; ex-First Controller of the Treasury James G. Givens of Louisville, and Col. George M. Davis, also of Louisville, all men of eminent legal ability, offered their services.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Kincaid, with his attorney, appeared before Judge Miller of the Police Court, and waiving examination, gave bonds in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Col. Von Stamp becoming his surety. Several other persons were also ready to qualify in whatever amount might be required, but having received a message from Dr. Bayne, to the effect that Mr. Taulbee was believed to be out of danger, Judge Miller accepted Col. Von Stamp as sole surety in the sum named.

PROTECTION FOR DEER.

HOW THEY ARE HUNTED BY DOGS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

ROME, N. Y., March 1.—State Game Protector Moyer has been in Lewis County this week investigating a most serious case of deer destruction.

For the past month many reports have been made that the deer in the Adirondacks are being hunted down by dogs running wild in the woods. One day recently a force of men who were engaged in cutting ice on a small lake discovered a stray dog driving a deer toward them. The dog drove the deer upon the ice near them and then commenced biting it in the hams. The deer bleated most pitifully.

The men drove the dog away, while one of them who had a rifle near at hand tried to shoot him, but failed. A guide followed the dog's trail but failed to overtake him. The deer came to the men for protection and they patted and soothed it with their hands. During the night the deer died from exhaustion and fright.

This is only one of the many cases that have been reported, and it is a notorious fact that in every yard thus broken up the deer invariably perish. A bill is now before the Legislature compelling dog owners to restrain their dogs or be liable, which it is hoped will be passed in a short time. The law is wantonly violated by dogs that are allowed more privileges than men. The dog owners of that vicinity claim that the deer was shot in the ham, but it was impossible to ascertain whether this is so or not as foxes have since been feeding on the carcass.

Mr. Moyer is making a thorough investigation of the case, and it is hoped that he will prevent any further destruction.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 1.—The Merchants' Bank of Lockport has been authorized by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at Albany to begin business with an authorized capital of $200,000. This bank succeeds the First National Bank, the stockholders of which determined upon this course at their last meeting. The old corps of officers have been retained.

President Helmer, in regard to the course taken, said: "Many banks in the national system have taken this step, and unless some measure of relief is passed by Congress which will enable national banks to exist without the deposit of high-priced United States bonds as security for circulation upon which there is no profit, we shall soon have seen the last of a banking system which was brought into existence by conditions produced by the war of the rebellion."

THE CHEROKEE STRIP BOOMERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The boomers or "sooners," who are now congregated in and around Arkansas City, Kan., ready to pounce upon the best lands in the Cherokee Strip when that coveted section is proclaimed open to settlement, held a mass meeting last night in conjunction with citizens of Arkansas City, and after several speeches of old-time boomer order were made the Arkansas City Cherokee Strip Colonization Association was organized with O. Ingersoll as President and T. W. Eckert as Secretary. Resolutions praying for the early opening of the strip were adopted, and another meeting will be held Monday, when a bureau of information will be formed and definite plans of action agreed upon.

NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Johnston Line fleet to this city is to be increased by two new steamers, models in marine architecture for speed as well as carrying capacity. The Parkmore, the largest of the fleet when completed, is building in Liverpool. Her dimensions are: Length, 405 feet; beam, 46 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold, 32 feet. She is expected to be ready for service in about two months. The other ship, building at Derry, will be ready in about six months.

EARLY OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

COLCHESTER, Ontario, March 1.—The steamer City of Cleveland of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company left Detroit this afternoon on her way to Cleveland, and passed here at 8 o'clock. She was making splendid time and, barring accidents will reach Cleveland early this evening. This is the earliest opening of navigation between these points in years.

WAR ON THE BUCKET SHOPS

DECLARED BY THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

ITS MARKET REPORT DEPARTMENT TO BE DISCONTINUED—WHAT LED TO THIS DECISIVE ACTION.

CHICAGO, March 1.—When Mr. W. T. Baker became President of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 14 last he delivered an address in which he spoke in the strongest terms against what he termed "the pernicious effects of the bucket shops," and said he was in favor of the only remedy left the board in its fight against the shops.

The remedy to which Mr. Baker referred was the discontinuance of the market report department of the board. It was ordered to-day by the directory of the board and will be administered April 1, as the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Directors show:

Whereas, The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, at its annual meeting held the 13th day of January, 1890, passed a resolution that its Directors be authorized in their discretion to discontinue the department of market reports; therefore,

Resolved, On the 31st day of March, 1890, the department of market reports be discontinued and said department abolished; that after that date the collection and furnishing of market reports and quotations be entirely discontinued, and that the board on that day abandon entirely the business of collecting and furnishing such market reports and quotations.

Resolved, That all resolutions in conflict with the terms of these resolutions be and the same are hereby rescinded, and that all contracts, regular ones, and arrangements in regard to such market reports and quotations shall cease, terminate and be abrogated on the 31st day of March, 1890.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a certified copy of these resolutions to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to request the said telegraph company to notify all persons to whom said company is now furnishing said market reports of the passage of these resolutions, and that the Secretary also notify the members of the association of the passage of these resolutions.

The action taken by the board's directory is as important as it will be far-reaching in its effects. The market report department has been in existence a dozen years, and while it has been of service to members of the board and their customers in many ways, its chief value has been the distribution of market quotations to the commercial centres of the country.

For years the board has sought to deprive the bucket shops of its quotations, and has used every weapon at its command except the one taken up to-day. It cut off its quotations from the bucket-shop men, but the latter carried the matter into the courts and won. the Supreme Court of the State deciding that the board had not the right to discriminate against the proprietors of bucket shops until it was shown that the latter were doing an illegal business. An injunction was made permanent restraining the board from cutting off the bucket shops, and since then the hands of the board have been tied. Yesterday it went into the Circuit Court here and asked for a modification of the injunction in the shape of a clause providing that the injunction should remain in force "as long as the board of trade continues to collect the market information and supplies it to any persons or corporations, and as long as the complainants shall pay such compensation for such information as may be fixed therefor by the general rule applicable to all persons and corporations alike, and shall conform to all reasonable and proper rules and requirements in regard to such supply of market information."

The board's attorney, Mr. A. W. Green, argued that in its present shape the injunction was too broad, in that the Board of Trade was compelled by it to continue its collections of quotations or run the risk of being hauled up by the court for contempt, and that the injunction had the force of a mandamus, compelling the board to go on supplying its quotations to the public without the power of collecting payment therefor, or of making rules governing their distribution.

"Memberships," said Mr. Green, "nominally worth $10,000, through the influence of the injunction have come to be peddled about the streets for $700, and why is this? Because a non-member gets the advantages of the quotations without the payment of membership fees, and is therefore better off than the members. The public have gained the impression—and grounded on the record sheet—that this court is protecting the bucket shops. Not one dealer in grain has come into court in behalf of this injunction. And why? Because legitimate concerns have never had any difficulty in securing quotations."

Despite Mr. Green's arguing, the court refused to grant the desired modification. It was then that the Directors of the board decided to exercise the authority vested in them and discontinue the collection and distribution of quotations. It is heroic treatment, but the board has brought it necessarily upon itself, in one sense. In its fight against the bucket shops it has declared them to be gambling dens and fortified its statements with descriptions of the methods of operation in the shops. The bucket shops have been driven far wide, and they have evidently been closely read. Country investors are not hair-splitters, and they have in many instances been unable to see wherein the bucket shops differed from the Board of Trade. Growing shy of the shops they have grown shy of the board, and business has fallen off woefully. Memberships once worth $2,500 are offered now at $900 as an outside figure. The bucket shops have suffered, but the board has suffered with them. The curious spectacle is presented of the board taking its own medicine, with an additional dose in the way of competition administered by the bucket shops.

In its fight against the shops the board has had the press and pulpit on its side, but it has been defeated. The bucket shops have declared that if they could not have quotations nobody else should, and they have got them. It remains to be seen where the shops will get quotations if they get any at all. The members of the Board of Trade who are opposed to the action taken to-day say the shops can easily get quotations from New-York, and that while fluctuations there are narrower than here, they are wide enough to furnish opportunities for bucket-shop speculation. These members predict that New-York will be a gainer by the action taken to-day, and gloomily talk of the commission business being transferred to New-York.

A BASEBALL RUMOR DENIED.

CHICAGO, March 1.—One week from Tuesday the Players' National League will hold its Spring meeting at Cleveland. It will be held at the Weddell House, and is likely to last two days. Its business is sorely of a routine nature. The principal matter to be passed upon is the playing schedule for 1890. The schedule adopted by the Schedule Committee at Pittsburg, Jan. 24, will be adopted with few changes.

Secretary Brunell of the Players' National League said to-night with reference to the Washington and St. Louis stories about the Buffalo Club: "There is not one word of truth in the stories about transferring the Buffalo Players' League team to Washington. I have assurance from the Buffalo officials that they have received no propositions and given none. Certainly the national organization has made no such move. The stories about St. Louis buying the Buffalo franchise has but one side. St. Louis seeks to get in, and may have offered to buy Buffalo out."

FORMING AN EDGE TOOL TRUST.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—It became known here to-day that a huge trust to embrace all the manufacturers of edge tools in the United States is in progress of formation. The scheme has been developed with the utmost secrecy. An agent has been here conferring with Lee Hart Woodworth and George W. Torsey, who compose the Reliance Edge Tool Company of this city. This concern, which makes axes exclusively, and has an output of 36,000 of these articles per annum, has refused to join the combine.

The plan of the trust is for firms joining to share profits upon some basis not known. The agent of the trust came here from Chicago and proceeded to Birmingham, Ala. He told the axe men that he already had secured the consent of the principal tool men in New-York and Pennsylvania to become members of the trust. He will return after his trip to the South to confer with the axe manufacturers again.

KATHRYN KIDDER'S ILLNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Among the patients in the private hospital of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell at 710 Spruce-street is Kathryn Kidder, the famous actress, who is dangerously ill. Her condition to-day was not so favorable as yesterday. She is suffering from a severe attack of acute rheumatism and nervous prostration, and her recovery is uncertain, although Dr. Mitchell still entertained hopes of her ultimate restoration to health and strength. Miss Kidder at present is unable to get out of bed or even sit up in bed, has no use of either of her hands, and her feeble condition, although not at present alarming, is still sufficient to cause great apprehension. After the acute form of her ailment has subsided it will still take several weeks and perhaps months before she will be sufficiently recuperated to again take her place on the stage.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Drafts—Sight, 25; telegraphic, 35.

FROM THE OHIO VALLEY.

A STEAMBOAT'S PERILOUS RUN UNDER THE NEWPORT BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—There was an exciting scene in midstream to-day which attracted the eyes of thousands of sightseers. The W. N. Chancellor, a well-known boat, bound from Portsmouth, arrived above the Newport Bridge with a large amount of freight and a number of passengers. The smokestacks on the boat are lower than those on some of its sister craft, and the Captain, having carefully calculated the danger with the height of the river, the bridge, and his smokestacks as the basis of computation, arrived at the conclusion that he could make the passage.

The big steamer was let go at the highest portion of the span, under which the main current made its way, and held by its powerful engines drifted snail-like toward the dangerous gantlet. Every passenger was on deck watching, probably with some trepidation, the outcome of the trial. Hardly less interested spectators lined the shores, and every laborer within sight stopped his work for a time to see the Chancellor try the bridge.

Almost motionless its great wheels reversed. Steadily fighting the current, the steamboat stood at the edge of the span, its stacks apparently touching the mass of wood and iron work above, as viewed from the shore; but the stacks were getting further and further under, and after moments that seemed hours to the excited spectators the boat swung clear below the bridge. A tremendous shout arose from the deck, which was answered by ten thousand people far away on the banks.

The Chancellor had "run" the bridge with only three inches to spare.

The river has remained stationary at 56 feet 10¾ inches since 11 o'clock, and it seem highly probable that that will mark the limit of the present flood. The railroads are under no greater disadvantage to-day than yesterday, and by Monday at least they will be back in the Union Station, and all freight will be moving as usual.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—The river is almost on a stand, having raised but one inch in the past six hours. At noon the marks showed 58 feet 7 inches at the foot of the falls, 33 feet 4 inches at the head of the canal, and 31 feet in the chute on the falls. The Kentucky River is on a stand and it is believed that the river will be receding rapidly here in a few hours.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 1.—The river here still continues to rise, but the rate has decreased to half an inch an hour. The gauge at 6 P. M. marked 42.6 large. River men predict that the rise will not exceed 44 feet. There are no reports of serious damage as yet. People are living in second stories of houses at points along the river as far up as French Island.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

THE STEAMER QUETTA SUNK IN THREE MINUTES NEAR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch received here this morning states that the British steamer Quetta, which sailed from Cooktown, Queensland, Feb. 27, for London, has been lost at sea.

Advices received at Lloyds state that 200 lives were lost. The steamer struck a rock not shown on the chart at 9 o'clock last night near Somerset, in the Torres Straits, at the northern extremity of Australia, and sank in three minutes.

The Quetta was a vessel of 2,254 tons burden. She had 27 first-class passengers and a crew numbering 112. She also had mails for England.

PLATT WANTS A SLICE.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A morning paper says: "Now that Chicago has won the prize, Tom Platt of New-York wants a slice of Chicago property, and his agent, Mr. Irwin, has bought for him twenty-five acres of land on the corner of Stewart-avenue and Sixty-third-street, paying for it $75,000."

WASHINGTON, March 1.—No meeting of the World's Fair Committee was called to-day, as the sub-committee is not yet fully prepared to report, not yet having received a response from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the probable cost of the Government exhibit.

Telegrams have been sent to Chicago requesting prominent persons identified with the fair movement to come to Washington to advise the committee fully respecting details of the financial scheme and other details of the bill. Chairman Candler says that the committee is going to pursue exactly the same course as it did with such success in the matter of selecting a site for the fair. It will make haste slowly and present to the House a measure as nearly perfect as it can, and every effort will be made to meet all reasonable objections and secure a strong support for the bill.

SALES OF KENTUCKY HORSES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 1.—According to programme the breeders of thoroughbreds met here to-day and fixed dates for the Spring yearling sales as follows: Clay & Woodford, John S. Clark, and Mrs. William Cassius Goodloe, on Monday, May 5; breeders' sale, Tuesday, May 6; Bruce & Kidd's combination sale, comprising Edgewater, Kingston, and other yearlings, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 7 and 8. Woodburn will probably sell on Friday, May 9, but that stud was not represented. McGrathiana yearlings will be sold in New-York during the Westchester meeting.

The following trotters have been sold by John E. Madden of this city: To J. W. Bethel of Sharp's, N. C., for $2,200, the b. m. Lunette, 5 years, by Lumps, dam by General George H. Thomas; to George Leavitt of Boston, Mass., for $1,000, the b. g. Mont C., 9 years, by Tecumont, dam by Kittie Robinson, by Frank Moscow; to Charles Kenyon of Providence, R. I., for $3,000, the b. m. Lottie Wilkes, 8 years, by Aleyone, dam by Ratler. She is with foal to Bell Boy.

SEVERE STORM IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—A special from Talladega, Ala., gives an account of a most terrible storm which passed over that place yesterday morning. It made a path about a hundred yards wide, and destruction marks its entire course. Fortunately it did not pass through a thickly-populated part of the town, but the scene along its path beggars description.

Houses were blown down and the boards and even the beams and rafters were carried for a considerable distance. Trees were snapped off like pipe stems, or torn from the ground by the roots.

Cows, horses, and other domestic animals were killed, and a number of people living in the houses blown down were seriously injured, but none fatally. The storm was in a line with the Cramer Wellis and the old Estell homestead, both well-known residences.

THE SING SING PRINTING CONTRACT.

SING SING, March 1.—Assemblymen Nolan, W. B. Burns, and Blanchfield, the sub-committee appointed to visit Sing Sing Prison to investigate the matter of the printing contract made between the prison authorities and Horatio N. Davis, came to the prison to-day and were shown over the place by Warden Brush. There are only nine men at present employed in the printing or type-setting office. A good many were laid off on Friday. The committee had a conference with the Warden and learned all they could about the subject which called them here and then took the afternoon train for New-York. They will confer together and report their findings to the legislative committee having the matter in charge.

PIGEON MATCHES AT EGG HARBOR.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 1.—One of the greatest pigeon-shooting contests ever held in this section of New-Jersey was shot at Egg Harbor to-day

just what the general fund amounts to, without reference to the Controller?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Grant.

Mr. Clark, who occasionally came to the assistance of the Mayor, said that the general fund includes everything that does not go into the sinking fund.

There followed much inquiry into the receipts from city revenues. Mr. Ivins wanted to know if there were no certified financial officer who had the power to manage the general fund as the Board of Estimate has the sinking fund. Mayor Grant thought that the Controller was such an officer.

Inquiries into the funded debt followed. The Mayor's last message showed an increase in the funded debt of about $7,000,000. Mr. Ivins wanted to know whether the Mayor thought it was right that the amount of money in the City Treasury should be reduced by the amount of the general debt. The Mayor said that he had simply taken the figures as they came from the Controller. Mr. Clark came to his assistance again with, "Mr. Mayor, are you enough of an expert to go over the accounts of the Controller?"

"Of course not," said his Honor.

Mr. Ivins brought out the fact that although the Mayor's message referred to as an apparent decrease in the tax rate, the city was really spending as much money as it ever did. Last year thirty-four millions in round figures were spent from the budget and nineteen millions from special and trust funds. Mr. Ivins said that Mayor Grant should have added to what he had to say in his message about the apparent decrease in the tax rate, "Nevertheless more money has been spent during my administration than during any other administration."

THE MAYOR'S POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Then the inquiry switched off to the bill which was passed during the session of the Legislature of 1889, which provides for the application of the revenue of the sinking fund for interest to the reduction of the tax levy. This bill was drawn by John R. Strahan. Mr. Ivins wanted to know if this bill was not drawn after a conference between the Mayor, W. Bourke Cockran, and "certain of your political friends."

"Well," said the Mayor, "I think you were present at that conference, and I did not regard you as one of my political friends at that time." Mr. Grant said that the bill was so important that he got Mr. Strahan to draw it.

"Have you ever heard the constitutionality of that law questioned?" asked Mr. Ivins. The Mayor would not say whether he thought it constitutional or not.

"What if this law was declared unconstitutional?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Well, I suppose the money would then have to come out of the tax levy," was the reply.

About this time the inquiry began to be of absorbing interest to Corporation Counsel Clark.

"Who is now Corporation Counsel?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Mr. Clark," said the Mayor.

"What's his full name?"

"William H. Clark."

Mr. Clark sat right back of Mr. Ivins.

At this point some inquiry was made to ascertain whether the Mayor signed the warrants on the Controller himself. They are mostly signed by his Secretary. What Mr. Ivins wanted to ascertain was whether the Mayor had signed the warrant paying Mr. Strahan $3,300 for drawing the bill above referred to. Mr. Grant did not remember signing it, but he said that he would have done so had it come to him.

"Would you have paid this warrant?" asked Mr. Ivins. "I think I would."

"Did you know that the Corporation Counsel made a requisition for $10,000 for this service?"

"I did not," said Mr. Clark. "I made a requisition for $5,000 and that was paid. I have never made a requisition that was returned." This was said rather hotly, and then Mr. Ivins proceeded to pay his respects to the young Corporation Counsel.

"Mr. Mayor, how many years' experience had Mr. Clark before he was appointed Corporation Counsel?" "I don't know," answered the Mayor.

"Was he counsel in any large litigations? Why was he selected, from the bar of this city, to be counsel to the corporation?"

"I have charge of all my litigations in the Sheriff's office," said the Mayor, "and he brought me out of 793 suits without a dollar of loss. I thought what was good enough for the protection of my interests in these important cases would be satisfactory to the city."

"Are there any claims against you now coming out of the Sheriff's office?"

"Yes, Sir, there are some small ones. They once amounted to $10,000,000."

"Is there any reason," asked Mr. Ivins, touching upon another topic that will be gone into further on, "why the Sheriff's office should not be a salaried one?"

"I think it would break the city," was the Mayor's prompt response. This, he thought, would be done through lawsuits.

BOURKE COCKRAN & CO.

"Do you know Mr. W. Bourke Cockran?" asked Mr. Ivins. Wherest the Mayor smiled and said that he did.

"Isn't it true that Mr. Clark was a law partner of his before he was appointed Corporation Counsel?" "It is."

"Is Bourke Cockran a member of Tammany Hall?" Again the Mayor smiled and said that he was.

"Did you know that Mr. Cockran was counsel in suits against the city when Mr. Clark was appointed?" The Mayor said that he did not.

This all referred to Cockran's interest in some of the aqueduct suits. The Mayor explained that the first information that he got in this point was from Mr. Clark himself. The latter sent a letter to the Aqueduct Board asking that body to send a list of names of lawyers from which to select one to attend to the aqueduct claims for the city. James C. Carter was selected.

"Then by virtue of this state of affairs," said Mr. Ivins, "Mr. Clark could not take charge of the aqueduct cases." The Mayor thought that in any event special counsel would have to take charge of this very important litigation.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Ivins, "that, apart from his partnership with Mr. Cockran, Mr. Clark would have been competent to take charge of the cases?" "Yes, Sir," with emphasis.

"Could you not have found a person at the bar of New-York who didn't have a partner?" "Yes, Sir."

Here Mr. Clark got up and said: "Mr. Ivins didn't have a partner at that time."

"I was a merchant then," said Mr. Ivins.

"How much is the salary of the Corporation Counsel?" asked Senator Fassett.

"Twelve thousand dollars," replied Mr. Ivins. Then the latter wanted to know if Cockran had ever been retained in a suit by the city. He had in one where he succeeded in defeating a reduction of $60,000 in damages, explained Mr. Clark.

"Do you know T. C. T. Crain?" inquired Mr. Ivins. The Mayor did. He was once his Secretary. Now he is Chamberlain. Did the Mayor know the name of Mr. Crain's law firm? Mr. Clark once explained that it was Kenneth, Crain & Allen.

"Has this firm ever brought an aqueduct suit against the city?" asked Mr. Ivins. The Mayor did not know. Mr. Ivins made inquiries as to the case of Farrell & Co., but he did not connect Mr. Crain with it. Mr. Clark said in answer to questions that Mr. Crain had never consulted him about aqueduct cases. Then followed a discussion over the Jockey Club case in which the Jerome Park Association and the New-York Jockey Club were parties. This did not develop anything of great interest.

Mr. Ivins finally brought Mayor Grant back to the sinking fund, and a series of questions led up to the query: "What do you think of continuing the sinking fund as it is at present constituted?"

"It will have enough money in seven or eight years to pay itself off. I am in favor of sinking funds."

"As it appears," said Mr. Ivins, "that the sinking funds are largely in excess of requirements, and assuming that it would be possible to close up in them only such sums as are necessary each year and release the other moneys for the redemption of the city debt, should not such a change be made?" The Mayor doubted the constitutionality of such a change, and Mr. Ivins said that there was a question on that point.

"Will you tell us what revenue bonds are?" he asked. "They are issued in anticipation of taxes," Mr. Grant replied.

Mr. Ivins doubted that it was beneficial to spend the city's money before it was raised by taxation. A five per cent. tax rate of per annum on $16,000,000 or thereabouts, revenue bonds were rather expensive. Revenue bonds and the carrying over of unexpended balances from year to year mixed up the city's finances. Discussion on these points led Mr. Fassett to inquire if it would not be better to start the fiscal year on July 1 and postpone the final arrangement of the city's budget from Dec. 31 to Feb. 1, so that when a new Mayor came in he would not be embarrassed by any arrangement of the budget that the preceding Mayor might have made.

"Is it possible," asked Mr. Fassett, "that an outgoing Mayor might embarrass his predecessor by his arrangement of the budget?" Mayor Grant said that there was not much probability that such a condition of things would arise.

"Has it ever been done?" asked Mr. Fassett. "I am not in a position to know," answered the Mayor.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

"Who is the Chamberlain?" was another one of Mr. Ivins's questions. "Thomas C. T. Crain. He is a member of the Sinking Fund Commission," answered the Mayor.

"There has been a good deal of talk about abolishing this office. What do you think of it?"

"I have grave doubts about it. There are so few safeguards now about the issuance of warrants."

Mr. Ivins wanted to know what the Mayor thought of substituting a City Treasurer, to be elected by the people, for the Chamberlain. The Mayor was non-committal.

"There was a bill prepared by Tammany Hall while I was in the Chamberlain's office for that purpose, wasn't there?" inquired the ex-Chamberlain. "Why, no, you said the Mayor, laughing. "What was in that bill?" "Oh, nothing, except to introduce it while you were in office."

The ex-Chamberlain laughed at this. At this point reference was made to the appeals made from his administration as Chamberlain by the New-York Herald, and he asked the committee to summon the editor of the Herald before it and have him bring in any proof that he might have against him. Getting back to the Chamberlain's office, the Mayor said the city might have $7,000 by abolishing it, but he doubted whether it would, he was, and he also doubted whether it would be economy for the city to assume the liability for the administration of $2,000,000 of trust funds for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars.

"What do you think of a bill making the Corporation Counsel's office an elective one?" The Mayor was not in favor of this, and he took occasion to say that Mr. Clark was an efficient Corporation Counsel.

"Shall I put the question," said Mr. Fassett. "Oh, you wouldn't do it if you didn't want to get him out," said the Mayor.

"Do you think that the Controller's office should be elective?" asked Mr. Ivins. It is elective now.

"There was never a better Controller than Mr. Kelly, who was appointed," said the Mayor. When asked in a general way whether the heads of the city departments should be elected or appointed, the Mayor expressed the opinion that the city was getting on very well as it is. The abolition of the Board of Assessors was then discussed, the idea being to put all their power in the Tax Commissioners. The Mayor was not ready to approve of this idea. Incidentally it was brought out that the assessments on the Riverside Park improvements were still uncollected and are over twenty years overdue.

When Mr. Fassett asked the Mayor how many departments in the city were charged with the collection of city revenue the Mayor said: "Oh, my, nearly all of them."

"Then there is no department charged with the exclusive charge of these moneys?" The Mayor said that a bill was sent to Albany last year to provide for such exclusive charge, but that a great howl was raised about it.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Fassett drily, "the bill asked that the Mayor be given power to name Commissioners." "You have perhaps noticed," said the Mayor, "that I have not asked for very much at Albany."

THE STREET-CLEANING QUESTION.

After further questioning, Mayor Grant was interrogated about street cleaning. It was brought out that although he had referred to the streets as being in a filthy condition in his message of 1889, Mr. Coleman was not removed from the Commissionership until December last. He admitted that the condition of the streets did not improve during the year, but he believed that Broadway was in much better condition since Mr. Loomis took hold. When questioned about the change which Mr. Coleman made from the contract to the day's labor system, and which at the time was spoken of as a Tammany deal, he said that he believed Mr. Coleman made up his mind himself to make the change. The question of the removal of the poles and wires was also gone into. The Mayor said that the electrical companies were now paying for this work themselves, and he believed that they could be compelled to pay for that portion of it done by the city. As to the municipal building proposed for City Hall Park, the Mayor said that he was willing to put it there if public opinion was in favor of it. He wanted the committee to find out what public opinion was on this question.

Here Mr. Fassett said that he had something of a personal character to ask the Mayor about, and he started in at it in this way: "Mr. Mayor, are you a member of Tammany Hall?" When the laughter died away the Mayor blushingly admitted that he was.

"Well," said Mr. Fassett, "about the time the resolution authorizing the committee to go ahead was proposed these molders of public opinion, the newspaper men, stated that the Tammany leaders had letters of mine in their possession which they would make public if I had not the Demeritt-Dunham investigation. Do you know anything about those letters?"

"I never heard anything about any such letters until a gentleman interviewed me and asked me if the report was true. I know no hing of any such letters."

"I didn't suppose you did," said Mr. Fassett. "I never believed you could have anything to do with the purloining of private correspondence."

RAPID TRANSIT AND POLITICS.

Then A. B. Boardman of counsel for the committee and who is said to be T. C. Platt's private counsel, took up the rapid transit question and managed to inject considerable politics into his queries. He wanted to know why the Mayor preferred the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill to the Fassett bill. The main point of difference, he said, was that the Fassett bill provided for a franchise to run a term of years while the Mayor's bill provided for a permanent franchise. The Mayor said that he did not believe rapid transit could be best secured by the Fassett bill. Then Mr. Boardman wanted to know if the Mayor thought that the provisions of the Mayor's bill providing that stock could be issued to contractors was a proper one. The Mayor did not think that Mr. Boardman looked at the matter in the right light.

Later Mr. Boardman wanted to know if the Mayor objected to having a representative Republican named as one of the Commissioners.

"There should be no politics in rapid transit," said his Honor, "and I think it bad taste to have it brought in here."

"You think it bad taste for me to bring it in?" said Mr. Boardman. "I think it bad taste for any one to bring it in."

"Do you recognize any impropriety in appointing five Tammany Hall Commissioners?" asked Mr. Boardman. "There was never any such idea. There was never any more politics in than in the World's Fair bill," said the Mayor. This made a hit with the large audience, and there was loud applause.

"Have you any objection personally to the Commissioners named in the Fassett bill?" "I decline to state."

"Are you willing to name the Commissioners now whom you would appoint?" "My official acts will speak for themselves. I did not come here to make a bargain on rapid transit or anything else." There was more applause. Mr. Boardman sat down.

There was some discussion as to what should be done with the World's Fair Commission now that Chicago is to have the fair. The general opinion was that as the existence of the commission was dependent upon Congress giving the fair to this city the commission amounted to nothing. Some thought that the bill should be repealed to save any possible question. Mr. Fassett asked the Mayor what he thought of the personnel of the Commissioners named in the (Fassett's) Rapid Transit bill. The Mayor refused to make any criticisms.

"I want to divorce politics from rapid transit," said he. "So do I," said Mr. Fassett.

No date was fixed for the next hearing.

OFF FOR NASHVILLE.

The delegates to the National Convention of Republican clubs which opens in Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, will start on their jaunt this evening at 8 o'clock, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Special cars will be reserved for them and delegates from other States will be picked up en route. Full fare will be paid to Nashville, but a certificate will be given with each ticket which will secure a return ticket at Nashville for one-third the regular rate. Several prominent members of the league in this city will make the trip.

Not a Pimple on Baby

Baby one year old. Had with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Cuticura

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

Mrs. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness of fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesborough, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and purest and best of Humor Remedies internally. And CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

A HARD-WORKING EMPEROR

THE KAISER WINNING PRAISE FOR INDUSTRY.

BISMARCK AGAIN IN GOOD STANDING—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REICHSTAG—THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

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BERLIN, March 1.—By the results of the second ballots reported to-day the disastrous defeat of the cartel coalition is confirmed, and the same figures put in a stronger light the triumph of the German Liberals and the Socialists. Four districts in this city, in which the first canvass was undecided, have now been carried by German Liberals. All these are men whose presence in the Reichstag gives lustre to that body. In the second and third of these districts Socialists headed the poll on the first ballots. Their defeat now is only due to a combination of other parties against them.

Prince Bismarck is already actively planning and negotiating the reconstruction of a Government majority by the manipulation of parties. In his new scheme the Centre Party will replace the National Liberal Party as that stood in the cartel. The elections have resulted in the full restoration of the Prince's control over the Emperor. The Chancellor never seriously intended to retire, but would have retired rather than have played the part of a figurehead. His giving out of a purpose to resign called the Emperor's attention to the fact that that would be the logical consequence of his separating himself entirely from the Chancellor, and doubtless led him to reflect upon what he was to do without him.

As soon as the adverse result of the elections was perceptible this reflection must have loomed up as one of serious moment, and all this has led to the Emperor's unqualified adhesion to the Prince's projected parliamentary tactics. Daily, for all the time since the first ballots, the Emperor and the Chancellor have concerted the scheme of playing the Centre Party as the basis of a Government combination.

The first measure showing the drift of the scheme is the revival of active relations with the Vatican. In an important dispatch Prince Bismarck requests the Pope's opinions and his recommendations as to the details of the restitution to the Catholic clergy of the sums sequestrated during the Culturkampf. Report also credits the Emperor with having written personally to the Pope in the close connection of his proposed State socialism with the Christian socialism embodied in the Papal allocutions.

Another significant fact is that the *North German Gazette* throws over the National Liberals with the declaration that the two great parties, the Conservative and the Centrist, have come through the electoral conflict intact, and are pledged to maintain the progress already made in social reforms and to initiate and carry out new reforms. Other organs inspired by Prince Bismarck dilate upon the theme that in the generous Catholic aspiration for regulated social reorganization that party is working in common accord with the Government as the Government's policy is shown in the Emperor's recent utterances.

Dr. Windthorst's terms for an alliance of the Centre with the Government place the school question in the first result, and demand the abolition of all restrictions upon the Catholic direction of Catholic schools. The Centre Party is confident that Prince Bismarck will accede to its terms, so far as touches this particular demand. Outside the Centre Party opinion is to the same effect, and the country is perhaps on the eve of one more great concession to the Papal power.

In addressing the Council of State at to-day's session the Emperor made a confession almost pathetic in its terms, and certainly so in its tone, as to new supreme difficulties in the social problem had unfolded themselves to him since he had begun the attempt to reach a practical solution of them. He declared that his aims were not ideal. He did not hope to discover some grand remedy for the cure of all social evils. He desired rather and simply that the determined efforts be made to find means to satisfy the legal demands and the just wishes of the working people.

These words of the Emperor deeply impressed all who heard them, and all unite in praising the Emperor's assiduity. When he presides at the sessions of the Council, or over committees, he does everything to expedite business. He draws up lists of speakers, regulates agenda, discharges the duties both of President and Secretary. He worked yesterday eight hours continuously at the business of the Council of State and the conference.

It is now looked upon as doubtful whether the conference will meet March 15, as has been arranged. M. Spuller, the French Minister, hesitates over a final acceptance of the invitation because he has discovered that the programme limits the discussion and regulation of the hours of labor of adults. M. Spuller communicated his views to the Marquis of Salisbury and to Prince Bismarck, and advised that points certain to raise the question of miners' hours be withdrawn from the agenda. The Marquis of Salisbury approved of M. Spuller's suggestion. Both probably feared some deliverance of the conference affecting miners and the eight-hour movement. The clause will be modified so as to prevent any debate upon the limitation of the length of a miner's day.

The conference thus begins to assume the character of an academic reunion in which many more or less competent men will suggest solutions of social and economic problems. The United States will certainly lose nothing practical or authoritative through the absence of a representative. The Chancellor will not attend the conference. Neither will Count Herbert Bismarck, nor any of the foreign diplomats. An official stenographic report will give to the world whatever benefit can arise from the expression of the ideas of economic specialists.

The Emperor still professes to be excessively sanguine of some practical result. Conversing with members of the Council of State at dinner, after the business, he referred to the project of creating, through the conference, a permanent international Board of Control, empowered to convene international congresses, to report how the condition of each country is affected by the international agreement to which the conference may lead up, and further to provide that the powers will consent to this merely to gratify the Emperor's wishes.

The *Boersen Zeitung* affirms that Prince Bismarck's recent interviews with the Emperor resulted in a decision to take measures to prevent injury to the State menaced by the ill-directed current of public opinion." If any clear meaning can be put upon this phrase it must have been that the Emperor had asserted that fresh attempts shall be made for the suppression of the social propaganda as conducted by others.

The Dutch Socialists, Nieuwenhuys and van Beveren, returned here with passports, and were permitted to remain and assist their friends during the elections.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* declares that universal suffrage is a political monstrosity, and that it should be abolished.

It is expected that the new Reichstag will be convoked for April 10.

PARTNERS FALL OUT AND SEPARATE.

About Jan. 1 Hermann Loesser and Alfred Gosling formed a copartnership to go into the wholesale and retail grocery business at 885 First-avenue, under the firm name of H. Loesser & Co. Business was poor from the start, and after many disagreements Mr. Gosling, who is said to have furnished most of the capital, visited the place yesterday, carted away what was left of the stock, and shut up the store. He then sent a lot of postal cards to the patrons and business acquaintances of the firm warning them that whatever further credit they extended to the firm would be at their own risk, and that he would no longer be responsible for any indebtedness. He sent advertisements to the newspapers containing a similar warning.

Neither member of the firm could be found last evening, but the neighborhood has taken sides on the postal-card question, and Mr. Loesser's friends say that the latter has made a mistake which is taken cognisance of in the Criminal Code. They say that Mr. Loesser is going to resume business further up town if his credit is not too seriously damaged by his partner's action.

PARKS FOR HUDSON COUNTY.

The Hudson County Park Commissioners held the final public hearing yesterday in Jersey City for the discussion of the proposed sites for the new parks. About one hundred taxpayers were present. A new site, the Sueckiffe estate on the West Hoboken line, was proposed by George McEwan. The Commissioners, through President Thurston, announced that if other sites are to be suggested to the commission it must be by letter, and that the board will soon make the final selections. The cost of the improvement of the Highwood tract will be $2,400 per acre; of the Harrison estate, $1,621; of the Bayonne sites, from $2,000 to $3,000; of the Smith tract, $1,500, and of the various Currie sites, from $2,000 to $3,121.

When the meeting adjourned the citizens held a meeting of their own, at which resolutions were adopted favoring the transfer of the power of building the proposed county boulevard from the Board of Freeholders to the Park Commission. A committee will be appointed to urge the adoption of such a bill at Trenton.

A JUDGE ASSAULTS AN EDITOR.

WHEELING, West Va., March 1.—City Editor Crouch of the Huntington *Advertiser* was attacked and knocked down to-day by Judge J. M. Layne of that city. The *Advertiser* yesterday had a pungent criticism of the Judge, and that personage waited outside the office three hours to catch Mr. Crouch. He failed to find him, but assaulted him to-day with a cane. The editor produced a revolver, and there may be further trouble.

THE ICE HARVEST.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR INVESTORS—THE PRICE AT BANGOR TAKES A JUMP.

ALBANY, March 1.—Ice harvesters are again in the dumps. The weather of the past week has been enough to discourage everybody except doctors, undertakers, and druggists. The Hudson River is again free from ice and is swollen eight feet above its ordinary level. Boats are plying as freely as in Summer. Within the past twenty-four hours a rise of two feet was recorded. This would indicate that the storm north of here was heavy within the past two days.

Reports from up north, where operations are being prosecuted vigorously, are not very encouraging. John Mulford came down from Whitehall today. He is disappointed over the outlook.

John Clark of the Ridgwood Company is meeting with only fair results in his efforts to secure ice. He still holds to his prediction that the Hudson will freeze hard enough to harvest from by March 15. He has about 10,000 tons of last Winter's ice in his Castleton house. The Knickerbocker people do not think as he does, for they are paying big prices for ice. To-day that company bought the house of Archibald McIntyre, on the Hudson, at Dow's Point, with its contents, 4,000 tons of ice of the harvest of last Winter. The price paid is not known, but is thought to have been in the neighborhood of $3 a ton.

Estimates on the yield from the northern waters, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Saratoga Lake, are that it will be considerably below that given out two weeks ago. One harvester who has gone over the district confidently says that with the crude means for harvesting there will not be to exceed 500,000 tons secured by New-York parties. This means just half that amount when it reaches New-York because of wastage. He thinks the crop will go under rather than over these figures.

It must be considered that Pennsylvania parties are getting about as much ice in the north as New-Yorkers are, and that they have contracts for a large amount of the available ice.

BANGOR, Me., March 1.—The Knickerbocker, Ridgway, Scott & Co., and other representatives of New-York and Brooklyn ice companies here to-day got a set-back in the matter of buying ice. The price jumped $1 per ton, and $40,000 was refused by F. W. Ayer for 10,000 tons, and $20,000 by Rollins & Co. for 5,000 tons. All operations are ended, and the ice will be ruined in twenty-four hours unless a cold wave appears.

In 1880 similar conditions existed, but most dealers sold to New-Yorkers for $3 per ton. Seavers & Co. held on to 5,000 tons, selling four in August for $20,000. The other thousand tons they held at $7,000, kept it one year, and sold it for $750.

HOME NAVAL NEWS.

Capt. John A. Howell, United States Navy, the commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, is reported to have been placed under arrest by Admiral Walker, and the command of his ship has been given to Lieut. Commander Couden. It is not known on what ground Capt. Howell has been suspended from duty, and naval officers who know him well are loth to believe that he is in error. The case of Capt. Howell appears to be only one of many concerning which reports are coming in fast from the European station. It is said that officers are being deprived of their swords on the slightest provocation, and that the discipline imposed in the fleet is unparalleled. The same letter which gives information of Capt. Howell's suspension also reports that at the time of writing a general court-martial was in progress on the Chief Engineer of the Boston and three other officers. So far as is learned the court-martial are being meted out wholly to officers.

It is learned that the Dupont Powder Company and the Laflin, Rand & Co.'s Powder Works are striving to perfect some device whereby powder may be compressed in rifle cartridges by a radial process. It is said that both establishments have almost succeeded, and that attempts will be made to introduce the new cartridges into the United States Government service. In the ride cartridges as used in the Lebel rifle and the Mannlicher and Mauser guns, there is a central firing pin which conveys the flash of the exploding detonator at the forward end of the cartridge. Near the base of the bullet the fire reaches the powder and causes the latter to burn backward. In the old style cartridges and those now in use in this country the flame first comes in contact with the powder at its base and burns forward. It thus happens that part of the powder remains unburned when the bullet is clear of the gun, and its force is in consequence lost upon the projectile. In the Lebel cartridge, it is believed, the powder is introduced in a liquid state or pasty condition. The admission of the firing pin at this stage permits of a very heavy compression. The Dupont and Laflin, Rand & Co. people have, it is said, borne these ideas in mind in developing their cartridges.

The torpedo boat Alarm, now in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be ready for floating to-morrow. The bottom was found in a very rusty condition. It is feared that many of the under-water plates have been seriously affected, but it is believed that they can hold out for several years yet. The upper works of the Alarm were found to be in a most rotten condition. They are all being torn down and new timber put in their places. Instead of mounting a 15-inch gun in the bow of the vessel, it is proposed to put in a new 6-inch breech-loading rifle. The Alarm will not be ready to go to Newport before the 1st of May. Her machinery is reported by the Steam Engineering Department of the navy yard to be in fairly good condition. Only a small force of men will be assigned the Alarm. The vessel will be used in the instruction of apprentice lads at Newport in gunnery practice.

Reports from the Asiatic station say that the Marion, which has been ordered to San Francisco, has developed some bad cracks in her crank pin, longitudinal in direction. Her officers fear that the passage to San Francisco may have to be made under sail. As it is the corvette does not dare to run at a higher rate of speed than seven knots an hour. The Marion's machinery is said to be in excellent condition, having required overhauling but once since the vessel sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., in 1886. The officers on the Asiatic station seem to be jubilant over the arrangements recently perfected by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which enables them to receive mail from the United States many days sooner than was the case heretofore.

The North Atlantic squadron, if is expected, will reach Key West very soon. The fleet will consist of the Dolphin, Kearsarge, and Galena. The Yantic still remains aloof from the flagship. On the arrival of the Dolphin at Key West Commander Yates Stirling will relieve Commander O'Neil of his command. The latter officer is ordered to report to Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Commander O'Neil is to assist to Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Gun Foundry. This position has remained vacant ever since Commodore Folger was made a bureau chief.

It is understood that the Loring Board in reporting on the Ward tubular boiler for the new coast defense vessel Monterey, have recommended the introduction of a central cylinder to force the circulation, and to build up with fire brick the lower extremity of the cylinder where exposed to the fire. Engineers believe that these suggestions will do much for the boiler, but it will be another boiler and not the Ward in its present form. It is against the latter that engineers have protested, as stated in THE TIMES.

A DUTY ON EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

SAN SALVADOR, March 1, via Galveston, Texas.—Congress has issued a decree that from the 26th ult. a duty of $1 per quintal be imposed on all coffee exported during one year, the proceeds to be used in the reconstruction of the national palace.

De Graaf & Taylor Co,

47 and 49 West 14th-st.

SPRING EXHIBITION

OF NEW AND ARTISTIC

FURNITURE

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OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS CITY FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

47 and 49 West 14th-st.

THE GRAND COUP FAILED

AND THE SYNDICATE OF SAD HUSBANDS LEFT THE STREET.

THEY HAD A PLATT TIP, A SYSTEM, AND A DREAM, BUT NONE OF THEM AVAILED TO PUT UP PRICES.

Five old gentlemen have until recently occupied chairs in a down-town bucket shop from 9 o'clock until 3 every day. Nobody ever paid much attention to them as they were quiet and unobtrusive, talking only among themselves. They rarely smiled. Life appeared to be a very serious matter to them. The hour before the opening of the stock market they devoted to industrious perusals of the financial columns of the morning papers, of the various financial and commercial papers, and of the little slips sent out by the financial news agencies. They then debated with much gravity, looking exceedingly wise and shaking and nodding their heads profoundly at each other. Then—perhaps—they invested their money, and all the rest of the day they watched the blackboard upon which were the stock quotations very intently.

A young speculator, who was systematically diminishing the very comfortable fortune which his grandmother had left to him in an endeavor to conquer Jay Gould, became interested in the old men. He called them old "jays." Having a good deal of leisure he inquired about them, and after several days of casual investigation he learned who they were. All were, it appears, the husbands of ladies who kept boarding houses. And they were brothers in misfortune. Their wives turned them out of the house in the morning and told them to stay away until dinner time; they would be in the way at home. They were allowed a little spending money. This they hoarded until they had enough to collectively take a "flier" in the market. When the young speculator found this out he remembered that they had all always looked meek when they first appeared in the morning.

One day, being out of money, and having no interest in the market the young speculator took a seat near by them. He pretended to go to sleep, but he listened to what they said to one another.

"I see," said No. 1, as he laid down the news agency slips on which was printed the usual morning twaddle about Jay Gould's being "an intimate friend who for obvious reasons does not wish to be quoted," &c., "that Gould has announced himself as expecting higher prices."

"Is that so?" said No. 2. "Well, I should not be surprised to see a bull movement. Railroad earnings have increased and money is plenty."

"Yes," said No. 3. "I heard last night that Russell Sage was a buyer yesterday."

"What did he buy?" asked No. 4, with much interest.

"Missouri Pacific," answered No. 3, as if Mr. Sage had told him himself.

Then they all ruminated a few moments.

"I would suggest," said No. 5, "that we buy a little Missouri Pacific. It looked strong yesterday." The market declined and they watched Missouri Pacific a little while. It went up a quarter.

"Shall we buy it?" asked No. 5. All assented. Then each one took from his pocketbook a dollar bill. No. 1 took the money and started for the cashier. They were going to aid Gould and Sage in putting up prices by buying a block of five shares. No. 1 was nearly to the cashier's desk when Missouri Pacific fell off an eighth, and frightened them.

"Come back! Come back!" they cried to him frantically. He came back and they held a long discussion, mentioning the crop prospects, the reports of bull pools having been formed, rumors of Secretary Windom's intention to call in some Government bonds, the general prosperity of the country, and other things that would affect the market. No. 1 finally bought the five shares, The "system" which he received for the $5 was closely inspected by all and returned to No. 1 as the custodian of the security. Missouri Pacific quieted down and only fluctuated one-eighth that day, but it was in the "syndicate's" favor and they almost looked happy. At 3 o'clock they observed, as they left the bucket shop, that Missouri Pacific looked very firm.

It was after 10 o'clock the next morning when the young speculator took up his station. Missouri Pacific had gone up about a half point, and he gathered from the fact that the syndicate had sold the five shares at a quarter of a point profit net, an individual profit of 25 cents. They were somewhat flushed with success over the consummation of the deal, and were looking about for another good chance to invest.

The young speculator had heard No. 3, who was a dreamy-looking party, refer to a "system" in which he appeared to have a great deal of faith. His friends, however, did not apparently care much for it. They proposed to base their investments, like other investors, on the general condition of business throughout the world rather than on the law of chance. But one afternoon No. 3 announced very solemnly to the syndicate that he had something to say. His system had told him, he said, that a certain stock was about to advance materially. That was not all. The company which had issued this stock was in the hands of a great Republican politician, and a friend of No. 3 knew a man who was a cousin of a messenger who had heard another member say that the Republican politician had said that the stock was about to go up.

"Dear me," exclaimed the rest of the syndicate, "is it possible?"

But No. 3 was all. No. 3 had dreamed the night before that the stock had advanced five points, and he was so sure that his chance had arrived at last that he proposed to negotiate a loan of $10 and buy ten shares himself. He implored them to say nothing about the matter to anybody. He suggested that the others also raise $10 each. Then they would buy fifty shares. The syndicate narrowly escaped a fit at this proposition. It was so bold. But presently its very boldness began to attract them. They never had dealt in any but the most conservative stocks, it was true, and the tip of No. 3 was on a stock that had some thing of a wild-cat reputation. But it was a great opportunity. They might never have another like it, and when they left the place it was with the understanding that each was to raise $10 by the following morning.

The young speculator was in his place before they arrived the next morning. They came in wearing the look of soldiers about to go into battle. Each had his $10. The young speculator took No. 3's money to the cashier's desk, and, putting the $50 down, asked for fifty shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. The cashier nearly fainted when he saw who the purchaser was, but the money was there, and so he made out the contract. The price of the stock was then 86, and the purchase was at that price. It is said that a great many more of Thomas C. Platt's friends bought at that figure also.

No. 3 was about to resume his seat when something awful happened. The first burst of a cyclone struck Tennessee Coal and Iron. It was quoted at 75¾ and then at 75½. The syndicate stared at the blackboard. No. 3 made a dash for the cashier.

"Close that out!" he shouted, "close that out!"

As he spoke the quotation for Tennessee Coal and Iron was announced as 85.

"You're wiped," said the cashier laconically, as No. 3 reached the counter.

No. 3 looked at the blackboard again. The stock was down another point. Then he looked at the syndicate, and then he ran out of the room. He has not been seen since. His system was a good one, but the market was wrong.

The four that remained staid only a little while. They saw the price of the stock decline five or six points, and they rose silently and filed out of the room. Their opportunity had come and it had gone, and they went with it. They have never returned.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

At Steinway Hall last night almost two thousand guests of the New-York Teachers' Association were privileged to enjoy one of the best entertainments of the current amusement season. The association had the assistance of Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne, who was listened to with rapt attention in Christina Rossetti's "A Royal Princess," and in selections from the prose and poetical writings of Thomas James O'Brien, Clinton Scollard, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Robert Browning, and a capital descriptive sketch specially written for her by Margaret Morris, entitled "A Literary Luncheon."

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mr. William H. Diestelhorst, and Mr. Ferry Averill contributed songs, the Schumann Male Quartet was heard to good advantage, and Mr. Michael Banner played several violin solos. Mr. Louis R. Dressler was the director and accompanist.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 1.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced providing for the appointment of guardians for persons addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks; conferring upon the Railroad Commissioners power to fix joint railroad rates, and providing for free transportation in the public schools. Both houses balloted to-day for a jo

SENATOR CRANE HONORED

THE POPULAR COMEDIAN THE GUEST OF POLITICIANS.

A JOLLY DINNER OF THE STECKLER ASSOCIATION AT WHICH MR. WILLIAM H. CRANE MAKES A SPEECH.

"Senator" William H. Crane was the guest of the Steckler Association at its clubhouse in Second-avenue last night, at a reception that was given in his honor. The popular comedian did not arrive until the play at the Star Theatre was over—for he never cuts his lines, nor even for a reception in his own honor—and when he did put in an appearance he found a distinguished company waiting for him, among whom were the following:

H. G. Astenreith, Judge Clifford A. M. Bartlett, Judge Alfred Steckler, Judge John Jerdonson, Judge James Fitzsimons, Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, Elliott Sanford, Judge Henry Wilder Allen, Senator Lispenard Stewart, Edgar L. Ridgway, Chamberlain J. C. T. Crain, John M. Bowers, Sterling S. Bedford, Commissioner of Parks Gray, Senator George F. Roesch, Charles Lewis, Augustus T. Docharty, Park Commissioner Charles Wilde Bunnell, Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, Leicester Holme, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Maurice Barrymore, Neil Burgess, Assemblyman William Schmer, Commissioner of Accounts Holahan, Capt. E. C. Smith, Alderman Louis Schlaup, Charles Stoepler, Joseph Stoepler, Dr. H. Bedford, Alderman Jacob Dilger, P. F. Wall, Herman Stiefel, Kaufman Werna, H. Hartman, McKenzie Semple, Judge Robert H. Van Wyck, Edward H. Hawke, Judge John R. McKean, Colonel Le Moyne, Edward Walter G. Ryan, Surrogate Sicard of Buffalo, Commissioner Alexander Meakim, Henry J. Appel, the Rev. H. S. Jacobs, Abram Bernard, Sol D. Rosenthal, and Jacob Hirsch.

The entire house was ablaze with light and tastefully decorated for the occasion.

After his introduction to the company by President Julius Harburger, Mr. Crane responded, as follows:

The sentiments of the proverbial Irish who finds himself out of his native element and not in the same boiling election a mile when I find myself surrounded on all sides by so many dignitaries of the political world. However, since listening to the soothing remarks of your President I have begun to think that after all I am in the house of my friends. His eloquence has made me believe that I am ready on the way to become a politician—at present in long clothes, as it were, though some day I may hope to find myself full grown. I have been in New-York politics now for some fifty nights only, and though I have enjoyed the experience mightily, there are some things which have puzzled me, so to speak, and when I found I was to have an opportunity of meeting so many gentlemen skilled in the political line of business I made up my mind to state my case plainly and to endeavor to rid myself of my perplexities.

In the first place, I find that though I have been freely and most liberally recognized as a Senator, I have been debarred from the exercise of what I have always been led to believe were legitimate Senatorial functions. A Senator's life, I have always thought, was passed in doing favors for his friends, politically and otherwise, and I am not allowed to bestow a favor even by one, but all my friends seem to be trying to reverse the operation and to put me under obligations to them. This does not strike me as being exactly the fair thing to do, and I have not seen in any newspaper the statement that my grandfather was hanged for sheep-stealing or that I myself have been hospitably entertained in one or more of our penitential institutions. Now, (I only ask for information,) isn't there something wrong about that? I have always supposed, after a careful study of the biographies of many Democratic statesmen, printed in the Republican press, (and vice versa,) that as soon as an American citizen entered the political arena it was absolutely necessary that cheerful biographical details of that sort should immediately become public property. Perhaps it is my own fault that instead of endeavoring to convey the impression that I am as I conceive he actually exists, I should have been led to believe that I should have taken my cue from the particular press and from ignorant outsiders, and now him as he never did exist and we all hope and pray he never will.

I have tried in giving to the stage Senator Hannibal Rivers to portray an honorable gentleman. A man with a heart, with a conscience, and with a purpose. No compliment that has ever been paid to my humble efforts has pleased me more that a remark of at least great politician, Senator Platt. After one of my performances in Louisville I had the pleasure of dropping in with the Senator, and in the course of our conversation, he said, with that Southern courtesy for which he is distinguished: "Mr. Crane, sir, until now, whenever I have seen the term politician or senator upon the playbill of a theatre I have always expected to see either a caricature, a traitor or a villain, sir, and as a rule I have not been disappointed, sir! But you have shown us a stage politician who is an honest man, and I think that the entire United States Senate, as a body, owe you a vote of thanks, sir."

"Now I felt very proud when I first became a stage Senator, and since then my pride has kept increasing—with increasing terror until I had begun to feel true that I was absolutely the real thing, and knew all about it. This evening, however, as soon as I found myself in the presence of so many distinguished gentlemen, I felt how weak was my imitation when compared with the genuine article. I have been humbly bowing my head before my political superiors ever since. My position, indeed, reminds me of my first appearance on any stage some twenty-five or six years ago. The day after my début (when I had spoken, oh, so very few lines) I walked about the city and wondered why everybody wasn't looking at me and saying, 'Is that the young man who was on the stage last night?' But no one seemed to notice me, and you can imagine my delight when a gentleman with whom I was slightly acquainted approached me and said: 'Why, Mr. Crane, you play a part at the theatre last night?' That was my chance.

"'You did, Sir,' (48 around the chest that minute.)

"'Ah—been on the stage long?'

"'Well—er—not very long.'

"'I thought so. What salary are you getting?'

"'Well,' I said, bracing myself up as well as I could, in a speaking voice, 'nothing a week.'

"'Ah, well, I saw you act last night and I think you are very well paid!'

"Such, gentlemen, is my position in the political world. I have, as I have said, none of the material emoluments of office, though my intentions are good and I have hopes.

Seriously speaking, gentlemen, I feel that tonight's great honor has been freely conferred me at your hands, and it seems almost impossible for me, who all my life have been speaking the words of others, to find words of my own in which to acknowledge the true and most delicate of compliments. That, in the face of a situation so unusual to me as to verge almost on the pathetic, I do not turn and fly, is due I think to the fact that I understand fully that in honoring me to-night you are simply paying a tribute to a profession which counts among its members many more illustrious and worthy representatives. Though I am but a humble servitor in the great temple of my art, I can honestly say that I have tried to perform my allotted tasks with all sincerity and singleness of purpose, and that I have not worked altogether in vain is indicated to me to-night, when I find myself the recipient of such an evidence of good-will at the hands of men whose names are a part of the political history of their country.

"Mr. President and gentlemen, in the name of my profession, in the name of the dramatists to whose thoughts I have given expression, and lastly, in my own name, I wish to thank you cordially and sincerely for the honor you have done me and for the great pleasure it has given me to have the privilege of meeting you all to-night."

Mr. Crane's remarks were received with loud laughter and applause. After he had been personally introduced to many of the most distinguished persons present a collation was served. Owing to the numbers present, no one room was large enough to accommodate them all at supper at once, and to avoid invidious distinctions tables were set in the gymnasium in the basement and in the reading room on the second floor. It was away along toward daybreak before the company dispersed.

YOUNG LINCOLN'S CONDITION.

LONDON, March 1.—Young Lincoln is steadily recovering from the shock and other effects of the last operation. All the serious phases of the case are greatly mitigated to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gov. Fifer of Illinois has issued a requisition on the Governor of Louisiana for W. H. Furstman, who is under arrest at New-Orleans. Furstman is the Pontiac real estate agent who swindled various persons out of amounts aggregating about $200,000 upon forged mortgages and other spurious documents.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road ran into a freight train yesterday at Oakwood, Wis. Engineer Carroll and his fireman of the passenger train and the rear brakeman of the freight train were seriously injured. The damage will not exceed $1,000.

C. F. Pitcher brought suit against the Lake Shore Railroad Company for the loss of a leg, caused by his attempting to step from a moving carload of horses, of which Pitcher had charge. The Supreme Court jury at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday gave him a verdict for $8,000.

Alonzo, Edward, and John Grosbeck have paid to Assistant District Attorney Townsend at Utica, N. Y., $100 penalty and $30 costs for catching fish in a trap net in Oneida Lake. Hezekiah Petrie also paid $100 and $27 costs for a similar offense.

At the Evangelical Conference at Shamokin, Penn., yesterday, the Rev. W. F. Heil was elected Presiding Elder of the Allentown District, and the Rev. C. S. Haman was elected Presiding Elder of the Philadelphia District.

The three-masted schooner Bertha Louise, 231 tons, owned by Thomas Skinner of Fall River, and commanded by Peter Warr, was launched yesterday at Bath, Me. She will load ice at Parker's Head for New-York.

Dr. Spalding and Mr. Caldwell have been appointed with power to adjust all questions of wages existing between the operatives and the Nashua (N. H.) Manufacturing Company, provided the operatives agree to it.

An excursion train from Great Barrington to Bridgeport, Conn., ran off the track at Merwinsville yesterday morning. The engine and all the cars were derailed, but no one was injured.

Brocky Smith, on trial at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the murder of Mrs. Byron, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is death. His defense was insanity.

Alanson W. Baird, the new Collector of Customs at Boston, took charge of his office yesterday. He appointed as his Deputies Gen. Joseph A. Barnes and Gen. John J. Swift.

White Caps surrounded a house near Rocky-ham, N. C., Thursday night, and whipped three women, two colored and one white; also one white man and one negro.

A. M. Crotty, a commercial traveler whose home is in Brooklyn, was found guilty yesterday at Pleasanton, N. Y., of abducting a young girl. Sentence was deferred.

There was a fog of great density over Chesapeake Bay yesterday. Only the lightest of craft were moving. No vessels have left Baltimore since Thursday.

Lyman Ackerman, a farmer of Jefferson County, N. Y., while shooting rats in his barn yesterday accidentally shot and killed himself.

The missionary steamer Glad Tidings, previously reported wrecked, has arrived safe at Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE

GREAT THINGS PROMISED.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The Hon. Jean Blanchet has given notice that on Monday he will ask the assent of the Provincial Legislature to a bill for the construction of a railway along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to St. Charles Bay on the Labrador coast. The application sets forth that such a road would open to the trade of the West, British Columbia, China, Japan, and Australia a route much shorter and more convenient for the transport of mails, passengers, and merchandise to England and Europe than any other railway upon this continent, and as a military road it would be of much advantage to the Empire.

Mr. Blanchet says: "Our only possible enemies are the Americans, and our road would be protected from them for seven months of the year by a standing army of ice, and for the remaining five months by the British Navy."

It is proposed to run a line of twenty-knot steamers between the railway terminus and Milford Haven, to connect there with the Great Western Railway. The resolutions show that the distance from Chicago to Liverpool via New-York is 3,988 miles, while by the new route it would be only 3,580 miles, while the Canadian route, by the greatest length of land carriage, would be able to reduce the length of the trip by 1 day and 20 hours.

The company is to be called the North Canadian Atlantic. Among the leading shareholders are Sir Henry A. Lafan, Lord Mayor of London; Sir Robert N. Fowler, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Wood, Chairman of the Midland Bank Company; Charles G. Mott, Director of the Great Western Railway; Sir John Donahue and others. Subsidies will be asked from the Federal and Provincial Governments, and it is understood that, in view of the value of the route for the conveyance of military stores in time of war, the Imperial Government has also agreed to give a subsidy. The promoters say that passengers from New-York will reach St. Charles Bay in one day and eleven hours, and that the sea passage will occupy only three days and thirteen hours.

A BIG SUIT DECIDED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—The Supreme Court decided to-day a case which involves about $1,000,000 worth of railroad real estate in the heart of this city. The case has been under advisement for about a year and a quarter, and grew out of an attempt made by the New-York and New-England Railroad to fence in and use a tract of filled land above Weybosset Bridge.

In 1852 the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road applied for permission to fill in this property, which was then under water, and use it for terminal facilities, and the city granted the request after stipulating that the road should fill in all the land before Jan. 1, 1857, and also build a retaining wall for the channel of the Woonasquatucket River. The company did part of the work, but was forced to discontinue it on account of lack of funds, and the city finished it by authorization of the Legislature, the road promising to pay the expenses of the work later.

Four years ago the New-York and New-England Road, which succeeded the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, built a fence, which the city police promptly tore down. The quarrel was taken to the courts and the final decision gives the city full title to the land.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY'S PURCHASE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—At present the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is dependent upon the Reading Railroad for an entrance into Philadelphia, but it has a line surveyed from Bethlehem to this city, and has just bought for $300,000 a tract of land near Cramp's shipyards having a frontage on the Delaware River and extending along Richmond-street, north of the Aramingo Canal. It also faces Beach-street. The land may be reached by both the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads and is available for terminal purposes at once by the Lehigh Valley. It is also on the line of the proposed Belt Line Railroad, but the company bought it for its present rather than its prospective value. The purchase of ground for terminal purposes is regarded in railroad circles as an indication that the Lehigh Valley will construct a line to Philadelphia.

The distance from this city to Bethlehem is about forty miles. The extension of the Lehigh Valley would not only give Philadelphia a new line to the anthracite coal fields, but it would be of great importance to the grain trade of the city.

MR. O'DAY RESIGNS.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—John O'Day, Vice President and general counsel of the 'Frisco Railroad, who arrived home to-day from New-York, this evening resigned his position. This will cause a widespread sensation in the railroad world owing to the war between General Manager Morrill and O'Day.

O'Day has been with the road since 1868, and according to his friends, knows more about Missouri railroads and Missouri politics than any other five men in the State. This resignation follows the appointment of E. P. Vining, who comes here as assistant general manager of the 'Frisco line. From a source declared to be reliable, it was learned this evening that Vining's appointment will eventually result in a settlement of the 'Frisco's troubles by the retirement of Morrill, the other party to the feud that has been threatening to break through official secrecy so long.

MR. THOMAS ACCEPTS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—E. B. Thomas, Second Vice President of the Erie Road, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has accepted the position of Second Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. This position has remained vacant since the time five or six years ago when Charles P. Clark relinquished it to become President of the New-York and New-England.

Mr. Thomas, it is expected, will shoulder the duties recently performed by General Manager O. M. Shepard, recently made Superintendent of the New-York Division, while E. M. Reed, as First Vice President, will confine his time chiefly to the engineering and bridge-building departments. Mr. Thomas has held the positions of General Manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, General Manager of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, and Second Vice President and General Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville.

PHILADELPHIA'S GRAIN TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Grain shipments to and from this port during February were very heavy. The railroads are still crowded with grain, and there is considerable delay at times to shipments. The movement of corn continues very heavy, receipts for the week being 1,266,128 bushels, and the shipments 1,002,018 bushels to 1,226,419 bushels. The increase 264,115 bushels.

The shipments of corn from this port in February were 3,000,000 bushels, being the greatest amount ever shipped in that month, and close to the best record made in a month—3,316,000 bushels in January, 1880. The shipments since Jan. 1 aggregate 4,310,000 bushels, being only about 2,000,000 bushels below Baltimore, which makes a great boast of its export business.

EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—After much litigation and two weeks of negotiation contracts were signed to-day by the committees of the Housatonic and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Roads fixing the ownership and the use of real estate belonging to both roads in Bridgeport, Conn. Tracts of land of equal area are transferred from one road to the other, and both properties are left in better condition to do business, while the Consolidated is in a position to acquire more land from outside parties whenever it desires to four-track its road and build new stations. The Housatonic Road becomes the owner of the present passenger station and of a valuable piece of land upon which to erect a freight house.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

In the Circuit Court at Salem, Ill., Judge Burroughs has granted a decree of foreclosure on the mortgages of the Jacksonville and Southeastern Railway Company to the amount of $1,100,000. He holds, however, that the judgements obtained by certain Centralia property owners shall be prior liens to the extent of constitutional damages and gives the bondholders the right to reopen the cases for the purpose of ascertaining what the amount of constitutional damages is. An appeal will be made by the bondholders to the higher courts.

The operations of the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Branch of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad for the last quarter in 1889 resulted: Gross earnings, $13,130; operating expenses, $9,285; fixed charges, $6,229; loss from operation, $1,816. For the corresponding quarter in 1888 the gross earnings were $11,276 and loss from operation, $5,294.

Chicago people say it is that the Baltimore and Ohio Road wants to acquire the Chicago and Atlantic.

A MURDERED MAN IDENTIFIED.

PRINCETON, Ontario, March 1.—The body of the man who was found murdered, and with the appearance of having been robbed, in the woods near here a few days ago has been positively identified as that of F. C. Beawell, a wealthy young Englishman who recently came to this country for the purpose of starting a stock farm.

COTTON FOR RUSSIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—The ships Miletto, John Bunyan, Newman Hall, and Parramatta, and the barks Tryade and Tarrabochia cleared for Russia to-day, with 21,591 bales of cotton. They were all anchored at the point yesterday, and will leave in tow for sea to-day.

THE CONNECTICUT MILITIA.

NOTABLE CHANGES OF OFFICERS MADE BY GOV. BULKELEY.

HARTFORD, March 1.—Orders were issued this morning from the Adjutant General's office, under direction of Gov. Bulkeley, relieving Brig. Gen. Charles P. Graham of Middletown from command of the brigade, Connecticut National Guard, and ordering his honorable discharge from the military service of the State. Col. Thomas L. Watson of Bridgeport, who has been at the head of the Fourth Regiment since 1884, is appointed Brigadier General, in place of Graham, removed, the appointment taking effect this afternoon.

Gov. Bulkeley's request for the resignation of Gen. Graham was forwarded to that officer Jan. 22, being given the same day that orders were issued here dishonorably dismissing the field officers of the First Regiment from the service. Gen. Graham was in sympathy with the malcontent officers. Col. William E. Cone, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Thompson, and Major T. M. Smith, and in consequence was not regarded by the governor as proper officer to be retained at the head of the National Guard.

Gen. Graham has not taken the least official notice of Gov. Bulkeley's request, and the orders issued this afternoon constituted the only course left for the Commander in Chief. Gen. Graham, the deposed officer, is a native of Utica, N. Y., and is fifty-one years old. He was elected to the Colonelcy of the Second Regiment in New-Haven July 15, 1878, and was appointed Brigadier General by Gov. Harrison Jan. 28, 1885, succeeding Gen. Hobart B. Smith, who had been appointed Adjutant General of the State.

The new commander of the brigade, Gen. Thomas L. Watson of Bridgeport, is one of the most brilliant National Guardsmen in Connecticut. He is forty-three years of age and a native of Bridgeport, and was elected Colonel of the Fourth Regiment April 23, 1884, and was the ranking Colonel in the brigade. He is engaged in the banking business in New-York City.

The action of the Governor this afternoon is another step toward the solution of the National Guard difficulties, which have been the leading topic of interest for four months. His appointment of Clarence H. Wickham of this city to the Captaincy of the Hartford City Guard yesterday in place of Capt. George A. Newton, dismissed for the benefit of the service, was the first in the series of line appointments to be made in the First Regiment. The conviction is growing in National Guard circles that Gov. Bulkeley is the actual Commander in Chief.

NEW KIND OF BOYCOTT.

JOHN WANAMAKER AND OTHERS SUED BY ITS VICTIM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—An action will be commenced in this city Monday which will bring to light a new phase in modern boycott procedure. Last Fall the firm of Charles Weinman & Co., large furniture dealers, doing business at 927 Market-street, failed, owing the wholesale dealers, particularly of Grand Rapids and Chicago, large amounts. Mr. M. Bash, Weinman's father-in-law, was the only preferred creditor, and assumed control of the business in satisfaction of his claim.

This move was the cause of much hard feeling on the part of the "trade" generally, which was greatly increased by the fact that Weinman seemed totally indifferent whether he effected a settlement with his creditors or not. Many of the leading manufacturers refused to sell to Bash on this account, believing him to be merely a figure-head, acting for his son-in-law, Weinman. About the last of January the creditors and Weinman got together and effected a settlement, and he again assumed control of the business.

Here new difficulties arose. He found himself unable to obtain goods necessary for the continuance of his business. He offered cash for goods, but was told that to sell to him would ruin their trade in this city. This whole thing, Weinman claims to be able to prove, is the result of a conspiracy on the part of John Wanamaker, Amos Hilborn & Co., Trumbly, Hunt & Co., Philip C. Schaefer, Groves, Wilson & Groves, and other rival furniture dealers, to discipline him for what they consider his past misdeeds. Weinman claims to have been informed by visiting drummers that, when they entered the furniture department of Wanamaker's store and solicited orders, they were met with the question, "Do you sell Weinman?" and an affirmative answer was equivalent to a speedy dismissal and the information imparted that the Wanamaker people did not trade with those who had dealings with the Weinman establishment.

The victim of the alleged boycott is indignant at the treatment to which he claims he is being subjected, and summonses were issued to-day in a suit in trespass brought by him against John Wanamaker, Amos Hilborn & Co., Trumby Hunt & Co., Philip C. Schaeffer, and Groves, Wilson & Groves. Weinman wants $20,000 damages. He alleges that the parties named entered into a conspiracy to prevent him from doing business.

A NATURAL GAS DEAL.

TREASURER HUSTON WANTS TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—United States Treasurer Huston, who has been resigning every few minutes ever since he went to Washington, gives color to the stories about his retirement by preparing to enter upon a gigantic natural gas deal with Major C. T. Doxey, an Anderson capitalist. The Major is in the gas business in the vicinity of Anderson and has interests in the same line at Connersville, Richmond, and Rushville. Yesterday he stepped over to Connersville and there had a conference with Treasurer Huston. The two men are endeavoring to purchase the natural gas and illuminating gas plants at Richmond, Connersville, Rushville, and a majority of the gas interest at Anderson. It is said they already have the Connersville plant. The investment amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, and Major Doxey places the figure above a million. One or two other parties are interested in the deal, but Doxey and Huston are working the combination and are the chief people interested.

The Anderson field is one of the richest gas districts in the Western gas field, and the control of it means a rich thing for the people in the trust. W. H. Smith of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* Indiana Bureau, who thirsts to be a power in Hoosier Republican politics, says that Huston had intended resigning upon returning East, but some of the managers here, through fear, as an emissary, it is believed, persuaded him to hold off a little longer. He was urged to reconsider because the Democratic papers are saying the Indianian is not in harmony with the Administration. He assured those to whom he talked that he would under no consideration abandon his office before the State election.

In a general way politics Huston stated that he had spent over $100,000 since he went into Indiana politics. He is exceedingly anxious to get back into private life, and with the gas business added to his banking and other interests could have plenty to do.

A CLUB POOL TOURNAMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The idea of instituting a yearly pool tournament between all of the recognized social clubs of this city was suggested to the House Committee of the Union League last Thursday evening by Louis Flanagan, a well-known amateur billiard player and a member of the club, in the form of a letter. This met with great favor, and, at an adjourned meeting of the committee, the following committee was appointed to perfect arrangements: Louis Flanagan, J. L. A. Garber, E. R. Showell, E. Stanley Hart, and Charles F. Hazeltine.

Following the general meetings the special committee conferred and the details for the tournaments were arranged. Letters of invitation will be extended early next week to the Philadelphia, Art, Santuxus, Rittenhouse, Manufacturers, and University Clubs to send two representatives each on the nights for the handsome championship trophy and several prizes. It is stipulated that only members of the different clubs invited are eligible entries to the tournament.

The tournament will take place about the middle of the month. In speaking of the coming tournament, Louis Flanagan, its originator, said: "During the tournament it is quite likely that Slosson and Schaefer will give exhibition games. We are now negotiating for their services, and if a satisfactory amount of money will get them they will be here."

STILL FIGHTING THE STANDARD.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—Mr. George Rice, the Marietta (Ohio) oil refiner, is again fighting the Standard Oil Company, this time before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He came to Pittsburg to-day, and to a reporter he said:

"My refineries are at Marietta, Ohio, and the Camden Oil Company is at Parkersburg, West Va., just twelve miles below me. We have the same rates on the schedule, but that is all. My proof shows that, before the passage of the Inter-State commerce law, tariff rebates were given to the Camden Company. Ever since that law came in force, the railroads have done the same thing. I showed that the rates given the Camden Company, which is a part of the Standard, were anywhere from 40 per cent. up below those given me. This hurt my business wonderfully, and I had to close up my agencies all over the country.

"But I am keeping up the fight, and the time must come when justice will prevail. My one remedy for this discrimination is a change in one of the sections of the Inter-State commerce law. Section 10 gives the reward for informing on the roads to the Government. If Congress will change that section and permit the reward to go to the informer, then the problem is solved, but I have met with rebuffs so far among Congressmen."

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

GUESTS OF DR. WEBB.

A DINNER TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

There was a pleasant dinner given at Delmonico's last night by Dr. William Seward Webb to the members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The big dining room was prettily decorated with national flags while the 100 guests were assembled at the four tables.

There were present John C. Calhoun, Col. Is Grand B. Cannon, H. McK. Twombly, Warner Miller, A. Van Santvoord, James A. Cobell, G. Creighton Webb, Col. A. J. Woodman, Col. A. S. Forbes, Charles F. Lincoln, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Gen. Thomas L. James, Gen. A. S. Webb, Nicholas Fish, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont, Gen. Crook, President Ledyard, Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, ex-Gov. Green of New-Jersey, President Timothy Dwight of Yale College, Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, Gen. Stryker of New-Jersey, and ex-Judge Arnoux.

Judge Lucius P. Deming, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Webb as President General of the society, spoke at some length of the organization of the beginning of the National Society of April 30, 1889, and then of the organization of the various State societies which preceded the central association by some years. Judge Deming said that the first State society of the Sons of the American Revolution was started in California in 1876. Then came the organization of societies in New-Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Hampshire. Finally, Judge Deming, who became toastmaster, introduced Chauncey M. Depew as "the next President of the United States." There was, of course, much applause at this, but it was evident that Mr. Depew did not altogether like this informal nomination.

Mr. Depew said, however, that he would strive to bear the obligations of the nomination until the next National convention, when he would surrender them to the choice of the biggest number of votes. He thought that it was typical of the American character that a century should elapse since the signing of the Declaration of Independence before a society was formed to preserve the traditions of the heroes of that time. Mr. Depew drew a glowing picture of the struggles of the men of that time.

Other addresses were made by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Col. Ethan Allen, Warner Miller, Major J. Coddington Kenney of Connecticut, G. G. Benedict of Vermont, and Gen. Schofield.

MR. HAWLEY HONORED.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO A POPULAR RAILROAD MAN.

A complimentary dinner was tendered Mr. Edwin Hawley last evening at the Hoffman House by his friends and business associates in this city, in honor of his accession to the position of Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Numerous congratulatory messages from railroad officials were received during the dinner.

The Fourth Vice President of the Southern Pacific telegraphed from San Francisco:

Congratulate Prince Edwin for me. We can now boast of at least one royal good fellow among our officers, able, assiduous, and agreeable, he leads while seeming to follow. His crown is success, his sceptre good fellowship. I am with you, brothers. Crack an extra bottle and trot Mr. Hawley once for me. J. C. STUBBS.

Second Vice President A. N. Towne of the Southern Pacific telegraphed:

Present my compliments and best wishes to our good friend Hawley and say to him we are proud to recognize him in his new position as Assistant General Traffic Manager, having special supervision in the East of the great and only transportation line under one control on this continent, extending from New-York City to many points on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific Ocean, reaching to Portland, Oregon, in the far North.

Mr. Hawley has been the General Eastern Agent of the Southern Pacific for many years, and is recognized as one of the brightest and most competent railroad men in the city.

Among those at the dinner were John Muir, General Manager Sprague of the Electric Railway and Motor Company, George S. Dearborn, President of the Manhattan Lighterage and Transportation Company; R. T. Haskins, General Manager of the Metropolitan Transportation Line; R. L. Crawford, General Eastern Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; John Whitmore, General Traffic Manager of the Pittsburg Railroad; Daniel E. Bates, Manager for Washburn, Moen & Co.; A. H. Pride, General Eastern Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; Frank Hawley of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Manfield Hillhouse and Col. E. E. Currier of Boston.

THERE WERE MANY ENTRIES.

TWENTY-SEVEN HEATS REQUIRED TO DECIDE A RACE.

The American Athletic Club and Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment held a set of games at the armory of the regiment at Forty-fourth-street and Broadway last evening. The entries in the several events were very numerous. It took twenty-seven heats to decide the fifty-yard dash, and the sixteen-lap track was the cause of an unlimited number of fouls and tumbles. Gold and silver medals were given to first and second men.

The fifty-yard dash was won by F. M. Reilly of the National Athletic Club, in 0:5 4-5. J. Gordon, American Athletic Club, was second, and E. Rascover, New-Jersey Athletic Club, third.

The 440-yard run was captured by M. Florsheim of the American Athletic Club in 1:00 3-5, and because of a foul that no one could straighten out C. Kurzman of the American. J. H. Claussen of the Boston, and E. E. Barnes of the New-Jersey Athletic Clubs were told off to run again for second place later in the evening. Fully a dozen men, among them E. Hirshberg of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, fell in the heats of the 880-yard run, but luckily none of them was injured. E. Billings of the Pastime Harriers won in 2:13, with W. H. White, American Athletic Club, second, and W. Bishop of the Thirteenth Regiment third.

Champion W. R. Burkhart of the Pastime Athletic Club won the one-mile walk in 7:00 with ease. S. Blumenthal of the American Athletic Club got second and J. S. Keating of the Pastimes third place.

The best events of the evening were the tug-of-war contests in which Princeton College's 'Varsity team—Black, Henderson, Church, and Granger—was beaten by 7 inches by the Kling Brothers of the Pastime Athletic Club, and in which the Berkeley Lyceum's heavy-weight team—Lichtenstein, Barwick, Hanley, and Elliott—beat the Star Athletic Club and the team of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, in the final tug between the Pastimes and Berkeleys the former team won by 1½ inches after an exciting fight.

The mile run was won by H. Bjertberg of the New-Jersey Athletic Club in 4:41 2-5, with his brother a close second.

THE SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company suit against Mr. John H. Inman has been discontinued, the following being the terms of the settlement agreed to:

"Since the commencement of this action, the complainants having made a more thorough investigation of the transactions involved and having satisfied themselves that information which was assumed and relied upon by them was inaccurate, and that there is no liability by reason of the matters stated in the complaint on the part of the defendant and his associates, and it thereupon having been agreed between the parties that the complainant's bill should be dismissed, without costs to either party as against the other, upon the conditions hereinafter stated, it is hereby agreed between the complainants and the defendant that without costs to either party as against the other, the bill of complaint be dismissed, that an order to that effect be entered, and that this is in full withdrawal of any claim on the part of the complainants by reason of the matters in the bill of complaint alleged. The proceeding being that no further suit shall be brought, but that the arrangement herein made terminates and settles all questions and is final."

BOTH BROTHERS DIED WITHIN A WEEK.

Philip Beekman Ver Planck and William Minavar Ver Planck, forming the well-known harness firm of Ver Planck Brothers of 92 Chambers-street, have both died of pneumonia within a week. They were, respectively, the fourth and fifth sons of Philip A. Ver Planck, and both were born at the old Ver Planck homestead, Minavar, or, as it is better known, Plum Point, New-Windsor-on-the-Hudson. Philip was born in 1836. He married Mary A. Ver Planck in 1872. William was born in 1839 and married Sarah Elizabeth Seelye of Ballston Spa in 1884. Their widows and 4 sister survive them. They were two honorable men and valuable citizens. They were buried in St. George Cemetery, Newburg, beside their parents and a sister, Adeline E. Ver Planck.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE ARCH FUND.

Over $3,000 was added to the Washington Memorial Arch fund during the past month, and this good result is to be attributed to the patriotic work of the ladies, which has given new life to the movement. The male portion of the community seem to be just awakening to the fact that they are being outdone by the ladies, and the beneficial result of the awakening will probably be felt by an increase in the subscriptions during the present week. Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges the receipt through the *World* of $100 from Joseph J. O'Donohue, making the grand total to date $71,950 12.

IN THE LABOR FIELD.

COMPERS ON THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION —BUILDERS ON STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—President Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor was in the city to-day en route to Toledo. He talked freely on the eight-hour question.

"Has it yet been decided as to whether the movement will commence at one central point or will the workers in every city make their demands on the same day?" was asked. "That has not been determined," replied Mr. Gompers. "Our Executive Council will meet next Friday, March 7, and during the conference this question will be decided."

"How do you regard the resolution adopted at the convention of the Builders' National Association, in which the eight-hour day was conceded, with pay for eight hours based on the rate for ten hours?" "That satisfies me perfectly. It could not suit me better, because I know that within two weeks after the eight-hour day is adopted wages will be advanced to the same rate as was paid for ten hours' work."

President Gompers will make addresses in Toledo and other cities before he returns to New-York. He is expected that Secretary William Dillon of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and him also en route to Toledo. Both gentlemen are confident that the eight-hour agitation will be a success.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—There will be no demand made for the universal adoption of an eight-hour day in trade circles in Philadelphia during the year 1890. This movement, which was started by the American Federation of Labor at their annual convention in St. Louis in December, 1888, and which they have since been agitating throughout the country, is not favorably regarded by the more conservative workmen of the said city, who, like their fellow craftsmen in other large cities, and fresh action is therefore cautious and careful, and a very careful canvass of the leading trades shows that at present there is no disposition to engage in a strike for eight hours.

WHEELING, West Va., March 1.—About one thousand men, representing the bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters, painters, plasterers, and other building trades organizations, are out on a strike embracing this city and all the surrounding towns, and all building operations are at a standstill.

The trouble was brought about through the resistance of the contractors to a demand by the stone masons for $3 50 a day instead of $3 25. The carpenters became involved in the strike, and the other trades followed.

A three hours' conference was held to-night, but no agreement was reached.

BROWN, STEESE & CLARK.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS A BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, March 1.—Mr. Henry A. Piper, the expert accountant, who has been investigating the accounts of Messrs. Brown, Steese & Clark, the insolvent wool firm, has submitted a report to the assignees. A trail balance of the ledger, he says, showed on Aug. 1, 1889, an apparent surplus of $246,983, but on analysis there are found among the assets a large amount in accounts that have been worthless for years.

The discrepancies between the note-book record and the ledger account of notes payable is $161,669, and notes receivable, $8,809. The present bookkeeper says these discrepancies were an inheritance from his predecessor, which was found to be a fact by Mr. Piper. The latter was obliged to go back over the books to 1865, and found the discrepancies spread over each year from 1875 to 1888.

The notes-payable account had been charged with $238,797 from which the business derived no benefit, and had been credited with $89,323 which the books do not show as having ever been paid. The first item was unquestionably for notes and acceptances that should have been taken up by Mr. Brown, and the latter item also represents amounts paid by him for the firm account. This would show an amount chargeable to him of $149,474 in order to rectify the account.

As a part of the cash balance Aug. 6, 1889, there is a memorandum for $31,040 that had been carried in the cash for several years. Cashier Webb explains that he, at Mr. Brown's request, had drawn a check for this amount, for which he (Webb) understood he was to be used to pay a certain demand loan and interest; that although he had repeatedly asked Mr. Brown to make the proper entry, he had never been authorized to do so.

Taking the books of the firm at face value, and making necessary corrections, a statement of their condition would show assets of $1,545,375; liabilities of $1,411,818, and the accounts receivable ($565,177) are of somewhat doubtful value. The other assets might under prosperous circumstances have proved good for nearly their face value, but in insolvency there would necessarily be a large shrinkage.

It was found that indebtedness to the amount of $1,700,840 existed Aug. 9, 1889, that had no record on the firm's books, thus swelling the direct debt to $3,112,158. No detailed record of this additional indebtedness was in existence, except such as could be found in memorandum or slips of paper.

The manner of doing business was so loose that the accountant thinks six months' solid work would scarcely be sufficient to work out the mysteries of their accounts.

The ratio of assets to liabilities believes, as near as can be given, is as follows: Assets, $1,545,375; liabilities, $3,112,159; contingent liabilities, $227,969; indorsement on Riverside and Oswego Mills notes outstanding, $822,567.

After commenting upon the enormous work of unraveling these accounts, Mr. Pi

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—15TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY LOTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d and 4th cols.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
EUROPE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
FOR EXCHANGE—15TH PAGE—7th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—15TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—1st col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—8th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
MUSICAL—7TH PAGE—3d col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PROPOSALS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
RAILROADS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—15TH PAGE—5th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—8TH PAGE—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—15TH PAGE—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c.—7TH PAGE—4th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—7TH PAGE—1st col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, snow and much colder weather.

MR. BLAIR is an amusing Senator and often a ridiculous one, but his fellow-members should not be too hard on him, for after all he is only an extravagant specimen of a type that is not uncommon in the Senate. If he speaks a week on a dry subject without saying anything worth hearing, other Senators speak for hours with much the same result. If he scolds the newspapers for neglecting to report his speeches, while poking fun at his dignified person, other Senators have shown similar sensitiveness. Above all, he has but little more than the average Senatorial appreciation of his own importance or dullness to the responsibility his office ought to carry with it. He is not more ludicrous than Mr. DOLPH'S investigating committee, which is making as much fuss over the press as BLAIR himself. Between the indifference of the newspapers to the Senators' public utterances and the diligence with which they report the Senate's secrets, the poor fellows do have a pretty hard time of it. Perhaps after a while they will learn common sense, and when they do they will get on better with the press.

Senator HENDRICKS stated at the opening of the municipal investigation yesterday that its object was "solely in the interest of good government," and that there was no political motive in it. It is evident already that considerable temptation will have to be resisted and a good deal of restraint exercised to avoid at least the appearance of political motive. It is difficult to understand the propriety of asking the Mayor why he appointed Mr. CLARK Corporation Counsel, and whether he knew Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, &c. Mr. IVINS could not resist asking the Mayor whether he believed the office of Chamberlain should be elective, and on receiving a negative answer, inquiring whether Tammany did not propose that at the time he (IVINS) held the office. It will be necessary to avoid these "nagging" questions, having no purpose but to rasp upon political motives, if the investigation is to be accepted as a judicial inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining how methods of municipal administration can be improved.

The case of Dr. SHIDY, which has been under investigation before the Committee of the House on the Civil Service, shows some of the most characteristic features of the spoils system. The charge against the Commissioners is that they secured the appointment of SHIDY in the Pension Bureau, after he had been discharged for cause from the Post Office in Milwaukee, Wis. The facts, as they have been brought out, showed that SHIDY, being a clerk and Secretary of the Civil Service Board in the Milwaukee Post Office under Postmaster PAUL, was cognizant of some and guilty of other violations of the law. When he was called upon to testify as to these by Mr. ROOSEVELT, he expressed great regret and remorse as to his action, and told the truth as he knew it, for which he was promptly discharged by PAUL. Mr. ROOSEVELT, believing that the man, though weak, had suffered not for what wrong he had done, but for having tardily done right, advised him to come to Washington, assisted him to do so, and secured his appointment under Mr. PORTER, the Census Superintendent, after telling Mr. PORTER all the facts. When SHIDY was called before the House committee he not only testified to what he had done, but he stated that under the same conditions he would do the same things again. He said that he felt an obligation to his immediate superior greater than to the public, because the former had appointed him. Here is the very essence of the spoils system, under which appointments are regarded, not as public employments, but as private favors. The duty of the appointee is felt by him to be, not to the people who pay his salary, but to the person or party that gets him the place. Nothing could be more demoralizing or more unworthy of a citizen of a free community, and yet it is the feeling that prevails throughout the service where the spoils rule obtains. The Commissioners in this case have acted humanely and from the best of motives, but SHIDY is simply a bad product of a bad system, and they have been deceived in him.

Our dispatches from Nicaragua have shown that the Chambers of Commerce in several German cities are taking a lively interest in that country and are making preparations for an extension of German trade there. The foreign trade of Nicaragua is already controlled almost exclusively by European houses. It is unfortunate that our merchants are not encouraged to procure a large part of this trade. The interests of this country in Nicaragua will overshadow those of other nations, because of the construction of the interoceanic canal by an American company and with American capital. But European traders confidently prepare for an expansion of their business there, apparently feeling that in spite of the intimate relations created by the building of the canal we shall not be able to compete profitably with them. They know that it is the purpose of the present majority in Congress to increase the cost of some of our manufactured goods by raising duties, and they are not led to expect that the cost will soon be reduced by a removal of taxes from raw materials.

Rather a singular bill has been introduced into Congress, whose purpose, as defined in its title, is "the propagation of buffaloes." It proposes to set apart a very large tract in No Man's Land, and to put it under the control of a citizen of Kansas, who rejoices in the possession of a small herd of buffaloes. He is to transfer them to the tract. One objection which might be suggested to this scheme is that the Yellowstone Park is already practically a national preserve for buffaloes, there being probably more of them there than can be found anywhere else in an equal area in the United States. The regulations are very strict against hunting in the park, so that undoubtedly that herd will continue to grow. But the great trouble is, as has been well said, that laws on the statute book for scores of years forbidding the wasteful slaughter of animals like the buffalo have never been properly executed. The enormous herds which used to yield an endless supply of food to the Indians of the West have fallen a prey to the tourist and the hide-hunter, thousands of carcasses on the plains having attested, in past years, the extent of the destruction thus wrought. It is hardly possible to remedy this result by legislation now.

Mr. LABOUCHÈRE'S refusal to accept as truthful the denials of the Prime Minister that he had interfered with the course of justice was punished properly enough, as parliamentary usage goes, by suspension from the House of Commons for a week. He can console himself, however, as GALILEO and other victims of oppression have done, with the reflection that what he said was nevertheless true. This is by no means the first time that the truthfulness of the Marquis of SALISBURY has been called in question. His unsupported assertion upon a matter of fact would not carry much weight with British politicians of either party. In truth, he is in much the same position as an American statesman to whom another American statesman objected to committing an important and delicate task upon the ground that the statesman in question "was always in a controversy with somebody, that the controversy was generally an issue of veracity, and that the other man was commonly in the right."

CAN WE GET RAPID TRANSIT?

There is but one opinion as to the need of facilities for rapid transit in this city. Upon that point all are agreed, except, perhaps, those who have a pecuniary interest in the present elevated railroad monopoly. Even they admit the inadequacy of their system to present needs, for they are trying to get the privilege of extending it and increasing its capacity on the existing lines. But the people of this city do not want any more railroad structures occupying the streets, and they are averse to extending the privileges of a monopoly that has shown a persistent contempt for public and private rights, and used all its resources to obstruct efforts to obtain real rapid transit. The fact is that the elevated railroads do not and cannot furnish rapid transit such as the city needs. The expansion of population within the city is confined to one direction, and facility of movement is consequently needed over long distances. Trains which move only at the rate of twelve miles an hour cannot serve the purpose. Besides, they are overcrowded by the travel for comparatively short distances. The development of the city is seriously cramped, and the terrible crowding of population in the down-town districts is unrelieved year after year because no means are provided for carrying people speedily and cheaply over the long distance between the lower and upper parts of the city. The large area above the Harlem River might be made to furnish comfortable homes for a large part of the population, if only it could be easily reached, but so long as means of rapid transit are lacking its development will continue to be paralyzed.

Of the pressing need of rapid transit there is no longer any question. It is so obvious that there would be no difficulty in obtaining capital to provide it, for it would prove remunerative to investors from the start. Why, then, can we not have it? It is, or should be, a mere question of business, though a business in which the public has such a direct and deep concern and which has such a close relation to various public considerations that it should be provided under the careful supervision of public authority. A company has been organized which proposes to choose a route and adopt plans for itself for a rapid-transit road through the blocks, acquiring the right of way by purchase and constructing its road along the top of a line of buildings owned by itself and rented for various uses. This may be a practicable, but it would be a very costly scheme, and it is open to serious objections. It is claimed that all necessary authority for the purpose could be derived from the existing railroad laws of the State, but this is doubtful. It is a serious question whether a corporation organized to construct and operate a railroad could engage in a real estate business on the enormous scale proposed without a more direct authority than the general laws afford. It could hardly be maintained that the holding and renting out of the buildings over which the road ran was a necessary or legitimate incident of a railroad enterprise.

But it is not desirable that the location of routes and the plans of construction should be left to any corporation without special restrictions. Lines should be laid out, not with a view to the greatest profit of a corporation, but the fullest accommodation of the public. Whether a rapid transit road should be under ground or in the air, through the blocks or over or under the streets, should be decided by public authority and with reference to public interests, and not by a body of private investors. Neither should the plans and conditions of construction and operation be left to the corporation under the limitations of the general railroad laws. A commission to represent public authority is necessary to the protection of public rights and interests. The necessity of such a provision to control and direct the work of furnishing means for rapid transit is generally admitted. In this respect there is no difference between the two measures that are now pending in the Legislature and that threaten to become the subject of political contention during the present week.

But why should there be political contention on this subject? If it is not avoided it is almost certain to defeat the hopes of the people of the city for immediate provision for rapid transit, and they will have new reason for cursing the politicians who make the people's interests subservient to petty partisan designs. The people want no politics in rapid transit, and the law which will most effectually exclude it is the one that will meet their heartiest approval. The two bills at Albany differ in many details, and both have been criticised in material points, but there ought to be no difficulty in framing the provisions in such a way as to satisfy the conditions of the problem. There is only one point upon which there is a difference that threatens to be irreconcilable, and it will be shameful if the whole project is defeated by a partisan quarrel over that. It relates to the constitution and method of appointment of the commission to be charged with carrying out the other provisions of the law. The one essential thing is that this commission should be free from the suspicion of partisanship or political influence in the action it will be called upon to take, and that it should be composed of competent and upright men. How are we to be satisfied upon that point? One bill names the Commissioners and the other leaves their appointment to Mayor GRANT. In the one case, our assurance is in knowing exactly who the Commissioners are to be. In the other, it is only in our confidence, such as it may be, in the Mayor. This is the whole question. Shall we fail to get rapid transit if we refuse to place a blind confidence in one man for all that will depend on the commission?

THE FAIR AND THE TARIFF.

The Republican managers, in sending the International Fair to Chicago, have builded better than they knew, which is not surprising, considering how very little they do know outside of the petty tricks of their petty calling. QUAY and PLATT, who are credited with the greater part of the "fine work" involved in refusing the fair to New-York, have in their political baggage, politely called principles, the principle of protection, which, for purposes of their own, they profess to revere greatly and to serve faithfully. Not that either of them has any conception of protection as a fiscal theory as it was taught by HENRY C. CAREY and advocated by HORACE GREELEY. It would probably puzzle them completely to tell what was the peculiar view of the order in which differing kinds of land came under cultivation, which was the foundation of CAREY'S protective theory, and it would certainly amaze them if they should ever run across some of Mr. GREELEY'S editorials in which he laid down the limitations of protection. All that they know or care about protection is that the tariff is desirable to a certain number of protected manufacturers who are willing to give their money and their influence to the party that will undertake to maintain or to increase the protective duties. It is the party that they control for which they are anxious, and the tariff is nothing but a means to the end that is so dear to them. It was because they were not allowed to use the organization and the funds required for the fair to promote their partisan interests in this city that they made up their minds that this city should have no fair. Chicago being in a Republican State, they felt that those partisan interests would be safer there, and so sent the fair to Chicago.

But, as we have said, they have builded better than they knew, not for the Republican Party, but for the country. Apparently any perversion of the funds or organization of the fair there for the advantage of one party or of the other will be guarded against as carefully as possible. That is the purpose avowed by the Chicago people and by the Republican Representatives from Illinois, of whom Mr. HITT is the most prominent. The commission that is to have the matter in charge it is proposed to compose one-half of citizens chosen by the Governor of the State, who is a Republican, and one-half by the Mayor of Chicago, who is a Democrat. But the exhibition will, nevertheless, and inevitably have a very decided influence on public opinion with reference to the tariff, which is the chief issue between parties, and must therefore have an influence on the future of parties. It cannot be otherwise. The manufacturers of the world are to be invited to send to us samples of their wares—fabrics, tools, machines, what not. They will do so, and with them will come themselves or will send trusted agents to explain the merits of the wares, either as to quality and utility or as to cost. And the cost of everything on exhibition in which there is any interest will be generally known—both the cost delivered here without duty and the cost with the duty added. We know of certain machinery manufactured in this State, in the vicinity of this city, the like of which is also made in very large quantities in France. The American machines are unquestionably the better; they are lighter, more efficient, will do the work quicker and more of it. But the difference in the price can be understood when we say that the material alone costs the American manufacturer within a small fraction as much as the manufacturer's price for the machines in France. All other things being equal, the superior quality of the American machine would enable it to compete with the foreign machine in any market of the world. As it is, the only market in which it can compete is that of the United States. This is only one of a thousand instances of the way in which the actual operation of the tariff will be made as plain as the simple rules of arithmetic by the World's Fair.

Now, in Chicago the fair will be visited and studied by a very large number of people who would not have studied it in New-York. And it must be remembered that these people are no longer exclusively agriculturists. They include very many of the makers and users of machinery and tools, whose energy, intelligence, practical business talent, power of combination, and courage in attacking broad and difficult problems, have made them leaders in the manufactures of the country. To these men two facts will be made plain—one, the enormous gain it would be to them to be able to buy what they need in the way of material in any market where they could get it the cheapest without paying taxes on it; and the other, the use they could make of their energy and skill in foreign markets were those markets open to them on fair and equal terms with the rest of the world. They will see at once that, so far as they are concerned, they need no tariff to secure the home market; that they could extend their trade on better terms in the home market with free materials, and that far beyond the home market lies a wide field for their operations, from which they are barred by the tariff. And with these men will come their customers, the consumers of the great West, who, when they ask why foreign goods are cheaper than American goods of like quality, will discover that it is solely because of the tariff duties on materials. Had Messrs. QUAY and PLATT organized a vast tariff reform association, with millions to spend in teaching the West the folly and stupidity and injustice of the Republican policy, they would not have done so much in that direction as in sending the World's Fair to Chicago.

MINISTERS AND GLASSWORKERS.

The Trustees of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lewisburg, Penn., have just found out that in "calling" a clergyman now living in Canada they have undertaken to violate the Federal law forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. They have procured an authoritative opinion to that effect from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury. Consequently, we presume, the "call" will be revoked, for these Trustees do not care to pay a heavy fine, nor will the clergyman care to come in response to their "call" into the United States—where, by the way, he was born—only to be sent back again by officers employed to enforce the law.

But if the Trustees will inquire concerning the recent violation of this statute by certain persons in their own State who are interested in the manufacture of glass their stock of knowledge about the law and the enforcement of it will be increased—possibly not, however, to their satisfaction. Probably there has never been a clearer case under the law than that which was made by the importation of twenty-six glassblowers from England last year, but the arrest of those who caused this importation was delayed mysteriously for a long time, and the treatment of the accused men since the arrests were made suggests a desire to avoid prosecuting them.

The chief of the defendants is one JAMES CAMPBELL, and not long after the arrests were made he had a secret conference at Washington with the Secretary of the Treasury. It was reported at the time that at this conference CAMPBELL, who is the President of an association of glassworkers, explained to the Secretary that the alien workmen had been imported in accordance with the laws and regulations of his association, and it may be that he also sought to convince him that these laws and regulations were of higher authority than the laws of the United States. In a dispatch relating to these curious extra-judicial negotiations our correspondent in Pittsburg said on Dec. 20: "There is a suspicion that the proceedings [in court] will be allowed to drop. CAMPBELL made tariff speeches for HARRISON in New-York and New-Jersey, and the reluctance of the authorities to prosecute him is taken by many to mean the payment of a campaign debt."

A few days later it was announced in Pittsburg that CAMPBELL—who had returned to that city—had had an interview in Washington with Chairman MCKINLEY of the Ways and Means Committee, who had explained to him the committee's designs concerning the several schedules of the tariff, and had asked him to visit Washington again, "to assist in the revision of the duties on window glass." This man CAMPBELL, then a defendant in the Federal court on the charge that he had deliberately and knowingly broken a well-known law, appears to have been chosen by Chairman MCKINLEY as the agent who should tell the manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania that certain duties would surely be increased, and that the demands of New-England manufacturers for lower duties on coal and iron ore would be ignored.

Before CAMPBELL'S next visit to Washington the Trust of the manufacturers of window glass was completed, and the price of such glass was raised in the manner so frequently denounced by some of our high-tariff contemporaries that profess to oppose combinations. As the chosen representative of this Trust he appeared before the committee, and asked that the duties on window glass (now averaging 113 per cent.) should be raised. After the hearings were ended the majority members of the committee decided that the additions suggested by him should be made in their bill. What has become of the suit brought under the Alien Contract Labor Law we do not know.

The Trustees of that Lutheran church in Lewisburg may reflect that if they had employed CAMPBELL, or some other high-tariff "spell-binder" and agent of a Trust of protected manufacturers to carry on the negotiations with the Canadian minister and to bring him into this country, they might now be enjoying peacefully the benefit of his services. We do not understand that any of the twenty-six glassblowers have been sent back, and if the accused men have been required to defend themselves in court the fact has not been reported in the press. But we do not assume that the Trustees would care to obtain the minister of their choice in that way.

THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

There are objects of public interest in the promotion of which New-York shows singular apathy, but this is rarely true when the object is a charitable one, or directly of use and improvement to the citizen. As a rule it is not money that citizens grudge when the wisdom of the object sought is plain to them, but it is time. The difficulty of finding time to attend meetings of the utmost importance has become so well recognized in New-York that the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR made provision in his will that the Trustees of the Astor Library should be paid for attending meetings of the board. Such payments are premiums to induce busy men to prefer the claims on their time of the institution that pays them, to the claims of ten others who do not pay or pay less. There is an old gentleman living who for many years was in the habit of putting a ten-dollar gold piece aside every time he attended the Directors' meeting of an institution, and presented his daughter on her marriage with a house bought from the accumulation of these coins. When competition is such, organizations that cannot bribe busy men to give them their time are apt to fare ill.

Some, however, have such powerful claims on the sympathies of citizens that it is to be hoped their Board of Trustees will never allow the seductions of the gold eagle to keep them from their duty. The New-York Free Circulating Library, whose Trustees will hold a public meeting at Chickering Hall next Thursday, is a foundation whose practical benefit to the city is readily seen. It has four library buildings, in Bond-street, Second-avenue, West Thirteenth and West Forty-second streets. In an unobstrusive way it tries to supply the largest city of the Union with what it most lacks, and thereby becomes a very important adjunct to the school system. It spends no money on costly edifices which lessen the funds available for books. By opening branches about the city it will gradually become possible for the poorest who can read to enjoy good books, and this in turn will certainly react on the book trade, educating the masses to love reading and disposing them to purchase a better class of works as their taste improves. Such libraries, spread throughout the city, will make it possible for graduates of our public schools who have been thrown into the struggle for a livelihood, and must look to every penny, to continue at least in touch with some of the subjects they have been taught, and, under favorable instances, carry them forward to important results.

The meeting for Thursday afternoon at Chickering Hall is called in order that some account of their charge may be rendered by the Trustees of the Free Circulating Library to the public. The President is Mr. BENJAMIN C. FIELD, the Treasurer Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, and the Secretary Mr. WILLIAM GREENOUGH. A goodly proportion of the Trustees are ladies of fashion and wealth, who have proved by no means the least industrious and zealous workers. Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND has promised to speak, and there will be addresses by the new President of Columbia, by Messrs. CARL SCHURZ, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, and HENRY E. HOWLAND. The meeting is not for the purpose of raising funds for the library, but to afford a chance to report progress and let the busy public know what the library has done and what it hopes to accomplish in the future. Were one to strive to exhaust the list of advantages to the Commonwealth which are likely to spring from a system like that which has been pursued so far by the Free Circulating Library the result would be indeed exhaustive. But it is certain that reading, even if it does not lead to learning and wisdom, has the negative virtue of keeping people out of mischief. A free circulating library must always act as a potent influence to deter people from the minor vices. A certain number of persons within the radius of its influence will be sure to devote less time to drink, to dangerous gossip, to the perils of beer saloons and dancing halls. Men who read are more apt to think for themselves. They learn self-respect, and think twice before obeying the command of the ward politician and boss of their election district. The authors of America are just now engaged in the attempt to demonstrate the dishonesty and shortsightedness of our laws which deny to foreign authors a proper reward for their brainwork. We may confidently look to such aids to our school system as free circulating libraries to educate voters to the point when they shall be as much ashamed of stealing the ideas of foreign authors as they now are of picking an immigrant's pocket.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

The union of the parishes of Zion Church, at Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, and of St. Timothy's, in West Fifty-seventh-street, is another sign of a tendency to consolidation in the Protestant Episcopal Church which has lately declared itself very strongly. This is the third fusion of the same kind that has occurred within a few months, and all of them have concerned well-known churches.

What is most noteworthy about this process of coalescence is that it does not seem to bear any direct or definite relation to the "up-town movement." It is natural and inevitable that in a church which appeals so especially as does the Episcopal Church to the cultivated part of the community, the shifting of population should leave behind churches that have in their day been popular and well sustained. Under the voluntary system of supporting churches this cannot but be so. There is no quarter in which people continue to live at all which does not continue to contain Catholic inhabitants, and the older Catholic churches in the lower city are as well attended and as well supported as they have ever been. Thanks to its endowment, Trinity is able to retain both its mother church and its chapels in the heart of the business quarter, and to give in them the most elaborate and impressive musical services of which the ritual of the Church permits, in addition to carrying on a more extensive and highly-organized system of parochial work than is performed by any other Protestant church in the city. In general, however, when a quarter is abandoned for purposes of fashionable, or, at least, of respectable residence, the Protestant churches in it dwindle and die, their buildings are devoted to secular uses, and they are reorganized in a new region corresponding, in the character of its occupancy, to that in which they were originally built, sometimes retaining and as often losing their original name and membership. To maintain a church originally planned for a fashionable congregation in a quarter which has ceased to be fashionable, by the voluntary contributions of its members or of their co-religionists, demands a very unusual energy and administrative ability on the part of the rector, such as St. George's, almost alone among the older Episcopal parishes in the lower part of the city, has been able to command.

As we have said, the movement toward consolidation in the Episcopal Church does not seem to be directly related to this inevitable drift. The churches consolidated are for the most part in neighborhoods that continue to be fashionable, or at any rate highly respectable. Neither is it to be accounted for by a decline in the membership, wealth, or influence of the Episcopal Church, for all these are constantly increasing. Whatever the explanation of it may be, there can be little question that it is a highly commendable movement, calculated to strengthen the church in which it has been undertaken, and that it might profitably be carried considerably further than it has as yet gone. Many parishes are organized that have no real excuse for being even where they are begun, originating in the too sanguine expectations of laymen or in the infectious zeal of enthusiastic clergymen. Such parishes may languish from their birth, and instead of being a source of strength to the denomination to which they belong they are a chronic source of weakness, requiring to be helped out by the contributions of richer parishes, which are thus diverted from more useful expenditures. Public charity in New-York has become largely, and seems destined to become still more largely, a secular and not an ecclesiastical concern. At any rate, it occupies much less space than it formerly did in the routine of parochial work, which more and more ministers to other than physical needs. But for any purpose one strong parish is not only more than twice as strong as two weak ones, but it makes all the difference between positive strength and positive weakness.

It is probable, we repeat, that this process might be extended to the advantage of the Episcopal Church. In a body so eminently moderate and conservative there is no danger that it will be overdone. It is rather remarkable, considering the natural susceptibilities of clergymen, that it should have been brought about in these instances with so little apparent friction. The Protestant and American notion that every minister should be in charge of a church is evidently incompatible with the highest usefulness of a religious denomination in a great city. An extensive parochial organization, with a staff of clergymen and with missions supported by the central body in neighborhoods where churches cannot be sustained of themselves, is evidently a more practical and a more promising arrangement.

The latest annual publication of the status of the navy reveals a slight loss in the number of vessels on the serviceable list. As a matter of fact, the available strength is greater than a year ago, because several important vessels have now been made practically ready for sea which were then catalogued but were not completed. Still, it is fair to say that the lesson taught by the comparison of this year's registered list of war ships with last year's is that we ought not to relax efforts to construct medium unarmored steel cruisers for station service. Whatever our need of great battle ships, there is still a necessity for supplying smaller unarmored cruisers, whose numbers will otherwise decrease in consequence of the old wooden craft not being worth the expenditure of money on them in repairs. The construction of heavy armored ships is a long as well as a costly affair, and it should not be allowed wholly to stop or postpone the building of good and fast unarmored cruisers of the first rate and second rate, which can be completed far more rapidly, and will thus be ready for station service as the wooden craft continue to drop out.

QUAINTLY HUMOROUS.

Probably there is nothing under the sun which is the basis of so large a number of figures of speech as water. A poor argument "won't hold water," a babbler is "a leaky vessel," a dull, trusting man is "a half a sea over;" "bailing in troubled waters" is another name for getting into difficulty; "still water runs deep" is a hint that your quiet and demure person has more in him than the world supposes; strong dislikes are compared to his Satanic Majesty's antipathy to "holy water." If a man is in a bad predicament he is in "hot water;" a common comment is "a wet blanket;" when a lover gets "the mitten" "cold water is thrown on his hopes;" the hungry man's "mouth waters," the strengthless are "weak as water;" sometimes it "rains" blessings; when an orator begins to be tedious we say he has "run dry;" news is always "afloat;" speculators are often "swamped," many people find it impossible to "keep their heads above water," and very often, in the absence of data for conjecture we are "all at sea."—*New-York Ledger.*

A very good and true story is reported with Prof. Marsh in the title rôle. While walking on Prospect-street near his home not long ago he remarked a horse attached to a dilapidated ash wagon, driven by an aged negro, which animal had on its leg a queer bone formation. The professor stopped the team, made a cursory examination of the protuberance, and concluded the interview by saying in a half-joking way that when the horse died he would like that leg for scientific examination, and would give $5 for the same delivered to his house. A couple of hours later, on his return home, he found a long, awkward bundle at his front door on the veranda, and it required no careful examination to reveal the leg of a horse. "You see, Sah," the owner of the ash wagon remarked, with a peculiar look in his eye, "de old horse he died."—*New-Haven Palladium.*

Kansas still continues to be heard from. A recent letter from Austria was addressed: "To the Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Katie Stanton, Care Governor of the State of Kansas, United States of America." The people across the water are not quite sure that the Governor of Kansas has sovereignty of all the people in the United States, but they are willing to give him the benefit of the doubt. The letter reached Mrs. Stanton, of course.—*Lyons (Kan.) Republican.*

Another eating story is that told of J. L. Toole, the English comedian. Dropping in at the Garrick Club one evening he found Henry Irving devouring a Welsh rarebit. Gazing a brief space at the rarebit, he shook hands with Irving and said solemnly: "Give my love to dear old Charles Matthews." Then he turned and walked away. Matthews had been dead three years.—*Chicago News.*

Miss Emory Hugh (at the glove counter)—See here, young woman, you have willfully cheated me. You marked these gloves fives, but when I got home I found they were two sizes larger. There! Saleagirl—But, Madam, they fitted you to perfec— Miss Emory Hugh (severely)—What has that got to do with it?—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

One may have scores of books which he seldom or never opens from one end of the year to the other, and yet without them his power of literary production would be hampered and impaired. Only true book users can feel the power that there is in the mere presence of unused books.—*Philadelphia Sunday School Times.*

Mr. Winship of North Dakota may be a good politician, but he is a poor scholar. He declared Tuesday that a Fargo editor had attempted to blacken his character by calling him a whited sepulchre. A gentleman with so little appreciation of the value of an adjective is not fit to be classed among Solons.—*Chicago Times.*

"How many horse power does it take to run the road?" asked Snaggs of the Superintendent of the power house. "My dear," interrupted Mrs. Snaggs, before the Superintendent could answer, "you surely do not mean horse power. This is a cable road, you know."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"Well, Jack, I gave you a violin your last birthday; are you making progress?" "Oh, yes, uncle. I can't play very well yet, but I'm surely making progress, for my teacher said yesterday, 'My, Jack, there you are again—several bars ahead.'"—*The Epoch.*

Where the animals come from: Cats from Purrsia, horses from Hoastria, cows and oxen from Cattleonia, donkeys from Assyria, crows from Cawcasus, chickens from Hendostan, rabbits from Hareabia, mules from Brayzil.—*Washington Star.*

A gushing young Arch-street lady just back from her first visit to New-York was asked at Broad-Street Station how she liked that city. "Oh, it's grand," was the enthusiastic reply; "I was nearly run over twice!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Men who jump at conclusions usually go limping back to the starting point.—*Detroit Tribune.*

REFORM LAWS IN MINNESOTA.
From the Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

Messrs. A. S. ABELL & Co.: I see from a recent issue of your paper that ballot reform and high license are engaging the earnest attention of the good people of Maryland. We have just passed through a trial of the Australian system of voting. The voter finds it personally much more agreeable than the old system. The judges and clerks declare it more expeditious. Within an hour after closing the polls the returns were all in. As to the result, there were three candidates for the Mayoralty, the regular nominees of Republican and Democratic Conventions and an Independent, called the people's candidate. The Republican nominee was almost ignored. The Democratic nominee, supported by a large class of business men and seventy-nine saloons, paying each $1,000 license annually, was defeated, and the people's candidate, supported by legitimate business and the temperance element, triumphed. Let the public draw their conclusion as to the virtue of the Australian system. To me it looks like the emancipation of politics from bribery and corruption. Hundreds of foreigners were made voters a few days before election. It would not be difficult to tell who paid the charges for this right of suffrage, but no man knows who got their votes.

As to high license, if revenue is what you want, you need not fear to put the license as high as you please. There will be applicants enough for the privilege, which becomes more valuable as the number is reduced. As a measure for temperance it is a delusion and a snare. It may restrict the traffic to fewer dealers, but it does not reduce the consumption and the consequent crime, disorder, and poverty.

As to civil service reform, Cleveland's appointees have given such general satisfaction in our city that no pressure is brought to bear upon the present Administration for their removal, nor does the Administration seem disposed to hasten their exit. Good appointments is the strength of civil service reform.

C. POWELL GRADY.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19.

FOREIGN DOCTORS IN FRANCE.

M. Fallières, the French Minister of Public Instruction, attended a recent meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the practice of medicine in France, and in referring to the question of foreign doctors he said the present system could not be maintained, as it offered no guarantee of professional capacity. He shared the opinion that foreign doctors ought to submit their diplomas to the judgment of the French Faculties, which would then decide whether they were on a parity with those granted to French practitioners. Furthermore foreign medical men should be required to undergo the final examinations to which French candidates for the qualification to practice have to submit themselves. M. Fallières admitted, however, that exception might be made for doctors practicing in Summer and Winter resorts. With regard to dentists he held that it would be well to insist upon residence for a term of three years at the house of a duly-qualified French dentist, and registration at a faculty or school of medicine. The committee will shortly hear the views of the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice on the matter.

MR. CLEVELAND ON CITIZENSHIP.
From the Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

Grover Cleveland's brief speech before the Southern Society of New-York, applying the words of George Washington to stimulate the patriotism of to-day, will be recognized as particularly adapted to his audience. The ex-President was presented to the sons of the South in the metropolis of the Nation by a grandson of the great South Carolina statesman and nullifier, who is a New-York lawyer of high standing. Mr. Cleveland addressed to these men a serious and powerful setting forth of good American citizenship—one which carries with it all that is needed by the citizen of the present, if only it be apprehended in its full bearings. Out of the utterances of the Father of his Country may be framed the full code of the American in his public relations.

GOLD FROM SIBERIAN MINES.
From the London Daily News.

A very heavy consignment of gold from the Siberian mines recently arrived at St. Petersburg. Our correspondent telegraphs that the caravan, which left Irkutsk on the 9th of December, took 183,840 ounces of gold. The wagons containing it were escorted by 300 Cossacks, under the command of Lieut. Cols. Mekrassoff and Karneyeff. Part of this gold was from the Amoor fields.

SOME OTHER YEAR.
From the Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

There will be no ballot reform legislation in this State this year, but it will get there just the same—some other year.

SLOSSON WON THE GAME

HE PLAYED GOOD BILLIARDS AND SCHAEFER DID NOT.

THE WIZARD SEEMED TO BE OUT OF SORTS AND MADE ONLY A LITTLE OVER HALF THE REQUIRED POINTS.

Jacob Schaefer walked out of Chickering Hall last night and the dismal clouds that hung low over the reeking city were not more heavy than was his heart. George F. Slosson had beaten him in the final game in New-York of the great billiard tournament and had beaten him so badly that there was left no honor in the game for him.

What at the commencement looked as if it would develop into a close and exciting fight for honors, turned out to be no fight at all. When half of the game had been played, Schaefer, having held his own fairly well, suddenly stopped playing practically and allowed his opponent to keep on increasing his lead until he finished 187 points ahead of the Wizard's score.

Slosson played a good game, but by no means such a game as he—or Schaefer either for that matter—has played many a time before. Schaefer lost his nerve, while Slosson played carefully all the time. The game was regarded as a great contest between acquired skill and the genius for billiards that was born in Schaefer, and the former proved victorious. Last night's game was the thirtieth which Slosson and Schaefer have played, and Slosson has won sixteen of them.

The doors to the hall were opened at 6:45 o'clock, and the first thing the early visitors saw was a line of policemen whom the vigilant Capt. Reilly had supplied, stretched clear around the inside of the building. Within five minutes there were 300 people seated in various portions of the house, and from 7 o'clock until after 8 there was a steadily increasing stream flowing in. When the game began the hall was packed. There were extra seats on the stage, camp stools were called into requisition, and even then every aisle and the space behind every row of seats was filled with lovers of billiards who stood up all through the game.

The crowd was an enthusiastic one. It began to cheer when Slosson, looking spruce, calm, and confident, walked on the stage at 7:45 o'clock, carrying his cues wrapped up in a green baize bag under his arm. He was in evening dress, of course, and, as he took off his overcoat, the crowd greeted him with another rousing cheer, to which he was too modest to respond.

Schaefer came in a little later, in evening dress, having left his overcoat in an anteroom. He could be seen as far as the door leading up from the rear of the stage, so that from the body of the house he could not be seen. The Wizard looked well. His eye was bright, his hand was steady, and everything about the man betokened absolute calm and perfect confidence in himself. He stood in the doorway for a few moments and then, walking down the aisle to the table platforms, was recognized by the crowd and received three rousing cheers.

During the afternoon there had been a conference between friends of Schaefer and Slosson as to the selection of the referee in the game. Several names were submitted and rejected for various reasons. Maurice Daly was then mutually agreed upon, and during his afternoon game with Catton he accepted the position. When he came on the stage last night he, too, was roundly cheered.

It lacked but a few minutes of 8 o'clock when Bud Scofield, the veteran marker, rapped on the floor with his marking bridge and made quite a little address, introducing the players and announcing the conditions of the contest. Schaefer and Slosson of course played an even game on the fourteen-inch balk lines.

Two minutes before 8 two clicks announced the beginning of the game. The balls rolled gently the length of the table and came safely back again. Slosson's was nearer the lower cushion by an inch or more, and, selecting the white ball, that player began the game in earnest. He played a slow opening shot and counted. The balls were wide, though, and when they were again set in motion they rolled wider still. Slosson had a long, straight side carrom to make and he missed it by two inches.

Schaefer's first shot was by no means an easy one. His own ball in the centre of the table, the red in the left lower corner, and the white in the upper right corner made it a difficult three-cushion carrom to attempt. The Wizard tried it, though, and came so near counting that the audience applauded the effort anyway.

The balls were left together for Slosson and he began playing billiards from the outset of this run. He scored 25 with great rapidity and got the balls on the long line. He made them yield him a dozen points before they got beyond his easy control, and still he kept on counting around the table. When he made his fiftieth point a cheer went up that would have scared another and less experienced player out of his game. Still the points kept rolling steadily up and on his ninety-third shot the player got the balls again astride the lower short cushion.

He played them with a delicate touch that was beautiful to see, and kept them together with wondrous skill. Inch by inch the balls were driven slowly across the table, and just as he got them at the ankle Slosson lost the position. He then had counted 122 points. A very hard-massé shot in the corner—balls close together—confronted him, and when he made it there was another great cheer from the spectators. Before it had died away Slosson had counted half a dozen times.

He made a run of 187 in all. His one hundred and thirty-fifth shot left him comparatively easy round the table shot, with each ball in the corner, but he missed it. The miss was only by a hair.

Schaefer made his first count in the next inning, when he started in to reduce his opponent's early lead of 137 points. He didn't reduce it very much, missing his third shot, but when Slosson sat down after making 2, Schaefer really began to play. He began his run with an easy count, and, after half a dozen others, he got the balls on the long line. He played them down the long line for half a dozen more counts and lost the position. It took him a long time to get it again. When he had passed the half-hundred mark the cheering began and kept up for almost every shot he made until he had run 75, every count being a good one.

Once more he got the line position, and went across the hundred mark before he lost it. The next shot was a long, straight massé draw along the cushion, and he made it. The balls then began to run hard for him, and finally he missed on his one hundred and tenth shot. The 109 he had made put a different look on the game. His score then stood 111 to Slosson's 139, and made the chances even on the result.

Slosson failed to count in his inning and Schaefer followed his example. Slosson didn't get the hang of the game in his next inning, and when he had made 6 he gave the smiling little Wizard an opportunity to show off with one of his dazzling massé shot. The result was as dazzling as the opportunity, for a goose egg was made and Slosson had the balls again. He ran 17, and the most conspicuous feature of the run was a beautiful back shot almost the full length of the table. The balls were in a straight line in the middle of the table near the upper cushion. Slosson played a bank on the lower cushion and counted a brilliant shot.

Schaefer made a similar run of 19 points, starred with a fine massé shots which only he can make with so much grace and accuracy. This was the end of the sixth inning, and Schaefer was 34 points behind. It was an awfully close game and the strain seemed to be telling somewhat on the nerves of both players. While nervousness was not apparent in the actual play—with these two men it rarely is—it was in them just the same, and nothing could be keener than the way in which they watched each other's play and jumped at every possible chance to look for a foul or possible mistake.

Slosson opened the seventh inning with 20 good points. It was plain, honest billiards, with no brilliant feature in the run. When he missed, Schaefer made 17 again, and, as it is almost impossible for him to make a run of that length without playing some brilliant shots, he got enough applause to satisfy him. Slosson next ran 2, Schaefer made 5, Slosson ran 12, and Schaefer made another unfortunate goose egg.

The two-hundredth point was reached first by Slosson. When he began to play he had 196 points on his string, and when he got the needed 4 he kept right along and counted 39 more. There were many pretty gather shots in the run—or, at least, pretty attempts—but the luck at that stage of the game was against him, and he could not get the balls just where he wanted them. They would roll a little off.

Schaefer followed another run of 3 by Slosson with an able count of 45, and it looked for a while as if had everything his own way. He turned the corner on a line nurse in beautiful shape, but couldn't hold the balls. He had run his score up to within one point of 200.

In the next inning Slosson made the star shot of the game. Schaefer left his own ball tight with the cushion, three feet from the short cushion. Slosson's ball was almost in the same position on the other side of the table tight with the cushion, too. The red was in the corner. There was no chance to draw, none to follow, none to do anything but bank, and it was a hard bank. Slosson tried it with a quick, nervous shot that counted, and the crowd almost went into convulsions. It was a beautiful shot, but only 2 other points followed it in this run.

Then the balls ran very hard for both men. Small runs were the consequence. In the fifteenth inning Slosson broke away from the luck. There was no great run, but a short run, and then a little incident furnished another opportunity for cheering. Just as Slosson bent under the gaslight to play, a tiny moth attracted with foolish fascination by the glare of the jets, fluttered down before his face and got almost into his eyes. It bothered him, and he tried to brush the little crazy thing away. It wouldn't be driven, and Slosson reached out and caught the insect in his fingers. He touched it and life flickered out.

"For luck!" said Slosson. And then he tucked his prize into the pocket of his waistcoat and smilingly went on playing. Some measure of good fortune did follow the capture, for 29 points dropped from the player's skillful cue before he ran across a shot he couldn't make.

Schaefer played in a way then that made people think that he had allowed himself to get into that unfortunate condition known expressively as "rattled." All the brilliant dash of his ordinary game was gone. He played wild shots inning after inning, running not higher than 4 for minutes, while Slosson's score, with no big runs, it is true, went steadily ahead.

The only big run made in nine innings was made by Slosson in the twenty-fourth, when he got the balls rolling around in a pretty lively manner that was something like his opening of the game. The first part of his run was made on difficult shots, but after a while he got the hang of the balls, and they seemed to be under a spell that he had worked. They went just where he wanted them until the fifty-ninth shot, when a shot a trifle heavy left him nothing but an outside massé. He tried it. The cue ball went whirling off across the table, recovered itself, and came rushing back. It shot by the other ball like an ivory rocket, and ended what ought to have been a longer run.

Jacob regarded the score then with something like despair in his face. It stood 385 to 242 in favor of the other man, and when Schaefer played he did not do himself any good. He made another unpopular goose egg. He was somewhat encouraged when Slosson did likewise, but it was little good it did him. He made only 3. Slosson followed with another dose of 25 points, but the dose seemed to act as a tonic upon the lagging Schaefer. He braced up nervily in his next inning and made a good lift of 33 points. There were some able shots in the bunch, and sometime of the Wizard's old play seemed to be in him again. But it didn't last. He missed his thirty-fourth shot, and Slosson put 25 more points on his string. Then the score stood 437 to 278.

Schaefer played well at the beginning of his inning and got started on another run. When he got the balls stranded on the lower short line he played them wonderfully well until he drove them into a corner and left himself badly. Then a thing which Schaefer should never have let happen occurred. He made a bad miscue that stopped his play abruptly. He had made 28, and if he had exercised more care he might have had 108.

Another goose egg followed one made by Slosson, and Schaefer then made another. Slosson ran 16, and Schaefer ran 7, putting his score at 313—the highest it ever got. For Slosson "had them on," and with a beautiful run of 47 points he ran the game out.

The whole crowd seemed to pour down on to the platform, and within two minutes from the time the game ended there were a thousand hands stretched out in the vain attempt to shake the winner's hand at one and the same time. The winner was modestly proud of his victory, as became him, and as soon as he could he went off to get needed rest after the excitement of the evening.

Schaefer was not altogether overlooked, but he did not stay to receive the condolences of his friends and admirers. Hardly had he gone through the perfunctory operation of shaking hands with the victor when he got his coat on and in a minute was struggling for the exit.

The score of this finishing game was thus played by innings, the game having occupied two hours and twenty-two minutes and thirty-seven minutes:

SLOSSON.—2, 135, 2, 0, 6, 17, 20, 2, 12, 43, 3, 3, 11, 1, 29, 13, 10, 2, 1, 15, 0, 1, 1, 59, 0, 2, 25, 25, 0, 16, 47. Total—500. Average—16 4-31. High runs—135, 59, 47.

SCHAEFER.—0, 2, 109, 0, 0, 17, 17, 5, 0, 4, 45, 2, 1, 13, 1, 44, 0, 5, 2, 5, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 33, 28, 0, 7. Total—313. Average—10 13-30. High runs—109, 45, 33.

CATTON DEFEATS DALY.

The afternoon game between Daly and Catton, both playing the eight-inch balk line, was interesting because upon the result depended the disposition of third and fourth money. To Daly, Catton, and Ives, therefore, the contest was the most important of the tournament. By winning Daly would get the third prize, Ives the fourth, and Catton nothing, whereas should Daly lose Catton, Ives, and Daly would be a tie for both third and fourth money.

It was a stubborn struggle, and as the men persistently played "safety" on each other, the game was long and wearisome to the spectators, although the closeness of the score at times created some excitement. Catton won in his thirty-third inning, thus making a tie between Daly, Catton, and Ives, each having won two and lost three games.

Following is the score:

CATTON.—3, 10, 1, 1, 0, 3, 7, 23, 3, 1, 0, 36, 2, 19, 6, 1, 90, 20, 6, 0, 4, 40, 17, 1, 51, 17, 5, 9, 34, 62, 4, 13, 11—500.

DALY.—1, 0, 60, 0, 4, 22, 38, 9, 0, 4, 2, 33, 4, 80, 11, 1, 41, 5, 35, 13, 9, 13, 1, 1, 14, 25, 2, 14, 24, 8, 1, 46—471.

Best runs—Catton, 90, 62, 51; Daly, 80, 46, 38, 35.

Averages—Catton, 15 5-33; Daly, 14 23-32.

Time of game—3 hours and 50 minutes.

Referee—John J. Murphy of Boston.

HOW THE PLAYERS STAND.

The following table shows the work which the six players in the tournament performed during the ten days it lasted. Schaefer has the best grand average by a fraction of a point and Heiser the lowest. Slosson wins first prize, Schaefer second, and the third is tied between Ives, Daly, and Catton. The play-off will occur just as soon as a suitable hall can be secured:

Players.	Slosson.	Schaefer.	Daly.	Ives.	Catton.	Heiser.	Won.	Best Run.	Inn. Aver. age.	Grand Av. erage.
Slosson	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	136	26	6-19	17	52-144
Schaefer	0	...	1	1	1	1	4	168	25	6-19	17	120-129
Daly	0	0	...	1	0	1	2	118	20	29-24	13	98-166
Ives	0	0	0	...	1	1	2	106	23	11-19	17	88-166
Catton	0	0	1	0	...	1	2	95	15	5-16	11	89-160
Heiser	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	141	14	2-27	10	135-166

The second half of the tournament will be played in Chicago, beginning April 5. There the handicap will be by points instead of the six inches difference in the balk lines. The handicaps were all made out before play began here and will probably be announced to-morrow.

ATHLETES AS HOSTS.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

An unusually-entertaining programme and a very appreciative audience were the special features of the last "social" of the season at the Manhattan Athletic Club last night. It was said that over 2,500 invitations had been issued, and the results seemed to indicate the truth of this statement. The house was thronged with well-known members of the club, and they were much entertained by the programme prepared by the committee. This programme included comical recitations by Marshall P. Wilder, violin solos by Signor Giuseppe Vitale, harp solos by Signor F. Fanelli, music by the Brooklyn Hill Glee Club, by Clarence E. Worrell the boy cornetist, and by A. A. Day the whistler, with Prof. R. S. Aquabella as accompanist. A. A. Andrus, Jr., also gave some dramatic recitations, and C. M. Nichols and W. DeFord gave exhibitions of rapid sketching in black and white and in oils.

Among those present were W. H. Beers, J. O. Crane, J. A. Page, W. P. Shannon, F. Dodsworth, T. H. Wallace, Dr. E. F. Hoyt, E. S. Appleby, H. P. Pike, W. G. Nichols, Norman F. Cross, R. L. Crawford, Jr., W. Curtis, Dr. J. B. Hasell, R. B. Billington, William Baird, J. B. Bourne, James Bain, G. A. Avery, J. S. Abbeeasis, A. A. Allen, J. S. Ascough, Dr. T. H. Allen, J. W. de Agnew, O. K. Balin, Fred. Miller, Alfred Morris, R. B. Valentine, F. I. Ware, T. G. Weil, Eugene Van Schaick, G. G. Trask, D. S. Tader, J. R. Taber, Dr. J. D. Trask, John Trask, J. H. Schults, James Slater, William Sage, R. T. Rathbone, W. T. Quintard, J. J. Radley, and W. H. Smith.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire started Friday night in the large five-story building at Kensington, Ill., owned by Thomas H. Haines and leased as a boarding house and hotel. The flames spread so rapidly that many of the guests were compelled to fly for their lives in their night clothes. The hotel was destroyed and the flames spread to the adjoining four-story building. Both were consumed. The loss on the hotel is about $10,000 on building and $5,000 on furniture; insured for $4,500.

The malthouse and part of the old brewery of the Peter Breidt Brewing Company at Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated by the proprietors at $30,000. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, igniting some hay dry dust in the malt-room. The plant is valued at $150,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Friday morning a fire started in the Edmiston and Jamison Block, on the corner of Ninth-street and Dillon-street, Dallas, Tex. The upper story was occupied by twenty persons as sleeping rooms. Several narrowly escaped from burning to death. The loss is $14,300, with $10,000 insurance.

Early yesterday morning the barn of Collector of Customs McLynan, of Toledo, Ohio, was burned to the ground. Four horses valued at $3,000 were burned to death, and all the blankets, &c., were destroyed. The property was insured for $8,000.

A fire occurred last evening from a cone unknown cause on the second floor of the unfinished flat house 2,259 Seventh-avenue, owned by Hardie & Brothers, and $1,000 damage was done.

A fire yesterday in the subcellar of the building 28 and 30 West Broadway, occupied by Hildreth Brothers & Segalkin, caused by the upsetting of a lamp, resulted in $500 damage.

A fire early yesterday morning, in the apartments of C. Cava, in the tenement house 63 West End-avenue, caused $1,000 damage to the building and furniture.

A fire last evening in the dry goods store of Reuben Fatsky, 185 Division-street, resulted in $7,000 damage to the stock and $200 to the building.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chaplain W. F. Morrison has been detached from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the Alliance, and upon arrival on the Asiatic station to report for duty on the flagship.

Lieut. (junior grade) Bidgely Hunt has been detached from special duty connected with the Maritime Congress and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, March 1.

Ensign E. Williamson has been detached from the Naval Academy from March 1, and granted leave of absence for one year from that date.

Lieut. John H. Moore has been granted a furlough for one year from March 1, with permission to leave the United States.

Commodore John F. McGlensey and Capt. Joseph Trilly have been ordered to examination for promotion.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

VIEWS OF READERS ON A RECENT "TIMES" EDITORIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments on Dr. Doane's letter in reference to the "Catholics and the Schools" are very timely and to the point. The letter in question is characteristic of those usually sent out by the Catholic clergy, either full of meaningless words or else words with a threefold meaning.

The public school system of this country is superior to that of any other country in the world, and any proposition to divide it among sects or denominations should be regarded as an attempt to break up the best system of free education that has yet been devised the world over. If, as Dr. Doane says, after a forty-two years' fight they (the Catholics) have at last succeeded in their aims in Holland, that must not be taken as any criterion for success in the United States. The people here, who are able to think and act for themselves as regards the education of their children, without the intervention of Pope, Cardinal, Bishop, or priest, are far too enlightened to permit of any division in any manner of the funds devoted to this admirable educational system. Indeed, if the bottom facts could be reached it would be found that the majority of Catholic parents themselves prefer to send their children to the public rather than the parochial schools. Ask any of the Catholic children who attend parochial school why they don't go to the public school, and they will invariably say, "We daresn't. Father So-and-so won't let us."

The Catholics might as well drop the subject in this country now and forever. Their object—to gain a portion of the general school fund—will never be attained so long as good citizens care to get to the polls. If the Catholic Church must have schools of its own, let it pay for them itself. If parents are going to be forced into sending their children to those schools, then let the law come in to prevent any such coercion. W. E. J.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

INFLUENCE OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I am a reader of your paper, of course the articles in reference to the Catholics and the schools came to my notice. I can't understand why it is that you newspaper writers never make the point that Catholic children are not made Christians by being trained in the parochial schools. These children are taught as parrots are taught, and all evidence points to the fact that their moral natures are not changed at all. Mayor Hewitt pertinently asked the Aldermen who fill our courts and jails but Catholics? When Catholic schools turn out a better class of children than the public schools, then Americans will be willing to divide the school funds as before.

AN OLD READER OF "THE TIMES."

BROOKLYN, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

IT WOULD DESTROY THE FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much satisfaction your admirable editorials on the Catholic Church and the public schools. There is one point that I have not noticed in them; that is, if the Catholic Church had its share of the school fund, other Churches—the Methodists, for instance—could claim theirs, and if in that way it was distributed among all denominations there would be no school fund in reality. Thus this proposition, if carried out, amounts to the total destruction of the school fund and the public schools. JAMES PALMER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

HIS THANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you very much for your brave defense of our public schools. Your article in THE TIMES this morning is very good. H. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

THE BIG BOOK DISPLAYED.

FOUR HORSES PULL THE BALLOT REFORM PETITION UP TOWN.

A solid half ton of public sentiment, bound in gray canvas and red leather, was paraded through the streets yesterday. It represented 50,000 New-Yorkers and 20,000 Brooklynites demanding ballot reform, and it will go to the Legislature at Albany the biggest petition, by a large and overwhelming majority, ever offered to that or any other legislative body.

The New-York Ballot Reform League has been at work for weeks gathering the 70,000 signatures to its printed appeal to the Legislature for a bill embodying the essential features of the Saxton bill. It has already been told in THE TIMES how these signed blanks were received at the office of Oliver Sumner Teall, where forty girls in red pasted them on big sheets of brown paper, and how finally the great pile was bound together, blocks of wood and iron hinges being used for the binding.

The great book rested on a heavy oak frame with four handles in the Westinghouse establishment on the ground floor of 15 Cortlandt-street yesterday afternoon. If the book's back had been straight instead of bent by weight, the volume would have been eight feet thick. Big gilt letters on its back notified the surrounding crowd that the book was Vol. I. of the Petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York from Ballot Reformers. Its compilers said that other volumes could be prepared if the Legislature felt that it needed more.

The league did not start its big book off without a show. The Single Tax Band was present, and while it played a dozen brawny porters lifted the book and placed it on a heavy truck. To this four horses were harnessed and a flying banner told the populace what the strange-looking load was. The band then led the truck through the streets, the music attracting considerable attention and the big book getting a good deal of applause. The route followed was Broadway to Exchange-place, to Broad-street, to Wall-street, to Broadway, to Twenty-third-street, to the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms. There the big book was placed on exhibition in the show windows, where it will remain until to-morrow. Then it will go to Albany.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 1.—The Government has decided to institute proceedings against the paper *L'Egalité* for advising the German Socialists to shoot Emperor William.

DUBLIN, March 1.—Father Kinsella and fifteen others, imprisoned for their actions at Loughgarry, have been released. Kilkenny had a glorious time over it.

LONDON, March 1.—The carpenters employed in nine of the shipyards on the Thames have struck for an advance of 6d. per day in their wages.

It is reported that Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, was Mr. Labouchère's informant.

HAMPTON COURT'S DANGER.

From the London Truth.

I was talking a few days ago to a friend of mine who knows all about Hampton Court, and he told me that the destruction of the palace and its contents by fire is only a question of time, for it is quite certain to be burned down by the occupants of the apartments in the roof, and it is truly marvelous that the inevitable catastrophe has not happened ere now. Hampton Court Palace should be cleared of its inhabitants and turned into a museum, for which it is admirably adapted.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Henry Widmayer, who carried on the banking business for twenty years under the style of Widmayer & Bothof at the corner of Bowery and Canal-street, has become financially involved in consequence of indorsing paper to the amount of about $80,000 for the three piano manufacturers who recently failed—Lindeman & Son of 146 Fifth-avenue, Adam Brautigam of 8 East Seventeenth-street, and C. J. Heppe & Son of Philadelphia. Mr. Widmayer has retired from business, but his son, Henry Widmayer, Jr., will start in the banking business under the old name at the old place. The senior Widmayer started in business in 1870 as Widmayer & Bothof, the latter retiring Dec. 31, 1889, since which time Mr. Widmayer has conducted the business. His father died in 1886, and his share of the estate was reported to be $150,000. Mr. Isaac L. Sihr, attorney for Mr. Widmayer, said yesterday that Mr. Widmayer had lost a fortune in the past few years. He had indorsed the paper of Lindeman & Sons, Adam Brautigam, and C. J. Heppe & Son, supposing that it was legitimate business paper and on the representation that the concerns were all right. The amount was about $80,000. To save his name he had taken up about $40,000 of the Lindeman paper, but when the failures of Brautigam and Heppe followed he was greatly shocked and saw that he was hopelessly involved. The $40,000 of Lindeman paper which Mr. Widmayer took up was regarded as of no value, but something may be realized on the paper of the other two concerns. Mr. Brautigam is offering to compromise at 25 cents and the Heppes at 50 cents. Mr. Widmayer has assets amounting to $30,000, with the help of a friend has offered to compromise at 15 cents on the dollar, which the banks have under consideration. Mr. Widmayer has always met his engagements, and his present failure is very keenly. He had borrowed largely from his family to pay off the paper he had indorsed.

Henry McCobb, chocolate manufacturer at 311 East Twenty-second-street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis P. Mendham. The business was started in 1877 by W. T. Jones & Co., Mr. McCobb furnishing the capital. The next year Mr. McCobb took the business and has since carried it on alone. He claimed to have a capital of $20,000, and about $10,000 was invested in machinery. A few months ago another chocolate factory was started in the same street a few doors from Mr. McCobb's.

Prince H. B. Conover, theatrical and masquerade costumer at 129 Fourth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Frank E. Stephens. The assignor was a partner in the firm of A. Roemer & Son, and succeeded to his father in 1885. He claimed to have $40,000 invested in costumes, most of which, it is said, were old and worn, the actual value being small. A short time ago he chattel-mortgaged his entire stock for $450 and the fixtures in his store for $900.

A BIG CONSPIRACY.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE LAKE SHORE ROAD—A NORTHERN PACIFIC SCHEME—S., L. S. AND E. OFFICIALS SAY IT IS A BLACKMAILING SUIT BROUGHT BY A RIVAL'S STOOL PIGEON.

The proceedings instituted at Spokane Falls against the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Company are strongly denounced by officials of the company as an infamous scheme of the Northern Pacific to cripple it by retarding work on its extensions and injuring its credit. Judge Thomas Burke, the general solicitor of the company, was seen at his office by a reporter yesterday afternoon. He was asked: "What do you suppose is the object of these proceedings at this time?"

The object is perfectly plain. It is a conspiracy concocted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to do by illegitimate means what they have utterly failed for the past two years to accomplish by negotiation, namely, either to get control of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway or wreck it, or both. In the case brought at Spokane Falls against the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company I am informed that the plaintiff is a tool of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who probably has been furnished with bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company for the very purpose of planting this suit, and, if possible, to use the court in this way to wreck a rival corporation. No more infamous or scandalous suit has ever been instituted in this State in a court of law or equity. The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company has now 150 miles of railroad; it has never before been in such excellent financial condition as to-day. There are not more than half a dozen railway companies in the United States of equal mileage that have a smaller floating indebtedness than the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, and when you stop to consider the assets of the company and its liabilities, its financial condition is three times better than that of the Northern Pacific. The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway does not owe a single dollar that it is not ready, able, and willing to pay. It could to-morrow sell a single piece of its property in Seattle and pay off every dollar of its floating debt. The Seattle and Eastern Construction Company is in perfectly sound financial condition, it is because of the excellent financial condition of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company and the construction company that I feel justified in characterizing the proceeding as both infamous and scandalous, and as a bald and shameless attempt by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through one of its stool pigeons, to use the courts of this State for the purpose of oppressing and wrecking, if possible, a rival corporation. It is perfectly amazing to see to what extent that infamous combination, known as the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, can proceed. Their primary object now is to put a stop to the building of the northern division of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at the British boundary. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is determined that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shall not have an entrance into the State of Washington. The Northern Pacific is determined, if possible, and at every hazard, to prevent any other transcontinental line from building into this State. It sees that the prospect of losing the monopoly it now has. But every citizen of this State has a deep and vital interest in overthrowing this monopoly and in seeing that there is a fair and open field for the entrance and competition of other roads. It is intolerable that this insolent corporation should attempt to stand in the gateway to this great State and in defiance of public opinion, and public interest attempt to prevent other railroads from coming in here. But what shall be said when this lawless combination has the matchless impudence and audacity to ask a court of this State to assist it in preventing other railroads from coming into this State? This is exactly the complexion of this late infamous proceeding. It is fortunate for us that the courts, both State and United States, within this State are beyond the reach of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and therein lies the safety and security of the rival railroads and the security of the people of the State of Washington from such an oppressive monopoly."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

GUARDS AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

REPORT ON SANITARY REGULATIONS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Pan-American Congress has adopted the following report of the Committee on the Subject of Sanitary Regulations:

"One of the most important subjects submitted to the honorable International Conference, without any doubt, is to decide on means tending to prevent the conflict, which may arise at the time of epidemic invasions, between the divers sanitary regulations which the American Nation have seen fit to adopt in order to shield themselves from such invasions.

"If the regulations of sanitary police have in view the harmonizing of the exigencies of public health with the principle of free communication between countries, it is evident that international sanitary conventions are necessary to put that harmony into practice by means of uniform and impartial regulations, which shall consult the general interests of the countries in their commercial relations.

"The committee has carefully examined the work of special conferences and congresses which have met at different times in several parts of the world, and has reached the conclusion that it has duly discharged its duty by making a selection from among those works which are the result of exhaustive studies made by most eminent in the science of medicine in Europe as well as in America.

"Complete isolation, which theoretically appears to be the most effective prophylactic against the invasions of epidemic diseases, is found in practice satisfactory results as a sanitary measure, but tends, on the other hand, to notably injure the commercial interests of the countries. The distinguished Professor, Don Francisco Rosas, President of the Sanitary Congress of Lima, thus expresses himself on this point: 'It is scientifically demonstrated by innumerable facts that the closing of ports and frontiers does not prevent the invasion of epidemics, but, on the contrary, develop with greater violence in the countries which pretend to isolate themselves because, under the imminent danger of invasion, they do not prepare, they disregard the proper means to restrain the development of the epidemic, and above all to lessen its severity.

"But if absolute isolation, as a prophylactic, is nothing more than an illusion, the same may not be said of the sanitary means that modern science has placed within our reach for the disinfection of infected localities, as well as to prevent the introduction and development of contagion in those which have remained in a state of health.

"The committee has entered slightly into this class of consideration, because the Rio Janeiro convention as well as the draft of the Lima congress, the adoption of which is advised, start with the principle that quarantine and sanitary closing of ports and frontiers should be renounced, for the reason that if this were put in practice, international sanitary conventions would be unnecessary.

"The Rio Janeiro convention and the draft of the congress of Lima are works which have exhausted, so to speak, the subject which suggests our attention, and because of the accuracy, clearness, and care with which they have been edited, they may serve as a model, with respect to form and general idea, for sanitary conventions. Therefore, the committee thinks it should recommend them to the consideration of the honorable International American Conference."

The committee, in conclusion, recommend the consideration of the following propositions by the conference:

"That, taking the existing state of the relations between the nations of America, it is as practicable as it is advisable for the execution of these regulations to establish perfect accord with respect to sanitary regulations.

"That the greater part of the ports of South America on the Atlantic are guided and governed by the decisions of the International Sanitary Convention of Rio Janeiro of 1887.

"That although it does not appear that the plans of the Sanitary Congress of Lima of 1889 have passed into the category of international compacts, it is to be hoped that they will be accepted by the Governments that participated in the said Congress, because those plans were discussed and approved by medical men of acknowledged ability.

"That the Sanitary Convention of Rio Janeiro of 1887 and the draft of the Congress of Lima of 1889 agree in their essential provisions to such an extent that it may be said they constitute one set of rules and regulations.

"That if these were duly observed in all America they would prevent, under any circumstances the conflict which usually arises between the obligation to care for the public health and the principle of freedom of communication between countries.

"That the nations of Central and North America were not represented either in the Sanitary Convention of Rio Janeiro or the Congress of Lima, but that they might easily accept and apply to their respective ports on both oceans the sanitary regulations before cited."

This report is signed by Messrs. Horatio Guzman, J. G. de Amaral Valente; F. C. C. Zexarra, John F. Hauson, and José Andrade. A draft of the provisions adopted by the Sanitary Conventions of Rio Janeiro and Lima forms an appendix to the report.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Horace Rublee of Wisconsin is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. E. P. Alexander of Georgia is at the New-York Hotel.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield and Capt. Charles King, United States Army, are at the Grand Hotel.

Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal and Joseph Medill of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. R. C. Warmoth of Louisiana and Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BEES SWARMING IN FEBRUARY.

From the London Times.

While a young man named Flint, son of the bailiff to Mr. E. Foster of Woodbury, Tempsford, Bedfordshire, was engaged in the fields one day last week he suddenly heard the humming of bees, and on looking around he was astonished to see a splendid swarm of bees which had alighted on a shrub. The youth's father is an amateur bee farmer, and being himself quite an expert, he soon obtained a hive and secured the whole swarm, which is said to be a fine one. It was subsequently presented to a laboring man residing in the neighborhood.

TWENTY-SEVEN IN ONE SWINDLE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

What has been described as a "gigantic wine swindle" is reported from Bordeaux. In this shady operation twenty-seven persons are said to be concerned. They printed flaring prospectuses, on which appeared a "château" with a sonorous name situated in the midst of a smiling vineyard. These highly-colored papers they scattered broadcast, and then went about the provinces to beat up agents or representatives who were to buy the new *cru* at a low rate and then sell it at a great profit. As in this country it is no uncommon thing for an individual not in the trade to set up as a wine merchant or commission agent for the sale of the juice of the grape, the organizers of the new *cru* found many dupes, who in return for the funds disbursed received nothing but the inferior liquor known as *piquette*. The swindle has been carried on for a considerable time with impunity, and the *piquette* must have been found agreeable by many unsophisticated palates, seeing that the promoters of the affair have been able to put a goodly sum of money in their pockets before their proceedings came within the ken of the representatives of justice.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Hiscock's Whooping Cough Cure instantly relieves the whoops and gives rest to the patient with no ill after effects. For sale by druggists.—*Exchange.*

EASE YOUR COUGH by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung ailments, and a curative for asthma.—*Advertisement.*

THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, 55 Liberty-st., New-York, wishes to add to its "Law Department" four attorneys, experienced in the examination of New-York and Brooklyn titles.

For particulars please address, by letter only, N. MARTIN, Secretary.

Inquiries will be treated as confidential.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

The Baby's First Tooth.

"My baby brother's got a tooth,"
Cried pretty little Lizzie,
"And now there's toys that must be done—
We all are awful busy."

"Give me some money, papa, please,
To buy a tooth brush, quickly,
I'll get a soft one, for, of course,
He wouldn't want it prickly.

"And SOZODONT he'll want—'tis best
Of any and all others,
To brush the teeth with—just the thing
For cunning baby brothers!"

A YOUNGSTER'S TEETH

Demand greater attention than they usually receive. Mothers careful of their children's physical well-being wisely adopt SOZODONT as an article of the FAMILY TOILET. If the first set of a juvenile's teeth are daily polished with this matchless purifier the second set are almost invariably white and strong, and prove a lifelong bless ing; otherwise they frequently turn out carious and irregular. Young and old alike benefit by its use.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar
is a specific for
Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Scarlatina, and all forms of CONSUMPTION, when taken, applied, or inhaled.
For Burns, Scalds, and Chilblains, apply Olive Tar. Pain will instantly cease.
Sold by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

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for household decoration; colors exquisite; may be applied by any one. Send for list of colors and price to
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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Commissioners Gourman and Nichols met a meeting last evening at 305 Bowery to discuss the eight-hour movement. Most of the members are in favor of the movement, now that Commissioner Johnson has left the Board. Mr. Nichols said that the Freeland Tile only those that gave them concern, however, was the possibility of trying to enforce the system on May 1 of this year. Nevertheless, the members said they would discuss the question, and invite the American Federation of Labor and other organizations that favor the movement their moral support.

Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the motions of Gamblers John Daly and Lucien Appleby in the suits brought against them by Charles J. Gilpin, Jr., Assignee of the Glamorgan Iron Works, to have certain portions of the complaints stricken out and for bills of particulars. The suits were brought to recover money alleged to have been lost by Charles R. Wigton, the Glamorgan Iron Works's defaulting Treasurer, in the places kept by Daly and Appleby.

William H. Rochester, fifty-five years old, a resident of Staten Island, was reported to the police of this city yesterday as missing from his home since Thursday last. He was formerly employed by the Long Island Railroad as Captain of a steaming season at Manhattan Beach. Coney Island, and since the opening of the hotel at the end of last season he lived with his son-in-law, Joshua Van Name, at Mariner's Harbor, S. I. He was slightly demented, and suffered from Bright's disease.

The first hearing in the case of Arthur Dyett, as survivor of Abraham R. L. Norton, against James M. Seymour and others, took place yesterday afternoon before Surrogate Rollins as referee. The plaintiff's counsel offered in evidence and read a deposition of John C. Eno taken by commission in Quebec. The cause of action arose from speculations connected with the Second National Bank troubles.

"A. S."—England, France, Russia, Germany, Italy. It is open to question whether England, at the beginning of the present year, is stronger than France on the sea. In determining the above mere numbers do not suffice, but considering the relative qualities of ships and the personal equation lead the best authorities to arrange the first five powers in the above order.

Several days ago C. B. Galvin, complaint clerk in the Street-Cleaning Department, sent a letter to the office saying that he could not get down on account of illness, and added that if his excuse was not acceptable his resignation could be accepted. It was accepted, and yesterday John T. Oakley was appointed in his place at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

The skilful Viennese fencing girls and the Hungarian dancers will reappear at the Eden Musée this week in a new programme. They have been reinvigorated by a two weeks' recreation, and will introduce many unique specialties. Bridelyi Nacsi will render choice violin solos to-day, and the Hungarian Orchestra will be heard in a sacred concert.

There was a stag party at the new Progress Club house, Fifth-avenue and Sixty-third-street, last night, when the handsome new edifice was for the first time thrown open to the formal inspection of the members. A press reception will take place Friday evening, and the formal opening will occur on Saturday evening.

The third of the series of People's Free Sunday Concerts will be held in Cooper Union this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and assisted by Nahan Franko, solo violinist, will furnish the music.

The Board of Registry of the Business Men's Republican Association will sit at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, on Tuesday from 7 to 10:30 P. M., at which time any voters of the Fourth Assembly District desirous of joining the organization can do so.

Early yesterday morning James Gibson, a journeyman silversmith, while delirious from excessive drinking, cut his throat at 435 Second-avenue, where he boarded with his brother Charles, and died three hours later at Bellevue Hospital.

The next lecture in the free public lecture course on educational subjects will be delivered by Edward R. Shaw on Tuesday at 4 P. M. at the College for the Training of Teachers, 9 University-place. Subject—"Inventional Geometry."

Col. Fellows appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday after a trip for his health to the Hot Springs, C. He said his health was much improved, and that he was ready to go ahead with the Flack case on Monday.

The schooner Belle Higgins, which was run into off Shinnecock on Feb. 26 by the French steamship La Champagne, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday in tow of the tug Rescue of the Merritt Wrecking Company.

Bruce Douglas, Paul Englander, and J. G. Low were among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which arrived yesterday from Bremen.

E. V. Robinson of Schuyler, Neb., desires information of Ed. A. Davis, who was last heard of in this city, where he was doing work for some newspaper.

The lady managers of St. Joseph's fair will meet at the Home, 209 West Fifteenth-street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

John M. Ward and party of Brotherhood baseball players sail for New-Orleans to-morrow by steamship Chattahoochee.

The *Capitalist* presents its compliments and a handsome little clock to each of its subscribers.

BROOKLYN.

The officers at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, have been watching for over a week for the men who have been digging graves and placing on newly-made graves, and late on Friday they succeeded in capturing two of the thieves. Yesterday the offenders, Joseph Alymer and John Duffy, drivers for Florist James Weir, were arraigned before Justice Walsh and held in $500 bail each.

Postmaster Hendrix of Brooklyn instituted a new system of mail delivery in the Kings County towns yesterday, by which there will be three mails a day to Flatbush instead of two, two to Flatlands instead of one, two to Canarsie instead of one, and three to Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton instead of two.

The Trustees of Pratt Institute will give the friends of the Institution an opportunity to inspect the buildings and work of the Institute on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, March 10, 12, and 14, between the hours of 7:30 and 9:30 P. M.

John Petterson, the faith curist, who was arrested for allowing his child to die through want of medical attendance, was arraigned before Coroner Mahoney, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and was held to await the result of the autopsy.

On Monday morning all persons will be prohibited from crossing the four tracks at New-Rochelle, and all persons will be required to pass over a foot bridge which has just been completed over the tracks.

The taxpayers of City Island have held a public meeting to protest against the bill now before the Legislature to bond the town of Pelham, in which the island is situated.

While handling a revolver yesterday, in the Van Brunt-street police station, Brooklyn, Patrolman Peter Cummings blew off two fingers of his left hand.

The fund for the erection of a statue of James B. T. Stranahan now amounts to a trifle over $9,000.

The people of City Island are devising ways and means for sewering the village.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Some weeks ago Justice J. O. Dykman granted a limited divorce and $75 a month alimony to Mrs. Alexmat Von Bensehoten of New-Rochelle. As he has not paid the alimony, as ordered, Mrs. Von Bensehoten's counsel appeared in court at White Plains yesterday and asked for an order for him to show cause why he should not obey the order of the court. His counsel interposed the objection that as he was only receiving $100 a month it was impossible for him to pay $75 of it to his wife. The Justice granted the order.

John Sayers, aged sixty-two, living at 15 Woodworth-avenue, Yonkers, committed suicide on Friday night by swallowing a dose of aconite. He was a gardener living with his wife and two children. He had threatened to take his life several times. When he took the poison he held up the bottle and said to his wife: "This is the last drink I will ever take." He had been on a protracted spree. Coroner Nordquist of Tuckahoe held the inquest.

George M. Storrs, the wayward son of Emory A. Storrs, is laundering in White Plains Jail, where he was committed by Justice Collins of Mount Vernon for disorderly conduct and violating the village ordinances of Mount Vernon. He created quite a row on Wednesday night in front of the house of Stella Steffen, which resulted in his arrest.

School Commissioner Jared Sandford of Mount Vernon will on Tuesday hold an examination for teachers' certificates at the Fifth-avenue school. The examinations for those of the first grade will occupy two days. Commissioner Lockwood will hold a similar examination at White Plains on Tuesday.

The Mount Vernon Electric Light Company has been given a contract to place their lights in the new armory of the Eleventh Separate Company, which is now about ready for occupancy.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church will hold a special service this evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Miss Lawlor, who was dismissed from her position as teacher in the First Ward School at Long Island City for giving testimony in favor of Principal Burdick in the recent investigation, has served papers on the Board of Education citing them to appear before the State Superintendent of Instruction and show cause why she should not be reinstated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rev. W. Scott Stites, pastor of the Presbyterian Chapel at Long Branch, has tendered his resignation. It has been accepted by the Board of Trustees.

Morris O'Brien, who, in a drunken quarrel on Commissioners Journey Day, last Summer, beat his brother Michael to death with a cane, making a record from which he died to death, was sentenced by Judge Lippincott yesterday to six years' imprisonment.

Several acts of vandalism have recently been reported at the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church at New-Brunswick. Most recently some one damaged the chapel organ. No clew of the offenders has been found.

The cantata "Rescue the Beautiful Queen" will be given in Educational Hall, Asbury Park, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, for the benefit of the organ fund of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Newark Board of Education has refused to grant the petition of the colored population of the city for a new schoolhouse. The board also decided to ask for $137,000 for new school-house sites.

Several State milk inspectors made a raid upon the Hoboken milk dealers early yesterday morning, and emptied many cans of impure milk into the streets.

The fifty-fourth annual session of the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held at Millville, beginning March 12.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-Brunswick is to start a new branch of work by organizing a club for boys.

The Middlesex Democratic Society of New-Brunswick has decided to open a clubhouse.

J. Silverton of New-York will soon begin the erection of a hotel at the Highlands.

A GREEK PRIEST ARRESTED.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., March 1.—Considerable excitement exists here among the members of the Greek Catholic church over the arrest of their pastor. Last June the Rev. Mr. Wolanski left the church in charge of the Rev. Mr. Andruchovice and went to Lombard, Austria, to consult with his superiors. On Thursday he returned here and demanded possession of his church, but his substitute refused to vacate, claiming that the people desired him to remain.

To-day the Rev. Mr. Andruchovice and six others were arrested on the charge that he had formed a conspiracy to murder a friend of the Rev. Mr. Wolanski. Each of the accused furnished $1,000 bail.

WELL-KNOWN DETECTIVE DEAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—Capt. Delos T. Bligh, the well-known Chief of the detective force here, died here to-night. He leaves a wife and six daughters. He was born at Franklin, N. Y., and was sixty-seven years old. He came to Louisville when nineteen years old and worked about twelve years at his trade of brick mason. He was for a short time during that period on the police force and finally drifted back into the work and became a very efficient detective. He is known throughout the country as "Yankee" Bligh.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., March 1.—A bold bank robbery occurred here this evening. A masked man entered Hicks & Gephart's bank about 5 o'clock, held up the cashier with two revolvers, and robbed the bank. President Gephart is absent. The robber escaped, though the town turned out five minutes after the robbery in hot pursuit.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 4.		
Arizona, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Ceylon, Rio Janeiro	.....	.....
Miranda, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.		
Bolivia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
City of San Antonio, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Valencia, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westerland, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6.		
Gellert, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Otranto, Hull	.....	.....
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 7.		
Aguan, Kingston	.....	.....
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 2.

Athos, Port Limon, Feb. 22.
Calitria, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
City of San Antonio, St. Croix, Feb. 22.
Coban, Port Spain, Feb. 22.
Energie, Bremen, Feb. 15.
Holstein, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Laurentina, Shields, Feb. 15.
Latimbro, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Marsala, Hamburg, Feb. 11.
Mortlake, Hamburg, Feb. 15.
P. Caland, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.
Rhaetia, Havre, Feb. 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 27.
Vorwarts, London, Feb. 12.
Wingates, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Aurania, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 27.
Fulda, Bremen, Feb. 22.
La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 22.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Alva, Jacmel, Feb. 18.
Biela, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
Furnessia, London, Feb. 19.
Newport, Aspinwall, Feb. 24.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, Feb. 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Château Lafite, Bordeaux, Feb. 19.
Canada, London, Feb. 19.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Feb. 20.
Mariel, St. Kitts, Feb. 27.
Plato, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
Seneca, Havana, March 1.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 28.
St. Ronans, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Waesland, Antwerp, Feb. 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Caledonia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Feb. 25.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:32 | Sun sets...5:52 | Moon sets...4:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	4:32	Gov. Isl	4:45	Hell Gate	6:12
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	5:03	Gov. Isl	5:33	Hell Gate	7:25

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	10:57	Gov. Isl	11:33	Hell Gate	1:01
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	10:49	Gov. Isl	10:21	Hell Gate	12:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Spain, (Br.,) Griffith, Liverpool 18 da., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.
Steamship Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship Comal, Risk, Galveston 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Walker.
Steamship Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen 9 da., via Southampton, with mdse. and passengers to Oelricha & Co.
Steamship Miranda, (Br.,) Lesseman, Halifax, N. S., with mdse. and passengers to Bowring & Archibald.
Steamship City of Chicago, (Br.,) Redford, Liverpool and Queenstown 15 da., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Inman's Sons.
Steamship Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Pitt, Bristol, via Swansea, 22 da., with mdse. to J. W. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. Yesterday.
Steamship Florida, (Br.,) Bird, Cardiff 16 da., in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the bar at 4 A. M.
Steamship Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand 19 da., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
Steamship Lake Nepigon, (Br.,) Harriman, Liverpool 13 da., with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.
Steamship Stella, (Norw.,) Gohde, Macoris and Manzanilla 26 da., with mdse. to Hugh Kelly. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.
Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship Rhodora, (Br.,) Dwyer, Newport and Liverpool 23 da., with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.
WIND—Sundet, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. N. W., cloudy; at City Island, light, N., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamship The Queen, for Liverpool; Mendes Nunes, for Havana; Polynesia, for Stettin, &c.; Ems, for Bremen; Rugia, for Hamburg; La Champagne, for Havre; Alsatian and Masaniello, for London; Bodenia, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Timour, for Bristol; Carl Konow, for Stavanger, Christiansand, and Copenhagen; Lampasas, for Galveston, via Key West; Louisiana, and El Paso, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee and Kansas City, for Savannah; Seminole, for Charleston; Gil Blas, for Norfolk.
Ships Isabel Taylor, for Pabang; Deutschland, for Hamburg.
Barks C. L. Taylor, for Wellington; E. W. Stetson, for Rio Janeiro; South Sherman, for San Domingo City; Albert Schmitt, for Barbadoes.
Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamships Lucy F. Miller, for Bangor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANDY HOOK, March 1.—The Schooner Belle Higgins, from Darien, Ga., (before reported ran into by the French steamship La Champagne, Feb. 26, and abandoned,) in tow of steamer Rescue, arrived off here this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 1.—The North German Lloyd steamship Allen, from Christiansand for New-York Feb. 19 via Southampton, arr. at Breamerhaven at Midnight yesterday.
The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, Capt. Rasch, from Antwerp for New-York, was signaled off Finishing at 1 P. M. to-day.
The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bretagne, Capt. de Jousselin, sld. from Havre for New-York at 8 A. M. to-day.
The steamship Bayonne, (Br.,) Capt. Payan, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. at London to-day.
The steamship Kepinge, (Br.,) Capt. Rice, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. at Portland to-day.
The steamship Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Bjiodt, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Feb. 26.
The steamship Slesvig, (Ger.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Feb. 15.
The steamship Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Doiye, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Feb. 27.
The steamship Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Leith for New-York yesterday.
The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Huggett, sld. from London for New-York to-day.
The steamship Trave, (Br.,) Capt. Bennekt, from New-York Feb. 15 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.
The steamship Gisenarf, (Ger.,) Capt. Gissmann, from New-York Feb. 15 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY uptown office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO MAKE herself useful in a refined family where she would not be treated as a servant; salary not an essential. Home in quiet intelligent people. Address R. E., Box 215 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, FIVE years' experience, having excellent references, wants a position as stenographer and typewriter at fair salary. Address Proficient, Station H, Jersey City, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE WRITING and envelope addressing to do at home; excellent city references. Address A. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING A REMINGTON TYPEwriter would like work at home; terms moderate. Address Copyist, 1,026 3d-av.

COMPANION.—A lady wishes a position as companion to a lady; willing to travel South or abroad; has small means; a desirable situation of more importance than remuneration; can give the highest references. Address A. X. B., Box 188 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By a French lady as companion to an elderly lady or invalid, or take charge of children; best references. Address F. X., Box 881 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young French lady as companion to elderly lady or as governess; best city references. Address E. B., Box 519 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable North of Ireland girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or both; no wash on; lady in private family; would be found efficient, good, and pleasing at all times; good reference from last employers; no cards. Address N. A., 206 East 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. Address L. C., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in a private family; very best city reference. Address M., Box 820 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with any other work; ten years' reference from present place. Address A. K., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure situation for good housemaid. Call at 580 5th-av. Monday and Tuesday mornings between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or do plain cooking and washing; private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 100 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A first-class chambermaid by respectable young woman, who has good city references. Address H. V., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent girl; best of city reference; last employer can be seen. Address M., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call or address Ella C., 244 West 41st-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to take care of children; city reference. Call, Monday, at 509 West 48th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly competent; city or country; good reference. Address M. A. C., 159 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl, newly landed, as chambermaid in hotel or private family. Address M. L., 5 Morris-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 55 East 56th-st.

CHAMBERWORK AND SEWING OR FINE Washing.—By a respectable woman; excellent references. Call at 204 East 25th-st., third bell, top, east side.

CHAPERONE.—An American lady, who has traveled extensively and speaks both French and German, would chaperone two or three young ladies in Europe this Summer. Address Mrs. A. B., Box 9 1,238 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND CLOAKS from three to fifteen; Parisian style; moderate prices. Address Antoinette, 112 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; city or country. Address, for two days, N. H., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; One as cook; assist with washing; other as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; best city references. Call or address, two days, at 234 East 54th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—English woman; thorough cook; French, English, American cooking; takes entire charge; get up company dinner; do marketing; city reference. Address B., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for a girl as cook, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, after 11, or address Mrs. E. J. Hudson, 58 West 57th-st.

COOK.—By a colored woman in private family; One that leaves cook in the house in Summer and sends washing in. Call or address L. Cook, 236 West 41st-st.

COOK.—French; where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly competent; come from Paris; first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address Leontine, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; private family; city six months in New-York; good city reference. Address R., care of Mrs. Burns, 307 East 31st-st.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Address E. G., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman in private family; over seven years' city reference from last place. Address A. E., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; washing and ironing; best city reference. Address S., Box 817 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made-up dishes; good bread and biscuit; good city reference. Call at 155 East 43d-st.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; thoroughly understands all fine American cooking; in a private family. Call, Monday, at 121 East 81st-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 208 East 45th-st., one flight; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Address A. B., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city references; last employer seen. Call at 814 3d-av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French cooking, creams, and jellies; good baker; city reference; lady seen. Address E., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—COACHMAN.—By a French couple; wife first-class cook and husband good coachman; good references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking, washing, ironing, or any kind of work by the day. Address M. P. 318 East 40th-st.

COOK.—By competent young Swedish woman as cook in small private family; city reference. Call at 778 10th-av., second floor.

COOK.—By a good French cook; in city; good references. Call or address, care Mrs. Lewis, 201 West 24th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city references. Address 258 West 29th-st., rear house, basement.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as plain cook; good laundress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 113 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook. Apply at present employer's, 100 West 76th-st., third apartment.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 809 East 74th-st.

COOK—WAITER.—By a French couple; wife first-class cook and husband good waiter; good references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook or laundress; best city reference. Apply at 954 3d-av., top bell; no cards.

COOK.—By competent cook; do coarse washing. Call at 316 East 57th-st., janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER IN SMALL family where only one other family cooking is required; understands all kinds of housework. Italian; fully competent to cook, entire charge; best city references; address Italian, Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young German woman as good cook or working housekeeper for lady or gentleman; good sewer; fond of children; good reference; Brooklyn preferred. Call at 104 Cherry-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DAY'S WORK.—By a trustworthy Protestant woman; go out housecleaning or take washing home; flannels washed equal to new; best references. Call or address J. A., 209 West 40th-st.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; go out by the day or month; good city reference. Call at 204 East 30th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By experienced laundress by the day, or by the month; by the day; first-class reference. Call at 550 West 45th-st., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Call at 220 East 70th-st., second flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; good reference. Call at 550 East 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior artistic designer, cutter, and fitter, having increased her facilities and secured the most fashionable situation, is prepared to execute orders for Spring costumes, dresses, corsages, riding habits, and tailor-made garments in the most artistic manner; orders for wedding trousseaux and mourning carefully attended at ladies' residences, or at 58 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Best class of people will highly recommend a strictly first-class fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and mantles; very best work in every way at moderate rates; difficult or impossible persons in fitting completely will find all reprehended. Address Choice, Reference, Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoire, cloaks, and jackets; also ridings habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; long experience; few more customers by the day; understands refitting of imported dresses, making mantles, tea gowns, and evening dresses; furnish best city reference; terms, $2 50 a day. Address Manteaux, Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable walking dresses made; reception and evening dresses; exquisite fit and style guaranteed; take work home or private family by the day. Address Thorough, Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite suits, evening costumes, good fitter, stylish draper; remodeling; $1 75 per day. Address K. J., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; reception and street dresses; also wrappers; latest styles; short notice. Address O. Michel Durand, 658 11th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; makes fine dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class fit and work; best references. Address Mme. H. Van Mellaert, 44 West 26th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; desires a few more engagements by the day; excellent fitter and draper; terms, $2 a day. Address M. J., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; first-class work; late with Stern Brothers. Call or address Dressmaker, 352 West 48th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Spring Summer dresses made at moderate prices; perfect fitting. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; perfect fitter and elegant draper; by the day or at home. Address Mme. Noel, 142 West 28th-st.

DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN SEWING.—Call at 302 West 15th-st., corner 8th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by the day; can fit well. Call or address M. Bricley, 439 West 32d-st.

FASHIONABLE WALKING DRESSES MADE from $12 up; reception and tea gowns; perfect fit and finish. Address Frowen, 127 West 20th-st.

HAIR DRESSER.—By a respectable American widow who understands the care of ladies' hair and is a competent hairdresser; desires employment; is also a neat hand sewer. Address Mrs. Powell, 231 East 45th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a quiet, refined American Hlady, middle-aged, as assistant housekeeper in hotel or assistant matron in institution; good references. Address W., Box 26 153 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—By an American woman, for aged couple; reference. Address Mrs. S. C. H., Box 307 Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined German woman; several years housekeeper in A1 London house, desires similar position in first-class family. Address Miss A. A., Box 111 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Entire charge; one or more servants; no objection to the country. Address M., Box 211 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, OR TRAVelling companion; refined and educated; references. Address Box 204 Times Office.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart young girl, lately Hlanded, for general housework or to up-stairs work and sewing. Call at 532 3d-av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young woman as kitchenmaid in a private family; six months' reference. Address H. O., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By competent young woman as kitchenmaid, where a first-class cook is kept. Address M. D., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 149 East 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person (middle aged) as lady's maid and seamstress, or take charge of young or growing children; speaks French fluently; country preferred; city reference. Address M. 11, or address Mrs. E. J. Hudson, 58 West 57th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; best city references; competent first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; understands her duties; experienced in service. Address, by letter, Josepha, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; understands all duties; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class dressmaker; willing and obliging; best city references. Address Germah, 80 Horatio-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; cuts and fits; willing to travel; good packer; best city reference. Address K. N., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; cuts and fits; willing to travel; good packer; best city reference. Address K. N., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German, to one or two Ladies; competent hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; take entire charge of wardrobe; personal city reference. Address G. R., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; in American family; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young person, lately landed from Paris; very highly recommended as seamstress and dressmaker. Address P. Chalus, 109 West 52d-st., near 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German girl; good hairdresser and dressmaker; no objection to travel; first-class city references. Address S. H., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl; good dressmaker; hairdresser; just from France; references. Call or address C., 116 West 26th-st., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Parisienne; competent seamstress; wishes place with American lady; good references. Address, by letter A. B., 471 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid or as nurse to growing children; city reference. Address E. D., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent at all duties; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; cut, fit, and pack; speaks English; best city references. Address, letters only, Aline, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German girl, well recommended, as lady's maid and seamstress. Address G. L., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; speaks no English; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 141 East 60th-st., between 10 and 1.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; take full charge of wardrobe one lady; best city reference. Address 325 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her French Protestant maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at Sturtevant House, Room 481.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; no objection to light chamberwork and sewing; prefers to travel; good reference. Call at 237 West 66th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid or take care of children; good seamstress. Address C. Bonvet, 219 West 16th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; three years' best family reference; good hairdresser; good sewer. Address M. Deter, 457 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best of city reference. Address F. M., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 152 West 31st-st., ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; do out by day; washing and ironing. Call or address Mrs. O'Brien, 409 East 72d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address G. A., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMberwork.—Will be disengaged the 30th inst. account of family going to Europe; a girl, two days, at 47 East 57th-st., present employers.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as laundress in a private family in the city. Call or address Mary, 116 East 29th-st.

LAUNDR

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

SILKS.

TAFFETAS-RAYE, AND CADRILLE, OMBRE, BROCHE, AND SATIN EFFECTS,

Plaid and Striped Bengalines.

PIM'S ROYAL IRISH POPLINS.

COLORED FAILLE, COTELES SATINS

for Street and Evening Wear.

GRENADINES,

CREPES, GAZES,

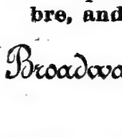
in Stripes, Embroided, Ombre, and printed effects.

Broadway & 19th st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.



For Brain Workers and Sedentary People; gentlemen, ladies, youths; the athlete or invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6-inch square floor room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 20,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors, and others now using it. Send for illd circular, 40 cngs; no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th-st, New-York.

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CONVERSATION METHOD

By EDMOND GASTINEAU, A. M., Principal of

THE CONVERSATION SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 West 42d-st., opposite reservoir. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., quickly mastered. Best native teachers, classes, &c.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 28th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

STAMMERING.

Thorough cure guaranteed; successful since 1879; recommended by Drs. Hammond, Seguin, and others; private lessons; circulars. BRYANT SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS, 9 West 14th-st.

LITERATURE, HISTORY, CORRESPONDence, Art Criticism; illustrated by rare books and manuscripts, art collections, and "curios," ancient and modern; strictly private lessons, 75c., $1; parlor lectures, $25. PROF. CANOLL, 120 East 105th-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department. Private instruction day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT Silver ball parlor, stage, and orchestra banjo; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.

DON'T COMMENCE THE STUDY OF Stenography and typewriting until you call at Vermilye's College, 218 Broadway, N. Y. Pamphlets free. Write or call.

BANJOS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN taught privately; terms reasonable; orchestra Banjos. EDWARD DOBSON, 1,428 Broadway, near 40th-st.

SPANISH.—THE "CORTINA METHOD." Prof. R. D. Cortina, A. M., of Madrid. 111 West 34th-st, N. Y. 199 Montague-st., B'klyn.

TEACHERS.

A—TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors, teachers, all branches, supplied schools and families; circulars; schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM GOYRIEKE, 31 East 17th-st, between 4th-av. and Broadway.

FRENCH.—BY PARISIAN YOUNG LADY graduate; easy conversational method; practical; moderate. Address SUCCESSFUL, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION RAPIDLY acquired; instruction thorough; experienced Parisian graduate teacher. Prof. DU CROQUET, 307 Lexington, near 42d.

A VISITING GOVERNESS HAVING BEEN very successful with backward children, desires a few more pupils. Address REFERENCES, Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHESS!—THIS ROYAL GAME TAUGHT IN twelve lessons by a prominent player. Call or address PROFESSOR, 712 8th-av., in the store. Terms moderate.

PRIVATE LESSONS, PREPARATION FOR colleges, and regents' examinations; classics, mathematics. F. CHASE, 72 West 50th-st.

50 CENTS LESSON; FRENCH LADY teacher wishes more pupils; references. 131 West 35th, near Broadway; home afternoons.

A GERMAN LADY (BERLIN) TEACHES German; 35 cents a lesson. Address R. B., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION, Literature. Prof. FARRAIN, 55 West 11th-st.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S CLASSES, with private instruction, 342 West 35th-st.; latest dances taught; waltzes guaranteed; lady assistants.

1890.—KNICKERBOCKER CONSERVAtory, 44 West 14th—Unfashionable round and square dances taught; WALTZ taught rapidly; private lessons all hours; circulars; hall to let.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTIER'S Dancing Academy.

AT MR. TRENOR'S, B'WAY AND 3D-ST., pupils can begin any time until MAY. Circulars.

MUSICAL.

FRED LAX, FLUTE AND FLAGEOLET soloist; open for concert engagements; can also accept limited number of pupils. Address 157 East 89th-st.

MR. CARYL FLORIO IS OPEN TO engagement as Organist and Choir Director from May 1. Address 30 East 9th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. JONES and WALTER O. JONES, under the firm name of OWEN JONES'S SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE W. JONES,
WALTER O. JONES.

Dated New-York, March 1, 1890.

The undersigned will continue the carpet, furniture, and upholstery business on the second and upper floors of the "Jones Building," corner 19th-st. and 6th-av., under the style of OWEN JONES'S SON.

WALTER O. JONES.

Dated New-York, March 1, 1890.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day taken into our firm as a general partner Mr. H. G. ROMAINE, and that our firm hereafter will be known as BRADSTREET, CURTIS & CO.

BRADSTREET & CURTIS.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF SPRAGUE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR CO., 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders for the election of nine Trustees and two inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, Feb. 21, and reopened on Wednesday, March 5, at 10 A. M. ARTHUR S. REVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 34 ST. CHARLES-ST.
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held here as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the city of New-Orleans, Monday, March 3, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS.

Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, Gold Jewelry, and Solid Silver novelties. 206 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

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ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS

In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,449,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,350 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1892, coupon attached	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to Ists	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

Reorganization

OF THE

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS

In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

NOTICE.

The Committee under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railways in Texas, and in Arkansas and Missouri, dated Dec. 16, 1889, and lodged with the Central Trust Company of New-York,

DECLARE THE SAID AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the FIRSTS, over 50 per cent. of the SECONDS, and a large amount of the stock has been deposited and assented.

The time for depositing securities and accepting subscription right is EXTENDED TO WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890. After that date securities will only be received on payment of a penalty of 2 per cent. on bonds and 1 per cent. on stock.

Copies of the Reorganization Agreement and forms for acceptance and assignment of subscription rights may be had of any member of the committee and of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

A syndicate of bankers has been formed which will take all the securities offered for subscription and not subscribed for, and will pay all assessments of non-assenting security holders under the terms of the syndicate agreement.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
HENRY BUDGE,
JAMES SPEYER,
JOHN KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND SMITH,
G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.
} COMMITTEE.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1890.

F. P. OLCOTT, Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to advise you that at a public meeting of St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage certificate holders, convened by the London Committee representing those securities, held in London this day, the plan represented by your committee was adopted. Very truly yours,

C. E. BRETHERTON,
a member of the London Committee.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.

Paid-up CAPITAL & SURPLUS....$630,000
Amount of Deposits.....$3,485,100

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank.

Safe-deposit boxes to rent in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,	HARRY B. HOLLINS,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,	DAVID H. KING, Jr.,
JAMES H. BRESLIN,	EDWARD V. LORW,
I. TOWNSEND BURDEN,	GEORGE J. MAGEE,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	HENRY M. MALL,
SAMUEL J. COLGATE,	ROBERT MACLAY,
ISA DAVENPORT,	ROBERT G. REMSEN,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,	ANDREW H. SANDS,
WILLIAM DURS,	JOHN S. TILNEY,
JACOB HAYS,	JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,	CHARLES F. WATSON,
CHARLES H. WELLING.	

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$2,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having handled over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN P. DOUGLAS | WILLARD H. JONES.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds

AND

Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

HOMANS & CO.
2 WALL-ST.,
FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

The first mortgage bondholders of the

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Co.

who have not already deposited their bonds and signed the agreement with the

Central Trust Co.

are hereby notified the time for depositing their bonds will expire Tuesday, 4th March, prox.

Of the whole issue of $1,160,000 have been signed for $954,000.

HOMANS & CO.

6 PER CENT.
GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS
OF THE
Kansas Investment Co of Topeka, Kan.

PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,
5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Port Royal & Augusta Incomes and Stock.

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR STOCKS.
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG BONDS & STOCK.
DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF 1ST MORTGAGES, 5 PER CENT.
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY EQUIPMENTS.
METROPOLITAN PHONOGRAPH CO.
JULIEN TRACTION CO.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO GRAIN ELEVATOR 4 PER CENT.

Gustavus Maas,
52 BROADWAY.
POST OFFICE BOX 461.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Edison Electric Light Company the books of this company will be closed from Monday, March 10, 1890, at 3 P. M., to Saturday, March 29, 1890, at 10 A. M., to offer to the stockholders of record the privilege to purchase $2,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. convertible twenty-year gold bonds and $500,000 stock of this company to an amount equal to their holdings of this company's stock, at the rate of $1,000 bond and $400 stock for $1,250 in cash.

A circular giving full particulars, with blanks for the assignment of rights, will be mailed to the address of all stockholders of record on the closing of the books March 10, 1890.

By order of the board.

J. B. SHEHAN, Treasurer.

Bonds Called for Redemption.

The $10,000,000 issue of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 6 PER CENT. TRUST BONDS have been called in for redemption and the interest ceases on May 1, 1890. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are prepared to pay PAR AND 10 PER CENT. PREMIUM AND ACCRUED INTEREST upon any or all of these bonds on presentation at their office, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

EX NORTON,
President.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered

CAR TRUST BONDS OF

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1878.—MOST PROFITABLE trading facilities offered in Wall-st.; small margins; half commissions; no interest charges from Monday to Saturday; special private office trading facilities for ladies. C. B. GREENE, Banker, 74 Broadway. Member New-York City Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,
72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Will pay interest on the following bonds on and after March 1, 1890:

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, Funding 6 per cents.
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS, Water 6 per cents.
PAYNE, OHIO, School 6 per cents.
BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., Water 5½ per cents.
ERIE, PENN., Funding 4 per cents.
TIFFIN, OHIO, Improvement 6 per cents.
CAPE GIRARDEAU SOUTHWESTERN R. R. CO. First Mortgage 6 per cents.

We will also pay

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, Funding 6 per cent. Bonds

Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared out of earnings a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record March 20, 1890.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20, 1890, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1890.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER share has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889, payable April 15, 1890, to holders of record March 14. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 14, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. April 16, 1890. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN R'Y CO.

Coupons from the first mortgage Ashland Division bonds of the above company due March 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer
62 CEDAR-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1890.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds of this company, due March 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN Railway Company, 16-18 Exchange-place.—Coupon No. 6, Eleven, due March 1, 1890, on the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after March 1, 1890, at the Company's office. R. D. RICKARD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1890.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.

Coupons from the first mortgage bonds of the above company due March 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office of Sam'l S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st.

CHAS. E. NOBLE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1890.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS Railway Company.—First-mortgage 6 per cent. coupons, due March 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by E. T. WILSON & CO., 2 Exchange-court, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSE, DOG CART, AND Harness; first-class turnout. Apply at livery's stable, 59 West 60th-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,360 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—SOUTHERN EXPOSURE SUITE; BATH and toilet; private table; large and single rooms, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

1 OR TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent; superior table; pleasant home; terms, $10; best references given and required. 223 West 131st-st.

1—SECOND-FLOOR, NICELY-FURNISHED suite or single rooms, office and reception room, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; board optional; references. 74 West 35th-st.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished rooms; house and surroundings unexceptionable; references.

1—MADISON-AV., 266, NORTHWEST Corner 39th-st.—Handsomely-furnished apartment with private table; references exchanged.

2 HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE rooms on second floor to let, with board and every home comfort, to three or five gentlemen at $8 each per week; can give references as to table; references exchanged. 150 East 45th-st.

2 WEST 46TH-ST.—BOARD; LARGE ROOM, with bath, second floor; also hall room; parlor dining room.

18 TH-ST., 43 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Table d'hôte; wine; ten courses, 50 cents; board by the week.

19 WEST 38TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR; private table; also sunny connecting rooms; dine parlor floor; references exchanged.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; references given and required; desirable suite April 1.

22 D-ST., 9 EAST.—DESIRABLE CONNECTing rooms, with first-class board; also table board; references.

27 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor floor; three large rooms; dressing room; hot and cold water; references.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or single; private table optional; best references given.

34 TH, WEST, 129.—DESIRABLE LARGE and small rooms; handsomely-furnished; folding beds; superior table; home comforts.

37 TH, 49 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front alcove room; unexpectedly vacated; reasonable to permanent parties.

38 TH-ST., NO. 43 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR, lately furnished, with board; single room and physician's office.

42 D-ST., 264 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL cheerful rooms, with French family; board if desired; location central.

70 WEST 51ST-ST.—PLEASANT, SUNNY room, with board; house and appointments unexceptionable; references.

120 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unexpectedly vacated; private bath; superior table and appointments; references.

237 WEST 23D-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board.

251 EAST 13TH.—THE IRVING.—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; bright and sunny; piano; board $4 and upward.

275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE HANDSOME room, with alcove; first-class board; hall room second floor, front; reference.

HANDSOME SUITE, THREE ROOMS AND private bath; superior table board. 214 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

TO LET—TO A BACHELOR OR WIDOWER, large, sunny, well-furnished front room, with board, in a private American family, residing on Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes of bridge; Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Address R., Box 112 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18 WEST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARLOR floor; occupied by same dentist nine years; thoroughly first-class.

19 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, second and third floor front, with private baths; references exchanged.

20 EAST 28TH.—LARGE BACK PARLOR, suitable for dentist or physician; privilege of handsomely-furnished parlor.

22 D-ST., 44 WEST.—HANDSOME NEWLY-furnished rooms, single or en suite, to first-class parties only; house occupied by owner; references exchanged.

22 D-ST., 24 WEST.—BEDROOM AND PARlor, handsomely furnished, on third floor, front, for a gentleman; first-class in every respect; reference.

45 TH-ST., 109 WEST.—In private family; handsome back parlor; suitable for physician or dentist.

59 WEST 51ST-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second-floor alcove room; breakfast if desired; for gentlemen.

68 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

86 CLINTON-PLACE, (8TH-ST.,) NEAR 5th-av.—Most desirable large and small rooms, piano if desired; to permanent gentlemen, with unexceptionable references. Call, Monday and during the week.

120 WEST 13TH.—BACK PARLOR, ALcove room, second floor, front; running water; no moving.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

239 EAST 68TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will let furnished room to gentleman; breakfast if desired.

803 61H-AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH sts.—Large front room, folding bed; also hall bedroom, for one or two gentlemen.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS.

Furnished or unfurnished suite of three large light rooms; private bath, toilet, all connecting; also one large single room. 6 East 32d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; a large, handsomely-furnished room on second floor, with alcove, on the corner of 43d-st. and 3d-av., with gas and bath; price, $7 per week for the two; call and examine. 201 East 43d-st.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

222 WEST 73D-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room and bedroom adjoining for light housekeeping.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, SMALL ROOM FOR dentist's office; private house; between 5th and Park avs., near 61st-st. Address DENTIST, 37 West 43d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS FOR three adults in private family. Address C., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN; large comfortable house near depot; good rooms and table. Address S. N. HERON, Montclair, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN PRIvate family on line New Haven Railroad, between Larchmont and Port Chester, for a family of three adults and three children; and stabling for one or two horses; willing to pay liberal. Address MERCHANT, Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS, CANES, &C.

To the Umbrella Trade.

The undersigned, anticipating a retirement from business, offer for sale their stock, stand, and good-will.

This presents a good opportunity to any one wishing to succeed to the established business of a firm favorably known throughout New-England, and which has been successfully conducted for a term of 68 years. A lease of the premises can be had if desired. MATTHEW BINNEY'S SONS, Manufacturers of Umbrellas and Parasols, No. 94 Arch-st., Boston, Mass.

EUROPE.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TRAVELING all over Europe, speaking English, German, and French fluently, would like to be engaged as traveling companion; should undertake the duties of a lady courière, but expects to be treated as an equal by the person or family engaged to; would not object to traveling with an invalid to some watering place. Address A. W. HERZIG, 17 Rue d'Hauteville, Paris, France.

LADY, HAVING LIVED AND TRAVELED three years abroad, desires to take two or three ladies for a European tour; speaks French, German, and Italian; references exchanged. Address, for one week, A. J. B., Post Office Box 781.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ROOM 209 STEWART BUILDING, No. 280 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1890.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for building the gate house superstructure, &c., for the new gate chambers at Croton Lake on Section 1 of the new Croton Aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on March 5, 1890, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners and the award for doing said work will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible.

Blank forms of contract and specifications therefor, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JAMES C. DUANE, President.
JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD.

THIRD WEEK.

THE STEPPING-STONE,

BY SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.

"The audiences have been large, and when we reflect that Sydney Rosenfeld wrote 'A Possible Case,' 'The Lady or the Tiger?' 'The Cuban,' and two-thirds of 'The Spider,' and then compiler that 'The Stepping-Stone,' although of an entirely different order, is really the best thing he has yet done, we may feel a good deal of confidence in the American drama."—Morning Journal, Feb. 25.

THE SENATOR'S RIVAL.

"It would indeed be difficult to find anywhere at this moment a better collection of trained players than this comedy provides, and certainly, if good acting is of any value, it will not be many days before good seats at the Standard will be as difficult to obtain as they now are at the Star Theatre."—World, Feb. 25.

NEXT WEEK, 25TH PERFORMANCE,
FESTIVAL NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION

CHARITY BALL,

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

TICKETS CAN BE PROCURED

ONLY OF THE MANAGERS.

14TH-ST. THEATRE,
14th-st., near 5th-av.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.....Sole Manager
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW POLICY.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND BALCONY.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 3,
LAST WEEK OF

ROSE COGHLAN

under the management of AUGUSTUS PITOU,
in her great creation of

PEG WOFFINGTON,

in Charles Reade's popular Comedy,
MASKS AND FACES,
introducing the KING GEORGE MINUET at the end of the first act, danced by MISS COGHLAN AND HER COMPANY, and her famous IRISH JIG as the termination of the third act.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats secured in advance, as usual.
MONDAY NEXT, March 10, one week only.
THE STILL ALARM.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PERMANENT ATTRACTION.

NEIL BURGESS
IN THE
COUNTY FAIR.

J. M. HILL, MANAGER.
EVENINGS, 8:15.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE,
125TH-ST., 7TH-AV.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Owner and Manager
WEEK MON., MARCH 3, SAT. MAT.
BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM SPECIALTY COMPANY,
THE GIANT PIONEERS OF HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

Art Lectures---Henrietta Russell,
(Mrs. Edmund Russell.)
Hardman Hall, 5th-av. & 19th-st.
Five Thursday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock,
MARCH 6, 13, 20, 27, APRIL 3.
Three Wednesday evenings at 8:30 o'clock,
APRIL 9, 16, 23.
SUBJECTS:
Delsarte and What He Taught. How to Spend Money. Painting and Sculpture. Artful Dress. Room Decoration. Grace and How to Get It. Gesture. Walking and Bowing.
Tickets for single lectures, $1, and for the course, $8, can now be obtained at
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
PIANO WAREROOMS, 138 5TH-AV.

THE JENNESS MILLER LECTURE COURSE AT HARDMAN HALL, Cor. 5th-av. and 19th-st.
BEGINS MARCH 7, at 11 A. M.
First Lecture by
MRS. JENNESS MILLER,
ON CORRECT AND ARTISTIC DRESS
Illustrated with Costumes.
Tickets for Course of Six Lectures, $5; for Single Lecture, $1.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
MR. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager
Begins at 8:30. Over at 11.
Saturday Matinée at 2.
129TH TO 135TH TIMES.
AUNT JACK.
"'Aunt Jack' is the jolliest kind of a play, and those who want to laugh and be thoroughly entertained had better avail themselves of the anticipated enjoyments with the Madison-Square Theatre."—ELEANOR KIRK.

PALMER'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
Begins at 8:15. Over at 11. Sat. Mat. at 2.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF
R. D'OYLY CARTE'S NEW OPERA CO. IN
THE CONDOLIERS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
Seats may be secured one month ahead.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1889-90.
THEODORE THOMAS.....Conductor
Fifth Public Rehearsal Friday, March 7, at 8 P. M.
Fifth Concert Saturday, March 8, at 8 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SOLOIST: MR. FRANZ ROSENHOFF.
Symphony, G major (No. 6, B. and H.).....Haydn
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16.....Henselt
Symphony No. 2, C major, Op. 61.....Schumann
The box office will be open on March 5, 6, 7, and 8 from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Prices for reserved seats from $1—$2.

AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

ACADEMY.....14th-st., corner Irving-place.
Gilmore & Tompkins.....Proprietors and Managers
2D YEAR. 3D SEASON.
Wed. Mat. 105th Week. Sat. Mat.
DENMAN THOMPSON.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Seats on sale to end of season.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Gilmore and Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
Wednesday—MATINEES—Saturday.
IMPOSING PRESENTATION.
THE STOWAWAY.
THE STOWAWAY.
THE STOWAWAY.
SURPASSING ALL OTHER SPECTACLES IN SCENIC PRODUCTIONS.

STEINWAY HALL. Wagner Lectures.
MR. KNEISEL'S FIFTH LECTURE.
Subject: Der Ring des Nibelungen. Prologue. Illustrated at the Pianoforte by
Mr. ANTON SEIDL.
Wednesday, March 5, at 3 P. M.
Reserved seats, $1, now on sale.

WORTH & HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM.—50—Distinct features this week—50. The Broken-Necked Man, Marionette Feather Workers, Midgets, Camibals, Zulus, Albinos, Trained Birds, Movel Freaks. Grand stage performances hourly.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. OPEN DAILY AND EVENING. 15TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE. **STAR** THEATRE.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
50TH TO 56TH PERFORMANCE.

MR. WM. H.
CRANE

IN THE GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS EVER SEEN IN NEW-YORK,

**THE SENATO

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE

NOVELTIES

WILL BE OPENED TO-MORROW IN

SILKS,

COLORED AND BLACK

DRESS FABRICS,

PARASOLS, and

MILLINERY.

Will also place on sale

27-inch Printed

REAL CHINA SILKS

At 65c. and 75c. Per Yard;

REDUCED FROM $1.10.

ELEGANT

COMBINATION ROBES,

WITH SILK-BROCADED PANELS AND BORDERS,

at $6. and $8. each;

REDUCED FROM $12.00 AND $15.00.

2,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL FRENCH PLAIDS AND STRIPED

CHEVIOTS,

AT 50c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM $1.00.

2,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL PLAIN, STRIPED, AND PLAID

SERGE AND FLANNEL

SUITINGS,

AT 30c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM 60c.

EXTRA WIDE

BLACK CASHMERE,

FINE BLACK MOHAIRS,

AND ALL-WOOL

SATIN STRIPES

AT 50c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM 70c.

150 LADIES'

FINE FRENCH SKIRTS

IN BLACK & COLORED SATIN, CHINA AND TAFFETA SILKS,

ELEGANTLY TRIMMED;

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

LADIES' FANCY LACE

EMBROIDERED

SILK HOSE

At $3.00 Per Pair;

REDUCED FROM $6.00.

In their Dressmaking reception room, (5th floor, 10th-st. elevator,) they will show

ADVANCE STYLES IN LACE GARMENTS,

SUITS, JACKETS, PARASOLS, & BONNETS.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

For

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Advertisement

SEE PAGE 17.

COAL COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Cary & Co., coal dealers, have consolidated with the Chesapeake Coal Company, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of the Chesapeake. The movement is stated to be but the beginning of consolidations of Baltimore coal interests to avoid competition that has in the past resulted in cutting prices.

The consolidation is planned upon that of the Cochran-Oler Ice interests, and the said Winter is admitted to have been operative in bringing about a union of forces not obtainable up to the time of the present consolidation.

THE MARYLAND DOG SHOW.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—On Tuesday next the entry books of the Maryland Kennel Club will close. The show will open Monday night, the 17th. Natatorium Hall will be filled to its entire capacity. The local entry has been very large. The greater of prize winners at the Chicago show, which takes place March 4 to 7 inclusive, and there from the Rochester show, beginning five days later, will be brought here. The Baltimore show will be superintended by Mr. Percy O. Ohl of New-York. A feature of the show will be an exhibit of Siberian wolf hounds.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL SHOW ON MONDAY, MARCH 3,

Spring Importations in Various Departments,

INCLUDING

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES

IN

SILKS, AND DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' & Misses'

Suits and Cloaks,

Ladies' Trimmed

Hats and Bonnets,

PARASOLS, &c.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

ALASKA SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

London dressed and dyed. Strictly reliable goods. Prices largely reduced to effect sales rather than carry over.

Goods have the firm name in, thereby carrying the guarantee of reliability.

C. C. SHAYNE, MANUFACTURER,

Up town, 124 West 42d-st.; down town, 103 Prince-st.

WHERE IS FRANK M'GOWAN?

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A TRUSTED EMPLOYE OF EDISON.

Frank McGowan, for several years in the employ of Thomas A. Edison as a stenographer, and whose thrilling experiences in search of a peculiar kind of bamboo for his employer in the wilds of South America during eighteen months formed an interesting story a short time ago, is the subject of a mysterious disappearance. He has not been seen by any of his relatives or friends since Jan. 15. On that date he called upon Ernest Rau at his cigar factory, 131 Clinton-place, and had him cash a check for $20. He left an order with Rau for a couple of wigs for some hairless children of a South American friend, which he intended to send them. It was about 4:30 o'clock when he left for his home in Alden-avenue, Orange, N. J., where he boarded with a family named McGuire.

McGowan was still in Edison's employ, his immediate employment being the superintendence of the construction of some buildings for the electrician at Orange. On the date mentioned he came to New-York with something in the neighborhood of $1,700 in his possession. His uncle, Capt. M. F. McGowan, who resides at 109 Charlton-st., said that this circumstance led him to believe that Frank McGowan had been foully dealt with. To a TIMES reporter he said that Frank would never go away upon so extended an absence without acquainting him of his intention. When he went to South America for Edison he left with him his bankbook and watch. There was nothing whatever in his circumstances, habits, or failings to account for his disappearance.

Every effort has been made to find the missing man, but so long a time has elapsed without anything being heard from him that his family and friends have about given up hope of ever hearing from him again. Mr. Batchellor of Edison, Batchellor & Johnson engaged detectives, and two alarms have been sent out by Inspector Byrnes to the police. All the resorts or places to which the missing man had ever been known to go have been visited, but nothing has been discovered that yields any clue to his present whereabouts.

COUNTY TREASURERS' FEES.

ALBANY, March 1.—The case of the Erie County Board of Supervisors against Henry R. Jones, just decided by the Court of Appeals, affirms that County Treasurers who are acting under the provisions of the County Treasurers act of 1877 cannot receive for their own benefit any fees, commissions, or interests, either on State taxes, interest money, or court funds. Such moneys are received by the County Treasurer for the benefit of his county.

FIRE CLAIMS A VICTIM.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—The residence of James J. Bradshaw, on Upper Union-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Mr. Bradshaw, who was about seventy years of age, met his death from suffocation while bravely battling with the flames. The house was valued at about $3,000 and was insured for $2,000. The furniture was insured for $1,500.

Stern Bros.

will offer

MONDAY

Several New Lines of

LADIES' DRESSES

for

Early Spring Wear,

at the following

EXCEPTIONAL PRICES:

Ready-made Dresses

of Homespun Suitings and Plain and Check Flannels,

$8.50.

Of Imported Dress Materials, Scotch Cheviots, and Brilliantines at

$12.50.

Of Ladies' Cloths, English Checks, Stripes, and Chevrons at

$19.50.

The Waists of which will be fitted without extra charge.

THEIR OWN MAKE

of Printed India Silks and Combination Dress Goods at

$23.50.

Of Imported Fabrics and India Silks at

$33.00.

The Waists will be made to order and fitted without extra charge.

LADIES' HOUSE ROBES,

Spring Styles

Of Outing Flannel at **$1.10**

Of Scotch Flannel at **$1.85**

Of Printed Challies at **$3.69**

All of the above will be found

RARE BARGAINS.

NOW EXHIBITING,

Complete Assortments of New Spring

WALKING JACKETS WRAPS, CLOTH GARMENTS

including

Many Exclusive Styles, worthy of Immediate Attention.

32 to 36 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPING AND TRIGONOMETRY.

From the London Truth.

An outrageously absurd paragraph about the Empress of Austria is going round the papers. It is stated that her Majesty is "the best royal housekeeper in Europe," and "superintends the household affairs of the palace with the greatest care." A very slight acquaintance with the riddities of Vienna Court etiquette would have prevented any one from printing such nonsense. The Empress mixes just as well be described as the best mathematician in Europe, for she knows as little about housekeeping as she does about trigonometry.

NO PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

From the London World.

The authorities have at last discovered that the royal palace at Brussels is absolutely devoid of any appliances to prevent its sharing the fate of Laeken in case of any outbreak of fire occurring. There is not even an alarm bell, call pipe, or telephone available, and most of the woodwork is absolutely rotten. A report on the whole matter is under consideration, and all the valuable pictures have meanwhile been taken to the ground floor to facilitate their removal in case of necessity.

Stern Bros.

are now showing the

Latest Spring Styles

in

Misses' and Children's

DRESSES,

consisting in part of

TWO-PIECE SUITS,

High-Neck and Guimpe

DRESSES,

in

Combination Effects, Cashmeres Plaids, English Cloths, Scotch Zephyrs, Foulards, &c.

Also,

Gretchen Coats, Jackets, Capes, Reefers & Connemaras

in all

Forming the Largest and Most Select Lines of Children's Garments They Have Ever Shown.

BOYS' DEPARTMENTS.

Dress and School Suits,

including the

New Eaton, Chesterfield, French Imperial, & Man o' War.

Reefers & Top Coats.

Also,

the new English Glazed Tam o' Shanter,

"THE AJAX,"

and a Large Assortment of

Hats, Shirts, Waists, and General Furnishings.

32 to 36 West 23d St.

A FRAUDULENT LAND CLAIM.

HOW ALLEGED HEIRS TO NEW-YORK PROPERTY HAVE BEEN SWINDLED

LONDON, Ontario, March 1.—There was a stormy meeting last night of claimants to alleged lands lying in that part of New-York City near Broadway and the Battery. Some time ago the heirs of one Edwards were informed that they were the rightful owners of lands in New-York valued at $85,000,000. The claim was based on the alleged fact that Edwards had a patent for the lands, and had leased them for ninety-nine years, and that as the lease had expired the heirs were the owners of the property.

About seventy heirs responded to a call for subscriptions to prosecute the claim. Nothing having been heard from the claim lately, the heirs met here last night and demanded of their agent, Henry Edwards, an explanation. Edwards stated that he had delegated one Benjamin Franklin of New-York to act for him, and that a settlement had been made for $500,000 for the Canadian heirs. Franklin cannot, however, be found, and Edwards claims to know nothing further about the matter.

The heirs came to the conclusion that the claim was a fraud and was set up for the purpose of obtaining their subscriptions. It is likely that the originators of the scheme will be prosecuted.

A LIFETIME IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Judge James Lawrenson, the oldest employe of the United States Postal Service both in point of age and continuous service, is seriously ill of pneumonia at his home in this city. If he lives until the 22d of the present month he will be eighty-seven years old. He is a noted and conspicuous character in the history of the Postal Service. He was born in Bristol, England, and came to America when four years of age. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of the Baltimore Post Office, and after fifteen years' service he was transferred to the general department at Washington, where he has been ever since. He has sworn in every Postmaster General since the Administration of President Andrew Jackson. When Mr. Vilas was sworn in Mr. Lawrenson was overlooked, but when the Postmaster General heard of his record he sent for him and was sworn in again by him. Judge Lawrenson has a wife and four children and a number of grandchildren. He is noted for his cheerful disposition, and has been very regular in the performance of his official duties.

SEARLE'S IMMENSE FUNERAL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

All Sydney was in mourning on the day of the funeral of Searle, the famous young sculler. The actual interment took place at Grafton, to which place the body was conveyed by water. But there was a procession through the streets of the capital to the Cathedral, where the canon conducted a funeral service. In the procession were Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the Opposition in the New South Wales Parliament, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of the city, and a number of members of Parliament. It was estimated that the crowds who stood in the streets with uncovered heads numbered from 175,000 to 200,000.

Without any disrespect to Searle's memory, it may be said that all this goes to show that some critics are right in charging the colonists with an undue devotion to sport. Yet the preacher in the Cathedral took advantage of the great occasion to denounce the betting and gambling that were too much associated with athletics. As the grave an oration eulogizing Searle and the manly exercises of which he was so brilliant an example was delivered by a member of the Legislative Assembly.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

NEW SPRING FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

CARPETS, MATTINGS, &c.

(THIRD FLOOR,)

UPHOLSTERY, (FIRST FLOOR,)

LINENS, DAMASKS, &C

(FIRST FLOOR,)

FURNITURE, (SECOND FLOOR,)

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

(New Department, Basement),

the best productions of the leading manufacturers (including the famous Glenham Carpets), with the largest stocks to select from, at lower prices than elsewhere.

SPECIAL SALE OF

A NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS,

AT THE LOW PRICES OF

$1.00 to $3.50 per pair;

ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR VALUE.

Special Lots of Choice Patterns in

WILTON VELVETS

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

50c. and 65c. PER YARD;

Reduced from 65c. and 80c.

2,000 GENUINE BARNSLEY

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

2 by 2 and 2 by 2½ Yards,

at $1.50 & $2.00 each;

REDUCED FROM $2.25 & $2.75.

IN THEIR

Housefurnishing Department

(BASEMENT.)

they are offering the largest and choicest assortments of China, Glassware, Silver, Wooden, and Agate Ware, at the lowest prices.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

CONTESTS TO TAKE PLACE IN PENNSYLVANIA IN MAY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Intercollegiate Athletic Association met in the Continental Hotel this evening. The following representatives were present: University of Pennsylvania—L. Audenreid, J. M. Mitcheson; Swarthmore—J. W. Ponder, A. Atkinson; Lehigh University—F. R. Coates, S. D. Warriner; Lafayette—G. A. Harvey, H. A. Mackey; State College—Not represented; Haverford—E. F. Walton, M. Collins; Dickinson—S. S. Wallace; Franklin and Marshall—Not represented.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. W. Ponder; Vice President—J. M. Mitcheson; Secretary—F. R. Coates; Treasurer—G. A. Harvey; Executive Committee—L. Audenreid, E. F. Walton, S. S. Wallace, H. Frazier.

It was decided that contests should take place at the University of Pennsylvania grounds May 17, fifteen events, as follows: 100, 220, 440 yards and one-half-mile dash; one-mile run, one-mile walk, 120 and 220 yards hurdle races, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, putting shot, throwing hammer, two-mile bicycle race, tug-of-war.

The meeting decided to rule out safeties in the bicycle race. No tug-of-war under a half inch will be counted; also on the tug-of-war three men shall be down before the anchor shall drop. Medals shall be given all men breaking the Pennsylvania records. No man shall be compelled to loan his pole in the vault contest.

The revised constitution is to be printed and a copy sent to each college.

SHOOTING CLAY PIGEONS.

SPORT ON THE GROUNDS OF THE NEW-JERSEY athletic CLUB.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 1.—Four prize matches were shot by New-Jersey Athletic Club men here this afternoon. Unfortunately the supply of clay pigeons was inadequate. Several matches had to be postponed on that account. Some ladies were present, in addition to the usual gathering of outsiders. Mr. E. E. Bigoney was referee and Mr. Charles S. Jones scorer. American Shooting Association rules governed, the Keystone system, with five traps, being used by the club.

Mr. Kissam won the match for the club emblem. He also won the second one. Mr. Virden won the first walking match, defeating Mr. Sunderman on the tie. In the second walking match the result was reversed. Mr. Virden also carried off first prize in the last match. The following summary shows the number of blue rocks broken.

Third Match for Club Emblem, Twenty Singles—Bayard T. Kissam, 18; Richard Sunderman, 15; Charles A. Pope, 15; Edward L. Vredenburgh, 14; George S. Virden, 12; Elmer E. Bigoney, 12.

Making Match, Ten Singles—George S. Virden, 9; Richard Sunderman, 9; Bayard T. Kissam, 8; Elmer E. Bigoney, 6; Charles A. Pope, 6.

Making Match, Four Singles and Three Doubles—Richard Sunderman, 4 singles, 5 in doubles; George S. Virden, 3 singles, 2 in doubles; Charles A. Pope, 2 singles, 3 in doubles; A. C. Wilmerding, 2 singles, 1 in doubles.

Walking Match, Ten Singles—George S. Virden, 9; Richard Sunderman, 7; Charles A. Pope, 6; A. C. Wilmerding, 6.

MUSIC IN THE YALE COURSE.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—Monday Prof. G. J. Stoeckle will give the first instruction in music ever given in the college course at Yale. The course will be in harmony, and will be entirely optional, as it is now too late to insert any new elective studies among the regular courses of Junior and Senior year. Next year the course will be continued as an advanced study in harmony. Other courses will be opened to Seniors and Juniors at the beginning of next year.

FOUR PERSONS MURDERED.

OKLAHOMA, Indian Territory, March 1.—News from Shawnee, a town thirty miles east of this city, says that the dead bodies of a man named Holmes, his wife, and two children were found on Thursday a few miles west of Shawnee. They were returning to their claim a few miles from this city when they were killed, it is supposed, for their money by the outlaws that infest the Pottawatomie Reservation. There is no clue to the assassins.

Spring 1890.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, WE SOLICIT SPECIAL INSPECTION OF OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING GOODS, OUR STOCK BEING COMPLETE WITH THE CHOICEST OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS AND FAR EXCEEDING ANY OTHER HOUSE IN OUR LINE OF TRADE.

WE OFFER A SPECIAL LOT OF 70 STYLES OF EMPIRE SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS WHICH WE CAN RECOMMEND FOR HOLDING SHAPE, EXCELLENT WEARING QUALITIES, AND ABSOLUTELY FAST COLORS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER, $16 00

TROUSERS " " 4 00

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. OUR MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM HAS PROVED A GREAT CONVENIENCE, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN EVERY INSTANCE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

NEW SPRING STYLES

CARPETS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

WE ARE SHOWING THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO AN INSPECTION.

ALSO, CLOSING OUT A LARGE VARIETY OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS AT EXCEEDINGLY

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

Some Body Brussels, $1.00 per yard,

AND

Tapestry Brussels, 55c. per yard.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY. SELECTIONS CAN BE MADE NOW FOR DELIVERY LATER IN THE SEASON.

John & James Dobson,

MANUFACTURERS,

RETAIL WAREROOMS:

40 and 42 West 14th St.

DR. GREEN EXCITED.

STRONGLY CRITICISING WANAMAKER'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH PLANS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day continued his statement respecting the pending Postal Telegraph bill before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He said he had seen it stated that the wire on the Pacific Railroad lines belonged to the Government. He did not so understand it, and, as a matter of fact, the Government had no power to fix rates over those lines. Respecting rates generally Dr. Green said that they were about one half of those prevailing twenty-two years ago. The ratio between our own and the British rates was as 25 cents to 20 cents. The Postmaster General proposed to reduce these rates one half, and this in the face of the fact that the British system had been operated with a deficit of $11,800,300 in the past eleven years, and probably $30,000,000 since its establishment. Yet the British system had been instituted under a solemn pledge that it should be self-supporting.

Dr. Green made a comparison between our domestic telegraph rates with those in Europe, showing that for all distances over 300 miles our rates were much lower. Yet said he, the Postmaster General would establish a uniform rate for 1,500-mile distances—a distance over which no single wire had ever been successfully worked. As to the low rates, the Western Union had never fought opposition companies with low rates; the opposition companies had usually batted against the Western Union.

The last formidable competitor it had was the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. It had started in to smash things; and it had done it. That company had ruined three competing companies, had ruined itself, and had so nearly ruined the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that it had been obliged to sell its sleeping cars and construction shops to tide over the financial stress. That was the last of the low-rate fights. The Postmaster General, in his order fixing rates for Government business, had made an order which the Board of Directors of the Western Union had decided was practically an order of confiscation of their business.

The doctor became somewhat excited at this point, and, looking hard at Postmaster General Wanamaker, who steadfastly returned the gaze, he exclaimed: "And yet he says that he is on first-rate terms with the telegraph companies. He may congratulate himself that he can smile and smile, and murder while he smiles. We propose to controvert that order [fixing the rates for Government messages] in the courts, and to demonstrate that it is the one-half of the cost of the service. We have not received a dollar on account of Government telegraph service since last July; we would not accept the rate. One word more: I don't know whether I am right, but this is the way it looks to a man up a tree.

"This is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In England and other monarchical governments, in Canada, and in the so-called French republic the Cabinet Ministers are members of the legislative departments and act as members of the Legislature. But in a constitutional form of government, as it is here, the executive, legislative, and judicial departments are made independent departments. The President may recommend from time to time such legislation as may be needed. This proposed legislation has failed to receive his recommendation, although submitted in the Postmaster General's report before his annual message was sent to Congress. I have never heard before that a Cabinet Minister may come before a committee to coach it and help his pet schemes through when they have not been recommended by the President."

Representative Crain of Texas said he had never been coached by the Postmaster-General, and then asked if Dr. Green's objection to the proposed bill was not based on the assumption that it provided for the erection and maintenance of Government lines.

Dr. Green replied that that was what it amounted to; that would be the result.

Mr. Crain asked why the Western Union opposed the bill if it proposed an impracticable plan.

Dr. Green—Because the fools are not all dead yet. A great many people would jump in to build telegraph lines without assurance that they could make anything.

Mr. Crain rejoined that the bill did not propose that the Government should meet the cost. The sender of the message was to pay the entire expense.

Dr. Green replied that the bill did not propose anything of the sort; that was his objection. The sender would pay a fixed rate, which would be insufficient.

CHEAPER THAN HORSES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Alas for the poor horse! Driven from the high road by the invention of the locomotive, he seems destined to disappear from the streets under pressure of the competition of the electric car. According to the statement of the Chairman of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company at the half-yearly meeting yesterday, the adoption of electricity as a motor power on the company four shillings in every pound at present spent in horse traction. If this is true of trams, it may soon be true of all other vehicles. Every hansom will then be driven by accumulators, and the Lord Mayor may ride in his famous coach, with never so much as a single steed except for scenic purposes. Bucephalus himself cannot stand against a rival that undercuts him by four shillings in the pound.

Daniell & Sons.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

WE HAVE MADE PREPARATIONS ON AN ENORMOUS SCALE TO START THIS SEASON WITH ONE

Gigantic Bargain.

IT COMPRISES 350 PIECES HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND, ALL TO BE RETAILED AT

49c. YARD,

ARE STRICTLY ALL WOOL, EVERY YARD FRENCH GOODS, IMPORTED TO SELL FROM 69c. TO $1 YARD, EMBRACING

46-inch Side Bands,

ELEGANT STYLES AND COLORS. OLD ROSE, TANS, LEATHER, HELIOTROPE, GRAYS, &c.,

40-inch and 42-inch.

FRENCH CHEVIOT, CHECKS, PLAIDS, AND STRIPES.

A FULL LINE OF COLORS IN EACH DESIGN.

STRICTLY NO SAMPLES GIVEN.

40-INCH English Mohair Glace. **49c.** YARD.

IN FULL LINE OF CASHMERE COLORS; RARE VALUE.

Imported **ROBES.**

THE LATEST ARRIVALS ARE ROBES OF "SERGE DE INDE" WITH BANDS OF ESCURIAL LACE, TWO WIDTHS TO THE ROBE,

$15 75,

AND ROBES OF "CASHMERE DE FRANCE" WITH BANDS OF VERY DEEP "VANDYKE ESCURIAL LACE,"

$15 75.

THESE ARE IN LOVELY TINTS AND ARE VERY HANDSOME.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

STOCK NOW REPLETE WITH ALL NOVELTIES IN SCOTCH GINGHAMS, ELEGANT SIDE BANDS, AT

25c., 39c., 49c., and 55c. yard.

ALL NOVELTIES IN FRENCH SATEENS, IN THE LATEST TINTS,

30c. and 35c. yard.

SPECIAL.—85 PIECES 32-INCH SCOTCH GINGHAMS, ALL STYLES,

19c. yard.

36-INCH ENGLISH PERCALES, ENORMOUS VARIETY, WORTH 20c.,

at 12 1-2c. yard.

NOVELTIES IN DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, SIDE BANDS AND ALL OTHER STYLES,

12 1-2c. yard.

COLORED SILKS.

SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY, MARCH 3.

5,000 YARDS 24-INCH FIGURED BENGALINE,

49c. YARD.

3,000 YARDS 24-INCH WASH SURAHS, FAST COLORS, STRIPES ONLY,

79c. YARD.

4,500 YARDS 24-INCH FIGURED INDIA SILKS, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS,

59c. YARD.

2,000 YARDS 21-INCH FANCY PLAID SURAHS, ALL SILK,

79c. YARD.

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.

DECIDED BARGAINS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Black Surah, 69c. yard; WORTH 85c.

" " **79c. yard;** WORTH $1 00

" " **88c. yard;** WORTH $1 10

" " **98c. yard;** WORTH $1 25.

A BLACK AND WHITE SURAH, PLAIN AND BROKEN STRIPES, GOOD VALUE AT $1 00 YARD, WILL OFFER AT THE EXTREMELY LOW FIGURE OF

69c. yard.

AN ELEGANT QUALITY OF REGENCE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $1 50 YARD, OFFERED BY US THIS WEEK AT

99c. yard.

A FEW PIECES OF SATIN AND REGENCE AND SATIN AND ARMURE STRIPES, SOLID BLACK, MARKED

$1 34 yard; WORTH $1 75.

WE GUARANTEE THAT ALL THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS REPRESENT VALUES THAT HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

BROADWAY,

8th and 9th Sts., New-York.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE in New-York to supply your wants in the line of Furniture, Bedding, and Carpets, good goods, low prices for cash or reasonable credit, is BAUMANN BROS., NO. 23 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

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DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday..... 1 75
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday..... 1 50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday..... 1 00
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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 130 West Fourteenth-st.

Another Store.

SIXTH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1890.

MESSRS. JAMES A. HEARN & SON:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of check for $.....in full payment for my stock of Trunks, Leather Goods, &c. As some who do not know me may possibly think that the sale was made because I was unsuccessful in business, I will be obliged if you will, in announcement of sale, state that I bought all my stock for cash, and that I do not owe one dollar thereon. My only reason for selling at such sacrifice was in consequence of the store being rented to a competitor without my having an opportunity to hire at the price rented to him.

I was a sub-tenant of Robert K. Davies, who lately failed. My first knowledge that I could not remain in the store was imparted by a notice that I would be dispossessed March 1. Being without a place to sell my goods, I was obliged to sacrifice and give up business.

The price at which you have bought will enable you to sell the best and finest stock in the city at less than half the prices any other store can offer similar goods.

Yours truly,
C. D. MILLER.

In referring to above we would state that we have bought for cash the ENTIRE STOCK of

Charles D. Miller,

SIXTH-AV. and TWENTY-THIRD-ST., and will sell at

HALF TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRICES.

Stock consists of every variety of the finest and popular makes of Trunks, Valises, Sachels, Bags, Pocket and Bill Books, Purses, Card and Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets, and the infinite variety of other articles that go to make a first-class Outfitting Establishment——

Customers will find all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sole Leather, Canvas and Wood Saratoga, Steamer, Centre and Hat TRUNKS, in all sizes; Light weight Paris, Monitor, and Overland Trunks; Sole Leather and Wooden HAT BOXES; Dress and Saratoga Hampers, 28 to 40 inch.....Telescope and Cuban Clothes Bags.....Sole Leather, Alligator, and Canvas VALISES and DRESS SUIT BAGS.....Gladstone, English, and American CLUB and CABIN BAGS, with sewed and riveted frames.....Alligator, Seal, Ooze Calf, and Morocco SHOPPING and CHATELAINE BAGS, with and without silver and white metal oxidized frames and mountings.....FINE TOILET BAGS, made for Mr. Miller from special designs, fitted with cut-glass bottles, mounted in gold and siver ——the largest assortment ever shown in a retail store.....LAWYERS' BRIEF BAGS and PHYSICIANS' SACHELS.....Alligator, Morocco, Ooze Calf, Russia, and Calfskin POCKETBOOKS, CARD CASES, and BILLBOOKS, with solid silver, oxidized, and white metal mountings.....FLASKS—leather bound and plain.....COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, MANICURE SETS, JEWEL CASES, MUSIC ROLLS, and BELTS in all leathers.....Seal, Alligator, Ooze Calf, and Morocco PORTFOLIOS and TABLETS—plain and mounted —an extraordinary assortment of the finest qualities.....Alligator, Morocco, and Water-proof TRAVELING COMPANIONS.....Trunk, Bundle, Shawl, Umbrella, and School STRAPS..... Seal, Morocco, and Canvas SCHOOL BAGS..... CAMP STOOLS and STEAMER CHAIRS, HEAD RESTS, and RUGS——in short, every essential for travelers, besides lots of other things only possible to find in a complete outfitting establishment such as Mr. Miller's was the day we bought the stock.....All these goods will be found in the BASEMENT of NEW THIRTEENTH-STREET BUILDINGS, now for first time opened,

At HALF TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRICES.

Let those who have Trunks to buy or contemplate the purchase of a European outfit embrace this present opportunity.....Finer goods were never offered——such values never.

Silks.

The best value named for many a day are the

COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE

We offer

At EIGHTY-NINE CENTS.

All staple and fancy shades——the finest quality and richest lustre ever sold for less than $1 25.

At 49 cents.....59 cents.....98 cents.

You can choose from an unlimited variety of Colored plaids, Stripe and Plain Surahs, Black and Colored Brocades, Scotch, Fancy, and Black and White Plaids, Figured, Colored, and White Indias— many of which are four and twenty inches wide— all far below their value.

In addition to these we offer two hundred pieces

Rich Black Satin Stripes,

with Gros Grain, Faille, and Armure combinations:—

At 79c.	were	$1 00	At $1 19	were	$1 48
At 89c.	were	1 09	At 1 25	were	1 60
At 98c.	were	1 20	At 1 48	were	2 00

Stripes all widths—from half an inch to three.

Black and White Stripes.

Satins, Armures, Gros Grains, and Failles— 87 cents.....were a dollar and twenty

Exceptional Values in Black Silks.

At	49 cents..	Black Silk Surahs.....	were 60
At	59 cents..	others, 22 inches wide.....	were 79
At	69 cents..	others, 24 inches wide.....	were 89
At	59 cents..	Black Chinas, 24-inch.....	were 75
At	59 cents..	Black Satin Rhadames.....	were 79
At	98 cents..	others, 24 inches wide.....	were 1 35
At	59 cents..	Black Satin Merveilleux..	were 79
At	69 cents..	Black Persian Cords.....	were 85
At	89 cents..	Black Faille Française....	were 89
At	89 cents..	Black Faille Française.....	were 98
At	79 cents..	Black Silk Armures.....	were 1 15
At	79 cents..	Black Silk Regence.....	were 98
At	59 cents..	Black Gros Grains.....	were 75
At	79 cents..	Black Gros Grains.....	were 98
At	98 cents..	Extra heavy Gros Grains..	were 1 24
At	1 35	..Superb quality Gros Grains.	were 1 69

If you think

Dress Goods

are behind the Silks in value, inspection of the following will quickly prove your error:

Black.		Colored.	
54-inch Broadcloths,	59c.	New Challies.....	18½c.
38-inch Habits Cloths	74c.	French Challies.....	49c.
54-inch Tailor Cloaks,	48c.	Fancy Plaids,	39c.
Fancy Stripes,	59c.	French Henriettas,	49c.
All-wool Venetians,	59c.	48-inch Sicilians,	54c.
All-wool Camel's Hairs,	49	Fine Wool Mohairs,	54c.
All-wool serges,	39c.	High Lustre Alpacas,	54c.
All-wool Stripes,	74c.	Fine French Flannels	59c.
French Epangelines,	89c.	All-wool Cheviots,	21c.
French Cordurettes,	95c.	Wool Mixtures.....	19c.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Upholstery.

"Beauty itself doth of itself persuade without an orator."

LACE CURTAINS.

Come and see what we shall sell

at Two, Three, and Four Dollars.

Let designs and qualities be

silent orators of value.

Six hundred pair to choose from.

Hotel keepers and those who contemplate furnishing Summer Cottages or Boarding Houses are particularly invited to examine.

NEAPOLITAN PORTIERES.

Delicate colorings, $2 98; worth $8 00.

ITALIAN SILK CURTAINS.

Casabane effects, reversible,
$7 98, $9 98, $11 98;
worth Fifteen to Twenty-two Dollars.

Comparison with those elsewhere offered at last-named prices will quickly prove this statement.

GREAT VALUES IN HEAVY CURTAINS.

300 pair all-over Chenille—with and without hand-some dados and Valance tops—rich colorings and effects.

$4 19; were $6 50. $5 19; were $8. $6 47; were $9.

IMPORTED CHENILLE PORTIERES.

Rare floral effects—bordered all around.

$7 98 were twelve dollars

Others—With large floral dados, bordered and all-around borders—Valance top—Crimson, Capote, Nile, Terra Cotta, and Coral—made exclusively for us and until now sold at fifteen dollars—

NINE NINETY-EIGHT.

Linings.

If you want value—Buy!

At NINETEEN CENTS.

Balance of French style

READY CUT WAIST LININGS.

Perfect fitting all sizes were 39

At TWENTY-NINE CENTS,

balance of

Moschowitz Model Waist Linings,

All sizes always sold at 39 to 48 cents

Dolls' waist Patterns 6 cents; were 10

Bargains in Linings by the Yard.

Double-faced Silesias	9 cents; were 14
Fancy Silesias	10 cents; were 16
Ready-made Facings	7 cents; were 20
Quilted Sateens	19 cents; were 40
Quilted Satins	39 cents; were 60

CHICAGO HAS THE FAIR.

What will she do with it?

WE HAVE ABOUT A THOUSAND

Ladies' Cloaks,

not more than we can easily manage

when thus we sell:

Fine Cloth Newmarkets.....	$2 98; were $14 00
Fine Cloth Newmarkets.....	4 98; were 16 00
Fine Cloth Newmarkets.....	5 98; were 20 00
Handsome Traveling Cloaks....	7 98; were 20 00
English Tourist Cloaks.....	8 98; were 30 00
Imported Cloth Wraps.....	15 98; were 40 00
Imported Persian Wraps.....	29 98; were 70 00
Long Plush Garments.....	27 00; were 50 00
Long Plush Garments.....	34 00; were 60 00
Imported Long Cloaks.....	59 00; were 165 00
Imported Long Cloaks.....	88 00; were 200 00

PLUSH GARMENTS.

We have about one hundred Jackets in large sizes and Sacques in small sizes; if sizes were reversed we would long ago have sold the Jackets at $20 and the Sacques at $30——

	PRICE FOR
Jackets	$7 00 Sacques $11 00

White Underwear

Popular prices and constantly improving styles and qualities are ever-present guides.....The best a none too good, and lowest prices possible for good are none too low.....Whate'er you buy of us you may be sure 'tis good.....Whate'er you buy you may be sure you've bought the best that's possible for price you've paid.....Constantly improving shapes and styles are possible with constantly improving management.....With constan tly in creasing space 'tis possible greater variety to show and constantly increase the volume of the sales.....Great sales lessen proportion of expense..... Great sales involve great purchases.....Great purchases are made at lesser price than small..... Great purchases and sales both at lowest prices possible have made department great.....To advance is easier than to rest content.

ONWARD is the WATCHWORD.

NIGHT DRESSES—Mother Hubbard, shirt front, V, square, and round yokes, with and without tucks, insertings, all over embroidery and Val., Torchon, and Medici Laces—154 styles.

36 cents to $3 98.....all reduced.

SURAH SILK NIGHT DRESSES—Lace and ribbon trim.

$7 98 to $15.....all reduced.

SKIRTS—Yoke bands—with 5 to 22 inch cambric and embroidered ruffles—with and without Val., Medici, and Torchon Laces—126 styles.

36 cents to $4 99.....all reduced.

DRAWERS—Tucked and ruffled, with and without insertings—and fine lace trim—139 styles.

19 cents to $2.....all reduced.

CHEMISES—Corded bands—Pompadour, V, and circular yokes—embroidery and lace trim—144 styles.

19 cents to $2 25.....all reduced.

CHINA SILK CHEMISES—Lace yokes and flounces.....$4 98; were $10

CORSET COVERS—high and low neck—V, square, and round—with and without fine embroideries and lace insertings and edgings—140 styles.

11 cents to $3 00.....all reduced.

FLANNEL SKIRTS—plain or silk stitched and silk embroidered — white, pink, blue, red, and gray—30 styles.

$1 39 to $7 49.....all reduced.

CAMBRIC PILLOW SHAMS—tucks and cambric or embroidered ruffle or with Val. and Torchon lace trim.

49 cents to $9 25.....all reduced.

INFANTS' OUTFITS.

Note the following Extraordinary Offerings:

Twenty-nine pieces—worth $24.....for $16 49

as follows:

1	Fine Embroidered Dress,	98c.;	worth $1 50
2	Fine Cambric Dresses at 69	$1 38;	worth 2 00
3	Night Dresses at 29	87c.;	worth 1 20
1	Embroidered Skirt,	69c.;	worth 85
2	Tucked Skirts at 35	70c.;	worth 1 00
2	Flannel Skirts at 69	1 38;	worth 1 75
3	Barrow Coats at 55	1 65;	worth 2 10
3	Flannel Bands at 15	45c.;	worth 60
3	Cambric Shirts at 10	30c.;	worth 45
2	Quilted Bibs at 4	8c.;	worth 14
1	Rubber Diaper,	19c.;	worth 27
1	Piece Bird's Eye,	59c.;	worth 1 00
2	Hand-knit Sacks at 39	78c.;	worth 1 00
1	Embroidered Flannel Shawl,	49c.;	worth 75
1	Flannel Wrapper,	98c.;	worth 1 39
1	Baby Basket—complete,	4 98;	worth 8 00
		$16 49	$24 00

Also as additional attraction—

At 59 cts..Surah Caps—with pompon...were $1 00

At $1 98 ..Cashmere Cloaks, tucked skirts, embroidered cape..were 3 50

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

JACKSON'S

777 BROADWAY,

Importers and Retailers of Black Goods of Every Description.

IMPORTED AND CITY-MADE
SUITS, MANTLES, JACKETS, AND TRAVELING GARMENTS,
GIMPS, FRINGES, DRAPERY NETS, AND LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, &c.,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the City, and at Prices that Cannot Fail to Interest.

SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK.
MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
39c., 50c., 59c.
WOOL HENRIETTAS,
39c., 66c., AND 88c.
PRIESTLEY'S SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS,
$1 09, $1 19, AND $1 29.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH WOOL CHALLIES,
39c. AND 44c.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH SATEENS,
16c. AND 25c.
GRAY AND BLACK CHECKED AND STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR, 28c. AND 48c.

SILKS.

PRINTED INDIA SILKS,
33c., 44c., and 79c.
SUMMER SILKS, BLACK PONGEES, AND SURAHS,
39c.

All of the above prices will be found on examination to be fully 33 per cent. below what is being asked for the same goods elsewhere.

JACKSON'S,

777 BROADWAY,

Between 9th and 10th sts.

MISS KITTY IS DEAD.

CROWLEY'S SWEETHEART SUCCUMBS TO A LIVER COMPLAINT.

Miss Kitty O'Brien, the Central Park chimpanzee, who was once betrothed to the late lamented Mr. Crowley, has followed him to the Simian spirit land. Kitty had been failing for some time, and the physicians who attended her thought that she was suffering from consumption. She couched, her appetite began to fail, and her usual happy spirits seemed to have deserted her. On Friday she looked very ill indeed, and was able to eat but half a pound of grapes.

When Keeper Cook returned to the Park from his dinner he found her breathing with difficulty. He was alarmed, and resolved to sit up and watch his pet all night. The poor chimpanzee seemed to appreciate his attentions, for she stroked his arm and looked grateful. As the night wore on she grew worse. About 2:30 o'clock in the morning Kitty put out her hand to the keeper. She pressed his hand as though bidding him farewell. Five minutes later she rose, tried to walk, gasped for breath, and then fell to the floor dead.

In the afternoon the body was taken to the American Museum of Natural History for an autopsy. Dr. J. H. Linsier made an examination of the internal organs, and found that death was not due to consumption as had been at first supposed, but to a diseased and enlarged liver and dropsy. The lungs were sound but were compressed by fluid, and there was fluid in the pleural and abdominal cavities, while the membrane that covers the heart was attached to it.

Dr. N. E. Brill then took the body for an examination of the brain and spinal column. The brain certainly was not large, but Dr. Brill remarked that it was "as pretty a one as he had ever seen." "It closely resembled that of a human being, with a similar conformation of skull. Dr. Brill carefully placed the brain in a large glass jar with alcohol, and at his leisure he will weigh it and examine it more carefully.

Dr. Richardson took charge of the skin. When duly stuffed and mounted Kitty will be placed beside Crowley.

Miss Kitty arrived in this country in June, 1887, having been brought in accordance with an order by the Park Commissioners for a female chimpanzee to be a mate for Crowley. She was brought from the region of the Conzo, and her price was $500. She was then only two years old, and it was decided to have a simple betrothal and let Crowley court Kitty for two years. Then Crowley caught a bad cold, pneumonia set in, and in spite of all the efforts of the doctors he died.

Keeper Cook then devoted his entire attention to Kitty, and taught her a variety of things. She took soup with a spoon, used a knife and fork, drank out of a glass, and wiped her lips with a napkin. She seemed to be even more intelligent than Crowley had been. Her meals consisted usually of a couple of plates of rice and milk, a couple of bananas, a pound of grapes and some other fruit, and half a gallon of milk. Kitty, like Crowely, was the delight of the children who visited Central Park.

MUCH ICE SIGHTED AT SEA.

REPORTS BROUGHT BY THE STEAMERS —THE SPAIN'S STORMY VOYAGE.

The National Line steamship Spain arrived yesterday from London, after a long and stormy passage of seventeen days. Capt. Griffiths reports that he met with a continuation of violent gales from southwest to west throughout the voyage. On Feb. 20 the gale was terrific, and enormous seas frequently dashed over the ship. A huge wave carried away a portion of the forward funnel. Everything movable was swept from the decks. On Feb. 24, in latitude 42° 47' and longitude 49° 22', the Spain passed a small iceberg and quantities of field ice.

Capt. Fitt of the steamship Brooklyn City, which arrived yesterday from Bristol, says that on Friday, when 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, he spoke the steamship Exeter City, bound east, which reported that she had sighted a wrecked vessel in latitude 40° 27' and longitude 69° 18'.

Capt. Scarr of the steamship Chicago, which arrived yesterday from London, reports that on Feb. 23, in latitude 42° 45' and longitude 50°, he saw to the southward a huge ice field and several bergs.

The steamship Lake Nepegon, which arrived from Liverpool, entered a large ice floe on Feb. 25 in latitude 46° and longitude 50° 35', and was obliged to steam fifty miles before reaching clear water.

Capt. Thomson of the steamship Hekla from Copenhagen, reports that on Feb. 24, in latitude 45° 16' and longitude 45° 10', he saw two icebergs, one 100 feet high and the other 130.

MODJESKA TO PLAY AGAIN.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Madame Modjeska will play in Baltimore next week. The expectation was that she would not join the company until the beginning of the Chicago engagement, March 10. She said to a reporter this afternoon: "The accident occurred just three weeks ago to-night. My ankle still pains me a little, but I shall positively appear with Mr. Booth on Monday night in 'Hamlet.' Ophelia is a small part and I don't dread any work in it. I am wearing a splint on the sprained ankle, which makes me walk a little stiffly and may interfere with the absolute freedom of my movements on Monday. Still I do not limp." Modjeska's appearance will have the effect of largely increasing the size of the audiences next week.

THE GAS WAS TURNED ON.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 1.—This morning Herman Crist was found in an unconscious condition in his bedroom at 28 Smith-street. The gas was turned half way on, and the room being a small one the air in it must have become quickly poisoned. This afternoon he regained consciousness. He said he turned off the gas, and can give no explanation as to how it became turned on again. Dr. Malone, his attending physician, is of the opinion that Crist will recover.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE SALE.

CARD.

Beginning to-morrow and continuing during the entire week, we shall offer the greatest reductions ever made in HIGH GRADE SILKS, comprising a magnificent line of the choicest productions both as to designs and colorings.

In simple language, we will sell very costly goods at the prices paid for the more ordinary qualities.

LOT 1.

2,500 yds. Shanghai Printed Silks, 27 inches wide, in rare designs and colorings; were $1.75 and $2.00, now - - - .95

LOT 2.

1,500 yds. Mousseline de Soie, in stripes and figures, beautiful evening shades; formerly $2.75 and $3.00, now - - $1.48

LOT 3.

500 yds. exquisite Brocaded Silks, in street and evening shades; formerly $6.75 and $7.50, now - - - - - $2.98

LOT 4.

300 yds. Superb Designs and Artistic Colorings, comprising Faconne, Pekin, Broderie, Jardiniere, and other novel effects; former prices $7.50 and $10.00, at $3.98

LOT 5.

250 yds. Highest Class Novelties imported, with grounds of all newest weaves, including Damasquine, Epingle, Broche, &c., &c., former prices, $10.50 to $15, at $4.98

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS STUPENDOUS REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF SILKS, WE DESIRE TO DIRECT ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,

WHERE THE GOODS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE WILL BE MADE UP BY OUR SUPERIOR STAFF OF FITTERS AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

Sixth Avenue, 22d and 23d Sts.

(23d St. Station Elevated Road.)

LONDON WAS AMAZED.

SO SAYS MR. BAILEY, SPEAKING OF "THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH."

James A. Bailey, partner of P. T. Barnum in "the great moral show," arrived in this city yesterday from London on the steamer Trave. Mrs. Bailey was with him. Mr. Bailey said that in all his long experience as a showman he never saw such a wonderful business done by a show as that done by the Barnum show in London. The crowds actually could not be accommodated.

"When I tell you," said Mr. Bailey, "that all the previous efforts of myself and of Mr. Barnum at grand exhibitions were dwarfed by what we accomplished in London, it accounts for our success there. London, the very home of spectacular productions, was amazed. We had 1,835 people on our pay rolls. Mr. Barnum was as great a success as the show itself. He was invited to dinners and receptions, songs were sung about him in the music halls, and his picture was in all the illustrated papers. It is impossible for me to tell you the names of the titled people who came to our show. They were all there. The Prince of Wales and family were there three times and Mr. Gladstone twice.

"Yes, the fact that Mr. Barnum and I will put up a big building in New-York is settled, but we have not determined upon our site yet, though we have two or three in view. We want to make it the biggest building in New-York, where athletic games, baseball, and football can be witnessed. This Spring we shall open our show under canvas 350 feet long. We will present 'Nero; or, The Destruction of Rome,' and our regular circus and hippodrome. Our animals will arrive about Wednesday on board the Furnessia."

FOR MAYOR OF ORANGE.

CITIZENS DESIRE TO RETAIN THE PRESENT INCUMBENT.

The city of Orange, N. J., is spending half a million dollars for sewers, and its public-spirited citizens are anxious to have its municipal affairs continued in good hands. A considerable number of them have, therefore, dropping all political questions, united in the following petition to Mayor Hartford:

To the Hon. George H. Hartford:

We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, irrespective of party or political affiliations, earnestly request that you reconsider your recently-announced declination of a renomination for Mayor, at this critical time in our city's affairs, that we may not be deprived of the broad experience, thorough knowledge, and strict integrity we believe you would, as heretofore, bring to bear upon the most important matter the city has yet had to act upon—the great problem of effective and economic sewerage.

Every one in any way familiar with the trying and exacting duties of so responsible a position appreciates the sacrifice attending the acceptance and execution of such a trust; yet at this important juncture of our city affairs we believe it is the conviction of a very large majority of our taxpayers that our safety lies in not attempting untried experiments and in the selection and continuance in office of men who have been tried and not found wanting.

In thus presenting to you our appeal for your favorable consideration to renomination, we not only proffer you our hearty support, but feel confident that your further continuance in office will gain for you that fuller approbation and appreciation which is often the highest reward the public can bestow for personal sacrifice to the general good. Frederick W. Kelsey, Theodore F. Wood, Josiah H. Reed, Thomas Miller, R. Stuart Miller, Joseph Van Vleck, J. W. Stubler, Jr.; Frank H. Scott, Samuel Colgate, A. W. Kilborne, William Runkle, R. Rodman, Samuel F. Jayne, Edward H. Graves, D. H. McCoy, Henry Graves, Jr.; Robert D. Smith, Henry Graves, Samuel S. Dennis, S. M. Colgate, Edward Steinbach, Edward L. Zell, W. S. Macy, Thomas S. Kingman, Marston B. Metcalf, Jacob Merserean, Thomas Nevins, Thomas Nevins, Jr., Amos M. Lyon, S. T. Smith, A. B. Vanderkieft, James H. George, Thomas H. Taylor, A. Bridgman, Neil R. Howard, W. H. Williams, M. Criss, Edward P. Hamilton, William H. Flage, B. Frank Green, Henry P. Starbuck, F. B. Fairchild, William P. Richards, W. W. Green, E. P. Woodward, Henry B. Winter, Samuel Lord, John Q. Adams, J. A. Boylan, and many others.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21, 1890.

THE SMALLPOX IN MERIDEN.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 1.—Another case of smallpox was reported to-day. The victim is Joseph Roth, a factory hand. He was promptly taken to the pest house.

The Health Committee has issued an order, to take effect Monday, March 3, that every person in the city shall be vaccinated at once. A fine of $5 will be imposed on any person not complying with the order.

THE JANUARY DEATH RATE.

EFFECTS OF THE INFLUENZA IN THE STATE.

ALBANY, March 1.—The mortality in this State for January was over 60 per cent., or nearly 5,000 greater than the average during the past five years in this month. It was greatest by 2,000 than for July, the most fatal month in the year. The Massachusetts death rate for January was 30.81. The increase is due to the remarkable occurrence of epidemic influenza, which began in December. While but a few hundred deaths have been certified to from this cause directly, it has shown itself in a large mortality from all local diseases.

Acute respiratory diseases are given as the cause of three times as many deaths as the average in January. From nervous, circulatory, and digestive diseases the death rate increased from 37 to 40 per cent. Consumption showed an increase of 70 per cent. in victims, while the number of deaths due to ordinary zymotic diseases is 340 less than in January, 1889. The percentage of deaths of children under five years of age was less by about one-half, and the rate from preventable diseases is unusually low.

Of the cities in this State Albany shows the greatest death rate, 41.12. New-York's rate was 34.44, and Brooklyn's 29.72. Jamestown was the healthiest city in the State, with a rate of but 15.43. Some cities outside of the State show: Fall River, a death rate for January of 29.56; Denver, Col., of 23.70; Boston, of 37.4; St. Louis, of 19.57; Newton, Mass., of 31.62; Oakland, Cal., of 31.72; Charleston, S. C., of 30.

The greatest death rate in New-York State was 52 per cent. at New-Rochelle, the smallest was 6.45 in Brookfield. In the Maritime District the greatest rate was in New-Rochelle, and the least in Long Island City, which was rated at 12. Port Richmond had 50 per cent.; New-Brighton, 36; Jamaica, 38; Flatbush, 40.50; New-Utrecht, 45.60.

In the Hudson Valley the lowest rate was 12, in Hoosick Falls. Next to Albany comes Catskill with 37.33; and then Cohoes, 34.80. Troy had a death rate of 30.64. The total number of deaths for January was 12,374, against 8,337 for January, 1889.

SALES OF TROTTING STOCK.

A MAGNIFICENT LOT OF ANIMALS TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH.

The coming week will see the beginning, at the American Institute Building, under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., of one of the most important series of auction sales of trotting-bred stock ever held in this country. The sales, which begin with an offering from C. J. Hamlin's stock farm near Buffalo, on Tuesday, will be followed on Wednesday and Thursday with the sale of all the stock of the famous Rosemeade Farm of L. J. Rose, located at Los Angeles, Cal. Alcazar, a half brother of Beautiful Bells, will be the first of the lot offered, and the ninety animals to be sold, including stallions, brood mares, developed trotters, and youngsters, will be one to attract buyers from all parts of the country. Then in succession will follow the sales of the consignment of Count Valeusin, who has become so thoroughly Americanized that he insists upon being called Mr. G. Valeusin; a draft from the famous Stony Ford Farm, Mr. William Rockefeller's breeding stud and private trotting stable, the Bates estate, the George A. Reynolds lot, a combination sale lasting four days, and finally on March 25 and 26 a draft from the famous Palo Alto Stock Farm of Senator Leland Stanford. Such a fine lot of choicely-bred stock was never before offered publicly in any one sale, and some sensational prices, judging from the recent Kentucky sales, are certainties.

TO WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—The stockholders of the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company voted to-day to authorize the Directors to wind up the affairs of the company as soon as it can be done to advantage, from time to time to sell and realize on the assets, reducing the same to cash for paying debts and liabilities, the balance to be divided among the stockholders.

The building, one of the finest structures in the city, will be sold at auction upon due notice, Mayor Barker is President of the company.

OLDER THAN THIS CENTURY.

MR. JAQUES CORTELYOU CELEBRATES HIS NINETY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY.

Born during the last year of Washington's Administration, on March 1, 1796, Mr. Jaques Cortelyou, a descendant of the Huguenot family that was among the first settlers of Brooklyn during the régime of the Dutch, celebrated the ninety-fourth anniversary of his birth yesterday at his country home, Hopewell Junction, near Fishkill, Duchess County. He is a hale, hearty old gentleman, weighing over 200 pounds. He has a fine physique, and his mind and faculties are unimpaired. He exhibits pardonable pride in the fact that he is one of the few men living who have seen every Administration of the American Republic.

"Grandpa sends his love," telegraphed his fourteen-year-old grandson, who is named for him, to his relatives in Brooklyn last night; "he is enjoying himself telling his reminiscences to the folk, and he and I played a game of cards and I beat him."

Mr. Cortelyou was born in his father's old stone farmhouse, which stood at what now is the corner of Fifth-avenue and Third-street, Brooklyn, and which was used by Washington as his headquarters at the battle of Long Island. It was known for years as "The Old Stone House—Washington's Headquarters," and a portion of it is still standing and is inclosed in the present Washington Baseball Grounds. The farm extended from Gowanus Creek up into and including a portion of the present Prospect Park.

The original Cortelyou, who settled on this part of Long Island, was Jaques, and that name has been religiously carried down to the present generation. This progenitor of the American branch was one of the French Huguenots who took refuge in Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and from there emigrated to Long Island, and settled near Fort Hamilton, buying a large tract of land at New-Utrecht, and pursuing the occupation of a surveyor. One of the old houses at Fort Hamilton that was designed and built by him or his sons is still in existence, and an object of historic interest in that ocality. After five or six generations the South Brooklyn Cortelyou farm descended to Peter Cortelyou, who left it to his two sons, Adriance V. and Jaques. Adriance, the elder son, died in 1872, and his brother lives to celebrate his ninety-fourth birthday. Mr. Cortelyou continued to reside on the old farm after his father's death. He married Mrs. Davenport, who was formerly Miss Fowler of this city. She bore him three children, two of whom are now living, Dr. L. V. Cortelyou of 662 Tenth-street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Caroline A. Rushmore, who lives at 470 Washington-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Cortelyou's wife died in Brooklyn in 1848, about which time he sold his Brooklyn property and purchased the magnificent farm of 200 acres, at Hopewell Junction, where he now resides, though for years he has made semi-annual visits to his children in Brooklyn. He was a special guest of Mayor Low's at the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. He has enjoyed robust health until late, though he now suffers somewhat from rheumatism. Not long ago he successfully combated a virulent attack of pneumonia.

His eyesight is good, his appetite is fair, and his memory is something marvelous. He chewed tobacco up to thirty years ago, but then he gave it up. He never smoked. He has used spirituous liquors in moderation.

Until he left Brooklyn Mr. Cortelyou was an Elder of the old Dutch Church. The original edifice of this denomination stood in the middle of the road where Gallatin-place now runs into Fulton-street, and the old gentleman tells of attending this church in company with his venerable mother. When it was demolished to make room for the onward march of the new Brooklyn, the society purchased the site it so long occupied in Joralemon-street in the rear of the Brooklyn City Hall, and there the Cortelyous, as the oldest representatives of the denomination in Brooklyn, were given the first pew.

Mr. Cortelyou was always fond of field and athletic sports, and his dogs, guns, and horses engrossed much of his attention in early life. Even now he delights in driving about the beautiful roads near his home.

"The old gentleman has often expressed a desire to come back to Brooklyn to live," said Lawyer Rushmore, his son-in-law, last evening. "His faculties are quite clear, his health is remarkable for a man of his years, and he has a wonderful fund of old-time Brooklyn and New-York reminiscences. He remembers well the establishment of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and he bought one of the first copies. He has taken the paper ever since, and he reads it to-day with as much interest as ever. There is not a man of the older Brooklyn families about whom he does not know, and very few can recall events that are still clearly remembered by him. He is a veteran of the war of 1812, for he enlisted as a young man, a mere boy in fact, for the defense of Brooklyn. He was stationed with his regiment in the camp at Fort Greene. He never engaged in any active business except that of farming, and never accepted any public position."

AN INVENTOR'S SUICIDE.

JOHN GRISCOM SITS AT HIS DESK AND INHALES GAS THROUGH A TUBE.

John Griscom, an eccentric inventor, whose father, John H. Griscom, M. D., was a Quaker, killed himself with illuminating gas in his workshop at 47 Park-st. Friday night. He hired the place in October last, fitted it up with mechanical appliances, and worked there unremittingly from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. He was odd and reserved, but gradually it became known that he lived at Hempstead, L. I., and that he was perfecting several inventions, among them a compressed air brake, and expected to find a capitalist who would aid him in making a large fortune. Three weeks ago he was in such a financial strait that he sold H. Buhler of 51 Park-street scrap metal and odds and ends for a few dollars. A week ago he sold him some of his office fixtures and furniture, and on Friday his desk and chair, which were to be called for yesterday morning.

On Friday night Buhler saw Griscom at the desk busy with correspondence. At 7:30 A. M. yesterday a young man who went to get the desk and chair found the workshop closed, and wads of paper were sticking out of crevices. When a policeman forced the door a volume of gas rushed out. Griscom sat dead in the chair before his desk. His face was covered with a cotton curtain. When this was removed it was discovered that he had deliberately put one end of a rubber tube, connected with the gas burner, into his mouth, the gas being turned on full head.

He left a letter addressed to "The Coroner," in which he said that he had wasted his life and means in experiments, and was despondent and tired of existence. He wished his body to be delivered to a medical college if friends did not claim it. Coroner Schultze would not permit the papers to be read or copied, and gave them to the suicide's twin brother, George, who is with the Engraving Galvanotype Company, 80 Beekman-street. This brother said that John was born in 1842, and was educated in the Free Academy. When the war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers and went to the front. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., and when able to do active service again obtained a Lieutenant's commission. After the war he inherited $40,000 or $45,000. He had a passion for experimenting and inventions, and wasted his fortune in all sorts of schemes to make it larger. Much of it was squandered on an incubating farm at Hempstead. Finding he would not listen to advice and remonstrance, his family left him severely alone, and when he came to the end of his tether and found no one willing to lend him money to fritter away he destroyed himself.

It is believed that Griscom had made up his mind to commit suicide ten days ago, when he sent his wife to her father's, at Lakeville, Cal., with their two daughters, as when he bade them good-bye he broke down and wept as if heart-broken. He will be buried in the Friends' Cemetery, Prospect Park.

THE REPORTERS WERE THERE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—There was a scene in the Senate Divorce Committee this morning. The gray-headed members assembled early to hear the racy evidence in a divorce suit. When the respondent, a Mrs. Clapp, a good-looking woman about thirty years old, was telling her story, it was discovered that two newspaper reporters had smuggled themselves into the room. Before they were detected the reporters had taken copious notes on their shirt cuffs.

Senator Dickey, the Chairman, ordered them to leave the room. Both the correspondents refused, but the Chairman insisted. Mrs. Clapp wanted the reporters to remain. They were, however, finally compelled to withdraw.

MADE BLIND BY COAL GAS.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 1.—Physicians in this city are puzzled over the case of Miss Maggie Hoey, aged twenty, who has entirely lost the sight of her right eye from the effects of coal gas. When the family retired to bed last night they left the lids partially off a large cooking stove because the temperature was so oppressive. The result was that several of the family were nearly overcome by the gas from the coal. Maggie could see but little out of the right eye this morning, and since then the eye has gradually failed her, until now it is entirely sightless. The left eye is also failing, and there are fears that the poor girl will be totally blind.

THE COMING OF STRAUSS

ARE HIS MEN ARTISTS OR CONTRACT LABORERS?

ABUNDANT TESTIMONY TO COLLECTOR ERHARDT THAT THE VIENNA ORCHESTRA IS AN ARTISTIC BODY.

Collector Joel B. Erhardt has shown a disposition to examine very closely into the matter of the importation into this country of Edward Strauss's renowned Vienna orchestra. The Collector

THE STAGE IN THE SIXTIES

COMEDIAN CRANE'S COLLECTION OF FACES.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES WHO WERE FAMOUS A GENERATION AGO—AN ALBUM OF THEATRICAL VALUE.

In the prettily-furnished flat near Central Park, which is for the present the city home of William H. Crane, are to be found more than one bookcase filled with rare and curious volumes which would delight the soul of a bibliophile, and more than one cabinet filled with quaintest bric-à-brac and bibelots. But far beyond rare editions or fine porcelains does the master of the establishment prize a dingy-looking, plainly-bound, oblong folio of great thickness which lies on as mall table in the parlor. A casual visitor, on opening it, might fail to realize its value at first, for he would see in between its covers nothing but a collection of old photographs, neatly arranged in rows, with the names of the original carefully written in fine text beneath. He would easily recognize, it is true, that these counterfeit presentments owed their existence to sun rays that had vanished a score or more years ago, for many of them are faded, and all are of the small, old-fashioned carte-de-visite style of the early days of photography. A couple of hours with Mr. Crane, however, while that genial comedian chats about the book and its contents, will give anybody a realizing sense of the peculiar value which attaches to the pictures as reminiscences of the stage of a generation ago.

A quarter of a century ago, when Mr. Crane was a beginner in the profession in which he has since become a recognized leader, he had a mania not only for being photographed himself, but also for collecting the portraits of his professional friends and co-laborers. "I wasn't getting any salary to speak of," said the comedian in talking of this subject, "but whenever I found a confiding knight of the camera who was weak enough to take my picture for the love of the thing, I took a most unholy advantage of him and fairly lived in his photograph gallery, as this album shows; for here, as you see, there are no fewer than thirty-eight photographs of myself in almost as many different characters displayed on the first few pages. It seems to me that this alone accentuates rather strongly the fact that we youngsters of a quarter of a century ago had a better opportunity to learn our business than the budding actors of to-day. I should have some trouble, I think, to find among the young men under twenty who apply to me for engagements one who has played even half that number of characters, and at that time, too, I was looked on by managers as being somewhat inexperienced from a professional point of view."

It is interesting to turn the pages of the album and note how the "Senator" of to-day is foreshadowed in those faded old pictures, taken, as can readily be seen, by country photographers who had made but little advance in their art. Diverse as are the costumes, and varied as is the "make up," no one can fail to recognize in the Crane of twenty-five years ago, "the old comedian," as he then styled himself, the William H. Crane of to-day. In the pictures he is seen as Ned Ryan in "Kate Kearney," taken in 1864; as Cody in "Mrs. Partington," Sim in "The Little Sentinel," Count Arnheim in "The Bohemian Girl," Nick Bottom in "Pyramus and Thisbe," Mr. Snobbington in "The Streets of New-York," Tim in "Arrah-na-Pogue," Dibbles in "Nan," Myles in "The Colleen Bawn," Dulcamara in "The Elixir of Love," Olijour in "La Bayadere," Hortensio in "The Daughter of the Regiment," Napoleon in "Crispino e la Comare," Captain Absolute in "Trying It On," Alessio in "La Sonnambula." Aleibiades in "Two Gents in a Fix," Wilson in "Aurora Floyd," and in several other characters, and in each case there is something that seems to suggest the ripe comedian who is just now a familiar New-York playgoers as Senator Hannibal Rivers.

A good portion of the album is naturally devoted to the Holman family, in whose operatic company Mr. Crane first began to attract marked attention, but later on, in October, 1865, he is found in Washington, a member of that remarkable stock company which, during the years of the war and those immediately succeeding, made a fortune, for its manager, Leonard Grover.

"Grover," said Mr. Crane, "was at that time at the height of his fortunes. He had made what for those days was an unheard-of sum of money with his German Opera Company, and Grover's Theatre in Washington was, during war times, a perfect gold mine for him to work. When I joined the company my position was somewhat indefinite, and I remember that when asked by my friends what I was engaged for, I used to reply with dignity, 'to divide the second comedy business.' For you must remember that in those days every member of a stock company had his well-defined position as regards the parts he was expected to play. My first piece of work under Grover was in 'Arrah-na-Pogue,' in which the important duty fell to me of dancing an Irish jig and singing a comic song in a frock. But the play had a great cast, as you can see," and the comedian turned to the album, of which two pages were devoted to the cast of this play.

"Here," he said, "is Frank C. Bangs, as Beamish. His hair was dark in those days, but except for this you might easily think it was the Bangs of to-day, standing in that natural, easy pose. Frank Lawler, an excellent leading man in his day, but now, poor fellow, an inmate of the Forrest Home, was Col. O'Grady, and mighty well he looked, as you can see. H. H. Haney, since well known as an adapter and author, was the Shaun, and Ed Lamb, a popular comedian at that time, the Feeney. There is H. B. Phillips, too—'Nosey' Phillips as he used to be called, and you can easily see why, too. He certainly had an enormous nasal organ, and all sorts of funny stories were told about it. Once, it was said, he was talking to a friend, who suddenly exclaimed, 'There's a fly on the end of your nose.' 'Flip it off, then, please,' was the prompt answer, 'you're nearer to it than I am.' The Shaunah was Emily Jordan, or Emily Thorne, as she is better known, the daughter of the elder Charles Thorne and the sister of the Charles Thorne of the old Union-Square days. She was and is a most charming woman, and was a delightfully clever actress. Mrs. Germon was also in the company. Mrs. Louisa Eldridge was the first old woman, and her daughter, Lillie, was one of the soubrettes or 'chambermaids,' as we used to call them. Alice Harrison, also, was a quite young girl, but who has since developed into a star, was another, while other well-known people, including Ben C. Smith, were in the company.

"After the run of 'Arrah-na-Pogue,' which, though it would be looked on as trifling nowadays, was then something out of the common, my real chance came. 'The Streets of New-York' was put on and I played Bob, the bootblack, making a decided hit in the part. I had caught the genuine New-York 'tough' dialect and could dance pretty well, too, in those days, so that my success was not to be wondered at. Washington was almost as good then, theatrically speaking, as New-York, so my cup of modest triumph was overflowing."

Turning over the leaves of the old album other suggestive photographs are brought to view, and about each of them Mr. Crane has something of interest to say. Under many of them are written in his careful hand names that are now almost entirely forgotten, though at the time, when the ink was fresh, it was thought by the writer that the original had made his or her indelible mark on the scroll of dramatic fame. Here is Harry Hadaway, "Handsome Harry" he was called—a leading man who, born in Montreal and graduating from the amateur stage, was thought to be the coming actor of that day by his scores of feminine admirers. Here, too, is Miss Josie Orton, a girl with a pretty face, dressed in an abominable crinoline affair which makes her look like an inverted claret glass. She was the "leading lady" in the new Chestnut-Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and afterward married Ben Woolf, the journalist and playwright, some of whose clever sparkling sketches of Forrest and Davenport adorn the pages of the album. There is a group of photographs devoted to a famous old minstrel troupe, that of Duprez and Benedict, and Lew Benedict's kindly face, that of one of the cleverest "Ethiopian" comedians that ever swung a tamborine, looks out from the centre of the page. Billy West, even then affectionately designated as "old," and who was afterward a valued member of Mr. Harrigan's company, is next to Benedict.

There is a good likeness of William Warren, the favorite Boston comedian, as he was in the sixties, and one of Frank Chanfrau as Dundreary. Charlotte Thompson and her brother are to be seen in the collection, the former, when the picture was taken, being a most popular star, but looking marvelously quaint in a funny-looking broad-brimmed hat, with a flowing veil, and a voluminously skirted dress. A good-looking young man, with a delicately-curled mustache, is George R. Cromwell, at that time known professionally as "Captain Reed," the leader of an Old Folks Concert Company, a form of doleful entertainment so popular then that the Boiman had a comic opera written for them entitled "Old Folks," which Mr. Crane himself appeared in. Cromwell now adds professor to his name, and his Sunday evening lectures in this city are well known.

As long ago as 1863 handsome Perazini, the tenor, was playing havoc with the fairer portion of provincial audiences, and a year or so later he came to New-York. He was not Perazini then, though, but J. H. Chatterton, and underneath his photograph is inscribed, in a boyish hand, "To Miss Mary Crane, from Johnny." A good-looking youngster, slim and curly-headed, is Joe W. Houpt, now better known by his mother's family name of Messayer. William was or a family name of Messayer. William was playing "invisible" when this picture was taken, and had not arisen to the dignity of "The Tourist" and dramatic classics of this nature, but he was good looking and a favorite for all that. Not far from Messayer is the jolly photograph of a business and stage manager who have given pleasure to almost a generation of playgoers. "To Mr. and Mrs. Florence" is written across the picture in genial "Billy" Florence's own handwriting, and underneath the pencil "Yankee" and "Yankee Girl," with which they had charmed audiences throughout the old National Theatre in the fifties, afterward appearing in the same characters in Drury Lane, London, for successive nights. Next to them is Mrs. John Wood, who at the time was managing the Olympic Theatre, in this city, and who subsequently returned to her native country, England, to be received there with contumely as an American!

A visitor could continue for hours ransacking this dingy-looking old storehouse of faces of actors and actresses of a quarter of a century ago and listening to the reminiscences of the collector; but there is a limit to the patience even of the genial comedian who finds, as a rule, quite as much to do with his spare time as the "Senator" on his "busy day."

ROADS IN CONNECTICUT.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES DYING OUT—POOR ROADS.

HARTFORD, March 1.—The public roads in this State, which cost annually $1,156,000, are the outgrowth of a system of improvements begun by private enterprise nearly a century ago. These improvements contemplated an extensive ramification of roadways through the State to be known as turnpikes. Prior to 1800, upward of twenty turnpike companies had been chartered by the Legislature, and the stock was held by the shrewdest investors of the time. There is a letter extant in this city, written in 1798 by Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth of Hartford to John Trumbull, son of the original Jonathan Trumbull, who was in London, urging him to become a stockholder in the Hartford and New-Haven Turnpike Company. The writer enforced his appeal by the statement that United States Senator James Hillhouse of New-Haven and Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth were stockholders, and that two keener business men could not be found in the State.

The most important of the companies incorporated during the last century were the Boston, chartered in 1797; the Fairfield, Weston and Reading, also chartered in 1797; the Hartford and New-Haven, 1798; the Canaan and Litchfield, 1799; the Hartford, New-London, Windham and Tolland County, 1795; the Norwalk and Danbury, also 1795, and the Stratfield and Weston, 1797. The Litchfield and Harwinton was incorporated in 1798, and the Hartford and New-London in 1800. During the first thirty-five years of the present century the number of turnpike companies in the State was increased to 120. The decadence of the system began not far from 1840, the roads proving unproductive and incapable of self-support.

As early as 1792 the Legislature authorized the collection of toll on the stage road through Greenwich. A law was passed at the October session in that year regulating the amount of toll. At the May session in 1329 a resolution was passed by the General Assembly increasing the toll for vehicles used in the transportation of mail, but the law was repealed in 1830. The charter of the Fairfield, Weston and Reading Turnpike Company was repealed in 1838. From that period until 1860 the turnpike companies rapidly disappeared. In 1857 the extinction was so complete that Commissioners were appointed only for three companies in the State, being the New-Haven and Derby, the Huntington, and the Wells Hollow Turnpike. Last year the Legislature appointed Commissioners for one company only, the New-Haven and Derby.

The total expenditures for roads in the State last year amounted to $1,156,096 74. The largest amount was spent in New-Haven County, being $150,746. Fairfield County was second, with a total expenditure of $144,362. In Hartford County the year's expenditure aggregated $118,018. The total sum expended by the towns in the State for roads during the year was $721,467. In the ten cities then reporting, the road maintenance amounted to $366,733, and the boroughs expended $67 893. New-Haven alone expended $163,000 on its streets and sewers through the year. Bridgeport spent $61,651, Hartford $48,187, and Waterbury $44,955. Danbury, which was then a borough, spent $14.507, and Ansonia $10,215.

Notwithstanding these large expenditures, the public thoroughfares in Connecticut are in a way as good as they ought to be. The present Winter has been the severest in years on the country roads, and from every part of the state there is complaint of ruined roadbeds, the wheels of vehicles in the country cutting through the best material used for hardening.

A QUAINT OLD PARCHMENT.

HOW BOYS WERE INDENTURED IN THIS STATE EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 1.—Moses Adams, an esteemed citizen of Marathon, died the other day at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Among the old gentleman's most cherished possessions was a quaint old parchment document, executed in 1809, when he was eight years old, that bound him as an apprentice for thirteen years and until he should become of age. The document is as follows:

"This indenture, made this 21st day of August in the year of our Lord, 1809, between Moses Adams of the town of Lisle, county of Broome and State of New-York, and his son Moses Adams, Junior, of the one part, and Robert Pierce of the same place of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Moses Adams, by and with the consent of his son, Moses, Junior, doth by indenture bind him the said Moses Junior, unto the said Robert Pierce, for and during the term of thirteen years from the 10th day of January next, and that the said Moses, Junior, shall behave himself during the said term as a good, faithful, and true servant ought to do and shall further agreed between the said parties that the said Robert Pierce shall keep and maintain said Moses in victuals and wearing apparrel, and washing and lodging in case of sickness, and this at his own risq, for the term above mentioned. And that he, the said Pierce, shall learn him, the said Moses, the trade of a tanner and currier, and that he shall school him, the said Moses, in reading, writing, and arithmetic suitable to carrying on his business, and that he will not in the least abuse or misuse him. And the said Moses, the said Pierce, will at the expiration of the said term, furnish him, the said Moses, with one new suit of every-day clothes and one new suit of Sunday clothes, together with all his former clothing, and that when said term is expired he will discharge him from his service."

It may be added that the apprentice served his full term faithfully, after which he went out into the world and married and worked for himself and his family. Robert Pierce had no children, and when he grew old he called Moses Adams back to care for him, and when he died in 1844 he bequeathed to his former apprentice his large and valuable farm property.

LOTTERIES IN OLDEN TIMES.

COPY OF A TICKET ISSUED FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 1.—In connection with the documents recently reproduced by THE TIMES, showing that in early days in the Minisink country lotteries were drawn to raise money for church uses, another document in the possession of an antiquarian of the Minisink Valley Historical Society furnishes interesting testimony that lotteries were drawn for college purposes also. This last curiosity is a lottery ticket issued at a drawing held under authority of the Provincial Council of New-Jersey in 1763 for the benefit of Princeton College. The ticket reads as follows:

New-Jersey College Lottery, 1763. Number 12,095. This ticket intitles the possessor to such prize as shall be drawn against its Number, provided it be demanded within six months after the Drawing is finished, subject to a Deduction of Fifteen per Cent. ROBERT OGDEN, Commissioner.

Robert Ogden, whose name is attached to the ticket, was an eminent citizen of Elizabethtown, who held for several years the post of Speaker of the House of Assembly, and who removed into the Minisink country at Sparta, N. J., in 1776, and died there in 1787.

VICTORIA'S FATHER'S SEVERITY.

From the London Figaro.

The Duke of Kent, her Majesty's father, was, in his capacity as an officer in our army, a most severe martinet, and on two occasions there was a mutiny in the regiment under his command. On one occasion he was ill-advised enough to endeavor to stop drunkenness among his men by ordering his subaltern officers, when drilling their companies, to take an opportunity of smelling the soldiers' breath in order to see if they had been drinking spirits. The Duke of Wellington freely condemned this unfortunate order of the royal Duke. "It is on the face of it ridiculous to expect officers to do such a thing," he said one day to his friend Lord Mahon; "for, granted that his Royal Highness's order is a legitimate one, and one to be carried out, it follows that any subaltern in his command who chanced to be suffering from a cold in his head is thereby rendered unfit to go on duty."

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

During the week ending at noon yesterday there were reported at the Health Department 730 deaths, 723 births, and 314 marriages. The annual death rate in an estimated population of 1,602,731 was computed at 23.77. Of the deaths, 456 occurred in tenement houses and 149 in public institutions, and 248 were of children under five years. There were 122 deaths from consumption, 95 from pneumonia, 42 from bronchitis, 45 from Bright's disease and nephritis, 36 from diseases of the heart, 34 from violence, 23 from diphtheria, 22 from croup, 18 from diarrheal diseases, 16 from measles, 8 from scarlet fever, 6 from whooping cough, 6 from typhoid fever, 2 from malarial fever, and 2 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The cases of contagious disease reported during the same period were: Typhoid fever, 17; scarlet fever, 96; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; measles, 12; diphtheria, 109, and varicella, 9.

PASSES A DUKE HAS SOLD.

From the London World.

The Duke of Fife has just sold two more passes on his Merseyside estate, the one at the north end of Bothes Glen, and the other in the vicinity of Elgin.

VIEWS ON ELECTRICITY

THE WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE A SUPERVISORY COMMISSION AND THE LAW SHOULD BE ADJUSTED.

C. O. Mailloux was the first witness yesterday before the Senate Committee on Electrical Investigation at the Hotel Metropole. He was called to testify in regard to the general subject of electric lighting and electric motors. A great part of his testimony was technical. The Senators tried very hard to understand all that he was saying, but they were not at all anxious to question him upon matters of his special knowledge, leaving that to the expert of the committee, Mr. Jones, of the Postal Telegraph Company.

When the witness left mathematics he said that he believed the State should make certain restrictions in regard to the use of electricity, and that those restrictions should be liberalized as fast as new knowledge might be obtained on the subject. He was of the opinion that for the present the restrictions should be formulated upon the basis of 1,000 volts as the limit of safety for electric lighting. Some of the Senators were of the opinion that the restrictions should be very severe, but the witness differed from them. He said he did not think it would be fair to prohibit the use of electricity at a sufficiently high pressure to kill. The fact that locomotives occasionally ran over people and killed them ought not to dictate the abolition by law of locomotives and railroads. The witness thought that the comparisons was perfectly reasonable.

In his opinion the art was so far advanced that present devices were all sufficient to provide proper insulation for electricity both for lighting and for mechanical purposes up to the limit of from 2,000 to 3,000 volts. Framing a law upon the basis of 1,000 volts as the limit of safety, he would provide in such a law for higher voltages just in proportion as the development of the art might insure freedom from danger. Theoretically, there was no reason, he said, why very high voltages might not be used. In London, where electrical development has been very much more rapid than in this country, motors for railroads are operated with from 2,500 to 3,000 voltages, and there had been talk in the electrical papers and among authorities of increasing the voltages to 10,000. Wherever such an increase might be attempted it would surely be wise to bury the wires in all cases.

Chief Engineer Hewitt, of the United States Illuminating Company, was the next witness. He disclaimed expert professions, but said he thought he might help the committee to some information of a practical nature. Personally he had always been an advocate of the underground system. That system involved larger expenses for initial insulation than did the overhead system, but it was much cheaper to maintain and much more satisfactory alike to the companies and to the public. Samples of cables in use by the company were submitted for the inspection of the committee. He had never known of an accident or of loss of life in connection with their use.

Some samples of the wire known as underwriters' wire were also submitted by the witness, in order that he might show by contrast the improvements that had been made in insulation. These samples were baked. He explained their condition by saying that the material wrapped around the wire would not stand exposure to the atmosphere, and that after it had begun to rot the wires became much more dangerous in case of moisture with the defective insulation upon them than if they were bare.

Mr. Jackson said that he was an advocate of the underground system in all thickly settled districts, because he believed it to be safer than the overhead system, because in the long run it was commercially better for the company. The expense of the underground system, however, was so great that, if a law were to be passed providing for it in all parts of the State, the smaller places which now enjoy electric lighting would have to go without it.

Senator Erwin asked the witness what he thought of a supervisory body, to be appointed by State authority, whose business it should be to regulate matters relating to the affairs of the electric companies and to enforce the regulation of their work. Mr. Jackson thought the idea an excellent one, especially if it contemplated the selection of Commissioners with reference to their special ability in matters of this kind. He thought a system similar to that which had been in force with regard to the inspection of boilers would be both practicable and advantageous. He did not think there would be any advantage, however, in house inspection, because that is already pretty well looked after by the insurance companies. With the use of the converter electricity is carried into private houses and into buildings for incandescent lighting at a voltage which is positively harmless. A street tension of from 300 to 400 volts is thus reduced in the houses of consumers to about fifty volts. The witness had never heard of a life destroyed by electricity in a house, or of an accident from that cause. If the converter should fail to do its work and a full force of electricity should thereupon enter the house of a consumer the incandescent lamp would explode, and with the explosion all danger would disappear.

Col. George Bliss, Everett P. Wheeler, and one or two others were allowed by the committee, in their capacity as citizens and not as attorneys, to ask the witness several questions. In reply to them he said that it was impracticable to consumers by the underground system must of necessity be a little increased for a time, but that after the first expenses had been overcome he should say that the cost to consumers would decrease. The electric companies were paying 4 cents a foot to the Subway Construction Company of $1,000 per mile for three-inch ducts, and of $850 per mile for two and one-half-inch ducts. As to the durability of the cables now in use the witness said it was impossible to make any statement. The cables which had been put in five years ago still stood all the original tests and some that had been put in more recently seemed to be in about as good condition as when new.

E. E. Towne, a special writer upon electrical and kindred subjects, was the last witness of the day. Senator Veider, in the course of the examination, asked him what he thought it was in electricity that killed. The witness replied that in a slight smack to the brain all of the electricity in the body was driven out and unconsciousness followed, consciousness returning as soon as respiration could be restored. According to the authorities which he had consulted, an electric current seemed to consist of infinite atoms of matter circulating with infinite rapidity. It would not be unreasonable supposition in this view to suppose that an intense current of electricity in violent vibration dislocated the nervous system and tore it apart. The condition of bodies of animals after death seemed to bear out this view of the subject. Putrefaction set in rapidly.

The hearing of the committee will be resumed to-morrow morning. After to-morrow an adjournment will be taken until a week from next Friday. Witnesses have been secured for to-morrow's session, but Senator Erwin announced that he would be glad to have volunteers come forward for subsequent hearings. The names of gentlemen whose views the committee were especially anxious to obtain, among them being the experts of all the electrical companies and of all the firms and companies engaged in the manufacture of material used in electric lighting and in electric motors. He said the members of the committee were desirous of obtaining the widest information from the best sources, and while not authorized to pay for expert testimony the committee hoped that in the public interest witnesses would come forward.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

A DAY'S RACING IN THE MUD OVER THE GUTTENBERG TRACK.

The races at Guttenberg yesterday were run over a very heavy track and in the presence of the smallest crowd of the season. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Pall Mall won, with Blessed second and Macgregor third. Time—1:23½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bonny Lass won, with Skip second and Watch Me third. Time—1:09¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Lady Agnes won, with Hot Scotch second and Sunshine third. Time—1:55. The winning fell on the back stretch, throwing his jockey, McCarthy. Neither was seriously injured.

FOURTH RACE.—Goldfish won, with Howe second and Buckstone third. Time—1:07.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bradford won, with Autocrat second and Lady Pulsifer third. Time—1:28½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Particles won, with Benedict second and Melodrama third. Time—1:39.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tom Karl won, with Dudley Oaks second and Pete Willis third. Time—1:14.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Event won, with Voici second and Knoxville third. Time—1:03.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Revivel won, with Donovan second and Fremont third. Time—0:52.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Bonnie King won, with Panama second and Marchbura third. Time—1:49¾.

NEW-ZEALAND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Earl of Onslow has been giving the New-Zealanders some very good advice. In a speech at Dunedin he urged the colonists to support the movement for the higher education of women. Observing that a "leisured class" was growing up in the colony, his Excellency told them they "would gain greater renown and do greater work for their fellow-creatures by devoting themselves to the arts and sciences in New-Zealand than by going home to become an indistinguished unit in London society." Very true; but it is to be hoped the New-Zealand "leisured class" do not need to learn the lesson.

DANCING UNPOPULAR.

THE WALTZ RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROWING INDIFFERENCE TO IT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Ominous rumors have for some time past been floating through the columns of the French press to the effect that dancing is to be done away with as an amusement unfit for this age of intellectual pursuits and pleasures. The Paris *Figaro* of a day or two ago declares that dancing, the "dream of young girls," is going out of fashion, merely because the lady leaders of the Parisian *salons* no longer encourage this kind of amusement at their receptions. With the sprightliness which characterizes our contemporary, the *Figaro* takes up the cause of the girls and urges that some leading society lady should revert to the custom of the "good old times," and throw her drawing rooms open for the benefit of the girls, and also for that of the mothers of the girls. The absence of "réunions dansantes" is also to be regretted from the point of view of the mothers who have daughters of a marriageable age.

Meanwhile, it is evidently the waltz which is made chiefly responsible for the indifference to dancing. The waltz is too boisterous, it is said, and too exhausting, and it is, therefore, a thing to be thankful for that it has been done away with in all Parisian *salons* except those slightly attacked by Anglomania. Another reason for the unpopularity of the waltz is said to be found in the fact that it is above all a German dance.

Yet another objection to the waltz is, as the king of waltz composers, Johann Strauss of Vienna, points out, that it is impossible to talk while waltzing, and that while the quadrille is the triumph of the flirt the waltz is his (or her) death. The clamor for quadrille and minuet dancing becomes greater as the waltz sinks in the estimation of dancers; and if the present agitation continues, we may before long revert to the pretty dances at the end of the last century, and watch the *jeunesse dorée* "trip it nearly" through the mazes of the "square" dance. But in order to enjoy these most charming of dances to the full, the Watteau costume should be worn at them, and the men especially should see that, instead of wearing black coats with flying tails and trousers reaching to the tips of their toes, (a costume which would look more ridiculous and inartistic than ever in a graceful "square" dance,) they adopt the picturesque apparel, minus the wig and cue, in which we see the beaux of the times when the Court of Versailles was in the highest splendor, flit daintily over the parquet floors, engaged in performing, together with their belles, the dances of which every movement was said to be poetry incarnate.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF ITS OCCUPANTS FROM FIRE.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 19.

It is not a pleasant thing to think about, but it is true that the White House would be an extremely uncomfortable abiding place in case of a fire. It is old, the woodwork is dry, the rafters are not particularly strong, the staircases are long, and there is a first-class opportunity for a fire to get a sweep and strength before touched by water. The recent terrible calamity at the house of the Secretary of the Navy has set all minds at work upon the subject of fires, among them being Col. O. H. Ernst, who, as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, is the custodian of the Executive Mansion, and he has realized that even with all the precautions against fire that he can take, there is still some danger from the fact that the building is not fire-proof and is very old. The house is now provided with almost everything that has been invented in the way of fire checks—a stand pipe in the cellar, a tank on the roof, several plugs in the yard, a number of Babcock extinguishers, and quite a number of hand grenades. Besides a corps of vigilant watchmen, who make frequent rounds day and night, alert for the slightest indication of fire. But there is one thing that is unsatisfactory, and that is the fact that the nearest city fire-alarm box is in the Treasury Building.

Col. Ernst has decided to take some steps toward the establishment of an alarm inside the house, and has found a firm that agrees to establish in the White House, free of cost, a system of alarms to be connected with the city fire-alarm service. The device is like that now used in several of the public buildings of the city, consisting of a small iron box with a glass front, the breaking of which sets off the alarm. Several of these will be placed in the house in different parts. This proposition has not been finally adopted, but Col. Ernst has communicated with the District Commissioners asking them if they will consent to assume the care and maintenance of such a system if it is introduced. He will probably take this action himself, since he has no means at his hand and no trained experts to look after such a plant, which requires constant attention.

THE TYPICAL AUNT.

THE EXTREMES TO WHICH SHE WILL GO TO PLEASE THE SMALL BOY.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Two elderly ladies, living alone on Seldenavenue, are very proud of a certain five-year-old nephew of theirs, and whenever he deigns to visit them they lose their individuality and are his devoted slaves while he remains in the house.

The other day, when he returned home from a morning call upon his relatives, he brought with him as souvenirs of his visit a great paper bag filled with hickory nuts, every one of which had been neatly cracked by their aged fingers, and besides these he bore a massive, old-fashioned solid silver teapot and a heavy cut-glass salt cellar which had happened to please his infant fancy. He displayed these gifts to his parents, and his father said to his mother after the inspection, "I believe those sisters of mine would climb up on the roof and get down the top brick of the chimney for the little imp if he hinted that he wanted it."

The remark was intended for her ears alone, but Hopeful caught it nevertheless, and as soon as he had bolted his dinner he put on his hat, overcoat, tippet, and leggins and started off up street.

About an hour afterward one of the aunts rushed up to the house in a state of great excitement. As soon as she had caught her breath she explained that "our little boy" had just been to their house, and with tears in his eyes begged for the top brick in the chimney, and she felt sure it had distressed that the dear child's mind had been affected.

"Well, what did you do about it?" the mother asked, as her tender eyes filled with moisture and she bit her lips till they almost bled.

"Do about it! Why, the poor boy cried so for it, and we knew that he couldn't hurt himself with it, that we opened the scuttle, pulled a ladder up on the roof, and sister went up and got it for him. We didn't do anything wrong, did we?"

The small boy's prayer at bedtime included this sentence: "Please, God, bless my dear aunties and make them love their relatives just a little more."

NORTH CAROLINA CLAIMS ITS OWN.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, Feb. 21.

The pines of North Carolina are of great value to the State. In the first place, the healthiest spots on earth are probably the pine barrens of our State. There are such sections that have never known a case of fever. Then the pines have produced three of the most important articles of commerce, tar and spirits of turpentine. In former years they were the sole means of living of thousands of our people, and are still a source of income to a great many. This city has been much benefited by these products in the past, and spirits of turpentine is an important commercial interest, although the supply is in diminished quantities. The lumber obtained from the pine is also important to our city and to the State, for the pine grows in every section—even among the high hills. Both heart and sap pine are very valuable. It is well known that the fine tobaccos produced in our State are sold still, and have been sold through the decades in the Northern markets as "Best Virginia Leaf," whereas that old State, and, indeed, no other State, can produce it. The fine gold leaf of Granville and Person and Vance and Orange have never been equaled in Virginia. Now we learn that Virginia gets credit for another product of our State. The short-leaved pine is sold in great quantities in New-York as "Cuban-trapped Virginia pine." These are not the only instances in which our Northern neighbor has enjoyed a reputation at the expense of North Carolina. From the war of the Revolution down to the close of the war between the States this has been so.

AN EIFFEL TOWER IN NEW-ZEALAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Dunedin has its Eiffel Tower as well as Paris. It is stated that the structure raised in the grounds of the New-Zealand Exhibition, in accordance with a modified copy of M. Eiffel's design, is very popular, the lifts conveying crowds of people upward every day. No figures are given respecting the height and dimensions of the tower.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 1.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Boston & Albany	217.00	Boston & Mon...	45.12½
Boston & Maine	215.00	Calumet & Hecla	253.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104.00	Catalpa	15.00
Chi., San. & C.	24.00	Franklin	13.00
Eastern	146.00	Huron	8.00
Fitchburg	128.50	Kearsarge	5.00
Flint & Pere M.	25.00	Osceola	28.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	94.00	Powabic, n	8.00
L. S. & F. S. 7s	100.00	Quincy	65.00
Mass. Central	15.25	Santa Fe Copper	1.02½
N. Y. & N. E.	44.00	Tamarack	158.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	125.00	Boston Land Co.	8.00
Rutland pf.	76.00	San Diego L. Co.	17.00
W. Va. Central	15.00	West End L. Co.	95.00
Wis. Central pf.	61.00	Bell Telephone	216.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	2.50	Lam. Store Serv.	28.00
Atlantic	13.00	Water Power	5.75

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 P cent. Rentes at 86f. 47½c. for the account.

THE CLUBMEN OF LONDON

AN ACCOUNT OF MANY FAMOUS INSTITUTIONS.

THE PALATIAL CARLTON AND REFORM—THE OLD BETTING BOOK AT WHITE'S—SOME GAMBLING CLUBS.

There are scattered over the modern Babylon in every direction clubs adapted to the requirements and tastes of all sorts and conditions of men. The following fugitive observations are almost exclusively confined to those in the famous region in the immediate neighborhood of St. James's Palace. Here entrance fees range from $250 down to $50, and annual subscriptions vary from $150 down to $25, with a reduction for country members and residents abroad. It is nothing out of the way for a man of fashion to belong to seven or eight clubs, and there are hundreds of the "upper ten" whose yearly club subscriptions exceed $1,000.

The Carlton and the Reform, the palatial homes of two great political parties, are situated close together on the shady side of Pall Mall and vie with each other in architectural beauty and internal comfort. In the former, which was originated by the Duke of Wellington, the number of member is limited to 1,600, and includes the bluest blood in England, while the latter fixes the maximum at 200 less. It is no uncommon occurrence for infants' names to be put down for the Carlton, as death vacancies afford the only opportunity of getting in, and men have waited for a quarter of a century before their turn came. An exception is sometimes made on the demise of a leading supporter of the conservative cause, by electing his heir, should he not already have been admitted.

There is practically no limit to the amount of money forthcoming from the Carlton for political purposes, and in the old "bribery and corruption" days incredible sums were obtained from this source. The club at first largely subsidized, if it did not entirely run, that highly respectable but intensely dull publication, the *Globe* newspaper. The Reform was brought into existence by Cobden and Bright, and has among its members many of the leading London and provincial press men. For many years it had in its employment the famous chef, Francatelli, as indeed Soyer was at the Carlton, and the Reform still retains the pleasing reputation of having the best cuisine and the best public dinners of which we know.

A little patience is now necessary to obtain membership in the Junior Carlton, which has a capacity for receiving 2,100 and was started some twenty-five years ago as "chapel of ease" to the Carlton, and is followed in the St. Stephen's and the Beaconsfield. The same cannot be said of the condition of the National Liberal—the overflow house for the Reform. Admirably situated on the Thames embankment, and with ample accommodation for 7,000, the split in the Liberal ranks caused the secession of a large Unionist contingent. A scarcity of money and of members is the consequence, which requires unusual tactics to cope with.

Just east of the Reform are the Travellers' and the Athenæum. The qualification for the Travellers' has been varied on more than one occasion, and some time since it was fixed at 10,000 miles, just as the event of the Hutterborn is a *sine qua non* for the Alpine Club. A proprietory institution known as the New Travellers' kept open for a few years, and it was reported that members could qualify by taking a ride in a city omnibus or going to London Bridge in a river sailing boat, but was not permitted at the Travellers' before dinner. The Athenæum is the select rendezvous of some elderly professors, philosophers, and others possessing high literary talent. The club owns the best library of any of the London clubs, besides a corps of vigilant watchmen, who make frequent rounds day and night, alert for the slightest indication of fire. But there is one thing that is unsatisfactory, and that is the fact that the nearest city fire-alarm box is in the Treasury Building.

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STAGE GOSSIP FROM PARIS

REVIVED OLD PIECES AND SOME NEW ONES.

BUT THE NEW ONES OF RATHER PASSING INTEREST — "DIMITRI" AND "DÉCORÉ"—AS TO "SALAMMBÔ."

PARIS, Feb. 10.—M. Victorin Joncières gave "Dimitri" long years ago at the old Opéra Comique. Previously he had written "Sardanapole" for Christine Nilsson; then "The Last Days of Pompeii" was given in 1869, and finally "Dimitri" in 1876. No one, even here, remembered much about the subject, and this is not to be wondered at, for throughout it is singularly confused and uninteresting.

Ivan has died, leaving the Regency of the Russian Empire, the empire of the sixteenth century, to one Boris Godounoff. His two children died also; one from natural death, the other being killed by order of Boris, by Count de Lusace. At least this order was given, that much we know; but whether it was ever executed or not remains a profound mystery throughout the opera, and even at its close no satisfaction is given. Thus it comes that, after fifteen years, in the opening scene we find a Dimitri in a convent, where Lusace comes to carry him to Moscow as a rival to Boris. Then there is a Princess Wanda, who loves Dimitri and who swears to make him husband and Emperor.

Dimitri brings his army, always by the same obscure operatic methods, to the walls of Moscow, when Boris is killed and his rival triumphs without the final battle. Dimitri loves not Wanda, but he adores Marina and wishes her to become Empress. Lusace—the author of Dimitri's fortune—has promised the coronet of Czarina to Wanda, and he tells Dimitri that the story must then end or he will denounce him as an impostor. Dimitri stabs Lusace, but not fatally, and, nursed by Wanda, Lusace survives only to shoot Dimitri just as the widow of Ivan is about to proclaim him her legitimate son.

This drama in its original form belonged to Schiller, in a mere outline. Halévy wanted to treat it musically, but it came to M. Carvalho, and through him to the poets Henri de Bornier and Armand Silvestre. What the latter accomplished I shall always fail to understand. When the opera was first given I am told that its Wagnerian tendency was thought excessive. With M. Saint-Saëns, M. Joncières was far in advance of the Auber melody, and the depth and breadth of his music seemed incomprehensible. He is a student undoubtedly, but he certainly lacks originality, and has no personality whatever. There is far more of Meyerbeer, too, than of Wagner, and the general effect is wearisome.

The chorus of women in the first act may be noticed, as also the love duet between Dimitri and Marina. The ballet music is noisy and trivial. The long recitative solo given to Marpha is so admirable rendered by the superb voice of Mme. Deschamps that its music is made enjoyable. The Coronation March is very noisy and familiar, and this is about all in a long score, lasting with the tedious entr'actes from 8 o'clock until midnight.

The interpretation is good throughout, if the music be a trifle heavy for the voices of Mme. Landouzy and for the sweet tenor of Scalacroix. Mme. Deschamps and M. Fournets are quite sufficient in their strength and excellence to make up for any slight defects elsewhere.

To the first alone is due the applause generously given and richly deserved. Her voice is perfect, rarely so, in the middle register, where the organ-like tones roll out with unequaled timbre and pathos. Her method and diction are familiar to all, and to hear Deschamps alone it would be worth while to listen to the opera. The scenery and costumes are usual to the taste, experience, and care of M. Paravey, and the orchestra here is always perfect. However long the run may be, the army of musicians under the leadership of M. Danbé are unfailing in devotion to their repute. Thanks to this and to the general worth of the interpretation, added to the extreme perfection of Mme. Deschamps and M. Fournet, the opera of M. Joncières will enjoy a second and honorable career.

I wrote the full plot of Décoré, when it was first given at the Variétés. It has again taken its place there, with the original cast headed by Réjano. The success is a popular one, and Réjano, at least, is herself once more, and may she never remember a line of Portia. Mlle. Lender—the godmother of the recent review, "The Paris Attraction," has joined the Coquelin troupe for its South American tour. With Judic and Lender the classics will be novel, if not true. Even in Paris it would be a curiosity to see either of these act in "Gringoire" or the "Femmes Savantes." The "Diables Roses" or the "Dot-teresse" seems to be more within their range. Judic has tried comedy here, and was found to be absolutely out of place; perchance climate or the sea voyage may make new developments.

I only mention *en passant* the "Vieux Maris," a satire on the Brown-Séquard elixir, given at the Renaissance. The plot is too objectionable for translation, and its life will be so short that these lines will be a mere epitaph at best. It was an interesting expectation for two reasons. The manager, M. Samuel, has returned to the theatre because the occupants failed to meet their engagements, and as he was the lessee he had to go back to the scene of his former triumphs.

M. Antony Mars was the author of the "Surprises du Divorce" in collaboration with Bisson, and the public had voluntarily given to the former the largest share in the labor and its eventful success. M. Samuel took this new play, mounted it hastily with a patch-work troupe, and the result has scarcely been worthy of the effort. The active manager is already heating other irons, and his popularity can withstand the failure of this first move.

At the Folies Dramatique it will be about the same story. "Mamie Rosette" is a charming title, from a very simple, innocent, old-fashioned operette story. Rosette is about to wed Vincent, when Henry, King of Navarre, sees her and courts her. Rosette is pleased, listens, but in the end remains true to her love and faith. The music of M. Lacome is not hard to understand; it is very hand-organ like, and you have little or no trouble in fitting in the tunes elsewhere.

Rosette is prettily played by a young girl who first appeared as the Page in "Jeanne d'Arc." Mlle. Nesville imitates well, and when she decides fully whether to be Chaumont or Milly Meyer, we shall know better how to judge her. Huguet rings out his good, strong voice to the delight of all the upper gallery. Godin is one of the best burlesque actors of the Paris stage; he has the power to make something out of nothing, and to make that nothing a point and a laugh. Before he speaks even, every one is in a good humor, and the artist has the rare tact to know when to stop. "Mamie Rosette" is not to live long either, but she will be buried decently.

From all written accounts and from private information, without the valuable aid of the score—which is not to be published before to-morrow—I should judge that Reyer's "Salammbô" does not equal his "Sigurd." The title rôle was written for Mme. Caron, whose middle register has lost almost all its sweetness of timbre. She sings remarkably and with passionate accent, and this tender pathos serves the long declamatory recitatives well. M. du Locle thus follows the book of Flaubert.

In the first act comes the revolt of the slaves of Carthagena. Matho is chosen as chief, and he is a rival to King Narr Havas. Matho liberates the slaves, and for this he is led by secret passages into the temple, where the sacred veil is kept. Salammbô is told in dreams that she must save this veil, and when Matho appears in the splendor of magic light she takes him for a god until his passionate love declarations tell her the truth, and her curses fill the air.

Hamilcar returns from foreign lands to defend Carthagena. Salammbô goes to the temple to secure the veil, but is so touched by the love and peril of Matho that she is about to yield, when Narr Havas asks her hand and the people bid her kill the guilty possessor of the veil. She stabs herself, and Matho breaks his chains to seize the knife and die by her side.

In her single scenes Caron made undoubtedly a great personal triumph, but the criterion of the first night, given by a remarkably brilliant audience attracted from all Europe, was that "Salammbô" was a personal work of unmistakable value and even original, musically speaking, and entirely worthy of the advanced school; yet still not equal in its ensemble to "Sigurd." This judgment is not personal, even from score study; it is only the résumé of first-night results.

To return to Paris and to the Boulevards: The Nouveautés gave last evening a three-act farce of M. Alexandre Bisson, the second author of the "Surprises du Divorce." It is called "Nos jolies fraudeuses," and the story is something akin to the "Marquise" of Sardou. There is wit in the production—of its kind—and a certain amount of skill, but it is a very bad play, even for the usual public of the Nouveautés. It must necessarily escape cleanly analysis, and like the "Vieux Maris" it is simply an exhibition of fine dresses, with a good many words and some tunes, as accompaniments.

L. E.

THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION.

A VARIED PROGRAMME ON THE LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Agassiz Association closed yesterday with the best programme of the week. A number of newly-arrived delegates reported in the morning, among whom were T. H. Porter and E. S. Evans of Stamford, Conn.; N. Line of London, England; Dr. M. D. Hussy of Orange, N. J.; S. E. Breed, J. Young, and M. Polk of Cornwall-on-Hudson; S. Willard Bridgham of Providence, R. I.; Prof. John Shallcross, President of the Philadelphia Assembly, and J. S. Taylor, Secretary; Miss L. Faulks of the Elizabeth Hill and Dale Club, and S. E. Barnes of Orange, N. J. The session was held in the geological rooms of the Columbia School of Mines.

Vice Chancellor MacCracken of the university delivered the opening prayer, and the reports of the various assemblies followed. The report of the New-Jersey Assembly came from its President, the Rev. L. H. Lighthipe. The report of the Rhode Island Assembly was presented by S. Willard Bridgham of Providence; that of the Philadelphia Assembly by Prof. John Shallcross; the New-York City Assembly by Dr. C. H. Bushong; the Massachusetts Assembly by Prof. Harlan H. Ballard, President of the association; the Hill and Dale Club, composed of members of suburban chapters, by Miss L. Faulks and Elizabeth, N. J. Reports were also made by President Ballard showing the progress made by the Agassiz chapters of the Australian Royal Society, the Russian Agassiz chapters, the chapters among the colored people of Alabama and in the Indian school at Tahlequah, Ind. Mr. Ballard also described the founding of the first Agassiz organization in his country school at Lenox, Mass., and showed how the work had increased and multiplied until to-day the association contains 1,000 chapters and 17,000 members.

President Seth Low of Columbia delivered the address of welcome, extending to the association the courtesies of the college. He said that the disciples of Agassiz were doing a work of love which had few parallels in the history of scientific investigation. In concluding his remarks President Low recited Longfellow's verses immortalizing Prof. Agassiz and his work.

Prof. J. S. Newberry delivered a lecture on "Early Man in America." A portion of his remarks were devoted to a discussion of the date of the birth of Christ, the speaker contending that the Biblical date is incorrect. According to the Bible Christ was born 4,004 years after the creation, but Prof. Newberry challenged this statement as a "contribution to theological science by an erratic writer." The chronology of the Bible is filled with irreconcilable differences springing from this mistake. From stone relics and fossils found in the Swiss lake bottoms, Prof. Newberry held that the world was much older than is recorded in the Bible, and that the chronology affecting the birth of Christ is correspondingly incorrect.

At the afternoon session Prof. N. L. Britton delivered an address on "The Geological History of Plants." The lecture room was crowded to the doors. While the stereopticon views were changing, suddenly there appeared upon the screen a picture of snakes in every conceivable posture. "This," said the Professor, waving his pointing rod, "represents New-Jersey in the cretaceous period." Everybody smiled. Continuing Prof. Britton discussed the various stages of organic life and the formations of stratified rock in their relations to vegetable life. The sequence of vegetable germs was traced from the bacteria of the remote laurentian age, through the fungi, lichens, and ferns of the devonian and tertiary ages, up to the age of man. In describing terrestrial vegetation Prof. Britton described the coal formations of remote ages and of the present day.

Prof. Jerome Allen delivered an address on "A Few Fundamental Principles in Science Teaching." "The great object in teaching children the mathematical sciences," he said, "is to instill in their minds the habit of exactness in accurate observation by comparison. Without comparison the work will be valueless. The bringing together of two or more objects for purposes of comparison promotes discrimination and distinction."

Mr. George F. Kunz of the New-York Mineralogical Club read a paper on "The Mineralogy of New-York City and Vicinity." This paper was one of the most interesting features of the session. Mr. Kunz is the founder of the New-York Mineralogical Club and the man to whom it owes its success. Although the club was organized only three years ago, it has the best-known collection of minerals of this locality, made up of the famous collections of the late Issachar Cozzens, the Chamberlain collection, and Mr. Kunz's own private collection. In his remarks yesterday Mr. Kunz said Manhattan Island contained 100 varieties of minerals, representing seventy-five species, more than can be found in any other known locality. He thought this a pretty good showing for a city without mines or quarries. His remarks were made doubly interesting by the production of specimens found in the city, notable among which was the famous garnet found in Thirty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue. This, Mr. Kunz said, was the finest specimen of garnets in the United States.

The minerals found in the vicinity of New-York, notably at Bergen Hill, N. J., Sing Sing, and on Staten Island, were made the subjects of extended comment, and developed facts of which few are aware. Datolite, "the pride of Bergen Hill," was shown side by side with the stalactites of Staten Island and the calcite crystals of the Hudson Valley. Hoboken and New-Rochelle produce immense serpentine outcroppings. The cuttings of the Pennsylvania and Erie roads reveal deposits of yellow zeolites and calcites. In the vicinity of Prospect Park forty distinct minerals are found.

The afternoon session concluded with an address by Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard of the Astor Library on "Why We Study Nature." This was in the nature of a plea for the development of the study of natural history among children.

At the evening session Prof. A. S. Bickmore delivered a lecture on "British Columbia and Alaska," illustrated by stereopticon views.

The success which has attended this convention has awakened much enthusiasm in the local Agassiz organization, and before final adjournment it was decided to hold a session assembly on the New-Jersey coast during the Summer.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—Rutgers will soon take on quite a military appearance with its cadet corps. For some years the students of the Scientific College have received regular instruction in military tactics from a Lieutenant of the regular army stationed at the college. This year a new rule of the college makes it necessary for them to wear a uniform on the two days in the week on which there is full drill, and now a stand of colors is to be added to the equipment, and a fife and drum corps is another addition of the near future. The students take kindly to the military dress, and they expect it to give them a decided advantage over the "classicals" in the eyes of the ladies.

Owing to the need of greater gymnasium facilities the Faculty has drawn a resolution urging the Board of Trustees to build a new gymnasium building. It is likely that this action will be taken, if not now, at the June meeting during Commencement.

A strong bowling club has been organized by the students. The officers are: President—G. W. Gilseter; Vice-President—T. W. Morrison; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry Davis.

The following were the contestants in the Freshmen prize speaking contest before the Philoclean Society: C. E. Tindell, New-Brunswick, "American Growth and Danger;" G. B. Schenck, Nesbanic, N. J., "The Men Who Never Die;" J. A. Headley, Union, N. J., "Woolsey's Address to Cromwell;" H. C. Cussler, Catskill, N. Y., "Herodium;" A. H. Smock, Glen Head, L. I., "The Blacksmith's Story." As already stated in THE TIMES Smock secured first prize and Tindell second. The judges were the Rev. G. J. Read, Prof. G. B. Merriman, and George B. Fielder.

Prof. Gates reported in chapel Wednesday on the petition of the students with regard to "cuts." He said that the Faculty had given the matter due consideration, and that steps would be taken which would obviate the friction in the present system.

President Gates entertained a number of the members of the Senior Class at dinner Wednesday night.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—The annual inspection tours arranged by the Director of Sibley College were remarkably satisfactory last Spring. The trips were mapped out with care, and opportunities were given those taking them of investigating processes of manufacture and construction otherwise kept closed to the public. This year the trips have been arranged with even more care, and it is expected that a large number of students will take advantage of the privilege. Separate trips have been arranged for the mechanical and electrical engineers. Eastern, Western, and Southern trips have been arranged for the same courses.

The annual business meeting of the Cornell Christian Association has been held, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: G. H. Anderson, '91, President; C. C. Rasche, '92, First Vice President; Miss G. F. Tainter, '91, Second Vice President; Miss F. E. H. Flint, '92, Recording Secretary; C. L. Hoyt, '92, Treasurer. Dr. B. I. Haupt, J. T. Newman, and L. D. Baldwin were elected Trustees.

Dr. Schurman closed his course of lectures on "The Grounds for a Belief in God" on Friday. He has made a profound impression on the entire university, for the lectures have attracted members of the Faculty and students from every department. During Dr. Schurman's absence in Europe his chair in philosophy will be occupied by Prof. Seth of Dartmouth College.

ARMOR FOR SHIPS OF WAR

RELATIVE MERITS OF STEEL AND COMPOUND PLATES.

TESTS WHICH APPEAR TO GIVE THE PREFERENCE TO COMPOUND ARMOR —RESULTS OF COMPETITIVE TRIALS.

The question as to the most desirable type of armor to be placed on the sides of the new battle ships promises to be one of the most important that the naval officials of this country have ever yet had to decide. The difficulty to be encountered is enhanced by the fact that $3,000,000 has been appropriated to induce the Creusot Steel Works people of France to open an establishment in this country for the production of their all-steel armor plates. This appropriation, it is now said, was made without any practical tests being ordered by our own Government, and was based upon reports written by agents of the Creusot Company. It is now learned that, in an exhaustive series of tests carried on in England last Fall under the supervision of the British Admiralty, the Creusot all-steel plates were found to be from 20 to 25 per cent. inferior to compound armor.

Rumor now has it that Secretary of the Navy Whitney was induced by an officer of the navy to institute inquiries concerning the relative merits of different armor plates, and that the officer in interesting the Secretary succeeded also in having himself appointed to gather the information. In a short time a report was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy which pronounced unmistakably in favor of the Creusot plates. In order that there might be no doubt as to the completeness of the report, Secretary Whitney was induced to have a committee organized of national representatives, before which reports were made of tests in various parts of the world. The Secretary of the committee was the naval officer in question, and to whom fell the lot of writing the report. A second time Creusot "all-steel" armor was pronounced to be the best produced. Still a second committee was organized, but with the same naval officer as Secretary, and a third report, stronger than the first, was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. In view of the showings submitted by the several reports, $3,000,000 was appropriated as an inducement for the Creusot people to establish works at Midvale, Penn., for manufacturing their armor. The passing of the appropriation was shortly followed by the resignation of the naval officer from the United States service and his appointment to a position of importance in the Creusot works.

Whatever truth there may be in this rumor, the fact is indisputable that we have made a heavy deal with the Creusot people for armor which is from 20 to 25 per cent. inferior in quality to that which the British Admiralty has ordered for all its new war ships. In the bills now before Congress providing for eight new battle ships the type of armor to be carried is left discretionary with the Navy Department, the bills merely stating that it shall be either "all-steel or compound armor." It is reported that since the issuance of contracts to the Creusot people, Navy Department officials have begun to consider that perhaps the best kind of armor had not after all been secured, and with the reports of the British tests to hand this seemed assured. Just what will be done no one in naval circles seems to know, though it is thought that the Creusot people will dispute the report from England, and endeavor through a comparative test to convince the Navy Department that "all-steel" armor is superior to compound. No one seems to question the fact that the Navy Department is in a position where it must take cognizance of the subject, and that it must either accept the British reports or institute tests which will prove their incorrectness. So long as compound armor has been adjudged better by 25 per cent. than all-steel armor, it would be folly to continue to purchase the latter while there is even a doubt as to its superiority. It is understood that some of the present officials of the Navy Department highly favor a series of tests to be made in this country, not only to enable us to learn personally the relative value of all-steel and compound armor, but in order that domestic establishments may be induced to enter the competition with foreign manufacturers.

To those unacquainted with the different types of armor, it may be said in the first place that the competition between the gun and the armor plate—the attack and the defense—has now extended over a considerable period. This contest has been one of alternating fortune—at one time the increased energy of the gun claiming the victory, at another the plate, by virtue of its improved powers of resistance, asserting its supremacy. The huge guns already manufactured, and the still larger ones in the progress, call into action all the energy and experience of the armor-plate makers to produce an adequate target, a plate which shall at once have sufficient power to resist perforation by the enormous projectiles to be hurled at it, and at the same time be of such a thickness and weight as will permit of its use as a protection for the ship.

In armor, resistance to perforation is the most important condition, all the authorities and experts agreeing on this one point, that to be of any use plating must be secured to the steel at any cost. Iron by itself, while showing the perfection of cohesion, was too easily pierced by the projectiles of the new heavy guns, and consequently had to be abandoned because a sufficient thickness to insure protection could not be carried by the ships. Since then two classes of armor plates have been in use, those of iron backed by steel, and those of steel alone. The English manufactures, having full knowledge of the behavior of steel and iron respectively when under artillery fire, decided to unite the good qualities of both by making plates of iron faced with hard steel. This principle, as far back as 1867 some compound armor plates were produced in England and experimented with both at Shoebury and at Tegel, in Prussia, with marked diminution of penetration as compared with solid iron plates.

The question of welding the steel and iron together is not, of course, to prevent the outer steel face from cracking, but to prevent the fissures from extending through to the skin plating in the rear of the armor, and as the ductility of iron is superior to that of hard steel, it was supposed that the welding of the two would also hold the outer strake of steel in its place after being broken, and so prevent its falling off the ship. The first trials of the compound armor, however, showed that the welding of the two metals was imperfect, and that they separated under the impact of shot. This defect, it is said, has since been completely remedied by a process patented by Mr. A. Wilson and adopted by Messrs. Charles Cammel & Co., manufacturers for the British Admiralty, and other firms.

At the same time the Creusot Works of France deemed that steel itself, by improvements in its composition and treatment, could be made of a suitable temper and ductility, and accordingly adopted the solid steel armor as its specialty. These two systems—the steel-faced, known as "compound," and solid-steel armor—have been in extensive use during the last few years, tested under artillery fire, in competitions, as simply representing the armor for a man-of-war, and experimentally. The plates of both systems tested have been of various sizes and thicknesses, but in most cases both systems were expected at the trials to resist a projectile capable of penetrating an iron plate of from 20 to 30 per cent. greater thickness. The backing itself has undergone many alterations in recent years, old notions giving way to modern ideas, until at the present time, at any rate in England, instead of a great thickness of yielding timber, the aim is to secure the most rigid target possible. The armor plates are at present secured to the backing by bolts, although in some instances, notably in Russia, iron clamps or claws round the edges of the test plates have been used. The bolt, however, appears to be more generally used, the greater rigidity with which it holds the plate to the backing bringing out in a corresponding degree the resisting powers of the armor. The quantity of bolts to be used is, to a great extent, left with the maker of the plate, but as a general rule the modern practice is to secure the plate to the backing by one bolt to about every five or six square feet of area of plate. The number of makers of armor plate is not large, competition being confined to some half-dozen firms, of whom the following is a complete list, viz.:

Compound.—(On A. Wilson's patent.)—Charles Cammel & Co., Limited, at Sheffield; Manel Frères, at Rive de Gier, Loire; La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges de Chatillon et Commentry, La Compagnie de Fives Lille, and Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, at St. Chamond; the Dillingen Works, in Germany, and the Imperial Ijora Works, Kolpino, St. Petersburg.

Compound.—(On Ellis's Patent.)—J. Brown & Co., Limited, at Sheffield.

Steel.—Schneider et Cie, Le Creusot, France.

In the manufacture of the compound armor the inherent difficulty in welding large masses of steel and iron has been overcome by Mr. A. Wilson by pouring steel in the molten state upon the surface of an iron plate when it has been heated to a good red heat. The temperature of the molten steel being much in excess of the welding heat of iron, the surface of the heated iron plate becomes partially fused by the overlying liquid steel, and thus a complete union between the two metals is obtained, there being practically no limit to the number of metal to be so dealt with. In this case the weld is not limited to a simple line, marking the difference between the steel and the iron, as in ordinary welds, but a third metal, or semi-steel, is found between the two, varying in thickness from ¼ inch to 3-16 inch, by the carbon of the steel combining with the iron, and through the formation of this semi-steel the two metals are joined together inseparably, or, in other words, the steel has run gradually into the fibrous iron and the iron into the steel. Experiments have been made to ascertain the relative strength of the weld, and on every occasion the iron has been torn asunder out of the solid, while the weld itself has remained intact.

The successive phases of the manufacture of the forged steel plates turned out from the Creusot Works are in general terms the following:

First.—The running by means of the siemens's furnace of an ingot proportionate to the weight required for the plate when finished, the latter representing only about 35 to 50 per cent. of the steel cast.

Second.—The heating of the mass in gas furnaces and the forging of the plate under the eighty-ton hammer.

Third.—The shaping either by hammering or with the hydraulic press, followed by annealing in a coal furnace.

Fourth.—The trimming either with a planer or a saw when the metal is cold.

Fifth.—Three vertical oil-tempering at a high temperature, followed by another tempering at a lower temperature and often by annealing.

Sixth.—The finishing of the plate by the planing off of the ends.

The showings made at the British Admiralty competitive tests by the Creusot plates are said to be the result of three separate, complicated processes, involving, as they do, constant molecular changes and cross strains in large masses of steel.

The competitive tests of compound and all-steel armor commenced in England as far back as 1877, and even at that date the British Government definitely decided to adopt the compound system. These experiments of the Admiralty were made from time to time during the years 1877-9 on board the Nettle target ship at Portsmouth, others being carried out independently by the War Department at Shoeburyness. In these first tests the plates were usually nine inches in thickness, one kind having a five-inch face of hard steel containing 0.64 per cent. of carbon welded upon four inches of wrought-iron backing, and hammered; the other kind was rolled, and consisted of four and a half inches of somewhat softer steel, containing 0.48 of carbon and 4¾ inches of iron. Against these plates a 7-inch 113-pound Palliser shot was fired at a range of 30 yards with 30 pounds of pebble powder. The result was exactly that which was considered by the manufacturers. The completeness of the welding was demonstrated, while the hardness of the face led to the breaking up of the shot and the consequent loss of work on the target.

In 1888 the French Government, realizing the importance of defending its ships with armor of the greatest resistance, followed the lead of the British Admiralty by subjecting to test several plates of both home and foreign manufacture. The competition included the plates of Terre Noire cast steel tempered in oil, and also four special plates one; Manel Frère's iron, hard face; Cammel & Co., Wilson compound, and all-steel plates from Le Creusot. The plates all represented the intended belt or water-line armor of the Requin battle ships. All the plates were tested under the same conditions, being placed in targets with their straight faces to the guns. The gun used was the thirty-two centimeter breech-loading gun of the French service. The Terre Noire cast steel plate, tempered in oil, was completely perforated. The cast steel backed only was badly broken, the penetration of projectile being twenty-two inches. The plate broke in six pieces. The Manel plate was perforated, the penetration of the projectile being 26 inches, and the plate broke into three pieces. The compound Wilson patent was perforated to a depth of 75¾ inches. The projectile was completely broken up and thrown long distances to the rear of the gun, falling like hail. The plate was cracked in ten pieces. The Creusot plate (hard steel) was penetrated 15½ inches. The plate broke into three pieces. The Creusot plate (soft steel) was penetrated to 25½ inches. The plate broke into four pieces. A second shot was subsequently fired at each of the plates, and in all cases the French plates were completely demolished. The English Cammel plates resisted the second shot, and were so little damaged that a third and fourth shot were added.

In a series of competitive tests in Italy in 1882-4 the English Cammel plates and French Creusot plates were brought in actual competition against each other. The guns used were the 100-ton guns of the Italian navy, Captain Dulio and Dondolo. In this test the Schneider plates appear to have had the best of it, owing, it is said, to their being more efficiently bolted to their backings than the compound plates.

As the result of competitive tests between compound and all-steel armor at the Ochta testing ground near St. Petersburg in 1882-3 the Russian Government definitely decided in favor of the Wilson compound system, and the Imperial Ijora Works were at once, under the supervision of Messrs. Cammel, placed in a position to manufacture this armor.

In March, 1884, the Danish Government conducted an important series of armor tests on the island of Amager, near Copenhagen. The result of the tests was the indorsement of the Cammel plate and the issuance of immediate orders for armor for the two Holdelt ships with Wilson compound armor. Until the British Admiralty test, just lately finished, the last competition between the two systems of steel and steel-faced armor took place at the proving grounds of Pola, Austria, in 1885. Two plates were sent for this test, one made by Messrs. Cammel & Co. and the other made of solid steel at the Creusot Works. The gun used in the test was a 9½-inch breech-loading Krupp of the latest type, using a shell weighing 133.5 kilos, or 293 pounds. The first, second, and third rounds were fired at the compound plate, the penetration being exceedingly small, since the maximum depth of indent from the three shots was only 2½ inches. A few fine hair cracks were produced on the steel face, but none of these cracks extended to the iron back, and the plate was practically intact. No crack whatever was produced by the first shot. The fourth round was fired at the Creusot solid-steel target. This plate proved unequal in resistance to the task imposed. It broke into many pieces, which partly fell from the backing, and, in fact, it was so completely destroyed by the projectile that another shot could not be fired at it. It was, therefore, declared out of the competition. The compound plates actually succeeded in withstanding a fourth shot.

Whatever doubt there has ever been as to the relative value of compound and all-steel armor appears to have been entirely cleared up in the recent British tests at Portsmouth. The British Admiralty has definitely decided to use compound armor in preference to all-steel armor. The following table shows the number of ships carrying compound armor or steel armor, or both, up to 1889:

	Compound.	Steel.	Both.
England	34	0	0
France	13	5	3
Russia	10	0	0
Germany	3	0	0
Holland	7	0	0
Italy	1	5	0
Denmark	2	1	0
Sweden	0	1	0
United States of America	1	0	0
Spain	0	1	0
Austria	2	0	0
China	0	1	0
Brazil	3	0	0
Argentine Republic	1	0	0
Total	81	18	3

G. L. C.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—Thirty-one Seniors have been appointed by the Faculty to prepare orations for Commencement.

The *Brown Literary Magazine*, a monthly publication to express and represent the best literary spirit and attainment of the university, will make its appearance in April, edited by members of the Senior Class. During the past year it has been more and more evident to the editors of the *Brunonian*, the bi-weekly of the university, that it is occupying a difficult position as both news gatherer and literary magazine. With the increased activity of all college interests here during the last few months, the pressure on its news columns has become greater than ever, and it will undoubtedly become a weekly next Fall. To relieve it of its literary burden and allow it to devote itself to editorials, news, and light verse, in all three of which directions it has received general approval this year, the new magazine appears. President Andrews, Prof. Bancroft of the English department and Prof. Williams of the German department are all heartily interested in the new venture. The magazine's first board of editors consists of the following members of the Senior Class: Editor in chief—Henry R. Palmer of Concord; business manager—George R. Webb of Rhode Island; T. Edwin Brown, Jr., of Rhode Island, James G. McMurray of Tennessee, Augustus S. Owen of New-Hampshire, and Seth P. Remington of Rhode Island.

Manager Walker of the Brown Minstrel Combination, which leaves the last of March on its Western tour, has been in Buffalo, Detroit, and other Western cities this week arranging additional dates.

The post-graduate department of the university is larger this year than ever before. Among the students who will present themselves for the degree of Ph. D. is a prominent clergyman of this city.

German will probably be accepted as a substitute for French at the university entrance examinations this year.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

A very successful exhibition was given last Wednesday evening in the large lecture room of the High School Building by the Stevens Photographic Society. About 150 slides were shown, representing various scenes in college life and views in the Adirondacks, taken by a party of students last Summer.

The Senior Class had its fourth annual banquet Thursday evening at the Marlborough Hotel. Nearly every member and "alumnus" of the class was present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. W. N. Carleton was toast master. The Junior Class will have their third annual banquet on March 10.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs will give a concert in Hoboken at Odd-fellows' Hall on Wednesday, March 12. The club will also give a concert at Washington Heights, New-York, on March 15. It is understood that a considerable part of the receipts of both concerts will be given to the Athletic Association, which is very badly in need of funds.

A party composed of members of the Senior and Junior Classes under Prof. Denton went yesterday on an inspection tour to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company at Bethlehem, Penn.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., March 1.—The *Aegis* is to be issued in a short time. The literary matter is rather above the average, and the historical articles are of great value. The "grinds" are very good and the illustrations excellent. The editors are C. M. Smith, W. O. Smith, Willey, S. G. Walker, Morrill, Kibbey, Blake, Comstock, and Barnard.

The foundations of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, to be built by Hiram Hitchcock of New-York and named in memory of his wife, were laid this week. This hospital, which is to be opposite the Medical College, will fill a long-felt want, and will be greatly appreciated not only by the townspeople, but by the medical students.

The salaries of the professors have just been raised nearly 50 per cent.

ROWING AT UNIVERSITIES

AN EXPERT DESCRIBES THE ENGLISH STROKE.

J. WATSON TAYLOR ON ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ROWING—A TIMELY CRITICISM OF HARVARD'S CREW.

There is a tradition within the rowing circles of Yale and Harvard Universities that when Cambridge University of England wins in her annual boat race with Oxford University, it means that Yale will be victorious over Harvard in their great aquatic struggle at New-London. This tradition has been handed down to the students at Harvard and Yale since 1864, when Cambridge turned the tide of rowing victories in her favor on the other side of the Atlantic, and Yale, having been defeated two years by Harvard, won her race at New-London. The next year, 1885, Oxford won in March, and Harvard's great storrow crew gave Yale a defeat in June, thus establishing more firmly the superstition that Yale can only win when Cambridge is successful.

In 1886 Cambridge won on April 3. Yale then took new courage, and, sure enough, followed on July 2 with a victory. Since that year Cambridge has defeated Oxford in every race, and Yale has had the same good fortune in her races with Harvard. Such being the case, it is only natural that the students at the two leading American universities should be looking forward to the news of the coming struggle between the two old English rivals—Cambridge and Oxford—with great interest.

These aquatic contests between the two conspicuous English universities are becoming more and more interesting to people in this country as the English system of rowing is becoming generally understood, inasmuch as a study of the history of the rowing of eight-oared crews here shows how the American experts, with "Bob" Cook of Yale at their head, have come to recognize the superiority of the English stroke, and have adopted it. "Bob" Cook, however, is given the credit of being the first American to realize that the Eton rowing at other colleges converted, as he was in 1873, to the principles of the English stroke. But Mr. Cook did not learn everything about rowing in 1873. Indeed, since his visit to England during the Winter of 1872-3 to study rowing the English method have advanced considerably, and while Mr. Cook could grasp the fundamental principles of the English stroke seventeen years ago, his present superior knowledge has come from his long experience in finishing the crews at Yale for their races with Harvard eights.

Yale makes no claim to originality in the principles of her stroke. She boldly admits that the "Bob" Cook stroke, as it is called, was copied from the English style of rowing, which is now generally conceded to represent the most advanced ideas of this popular branch of sport. Up to 1885 Harvard claimed an individual style of her own, and there are men there who still believe in the superiority of the old "Foxy" Banbrott stroke; but under the leadership of such progressive young men as J. C. Storrow, Captain of the Harvard crew of 1885, and H. W. Keyes, Captain of the Harvard crew of 1887, Harvard has also come to believe in the English stroke, which is really being taught there this year for the first time. This Harvard and Yale difference of opinion about the same lines as Cambridge and Oxford, or that college rowing in this country is more closely allied to that of England than ever before.

The annual Cambridge-Oxford race will be rowed March 26, and there is a good prospect of Oxford upsetting Cambridge's string of victories, in which case Harvard's superstitious element will claim this to be her year in rowing. At any rate, it is singular that Yale and Cambridge are laboring under a similar disadvantage of having considerable new material in their boats, while Harvard and Oxford are depending largely upon experienced oarsmen for success.

It must not be inferred that the behavior of the crews of Cambridge and Oxford are exactly the same, although the essential features of their strokes are the same. There is a difference in their style, and this difference was clearly stated to a TIMES representative last week by Mr. J. Watson Taylor, a prominent oarsman at Cambridge University, who was Captain of the Cambridge crew of 1881. Cambridge did not win that year, it is true, because she was overmatched in power, but it was acknowledged that Mr. Taylor got all the speed out of his crew that it was capable of. Mr. Taylor came to this country to live last May, and has located in this city. He studied the rowing of Harvard and Yale last year, and has been to Cambridge, Mass., this year several times, having coached the Harvard crew on each occasion.

"If I were to compare the Cambridge and Oxford crews," said Mr. Taylor, "I would say that the main difference in Cambridge's favor, is that Cambridge uses her legs a little more and her arms less. A Cambridge crew looks more a part of the shell than an Oxford crew, and at the finish of the stroke you will see the knees of the Oxford men show up, while the Cambridge men finish with their legs straight and thus get a sweeping effect. Cambridge men get the boat off their hands cleaner, which means a firmer support of the trunk of the body and no exhaustion. If the knees are up at the finish of the stroke the legs are loose, and a man cannot get his hands away as quickly as he could do if his legs were straight and firm. Cambridge has a long reaching, and as she gets a grip on the water at full reach, keeping an even power right through the stroke, while Oxford is inclined to mark the beginning of the stroke emphatically, which tends to a jetting up in the middle.

"In pulling at the finish of the Cambridge stroke is with the lower part of the trunk upright, the shoulders thrown back, the thumbs against the chest, the arms bent with the elbows down, and the head up, keeping the eyes looking straight out on a level, as it were. The eyes would not be used in rowing up, and the tendency is for the hands to go down if the eyes are turned down. The legs should be straight, not slack, feeling the stretcher. In starting the stroke the first motion is in getting the arms out straight, which should be done as quickly as possible. The arms should shoot out as a billiard ball rebounds from a cushion. As a matter of fact the body begins to swing while the arms are being straightened. The feathering of the oars and shooting of the hands away from the body are important and the advantage of having the arms down close to the body at the finish of the stroke can be seen when it comes to feathering. Now we have the oars feathered, the arms straight, and the body beginning to move forward. The forward motion of the body is the slide, or swing. The theory is that the swing and slide should be done simultaneously, and they must, in any case, finish simultaneously. If they did not the man would be thrown out of gear. The shoulders, of course, travel further than the slide.

"I would state here that to keep the boat steady the arms must be held straight. If all the arms are straight and the hands at one level it will be seen that the boat cannot roll, and the control of the boat in starting the stroke is resumed by the arms before the legs are bent.

"Now, having feathered and straightened the arms, the pivot of action goes gradually astern, instead

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will end with this week, and we shall see no more of them in New-York in this theatrical season. They will return to us, of course, for they have been cordially received in all the principal cities, and have made a small fortune since last October. Their thoughtful, carefully-finished, and extremely natural performances in modern comedy invariably have been interesting and gratifying. They are not great artists, but they are competent and sensible ones, who pleasingly reflect the spirit and manners of contemporary English life in their acting.

The memory of Mrs. Kendal's acting in the first act of "A White Lie," the first act of "The Weaker Sex," and the second act of "The Queen's Shilling," will always be treasured by persons of artistic taste who have been fortunate enough to see those plays. Mrs. Desmond's tender parting with her husband, her struggle with smiles and tears, and her unsuccessful effort to be merry with her child after he has gone; Lady Vivash's burst of joy on receiving the news of her daughter's return, and Kate Greville's realization of her love for the reckless young soldier are perfect reproductions of the actual truth of life. Everybody can appreciate them, for they represent things that lie within everybody's experience. We remember much less distinctly, with the lapse of time, Mrs. Kendal's acting in stronger scenes, for instance in the last act of "A White Lie" and the "emotional" climaxes of "The Weaker Sex" and "The Ironmaster." But hers is always thoroughly good acting, well considered, and, if sometimes over deliberate, yet never marred by willful exaggeration. Her best field is surely the drama that deals with the sentiment of home life. "The Squire" and "Black-Eyed Susan" (Mr. W. G. Wills has made for her a new version of Jerrold's famous piece) are plays in which we may hope to see her another year, and they probably exhibit her skill at its very best.

These few words, by way of farewell, are not intended to embody a final expression of opinion concerning Mrs. Kendal's artistic rank. Nothing of the sort is called for at this time, and the result of Mrs. Kendal's many years of hard-earned experience and noble achievement can scarcely be summed up in a short newspaper article. The impression she has made during her first American engagement is a very pleasing one. The "sensation" caused by the first professional visit of an artist so highly esteemed in Great Britain, made her tour profitable at the very beginning; but there is little doubt that her second tour, when the novelty has gone, will be profitable also, for her acting is liked.

Mr. Kendal has enjoyed an advantage during the tour that was denied to his wife. Her great artistic reputation preceded her. The warmest praise she has received here is not warmer than that conveyed in many accounts of her work in London sent across the ocean. But little was known of Mr. Kendal. Indeed, he was regarded, at first, as merely a comely satellite of his accomplished wife. Now that he has been seen in six distinctive characters, and shown himself entirely competent to express all their sentiment and humor, there are few critical observers that will hesitate to award to Mr. Kendal quite as much praise as they give to Mrs. Kendal. The distinction, variety and naturalness of his Colonel Blake, Philippe Derbiay, Lister, Crichton, Molyneux, and Frank Maitland have shown him to be a thoroughly good actor, an uncommon one for these degenerate days. He has grown in public appreciation with each new performance. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will this week repeat "The Ironmaster" on Monday and Tuesday evenings and Saturday afternoon, "A Scrap of Paper" on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, "The Queen's Shilling" on Thursday evening, "The Weaker Sex" on Thursday afternoon, and "Impulse" on Friday evening.

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It was no surprise to those persons who had steadily watched Miss Rehan's artistic growth since her first appearance here eleven years ago, that she could succeed in expressing the pathos and passion of Coppée's sombre dramatic episode, "Le Pater." The natural mood of this actress is not kittenish, sportiveness, or buoyant gayety. She could not have played Val Osprey or Nisbe when she appeared in "Love's Young Dream" at the opening of Daly's Theatre in 1879. Almost the first striking piece of work she did there was her performance of the vengeful, sullen, persecuted Ruth Tredzett in Gilbert's "Charity" at a midweek matinée. She has acquired her skill by laborious application to her art, and although her great personal charm is manifest in all her performances, they are chiefly valuable and notable as brilliant examples of the art of acting. It is to be hoped that her repertory in the future will include many rôles that will reveal her sympathy with and understanding of the serious side of human nature, which is the larger part of it.

"Le Pater" and "A Priceless Paragon" will be presented for the last time on Wednesday afternoon. On Wednesday night Mr. Daly's exquisite revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which held the stage for most of the season two years ago, will be placed on view again, with Miss Rehan as Helena, Mr. Drew as Demetrius, and Mr. Lewis as the bewitched weaver of Athens. The scenic dress of the comedy will include some new pictures. The panoramic voyage of Theseus and his friends and the fairies' haunt in the forest will be seen again with pleasure.

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Salvini needs no trumpeter. His engagement at the Broadway Theatre will begin to-morrow night with "Samson." He will repeat that play on Tuesday, and appear on Thursday in "The Gladiator," on Friday in "The Outlaw," ("La Morta Civille,") and on Saturday night his moving portrayal of Othello may be seen. His son, Alexander Salvini, will take his place on Wednesday night and Saturday afternoon, when he will play the dangerous but fascinating Neapolitan scamp in "A Child of Naples," a play that bore the title of "Angela" when it was tried at the Madison-Square Theatre one afternoon two years ago. "Angela" was then an ineffective piece, but it has since been rewritten. Young Salvini's performance is wonderfully strong and picturesque.

Miss Rose Coghlan has had so many strong rivals in the field that her engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre has not attracted so much attention as she generally gets in New-York. "Jocelyn" drew good houses last week, however, and her Peg Woffington in "Masks and Faces" will be one of the things worth seeing this week. Miss Coghlan divides the comedy in four acts, which, as it was originally written in two, seems to be spreading it out a good deal. It is generally performed in three acts. Miss Coghlan introduces a minuet, danced by all the characters, except the Triplets, at Mr. Vane's house, and this serves for a pictorial climax before the revelation of Vane's perfidy by his poor little wife.

Great crowds of reasonably intelligent folks have gone to the Park Theatre lately to see Mr. Frank Daniels in a nondescript hodge-podge of farce, travesty, and popular song called "Little Puck." The underlying idea of this piece was taken from Anstey's droll book called "Vice Versa," but the idea lies very far under the play at present. Mr. Daniels seems to us the most interesting of all the performers brought into prominence by the vogue of Mr. Charles H. Hoyt's pantomimic farces. He is not much of an actor, and he does not sing at all, but he is funnier than the clown of the circus used to be in the old days when the clown was measurably amusing. There is something in Mr. Daniels's personality that compels laughter, and he preserves a perfectly grave demeanor through the most preposterous happenings. He is ably assisted in "Little Puck" by many good-looking girls, by Mr. Harry Conor, a comic actor with a method of his own, who is likely to attract more notice in the future, and by Miss Bessie Sanson, who is an actress as well as a pretty woman, and whose vocal powers are quite superior to the demands of that dreadful song which emblazons the undersized virtues of Miss Rooney. Miss Sanson has a sense of humor, too, which is a rare thing in the woman of "farce comedy."

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A dramatic performance, which is commended to the attention of all playgoers, is to be given March 13 at Palmer's Theatre, the use of which Mr. Palmer will give without charge, for the benefit of Frank Bangs, a competent and well-remembered actor, who in late years has been overburdened by misfortune, and is very ill. Mr. Bangs is remembered as a handsome, vociferous, effective Marc Antony in "Julius Cæsar," as Sardanapalus in Jarrett & Palmer's showy production of Byron's tragedy, and as Daniel Druce. He has done many things well, and ought not to be neglected now. It is a pity that the Actors' Fund, or some other charitable organization supported by actors, is not strong enough to keep the crying needs of a player of his artistic rank out of the public eye. That will come in time, we trust. But, since Mr. Bangs's wants have been made public and the usual "benefit" is to be given, the public may be asked to bear in mind the pleasure they have received from his efforts in the past. Mr. Crane will appear as Perrichon, Mr. George Edgar will emerge from retirement, and members of the Madison-Square Theatre and Lyceum Theatre companies will do their best to make the performance entertaining.

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Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne's readings from Browning, to be given Monday afternoons in March at the Lyceum Theatre, begin to-morrow. That strong dramatic poem, "In a Balcony," which Browning himself thought suited to the stage, will be her first subject. She will read "A Blot in the Scutcheon" March 17, and "Pippa Passes" March 31, and the intervening Monday afternoons will be devoted to miscellanous selections from the poet.

The current number of the *Arena* contains the conclusion of Mme. Modjeska's interesting account of her "first appearances" in Poland, the United States, and England. The publishers of the *Theatre Magazine*, an attractive little weekly that treats pictorially, critically, and sometimes poetically of theatrical doings in this city, have issued a quarterly number comprising all the weekly editions for November, December, and January. Mrs. Burton Harrison's familiar adaptation from Scribe, "A Russian Honeymoon," so often done by "distinguished amateurs," and once in the regular bill at the Madison Square Theatre, has been published in a neat pamphlet, with stage directions and a pictorial frontispiece, by the De Witt Publishing House.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Senator Hannibal Rivers will make his fiftieth appearance at the Star Theatre to-morrow evening, when he will deliver his arguments in a house embowered in flowers. The souvenir to be distributed to the audience will be a genuine memento of the play in which Mr. Crane has made such a hit. It is in the form of a book, the cover of which has a fine engraving of Mr. Crane as the Senator, containing photogravures of the brig General Armstrong as she appeared in 1812, of the naval battle between the Armestrong and the British fleet in Fayal Harbor at the close of the engaging talents of each act of "The Senator," with a description of the battle on the result of which the claim which forms the basis of the play was founded.

Labriche's best work, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," is about to pass into the repertory of the Comédie Française. This piece, written in collaboration with Edouard Martin, was produced at the Gymnase in 1860, and has frequently been performed at the Odéon and the Vaudeville. Six "last representations" were given at the Vaudeville just before the beginning of Lent. Joliy was the Perrichon. Hereafter that part will belong exclusively to Coquelin, whose performance of it was so greatly admired during his American tour.

An entire change of programme will be made at Tony Pastor's this week. Jennie Yeamans will be seen for the last time prior to her departure for Europe, and among the other artists who will appear are Billy Birch, Edwin French, Harry Watson and Alice Hutchings, Add Ryman, Ramsey and Arno, Rose Stickney and her educated dogs, Collins and Welch, Arthur West, John and Nellie Macarthey, John and Edna Videcq, and Miss Jennie Christie.

Mr. Dominick Murray, who has been in retirement for a long while, will come forward again at the Grand Opera House, March 10, in the guise of Humpy Logan. Mr. Murray is remembered for his portrayal of the rascally money lender in "Daddy O'Dowd," Mr. Boucicault's Hiberman version of "The Porter's Knot." Mr. Murray proposes to give "Master and Man" another trial.

Manager Brooks, who is to produce "The Balloon" at the Star in July, has engaged Alfred Maltby, the English actor who created the part of Fitzjohn at the Strand, and made a great hit, to play the character here. Mr. Moss proposes introducing a cooling apparatus in the theatre and making other improvements which will render the house a comfortable Summer resort.

There were two changes in the cast of "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's yesterday afternoon. Harry Lytton played the Duke of Plaza-Toro, in place of Frank David, and Leonora Smythe sang Gianetta, in place of Miss Pallisser. Both the new people are extra members of Mr. Carte's company, and both gave satisfaction to the audience.

The exhibition of the phonograph in connection with the big war painting, "The Battle of Gettysburg," has become quite a feature in the iron building at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. The phonograph reproduces a number of songs that have become popular in the theatres and music halls of London and Paris.

The programme of this week at the Amberg Theatre is as follows: Monday, Possart in "Nathan der Weise"; Tuesday, Streitmann in "The Seven Suabians"; Wednesday, Possart in "King Lear"; Thursday, "A Celebrated Woman"; Friday and Saturday, for the first time, "Famille Meyer."

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"A Midnight Bell" will be given at Niblo's this week. Mr. Eugene Tompkins has lent Mr. Gilmore the scenery prepared for the first production of the play at the Boston Museum, which has not since been used, and it will be seen on the stage at Niblo's to-morrow night.

Sydney Rosenfeld's play "The Stepping Stone" is still the attraction at the Standard Theatre. Members of the Madison-Square Theatre company and others, including Mr. Steele Mackaye, have asked Mr. Rosenfeld to give a "professional matinée."

Stuart Robson will make his first appearance in this city since his separation from William H. Crane, on April 21, at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre, when Steele Mackay's new comedy, "An Arrant Knave," will be seen here for the first time.

Alexander Salvini played Don Cæsar de Bazan for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn. Miss Anne O'Neil was Maritana. Mr. Salvini will "star" next season in the play called "A Child of Naples."

"Shenandoah" will continue at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre until April 14. Its two hundred and fiftieth performance in this city will be given on April 9, when another souvenir will be presented to the audience.

A benefit performance in aid of the German Poliklinik will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday by Mr. Amberg's company, when Strauss's comic opera "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat) will be presented.

"The Stowaway," with its real burglars, will be given at the Grand Opera House this week. The company includes Frank Losee, Joseph Slayton, Harry Booker, Grace Thorne, Sara Holmes, and Marion Elmore.

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence will follow the Kendals at the Fifth-Avenue on March 10, beginning a three weeks' engagement, during which they will be seen in "The Rivals" and "The Heir at Law."

"Aunt Jack" and "A Man of the World" continue to do a remarkably fine business at the Madison-Square, and Manager Palmer has decided to make no change at this house for the rest of the season.

The subject of Mr. Stoddard's second lecture in the series of Lenten matinées at Daly's, to be delivered at Daly's Theatre to-morrow morning, is "Napoleon, from Corsica to the Throne."

Mr. E. S. Gilmore has just made a contract with Mr. Alfred Godchaux for the production at Niblo's this Spring of a spectacular melodrama called "The Knights of Tyburn."

Victor Capoul has tried his hand at libretto making. He has written the book for a grand opera, the scene of which is laid in Russia during the sanguinary reign of Ivan IV.

More than nine hundred dollars worth of tickets have already been sold for the benefit of the Theatrical Treasurers' Club, to be given at the Broadway Theatre, April 20.

Katherine B. Howe will appear on the vaudeville stage at Koster & Bial's this week. Carmencita remains in the company, and the usual variety performance will be given.

"The Charity Ball" at the Lyceum continues to draw crowded houses, in spite of Lent. The second of the extra matinées will be given Wednesday afternoon next.

"The Old Homestead" continues to draw crowds to the Academy. Seats can now be procured up to the last night of the present season, which will be on May 10.

"The City Directory" reaches its twenty-fifth performance at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. The farce will continue until the end of the season.

"Switzerland, our Sister Republic, and the Alps" will be the subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this evening.

A famous portrait of Molière by Charles Goypel has just been received by the Comédie Française. It was bequeathed to that institution.

Paul Ferrier's new three-act comedy, "L'Article 231," accepted at the Théâtre Français, treats of the everlasting subject of divorce.

The "Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company" will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week.

A large collection of curiosities can be seen at Worth's Palace Museum, and stage performances are given hourly.

Constant Coquelin has written a one-act comedy called "Le Maître d'Ecole" for the Comédie Française.

Nellie McHenry and her company will present "Green-Room Fun" at the Windsor Theatre this week.

"The County Fair" continues at the Union-Square Theatre.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The unique entertainment which the Seidl Society will give at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 31 is creating much interest in musical and social circles. The sale of tickets has been exceptionally large, and the expenses will exceed anything attempted heretofore in the way of musical performances. At $10 a ticket the Executive Committee do not find their receipts larger than they require for the outlay. The music alone will cost over $4,000. The scenic decorations, which are in the hands of Mr. Hoyt, the scenic artist of the Metropolitan Opera House, will include a cathedral scene illumined from the dome with electric light, and superb floral effects on either side and at the front of the stage. The audience will be in full dress, there will be no promenading in the lobbies, which are to be transformed into drawing rooms, and the aisles will be kept clear for promenading during the intermissions. Refreshments will be served in the assembly rooms, and a reception will be tendered to Mr. and Mme. Seidl and the artists after the third act.

The ninth Thomas popular concert will be given this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Lenox Lyceum. The soloists will be Miss Anne Carpenter, soprano, and Otto Hegner, the young pianist. The programme is as follows:

Huldigungs Marsch.....Wagner
Gavotte, Sicilienne and Bourrée.....Bach
Funeral March.....Chopin
Scenes Napolitaines.....Massenet
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Recit. and Cavatina, "Reine de Saba".....Gounod
Miss Anne Carpenter.
Concertstueck.....Weber
Master Otto Hegner and orchestra.
Waltz, "Rudolfsklaenge".....Johann Strauss
Ballad.....Tosti
Miss Anne Carpenter.
Spanish Rhapsody.....Chabrier

All lovers of good music should remember that Dr. Von Bülow will return to us this month. His only appearance with orchestra will be at the next Symphony Society concert, which has been postponed a week to suit his convenience. He will then play Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto and Liszt's concerto in E flat. His recitals in this city will take place at the Broadway Theatre on April 1, 2, and 3, and May 1.

The programme at the opera for the coming week is a continuation of the Wagner cycles, and is as follows: Monday, "Tannhäuser"; Wednesday, "Lohengrin"; Friday and Saturday, "Die Meistersinger."

Otto Hegner is going West. He will begin his tour on Wednesday in Troy. Henry Wolfsohn is negotiating with the young player to remain in this country and give 200 concerts, beginning next October.

H. E. Krehbiel's fifth Wagner lecture will be delivered at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. The subject is "Der Ring des Nibelungen—The Prologue." Anton Seidl will supply piano illustrations.

Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks will give a concert at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon, assisted by Miss Berthe Pemberton, pianist; Charles Manowry, baritone, and Henri Joubert, violinist.

Herman O. C. Kortheur will deliver three lectures on "Parsifal" at 23 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, on Mondays, March 10, 17, and 24, at 3 P. M.

The students of the New-York College of Music will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

LENTEN ART READINGS.

The first of Mrs. Schumacher's art readings on the English cathedrals was given last Monday morning in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's. The growth of the cathedrals of the Middle Ages from the Basilicas of Rome was briefly sketched. A charming poem by a Bishop of the fifth century, Sidonius, son-in-law of an Emperor and Bishop of Clermont, called "The Basilica," describes the glories of a church just finished, rich in marbles and mosaics.

The Romanesque style, which was found throughout Western Christendom, was well illustrated by the two famous churches of Caen, St.-Etienne and the Holy Trinity, built by William, Duke of Normandy, and Matilda, his wife. This Norman Romanesque was carried by the Normans to England. Normandy has been called "a land of castles and churches," and under the rule of the Normans churches and castles arose everywhere on English soil, for the Normans were great builders, whether in Normandy, Sicily, or England.

In almost every instance after the Conquest Norman prelates displaced the English Bishops, and in almost every case the cathedral church was rebuilt. The two English cathedrals chosen for the illustration of Norman work were St. Alban's and Rochester. St. Alban's, the church of one of the richest Benedictine monasteries in England, shows much of the work of its first Norman abbot, Paul, who, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, came from the monastery of Bec, in Normandy. He determined to surpass the work of Lanfrance at Canterbury, and his church was the largest in England. Winchester alone excepted. In the south transept many still see the Flemish Roman bricks from the Roman city of Verulam, which the town of England's proto-martyr, St. Alban, succeeded. In the north transept is the painted wooden ceiling, such as covered the naves of the Norman churches.

The shrine of St. Alban's, which at the dissolutions of the monasteries was broken into a thousand pieces, has been most skillfully restored, and overlooking it is the watching chamber, where day and night the monks watched over the treasures of gold and precious stones which adorned the shrine. Rochester—one of the most beautiful in England—has also been restored. In the exquisite canopies which surmount the niches the stone is wrought with the delicacy of lacework, while the niches have been filled with admirable statues, two of the most excellent being the Virgin Mary and St. John beside the cross. The nave of St. Alban's is the longest in Christendom, and in olden times one of its most striking features was the painting on each column on either side a crucifixion, and beneath each figure of our Lord an altar.

Quite appropriately for the place the last picture shown was of the most interesting of old London churches—St. Bartholomew the Great, with its rich and imposing Norman work.

The reading for to-morrow will be on the early English style, illustrated by Salisbury and Lincoln.

Last Tuesday morning at Grace House Mrs. Schumacher gave the first reading on "The Passion in Art." It was an introduction to the wide field filled by the subject. The story of the passion is told in the very cross shape of the great mediæval cathedrals; in the sculpture which so lavishly adorned them; in the stained glass of their windows; in the frescoes which adorned the walls, and in the paintings which hung above the altars. It was woven in the tapestries which hung on the walls; it was wrought in the robes of the priests and in the coverings for the altar. It exercised the cunning skill of the goldsmith who fashioned reliquary and shrines, and with exquisite skill the artist told the same story on the illuminated pages of missal and brevary and evangeliary. Music, in its noble strains, interpreted the same theme in the services of the Church, and it has inspired the poets of all ages of the Church's history. The transfiguration, from its early symbolic treatment at Ravenna to the last work of Raphael, was fully illustrated.

VISCOUNT HAMPDEN IN TRADE.

From the London World.

The appearance of Viscount Hampden as a retail dealer in provisions has found an apologist in the Sussex *Daily News*. Our excellent contemporary will not allow that the ex-Speaker is actuated by any low consideration of profit in vending his butter and his eggs, his poultry and his pork. He is merely "setting an example to local agriculturists by himself carrying on a dairy farm on business principles"; and the writer would like to see in other people "more of the spirit of practical help and guidance displayed by Viscount Hampden." This is all very well, but it does not seem to me that the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex is giving much "help" to local agriculturists by competing with them in the sale of their staple produce. The spirit of snobbishness is widespread, and there are doubtless many who would sooner buy their butter from a live lord, especially when, as in the present case, such a lord is mark'd with a coronet and a capital H, than they would from the "local agriculturists," who have to content themselves by imprinting their produce with a rose or a cow. In Lord Hampden's trade circulars already filled with "Our Weekly Hamper" advertised as a feature, and we may doubtless expect before long announcements of "Brand's butter is best," "Excellent eggs from Hampden's hens," and other incentives to purchasers to aid the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex in his pursuit of the nimble ninepence.

AGED MEN ON THE BENCH.

From the London World.

The death of Mr. Justice Manisty removes the only octogenarian Judge of the Supreme Court, but there are five septuagenarians; these are Lord Esher, Lord Selborne, (who must be included in the category, though he hardly ever sits,) Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Baron Huddleston, and Mr. Justice Field. Of these the last is the senior in age, though not in date of appointment, a position which belongs to Sir James Hannen, who is two years under seventy. The gossip of the courts points to Mr. Vaughan Williams as the successor of the lately deceased Judge, and Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. R. S. Wright are also spoken of as likely to obtain early promotion. Why are County Court Judges invariably passed over? Their experience would be, one might think, peculiarly valuable. By the way, raising of Judges, that really "grand old man," Sir James Bacon, enters upon his ninety-third year on Tuesday next, the 11th inst.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A VARIETY OF TOPICS DISCUSSED BY "TIMES" READERS.

THE PROTECTION OF JAMAICA BAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a reader of your valuable journal I have watched with great interest the just and noble stand you have taken for the benefit and welfare of the thousands of our citizens relative to the protection of Jamaica Bay from the horde of net fishers who are now depleting its waters, not only to the injury of the many who resort thereto for a day of sport and recreation, but of those who have been allured to the place by its many advantages as a fishing resort, and have purchased, built, and permanently settled there, adding prosperity to the beach.

It is a pre-eminent fact that Rockaway Beach owes its success of the last five years to the fishermen of the large cities, and it must be patent to their minds, as well as of others, that it is of the utmost importance that this one and only place now left that comes within the limited means of the working classes who seek a day of recreative comfort from the city's confines should be reserved at all hazards. It augurs well to the promoters of the fish bill to know that our legislators of New-York City are laying aside all personal and political interest, and assure their constituents that victory shall perch upon their banners. The importance of the matter is equal to the reservation of our public parks for the public welfare.

I wish to call the attention of those of Long Island City who oppose this bill to a few facts. Having angled the waters since 1850, I will remember the condition of the upper bay and how well it rewarded the labor of the anglers. But to-day at Greenport and Great South Bay scarcely a vestige of life remains, and why? The continual pounding of their shores and drawing of nets completely destroyed them as a feeding ground or resort for fish, except for an occasional blowfish or dogfish. Now it is proposed that such shall be the fate of Jamaica Bay—this beautiful place, so well adapted by nature as a feeding ground—and its unnumbered minor bays and creeks. Shame, cry the multitude, and be it remembered the ballot box belongs to them; and, if their aims are defeated, a day of reckoning will soon be at hand.

As to the existing antagonism of the residents of Coney Island, who assert that the fishermen are a lot of hoodlums. Well, as they have no use for them, there being no fishing or accommodation for the many fishermen, it is conclusively evident that their object is to keep down the rising prosperity of Rockaway Beach, which is so ably represented by many popular and well-known "hoodlums," if I may use the word. A. H. SUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1890.

OPPOSED TO FEDERAL AID FOR CHICAGO'S FAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to give my reasons why Federal aid for the fair should not be given to Chicago.

1. Its geographical position will in itself prove fatal to the success of the enterprise, from a financial standpoint. It is simply absurd to suppose, for instance, that any but a small percentage of the residents of New-York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and all the neighboring communities, will subject themselves to the discomfort and misery which so long a journey by rail in the Summer months would entail.

2. The comparative unattractiveness of Chicago as a city, its generally murky atmosphere, and bad drinking water.

3. Its selection is an insult to New-York, with her immensely superior natural and climatic advantages, her commercial supremacy, her own millions of inhabitants, and the many millions at her gates, together with the ability and readiness of her citizens to shoulder the entire cost of the undertaking.

In this connection the Montreal *Star* says in its issue of Feb. 7: "From a World's Fair point of view the choice of Chicago is a mistake, and from a New-York point of view it is not only a calamity but the great political crime of the century."

Without Federal aid for the fair, it will certainly fever materialize so far as Chicago is concerned; with such aid, the outcome would be a disgrace to the whole country and Chicago in particular. W. L. BEADNELL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

CHICAGO'S LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This city is all the time slurring New-York about the Grant and Greeley Monuments. Why don't you strike back a blow square between the eyes by telling about the University of Chicago, now leveled to the ground, except the lower portion of its main tower?

A munificent gift of ten acres of ground in the centre of the city by the late Senator Douglas, with a liberal charter for a grand institution of learning, has been allowed to "go to the dogs" because of Chicago's mean parsimony. It couldn't raise $250,000 to pay the mortgage given by the Trustees for money to erect the college buildings, now torn down to be covered with flats and boarding houses to accommodate visitors to the World's Fair!

All the public monuments this city has which it has paid for have not exceeded $50,000, if they have reached that value. The Douglas Monument was paid for by State appropriation, including the ground upon which it stands. The Lincoln Monument, in the Park Lincoln, was paid for by the late Eli Bates and presented to the Park Commissioners; also, the others of Drexel—by himself—in South Park. The Indian Monument was paid for by Martin Ryerson before his death and presented by him to Lincoln Park. The Lincoln Monument, in the same place, was paid for by Lambert Tree, ex-Minister to Belgium. The Schiller Monument was a private contribution. The Logan Monument is appropriated for by the State—$50,000. Chicago has not given a dollar toward it. Another Lincoln Monument, to cost $100,000, was provided for by the late John Crerar.

The foregoing are facts and you should make use of them. J. W. G.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1890.

WHAT NEW-YORK SHOULD DO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before we give up all hope of having the World's Fair here in New-York, and while they are advocating and wisely, I think, the erection of permanent buildings and having a grand exhibition of our own, let us stop a moment and look at our position and see where we stand.

New-York conceived the idea of a World's Fair to be held in New-York City, and has been laboring at it for nearly a year. Five millions of dollars and more have been guaranteed, and the State Legislature has given the necessary power asked by the incorporators. Now, the next and only thing we wanted was recognition by the Government. We did not go there asking for an appropriation large or small, but only expected that our Government would do for her own citizens at least as much as it would do for a foreign affair. We knew also that what it would do would not be the only source of success for the fair, and if it did not appropriate any money it would not make it a failure as long as we had the recognition, so that we could inform and invite the other nations through our representatives to participate in and profit by it.

Now, while New-York is working away at the scheme, somebody else thinks it would be a good thing for their town, and he and they cry out, "Me, too," and so it went on, but nobody putting up much money, nor even deciding on a site. That is where we find them when our committee gets to Washington.

I think if our committee had nerved itself up as it seems to be doing now, all would have been well for the country and New-York. The committee should have called on our Representatives on the floor of the House and notified them that New-York had withdrawn from the contest; that she had decided to hold the fair and merely asked recognition from the Congress. What could we have lost? Nothing more than we have, but I think there would have been a stampede to the side of New-York that would have carried the day, to say the least. I think we should now take that course with the Senate. If there is a large sum appropriated for a fair outside of New-York, Mr. Daua, as quoted by you, is right when he says they will hear from it a little later on.

Now, Mr. Editor, in regard to your remark that the Republican Party is already dead, I will say this: I have been a Republican ever since the party was born and voted the straight ticket. Yesterday I placed a wager that if Mr. Cleveland is nominated for President in 1892 he will be elected, and I will vote for him, and I am not the only Republican by a large majority. H. B. A.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

A CHAMPION OF CHICAGO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There was a good deal of surprise manifested here to-day when the action of the House of Representatives on the World's Fair bill became known. The surprise was natural enough, for people who read only the New-York papers had little reason for supposing Chicago was seriously in the contest.

Chicago is a great city. It has more than doubled its population during the past ten years, and to-day it numbers a good many more than a million of as good-looking, well-dressed, and intelligent people as those of New-York itself. There need be no suspicion that these people will not acquit themselves creditably in 1892. And there need be no anxiety about the necessary preparation for the fair being made in time. Two years is a long time for Chicago to be at work on any one thing. The location of the fair there takes the question of sufficient time out of the discussion. What Chicago cannot do in two years it cannot do at all. What Chicago cannot do in two years cannot be done at all.

Now let the New-York papers do by Chicago as the Chicago papers would have done by New-York had that city won yesterday. Let them go to work and educate the East to the great fact that there will be such a fair out there as the country or the world has not yet seen, and that it will broaden their ideas, give them a pleasant trip, and get them acquainted with the most wonderful city and people in the world.

WEST.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1890.

CAPT. LUCE'S DEATH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a statement in THE TIMES last week that Capt. Luce was lost when the Collins steamship was wrecked by a collision off the coast of Newfoundland. That was an error. Capt. Luce was rescued after being several hours in the water and was carried, I think, to Quebec, whence he returned to this city. His conduct in that memorable and terrible disaster was so severely criticised and censured that he was never again given the command of a ship. He was for a long time afterward engaged in some business in this city, and was a familiar figure in Wall-street. He resided at Rye or New-Rochelle, where he died only a few years ago. W. J. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

OPPOSED TO MORE PENSIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears to me that this Government has done well by its soldiers of the late war, and especially when it is considered from a right standpoint, it was a war between the different States composing this Union, and that about twenty-five years have rolled by. The soldiers of the States who were so unfortunate as to be defeated, that is, unfortunate for them, have had to get along without any assistance, and yet to-day we are all one common country. It seems to me that this Government ought not, in justice to itself, to grant any more pensions. We are now deeply in debt, and not many years since I recollect there was some talk of repudiation on account of the debt being so large. My notion is that if any pensions are granted in the future, they should be only in cases where the recipients can't live without them. ALFRED WARD.

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1890.

PARDONS FOR DESERTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you publish an article in regard to the pardoning of deserters. It is to be hoped that such a proclamation as you mention will be issued. Desertion is not an honorable means of gaining freedom, but in a great many instances men are actually driven to it, not having the influence necessary or grounds sufficient for the procuring a discharge. There are deserters for whom we can have no sympathy. There are worthless characters who enlist naturally, and they are harder for the others. Such men often enlist, then desert and enlist again, and so on. Of the forty-odd thousand desertions which have taken place since Grant pardoned all deserters back in the early seventies, a great number are accounted for in this way, but there remain thousands who deserted from various real causes, many of whom are at present the most prosperous men throughout the United States. Of course they are not known to the Government, but once in a while one is apprehended, through the meanness of some one who thinks $30 pays him well for such an act. I hope that soon the stigma which now rests on deserters will be removed. I regard to checking future desertions, it is necessary that cashiered men be established in army posts, for now soldiers have to pay double price at the sutler's, and all clothing issued to the recruit should be the same as he will be required to wear when he joins his regiment. After serving three months at the large recruiting stations a recruit, when he reaches his post, finds that the clothing previously issued will not do for parade or guard, and therefore has to draw more. It is during the first year that a soldier makes up his mind whether he is going to remain in the service, and that time he remains in the service and is satisfied with it, he will in the majority of cases serve his full time.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890. J. R. K.

PROTECTING THE BIRDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed several articles in your paper in relation to the great destruction of birds used for trimming ladies' bonnets. After talking with a few friends we have decided to enter upon a crusade against such destruction.

We know our work will take time, for I see by the fashion notes that effective trimmings are to be made of birds across the skirts of ladies' dresses this season, which shows the hold bird trimming has taken on the fashion makers. Therefore we shall have to enlist the services of newspaper men, of poets, and of all who can reach the public ear to write it down, to sing it down, to talk it down. M. L. T.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

GIVE IT PLENTY OF ROPE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The initials of the G. O. P. seem to have been changed to P. and Q., and it is more than probable that by 1892 it will be P. D. Q. But right here I would suggest that at the present rate of progress and from the way the leaders are now working—vide House of Representatives, the World's Fair, and other things—it is plainly to be seen that the days of the Republican Party will bring the country to the verge of revolution before it will give up its present leasehold. Mark me! BATTERY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890.

HOW THEY STOOD ON THE CREED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the discussion in the Presbytery of New-Brunswick (N. J.) relative to revision of the creed mentioned in to-day's TIMES, one member of Princeton College Faculty (Dr. Duffield) stood with Dr. McCosh. All the members of the Union Theological Seminary Faculty who were present voted the other way. C. W.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1890.

MORE MUMMIFIED CATS.

FEATURES OF ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SALE OF A CARGO FROM EGYPT.

"The sale of the cargo of mummified cats in Liverpool," says the London *Daily News* of a few weeks ago, "appears to have been productive of a good deal of merriment; but the prices realized by these curious relics of animal life in Egypt some time before the exodus of the Israelites were sufficient to show that this eminently speculative consignment has proved entirely successful. In such a case there could be no possible data for even an approximate valuation, save perhaps with the undistinguishable mass of fragments which were disposed of at about 23 13s. 9d. per ton to the ground down into manure. It was the single cats' heads that furnished the chief element of uncertainty; but the practical test of the public auction room speedily showed that mummified cats' heads of the period of the Pharaohs rule in our markets to the extent of 3d. to 5s., though it was hinted in the auctioneer's rostrum that some curious specimens, though secured at these prices, would probably be sold again to museums for £3 or £4.

"It was the first cat's head that went for the feeble 3d., 'because' because the curiosity mongers had not yet warmed to their work. This was stated to have formed a portion of 'a beautiful Tom.' Another, declared to be 'a perfect study of a sweet face,' was knocked down for 3s. 2d. The hind quarters of a cat with two hind feet attached were more briskly competed for amid cries of 'Handle that cat gently!' from two gentlemen described as 'evidently scientists.' Possibly the 'scientists' represented Prof. Conway, who has written a paper about the mummified cats, and will now probably have a better opportunity of determining what light they throw upon Egyptian history and the evolution of the most familiar of all our domestic animals."

HORSES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The official returns of the number of horses and mules used in the British military service show that there are now actually 24,400 animals at work for riding or draught purposes, exclusive of those belonging to officers, the total being about 1,200 below the number voted for in the army estimates. Of the 24,400, 14,000 are borne upon the British establishment and 10,400 upon the Indian. The thirty-one cavalry regiments take the largest share of the animals, their total being 11,800 horses. The Royal Horse Artillery has 2,700, the field batteries 7,400, the mountain

DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN LITERATURE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE GOETHE SOCIETY ON FEB. 24 BY MR. CHARLES R. MILLER.

The terms Demand and Supply, I am aware, pertain rather to the operations of the corn market than to the relations of authors to publishers and to the public, and I confess that I have had some misgivings lest the theme of my discourse might offend the strict constructionists of this literary guild. If I were summoned before the Council of the Goethe Society to justify this intrusion of the sordid terminology of exchange into the purer realm of letters, I might find myself in some perplexity, and possibly I should emerge from the examination under merited censure for having attempted to degrade the rich fruit and golden grain of the imagination to the level of those coarser commodities which, in the phraseology of World's Fair bills, are comprehensively described as "products of the soil, the mine, and the sea." Shall we decree that the laws of trade are to have equal respect in the republic of letters? Shall we employ there the jargon of the market reports, recording a brisk demand for medium to light grades of novels, nominal quotations for prime poetry, and nothing doing in theology? Shall we ask the scholar to turn aside from the lofty meditations of his cloister and consult the literary price current before he decides to write a book? No, it is not quite that. We will not go so far toward a purely materialistic conception of the profession of authorship. I propose only to make a candid survey of the phenomena of exchange between author and reader, and to make it not as an offensive dogmatist, but in a spirit of an inquirer.

In truth, whoever takes the pains diligently to compare the calling of the author with the calling of the merchant will most likely become convinced that there are more points of difference than of likeness; that the complex machinery of trade has no analogue in the simple process by which the progeny of one brain becomes the property of another, and any attempt to formulate commercial laws for literary products must end in failure and confusion. We may frankly admit that some of the most familiar laws that govern the production and distribution of material commodities are inapplicable to the literary calling. Yet if any such laws are of force and effect in literature, it is worth the literary man's while to inquire what they are and how their operation may affect him and his work. That is as far as we need carry the inquiry.

About the first thing we discover is that demand is not the tyrant in literature that it is in trade. In the markets where natural and industrial products are dealt in there may at all times be what the political economists call an effective demand—that is, a demand that gets itself satisfied. At some price or other, higher or lower, the stores of supply are unlocked and the corn, or the iron, or the manufactured products begin to flow in. The products of the author's fancy are not of this obedient temper. Minds capable of creative work, of noble and lasting work, are subject to no outer command of enticement. The flame of inspiration that produced Milton's "Paradise Lost" was kindled by an inward spark and it burned, steadily in his bosom for thirty years, through a time of tumult and revolution, when his countrymen were in no mood to concern themselves about epic poetry. It was an inward impulse even more potent and lasting that moved Goethe to express his philosophy in life in "Faust," begun at the age of twenty-five and completed at eighty. Poets of this eminence writing, as Channing puts it, with the conscious dignity of prophets, respond only to the stimulation of their own genius; exterior demand, the demand of the world at large, they neither feel nor obey. For epic poetry, indeed for all great literary work, there is no conscious demand. The world does not call for it, asks no man to produce it. It cannot get epics written to order. In the humbler walks of literature, however, or, to employ Mr. Channing's distinction, in respect to mere printed matter as distinguished from literature, there is such a thing as an effective demand. It is constant, voracious, insatiable. Yet so prodigious is the fertility of printed-matter minds that the supply ever outruns the demand and periodical gluts of exchange must at stated intervals be artificially restored by the deportation of unsold remainders from the booksellers' shelves to the vats of the paper maker.

And there, no doubt, we encounter the profoundest problem that my theme can suggest, a problem of pathetic interest to every inquiring mind, one which countless philosophers and men of letters have striven to solve, hopelessly striven, until, the quest abandoned, the philosophers have become cynics and the men of letters misanthropes. Why is it that the greater part of humanity is content with bad books when good books are just as cheap? That is a blunt, mercantile way of putting the question, but it is best put so. No man or woman, however ignorant or unlettered, will buy for wholesome provisions when wholesome provisions can be had for the same money. No man buys a deformed or vicious horse if he knows that a well-shaped and gentle animal may be bought at no greater cost. No farmer or gardener will buy for the cultivation of his soil an inferior and worthless instrument if in the same shop and at the same price he may buy an instrument perfect in design and construction. Then, why, in the purchase of books, does so discouragingly large a number of readers show a blind, heedless, incorrigible liking for the unwholesome, the deformed and vicious, the inferior and worthless? Why is the privilege of discovering the mint-mark of genius reserved for the slender minority having sensibility and understanding, while a spurious coinage passes current among the widest currency among the mass? If, upon each of our public news stands, where the throngs pass daily, there should be placed to-morrow fifty copies of a novel by some new and unheralded Thackeray, with such a sober title as Thackeray gave to one of his novels, side by side at an equal price per copy with fifty copies of a new work of fiction pumped out of the well-nigh exhausted springs of Mr. Rider Haggard's fancy, or bearing, we will say, a name altogether unknown, subjoined to a title suggestive of the irregularities of spelling upon a page bearing a picture of a young woman insufficiently clad in an unadvisable attitude—if this free choice between the good and the bad in literature were offered, does any informed and candid person doubt or deny that the public with its boasted sagacity would seize upon the bad and eschew the good? The woman who goes with shawl and basket to the butcher's or to the green grocer's for her day's supplies, inspects with an awakened and instructed judgment the wares displayed before her, wary of defects and cognizant of good measure. The woman's daughter, freed at dusk from the bondage of the shop counter, approaches a curbstone literary emporium where our twin piles of books lie displayed, and without a moment's hesitation pounces upon Mr. Haggard and deigns not to honor even with a glance the undiminished stock of the new genius's work. Later on, to be sure, a month, a year, or ten years, or it may be when our man of genius, after an inexpensive and sparsely-attended funeral, has been laid to rest, the book with the sober title and glowing pages comes to its own, is read by everybody, gets unstinted praise, and perhaps like Don Quixote, becomes a book "to which the slightest allusion may be made without affectation, but not missed without discredit"; while Mr. Haggard and the young woman of passion have long since gone to swell the rubbish heap in wide Oblivion. Infallibly time brings this revenge to neglected genius—the mere printed stuff goes down to dusty death, while genius stays and invariably gets itself recognized and comes sooner or later into its estate. There is sweetness and joy in this sure revenge if only genius can wait for it, if only it can keep the pot boiling meanwhile. But in the making of this late though unfailing distinction between printed matter and literature, the great mass only follow where the perspicacious few have led. Just as all the minor watchers of the skies find and admire the new planet, when the astronomer with the great telescope has announced its position, so the unnoticed thousands of the reading public hasten to peruse and praise the book that has received the approving stamp of critical and authoritative opinion. Sometimes, as in the case of "Waverley" and the other tales that Scott put forth in that prodigious rush of composition, the great reading public presses hard upon and is almost abreast of the *illuminati*; more often, as with nearly everything that Milton wrote, it lags miles behind and accords only a late recognition.

The judicious find in this state of things a double grief—that good and worthy literary workmanship should find only tardy appreciation and a deferred reward, and that the mass of the reading public should voluntarily abase and besmear itself with books that, when not positively vicious, have neither excellence in art nor truth to nature to recommend them.

The clamorous demand for reading for immediate consumption is not less fierce in its assaults or harmful in its influence upon the periodical and newspaper press than in the field of literature proper. It is a disputed point between the austere censors and the defiant corrupters of the press whether the impulse which leads to the printing of scandals and sensational news originated with the public or with the press; whether reading man, being born in sin and desperately wicked, demanded this objectionable matter of his editors and publishers, and with a high hand and the allurement of gain compelled them to furnish it, or whether the crafty and covetous men of the press, foreseeing large circulations and resulting fortunes in the enterprises, have created this demand, beginning in a prise, have created this demand, beginning in a small way with inconspicuous trifles of unrighteousness and going on with calculated steps from paragraphs to pages until they have insidiously and with incredible patience and industry built up a lofty new department of human depravity. Personally I think the question not worth discussing, since the conductors of the press, like the readers of the press, are a part of fallen humanity. A person who habitually buys and reads a scandal-mongering newspaper would, if he should become editor and publisher, make just that kind of newspaper himself. It must be remembered that a very considerable part of mankind is vulgar, tasteless, stupid, and unscrupulous. So long as this continues to be the case some men will write bad books and other men will read them; some men will preach dull sermons and others will uncomplainingly listen to them; some men will make adulterated bread and other men will eat it, and some men will publish pernicious newspapers and thousands of other men will read them.

Nevertheless, no one will pretend that any newspapers have gone so far as some novelists and versemakers in disregarding the decencies and proprieties of life, or that they are chargeable with anything like the same degree of moral harm to the community. There may be editors shameless enough to seek to make vice attractive in their reports of its ravages, but they are commonly balked in their designs by the happy faculty their reporters have of adding to the frightful mien of the monster the new terrors of their own literary style. The journalists who make it their business to do work are usually not the most gifted beings or the most cultivated of their calling, while the novelists of the extreme naturalistic school have oftentimes unusual gifts of mind and a dangerously fascinating style. They permit themselves, moreover, a freedom in the subjects that they treat by analytical studies of the subjects that the press, even as represented by its worst examples, can but vaguely touch upon. The worst vice of the sensational newspapers, I am convinced, is the utter emptiness and triviality of much of the matter they contain. It gives no food, no information, it teaches no lesson. It is of no sort of consequence to any human being, and it is so entirely void of meaning and purpose that shallow minds grow only the more vacuous by feeding on it. There are so many shallow minds, however, that editors who will stoop to it drive a roaring trade in supplying their needs. But it is an unequal compact. The readers get nothing for their money, or nothing of equivalent value, and they are always finding this out, so that whatever of prosperity may for a time attend a venture in sensational journalism it cannot be said that the business offers a return sufficiently assured to compensate a man to whom any honorable calling is open for all that he must abjure in entering upon it.

Since I may be reminded that, because in a briefer utterance before the Goethe Society some time ago I asserted that the newspapers were not literature, and gave my grounds for the assertion, I must now be held to have wandered from my subject, I ought to say that in the observations I have made and have yet to make about the periodical and newspaper press, I wish only to illustrate the operation of the laws of demand and supply that have wrought in literature the effects I have pointed out. Their rule extends wherever ink, types, and paper are brought together. In obedience to them reviews and magazines, both in this country and in England, have visibly changed within the memory of persons not yet grown to manhood. Their managers have taken rapid strides toward the popularization or, to revert to the older meaning of the word, toward the vulgarization of their contents. The illustrated monthly magazines were never artistically so beautiful as now, and in respect to that quality they have made a notable advance; but if they are not practically devoid of literary value they have at least made no such progress in that department as in the art of illustration. Engravings that are the admiration of their readers, and until surpassed in the book productions are the despair of their rivals, patches and catches of verse that may be read at a glance as the pages are turned, bright but sketchy articles upon subjects of transient and trivial interest, such as befit rather the quick gait of the daily newspaper than the deliberate pace of a monthly magazine, tales, and serial novels that with some welcome exceptions are of too slight a texture to bear with safety translation to the covers of a book—these make up the substance of the repast which the reader of the magazine finds set before him. Let me, one of a calling over whose shortcomings the editors of these monthly picture books have dropped tears fast as the Arabian trees their medicinal gum, lift up this wail at the intellectual and literary pauperism of the magazines.

How fast the process of popularizing a review may be, I know from repeated examples. Within my recollection there have existed in this country, and even in this commercial city, reviews whose contents might fairly claim to be literature—at least on this ground, if no other, that they were indigestible and might defy the erosive tooth of time. I can recall one quarterly that discussed with unflagging spirit the meters of Pindar, and once or twice a year chased the ancient Aryans quite over the tops of the Himalayas to an original home which subsequent and more enlightened investigation has shown never could have been their home. I have no doubt that that review gave joy to some lone scholars here and there, and I have the impression that at one time it numbered among its corps of contributors men whose names stand upon the roll of literature. For reviews of that type, indeed, for reviews or periodicals of whatever kind that are, in the main, made up of articles interesting to scholarly minds or having some claims to permanent literary value, there is but a narrow field in this country. The masters of Pindar, the homes and habits of the Aryans, and all that class of articles which our fathers called the "higher" and we call the "heavier" writing, have been banished from the pages of our reviews, repeated bankruptcies having proved, with the certainty and the remorselessness of a mathematical demonstration, that there was no demand for them. The reviews of to-day reek with *actualité*. Their editors seek out topics that are piping hot in popular interest, put them into the hands of men who are eminent, prominent, or notorious in some walk of life, little matter what one, and at the end of the month lay before their readers a publication that throbs with timeliness and pushes the sensational newspapers a hard race for the first place in the business of supplying diverting reading matter for idle moments. Reviews of this class, like almanacs, perish with the issue of the next number. The writing that fills them is in the main argumentative, the writers are politicians and partisans, professional orators, the themes are the day's or the afternoon's burning questions. In the nature of things, the burning questions burn themselves out, the contenders seek some fresh dispute, the arguments are presently forgotten, and last month's review, wrapped in yesterday's newspaper, goes with other refuse of the immediate consumption habit at one cent a pound to the junkman.

Some few persons predisposed to gloom and retrospection now and then break out into lamentation over this tendency of the reviews toward assimilation in matter and method with the daily newspapers. But why should any review editor waste and impoverish himself in producing unsalable wares? Why should he continue impertinently to thrust before the public what the public does not want to buy and would not accept gratis? In England, as in this country, the reviews of that old-fashioned kind to which a livelier generation has given the title of "The Heavies" have been kept alive for years by a kind of artificial respiration, the editor paying the contributors nothing, or perhaps paying a few of them next to nothing, and the proprietor contentedly drawing his check for the monthly deficit, proud of the distinction of being a patron of the higher literature. That sort of thing is grossly irrational. From a business point of view it is less objectionable than intelligently-directed burglary, and from any point of view, moral, social, or literary, it is futile. It is an insult to ask a professional man of letters to write without payment; it is larceny to ask a review editor to serve for a pittance and expectations; and the man who owns and continues to issue a review or any other publication that is hopelessly incapable of paying its way is a fool. A literary enterprise that cannot be established and maintained on a business basis does the cause of literature no service. It is worthless as a standard, misleading as an example, and deserves to die. We will grant, if you please, that this world would be more beautiful and agreeable if a great many more of its people were habitual readers of reviews of the highest order of merit. But that is another question. We are considering this world as it is. We cannot materially change it by spending our substance in the publication of reviews which it will not buy. The experiment has been tried and it has failed miserably. Moreover, it is well, I think, for men of letters to take just account of their part in the world's work, and of the relation of that part to the whole. There should be no conceit or extravagance in estimating the place of literature. Mr. John Morley has aptly described taste as one of the most serious of the world's superficial interests. Literature is a serious interest, it is a beneficent and ennobling force, but it is not fundamental, it is not vital. In the relentlessly-logical order of nature the vulgar bread-and-butter arts take precedence over it. In times of peril to the individual or to the body politic the impulse that produces it is stilled, the taste that calls for and enjoys it is suspended. It may be that a temporarily declining or perverted appetite for literature is not incompatible with material advancement that augments the sum of the world's wealth.

Above all, no author should despair of the world because it declines to read his books. Personal failure, however humiliating and painful, is not a broad enough basis for pessimism. Some comfort may come from speculation about the causes of the present debasement of popular taste, but this is to be undertaken rather as a pastime than in the hope of reaching sound conclusions. Burke, in his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," attempted to construct a theory of taste and he satisfied himself, apparently, though the reasoning of his immature essay has not satisfied others, that there are grounded and certain principles of esthetics, common to all, and that it is only from difference in knowledge that difference in taste arises. "The cause of a wrong taste," says Burke, "is a defect of judgment, and this may arise from a natural weakness of understanding, or, which is much more commonly the case, it may arise from want of proper and well-directed exercise, which alone can make it strong and steady. Besides that, ignorance, inattention, prejudice, rashness, levity, obstinacy, in short all those passions and all those vices which pervert the judgment in other matters, prejudice it no less in its more refined and elegant province. And, indeed, on the whole, one may observe that there is rather less difference upon matters of taste among mankind than upon most of those which depend upon the naked reason, and that men are far better agreed on the excellency of a description in Virgil than on the truth or falsehood of a theory in Aristotle." A study of the phenomena of taste in reading at the present day would probably lead one not afraid to face the truth and speak it to differ with Burke as to the extent to which the principles of correct taste are diffused, and utterly to dissent from his view that a defective judgment and false taste are more commonly due to a want of proper exercise of the understanding than to an incurable weakness. It has been held that there are only about ten thousand persons in this city who are capable of thinking; who are possessed, that is to say, of the cerebral mechanism necessary for the manufacture of original judgments. Of these, perhaps three or four thousand are too indolent to employ their faculties, so that if this estimate be true the audience in New-York to which literary work of a profound, of a subtle, or of a lofty imaginative character can appeal is brought within discouragingly narrow limits. If any aspiring man of letters accepts this view, let him bear its consequences like a philosopher. It is vastly more important that some men should be hewers of wood and drawers of water than that all men should read good books.

When the facts, and so far as we can formulate them, the laws, of demand and supply, in literature have been studied and pondered, how is the actual or intending author to profit by it? If at all, precisely as the coffee merchant or the manufacturer of cotton goods profits by his careful observation of the state of the market; save that the merchant and the manufacturer have a free choice, while the author's choice is sometimes impeded by considerations of conscience and pride in his art. If the public tastes demand, as it does, in coffee Old Government Java, or tires of bright-hued raiment and asks for sombre shades, it may be gratified without reproach to the purveyor. But a man of letters who is conscious of great gifts may not put them to ignoble uses without a sacrifice of self-respect and some sinking in the estimation of others. Happily, the field of literature is a broad one and traversed by many paths. The literary form lends itself to many purposes not strictly literary, yet in themselves worthy of pursuit and yielding abundant reward. The book that made the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe known through the whole world is not literature. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is at best a piece of pamphleteering, yet the cause it championed was of immense importance to humanity. It had an immeasurable influence, and its sale of more than a half million copies brought to its author a reward of fame and direct remuneration with which any literary man or woman might be content. The inculcation of religious truth or the recital of religious history in books suitable to the novels or tales is one of the shortest and surest ways to popular favor. Two writers in our own country have freely employed the spiritual element in this way, and though in respect to form and style their books have only the slenderest claim to the attention of persons of taste, the success they have attained is astonishing. Two English books of the contrary tendency that have lately set all London talking and split out the opposing camps of belief and rationalism may be instanced in further evidence of the sure reward that comes to any one who successfully appeals to the deep human interest in spiritual things. Yet a moving spiritual interest and conviction on the part of the writer as well as on that of the reader must be exacted undoubtedly as an indispensable condition. The truest and sincerest literary art put to the service of a simulated spirituality would inevitably betray itself in a thousand piteous cries of hollow mockery and sham heroics. We have, to be sure, the great example of Milton deliberately weighing the advantages of a historical theme for the English epic he was to write, deciding that "the events narrated must be of general national concernment," rejecting the British legend upon which his choice had first been fixed and finally choosing a Scriptural subject, the Fall and Redemption of man, because of its being "every man's property and concernment and having also the highest guarantee of truth." But Milton had a deeply religious mind.

While modern criticism affirms that art has no duty to teach morality and commonly authors in the attempt, there are in this crowded and bustling world a multitude of social problems which literary art may legitimately seek to illuminate. But he who undertakes this work must be amply equipped for it, since all men and all women have their opinions on these matters and it is not attended to a writer who has not the power either to present their own ideas in so suggestive and striking a form that they have, when read, all the charm of novelty, or else so to confute and overset their prepossessions that they are compelled to read the truth through from indignation. If the writer's art earns no reward or appreciation in imaginative work, or in spiritual teaching, or in the service of his reasoning powers, let him survey the field anew and seek further for some demand whion he may be able to supply. Few of our most painstaking and brilliant writers on American history, at the outset of his literary career, devoted himself almost exclusively to evolution and kindred subjects. His essays were fascinating in style; few writers in that field surpassed him in wealth of research or approached him in clear, logical, convincing treatment of the subject in hand. Yet I fancy he found that path too narrow, the popular demand for instruction in evolution and sociology too limited for his ambition, and turning to another class of subjects of equal dignity and wider interest, he has won for himself a place among the soundest, the most fertile, and the most widely appreciated American historical writers of the present time. Or, if the imaginative writer, neglected and unsuccessful, shrinks from a test of his powers in the sober realm of fact, or in any other than his native realm, let him there attentively study the shifting currents of popular fancy, and set his sails to catch the favoring breeze. There is more gold in your pocket, more gold with its precious freight of your own hopes and the bread for your children's mouths, in the teeth of the wind. If the novel-reading public wearily yawns and exclaims,

> "These damsels of 'Democracy's'
> How long they stop at every stile;
> They smile and we are told I wis,
> Ten subtle reasons why they smile,"

then, in Heaven's name, send your damsels over the stile with a flying leap and a deep-chested laugh, and with a few quick upon your canvas with broad strokes of the brush or palette knife, make them glowing, natural, delightful animals, and invite the public, jaded with analytical character painting of drawing room figures, to come and enjoy their gambols. If only the artist be true, if the characters be not copies, and the drama they play in have a breathable atmosphere of reality and living interest the public will accept the invitation. But I believe truth, originality, and living interest are qualities the novel writer does not hit upon simply by being told to do so.

Whether or not the man of letters who is discontented with his present lot finds his chosen sphere and hoped-for reward in any of these suggested ventures, a study of demand and supply in the literary market will infallibly teach him that it is folly to attempt to better his condition by descending to the production of tasteless and formless trash to meet the demand for immediate consumption. That way lie ruin and suicide. The material failure is no less certain and disastrous than the intellectual degradation. Though the minds that use literature only as the diversion of idle moments be legion, their demand yields no reward of fame or fortune to the writers who pander to their craving. The output of the stuff they feed on is too vast in the aggregate, the number of persons fit for no higher task than that of augmenting it is too great to leave room in the competition for any man capable of better things. The game of authorship, whether in money or in repute, is not worth the candle. It is a game of immense odds, in which the chances are that a large number of one book; the best that any author can do in this field is to sell a few copies of many books—a game that is not worth the candle. As I read the literary signs of the times they show a tendency away from this kind of writing rather than toward it, a tendency to leave the wants of idle and mindless readers to be supplied by persons who have neither the art nor the ambition for any higher work, and a disposition more and more evident among the young and studious men of the craft to appeal by their art to finer taste, to satisfy at least their own consciences, and to give the public the best that is in them. This spirit of intellectual integrity visibly guides and animates a considerable group of American imaginative writers of the present day whose work is of constantly increasing value and who have long surpassed in achievement, as they still surpass in promise, nearly everything that we have, or are likely to get, from the present generation of English men of letters. The standards set up, faithfully observed, and continually advanced in American literature at the present time give witness in refutation of those despairing mortals who foresee nothing but the extinction of the literary taste and faculty because this is an age of materialism and newspapers. Materialism is by its nature the foe of all art, and the newspapers have no doubt much to reproach themselves with. But the most formidable enemies of literature are ignorance and the military spirit, and notwithstanding some recent discouraging showings of the results of common school education, this is an age of enlightenment, and it is not an age of war. It is an age in which no man who speaks with competence and authority is long unheeded, and one in which those who do so speak are not few.

HIS CANDIDATE ALWAYS WON.

William Wilson, who was regarded as the oldest resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,084 Hancock-street, from pleurisy. He was eighty-five years old, and was born in what is now Main-street. He was a shipwright by trade, and for forty years was employed at the navy yards. He was never out of the city for more than a week at a time in his life, and was never tired of telling that he had voted at every Mayoralty election held in Brooklyn and that the candidate he supported was invariably elected. It will be seen from this that he had no political affiliations, but for all that he took a lively interest in politics, supporting first one and then the opposing party. He left a widow and seven children.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

How long will German opera maintain its supremacy in this country? That is a question often asked and seldom answered in a satisfactory manner. The opponents of Wagner—poor fellows—are always declaring that Teutonic art will be forced to yield before a growing demand for good Italian opera. There appears to be a belief among these persons that one kind of opera or the other must always be, to use an expressive colloquialism, "on top," and they are assiduous in their endeavors to demonstrate that the only proper pabulum for the human ear is that which was manufactured by the Neapolitan school from Scarlatti to Rossini.

Whatever the public demands it will get. It is safe to assume that if the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House had nothing to consider save their own tastes, Wagner and his exponents would be sent packing at once, and the building would be given over to "Lucia," "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," *et id omne genus*, at once. These operas contain long spaces of arid recitative, which not even the Italians themselves ever listen to, because recitative is pretty much the same thing all the time; and the spaces afford opportunities for that social chatter which is, according to some of the Directors, the chief object of the opera house. No one would be likely to offer sibilant objections to audible talk during the recitatives of the operas mentioned, and thus the stockholders would be able to do as they pleased in their own house.

But the public, as has been demonstrated over and over again, though really amused by the operas which can be whistled, is not willing to pay so dearly for its whistle. Italian opera is a very costly luxury, for the simple reason that people do not go to hear the opera, but the singers. Hence the artists are the demand, and they are expensive. Opera in Italian, well sung, cannot be given at the prices which are charged at the Metropolitan Opera House, and if given with inferior artists it means disaster, as was shown plainly enough during Mapleson's last days at the Academy.

The question whether the public is willing to pay large prices to hear the best that the Italian market can offer will be decided by the results of Mr. Abbey's forthcoming season of four weeks. Mr. Abbey brings the finest colorature singer in the world—probably the best that ever lived—Adelina Patti, and the most famous living tenor robusto, Signor Tomagno, a genuine artist, with a phenomenal voice. Secondine these great singers he has such notable people as Mme. Albani, Mme. Nordica, Signor Ravelli, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Castlemary. It is a very expensive company, and it is impossible for the manager to offer us a four weeks' season of beautiful singing for less money than the public has had to pay in the past when Adelina Patti's salary was on the list.

If Mr. Mapleson were to come to America with the company recently named—Nilsson, Gerster, Senatzin, Trebelli, and Gayarre being the stars—he would find a hard road ahead of him. Nilsson's career is over, and this public is not at all fond of the world's leavings. Gayassi is no longer a name of strength here. Gerster's last appearances are remembered with pain and sorrow. Signor Campobello is a great singer and a gifted and accomplished musician, but she was no attraction when she was here before. Signor Masini, whom the writer has never heard, is famous in Europe as a most finished artist. It is on record, however, that Mr. Abbey, the boldest of impresarios, was appalled at the salary asked by this tenor.

There is no hope at all in this country for an inferior Italian opera company. And the salary list of a good one means that the public must pay from $5 to $7 each for orchestra stalls instead of $3, as at the German opera. It was formerly the case that opera was the pastime exclusively of the rich. That is no longer the fact. As soon as the opera ceased to be regarded as a pastime and took its proper position in the public estimation as a serious art, it widened its hold upon humanity, and claimed the attention of that large part of the race to whom dollars and dinner parties are of less importance than truth and beauty. Hence we now find that the great majority of opera-goers are people who cannot pay $5 to $7 a seat. A very considerable portion of the most thoughtful and appreciative patronage of our established opera comes from men and women who are glad to be able to pay a dollar or even 50 cents each. Those people will not go often to the Italian opera, even if they wish to.

Now, the end of the season of German opera in America will be in sight just the moment the prices are raised. It is not a question of art at all, but one of business. The public desires German opera, but it will not pay more than it can afford to. When will the prices be raised? Just as soon as the "star" system takes possession of the Metropolitan Opera House. When will that be? Just as soon as Mr. Stanton begins to make a practice of giving certain singers benefits.

Far be it from us to underrate the immense value of the services of Lilli Lehmann to the cause of good opera in New-York. But the fact that she demanded and received a benefit as a part of her remuneration for the present season is ominous. It was a practical recognition of Frau Lehmann as a star. Does any one suppose that this thing can stop here? Possibly it may, but the probability is that other singers will demand similar recognition for next season, and if they do not receive it in the shape of a benefit they will get it in additions to their salaries. The result is inevitable. Sooner or later the salary list will swell to such dimensions that the prices of admission will have to be raised, and then the downfall of German opera will be only a question of time. The moment that we lose sight of the great Wagnerian principle that "the play's the thing" and begin to fall down and worship at the shrine of true dramatic art to worship at the feet of the prima donna or the tenor, that moment we have entered the gate of the broad road which Italian opera has traveled in this country.

It is a grave mistake to suppose that, as a business undertaking, German opera stands upon a different basis from Italian opera. The difference is one of degree, not of kind. The taste of this public is far in advance of what it was ten years ago. The popular demand now is for a logical, coherent, musically vital drama, not for a meaningless costume concert. But the financial ability of the public to back its demand cannot be imposed upon. The people will pay what they can; and, as we have said, serious art has no charms for the social butterflies who can afford to pay for it. The serious, lofty, musical dramas which now draw the largest houses at the Metropolitan get the bulk of their patronage from people who do not count their wealth in seven figures or more.

We have no disposition to refer to past unpleasantness, but it may be pardonable to recall the fact that last season the management of the Opera House made a determined stand against an attempt to introduce certain features of the star system. It is to be hoped that courage will be summoned to meet the new advance of the operatic enemy. The season now approaching for termination has been a very happy one in every way, and unless appearances are very misleading, the stockholders of the Metropolitan will have to meet a smaller deficit than that of last year. If they desire a continuance of the smiles of fortune they must avoid anything that leads toward the star system, for that means raising the prices of admission, which will lead to inevitable disaster.

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Louis Lombard, Director of the Utica Conservatory of Music, sends us the following interesting extract from a letter written to him by Massenet, the Parisian composer:

> I love your great country. To it I owe my greatest theatrical success!
>
> "Esclarmonde!"
>
> I owe it to the unique, incomparable artist who has created the rôle: I owe it to an American, to Miss Van Zandt, of San Francisco.
>
> Thursday took place in Paris the hundredth performance of "Esclarmonde"—the hundredth performance of Miss Sybil Sanderson, without one day of rest—a fact has never before occurred. And what a rôle!
>
> This young girl has an extraordinary voice, Massenet has written the uppermost and lowest notes here—the high C in the treble clef and the G on the fourth line above, and it is not only the compass which is extraordinary, but the art of singing, the originality, and the dramatic action.
>
> You will understand me for speaking of a masterpiece who cannot but be interested in everything which is marvelous in our art. My most vivid sympathies, JULES MASSENET.

The writer heard Miss Sanderson sing "Esclarmonde" in July. The reason was that she *is in it*, well enough. It was spoken of by Parisians as the "Eiffel Tower note," and there were differences of opinion as to its beauty. The present writer is willing never to hear it again. He does not remember the contralto G at all. However, Massenet may be pardoned for attributing a voice of three octaves to his "mascot." Patti does not possess three octaves; yet one would rather hear her than Miss Sanderson.

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The following burst of enthusiam from the *National Zeitung* of Berlin is interesting:

> "On Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the Sing Academy, in Berlin, Hans von Bulow gave a rendering of Bulow's last sonatas—a performance in which for the past twenty years or more he has stood single and unequaled, and in which with each repetition he rises higher and higher. The playing was characterized by a desire to teach, it has now fully disappeared. Mind and soul have so penetrated these highest creations of piano music that in Bulow's rendering we look into the very depths of Beethoven's genius. No art grows more ruinous by our productions of superficiality and desire for applause than music, and none can more thoroughly refresh and elevate the mind than music in the perfection of its masterworks. Not for pleasure, but for worship, do Beethoven's last sonatas call forth the musical congregation to assemble in a temple, built not by human hands, but one whose foundations are laid in the depths of our souls. The spirit of God dwells in them.
>
> "What immeasurable merit has Bulow not won that he has not grown tired of preaching their gospel in two hemispheres. He has entirely conquered the early indifference and the occasional opposition, and now the largest hall will not hold the throngs that swarm to hear him. At to-day's performance the praise of the master and apostle could be heard in almost every language. America on the west and Asia on the east had their contingents. Gray locals and youthful faces had united to do worship. Many followed reverentially in their scores. Here a tie has been discovered which unites separated nations in the noblest sentiments of veneration and love. May the artist who has just completed his sixtieth year yet long be spared to fulfill his mission of culture and civilization! Not in the tendency and compliances with the weak and small, not in the immediate accomplishment of self-will, but in the diffusion of that recognized as the highest, consist the merit of the man who in a long struggle has won for himself the admiration of the people. Even though all bears the stamp of perfection and the detail disappears in the completeness of the whole, it shall not prevent us from mentioning with especial gratitude the sweet singing of the F sharp minor adagio, or the wonderful, the like attainment of the impossible in the storm of the B major fugue, and the heavenly refulgence in the rendering of the C major variations."

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

In the absence of dances and large entertainments, which the coming of Lent brought to an end, opera, theatre-going, and dinner-giving and partaking have pleasantly filled the days, while the long list of announced engagements has afforded abundant topics for conversation and discussion. The ancestry, property, and personal history and characteristics of the several couples who have made known their mutual choice of partners for life, or until the divorce court is appealed to, during the past week have been exactly rehearsed and argued, until the gay world this morning is possessed of a good deal of accurate, and considerable inaccurate, information as regards the persons engaged.

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It was said some years ago by a bright woman that the Yznaga family could be safely depended upon for giving New-York society more or less of a sensation at intervals of a year. The family again comes nobly to the front in this respect just as the dullness of Lent begins with the announcement that Fernando Yznaga has engagement to the belle and beauty, Miss Mabel Wright. Last year the marriage of Mrs. Yznaga formerly Miss Jennie Smith, and who had just procured a divorce from Fernando Yznaga, to Mr. Tiffany was the sensation of weeks. It was rumored some weeks ago that Mr. Yznaga and Miss Wright were about to enter the bonds of matrimony," but the rumor was generally disbelieved for many and various reasons, one of these being that Miss Wright had been quite intimate this Winter with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, a sister of Mr. Yznaga's divorced wife, who was popularly supposed not to have a heart overflowing with love for Mr. Yznaga. However, as an exception to the general rule of society rumors regarding engagements, this one proved true, and Miss Wright herself announced her engagement on Wednesday, while the father announcement is made that the wedding is to take place in June, and that the couple are to sail for Europe on Wednesday to spend some time in Paris, in which city Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany have only recently arrived.

There have been several editorials written and published concerning Miss Wright's ancestry and social qualifications. The young lady first came into prominence through the late "Jack" Travers, who met her at Narragansett Pier one Summer and introduced her, with the aid of Mrs. Grenville Kane, the next Winter, in New-York. She was given a breakfast at Delmonico's by Mr. Travers, at which were present among others George Henry Warren, Ward McAllister, and W. D. Sloane, and the fame of her beauty was soon spread abroad. Possessed of simple and charming manners, Miss Wright soon became a favorite, even with some of the elder women who were then prominent leaders, and she has been an acknowledged belle and beauty ever since. She is tall and a perfect blonde, while Mr. Yznaga, who is a Cuban by descent, is the darkest of brunettes. The Yznaga family have been prominent in New-York for many years. The father, Señor Antonio Yznaga del Valle, was born near the little town of Santa Maria, in the district of Cuba, and married a New-Orleans belle. Early in their married life the young couple came to New-York, where reverses overtook them, and they went to Orange, N. J., to reside. Of their children, the eldest, Consuela, is now Lady Mandeville; the second, Natica, is now Lady Lister Kaye; Fernando is the second; Miss Wright, and Emily is still unmarried. Lady Mandeville is known in two continents, and is one of the leaders of London society; Lady Kaye is the most domestic of the family, and spends most of the time traveling with her husband; Fernando, after marrying Miss Smith, a sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, was placed in the brokerage firm of Hollins & Co. by Mr. Vanderbilt, where he made a large fortune, and although not fond of society has (since his divorce) devoted himself to it. While Emily, Lady Standish, Bart., is a favorite in London society and achieved some prominence from her reported instruction of the Prince of Wales upon the banjo. It is needless to say that much curiosity is felt regarding Miss Wright's wedding and although it is stated that it will be quiet, the greatest desire is manifested to know all the particulars regarding it. There will certainly be in any event a large crowd assembled at the dock to see Mr. and Mrs. Yznaga depart.

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The other engagements of the week which have created surprise and pleasant comment are those of Francis Exerton Webb, a son of the late Gen. James Watson Webb and a brother of Seward Webb, and Miss May Randolph, a daughter of Edmund Randolph of Riverdale, who made her début with her sister a year ago, and has been very popular in society; of Archibald Murray, a brother of Mrs. Bayard Cutting and Miss Alice Rathbone of Albany; of Kingsbury Curtis and Miss Marion Hare, daughter of J. Montgomery Hare, who is a member of the large and well-known family of that name of Philadelphia; of Miss Annie Murray, a sister of Archibald Murray, and W. S. Yulee, a son of the late Senator of Florida, and of Judge Gray and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who was formerly Mrs. Frederick Bronson to gather together society's shattered forces and lead them on to "fresh fields and pastures new." It is too early yet, of course, to predict the chances for the coming season at Newport, but experience of the past few Summers has shown that once Newport season is now bound to be very much like another, namely, utter stagnation until about the middle of August, four or five weeks of rushing gayeties, followed by two or three weeks of stagnation again, and the fall of the curtain. Lent from this time on will witness more and more departures, and although it will be, paradoxically speaking, probably livelier than for some time past, the dullness will creep on apace.

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The last of the Saturday evening dances at Sherry's will take place on April 12. The cotillion will be led by Henry Le Grand Cannon dancing with Miss Van Rensselaer Cruger.

FABRICS OF ALL NATIONS.

The World's Fair may go to Chicago in 1892, but it is here in New-York in this Spring of 1890. Every dry goods house is a main hall or an annex crowded to overflowing with the fabrics of all nations.

"All the remaining space is taken" by an exhibit such as no city but New-York can show, for the world's fair are patronizing the World's Fair. If any one would be convinced that this statement is both graphic and grammatical, let him view the hosts of pretty women who throng the shops. Singular as the sex may be at times, it is very plural at present in every department of the great show.

The attendance is so enormous that there can be no question of financial success, though there are no gate receipts, for this New-York exposition is piously and profitably modeled after the orthodox church fair, where it costs nothing to get in, but a great deal to get out. The heroic woman who can res

HOW THE FAR WEST GROWS

SOME OF THE FASTEST BOOMS ON PUGET SOUND.

THE SKIRMISH LINE OF CIVILIZATION FIFTY YEARS AGO AND NOW—NELSON BENNETT AND HIS LIVELY TOWN.

During the period of building the empire of the Mississippi Valley and of the highland Commonwealths that were originally founded on beds of golden gravel the location of cities and towns was determined by chance. Many men now living can remember when Indiana town sites were slowly and laboriously chopped out of first-growth forests. The opening of farms fully occupied the agricultural settler for years. Pioneers lived hard in those days. Towns grew very slowly. They were merely shabby collections of log huts. The forest town was never in advance of the surrounding and supporting country. During this time, when the pioneers carried axes, there were no railroads, no steamboats, no telegraph lines, and a weekly, or maybe a monthly, mail was the only means of communication between the frontier settlements and the Atlantic seaboard. A more dreary and dispiriting place than an Indiana town of fifty years ago cannot be imagined. The people were narrow-minded and exotistical, as all woodsmen who live apart from the world are, it matters not at what period.

When steamboats began to ply on Western rivers and railroads stretched their commerce-stimulating arms toward the Mississippi River, a heavy skirmish line of men emerged from the forests, and, rifle in hand, pushed westward to the great plains and to the pine-clad and snow-capped mountains whose rills and creeks flowed over golden gravel. On the shelling hills warlike Sioux were defeated in pitched battle. There, on the beautiful meadows that border the sluggish Platte, Cheyenne braves, peerless warriors, first met the hardy foresters from Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, and have ever remembered the meeting. Westward the skirmish line advanced, here driving Utes into mountain recesses, there, on the Smoky Hill River, whipping Pawnees and coward Kaws, and holding their own against the fierce attack of Southern Cheyennes, and yonder on the Arkansas and Cimarron, whipping, joining, and uniting the north driving Chippewas to forest cover and the Sioux into the desert. Rifles cracked, long war arrows whizzed, Indian's war whoop, fiercely answered by Anglo-Saxon's battle cry, ever resounded along this long, irregular, bloody line, as it slowly advanced to the desert and toward the delightful highlands far beyond.

At points along the navigable rivers trading posts of logs were built. The sites of these towns were chosen because there was a muddy bank on which a steamboat could safely run its bow preparatory to unloading freight or because loaded wagons could be easily hauled from the river bank to the plains that stretched from Missouri's muddy water to the Rocky Mountains. A spring of cool water, a grove of shade-casting trees, an eddy in which catfish lurked, a saloon in which good whisky was sold, or the presence of a handsome and agreeable woman were sufficient to cause the restless pioneers to linger and to build a town of huts, which was quickly transformed into a trading or forwarding point.

One day, late in the "fifties," a man, long-haired and belted and lean, rode up out of the western horizon to the roundhouse of the Platte where the short brown grass rustled in Autumn winds. He hitched his horse in front of a saloon that stood on the banks of the Missouri River and strode in to drink of fiery waters. He paid his score with gold dust, and then told the story of the finding of it on Colorado's auriferous hills. Up and down the Missouri River, up the eastern branches of that mighty stream the news spread that gold had been discovered in Colorado. The border was astir. The ox-train era on the plains set in. An army composed of the flower of the West marched southward across the plains the following Spring. They had to be fed and clothed and supplied with tools and alcohol. Then the old river towns, the sites of which had been selected without thought of any possible development of the far West, were stimulated into life. Their landings were crowded with steamboats. Theft warehouses were packed with goods. Long trains of wagons hauled by oxen moved slowly through the streets or stood in rank around the warehouses. Troops were marched to Utah, to Pike's Peak, and forts were built on streams the names of which were unknown to Eastern people. Vice was rampant in these river towns. Drinking and gambling saloons were ever open, and the musical clinking of drinking glasses and the sharp rattle of faro and poker checks was heard throughout the night. Armed men, wild-eyed and soaked with alcohol, sat at gambling tables and staked their Summer's wages on the turn of a card. Rows, bloody and often fatal, were frequent. Gaunt, blonde giants, Pikes from Missouri, strode up and down the dusty streets and made their short-handled blacksnake whips crack as revolvers.

A train of white-hooded wagons rolled heavily out of town. The weary oxen bore strongly into the yokes as they slowly ascended to the plains, and bleat-eyed drunkards, who sat on drift logs to rest their alcoholic-soaked bodies, murmured, one to the other, "There goes the Fort Luma train," or, pointing with out-stretched arm toward a low-lying dustcloud, in which patches of scarve red flannel could be seen, they would say, "Yonder goes the train for California Gulch."

Heavily-loaded trains of wagons rolled out of the river towns; empty wagons rolled in, with bullet holes in their wagon boxes and their white hoods slit into canvas sieves, each site marking the line of flight of a long, crowded war arrow, and the bottom of many of these wagon boxes were stained brown in irregular spots—Pikes' blood, that.

Around the saloons and gambling tables and dance halls the town slowly grew as trade increased, and the line of agriculture advanced westward. Then came railroads and telegraph lines, and one day, usually directly after an atrocious murder had been committed at the gambling tables, the reputable citizens gathered in mass meeting and were called to order by a stern-tempered architect or lawyer, and after a few savage "whereases" and a few resolutions that were indicative of bloodshedding, the red-handed gamblers and saloon keepers were expelled from town or hanged to limbs of trees, and the rule of law and order was thrown off forever. Then the town grew rapidly, agriculture pressed close to its borders, manufacturing industries were established; and not one town out of twenty so built stands on a commerce commanding or on a natural manufacturing site, though many of them are the centres of residence of their finished manufactured products. They thrive to-day because transportation corporations discriminate in their favor, and because the high protective tariff shelters them from competition with other well-located cities. Torn from under the shelter of transportation corporations and the war tariff these unwisely-located towns would languish, and other towns, built on commerce-commanding and manufacturing sites, would quickly surpass them in importance. The old towns were built by chance, annually the people pay heavily to keep them in existence. They represent the survival of the unfittest, because their commercial and manufacturing life is unwisely prolonged by predatory tariff laws.

How is a city built to-day? I have just returned from a visit to three new towns—at least the people who live in them hope to see them grow into prosperous towns—Fairhaven, Anacortes, and Grey's Harbor, and the story of Fairhaven to illustrate how a town is built to-day. Anacortes or Grey's Harbor would serve my purpose as well, but I desire to use the former town to show the readers of THE TIMES the wildest real estate excitement I have ever seen, and I am not as familiar with Grey's Harbor as I am with the Bellingham Bay territory, so I use Fairhaven.

Nelson Bennett, who founded Fairhaven when he was much younger than he now is, was engaged in transportation on the great plains—that is the way his admirers state the case, but really he was an ox or mule driver who, blacksnake whip in hand, walked in dust clouds from Missouri River steamboat landings to the Rocky Mountains. He was of the "git up and git" and energetic; he hated idleness. He is highly intelligent. He does not lie, and he has never been known to desert a friend. When he was young in the business of driving oxen across the plains he saw the enormous profits derived from the overland trade, and presently he was driving his own teams and selling his own goods. Then, as railroads were extended into desert and highlands, and wagons were pushed from the trails, Bennett began to contract to build railroads. He built roads in the Rocky Mountains, on the great plains, in the arid basin that is between the Rocky and Cascade Mountains, and in the latter range. He blasted the long tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, through which the Northern Pacific's cars roll when on their way to and from Puget Sound. Every contract he undertook he fulfilled and made money in blocks at the work. He became thoroughly familiar with the whole country west of the Missouri River. He knows its irrigation problem capacity. He knows the broadest coming out of all the great mining camps. He built street car lines and established electric plants in towns in whose future he had confidence. His investments are scattered over half a continent, and every night he knows precisely how he stands financially with the world. He makes no pretense to knowledge. What he knows he knows as thoroughly as an Indian knows the physical configuration of the land in which he lives. If he knows nothing of the subject under discussion he says so, and listens attentively to other men who possess the sought-for knowledge. His knowledge of men is absolute. He has never selected a subordinate who did not fill the bill. As I have written, Nelson Bennett became wealthy. All Western men are gamblers, and gambler-like, he keeps his money on the cards. He has never had any more of bonds. He has repeatedly refused to become a coupon slipper. He is a Spokane Falls, Butte, Seattle, Tacoma, Denver, and Salt Lake City arrive from college with a big bundle to each, and prosperous cities, and he did not lose his head in any of the real estate excitements that raged so wildly at those towns. He knew that on the shores of Puget Sound there lay what surely was a city that would be the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the Pacific coast.

When the Cascade Tunnel was completed, Nelson Bennett thought his time had come. Familiar with the building of Tacoma and Seattle and with the undeveloped resources of the country tributary to those important towns—resources which the inhabitants of those towns have persistently refused to develop—he, after much consideration, concluded that they did not control commerce-commanding sites and that a first-class seaport city could be established on a good harbor and close to the sea, it would speedily overshadow the towns that stand at the head of Puget Sound. This conclusion arrived at, he acted at once. His subordinates, snappy, brainy young men, were summoned. They came. Experienced from the plains and highlands, railroad builders from the forests, managers of stores, real estate experts, miners, and timber-land examiners. A council was held, and a decision was arrived at speedily. Then the men were dispatched, some into the highlands to search for coal and iron ore and veins of gold and silver ore, others with barometers strapped on their backs were sent to search for routes for a railroad, others to examine the forests to estimate the amount of timber standing, others, instructed to sketch and measure the sweep of the tide through narrow passages adjacent to rival town sites and to examine harbors. Presently gaunt men, tollworn and haggard and bowed under heavy burdens, emerged from the dense forests that stand on the western flanks of the Cascade Range. This man bore silver ore, that one iron ore, and in the third man's sack was coking coal. That group of worn, tired-eyed men were from the Skagit Pass, below them on a floating dock stood a group of leg-weary men, the pockets of whose tattered coats bulged with note books that were stuffed with information relative to the quality of the timber and the character of the soil of hill and valley, of forests, of the sweeping tide waters, out of mountain passes, from the plains east of the Cascade Mountains, from probable rival town sites, men hurried to Tacoma and to Nelson Bennett's office. The information which was to determine the site of a city was gathered, it was carefully studied and later loosely compared and weighed. Slowly the evidence was sifted. A map was made, and the resources of the country that had been examined was marked on it. This point was rejected because of its harbor, that because the tributary land was not arable when cleared, and another because it was too far from coking and iron deposits. Finally it was decided that the new city should be built on the shore of Bellingham Bay. When this conclusion was arrived at, to act followed instantly.

For the building of a town in 1889 land was bought for a very large sum of money, hundreds of men were employed to chop and burn the trees that stood on the town site, the town was laid out, a wharf was built, a steamboat was built to ply between Tacoma and Fairhaven, which is the site chosen as that of the new town, a railroad was projected and engineers located it, and hundreds of men began to build the grade. Locomotives and cars and steel rails were bought and delivered at Fairhaven, and presently trains of loaded cars departed at short intervals for the new city's wharf. In a word to say that Nelson Bennett's railroad, the Fairhaven and Southern, is the best-equipped railroad in the land. All cars are equipped with air brakes and automatic couplings. No brakeman's hand will ever be smashed on this road. An electric light and power company was incorporated and began work at once. A water company was formed, and in April the water mains will be filled with water from a mountain lake. Forty men are driving gangways and turning rooms on two immense seams of coal that are twenty-five miles from town, preparatory to supplying the Pacific coast with cheap fuel. Other men work at the silver mines in the Skagit Pass.

The States of Washington, Montana, California, and Idaho are filled with men who believe in the future of Washington, and who are gamblers. Hundreds of these men know Nelson Bennett and believe in him. These men purchased lots in Fairhaven. The money so received was expended in railroad building, Southward through an almost unbroken forest the railroad was built to the Skagit River. Southward from New-Westminster, in British Columbia, the northern extension of the Fairhaven and Southern was graded to Blaine, a town that stands directly south of the boundary line, and to-day the grade is being extended northward from Fairhaven to Blaine.

The town was laid out and lots first offered for sale on May, 1889. To-day there are 1,500 people in there. The town resounds with blows struck in creative industry. Where a dense forest stood eight months ago are streets that are lined with houses. Men who carry tools swarm up and down the sidewalks. Saloons are open, and in almost every one of them are gambling tables, at which "tenderfoot" strangers take their money. The scent of alcohol is heavy in the air. At short intervals the dull whistles of steamboats arriving or departing, or of sawmills, cause labor to tremble. Every few minutes the loud report of a giant cartridge causes the windows to rattle and announces that another cedar or fir stump has been blown to flinders.

On my arrival in the town from the forest, where I had been for a time, I sat on a chair in a friend's office and, as we smoked and talked, I gazed through a glass that was once dazzled in the highlands at the streets and by passers, and my friend commented:

"That chap," he said, as a squat German who had evidently been toying with beer when it was dreary were by, "that chap came in here in May with $1,000 in his pocket. To-day he is worth $10,000. He invests his winnings in real estate."

"That man," he said, as a typical gambler and saloon keeper passed, swaggering offensively and hitching his shoulders in imitation of a man who walked beside him, "has made $15,000 in real estate speculations. He puts every dollar he earns or wins into town lots. He hungers for real estate."

A group of well-dressed, clean-shaven, Eastern men passed, walking briskly. "A Saginaw outfit. Been buying Skagit River timber land. They arrived here from Cedro the other day and dropped $35,000 into corner lots." my comrade said in reply to my look of inquiry. Sons of Israel pass, chattering men with cigars in their mouths. There was a twirling of hands, palm uppermost, around shrugged shoulders, and they disappeared up the street. "Clothing dealers from 'Frisco, Chicago, Baltimore, and New-York, who are looking for a site for a clothing house. They have invested heavily in real estate."

A tall, gaunt man, with white beard and water-laden eyes and trembling hands, walked with the infirm step of age past the open door. he looked in, smiled rather sorrowfully, and in broken voice bade my friend "good morning," and then walked slowly on. "A New-York Yankee," my friend said. "He bought two Harris-street lots the other day for $2,000, and because he cannot now sell them for $3,000 he is frightened, and haunts real estate offices."

Drunken men staggered by at long intervals, and occasionally one wanted to fight, and when he entered a saloon which other drunken men were congregated he was promptly accommodated. "A man can get anything he longs for in Fairhaven," my friend murmured as a man with a fresh blackened eye hurried by the door, "except work and whisky. And I may say that no visitor can truthfully say that he could not get what he asked for in our town," and he left me to learn the particulars of the "scrap."

Has Fairhaven an assured future? I believe so, but there are other towns on Puget Sound, and new ones, too, that men of intelligence and large capital are supporting, and supporting with projected railroad and steamboat lines and large expenditure of money. There is Anacortes, on Fidalgo island, that the Oregon Improvement Company is booming; there is Grey's Harbor, that the able men who own the stock of the Ontario Land Company support and thoroughly believe in, and there are many small towns, the advantages of which are daily displayed in the advertising columns of many newspapers that are published on the Sound.

The bitter feeling that exists between the inhabitants of Tacoma and Seattle extends to the new towns that are being built at the mouth of the Sound. Seattle men will not invest at Fairhaven because it is, they say, the child of Tacoma, and no good can come out of Tacoma. No Tacoma man who has a particle of self-respect or the least public spirit would buy a lot at Anacortes. They scarcely damn Anacortes, and say that it is seattle's child, and necessarily a fraud, and that any man who buys a lot there should be declared incompetent to manage his affairs, and should properly be declared a lunatic and be confined in an asylum. Seattle men in turn say that Tacoma men are gullsful and their schemes fraudulent, and they lift their voices against Elijah Smith and attribute certain highly discreditable remarks relative to the proper preparatory methods to be employed to entice tenderfeet to enter corporation real estate offices where their pockets would be emptied artistically to that honest gentleman; and Thomas F. Oakes would gaze through grief-stricken eyes at the word-picture Seattle men paint of him. The picture of that gentleman that was dangled before me in Seattle when I talked in a group of real estate men was ornamented with horns and a long flexible tail, and was wholly unlike the gentleman it was alleged to be a photograph of. Sufficient of town sites.

And now write Bellingham Bay lies as a sheet of silvered glass before me. To the north, far beyond the line of dark-green firs that stand close to the shimmering water, and beyond the Frazer River, is a lofty range of snow-clad mountains with saw-toothed crest marked against a pale sky-colored sea. To the east more mountains, distant about sixty miles. To the west islands, fir-clad and rugged, and beyond them the white peaks of the Olympic range. Tugboats steam to and fro whistling shrilly. Sternwheel steamboats, crowded with passengers and heavily loaded with freight, their loud-sounding whistles blowing hoarsely, steam into the harbor and presently disappear, apparently steaming into solid land. Fish leap from the water at short intervals. Flocks of wild ducks float lightly on the calm waters. On the exposed tide land thousands of crows walk to and fro voicing their discontent with life and greedily eating such food as they may discover. And gulls, beautiful, peaceful, low voiced, and delightful, fairly swarm along the shore. They sit on the water close to the hotel and patiently wait for scraps from the table. They gather in flocks close to the streets and gaze through black eyes at the people who hurry past. Gray gulls, white gulls, blue gulls, large and small gulls, all graceful, all peaceful, barely above the water a few feet from the town and swarm around the houses that overhang the water.

FRANK WILKESON.

AS THEY USED TO PLAY IT

THE FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME OF BILLIARDS.

HOW MICHAEL PHELAN PLAYED JOHN SCERETER THIRTY YEARS AGO AND ASSERTED HIS POSITION.

An added interest has been lent to the gentle game of billiards within the last few weeks by reason of the holding of the great tournament here, the first half of which was ended in Chickering Hall last night. It always occurs that when a tourney of the kind—a tourney in which the crack players of America take part—is held, the interest in it goes beyond the mere seeing of the games, or of the reading about them. People who play billiards at all find themselves as a consequence devoting more attention to the practice of the game; those who do not play are indued by the enthusiasm of their friends to learn to play, or at any rate to make a desperate attempt, and there always ensues a general boom for the pleasing pastime.

While this interest is now at its height, a description of the first championship game of billiards played in America more than thirty years ago, when the possibilities of the game were hardly known, and when a run of 150 with four balls on one of the old-fashioned pocket tables was regarded in the nature of a miracle, will doubtless prove entertaining. In reading over an account of the game taken from a paper of the day, it seems hardly possible that such rapid strides in the science of billiards as have been demonstrated in this tournament could have been made in that comparatively short space of time.

Michael Phelan, in 1858, was looked upon as the greatest billiard player in the United States. He had matched himself for various sums of money against many of the local players about New-York and Philadelphia, and had taken them all—beaten them badly. The French three-ball carrom game had only been recently known in America at that time, and Phelan played that difficult game as well proportionately as he did the American four-ball pocket game. His fame as a skillful player spread beyond the limits of his own town—he was a New-York man—and induced players in other parts of the country to challenge him. None of these challenges ever resulted in anything more serious than what is technically, but beautifully, known as "wind," until 1857, when Ralph Benjamin, a billiard player of quiet and peaceful disposition—the man lived in Philadelphia—challenged Phelan to play a game for $1,000 a side.

The match was played in the City of Brotherly Love on Dec. 30, 1857, the game selected by Benjamin being the three-ball French game, Phelan giving him odds of three points in each game in a series of eleven played. The match lasted for four and a half hours, and Phelan came out victorious with fifty colors. I use another technical phrase, which would perhaps not have been understood in those days, Mr. Benjamin "wasn't in it." Phelan won nine games out of the eleven. This was a match game, but of course, with a handicap, the championship was still with Phelan.

This match made Phelan beyond question the best player in America, so far as a public exhibition of skill went. He published a card a few months after this game, having been annoyed by people who wrote to him about offers to play from other men, offering to play any man in the country at any game at all for upwards of a thousand dollars a side. There were two or three responses to this challenge, but none ever amounted to anything until John Secreiter of Detroit sent a draft for $1,000 to cover his wager of $5,000 on a game to be played between himself and Phelan on conditions hereafter explained. All the preliminary arrangements were made for the match by mail, each man making certain concessions to the other. Finally in the latter part of 1858 the game was definitely determined upon and the following unique articles of agreement were signed:

"We, the subscribers, agree to play a match of the American 4-ball carrom game of Billiards, consisting of 2,000 points, for $5,000 (and half forfeit,) $1,000 of which to be now deposited in the hands of Henry Colton, to bind the match; $1,500 more to be deposited with the above stakeholder, on or before the 20th March next, and the balance of $2,500, twenty-four hours before the playing of the match, to be played on the 12th of April, 1859, in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, with two umpires, one chosen by each party, and they to choose a referee, whose decision shall be final. The game to commence at 7 o'clock P. M., on one of Michael Phelan's tables, (patent of 1858,) with round balls of the usual size, which the referee shall determine on of any of the said tables now in Detroit, which table is to be put up in some proper place, for this match, by the 1st day of April next, with the gas burners over the table, upon which there is to be a proper cloth. The expenses incurred from all the above to be paid equally by both parties. Should they not agree on which to provide for the above particulars, then it shall be determined by referees, each party choosing one who may choose a third. Should the parties disagree as to any of the rules of Billiards, which shall govern the above match, such disputes shall also be settled by referees as above, who shall also adjust any other disagreement not provided for, which decision shall be final. "MICHAEL PHELAN.

For JOHN SECREITER.

"City of New-York, February 11, 1859. "J. F."

Phelan left New-York on Monday, March 28, and after successfully surmounting the difficulties of a long journey, arrived in Detroit on the following Saturday ready to begin play at once. Some unsettled preliminaries were arranged, and then the pick began to practice, each on the table set up in Fireman's Hall, on which the final game was to be played. The week after Phelan arrived in Detroit he yielded to the urgent request made him by many gentlemen of prominence in the town, and gave an exhibition of his skill, which delighted and surprised every one, particularly the ladies, who formed the greater part of the audience. There was so much interest felt in the affair that stereoscopic views of the scene were taken in future years, and many copies of them might see how their forefathers played and enjoyed the game of billiards. Betting on the eventual result was very heavy. There were slight odds in favor of Phelan, and Secreiter found it somewhat hard to get more than $100 to $5,000.

The game was played on the evening of Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Fireman's Hall wasn't large enough to hold the number of people who wanted to see the game. Ralph Benjamin, the man whom Phelan had previously beaten, acted as referee, and the two umpires were John R. Gillet performed the same delicate task for Secreiter. Judge Strong of Detroit was referee. At 7:25 o'clock exactly the players banked for lead and choice of balls. Secreiter's winning of this gave the usually enthusiastic gentleman in the audience to back him for $1,000 more. Phelan took the offer up, whereupon the same enthusiastic gentleman proposed doubling that sum. This Phelan likewise accepted. Then it got to be $2,500, and Phelan quietly took that, too. The example was infectious. Everybody began to bet, and pretty soon the hall looked as if it had been invaded by a green, fluttering snowstorm. The money of the land, in small bills and large bills, was showered about every where, and within five minutes more than forty thousand additional dollars had been staked on the result of the contest.

Secreiter began the game by playing a safety shot. Phelan made no carrom and his competitor had the honor of making the first count, running 25 points. Both men were cautious and very much afraid of their lives of leaving set-ups. The first hundred of the game was without incident, Phelan being 46 points behind at the end. Secreiter continued his lead in the second hundred, the highest run he made, however, being only 20 points. On the twentieth run Phelan did some noble work in getting the balls together and made the first big run, one of 40. Secreiter, nothing daunted by this exhibition, put his string again in the lead with a run of 31, making the score then 232 to 108. Then another big run by Phelan of 96 evened up the score somewhat, and Phelan then kept on playing, making small runs, until he stood 369 to the other man's 301.

At this stage of the game the individual peculiarities of the men were manifested. Phelan nursed the balls with consummate skill, displaying a perfect control of them, and driving them whither he would. His opponent's lack of skill in this respect he gauged, but, as a disadvantage—a disadvantage which, perhaps, was overcome by his ability to make long and difficult shots, some of which were of wondrous beauty. At the five-hundredth point in the game Phelan was 74 points ahead and he kept on increasing his lead. When he got to be 700, Secreiter had made only 486. The next feature of any interest was a brilliant run by Phelan of 101 points, which turned his string into the 800 point, and left his competitor 320 points behind.

Secreiter, against whom the luck had run with cheerful persistency, then got an opportunity to make a run something like that which Schaefer made in his game the other day. He got the red balls together and made a run of, 60, playing with a marvelously fast touch and moving the balls scarcely a quarter of an inch during the time of the run. Phelan then made another run and scored a thousand points, and by this time everybody was hungry. To appease the demands of the inner man sandwiches began to float about in comfortable-looking flasks went literally from hand to mouth. The players themselves indulged in slight refreshments, and the repast seemed to put some energy into the man from Detroit. He began to earn every point, getting the balls together, and in the most brilliant run of the game scored 157 magnificent points. This put him up to within a little more than a hundred of Phelan's score and gave him courage to go ahead industriously. He played a game that elicited the heartiest cheers, and which at one time made the backers of Phelan consider the advisability of hedging on their bets. When Phelan had run 1,147 points, giving him a big lead, an intermission of half an hour was taken, during which time the betting fever asserted itself again. Secreiter's later work had made the betting odds against him smaller, and a good many wagers were made on even money.

When the game was resumed Secreiter gradually narrowed the gap between his score and that of his opponent, until finally he passed into the lead, making one run of 31, which put him 1,315 to Phelan's 1,303. It was a brilliant exhibition of nerve and less much vigor to the desires of his friends to bet money on him. In the one hundred and twelfth run he made another big score of 150, and sent his stock booming again. This great advantage gained was, however, a fleeting one, for Phelan with one run of 128 and several smaller ones, captured the lead again in the short critical part of the game.

Seventeen hundred points had then been reached by Phelan, and, as the probabilities were that any decisive advantage then gained would control the issue, interest in the play was at its intense phase. It had been at any previous stage of the game. There was only a difference of 72 points, and both men played carefully and with great skill. Few bad shots were made, because when every difficult one was presented the player preferred to play a safety shot, and ran under cover by driving his ball into a convenient pocket. Phelan gradually increased the difference between the scores until it reached 114 points, when he stood 1,899. Secreiter then had a stroke of 14, and with a run of 72 made his admirers happy with visions of victory for their side. Bets again were made, but the effort was a futile one, for Phelan forged ahead again and fully recovered his vantage. Secreiter's last effort was a run of 19 that turned him into the two hundred. He left the balls in an unfortunate position on a miscue, and Phelan, having only 24 to run, made a brilliant end of what, up that time, had been the most remarkable game of billiards ever seen. He left Secreiter 96 points behind.

When the game was ended it was almost daylight, and the thousands of persons who staid through it all went out into the cold gray of the early morning and encountered the industrious milkman on his matutinal rounds. It had been a great night, though, and Secreiter wore a roseate hue for many, many hours after its sober citizens should have been in bed, have had their beauty sleep, and have gotten out to attend to their regular occupations.

A NOTED CASE RECALLED.

THE INTENDED VICTIM OF KIDNAPPERS NOW A HAPPY BRIDE.

Miss Rose Strasburger, who on Tuesday was married at Delmonico's to Mr. S. M. Bloch by the Rev. Dr. Kohut of the Fifty-fifth-Street Temple, would have been held for ransom in this city in March, 1881, had not the Rev. Dr. Huebsch of the Congregation Ahaveth Cheseb suspected a man who planned to get her away from its Sunday school with a forged letter which said that a member of her family had been seized with sickness and that her presence at home was necessary. Her father is the Malden-lane diamond merchant, Louis Strasburger. In October, 1880, he returned on the steamship Baltic from a long visit on the Continent and went to live at 128 East Sixty-first-street.

Miss Rose was then eleven years old. On the steamer were several Russian Nihilists. One of them was Albert Felix Vogel. He was in the steerage, but happening to learn of Mr. Strasburger's wealth and of what he had planned to get money from him. On the 24th of December of that year Mr. Strasburger first heard of Vogel, who had associated himself with Edward Hermeg Johannes Sagert, in a letter signed "The Executive Committee," which announced that he had been sentenced to death, but that for $60,000 he could get the sentence suspended. Mr. Strasburger took no notice of the communication. Miss Rose attended Dr. Huebsch's Sunday school, and on the 27th of March, 1881, Sagert and Vogel perfected a plan to abduct her and hold her for ransom, and had a room prepared to receive her.

Vogel took the forged check to Dr. Huebsch, who was disposed to regard it as written by Mr. Strasburger, as it was written on fine, gilt-edged paper and had "L. Strasburger" printed on it with a hand stamp, but the signature was "N. Strasburger." Had Vogel been bolder and more persistent he would probably have attended his end, but he got timid under Dr. Huebsch's interrogatory and walked away when he said that presently Miss Rose would go home. A quarter of an hour later Miss Rose did go home, but Dr. Huebsch followed her, and no one accosted her. Of course her father and brother were in terror when they learned of the attempt to lure her from school, and the next day Mr. Strasburger received a second letter from the "Executive Committee," reminding him of his sentence and alluding to the failure of the attempt to kidnap his daughter.

A third letter was received on the 28th of March, and Mr. Strasburger went to Superintendent Walling, and Capt. Gunner and Detectives Cornish and Campbell and Pinkerton's Agency began to look after the "committee." Vogel and Sagert continued to write and to offer the blood money to $5,000. They were entrapped into a correspondence in the German newspapers, and at last were so hoodwinked that they delivered letters at Mr. Strasburger's. On the 7th of April matters had so far advanced that it was arranged that Miss Spelten, Miss Rose's governess, should leave Mr. Strasburger's with an envelope supposed to contain $5,000 in her hand, and should drop it and walk away at the sound of a pistol shot. Campbell got the signal when Miss Spelten left the house and Vogel followed her. Campbell saw Sagert lying in wait in Madison-avenue, and when Vogel fired a shot and Miss Spelten dropped the envelope, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-first-street, Sagert stepped forward to pick it up. As he stooped Campbell seized him by the collar, and when Sagert tried to draw a pistol Campbell threw his weapon and tried to cow him, but Sagert aimed a blow and the weapon went off, lodging a bullet in Sagert's left eye and killing him instantly. Coroner Brady promptly empanelled a jury.

Vogel was arrested and served a sentence of two years. A few weeks after his discharge he went into the coal business, and called on Mr. Strasburger to solicit his patronage.

THE SUPERVISORS GIVE BAIL.

Supervisors Nolan, O'Brien, French, Lockwood, and O'Donnell, and Supervising Architect Eastman, who were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury on Friday, were arraigned in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Each of them gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance. On Wednesday they will be called upon to plead to the indictment, and District Attorney Ridgway will have their cases removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Supervisor Lockwood was bailed by Internal Revenue Collector Nathan; French by Dennis Dougherty, liquor dealer; those by Hugh Flynn; O'Brien, against whom there are two indictments, by Lawrence E. Fitzpatrick and F. F. Carroll; O'Donnell by William Kentler, and Architect Eastman by Charles Cooper.

Besides being indicted jointly with his associates for auditing Eastman's bill, Supervisor O'Brien was indicted for trying to bribe Supervisor at Large Quintard by offering to pay him if he would not veto Eastman's bills. This indictment was based on Mr. Quintard's statements as published in THE TIMES several weeks ago.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The New-York Yacht Club is quietly looking around for a suitable place to build a Summer clubhouse near the city, so that when the new club-house is ready it will have a convenient New-York anchorage. It will probably be some time, however, before a site for a clubhouse is purchased. The club occupies a somewhat embarrassing position because its New-York races are given on the lower bay, while the yachtsmen cruise on the Sound. If a clubhouse and anchorage were established near Sandy Hook, or in that location, the chances are it would be occupied only during the annual regatta time. The most convenient place would be on the Sound, within easy access of New-York, although Yonkers and Glen Cove have been mentioned ago would have to be towed to the bay to race in June.

The Newport Clubhouse property will probably be bought by the club, as it holds an option on it, and then turned immediately over to a syndicate of gentlemen who desire to assume the possession of the dock privileges, but who will give yachtsmen access to the clubhouse and floats, as they have had in the past. It has been rumored that the club will not give as many races at Newport this year as it did last, although nothing definite will be known until the members decide upon the races of the annual cruise.

The annual meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club will be held to-morrow evening in the Hotel Brunswick. The Nominating Committee has put a ticket in the field made up of John Jacob Astor, owner of the sloop Anaconda, Commodore; Z. Edwards Lewis, Vice Commodore; W. F. Abbett, Rear Commodore; R. Conis Eddy, secretary; Walter Large, Treasurer; Trustees—George W. Chandler, Jabez Harris, and H. S. Pratt; Regatta Committee—R. W. Dinsmore, A. L. Embury, and E. T. Smythe; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden; Membership Committee—Gaspar C. Barnette and Henry A. Gouge.

Work on the boats being built in Boston goes rapidly on. The steam Yacht Princess, designed and built by George Lawley & Son, and the handsome forty-five-footer have been put into the water. Work has been begun on the Adams, forty, and the Fowle, thirty, is being planked. The Burgess sixty-foot cutter is planked and primed; the Texter, thirty, is well advanced and will be ready for the water this month, and the Amory, thirty, is shut in. Lawley is looking for more orders.

The Eastern Yacht Club has a committee investigating the matter of float facilities on Atlantic-avenue, Boston, and in all probability the club will have a Boston landing place before Spring. The Bull Yacht Club has had the matter of a float on Atlantic-avenue under advisement for some time. The Massachusetts Yacht Club has already secured a place for float stages in front of their new house on Rowe's wharf, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Staten Island will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the office of Secretary M. Roosevelt Schuyler, 55 Beaver-street.

For the sake of yacht building in New-York, it is regretted that E. D. Morgan has changed his mind about having Henry Piepgras build another forty-footer from a Burgess design.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 1.—The banjo club, under the leadership of Nevin, '90, and assisted by Messrs. Francis, '90; Edson, '90; Holmes, '91, and Acford, '92, as the college quartet, gave a concert last Tuesday evening in the Congregational church at Blackinton. About 400 persons attended.

George W. Cable read a selection from his "Bonaventure" to a large audience in Goodrich Hall on Thursday evening. He was received most enthusiastically and kept his audience in a continual state of laughter.

At a recent meeting of the *Weekly* board, G. A. Mason, '91, and P. A. Allen, '91, were elected editor and assistant editor in chief, respectively, in place of G. E. Ward, '90, and H. G. Wooster, '90, resigned.

Prof. Riese has instituted a series of lectures called "Travel Talks," which he gives every other Saturday evening in the Modern Language Room in the Art Association, but which, most happily, are open to an upper class men.

AN EXODUS OF ENGINEERS

MANY OF THEM LEAVING THE NAVAL SERVICE.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE FEARS SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES AND ASKS FOR AN INCREASE.

The rate at which engineer officers are resigning from the navy is producing little short of consternation in naval circles, and it is feared that unless the Navy Department takes prompt measures to either check the wholesale resignations or fill up the vacancies the service will very shortly be in an unhappy condition. The only explanation advanced is the great number of lucrative positions offered them by shipbuilding firms and iron and steel works undertaking Government contracts.

Chief Engineer Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in his annual report, just submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, finds it necessary to call the attention of the department to the steady decrease of the number of officers in the corps, pointing out at the same time that the increase in the number of modern high-powered ships soon to be in service is making a heavy demand upon the Engineer Corps for more officers, the recently-built ships requiring far more officers than the old ones. This is owing to more auxiliary machinery in the new vessels being scattered about in different compartments than in their predecessors, all of which requires the intelligent and constant care of an officer. Anyway, the number of engineer officers now allowed to war ships is in many cases too small, while in others it is as low as prudence will permit.

In the trial of the new war ships for acceptance the Government Boards have to be made up of officers against many of whom, which results in much delay in that duty and requires these officers on the ships, it is said, to work long after office hours and on Sundays to keep the current business from falling behind. In consequence of this fact Chief Engineer Melville has made a strong recommendation that the number of engineer officers in the navy be increased to not less than 300, and even this number he thinks will be found to be insufficient to give the proper care and supervision to the machinery of ships completed and building, unless assisted by a sufficient number of intelligent and skilled artificers and firemen. In connection with this recommendation that the increase in numbers should be made gradually, but that there should be an increase of at least twenty a year for the next five years.

On this score Chief Engineer Melville makes a valuable suggestion and one that engineers in general have long thought favorably of. He says "No engineer appointments should be made except from young men well grounded in theoretical mechanical engineering, as well as skilful in practical duties. Unless we can have the former course of instruction for cadet engineers re-established, or a course which will produce similar results, I recommend that a certain specified number of appointments be annually given to those mechanical engineers graduated from technical schools as give a proper course of instruction."

It is well known in the navy that our engineer officers are far less numerous than is the case in the British Navy, but, notwithstanding the greater number in the latter service, the British Admiralty has been making strenuous efforts in the past two years to increase the number. The recent British naval maneuvres demonstrated the superiority of the Americans almost the British engineers, and for this reason, if imitation of some of the conditions of war make the insufficiency of numbers apparent, it does not seem wise for us to wait till war comes to profit by the lesson.

It is thought that the next year's class in the Naval Academy, now in vogue for training the naval cadets to become Assistant Engineers, is not sufficient to give the training that is needed. Marine engineering, it is pointed out, is a highly-developed specialty, in which progress and change are constant. To keep thoroughly posted and protected requires a study and acquaintance with the latest practice, which under many of the circumstances of ordinary duty is almost impossible.

Chief Engineer Melville says: "I therefore again recommend the establishment of a course of practical instruction in engineering, which young engineers should be obliged, and older engineers permitted, to attend. Similar courses are provided for the instruction of line officers in ordnance, torpedoes, and the general duties of their profession, and a like provision for engineers is certainly is extremely desirable, that the engineer officers should have the same advantages for their professional improvement." The school for this purpose should be located in one of the large cities, preferably New-York, where the best practice in marine engineering, lectures, the students could inspect the large engineering establishments

BY RAIL TO THE EAST

RUDIMENTS OF AN OVERLAND ROUTE NOW VISIBLE.

STEPS TAKEN TO BUILD A ROAD IN ASIATIC TURKEY—BAGDAD AS A TERMINUS—CHARACTER OF THE REGION.

The announcement that steps are to be taken forthwith for the construction of a railway through Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, under the auspices of the Deutsche Bank for Germany and the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation for the United Kingdom has had much interest for both political and commercial circles in Europe. It is of interest in political circles, says the *Times* of London, "because it has long seemed to those best informed as to the condition of Turkey, and to these also who thought most of our obligations, that the only feasible means of restoring the prosperity and stability of the Turkish Empire and of thus imparting some vigor to its régime was by developing the Asiatic provinces, and Anatolia in particular; while in commercial quarters scarcely less attention will be paid for obvious reasons, to any well-organized and promising attempt to revive some of the most famous and formerly most fertile tracts in the Old World.

"Under these circumstances, a brief description of the region through which the railway will pass and the conditions under which it is to be constructed will be by no means unacceptable nor useless. It may, however, be stated at the commencement that the Sultan has shown his good will to the undertaking in a practical manner by assigning the revenues of four sanjaks, including Angora, as a guarantee fund for the payment of the Government's share in the outlay, while the presence on the board of Mr. Vincent Caillard, the well-known member of the International Council of the Ottoman Debt, is an additional proof that the enterprise will not fail for want of careful and experienced supervision.

"A railway from Scutari the Asiatic quarter of Constantinople, to Ismid, fifty-eight miles distant, and situate at the head of a bay of the same name, has been in existence for a considerable number of years, and has earned dividends for its proprietors. The possession of this line has been transferred by imperial firman to the Deutsche Bank, and with the transfer has been coupled the further concession that the line may be extended from Ismid into the interior for a distance of about 300 miles, or, in other words, as far as Angora, the capital of a vilayet and the most flourishing town of Anatolia. Work has been already commenced on the extension of the existing railway, and, while the contractors are bound by the terms of their contract to complete the line by October, 1892, such progress has already been made with the work that the line is expected to be open to Ada Bazar in the coming Spring, and to Lefke a few months later.

"At Ada Bazar it is important to note there would probably be laid down at an early date a branch northward to the coal fields of Heraklia, on the shores of the Black Sea. At or near Ada Bazar the line will turn south to Eski Chehir, and thence the line will be laid in an almost due easterly direction to Angora. Between Ada Bazar and Eski Chehir the principal places are Geyvah, Lefke, and Biledjik; and in the further portion of the line, from Eski Chehir to Angora, Alpukol, Babek, and Mallikot are the chief towns. The population of Angora itself is about 40,000, and it is well known that the resources of Anatolia in herds, crops, and mines are remarkable.

"Cultivation in the valley of the Sakaria, the ancient Sangarius, is conducted on the same principles as in the most tranquil and civilized parts of Europe, with the result that the crops are abundant and that the revenue to the Sultan is more assured in this part of his dominions than in any other. Angora, where there is a thriving colony of Armenians, is itself the seat of a most active trade in the fine camlet made of the celebrated Angora goats' wool, in merino, goats' hides, dye stuffs, gum, and wax. Eski Chehir also is the seat of the meerschaum industry. The region that will be served by this railway is estimated at 220,000 square miles and to contain a population of several millions. The conscripts from Anatolia are known as providing the best soldiers for the Turkish Army, and probably the battalions which most excited the admiration of the German Emperor during his late visit to Constantinople were raised in this province.

"The valleys watered by the Sakaria and Kara Su Rivers produce an abundance of crops, which include cotton, opium, spinning, flax, and fruits. At present intercommunication is only maintained in the interior of this province which is opposite the Turkish metropolis, by means of caravan tracks and bridle paths. The existing railways in Asiatic Turkey have only a mileage of 384 miles, and of these 284 relate to Smyrna and its environs, while a small line in the south connects Mersina and Adana. The projected railway to Angora will therefore nearly double the mileage in Asiatic Turkey, and, still more important, it will for the first time carry a line for several hundred miles from the Mediterranean in the direction of Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf.

"It will also form the first section of any trunk line that may hereafter be laid down to Kara Hissar, Diarbekir, and Mosul, while it possesses the immense material advantage that it passes through a fertile and well-peopled region where the deficiency of means of communication is the chief if not the only cause of the backwardness of the country. There is, therefore, some definite reason for anticipating that railways in Asiatic Turkey would make a more favorable start in any other province than in Anatolia. If they will not pay there, they will not pay in any other part of the Sultan's empire in Asia. There is a political side to the question as well as a commercial, but on this it is unnecessary to lay any stress. The importance of connecting Diarbekir with the Bosphorus by rail has long been recognized by the most eminent modern strategists if anything is to be done toward defending Armenia and the line of the Euphrates."

In an article on the possibilities which this road opens up, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The European railway system is complete from the English Channel to the Bosphorus. It is possible, we believe, to travel in a through carriage from Calais to Constantinople. Certainly the Orient Express runs several times a week from Paris to Stamboul, furnishing its patrons with all the luxuries of sleeping cars and dinners à la carte. It has also reduced to a minimum the plague of passports and Custom Houses. When people get to Constantinople they find that the world does not end there. Across the Bosphorus there is an old, old Continent, in many respects still young and fresh. To the traveler it is younger than America, for he has seen much less of it. But to the railway engineer it has a higher interest still. To him it is almost virgin soil, with infinite capabilities of development.

"Asia Minor, lying within touch of Europe and more than half as large, is a world of itself for the railway engineer to conquer; and of late he has set to work on it with a will. The Sultan has in the past few years granted more railway concessions in Asia Minor than in any other part of his dominions. The most conservative Turk of the old school favors the opening up of the Asiatic provinces, while strenuously opposing a similar policy in Europe. His reasons will himself state fully to Constantinople from the West only bring troublesome foreigners, while railways from the East would enable the faithful to rally to the support of Islam.

"With the Turk himself favorable to railways in Asia Minor, capitalists and engineers eager to build them wherever they offer the slightest hope of good dividends, and large masses of industrious population waiting to take advantage of them, they are likely to come fast enough. Two reasons can be given for their rapid growth—one the large local traffic which awaits them, and the other that they lead direct to the Euphrates, which leads to the Persian Gulf, and from the Persian Gulf it is only a few days' sail to India. Magic phrase in English ears—a new road to India! There have been many overland routes projected, but this by the Euphrates Valley is the oldest and most historical of them all.

"Various attempts have been made to revive it, and if they did not come to much, it was because they were premature. While there were still great gaps in the iron highway from Vienna to Constantinople and Shumla, no one could realize the urgent necessity of connecting Constantinople with the Persian Gulf. But now that the European part of the route is in operation the Asiatic part begins to be thought of as a natural sequel. Sooner or later it will be built, on the commercial and financial merits, all the same, assuming that, judged by modern standards of railway enterprise, it is not a formidable undertaking. Single systems exist in Mexico which would more than reach from the Bosphorus to Bagdad. The question is one of a few millions sterling—just what the British investor sometimes spends in a week on American or on the exploration of South Africa.

"In Italy all roads lead to Rome. In Asia Minor all railways will ultimately lead to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. They may start from the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, or the Levant, from Scutari, Smyrna, Alexandretta, or Antioch, but their ultimate destination is the vast plain of Mesopotamia, to which Europe owes so much more than it will can be able to repay, even when it can turn on hordes of Cook's tourists. Two railways have already started on the long and interesting journey into ancient Assyria. One is an English enterprise well known in the City as the Ottoman Railway, (Smyrna-Aidin;) at least, that was its original name, but it is fast outgrowing it, for in the past two years it has been extended far beyond Aidin. Its eastern terminus is now at Diner, 200 miles from the coast; and when it has consolidated its eastern acquisitions it will no doubt make a bold effort to cross the mountains to Konia, where it will strike the great caravan road from Constantinople to Syria and the Euphrates.

"For direct steam traffic from England and for overland traffic from Salonica the Smyrna-Aidin line is to be one of the great Eastern routes of the future. As yet it is only a very prosperous and promising local road. Of greater immediate interest is the younger and more ambitious scheme which has lately been taken up by an Anglo-German group of capitalists. Every Turkish Government for the past twenty years has aspired to the honor of bringing Damascus and Bagdad into direct railway communication with Constantinople. In 1871, when the Euphrates Valley route was undergoing one of its periodical agitations, the Turkish Minister in London, Musurus Pasha, wrote to Sir George Jenkinson: 'You are well aware that I should like to see constructed a railway from Constantinople to Bussorah; and the Imperial Government would readily grant the same terms for making it.' No enterprising concessionaire having been attracted by that tempting invitation, the Turks started the line on their own account. They began at Haidar Pasha, a small port near Scutari, and built about ninety kilometers of line along the north shore of the Gulf of Ismidt to a town of the same name. Having stopped short at Ismidt, on the threshold of the fertile country they were supposed to be opening up, they found that they had not enough to pay for working. An English company came to their relief, undertaking to work it for them on certain terms, which ended in mutual disgust and general chaos.

"Last year a fresh combination, in which London, Berlin and Frankfort joined forces, took up the scheme on a new and much broader footing. They engaged to extend the line from Ismidt to Angora within three years, and at the rate they are going they will be finished well within their time. After that they have a prior right to any concession for further extensions. No limit is put on their future development. They may go right on to Bagdad if they please, or to Aleppo, or even to Damascus—the further the better. In this railway we seem to have at last the rudiments of a practicable all rail overland route to the East. From its starting point on the Bosphorus to Angora, its provisional terminus, is a distance of 500 kilometers, or 400 miles. From Angora to Bagdad is only another 2,000 kilometers, or 1,200 miles. Perhaps a third of the length is a hilly country, on which railway building will be expensive, but the other two-thirds is as flat as a Texas prairie. A substantial single line with all necessary equipment is estimated to cost well within £10,000 per mile, and even apart from the guarantees of the Porte it will yield good interest on such an outlay.

"On the old line the guarantee is for 10,000f. per kilometer of gross receipts, equal to £666 per mile per annum, and on the new it is to be half as much again. This is secured on the tithes of the vilayets through which the railway passes. But the railway itself will be the best guarantee for its owners. Like the Smyrna-Aidin, it ought in a few years to be earning much more than 10,000 or even 15,000f. per kilometer. Col. Burnaby, in his 'On Horseback Through Asia Minor,' followed the line of the new Angora Railway, and frequently expressed his delight not only at the beauty but at the fertility of the country. Anatolia was then, and is in a higher degree now, the mainstay of the Turkish Empire. It may be an instinct of self-preservation that makes the Turks so anxious for its development."

CHINA'S IMPERIAL REVENUES.

The *Chinese Times* of Tien-Tsin, in an article on the revenue of the Central Government of China, estimates it at 84,932,000 taels, or about £21,000,000. The main items are 15,800,000 taels from the foreign customs and the same amount from sundry duties; 12,880,000 taels from the salt revenue, 12,850,000 from the *likin*, or inland, transit duties, 10,750,000 from the land tax, 7,000,000 from opium, 4,600,000 from inland customs and smaller sums from other sources. But, the writer says, at least twice this total sum is actually collected from the people, "the half of which is unaccounted for being absorbed by the provincial officials, a fraction only being applied to any local public purposes." Even if a sum of £42,000,000 is collected annually, it leaves taxation very light, for, at the very lowest estimate of the population, it is only about 3s. of English money per head. In India the taxation is about 6d. per head, and the people of India are certainly not wealthier than the Chinese. But the Indian gets a fully-equipped army, a railway system which enables his produce to compete in the markets of the world, education, a trained and pure judiciary, an admirable civil administration, river conservancy, an almost absolute guarantee against famine, and much else which the Chinese have not. China might well yield more taxation without hardship, but the slipshod methods of administration render the additional funds useless. Thus the Board of Revenue is not startled when a provincial Governor announces that he has found in his treasury 500,000 taels belonging to no particular account, and which he is, therefore, sending to a neighboring province to relieve distress there.

VICTORIA'S CHANGE OF NAME.

From the London Figaro.

It is not generally known, I think, that the parents of the Queen intended to christen her "Alexandrina Victorina," and it was only just before the baptism took place that a change was made in favor of "Alexandrina Victoria." The reason was that there had been much talk in connection with the Queen Caroline scandal of Mr. Bergani's daughter, who was generally spoken of as "La petite Victorine," and it was therefore decided that it would be inadvisable to give the young Princess a name which would recall events it was much better to forget as soon as possible.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS'S HEALTH.

From the London World.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaïewitch of Russia, who was staying in Paris last week on his way from St. Petersburg to Nice, has gone to the Riviera in the hope that the change to a mild climate may prolong his life for a few months, as he has been suffering from cancer for a long time, and of late has been growing gradually but steadily weaker. The Grand Duke, who is the third of the four sons of the Emperor Nicholas, and is in his fifty-ninth year, was married in 1856 to the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and has two sons.

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DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr., Offers for sale, close to 5th-av., on Murray Hill, a four-story brownstone house, in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; the property has been recently overhauled by the present owner at a large expense, and is one of the most attractive and desirable dwellings for sale in the vicinity. Full particulars at office. NO. 171, BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.

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FOR SALE—65TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park avs., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 20 by 55; lot 100 feet; hard wood; first-class condition throughout; bargain; will pay commission. Address Owner, Box 136 Times Office.

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OWNER WILL SELL THREE NEW apartment houses, (five flats each); best location; all rented on lease; paying 10 per cent.; correspondence of investors only solicited. Address T. B. R., 1,238 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT cabinet-finished house; three-story extension; decorated throughout; fine gas fixtures; 54th-st. near Madison-av.; owner anxious to sell; can be had cheap if bought at once. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

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16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Extra wide three-story brick, in good order.

19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Medium width three-story h. s., well built and arranged, good order.

35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story English basement, exceedingly well built and in perfect order.

37th-st., near 5th-av.—An exceptionally fine dwelling with large dining room extension.

51st-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, in excellent condition. In fee.

52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, tastefully decorated and in thorough order.

53d-st., near Madison-av.—Four-story medium-width b.-p. extension, sanitary plumbing, excellent order.

54th-st., close to Madison-av.—Very attractive medium-width four-story b.-p. extension, tastefully decorated, good order.

55th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, price moderate.

56th-st., close to Madison-av.—An exceptionally well-built four-story brownstone, in excellent condition, nearly full width.

For permits and further particulars apply as above.

GEO. R. READ. (2510)

For Manufacturers, Builders, and Investors.

THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

offers for sale on EASY terms very choice blocks and plots at PORT MORRIS, (23d Ward,) including

East River Water Fronts

lying between 132d and 138th sts., on deep water, for factories, lumber and stone yards, &c.; horse cars running to foot of East 138th-st. Branches of New-Haven and Harlem Railroads run through the property, affording all rail connection (without breaking bulk) to all parts of the country. Also choice lots and plots for investment or immediate improvement on and adjacent to

Southern Boulevard & St. Ann's-av.,

near St. Mary's Park, on streets already sewered, curbed, flagged, and guttered, and on line of proposed horse car route. Maps and particulars of

Wm. Reynolds Brown, 146 B'way.

PORTER & CO.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

121-ST.-ST., near Lenox-av., elegant three-story brownstone, 20.10x82, with extension 14x16 feet. Price, $30,000.

122D-ST., near Lenox-av., three-story brownstone, 19x52x100 feet. Price, $25,000.

123D-ST., near Lenox-av., four-story brownstone 20x60x100 feet. Price, $23,000.

126TH-ST., near Lenox-av., three-story brownstone, 18.9x50x100 feet. Price, $18,000.

130TH-ST., close to Lenox-av., three-story brownstone, size 17.6x50x100 feet. Price $15,000.

Also others. Full particulars and permits at

OFFICE, 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV.

121st-st.; beautiful new four-story brick and stone dwellings; size, 25x80 feet; fifteen rooms; cabinet finish. Full particulars with

Porter & Co.,

77 EAST 125TH-ST.

ATTENTION, CHOICE LOCATION.

The attractive private dwellings on 122d-st., immediately to the east of Morningside Park, are now completed and offered for sale.

The houses are of extra depth, and are three stories, high-stoop and basement, and are in a neighborhood restricted to first-class residences. Prices very low. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, Corner Manhattan-av. and 122d-st.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to the care, renting, leasing to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—CHEAPEST CORner residence in the city; house buyers, examine the great bargain offered in a dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 122d-st., near Morningside Park; location very choice; size of house 20.11x58. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE light extension dwelling, newly decorated and repapered under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease. BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, an exceptionally fine 30-feet house, adjoining 5th-av., above 34th-st.; never been offered before. SETON & WISSMANN, 79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 B'WAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

FOR SALE—NOS. 56 AND 60 WEST 91ST-ST., four-story and 20-foot front, with stable to second floor; Nos. 72 and 74, 21-foot front, three-story, all finished in best style; most convenient, desirable, and cheapest dwellings on the west side; apply on premises. ELI MARTIN.

FOR SALE—WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., 25x76.5x irregular, brownstone house, with b. p. extension; good order; has not been offered for sale before; price $37,500, or will let furnished. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., 55 LIBERTY-ST.

TWENTY-FOOT FRONT FOUR-STORY dining-room extension dwelling, first-class in every particular, including location, and only $37,000; No. 34 West 76th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—110 EAST 39TH-ST., four stories, 20 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; good order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE PLOTS ON Boulevard, West End-av., 8th-av., and 72d-st., near Boulevard. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

MADISON-AV., 1,042, NEAR 79TH-ST.—NEW, elegant house, 33-foot front; also, 29 East 79th-st., full size; prices very low. Apply to WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—9TH WARD, NEAR WEST-ST.—PLOT .55x100; suitable for factory or warehouse; reasonable price. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR INVESTMENT and improvement, east and west of Park; also, Harlem (and Manhattan Grange), with and without builder's loan. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

NO. 44 WEST 72D-ST.—A SUPERB 20-FOOT house, handsomely decorated; price reasonable. SCHUYLER, 1,157 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

RESIDENCE, 68 EAST 92D-ST.—DECorated; gas fixtures; $22,500. Inquire at 62 East 92d-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—CORNER ON DEY-St., with great future; pays 9 per cent. net now. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

A.—38TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY, $20,500; 4-story, high stoop, brownstone, 20 ft. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

A BARGAIN.—80th-st., near Madison-av., 22-ft. residence, $41,000. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

17TH-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—UNDER $30,000; 25-foot front; examine it. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—BROWNSTONE HOUSE, 43D-st.; window on side overlooking 5th-av.; a bargain. J. H. & G. W. COSTER, 178 5th-av.

$500 EACH, $175 CASH.—LOTS 183D-ST. near Jerome-av.; bargain to prompt buyer. Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PITTSFIELD MASS., SIX MILES from Lenox—Queen Anne cottage, with nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; corner lot, 725 rods; can be seen for two weeks. For particulars address Box 1,349, Pittsfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD NEIGHBORS,

THE LOTS ADJOIN THE VANDERBILT HOMESTEAD AND SEVERE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED TO KEEP IT HIGH-CLASS.

PICTURESQUE SCENERY,

NOTHING ELSE SO BEAUTIFUL CAN BE FOUND NEAR NEW-YORK.

SEA AIR,

IT IS ONLY ONE MILE FROM BEACH.

CITY COMFORTS,

GRADED STREETS, TREES PLANTED, WATER WORKS, &c., ALL TO BE FOUND.

Nearness to New-York,

ONLY 40 MINUTES FROM SOUTH FERRY. TRAINS RUN FROM EARLY MORNING AT FREQUENT INTERVALS.

LOW PRICES,

SOME CHOICE LOTS KEPT BACK LAST YEAR ARE NOW OFFERED AT LOW PRICES AND ALSO SOME WELL-BUILT HOUSES, ABOUT READY FOR OCCUPANCY, FROM $2,500 to $4,000.

Then Visit New-Drop, S. I.,

PERSONALLY OR CALL AT NEW-YORK OFFICE FOR PARTICULARS, OR WRITE FOR CIRCULARS,

HUGHES & ROSS,

47 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON CHESTER HILL, NEAR Mount Vernon, N. Y., a dwelling containing sixteen rooms; most desirably located upon the highest ground on the hill; house was built in 1884 for the owner's occupancy; plumbing by the Durham House Drainage Company; is heated by one of E. E. Gold & Co.'s hot water furnaces; has a large dumb waiter running from cellar to garret; excellent range; set washtubs, bathtub, hot and cold water, supply, two closets, and also an excellent well; Ericsson hot-air pump for supplying tank; house is most substantially built; hard-wood floors on the first floor; handsome oak staircase; wooden mantels by Stewart & Co. of New-York; gas fixtures from Mitchell, Vance & Co.; size of lot, 100x275 feet; a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful suburban home. For further particulars or permit apply to W. A. MILES, 57 Chrystie-st., New-York City.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term of years, a most desirable place on Highland-av.; 225 feet front; large, roomy house; modern improvements; fine lawn, and shade trees; terms of sale, one-third cash and balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. Apply at 127 Essex-av., Orange, or to F. STILES, 12 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT YONKERS, AT-tractive large modern house; 13 rooms; all city conveniences; price, $5,155 feet; fine trees; superb views of the Hudson River; situated in the best part of Palisade-av.; for sale or to rent for a term of years. Apply to WALTER N. VAIL, 68 Tribune Building, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—122 SOUTH Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., furnished-house premises; corner lot; all modern improvements; 11 rooms; five minutes' walk from New-York Northern Railroad; rent reasonable. Apply to J. S. BOSWORTH, 59 Liberty-street, New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIful building sites on North Broadway, Yonkers, containing six acres and running through to Hudson Terrace; it commands extended and unobstructed river views; will sell in plots of 100 or more feet. Address T. T. CRANE, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT TENAFLY, NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-Jersey, 35 minutes out, large country house, large barn and outbuildings; fruit of all kinds; three to thirty acres, with improvements if desired. Owner, A. V. HUYLER, 12 Maiden-lane, care White.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A HANDSOME RESIdence, with lot 100 by 200, for sale on easy terms; house has modern improvements and is near the depot and stores; carriage house on lot, fruit trees, &c.; everything in perfect order. Address E. A. CARLEY, 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$15,000; OR LEASE, $1,200; Flushing; first-class mansion; stables, fruit and shade trees, vineyards, walks, and lighted streets. EMBREE, 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR DEPOT, at Plainfield, N. J., house with fourteen rooms and eleven lots of ground, with stable, by JOHN S. SUTPHEN, 11 Desbrosses-st., New-York.

NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM CHAMbers-st.—The most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brick house and lot
NO. 453 WEST 21ST-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway, and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 240 LENOX-AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF 122D-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway, and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story store and brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 111 EAST 62D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 217 EAST 42D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick church building and plot of land
NORTHWEST CORNER
LAIGHT AND VARICK STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick building, with stores and lot,
NO. 897 8TH-AV.,
between 53d and 54th sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 18 JONES-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and cellar brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 24 EAST 13TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the five-story brick store and lot,
NO. 54 VESEY-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 13 EAST 74TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
NO. 453 WEST 21ST-ST.,
NO. 216 WEST 50TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction TUESDAY, MARCH 4, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.:

812 West 46th-st.,
Astor Leasehold.

Three-story and basement high-stoop freestone dwelling, 18.6x50x100.5 feet.

102, 104, and 106 East 112th-st., near Park-av. Three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwellings, 16.4x160.11.

Also, 76 East 79th-st., between Madison and Park avs. Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Executor's sale. Estate Mary Ann Keith, deceased. 2,422 2d-av. Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x42x80.

233 East 120th-st. Three-story and basement brick dwelling, 18.6x35x100.11.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

149 West 23d-st. Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x50x98.9.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

70th and 71st sts., 293 feet east of Avenue A. Four lots, 25x100.5 each.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

882 8th-av. Four-story brownstone store. 337 East 69th-st. Five-story brick flat. 610 6th-av. Four-story brick store, with extension. 127 West 97th-st. Four-story brownstone. 708 and 707 5th-av. Two three-story brick.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

168 East 64th-st. Four-story dwelling. Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL AT AUCTION THURSDAY, MARCH 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, GRAVE YARD AND VAULT.

Under the direction of David Barnett, Esq., Referee.

483 AND 485 5TH-AV., between 41st-st and 42d-st. seven-story brownstone building with store.

140 WEST 37TH-ST. five-story and basement brownstone apartment house.

417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427 WEST 18TH-ST. six five-story and basement brick double flats.

15b WEST 15TH-ST. five-story and basement browstone apartment house.

ISAAC S. CATLIN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage 3 years at 5 per cent.

Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction THURSDAY, MARCH 4, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

76th-st., north side, 200 east of 9th-av., two lots.

77th-st., south side, 30 east of 9th-av., nine lots. A chance for our cash builders. No rock. No swamp. Ready for building.

The 77th-st. lots front on Manhattan-square, opposite the grand entrance to the Museum of Natural History and the entrance to the Park. Wide sidewalk and block p

GOSSIP OVER THE BRIDGE

MAYOR CHAPIN'S SINKING FUND PROJECT.

HIS HONOR AND DAVID B. HILL—DEATH TRAPS WITHIN THE FIRE LINES—A JUDGE AND A BASKET.

The sensation of the week in Brooklyn unquestionably has been Mayor Chapin's suggestions in reference to the reconstruction of the sinking fund. It took even the local financiers by surprise, and very few of them have yet felt inclined to approve or disapprove it. The ordinary politicians were completely bewildered, and would have understood the Mayor just as well if he had presented to them a few hundred lines of Greek to construe.

The unfortunate Aldermen rallied from their confusion long enough to hurry the thing to the Law Committee and to order a thousand copies of it printed. But for all that, the clear and lucid sentences in which Mr. Chapin explained the intricacies of the sinking fund system, and the dangers from the overgrowth of that fund, have been very widely read by his fellow taxpayers. To the average layman his plan looks a great deal like a mere matter of bookkeeping. By canceling bonds issued by the city and already bought in by the city and placed in the sinking fund, he would wipe out something like $10,000,000 of indebtedness. That is like the case of a man who mortgages his property, buys in the mortgage before it is payable, and then burns it. He would save the interest on that mortgage from the day he destroyed it to the day it was due. So the city, by canceling the millions of dollars worth of bonds now in the sinking fund, would save the interest on those bonds from the day of their destruction to the day on which they are legally payable. This saving would amount to a trifle over $314,000 a year for more than fifteen years.

But, according to a well-known Brooklyn bank President, Mr. Chapin's great idea was not to save this annual interest, but to lay the foundation for issuing more bonds for very necessary local improvements. The law now prohibits Brooklyn, among other cities, from having a bonded debt in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed value of its real estate. The total bonded debt now is a little over $40,000,000, which is very nearly 10 per cent. of the total assessed valuation of the city. So that, as things stand at present, Mr. Chapin is powerless to issue any additional bonds for any purpose. If he wanted to make any more local improvements, and the city needs a good many, he would have to tax the residents directly to raise the money. This he does not care to do, as the tax levy is now a pretty big one, and if he can have the $10,000,000 worth of bonds in the sinking fund destroyed, he would not have to resort to this direct mode of taxation. He would then have a leeway, so to speak, of $10,000,000. He could issue bonds to that amount without violating the law forbidding a bonded debt in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of city property.

It is not to be understood that the people holding this view are opposed to Mayor Chapin or his suggestion. On the contrary many of them are his warmest supporters. The most intelligent explanation of this phase of the question was given a few days ago by Mr. John G. Jenks, the President of the First National Bank of Williamsburg, a man whose views on financial questions are regarded as sound. He said in part:

"I have not yet had the time to give the important message all the consideration and attention that it deserves. As I understand it, however, Brooklyn is within $1,000,000 of the statute limitation of 10 per cent. of her realty valuation; therefore, if we are to have any improvements and it is hardly necessary to say that many more are needed, the people will have to be taxed for them, inasmuch as the city cannot to any adequate extent create the further debt necessary. As the Mayor states it, the abolition of the sinking fund would give us a leeway of $10,000,000 more, and considering the value of improvements, like paved streets, erecting of schoolhouses, and so forth, it cannot be too strongly urged. I consider Mayor Chapin an able lawyer, good financier, and as having rare executive ability, and am satisfied that he would not favor the abolition unless he was convinced it was for the best interests of the city."

The mention in several out-of-town papers of Mayor Chapin as the probable successor of David B. Hill as Governor of this State has been of a great deal more interest to the politicians than the sinking fund message. Those gentlemen understand that question from A to Z, and they have been thinking very seriously about the campaign of 1891. It is needless to say that they have hoped to have a candidate from Kings County for the head of the ticket. To say that McLaughlin and his lieutenants have not been laying pipes would be to reflect upon their political sagacity, but to allege that they can nominate Mr. Chapin at their pleasure would be ridiculous. The statement in one of the papers in question to the effect that Mr. Chapin is "a fortunate man in that he has on his side the people and the machine," is true enough so far as the machine is concerned. Just now the Mayor is trusted implicitly by the local political managers. They recognize in him a man of marked mental ability, who can perhaps make Kings County a power in State politics. Some go so far as to say that they depend upon him to restore the old local Democracy that, when his present term expires, a weaker man, perhaps an abject tool of the machine, can be made his successor.

A gentleman who is known among Mr. Chapin's friends to be the official's most intimate political adviser says:

"All the McLaughlins in the world cannot nominate Mr. Chapin for Governor. The only man who can do that is David B. Hill. He is the leader of the machine Democracy now, and he will be in 1891. At present he regards Mr. Chapin as a firm adherent of Governor Cleveland. Something may happen before the next Gubernatorial Convention to enable Mr. Chapin to retain his advocacy of Mr. Cleveland for President and still obtain the nomination for Governor, but I am afraid that it will have to be an interposition of Providence in the shape of the death, civil, natural, or political, of David B. Hill. If that man has the power then that he has now the party candidate for Governor will have to be strongly in favor of David Bennett Hill for President. Whether Mr. Chapin will accept that alternative cannot be stated for many months to come."

Another gentleman who has been making observations says: "Chapin may not be much of a Hill man just now, but you wait and see if he and David don't get in bed together by the Autumn of '91."

There is in existence in Brooklyn an ordinance which is broken at nearly every meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and every violation of which means danger to the residents. The ordinance in question prohibits the erection of frame buildings within what are known as the fire limits. Whenever the Aldermen meet they grant special permission to some one to erect a wooden building within those limits. They act very much as the log rollers do in Washington, and vote for each other's resolutions in return for similar favors. The matter has become so common that one of the local papers, the *Times*, has taken it up, and has devoted columns of space to showing the danger resulting from such a policy.

In some of the thickly-settled wards there are blocks of frame flat buildings, really tenements, huge tinder boxes, five and six stories in height. One of these houses contains over a score of people, and in an entire block there are probably over 500. A fire in the middle of the night would mean a frightful calamity, and even in the day time the flames would probably spread so rapidly that some lives would be sacrificed. From statistics obtained from the office of the Buildings Commissioner it is estimated that there are over 5,000 of these buildings, sheltering probably 150,000 people, within the fire limits of Brooklyn. Yet the regulations in reference to these arbitrary limits were adopted to prevent the erection of just such death traps.

Why some improvement is not made nobody knows. Mayor Chapin has recommended it, builders advise it, and the firemen say it is absolutely necessary. The Aldermen, useless and not even picturesque, alone stand out for their right to defy one of their own ordinances. They should read this prediction of the catastrophe that must occur, according to a prominent architect:

"It is but a matter of time." It must come. We are only waiting for it, powerless to stay its advance. And when it comes it will leave behind a trail of destruction, of suffering, shrieks, and agonies in the flames that will live in the city's history for years."

If there is one thing more than another that sets upon some Brooklyn Democrats as a red rag does on a bull, it is to see one of their party espousing the cause of ballot reform. Judging from the ferocity with which the local machine attacks that wholesome reform, the leaders must have received their instructions direct from Albany. Not even the venerable Dr. Charles H. Hall, as stanch a Democrat as Old Hickory himself, has escaped the condemnation of his party associates. As long as that clergyman contented himself with quietly signing petitions to the Governor the McLaughlin organ, the *Citizen*, said nothing, but his independent action in becoming President of the Ballot Reform League was the last straw. Some rather hard things were said about Dr. Hall at the time, but at the recent meeting of the league he spoke about a committee to wait upon Hugh McLaughlin and ask him to sign a ballot reform petition the broken-backed camel struggled to its feet and shrieked out:

"The reason the reverend gentleman spoke of a committee was, we assume, because he knows it is too much for one person to propose to the leader of the local Democracy to declare in favor of a Republican measure which is opposed to the Democratic Party, the Democratic members of the Legislature, the Democratic Governor of the State, and the Democratic press. Dr. Hall is out of touch with his party in this matter, and perhaps it was for that Mr. McLaughlin ought to be called on by a committee of the brethren."

Dr. Hall may be out of touch with Hill, McLaughlin, and their political mouthpiece, but he is regarded as being in close sympathy with Grover Cleveland and the Democratic Party.

Somebody caused to be printed in the *Eagle* a few days ago a long story to the effect that Mayor Chapin and his advisers were opposed to loaning the city's credit for the improvement of special localities in Brooklyn. Those of the outside did not know exactly what was up, as the present administration has been a very strong one on local improvements. The article was really aimed at E. F. Linton and other real estate speculators who have been buying up farms in the outlying districts. Mr. Linton has presented bills to be sent to Albany appropriating $2,500,000 in the aggregate for new streets and water and gas mains for the Twenty-sixth Ward. It was in this ward that he recently bought farm lands for $500,000, and it is these lands through which he wants to have streets cut and water and gas mains laid. But the bills, it can be authoritatively stated, will not be approved of by the municipal officers of Brooklyn. If they get to Albany Corporation Counsel Jenks will oppose them. Controller Theodore F. Jackson, speaking for Mayor Chapin and himself, made this final and positive statement on the subject:

"I am opposed to any such legislation as is proposed in the bill. The improvements contemplated are for the benefit of special property on which they are to be made and should be paid for now. It is like a man building houses on his property. There is no reason why payment should be postponed. It would not take us very long to use up the borrowing capacity of the city if the plan of obtaining the credit of the city for improvements of this character should go into general operation. There is no more reason for doing it than there is for furnishing money to carry on any other business. The proposition of Mr. Linton is simply to have the city supply money to carry on real estate transactions. I have no faith that the city would ultimately be reimbursed by the assessments, because the experience of the city in the past has not justified any such belief."

Mr. Linton having expressed to the writer a willingness to have $3,000,000 spent on such improvements, the suggestion was laid before Controller Jackson, who said, aryly: "I have not the slightest desire of it. He should not be modest, but put his figures at $5,000,000. He is just as likely to get it."

A bright little boy of ten years, who formerly lived in Brooklyn, has been the hero of the Portsmouth Navy Yard for the last week. He is a son of Naval Constructor John Hoover. He was asleep with his baby brother on the night of the robbery of Constructor Hoover's house a week ago. The burglar at length found his way to this room and, in moving about, roused young Richard. The boy called out "Who's there?" and, getting no answer, crawled out of bed. He had been playing "shinny" all day, and as he stepped on the floor his foot hit his "shinny" stick. He picked this weapon up and started for the burglar. The latter turned and ran just as the stick landed on his back. The pursuer and the pursued went through the hall and down the staircase at a rapid rate, and in a few seconds the burglar had roosted an open window in the parlor, through which he had entered, and tumbled out. Young Hoover's cries and the exciting chase had aroused the household, and a search was made for the burglar, but without success. The boy-hero of the night before was carried to bed, and since that time he has tipped his hat only to the Commodore.

Senator McCarren's bill, which places the control of the County Farm at St. Johnland in the hands of the Charities Commissioners, the Supervisor at Large, and the State Charities Commissioner, is regarded as a very necessary and salutary measure. The peculiar fact about the pleasure with which it has been received is that that pleasure is aroused solely by the fact that the bill takes St. Johnland out of the reach of the Board of Supervisors. None of those who have talked about the matter seemed to care into whose hands it was put if it was only taken away from the Supervisors, and so disposed of that those rapacious statesmen could not again get their clutches upon it.

Ever since the idea of a farm at St. Johnland was suggested there has been a scandal brewing, and several of the deals of the Supervisors in reference to it have been investigated. Although plenty of guilt was shown to exist, no one was ever punished. If this new bill is passed the Supervisors will have no voice in St. Johnland matters at all, and will be powerless to give out contracts for work there, a favorite method of extorting money from friendly contractors. The Kings County Farm, which no one is better informed in regard to such matters, greets the bill with positive delight.

"I like it," he said; "I like it very much indeed. It is just what has been needed for a long time. I have been connected with the Board of Supervisors with the County Farm is severed the better it will be for all concerned."

Mr. Ropes's well-known disinclination to reflect upon any one was shown when he added: "Thirty men," meaning the Supervisors, "are too many to hold responsible for what is done." This is like the old schoolmaster who used to keep the entire class in after hours because one unknown boy had used a putty blower.

Judge Henry A. Moore, the austere presiding Justice of the Court of Sessions, is the subject of a good story recently told by a well-known lawyer. The Judge maintains that the incident happened, not to him, but to a friend who lives not far from the Oxford Club and counts his dollars by the thousand. Be that as it may, he is known to Judge Moore was the victim, and they think the tale is too good to keep.

While away on a brief vacation Judge Moore, (or the other gentleman,) met a lady, an old friend, on a railroad platform about fifty miles from Chicago. Near her was a neat basket containing jars of preserves, and, when the train drew in, Judge Moore gallantly picked up this basket and followed the lady aboard. The jam reposed under his seat, and he never discovered that it did not belong to his acquaintance until he offered to get her when nearing the station, and she declined to take it.

"Why, I thought it was yours," said the Judge.

"And I left sure it belonged to you," responded the lady.

They disembarked just in time to meet an officer with this telegraphic message in his hand: "Arrest thick-set man with gray beard for theft of basket of preserves." After a long explanation the man, who is a terror to Brooklyn criminals, was permitted to retire to his family.

The long-suffering Brooklyn public hailed with positive delight the news that Prof. Herrmann had purchased the site for a theatre in Fulton-street. For many years the lovers of dramatic work have often had to journey to New-York to satisfy their craving or to put up with a third-rate article at home. The local theatres are anything but comfortable, and the performances given at them far from satisfying. Prof. Herrmann's promises are fair, and if kept will give Brooklyn something like the Broadway theatre in New-York, at which only first-class attractions will be seen.

There is certainly room for such a house, and Col. William E. Sinn recently tried to build one. His plans were on the land needed, but at the last minute some one "leaked," and the owner of the present Park Theatre, Congressman Campbell, bought enough land in the centre of Col. Sinn's plot to make the erection of a theatre impossible.

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

General orders, dated Albany, Feb. 27, assign the following dates for the annual inspection and muster of the organizations of the Third and Fourth Brigades at the places named below:

Twenty-third Separate Company, Hudson, Monday, March 31, at 7:45 P. M.

Third Separate Company, Oneonta, Tuesday, April 1, at 8 P. M.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company, Walton, Wednesday, April 2, at 8 P. M.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Middletown, Thursday, April 3, at 7 P. M.

Eighth Separate Company, Glens Falls, Tuesday, April 8, at 8 P. M.

Ninth Separate Company, Whitehall, Wednesday, April 9, at 8 P. M.

Seventh Separate Company, Cohoes, Thursday, April 10, at 8 P. M.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company, Ogdensburg, Tuesday, April 15, at 8 P. M.

Twenty-seventh Separate Company, Malone, Wednesday, April 16, at 2 P. M.

Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk, Thursday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

Eleventh Separate Company, Mount Vernon, Tuesday, April 22, at 3:30 P. M.

Fortieth Separate Company, Syracuse, Monday, May 5, at 7:30 P. M.

Forty-first Separate Company, Syracuse, Monday, May 5, at 8:30 P. M.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Geneva, Tuesday, May 6, at 2:30 P. M.

Second Separate Company, Auburn, Tuesday, May 6, at 8 P. M.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company, Oswego, Wednesday, May 7, at 3:30 P. M.

Thirty-eighth Separate Company, Oswego, Wednesday, May 7, at 4 P. M.

Fifth Battery, Syracuse, Wednesday, May 7, at 8 P. M.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Elmira, Monday, May 12, at 8 P. M.

Thirtieth Separate Company, Elmira, Monday, May 19, at 8:30 P. M.

Forty-third Separate Company, Olean, Tuesday, May 13, at 8 P. M.

Thirteenth Separate Company, Jamestown, Wednesday, May 14, at 8 P. M.

Eighth Separate Company, Rochester, Monday, May 19, at 8 P. M.

Forty-second Separate Company, Niagara Falls, Tuesday, May 20, at 8 P. M.

Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, Wednesday, May 21, at 8 P. M.

Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, Thursday, May 22, at 8 P. M.

The troops will parade in full-dress uniforms, with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteen, with overcoats rolled on top of and fatigue coats and caps packed in knapsacks.

JUSTICE TO A TROTTING MARE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—A trotting purse won years ago has just been paid in this city by the National Trotting Association. Over nine years ago Gypsy Queen, a mare belonging to the late John C. Meyer of this city, trotted in a race at Plainfield, being driven by Mount Morris. The race was under the rules of the National Trotting Association, and both the owner of the horse and the driver believed that she was entitled to third money, but the purse was awarded to another horse. An investigation of the matter followed and the case has just been decided, after the driver and almost every one else had forgotten all about it. It has been proved that the horse which was awarded third money was trotting out of his class. So the Treasurer of the association has forwarded to the managers of Mr. Meyer's estate a check for the third money in the old race, thus doing justice to Gypsy Queen and her driver.

THE ATLANTIC-AVENUE ROAD.

A LONG SESSION HELD IN MAYOR CHAPIN'S OFFICE.

The conference between the representatives of the Long Island Railroad, the Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commission, the Atlantic-avenue property owners, and Mayor Chapin took place yesterday morning in the Mayor's office in the Brooklyn City Hall. The object was to settle on some plan by which a depressed road could be built along the thoroughfare in question from South Ferry to the city line, but after several hours had been consumed in discussing the matter an agreement was about as far away as ever.

The situation of affairs is just this: the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company owns in fee simple a strip of ground thirty feet wide, running through the middle of Atlantic-avenue from Flatbush-avenue to the city line, and has the right to operate a steam road there forever. This right is leased to the Long Island Railroad Company, and "Deacon" Richardson received for it last year over $47,000 net. He naturally will not give this up without getting something in return, and the Long Island Road refuses to build a depressed road because it would cost too much money. The company is willing to build an elevated road, but the long-suffering property owners won't have it.

William T. Lane, the President of the Rapid Transit Commission, was called upon to preside yesterday. J. Rogers Maxwell and "Deacon" Richardson were present to represent the Long Island Railroad Company, while Eugene G. Blackford, Charles Cooper, Major E. H. Hobbs, and a delegation from the Union League Club appeared as taxpayers. Mayor Chapin and Corporation Counsel Jenks represented the Municipal Government. The room was filled with interested people from both sides, who frequently applauded the speeches made in favor of a depressed road.

Mr. Blackford started the ball by stating that the property owners realized that the Long Island Company had legal vested rights, and that a mutual agreement was the only solution of the problem. Then he put this question to Mr. Maxwell:

"If the city would see its way clear to build a depressed road, and issue bonds bearing interest at 2½ to 3 per cent., would the railroad people accept a lease of the road at a rental of 5 per cent. on the cost, the difference between the interest paid by the city and the rental to constitute a sinking fund to extinguish the bonded debt?"

After considerable thought Mr. Maxwell answered this in the negative. The estimates of his engineer, he said, of $12,000,000 as the cost of the road made it impossible for the company to agree to pay a rental of 5 per cent., amounting to $600,000, a year. He placed the limit at $300,000.

"Besides," he went on, "the work involves the opening of the streets from curb to curb; it would be impossible while the work was going on."

"All right," put in Mr. Cooper, "we have been barred out for twenty years; we can stand it twelve months longer."

"Deacon" Richardson then explained just how he leased the right of way to the Long Island Company, and how he had purchased the strip of land for $250 an acre. His interests, he said, were with the Long Island Railroad, and he would agree to anything that was satisfactory to that corporation.

Desultory talk followed until Major Hobbs brought matters to a crisis by making a distinct proposition that the city should build the road, issuing bonds at 2½ per cent., and then lease it or sell it to the Long Island Railroad, as was deemed best. Such a road, he went on, would be forever, and would increase the taxable value of property along Atlantic-avenue by $25,000,000. This proposition struck Mr. Blackford very favorably, and he asked Corporation Counsel Jenks for an official opinion on the right of the city to do such work. Mr. Jenks declined to give his views until formally asked for an opinion by the Mayor, and Mr. Chapin did not thereupon make such a request.

After the meeting Mr. Blackford said to a TIMES reporter: "Although we seem to be as far from an agreement as when the meeting began, in reality the session has been a most important one. I have been told within a few minutes that although Corporation Counsel Jenks would not answer my question, he really believes that the city has a legal right to build the proposed road. Furthermore, a member of the commission tells me that Mayor Chapin favors a depressed road, and also thinks it could be legally built by the city. I feel more convinced than ever that we shall get a depressed road and no other."

SUGAR CLASSIFICATION.

A CRITIC CRITICISED FOR SOME VERY REMARKABLE BLUNDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evening Post* of Friday has an editorial very remarkable in its way. It contains a dissertation on the classification of sugar, which, to use a vulgar expression, is too good to be wasted.

After quoting an article in the Philadelphia *Press* on the question of sugar duties, the *Post* takes the *Press* severely to task for what it calls "some glaring mistakes," and attempts, in a most dogmatic style, to set its contemporary on the right track.

The only mistake of the *Press* is to have referred to "16 polariscope" instead of "No. 16 Dutch standard," an error doubtless the result of some oversight. But the *Post* pounces upon it and treats its readers to the following very curious specimen of its own technical knowledge:

"There are obviously some glaring mistakes in this statement. *There is no such thing as '16 polariscope test.'* The *Dutch standard begins at* 75°, at which the present duty is 1 4-10 cents per pound. The duty increases 4-100 cent for each degree of saccharine strength above 75, until 100° is *reached, when the duty is* 2 4-10 *cents per pound. Above* 100° *the duty is fixed by the Dutch standard of color*, No. 13 to No. 18 being 2¾ cents per pound duty, No. 16 to No. 20 being 3 cents, and all above No. 20 being 3½ cents. *All sugars at or below* 96° *polariscope test is classed as raw;* that is, none below that test ever enters into consumption here until it has been refined. Probably the *Press* means 96 where it says 16. This means that the bulk of our importation is to be hereafter dutiable at one-half cent per pound instead of, as now, an average on raws. But this would be a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. than 35, as the *Press* puts it. All that can be made out from such a jumble is that the home producers of sugar are to have to bring to compensate them for the reduced duty, and that the refiners are to have one-quarter cent per pound for their protection over and above the duty on raw."

The italics are my own. That your readers outside the trade may appreciate the position taken by the *Post*, I may state briefly, but that the "Dutch standard" is simply a set of fifteen samples of sugar put up in small square glass bottles, hermetically sealed and numbered from No. 6 to No. 20. No. 6 represents a sugar almost jet black, and every successive number is a shade lighter in color, No. 20 being nearly white. These samples or standards are prepared every year in Holland and are universally used in the trade to determine the *color* of the various grades of sugar regardless of the saccharine contents, which can only be ascertained by means of the polariscope, an admirable instrument whose scale ranges from *zero to* 100°. Zero represents pure distilled water, and 100° sugar candy chemically pure.

No sugar, be it raw or refined, has ever been known to test 100°, because, even assuming it to be absolutely pure, the slightest moisture will absorb its test by a few degrees, or from no one is better informed in regard to such matters, greets the bill with positive delight.

"I like it," he said; "I like it very much indeed. It is just what has been needed for a long time. I have been thinking very seriously about the campaign of 1891. It is needless to say that they have hoped to have a candidate from Kings County for the head of the ticket. To say that McLaughlin and his lieutenants have not been laying pipes would be to reflect upon their political sagacity, but to allege that they can nominate Mr. Chapin at their pleasure would be ridiculous. The statement in one of the papers in question to the effect that Mr. Chapin is "a fortunate man in that he has on his side the people and the machine," is true enough so far as the machine is concerned. Just now the Mayor is trusted implicitly by the local political managers. They recognize in him a man of marked mental ability, who can perhaps make Kings County a power in State politics. Some go so far as to say that they depend upon him to restore the old local Democracy that, when his present term expires, a weaker man, perhaps an abject tool of the machine, can be made his successor.

A gentleman who is known among Mr. Chapin's friends to be the official's most intimate political adviser says:

"All the McLaughlins in the world cannot nominate Mr. Chapin for Governor. The only man who can do that is David B. Hill. He is the leader of the machine Democracy now, and he will be in 1891. At present he regards Mr. Chapin as a firm adherent of Governor Cleveland. Something may happen before the next Gubernatorial Convention to enable Mr. Chapin to retain his advocacy of Mr. Cleveland for President and still obtain the nomination for Governor, but I am afraid that it will have to be an interposition of Providence in the shape of the death, civil, natural, or political, of David B. Hill. If that man has the power then that he has now the party candidate for Governor will have to be strongly in favor of David Bennett Hill for President. Whether Mr. Chapin will accept that alternative cannot be stated for many months to come."

Another gentleman who has been making observations says: "Chapin may not be much of a Hill man just now, but you wait and see if he and David don't get in bed together by the Autumn of '91."

There is in existence in Brooklyn an ordinance which is broken at nearly every meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and every violation of which means danger to the residents. The ordinance in question prohibits the erection of frame buildings within what are known as the fire limits. Whenever the Aldermen meet they grant special permission to some one to erect a wooden building within those limits. They act very much as the log rollers do in Washington, and vote for each other's resolutions in return for similar favors. The matter has become so common that one of the local papers, the *Times*, has taken it up, and has devoted columns of space to showing the danger resulting from such a policy.

In some of the thickly-settled wards there are blocks of frame flat buildings, really tenements, huge tinder boxes, five and six stories in height. One of these houses contains over a score of people, and in an entire block there are probably over 500. A fire in the middle of the night would mean a frightful calamity, and even in the day time the flames would probably spread so rapidly that some lives would be sacrificed. From statistics obtained from the office of the Buildings Commissioner it is estimated that there are over 5,000 of these buildings, sheltering probably 150,000 people, within the fire limits of Brooklyn. Yet the regulations in reference to these arbitrary limits were adopted to prevent the erection of just such death traps.

Why some improvement is not made nobody knows. Mayor Chapin has recommended it, builders advise it, and the firemen say it is absolutely necessary. The Aldermen, useless and not even picturesque, alone stand out for their right to defy one of their own ordinances. They should read this prediction of the catastrophe that must occur, according to a prominent architect:

"It is but a matter of time." It must come. We are only waiting for it, powerless to stay its advance. And when it comes it will leave behind a trail of destruction, of suffering, shrieks, and agonies in the flames that will live in the city's history for years."

If there is one thing more than another that sets upon some Brooklyn Democrats as a red flag does on a bull, it is to see one of their party espousing the cause of ballot reform. Judging from the ferocity with which the local machine attacks that wholesome reform, the leaders must have received their instructions direct from Albany. Not even the venerable Dr. Charles H. Hall, as stanch a Democrat as Old Hickory himself, has escaped the condemnation of his party associates. As long as that clergyman contented himself with quietly signing petitions to the Governor the McLaughlin organ, the *Citizen*, said nothing, but his independent action in becoming President of the Ballot Reform League was the last straw. Some rather hard things were said about Dr. Hall at the time, but at the recent meeting of the league he spoke about a committee to wait upon Hugh McLaughlin and ask him to sign a ballot reform petition the broken-backed camel struggled to its feet and shrieked out:

"The reason the reverend gentleman spoke of a committee was, we assume, because he knows it is too much for one person to propose to the leader of the local Democracy to declare in favor of a Republican measure which is opposed to the Democratic Party, the Democratic members of the Legislature, the Democratic Governor of the State, and the Democratic press. Dr. Hall is out of touch with his party in this matter, and perhaps it was for that Mr. McLaughlin ought to be called on by a committee of the brethren."

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HIS CONFIDENCE BETRAYED

JUDGE BOOKSTAVER ON THE FLACK DIVORCE CASE.

HIS STATEMENT TO THE BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE SUBMITTED TO THE INVESTIGATING ASSEMBLYMEN.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly held another meeting yesterday in the Bookstaver investigation. The most important part of the proceedings was the reading by ex-Judge Countryman, the counsel of the committee, of the statement made by Judge Bookstaver to the committee of the Bar Association on Dec. 30, 1889, and the examination of the Judge by the latter committee, which followed the statement.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., ex-Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, identified the judgment roll in the Flack divorce case, which, he said, came into his possession on July 12, 1889. The file mark June 10 was made by him on that date by reference to his books. He supposed at that time that June 10 was the original date of reference. The roll was handed to him by Judge Bookstaver with a verbal order to seal it up and mark it, "Not to be opened except by order of the court." That indorsement was made by him on the back of the papers and was signed by Judge Bookstaver. It was not usual to seal papers up in that way, but the witness had known orders to that effect to be given in one or two instances. In answer to the Chairman he said he could not tell in what proportion of divorce cases orders were given to seal up the papers. The instances were few.

William J. Hagan, the expert on handwriting, said it was his opinion that the signatures of Benjamin Wright to the various papers in the case were all made at or about the same time and with the same pen.

Senter H. Ormsby, the stenographer who took the minutes of the Bar Association committee's investigation, was put upon the stand by Judge Countryman, who then proceeded to read the minutes of that committee relating to Judge Bookstaver's statement and examination. The statement is as follows, the gentleman who originally listened to it being Messrs. Pritchard, Anderson, Rollins, and Holt of the Bar Association committee:

JUDGE BOOKSTAVER'S STATEMENT.

I never had any personal, professional, or social relations with James A. Flack or with his family, and until within a year never heard anything respecting his domestic affairs.

What has been made to appear as professional relations with Flack is simply this: The firm of which I was a member were attorneys for Sheriff Connor. On his death, Flack and Connor's two sons became executors of his estate. Suits were pending at the time of Connor's death, and were revived in the name of his executors. I never saw Flack in relation to these actions or in connection with any other legal business. These actions were managed either by the Under Sheriff of the late Sheriff Connor or by William E. Connor, his son.

Some time last Winter or Spring, at a public reception, Mr. Ambrose Monell, whom I had known many years, in the course of a general conversation with me, alluded to Mr. Flack, and stated in a casual way that Mrs. Flack intended to procure a divorce from her husband, and that she had such positive proofs against him that he could not possibly prevent her from obtaining an absolute divorce; that Flack had been living with another woman and Mrs. Flack had found it out.

I remember that he then asked me particularly what the practice was as to giving publicity to such proceedings. I told him that the rules of court provided for all that by prohibiting any copy of the pleadings or testimony or of the substance of them, to any one but any other person than a party to the action or the attorney of a party.

That was all. He did not intimate that he had any professional connection with the matter. He did not suggest that if such an action was brought it might be brought in the Court of Common Pleas, in fact, he said nothing except to the tenor and effect of what I have already stated.

Long after the meeting in the month of June, I think, while I was sitting on the bench, an order of reference, dutitled an action of Mary Flack against James A. Flack, was laid on my desk, as I infer, by one of my colleagues in the usual way. There was a blank space left in the order in which to insert the name of the referee. I remember, also, that there was an affidavit of default accompanying the proposed order, made by some person whose name I cannot now recollect.

Months before Joseph Meeks had been suggested to me as an attorney whom I could probably make a referee in cases where a reference was necessary. I had known Mr. Meeks quite well fifteen or twenty years ago, when he was a clerk in the Superior Court. I knew he was an attorney and counselor at law, and believing him to be entirely competent to act as referee in any ordinary case, and in response to the suggestion, I had said that I would take his name and send him with a written order. I had never heard and never knew he was in any way related to Mr. Monell, and have now no information on that subject except such as has been derived from newspaper statements.

I did not know, and had never heard, that Mr. Meeks was employed in the County Clerk's office, or that he was friendly or otherwise with Mr. Flack, or that he even knew Mr. Flack, nor had I ever heard anything respecting Mrs. Flack's action would in any manner either disqualify him from action or render his selection as referee in that case one of improper selection.

His name was not suggested to me by any person as a proper referee in that case. His selection was made by me, and for the simple and only reason that I then sincerely believed him to be a perfectly competent and proper person to appoint to that position, and because I had not theretofore referred any case to him, although his name had been before me a long time as that of a suitable person to be made referee. I therefore wrote to the name "Joseph Meeks, Esq.," in the blank space left in the order of reference without hesitation and without any critical examination of the papers, and without even observing whose, if any, name appeared as attorney therein or thereon. For some time thereafter I saw no one connected with the case, heard nothing whatsoever respecting it, and gave to it no thought.

In the latter part of June or the 1st of July, just after I had left the bench for that day and retired to my private room in the Court House, my officer came to me and said that an attorney wished to see me. I told the officer to permit him to enter. It proved to be Joseph Meeks. He had a bundle of papers which he handed to me, saying at the same time, in substance, that it was his report as referee in the Flack case.

I looked at the papers, and either because of some remark made, or of some circumstance which I cannot now recall, my attention was called to the name Ambrose Monell affixed either to the summons or to the complaint. It was the first time I had seen his name on any paper in that case.

I instantly handed the bundle of papers back to Mr. Meeks without any further or other examination of them, and said to him, "I cannot sign a decree in that case with Mr. Monell's name appearing as an attorney. You must withdraw. You know that he is Sheriff Flack's attorney. If Mrs. Flack wants her divorce she must either get another attorney to appear for her, or she must go before some other Judge with her papers. I certainly will not sign a decree on these papers with Monell appearing as her attorney."

This was not said by me because it occurred to me that Monell might possibly not have been duly authorized by Mrs. Flack to appear, and act for her as her attorney in the case, or for any other cause or reason that I then had to guard against collusive action on the part of Mrs. Flack and her husband, and even against the appearance of collusion. Mr. Meeks took the papers and departed. He came back again the same day and said that Mrs. Flack said she did not want anybody to act for her but Mr. Monell. I said, "Very well, then, she must go before some other Judge with her case."

Upon receiving this reply, Mr. Meeks went away. On a subsequent day, perhaps a day or two afterward, Mr. Meeks came to me with an affidavit made by Mr. Benjamin Wright as attorney for Mrs. Flack, on which I presumed Mr. Meeks relied in the case. More time then elapsed and Mr. Meeks came again before me and handed to me papers entitled "in the Flack case," and said it was his report and a proposed decree.

I looked at the papers and saw on them the name of Benjamin Wright as attorney for the plaintiff. I looked at the affidavit of regularity. It was sworn to by Mr. Wright. I looked at the affidavits as they appeared in different places through the papers, as is my custom. They all appeared to me to be original signatures. I read over the testimony, saw that it appeared to be signed and sworn to by the witnesses, and that it was abundantly sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a decree in her favor.

I knew Benjamin Wright, and knew him to be a capable and very reputable attorney, and I unhesitatingly signed the decree, without any doubt of the perfect good faith of all concerned, of the thought that there could be any reason to suspect irregularity in any of the papers or in any proceeding in the action. The suggestion of dates never suggested itself to me. As to the dates which appear upon the paper, I did not notice them or any of them.

I had not looked at the dates upon the papers first brought to me by Mr. Meeks. I had merely seen who appeared as the attorney for the plaintiff; when, therefore, I signed the decree I only looked at the real substance of the case, the facts proved, and, as they were conclusive, those, together with the name of Mr. Wright, gave me perfect assurance that everything was as it should be.

The idea that Mrs. Flack might not have directed the action to be brought never, of course, suggested itself to me. It was exactly what I had heard from Mr. Monell that I intended to act upon. I thought that Mr. Flack might be desirous that his wife should obtain a decree of divorce never entered my mind. I had understood from Mr. Monell's conversation that Mr. Flack was utterly powerless to prevent Mrs. Flack from obtaining a divorce if she commenced an action for that purpose, and knew the same to exist.

As to the question of alimony, that was disposed of in advance of my signing the decree by the statement of Mr. Meeks that that had been arranged between the parties and a satisfactory provision made for Mrs. Flack.

I had no reason to doubt that Mrs. Flack knew what she wanted, and that she had obtained and would obtain by the decree precisely what she wanted. I knew that it was competent for her to agree to what she should receive for her support, and had not the slightest suspicion that she had not already received such assurances as made it certain to her and to her attorneys that her reasonable support was secured to her independent of the decree. From first to last I had no thought or suspicion that the proceeding was desired by Mr. Flack or by any one acting in his behalf. On the contrary I had no doubt that the proceeding was conducted for and in behalf of Mrs. Flack and in exact accordance with her desire and direction and in hostility to Mr. Flack.

It is perhaps proper to say, in view of some rumors, that I never gave any instructions, directions, or suggestions to Mr. Meeks as to the conduct of the case—what he should do, or could do, or might do with respect to any or either of the steps in the case, except to tell him, as I have already said, to take the papers elsewhere unless Mrs. Flack procured some other attorney than Mr. Monell to appear and act for her in the case.

If it was careless, under the circumstances narrated, to fail to make a critical examination and comparison of dates, then I was careless. But the position of a Judge is peculiar indeed if he may not safely rely as to such things on the good faith and integrity of attorneys against whose character no word of reproach has ever reached his ear.

If criticism should fall upon my subsequent action in vacating the order of reference and setting aside the judgment, I can only say that my decision as to that has been appealed from; and as it involves purely a question of law, it will ultimately be determined by the appellate court whether I was right or wrong in my view of the law applicable to such a state of facts as was then presented to me. If any subsequent action of mine is the subject for just criticism it may be attributed to matters of a private and domestic nature, of which it is neither proper for me to speak nor appropriate that you should hear.

Recognizing the fact that your committee is without power to apply the sanction of an oath to the statements received by you, I am nevertheless desirous that what you learn from me may be received by you, attended by all the solemnity which usually guards judicial proceedings. I have therefore verified this statement by an oath.

In answer to questions by Mr. Anderson the Judge told the Bar Association committee that Mr. Meeks brought these papers to him in the first instance about "the very first of July." He did not look at the testimony further than to see that Mr.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

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Ladies' glazed Dongola, Opera, and Common-sense BUTTON BOOTS, $2 38; worth $3.

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Ladies' cloth GAITERETTES, $1 19; worth $1 50.

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LUNCH CLOTHS, with 1 dozen Doilies to match, size 2x2½ yards, $2 64; worth $3 50.

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DELL P. WILD'S CASE.

AN ARMY MATTER WHICH THE SENATE IS LOOKING INTO.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate passed on Feb. 24 a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the proceedings before and findings of the court-martial in the trial of Dell P. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and any action by Lieut. M. F. Steele in connection therewith. Yesterday the copy was laid before the Senate. In his letter of transmittal Secretary Proctor calls attention to the fact that the court before which Wild was tried was one that had previously been organized for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it.

The records of the proceedings of the court-martial, of which Capt. Fechet of the Eighth Cavalry was President and Lieut. M. F. Steele Judge Advocate, show that the facts in the case are about as have been heretofore published. On Oct. 24 last Wild was ordered by Lieut. Steele to assist him in putting some canvas on the roof of a shed back of the Lieutenant's quarters. Wild objected, claiming that it was a servant's work. Steele called him a "—— deserter," whereupon Wild said if he were a deserter it was his (the Lieutenant's) duty to prefer charges against him. At this point the Lieutenant says he lost his temper and struck Wild, knocking his cap into a tub of water. He then had Wild placed under arrest.

On Nov. 5 the court-martial took up the case. Being asked if he had any objection to any member of the court, Wild said he objected to Lieut. Steele, Judge Advocate, as he was the prosecuting witness. The objection was overruled by the court and the trial proceeded. Wild was heard in his own behalf, and stated that he was not on fatigue duty the day he was asked to work for Lieut. Steele. In their controversy about it Wild said Steele admitted that the work belonged to the Quartermaster, but the Lieutenant said the Quartermaster's men were busy elsewhere, and the work had to be done soon. But Steele further admitted that he had not applied to the Quartermaster for a man before having Wild detailed for the job. Wild denied having ever deserted from the service of the United States, saying that his present enlistment was his first.

At the close of his statement the court promptly found Wild guilty of both charges—disobedience to a superior officer and insubordination—fixing his punishment at dishonorable discharge from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances then due, and confinement at hard labor for one year.

WOULDN'T HOIST THE FLAG.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Grand Army posts in this section have presented schools with American flags, in order to create more patriotism in the youth. Recently the local post in Lansingburg gave a flag to each school in the village, among them the one attached to St. Augustine's Church, and known as St. Augustine Free Institute.

After tendering the flag a committee from the post waited a reasonable time, and then called on the Rev. J. H. Devir, the pastor of the church. From all accounts the reception was not the most cordial, and the reverend father is reported to have said: "I don't want the flag over my school; I won't have it, and that's all."

The post, which includes Catholics in its membership, was very indignant. The sentiment of the Catholics of the village is in opposition to that of the priest.

MARYLAND'S FRUIT CROP.

THE PROSPECTS ARE GOOD, BUT A SUDDEN FROST MAY DO HARM.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The prospects for a good crop of strawberries, they say, are excellent. The only thing to be feared now is a sudden frost after the plants have blossomed, or even while they are budding. A late frost, as a general thing, follows an open Winter, and there is no little uneasiness among the growers in consequence. The time for the blossoming of the plants is about the first of May.

It will probably be a few days earlier this year, and from then until May 10 the risk will be great. If all things are favorable, and March, April, and May are as open, comparatively, as January and February, the crop will be very large, and berries will be in market a week or ten days earlier than usual. In this case the crop will probably reach 20,000 crates, or 12,000,000 quarts.

The effect of the warm weather on the peach, pear, and quince trees in Anne Arundel County has been more serious. The trees have already blossomed and are about six weeks ahead of time. Their condition now is what it usually is about April 10, and a heavy frost would kill many of them.

The early vegetables for which the county is famous will be in markets from ten days to two weeks sooner than usual, the mild weather giving the truckers an opportunity to prepare the land and set out their plants earlier in the season than ordinarily.

HOME FOR SCANDINAVIAN SAILORS.

A very worthy charity which deserves aid is the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home, 32 and 34 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. The home was founded with the object of providing the seamen with a retreat in which they will not be subjected to the influences of the sailors' boarding house. The number of boarders usually at this house in the Summer is from fifty to sixty, and in Winter there are on the average from seventy to eighty. The building which the home occupies is secured at a yearly rental of about $1,400, but it needs considerable repairing, and as the working capital is exhausted, the Directors of the institution have decided to apply for assistance to such business men in this city as are interested in the welfare of Scandinavian seamen. The officers of the institution are: President—B. C. Boyesen; Vice President—Carsten Bee; Secretary—Niels Olsen; Treasurer—John Anson.

THE STEWART MANSION LEASED.

The Manhattan Club expects to be settled in the Stewart mansion inside of a month. The duplicate leases, which were signed three or four days ago, were passed yesterday. On the part of the club they are signed by President Frederic R. Coudert and other officers, and the members of the Site Committee. At the formal passing and acceptance of the leases Mr. Coudert and several other officers were present, and ex-Judge Horace Russell and Prescott Hall Butler appeared to represent the interests of the heirs of the Stewart estate.

By the terms of the leases the Manhattan Club will pay $35,000 a year for the first five years, $37,500 for the second five, and $40,000 during the remaining eleven years of the term of twenty-one years.

PARNELL AND THE REPORT

FEEBLE OUTCOME FOR A YEAR'S HARD WORK.

DESIRE THAT THE THING BE FORGOTTEN—MONEY THAT PIGOTT GOT FROM THE LONDON "TIMES."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Irish members are engaged to-day in digesting the valentine furnished them by Justices Hannen, Day, and Smith, and, so far as I can learn, they don't think much of it. Of course, in a way the report of the special commission had been foreseen for months. The Judges must find that the famous Parnell letters were forged; equally as a matter of course, they must find that a great deal which was done in Ireland during the League agitation was not legal, and that the leaders of that popular movement did not always, in word and deed, observe the rules of procedure laid down for lawyers practicing before her Majesty's courts. In substance, that is what they do now find. Nobody alive, not directly concerned, will read their whole report, which is spread out over 160 large pages of a Blue Book, and contains nearly 100,000 words.

Indeed, it may be doubted if even those most closely involved will read it all, for it is largely made up of extracts from papers and summaries of speeches which everybody by this time has by heart. Instead, each side will pick out of the huge, sprawling mass such opinions on details as suit its purpose, and as there are a great variety of these, some leaning one way, some the other, it is not surprising to find the leading Liberal papers and the principal Tory journals this morning each claiming the report as a vindication of their attitude in the matter.

* * *

Thus the result of all this prodigious outlay of time and money, which for more than a year took three important Judges away from their ordinary work and thus threw the whole judicial machinery of England into confusion; which precipitated upon this centre of British politics and legislation hundreds of police magistrates, inspectors, policeman, and executive officials from Ireland, many of them kept for months, to the still greater confusion of government in that island; which exhibited the Ministry, through its Attorney General, in a most odious partisan light, filled the newspapers with literal square miles of tedious rubbish, and ran up the most grievous bill of legal expenses known to the history of litigation—the result of all this, I say, is a solemn and long-winded judicial decision that two and two make four if you add them, and make 22 if you arrange them tandem fashion. True, we all knew this before, and nobody had ever disputed it—but it is really all that the Justices decide.

* * *

In some of its side lights, though, the report is curious. It is interesting, for example, to note that in all three of the instances where Mr. Parnell's testimony was confronted with that of a solitary witness, the Justices believed this witness in preference to Mr. Parnell. Most notable of these instances is that of the conversation which the spy, Le Caron, said he held in the House of Commons with the Irish leader. This conversation Mr. Parnell denied in toto, and he was able to show that at that very time other acts and words of his were in direct conflict with the utterances which Le Caron ascribed to him. Yet the Justices calmly treat the conversation as having been satisfactorily established by proof.

In quite as cool a way they decide that he did use the expression "last link" in the celebrated Cincinnati speech in February, 1880, though he showed that the phrase did not appear in any of the fuller reports in other dailies, but was to be found alone in the account in the *Commercial Gazette*, and though he explained clearly the reasons why it was unlikely that he should have used the words. These are striking illustrations of the unconscious attitude occupied by the Justices toward the leader of the Home Rule Party, in his capacity as an Irishman. If Lord Hartington, for example, had been in Mr. Parnell's position, and had denied ever seeing or talking with Le Caron, or ever using the expression "last link," the Justices would on the instant have dismissed both charges from their minds. A person in Lord Hartington's position—an English gentleman and statesman—could not possibly bear false witness. But when it came to Mr. Parnell's oath being set up against a spy and a newspaper extract, it never occurred to the Justices to believe him because he was also a gentleman and a statesman—and, in fact, rather against the obvious probabilities, they chose to disbelieve him.

* * *

But these minor notes of race and caste prejudice will scarcely be remembered beyond the week, and the report itself will be forgotten within the month. The commission was practically ended when news came from Madrid of poor Pigott's suicide. Its legal existence was prolonged, of course, for months, and legal exigencies demanded that it should make a report at the end much like the one issued to-day, but the life really went out of it with Pigott's last breath. What remained was a mere mummified form, in which nobody took any interest whatever. The politicians will seize a passing point here and there out of the report to garnish the speeches of a day, but nobody will dream of attaching vital importance to anything in either its arguments or its conclusions. It is clear enough now to everybody that it was a calamitous and colossal mistake to set a body of Judges to work trying a decade of political history, and the sooner the thing is forgotten the better those responsible for it will be pleased.

* * *

But, unhappily for these authorities, there are a good many things to be exposed before the episode of the commission is allowed to drop. Mr. Parnell is to demand an inquiry by the House of Commons into the conspiracy which hatched and paid for the forged letters—the first steps in which were assuredly not taken by young Mr. Houston. It is, of course, a foregone conclusion that this inquiry will be refused him. The Judges on the commission refused this same request when it took the form of an application to inspect the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union on the more or less plausible ground that such an investigation was outside the scope of their powers. The Tory-Whig majority in Parliament will also refuse it, but only on the frankly brutal ground that they have got votes enough to be able to do it.

* * *

It happens, however, that Mr. Parnell does not want an inquiry, and that he and his party will not be in the least cast down by their failure to secure one. What they do want is a chance to produce in debate a most remarkable and sensational collection of documentary evidence which has come into their hands since Pigott's death. Although the debate will doubtless be a thing of the past before this letter reaches the other side, there are some very peculiar disclosures to be made in it which I am not at liberty to particularize.

One of the strong cards up the Parnellite sleeve has been mentioned already by Mr. Labouchère—that is, the fact that the English bank notes found upon Pigott's corpse have been traced by their numbers directly to the office of the London *Times*. Another fact not yet known to the public is that Pigott left Anderton's hotel here in Fleet-street in company with the confidential clerk of the *Times*'s solicitor on his way to the Continent. There is much still more interesting documentary evidence, some of which was found in Pigott's house in Ireland, and the rest of which has been picked up in various quarters since.

But even of greater value is the information which has been secured concerning the doings and instructions of the detectives whom the *Times* sent to America to buy up witnesses. It is in this department of the case that the most striking disclosures will come. As it is now arranged Timothy Harrington is to present these new and crushing facts, and although he is far from being one of the great speakers of the House, I fancy the Government side will remember his speech after they have forgotten every other of the session. HAROLD FREDERIC.

GOOD FEELING UP TOWN.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR A SEPARATE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW WARDS.

In the sweep of reform begun by the State Senate owners of property across the Harlem River are quite confident that they will not be left out. The bill introduced at Albany last week was identical in language with the draft of the property owners at the time that the special committee of the Senate visited the upper wards in November. On the day after the introduction of the bill, there were publications to the effect that some of the Senators who visited the upper wards were inclined to make a minority report, and that the bill was consequently in danger of serious opposition from within the special committee. Senator Arnold was mentioned particularly as opposed to the line of reform indicated in the bill.

Lawyer Breen, who served as counsel for the property owners, during the visit of the special committee took occasion, while on a trip to Albany at the time the bill was introduced, to inquire into its prospects. He was unable to find that it was likely to provoke much opposition. Some of the property owners wrote to Senator Arnold asking him if his course against the bill would be as reported. He has replied in a letter to James L. Wells saying that he is heartily in favor of the bill as reported, and expressing his dissent from it only in that its provisions are not sweeping enough. He believes that every ward in this city and other cities should be specially supervised by a Commissioner of Street Improvement. This bill makes that provision for the upper wards, and in that respect bears out his ideas.

Ex-Senator Cauldwell, although heard before the committee in opposition to the project of the property owners, has not yet filed any objection to the bill with the Committee on Cities, to which it was referred. The real motive of his opposition, as it was understood by property owners, was to be found in his desire to protect the interests, personal and official, of Park Commissioner Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins is the attorney for the surface railroad in which Mr. Cauldwell is a prominent stockholder, and the two are bound together by ties of long friendship.

The bill has not yet made any progress in the committee, and no movement has yet been made toward a hearing of parties interested. If the committee should invite property owners to present their case again in support of the bill a delegation would immediately proceed to Albany for that purpose. Lawyer Breen's report to his friends in the upper wards has led them to hope that they will not be called upon to go to Albany. From the impression that he was able to gather during his visit there last week the committee will report the bill back to the Senate, after waiting a reasonable time for any possible opposition to be heard, and in case no opposition shall appear, as is now expected, the bill will be promptly put upon its passage and will go to the Assembly for concurrence with no entanglements or complications.

It is believed by those who have taken the most active interest in the measure that the ground was so thoroughly covered in November, when the members of the special committee were here, that nothing can now stand in the way of the passage of the bill, and that before the adjournment of the Legislature all the legal preliminaries will have been arranged for the appointment of a Special Commissioner of Street Improvements for the section of the city beyond the Harlem. In that expectation everything has been made ready for a revision of the maps and for such other measures of reform as will enable property owners to fix accurately the street lines, to secure all needed improvements, and to start the entire district by Summer time on a new era of prosperity.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A MINISTER INSULTED FROM THE GALLERY—THE ORANGE ORDER BILL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—The usual monotony of the proceedings in the House of Commons was broken yesterday by the behavior of a man in one of the public galleries. Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, was explaining his conduct in regard to the claim of a pensioner named Hubbell, when the latter, from the gallery, shouted out that the statement made by the Minister was untrue. He raised such a disturbance that the Sergeant at Arms forcibly ejected him.

Hubbell was a hospital Sergeant of the Northwest field force, and was badly wounded during the rebellion. He now receives 55 cents per day, but wants a larger pension, being a cripple. Sir Adolphe said in the House that Hubbell threatened to shoot him if his claim was not immediately attended to.

In Parliament the bill for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Order of British North America came up for discussion.

Mr. Curran, Q. C., member of Parliament for Montreal, an Irish Roman Catholic Conservative, moved an amendment. It was to the effect that no processions be allowed in the provinces where the provincial authorities may object.

This amendment also contains one or two other features objectionable to Orangemen. They will make a big fight, and a long and lively debate may be expected shortly. The debate was adjourned until next week.

FLOATING FORGED NOTES.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 1.—When the affairs of J. Semsch & Brother, crockery dealers, who failed last Fall, came up in court a most astounding series of forgeries was disclosed. Certain parties had indorsed the firm's paper from time to time, and after the indorsers had generally given one or two renewals their names were forged on sureties over and over again.

How many times this has been done is not known, but of eleven notes in the La Crosse National Bank seven are forgeries. Only a few days before the failure an agent of a Philadelphia firm was here to secure the settlement of an old account, and received nine notes upon which the name of Mr. Semsch's father-in-law was forged. It was the discovery of this that caused Wright and the bank to attach.

Mr. Semsch has lived economically and not squandered a penny so far as can be learned. The forgeries had been made to bolster up a losing business in hope of better times.

A WORTHY CHARITY.

The anniversary of the Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, formerly the Faith Home, will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at the home on Tuesday morning and evening, March 18. That a grand work is being accomplished by this most worthy charity is seen by the annual report of the society for the past year. There have been 400 women admitted to the home during the past year. Of these 110 have been furnished with situations; 70 sent to hospitals; 18 wives returned repentant to their husbands; 4 erring daughters returned to the care of their mothers; 2 to sisters, and 1 mother placed in the care of a faithful son.

Besides this showing, which speaks volumes for the faithfulness of the home workers, there have been held nearly eight hundred religious meetings. During the year, through the generosity of kind friends, the mortgage on the home property has been paid off, and as there is a small surplus it was invested as a sinking fund. The society has received during the year, from various sources, $16,557 38, of which $14,367 73 was expended in the work.

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER WAY.

A number of improvements are being made in the United States Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville, S. I. A new tender is being built at the Johnston Iron Foundry in this city, and will be completed shortly. She will cost $175,000, and is to be called the Azalea. A new supply steamer is also being built at the yards of John B. Dialogue at Camden, N. J., which when completed will be the largest and finest equipped vessel in the service. She will be called the America, and will cost about $200,000. She will be used in supplying all the stations along the coast from Maine to Texas.

Plans and specifications have likewise been received for a new and improved iron lightship for Sandy Hook. The feature of this vessel will be steam fog horns. The vessel will also be supplied with propellers for use in case of distress. The large basin at Tompkinsville is to be enlarged and deepened.

CANADIAN TOLLS ON GRAIN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—An Order in Council has been passed fixing the tolls on wheat, barley, Indian corn, peas, and rye passing through the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence Canal for Montreal and ports east of Montreal at 2 cents per ton during the coming season of navigation. On grain intended for Canadian ports west of Montreal the full toll of 20 cents per ton will be levied.

YOUNG ORLEANS ON TRIAL

SCENES IN THE CROWDED COURT ROOM.

BEARING OF THE YOUNG MAN—WORDS IN HIS BEHALF—D'AUMALE'S FEELINGS ON THE SUBJECT.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Notwithstanding an entrance card had been given me by the President, it was impossible to obtain entrance to the eighth Chamber of the Palais de Justice when the Orleans matter was to come up. Only by the use of francs and sous was your correspondent able to reach the seat so courteously offered. It was a pleasant refuge from which to witness a great national act after one had managed the round-about-a-back-stairway entrance.

In a room scarcely as large as the foyer of the French Theatre, capable of holding usually about three hundred people, there were at least four times that number crowded in, and outside the heads were a sea. The two tall windows failed to give air; nor were they overgenerous in light. There was nothing impressive or picturesque in the surroundings; the President's arm chair of green leather looked much the worse for wear, and only the new woodwork seemed out of place. Behind the President a row of chairs was prepared for distinguished guests.

Even the entrance of the President did not stop the murmur of words, and the struggle near the doors made the throng move and tremble like the waves of the ocean. The Orleanists have never been thought revolutionary; sudden starts, *coup d'états*, dare-devil escapades, were left to the imperialists, and more recently to the Boulangists, who came in like a whirlwind and went out with a mild, repentant sigh. Moreover, the police service is so efficiently organized by the present republic that manifestations become very hard to manage with any degree of decorum. The President might have been the nobody, for all the interest he excited. Substitute Cabot did a great deal of whispering and made himself extremely enterprising, but only when the Duke of Orleans was called did silence lend intense attention.

The photographs of the Duke make him thoroughly English, but his appearance is intensely Anglo-Saxon, and it requires a great deal of imagination to find a trace of Louis Philippe in his countenance. He is a well-dressed gentleman from London; his style and his clothes would delight the inmost soul of a Fifth-avenue swell. Tall and straight, broad-shouldered, with large hands and feet, his feminine face wears a candid, surprised expression, and one not over intelligent. The gossips have always told how strong was his will, and how little it could fear or brook the interference of his mother, the Countess of Paris; but his countenance shows no trace of this. If the plot was cleverly blocked out three months ago, as it probably was, the Duke played his rôle naturally and with dignity, even with the drawback of the stupid fault of his friends and party.

The Duke, on entering, shook hands cordially, first, with a man of about fifty, I should judge, a bald-headed, dark-complexioned soldier—Col. Pasceval—and then, turning to his boon companion, the young Duke de Luyes, he gave him a hearty salutation. The voice of the Prince was very low and sweet, without the slightest trace of arrogance; he replied quietly and with composure always. President Tardif is very near-sighted, and he has a very black, thick mustache; both his eyes and his mustache seemed to annoy him extremely, as if he had suddenly awakened to these facial additions; he blinked the first, behind his glasses, and twisted the latter, until you wanted to offer kindly assistance.

M. Cabat, with a very broad violet ribbon in his buttonhole, seemed uncomfortable, too, and out of place. The cable has probably carried to you the words of the Duke's defense, but in reading they are far from being as impressive. He hesitated several times, as if to remember more carefully, but the grave, solemn effect, the absolute composure of the Duke was becoming to the situation, and entirely at variance with his young and almost childish face. It certainly was emotional. The public, friends or hysterical spectators, damaged the effect considerably by their tempestuous interference; even the Duke looked anxiously around and seemed to feel that all this sudden outburst of noise and confusion of tongues was working no good to his cause, if not positive evil. Every one, for the nonce, was sympathetic to him; even Republicans, purposely blunted to emotion, found him *crane*.

M. Rousse was visibly moved as he rose to speak, his hand trembled as he rested it on the shoulder of the Duke, he could not find instant utterance, and his pale face and emaciated frame seemed to be inspired. He certainly felt his words and their expression must, at least to a degree, have been to the hour born, and he was not far from truthful when he said that all must acknowledge that the rash act was a noble one. The popular phrase that "the return was a mere child's freak" he cleverly turned to account by hoping that in the hour of national peril all France might find such children and such deeds, and it was clever, too, to add, "You will condemn him, but in your hearts you must approve."

It seemed to me that all the young lawyers had suddenly become Orleanists, but they, at least, talked among themselves; the outside friends took every opportunity to jeopardize the cause by tempestuous, ill-fated tumult and demonstration. After the verdict the interest, and even the solemnity of the occasion, seemed to lose all prestige.

Arthur Meyer—who is said to have originated the return plan—was almost of as much interest as the Duke. Mme. Severine of *Cri du Peuple* was the centre attraction of a talkative group, as also the grandfather of the Duc de Luynes, who has made himself so prominent. The Duke of Orleans heard his sentence without surprise seemingly, and he maintained his composure even amid the alternating cries of "Vive la République," and "Vive les d'Orleans."

Outside the tumult was intense; the partisans had organized an untimely demonstration. I was told that white roses had been placed near the statue of Henri IV., but there were none there a half hour after the proceedings, and the crowd remained, but as spectators only. There were many people arrested, but they had tried very hard to be arrested, and were soon released, much to their mortification. Every one seemed to think that history was writing up a nice little rôle without danger.

I have positive authority to state that a special train was all ready to carry the Duke to the frontier, when the newspapers got hold of the matter, and on motion of M. Rousse forced the authorities to take their ultimate stand. There is no idea expressed that the Prince will endure prison hardship for two years. It would be more *crane* not to accept a grace that will certainly be offered sooner or later; but two years are a long time, even with all the comforts that the kindest treatment will allow. The Prince thus far has been absolutely correct; this fact and the aristocratic good breeding are admitted by all, and the dignity of speech of M. Rousse is conciliatory.

What the Government will endeavor to avoid is the consideration of the act as belonging to a pretender; this is difficult, and if the Prince personally seems to be of wise conclusion, the Government and the fact of President Carnot himself are just as sagacious and careful. Such in fact has been the judgment and reserve, that even opposition papers have scarcely had a chance to hang out a bitter, thunder-worded article. Rochefort has been coarse; but wit so seldom underlines his attacks now, and their reading is so familiar and reminiscent, that it fails to interest or harm.

At present writing the Prince seems to the Government very much akin to the white elephant, and it is even likely that he himself finds his situation less facile now. In consequence of the banquet given the other evening to the Duc de Luynes, by a certain number of presumed students his name has been taken off the list of visitors allowed. This measure has caused much indignation, but it really seems legitimate, inasmuch as it was undoubtedly but a beginning.

The visit of the Duc d'Aumale was purposely delayed until after the judgment, and the sudden visit to Paris of his nephew certainly gave an extreme pleasure to the Duke, who only asked to be let severely alone, to have the privilege of the enjoyment of Paris without political wire-pulling. I fancy that if the Duc d'Aumale should express his feelings publicly he would vote all his family a bore. The young Prince behaves well, and even his enemies admire his pluck and entirely understand the reasons for such energy, but he has not been served well by his party, and if much more demonstration is made, even amid the very general public apathy, it will be all the worse for the hero.

This morning a wagonful of young men belonging to the next *tirage* was driven beneath the windows of the Conciergerie, where the occupants indulged in a few shouts. Immediately arrested, their names were taken, and when they appear next Fall as soldiers they will be sent to Tonquin. The Government is firm, but not at all hasty or spiteful, if impartially judged. All this is rather a delicate matter for strangers to discuss; the ups and downs of political France may bring changes disturbing to foreign newspaper appreciations, when noted on the spot, at least. It only remains, then, for me to thank the President for courtesy extended, and to continue the rôle of an impassible spectator. L. K.

MRS. HARRISON RECEIVES.

THEN SHE ATTENDS A CHRISTENING—A DINNER STOPPED BY DEATH.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Mrs. Russell Harrison, held a pleasant reception yesterday afternoon in the Red Parlor, where a large number of callers were received. Mrs. Harrison wore a gown of black satin, brocaded in red, with sleeves of red silk veiled in black lace. Mrs. Russell Harrison's gown was of black-dotted net, with a jacket similar in open-work gold braid.

Among the callers were Mrs. and Miss Batchellor, Admiral and Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Cummings, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Menocal, Miss Sherrill, Mrs. J. Thomson Swann, Mrs. Pugsley, and Mrs. Gill of Ohio; Mrs. Isham Hornsby, and Mrs. Lowrie Bell.

The President and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Dr. Scott, left the White House at 5 o'clock to attend the christening of the infant child of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, United States Navy, who with his wife has been in the city for some time past on a visit to Mrs. Gouverneur, mother of Mrs. Hoes. The ceremony took place at her residence on Rhode Island-avenue.

Few dinner parties have so tragic an end as that given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. MacIntosh Stewart of Philadelphia, who have taken a house on M-street for the season. Soon after the guests were seated at table a servant whispered to the host that his aunt, an elderly lady, whom he had left upstairs in perfect health, was not feeling well. Mr. Stewart directed that a physician be summoned. After a brief stay the doctor left, saying that the sudden illness was not in the least dangerous and need cause the family no alarm.

Scarcely had he driven away before the servant rushed down stairs with the announcement that the lady was dead. The guests waited only long enough to ascertain the truth of the sad news and then left for their homes.

TWO ARGENTINE PROVINCES.

THEY ARE FINANCIALLY HEALTHY AND NOT CRAMPED FOR ROOM.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 21.—Some interesting statistics have been published relating to the Provinces of Entrè Rios and Corrientes.

The area of the Province of Entrè Rios is about 18,972,000 acres, of which about 500,000 are under cultivation. The rest of the province is at present pasture land, but much of it is suitable for agriculture. The cultivation of vines occupies about 2,000 acres. The total value of the present crops is set down at $9,500,000, those for last year having been $12,000,000. The live stock consists of 4,200,000 cattle, 5,000,000 sheep, and 800,000 horses. The value of the cattle is estimated at $45,000,000. The population of the province is 244,273. The valuation of property in 1888 amounted to $100,783,365, and the revenue for that year was $4,220,800, the expenditure for 1890 being estimated at $4,154,280.

The debt of the province is $17,610,687 in gold, of which $13,610,787 has been expended on reproductive works, the income from which aids the taxpayers to meet the annual interest on the debt. There is no floating debt, and the National Exchequer holds no bills on the province.

In the Province of Corrientes a considerable improvement in the value of land has taken place in the past year owing to the railroad construction zeoing on.

The population now amounts to 213,859, against 129,023 in 1869. Agriculture is very little practiced, not more than 12,000 acres being under cultivation. There are 1,868,494 cattle, 216,222 horses, and 670,703 sheep, and the value of all the live stock amounts to $10,680,552.

WRONG FOR NINETY YEARS.

OLD MR. BOUTON ALWAYS THOUGHT 1800 WAS A LEAP YEAR.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—Odell Bouton, a highly-respected citizen of Stratford, has during his lifetime believed that he was born on Feb. 29, 1800, but has just become aware that there were only twenty-eight days in February of that year. It seems that the people about Stratford ninety years ago believed that the year 1800 was a leap year, for records of that year contain the date.

W. H. Bouton of this city is a son of Odell Bouton. He says that the well-kept family records clearly show that his father was born on Feb. 29, 1800. There is no error about the record, and the mistake was undoubtedly in the reckoning of those times. As 1800 is divisible by four, the fact that there were only 365 days in that year did not become known to the elder Mr. Bouton until recently.

It may be difficult for the venerable Mr. Bouton to form new habits in regard to birthday celebrations at his time of life, but he is still strong and sturdy, and seems to stand a good chance of rectifying the error in 1900.

NO FIELD DAY THIS YEAR.

ROME, N. Y., March 1.—An adjourned meeting of the committee appointed to select a location for the annual field day and cantonment of the Odd Fellows, Division of the Atlantic, was held here Thursday.

The committee deemed it advisable, because of the triennial meeting to be held in Denver July 21 to 26, that the general field day this year should be dispensed with, and instead recommended that all cantons in the division be invited to go into camp at Three River Point, Onondaga County, about twelve miles from Syracuse, July 8 to 13; that a general parade be held in the city of Syracuse on July 13, and that the annual prize drill be held at Three River Point on July 10, the first prize to be $300 in gold, the second $150, and the third $50.

The next regimental cantonment will be held at Oneida on Monday, April 28, when Canton Oneida will be mustered by Col. James G. Hunt of Utica.

RULES HARSHLY ENFORCED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—A special to the *Globe* from Gloucester says that Capt. Pius McDonald of the schooner William D. Paisley, from Fortune Bay, reports that on the morning of Jan. 24, while sick, he anchored in Halifax Harbor for shelter, and that Capt. Stewart of the revenue cutter Argus boarded his vessel and compelled him under penalty of detention to report at the Custom House and pay all dues.

At the Custom House he was refused clearance papers until pilotage fees had been paid, although no pilot had been employed. Capt. McDonald claimed that under the modus vivendi he was entitled to be at anchor twenty-four hours before reporting.

CHICAGO'S MASONIC TEMPLE.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The first installment of the purchase price of the site for the new Masonic Temple in Chicago, $150,000, was paid in cash to-day at noon. The site is the coveted northwest corner of State and Randolph streets. The estimated cost of the structure is $3,000,000. The building is to be 180 feet long by 130 wide, and will be 210 feet high, exclusive of cupolas, minarets, or towers.

It is expected that the temple will be complete, ready to receive the copestone at the opening of the World's Fair in this city. The intention is that this event will be marked by the largest and most gorgeous Masonic pageant ever seen in this country or perhaps in the world.

STARS OF THE MARCH SKY

ENGAGEMENTS THE PLANETS HAVE ON HAND.

MERCURY IS THE MORNING STAR FOR THE MONTH—LEGENDS ABOUT THE MOON—THE ARRIVAL OF SPRING.

The sun rises to-day about 6:30 and sets a few minutes before 6 in the evening, the increase in the length of the day for the month being a little more than one hour and a quarter, the sun moving northward about 12 degrees in the same interval. The sun enters the sign of Aries on the 20th as it passes from south to north declination, when the vernal equinox takes place, the astronomical Spring begins, and the days and nights are nearly equal the world over.

By comparing observations extending over a long period of years it was discovered that the equinoxes were slowly shifting their places among the stars, the change being at least a degree in seventy years toward the west. Careful study of this change shows that it is due mainly to a motion of the equator, which again arises from a change in the direction of the poles of the earth, which has a motion around the pole of the ecliptic at a rate that requires

CURRENT LITERATURE

FORTUNIO'S SONG.

TRANSLATION FROM ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Think not I'll speak the lady's name
Whom I've dared woo;
Offer a crown, 'twill be the same—
I'll not tell you.

But I'll a humble song prepare,
And we'll repeat
How much I love her—that she's fair
As ripened wheat.

I'll do whate'er her fancy may
Impose on me,
And if she need my life to-day,
I'll give it free.

By all the pains a hidden flame
Makes me endure,
My heart's oppressed; such pains proclaim
That death is sure.

But love's too strong to let me say
Whom I've dared woo—
I'd rather die for her to-day,
Not telling you.

—*From Chatter.* F. C. MORTIMER.

THE TRUE LOVER.

To him whose love flows on—beyond the shore
Of life, whose days are full of loneliness,
But who within the heart's remote recesses
Hears the bright laughter of the living world;—
To him, delight is as a rivulet curled
Around his finger for a little space,
That, slipping, leaves him thinking of a face
Which laughed and wept, but now shall weep
no more.

To him there is no treason in new love
That wrongs not any old, no faith in giving
To wantless dead the crumbs that feed the
living.
Devotion none in watching wakeless sleep,
For him his friends descend not to the deep
Of aimless graves, but with no clouded face
Remain to cheer the remnant of his race
Between the green earth and the stars above.

To him, indeed, the world is as a "stage"
From which there is no exit for the players,
The scene is crowded with the dear delayers
Whose part is over, but they do not go,
But still he lives his part of joy or woe
Unlearned, unacted, as the Master will
Dictates whose many-plotted dramas fill
The theatre of life from age to age.

To him each year a benefactor seems
That leaves him stores of happiness and
sorrow;—
He neither hugs to-day nor fears to-morrow;
He welcomes Winter as he welcomes Spring;
For he has shaken hands with suffering
And seen the wings of joy, nor does he scorn
The gift of any day however born,
In mist of tears or in the light of dreams.

To him the new is dearer for the old.
To him the old for each new day is dearer,
His unforgotten youth seems ever nearer,
As though the ends of life were made to meet;
To him the mingled cup of bitter sweet
Is grown familiar as his daily bread,
And in the awful dark he rests his head
With a hushed confidence that is not bold.

To him death seems less terrible than sleep,
For he has seen the happiness of dying,
And no bad dreams disturb the tranquil lying
Of those who hear green grass above the breast;
And if there be a waking after rest,
He shall not wake alone, but he shall be
With all he loves and all he longs to see;
And if he shall not wake—he shall not weep.
COSMO MONKHOUSE.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE LIEUTENANT.

"Yes," said the Captain reflectively; "I took a lot of saving. It's given me faith for these fellows."

He waved his hand toward the row of sleeping men; and the Lieutenant followed his glance. They were standing in the "dossing room" of one of the Salvation Army shelters, where supper, bed, and breakfast could be obtained at the reasonable charge of 4d., and it was not so much the faces before him, haggard and unkempt often, but clean, and softened by sleep, that impressed on the Captain the need of salvation for "these fellows," as his recollection of them two hours before, hungry, clamorous, and unwashed. Slumbering in the long, narrow, cushioned boxes, with the uniform brown hides thrown over them, they looked picturesque, and even oddly peaceful, now.

"I daresay there's not one of them," said the Captain, always in an undertone, "that the Lord would have as much difficulty with as he had with me. Why, when I was a tiny lad, and my brother and I had apples given us, I used always to take the little apple, purely for the sake of making them think I was unselfish. They pointed me out as an example, and there I was swelling with pride. Always pondering on how to cut a good moral figure, I was. Just give me a character for self-sacrifice, and wild horses wouldn't drag it from me. That's the worst kind of a fellow to save, and he was twelve years about it; and sometimes I doubt if it's finished yet. I've hung on to acts of self-denial till I've compelled others to act selfishly. 'Tis a terrible temptation that. Why it's better to do wrong and have done with it than be always hankering after your own salvation. Brother Judd was in the right—you remember Brother Judd—when he said in camp meeting: 'If I've lost my soul, I'll go and save some other fellow's.' And maybe some of these chaps are capable of a fine act without so much as thinking about it, that I would go and do with any of them; but then all the way there and back I'd have a voice one side of me saying: 'Now, Brooke, give God all the glory;' and another voice the other: 'Yes, yes, Brooke, but save yourself a little bit out.' The complexity of my motives is a great stumbling block to me at times. I've had to give up and say: 'Lord, here's the act, and why I've done it I don't know; but Thou knowest, and whatever becomes of my motives I'd like Thee to use it for Thy service.' That's the only source of peace, brother."

"Aye," said the Lieutenant, nodding soberly. He was a man of fewer and slower words than the Captain, but with a peculiarly gentle and kindly face.

"I don't believe you were ever tempted in that way, brother," said the Captain, looking at him admiringly. "You live."

"Too near the Lord," he was going to say; but something in the other's unconscious face arrested him.

"Why, yes," said the Lieutenant slowly. "I've been tempted to take the glory—frequent. But I'd sooner the Lord had it, after all; for the world knoweth Him not.

"There's some of these," he continued after a pause, "as I believe literly knows their Bibles by art; and yet they'll come in reeling drunk, and have to be put out again. The inward witness, that's what's lacking. You saw the man who came in last?"

The Captain nodded.

"He's a barrister," said the Lieutenant, very low. "Said he was making his fortune at the bar, when the temptation to drink overcame him. Said it was too late to begin afresh in the strength of God; but I think maybe he's a bit of the pride of intellect. The plan of salvation, that's too simple."

"So 'twas for me," said the Captain crisply. "It took me twelve years. I sympathize with that fellow."

A sudden laugh in the room, that was stifled quickly, startled them both. Could it have come from the barrister? They glanced at him sharply; but to all appearance the barrister, with his uncut, rumpled hair falling about his forehead, was as fast asleep as the rest. Nevertheless, they had their suspicions.

"It's time to turn in," said the Captain gravely. "Good night, Lieutenant."

The next morning, while the barrister was eating his bread and drinking his coffee with a leisurely air, the Lieutenant observed him, and came to the conclusion that most likely they were right in their conjecture. The barrister would have been handsome, with his curly fair hair and good-natured gray eyes, if he had not looked so dissipated. Certainly he had the manners of a gentleman, and, ragged and unkempt, he left the shelter that morning with a nod and careless greeting to the Lieutenant that seemed appropriate to some fashionable hotel. The Lieutenant looked after him, laying mental snares for the saving of his soul.

"Looks a regular West End swell, don't he?" he said, turning to the Captain with his gentle laugh. The Captain was not in charge of the shelter, but his room was close by, and as of late his brother officers had been somewhat apprious about the Lieutenant's physical, as distinct from his spiritual, welfare, the Captain found time to run in and look after him morning, noon, and night, in the midst of his own crowded days.

"There's many," said the Captain, "in silks and satins who are in far worse case. This poor chap's sin has taken the only form they understand—that of losing his money; and they all turn their backs upon him. That's the way of the world, but not the way of the army, praise the Lord! Have you spoken to him about his soul again, brother."

"Well, no," said the Lieutenant apologetically. "It struck me he was one of those we must catch with guile. Maybe you'll have a word with him to-night if he comes again."

"I will," said the Captain.

But it was many nights before Aylmer—it was the barrister's true name—came again; and when he came he was distinctly more ragged and disreputable. But he came early, and Captain and Lieutenant had the opportunity they wished for.

"Brother," said the Captain mildly but firmly, "you don't look as if your present plan of life suited you. Hadn't you better try the Lord's plan?"

"Really," said Aylmer courteously, sitting down on one of the boxes not yet turned into a bed, "I haven't the remotest idea."

"Will you hear it?" said the Captain, taking out his little Bible.

"If you'll excuse me," said Aylmer hastily, "I would much rather not."

"Brother," said the Captain, "you've sought happiness in worldly pleasures and not found it, and you think the search is hopeless. I'm not going to preach to you against your will, but you may find true happiness yet; for I've found it, and it took me twelve years."

"Thanks," said Aylmer. "But I daresay it isn't of much consequence," he added lightly, "whether I find it or not."

"There's a great hereafter, brother," returned the Captain decidedly and promptly; and the Lieutenant's slow, gentle voice echoed:

"Brother, there's a great hereafter."

Aylmer looked at them both, and suddenly broke into a laugh.

"I hope there is," he said. "The present doesn't amount to much."

"Are you prepared to meet it, brother?" persisted the Captain.

"Yes," returned Aylmer with sudden sharpness. "I'm prepared to meet anything—but life. Now are you satisfied?"

"No," said the Captain. "Far from it. But I've said my say, brother, and I'll leave you in peace, if pence you call it."

He turned to a new-comer, but the Lieutenant lingered still.

"Maybe," he said deprecatingly, "you'd like a smoke. We've smoking in a downstairs room I'll show you. And I'm no smoker myself, but I've got a bit of bacca handy, if you'll make free with it."

"You keep tobacco for the benefit of the dossers," said Aylmer curiously. "That is very good-natured of you."

The Lieutenant looked half embarrassed, and Aylmer felt that he had used a wrong adjective.

"It isn't in the fourpence?" he said, smiling.

"Why, no," said the Lieutenant, with an answering smile, "maybe not."

"Then I'll have a smoke gladly," said Aylmer, "and many thanks. You look as if you knew what it is to be hard up."

"Bless you!" said the Lieutenant, "I've been 'ard up all my life. Comes more natural to me than it does to you, Sir."

"You don't deserve it, however," said Aylmer involuntarily, "as I do."

"I think, maybe," replied the Lieutenant mildly, "there's not much difference between men's deservings if it isn't for the grace of God. But that's the forbidden subject, isn't it? And now if you'll allow me I'll show you the smoking room."

What was it in Aylmer that won on the Lieutenant, till he said, in a puzzled way, and disregarding all circumstantial evidence, that Aylmer was not far from the kingdom? He did not know, any more than Aylmer knew why the Lieutenant won on him; yet in their sentences the same thought passed through the mind of each:

"He's such a gentleman."

"Does it matter," said Aylmer the next morning, "if I come again to-night?"

"You'll be very welcome," said the Lieutenant with quiet sincerity. "Good morning, brother. God bless you!"

With which unusual benediction ringing in his ears, Aylmer went into the city, a very briefless barrister. But at night, having somehow amassed fourpence, and no more, he returned, and was received by the Lieutenant with a cordial grasp of the hand and look of welcome, and wondered how long it was since any one had shaken hands with him like that. For several nights more he came, always reading his own special greeting in the Lieutenant's face. Then again there was a break; and the Lieutenant looked for him vainly, and somehow missed him. He was different from the rest.

At last, one night, later than usual, the well-known figure entered. Aylmer had ascended the stairs quietly and steadily; nevertheless the Lieutenant, who was accustomed to this manœuvre on the part of drunken men, gave him a doubtful glance before his cordial "Good night, brother."

"I'm not your brother!" said Aylmer, thickly, and with a savage oath.

A tumult arose among the dossers, who many of them had known the Lieutenant long, and, in their wild way, loved him.

"He's half-seas over. Turn him out, Lieutenant; we'll give you a hand!"

Half a dozen strong fellows rose at once, but the Lieutenant waved them back.

"You're not yourself to-night," he said to Aylmer soothingly. "Sit down a bit."

What Aylmer's disordered brain made of the kindly invitation there is no knowing; but what he did was this: Without a second's warning he knocked the Lieutenant down. Then, partially sobered already, he turned on his heel.

He had the advantage of the other dossers in being close to the door, and he passed through swiftly. But a savage howl rose, and a dozen of them were after him. There was only one voice that could possibly stop them, and that voice they heard. The Lieutenant was staggering to his feet and stood between them and the door.

"Wait a bit, boys," he said, in his gentle, deprecating voice. "You've some of you been the worse for drink, as he was. 'Tis my quarrel."

"Take my place, brother," he added anxiously to a sub-officer who entered just then, bewildered at Aylmer's sudden exit, and he was gone. Quite oblivious of the fact that his face was cut and bleeding, he ran down the dusky stairs, and into the street. There, just turning a corner, was Aylmer's retreating figure. What direction was he going in, with such quick and steady steps? The Lieutenant breathed a prayer and hurried after him.

Partially sobered by seeing the Lieutenant, one of the best fellows he had ever known, lying at his feet, the cool night air did the rest for Aylmer, who, in one of the moments of vivid awakening men have, suddenly knew, or thought he knew, what he really wanted. A sense of freedom, almost joy, woke in him at the thought that he could fling away a life so utterly worthless, as he would have flung away some baneful thing. It seemed no wrong he was about to do; the thought that it was cowardly to die was obliterated for him by the thought that it was cowardly to live—like this. Words were surging in his mind over and over:

"And in the great flood wash away my sin."

He was aware that he meant to do something that would change all, and only feared the failure of his courage.

"Oh, God! let me go through with it," he prayed. And so he came to the bridge, moderating his pace for fear of attracting suspicion; and entering one of the lonely recesses, paused an instant, looking over, and heard the water plashing underneath. But he dared not stay to listen. He sprang upon the stone bench, was springing on—it was over—no, some one caught him back. Two arms had grasped him, and presently he was standing on the ground again confronting his deliverer, and hearing the tide, to which all this mattered nothing, plashing quietly on.

A spectral-looking figure it was that stood before him, with streaks of blood on its face, which otherwise was a queer ashy-white to the very lips. Then Aylmer realized that it was the Lieutenant come to look after him. And he also realized, as perhaps no one hitherto had done sufficiently, that it was time for some one to look after the Lieutenant. He sprang up.

One apprehensive hand the Lieutenant held out, but Aylmer stopped him.

"I'm not going to do it again," he said decidedly. "You're ill—take my arm. I'll get you—oh, hang it, you won't take brandy."

"I've been like it before," gasped the Lieutenant feebly; but Aylmer led him, by very slow steps, into the nearest shop, whose owner, fortunately, was a good, paxom woman, who, like every one else, knew the Lieutenant.

"Bless us," she said, "he do look ill!"

"Tell me where the nearest doctor is," said Aylmer impatiently.

"Just a street off—why Polly, Polly! shew him, child—Dr. Morris; never mind your hat."

They were back in ten minutes—Polly, Aylmer, and the doctor, a man with a shrewd, pleasant face, who stepped up quietly to the Lieutenant's self, and, without seeing him, he knew all about it. The Lieutenant looked up and, seeing Aylmer, smiled faintly.

"Well, my man," said the doctor, scribbling something on a piece of paper as he spoke. "You army fellows overdo it, you know. Here, my girl—"

He handed the paper to Polly.

"Take it to the nearest chemist," he said, "and come straight back with what he gives you.

"You overdo it," he repeated, turning to the Lieutenant again. "How do you feel now?"

"I'm at peace," said the Lieutenant.

"Bless His name!"

"At peace? Oh!" said the doctor. "Well, I daresay you are—but physically, you know—that's my matter. You haven't felt quite strong, have you, for some time?"

"I've thought," said the Lieutenant, with the queer gasp that Aylmer had noted before.

"Don't go on when you feel like that," said the doctor hastily. "Take your time, man; I've plenty. We'll wait a bit."

The Lieutenant smiled gratefully and paused. When he next spoke his voice was very faint, nor did he trouble to reiterate his former words, but went on:

"As there might be suthing wrong about my 'art."

"Ah," said the doctor quietly. "How long have you felt like that? No hurry, man, no hurry—here's the medicine."

He undid a small tin that Polly had brought, with deft hands, and gave a spoonful of the contents to the Lieutenant.

"Nothing intoxicating," he said cheerily; "I saw your Blue Ribbon. How long did you say?"

"I can't tell exactly," replied the Lieutenant. "May be three years—may be four."

"Ah!" said the doctor. "Let's feel your pulse."

He sat down by the couch and took the patient's hand in his. The Lieutenant's pulse was throbbing very quickly, very faintly, and had a way of missing beats without giving notice, and flickering, like a lamp that is going out.

"I think," said the doctor presently, "I'd stay here to-night."

"That he shall," said the buxom shopkeeper. "He's welcome as daylight to all I have, and I wish it was as much again."

"They'll be wondering what's come of me," said the Lieutenant gratefully.

"Your friends here will take them word," replied the doctor. "I really think you'd better not try."

"You mean I'm dying, Sir, don't you?" said the Lieutenant simply. There was such a complete absence of fear in his face that the doctor only said gravely, "Yes."

There was a pause; and then Aylmer, looking down, saw the Lieutenant's eyes fixed on him with a look of passionate entreaty. He stooped and whispered something in his ear. No one heard what it was; but the dying man's face grew peaceful. He lay silent for a time, and then the doctor, bending down, saw that the Lieutenant was promoted.

MAY KENDALL.

—*Longman's Magazine.*

THE VENDETTA.—Should a Corsican, in revenge for injury done to himself or his relations, or even to his dog or his horse, kill another with knife or *coup de fusil*, public sympathy sustains him, the hills shelter him, his relations feed him, and justice in the shape of gendarmes winks with both eyes unless the murderer be very unpopular. True he is termed a "bandit," and has to take refuge in the *macqui*, as the natural bush is called that clothes the mountain sides. Well-informed Corsicans tell one that there are at this moment in the island over 1,000 in hiding. But please understand, the bandit is no brigand. Should you, defenseless, happen to fall in with him he will not take your purse, but, on the contrary, offer you food if he has it and shelter in his cave, and most probably refuse any payment for his hospitality. It is only his foe's family against which he wages war, and of course in self-defense with the gendarmes. These latter he will shoot with as much unconcern as a woodcock. And yet, though the Corsican will not rob you, it is not because he does not love money. For a very few francs, both Corsican gentlemen and English residents ever, you can find a man who will do your killing for you and rid you of your enemy with knife or bullet. And while the utter contempt for human life prevails there can be no hope of the extinction of the vendetta.

An English gentleman, Capt. G., who has now lived for some ten or fifteen years in Corsica, on his own property, told me the following story: It seems that one of the employes of the former proprietor, fancying he had some grudge against the new owner, made himself objectionable by breaking down fences, driving goats and sheep into the gardens, and annoying Capt. G. in other ways. Capt. G. happened to mention the fact of the man's enmity, and deplored it as unreasonable, both to a Corsican gentleman, a neighboring proprietor, and also to a shepherd with whom he was on friendly terms.

"Let me know if it continues," said the gentleman, "and I will have the man taken over to yonder rocks and you won't hear of him again."

"I will arrange for a little *coup de fusil* whenever you like to give me 'the office,'" said the *berger*.

This was fifteen years ago, but even now it is said there is in Ajaccio alone at least one murder a week, though these outrages are so hushed up by the authorities that it is difficult to get any reliable statistics. I never, for instance, saw the account of any murder in the little local French paper *Le Rattlement*, the only one, I think, in Ajaccio, but this proves nothing, for there was undoubtedly one atrocious crime committed in the village of Bocognano, about twenty miles off, while we were at Ajaccio, for particulars of which I vainly studied the columns of *Le Rattlement*. The official whose duty it was to investigate the matter had wanted to requisition from the livery stable keeper the carriage I had bespoken, so I heard the story from the man's own mouth. The victim was an Italian who had married and settled at Bocognano. The Italians are called *bucques* by the Corsicans, and come over from Italy in large numbers. They are very industrious, and do a great deal of the hard work of the island. Their example of industry excites the Corsican's jealousy, but not his emulation; hence there is little love lost between them.

It appeared that the pig of a Corsican wandered near the open cottage door of an Italian, and to drive it off the latter threw a stone, whereupon the wife of the Corsican indignantly demanded of her husband if an Italian was to throw stones at a Corsican pig with impunity. The Corsican at once went into his house, and returning with his gun, shot the Italian dead on the spot. The murderer escaped to the *macqui*, and is, I presume, there still, unless the extenuating circumstances of the victim being a *bucque* has enabled him to return unmolested to the bosom of his family.—*The National Review.*

REYNOLD'S PUCK.—It was painted in 1789, and exhibited at the Academy in that year as "Robin Goodfellow," and described by Walpole on the margin of his catalogue as "an ugly little imp, but some character, sitting on a mushroom as big as a millstone." It appears that Reynolds had painted the urchin, whom he found sitting on his doorstep in Leicester Fields, and had not quite made up his mind what to do with the picture. Alderman Boydell, whose edition of Shakespeare was then on the stocks, called on Sir Joshua with Nichols, and, taking a fancy to the thing, wished it could be brought into the great publication. Nichols said, "if Sir Joshua will kindly place him on a mushroom, give him a fawn's ears and make a Puck of him," it would do. So it was done. Boydell gave the President 100 guineas for it, and had it engraved by Schiavonetti, 1789. C. Heath engraved it, and Testolini, with Schiavonetti, engraved a third plate.

At Boydell's lottery this and other pictures passed to Tassie, the modeler, and it was sold by auction to Samuel Rogers for £215 5s., which he, naturally enough, called "a comparatively trifling price." "I walked home from the sale, a man carrying Puck before me; and so well was the picture known that more than one person as they passed us in the street, called out, 'There it is!'" At Rogers' sale, in 1856, Earl Fitzwilliam gave 980 guineas for it. Rogers lent it to the British Institution in 1813, 1823, 1843, 1854, and 1856; Earl Fitzwilliam lent it to the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857; the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam sent it to the British Institution in 1860; since then it has not been seen till now. It seems to be in an excellent condition, although Sir Joshua's mode of painting at the time he produced it was anything but safe.—*The Athenæum.*

ACTORS' SALARIES.—We remember once meeting a man thoroughly well informed on general topics who on this particular question was possessed of one item of knowledge, namely, that Macready once received £100 for a single night's performance, and on the principle of *Ex uno disce omnes* he had in his own mind established that comfortable amount as a standard tariff in matters theatrical. Nor was it easy to shake his belief; he had at his back the authority of the tragedian himself, as noted in his diary; and the facts that Macready was an exception to the general run of actors, and, further, that the remuneration in the particular instance in question was, from its being so noted in the great man's diary, probably exceptionally heavy even for him, had never occurred to our friend. Nor is such ignorance by any means rare; indeed, the question is so confused by the mystifications and exaggerations of the actors themselves that it would be strange if any clear and accurate idea of it did exist in the minds of the outside world. When, therefore, we hear of actors (and here let us be understood as referring to actors of the spoken drama only, as distinct from singers) receiving £30, £40, or even £60 a week, it is as well to bear in mind that, while such salaries are not unknown, they are very exceptional.

Some who read of such payments in the newspaper columns which are nowadays devoted to theatrical gossip, conclude that they represent the ordinary remuneration of the player. Such, however, is far from being the case. Even in London there are many theatres well frequented by the best class of playgoers where no such high terms are paid, and these are few, indeed, where more than one or two such payments are found together on the same salary list. The vast majority of actors ply their calling from youth to old age without attaining, and, it may be said, in most cases without any expectation of attaining, the receipt of £10 a week. Indeed, little more than half that sum may be considered as the average remuneration of theatrical labor in London, apart from the very few highly-paid exceptions; while on the provincial boards it ranges at even a more moderate figure still, and the big exceptions are there practically unknown.

These terms, modest as they are compared with prevailing ideas, are, no doubt, better than what the rank and file of theatrical companies in town and country received a generation back; but the improvement has scarcely done more than keep pace with the increased expenditure which the rise in the cost of living has forced, and continues to force, on the most economical housekeeper. Moreover, the amount of a weekly wage is but a fallacious test of income, unless we also consider for how many weeks in the year such wage is likely to be earned.

Let no one suppose that an actor's yearly receipts are to be arrived at by multiplying his weekly salary by fifty-two; the player is only paid while he is actively employed, and to very few of the theatrical labor market is it vouchsafed to find work all the year round.

On the whole, an actor considers, or ought to consider, himself lucky if he finds employment, and consequently payment, during forty weeks out of the fifty-two; and would certainly be unwise to indulge in any higher expectations. Indeed, considering the uncertain duration of most modern contracts between manager and performer, the less an actor takes for granted about his financial future the better. The most usual form of theatrical engagement nowadays is for "the run of the piece," which, as things go, may mean anything from one week to two or three years. An actor so engaged is always liable to be thrown out of employment at a fortnight's notice (or even less) should falling receipts or managerial caprice decree a change in the programme. Under the old system of engagements "for the season" the actor's position was far more stable; he knew, at any rate approximately, for how long ahead he could calculate on the receipt of his current salary, and he could in many cases look forward with some confidence to the prospect of re-engagement, for the managers of those days were not fond of change, and frequently retained the same performers in their companies for years.

Against the undoubted rise in theatrical salaries we may also fairly set the fact that the average number of actors attached to each theatre is now smaller than it used to be, for a manager now seldom has in his pay more than those he requires for the single play, which constitutes for the time being his répertoire, and in which the parts are not, as a rule, so numerous as in the pieces of the past, whereas the theatrical company of the past was bound to be large enough to provide for the casting of such plays in the répertoire of the theatre as the numerous changes of programme then in vogue brought together into a single season.—*The Saturday Review.*

PÆSTUM.—There was a roll of thunder from the dark clouds low upon the Apennines when I set foot on the Pæstum railway platform. It had been a ride as tedious as it was pleasant in its prospects, with an average pace of but twelve miles an hour. But what of that? It is well to get one's energies under curb for once in a way. I had also had the more time to mark the graces of the pestilential flat across which, for the last hour of our journey, we had crawled methodically. In old days this part of Italy was famous for its buffaloes and for a certain venomous fly—gadfly or otherwise—which was told off to make the life of the buffaloes a severe trial. It is much the same still. The buffaloes were to be seen standing knee deep in the heath of the plain, or among the poppies or stubbles of a garnered field, or in the yellowish waters of the River Sele, which swirls its stream from the snow of the high peaks of the hinder Apennines. And new and then, if the furious agitation of their tufted tails meant what it seemed to mean, the insect pest was still strong to irritation.

There was a gayety of color also on this thinly-peopled tract. Here an olive-wood, silver-gray in the sunlight; anon, an open meadow of bright grass, freshened by a water-brook, and scarlet with shading of anemones; in the midst of the meadow an old gnarled tree, beneath which the sheep lie panting, the tree itself graced with a light veil of vine withes, and a bower of convolvulus bright with bloom; yonder, a conical hut of straw, grasses, and reeds, interwoven round a centre pole of fir—it is a shepherd's residence, just such a one, out of question, as the shepherd's ancestor to the fiftieth or sixtieth generation, also dwelt in ere yet the land had got used to the colonizing feet of the Greeks from Sybaris, who came hither to build the wonderful temples and a city. In some parts they are making hay, and the perfume of their labor is blown by the breeze through the railway cars. But it is hot work for them under a cloudless June sun; and while we pass they recur to their wine gourds, and tumble themselves down upon the grass beneath the forked sticks, which, aided by the coats they set upon them, afford them some slight shelter from the sun. Houses are few in number. The rare farm building nestles in a grove of eucalyptus, as if to hide itself from the angel of pestilence, who stalks here through the months of Summer and Autumn and takes toll of the people. The faces one sees at the little white railway stations of the plain are sallow and emaciated as a rule. They are like the faces of the "crackers" of Florida, a mean race of whites, who eat clay for pastime, and whose skin takes the color of clay.—*All the Year Round.*

GEN. GRANT AND THE DUKE'S SON.—A story has been "going the rounds" for some years past, and was reproduced in *Notes and Queries*, to the effect that Gen. U. S. Grant, when in this country, dined with the late Duke of Wellington, and in the course of conversation said: "I understand, my lord, your father was a military man."

We believe that the germ of this obviously apocryphal tale is as follows: When Gen. Grant was dining with the late Duke and talking of his father's career, he several times asked him what was the largest number of troops he had ever commanded on any one occasion. The Duke used to say: "I felt sure that whatever number I named the General would claim to have had a much larger army under his command. So I did not answer his question."—*Murray's Magazine.*

THE REGULARS AND THE MILITIA.—It was not till one year after the commencement of the rebellion that we had an army prepared to take the field, endure the hardships of a campaign, and fight battles; but from that time on, supplying fresh material from the farm, the shop, and the office, we had till the end as good armies as the world ever saw. But if we are involved in war with a foreign power a year's time will not be given us to prepare.

The war between France and Austria (1859) lasted two months, and that between Austria and Prussia (1866) lasted little more than a month. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which the territory of the French was completely overrun, their capital and central city besieged and captured, and the nation made to pay a ransom such as modern statesmen had not dreamed of, was finished in a little more than half a year. The war between Russia and Turkey, with its sieges of fortified places and severe battling at the passage of rivers and mountain ranges, was concluded in much less time than one year. In other words, no war between the war-making powers of Europe in the last thirty years has occupied the time it would take to prepare the best reserves we have for the field.

It is easy to understand why the militia are not efficient for war. The merchant cannot go into court and conduct an intricate law case to a successful conclusion, nor can the mechanic prove a successful tradesman. Enthusiasm and patriotism will not only not gain battles, but must add to the gravity of disaster, and experience shows that in the midst of hardships in the field and the terrors of battle they soon disappear, succumbing to the thousand and one reasons which present themselves to the mind why one should rather be at home supporting those who are dependent on him than in the field following a trade he has never learned, and in regard to which he has been deceived.

Then when battles come, and disasters follow, there is an accord in the disposition to make excuse—"incompetent Generals," "overwhelming numbers," "masked batteries," and "Black-horse Cavalry," any or all of these, with a thousand and one consequences, such as being "cut to pieces," "overwhelmed and demoralized," and other imaginary features, figure with themselves and with their friends at home to account for defeat. This was not only so in the commencement of the civil war, but the same things were heard from individuals in the army of France during the war with Germany. As the unfitness of untrained soldiers is more marked the more difficult war making becomes, it is certain that the militia will be even less efficient in the future with the changed conditions of war.

An English authority on this subject says: "Formerly we depended on the perfect drilling of our men; henceforward it is upon the efficiency of battle training and fire discipline we shall have to rely. Unless our regiments be first-rate in both those points we can no longer hope for victory, although they may be able to march past like a wall and go through the most complicated barrack-yard evolutions with the utmost precision."

It is said that even in the German Army, perfected as it was for war in 1870, numerous mistakes in troop-leading and tactics were made. What is claimed for this army is that its discipline is so perfect that the officers and men learn by actual experience in battle how to avoid and how to repair their mistakes, and apply these lessons at the time. The state of preparation which permits this concedes an amount of drill and discipline of which the best-trained soldiers in our army have never dreamed.—*Gen. Wesley Merritt in Harper's Magazine.*

IRISH FAIRIES.—The *Daoine maithe* ("good folk") are a little people, being only a few spans high in their proper persons, though they can assume whatever shape they please, and often appear in the form of tall, dark, handsome men or young and beautiful women. Their chief dwelling is in the sifra, or fairy house, deep down in the hill-side—a palace, whose walls are of crystal and pillars of silver, with a pavement of gold, where Finvarra, the fairy king, and Oonagh, his lovely bride, hold their court. They also frequent the interiors of the green *raths*, or forts, which abound in many parts of Ireland. Here they hold their revels, accompanied with the song and dance, and hence, on clear moonlight nights, they issue forth and dance in the moonbeams to the sound of fairy pipes. Sometimes they may be seen sweeping across the country on milk-white horses shod with silver and bridled with gold, the little men clad in green, with red caps, and the ladies in silver gossamer, with their hair sweeping the ground. They do not appear by day, but when the peasant sees little clouds of dust whirling along in an eddying wind, he takes off his hat and says, "God save ye kindly, gentlemen," for he knows that the fairies are riding along on the wind; or else he crosses himself and mutters a prayer or a charm, for it is in these eddying clouds of dust that the fairies are wont to catch up mortals and whirl them away to fairyland.

King Finvarra is almost as boldly defined and graceful a personality as the Apollo of Greek myth, who, in many respects, he greatly resembles; like him, he is a lover of mortal maids, delights in the song and dance, and confers many and great benefits upon those whom he favors, though he can be very vindictive toward all who offend him, and can inflict hardly less terrible maladies both bodily and mental by means of the "fairy stroke" than could the King of the Silver Bow himself. The fairies in general are an amorous race, and although their consorts are endowed with more than earthly beauty, they evince a decided preference for mortal loves, and it is dangerous for a pretty girl to approach a "gentle"—*i. e.*, fairy-haunted—spot after dark. Many a tale is told of maidens spirited away by their elfin lovers, while the ladies, who fully share the tastes of their lords, delight in beguiling any handsome young man whom they can get into their power. Sometimes the mortals who excite this fatal passion are carried off entirely.—*The National Review.*

WILLS IN RHYME.—It is stated in the "Spirit of the Public Journals" for 1824, page 275, that

"the following singular last will and testament of a student at the University of Dublin, was addressed extempore to his friend:

"Cum ita semper me amares,
How to regard you all my care is:
Consilium tibi do imprimis,
For I believe but short my time is;
Amice admodum amande,
Pray thee leave off thy drinking brandy;
Vides qua sepse jacee hic,
'Tis all for that, O sick! O sick!
Mors mea vexat matrem piam,
No dog was ere so sick as I am;
Secundo, mi amice bone,
My breeches take, but there's no money;
Et vestes meas tibi dedatur,
If such foul rags to wear you'll venture;
Pediculus si petas pallas,
But they are sometimes Prince's fellows;
Accipe libro, etiam musam,
If I had lived I us'ar had used them;
Spero quod his contentus eris,
For I've a friend almost as dear is;
Vale, ne plus tibi detur,
But send her up, Jack, if you meet her."

—*Notes and Queries.*

TIPS TO ENGLISH SERVANTS.—Among the incidents of English country-house life which sometimes embarrass guests are the gratuities to servants; there can hardly be a tariff for tips, and the purse of the giver has to be considered as well as the services of the recipient. A modest gratuity to the groom of the chambers, where that functionary is part of the household—to the footman in small houses—is due from every gentleman. The keeper expects a "fee," and murmurs and bears in mind if those who have gold to give dole him out silver. But a gentleman will always feel it unbecoming to obtain by sheer bribery the best place in a large battue, or, indeed, to offer a bribe on any occasion.

A helpful housemaid or tire woman will deserve her tip, but ladies must bear in mind that "maids" do not offer their services to their mistresses' guests, and ladies who travel without their own maids should not expect or require much help either in dressing or packing or brushing muddy skirts.

It must be borne in mind by all parties that servants are in the receipt of suitable wages, and when engaged are not told that their wages are to be enhanced by a system of tips.—*Longman's Magazine.*

SONG—A MEMORY.

When thy burdened spirit falls,
Worn with grief and weary days,
And the purple distances calls
In the fading saffron haze.

Droop thy fringed lids, nor sigh,
Should the gathering tears o'erflow;
Sing again the song that I
Sang to thee, long, long ago.

Let thy snowy fingers stray
In among the ivory keys,
While the twilight sinks to gray,
And upswells the sweet night breeze—

They will find the dear old strain;
Woo'd from out the trembling strings;
They will find it, not in vain,
If thy spirit with them sings!

And though day be overcast,
Starlight glimmers on the sea,
While through darkness, dawn, at last,
Brighter days for you and me!

ALEXANDER GRANT.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE END OF MME. DU BARRI.—It was the year 1792, and shortly after her return to France. It was evening, and she sat beneath the shelter of a myrtle hedge at Luciennes, listening abstractedly to the muffled sounds borne on the air from Paris. Footsteps approached along the highway; there was a murmur of many voices; coarse laughter. Startled and alarmed, she called aloud: "Brissac!"

"Le voila," replied a voice, "prends d'abord sa tête," and they threw over the hedge and at her feet the bleeding head of her lover, the Duc de Cossé Brissac.

After this will it be believed that this woman, who has so often been accused of feebleness, went a fourth time to England to carry money to the refugees, and had the courage again to resist the efforts made by her friends in London to detain her there?

Spies followed her. They discovered her intrigues with the royalist party; they were witnesses to her interviews with M. de Calonne. She recrossed the Channel, returned to Luciennes. But what charm could this place have for her since the night when from behind the myrtle hedge the terrible present had been flung at her feet? All this was changed indeed. Every member of that ungrateful community whom for fifteen years she had clothed and fed was now her enemy.

An Irishman named Grieves denounced her at the instigation of the famous negro Zamore. During ten weeks she lay imprisoned at Sainte Pélagie before being brought up for trial. If the detention was long the trial was short enough. She appeared before the Revolutionary tribunal on the 7th of December, 1793, and her case went on at the same time as that of three Dutch bankers, a father and two sons named Vandenyver, who were accused of some of the crimes with which they reproached her. Her defender was Chauveau-Legarde; her accuser Fouquier-Tinville. She was condemned to death together with the three Dutch bankers.

When judgment was pronounced she uttered a terrible cry and fell back insensible. It was 11 o'clock at night. Next morning Mme. du Barri was flung into the death cart with the three Dutchmen, whose complicity never appeared very evident. She was pale, trembling, mad with terror. She had no desire for death, this poor woman who had never really done harm to any one. On her way to the scaffold, looking round with her soft, beseeching eyes upon the sea of faces that surrounded her, she raised her still beautiful white hands, chained together, in supplication. She cried out to the people to have pity—to spare her life.

On reaching the place of execution "Encore un moment, Monsieur le bourreau! encore un moment! * * * *" are said to have been her last words of piteous appeal. For the royalist cause she had exposed herself to danger; for her friends she had risked her life; but when death came to her in this form, and no one was the gainer, she feared it. She was neither saint nor heroine; only a woman.

Let us draw the curtain over the picture of this beautiful and unfortunate woman, whom a French writer well describes as having lived in a house with two doors. One by which a page was wont to enter and say in a low, respectful whisper: "Madame La Comtesse, voulez-vous recevoir le Roi de France?" The other by which a drunken jailor cried to her: "Fille Vaubernier, suis moi à la guillotine!"—*E. M. Davy.*

PITT AND FOX AS A BOSTONIAN SAW THEM.—Prof. Silliman, from Boston, gives good portraits of Pitt and Fox as he saw them in the House in 1805. He describes Pitt thus: "In his person he is tall and spare; he has small limbs, with large knees and feet; his features are sharp; his nose large, pointed, and turning up; his complexion sanguine; his voice deep-toned and commanding, yet sweet and perfectly well modulated; and his whole presence, notwithstanding the want of symmetry in his limbs, is, when he rises to speak, full of superiority and conscious dignity. * * * Fox's manner is flowing, easy, and natural, but without the dignity and impressiveness of Pitt. He stood leaning forward, as if going up hill, and his fists were clenched and thrust into his waistcoat pockets," &c. Moritz, a German gentleman who traveled on foot in England in 1782, says he pre

it, at the back of the snail's mouth, come forward to take the place of those which have served their turn. The upper part of the mouth consists of a horny surface against which the sharp-toothed tongue works. A leaf, which is to be operated upon, is caught between the two, and subjected to a regular file-like rasping on the part of the tongue. So effective an instrument does this form, that the tough leaves of the lily may often be found to be entirely rasped off by it.—*Longman's Magazine.*

HORACE.

Written for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Harvard Club of New-York, Feb. 21, 1890.

I.

He who would echo Horace' lays
Aspires to an Icarian fame;
And borne on waxen wings essays
A flight—may give some sea a name.

II.

My fate perchance! But as I write
I see through Time's reverted glass,
In flickered mists of shade and light,
The phantoms of the ages pass.

III.

I see an infant, tired with play,
Sleep sweetly in Apulia's wild,
And doves bring myrtle leaves and bay
To cover the courageous child.

IV.

A stripling walks the streets of Rome
With slate and satchel on his arm;
His life abroad, his ways at home,
A loving father's care and charm.

V.

Fulfillment of his boyhood's dream,
Greece welcomes now the freedman's son;
He haunts the groves of Academe,
And quaffs the springs of Helicon.

VI.

Light of the World! the central seat
Of wit and wisdom, art and lore,
In Athens patriot exiles meet
Where bards and sages met before.

VII.

No athlete, and no warrior he,
With Brutus on Philippi's field,
The darling of Melpomene,
Not bravely, throws away his shield.

VIII.

Her fleets dispersed and tempest-tost,
Her armies crushed, their leaders slain;
Now is the great Republic lost,
Lost never to reviva again.

IX.

The Julian star ascends the sky,
It shines on groups of learned men,
Now clips the wings of Liberty,
And Horace wields the Empire's pen.

X.

Fames, only names!—the brilliant throng
That graced the poet's pictured page;
Still lives in his imperial song
The soul of the Augustan age.

XI.

No longer through the Sacred Way
The pontiff leads the vestal train;
Thrones crumble, dynasties decay,
Of Alaric born, or Charlemagne—

XII.

Saints, Soldiers, Presbyters, and Popes
In legions rise and disappear,
And bards with glowing horoscopes
Oblivion garners year by year:

XIII.

But on strong wing, through upper air,—
Two worlds beneath, the Old and New,—
The Roman Swan is wafted where
The Roman eagles never flew.

JOHN O. SARGENT, of the Class of 1830.

ROBINSON CRUSOE UNDER CHANGING CONDITIONS.—Before the advent of man Friday, Robinson Crusoe's right and might were coextensive, except in so far as he might be influenced by remembrance of the moral and civil laws of his former social existence. There was no reason why he should abstain from doing anything it pleased him to do, and which lay within the scope of his natural faculties. No one would deny that he had a natural right to take possession of his cave, to cut down the trees that suited his purpose, to gather fruits, to kill any of the wild goats for his subsistence, to shoot any number of the cannibal visitors, who would otherwise kill him for their subsistence. Crusoe's "natural rights" thus potentially extended over the whole island and everything in it. According to the law of nature as defined by Quesnay, he was owner of everything therein which he desired and was able to appropriate. Suppose, however, that another wreck had simultaneously cast Will Atkins upon the opposite shore, and that Atkins had established himself there in Crusoe's fashion, then it is plain that the law of nature would confer upon him rights no less extensive.

Crusoe and Atkins, stalking the same goat from opposite sides, would have been in a position identical with that of two tigers in a jungle slinking after the same Hindu, so far as the law of nature is concerned. And if each insisted upon exerting the whole of his natural rights, it is clear that there would be nothing for it but to fight for the goat. In the case of the men, as in that of the brutes, extreme and logical individualism means isolation and the state of war; it is plainly incompatible with the peace and co-operation which are the essentials of even temporary association. On the other hand, if the two men followed the dictates of the commonest common sense, not less than those of natural sympathy, they would at once agree to unite in peaceful co-operation with each other for their own mutual comfort and protection. And that would be possible only if each agreed to limit the exercise of his natural rights so far as they might involve any more damage to the other than to himself. That is to say, the two men would, in reality, renounce the law of nature and put themselves under a moral and civil law, replacing natural rights, which have no wrongs, for moral and civil rights, each of which has its correlative wrong.

This, I take it, is the root of truth which saves the saying of Paul of Tarsus that "sin came by the law" from being a paradox. The solitary, individual man, living merely under the so-called law nature, which cannot be violated, and having rights the contradictions of which are not wrongs, cannot sin. Wrong-doing becomes possible only when, by associating with another man, or other men, for peace and co-operation, the individual becomes implicitly, or explicitly, bound to observe certain rules of conduct in relation to him or them. Any violation of these rules is a wrong.—*Prof. Huxley in the Nineteenth Century.*

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF PONIES.—The craze for undersized ponies, in our opinion, has had its day. Except as curiosities, or for the purposes of the ménage, these pigmy animals are practically useless. Perhaps the fashion of purchasing them at extraordinarily high prices would not have lasted so long had it been fully understood that their production was mainly a question of scanty feeding, either in the case of the animals themselves or of their more or less immediate progenitors.

And the same may be said of superabundant hair. The experiment can easily be made by any one curious in these matters. Subject a pony to extreme hardship, leaving it out of doors in all weathers, and it will develop hair—and we may add hoofs—accordingly. A veritable Shetlander, picked at random from the various breeds, is just as likely to be smooth-haired and clean-limbed as shaggy. It all depends upon the treatment, or at least mainly so. The conventional Shetland pony—the animal represented in picture books—namely, about 40 to 44 inches high, very tight-jointed, and with an impossible growth of hair all over him, is just about as bad a type of this famous race as can well be imagined. From his build he is generally short-winded and thoroughly impracticable in his paces. A South Mainland specimen, on the other hand, long and rakish in build—hard-grown, as the saying is—and clean-limbed, will far surpass his companion in staying power. One of this handy breed—in our opinion the ideal Shetland pony—has been known to travel from Sumburgh to Lerwick and back the same day, with a tolerably heavy riding weight, say fifty-six miles altogether of extremely hilly road.

But, minor differences apart, there are certain characteristics—unfailing tests in their way with the experienced judge—which go to the "make-up" of a Shetland as distinguished from an Iceland or Faroe pony—*i. e.*, a certain unmistakable breadth of build, set of pasterns, and, more particularly, an spectacle air which no other breed possesses. Your "Sheltie" is not a quick animal, is inclined to be sleepy rather than otherwise in his paces, and is, as a rule, disposed to do no more than he can help in the way of exertion, though, if put to it, he evinces great power of endurance and will go through an immense amount of work for his size. The Iceland variety is altogether inferior, shorter-lived, narrower in build, and generally fallacious, but, with all this, he is quicker, livelier, and lacks that air of pensive melancholy which haunts every Shetland pony. Our advice is to avoid the inferior animal, however highly recommended. His price is, roughly speaking, about half that of the Shetlander, but the money is ill saved. The average life of an Icelander is about twelve or thirteen years, while the other will live to twenty-five or even more.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SECOND BIRTH OF A MURANO.—It was to the late Commendatore Salviati's intelligence and perseverance that the beautiful arts of Venetian glassmaking and mosaic work owed their revival, after nearly two centuries of oblivion. When he was a boy, the now flourishing glass manufactories on the island of Murano were in ruins and the art glass and mosaic industries which were so famous in the Middle Ages were nearly extinct. At present Murano, thanks to Dr. Salviati, is even more flourishing than she was in the days when Tintoretto designed for the master mosaicists. In the seventeenth century the artistic perception of form and color among the Muranese glassblowers was gone, as can easily be verified when we compare the heavy, shapeless glass vases and tazze made at this period with those of the sixteenth and especially of the fifteenth centuries, which are so incomparably light and graceful. In 1700 the art of glass blowing, once considered so honorable as to carry with it a patent of nobility, was at its lowest ebb. Giuseppe Briati made an attempt to revive it, but, meeting with no encouragement, he failed, so that when in 1786 the republic fell its chief commerce had long since expired.

In 1859 Dr. Salviati, then a lawyer of considerable repute, determined, even at the sacrifice of his private fortune, to resuscitate what, to use his own quaint expression, seemed to him to be "as dead as Lazarus." He had for many years devoted his leisure to the study of books and manuscripts on the subject of Venetian glassblowing and mosaic work, and to making chemical experiments to rediscover certain lost secrets indispensable for the proper coloring and shaping of the blown glass, and for the perfecting of the peculiar gold and silver enamels necessary for manufacture of Venetian mosaic. His first successful experiments were hailed with delight in the art world, and met with cordial encouragement from the late Mr. E. W. Cooke, R. A., Sir Gilbert Scott, M. Viollet-le-Duc, and Mr. Norman Shaw. In later years Dr. Salviati always acknowledged with pleasure the advice he received from Messrs. Clayton Bell and Penrose. When, in 1862, he first visited England he was received with much cordiality, and her Majesty gave him his first English order, to cover with Venetian mosaic the groined ceilings of the Welsey Chapel at Windsor Castle. Every Venetian was proud of this order, which was followed by many other important commissions; and only a few weeks since Commendatore Salviati had the honor of showing the Prince and the Princess of Wales the grand mosaic of the Evangelist, destined for a spandrel under the dome of St. Paul's, which was just completed. To the Commendatore we owe the pleasant fact that copies of the fairylike Venetian glass vases and ornaments, the originals of which were the pride of the contemporaries of Othello, are to be found in almost every drawing room from Venice to San Francisco.—*The Saturday Review.*

COMFORTABLE TEMPERANCE.—Were we only to follow nature as a guide, and she is generally a sure one, the temperance question would speedily find its own natural and reasonable solution. And nature beckons to us with no uncertain hand. On the one hand, we clearly see that throughout the history of the world men have used wine and beer as means of refreshing the body and gladdening the heart, and have invariably found that the use of such liquors was advantageous, the abuse disadvantageous and pernicious. Secondly, we see that during the last two or three centuries the use of spirits has begun, and nature and experience alike show us the extreme danger of this, especially when they are not, as in the case of Scotch and Irish whisky, so to speak, indigenous to the soil. Thirdly, we know that in all nations, at all ages, eating and drinking have been intimately connected with social festivities and social enjoyments, and "man," as Aristotle says, "is a social animal," *i. e.*, a being whose nature requires society, and nature does not allow her laws to be broken with impunity.

With these three main considerations before us, we may reasonably hope to be able, in some degree at least, to answer the "temperance question," for common sense shows us two main points to which we should direct our efforts: Firstly, the spread of real, as opposed to false, temperance; and secondly, the extension of rational amusement and recreation among the poor. In connection with the first, I would propose a temperance pledge on some such lines as these, that the person who takes this pledge promises:

(a) To drink only one kind of wine or beer at a meal.

(b) To drink, as far as possible, pure wine and beer.

(c) To abstain altogether from spirits, such as brandy and whisky, except for medical purposes, and also from liquors.

(d) Not to drink more than three glasses of beer a day in Winter or five in Summer.

(e) If wine be drunk instead of beer, to drink claret and not to take port, sherry, or champagne more than once a week, and then in moderation.—*The National Review.*

SHAM SUPERSTITIONS.—The spirits both good and evil have their origin in human beings, and all the common events of life, all phases of good or bad fortune, are regulated by these. Both Hinduism and Buddhism have, to a certain extent, left their traces upon the primitive creed, and the ceremonials of worship are naturally of the Buddhist type. Among the Shans Guadama very significantly ranks as the deity of mercy—an indication that his bloodless rites came as a relief to the older human sacrifices to the spirits. The village and family and household spirits, as the nearest to hand and most active, bulk most largely in the minds of the people, and exercise a very serious influence upon their ordinary life. "Malicious as monkeys, and can only be kept in good humor by constant coaxing," is the sentiment which the people have regarding their unseen encompassers. Each house has a part assigned to the spirits belonging to it, good or bad.

Possession by evil spirits is a common belief, and every malady is attributed to witchcraft or to the influence of some evil being. When descending the rapids of the Meh Ping Mr. Hallett found that his boatmen had to propitiate the Pee Pa, the spirits that guard the defile, before they could venture on the descent. These jungle spirits once belonged to human beings who had died a violent death and not received proper funeral rites. All who are killed by their agency have to join their unhallowed company. They direct tigers to the lonely traveler, decoy him into peril in the form of some other animal or by imitating the human voice. More dangerous than the Pee Pa are the Pee Song Nang, the spirits of two dissolute Princesses, who, in the form of beautiful enchantresses, lure young men to their doom.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A VISIT RUSKIN PAID CARLYLE.—I heard a pretty account once from Mr. Alfred Lyttelton of a visit paid by Ruskin to Carlyle in the old familiar room in Cheyne Walk, with the old picture of Cromwell on the wall, and Mrs. Carlyle's little tables and pretty knicknacks still in their quiet order. Mr. Ruskin had been ill not long before, and as he talked on of something he cared about, Mr. Lyttelton said his eyes lighted up, and he seemed agitated and moved. Carlyle stopped him short, saying the subject was too interesting. "You must take care," he said, with that infinite kindness which Carlyle could show; "you will be making yourself ill once more." And Ruskin, quite simply, like a child, stopped short. "You are right," he said, calling Carlyle "master," and then went on to talk of something else, as dull, no doubt, as anything could be that Ruskin and Carlyle could talk about together.—*Anne Thackeray Ritchie, in Harper's Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CORSAIRS AND THEIR TIMES.

THE STORY OF THE BARBARY CORSAIRS. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE, [Keeper of the Nehems Series.] With the Collaboration of Lieut. J. D. JEROLD KELLET, United States Navy. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890.

No volume in this interesting and valuable series has had for its subject a more moving story than this of the mighty corsairs who reigned and roamed over the Mediterranean waters for many centuries, terrors alike to good men and bad. The theme, moreover, is one which English writers have strangely neglected. Mr. Lane-Poole's list of authorities whom he has consulted contains fewer than thirty authors, and some of these are as old as Froissart and many others are foreigners. The few existing works in English that are cited are works which bear upon particular phases of the theme without attempting to cover the general subject. Indeed, it was a fine opportunity that lay in the hands of Mr. Lane-Poole, and he has improved it well, considering the limits which the series to which it belongs imposed upon him. It would not have been out of place had this stirring bit of human history been elaborated to twice the length here devoted to it; the theme admitted of it, and the reader could have retained his interest to the very last. But, taking matters as we find them, it is to be said for Mr. Lane-Poole that he has produced a volume at once creditable to his literary sense and his historical knowledge, and at the same time of absorbing interest and value to any reader who will take it up.

The reign of the Mediterranean corsairs extended practically from the expulsion of the Moors from Spain down to the French conquest of Algiers in this century. There had been pirates, however, in the Mediterranean from a far remote time—probably from the very earliest period when men sailed those stormy seas. Mr. Lane-Poole cites as an early example the famous Jason himself and his "loot of the Golden Fleece," calling that classical enterprise "a filibustering expedition." From Jason's day onward the Greeks, he says, have always won distinction by acting up to the example set by him. Probably that animosity between Christians and Mohammedans which in later times was the central spirit that inspired corsair deeds, dates in its earliest piratical manifestations from the first century of the Hegira, when the Caliph instructed his African lieutenant to use Tunis as an arsenal and dockyard and to collect a fleet.

But the long centuries that elapsed from that day down to the expulsion of the Moors saw for the most part trade operations that were peacefully and lawfully carried on. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century Barbary Princes and the Princes of Europe lived on terms of good understanding and maintained relations based on statesmanship and wisdom. Treaties were entered into, and Africans as well as Europeans adhered to them with fairness and moderation. But all this was changed when the skies of Granada no longer looked down upon the swarthy men and women who for seven centuries had been born, had lived, and had died in that sunny land.

Mr. Lane-Poole says the expelled Moors, once they had arrived in Africa, did what any valiant race of men would have done. War on their successful and hated enemy became now their object. Henceforth they were to pursue "a quest alluring beyond any that had gone before." They aspired to secure for themselves "a righteous vengeance upon those who had banished them from house and home, and cast them adrift to find what new anchorage they might in the world—a holy war against the slaughterers of their faith and kin, and the blasphemers of their sacred faith."

For twenty years these preparations went forward and were seldom interrupted. Contemptuous of so small a foe, the great Spanish galleys had ignored them and remained at home. Strong places they had found on the Barbary coast and had made them stronger still. Creeks and shallow harbors suited well their galleys drawing not more than six feet of water. There was an inland sea behind fertile Jerba into which many a convenient retreat could be made, while from mountains that stood near the coast prizes could be seen far out to sea. Moreover, the coast was often visited by terrific gales, and in these the native was at home, while the stranger became his prey. Along with the expulsions of the Moors was another powerful influence of almost contemporary date, the fall of Constantinople, which gave a mighty increase to Turkish power in the Levant, already grown to be formidable. Turks and Moors, united in faith before, then became united in worldly interests. How great was this united power and what a menace to the peace and civilization of Europe the story unfolded in these pages amply demonstrates.

Lesbos, that island of the Greeks from which came a famous wine and a very famous author of immortal verse, "burning Sappho," gave to the Moors and Turks their ablest and most celebrated sea captains, the brothers Barbarossa. Lesbos had long been a home of buccaneers when these sons of a soldier named Yakub, and whom Spanish writers claim for a Christian, first saw the light and took to the sea. First among the exploits of the elder was the capture of two galleys royal off Elba that belonged to Pope Julius II., that warrior Pope who loved Raphael and whom Michael Angelo almost alone did not fear. Rich goods from Genoa were the corsair's prize in this capture, as well as the Christians on board, of whom he made slaves to work the oars, reserving his own men for fighting.

Five years of such business put Barbarossa well on his feet as a princely terror of the seas. Eight good vessels were now his, while to his brother belonged two. Tunis now no longer answered his growing needs and he set up on fertile Jerba, thence to issue forth and harry the Italian coast. The succeeding years gave him power and dominion fast. He became naturally the Sultan of all Middle Barbary, modern Algeria represents the lands he called his own and over which he ruled as a Prince in alliance with Fez and Morocco.

But by these days the throne of Spain had been ascended by the mighty Charles, who, on hearing of the corsair's portentous rise to power, sent 10,600 of his veterans to overthrow him. When the corsair heard of their arrival, he fled with his 1,500 men, with the Spaniards in hot pursuit. On the banks of a river he was overtaken, and from the bloody field scarcely a Turk or Moor escaped. Barbarossa himself, aged only forty-four, "laying about him with his one arm like a lion to the last." But here the Spaniard stopped in his work. With Barbarossa dead and his army annihilated, he thought fit to return to his own country. It was a sad error he made, says Mr. Lane-Poole. One steady march onward and he might have swept the Corsairs out of Africa. Failing to do this he lost an opportunity that no one regained for three hundred years.

This Barbarossa's brother succeeded him in daring deeds and has surpassed him in fame; he also has come down to us as Barbarossa. Mr. Lane-Poole accords him sagacity of an unusual kind, and a certain statesmanlike intelligence. About the first considerable thing he did on the death of his brother was to send an ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey to lay his homage at the Sultan's feet and beg his protection for the province of Algiers, which the Corsair offered to add to the empire of the Turk. Rapid was the growth of this Barbarossa's power. He became virtually the master of the Sea of the West and the founder of that "Scourge of Christendom" that was to endure for 300 years. In the Summer he had 36 galleots on the cruise, and he added 70,000 men to his fighting force by rescuing them from servitude in Spain. On his harbors and defenses he had 7,000 Christian slaves at work, and every attempt made by Charles V. to rescue them was a failure and a loss.

Meanwhile in the East the Mohammedan had prospered mightily. The Knights of Rhodes, Christians who had long held the naval supremacy of those regions, had at last fallen before the Sultan's fleet of 400 sail and his army of 100,000 men. Henceforth the Turk was for long to remain master of the Ægean, Ionian, and Adriatic Seas, just as the Moorish Corsairs were to dominate the Western Mediterranean. It was an opportune time for Barbarossa's message to reach Constantinople. The natural result was an imperial command for Barbarossa to present himself at the feet of the Ottoman sovereign, the great Suleyman, whom we know best as Solyman the Magnificent. He was received there with marked favor, and was appointed over the heads of many Turks to reconstruct the Ottoman Navy. He at once laid out sixty-one galleys for that Winter's work, and in the Spring took to the sea with eighty-four vessels. Turkish supremacy was now secured east and west, and a grand record was to be made ere Lepanto should humble forever its pride.

In vain at Tunis, in vain at Algiers, where the town teemed with Christian captives, did Charles V. seek to destroy the Corsairs. He fought and defeated them at Tunis, but, having won Tunis, he lost it afterward. The great Genoese Admiral, Andrea Doria, then went in pursuit of Barbarossa, with orders from Charles to catch him, dead or alive, but he had to wait three years for a chance to fight. Meanwhile death and destruction were seen with all their horrors in the Grecian isles. Turkish successes had made the Turks boast that they might soon set up a Pope of their own, when war with Venice brought on the sea fight off Prevesa, near Actium, where Mare Antony was overthrown. In this fight were nearly 200 Christian ships, commanded by Doria, with 60,000 men and 2,500 guns. They outnumbered the Turkish Corsairs, but yet the Corsairs became in effect the conquerors. Doria "was bent on tactics when what he wanted was pluck." He sailed away from his enemy, and the prospective great duel was never really fought, because, though Barbarossa was willing, Doria held back. Three Christian States with over two hundred fine vessels had actually fled before an inferior Ottoman force. No wonder Suleyman, when he heard the news, illuminated his town and made a splendid addition to the revenue of Barbarossa.

Other victories were still in store for the Turks, and Barbarossa was to form an alliance with no less a sovereign than the Christian King of France, Francis I. This latter we may take for his greatest achievement and Europe's greatest humiliation. Barbarossa's fleet of 150 ships having anchored in the harbor of Marseilles, had Toulon assigned it for Winter quarters, and "turbaned Musulmans paced the decks and bridge, below and beside which hundreds of Christian slaves sat chained to the bench and victims to the lash of the boatswain." After Barbarossa came Dragut, whose lair was Jerba. Dragut was a powerful fighter, and a man without fear, as were all the Corsair admirals.

But in laying siege to Malta he undertook more than he could perform. What Mr. Lane-Poole calls "one of the most heroic deeds of war that the world has seen," was the scene of Dragut's death, and yet he died with the shouts of victory at St. Elmo ringing in his ears. Eight thousand Turks had fallen in this siege, but only 300 Knights and 1,300 soldiers. And there remained St. Angelo and St. Michael untouched. "A forlorn and sickly remnant of the proudest chivalry the world ever known" met the conquering Turks at Malta, and after losing St. Elmo baffled them against doing more. "Never, surely had men deserved more nobly the homage of mankind. In all history there is no record of such a siege, of such a disproportion of the forces, of such a glorious outcome."

No harm was done to Turkish renown by this failure. St. Elmo had fallen, and every Moslem rejoiced; Moors, still living in Spain, came near rebelling against their masters on hearing the news. Next in order among the great Turkish deeds was the capture of Cyprus, long a possession of Venice, after a siege of forty-eight days. Mr. Lane-Poole says Cyprus has remained a Turkish possession "thenceforward to this day." He overlooks the achievement of Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin in 1878, which made over to England the administration of the island. Then came Lepanto, and Don John of Austria's fine deed. Annihilation was almost the word for the fate of the Turkish fleet. The galleys captured numbered 190 and 20,000 Mohammedans perished, as against 7,500 Christians; moreover, the Christian slaves freed from the Ottoman galleys numbered 12,000. Here Mr. Lane-Poole closes the story of the great Corsairs: no longer did the Ottoman Navy possess supremacy. Prestige was gone, and Cristendom, having beaten the Turk once, felt able to beat him again. No longer could the Corsairs have spoken with truth Byron's lines of a later age:

"Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home!
These are our realms, no limits to their sway,
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey."

Corsairs of the Barbary coast now ceased to possess the dignity and power Turkish protection had afforded them. They degenerated into petty pirates, and as petty pirates they continued their work of murder, slave hunting, and robbery until after the time of Napoleon. A Catholic priest in 1634 found 25,000 Christian slaves in the city of Algiers alone, and 8,000 others were renegades. Fathers of the Church who made it their work in life to redeem captives are said in all to have rescued 20,000.

In the overthrow of this organized band of cutthroats and thieves the United States played a memorable part. The tribute demanded was denied. We had "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." It is an explicit and appreciative narrative that Mr. Lane-Poole gives us of Commodore Preble's expedition and the deeds done by Bainbridge and Decatur. When the treaty of peace was signed with Tripoli, providing that no further tributes should be exacted from American ships, it marked the waning of the power of the Barbary corsairs, and it "awakened the conscience of Europe." The older countries saw their duty and determined to put down legalized robbery on the high seas. The credit Mr. Lane-Poole gives us is that we "first set the example of spirited resistance to the pretensions of the Corsairs."

It was followed by an agreement of the powers at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818 to act together and do away with this scourge of Christendom. Algiers was bombarded by an English admiral and the Corsair fleet, except two vessels, was destroyed. Later came the French attack with its many excesses of cruelty, and finally the overthrow of the renowned leader, Abd-el-Kadir, "a man who united in his own person and character all the virtues of the old Arabs, with many of the best results of civilization." France had no easy mastery of Algiers for many years, but since the change from military to civil Governors after the war with Germany, the country has been mainly tranquil, "though it takes an army of 50,000 men to keep it so." We may be sure that if this were not so the end of the Corsair's reign would have come. Steam as a locomotive force on water and the mighty navies of the Christian nations have made impossible the rendering of further tribute in human flesh or in money to the pirate robbers of the North African coast.

WASHINGTON IN RETREAT.

THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Collected and edited by WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD. Vols. IV. and V., 1778-1777. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889-90.

These volumes complete about one-third of Mr. Ford's edition of Washington's writings, for we were promised fourteen volumes, and here are Vols. IV. and V. Mr. Ford will be an excellent judge of the type equivalents of a given amount of "copy" if he keeps the work down to the original fourteen-volume limit. Editors who do these things successfully are rare.

Washington, during the years covered by these volumes, saw bitter days—not the bitterest the American cause was to see, but yet sufficiently bitter days. Fresh from the happy termination of the British stay in Boston, he was now to come on to this not over-friendly town and suffer defeat on Long Island; then retire to Harlem Heights; then cross the Hudson River out of weakness, and thence to retreat across Jersey as far as Trenton. He was to enjoy the fruits of minor victories at Trenton and Princeton, the chief of which was the effect they had on the drooping spirits of his soldiers and his countrymen. But there stand before him at the close of Vol. V. the reverses of Brandywine and Germantown, and he was to pass through the Winter of Valley Forge ere the cause should have success in prospect. Vol IV. opens with the preparations of the army for the departure from Cambridge; it ends with the last days of the inglorious effort in New-York. Vol. V. takes us across the Hudson to Hackensack and thence on to Trenton. Back to Morristown comes Washington afterward; then he is at Ramapo, and finally receives news that the British fleet, 228 sail, has left Sandy Hook, and entered the Capes of Delaware. On the last page of this fifth volume Washington records this arrival of his enemy, and says: "This being the case, there can be no doubt but he will make a vigorous push to possess Philadelphia, and that we should collect all the force we can to oppose him."

It is when writing to his brother, John Augustine, or to his friend, Joseph Reed, that we see most clearly the state of Washington's troubled mind in these times. Arrived in New-York, he finds it necessary to send troops to the north and thus to weaken his own force, "very small indeed to be sure," as there are too many injudicial persons." Joseph Reed writes him of "jealousies and uneasinesses" that exist in Congress, and he finds them to be "really alarming." "If the house is divided, the fabric must fall and a few individuals perish in the ruins." He knows that his countrymen, from their steady attachment heretofore to royalty, "will come reluctantly into the idea of independence, but time and persecution bring many things to pass."

This hopeful tone did not always pervade Washington's private letters. Harassed beyond measure by other difficulties, the weakness constantly produced by short enlistments made his embarrassments trying almost beyond endurance. To his brother he writes from Hackensack: "I am worried almost to death with the retrograde motion of things, and I solemnly protest that a pecuniary reward of twenty thousand pounds a-year would not induce me to undergo what I do; and after all, perhaps, to lose my character, as it is impossible, under such a variety of distressing circumstances, to conduct matters agreeably to public expectation." "God grant you all health and happiness," he concludes. "Nothing in this world would contribute so much to mine as to be once more fixed among you in the peaceable enjoyment of my own vine and fig tree." Again he writes to Lund Washington: "Our only dependence now is upon the speedy enlistment of a new army. If this fails, I think the game will be pretty well up, as from disaffection and want of spirit and fortitude, the inhabitants, instead of resistance, are offering submission and taking protection from Gen. Howe in Jersey." He is finally moved to address Congress in words almost as emphatic. "No person ever had a greater choice of difficulties to contend with than I have," says he. "Short enlistments and a mistaken dependence upon militia have been the origin of all our misfortunes and the great accumulation of our debt." Thinking he may be suspected of lust for power, he declares with truth that he has none, but wishes "with as much fervency as any man upon this wide-extended continent for an opportunity of turning the sword into the plowshare." "Most infamous" are the words he applies to the conduct of the people of Jersey. "Instead of turning out to defend their country and affording aid to our army, they are making their submission as fast as they can." Had they given him any support he might have made a stand at Hackensack, but "the few militia that were in arms disbanded themselves and left the poor remains of our army to make the best we could of it."

One of the letters to Joseph Reed has a caustic comment on "Gen. Fry, that wonderful man," who has "made a most wonderful hand of it." Fry had resigned after three months of office. "He has drawn $375," says Washington, "never done one day's duty, scarce been three times out of his house, discovered that he was too old and too infirm for a moving camp, but remembers that he has been young, active, and very capable of doing what is now out of his power to accomplish." The Custis estate gave Washington no little trouble, owing to the difficulty of making adjustments when so far away from Virginia. A long letter to Lund Washington discloses his embarrassments in this matter. Desiring to sell some bank stock, he had received a great deal of formal stuff for Mrs. Washington and myself to execute before the Governor. This was literal as required and transmitted, since which the Directors of the bank have prescribed another mode, and I have had forwarded to me another set of papers to be executed also before the Governor, which it has never been in my power to do." One sees in this an indication of that state of anger to which Washington could rise on occasion. But a better sign of it appears in a letter addressed to Mr. Robert Alexander, with whom he had had an agreement for the purchase of land, the agreement never having been fulfilled, and this greatly to Washington's displeasure:

"I think any gentleman possessed of but a very moderate degree of influence with his wife might, in the course of five or six years, (for I think it is at least this time), have prevailed upon her to do an act of justice, in fulfilling his bargains and complying with his wishes, if he had been really in earnest in requesting the matter of her, especially as the inducement which you thought would have a powerful operative on Mrs. Alexander, namely, the birth of a child, has been doubled and tripled.

"I hope you will give me no further cause to complain of your delays, for I cannot help repeating and the world will believe, that the fault is not in Mrs. Alexander, but yourself, if matters are procrastinated longer."

WALPOLE'S LETTERS.

LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE. Selected and Edited by CHARLES DUKE YONGE. With portraits and illustrations. Two volumes. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890.

Mr. Charles Duke Yonge appears to have undertaken to make this selection from the published letters of Horace Walpole on an assumption that his readers knew nothing of the men and the times in which Walpole lived. He has distributed throughout the two handsomely printed volumes a variety of foot notes on familiar subjects that may well irritate or astonish any reader in whom so stupid a compiler can arouse such feelings rather than a smile of pity. Any person at all likely to manifest interest in these volumes surely does not care to be informed who Izaak Walton was and what was the book he wrote; he does not care for an explanation of the word Newstead as the name of an estate; the name of Alva is quite familiar to him; he has heard of Chatterton and knows Chatterton's fate; the names Fox and Pitt are not new to him; he understands who Clive was and what he did; there is no danger that he will take Mrs. Clive for the wife of the founder of England's Indian empire; Madame du Barry's place in French history is sufficiently clear to his comprehension; Macpherson and the Ossian verse he heard of long before he ever heard of Charles Duke Yonge; Benjamin West has a place in art history that ought to save his memory from explanatory foot notes; Samuel Richardson has not quite passed out of the list of authors who are still well known, nor is Montesquieu in need of introduction to the public as the author of "L'Esprit des Lois."

It is a peculiarity of Mr. Yonge that the information he has to give is usually that which the reader does not stand in need of, while he often fails to supply the facts which might be of real service. For example, he does not inform us who were many of the correspondents of Walpole to whom these letters were addressed, and what was the character of their relations to him, and of his to them. Letter after letter to Richard West, H. S. Conway, and others are given without explanations. Now West was an interesting man, and especially was he an interesting friend, for it was in memory of him that Gray wrote a celebrated sonnet. Another tendency of Mr. Yonge's is to give his readers snap judgments of eminent men. Thus he says Frederick the Great "was not what Voltaire and Mr. Pitt called a heaven-born General," "we are skeptical about the correctness of this reference), because after he had given up the first battle of the war of the Austrian succession Marshal Schwerin rallied the broken squadrons and turned defeat into victory. Again, he pronounces judgment on Lafayette with all the assurance and emphasis that are so commonly found in a man who is ignorant of what he is saying:

"Monsieur de la Fayette was a young French Marquis of ancient family, but of limited fortune. He was a man of no ability, civil or military, and not even of much resolution, unless a blind fanaticism for republican principles can be called resolution. When the American war broke out he conceived such an admiration for Washington that he resigned his commission in the French Army to cross over to America and serve with the colonists, but it cannot be said that he was of any particular service to their cause. Afterward, in 1789, he entered warmly into the schemes of the leaders of the French Revolution and contributed greatly to the difficulties and misfortunes of the royal family, especially by his conduct as Commander of the National Guard, which was a contemptible combination of treachery and imbecility."

One of Mr. Yonge's longest foot notes relates to the familiar subject of Bacon's title. He regards it as singular that "this most eminent man should be so constantly spoken of by a title which he never had." Again he calls it "a title by which he was never known for a single moment of his lifetime," and Macaulay's defense of the name posterity has clung to he denounces as one of pre-eminent absurdity." The circumstances in which Bacon's real title has been ignored are not so very singular. When the great seal was bestowed upon him, in 1617, Bacon was fifty-six years old, and was famous as an author as well as a lawyer. He was still Francis Bacon, but with that office he acquired the title of Lord Keeper. A year later he was made Lord Chancellor, and was no doubt still referred to, as he had been when Lord Keeper, as Lord Bacon. Six months elapsed before he was created Baron Verulam, and a year before he was made Viscount St. Albans. An error to which Mr. Yonge adheres with some tenacity is that of printing Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's name with a final "e." He does this repeatedly. In his introduction he is good enough to tell us that Mme. de Sévigné was "a French lady."

MR. STEPHEN'S DICTIONARY.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. Vol. XXI. GARNETT—GLOUCESTER. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890.

The addition of another volume to this stupendous undertaking awakens fresh admiration of the industry and skill with which it has been carried forward. Since the first volume appeared about five years have passed. An average of four volumes a year has been maintained with a regularity that speaks its own praise for the executive management of the enterprise. Statements have been made showing the careful system by which this has been done, but no explanations can entirely overcome one's surprise that such results should have been found possible. Among all the announcements and gossip called forth by the work none has contained a word of apology for delays or any promise of delays. When the time came for a volume to appear the volume was sure to come. The four issues for each year have come forth with a certainty and order that have suggested the recurrence of the year's four seasons.

Perhaps the present volume contains as few great names as any that has been issued. The four Georges are here supplying the quota of royal persons, and we have Gibbon, done by Mr. Stephen, and a sketch of Gay done by Austin Dobson. Then we have Garrick, written by Joseph Knight, and William Gifford, whom Mr. Stephen looks after himself. So many men of letters have heretofore been retained by the editor for his own pen that Mr. Dobson's sketch of Gay forms an exception to the rule. Mr. Dobson also looks after Gillray the caricaturist.

Canid Keats have borne in mind the stock from which Gifford came, it is likely that he would have taken the review of "Endymion" less to heart. Even Southey might have understood why it was that Gifford, to his mind, looked upon authors as Walton looked upon worms—as "something beyond the pale of human sympathy." Mr. Stephen's summary of Gifford's parentage and childhood shows us that the grandfather "was extravagant and was disinherited or spent what fortune he received"; that the father "was a wild lad who twice ran away from school, first going to sea and afterward consorting with the King of the Gypsies"; that, after four years of business, he "escaped from prosecution for a riot in a Methodist chapel by going to sea"; that he returned from sea with $500 in prize money, set up in business as a glazier, and three years later died of drink, leaving an infant son and a widow who tried to carry on the business, but was plundered by her assistants and died in a year. It is a melancholy record, and surely it gives something like excuses to Gifford for his own tempestuous and acrid disposition. That he was amiable in private life and fond of children and dogs, as he is said to have been, are facts immensely to his credit.

Each of the four Georges is treated by a different writer. Prof. A. W. Ward does the first of them, J. M. Regg the second, the Rev. William Hunt the third, and J. A. Hamilton the fourth. None of them suppresses essential facts in the lives of these monarchs because they are disagreeable. This dictionary, above all, is an honest dictionary. "Unlovable in himself and in his chosen surroundings," says Prof. Ward, "George I. was worthy of his destiny and shrank from no duty imposed upon him by the order of things." The "various infidelities" of George II. and the "brutal rudeness" with which he sometimes treated his wife are not overlooked by Mr. Regg, nor does he neglect to accord to the Queen her proper share in state affairs. He was "so completely swayed by her in affairs of state that the King may be said to have been merged in the Queen." George III., "although slow and prejudiced," says Mr. Hunt, "was not without ability; he had considerable insight into men's characters and no small knowledge of kingcraft."

For the fourth George, least worthy of them all, Mr. Hamilton does not in the least mince matters. He quotes the words of

STUDIES OF ITALIAN LIFE

THE ARMY OF KING HUMBERT AND ITS WORK.

NOT ONLY A DEFENSE TO THE COUNTRY BUT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION —SOME OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

X.

These studies upon new Italy, liberated from strangers, from tyrants, and from priests, organized and fortified as a nation, would be incomplete if they lacked that upon the army, for which the Government has sacrificed so many millions, and which the nation regards as flesh of its flesh, blood of its blood.

We now, therefore, occupy ourselves with the army, and present it to the public, not only in the point of its numerical power and material force—two elements of little value in the eyes of American citizens—but also, and principally, in its political, civil, and moral capacity.

A high and patriotic sentiment inspires the Italian Army. It is not simply an instrument of brute force and violence for the support of a despot and despotism; not a means to retain in a state of unjust oppression or suffocate the manifestations of the people; not a collection of mercenaries who stand under its banner for mere love of gain or for business purposes.

On the contrary, the army is the defense of the country and of the nation; it is the most direct emanation of the people and of the popular will, which recognizes the dire necessity of forced enrollment and accepts it voluntarily. It is the palladium not only of the monarchy but of the Constitution. Resulting from an equal and proportionate contribution of men from every region of the peninsula, it acts as a medium of great benefit in destroying the differences between North and South, of fraternizing, consequently, characters and customs most contrary; of molding the true and pure type of the Italian.

With the spirit the mind cultivates itself, polishes itself, acquires knowledge; and every facility toward this purpose is given to the Italian after his entrance into the ranks, facilities which before were either difficult or impossible. The Minister of War has established barrack schools for the use of those soldiers who are either entirely illiterate or who desire to increase their knowledge of reading and writing. Their functions (outside those which control every obligatory discipline) are both simple and rational. They are regulated, but by rules so admirable, so persuasive, so civilizing, that all profit by them, and it is a red-letter day to both soldiers and instructors when a poor peasant, previously ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet or of the manner of holding pen in hand, has accomplished the art of reading and writing, the result of study and application in the hours of repose or recreation.

Of the efficacy of these schools one example will suffice, furnished from the senior class of 1866, from the moment in which it was formed under the standard until the time of discharge. Out of 66,707 men enrolled 37,154 were able to read and write—that is, 55.70 per cent.—but at their discharge 52,132, or 78.15 per cent., possessed a reasonable knowledge of reading and writing, while the entirely illiterate were reduced from 29,553 to 14,575—that is, from 44.30 to 21.85 per cent. Therefore, we did not exaggerate when at the commencement of this article we stated that the army, in addition to being the defense of national security, the cement of moral unity and the school of virtues, is also the arena in which to polish the mind and acquire those elements of knowledge which—especially to the peasant—are so difficult to obtain before entering the army.

Nor is this all. Military discipline, the daily exercises, regardless of time or season, executed under the eyes of intelligent and conscientious superiors; the vigorous care given to the cleanliness of the body, to the neatness of the clothes, to the hygiene of the quarters, to the regular and uniform distribution of the food; the severe punishments inflicted upon the intemperate, although a moderate use of wine, coffee, and rum is allowed, all serve to strengthen the muscles and body and to create robust men, able to resist the longest marches and severest exercises of the field; men who, without excessive suffering or injury, can pass, as hospital statistics prove, from the garrisons of Northern Italy to those of the African colonies upon the Red Sea; from the exercises of army drill to the hardships of the permanent military camp in the middle of summer, and to sham fights that are to them as serious and fatiguing as the genuine.

The mission of Italy in the world, the moral law which unites thoughts and works, the traditions and aspirations of the people, seem to count as nothing if unaccompanied by faith, by the declaration of principles, which express the life and soul of the nation, which define to all its common mission, and without which it is not a nation, but a simple aggregate of individuals. Therefore, those who superintend the army bestow the greatest care and attention in keeping the ideal inmate free from lassitude or feebleness, its character free from effrontery, its dignity inviolate. In this way the army becomes the servant, not of a man or of an institution, but of the people and of the law.

The consequence is that the Italian Army is loyal, as compact as a legion of ancient Rome, and that in it the breaches occasioned by "Boulangism," as in France, are simply impossible; as are also the effects of "pronunciamentos," as in Spain, and the tendency to hatred against the popular classes, as in many parts of the North. We may truly say that the Italian Army, in spite of its severe military life, never loses the characteristic essentials of its origin—the people—but preserves in it their attributes and noble instincts.

The history of the formation of the Italian Army, although brief, is instructive. It is formed around the nucleus of the Piedmont Army, and has assimilated the best elements of the Neapolitan Army, (which boasts Generals and strategists of the first order,) and of the Tuscan Army, in the days of Ricasoli and Garibaldi. The Government and Parliament have put forth their best efforts to elevate it to a degree of military force worthy the position that Italy has acquired as a great power. To these efforts success has responded, not as to blind fortune, but as to justice. Col. Wachs of the "Grand Etat Major Prussien," one of the most learned of German officers, wrote in a study upon the Italian military force that "the army of Italy, which had so modest an origin, commands respect, admiration, and honors, and has become an important factor in the count of European policy."

Its true organization—established by law June 29, 1882, July 8, 1883, and June 23, 1887—provides that every citizen (exceptions made for physical imperfections, weak constitutions, family duties, &c.) be obliged to serve under the standard for a determined period of not less than forty days and not exceeding three years. The system of the armed nation is, in one word, one which provides for the emergencies of war, so that, given that the country were in peril, its sons, disciplined, ready, inured to war, would defend it within and beyond its confines, a system warmly approved and sustained even by men of democratic and radical principles.

The military force inscribed on the roll June 30, 1889, was 2,765,264; this has to-day an increase of about 15,000, for to the discharges of 635,000, which took place on Dec. 31 last, corresponded the enrollment in November of a new class of 80,846 men, excluding the contingent part assigned to royal equipages.

The army comprises three great divisions—the permanent army, the national guard, and the land guard. In June, 1889, the respective strength of these divisions was as follows, excluding officers—

Permanent army	838,248
National guard	294,945
Land guard	1,617,243
Total	2,750,436

At the same time there were upon the service rolls of these three divisions 34,728 officers, that is—

Permanent army	13,946
National guard	3,584
Land guard	5,778
Auxiliary service	2,892
Reserve	4,128
Total	34,328

Giving a general total of 2,765,264 men, officers and troops included.

The troops of the permanent army are thus divided: Infantry regiments, 307,383; district militaries, 189,006; Alpine regiments, 52,644; bersaglieri, 23,130; artillery, 95,244; engineers, 11,145; genie, 27,192; royal carbineers, 27,725; military schools and divisions of instruction, 6,013; medical companies, 10,402; companies of assistance, 5,453; invalid and veteran corps, 319; horse-breeding depoits, 802. Besides there are companies of discipline which include the personnel of condonati, the personnel of the establishments for military punishments, &c.

Of the men comprising the permanent army, there are under arms 240,641, and on unlimited discharge 577,607. Of the troops enrolled in the permanent army 23,327 were in June last sub-officers, 104,444 Corporals, 690,497 soldiers. Considered collectively, as a working body of soldiers, the Italian Army is distinguished for its good equipment, for an impetus sometimes too precipitate in action, for admirable discipline, and for the ordinary called *esprit de corps*, for its loyalty to King and country, for a constant endeavor to render itself useful, not only in war, but in peace, to every necessity that may occur. Considered with regard to its officers of every category and grade, superior and inferior, it is well versed in military tactics, stratagems of engineering, and superior mechanics; learned and original, because it does not imitate other schools, but follows (reforming according to present times) the traditions of its Italian forefathers, that from Montecuccolino served for long ages and gloriously until the time of Napoleon. Considered individually, its soldiers are robust, healthy, patient in supporting restraints and privations, sober, ingenious, intelligent, inflamed by love of country, and capable of great heroism. Evidence of their bravery was recently given in the massacre of Dogali, when the survivors of 500 men, surrounded by thousands of African savages, fought desperately while they possessed a cartridge, and, presenting arms to their dead comrades, calmly awaited their butchery by the enemy, crying to the last—"Viva l'Italia."

The Italians of the North are, militarily speaking, superior to those of the South. But it would be calumny to deny to the Southerners military qualities; indeed, what cavalry was more brilliant than the Neapolitan cavalry in the time of King Joachim Murat during the war of Napoleon I. against the entire European continent?

In two corps especially Italy is eminently fortunate, even to the admiration and envy of other military nations:

First—The Bersaglieri, which was instituted by Alexandre La Marmora and covered with glory in the campaigns of the Crimea and Crimea, side with the English and French fighting the Russians. They present a most picturesque appearance in their dark uniforms and feathered hats, in their swift marching, in their mode of fighting—more frequently attacking with the bayonet than with fire. The old Emperor William of Germany called them the "black devils," and the young Emperor admires them so greatly as to desire an identical corps.

Second—The Alpine Troops—called thus because organized to guard the passes of the Alps on the frontiers. This is a well-selected corps, which passes its time amid perpetual snow, encountering no living creature save the wild goat, and who for rifle shooting at long distance can rival the Tyrolese. This corps was instituted only a few years ago by Gen. Ricotti Magnani, then Minister of War, and was immediately imitated by France. A French military writer, speaking of the Alpines, said: "Fortunately for Italy, nature has bestowed upon her as bulwarks the Alps, and Minister Ricotti, the Alpine company to defend them." These words indicate better than a hundred articles its object, its utility, and importance.

Severe discipline, elevated education of sentiment and of heart, make the Italian Army not only the defender of the nation against the invasion of enemies, but a home or abroad the true friend, the comforter, the assistant, the providence when misfortune knocks at the door of the "sunny country," which has been so frequently and so harshly tried by destiny and disaster.

In the cholera at Naples, Palermo, and other southern districts; in the inundations of the Po and Tevere; in the earthquakes of Liguria, Casamicciola, and Diana Marina; in fires or disasters to buildings; wherever and whenever they have occurred, eminent perils, necessitating ready, powerful, and continuous assistance, there appeared the Italian soldier to save life, to disinter ruins, to construct bridges and houses, to transport the sick; to bury the dead . . . yes, to bury the dead, when, for example, in parts of Sicily the grave-diggers fled from the terrors of cholera. And all was done without hope or desire of recompense. They exposed themselves willingly and even ardently against perils of every kind whenever public health or necessity required it, and they were always ready to fulfil those duties as citizens, Christians, and Italians, working by the side of their King, who, as he fought at their head against strangers and tyrants for the freedom of the country, so labors at their head in all charitable deeds, whether of a tranquil or, as is so often the case, of a perilous nature.

A FRIEND OF AMERICA AND ITALY.

A LOST POCKETBOOK.

AN INCIDENT WITNESSED IN A BROADWAY CAR.

Broadway Car No. 226 going up town arrived at a point near Astor-place at 4:30 o'clock the other afternoon. It carried a well-dressed crowd of passengers, mostly business men. A fashionably-dressed lady, on whose face suspicion, doubt, and annoyance were expressed in a manner that would have excited the admiration of a student of the Delsarte method, arose to get off. She glanced down and about, felt for something she evidently expected to find in her pocket, and, with an expression of intense vexation hurriedly left the car.

The other passengers in the car who observed her actions at once surmised that she had lost something and looked down and at each other in a way quite natural under the circumstances.

The car had only gone a few rods when a policeman of the Broadway squad swung himself on the platform, stepped to the door, and made a quick inspection of the car and the passengers. Apparently his mission was unsuccessful, for he vanished almost as suddenly as he had appeared. By swift and logical reasoning he was coupled with the excited lady, and it was conjectured that she had made a complaint to him of her suspicions, which probably were against some one of the passengers.

The wonder caused by these incidents came to a climax when in a few minutes a gentleman, with a newspaper and an unquestionable aspect of respectability got up from a seat next to where the lady had been seated, and left the car. As he did so a district messenger boy, with amazing celerity and alertness, pounced upon a stray pocketbook which had been concealed behind the gentleman's closely-drawn feet. The boy grabbed his prize and looked to see if the conductor was a witness.

The conductor saw the movement and offered to take the property to the company's office. The boy gave up the "find" reluctantly. The pocketbook is the kind that ladies carry, and if there is any connection between it and the lady who got off the car near Astor-place with the impression that she had been robbed by a pickpocket she can doubtless establish her claim and recover her valuables by calling at the office of the company.

LONG-DELAYED LETTERS.

LAZY HONDURAS OFFICIALS—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ON ITS TRAVELS.

There must have been a cleaning-up day recently in the Post Office at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. A batch of letters was received in this city last week from that port, some of which had grown moldy with age. A TIMES reporter received two which were mailed to him at Puerto Cortez in 1884. One was sent from this city on May 27, 1884, and a second from New-Brunswick, N. J., bore the postmark date of May 29 of the same year.

The person to whom they were sent was never in Puerto Cortez. Yet they bore the printed directions to whom they should be returned if not called for. They were finally returned to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington last week. Another letter from the place was only one year in being returned to the sender, but in that case the man to whom it was directed was dead.

The record for the journeyings of letters, however, is way up in the twenties. The most curious case of all was that of a package of gold coin sent by a firm in this city to an address in China. The owner of the gold was not found, and the package began a journey of long duration in search of him. After an extensive trip from place to place in China it was forwarded to the South Sea Islands. It lay for months and even years in various offices, only to be sent out to another island. It got to the Philippine Islands, and then returned to China. At last it arrived in New-York, and was delivered to the house which had sent it out twenty-five years before. Not a single coin was missing. The package had been broken several times and had been patched up with new paper and new strings each time. It is needless to say the person to whom it was sent never saw the gold.

Sometimes in an office a letter will be mislaid or hidden, to be brought to light only when the building is torn down or a general clearing out is made. Cases are rare. In this country a letter which cannot find its owner is soon sent to the Dead-Letter Office. If there is any clue to the sender it is returned to him at once. If there is nothing to show from whence it came it is destroyed.

In this city even advertised letters are held only two weeks.

PRESIDENT KENT'S CASE.

The hearing in the reopened case of the people against President Henry Edward Kent of the Mutual Benefit Life Association took place Friday afternoon before Referee James F. Tracey. T. C. Landmesser, the Secretary of the association, testified that in the cases of T. D. Winchester, John H. Reed, and William Van Tassel the proofs of the death loss were not filed with the association until after Jan. 1, 1889, but he admitted that the association had received notice of the deaths prior to that time, and the blanks furnished the beneficiaries for filing the proofs of loss showed that they were sworn to in December, 1888.

In regard to the charge that the claim of J. C. Nobles was reported as having been paid in 1887 in the annual report, whereas the check showed that the claim was not paid until January, 1888, the defendants put in evidence the fact that an attachment had been served restraining the payment of the claim. No mention of the fact was made in the report.

It was agreed that counsel on both sides should send in their briefs to the referee by March 10.

SILK WEAVERS STRIKE.

The weavers at Sulzbach, Weinge & Bolker's silk mills at College Point, L. I., struck again Friday because one of their number had been discharged for turning out inferior work. Over one hundred men went out. The strikers demand the man's reinstatement and that hereafter all work shall be examined by a committee of the weavers, who shall decide whether it shall be paid for. The firm refuse to accede to these demands, and a long strike is threatened.

A NURSERY FOR FOREST TREES.

Additional interest in the subject of the preservation of the Adirondacks will be awakened by the letter from Mr. H. Nicholas Jarchow of 581 Southern Boulevard, which was printed in THE TIMES Friday morning. Mr. Jarchow strongly urges the establishment, as early as possible, of a nursery for the forest trees in one of the many denuded places of the State forests. He says it takes two years to bring the seedlings to a fit condition for transplanting.

LIGHTING NEW-YORK CITY.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE METHOD AND COST.

The cost of lighting the public offices and maintaining and lighting the public lamps of the city of New-York for the year 1889 was $638,098 29. Of this sum $409,537 02 was paid for gas lighting, $127,677 72 for electric lighting, and $2,626 42 for naphtha lighting. The gas for the public offices alone cost $38,460 97. The cost for gas for the annexed district, included in the above total, was $128,537 54.

The whole number of public lamps of all kinds required for lighting on Dec. 31, 1889, was 28,300. That was a net increase of 4,120 during the year. The chief increase was in gas lighting. No less than 861 new gas lamps were lighted during the year, while 286 gas lamps were relighted, besides the 7,121 relighted on account of the extinguishment of the electric lights. Only 19 new public electric lamps were lighted during the year, and 169 relighted, while 1,371 were discontinued. About 56½ miles of street and 60 acres of park were lighted by electricity early in December, but at the end of the month only 34 miles of street were thus lighted. The number of naphtha lamps increased during the year by only 6.

The prices paid for lighting by the different methods are widely and apparently not at all according to the sort and light received. Thus the Equitable Gaslight Company, while compelled by its franchise to pay 20 cents for each lineal foot of mains it lays, is restricted to $12 per year for each lamp lighted. No other company has any tax on its new mains, yet the Consolidated Gas Company gets $17 50 per lamp, the Central Gaslight Company $27 per lamp, and the Northern and Yonkers Gaslight Companies each $28 per lamp per year. In spite of the annual tax the price the Equitable Company is yearly increasing the amount of lighting it does for the city, and now lights 2,685 lamps.

So far as quality of gas is concerned, it seems that the Equitable Company's gas ranks with the best, and that its candle power of each of its lamps was 30.75, while that of the Consolidated Company ranged from 21.13 to 30.64 at its different branches. The fact that one company gets $28 per lamp per year while paying no tax on its mains, and another gets only $12 per lamp, pays a tax, and furnishes a good quality of gas, is at least noteworthy.

The variations in the prices for electric lighting were also considerable. The city paid from 23 cents per electric lamp per night, or $83 95 per year, up to 50 cents per lamp per night, or $182 50 per year. The cost of arc or brilliant electric lamps were in the parks and on Broadway.

There are about 1,228½ miles of gas mains in this city, including 105 miles in the annexed district. Superintendent S. McCormick of the Board of Lamps and Gas expresses the opinion that gas mains will be the chief reliance for public lighting. He recounts the difficulties experienced with electric lighting during the year, and says: "The experiences of the past would seem to indicate that the 'arc' light, in its present shape, is unreliable for continuous night illumination with any degree of absolute certainty. There are too many possibilities of interruption. The electric current cannot be stored to any extent, and the lights can only be maintained while the engines intended and the plant at the generating station is in proper working condition." He further points out that gas never fails, and that with the ten gas works on Manhattan Island there is no danger of failure.

The manner in which the subways have been put down the Superintendent regards as reprehensible. The gas mains have been exposed and injured in the process in many instances, and leakage is likely to occur. The mains have also been covered with masonry that they cannot be reached. "It is well-known fact," he says, "that a certain admixture of illuminating gas and atmospheric air forms a very explosive compound." This mixture, encountering the leakage of the electric currents sure to occur, the superintendent believes, will constitute "a possible source of danger below ground, and," he says, "no wonder need be expressed if accidents should occur in the future."

Improvements in gas burners have been made very slowly. The first contract for lighting the streets of New-York City was made with Lu in 1823. The burner then adopted had a capacity to consume three cubic feet of gas per hour. After nearly sixty-seven years "no advance has been made in the size of the public lamps," though in other cities much larger burners are used. Superintendent McCormick would like to see the improved street lamp, consuming fourteen feet of gas per hour, which has been exhibited in different parts of the city during the year, introduced. He says: "The burners emit a steady, soft, and mellow light entirely different from the harsh and intense glare of the 'arc' light, which is so offensive and injurious to the eyes. The residents of the various localities in which the lamps have been used are unanimous in their praise and have urgently asked for their retention." He also favors trying these lamps on one of the principal avenues from which the electric lights have been shut off and in which there is no subway.

One of the curious facts about the street lanterns is the extensive destruction of them by evil-disposed boys. When they are used glass lanterns are quickly shattered by baseballs, beanshooters, &c. Even lamps regularly used suffer greatly. "The numbers of lights of glass broken in the public street lamps during the past year," says Superintendent McCormick, "was 1,199,500, and more than 1,200 of the Boulevard lamp globes."

QUINN GETS HIS REWARD.

James E. Quinn, who was appointed Gauger for the Second New-York Internal Revenue District Friday, is a bookbinder by trade. For many years he has been a labor agitator. He became a member of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, and belonged to the inner circle of the notorious Home Club. He and Thomas B. McGuire at one time wielded great influence over Mr. Powderly. He was elected Master Workman of No. 49, and when the fight which eventually split that organization took place Mr. Powderly first made a decision in favor of Quinn's opponents, but subsequently reversed himself.

During the last Presidential campaign Quinn and other Home Club men worked quietly for the Republican Party. Ever since Harrison's accession to power Quinn has been waiting for a job.

AN AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

The annual meeting of the German Legal Aid Society was held at its office, 35 Nassau-street, Thursday, and the following officers were elected: President—A. V. Briesen; Vice President—J. W. Halls; Secretary—Charles K. Lexow; Treasurer—Carl Rose. The society has been in existence fourteen years. Its purpose is to furnish the poor without charge with legal counsel in collecting claims for wages and other just dues. During the last year 3,500 claims were submitted to it and over $20,000 collected for people who had no other means of getting what was due them. Of the persons assisted 1,477 were citizens of the United States and 1,023 were Germans, a majority of the latter being from Germany. In the fourteen years of its existence the society has collected for its clients over $176,000 and has rendered assistance to over 36,000 persons.

OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

The annual election of officers of the Volunteer Firemen's Association was held Friday at the headquarters in the Essex Market Building. There were two tickets in the field and the contest was a spirited one. There were 635 votes cast, of which the following ticket received 371:

President—Richard Cullen; Vice Presidents—Edward McArdle, John J. Blair; Financial Secretary—Francis St. Cyr; Recording Secretary—Thomas C. Cornelius; Treasurer—John H. Waydell; Directors—George W. Mason, William S. Norman, Maurice W. Shannon, James Capper, James R. Pettit, George Mallier, Isaac Evans, Moses Cohen, Thomas J. Smith.

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

The great syphon in the new aqueduct for the water supply of this city is considered a most wonderful piece of hydraulic engineering. It conveys the Hackensack and Passaic rivers under the Harlem at a depth of 307 feet beneath the river bed. Certain advantances were gained by this method over a stone or steel viaduct, which it is believed will counterbalance the increased cost. No fear of these is the immunity from danger of foreign attack.

At a recent fire in Antwerp, a bundle of 1,000-florin Austrian obligations was reduced to a charred mass. They could not be paid in payment unless there was identification a chemist was called to the rescue. He succeeded in separating the whole of them and finding out the numbers, and upon these the money was paid.

Some extremely curious and interesting observations on the temperatures of the exposed surface of the human body, as the hands and face, lately carried on in Belgium, have been found to give a direct utility to observations of solar radiation, and show that our bodies are quite sensitive meteorological indicators.

A sculptor in Paris, named Frederick Beer, has discovered a process for making marble fluid and molding it as metal is molded. The new product, called beryl, costs but little more than plaster, and is especially well adapted to the ornamentation of houses and to the decoration of doors, backs, &c.

The arc lamp has been superseded by sunbeam lamps and groups of lamps of high-candle power for steamship lighting, as the latter require considerable less attention. The single-wire system of distribution is also found to be better adapted for this purpose, as having less effect upon the compass.

A new idea for preventing the spreading of burning oil on the surface of the water in harbors consists of a floating dam built up of galvanized iron boxes. By means of this device a section of a harbor may be cut off from the rest, and burning material confined where it will do least damage.

Aluminium formed the subject of several interesting addresses before the recent convention of mining engineers, and cooking utensils made of the new metal were among the curiosities displayed.

A tower 150 feet high copied from the Eiffel Tower has been built of blocks of ice on the banks of the Neva, not far from St. Petersburg.

A portable paper house has lately been made in Hamburg. The walls consist of double layers of paper, of which the interior is fire-proof and the exterior water-proof.

English steats and weasles are being exported to New-Zealand from England in large numbers to kill off the rabbits.

PROMISES ALL BORNE OUT

GENUINE ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE SECURED.

THE MARKET THRIVES IN SPITE OF LACK OF RAPID TRANSIT — FACTS ABOUT THE FAIR AGITATION.

There is every indication that the turn for the better has come to stay in the real estate market. The business during the last week, both at the Exchange and among brokers, was equal to that of the phenomenal week preceding, and was far ahead of that of any other week since early in November. There were auction sales at the Exchange every day, which were uniformly well attended by people who really wanted to buy, and at which the prices realized were excellent.

In private sales, also, business was so good that in the office of every prominent broker the clerks were kept at work as they had not been during any previous week in the present year. Negotiations were reported on all sides, and there really seemed to be every reason to feel encouraged over the situation and over the outlook.

There has been no change in the character of inquiries. Abundance of investment capital still seems to be eager to be placed in real estate. The sales, both at auction and through private agencies, included a very large proportion of good income-bearing property. There were also sales of unimproved property to investors and speculators, showing that although there may have been during the past season a large amount of building, and although late in the Fall the builders quite generally loaded themselves up with desirable building lots for operations during the coming Spring, there would seem to be no reason to fear that the work of building had been overdone or was likely to be. These transactions in unimproved property also show that capital is not at all timid in regard to such investments. It is shown that the absence of rapid transit and of the other improvements which property owners demand have not served to stop the steady growth of the city in any quarter.

Among some of the conservative dealers there is, nevertheless, a feeling that perhaps the west side of the city may suffer somewhat from excess of speculation by builders during the last year. It is thought that if, at the opening of the Fall season, when the prospects were bright that the World's Fair would be secured by this city, a good deal of building was undertaken on the west side in the form of very large apartment houses and hotels, with a view to their use as a part of the improvements whenever the fair should be secured. There seems to be no question that these improvements will be appreciated and that they must in a few years yield a fair return upon the capital put into them.

Unfortunately for present purposes those who now hold their titles cannot derive much comfort from this prospect. Most of this class of property has been projected under builders' loans and must in the nature of things be carried at very heavy expense for the next few years. Such of the owners as have counted upon a certain return within a limited period are likely to find themselves in trouble over their holdings, unless an entirely fresh boom shall favor that section, or unless they can dispose of the property to some one with capital sufficient to carry them along for a few years, until the natural growth of the city of necessity yields for them an adequate income.

It is hardly possible, however, under any circumstances, that the immediate losses that threatened can be any greater than a check to a market at large. The worst that is apprehended of them is that they may embarrass a few builders. On the other hand, the general market is likely to be helped rather than hindered by the result of the World's Fair agitation.

For nearly six months the strip of territory immediately north of Central Park was lifted bodily out of the market, very much to the disgust of the property owners and of those who were anxious to buy there for speculation or investment. As soon as the question of fairness was reported a great load of anxiety was taken off the minds of both these classes, and every day during the past week there have been inquiries for property in this strip at the offices of nearly every broker down town. No sales happen to be effected, because owners do not seem to have made any haste to offer their property again, but steps have been taken to bring owners and buyers together, and it is within the probabilities that before the season advances much further there will be transfers of property in that section.

The World's Fair agitation has also served to awaken property owners to the desirability of a suitable exhibition ground on Manhattan Island, which shall belong to the city, and which shall be available for other purposes than as an "off year." That is to say, none of the larger organizations of the National Guard, such as the Seventh, the Twenty-third, and the like, save in one or two exceptional instances, will occupy the camp.

Contrary to general belief, however, this circumstance of decreasing rather adds to the burden of responsibility and labor devolving upon the State authorities, and notably so in respect of the Ordnance Department. Where a succession of city regiments, drawn from New-York and Brooklyn, occupy the camp meanment, the details attaching to the single item of transportation, for example, are comparatively light and readily arranged. But when it comes to the task of transporting detached commands, separate companies of infantry, from every section of the State, near and remote to the camp grounds, the labors of Gen. Varian and his assistant, Col. Joseph G. Story, are sensibly enhanced. The schedules and time tables prepared by the latter for the bringing in of Troops from Rockland and Long Island to their respective stations are remarkably complete and exact, and have successfully withstood the test of practical application for several years past. Out of the labors and experience of the Ordnance Department, under the conduct of Gen. Varian, there has been slowly developed a perfect system of transportation, which, in the event of an enforced mobilization of the National Guard, would unquestionably be found to work to the fullest satisfaction, and which is now surpassed, indeed, by that of no city or State in the Union.

The complete equipment of the camp ground as to buildings and appurtenances for subsistence purposes during the coming season is largely dependant upon the liberality manifested by the Legislature. A considerable sum of money is required to be expended to carry out all that is desired to be accomplished by the commission in this direction, and it remains to be seen whether the funds needful to that result will be forthcoming. The appropriation of $25,000 made at the last session of the Legislature for camp improvements will be wholly absorbed, it is calculated, in the erection of the new mess hall, and additional moneys will require to be provided for the supplying of kitchen and bakehouse facilities.

A scheme which has engaged attention of late is the proposition that the State should acquire all the lands in the rear of the present camp ground by condemnation proceedings, extending as far back as Ansaville, bounded on the one hand by the creek of that name, and on the other by the valley of which the Sandcherry Road forms the further confine. With these lands in possession it would be competent to establish a military reservation possessed of unsurpassed natural advantages for the training of troops in all the elementary and actual principles of active warfare or field service. The contest annually of this territory, coupled with an amendment of the Military Code giving the authorities power to make regulations respecting hucksters and the sale of liquors within a mile radius of the reservation, would, it is contended, remove many of the disabilities from which the rule of assessment has prevailed, the burdens upon large builders have been especially heavy. Members of the committee have taken pains to look up the law in other States and have found that in the majority of States unfinished buildings are not taxed. It is necessary to change the law in this State in order to provide relief for builders, a strong effort to that end will be made.

The feeling in regard to rapid transit is one of despondency. Property owners now fail to realize that they can hope for little from the many rapid transit bills before the Legislature. Such objections as have been made to the bill introduced by Senator Fassett are already well understood. It is the opinion down town that this bill is intended to stand as a barrier against the bill sent to Albany by Mayor Grant. While the politicians are dickering the city suffers for want of rapid transit. There is talk of a public demonstration which shall acquaint the powers at Albany with the feeling of citizens and property owners by formal resolution. No one seems to know just what should be done, but the sub-committee of the Legislative Committee, having in special charge matters pertaining to rapid transit, expects within a few days to submit to the full committee a report which shall state the situation, and at the same time call for some definite expression of opinion in a form likely to have influence upon the Legislature. It has been suggested that a meeting of the Exchange should be called and that the Mayor should be requested to invite a mass meeting of citizens, at which representative opinion could be freely and strongly expressed upon this subject. Such action is in prospect for the coming week.

Among the private sales Lespinasse & Co. report the sale of Nos. 12 and 114 Prince-street for the heirs at Sachs for $127,500. J. J. Smith reports the sale of the lot adjoining the Hotel Marguerite at Seventy-fifth-street and Central Park, West, to Michael Brennen for $28,500. Peter Meehan reports the sale of a new house on corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, 43 by 60 feet, for $53,500. Monaghan & Co. report the sale of 50 West Fifty-third-street, frontage 17 feet, for J. E. Bissell, for $44,500; also 80 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward for $42,000. S. M. Blakely reports the sale of the four-story brown-stone house at 31 East Sixtieth-street to J. Edgar Leayeraft for $35,000.

The following private sales are reported by D. Kempner & Son: For Mrs. Fash, 268 West Thirty-ninth-street, three-story brick house, 20 feet frontage, $14,000; for Mr. Martel and Mrs. Zimmins, a similar house at 266 and 264 West Thirty-ninth-street, $14,000 each; also to Mr. Colman, for $16,000, the four-story brick house at 241 West Forty-first-street; to Mr. Farrell the five-story brick flat at 337 West Forty-third-street for $32,000, and to Mr. Isaacs, the five-story apartment house at 644 Ninth-avenue, for $36,000.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The dissemination of the past and present members of the National Guard, organized into uniformed veteran associations and battalions, to be recognized as a part of the military forces of the State of New-York, and to be accorded the rights and prerogative to assume and use in an official manner, and upon parades and public occasions, the military insignia and the military titles belonging to officers who hold or have held commissions in the regular or volunteer service of the United States, or in the National Guard or militia of the several States, shows no sign of diminution. The act for the creation of a Veteran Reserve Corps, of which Major Asa Bird Gardiner was the putative father, and which failed of enactment at the hands of the last Legislature in consequence of the opposition to the measure headed and conducted by Col. Emmons Clark, has again made its appearance in Albany. This time its sponsor is Col. Johnston Livingston De Peyster of Tivoli, known to fame as the Union officer who first hoisted the Star-Spangled Banner over the Capitol at Richmond on the evacuation of that stronghold in 1865.

The act proposes "to provide an efficient, available force for service in time of public danger from among those persons in the reserve militia who are exempted from ordinary military duty by reason of previous honorable service in the regularly-organized militia of this State, or in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, any organization or association of exempt or honorably-discharged members of any regiment or former regiment of the National Guard of this State now or hereafter incorporated under any law of this State for benevolent purposes, or to promote social union and friendship, and to preserve and continue the recollections of service in the National Guard; and any post or posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and any voluntary veteran association or associations composed exclusively of honorably-discharged officers, soldiers, or sailors in the late war of the rebellion, may form themselves among their number or with military companies, or a battalion or regiment, for infantry or foot artillery duty, which military organizations shall constitute a Veteran Reserve Corps in the reserve militia of this State, to be under the immediate charge of the Adjutant General of this State as chief of said corps."

Incidental to this scheme of organization, it is proposed that "commissioned officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps shall be appointed and commissioned in the same manner as officers of like grade in the National Guard. The tenure of office is to be two years, as conducive to the improvement of the corps, and officers may be elected either by the companies or by three-fourths of the entire membership of the incorporated association, provided a written notice of the latter proceeding is filed in the Adjutant General's office. Where any person is elected to a higher grade than previously held by him in the National Guard, he must pass a satisfactory examination before a board preliminary to being commissioned.

"Commissioned officers shall not assume or exercise any command, except in their own corps, except when called into active service; nor shall they be liable to be commanded when not in active service, except by the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, or the chief or other officers of their own corps; but they are to receive, when in uniform or on duty, every mark of respect to which their rank entitles them in the forces of this State may entitle them respectively."

A formal opposition to the passage of the proposed measure has been organized, of which the general officers commanding the several brigades of the National Guard are the head. Printed protests setting forth that the creation of a Veteran Reserve Corps on the lines suggested will prove eminently detrimental to the interests of the volunteer militia service in very many ways are being quietly circulated among the commissioned officers of the State for signatures. Several hundred have, it is said, been obtained in New-York and Brooklyn. When these protests are fully signed they are to be forwarded to Brig. Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., commanding Third Brigade, Albany, to whom has been intrusted the responsible duty of opposing the De Peyster bill in the Legislature.

* * *

The commission comprising the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Commissary General of Ordnance held a stated session in Albany on Friday last, and considered the claims of various localities for armories. Incidentally the question of the improvement and development of the State Camp at Peekskill came up, together with that of the utilization of the military post as a training ground for the corps of National Guard.

The season of field exercises which will begin about the middle of June next and terminate with the end of August succeeding constitutes what is known and designated at General Headquarters and by the militia generally as an "off year." That is to say, none of the larger organizations of the National Guard, such as the Seventh, the Twenty-third, and the like, save in one or two exceptional instances, will occupy the camp.

Contrary to general belief, however, this circumstance of decreasing rather adds to the burden of responsibility and labor devolving upon the State authorities, and notably so in respect of the Ordnance Department. Where a succession of city regiments, drawn from New-York and Brooklyn, occupy the camp meanment, the details attaching to the single item of transportation, for example, are comparatively light and readily arranged. But when it comes to the task of transporting detached commands, separate companies of infantry, from every section of the State, near and remote to the camp grounds, the labors of Gen. Varian and his assistant, Col. Joseph G. Story, are sensibly enhanced. The schedules and time tables prepared by the latter for the bringing in of Troops from Rockland and Long Island to their respective stations are remarkably complete and exact, and have successfully withstood the test of practical application for several years past. Out of the labors and experience of the Ordnance Department, under the conduct of Gen. Varian, there has been slowly developed a perfect system of transportation, which, in the event of an enforced mobilization of the National Guard, would unquestionably be found to work to the fullest satisfaction, and which is now surpassed, indeed, by that of no city or State in the Union.

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THE SENATORIAL SECRETS

STOPPING CRACKS IN THE CHAMBER DOORS.

FEAR THAT SOME "JOB" MAY BE IMPUTED TO THE LEGISLATORS—SOME DISSATISFACTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Extra precautions continue to be taken by the Senate to shut off any avenue by which newspaper men may obtain information of its doings in the star chamber. Great importance is attached to the latest order of the Senate, under which a careful search has been made for cracks in the walls of the Senate Chamber, particularly around the framework of the doors to the galleries.

The search has brought to light the fact that some of the outer set of doors, which are of wood an inch and a half thick, covered with baize, swing on hinges which set out from the wall, so that here and there there are minute spaces between the doors and the side walls. In order to reach these spaces sound waves from the chamber must pass through iron doors two inches thick, or through four feet of solid wall. In accordance with the Senate's order the spaces have now been filled up, and a few loose joints around the inner doors have also been made sound and tight. It is evident that newspaper men, who cannot go up to the floor of the Capitol upon which the doors open, are not going to get anything more of the star-chamber proceedings through the doors or walls of the chamber.

The special committee of inquisitors to whose prudent foresight this latest precaution is credited will probably next turn its attention to the ventilating apparatus of the Senate Chamber. It is known to every correspondent in Washington that more or less fresh air is supplied to the chamber through a tunnel leading to a tall stone tower built in the Capitol grounds, and that a person of average agility can pass through the tunnel, provided he can get into the tower. At the Capitol end of the tunnel pipes connect it with ventilators in the floor of the Senate chamber, and through these the air is forced by large fans.

The special committee which is trying so hard to find out how star-chamber secrets leak out will find it quite as productive of good results to plug up these pipes as to continue to ask newspaper men from whom they obtain information.

If the inquisitors will be governed by the opinions of Senator Vance, who is not on the special committee, they can dispose very easily of the correspondents who keep their readers posted on what Senators are doing. Mr. Vance holds that the Constitution makes it a crime for the transactions of the Senate the private business of the Senators, and that the man who publishes any of this private business in a newspaper violates the Constitution and the laws. He would, therefore, clap all the offending newspaper men into jail, and, in his own refined language, "keep them there till they rotted" if they did not tell how they became receivers of the stolen private business of the Senate. Mr. Vance's plan has the merit of directness, for under it the only thing necessary to get all the correspondents into jail would be to ask them how they got the news they furnish to their papers.

In addition to the credit of having devised this simple scheme, Mr. Vance is entitled to the thanks of his fellow-Senators for the discovery that, under the Constitution and laws, the business which they come to Washington to transact is their own private business. But Senator Vance's expression suggests that some great necessity has been discovered in the Senate for muzzling the press. What is it?

Is there any such necessity in the sort of that august body which just at this time requires that they shall resort to the "bluff" of an inquisition in order to confine the newspapers to the publication of news in such shape as to be acceptable? If the Senate has the power, on the motion of a Senator, to jail the representatives of the press, what body would be left to exercise the power of very serious check upon legislative "jobs." How would it suit the public to have a censorship established to protect the Congress and the lobbyists against a hostile press?

Echoes are reaching Washington from North Carolina of the comments in the Ninth Congressional District, represented by Mr. H. G. Ewart, upon a letter recently printed in THE TIMES setting forth the details of a controversy in the district as to the political methods in vogue there and the manipulation of the patronage to carry out political bargains.

It is asserted by North Carolinians that the dissatisfaction caused by Ewart's insincerity, vacillation, and broken promises has never been exceeded even in that State of Republican unrest. The dissatisfied Republicans speak of the Administration as having been completely trapped by an unscrupulous boodle syndicate in North Carolina. Every office of importance, it is declared, was given out, with an expectation of material return. The bosses were the greatest beneficiaries. "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley is referred to with amazing frankness by these North Carolina men as having exacted and received from the manipulator of the Federal patronage, before any appointments were made by the President, a promise of substantial reward.

One story that is harped upon is the connection of the mining operations of H. H. Warner with the United States Mint at Charlotte. Warner secured the appointment as Superintendent of the Mint of Nat. Cramer, and put Cramer, Superintendent of Warner's mine in Montgomery County. The outspoken opinion of North Carolinians who opposed the appointment is that it was made to help out a well-planned "gold-mine craze." No support for this belief is said to has been called to the fact that not long ago a sensational account in the shape of a dispatch from Charlotte to a Washington paper set forth with display headings the report that there was a "big gold find South," that an "enormous nugget" had been "found up in North Carolina," and the story went on to say something about the "luck of Senators Spooner and Hearst."

In the accounts of the extraordinary richness of the Saunders mine, the name of young Mr. Cramer was freely used to support the report of the discoveries. The Saunders mine is not far from the Genesee mine, of which the senior Cramer is Superintendent, and which was, according to report, "salted" some years ago to make it interesting when it was "unloaded" on Mr. Warner. The North Carolinians understand that Mr. Warner contributed $50,000 to the Harrison campaign fund, and that, for his generosity, he was accorded the privilege of controlling some of the Federal patronage in the State. It is even asserted that, through Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley, he was permitted to dispose of the Post Office at Thomasville, where Cramer senior dwells, and the mint at Charlotte.

To the simple North Carolina mind it begins to look as if young Cramer was to be used to "fix up" a bonanza for Senators Hearst and Spooner, and any other innocent who may be willing to drop into a gold mine speculation. Col. George W. Kirk, who figured somewhat conspicuously in the Holden war, is represented as being extremely active in promising richer discoveries in the Saunders Mine, under the guidance of the elder Cramer. President Garfield was "roped" into the Montgomery Mine speculation, and Mrs. Garfield is understood still to own the property bought by the heroic President. The wonder of the North Carolina Republicans is that President Harrison has been so easily made use of by the men who are attempting to revive interest in an old scheme. There may be "millions in it" for men who do not mind scandal, but it cannot build up a party of high moral character in the old North State.

Congress apparently has settled down to a strictly business basis, and is making rapid progress in the consideration and disposition of legislation. The Senate will duplicate this week, to a great extent, the programme of last week. It is hoped, and by some Senators believed, that a vote will be reached this week on the Blair bill. The Senators are tired of having it hanging over their heads, and some of those who had expected to speak on it have abandoned that intention in order to cut the debate as short as may be. In case a vote is reached on the bill before the end of the week Mr. Sherman will move to have his bill declaring trusts to be unlawful taken up for discussion. He will be antagonized by Mr. Frye, who, under instructions from the committee reporting the measure, will ask that the Pacific Railroad Funding bill be made the order of the day. This contest for position will occur whenever the Educational bill is out of the way—if not this week, then later.

Although considerable progress was made in that direction last week, the order to set on public buildings and bridge bills is still in force. This class of measures, therefore, will continue to occupy the time of the Senate in the morning hours of the week or until the calendar is cleared.

If Mr. George is ready, a portion of the morning hours will be devoted to the discussion of the resolution proposed by Mr. Evarts, declaring the power of the Senate to elect a President pro tem. to serve during an entire session of the body. Mr. George will oppose the resolution on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The outlook in the House is for a week devoid of interesting proceedings in comparison with what has gone before. The election contest of Featherstone against Cate will probably be pushed to a conclusion Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday are set apart by special order for action upon public building bills, of which there is a large accumulation. The Pension Appropriation bill may come up about the middle of the week, and as it is the first of the regular appropriation bills of general interest, it will doubtless be the subject of attack by the minority in a debate of some length.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Butler of South Carolina to regulate the number of officers in the Engineer Corps of the navy, is based on the estimated needs of the service when the new vessels building and appropriated for shall be completed. It provides for an increase in the corps to a total of 307, as follows:

Twelve Chief Engineers, with the rank of Captain; 15 Chief Engineers, with the rank of Commander; 55 Chief Engineers, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander; 95 Passed Assistant Engineers, with the rank of Lieutenant; 80 Passed Assistant Engineers, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, and 50 Assistant Engineers, with the rank of Ensign. The increase from the present number is to be made at the rate of 10 each year until the limit is reached, thus gradually adding to the corps at about the same rate that new vessels are added to the navy.

In accordance with the recommendations made by Engineer in Chief Melville in his annual report for the past two years, the bill provides for the appointment of naval cadets from the graduates of the engineer division of the Naval Academy, and from graduates of such leading technical schools as may be approved by the Secretary of the Navy. These cadet engineers are to be given a two years' course of training, the first year at sea in cruising vessels and the second year in the working navy yards. At the end of this course they are to be appointed assistant engineers in the order of their standing in a competitive examination.

The idea of opening the Engineer Corps to graduates of the technical schools is earnestly advocated by Engineer in Chief Melville and other leading officers of the corps. It would introduce into the service new ideas and give it greater breadth. The men would enter the navy on the same footing as the graduates of the Naval Academy, and the service would get the benefit of the best men from both systems.

The delegates to the International American Conference are beginning to talk about final adjournment, which will probably take place about April 1. Nearly all of the committees have made their reports, and several of them have already been adopted.

The report of the Committee on Customs Union, which considers reciprocity treaties, is in the hands of the printer. The three Committees on Postal and Cable Communication on the Atlantic, Pacific, and the Caribbean Sea have their reports prepared, and they are now being translated. The reports of the Committee on Customs Regulations and the Committee on Port Dues are both about ready to submit to the conference. The Committees on Extradition and Banking will finish their labors within a few days. The Committee on Arbitration has agreed to recommend the adoption of that method for settling international differences, but has not yet arrived at an agreement as to the details of the plan for its report.

The Committee on Monetary Convention will make two reports, one of which will recommend the coinage of a common silver dollar, to be legal tender in commercial transactions between the countries represented in the conference. The other report, prepared and presented by Mr. Coolidge of the United States delegation, will recommend the issue of certificates by the United States upon any bullion that may be deposited in the United States Treasury by the citizens or institutions of the Central and South American states. These reports are both in the hands of the printer, and will be submitted for action very soon. The reports of the Committees on Railway Communication, Sanitary Regulations, and Weights and Measures have been already adopted, and the reports of the remaining reports of the Committees on Patents and Trade Marks and International Law are regular orders for the consideration of the conference to-morrow.

It is not likely that a successor to the late Commodore George B. White, as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will be appointed for some time. In the meantime, Chief Clerk Augustus E. Merritt will act as Chief of the bureau. Among the officers mentioned as likely to receive the appointment are Capt. Henry L. Howison, President of the Steel Board; Capt. William T. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Commander Richard P. Leary, who was commander of the Adams during the most troublous time at Samoa.

The officers promoted by Commodore White's death are Commander John F. McGlensey, to be a Captain; Lieut. Commander Albert S. Snow, to be a Commander; Lieut. Eugene D. F. Heald, to be a Lieutenant Commander, junior grade; Templin M. Potts, to be a Lieutenant, and Ensign Allen G. Rodgers, to be a Lieutenant, junior grade.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S PRICE.

WHY HE RETAINED THE CHANCELLORSHIP—ELECTION RETURNS.

BERLIN, March 3.—The *Börsen Courier* intimates that the retirement of Herr Hintzpeter was the price of Prince Bismarck's retaining the office of Chancellor.

The official returns of second ballots up to 9:30 P. M. show the election of 9 Conservatives, 3 Imperialists, 17 National Liberals, 33 Freisinnliges, 13 Socialists, 3 Guelphs, and 6 Democrats.

Emperor William was so anxious to learn the results of the elections in Berlin that he asked Mayor Forckenbeck to telegraph directly to the palace immediately on receipt of the returns the names of the successful candidates.

FRENCH CABINET TROUBLES.

PARIS, March 2.—Premier Tirard also tendered his resignation, but President Carnot refused to accept it.

The press is unanimous in the opinion that the Cabinet is weakened by the resignation of Minister Constans, and that his leaving heralds its downfall. M. Bourgeois, his successor, is an advanced Radical. As a condition of his acceptance he makes special stipulations regarding the Government's policy.

POPE LEO'S BIRTHDAY.

ROME, March 2.—Pope Leo XIII. was eighty years old to-day, and to-morrow will be the twelfth anniversary of his coronation. In honor of these two anniversaries he gave a reception to-day to the College of Cardinals. Replying to the congratulations of the Cardinals, the Pope declared his intention to give the most earnest study to the social question, and said he hoped to receive the assistance of the European powers in solving this difficult problem.

WILL MORTON'S THEATRICAL PLANS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Will Morton and C. M. Southwell, who was Treasurer of the Columbia Theatre during Mr. Morton's incumbency as Manager, are on their way to New-York on a mission of some importance in the theatrical world. Mr. Morton wants to lease the Standard Theatre in New-York, and a Pittsburg capitalist, whose name is withheld, is anxious to back him in the venture. Furthermore, the Pittsburg man proposes to build a theatre for Mr. Morton in that city and to buy him one here, which would give Mr. Morton control of a string of three houses in the three best-paying theatrical towns in the United States.

The Chicago house in view is McVicker's, one of the finest theatres in the country. A proposition to lease the theatre has been made to Mr. McVicker and declined. Mr. McVicker is, however, willing to sell the entire theatre building, and, if satisfactory terms can be agreed upon, there is every reason to believe that the property will change hands. The building is a desirable one, with handsome offices in the upper stories, and the situation is such that the property is most valuable.

WOUNDED BY MOONSHINERS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 2.—A dispatch from Greensborough, N. C., to relatives in Ottumwa, Iowa, tells of the serious wounding of Sanford Kirkpatrick of Ottumwa, special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau. He was detailed to hunt down some moonshiners in the North Carolina mountains and was ambushed and wounded. Mr. Kirkpatrick was appointed under President Cleveland, and is said to be the only Democrat remaining in that branch of the service.

A TEN-MILE SKATING RACE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2.—Hugh McCormick to-day defeated Axel Paulsen in a ten-mile skating race at White Bear Lake. The race was for the world's championship of speed skaters, $500 a side, and Paulsen's championship medal. McCormick's time was 37:09, with Paulsen one-third of a mile behind. It was only a fair half-mile track, nearly one-eighth of a mile being rough and cracked. Fully 3,000 people witnessed the race, but the betting was light.

THE CAMERON MINE FIRE.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., March 2.—The fire in the Cameron mine is beyond all control. A hole is being bored from the level above the fire. When this is completed the slopes on both sides of the fire will be walled up and water will be forced into the mine through the new opening. It will take a week to accomplish this, and in the meantime the work of destruction will go on and other chambers may be ignited.

TRADING WITH "BOLTERS"

GOV. HILL'S REVENGE ON EX-MAYOR KIRK.

THE CANAL AND SALT PATRONAGE SAID TO BE THE PRICE FOR THE TREACHERY AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 2.—Ex-Mayor Thomas Ryan, ex-City Attorney E. S. Jenney, Excise Commissioner John C. Keefe, John Moore, Government contractor; Edward Kanally, Henry Lyon, and other well-known citizens visited Gov. Hill at Albany last week to induce him to deliver the canal and salt patronage of Syracuse over to their hands, transferring it from the control of William B. Kirk, member of the Democratic State Committee for this district, who is the recognized leader of the regular Democratic organization of Syracuse and Onondaga County. From Albany the visiting statesmen went over to Troy and called upon the Hon. Edward Murphy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and one of Hill's alleged candidates for Governor. The Syracusans endeavored to impress it upon the minds of the Governor and Mr. Murphy that they and their friends were entitled to the canal and salt patronage, and, if reports are to be credited, they were quite successful in their endeavor.

Ryan, Jenney, and company stole out of Syracuse secretly, and expected to be able to see the Governor and get back to Syracuse before they were missed. Discretion, however, is one of the qualities which neither of these gentlemen nor their followers possess, and their intent was known hours before their departure for Albany. Ryan, Jenney, Keefe, Kannally, and the other statesmen who visited the Governor are known in Syracuse as "bolters" and "kickers." For more than fifteen years they have been periodically fighting the regular Democratic organization of which Henry J. Mowry and William B. Kirk are the recognized leaders. Repeatedly baffled in their attempts to break up the regular Democratic organization, the bolters formed some four years ago an organization known as the "Onondaga Democracy." This organization caused charges to be preferred against P. J. Brumelkamp, Gov. Cleveland's appointee for Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, in the hopes of getting him removed, and thus securing his place and the patronage at his command.

Col. Jenney has repeatedly said that with control of the fifty salt employes he could easily carry the city caucusses, and thus secure control of the regular Democratic organization. The charges against the Salt Superintendent were investigated by Judge Rice, now Secretary of State, and his report was filed with Gov. Hill. But the Salt Superintendent has never been removed, however, probably because Gov. Hill was convinced that the Senate would not confirm any Superintendent whom he might nominate.

Two years ago the "Onondaga Democracy," headed by Jenney, Ryan, and Keefe, named delegates to the Saratoga State Convention, and knocked at the doors of the State Committee for admission to the convention. As they had no claims whatever for recognition, but simply stood as bolters from the regular Democratic organization, they were not recognized by the State Committee, and the regular organization, headed by Kirk and Mowry, were given full representation in the convention. Two years ago the "Onondagas" were supposed to have given up the ghost, and to have been absorbed into the regular organization. John E. Keefe, one of the leaders of the bolters, was made excise clerk by Mayor Kirk, with a salary of $1,800 a year. Mayor Ryan's nephew was made clerk to Mayor Kirk at a good salary, and other members of the bolting organization were given fat places by Mayor Kirk.

When the Democratic State Convention met here last Fall it was known that Mayor Kirk, who is the member of the State Committee for this district, was urged to resign as State Committeeman by the friends of Gov. Hill, and was informed that unless he did so he would be removed by the State Convention. He consulted Edward Murphy, Chairman of the committee, and refused to resign, but was made Treasurer of the State Committee. It was perfectly well understood at the time that Gov. Hill's man, Thomas Ryan, was to be put upon the State Committee if Kirk could be bulldozed into resigning.

Kirk, it will be borne in mind, was all through Cleveland's Administration "a Cleveland man." Twice at critical junctures he voted against the Hill men in the State Committee, and defeated Hill's attempt to get control of the committee. He refused to vote at Hill's request for Roswell P. Flower for National Committeeman at Albany, and the Hill men threatened to "get even" with him for his independence. Mr. Kirk was renominated for Mayor by the Democracy three weeks ago, and at the time of his renomination there was every prospect of his re-election by a handsome majority. The Democratic conspirators were at work, however, and Col. E. Jenney, the leader of the defunct "Onondaga Democracy," openly announced his intention of voting against Kirk. Other leading Democrats followed suit, and one of the men who went to see Gov. Hill last week stated to his friends that "word had been sent up from the Executive Chamber at Albany that Kirk must be defeated at all hazards." Others declared that a deal had been made with Senator Hendricks whereby Kirk was to be betrayed by the "Hill Democrats," and in return the Senator was to secure the confirmation of a Hill Democrat for Salt Superintendent, thus transferring the large patronage of this office over to Jenney and Ryan.

All of the Hill Democrats worked against Kirk, and thus his defeat was accomplished. The majority of Cowie, Republican, for Mayor was only 808, however, in a city that is solidly Republican by over 2,000. Fully 1,800 Republicans voted for Kirk, and but for the treachery of the "Onondaga" Democrats he would have been re-elected by an emphatic majority. The very men who are now holding fat offices, the gift of Mayor Kirk, are down on him to a man, as they declare, of influences in Albany. The height or brazen impudence is most palpably illustrated when these same bolters and kickers demand that they shall receive the State patronage in this section as a reward for defeating a Democrat.

Mr. Kirk was renominated without a dissenting vote. It was not until he was in the field as a candidate that the conspiracy to defeat him and ruin him politically was unearthed. The bolters, since they returned from their conference with Gov. Hill last week, declare that they have assurances that they shall have the canal patronage, and that Salt Superintendent Brumelkamp will be removed and Allen C. Keefe, a Hill Democrat, will be appointed in his place.

It is possible that Gov. Hill may be misrepresented by the bolters, but some of the indiscreet Hill Democrats declare that the Governor is going for Kirk and the party's scalps right along. They declare that Hill's waste-basket gates from Onondaga County in 1891 and 1892, and that he has no hope of getting them through the regular Democratic organization. He therefore, they say, encourages the bolting Democrats and hopes to build up a Hill organization in Syracuse. The first step was taken in the defeat of Mayor Kirk, and the next step is to be the depriving him of the State patronage.

The bolting Democrats have altogether misrepresented both Kirk and Mowry to Gov. Hill; there is no doubt whatever about that. Mowry and Kirk, with William A. Beach, have controlled the Democratic organization of this county since 1873. The Democratic organization is perfectly regular, and the men now seeking to destroy it have been known for years as chronic kickers. When Gov. Hill came to Syracuse in 1888 Mowry and Kirk got up a big reception for him, paying for the fireworks, bands, &c., out of their own pockets. Nor has any one the right to assume now that they are opposed to the Governor in any shape or manner. The bolters who declare they are leading true to Gov. Hill's ambition or revenge claim to be "reformers," but they are simply trying to reform Democrats out of power to "reform" themselves into their places. The bolters have been heard to denounce Gov. Hill in most emphatic terms because he would not let them before grind their personal axes, and no amount of abuse was spared by their organization. Even if the Governor yields to the demands of Jenney, Ryan, and company, and gives them the patronage in this vicinity, it is not believed the bolters could seize control of the regular Democratic organization. Kirk and Mowry are both millionaires, are long-headed and shrewd politicians, and have a legion of friends and a compact, intelligent following. Patronage is more often a source of weakness than of strength, and shrewd observers insist that even should Gov. Hill turn against them they will still be able to hold the reins of political power in this section, and demonstrate that ingratitude never pays.

THE CHURCH DOORS LOCKED.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., March 2.—No services were held in the Greek Church to-day. The Rev. Mr. Andrushowics, the priest, remained in his parsonage all day gazing upon the locked doors of the edifice. Forty of his friends, all armed, remained in and about the parsonage, determined not to allow the friends of the Rev. Mr. Wolanski to take possession. The Chief Burgess and forty policemen were also on guard to prevent a riot. The Rev. Mr. Wolanski and a large number of his followers attempted to enter the church, but desisted and left the scene upon the advice of the police. A Hungarian woman was arrested and sent to jail for attempting to force her way into the church.

A BANK ROBBER KILLED.

HE WALKED INTO THE TRAP SET FOR HIM BY A TELEGRAPHER.

MERIDEN, Kan., March 2.—"I'm a slick un." Telegraph Operator Taylor heard these words addressed to him by a stranger last night while he was receiving messages at the railway station. He paid no attention to the remark until he had completed the message, which read as follows:

To the Sheriff, Meriden, Kan.:
Hicks & Gephart's Bank at Valley Falls robbed this evening of $3,000. Robber unknown; description as follows: Blonde, light hair and mustache, blue eyes, 5 feet 11 inches in height, medium weight. SHERIFF.

The operator looked up and nearly lost his breath when he saw standing before him the man described in the dispatch. He did not reveal the fact of the recognition, but merely agreed with the stranger that he was a "slick un." The stranger inquired the time of the next train for Atchison, and asked where he could put up for the night. The operator directed him to a hotel, where the "slick un" took a room without registering, requesting that he be called at 5 o'clock in the morning in time for the Atchison train. Local Police Officers Smith and Summerfield, who had also received instructions from Valley Falls to arrest any suspect, were informed by the operator of the presence of the stranger at the hotel. Arming themselves with Winchester rifles they went to the hotel, waited under the "slick un's" window until 12 o'clock, and then going to the office acquainted the proprietor with their intention to arrest his guest.

A bell boy was sent to the stranger's room with a message that it was time to get up to catch the Atchison train. When the man descended to the office he was confronted with the police officers with Winchester rifles pointed squarely at his breast. He never quivered but looked inquiringly around. "Throw up your hands!" Officer Smith said. The stranger seemed to realize his situation then, but instead of obeying the thrust a hand in either side pocket of his overcoat to draw the revolvers which only a few hours before had intimidated Cashier Conn of the Valley Falls Bank. As the stranger made the motion toward his weapons, both Winchesters were discharged instantly at his breast, and he fell dead with one bullet through his heart and another through the right lung.

The Coroner was notified, and before noon the verdict was returned exonerating the officers of any criminality in having caused the death of the bank robber, self-defense being their excuse. Up to this time no search of the dead outlaw's person had been made, but a Cashier Conn's request a search was made, and the stolen money was recovered. In his boots were found two packages of greenbacks of $500 each. The balance of the money had been distributed among his various pockets. The outlaw was positively identified from a registered receipt dated at Burlington, Kan., as one Robertson. The money receipted for had been payable to R. C. Smith at Ottawa, Kan. In Robertson's pocket was a watch with the initial "R" engraved upon it and a foot-rule bearing the same initial.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 2.—Further particulars of the robbery of Hicks & Gephart's bank last evening have been received here. A stranger entered the bank at 4 o'clock and asked Cashier Cohn, who was busy inside the railing verifying the clerks' accounts for the day, that he also be allowed to wait for the arrival of Dr. Gephart, President of the bank. The cashier granted the request. A little later the stranger remarked that he was suffering severely from the toothache, placed his hand upon his flannel-bound face in verification of his remark, and requested that he be allowed to sit by the stove inside the railing. Again the cashier, suspecting nothing, granted the request. The stranger occupied his seat quietly until the cashier, having concluded his work, entered the vault to look up the money and books. When he turned to leave the vault he gazed into a brace of revolvers leveled at his head by the neuralgic stranger, who coolly requested him to hand over $10,000 on penalty of being imprisoned in the vault.

The cashier parleyed for a time, but finding himself wholly at the mercy of the outlaw, with death by suffocation in the vault as the only alternative, he handed over all the money in the big cash drawer, amounting to about $2,800. The robber pocketed the money, locked the front door of the bank, made his exit from the side door, and left the latter in, and said his escape. He neglected to take the front door key with him and it was only a minute before the cashier released himself and gave the alarm. The whole town turned out in search of the outlaw, but he had made good his escape.

A GAMBLER'S RASH ACT.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN A RAILROAD CAR.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 2.—A special from Corry, Penn., says: "Sam Mason, one of Pittsburg's old-time gambling proprietors, attempted to commit suicide on the night express at Corry. He cut himself horribly in the throat, both wrists, under the armpits, and stabbed himself in the abdomen.

"Mason was reputed to be quite wealthy, but his brother says he has not been himself for some time, owing to several heavy business reverses. The wound in the abdomen is probably fatal. When Mason retired, early in the evening, he told the conductor he was not well, and asked him to telegraph his friends in case anything happened. The loss of blood, following the dozen cuts, restored him to a better frame of mind than he has been in for months past, and he begged to be saved, as he said he did not know what he was doing.

"Sam Mason will be remembered as the proprietor of the famous Diamond Club House, a crack gambling establishment of the East."

THE OHIO FLOOD SUBSIDING.

THE RAILROADS WILL USE THE CENTRAL STATION TO-DAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—There is but little to be said about the flood in the Ohio to-night. The weather is still cold, but is growing slightly warmer. The river at 11 P. M. was fifty-five feet ten inches, having fallen one foot from its maximum height. From Pittsburg to Louisville, or rather to the mouth of the Kentucky River, it is falling. Here, since 11 o'clock, it has been receding an inch an hour.

The railroads will begin to use the Central station to-morrow, and by Wednesday, if there is no rain, the river navigation will be fully resumed. Possibly steamers may leave here on Tuesday. At all events within twenty-four hours, present conditions continuing, it will begin to fall very rapidly.

The direct damage has been less than by any former flood, and the indirect damage has been more in the nature of inconvenience than of loss. There are fewer gardens by far than formerly in the exposed portions of Mill Creek Valley, and the railways were never before so well prepared against a flood.

WAVERING IN HIS LOVE.

WOOSTER, Ohio, March 2.—The Rev. A. M. Crimer was formerly a student at Wooster University. He was bright, a brilliant speaker, and much of a ladies' man. He prepared for the ministry, was finally licensed, and went to Dakota, where he had charge of a promising church. While here he paid attention to Miss Cora Goodhart, one of the most accomplished girls of the town. He sought and won her hand, and the wedding was set for last night.

Before going to his Western charge Crimer gave Miss Goodhart a number of valuable presents, including a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a piano. Since his departure he has kept up a frequent correspondence, and nothing in his letters betrayed any thought of treachery. The 1st of February, without warning, Miss Goodhart received notice of Crimer's marriage to a young lady of his congregation. The blow threw Miss Goodhart into brain fever, and now it is feared her reason is permanently destroyed. Yesterday the Presbytery of Wooster, to which Crimer belongs, suspended him from the ministry on his own plea of guilty.

THE PORT REPUBLIC DRAWBRIDGE.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 2.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders, with one exception, are strongly opposed to the building of the Port Republic drawbridge over the Mullicus River, dividing Atlantic and Burlington Counties. The suit which was brought against the Atlantic County board has been taken before the Supreme Court at Trenton, and advices from members of both county boards point to the suit being decided in favor of Burlington County.

The bridge will be 750 feet long, 16 feet wide, standing on tubular iron piling 40 feet long, and will cost $45,000. The contract has been awarded to the Berlin (Conn.) Iron Bridge Company.

YOUNG LINCOLN VERY FEEBLE.

LONDON, March 2.—The condition of young Abraham Lincoln is unchanged. He is very feeble.

COMING IN LIKE A LION

A MARCH STORM RECALLING THE BIG BLIZZARD.

SNOW PLOWS AND EAR MUFFS WERE OUT LAST NIGHT—COLD WEATHER PREVAILS GENERALLY.

Nobody visited Central Park yesterday to sit in the bright sunshine and listen to the merry caroling of the birds and drink in the balmy air of an early Spring. Sparrow policemen and horny-handed employes missed the white-capped nursery maids with infants in baby carriages and trains of children of an older growth. The great breathing place was a trifle too stimulating for the strongest lungs. Snow flecked the footpaths, the carriageways, and the bridle roads. Wind whistled through the trees and touched with needle points the faces of those who dared to brave its sternness. The pall of a steadily gloomy sky added its sombre tinge to the general effect of arctic gloom. It was a strange, uncanny, gruesome opening of the season when the regions of the far North are unlocked, when the maple sap begins to flow, when the violet lifts its head, and the mayflower hides away its tufts of pink and white under the dark green leaves. People said that the first touch of Winter had come on the second day of Spring, and everybody recalled with a shudder the blizzard of March 12, 1888, and wondered if that of 1890 was coming ten days in advance of its predecessor.

There could be no mistaking the fierceness of last night's weather. The snow had begun at 3:15 P. M., and in many places by 7 o'clock in the evening the sidewalks were coated thick enough to let runners slip along. By 10 o'clock the streets had assumed a decidedly blizzardous appearance, and some of the street-car lines sent out their formidable elg horse sweepers. The drifting had made this necessary, though nowhere was the snow more than two inches deep. The wind played a fierce game with the flakes, and it was a general impression that the gale was about a hundred miles an hour.

But Sergt. Dunn's conservative anemometers on the top of the Equitable Building indicated a speed of only from eighteen to twenty-six miles. The lowest temperature in the forenoon was 23°, but at 8 P. M. 20° was recorded, and the weather was growing colder.

In spite of the ominous indications the experts at the Signal Service were not inclined to believe that a blizzard was at hand. They laughed at the popular fear and predicted nothing more serious than a very ordinary, old-fashioned March snowstorm. A high northwest wind, they said, didn't indicate anything formidable.

The storm itself was a sort of second cousin to that which disported itself off Cape Hatteras a few days ago. It had in some way split away from that original storm and gone cavorting up the coast some miles out at sea. By Sunday last evening it had reached a point about 100 miles east of Block Island, and the severest portion of the storm was at that island, where the wind reached the maximum velocity of fifty-two miles an hour, with an average for the day of forty-eight miles.

As for the snowfall, it was reported to be not much south of New-York in extent, although reaching as far west as Erie, Penn., and as far north as Chatham, N. B. A cold wave from the icy Northwest had reached the southernmost part of the country yesterday morning. The temperatures last night were very low all along the Atlantic seaboard. At Jacksonville the thermometer was at 36°, at Mobile 38°, at New-Orleans 42°, at Portland 18°, at Boston 22°, at Philadelphia 22°, at Washington 28°, at St. Louis 28°, and at Chicago 18° above, and at Winnipeg 6° below zero.

The snowfall as registered at the Signal Service office at 10 o'clock last night only reached half an inch on the level, while the temperature was still but slightly below the 8 o'clock record of 30°. The barometer had risen a little.

Here are some accidents that were due to the storm:

Thomas Stanton, sixty years old, of 225 East Tenth-street, fell last night at Ninth-street and First-avenue and broke his wrist. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Sampson Dinsmore, seventy years old, of 413 West Thirty-second-street, dislocated his right hip by falling at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Henry Stern, seventy-five years old, fell at 548 Eighth-avenue and was severely bruised.

Alexander Kennedy of 461 West Thirtieth-street fell at Tenth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street and cut his forehead so as to necessitate treatment at the Roosevelt Hospital.

Louis Lafferty of Baltimore fell at Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue and cut his scalp. He went to Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Mullahey of 335 East Fifty-ninth-street fell at 963 Tenth-Avenue and broke his left leg. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

J. W. Scheffer of Erastina, S. I., fell at Broadway and Fulton-street and broke his leg. He went to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Mary Carrahan of 417 West Thirty-third-street sprained her wrist by falling at 403 West Thirty-third-street. She was able to go home.

Frank Gleason, thirty-six years of age, who is employed on a steamboat, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from frost-bitten feet. He was assigned to a ward. He lives at 94 Hamilton-street. This is the first frost-bitten case that has been admitted to the hospital this year.

THE BLIZZARD IN THE SOUTH.

MUCH DAMAGE CAUSED BY SNOW AND FREEZING WEATHER.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—The blizzard which has been raging in the South and West for the past few days struck this section of the country yesterday morning, beginning with a rain and a decided drop in the temperature, which has continued until this time with increasing energy. It has grown into about the first touch of really wintry weather we have had this season. Since about 12 o'clock last night snow has been falling furiously, and except in spots it has not yet attained to any extensive depth, but it lies to the depth of several inches. Where the sun has had free access for the best part of the time during which it shone so warmly for the past two months, the ground is comparatively bare, but even these warm spots are beginning to be hidden.

The temperature during the month of February just past was decidedly higher than during the same period in any year since the establishment of the Signal Service here. Thursday the thermometer reached 72°, and Friday it was a little lower. To-day it is several degrees below freezing point, and the indications are that during the night it will reach the lowest point of the Winter. The mild, indeed, has been the Winter that trees, fruits, and flowers have been in bloom for over a month, and strawberries grown here in the open air have been served on many of our tables and offered for sale in the markets, though the shipments have not been large, as the crop so far developed has not been sufficiently plentiful to compete with the Florida-grown berries. It is rather an unusual sight to see, as can be seen to-day, full-blown hyacinths and roses, while the beautiful and numerous blooms are peeping out from beneath a mantle of snow, berries in the open fields covered by the chilly flakes to a depth of several inches, and asparagus fit for the palate of an epicure clese in a grasp it seldom feels and cannot bear long in the hand. The decided drop in the temperature may hurt the early truck crops considerably, as the farmers, anxious to make up if possible the losses of the past year, which was a very bad one for them, have accepted the conditions thrust upon them, and have been endeavoring to insure early maturity and therefore fancy prices by active planting and careful cultivation.

A high wind accompanies the snow, and while the weather outside is very thick, there is not much likelihood that there will be any shipwrecks, as the direction of the wind is northwest, and therefore off shore.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2.—The first hard freeze of the season in this section came last night, and will result in great damage to the country. Vegetation is far advanced by reason of the open Winter, and fruit trees are in full bloom and foliage. The cold wave of last night froze everything up, and the fruit crop is now counted as a dead loss in this State. Oats, wheat, and early vegetables are also killed, and in some sections even some of this year's crop had been planted and had come up, it will have to be replanted. Everything in vegetation is at least a month in advance of the season, and the damage done will be disastrous accordingly.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 2.—It snowed heavily all day here, the first of the season. The thermometer registered 25° above zero.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Reports from Northern Texas say that hundreds of range cattle have been frozen to death during the present cold spell, and that unless the weather speedily moderates the loss of stock will be very severe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—It snowed here for three hours this morning—from 9 till about noon. The snow melted as it fell, however, and the sun shone at 5 P. M.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 2.—The thermometer last night went down to 32°. The weather is the coldest this season. Fears are entertained that to-night's frost will be still more severe. Great damage has been done to truck farms. Owing to the forward condition of orange trees they may suffer greatly.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 2.—The storm of wind and rain that has been prevailing in this vicinity for three days changed to-night into a perfect blizzard of snow and sleet coming from the northwest. The snow is already drifting badly, and there are indications of very bad blockades on the railroads. The thermometer has fallen to nearly zero.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 2.—The thermometer to-night is 19° above. A strong northwest gale is blowing, and snow is falling heavily.

A BIG SMELTING TRUST.

ON THE ASIATIC STATION

OUR SQUADRON IN JAPANESE AND CHINESE WATERS.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL BELKNAP'S VESSELS — COMMANDER M'GOWAN'S ILLNESS—SOME POLITICAL MATTERS.

ASIATIC STATION, NAGASAKI, Japan, Jan. 29.—The Chinese New Year passed without reports of any disturbance from any quarter. It was at Chinese New Year last year that Chin-Kiang, or the foreign part of it, was burned. Foreigners at Che-Foo sent telegrams to the American and English Admirals informing them of expected troubles there and elsewhere. Nothing of the kind was heard of this year. It need not be supposed that the Chinese have any more love for foreigners than they have formerly evinced, but it may be said that all the outbreaks of recent years have been brought about by accidental opportunities offering themselves.

A drunken student, a man kicked by a policeman, at the time when there is much excitement, is only too likely to blow into flame the smoldering coals of hate that burn in the heart of every son of the Celestial Empire toward all foreigners and foreign customs.

The United States flagship Omaha, Admiral Belknap, is now at Yokohama. She will remain there until about the 1st of March, when she will go to Shanghai and thence to Hong-Kong and Canton. It is doubtful if she can reach the latter place, and, in all probability the Monocacy will take the Admiral from Hong-Kong to Canton. While the Monocacy was repairing a deck cabin was fitted up for the accommodation of the Admiral should he wish to visit places that a vessel of deeper draught could not reach. After the repairs on the Swatara were completed at Nagasaki that vessel was ordered to Yokohama instead of going to Chemulpo and relieving the Marion, as it was expected she would. Presumably the Admiral wanted to make the usual inspection, or "Admiral's inspection," as it is called, before sending her to Corea. At the present time she is at Yokohama, but will leave there in time to reach Chemulpo by Feb. 13 at the latest. Owing to the illness of Commander John McGowan of the Swatara it was thought that he would be relieved of command and ordered home, but at last accounts this seems improbable. He was overhauled and repaired at Shanghai last Winter, and she made from 9 to 10 knots at half power. In fact, she made some very quick runs from port to port, as for instance from Shanghai to Hong-Kong, a distance of about 840 miles, in about 85 hours, and from Nagasaki to Yokohama, 730 miles, in less than 70 hours. These are good runs for the old navy. But recently cracks have developed (longitudinally) in her crank pins, and 8 to 9 knots will be as high speed as she can safely make. To break a crank, as the Brooklyn did, and start for New-York under sail would not be a very pleasant thing to do.

The Marion landed her battalion of four companies and a three-inch breech-loading rifle at Chemulpo for drill ashore recently and took the town by storm. It is seldom that battalions have landed there except when soldiers at Séoul made it necessary, and although everybody in the town seemed to have turned out, they soon saw that exercising was the only object. It was less than two years ago that a company from the Essex made a forced march from here to Séoul for the protection of foreign residents there. They were congratulated by Admiral Chandler in a squadron order for the excellent time they made in the march of about thirty miles. The Marion will probably come to Japan when she is relieved, as she is not likely to be needed in China, Yokohama is one end of the Pacific Mail which connects us with America, and it seems desirable that one ship should be there when possible.

The Palos left Nagasaki on Jan. 13 for Ning-Po via Shanchai. The two places are scarcely one hundred miles apart. She will remain in that vicinity for some time. The Monocacy has gone up the Yang-tse River, touching at the principal ports. At last reports she was at Han-Kow, about 700 & 800 miles up the river. As before stated, it seems probable that she will go soon as far as Hong-Kong and go up the river there to Canton, though the Omaha may be able to make the trip herself.

The minstrel troupe of the Marion gave a performance on shore recently at Chemulpo. The performance was in the Hotel de Corea, and was in every way a success. The large hall was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations, and the performance was attended by all the foreign residents of the place and many Japanese. The singing was particularly good, and every featuring of the song was appreciated by the residents. In far-off Corea minstrel shows, or any other shows for that matter, are seldom seen. The absence of a band of music was the only drawback.

It would surprise some of the former "cruisers" on their return to see the strides Japan is making in steamship lines. In less than three months she will have a line of steamers crossing the Pacific, and the Nippon Yusua Kaisha Line now has nearly one hundred fast ships, and in point of tonnage comes in as the third or fourth largest in the world. This great company is not directly subsidized, but is guaranteed by the Government a dividend of at least 8 per cent. This has not cost the Government any money, for I believe that the profit has not fallen below 12 per cent, for any year since the company began operations. The steamers ply principally between local ports and to China, Corea, and Russia, and are apt to keep the carrying trade in their own hands. All of our ships on the station were surprised by the receipt of a mail only eighteen days from New-York to Yokohama, and only twenty-four days from New-York to Chemulpo. Such a thing was never before heard of. This fast mail was brought by the new English steamer China, now in the service of the Pacific Mail Company. She came from San Francisco to Yokohama in twelve days, thereby beating all previous records.

Political matters in the East are now quiet. Some alarmists will have it that Russia intends to capture Corea, but from present appearances nothing seems imminent in that direction. Russia would undoubtedly like to have Corea. She would like to have a seaboard in the East whose ports are not frozen up in the Winter. Corea presents such a coast, and connects with Russian Tartary on the north; but since China says her the territory in which Vladivostok is situated, some ten or twelve years ago, she has not seemed bent on the acquisition of any more Corean territory. The above territory was strictly Corean, and is largely populated by Coreans to-day.

Although naval officers here are too far away to keep up with political wrangles and the many naval relief bills, the line officers almost to a man strongly condemn the policy of John R. Thomas, and, as would appear probable, his accomplice, Mr. Cowie. Many were in favor of the Cowie bill as it was formerly placed, but all turn from its supports as placed before them by the aforesaid Mr. Thomas.

CHAMPIONS OF THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB.

The Beefsteak Club, an organization composed largely of gentlemen who are particular about their diet and who are strictly anti-vegetarian in their proclivities, held an amusing tournament last evening in the large reception rooms at Fred Oppermann's Brewery, in East Fifty-fifth street. The club had offered a silver medal to the member who would prove himself to be the best all-round eater of beefsteaks, and another silver medal to the member who would demonstrate his claim to the title of "best amateur chef" of the club.

Last evening's meeting was for the purpose of deciding these two contests. The cooking was done in plain sight of everybody over large gas ranges. After an exciting competition and much discussion Henry Clausen, Jr., was decided to be the biggest beefsteak eater, and was presented with one of the silver medals.

Chris Hetzel was afterward honored with the other medal, it having been concluded that the juciest and most delicious bits of steak had proceeded from his ranges.

Among those present were Henry Clausen, Senator Charles A. Stadler, Henry Storm, Peter Stockey, Frank Ruppert, Nicholas Engel, John Beyer, J. G. Gillig, George Lambert, Henry Thessen, and Coroner M. J. B. Messemer.

JUGGLER KAUFMANN STILL MISSING.

Letter Carrier Kaufmann of the East New-York station, who disappeared last week with $200 belonging to some of his fellow-employes, had not been heard of up to late last night. His wife has given up hoping for his reappearance and on Saturday she returned to her family. Kaufmann was a skilled amateur slight-of-hand man and gave numerous entertainments to the Twenty-sixth Warders. He had made arrangements for an entertainment of the kind in the Bijou Theatre on March 27, and on the programmes that had already been circulated his wife figures as Mlle. Alexandra.

Kaufmann thoughtfully added a foot note to the effect that "this programme is subject to slight changes."

ILLNESS LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Charles Wagenfund, his wife, and their daughter moved on Thursday from 365 West Fortieth-street to 47 Orchard-street. He had been a watchman for a machinist in West Thirty-fourth-street, but had become unfit for duty because of softening of the brain. He imagined on getting up at 6 A. M. yesterday and built an hour later his wife found him hanging from a cord attached to a nail in an engine room in the basement. Wagenfund was born in Stettin.

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A SLIM DELEGATION.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE SPECIAL TRAIN SHRANK INTO A SPECIAL CAR.

Over at the Jersey Central Railroad station yesterday morning there reposed three sleepers and a baggage car of the special train that was waiting to carry delegates to the Nashville Convention of the Republican National League. Somewhere in the cold, gray dawn that brooded over Communipaw Flats, rumor had it that about 150 or 200 delegates were to embark. The train was scheduled to leave at 8 o'clock, and as the hour approached, one of the most noticeable of the facts that began to present themselves to those who had arrived upon the scene was the general dearth of delegates. The crowd had not materialized. The wind swept in a chilly blast down the long tracks and platforms of the station and twisted the overcoats of those who had appeared in a desolate woebegone way, as they stood in a shivering group scanning the doorways for the others.

Outside on the tracks the "special train" looked equally woebegone. The baggage car was said to have been "ballasted" to a considerable degree, but on investigation it was found to be weighted with only two cases of champagne, one case of "Old Sherwood Rye," a case of Bass's ale, and five cases of beer.

After much watching of doors, looking at watches, consultations, discussions, and suggestions, the conclusion was reached that the special train would have to be drawn in a little. Time passed, and three more delegates swelled the party to ten. Eight o'clock came and passed. The ferryboat swung in and brought two more. They had the rashness to ask for the special train. But the "special train" had undergone such a series of contractions that it was reduced to a "special car," to be tacked on to the end of the regular 8:45 A. M. Baltimore and Ohio train.

The party numbered twelve as the train moved out. The general gloom was partially broken by the vaguely-expressed conviction that there would be gathered in countless numbers of genial companions en route.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED ON BASEBALL AND THE TREATMENT OF SAILORS.

The Central Labor Union passed resolutions yesterday praising Timothy J. Keefe in particular and the Baseball Brotherhood in general, and recommending members of labor organizations to patronize Brotherhood games. Other resolutions adopted condemned Commander McCalla of the war ship Enterprise, charging him with treating his crew harshly. The Secretary of the Navy was asked to suspend the Commander, pending an investigation.

A communication was received from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, asking that the Passett Committee be requested to investigate the New-York Police Department. The Brooklyn Central Labor Union feels aggrieved over the treatment of the strikers at Russell & Tracy's brewery by the police.

The bricklayers' unions have been negotiating with the building contractors in regard to a new agreement for the year. The German bricklayers asked the English-speaking unions to join them in insisting upon eight hours' work a day at 50 cents an hour, and Bricklayers' Union No. 7 asked that the men should be paid their wages weekly. The contractors were willing to pay 50 cents per hour for nine hours' work, but told the men that weekly payments would cause them loss of money, because they would have to employ additional men for the purpose. They preferred to continue the present system of fortnightly payments. A meeting between the contractors and the men will be held on Thursday evening to sign an agreement.

The union plasterers will have a parade today. About 2,200 men, it is expected, will be in line, for every union man who fails to be in line will be fined a day's pay. They will start at 8 o'clock this morning from Brevoort Hall, and march down Lexington-avenue to Twenty-third-street, then to Second-avenue, then to Stuyvesant-street, and then to Cooper Union, where they will meet the contractors and ratify an agreement to work eight hours at $4 a day.

POST AND LODGE AT ODDS.

THE TROUBLE VETERANS HAVE IN GETTING A LEASE TO A HALL.

Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, G. A. R., is in difficulties over the headquarters, for which it claims to have a lease, at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and which it claims to be unjustly debarred from occupying by Harlem Lodge of Masons. The quarters in dispute are in the building owned and partly occupied by the Harlem Bank. Last May, when improvements were made on the building, the Grand Army post vacated its quarters. When the improvements were completed the post wished to renew its occupation.

The building, except that part occupied by the bank, had been leased to Harlem Lodge, and to this body the post applied. The post avers that a lease was contracted for with the Trustees of the lodge to run a year, beginning Feb. 1, 1890, and a check was sent for the first quarter's rent. The check was returned, and the post again sent it to the lodge, insisting upon having the quarters. Finally, the post declares, it was agreed to let it have the quarters, and invitations were printed and sent out by the Grand Army men for the opening at the new rooms, the first Tuesday of February being the night set. But that night the hall was locked, and Samuel R. Baily, the Post Commander, then learned that the lodge had refused to ratify the lease. The outcome of the matter was that the post began an action for an injunction restraining the lodge from letting the premises to any one else. The decision has not yet been rendered. The lodge avers that there was no actual lease made. A reason for its action was said to be an objection against the post's occupying the quarters as it had some noisy and boisterous members.

VICTIMS OF THE GAS BURNER.

Two longshoremen, Henry Hensler, aged nineteen, and John Matheson, aged twenty, went to bed at Lemmermann's Fulton Ferry Hotel about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Both were regular lodgers and occupied a little room on the third floor. When the clerk rapped on the door at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he got no answer to his summons. The door was forced open and the room was discovered to be full of gas, which had escaped from a defective burner.

The men were lying unconscious on the bed. An ambulance was called and Hensler and Matheson were taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At 10 o'clock last night both men had recovered consciousness. Hensler will probably recover, while Matheson's case is considered hopeless.

JUSTICE M'MAHON'S OPINION.

A case of what Justice McMahon of the Tombs Police Court stigmatized as probably "perseeution" came before that official yesterday. Charles F. McMullen, a canvassar for the *Inkeepers' Journal*, was the prisoner charged with forging the name of Edward McGill to a receipt for $5. McGill is the proprietor of the *Court Journal*, for which McMullen formerly worked, and last September he had McMullen arrested on a charge of larceny and fined $25. Justice McMahon happened to remember the case and remarked that there was altogether too much similarity between the old case and the present one. He, however, held McMullen for examination. The prisoner was promptly bailed.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

Frederick R. Shockly and James Conway, brass finishers, living at the Shelburn Hotel, were held to await requisition papers from Pennsylvania, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having committed a burglary in Philadelphia Feb. 7. It is alleged that they brought their booty, comprising $2,000 worth of jewelry, to this city and disposed of it.

THE PENALTY WAS DEATH.

THE CAPITAL-PUNISHMENT LAWS OF OLD CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—At a public debate in the town schoolhouse, held in Ledyard a few nights ago, the question "Ought We to Abolish Capital Punishment?" was discussed from A to Z. Mr. Zenas L. Chrystie, one of the veteran school teachers in that quarter of the State, led the debate on the negative side and read a paper showing that the tendency of the times was to show too much mercy to criminals. He then read the original capital laws of the Connecticut colony, which were completed and put on record in 1642, seven years after the first settlement of the whites at Hartford and Windsor. Mr. Chrystie journeyed to Hartford to get a certified copy of these laws, and he argued from them that the percentage of crime was much smaller when they were in effect than now, and that a return would ultimately have to be made to them.

The capital laws were twelve in number originally, two more being added at a subsequent period. With the exception of four which relate to unchastity they read as follows:

CAPITALL LAWES.

1. If any man after legall conviction shall have or worship any other God but the Lord God, hee shall bee put to death. Deut. 13, 6; 17, 2; Exodus 22, 20.

2. If any man or woman bee a witch, that is, hath or conselteth with a familiar spirritt, they shall bee put to death. Exodus 22, 18; Levit. 20, 27; Deut. 18, 10, 11.

3. If any person shall blasphеme the name of God the ffather, Sonne or holy Ghost, with direct, express, presumptuous or highhanded blasphemy, or shall curse in the like manner, he shall bee put to death. Lev. 24, 15, 16.

4. If any person shall committ any willfull murther, which is manslaughter committed upon malice, hatred or cruelty, not in a man's necessary and just defence, nor by meere casualty against his will, hee shall bee put to death. Exodus 21, 12, 13, 14; Numb. 35, 30, 31.

5. If any person shall slay another through guile, either by poisonings or other such Devilish practice, hee shall bee put to death. Exodus 21, 14.

10. If any man stealeth a man or mankinde, hee shall bee put to death. Exodus 21, 16.

11. If any man rise up by false witnesse, wittingly and of purpose to take away any man's life, hee shall bee put to death. Deut. 19, 16, 18, 19.

12. If any man shall conspire or attempt any invasion, insurrection or rebellion against the Commonwealth, hee shall bee put to death.

13. If any Childe or Children above Sixteene yeares old and of sufficient understanding, shall curse or smite their naturall father or mother, hee shall bee put to death; unless it can be sufficiently testified that the parents have been very unchristianly negligent in the education of such children or so provoke them by extreme and cruell correction that they have been forced thereunto to preserve themselves from death or maiming. Exo. 21, 17; Lev. 20, 9; Ex. 21, 15.

14. If any man have a stubborne and rebellious sonne of sufficient yeares and understanding, viz: Sixteene yeares of age, which will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him will not hearken unto them; then may his father and mother, being his naturall parents lay hold on him and bring him to the Magistrates assembled in Courte, and testifie unto them that their sonne is stubborne and rebellious and will not obey theire voice and chastisement, but lives in sundry notorious crimes, such sonne shall be put to death. Deut. 21, 20, 21.

Mr. Chrystie's "side," it may be added, was defeated in the debate.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The week at the Chicago playhouses has been an interesting and, at two or three of the theatres, a prosperous one. Lent may have restrained a few people from enjoying the pleasures of music and the drama, but it has had no perceptible effect upon the patronage of the houses offering attractions of any value. It is true that Mr. Mansfield has drawn only moderate audiences at the Columbia with "Richard III.," but the explanation of that regrettable fact is that his Richard does not appeal to popular taste. Thoughtful people who have seen it have come away charmed, but the majority of theatregoers are not thoughtful people, and as the box office must govern, Mr. Mansfield will this week appear in "A Parisian Romance."

The Aronson Company put on "The Drum Major" the middle of the week, and that stirring opera has filled McVicker's and made a very pleasant impression. Mr. and Mrs. Aronson will arrive to-morrow, to remain for several days, probably till after the revival of "Erminie," March 10, for the last week of the engagement. Mr. Harry Askin, Mr. Aronson's popular representative, will leave for Baltimore next Thursday, whither the company goes from Chicago. It will finish the season May 3, in Philadelphia.

The popularity which "Bluebeard, Jr.," won in its prosperous run in the Chicago Opera House last Summer gave it an opening last Sunday night upon the return to that theatre for a four-night season which crowded the house to the doors and has given it big business all the week. It will be withdrawn at the end of the week only because of the Booth-Modjeska engagement, which opens March 10.

Robert Mantell has done a fair business at the Grand Opera House with "The Corsican Brothers." He will be seen the latter part of this week in "Monbara."

The Carleton Opera Company finished a moderately good engagement at Hooley's last evening. After a week's rest the contractors and ratify an agreement to work eight hours at $4 a day.

The Howard Athenæum Company has filled the Haymarket at every performance for a week. The Haymarket has enjoyed a fortnight of as good business as any Chicago house has had this season.

There are new attractions this week at only two of the houses named above. Nat Goodwin is at Hooley's with "A Gold Mine," and the ever popular "Parlor Match" is at the Haymarket.

The Duff Company found "The Mikado" less popular than "Pinafore," and the latter was put on toward the end of the week. The répertoire this week includes "The Pirates of Penzance."

The attractions at the outside theatres this week are: The Bijou at Havlin's, Corinne at the Clark-Street Theatre, and "The Paymaster" at the Windsor. Among the engagements announced for next week are Margaret Mather at Hooley's, the Abbey-Grau Italian Opera Company at the Auditorium, and Roland Reed at the Haymarket.

Manager Henderson announces that he will fetch his "Gondoliers" company back here for two or three weeks before the season closes.

John S. McConnell, formerly manager of the Columbia Theatre, has become general representative of the Andrews Opera Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

A WEAK SPOT IN THE INDICTMENTS.

Since the publication of the text of the indictments found against Supervising Architect Eastman and Supervisors O'Brien, Frenen, Lockwood, and O'Donnell, and ex-Supervisor Nolan of Brooklyn, they have been the subject of much comment among lawyers and politicians, and the best authorities say that the documents will not hold water, and that it will be impossible to convict any of the accused.

The clause in the indictments which is said to be fatal is that which charges the accused with "willfully, falsely, feloniously, and knowingly assenting and approving the false bill of Architect Eastman on Dec. 5, 1889." The point is made that after first proving the claim to be false and fraudulent, the District Attorney must prove that the accused were in possession of the knowledge that it was false on that exact date, Dec. 5. This is the day on which Mr. Eastman's claim was passed, and it is contended that the fraudulent nature of the claim was first made known on Dec. 19, when Supervisor at Large Quintard sent in his veto message.

THE CHURCH IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

The Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, rector of St. Mary's Parish, Staten Island, lectured last night upon "The Church in the British Isles" at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street. Mr. Mortimer's subject was the secession of the Non-jurors, rise of the Baptists, and spread of the Congregationalists. His résumé of the rise of Baptist congregations, especially in the heart of London, was particularly interesting. He described the progress made by this sect in America as plainly traceable to the advent of Roger Williams in New-England.

The lecture of next Sunday at Trinity Chapel will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas Richey, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary. His subject will be "Methodism and the Evangelical Movement."

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TROTTERS AND RACERS

BEGINNING THE SPRING SALES OF TROTTERS.

A SPLENDID LOT OF STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF — DECLARATIONS FROM THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

Yesterday's storm will put a temporary end to the lively interest which had began to be taken in the thoroughbred horses. So the trotting horseman will have a chance for full swing in the gossip about their loves—the harness horse. By to-night there will be hundreds of breeders and owners and trainers of track horses from all parts of the United States and the Canadian Dominions picking up some of the most choicely-bred trotting stock ever offered for sale under the hammer in America. These sales will begin at the American Institute Building to-morrow morning with the offering of sixty-three animals from the Village Farm of C. J. Hamlin, the grape sugar millionaire and owner of Mambrino King, Almont, Jr., and Chimes. Mambrino King will be represented in the sale by twenty-seven of his get, and Almont, Jr., by eighteen of his youngsters. There are none of Chimes's get in the list. The remainder of the lot are brood mares.

On Wednesday and Thursday the famous lot from the Rosemeade stud, headed by the stallion Alcazar, 2:20½, by Sultan, will be offered, and sensational prices are pretty sure to be had for those Californians who have already reached here. They came from Los Angeles in an Arms horse palace car train of seven cars by way of the Southern Pacific Road, and ran through on a passenger express schedule, the American Express Company having charge of the transportation. During the trip a two-year-old son of Alcazar died near Little Rock and was thrown from the train. Another two-year-old, a filly, was taken sick at St. Louis, and was left at Indianapolis. The others reached here all right. Alcazar was in good shape, and some lively bidding may be expected for him, as Mr. Rose refused an offer of $38,000 shortly before the lot were started for the East. So, too, he refused $28,000 offered for the yearling brother to Mascott, by Stamboul, 2:12¼, out of the famous mare Minnehaha, the dam of Beautiful Bells, Alcazar, Sweetheart, Eva, and San Gabriel, a youngster for whose possession there will probably be some lively competition, though it hardly seems probable that he will bring so great a sum as Mr. Rose refused. He expects that the liveliest competitions will be for the filly Mistah and her two sisters, Miss Alpha and an unnamed one, who are three, two, and one year old, respectively, though the prices may not reach the top notch. His lot is certainly a fine-looking one.

So, too, are those from the Valeusia Stock Farm and the Pleasanton Stock Farm. The former numbers seventeen of the get of Sidney, and in the latter are three by Director, 2:17; five by Monroe Chief, 2:18¼, and other well-bred ones, and the sale of this lot will bring an end to the week's work.

* * *

In the following week the Stony Ford lot, the Rockefeller lot, and a consignment from the farm of the late Benjamin E. Bates, largely the get of Wedgewood, 2:19, and Daniel Lambert, and from the Forest Hill Stock Farm of George A. Reynolds of Utica, N. Y., will be sold at the Institute Building on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Easton will also sell at the American Horse Exchange about a hundred animals from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso on Thursday and Friday, March 13 and 14. This is the first trotting sale of Mr. Haggin, in whose stock are the get of Albert W., a son of Electioneer; Piedmont, a son of Hambletonian; Alaska, another son of Electioneer; Algona, a son of Almont; Robert Lee, a son of Nutwood, and Western, a son of Hambletonian, Jr. These latter youngsters will be here next Sunday if all goes well, and they are said to be very good lookers.

* * *

While trotting men are enjoying the excitement attendant upon these sales and others which are to follow, racing men can begin to figure out the probabilities as to the winners of the big Spring handicaps. The declarations are now all in, the horses stricken out from the different races being given herewith in the order in which the races will be run.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.—Exile, 122 pounds; Tarragon, 110; Belinda, Cortez, and Le Premier, 108 each; Scholars and Torso, 105 each; Ben Harrison and Chaos, 105 each; Glendale, 104; Leighton, 102; Wilfred, 100; Sentiment and Elkton, 95; G. W., 90.

BROOKDALE HANDICAP.—Belinda, 110 pounds; Cortez, 108; Ben Harrison, 107; Franco and Martha, 90 each.

TOBOGGAN SLIDE HANDICAP.—Kingston, 138 pounds; Hanover and Salvator, 132 each; Prince Royal, 130; Firenzi, 128; Come-to-Taw, Chaos, Blackburn, and Torso, 118 each; Magnate and Tipstaff, 116 each; Torso, 115; Leighton, 111; Bayardian and Paradox, 106 each; Phœbe, Ban Chief, Good Bye, Martha, Franco, and Coota, 100 each; Seashore, 87.

BOWLING BROOK HANDICAP.—Torso, 132 pounds; Padishah, 120; Blackburn, 119; Jane Day, 119; Ralph Bayard, 112; Paradox, 106; Maximus, 105; Franco, 90.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—Kingston, 132 pounds; Hanover, 126; Hindoocraft, 116; Tarragon, 113; Eric, 112; Le Premier, 103; Good Bye, 90.

BAY RIDGE HANDICAP.—Kingston, 130 pounds; Exile, 126; Hanover, 124; Hindoocraft, 116; Tarazon, 111.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY HANDICAP.—Kingston, 133 pounds; Hanover, 126; Hindoocraft, 116; Stockton, 107.

VOLUNTEER HANDICAP.—St. Carlo, 130 pounds; Chaos, 127; Torso, 125; Blackburn, 119; Leighton, 113; Barnegat and Longford, 110 each.

* * *

The absence of Winter betting owing to the closing of the city pool rooms detracts considerably from the lively monetary interest formerly felt in such races as the Brooklyn and Suburban. Still the chances of the horses remaining in form a lively topic of conversation in places where horsemen meet, and the chances of the horses are argued pro and con, without quite reaching the betting point. While some men who like to back the horses at long odds grumble because of the lack of facilities for Winter betting, the absence of such books, will probably have would-be bettors many thousands of dollars for betting in March on a race to be run in May is a decidedly foolish speculation, as the chances are about 20 to 1 against a man getting a run, or even a start for his money.

* * *

The cold, bleak, disagreeable weather of yesterday made all the owners and trainers of thoroughbreds hereabout sad. Most of them have begun work with some of their horses preparatory to the Spring racing season at the tracks of the New-Jersey Jockey Club and the Linden Blood-Horse Association, and such weather as that of yesterday, if it continues for any length of time, means a vast deal of trouble for them and a cessation of the work of preparation that has been begun. Had the cold weather and snow come a month or so ago, when it was expected, they would have been prepared for, and not at all put out by it. They had as a rule made up their minds that March weather would give them at least an equally good chance with their horses as January and February had offered them. Now to have Winter weather set in just when they are ready to take up their horses and settle down to hard work is decidedly annoying. There isn't one of them anywhere about here but was growling about the situation yesterday, and all seem to have reached the same conclusion—that cold weather is here to stay for a couple of weeks at least, and that they will be compelled to accept a season of masterly inactivity. With the tracks made too rough with the frozen chunks of earth, and the roads with their covering of ice and snow or the equally bad mud, horses will have to be confined to shed work when they should be beginning to take good strong gallops.

* * *

The fact that William McCormick has severed his connection with the stable of Theodore Winters will hardly surprise any one. It was plainly a case of too many cooks fooling with the broth. Mr. McCormick is known to be a most capable and painstaking trainer, as his care of El Rio Rey during his illness last Fall shows. But Winters, who remains in California, managed affairs through his general manager, Alfred Estill. The horses have been sent kiting about the country after the most eccentric fashion, and plans have been changed so frequently that it has puzzled every one to keep track of them. The mismanagement of a splendid stable has been marvelous. Ordering the lot across the continent over the mountains in the coldest weather, and as a result The Czar, a present to the Emperor of Norfolk and El Rio Rey, contracted pneumonia and died. That experience taught no lesson, for last month the horses were shipped from California to Nashville, and Rey del Rey, the brother to the horses named above, narrowly escaped the fate of The Czar. After wintering the horses at the Westchester track, they are ordered to Nashville, and if they get there all right Mr. Estill will be lucky. Now come orders from Winters not to start the lot at Nashville, and why in the world they have been taken there no one can tell. Common sense would seem to indicate the advisability of keeping the horses here in the East where plenty of money is to be had if the horses are as good as Mr. Winters thinks them. Last Fall he telegraphed tersely to Mr. Estill: "I sent my horses East to win races, not to be admired." Perhaps he is hankering after admiration now. His performances are a mysterious puzzle to horsemen.

* * *

This evening trainers and jockeys are invited to meet at the office of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, to perfect the organization of the Trainers and Jockeys' Mutual Benefit Association. The right kind of men are now behind this association to make a success of it.

* * *

This is the day for the closing of the stakes for the Monmouth Park Association's annual Summer meeting. There are thirty-eight of these stakes, which are to be run between July 4 and Aug. 28, and as the added money is given in the usual liberal fashion, the entries will probably be even more numerous than usual.

C. R. Pettingill, W. C. Daly, Green B. Morris, and Waldo Olney are some of the owners of stables here who will send strings of racers to Washington to participate in the Spring meeting there.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Following are the entries and weights for the races to be run at the Clifton track this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Falcon, 124 pounds; America, 116; Bellair, Blackthorn, Long Time, and Playfair, 112 each; Vergeance, 109; Woodlake, 105; Davis and Tea Rocket, 103 each; Lizzie M., 101.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Albemarle, Lord Beaconsfield, and Tunis, 122 pounds each; Locust, 118; Calera, 113; Triple Cross and King Veit, 108 each; Big Ned, 104; The Sinner, Englewood, and J. J. Healy, 103 each; Lady Archer, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Crispin and King Arthur, 118 pounds each; Lemon Blossom, 116; King Idler, 115; Souvenir, 113; Lakewood, Pomeroy Sec, and Manhattan, 110 each; Howerson, 109; Roger and Pat Moran, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Young Duke, 116 pounds; Can't Tell, 107; Monsoon, 106; Glory, 103; Golden Rod, 94; Iceberg, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Can't Tell Millie Williams, Easter, Red Elm, Eugene Bradley Pitzrey, Necaksela, Young Duke, Moonstone Prince Howard, and Mabel Glenn, 104 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Brier, Calera, George Angus, Woodstock, Raveller, Sparling, Landseer, Zangbar, Sibaltera, and Sun Dial, 110 pounds each.

THE STATE LIBRARIANS.

REFORMS WHICH THE NEW ASSOCIATION PROPOSES TO EFFECT.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Association of State Librarians which perfected its organization in St. Louis last May, and interested itself in urging upon the various State Governments some legislative reform of the present methods of library management, has just sent out a circular calling attention to the resolutions passed at the May sessions of the association. Says the circular:

"This association had its origin in a wide-spread conviction that the proper scope and dignity of State libraries was not yet fully recognized in most States; that there was no uniformity in laws governing State libraries and regulating exchanges of public documents, and that it was desirable to bring about by legislative enactment an approximately uniform system, of laws, usages, and rules for their management."

The resolutions declare that the objects to be attained in each State in the course of improving the present laws on the subject of State libraries should be (1) the provision for the maintenance of a State library by each State by means of a continuous fund, not dependent on annual appropriation; (2) the payment of salaries to librarians proportionate to the pay received by other officers of the public service; (3) the provision by law in each State for the speedy transmission under the direction of the State Librarian, to all State libraries, and to foreign Governments of all public documents, reports, laws, transactions, &c., published by authority; (4) that each State provide by law for the proper indexing and cataloguing of their libraries, and also that provision be made for the proper exchange and disposition of duplicates.

The resolutions also call for national legislation on the subject, looking toward free transportation by mail between State libraries, free transportation between libraries and departments of foreign Governments, and for lower postage on unsealed and exemption from duties on books imported for State libraries. Commenting upon the great value of perfect exchange of public papers and books among the several States the circular says:

"The present glaring deficiency in this respect is due to want of proper laws in each State providing a uniform system of exchange. In most cases where there is any law on the subject, provision is made for transmitting such matter to the Governor, Secretary of State, or some State official other than the Librarian, and it is only through the courtesy of such official that these publications perhaps find their way into the State library, which thus often loses most valuable publications essential to the completeness and utility of every public library."

CORA KNAPP'S EARLY LIFE.

THE YOUTH OF THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE MRS. BARNES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 2.—Cora Belle Knapp, the young woman whose suit against the estate of the late Demas Barnes, the Brooklyn millionaire, for $250,000 damages for alleged betrayal under a pretended marriage, is set down for trial at the March term of the Kings County Supreme Court, was for a considerable time a resident of this city, where she still has friends. She belongs to a family of marked prominence in the social, business, and political affairs of this section.

She was born in the neighboring town of Deposit about twenty-four years ago, where her father, John E. Knapp, was then engaged in business as a merchant. She grew up there, a remarkably intelligent, amiable, and pretty girl, and was graduated with honors from the Deposit Academy. When she was about eighteen years old her parents removed to Western Pennsylvania, where they now live. She remained in this section, spending much of her time, as her friends in the county supposed, with a brother who lives in New-York.

Not long before the beginning of this action Miss Knapp, or Mrs. Barnes as she styled herself, resided in this city for the greater part of a year under the care of a physician. In fact, the child whose paternity is ascribed to Mr. Barnes was born here. During this stay, as well as on all other occasions when stopping here, her demeanor was singularly quiet and ladylike, and until the disclosure of the real character of her relations with Mr. Barnes the genuine public or consequence of the bringing of the suit, no scandal was bruited in connection with her name. Detectives have recently been busy through this section, presumably in the interest of the Barnes estate, hunting up particulars of her early life; with what results will probably appear at the trial.

OVERSEER NEWMAN INNOCENT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 2.—The alleged revelations of the outrageous manner in which Overseer of the Poor Jerry Newman of Neptune Township cares for the paupers in his charge, made in a recent issue of one of the New-York dailies, have proven to be far from the truth. At the investigation yesterday nothing was proved against Mr. Newman.

In the affidavits presented it was stated that the paupers under Mr. Newman's care had not seen any fresh meats for years past, and that mossbunkers were given them too much. Mr. Newman swore that all fresh meat bill was $30 a quarter, and that he had not purchased more than ten pounds of mossbunkers since he had been in charge.

Mr. Newman says the charges against him are the result of a conspiracy. He is confident that he can vindicate himself.

MR. CAMPBELL WON BASILE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 2.—The shooting match between the Hon. W. D. Campbell and F. G. Leeb took place here on the grounds of the Central Gun Club this afternoon in the rain. The conditions were fifty birds per man at thirty yards' rise, from five H. and T. traps, for $200 a side. Campbell won easily by killing forty-three to his opponent's thirty-two.

The monthly club shoot at live birds for the Hollywood and Campbell Cups took place at the close of the match. Nine members participated, each shooting at seven birds. This was the result: Basile, 6; Campbell, 6; Cubberley, 7; Collins, 5; Morris, 7; W. C. Price, 7; Reid, 7; Van Dyke, 6; Hoey, 6.

THE FOLEY FAMILY'S FEARFUL FATE.

Margaret Foley, aged forty-five years, of Marshall-street, Hoboken, was struck by an engine on the West Shore Railroad near her home yesterday and killed. A year ago her husband fell from a wagon and was killed and six months later her eldest son was run over by a train and killed. Soon after this her only child, a son, was struck on the head by a piece of iron which fell from a building and was killed. The death of Mrs. Foley wipes out the entire family, and all within one year.

RUGS.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF MODERN AND

ANTIQUE RUGS

A HARD FIGHT.

IT has been a hard fight. All winter long the combined forces of the weather and "La Grippe" have been exerted to destroy Health. The Constitution, weakened by resistance, repels with less and less vigor each attack of the enemy. But the supreme struggle is yet to come. The enemy holds in reserve the March Winds with which to deal the final blow. The cry comes up for Reinforcements. Send for Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Wonderful how such reinforcement does increase the resisting power, heal the lungs, cure the cough, and restore to health. **Use now SCOTT'S EMULSION!**

CAUTION! Be sure you get the genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION. "Palatable as milk." Put up always in salmon color wrapper, and prepared only by SCOTT & BOWNE, Mfg. Chemists, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OLD MEDIUMS AND CHARLATANS.

WITCH, WARLOCK, AND MAGICIAN. Historical Sketches of Magic and Witchcraft in England and Scotland. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. 1889.

The strength and spread of Spiritualism, and the researches modern scholars have been making into the origin of religions, are warrant in supposing that Mr. Davenport Adams, who is an old and hardened purveyor to the public of books on popular subjects, has not made a mistake in issuing this octavo. It reviews in a pleasant style a great many famous instances of magicians and witches, some of whom gained glory and pelf by the practice of their arts, while others came to tragic ends. A chapter on the literature of witchcraft in English includes a few of the more important books in Latin and modern languages other than English, but makes no pretense to exhaust the great literature of the subject, which by itself would fill a fair-sized volume. "It should teach us humility," he remarks, "when we find a belief in witchcraft and demonology entertained not only by the uneducated and unintelligent classes, but also by the men of light and leading, the scholar, the philosopher, the legislator, who might have been expected to rise above so degrading a superstition. It would be manifestly unfair to direct our reproaches at the credulous prejudices of the multitude, when Francis Bacon, the great apostle of the experimental philosophy, accepts the crude teaching of his royal master's 'Demonologie, and actually discusses the ingredients of the celebrated 'witches' ointment,' opining that they should all be of a soporiferous character, such as henbane, hemlock, moonshade, mandrake, opium, tobacco, and saffron." But Mr. Adams does not attempt to construct a reason for this weakness of intellect in men of strong brains like Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Walter Raleigh, Thomas Hobbes, Dr. Cudworth, Henry More, Joseph Glanville, and Robert Boyle. Why he should be amazed that these men quoted Scripture to fortify their belief is hard to understand. He does not see or else does not wish to say that the Bible if accepted generally gives people every right to believe in angels and maleficent demons, in witches and wizards. By accepting the Bible as the word of God we are placed in a cruel dilemma, for much that is there recorded, if taken according to ordinary human reasoning, must bring one to the point where the vagaries of Spiritualists are neither irrational nor wicked, and the fear of witches, so rampant everywhere down to the last century, and still extant in parts of Christian Europe, is founded on the highest authorities. But Mr. Adams does not discuss the matter from this point of view, perhaps fortunately for him, since by so doing he would offend a large and worthy section of the British public.

A curious parallel might be drawn between Christian views of witchcraft and those of the Jews and pagans. The latter did not because they could not deny the existence of witches and demons, but they reprobated severely those who professed or were supposed to deal in sorcery and to dabble with spiritual phenomena. Just the same with the Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Christians; they could hardly deny the spirits, but they loaded those who were called wizards and witches with opprobrium, enacted laws of horrible cruelty against them, drowned, tortured, and burned them without mercy. The last flurry of resentment against these poor creatures had its echo in the American colonies, where men and women were hanged because they were charged with having commerce with supernatural beings whom the clergy and magistrates decided to belong not to the angelic but the diabolical category of spirits.

Instances of Scottish trials for witchcraft in the sixteenth century, taken from the publications of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and other sources, offer very exact parallels to the Salem witchcraft persecutions of the next century, except that in the earlier cases we see more plainly the provenance of the ideas whence tortured or self-accusing witches concocted their confessions. The legends and folklore of the country supplied an inexhaustible fund of materials. All the witch had to do was to substitute the devil for a fairy and introduce a certain amount of obscenity and blasphemy in order to make her confession palatable to her judges. The Salem witches tried the same thing; but having a small stock of white legends, they turned to Indian devilitry. But here they were met by their own ignorance of Indian spirit worship, and being very deficient in imagination, were not able to offer such thrilling confessions as the less educated and infinitely more vulgar victims in Scotland the century before. It need hardly be said that Mr. Adams could not go so far afield as the Salem witch trials, for his scheme is restricted to Britain and Ireland.

The very fertile and suggestive field of demon worship and slaughter of wizards among people in a crude savagery is not entered by this writer. He is content to tell what happened before the burning or drowning of famous witches in Scotland and England and what great men and women were superstitious enough to consult these village oracles. He gives at length the story of Roger Bacon, and quotes Marlowe and Greene for the echo in literature of the legend concerning the brazen head constructed by Roger Bacon as an oracle. Roger Bacon and a helper only less learned in the black art built a head of brass exactly like a human head within and without. Then Bacon went to work to animate the Head with a "fende of helle." The strain of keeping awake many days, in order to compel the fiend from hell into the Head made it imperative that Bacon should sleep. He set his trusty serving man to watch the Head, and bade him wake him as soon as he heard the brazen lips utter a sound. At the crucial moment the Brazen Head spoke these two words: "Time is!" The serving man was disgusted at such a triviality in an oracle, and began upbraiding the Head, declining to wake his master for such nonsense. After the lapse of a certain time, quoth the Head: "Time was!" Again Miles thought it silly, and would not wake Bacon, but reviled the head lustily. For the third time it spoke, and these were its words: "Time is past!" Whereupon a hammer smote the head to pieces with a great noise, and Miles called his master. The latter, on learning what had passed, drove Miles out and conjured on him a dreadful destiny, bewailing the while the fact that all his labor was for naught and that his only chance to own an oracle which could have made Britain impregnable to every foreign foe was gone. Mr. Adams believes that this part of the legend where Bacon says that the Head was to raise around the island a wall of brass, fixes the date of the version after the period of the Spanish Armada, whereas the original legend was much earlier.

For his second and third chapters he draws on the diary of that Dr. John Dee whom Elizabeth protected, which was found in the Ashmolean Library at Oxford. He tells the story of learned but credulous Dr. Dee and his male medium, Edward Kelly, or Talbot; how they saw spirits and used a crystal which reflected magic images; how they gulled a poor Polish Prince and gave themselves out as possessed of the secret of turning base metals into gold. Edward Kelly, while in Bohemia with Dr. Dee, fell in love with the young and pretty second wife of his master, and persuaded Dee that the spirits demanded her surrender to him as his paramour. Mr. Adams sees the analogy between this and certain irregularities known to American freelovers, but his allusion is not very happily expressed: "The doctrine of free marriage propounded by American enthusiasts was a *remanet* from the ethical system of Mr. Edward Kelly." If he means seriously that these examples of irregular unions should be historically connected he is very far of the mark indeed, but if he writes in a semi-jocose way the expression is too positive (was a *remanet!*") to be excruciatingly funny. The probability is that Mr. Adams is by no means deeply read in the matter of demon lore and quite ignorant of the strange branch of study which deals with aberrations from certain types of marriage in Europe and America.

He writes with a facile pen and skims the subject. Speaking of Simon Forman, a magician, he says he flourished in the dark and criminal period of the reign of James I., "when the foul practices of Italy were transferred for the first and last time to an English Court." If Mr. Adams refers to the poisons and love philtres in which Simon Forman is said to have dealt, he is strangely mistaken in saying that they were confined to the reign of James I. Perhaps the science of the poisoner did come from Italy for the most part, but under Elizabeth it flourished pretty rankly, and that Queen herself is open to the charge of using it as a weapon in trying to rid herself of enemies she could not clap into prison. The fogginess of Mr. Adams on historical matters may be measured by certain sentences from the chapter on the early history of witchcraft. "In these pages I am concerned only with our own tight little island, into which the superstition was not certainly introduced by the Northern invaders." He does not condescend to tell what invaders he means, nor is it quite possible to discover in history any invaders of Great Britain who can be called Northern invaders. There were conquerors from the eastward, westward, and south, but Icelanders could not invade from the North. But it is plain that Mr. Adams cannot be taken seriously; we must be fain to accept his pleasant compilation without demanding from him either a general knowledge of the subject or such acquaintance with the history of his own country as may be got nowadays by a thorough course of study. This must be said, notwithstanding the author's assertion in the preface that his book is "the result of a careful and conscientious study extending over many years." Amended to "careful and conscientious skimming extending over many months," the statement would look more probable. It is a superficial but readable volume, which may truly be regarded as Mr. Adams claims in the first sentence of his preface, as a contribution toward that "History of Human Error" which somebody undertook; but a goodly proportion of the errors belong not to the witches and witch doctors, but to Mr. the Reverend W. H. Davenport Adams.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Stanley's book will be translated into French, German, Italian, Czech, Norse, and Spanish, and will be published in the several countries simultaneously. It is understood in London that a fair portion of the manuscript will be ready for Mr. Marston of London and Mr. Arthur Scribner of New-York to bring with them from Cairo.

—Roberts Brothers will bring out this month an *édition de luxe*, limited to 500 copies, of William Morris's "House of the Wolfings."

—A civil list pension of $375 per year has been granted by the English Government to Ellin Isabelle Tupper, daughter of the late Martin Farquhar Tupper.

—*Short Stories; a Magazine of Select Fiction*, is the title of a new periodical which the publishers of *Current Literature* will begin to issue early in April. As explained in the announcement, this publication "will be semi-eclectic in character and will present to the reader twenty-five good short stories for 25 cents. In form, appearance, and quality of contents the newcomer will be something of a novelty. The news companies have ordered a very large edition on the good looks and general promise of the venture."

—Miss Olive Schreiner, the author of "The Story of an African Farm," has sent from Cape Town, South Africa, the manuscripts of a small volume of allegories for publication in England with the title "Dreams."

—A selection from the works of the present Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith) will be added to the Canterbury Poet's Series. The selections have been made by authority from the author.

—*Scribner's* paper on "The City House" will be written by Russell Sturgis, the architect. It will be one of the series devoted to American homes.

—The Scribners have Mrs. Burnett's new volume, "Little Saint Elizabeth and Other Stories," among their announcements. It will contain twelve full-page illustrations.

—The memoirs left by the late Empress Augusta of Germany have been placed in the hands of the Emperor, and their publication is looked for at some future time. She left also a collection of letters from eminent men, including Humboldt, Carl Ritter, and other literary and scientific celebrities. These letters will probably be added to the memoirs at the time of their publication.

—In London there has been a large demand for Montagu Williams's "Leaves of a Life," published in this country by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. One paper hears that in a single week the sales amounted to 3,000 copies, and that the demand at Mudie's had led to the order of 1,000 copies for that library.

—Augustus J. C. Hare's new book of travel is devoted to France, and comprises four volumes, two of which are devoted to Eastern France and two to Western. Many woodcuts, from drawings made by Mr. Hare himself, will be given with the text. Two volumes will be issued early in April.

—Manuscript copies of the songs inserted in Tennyson's "Princess" were sold in London a few weeks ago. The lines were written on a small sheet of notepaper, and vary considerably from the printed version. There was brisk bidding, and the sheet went up to $105. The buyer's name was not given. At the same sale was offered the autograph manuscript of Moore's "Lalla Rookh" and the proof sheets of the first edition; they brought $367 50. Scott's manuscript of the first canto of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," with letters from Ballantyne and Lockhart, brought $415. Other interesting items in this sale, which was a particularly important one, were these: First edition of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," plate and map, 1719, fine copy, $210; first edition of Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," in original parts as issued, $60; first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," two volumes, fine copy in calf extra, scarce, Salisbury, 1763, $220; "New Testament," in the Indian language of Virginia, by J. Eliot, with dedication to Charles II., scarce, Cambridge, United States, 1661, $380; "Captain Cook's Three Voyages," charts, plates, and maps, $59; Blake's "Marriage of Heaven and Hell; Book of Thel; and Visions of the Daughters of Albion," colored illustrations, three volumes in one, $605; "Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes," 1625-6, $275; whole-length portrait of an Oriental, in water colors, by Thackeray, signed and dated, $106.

—Walt Whitman has been engaged to write a poem for each issue of the Philadelphia monthly publication called *Munyon's Illustrated World*.

—Capt. Charles King's new *Lippincott* story, "Two Soldiers," has caused two extra editions of the March number to be issued.

—During his recent visit to Oxford Mr. Gladstone gave some attention to the best methods of arranging a library. He is said to estimate that his own library at Hawarden cost 1s. per volume for shelfing and arranging. He believes that, by the improved methods which he is thinking out, that cost might have been reduced from a shilling to a penny.

—In this week's issue of *Harper's Weekly* will appear an illustrated supplement containing a paper by Ernest Ingersoll describing West Virginia and its capital.

—Onida's new novel, "Position," will be issued early this month by Frank F. Lovell & Co.

—Russell Sturgis has been writing for an early number of *Harper's Magazine* an article on "Painted Greek Sculpture." It will be illustrated with drawings from statuary recently found at Athens.

—Dr. Döllinger willed his library to the University of Munich, which is to dispose of it by auction, a full catalogue being made, and the proceeds are to be devoted to an academical foundation to bear Dr. Döllinger's name. As a private collection, this library ranks high among European libraries.

—Mr. Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes" has been issued by the Harpers in two-volume library form. The original edition was in paper covers.

—Balzac's "Sons of the Soil," ("Les Paysans,") translated by Miss Wormeley, is the fifteenth volume in the admirable Roberts edition of this author's works.

—Henry George will contribute to the *Cosmopolitan* several articles on Australian topics. Archibald Forbes is writing for it a series on great battles, which will be illustrated by Frederick Villiers. In the April number Murat Halstead will begin a new department called a "Review of Current Events."

—Scribner & Welford will bring out for this country the new English "Contemporary Science Series," edited by G. Havelock Ellis. Titles of the volumes now ready, all of which are illustrated, are these: "The Evolution of Sex," by Prof. Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson; "Physiognomy and Expression," by P. Mantegazza; "The Village Community in Britain," by G. L. Gomme; "Electricity in Modern Life," by G. W. de Tunzelmann; "The Origin of the Aryans," by Dr. Isaac Taylor, and "Evolution and Disease," by J. Bland Sutton.

—Mr. G. W. Dillingham, who publishes the Albatross novels, announces that Albert Ross's "Thou Shalt Not" is in its one hundred and twentieth edition, and he believes this record for twelve months has not been excelled by an American work of fiction.

—Bangs & Co. will sell next week the book and stationery stock of Lockwood & Coombes, which includes rare works and a large collection of desirable editions of standard authors.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY: AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Prepared under the superintendence of WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor in Yale University. In six volumes. Vol. II. "Conocephalous" to "Fyt." Published by the CENTURY COMPANY, New-York. 1890. Folio, full sheep, pages 1,201 to 2,422.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By RICHARD T. ELY, LL. D. New edition, revised and enlarged. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. 1890. Cloth, $1 50.

THE THEATRE: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Edited by DESIRÉE WELCH. Quarterly issue. February, 1890. New-York: THE DRAMATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. Paper.

THE REVISION OF THE CONFESSION OF FAITH. By BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1890. Paper.

THE BOYHOOD AND YOUTH OF GOETHE. Being Books I. to XI. of the Autobiography. From the German by JOHN OXENFORD. In two volumes. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890. Knickerbocker Nuggets Series.

OUGHT THE CONFESSION OF FAITH TO BE REVISED? A series of papers by JOHN DE WITT, HENRY J. VAN DYKE, BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD, and W. G. SHEDD. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1890. Paper.

JOURNAL OF MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. From the French by A. D. HALL and G. B. HECKEL. Only complete English edition. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1890. Cloth.

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LITERATURE AND POETRY. Studies in the English Language; the Poetry of the Bible, &c. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., LL. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. 8vo, cloth, $3.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. A Study in Social Science. By RICHMOND MAYO SMITH, A. M. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth, 12mo, $1 50.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS. A Brief Course of Quantitative Experiments. By ALBERT W. HARE, C. E., with illustrations. C. W. BARDEEN. 1890. Cloth.

NATIONAL NEEDS AND REMEDIES. The Discussion of the General Christian Conference Held in the Music Hall, Boston, under the Auspices of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States. New-York: THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY. 1890. Cloth.

MAGIC, WHITE AND BLACK; OR, THE SCIENCE OF FINITE AND INFINITE LIFE. Hints for Students of Occultism. By FRANZ HARTMANN, D. D. Fourth American edition revised. New-York: JOHN W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1890. Paper, 50 cents.

MY SISTER'S HUSBAND. By PATIENCE STAPLETON. New-York: JOHN W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1890. Paper, 50 cents.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS. By RUDYARD KIPLING. New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & CO. 1890. Paper.

THE GARDEN OF ARMIDA. By ANNE SHELDON COOMBS. New-York: CASSELL & CO. 1890. Cloth.

A VERY STRANGE FAMILY. By F. W. ROBINSON. New-York: FRANK W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1890. Paper, 50 cents.

CHILDREN OF TO-MORROW. By WILLIAM SHARP. New-York: FRANK W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1890. Paper, 30 cents.

PROBLEMS OF GREATER BRITAIN. By the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, Bart. With maps. Leidon and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Cloth, $4.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 3—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	*Low.*	*Closing March 2, 1889.*
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé..	33⅞	32⅜	51⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	5	4⅜	7¾
Cameron Coal	4¼	4¼	34
Canada Southern	53½	52½	55
Canadian Pacific	74¾	74	52¼
Cedar Falls & Minnesota	4	4	..
Central Pacific	33¼	33	36½
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	22⅞	15⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	59¾	58	57
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	38¾	38½	29¾
Chicago Gas Trust	46½	44¼	43¾
Chicago & North western	108¼	107	106¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	142¾	142½	..
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	104¼	101¾	101¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	66⅞	62⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	115	114	98½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	91⅛	88¾	98½
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	18¾	17⅜	18¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf.	53½	50¾	41¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	68¾	67⅛	..
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	97½	97½	..
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf.	5½	5¼	1¾
Con. R. C. S. & R. Co	132	132	..
Colorado Coal	42⅞	41¼	34¼
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20¼	19¾	26¾
Columbus & Hocking Coal	16	16	20½
Chicago & East Illinois	29½	27¾	44⅜
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	74½	72½	98
Colorado Fuel	82½	82½	..
Commercial Cable	103	103	..
Consolidated Gas Company	96¾	95¾	83¼
Delaware & Hudson	140¾	139¼	143⅜
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136½	134½	141⅜
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	33½	30⅞	21½
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅞	15¼	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47⅜	46¾	42¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	9	8¾	9½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	22¼	21⅜	22½
Edison General Electric Co.	106	102	110
Illinois Central	114¾	114	..
Kingston & Pembroke	14	14	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	11⅜	11⅜	..
Laclede Gas	15	15	..
Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	63¼	62	57⅜
Lake Shore	105	104½	104¼
Long Island	89½	86½	96
Louisville & Nashville	86¾	82¼	61¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	49½	46	47
Manhattan consolidated	103½	102	106
Maryland Coal	15	15	..
Michigan Central	93½	89½	89⅜
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf.	112	108	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6	6	5⅞
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	123¼	122¾	..
Missouri Pacific	72¾	71¼	72½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	8⅝	6½	13¼
Mobile & Ohio	16⅜	15	11⅜
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	102	102	92¼
New-Jersey Central	119¾	119¾	85⅜
New-York Central	106½	106½	109
New-York & New-England	45½	43½	47⅛
New-York, C. & St. L.	16¾	16	18
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37¾	37¾	41
New-York, Lack. & Western	113¼	113¼	..
New-York, L. E. & Western	26	25¼	26½
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	61½	61	68⅛
New-York, Sus. & West.	7	7	8¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	27	32½
Norfolk & Western	20½	20	17½
Norfolk & Western pf.	61⅝	60⅝	51¼
Northern Pacific	30¾	29¾	27½
Northern Pacific pf.	74	72	62⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	20¾	..
Ontario Mining	40	40	34
Ontario & Western	17¾	17⅜	17¼
Oregon Railway & Nav.	99	98¼	100⅜
Oregon Short Line	48	43	51
Oregon & Transcontinental	35¼	34¾	34½
Pacific Mail	37¾	36½	33
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	18½	18	47⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	40⅜	38⅝	75½
Philadelphia Gas	84	84	..
Philadelphia & Western pf.	85	84	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	189	187	201½
Quicksilver	6	6	7
Quicksilver pf.	30	30	..
Rio Grande Western	16	16	..
Richmond & West Point	21	20¼	27
Richmond & West Point pf.	78⅞	76¾	80¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	18	18	25⅜
St. Louis & San Francisco pf.	39½	38	64⅜
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf.	89	89	110¼
St. Paul & Omaha	33	31¼	38
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113¾	111	102
Southern Pacific	30⅝	30	..
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	4	4	8½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	52⅜	51	37¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	101½	101½	92¾
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	36¼	35¾	26½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	20½	20	..
Texas Pacific	20⅜	19½	21¼
Union Pacific	66⅝	62½	68½
United States Express	85¾	85¾	83⅜
Wabash	12⅜	12¼	..
Wabash pf.	26⅞	25¾	..
Western Union Telegraph	83½	82¾	86⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	33⅜	32¼	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	69⅝	67	65¾
Wisconsin Central	29¼	28½	..

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,336,600; the banks now hold $2,364,200 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,863,100, a decrease in specie of $3,064,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $551,900, a decrease in deposits of $9,118,000, and an increase in circulation of $14,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	March 1, '90.	*Feb. 21, '90.*	*March 2, '89.*
Loans	$409,710,900	$414,574,000	$413,001,200
Specie	79,847,200	82,911,400	86,266,500
Legal tenders	27,171,800	27,723,700	35,527,800
Deposits	418,619,200	427,737,200	438,095,000
Circulation	3,356,700	3,336,600	4,323,900

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$79,847,200	$82,911,400	$86,266,500
Legal tenders	27,171,800	27,723,700	35,527,800
Total reserve	$107,019,000	$110,635,100	$121,794,300
Reserve required against deposits	104,654,800	106,934,300	109,523,750
Reserve above legal requirements	2,364,200	3,700,800	12,270,550

At London British consols for money advanced ⅛, to 97 9-16, and for the account 5-16, to 97 11-16. In United States bonds the 4s were 126½@126¾ and the 4½s advanced ¼ to 106. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—New-York Central, ¾; Erie seconds consolidated, ½, and Canadian Pacific, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Pennsylvania, each ⅛. *Declined*—Union Pacific, ⅛; St. Paul, ⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 1; Wabash preferred and Ontario and Western, each ¾; Reading, ⅝; Lake Shore, ½; Illinois Central, ¼, and Erie and Mexican Central 4s, each ⅛. Bar silver advanced 5-16, to 94¼ @ ounce. The Bank of England gained £524,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.03, became 47.33. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 ℔ cent. The Bank of France lost 1,375,000f. in gold and gained 175,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Feb. 27, 1890	$23,436,725	.....
Feb. 28, 1889	21,727,822	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Feb. 27, 1890	$50,074,000	$49,943,000
Feb. 28, 1889	49,373,000	49,293,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Feb. 27, 1890	$25,985,000	$14,642,666
Feb. 28, 1889	31,107,333	15,553,667

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Feb. 27, 1890	$5,400,000	$11,247,000
Feb. 28, 1889	5,735,000	15,534,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Feb. 27, 1890	$4,807,000	$5,690,000
Feb. 28, 1889	5,095,000	7,288,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Feb. 27, 1890	$2,754,000	$1,377,000
Feb. 28, 1889	2,635,000	1,317,000
Total last week	$114,593,059	$87,299,666
Corresponding week '89	106,673,166	88,955,567
Week ending Feb 20, '90	113,891,811	86,971,000
Previous week 1889	106,790,139	89,019,841

The stock market was not active, but the bears succeeded in making a lower level of prices. There was a little strength on Tuesday, due to buying by Chicago and London, but after that the tendency was downward. All the news was of a favorable character, but nonetheless prevailed, owing to the uncertainty of the money market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Edison Electric, 4; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 3; Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, 2; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 1⅝; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago and St. Louis and San Francisco, each 1½, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Illinois Central, and Erie preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 6¾; Kingston and Pembroke and Oregon Short Line, each 4; Colorado Coal and Union Pacific, each 2½; Columbus and Hocking Valley, 1⅞; Columbus and Hocking Coal, 1¾; New-Jersey Central, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Long Island, and Pacific Mail, each 1⅜; Manhattan consolidated, 1¼; Southern Pacific, 1⅛, and Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Northern Pacific, each 1.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined 1⅜, Whisky ¾, and Cotton Oil ¼. Lead advanced ⅜.

The money market was more active, the tendency being to higher rates. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@10 ℔ cent., the average being about 5 ℔ cent. There was good demand for time money, but the supply was limited. Sixty to ninety day bills on first-class collateral were quoted at 5 ℔ cent., four to five months at 5 ℔ cent., and for six months 6 ℔ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5@7 ℔ cent.

The foreign exchange market was unsettled and lower. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4 80¾@$4 81 for 60-day bills, $4 84¾@$4 85 for demand, $4 85½@$4 85¾ for cable transfers, and $4 79¼@$4 79½ for commercial. Continental was weak. France were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 5-16@5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜@94½ and 94⅞@95, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were dull and firm. State securities were very quiet. Bank stocks were without feature. Western holds firm at 96, and Tradesmen's sold at 85.

The railway mortgage market was very dull, and prices were fractionally lower in sympathy with the decline in the stock market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville and Nashville general 6s, 5; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, 2; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Northern Pacific Terminal firsts, and Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York firsts, each 1½; Manitoba consol 6s, 1¼; Northern Pacific and Montana firsts, 1⅛, and Canada Southern firsts, Central Pacific 6s of 1898, Denver and Rio Grande 4s, Louisville, St. Louis and Texas firsts, Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield firsts, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Evansville firsts, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac 6s, each 1. *Declined*—Reading second preference incomes, ⅜; Northwestern consolidated, ¼; Louisville and Nashville 1½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1; Wabash preferred and Ontario and Western, each ¾; Reading, ⅝; Lake Shore, ½; Illinois Central, ¼, and Erie and Mexican Central 4s, each ⅛. Bar silver advanced 5-16, to 94¼ @ ounce. The Bank of England gained £524,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.03, became 47.33. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 ℔ cent. The Bank of France lost 1,375,000f. in gold and gained 175,000f. in silver.

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AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—NATHAN DER WEISE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—SAMSON.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A PRICELESS PARCEL.
GARDEN, At 1 A. M.—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—IRONMASTER.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MASKS AND FACES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE STOWAWAY.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. At 2:30—READINGS FROM ROBERT BROWNING.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—TANNHÄUSER.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—MIDNIGHT ALARM.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—GREENROOM FUN.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly colder weather.

There is nothing specially noteworthy in the debt statement of the Treasury for the month just closed. The net reduction of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, is reported at $6,159,487. As the total reduction for the eight months of the fiscal year that are now gone by was a little over $42,000,000, it will be seen that the decrease for February was rather above the average, and the indications, based on the elapsed portion of the fiscal year, are for a total reduction of $60,000,000. As the money to be spent for the next four months was appropriated by the last Congress, this expectation will probably be realized, with an allowance for whatever the present Congress may grant for deficiencies. This allowance may, however, be considerable, as the Pension Deficiency bill alone, as reported, calls for $25,000,000. Meanwhile, the revenues and expenditures for the first eight months of the year show very slight variation from those of the like period in the previous year. The receipts have been a little over $5,000,000 in excess of 1888, and the expenditures not quite $6,000,000 in excess. The increase in the receipts is mainly from internal revenue; that in expenditures is brought about by $3,000,000 in the War Department, $4,000,000 in pensions, and $2,000,000 in premiums, with a decrease of $3,000,000 in interest.

If the Senate gets rid of the Blair bill this week, Mr. SHERMAN will try to get his bill declaring "trusts" illegal taken up, but Mr. FRYE will oppose him with the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. We trust that Mr. FRYE will win the day, because the bill he has in charge at least refers to a practical matter and one on which, for a wonder, there is some chance that the Senate may take sensible action. There is very little reason to hope that anything worth doing will be done by the present majority in the Senate in the matter of trusts. So far as these organizations are mischievous—and most of them are—they are so in consequence of the protective tariff. The only way in which they can be broken up or disarmed is by the reduction or repeal of these taxes behind which they operate. Take, for instance, the trust or combination between makers of structural iron and steel, who are so completely in control of the American market that they levied a tax of $100,000 on a single building in this city within the last two years. That is to say, the structural metal in one building cost that much more than it would have done had there been no duty. The combination between these men and corporations is so firm and close that one of them cannot use a ton of his or its own iron without accounting for the difference between the cost and the fixed price to the "pool." This would be utterly impossible if the duty were repealed, while the profits would still be ample. No one knows these facts better than Mr. SHERMAN, or pays less attention to them.

There is some prospect of a serious debate being begun in the House this week. The early part of the week will be given up to a contested election case, and there will be a distribution of "pork" through the Public Buildings bills that have been sent down from the Senate in large numbers. But it is expected that by Thursday the Pensions Appropriation bill will be reached, and that the leaders of the minority will take occasion to discuss the general policy of the party in power and to define their own position. The opportunity will be one worth seizing, for there is nothing in the whole range of measures promised by the Republicans that requires and would so well repay thorough debate as those relating to pensions. The more sober members of the party see the danger to which they are exposed of being swamped by the projects relating to pensions, and under the spur of searching criticism they might be got to commit themselves to much-needed restrictions. They have a responsibility in this direction that they feel, but have not as yet been ready to acknowledge and act upon, and a plain, sincere, and careful discussion of the subject might be of great advantage.

The inquisitors who are trying to find out how the newspaper correspondents at Washington "get wind of" the star-chamber proceedings of the Senate are adding to the ludicrous character of their performance by having the cracks about the closed doors stuffed up as if they really believed that the prying correspondents acted as eavesdroppers, and had a power of hearing as phenomenal as the "vision" which Mrs. Bardell's attorney was inclined to attribute to Sam Weller. Of course they know perfectly well that it is not the Senate Chamber that "leaks," but the Senators when they get outside. But it looks as though this whole business were a game of bluff intended to lead up to some proceeding for muzzling the press so far as the executive business of the Senate is concerned. Senator VANCE boldly takes the ground that this is the private business of the Senators, with which the newspapers and the public have no business to meddle, and he would have the correspondents cast into jail for refusing to tell how they get their information. It would be only one step further to incarcerate them for presuming to get it and to make it public. The aim seems to be to get the muzzle on somehow, and there is a natural suspicion that there must be some "business" in view which it will not do to let the public know about, something that will not bear exposure to the light. But the further the Senate goes in its efforts to enforce the theory that the public has no right to know what it is doing, the more it will hasten the day when the star chamber will be abolished.

March is showing an evident and early determination to redeem, if possible, the reputation of the Winter, ruined by the ill-timed clemency of the three months intrusted with its rigors and its renown. An American Spring in this latitude, as reckoned by the calendar, can no doubt be severe, if it tries hard; and, not to cite the ever-remembered blizzard of 1888, which will long warn New-Yorkers to beware of the ides of March, one of the greatest snowstorms known in this city during the last half of the century came as late as the 10th of April. It would be extraordinary, indeed, to have a Winter pass without one day that could be called bitterly cold throughout, one blocking of the surface cars, or even a day of streets made uncomfortable by slush. But, as boisterous March is a swaggerer, skeptics will wait to see whether he can really make good this year his annual claims to be classed among the Winter months.

THE MONTANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington has heard the claimants on both sides in the Montana contested election cases, and taken another adjournment for a week to allow a subcommittee to examine the evidence in the case of the Sheriff of Silver Bow County, recently decided by the District Court out there in favor of the Democratic contestant. The election of Sheriff of the county depended on the same vote and returns as that of the members of the Legislature whose election has been in dispute so long. If the Sheriff was duly and legally elected, so were the Democratic members of the Legislature from Silver Bow County upon whose votes the claims of Messrs. MAGINNIS and CLARK rest for seats in the United States Senate. All the facts so far as they have been established by evidence and all judicial action thus far taken have been favorable to the right of the Democratic claimants, and it is difficult to see how the seats can be given to SANDERS and POWER unless by an arbitrary partisan decision.

This case shows how much may depend in a close election upon an apparently insignificant incident, and how much trouble may be caused by a small political trick. The election in Montana for the ratification of the new Constitution and the choice of State and county officers and members of the Legislature under that Constitution was held on the 1st of October. When the unofficial returns were reported it was admitted that the Democratic candidate for Governor and the Republican candidates for the other State offices had been chosen, while the Senate of the new State would be a tie, the Lieutenant Governor having a casting vote, and the lower house would have a Democratic majority of six. Then the politicians began to study the possibilities of the returns and discovered that the vote in Silver Bow County was very close. They further found that in one precinct, No. 34, the vote stood, Democratic 171, Republican 3, and that if this could be thrown out on a cry of fraud it would take five Representatives from the Democratic list and add that number to the Republican list, reversing the majority in the Legislature and giving the two United States Senators to the Republican Party. That discovery was the sole basis of all the proceedings that resulted in the dead-lock at Helena and the contest at Washington, and the only ground that was furnished for the claim of fraud or irregularity was the mere fact that all but three of the votes returned from Precinct No. 34 were Democratic.

This precinct was a camp of railroad workmen employed upon a branch of the Northern Pacific Road, and it was known as the "tunnel precinct." There was nothing particularly remarkable about this gang of laborers having voted together with practical unanimity for one party. The vote was taken under the Australian method, and was returned by the local canvassers precisely as it appeared on the ballots. No evidence to the contrary has been furnished. The Republican claimant for the office of Sheriff found one man who testified to having voted the Republican ticket and marked the ballot in the same way for two companions, who were Swedes and could not read English. This accounted for the three Republican votes, and evidence of no others has been discovered.

Under the laws of Montana the County Board of Canvassers can only make "abstracts of the votes" from the local returns and declare the result, and the clerk of the County Commissioners issues certificates of election to members of the Legislature. But in order to secure a Republican majority in the Legislature and capture the two United States Senators the Republican Board of Canvassers of Silver Bow County were induced to throw out the return of Precinct No. 34 altogether, without assigning any reason. A mandamus was issued by the District Judge requiring them to canvass the returns according to their face, but this was disregarded, and pending an appeal the State Board of Canvassers met, the process of declaring the vote on the Constitution and State officers was hurried up, the admission of Montana as a State was proclaimed in hot haste, and the Territorial courts went out of existence. The State Board of Canvassers further complicated the case by assuming to issue certificates of election to the Republican candidates for the Legislature in Silver Bow County without having any official returns from there at all, but accepting the illegal, unauthorized, and judicially disputed action of the County Board as final. The clerk of the County Commissioners gave a certificate of election to the Democratic candidates in accordance with the decision of Judge DE WOLF in the mandamus case, though the mandamus had not been actually obeyed.

Hence the two Legislatures which sat at Montana several weeks and the two elections for United States Senators which resulted in the contest at Washington. The judicial decision in the case of the Sheriff of Silver Bow County is to the effect that the return from Precinct No. 34 was legal and should be included in the canvass of the vote of the county as it stood, the County Board of Canvassers having no right to throw it out. This elected the Democratic Sheriff, and it also elected the five members of the State House of Representatives who helped to make up the Democratic majority for MAGINNIS and CLARK for the United States Senate. After the Senatorial contest at Helena was concluded by the election of SANDERS and POWER by the Republican Legislature on Jan. 2 and the election of MAGINNIS and CLARK by the Democratic Legislature on Jan. 7 both those bodies adjourned without attempting to do anything else or really settling the disputed election in Silver Bow County.

THE PAUPER SCHOOL BILL.

The Senate has at last come to a realizing sense of the fact that the so-called debate on the Blair Educational bill is a bore and a nuisance. The country made that discovery some time ago, and the press has been roundly abused by Mr. BLAIR, because, being aware of this feeling among the people, it acted upon it, and refuse to fill its columns with these funeral baked meats. Now that the Senate has awakened to the fact, the bill, it is expected, will be brought to a vote this week, a number of Senators who had "given notice that they would submit remarks" having concluded that they would forego that unprofitable exercise. As the bill approaches a decision in the Senate, public interest is likely to be revived and concentrated. For this reason it is worth while to examine briefly the chief facts that should cause the bill to be rejected.

In the first place, there is very little doubt that there will be, for the next three years at least, no surplus revenue to be devoted to schemes of this sort. That is to say, the regular expenses of the Government and those that will be duly authorized by Congress are likely to absorb all the ordinary revenue from the taxes as they now stand, to say nothing of any reduction. The financial question is, therefore, important. The bill calls for a total expenditure estimated—but on very imperfect data—at $70,000,000, of which some $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 will be called for next year. This money must either be raised from new taxes or be secured by taxes that are now levied and which ought to be repealed. If there were no other reason why the bill should be rejected, this of itself should be sufficient. But there are others in plenty.

The avowed object of the bill is to aid the Southern States in the education of their illiterate population, chiefly negroes. This aid is to be supplied in proportion to the amount raised by the several States. It would obviously be given without any relation to the real needs of the different communities. Those that are assumed to need the most would get the least, and vice versa. But this is not the worst objection to the bill. It offers a premium on the neglect of schools. Where a State now spends less than it ought, and less than it can afford to spend, it could cut down its own expenditures by the amount of the Federal aid and still have as much money as it had before. To suppose that in order to get more it would spend more is to assume that it is not spending all that it could now, which it should be obliged to do, if possible. Moreover, it is a perfectly well-established fact that communities, like individuals, are demoralised by the free use of other people's money for their own needs, that they are made indifferent to the things thus got, and that the money given them is sure to be wasted and apt to be stolen. This is really the chief, and ought to be a conclusive, argument against the bill. It is satisfactory to know that it appeals with great force to the minds of the more intelligent public men of the South, who reject with indignation and disgust the charity offered them without solicitation and against their wish. Undoubtedly education is a good thing, but like most of the good things in human life, it must be earned or it will not be worth much. The greatest merit of our American system is that it leaves to each State the provision for its own necessities, and in education, as in many other things, the system has amply justified itself. The whole scheme of national aid is due chiefly to the crude and mischievous notions of the cranks of which its author is *facile princeps*, or the demagogic designs of men like MAHONE, who has been the chief Southern advocate of the measure. We have very little fear that the bill will become a law, but we hope, for the sake of the Senate's reputation for common sense, that that body will kill it once for all this week.

THE FORT YATES AFFAIR.

There is an evident disposition in some quarters to "work for all it is worth" the affair in which Second Lieut. M. F. STEELE of Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, and Private WILD of the same troop were lately involved. This purpose will not be without some good fruits if it calls the attention of Congress to the need of revising our court-martial system. Two defects, at least, in that system were brought out by this event. In the first place it showed the need of a uniform penal code, instead of making most penalties subject to the individual judgment of the particular court that may try the case, with all the chance variations due to the age, experience, temperaments, or environments of the members who may happen to be appointed from a particular garrison or department, or to their relations to the offense charged or the persons involved. In this present instance, for example, the comments of the President are virtually a rebuke to the court that tried Private WILD, although a Department Commander of very high reputation approved its sentence. A penalty inflicted in accordance with a precise military code might still be overruled or mitigated as now, but it would furnish a justification for the action of a court as well as a protection for the accused. Again, a system which permits the appointment of the very officer who has had a personal controversy with an enlisted man as Judge Advocate in the trial of the latter upon charges based on that affair is unfair, especially considering the advantages given to Judge Advocates in the privilege of privately conferring with the court in its closed sessions. Accordingly, although the conduct of Private WILD does not present him by any means as the beau ideal of a good soldier, still the sensational character of the case will perhaps lead to legislation which has long been asked for in vain.

The comments made by Secretary PROCTOR, representing President HARRISON, in remitting the unexecuted portion of the sentence of Private WILD, contain the leading facts, with one exception. This exception is as to the manner of the accused in refusing to obey certain orders. He had been directed by Lieut. STEELE to assist him in placing a canvas upon a shed, and refused to do this, saying he did not enlist to do such work. The officer cursed and struck him, and had him put under arrest. He was tried by a court-martial, of which Capt. E. G. FECHET was President. Capt. FECHET has been for nearly twenty years in his present grade, and was appointed from the volunteer army, having served through the war, first as a non-commissioned officer and then as Lieutenant in Michigan regiments. The court found Private WILD guilty of disobedience and insubordination, and sentenced him to dishonorable discharge from the service, with loss of pay and allowances and confinement for a year in the military prison at Fort Snelling. Gen. RUGER, the Department Commander, approved this sentence, but President HARRISON declared it to be "excessive in a very marked degree," and accordingly remitted the unexpired portion of the confinement.

A year's imprisonment does certainly seem severe, judging from the portion of the facts made public. But one important point not mentioned by the President is the testimony that Private WILD disobeyed orders "in a disrespectful, sullen, and insolent manner," which is quite a different thing from disobeying while taking care to show all proper respect for a superior, on the ground that an order is unlawful and that it is felt to be a matter of duty to insist on not complying with it. This, at any rate, will account to a certain extent for the officer's loss of self-control, and for his abusive language and blow, which would be far more easily provoked by a defiant and insolent manner than by a respectful refusal to do a piece of work which the soldier considered unmilitary. Probably the Washington authorities, however, do not allow this consideration any weight, on the ground that the testimony as to Private WILD'S surly and provoking way came from the other party to the quarrel. Be this as it may, Lieut. STEELE'S own "breach of discipline," as the President says, "was of an aggravated nature." Words and a blow following a reply considered to be insolent have not been wholly unknown in other days and in other services as well as our own; but it is none the less true that Lieut. STEELE'S conduct was a breach of regulations, and with the declared attitude of the Washington authorities toward him, he is very likely to suffer for his loss of temper and for having been startled from his self-control. His trial by court-martial has already been ordered.

The questions as to individual conduct, however, whether that of Lieut. STEELE as an officer or that of Private WILD as a soldier, are of small importance compared with the fact that the former was detailed to act as Judge Advocate on the trial of the latter. What can we think of such a selection, and of a system of jurisprudence that makes it regular and lawful? It further appears that when WILD was asked if he objected to any member of the court, he objected to Lieut. STEELE'S acting both as chief witness and prosecuting officer against him. This objection the court overruled, probably holding that it could make all allowances for prejudice. The result of these various incidents of the case will probably be a revision of our system of proceedings under military law.

THE FEDERATION OF CHURCHES.

Dr. MCCOSH has published in the *Christian Union* a plan for the co-operation of the evangelical churches in reaching the people in both city and country, which is being taken up by many persons as a possible first step toward a working federation of different Christian organizations. The Presbyterian Committee of Conference with the Episcopal Commission on Church Unity has "unanimously determined to recommend that the Assembly declare its desire for a federation of the evangelical churches of the land, and invite the other church organizations to arrange for a conference at which such a measure shall be considered, and, if practicable, consummated." It is well known that the Episcopal Church has a standing committee on this subject, and that its members are ready to consider any plans which are practicable or helpful to a better state of things. Dr. MCCOSH looks to a voluntary coming together of the Christian people of different names within certain communities or districts to consider in what way the neglected people within their limits may best be reached by the Gospel. He would invite co-operation to this end without in any way interfering with the working policy or freedom of these churches. He suggests the utmost liberty for special efforts within the friendly consent of those who are working together. What he insists upon is that this liberty shall be taken, not to gain converts to this or that organization so much as to bring the right influences to bear in a friendly way where they are most needed.

It will be instantly replied by thousands of zealous denominationalists that you could never get even the pastors of evangelical churches in a district or a city to put aside their sectarian zeal so as to work rightly within the terms of such a concordat. The answer is that the possibility of such united and helpful action has been illustrated in many American cities by the way in which the churches have associated together for the better operation of their charities in lifting up the poor to a condition of self-helpfulness. Wherever the associated charities of a community have been well organized they have gone far to eliminate the worst features of poverty. It is believed that, if the Christian societies should unite for the tying up of the neglected threads of their own work and should so confer with one another under some competent head or committee that a great many kinds of spiritual and social work which are now largely neglected would be attended to. The Evangelical Alliance has already embarked upon plans for this sort of co-operation between different religious societies, and its Secretary, Dr. JOSIAH STRONG, is beginning to invite the co-operation of ministers and parishes within limited districts for the better reaching of every non-church-going family in these sections. This is beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, but it is starting where the first step can be made without treading upon denominationalism and where the evils of separated religious organizations are most keenly felt. Dr. MCCOSH puts forth his plan tentatively, but not as anything original or as an untried experiment. As a Scotch minister, he used to employ it with great success, and the organization known as the Christian League of Connecticut accomplished while it lasted a great work in the rural districts of that State. Where there is only the good-will of individuals to promote such a federation of interests, and disaffected persons could easily break up co-operation, it is difficult to see how much can be accomplished, and yet when Dr. STRONG is able to show that in forty townships in New-York the average church attendance last Summer was only one-eighth of the entire population, and in one county only one-tenth, it is plain that the slipping away of the inhabitants of the rural districts into spiritual indifference is only a question of time.

Federation among the Protestant churches was the dream of Dr. MUHLENBERG, and it is easier to be realized than the unity of the churches, but it is also beset with practical difficulties, the worst of which is that the strong and prosperous parishes in each denomination are so well satisfied with their own situation that it is difficult to make either pastors or people see the failure of the whole Church to reach the whole of the people. Again, something like an organization on a higher plane is necessary if the work of reaching neglected people in town or country is to be prosecuted with vigor and system. The federation of churches can be undertaken informally everywhere, but unless there is a large and general consent to the plans of federation here suggested and the willingness to work in a comprehensive spirit, the results may not be what one would expect. Nothing forbids the trial of Dr. MCCOSH'S scheme, and it is certainly the first step in what may become a great and important movement. The Evangelical Alliance has also the power to initiate co-operative work to a certain extent. The point where these well-intended efforts will run against a snag is in the ecclesiasticism of the different denominations, which is helpful when one works in its favor and terrible as an army with banners when it opposes the working plans of a larger faith and hope. The Congress of Churches which had two years of measurable success in 1885–6 promised to furnish exploiting ground for the federation of religious societies, and it was with regret that the promoters of Church unity witnessed its extinction. Were it in existence to-day, it would furnish a working beginning for the federation of parishes in Christian work which the alliance is taking on as a side issue, and might open the way to both federation and organic union by keeping the one in close connection with the other.

A law passed in the year 1866, and now constituting Section 2,508 of the Revised Statutes, declares that "the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the St. John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New-Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part," shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty. Section 2,509 follows with a similar provision in the case of the St. Croix River and its tributaries, with an additional clause providing that this lumber shall have "paid the same taxes as other American lumber on that river." This arrangement applies only to the lumber of Maine, and not to that, for example, of Michigan and Minnesota, which also border on the Dominion. Now the Government agents are said to have found that under the recent workings of this law there has been a large amount of smuggling of Canadian lumber into the United States by fraudulently representing it to be the produce of Maine forests. This will furnish another opportunity for the lumber interests to make themselves heard in Congress.

Some of the Haytians seem to be worried at the supposed designs entertained by the United States upon Mole St. Nicholas. They fancy that our Government is perilously bent on having this place as a naval and coaling station; and with that foothold gained they perhaps foresee the ultimate annexation of Hayti, and of San Domingo as well. They also observe efforts of France to get possession of the same anchorage, so that a great rivalry may result between that country and ours for its ownership. With its fine strategic position on the northwest coast of the island, facing the Windward Passage, and with its good and ample anchorage, Mole St. Nicholas would undoubtedly be a useful naval station for our country or any other. But were there nothing else in the way, the present condition of unstable equilibrium in Haytian politics would suggest moderation in the pursuit of the supposed prize. Recollections, also, of how the previous projects to acquire St. Thomas, Samana Bay, and Chiriqui for the same purpose severally came to grief should inspire deliberation. Even in the Sandwich Islands we have long allowed the concession of Pearl Harbor as a coaling station to be unused, while that of Pango-Pango in Samoa has been associated with enormous trouble, although it is now to be put to its expected uses. Hayti may safely keep calm in regard to Mole St. Nicholas.

BITS FROM ELSEWHERE.

Before a dime museum on Washington-street, Boston, the other Sunday evening was a sign announcing: "Scientific Church. Grand Concert and Lecture on Old Maids and Prize Fighters. Collection, 10 cents." A steady stream of men was passing the ticket office, each depositing his "collection" and receiving a ticket in return. Not far away was a church in which was a service advertised with an equally striking title. There was good singing, too, and free admission. But the audience was a slim one. The contrast suggested that the devil can beat the church as a drawing power in concerts and entertainments; in fact, in everything except pure religion. As a steady-going pastor once said: "In the long run there is nothing that keeps up a church like piety."—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Speaker Reed is enforcing the rules of the House with a vengeance. No schoolmaster ever looked after his boys more carefully than he looks after the wayward Representatives and the ex-Congressman who has the privilege of the floor. If a member ventures to smoke within the bar of the House, a page is after him with a warning from the Speaker. One member thus warned sent a note to the Speaker in which he said: "All right, but the first cigar I ever smoked on the floor was in your company and by your invitation. Why this change?" The Speaker rejoined: "That was different. We grow wiser as we grow older, and besides, there is a man in the chair who believes in enforcing the rules."—*Washington Letter to the Philadelphia North American.*

A good story comes from a Birmingham photographer. A lady sat for pictures. The next day she returned for the proof, which was given her in an envelope on which was printed, "Return after five days to ——, photographer, Birmingham, Conn." The lady kept the proof much longer than persons usually do, particularly as she said she was in a big hurry for the pictures. On the fourth day she came to the studio, bringing the proof, and apologized to the artist for coming back "one day ahead of time," but she said she had business in town and could not come again. It took the artist a day to understand what she meant.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

An English Bishop lately ordained a young gentleman as deacon, and felt it necessary to send for the clergyman who had recommended him. "What may your lordship want with me?" "I wish, Sir, to speak about that young man." "What young man, your lordship?" "The young man, Sir, whom I ordained. I want you to keep him in check. I had great difficulty, Sir, in keeping him from examining me."—*Texas Siftings.*

The young rector of St. Paul's, who enjoys a good story, told the following one on himself recently. It was just after service and an old gentleman came into the robing room to find the rector. Seeing the Rev. Mr. Adams standing among the boys of the choir, he went up to him and inquired innocently: "Sonny, can you tell me who the preacher was this morning?"—*Buffalo Express.*

Mr. Highart—Yes, I believe in the cultivation of art among the masses. Artistic taste, no matter where found or in what walk of life, is of incalculable value to the possessor. Mr. Humdrum—Well, I differ with you. My wife spent $80 last year taking art lessons, and then, Christmas, she gave me five boxes of cigars—selected by the pictures on the cover.—*New-York Weekly.*

A new illustration of an old proverb was afforded by an Augusta man the other day. He was at work on the ice and proudly remarked: "I've worked twenty-two years on the ice, and have never been in the drink yet." As he said this he straightened himself up a little more, threw his head back, his feet flew out from under him, and over he went into the canal.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A lot of curious information is sometimes looked up in the most common words and expressions. "By Jimmeny" has reference to the old classical Gemini. Odd as this is, however, few men think of it when they call on Jimmeny or some of his profane relations after smashing their nails with a tack hammer.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The students at Harvard are to hear talks as to the choice of a profession. It would be wisdom on the part of many of them to give up the idea of "adopting a profession" and learn a trade.—*Boston Traveller.*

Certain articles of decoration are called "vawzez" in Boston, "vahzez" in New-York, "vazez" in Philadelphia, "vases" in Kalamazoo, and "dandy jugs" down in Maine.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"You have had many ups and downs, I ween?" "I have, for a fact. But, after all, they haven't amounted to much. I've never had any way-ups or way-downs."—*Chicago Times.*

Montana is a new State, but her legislators understand statesmanship; they adjourned so soon as it was ascertained that the Treasury was empty.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.*

Some people are never so happy as when they are making other people feel bad. Such people are generally happy, too.—*Somerville Journal.*

THE JUENGLING SALE.

The rooms of the Salmagundi Club at 121 Fifth-avenue will see to-night the disposal of the proofs, sketches, paintings, studies, and etchings of the late Frederick Juengling, artist-engraver. His death has made a wide gap in the ranks of our engravers on wood, and in honor of his talents, as well as in aid of the family he has left, various friends and admirers have arranged a sale of his effects. The Salmagundi Club gives the rooms, Mr. Thomas E. Kirby volunteers his services as auctioneer, and Mr. S. R. Koehler has issued an exceedingly pretty biographical sketch illustrated with cuts by Juengling himself, and a portrait engraved by Henry Velten after the sketch by Henry Muhrman. A decoration for the cover has been contributed by Mr. George Wharton Edwards and the printing is the gift of Messrs. Theodore L. De Vinne & Co.

Bric-a-brac remaining in Juengling's studio forms part of the sale. There are Tyrolese carvings in wood two centuries or more in age, clocks of different epochs, goat bells and chests from the Tyrol, priests' vestments and curious old sign boards, lamps from Venice and Bavaria, holy water vessels, copper kettles and jugs, a spinning wheel, a hammock, and furniture such as artists like to have about them. A number of paintings and sketches made in Munich, Florence, Venice, and Carlsbad, in Orvieto and elsewhere will show his range as an artist. A sketch in oils by William M. Chase and a landscape by J. W. Bolles, water colors by Otto Stark, Peter and Thomas Moran, and E. A. Abbey lend variety to this part of the sale. Of proofs of engravings on wood by Juengling there are seventy-three in all. From Mr. Koehler's sketch it appears that Juengling was born in Leipsic and was first apprenticed to a printer, but afterward worked with the engraver, Jahrmark, in Berlin. He came to America in 1866. Concerning his career Mr. Koehler says: "It was simple, uneventful, unceasingly laborious from beginning to end. Having once found himself and recognized his true aim, he gave himself up to the attainment of his ideals with such energy that the body failed before the naturally appointed time, and he fell a victim to his ambitious striving." The sale will begin at 7:30.

ART NOTES.

The canvas signed Rembrandt, which was put up at the sale of the effects belonging to Madame Legrand at Le Pecq, and bought for a comparatively small sum by a dealer of Paris named Bourgeois, was mentioned as follows by the auctioneer, Gandouin: "We will now sell a picture attributed to Rembrandt. It is signed with his full name, (but Van Rijn was not a Catholic) I think it is one of his pupils, either Arnold de Gelder or Van den Eekhout. It has some analogy to the picture in the Louvre called 'The Disciples of Emmaüs.' We ask $200." Another account says that he started it at 200f. The only serious rival of the dealer's agent was a young artist, who withdrew when the price reached 4,050f. The signature is "Rembrandt ft," and the date 1656. Four persons are in the scene. The patriarch Abraham sits at table asking a blessing on the Paschal lamb and consecrated bread. Two angels are his guests, and a serving man makes the fourth in the scene. The manner is exactly like that found in "Jacob Blessing the Children or Joseph," a Rembrandt of 1656 at the museum of Cassel. The subject is found in an earlier version, painted in 1636, and now at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Bourgeois is said to hold his find at $50,000. It should be added that some connoisseurs hold it to be a picture merely finished and touched up by Rembrandt, but for the most part painted by a pupil, perhaps by Aert de Gelder.

A painter of frescoes and scenery named W. H. Artzberger has begun suit for $20,000 damages against an evening paper of Pittsburg. He has painted or caused to be painted by his assistants a large scene called "Christ Before the Doctors." The paper stated that it was the work of Joseph Barth, who is in Artzberger's employ. Mr. Artzberger does not deny that he has many assistants, but claims that he paints the majority of the pictures that emanate from his studio, and alleges as his main grievance that somebody who offered $1,200 for the "Christ Before the Doctors" has withdrawn the bid since the appearance of the article. As to this particular picture, he swears that it was wholly painted by him. As to his pictures generally, he states that he never signs them unless they are his own.

A basilica proposed in 1858 and begun in 1886, to hold a gigantic statue of Jean of Arc, is already half built near Domrémy at an expense of $50,000. The basilica was designed by the architect, Paul Sédille, and a group of figures in marble and bronze ordered from the sculptor, André Allar. It will stand in the porch of the basilica, and the statue of Joan, in marble, is nearly finished. Two projects for monuments to Joan of Arc have been lately mooted in France, one from clerical sources, the other from the laity; but it now appears that another, begun by Mgr. de Briey, is well on its way to completion.

The Fairmount Park Association continues to fill the pleasure ground of Philadelphia with replicas of European statues, procured at cheap rates. Now it is "The Lion Fighter," by Wolf of Berlin, which they propose to erect, having bought the original plaster model. Next comes "The Amazon," by Kiss, the well-known group before the Berlin Museum of the Fine Arts. Neither Kiss nor Wolf are sculptors of any real power, but their lively and highly-wrought works impose on people who are not true connoisseurs.

The seated statue of President Theodore Woolsey by Prof. John F. Weir of Yale will be cast in bronze and placed in some conspicuous place on the Yale campus. The chair is Greek in order to symbolize the Greek Professorship he held before becoming President of Yale College, but the figure wears the robes of President. The figure is colossal and, with the pedestal, will be 16 feet in height.

A portrait of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, painted by Mr. Sandham of Boston, was presented to the Premier by a number of Senators and Representatives who subscribed to a fund for the purpose. Sir John is seated in a chair covered with brown leather beside a table bearing his cocked hat. He wears a broad red sash and the uniform of a Privy Councilor.

Lefebvre's painting of Lady Godiva riding through the streets of Coventry, which was begun three years ago, is now finished. He shows her on her palfrey, which is led through an antique street by her nurse. Lady Godiva is completely nude, as the legend demands, and crosses her hands over her bosom, while her eyes are raised to heaven.

The Empress Eugénie still owns the château of Arenenberg in Switzerland given her by the late Emperor of the French. There she keeps many relics of her days of sovereignty, including the profile portrait of herself by Winterhalter, the portrait of the Emperor by Cabanel, and that of the Prince Imperial by Lefebvre.

Undeterred by the indifference of picture buyers last year, the Society of Painters in Pastel will again offer a small collection some time in May at the Wunderlich Gallery, on Broadway, near Seventeenth-street.

About $10,000 has been raised in California for the bronze statue of Starr King, to stand in Golden Gate Park, modeled by D. O. French. Another $5,000 is wanted for a granite base and pedestal.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

The ninth of the Thomas Sunday concerts at the Lenox Lyceum was quite up to the standard set by its predecessors, both in musical interest and, in spite of the snowstorm, in the public appreciation, for the floor and the boxes were fully occupied, and there was the usual overflow of standers at the back of the hall. The programme was of the utmost interest, comprising Wagner's majestic "Huldigungs Marsch," three delightfully quaint and graceful dances by Bach, and what was to the majority of the audience the most taking selection of all—Mr. Thomas's admirable scoring of Chopin's "Funeral March."

Familiar as the work is in its original form on the piano or

THE THREE GREAT REFORMS

PROF. PHELPS ON THE SENTIMENT IN THEIR FAVOR.

THE CAUSE OF TARIFF, CIVIL SERVICE, AND BALLOT REFORM—A TRIBUTE TO EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

NEW-HAVEN, March 2.—Since his return from England, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James's, has been living very quietly at his home in this city, attending strictly to his duties as professor of Yale. He has grown stouter than he was when he landed in New-York, and his face has a healthier glow. Apparently he is enjoying life, and grave questions of State or nation trouble him but little. The political hubbub that is now going on in this State has given the honorable gentleman but little concern, and it is doubtful if he is fully cognizant of what has taken place. With a view, however, of getting his observations since his return on national questions of importance, a TIMES correspondent called upon him to-day.

"I am not in public life," he began, "and never have been, and my opinions respecting the drift of public sentiment on national questions are not very valuable, because I have not taken the pains to inform myself. In all the intercourse that I have had since my return to this country with the people in different parts of it I have been struck with the apparent progress that the sentiment in favor of tariff reform, civil service reform, and ballot reform has made, and I regard it as one of the most hopeful signs of the political future. I had formerly despaired of seeing the popular delusion in favor of what is called protection overcome in my lifetime. It seems to me now as if the American people were beginning to find out that the first need of the manufactories was free materials, the first need of commerce free ships, and the greatest need of the body of the people a reduction of the inflated prices of all necessaries of life.

"A reform in the civil service system that should be real and not ostensible; that should redeem the offices of public trust in this country from the lowest to the highest, from being the subject of barter and the plunder of professional and unscrupulous politicians; that should give reasonable permanence to places that ought to be permanent, and fill important posts by selection on the score of qualifications rather than by concession to the clamor of greedy applicants is, so far as I can see, coming to be the more decided demanded by the best intelligence of the country.

"The proposal for ballot reform is much more recent, but seems to have gained ground very rapidly in public estimation so far as I have been able to observe. I think it is very widely and deeply felt that the purchase of votes in elections for cash is becoming a very formidable danger and the best antidote will be found in depriving the buyer of the assurance that the human property he purchases will be duly delivered. I have given no attention to the details of bills passed or proposed for this purpose, but I should think the experience of the States that have tried them would be the best guide on this point.

"It is very evident in all directions that the clear and strong views of ex-President Cleveland on these three important topics have strengthened him as much in the general and best opinion of the country as they have weakened him among that smaller but very noisy class who live by public plunder. No one could be blind if he tried not to see the constant and spontaneous evidence of the hold he has upon the respect and confidence of the American people. I have never seen such manifestations of it in the case of any defeated candidate retired to private life for whom no effort was being made in any quarter to attract attention. The feeling for him does not seem to me to be due to any artificial means nor to any special personal attraction of magnetism or manner. It appears to be founded altogether upon respect for his character, his motives, his opinions, and his conduct, and the general approval of his Administration which has not been lessened either in the minds of Republicans or Democrats by any contrast afforded by the present one. People will not soon forget that in his message on the subject of tariff reform he imperiled his own election deliberately, and, as some of his friends thought, needlessly for the sake of what he believed to be right to be said and necessary to be said at that time, and what the general sense of the country is, in my judgment, just coming to perceive was both right and necessary as well as disinterested. It certainly appears to me, from my outside and limited point of view, that if a Presidential election had now to take place it would require very adroit management on the part of the spoils element to prevent Mr. Cleveland being both nominated and elected by a sheer and overwhelming force of public opinion."

As to whether he believed Mr. Cleveland would be the nominee of the Democrats for President in 1892 he would not say. The present indications were strongly in his favor, but the chances had to be reckoned with that might bring about could not be foreseen, and the sentiment that prevailed now might take a decided turn in favor of some one else. What was true in this case was equally true of the issues on which the next battle would be fought. He hardly believed, however, that the tariff issue would find a settlement before that time, and he thought that it would enter largely into the contest, if it did not prove to be the direct issue.

As to Mr. Hill's candidacy, he would express no opinion, believing his estimation of the public sentiment regarding Mr. Cleveland fully covered that point. By that it can readily be inferred that so far as Mr. Hill's chances are concerned they are decidedly slim in his opinion.

Mr. Phelps was loth to speak of the organization recently established in this city under the name of the Democratic State Club, which is principally made up of gentlemen who have been styled Mugwumps, with a Mugwump President, the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, on the ground that he was not fully acquainted with the organization, its purposes, or its aims. But of the independent spirit embodied in the name, he believed that it was as rampant to-day as ever. The spirit of independence, he believed, was becoming more broadcast. The men of to-day were thinking for themselves. Party lines were being ignored and fitness was being taken into consideration as well as principle. Men were beginning to cease to vote for a nominee because he was the choice of their party, unless he was a fit person. And in view of this fact the power wielded by just this class would have an important bearing on the result of the next contest.

LA GRIPPE IN MEXICO.

THE REPORTS OF ITS RAVAGES SAID TO BE GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—Large numbers of American tourists are here. One trainload of Illinois editors are sleeping in their Pullmans, owing to the scarcity of hotel accommodations.

Texas papers just at hand contain Associated Press telegrams dated San Antonio, professing to be based on a private letter from here, giving an account of the alleged terrible ravages of la grippe, which, it is said, is killing off people so fast that coffins cannot be procured for all the victims. It is further averred that the newspapers here and the correspondents of American papers are trying to suppress the truth, so that tourist travel will not be stopped. This is an unmitigated falsehood. THE TIMES'S correspondent called on Dr. Liceaga, one of the foremost physicians here and an authority on sanitary matters, in which he takes great interest. He said:

"The report is totally untrue. The death rate is normal; that is, from forty to forty-five per day. During the few days in January when la grippe was at its height, the deaths rose on one day above a hundred, but only on that day. There has never been anything so bad here as this report depicts. At no time did the death rate cause uneasiness to physicians, who understood fully that la grippe would be transient in its effects. You may inform THE TIMES that the city of Mexico, always a healthy resort for foreigners as any city in the world, is to-day exempt from any epidemic form of disease, but I suppose certain American papers prefer sensations."

Adolph Bandelier, the famous American archæologist, left for Santa Fé, N. M., to-day. He will probably soon undertake archæological work in Central America, first making a preliminary survey, after which he will follow it up with an extensive expedition.

FAILURES OF AN ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 1.

The expedition sent out by our Government on the Pensacola last October to the west coast of Africa to observe the total eclipse of Dec. 22 achieved a total failure, owing to clouds that covered the sun at the time the eclipse occurred. The apparatus was set up at Cape Ledo. Everything worked admirably from a mechanical point of view, but in the absence of the sun important results were impossible. Over three hundred exposures of sensitive plates were made during the period of totality, but no photographs of the corona were secured. Seventy pictures were obtained with the photoheliograph of the partial phases before totality and forty after. The party left Cape Ledo on the 27th of December, much disappointed with the outcome of its labors.

ROBBING HIS BETROTHED.

BUFFALO, March 2.—Ross Carter, a telegraph operator from Cincinnati, was arrested here on Friday charged with having absconded with $7,966 belonging to Miss Anna Allen, whom he was engaged to marry. All but $100 of the money was found in his valise. Carter offered voluntarily to return, and he and the two detectives who had him in charge left for Cincinnati to-day.

BOSTON'S OLDEST MARKETMAN.

BOSTON, March 2.—J. E. Curtis, the oldest marketman in Boston and the first to rent a stall in Quincy Market, died yesterday, aged eighty-three years.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. JAMES EDWARD ENGLISH.

Ex-Gov. James Edward English of Connecticut died in his home in New-Haven at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a short illness. He was taken ill on Tuesday night with a severe cold, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. His family physician, Dr. Robert S. Ives, summoned Dr. Alfred J. Loomis of this city in consultation, and it was agreed between them that both lungs were affected. At one time it was expected that the patient would rally, but this hope was disappointed.

James E. English was born in New-Haven, Conn., March 13, 1812, and after receiving a common school education was apprenticed in a carpenter's shop in his native town. Even at that age he displayed such energy and intelligence that before attaining his majority he was made a master builder. Succeeding in this, he became interested in lumbering, which he developed to such an extent that he soon acquired a considerable capital and engaged in real estate enterprises of such importance and resulting so profitably that he subsequently embarked in banking and manufacturing schemes, until he became one of the wealthiest men in Connecticut. These interests he maintained to the time of his death.

Mr. English's political career began in 1848, when he was elected a member of the New-Haven Common Council. He was elected to the State General Assembly in 1855. The following year his constituents advanced him to the State Senate, in which he served for two years and then declined a re-election. In 1860 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, but was defeated. For many years thereafter he was one of the most prominent figures in the politics of Connecticut. Originally a Democrat, he was active in the councils of his party while a young man as an associate of the Ingersolls, the Welchs, and the Osborns of New-Haven, and the Barbours and T. W. Eaton of Hartford. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he broke away from the Hartford faction and became a war Democrat. He, with his lifelong friend and associate, the late Harmanus M. Welch, were active in raising troops to be sent to the seat of war, Gov. English contributing largely of his funds to send the earlier raised of the Connecticut regiments to the front. The strong position he took resulted in his entrance into national politics by his election to Congress from the Second Connecticut District in 1861, and his re-election to the Thirty-eighth Congress. The further retention of his seat in that body was prevented by the unwritten law of the district that no one from a county could hold his seat for more than two terms, so he had to give way to S. L. Warner of Middlesex County.

He was, however, now thoroughly in the political swim, and so was sent with the present Postmaster of New-Haven, N. D. Sperry, as a delegate to the National Union Convention, held in Philadelphia, to protest against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. The drift of political affairs did not suit him particularly for some time thereafter, he being an active partisan of neither Horatio Seymour nor Horace Greeley in their campaigns against Gen. Grant. Still, his attitude toward the soldiers during the war made him friend with them, and so in spite of his partial alienation from his own party the Democrats were forced by public sentiment to make him their nominee for Governor in 1866, in which year he was defeated by Gen. Hawley by 531 votes, and the following year he defeated Hawley by 987 votes, and in 1868 he was elected over Marshall Jewell by 1,765 votes. But in 1869 Mr. Jewell defeated him by a majority of 411, and the following year Mr. English again turned the tables, defeating Mr. Jewell, after one of the hottest campaigns ever held in the State, by 843 votes. The final struggle between the two was in 1871, when Marshall Jewell defeated English by the narrow margin 100 votes. This defeat was due in great part to his signing what was known as the usury law, a measure extremely unpopular with the working people.

After this campaign Mr. English traveled extensively in this country and abroad, but on his return dipped once more with his old-time vigor into political life. His friend Charles R. Ingersoll was nominated for Governor, and he filled the office in 1873 largely through his efforts. To this fact was unquestionably due his appointment to the United States Senate in November, 1875, to fill the unexpired term of Orris S. Ferry, whose defeat of Gen. Hawley, the caucus nominee, for the Senate in the famous contest of 1873 at New-Haven was partially due to Gov. English, backed by the Yale College influence with a number of Republican representatives. The State Legislature, the year following his appointment, repudiated Gov. Ingersoll's selection, by choosing William H. Barnum as Mr. English's successor. The election caused a lively scandal, and was, so it was charged, the outcome of the lavish use of money throughout the State by Mr. Barnum's political managers. At least Mr. English's friends always believed this to be the case, and the relations between the two were considerably strained ever after. Gov. English was one of the Presidential Electors on the State ticket in both the Tilden and Cleveland campaigns, and his friends tried to secure the consideration of his name as the Presidential candidate at the Chicago Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland.

Gov. English was an ardent supporter of President Cleveland and his policy, but his influence with the Administration was lessened by Mr. Barnum's antagonism, by his power as a local political manager, and his position as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. This made no difference with Gov. English, whose loyalty to President Cleveland was well known. He was also an advocate of tariff reform, one of the most earnest and influential in the State.

Ex-Gov. English was twice married. He leaves one son by his first marriage. On Oct. 7, 1885, after he had been some years a widower, he was married to Miss Anna Morris, a young lady of Augusta, Ga., at the residence of her uncle, H. B. Plant, 586 Fifth-avenue, this city, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The wedding was a social event of magnificent appointments, and was followed by a bridal supper at Delmonico's. The groom's son and several other members of his family were among the guests on that occasion. The second Mrs. English survives her husband.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death is announced from London of Sir Edward Baines, proprietor of the Leeds *Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England. He was born in 1800, was member of Parliament for Leeds from 1859 to 1874, and was knighted in 1886. He was the author of a number of works bearing upon the industrial progress and commerce of the nation.

Mrs. Isabele Taylor Whiton, wife of Sylvester Whiton, and once a prominent choir singer, died on Saturday, at her home 202 Madison-street, Brooklyn, in the forty-second year of her age. She lived in Brooklyn all her life, and some years ago was a member of the choirs of St. George's Church and of the Church of the Mediator.

The Rev. Charles A. Reid of the Baltimore Conference Methodist Episcopal Church at Westminster, Md., died yesterday from apoplexy.

AN OPIUM DEN RAIDED.

FOURTEEN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN A FINELY-FURNISHED FLAT.

A luxurious opium den on the second floor of the flat house 766 Seventh-avenue, just opposite the Hotel Metropole, was raided last night by the police of the West Thirty-seventh-street station. The laliged proprietor, Nathaniel Ackerman, five female and eight male smokers were arrested and locked up.

Capt. Murphy of the Thirty-seventh-street station had received intimation of a "joint" being run in the flat, and at once set about to procure evidence. He got it, and late last night, accompanied by Detectives Roberts and Wagner and a dozen policemen, the Captain proceeded to the house. Admittance was refused, however, to the door of the flat, and the Captain had it promptly broken in. The rooms were finely fitted up. A large quantity of opium was captured. Five pipes, fifteen fancy lamps, and three silver and gold trays were among the things captured.

The women arrested gave their names as follows: Ann Brown, twenty-two years; Ella Livingstone, Ann Barrett, twenty years; May Howard, Ann Barrett, twenty-four years. The men said they were: Richard Howard, twenty-eight years, 117 East Fifteenth-street; Charles Slocum, 240 East Fiftieth-street; George Wilson, twenty-nine years, 51 West Twenty-eighth-street; Joseph Walsh, twenty-four years, 39 Clinton-place; Frederick Ford, twenty years, 233 Eighth-avenue; Benjamin Ford, twenty-six years, 904 Sixth-avenue; Eugene Goodwin, 128 West Twenty-ninth-street, and Charles Holland, 428 Broadway.

BACK TO THE CHURCH AGAIN.

Paris Dispatch to the London Standard.

Abbé Philbert, who a few years ago rendered himself notorious by abandoning his post of a parish priest, and by the pronounced atheism and materialism which he preached at Socialist meetings and Good Friday banquets, has returned to Catholicism, and is to be publicly received back into the pale of the Church on the 24th inst. His letter repudiating his errors will be read in his former parish church. The Abbé will finish his life in a monastery.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

Charles L. Skinner, an old New-York merchant, died at his home, 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, on Friday, at the age of sixty-five years. Up to a few years ago Mr. Skinner was a prominent resident of the Ninth Ward. He leaves a widow and two children. Funeral services were held at the family residence yesterday and the interment will be at Chappaqua to-day.

TOWED IN STERN FIRST.

The schooner Belle Higgins, which was run into off Shinnecock on Feb. 26 by the steamer La Champagne, reached the dock of the Merritt Wrecking Company at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday. Her bows had been cut through, and it was found necessary to tow her into port stern first.

THE ALBANY LOBBYISTS

THEIR METHODS OF WORKING GREATLY CHANGED.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY AIM TO ACCOMPLISH—WHAT SOME "INVESTIGATIONS" HAVE COST THE STATE.

ALBANY, March 2.—The largest lobby that Albany has seen since the memorable railroad fight of 1884 is here to-day. Heretofore the lobby has made its headquarters at the Delavan House, but since Ed Phelps was exposed two years ago headquarters have been shifted, and Stanwix Hall is now the rendezvous of the pirates of legislation.

Phelps himself, for the first time in two years, has made his headquarters at Albany. He has come down from the Kearnore Hotel, where he used to maintain his headquarters, to the Delavan House. He is not so conspicuous as he used to be, nor is he trusted so much by corporations and legislators. In his two years' absence Albany has seen a complete revolution in the methods of the lobby. Up to the time of his departure, or his banishment from the capital city, the middleman, of whom Phelps was the most conspicuous example, was intrusted with all the delicate work and diplomacy. Since then, however, as no outsider has had the temerity to undertake the work which Phelps then conducted with so much success and profit, the legislators themselves have started in business on their own hook, and whatever vicious bills there may be are now moved for good or evil without the intervention of the middleman.

In the Senate it is well known that a clique of Senators controls legislation. In other words, the occupation of the old-time lobbyist at Albany is gone. Of course, there will always be a number of hangers-on, "promoters" and "protectors" as they are called, representing certain lines of legislation, but the days of usefulness of the general lobbyist, who of yore would undertake for a consideration or retainer to kill or pass a bill, accordingly as his client desired, have become a thing of the past.

The heaviest, strongest, and boldest lobby here is the so-called bridge lobby—the pirates who are propagating schemes for the construction of bridges over the East River and the North River, realizing that there is no possible chance of their schemes becoming laws, but are actuated by no other purpose than to acquire possession of the charters and to hold them until some one with capital wants them. There are at least a dozen of these promoters, not members of the Legislature, and they control a number of men in both houses who are willing for the sake of the "promise of a few bonds" to introduce bills and use their influence to put them on the statute books.

Next in importance is the electric lobby. This represents the telephone companies, the electric light companies, and the subway construction companies. It is from these patriots that strikes emanate—aimed at every company that bears the word "electric" before it. This lobby expects to reap a rich harvest before the session expires.

In speaking of the lobby, the old cable ring should not be overlooked. This is pretty well played out as a corporation, and the lobby has apparently lost everything but promises, but their promises are painted in as many golden hues as ever. For the last three years lobbying has not been profitable at Albany, and from indications it would appear as if the people in the business were determined to make up this year all that has been lost in the past. The lobby is certainly more brazen in its operations, more defiant and more unscrupulous than ever. It is not an unusual thing at this early stage of the session to see men, known to be professional lobbyists, daily on the floors of both houses when the session is in progress. The first week of the session Senator Fassett served notice that he proposed to keep the lobby from off the floor of the Senate except ladies and those allowed the privileges under the rules. For three weeks this good determination was faithfully observed, but within the last ten days the lobby has crowded into the Senate, taken possession of the anterooms, occupied the chairs of Senators, and in fact, made up to now at all consistent with the dignity and propriety of the Senate of the State of New-York.

The report of Controller Wemple, in answer to the Linson resolution of the Senate calling for a detailed statement of the moneys paid out by the State for the expense of investigating committees during the ten years last past, is in many respects interesting. The total payments for purposes of investigation, including the sums paid to counsel and to committees in each year, to experts, stenographers, witnesses, and other items, from Oct. 1, 1889, to date, amount to $404,504 57. Of this sum the gross amount paid to counsel was $147,000.

The Controller states that during his administration, for 1888 and 1889, he has disallowed items of claims of investigations amounting to $19,232 58. The most expensive investigation undertaken within the period embraced in the Controller's report is that of the Broadway Railroad of 1886, which aggregated in cost $45,45 5, of which $37,500 went to the counsel, Roscoe Conkling and Clarence A. Seward. The next most expensive item was the Senate committee to investigate the departments of New-York City—the Fassett investigation—which aggregated in cost $43,000. In this case the amount paid to counsel was as follows: De Lancey Nicoll, $10,404; A. B. Boardman, $11,875; Benjamin F. Tracy, $5,000. One of the most useless, unprofitable, and most expensive investigations—one that brought no benefit to the people of the State—was the naval investigation by the Senate Committee of the Senate "on trusts" in 1888. The hotel bill of the six members of the committee aggregated $800, of which $240 are charged up to the Chairman. J. W. Corning, the Sergeant at Arms, collected from the State $513, which represents the extras—wines, beers, cigars, etc.—of the committee's exercises. The Chairmen of the committees usually intrust this important prerogative to the Sergeant at Arms, who is left to settle the bills and bear whatever criticism falls upon the committees for their extravagances.

Then, there was the telephone investigation, which was undertaken by that sterling patriot and protector of the State's interests, Danforth E. Ainsworth. There were five members of this committee and their hotel bills amounted to $1,994, with $445 more to the Sergeant at Arms for the usual contents of a legislative investigation, and an additional item of $82 charged for on account of hotel room for the committee.

Mr. Whipple's Indian investigation, echoes of which are still sporadically heard in the halls of legislation, cost the State $5,159 98, of which $1,964 was for the individual expenses of five members of the committee, with an additional generous item of $1,527 more for the Sergeant at Arms. Cattaraugus statesmen are extravagant livers when the State pays the bill. It is almost unnecessary to add that the benefits derived from the work of Mr. Whipple's amount to about the same as those accomplished by other investigations, whose only objects seem to be to benefit those attached to the committee.

Mr. Vedder's Taxation and Retrenchment Committee, another Cattaraugus invention and benefaction to the State, has cost the State since 1885 the sum of $15,206 47, with several items yet to be heard from and with several claims disallowed by the Controller. Mr. Vedder's individual expenses which the State has paid amount to $691, and his counsel fees to $6,343. Mr. Vedder's friend, D. Lewis, is credited with $3,284, Julien T. Davies with $2,515, and Laidlaw McNair $544. The Controller is in receipt of another bill of Mr. Charlton T. Lewis of $3,000, which he has not yet paid, and which he is not likely to pay.

* * *

"The Workhouse bill," which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart, and in the House by Mr. Blumenthal, framed by the State Charities Aid Association and indorsed by the New-York Prison Association and other charitable and correctional societies, recommends compulsory commitment by magistrates for the term of six months in all convictions of disorderly conduct, intoxication, and vagrancy. The term may then be reduced by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in accordance with the record of the offender certified by the Warden or Superintendent of the place of commitment and transmitted by him to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Provided, however, that the term so modified shall be less than ten days, and that in case of an offender previously committed within two years, his term shall not be less than double the period of the term last served by him. In no case, however, shall the term exceed the maximum allowed by law. The law shall not be so construed as to conflict with the right of habeas corpus and certiorari. Such a system as this is in successful operation in Boston, and would, it is believed, go a long way here, if inaugurated and faithfully administered, toward making the workhouse an institution for good rather than for evil.

* * *

It was reported here last week that State Senator Ives, Assemblyman Gibbs, and several other speculative legislators made handsome profits by the fall in Tennessee Coal and Iron.

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And by the way, what has become of Mr. Andrus's bill prohibiting the police from having any interest in gin mills and breweries? A week ago Friday Mr. Andrus displayed feverish precipitancy to pass the bill. It was then laid aside! Why has it not been called up? Mr. Andrus should rise to an explanation.

* * *

The Senate holds two candidates for Governor—Jones, who pays the freight, Lieutenant Governor, and Fassett, President pro tem. The only candidate for Lieutenant Governor is in the Assembly, and he is also, like Jones and Fassett, a presiding officer, Gen. Husted. A year from now, however, a dozen candidates for both offices will have sprouted.

* * *

Seventy-four persons were arrested yesterday for violating the excise law.

THE MYSTERY OF A PRIEST

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A man supposed to be the Rev. Father Peter Herbert Feron of Baltimore died in the Pennsylvania Hospital, this city, this afternoon under circumstances which lead the hospital authorities to believe that he had been severely beaten by some unknown parties. He registered at the St. Charles Hotel on the evening of Feb. 28 as "P. Herbert." He went away yesterday morning, and was not seen again until this morning when he was brought back in what the hotel people described as a patrol wagon, and placed in a chair in the hotel rotunda.

It was soon discovered that Herbert was very ill and a policeman who was called in summoned a patrol wagon and had him taken to the hospital. The sick man complained to the physicians of excruciating pains in the chest and abdomen. One of the doctors, discovering that his condition was very serious, asked him if he had any relations to communicate with, at the same time telling him that he was about to die. To this the response was, "I have no one. I must die. I cannot help it." He had previously given the name of P. Herbert and his age as thirty-three years, and he stuck to this to the last. Immediately after uttering the sentence quoted above he rolled over on his cot and died.

Examination revealed the presence of bruises on the abdomen, chest, arms, and other portions of the body, and though before he died he denied having been hurt, the hospital authorities at once notified the Coroner of their belief that the man had been foully dealt with. Papers found among the dead man's effects at the hotel revealed his true name, and showed him to have been connected with the Jesuit Institute at Frederick, Md., and also with a Catholic church in Baltimore. He had evidently been a wanderer for some time past, having lived at Montreal, New-Orleans, and several Western cities. It was also shown that he had corresponded with the Rev. J. R. Slattery of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, and that gentleman has been communicated with by the Coroner.

It has been learned that Father Feron was picked up on the street last night in an almost unconscious condition by a policeman, taken to the station house, and locked up on a charge of drunkenness. This morning when his true condition was discovered he was, it is alleged, placed in a patrol wagon and carted to the hotel and left there.

TALKING OVER THE BIG GAME.

SCHAEFER HAS VERY LITTLE TO SAY ABOUT HIS DEFEAT.

In various places that were open yesterday somewhat in defiance of municipal laws the subject of billiards generally was discussed with a particular reference to the game played between Slosson and Schaefer at Chickering Hall on Saturday night. The result of that contest was a surprise to most people who were interested in professional billiards, and the fact that the Wizard had been beaten so badly was the subject of most unfavorable comment.

Slosson was of course jubilant. He had received dispatches during the day from all over the country congratulating him upon his splendid victory of the night before, and he felt at peace with himself and all the world. He was disposed to talk, too. He entered into details as to the superior quality of his game over that played by Schaefer, and said that he believed that it was a good thing for the healthy quality of the game of billiards that Schaefer had been beaten. The Wizard and his friends, he said, had talked so long, so loudly, and so widely about Schaefer's ability to "put him up the back" without any effort that the lesson taught them was a salutary one. It showed what steady attention to practice and training, combined with a perfect knowledge of the theory of billiards, could do against a game of billiards as combined with disregard for adequate preparation and practice.

Schaefer had nothing to say in explanation of his bad play in the game. He did not care to discuss it, but in his usual offhand way said that it was just because he wasn't feeling very well that Slosson was able to beat him. His friends were equally reticent and laid the whole thing to "luck."

The fact was learned yesterday that more money had been bet on the game than most people had imagined. The odds on the game were at the rate of ten to seven in favor of Schaefer, and a dozen Western men came to New-York prepared to back Schaefer to their last dollar. The fact that yesterday they were figuring up as to the number of ties on the railroad tracks between here and Chicago argued that they had found takers for their bets. It is believed that at least $20,000 in personal bets changed hands on the result of the game.

SET ON FIRE AS A JOKE.

Two small boys, Charles M. Colgan and Edward J. O'Brien, living at 96 Vesey-street and 60 Dey-street respectively, were arrested yesterday morning for pouring kerosene oil over the clothing of Michael Golarde and setting him afire. Golarde, who is a ten-year-old Italian, appeared at the Chambers-Street Dispensary late on Saturday night with severe burns on his left hand and arm, which he said had been inflicted in the manner described. He was sent to the Church-street station, where he again told his story.

The two boys were arrested in the morning. They said that it was all done as a joke. Golarde's father, who has an abject fear of the law, refused to allow a charge to be entered against the boys, and they were accordingly discharged.

TWO BOYS ESCAPE FROM COURT.

While the Jefferson Market Police Court was in session yesterday morning two boys who had been arrested for burglary escaped from the custody of the police by jumping out of a window of a small room in the Court House building, facing on Sixth-avenue. The names of the young culprits were given as Frank Lukens, fifteen years old, of 84 Watts-street, and Thomas McGrath, twelve years old, of 87 Varick-street. The boys had been caught breaking into a show case in front of a store at 90 Sixth-avenue. The names of the boys are Frank Lukens having before been in the hands of the police, and they will probably soon be re arrested.

A WAR VETERAN BADLY HURT.

A man, supposed to be Edward P. McCreary, has been unconscious in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, since last Thursday evening, and as the authorities feared he might die his papers were examined yesterday. There was an army discharge, dated 1864, in the name of Edward P. McCreary among them, and a letter from the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company addressed to Col. Edwin P. McCreary at Farmingdale, N. J.

On Thursday last the man fell down the stairs at the bridge entrance and sustained severe scalp wounds. An effort has been made to communicate with his friends.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The wholesale boot and shoe house of Noyes, Norman & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss on stock, $150,000; on building, $8,000. Insurance on stock is as follows: Traders' of Chicago, $5,000; Springfield of Massachusetts, $5,000; Boston Fire and Marine, $5,000; North American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $5,000; Spring Garden of Philadelphia, $5,000; Michigan Fire and Marine, $5,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $4,000; Connecticut Fire, $5,000; American Central of St. Louis, $5,000; New-York Fire, $5,000; Ætna of Hartford, $10,000; Home of New-York, $5,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $5,000; Phœnix of Hartford, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Orient Fire, $2,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Northern Fire, $2,500; Phœnix of Brooklyn and Hartford Fire, $5,000. The firm will be ready for business again inside of thirty days.

Fire in Denecke & Gelter's large dry goods house, Iowa City, Iowa, destroyed yesterday the entire stock of goods. The loss is about $80,000; insurance $15,000. Lee, Welch & Co., book and stationery dealers, suffered considerably from smoke and water. Bloom & Mayer, clothiers, were also sufferers, but the losses of both firms are covered by insurance. The loss on the buildings occupied by Denecke & Gelter and Lee, Welch & Co. is total, the policies having expired a month ago. Bloom & Mayer's building was insured for about $8,000 which covers the loss.

Fire broke out at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the flour and feed store of John B. Jones in Franklin-square, Hudson, N. Y., destroying the building and contents. The building was owned by the New-York and Hudson Steamboat Company. F. B. Benedict's hardware and ship chandlers' store, adjoining, was badly damaged by water. Jones's loss is about $3,000. The loss on the building is $4,000. Mr. Benedict's loss will reach $2,500; partially insured.

Gill & Forrest's roller mill at Hillsborough, N. D., was burned yesterday morning with two cars of wheat on an adjacent side track. The mill was the property of Daisy Roller Mill of Milwaukee. Loss about $60,000, nearly covered by insurance. The town had a narrow escape from burning, as a high wind prevailed.

The Turner Opera House at Oshkosh, Wis., was burned about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Loss, $18,000; insurance, $9,000. It will probably not be rebuilt.

A fire early yesterday morning in the basement of 339 East Fifty-first-street caused a loss of $800 to David Adler.

About $500 damage was done by fire last evening in Louis Brill's hat store, 1,450 First-avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In a quarrel over a gambling game Condie Bivins of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday stabbed James Forney, and the man will probably die. Bivins was arrested at Westport, where he was about to board a train for this city.

Vice President Morton and his party arrived in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, and passed the day quietly. In the afternoon the Mayor drove the Vice President to Magnolia Cemetery. To-day the party will make an excursion around the harbor and to the forts.

VIEWS ON JERSEY'S BILL

BALLOT REFORM DEMANDED AND TO BE GIVEN.

SOME DIFFERENCES AS TO SEVERAL OF ITS FEATURES, BUT ITS ULTIMATE PASSAGE VERY LIKELY.

TRENTON, March 2.—There is one feature of the proposed Ballot Reform bill which will have an important bearing upon the pending constitutional amendments, and will make it forever impossible hereafter for a voter to fail to express his preference upon special subjects submitted to the people for decision. The last time a constitutional amendment was before the State, those who voted upon it were but a small proportion of those who voted for officials elected at the same time. Special elections on special questions have been defeated sometimes by the failure of the voter to declare himself on his ballot. The Boulevard bill, submitted to the people some years ago, required, for instance, that it should be accepted by a majority of the voters. A majority of the voters did not vote either one way or the other, so there was a failure in the election. The act was so amended as to require an acceptance only by a majority of those who voted on that particular question. It was carried easily enough then.

By the same device the pay of the police has been increased and other less desirable schemes have been approved by a "popular vote" that did not begin to represent the popular wish, as small was it as compared with the total vote cast for candidates at the polls. The new Charter act did not require a majority of the total vote, but only a majority of the vote cast one way or the other upon it; and a minority of the voters made it operative in Jersey City. Popular acceptance of proposed measures of one kind and another have thus become popular farces, not only in Hudson County, but all over the State; and the provision in the proposed Ballot Reform bill which compels a vote one way or the other will be welcomed as putting an end to them.

It requires that upon every official ballot where constitutional amendments and other questions are submitted to a vote of the people the question shall be stated. If the ballot be deposited with the question upon it, it shall be counted in favor of the proposition. If it be scratched off it is to be counted as a vote against the proposition. Every topic that is hereafter to be made the subject of a special vote will therefore be brought directly to the attention of the voter, and he will have to make up his mind whether he will leave the vote for it standing on his ballot or vote against it by scratching it off, and the opportunities of foisting undesirable projects upon indifferent or careless communities are thus reduced to a minimum.

The summaries of the bill made on the evening of its presentation necessarily culled out only the more essential points of it. It is put in over 17,000 words, and the merest outline of it was all that space would allow for. But there are other features of it that are not without interest. The State Board of Registration is to serve without pay. The registration is to be at the cost of the State. It need not be a personal one. The other costs of the election are to be paid by the counties.

The clauses which permit the distribution of ballots before election day are the particular objects of attack by those who are sincere for some ballot reform measure. They read as follows:

33. *And be it enacted*, That if any duly qualified voter residing in any county of this State shall, at least ten days before any election to be held in such county or any municipality thereof, notify the clerk of such county, in writing, that such voter requires a specified number of official ballots, not less than fifty in number, for a voting precinct or precincts, to be designated, and requesting the same to be furnished him, it shall be the duty of such County Clerk to cause official ballots of the kind hereinbefore described, to the number and for the voting precincts designated in such notice, to be duly printed and ready for delivery to such voter or his agent at the office of such County Clerk, at least three days before the election at which said ballots are intended to be used; *provided*, that the said County Clerk shall not cause any ballots to be printed for any voter requesting the same to be furnished unless, at the time of the delivery to him of the written notification and request for such ballots, the voter presenting the same shall pay to such County Clerk a sum of money sufficient to pay for the printing of all ballots requested by such voter, which money paid shall be used by said County Clerk in paying for the ballots printed at the request of such voter.

34. *And be it enacted*, That such ballots so as aforesaid printed for and delivered to any such voter to be distributed before election day, and the same may be voted by any voter desiring so to do under the restrictions and regulations hereinafter prescribed.

By Section 35 any voter may take with him into the polling places and be at liberty to use or refuse to use the official ballot which he may choose to have marked or to have had marked in advance to assist him in preparing his official ballot.

A section which is regarded as a specially admirable one provides for a summary investigation by the Circuit Court of charges of fraud or irregularity at the election on the petition of twenty-five freeholders.

The bill has of course been much criticised since its introduction, and the joint committee may be counted upon to amend some of its features when it comes before the Senate. Senators Sewell and Adrain, both Democrats, regard it as not in all respects answering the purpose for which it was drawn. Senator Adrain says that it is cumbersome, and that, do the best you can with it, it is liable to disfranchise a large number of voters.

"The demand by the people for such a measure is so great, however," he says, "that a man must shelve his private views and vote for the bill—which I shall do in every particular."

Senator McDonald says that there is hardly anything in the bill that is useful and which cannot be utilized in a law upon the subject. It, however, reveals one deficiency—it permits the counting of the vote in the same manner in which it is now required by law, and that, in his opinion, is the one great thing which needs to be provided for by a far more guarded and stringent method.

Senator Gardner, the Republican leader in the Senate, is outspoken in his criticism of the bill. "My general opinion," he said, after a casual glance at the bill, "is that it is a rank partisan measure, while it fails in some of its principal features. It creates a Bipartisan State Board of Registration, which will have the appointment of all boards of registry throughout the State. That is giving the Democrats control of every precinct in the State. The boards should be non-partisan. I know that the law is to be revised by the Court of Common Pleas, but that does not help matters any, as those courts are Democratic bodies all over the State.

"The bill has a great deal to say," he continued, "about official ballots, and then provides that other ballots may be lawfully voted. My hasty and partial reading of the bill has failed to disclose any adequate provision for the prevention of the practices disclosed by the examination of the Hudson ballot boxes."

Assemblyman Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican leader on the floor of the House, is equally dissatisfied with the registry and election board provisions of the measure. "It is fatal to the bill," he says, "which allows the Chairman of the County Committees of the respective parties to name the members of these boards. I am free to confess that I have not yet concluded what plans might be resorted to to remove this objectionable feature. The solution of the difficulty is not easy to determine. At one time I thought favorably of vesting the power of appointment of election officers in the Superior Courts, but there are objections to that method of procedure and they are entitled to much cons

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ADDRESS, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, PART II.—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BRADY AND DANIELS, JJ.—Calendar of non-enumerated motions. Nos. 1 to 86, inclusive, called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 69, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 801, 819, 840, 892, 920, 1026, 1037, 1053, 1059, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033. Law and Fact—Nos. 1125, 1155, 969.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 43, 52, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 908, 895, 922, 924, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042. Law and Fact—Nos. 542, 951, 971.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—BARRETT, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 668, 1284, 1114, 2091, 966, 1056, 1380, 3143, 1893¼, 2934, 1729, 921, 1742, 1744, 1745, 709, 710, 913, 2823, 1666, 1723, 1667½, 1722, 1571, 1573.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 3017, 1583, 1582, 2829, 645, 490, 890, 1495, 1897½, 1025, 1542, 1662, 1658, 2674, 715, 1560, 1230, 981, 983, 1151, 1178, 1307, 538, 839, 1340.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 953, 1191, 1437, 1675, 1700, 1474, 942, 1426, 1705, 1632, 1249, 1262, 1263, 1345, 1346, 1348, 1050, 1058, 1807, 898, 1334, 1656¾, 1981, 1479, 1490, 1161½, 970½, 1394, 1396, 743, 1294, 1295, 1298, 1297, 1299, 1299.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 32, 40, 89, 26, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 332, 345, 338, 277, 338, 280, 281, 282, 283, 360, 328, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 292, 330, 346, 262, 192, 325, 275.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 509, 1041, 1051, 1098, 858, 647, 1166, 1280.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 925, 903, 965, 422, 1228, 1125, 1186, 705, 1002.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1112, 1034, 532, 1099, 383, 382, 1188, 1074, 963.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 876, contested will of James Donovan No. 581 contested will of J. W. Fry, and No. 582, contested will of Jane Breslin, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 580, contested will of Henry Lamrig, at 2 P. M. Testimony will be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of James W. Bruce Ellen Galligan, and George A. Scott; at 10 A. M; Delia Battgate at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 18, 19.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—LARREMORE, C. J., DALY AND BISCHOFF, JJ.—Calendar for March—Nos. 1 to 65, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 2130, 768, 373, 359, 1285, 1427, 801, 1141, 1673, 1618, 1619, 1920, 171, 1417, 1645, 1652, 1656, 1025, 383, 1473, 1517, 1674, 1676, 409, 735, 333, 1673, 1679, 1680, 1181, 1634, 1635, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1532, 1534, 1643, 1644, 1623, 1624, 1640, 1641, 1175, 1492, 1382, 1161, 1632, 586, 727, 1642, 1629, 646.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FITZSIMONS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCADAM, C. J.—Nos. 1, 1303, 819, 520, 45, 1418, 75, 40, 73, 435, 2003, 138, 139, 502, 456, 423, 178, 434, 54, 2116, 431, 522, 499, 1870, 162, 433, 2130, 1165.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—VAN WICK, J.—Nos. 941, 942, 1542, 1640, 391, 415, 487, 324, 1885, 471, 321, 1704, 413, 353, 1431, 424, 438, 405, 335, 475, 511, 404, 531, 532, 473, 535, 537, 538, 504, 425, 232, 2355, 356, 307, 471, 403, 1708, 252, 1428, 250, 451, 488.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 1810, 2402, 152, 547, 552, 560, 562, 563, 564, 565, 578, 579, 1424, 1425, 544, 545, 546, 492, 493, 505, 2479, 502, 398, 580, 2480, 331, 1875, 1270, 315, 87, 82, 491, 497, 548, 551, 555, 3449, 550, 561, 567, 571, 578, 580, 584, 587, 589, 595, 596, 3387, 193, 489, 490, 602, 604, 607, 612, 614, 615.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 2. Saturday, being the 1st of the month, was delivery day on 'Change. Not a great deal of property went around on March contracts. Of Wheat it was claimed about 40,000 bushels were delivered out; of Corn, 170,000 bushels; of Mess Pork, 3,000 bbls.; of Lard, 1,300 tcs., and of Short Ribs, 2,500,000 ℔. Most of the Ribs went to Armour. Provisions were only fairly active. P. D. Armour and Geo. H. Leonard & Hopkins were moderate sellers of May Pork, and Hutchinson was a fair buyer around 8[illegible]. There was very little individuality to the trade, and in Lard and Ribs less interest was shown. The general tone of the market was steady and firm and fluctuations were within narrow limits. Based on Friday's closing prices, March and July Pork showed a net gain of 2½c., May and July Ribs of 2½c., and deliveries of Lard this side of July of 2½c. May Pork sold at $10 28@$10 30 and closed at $10 25. The immediate future of Lard and Ribs resting at $5 85 and $4 90, respectively. Cash product was sold fairly and at full former prices. The local movement in product for the week just ended shows a slight increase in receipts of Pork, Lard, and meats as compared with the corresponding period in 1889, most of the increase being in the latter. Shipments were 1,589 bbls. of Pork less than a year ago, while the outward movement of meats increased over 2,260,000 ℔., and in Lard there was an increase of about 866,000 ℔.

The speculative market for Wheat was busy, despite the attempts of local dealers to check the advancing tendency. The weather situation is felt to be dangerous, and the bears are rendered nervous in consequence. Speculative trading was on a liberal scale, and from its miscellaneous character it may seem that the market is broadening. May opened 78¾c., advanced to 79¾c., sold to 77⅞c., and closed at 78¾c. March reacted to 77⅜c. and June at 77c. Based on Friday closings, this was a net gain for the day of ½c.@⅞c. The latest quotations for May were 1¼c. higher than a week ago and 1¾c. above the lowest point for the week just closed. No. 2 cash Spring Wheat, in store, was quoted at 77⅜c., there being no sales of round lots reported.

Corn was quiet on a speculative way and fluctuations were extremely narrow. May sold from 29¾c.@29⅞c. on the spilt to 29⅞c.@30c. on the spilt and closed at 29⅞c. Receipts were a little under the estimates, but 2⅞ cars of the arrivals graded contract. No. 2 cash Corn, in store, sold at 28¾c.@28¾c., and samples averaged ¼c. higher.

Oats for May delivery were fairly active and prices weakened from 21⅝c. at the opening to 21c. under free offerings by Fowler, Harvey, Simonds, and Counselman. There was a recovery to 21¼c. at the close and March was steady at 20c. Car lots of No. 2 Oats, in store, were quiet at 20¼. Samples went off rather slowly at about former figures.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 53 cars, 798 head; 22 cars at Sixtieth-Street, 31 cars at Jersey City, of which 28 cars were for export alive and 5 cars for Monday's market. Cable advices quote reirigerated Beef still slow at 4-2c., or scant 9c. ℔ lb., and American live Cattle as at 12½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight. Eastman's Company will send out 1,360 quarters on the Greece, which will probably sail Sunday.

There was no trading to-day in Beeves, Cows, or Hogs, and very little in Sheep, Lambs, or Calves.

CALVES—Receipts, 21 head. Western Calves sold at 3¼c.@3½c. ℔ lb.; Veals, 7¼c. ℔ lb.

SALES—5 Western Calves, 432 lb., 3½c. ℔ lb.; 5 do., 316 lb., 3½c. ℔ lb.; 1 do., 540 lb., 3½c. ℔ lb.; 3 Veals, 140 lb., 7½c. ℔ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 14 cars' 2,537 head; 8 cars at Hoboken direct to slaughterers; 4 cars at Jersey City and 2 loads at Sixtieth-Street for sale. At Jersey City there were 5 cars for sale and about 2½ cars carried over. The market was very quiet at yesterday's prices. Sheep sold at $5 80@$6 25 ℔ cwt.; Lambs, 7¼c. ℔ lb. At Sixtieth-street there were 5 cars for sale and 1 car carried over. Sheep sold at 5¾c.@6¼c. ℔ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SALES—*J. J. Haltenbeck*—196 State Sheep, 94 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.; 16 do., 109 lb., 3¼c. ℔ lb.; 168 State Lambs, 72½ lb., $6 80 ℔ cwt.; 1 Buck, 140 lb., 4c. ℔ lb.

D. Harrington—48 State Sheep, 80 lb., 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 61 do., 91 lb., 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 40 State Lambs, 63 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.; 249 State Lambs, 72½ lb., 7c. ℔ lb.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons—97 Western Sheep, 109 to 109½ lb., 6¼c. ℔ lb.

J. F. Sadler—112 Pennsylvania Sheep, 89 lb., $5 80 ℔ cwt.; 54 Pennsylvania Lambs, 94 lb., 7¼c. ℔ lb.

Sherman & Culver—170 Western Sheep, 109 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 13 cars, 1,806 head; 7 cars at Jersey City, 4 cars at Hoboken, 2 cars at Forty-first-Street. There were no sales reported. The market was strong at $4@$4 50 ℔ cwt.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 4,900 head; total for week thus far, 18,400 head; for same time last week, 16,206 head; consigned through, 2,880 head; to New-York, 2,600 head; on sale, 80 head; market stronger. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 6,600 head; total for week thus far, 38,820 head; for same time last week, 31,860 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 3,500 head; market fairly active and a shade higher; choice to extra Sheep, $5 65@$5 90; medium to good, $5 50@$5 60; common to good, $4 75@$5 25; good to choice Lambs, $6 75@$7; fair to good, $6 50@$6 70; medium to fair, $5 75@$6 40. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 7,420 head; total for week thus far, 51,180 head; for same time last week, 49,136 head; consigned through, 4,900 head; to New-York, 3,920 head; on sale, 2,520 head; market steady; mediums and heavy, $4 25; mixed and Yorkers, $4 25; Pigs, $4 10@$4 20.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLIER,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS

In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4% Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1999.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1999.
$4,102,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to Iats	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4's per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:
WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

FINANCIAL.

6 PER CENT. GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE Kansas Investment Co of Topeka, Kan.

PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bonds Called for Redemption.

The $10,000,000 issue of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 6 PER CENT. TRUST BONDS have been called in for redemption and the interest ceases on May 1, 1890. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are prepared to pay PAR AND 10 PER CENT. PREMIUM AND ACCRUED INTEREST upon any or all of these bonds on presentation at their office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

EX NORTON,
President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF SPRAGUE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR CO., 18 AND 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of stockholders for the election of nine Trustees and two inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, Feb. 21, and reopened on Wednesday, March 5, at 10 A. M. ARTHUR S. BEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 34 ST. CHARLES-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the city of New-Orleans, Monday, March 3, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon. JNO. GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.
The elegant passenger
STEAMER CITY OF ANTONIO
is scheduled to sail
WEDNESDAY, March 5 and April 9, at 3 P. M., for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad.

For beauty of scenery and perfection in climate this trip is unsurpassed, and costs less than $4 00 per day.

For illustrated pamphlet giving rates of passage and all information apply to
QUINBY & S. CO.,
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 B'way.
Or to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, March 4, 3:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, March 11, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, March 18, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 1, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, April 29, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 41, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Ethiopia, Mar. 8, 6 A. M. | Devonia, Mar. 22, 7 A.M.
Furnessia, Mar. 15, 1 P. M. | Circassia, Mar. 29, 1 P. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $50. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
FOR GIBRALTAR AND NAPLES.
S. S. BOLIVIA.....Wednesday, March 5
Cabin passage, $80 to $100.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY,)
WITH CONNECTING LINES AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, March 6, 2 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th., Mch. 20, 1 P.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. From pier, Columbia Storee, South Ferry, Brooklyn. For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N.Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamer sail from pier foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, W., M. 5, 5:30 A.M. | Elder, Sat., Mch. 15, 1 P.M.
Fulda, Mch. 8, 1 P.M. | Saale, Mch. 19, 6 A.M.
Lahn, W., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Werra, S., Mch. 22, 7 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, first cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; second cabin, $50 and upward. Steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamer of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 15,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA.May 1 & 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....June 5, July 3, July 31
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Suevia..3 P.M., March 4 | Rhaetia, 6 A.M., March 6
Steamers leave from Hamburg Docks, Hoboken.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, | Gen'l Passage Office, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 37 Broadway, N. Y. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, Mch. 8, 6:30 A.M. | Aurania, Apr. 5, 5:30 A.M.
Servia, March 15, 1 P.M. | Umbria, Apr. 8, 6:30 A.M.
Gallia, Mch. 22, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria, Apr. 12, 1:30 A.M.
Etruria, March 29, noon. | Servia, Apr. 19, 5:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; intermediate, $50. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF CHESTER.....March 5, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., March 19, 3:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., March 26, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Wed., April 2, 3:30 P. M.
Pier (new) 46 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. ferry.
First cabin, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE Every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Mch. 8, 5:30 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., Mch. 15, noon.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Mch. 22, 10 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Mch. 29, 11:30 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., April 5, 4:30 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARIS, Wednesday, March 5, 9 A.M.
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CHINA.....sails Tuesday, March 11, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. J. SULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
Steamers sail from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st. at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Mon., Mar. 3.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Smith, Wednesday, March 5.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Berry, Mch. 7.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Sat., Mar. 8.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 3 o'clock at the pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise 15 cents to be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt. W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, N. Y. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS. THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., March 3.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Mch. 7.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Mch. 12.
DELAWARE, Chas. and Jacksonville, W., Mch. 12.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G.E.A.G.S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 11, 120, 229, 253, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, 894 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BAGE PROBLEM WILL BE considered from Christian standpoint at a mass meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, to-morrow evening. Gen. Howard and Rev. Drs. Hall, Beadly, Parker, and Parkhurst will be present.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri,) by its deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 696, page 268, conveyed to the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as Trustee, the following-described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city and, in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west, along the north line of Clark-avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east, along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the leasehold premises next below described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: the brick fire-proof building, 42x34 feet, one story high, with basement, having a corrugated iron roof and iron floor fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing 1 Lowe improved generator and one superheater connected, first in diameter, capacity 400,000 cubic feet per day; 2 generators, of 5 feet diameter, and 2 super-heaters, of 4 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet per day; 1 scrubber, 3 washers, 1 scrubber, and 1 condenser; 1 tank, capacity 60 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house 36x38 feet and one story high, built of brick, with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horisontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double riveted tubular boilers 5x22½ feet, with all connections complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, one 4-foot Worthington (hydraulic) pump, two No. 3 Hooker pumps, one heater, 24"x17; one steam drum, 9'x5'; also one two-story brick office and storage building, 35½ x25½ feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor, with all connections complete, office desk, table, chairs, heating stove and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 20x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 48x14 feet. Also one gas holder, single section, 50 feet diameter; capacity 40,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Lots numbered eight (8) and seven (7) and the western eight feet of lot numbered six, (6) of block number eight (8) of central addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, and having an aggregate front of seventy-two (72) feet and two (2) inches on the north line of Clark-avenue, by a depth northwardly, and parallel with Eighteenth-street, of ninety-five (95) feet to an alley, ten (10) feet wide; and bounded north by said alley, east by property of the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, (formerly the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company,) south by Clark-avenue, and west by an alley. Located on said leasehold premises is one storage (naphtha) tank having a capacity of 10,215 gallons. Said leasehold estate was created by certain indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, 1882, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John W. Harrison as lessors, and the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company, as lessee, for a term of ten years commencing on the first day of July, 1882, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, the last payment being due on the first day of July, 1892, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it to pay all city and State taxes, and all other taxes and demands of every description whatsoever levied or assessed during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee or its assigns, in case of punctual payment of rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all such improvements as may have been erected on said leased premises during said term. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the privilege, at its option, of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease at any time during the term created thereby, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be ascertained by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

THIRD—Also a certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in city block sixteen hundred and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy of said city, that is to say: Lots numbered twelve, (12,) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) situated in city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and lots numbered twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) twenty-nine, (29,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670.) Located on said leasehold premises are the following buildings and structures, viz.: One stone and brick purifying house, one story high, 82x59 feet, with basement and slate roof, and containing 4 purifying boxes, each 22x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one Goodwin station meter, 13x13 feet. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, capacity 200,000 cubic feet. Said leasehold was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 10th day of April, 1883, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John Harrison, as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, as lessee, for a term of ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of April, 1883, and ending on the first day of April, 1893, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of two thousand dollars for the first five years of said term and of two thousand five hundred dollars for the remaining five years of said term, payable semi-annually, on the first day of October and April in each year, the last payment being due on the first day of April, 1893, and the said lessee, also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it, to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description whatsoever, general tax or special tax, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee, its successors or assigns, in case of the punctual payment of the rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all improvements which said lessee, or any one claiming under it or them, may have erected on said leased premises during said term. Said lease also contains a further clause giving the said lessee, its successors or assigns the privilege of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease, at the end of said term, at the price of forty thousand dollars, or of purchasing the same at any time during said term at the price of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars and an additional sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for each year, and a proportionate part of said last-named sum for each additional part of a year from the beginning of said term down to the date of such purchase. The said lease is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis in Book 696 at page 447.

FOURTH—Also about 25 miles and 4,272 feet of gas street mains of the following dimensions, viz.: About 9,228' of 12", 950' of 10", 21,914' of 8", 42,135' of 6", 61,787' of 4", and 260' of 3". Said mains are laid in that portion of said city of St. Louis bounded by the east line of Second-street, north line of Wright-street, west line of Vandeventer-avenue, including also Eighteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, respectively, from Washington-avenue to Clark-avenue, Fourth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and Broadway from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to St. Charles-street, and also Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh streets, respectively, from the north line to the south line of Chestnut-street. Also about 2,267 services, ranging in size from ¾ to 2", of which about 2,152 extend from the mains to the meters in the respective buildings and the balance from the mains to the curb of the street. Also about 1,837 meters, of various sizes, set, and 1,837 various sizes, not set. Also 32 No. 0 Sand 22 No. 2 gas cook stoves, 2 gas heaters, and 3 spiders, all in use; 76 No. 1 gas cooking stoves and 15 gas heating stoves, not in use, and 21 No. 3 and 12 No. 2 cooking stoves and 2 gas ranges out of repair.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, taps, caliking irons, pumps and gauges, vice, rubber bags, meter provers, watches, stop boxes, wrenches, pipefitters' stock, street lanterns, steel bar, service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves, counter, railing, screen, desks, office chairs, letter presses, case of drawers and pigeon-holes, all located at 603 North Sixth-street. Also 1 horse, harness and delivery wagon.

SIXTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and underja certain license (dated May 9th, 1881, and recorded in Liber V. 26, page 153, of Transfer of Patents, executed by the National Gas Company, a corporation, to the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company) to use the improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating gas under letters patent No. 178,383, and numbered 178,383, and dated September 21st, 1875. Also, all the right, title and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company (and assigned by the last-named company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right and liberty to use in said city of St. Louis an improvement in the manufacture of illuminating gas, set forth in letters patent of the United States numbered 130,382 and dated August 13th, 1872, and the improvement in processes and apparatus for making gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 130,383 and dated August 13th, 1872.

SEVENTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 11,358 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay pipes in the streets and alleys for heating purposes," approved April 5th, 1880. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 13,490 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 1 was $1,058,490, as against $2,008,575, the figures for the week previous. The aggregate sales for the month of February were $3,805 54, as against $1,389,637 for the month of January.

J. Jay Smith reports as private sale one lot on Central Park, west corner of 75th-st., and adjoining Hotel Marguerite, to Michael Brennan, for $28,500.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 3.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. Mosher, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 100.5, 14 West 69th-st, south side, 131.6 feet west of 9th-av. Also, similar sale of two two-story frame dwellings, with lot 25 by 100.5, 37 West 64th-st, north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jesse K. Furlong, Esq., referee, of the four-story dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, 14 West 132d-st., south side, 92.6 feet west of 5th-av.

Tuesday, March 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the brick church building, with plot of land 62.3 by 85, on Laight-st., northwest corner of Varick-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 190, 897 8th-av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 53d-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 65.2 by 16 by 66.1, 111 East 62d-st., north side, 95 feet east of Park-av., and four-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 100, 240 Lenox-av., northwest corner of 122d-st. Also executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, 453 West 21st-st., north side, east of 10th-av., and public auction sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100, 1,556 Fulton-st., south side, 20 feet west of Albany-av., Brooklyn.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story iron-front building, with lot 25 by 117.1 by 25 by 118.4, 83 Spring-st., north side, 50 feet west of Crosby-st.; four-story and two three-story brick buildings, with three lots each about 24 by 50, 365 to 369 Broome-st., southeast corner of Mott-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 20.7 by 70.8, 166 Mott-st., east side, 58.8 feet south of Broome-st.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 319 West 46th-st., south side, 140 feet west of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 51, 78 East 77th-st., south side, 40 feet west of Park-av., and three three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 16.4 by 100.11, 102 to 106 East 112th-st., south side, 20 feet east of Park-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the frame building, with lot 16.1 by 102.2, 133 East 83d-st., northwest corner of Lexington-av.; five lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 95th-st., north side, east of Riverside Drive, and six lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 96th-st., south side, 116.8 feet east of Riverside Drive. Also foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 27.8 by 166.7 by 27.9 by 168.5, 1 Waverley-place, northwest corner of University-place.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Francis M. Scott, Esq., referee, of the five-story stone-front building, with lot 26.3 by 75.11, 74 East 112th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Miller, Esq., referee, of buildings, with three lots, each 19.5 by 100, on East 138th-st., south side, 669.10 feet east of Willis-av.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale, of dwelling and outbuildings, with three and a half acres of land, on Valley road, Llewellyn Park, New-Jersey.

Wednesday, March 5.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 97.6, 18 Jones-st., south side, 206.7 feet east of Bleecker-st., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 79.9 by 18 by irregular, 24 East 13th-st., south side, 307 feet east of 5th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 536 West 45th-st., south side, west of 10th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, R. T. Morgan, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick flats, with plot of land 60 by 99.10, 220 to 224 East 127th-st., south side, 220 feet east of 3d-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction of the eight-story apartment house "Orienta," with lot 39.5 by 102.2, 153 and 155 East 72d-st., north side, west of 3d-av. Also, foreclosure sale, William Talcott, Esq., referee, of four five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 426 to 432 West 52d-st., south side, 325 feet west of 9th-av. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 118 Ryerson-st., west side, 200 feet north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 100.11, 233 East 120th-st., north side, 222.6 feet west of 2d-av., and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 2,422 2d-av., east side, 20 feet north of 124th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Robinson, Esq., referee, of the five-story flat, with lot 25 by 100.11, 111 West 106th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., referee, of one lot, 28 by 100.5, on East 43d-st., north side, 171.1 feet west of 2d-av.; also, similar sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.7 by 100.10, 542 East 117th-st., south side, 439.7 feet east of Avenue A.

Thursday, March 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 101.6 by 24.6 by 101.6, 54 Vesey-st., north side, west of Church-st.; also, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front building, with lot 20 by 102.2, 13 East 74th-st., north side, 220 feet east of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 149 West 23d-st, north side, 200 feet east of 7th-av. Also, partition sale, David Barrett, Esq., referee, of the seven-story stone-front building, with lot 33.6 by 100 by irregular by 50, 483 and 485 5th-av., east side, 39.4 feet north of 41st-st.; five-story stone-front apartment house, with lot 25 by 92.6, 140 West 36th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av.; six five-story brick flats, with plot of land 154 by 92, 417 to 427 West 139th-st., north side, 221 feet west of 9th-av.; five-story stone-front flat, with lot 25 by 103.3, 158 West 15th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av., and five-story brick building, with lot 24 by 69, 279 Avenue A, west side, north of 17th-st.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, William Talcott, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 41.8 by 80, on 9th-av., southwest corner of 50th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John B. Pain, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 95 by 201.10, on East 99th-st., running through to 100th-st., 325 feet west of 3d-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 80.6 by 76 by 75, by 110, on King's Bridge road, east side, 128.3 feet north of Arden-st.

Friday, March 7.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. A. Davenport, Esq., referee, of the five-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.6 by 100, 647 Lexington-av., east side, 75.11 feet south of 55th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Bernard Reilly, Jr., referee, of the five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100.11, 131 East 101st-st., north side, 75 feet west of Lexington-av. Also, similar sale, C. W. West, Esq., referee, of a dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, on East 137th-st., south side, 637.6 feet east of Willis-av., and dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, on East 138th-st., south side, 500 feet east of Willis-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Frederick P. Forster, Esq., referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, 206 East 112th-st., south side, 115 feet east of 3d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 1.

42d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5; John Leicht and wife to Frank O. Shellenberg $1
Same property; Frank O. Shellenberg to John Leicht and wife 1
61st-st., n. s., 249.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; William Gassow and wife to William Bode 16,250
81st-st., n. s., 231.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Louisa and Philip Koch to William Fritsel 22,000
Ridge-st., 151; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Jacob Cohen 29,500
39th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Henrietta and William R. Mason to George L. Collier 15,750
Tinton-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 161st-st., 16.9x132.6; Frederick W. Schmidt to Elizabeth B. Lubre 3,000
38th-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x84; Sophia C. Roemer to John G. Weigold 10,500
9th-av., w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 25x100; Nathan L. Ely to Henry S. Day 31,500
Goerck-st., s. s., lot 125, map of M. Willett; Joseph Bingerbach to Frank Kruger 11,500
71st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; C. Bacch; to William Beck 19,250
139th-st., s. s., 74 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 75 x100; Thomas Overington to J. Demarest 13,000
114th-st., 233 East; Jacob Mohr to Frederick Maier 22,000
Washington-st., 140; J. McManus to Charles Bradley 25,000
3d-av., n. e. corner of 74th-st., 22.2x71; E. C. Korner to Philip J. Gurry 32,500
Central Park, west, 223 and 224; J. B. Smull to Thomas A. Stoddart 85,000
Avenue B, w. s., 87.11 ft. s. of 85th-st., 16.10x22; H. E. Brandt to William Esau 8,620
Frankfort-st., 55 and 57; Theodore M. Barnes to Tuckerman 1
Downing-st., 31; Samuel A. Friedline to L. C. Friedline 1
118th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x 118th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x 100.11; H. M. Parr to G. B. Marx 8,000
51st-st., 221 West; A. H. Mott to M. E. Mason 200
60th-st., n. s., 175.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.6x 100.5; Jacob Deutschberger and wife to Moses Shedlinsky 19,650
Valentine-av., e. s., 145 ft. w. of Southern Boulevard, 75x100; Mary Gallagher to Luke Gleeson 2,300
Same property; Luke Gleeson to William Gallagher 2,300
143d-st., n. s., 406.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25 x100; Luke Gleeson to William Gallagher. 1
Same property; Mary Gallagher to Luke Gleeson 1
76th-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; James W. McCaffrey and wife to Marie O'Connor 25,000
86th-st., 18 West, 15x98.9; William B. Rounds to Jane A. Peabody 1
21st-st., s. s., 104.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x102.2; Michael Conklin and Teresa Canhoi and wives to George Wurtz 23,000
120th-st., s. s., 286 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x 100.11; William S. Phillips, Louis M. Doup, and Joseph Anain to Elizabeth Diamond 1
51st-st., n. s., 266 ft. w. of 8th-av., 90x100.5; M. E. Mason to A. E. Travers 20,000
76th-st., n. s., 283 ft. w. of 9th-av., 91x102.2; J. A. Blanchard to E. H. Corey 25,800
100th-st., 75 West; Robert Gordon to E. A. McKnight 50,000
West 11th-st., n. s., 91 ft. e. of West-st., 15.6x73.11; John C. McCarthy to John Noonan 6,500
3d-av., e. s., 106.2 ft. s. of 108th-st., 17.8x 109; M. Adler to P. Bernhardt 20,500
59d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; C. V. Goursier to J. E. Rystenberg 1
8th-st., n. s., 177.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x94.10; S. T. Westmore to L. M. Jones 17,000
Jay-st., s. s., lots 3 and 5; A. T. D. Wedermager to R. A. K. Butler 20,000
118th-st., 413; E. H. Wronkow to C. J. Evers 6,500
123d-st., 103 and 105 East; W. W. Watkins to C. Hagmayer 56,000
Sheriff-st., 119; Charles Reits to Rioka Garlick 35,000
Sheriff-st., 121; same to Samuel Cohen 35,000
63d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; William Rankin to Matthew Monaghan 33,000
45th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x75.5; John Preisinger to J. F. Seeger 18,000
West-st., n. e. corner of No. 71, 15.6x86.1; J. A. Anthony to J. Noonan 8,000
Front-st., s. w. corner of Coenties-slip, 22.6x 30; H. Grace to D. Phyfe 18,000
Avenue A, s. s., 23.1 ft. n. of 20th-st., 23.3x 70; Simon P. Flannery to H. Fuldner 15,000
41st-st., 22 East; Charles J. Martin to F. P. Wood 23,000
Grand-st., n. e. corner of Mangin-st., 25.9x 75; L. M. Doscher to J. H. Doscher 25,000
Madison-av., w. s., 270 ft. s. of 175th-st., 41 x120; F. Boyd to C. Boehmer 3,650
183d-st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 27.6x 92; Hannah McGuire to E. M. Bean 42,000

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To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will examine, and, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

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Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent. Investment properties.

Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

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NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO NOS. 64, 66, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FAULEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

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1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, an exceptionally fine 30-foot house, adjoining 5th-av., above 34th-st.; never been offered before. STETSON & WISEMAN, 79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

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Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY HEIGHTS, IN NORTHERN New-Jersey.—Houses and plots in commanding situations and at moderate prices; modern improvements, excellent water, and best facilities for drainage; all residences within 10 minutes' walk of the station; macadam sidewalks and roads; only 30 minutes from Jersey City by rail. Address, or call at

NUTLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, opposite Nutley Station, Essex Co., N. J.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

FOR SALE—PITTSFIELD MASS., SIX MILES from Lenox—Queen Anne cottage, with nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; corner lot, 7x8 rods; can be seen for two weeks. For particulars address Box 1,342, Pittsfield.

REMOVAL.—E. S. MILLS, JR., COUNTRY property broker, removed March 1 to 17 East 42d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—NEW-BRITAIN KNITTING Co.'s extensive mills, separately or together, with or without machinery; in first-class running order; 50 sets of cards; can be started at once to make the knit underwear or hosiery. Apply New-Britain, Conn., or 108 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF Years.—The buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 113 Hudson-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF PURchasing a small but elegant house on the west side, north of 68th-st. Owners only address A. H., 1,238 Broadway, up-town advertising office.

9TH WARD.—WANTED TO BUY—HOUSE; price about $7,500. Address, with particulars, Charles, Box 205 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.
2d. NO. 49 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)
3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.
4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.
6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.
7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.
8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.
9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.
10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.
11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.
12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.
13th. NO. 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.
14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.
16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of

HENRY HILTON and CHARLES J. CLINCH, Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brick house and lot No. 453 WEST 21ST-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway, and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., Four-story brick dwelling, with extension and lot, NO. 240 LENOX-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 122D-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway, and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story store and brick dwelling and lot, NO. 111 EAST 62D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 37 EAST 20TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the brick church building and plot of land NORTHWEST CORNER LAIGHT AND VARICK STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., four-story brick building, with stores and lot, NO. 897 5TH-AV., between 53d and 54th sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the three-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 14 EAST 13TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., three-story and cellar brick dwelling and lot, NO. 24 EAST 13TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot, NO. 13 EAST 74TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, STABLE, Land and Grounds, Sedgefield, St. Morris Book; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

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TO RENT—AT KEENE VALLEY, ADIRONdacks, two-story cottage, pleasantly located; price, $350 for the season. Apply to M. E. DUNHAM, 19 Prospect-st., Hartford, Conn.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

DESIRABLE COTTAGES OF 7, 10, AND 14 ROOMS, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS. RENTALS, $350, $400, $500, AND $1,500 PER YEAR.

PURE WATER AND GOOD GAS FROM THE GARDEN CITY WATER AND GAS WORKS.

13 TRAINS DAILY. APPLY TO WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OR L. H. CUNLIFF, AGENT, GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

TO LEASE AT ORANGE—FAIRHOLM, THE late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose-av., three minutes' walk from station; five acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. The house is modern; eight bedrooms, billiard room, &c., gas, bathroom, running water in bedrooms, &c., &c. Stable has accommodations for four horses and five rooms for coachman. This is one of the most attractive places in the Oranges, and in an excellent neighborhood. Rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 22d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE APARTMENT TO LET—ONLY One remaining; Portsmouth, 44 West 9th-st.; elevator; hot water; steam heat. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY.—A very large lofty ceiling apartment; extensive closet accommodation, bath, &c.; unexpired lease; gentleman leaving the city.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M. FAST MAIL for the West, Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 9:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Passenger Coach and Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Connections, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 2:00 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, and Dining Car,) 10 (Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the Company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

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C. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4, 4:20, 6, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M., (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For West Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4:30, 5:30, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

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GIVE THE FISH A CHANCE

PROGRESS OF THE EFFORT TO SAVE JAMAICA BAY.

THE PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS GROWING RAPIDLY AND STEADILY —STORIES TOLD BY ANGLERS.

Another enthusiastic meeting of those desirous of protecting the fish in Jamaica Bay was held yesterday afternoon at Brassel's Exchange at Rockaway Beach. Satisfactory reports were listened to in regard to the movement to put an end to seine and purse net fishing in the bay. The bill to this effect has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature and has been referred to the proper committees. Now the big effort will be made to secure a favorable committee report. A week from Tuesday arguments will be heard on the matter before the Committee on Game and Fish Laws.

A large delegation will go up to Albany, and every effort will be made to present the views of the fish champions in a clear and just manner.

Mr. John Lefferts presided at the meeting yesterday, and on taking the chair urged upon those present the necessity of sending in their petition list, and also such subscriptions as they could obtain, by next Sunday, so that the Albany delegation could start well fortified with the views of residents of Queens and Kings Counties, and could have sufficient money to carry them through without stint. Over $500 has been collected on the strip of beach at Rockaway, and subscriptions from the Hempstead and Jamaica section are also coming in. New-York and Brooklyn fishermen, too, are taking much interest in the fight against seines and nets, and are helping it along financially as well as by their influence. Any one wishing to signify his appreciation of the movement may address O. L. Schwencke, lithographer, at 33, 35, or 37 Bleecker-street, who is Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schwencke, in reporting to the meeting yesterday for the committee, said that he had received many letters from persons whose influence at Albany was large, who had promised to watch the bill and do everything in their power to further its progress. Every indication pointed to the ultimate passage of the bill. There was some opposition from Canarsie, and Senators Hawkins and McCarren had intimated that they objected to the measure. It was believed, however, by the members of the committee that when the bill's provisions were thoroughly explained to the legislators and when the two Senators ascertained how large a majority of their constituents were in favor of it that they would not oppose it strenuously.

Mr. Schwencke had not finished speaking before representatives of the Jefferson Yacht Club and several fishing clubs handed in subscriptions.

Word was received that even in Canarsie and Westville, where most of the seine men live, many persons were signing the petitions. Indeed, it is believed that with more time and with New-York City covered a book something like the massive volume of ballot-reform petitions could be built up simply with the names of those who want Jamaica Bay fish to have a chance and the anglers once in a while to have an opportunity of catching something besides sea robins and puffers.

It has been said that the net fishermen were dependent upon their seines for a living, and that their means of livelihood should not be taken away from them. Some of the Rockaway people have been investigating the matter and find that eight net men are keeping the fish depleted in Jamaica Bay. These men average 60 cents a day from their business, it is said. It has been calculated that by letting their boats or taking out parties when there was good fishing in the bay, they would at least make $3 a day. So it is not feared that any great hardship would come upon them by the passage of the bill.

The bay is simply at their mercy now. The inlet is only 500 or 600 feet wide, and they are able to put a pretty effective net barrier across it. Again, when the tide goes down and uncovers the flats, the fish naturally gather in the drains and channels where they are easily penned in by nets. Indeed, the bay is peculiarly formed to benefit the network.

The opponents of the bill have recently sent out a report that the movement in aid of the angling interests of the bay was started by the liquor dealers, who have an eye open to the refreshment of the fishermen. No better answer can be made to this than to consult the names upon the petitions signed in Rockaway and adjacent towns. The names are those of bay men, boatmen, merchants, anglers by the score, and ministers and professional men are putting down their signatures. Of course, Rockaway Beach benefits by good fishing in the adjacent waters. The fishing has done much to build up the beach and improve it. But there is an almost countless number of fishermen in this city who want a place to fish where there will be some chance of success. It is not the expert rod and reel anglers who will benefit by the good fishing that is sure to result with the withdrawal of the nets, but the clerks and tradesmen with limited salary but the true fishing spirit. Jamaica Bay is easy access of the city, and the expense comparatively small for a party to visit the bay. Just as the parks in the city are for the benefit of the poor, so the fishermen want a park on the water.

This was the feeling expressed by the fishermen who gathered at the meeting yesterday. Some remembered the days of glorious fishing and angling in the bay, when sheepshead were abundant and when big bluefish ran in the inlet. Just two sheepsnead were caught in the bay last Summer.

There is a man on Ruffle Bar who for the past fifteen years has kept a record of the sheepshead taken by persons whom he has conducted to the fishing grounds. Just as soon as the nets began to be placed the record showed the effects. From hundreds it got down to double figures only. Now it has reached a cipher. Nice fat sheepshead of four and five pounds weight were frequently caught in the old days. As to bluefish no one thinks of going for them in the old haunts nowadays. Weakfish have grown scarcer each season to the line anglers. Occasionally the fishermen in Summer take in a ton or two as the fish start up the channel looking for their favorite abiding places.

One old fisherman with whitened locks and beard got up in the meeting and said that the result of last Summer's fishing by the club he belonged to, in Jamaica Bay was one weakfish and ten eels. True, the club only consisted of himself, his wife, and two sons, but they had gone out frequently in search of a mess. Others had similar experiences to mention, and all wondered that there was any fishing at all.

"The same complaints have come from many other places where New-York fishermen are accustomed to go," said a member of the Redfield Fishing Club who was present at the meeting. "On the Great South Bay, off the North Shore, Gardiner's Bay, and near Plum Island the fishing has deteriorated wonderfully. You can't tell the cause, and the same old answer is given, that it is all due to the ravages of net and seine fishermen. By placing the nets at the inlets to the bays and in the favorite feeding channels the fish are completely blocked in their progress and simply swim into a trap.

"I was out fishing last Summer on a favorite weakfish and blackfish ground. The party I was with caught a few big dogfish and sea robins. That was all. Not a game fish or one of good eating qualities could we get. As we sailed homeward and up to the dock we saw our families gathered in front of the house waiting to see our fish, and all looking forward to a good meal. Of course, we felt mean at being compelled to disappoint them.

"Finally in desperation I seized a dogfish and sliced him into steaks. We carried them in. They were accepted with thanks and were served up for supper. I was greatly surprised that they tasted so good. After a hearty meal, which all enjoyed, I asked them what they supposed they had been eating. They said blackfish. Then I told them they had been partaking of dogfish—a fish allied to the sharks and man-eaters. Well, they all voted that dogfish was good, anyway. Yet dogfish cannot be counted among the food fishes. The name is against them.

"Now it is becoming just as bad here in Jamaica Bay. A sheet of water better adapted for cod could not be asked for. The fish start in the bay in big schools. They get as far up the narrow inlet as the nets, and are then scooped in by the seine men. It's a wonder to me there are any at the upper end at all."

Another report was made at the meeting that a little opposition to the bill was coming from a few Staten Island net fishermen. They were said to be men who in Summer sailed over to work a tide with their nets and return in the night with their spoils.

Altogether the feeling at the meeting was that by hard work the bill could be passed, and every man present expressed his intention of doing everything in his power to help it along. A vote of thanks was passed to THE TIMES for its attention to the movement and to the local press. Thousands of names will be added to the petitions this week, and many personal letters will be sent to the Long Island delegation in the Senate and Assembly.

THE SEINE MEN'S TACTICS.

THEY HOPE TO DEFEAT THE STADLER BILL BY DELAY.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Long Island fishermen, who are opposed to the Stadler bill, which will impose a fine of $100 upon every one using a net in Jamaica Bay, expect with the influence of Senator Hawkins, who comes from the First District, and who is fighting it, to kill it by delay. It is a notorious fact that Jamaica Bay, which for years was one of the richest spots for sportsmen around New-York and Brooklyn, has rapidly lost its charms by the devastation wrought by net fishermen. In the olden days a sportsman was certain within a few hours to capture a fine mess of flounders, blackfish, weakfish, kingfish, bluefish, and Spanish mackerel.

While the railroad was building, fishing stations were erected all along the line of the trestle, and to-day there are four stopping places which have been erected especially for the use of fishermen. One day last Summer one fisherman alone took out of Jamaica Bay eight tons of weakfish, and other instances are known where, within a period of six or ten hours, from two to three tons of fish have been caught in nets. These hauls are not made for the purpose of consumption, but have been used for oil and fertilizers. Senator Hawkins's course has met with condemnation at the hands of many of his constituents, and particularly by the press of his district. A leading editorial of one of his home papers informed the Senator that the Stadler bill "was intended to preserve the fish in the waters of the bay, and not to allow its spoliation for oil and fertilizers; in fact, to save the industry of catching fish in those bays to men who make a living by doing so. The difference is, that those fishermen, in addition to earning their own livelihood, provide food for themselves, while your proposition is to catch them for oil and fertilizers."

A number of indignation meetings have been held, and the conduct of the Senator has been denounced.

Senator Stadler is in receipt of many letters from all parts of the State warmly approving the bill and expressing the hope that it will soon be placed upon the statute books. Mr. O. L. Schwencke, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means appointed at a recent meeting of the residents of Rockaway for the purpose of securing an enactment of the law to prevent net fishing in the waters of Jamaica Bay, informs him that the people whom he represents are heartily in favor of it, and he expresses a willingness to send a committee of representative residents of the towns bordering on Jamaica Bay to Albany at any time the committee may grant them a hearing. Mr. John W. Campbell of 282 West Eleventh-street, New-York, writes: "The waters of Jamaica Bay at one time were the surest ground within hailing distance of New-York for fishing, but for the past few years it has certainly become the most provoking place in this vicinity." The bill is also approved by Fish Commissioner Blackford and J. C. Ubert, President of the Undine Club. A hearing will be given on March 11.

BIVA'S PLAN INDORSED.

A VICTORY FOR THE SUPPORTERS OF THE ITALIAN HOME.

Tammany Hall was crowded with Italian-American citizens yesterday who had assembled to pass approval or disapproval upon the results of the preliminary work of the Organization Committee of the Italian Home. As has been familiar for some time to those who interest themselves in the doings of the Italian colony here, there has been a lively spirit of contention between two factions which have had each as an aim the establishment of a charitable institution for the benefit of Italians in America.

One of these factions was headed by the Consul General Cavaliero G. P. Riva, and its institution was entitled the "Italian Home." It was of much later origin than the institution of the other faction, under the leadership of P. Arata, which was entitled the "Benevolent Society." The home was started by Consul General Riva in 1888, while the society has been in existence since 1881, or thereabouts.

It was first intended that the older organization should be absorbed by the new as one of its departments, for the scope of the Consul General's plan was greater than that of the society. It comprised four distinct divisions. The first contained a hospital for the reception of Italians who needed medical assistance and care; the second was to help poor and destitute Italians, whose need and worthiness could be better ascertained and helped by their own countrymen; the third was to care for the wants of Italian immigrants, and the fourth was to furnish means of education. The original intention was that the society should perform the functions of the second section—that entitled by the Consul General the "Department of Beneficence."

But personal jealousy or some other cause made it impossible for the two institutions to become one, and two factions immediately arose, one supporting Signor Arata's Benevolent Society, the other, the Consul General's Italian Institute or Home. Yesterday's mass meeting was held at Tammany Hall to present the entire scheme of the Consul General to the colony for its censure or approval. The result was a most decided popular victory for the Consul General. An President of the Institute, he read an address sketching the history of his scheme and the present condition of it, and he was most enthusiastically supported by a great majority of those present.

The supporters of the Benevolent Society attended the meeting in a body with the intention of presenting their side of the case, but they left the hall in disgust at the overwhelming numbers present in support of the other side. They were unable to obtain any hearing in the meeting, and the members of the opposing faction hissed and sneered and hissed excitedly as they left the hall.

The following resolutions were introduced by Signor Liquiti and were passed without a dissenting voice:

The Italian colony of New-York and neighborhood, assembled in solemn convention in Tammany Hall to-day, March 2, 1890, at the invitation of the General Board of the Institute Italiano, having heard the noble address of the President, Cav. G. P. Riva, Consul General of Italy, and the official report of the Secretary of the said institute concerning what has been done for the immediate advancement of the institute;

Resolved, That the work of Cav. Riva and of the retiring Commissioners has always been disinterested and inspired by the best motives of philanthropy and patriotism; and

Whereas, The Institute Italiano is an institution suggested by the most kindly and humane principles, and is a true and great benefit to the Italian immigrants in this country;

Resolved, That a vote of appreciation and gratitude is tendered to Cav. Riva, promoter and organizer of the institute, and to all the retiring Commissioners; that we strongly support the said institute with all our strength, and that we inform the Home Government of this, the formal act of the colony, in indorsing Consul General Riva's Institute Italiano.

Over 1,600 subscribers at $3 each have already given their names as supporters of the institute, and the results of the meeting were looked upon as an overwhelming victory for the Consul General's party. Among those with him on the platform were Salvatori Cantoni, C. Bargotti, M. Lemmi, A. Oldrini, Dr. O. Abruzzo, A. C. Astarita, Dr. Asselta, Cav. D. Bonanno, D. Bonanno, D. Ferro, P. Cianelli, L. Contencin, M. Pettinato, Prof. Calabrese, F. Tocci, G. Lordi, L. Ulio, Dr. A. Zucchi, G. Ferrari, N. Grilli, E. Marchi, G. Starace, E. Mondaini, and L. Landi.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Salvini engagement, which begins at the Broadway Theatre this evening, is not to be the "preliminary farewell" which has become so common, but the actual farewell to the stage in America of the great Italian actor, who will certainly never appear here again after this season. In order to give as many people as possible a chance to see him, he will play five nights a week. "The Outlaw" will have its first representation this season on Friday evening.

Seats for the extra matinée of "The Weaker Sex," to be given by the Kendals at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Thursday, will be placed on sale this morning. A large number have already been ordered by mail and telegraph, and it is quite certain that the house will be filled large and as brilliant as those which greet these distinguished artists at the regular evening performances.

The success of "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino has been instantaneous, and since the first night the ticket sellers have had no leisure time on their hands. The advance sale for this month is the largest ever known in the history of the house, and Manager Aronson is convinced that it will be many months before the public will weary of the Casino's latest success. He has received several letters praising the beauties of the production, and especially the singing of Lillian Russell in the title rôle.

The first of the series of Browning readings by Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will be given at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when the lady will read "In a Balcony."

During the temporary absence of the original Cy Prime of "The Old Homestead," Mr. George Beane, the part has been acceptably filled by Mr. Frank Bell. When the play has its London production in May, the scenery will be an exact duplication of that now seen in the Academy.

It is announced by Mr. Booth's representative in this city that Mme. Modjeska will rejoin his company as the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore to-night, appearing as Ophelia in "Hamlet." Lawrence Barrett is in Nice, France, and writes to friends in this city that he is in the best of health and spirits and will return early in May, when preparations for his next tour with Edwin Booth will begin.

The Musicale at the Standard has greatly improved since J. M. Hill assumed the management of the house. Louis Cornu, who is musical director of both the Standard and the Madison-Square, has been working hard to improve the orchestra and has succeeded very materially. The new electric lights which Mr. Hill has placed in the lobby of the theatre have made a decided improvement in its appearance.

HIS SPEECH RESTORED.

A very successful operation has been performed by Dr. Charles McBurney in the amphitheatre at Roosevelt Hospital, which restored the power of articulation to a physician who was rendered mute by results attending an accident last August. The patient is Dr. Clark, a physician of Rochester. By the accident his right arm and leg were paralyzed. His mental powers were unimpaired and he could understand what was said to him, but could not articulate a word.

Medical treatment partially restored the use of his arm and leg, but he was still unable to speak. Finally he was brought to Roosevelt Hospital and put under the care of Dr. McBurney and Dr. Starr, who devoted a great deal of careful study to his case. At last they came to the conclusion that the patient was suffering from a clot of blood on the brain.

An operation was made, a small circle of the skull about an inch in diameter being raised, and the clot was found and removed. As a result of the operation the paralysis in the patient's arm and leg disappeared and the power to articulate in speech came back. The patient is considered well on the road to ultimate recovery.

WANAMAKER'S BLUNDER.

THE LIBEL UPON FRANKLIN IN THE NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS ITS RESULT.

The most recent product of John Wanamaker's management of the Post Office Department is the new series of postage stamps, which are decidedly the ugliest that this country has yet experienced. There is an episode connected with this issue which illustrates the left-handed way in which Mr. Wanamaker does things.

It has been noticed that the new one-cent stamp bears the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, but no one who is familiar with the portraits of that practical philosopher would ever recognize the likeness except after a careful examination. The reason for this was the mistake made by the Post Office authorities in sending the American Bank Note Company a sketch of Franklin's head, which was to be used for the block. The artist, who was not accustomed to the mechanical exigencies of postage-stamp engraving, followed the printed stamp, and in the portrait of Franklin which the company received the head faced the same way in which it does in the stamp—that is, to the left. This was against all traditions of stamp printing, one of the principal rules of which is that the head shall face the address, and this portrait, had it been placed upon the blocks, would have made Franklin face to the right and regard space with his usual placid expression of contentment.

The engravers of the company at once recognized this and set about remedying it. The portrait was turned around, but here came the difficulty. While Franklin looked like himself while facing the left in the portrait, by no exercise of skill could his profile be changed to the right without entirely altering his expression and making him resemble the putty-faced personification of senility which now appears on the one-cent stamp. The efforts of the engravers who strove to remedy the department's mistake required time, and that is one reason why the issue was delayed some time after it was promised by Mr. Wanamaker.

But the Administration was content to accept this libel upon Franklin, and Mr. Wanamaker passed the proofs, so that during the remainder of the Republican term of office in the Post Office Department the country will be forced to regard this sad semblance of the good old printer Benjamin Franklin.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE FREE SUNDAY CONCERTS WILL BE CONTINUED.

The people's free Sunday concerts are a demonstrated success. Five weeks ago they were begun at Cooper Union. Prof. Felix Adler was the father of the idea. He had the ardent support of the Society for Ethical Culture and of a representative committee of workingmen.

The third of these concerts was given yesterday. At 2:30 o'clock the doors were opened. At 2:50 they had to be closed, for the hall was as full as the law allows. Hundreds upon hundreds were turned away disappointed. The audience, as heretofore, was cosmopolitan to a degree. The programme was fully up to the standard set at previous concerts and was rendered with the same painstaking finish. The orchestra played with the same spirit that the audience displayed in receiving its efforts.

The Metropolitan Opera House chorus was present, and, under the direction of its master, Mr. Frank Damrosch, rendered two numbers with great brilliancy and dash. Violinist Nahan Franko was the soloist and sustained the very enviable reputation he has won by his playing of a fantaisie from "Mignon." Although encores were cordially refused, he was forced to follow it with a Hungarian dance. The full programme was as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture. "Merry Wives of Windsor"...Nicolai
2. Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
3. Prayer from "Masaniello".....Auber
   Chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House.
4. March of the Priests, "Athalia"...Mendelssohn
5. "Mignon" Fantaisie.....Thomas
   Violin solo by Mr. Nahan Franko.
6. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter".....Strauss

PART II.

1. March from "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
   Chorus and orchestra.
2. Ave Maria.....Gounod
3. Allegretto, Seventh Symphony.....Beethoven
4. Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber

When these concerts were started it was announced that there would be but three. Yesterday's, therefore, would have been the last. At its close, however, Prof. Adler came to the platform and announced that the experiment had proved to be such an unqualified success that they would be continued until May on alternate Sundays. He further stated that Mr. Damrosch would continue to volunteer his personal services.

TAMMANY'S OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

New-York City needs now, more than ever before in its history, a wise, honest, and far-seeing home Government. Recent events have shown that neither the State nor the National Government has any concern for the interests of the metropolis, and that its future must be shaped by its own hands. Is there hope in that future? The answer lies for the present mainly with Tammany Hall, and since the leaders of that organization have made brave and vigorous though futile efforts for the city's good in other directions, it is safe to assume their readiness to do likewise in this. The question is, what has done the city need and what can its Tammany rulers do?

It needs, among other things, new industries and new facilities for existing ones; it needs better homes and it needs a deeper industrial foundation. It can no longer depend upon an increasing foreign commerce without giving that commerce better facilities. Statistics show that imports and exports are declining instead of increasing, and have fallen off 10 per cent. in amount and value in the past ten years. It needs to promote every well-conceived enterprise that will use private money to public improvements and gives employment to labor, and this especially now that the closing up of various public works has left so many thousands idle.

It needs to multiply its local communications and draw every suburb into closer relations with the heart of the city, whether that suburb is now part of the city or not. It needs to cheapen the storage and handling of merchandise, so that it may bid for the larger commerce of the world that consists in gathering the products of all countries and holding them for a market. It needs especially to promote manufactures. It needs, in a word, a new departure. What can the city Government do to help all this?

Its powers are limited at present, but at least it can cease from hindering. For years the methods supposed to be necessary to procure Aldermanic consent have handicapped or killed every honest scheme to which such consent was necessary. Let it once be understood that those methods are abolished and that intelligence and honesty reign in their stead, and the battle is half won. The people will come forward with abundant plans and projects of improvement, and when the Aldermen have shown themselves worthy their ancient powers may easily be restored. Whether the present body will merit that distinction will soon appear. Some indications point favorably. And when the question of selling a meritorious railway franchise, supported by a majority of the property owners along its line and offering employment for years to thousands of men, was submitted from the Railroad Committee here to the President of the board had placed it and sent to another and less appropriate one.

This looks too much like the action of last year when the same application was sent to the Committee on Docks, "for convenience in killing it." We shall know more about it, however, when the question of admitting the arguments and petitions addressed to the Legislature again is raised. Last year the board refused this poor privilege to the thousands upon thousands of workingmen represented, including many in labor organizations, and did it with a courage and firmness worthy the noblest act of a Roman Senator.

Doubtless the Tammany leaders will intervene, if it is needed, in time to prevent any action of this kind in the present board, and the public will watch anxiously to see the result. Tammany cannot shirk nor shirk its responsibility for the conduct of this board. It has never before had "full control," but in this body it named and placed four-fifths of all the members, and a failure to influence them in a proper direction would be a shameful confession of impotence on its part. Or no doubt the capacity or intelligence of the present leaders of Tammany Hall, but of what good would these qualities be in a government which in its every action and motive or intelligence of the present leaders of Tammany to the city's honor and welfare failed to govern at all.

Let us hope, then, either that the Aldermen will need no controlling, or that Tammany will promptly take such measures as will avoid the public disgrace inflicted by both their action and non-action in times past. In any case, let us have a sign of what Tammany proposes to do for the city in the future if a confiding people should continue it in power. PROGRESS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 2, 1890.

DR. A. SALVIATI'S ERROR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES you have an article regarding a consignment of Venetian glassware and bric-a-brac, shipped by Dr. A. Salviati of Venice, Italy, to this express company for delivery to various parties at New-York and other places in the United States.

Permit us to say that Dr. Salviati is known to many Americans who have visited Venice as an upright and honorable man. It is not likely that for the purpose of defrauding the United States Government he has undervalued the goods sent.

His error, as he explains in his reply to our letter advising him of the Appraiser's report, consists in having declared the value according to the cost of his wares at Venice, instead of declaring it according to his selling prices, not knowing that he had to pay duty on the prices obtained from the buyers.

As about nine-tenths of his customers did not wish to be troubled with paying freights and duty when the goods had arrived in New-York, he made his prices to the buyers, duty, freight, and all charges paid and included, while his consular invoice was based on the cost of the goods, thus causing a difference between the private invoices to consignees and the consular invoice of about 50 per cent. As the name of this express company is mentioned in your article, we beg to state that we are not interested in this consignment otherwise than merely as Custom House brokers, and were without any knowledge whatever of the value of the goods, which we entered according to the invoice received.

L. W. MORRIS,
President of the Morris European and American Express Company, (Limited.)

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1890.

FIGHTING THE BUCKET SHOPS.

NOT MUCH BELIEF IN THE PERMANENCY OF THE NEW RULE IN CHICAGO.

The effect of the desperate measure to be resorted to by the Chicago Board of Trade in shutting off the market reports and quotations, in the hope of driving the bucket shops there out of existence, as announced yesterday morning from Chicago, will be felt outside of Chicago. The New-York Produce Exchange will feel the force of it, and in fact it will be felt all over the country where there is any speculation in grain. It will not make much difference in stock speculations.

It was the opinion yesterday of gentlemen interested in the matter that the course of the new President of the Chicago Board of Trade in having the resolutions passed discontinuing the market report department, however popular it might be from a moral stand point, would have to be changed. It would react too strongly on the board itself. Primitive practices, although they had the merit of honesty and were well enough when business was light, were hardly adequate to handle the great bulk of trade now.

Edwin R. Livermore, one of the most prominent members of the Produce Exchange, said yesterday that in his belief there was small likelihood of the remedy being made permanent.

"Yet the minute the quotations are made public again," he said, "the bucket shops are again in full blast. I do not see how business can be done in Chicago by any plan of private quotations. But they must do business, and when they begin the bucket shops begin also. While I regret that it is possible for the bucket shops to exist, believing them to be dangerous and hurtful places, I do not see how they can be suppressed in Chicago unless laws are passed providing for heavy fines and imprisonments as penalties for their maintenance, and it would be a difficult matter to induce a Legislature to make such laws."

Mr. Livermore was asked what the effect would be upon the New-York market when the order went into operation April 1. He said the effect would be to reduce trading to a small volume. The Chicago quotations were now shown on dials in the New-York Exchange, and when they were removed dealers would be compelled to accept the word of the New-York correspondents of Chicago houses who were members of the Board of Trade as to what the current prices were. That would inevitably make them timid. They would see that an excellent chance was offered to deceive them if the agent were so inclined. They would want to see prices that others were shown. It would be possible also for New-York and Chicago houses connected by telegraph wires to do a big business in scalping, and while there was no particular objection to that in itself, it would tend to secrecy, and that was not desirable.

The New-York markets and the markets in other cities are to a certain extent guided by Chicago prices. Mr. Livermore was asked if he thought the New-York Exchange could establish a market of its own. He thought it could, but it would be a somewhat limited one for some time. As things are now, with the two markets working in measure together, the largest business possible was being done. Any change would restrict it for a long time.

There was no widespread expectation that the big Chicago speculators were going to immigrate to New-York. They could remain in Chicago and make and give out prices to suit themselves.

The New-York Stock Exchange, in one of its periodical attacks on the big bucket shops here not very long ago, attempted the same plan. It proposed to do away with the tickers altogether. The quotations were to be written on slips of paper and delivered to those who, it was claimed, were entitled to them. It was tried for about a day and then it was abandoned. It wouldn't work at all. Everything got into a horrible mix, and the tickers were again resorted to. The bucket shops never closed. They are open yet, in spite of injunctions, civil suits, and police officers.

PLANNING FOR THE FAIR.

HOW THE LADIES WILL WORK FOR ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

A large number of ladies of the Catholic faith met yesterday at St. Joseph's Home, 209 West Fifteenth-street, for the purpose of taking such preliminary steps as seemed necessary to further the projected fair for the benefit of the home. A week ago the gentlemen interested in the home met and subscribed about $11,000, and the meeting yesterday afternoon was fully as successful as the previous one.

Mr. A. B. De Freee presided at the meeting and will assume the management of the fair. It was decided to hold the fair for two weeks, beginning April 16, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Three hundred and twenty gentlemen, headed by Mayor Grant as Chairman, will constitute not only a board of honorary managers, but will actively co-operate with the ladies in whose hands the affair now rests. A prize will be offered for the lady selling the largest number of season tickets, as well as for the one obtaining the largest amount of donations.

The present plan of the management is to have twenty-five tables or booths, each one in charge of members of a church or parish, and this, it is believed, will lead to a good-natured rivalry with beneficial results. There will be forty young ladies assigned to each table. The object of the fair is to secure money for the home which is made necessary by recent action of the Department of Buildings in condemning the rear walls of several buildings belonging to the home and used to accommodate a portion of the inmates. These improvements will necessitate an outlay of about $100,000. There is besides outstanding against the institution a mortgage of $99,000 on its buildings, and this it is desired to lessen and if possible to cancel.

Among the ladies who actively participated in yesterday's meeting were Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mrs. Charles Walters, Mrs. James Trainor, Mrs. P. O'Connor, Mrs. Edward Harrigan, Mrs. Charles Loughran, Mrs. William Fuller, Mrs. P. Fuller, Miss Cavanagh, Mrs. Joseph F. Baker, Miss Leary, Miss Coyne, Miss White, Mrs. D. O'Donoghue, and Mrs. E. D. Farrell.

MISS DRURY IN NEWARK.

SHE IS SAID TO BE IN LOVE WITH A WISCONSIN CLERGYMAN.

Miss Harriet D. Drury, who was released from the Flatbush Insane Asylum on Saturday, by order of Judge Clement of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, accompanied her cousin, Mrs. Josephine Van Patten, to the latter's home in Newark, N. J. The young lady was placed in charge of her cousin by Judge Clement with the understanding that at the end of a month she was to be produced before him, that he might judge if any improvement had taken place in her mental condition. His Honor arrived at this conclusion after a long examination of the young lady in his private chambers.

She told of her travels in Europe, of her confinement in an institution in Hamburg, of her admission into Dr. Wells's asylum, and of her stay in her Montague-street boarding house, and while her language was not entirely coherent, his Honor was unwilling to say that she could not manage her own affairs.

Friends of Miss Drury's say that the gentleman with whom she is in love, and who has been reported as being a myth of her imagination, is really the Rev. Dr. Milburn, a clergyman of Fond du Lac, Wis., and a brother of Lawyer John G. Milburn of Buffalo. These friends also say that the mental ailments originated in a disagreement between herself and a stepbrother on account of her father making her the sole heir to his property. The two have not spoken for years.

Counselor Simis, who has been in charge of her affairs of late, will to-day deposit the money and checks found in her possession, when arrested, in the Brooklyn Trust Company's office, pending a final decision as to her sanity.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS.

There was held in the hall of the Bloomingdale Turnverein, 305 West Fifty-fourth-street, last night, an interesting entertainment known among Germans as a "Dichterabend," or an evening with the poets. The object of the entertainment, which is held by the Bloomingdale Turnverein every fortnight, is to give to the culture of its members what its gymnasium gives to their bodies. Some Sunday evenings the time is spent in the playing of old German farces by the members, while others are devoted to concerts, and still others to miscellaneous programmes.

Last night the burden of the entertainment was borne by Friedrich Michel of the Central Turnverein, who recited selections from the works of Goethe, Uhland, Heine, Kinkel, Loewe, and Coppée. The recitations were divided into groups by a violin solo from "Il Trovatore" by F. Dohs, a piano solo from the "Trompeter von Saeckingen" by Mr. Wieland, a flute solo by Mr. Schumm, and a piano solo by Albert Derheimer.

AT THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will continue your efforts in behalf of the poor old sailors at Snug Harbor. Whatever be the merits of the case, that man Trask should be removed, that the 1,000 poor old fellows under him be allowed to spend the closing years of their lives in comfort, as it was the design of Capt. Randal that they should. OLD SALT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1890.

SALVATION OIL, the great pain eradicator, is kept on hand by all good housekeepers. 25c.

A cough will never attempt the struggle if you keep DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP near you.—*Advertisement.*

AFTER DINNER take one of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T YOU FORGET to keep a box of BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS in the house. A sure relief for all throat and lung troubles.—*Advertisement.*

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FAD.

THE AMATEURS BUSY WITH LANTERN-SLIDE MAKING.

Dark weather has bothered the picture takers a good deal for the past week and very little outdoor work has been attempted. But there has been plenty to do within doors. Every amateur of experience usually has lots of plates packed away, and a leisure day is utilized for developing them. Then the making of lantern slides has become such a fad among the young photographers that they are at work at them all the time. Recently there have been several large exhibitions of their work.

During the week the New-York Camera Club had an exhibition of hand cameras at its rooms on Fifth-avenue, which was well attended. Over fifty varieties were to be seen, and the visitors had lots to talk of in comparing their qualities. Many fine cameras are manufactured right here in New-York, and they compare favorably in many respects with the best that have been sent over from Europe.

Last Friday evening a very enjoyable exhibition of lantern slides was given at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers, at 122 West Thirty-sixth-street. It included the work of the St. Louis Camera Club and of members of the society. In the former were some excellent landscape and figure studies by Mr. E. M. Bain, the President of the club. His "You Naughty Boy" composition was especially good, showing a little girl looking up at her four-year-old brother, who was perched on the edge of a closet holding preserves. He had been dipping into the sweets, having a few marks on his cheeks, which told the story of his mischief very effectively.

Another capital view was of the levee at St. Louis. Several views in Forest Park, St. Louis; of the animals in the Zoo Gardens, and a "Street Incident," showing how a horse car collided with a team attempting to cross in front of it, by the Rev. C. M. Charroppin, S. J., were very interesting.

A few beautiful views of Colorado scenery, some capital figure studies, one in particular called "The Old, Old Story," showing two lovers at the farm gate; other views representing the seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and two or three excellent views of Colorado mines and mining, by Mr. John W. Dunn, were greatly appreciated, and demonstrated his ability as an amateur capable of making groups and landscapes.

A few others of the club contributed pictures of good quality, as a whole, the work of the club is much better than that of last year, and shows an improvement that is very gratifying.

Of the New-York members Mr. F. Vilmar's work, illustrating boating on the Harlem, deserves mention. Mr. C. C. Roumage had an interesting view of the ship canal now building between the Harlem River and the Hudson. Mr. William M. Murray also had a number of views in the same locality, showing the old King's Bridge road. Mr. J. E. Plimpton had several pretty views of English scenery.

Mr. J. F. Rogers contributed a very artistic view of a New-York lane; the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles's views in the pine woods of Maine, particularly those of ferns, mosses, wild flowers, and cowebs, covered with dew, were very charming, as showing what pretty and instructive pictures the least-noticed things sometimes make. Mr. Ernest Warrin's series of views in Bermuda, showing its beautiful streets and the shipping about the harbor, the natives and their carts, was extremely interesting. He is one of the most expert members in the society in the use of the detective camera.

Altogether, the exhibition was satisfactory, and the work compared favorably with that of other clubs. Messrs. A. L. Simpson and F. C. Beach operated the lanterns.

The new continuous magnesium flash light is to be informally exhibited at the rooms of the society, and on Friday evening the latern will be in operation for the trial of lantern slides.

Next week at the regular monthly meeting of the society Mr. Wallace Goold Levison, President of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, will read a paper on "Photography of Self-Luminous Subjects." A paper on "Helps in the Studio" will also be read by Miss Catherine Ward Barnes.

It is reported that the society is looking for larger quarters to be provided with many more conveniences than are now enjoyed.

One of the prettiest and neatest shutters is the new Bausch and Lomb shutter, so arranged that an exposure varying from three seconds to one-hundredth of a second may be separately made.

An optical lantern exhibition of slides will be given this evening at the rooms of the New-York Camera Club, 314 Fifth-avenue. Slides will be shown that have been made by members of the society. As many of the New-York Camera Club men are expert photographers, some excellent pictures may be expected.

Mr. S. R. Stoddard delights in doing curious things with the camera, and procuring photographs of scenes and objects out of the usual run. In *Photographic Times Almanac* he tells how he succeeded in securing pictures of some of the bats in Howe's Cave, Schoharie County. Of course his idea was to photograph the creatures as they hung to the walls of the cave, and not after capture in the unnatural surroundings of a photographic studio. Mr. Stoddard, therefore, catching a few of the little animals, took a half hitch around their legs with a fine silk-covered wire. He then prepared to fasten them to the side of a rock. They attached themselves readily, however, without any outside aid. They were placed with their heads downward. He then focused the bats by means of a lighted match. One-fourth of an ounce of flash-light powder was ignited close to the side of the camera. A picture was obtained, but when a second plate was exposed, two bats, being not entirely instantaneous, a bat changed its position a bit and one wing was open.

This city supports two amateur photographic societies, the New-York Camera Club and the Society for Amateur Photographers. Both are prospering and growing in membership. Visitors from other cities are always welcome at the rooms of the latter, and the facilities for work are open to all members of societies in other places in the country or abroad.

Instruction in photography is given at the University of Chautauqua, School of Photography, where there are lectures and practical demonstrations in optics, chemistry, and all branches of photography; at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Penn.; at Montclair, N. J., at the High School, at Lehigh University, and at Cornell University.

TALKING TO STUDENTS.

DR. HALL'S LECTURE ON THE WORK THEY HAVE TO DO.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, addressed the students of the various colleges in the Concert Hall of the Metropolitan Opera House last night. He took as his subject, "Saul of Tarsus, the First Example of Christian Faith Exemplified."

Saul, said the speaker, was an educated man. He was a college graduate and had a diploma, consequently, in his fitness to cope with the problems of his day. Saul stood just where the college men of to-day stand. He was an example for all Christian men, and especially for all Christian young men. He was a man thoroughly ecclesiastical, absolutely convinced of Christ and His teachings. Saul was the first man to illustrate Christ.

Dr. Hall also spoke of Stephen, the Greek-speaking Jew

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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SETTLING A PARTY DEBT

WARMOTH FINALLY SADDLED ON LOUISIANA.

SENATORS DRIVEN INTO LINE TO PAY A LOTTERY COMPANY ITS REWARD—THE STAR CHAMBER FARCE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Ex-Gov. Henry C. Warmoth, special pet of President Harrison, "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley, Chief Executioner Clarkson, and the Louisiana Lottery Company, was confirmed by the Senate to-day as Collector of Customs at the Port of New-Orleans. The protests of the respectable Republicans of Louisiana, backed up by a long record which proved his utter unfitness for any place, have not been strong enough to overcome the influence of the big lottery company and the determination of the Administration to discharge a part of its debt to that company by keeping Warmoth in office.

Less than two weeks ago Warmoth was virtually beaten. He could only secure the votes of two of the seven Republican members of the Commerce Committee in favor of recommending his confirmation, and his opponents were confident that they would save Louisiana the disgrace of his retention as Collector. But the Administration was posted as to the situation, and its agents were set to work with special orders to see that Warmoth went through.

The result of their labors was apparent when the Commerce Committee held its last meeting. Only eight of the members were present, but five of them voted to make a favorable report upon Warmoth's nomination. Three of these were Democrats, whose votes, it is asserted, were obtained at the personal solicitation of Mr. Eustis, who asked them to support Warmoth as a personal favor to a retiring Senator.

To-day's star-chamber sitting was the first held since the little cracks around the outer doors of the galleries had been carefully plugged up. Not even a committee clerk was allowed on the upper floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and double guards were stationed at the foot of each stairway. But no order had been issued to close the fresh-air tunnel and pipes leading to the ventilators in the floor of the Senate Chamber.

Having thus carefully sealed themselves up in the star chamber, the Senators took up the Warmoth case, and Mr. Eustis treated them to the rather unusual spectacle of a Democrat pleading for a Republican office holder who had been repudiated by the leading men of his party in his own State. Mr. Eustis's speech was long and earnest and was full of praise for his warm friend Warmoth.

Chairman Frye of the Commerce Committee, who had very reluctantly consented to vote for confirmation, yielded still further to the appeals of the Administration and made as good a speech as he could for Warmoth, taking the ground that, when the Louisiana Republicans accepted Warmoth as their candidate for Governor, they were wiped out of all knowledge of his previous career, and condoned all his offenses. These were the only Senators who cared to do more than vote for Warmoth.

Mr. Vest made an earnest speech against the nominee, and told the Senate what he thought of the sudden conversion of Republicans to a belief that Warmoth was the right kind of a man to honor with a high office. That not all the Republicans had been so converted was evident when Mr. Sherman took the floor, for he talked very plainly about the disgraceful record of Warmoth, and insisted that he ought to be rejected. Mr. Sherman laid special stress upon the treachery to his party of which Warmoth had been guilty, and declared, in bitter tones, that he would never vote for such a man.

After this the roll was called, and it was announced that Warmoth was confirmed by a vote of 39 to 14. Seven of the thirty-nine affirmative votes were cast by Democrats, among whom were Messrs. Eustis, Ransom, and Gorman. Three of the negative votes were thrown by Republicans—Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Sherman, and Farwell. This vote will show the power of the Louisiana Lottery Company in the higher branch of Congress the Senators adjourned the star-chamber sitting and went home to dinner.

* * *

A Senator who has been laughing at the absurdly humorous inquisition that his associates are conducting, with the avowed object of stopping the impertinent newspapers from prying into business that Mr. Vance says is constitutionally none of the business of the public, exonerates the Senators from any intention of muzzling the press so far as to make it possible to put through a "job" without being criticised for it. He says that he is convinced that he has discovered what that inquisition means. It is his opinion that it is but a preliminary step to the reporting of a rule from the Committee on Rules of the Senate to abolish the star-chamber proceedings in all matters except the consideration of treaties.

As that would look like an undignified catering to public opinion on the part of a body that has very little respect for opinion, it is safe to assume that the Senator who gives the information is mistaken. There is no enterprising newspaper man here who cares whether the secret sessions are abandoned or not. If they are abandoned the reporters in them will be less than it is now when the proceedings are forbidden property. About the only speech that Blair can depend upon having reported nowadays is the one that he will make in the star chamber session. He ought to try it on, for he would find that he was at least mentioned, whereas his public utterances are not considered of enough consequence to allude to the fact that he was on his feet for two or three hours and indulging in his habitual harangues. It is believed, by the way, that Blair's ill-temper is to be attributed to the discovery that his wretched education bill will not be passed this session.

The next act in the Senatorial farce of trying to find out how newspaper men learn the secrets of the Senate star chamber was again postponed to-day. The seven chief actors in the farce seem to be having some difficulty in preparing the rest of the show, and, after a ten-minute secret sitting to-day, they announced that the curtain would not be rung up until to-morrow. Then they went into the star chamber and helped to confirm Warmoth.

* * *

Mr. Ledge of Massachusetts to-day introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of fourth-class Postmasters by providing that the Postmaster General shall divide the United States into districts of suitable extent, to be known as postal districts, and shall designate for each district a Post Office Inspector, who shall act as examiner. Whenever a fourth-class Postmaster is to be appointed within any of these districts, the inspector for that district shall give notice by publication of this fact, stating the location of the Post Office, the compensation, and any other appropriate information for the benefit of applicants. Application papers shall be furnished by the Post Office Inspector, upon request, the answers to be filled in by the applicants.

Each candidate shall in addition to his application papers furnish a certificate signed by three citizens declaring their belief that the applicant is a suitable person for the office, and no such certificate shall be signed by any person holding any Federal or State office. The Post Office Inspector shall then send to the Postmaster General all the papers received, together with a report, in which he shall grade all the applicants in the order of their fitness for office, according to the information obtained by him and from his inquiries, designating such one as he thinks best fit for the office and giving his reasons therefor.

The Postmaster General, upon receiving the report from the inspector, shall then appoint one of the candidates whose names are so reported. Neither shall the Postmaster General nor a Post Office inspector appoint or recommend for appointment any person upon political grounds, and shall prevent as far as possible any person from disclosing the political connections of any applicant. No appointment of a fourth-class Postmaster shall be absolute until he has served one year on probation.

* * *

As the gunboats Concord and Bennington approach completion the question of their armament will come up for discussion in the Navy Department. These vessels are distef ships of the Yorktown, and have been designed to carry the same armament that she carries—six six-inch guns mounted, two on the forecastle, two on the poop deck, and two amidships in sponsons on the spar deck. When the Yorktown was built some officers advocated arming her with five-inch guns, but they were overruled, chiefly for the reason that the English vessels of the Archer class, after which the Yorktown class was modeled, carried six-inch guns, and it was not thought desirable to give our vessels less armament than the English vessels of the same class.

At that time the Archer and her class had had no extensive experience at sea, but the naval manœuvres of 1888 clearly proved that the weight of their guns, mounted so high and so far from the keel line, made them very unsteady boats in even a moderate sea way, completely precluding the use of their guns, while in a gale they were positively unsafe. The result was that the Admirals in command of the two squadrons and the committee of Admirals reviewing the manœuvres were unanimous in recommending that the guns of these vessels be reduced to five-inch or even four-inch guns.

In view of these facts and the experience of the Yorktown in the gale encountered by the squadron of evolution on the way to Lisbon, there would seem to be some reason for lightening the batteries on the new boats of her class, especially now when rapid-fire five-inch guns of great power could be mounted.

It is learned, from official sources, that the French Republic has shown the appreciation it is always ready to manifest of any friendly act of the United States by transmitting the Order of Commander of the Legion of Honor to Mr. Perry Belmont, who was Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and introduced and passed the resolutions accepting the French Government's invitation to participate in the recent exposition.

That undertaking had, in the minds of the French Republicans, a much greater political significance than its commercial importance. The refusal of the monarchical Governments of Europe to take part in the proceedings gave added weight to the promptitude and cordiality with which the United States responded. Mr. Belmont's resolutions and his speech in support of them, affirming the confidence of the United States in the success of republican institutions in France, were translated into all the leading Republican papers of France and circulated in the Assembly. The decoration now conferred was tendered to Mr. Belmont at the time, but declined on account of his official position. He holding now no official station and the offer being renewed, it is understood that he has accepted it.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—W. S. Defore, Bacon Hill, Saratoga County. W. D. Thompson, Walesville, Oneida County.

Maryland.—W. D. Johnston, Bowie; J. F. Bostick, Stafford.

Virginia.—W. S. Irwin, Columbia Furnace; Alice V. Minter, Stockton; Julia N. Robertson, Yancy's Mills.

Pennsylvania.—C. E. Kistler, Bartonsville; B. F. Williams, Cookport; J. P. Harkless, Crete; Mary Woods, Deckard; H. H. Hill, Goodell; J. H. Chaffer, Hornbrook; Mrs. J. Hicks, North Towands; E. Elkin, Snicksburg.

New-Jersey.—G. Hoff, Brainards.

New-Hampshire.—C. I. Eaton, South Seabrook.

Massachusetts.—H. L. Ray, Sutton.

Vermont.—S. W. Hinds, North Hyde Park.

THE WORM WILL TURN.

GEN. GRUBB WILL PROSECUTE THE BALLOT-BOX THIEVES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—An evening paper of this town has an editorial to-day saying that Gen. Grubb has declared that if it is possible to convict the men who have violated the sanctity of the ballot box in Hudson County, every one of them shall be made to suffer for his crime. It adds: "Gen. Grubb has instructed his counsel, Gen. George M. Robertson, to spare no expense in prosecuting these scoundrels. While he wishes it understood that he is not making a contest with Gov. Abbett as to who shall occupy the Governor's chair he says, "but I have a duty to perform to my State, my party, and myself, and that is to do all that I can to expose the fraudulent character of the voting at the last election."

In this determination Gen. Grubb will have the cordial assistance of the party and all the best men of both parties. Gen. Grubb is not now in the State, having left last week for the Bermudas, but THE TIMES's correspondent has seen Gen. Robeson and asked about the statement. The General said he had taken no retainer from Grubb, but like every one else was watching the developments concerning Hudson County with interest. He was very friendly to Gen. Grubb and should be glad to assist him if it were in his power. He thought it could safely be said that Gen. Grubb would leave nothing undone that he could properly do to bring the ballot-box scoundrels to justice. Grubb was a very independent and courageous man, and was, in his (Robeson's) opinion, elected Governor over Abbett.

Gen. Robeson spoke guardedly of the politics of the State. He does not pretend to be pleased with the Sewell management of the Republican Party, but says he will say nothing to embarrass the present investigation of election frauds. He believes that public opinion made the investigation necessary and will push it on until the results are achieved. The ballot boxes, he thinks, reveal but a small part of fraud in the election.

The Senate Committee on Elections resumed its examination of the Hudson County ballot boxes this afternoon, all the members being present. This afternoon and most of the evening were spent on the boxes from the First, Second, and Third Wards of Hoboken, without any startling disclosures. But there were some irregularities and suspicious-looking ballots. The box from the Fourth Precinct of the Fourth Ward stamped the ballots "Hunter Co., N. J."

The poll book from the First Precinct of the Second Ward was very badly written, and apparently not in the handwriting of the election officers. The names on the book were without Christian names or initials. The recount gave McDonald 186 instead of 176 and Stuhr 252 instead of 225 in the official returns. Grubb also had 4 more and Abbett 4 less than the official vote credited him with. The election officers in this precinct who should be called on to explain were George J. Green, Robert K. Palmer, Maurice Henderberg, and J. F. Waliman.

The recount of the box from the Second Precinct of the Second Ward gave a net gain of 1 vote by 4. The discrepancies in the other precincts were small on the Senatorial count, but in the First Precinct of the Third Ward it was noted that eleven ballots, actually in the box, had been stolen from Grubb and given to Abbett. The entire result of the recount in the Ninth Assembly District was a net gain of 1 for McDonald and a net gain of 28 for Stuhr, as compared with the official returns. The committee next recounted the ballots from the First Ward of Bayonne. The box did not stamp the ballots, but the recount showed only one discrepancy. The committee adjourned until morning.

DIVORCED FROM A SCAMP.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Court of Common Pleas to-day granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Pauline Heyl from her husband, Andrew Frederick Augustus Heyl, whom she married, supposing him to be Count Andre Paul von Bressendorf.

The marriage took place about six years ago. Pauline's father was a rich hotel keeper. The alleged Count was a guest at the hotel and made violent love to the landlord's pretty daughter. She was fascinated by his elegant manners, his supposed rank as a German Count, and his alleged fortune. He gave his name as Count Andre Paul von Bressendorf, and said he had come across the water partly on pleasure and partly on business. He was a handsome young man and had a noble bearing, and there was no suspicion that he was not all he seemed. Many presents were given the young couple, and they departed on a wedding tour to New-York and other Eastern cities.

Upon their return they did not go to housekeeping, but took quarters with the bride's parents at their hotel. Here they remained, and though days rolled into weeks, and weeks into months, Andre Paul made no offer of money for their board, and, in fact, his supply of cash appeared to have dwindled greatly. Pauline's mother took a trip to Europe and discovered that Andre Paul von Bressendorf was really Andrew Frederick Augustus Heyl, the son of a worthy and respectable storekeeper in Berlin, who deeply deplored the conduct of the young man, and said he had done all he could to reclaim him.

The indignant woman hurried home and informed her daughter of the deception practiced upon her. A quarrel between the husband and wife resulted, but, after a stormy scene, he acknowledged the deception, professed penitence, and persuaded Pauline to forgive him. Soon after the birth of a son her husband became abusive and beat his wife. She was urged to leave him, but refused to do so, and clung to him until Dec. 19, 1889, when he disappeared, leaving many debts behind him. It is supposed that he went to Mexico. He has never been heard of since.

THE CHARGE DISMISSED.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., March 3.—Justice John Ellis handed in to-day his decision in the case of Albert M. Sullivan, the school teacher at Chapel Hill who was tried before him on Saturday last for assaulting a young woman pupil, Florence Norma Woodward, by striking her with a strap and with his hands and by throwing her in a seat, because she had been impudent to him. The Judge dismissed the charge against Mr. Sullivan, saying that the testimony proved that the girl had been unruly and impudent, and that a majority of the witnesses had shown that the teacher had punished her no more than was necessary or than she deserved.

H. S. BUSHNELL DISAPPEARS.

Herbert S. Bushnell, an Englishman, thirty-three years old, has been missing from his home, 133 East Fifteenth-street, since the 25th ult., and the police were yesterday asked to look for him. He has not been in any business for some time, but is supported by well-to-do relatives in England, from whom he received regular remittances. He received a draft for $700 a few days before his disappearance. His wife, who is ill, is very much worried at his absence.

SHEPARD GIVES A PARTY

BIG AND LITTLE "BOSSES" AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

THE DOUGHTY COLONEL ELLIOTT F. ENTERTAINS THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT DINNER.

Two ragged newsboys stood outside the Union League Club last night hawking Col. Elliott F. Shepard's evening paper. Their shrill voices informed the passers-by that the papers "contained a full reptor of the big dinner" which Col. Shepard was giving inside the clubhouse to the members of the Republican Executive Committee.

Some people who were curious invested in the Colonel's paper, and found that they had been bunkoed. There was no report of the fine time that was going on inside.

"Did Col. Shepard send you up here?" asked one of the bunkoed men of one of the boys.

"No," said the boy, "but I'll tell you on the quiet that the Superintendent down at the office did."

About this time carriages began to roll up to the Union League Club's entrance loaded with members of the Executive Committee. Some of them didn't come in carriages, but rode up in the Fifth-avenue stages as a neat compliment to the host of the evening.

They all wore dress suits; also dress shirts. John Simpson of the Sixth District arrived in a coupé drawn by two prancing black horses. Solon B. Smith, who is trying hard to be re-elected Chairman of the County Committee, followed in another coupé. Frank Raymond of the Twenty-third and Deputy Collector John H. Gunner of the Twenty-second, who are fighting hard for Smith, found that they could fit into one coupé notwithstanding their size, so they came along together. Then Jacob M. Patterson, Police Justice, who, backed by Thomas C. Piatt, is making a fight against Solon B. Smith, came along in a hack with Jacob Ripp, the member from the Eighth who is going to vote for Patterson.

Uncle George B. Deane of the Ninth came along in the carriage with United States Marshal John Wesley Jacobus. The other guests arrived in time to be in for the soup. Some of the gentlemen might have felt uncomfortable in the Union League Clubhouse, but among there were no defaulters to fashion, even if there was an odor of camphor about their dress suits. Deputy Collector Dennis Shea was a marvel of beauty in his dress suit, but he felt lonesome when he learned that Leader John Grimes of the First District had decided not to make his début in swelldom and remained away from the dinner.

John R. Nugent of the Fourteenth District runs a nice lunch counter down in Castle Garden, and when the chef of the Union League heard he was going to be there he knew that he had to do his prettiest. Sheridan Shook, part owner of a beer brewery, was looked upon with envy by the wine connoisseurs in the club, and they knew that the cellar must yield up its very best. Barney Biglin of the Eighteenth District looked stunning in his stripe tail, and he wore it with an ease of manner that showed that there was no camphor odor about that suit. Unlike some of the others, Mr. Biglin is no stranger to evening dress.

Elliott himself was in training for the feast all day. He topped off his editorial page with this text:

"Gird, therefore, having girded your loins with truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness."

He put on his natty dress suit later on, and using a nicely-laundried shirt front for a "breastplate of righteousness," he went gayly down to the Union League Club to enact his great rôle of host to the Republican bosses of the town. There was never a happier night in the Colonel's life. For the time being he was a boss himself. Having been introduced into active politics a few weeks ago by being allowed to carry a set of resolutions from his district organization to the Twenty-first Assembly District to the County Committee, he felt is incumbent on him to do something that would bring him into closer affiliations with his fellow politicians. This was one of the reasons that led to the Executive Committee being entertained to-night.

The Colonel got much of his pleasure out of the dinner by anticipation. Besides his political reasons for feeding the machine, he had others. He wanted to establish his aristocracy. He knew of no better way of doing this than by giving a swell dinner at the Union League. It was a nice point for the Colonel to make. During the day he dashed off the following pithy editorial and put it in his paper:

"It is evident from the declarations of the Democratic journals that there is no aristocrat connected with that party."

Then he has some notion about smoothing over the interesting row that is now going on in the Executive Committee. He let the public into his confidence on this point in his afternoon issue when he said:

"The Democrats are scared out of their boots for fear that this evening's private and social dinner, which they are advertising so widely, will result in the Republicans getting together and organizing a 'campaign of harmony and energy by which the Democrats can be defeated.' Democrats they cannot thereafter lift their diminished heads. That is the sort of campaign which will accomplish that end."

But the real reason that many of the members of the Union League believed was at the bottom of the Colonel's scheme was the startling announcement from Chief Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce for the Republican nomination for Mayor. At one time it was thought that the Colonel arranged the banquet for the purpose of booming himself for Governor. Smith's announcement on Saturday afternoon that he entertained Senator "Bill" Brown and some of the Senators who were here on that day as members of the Senate Cities Committee at a luncheon in his sanctum, and he there and then announced that he was not a candidate for Governor. Wherat Senator J. Sloat Fassett must have felt relieved.

Thirty guests all told were bidden to last night's feast. Collector Erhardt, John H. Grimes, Elihu Root, and William Brookfield, the latter the executive member from the Twenty-first by the permission of T. C. Platt, who had him elected to spite Elihu Root, were the only absentees. The table was laid in the alcove room. It was in the shape of a horseshoe, and Elliott sat at the post of honor, with S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman of the County Committee, at his right and John Wesley Jacobus, Vice Chairman, at his left. The menu was printed on green satin silk ribbons, some in red, some in white, and some in blue. The list of edibles included oysters, green turtle soup, planked shad, potatoes Brabant, cucumbers, Spring lamb and mint sauce, French peas, terrapin à la Maryland, punch à la chartreuse, broiled squab on toast, Nesselrode pudding, cakes, fruit, coffee, Apollinaris, and cigars. No wines appeared on the menu, but as there were no desertions from the festive board it is fair to presume that the Colonel did not omit them.

All efforts to nominate President Harrison to head the next Presidential ticket with Elliott F. Shepard as Vice President were held in check. Fred S. Gibbs, butler from Piatt, was on hand to take care of his share of the dinner and he did it well. "Sitting Bull" John D. Lawson of the Seventh District, also enjoyed the dinner very much. Postmaster Van Cott, who is really the boss of that district, was also on hand. John W. Wanamaker, John Reisenweber, J. Thomas Stearns, and William Tyck also did their share of the eating. As near as could be learned, Col. Shepard had no stenographers concealed behind the screens to take down the speeches, but some of the guests wondered why it was there was not a phonograph hid away under the flowers.

Taking one consideration with another, the way of Elliott as a politician is a curious one.

A NEW SYSTEM OF PROPELLING.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—An exhibition of the Bender system of propelling was given this afternoon on the Passaic River by a delegation of United States naval officials, representatives of the German Navy, capitalists, and others. The party boarded an ordinary steam launch, 30 feet long and 6 feet beam, into which a new propelling engine had been placed. The propeller, underneath the boat amidships, consisted of a wheel partially inclosed in a vacuum drum. The trip down the river was made successfully, but on the return trip the water pump gave out and the boat had to be rowed back.

A CONVENTION OF CATTLEMEN.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 3.—The Governors of the following States have appointed delegates to the Inter-State Cattlemen's Convention, which will meet in Fort Worth March 11: Tennessee, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, and Montana. Gov. Ross of Texas and ex-Gov. Glick and Elder of Kansas will be here. The convention will be attended by many prominent cattlemen.

MR. TAULBEE'S WOUND.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is stated by the attendants at Providence Hospital this afternoon that the condition of ex-Representative Taulbee is substantially unchanged. He has not improved during the past twenty-four hours, but, on the other hand, he is no worse.

THE ICE HARVEST.

BETTER PROSPECTS CAUSED BY THE COLD SNAP.

SARATOGA, March 3.—The cold snap of yesterday and last night is worth thousands of dollars to this community. The situation at the lake during the latter days of the week was growing serious from the effects of the mild, rainy weather. According to an ice cutter on Friday: "The ice is in a mighty bad shape, and a few more such days will about do for it. I should not be at all surprised to see the ice go out of the lake if we have three more such days. The ice looks fairly well when it is in the water, but the minute it is out on the slide it crumbles away like so much wet sand. There is no use in cutting such stuff, and we must wait for a freeze-in."

To add to the gravity of the outlook, Kayaderosseras Creek was unusually high and steadily pouring a torrent of water over the frozen surface of the lake. The shrinkage, too, when the ice was stored in the cars was very great, water running from them all in copious streams, bringing the weight considerably lower than the billing figure. The cold snap temporarily at least has decidedly altered the aspect, and put matters once more upon a favorable footing.

The ice harvest has been, or will be it it holds, of great value to Saratoga and adjacent places. Fully $2,000 is daily distributed, and a large number of men, idle from the dull Winter, have found profitable and unexpected employment.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 3.—In the Catskills this morning the mercury in the thermometers registered from 1° to 10° above zero. Ice formed rapidly on lakes and ponds. On high peaks in the range this evening the wind blew hard. No snow has fallen for a week or more.

NYACK, N. Y., March 3.—The Lower Hudson is filled with ice this morning. There is good sleighing in Rockland County. The prospects of the icemen are becoming brighter.

TROY, N. Y., March 3.—The cold weather has again put Lake Champlain in condition for ice and dealers are taking advantage of the weather to put every available man at work. All north-bound trains are filled with harvesters and laborers. The river at Troy is once more filled with inch-thick ice, but the current is very swift.

WHITEHALL, March 3.—Yesterday was the busiest Sunday this village has seen since war times. The cold weather of Saturday night tightened up the ice on South Bay, and the hundreds of icemen who had been awaiting anxiously for such a time did not lose a moment in taking advantage of it. Laborers were offered double wages, $4 a day, and there were plenty ready to work. The scene was a booming one. The crystal cakes were heaved into the ice houses all along the bay shores with all the rapidity that could be acquired by men and horses. To-day the boom started up again all along the lake. The weather continued good last night, adding an inch or two to the ice.

If the present weather holds for a few days there will be enough ice harvested to take off the keenest edge of the famine, but few men who are not already in the business will risk their money now as the season is getting so late and the danger from thaws is so great. There are some dealers who are prepared to put ice up rapidly. These will be enabled to get up a good quantity. Ex-Congressman G. Burnidge Whitehall has perhaps the best arrangement on Lake Champlain. He is located at Addison Junction and will probably secure 50,000 tons. W. B. Keddy of Whitehall is also operating at Addison Junction, and he will probably get the next largest stock. John Ryan of Whitehall will get 20,000 tons or more. He is putting up in South Bay.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS LOST.

RECEPTION COMMITTEES SEARCHING FOR THEM IN VAIN.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The delegations bound for the National Convention of Republican Clubs, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., this week, appear to be coming through this city by jerks. The managers of the various delegations have made little concerted effort to appear together in the various cities along the route, or to afford the local clubs any information regarding their movements. The various Republican clubs of this city were anxious to meet the delegations here and to show them every hospitality during their stop over here; but they could get but meagre information regarding the time of the appearance of the various clubs or the railroads they would come on. Some clubs were coming on one road, some on another, and no one knew when they would get here or how long they would stay.

The rivalry between the various railway lines that desired to carry the delegations is said to be in a great measure the cause of all the uncertainty. In view of these facts, it was impossible for the clubs of this city to act in a systematic manner for the reception of the guests. This morning Presidents Herman, Horton, and West of the Lincoln, Blaine, and West End Clubs, respectively, met informally, and with twenty-two of the Lincoln and eleven Lincolnettes that were gathered together at short notice, marched to the various stations in a determined search for guests. Max Esberger's band enlivened the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton station, while the Reception Committee waited for the Baltimore and Ohio train, which was an hour late. Finally the train came in, bearing the Pennsylvania delegation, who were escorted to the Little Miami station, where, after a hurried breakfast, they took a train for Nashville.

At 10:30 o'clock the Ohio delegation arrived with one sleeper on the Pennsylvania line. This delegation expected to occupy seven sleepers, but became separated, and the whereabouts of many of the delegates is unknown. The New-Yorkers remained here until 3 P. M., and were given the freedom of the Lincoln Club Building.

A party from West Virginia under Gen. Goff arrived to-day and hurried on to Nashville. Secretary John A. Chester of the Ohio Republican League is in the city, and has been of much service in perfecting the too hurried arrangements for disposing of the various delegations. The Blaine and Lincoln Clubs kept open house all day, and a large number of delegates who came from all directions and at all hours were royally entertained. An elegant spread was furnished all the delegates in the city at the Lincoln Club from 2 to 7 P. M., and all the house clubs were represented. Ex-Gov. Foraker was the lion of the occasion and was continually cheered. At 7:30 P. M. all the delegates in the city, together with the Ohio delegation, numbering about 150, marched to the Louisville and Nashville station with bands and red fire and started for Nashville.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

MASSILLON, Ohio, March 3.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Fort Wayne Road at Lakeville, west of this city, about 1 o'clock this morning. When the third section of a freight train going east reached that point an oil tank on the train exploded and set fire to the cars.

The fourth section ran into the third, killing John Cowen, engineer; Harvey Gaichouse, fireman, and Miller, the front brakeman, all on the fourth section. Eighteen loaded cars were burned. The heat was so intense that it melted the bell on the engine of the fourth section, and it run down in molten form over the boiler. The ties were burned for a distance of 1,500 feet, and the track was bent and drawn into all kinds of shapes.

Cowen and Miller lived at Alliance and leave families. Gaichouse was a single man, and his parents live at Doylestown.

KILRAIN MUST GO TO JAIL.

JACKSON, Miss., March 3.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court on the case of Jake Kilrain against the State. The sentence of the lower court was imprisonment in the county jail for two months and a fine of $200. There is no legal escape for the prize fighter, who at present is out on bond. He has carried his case to the highest court, and it says that the sentence is all right.

The appeal case of John L. Sullivan was argued and submitted, but a decision will not be given before next Monday; Sullivan's sentence was one year's imprisonment, without any fine. The court in all probability will also affirm the judgment in his case.

MODJESKA IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Mme. Modjeska appeared with Booth to-night. The play was "Hamlet," and her Ophelia lost nothing in artistic skill because of her rest of three weeks with a sprained ankle. Her lameness was very slight. The reception accorded her was unusually enthusiastic. She was greeted cordially at her first appearance, and there were recalls at each fall of the curtain. The audience was large.

YOUNG LINCOLN'S CONDITION.

LONDON, March 3.—Master Lincoln has passed a bad day. He is in an extremely critical condition.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease.—Adv.

M'CALLA PAINTED THE TOWN

THE ENTERPRISE'S COMMANDER ON A ROYAL SPREE.

THE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY "CELEBRATION" OF FOUR AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS THAT ASTONISHED THE HAMILTONIANS.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26.—Washington's Birthday, as celebrated in the year 1890, will long be remembered by the Bermudians as well as by the Americans now wintering on these islands. Not because the hotels were patriotically decorated with American flags, nor yet because the Stars and Stripes waved all day long from the signal pole at Government House, but on account of the peculiar antics indulged in on that day and the day following by Commander McCalla and three other officers of the United States ship Enterprise.

When the American flag was hoisted on the signal pole early on the morning of the 22d it was thought that the Government had paid a graceful compliment to the memory of a gentleman with whom the British once had some dealings, but it soon became known that the Stars and Stripes were flying in the ordinary course of business, to announce the arrival in Bermudian waters of an American man-of-war, and that the vessel was the Enterprise, from Madeira for New-York, carrying home the body of ex-Minister Pendleton. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the flag was lowered, thus showing, in Bermudian signal language, that the vessel had anchored in Grassy Bay, eight miles from Hamilton, and just off the Government dock yards.

The seven or eight hundred Americans in Bermuda were filled with curiosity to see the ship and her officers, and this was not abated when, at 7 o'clock, a telephone message was received at the Hamilton Hotel ordering dinner at 9 o'clock for Commander McCalla and three of his officers. An appropriate quantity of champagne was at once put on ice, and promptly at 9 o'clock the four officers arrived, having come down the harbor in their steam launch. They were Commander McCalla, First Lieutenant Mulligan, Paymaster Mudd, and the Surgeon. None of them were in uniform, and the Commander was distinguishable only by a high silk hat of antique build. On their arrival in the hotel the officers did not take time to register, but, tossing their wraps on the office counter, they struck a mathematical line for the barroom, where a substantial foundation of gin cocktails was laid for the lighter superstructure of champagne that was afterward added in the dining room. After the frugal repast Paymaster Mudd retired to rest and the other three left the hotel, presumably returning to their ship.

It was not long, however, before the officers of the Enterprise proceeded to paint the Bermudas a lurid and brilliant red. Their business in this port was to procure coal, and while Mr. Conyers, a local merchant, was coaling the ship the officers evidently considered themselves out of range, as their presence known, and they succeeded so well that Commander McCalla's name will be a household word in Bermuda for many a day. Their first exploit was in the hotel, where they returned to dine at 3 o'clock. The same table which had been laid for 20 the previous evening, and the quantity of wine consumed at dinner was considered by the hotel folks phenomenal. Three o'clock was just at the close of the regular Sunday dinner hour, and the four naval officers, still in civilian clothes, had the big dining room to themselves. When the meal was finished there were not four happier officers in the whole American navy. Something drew the Paymaster's attention to the rear of the dining room, where five or six windows open on the back of the hotel. There is a steep slope at the rear of the building, ending in a hard, rocky street, fully fifty feet below the level of the dining room. At the story next below the dining room a narrow balcony has been built to enable the waiter girls to go from one part of the house to the other, and also over the door leading to the interior is a small roof with a steep slope. This roof is immediately beneath one of the rear windows of the dining room.

It was this window with the little roof beneath it that the paymaster approached, and when he looked out he saw going back and forth on the balcony a number of the well-dressed and exceedingly modest and well-behaved waiter girls. In an instant he had the window raised, sprang out upon the little roof, slid sideways to the balcony, and dropped below, where he found himself in the midst of a score of astonished Yankee girls. Commander McCalla, hearing the commotion, was about to follow the Paymaster, but the head waiter took him in charge and tried to lead him to the elevator. In the course of the short walk, however, the Commander escaped, ran back to the open window before the head waiter could stop him, and in less than a minute nothing of him was visible but a disappearing pair of legs. The pair of legs Paymaster's example, leaped upon the roof, and slid thence to the balcony below.

The little "first luff" and the surgeon were at the time, according to all accounts, too much debilitated by the climate to take any interest in the proceedings. There was at first great consternation among the waiter girls, but they soon saw that their visitors were so fatigued with the labor of coaling that they were entirely harmless, so they only stood and laughed at them, and laughed themselves when the Commander, slightly deafened by the noise of all Yankee girls, as he could tell, he said, "by the feel of their arms."

It was a dangerous leap to take, and a slight mischance would certainly have resulted in the breaking of either or both their necks on the rocks below. Commander Conyers, steered them straight, and a squad of porters and other employes soon captured the runaway officers and led them by a safer route to the front of the house, whence by a direct course they soon reached the barroom, and created a fresh demand for gin cocktails. They were soon joined by their two brother officers and by some of the guests in the hotel, and for several hours cocktails and champagne were mixed in a manner that could not but be perilous to the best interests of the American Navy. It was a quiet Sunday afternoon, when all good Bermudians were nestling in the bosoms of their families, but it was also a day of peace, and a small table was sent for, and until the shades of evening began to fall there sat around it an extremely convivial party of seven, including the four officers and three civilians. Bottle followed bottle with such rapidity that the corkscrews became heated, and the astonished bartender almost lost his breath. The birthday of the Father of his Country was at first the topic of conversation, and the Commander, waxing at once eloquent and patriotic, rose in his place, and removing his silk hat, stood it in the centre of the table, saying:

"That hat, gentlemen, represents George Washington. Anybody who touches that hat touches George, and I'll fight him. What's everybody wants to touch George. Then we'll open another bottle."

Another member of the party laid his hat down by the Commander's, saying, "That is George's brother"; another was added to represent George's other brother," and soon all seven hats were on the table, representing the entire Washington family. Each hat of course received a baptism in due form. From Washington's Birthday the conversation changed gradually and gracefully to naval matters, and this brought Commander McCalla again to his feet to the great delight of the spectators who had gathered in the barroom. Somebody in a moment of enthusiasm suggested that what the American Navy needed was about a hundred and fifty new iron ships.

"I don't care a ——" the Commander retorted, "if you build nine hundred million new ships unless—unless—" but the "unless" part of the oration was lost in a burst of enthusiasm.

As twilight grew on apace, the gathering became so noisy that the proprietor sent down word to the barender that he must remind those gentlemen that it was Sunday, and not do anything to hinder their speedy departure. The revelry continued, however, until it was fairly dark, and then Commander McCalla remembered that they had an invitation to visit the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club-house, and they started off, not going, however, was no easy matter. The walking was not good, under the circumstances, and the clubhouse was fully two blocks away. A messenger was sent out for a "wagonette," a vehicle in which six persons can ride sideways and two in front, and into this the three civilians loaded the four naval officers very much as coal was loaded on the Enterprise, only far more noisily. The Commander made his way to the front seat, beside the driver, and insisted upon taking the reins. The colored driver protested, but to no purpose.

"You black scoundrel, I have 180 men under me on my ship, and do you suppose I am going to be dictated to by a nigger?" was the Commander's reply.

Going down the steep hill in front of the hotel, the naval driver twice nearly overturned the vehicle, and the protests of the driver and the shouts of the party made such a commotion that "Fred," the boss of the hotel stables, ran out from his building in the street below and caught the horses by the bits.

This was the signal for a grand free fight in the streets of quiet old Hamilton—or as near a fight as the exhausted condition of the naval officers would permit. The Paymaster sprang out and ran to the front, and struck the stableman over the arms with his umbrella. The stableman very promptly knocked him down. Finding the horses thus released the Commander tried his best to whip them over a low wall into an abandoned cellar, but the stableman again caught them, and the Americans in the party then interfered and dragged the officers from the carriage and held them while the stableman and his assistants unharnessed the horses. This left the party on foot in the street at least a block and a half from the clubhouse.

One of the American civilians, scenting trouble from afar, at this stage withdrew in good order and returned to the hotel. But the other two, anxious for the reputation of American naval officers abroad, remained on the field, and, each of them taking an officer on either arm, the party started on foot for the clubhouse. Since the Trinity Church Building was burned, several years ago, that congregation has been worshiping in Mechanics, Hall, in Queen-street; and it was unfortunately necessary for the party to pass that building on the way to the clubhouse. The officers, still full of the enthusiasm of Washington's Birthday, insisted upon singing patriotic songs as they tacked down the quiet street, and when they were in front of the hall, where Sunday evening services were then in progress, they were so noisy that they ran into the arms of a Hamilton policeman. Legally, at least, they ran into his arms, though, as a matter of fact, he rather ran into theirs, for on his threatening to arrest them the four

within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only official ballots so delivered shall be voted. The voter shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot shall be compulsory—not optional.

Fifth—Voters shall have the right to nominate candidates by properly-certified petitions.

The league has been in existence less than three months. Without the assistance of any political organization of any kind or description whatever it presents to the Legislature of the state of New-York the petition of over 51,000 persons, voters of the city of New-York, of all shades of political opinion, and from every election district and every Assembly district of the city, for the enactment of such a ballot reform law as is above described. The following statement shows the geographical distribution of the petition in the city by Assembly districts, as well as the proportion which the signers bear to the whole number of voters therein as such vote is shown by the return of the last Presidential election:

Assembly Districts.	Vote in 1888.	Number of Signatures to Petition.	Per Cent. of Vote.
First	7,055	2,506	37
Second	7,809	557	7
Third	8,003	1,149	14
Fourth	9,937	1,185	12
Fifth	7,546	2,097	27
Sixth	9,510	880	8
Seventh	10,150	3,125	31
Eighth	6,381	1,052	11
Ninth	10,696	1,073	10
Tenth	10,962	2,082	19
Eleventh	7,575	1,808	24
Twelfth	13,209	1,713	13
Thirteenth	10,416	1,524	15
Fourteenth	7,510	1,150	15
Fifteenth	12,480	1,488	12
Sixteenth	923	103	10
Seventeenth	14,732	1,572	10
Eighteenth	10,708	4,898	46
Nineteenth	21,967	4,826	21
Twentieth	11,345	1,312	12
Twenty-first	10,346	1,558	15
Twenty-second	21,927	3,694	17
Twenty-third	24,320	3,443	14
Twenty-fourth	12,851	1,326	10
Total	274,743	45,743	
Not locked		5,329	
Grand total		51,144	18 6.10

In obtaining the signatures to the petition herewith presented the league has expended no money except for stationery, printing, postage, and clerk hire, and its funds have been voluntarily contributed by those interested in the cause. In procuring, signing, and presenting this petition no motive other than the desire to protect and preserve the purity of the ballot can be assigned either to promoters or petitioners. The petition represents the best judgment of the petitioners as to what will promote the public good, and it represents nothing else. The petition is large, yet it needs but time to do the physical work to treble its size.

To the subject matter of the petition the Ballot Reform League respectfully requests of the Legislature its most serious consideration.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM, President.

NEW LAWS PROPOSED.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Linson introduced in the Senate to-night the General Registration bill which was prepared by the Statutory Commission, under direction of Senators Fassett, Hendricks, Saxton, Linson, and Chase. The bill was drawn by Judge Isaac H. Maynard, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now Deputy Attorney General. It simply applies the registration law of New-York and Brooklyn to all the cities of the State. It was ordered to a third reading and made a special order for Thursday morning, on which day the Assembly Judiciary Committee expects to report the Saxton Ballot Reform bill.

Mr. Fish introduced to-night a bill which, it is suspected, was drawn under the direction of Gov. Hill, and which greatly enlarges the powers of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building. It makes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the Assembly Trustees of all the public buildings of the State as they now exist, excepting normal schools, armories, and arsenals, and the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath. The further exception is made that the completion of the Capitol shall remain in the hands of the commissioner of the new Capitol. The care and custody of the furnished portions of the Capitol are vested in the Trustees. The Trustees are empowered to appoint a Superintendent of Buildings at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, who shall have charge of the public buildings and grounds in Albany and a supervising care of all other public buildings of the State, under the direction of the Trustees, and he shall report to them annually. He shall hold office two years, draw an annual salary of $5,000, and execute a ten-thousand-dollar bond.

Mr. O'Hare introduced a bill amendatory of the general banking law of 1882. It confers upon the Superintendent of the Banking Department the same powers now vested in the United States Controller of the Currency in relation to national banks. Overcertification is made a penal offense, and the reorganization of a Board of Officers and Directors is made impossible unless after advertisement and notice to the stockholders and an election approved by the Supreme Court. The liability of a Director or retiring officer continues until the election of a successor. No person can be a Director in more than three banking institutions, and the liability of a Director is increased to a sum three times the amount of his stock. A Director is to be eligible, must own 2 per cent. of the bank's capital stock. This bill, the maker claims, is in line with the presentment of the Grand Jury in the recent cases of the New-York bank wreckers.

Judge Green of Orange has presented the bill, which is identical with the one Senator Saxton introduced in the Senate last February, providing for the creation of a judicial convention of thirty-six members, to be appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS FAVOR IT.

BALLOT REFORM INDORSED—A SPEAKER ATTACKS GOV. HILL.

A largely-attended meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club was held last evening in the Clarendon Hotel, and resolutions in favor of ballot reform, which had been drawn up by the Executive Committee, were unanimously adopted.

In these resolutions the club declared itself in favor of a general registration of citizens, and of having the various proposed features of electoral reform embraced in one comprehensive bill, although it could not be done, it declared in favor of getting whatever part of the reform was possible.

The resolutions strongly advocated the exclusively official ballot. On this point they read:

In view of the manifest advantages of the exclusively official ballot—of the general public favor accorded to its proposed adoption—and of the repeated efforts of the Legislature to establish its use by law;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the Executive of this State should not veto any otherwise unobjectionable measure for electoral or ballot reform which provides for the use of such official ballot, even though he is of opinion that there are constitutional objections to such ballot, but should permit the questions of constitutionality to be passed upon by the courts, the following many precedents established by both our National and State Executives, when they and the law-making branches of the Government as to have differed upon the question of the constitutionality of a proposed and manifestly wholesome law.

In regard to the form of ballots the resolution said:

This club is strongly of the opinion that the names of all candidates of the several parties for the same office should be placed upon the ballot, the candidates of each party to be grouped under some easily recognizable party symbol, thus preventing so-called "dead" voting by voters, who, by their disgraceful adjuncts, are making possible even for the illiterate to cast a secret ballot; that all ballots should be delivered to the voters within the polling place on election day by public officials thus relieving the candidate from hiring his own expensive political workers and ballot distributors, whose presence at the polls is often offensive, and open to corruption; that only official ballots so delivered shall be voted, and that the final preparation of the ballot by the electors shall be private, and the casting thereof absolutely secret; thus, in a large degree, checking the bribery and intimidation of electors."

The resolutions also recommend that the laws should make it easy and inexpensive for a small number of citizens to make nominations to office, and that a law should be passed securing to employes ample time to vote, and protecting them from intimidation. The features of the Saxton bill, so far as they seek to establish an exclusively official ballot, are commended, and as to the registration of voters, the Linson bill is commended.

President Frederick W. Hinrichs, in speaking on the resolutions, said, in regard to Gov. Hill's position in respect to the exclusively official ballot:

"Gov. Hill opposes the adoption of such ballot on the ground of its unconstitutionality. His opinion is supported, I believe, by a majority of the learned members of the Bar, but I need hardly say that equally distinguished members of the bar are of opinion that the exclusively official ballot would violate no provision of our Constitution. Among these may be counted the recently-elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Bills of such more doubtful constitutionality have received the signatures of Executive and various National and State Executives, when public sentiment demanded the adoption of a law, and when the people of their representatives in Congress and the Legislatures emphatically expressed themselves in favor of it."

Robert Baker, a Democratic admirer of Henry George, attacked Gov. Hill in a way which took the young Democrats by surprise. Secretary Bailey tried to shut Mr. Baker off on the supposition that he was not a member of the club, but Mr. Baker proved to be a member and by his remarks to have established his standing as a ballot reformer by getting 500 signatures to the petition. Mr. Baker declared that he could not agree that Gov. Hill had a right to assume a new mask for the purpose of himself and the Republican Party and it could hardly be said that such a man as Hill could lead the Democratic party. Mr. Baker referred to [illegible] law provides, as you are aware, for the use of the official ballot, and after the [illegible] last State election I think

THE RING'S HAND SHOWN.

HILL'S FRIENDS IN KINGS COUNTY AGAINST THE REFORM.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee, after delaying for months, came out last night in opposition to ballot reform, and especially to the really important feature of that reform—an exclusively official ballot. The decision was reached in the most formal manner possible, and after several leading party men had made long and explanatory speeches.

Ex-Register William H. Murtha presided, and Justice Thomas J. Kenna offered a long set of resolutions. In them he denounced the Saxton bill as "un-American, unconstitutional, and grossly partisan," and pledged to Gov. Hill support in his course of condemning the "fake and unfair" scheme of an exclusively official ballot. To the party representatives at Albany Justice Kenna appealed "on behalf of the triumphant Democracy of Kings" to continue their fight against ballot reform.

In the course of a long speech Justice Kenna referred to the reform as "a Kangaroo system hailing from Australia, and as he could say nothing worse of it he appeared to take great delight in that. He was followed by Alderman Heaney, who was hardly responsible for his language. This was shown when he made the startling assertion that where he worked the polls "seven out of ten men demanded to know how much they were going to get." Justice Kenna and Chairman Murtha had Heaney hurried into a seat, and each at once deprecated his statement and declared it to be false. Then the resolutions were hastily adopted.

HUSTED'S QUEER BILL.

REPUDIATED BY FRIENDS OF THE ADIRONDACKS—A SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

Since the exposure in THE TIMES of last Wednesday of the combination between Gov. Hill, Speaker Husted, and other interested persons to so direct legislation that it will practically turn the Adirondack wilderness into a territory for the benefit of hotelkeepers, charcoal burners, railways, and lumbermen, there have been many comments by the newspapers in various parts of the State concerning the nefarious characteristics of the scheme.

The latest expression of indignation comes from the Albany *Morning Express*, a very stanch Republican organ, which repudiates the bill and accuses Speaker Husted of being party to a Tammany-Republican deal. The *Morning Express*'s denunciation of the measure follows:

"It is essential that the forests of the State shall be preserved, but it is also desirable that they shall not be handed over to a clique of political adventurers. Gov. Hill and Smith M. Weed, assisted by Tammany Hall Republicans like Sherman W. Knevals, one of the present Forest Commissioners, have prepared a bill which is now before the Assembly which is objectionable as anything that has been presented to the Legislature this year. It is crammed full of the worst kind of politics, for it provides for a combination of interests, of Hill Democrats and Tammany Hall Republicans, which this Legislature should crush in its inception.

"The bill was prepared in the office of Sherman W. Knevals, in New-York. It provides for an enlargement of the commission from three to five members; it proposes that the new body shall be empowered to purchase wild lands for the State, the meaning of which, of course, is that lumbermen and the owners of vast tracts of burned and absolutely worthless lands shall be able to turn over to the State their worthless possessions at a price not exceeding $2 an acre. Some of the land that might thus become the property of the state under the proposed law is not worth 25 cents an acre, so the possibilities for jobbery that the measure presents are absolutely incalculable. Under the provisions the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would be able to seize every advantageous site along the line of the Adirondack Railway (which it has lately acquired), the southern and most promising field for the erection of hotels or the establishment of camping grounds. Last, but by no means least, it provides that the members of the unwieldy commission shall be paid salaries.

"The salary is the thing Sherman W. Knevals has been after ever since he has been connected with the Forest Commission. He took the office with the understanding that it was to be salaried, but no sooner did he get his seat than he began intriguing to get a bill through the Legislature to give him and his associates $3,000 a year apiece. In this business, we are sorry to say, he was assisted, as he is in his latest raid on the Treasury, by Speaker Husted. But, thanks to the vigilance and firmness of Senator Sloan, his design up to the present time has been defeated. Mr. Sloan is again at the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to him the people confidently look to defeat the new Tammany-Republican deal."

The party of politicians and railway and iron men who are interested in pushing the Hill-Husted bill held a second meeting in the University Club last Saturday. Efforts had been made to add to the strength of the meeting by having State Senators Sloan and Erwin, Dr. Alfred J. Loomis, and several other well-known men present, but the attempt resulted in a failure. The men who did appear were Speaker Husted, who came all the way down from Albany to benefit this "philanthropic bill"; Smith M. Weed, F. S. Witherbee, Morris C. Jesup, and Forest Commissioner Sherman W. Knevals.

The meeting was in no sense satisfactory, mainly because those who attended it were long beforehand agreed upon the advisability of passing the peculiarly evil measure, and their efforts for conversion were in vain. After considerable discussion concerning Mr. Husted's statement that he could "promise the support of the Assembly if you gentlemen can do the same for the Senate," it was decided to adjourn the meeting until tomorrow, when the party will meet again in Albany to see "what can be done." It is notable in connection with this bill that while Mr. Weed and Col. Le Grand B. Cannon protest that their objects are purely philanthropic, advices are received from Saratoga Lake to the effect that Mr. Weed is pushing his Chateaugay Railway very rapidly from Loon Lake down to Lake Placid, with the intention, as understood by persons at work on the line, of extending it southwesterly to Racquette Falls, on the Racquette River, thence south to Long Lake Village, thence along the shores of that beautiful sheet of water to Blue Mountain Lake, whence easy connection may be made with the Adirondack Railway Branch of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at North Creek, Warren County.

THE LEE MONUMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—In his message to the Common Council to-night Mayor J. Taylor Ellison recommended the appropriation of $10,000 out of the city treasury, to be used in expenses incident to the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Lee monument on May 29. The Council adopted a resolution appropriating $7,500 for the purpose suggested by the Mayor. John Mitchell, the colored editor of the *Planet*, the paper of his race here, and a member of the body from Jackson Ward, opposed the resolution. In doing so he said he hoped those who were the clanking chains of slavery would refrain from voting "on this proposition." With the exception of Mitchell and his two colored colleagues from the same ward, the Council voted unanimously for the appropriation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last night in a one-story frame shed on the wharf at the foot of Twenty-second-st. that is occupied as an engine room and elevator by Herbert & Co., coal dealers, who occupy the wharf as a coal yard. Owing to the fire engines of the neighborhood being absent, the fire at Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, second and third alarms were sent out, but the fire was soon under control. The loss on the shed and contents will not exceed $1,000.

Fire was discovered at about 6:15 o'clock last evening in the rear of the building 75 to 77 Duane-street. As the district is a bad one for a fire, the second alarm was sent in a few moments after the first, but the flames were quickly put under control, with but slight damage to the building. Kaufmann & Strauss, importers and publishers of art goods, occupy the premises in which the fire occurred, and their stock was injured to the extent of about $1,500. It is estimated.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Keithsburg, Ill., was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The prayer and song services were over and the Rev. Mr. Hungerford had just begun his sermon, when the janitor informed a Trustee that the church was on fire. The Trustee made an investigation, and by his coolness the congregation left the church without panic. The loss is $14,000; insurance small.

The hay and grain establishment of J. E. Lewis & Co. and the Chelsea Yacht Club house in Broadway, Chelsea, Mass., were burned early Tuesday morning. The loss to the Chelsea Yacht Club includes all their furniture, sneak boats, and sails, and is roughly estimated at between $7,000 and $8,000; insurance, $2,000. The loss of J. E. Lewis & Co. on buildings is about $2,500; partly insured.

Fire broke out in the drying room of the Gilbert Car Works, at Schenectady, N. Y., Yesterday. Owing to a scarcity of water the works had not been running during the forenoon. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss will not exceed $1,000, and is covered by insurance.

In Wentworth, N. H., Sunday morning, the store of Eaton, Davis & Co., an old hotel, and two dwelling houses were burned. Eaton, Davis & Co.'s loss on stock is $5,000; insured, $3,200; C. H. Mason, jeweler, loss $800. All the town records were destroyed.

The large stock barn of Col. C. B. Briant, three miles east of Lexington, Ind., containing thirty-five thoroughbred Polled Angus cattle, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The loss is $5,000, and the insurance $2,000.

The Reed House, at Reed Valley, in the Adirondacks, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire yesterday at the machine factory of A. Mattis, Son & Co., at Brantford, Ontario, did $5,000 damage; insured.

NO AMERICA'S CUP RACE

THE DEED OF GIFT STILL STANDS IN THE WAY.

THE THISTLE PROBABLY TO BE USED TO TEST THE SPEED OF MR. JAMESON'S NEW YACHT.

During the last few weeks there have been received in this city and in Boston cable dispatches from London announcing, with more or less certainty, that a challenge to sail an international yacht race for the America's Cup this year will be forwarded to the New-York Yacht Club. The latest declaration of this sort is to the effect that Col. North has an unknown friend who expects to sail such a race.

Notwithstanding the many confusing statements which have been sent here from the other side of the Atlantic, all predicting a race for the America's Cup this year, the chances for one are very slim at present, and the leading members of the New-York Yacht Club who usually have most to say when a challenge is considered by that organization, assert positively that there is no chance at all. The fact is there is only one yacht on the other side that is in the field of challengers, and that yacht is now being built. Moreover, her owner, John Jameson, former owner of the Irex, has said a number of times that, although he may possibly challenge some day for the America's Cup, he certainly will not do so until he has measured the speed of his new vessel.

Of the English yachts which could, consistently, by reason of their size, sail for the America's Cup, the Thistle has received one defeat at the hands of Gen. C. J. Paine's famous sloop Volunteer, and the Valkyrie, Lord Dunraven's seventy-footer, had her fate as a cup-challenger sealed when a committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron decided last year that she would not be allowed to race under that club's colors if the cup, if won by her, must be held subject to the terms of the deed of gift. The deed provides that a challenge must be sent by a recognized yacht club, so that no yacht owner can send a challenge without the consent of some foreign club of which he is a member. The deed, it will be remembered, was drawn up after the last international race, and there has been a constant opposition to it on the part of leading yachtsmen and yacht clubs of England.

Such men as Dixon Kemp of the London *Field* and George L. Watson, the well-known English designer, aver that the deed is unfair to the challenger, and if it had not been that a satisfactory understanding between the New-York Yacht Club and Royal Yacht Squadron concerning the deed of gift was impossible there would have been a race last year between the Valkyrie and an American yacht. To be sure, there are other clubs abroad besides the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal Clyde Yacht Club—which also repudiates the deed of gift—but it will be difficult for any of them to ignore the formidable opposition to the deed.

The New-York Yacht Club is bound by its agreement with George L. Schuyler, the surviving partner of the late John C. Stevens, and the deed of gift. The deed cannot be altered except with Mr. Schuyler's consent, and that gentleman said to a TIMES reporter on several occasions last season that he believed in the fairness of the deed, and would never consent to its being changed.

If there were no differences over the deed of gift in the way the Valkyrie would be the most likely challenger, although she can hardly be put down as an unqualified success as a racer last season. She was defeated by time allowances by the Varuna on several occasions when the chances were about even. The Varuna's water-line length is four feet less than that of the Valkyrie. The defeats of the Valkyrie led yachtsmen in this country to believe that she would not be able to cope with the well-known speed and greater size of the Volunteer under the allowances of time given by the New-York Yacht Club's racing rules.

The Thistle, according to all reports, is being put in shape to race again this year, and, as before published in THE TIMES, it is thought that she is to be used to measure the speed of Mr. Jameson's new cutter. Mr. James Bell, now sole owner of the Thistle, said last Fall that his only hope was to be regretted exceedingly that the discussion over the new deed of gift had resulted in a state of affairs which would probably prevent a challenge being sent to the New-York Yacht Club. He then said also that he had no thought of challenging for sail again, anyway, and his position was such that even if he desired to race again for the America's Cup he could not consistently do so under the present condition of things.

It looks to yachtsmen here as though the statements about there being good prospects of a challenge being sent this year are mere conjectures, the result of the building of a new eighty-six-foot yacht. If, however, Mr. Jameson's boat is a success there is likely to be a challenge sent here for a race next year. The only obstacle in the way of a race being arranged is the difference of opinion between American and English yachtsmen as to the new deed of gift.

The annual meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club was held last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. It was well attended, and the subject which agitated the members most was that of raising the annual dues from $15 to $20. The Treasurer's report showed that during the last three years the club has paid about $2,200 of an indebtedness amounting to over $4,200 by paying 30 per cent of the receipts from dues and initiation fees each year. Its present total indebtedness is $2,000, and it was finally decided that it would be better policy to enlarge the membership at the present dues of $15 than to increase the dues in order to extinguish the debt.

It was almost the unanimous opinion of the members that the club has done very well and will prosper as long as its judicious management. It has a very good harbor and clubhouse at New-Rochelle, and the clubhouse will be made such an attractive place this Summer that members will be glad to avail themselves of its privileges.

The members were not quite satisfied, however, with the manner of paying the club's funded debt, it being subject to an unsatisfactory agreement. In the middle of what threatened to be a long discussion Mr. Thomas Power said that he would be willing to hold the present debt against the club at 4 per cent interest, and it was voted to have a committee named to make arrangements for making the club a debtor to Mr. Power. The annual regatta will be sailed on the "Soo," will be fifteen miles shorter than the Canadian Pacific through route. In addition to this, however, through traffic will be diverted from the worst section of the Canadian Pacific Railway system—Winnipeg to Sudbury.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

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NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

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Judge Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has given a decision affirming a decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which held that an travel within that State the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad must obey the State law and provide separate accommodations for white and colored passengers.

The passenger-rate war in the West continues. The Rock Island has cut the Denver-Chicago rate to $26 15, a reduction of $4 50, and the Missouri Pacific and the Alton have met the cut. The Rock Island has made the Chicago-Kansas City rate $20. This has been met by the competing lines.

The total earnings of railroads in Michigan from Jan. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1890, as officially reported, were $35,526,031 62; for 1888, $30,819,629 74; an increase for 1889 of $4,526,431 78, or 4.63 per cent.

The Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad for the quarter ending Dec. 31 reports: Gross earnings, $903,838; operating expenses, $555,466; net earnings, $348,471.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Lindeman & Sons write to THE TIMES to say that Henry Widmayer, who failed last week, held only $10,000 worth of their goods at that time, and not on some paper indorsed by them they had been paying him a usurious interest for many years. They claim that Mr. Widmayer transferred his forty-thousand-dollar home to his wife quite recently, and that he has turned over his interest in his father's estate to his brother. The failure of Lindeman & Sons it is claimed, was caused by heavy failures in the west.

John M. Tierney, William F. Porter, and Carrie T. Porter, composing the firm of Tierney & Porter, coal dealers at One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Cromwell Creek, made an assignment yesterday to John Mulholland, giving preferences to William Porter, jr., for $6,000 and Mary O. Hooper, $2,000; total, $8,000. They have been in business about two years. For six months past they managed their horses &c., for $2,000. Mr. Tierney is a lawyer.

Julius Lang has been appointed receiver for Adolph Seligman & Co., doing a banking and foreign exchange and brokerage agency business at Eighth and Vine streets, Cincinnati. The principal partner, Adolph Selinecke, died suddenly a few days ago. The assets of the firm are estimated at $35,000; liabilities, $40,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3.—It requires but a little foresight to justify the prediction that the contest for the control of railroad transportation of both freight and passengers between Southeastern New-England and New-York City, and, perhaps, of water transportation also, will be fought in the next few years in the territory of which this city is the controlling centre. The parties directly interested, so far as they appear at present, are the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad and its other self, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, and the Old Colony Railroad and Steamboat Company. The New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad will probably during the present week ask the General Assembly of Rhode Island for such extension of powers and rights as will enable it to take an important step in the general scheme of development contemplated.

Providence has been stagnating, if not absolutely retrograding for twenty years for lack of adequate facilities to transact the railroad business which the place has to offer. There are but two tracks out of the city north, and three to the south and west. Passenger trains are delayed by freight trains which block the main lines within the city limits. It takes longer to get a car of merchandise from Woonsocket, twenty miles away, to Providence than it does to bring it from Chicago to Woonsocket.

The Goddard plan to remedy this state of things was reported by a commission of citizens, headed by William Goddard, April 17, 1882. It provided for a new station with approaches by masonry or earth viaducts in both directions. A number of private plans were subsequently plotted from this time until the promulgation of the next official plan. On April 13, 1888, a commission composed of Joseph M. Wilson, Don Juan Whittemore, and Alfred P. Boller, expert engineers, reported a plan of rearrangement of the terminal facilities which, while it provided a vast improvement over the present quarters, gradually developed general opposition from the fact that it located the station 1,400 feet in the rear of the present structure. The railways viewed this as a deathblow to their rapidly-growing suburban business.

The railways themselves then began making plans. On June 12 last the New-York, Providence and Boston, the Old Colony, and the Providence and Springfield Railroads came to the City Council with a plan which has since been adopted. This also provided for a station than the Commissioners' plan did, set it on the filled-in cove in the immediate rear of the present station, and by raising the roadway and dropping the highways, secured the separation of tracks and streets.

Work on these plans has progressed so far that the city has begun filling in the cove and building retaining walls to confine the Woonasquatucket River, and the rebuilding of highway bridges along the proposed widening of their roadbed to four or six tracks has now been taken in hand by the railroads. So far the two principal roads work in harmony. The New-York and New-England Railroad has been heard from, chiefly in objection to the plans.

The two big roads are watching each other closely, and there are rumors of deals and mysterious land purchases every week or two. The Old Colony has secured a lot of wharf property along India-street, and rumors of the transfer of the Fall River Steamboat Line or of the establishment of another boat line as a rival of the Providence steamers are rife. Two important grants have lately been made by the General Assembly. The New-York, Providence and Boston, which has a coal pier branch around the southern end of the city, has brought its tracks up along the south-western harbor front in accordance with the Fox Point pier, where the New-York steamers lie. It has been granted authority to build a double-deck drawbridge below the Point-street bridge and on the line of India-street to bring its tracks to the east bank of the river. The Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, which is practically the Old Colony, has within a fortnight been given the right to construct an elevated railway from its present station to the new Union Station, a distance of nearly a mile. Now the New-York, Providence and Boston will argue that the public interests of Providence demand that this shall be made a most substantial double-track structure, and moreover, that they shall be allowed to connect with it by means of their drawbridge, thus giving them a belt or circuit railroad on the west side of the river.

The plans to which legislative sanction will soon be asked contemplate the surrender of India-street to railroad uses, grant the New-York, Providence and Boston a connection across the cove to the Fox Point peninsula, where traffic is now controlled by the Old Colony, and provide for the erection of a new double track railroad drawbridge at India Point. These last two, it is safe to say, the Old Colony does not want and will oppose.

The engineers' scheme, considered as a whole, promises to do much for the development of the city. It will take the freight transfer out of the centre of the city; will deliver most of the freight at accessible points near its destination or on spur tracks in yards of large shippers near the line; will furnish a rapid transit belt line, and will provide a choice of access to the Union Station by rail from either side.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 3.—A charter has been issued to the West Virginia Central Railroad Company. The road which this company proposes to build will start from the Ohio River at or near the town of Ciredo, West Va., running thence through the counties of Cabell and Putnam to Charleston Station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, crossing the Kanawha at or near Charleston and proceeding up the north bank of the Kanawha River to Dauley River, up Dauley nearly to its source, through the counties of Kanawha, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, and Pocahontas to a point at or near Harronsburg, Rockingham County, Va., thence through the counties of Madison, Culpepper, Rappahannock, and Stafford, to Aquia, near Bellepiain on the Potomac River. The principal office of the company is to be at Philadelphia, with a branch office at Charleston, West Va., and at Aquia Creek or Bellepiain, Va., as the company may see fit.

The capital stock is to be $5,000,000. The incorporators are prominent Philadelphia capitalists, among them being Alexander Boudoin, Franklin Noble, Frederick T. Clark, Silas A. Kroner, and J. W. Ancott.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE.

DULUTH, Minn., March 3.—A report that a transcontinental system has been arranged between the Duluth and Winnipeg, Canadian Pacific, and Duluth, South Shore, and Atlantic is semi-officially confirmed to-day. The proposed route, which will be from west to east via Winnipeg, Duluth, and the "Soo," will be fifteen miles shorter than the Canadian Pacific through route. In addition to this, however, through traffic will be diverted from the worst section of the Canadian Pacific Railway system—Winnipeg to Sudbury.

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The passenger-rate war in the West continues. The Rock Island has cut the Denver-Chicago rate to $26 15, a reduction of $4 50, and the Missouri Pacific and the Alton have met the cut. The Rock Island has made the Chicago-Kansas City rate $20. This has been met by the competing lines.

The total earnings of railroads in Michigan from Jan. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1890, as officially reported, were $35,526,031 62; for 1888, $30,819,629 74; an increase for 1889 of $4,526,431 78, or 4.63 per cent.

The Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad for the quarter ending Dec. 31 reports: Gross earnings, $903,838; operating expenses, $555,466; net earnings, $348,471.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Lindeman & Sons write to THE TIMES to say that Henry Widmayer, who failed last week, held only $10,000 worth of their goods at that time, and not on some paper indorsed by them they had been paying him a usurious interest for many years. They claim that Mr. Widmayer transferred his forty-thousand-dollar home to his wife quite recently, and that he has turned over his interest in his father's estate to his brother. The failure of Lindeman & Sons it is claimed, was caused by heavy failures in the west.

John M. Tierney, William F. Porter, and Carrie T. Porter, composing the firm of Tierney & Porter, coal dealers at One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Cromwell Creek, made an assignment yesterday to John Mulholland, giving preferences to William Porter, jr., for $6,000 and Mary O. Hooper, $2,000; total, $8,000. They have been in business about two years. For six months past they managed their horses &c., for $2,000. Mr. Tierney is a lawyer.

Julius Lang has been appointed receiver for Adolph Seligman & Co., doing a banking and foreign exchange and brokerage agency business at Eighth and Vine streets, Cincinnati. The principal partner, Adolph Selinecke, died suddenly a few days ago. The assets of the firm are estimated at $35,000; liabilities, $40,000.

NEW-JERSEY'S SCHOOL FUND.

A BILL TO DIVERT IT TO THE STATE'S CURRENT EXPENSES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The bill for the diversion of the State school moneys to the State current expense account is likely to have a tougher time in the Senate than it experienced in the Assembly, and it passed there only after a prodigious amount of buttonholing and by a narrow majority. The bill embodies Gov. Abbett's inaugural scheme to relieve the State from financial embarressment and is a direct attack upon the State's school system, as THE TIMES suggested when it was first broached.

The people can hardly regard it with favor. New-Jersey is justly proud of its educational advantages. Unwilling to trust the education of her children to the vagaries or caprices of local taxpayers, she has taken the whole school system under her wing, and the system is a State and not in any sense a local one. Even for the support of the local schools, the State itself collects the taxes, and then pays the moneys back to the cities and municipalities for the special and unchangeable use of the schools.

That it might be in position to aid the poorer communities in the establishment and maintenance of adequate educational facilities, the State in 1871 set aside all the riparian lands in the State to increase the school fund. The act appropriated to the school fund all moneys hereafter received from the sale and rental of the land under water belonging to the State, and directed that those moneys should be paid over to the school fund as a trust fund, never to be used for any other purpose than for the support of the public schools. The State Constitution declares that all moneys, stock, and other property appropriated to the school fund shall become a part of a perpetual fund, and shall not be appropriated, borrowed, or used by the Legislature for any other purpose.

The pretext under which it is now proposed to divert the riparian moneys from the school fund is that the moneys are not a part of the fund until they are paid in, and so it is claimed the pending bill is not in violation of the Constitution. On the other hand, it is urged by competent constitutional lawyers that the act of 1871 is practically a trust deed of the riparian lands of the State, and that there is, therefore, a constitutional prohibition upon the use of the moneys received from their sale or rental for any other than school purposes. This argument will suffice to prompt the most careful consideration of the act on the part of the Senate before it is allowed to go through, and it may defeat it.

An effort is being made by some of its friends to resuscitate the bill increasing the salaries of the Vice Chancellors to $9,000 a year. The average pay of the Vice Chancellors now is $7,360 to $7,500. There are now four Vice Chancellors—or at least there will be, to-morrow. Van Fleet and Bird had been the only aids to the court until last year, when the Legislature authorized the appointment of two additional Vice Chancellors. One of these vacancies was almost immediately filled with Mr. Pitney by Gov. Green. The other was left unfilled until to-day, when Chancellor McGill authorized the announcement that it will be filled by the immediate appointment of ex-Gov. Green. His commission is probably already in his hands.

The appointment of this additional Vice Chancellor will, it is urged, give the Chancellor all the aid he needs for a prompt transaction of the business of his court. The Chancellor has, so it is said, entered into an agreement to send no more business to the Advisory Masters, and therefore, it is argued, the State can well afford to increase the pay of the Vice Chancellors to the nine-thousand-dollar limit.

In connection with the announcement of Gov. Green's appointment to the Chancellorship it is remembered that Mr. Green, in 1887, elevated Mr. McGill to the Chancellorship of the State.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

CHARGES THAT DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND WARDEN KEATING ACCEPT BRIBES.

The exposure in the *Herald* of Sunday last of an alleged system of bribery prevailing among the employes of the Sheriff's office and in Ludlow-Street Jail has raised very much of a stir in official circles. The charges are not new. What the *Herald* alleged has many times before been stated to exist, but in this instance the personal experiences of a reporter purposely under arrest narrow the charges down to individuals, and official cognizance has to be taken of the allegations.

Sheriff Flack, being busy yesterday with the little domestic unpleasantness in which he is playing the part of defendant in a criminal action, delegated Under Sheriff John R. Sexton to investigate the alleged disconcert of the attaches of his office. Mr. Sexton sent for Warden Keating of Ludlow-Street Jail, who, it is alleged, accepted $20 from the reporter for the privilege of permitting him to leave the jail on a Sunday evening for the purpose of visiting friends. Keating emphatically denied having received the $20, and said that the accusations that Ives, Stayner, and other prisoners with money in Ludlow-Street Jail passed their time playing poker, and that they were able to get an abundance to drink by paying the Warden well for it were an unmitigated lie.

He admitted that he allowed the arrested reporter to go out on Sunday night and accompanied him, but said it was purely an act of kindness on his part performed because of the pleadings of the prisoner to be taken out to see friends about getting bail. When the imprisoned reporter alleged concerning the "Warden's Table," where pr

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

SUGGESTION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF INVENTORS AND MERCHANTS TO BE PLACED UNDER INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The report of the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks was under consideration by the Pan-American Conference to-day and it was unanimously adopted. It was signed by Jose S. Decoud, Paraguay; Andrew Carnegie, United States, and Clitmaco Calderon, Colombia.

The committee says:

"The person who discovers new industrial products, or invents new processes for their preparation or manufacture, or improves upon the processes already known, contributes, by his discovery or invention, to the development of industry and to the increase of public wealth, and has a right thereto as clear and incontrovertible under the laws of all civilized nations as that which the manufacturer has to the products of his factory or the laborer to his daily wages. Very great importance has lately attached to the emblems and devices employed by the manufacturers to distinguish the products of their factories, and by traders to distinguish the wares which they select and place upon the market, and which are commonly called manufacturers' and dealers' trade marks. The tradesman or merchant who obtains a reputation for the superiority of articles which he distinguishes by a certain trade mark acquires a right to this mark which the law should foster and protect, and it should punish those who violate this right either by making unlawful use of or by counterfeiting or forging a mark belonging to another.

"When an accredited trade mark is unlawfully used or forged with the intent of giving to the market and the consumer an adulterated article or fixed the deception generally assumes double gravity, for at the same time that the proprietor's right of ownership of the unlawfully appropriated or counterfeited mark is violated, and that the buyer, who is a victim of the imposition, is defrauded, the health of the consumer is frequently injured and at times his death occasioned."

The committee then gives at some length the history of the movement in Europe to give international protection to literary and artistic works, patents, and trade marks, and says:

"To the recent Congress of Jurists of the International Law of Montevideo, assembled in response to an invitation issued by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Uruguay to the other nations of South America, is due the high honor of having been the first to acknowledge on this Continent and solemnly establish the most wholesome principles of law for the solution of disputes arising from the differences of the legislation of one country from that of another, and of establishing among these principles that of international protection of literary, artistic, and industrial property. In the three treaties on literary and artistic copyright, on trade marks, and on patents subscribed to the representatives of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay, Peru, and the Republic of Uruguay, who attended said congress, your Committee on Patents and Trade Marks finds the principles set forth which, in its opinion, should be adopted throughout this continent in order to assure and give effective protection to the rights of literary, artistic, and industrial property acquired in any of the nations represented in this conference.

"In the treaties referred to literary and artistic works, trade marks, and patents of invention are clearly and precisely defined; in the same manner are prescribed the rights of authors and artists, proprietors of trade marks, and inventors, which the contracting powers guarantee and protect; the formalities to be observed in obtaining this protection and guarantee, the limits of said rights, and the manner in which they may be exercised. All the conflicts on those subjects which may arise from diversity of legislation between the contracting States are settled by clear and precise provisions, which are formulated with all due respect to the sovereignty and laws of each State. Thus, for instance, in the treaty of literary and artistic copyrights, it is provided that authors and artists shall enjoy the rights accorded them by the law of the State in which the original publication or production of their works took place; but that no State is obliged to recognize such rights for a longer time than that allowed to authors who obtain the same right in that State.

"Rights to trade marks granted in one country are recognized in the others, but with due regard to their own laws; and to enjoy the right to an invention for which a patent has been obtained in another, it is necessary to have the patent registered in any other in which its recognition is asked for in the form prescribed by its laws.

"With regard to the duration of patents, the same principle is established which was previously mentioned in relation to literary and artistic copyrights, and it is moreover provided that the duration of the patent may be limited in each State to the period prescribed by the laws of the State in which the patent was first granted if such period be shorter. It is also provided that questions arising on the priority of invention shall be settled according to the date of the application for the respective patents in the countries where they were granted. Finally, in all these treaties the principle is established that those who violate the rights of property therein recognized and guaranteed can only be legally arraigned before the courts of the country in which the offense may have been committed.

"The Committee on Patents and Trade Marks begs leave to append to this report copies of the treaties of the Congress of Montevideo above referred to. Being persuaded that, by the formal adoption on the part of the nations here represented of the just principles embodied in these treaties, and by their enactment into positive law, the necessary protection of the rights of literary, artistic, and industrial property will be secured, your committee respectfully submits the appended resolution to the consideration of the conference. If the above-mentioned treaties are ratified by the subscribing nations, and are furthermore adhered to by the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, who, although they approved the proposition to assemble said congress, could not take part therein, owing to the pressure of time, then those principles of law will be the law in force on the subject in the whole of South America. In Central and North America they may likewise have equal authority if the subscribing nations agree, as is to be expected, to the adhesion to the treaties by those nations who were not invited to it in the same form as those who, while approving the proposition of its assembling, took no part in its deliberations."

The resolution recommended by the committee reads as follows:

Resolved, That the conference recommend both to these Governments of America which accepted the proposition of holding the congress (of Montevideo) but could not participate in its deliberations, and to those not invited thereto but who are represented in this conference, that they give their adhesion to said treaties.

The Committee on International Law has reported to the conference that none of the resolutions referred to it came within the scope of the programme laid down for it by the conference in the order providing for its organization and defining its duties.

It is recommended by the committee that a special committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consider the resolutions returned to the conference by the Committee on International Law. These relate to the claims of foreign citizens; responsibility for wrongs by agents of the public authority, and cases in which indemnity must not be allowed; the right of States situated on the upper parts of navigable rivers, or bounded by the banks thereof, to have free exit through them to the sea, and freely navigate the waters; and what construction is to be placed upon certain treaty stipulations, and the clauses thereof, by which privileges are granted.

The report is signed by Fernando Cruz, Guatemala; Manuel Quintana, Argentine Republic; William Henry Trescot, United States; Jose Alfonso, Chili; J. M. P. Caamano, Colombia.

THE JUENGLING SALE.

The proofs, sketches, paintings, studies, etchings, and studio furniture of the late Frederick Juengling, artist-engraver, were sold last evening by Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby at the rooms of the Saimagundi Club, 121 Fifth-avenue. There was a large attendance at the sale, and fair prices were obtained as a general thing, although several of the larger studies in oil were withdrawn, there being no demand for them. A proof of wood engraving, "The Professor," after Duveneich, which obtained honorable mention in Paris, and the medal at Munich was sold for $22.50, and was again resold to W. T. Evans for $12 50, and finally came into the possession of E. H. De Long for $10. A number of the antique pieces brought good prices. The sale realized about $1,600. Among the principal purchasers were H. D. Nichols, the artist, Joseph Hartley, the Century Art Company, Henry Wolfe, Mr. Whittle, and Sarony, the photographer.

SAND TEN CENTS A LOAD.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 3.—The Board of Commissioners have prohibited the carting of sea sand from the beach at this place. For years past farmers living in the suburbs as well as in the city have yearly carted hundreds and hundreds of loads of sand from the beach in front of the Ocean Wave Hotel, the Brighton Hotel, and at North Bath-avenue. Persons now needing sand must pay 10 cents a load for it to private property a mile above Long Branch or below it, where the bluff ends. The Commissioners' action is declared to be arbitrary by many people, and their right to close up the only entrances to the beach is called in question. The Commissioners own the beach as far to low-water mark.

CRITICISING THE BILL.

THE HUDSON BALLOT REFORM ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The Hudson County Ballot Reform Association submitted to-night to the joint committee their amendments to and comments on the Werts bill: Giving each party an equal representation on local boards of registration and providing for a registry by residence instead of an alphabetic one were the first. The association says that this last provision corresponds to the way in which the registry lists are made up in New-York City, and is one of the greatest safeguards against colonization of voters. Where an undue number of voters are registered from the same premises, that fact can be seen at a glance and the suspicions thereby awakened, verified or dissipated. A registry list arranged alphabetically does not afford this important advantage.

The section providing that election clerks shall on the morning of election and before the proclamation of the opening of the polls, deliver the packages of ballots with seals unbroken, is, says the document, rendered nugatory by the sections which provide that any voter upon application ten days prior to an election can obtain as many ballots as he pleases in blocks of fifty, and that the ballots so obtained may be voted. If any election precinct, it continues, "can be thus flooded with official ballots prior to the day of election, it seems to us a simple farce to have any official ballots delivered with all the ceremony of unbroken seals by the election clerks to the Board of Elections, on the morning of election. These sections should be omitted from the bill, for, as long as any bills under the ballot asserts that it is a genuine ballot-reform bill. The provision that each compartment shall keep provided with a sufficient supply of official ballots would open the door to a number of frauds. For instance, voters might stuff their pockets with them and not be detected, except by searching them before they leave the polling place, a proceeding which would be offensive in the highest degree. The provision that a voter should remain within the booth or apartment, even though he has brought a prepared ballot with him, is simply farcical.

"The object of the secret apartment is to oblige the voter to do something in absolute secrecy. It is to avoid the bribery and intimidation of those who would bring a prepared ballot in to the polls with them. There might be a number of ways by which the casting of such prepared ballot could be determined to the satisfaction of the briber or intimidator. Gov. Abbett was so assured of this point that, in his address, suggested an official envelope to oblige the voter to do some affirmative act in the secrecy of the booth. To avoid the objection herewith raised, a better method than that is to allow only such votes to be cast or counted as have been actually prepared in the booth.

"In this connection it is submitted that to mark a ballot is better than to punch it. Any mark sufficient to indicate the voter's preference is enough, and cannot be detected on the outside of the ballot. It would be difficult for so much as a pin to conceal a hole punched clear through the paper. As the ballot contains the names of all the candidates, there seems no good reason for any writing in or pasting on of any name already on the ballot. Only in a very exceptional case, where a voter desires to vote for a name not already on the ballot, should he be permitted to write such name or to use a paster.

"The provision that any voter may supply himself with a punch is absurd. The only reason for using a punch in the Indiana system is to detect genuine official ballots from counterfeits. Once the punch makes a peculiar mark, in jealously guarded, and is not permitted to be used outside of the polling place. The provisions that no person, under a penalty of $25 for each offense, shall show his ballot, after it is prepared for voting, to any person in such a way as to reveal the contents, or that he shall receive a ballot prepared for voting, are impossible of enforcement where the ballot may be prepared before election day. They are excellent, however, where the distribution of the official ballot is restricted to the polling places on the day of election."

LIQUOR MEN ALARMED.

THE LICENSE COMMISSIONER JUST ELECTED RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

WARSAW, N. Y., March 3.—The liquor men of the Warsaw salt field are all excited to-day. After electing a License Commissioner and, as they supposed, making the town "wet" for at least two years to come, the resignation of their Commissioner, whom they placed in office on Tuesday, turns up to-day. Frank Wilson, the druggist, in whose hands it was placed, states that Mr. Edward Tanner, who resigns, is troubled with heart difficulty, and the excitement consequent upon issuing licenses has unstrung him, and he considers it a duty he owes himself to vacate the office. Whether the temperance people have brought any pressure to bear on him to bring about this result is not known.

Mr. Tanner signed five licenses last Saturday, just after the organization of the board. They were given to the three drug stores and two of the hotels, the fee being $48 and $60 a year for the drug stores and hotels, respectively. Prior to this act a delegation from the local Women's Christian Temperance Union met the board and petitioned them not to grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicants. Mr. Tanner informed them that if the licenses he signed did not result in less intoxication than the no-license régime instituted, he should not favor these grants another year.

The Supervisor and four Justices of the Peace have the power of filling vacancies. They are all Republicans, and will not state what they intend to do, although they allow that a majority of voters have just declared that licenses should be granted here. Whether they would select a man who favored charging the highest fee for selling liquor that the statutes allow was an idea that had not entered the minds of those who had been interviewed. They were aware that their party favored high license, and that Gov. Hill had used that as an argument in some of his vetoes. A number of keepers of dives and wholesale liquor men have applied for licenses, and they are opposed to appointing a man who would issue licenses to such places. This makes the saloon element hump like bees. The no-license men take no middle ground in their pleas to members of the board, but ask that the majority's decree be set aside by the choice of a no-license Commissioner. In case a license man is appointed, instead of two years of license only one will be insured, as the party appointed will be superseded by a Commissioner to be elected next February.

EX-GOV. ENGLISH.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY.

NEW-HAVEN, March 3.—The funeral of the late ex-Gov. James E. English will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Prayers will be held at the house for the family and public services will be held in St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Edwin S. Lines, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of New-York City. The regular Episcopal service will be performed and there will be no display of any kind. The coffin will be opened in the church. The burial will be in Mr. English's lot in the Evergreen Cemetery.

The bearers have not yet been chosen, but they will be selected from the different banking and business interests with which Mr. English was connected. All through the day messages of condolence have been received from friends of Gov. English. Among the first to express sympathy was the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New-York City, who had only a few years ago performed the ceremony which united Mr. English to his wife, who now survives him. Others who telegraphed expressions of regret and sympathy to Mrs. English were: Gen. T. T. Eckert, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New-York; John Hoey of New-York, President of Adams Express Company; Walter Adams, manager of Adams Express Company in Boston; W. B. Dinsmore, manager of the same company in New-York, and M. J. O'Brien of New-York, of the Southern Express Company.

THREE SISTERS DRIVEN INSANE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 3.—Mrs. Mollie Smith and her two sisters, Miss Julia and Emma Barnes, three prominent and highly-respected young ladies of Sawbrook, were lodged in the county jail in this city Saturday night. They are suffering from the wildest and most affecting emotional insanity upon the question of Christian science.

They have recently been attending meetings held by the so-called "Faith Workers," and their minds have given way entirely. The women are devoted Catholics. The sight in their room at the county jail is most pitiable and touching. They have spent the day in prayer, singing, and quoting from the Bible. Their relatives are in sore distress, and are utterly powerless to do anything with them.

NO BIRTHDAY UNTIL 1904.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in to-day's TIMES an article headed "Wrong for Ninety Years," I find by consulting Lusk's Calendar (good for 180 years) that, as there was no 29th day of February in the year 1800, neither will there be in the year 1900. So there will be no chance for old Mr. Bouton to "rectify the mistake." We who were born on the 29th of February will have no birthday between 1896 and 1904.

DAILY READER OF THE TIMES.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, March 2, 1890.

TANGLE IN A STATE TREASURY.

MISSOURI POLITICIANS EXCITED OVER RUMORS OF TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Desperate efforts are making by the parties interested to suppress a sensation that centres about the office of the State Treasurer of Missouri.

Edward T. Noland is State Treasurer. He is a native Missourian, has been locally prominent in political affairs all his life, and for the past twelve years has been in official positions at the State capital, having been Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's office during the term of three State Treasurers. The Constitution prohibits the State Treasurer holding office more than one term. At the last election J. M. Seibert, who had just completed a term as Treasurer, was elected State Auditor, and Noland, Seibert's chief clerk, was elected Treasurer. This caused comment, and enemies said it was a practical continuance of Seibert in office. Noland, to-night, says that the Treasurer's office with perfectly clean hands and books squarely balanced.

From some unknown source rumors have been circulated that there was trouble in the Treasurer's office. Gov. Francis, who was in the East, hurried home, and for five days has had virtual possession of the Treasurer's books, making an investigation. For the past three days a secret conference has been in session behind locked doors at the Lindell Hotel, participated in by the State Auditor, the Secretary of State, ex-Gov. Morehouse, and others, and at different times nearly every man whose name is on Noland's bond has been in the conference. To all applications for information everybody has flatly refused to answer a single question or to admit that there was any trouble, and they have even flatly denied that there had been a meeting.

This evening, however, the Times's correspondent secured an admission from several parties that affairs in the office of the Treasurer are badly tangled. Said one of his bondsmen: "Ed Noland is not a defaulter. He has not stolen one dollar. If there is a shortage, his bondsmen stand ready to make good every cent."

Treasurer Noland says he is square on the record, and there is not a cent of deficit.

From other sources, believed to be trustworthy, it is learned that Noland has been drinking in Kansas City recently; that this called attention to him, and caused his bondsmen to become uneasy. This uneasiness caused them to confer, and to-day they, or some of them, employed counsel to take care of their interests. One explanation is that Treasurer has simply drawn on one fund to meet charges against other funds. The statutes positively prohibit this and the bondsmen are liable for these overdrafts, notwithstanding the fact that the money was not appropriated to any purpose, but was expended for the State. Reports from different sources put these overdrafts at different sums—all the way from $2?0000 to $140,000. From the best estimates they aggregate $38,000.

Noland's friends and the friends of Gov. Francis, while refusing to admit anything, say Noland will come out all right.

Another version of the affair is that the investigation covers a plot to kill off Gov. Francis for the United States Senatorship. Many of Noland's bondsmen are enemies to Gov. Francis and are willing to pay money into the State Treasury to cover an alleged deficit if thereby they could throw odium upon the administration of Gov. Francis.

STOLE THE PROFESSORS.

AND DEPOSITED THEM, BADLY FRIGHTENED, IN A CORNFIELD.

DETROIT, March 3.—On Saturday night twenty masked students at Kalamazoo College, the well-known Baptist institution of this State, visited the rooms of Profs. Ferry and Trowbridge, bound and blindfolded them, and carried them about two miles from the college into the country, depositing them in a cornfield. They finally succeeded in liberating themselves and made their way back to town. The professors were so badly frightened that they made no outcry and attempted no resistance. Prof. Trowbridge did suggest that such an indignity was an outrage that would bring condign punishment, but the only satisfaction he got was a warning to "remember Lot's wife."

Prof. Ferry took his medicine in silence until the boys started on their way toward the country. He then requested that his friends might be notified if the purpose was to murder him, but the boys could not be trapped into making any promises. The two professors were finally "carried away" with the treatment accorded them. Four stalwart men bore the body of Ferry, while four less stalwart took Trowbridge's "remains." The students took turns, but the professors were on duty all the while. The route of the boys' journey as part of the journey was somewhat relieved by the singing of hymns and other similar exercises.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

THE ICE ON BRACKETT'S LAKE GAVE WAY WITH FATAL RESULTS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—At Guilford on Friday George L. Gage, the well-known landlord of the Guilford House, and a neighbor named Daniel Fisher started off on a fishing excursion to Brackett's Lake in the town of Oxford. They stopped at a hotel near the lake and left their team there. They were warned that the rain had rendered the ice on the lake thin and rotten, and that it was dangerous to venture on it, but they jestingly disregarded the warning. They returned to the hotel for supper, after which they went back to continue their sport at the lake.

They failed to return to the hotel again. Search of the lake next day showed a considerable spot where the ice had been broken and churned into fragments, and near by was some of the missing men's fishing tackle. Drags and other appliances were procured, and with much difficulty the bodies of the two men, rigidly grasping in each other's arms, were brought up from the bottom of the lake.

It is supposed that one of the unfortunate men broke through the ice, and that the other went to his rescue and also broke through, and thus both perished. Both were in the prime of life and leave widows and children.

FIGHTING FOR A LOTTERY.

THE LOUISIANA PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE IN NORTH DAKOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 3.—The *Journal's* Grand Forks (N. D.) special says: "The following circular was received here to-day from Mayor Pently of Bismarck:

"There are strong rumors that the infamous Lottery bill will be reintroduced in the Legislature March 4, or soon thereafter, and that M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, is now in the city. Circulate and forward protests to the Secretary of this committee at once. Arrange to have leading citizens ready to come to Bismarck to exert their influence against the bill.'

"The citizens here are considerably excited, and the sentiment seems to be that the bill will pass if introduced again."

POLICEMAN M'GOWAN'S MISHAP.

An investigation into the queer experience of Policeman Francis H. McGowan last Sunday, when he either fell or jumped overboard from the police boat Patrol, has been ordered by Superintendent Murray. Capt. Smith of the Patrol, in his report to the Superintendent, said McGowan ran out on the forward deck of the steamer and deliberately plunged overboard. McGowan denies this most positively. He says that he had been on duty for twelve hours, was very tired, and was sitting on the rail of the boat, when he lost his balance and tumbled into the water. Police Surgeon Cook examined him just after he was fished out by the deck hands on the ferryboat Hackensack and says he was then perfectly sober.

McGowan was released yesterday from the Chambers-Street Hospital. He had entirely recovered from the effects of his chilly few moments in the water.

FLOURISHED A GUN, NOW HE IS IN JAIL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 3.—Henry Blun, Superintendent of the Century Rubber Works here, is lodged to-night in a cell in Police Headquarters for threatening to shoot Dr. David Miller, Coroner of Union County. Armsdown & Smith of New-York made a levy on several cases of woolen goods which they had sold to the Century Company before its failure last week. Dr. Miller, as Coroner, took the place of the Sheriff and served the papers on Manager Blun, who flourished a Colt's six-shooter and declared he would kill the Coroner or any one who attempted to touch the stock. He was arrested on complaint of Coroner Miller and taken to jail. A charge will be made against him to-morrow.

THE TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—The Republican State Executive Committee met here to-day and selected Col. H. S. Chamberlain of Chattanooga Chairman, to succeed the late Joseph R. Dibrell. The committee authorized the Chairman to call a convention June 18 to nominate a candidate for Governor.

TEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Shortly after midnight last night fire broke out in the two-story frame stable at 407 West Thirty-fifth-street, where ten horses were burned to death. The animals were owned by Michael Carroll. The cause of the fire is unknown. Damage, $2,000.

THE LEAGUE CONVENTION

BASEBALL MEN ASSEMBLING AT CLEVELAND.

A BELIEF THAT THE MEETING TO-DAY WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT EVER HELD BY THE LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—The Weddell House is the headquarters for the officials of the National League of Baseball Clubs, and the wife corridors are thronged to-night. The following delegates to the meeting, which begins to-morrow, are already here: John B. Day and C. T. Billingham, New-York; A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant, Boston; W. M. Nimick, J. Palmer O'Neill, and A. K. Scandrett, Pittsburg; John T. Brush, Indianapolis; A. G. Spalding, Chicago, and N. E. Young, President of the League, Washington. Representatives from Washington, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia will arrive in the morning.

The Schedule Committee, consisting of Soden, Spalding, and Nimmick, met at 12 o'clock to arrange a table of dates for the season. Their work was in the nature of a report to be presented at the regular meeting to-morrow. Each of the three members of the committee had prepared a schedule, and the meeting was for the purpose of deciding upon which to recommend for adoption. Nothing could be learned regarding the dates assigned the different clubs, as the committee thought it best not to make anything public until after it has been fully determined how many clubs shall constitute the League this season. It seemed to be the general opinion this morning that there would be no change from the present make-up.

"I have prepared a ten-club schedule," said Mr. Soden, who is Chairman of the committee, "and I believe Messrs. Spalding and Nimmick have done likewise. We have all experienced more or less trouble in arranging things to suit everybody with a ten-club League, but I guess we have fixed now so that none of us will have much cause for complaint. If such a thing as a reduction in the number of our clubs should be determined upon Tuesday, we can fix up an eight-club schedule in a very short time."

I received a personal letter from Anson yesterday," said Mr. Spalding, "in which he told me to be sure and not take back a single one of the old members of last year's Chicago Club, and to sign no more men at all, unless I can run across a first-class pitcher."

Manager Schmelz of the Cleveland Club came up from Columbus this morning. He was looking after with confidence in the League's ability to make short work of the Brotherhood. Secretary Hawley and Treasure Howe of the Clevelands resolved themselves into an impromptu Reception Committee to welcome their fellow-magnates to the birthplace of the Brotherhood. The "million-dollar" offer was generally laughed at whenever the subject was mentioned. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the whole thing was a "bluff."

The delegates who have thus far arrived all seem bent upon business, and it is the general understanding that this is to be the most important meeting the League has ever held.

IS IT A BASEBALL TRUST?

SIGNIFICANT PROPOSAL FROM THE PLAYERS TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, March 3.—An astonishing communication was made public to-day by General Secretary Brunell of the Players' League. The surprise is in the apparent disclosure, more or less complete, that the supposed animosity and rivalry between the players' organization and the National League is largely in the nature of a blind to the public. It would seem that the two leagues are to be regarded as practically identical—a pair of wings for the same money-making machine.

The idea as near as can be inferred is, it would seem, to have the twin leagues go through the motions of antagonizing each other, so as gate receipts can be increased by that method, but when dividends cannot best be furthered in such a manner, then the leagues are to co-operate. The whole thing in a nutshell would appear to be that, as rumored at intervals since the famous split, the baseball men understand the art of forming trusts as well as speaking precisely as practiced in other business enterprises. The possibility is distinctly foreshadowed that even before the season is opened the "warring factions" will be playing together, "for less revenue only."

The following is Secretary Brunell's letter:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1890.

N. E. Young, Esq., President and Secretary National League of Baseball Clubs, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I beg to inform the National League through you that, at a meeting prepared by the Schedule Committee of the Players' National League proxies for the following club movements from locality to locality:

April 21 to May 13, inclusive, Eastern clubs against Eastern clubs and Western clubs against Western clubs.

May 14 to May 31, inclusive, Western clubs in Eastern cities.

June 2 to June 18, inclusive, Eastern clubs against Eastern clubs and Western clubs against Western clubs.

June 20 to July 5, inclusive, Eastern clubs in Western cities.

July 7 to July 19, inclusive, Western clubs in Eastern cities.

July 21 to Aug. 4, inclusive, Eastern clubs in Western cities.

Aug. 6 to Aug. 19, inclusive, Western clubs against Western clubs and Eastern clubs against Eastern clubs.

Aug. 21 to Sept. 2, inclusive, Western clubs in Eastern cities.

Sept. 4 to Sept. 17, inclusive, Eastern clubs against Eastern clubs and Western clubs against Western clubs.

Sept. 19 to Oct. 4, inclusive, Eastern clubs in Western cities.

There will be no material changes in this schedule as it stands. The outline is sent so that the National League can, should it so choose, avoid conflicting with our clubs in the cities of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago.

May I also suggest that the National League adopts a resolution permitting its clubs to play against those of the National League for a week before and after the championship season of both leagues? Such permission being granted, it would also be necessary for the National League to repeal its anti-boycotting resolution which prohibits all clubs playing against those of our organization, as well as any clubs which may play with a club which has played against a Players' National League Club.

I trust that I shall receive a reply before the Spring meeting of our organization, March 11, 1890. Yours truly,

F. H. BRUNELL.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

THREE BASEBALL TEAMS DEPART ON A PRACTICE TRIP.

Three baseball teams left this city for the South yesterday. They were the Brooklyn League and Brotherhood nines and the Philadelphia Brotherhood Club. The Players' clubs left by the Chattahoochee for Savannah. The N. and Five A's Club and the Nick Engel Association, headed by the Twelfth Regiment Band, were on the pier to give them a send-off. A reception was held in the saloon of the steamer and wine flowed freely.

The Brooklyn Bridegrooms left for Charleston on the steamer Iroquois. Bushong, Corkhill and Manager Byrnes were not of the party. Byrnes and Bushong will follow in about a week, but Corkhill will remain in Philadelphia till the opening of the season. He has lately embarked in the grocery business and he wants to get as much time—as possible to the new undertaking. The Brooklyns will return home early in April, in time to meet the Brooklyn American Association Club at Washington Park on April 5.

Counsel for the Metropolitan Exhibition Company appeared before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday and asked for an advancement on the calendar of its suit for an injunction restraining John M. Ward from playing except under its management. The Judge said he would consult with Judge O'Brien, who had the case in Chambers.

ELECTION RIOTS IN GERMANY.

DISORDERLY CROWDS STORE THE POLICE —LATEST RETURNS.

BERLIN, March 3.—When the result of the second ballot was announced at Dortmund the Socialists engaged in a riot. When the police attempted to disperse them they were stoned. The police then charged the rioters with drawn swords and scattered the crowd. Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

Riots have also occurred at Dulsberg. The rioters were charged by the police with drawn swords. Many of them were arrested.

While a Progressist meeting was being held in the Koenigsberg a mob of Socialists stormed the hall and a sharp fight ensued. The police arrested a large number of persons.

Excepting nine re-ballots, the results of which are still awaited, the 397 seats in the Reichstag are divided as follows: Centrists, 119; Freisinnike and Volks Party, 60; Socialists, 37; Conservatives, 66; Imperialists, 20; National Liberals, 39; Poles, 16; Anti-Semites, 4; Independents, 8; Alsatians, 11.

It is reported that the Emperor, in his speech at the Staatsrath dinner Saturday, referring to the succession of the Socialists, said: "I don't fear them. But as regards the Social Democracy, it is my affair. I am ready to deal with it all."

It is anticipated that, as a result of the conferences between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, the Government will at the coming session of the Reichstag, submit an anti-Anarchist bill to take the place of the anti-Socialist bill which was rejected by the last Reichstag.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S CHARGE.

LONDON, March 3.—Speaking in the House of Lords to-day with reference to the charges made against him by Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons last Friday night, Lord Salisbury explained that Lieut. Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn of the Prince of Wales's household had sent him a telegraphic dispatch asking for an interview. He did not mention the subject of the proposed interview, and Lord Salisbury supposed it referred to journeys which were contemplated by the Prince of Wales. He met Gen. Probyn casually at a railway station and they had a very brief and hurried conversation, during which Gen. Probyn referred to the scandal. Whatever passed between them, Lord Salisbury said he gave the House of Lords his assurance that he never said a warrant was about to be issued against Lord Arthur Somerset.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons to-day, referred to the suspension of Mr. Henry Labouchere Friday last for his language regarding Lord Salisbury, and asked that he be allowed to make a motion that "the House deems it necessary to declare that, when a Government is in power with a Minister to which the Minister denies, such member ought not to be restrained from retaining to accept the denial and from persisting in the charge because the Minister is a member of the House of Lords." The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House, said he would consider the request.

AGAINST AMERICAN CATTLE.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. John Long, member for Windsor, asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the Department of Agriculture was ready to grant the demand of the Scotch farmers for equal facilities with others for importing cattle from the United States and Canada. He also asked whether the condition of American cattle justified the regulation providing for their slaughter at the port where they were landed.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, head of the Agricultural Department, replied that the American Government was not complying with the conditions of the act of 1878, and that therefore the present restrictions could not be relaxed. In 1889, he said, forty-seven head of cattle from America affected with pleuro-pneumonia had arrived in England. As recently as Feb. 21 a bull, suffering from the same disease, had been landed at Deptford from New-York. Communications in regard to the enforcement of the provisions of the act of 1878 were still proceeding with the United States Government.

FRANCE TO SEIZE DAHOMEY.

PARIS, March 3.—A report has been received by the Government from the Governor of Senegal stating that 800 of the King of Dahomey's troops attacked the French force under Commandant Terrilon at Atzebo. After a severe fight the French repulsed the natives, killing and wounding 100 of them.

It is reported that the Government intends to annex the Kingdom of Dahomey to the French possessions in Africa, and that a large expedition will be sent to the west coast. The expedition, it is said, will be under orders to act promptly upon its arrival, in order to avert the putting to death of many captives on the occasion of the King's accession to the throne, it being the custom in Dahomey to sacrifice a large number of prisoners and Dahomians at all State and religious ceremonies.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 3.—The election in the Department of Basse-Pyrenees to fill the vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the invalidation by that body of the election of M. Etcheverry took place yesterday. M. Etcheverry was again a candidate and the election resulted in another victory for him.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the interpellation of M. Dreyfus in regard to the resignation of Minister Constans. At the conclusion of the debate a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 249 to 209.

LISBON, March 3.—The students of this city threaten to attack Mr. Glynn Petre, the British Minister. They have formed a league, the members of which have pledged themselves to make an assault upon Mr. Petre. Their action is due to the fact that the Government has refused to withdraw the exequatur of the Minister.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch received this evening states that 158 of the passengers and crew of the steamer Quetta, which was lost while on her way from Cooktown to London, were saved.

ROME, March 3.—To-day is the twelfth anniversary of the coronation of the Pope. High mass was celebrated in the Sistine chapel in honor of the occasion.

MANY LIVES IN PERIL.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL AT MIDDLETOWN BURNED, BUT NO LOSS OF LIFE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—The Exchange Hotel, a three-story wooden building near the Erie and Ontario and Western Railroad stations at Main-street in this city, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour the wind was blowing fiercely and the thermometer was down near zero. The building burned with great rapidity. There were about thirty persons in the building when the fire broke out, most of the men being trainmen on the Ontario and Western Railroad.

The first story of the hotel was in a blaze before any of the inmates became aroused and aware of their peril. When awakened by the stifling smoke, most of the occupants had no time to dress, but made a rush to the second-story windows and either jumped to the ground or were helped down by the firemen.

D. J. Robbins, an Ontario and Western brakeman, was found suffocated, and unconscious in his room, and was rescued with difficulty. He inhaled the smoke, and lies in a critical condition. He lost clothes, money, and a gold watch.

Two girls employed at the hotel, Lillie Peck and Minnie Johnson, from Gouverneur, N. Y., escaped at the last moment by jumping out of the window of their room into the arms of Mr. W. E. Clune, the landlord, who caught them and broke their fall. Miss Peck is dangerously burned but will probably recover.

There were other narrow escapes and brave rescues by firemen and citizens. The building and furniture were insured for $6,500.

A PLOT TO BREAK JAIL DISCOVERED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 3.—Early this morning Robert Smith, turnkey of the Ulster County Jail here, owing to certain movements of prisoners became suspicious that a plot was on foot to break jail. He made an examination. In the ceiling of a closet he found a hole had been cut in such a way that ten minutes' more work with a jackknife would have allowed the passage of a man into the story overhead, and from there it would have been an easy matter for prisoners to break through one of the windows and with bedclothing twisted into ropes lower themselves to the ground and escape. In the jail were thirty-nine prisoners among whom were James Quick, Arthur Heath, Luther Simpson, and Daniel Maxon, found guilty and sentenced to terms in the State Prison at the Court of Sessions last week, and Owen McMahon, who was brought from the Albany Penitentiary to testify. There were other prisoners awaiting trial. Judge Chesewater to-day instructed Sheriff Dill to take the prisoners sentenced to Clinton prison to that institution at once. They were taken to-night.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cunard Line steamship Gallia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Feb. 5 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:05 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Ptolemy, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New-York Feb. 16 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Fulda, (Ger.,) Ringk, Bremen and Southampton 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of San Antonio, Wilder, Fernandina and Brunswick 6¾ ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Michael Gleason, a Brooklyn trackman, drove to New-York yesterday with an eight-year-old boy named James Lester of 16 College-place, and in a saloon on the rear of the place with a pistol at the head of the child. The child screamed very similar to Lucretia, and when the truck reached West Twenty-third-street Gleason had to stop and take him to the office of a neighboring physician, who had great difficulty in reviving the boy's pluck. When the little fellow grew better he was taken to the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Gleason was arrested. He was held at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination.

Sarah Finkelstein, a ten-year-old girl of 120 Hester-street, was watching a number of truckmen yesterday afternoon who were driving a safe into the building at the corner of Hester and Eldridge streets. The safe slipped off the skids, and, before she could run away, fell on her, crushing her legs to a jelly. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. There it was said that both the limbs will have to be amputated. She will probably die. Michael McEvoy of 196 Madison-street and George Bergman of 56 Leroy-street, who were in charge of the work, were arrested and held to await the result of her injuries.

Ferdinand Stuber, an intemperate, feather-headed young man, once employed as a caterer by Jacob Ropers, the millionaire brewer, killed himself with rifle cartridges in his boarding house at 174 East Ninety-first-street. An ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital found him so near death that he mercifully refrained from taking him to the institution

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
AUCTION SALES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—5TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—10TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PROPOSALS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—8TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—4th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN SUABIANS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—SAMSON.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A PRICELESS PARAGON. At 11 A. M.—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—IRONMASTER.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—At 8—MASKS AND FACES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE STOWAWAY.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—PURIM BALL.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather, followed by light local snows.

Attention in financial circles is being fixed upon the steady increase—when considerable periods are embraced in the comparison—in the loans and deposits of the New-York banks, while the cash reserve remains nearly stationary. Thus, in 1888, at the opening of March, the loans were $367,000,000, the deposits $375,000,000, and the cash $107,000,000. This year the cash remains $107,000,000, the loans have increased by $42,000,000 to $409,000,000, and the deposits by $43,000,000 from $375,000,000 to $418,000,000. In consequence the surplus reserve over the legal requirement, which two years ago was above $12,000,000, is at present but a little over $2,000,000. That this indicates the approach of the banks to a margin too narrow for safety is not necessarily the case, for that depends largely upon the character of the loans. But it certainly shows a state of things that does not invite to speculation for a rise, which of itself is not an evil.

Mr. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN of Buffalo contrived to make himself supremely ridiculous last night when the big ballot-reform petition was carried into the Assembly Chamber. It was simply allowed to be carried down the aisle and deposited on the floor to be received in due form at the close of the proceedings. This had no more to do with its being presented and received under the rules than has a member's action in bringing in a petition in his pocket and laying it on his desk. Doubtless he may put it on the floor if he wishes. Yet Mr. SHEEHAN made a loud and vociferous protest against its being received in violation of the rules by the Speaker and insisted upon raising a point of order about it. To make himself more conspicuously asinine he deliberately placed himself in front of the men carrying the big petition and was pushed down the aisle and then shouted himself red in the face over the indignity to which he had been subjected. We do not think the lugging in of the huge petition at that time was a particularly dignified performance, but it was so in comparison with the exhibition which Mr. SHEEHAN made of himself. Like Dogberry, he insisted upon being "writ down an ass," and like that same worthy seemed to be particularly anxious that it should be remembered that he was an ass.

The General Registration bill as finally agreed upon in committee was presented in the State Senate last night by Mr. LINSON and made a special order for Thursday. Apparently it is in a form now satisfactory to those who favor a general registration of voters, including both Republicans and Democrats. It requires an annual personal registration in cities similar to that now provided for in this city and Brooklyn, and extends the provisions of the general registration law as now applied to cities and incorporated villages of 10,000 inhabitants or more to the rest of the State. This will involve no hardship in rural communities, as the lists of qualified voters will there be made up by the inspectors of election upon their own knowledge or upon evidence submitted to them, subject to revision for making corrections and supplying omissions. It is the system in general use in many States, and ought to have been adopted in this State long ago. An annual personal application for registration is not necessary in country towns, but there should be a list of legal voters wherever an election is held, in order that those who have the right to vote may be identified, and those who have not the right may not be "voted" under false pretenses.

If the conflict going on between his Majesty of Dahomey and the French Colonial authorities in West Africa ends in the permanent overthrow of the despot who holds the lives of all his subjects at his mercy or his whim, it will be a gain for civilization. The horrible sacrifices of human beings at the political and religious celebrations, called "grand customs," have long been known, and within the last few years instances of this savagery have been recounted. The superstition of the Dahomians, who regard their sovereign as divine, makes it hopeless to expect an end of these and other atrocities save through the application of some exterior force. France, which has steadily pushed its interests in Upper Senegal and on the Upper Niger, might do a good work by annexing Dahomey, but it is not certain that England and Germany would consent. They might even, perhaps, prefer letting the ceremonies of immolation go on to allowing anybody to annex Dahomey but themselves. The number of victims sacrificed on peculiarly grave, impressive occasions, such as the ascending of a new monarch to the throne, may have been sometimes exaggerated in the accounts, but it is known that they mount into the hundreds. If France can reasonably interfere with the performance of one horrible festival of this sort, which is said to be down upon this year's programme for Dahomey, she will do a good act.

The rumors of the retirement of Prince BISMARCK have been natural enough, since it is plain that the Emperor has taken very important steps either in disregard of his advice or without asking for it. In spite of the affectedly obsequious way in which the Chancellor has always spoken about his "masters," he is quite aware of his own importance in Germany, and is as little as any man disposed to submit to a personal humiliation. It is not too much to say that he is considerably more necessary to the Emperor than the Emperor is to him, not so much by reason of the value of his counsel as of the irresistible weight he carries in the National Legislature, where it is more than ever needed in view of the results of the recent elections. It is not to be supposed that the Emperor is unaware of this fact or indifferent to it, however hot-headed he may be; and, on the other hand, there is no doubt that BISMARCK himself sincerely believes in the doctrines he has so long been advocating as necessary to the welfare and greatness of Germany. In these circumstances it would be very strange if an arrangement were not reached, even at a considerable sacrifice on the part of the Emperor, by which the services of the Chancellor will be secured until he is actually forced by bodily infirmity to withdraw them, and there is no sign that such a necessity is imminent.

MR. HARRISON'S FIRST YEAR.

With yesterday closed the first year of Mr. HARRISON'S term, and as it is one-fourth of the term for which, by a mysterious Providence and a trade with Gov. HILL, (see the *Tribune*,) he was elected President, it is worth while to glance at the record he has made. That it has been a serious disappointment to a considerable number of those who voted for him will hardly be questioned. There were many earnest men who had expected a better administration of the civil service from President CLEVELAND than he gave them, fewer exceptions to the generally high standard observed by him in the appointments he made, fewer changes in the offices not within the civil service law, a more careful application of that law, and a more courageous extension of it under the discretion given to the President, and who supported Mr. HARRISON because his promises were more explicit and more comprehensive than Mr. CLEVELAND'S. To these men the disappointment has been very keen. Mr. HARRISON'S standard of appointments has not been high, the changes he has made have been sweeping, and his conduct of the service where the law has left him free has been not merely partisan, but greedy, petty, and in open violation of his own most definite pledges. On this chapter it is not necessary to dwell. Day by day the sincere friends of reform who desired to be also friends of Mr. HARRISON have watched, first with amazement, then with indignation, and finally with weary disgust, his open, continual, cynical repudiation of his promises, his unconcealed prostitution of the powers of his office to the promotion of his party's advantage or of his own by the distribution of offices as political or personal favors. One source of relief to this tedious experience has been afforded. The Civil Service Commission has been made up of honorable and able men, and within the very limited range of their powers, they have enforced the reform law vigilantly, firmly, and with intelligence. On the other hand, never in the history of the country has there been found a President small enough and mean enough to use his appointing power to take care of his own relatives and connections as Mr. HARRISON has done.

Mr. HARRISON, by his course as to the civil service, has chosen to abandon all claim to distinction for independence of judgment, elevation of purpose, and force of character as to that portion of the functions of his office which he had declared before his election to be of the highest importance. Any title to distinction that he has earned, therefore, must be sought in other things. But it will not be found, however narrowly we search. As a spoils politician he has failed as ignominiously as in the direction of reform. His one most serious venture—that of breaking the column of the solid South by the use of the worst of the old, bad methods in Virginia—met with crushing defeat, and there is not a single State in which his use of the offices has strengthened his party or himself. In some, as in New-York, he has made alliances with chosen leaders, like PLATT, only to find discontent steadily increasing in extent and in bitterness. In others, as in Illinois, he has engaged in an effort to starve out possible rivals, and has succeeded only in hopelessly dividing and demoralizing his party and outraging the independent Republicans. In still others, as in Ohio, he has sought to profit by dissensions already existing to reinforce the faction most favored by him, only to see it driven from the field in disgrace. Where he has had definite aims, and where he has hesitated, dickered, and fussed now with one set of men and now with another, he has entirely failed to impress his personality upon his party or to secure the attachment or respect of either its active workers or its disinterested and conscientious members.

If we turn from the field of partisan management, to which the President has voluntarily given the greater part of his attention and energies, to inquire what has been his influence in matters of public policy, as to which the Constitution gives him the express right to seek to guide the Nation, the record need not detain us long. Neither in his inaugural address nor in his first message, submitted after nine months' experience in office, is there to be found a single suggestion outside the accepted commonplaces of the party platforms. Two matters of distinct importance were before the country when he entered the White House, as to which the policy of his party was sufficiently undefined to give him an opportunity of shaping its course according to his own ideas—the Southern question and the question of the currency. He might have done much—as LAMB said that WORDSWORTH might have written SHAKESPEARE'S dramas "if he had the mind." In this case, as in that, "the mind" was lacking. As to the South, there have been semi-official announcements from time to time of the near appearance of an original policy, but his course, like his references to the matter in his formal utterances, has been irresolute and weak. He apparently sees the danger of holding on and he has not the courage to let go, and anything that he may do or say can hardly now amount to more than what he has already said and done, and that is nothing.

On the currency question it is almost cruel to recall public opinion from the indifference manifested toward the President by noting the weakness and ludicrousness of his position. With some fairly sound ideas upon the matter, such as any sensible person of any experience might imbibe, Mr. HARRISON allowed his Secretary of the Treasury to bring forward a most radical and almost revolutionary project, more portentous in its possible consequences and more unprecedented in the doctrines on which it was based than any project proposed by a responsible financial minister in this or any other country in this century, and what had the President to say in regard to it? That he had not had time to examine it, and that he might have something to say about it in the future. So far as is known, he has not yet found the time to look into it, and certainly has had nothing to say about it. Whether Mr. WINDOM'S plan be good or bad, its importance, the magnitude of the interests involved in it, cannot be denied. But Mr. HARRISON, engrossed in the peddling of Post Offices, the study of the cogs and cams of the Harrison machine, stands before it, vacant-minded and dumb. It is a striking and instructive picture, and dispenses the observer who cares to make an estimate of his relative smallness in his great office from further inquiry.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

The so-called Ballot-Reform bill which has been submitted in the Legislature of New-Jersey is very voluminous and covers much more ground than that of regulating the form and method of balloting. It is in effect a proposed new registration and election law. Developments in regard to the last election in New-Jersey certainly show the need of thoroughgoing electoral reform in that State. This is a matter upon which it ought to be impossible to raise a party issue, for honest men of all parties must desire that elections should be fairly and honestly conducted, so as to be as nearly as possible an exact expression of the will of the people. They must desire that every man entitled to vote should have the opportunity of doing so without interference from others; that no man who is not entitled to vote should be allowed to do so; that no person should be permitted to vote more than once at the same election or in any place where he has not the legal right; that the votes should be fairly counted as they are cast and an honest return thereof made to the proper authorities, and that the result as ascertained by a true canvass of the votes should be properly certified and established. Upon these points honest men cannot differ, whatever their party principles may be. It ought not therefore to be a matter of great difficulty to reach an agreement upon measures which will effectually accomplish the object in view.

And yet the New-Jersey bill is denounced by representatives of one party as partisan in its character, which means that it would in their opinion work favorably to the other party, giving it an unfair advantage in elections. No party can honestly and conscientiously seek to gain any advantage through election laws or their administration, and honorable men would not be willing to obtain any advantage in that way. Politicians who seek to frame election laws in such a way as to secure advantage for their own party thereby confess that they desire by fraud, or by trick and device of some kind, to falsify the will of the people as expressed through the exercise of the right of suffrage, the most sacred right which citizens possess and the one entitled to the most careful and complete safeguards.

The New-Jersey bill provides for registration and establishes a State Board of Registration, which would have the appointment of local boards of registry throughout the State. Its opponents declare that this State board would be partisan and consequently that all the local boards would be partisan. This ought to be made impossible. The selection of election officers affords an instance where what is commonly called non-partisanship is properly to be secured by an equal representation of parties. In a popular election the rights of men of all parties should be recognized as absolutely equal and entitled to the same degree of protection. If a State Board of Registration is established the parties should be equally represented upon it, and the same should be true of all local boards of registry and of election inspectors, and the representatives of one party on the State board should have the naming of the representatives of the same party on the local boards. This is virtually the system in this city, and it has wrought marvels in correcting abuses which were once as flagrant as those recently exposed in Jersey City. An annual personal registration ought to be required in all large cities as a necessary safeguard against fraudulent voting. The election law as applied in this city is in some respects a model. The provisions which experience has shown to be especially valuable are those requiring an annual personal registration, an equal division between parties of the inspectors and poll clerks in each district, the presence of a watcher at the canvass of the votes in all polling places for each candidate voted for, and the destruction of all ballots after the canvass has been made up, except samples of each kind pasted upon the certified return.

These provisions are calculated to prevent false registration, fraudulent voting, false counting, and returns open to dispute. The safeguards which we still need, and which are equally needed in New-Jersey, are those which would protect the voter himself in the privilege of casting his own ballot, free from intimidation, coercion, corrupt solicitation, and every undue influence. In other words, they should secure absolute secrecy of the ballot. This is the purpose of the reform method of voting based upon the Australian system, with the official ballot, the secret compartment, and the exclusion of electioneering from the polling places. The New-Jersey bill provides for the official ballot, but it contains a fatal defect in allowing these to be given out in advance of the election on application and payment of the cost of printing, so that they may be prepared for voting outside the polling places. This would be utterly destructive of one of the main purposes of the reform, and no genuine friend of the reform could ever consent to it.

If none but the official ballot is allowed, if the voter can only obtain that after he enters the polling place to vote on election day, if he is then required to enter a secret compartment and prepare it by designating his choice of candidates thereon, if he must then cast his ballot at once and leave the place without taking any ballot with him, and if all the ballots must be strictly accounted for, it is manifest how complete the protection is against the briber and the user of illegitimate power and influence of whatever kind. But if the ballots may be obtained in advance by politicians and employers, marked to suit themselves, and placed in the hands of voters whom they desire to control, the way will still be open for the old evils and abuses. This would be as much a sham reform as Gov. HILL'S device of permitting both official and unofficial ballots. It is evident that the New-Jersey bill will have to be pretty thoroughly reconstructed before it will have any title to be considered an electoral reform measure of real value and efficacy.

WATERING BREWERY STOCK.

In discussing the recent investments of English money in American breweries and certain other industrial undertakings, we have pointed out that such investments had been made attractive by the large dividends paid by similar ventures in England and that the dividends paid for the first six months or full year on the ordinary shares or common stock of these transferred American properties have been large. We have also said that the early dividends might be more satisfactory than those to be paid in following years.

The experience of the holders of the common stock of the great limited liability company at Burton-on-Trent known as SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS shows that even in a concern of such standing and magnitude, that has been "floated" under the most favorable auspices, the first dividends may be much better than the later ones, and the rate may continue to fall from year to year. The recent history of this great corporation deserves attention, because it seems to us that it may tend to check the stream of investment funds still flowing steadily toward the breweries, and that the indignant protests of the shareholders may even mark the turning point of this, the fourth great speculative investment period in Great Britain since the passage of the Limited Liability act in 1862.

The Allsopp Brewery property was sold to a limited liability company three years ago. It was capitalized at $16,500,000. Here was a considerable addition of water, for the actual capital invested before the change was admitted to have been less than $10,000,000. Of the new capital $11,000,000 was in debentures and preferred stock bearing interest at a fixed rate, and the remaining $5,500,000 was in common stock. The prospectus, based upon the reports of eminent accountants, showed that the profits in the year before the transfer, or the annual average for the three years preceding the change, had been sufficient to pay the fixed rates on the $11,000,000 and 8 per cent. on the common stock, with $130,000 to spare. In other words, the profits would have paid a little more than 10 per cent. on the common stock. The public sought the stock so eagerly that the entire issue could have been sold many times. The shares commanded at one time a premium of 80 per cent. But the company has never paid even 8 per cent. on the common stock, and the London *Standard* remarks that the stock was selling recently at 30 below par.

The company began to pay 8 per cent.; but the rate fell to 6 before the distribution upon the full-paid stock was completed. A year ago the rate was 5 per cent., and for this year it is only 3½. But it should be borne in mind that the full rate upon the debentures and preferred stock has been paid, and the fact should not be overlooked that the vendors took in part payment for the property $4,000,000 of these two classes of securities. They were to hold a part of these shares for a year, and an impression prevails that, like some of the most prominent refiners in the Sugar Trust, they unloaded on the public some time ago. They are probably unable to follow the suggestion of dissatisfied shareholders that they should surrender this $4,000,000 in securities to be canceled because the price paid for the property was too high by several millions of dollars. Nor is it reasonable to expect that they will respond to another suggestion in the London press that they ought to return the entire sum paid and take back the property.

The method pursued in the case of this concern was similar to that which has been used in the buying of American breweries. The purchase price and capital issues of the new companies have been fixed with reference to the reports of the owners and of disinterested experts as to the net profits of a series of years. If these reports are thoroughly trustworthy, and if nothing occurs to reduce sales and profits, the estimated payments of dividends will be made, in all probability; but if the reports of the experts are not trustworthy, by far the most fortunate persons interested in the transactions will be the original owners who sold out.

The statements in the Allsopp prospectus were supported by a certificate from one of the most eminent firms of accountants in Great Britain, but the London *Standard* says that the appearance of that certificate can be accounted for now only upon the supposition that the ALLSOPPS "were themselves deceived about what money they had been making, or that they kept part of the truth back." It may be necessary for the investor to take some things on faith when he buys the shares of these "going concerns" that have been transformed into companies, but the British public has regarded the reports and certificates of the expert examiners and accountants as worthy of all confidence, and if faith in these must be given up, as some may infer from the Allsopp affair, the speculative movement for investments in breweries has seen its best days.

THE TARIFF AND THE THERMOMETER.

The relation of the remarkable Winter now drawing to a close to the theory and practice of protection has not been noted, as it deserves to be. With so many vigilant patriots ever on the watch to detect and expose the enemies of the great American system of getting rich by taxation, it is astonishing that no one has arisen to point out the insidious assault upon the tariff—or at least upon the beneficiaries of the tariff, and the two things are about equivalent—made by the un-American weather. To some of the most highly-protected interests of the country this has been a veritable Winter of discontent, and the buoyant thermometer has been practically repealing the laws passed by a benevolent Congress for their benefit. That is to say, the extraordinarily mild Winter has enabled vast numbers of people to make a new and horrifying answer to the hitherto happy monopolizers of the home market. "Buy of us or go without" has been the customary dilemma presented by them, and their indignation is great to find the treacherous weather encouraging so many to respond gayly, "Very well, go without we will."

The coal trade and all forms of business that have to do with clothing have found the blessings of the home market as much cut into as if pernicious foreigners had been allowed to come in to contest the field. New-England might as well be allowed to have the Nova Scotia coal she so much desires as to be given such unprecedented opportunities to reduce her consumption of the Pennsylvania product. It is all very well to talk of the Winter being tempered to the shorn American sheep, but what is the shorn American manufacturer of woolens going to do? Mr. MCKINLEY'S attention ought to be called to this matter at once. If this thing goes on the most beneficent results of protection will be imperiled. The home market ought never to be exposed to the vagaries of the weather. A bill should be brought in immediately regulating the tariff in accordance with the thermometer. The duties on certain goods which depend in large part for their sale upon the severity of the cold ought to be made to vary with the mercury. A sliding scale should be arranged by which duties and the thermometer should rise and fall together in beautiful symmetry and proportion. The protective tariff already is independent of reason; what greater improvement could be thought of than to make it independent of the weather? And what a tribute to the humane motives of its framers it would be to have the taxes on the poor diminish as the cold increases and only rise as the weather makes life more supportable!

There could be no possible objection to such a scheme by any one who has been carefully brought up in the protectionist faith. All the most honored protectionist arguments could be wheeled into line in support of the project. Would it not result in more money being spent in the country and so in the lubrication of the wheels of industry? Would it not create new industries and stimulate languishing ones? Would it not be a simple legislative contrivance to counterbalance a natural inferiority in point of climate? Certainly, and it would be only a temporary measure, bound to be abrogated as soon as the radiation of the sun or the eccentricity of the earth's orbit reaches a point where arctic conditions shall prevail throughout the United States. It would be, in short, a clear case of attempting to circumvent nature, and so would have the surest claim to the title of orthodox protectionism.

What opposition could be made to it except the groveling argument of cheapness? This argument is, in fact, a great reason why some such action as that indicated should be taken. It is highly dangerous to allow the people to experience the delights of increased comfort without increased income and outlay. The man who chuckles as he looks over his coal bills for the Winter, one-third less than usual, will be perilously open to the arguments of the unpatriotic free traders who ask him if it would not be a good thing for him to take off the tariff on coal, so that his bills would be as small even when he had to burn more. From a depraved willingness to buy less clothes and wear thin overcoats in the Winter may naturally come an unnatural desire to have the clothes and overcoats that must be bought sold at as low a figure as possible. It seems, in fact, as if the weather had entered into an unholy combination with the free traders, and it is high time that the friends of American industry rallied to the need of doing something about it.

One result of the legal proceedings in California against the sugar refining company that was originally a member of the Trust, and that afterward sold its property to certain refiners in the Trust, is that the sugar market of the State is now controlled by CLAUS SPRECKELS, whose refinery in San Francisco continues in operation. It is reported that Mr. SPRECKELS has not only raised prices, but has even taken advantage of the condition of the industry to boycott certain wholesale dealers who were getting supplies from the Trust refinery, or who incurred his displeasure some years ago when he held a monopoly of the sugar trade on the Pacific slope. It is well known that Mr. SPRECKELS did not accumulate his very large fortune by philanthropic measures while he enjoyed that monopoly. But he has recently declared that after having served SPRECKELS for many years it is his purpose to serve the people. He seems to have yielded to the force of habit, for reports from San Francisco indicate that he is working hard for SPRECKELS now.

The Army Appropriation bill this year, as reported to the House, is almost, if not entirely, confined to routine items, although possibly before its final passage it may contain more that has the look of general legislation. In former years it was almost impossible to secure needed laws for the army except through the device of applying them as riders to the annual supply bill. But nowadays the Military and Naval Committees can count on having a fair share of the attention of Congress, and hence need not resort to the old-time expedient. Of the various items of the bill the most interesting perhaps is an appropriation of $100,000 for the establishment of gymnasiums, libraries, amusement rooms, and canteens at military posts. This is one more of many indications of the great desire felt to make service in the army as attractive as possible and a benefit also to the soldier. The appropriations for garrison buildings are very liberal, and doubtless more will be found in other bills hereafter to be introduced. The total amount is $633,605 in excess of the appropriation made at the last session, but of this the sum of $180,135 is for field guns and their ammunition, which have less properly been included heretofore in the Fortifications bill. The measure this year seems to contain no items of a controversial character, although, of course, its details may be the subject of some inquiry and modification.

AMUSEMENTS.

"IN A BALCONY."

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne began her series of readings from Browning, to be given at the Lyceum Theatre every Monday in this month, yesterday afternoon. The audience was numerous and attentive, and clearly in sympathy with the reader and her subject. Of course there were very few men present. Mrs. Le Moyne's first programme was limited to one poem of moderate length, "In a Balcony," a dramatic episode which, there is reason to believe, the poet thought to be suited to representation on the stage. Perhaps with an appropriate scenic investiture, and skillfully managed light effects to picture or suggest the pervasive moonlight that makes the shrubs and statues in the palace garden beneath the balcony distinctly visible in the night, and vividly illuminates certain passages of the text, and, above all, with the aid of appropriate orchestral music not only in the interludes but to accompany and give theatric effect to some of the speeches, a stage representation of "In a Balcony" might be made interesting to playgoers. Even then, actors of uncommon eloquence and personal distinction would be required for the three personages, Norbert, Constance, and the Queen.

But an experiment so hazardous is not likely to be made by any contemporary theatre manager, and the method employed by Mrs. Le Moyne at the reading desk of partly portraying, partly suggesting the different individualities of the poem will probably be the closest approach we shall have to a representation of this fragmentary drama, which, though it treats, with wonderful directness and force, of certain phases of human passion and experience, lacks the most essential quality of a modern play, dramatic action. In Mrs. Le Moyne's conscientious and sympathetic rendering of the poem only one of its personages, the Queen, stands forth plainly as a thoroughly human, complex personage. This, perhaps, is partly due to the reader's elocutionary limitations, for her voice and manner when she read the Queen's speeches were certainly more closely in accord with the subject than when Norbert or Constance was supposed to be talking.

Of Constance, who is evidently the heroine, the idea she conveyed was rather hazy and ill-defined. As you read the poem Constance does not seem to be a very complex personage. She is a woman very much in love, sufficiently passionate, and frank enough in the expression of her passion to satisfy the Browning ideal, whose very fondness for Norbert makes her cautious and afraid of him. He has helped the Queen to new honors only for her sake. She does not permit him to endanger all his hopes and hers by bluntly telling the bare truth to the Queen, whom she believes to be cold-hearted and much too far removed from human sympathy to understand their love. He must play the courtier, temporize, and get what he asks for—the hand of Constance—"yielded with a grace," rather than try to extort it. And so, by the blundering of Norbert, the climax of the tragedy grows out of a "situation"—the mistake of an elderly woman in accepting for herself a proffer of love and marriage intended for another—which has been a stock theme of practical playwrights for years, and has formed the groundwork of countless farces. How poor Mr. Pinero has been rated within a week or so for dropping to the level of that "situation" in "The Weaker Sex!"

Here we are asked to accept it, not only seriously, but as the culminating point of tragedy. And the character of the Queen is so vividly presented, so true to the sum of human nature, so essentially dramatic, that we do accept it in reading the poem, especially as it is insisted upon and explained with surpassing eloquence.

Mrs. Le Moyne's delivery of the Queen's confession to Constance was as powerful and picturesque as anything lately heard from the reading platform in this city. The bitter irony and furious passion of her outburst against the chasm of her fifty years of "marble statelihead" were splendidly simulated. She gave less distinctiveness, as we have said, to the other personages, but, on the whole, it is not probable that any other reader now before the public could render this work more acceptably. Her voice is remarkably strong and flexible and of agreeable quality, and she has evidently devoted much time to the study of this poet. Her programme next Monday will be made up of some of his shorter poems, and "Andrea del Sarto" will be one of them. The auditorium of the Lyceum Theatre was rather too chilly for comfort yesterday, and most of the ladies held their furs closely around them throughout the reading, in spite of the warmth of the poem.

SALVINI.

Signor Salvini acted Samson in the Italian tragedy founded on the story of the Judge of Zorah, told in The Book of Judges, before an appreciative but not very numerous audience at the Broadway Theatre last night. The personal triumph of the actor was as great as ever. The exquisite melody of his wonderful voice, the richest, deepest, and most expressive voice that has been heard on the dramatic stage in our time, charmed his audience as of old. This voice shows no signs of wear. It is as powerful as ever, and as perfectly controlled, and the pleasure derived from his delivery of the long descriptive scenes in the first and second acts of Signor d'Aste's play last night was akin to that experienced in listening to a great singer. The denunciation of Delilah, after Samson's degradation, and the splendid scene in which Samson realizes, during his captivity, that his strength has returned, were made as thrilling as ever.

Delilah, however, is the central figure in this tragedy, and only a great actress could fittingly set the Philistine tempress in association with the Samson of Salvini. Miss May Brookyn works earnestly and vigorously to sustain the part, and she generally gets a great deal of applause after the strongest climax of the play—the end of the fourth act—but the odds are overwhelmingly against her. Her English-speaking associates all do their best, with unfailing seriousness of purpose, and the artistic result is perhaps as satisfactory as could be expected in such a polyglot performance.

The people go to see Salvini, of course, and he is always worth seeing and hearing. "Samson," which will be repeated to-night, is mounted as well as it was at Palmer's Theatre last Autumn, and the destruction of the temple of Dagon is a very creditable scenic illusion. To-morrow night Salvini's son, Alexander, whom we now claim as an American actor, will take his father's place as star, acting in "A Child of Naples," which will be repeated on Saturday afternoon. On Thursday night the great Salvini will appear in "The Gladiator," Saumet's tragedy.

THE WAGNER CYCLUS.

The third performance of the Wagner cyclus took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when the ever-lovely "Tannhäuser" was given with a very strong cast. This beautiful work of Wagner's early period seems never to pall on the public. To musical students who go below the surface of things there is great interest in observing the great contrast between the music of the first scene, which, in the Parisian version sung last night, belongs to Wagner's "Tristan" period, and that of the subsequent scenes. This, however, is a matter about which the average superficial opera goer concerns himself. It is easy enough to enjoy "Tannhäuser" without considering these matters. The music requires no special study; it speaks in no doubtful manner.

Last night's performance was lofty in spirit and effective in execution. Herr Vogl's declamation was superb. Herr Reichmann repeated his noble interpretation of Wolfram, and Herr Fischer gave once more his admirable rendering of the Landgrave. Special mention should be made of Fräulein Traubmann's excellent singing of Elizabeth. Of course, the young lady is wanting in dignity of presence, in facial expressiveness, and in significance of action. It is a pity she is not given some sound instruction in acting, for the quality of her voice, as displayed last evening, is as beautiful and its carrying power so good that, with more feeling, she might take a high position as an artist. The chorus was in tolerably good form, and the orchestra played like a body of virtuosi. Herr Seidl conducted.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Rose Coghlan began the second week of her engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre by appearing last night as Peg Woffington in Charles Reade's "Masks and Faces." This is a rôle in which Miss Coghlan has won honors here in the past, and she demonstrated last night to the complete satisfaction of her auditors that as a "star" she retains all that personal attractiveness and vigor which made her so popular as a "leading lady." The spectators were in such full sympathy with the actress's work that the applause was frequent, and an enthusiastic "curtain call" was given after each act. She danced, by Miss Coghlan at the end of the third act set the gallery fairly wild, and the gods, as well as many people down stairs, would not be content without an encore. The company supporting Miss Coghlan is competent without being brilliant. Mr. John T. Sullivan, who played Sir Charles Pomander last night, is an earnest actor, but a most painful poser, while E. Tom Webber made a commonplace Triplet. Miss Helen Bancroft as Mabel Vane shows much improvement in her work, and little Mabel Estelle as Roxalana is a mention for escaping that parrotty reading with which most stage children afflict theatregoers.

The Harlem Philharmonic Society's second concert will be given at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening. The public rehearsal will take place to-day at 2:30. The first number on the programme will be Beethoven's second symphony, which, at the rehearsal, will be analyzed by H. E. Krehbiel, with the assistance of the orchestra. Mrs. Clara E. Thoms will play the romanza from Chopin's E minor concerto, and George F. Bristow's "Jibbenainosay" overture will be heard.

Miss Nellie McHenry and her Company of merrymakers appeared at the Windsor Theatre last night in the combination of gymnastics and impossibilities known as "Greenroom Fun." There was a very large audience which enjoyed the "farce comedy" in a fashion peculiar to the demonstrative east sider. Miss McHenry was well seconded by the members of her company, particularly good work being done by W. H. Lytell and W. F. Rochester. Miss McHenry will remain throughout this week at the Windsor Theatre.

Charles H. Hoyt's clever piece, "A Midnight Bell," was presented at Niblo's Garden last night before a rather light audience. There were some old favorites in the cast, however, and the performance was greeted with applause. Eugene Canfield appeared as Martin Trip, Maud Adams as Dot, George Richards as the Beacon, Frank Lane as the City Lawyer, Richard J. Dillon as the Clergyman, and little Dot Clarendon as the Village Pet.

The customary Monday change of bill was made at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night. Miss Jennie Yeamans will remain there through the week. Mr. William Birch is one of the principal performers. The new programme is sufficiently varied and diverting to insure a large attendance every night.

"The Stowaway," a melodrama that has attained some success through the country, was presented at the Grand Opera House last night to the evident enjoyment of the west siders. Marion Elmore, Grace Thorne, Frank Losee, and Harry Bowers were in the cast.

John Cheshire, the harpist of the German opera, an admirable solo player, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. He will be assisted by some of the most popular local players and singers.

The Howard Athenæum company drew a large audience at the Harlem Opera House last night, and their capital performances were greeted with continuous applause.

The second Morgan harp and organ concert will take place at Chickering Hall at 4 P. M. to day.

The Beethoven String Quartet's next concert is set down for March 13 at Chickering Hall.

CHARLES L. MITCHELL'S FUNERAL.

NEW-HAVEN, March 3.—The funeral of ex-Congressman Charles L. Mitchell was held this afternoon from St. Paul's Church. The last rites were performed in the simplest manner, in accordance with the wishes of the family, The Rev. Mr. Lines, rector, and his assistant, Andrew L. Sawyer, officiated. The bearers were representatives of the church and the various business organizations with which Mr. Mitch

HOSTILE TO THE REFORM

INDIRECTLY ATTACKING CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN PASSING A BILL TO APPOINT ADDITIONAL MEDICAL EXAMINERS—THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It would be a manly thing, though not, perhaps, in that respect, characteristic of the Administration, if the President would manifest his hostility to the civil service reform by attacking it directly in a message to Congress asking for the repeal of the obnoxious statute, instead of employing Wanamaker, Hatton, Clarkson, Ewart, and other instruments to blast the reform by indirection.

A bill was passed in the House to-day that was in clear opposition to the civil service rules, over which the President has absolute control, and which would have been needless if the President would have consented to instruct the Civil Service Commissioners to withdraw a rule that President Cleveland was disposed to extend rather than to contract.

When the House last worked under the order of suspension of the rules it had this bill under consideration. It had been reported by Mr. Banks of Massachusetts from the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and it provided for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners for the Pension Office. There had been some discussion of it, and an attempt was made to show that it was a violation of the civil service law. The House adjourned before passing the bill, and it came up to-day as unfinished business, the first thing after the reading of the Journal.

It had been ascertained in the meantime that there was no misunderstanding of the effect of the bill in the minds of the men who had promoted it. Pension Commissioner Raum had asked the committee to pass it in such form as to enable him to appoint the thirty examiners without going to the Civil Service Commission, which, he said, would embarrass him in making selections. The committee was therefore stiff about opposing a change so as to provide that the civil service law and regulations should apply in the appointment of the men.

Before the bill was called up Representative Andrew of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of Mr. Reed's Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, attempted to submit for reading a letter which he had received in reply to one sent by him to Commissioner Roosevelt, asking the opinion of the commission as to the policy and effect of the bill. Speaker Reed decided that it would be out of order to have the letter read when a roll call was in order. But the contents of the letter were known to many of the leading Republicans in the House, and to some who have been regarded as friends to the civil service reform.

The letter was as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1890. }

The Hon. John F. Andrew, House of Representatives:

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your letter of the 25th asking "whether the resolution concerning the appointment of additional medical examiners conflicts with the present method of selecting such examiners," I have to answer that it does. I understand that it is provided for thirty additional medical examiners to be appointed outside of civil service rules.

There can be no good reason whatever for such a provision in my opinion. We have a number of medical examiners on the eligible lists now, and the instant the proposed increase was granted we could hold additional examinations and get all the men that are wanted, and many more too. The plea of immediate necessity cannot be urged, for we can provide them whenever wished.

If the resolution is passed in its present form it will create confusion in the force of medical examiners, half of whom will then have come in under our rules and half not. It is unnecessary to point out the awkwardness of such a state of things and the complications that would arise whenever vacancies had to be filled. To take a set of men, all of whose duties are the same, and to put them under one system, while keeping half under another, seems to me indefensible.

I have never heard the least complaint of the character and capacity of the medical examiners furnished from our lists. If there were any reason for such complaint, I take it for granted we would have been informed. If I may say so, good grounds for complaint it should certainly have been laid before the commission or the President. All that was necessary was to convince the President that the present method of selecting these officials, after open competitive examination, did not work well, and he would have amended the rule and accepted them from all examination, as is always in his power, so that from no point of view is there any need of legislation as to the method of appointment.

I see it has been stated that the applicants of our list are young men "fresh from school." This is a mistake. We now have twenty-one medical graduates on our lists. They range in age from twenty-one to fifty-five, and the average is thirty-five. A man of thirty-five is certainly not "fresh from school."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The roll was called. Everybody knew what was being voted upon. As the motion was one to suspend the rules and pass the bill, it required two-thirds to pass it. It was passed by a vote of 176 to 97. Of the affirmative votes, 11 were Democrats.

The Republicans who voted to suspend the civil service rules, that the President can suspend without an act of Congress, included Mr. Lehlbach, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House, and Messrs. Bayne, Sanford, and Stephenson, all Republican members of that committee. All of the other members of that committee were absent or not voting. The only Republican who voted with the sixty-seven opponents of the bill was Mr. Sawyer of New-York. The affirmative vote was helped by Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Dingley, Mr. Flower, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Holman, Mr. Lodge, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Springer, and Mr. Tracey.

It will now go the Senate, and that body will, of course, pass it. Then it will go to the President. He will not have to look at it twice in order to recognize it. Will he sign it? Mr. Roosevelt evidently believes he will not. He will not have long to wait before finding out—probably—that he is mistaken.

EX-POSTMASTER PAUL'S STORY.

A WITNESS WHO DID MUCH QUIBBLING AND SQUIRMING.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Nearly the whole of to-day's sitting of the Civil Service Committee, which is investigating the charges of Messrs. Hatton and Ewart against the Civil Service Commission, was devoted to the examination of ex-Postmaster Paul of Milwaukee.

This witness had come into the case through the evidence of Dr. Hamilton Shidy, who was dismissed by him for telling the commission how things were run in the Milwaukee office. His testimony was not finished, but those who heard him to-day no longer wonder why the commission recommended Paul's removal. The proceedings were incidentally interesting as showing that Postmaster General Wanamaker has been "doubling" in his statements about Shidy, and that he is anxious to fix responsibility for consenting to his appointment after becoming intimately acquainted with his history.

Before the taking of testimony was entered into, Mr. Roosevelt made a little statement concerning the evidence given by Postmaster General Wanamaker Saturday. This evidence, he feared, might have left the impression that, when he spoke to the Postmaster General about Dr. Shidy, Mr. Roosevelt concealed from him the facts as to Shidy's misdeeds in the Milwaukee Post Office. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that all the facts concerning Shidy were fully set forth in the report of the Civil Service Commissioners on the Milwaukee Post Office, and that, by his own testimony, Mr. Wanamaker had read that report.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted liberally from the report about Shidy's record, and said:

"Any one who has read the report, even in the most cursory way cannot fail to understand, not only the evidence given by Mr. Shidy, but the exact nature of Mr. Shidy's violation of law, for his (Shidy's) name occurs in almost every sentence of the report, and his testimony as to his wrong-doing and that of his colleagues is an integral and inseparable part of it.

"The Postmaster General was also cognizant of the facts in regard to Johnson, who was equally at fault with Shidy, who did not confess but who is still retained in office by sufferance of the Postmaster General. There was nothing inconsistent in prosecuting and giving a hearing to Shidy, who had confessed and put himself in as good a position as his equally guilty colleague who had not repented or confessed. Again, at the time I saw the Postmaster General, the facts were matters of public notoriety.

"The Postmaster General, I am sure, did not mean to convey the impression that anything was concealed from him in regard to Shidy, but in case such a mistake should arise, I desire to say that I not only concealed nothing in regard to Shidy from any one, but all the facts in regard to him were publicly and officially known at the time of my suggestion of him for office, and at the time of his appointment. No fact has been elicited during the investigation as to Mr. Shidy's conduct while in office that we did not clearly bring out in our official report of last July, which was not only formally brought to the attention of the Postmaster General, but was published to the world."

The formal charges remaining to be investigated included the assertion that, by collusion with departmental officers, appointments had been made in violation of the merit system, and favorites had been given places with little reference to their qualifications. Mr. Hatton told the committee that he had no further specific charges to make under this head. Then Hatton withdrew the charge that relatives of officers of the commission had access to its secrets, and he followed this with the admission that he had no more testimony to offer on the charge that offences which were condoned when committed by a member of one political party caused a dismissal when committed by a member of the other party.

This left only the Shidy case to be disposed of before Hatton and Ewart would be through with their part of the prosecution, and Mr. Hatton called ex-Postmaster George K. Paul of Milwaukee to the stand, where he remained for the rest of the day.

Mr. Paul told what a lot of important municipal and State offices he had filled in Wisconsin, and added that he was a Vice President of a civil service reform association in Milwaukee. He was in doubt whether it was a local or State association, but finally concluded that it was a State association. Mr. Paul denied all the assertions made by Mr. Shidy regarding his participation in violations of law made by Shidy, and raised a laugh by declaring that Shidy confessed to him that he had been intimidated by the commission, and particularly by Commissioner Roosevelt. The ex-Postmaster insisted that Shidy had been lazy and inefficient, and to his loose methods, rather than criminal design, he attributed the "mistakes" made by Shidy.

Mr. Paul figured out that forty-five clerks out of sixty voluntarily resigned, but later on he concluded that only thirty-nine resigned. He was sure that politics had nothing to do with their resignations. The committee was astonished to learn from the witness that he did not understand when the commission questioned him in Milwaukee that he was implicated in any of the frauds, or that knowledge of this fact was when the Commissioner's report was published in the newspapers. He was very sure that he did not remove Shidy because he had testified before the commission, but because he had been disrespectful and insubordinate in a letter to a local paper criticising the Postmaster. Mr. Paul told the committee that Shidy violated the law by publishing the list of persons eligible to places in the Post Office, with their relative standing. He admitted that he had seen the records of eligibles, because Shidy had placed them before him; but he was sure he never so used them for improper purposes. He thought Shidy was not an intentional wrong-doer, but he was lazy and careless.

To Mr. Lind Mr. Paul reluctantly admitted that he had memoranda of persons who wanted places, and when lists were certified to him he consulted his private information as to the men he appointed. He admitted that Shidy had sometimes made out the certificates in his presence.

Commissioner Thompson drew from Mr. Paul the admission that he had asked the Commissioners to be lenient with Shidy because Shidy was a faithful and efficient clerk and overworked. He had asked this knowing that Shidy had violated the law by publishing the list of eligibles. He admitted also that before he dismissed Shidy he knew that Shidy had "been seized the office by misrepresentation."

The witness took up a lot of unnecessary time with the absurd quibble that he neither appointed nor removed his clerks, that being done by the Post Office Department. He was unable to recall a single instance in which his recommendation for an appointment in his office had been rejected. After Mr. Thompson had tied the witness up in a maze of contradictions he was turned over to Chief Examiner Webster, one of the commission's officers, who had investigated the Milwaukee frauds. Mr. Webster took up specific cases of violations of law, but every time he got Mr. Paul into a corner the ex-Postmaster would wriggle out with the plea that the whole trouble was one of Shidy's blunders.

Committeeman Boatner finally took pity on the witness, and contended that the Commissioner ought not to go into matters not brought out on the direct examination. The discussion over this lasted so long that, after it was decided that the commission was following a proper course, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

HIGHER TAXES ON TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In presenting to the House his bill entitled "A bill to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue" Mr. McKinley made the following statement: "It is a bill, as its title indicates, to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue. *It is not a bill to change the duty.*"

Such a statement could not fail to carry conviction with it. Nor can it be believed that the sincerity of so positive an assertion, coming from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—a gentleman of the highest standing in his party and one of its most distinguished leaders—could have been questioned by any good Republican. The natural conclusion therefore is that the bill was accepted in good faith and passed under the presumption that *it did not affect the tariff itself.* It was doubtless regarded rather as a wholesome reform measure.

Among the votes cast for the bill will be found the names of some of our most prominent prohibitionists and of a larger number of gentlemen known to be firm friends of temperance. Can it be supposed that any of them would have voted in favor of this bill had they but suspected that under its provisions *the duty on ginger ale and other non-alcoholic beverages would be increased by more than double while the duty on wines and spirits would remain undisturbed?* Yet such would be the immediate effect of the bill were the Senate to pass it as it stands, including Section 19.

How meaningly have been more widely discussed or more critically analyzed. Arguments pro and con have appeared in all the newspapers, every section of the bill has been dissected and scrutinized and brought conspicuously to the notice of the public, yet, by some strange fatality, the clause in Section 19 making the inoffensive temperance beverage had remained absolutely concealed. It is by the merest chance that the writer's attention was called to it by a gentleman in the trade, to whom he is indebted for much valuable information. It is but at all surprising that, amid the vast number of dutiable merchandise, this particular article—ginger ale—may have been overlooked by Mr. McKinley himself, and it would, perhaps, be unfair to assume that the discrimination in favor of spirituous liquors as against ginger ale was intentional or premeditated.

In the absence of official data few people have any conception of the enormous trade done in ginger ale. Information obtained from the most trustworthy sources reveals its magnitude, and some idea of its wide consumption may be had from the fact that it is sold by every wholesale or retail grocer and druggist throughout the entire country; in like manner all wine merchants and liquor dealers are obliged to keep it in stock to supply the demand from their customers. There is not a hotel, restaurant, or saloon in any city or town in the United States where it cannot be obtained every day in the year! The consumption of the imported article is, nevertheless, insignificant as compared with that of the domestic. The rapid growth of this industry in this country of recent years is indeed marvelous, and the fact that the home product is everywhere sold far below the price of the imported ginger ale is in itself the best evidence that this industry at least rests on a solid foundation and needs no protection. Were ginger ale placed on dutiable list it could not compete in price with the domestic article, because it can be produced here much cheaper than it can be imported. The freight alone, from Belfast, represents about 30 per cent. of the original cost, while the barrels used for packing cost three times more on the other side than they can be bought for here. There can, therefore, be no excuse for an increase of duty. A prominent London house, realizing that they were placed at a manifest disadvantage under the 20 per cent. ad valorem duty, established two years ago a factory here for the manufacture of their ginger ale, soda, and other aerated waters, and are doing a very extensive business.

The spread of temperance ideas, even outside those States where prohibition laws prevail, has indisputably contributed more than anything else to stimulate the demand for ginger ale from all classes. No advocate of temperance can therefore view with indifference the attempt to enhance the cost to the consumer of an article so closely allied to the cause. An appeal to the Senate can hardly fail to find response.

X.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1890.

CAUGHT IN A BURNING MINE.

SEVEN VICTIMS OF CARELESSNESS WITH A LAMP.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 3.—A terrible accident occurred at the South Wilkesbarre mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company this evening. Several men were employed in driving a gangway in a rock tunnel. Thomas James, a driver boy, came along and set the gas on fire with his naked lamp. An explosion followed. The flames communicated with the dry timbers in the tunnel and set them in a blaze. Driver James, after recovering from the shock of the explosion, rushed to the place where the men were at work to give them warning.

It is not known whether he delivered the message, for he never returned, and neither did the men. The supposition is that all perished from suffocation. The alarm was given, and a section of hose was let down in the mine. The firemen who were at the front say they heard voices on the other side of the fire about 8 o'clock. The men probably got that far and could not get any further. There is great excitement at the scene of the accident, and thousands are gathered around the mine.

The entombed men are:

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, thirty-five years old, married.
HUGH DUGAN, thirty-four, married, with six children.
MICHAEL FERRY, twenty-eight, single.
FRANK CULL, fifty, six children.
THOMAS MCDONALD, thirty-five, married.
JAMES CAMPBELL, thirty-three, single.
THOMAS JAMES, eighteen.

MR. AND MRS. DEPEW GIVE A DINNER.

A very pleasant dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew last evening in honor of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at their residence, 43 West Fifty-fourth-street. Covers were laid for twenty-two, and among those present were Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, D. O. Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Samuel Colgate, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Townsend, Randolph Robinson, Peter Marié, Smith Clift, Gov. and Mrs. Wetmore, and James Parker.

THE BOWNE COLLECTION.

On Wednesday evening the American Art Association will sell at auction fifty-nine paintings belonging to Mr. Walter Bowne of Flushing. A number of fine examples of foreign work and several good pieces by Americans compose it. Among the latter Carrolton Wiggins of Brooklyn distinguishes himself for the strength of his landscapes with cattle. An old orchard at East Hampton, L. I., presents the characteristics of the southern end of Long Island. It is a peaceful scene, with grazing sheep, haystacks, and fields of corn, but the shape of the trees indicates how steadily and strong the winds must blow at some times of the year. Another landscape shows the Hackensack meadows with a storm approaching and the cattle moving toward one another for protection. These flat expanses often have the effects observable in Holland; and one thinks of Treyon and van Marcke when examining this picture. Mr. Wiggins, however, is no imitator, and during his short residence abroad adhered to the manner of no master. He has worked out his own style by his own methods and has gained constantly in ability to express the various moods of nature after a sometimes rude but always effective manner. The best canvas is the portrait of a white cow, named "Among the Rushes," which is not unknown to the picture followers of New-York. The cow has wandered among the sand hills near the seashore and turns her head at the summons of her keeper. Very robust is the work on this rugged, real-looking beast.

Mr. George H. Bogert is represented by a view of the River Seine near Ivry, in which the human elements is as marked as is the absence thereof from Mr. Wiggins's landscapes. It is a good piece of work. From David Johnson, N. A., comes "The River Road," a peaceful scene of river, trees, and sunset sky, with a couple of seated figures to enliven the view, without obtruding themselves or their intentions. "An American Girl," by Mr. Walter Blackman of Chicago and London, is an ideal painted with such careful touch that the artist has sacrificed life to brilliancy. His work glitters like colored marbles. "The Pottery Merchant," by Mr. Edwin L. Weeks of Boston and Paris, is an excellent study of a humble tradesman of India, painted with the care that a greater effort might demand. He cannot be said to add much to the vein worked by Gérome with more originality, but his flesh, and sometimes his textures, equal the ordinary work of that master and surpass the inferior.

Interest in the Bowne collection centres on its Hobbemas, its Meissonier, its Rousseaus, Corots, and Duprés. A Dutch landscape full of a mellow sunlight which is never brilliant offers a good example of the old landscapist Meindert Hobbema, without being a very great picture in itself, or giving his best style. Peasants and wood choppers have the air of existing because buyers in those days, as in these, demanded that some human beings should be present. The Rousseaus comprise "The Walled Farm," "The Forest at Sunset," and an old oak tree about which graze sheep, called "The Gearherd." Goats and goatherd are of small importance in this last, but the woodland, with its ancient Captain in the foreground, does not need the presence of man or beast. Of the four Corots "The Bridge" is one of the most unusual, having little or none of that vapory softness with which the master won recognition late in life. It appears to be a study made during his visit to Italy, but betrays by no sign an Italian influence. "A Mediæval Ruin," "The Hillside Path," and "The Road to the Sea" are the others. No less than five specimens of Jules Dupré, three forest views by Diaz, three cattle pieces by Troyon, and the same number of landscapes by Georges Michel will reward examination. The "Montmartre" of the last named is a magnificent view of distant Paris seen in a brown reverie.

Mr. Bowne has been lucky enough to secure a small but capital Jean François Millet, which was the catalogue says, by the artist Rudell in 1883, and guaranteed as genuine by Mme. Millet. It is the portrait of an ugly French woman seated sewing in a very bare interior. The handling supplies that beauty which Fate denied to the sitter. A specimen of François Millet, than whom there is none who how clever a painter he is, if he be not original. The harvest scene is in his father's mellow style, lovely in color and very good in execution throughout. The Meissonier is a very fair specimen of one of that master's Flemish or Old French interiors, with a man in a soft black hat, black coat, red waistcoat and breeches, gray stockings, and silver-buckled shoes, leaning near a casement and looking out of the window. He has a clay pipe in his left hand. "The Serenade" and "A Belle of the Campagna" by Fortuny, "Monsignor at His Ease," by Vibert, "At the Pool" by van Marcke, two sheep pictures by Jacque, "The Vanguard" by de Neuville, and "The Alchemist" and "The Tempest" by Decampe are further works of high merit. Mr. Bowne's example of Daubigny, "The Time of the Apple Blossoms," is full of charm. Further pictures are examples of Beauquesne, ("The Last Defense,") Brillouin, Lambinet, Frère, David Col of Antwerp, Jean Charles Cazin, ("The Hour of Rest and Peace,") and others. Mr. Bowne is certainly a man of taste, else he could not have collected so many pictures above the ordinary. From internal evidence one may infer that he did not buy with the recklessness of those whose purses are practically without bottom, but with thought and prudence to the gathering of these treasures. On Thursday evening, at the same galleries, the collection of the late Bernard Stern and a part of that belonging to Mr. William T. Evans of Jersey City will be sold. On Friday evening there will be a sale of paintings, belonging to Mr. William H. Shaw of New-York, and on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday a very large collection of Oriental porcelains, lacquers, metal work, ivory carvings, and other bric-à-brac from Japan and China will be dispersed.

FRUIT AND PLANTS DAMAGED.

THE COLD WEATHER CAUSES MUCH INJURY IN MANY PLACES.

MOBILE, Ala., March 3.—Ice formed this morning to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Inquiry to-day among gardeners shows that every bean, pea, squash, and tomato plant in the county is dead. Beets are cut down to the ground, but may sprout. One farmer had a magnificent crop of green peas, and all were sold to Birmingham. The harvest was to have begun to-day. The same farmer had about twelve thousand young cauliflower plants out, and all are now dead.

The acreage of cabbage planted this year was somewhat larger than last year, but the crop was fully six weeks earlier and in fine condition. The shipment had already begun. It is impossible to say what is the damage to this crop.

Cabbage apparently unhurt will if really injured fail to head up, but it is admitted by the most conservative farmers that about 25 per cent. of the nearly-grown crop is destroyed. The new plants are reported uninjured, but there is no further supply of plants to replace the old ones which are frosted.

Pears had fruited, but the fruit is all frozen.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 3.—The fruit growers of this county are greatly alarmed as the cold snap of the past few days has probably totally ruined their crops for the coming season. Never before were trees so far advanced as this time of year. Thousands of peach trees were budded and had even blossomed. These buds and shoots are all killed, ruining the trees for one season at least and in many cases killing them. Charles A. Mason, who owns one of the finest young orchards in South Jersey, has lost at least a thousand peach trees in this manner. From Elwood, Germania, and Hammonton come similar reports. Over 20,000 acres of land were cleared and planted with young fruit in this county last year and the injury to them will be great.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 3.—At a meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society this afternoon reports read showed that the fruit crop in this county has been practically destroyed by the late frosts. There will, it is said, be no early fruit at all.

HARRISONBURG, Va., March 3.—For the last forty-eight hours the weather has been the coldest of the season, the mercury crawling down nearly to zero. It is thought peaches, apples, and small fruit have been killed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3.—The weather is still frosty, but is moderating. The mercury was at 25° last night. Bananas, guavas, and early truck gardens are badly damaged. Orange trees are badly nipped, and, in some localities, the trees have been killed. There will be a great loss on next season's crop as the trees are all in bloom.

NOT A SIDE ISSUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In its discussions of religious and ecclesiastical affairs THE TIMES is by far the most accurate and able of all the secular papers with which I am acquainted.

In this morning's issue, however, your admirable editorial on "The Federation of Churches" contains a slip of the pen to which I beg leave to call attention. You refer to "the federation of parishes in Christian work" as one which "the Alliance is taking on as a side issue." Although such work was not contemplated by the founders of the organization, yet in this country for three years past it has been not a "side issue," but the supreme object of the Alliance to inaugurate such Christian co-operation among the churches.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am, yours very truly, JOSIAH STRONG, D. D.

BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1890.

New-Hampshire realizes a profit of $3,000,000 each year from Summer boarders. The granite hills are of very little account agriculturally, but they are a bonanza to look at and climb over.—*Marble's Pinegrove Herald.*

REPARATION DUE PARNELL

MR. GLADSTONE'S PLEA FOR FULL JUSTICE.

ATTACKING THE PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE REPORT MADE BY THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. W. H. Smith moved the adoption of the report of the Parnell Commission.

He considered that the course proposed would do absolute justice to the members whose conduct had been impugned and to all persons included in the allegations of the newspaper which had published the charges. [Ironical Parnellite cheers.] Was there any one in the House who did not wish to see justice done even to that newspaper? [Cheers.] There were certain features of the publications which were deeply to be deplored, but other accusations were justified by the report. It was a unique report—[Opposition laughter]—but the impartiality of the Judges had been acknowledged by the accused members, whose acquittal from personal charges he thought a subject for hearty congratulation.

Regarding the commission's finding certain respondents guilty of conspiracy, the Government might be asked why it did not take action thereon. He held that it was no part of the intention of the Government to constitute a commission with the view of inflicting punishment upon the Parnellites. [Great applause and laughter from the Opposition.]

Mr. Gladstone moved the amendment announced by Mr. Morley, Feb. 24, declaring "that the House reprobates the charges, based upon calumny, that have been made against members of the House, and, while expressing satisfaction at the exposure made of evildoers, regrets the wrong inflicted and the suffering and loss endured through those acts of flagrant iniquity."

Mr. Gladstone said he desired to avoid party recrimination. If the Government motion had been sufficient to do justice to the members impugned he would have been ready to support it. But it was utterly insufficient. It failed to represent the sense of opinion which the House and the country had formed upon the commission's report. Although he felt it to be his duty to criticise freely some of the Judge's statements, he believed there was not a line of the report, from the beginning to the end, that was not written in honor and good faith. [Cheers.] Was it, he asked, even then proposed to a deliberative body that they should accept in a lump a report of 160 folio pages, bristling with controversial matter? In what respect had the three Judges of the commission more weight and authority than other experienced men in deciding how far crime was due to the League and how far to oppressive evictions?

The commission's report touched these and other questions long debated politically by men as capable of deciding thereon as the Judges who constituted the commission. As an instance of their disproportionate and unbalanced judgment, the Judges had unearthed an obscure paper, the *Irishman*, filling several pages of their report with extracts therefrom which had been termed by Archbishop Walsh "most abominable." Were they equally liberal in according blame for other things that were quite as abominable? ["Hear! hear!"] Why, when they dealt with the grand capital offenses into which they were especially directed to inquire, all that was said, without one single word of denunciation, was that the letter on which the detestable charges were founded was a forgery. [Cries of "Hear! hear!"]

The report convicted the respondents of joining the League with a view to the separation of Ireland and England. This occurred in 1880. In 1890 he rejected to believe the idea of a separation was dead. [Cheers.] But he maintained that the denial of the moral authority of the union was in Irishmen no moral whatever. [Cheers.] Further, the report said that the Parnellites, by their speeches, had incited intimidation which had led to crime, and that they had not assisted in maintaining order by denouncing the advocates of physical force. These charges were ten years old. It was a bad and dangerous precedent to recur to these long dates in order to obtain matter to hurl at the heads of political antagonists. ["Hear! hear!"]

Let the House consider what counter-allegations ought to be made in behalf of the Parnellites. Did not the Tories themselves think something could be said in behalf of Mr. Parnell's policy, when Lord Salisbury, under the assent of Lord Salisbury, asked Mr. Parnell to devise a scheme of government for Ireland? [Cheers.] Could the Conservatives now censure the mah whose persistent agitation had led to the Land acts and other efforts that had produced tranquillity in Ireland? [Hear, hear!] Had they even heard of the great revolutionary changes brought about in the condition of the nation without the doing of anything contrary to law and order? Changes had already taken place in Ireland and reforms were impending which owed their impetus to the Parnellites. These reforms would be accomplished without violence, largely through the wise and constitutional methods of the Irish party. The report said nothing on these matters. Perhaps the Judges felt that it was no part of their duty to refer to them. He (Gladstone) hesitated to embody in the amendment an expression of thanks to the commission, because it was hazardous and unprecedented to render thanks for the performance of a judicial duty.

Mr. Gladstone further said that in asking the House to give full effect to the acquittal of Mr. Parnell on all serious charges, he would have the members recollect the infamy of the accusations. If these accusations had been proved, Parnell would have been branded as an assassin, a conspirator, and a high criminal. The charges were not made at random; they were made with a solemn assurance that they had been subjected to the most careful scrutiny. For a long time Mr. Parnell had stood thus pilloried before the country. Was a full reparation due to him? The opinion expressed in the amendment was scant enough reparation. Let not the members hesitate to give what acknowledgment of regret they could to a man who had suffered an enormous wrong. [Cheers.]

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the report bore evidence of careful and impartial judgment, entirely devoid of political prejudice and passion. The least the House could do was to accept it as such. While there might be nothing in the proved charges to justify an indictment for treason, he was convinced that gentlemen who had been, and might again be, Ministers could excuse and palliate such charges. He cited Mr. Parnell as authority against the assertion that the Conservatives before coming into office had pledged themselves not to renew the Coercion act, and he called upon Sir William Vernon-Harcourt to apologize for that calumny.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said he had never heard such a statement. Then, declaring that he would not stay to be abused, he left the House.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, warmer, fair weather, followed by light local snows, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, warmer, fair weather, followed by light local snows, southeasterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, warmer, fair weather, except near the lakes light snow, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	43°	18°	3:30 P. M.	46°	32°
6 A. M.	40°	16°	6 P. M.	42°	32°
9 A. M.	40°	17°	9 P. M.	41°	30°
12 M.	43°	25°	12 P. M.	39°	28°

Average temperature yesterday.....24½°
Average temperature for same date last year..41½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 yrs. 34°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio is at the Astor House.

Augustus Heard, United States Minister to Corea, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Charles Daniels of Buffalo and ex-Congressman D. B. Gilfillan of Minnesota are at the Gilsey House.

Count de Bresson of France, Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, and Eckley B. Coxe of Pennsylvania are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressmen William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, Frank Jones of New-Hampshire, and Stephen C. Millard of Binghamton, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GROWTH OF THE ARCH FUND.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was lifted past the seventy-two-thousand-dollar mark yesterday by the second subscription of a generous and patriotic citizen who hides himself behind the signature "Cash." Several other gentlemen who made early subscriptions to the fund are, in their anxiety to see the work accomplished, giving for the second time, and the trustees of the fund announce that they find unbounded encouragement therein. Treasurer Stewart received Yesterday from C. DeF. Burton $10, and "Cash," through The *World*, $100. The total is now $76,607 17.

TRUE MERIT RECOGNIZED.

WHAT A READER HAS TO SAY OF LAST SUNDAY'S "TIMES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading Mr. Miller's essay on "Demand and Supply in Literature" in to-day's TIMES, I paused a moment and then returned to the passage concerning the modern magazine, which is dealt with as a well-made monthly newspaper, though Mr. Miller does not give it that designation. "Now," I said, "for a comparison between the well-made monthly newspaper and this daily." At my hand were the two leading American magazines, the best of their kind in the world. I had already read both, but again glanced through them—tables of contents, very good; literary quality, fair to middling. Now for the contents and quality of this copy of THE TIMES. I must, of course, place the article that suggested my inquiry first; second: I should put the spirited description of "How the West Got Grub"; then, in succession, come the interesting accounts of "The First Championship Game of Billiards," (in sturdy and honest Michael Phelan's day,) "The Clubmen of London," "Armor for Ships-of-War," "The Stage in the Sixties," and a review of the best German opera. These articles may not be strictly "literary," but to my thinking each is as well written as the average magazine paper.

Then we have five full columns of book reviews and notices, all well worth reading. These are supplemented by six columns of selected extracts from the foreign press and magazines. In the news department a day's history of the world is presented. There are good letters by cable and by mail from London, Paris, and Berlin. All the important events of the moment in the Old World and the New World are chronicled. So far as a table of contents goes, this copy of THE TIMES certainly does not suffer by comparison with any of our magazines. The quality of the penwork necessarily varies, but its average is undoubtedly high. The writers all "say their say" in a clear, correct, and intelligent way.

THE TIMES does not always please me. Now and then I feel strongly inclined to talk back to it, but restrain myself. But this particular TIMES strikes me as being as well entitled to the designation of a good daily magazine as any of our magazines is to that of a well-made monthly newspaper. And it costs me but five cents, while the leading monthlies, with less variety and less "live interest," cost six or seven times as much. If I had to choose between taking THE TIMES, as it is put up, and a number of any leading magazine, for general reading, my preference certainly should not be for the latter. D. C.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 2, 1890.

NO MORE FREE MAPS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

From time immemorial it has been the custom for the Government to furnish lake vessels free of charge all the mariners' charts needed in traversing the great lakes. Collector Hopkins has issued an order which puts a stop to this practice. A complete outfit of charts will henceforth cost about $25. Collector Hopkins issued the order upon receipt of the following letter from Gen. Poe, United States Engineer:

SIR: The law officers of the War Department have supposed that under the provisions of Section 226, Revised Statutes, as amended, which reads as follows, viz., "That all charts hereafter furnished to mariners or others not in the Government service shall be paid for at the cost price of paper and printing paid by the Government," is mandatory, and that therefore the free distribution of lake survey charts to vessels, &c., is illegal. In this opinion the Secretary of War has concurred, and this office has been instructed accordingly. It is with great regret that in pursuance of these instructions I have to inform you that charts can no longer be issued.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

How few there are who are aware
That soon the gums and teeth decay,
Unless they are brushed with greatest care
With SOZODONT from day to day;
For this great dentifrice, we know,
Will keep them pure and white as snow.

Kennedy's Derby and Alpine Hats at $1 90 and $2 90 far surpass those elsewhere at $3 and $4; direct from makers to wearers; 178, newest fashions, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80. 26 Cortlandt-st.

Some people want durability, others low prices, and others style. All can be suited at FLINT'S Furniture Store, 104 West 14th-st.

When the hair is thin and gray Parker's Hair Balsam renews the growth and color.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A NEW COLLAR.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STEWART—HALL.—On March 1, 1890, at Auburn, N. Y., by the Rev. John Brainerd, ADONIJAH C. HALL, daughter of Hon. B. F. Hall, and IDA BLISS STEWART of New-York.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—Suddenly, on the morning of March 2, CELIA, wife of Stephen F. Austin.
Funeral services at the cathedral, 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, 4th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

CHILD.—On Sunday morning, March 2, CATHERINE D. W., wife of Benjamin F. Child.
Funeral services at her late residence, 36 Lincoln-av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

DEMOULIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, ALEXANDRINE VIRGINIE DEMOULIN, in the 51st year of her age.
Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 5, at 10:30 A. M.

GRISCOM.—On Saturday, March 1, 1890, JOHN GRISCOM, son of Dr. John H. Griscom, late of the city of New-York, aged 47 years.
Funeral private.

GUILBERT.—On Saturday, March 1, at 781 Madison-av., AMÉLIE GUILBERT widow of Francis A. Guilbert, in the 82d year of her age.
Burial service All Souls' Church, 66th-st. and Madison-av., Tuesday, March 4, 10 o'clock A. M.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, March 1, in the 25th year of his age, JOHN A., youngest son of Washington and Anne W. Hadley.
Funeral private, Tuesday, from his late residence.

HAYS.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, March 3, of pneumonia, AMANDA F., wife of De Witt C. Hays.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENDERSON.—On Monday, March 3, 1890, ANDREW HENDERSON, aged 74 years, formerly of Tennessee.
Funeral services at his late residence, 48 West 40th-st., Wednesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HOPE.—On Monday, March 3, 1890, at Noroton Heights, Conn., THOMAS HOPE of New-York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at Saratoga, Feb

STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN COURT.

SUITS CANNOT BE BROUGHT AGAINST A STATE BY ITS CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Bernard B. Hans, plaintiff in error, against the State of Louisiana, brought here on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. It is said that from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 are involved in the case, the decision of which turns upon the important constitutional question of the right of a citizen to sue his own State.

Hans is the owner of a considerable amount of consolidated bonds of the State of Louisiana. The State Constitution, adopted in 1879, partly repudiated the agreement in relation to them, and Hans, who is a citizen of Louisiana, brought suit to have the new State Constitution declared invalid so far as it impaired the contract between the State and the bondholders, on the ground that it violated the Constitution of the United States. The State set up the plea that it could not be sued by one of its own citizens without its consent, and, the Circuit Court deciding the question in favor of the State, the case comes here for final decision.

Justice Bradley, in his opinion affirming this judgment, says:

"If, as the plaintiff in error contends, he has the right to maintain the suit because he is a citizen of Louisiana, and not of some other State, then we should have this anomalous result: that, in cases arising under the jurisdiction of the United States, a State may be sued in the Federal courts by its own citizens, though not by citizens of other States, for this is forbidden by the Eleventh Amendment. It must be the necessary consequence of the adoption of the Constitution and the law, the result is no less startling and unexpected than was the original decision of this court, in the case of Chisholm against the State of Georgia, that, under the language of the Constitution, a State was liable to be sued by citizens of another State. This decision created such a surprise throughout the country that, at the first meeting of Congress thereafter, the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution was almost unanimously proposed, and was in due course adopted."

In conclusion, the court says:

"It is not necessary to enter upon an examination of the reasons or expediency of the rule which exempts a sovereign State from prosecution in a court of justice at the suit of individuals. It is enough to declare its existence. The legislative department of a State represents its policy and its will, and is called upon by the highest demands of divine and natural law to preserve justice and judgment and to hold inviolate the obligations of the State. Any departure from this rule, except for reasons most cogent, (of which the Legislature alone can judge,) never fails in the end to incur the odium of the world, and to bring lasting injury upon the State itself.

"But to deprive the Legislature of the power of judging what the honor and safety of the State may require, even at the risk of the most disastrous failure to discharge the public debts, would be attended with greater evils than such failure could cause. It would, in fact, deprive the State of that sovereignty and independence in the management of its affairs which are essential to its autonomy, and which are always understood to be its prerogative by all private parties that deal with it."

Justice Field expressed his concurrence in the judment reached by the court, but said that he did not wish to sanction, by his silence, the doctrine which seemed to be embodied in the language of the court. He would not deprive the citizen of all protection in controversies with the States. Justice Harlan also expressed dissent from some of the statements in the opinion, and thought there was no occasion for the reference made to the Chisholm case.

The court reversed the judgment in the case of the State of North Carolina and of Roberts, Auditor, against Temple for the reasons stated in the Hans case. This case involves several million dollars and also presented the question of the right of a citizen to sue his own State. It came here on a certificate of division of opinion among the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina. The case, so far as Roberts, the State Auditor, was concerned, was dismissed on the ground that it was really a suit against the State.

DISAGREEING ABOUT DATES.

A DIFFERENCE BY WHICH INDICTED SUPERVISORS MAY PROFIT.

Brooklyn politicians were more firmly convinced than ever yesterday that the indictments against the Supervisors mixed up in the county farm scandal would have to be dismissed. Their belief was strengthened when three letters that passed between District Attorney Ridgway and ex-Supervisor at Large Quintard were made public. The letters were in reference to the separate indictment against Supervisor O'Brien, charging him with attempting to bribe Mr. Quintard "on or about May 1, 1888."

The first of these letters was from Mr. Quintard, and in it he declared that he never told the Grand Jury that such attempt was made at the time stated in the indictment. Continuing, he says:

"I certainly never gave any such testimony as that before the Grand Jury. What I did testify was the same as in my answer in the Eastman libel suit, viz., that O'Brien's proposition to me was made in July, 1888. I did not state the day, but only fixed July, 1888, which is correct."

Mr. Ridgway hurried to consult the minutes of the Grand Jury, but was unable found there he refuses to disclose. Still, he wrote a letter to Mr. Quintard flatly contradicting that gentleman's statement in this language:

"While I fully appreciate the high sense of duty that actuates you in this communication, I am compelled to say that you did not testify as you say, to wit, 'That the felonious proposition of O'Brien was made to you in July, 1888.'"

To this Mr. Quintard replied calling attention to the fact that Mr. Ridgway neglected to state whether the minutes made Mr. Quintard say "on or about May 1" or not. Mr. Quintard added:

"That I assume to be the essential point, and on that I wish to say that if I made an error I plead in an error either on my part or that of the official reporter. I find that in my answer to the Eastman suit I fixed the date as the early Summer of 1888. A fuller examination of the records of the Board of Supervisors showed me that the proposition was made to me in the month of July, 1888. I do not recall mentioning the specific date of May 1, 1888, in my testimony before the Grand Jury on any matter."

There the matter now stands, but by the indictment Mr. Ridgway must prove that the crime was committed at a time when the only witness for the people says it was not committed. The dismissal of the indictment seems, to well-informed lawyers, to be almost a certainty.

FIXING ITS VALUE.

A COMMISSION HEARS TESTIMONY AS TO KOSMAK'S CORNER.

The second meeting of the commission appointed to appraise and condemn the two parcels of property owned by George Ehret and Emil Kosmak abutting the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge was held yesterday before Commissioners William Steinway, John M. Bowers, and Joseph J. Marrin, at 54 William-street. John R. Foley, a real estate expert and a member of the Real Estate Exchange, estimated the market value of the Kosmak property at from $300,000 to $315,000, and Charles H. Benner, another expert, put it as high as $325,000.

Mr. Kosmak himself was then examined, and he detailed his long lease from the Stevensons, W. W. and George G., and the negotiations which resulted in his purchase of the property for $125,000. He said he had paid a deposit of $5,000 and had subsequently made a mortgage to the Dime Savings Bank for $80,000. Assistant Corporation Counsel Asa Bird Gardiner, assisted by Assistant Corporation Counsel Ashbel P. Fitch, counsel for Mr. Kosmak, tried hard to introduce evidence to show the value of the property for the business carried on by Mr. Kosmak, but he was met at every point by an objection from Mr. Dykman, who represented the Corporation Counsel, which effectually shut him out. He finally, by much questioning, got the statement on the record that Mr. Kosmak estimated the rental value of the store floor of his building at from $26,000 to $35,000 a year, but this he said he had had a standing offer of such a figure for years from a well-known and wealthy man, Commissioner Bowers would not let him mention the name.

The remainder of the session was consumed in a debate on the admissibility of books file offers in fixing the valuation of property, and in it counsel and Commissioners took a lively part. Mr. Dykman said that such testimony had always been ruled out by the General Term for the reason that it was very hard to tell which offers were bona fide and which were not. In reply to this, Commissioner Bowers handed Mr. Dykman a recent decision of the General Term, written by Judge Van Brunt, in which it was held that such evidence was proper and admissable.

"That was simply a piece of loose writing on the part of his honor," said Mr. Dykman in reply. The commission adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock on Saturday, leaving the point undecided.

TERMS MADE BY PLASTERERS.

The Plasters' Union and the employers held a public meeting yesterday morning at the Cooper Institute to ratify an agreement that they had drawn up in regard to wages, hours of labor, and apprentices. The union men first mustered at their headquarters, at Brevoort Hall, and marched down in a body to the Cooper Institute, where the employers were waiting for them. A brass band played "The Wearing of the Green" and other airs and then the meeting was called to order. The secretary read the articles of agreement. These provided that the pay was to be $4 per day of eight hours. All houses were to be plastered in a good, workmanlike manner. No employer was to be allowed to have more than three apprentices.

The agreement, which is good for two years, was signed by the employers and officers of the union.

ONE OF THE OPIUM SMOKERS GETS OFF.

Jefferson Market Police Court was crowded to the doors yesterday morning when the young people arrested in Sunday evening's raid on the Seventh-avenue opium joint were arraigned before Justice White. Their counsel demanded an examination, and all the prisoners, with one exception, were held in $500 for trial in the afternoon. The exception was Charles Holland of the Hotel Metropole, who said he was a physician and had simply visited the place out of curiosity. He was paroled to find bail, and at the afternoon examination told a long story about visiting the joint to secure facts for a contribution to a medical journal that secured him his discharge. The others were held for trial.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Court of Appeals today the following causes were argued: James Talcott, appellant, vs. Horton Harder et al., respondents.—Argued by S. F. Rheinlard for appellant, Enoch Ce Wor for respondents. John G. Avery, respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant, (second and third cases.)—Argued by Samuel D. Coit for appellant, Truman C. White for respondent. James J. Phelan, appellant, vs. Margaret Brady, impleaded, respondent.—Argued by N. B. Hoxie for appellant, William E. Wyatt for respondent.

The following is the calendar for Tuesday, March 4: Nos. 224, 225, 226, 228, 230, 875, 136, 196.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the Court of Appeals, Second Division, today the following causes were argued: John Hancock's Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Julius Loewenberg, appellant.—Argued by T. R. Minruth for appellant, N. L. R. Edgar for respondent. Manuel Sachar, respondent, vs. Jacob Sutman, appellant.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellant, L. Laflin Kellogg for respondent. Margaret Coyle, respondent, vs. Charles Nies, appellant.—Submitted. Arthur Tolman, respondent, vs. August Spitzmiller, appellant.—Submitted. William Carroll, respondent, vs. Nathaniel D. Putnam and another, appellants.—Argued by Wager Swayne for appellants, Thomas Thatcher for respondent. Jerome B. Rome, appellant, vs. David H. Moffatt, Jr., respondent.—Argued by George H. Adams for appellant, Robert Sewell for respondent.

The following is the calendar for Tuesday, March 4: Nos. 825, 529, 732, 830, 831, 852, 853, 834.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arizona, Liverpool	.....	3:30 P. M.
Ceylon, Rio Janeiro	.....	.....
Miranda, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Stuevia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra,	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.		
Bolivia, Mediterranean	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silesia, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Valencia, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6.		
City of Columbia, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Otranto, Hull	.....	.....
P. Caland, Rotterdam	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 7.		
Aguan, Kingston	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8.		
Athos, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colonia, Cape Hayti	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Empress, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	2:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Letimbro, Mediterranean	.....	9:00 A. M.
Marsala, Hamburg	.....	.....
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Wilhem III., Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spain, London	.....	.....

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 4.

Athos, Port Limon, Feb. 22.
Alvo, Jacmel, Feb. 28.
Biela, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
California, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 27.
Cobar, Port Spain, Feb. 23.
Energie, Bremen, Feb. 15.
Fulda, Bremen, Feb. 22.
Furnessian, London, Feb. 19.
Lauretzina, Shields, Feb. 15.
Mortlake, Hamburg, Feb. 15.
Newport, Aspinwall, Feb. 24.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 27.
Wingates, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, Feb. 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Cunada, London, Feb. 19.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Marnisi, St. Kitt's, Feb. 27.
Piato, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
Seneca, Havana, March 1.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 28.
St. Ronans, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Waesland, Antwerp, Feb. 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Caledonia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Lafayette, Paris, Feb. 22.
Naples, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

Guthiel, Bremen, Feb. 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 1.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 6.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:29 | Sun sets...5:55 | Moon sets...5:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	5:47	Gov. Isl	6:47	Hell Gate	8:40
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	6:25	Gov. Isl	6:11	Hell Gate	8:04

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	12:00	Gov. Isl	12:03	Hell Gate	1:31
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	12:24	Gov. Isl	12:50	Hell Gate	2:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 3

ARRIVED.

Steamship Richmond, Jenny, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Cherokee, Searse, Jacksonville and Charleston 2 dys., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Marsala, (Ger.,) Mass, Hamburg 18 dys., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the bar at 9 P. M. 2d.

Steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Potzen, Amsterdam 20 dys., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah 3 dys., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship C. F. Mayer, Hand, Baltimore, with coal to Consolidated Coal Company.

Steamship La Normandie, (Fr.,) Cellier, Havre 10 dys., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forest. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 2d.

Steamship Mount Edgecombe, (Br.,) Wetherill, Progreso 21 dys., with mdse. to Trowbridge Bros. Arrived the Bar at 6 P. M. 2d.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bess, Richmond, Norfolk, and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow via Moville 12 dys., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

Steamship Von Arnim, (Ger.,) Kroe, Lemden 18 dys., in ballast to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Steamship Holbein, (Br.,) Davies, Rio Janeiro 23 dys., with mdse. to Busk and Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Steamship Martha McCabe, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Roberts & King.

Steamship Fanita, Kemble, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Sons.

Steamship Rambouzate, Reed, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Steamship Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Olivier, Bordeaux 12 dys., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, N. W., clear; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steamships Norge, for Stettin, &c.; City of Para, for Aspinwall; Chanceliers, for Savannah.

Bark Iedine, for Les sables d'Oleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cunard Line steamship Gallia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Feb. 22 for Liverpool, was signaled off Brow Head at 10 A. M. to-day.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 3.—The State Line steamship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Mann, from Glasgow, sailed from Moville for New-York at 5 P. M. March 1.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, from New-York Feb. 22 for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

The National Line steamship Holland, Capt. Foot, from New-York Feb. 15 for London, passed the Lizard at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The North German Lloyd steamship Eider, Capt. Bauer, from Bremen, &c. from Southampton for New-York at 7 P. M. yesterday.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Bussmus, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Southampton at 9 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

The Red Star Line steamship Seigenland, Capt. Mills, from New-York Feb. 19 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 7 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Atalanta, (Ital.,) Capt. Canjuari, from New-York Feb. 6 for Mediterranean ports, passed Gibraltar Feb. 23.

The steamship Fenay, (Br.,) Capt. Gowan, from New-York Feb. 7, and Liverpool Feb. 22.

The steamship Annandale, (Dutch,) Capt. Stengel, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Flushing Feb. 28.

The steamship Australia, (Fr.,) Capt. McGregor, from New-York Feb. 14, arr. at Rochefort yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE WRITING and envelope addressing to do at home; excellent city references. Address A. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young French lady as companion to elderly lady or as governess; best city references. Address R. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Scotch girls, together; one as first-class waitress or parlormaid; other as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Apply at 471 3d-av.; rings twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English Protestant woman; experienced in first-class families; Newport and city references; city or country. Address P. F., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid or to sew children; would be willing to take a lady lady or go traveling; American lady preferred; three years' city reference. Call at 259 East 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or other work; private family. Address K. R., 20 West 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young Englishwoman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 855 West 16th-st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing in small private family; good city reference. Address K. H., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid; by a reliable woman in a private family; excellent city references. Address T. M., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; assist in waiting or do plain sewing; city reference. Call at 244 West 30th-st., one flight front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; the best of city reference; last employer can be seen. Address M., Box 873 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in a private family; very best city reference. Address M., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid and competent waitress in a private family; best city references from last place. Call at 357 West 37th-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as chambermaid and waitress or do plain sewing in private family; best city reference. Call at 409 West 44th-st., 1 flight; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city references. Address M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure situation for good housemaid. Call at 680 5th-av. Monday and Tuesday mornings between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in private family; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference. Call at 594 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By reliable girl in private family; do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Apply at 448 West 46th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 629 6th-av.; ring second bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Address L. G., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call at 330 East 27th-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a flat or apartment house; good city reference. Call or address M. A. Malcolm, 317 East 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call at 1,440 4th-av., corner of 106th-st.; ring Morgan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very competent woman in boarding house. Call at 449 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat competent girl; would assist with washing if necessary; best city reference. Call at 224 West 32d-st., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young girl; four years' reference from last employer. Apply at 209 West 20th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 55 East 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl; good reference. Call or address Box K, 114 East 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references. Call at 21 East 11th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as chambermaid in a fine private family. Call at 1,333 2d-av., fourth floor. A. Brunka.

COOK.—Competent; does all kinds of cooking; can do all kinds of washing; good baker; four years' best city reference from last place; employer can be seen. Call at 814 2d-av.; ring once.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; two and one-half years' best city reference. Call at 966 9th-av., near 61st-st., ring Gray's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; thoroughly understands all fine American cooking; in private American family; no objection to large family; city or country; best city reference. Call or address Carroll, 248 West 30th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 153 East 43d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by an experienced woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 208 East 35th-st.; ring Rogers's bell; no postals.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; four years' city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 851 2d-av.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and do coarse washing; in private family only; late employer can be seen. Call at 674 3d-av., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; best city reference. Call at 204 East 45th-st.; ring bell H. D.

COOK.—By a New-England woman as excellent cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at 127 West 28th-st., rear; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged colored woman as cook in a small private family. Call or address Mrs. D. Thompson, 9 Minnetta-st.

COOK.—By a cook, (Protestant;) understands all kinds of desserts and baking and soups. Call at 220 9th-av., second floor, front. Mrs. Mandell's bell.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman in an American family; will assist with washing; references. Call at 222 West 13th-st. T. B.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference from last place. Call at 439 West 52d-st. Long's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; go out by day; best city reference. Call at 437 West 30th-st. first flight.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class city reference; can be seen. Call at 180 East 53d-st., first floor.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER IN SMALL family where only two family cooking is required; understands all kinds of homemade dainties; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address R. R., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as first-class chambermaid; can do all kinds of washing; assist with washing; best city references from last employers. Call or address, for two days, 234 East 54th-st., third floor, front.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two reliable girls who have lived together; one as cook, other as waitress; both thoroughly competent and understand their business; city or country; best city reference. Call at 132 East 41st-st., second bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By mother and daughter; Americans; mother as good cook and laundress, daughter as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. Call at 641 3d-av., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; do coarse washing; private family; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, desserts, entrees; city references. Call at 225 West 32d-st., third floor, front.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By mother and daughter; mother as good family cook and laundress; daughter wait on table and assist with housework; wages, $24 for both; city or country; best city reference. Address E. C., 826 West 53d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can cook soups, entrees, dessert and pastry; best city references. Address W. G., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Two years' best city reference. Call at 135 West 92d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by the day or take work home; first-class washer and ironer. Call or address Mrs. C., 214 West 37th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to go out by the day or month; first-class in laundress; good reference. Call at 553 West 45th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman work by day or week. Address E. M., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a girl to do office cleaning or any kind of light work. Inquire at 546 West 52d-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; stylish trimmer and draper; warranted to fit; terms moderate; best references. Call or address Miss Corbitt, 207 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker a few more engagements at $1 25 a day. Apply at 192 2d-av., top flat.

FASHIONABLE WALKING-DRESSES MADE from $12 up; reception and tea gowns; perfect fit and finish. Address Frowen, 127 West 20th-st.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Has two years' city references. Can be seen at 511 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., one flight, front.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as governess to young children. Call at 186 West 45th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as housekeeper in gentleman's family; understands all branches of housekeeping and management of servants; 12 years' city reference. Address A., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent young girl; smart, willing, and obliging; city reference. Address A. H., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young Protestant woman to do the work of two or three in family; in city; good reference. Address C. C., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Frenchwoman in a small family; speaks but little English; best references: sleep home. Call or address 347 West 36th-st., laundry.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to assist with housework and take care of children; best city reference. Call at 234 West 30th-st., rear, second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; best city reference. Call at 843 2d-av., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—In a private family to do general housework; good reference from last employer. Call at 330 East 48th-st.; no cards.

LADY'S COMPANION.—By a person who can Lspeak, read, and write English and French; sews neatly; willing to assist in light chamberwork. Call at 806 6th-av.; ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent woman as lady's maid and seamstress; all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also a good packer; would be willing to take a lady or go traveling. Call at 316 East 31st-st., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; assist with other work; three years' city reference; last employer seen. Address E. J. M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; understands all duties; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; excellent city references; German Protestant. Address Miss Gabrielson, 240 East 80th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands all duties Las first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; city or country; good city references from first families; speaks English. Address letters Adele, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent at all duties; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; cut, fit, and pack; speaks English; best city references. Address, letters only, Aline, 217 West 38th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks good French; thoroughly competent; good seamstress; excellent packer; no objections to travel; good city references. Address C. R., 214 West 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—English; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; has lived with best English families; used to traveling. Call at 142 West 55th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; three years' best family reference; good hairdresser and seamstress. Address A. V., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German Protestant; in American family; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Assisting Lin other light work until May or 1st of June, by a competent North German fwell recommended. Address Maid, 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant as Lady's maid to young miss; good seamstress. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE Lof and instruct one or two children in a family; reference. Address Instruction, Box 204 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-Class laundress in first-class family; very best city reference given from last employer. Address C. R., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city references; will take any responsible position. Call or address present employer's, 419 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young Norwegian woman as laundress in private family; city or country; thoroughly recommended. Call as 153 East 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; by the day or month; last employer can be seen. Address H. A., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By very reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class city references; can be seen. Address M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress in private family; city reference. Address J. S., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 234 East 42d-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; good city reference. Address Laundress, 226 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman in small private family; best city references. Call at 59 East 26th-st.

MAID AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWORK.—By a thoroughly competent girl with two years' unqualified reference from last employer. Address K. K., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a young American girl, whom she can highly recommend, as maid to lady or growing children; can be seen by appointment on Tuesday, at Westminster, 113 East 16th-st.; no cards.

MAID.—By a refined North German Hanoverian as maid or nurse; city references. Address A. L., care Mrs. Randell, 1,056 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swiss; assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city references. Address M. W., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS AND COMPANION.—By refined German; speaks French and English; good sewer; best city references. Address L. M., 539 3d-av., one flight.

NURSE.—As child's nurse, by a competent, reliable Swiss Protestant; middle-aged; has lived in best American families; four years' excellent references from last employer. Call at 206 East 15th-st., top bell.

NURSE.—By bright, active Protestant woman; take charge of an infant and do chamberwork; first-class references; country only. Address C. F., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Englishwoman as infant's nurse; experienced; can cut and make children's garments neatly by hand; city reference. Address M. I. T., 208 East 38th-st., Rogers's bell; no postals.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent American woman as child's nurse or nurse to an invalid; best of city reference given. Address T. D., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent French girl as small family; best city reference. Call at 710 Madison-av.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as experienced nurse; last employer can be seen. Call at 180 East 53d-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young woman as competent infant's nurse; city reference. Address M., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for baby or growing children; strong, neat girl; two years' reference. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, at 36 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; is fond of children; good sewer; city reference. Address K. R., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a North German girl as nurse; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; has been living with her mother; is now obliged to take a place; good city reference. Call or address, for 3 days, 234 East 54th-st., third floor, front.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; thoroughly understands care of bottle babies or children; will sew; or maid to elderly or invalid lady; trustworthy city references. Address L. M., Box 848 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse and good family seamstress, or maid and chambermaid; will be found competent and trustworthy; best city reference. Address S. J., Box 836 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss; young girl; lately arrived; take care of one or two children; city or country; or travel; references. Address F. Dumont, 211 West 104th-st.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork or do sewing; city or country. Address J. B., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; takes charge from birth; good with children; capable of taking full charge up on bottle; best city references. Call at 228 West 30th-st., two flights.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; good city reference. Address G. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE TO GROWING CHILD OR TO AT. Elderly Lady.—By experienced Protestant woman. Call, after 1, at late employer's, 7 West 59th-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, lately landed, as nurse to growing children. Call or address E. C., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; take charge from birth; twelve years' reference from last employer. Apply at 209 West 20th-st., top floor

NEARING ITS CLOSE.

ARGUMENTS MADE IN THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS' CASES.

Although the lawyers sought delay in the Dock Commission cases yesterday, Mayor Grant brought them around with a rather sharp turn and curtly ordered the arguments to be begun. The consequence was that a good deal was accomplished before the adjournment at 6 o'clock. The investigation will end to-day. Rumor in the Mayor's office yesterday had it that Commissioners Edwin A. Post and James Matthews are pretty sure to lose their heads.

Wheeler H. Peckham, before he began to review the testimony, warned Mayor Grant that he was occupying an exceedingly novel and dangerous position.

"When you are once the Judge and the accuser, contrary to the legal maxim that 'no man can be a Judge in his own case,'" said Mr. Peckham. Then followed a careful analysis of the charges. In the matter of reductions of rentals, as in the "Oyster Pier" incident, Mr. Strahan had argued that the Commissioners were away outside of their vested rights and really usurped a function belonging to the Controller. This was denied by Mr. Peckham, whose main line of argument was that it was entirely optional with the commission to increase or diminish rentals, to impose wharfage rates, to give out dredging contracts, and to repair bulkheads and docks.

Elihu Root followed for the defense. He also took occasion to admonish the Mayor. He said that he was aware that certain powers were at work which would not concede the innocence of the accused. But actual malfeasance or neglect must be proved. The Mayor could not be advised even by his Counsel to the Corporation. He was the sole judge of the facts alleged, and must decide for himself. Mr. Root asserted that every city official had for years known that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was in possession of city docks. Was it just to blame the present Dock Commission for the abuse previously sanctioned and not created by it? The bold statement was made that the city would not dare to disturb the occupants of docks and leases of what was supposed to be municipal property.

The hearing will continue this morning. Mr. Franklin Bartlett will argue in behalf of Commissioner Matthews and ex-Surrogate Daniel Rollins will close for the prosecution.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Four and one-half per cent, registered—$1,000, 10,000, $14,000, $20,000, $8,000, and $15,000, at 103⅛; 4½ per cent. coupon, $1,000 at 103⅜.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Drafts—Sight, 22½; telegraphic, 22½.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Monday, March 3, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John F. Mosher, Esq., referee, D. P. Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.5, 114 West 69th-st., south side, 131.6 feet west of 9th-av., for $24,000, to Henry E. Jones, plaintiff. Also, under a similar court order, Richard V. Harnett & Co., Jesse K. Furlong, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, 4 West 13th-st., south side, 92.6 feet west of 5th-av., for $16,000, to Charles L. Cornish, plaintiff.

D. P. Ingraham & Co.'s sale of the dwelling, with lot, 37 West 64th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to March 17.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 3.

4th-st., n. e. corner of Greene-st., 25x98.2; Peter M. Suydam to Mayer Kahn..... $35,000
Same property; William T. Lawrence and another, executors, &c., to same..... 17,500
Same property; John R. Suydam and wife to Mayer Kahn..... 17,500
128th-st., 34 West, Haskell A. Searle and wife to George E. Merserean..... 16,500
131st-st., 105 West, Joseph H. Louis and wife to Georgianna Flock..... 14,000
55th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Benjamin A. Sands and others to Margaret Burhans..... 30,000
105th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.11; William R. Peters and wife to Enoch C. Hall..... 27,000
Cortlandt-st., 77, and other property; Hermann Henry Horstmann and another, executors, to Charles P. Havemeyer..... 100,000
26th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 30x90; Richard Newland to Edward Sorenson..... 12,500
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Adolph Hellenberg and others to Julius Dreyfus..... 23,000
Same property; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 23,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 98th-st., 50x92.5; George E. Beaudet and wife to John W. Haafen..... 1
98th-st., s. s., 92.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., 52x101.4; John W. Haaren and wife to Sebastian Kerner and another..... 48,000
57th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x110, John M. Laing, executor, to Samuel Inslee. 25,000
Same property; same and others to Samuel Inslee..... 1
37th-st., s. s., 470 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Louis Leypoldt and wife to Isabel M. Phelps..... 45,000
Orchard-st., 93; Harris Levy and wife to Louis Cohen..... 32,700
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; Pierce Dudne and wife to Charles J. Carew..... 33,000
20th-st., 9 West; J. D. Perkins and wife to Alfred E. Beach..... 40,000
58th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; Frederick Kuetino to William Steiner..... 19,500
Mangin-st., 171; John W. Miles to Archibald D. Russell..... 22,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 97th-st., 25x75; Mary Cahill to Henry M. Bendheim..... 31,050
Hester-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Norfolk-st., 25 x100; Hugo S. Mack and another to Aaron Goodman..... 30,000
Norfolk-st., 31; Aaron Goodman to Hugo S. Mack and another..... 30,000
Madison-st., 211; Emanuel Isaac and wife to Max Bonivet and another..... 40,500
123d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Jane Kirk to John Laird..... 30,000
41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Joseph Schlaich and wife to Meyer Coleman..... 15,700
Broadway, 1,554; Ames F. Ine to Thomas J. Stewart..... 30,000
44th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; George Abendschein and wife to Charles H. Grebenstein..... 24,500
69th-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26x100.5; Rose Dieterle to Henry Scherr..... 12,000
82d-st., 514; Stephan Hanst to Caspar Mueller and wife..... 23,000
17th-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. of Webster-av., 32x80; Reuben J. Davall to Elizabeth Davall..... 1
92d-st., 48 West; James M. Hartshorne and wife to Edwin W. Instee..... 17,000
Same property; same to same..... 1
Avenue A., e. s., 46.1 ft. n. of 20th-st., 23.1x 97.9; Virginia Quinn to Henry Fuldner..... 15,500
4th-av. s. w. corner of 122d-st., 25.11x80; Jacob Wick to Henry D. Van Seggern and another..... 34,000
125th-st., 307 East; James F. Thomson and wife to Albert Steindler and wife..... 17,000
Madison-av., 652; Julie K. Bernheimer and another to James O'Connor..... 43,000
104th-st., 123 East; Henry M. Bendheim and wife to Mary Cahill..... 17,700
Waverley-place, n. s., 30 ft. e. of Greene-st., 27.6x112.11; Lucretia T. Brown to Joseph Hecht and another..... 50,000
131st-st., n. s., 291 ft. w. of 6th-av., 17x99.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to Ernest Conrades..... 18,250
54th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24x100.5; Louis Stern and wife to Huldah Cohn..... 18,250
Grove-st., n. w. corner of 4th-st., 185x86.6 to Christopher-st.x189.10x86.4; Maria L. Van Wagoner and another, executors, to Julius Schulz..... 1
106th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 36x100.11; Herman Veereck and wife to Michael J. Phelan..... 15,000
27th-st., 338 West; Frederick W. Schweers and wife to Anthony Miller and another..... 24,500
Grove-st., n. w. corner of 4th-st., 186.9x 96.6 to Christopher-st.x159. 10x66.2; Julius Schulz and wife to John R. Smith..... 1
Same property; Josephine Del Ricco and another to Julius Schulz..... 1
Mulberry-st., 161; Charles Downey and wife to Samuel Earnest..... 34,500
30th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Augusta S. Clavel and another to Ellen M. Harlow..... 18,000
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x127; John Donnellon to Catherine L. Kernochan. 31,000
53d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x127; John Donnellon to George A. Macdonald.. 1
54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; John Donnellon to Sherwood Aldrich..... 1
53d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; same to Charles W. Bennett..... 1
124th-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x100; Ida W. Phillips and another to Henry Munson..... 11,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 98th-st., 50x92.5; Margaret Case to Jane Nagle..... 8,000
1st-av., s. w. corner of 79th-st., 20x100; Elias Jacobs and wife to Marie Dub..... 38,750
128th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x 99.11; John Laird to Jane Kirk..... 20,000
Houston-st., n. s., 433 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x 100.3; Elias Jacobs and wife to Charles Schindler..... 98,000
Avenue C, 18, 20x24; Morris Franklin and wife to Samuel G. Isaacs and another..... 11,750
122d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Norman Seymour and another to Daniel Callahan..... 6,300
Perry-st., s. w. corner of Waverley-place, 21.4x75; Sarah Lévanson and another to George Brocheaux..... 31,000
125th-st., 70 and 72 West; John S. Hutler, executor, &c., to Charles Black..... 17,500
Jane-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 25 x80; Sarah Voorhees to Harriet E. Voorhees..... 1,575
104th-st., 323 East; Charpace M. Fowler and wife to George H. Friedhof..... 6,200
47th-st., 342 East; Andrew Scanlon and wife to Catharine E. Burkhardt..... 9,300
87th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of West End-av., 20 x100.5; Frederick Van Ting to Drusilla F. Everett..... 25,500
Waverley-place, e. s., 70 ft. n. of Christopher-st., 20.6x90; Anna M. Hoch to William Ramm..... 9,000
114th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.6x 100.11; Peter Kiernan to Daniel Callahan. 9,000
86th-st., 149; Joseph Maahets and wife to Samuel Stanley..... 24,150
Avenue C, 2, s., 100 ft. n. of 6th-st., 18.6x100; Silas Day and another to Valentine Lauer. 1
125th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x88.11; Anthony Bantel and wife to Mary F. Nevins..... 8,000
Chrystie-st., 31; Hermann A. Wack executor, &c., to Charles Bernhardt Siegel..... 18,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 126th-st., 25x 100.11; Mary J. Bernheimer and wife to John R. Mott..... 1
126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Mary J. Bernheimer and wife to John R. Mott..... 1
Same property; same to same..... 1
Same property; same to same..... 1
Same property; same to same

SLUSH FOLLOWS THE SNOW

THE SUN UNDOES THE WORK OF THE STORM.

COMMISSIONER LOOMIS SUCCEEDS IN CLEANING BROADWAY — SLEIGHING THAT WAS SHORT-LIVED.

The snow of Sunday night and of the early morning yesterday changed into black and disgusting slush before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A steady rise in temperature and constant sunshine wrought the change. The day opened with low temperature. At 3 o'clock A. M. the thermometer at Hudnut's registered 18° above zero. At 6 A. M. it had fallen to 16° and at 9 A. M. there was a rise of but 1°. Even at noon the mercury stood at 25°.

But the day was fair and the sun beat down on the snow and melted it in all exposed places. In the shadow of some of the great buildings, however, where the sun could not reach, the snow and ice remained intact and the walking there was as dangerous as it was disagreeable in other places. At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Hudnut thermometer registered 32° in the shade, but it was much warmer than that in the sunshine, and a general thaw had set in.

Pedestrians everywhere were at a serious disadvantage, and horse cars, carriages, and teams of all kinds were in difficulties. The Street-Cleaning Department went to work immediately to remove the incumbrance, and succeeded in clearing Broadway almost entirely before nightfall. When the active business of the day was suspended the Commissioner of Street Cleaning put 600 or 700 carts on the broad cross-town business streets and carted off the snow that had been swept and shoveled into heaps by gangs of laborers.

The Street-Cleaning Department was not particularly embarrassed by the fall of snow. Commissioner Loomis was calculating on a material rise in temperature to assist him in getting rid of the snow in the side streets. In this anticipation he was seconded by Sergt. Dunn of the Signal Service Bureau, who predicted fair and warmer weather for to-day. Sergeant Dunn said that the centre of the snowstorm had passed on to the coast of Nova Scotia.

High winds prevailed yesterday along the Atlantic coast, with snow in New-England, throughout the lake region, and in Canada. It was generally fair elsewhere in this country. The cold wave had centred over Canada, the lowest temperature, 16° below zero, being reported from Rockcliff, Canada. It was colder by two degrees in New-York yesterday morning than it was in Boston. The latter city could snow only 18° above zero to New-York's 16°. In Chicago the lowest point indicated by the mercury was 20° above; in St. Louis, 28°; in New-Orleans, 38°, and in Jacksonville, Fla., 30°.

The people who tried the sleighing yesterday fared pretty badly. The shaded parts of the Central Park drives were the only spots where sleighing was at all good. Seventh-avenue by noon began to throw mud upon its snowy covering and Central-avenue quickly resolved itself into a hub-deep bog. Barry's Hill and Macomb's Dam Bridge were as innocent of snow by 1 o'clock as they were on Sunday last, and the grating of the few runners that passed over them made a din worse than occurs at slate-pencil-sharpening time in a primary school.

"But even with the going as bad as it was, it was a matter of general surprise and comment that so few sleighs made their appearance. Two hundred would be a liberal estimate of those that came above the Park, and not many more than that number used the Park driveways.

"It simply shows," said one old roadster, who had journeyed up to a popular hostelry to see an old-fashioned sleighing show, "that New-Yorkers have grown to place no confidence whatever in the weather furnished them. They all knew pretty well that what sleighing there was would last but a day, and they have hesitated to pull down their sleighs from the stable lofts and have their horses sharp shod for so short a bit of fun. Still, I should think more people could have been found who would have taken that trouble to-day."

An illustration of the quality of the going was afforded at the drop in the road just opposite Gabe Case's in the afternoon. Two stout and elderly gentlemen were coming along, leaning comfortably back in their sleigh and enjoying themselves as well as they could, when the runners struck a bare spot at the foot of the decline. The horse stopped short and then suddenly started forward with the sleigh, but the old gentlemen did not accompany him. They started convulsively backward with the back of the sleigh, and did a few somersaults on Central-avenue that were highly appreciated by the group on the road-house piazza. A light-weight hostler was engaged to take the rig back to its stable and the two old gentlemen finished their ride in street cars.

The snowstorm of Sunday night played sad havoc with the time tables of the Long Island railroads yesterday morning. The train from Greenport to Long Island City was stuck in the snow for three hours, and the Sag Harbor train was snowbound at Shinnecock. The bobtail cars of the Ravenswood and Astoria lines were also badly delayed.

Sleighriding on the island was very good, and the jingle of sleigh bells was heard for the first time this Winter. The snow did not drift much in the open country, but Long Island railroad officials said that there were drifts six feet deep in some of the cuts on the south side of the island.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 3.—A genuine blizzard struck this place yesterday afternoon from the northwest at 5 o'clock, and continued until daybreak this morning. It has not entirely abated as yet, and Long Branch people are enjoying their first sleighride since the Winter of 1888. Six inches of snow fell throughout the county, and ice five inches thick formed. The thermometer registered 15° above zero yesterday afternoon, and at midnight last night fell to 5°. All telegraphic communication on the shore route between this place and New-York was cut off by the high winds.

STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, March 3.—A very heavy snowstorm has prevailed in the greater portion of New-England since yesterday. At noon to-day dispatches received indicate the practical cessation of the storm at most points, clearing and colder weather following. The snow on a level has been from twelve to eighteen inches deep. Highways are said to be in a bad condition, and trains were somewhat delayed, and for the first time this Winter it was necessary to use snow plows. To-day is town-meeting day in many parts of the State, and it is expected that the meetings will be materially interfered with by the storm.

In Boston the storm is over and the sun is shining. The snowfall here is given as nine inches. The street railway companies had snow plows running all night, and this morning the cars were drawn by four horses. The electric cars are making their usual trips.

TO WIDEN COLLEGE-PLACE.

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONDEMN PROPERTY BEGINS WORK.

The commission appointed to condemn and appraise property for the widening of College-place, consisting of Eugene L. Bushe, James G. Janeway, and Thomas F. Hayes, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the New Parks Commission, 45 William-street. On the table before the Commissioners was spread a large map, showing the proposed improvements which Mr. Hayes explained by saying that College-place is to be widened and lengthened to the southward. The widening will be done by cutting twenty-five feet off the property on the west side of the street from Chambers to Barclay-street. It will strike through the private property on the block from Barclay to Vesey-street with a uniform width of eighty feet. Below Vesey and from Vesey to Fulton-street the widening will be made by cutting a gore off the east side of Greenwich and another gore off the west side of the same street between Fulton and Dey streets.

The commission devoted yesterday's session to receiving proof of the title to the property whose condemnation is contemplated, and representatives of the owners in fee and by leasehold were required to submit their deeds and leases to the commission and to answer a number of questions as to incumbrances on the properties.

The principal owners of College-place property represented were Columbia College, Trinity Church, and Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. Treasurer Nash of Columbia College yesterday proved the college's title to the fee of the property on the west side of College-place for the two blocks from Murray to Barclay-street. He produced the time-worn vellum deed dated May 13, 1755, by which the Province of New-York conveyed the property to the college.

The commission is expected to finish its labors in about four months.

THE RISE OF NAPOLEON.

"Napoleon Bonaparte; from Corsica to the Throne," was the subject of Mr. Stoddard's second lecture yesterday morning in the series of Lenten matinées now in progress at Daly's, and it was listened to by a brilliant audience which filled every seat in the theatre. This and the lecture to be given next Thursday as a continuation of the same story will be the only historical lectures of the present series. It was listened to with great interest, and that most sincere of all kinds of applause, absolute silence, accompanied the words of Mr. Stoddard from the moment the theatre was darkened and the first beautiful picture of Corsica was thrown upon the screen until the lights again flashed up and the bust of the Emperor Napoleon disappeared from view.

MR. LELAND'S SUCCESSOR.

A. H. STEVENS, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the election of a new President for the Sixth National Bank, which recently so narrowly escaped being wrecked by Classen, Simmons, and their associates, in place of Charles H. Leland. The syndicate, which was formed about a week ago, to purchase Mr. Leland's stock at $350 a share, completed its transaction with that gentleman yesterday. This afternoon there will be a meeting of the new Board of Directors who have acquired the bank, and at it Alexander H. Stevens, for many years Vice President of the Gallatin National Bank, will be elected President. Mr. Stevens divides his twenty-two years of service at the Gallatin Bank into his twelve years' experience as cashier and ten years' as Vice-President.

The new Board of Directors, the members of which purchased Mr. Leland's stock, are Adrian Iselin, Jr.; Alfred Roosevelt, Alexander H. Stevens, F. D. Tappen, Joseph Park, Charles G. Landon, William J. Quinlan, Jr.; Frederick W. Stevens, Lewis W. Parker, J. Romaine Brown, and C. W. Wetmore. All of these gentlemen are well known in financial circles and their presence on the new board is regarded as an indication that the bank is to be made again one of the strongest in the city. There is a slight change, not alone in the composition of this Board of Directors of the bank, but also in the number of its members. Formerly the board consisted of five members; the new organization will number eleven. This change was effected Feb. 24 at a meeting at which 1,765 shares were represented.

While all of the gentlemen in the new directory are interested in the holding of Mr. Leland's stock, the actual purchasers of it were Messrs. Iselin, Roosevelt, A. H. Stevens, Tappen, and F. W. Stevens. With the sale of this stock Mr. Leland resigned both as President and as a Director of the institution, the resignation to take effect upon the election of Mr. Stevens. His interests in the new organization will be represented by his counsel, C. W. Wetmore. The change in the Presidency is the only one in the executive staff of the bank. The Vice President will continue to be Mr. Landon and A. E. Colson will remain as cashier. The examination of the affairs of the bank, which was made last week by the new Directors, result-ed, it is said, in convincing them that the institution was in a particularly strong condition. The bank's capital stock of $200,000 is now unimpaired, and there is a surplus of about $450,000.

The personnel of the new Board of Directors should go far toward creating confidence in it. Mr. Iselin is a Director in the Gallatin National Bank, Mr. Tappen is President of that institution, F. W. Stevens is a Director of the Gallatin and Chemical Banks, Mr. Wetmore is a member of the law firm of Barlow & Wetmore, Mr. Roosevelt, son of James A. Roosevelt, is Director in the Gallatin Bank, Mr. Brown is the well-known real estate dealer, Mr. Parker is proprietor of the Parker House at Thirty-third-street and Broadway, Mr. Quinlan is cashier of the Chemical National Bank, Mr. Landon was for many years a member of the firm of C. G. Landon & Co., formerly Bekard & Hatton, importers; Mr. Park is one of the members of the firm of Park & Tilford, and Mr. A. H. Stevens is Vice President of the Gallatin National Bank.

A SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

There was a meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New-York last night, at which it was decided to establish a school of pedagogy for the purpose of giving instruction to persons who have resolved to follow the profession of teaching, and who are themselves graduates from normal schools or colleges, or who have been trained to a degree sufficiently well to qualify them for the advanced course which they will be required to take in this new department of the university.

The school is to be under the care of the Vice Chancellor and two professors of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Though there has been enough money contributed by a friend of the university to keep the school on an excellent basis for three years, the Council has decided that it will not confer degrees upon those who are graduated from it until the new school has been endowed to the amount of $50,000. This endowment it nearly secured, the Council says, but it is hoped that the school will be permanently endowed to the extent of $150,000.

The Council appointed David Murray Acting Associate Professor of Mathematics. Prof. Murray is a graduate from Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and for two years was assistant in the instruction of mathematics in that institution. During the last three years he has been a graduate student in Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, and is now a Johns Hopkins Fellow in Mathematics. These members of the Faculty were reappointed: Abram S. Isaacs, Ph. D., Acting Professor of German; Robert W. Hall, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; S. M. Woodbridge, Instructor in Assaying, and L. L. Tribus, Instructor in Civil Engineering.

These gifts were reported to the Council as having been received: Money for a prize of $50 for the best entrance examination for classical students, and a similar amount for the best entrance examination for non-classical students. The competition will begin with the next Freshman class. David Banks presented the University Law Library with a valuable collection of State reports, and Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick gave a quantity of apparatus for use in the Assaying Department.

It was decided that the vacancy in the Class of '91 in the Council should be filled by the election of Frederick Baker, Class of '92. The applications of two ladies from the interior part of the State to be admitted into the law department of the university caused a flutter of excitement in the Council, but it was decided that their applications should be referred to the committee having that department in charge. The Council also decided that the rules for graduate students should be so amended as to admit resident students only.

The Commencement exercises of the medical department will be held March 25 at the Metropolitan Opera House. There are now 190 applicants for degrees.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Trustees of Columbia College yesterday afternoon fixed Sunday, June 8, as the day on which the exercises of Commencement week should begin. On that day religious services are to be held, to which the officers and students of the college are to be invited. These services will consist of the Episcopal evening service and the delivery of a baccalaureate sermon.

Several gifts to the college were acknowledged and accepted. Among them were a valuable collection of Hebrew manuscripts from the Hon. O. S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; a rare collection of minerals given to the School of Mines by D. S. Plume of Thomaston, Conn., and $500 by Samuel G. Babcock for the purchase of books from the Brevoort sale.

The Finance Committee reported that assurances had been received from the Alumni Association that subscriptions to the amount of $17,500 had been raised, and that therefore the Wheelock property would be transformed into an athletic field for the college after the expiration of the present lease, on May 1.

Several promotions and appointments in the Board of Instruction were also made. A. J. Moses, E. M., Ph. D., Instructor in Mineralogy; C. E. Colby, E. M., C. E., Instructor in Organic Chemistry, and N. L. Britton, Instructor in Botany, were made adjunct professors in their respective departments. Ralph E. Mayer, C. E., and Ira H. Woolson, E. M., Assistants in Drawing, were made instructors in the same department. F. J. H. Merrill was made Fellow in Geology, to succeed C. A. Hollick, resigned. The appointments of G. C. D. Odell and J. C. Pfister as prize Fellows in the School of Arts, of Letters, and Science, respectively, were ratified by the board.

IVES ALMOST SURE TO WIN.

Announcement of the handicaps which will govern the play in the second half of the billiard tournament which will begin in Chicago April 5 was made yesterday, and caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among most of the players. As a concession to Jacob Schaefer, the handicaps will be in the giving of points instead of the difference of balls lines. Schaefer and Slosson playing even. According to the schedule made out before play in New-York was begun and announced yesterday, Schaefer and Slosson will play 500 points up to 300 by Maurice Daly, to 275 by Frank C. Ives, and to 250 by William H. Catton and J. Randolph Heiser. Everybody will play on the fourteen-inch balk lines.

Under this schedule every player in the tournament agreed yesterday that young Ives would probably win the Chicago match. Daly beat him in the New-York tournament, but it was a hard push, and Daly doesn't believe he can give Ives 25 points in 300. Catton and Heiser were both beaten badly by the Young Napoleon, and they think there ought to be a greater difference in the handicap allowed them in their play with Ives. Both Slosson and Schaefer think that to make them give Ives 225 points in 500 is simply absurd, and they likewise say that, if the present schedule holds, first prize in the tournament will undoubtedly be taken by the young man from the West.

THE FISHERMEN'S FIGHT.

Wallace Handy of the Red Field Fishing Club was authorized by Chairman Schwenke at the fishermen's meeting at Rockaway Beach on Sunday to collect funds in this city toward paying the expenses of the committee that goes to Albany to watch the fight against net fishing that comes up on Tuesday next. The club appeals to its friends and all interested in the sport of angling to send subscriptions to that end to Mr. Handy at 400 East Thirty-fourth-street.

ROW AMONG THE PREACHERS.

METHODIST MINISTERS GET EXCITED OVER THE CASE OF MR. JOINER.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—There was a decided sensation in the preachers' meeting this morning. It was a tilt of sharp words between the Rev. Dr. Moore, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Henderson, pastor of Trinity Church, who is a Southerner, and was a General in the Confederate Army.

The trouble came up over the adoption of the report denouncing and calling for a remedy for the outrages upon the Rev. Thomas Joiner down in Randolph County, N. C.

Dr. Howard Henderson made a speech decidedly opposing the report, and said that the South had not a monopoly of outrages. He cited cruelties practiced by White Caps in the North. There was a prejudice and feeling against anything of an outrageous nature in the South. They are immediately exaggerated. The better people of the South did not uphold and countenance such outrages.

Mr. Van Cleave wanted Dr. Henderson to point out specifically some of his objections to the report. This the doctor declined to do, saying he was only appealing to the general intelligence of his hearers.

After several other ministers had spoken in opposition to Dr. Henderson's view, the Rev. Dr. Spencer of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Church Extension Board, said he knew Brother Joiner and family and that they were worthy people. He said it was notorious that the elections in the South were fraudulent so far as regarded allowing the colored man to vote or his ballots to be counted. But one thing we should guarantee is protection to all within our borders. It made the speaker's blood boil, this talk about Brother Joiner not having the right to protection because he was a citizen or subject of Great Britain.

The Rev. Mr. Moore of Kentucky could not understand why any prejudice should exist against Mr. Joiner because he was a British subject. Americans lived for years in England and proudly retained their citizenship. Perhaps here was the Rev. Mr. Joiner's mistake, but it was one that should not hold against him.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, editor of the *Western Advocate*, could not see why Dr. Henderson set himself up as "a champion of Southern chivalry." He had not been molested here in the Northland and told to go back South, where he belonged. Why should he thrust himself now to the front as the champion of—

Then followed a scene that was unusual indeed in a Methodist preachers' meeting. It was a sensation. Dr. Henderson arose: "Dr. Moore, I object—I object. I think I can see the tendency of all this. It is developing into an attack upon me. I do not stand as the champion of Southern chivalry. I am simply a Methodist Episcopal preacher."

There was hisses and jeers over the entire room when Dr. Henderson sat down. There were even faces that were blanched with feelings of dismay that such a scene should be enacted in preachers' meeting.

Dr. Henderson was not a whit demonstrative; he never is. But the "Methodist preacher" got in his protest. Then Editor Moore disclaimed any insinuation that Dr. Henderson condoned these outrages, but he could not understand his position of protest.

Then Dr. Moore proceeded with a physical and intellectual force that simply swept all before him. Applause and shouts of "Amen! amen!" were heard all over the hall. Dr. Moore especially dwelt upon the supersensitiveness "down South," and of the howl that editors and others would immediately set up when affairs were criticised, being conscience-guilty and thinking we were after them when we were after the devil.

Dr. Henderson arose to a question of privilege, and said: "If it goes from this preachers' meeting to-day that I, in any sense, justify any of these outrages in the South you may as well excommunicate me at once."

There was much deprecation all about. There were some who feared that Dr. Moore had been misinterpreted in the heat of his remarks by Dr. Henderson. It was urged, too, that Dr. Henderson intended to vote for the report, but urged conservatism.

The report was finally adopted, a few refraining from voting. It was such a scene that Methodists would not care to see more than once in a century in their councils. Dr. Henderson voted for the resolution.

TRAINERS AND JOCKEYS.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TAKEN TOWARD THEIR MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the rooms of the Monmouth Park Association last evening the initial steps to the formation of the American Mutual Benefit and Protective Association of Trainers and Jockeys were taken. The meeting was presided over by Wyndham Walden, the veteran trainer for J. A. & A. H. Morris, and Thomas Orgill, the manager of the Hon. August Belmont's racing stable, acted as Secretary. With less than a half dozen exceptions all the prominent trainers of Eastern stables were in attendance.

Among them were James Rowe, who trains for August Belmont; Matthew Allen of Senator Hearst's stable, "Snip" Donovan of D. T. Pulsifer's stable, James McLaughlin of Pierre Lorillard's stable, "Jack" Joyner of Davis & Hall's stable, James Dumas of the Excelsior Stable, W. H. McCarthy of D. D. Withers's stable, Charles Boyle of Cotton & Boyle's stable, William Hayward, the veteran jockey, and William Lakeland, Simon Slater, Walden, Walter Rollins, George Black, Charles Sanders, Daniel Heffner, W. R. Babcock, William Miller, James Lee, Charles Littlefield, J. J. Hyland, James Shields, Jere Dunn, Charles O'Leary, James Dyer, W. R. Gilpin, Thomas Barrett, J. H. McCreery, and Charles Miller, all trainers. There were also present D. T. Pulsifer, D. A. Honig, the Hough Brothers, I. H. Dahlman, Jr., and Frank Rummell, owners of racing stables; Frank Clark, Superintendent of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and Percy Ward and J. Langley, who have been identified with the Westchester track since its opening.

After a draft of a constitution setting forth the objects of the association—assistance to members in case of sickness or accident, and mutual protection—the following officers were elected: President—Charles Littlefield; Vice President—William Hayward; Treasurer—Wyndham Walden; Secretary, Jacob Pinous; Assistant Secretary—Thomas Orgill; Trustees—William Lakeland, W. R. Babcock, James Rowe, J. J. Hyland, Walter Rollins, Charles Boyle, and Jere Dunn.

The association fixed the initiation fee at $10, with annual dues of $6, and decided that no one under eighteen years of age was eligible to membership. Further details will be arranged at a meeting to be held March 12.

The association is now in the hands of men who will insure the successful organization of an association which has been sadly needed among racing men, and before the summer is over its membership will be increased from the sixty who signed the roll last evening to a large and powerful body.

Now that a responsible body has been created it would be a very wise and sensible thing for the several racing associations to turn over to its Board of Trustees the goodly sums which each one has in its "fund for disabled jockeys." Such a fund is in the possession of every jockey club, but what each amounts to no one but the Treasurers of the several clubs know. It's a hard fund to get at, and it should be in the possession of some central and responsible body who would make proper use of it, as this association, now thoroughly well organized, would certainly do.

RACING STAKES CLOSED.

MONMOUTH PARK'S ENTRIES PROMISE TO BE BETTER THAN EVER.

The stakes for the Monmouth Park racing meeting closed at midnight yesterday, and up to 6 o'clock last evening Secretary Crickmore had received very nearly 1,600 entries, about one-half the whole number received last year. This gives fair promise of a larger entry than has ever been made before for any racing meeting in this country, a fact which must be more than satisfactory to Mr. Withers and his associates who are building the handsome new track on the association's new grounds.

Among the entries received yesterday were 210 from Mr. Belmont, 130 from W. L. Scott, 124 from S. S. Brown, 103 from J. R. Haggin, 77 from D. T. Pulsifer, 67 from the Preakness Stable, 65 from Marcus Daly, 56 from L. J. Rose, and 48 from the Beverwyck Stable. When the entries from the Messrs. Morris, the Dwyer Brothers, D. D. Withers, Senator Hearst, the Excelsior Stable, the Chicago Stable, the Santa Anita Stable, and the fifty or more stables East, West, and South, who will be liberal nominators, are received, it will be readily seen how great a list of stakes Secretary Crickmore will have to compile.

The Hudson County Racing Association has received thirty entries for the Shamrock Stakes for two-year-olds at one-half mile, which is to be run on St. Patrick's Day. The list includes Early Blossom, Madge L., Eclipse, Josie W., Duke John, and Enola, who have already run promisingly in races of three-eighths of a mile. The club will add $1,000 to the stake.

THE DEATH OF THE PRIESTLY TRAMP.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict this afternoon that the death of the Rev. Peter Herbert Feron, the Catholic tramp priest, was caused by pulmonary apoplexy due to the excessive use of narcotics and alcoholic stimulants. The bruises on the body were all found to be superficial and had nothing to do with the death of the unfortunate man. A telegram was received yesterday from the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., Provincial of the Jesuits in this part of the United States, authorizing the Jesuit Fathers to deny absolutely that any such person as the Rev. Peter Herbert Feron was ever connected with the Jesuit Institute at Frederick, Md., or anywhere else.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD EXAMINES MR. TINSDALE.

That "star-chamber" investigation by the Board of Education into the Ninth Ward scandal was begun yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were behind closed doors in a room of the board's building at Grand and Elm streets. Reporters were excluded from the room by a vote of three members of the committee—Messrs. Hunt, Vermilye, and Purdy. The other two members, Messrs. Guggenheimer and O'Brien, are on record for open investigations.

When the investigation was started there were in the room, besides the five members of the committee named, a dozen persons, not counting the stenographer engaged to take the minutes. This is the list: Commissioners Galloway, Devoe, Moriarty, and Sanger; Superintendent John Jasper, Arthur McMullin, Clerk to the board; E. F. Tinsdale, Chairman of the Ninth Ward Board of Trustees; his counsel, G. W. Stephens; Isabel F. Lewis, teacher in Grammar School No. 3; her counsel, Frederic R. Coudert; R. D. L. Sutherland, Principal of the school, and his counsel, John Whalen, Chairman of the Tenth Ward Board of Trustees.

From 5:30 until 8 the committee remained in session on the case and it was said that the only witness examined was Trustee Tinsdale. The story he told in the presence of Principal Sutherland and Teacher Lewis was substantially the same as that published in THE TIMES, but more in detail.

Among those who waited in the meeting room of the board expecting to be called to testify, but who were disappointed, were John C. Faure and Charles A. Benedict of the Ninth Ward Board of Trustees, Inspector Fitzpatrick of that ward, and William J. Holmes, janitor of Grammar School No. 3, the scene of the alleged misconduct.

Mr. Galloway put on his hat and overcoat and left the building at 6:15. He declined to make any statement. Commissioner Sanger came out five minutes later and said frankly that he was opposed to any more secret investigations. He had made up his mind that publicity was the foe of perjury, and at the next meeting of the Board of Education he should offer a resolution to the effect that all investigations be open.

"We are merely representatives of the people," he said, "and they have a right to know what we do. The only medium between us and them is the newspaper, and the reporter is in duty bound to tell what he sees and hears of public interest. The day of star-chamber investigations by public officials is past."

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held to-morrow, and the Ninth Ward Committee will resume work at the close of the business of the board.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fiftieth representation in New-York of "The Senator" was given at the Star Theatre last night. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens and was filled by an audience of unusual brilliancy. Handsome souvenirs of the play, containing an account of the famous naval fight at Fayal and beautifully illustrated with pictures of the famous privateer brig Gen. Armstrong, and of scenes from the comedy, were distributed among the spectators. At the end of the third act, in response to enthusiastic demands, Mr. Crane made a very neat speech of thanks for the splendid manner in which the public of New-York had received him and his company.

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence divide their time this week between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and will reach New-York in time to follow the Kendals at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Monday evening for a three weeks' engagement. The sale of seats for the first week opens on Thursday, and the prices will range from $2 for the best places in the orchestra to 50 cents for seats in the gallery.

Uncle Joshua Thompson emerged from the fields behind his load of hay for the one hundred and fifth Monday night at the Academy last evening, where the usual large audience laughed at his witty sayings and applauded his quaint acting. Age seems powerless to affect the vitality of "The Old Homestead."

W. J. Scanlan will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House during the week of March 17, fulfilling a contract made with Manager French a year ago, under which, for the next ten years, he is to appear in this house during St. Patrick's Day week.

Henry E. Abbey returned from San Francisco on Sunday and went to Boston yesterday, where Marcus Mayer is now preparing the way for the appearance of the Patti Grand Opera Company. Mr. Abbey starts for Chicago to rejoin the company to-morrow.

"The Shanty Queen," which is to have its first performance in New-York at the Windsor next Monday, is described as a "sensational musical comedy." J. Farron, Jr., Harry Conoulan, and Amy Lee, formerly of Harrigan's company, are included in the cast. The scenes are laid in Shantytown, this city.

"The Still Alarm," with Harry Lacy in his original character of Jack Manly, will follow Rose Coghlan at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next week, when Bucephalus will again prance before a real fire engine, to the delight of the boys in the gallery.

STRICKEN DOWN AT HIS DESK.

Samuel B. Lang, who was Treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, died suddenly yesterday forenoon immediately after his arrival at the office of the company, 119 Liberty-street. He had but just taken his seat when he suddenly fell forward upon the floor. Death followed soon afterward, the stricken man passing away at about 10:30 o'clock. Deputy Coroner Donlin subsequently pronounced apoplexy as the cause of death.

Mr. Lang was born in Bergen County, N. J., in 1830. He came to New-York when quite young and went into the house of Harral, Sproulls & Co., 119 and 121 William-street, which afterward became Sproulls, Meeker & Co., 27 Chambers-street, with Mr. Lang as one of the members of the firm. This firm during the war were large contractors for the army and furnished a large number of saddles and trappings. Mr. Lang went into the coal business soon after 1874 and became cashier of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. This position he held for a few years, when he became Treasurer of the company and held that position until his death. He was unmarried, and for the last few years has been living at the Park-Avenue Hotel. The dead man's body was taken charge of by his nephew, Herbert Alden, who lives at Sing Sing, N. Y., and who is one of the acqueduct engineers.

COUSINS WHO COULDN'T AGREE.

The grocery firm of H. Loesser & Co., 885 First-avenue, began business in January with a capital of $850, which was furnished by Mr. Alfred Gosling, who is employed in a down-town music store. He intrusted the management of the business to his cousin, Mr. Loesser, but after many disagreements Mr. Loesser last week made a bill of sale to Mr. A. Liebet of 18 Greenwich-street, and removed the books of the firm, leaving unpaid liabilities amounting to $250. On Saturday last Mr. Gosling consulted his attorney, Mr. Henry M. Heymann, and removed the stock and fixtures. Yesterday he paid the firm's creditors, and is talking of suing his cousin.

PIANO MAKERS' ELECTION.

The first annual meeting of the Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held last night in Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth-street, and the attendance was not very large. The following officers were elected: President—William Steinway; Vice President—R. M. Walters; Secretary—Henry Banning, Jr.; Treasurer—Henry Behr. The only other business transacted was to appoint a committee to arrange for the association's dinner, which will be held probably in Delmonico's some evening during the third week in April.

DON'T QUARREL with a cough, but buy a bottle of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP for it.

SALVATION OIL, the great pain extinguisher, always cures. Price only 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T YOU FORGET to keep a box of BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS in the house. A sure relief for all throat and lung troubles.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Ware.

Attention is asked to an exceptionally full variety of Solid Silver Pitchers of tasteful designs.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Fronting Madison Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

FISCHER PIANOS. ESTB'D 1840.

ALL STYLES. MODERATE PRICES. TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.

5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

TO GOVERN ATHLETICS.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION PROPOSED FOR COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The question of amalgamating the athletic interests of Columbia College is now under consideration by the Graduate Advisory Committee on Athletics. The plan was completely formulated last night at a meeting in Prof. Goodwin's room. It will be presented to the Athletic and Alumni Associations for ratification, and will then be put before a mass meeting of the students.

The plan was proposed by Prof. Goodwin. It provides that the students each year shall elect a standing committee for each branch of college athletics—rowing, track athletics, baseball, and football. Other athletic sports will be cared for by a sub-committee of one of the foregoing. Each standing committee shall consist of sixteen members—eight undergraduates and eight graduates—appointed by the Alumni Association. Then a Board of Directors will be formed of two graduate members of each of the committees and two of the undergraduate members. This committee will have the general supervision of athletics, and will take the place of the present Advisory Committee. All questions of policy in collegiate and intercollegiate athletics will be decided by this Executive Board, and the entire subject of finances will be under its control.

Each association, not later than December of each year, will be expected to furnish a list of estimated financial needs for the ensuing year. This will be acted upon by the General Committee, and the association will be limited to that amount, except by vote of the Board of Directors. An assessment will be levied on the students, which will cover all the expenses for which assessments are now collected. Any entertainments given for the benefit of athletics will be given in the name of the Executive Committee for the general athletic fund.

The *Columbia Spectator*, in commenting on the scheme in its last issue, says:

"But, after all, under the proposed system, the details and the teams will remain practically under the direction of the students. The committee's function will be limited by the money appropriated to each department and the general line of policy which perhaps it will be more capable of deciding than the undergraduates. After careful consideration we favor the scheme most heartily, and hope the college will accept it without dissent."

SOROSIS ELECTION.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED LADIES EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGE OF VOTING.

The south parlor on the second floor in Delmonico's up-town restaurant was the scene of an exciting electoral contest yesterday afternoon. Sorosis was there engaged in selecting its officers for the coming year, and to judge from the vast amount of voting and the busy but somewhat subdued discussion continually going on during the session of three hours, the competition for office was brisk though friendly.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, who has held the office of President during the past term, held the helm of the meeting and the following list of officers was elected:

President—Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer.
First Vice President—Mrs. J. C. Cody; Second Vice President—Mrs. R. A. Morse; Third Vice President—Mrs. Esther Herrmann.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Mary A. Newton, Chairman; Mrs. Alma C. Johnston, Mrs. Romelia L. Clapp, Mrs. Caroline E. Jenkins, Mrs. Annie W. Fuller.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Virginia C. Titcomb.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Demies T. S. Denison.
Treasurer—Mrs. Christina J. Haley.
Auditor—Mrs. E. M. Pote.
Musical Director—Mary Kyle Dallas.
Chairmen of Committees: Custodians—Mrs. Mary M. Borghois; Literature—Mrs. Mary E. Bryan; Art—Mrs. Nancy Lee Swett; Dress—Mrs. M. W. Ravenhill; Philanthropy—Mrs. Jennie M. Lozier. Science—Mrs. Emma W. Higley; Education—Mrs. Anna R. Diehl; House and Home—Mrs. Mary V. Terhune, (Marion Harland); Business Women—Mrs. Ada M. Brown.

More than one hundred of the club's members were present, among them being Mrs. Fanny Foster Clarke, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Mrs. Maud Clarke, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Ostrom, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, Dr. Mary Bond, Miss Isabel Smith, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Miss Sophie Curtis, Mrs. C. J. Haley, Mrs. Anna A. Smith, Mrs. J. O. Stevens, Mrs. Youmans, and Mrs. Ferguson.

The twenty-second annual dinner of the club will be held on the evening of March 18. Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, will be the guest of honor on that occasion.

A CHILD WIFE ALLEGES ABDUCTION.

Miss Lotta M. Crozier of Mount Vernon and Cyrus Dudley Trott of Bath Beach, L. I., were married in New-York by the Rev. Dr. Crandall on Saturday, June 30, 1888. She was then only fifteen years of age, but by his instructions wore a long dress, and in answer to the minister's questions said that she was nineteen years of age, in order to get his consent to marry them, as they had made several ineffectual attempts to get married elsewhere. She had done this without the knowledge and consent of her mother, Mrs. Emma A. Crozier, who lives at Yonkers, and about seven months ago her husband went West, as he said, on business, since which time she has heard nothing from him. She and her mother yesterday appeared before the Westchester County Grand Jury to have Trott indicted for abduction.

The young wife is a very pretty brunette, with dark eyes and rosy cheeks, and hair hanging in curls down her back. In appearance she now might easily pass for a young woman of nineteen or twenty Summers.

NINTH WARD MERRY-MAKING.

The Ninth District Republican Club gave a very enjoyable reception last evening at the Central Turnverein, East Sixty-seventh-street. Before the dancing began, the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, a well-known campaign organization, the uniform of which is unusually handsome and imposing, gave an exhibition drill, which was greatly applauded.

In the list of boxholders were the names of many prominent Ninth District Republicans. Among them were Col. S. V. R. Cruger, United States Marshal Jacobus, Postmaster Van Cott, Judge Deane, State Senator Lispenard Stewart, Assemblyman F. S. Gibbs, Jere Pangburn, George H. Deane, Walter Logan, Col. M. T. Ryder, S. W. Thompson, George Andrews, J. W. Cooper, T. J. Burton, Assistant Postmaster Morgan, J. Lincoln Webb, N. D. H. Clark, F. H. West, John Laird, George L. Andrews, Joseph De Costa, and William A. Godney.

The march was led by Mr. T. J. Burton, Chairman of the Floor Committee, with Miss Dickinson as a partner.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Don't think because we sell so low that we do not keep the finer qualities. None keep better goods, though others oftimes ask double price for same. The value we've been giving for the past few years has caused such increase in demand that now our sales are many times the vol

A RAID ON THE SURPLUS

SEIZED UNDER THE COVER OF "PUBLIC BUILDINGS."

OVER $87,000,000 TO BE TAKEN FROM THE TREASURY UNDER BILLS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The surplus is to be subjected to a two days' assault on account of the members of the House who feel that the time has come for an opening of the "pork" barrel. By an order of the House, adopted on Thursday last, most of to-morrow and Wednesday will be devoted to the consideration of bills to be indicated by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds as most worthy to be passed.

The committee will have no difficulty in occupying the time set apart for it at the request of Mr. McKinley and the Committee on Rules. Since the House began its work the members from all of the States have been busy preparing and introducing bills for new buildings. They have made headway with so much success that there are now in the committee more than two hundred bills originating in the House, and a considerable number that the Senate has passed, and with which that body has asked the concurrence of the House. Following a plan that is bound to be as successful in vote-catching as a skilfully-prepared river and harbor bill, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has waited until the interest of so many members has been aroused that it will be next to impossible for any member to get his bill through without agreeing to vote for the bills of all the other members interested.

The total is now only $37,500,000. As this is only March, the number may be increased. The committee will be liberal, having in mind that a surplus is a bad thing to have around. As Secretary Windom has said: "An accumulation of money in the Treasury beyond the necessities of the Government tends to excessive and wasteful expenditures and to encourage extravagance in private affairs." Away with it! In the language of Tanner, "To hell with the surplus!"

Here is the bill of fare of the committee, upon which a beginning will be made Tuesday. The bills are given in the order of their introduction:

Huntsville, Ala.	$50,000	Fayetteville, N. C.	75,000
Cameron, Ark.	25,000	Piqua, Ohio	50,000
Hot Springs, Ark.	50,000	Fremont, Ohio.	50,000
		Findlay, Ohio.	30,000
Los Angeles, Cal., (add'l).	350,000	Zanesville, Ohio.	50,000
San Diego, Cal.	500,000	Defiance, Ohio.	50,000
Stockton, Cal.	50,000	Hamilton, Ohio	100,000
San Francisco, Cal.	400,000	Condon, Ohio.	150,000
San José, Cal.	200,000	Youngstown, O.	150,000
Oakland, Cal.	300,000	Salem, Oregon.	100,000
Santa Barbara, Cal., (add'l).	150,000	Portland, Ore.	500,000
Pueblo, Col.	300,000	Allegheny, Pa.	250,000
Danbury, Conn	100,000	York, Penn.	150,000
South Norwalk and Norwalk, Conn.	100,000	Allentown, Pa.	125,000
New-London, Conn.	100,000	Pottsville, Pa.	100,000
Waterbury, Conn.	100,000	Wilkesbarre, Penn.	125,000
Wilmington, Del., (add'l).	500,000	Chester, Penn.	100,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	200,000	Altona, Penn.	150,000
Davenport, Io.	150,000	Pawtucket, R.I	100,000
Atchison, Kan.	100,000	Woonsocket, R. I.	75,000
Salina, Kan.	100,000	Sioux Falls, S. D.	300,000
Winnald, Kan.	50,000	Yankton, S. D.	100,000
Arkansas City, Kan.	50,000	Aberdeen, S.D.	50,000
Kansas City, Kan.	250,000	Paris, Texas.	125,000
Newton, Kan.	100,000	Fort Worth, (additional).	150,000
Wellington, Kan.	100,000	Palestine, Tex.	75,000
Hutchinson, Kan.	100,000	St. Albans, Vt.	75,000
New-Orleans, La.	800,000	Newport, Vt., and Derby Land, Vt.	50,000
Baton Rouge, La.	150,000	Norfolk, Va.	250,000
Alexandria, La.	100,000	Roanoke, Va.	100,000
Fremont, Neb.	100,000	Keokane Falls, Washington.	300,000
Helena, Mon.	400,000	Tacoma, Wash.	300,000
Grand Island, Neb.	100,000	Seattle, Wash.	300,000
Hastings, Neb.	200,000	Parkersburg, West Va.	100,000
Muskegon, Mich.	100,000	FanClaire, Wis	100,000
Morgan City, La.	20,000	Manitow'c, Wis	100,000
Washington, D. C., (site).	275,000	Madison, Wis	100,000
Bar Harbor, Me.	150,000	Sheboy'n, Wis	100,000
Houlton, Me.	75,000	Scranton, Penn	225,000
Springfield, Mass.	221,639	Durham, N. C.	200,000
Worcester, Mass. (add'l).	250,000	Portsmouth, Ohio.	50,000
Taunton, Mass.	75,000	Zanesville, O.	150,000
Annapolis, Md.	50,000	Rome, N. Y.	100,000
Lawrence, Mass.	200,000	Bowling Green, Ky.	200,000
Haverhill, Mass.	100,000	Red Wing, Minn.	60,000
Brockton, Mass.	75,000	Battle Creek, Mich.	50,000
Lynn, Mass.	200,000	Prsons, Kan.	50,000
Grand Haven, Mich.	100,000	Clarkeville, Tenn.	75,000
Menominee, Mich.	50,000	Washington, (D.C.) Geological Survey.	800,000
Escanaba, Mich.	50,000	Brunswick, Ga.	150,000
Saginaw, Mich.	250,000	Pensacola, Fla.	100,000
Lansing, Mich.	100,000	Newb'g, N Y.	100,000
Holyoke, Mass.	150,000	Ashland, Wis.	100,000
Mankato, Minn.	75,000	Jacksonville, Fla.	275,000
St. Paul, Minn.	1,500,000	Suspension Bridge, N.Y.	150,000
Meridian, Miss.	75,000	Baltimore, Md.	1,800,000
Yazoo, Mich.	50,000	Pikkaloon, Ohio.	50,000
Springfield, Mo.	75,000	Rockford, Ill.	100,000
Kansas City, Mo.	2,500,000	Akron, Ohio.	100,000
Atlantic City, N. J.	150,000	Monmouth, Ill.	100,000
Bridgeton, N. J.	75,000	Hastings, Mich.	200,000
Newark, N. J.	650,000	Bristol, Penn.	20,000
Jersey City, N. J.	400,000	Morristown, Tenn.	20,000
Hoboken, N. J., (add'l).	15,000	Bismarck, N.D.	75,000
Elmira, N. Y.	150,000	Grand Forks, N. D.	75,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	75,000	Fargo, N. D.	75,000
Hudson, N. Y.	100,000	New-Castle, Penn.	30,000
Troy, N. Y., (add'l).	203,000	Grafton, N. D.	30,000
Malone, N. Y.	30,000	Marinette, Wis.	75,000
Oneida, N. Y.	100,000	Chippewa, Wis.	75,000
Rome, N. Y.	150,000	South Bend, Ind.	75,000
Greensborough, N. C.	30,000	Ashland, Wis.	100,000
Winston, N. C.	100,000	Wankay, Wis.	75,000
Reidsville, N. C.	75,000	Fort Benton, Mon.	50,000
Oxford, N. C.	100,000	Wilmington, N. C., (add'l).	50,000
Henderson, N. C.	75,000	Hamilton, Ohio	100,000
		Natches, Miss.	40,000
		Nashua, N. H.	100,000
		Moberly, Mo.	75,000
		Rome, Ga.	100,000
		Vincinnes, Ind.	50,000
		Washington, Ind.	40,000
		Rock Island, Ill	200,000
		Dover, N. H.	100,000
		Milwa'kee, Wis	100,000
		Albuquerque, N. M.	100,000
		Salt Lake, Utah	500,000
		Cheyenne, Wyo.	150,000
		Lima, Ohio.	100,000
		Roanoke, Va.	100,000
		La Crosse, Wis.	75,000
		Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	50,000
		Pineville, Ky.	75,000
		Barboursville, Ky.	15,000
		Winchester, Ky.	15,000
		Middleb'h, Ky.	15,000
		Mt. Ster'g, Ky.	15,000
		Steubenv'e, O.	120,000
		Xenia, Ohio.	75,000
		Manch'r, Va.	50,000
		Norw'ch, Conn.	100,000
		Fitchb'h, Mass.	125,000
		Chicago, Ill.	2,000,000
Total			$37,461,639

This is not a full list of all the bills introduced in the House and in the Senate and now in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the two Houses. The full list would include more than 300 propositions, and, according to the estimate of a member of the committee, the number would, if allowed, call for the expenditure of about $70,000,000.

Of course it will not be possible in two days to pass anything like 300 bills. If members who have expected to get their bills through early were to learn in time that their bills were not to be brought forward to-morrow, and that there was great probability that they would not be reached to-day unless they were "indicated" on one of the two days set apart by the Committee on Rules for building bills, the log-rolling combination might fall to pieces and a large number of bills that are to be "indicated" would go over until the surplus could be allowed to recuperate.

That the committee was anxious to avoid a break was made manifest this morning. It is customary to present to the House Monday morning a calendar, upon which all reported bills are entered. If the calendar had been supplied this morning members interested would have seen at a glance just which bills the committee proposed to allow to be "indicated" to-morrow. But the calendars did not come. They were promised for to-morrow. To-morrow, however, it will be too late to add any building bills to the list for the first day. It is possible that members who are ugly and threatening may succeed, if they do not find their bills in a forward position, in having them put on for "indication" on Wednesday.

Whatever course is to be pursued, it may be taken for granted that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will help to carry out the Republican plan of making the money in the Treasury fly as swiftly as possible.

FEARS OF AN APACHE WAR.

SAN CARLOS, New-Mexico, March 3.—The renegade Apaches are making themselves known as Winter disappears. Of the eleven renegades five or six of them are in Sonora, Mexico, and on a late raid stole sixteen horses, besides committing numerous other depredations. It is admitted by all that a Apache war is imminent, and said to say that settlers and the military are not likely the local police and the military are not likely to be strong enough to arrest or prevent it. Five Indian murderers are now being housed by their friends on the reservation.

WHERE IS COUNT BAROZZI?

THERE'S AN ITALIAN NOBLEMAN WHO IS WANTED, BUT MISSING.

The Count Barozzi has disappeared and an anxious public is industriously engaged in wondering where he is. An Italian nobleman—particularly when he comes from Milan—doesn't disappear every day in the year, and this unusually queer departure from the sight of men has stirred up some interest.

One day last Fall a Wall-street broker was accosted while walking up Broadway by a distinguished-looking foreigner whom he had never seen before, and who introduced himself as the Count Barozzi. He said he recognized the broker from a photograph as the husband of a lady who was a dear friend of the Count's sister. An acquaintance was begun at once, which developed into the transaction or the attempted transaction of some financial business. The Count said he was then negotiating for the purchase of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, and he was ready to enter into any other financial enterprise that might promise well.

At his request the Count was introduced by his new friend to Mr. Arthur Furber at 293 Broadway, a lawyer who interests himself in the placing of money and in arranging financial negotiations. Through Mr. Furber the Count entered into some kind of negotiation with some clients of the former by which he was to pay $25,000 in cash at a certain time, and the other parties to the "deal" were also to put in the amount in ready money.

For some reason the Count never seemed quite ready. He made appointment after appointment, when the money should be forthcoming, but each was always postponed to that "to-morrow" which never came. Finally the other people got tired. Some time in January last the Count was informed that further delay in the negotiations was impossible and was asked to put up some money—if even $1,000—or else to give references. He said the whole thing would be arranged "to-morrow," and since that time the eyes of his friends have not been laid upon his noble countenance. "To-morrow," with to-morrow's usual promptitude, came around on time, but the Count did not.

Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery that Count Barozzi had left his place of abode—he had first lived in the Park-Avenue Hotel and later at a boarding house—and nobody knew where he had gone. The other night one of Mr. Furber's office boys saw him on the street, and then, with the hope of hearing something about him and the reason for his freak, Mr. Furber inserted an advertisement asking for information as to his whereabouts. Up to yesterday afternoon—the "ad" having been printed on Sunday—nothing had been heard from it.

The Count's conduct is an enigma to Mr. Furber and his clients. He was a man of thirty-five or forty years, of excellent education, appearance, and bearing, and was singularly modest. He had many opportunities to get into good society under the most favorable circumstances, but never availed himself of any of them. He never seemed to be without money and never asked for any loans. What his object was in dealing with Mr. Furber's clients and the reason for his sudden withdrawal form a mystery which those gentlemen would like to solve.

BUCKET SHOPS CLOSED UP.

THE QUOTATION MAN WILL SERVE HIS PATRONS NO LONGER.

Frank Maier, the young telegraph operator who has been waxing fat, financially, by serving quotations to the bucket shops, called himself the Union Quotation Company. Yesterday morning the Union Quotation Company sent notice to its customers that no more quotations would be furnished, for the present. That settled the bucket shops. They could stand a police raid because it only interfered with business temporarily. But they must have quotations, and when they couldn't get them they had to close up. That is, all except one closed up. The exception was Elliot W. Todd, the proprietor of the "Open Board of Brokers," the biggest establishment of the kind in the city. He possesses a gold and stock ticker and an injunction prohibiting its removal, so he was all right. These were the unfortunates: Andrew R. Hammond, 54 New-street; C. A. Stockton, 21 New-street; Hall & Co., 53 New-street, and F. S. Williams, 81 New-street.

All of these gentlemen, except Hammond, were arrested by Capt. McLaughlin last week, charged with violating the law against bucket shops passed last year, but they were released on bail and then immediately resumed business. Hammond wasn't touched, as he had "squared himself for just such an emergency." When he began business several weeks ago he announced that he was not going to take any chances of being arrested. He went to Philadelphia and arranged to place all his "deals" in a big bucket shop there. Thus he evaded the law as the poolrooms have. He claimed to act only as the agent of the customer. The orders were sent over a special wire to Philadelphia. So when Capt. McLaughlin went on the war path last week he paid no attention to Hammond and Hammond was very much elated. But the suspension of the quotation service left him with a pretty expensive leased wire on his hands. He was angry yesterday. He went to see Maier to demand an explanation. Maier told him that he wasn't any explanation. He had just stopped; that was all. He wouldn't say why he had stopped or when he was going to resume.

Why he had stopped was a mystery. Todd's continuance excited the suspicion that he had bought Maier out. That would give him a monopoly of the business. But it couldn't be proved. Todd wouldn't say anything about it. Then it was concluded that the Stock Exchange had bought up Maier. But Secretary George W. Ely declared that the Stock Exchange had not communicated with Maier in any way, shape or form.

It is probable, however, that Maier has simply gone out of business. He has been able to get the quotations when nobody else could by some secret means. He furnished the gold and stock quotations. But the gold and stock service will, by the recent arrangement of the New-York Stock Exchange with the New-York Stock Quotation Company, shortly become a deferred service, and when that is the case the quotations will be of no use to the bucket shops and Maier will have no market for his wares. So he retires. It is said that Maier and a partner named Marrin have both made comfortable fortunes out of the business in the past five years.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market opened as if better prices were about to be scored along the whole list, but the start proved to be a false one and the spurt ended as quickly as it began; and till near the close of the day the market hung heavy, sagging on small transactions. Just before the day's business was done, however, something like a little bull breeze blew into the Stock Exchange, lifting quotations somewhat out of the earlier rut, and sending the contingent of hopeful bulls home with a new stock of air castles.

* * *

There is a good deal of talk in Wall-street about the alleged covering of shorts by big bear operators, who, it is explained, have pocketed big profits and are ready to stand aside to await a rally to tempt them to be sellers again. This talk may be true; likewise it may not be true. One thing is sure, and that is that it is extremely easy to lend all kinds of stock in Wall-street just now. But, perhaps, bear brokers are only borrowing out of force of habit or for the fun of the thing.

* * *

An especially lively raid was made upon Western Union yesterday, the point being that Postmaster General Wanamaker's postal telegraph scheme will prevent Western Union profits. It was also announced that some Philadelphia capitalists had organized already to build an extensive system of wires in the event of the postal scheme's success—a sort of Wanamaker construction company. Western Union stock went down a point on account of all this interesting news, but it didn't stay down.

* * *

The most important development bearing upon the stock market just now is the substantial reduction in exchange rates along with large corporation disbursements; the combination of these factors insures easy money for the time, exchange being at a gold-importing point.

* * *

Sugar Trust stock dropped two points yesterday and then rose about three. Insiders are talking bullish, and, therefore, are suspected of selling stock, but the short interest is large and nervous, making rallies easy.

* * *

Railroad earnings continue to show large increases. For the month of February the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City yesterday reported a gain of over 80 per cent.

COL. ROGERS'S REFORM CRUSADE.

Col. Andrew H. Rogers's recent incarceration in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, which ended when a jury pronounced him sane about two weeks ago, created in him a desire to carry out what he characterizes as a much-needed reform in the management of the institution. He claims to have discovered many crying evils and rank injustices. He took his first reform step yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by securing from Judge Andrews a habeas corpus requiring the production in court of William L. Hasbrouck, "a perfectly sane man" now in the asylum.

COULD NOT SEE THE LIGHTSHIP.

Capt. Wetherell of the steamship Mount Edgecombe, which arrived yesterday from Progreso, reports that the Fenwick Island lightship must have been out of its position, as he could see nothing of it when he passed the point where it should have been at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Soundings showed that he was then in less than thirteen fathoms of water.

NO TUNNEL IS POSSIBLE

THE HARLEM MUST BE CROSSED BY A LOW BRIDGE.

SO NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD EXPERTS INFORM COL. GILLESPIE—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

There was an interested gathering of lawyers and residents of the annexed district in Room 65 of the United States Army Building yesterday morning when Col. G. L. Gillespie, on behalf of the War Department, listened to the complaint of the New-York City and Northern Railroad Company against the bridges over the Harlem River at Third and Fourth avenues as obstructions to navigation. The Corporation Counsel's office was represented by a clerk, who asked an adjournment, but it was agreed to go on with reference to the railroad bridge, in which the city is not interested as a municipality.

Col. Gillespie began by reading the formal complaint, which declares that the bridge at Third-avenue is just fifteen feet above high water and that at Fourth-avenue only seven feet; that the draws are narrow and are kept closed for too long a period every day, and that it is proposed to still further curtail the navigation of the river by closing the draws altogether from 6 to 9 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. The Colonel said his own duties in the premises were very simple. The question to be considered was simply one with regard to the nature of the draws and the way in which they were managed.

James C. Carter, attorney for the New-York City and Northern, made a formal statement of the causes which had led up to the filing of this complaint. He said that up to a very few years ago the use of the Harlem River for the purposes of commerce had been exceedingly limited. But of late, owing largely to the construction of the railroad which he represented and the development of its business, such use of the river had greatly increased. When the New-York City and Northern Railroad was built it contemplated a connection with the elevated roads for passenger traffic and the carrying of freight from the north sides of the Harlem through the Harlem River by boat to the landing places down town for which such freight was destined. It was necessary in handling this freight to use the river in the morning for delivery to New-York and in the evening for shipment upon the cars freight collected in New-York during the day.

The present difficulties with regard to the New-York Central bridge were three. The bridge was too low, the draw was too narrow, and the draw was not parallel with the course of the channel. The last trouble was one of very serious character. But his company was now menaced by a proposal on the part of the Park Board to close the draws from 6 to 9 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. The speaker insisted that the State, expending a national appropriation for the improvement of navigation, had ceded the Harlem channel to the General Government. These bridges, therefore, over Government soil.

"It is a conceded proposition of law," continued Mr. Carter, "that the owner of the soil owns up wards as far as heaven, and down to the corresponding place. We hold that the Government has the absolute right to compel the removing of any obstruction to the navigable waters of the United States. The natural conclusion is that the New-York Central Road must either go under the river by a tunnel or go over it by a bridge at least twenty-four feet high, in accordance with the existing State law."

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, who was present in the interest of the New-York Park Board, said that he did not see how the erection of a bridge of the legal height would only be a temporary solution of the problem. It would, however, remove a great deal of the existing trouble.

Fordham Morris, in behalf of the riparian owners, presented a mass of statistics showing that the erection of docks and the development of the use of the water front had gone on more rapidly along the banks of the Harlem than anywhere else for the last few years. He said the New-York Central should be willing to arrange some compromise in the interest of those who used the Harlem as a navigable stream. He had been informed and believed that there was now on file in the office of that railroad a plan with maps for a tunnel under the Harlem. He would like to have Mr. Loomis tell Col. Gillespie just what the nature of that plan was.

S. S. Randall, speaking as a resident of the annexed district, said it appeared from statements already made as though property owners north of the river had no rights in the premises, as though any corporation owned the river all the time. The vexatious delays in getting through the draws were a great annoyance to citizens. "Give us," he pleaded, "three hours in the morning and three hours in the evening and let the corporations have the river for the rest of the day and night."

C. L. Adams, who owns a lumber yard on the Harlem, told about some of the difficulties experienced by vessels in passing the New-York Central bridge. James L. Wells, for the Property Holders' Association of the annexed district, said that that association wanted to be heard before Col. Gillespie's work was ended. Robert C. Martin of Peck, Martin & Co. explained that the closing of the draws night and morning practically shut off the canal trade, because rates of towing would be increased, and an increase of freight charges would follow if the brick and lumber barges were not allowed to take advantage of the tides in getting into and out of the Harlem. In answer to questions by Col. Gillespie he conceded that there was no trouble about the opening of the draws promptly when it was demanded. But they were at an angle with the current, headway had to be lost in approaching them, and damage to the boats was a frequent result.

General Counsel Frank Loomis opened the case for the New-York Central by saying that the right to construct and operate a bridge over the Harlem was a very ancient one. It had been conceded to the Central Road as early as 1833. In spite of Mr. Carter's argument he believed that the company had the unquestionable right to run such a bridge in virtue of the cession of the channel to the Federal Government, and notwithstanding any action which the Government might take. It was also under the obligation to see that draws were opened when demanded and that navigation was not impeded.

A tunnel had been considered, but was not likely to be constructed. It was now intended, as the road had already four tracks on one side and would soon have four on both, to build a new four-track bridge. The draws could be wider and could conform in alignment to the channel. The bridge could not be more than three or four feet higher. The grade fixed by the State in the Fourth-avenue improvement is 1 and the grade on the other side prohibited any great change in general elevation.

Mr. Whitney—We hold that any bridge of the height of the present one or only a little higher is an obstruction to navigation. Now, we want to know whether you claim the right to build another bridge of the same character in the same place in spite of existing legislation.

Mr. Loomis—We do.

Mr. Whitney—And you claim Congress has no right to control your action?

Mr. Loomis—We claim the right under a charter of the State of New-York. I am inclined, however, to concede the right of Congress to regulate operations under that franchise—not to practically prohibit it.

Col. Walter Katte, chief engineer of the New-York Central, told about the plans for a tunnel. The expense would be well up in the millions. All the Harlem improvements made at present cost would be rendered useless. "We would have to begin to go down," he said, "at Eighty-sixth-street, and the land is so low that we couldn't get out nearer than One Hundred and Sixty-second-street. A steep grade is impossible, considering the amount of traffic we have to handle." He corroborated Mr. Loomis's statement that a high bridge was also impossible. The hearing was then adjourned.

THE YOUNG DIVORCE SUIT DISMISSED.

The famous Young divorce suit was called for trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, Richard D. Young, the plaintiff, is a prosperous perfumery dealer in William-street. He sues for absolute divorce on alleged acts committed in New-Jersey. He is also suing his wife for the recovery of property which he says she secured from him while he was mentally unsound.

When the case was called yesterday William H. Secor appeared for the wife and asked to be allowed to go on at once. He had summoned all the plaintiff's witnesses. He said the suit was simply brought to affect the wife's credibility in the property suit. It was the fifth time the case had been called, and yet the plaintiff's counsel was not ready to proceed. Many of his witnesses came from outside the State, and he feared that if there was another adjournment they would not come again. Lawyer Charles D. Brooke said the plaintiff was not ready to go on. Mr. Secor moved to dismiss the case, and as there was no opposition, Judge O'Brien granted the motion.

THE INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

Ex-Recorder James M. Smith appeared before Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and moved the dismissal of the indictment against ex-Alderman William H. Miller of boodle fame. There was no opposition to the motion on the part of Col. Fellows, who, indeed, had indorsed on the back of the papers the statement that the defendant was not of the famous "combine" of thirteen who met at McLaughlin's house; that there had never been evidence against him that would justify the people in bringing him to trial. On several occasions he had also been a witness for the people, and for that reason was entitled to some consideration.

The indictments was dismissed by the Recorder. Subsequently Col. Fellows said that ex-Alderman Miller had voted for the Broadway Road because he thought it was a good measure. De Lacy had afterward sent him a package containing $5,000, with a statement that it was for election purposes. Miller, however, returned the money.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S FEES.

MR. CRAIN NOT WORRIED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

The question as to whether the City Chamberlain has the right to retain the fees collected by him for the reception, investment, and disbursement of the moneys turned over to him by the courts, has been stirred up anew by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Erie County Board of Supervisors against Henry R. Jones, the County Treasurer of Erie. This decision is to the effect that the County Treasurer cannot receive, for his own benefit, any commissions or fees, either on State taxes or court funds, but must turn these fees into the County Treasury.

Some people, when they saw this opinion, reached the conclusion that Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain could no longer keep for his own the fees received from the court moneys. His predecessor in the office, Richard Croker, recently estimated these fees at about $7,000 per annum, all of which is additional to the big salary which goes with the office. The question has been raised often, and four or five Corporation Counsels have given opinions to the effect that the Chamberlain has a right to the fees. It is argued by those who differ with this opinion that all the Chamberlains who have retained these fees can be made to restore them to the city.

Chamberlain Crain agrees with the opinions of the Corporation Counsels and feels pretty certain that he has a right to receive the fees. He said yesterday: "All I know about this decision of the Court of Appeals is what I have seen in the papers. I am inclined to think that it is not applicable to this office. It appears, from what I have seen, that the decision applies to County Treasurers as fixed under the act of 1887. A glance at this act shows that it is a general act. At the time of its passage there were special provisions of law regulating the compensation of the Chamberlain of the city of New-York, both as a city officer and as County Treasurer. These provisions are contained in the Consolidation act of 1882. So far as they relate to interest on court moneys they are to be found in Section 158 of that act. That section begins: 'The Chamberlain is entitled for the services specified in this section to the following fees.' Then it goes on to provide for percentages for receiving the court moneys, for percentages for investing them, and for percentages for paying them out. I have sent a communication to my attorneys, Platt & Bowers, asking for their opinion on this matter, in view of the decision. If there is any doubt as to my right to these fees I shall certainly not take them."

Mr. Crain also said that the fees from these court moneys are not paid to him, either as Chamberlain or as County Treasurer. The city is not responsible for any loss of these funds that might occur. He receives the money as a Trustee, as a depository for the courts, and, he argues, all Trustees are entitled to a percentage for handling trust funds. There are only three parties interested in the moneys received from the courts, he says, the Chamberlain, the court depositing the money with him, and the person who owns the money.

John H. Strahan said to a TIMES reporter that he had not asserted that under the decision of the Court of Appeals William M. Ivins would have to pay back to the city $30,000 or any other sum. He was of the opinion, however, that the decision would affect New-York City Chamberlains.

SPINOLA AND ANDREWS SUED.

HEIRS OF H. D. CLAPP WANT A SHARE OF STEAM-HEATING SECURITIES.

The trial of a suit in which interesting allegations are made was begun yesterday before Judge Lawrence in Special Term of the Supreme Court. Hawley D. Clapp, as receiver of a part of the estate of Hawley D. Clapp, appears as plaintiff, and the defendants are the New-York Steam Heating Company, Wallace C. Andrews, and Gen. Francis B. Spinola. A. R. Dyett is counsel for the plaintiff and Everett P. Wheeler for the defendants.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that in 1878 Birdsell Holly transferred patents for steam heating to the Holly Steam Combination Company, which company gave to Hawley D. Clapp the privilege of using them in this city. Gen. Spinola then held franchises for laying steam pipes in the streets of this city. He and Clapp, it is claimed, agreed that they would jointly own the franchises Clapp had to the patents, and also the grants from the city. They then entered into an agreement with Andrews under which the New-York Steam Power Company was to be formed, and Andrews was to have $2,500,000 of its stock. Clapp and Spinola were to get $75,000 in first mortgage bonds, 10 per cent. of the stock, and 10 per cent. of Andrews's paid-up stock.

The Steam Power Company was afterward merged into the New-York Steam Heating Company, with $7,500,000 capital stock.

While Andrews and Spinola received their shares the complaint alleges that Clapp got nothing, and after his death Andrews and Spinola represented to his widow and executors that Gen. Spinola was entitled to his share as survivor. Mrs. Clapp and her children assigned their claim to Gen. Spinola, receiving 365 shares of the company's stock. The action now on trial is to set aside this transfer and to recover the bonds, stock, and all interest in the New-York Steam Heating Company, to which the plaintiff alleges Clapp was entitled.

The defense is that there was a formal settlement, and that under a written agreement Clapp's interest at his death vested in Gen. Spinola. Gen. Spinola, however, declares that notwithstanding the settlement he of his own accord gave up to Clapp's widow one-half of all he got out of the transactions.

A "PLUNGER" BACK AGAIN.

JESSE HOYT RETURNS TO THE WHEAT MARKET WITH FIRE IN HIS EYE.

There was a good deal of talk among the members of the Produce Exchange yesterday concerning the intention of the Chicago Board of Trade to discontinue all market quotations after April 1, in the hope of shutting out the bucket shops. It was hoped that the remedy would be successful, and it was generally believed that it might to some extent divert some business from the West to this city, a result which would be a godsend to the Committee on Dullness, recently appointed to find out where all the business has gone.

There were no very potent evidences yesterday of the influx of Western money into this market. The price of wheat went up slightly, but that was attributed to a cause in which there is a great deal of interest. That was the return of Mr. Jesse Hoyt to the pit, high-spirited and boisterous and once again a clamorously rampant bull on wheat. So he was last year. For some reason or other, however, the grain in which Mr. Jesse Hoyt was bullish for some time thereafter inclined to sorrowful rumination. Arrayed against him then were Henry Allen & Co. and Jones, Kennett & Hopkins, houses with big Chicago connections, who desired to see cheap wheat and who realized their desire, to Mr. Hoyt's disgust. But one experiment doesn't daunt him.

Now it is reported that all these parties occupy precisely the same relative positions that they did a year ago. There are intimations, too, that the famously wicked "Old Hutch" of Chicago is another of the consolidators against Mr. Hoyt's peace of mind. The lesser lights are taking sides, some with Mr. Hoyt and some with Henry Allen and Nat Jones. Mr. Hoyt's pluck is undoubted and the outcome is awaited with great eagerness.

SHE WANTS A DOWER INTEREST.

Catherine Paehler, a spinster, has brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover a dower interest in the estate of Henry Seidenberg, who, she says, promised to marry her, but died before the ceremony could be performed. Seidenberg left real estate valued at $100,000 and Miss Paehler, who lived next door to him at 55 Clermont-avenue, wants one-third of it. She is well known among fashionable dressmakers as the "whole woman," a nickname which grew out of her occupation.

Seidenberg, it is admitted, spent most of his time in her rooms, and would have married her if he had not died so suddenly, but his executors propose to fight the suit on the plea ground that the plaintiff was not the wife of the dead man and therefore could not have the slightest dower right in his estate. Her lawyer is George F. Elliott.

PRINCIPAL BURDICK'S TURN NOW.

The investigation of the charges against Principal Burdick of the Fourth Ward School of Long Island City preferred by Miss Hornel will be resumed to-night in Mayor Gleason's office.

When the Board of Education removed Mr. Burdick in the midst of a hearing of the charges before a committee of the board it was supposed that the board had taken this abrupt action in order to stifle further investigation, as they had long determined that the Principal should go anyway.

Chairman Kavanaugh says, however, that the investigation was postponed to allay the bad feeling which had been engendered. On the other hand, Kavanaugh, as Chairman of the Commissioners of Education, was yesterday served with papers citing the Commissioners to appear before State Superintendent of Public Instruction Draper and show cause why Mr. Burdick should not be reinstated.

DR. BALL'S UNSUCCESSFUL LIBEL SUIT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Judge Daniels this morning handed down a decision on the motion for a new trial in the libel suit of the Rev. Dr. Ball against the New-York *Evening Post*. The motion is denied on the ground that a verdict of no cause of action was warranted by the evidence.

DISCUSSING THE SUBWAYS

POINTS ABOUT WIRES AND GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

SENATORS HEAR OF MAINS THAT HAVE WORN AWAY AND POURED THEIR CONTENTS INTO THE GROUND.

William H. Brown, Treasurer and Manager of the United Electric Light and Power Company, was the first witness yesterday before the Senate Committee on Electrical Investigation. After a few preliminary observations upon the importance of separate poles for telegraph, telephone, and electric light and power wires he went on to speak of the deaths from electric wires. The deaths that had occurred at stations seemed to have been due to the neglect of the victims to take the precautions prescribed in the rules of the several companies. The same was true in the cases of the linemen who had been killed. The men did not like to wear rubber gloves because they were clumsy to work with.

Of sixteen deaths from electricity in this city within three years twelve had occurred from negligence. The others resulted from contact with wires by accident. Within the same period there were 4,500 deaths in the city from accidents of all kinds. Quite apart from this question the witness's company preferred the underground to the overhead system. Insulation which would be unsightly, if not impracticable, over head could be maintained under ground, and the underground system, while expensive in its initial cost, was probably as cheap in the end as the overhead system.

The witness's attention having been called to recent subway explosions, he said that they were in no way due to electricity or electric wires. At Broadway and Nineteenth-street, where there was a subway explosion, the electric wires in that manhole were not in use. After the explosion at Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue it was found that the cables containing the electric wires were uninjured and the lights were still burning. In regard to the necessity of a law for the ventilation of the subways Mr. Brown thought it would be a waste of energy to pass such a law because self-preservation was a powerful instinct has already dictated some such course.

Ex-Commissioner Gibbens, under permission of the Senators to ask a few questions as a citizen, enlivened the proceedings considerably by turning the inquiry upon gas and steam pipes and the probability of a law to put them under the control and supervision of the inspector of electric wires. Mr. Brown said he had heard Commissioner Gilroy say, when a witness at the investigation into the manhole explosions, that he had no authority over the gas companies except to call them to replace pavements in as good condition as they had been before they were torn up. He could not make the companies keep the joints of their mains tight. On the other hand, a witness from Pittsburg at the same investigation showed that in that city, where insulating tape is carried through the mains at a much higher pressure than gas is carried in this city, the supervision over the mains was such as practically to prevent leakage.

Led on by Mr. Gibbens, Mr. Brown said he had heard the President of the Steam-Heating Company at the same investigation testify that the mistakes of his engineers had cost his company $265,000 to repair pipes down town, and to his amazement he had heard the President of one of the gas companies while on the stand claim that it remains the right to lead because they had been in the field several years. Mr. Brown thought that the gas and steam companies for their own interests would be glad of a law compelling them to lay their pipes in well-protected subways.

"I did not hear it said at this investigation," pursued Mr. Gibbens, "that in one place on lower Broadway a main had been found in which the iron had worn away, and that the gas was pouring right into the clay?"

"I heard it said."

And did you hear that while the subway was under construction in Sixth-avenue it was necessary to shore up a gas main, and that, when it appeared that the main was no longer in use and it was proposed to the gas company to remove it instead of bracing it up, the company objected on the ground that it represented part of their invested capital?"

"Yes, I heard something like that, too."

James H. Seymour asked a few questions tending to draw from the witness an opinion as to the desirability of the city building subways and letting them to the various companies. The witness thought it would certainly be very expensive. This started Mr. Gibbens again, who wanted to know if the witness thought the city had any more right to go into that business than into the business of running horse cars or breaking bones.

"You remember, do you not," he asked, "that a bill to authorize the city to build subways was sent to the Legislature two years ago by the Mayor of this city?"

"Yes."

"That Mayor's name was Hewitt?"

"Abram S. Hewitt."

"His bill was withdrawn, was it not, because it appeared, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, that the city had no right to embark

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 3—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	152	153	152	153	50
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85¾	85¾	85	85	100
*Am. C. O. Tr. ctfs.	26½	26¾	25½	26¾	2,320
Atch., T. & S. Fe	33½	33½	33	33	530
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	80	80	80	40
Canada Southern	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	1,000
*Chi. & Alt. pref.	6½	6½	6	6	200
Ches. & Ohio	23	23	22½	23	800
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	58½	59½	58½	59½	450
Chi. Gas Trust	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	1,530
Chi. & N. W.	108	108½	107½	107½	1,860
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	143	143	143	5
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	4,679
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	87½	87½	86¾	87¼	14,715
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	113½	113½	113	113	110
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	13,707
C., C., C. & St. L.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,800
Colorado Coal	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	2,250
Con., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	100
Col. & Hock. Coal.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	29	29	29	29	100
Consol. Gas Co.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	500
Del. & Hudson	140¼	140¼	139¾	140¼	500
Del., Lack. & W.	135¾	135¾	135	135¼	11,500
Den., Tex. & F. W.	31½	31½	31½	31½	143
Den. & Rio G.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
*Dis. & C. F. Trust	37½	37½	36½	36½	300
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	266
Edison Gen. E. C.	105¼	105¼	103¾	103¾	100
*Ft. Northern pf.	72	72	72	72	47
Harlem	250	250	250	250	47
*Ill. Coal & Coke	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	1,000
L. E. & West. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	320
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	104	104¾	1,040
Louis. & Nash.	85	85½	84½	85¼	14,630
Manhattan Consol.	93¼	93¾	93½	93½	110
Mil., L. S. & W.	92¾	92¾	91½	91½	900
Missouri Pacific	72¾	73	72¾	73	600
Mo., Kan. & T.	6	6	6	6	10
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	15¾	15¾	300
*Nat. Lead Trust	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	1,850
Nash., C. & St. L.	102	102	102	102	100
New Cent. Coal	9	9	9	9	50
N. J. Central	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	200
N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	165
N. Y. & Har. pf.	24	24	24	24	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	3,600
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	1,000
N. Y., S. & W.	7	7	7	7	350
Nort. & West.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100
Northern Pac.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	800
Ohio & Miss.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	400
Ontario Mining	40¼	40¼	40	40	315
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	200
Oregon Imp. pf.	90	90	90	90	12
Oregon R. & N.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	1,450
Oregon & Trans.	34½	35	34½	34¾	1,300
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	900
Phil. & Reading	39¾	39¾	39	39	18,280
Phila. Gas	64	64	64	64	100
Phil. Fal. Car Co.	139½	139½	139½	139½	100
Rio Grande W.	40	40	40	40	110
Rich. & W. P.	21	21	20¾	20¾	1,756
Rich. & W. P. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	15
Southern Pacific	30	30	29½	29½	500
St. L., Alt. & T.	3½	3½	3½	3½	125
*Sugar Ref. Co.	64¾	65¼	62¾	65¼	22,570
Tenn. Coal & Iron	61	62¾	60	61	6,100
Tex. & N. O. pf.	103	104	103	104	200
Tol. & O. C.	47	47	47	47	200
T., A. A. & N. M.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	500
Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	1,450
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	12,680
U. S. Express	88	88	88	88	20
Wabash pf.	26	26	26	26	800
Wells-Fargo	142	142	142	142	15
West. Union Tel.	83	83	82	82¾	9,849
Wheeling & L. E.	33	33½	33¾	32¾	800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68½	68¾	68	68¼	520
Wis. Central	24¾	25¾	23¾	23¾	150
Total sales					172,262

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. div.	55	55	55	55	$5,000
Alton & T. H. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
A. & T. H. 2d, pf.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Amer. Dock Co.	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
At., T. & S. Fe.	83½	83¾	83¾	83¾	50,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	54½	54½	54¼	51¾	32,500
Brooklyn El. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	139½	139½	139½	139½	10,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	105	105	103	103	13,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	1,000
Cent. Wash. 1st	105	105	105	105	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10,000
C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92¾	92¼	92¼	10,000
Chicago Gas 1st	93¾	94	93¾	94	10,000
C. P. & St. L. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st M.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	2,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	104	104	104	104	1,000
Cleve. & Tol. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st	121	121	121	121	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	76	76	75	75	1,000
D., L. & W. 7s, c.	107	107	107	107	7,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78	78	78	78	22,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s, 1st, ext.	90	90	90	90	7,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	108½	108½	106	108	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
Erie 3d	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	7,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
L. H. & S. A. 1st	94¾	94¾	94	94	8,000
Kenosha & S.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4,000
Ill. Cent. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	16,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	7,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s, int. cn.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95	111½	111½	111½	111½	5,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	74	74	73¾	74	15,000
L. E. & W. 5s, c.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Lake S. div. 7s	123	123	123	123	1,500
Long Dock 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	119	119	119	119	1,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	7,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	98	98	98	98	2,000
Met. West. 2d	106	106	106	106	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	102	102	102	102	10,000
M. & St. L. 1st, S. W.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	10,000
M. & St. L. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	60	60	60	60	16,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
N. J. Central cn.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	93,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, deb.	110	110	110	110	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s	97	97	97	97	2,000
North. & W. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	10,000
N. & W. 1st, C. V. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
North Pac. 1st	115¾	115¾	115	115	12,000
Nor. Pacific 3d	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
N. P. & M. 1st	105	105	104¾	104¾	13,000
Northwest cn. 7s	142	142	142	142	3,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10,000
Ohio Southern	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	2,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	16,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	11,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	10,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	106½	106½	106	106	1,000
Penn. 4½s	110	110	110	110	3,000
Penn. & N. Y. 1st	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65½	65½	65	65	23,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	45	44¾	44¾	70,000
Read. gen. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	4,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	77½	77½	77	77	12,000
Rio Grande W. 1st	71	71	71	71	2,000
Rock Island 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000
L., W. & C. D.	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex. c.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	50,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d	25	25	25	25	3,000
St. L. & S. F. cn.	113	113	113	113	6,000
St. L. & S. F. eq. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	4,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	3,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. Paul term. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	110½	110½	110	110½	20,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, 6s	88	88	88	88	9,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
Shen., V. & R. 5s	52	52	52	52	5,000
So. Pac. of C. 1st	114	114	114	114	500
So. P. of Cal. cn. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	9,000
Penn. C. & I. 1st, T. 10	101	101	101	101	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st	91	91¼	91	91¼	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	38½	38¾	34	38	29,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	103	103	103	103	5,000
Union Elev. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	15,000
Union Pac. 4s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	6,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	3,000
Val. Gr. Ohio 5s	104	104	104	104	2,000
Va. Mid. gen. 6s	87	87	87	87	10,000
Wabash 1st	103½	103½	103¾	103½	11,000
Wabash 2d	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	6,000
Wabash 3d	80½	80½	80½	80½	7,000
Total sales					$190,500

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	96	96	93½	94¾	348,000
Clearances					1,449,000

The stock market was dull. In the first half hour prices were firm, but before 11 o'clock pretty much all the early gain had been lost. There was more firmness in the afternoon and the close was fairly strong, but there was very little life in the market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and East Illinois, 1¼, and Pullman, ¾. *Declined*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 1⅝; Rio Grande Western Preferred, Paul preferred and Oregon Railway and Navigation each ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar was active. The certificates opened at 64¾, declined to 62¾, then advanced to 65¼, and closed at 65¼, a gain of one point over Saturday's final sale. Whisky declined 1½. American Cotton Oil advanced ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was not strong. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¼@$4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 84¼@$4 84¾ for demand, $4 85@$4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79@$4 79¼ for commercial. Continental was very dull. Francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.22½ for long and 5.21¼@5.20¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜@94½ and 94¾@94⅞, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. The only sale on call was $1,000 4½s coupon at 109¾. In State securities, $2,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 107½. In bank stocks 10 shares of Leather Manufacturers' sold at 250.

The railway mortgage market was quiet, but prices were generally lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts, 5; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth seconds, ⅞, and International and Great Northern 6s, ¾. *Declined*—St. Paul and Sioux City firsts and Wisconsin Central incomes, each 1¾; Canada Southern firsts and Ohio Southern incomes, each 1¼; Erie thirds, Oregon Railway and Navigation firsts, and Louisville, St. Louis and Texas firsts, each 1; Manitoba, Montana 4s, ⅞, and Nashville and Chattanooga firsts and Northern Pacific and Montana firsts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 96@92¾@94¾. In mining stocks 3,936 shares of Homestake sold at .90, Freeland at .65@$1.30@$1.15, Little Chief at .25, and Horn Silver at $2.10.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	212	Lincoln National	200
American Ex.	192	Manhattan	185
Broadway	290	Market & Fulton	210
Butchers & Drovers'	187	Mechanics'	212
Central National	145	Mechanics & Trad's'	245
Chase National	225	Mercantile	220
Chatham	325	Merchants'	158
Chemical	4400	Merchants' Ex.	125
City	470	Metropolitan	8
Citizens'	180	Metropolis	325
Columbia	230	Nassau	170
Commerce	204	New-York	243
Continental	135	New-York County	480
Corn Exchange	240	N. Y. National Ex.	135
East River	165	North River	145
Eleventh Ward	145	Oriental	215
Fifth Avenue	1200	Pacific	170
First National	2000	Park	290
First Nat'l of N. Y.	110	People's	250
Fourteenth Street	165	Phenix	138
Fourth National	180	Republic	185
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	140
Garfield National	400	Second National	325
German-American	120	Seventh National	180
Germania	270	Shoe & Leather	160
Hanover	1100	St. Nicholas	125
Importers' & Traders'	560	State of New-York	112
Irving	190	U. S. National	215
Leather Manufac'rs'	242	Western National	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
4½s, '91, r	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1896	118	....
4½s, '91, c	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897	120½	....
4s, 1907, r	121¼	121¾	Cur. 6s, 1898	124	....
4s, 1907, c	122¼	122¾	Cur. 6s, 1899	126½	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$96,866,154
Balances	$5,998,020

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
Penn	54½	55	Pas. Pref.	66¾	66¾
Reading	19¾	19¾	Reading pr.	84	84½
Lehigh Val.	52	52½	Read. 1st pf.	37¾	..
North. Pac.	30½	30¾	Read. 2d pf.	45	..
Nor. Pac. pf.	73½	73¾	Read. 3d pf.	37½	..
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52½			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 3.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	33.00	Atlantic	13.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Boston & Mon.	45.00
Boston & Maine	215.00	Calumet & Hecla	255.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103.37½	Catalpa	16.00
Chi., San. & Cleve.	23.00	Franklin	13.00
Eastern	147.50	Huron	9.50
Flint & Pere M.	25.00	Kearsarge	9.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	94.75	Osceola	26.50
K. C., Ft. S. & G.	73.50	Pewabic	140.00
Mass. Central	15.25	Quincy	98.00
Mex. Central	17.87½	Santa Fé Copper	1.00
N. Y. & N. E.	44.37½	Tamarack	155.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	126.00	Trenton Co.	55.00
Old Colony	176.00	Boston Land Co.	6.25
Rutland	9.87½	San Diego L. Co.	17.00
Rutland pf.	73.00	West End L. Co.	94.00
W. Va. Central	28.75	Bell Telephone	216.00
Wis. Central pf.	56.00	Lam. Store Serv.	27.62½
Allouez M. Co., n.	2.50	Water Power	5.75

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	2.80	Potosi	1.70
Bodie Consolidated	2.50	Sierra Nevada	2.30
Chollar	2.45	Union Consolidated	2.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.60	Utah	.85
Crown Point	1.80	Commonwealth	3.85
Hale & Norcross	2.80	Nevada Queen	1.00
Mexican	3.50	Belle Isle	.30
Mono	.35	North Belle Isle	1.45
Ophir	4.25		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1890.

COFFEE—Was further advanced, on private trade on a good demand, and quite moderate offerings, with Rio, No. 7 flat bean, quoted at 18½c.... Sales embraced 9,500 bags, of which No. 6 flat bean, at 18¾c.; between Nos. 6 and 7 (at Baltimore) at 18¼c., No. 7 at 18¼c., between Nos. 7 and 8, flat bean, at 18c., and No. 9 at 16¾c.; 650 bags Santillas and 100 bags Maracaibo at full figures; 1,000 piculs Padang at 24½c., and 500 piculs Timor (to be shipped) at 23½c.... And in the option line, on a livelier speculation, (aggregate options dealings for the day here 49,750 bags,) sales also hardened for the day 10@25 points, helped by stronger cables, and the close here was of firmness.....Moderate deliveries were again reported as sent to Rio Janeiro, for two days, 14,000 bags, and to Santos 6,000 bags.....Purchases and clearances for the United States at Rio Janeiro last week, 47,000 and 40,000 bags, and clearances for do. at Santos, 7,000 and 8,000 bags, and stock at Santos, 230,000 bags and at Rio Janeiro down to 127,000 bags.....Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 151,125 bags, (as increased by the arrival of 31,289 bags by the ship Holbein,) and at all the distributing ports, 200,483 bags, and aggregate afloat for the United States, 185,000 bags, making the visible supply for this country 383,483 bags, against 497,901 bags a year ago.....Warehouse deliveries of Coffee here last week, 60,636 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 75,097 bags, against 47,312 bags in the preceding week and 68,042 bags in the corresponding week of last year.....Hamburg gave the stock there as 228,000 bags, (of which 180,000 bags Brazilian,) against a month ago, total of 228,000 bags.....And here March options closed at 16.95c.@17c., April at 16.80c.@16.85c., May at 16.80c.@16.85c., June at 16.75c.@16.80c., July at 16.70c.@16.75c., August at 16.65c.@16.70c., September at 16.60c.@16.65c., and October at 16.55c.@16.60c. Either within the range of 16.40c.@16.55c., (250 bags for January, 1891, sold at 16.40c.)

COTTON—Was again comparatively lifeless in the speculative line (aggregate business here for the day on options only 23,200 bales,) and depressed for the day partially 1 point, leaving off very tame-ly at 10 points decline. Port deliveries (light, (since our last 9,268 bales).....March options closed here at 11.15c.@11.16c., April at 11.20c.@11.21c., May at 11.26c.@11.26c., (range 11.25c.@11.27c.,) June at 11.30c.@11.31c., July at 11.35c.@11.36c., August at 11.35c.@11.36c., (range 11.34c.@11.37c.,) September at 10.89c.@10.71c., October at 10.37c.@10.39c., November at 10.24c.@10.26c., and December at 10.15c.@10.17c.....And for prompt delivery, no sales transpired to-day, but values were quoted steady, while last week 724 bales went to spinners and 1,638 to shippers (not previously made public. Middling stood here at the close at 11 5-16c.@11 9-16c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was more sought after for home use and shipment, and at very full and hardening prices, in several instances further gaining 5@10 points.....Western reports were of increased activity, (some telegrams from Minneapolis noting free sales there for shipment, cost and freight forward, and partly at an advance of 6d. ₱ bbl.).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 13,033 bbls. and 6,945 sacks, and clearances hence of 100 bbls. and 7,309 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 73,705 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 36,000 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 11,300 sacks and bbls. to shippers,) within our previous range, though in good part choice to fancy Patent Extras to the trade, including Spring Wheat product at $4 75@$4 90, (old lots up to $5@$5 10,) and good to fancy Winter Wheat Patents at $4 20@$4 90, and do. do. straight Extras at $4 20@$4 40, the latter an extreme, and do. do. Clear Extras, $3 90@$4 15, and City mill Extras, for the West Indies, chiefly at $4 35@$4 40.....RYE FLOUR 700 bbls., and CORNMEAL 350 bbls., in lots, at full figures.....RYE had some export demand on the basis of 86c. for No. 2 Western and 88c. for strictly prime State and Canada afloat.....OF BARLEY, 16,000 bushels unGraded Canada reported sold on private terms; market quoted steady.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in more request, chiefly at $1 10@$1 45.....FEED unchanged and moderately active.

WHEAT—Had increased attention in the speculative line, the aggregate for the day of option sales and exchanges given as 16,216,000 bushels, and through various fluctuations was further advanced for the day about ¾c. from the latest figures on Saturday, many sharply on May, 2½c. Being a day of large and buoyant interior markets, though shippers and millers were very reserved in their bidding on prompt and near-by deliveries.....And for early delivery there was a good deal of the spring left, but very dull, only about 22,000 bushels Red Wheat passing to shippers, mostly ungraded, at from 70c.@81¼c., (a small lot of No. 1 Red in store, early in May, sold at 84c.,) and local offers about 96,000 bushels Red Wheat, mainly No. 2 Red, and bids of equal to 87½c., in store, (about 36,000 bushels Red Wheat were reported taken into a mill here, and 101,000 bushels for the Continent, and further rumors here of moderate purchases for London—which failed of confirmation).....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat centres, 185,799 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 50,902 bushels.....Receipts here, 29,350 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 85,187 bushels, (of which 23,047 bushels to Avonmouth and 28,894 bushels for Liverpool,) while from near-by ports clearances noted of 36,272 bushels, (of which 31,841 bushels from Baltimore for Antwerps).....Stock of Wheat in elevator and warehouse here, 7,448,744 bushels, showing for the week a decrease of 291,110 bushels, and in stock 2,198,486 bushels contract grade of Red Wheat, 249,104 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring and 28,894 bushels No. 1 Northern (Spring,) and afloat, 136,000 bushels, and aggregate in sight given as 28,995,383 bushels, (a decrease of 636,198 bushels).....And the March option closed as consols, Wheat stood at the regular close at 87¾c. (range 86⅞c.@87¾c.,) April at 87¾c. (range 87c.@87¾c., May regularly at 87¾c. (range 87c.@87¾c., and subsequently at 87¾c.@87¼c., latest at 87¼c. on sales and exchanges for the day of 5,404,000 bushels,) June regularly at 86¾c. (range 86c.@86¾c.,) July at 85½c., (range 84¾c.@85½c.,) August regularly at 84¾c., (range 84c.@84¾c.,) September at 84¼c., (range 83¼c.@84¼c.,) and December at 87½c. (range 86¾c.@87¼c.)

COPPER—Was again strong and stronger, though irregular, winding up steadily on an improvement for the day of about ¼c.@¾c. Western and cable accounts favorable, stock in warehouse and elevator here on Saturday, 4,112,723 bushels, of which 3,340,456 bushels No. 2 and 422,377 bushels steamer Mixed, (against a grand total of 3,465,-095 bushels a week earlier and 1,883,377 bushels a year ago,) and 1,444,362 bushels, (against 13,736,567 bushels a week earlier and 15,820,084 bushels a year ago).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 77,440 bushels, and clearances hence, 27,771 bushels, and from four prominent Atlantic ports, 292,729 bushels.....Sales reported here of 1,931,000 bushels, of which on options 1,844,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed and 24,000 bushels steamer Mixed, (the latter for March and in exchange for No. 2,) and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 217,000 bushels, (of which 124,000 bushels credited to shippers,) in addition to further moderate export takings via near-by ports.....Included in reported sales were No. 2, in elevator and store, at 35¾c.@36c., and delivered at 36¼c.@37c. ₱ bushel, and 27 overlies, each of 37½c.@37¾c. for late in March, closing prompt at 36½c. bid; No. 2 Corn, March option, at 35¾c.@36c., closing at 35¾c.@35⅞c., and May at 38¾c.@38¾c., closing at 36¼c.; do., May, at 37 1-16c.@37¼c., closing at 37¼c.; do., June, at 37¾c.@37¾c., closing as 37¾c.; do., July, at 38¼c., closing at 38¾c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 35¾c.@36c., and delivered at 36¾c.@36⅞c.; No. 2 white, in elevator, quoted at 38c.; steamer White at 37½c.@37¾c., and delivered at 38½c.@39c.; No. 2 Red at 34¾c.@34¾c., and delivered at 36c.; Low Mixed at 35c.; Rejected at 30c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 24¾c.@38¾c., as to quality, and subsequently at 36¾c.@37¼c.

OATS—Were advanced for the day ¼c.@2½c. on a fairly active business, in great part speculative, free local covering purchases.....Export sales rather more liberal.....Stock of Oats in warehouse and elevator here decreased last week 310,216 bushels, or to 1,214,748 bushels, (of which 892,-993 bushels No. 2 White,) and 336 bushels also clipped, and 337,463 bushels No. 2 Oats;) stock afloat on Saturday, 10,100 bushels, and aggregate in sight, 5,080,839 bushels, or a decrease for the week of 106,641 bushels, (against 7,918,963 bushels a year ago).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 91,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 29,138 bushels, (all for Avonmouth,) and from near-by ports, 9,751 bushels.....Sales reported of 1,092,000 bushels, of which on options 720,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 75,000 bushels No. 2 White, and 297,000 bushels for prompt and early delivery about 277,000 bushels, (of which about 10,000 bushels credited to shippers, in addition to the purchases already reported.)

Interest values in sales here were 2¼c. ₱ bushel, store and elevator, at 29½c.@29¾c., and delivered at 30½c.@30¾c.; No. 2 White, for March, at 29¾c.; do., May, at 28¾c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do., July, at 28¾c.@29c., closing at 29c.; do., August, at 28¼c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28¾c.@29c., nearly all at 28½c., and delivered at 29¼c.@29¾c.; do., March option, at 28¼c.@28¾c., closing at 28½c.; do., May, at 27¾c.@28c., closing at 27¾c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, 27½c.; Rejected at 26c.; ungraded White at 28¼c.@34c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@30c., as to quality and condition.

HOPS—Were without reported noteworthy improvement here as to demand and quoted essentially unaltered as to prices, in most instances rather favoring purchasers on other than choice to fancy lots, which were held comparatively firm, to strictly choice State quoted at 17c.@19c., and Pacifics at 16c.@17c.

HAY—Was sold to the extent of 20 tons, prompt, at 80.85@90.90c.; 70 tons for March at 90.45c.@90.60c., latest at 90.45; 85 tons for April at 90.35c., and 40 tons for May at 90.25c.@90.35c., latest at 90.30c., closing barely steady.....Sales of Pig Lead 16 tons for April sold at 3.90c., showing more firmness.....Market here otherwise dull.....Stock of Pig Iron, in warrant yards, given as 48,500 tons, (nil.).

NAVAL STORES—Resin was in light request, within the range of $1 15@$1 20 for Strained to Good Strained.....Spirits of Turpentine dull at 42c.@42½c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum again declined here for the day 1¾c., on a moderate speculation, and left off about steady at 74¾, (range 93¼@96½,) on sales of 348,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order,

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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WARNING COLORED VOTERS

SOUTHERN NEGROES MUST BE REPUBLICANS.

PARTY RANTERS PLAINLY INTIMATE THIS—THE STAR CHAMBER INQUISITION—THE PARTY PORK BARREL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs.—EDWARD P. DENNIS for the Eastern District of Maryland; JOSEPH E. LEE, District of St. John's, Fla; DANIEL P. BOOTH, District of Mobile, Ala.

Surveyor of Customs.—JAMES LIMBIRD at St. Joseph, Mo.

Postmaster.—HENRY H. WALKER at Remington, Ind.

Consuls.—WILLIAM BURGESS of New-Jersey at Tunstall; HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN of New-York at Barcelona; FREDERICK W. CATLIN of New-York at Munich; WILLIAM R. ESTES of Minnesota at Kingston, Jamaica.

* *

Frederick W. Catlin is a son of Avery B. Catlin, Inspector at the New-York Barge Office, and a nephew of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, brother-in-law of Gen. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy. He was born in Owego, N. Y., about thirty-four years ago. The family moved to Brooklyn in 1870. He went into the Fulton Bank of that city as a clerk, and afterward studied law with Tracy, De Witt & Hudson, and was admitted to the bar. For three years, under Mayor Low and Corporation Counsel John A. Taylor, Mr. Catlin was Assistant Corporation Counsel. Later and up to last May he had an office with Tracy, McFarland, Ivins, Boardman and Platt, at 35 Wall-street. He then opened an office in Court-street, Brooklyn. He lives at 185 President-street, in that city.

His friends say that Thomas C. Platt, Congressman William C. Wallace, and the late Walker Blaine pressed the appointment and that Gen. Tracy refused to use his influence for the young man in any way.

* *

The Republicans in the House gave notice to-day through Mr. Rowell, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, of the determination of the Republican Party to ride down all resistance to the determination of the Republican politicians that the black people of the South shall be compelled hereafter to vote the Republican ticket. This note of warning was sounded in a vehement speech in the proposition to put out W. H. Cate, the Democratic member from the First District of Arkansas and to put in T. F. Featherstone, a Democratic wheeler, who is prepared to act with the Republicans in making good Tanner's injunction to send the surplus to Hades.

The arguments of the Republicans on the case have all been made for the purpose of showing that the election in the First District of Arkansas was affected by threatened violence on the part of the Democrats and by fraud perpetrated by the use of a ballot box contrived so as to enable a rascally election officer to deposit the ballot or slip it off on the floor while appearing to drop it in the box. While there were apparently some threats made against black voters, and they were driven from some of the precincts, it is not quite clear that the Republicans, in the Republican precincts, were not using the infamous ballot box complained of. One of these boxes was shown in the House, and it seemed to have come from a Republican custodian. No one was killed in the district. No one was hurt. The whole row as appeared to be in Crittenden County about 2,500. By concluding that Featherstone ought to have had a majority, Mr. Hauk, who makes the report, decides that Cate must lose 224 votes returned for him, and Featherstone must have 3 more votes than he was credited with. That gives Featherstone a majority of 86 and will elect him, while the Democrats of the Elections Committee, who say that the pretext of intimidation is all that exists to justify unseating Cate, insist that he had a clean majority of 595 in a total vote of 30,000.

The discussion to-day gave several Republicans—Dalzell, Greenalge, Rowell, and others—a chance to talk about pure elections. When Mr. Crisp spoke for the Democratic side he directed attention to the fact that the attorney for Featherstone before the Committee on Elections was "Bloody-Shirt" Blanchard, who is generally regarded it as somewhat extraordinary that the man who had carried out the job of buying floaters enough in Indiana to carry the State for his affectionate friend Harrison should be prating about honest elections anywhere.

When he referred to him as "notorious" his remark inflamed Cheadle of Indiana, who was in a passion, flung his arms about in a dangerous manner, and defended Dudley and the honest Indiana "floater" in the same breath. Borrowing a simile from Mr. Hoar, Senator of Massachusetts, he said that when he heard Dudley's statement it occurred to him, "This is the devil quoting Scripture," but, while the notorious Indianian was not a civil service reformer, he was not the devil, and what he was quoting to the committee was not Scripture.

After Cheadle's gymnastic interruption of Mr. Crisp's entirely parliamentary reference to Dudley, the Georgia member continued to dwell upon Dudley's reputation and the incongruity of his appearing for a free ballot. In the course of his remarks he asked if the gentlemen did not know the different effect upon the public mind the same words might have when coming from different men. That was the idea he meant to convey. When he had heard the counsel talking about the importance of a pure ballot and the protection of the people from corruption at the polls, though he could not call him the devil quoting the Scriptures, he was reminded of the nexro rhyme preserved by the Senator from North Carolina:

> "De bigger dat you see de smoke,
> De less de fire will be.
> And de leadenest kind of possum
> Climbs de biggest kind of tree.
> De leader at de old camp ground,
> Dat kin loudest sung and shout,
> It's gwine to be de fus' one hen roost
> Befo' de week is out."

A very strong speech on the Democratic side was made by Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas. He discredited the report of intimidation, and challenged the other side to give any instance of the killing of men, to which they referred, as having been done by wholesale. He admitted that there had been disorder, rudeness, and violence, but that it was not common nor was it approved by the people of his State.

Mr. Kelley of Kansas made a brutal and wholly unjustifiable reference to Mr. Breckinridge as "standing in the bloody shoes" of his competitors in the Second District, to which Mr. Breckinridge replied, with dignity and warmth, by challenging the Committee on Elections to take up the case they have not yet so much as docketed. He ridiculed the pretext that they dared not undertake to get testimony, when all the courts were in undisturbed operation, and proposed that, if it was necessary, they should bring troops into the State to help them to collect the testimony they sought.

Mr. Kelley attempted to cite instances of a so-called political murder. Mr. Breckinridge showed that one was the shooting of a Republican negro by a boy, the son of a prominent Republican politician. Another death was the result of a riot in which the roughs of both parties participated.

Mr. Greenhalge intimated, in his speech, that the Elections Committee intended to take up the Breckinridge case. A vote is to be taken to-morrow, when Cate will be unseated and Featherstone put in.

* *

At 1 o'clock to-day Mr. Dolph moved that the Senate proceed to star-chamber proceedings. The motion was promptly carried. At 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. The intervening five hours had been spent by the Senators in discussion of the subject of muzzling the press of the country and preventing the public from learning what business is transacted by the Senate.

After all visitors had been driven out of the galleries the double doors were all carefully locked and bolted. Officers were sent through the upper story of the building to drive out any persons who might be on the other side of the solid four-foot wall between them and the Senators, and double guards were placed at each stairway to keep them out. The elevator men were ordered not to run their elevators above the first floor, and precautions were taken to keep the strangers or suspicious persons from loitering in the corridors of the main floor. As the readers of THE TIMES already know, measures were taken last week to prevent any sound from the star chamber filtering out through cracks in the walls or doors, but the air pipes leading to the ventilators in the floor of the Chamber had not been closed up.

When the secrecy-loving Senators were satisfied that they were really out of sight or hearing of any outsiders, particularly newspaper men, Mr. Dolph sent up the desk and had read a sort of preliminary report from the special committee which has been trying to find out how newspaper men learn star chamber proceedings. This report was in the nature of a resolution attached to a rather long preamble.

The preamble set forth that the special committee had summoned before it certain correspondents who had published reports of secret sittings of the Senate, and had asked them from whom they got their information. They had refused to answer. Therefore the committee proposed the adoption by the Senate of a resolution directing the special committee to again summon A. J. Halford of the Associated Press, G. G. Bain of the United Press, M. G. Seckendorff of the *New-York Herald*, Irving Dunn, Jules Guthrie of the New-York *Herald*, and Frank A. De Puy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and again to ask them the questions they had and again to ask them the questions they had refused to answer. In case they again refused to answer, the committee was directed to notify the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, who was in turn directed forthwith to arrest the contumacious witnesses and hold them, subject to the further order of the Senate.

When the preamble and resolution had been duly read Mr. Dolph, on behalf of his special committee, moved their adoption and made a speech in support of his motion. He told his Senatorial brethren how unsuccessful the Inquisitors had been, explaining how the committee had tried the best it knew how to get the newspaper men to tell what they knew, but without getting what it wanted. He insisted that the Senate must do something to maintain the secrecy of its star-chamber proceedings, and he intimated that he thought he had discovered a way.

Mr. Dolph had been searching the Revised Statutes diligently for several days, and it is understood that he announced the discovery that the newspaper men who had informed their readers of the doings of Senators had been guilty of sedition.

Mr. Dolph's remarks and the resolution his committee had offered stirred up a lively debate. It had not continued long before the fact was developed that the special committee of of seven men was not unanimous in reporting the resolution, for Mr. Vest, one of its members, openly laughed at Mr. Dolph and the report and made an earnest speech against the resolution. Like others who spoke, the Missouri Senator pointed out the ridiculous attitude in which the Senate found itself, and he told the Senators in plain terms that nobody knew so well as they where the newspaper men obtained their information.

Mr. Platt was another of the seven inquisitors who argued against the resolution, and he went on at some length with a sensible speech in favor of doing away entirely with the whole hateful and un-American system of secret sittings.

Mr. Dolph was being hard pressed when Mr. Harris, a fellow-inquisitor who would like to have an open session of the Senate at all, helped him out with an argument for the resolution and a denunciation of the newspapers which presumed to publish secrets belonging exclusively to Senators. Mr. Blackburn, another of the Inquisitors, also talked for the resolution, and told the Senate that, if necessary, he would advocate doing away entirely with the press gallery. Mr. Wilson of Iowa was still another of the inquisitors who insisted that the unruly newspaper men must be punished and the dignity of the Senate maintained.

All of the advocates of the resolution had a good deal to say about star-chamber sittings, as one of the high prerogatives of the highest legislative body in the world, and in denunciation of the constant infringements of that high prerogative of which the correspondents were guilty.

Mr. Hawley grieved some of the inquisitors by boldly defending the newspaper men. He asserted that they were gentlemen who did their duty and did it well, and he declared that it was perfectly proper for the press to punish them for getting the news they were sent here to get and which the people wanted and should have. There were some things in the Senate proceedings which should be kept secret, he conceded, but they should be kept secret by Senators themselves.

Mr. Hale also made an earnest argument against the Dolph resolution, and then Mr. Teller directly antagonized it by offering as a substitute a resolution providing for the consideration of executive nominations in open sessions of the Senate. This brought before the Senators the whole subject of star-chamber proceedings, and Mr. Teller followed up the motion with a warm argument against secrecy. He told the Senators that they had been driven down in self defense, for that was the only way they could protect themselves from misrepresentation, intentional or unintentional, while they could not set themselves right before their constituents and the public without violating their own rules.

This discussion dragged on to a great length, until finally Mr. Evarts got the floor to explain all the legal points involved in the Dolph resolution and to assure his less learned colleagues that the resolution ought to be adopted. Mr. Evarts had not got fairly started in his first sentence when Mr. Allison moved to adjourn, and the Senators hurried away, leaving the whole business to be settled to-morrow.

Mr. Dolph is supposed to have hit upon sedition as the proper offense with which to charge the newspaper men, because of the definition of that term given in the dictionaries. This definition is: "The raising of commotion in a State, not amounting to insurrection; arousing of discontent against government, and disturbance of public tranquility by speaking or circulating inflammatory publications and the like; excitement of resistance to lawful authority."

* *

The "pork barrel" was not opened to-day in the House, according to programme. The Featherstone-Cate contested-election case was prolonged, and the more agreeable task of distributing the taxes accumulated in the Treasury was postponed until to-morrow or later. The appetites of members will be whetted by the delay, and every man who found his bill or bills on the calendar to-day will be more eager than ever to relieve the calendar as well as the Treasury.

The first edition of the calendars, which was delayed, carried thirty-two bills reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. At a late hour yesterday the committee filed another batch of bills, bringing the total number of bills up to seventy-four. These were all on a second edition of the calendar, and it is probable that the list will be swelled to upward of one hundred by to-morrow morning.

The bills so far entered upon the calendar average about $150,000 each, so that if all are passed, they will take from the Treasury at least $11,000,000. If the number is run up to one hundred, that number will appropriate no less than $15,000,000, and perhaps $20,000,000 of the hard-earned surplus.

It is interesting to notice how the reports have been distributed. Thirty-four States are provided for with one or more buildings. Some States have received none, owing to the fact that the United States have representatives on the committee. There are thirteen members of the committee. These thirteen members have forty-one of the seventy-four bills reported. Mr. Milliken of Maine, the Chairman, is comparatively modest, for he only gets three, but one of these proposes to expend the very extravagant sum of $75,000 for a public building at Bar Harbor, Maine, which everybody who has been there knows to be nothing but a Summer resort that is deserted eight months in the year.

Mr. Lehlbach of New-Jersey has three bills. Mr. Post of Illinois, four; Mr. Van Schaick of Wisconsin, four; Mr. Darlington of Pennsylvania, five; Mr. Kerr of Iowa, eight; Mr. Quackenbush of New-York, two; Mr. Gifford of South Dakota, one; Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, one; Mr. Abbott of Texas, five; Mr. Lewis of Mississippi, two, and Mr. Dibble of South Carolina, none at all.

The committeemen have taken extremely good care of themselves, but it was necessary to interest as large a number of States as possible to insure the passage of any bill at all. Iowa is to be well taken care of in order to keep the Republican Party in shape, and the interest of the South is enlisted to make the plan practicable. When the head of the "barrel" is once knocked in, there will be no legislative cooper bolt strong enough to pull it back before every member who is so disposed has gone off with a prize. The "old soldiers" will have to look out. If so much money is to be spent on bricks and mortar, the service pensions, the prison pensions, and the arrears of pensions will be deferred "to a more convenient season."

* *

Mr. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk of the War Department, is prominently mentioned as likely to be appointed Assistant Secretary of War under authority of the bill just passed. He has been in the War Department, and his appointment will be made upon merit.

Private Secretary Partridge is also named, but it is believed that he would not accept the place, as he came to Washington only as a favor to Secretary Proctor and does not desire to take a place that is regarded as a permanent one not to be affected by changes of parties in the Administration. Capt. F. C. Ainsworth is naturally alluded to as another man qualified by ability for the position; but, aside from his own aversion, as an officer of the army, to taking the office, it is known that there is a strong feeling of opposition to the appointment of any one except a civilian to a strictly civil office.

* *

Representatives Cummings, Bayne, Belden, and McAdoo, Engineer Lindenthal, and J. K. Cowan, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were before the House Committee on Commerce to-day to discuss the pending bill for a big six-track bridge across the Hudson River between New-York and New-Jersey. The Representatives appeared to take a more favorable attitude toward the bill than when it was first introduced, as they have heard from a number of their constituents who expect great benefits and convenience to result from the construction of the bridge. No action was taken upon the bill this morning, but the committee generally is disposed to report it favorably, if it receives creditable assurance that the bridge will be constructed within a reasonable time and the rights conferred will not be improperly used.

* *

The President will in a few days issue a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of the Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of violating the provisions of Section 1,956 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to the killing of seal and other fur-bearing animals.

* *

Mr. Charles Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, was at the Navy Department to-day and informed the Secretary that the cruiser Newark will be launched on St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

THE PARNELLITE RETORT

ACCUSING THE GOVERNMENT OF CONSPIRACY.

TELEGRAMS WHICH HARRINGTON READ IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ABOUT SEEKING EVIDENCE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 4.—Mr. Frank Lockwood, (Home Ruler,) member for York, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment to Mr. Smith's motion that the House adopt the report of the Parnell Commission. He said he supported the amendment because it was absolutely and literally true.

The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, contended that the amendment was only part of the truth stated, with passionate and inflammatory adjectives. The Government simply proposed to record the findings both for and against the Parnellites, declining to adopt the course of giving the go-by to all the findings against the Parnellites, in order simply to express a condemnation in which all shared of the falsity and foul origin of the charges which had been disproved.

T. Harrington (Nationalist) reminded Mr. Matthews of his former close association with Pigott and the South of Ireland Fenians when he was staunchly supported by Patrick Ford.

Mr. Harrington declared that in the eight years during which he had been connected with the league no word had gone forth that would encourage even boycotting. In support of his promise to prove that while the commission was sitting a conspiracy was in progress, in which the Unionists were deeply involved, to obtain perjured evidence to destroy the character of the Parnellites, Mr. Harrington read a series of telegrams to agents of the *Times* in America with reference to Millen and Sheridan. "Did the Attorney General," he asked, "see any of these telegrams?"

Sir R. E. Webster replied, "Not one."

Mr. Harrington, continuing—Then you were betrayed by your colleagues. These telegrams prove a conspiracy deeper and fouler than anything proved against the Parnellites. A gross injustice has been done to the Attorney General if his name was connected with them without his knowledge.

Proceeding to show that the Government was behind these transactions, Mr. Harrington read a telegram dated April 1 and addressed to a man named Johnston, in New-York, to the effect that the British Consul was authorized to give him the names of informers. The reply came from Johnston that the Consul was unable to assist him. The next day another telegram told Johnston that all the informers' reports since 1884 had passed through the Consul's hands, and if he did not know the names himself he could refer to those who did.

"Was the British Minister responsible for this matter?" the Speaker asked. Continuing, he read further telegrams showing that even after Sir Richard Webster had apologized for the forgeries, the *Times* still endeavored to procure evidence through Sheridan to establish their authenticity. While the *Times* was offering as much as £50,000 as a bribe for perjured testimony, nobody connected with the respondents paid a penny for evidence. He said he must decline to say how he obtained the telegrams unless a committee of inquiry were granted, in which case still more would be forthcoming.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, replying to a question asked by the Earl of Beauchamp, said: "As the report of the Parnell Commission dealt with imputations against members of the House of Commons it is natural that that body should deal with it first. As an act of courtesy we allow the House of Commons to take whatever action on the report is may think fit before we make a move."

Lord Salisbury added that he did not see why the action of the House of Lords should differ materially from that of the House of Commons.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

RUMORS THAT TIRARD WILL RESIGN—A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

PARIS, March 4.—Premier Tirard is confined to his bed. He is suffering from a cold and neuralgia. It is expected that he will resign after M. Laur brings up his motion in the Chamber of Deputies regarding France's acceptance of the invitation to the Berlin Labor Conference.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Pontois questioned M. Thevenet, the Minister of Justice, regarding the appointment of Senator Mazeau as First President of the Court of Cassation. M. Thevenet defended the appointments, and declared that M. Pontois himself had formerly approved it. The order of the day was adopted—320 to 86.

The newspapers of this city are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday of M. Dreyfus's interpellation in regard to the resignation of M. Constans, late Minister of the Interior, weakened the Ministry. They all express the belief that a Ministerial crisis is not far off, and was only deferred by the Chamber's vote of confidence yesterday.

OUR CRUISERS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 4.—The flagship Chicago of the American squadron of evolution and the Yorktown will coal at Spezia and will sail thence March 6 for Genoa, to which port the Boston and Atlanta have already proceeded. From there the squadron will sail for Naples, Castellamare, and Fiume. The vessels will also remain a week at Pola, from which port they will go to Malta and Alexandria. They will then return to Europe.

A GLADSTONIAN ELECTED.

LONDON, March 4.—The Parliamentary election in the North Division of St. Pancras to-day resulted in the return of Mr. Bolton, the Gladstonian candidate, who polled 2,857 votes, against 2,549 polled by the Unionist candidate, Mr. Graham. At the last previous election Mr. Bolton was defeated by 261 votes.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 4.—The newly-constructed great railway bridge over the River Forth at Edinburgh was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales with great ceremony. Many eminent engineers and railway Directors were present. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the proceedings. The day was observed as a holiday in Edinburgh.

Prof. Owen, the distinguished scientist, is ill and is not likely to recover.

ROME, March 4.—A green book in regard to Abyssinia has just been issued. It states that King Menelek will accept Italy's assistance in all negotiations with other powers, and will give Italy the preference in all industrial and commercial concessions.

THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A decree of foreclosure was entered to-day by Judge Blodgett in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company against the American Rapid Telegraph Company.

The rapid company has defaulted on bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 with interest since March 15, 1884, and the Federal Court in Connecticut decided that the property of the telegraph company should be sold and the expenses of the litigation and the claims of the mortgage paid, after which any balance is to be ratably distributed between the stockholders.

A similar decree was made in New-York, and Judge Blodgett's decree covers the property extending from Cleveland, Ohio, to Chicago via Freeport and Hammond, Ind. The lines of the rapid company connect in Chicago with the underground conduit wires. The decree provides for the sale of offices and all other property.

A CAPTAIN DIES AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Capt. David Graham Simpson, master of the British ship Benares, which arrived here to-day from Newcastle, England, died at sea of consumption Feb. 9, and was buried at sea. The deceased was a native of Scotland, aged twenty-nine years. He leaves a wife and child in Scotland. The ship arrived here under the command of John McDonald, who was chief officer.

THE STRIKING SWITCHMEN.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The striking switchmen of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie yards held a conference with Superintendent Yohe this morning, and after some talk told that official they had unanimously decided to continue the strike. Superintendent Yohe then ordered the discharge of all strikers, and said they would not be employed again. Meanwhile a blockade exists, with passenger trains moving, but miles of heavy freight cars are incumbering the yard.

SALVAGE AWARDED.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—Chief Justice McDonald this afternoon awarded $14,000 salvage to the steamer Circe for towing the disabled steamer Ocean into Halifax. The original claim was $80,000, which was afterward reduced by the owners of the Circe to $25,000.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

AN EFFECTIVE REPUBLICAN REVOLT IN NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 4.—The charter election held here to-day was one of the hardest-fought in the history of the city and resulted in the election of Michael Doyle (Dem.) as Mayor by over eight hundred majority, and with him the entire city ticket.

The fight was brought about by a revolt in the Republican Party against the manner in which the city Government has been conducted for six years past by the O'Dell faction. The rebels were headed by Col. W. D. and Capt. J. M. Dickey and James McCord, while the regular Republicans were led by State Committeeman Benjamin B. O'Dell, Jr. The reform Republicans refused to recognize James Hastings, the candidate of the O'Dells, for Mayor and instead of naming a ticket themselves indorsed a portion of both Democratic and Republican nominees, with Michael Doyle at the head. The last time O'Dell was elected he received 300 majority. Now his ticket carries but two districts in the city.

Men were bought like sheep, and the average price paid throughout the city is said to have been $7. The vote polled was large and the splitting of votes for candidates was so great that it will probably be midnight before they are all counted. It is estimated that, with a single exception, the political complexion of every board in the city will be changed from Republican to Democratic.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 4.—Not in years has Rochester experienced such a political surprise as is announced to-night in the defeat of Mayor Cornelius R. Parsons. "Corny" Parsons has had a grip on the Mayoralty for fourteen long years, and it was sincerely believed by almost every one that the little Mayor was invincible; but to-night the complete figures show a plurality of 337 for William Carroll, the Democratic nominee, and the anti-Parsons people are jubilant. It was a bad day for ringsters and corruptionists all over the city. Some of the nominations were so bad that the party organs could not support the candidates.

Such was the case in the Fourth Ward, where a saloon keeper was put up against Reformer Otis, who was the backbone of the recent Board of Supervisors investigation. He ran on an independent ticket and was elected. An independent candidate beat W. S. McKelvy, a member of the Court House ring, whom his party confederates denounced as recreant to a trust, and School Commissioner Cook, who confessed to selling the city school supplies in direct violation of law, was beaten by a citizens' candidate.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 4.—Middletown held a city election to-day. Samuel M. Boyd, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 217 majority over John E. Iseman, the Republican incumbent. The Democrats elected six Aldermen and three Supervisors. The Republicans elected one Supervisor, Charles A. Boyd of the *Daily Press*. The Common Council will consist of seven Democrats and two Republicans.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 4.—A closely-contested municipal election was held in this city to-day. The result was the election of John E. Kraft (Dem.) as Mayor. Six Republican and three Democratic Aldermen were elected. There may be contests in two wards. The new board will probably stand Republicans, 10; Democrats, 8.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 4.—The charter election took place to-day. Hicks B. Waldron (Dem.) was elected Mayor by over three hundred majority and R. S. Blood (Dem.) was re-elected City Treasurer. The next Board of Aldermen will be a tie—five Democrats and five Republicans.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 4.—The entire Republican city ticket was elected to-day by majorities ranging from 300 to 400. Eight of the ten Supervisors elected are Republicans, as are eight of the ten Aldermen.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 4.—The Democrats elected their entire city ticket to-day by about 500 majority, and six out of seven Aldermen and the same number of Supervisors.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 4.—At the town election to-day the Democrats elected their whole ticket. Davis, for Supervisor, carried the town by 300 majority.

THE OHIO FLOODS.

A SHEET OF WATER FIFTY MILES WIDE AT CAIRO—DANGER AT PADUCAH.

CAIRO, Ill., March 4.—The Ohio River is now over fifty miles wide at this point. It extends from the Cairo level, which holds it banked up forty feet above the lower water mark in Kentucky, till it strikes the hills there, forming one solid sheet of water, except for the narrow strips of rock-bound earth upon which the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroads run south.

A mile below here it joins the Mississippi, which in turn extends into Missouri another fifty miles, making the combined width of the two rivers over one hundred miles. The current is terrific, and brings great quantities of heavy drift, making navigation perilous.

The ferryboat Three States made two trips to East Cairo, Ky., yesterday, and one up the Mississippi to Missouri, rescuing people camped out on ground which they supposed was beyond the reach of the flood, but which was being rapidly submerged.

At Paducah, Ky., fifty miles up the Ohio, there is much uneasiness. The city is not protected by levees as Cairo is, and in 1882 it was flooded to the depth of six feet. Already the water has reached within a few feet of the door of the Richmond House, which stands on the river front, and the two great tobacco warehouses are flooded.

Ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco stored in them were removed last week. On Sunday the marine ways were compelled to suspend operations because of the flood, and the steamer Idlewild, which was undergoing repairs, had to be let down unfinished.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The flood in the Ohio here is an event of the past. The stage of the river here at 11 to-night was forty-nine feet, nearly five feet lower than at the corresponding hour last night. Navigation is practically restored, and business by the river will hereafter proceed as usual.

ENTOMBED IN A COAL MINE.

EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO RESCUE THE MEN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 4.—The fire in the South Wilkesbarre Mine was still burning early this morning. At about 5 o'clock a large portion of the roof of the tunnel caved in by reason of the burning away of the props. The air pumps are being worked to their utmost capacity to ventilate the Stanton Mine, which adjoins and is connected with the South Wilkesbarre shaft.

If the men reached the Stanton Mine they may be alive, as the air there is good. In order to reach it, however, they would have to travel over a mile from the place where they were working, and it is feared that they were overtaken and suffocated by smoke.

Everything possible is being done by the mine officials to rescue the men. One of the city fire engines was put to work early this morning, and it is now pouring two large streams of water into the burning mine.

The fire will cause a loss of over $100,000. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has been particularly unfortunate of late. Only a month ago seven men lost their lives in the company's mine at Plymouth. Five of the men entombed last night are married, and unless they are recovered alive they will leave five widows and twenty-four children.

THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., March 4.—At this morning's session of the Evangelical Conference the Rev. P. W. Raidabough of Ohio, an Esher man, was elected a member of the Advisory Committee. The Revs. A. M. Stirk, S. C. Breyfogel, and Peter Kellmer were elected Trustees of the Schuylkill Seminary. The Finance Committee allowed all claims for assistance.

Memorial services were held this afternoon on the death of the Revs. A. F. Leopold, E. Russell, W. H. Rogers, F. Bicker, and E. Shuits.

A NEW LINE OF ASIATIC STEAMERS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 4.—Contracts providing for a monthly line of steamers between Portland and Asiatic ports was executed yesterday in San Francisco by the Union Pacific railway officials and Frank Upton, Kobe, Japan. The first steamer is announced to arrive here in June with a new crop of tea.

SNOW AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 4.—A severe snowstorm has prevailed most of the day, and it is still snowing to-night. The wind is rising and it is feared the railroads will be seriously interfered with by morning.

Rockwood & Co.'s Cocoa.
"It beats the Dutch."—Adv.

INDIANA'S REFORM LEAGUE

THE TARIFF EVIL TO BE FOUGHT BOLDLY.

A MONSTER MEETING OF MEN OF ALL PARTIES UNITED IN A COMMON CAUSE—MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—The Indiana Tariff Reform League, which began its first annual session at Masonic Temple to-night, has blossomed and grown as if there had been some peculiar fortune attending its organization at the time of the inauguration of a Republican President. The organization was hooted at as a political move on the part of a few scheming politicians, but it began to grow, and has kept right on growing until nearly every county in the State now has from one to a half dozen leagues working for a radical revision of the present tariff laws.

The officers and leading spirits of the league have maintained from the first that it was not a political organization, and have excluded those from it who might be inclined to use it for their personal advancement. At the Grand Hotel this evening an informal dinner was given the delegates from different parts of the State and the guests from outside. The affair was not of the pretentious characteristics of a banquet, but was a pleasant affair. Among those who sat down to the dinner were Thomas G. Shearman of New-York, ex-Congressman Boyd Winchester of Kentucky, C. S. Darrow of Chicago, ex-Lieut. Gov. Green Smith, State Senators Ewing, Bayard, and Curtis, ex-Lieut. Gov. M. D. Manson, State Librarian Jacob P. Dunn, Jr.; S. E. Morss of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and Morris Ross of the Indianapolis *News*. From the hotel the gentlemen proceeded to the lecture hall of the Masonic Temple, where an open meeting was held. The Hon. D. P. Baldwin of Logansport, ex-Attorney General of the State, and a Republican throughout an interesting political career, presided. It was expected that Judge Baldwin would say something interesting, and his speech was in a characteristically serious and earnest vein. He said in the course of his remarks:

"Both of the great political parties have for the last twenty years resolved and resolved that the present tariff should be reformed, and pledged and repledged themselves at the first opportunity to remedy its inequalities and intrinsic wrongs. Platforms, repeated resolutions, always a feature of every platform, indicate a guilty conscience. These pledges up to date are unfulfilled, the goods are undelivered, and meantime the burden of the tariff is still increasing. Both parties have alternately tampered and laid the blame of their shortcomings upon the other side. A baseless surplus has been accumulating for years, which surplus each party vigorously denounces as demoralizing and un-American. The purpose of this tariff reform movement to-night is to compel one or the other, or both, of these parties to make good their promises. This association is not, as charged by Republicans, a Democratic aid society, or a half-way house between the two parties, or a guaranteed cure for sorehead, but a non-partisan organization like the Civil Service Reform Association, the purpose of which is purely reformatory. There are as many Democrats as Republicans in the Civil Service Reform League of the United States, and the service reform reached its highest point under President Cleveland. The Executive Committee of this association authorize me to say that no man or party will be allowed to make use of it as a stone to grind his or its political axe.

"The league is organized in this issue of free trade organization. Of all the living humbugs and scarecrows that of free trade is the thinnest. If a man dares to think for himself and differ in his conclusions from the high-tariff people, or if high tariff is worsted in an argument, free trade is the cry. Free trade is a jack o' lantern, with big flaming eyes and nose, and the smoke of a tallow candle coming out of its mouth to terrify the ignorant and weak-kneed. No man knows the limitation of high tariff better than James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine knows enough to know that the production of goods is only half the battle; that the remainder of the battle is to find a market to sell the goods. Mr. Blaine is making a powerful and praiseworthy effort to improve our markets by reciprocity treaties. We welcome him in his attempts. We second the motion; but reciprocity only means that name for lower tariff duties, and reciprocity treaties give the whole argument for high tariff away. Overproduction means lack of markets; reciprocity means endeavor to supply that lack. The theory the farmer is led to believe that the taxes he pays go to the United States Government, but the manufacturers, who now own the Fiftieth Congress, ought at least to be willing to take less profits and make the burden lighter. If they do not, then remember that Walpole had his Pitt; Disraeli, Gladstone; and perhaps Harrison will have his Grover Cleveland."

Judge Baldwin's speech was warmly received, and by the time he had concluded the hall was completely filled, about 200 of the delegates, or half of the number expected to be present to-morrow at the business meeting, having arrived. President Edgar A. Brown read a letter which he had received from Mr. Cleveland, which was as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1890.

Edgar A. Brown, Esq., President, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: Though my letters to Democratic and Tariff Reform Assemblages have lately been very frequent, I cannot deny your request to say a word of encouragement to the tariff reformers, who will meet at the first annual convention of the Indiana Tariff Reform League, on the 4th of March.

I am very much pleased with the plan upon which your League seems to be organized. It conveys a suggestion of practical work in the field of information and enlightenment. This if persistently carried out cannot fail of success. Of course we do not approach the American people assuming that they are ignorant or unpatriotic, but we do assume that they are busy people and apt to neglect the study of public questions. In the engrossment of their daily occupations they are not always ready to rely upon the judgment and avowed principles of the party with which they have affiliated, as guides to their political actions. In this way they have become slow to examine for themselves the questions of tariff reform. If, in the lights of reasonable and simple arguments and of such object lessons as are being constantly placed before them, our people can be induced to investigate the subjects, there need be no fear as to their conclusions.

The Democratic Party, as the party of the people, opposed to selfish schemes which ignore the public good, and pledged to the interests of their constituents, instead of the encouragement of the interests of the few who seek to pervert Governmental powers for their enrichment, was never nearer to its fundamental principles than it was in its opposition to tariff reform. It certainly adds to the satisfaction with which we labor in this cause to be assured that in our efforts we not only serve our party, but all the people of the land.—GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Boyd Winchester's speech was full of happy hits and telling points, which were well received. Mr. Shearman's speech followed and closed the evening meeting, which was notable for the number of Republicans who were present. Among the audience were well-known persons identified with important movements, such as the Rev. O. C. McCulloch and W. C. Cooper. Several of the leading Labor men of the city were also present. The demonstration to-night was the largest and most representative ever held in the State. The protectionists are not organized, and the non-partisan nature of the Tariff League makes it the medium for a great deal of work that could not be done by political organization. To-morrow plans of work will be discussed, and some scheme for the preparation and dissemination of tariff reform literature will be decided upon. The session will continue possibly through to-morrow evening.

MORMONISM IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The Criminal Law bill, brought in by Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, practically suppresses Mormonism in Canada. It was submitted to the House of Commons to-night in an amended form, which includes a long addition dealing with polygamy only.

It sets forth that any one practising any form of polygamy or any kind of conjugal union with more than one person of the opposite sex at the same time, and every one who is a party to or assists in any rite or ceremony which purports to make binding such union, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for two years or to a fine of $500 or to both.

SWEDISH METHODIST MINISTERS.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4.—A four days' meeting of the Swedish Methodist Ministers' Association of New-England and Eastern New-York was commenced in this city to-day, representatives from New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island being in attendance.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted in the choice of the following: President—The Rev. V. Witting of Worcester; Vice President—The Rev. H. Hanson of Quincy; Secretary—The Rev. C. Paulson of Bridgeport; Treasurer—The Rev. C. F. Turablade of New-York.

TACOMA "SOCIETY" EXCITED.

TACOMA, March 4.—A banquet was given here to-night to Emma Juch, prima donna, and Tagliapietra, baritone, of the Juch Grand English Opera Company, by leading society people. The Northwestern tour of the company has been very successful.

VIRGINIA'S STATE DEBT.

PLANS OF THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.—"No," said Senator Taylor Berry, a member of the Debt Commission just authorized by the Virginia Legislature, "I do not think there will be any meeting of the commission until some intimation has been given that the creditors, or some one representing them, desire to submit a proposal for the settlement of the deb

TRIAL AFTER EXECUTION

MR. BURDICK'S POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

JUSTICE IN LONG ISLAND CITY A ROARING FARCE UNDER THE PATRICK J. GLEASON RÉGIME.

The appeal of Principal Burdick of the First Ward School at Long Island City was forwarded yesterday to Andrew S. Draper, State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany, together with an affidavit that it had been personally served on the School Board of the city which removed the Principal. It is rather a severe document, and shows that at the beginning of the current year the Principal was required to make, and did make, an application for reappointment "for another year," and was informed by the authorized agent of the board that his application "had been granted." This is held to establish pretty clearly the character of the contract with Mr. Burdick as an individual. Under the law the School Board will now have ten days in which to file its answer. After those ten days have elapsed no great delay in the decision of the question is anticipated. No lawyer familiar with educational law has yet expressed any doubt of the power of the State Superintendent to reinstate the Principal.

In spite of the fact that Burdick has been removed in so far as Mayor Gleason's Board of Education can remove him, without waiting for a report of the investigating committee, another session of that committee was called for last night in the Mayor's murky little Front-street office. There was a conflict of dates, and Chairman Kavanagh was up at the City Hall, two miles away, trying to hold a snap meeting of the Board of Education, the notice for which had not reached Commissioner Pitcher, who is not a member of the Gleason ring. But a quorum was not secured there, and the Mayor, who was personally looking out for his office furniture in the Front-street establishment, sent one of of his henchmen to a neighboring telephone to "tell Kavanagh to come down." Of course Kavanagh came.

Meanwhile, much to the amusement of a little crowd of natives, the Mayor and Counsel Milliken for Mr. Burdick got into an animated chaffing match on the merits of the controversy and its probable outcome. Mr. Milliken told the burly Irishman so clearly that he could not be misunderstood, that he had made a big blunder and that the city would have to pay Mr. Burdick's salary for the full year.

"I'll bet you $1,000 we don't," exclaimed the bluffer, whom Blissville gamblers adore.

"I am not a betting man," returned the white-haired lawyer.

"Bet you $1,000 to $500 that we don't," continued Mayor Pat.

"When you appeal from your head to your pocket, you have got me every time," Mr. Milliken quietly retorted, and the Mayor went into a rhapsody over what he said he had done for the Long Island schools. He said two of the teachers had resigned because he had expressed his intention of re-examining them all to test their efficiency. He named Miss Topping and Miss Skene. Both have resigned. They are young ladies of good family who do not enjoy association with the class of women whom Mayor Gleason favors for reasons of his own. Miss Skene holds a State certificate. Miss Hattie Topping has a local one. She is a daughter of the General Superintendent of the United States Express Company. Mayor Gleason had the hardihood to assert that both these ladies had resigned because they held certificates fraudulently obtained.

Mr. Burdick and his counsel, Messrs. Stearnes and Milliken, had waited a full hour, entertained by Mayor Gleason, when the two members of the committee, Kavanagh and Pitcher, appeared. Then the meeting was called to order.

"If Mr. Burdick has ceased to be an employe of your board, he is now out of your jurisdiction," began Mr. Milliken. Mr. Stearnes added, "We would like to have this question and the answer to it go down in the record: Do the committee recognize Mr. Burdick as still an employe of the Board of Education?"

"No," said Chairman Kavanagh.

Mr. Stearnes then said: "I would like to have the committee vote on that question."

The Chairman again voted in the negative. Mr. Pitcher said: "On the action of the Board of Education he is not. Whether that action is valid or not I cannot say. I voted against it, but I am not a judge."

Then Mr. Stearnes made the following statement on behalf of his client:

Mr. Burdick objects to the jurisdiction of this committee further to investigate his affairs or to try any charges against him, as, upon the record of the board he now stands in the position simply of a citizen of Long Island City. Further than that, being no longer recognized as an employe of the Board of Education, he is precluded, by the record herein, from giving evidence in his own behalf, and is a stranger to this committee and these proceedings. He asked that the committee discharge him from further attendance.

Matthew P. Breen, speaking for the committee, although he has heretofore represented the prosecution, said:

The committee, in response to the objections and statements made by counsel for Mr. Burdick, answer that this committee had been appointed by the Board of Education of Long Island City to investigate certain specific charges made against Mr. A. Hall Burdick, and that having proceeded during several sessions with the taking of testimony, they deem it their duty and obligation to continue the inquiry, so as to ascertain the character and extent and causes of the alleged demoralization of the First Ward School of Long Island City, of which he was recently Principal, and how far the late Principal of that school had been responsible for such demoralization, and also to ascertain what other person or persons in the employ of the Board of Education of this city connected with the said school have also been responsible with the said Principal for such demoralization, and to that end the offer is made to Mr. Burdick and his counsel to be present at this investigation and to produce and examine any witnesses connected with the said school which he may deem proper, or which he may be advised by his counsel. The committee is requested by the Mayor of this city, the complainant in this proceeding, to proceed with this investigation, in order that after a full inquiry the Board of Education may be properly advised by this intelligent report of this committee, so that it may take and adopt such measures as will in the future prevent the occurrence of anything that might lead to the future demoralization of that school.

After this had been slowly taken down in long hand by the Mayor's clerk the following protest was made by Mr. Burdick's counsel:

Mr. Burdick objects to that part of Mr. Breen's statement which refers to statements made by "the defense," and distinctly refuses to appear before this committee at this time in the position of a defendant. The authority of this committee to investigate charges against Mr. Burdick rested entirely upon the fact that Mr. Burdick was an employe of the body who appointed the committee. As it now appears that the committee refuse to recognize Mr. Burdick as such employe, they are by their own judgment *functus officio* and without jurisdiction as regards this investigation.

The Latin expression puzzled the clerk. He insisted on making it *punctus officio*, until Chairman Kavanagh, after a consultation between the Mayor and Mr. Breen, ordered him to change it. Then Mr. Breen made a speech in which he charged that Mr. Burdick was proved to have "held little caucuses with fourteen or fifteen of the teachers, to the exclusion of seven or eight of them," and claimed this as a sufficient reason for the Principal's removal.

Mr. Milliken said this action proved that the board had had instructions which precluded any necessity of a report from the committee. He did not propose to accept any favors from anybody. "And we can't be treated decently we will leave the room," he said.

"If Mr. Burdick has no rights here he should not be present. We are not here as beggars. We mean to have our rights, whether they are allowed here or not." Then he went on to show how all the teachers had been intimidated by Gleason, so that not one of them dared to appear for the side which he opposed, although nearly all were on Burdick's side at the start.

The Mayor got up with fire in his eye and began pounding the table with his sledge-hammer fist. "I defy any one," he exclaimed, "to prove that I have ever visited the school, that is, in the daytime. The trickery and chicanery of my enemies caused a young man to resign from this committee, as he came to make a lie vote on the report. No one will be removed for testifying to the truth here. All the teachers are going to be re-examined to test their fitness. I may ask the State Superintendent to assist. Anyhow I can get as good men as he is in this county." The Mayor of building revolver fame concluded his remarks in the course of his characteristic eloquence. Everybody expected some one was to be "slugged," but Long Island City's Goliath finally subsided. The "investigation" will be continued Wednesday evening, March 12.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN O. BARTON.

The Rev. Dr. John O. Barton died at the Church Home and Infirmary, at Baltimore, yesterday. He was a Protestant Episcopal minister, and came to the infirmary from Easton, where he was assistant rector at Trinity Cathedral. His illness was spinal meningitis. Dr. Barton was born at Hancock, Washington County, Md., and was sixty-four years of age. In early youth he went West, where he studied for the ministry in the Seminary of Wisconsin. Twenty-three years ago he returned to Maryland, becoming rector of St. Peter's Church, Princess Anne, Somerset County. He remained there up to three years ago, when he accepted his position at Easton. During his pastorate at Princess Anne he was called up late one night, and while making his way in the dark fell headlong down a flight of stairs and injured his spine. This injury finally caused his death. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be conducted by Bishop Adams of the Easton Diocese in Trinity Cathedral.

CORLISS MEMORIAL BUILDING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—The family of the late George H. Corliss, builder of the centennial engine, are to erect a fifty-thousand-dollar Young Men's Christian Association memorial building in Newburyport, Mass., with gymnasium and whatever playground is necessary.

TRACING BENWELL'S MURDER.

THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN ARRESTED—STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 4.—There are astonishing developments in the Princeton murder case. Without a doubt the young Englishman so mysteriously killed was the victim of a murderous conspiracy. It is believed that the murderer, Burchell, and his wife are the chief members of a regularly-organized gang in London, England. They advertise for young gentlemen with means who wish to emigrate to Canada for the purpose of learning farming or ranching. In many cases good openings for young men as partners in a farm or ranch in Western Canada are offered.

With two or three of the wealthiest victims in hand the party start for the Dominion. Arriving here they proceed to the part of the country where the farm or ranch is alleged to be situated. This would naturally be in the backwoods or wilds of Canada. Here the victims are got rid of, murdered in cold blood, and their valuables secured.

That the dark deed was prearranged there is no doubt. The plot has partly been revealed by a young Englishman named Douglas Pelley, son of an English clergyman, who was one of the victims who escaped with his life. Further startling disclosures are expected.

Whether there have been many victims of this scheme is not known. The murderer Burchell, alias "Lord Somerset," was well known here. "Lord Somerset," as he registered at a leading hotel, arrived in the capital in the early Summer of 1888. The Marquis of Lansdowne had just left the country on his retirement from the Governor Generalship. This left a loop open for any bogus Lord to come along without fear of being recognized by the Marquis.

Now, Burchell had with him a very pretty woman whom he passed off as his wife. They staid in town about a month and were quite the rage. Both he and his wife wore fashionable clothes and lived high. They used to drive tandem and give select champagne parties.

Somerset seemed to have plenty of money while here. He spent it lavishly, but the Somerset party one fine day departed suddenly. They left innumerable victims behind. Hotel, livery, wine, and tailors' bills were unpaid and remain unpaid to this day. There was no great outcry at the time, because the man was always considered as being a genuine nobleman. He telegraphed and wrote to his creditors from Toronto that he would soon be back that way and would then settle.

His title was a plausible one, as he asserted that his father was the Duke of Somerset. A Duke's son is given the title of "lord" and not "honorable." There were several sons, and they were all Lord Somerset.

From news received in the city to-day there is no doubt that the murderer Burnell has been arrested, as he has been identified in Western Ontario as the bogus lord. Somerset is the same man who played his pranks in this city.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, March 4.—J. Rex Burchell, the man arrested here for the murder of F. C. Benwell of London, England, appeared in court to-day for examination. The prisoner was pale and appeared nervous, although he answered the magistrate in a firm voice as follows: "I am twenty-five years of age, and was born at Church, Lancashire. I have no particular business or home other than in London, England. My father is dead. I have no occupation. I am married. I have a college education, and belong to the Church of England. The witness then read the charge against him of wilfully and feloniously murdering Fred C. Benwell, to which he replied, in a hurried voice, "Not guilty."

Detective Murray was the first witness called. He detailed what had been done by the Crown to discover the murderer, and described as "flashy" the story which Burchell related to him at Paris, evidently with a view to exonerating himself.

The next witness called was Douglass Raymond, the son of Walden-place, Saffron Walden, Essex, England. He detailed his arrangements with the prisoner for a stock farm.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow. Government Detective Murray says there is not the slightest doubt but that Benwell was murdered during Monday, Feb. 17, and there will be proof that the prisoner was seen to board a train at Eastwood, near the scene of the murder, with his trousers rolled up and his clothing covered with mud, on the afternoon of Monday.

Mrs. Burchell is still under arrest. It is said that the pair of scissors that cut the name out of the clothing of the deceased have been found on the prisoner.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

THE COLONEL'S NIGHTMARE.

THERE WAS PLENTY OF WINE AT THE SHEPARD BANQUET AFTER ALL.

When Elliott F. Shepard woke up yesterday morning the memories of the dinner he had given the members of the Republican Executive Committee at the Union League Club the night before were fresh in his mind. The day was bright and balmy and Spring was wooing the world away from the counterfeit Winter. It was just the sort of a day to make a pious person happy, but somehow or other things were sadly askew with Elliott. Life was a misfit, and the joys of Spring mocked him. He was weary of earthly things, and he mused and meditated on the vanity of it all as he rode down to his office. It was in this frame of mind that he topped off his editorial page with this text:

"Set your mind on the things that are above, not on the things that are upon the earth."

Then he felt better and was able to dictate the report of a nightmare that troubled his sleep after the banquet. He headed it up, "A Full Account of the Banquet." It wasn't as coherent as most nightmares, but it pleased him much and eased his mind. He wound up with the following:

"After the multitude had been dismissed, a good-natured social confab was indulged in by the few Republicans named above, who were present, in which a quiet pipe and a cup of coffee and the champagne was exchanged for apollinaris; for the Republican party favors temperance."

What some of those who were at Elliott's dinner would like to know, is "when the champagne was exchanged for Apollinaris." Their memory of the events of the night does not run to that time. The Colonel kept the wine off the menu, but it is a fact that there was all the wine on hand that the committeemen could drink. Apollinaris looked well enough on the menu, but the Colonel's good wine lent hilarity to his dinner. He tried hard to disguise the fact from his friends, but there was a wealth of wine at that banquet.

After the cloth had been cleared, Mr. Shepard made a speech in which he said he wanted the Republicans to make no coalitions in the future. S. V. R. Cruger followed him and agreed with him. Postmaster Van Cott also agreed with the good Colonel in part, and got a big round of applause when he suggested that Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, be the Republican Mayor. If not Mr. Smith, Mr. Van Cott thought Chauncey M. Depew would be the man who could carry the city. He also nominated Mr. Depew for Governor. Mr. Shepard had said that this could be made as good a Republican city as Philadelphia, but Mr. Van Cott did not think it could.

Col. Shepard was not nominated for anything.

MAGEE'S MAN WARNED.

ONE BIT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPOILS THAT QUAY DID NOT GET.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The confirmation of the appointment of George T. Oliver for Census Supervisor for the Pittsburg district completes the gift of the first important plum from the present Administration to that faction of the Republican Party here led by C. L. Magee.

Magee originally turned his delegates at Chicago over to Harrison on condition that he should be given the offices here. The President was no sooner in place, however, than he turned the entire patronage of Western Pennsylvania over to Senator Quay, who is Magee's bitterest political opponent and who had not only opposed Harrison at Chicago, but ignored him during the campaign which resulted in his election. Mr. Oliver, who is at the head of one of the largest wire-manufacturing concerns in the country, became a candidate for Census Supervisor by accident, but Superintendent Porter insisted upon his appointment and went so far as to make Allegheny County a special district that he might be placed. Congressman Dalzell also took up the matter and made a fight upon it. Oliver will have over 300 appointments to make, and they will all be anti-Quay people.

Their selection is likely to have an important bearing upon Congressman Ray's candidacy for re-election, while Congressman Bayne, who is a Quay man and lives in the district, will be ignored entirely in the division of the spoils.

SCENE AT A GRAVEYARD.

A DRUNKEN GRAVE DIGGER FALLS OVER A CHILD'S CASKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—A pop bottle full of whisky caused a most disgraceful scene at Forest Lawn Cemetery on Sunday, the story of which has just been made public. A funeral party, a child's white casket tenanted by precious remains, and a drunken grave digger figured. The remains were those of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Watson of 147 East Eagle-street, and the stricken parents and a few close family friends followed the loved one to the cemetery.

The story is told by Mr. Burrhus, Mr. Watson's business partner. Mrs. Watson had nerved herself to attend the funeral, and it was expected the interment would be speedily accomplished in a decorous and orderly manner. Atkins had charge of the funeral arrangements and they were perfect. The only hitch came when the hearse arrived at the cemetery.

As soon as the casket was laid on the ground it was seen that the man who was to officiate in lowering the remains into the grave was intoxicated. When he leaned to raise the casket he fell on it, cutting his head, and the blood streamed over everything.

After a while they led him away and got another and sober man, but the shock made a trying call on the overstrained endurance of Mrs. Watson.

SYNDICATE FOR LOUNGE FACTORIES

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—An English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of every lounge factory in the city, and should it succeed in making a contract over $1,000,000 of additional foreign capital will be brought to Indianapolis.

It is not the purpose to form a trust, but to make a clean investment, the plan proposed being similar to the one employed in the brewery purchases. The present owners will be retained as managers provided they so desire.

THEIR INTENTION FRUSTRATED.

ALBANY, March 4.—Joseph A. Thorn of Baltimore and John T. Kane, a telegraph operator, were arrested to-day for acting suspiciously. They hired a room over a broker's office on State-street. When arrested Kane confessed that their intention was to tap a wire of a pool room on an adjoining street and beat the pool room.

Not a Pimple on Baby

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Cuticura

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness of fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesborough, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

TRIALS OF CRUISERS' SPEED.

TESTS WHICH WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TWO NOW NEARLY READY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The approaching trials of two new naval vessels—the Philadelphia and the San Francisco—in which the contract requirements relate chiefly to speed, have turned the attention of naval engineers and others interested to a study of the best methods of accurately measuring the speed of fast vessels. In the cases of the two vessels mentioned, where the premium for extra speed is $50,000 for each quarter knot over nineteen knots, the question is one of great importance, for an error of one one-hundredth part of a knot means a gain or a loss to the contractor of $2,000.

As was pointed out in THE TIMES at the time of the first trial of the Baltimore, the patent log cannot be relied upon for accuracy in measuring the speed of vessels traveling above a certain limit. On the second trial of the Baltimore the same unreliability of the patent log was developed, as is shown by the official report. On this trial, according to the report, the highest power was developed when Card No. 4 was taken, giving a total indicated horse power of 10,725.68. This ought to have given the highest speed of the trial, especially as the sea was smooth and the wind light, yet the log showed only 19.57 knots, while the maximum speed record, 20.6 knots, was recorded on card No. 12 when the total indicated horse power was only 9,568.47 and the vessel was running in rough water against a stiff head wind.

On the trial of the Charleston an unusually accurate log seems to have been used, and while it showed none of the erratic tendencies of the instrument used on the Baltimore, the speed of the Charleston, measured by observation of points on shore, was estimated at from 19 to 19.6 knots, while the log gave her only 18.18 per hour, and a maximum of 18.75 knots. In both these ships the contract requirements were for horse power alone, and the question of speed was of minor importance. It is obvious that, where so much money is at stake on exceedingly small increments of speed, some means for measuring it must be devised which is not open to the objection that can be raised against a patent log.

This subject is extensively discussed in the current number of the *Journal of the Society of Naval Engineers* in a paper by Assistant Engineers Harold P. Norton and Walter M. McFarland, with discussion by Chief Engineer Isherwood, Passed Assistant Engineers R. T. Washburton, G. W. Baird, and A. M. Mattice, Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver, and Messrs C. E. Emery and W. R. Eckart, members of the society, and Messrs. G. W. Dickie and Robert Forsyth of the Union Iron Works, representing the contractors. There is a unanimous agreement that the patent log is not to be relied upon. The other methods discussed in the paper are: By successive runs in opposite directions over a measured mile trials in vogue; by a continuous run at sea, the speed being based on the number of revolutions of the screw found necessary to give a knot in smooth water, and by a continuous run at sea, past a series of buoys or stations on shore arranged so as to give the distance the ship is likely to make in four hours, provision being made for accurately determining the force of wind and current at frequent intervals along the course.

At first thought it would seem that the last of these methods would be the simplest and most satisfactory, and so it would if the ideal course could be found, where water of great depth would be altogether unaffected by waves, wind, and current, and where, either by buoys or by beacons on shore, the limits of the course could be accurately determined. A paper recently submitted to the Navy Department by Lieut. Taussig shows that several suitable courses could be laid out in Long Island Sound and to the south of Long Island for the Atlantic, and in Santa Barbara Channel for the Pacific. There would be great difficulty in laying off a course of 80 knots with accuracy, and an error either way of 150 feet for each 10 knots is about as close as it would probably be possible to come to it. Then it would be necessary to have tugs stationed along the course to determine the strength of tide and currents. The chief objections urged against this method are the difficulty and cost of establishing the course and of keeping the vessels or tugs necessary for tidal and current observations and the large number of observers necessary.

As to the first method, by successive runs in opposite directions over a measured base, the chief objections are that if the course is long the total changes would be likely to affect the result, and if the course is short the method of determining the exact turn on the course must be exact, as an error of one-tenth of a second might affect the result $2,000. Another objection to the method is that during the turns at each end of the course, even although they may turn in a circle of wide open, fires might be cleaned and the ship jockeyed in other ways so as to put in her best spurts while on the course.

The second method, by a continuous run at sea, the speed being based on the number of revolutions of the screw found necessary to give a knot in smooth water, is the method approved by Engineer in Chief Melville and the one likely to be used on the trials of the Philadelphia and San Francisco. For this it would be necessary, in the preliminary trials of a vessel, to run her back and forward over a measured course at different speeds, counting accurately the number of revolutions on each run. It is proposed that sets of four or six runs be made at 14, 16, and 18 knots, and at the highest speed the contractors are willing to undertake on a preliminary trial. From these data curves could be laid out giving with great accuracy the speed for any number of revolutions. It is estimated that in this way the speed can be determined within a very small fraction of a knot. This method has the advantage of great simplicity, and after the revolutions per mile had been determined the trial could take place anywhere.

Messrs. Dickie and Forsyth of the Union Iron Works have discussed the question from the contractor's standpoint, would like to have this method combined with the long-measured course, such as could be laid out in Santa Barbara Channel, where the longest course that could be desired could be laid out so as to be practically uninfluenced by tide. On the Atlantic coast it would not be possible to get such a good course.

Secretary Tracy now has the report of Lieut. Taussig and the recommendations of Engineer in Chief Melville before him, and before the vessels are ready for trial he will decide which method is preferable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Presbytery of Baltimore has dismissed the Rev. Dr. Maurice Wilson to the Presbytery of Dayton, Ohio, where he has accepted a call. He leaves Baltimore early next week, and begins his work in Dayton on the fourth Sunday in March.

The dear body of Willie Foster, a schoolboy, was found in deep snow on the Haverhill road, North Andover, Mass., yesterday. The body was found a mile from his home, and only a short distance from the schoolhouse.

Judge Thayer of Philadelphia has decided that the moneys and securities held for charitable purposes by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church are not subject to taxation.

Edward Rothschild, son of the head of the great European banking house, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He is traveling through this country on a sight-seeing tour.

Town Collector Chadbourne of Oxford, Me., is short in his accounts from $8,000 to $4,000. The town will call upon his bondsmen to make the deficiency good.

The Navy Department was informed yesterday of the death of Lieut. M. F. Wright of typhoid fever at the Norfolk Naval Hospital. He was attached to the cruiser Baltimore.

Expert thieves attempted to rob the Elk County Bank at Ridgeway, Penn., Sunday night, but they were frightened away and escaped, leaving their tools behind.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio and staff and both branches of the General Assembly will attend the funeral of the late Minister Pendleton at Cincinnati on Saturday next.

The Virginia Legislature has appointed Commissioners to meet with a committee of foreign bondholders and confer over the settlement of the State debt.

The Para Rubber Company at South Framingham, Mass., will resume operations to-day to a limited extent, which will give employment to 150 men.

Thirty-five employes of the Stoughton Rubber Company at Stoughton, Mass., have struck against a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. in wages.

John Wren, the well-known detective and head of the National Agency of Richmond, Va., died yesterday of pneumonia.

Alderman Charles Hillcock of Chicago was found dead in the street near his home yesterday. Death resulted from apoplexy.

The business men of Springfield, Mass., have decided to establish a Board of Trade in that city.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC PARK LOAN.

BOSTON, March 4.—City Treasurer Turner to-day awarded the Public Park loan of $600,000, running thirty years at 3½ per cent., to Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook and Blake Brothers, who offered 100.09.

SIMPLY TERRIBLE!

Over Seven Hundred Deaths from Pneumonia in New-York City in one Week.

ONE-HALF OF ALL THESE SUDDEN DEATHS MIGHT NOT HAVE OCCURRED, WHEN THE FIRST COUGH—THE FIRST TIGHTENING OF THE CHEST—WAS NOTICED, ONE SPOONFUL OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER IN SWEETENED HOT WATER, TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND THE CHEST BATHED WITH PAIN KILLER EXTERNALLY, WOULD HAVE CHECKED THE DISEASE AND SAVED THE LIFE. THIS WARNING IS GIVEN IN TIME TO ALL WHO MAY BE IN DANGER, BUT WHO DO NOT REALIZE IT.

KREWOLF'S FRIENDS RAISE $1,500.

An effort is being made to settle out of court the case of George W. Krewolf, who as Treasurer for the theatrical firm of Hoyt & Thomas defaulted some three months ago in the sum of $2,090, and who was arrested about three weeks ago on his return from San Francisco to New-York. Krewolf is now in prison in Boston, but his friends have succeeded in raising $1,500, which was tendered to Hoyt & Thomas on condition that proceedings be stopped against the offender. This money is now in the hands of J. T. Maguire, Treasurer of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. Mr. Thomas said last night that he was willing to accept the proposition of Mr. Krewolf's friends. Mr. Hoyt, who is now in Philadelphia, is understood to be opposed to a compromise.

MISSOURI'S TREASURER.

HIS ACCOUNTS SHOW A SHORTAGE OF ABOUT $82,000.

KANSAS CITY, March 4.—The *Journal's* Jefferson City (Mo.) special says: "Gov. Francis this evening concluded his examination of Treasurer Noland's books and suspended the Treasurer from office indefinitely. A shortage in his accounts was found to exist in the sum of about $82,000."

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Thomas A. Scott, whose name figures in the list of Treasurer Noland's sureties to the amount of $100,000, said that he did not believe and was not prepared to seriously think that Noland was short in his accounts. I saw Gov. Morehouse last night, and spoke to him plainly on the subject, and left him satisfied that there was nothing serious the matter with Noland and his accounts.

State Treasurer Noland resolutely maintains his innocence. He says: "There is no shortage of any kind. I stand on this statement, and the investigation will prove that I am correct."

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RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

CANDIDATES WHO ARE LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED TO-DAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention will assemble to-morrow, and there is every reason to believe that the ticket of last year will be nominated. John W. Davis, the candidate for Governor, is a delegate to the convention from Pawtucket, and is understood to offer no objection to running again. He is a man of high character and sterling honesty. His administration of the office in 1887-8, while not as free from the influence of ring politicians as some of his friends would have desired, was honest and creditable. Last April he polled 21,289 votes, to 16,870 for Ladd, (Rep.)

The rest of the ticket, about which there is little doubt, is as follows: Lieutenant Governor—Howard Smith of Newport; Secretary of State—Edward D. Measuinger; Attorney General—Ziba O. Slocum, the only candidate on any ticket who was elected by the people last April, and General Treasurer—John G. Perry.

The platform will probably be to a certain extent an echo of the arguments in favor of in the General Assembly on the ballot-reform law, on which both parties are sparring for partisan advantage, the Republicans at present opposing the extension of the new system of voting to municipal elections. The only really new point likely to be brought up is that an attempt may be made to commit the party to the support of an appropriation for new uniforms for the militia. It is not to be assumed that there is any opposition to purchasing new uniforms, but the Democrats are understood to desire a reduction of the numerous and ornamental brigade staff.

SAD-EYED WOMEN.

Why so Many Ladies are Miserable Clearly Explained—Some Stirring Remarks by One Who Knows.

"I feel sad every time I see a woman." The above remark was made to the writer by one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in New-York.

"Is it possible that you are a woman hater, doctor?"

"Not at all, but I have seen so much suffering, so many women who are miserable, that I cannot help feeling sorry for them all. How many ladies do you know that are perfectly well and healthy? How many enjoy life as they should? Is this not enough to make one feel sorrowful?"

"There must be a cause for all this, doctor?"

"There is. Women are weak and their troubles largely arise from weakness. When a woman is weak she requires strength. Her body, her mind, and all her functions must be put in a healthy condition, or she cannot secure strength. Nothing does this so easily and surely as pure spirits taken in moderation, either before meals or between meals. I know scores of ladies that are kept in perfect health, strength, and brilliancy by the judicious use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Many of these ladies are wives of ministers and professors, and most of them are temperance women. They realize that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey furnishes the best and only positive help, and they are intelligent enough to profit by such knowledge. I know whereof I speak, and I speak as a temperance man. The best temperance people of to-day are the ones who use pure spirits in moderation and find that strength, vigor, color, and brightness are the results rather than weakness, sallowness, and a loss of interest in everything in life."

I was much impressed with the remarks of the doctor, and believing their importance, reproduce them entire.

DANCING FOR CHARITY.

THE BALL OF THE PURIM ASSOCIATION WAS A GRAND SUCCESS.

Once more the Purim Association gave evidence last evening of what it can do in the sacred name of charity. Its annual ball at the Metropolitan Opera House—this year in aid of the United Hebrew Charities—succeeded not only in bringing in a rich harvest for its beneficiary, but in adding one more to the long list of social successes attained by this association. It was estimated that between $10,000 and $12,000 net would be realized.

The first thing that struck the fortunate person who chanced to be a guest of the Purim last evening was the unusual beauty of Klunder's decoration of the auditorium. Over the dancing floor was suspended a gigantic bell of ivy, laurel, and Southern evergreens, with a tongue of gorgeous "American Beauty" roses. Long, graceful clusters and festoons of ivy and laurel were trained from the cornices out to this bell, and other garlands, interspersed with brilliant bunches of tulips, hyacinths, and daffodils garnished the box fronts. At the back of the stage a woodland scene was set, with a babbling brook in the distance, while overhead, scintillating in letters of gas, was the inspiring word, "Charity."

In the boxes was assembled a large number of beautiful and brilliantly-attired women and dancing men. The following were the holders of boxes:

Parterre Row.—B. J. Ludwig, E. J. Jacobs, James H. Hoffman, A. F. Isaacs, H. Hahle, S. J. Held, M. Jonasson, M. W. Mendel, S. Ranger, S. Neustadt, A. L. Sanger, S. M. Swartz, S. S. Solomon, Max Herzog, Max Schmidt, Mrs. Aaron Jacobs, S. Russak, L. G. Schiffer, A. H. Solomon, Louis Stern, J. Boskowitz, J. Rothschild, Mrs. S. Stettheimer, M. Lehman, I. Wormser, Max Nathan, Henry Rice, L. Lewisohn, M. Schlesinger, A. S. Rosenbaum, J. Rosenwald, M. H. Moses, S. Berg, J. E. Schiff, Jesse Seligman, A. Wolff, Isidor Straus.

First Tier.—E. D. Stanton, G. A. Cohen, Jacob Hess, L. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hasbrouck, D. Felbel, Julius Lippman, Hyman Blum, J. H. Solomon, S. L. Fatman, S. Schafer, S. J. Gans, I. Josephi, R. Haumersiough, J. H. Herts, H. S. Henry, F. H. Knapp, F. Stiner, J. S. Isaacs, M. Phillips, J. A. Blum, Mrs. H. Hess, Solomon Weill, A. Blumenthal, L. Schoolherr, N. Cowen, M. Herzog, E. Milius, Joseph Koch, and L. G. Schiffer.

The ball was opened at 10:30, not in the old way with the solemn grand march, but with a graceful waltz which was taken part in by the Floor Committee with their partners.

Among those of the ladies whose costumes were particularly notable were Mrs. E. Lauterbach, who wore a white pompadour robe with crêpe and sable trimming; Miss Mamie Schafer, in yellow ottoman silk, with gold trimmings; Mrs. S. Schafer in gold brocade, with Medici collar of feathers; Mrs. R. Sidenberg, in pink velvet and pink peau de soie; Miss Sichel, in white ottoman silk with silver trimmings; Mrs. L. Kupper, in pale silk with diamonds; Miss Kessler, in purple silk; Mrs. L. G. Schiffer, in white silk; Mrs. M. H. Moses, in purple; Miss I. Boskowits, in pearl white; Miss Minnie Herrman, in white silk, and Miss A. Seligman, in blue.

OLD SALTS AT DINNER.

THE MARINE SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS 120TH ANNIVERSARY.

Six years older than the United States is the Marine Society of New-York, and its members are proud of its age. They enjoyed their one hundred and twentieth anniversary banquet at Delmonico's last evening.

Capt. James Parker, President of the Marine Society, presided. Sitting about him were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Rear Admiral Braine, ex-Collector of Customs Col. Hedden, George W. Wilson, the Rev. Charles J. Jones, Chaplain of Snug Harbor; Capt. Erben, United States Navy; W. B. Hilton, Capt. Urquhart, Capt. Chamberlain, Capt. George W. Brown, Charles H. Marshall, Edward W. Bellquist, W. H. H. Moore, George H. Brower, Richard Poillon, A. A. Raven, William H. Harbuck, Capt. Richard Luce, and Samuel C. Reeve.

It was with difficulty that Capt. Parker induced the old salts to cease their yarn spinning to listen to words that contained more of the element of veracity and less of imagination. He spoke briefly to them of the glory that American merchantmen reflected on their country in the old days. Now the sea was all gone. Neptune had claimed as its victims one by one all the mighty ships that once were the envy of the commercial world, and to-day America could lay no claim to the seas. But he had hopes. He did not believe that American commerce was dead. The time would come, perhaps not in the day of the living veterans of the old marine, when there would animate the American people the same spirit that animates the Briton.

The first toast ever responded to at a dinner of the Marine Society was "The Union of the States." That was in 1785. To the same toast Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was asked to respond last evening. He said in part:

THE SCHOOL FUND QUESTION

THE PECK BILL FOR APPORTIONING THE MONEY.

IT MEETS WITH LIVELY OPPOSITION FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—A VICIOUS INSURANCE MEASURE.

ALBANY, March 4.—Mr. Peck's bill for the support of the common schools and amending the law relating to public instruction provoked debate in the House to-day. This bill provides for the payment, out of the income of the United States deposit fund, of the School Commissioners of the various districts and for the apportionment to each city and each incorporated village with a population of 5,000 or more, which employs a Superintendent of Common Schools, or a Clerk of the Board of Education, out of the income of this fund. If this fund should prove insufficient then $800 may be appropriated out of the free school fund, and in case any city is entitled to more than one member of Assembly, $500 may be appropriated for each additional member. A contingent fund not to exceed $4,000 may be provided for out of the free school fund, and provision may also be made for Indian schools which shall be equivalent to their proportion of the State school money.

After deducting these amounts the remainder of the State school moneys is, by this bill, divided into two parts and apportioned equally among the school districts and cities, making the distributive portion of each district quota $100. To entitle a district to a distribution portion, or district quota, a qualified teacher must have actually taught the common school of the district at least twenty-eight weeks of five school days each, during the current year, and thereafter thirty-two weeks of five school days each, inclusive of legal holidays. After the district quotas are distributed the Superintendent of Instruction is required to apportion the remainder of the State school moneys, and also the library moneys, among the counties of the State according to their respective populations.

Mr. McTernan of Kings County moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Instruction, in order that opportunity might be given representatives of the Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn to appear before the committee. The people of Brooklyn, he said, were much interested in the measure, and they certainly should be permitted to discuss it with the members of the committee.

Mr. Peck said the bill had been before the Committee on Public Education several weeks, and had passed the regular course of committees without opposition.

Said Mr. McTernan: "My attention has been called to this bill in a letter from the President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, who declares that if the proposed law had been enacted last year the city of New-York would have lost $56,000 of its share of the State school moneys and the city of Brooklyn $23,000. As a result of the change of the school law in 1885, Brooklyn has lost from $112,000 to $115,000, and the city of New-York has suffered in the same proportion. When it is considered that the city and county of New-York and Kings County paid into the Treasury about 67 per cent of the school fund, I think it will be generally believed that their representatives are entitled to something to say about this proposed legislation."

Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Connelly joined Mr. McTernan in asking that the bill be recommitted, and Mr. Peck did his best to prevent this. Finally Mr. Fish moved the previous question, and the motion to recommit was lost. Then the bill was put on final passage, but failed to secure a constitutional majority, the vote standing 57 to 32. Mr. Peck moved for a reconsideration and that his motion lie on the table. He is of opinion that with a full House the bill will pass.

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Mr. E. B. Harper is championing a bill—No. 652, Assembly, introduced by Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus, which is pronounced by the Insurance Department a vicious measure. Under existing laws whenever the department discovers evidence of crookedness or insolvency in a company it proceeds at once to wind up its affairs. Stockholders and policy holders are in this manner doubly protected. But under the Harper-Whipple bill, when the Superintendent of Insurance after investigation is satisfied that the corporation or association is insolvent by having outstanding obligations due and unpaid, which with its matured death claims, due and unpaid, exceed its assets, or is conducting its business unlawfully, he shall in writing over the seal of his office serve notice on the corporation to make good the deficiency or to desist from its excess of power or from conducting its unlawful business, and if within ten days the company fails to comply, the shall then Superintendent report the facts to the Attorney General, who may, within five days, cite the company to appear before him for a hearing."

The bill gives the company the right to make answer and to produce witnesses, and provides ample scope for circumlocution and delay. If the Attorney General is of the opinion that the facts require action, he must apply to the Special Term of the Supreme Court within the judicial district where the corporation transacts its principal business for an order to compel the corporation to show cause why it should not be restrained. The corporation shall be allowed trial by jury, and if the jury finds the company insolvent it shall be enjoined from doing business, a radical and vicious change from the present law, which places this authority in the hands of the department. The bill protects wildcat insurance companies by this additional provision:

"No order, judgment, or decree enjoining, restraining, or interfering with the prosecution of the business of any such corporation, association, or society, or appointing a temporary or permanent receiver thereof, shall be made or granted, except as aforesaid; nor shall any action or proceeding be brought or maintained to restrain or dissolve any such corporation, association, or society, or in which any receiver or accounting or injunction restraining or interfering with the prosecution of the business of any such corporation, association, or society is sought or applied for, except by the Attorney General in the name and in behalf of the people and under the provisions of this act."

Judge William B. Ruggles, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, expressed himself in these words to THE TIMES's correspondent:

"This bill takes from the department and the Attorney General's office all the authority that the existing laws vest in them touching co-operative assessment insurance companies. It is drawn in direct antagonism to the provisions of the Baker bill in 1877, which the department succeeded in putting on the statute books only after a long and hard fight. If we go back to the law of 1833 we will find that it was drawn up by the managers and trustees of the assessment companies, but the section that restrained their operations was weak and defective. It was not until 1877 that the department managed to trace it up and endow the department and the Attorney General with power to put an instantaneous check upon them when they transgressed the law. This particular section of the Baker bill was drawn by Deputy Attorney General Foste and myself. Three objects were kept in view, to restrain the companies, first, when they exceeded their powers; second, when they were doing business fraudulently, and third when they violated the law. As soon as the department was satisfied that a company was doing business fraudulently or diverting its funds, the Attorney General was notified, and upon presentation and verification of the facts to a Judge of the Supreme Court a receiver was at once appointed. Even that law was not as strong as we wanted, but it was as strong as we could get it.

"What effect will this bill of Whipple's produce?

"It will break down whatever power and authority the department has. It will increase beyond calculation the number of co-operative assessment companies, which will be formed for no other purpose than to swindle the people who put their money into them."

A prominent member of the Legislature said that when E. B. Harper brought the bill to Albany objection was made to it for the reason that its general tenor was distrust of courts and reflection on the probity of Judges, to which Harper responded: "That is true; we can't trust our judiciary."

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Mr. Sheehan sought this morning to have the Journal of last night's proceedings read, but it had already been approved and he could not be accommodated. Doubtless he wished to know if the fact was chronicled that he had been swept from his mooring by the ballot-reform movement.

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Every day for the past week Mr. Andrus of Buffalo has looked carefully over the Republican benches and decided anew not to call up his Police Liquor bill for the present. The storm the bill occasioned two weeks ago rather frightened the Buffalonian and he feels that he would not be justified in taking the bill from the table until every one of its known friends is present. He classes Messrs. Fish and Sheehan with its enemies, but both these gentlemen deny that they will oppose it. Both are in favor of amending it, however, Mr. Sheehan being desirous of bringing Excise Commissioners within its provisions. Mr. Andrus said to-day that such an amendment would hurt the bill, and that he would accept it only to save the measure.

Mr. Hoag has introduced a bill which compels the Health Officer or his Deputy of the port of New-York to examine every vessel carrying cabin passengers which arrives at Quarantine before 6 P. M. Under the present system, if a steamer arrives after 6 P. M. it must lie until next morning before it can be examined.

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Mr. Stein of New-York introduced a bill which provides that in all future civil and special proceedings in courts of record if eight jurors shall agree upon a verdict it shall be sufficient and be received. This does not apply to criminal cases.

Mr. Andres of Buffalo has a bill now in the Speaker's hands aimed at the "spotter" system employed in some cases to secure conviction for the illegal sale of liquor. It makes it unlawful for any police officer or agent of any society to enter any drinking place at any time when selling is unauthorized and solicit or induce the sale of beer or liquor.

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The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Senator Emerson—To permit fishing for suckers, bullheads, and pickerel with nets and tykes, to shoot and spear such fish through ice, and to catch fish in any streams, lakes, or ponds in Warren County. Lake George, Schroon Lake, Long Pond, and Glen Lake are excepted.

By Mr. Ives—To regulate the authority of the Public Administrator.

By Mr. Robertson—Permitting executors, administrators, and guardians sums of money for counsel not exceeding the amount of their services in all contests affecting the validity of a will.

By Mr. Ahearn—To provide a pension for park policemen.

Senator Birkett's Fourteenth Regiment Armory bill was ordered to third reading. Also, the bill appropriating the money to cover the expenses of the lawyers who conducted the ceiling investigation.

THE PROPOSED NEGRO STATE.

EXCITEMENT CREATED IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—The publication of the plans of the "Grand Brotherhood," which contemplate the capture of Oklahoma and its formation into a negro State, caused much excitement in Kansas and Oklahoma. F. A. Bennett, the chief of the brotherhood, said in an interview:

"We didn't intend to have our objects and aims given to the public so soon, but there has been no harm done. We propose not only to have a majority of voters in Oklahoma, but also to have nearly the entire population. There are many now there who will not live in a 'nigger' State. These we will help move out. We will not want the mass of white people with us, but will welcome those whites who have money and who are willing to come among us for purposes of trade. If they wish to make their homes there, and will make our customs their customs, our people their people, we will be glad to have them with us, but when the time comes we will welcome only those who will make themselves of us and for us.

"We have not yet invaded the new cities, and you will find comparatively few negroes in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and other towns. You will observe, however, that we never take a step backward, and only our own people know how many of our race there are there, but we prefer to fill the country with farmers, and encourage our people to go to cities only as our needs demand. Before the end of the year you will find the work of the brotherhood in cities and towns to a marked degree, and will see our race behind counters and at the desks, and will find that they are patronized. We are willing to have the whites build the towns for us, for we are not as yet builders. They are doing all that for us. We don't propose to impose upon the whites nor abuse our power. We will simply stand by our people and there can be but one result, and that result will be a solid negro State, the grandest in the Union."

The Hon. E. P. McCabe has returned from Washington, and left last night for Oklahoma. He does not now believe he will receive the appointment as Governor, but rather believes the office will go to a white man, Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas. He thinks the 32,000 blacks in that Territory will, however, entitle him to the second place as Secretary. The brotherhood will demand that. They no longer seek first place, but are united upon the second place, with McCabe as Secretary.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, March 4.—Great indignation is expressed here at the statements in the special telegrams sent to the press from Topeka in regard to the alleged negro colonization of Oklahoma. The lands of Oklahoma are all taken up and among the settlers there is only a handful of negroes. It is difficult to understand how thousands of negroes are to be colonized on lands already occupied by legitimate claimants.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

SIX PERSONS KILLED WITHIN A WEEK IN KNOX COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4.—A special to the *Enquirer* from Barboursville, Ky., says: Sunday, at Flatlick, Sheriff Calloway Carnes was fatally shot by a desperado named Bill Smith, leader of the Smith faction of the Smith-Slusher feud. The Deputy Sheriff attempted to arrest one of the Smith party. Their leader objected and opened fire with a Winchester rifle, one ball passing through the Deputy Sheriff's body.

Carnes is a brother-in-law of the Messeres, four of the most desperate men in the mountains, who are also members of the Slusher gang. They rallied their forces and started in pursuit of Smith's crowd, but have not yet come up with them. Each side numbers over thirty-five well-armed men.

During the past year two open battles have been fought and men have been killed on both sides. This trouble becomes worse day by day, and more bloodshed is imminent.

A man living on Pebble Creek, six miles south of this place, came to town this morning for a wagonload of coffins, and gave an account of a bloody affray that occurred on that creek Sunday evening, in which old man Archie Legeer, his son, and McKinney, his son-in-law, were killed outright by Joe Turner and two other men from Bell County. The trouble grew out of dividing some household goods belonging to McKinney and his wife, who had separated. They all congregated at Legeer's house for the purpose of dividing the property between the man and his wife, but could agree only in one particular, and that was to settle the matter with Winchesters. Three killed and several wounded was the result.

A man named Stringer and another named Lane were killed at Gray's, near here, a few days ago, making a total of six killed during the last week in this county.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

THE EUREKA CRASHES INTO AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The first reported disaster caused by the thick weather and storm on the Chesapeake Bay during the past few days is that of the ship Eureka, which was in collision with an unknown two-masted schooner early on Sunday morning. The ship lost her jibboom, but the damage done the schooner could not be learned, as she was soon lost to sight.

The Eureka, Capt. Dinsmore, sailed early on Thursday morning last. She was bound for San Francisco with 2,900 tons of coal. On account of the fog she moved down very slowly, and Sunday morning found her running into James River. The fog had been swept away by the gale which had sprung up on Saturday night, but a blinding snowstorm had taken its place.

Suddenly there was a cry of danger, followed by a shock and crash. Both vessels came to anchor and the extent of damages might be learned. The Eureka later hailed a passing vessel and sent an order to Norfolk for a new boom. She expects to get it by to-morrow, when she will proceed on her voyage.

HE NEED NOT DUST THE BOOKS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A lawyer's assistant need not dust any books. This precedent was established by a verdict returned in Judge Baker's court yesterday, when Charles M. Miller was awarded $275 in his suit against Attorneys Gastride & Leffingwell. Miller is a law school graduate, and was employed by the latter firm to "make himself generally useful." When the firm moved its offices Mr. Miller was ordered to dust the books taken from the shelves. He declined, on the ground that such work was not in his province, and was then ordered out of the office.

Mr. Miller said he was under a year's engagement and sued for the amount of his salary. The defendants claimed that Miller's refusal to obey orders was cause for his discharge. They brought forward a number of prominent lawyers, who testified that when they were young men they not only dusted the books, but swept the office and built the fires.

The younger members of the bar rose en masse, however, and came to Miller's aid, a dozen of them testifying that no such practices existed in the law offices in Chicago in this advanced age.

MORE FUN FOR PAN-AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following invitation has been addressed to each of the delegates to the International American Conference:

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Secretary of State desires me to present his compliments and to say that the citizens of the Southern States are very anxious that the delegates should visit that section before returning to their homes, and have forwarded through him many cordial invitations. He also earnestly desires that the visit shall be made, and has directed me to invite you to participate in an excursion similar to that given in October and November last: to leave Washington immediately upon the adjournment of the conference and to return here two or three weeks thereafter.

As a considerable time will be required to make the necessary arrangements I beg the favor of an early acceptance. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
Executive Officer.

TWO LIVES LOST IN A FIRE.

BOONVILLE, Mo., March 4.—Early yesterday morning a cabin on the farm of William D. Adams, five miles east of Boonville, caught fire and was burned down. A woman named Laura Brown and her three-year-old son perished in the flames. Nothing but their charred remains were found.

MARSHAL EAGLE'S CASE.

ARGUMENTS ON CALIFORNIA'S DEMAND FOR THE OFFICER'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Supreme Court Chamber was filled throughout the four hours of the session of the court to-day with an audience which listened attentively to the arguments of counsel in the Nagle case, arising out of the shooting of David Terry in Lathrop, Cal., last Summer, when he was in the act of committing an assault upon Justice Field of the Supreme Court. All the Justices were present except Justice Field.

The argument was opened by Mr. Zach Montgomery in behalf of the appellant, Sheriff Cunnigham, from whose jurisdiction Nagle was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the United States court. The writ of habeas corpus ordering the discharge of Nagle was based on the ground that he was an officer of the United States, a Deputy Marshal, engaged in the performance of his duty of protecting a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and that he could not therefore be imprisoned by the State authorities.

Mr. Montgomery maintained that, unless there were specific statutory authority for the instruction given Nagle to accompany Justice Field, there was no authority for his release by the United States Circuit Court. He maintained this upon the authority of Section 753, Revised Statutes, that the writ of habeas corpus shall not extend to a prisoner unless in custody for an act done in pursuance of a law of the United States. He is not asserted that Nagle acted upon the authority of any statutory law of the United States, and as there was no law extending protection outside the precincts of the court building, he declared that the Deputy Marshal should be remanded to the custody of the State of California.

Attorney General Miller, who followed in behalf of the United States, argued his case upon this line: The proposition advanced on the part of the State was a heresy as old as the Government which had been refuted times without number in the courts, in Congress, and upon the battlefield. It was this same argument that the Executive had no power except such as was specifically granted by the legislative department that had been used before the civil war to deny the power of the Government to coerce the seceding States.

Justice Bradley—With what force shall the President execute this power of protection of which you speak, supposing that the Marshal had not sufficient force for the purpose?

The Attorney General—With the posse, in the first instance, and if that were not sufficient, with the army and navy.

Justice Bradley—Then he has the right to the aid of all citizens of the United States in maintaining the laws and in protecting the institutions of Government.

Mr. Joseph Choate of New-York, who followed Attorney General Miller as one of the counsel for the Government, opened his argument, but did not conclude it. He will speak again to-morrow.

MR. BATES'S TELEGRAPH PLAN.

WHAT HE INTIMATED IN DISCUSSING WANAMAKER'S SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—D. H. Bates of New-York, representing, he said, a number of gentlemen interested in postal telegraphy, addressed the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on the subject this morning.

He analyzed some of the statistics presented by President Green of the Western Union Telegraph Company, claiming that the average rate on Western Union messages for distances over 500 miles was 49 cents. He said that the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company was the only opposition company that ever paid expenses. Now the people wanted the Government to step in and compete to a certain extent. The Postmaster General's bill would do this.

At the proper time a number of gentlemen would come out to contract for the service—probably at 13 cents on a fifteen-cent message. Of course the business would probably not at first be of large volume, and could be made remunerative only by using as an adjunct a "fast-speed" system, which would encourage the public patronage. To be wasted upon the entire country would be desirable, but was impracticable. The rate he would suggest, on the basis of the telegraph company doing all of the service except collection and delivery and including operators, (no other basis would be possible), would be under 300 miles, 15 cents; above 500 miles and east of the Mississippi, 25 or 30 cents; between eighty-fifth and one hundred and fifth parallel, 25 or 30 cents—with 50 cents as a maximum. So large a contract could not be undertaken for a shorter period than five years. Evidence of a paying volume of business would be required from the Government. In fairness, however, the Government should be required at the expiration of the lease to renew it or buy the lines from the company.

Chairman Bingham inquired what inducement there was for a new company to undertake this contract at lower rates than those of the Western Union.

Mr. Bates replied that the Western Union had made $100,000,000 in twenty years; the new company would have facilities in Post Offices; it would have a good standing commercially, and it would use improved means of telegraphy. The committee then adjourned.

A BANK TELLER GONE.

MR. POPE OF LOUISVILLE FLEES TO CANADA WITH A LARGE SUM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—William H. Pope, teller of the Louisville City National Bank, is gone. His absence at the bank yesterday at first excited no suspicion, as it was supposed he was at his sick sister's bedside or in the country, detained by the flood.

When no word was received at 10:30 o'clock to-day President James S. Pirtle, Vice President James F. Leech, and Cashier W. S. Parker became suspicious. They opened the vault and a hasty examination showed that somewhere between $40,000 and $60,000 was missing. The missing money was all large bills. All the bulky gold and silver coin and small bills were left intact.

It will require a careful examination to state the definite amount that Pope took with him. At the first his friends would not believe that Pope had gone wrong.

The reporters learned that Pope had left on the 7:35 o'clock train Saturday night for Chicago. It is supposed that he spent Sunday with his family and left there early on the afternoon on the Grand Trunk for Detroit and Windsor, which he could have reached in safety by 10 o'clock Sunday night. He left the bank Saturday afternoon with his usual greeting: "Good evening. If any one wants me, send to my room or telephone."

Pope is a native of this State and thirty-eight years old. His father, Wallace Pope, resides eight miles out on the "Narrow Gauge" Railroad. He entered the bank in 1881 as a clerk and was rapidly promoted. He was thought to be "close." He had been leading a fast life for some years, as many of his boon companions are aware.

All bank officials and clerks who handle money are required to give bond. Pope had given his through the Fidelity and Casualty Trust of New-York for $20,000. The Louisville representative of the company, Mr. Donald Sedaker, and the State agent, Mr. T. Grant Slaughter, were notified. They telegraphed to the company in New-York, and say that their principals will spend twice the amount of Pope's bond to secure his arrest.

THREE DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

CLAYTON, New-Mexico, March 4.—For some time it has been rumored that moonshiners were at work in No Man's Land, forty miles north of here. News has just been received of the seizure of three large distilleries, with a large amount of machinery and whisky, by United States officers.

The three distilleries were doing an enormous business, not only supplying the neutral strip and Northern New-Mexico with whisky, but also shipping hundreds of barrels into that portion of Kansas that surrounds No Man's Land.

The fact that they were doing a large business is proved by the announcement that the parties running the places, and who supposed they were safe from interference by the Government were making arrangements to enlarge their plants. The material was already upon the ground.

PREPARING FOR THE FAIR.

Gentlemen interested in the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, at 7 State-street, met last evening at the Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth-street, for the purpose of organizing. The fair has for its object the lessening of the debt on the mission, which is $60,000, and $25,000 of which must be paid by the mission on or about June 1. The mission is for the protection of immigrant girls at Castle Garden. Joseph J. O'Donohue was chosen Chairman of the meeting. He read letters from Archbishop Corrigan, Cardinal Gibbons, and Bishop Ryan. Archbishop Corrigan sent $200. It was decided that the Executive Committee having the fair in charge should consist of 100, to be selected by the Chairman of that committee. L. J. Callanan was chosen Chairman of the committee. Eugene Kelly was chosen Treasurer of the fair.

MISS PORTER'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Miss Elena Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter, gave a luncheon to-day. The guests were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. R. B. Harrison, Miss Pauncefote, Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Myer, Miss Stoughton, Miss McKeever, Miss Beach, Miss Taylor, Miss Heap, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss L. Biddle, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Heath, and Mrs. Clovan.

JOHN JAY ON BLAIR'S BILL

A STRONG PLEA IN BEHALF OF THE MEASURE.

HE DENIES THAT IT WILL PROMOTE MENDICANCY—THE OPPOSITION DUE TO "JESUITICAL INFLUENCES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow me, as a matter of fairness to your readers and especially to our citizens who, cherishing our common school system and appreciating the advantages it has for a century enjoyed from "national aid to State education," believe that the Southern States and the colored population—that "exceptional class of our population," as they are called by a venerable statesman of Virginia—should not be excluded from their equal right to national aid, to notice some points in an article which appeared in your editorial columns on Monday, the 3d of March, under the heading of "The Pauper School Bill?"

The bill thus stigmatized is the bill now pending in the Senate, having three times passed that body, and which, after years of discussion, has just been reindorsed unanimously in this city by two intelligent bodies whose judgment is entitled to weight—one, the Union League Club, after a careful report by their Committee on Political Reform; the other the National Educational Association, composed of the most practical and experienced educationalists of the Republic, and whose steadfast views on a matter so strictly within their province I am sure you would not willingly misrepresent. With your permission I will take in order some of the chief points on which the article in question appears to be inexact in its statements and misleading in its conclusions touching a question the most momentous that now confronts the country.

The gigantic and increasing illiteracy is gravely complicated in the South by the race problem, and by the fact, not to be forgotten by the Nation, that "slavery is but half abolished, emancipation is but half completed, while millions of freemen with votes in their hands are left without education"; and by the further fact, of which we are reminded by Mr. Winthrop, the venerable President of the Peabody Trustees, declared by statistics furnished by Southern authorities, that it "can only be accomplished by national aid." Surely such a question demands the calmest reason and a careful regard to historic truth.

1. THE TIMES's article says "the bill calls for a total expenditure estimated at" "at $70,000,000, of which some $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 will be called for next year." The first section of the bill (*Congressional Record*, Jan. 25, 1890,) provides that "there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury the following sums, to wit: The first year the sum of $7,000,000." As no notice has appeared of any amendment to the bill increasing the $7,000,000 to $12,000,000 or $15,000,000, will THE TIMES be so good as to give its authority for this statement?

2. The article says: "This aid is to be supplied in proportion to the amount raised by the several States," and on this assumption it adds: "Those that are assumed to need the most would get the least, and vice versa." But no such provision is contained in the bill as printed in the *Congressional Record*. The distribution of the money is by the second section based upon the proportion of the illiterates to the entire population of the United States, appropriating the fund with absolute equality among all the States according to the evil when it is intended to abate.

3. THE TIMES says: "It offers a premium on the neglect of schools." But the eighth section of the bill distinctly recognizes and stimulates self help, by what Dr. Curry calls "the right and healthful condition, that no greater part shall be paid out to any State in one year than the sum expended by that State out of its own revenues."

4. That communities, like individuals, are demoralized by the free use of other people's money for their own needs," "that the moment given the hint to be wasted it is apt to be stolen," "" and that "this is the chief, and ought to be a conclusive, argument against the bill." National aid to State education has been the settled policy of this Nation since 1787; "through every Administration, by every party, by every statesman, down to the present period, national encouragement of education in some form has been approved and sustained." The aid given has been unequal; slavery discouraged common schools in the South. Until 1867, when slavery had disappeared, there was no general or efficient public school system in those States, and of the magnificent land grants for school purposes alone, apart from grants of land scrip and money, grants greater in extent than the land area of Great Britain and Ireland, the Southern States received but a fractional part, less than one-eleventh.

	Acres.
To the Northern States	62,288,415
To the Southern States	5,520,504

The American people accepted that aid to their respective states not as "other people's money," but as their own, given by the wisest policy for their needs and the needs of the Nation; given not as a matter of charity, but of the soundest political economy and the most enlightened statesmanship looking to the common school system as the essential basis of representative government and the chief bulwark of the Republic. The aid thus bountifully furnished was neither "wasted" nor "stolen," and I submit to your candid judgment that the history of national aid to State education from the times of Washington and Jefferson until to-day furnishes not "a conclusive argument against the bill," but the strongest argument that could be adduced in favor of our continuing that policy, especially under the exceptional necessity for education caused by the action of the Nation in its national capacity.

5. That the more intelligent public men of the South "reject with indignation and disgust *the charity* offered them without solicitation and against their will."

That the bill is not accepted by all Southern statesmen is true. That the sensibilities of some of them may have been touched by the jeers from Northern States that if the men of the South accept any of the national aid, which the Northern people have so constantly and boastfully enjoyed, they will degrade their manhood and dishonor their States and sink to the level of mendicants, is perhaps possible, however inexplicable. It hardly seems possible, however, that many Southern Senators will be ready to forego for their States equal advantages with those enjoyed in the past North, on the ground that, while the Northern States may accept educational aid as a matter of constitutional right, backed by a century of precedent, the Southern States can only accept such aid as a dole of charity by what the writer in THE TIMES calls "a pauper school bill"—a title which seems disrespectful alike to the national advocates of the bill and to the State beneficiaries of its bounty.

But there exists also at the South a sturdy common sense and independent self help and a scornful superiority to such ignoble devices to induce them to forego their equal right in an emergency which makes their right to national aid exceptional and pre-eminent. Take, for instance, the declaration of Senator Lamar, now Justice of the Supreme Court, who so well understands the history of the Republic and the rights and honor of the States, when he said in his debate: "I think that this measure is fraught with almost unspeakable benefits to the entire population of the South, white and black. It will excite a new interest among the people; it will stimulate both State and local communities to more energetic exertions and greater sacrifices, because it will encourage them in their hopes in grappling and struggling with a task before whose vast proportions they have stood appalled in the consciousness of the inadequacy of their own resources to meet it."

Take the testimony of another accomplished Southern statesman, John Curry, our late Minister to Spain, who, gratefully recognizing what the South is doing for education, adds: "The school demand cannot be met by her resources," and says of national aid: "Aid rightly bestowed, instead of promoting mendicancy, will invest us, as a self-reliant alliance, self-maintenance of popular education, and prevent any relaxation of efforts in behalf of the independent maintenance of the school system."

6. The writer in THE TIMES says that "the greatest merit of our system is that it leaves to each State the provision for its own necessities, and in education, as in other things, the system has amply justified itself."

Historic facts show that the grand characteristics of our national policy, from a period anterior to the Constitution and continued by its framers, has been to aid State education by grants whose magnificence is startling and whose beneficial results are the marvel of the world; that the Blair bill is directly in the line of that policy, inspired and stimulated by an exception without precedent in its gigantic extent and its national significance. To reject the Blair bill on the ground that no State can be aided in its common schools would be to reject a principle which, as Chief Justice Waite said, is to be regarded as res adjudicata: it would be as Mr. Justice Lamar said, to "reverse the settled policy of this Government."

7. The next charge of THE TIMES's writer, that "the whole scheme of national aid is duo chiefly to the crude and mischievous notion of the cranks," &c., would seem, as regards the past, to be sufficiently answered by a reference to American history and to the long line of illustrious men, from Washington to Jefferson, who in successive Congresses have supported national aid to State education. Touching the present bill, of whose careful preparation an interesting account was given by Senator Pugh of Alabama, to whom, with Senator Blair, it was originally referred as a sub-committee, it may be well to see who were some of the eminent statesmen and jurists of both sections by whom it has been scrutinized and supported, and whose great authority is sought to be escaped when they are characterised as "cranks."

Among the great jurists, statesmen and publicists of the North and West who have demanded national aid for State education have been men like Winthrop, Wade, and Eaton, and among the Senators Edmunds, Hoar, Dawes, Morrill, Evarts, Sherman, Warner Miller, Cameron, Quay, Blair, Chandler, Allison, Wilson, Call, Dolph, Mitchell, Henderson, Payne, Platt, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Teller, Stewart, Stanford, and Hearst. By their side have stood among the Southern Senators recorded in favor of the bill as given by Dr. Curry—and their names give ample assurance that it involves no invasion of State rights and no compromise of Southern honor—Senators Brown, Call, Colquitt, Garland, George, Hampton, Jackson, Jonas, Jones of Florida, Kenna, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Gibson, Lamar, Vance, Berry, Blackburn, Eustis, Jones of Arkansas, Mahone, Walthall, Daniel, and Pasco.

8. Lastly, THE TIMES's article remarks: "We have very little fear that the bill will become a law, but we hope for the sake of common sense that that body will kill it once for all this week."

The expression of a similar desire by two prominent journals, representing the open implacable opposition to the common schools, now being waged by the Order of the Jesuits, their associate ultramontanes, and conspicuous representatives of the Roman Curia, has given a new feature to the war against the Blair bill as the most formidable obstacle to their aim of destroying the common schools and the one sure guarantee for the establishment of the common-school system in the South, and its maintenance throughout the Republic as a national institution, which would defeat their plans and render the general establishment of the parochial school impossible. The *Catholic Review*, whose prominence, ability, and recognized authority give unusual weight to its declarations, said:

"It would be a boon to the sectarian school system. Above all things, it would leave Congress free to offer similar support to the school systems everywhere and end by making the system national. Then, of course, death to the parochial schools."

Another journal, the *Church Progress* and *Catholic World* of St. Louis, while joining in the wish of the *Catholic Review* that the bill were dying, was unable to believe it from the unanimity of political conventions in its favor, not only Republican, but Democratic, and quoted "the Bourbon Democracy of the old Dominion" as favoring not only appropriations by the Federal Government, apportioned among the States in the ratio of the illiteracy of their population," and the *Church Progress* wound up with a prediction that "this bill for the promotion of mendicancy" would be "the liveliest kind of a corpse."

The cries of beggary and mendicancy, blended with that of self-help, have heretofore been used professedly in the behalf of the common schools by their devoted friends, who were anxious lest they might suffer from the national aid which had been added essentially to the schools of the North and West, and the educationalists of the land have been quick to detect the correct meaning of the attack. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* of Feb. 15, 1890, says:

"One of the rankest impertinences evoked by the discussion of the Blair bill is the cackling of those who sometimes try to promote mendicancy.' We pointed out the falsity and silliness of this charge some years ago when the bill was young. If those who, in the event of its passage, be aided to educate their children through its provision of money to that end, thereby become mendicants of themselves, then are all schools supported by the common treasury pauper schools, and those who use them beggars, mendicants, objects of charity. There is no escape from this logic. The Blair bill proposes to do nothing but what our State laws do in the business of public education."

Some two years ago allusion was made by a Senator on the floor of the Senate to "the original letter of a Jesuit priest in which he begged a member of Congress to oppose this bill and to kill it, saying that they had organized all over the country for its destruction; that they had succeeded in the committee of the House, and they would inevitably destroy the bill." No candid person who has followed the progress of the bill can deny that these tactics have exhibited their most ingenious and successful methods of assault on the Blair bill a marvelous skill and persistency which justifies the glowing eulogium of Cardinal Manning upon the Order of the Jesuits of the present day when he referred to its past history and "its astonishing perpetuated order even in the spirit and manner of its workings—fixed, uniform, and changeless."

So generally quiet on the subject were the ultramontane journals that the New-York *Freeman's Journal* of Feb. 22, 1890, in an editorial on the Blair bill, said: "If there has ever been opposition by Catholics as Catholics to Senator Blair's bill it has never come under the notice of the *Freeman's Journal*."

But the very frank editorial of the *Catholic Review*, whether unadvisedly or intentionally, ended the policy and disclosed the results as the real enemies of the bill who had assailed it with ingenuity and skill peculiarly Jesuitical and never surpassed since the famous Jesuits from Louvian, Florence Feyt and Laurence Lesse, secured chairs in the Protestant Seminary at Stockholm and effected a number of conversions.

The one fact now stands disclosed that the enemies of the public schools are striving to defeat the Blair bill for the reason that that measure will firmly establish them in the Southern States. That fact identifies the bill and the schools and presents the simple issue: Shall Congress accept foreign dictation and assist in the attack upon our school system?

JOHN JAY.

5 WASHINGTON-PLACE, Tuesday, March 4, 1890.

BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BEGUN YESTERDAY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—The opening session of the National League meeting was called to order in the Weddell House at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon with the following named delegates present: A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant, Boston; C. H. Byrne and J. J. Doyle, Brooklyn; W. A. Nimick and A. K. Scandrett, Pittsburg; W. F. Hewitt, Washington; Harry Stern, Cincinnati; A. J. Reach, Philadelphia; A. G. Spalding and James Eckert, Chicago; John B. Day and Charles T. Dillingham, New-York; John T. Brush, Indianapolis, and F. D. Robison and David Hawley, Cleveland.

Reports of committees were first called for. After which the following motion was unanimously adopted:

"That the 40 per cent of the gate receipts mentioned in Section 60 of the League constitution be construed and understood to mean 20 cents per capita, turnstile count, except in the case of Philadelphia, where 10 cents per capita, turnstile count, shall be paid."

The next business in order was the presenting of communications. President Young read a letter containing an offer of $1,000,000 for the franchises and clubs of the National League, and asked what the meeting wished to do with it. Some one suggested that, inasmuch as the question would probably have to be discussed at considerable length before being settled, it would be a good plan to adjourn for dinner. It was accordingly decided to postpone matters till 3:30 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at 3:30, it was nearly 6 o'clock when the second session was called to order. The million-dollar offer was the first matter to come before the meeting, and it was immediately laid upon the table. Then a communication from F. H. Brunell, Secretary of the Brotherhood, was read. It referred to the arrangements for Players' League dates, and contained a request that the League repeal the resolution to boycott all clubs playing against the Brotherhood. The communication was tabled without discussion.

The Schedule Committee recommended that the mileage for each club be averaged, and the costs computed on the basis of fourteen men at a fixed rate per mile each; all clubs below the average to be required to pay an amount into the League treasury to equal the average; the clubs having paid on the same basis an amount exceeding the average to be reimbursed such amount at the close of the season. The recommendation was unanimously adopted. A brief discussion of the general features of the schedule as arranged by the committee then ensued, after which the meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is rumored in the corridors of the Weddell House to-night that Washington is to sell out to Detroit, but all League men who have been interviewed say there is no foundation for such a story. They say that the transfer of the Washington franchise to Detroit would throw the circuit out of balance, putting six clubs in the West and leaving only four in the East.

Ralph Cohen of the Columbus Club and John B. Day of New-York had a long conference this afternoon in regard to the Lehane case. Cohen displayed several letters and affidavits showing that the Columbus Club had a right to negotiate with Lehane at the time he was signed, but Day was not disposed to give up his claim to the man. When last seen Cohen was threatening the League. Day says he intends to let the Board of Arbitration settle the matter.

It is the general belief that the League will not get through here before Thursday or Friday. The work done up to this time is considered a mere beginning.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ORGANIZE.

An organization of the public school Trustees of the city was effected last night at Grammar School No. 50, 611 East Twentieth-street, the Trustees present representing fourteen of the wards. The idea of an organization is not a new one but the matter was hastened by a bill presented in the Legislature providing that the appointment of teachers to fill vacancies or when needed for special occasions shall rest with the Board of Education. In other words, that the board should have absolute control of the excess teachers' list and send whom they pleased to the schools.

The Trustees feel now that they are not much better than clerks to the Board of Education, and think

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—8th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—8TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—6TH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SEWING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—8TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—KING LEAR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—A CHILD OF NAPLES.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinée—A PRICELESS PARAGON.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A SCRAP OF PAPER.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MASKS AND FACES. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE STOWAWAY. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LOHENGRIN.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 3—WAGNER LECTURE.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, snow.

The process of amending the Saxton Ballot Reform bill is thought to be complete now, and the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly is expected to report it to-day. Probably no public measure in this State was ever subjected to such careful and repeated scrutiny and such persistent and thoughtful revision for the purpose of leaving it free from defects or reasonable objection. Its principle and the purpose for which it is framed have been constantly kept in view, but every effort has been made to meet suggestions that would simplify its provisions and make them effective without embarrassing voters in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Every contingency seems to be provided for. As the bill now stands it requires the names of candidates to be printed in separate columns, one of which is to be devoted to each party or organization making nominations, while a column is to be left blank for writing or pasting names not contained in the printed lists. Each column will have the name of the nominating party or organization at its head. The voter is to express his choice by erasing the names of candidates for whom he does not vote, and may do so by drawing a mark through entire columns or parts of columns or through separate names. Memoranda or unofficial sample ballots already marked may be used by the voter to aid him in preparing his ballot. Any one taking oath that he is physically unable to mark his ballot may have a person of his own choice do it for him under his direction, and any person swearing that he cannot read may have two election officers of different parties designated to do it for him. There would be no excuse for any person, however stupid or illiterate or incapable, losing his vote. In case the supply of official ballots for any reason should fail, provision is made for the use of unofficial ballots, and if a candidate should die too late to have another substituted on the official ballots an unofficial ballot could be used for the single office for which he was nominated. The amendments suggested by Mr. BEEKMAN to remedy defects in the bill have been accepted, and the measure has been put in such shape that opposition to it must be simply opposition to any real ballot reform. Gov. HILL's objection to an exclusive official ballot could not be met without destroying the main object of the bill, but the contingencies in which it might possibly result in no provision for an election in some district or for some office have been provided for as completely as could be done under any system of voting.

"Senator VANCE," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "may think his bill requiring the Government to purchase cotton, wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco, a clever satire on the Windom silver measure, but it is only a cheap sort of sarcasm." This is not the first indication we have seen that the real history and significance of that Agricultural Warehouse bill have been overlooked in many quarters. It is not a bill introduced as "a clever satire" on the silver bill or any other bill, as we understand it, but a bill based upon a proposition accepted at a joint convention of delegates representing the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor, and it is soberly and earnestly supported by the Alliance in several States. Such is the statement of the head of the Alliance in one State, and we understand that the bill has been introduced in Congress by the request of the Alliance organizations of at least two States. It calls for the erection in every county of the United States of a Federal warehouse in which the owners of agricultural products may deposit the same and receive for the deposited products Treasury notes for 85 per cent of their market value, these notes to become part of the public currency. A bill of this kind sent to Congress by a large and influential body of citizens who really believe that it ought to become a law is not fully and accurately described when it is called "a cheap sort of sarcasm."

Yesterday's celebration of the opening of the great bridge over the river Forth at Edinburgh was well worthy of being made the occasion of an imposing ceremony. It has been building for more than seven years, and both the depth of the water and the breadth of the two greatest arch spans, each being of 1,710 feet, make the work a remarkable feat of engineering. The length of the main portion of the bridge from one cantilever pier to the other is a little more than a mile, and the total length of the structure is something over 8,000 feet. The railway is carried 150 feet above high water. This is the second of the great bridges finished of late years in Great Britain. The other was the Tay Bridge, which, destroyed little more than ten years ago, was rebuilt and opened in June, 1887. In mere length that exceeds the bridge over the Frith of Forth, but it is vastly inferior in height, in the magnitude of its spans, and in the difficulties of construction which had to be surmounted.

It is evident that if the Government allows 100,000 seal skins a year to be taken hereafter as hitherto from the Pribylov Islands it will get a very much larger annual income from its new lease than from the one which expires on May 1. There is no good reason yet apparent why the whole of this gain should not be received. Secretary WINDOM has proposed to cut down the first year's take of seals to 60,000 skins. The reduction seems to be needless, since the evidence shows that, with suitable protection of the Pribylov seal herd from being shot at in the open sea while passing to and from the leased islands, there is no reason to apprehend a diminution in its numbers, the natural increase making up for the 100,000 a year allowed to be killed on the islands. The present testimony to the value of the seal-hunting privileges only emphasizes the need of pushing to a successful conclusion the international negotiations begun by Secretary BAYARD for preventing the extermination of the animals through the indiscriminate and unregulated hunting of them by unauthorized persons.

A BAD POSITION.

The attitude of Congress toward the civil service is not encouraging, and it is not creditable to that body. The only thing that has been done so far is to sanction an "investigation" by a committee of the House into certain very vague charges against the Civil Service Commissioners. These charges were necessarily vague, because the member introducing the resolution for an investigation knew, as has since been amply proved, nothing about the subject. While the charges were, therefore, in an entirely unsatisfactory shape, and there was no responsible or even respectable person who was known to have, or to think that he had, any exact information about them, they have been permitted to take up the time of the committee for several weeks, as well as much of the time of the Commissioners. These gentlemen have been compelled to turn aside from their regular duties—which are quite sufficient to absorb all their energies—to defend themselves against the petty attacks of insignificant persons, or to meet the unfounded assertions and malicious insinuations of politicals hacks like HATTON. That they have done so completely, and have brought their enemies and the enemies of reform to shame and confusion, is, in a sense, gratifying, because it cannot but strengthen the cause of reform. But they should never have been called on to do so, and the attitude of Congress disclosed by the fact that they were required to do so is, as we have said, discreditable to that body. It is not merely indifference that has been shown; it is hostility toward the reform and mean, petty jealousy and suspicion toward the honorable men who are engaged in it.

If any one had proposed in the House an investigation into the manner in which the constitutional duties of the President and his heads of departments in the matter of appointments had been performed or neglected, the resolution would have been promptly voted down. Yet it is notorious that these duties have been most outrageously neglected, that the powers conferred for their performance have been abused and perverted, that party and personal interests have been advanced at the cost of the public good from motives essentially low and practically corrupt, that intrigue, greed, and direct dishonesty have been frequent in the transaction of what should be a public and patriotic business, and the Republican majority in Congress is not only dumb as a fish concerning these things, but manifests the benevolent interest in them with which the prosperous "fence" regards the conduct of those who minister to his profits. The gentlemen who, as Commissioners of the civil service, are charged with the administration of a most important and yet defective law have striven, with the utmost energy and patience, by most insufficient means, to do all that they possibly could do to render the service clean, efficient, orderly, and honest, to open its doors impartially to all citizens competent to enter them, and to purge it of that polluting and demoralizing influence upon the politics of the country which is the shame of this generation of Americans. Congress, which in theory is a body representative of the American people, shows a steadfast and sympathetic complacency toward those who prostitute the public service, and shows, at the same time, a hateful disposition toward those who are doing their duty, imposed by law, toward the reform of the service.

These facts are shameful, and if the Republican leaders who permit or promote them do not realize that they are shameful and are known to be so by a constantly-increasing number of the voters of the United States, it is only another proof of the "fools' paradise" in which the practice of the spoils system confines those who indulge in it. Do not these leaders see that what is important to the country and to themselves regarding the reform of the civil service is that it should be liberally maintained and steadily advanced under their administration? Instead of setting a committee of the House to listening to the gossip of disappointed place hunters as to the Commissioners, or to examining the spiteful and mendacious allegations of professional manufacturers of mare's nests like HATTON, decency, common honor, and common sense require that Congress should take up the well-known need of the commission for adequate means with which to carry out its work, and provide for an ample appropriation and a suitable organization for that purpose. The little field in which the commission is now able to perform its functions is the one bright spot in the dreary expanse of incapacity, ineptitude, and selfishness presented by the record of this Administration. If the few men of brains in the majority knew what was their own interest and that of their party they would devote their entire energies to extending this field and to enabling the commission to occupy it properly. Whatever may be the feeling of the mass of uninformed members of each party, there is in both parties a constantly more numerous body of intelligent voters who see in the divorce of the civil service from party politics one of the pressing needs of the hour. It is not any more wise than it is decent for men responsible for the fortunes of the Republican Party to ignore, or, still worse, to offend and disgust, this body of voters.

TO PREVENT "GERRYMANDERING."

Congressman MCCOMAS of Maryland has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives the purpose of which is to prevent "gerrymandering" in the division of States into districts for the purpose of representation in Congress. There is no doubt as to the power of Congress to regulate this matter, and hardly less doubt as to the need of some restriction upon the carving of States into irregular and eccentric districts for the purpose of gaining an unfair party advantage. The Constitution requires representation to be apportioned among the several States according to the number of inhabitants, to be ascertained by each decennial census. It leaves primarily to each State the power to prescribe for itself the "times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives," but reserves to Congress the right at any time by law to "make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." Under this reserved right Congress has passed laws regulating the manner of choosing Senators, but it has properly left to the States the regulation of the election of Representatives.

All that the Constitution originally contemplated, apart from the power reserved to Congress to be exercised whenever it might be deemed expedient, was the apportionment after each census of the number of Representatives to which the several States were entitled in proportion to their population. They might provide for their election in any way that might be deemed best by the Legislature, except that the Representatives must be chosen by the people, and the qualifications of electors must be the same as for those entitled to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. There was no requirement that Representatives should be chosen from separate districts within a State, and there was at first nothing to prevent them from being elected wholly from a State at large. The principle of representation by districts was, however, long ago established, and it has been the practice of Congress in its apportionment acts to make that requirement, and declare that the districts shall consist of "contiguous territory" and contain "as nearly as practicable" an equal number of inhabitants. This, in effect, only prevents districts from being made up of separate patches of territory, and does not prevent them from being cut out in "sheestrings," or "horseshoes," or monstrous shapes in imitation of the original beast devised by ELBRIDGE GERRY in Massachusetts. It leaves to the Legislatures to judge how far it may be "practicable" to include in each district the same number of inhabitants, and it does not prevent a change in the districts upon a change of political control in a Legislature.

The evident intent of the Constitution is that an apportionment of Representatives among the States made after the taking of a census shall stand unchanged until after another census has been taken, without reference to changes in relative population in the meantime. The principle of representation by districts being established, its stability ought to be secured against capricious or partisan changes in the districts as constituted after each apportionment, and the McComas bill forbids redistricting until a new census has been taken. It also requires that the territory constituting a district shall not only be contiguous but "adjacent and compact," and that the variation in population at the time of districting shall not exceed 15,000 between the least and the greatest limit. The enforcement of a regulation of this kind would to a great extent, if not wholly, prevent the abuse of gerrymandering, which is a gross violation of the representative principle as established by the district system. The proposition in the present Legislature of Ohio to redistrict the State at once is justified by its advocates on the ground that it was gerrymandered after the apportionment of 1881 to the disadvantage of the Democrats, who have now come into control. To offset that alleged wrong it is proposed to gerrymander it to the disadvantage of the Republicans. Not only do two wrongs not make a right, but such a practice of making changes to suit a change of party control in a State would be an unmitigated evil in itself. It is on the same principle of following a bad precedent that the whole gerrymandering practice has grown up. One party justifies it when it has control in a State because the other party practiced it when it was in control or is practicing it in another State to its own advantage. The effort is made to balance these party advantages and disadvantages, and one party pleads that it cannot afford to be honest and fair because the other is not.

It is extremely doubtful whether this gerrymandering business pays, even if it were to be condemned on no higher ground. That it is wrong is not to be disputed, but it is unprofitable. It produces a competition in iniquity like bribery at elections. But it will be impossible to stop it by appeals to the sense of honor of politicians or legislators. One party will keep it up because the other party does not drop it, and one State will continue to practice it because other States do not leave off practicing it. If all could be induced to drop it simultaneously, all might be satisfied with the result. The only way this result can be reached is by effective legislation by Congress, which must operate upon all States alike regardless of party control. Such legislation, if it is practicable, and if it can be made effective, is altogether desirable. If the "gerrymander" can be killed in Congressional represenation, it may also be hunted out of legislative representation in the States. It is certainly a monster that ought to be destroyed.

WHO ARE "THE SNAKE'S" FRIENDS?

We have waited patiently for some acknowledgment by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of our correction of a curious error made by that journal on Dec. 20 last with respect to the charter procured in Connecticut by the Sugar Trust. After several days had passed, the attention of the *Inter Ocean* was forcibly directed to our correction by one of the *Inter Ocean's* lively contemporaries in Chicago, and we hoped that this opportunity to admit the blunder would be improved. But we were disappointed. Our erring friend studiously avoided the subject. We now wish to remind the *Inter Ocean* that it can obtain from a gentleman with whom its editor has recently become associated ample proof that its blunder was a bad one and that the correction should have been made promptly.

In an editorial article entitled "Democracy and Trusts," the *Inter Ocean* asked what "the greatest and most oppressive Trust" would do "to reconstruct and re-establish itself" if the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the Sugar Trust, should be sustained by "the Supreme Court of the United States"; although it should have known that an appeal had been taken, not to the Supreme Court in Washington, but to the Court of Appeals of this State. It answered its question in this way, emphasizing its main assertion with the italics here reproduced:

"It shrouds its purpose in no veil or cloak of secrecy:

"*It will leave the State of New-York and its Republican Legislature and will reorganize under a charter granted by the Democratic Legislature of the Democratic State of Connecticut.*

"That is what it will do. You can stake your money with absolute certainty upon one or both of two propositions—first, that every Democratic platform will denounce Trusts; second, that every Democratic Legislature will foster and support them. There is no deflection or exception from the severity of these well-established rules."

Our Chicago contemporary then enumerated some of the many privileges granted in the new charter of the Commonwealth Refining Company, as indicating "the zeal for subserviency to the Trust idea which pervades the Democratic Legislature of the Democratic State of Connecticut," and with fine scorn suggested that the one Director, the Secretary, and a few clerks required to reside in Connecticut might be "sons or nephews of Democratic legislators who gave the scotched snake a new lease of life."

Now it happens, as we pointed out some time ago for the enlightenment of the *Inter Ocean*, that the Legislature of Connecticut from which the charter in question was procured was controlled by a large Republican majority, and that the Governor of Connecticut, who approved the charter bill, is a well-known Republican. The *Inter Ocean's* own files and the political almanacs in its office will show that the Republican majority on joint ballot in that Legislature was no less than sixty-six. It was from such a "Democratic" Legislature that the charter was obtained, in spite of those "well-established rules." This was the "Democratic" Legislature that was so "pervaded" by "zeal for subserviency to the Trust idea." These were the "Democratic legislators who gave the scotched snake a new lease of life."

But there is something more to be said about the agency through which the charter was obtained and the political affiliations of those who procured it. On the 12th ult. the following was published in the *Tribune* of this city:

"The American Protective Tariff League has secured the consent of the following men to act as judges on the essays in competition for the medal for 1890: Prof. RICHARD ELY, Johns Hopkins University; NELSON DINGLEY, Lewiston, Me., [the well-known Republican member of Congress;] W. W. BATES, Commissioner of Navigation, Washington; A. FOSTER HIGGINS, New-York; WILLIAM PENN NIXON, Chicago, Ill. The subject is 'The Application of the American Policy of Protection to American Shipping Engaged in International Commerce.' All essays must be handed in before March 1."

Well, what has this to do with the Sugar Trust and that charter? One of these judges, Mr. WILLIAM PENN NIXON, is the editor of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and it is a curious fact that another, Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS, is the gentleman who, with the aid of a popular Republican ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, procured that charter, whose terms bore witness to "the zeal for subserviency to the Trust idea which pervades the Democratic Legislature of the Democratic State of Connecticut," as the *Inter Ocean* has said. Here is the testimony of the New-York *Tribune*, a Republican and high-tariff ally whose statements the *Inter Ocean* must regard as trustworthy:

"The Sugar Trust has made preparations to transfer its assets to a new corporation if the Court of Appeals upholds the decision of the lower court in the case of the North River Refining Company, that Trusts are illegal. A charter was secured from the Connecticut Legislature last Spring, which permits the organization of a company with a capital of $10,000,000, which may be increased. A. FOSTER HIGGINS, an insurance broker at 50 Wall-street, who lives in Connecticut and is *an ex-member of the Legislature* of that State, *obtained the charter and is one of the Directors of the corporation.*" (Dec. 17, 1889.)

And the following, from the same paper on Dec. 20, the very day the *Inter Ocean* made that curious error:

"A. FOSTER HIGGINS, the insurance broker of 50 Wall-street, who lives in Greenwich, Conn., *secured the charter.* To a *Tribune* reporter yesterday he said that he was not at liberty to say for whom he got it, but that it would be used only in a certain contingency."

We suggest that when the judges selected by the American Protective Tariff League—an organization, by the way, that openly defends combinations and especially the Sugar Trust—meet to examine those essays, the worthy editor of the *Inter Ocean* should ask his high-tariff associate, Mr. HIGGINS, about that charter and that "Democratic" Legislature, and should find out whether it is intended that the two officers and a few clerks who are required to be residents of Connecticut shall be "sons or nephews of Democratic legislators who gave the scotched snake a new lease of life."

"BRITISH FAIR PLAY."

"British fair play" has been celebrated extensively, but it is worthy of note that it has been celebrated exclusively by Britons. Foreigners are so far from being impressed with the British quality for which the natives so much admire themselves that upon the Continent of Europe Albion has for some generations been known as perfidious. As a matter of fact there is probably about as much and as little of fair play in England as in any other country, and in British politics there may very likely be less, because nowhere in the world does party spirit run higher, and nowhere in the world are men prepared to believe ill of their opponents on slighter evidence. This credulity is not a matter of ignorance. The tone of a considerable part of the London press and of the London clubs about Mr. GLADSTONE is simply inexplicable to a person who is capable, in virtue of being a foreigner or for any other reason, of taking a dispassionate view of that statesman's career. What sort of a notion of his qualities and of his achievements would anybody have got, for example, who had had for the past five years no other information about him than what he had derived from the London *Times* or the *Saturday Review*? As to the Irish question, the incapacity of the whole Tory and Unionist press for seeing that Ireland has any grievance, if it be not assumed, is one of the most remarkable of political phenomena. Its course of comment upon the disclosures before the Parnell Commission, and upon the report of that commission, indicates a belief that the *Times* was really doing a patriotic service in employing forged letters for the purpose of making out that the Irish leader was a malefactor.

The debate on the report of the commission showed that "British fair play," as illustrated by the majority of the House of Commons, is something that would not be recognized as fair play anywhere else in the world. Mr. SMITH, the spokesman of the Government, in moving the adoption of the report, took occasion to observe that "there were certain features of the publications that were deeply to be deplored, but other accusations were justified by the report." The fact is that the *Times* had made two sets of charges against PARNELL and his associates. One set accused them of being engaged in a combination to force the Irish landlords to reduce their rents by withholding all rent until the reduction was made, and to obtain for Ireland a large measure of local self-government and of independence of Parliament in purely Irish affairs. The combination for the former of these purposes was very likely a criminal conspiracy under the English law, but none of the Irishmen inculpated ever dreamed of denying the charge, nor did the charge injure them in the estimation of anybody with whom they wished to stand well. These were the "accusations that were justified by the report." The other set of charges imputed to the Irish leaders conduct that would banish them from the society and deprive them of the esteem of honorable men everywhere. It imputed to them complicity in the raising of money to destroy English lives and property with dynamite, and accused them of being virtually accessories to murder before or after the fact. These charges were vehemently repelled by the men whom they concerned, and they were completely exploded before the commission and shown to be based on nothing but forgery and perjury. In such a state of things, to say that some of the accusations were "deeply to be deplored," but that others were "justified by the report," as if those confirmed and those exploded were of equal gravity, may be British fair play, but it would be infamously unfair play in any other country.

What the Tories and the Unionists would like to give the Parnellites is a verdict of "not proven," though the serious charges against them have been positively disproved. The testimony requires an honorable acquittal, and it was for this that Mr. GLADSTONE pleaded. The amendment of Mr. MORLEY "reprobating the charges based upon calumny" that had been made against the Irish members and regretting the wrong inflicted upon them was really the least that the House of Commons could do after the controlling majority of that body had made unscrupulous political use of the fabricated charges against those members. It appeared in the debate that the supporters of the Ministry have no notion of making any reparation whatever, but that they wish to produce upon the British public the impression that the Irish members have been acquitted of some offenses and convicted of others, the offenses charged being of equal gravity. It is hard to see to what greater length of meanness party spirit could go.

There is one important point of difference between the actual strike of iron molders in San Francisco and the threatened strike of carpenters in Chicago. The owners of the foundries in which the former are employed do business in direct competition with rivals in other places. If they are called upon to pay more than the wages current in the trade elsewhere, they can do no business, and therefore they cannot grant the strikers' terms. On the other hand, a rise in the wages of carpenters in Chicago will merely have the effect of increasing the cost, and so limiting the amount of new buildings, unless the wages already paid suffice to tempt carpenters from abroad. Whether the demands of the men are extravagant in either case a knowledge of the local conditions of the trades would be needed to determine. But there is always this difference between the building trade and manufacturers, that in the former extravagant wages can be and in the latter they cannot be paid.

There have been remarkably few disputes during the last two years between our New-England fishermen and the Dominion authorities, and the trouble of which a Gloucester schooner now complains might have occurred under analogous circumstances in a port of any other country. Her grievance seems to be that although she put into the harbor of Halifax simply for shelter, she was boarded by a revenue officer, who left her in charge of one of her men, and she was not permitted to leave the harbor and resume her voyage until she paid pilotage, although she used no pilot. Her first mistake, evidently, was in not reporting at the Custom House, which duty she may have omitted with a view to escaping port charges. But the guarantee in the treaty of 1818 of shelter for our fishing vessels does not relieve them from complying with ordinary regulations imposed alike on foreign and domestic shipping. During the operation of the reciprocity treaty our fishing vessels were allowed large liberties in Canadian ports, the customs and other regulations not being very rigorously interpreted against them; and, indeed, they were placed nearly on the footing of Canadian fishing vessels in many respects. These latter, it seems, are exempt from compulsory pilotage by a special enactment, and perhaps the Gloucester skipper supposed that American fishing vessels could have the same privilege, even when no reciprocity treaty was prevailing. At all events, judging from the imperfect details as yet reported, the affair was of minor consequence and will not become the subject of diplomatic treatment.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent bequests of Mr. John Jacob Astor, so widely noticed by the press, command universal attention. After many good gifts during his life, he crowned his work for the library by leaving to it a gross sum equal to the entire original foundation by his grandfather—in fact, more than doubling the resources of the Trustees for its increase by the purchase of books. All honor to the name of Astor! Scholars and men of letters, indeed the whole community, owe a great debt of gratitude to the Astor family for the noble institution—first of its kind in New-York—which proudly bears the name above and beyond the limits of mere commercial and financial success into higher fields and purer air, "delightful studies," and the region in which wealth is the handmaid and willing servant of learning and intellectual power. So long as learning and letters have any place or standing in New-York that name will be honored for that great gift and the liberal additions of successive generations.

The late Mr. Astor, however, has made one serious blunder in his will into which he ought not to have been permitted to fall, though, strange to say, nobody seems to have discovered it, even among those who are supposed to be most interested—the trustees themselves of the library.

Neither Mr. Astor nor his legal adviser, nor any member of the board whom he may have consulted, have been sufficiently familiar with the act of incorporation of the institution to know that his gift of a fund to pay the trustees for attending the meetings of the board, like any common bank or insurance company or other mercantile corporation or trust, was in direct and flagrant violation of an express provision of its charter, which declares that—

"The Trustees shall not receive any compensation for their services, except that if any one of their number shall at any time be Superintendent he may receive compensation as such."

Fortunately the bequest itself is not void, although no portion of the fund can be applied to the purpose designed by the testator; and thoughtful attention to the subject and the just conformity of the charter to the usages of literary institutions throughout the world will hinder any change in its provisions which might hereafter degrade it to the level of mere commercial and money-making associations.

Think for one moment of the Trustees of the British Museum or the Bodleian, Lord Macaulay or Mr. Hallam, Mr. Grenville, Earl Stanhope, or Dean Milman, being paid a guinea or two for attending one of their meetings!

If it be true, as suggested semi-officially in an evening paper yesterday, that any number of the present Trustees of the Astor Library who have hitherto neglected their duties can be stimulated to a punctual attendance at the meetings of the board by a fee of $10 or more every time they appear hereafter, there ought to be speedily the same number of vacancies in that board, to be filled at once by men of a different character and disposition. J. H. M.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1890.

THE "YALE NEWS" ELECTIONS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 4.—The *Yale News* elections were announced to-day as follows: Starling W. Childs, '91; Samuel Colgate, Jr., '91; Sherman S. Jewett, '91; Frederick M. Johnson, '91; Henry L. Williams, '91; Glen Wright, '91; Edward Van Ingen, '91, S.; George M. Landers, '91, S.; Cleve B. Day, '92; Charles S. Haight, '92; Pierre Jay, '92; Edward H. Mason, '92; George A. Gordon, '92, S.; Herbert W. Hamilton, '92, S.; Noah H. Swayne, second, '92.

As an election to the *News* Board is considered a high honor and as the Senior editorships are a source of revenue, the strife for a place on the board grows stronger each year, and this year the competition was very brisk. It is expected that another Senior Editorship will be established this year.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 4, via Galveston.—It is stated that the Government proposes to adopt a new customs tariff system, to go into operation June 1.

A society called "Friends of Porfirio Diaz" has been formed here to further the project of building a monument in honor of President Diaz.

It has been proved that the Guaymas counterfeiter brought the counterfeit coins found in his possession from the United States, where he has accomplices.

TARIFF REFORM DEMANDED.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Tariff reform is attracting more attention in this State at present than was ever given to any question of politics in an off season. The organization of tariff reform clubs is going steadily on, and all the meetings are notable for their interest and enthusiasm. By the end of the year every county will have its association in full and regular running order. In this direction the reformers of Baltimore are doing good missionary work.

A result of this organized course of study and instruction is a closer examination into the tariff system, and the conversion of high tariff voters to the cause of reform. No one thing has contributed more to this end than the tax on tin plate, which the Republican Congress wants to make twice as heavy as it is now. Meetings have been held against this, and the statistics that have been supplied from competent sources are interesting.

In 1850 the first canned goods were placed upon the market, about 4,000 cans. In 1888 more than 750,000,000 cans were packed. Maryland stands at the head of this industry, and has to pay a very large proportion of the $6,500,000 tariff tax which is imposed on tin plate. On the tin used by one county alone—Harford—$130,000 is annually collected as tariff. As no tin plate is produced in this country, the people get at a loss to see the utility of such a tax, and they cannot understand why the Republicans should want to increase what is already a very unnecessary burden by raising the present duty of 1 cent per pound to 2.15 cents per pound. Mr. F. W. Schultz says:

"The average cost of the finished iron plate in England is 1¼ cents. The same plate cannot be produced here at less than 4 cents per pound. The cost of cleaning, trimming, and boxing the plate in England is about ¾ cent per pound, and the same ratio here would make it 1¼ cents per pound. This would bring the duty on imported plate to 3 cents per pound, and the 2.15 cents duty added would make the cost of the imported article 5.15 cents per pound."

The 2.15 rate would increase the duty on tin plate from $6,500,000 per annum to $14,000,000. Instead of $2,800,000 which the canners now have to pay in tariff, the amount would be more than $6,000,000. As this tax protects no American industry and is so much money out of the pockets of the consumers of canned goods, the packers cannot see where the justice of it lies. That is why they are such strong tariff reformers.

HENRY E. ABBEY SAYS NO.

In a recent conversation with George Griswold Haven, one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, Marcus Mayer, the personal representative of Henry E. Abbey, manager of Patti, who is to appear at this place of amusement next month, remarked in a casual way that he knew of some one who would like to negotiate for a long lease of the Opera House. Mr. Mayer admitted that Mr. Abbey was the manager, and Mr. Haven suggested that a proposition in writing be made to the Directors.

This conversation was regarded by those who overheard it as an indication of Mr. Abbey's intention to rent the Metropolitan for a season of Italian opera. By others it was understood to mean that he was ready to arrange for a season in conjunction with the directors if they desired to abandon German opera for a season.

Mr. Haven said last night that no definite result had come from his talk with Mr. Mayer, and he did not attach any importance to it. He thought there was about as much chance of Mr. Abbey getting the house for a season of Italian opera as there is of the World's Fair being held in New-York.

Mr. Abbey himself was seen at the Gilsey House and said: "I have made no bid for the Metropolitan and haven't been asked to; furthermore I don't know anything about a talk between Mr. Mayer and Mr. Haven concerning a season of Italian opera. In fact, there is nothing in my mind of public interest except the Patti engagement for next month."

Marcus Mayer was found at the Casino last night. "Yes, it is true," he said, "that I had some conversation with Mr. Haven and others Saturday about a season of Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. My impression is that Mr. Haven broached the subject. Yes, come to think about it, he was the first to mention it. My impression is that the patrons of German opera are tired and the Directors also want a change. They never tried Italian opera in the house. Mr. Abbey has, however, asked me to have Mr. Abbey submit a proposition. What he will do about the matter remains to be seen. I don't think he would go into the house without a guarantee or as absolute manager of the enterprise."

It was learned from another source that propositions for the Metropolitan Opera House next season have been made to the Directors by Col. Mapleson and by Augustus Harris, manager of the Drury-Lane Theatre, London. Evidently there is a strong feeling in favor of a revival of Italian opera in this city, and the Metropolitan folks are willing to entertain proposals with that end in view.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

In the revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Daly's Theatre this evening, all the beautiful scenic effects that were so greatly admired two seasons ago will be reproduced. There will some changes in the cast. Mr. George Clarke will be Theseus, taking the place of Mr. Joseph Holland; Miss Adelaide Prince will succeed Miss Phœbe Russell as Hypolita, and Mr. Ormond and Miss Gordon will be Lysander and Hermia instead of Mr. Skinner and Miss Dreher. Miss Kitty Cheatham succeeds to Miss Effie Shannon's part of Titania, and Miss Isabel Irving will be the new Oberon. Miss Rehan, Mr. Drew, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Leclercq retain their former parts of Helena, Demetrius, Egeus, Nick Bottom, and Quince. Mr. Bond will be Flute and Mr. Wheatleigh Snout. Shakespeare's fairy comedy—of which a worthier production than this has never been seen—will probably finish the season at Daly's Theatre.

The second public rehearsal of the Harlem Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The programme consisted of Beethoven's second symphony, the second and third movements of Chopin's F minor concerto, played by Mrs. Clara E. Thoms; Brisé's "Jubelouvertüre," overture, Goldmark's scherzo, Opus 19, and Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." H. E. Krehbiel gave an explanatory lecture on the Beethoven symphony.

When Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake return to England the lady will "star" on her own account. Both Winifred Emery, who is now acting Clarissa Harlowe at the London Vaudeville Theatre, and Maud Millett have been asked—according to the London *Stage*—to take the vacant place in Mr. Barrett's company.

Mr. William Terriss, who has happily returned to London, has displaced Mr. George Alexander as principal bowler in regulation British melodrama at the Adelphi Theatre. Mr. Alexander is acting the light comedy part

DODGING BEHIND SHIDY

EX-POSTMASTER PAUL'S INGENIOUS WRIGGLING.

HATTON AND EWART HELPING THE CAUSE OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM BY THEIR ATTACK UPON IT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Ex-Postmaster George H. Paul of Milwaukee ought to feel very thankful to the kind Providence which sent Dr. Hamilton Shidy to be a clerk in his office.

Mr. Paul was the only witness examined to-day by the House committee which is investigating the charges against the Civil Service Commissioners, and no one who heard him will venture to guess in what condition he would have been to-night if he had not had Shidy to hide behind at critical moments. Shidy had been Secretary of the local board of examiners in the Milwaukee office, and had told the Civil Service Commissioners what he knew of the repeated violations of law for which the Commissioners recommended Paul's removal last year. For this he was himself removed by Paul.

The Civil Service Commissioners took hold of Mr. Paul to-day, and if he had any enemies in the room they must have been moved to pity by the relentless persistency with which the Commissioners kept driving him into a corner. It was on these numerous occasions that the ex-Postmaster had reason to thank Providence for Shidy, for in each case he wriggled out of the tight corner by declaring that the particular irregularity then under review must have been "one of Shidy's blunders." Even with this convenient refuge to flee to, it was a long and annoying day for Paul, who proved to be as unsatisfactory a witness for himself as for Hatton and Ewart, who brought him here, and the Commissioners who cross-examined him.

The latter had at hand a copy of the evidence given by Paul when Chief Examiner Webster and Secretary Doyle investigated the Milwaukee office. It had been read over and corrected by Paul and signed by him, but the way in which he "went back on" that evidence to-day was decidedly astonishing.

Examiner Webster resumed the examination of Mr. Paul this morning, and immediately began to annoy the witness by directing his attention to specific cases of irregular certifications and appointments, taken from the records of the Milwaukee office. Mr. Webster was, however, utterly unable to get any more definite information out of Paul than that he did not propose to be held responsible for all of Shidy's certifications, which were "full of blunders." This was his explanation of how one man had been appointed as a stamper and promoted to the position of carrier before he had been even certified up as a stamper. "A chapter of blunders by Shidy" served the witness as an answer to five or six other cases of gross violations of the civil service law and rules, as to each of which he was asked a great many questions.

Mr. Webster and some members of the committee succeeded in drawing from Paul repeated admissions that he had seen the record of eligibles and frequently knew who was going to be certified up to appointment, but he assured the committee that he was not in the habit of telling untruths, "especially in writing." The witness was badly confused when Mr. Webster got after him about a man who was appointed a stamper without having been certified at all, but he insisted that there must have been a certification, although none appeared on the records. He was sure, after further thought, that the man had been appointed to an excepted position, but, after he had been shown the official report, he decided that the man had been put on as a stamper, as the report showed, but had declined that office. The witness then found it convenient to dodge behind Shidy, for the Commissioners produced a letter from Paul to them giving a different story.

When Mr. Roosevelt took up the examination of Paul the witness was very sure that he had never told the Commissioners that his term was out, and he was just hanging on "until his successor was appointed." The recollections of Messrs. Roosevelt, Lyman, and Thompson were so directly to the contrary that Paul finally concluded he might have said something about his time being out. Mr. Paul was at first equally positive that he had never told Shidy to expedite certain certifications. Under Mr. Roosevelt's questions, however, he became less certain, and it finally appeared that he had talked with Shidy about persons who would come in the next certifications.

The Commissioner tried to find out how Paul knew who would be certified, and learned that Shidy and the other members of the local board had been in the habit of discussing such matters in Paul's presence. Paul was perfectly sure, though, that he had never improperly suggested or directed Shidy to certify up certain persons.

Mr. Roosevelt's questions concerning a case where the examination grading of an applicant for a place as carrier had been marked down, brought out a curious theory on Paul's part. The witness explained that of two candidates for the position one had been a street car driver, and thus had a superior knowledge of streets and localities in Milwaukee. This had enabled him to pass a high examination, and Paul thought it gave him an unfair advantage over the candidate who was not so well posted. Shidy, too, had told him that the man with the higher mark was getting the start of the other, and they talked it over and lowered the mark.

When the Civil Service Commissioners wrote to Shidy for an explanation of certain discrepancies and irregularities in his report, Shidy replied, relating certain acts taken by the local board, and saying that these were taken "by the board on its own motion." Mr. Roosevelt called Paul's attention to a rough draft of this letter in his handwriting, and the witness admitted that he had given Shidy general advice as to how the letter should be written, including the statement that it was the board's "own motion." He was sure, however, that his advice was asked by Shidy, but he neglected for once to say that it was another of Shidy's blunders.

Mr. Paul will have a chance to rest to-morrow, for the committee will not meet again until Thursday.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—It was long after 12 o'clock, the hour for the assembling of the third annual convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at the Amusement Hall in this city, when the delegates were called to order. The convention hall is the largest in the city, having a seating capacity for 1,500 persons. When the Hon. A. J. Watson, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, called the assemblage to order and made the address of welcome, there were nearly 600 delegates in the seats. At least 100 more are expected before the convention adjourns.

The Hon. G. N. Tillman, Capt. William Rule, editor of the Knoxville *Journal*, and W. G. Winstead, all of Tennessee, followed with brief addresses, after which the convention was turned over to President Thurston of Nebraska, who made a long address. The usual Committees on Order of Business, Resolutions, Credentials, and League Work were then appointed, after which the convention took a recess to allow the various committees to meet to complete their work. This evening there was a mass meeting held in the public square, at which addresses were made by Judge Webster, Gen. Nathan B. Goff, and others. The real work of the convention will be to-morrow.

A number of new candidates for the Presidency of the organization have been sprung on the delegates, among them being Gen. N. B. Goff of West Virginia and Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia. A movement is also on foot to re-elect President Thurston, and altogether the situation is so badly mixed that it is any one's fight.

NO STAR CHAMBER FOR WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 4.—The Wyoming Senate has abolished the star-chamber session, and proposes hereafter to act upon Gubernatorial nominations in open meeting. This decision was reached to-day by a vote of 8 to 4. All the Democrats and one Republican were on the affirmative side. There was very little debate on the question. Colin Hunter, father of the resolution, is a hard-headed Scotchman, and only remarked that everybody was welcome to hear anything he had to say about a candidate.

Four nominations for places in the Governor's Cabinet were received this afternoon, but their disposition was deferred.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS G. CHATTLE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 4.—Through the efforts of Senator Rufus Blodgett, Daniel Edwards, and R. H. Clark, St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church was to-day presented with a handsome memorial window bearing the portrait of the late Senator Thomas G. Chattle. It was purchased at New-York at a cost of $500, and will be unveiled at the church with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday morning. The window is made of 35,000 pieces of cathedral and cut glass. The unveiling services will be conducted by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Among others who are expected to take part in the exercises is George W. Childs.

A NEW ELIZABETH BANK.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 4.—A new banking company, to be known as the Citizen's, was organized here last night by a number of prominent citizens. The company will establish a State bank, with a capital of $50,000. The Hon. John Davidson will, it is said, be the President, and the stockholders want, if possible, to secure City Treasurer Whelan as cashier. Another meeting to complete the organization and select Directors will be held next week. Ex-Congressman Amos Clark is one of the leading spirits in this new enterprise.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN COWLES.

All Northern Ohio was in mourning last night on account of the death of Mr. Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland *Leader* and of the *News and Herald*, and for twenty-five or thirty years one of the most prominent figures in the State. His death occurred yesterday morning at his residence, 759 Case-avenue, Cleveland. Mr. Cowles had been in ill health for five or six years, and had determined upon another trip to Southern France, where he had recently spent a year or more.

He spent at various times several months at the health resorts of Europe best known for their curative power, and at one time, although almost hopelessly ill, he so far recovered his health as to be able to return home and resume his business duties. In the Summer of 1888 he arrived in this country from Europe, where he had spent nearly two years, most of that time an invalid in the care of skilful physicians. Since his return he was much of the time a sufferer, but was able to give his attention to business.

For the last three weeks Mr. Cowles was confined to his house by an attack of influenza, and much of that time he passed in his bed. Though suffering from extreme weakness, his indomitable will asserted itself, and his friends and family found reason to hope that he would soon rally from the attack. But the inroads that disease had been making for several years finally undermined his once powerful and vigorous constitution.

His physician, Dr. L. M. Brooks, was at Mr. Cowles's bedside during the entire night of his death. He died without the slightest pain as quietly as if passing into a profound sleep.

Mr. Cowles leaves a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Chase, and three sons, Eugene H., Alfred H., and Louis H. Cowles. The funeral services will take place Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Pomeroy of the Third Presbyterian Church will deliver the funeral sermon.

Mr. Cowles was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1825. He was a son of Dr. E. W. Cowles, and was of Puritan and Huguenot parentage. The Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first clergyman of Connecticut, was one of his ancestors. Abigail White, another ancestor, was the first white child born in New-England.

Mr. Cowles went into the printing business with Mr. Smead. They remained together until 1853, when he became a member of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., publishers of the *Forest City Democrat*, which was a consolidation of the *True Democrat* and the *Forest City*. The name *Forest City Democrat* was changed to the Cleveland *Leader*. A year after that Mr. Cowles's partners went to Chicago and bought the *Tribune*, of which Alfred Cowles was business manager. In the Winter of 1854-5 the germ of the Republican Party was formed in the *Leader* editorial rooms as a meeting was held there which resulted in the first Republican Convention, which was held at Pittsburg. Col. R. C. Parsons, Joseph Medill, John C. Vaughn, Judge R. P. Spaulding, and J. F. Kesler, were at the meeting, which resulted in the consolidation of the Know-Nothing, Whig, and Free Soil Parties into the Republican Party.

Until 1866 Mr. Cowles was the proprietor of the *Leader*. At that time the *Leader* Printing Company was formed and Mr. Cowles was made business manager, and subsequently became editor in chief.

In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Cleveland and held the office five years, at which time he established the free-delivery system. Mr. Cowles was one of the strongest abolitionists, and shortly after the battle of Bull Run he wrote an article on "Now is the Time to Abolish Slavery," which created a sensation over the country. He was a firm Republican and was the first to advocate many of the reforms which that party has accomplished. He was bitter in his denunciation of Catholicism, and his paper has always been a mark of scorn by Catholics.

Mr. Cowles had a peculiar impediment in his speech. There has probably never been a case like it. The cause of this impediment was a mystery until he was about twenty-five years old, when Prof. Kennedy discovered that it was caused by a defect in his hearing. He never heard the hissing sounds of the human voice, and consequently did not make them himself. He never heard the notes of a piano or an organ of the seventh octaves, never heard the upper notes of a violin, the fife, or other high music. He never heard the song of birds and always supposed, until his peculiarity was discovered, that the music of the birds was poetical fiction.

When Prof. Kennedy was experimenting upon him Mr. Cowles was put in a room with twenty canary birds, but, although he placed his ear close to the cage when they were singing, he never heard a note.

ROBERT J. SWAN.

Robert J. Swan of Geneva, N. Y., died yesterday morning from heart disease at the Park-Avenue Hotel, after an extremely short illness. His body was taken to his home last night. The funeral services and burial are to occur in Geneva.

Mr. Swan was a farmer who took such pride in the condition of his property and its products that his place received frequent visits from theoretical agriculturists, and it was not alone known as one of the most perfectly cultivated farms in the State, but was awarded the prize about ten years ago by the State Agricultural Society as the best-tilled tract of land in New-York. Mr. Swan was born sixty-six years ago in this city, his father being Benjamin L. Swan, the well-remembered merchant. Mr. Swan's health was extremely delicate, and, his physicians informing him that his only chance of prolonged life was to follow some out-of-door pursuit, he went to Geneva in 1846 and there bought a farm of 350 acres, which subsequently grew into 400 acres, and became famous as the Rose Hill Farm. The year after his purchase Mr. Swan married Miss Johnson of Geneva, and to them three daughters were born, two of whom survive their father. In 1880 Mr. Swan was elected President of the State Agricultural Society, and subsequently became Treasurer of the State Experimental Farm. Mrs. Swan died a year ago.

JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.

Dr. John J. Crane died yesterday at his residence, "Ivy Nook," near Lake Whitney, Connecticut, in his seventieth year. A severe cold, lasting two weeks, aggravated an old complaint (diabetes) and brought about his death. Dr. Crane was a native of Middletown, Conn., and a graduate of Princeton College. For thirty years he practiced medicine in this city. Long before his retirement he was recognized as one of the most eminent and skillful physicians in New-York. His annual income at the time when he relinquished his practice was very large.

For the last fifteen years Dr. Crane lived quietly at "Ivy Nook," save while traveling in Europe. His second wife was Mrs. Caroline Suydam, widow of Ferdinand Suydam and a daughter of the late Eli Whitney. "Ivy Nook," their residence, is one of the most elegantly laid-out homes in this country. The combined wealth of Dr. and Mrs. Crane is not less than $6,000,000.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mrs. Amanda F. Hays, wife of De Witt C. Hays, President of the Manhattan Company Bank, died last Monday of acute pneumonia. For twenty-one years Mrs. Hays has been President of the Baptist Home Society for Aged and Infirm Persons in this city. Possessed of rare Christian graces, of a hopeful, loving disposition, and with a heart overflowing with sympathy for every form of distress, she was eminently qualified for this position. She was the founder of the institution, and the generous impulse which enabled her to carry out this great work has so endeared her to the Baptist denomination in this city that her loss will be widely felt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston is at the Brevoort House.

Thurlow Weed Barnes of Boston is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. William Whitehead, United States Navy, and Col. Joseph G. Tilford, United States Army, are at the Grand Hotel.

BARNUM'S SHOW REACHES HOME.

The Anchor steamship Furnessia, with the greater portion of Barnum's great show on board, arrived at Quarantine last night. The Furnessia had a favorable Winter passage of twelve days from London. Capt. Harris reports that on Feb. 27, in latitude 43° 39' and longitude 42° 71', he passed a vessel on fire. She was in flames fore and aft, and had burned close to the water's edge. No name was made out on the burning vessel. She appeared to be of English build and was of about 150 tons register.

ACCURATE REPORTS APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to express our grateful appreciation of the magnificent support your admirable paper gave our recent dog show.

We are deeply sensible of the fact, that to your intelligent and graphic daily descriptions of the dogs on exhibition must be attributed a very large portion of the success which has crowned our efforts. JAMES MORTIMER,
Superintendent New-York Dog Show.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1890.

IN THE ICE FOR FIVE HOURS.

Capt. Campbell of the steamship St. Renans, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that the vessel was five hours in the ice off the banks of Newfoundland and passed two icebergs.

A BOAD OF SOME KIND SURE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY OWNERS DEMAND THAT IT BE DEPRESSED.

The Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commission finished part of its work yesterday by laying out a route for a road along Atlantic-avenue from South Ferry to the Brooklyn city line. Whether that road is to be an elevated or a depressed structure was left for future decision. This was done because the time within which the commission could determine on a route had about expired, and Gen. Wingate, as counsel, advised that the nature of the road could be selected later on.

The provisions for a route are, of course, only formal for there is but one route possible—the one occupying the entire length of Atlantic-avenue. In addition, the proposed company is given power to erect a short branch over or under" private property from Atlantic-avenue and Saokman-street to the station of the Manhattan Beach Road, at Liberty-avenue. The right is also given to construct a side track on which to enter the present yard of the Long Island Railroad at Pine-avenue, and to occupy private lands between Berriman-street and Shepherd-avenue and Montauk and Atkins avenues for switching and terminal facilities.

The most important section of the agreement, to which the new company must bind itself, was one making it necessary to form a compact with the Long Island Railroad Company by which the present steam road will be removed from the surface of Atlantic-avenue, the tracks and fences destroyed, and the trains transferred to the new structure, whether elevated or depressed.

That a determined demand for a depressed road on Atlantic-avenue will be made by the residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward was unmistakably indicated by a meeting held last evening at the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank on Atlantic-avenue. The Directors' room of the bank was well filled, and the value of the property to be benefited, as represented by those present, was much more imposing than the attendance.

Ditmas Jewell, the President of the bank was made Chairman of the meeting. Resolutions in favor of the depressed road were passed and a committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor and attend a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, and it was resolved that steps be taken to arrange for a public meeting of property owners from South Ferry to the city line along the avenue.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. E. F. Linton, who is a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, gave an account of the work of the commission in such a way as to make the difficulties in the path of the depressed road very prominent. The many strong opinions which had been expressed in favor of the depressed road, Mr. Linton said, had attracted the attention of the Long Island Railroad people, and at their request the commission had visited their offices and had inspected their plans and maps showing the conditions under ground all along Atlantic-avenue. There were twenty or more sewers crossed the avenue, and the question of what to do with them if the depressed road was built became a very hard problem to solve. In addition there was the water main.

Joseph Kellow followed with a speech, in which he proved that the obstacles opposed by the Atlantic-avenue sewers could be easily overcome.

Elevated railroads, R. Reimer declared, were only for temporary purposes, and sooner or later must all be reconstructed. The depressed road might be more expensive to build, but the question of money ought not to stand in the way. An elevated road on Atlantic-avenue would depreciate the value of property. A depressed road would be a benefit. He was a Republican and was the first to advocate many of the reforms which that party has accomplished. He was bitter in his denunciation of Catholicism, and his paper has always been a mark of scorn by Catholics.

Alderman at Large W. H. Pickering believed the growth along Atlantic-avenue was just being developed. Any citizen who had a broad view of the question and of its great importance to the city at large must stop and reason that a depressed road of the very best character was what was needed.

"The completing of this depressed road," said D. J. Malloy, "is of the greatest importance. It is not a local matter to East New-York, it is a matter which affects the whole city. Building this road is one of the greatest undertakings which the city could go into. It would affect no section, but the whole city. If it is built, it will restore to life a street which is dead."

Alderman Pickering offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that a depressed road was preferable to any other, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Jewell appointed a committee consisting of Alderman Pickering and Messrs. Kellow, Malloy, Reimer, Snelling, and Schluchtner, to which he himself was added, to take action in accordance with the resolution.

COLONIAL COACHES.

THE VEHICLES USED BY THE FIRST FOUR HUNDRED.

A paper of unusual interest was read before the New-York Historical Society last evening on "Coaches in Colonial New-York." The lecturer took his hearers through the early days of the city, citing many interesting reminiscences of colonial life. The first coach was brought to New-York, he said, by Col. William Smith, who came to this country from Tangiers, where he had been Governor for many years. It was considered a marvel of beauty, and never appeared upon the public thoroughfares without causing a sensation. This was followed in 1696 by a hackney coach brought to this country by John Clapp, the proprietor of a place for the hire of horses and equipments, situated at about the present site of Cooper Union.

The lecturer then presented a document of great interest which has never before been made public. It was a list of New-York families who kept coaches in the year 1770, made by Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, a noted artist, antiquary, and naturalist of the colonial period. It is as follows:

Cadwallader Colden, first Lieutenant Governor of the State, a chariot; Judge Daniel Horsmanden, 1 coach, 1 chariot, 1 phaeton; John Watts, member of the Council, a coach; Oliver De Lancey of the Council, a coach and chariot; Joseph Reade of the Council, a chariot; Charles Ward Apthorp of the Council, 1 coach, 1 chariot, 1 phaeton; Col. Roger Morris of the Council, a coach and chariot; Henry Cruger of the Council, 1 coach, 1 chariot, 1 phaeton; John Cruger, member of the Assembly, a phaeton; James De Lancey, member of Assembly, a chariot; widow of Gov. James De Lancey, a coach and phaeton; widow of William Walton, 1 coach, 1 chariot, 1 phaeton; widow of Judge John Chambers, 1 chariot; widow of James McEvers, a coach; Widow Lawrence, a chariot; Mrs. Waddell, a chariot; Andrew Elliot, a chariot; William Bayard, a coach; Nicholas Bayard, a coach.

Philip Livingston had one coach; John Livingston, a chariot and phaeton; Robert Gilbert Livingston, a coach and chariot; Walter Rutherfurd, a chariot; Gerardus Beekman, a coach; Gerardus William Beekman, a coach; James Beekman, a chariot and phaeton; William Beekman, a chariot; Nathaniel Marston, a coach; John Marston, a coach; Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, assistant minister of Trinity Church, a chariot; Anthony Rutgers, a coach and phaeton; Jacob LeRoy, one coach, one chariot, one phaeton; David Johnson, a coach; William Axtell, a coach; Miss Ludlow, a coach; Leonard Lispenard, a chariot; Samuel Verplanck, a chariot; Lawrence Kortright, a chariot; David Clarkson, a chariot and phaeton.

John Van Cortlandt had a chariot and phaeton; Robert Murray, a chariot; James Jauncy, a chariot; Dr. William Brownjohn, a chariot; Dr. Johnathan Mallet, a chariot; Thomas Tiebout, a coach; Jacob Walton, a phaeton; John Watkins, a phaeton; Nicholas Gouverneur, a phaeton; John Aspinwall, a coach; Hugh Wallace, 2 phaetons; Isaac Low, a phaeton; Augustus Van Cortlandt, a phaeton; Gerardus Duyckinck, a phaeton. Gen. Gage, a coach and chariot; Col. James Robertson, a phaeton; Col. John Read, a phaeton; Capt. Archibald Kennedy, a phaeton; Capt. Thomas Sowers, a phaeton; Capt. John Montresor, a phaeton; John Leake, Commissary, a chariot and phaeton; Abraham Mortier, a chariot; Ralph Izard, one coach, one chariot, one phaeton.

This makes a total of eighty-five vehicles, viz.: Twenty-six coaches, thirty-three chariots or post-chaises.

"This," said the lecturer, "is New-York's bead roll of her aristocracy of wealth of 1770; her Four Hundred of the most brilliant ante-Revolutionary period."

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer by the society. The paper will be placed among the archives of the society.

A PLEA FOR A NATIONAL ART.

Instruction and entertainment in pleasing proportions were the features of Prof. John Ward Stimson's lecture on "Art Education," in All Souls' Church, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, last night. The lecturer is the Superintendent of the American Institute for Artist Artisans, in West Twenty-third-street, two of the graduates of which recently won the first and second prizes for original sketches in a competition in which there were over four hundred competitors.

Prof. Stimson is intensely American and a firm believer in the organic quality of art. This principle he illustrated in his lecture by a multitude of beautiful illustrations skillfully thrown upon the canvas by a good stereopticon. He pleaded strongly for the development of a national art, declaring that the day for servile imitations of foreign models had gone by and the time had come for the inculcation and study of art from American models and native forms.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

ALBANY, March 4.—William Fergeson, one of a trio of flim-flammers held here pending trial, made a bold dash for liberty to-day. After the jury had retired from the court room and the prisoners were being prepared for return to the jail, Fergusen ran out of the court room and through the wall-filled halls of the City Hall. He was not acquainted with the building, and ran into the Board of Health room. He was recaptured and returned to jail.

Ferguson is wanted in Kingston, Ontario, to fill an unexpired term in the penitentiary there. He is one of the half dozen employed in the bakery in the penitentiary who escaped by overpowering the keeper.

AFTER AN OLD PRECEDENT

A SHARP PIECE OF JOBBERY PROPOSED.

A BILL THAT MEANS MUCH MORE THAN IT EXPRESSES—COMMITTEE HEARINGS YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, March 4.—One of the sharpest pieces of jobbery ever carried through the Legislature of the State of New-York was perpetrated in 1799 by Aaron Burr, who, in a bill whose ostensible purpose was to give the city of New-York a pure and wholesome supply of water, sneaked through the charter of the Manhattan Banking Company. Senator Van Gorder of Wyoming and Assemblyman Kill of Niagara are apparently imitating Aaron Burr, for they have a bill which, though apparently not so far reaching as Burr's, proposes, under the guise of giving the city of Lockport a pure and wholesome supply of water, to give an electrical company—the Lockport Water and Electric Company—privileges enjoyed by no other corporation in the State. The Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Kill's very suspicious bill. The men behind it are prominent citizens of Lockport. In 1866 a bill incorporating the Lockport Supply Company for the purpose of furnishing the city of Lockport with water from Niagara River was passed by the Legislature, but the company did not avail itself of the privilege granted. The present bill of Messrs. Kill and Van Gorder renews these privileges and grants others of extraordinary value. The words "and electricity" have been inserted after the words "pure and wholesome water" wherever they occur, and the right to furnish these incidentally not only Lockport but "such other cities, towns, or villages and the inhabitants thereof as may enter into contract therefor." With reference to the rights which the company shall acquire by virtue of the legislation now asked for, this clause occurs in the bill: "The use of post and electric conductors, cables or wires upon and over such road, street, highway, public ground, or railroad land, the same shall be so placed and elevated as not to interfere with the ordinary use thereof by the public or railroad company for highway or railroad purposes."

Mr. W. H. Ransom appeared before the committee and explained why the bill had been amended so as to give the company such a vast concession. "The Water Supply Company," he said, in substance, "has found it impossible to raise the money necessary to build the works because of the great uncertainty attending the future of electricity. Capitalists say that if Edison or some other scientist should succeed in generating electricity directly from coal or like product, water power would speedily become worthless, and the money placed in the venture would virtually be lost. Finally a gentleman said to us, that if we would secure the right to make and furnish electricity, thus providing against any such contingency as I have mentioned, he believed he would be able to secure the desired capital. In accordance with this suggestion the bill has been amended as you see."

Judge Green of the committee confused Mr. Ransom, and suggested a very probable outcome to the passage of this measure by saying: "Suppose this proposed law is in direct conflict with preceding ones on the subject of electricity, would it not invalidate the others? The Court of Appeals has, I think, settled this question in the affirmative."

"Really," said Mr. Ransom, "I never thought of that. Now, that you have propounded the question, I am bound to say it looks as if the latest law would hold. I must explain, however, that in asking for the right to extend our operations we never thought of including more than a few towns in the neighborhood of Lockport. In whatever town we might operate we should expect to obey the local police regulations."

Mr. Spalding of Lockport followed with a plea for the favorable recommendation of the bill, and Mr. Kill also made a like request. The committee then went into executive session.

* * *

The Assembly Committee on Banks decided this afternoon to report favorably John Connelly's bill, requiring building loan associations formed outside the State to deposit $100,000 with the Superintendent of the Banking Department in order to do business in the State. An amendment was added giving the companies the privilege of depositing negotiable bonds.

Mr. Bradford Rhodes, Chairman of the committee, could not well avoid reporting this measure favorably, for his own bill providing for the supervision of Western farm mortgage companies received the same indorsement. Several amendments were attached to his bill, however. Provision is made for a rigid examination by the Superintendent of Banking, who may issue them a five-hundred-dollar license upon their filing with him a list of their agents. Whenever it shall appear that the companies are doing an unsafe business their licenses may be revoked.

The committee also decided to report favorably Mr. Kimball's bill to prevent overcertification of checks by State banks.

* * *

Two carloads of citizens of Flatbush, L. I., came to Albany to-day to appear before the Assembly Committee on Cities and argue for and against the annexation of Flatbush to Brooklyn. One carload was composed of annexationists, and these were red ribbons on their coats. The anti-annexationists occupied the other car, and carried white badges. Mr. Kurth's bill for annexing the suburb was on hearing, and the committee room was crowded. Ex-Corporation Counsel Mudge spoke in favor of annexation. He said Flatbush had reached the stage when improvements such as a city Government alone could give were absolutely demanded. There was a proposition to build sewers, and in order to make the work successful it should become a part of the Brooklyn system. Flatbush, he said, needed better police, fire, and general municipal protection.

William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn represented the anti-annexationists and made a vigorous speech in behalf of his clients. The only ones, said he, who really desire annexation are the "big bugs," who do not represent public opinion. At recent mass meetings an unmistakable popular sentiment against annexation was developed.

Richard Young, a Flatbush resident, described the privations of the residents due to miserable town government. Pigs, cows, and horses, he said, roamed at will through the handsome grounds of the citizens, and policemen were objects of curiosity because of their scarcity.

R. C. Hines said the opposition to annexation came from the officeholders. There were sixty-two of these in Flatbush, and he declared he could count twenty of them in the room at that moment. Gen. Catlin also put in a good word for annexation, and Adolp Kiendal presented a remonstrance signed by 950 residents of Flatbush. The committee will grant another hearing on this subject.

Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn appeared before the committee and asked for prompt action on the bills sent here by Mayor Chapin—one providing for the issuance by Brooklyn of $1,000,000 worth of bonds for street improvements, the other for the issuance of $500,000 in bonds for the purchase and improvement of small parks. Assemblyman Weed of the committee raised the question that the city of Brooklyn was already bonded close to the constitutional limit of 10 per cent. Mr. Jenks denied this, but Judge Alexander N. Lewis of the Republican Legislative Committee presented a table alleged to show that the city only lacked $496,371 60 of being bonded to the limit. Mr. Jenks asked for time to enable him to produce figures to refute this showing and the request was granted.

* * *

The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day added the Beekman amendments to the Saxton Ballot Reform bill and will probably report the measure to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 4—8 P. M.—For New-Hampshire and Vermont, snow, warmer Wednesday morning, winds shifting to northwesterly, and much colder by Thursday morning.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair weather, followed by snow; warmer Wednesday morning, winds shifting to northwesterly, and much colder by Thursday morning.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Eastern New-Jersey, snow, winds shifting to much colder northwesterly, colder, fair weather on Thursday.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair weather, followed by light snow, winds shifting to much colder northwesterly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, snow, colder northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	38°	22°	3:30 P. M.	38°	42°
6 A. M.	38°	27°	6 P. M.	39°	40°
9 A. M.	39°	30°	9 P. M.	40°	38°
12 M.	39°	37°	12 P. M.	39°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....34½°
Average temperature for same date last year..38½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 y'rs.35¾°

WOODRUFF WILL STICK.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met last night and elected Israel F. Fischer, Chairman, and Clarence A. Barrow, Secretary. This means the continuance of the Woodruff influence in local affairs, and is regarded as an indication that Woodruff will not resign as President of the General Committee.

EXCITING FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A BLAZE IN THE DRY GOODS DISTRICT THAT COST $200,000.

"Fire in the dry goods district" is an alarm that puts the Fire Department on its mettle, and when Officer Rume of the Sixth Precinct discovered smoke and fire issuing from the third-story windows of 392 Broadway at 7 o'clock last evening he lost no time in giving an alarm. Officer O'Sullivan was at hand, and instead of pulling the fire signal on the box at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, he rushed into the house of Engine No. 31, in Walker-street, and from there sent the alarm.

Simultaneously came an alarm from the automatic fire signal on the third floor of the burning building, and a third alarm quickly brought eleven engines, the water tower, and six trucks to the scene. Chiefs Bonner, Reilly, and Gill took charge of the firemen, and Inspector Williams, with the police reserves of the Sixth, Fourth, Tenth, Eighth, and Fifth Precincts, stopped the Broadway cars and kept the surging crowds in check to give the firemen full scope to fight the fire. The whole building seemed to be ablaze at once, and from its origin in the third floor it had worked its way with equal rapidity downward and upward.

Chief Gill was among the first on the scene, and in ascending a ladder to the second story he was caught by the back draught and blown bodily from the ladder. Luckily he fell on a pile of hose, was badly shaken up, and taken to his home in an ambulance.

As soon as the fire had been fought back from the first floor Patrolmen Henry Simmons, John O'Neil, Michael Patrick Murphy, and Charles Smith of the Fire Patrol were ordered into the basement with their rubber cloths to cover up goods and protect them from the deluge of water. They were all overcome by the smoke, and were rescued with much difficulty. Patrolman Murphy being dragged out by his comrades unconscious. They all recovered on being brought into the fresh air.

The building is owned by A. J. Baudonine, a woolen merchant of 810 Broadway. It is five stories high and extends back 180 feet to Cortlandt-alley, and was supposed to be one of the fire-proof buildings. The first floor was occupied by M. & C. Meyer, dealers in gloves, hosiery, fancy goods, and notions; the second floor by Bacon & Eaton, manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols, who had their factory on the fourth and fifth floors, and the third floor was occupied by the Brown Comb Company and William Harvey & Co., dealers in pipes and walking canes.

The building is damaged to the extent of about $12,000. The double walls prevented the fire from extending to the adjoining buildings. An elevator in the rear served as a conductor for the flames and accounts for the rapidity with which the fire gained headway. M. & C. Meyer are insured for $136,500, but Mr. Meyer, who was summoned to the fire by telegraph, was unable to say what might be the extent of his loss. The Brown Comb Company lose about $20,000 and William Harvey & Co. about $15,000.

The firemen fought the fire from every point and succeeded in preventing its spread to the adjoining buildings. Bernstein, Adler & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, at 390 Broadway, suffered severely by water, and the Mercantile Cloak Company and Joseph Beckel & Co. at 394 also suffered severely from the same cause.

At a late hour last night a representative of Goldstein & Co., the insurance adjusters, placed the total loss at $300,000, but Mr. George T. Patterson, Vice President of the Germania Insurance Company, thought $250,000 would cover everything. Other insurance men on the ground were more conservative, and these said that very little more than $150,000 would make the damage to stock and building good.

Z. M. Bacon, senior member of the firm of Bacon & Eaton, was notified by telegraph at his home in Brooklyn, and was seen at the fire. He said he had no idea how the fire originated. There was a stove on his floor, but he said he was confident that there was no fire in it after 5 o'clock, when he left the building. His stock of goods had just been replenished for the Spring trade, and included 100 sewing machines, besides a complete outfit of knives and a quantity of silks and satins. Mr. Bacon said his stock was insured for about $150,000, divided among twelve companies. The firm employs eighteen travelling salesmen, who were notified by wire to cancel all orders.

ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

Last night was the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth, and the Clan-na-Gael commemorated it by one of the biggest meetings that Cooper Union has seen. A glaring, green-covered pamphlet was distributed to everybody entering the hall, and a good portion of its thirty odd pages was devoted to a vigorous condemnation of that circle of the Chicago Clan-na-Gael which voted away the life of Dr. Cronin. The chief feature of the Emmet commemorative services were the speeches of the Chairman, Gov. Leon Abbett of New-Jersey, and the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald of Boston, and the exquisite singing to harp accompaniment by Miss Inez Carusi of the "Shan Van Vocht" and Tom Moore's "Oh! Breathe not his Name."

Gov. Abbett said that it was "in many respects a remarkable fact that this gathering was not to extol the deeds of a successful warrior nor a great civilian, but to commemorate the death of a comparatively obscure youth who, at the age of twenty-five, perished on the scaffold for his country's sake and in behalf of freedom. In Emmet was incarnated the patriotic aspiration of the Irish people for liberty."

FOUR UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

Entirely original with this train are the financial reports, ladies' maids, stenographers and typewriters, and the observation car. No other train in the world presents like conveniences.

The limited leaves New-York stations, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, every day at 10 A. M. for Cincinnati and Chicago.—*Exchange.*

THOSE WHO wish to practice economy should buy CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Forty Pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

SETTLING A PARTY DEBT; A NAVAL OFFICER'S SPREE; SHO

TROTTERS OF A THEORIST

A SALE OF THE HAMLIN STOCK AT AUCTION.

FAIR AVERAGE PRICES OBTAINED FOR A LOT OF MAMBRINO KING AND ALMONT, JR., STOCK.

The first of the great series of trotting sales to be held in this city this month was held at the American Institute Fair Building, on Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was a success in every way, the attendance being unusually large and the prices fully as good as was expected, if not a trifle better. The lot disposed of was the offering of the Village Stock Farm of C. J. Hamlin, the grape sugar millionaire of Buffalo. Fifty-two trotting-bred animals in the lot sold for a total of $35,040, an average of $673 08, which is exceptionally good for a lot that are untried. All were of Mr. Hamlin's breeding except the brood mare Feroline, a daughter of Kentucky Prince and a sister of the famous Dexter, who was bred at Stony Ford, and who is now in foal to the Electioneer stallion Chimes. She fetched the highest price of the sale—$3,500. With her out, the produce of Mr. Hamlin's farm sold for $31,540, an average of $618 43. Even this is a high average when it is considered that Mr. Hamlin was not selling the best of his breeding, but only a selection, he retaining the choice ones for his own use.

There was much curiosity among horsemen as to the outcome of this offering, as Mr. Hamlin is a man who values his pecuniary interests as to breeding, and the youngsters sold were the result of these theories. The sale, therefore, attracted a great number of breeders who came to see the result of his theories rather than to buy. Among those present whose names do not appear as purchasers were L. J. Rose, Monroe Salisbury, George Valencia, all of California; Robert E. Steele of Philadelphia, Carlos M. De Garmendia of Maryland, John E. Madden, Col. R. G. Stover, J. E. Clay, and W. H. Wilson of Kentucky; Dr. G. S. Bailey, the Maine trotting horse expert, who piloted a party of about twenty breeders from that State; Dr. Powell and Miller & Sibley of Pennsylvia; Andrew Welsh of Connecticut, who is "stuck" on Director stock; W. J. Keyes and the Coates Brothers of New-Jersey, and A. B. Darling, David Bonner, Alfred Lakeland, J. H. Shults, Theodore F. Havemeyer, F. A. Hammond, Millard Saunders, Jerome Whelpley, and other breeders and trainers who make this city their home. They will be heard from as purchasers when the more important sales are on during the remainder of this week and later in the month.

The bidding was slow, and Mr. Kellogg and his assistants never had harder work than they did on this occasion to get good prices, for the greater attractions to come seemed constantly in the minds of the horsemen. The stock was in magnificent condition, and the result was naturally very satisfactory to Mr. Hamlin, who has a habit of holding his stock at the tallest of figures. It will probably be a disappointment to him that the Almont, Jr., colts had the best average, six of them selling for $4,175, an average of $695 83, while the twelve Mambrino King colts averaged but $638 66, the lot fetching a total of $7,640. The Mambrino King mares sold the higher, however, because of their future availability in the stud, thirteen of them bringing $9,025, an average $694 23. The nine Almont mares sold brought $4,550, an average of $505 05. Three Almont-Dictator mares sold for $1,710, an average of $570, the single colt by him bringing $510. These figures do not include the two coaching stallions by Mambrino King, who sold for $555. Besides these, three trotting-bred mares, the property of John Bradburn, superintendent of Mr. Hamlin's farm, were sold for a total of $1,040.

The entire list of animals sold from Mr. Hamlin's farm are given as a matter of record of interest to all breeders. It is as follows:

Feroline, bk. m., 9 years, by Kentucky Prince-Lady Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, (in foal to Chimes;) J. S. Ferguson, New-York City	$3,500
Carleton, b. c., 3 years, by Mambrino King-Barbara, by Kentucky Prince; Col. H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass.	2,000
Automatic, b. c., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Topaz, by Strathmore; G. Conkling, Glens Falls, N. Y.	1,550
Senorita, b. f., 3 years, by Mambrino King-Toilet, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; L. F. Pettee, New-York City	1,500
Hollenter, b. c., 4 years, by Hamlin's Almont-Fannie, by Wood's Hambletonian; L. F. Pettee	1,400
Chicory, b. m., 7 years, by Mambrino Dudley-Emilia, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Thomas G. Wilson, Delaware County, Penn.	1,300
Methodical, b. c., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Medea, by Mambrino King; Dr. C. F. Gerald, Laconia, N. H.	1,100
Electa, b. m., 5 years, by Almont Dictator-Mandrake, by Blackwood Chief, (in foal to Chimes;) L. F. Pettee	1,000
Gweno, b. m., 5 years, by Mambrino King-Favorite, by Dunn's Star, (in foal to Chimes; L. F. Pettee	1,000
Medea, blk. m., 6 years, by Mambrino King-Mink, by Young Rolfe, (in foal to Hamlin's Almont, Jr.;) S. B. Locke, West Parish, Me.	800
Brilliant, b. m., 6 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Topaz, by Strathmore, (in foal to Mambrino King;) F. L. Gerald.	790
Senora, b. f., 3 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Sateeno, by Mambrino King; Col. H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass.	775
Favorite, b. m., 11 years, by Dunn's Star-the Murray mare, by Willis's Harry Clay, (in foal to Chimes;) E. Frank Coe, New-York City.	725
Exquisite, b. f., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Toilet, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; Col. H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass.	675
Chaskina, b. f., 3 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Black Goldust, by Hamlin Patchen; J. E. Disbrow, New-York City	650
Chickadee, b. f., 3 years, by Mambrino King-Chicory, by Mambrino Dudley; Dr. C. F. Gerald, Laconia, N. H.	630
Queen Bess, b. f., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Bessie Hamlin, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; L. F. Pettee	625
Patience, blk. f., 3 years, by Mambrino King-Corinne, by Almonarch; Dr. C. F. Gerald.	620
Roxie, b. m., 5 years, by Mambrino King-Lady Barnes, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Roxie, by Hamlin Patchen; to Hamlin's Almont, Jr.;) W. H. Fearing, New-York City	600
Pollister, b. c., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Miranda, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; A. N. Kingsley, Ashula, N. H.	600
Daylight, ch. f., 3 years, by Mambrino King-Lady Barnes, by Hamlin Patchen; H. R. White, Syracuse, N. Y.	590
Gail King, b. c., 2 years, by Mambrino King-the Gail mare, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; J. Dongherty, New-York City	590
Ursula, b. m., 14 years, by Lagow-Vic, by Mambrino Chief, (in foal to Mambrino King;) W. H. Reboul, New-York City	585
Bona, ch. m., 6 years, by Mambrino King-Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief, (in foal to Hamlin's Almont, Jr.;) C. A. Kittle, Long Island City	
Delmar, b. c., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Homorah by Almonarch; J. F. Scholes, Brooklyn	525
Peaches, b. f., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Dolores, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; T. Bowne, Flushing, L. I.	520
Hobart H., b. c., 3 years, by Almont Dictator-Maple Leaf, by Mambrino King; T. Brown, Brooklyn	510
Knight Errant, b. c., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Nathalie, by Mambrino King; Edward Moore, Portland, Me.	510
Verdant, b. m., 9 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Mollie O., by Hamlin's Patchen, (in foal to Mambrino King;) G. P. Buttress, Boston	500
Germaine, b. c., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Verdant, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; Dr. J. H. Carmichael, Springfield, Mass.	500
Clarice, b. m., 9 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Daisy, by Hamlin Patchen, (in foal to Mambrino King;) Frederick T. Steinway, New-York City	475
Patrician, b. c., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Clarice, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; E. C. Goodwin, New-York City	460
Lassie, blk. f., 3 years, by Mambrino King-Olive, by Pluto; J. J. Quinn, Worcester, Mass.	460
Buttercup, b. m., 5 years, by Mambrino King-Hawkeye, by Hamlin Patchen; C. H. King, Brooklyn	430
Balmoral, b. m., 8 years, by Blackwood Chief-Thornhedge, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., (in foal to Mambrino King;) H. A. Ryder, Seymour, Conn.	420
Caprice, b. f., 3 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Nathalie, by Mambrino King; C. H. King, Brooklyn	420
Pardee, ch. c., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Nellie Mac, said to be a Clay mare; C. E. Swan, Darby, Conn.	410
Hostess, b. f., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Lady Leaf, by Mambrino King; J. H. Allen, New-York City	400
Amanda, b. m., 5 years, by Almont Dictator-Nettie Murphy, by Hamlin Patchen; L. L. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn.	400
Chestnut colt, yearling, by Mambrino King-Lady Barnes, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Roxie, by Hamlin Patchen; C. A. Kittle, Long Island City	400
Halsie, b. f., 3 years, by General Rifle-Halcie B., by Charley B.; C. H. King	380
Aspirant, b. c., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Satory, by Almonarch; H. F. Pierce, Chandler	375
General Riley, b. h., 7 years, by Mambrino King-Gerry Smith, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; E. Boyd, Trenton, N. J.	360
Gail Mare, b. m., 11 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-out of a mare by Chandler J. Wells, (in foal to Mambrino King;) H. L. Horn, Norway, Me.	320
Brooch, b. f., 3 years, by Almont Dictator-Lady Clay, by Clay Trustee; Bread Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	310
Kenna, b. h., 4 years, by Shawmut-Jenny Bate, by Cuyler; Pohatcong Stock Farm, Long Island	310
Hudson, b. c., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Miranda, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; M. A. Ryder	290
Albert Fink, b. c., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Goldie, by Mambrino King; L. L. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn.	290
Bay filly, yearling, by Mambrino King-Beloved, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; H. L. Horn	275
Bay colt, yearling, by Mambrino King-Amanda, by Almont Dictator; Patrick Germao, Derby, Conn.	250
Miss Kerr, b. f., 2 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.-Mollie, by Bartlett Morgan; F. F. Wood, New-York City	220
Fanny French, b. f., 2 years, by Silver King-Fanny B., by Major Greenwood; John King, New-York City	210

This morning the sale of the famous Rosemeade Stock Farm at Los Angeles, Cal., will be began at 10 o'clock with the offering of the stallion Alcazar, 2:20¼, the son of Sultan and Minnehaha, one of the most promising young sires in America, and one for whom there will be much competition. Then, 4 miles south of the city, will be sold the brood mares of the farm will also be disposed of to-day, the youngsters being reserved for to-morrow's sale.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.

NEW-JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS AND PASSES MANY BILLS.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—The Anti-Winter Racing bill, which has caused many angry debates in the Assembly, was brought to the notice of that Chamber again to-day. The bill practically prohibits racing between May 15 and Oct. 15, and is aimed at the Guttenberg and Clifton tracks. It was called up to-day on second reading, and Mr. Kalisch, Democrat, of Essex, offered an amendment extending the racing season from April 15 to Nov. 15. Mr. Potts, Republican, of Hudson, urged the House not to accept the amendment. He said that it was intended to let in the Dwyers' track at Elizabeth, and that it was a discrimination against other courses that the House should not permit. The amendment was ordered engrossed with the bill. Subsequently a second amendment extending the time for the payment of the 5 per cent. tax on gross receipts to Dec. 10 was also tacked to the bill.

There has been a pretty lively discussion between the Knights of Labor and the Trades Federation as to the form of the bills for the payment of laborers' wages. The Knights insisted upon weekly payments. The Federation favored semi-monthly payments. The House to-day passed the weekly payment bill as introduced by Mr. Usher, Democrat, of Hudson. The House also passed another of the series of Jersey City bonding bills which Jersey City's new charter reformers have flooded the calendars of the two houses. This particular bill creates the office of Deputy City Collector, at a salary of $2,500, and authorizes the appointment of an additional clerk in that office at $1,200 per year.

Attorney General Stockton to-day sent an opinion to the Assembly that is of direct personal interest to Assemblyman Harris, Republican, of Camden. Harris was elected in a district established by the Common Council of Camden in opposition to the district laid out by the Redistricting bill. The Attorney General holds that Mr. Harris's Assembly district is as the Legislature laid it out and not as mapped out by the City Council. Mr. Harris's opponent has served upon the Assembly a notice of contest for Harris's seat, and the matter is now in the hands of the Elections Committee.

The Senate to-day progressed the bill re-establishing Jury Commissions. The act is intended to take out of the hands of the Sheriffs the power to select juries, and to commit it to the hands of Commissioners appointed by the courts. It is the first step necessary in the punishment of the election thieves in Hudson.

A bill which will be read with great interest by the large number of building and loan associations all over the State reached a second reading in the Assembly to-day. It was introduced by Mr. Trier, Democrat, of Essex, and provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Building and Loan Association Commissioner. It provides that it shall be his duty to investigate the affairs and audit the accounts of each building and loan association at least once a year. He is to be paid $10 by each association for the service. Similar bills have been proposed in other Legislatures. But the associations have heretofore managed to resist successfully all efforts to secure a State Supervision of their affairs.

The annual reports of the State military officers have been laid on the desks of the members of the two houses. Adjt. Gen. Stryker says in his inspection shows the strength of the State's National Guard to be 325 officers and 4,013 soldiers, an increase of 9 officers and 234 enlisted men. New companies have been mustered in within the year at Atlantic City and at Dover. The force now consists of 57 companies of infantry and 12 Gatling gun companies, organized into 7 regiments and 3 battalions. The Adjutant General suggests that the State ask for a well-drilled West Pointer, to spend all of his time in the armories of the State instructing the officers, drilling the men, and doing everything in his power to advance the efficiency of the service. Assistant Adjt. Gen. S. M. Dickinson reports the total reserve militia of the State to be 284,287.

Gov. Abbett to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation: Richard A. Donnelly to be Quartermaster General of the State. Andrew Kirkpatrick to be Judge of the Essex County Court. George A. Heaney of Jersey City to be a Prison Inspector, vice Martin H. Cook resigned, and John Driscoll to be Harbor Master at Elizabeth. They were all referred to the proper committees. The nomination of J. H. Stewart to be Law Judge of Mercer County was confirmed.

Chancellor McGill this morning appointed ex-Gov. Green a Vice Chancellor, and Gov. Abbett this afternoon signed his commission.

THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.

MELBOURNE, March 4.—The Hon. Mr. White's three-year-old Dreadnought won the Australian Cup, at two miles and a quarter, in 3:59½, the fastest time on record in Australia.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Sellers had no reason to complain to-day of the live stock market. Trade was active in all its branches and the feeling was buoyant. The comparatively small receipts gave buyers confidence, and they went to work early and actively. By noon everything that had any attraction for buyers had been picked up at prices averaging about 10c.@15c. above last week's closing quotations. All grades, from the poorest to the best, shared in the upward movement, and taken all in all it was one of the most satisfactory Tuesdays that sellers have experienced for many weeks. The best lot of shipping Steers here sold at $3 50@$4 35, and $2@$2 85 bought the larger part of the Cows and Bulls. Extra Cows sold around $3 15, and as high as $3 50@$3 75 was paid for Bulls. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, 1,400 lb., $5 25; choice Cattle, $4 75@$5 10; good grade shipping Steers, $4 25@$4 65; medium shipping Steers, $3 85@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 25@$3 75; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$3 50; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 40@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 10@$3 25.

The Hog market was weak in spots. There was no apparent cause for the weakening, the receipts showing no increase on the recent average, and reports from on Change favoring strength. Sales were in an extreme range of $3 80@$4 10, the outside figure for fancy light weights. The popular prices were $3 95@$4 05. Toward the close the tone of the market was steadier. Receipts were: Cattle, 6,500 head; Hogs, 24,000 head.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bolivia, Mediterranean	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Valencia, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6.		
City of Columbia, Caribarien	.....	3:00 P. M.
Otranto, Hull	.....	5:00 A. M.
P. Caland, Rotterdam	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 7.		
Aquan, Kingston	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8.		
Athos, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colonia, Cape Hayti	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Empress, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	2:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Letimbro, Mediterranean	.....	9:00 A. M.
Marsala, Hamburg	.....	
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spain, London	.....	
MONDAY, MARCH 10.		
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	
Ciudad Condal, Havana	1:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Ronans, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 5.

Alva, Jacmel, Feb. 18.
Biela, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
Canada, London, Feb. 19.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Lauretina, Shields, Feb. 15.
Mortlake, Hamburg, Feb. 15.
Muriel, St. Kitt's, Feb. 27.
Newport, Aspinwall, Feb. 24.
Piave, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 13.
Seneca, Havana, March 1.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 27.
Wingates, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 28.
St. Ronans, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Waesland, Antwerp, Feb. 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Caledonia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Manhiago, Charlestown, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Lisbonense, Para, Feb. 22.
Naples, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

Gothic, Bremen, Feb. 26.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 1.
Seneca, Kingston, March 1.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

Alvena, Port Limon, March 1.
City of Alexandria, Havana, March 6.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
Elder, Bremen, March 1.
Servia, Liverpool, March 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:28 | Sun sets...5:36 | Moon sets...6:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k..6:32	Gov. Isl...6:50	Hell Gate...8:42	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k..7:03	Gov. Isl...7:24	Hell Gate...9:17	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k.12:17	Gov. Isl..12:47	Hell Gate...2:15	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k.12:49	Gov. Isl...1:26	Hell Gate...3:04	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Washington, Reynolds, Sagua, Matanzas, and Havana 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers, to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Athos, (Br.,) Low, Port au Prince, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Port Limon 28 ds., with mdse. and passengers, to P. Ferwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 3d.

Steamship El Mar, Hawthorn, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamship City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. L. Walker.

Steamship Alesberg, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.

Steamship Rio Grande, Conover, Fernandina 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Aguas, (Br.,) Adair, Greytown, Grasias, Trinidad, Belize, Livingston 22 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Rankin. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Steamship California, (Br.,) Garvie, Trieste, Rhone, Bari, Genoa, Naples, Valencia, and Gibraltar 39 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship General Whitney, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to F. Dimock.

Steamship New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans, 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel H. Seaman.

Steamship Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Saint Ronans, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool 12 ds., with mdse. to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

Steamship Energie, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 17 ds., in ballast to Goepel & Funk. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Steamship Furnessia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, London 13 ds., with circus material to Barnum & Bailey—vessel to Henderson Brothers.

Steamship City of New-Bedford, Davis, Fall River, with mdse. to Borden & Lovell.

Bark Belmont, Carter, South Amboy—to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Competitor, (Ger.,) Rosenbaum, Plymouth, 50 ds. with china clay to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S., clear; at City Island, fresh, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Arizona, for Liverpool; Mues and Rohina, for Avonmouth; Greece and Marengo, for London; Oaxaca, for Hamburg; Venezuela, for Porto Cabello, &c.; Bergenseren, for Saracoa; Guyandotte, for Newport News; City of Atlanta, for ——.

Bark Havana, for Havana.

Brig Britannia, for Barbadoes.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamship Herman Winter, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

The ship E. J. Spicer, (Br.,) Capt. Spicer, from New-York, Nov. 14, for Colombe, was spoken Dec. 30 in lat. 27 S., lon 28 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 4.—The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Bassing, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Nebraska, Capt. Brass, from New-York Feb. 20, arr. at Glasgow at 8 A. M. to-day.

The National Line steamship Egypt, Capt. Sumner, from London via New-York, passed the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Dama, Capt. Barends, from New-York Feb. 22 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 19:15 P. M. to-day.

The steamship John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Feb. 16 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale yesterday.

The steamship St. Mark, (Br.,) from New-York Feb. 17 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale yesterday.

The steamship Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

The steamship Kolpino, (Br.,) Capt. Rice, from New-York Feb. 13, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Havre at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; neat and willing; personal city reference. Address J. H., Box 1,140 1st-avenue.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 210 East 28th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing. Seen at last employer's, 55 West 21st-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. on Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Seamstress Alone.—By respectable young girl in American private family. Call at 260 West 22d-st., two flights; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant woman to do light chamberwork and hand sewing; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 30 East 57th-st., Room 9.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; personal reference if required. Address S. L., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city references. Call at 128 West 50th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; leaves on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 419 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for upstairs work; willing to help with children or in the pantry; city or country; good city reference. Apply at 340 East 37th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable colored girl in private family; best city references. Call at 226 West 62d-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 529 8th-av.; ring second bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as chambermaid in a fine private family. Call at 1,333 2d-av., third floor. A. Brunka.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 778 10th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city references. Call at 261 West 30th-st., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; would assist with waiting; best of city reference. Call at 224 West 32d-st., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 1,991 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 210 East 56th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and washing in private family. Call at 228 East 76th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at 156 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 240 East 26th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—City references required. Apply 21 West 10th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; country preferred; best city reference. Call at 112 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook. Call at present employer's, 13 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By good family cook and do coarse washing; city reference. Call at 408 West 21st-st.

COOK.—By a good cook; first-class city reference from last place. Call at 314 East 49th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Call at 243 West 127th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Two years' best city references. Call at 343 5th-av., near 55th-st.

COOK.—By a girl to cook; would assist with coarse washing. Call at 76 West 119th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman in small private family; understands all kinds of soups, meat, and game; is first-class pastry maker; assists with marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30 to $35; present employer can be seen. Address Carrie, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER IN SMALL family where only one family cooking is required; understands all kinds of household duties; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address E. B., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of family cooking; fully competent to take entire charge and do marketing if required; best city reference. Address E. S., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, entrées, desserts; excellent baker; best city references. Address C. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable young girls in a small private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, 246 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman; French and American cooking; entire charge of kitchen and marketing if required, in private family; last employer seen. Address R. F., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent Protestant woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; city or country; best city references. Call at 758 6th-av.

COOK.—By competent young woman; first-class cook; in private family; six years' unexceptionable city reference from last place. Call at 303 East 32d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; assist with washing; in private family; fully competent in all duties; willing and obliging; best city references. Address only, R. C., 235 West 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By respectable woman; no objection to city or country; five years' reference in private family. Call at 159 West 27th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; capable in every branch of cooking; no washing; city references. Address A. D., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in a private family in the city; one year's city reference from last place. Call at 415 West 52d-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as good plain cook; assist with washing; in private family; good city reference. Call at 660 2d-av., between 38th and 37th sts.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business in all its branches; private family; good city references. Call at 233 West 20th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; assist in washing in a small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address E. T., 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; city reference. Address M. C., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. Call at 814 2d-av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl; help with washing and ironing in private family; two and a half years' best city reference. Call at 966 Ninth av., near 61st-st.; ring Gray's bell.

COOK.—As good cook; meats, soups, bread, biscuit, pastry; understands milk and butter and prefers the country; city references. Call at 114 West 38th-st.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By a first-class cook; also waitress together; two years' reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 354 West 44th-st., second flat.

COOK.—By a respectable married woman as first-class cook; by the day or week; best reference. Call or address Mrs. Kehoe, 222 East 56th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; has city reference. Call at 114 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address at once 213 West 38th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and laundress; best city reference. Address, for two days, E. A., 142 East 97th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference; no cards. Call at 165 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as cook and laundress; country preferred. Call at 154 West 28th-st., rear house.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good city reference. Call at 419 West 39th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at 226 East 81st-st., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; willing to assist at washing; best of city references. Address Cook, Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in small private family; good reference. Call at 348 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by the day or week; good reference. Address M., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent young girl as cook and plain washer; best reference furnished. Call at 806 West 41st-st., Room 7; no cards.

COOK.—By neat, competent young woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; good city reference. Call at 154 West 18th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. Address J. H., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; wash and iron in private family; good reference. Call at 544 West 39th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress in private family; best city references. Call at 398 10th-av., two flights.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; good baker; good city reference. Call at 778 10th-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; first-class city references. Call or address 656 2d-av., third floor, front.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER.—Riding habits and theatrical costumes; remodeling done; fitting at residence; terms reasonable. Call or address Buxton, 164 West 128

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 4:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the brick church building, with plot of land 62.8 by 85, on Laight-st., northwest corner of Varick-st., for $49,950, to George Cauldwell; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 897 8th-av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 53d-st., sold for $34,600, to A. C. Kingsland; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 92, 37 East 20th-st., north side, 275 feet west of 4th-av., sold for $30,200, to same purchaser; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 65.2 by 16 by 66.1, 111 East 62d-st., north side, 95 feet east of Park-av., sold for $13,000, to Joseph L. Wert, and four-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 100, 240 Lenox-av., northwest corner of 122d-st., for $47,500, to Joseph Murray. Also, by order of the executors, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, 453 West 21st-st., north side, east of 10th-av., for $19,000, to A. G. Smith. Also, sold at public auction the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100.1, 556 Fulton-st., south side, 20 feet west of Albany-av., Brooklyn, for $7,275, to W. R. Franklin.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story iron-front building, with lot 25 by 117.1 by 25 by 118.4, 83 Spring-st., north side, 50 feet west of Crosby-st., for $80,000, to L. Tanenbaum; four-story and two three-story brick buildings, with three lots, each 24 by 50, 365 to 369 Broome-st., southeast corner of Mott-st., and four-story brick building, with lot 20.7 by 70.8, 166 Mott-st., east side, 58.8 feet south of Broome-st., for $101,150, to same purchaser; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 319 West 46th-st., south side, 140 feet west of 8th-av., for $6,100, to A. Jentes; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 51, 78 East 77th-st., south side, 40 feet west of Park-av., for $17,100, to M. J. Thompson, and three three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 16.4 by 100.11, 102 to 106 East 112th-st., south side, 20 feet east of Park-av., for $26,650, to Thomas P. Fitzsimmons.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the frame house, with lot 16.1 by 102.2, 183 East 83d-st., northwest corner of Lexington-av., for $20,000, to B. J. Brady; five lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 95th-st., north side, east of Riverside Drive, for $29,500, to T. R. Reynolds, and four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 96th-st., south side, 116.8 feet east of Riverside Drive, for $49,200, to same purchaser.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly & Brother of building, with lot, 74 East 112th-st., corner of 4th-av., was adjourned to March 11; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of buildings, with lots, on East 138th-st., east of Willis-av., was adjourned to March 11; sale by John F. B. Smyth of the building, with lease of lot, 1 Waverley-place, corner of University-place, was adjourned to March 18, and sale by William W. Fogg of dwelling, with plot of land, in Llewellyn Park, New-Jersey, was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 4.

2d-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 22x77, and other property; John Stimmel and wife to Elias Jacobs..... $60,000

1st-av., n. s. corner of 73d-st., 27.2x87; Nathan Federgreen and wife to Lena Gunther..... 51,250

75th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x102.2; Samuel Clark and wife to L. A. Busby..... 1

Same property; Rufus F. Andrews to Samuel Clark..... 150

Cherry-st., 184; Jonas Weil and others to Abraham Schlesinger..... 31,000

College-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 143d-st., 25 x100; Rose A. Walker and another to Michael Faulhaber and another..... 4,100

21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x92; Augustus Meyers to Elizabeth Meyers..... 1

85th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Meta Manner to John Riexinger and another..... 20,000

81st-st., 313 East; John Riexinger and another to Meta Manner..... 23,000

2d-av., e. s., 37 ft. s. of 81st-st., 24.10x77; John Rheinfrank and wife to Conrad Vorback..... 18,000

Rivington-st., s. s., 56.3 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 19.9x60; Harris Shedlin-sky and others to Harris Rosenberg..... 10,500

28th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; Aaron A. Fishel and others to Manhattan Brass Company..... 11,225

121st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 20x 100; William Bogge and wife to Anna A. Stolte..... 29,000

Lenox-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 124th-st., 25x 40x irregular; Mary F. Dodge to Jacob J. Vandergrift..... 25,000

39th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x98.9; Mary C. Fash to Jacob Korn..... 14,000

39th-st., s. s., 120.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x 98.9; Christian Bartels and wife to Jacob Korn..... 14,000

38th-st., s. s., 141 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.8x 98.9; Christina Ehmena to Jacob Korn..... 14,000

59th-st., n. s., 353.10 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x 100.5; Louise M. Sweetser and others to James W. Pringle..... 15,000

Pall-ade-av., e. s., adjoining lands of P. O. Strong, 24th Ward; E. C. Putnam and another to Roland Merritt..... 22,500

147th-st., n. w. corner of Brook-av., 24x90; Francis Hagan and wife to John Rippel..... 4,000

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 123d-st., 10x 100.11; Samuel B. Kenyon and wife to Frederick Hoch..... 6,250

Washington-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Webster-av., 25x100; Elizabeth Brunby and another to John McSorley..... 675

93d-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of 4th-av., 12x100.8; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Peter Somers. 4,800

112th-st., 289 East; John Mitchell and wife to Henrietta Neylan..... 11,300

136th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av.; 25x 99.11; Henry McCloskey, referee, to Patrick H. McManus..... 31,300

Same property; Patrick H. McManus and wife to Thomas F. Garrett..... 31,500

Same property; Thomas F. Garrett and wife to Matthew M. Bright..... 31,500

93d-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 63x100.8; Jacob Schlosser and wife to N. J. Reville.. 25,200

9th-av., s. w. corner of 85th-st., 100x102.2; Bernhard J. Ludwig and wife to D. W. James..... 85,000

9th-av., s. w. corner of 86th-st., 25x106.9; D. W. James and wife to Bernhard J. Ludwig 75,000

27th-st., n. s., 172.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.6x 98.9; Adjusta Trageser to Manhattan Brass Company..... 18,500

121st-st., e. s., 124 ft. s. of 7th-av., 18x 100.11; George W. Rudell to Charlotte J. Montanye..... 22,500

10th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25x100; John Lechtholer and wife to Charles L. Dimon..... 8,500

172d-st., s. w. corner of Washington-av., 160 x150; Margaret Riechers to August Berberts..... 18,000

Lot 34, map property of Mary Pearsall, Twenty-third Ward; Bridget Rock to James McCarthy..... 10

Same property; Edward Rock to same..... 840

3d-st., 312; Arthur Johnston to Morris Solomon..... 13,000

Same property; Morris Solomon to Simon Solomon..... 1

52d-st., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; Jacob S. Rytenberg to Flora Fohalski..... 1

104th-st., 217 East; John Sloane, trustee, to Henrietta Schubart..... 7,000

1st-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 24th-st., 25x100; Mary L. Harvey and wife to Philip Rohnes..... 1

Fleetwood-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Cameron-place, 50x100; Kittie Bodden to Fannie E. Lawrence..... 900

Waverley-place, 28; Joseph I. Bicknell, trustee, to Theodore Wehle..... 26,000

Same property; George A. Bicknell and wife to same..... 4,000

Same property; Henry P. Bicknell and another to same..... 4,000

Same property; Mary P. Culbertson to Theodore Wehle..... 8,000

6th-st., s. s., 841 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21x97; Henry Kahn and others to Louis Bleier..... 5,421

83d-st., 368 West; Charles F. Yuengling and wife to Anna C. Stang..... 15,000

East Broadway, n. s., 70 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.2x55.4; Louis Lese and wife to Morris Stone..... 21,000

Marion-av., e. s. s., lots 205 and 212, map village East Fremont; Henry E. Coudray to Lena Seiferd..... 3,750

Lexington-av., w. s., 78.1 ft. n. of 108th-st., 24.11x100; Katharine Koch and husband to Simon Bleier..... 22,500

118th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x 100.11; Samuel Frazier and wife to Anna G. Huner..... 5,200

Avenue B, w. s., 26 ft. s. of 83d-st., 25x98; Louis Brandt and others to John Hegetschweiber..... 19,000

87th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.6x 98.9; Mary F. Oatman to Manhattan Brass Company..... 19,000

Henry-st., n. s., lot 26, map David Seaman, 25x72; James J. Nealis and wife to Marcus Rosen and another..... 13,000

11th-st., s. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.10; August Baecker and others to Charles Yung..... 18,250

Morris-av., w. s., 26.8 ft. n. of 151st-st., 32x 100; Louisa Conrad to Annie Merklinger.. 5,000

Stanton-st., 178; Isaac Cohen and wife to Michael C. Miller..... 2,200

Brook-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 147th-st., 24x90; Francis Hagan and wife to Mary A. Mellon..... 2,600

Brook-av., w. s., 24 ft. n. of 147th-st., 49x90; Francis Hagar and wife to Henrietta Geissman..... 5,200

Lewis-st., 84½; Solomon Feiner and wife to Ernestine Hoffman..... 20,500

125th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x75; Isaac S. Lockwood and wife to William H. Caldwell..... 15,000

Ludlow-st., 168; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife and others to Samuel Rosenthal..... 32,000

92d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x100.8; Juliette Mayer and others to Theodore Puchgott..... 28,000

134th-st., s. s., 493 ft. w. of 5th-av., 99.11x 100; Elizabeth Lohr to Leopold Peck..... 14,600

Southern Boulevard, e. s., corner of 134th-st., 98.11x100; William F. Lest and wife to Isaac Doll..... 3,500

2d-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 22x77; John Stimmel and wife to Elias Jacobs and another..... 60,000

Washington-av., w. s., between 167th and 168th sts., 46x180; Annie L. McMullen to Ada R. Tappen..... 10

1st-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 84th-st., 24.8x70; Rachel Moscovitch to Lizzie Stutz.....

East Broadway, n. s., lot 23, Hendrick Rutgers, 25x88; Michael C. Miller to Isaac Cohen..... 25,000

Washington-av., w. s., between 167th and 168th sts., 46x180; Edward G. McMullen to Ada R. Tappen..... 7,750

134th-st., s. s., 493 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.7x 99.11; Leopold Peck and wife to Elizabeth Lohr..... 1

80th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; John J. McHugh and wife to Henry Baruch..... 1

Lot 91 a, map H. D. Tilney, part Fox estate; Gregorio Di Lorenzo to Charles Spengler..... 250

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Of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 23d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant finishings; brass mantels.

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FOR SALE OR RENT—THE ELEGANT full-size four-story brownstone-front dwelling, No. 44 West 54th-st. Particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, 1 Pine-st.

NEW FIVE-STORY IRON BUILDING near Broadway; dry goods district; leased term of years two tenants; about 7 per cent. net. 10 Wall-st., Room 27.

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FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

FOR SALE—PITTSFIELD MASS., SIX MILES from Lenox—Queen Anne cottage, with nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; corner lot, 728 rods; can be seen for two weeks. For particulars address Box 1,342, Pittsfield.

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WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—An attractive house, 20 feet wide, to rent, unfurnished, on lease. Full particulars and permits from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

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TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE COUNtry house, with stable and outhouses, in the most beautiful part of the Farmington Valley; the house contains 18 rooms, with an abundance of water and all conveniences; a fine vegetable garden and icehouse; 10 acres in garden; lawn and woods; rent, $200 a month. Address SIMSBURY, 137 East 60th-st., New-York.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, THOUSAND ISLands.—Furnished house, Summer residence of the late Edward Anthony; all accommodations, boathouse and boats; icehouse filled with ice, tennis ground, garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to NOAH C. ROGERS, attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent; list now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE AT ORANGE—FAIRHOLM, THE late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose-av., three minutes' walk from station; five acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. The house is modern; eight bedrooms, billiard room, &c., gas, bathroom, running water in bedrooms, &c., &c. Stable has accommodations for four horses and five rooms for coachman. This is one of the most attractive places in the Oranges, and in an excellent neighborhood. Rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO RENT—LOW, AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., fine house, five minutes from depot; gas, city water, sewerage, garden, beautiful grounds; on high bluff overlooking New-York Bay; fifty-five minutes from New-York via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania Railroad, Staten Island Rapid Transit, and steamboat; photographs and terms. WILLIAM T. MEREDITH, 45 Wall-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE APARTMENT TO LET—ONLY one remaining; Portsmouth, 44 West 9th-st.; elevator; hall boys; steam heat, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

50TH-ST., 25 EAST.—SEVEN LARGE, light rooms; every improvement; first-class apartments; rent only $66.

80 MADISON-AV.—CORNER APARTMENT to rent, unfurnished; southern exposure.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,989 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.
2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)
3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.
4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.
6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.
7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.
8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.
9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.
10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.
11th. NO. 769 BROADWAY.
12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.
13th. NO 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.
14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.
16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of
HENRY HILTON and
CHARLES J. CLINCH,
Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the five-story brick store and lot, NO. 54 VESEY-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 4-story English basement stone house and lot NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the four-story Brownstone dwelling and lot, NO. 13 EAST 74TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 435 WEST 21st-ST. AND NO. 216 WEST 35TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICES TO RENT in the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BUILDING, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.:

On the first floor, room 24x86; on the second floor, room 17.6x27; on the third floor, room 24x24; on the fourth floor, room 15x18; on the fifth floor, room 25x17.6; also, room 24x24 and 15x10.
Apply to the Manager.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF Years—The buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 113 Hudson-st.

TO LET—ONE-HALF STORE OPPOSITE Wechsler & Abraham, Brooklyn. Inquire at 9 A. M. or 1 P. M., 112 Prospect-place, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of city references. Call or address 202 West 41st-st., fancy store.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Washington Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
SURPLUS..... 250,000

DAVID M. MORRISON, President. CHARLES F. CLARK, Vice President.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, DAVID M. MORRISON, HENRY H. ROGERS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, GEO. H. FRENTISS, JOEL F. FREEMAN, L. T. POWELL, GEORGE L. PEASE, WM. HENRY HALL, P. C. LOUNSBURY, CHARLES F. CLARK, GEO. E. HAMLIN, THEO. A. HAVEMEYER, SETH E. THOMAS, LUCIUS K. WILMERDING, GEORGE A. MORRISON, JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, WALDO HUTCHINS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

This Company is a legal depositary for Court and Trust Funds and is authorized to do any and all other business usually done by Trust Companies of responsibility and standing.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE

Stock and Bonds.

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

HUDSON RIVER TELEPHONE.

American Speaking Telephone.

GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH.

Stock and Bonds.

KANAWHA AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Bonds, Stocks, and Scrips.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

J. S. STANTON,

60 BROADWAY, ROOM 209.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Edison Electric Light Company the books of this company will be closed from Monday, March 10, 1890, at 3 P. M., to Saturday, March 29, 1890, at 10 A. M., to offer to the stockholders of record the privilege to purchase $2,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. convertible twenty-year gold bonds and $500,000 stock of this company to an amount equal to their holdings of this company's stock, at the rate of $1,000 bond and $400 stock for $1,250 in cash.

A circular giving full particulars, with blanks for the assignment of rights, will be mailed to the addresses of all stockholders of record on the closing of the books March 10, 1890.

By order of the board.
J. B. SKEHAN, Treasurer.

Bonds Called for Redemption.

The $10,000,000 issue of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 6 PER CENT. TRUST BONDS have been called in for redemption and the interest ceases on May 1, 1890. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are prepared to pay PAR AND 10 PER CENT. PREMIUM AND ACCRUED INTEREST upon any or all of these bonds on presentation at their office, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

EX NORTON,
President.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS
AND
TEXAS RAILWAYS
In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE $20,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:
New 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached..... $1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest..... 250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond..... 750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to late..... 250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:
WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Weerishoffer & Co.

Reorganization
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS
AND
TEXAS RAILWAYS

In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

NOTICE.

The Committee under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railways in Texas, and in Arkansas and Missouri, dated Dec. 16, 1889, and lodged with the Central Trust Company of New-York,

DECLARE THE SAID AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the FIRSTS, over 50 per cent. of the SECONDS, and a large amount of the stock has been deposited and assented.

The time for depositing securities and accepting subscription right is EXTENDED TO WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890. After that date securities will only be received on payment of a penalty of 2 per cent. on bonds and 1 per cent. on stock.

Copies of the Reorganization Agreement and forms for acceptance and assignment of subscription rights may be had of any member of the committee and of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

A syndicate of bankers has been formed which will take all the securities offered for subscription and not subscribed for, and will pay all assessments of non-assenting security holders under the terms of the syndicate agreement.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
HENRY BUDGE,
JAMES SPEYER,
JOHN KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND SMITH,
COMMITTEE.
G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY.
54 WALL-ST.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1890.

F. P. OLCOTT, Esq., Chairman.
DEAR SIR:

I beg to advise you that at a public meeting of St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage certificate holders, convened by the London Committee representing those securities, held in London this day, the plan represented by your committee was adopted. Very truly yours,

C. E. BRETHERTON,
a member of the London Committee.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund it has drawn by lot fifty-one (51) bonds, numbered as follows, viz.:

SERIES A.

31	658	1203
195	688	1268
205	713	1322
241	748	1325
248	749	1354
275	773	1371
309	855	1443
328	890	1476
355	916	1495
414	935	1550
450	971	1626
501	988	1653
512	1080	1702
618	1108	1854
642	1110	1913

SERIES B.

4	48	110
117	198	292

And that upon presentation and delivery to it of said fifty-one (51) bonds any of them they will be redeemed at the par value thereof. Interest on all the said fifty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1890.

6 PER CENT. GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS
OF THE
Kansas Investment Co of Topeka, Kan.

PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,
5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

TO BANKS AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Papers of the late GEORGE W. BAKER (who died on the 14th day of January last in the city of Brooklyn) are supposed to be deposited in vault of a safe deposit company or bank, keys of which are in possession of his heirs.

Information as to above solicited by the undersigned, daughter of the deceased.

Address Mrs. JOHN C. POWELL, 198 Howe-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
54½ PINE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

The adoption of the agreement of Nov. 27, 1889, for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. is PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS, subject to confirmation of cable reports from Amsterdam and London. There are less than 200 5 and 6 per cent. bonds outstanding and less than 24,000 shares of stock.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARE THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Acceptances by depositors of 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock of the right to subscribe to the $18,000,000 cash fund have been filed amounting to over $13,000,000 cash, LEAVING LESS THAN $5,000,000 for the Guarantee Syndicate.

Subscribers will be allotted the full amount, say, the depositor of a $1,000 5 or 6 per cent. bond who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $400 of the said fund, (calling for $500 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bond or Certificate and $120 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock,) and the depositor of 100 shares of stock who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $1,600 of the said fund, (calling for $2,000 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds or Certificates and $480 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock.)

AS REQUIRED BY THE REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT AND BEFORE ANY SECURITIES CAN BE TAKEN BY THE GUARANTEE SYNDICATE, the Registered Subscribers will be offered the right to subscribe to the unsubscribed balance of the said $18,000,000 Cash Fund upon the same terms and conditions as the subscriptions now on file as soon as the Committee can confirm absolutely the amount, which is expected to be ascertained in a few days.

Five per cent. upon the amount of last subscription (payable in cash or 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds) will be called, payable on March 17, 1890, and the remaining 93 per cent. will be called, payable on June 1, 1890.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.
G. S. ELLIS, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company always has good New-York and Brooklyn Mortgages for sale.

They afford absolute security.

Interest commences immediately.

They are negotiable and available as collateral at any bank or trust company.

They are the best investment available to-day.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

56 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 28 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham.
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,

MANHATTAN ROAD WINS

IMPORTANT RULING OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

DAMAGES TO PROPERTY BY THE ELEVATED STRUCTURES MUST BE OFFSET BY ADVANTAGES GAINED.

ALBANY, March 4.—A decision of the greatest importance to the elevated railroad companies has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals, Second Division, at Albany. In the case of David Newman against The Metropolitan Elevated and Manhattan Railway Companies a judgment for $10,663 27 was rendered for the plaintiff in the Supreme Court in this city in a trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in November, 1885, for damages to the light, air, and access to the leasehold property at the northwest corner of Rector and Church streets, whereby the rental value of the property was greatly reduced. The General Term affirmed the judgment, and the case was appealed to the highest court.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals is written by Judge Brown of the Second Division. In it it is stated that the Metropolitan succeeded to the rights of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company. The damages resulting from the construction of the road to the property not taken are wholly consequential, and to ascertain them, involves an inquiry into the effect of the road upon the property and a consideration of all the advantages and disadvantages resulting therefrom. The rule established under the general railroad law must govern and control awards under the Rapid Transit act. There is no reason why the same rule should not apply in proceedings to acquire property under both acts. While this court has decided that owners of land abutting upon public streets have easements thereon for ingress and egress to and from their premises, &c., it is impossible to consider such easements as separate and distinct from the land to which they are appurtenant. They cannot be severed from the land abutting on the street, and the effect of the construction of a railroad in the street is not to transfer them to the company, but to destroy and impair them. The right, therefore, of the property owner to compensation is not the value of the easements in the street, separate and distinct from his abutting property, but the damages his property sustains as a result or consequence of the loss of those easements.

It follows that in making an award to a party situated as the plaintiff is with reference to the defendants' railroad there could be no compensation for property taken beyond a nominal sum, and that his right to recover rested entirely upon proof of consequential damages. An estimate of such damages involves an inquiry into the effects of the railroad upon the whole property and a consideration of all its advantages or disadvantages. If the rental value of the whole building was shown to have diminished then there was injury for which the plaintiff was entitled to recover, but if the diminished rental of the upper floors was equaled or overcome by increased rental value of the lower stores then there was no injury and no basis for recovery of substantial damages against the defendants. The rule established by the courts affords full indemnity to the property owner and leaves him in as good a condition as he was before the construction of the road. If the rule which the court held in this case is to govern awards made against railroad companies when structures are erected in the public streets under public authority, when no land is taken and the compensation is confined to consequential injuries sustained by abutting property, the companies will be compelled in many instances to pay where no injury has been done, and parties will recover who have sustained no loss.

The increase of value resulting from the growth of public improvements and the general appreciation of property consequent upon such improvements belongs to the property owner, and the railroad company is not entitled to consideration of that element in the ascertainment of the compensation it must pay to the abutting proprietor. But the special and peculiar advantages which property receives from the construction and operation of the road and the location of stations are elements which enter largely into the inquiry whether there is injury or not, and the jury must consider them and give to them due weight in their verdict. The defendant requested the court to charge that in estimating the damages to the leasehold interest in this plaintiff, caused by the interference by the defendants with the light, air, and access appurtenant to the premises, the jury take into consideration any benefits peculiar to the plaintiff or peculiar to his house which have arisen by the construction of the road as shown by the evidence."

The court replied: "That I refuse to charge. On the contrary, the jury have no right to take any such fact into consideration." Counsel for the railroads took exception to this ruling also, and upon the argument of the case in the Court of Appeals made this alleged error their principal reliance for a reversal of the judgment. The form of the original action was different from the form which has been more recently employed in actions brought against the defendant companies for a like purpose. It was an action at law for a recovery, once for all, of the permanent money loss due to the roads remaining and being operated. Later forms of the proceedings have been for the damages to the rental value from year to year; or they have been actions brought by the railway companies to condemn the easement taken by them in the construction of the road.

But under either form of action the decision is declared by Mr. Julien T. Davies to be of vast importance to the elevated railroad companies, because it affirms a principle of law which they have always strongly maintained, but which has until recently been decided against them, and the effect of it will be to save the companies hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars, which under the former construction of the law they seemed in a fair way of having to pay. Mr. Davies said the point was this: That while the General Railroad act was plain in its declaration that where private property was taken the Commissioners in fixing the amount of compensation should not make any allowance or deduction on account of any real or supposed benefits which the private owner might have derived from the construction of the road, yet it had been erroneously held that in suing for consequential damages this same rule applied. He had always contended that the "just compensation" which the Constitution guarantees does not exclude the consideration of special benefits in the estimation of consequential damages. This was the first decision of the Court of Appeals upholding his view of the question. In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the General Term of the Supreme Court, Second Department, the point had recently been decided substantially as by this decision of the Court of Appeals, but these decisions carried with them no such authority as was contained in the decision of the Court of Appeals. This would bear with much greater effect upon the cases for damages to property in the upper parts of the city, along Third and Sixth and Eighth avenues, where there would be no difficulty in proving considerable benefit to the property from the construction of the roads.

Davies & Rapallo and W. Bourke Cockran appeared for the appellant and Inglis Stuart and Recorder Frederick Smyth for the respondent, Newman.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD RECEIVES.

The Neighborhood Guild, an estimable association of charitable people, who furnish to young men and young women a pleasant clubhouse in which to spend their leisure hours and in which instruction may also be received, threw open its new house at 147 Forsyth-street for the inspection of its friends last night. The house is a very comfortable one and has been admirably arranged. In the basement is fitted up a well-appointed gymnasium, the floor above is devoted to meeting rooms, and on the one above these are reading and writing rooms and a library. There were many visitors last night, and everybody was pleased with the house.

The guild is not in any sense a charity. The young people who go to the house contribute to its support just as much as men contribute to the support of their clubs and in the same way—by the payment of dues.

D'OYLY CARTE'S MISSION.

THE LONDON MANAGER AND HIS WIFE SAIL FOR HOME TO-DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D'Oyly Carte, having established "The Gondoliers" on a firm foundation in Palmer's Theatre, will sail for Europe on the Teutonic to-day, and in anticipation of their departure their friends in this city flocked to the theatre in such numbers yesterday that the old room which Lester Wallack used to occupy as his private office was the scene of a continuous reception during most of the afternoon. Mr. Carte expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the result of his trip to New-York. Talking of the company which he first sent here to present "The Gondoliers," he said:

"I have nothing to complain of in the way the company was treated by the newspapers. I am convinced that the writers meant to say only what was just, and while they might have been more charitable, I feel sure that they were not guilty of misrepresentation. And yet my people were all singers and players of excellent repute in England, and thoroughly competent to do the work laid out for them. I attribute their failure to an unfortunate combination of circumstances. Some of them had been suffering from seasickness, others had the grip, and all, for some reason or other that I cannot understand, were very nervous. Time ought to have been taken to give them rehearsals after reaching here, but this was not done, and the result was the dismal failure which resulted in the coming here of my wife and myself. The newspaper criticisms added to their nervousness, and instead of improving they grew worse with the few first performances. When I got here they had got over the first fright and gave what I considered a creditable performance, but I decided at once that radical changes must be made in the cast. I told them the evil had been done and it was folly to kick against the pricks, and I reorganized the company, so far as the principals were concerned, transferred it to Palmer's Theatre, and the performance here now is as good as that given in my own theatre in London. The papers have recognized the improvement, and I feel sure now that 'The Gondoliers' is booked for a successful run.

"If it is successful," continued Mr. Carte, "as I am confident it will be, the season may be prolonged well into the Summer, and 'The Mikado' will probably be revived to follow the new opera. I shall leave Mr. Brooke, my manager, and Mr. Moseman, my business agent, to look after my interests, and Mr. Palmer will manage the opera in New-York, as originally intended. My visit has been very pleasant here in spite of the misfortunes which caused it, and I am very glad that I came. I had many American friends before, and I have made many more, which amply compensates me for my time and my trouble."

Mr. Carte said that if the new grand opera which Sir Arthur Sullivan is composing for his London theatre proves the success it is expected to be, it will be seen in New-York soon after its production in Europe.

SUDDENLY AND QUIETLY.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS MABEL WRIGHT TO FERNANDO YZNAGA.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Wright to Fernando A. Yznaga occurred late yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 6 East Thirty-fifth-street. It was only a little more than a week ago that the engagement was announced, and the sudden ceremony created for a while quite a stir in society, where Miss Wright had been for nearly three years one of the most conspicuous belles. Mr. Yznaga, it is said, had important business to attend to abroad, and he succeeded in convincing Miss Wright and her parents that a year's engagement would be impracticable.

The ceremony was performed in the quietest way, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton officiating as clergyman. There were no ushers or bridesmaids, and of the bride's friends there were present only Mrs. William H. Osgood, Miss Mamie Newton, and Mrs. Merritt. The bride's father gave her away. Mrs. Wright, who has been dangerously ill for a considerable time, was carried into the parlor by her husband in order to be a witness of the ceremony. The bride and groom remained in town last night. To-day they will sail on the Teutonic for Europe, where they will spend some time. Mrs. Yznaga was the recipient of many very beautiful presents from her society friends, among the givers being Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. W. Astor, and H. B. Hollins.

Mrs. Yznaga is a little more than twenty-two years old, while the groom is thirty-eight. She is a perfect type of blonde, her stature and graceful carriage making her very conspicuous at the various entertainments which she attended. Mr. Yznaga is very well known in fashionable society and was the brother-in-law of William K. Vanderbilt, having married Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister nearly eleven years ago. Domestic difficulties ensued, and a divorce separated them. Mrs. Yznaga marrying George Tiffany not long afterward. This divorce was granted in 1885. Mr. Yznaga's sister is Lady Mandeville, who is well known in society here. His father, who owned vast estates in Cuba some years ago, is now in England.

Mr. Yznaga is a member of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., and is reputed to be wealthy. He is a member of the Union Club, the Tuxedo Club, the Meadow Brook Hunt, and the Country Club.

BLOOMINGDALES' OPENING.

Bloomingdale Brothers' special preliminary opening of trimmed and untrimmed millinery, which began yesterday, attracted a large number of ladies, who found a large and varied stock to examine and admire. This must not be confounded with the regular Spring opening, which will occur about a fortnight hence, for it is intended merely to give an indication in advance of what the Spring styles will be. The leading novelty in trimmed millinery is gauze hats trimmed with fine laces and sprays.

These hats are of various shapes and styles. One of the most striking of these is a large hat, a combination of flat and poke, while another, which appeals to a different taste, is a small toque. They are trimmed with black, white, and colored laces, and with or without flowers, according to the wishes of the purchaser. The flowers deserve especial notice for their beauty and fidelity to nature; roses, pansies, buttercups, violets, and forget-me-nots have the delicacy of coloring and freshness suggestive of the gardens and the fields. As to designs in trimmings, a unique and charming thing is a lace butterfly which brings to mind what Byron calls "the insect queen of Eastern Spring." A very showy bonnet is a small toque trimmed with velvet ferns and pansies, and a gold crown. Among the untrimmed straws, some of the most pleasing shapes are the Egerton, Glamis, Florette, Mora, and Dorsley. The exhibition will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

SCOPE OF THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The members of the First Battalion, Naval Reserve, State of New-York, last night listened to an entertaining and instructive address on "Modern Naval Vessels," delivered by Lieut. S. Dana Greene, Adjutant of the battalion. The meeting was attended by half a hundred gentlemen, representing the four companies comprising the Reserve. A large part of Lieut. Greene's address was devoted to a description of the construction, advantages, scope, and employment of torpedo boats.

The arms with which the members of the corps were expected and would be called upon to make themselves familiar were the three-inch rifle, the howitzer small arms, revolver, cutlass, and machine guns.

At the close of the address Lieut. George Edward Kent notified the members of the battalion that it was proposed to hold a general great gun drill on board the Minnesota the first Monday in April. Measures were adopted looking to the discharging of its indebtedness and putting the battalion on a sound financial basis.

"PLUNGER" HOYT TURNS BEAR.

Much interest was manifested yesterday on the Produce Exchange in the movements of Mr. Jesse Hoyt, who has been engaged for some days in industriously putting up the price of wheat by frequent and heavy purchases. It was reported that he had been quite successful in his latest "plunge," and the news was generally welcomed because Mr. Hoyt is an extremely popular gentleman.

There was also another report, and one that created quite a good deal of surprise. This was that Mr. Hoyt had suddenly shifted and turned bear. It was said that he was quite well satisfied with his victory over the men who caused him so much worriment last year and had decided to join forces with "Old Hutch," Henry Allen, and "Nat" Jones, believing that they might be true prophets after all. To his sudden change of front was ascribed the day's decline in the price of wheat.

PROTECT JAMAICA BAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your earnest stand in favor of the protection of the fish in Jamaica Bay is truly in the interest of the people's nearest and most accessible still-water playing ground. Its popularity is shown by the increase of 100 per cent in the number of persons traveling to the bay and beach beyond in recent years.

The measure before the Legislature will benefit many while injuring none, and should become a law.

R. V. W. DU BOIS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1890.

GINGER ALE'S VIRTUES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the letter in to-day's TIMES entitled "Higher Taxes on Temperance Drinks."

As an advocate of temperance I can positively assert that ginger ale as a beverage has done more to promote sobriety than the strictest prohibition laws ever enforced. K.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1890.

HUDSON COUNTY FRAUDS

TO-DAY TO FINISH THE RECOUNT OF THE BALLOTS.

SOME OF THE BOXES TO BE RE-EXAMINED AND THEN THE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—The Senate Committee on Elections has progressed so far with the recount of the ballots from Hudson County that it will undoubtedly complete this part of its work to-morrow. It will then re-examine some of the boxes first counted to take more careful note of peculiarities that are better understood now than in the beginning. After that adjournment will probably be taken for a few days, the next business being the taking of testimony. There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to the significance of the developments thus far. The orthodox Democratic view seems to be that the only result will be to reduce McDonald's majority about 2,000, leaving him still 6,000 over his competitor. But that is by no means the Republican view nor the view of Democrats when they can be got to talk candidly on the subject.

Chairman Gardner said to-day that the evidence found in the boxes would be sufficient for any court to throw out at least 5,300 ballots for McDonald, and there were several precincts that might be thrown out entire. Many facts have come to light, not especially important in themselves, which are likely to lead to important discoveries. There were indications that the election officers were apportioned by high authority, and that they were directed as to the majority for Abbett that they were expected to furnish. Many things indicated that the fraud was very far reaching. From other authority it was learned that the testimony of Jersey City witnesses is likely to be of a highly interesting character. Enough men are ready to testify, and though their testimony remains to be fully known and sifted, some of them are in a position to know a good deal. It is said that one of the favorite methods of fraud which will be developed by the full examination of the registry lists, the tracing out of the names thereon, and the examination of witnesses will be a most extensive system of repeating. The registry lists were not filled up haphazard.

When bogus names were entered each one of them was written on a separate slip of paper, with the residence and the voting precinct. The slips were distributed on election day to the faithful of the ring, some of them getting half a dozen each. By collusion with election officers the ringster could vote on each one of the names he held. It is said that men accounted respectable went about with these slips of paper as guides, voting at one precinct after another. In one case a Democrat was asked to do this sort of business, who not only refused but roundly denounced the fellow who asked him to do it. With facts like these looming in the background, and the announcement that Gen. Grubb will furnish money to prosecute the rascals if it is needed, there is reason to believe the toils are closing around them. That decent Democrats are deeply disgusted is evident on every hand.

The Trenton *True American*, the regular Democratic organ, came out this morning in an editorial suggesting that the Democrats in the Legislature, instead of refusing to pass the Jury Commission bill, to take the selection of juries out of the hands of Sheriffs, propose a compromise to the Republicans. This compromise should be effected by making a jury commission in each county, consisting of the Sheriff and another person of opposite politics, to be selected by the court. The *American* admitted the need of a change, made apparent by the Hudson frauds, and urged that Democrats could not afford to oppose it. Ordinarily the *American* only speaks by the card, but it has recently differed from Gov. Abbett, and it is not believed that it speaks for him in this matter. Still, its course is important, and indicates, in the opinion of some Republicans, that clear-headed Democrats recognize the need of concession to the existing anti-fraud sentiment.

The committee to-day had before them James H. Love, ex-City Collector of Jersey City, who was a Republican watcher at the Fifth Precinct of the Second Assembly District last election day. In that precinct an extensive falsification of the number of ballots in the box was made, about sixty Tammany ballots having been stolen from Stuhr and given to McDonald. It is also said that an apparently larger number was stolen from Grubb and given to Abbett. The judge of elections in that precinct was John P. Murray, who admitted to The Times's correspondent last Fall that he and Sheriff "Bob" Davis were in partnership in furnishing supplies to Hudson County and Jersey City. The inspector in that precinct, who was said to represent the Republicans, was a man named Stringham, to whom Love had given a situation in the office of the ring Street and Water Commission. A Republican watcher named Conway, who was sent to assist Mr. Love, but did not behave well, has also been taken care of in the same way since election.

Mr. Love testified that he was at the polling place from 8:15 o'clock in the morning until 10:50 o'clock at night, except at two intervals, when he went to his meals. Among other things he noted that a Democratic watcher named McEntee kept a record of voters and how they voted. When McEntee could not tell how a man voted Murray, the judge of elections, would tell him. Murray often opened the ballots to see what names were on them. Witness asked Murray if he could tell how ex-Gov. Bedle voted and he replied that he could, for he saw the head of the Governor's ballot. During the day McEntee left the polling place for a time, and during that time Murray kept his book and record for him. Witness noticed during the day that when well-known citizens offered their votes it often took the election clerk a long time to find their names on the registry, but when a man who was a stranger to witness appeared, at a glance from McEntee the clerk would find his name instantly and the judge would drop the ballot in the box.

At one time a man appeared giving his residence as 160 Mercer-street, which was not within the precinct, but was the number on the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Witness objected to the vote being received, but Murray told him his objection came too late—the ballot was in the box. Witness said that for a time in the morning and for a time after dinner the regular ballot-box apparatus did not work, and ballots were deposited in an old-fashioned box. The ballots so deposited were afterward put regularly into the proper box. During the day the votes of some citizens were refused because they were not registered. Witness believed that they were all Republicans. Two of them were Messrs. Lindsley and Lambert, whom witness personally knew. He believed their names were given to the Board of Registry but the board refused to enter them. Witness watched the count in the evening until 2:00 ballots were counted, which he thought were about evenly divided between the parties. He noticed that the clerk tallied incorrectly. He called his attention to the fact, and the errors were corrected. Witness was sharply cross-examined by Counselor Garretson as to why he did not take the name of the man voting from 160 Mercer-street and of others whom he believed voted fraudulently. He replied that he believed that scores and scores of repeaters voted and he did not think it worth while to take any names. Nothing came of complaints sent against offenses in Jersey City.

The committee took up the examination of the ballot boxes from Bayonne, which is in the Sixth Assembly District of Hudson County. The irregularities were numerous. None of the boxes had a dial to indicate the number of votes in it. The stamping apparatus for every box was also missing. Only a part of the ballots were punctured, and whenever any milling occurred it was very faint. Very many of the ballots bore no marks of the apparatus, and might have been stuffed into the boxes. This state of facts applied to all the Bayonne boxes. The poll books from most of these boxes also indicated that fraud might have been committed. The book from the First Precinct of the Second Ward had no certificate nor name of election officers nor oath. Blanks were left for names at intervals through the book with numbers opposite, as if prepared for writing in bogus names. The box from the Second Precinct of the Second Ward contained no poll book, no certificate and no oath or signatures of election officers. The poll box from the Fourth Ward showed blank spaces, apparently for fraudulent names. The name of only one election officer, William Brice, instead of two, was given. The name of Michael Doyle was given as judge and the name of Thomas Doyle as clerk. The box from the Fifth Ward contained no certificate and no names of election officers.

The count of ballots in the boxes from Bayonne was found to be nearly correct. William C. Hamilton, who was in charge of the Bayonne boxes and has been City Clerk of that town for nineteen years, was sworn and testified that when the boxes were not in use they were kept locked up in the City Hall. Witness prepared the boxes for election last Fall, but did not repair them nor set the dials, though he knew the apparatus was not in order. He could not account for the absence of the rubber stamps unless they had rotted away. In the election the ballots were put through the apparatus of the boxes in the regular way, except in the Fourth Ward, where they were obliged to vote in another box for a while, until the ballot box was fixed. Witness thought about thirty ballots were cast before the regular ballot box was made to work. All the boxes were returned to the City Hall toward morning, after the election, and were received by the janitor. Witness was instructed to forward the names of missing election officers and the registry lists.

The committee next examined the boxes from Kearney, which is in the Eighth Assembly District of Hudson County. The recount in the First Precinct took four from McDonald's official figures and two from Stuhr's. In the Second Precinct it was noted that more than half the voters were on the poll book as having their residence at the Soldiers' Home. The box from the Third Precinct was locked and contained no names of election officers. The box from the Fourth Precinct, like some of the others, did not stamp the ballots. The Tenth Assembly District was next taken up and the boxes from Guttenberg, North Bergen, and Union Township were examined without important discoveries. The committee adjourned until morning.

ITS FACILITIES INCREASED.

ADDITIONS MADE TO THE STORE OF JAMES M'CREERY & CO.

Nowhere has the evolution of trade in this city been better shown than in the progress made by the big dry goods firm of James McCreery & Co. of Broadway and Eleventh-street. About twenty years ago this firm was established on a much smaller scale than at present. Additions have been made from time to time, and the store has grown to splendid proportions. But during the last few years McCreery & Co. have found that some lines of goods in several of their departments really had no room for proper arrangement and display.

This inconvenience has been obviated at last. An extensive addition to the capacity of the store has been made by throwing into connection with the old store the premises formerly occupied by the Methodist Book Concern, thus adding about 20 per cent. to the area devoted to the retail departments. The new portion will be entered from Broadway by the third large doorway north of Eleventh-street, and will also be connected with the interior of the old store. By this addition not only will many advantages be gained in the handling of goods, which have already been carried in stock, but other lines of goods—reliable, popular, and desirable—will be added.

The new sales rooms will be opened some time this week, and in them will be represented the silk, dress goods, and cloth departments. Extensive alterations and additions will also be made in the other part of the store by which the capacity for sales on the second floor will be practically doubled. This has made it possible to increase greatly the departments for the sale of black goods and fine cloths and for ladies' suits and cloaks. Greater attention than ever will now be paid to dressmaking to custom orders.

Although all departments of the store are full of the latest novelties for Spring and Summer, so that it may safely be said that never before were goods better or cheaper, the increase in accommodation has made possible a complete transformation in some departments on the second floor. Especially is this true of the department for ladies' underwear, corsets, &c., and for infants' goods. This department now occupies the Broadway front on the second floor, and the changes made in it are so complete that it has entirely outgrown its former proportions.

It is very evident from the facts mentioned, as well as from many other points that strike the most casual observer in a visit to the store, that no feminine shopper will be willing to miss an examination of McCreery & Co.'s stock.

ANCIENT VOTING METHODS.

LEAVES USED FOR BALLOTS MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Before the New-York Academy of Anthropology, in University-place, yesterday afternoon L. Benet, one of the Trustees, undertook to present the history of voting in the form of a regulation paper. His research, however, was too comprehensive and exhaustive for one reading and he was compelled for lack of time to defer the presentation of the American branch of the subject. His investigations went back to the fifth century before Christ, when the Greeks voted by ballot as the expression of the individual will. Democracy was comparatively unknown before the discovery and use of the ballot. In ancient times leaves were used for ballots. They were rejected when it was found that they could be easily broken and tampered with to secure false counts. Black and white stones, small pieces of brass, and other convenient material were used by the pioneers in voting before paper was known.

Athens set a high price on her citizenship after the great principle of popular representation was adopted. Citizens who did not come out and vote were fined. The Syracusans used at one time olive leaves for ballots. Rome, at an early day after democracy was introduced, borrowed the ballot-box system of the Greeks, but never took kindly to it. The Australian system of to-day is a revival of the practice in Rome 2,000 years ago. The voting classification in Greece in olden times was both social and territorial, not unlike the arrangement in this country in Presidential elections. Many of the ancient systems of voting were corrupted by extravagant favoritism and bribery was not uncommon.

Probably the most extraordinary system of voting was in Hungary, where the ballot boxes were immense casks and the ballot poles from four to six feet long, which the citizen carried and deposited for his favorite candidate with peculiar pride. This form of ballot would probably be popular in Ireland, where its handy use as a weapon would be appreciated.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Next Monday Manager A. M. Palmer will take his Madison-Square company, by special train, over the Pennsylvania Road, to Washington, to give a matinée performance of "Aunt Jack" at Albaugh's Grand Opera House for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The company will start for New-York again as soon as the performance is ended and reach here in time to play the comedy at the Madison-Square in the evening. It is intended to make the time between the two cities the fastest on record, and this will be the first attempt ever made by a company to play in two cities 240 miles apart at regular hours on the same day.

In compliance with a request signed by over 300 well-known names in the theatrical profession, Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld will give an invitation matinée of "The Stepping Stone" at the Standard Theatre next Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The early hour is fixed to accommodate actors and actresses playing in Philadelphia who wish to see the play and must return in time to act in the evening. Mr. Rosenfeld's company has presented him with a gold chain and diamond-studded locket, "as a tribute to the pluck, energy, and skill with which he has wrested victory from apparent defeat," as Miss Rose Eytinge expressed it in making the presentation.

A number of additional volunteers for the benefit to be given to Frank C. Bangs at Palmer's Theatre on Thursday afternoon of next week are announced, among them Maurice Barrymore and the members of the Madison-Square Theatre company; "A Man of the World," Miss Georgia Cayvan of the Lyceum Theatre in a recitation, Miss Julia Stuart of W. H. Crane's company in a song, and Neil Burgess in an act of "The County Fair." The sale of seats for this benefit is now in progress at Palmer's Theatre.

Charles Burnham, the acting manager of the Star Theatre, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to return to his desk, and is now attending to the business of the theatre.

"Paul Kauvar" will be presented at Niblo's next week. The adaptation of "The Knights of Tyburn," which will have an elaborate production at this house in April, is the work of Miss Clara Louise Thompson, a relative of Denman Thompson of "Old Homestead" fame. Manager Gilmore considers that this will be one of the most important productions of the season at Niblo's.

STILL INCREASING.

This is the two hundred and fiftieth working day since the inception of the movement to establish the Washington Memorial Arch fund, and notwithstanding other projects have drawn from the generous people of this city during that time more than $1,000,000, it is gratifying to find that this patriotic work is credited as receiving an average of within a fraction of $300 for each working day. It is now evident that there will be no abatement in the interest until the entire $100,000 is secured.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 Williamstreet acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Barnet B. Ruggles, $1; through the *World*, Charles S. Fairchild, $100; previously acknowledged, $72,060 12. Grand total, $72,161 12.

Nina Prime of Huntington sent $5 to this office yesterday for the Memorial Arch fund.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The Winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic, and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequaled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. Try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic and I recommend it to all who have that tired feeling."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK—PELL GIVES BAIL.

A meeting of the officers and Directors of the Sixth National Bank was held yesterday in the bank, at Broadway and Thirty-third-street, at which the change in the management had in contemplation when the bank resumed business after the raid was consummated. Alexander H. Stevens was elected President, Charles G. Landon was re-elected Vice President, A. E. Colson remains as cashier, and the following will constitute the new Board of Directors: Adrian Iselin, Jr., Alfred Roosevelt, Alexander H. Stevens, F. D. Tappen, Joseph Park, Charles G. Landon, William J. Quinlan, Jr., Frederick W. Stevens, Lewis W. Parker, J. Romaine Brown, and C. W. Wetmore.

The Gallatin National and Chemical National Banks are, as will be seen, pretty well represented in the new board. The Gallatin Bank will continue for a time to clear for the Sixth National, but the readmission of the latter to the select circle of the Clearing House Association is only a question of time, and of short time at that. The Sixth National fondly expects, now that it is again in strong and able hands, to quickly regain the prestige which it lost while in the hands of the wreckers. Cashier Colson said yesterday that the bank had suffered some loss of business—it would be foolish to suppose that a bank could receive such a pounding and not lose some of its custom, but it was now in as sound and healthy a condition as ever, with less probability of any more "financiering" of the Simmons-Pell-Chaussez kind than ever before. Its customers were rapidly coming back and he looked for a prosperous and profitable business right along.

Broker George H. Pell, who was indicted for grand larceny for aiding in the removal of funds from the Lenox Hill Bank, succeeded yesterday in obtaining bail. His brother, Charles E. Pell of 341 East Fiftieth-street, went on the bond to the amount of $10,000 and Theodore R. Chapman of 1 Broadway furnished the remaining $10,000.

FAIR FOR THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.

The French Benevolent Society and a large number of ladies interested in its welfare are making preparations for a fair to be held the last two weeks in April in the old armory building at Broadway and Sixth-avenue for the benefit of the French Hospital. Since its removal to its present location, 320 and 322 West Thirty-fourth-street, this institution has developed rapidly, and it can accommodate from sixty to seventy patients. An operating room has become a necessity, and an elevator is needed. The debt on the building is a large one, and it is for the purpose of reducing this and securing the funds necessary to construct the operating room and elevator that the fair is to be given.

Among the lady patronesses will be the following: Mrs. L. La Montagne, Mrs. H. L. Hoguet, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. Fabbricotti, Mrs. P. Y. Faohiri, Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Mrs. A. G. Renault, Mrs. Picabia, Mrs. James W. Roosevelt, Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, the Misses Iselin, the Misses Bouvier, Mrs. G. L. Montant, Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Countess d'Arschot, Mrs. F. B. Thurber.

A WEALTHY VAGRANT.

Ewald Osterman, who has become known as a rich vagrant, from the fact that when he was arrested in Hoboken as a pauper $2,500 in money and $1,500 worth of jewelry were found upon him, is trying to starve himself to death at the Hudson County Penitentiary, to which he was sent. He has refused to eat for ten days. The police are puzzled to know whether he came by his wealth honestly or not, and he is held as the penitentiary pending inquiry. He says that he had come from the West and was on his way home in Gilda, Prussia. The People's Bank at Middletown, Ky., yesterday telegraphed for a description of him.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

The removal of the Methodist Book Concern has enabled us to alter the premises occupied by them into well-appointed salesrooms, greatly increasing our facilities for accommodating customers.

In what was formerly the book store, we shall begin to sell, to-day, March 5th, large lines of Silks, Dress Goods and Cloths, of thoroughly reliable make; lines of goods we have never, until now, been able adequately to place before our customers.

We invite attention to the peculiar advantages in price and quality of goods which will always be afforded in this department; it may be reached from either floor of the old store or directly through the upper entrance on Broadway.

On the same day, all the new salesrooms on the second floor will be thrown open for inspection.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Opening of Parasols,

Wednesday, March 5th,

when the newest Novelties of

Crepe de Chene,
Point de Spree,
Van Dyke,
Crepe Lisse,

and other choice effects in the most correct styles will be shown

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

KNOX NEW YORK

THE KNOX HAT!

The Spring shapes in gentlemen's hats will be placed on sale TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) March Fifth, in our retail stores, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.; 194 Fifth-avenue, under the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and 193 State-st., Chicago, under Palmer House.

Agents for the sale of these high-class hats can be found in every city of the United States.

THE FINEST TEAS

Ever brought to this country.

EMPRESS OF INDIA,

A fancy tea for afternoons.

STAR OF INDIA,

An extra choice for general purpose.

CHAMPION,

A good, useful Tea.

116 W. 23d-st.,

Three doors west of 6th-av.

TASTE THEM FREE

IN OUR PARLOR SET APART FOR LADIES. A POLITE AND COMPETENT WOMAN IN ATTENDANCE.

We make a small charge for other light refreshments. Ladies shopping will appreciate the advantage of such a resting place.

A STOCK OF THE FINEST ROASTED AND GREEN JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE FOR SALE.

ASSOCIATED TEA PLANTERS,

Limited, of London.

GOOD COOKING.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire GOOD COOKING. good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

HAZELTON BROS

Established 1850.

PIANOS.

Have remarkable purity, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, and great durability. Easy payments. Pianos to rent.

34 & 36 UNIVERSITY PL., NEW YORK.

FUR SHOULDER CAPES.

Newest styles in fashionable furs.

I am overstocked. Prices largely reduced.

C. C. SHAYNE, MANUFACTURER,

Up town, 124 West 42d-st.; down town, 103 Prince-st.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE in New-York to supply your wants in the line of Furniture, Bedding, and Carpets, good goods, low prices for cash or reasonable credit, is BAUMANN BROS., NO. 99 EAST 14TH-ST.

A CAR HORSE FALLS INTO A MANHOLE.

The Broadway cars were blocked for three-quarters of an hour yesterday afternoon through the foolhardiness of the driver of car 328. It was going down town and at the New-York Hotel the cover of the square subway manhole was open. The driver was advised to unhook his horses and go around while the car was pushed past the manhole. He decided not so to do, and as he passed the manhole one of the horses slipped and sat down the manhole hind feet first and with an astonished expression on its face appeared to be sitting contentedly in the hole. In the presence of a vast crowd it was drawn out by ropes uninjured. The venturesome driver was universally anathematized.

MRS. KENDAL THE GUEST OF ACTRESSES.

A number of young actresses who have organized the "F. A. D." Club (fencing, athletics, and dancing) gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick to Mrs. Kendal. The guest of the club wore a street costume of dark cloth, and her score of hostesses were clad mainly after the same fashion. Other guests besides Mrs. Kendal were Miss Cayvan and Miss Comstock. The Reception Committee was composed of Miss Vida Croly, Miss Effie Shannon, and Miss Kitty Cheatham. Mrs. Jennie June Croly acted as chaperon. Other ladies present were Miss Dorothy Dorr, Miss Coalmers, Miss Gordon, and Miss Selina Fetter.

R. H. MACY & CO

6TH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

OLD ROYAL DRESDEN CHINA, BLUE ONION PATTERN.

We have just received a complete line, and an opportunity is offered to those who still use this pattern, as well as to those who have inherited it as heirlooms, and may not be aware that missing parts can be obtained to match up their Dinner and Breakfast Sets at low cost, as we have marked it at our POPULAR PRICES. There are many imitations of this beautiful ware, but the original make ONLY bears the insignia of the "cross swords."

Full lines of CROWN DERBY, MINTON, CLUNY, and HAVILAND CHINA; also several ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS in RICH GOLD DECORATIONS; all above sold by the set or single piece at same rates.

Our stock of

RICH DEEP-CUT GLASSWARE,

(French, English, and American,) is not excelled, if equaled, by any house in this country for Variety of Designs, Brilliancy of Crystal, and Excellency of Workmanship. Prices are from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

Being the only house in the city employing a staff of Skilled Glass Cutters on the premises, we are enabled to cut exclusive designs to order or match up Patterns, no matter where originally purchased, at shorter notice and lower prices than elsewhere.

We desire to call special attention to a new style of Deep Cutting for Salad Bowls and Bon Bon Boxes, named the KOH-I-NOOR.

R. H. MACY & CO.



Among the

CALIFORNIA FOR REFORM

IROQUOIS CLUBS ORGANIZED FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

CLEVELAND AND THE THREE GREAT REFORMS APPROVED—GOOD DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The State Convention of Iroquois Clubs, which met at San Francisco yesterday, may be said to have marked the opening of the Democratic campaign in this State. The Iroquois represent the younger element among the active politicians of the party. The reformers act principally through the Young Men's Democratic League, but the league as yet has neither extended its organization beyond San Francisco nor accomplished any real work even here. It expects to do so soon, but as yet its operations have been confined chiefly to academical discussions among its own members. When it does get to work its efforts will be valuable, for its aims are entirely disinterested. Tariff reform, ballot reform, and civil service reform are its peculiar cares, and its constitution expressly excludes it from any part in local politics.

The Iroquois clubs are of an earthier nature. They do not disdain patronage, and many of their members make their living by the practice of the profession of politics. The original Iroquois Club, which was started in San Francisco in a small way in 1883, took its name avowedly in imitation of Tammany, and sachems, wigwams, braves, and occasionally fire-water, hold prominent places in the vocabulary of the order. Perhaps by reason of this material element the association has shown astonishing vigor. The system has extended, principally within the past year, until almost every important town has its Iroquois Club. By the plan of extension now in force each of the principal clubs is made responsible for the cultivation of the field in the neighboring counties, so that before long every corner of Califor nia will be represented.

The practical nature of this organization emphasizes the stand it has taken upon current political issues. When Vice Sachem Popper called yesterday's convention to order he said: "Grover Cleveland's great message should ever be cherished as the fundamental principle for which to battle, without swerving or faltering, to a successful and victorious issue. It would be cowardice for us to retract a single word or to retrace a single step." Mr. Popper went on to advocate ballot reform and especially commended the Australian system. The resolutions adopted by the convention reaffirmed the principles of the St. Louis platform, indorsed the Australian ballot system, urged a general study of the improved plan of counting votes adopted by the last Legislature, and called for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President and United States Senators by popular vote. The assembly adjourned with three cheers for Cleveland and the Democratic Party. At a banquet in the evening one of the toasts was: "The Next President of the United States," and the text of the response was a portrait of Grover Cleveland, which was uncovered amid tremendous enthusiasm.

This action shows that even on the Pacific coast, politically the most backward section of the Union, the campaign of education has not been without its effect. During the Presidential campaign it was only party discipline that the Democratic State Convention could be induced to approve the Mills bill. Now the volunteer organizations are enthusiastically for tariff reform, and even the reluctant State Central Committee will be forced to stand on the same platform. The attitude of the Iroquois clubs on the ballot question is especially noteworthy. When the Young Men's Democratic League and the Council of Federated Trades presented to the last Legislature a bill based on the Australian system, Mr. Popper and the other Iroquois managers opposed it. With their help and that of others whose sentiments have probably undergone a similar change, there ought to be no trouble in passing a similar bill next Winter. The last Legislature, although it did nothing toward reforming the method of voting, introduced a marked improvement in the method of counting. It enacted the "Story plan," by which all straight tickets are to be counted first by their vignettes, and then the scratched tickets are to be counted separately. By this means the counting is greatly facilitated and all danger from fraudulent split tickets is abolished. As the precincts are not to contain more than 200 voters each, it is probable that the counting in almost all cases can be finished in an hour or two. This system can easily be applied to the Australian ballot. All that is necessary is to segregate the names on the official ballot according to parties, and allow the voter who wishes to vote a straight ticket to make a single mark opposite his party vignette. Some such plan will probably become the law of California at the next session of the Legislature.

The Republican organizations are not doing much as yet, at least openly, but they have their plans well laid. What they want is to return Mr. Stanford to the Senate, and the general opinion is that they can do it. Mr. Stanford has money, he has the railroad vote, and he has disarmed the old opposition to him by devoting part of his plunder to benevolent objects. In more respects than one he is a Pacific coast Andrew Carnegie. The vote he can swing has a benumbing effect on Republicans with tendencies toward independence. The Southern Pacific Company employs about 17,000 men on its Pacific system, of whom probably 15,000 could be voted in California on a pinch. Without the railroad vote the Republican Party, even with its "one-lunged" contingent, would be in a hopeless minority in the State. Whatever the railroad may order, therefore, will have to be carried out, and it is the desire of the railroad to return Mr. Stanford to the Senate at any cost to the rest of the ticket. This fact has given currency to the rumor, which is quite generally believed, although strenuously denied, that a deal is on foot by which the Republicans are to have the Legislature and the Democrats the State ticket, or at least the Governor. According to this theory the Republicans expect to put up for slaughter the present Governor, Mr. Waterman, and to help him off for members of the Legislature, as Warner Miller was traded for the Presidency in New-York. If Mr. Waterman should be nominated there could be no possible doubt of the meaning of the step. Nobody but himself would expect him to be elected. The principal journals of his party, including the *Chronicle*, *Call*, and *Bulletin* of San Francisco, have committed themselves so deeply against him that it would be impossible for them to give him even a nominal support.

The Governor is an amusing old vulgarian, who reached his present position by accident and imagined that he was predestined to it by Divine decree from the foundation of the universe. He received the Republican nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship in 1886 because he was supposed to be rich, and a Wanamaker on the ticket was felt to be a necessity. He was elected by the help of the solid "American" vote, his Democratic opponent having had the misfortune to be called "Mike." In his brief experience as presiding officer of the Senate Mr. Waterman made such an absurd exhibition of himself that when the death of Mr. Bartlett promoted him to the Governorship he gratefully put himself into the hands of the man whose tutelage had saved him from making a worse one. This person, a coarse-grained, unscrupulous hanger-on of journalism named Borden, became the Governor's private secretary, and practically his partner in the management of the administration. Between them these two worthies have brought the reputation of the State to such a pass that a popular indorsement of them at the polls would be an inconceivable phenomenon. The Republican managers do not expect such a miracle, and if they renominate Waterman it will be simply for the purpose of putting his money where it will do the most good.

The most promising field for Democratic work this year appears to be the Congressional. Of the six Representatives the Democrats ought to have four. They now have two. It is a curious illustration of the uncertainties of gerrymandering that the present apportionment of the State was made by a Democratic Legislature, with the intention of allowing the Republicans only one district out of six, and that the Democrats have never elected more than two members since. The First District is Democratic, but is now represented by a Republican. It is naturally the safest Democratic district in the State, and was the only one which remained firm in the midst of the Blaine cyclone of 1884. It includes the wool and lumber counties of the northern coast, and was lost in 1888 by the narrow plurality of 326 votes out of 38,793, on account of the panic excited by the Mills bill among the representatives of those industries. With a strong candidate there ought to be no trouble about winning it back this year. The Second District is securely Democratic now and needs merely ordinary attention to keep it so. The Third is almost hopelessly Republican. It contains the two railroad strongholds of Oakland and Sacramento, and was expected at the time of the apportionment to be the only Republican district in the State. Hence the Legislature was generous in piling Republican majorities into it. Should 1890 turn out to be another 1882 it might be carried, but with a plurality of 5,280 to overcome sporting men will not risk much on the prospect.

The Fourth is another Democratic district represented by a Republican. Partly by luck, partly by his own strength, and partly through the weakness of his opponents, Mr. Morrow has succeeded in carrying it as every election since its formation. In 1888, although it gave a good majority for Cleveland, the district was allowed, through the incredible fatuity of the Democratic boss of San Francisco in putting up a man two or three thousand votes weaker than his party, to return Morrow by a plurality of 583. All that is needed to redeem this district is to nominate a fairly strong candidate—not an exceptionally strong one, but simply one capable of holding the regular Democratic vote. The Fifth District is the closest in the State. It comprises the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and all that part of San Francisco not included in the Fourth District. In 1886 the closeness of the vote gave rise to the famous Sullivan-Felton contest, in which the Republicans in Congress, by filibustering and breaking a quorum, succeeded in staving off a decision that would have deprived one of their number of his seat. In 1888 the first count showed Phelps, the Republican candidate, to have been elected, but a recount gave the seat to Clunie by 51 votes out of 41,442. Before the recount was made both candidates had pledged themselves to abide by its results, and Mr. Phelps, sustained by the Collectorship of the Port of San Francisco, loyally kept his pledge. If he had chosen to make a contest Mr. Reed's House undoubtedly would have seated him. Mr. Clunie can be re-elected without much difficulty if his record during the present session is satisfactory. The Sixth District is one for the Democracy to let alone. Down to and including 1886 a contest there was anybody's fight, and a few scores or hundreds of votes were enough to decide the result. Then came the Southern California boom, with its influx of consumptive Republicanism from New-England and the Northwest, and a Republican plurality of nearly 6,000 in 1888 showed the result.

At the last election Harrison's plurality over Cleveland in the State was 7,087. The net Republican plurality in Congressmen was 10,576. That shows the popular estimation of the Presidential and Congressional candidates. The Republican pluralities in the Third and Sixth Districts amounted to 11,241, or considerably more than the total party margin in the State. With reasonably intelligent management there is no reason why the other four districts should not follow their natural inclination by electing Democratic Representatives. That would compensate in some degree for the probable return of Mr. Stanford to the Senate.

MR. RANDALL'S SUCCESS.

HE GETS $5,000 FOR SETTLING THE CLAPP-ESTATE CONTEST.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report of Referee Peter B. Olney, in favor of allowing Otis W. Randall, committee of the person and estate of Howard Meyer, the insane son of Millionaire Christopher Meyer, an allowance of $5,000 above the statutory compensation for services rendered in settling the contest begun on behalf of the lunatic to break his father's will and to recover a claim of $80,000 against the estate.

The hearings before Mr. Olney, which took place last month, were interesting in that they showed an instance of a layman's doing what lawyers had failed to accomplish.

Christopher Meyer left an estate of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, according to Mr. Randall's estimate. There were three contests begun over his will—one by his widow, one by a granddaughter, and one on behalf of his son Howard. All have now been settled.

Mr. Randall, who is the stepfather of Howard Meyer's wife, testified that Mrs. Randall had offered to give Howard's family a house rent free if Christopher Meyer would contribute $100,000 for their support. This was agreed to. The claim against the executors for $80,000 was for the balance of this $100,000. The agreement went into effect in July, 1887, and Howard Meyer was declared insane in December, 1887.

Mr. Randall also thought Howard had rights under his father's will which were not recognized by the trustees. He spent a great part of his time between August, 1888, and December, 1889, in getting ready for the contest and arranging the settlement. He finally settled the claim and contest for $160,000.

Frank R. Rudd, who acted as counsel for Randall in the contest, testified that the lawyers on both sides had tried to arrange a settlement and failed. The best offer he could get from the trustees was $40,000. They prepared to go on with the contest in October, 1889. Then Randall and the lawyers came together, and there seemed such a good prospect of the settlement being effected that the lawyers paused in their preparations for the battle. Mr. Rudd thought his case was pretty weak. His principal witness, Mrs. Christopher Meyer, having settled her contest, had turned about and become a witness he could not depend on. Without the help of Mr. Randall he thought he should have been obliged to discontinue the contest.

Frank R. Lawrence, who was counsel for the trustees of the Meyer estate, testified that Mr. Randall had succeeded in settling the contest and claim for $50,000 more than the trustees had ever authorized him (Lawrence) to offer. He corroborated Mr. Rudd that the lawyers were unable to bring about a settlement.

Judge Patterson coincided in the views of the referee and the learned counsel that Mr. Randall had fully earned his extra compensation of $5,000.

THIEVES AT CORBIN'S WINE.

COLLECTOR ERHARDT IS SORRY, BUT IT IS NOT HIS FAULT.

Austin Corbin, the railroad magnate, has for some years been making additions to his valuable collection of fine wines. A fine wine cellar is a fad of his. After he gets through thinking about Reading Railroad seconds, he allows his mind to wander toward his wine cellar, and it is really gratifying to see him float over a cobwebbed bottle of Steinburger cabinet. He has been importing a good deal recently, but he has been greatly annoyed by the fact that he hasn't received all the wine he ordered.

Collector Erhardt received a letter from Mr. Corbin yesterday complaining that he was being continually robbed. He said the robbing was done at the Public Stores, and he wanted to know if some means of preventing it could not be found. The Collector wrote him a nice long letter in reply. He said that wines were sometimes stolen abroad and then the blame was laid on the authorities of New-York. He didn't doubt Mr. Corbin's word. But he wished to call his attention to some of the difficulties under which the present Collector was laboring. He has no detectives who can be assigned to duty at the Public Stores. There were two, but Collector Magone, but they were worthless. Mr. Magone discharged one and Collector Erhardt has discharged the other since he took office. Their places have never been filled. Collector Erhardt tells why.

"Unfortunately," he says, "the applicants must pass the civil service examination before their appointment. Under the present system the identity of the applicant must be proclaimed to the whole world." Col. Erhardt is an old Police Commissioner. "The real test," he continues, "of a detective's ability is his rank among his fellows. My experience convinces me that the best detectives are often illiterate." But, he says, that has nothing to do with their efficiency as detectives. The letter, Col. Erhardt says, is written in no fault-finding spirit. He merely wishes that the Civil Service Commissioners may be informed of the facts.

MR. WINDOM'S UNPOPULAR ORDER.

An order was received at the Custom House yesterday from Secretary Windom, which created a vast amount of rage among the night inspectors. The Secretary has touched them in a tender place, their pockets. For years the custom has been, whenever a steamship company or a merchant wanted a vessel unloaded at night, for the Collector to assign two night inspectors to the duty. The company or the merchant, or whoever it was that desired the unloading, paid these night inspectors $10 each for their services. This has always been one of the desirable features of the office of night inspector. The money was in addition to the regular per diem of $4 from the Government, and in many cases it increased the incomes five, six, and seven hundred dollars.

Secretary Windom says in his letter to the Collector that an investigation of the statutes has convinced him that the inspectors are not entitled to more than twice the amount of their per diem. They will not hereafter, therefore, be allowed to receive more than $8 for the work. The allegiance of some of the night inspectors to the Republican Party is not as strong as it was.

THE BROOKLYN PARKS.

The report of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners for the past year was made public yesterday. It shows that the receipts, exclusive of the $500,000 appropriated by the Legislature, were $443,186 65, and that of this amount there was paid out $322,892 60. The special fund of $500,000 was depleted by the expenditure of $133,678 for the Winthrop Park site and of $82,847 80 for improvements at Prospect Park. The most important of these improvements was the repairing of the asphalt walks, 116,000 square feet of new walk having been made. The water supply at Prospect Park is dealt with at length, and the information imparted that the Commissioners have plans for increasing that supply about 5,000,000 gallons a day.

The Commissioners say they have devoted considerable thought to discovering some way of reclaiming the waste land known as the Eastern Parkway, stretching from the Flatbush-avenue entrance of Prospect Park to the city line. Their views on the subject are very strongly expressed.

ALDERMANIC DEMAGOGISM.

The green flag of Erin will float proudly over the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day. The Aldermen decided yesterday that this should be so. Aldermen Dowd introduced this resolution:

"That the flags be hoisted on the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of March, together with the Irish flag, from sunrise to sunset."

There was no discussion, but when the vote was taken 19 of the 22 statesmen present voted for it, and Aldermen Gregory and Morris (Republicans) voted against it. Alderman Benjamin did not vote.

A delegation from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, headed by Edward L. Carey, called at the Mayor's office yesterday to ask him to display the flags. The Mayor was busy with the dock investigation, and the delegation retired.

WORK ON STATE CANALS

ANNUAL REPORT OF ENGINEER BOGART.

IMPROVEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE LOCKS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WORK.

ALBANY, March 4.—The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, John Bogart, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1889, has been transmitted to the Legislature. This report is largely devoted to the improvement in speed of transit by lengthening the canal docks. All the locks on the Erie Canal are twin locks—that is to say, there are two locks side by side, and these were constructed of the same size. These locks have a length of chamber between the posts on which the lock gates turn of 110 feet. The actual available length or the maximum length of boat which can pass through these locks is about ninety-eight feet. Since 1886 the length of the twin locks has been doubled in twenty-seven cases on the Erie Canal, and the lengthening of seven other locks is now under contract and will be finished at the opening of navigation next spring. Seven locks on the Oswego Canal have been lengthened and two others are under contract and in progress. When a lock is lengthened the distance between the gate posts is made 220 feet and the available length becomes 208 feet.

The reason for this lengthening is that the boats on the canals are now largely run in pairs. The time occupied by uncoupling the boats at every lock is a serious loss, and the saving by construction the lengthened locks so as to take the two boats at once is decided. When the work in progress shall have been completed this Spring the Erie Canal can be used for double-headers without uncoupling for 314.21 miles. This shows a gain of 14.99 miles over last season. On the Oswego Canal there will be 30.41 miles available for double-headers next season.

On the Erie Canal there is a break at Newark, where there are three locks with very short pieces of canal between them. The Engineer suggests that two locks be substituted for these three. This could be done at a cost of $300,000, and the result would be an uninterrupted stretch of double-headers of 225.62 miles from New-York to Lockport.

The report says that the machinery for drawing and passing boats in the locks has been improved by the substitution of iron frames in place of old timber frames. These are neat and strong, and save much time both in hauling in boats and starting them out. Wire cables were tried with machinery, but have not proved satisfactory, as they are heavy to overhaul, and wear rapidly, so that they break easily. Experiments were made with regard to the advantage of opening one or more of the paddle valves in the gates and thus drawing a boat into the lock and dushing it out more quickly than could otherwise be accomplished. It was found that in drawing in boats only one paddle could be used advantageously, because with more than one the boat is likely to damage the gates and coping. In swelling out the gain in time with three paddles was found to be very slight over two paddles, so that it is now considered advantageous to use one paddle in drawing in and two in swelling out. By this means there is shown a gain in time of about twenty minutes per lock, which means a gain of twenty-four hours between Albany and Buffalo.

The introduction of the turbine wheel to run machinery for hauling ascending boats into the locks is a great advantage. Indeed, without such machinery it would be difficult to get a double-header into a lock.

The average evaperation in the canals during the dry season is estimated at 33½ inches daily. The loss from infiltration and filtration is stated at 229.3 cubic feet per mile. The use of double-headers necessitates the widening of the towpaths, and eighteen feet has been decided upon as the standard width of a towpath, that being the least width in which two triple teams can pass.

With regard to the improvement of the Hudson River between Troy and Coxsackie, the report declares that unless the United States Congress directs vigorous action immediately to this work the State of New-York will have to exert itself to secure navigation in that part of the Hudson River. Dredging has been carried on in the Albany Basin during the year, but the sewage of Albany is again filling up the basin. The State Engineer recommends the radical remedy of a sewer emptying below the basin.

The report urges the continuation of improvements on the Champlain Canal until the whole canal is of the enlarged size of 6 feet depth, 56 feet width on water surface, and 44 feet width on bottom. The importance of the Champlain Canal is shown by the tonnage of 1,168,304 tons carried in 1888, which is fast increasing.

The Black River Canal is referred to as of great value to the northern ports of the State, where a large lumber business is transacted. This would not be possible without water transportation. During the year improvements were made on the Carthage and Boonville and Chemung Canals, and a survey was made of the Genesee Valley. The result of the latter is the conclusion that a storage reservoir of remarkably large capacity can be constructed.

The total engineering expenses for the fiscal year were $85,282 18. The organization of the department is reported to be substantially the same as in previous years. The engineering and clerical staff now consists of 3 division engineers, 3 resident engineers, 9 assistant engineers, 13 levelers, 20 rodsmen, 20 chainmen, 1 chief clerk, 1 engineer in charge of the work of the department connected with the lands of the State, 1 canal clerk, 1 stenographer, and 1 clerk.

THE NEW PAVEMENTS.

THE TIME FOR OPENING PROPOSALS EXTENDED TO MARCH 14.

Proposals for eight asphalt pavement contracts were to have been opened yesterday by Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, but a delay at the printer's prevented the specifications from being ready for distribution until yesterday, so the time for opening the proposals was extended to March 14.

The specifications are for pavements to be laid in Seventy-third-street, from West End-avenue to Riverside Drive; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from St. Nicholas to Eighth avenue; One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Seventh to St. Nicholas avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from St. Nicholas to Eighth avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, from St. Nicholas to Eighth avenue; One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from St. Nicholas to Eighth avenue, and One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue.

The new specifications issued yesterday permit the use of rock asphalt, but domestic asphalt is excluded as well as the Higbie process of mixing sand with clay. When Commissioner Gilroy was in Washington he made an examination of block asphalt, and he says yesterday that this examination convinced him that it would not do in this city. The specifications call for a five years' guarantee of the pavements. Bidders are required to state, among other things, in their estimates under oath, that the bid is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and also that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

MISSIONARIES LET IN.

THEY MAY LABOR IN CASTLE GARDEN ONCE MORE.

The missionaries who were recently deprived of the right to labor among immigrants at Castle Garden appeared yesterday before the Emigration Commissioners and begged that the order against them might be rescinded.

The Rev. Dr. Drum complained that his fellow-missionaries and himself had been treated in a discourteous manner. They had been criminated, judged, and condemned, and the order of the board practically excluded them from their work. The action of the board, he claimed, had aroused a "cyclone of indignation."

Commissioner Stephenson objected to the tone of Dr. Drum's remarks, and intimated that the board did not care for public sentiment; that it had the right to exclude whoever it chose from the Garden, and that it would exercise this right.

After some discussion the board rescinded its order against the missionaries, and on motion of Commissioner Wylie it was resolved to allow free access to the Garden to missionaries who in no way represented boarding houses.

The board gave permission to the New-Jersey Central Railway to sell tickets in Castle Garden.

CHI PSI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 4.—The annual meeting of the Council of Administration of the Chi Psi Alumni Association of New-York State was held to-day, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Major James O. Woodward of Albany; Vice Presidents—the Hon. John H. Peck of Troy, the Hon. Frank Rice of Canandaigua, and the Hon. D. Ogden Bradley of Dobbs Ferry; Treasurer—Dr. Cyrus S. Merrill of Albany; Secretary—Newcomb Cleveland of Albany; Council of Administration—the Hon. William M. White of Utica, the Hon. Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, the Hon. Robert Earl of Herkimer, Col. Edmund L. Gani of Hudson, Dr. James R. Bridges of Schenectady, the Hon. Charles A. Frank of Auburn, and the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry of New-York.

The annual banquet will be held at Albany on the evening of Thursday, April 24, when Speaker Reed of the National House of Representatives will be the special guest of the association.

SPORTIVE ALDERMEN.

MR. NOONAN'S FIRST DAY AS A PRESIDING OFFICER.

Alderman Andrew A. Noonan made his début as the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. President Arnold left before yesterday's meeting was concluded, so Mr. Noonan had to take the chair. Big Alderman Flynn of the First District and pugnacious Alderman Patrick Napoleon Oakley of the Third made things pleasant for the débutant. Alderman Flynn furnished the basis for the day's sport by calling up his time-worn resolution making scalpers in coal freights pay a license fee of $250 per annum for the benefit of the poor. The resolution also seeks to make the scalpers wear a label reading "Coal Freight Scalpers." Mr. Flynn asked for a vote on his resolution.

Then Alderman Oakley asked: "Have you got any more pet schemes behind this? I always thought you were a scalper. Has this matter been referred to a committee?"

"Not this year," said Acting President Noonan.

"Then I move to send it to the Committee on County Affairs, of which I am Chairman."

Alderman Gregory wanted it referred to the Committee on Law.

"Pooh!" said Alderman Oakley, getting on his mettle, "as far as the Law Committee is concerned, they don't know enough to come in out of the rain. Send the resolution to my committee."

"Ah," said Alderman Flynn, "the gentleman is very modest in his demands."

"The motion," said Acting President Noonan, "is to refer it to the Committee."

"Counties what?" exclaimed Oakley. "County Democracy?" He didn't want anything referred to that body. Only recently he deserted it. Then Mr. Flynn wanted some information.

"Is the Chairman of the Law Committee a lawyer?" he asked. "I believe not," said Mr. Noonan.

"He's got better common sense than any other member of the committee, however," said Oakley. Shoemaker Brown of the Second is Chairman of the Law Committee.

Alderman Flynn asked to have the troublesome resolution referred to the Committee on Streets, of which he is Chairman.

"I don't desire to embarrass you, Sir," said Oakley to Flynn, "but why don't you brace the resolution up and put it in proper shape?"

Acting President Noonan declared the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Streets lost, and then only took the yeas on the motion sending it to the Law Committee and then declared it carried. He paid no attention to the nays. This didn't suit Statesman Oakley, who said: "Now, Mr. Chairman, if you sit in that chair I want you to rule right or else I'll make you."

The Acting President pounded his gavel and glared at Oakley. Oakley glared at the Acting President and Mr. Flynn shouted over to Oakley: "Well, say, you've put me in a pretty mess with your somersault."

Then the City Fathers had a sudden fit of something like common sense and dropped the matter.

HANGING FROM TREE.

A SIGHT THAT MET THE GAZE OF LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TRAVELERS.

Long Islanders, coming into business yesterday morning by the north and south branches of the Long Island Railroad, that converge some distance from Long Island City, this side of Woodside, saw the body of a man hanging from the limb of a stunted scrub oak tree near the Sunnyside Hotel. Train after train passed, and thousands witnessed the horrifying spectacle. Then Coroner Robinson was notified, and he hastened to remove the body. He found that the man had used a stout piece of iron wire in place of a cord, and it had cut a deep gash in his throat. Death had evidently resulted from strangulation, for the limb of the tree was so low that the man's knees touched the ground.

From an examination of papers found on the body Coroner Robinson ascertained that the suicide was Anton Landsberger, who had formerly kept a saloon at 693 Second-avenue, this city. Martin and Katie, the man's son and daughter, were summoned to Long Island City and identified the body. The inquest will be held on next Tuesday.

In the pockets of the dead man's clothing were a number of old letters, envelopes, and cards, all of which the suicide had filled with erratic scribbling in very poor German, in which he accused his children of having robbed him and driven him from his home. On a card addressed to Peter Bilokkel, but with no address, deceased wrote:

"My children want me to hang myself, but I think shooting is much nicer."

On an old envelope he wrote:

"Martin tells me I should hang myself. Everybody has left me, but that's the way it goes when a man has had children and has worked all his life for them. They have taken at least $1,000 from me and secured possession of the saloon. They said have got along better if my wife had stood by me."

The suicide's son and daughter say that he had been out of his head for years and that this was the seventh time he had left home without telling them where he was going.

R. G. COWENHOVEN DEAD.

HE WAS THE LAST DESCENDANT OF AN OLD LONG ISLAND FAMILY.

Randall Gordon Cowenhoven, about the last direct descendant of one of the oldest families on Long Island, dropped dead yesterday in the County Clerk's office in the Brooklyn Hall of Records. He was an old man and for years had been suffering from heart disease. Yesterday he went to the County Clerk's office to look over some old searches, and, while doing so, felt one of his "spells" coming on. He tried to reach a chair, but fell to the floor dead. The body was finally removed to Henderson's undertaker's rooms in Myrtle-avenue, from which place it will be buried.

Mr. Cowenhoven was sixty-five years old, and spent most of his life in the old family mansion on De Kalb-avenue, near Classen, the house recently used as the home of the Brooklyn Athletic Association. That building and the grounds attached to it were inherited from the late Tunis T. Cowenhoven, but through litigation it passed out of the family and was bought by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald.

The athletic ground was at one time Randall Cowenhoven's garden patch, and it was a frequent sight to see the old man plowing up the earth with an antiquated wooden plow, or planting seed.

The Cowenhoven family owned all of that district of the city known as Jackson Hollow, now worth millions of dollars, but by alienation and legal squabbles it passed into other hands.

Randall Cowenhoven had been in financial difficulties for several years before his death. He leaves a nephew.

OPPOSED TO BURNS'S BILL.

REAL ESTATE MEN SAY IT WOULD RUIN THE WATER FRONT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange, Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr., called attention to the bill offered in the Legislature recently by Assemblyman Burns of Westchester providing that no street should cross a railroad track at grade without express authority from the Supreme Court. The bill seemed to have escaped the attention of the special agent of the Exchange at Albany and of nearly every one else.

Mr. Romaine said that the passage of such a bill would be ruinous to the water front along the Harlem River over the section through which the tracks of the Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road are laid.

The streets in that section, although in use, are not legally opened. It would be impossible to carry the streets under the tracks, for the tracks are built on piles, filled in with coal dust. If an attempt were made to build over the tracks the streets would need to be raised fourteen feet, and that would cause a declivity on the river side of the tracks which horses with loaded teams would not climb. This would mean ruin to the water front.

Upon motion of Mr. Romaine the Secretary was instructed to prepare a protest against the bill and to forward copies of it to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Railroads.

DR. AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS INSANE.

The mental condition of Dr. Augustus P. Williams will be considered by a jury in the Supreme Court by order of Judge Patterson. Dr. Williams's wife, Caroline A. Williams, desires to be given charge of his person and estate. Williams was an army surgeon during the war, and up to June, 1888, was enjoying a lucrative practice at Rutherford, N. J. Then his mind became unbalanced. Frank P. Castro of 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, an old friend with whom Williams is now living, says that he is entirely irresponsible, and imagines that horses and rats are continually about him. Dr. Carles F. MacDonald, Chairman of the State Commission of Lunacy, certifies that Williams is insane.

ROBERT GARRETT GOING SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett, Dr. R. M. Jacobs, and Mr. and Mrs. John Gill left to-day for a trip to St. Augustine, Fla., Key West, and Cuba, to be gone about six weeks. The party occupied the private cars Delaware and Maryland, which are in charge of Mr. C. H. Mackenzie, Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

WHAT THE YACHTS WILL DO

OUR DESIGNERS WILL HAVE NO RIVALS THIS YEAR.

FIFE'S MINERVA WILL CRUISE THIS YEAR—THE SHAMROCK'S GOOD PROSPECT FOR SUCCESSFUL RACING.

The fact that the forty-foot yacht Minerva, designed by William Fife, Jr., of Scotland, for Admiral Tweed of the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, will not enter the regattas around New-York this season, leaves the racing in the forty-foot class of yachts to boats designed by Americans. If Fife is not represented the contest will be between Designers Edward Burgess, William Gardner, and A. Cary Smith. A. G. McVey of Boston, designer of the forties Helen and Alice, was beaten last year, and it is not likely that his boats will be enough faster this season to win over the other forties, although they will undoubtedly make a better showing if they race.

Edward Burgess's advantage will be in the number of boats he will have upon the water, and it will be surprising if he does not win. He will have about seventeen forties, while A. Cary Smith will only have two, the Banshee and the Gorilla, and William Gardner will be compelled to depend upon the Liris for success in this class. The Banshee has not been sold to Edmund Fish, owner of the sloop Arab, as was reported, and she may not race. Mr. Fish stated on Monday that he had never thought of buying the Banshee.

The Minerva was the successful forty last year. Her beginning in racing was due to the accident which happened to the Liris during her first race. The Liris, it will be remembered, was finished in a hurry to enter the New-York Yacht Club's annual regatta in June. Her rigging being defective, she snapped her mast off Sandy Hook. That was on Thursday. The Seawanaka Corinthian Yacht Club's annual regatta followed on Saturday, and, as the Liris's crew were anxious for a race, Admiral Tweed consented to their taking the Minerva in which to have their fun. The Minerva showed great speed during the race, which she won, and then Admiral Tweed decided to let her race in about all the conspicuous contests throughout the season.

The Minerva is now laid up at Beverly, Mass., while her skipper, Charles Barr, is employed on the Morgan Docks, on the North River. The yacht will be put in commission this year, but it is the present intention of her owner to use her for cruising and pleasure sailing, at least during the greater part of the yachting season. Charles Barr will sail her again.

Capt. John Barr, who sailed the Thistle in her international races, will arrive at Boston soon and locate with his family at Marblehead. He has been abroad during the Winter. He will sail the Ciara, Dr. J. C. Barron's cutter, again this year.

Charles W. Wetmore intends to race the Liris this year for all she is worth. The yacht has many supporters in this city who believe that her only formidable competitor will be the new forty designed by Mr. Burgess for the Adams Brothers of Boston, the originators of the forty-foot class. Mr. Burgess has spent so much time on this yacht, and the "Adams boys" have been studying in England this Winter to such an extent that it is believed a fast yacht will be the result. It is quite likely that the Minerva's crew will sail the Liris in some of her races, in which case she will probably appear at her best.

Charles Stewart Davison, who sailed in the Minerva a great deal last season, is one of the firmest believers in the speed of the Liris. He says that in her Mr. Gardner has carried out to an extreme the lines of power followed by Mr. Burgess, and that the Liris is the fastest of the American forties. He considers the Liris to be an exponent of power, while the Minerva is an exponent of form, and he is somewhat doubtful as to which will take the lead in a breeze.

William Whitlock is going to race his Gardner thirty this year, and will have her put into as good shape as possible.

Capt. Haff will start work on the Volunteer the latter part of this month, and will probably do little, if anything, to C. Oliver Iselin's seventy-foot sloop Titania. It is said that Mr. Iselin is looking up a sailing master for the Titania, and expects to race her. A well-known yachtsman said yesterday that with Capt. Haff out of the Titania the chances are favorable for the Shamrock in the seventy-foot class of single-stickers. The changes which her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell, has made in her will make her a bigger boat and better able to hold her own with the Titania and Katrina.

Designer William Gardner is at work on a catboat for Anson Phelps Stokes. This is about the extent of Mr. Gardner's yacht designing at present, his attention being devoted principally to a steel vessel, 300 feet on the water line, to be used on the lakes.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York has issued, through Secretary Schuyler, the following circular:

"The Secretary incloses, at the Admiral's request, the following memorandum regarding the condition and progress of the club during the past year:

"The affairs of the club were never more prosperous than now. The roll of membership is complete, and the increased initiation fee adopted for other than original members has been found to be no obstacle to applications for membership, as shown by the constant list of candidates awaiting vacancies to permit of their election. The sum of $2,500 has been paid on account of the Tompkinsville basin; the clubhouse has been greatly improved, its accommodations greatly extended; the collection of models has been further increased, and may be stated to be now one of the best and most interesting in the country; the uniform scale upon which all the models are constructed affords special facilities for accurate comparison, and it is believed that our models therefore convey a more just idea of relative size, power, and lines of the various yachts than any other set of models which has been collected.

"It is hardly necessary to refer to the fact that the club sweepstakes race given on Newport in August last was of unusual interest and a most conspicuous success. Indeed, in many repects, it was the race of the year.

"The position taken by the club on the subject of classification by corrected length has excited already in full discussion, careful consideration, and many important conversions. It is not to be wondered at that this, as every other reform, moves slowly, nor that other clubs should have hesitated to adopt it at once, notwithstanding its approval by the individual judgment of many of their leading members, and the hope is the whole it is rather a cause of congratulation, having regard to the question of permanency and finality, that this reform should be adopted slowly and with care. The rapid strides which it has made during the past year in other clubs seems to fully warrant the belief that before another Winter shall have passed this important reform, in which our club to-day still stands alone, will have been adopted by every yacht club of prominence in the country."

Commodore Robert Center of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will make an address before the members of the Corinthian Navy at the Hotel Marlborough March 14, at 8 P.M. The Corinthian Navy will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at that place.

A rating forty is being built in Canada from Fife's design. She will be raced on the lakes.

Capt. Watson of the Papoose has been offered the schooner Oenone for this season.

THEY LET THEIR CHILDREN DIE.

Gustave Andersen of 693 Union-street, Brooklyn, another faith curist, was arrested yesterday for criminal negligence in allowing his two-year-old boy, David, to die through the father's refusal to supply him with medicine. Andersen said his other child had had diphtheria and had recovered without the services of a doctor, and he therefore saw no use of spending money for a doctor for a baby.

The Coroner's jury, who held an inquest in the case of Philip Peterson, who died under similar circumstances a few days ago, found a verdict yesterday holding the boy's father, John Petersen, responsible. The prisoner was held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. The verdict of the Coroner's jury contained the following:

"We also recommend that legislative action be taken by the State authorities looking toward the prevention of the concealment of contagious diseases, so that the lives of others may not be carelessly and criminally endangered, as have been in this and other like cases."

NEW PAVEMENTS PROPOSED.

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday suggesting the repavement of the following streets with granite blocks on a concrete foundation:

Elizabeth, from Bleecker to Bayard; South William, from William to Broad street; William, from Wall

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, March 4—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	27	27¼	26¾	27	7,725
Atlant. Express	118	118	116½	118½	115
Adams. Express	134	134	134	134	1,000
Am. Express	92	92½	92	92½	1,000
Buf., C. R. & P.	30	30	30	30	100
Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	150
Cent. Iowa Trust	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Ches. & Ohio	23	23	23	23	1,000
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	48½	49½	48½	49½	510
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	10
Chi. Gas Trust	67½	68	67½	68	1,600
Chi. & N. W.	107½	109¾	107½	109¾	1,440
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	143	141½	143	200
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	4,415
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76	77	76	77	14,460
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	4,075
C., C., C. & St. L.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	2,200
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	5,000
Colorado Coal	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	1,125
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	500
Col. & Hock. Coal	77	77	77	77	100
Del., Lack. & W.	174	174	174	174	100
Cons. Gas Co.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	148
Del., Lack. & W.	185½	185½	185½	185½	5,060
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	31½	32	31½	32	740
*Dis. & C. F. Trust	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	100
Edison Gen. E. C.	105	105	105	105	100
Evans. & T. H.	109	109	109	109	100
*Gt. Northern pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	100
Houston & Tex.	44	44	44	44	100
Iowa Central	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	40
*Jn. Coal & R.	37½	37½	37½	37½	410
L. E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & West. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	100
Lake Shore	104¾	105	104¾	105	2,380
Lake S. 2d cn.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,662
Lake S. 2d cn.	124	124	124	124	9,000
Long Dock Tr.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Long Isl.	109	109	109	109	1,000
*Gt. Northern pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	100
Houston & Tex.	44	44	44	44	100
Iowa Central	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	40
*Jn. Coal & R.	37½	37½	37½	37½	410
L. E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & West. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	100
Lake Shore	104¾	105	104¾	105	2,380
Lake S. 2d cn.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,662
Lake S. 2d cn.	124	124	124	124	9,000
Long Dock Tr.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Long Isl.	109	109	109	109	1,000
L. Island cn. 5s.	116	116	115½	115½	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	89	89	89	89	3,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	113	113	113	113	3,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	127	127	127	127	12,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	102	102	102	102	16,000
M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¾	111	111¾	111¾	11,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	129	129	129	129	6,000
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
N. Y. & N. H.	54	54	54	54	5,000
N. Y. Susq. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
N. Y. & W. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
N. Y. & W. 2d.	96	96	96	96	4,500
North. Pac. 1st.	115	115	114	114	5,000
North. Pac. gen.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	15,000
N. P. & M. 1st.	106	106	103	103	7,000
O., I. & W. 1st. r. c.	83	83	83	83	3,000
O. & St. L. 1st.	78½	78½	78½	78½	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103	103	26,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 2d.	65	65	64	64	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	45	45	45	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	27½	27½	27½	27½	3,000
Read. 4th pf. inc.	14	14	13¾	13¾	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T.	20¾	21	20¾	21	3,134
St. L. & S. F. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	125
St. P. & Duluth.	35	35	35	35	100
St. P. & O.	99	99	99	99	1,000
St. P. M. & M.	111	111	111	111	220
Southern Pacific.	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	600
Sugar Ref. Co.	87	87	86	86	33,983
Tenn. Coal & Iron	61	61¾	60¾	60¾	1,700
Tex. & P. C. T.	47	48	47	48	100
T., P. & W.	48	48	48	48	100
Texas Pacific.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	130
Union Pacific.	69¾	70	69¾	70	20,100
U. S. Express.	88	88	88	88	
Wabash Pf.	26	26¾	26	26¾	910
West. Union Tel.	82½	83	81¾	81¾	8,525
Wheeling & L. E.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	1,400
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,150
Wis. Central.	25	25	23	23	100

Total sales..... 183,726

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	109	109	108¾	108¾	$5,000
A. & T. Inc.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	16,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	2,000
A., T. & S. F. inc.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	38,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	108	108	108	108	2,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
Canada So. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4,000
Canada So. 2d.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
Cent. Pac. 6s, 1896.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	21,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s.	95	95	95	95	5,000
Chi. & W. I. con.	117	117	117	117	4,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	93	93	92¾	92¾	2,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	104	104	104	104	7,500
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78	78¼	78	78¼	15,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	22,000
G. & S. F. 2d cf. 6s.	73	73	73	73	1,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, S.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
Int. & G. N. 6s.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	15,000
I. C. & L. N. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	84	84	84	84	10,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	32,000
Knox & Ohio 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
L. & N. M. 4s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn. c.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	5,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	124	124	124	124	9,000
Long Dock Tr.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
L. Island cn. 5s.	116	116	115½	115½	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	89	89	89	89	3,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	113	113	113	113	3,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	127	127	127	127	12,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	102	102	102	102	16,000
M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¾	111	111¾	111¾	11,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	129	129	129	129	6,000
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
N. Y. & N. H.	54	54	54	54	5,000
N. Y. Susq. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
N. Y. & W. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
N. Y. & W. 2d.	96	96	96	96	4,500
North. Pac. 1st.	115	115	114	114	5,000
North. Pac. gen.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	15,000
N. P. & M. 1st.	106	106	103	103	7,000
O., I. & W. 1st. r. c.	83	83	83	83	3,000
O. & St. L. 1st.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103	103	26,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 2d.	65	65	64	64	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	45	45	45	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	27½	27½	27½	27½	3,000
Read. 4th pf. inc.	14	14	13¾	13¾	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T.	20¾	21	20¾	21	3,134
St. L. & S. F. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	125
St. P. & Duluth.	35	35	35	35	100
St. P. & O.	99	99	99	99	1,000
St. P. M. & M.	111	111	111	111	220
Southern Pacific.	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	600
Sugar Ref. Co.	87	87	86	86	33,983
Tenn. Coal & Iron	61	61¾	60¾	60¾	1,700
Tex. & P. C. T.	47	48	47	48	100
T., P. & W.	48	48	48	48	100
Texas Pacific.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	130
Union Pacific.	69¾	70	69¾	70	20,100
U. S. Express.	88	88	88	88	
Wabash Pf.	26	26¾	26	26¾	910
West. Union Tel.	82½	83	81¾	81¾	8,525
Wheeling & L. E.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	1,400
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,150
Wis. Central.	25	25	23	23	100

Total sales..... 183,726

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Allen.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1,500
Astoria.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	6,500
Asen.....	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	100
Barcelona.....	.29	.29	.29	.29	100
Bullion.....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Con. Cal. & Va..	4.85	4.85	4.75	4.75	110
Exchequer.....	.76	.76	.76	.76	100
El Cristo.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Eureka Consol.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	108
Freeland.....	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.15	5,700
Gould & Curry.	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.50	100
Hale & Norcross.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	100
Horn Silver.....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
Julia.....	.35	.35	.33	.33	200
Mexican.....	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	100
Mutual & M.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Phoenix Ariz.	.78	.78	.78	.78	100
Ophir.....	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	100
Silver King.....	.50	.50	.42	.42	400
Sutter Creek.....	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Utah Consol.	.75	.75	.75	.75	400
Yellow Jacket.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100

Total sales..... 17,375

STOCKS

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	740
Am. T. & S. Fe.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Chi. Gas Trust.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	200
Chi. R. I. & P.	90	90	90	90	100
Chi. R. I. & P.	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086
Chi. St. L. & P.	18	18	18	18	100
C., St. L. & P. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	100
Colorado Coal.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Del. & Hud.	132	132	132	132	200
Edison G. E. Co.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	14,780
Gen. Elec.	120	120	120	120	100
General M. & P.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	1,000
Lead Trust.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Louis. & Nash.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	5,300
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	73¾	71¾	73	970
N. Y. & N. E.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	200
N. Y. Elevated.	174	174	174	174	100
Pull. P. Bonding.	97	97	97	97	4,580
Pull. P. Palace.	174	174	174	174	1,200
Rat. Land Trust.	17½	18¾	17½	18¾	4,900
Stand. Rope & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	1,000
Texas Land.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	100
Union Pacific.	69¾	70	69¾	70	21,000
U. S. Express.	88	88	88	88	100
Wabash Pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
Western Union.	82¾	83	82¾	83	1,000

Total sales..... 27,000

*Unlisted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1890.

COFFEE—Was less active, but held to firmness in primary trade, with Rio No. 7, for spot delivery, quoted at 19½c. Sales reported of 1,000 bags Rio, No. 6, 17½c.; 1,000 bags Maracaibo, 21½c.; 1,000 bags Mocha, 25c., and 500 mats Java (private grade), at full figures. ....Later in the day, the movement was somewhat limited, and values showed no concession, steadying, however, and closing firmer, on reports of a decline in Europe, aggregate options closing at the day here, 26,750 bags.)....Cables less satisfactory. Havre quotes a decline of 2f.....Visible Supply figures reported to Brazil trade, 1,250,000 bags, against 1,000 bags, and to Europe, 3,000 bags, and exchange at Rio Janeiro, down to 22¾d. Rotterdam called the aggregate of Dutch ports for February at 63,000 bags, against 75,000 bags from Java and the far East, (a reduction of about 50,000 bags as compared with the figures of a month ago,) and added that the next Dutch sale, comprising 28,000 packs, would take place on Tuesday, March 11, giving brokers valuations for good ordinary Java coffee at 56½c.....From arrivals of Coffee looked for here this week from Central America, and from Rio and Santos, closing at 16.00c. @16.05c. April at 15.85c. @15.90c. May at 16.15c. @16.20c.; June at 15.65c. @15.75c.; July at 15.50c. @15.60c.; August at 15.45c. @15.55c.; September at 15.30c. @15.50c. and October to December, for within the range of 14.30c. @15.45c. (2500 bags for January, 1891, sold at 15.30c.)

COTTON—Reflecting the speculative interest was again limited, (aggregate business here for the day on options only 34,500 bales,) and prices were little disturbed—with the close steady on a partial basis of former quotations, and the volume of selling orders, in great part in the interest of recent operators on the long side of the deal, led to a sharp break, at the extreme close of not more than steady, at a reduction for the day of fully 5c. and very dull....And for early delivery Wheat followed the option lead in part by unfavorable foreign telegrams and strong cables and decided eagerness to purchase, partly with a view to covering speculative obligations, carrying the range up about 1c. @2c.....Trading in Corn was to a determined degree of selling orders, in great part in the interest of recent operators on the long side of the deal, led to a sharp break, and the extreme close was not more than steady, at a reduction for the day of fully 2

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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THE SENATORIAL DIGNITY

COLLAPSING UNDER SALMON AND CHAMPAGNE.

LEGAL INQUISITORS TIRING THEIR BRETHREN—THE FEAST WHICH MR. DOLPH GAVE—MR. CATE UNSEATED.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Pension Agent.—ISAAC CLEMENTS of Illinois, at Chicago.

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.—Capt. NORMAN H. FARQUHAR, with relative rank of Commodore.

Assistant Surgeon, Marine Hospital Service.—WILLIAM G. STIMPSEN of Maryland.

* *

The Senate has not yet decided the exact nature of the awful fate it has in store for the newspaper men who have refused to tell the special smelling committee where they obtain the news they publish about star chamber sittings. There are indications, indeed, that the Senators are getting weary of Mr. Dolph and the resolution to commit the contumacious witnesses, which he wants them to adopt, and are becoming indifferent to the outcome of the farce. One of these indications was the empty appearance of the star chamber when to-day's sitting came to an end.

There are eighty-two members of the Senate, and a good many of them were present to-day when Mr. Dolph secured the order for the secret sitting in order to resume consideration of the smelling committee's report. But some of the legal lights of the body got hold of the discussion to-day, and when they had talked themselves tired they discovered that their audience had disappeared. The Senators began to drop out of the chamber when Mr. Dolph began to quote speeches of their dead and gone predecessors, who had argued that the Senate had the power to imprison newspaper men who published the Senatorial business.

They kept it up while Mr. Evarts rolled out yard-long sentences, which were supposed to sustain Mr. Dolph's views of the situation, and they did not stop when Mr. Edmunds also argued that the wicked correspondents must be punished. The same thing happened when Mr. Vest read from the records how futile previous Senatorial attempts to muzzle the press had been, and when Messrs. George and Teller also insisted that there was no use in trying to punish the newspaper men for printing the news to which the public was entitled.

The result was that by 6 o'clock only a dozen or so Senators were left in the chamber. There was no chance to do anything with such a slim attendance, so the shining legal lights put their notes in their pockets and went home.

The discussion to-day developed the fact that there are nearly as many opinions in the Senate as to the exact legal power of the Senate to deal with the newspaper men as there are lawyers in the body. Each opinion is backed up, too, by the records of previous farces which the Senate has undertaken to play, and which have proved as unsuccessful as the present is promising.

Lots of law to sustain the position taken by Mr. Dolph and his colnquisitors was found to-day in the history of the Hallett-Kilbourn case of several years ago, while the same case furnished unanswerable proof that Dolph could never sustain his position in the courts. Mr. Vest, for example, pointed out that in that case the Supreme Court had decided against the House of Representatives, which had locked up the witness, at great subsequent expense, for refusing to answer questions concerning the Sandusky ring, and he warned the Senate that if they undertook to carry out the Dolph resolution they would be beaten as the House had been.

Mr. Dolph will try again to-morrow to get his resolution passed.

* *

The American public ought to be aware that the august Senate does not intend to be taken seriously, in the pretense, that a few of its members have recently made, of indignation at having what they are pleased to call their "secret sessions" reported in the newspapers. It is not every Senator that can be serious, and even the most owlish Senator will have his lapses from assumed and Pickwickian dignity into a condition of mere commonplace decorum.

Mr. Dolph, who has been, in the last alleged "secret session" for his zeal in suppressing reports of executive sessions, is not by any means the ogre that the country is likely to picture him. There is no handsomer or more amiable man in the Senate. No Senator, it may be said without qualification, looks anything like so handsome a beard. Not even his fellow-inquisitor, the genial Blackburn, who has made the humorous suggestion that a few correspondents shall be invited to try "rotting" as a corrective of newspaper enterprise, can be effectually serious when his convincing voice cannot be heard.

It is a melancholy duty that the conscientious newspaper man has to perform, as he has to-day, in referring to the fact that Mr. Dolph has exposed himself and a score of his associates to the charge of unseemly and untimely frivolity, to eating and drinking with merriment and good appetite at a time when their presence was demanded in the Senate Chamber for the transaction of business. More than that, this ordinarily human affection for good things, solid and liquid, was indulged in by Senators with apparent contempt for the constitutional obligation to attend to the business for which they were chosen, and with conspicuous contempt for the rules of the Senate, to which Senators propose to hold newspaper men to the strictest obedience, if only by way of preface to an official recognition of a Senatorial "spree" that will go down to posterity in the *Congressional Record*.

Sergeant at Arms Canaday of the Senate had something to do to-day other than serving subpœnas on witnesses for Senate committees. It was about 1:30 o'clock when the Senate reached a vote on a private pension bill, in which somebody took enough interest to demand a yea and nay vote. This vote revealed the absence of a quorum, and, under the rules, a call of the Senate was ordered. Only 37 Senators responded. Mr. Platt moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to "request" such Senators as he could find to attend the sitting. A list of absentees was handed to Sergeant at Arms Canaday and he disappeared. Mr. George tried to have Mr. Walthall excused on the ground that he was sick, and Mr. Blackburn made the same plea for Mr. Beck. Mr. Platt raised the point of order that no business could be done without a quorum, and President Pro Tem. Ingalls said he was right.

Mr. Canaday reappeared, and whispered into Mr. Ingalls's ear. "Bring 'em up," was Mr. Ingalls's audible reply. The Sergeant at Arms went out, but quickly returned and whispered again to the presiding officer.

"The Sergeant at Arms," said Mr. Ingalls, rising, "reports that twenty-two Senators are in the restaurant, that they have been notified to attend, and that they refuse to come up."

"I move that we adjourn," exclaimed Mr. Platt, but Mr. Harris begged him to withdraw this motion, in order that he (Harris) might move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to "compel" the absent Senators. Mr. Platt stuck to his motion, and, to give time for the Senators to come up, a yea and nay vote was called for. Mr. Canaday hurried down to give the absentees warning, and then a procession of disgusted Senators with toothpicks in their mouths filed into the chamber and voted against adjournment.

They had been dining with Mr. Dolph on two very large and extremely good Columbia River salmon which had been sent to the Oregon Senator. The champagne and wines and other "fixins" and the flow of champagne had been unstinted. All agreed that it was a shame to break up such a dinner, for the interruption spoiled the feast. Before Canaday had visited the merry diners, Mr. Dolph, who is Chairman of the special smelling committee, and who proposes to punish severely the contumacious newspaper men if the Senate will let him, had given a very cordial invitation to one of these witnesses to join the party. The invitation was not accepted, and the newspaper man thus added to have his dinner disturbed by the Sergeant at Arms.

* *

The Republicans added to their membership in the House this afternoon by unseating W. H. Cate, who has represented the First Arkansas District since Congress assembled, and by putting L. P. Featherston in his place. It will now be in order for Mr. Featherston to assist the party in Congress that has given him a place to which he was not elected to put other men in the seats now occupied by Democrats. This proceeding will go on until a long list of Democrats will be offered to their constituencies for renomination, with the undoubted assurance that in the next House they will have an opportunity to indulge in the pastime of unseating a few Republicans who have been put on the roll by a Republican Clerk.

Mr. Cate, the unseated member, was heard to-day in defense of himself and his constituency. It was to no purpose, however, that he insisted that the allegations of the violence and menace in his district were grossly exaggerated, and his appeal for the Republicans to refrain from assuming the power to elect a member of Congress was thrown away. There was a report about the House before the previous question was ordered that Taylor and Hitt of Illinois and other members who did not believe in seating Featherston would oppose the Republican plan. It did not amount to much. O'Connell of Nebraska, Hitt of Illinois, Kerr of Iowa, and De Haven of California voted against the motion for the previous question. If Stahlknecht, Wiley, Shively, and other Democrats had been in their places, the motion would have been beaten. It was carried by a vote of 145 to 141. Featherston was seated by a vote of 145 to 135.

* *

The trial of the Cushing torpedo boat No. 1, built by the Herreschoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, R. I., has been fixed to take place in Narragansett Bay next Monday. The board was announced by Secretary Tracy to-day as follows: Commander Theodore F. Jewell, Commander John S. Newell, Lieut. Thomas C. McLean, Passed Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts, and Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward.

The boat is required by contract to make a speed of twenty-two knots an hour for three consecutive hours in smooth water, with seventeen tons of coal and stores on board at the beginning of the trial. If she falls short of twenty knots, the department reserves the right to reject her. If she exceeds twenty-three knots, the contractors are to receive a premium of $1,500 for each quarter knot, including twenty-four, and $2,000 for each quarter knot above twenty-four.

The speed is to be measured by the method proposed by Engineer in Chief Melville for all future speed trials. She is to be given three runs over the Newport measured mile course before the trial and three runs after the trial. Of these six runs, three are to be with the tide and three against it. The number of revolutions for each run are to be carefully counted, so as to get the average number of revolutions per mile. With this average determined, it will be very easy to find the speed of the vessel by dividing the whole number of revolutions made in three hours by three and by the number of revolutions required to run a mile. The contractors are confident of earning a handsome premium.

* *

The detail for the court-martial ordered by Gen. Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, in the case of Second Lieut. M. F. Steele of the Eighth Cavalry, who is to be tried on charges connected with the trial and imprisonment of Private Wild of his regiment, has been received at the War Department. The court will convene in Chicago March 14, and is composed as follows: Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry; Major William J. Lyster, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Camillo C. C. Carr, First Cavalry; Capt. Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; Capt. James W. J. Lanno, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Jesse F. Munson, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry; Capt. Charles G. Penney, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Emere F. Taggert, Sixth Infantry, with Capt. Asa W. Arthur, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Department of the Missouri, as Judge Advocate.

This is an unusual court for a trial in time of peace, both in the number and rank of its members, and indicates the grave estimate put upon the case by the department.

* *

The Ways and Means Committee gives out all sorts of reports nowadays. One of these is that the Republicans will put "reeled silk" or raw silk on the dutiable list. This is to encourage domestic silk production. It does not appear to be encouraging to domestic silk manufacturers, who have already been heard from in protest. The suggestion thrown out is that the manufacturers are to be comforted by an addition of duty to the rates already imposed upon silk manufactures as a compensation for the increased cost of the raw material.

It is not at all likely that the Tariff bill will be in for two weeks. The date of its report will probably be later than that of the Pan-American Conference.

* *

The President, in transmitting to Congress his message recommending legislation to carry into effect the provisions of the agreement made with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for a cession of a part of their reservation, says: "The Commissioners did not escape the embarrassment which, unfortunately, too often attends their negotiations with the Indians, viz., an indisposition to treat with the Government for further concessions while its obligations incurred under former agreements are unkept. I am sure it will be the disposition of Congress to consider promptly and in a just and friendly spirit the claims presented by these Indians through our Commissioners."

The bill submitted with the President's message appropriates $190,000 to pay the amount due the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and Mississippi, being the balance of annual appropriations made under treaties with these Indians between the years 1843 and 1878, with interest at 5 per cent.

* *

The second call upon national banks for the surrender of a portion of their Government deposits matured March 1, but it was not until to-day that the Treasury Department was informed that all the banks had complied with the terms of the call. The two calls have caused a reduction of nearly $15,000,000 in the amount of Government funds held by national banks. That fund now amounts to about $32,000,000, and it is understood to be Secretary Windom's intention to reduce it still further, to $27,000,000, on the theory that the latter amount is sufficient for all Government purposes. Another call will be issued in a few days.

* *

The Secretary of the Navy has detailed Capt. R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Commander Manney, and Lieut. Shroeder as a board to test the firing qualities of the two dynamite guns on board of the cruiser Vesuvius. The test will be made in a few days in the Delaware River, and will include the firing of shells containing 200 pounds of some high explosive over a distance of at least one mile.

* *

Representatives of the South, and particularly the Farmers' Alliance, attacked the Conger and Butterworth bills in their relation to lard compound, before the House Committee on Agriculture, to-day. Such legislation would ruin, they claimed, the cottonseed oil industry.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—T. L. Hare, Georgetown, Madison County; J. B. Williams, White Lake, Sullivan County.

Maryland.—J. S. Windsor, Darnestown; J. H. Rowland, Lonia; W. A. Spare; Pearre; H. Sigler, Petersville; S. H. Norris, Rohrersville.

Virginia.—J. W. Cumb, Catawba.

Pennsylvania.—C. McCarty, Buckaville; W. S. Kaufmarer, Dunningsville; I. M. Yearick, Flinton; I. L. Connor, Freedom; A. E. Heilman, Gobensville; B. H. Brown, Golden Hill; S. D. Hunt, Huntsville; M. O. Schaffer, Krick's Mills.

New-Jersey.—C. C. Inman, Jr., Barnegat.

New-Hampshire.—Mrs. E. J. Holmes, Strafford Blue Hills.

Vermont.—W. H. Stevens, West Bolton; G. R. Walker, West Braidport.

Massachusetts.—C. Lower, Florida; C. L. Latham, Hancock; H. F. Keith, Mount Washington.

Connecticut.—E. Spencer, Chesterfield.

ALLISON'S RE-ELECTION.

THE JOURNAL OF THE IOWA HOUSE "DOCTORED."

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.—The two houses of the Iowa Legislature met in joint session at noon to-day and consummated the election of Senator Allison.

Early in the day the House, without objection from any one, did the unprecedented thing of juggling the Journal so that it will show that Byers, who was at his home, a hundred miles away, when the vote was taken yesterday, was actually present and voted for Allison, and that Hoeds, who was paired with him and did not vote, and Hipwell, who was absent, actually voted for Bestow. With the Journal thus doctored, the result showed Allison to have received 79 votes, Bestow 63, and Larrabee 8. The Lieutenant Governor therefore declared Allison elected. The credentials were signed and the joint convention dissolved.

The Republican high-tariff advocates in the Senate to-day put themselves in the attitude of opposing a memorial to Congress asking that jute, sisal grass, and other material entering into the manufacture of binding twine be put on the free list. The memorial comes from the Committee on Agriculture with a favorable report, but Senator Finn moved to send it back to the same committee. Discussion followed, and the question of reference was still pending when the session adjourned.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL OFFICERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5.—A mass meeting of the college was held to-day in English Hall to elect the officers of the football association.

Allen D. Wilson, '91, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The election of Treasurer did not pass off so smoothly. Before the meeting it was understood that Max Farrand of Newark would be elected, but as soon as the President was elected George Gale, '90, jumped up and moved that the meeting be adjourned. This was done to avoid ill feeling, since Capt. Poe had expressed an opinion in favor of E. M. Evans, '91, of Englewood, N. J.

Farrand is very popular among the students at large, but it is believed that the influence of the Ivy Club and Capt. Poe in favor of Evans will change the votes of many in favor of the latter at the next meeting on March 12.

The constitution was amended so as to provide for five members on the graduate Advisory Committee instead of three, as formerly. The new members elected to-day were Duncan E. Edwards, '85, of New-York, and Henry F. Osborn, '77, of Princeton, for three years, and Henry B. Thompson, '77, of Philadelphia, for two years.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Have you tried a cup of Beef Tea?—Adv.

CHICAGO'S BIG CONTRACT

ALREADY SICK OF HER WORLD'S FAIR SCHEME.

SHE HAS NOT MONEY TO CARRY IT OUT, AND PROPOSES TO MAKE THE EAST STAND AND DELIVER.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A few weeks ago the visitor to this soot-begrimed, mud-foundered Boreas town entered its gates at imminent risk of his life. He was pretty sure to be talked to death by World's Fair boomers, or, if he escaped, he would present a highly interesting variegated appearance with a layer of parti-colored posters adorning his clothes and covering every available inch of his baggage, each one claiming his "choice for the World's Fair" to be this same everlastingly-vociferous Chicago. And if his life was sacrificed, the chances were that some enterprising yelper for the fair would, by hook or crook, manage to get a dozen or two of these same lurid mucilaginous declarations stuck to the burial casket, proclaiming that in death as in life the dead man's first, only, and last choice had been "Chicago for the World's Fair."

You were met at the railroad station and had the city's "advantages" expounded by rednosed and smutty-faced committeemen; you were informed by the hotel clerk that Chicago's accommodations for the people of the world were unsurpassed; you had it dinned into your ears by waiters at table, by grip-car conductors, by cabmen, by bootblacks, by the "gent" behind the bar, and the vociferous man on the Board of Trade, that no other place on earth equaled Chicago, and no other place had such unparalleled natural facilities for making this Columbus exhibition, in fact, the "greatest show on earth." It was the same old perennial and somewhat tiresome story, related with embellishments; the ancient and familiar statistical illustrations of pork and produce, lumber and railroads; the shopworn, threadbare arguments which have done service since 1886, when trade began to concentrate here. I have been familiar with all this thing for twenty-five years, and I have rejoiced to know that Chicago has so wonderfully advanced. I have been in and out of town a good many times the past three months on my way from the East to far Western points, and I have had all the experience I desire as to World's Fairs. I have been pestered with pasters and talked to by the day, but I survived. I am now tearing off the tags and regaining my hearing.

Yesterday I got to town after an absence of a fortnight. What a change! Talk of Babbco, of Tyre, of Palmyra! they couldn't be quieter than is this same old-time whooper-up of the fair. The oratorical committees no longer greet you at the station, the brass bands have been called in; the hotel clerk deafens himself to "front!" and the weather; waiters wear a dejected look and attend strictly to tips; barbers no longer harass one's soul with that absentminded air they displayed when the fair was a matter of uncertainty, and you can come out of a barber's chair now and not have to wipe your upper lip safe. The fiend with pasters has either been paralyzed, sent to Joliet for life, or given a legitimate job at bill posting for some circus. The business man does not expatiate upon "advantages." There has come a great change that is significant. There is an all-pervading quiet in it as suspicious as stillness.

No one talks fair save when he is forced to do so by some curious and fresh New-Yorker or St. Louisian, and then it is with a meek air and subdued spirit. No one apparently likes to talk fair; in a tender, touching subject. There is seemingly something in it that awakens saddening thoughts, regretful reflections, everywhere. There is a tinge of positive regret even that the country has been so generous with the only Chicago as to humor her desires. In fact, Chicago, now that she sees the fair standing at her doors, has imposed on her visitors out. After having invited, urged, pleaded, coaxed, and cajoled, she would now like to "shake" her guest for the simple reason that she cannot—positively cannot—afford to entertain him. The danger of expectation and of gratified exhibition has been passed. Regrets and pleas of poverty are now in order.

I get these impressions (in fact, they are more than impressions) from conversations held with representative business men here. They say outright that they do not want the fair, that they have got it in the place and can't hold it, that Chicago cannot raise the money, and so on. Now, the men of business want to make the best of a bad bargain, and committeemen as well are beginning the begging "racket." They propose a big subscription amounting to $5,000,000, but that is far from being sufficient to meet the obligations. It has been proposed to issue bonds for $5,000,000 more, yet if all the money in sight and planned for—$10,000,000—is secured, it will fall short of the amount required.

This is what disturbs even the optimists. The newspapers here have argued that $15,000,000 will be needed and insisted that Congress must be looked to to provide $5,000,000. Instead of that, however, the bill as agreed on by the committee will allow but from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and that is useless in making the additional exhibit. Not a cent is to be used for general World's Fair purposes. So even the largest claims as to Chicago's financial ability to make the fair a success lack $4,000,000 or what is deemed necessary. No one need be deceived with the idea, however, that Chicago is giving up. She recognizes that a big fight is ahead, and although the load she has taken may be heavier than she can carry, the struggle will be made.

The special committee to confer with the World's Fair Congressional Committee left here this afternoon. It is composed of Lyman J. Gage, Thomas B. Bryan, Controller W. J. Onahan, Otto Young, and Incl. George R. Davis, Marvin Hughitt, E. B. Calve, and S. A. Kent, who are in New-York, will meet the party in Washington to-morrow night. W. C. Goudy will leave Chicago for Washington Saturday. The delegates carried with them, for purposes of investigation and review, photographs of a design for an elaborate building prepared by Architect Edward S. Jenison. The plan provides for an immense building of iron and glass, to be constructed upon pile work in the harbor between the lake's shore front line and the Government breakwater.

The design proposes "starting at the east line of Michigan-avenue, making an approach across the park to the Illinois Central right of way, rising to about twenty feet above the tracks, bridge over the tracks to the first gallery of a building that shall be one grand central exposition 3,000 feet in diameter, located on the inner harbor, between the Illinois Central tracks and the breakwater, built on piles and constructed of stone, brick, glass, and iron, having in the centre, as the method of construction, a central tower thirty feet in diameter, containing elevators according to the height of 100 feet. The tower would be continued as an observatory to the height of 1,600 feet. The main building would be constructed around this central tower by rods of varying thickness hanging from the centre and running to the outer wall 1,500 feet away to carry the roof and to steady the same by gaying it in all directions."

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IMPEDED.

THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IS GREATLY PARALYZING BUSINESS.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—The freight traffic of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which belongs to the Vanderbilt system, has been paralyzed by the strike of the switchmen in this city. The company has been able to move only a few freight cars since Monday morning, and it has required a great effort to keep the passenger trains running. Thus far the mail trains have been sent out on schedule time, but the tracks are becoming seriously blocked with freight and coal cars.

The yards at Pittsburg and at Chartiers are crowded, and even with an immediate settlement of the trouble several days will be required to get business in shape again. The demands of the sixty switchmen would amount to an increase in wages of about $15 per day, and it is estimated on a low calculation that the railroad company has sustained a loss to its business since the beginning of the strike that will not fall short of $50,000.

It is said that the strike is causing considerable loss to patrons of the railroad. One contract requires the company to furnish not less than one hundred cars of coke per day to a Chicago steel mill. No coke, it is asserted, has been shipped to that mill during the week, and it is anticipated that the Chicago firm will be compelled to close down until fuel can be obtained from some other source.

It is said that many other industries that depend upon the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad for shipment are being seriously inconvenienced. A score of plants hereabouts also find impossible to have their product moved for the present.

THE GOVERNOR IN CHARGE.

MISSOURI'S TREASURER STILL DENIES THAT THERE IS A SHORTAGE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 5.—Treasurer Noland was at the State Capitol this morning and reiterated his former denial of a shortage.

"The whole matter is now in the hands of the committee of investigation appointed by the Governor," he said, "and I must decline to discuss it further."

Gov. Francis issued to-day the following:

I have taken charge of the State Treasury under Section 8,585 of the Revised Statutes of 1889. All checks against the State fund will be signed by me until further notice.

D. R. FRANCIS, Governor.

It is now learned that Gov. Francis, while in New-York, received a telegram from his private secretary, M. A. Fanning, with reference to the trouble in the Treasurer's office, and at once hurried home and to Jefferson City, taking charge of the Treasurer's office at once. Then the bondsmen met and decided that the deficit must be met and the matter hushed up, but to this proposition the Governor demurred, on the ground that such action would be unlawful and he could not afford to compromise himself in that way. Hence the inevitable exposure.

BRAZIL'S CONSTITUTION.

ONE TO BE PROMULGATED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY MEETS.

PARIS, March 5.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro to the *Temps* says that the Brazilian Government has resolved to promulgate a new Constitution without waiting for the Constituent Assembly to meet. At the coming elections for members of the ordinary Chamber the voters will be required also to vote "Yes" or "No" to signify their approval or disapproval of the Constitution.

RIO JANEIRO, March 5.—Leagues have been formed in this city and at Bahia, Para, Santos, and Pernambuco to boycott British in favor of American goods.

TO BE PAID BY HIS BROTHER.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 5.—Most of the money illegitimately acquired by John L. Spencer of Scotch Plains previous to his flight last week will, it is understood, be refunded by his brother, H. Newton Spencer, the North Plainfield tax collector. So far as possible all forged notes will be taken up and prosecution prevented. Spencer's mother, who is prostrated by the blow of her son's dishonesty, has lost nearly everything through him. Spencer converted everything into cash before he fled. The entire amount of his peculations is now said to be $10,000.

MR. TAULBEE MUCH WORSE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Taulbee's condition is much worse to-night and more serious than it has been at any time since he was shot. At midnight he was so low that fears were entertained he might not live throughout the night. There is hardly any hope of his recovery.

PRIESTS AT LOGGERHEADS

ATTACKS MADE UPON BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S RULE.

A CIRCULAR GENERALLY CREDITED TO THE YOUNGER CLERGY—WHAT THE ARCHBISHOP WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

The Catholic clergy of Brooklyn are puzzled over the authorship of an anonymous circular which has been sent by mail to every priest in that city. It conveys the declaration that one of the objects of Archbishop Corrigan's visit to Rome is to secure the appointment of one of his favorite priests who is in charge of an important ecclesiastical trust in the archdiocese as Coadjutor Bishop of Brooklyn, *cum jure successionis*, and the circular calls on the clergy to protest against any such appointment, in view of the fact that an eligible selection could be made of a coadjutor to Bishop Loughlin out of the large number of experienced and able priests in the Brooklyn Diocese. The circular directs attention to Bishop Loughlin's advanced age and contains the following criticism of his management of his diocese:

"The present venerable Ordinary of this diocese is every day giving evidence of his inability to meet the rapidly-growing wants of his important charge. Complaints are heard that there are no episcopal visits, no examinations of clergy; nor are there in the diocese the necessary active officers to aid in the discharge of these sacred duties. Add to this that hints are heard on all sides regarding the unfairness of appointments; that it is seen that not only are seniority and merit disregarded, but absolute strangers are often admitted to the diocese, and promoted almost immediately to its most important charges. Besides this it is painfully apparent to the clergy that the manner of the Ordinary in dealing with them personally is often unfatherly and sometimes scarcely courteous."

This document is said to have emanated from a number of the younger priests who have become tired of waiting in vain for preferment that never comes.

Bishop Loughlin yesterday refused to discuss the matters touched upon in the circular, but a prominent priest admitted that he had received one of the letters by mail.

"It was a very ill-advised move on the part of any Catholic, much less a priest," said he, "to be guilty of sending out such a document, and it was a cowardly thing besides to take this way of attacking the old Bishop, who is now seventy years of age, and has presided over this diocese for the past thirty-six years. He has lost none of his old-time vigor, and most of the statements made in the circular are absolutely false, particularly the one which connects Archbishop Corrigan's name with the appointment of a coadjutor to Bishop Loughlin.

"Bishop Loughlin is a suffragan of the Archbishop, but in his own diocese he is entirely independent of any control by the Archbishop, and it is no part of the Archbishop's function to suggest who his assistant or successor shall be. This would be done at the request or suggestion of the Bishop himself, or at a conference of the Catholic pastors. They would then select the names of three priests whom they might deem suitable in every way to be raised to the episcopate, and these would be forwarded to the Pope to choose from. He is not obliged to select any one of the three, but he usually does."

From another equally reliable authority it was learned that the matters complained of in the circular had much more foundation than the reporter's clerical informant was willing to admit.

"It is a notorious fact," said this authority, "that the Archbishop has felt Bishop Loughlin's inactivity in the McGlynn matter very keenly, and it would not surprise me to hear that the Archbishop had fostered the claims of some of his own priests to the Coadjutorship—Vicar General Preston, for instance. The Pope has authority to appoint a Coadjutor of his own motion at any time that he is satisfied that Bishop Loughlin is inexpacitated from active duty either by reason of his advanced age or for any other cause. It would be quite natural for the Holy Father to consult with the Archbishop on the subject, and it would be like Dr. Corrigan, who hasn't forgotten Dr. McGlynn's recalcitrancy, to suggest that the condition of the Brooklyn Diocese would be improved by a little of the discipline that prevails in New-York. Dr. Corrigan has a way of treating his Brooklyn brethren, while Dr. Loughlin has antagonized a large portion of his clergy by a petty tyranny from which they have no appeal. The Archbishop would doubtless feel that with a man of vigor like himself at the helm of the Brooklyn Diocese his own hands would be immeasurably strengthened and the discontent among the clergy would be allayed.

"The curates or younger priests in Brooklyn have certainly some ground for dissatisfaction and there is more truth than poetry in the complaints that are heard in the corridors. There is a number of clergymen who have been assistant priests in Brooklyn for from ten to fifteen years, and who have repeatedly seen outsiders appointed to vacant parishes to which they had at least the claim of seniority in active work. Only a year ago a new parish was formed in the upper wards, and the assistant priests who had seen long service naturally expected one of their number would be selected as pastor. They were somewhat chagrined, however, to find that a comparatively new comer from California was given the post of pastor, and he is now officiating in that capacity."

It was said last night that an investigation had been ordered by the Bishop to discover the author of the circular.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THE POSITION IT HAS TAKEN ON THE STATE DEBT QUESTION.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5.—The Virginia Legislature, which assembled here on Dec. 5, adjourns to-morrow. The Democrats have a bigger majority in the Legislature whose labors are now practically closed than in any that has ever assembled in this State since the war. With a view of learning what has been done of public interest at this session THE TIMES's correspondent this evening had an interview with Senator Walter Moore of Fairfax, one of the ablest and most progressive young men in the Legislature. He is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and has been prominent in the discussions of all important measures considered at this session. Said Senator Moore:

"When we met here there was a general fear that as a result of our large majority and the absence of a strong opposition party there would be much extravagance and recklessness. Of course it is not to be denied that some things have been done that should be left undone, but a review of the work of the session—a calm review uninfluenced by the spirit of indiscriminate faultfinding that people sometimes exhibit toward Legislatures—will show that I am not mistaken in thinking that our work in the main has been fairly good.

"Coming to the question of the debt, Mr. Moore said: "Early in the session the council of foreign bondholders in London sent a communication to the authorities here proposing a further conference on the debt. The letter clearly showed that the council looked for better terms than those of the Riddleberger act, and that this expectation was founded on the assumption that there is a great increase of taxable valuables in Virginia, and that there is about to be, therefore, a great increase of revenue. There being nothing to justify such an assumption, and there being no reason to hold out to the council any hope of a material departure from the Riddleberger act, a new conference was thought undesirable. So much for the London council. The position now is just this: the State offers the Riddleberger settlement, and she offers it in such good faith that for the present the Legislature has declined to put a limit to the time of acceptance. She came to offer more, and she will not be long in offering it. She has the right, in self-defense, prevent the use of coupons, and this she can do successfully. She is able to make provision for the interest on the entire Riddleberger debt when all bonds are funded, in spite of the statements to the contrary, for there are one or two subjects of taxation to which she can lay her finger at present, and being able to do this, but not to go beyond this, she has raised a commission, made up of the Governor and others, who are authorized to deal with the creditors of the State or any one who comes forward empowered to bind the creditors by his action."

TO AID THE CHOCTAW TREASURY.

ATOKA, Indian Territory, March 5.—It is learned that while the attention of the public was directed to Louisiana and North Dakota, the lottery plan was quietly at work in the Choctaw Nation, so quietly that the fact was generally unknown in the nation until yesterday, when the "Laws of the Choctaw Nation" appeared in pamphlet form.

The lottery scheme resembles the North Dakota proposition in outline and details, and like the proposed inducement of the Louisiana Lottery Company to the Sugar Bowl State for an extension of its charter, is conditioned upon the payment of an annual sum into the Choctaw Treasury.

The pamphlet comprises a total of eighty-four bills, fifty-eight of which were passed at a regular session and twenty-six at the called session of the Choctaw Legislature. Some of them are peculiar. One pledges three Commissioners 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the 5,000,000 acres of the leased district.

THE M'CALLA CHARGES.

WHAT THE COMMANDER SAYS OF THE DAY IN BERMUDA.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is much talk among naval officers of the course of the Enterprise and the achievements of her commander and his party at Bermuda. The "precept," or letter of instructions to the court of inquiry, is to the effect that the investigation shall cover the entire voyage of the Enterprise from the time she sailed from New-York until her return home.

There are no specific charges or directions as to any certain matters to look into, except that the court is to determine whether or not Commander McCalla was in any way cruel or unnecessarily harsh in his conduct toward his crew, or went beyond the laws in his treatment of prisoners. It is assumed that it will be largely a matter of opinion with the court as to the responsibility or liability of the commander, and this fact may have a bearing upon the attitude of the members in their findings.

Commander McCalla is quoted as saying, of THE TIMES's story of his celebration of Washington's Birthday, that there is just enough of truth in it to give a clever writer a chance to exaggerate. He says that the 22d, being the birthday of the Surgeon of the ship as well as that of the immortal George, some of the officers, including himself, had a "little dinner" in the hotel and had a jolly time, but there were none of the extraordinary features accredited to the affair in THE TIMES's letter.

A writer in the *Star* of to-night says, in regard to Commander McCalla's statement concerning his trouble with the sailor Walker at Southampton: "In all my experience in the navy, and I have made many cruises, I never knew an occasion where there was a semblance of necessity for a commanding officer to so far forget the dignity of his position as to take part personally in the attempt to subdue a drunken sailor. There are on every seagoing vessel of the navy two petty officers, the Master at Arms and the ship's Corporal, to whom especially is relegated the duty of attending to just such cases as this sailor Walker.

"I have seen some of the roughest and toughest cases in the navy come aboard the ship uproariously, abusively, pugnaciously, and maniacally drunk, who were overpowered, ironed, and put in the brig in less than twenty minutes by the two above-mentioned petty officers. The punishment generally meted out to such offenders is a few weeks' quarantine—that is, restricted to the ship for that period. The sailor is not noted for his sobriety, and generally every vessel that they live. Mr. Brown is a young attorney of Indianapolis, formerly a Republican, and a son-in-law of the Hon. George W. Julian. Mr. Hudson is a carpenter and contractor, actively connected with labor movements in the State. He is a representative and unprofessional laboring man. Mr. Frensel is the President of the Merchants' National bank and a prominent German resident of this city.

The Executive Committee, ably represented by Mr. Hudson, went into the details of the work of organization during the year. It showed that every Congressional district, except the First, is pretty thoroughly organized. Several local leagues have been established in the First District, and in all but two counties in the State about seventy-five are organized and have township leagues subordinate to the county organization. This work of organization, it was stated, had been in charge of M. W. Lee, who had been paid $100 per month for his services. Many counties had organized without any urging from the parent league.

The most important matter considered by the meeting was a proposal to gather statistics by counties, with a view of showing the evil effects of the tariff. At a meeting of the league, a committee consisting of Edward T. Dunn, State Librarian of this city; Cortez Ewing of Shelby County, and Thomas J. Hudson of this city, was appointed to report upon the advisability of undertaking the collection of such statistics. That committee through Mr. Ewing reported in favor of undertaking the work. The report recommended that the Chairman of the State league shall cause to be forwarded at once to the Chairman of each county league or to any other person he may select, instructions as to what statistics are desired, and that the county Chairman shall place the work in the hands of a competent and reliable tariff reformer. The committee submitted with its report a list of forty or fifty sample questions, for the purpose of showing the scope of the proposed work.

After the hearing closed, Carsey, still hot from the effect of Roesch's excoriation, accused a man named Dunham, the labor reporter of a New-York daily, with having written a defamatory story against him. The lie was passed and Carsey knocked the reporter down. Assemblyman Rice of Ulster, one of the most inoffensive and quiet members of the House, came forward to protect the luckless newspaper man, when a son of Carsey's jumped from behind Rice and dealt him a blow over the right eye, making an ugly wound. Old man Carsey followed up his onslaught on the newspaper man, by striking in the eye James A. Bleecker of Greenbush, the same whom Gov. Hill nominated for Railroad Commissioner three years ago, and for three or four minutes the corridor was a bedlam.

Dunham, Rice, and Bleekbee were taken to much by surprise to defend themselves, and the result is that they bear the appearance of having passed through the first stage of a cider press. Their antagonists escaped with but few bruises.

YOUNG LINCOLN'S DEATH.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BEREAVED MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 5.—Master Abraham Lincoln, son of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the United States Minister, who has been suffering for a long time from blood poisoning arising from a malignant carbuncle on the left side below the armpit, died at 11:07 o'clock this morning.

During the morning the lad was in a comatose condition. He was unable to retain nourishment, and the doctors stated definitely that his death was merely a question of a few hours. He suffered no pain. Mr. Lincoln and his family were at the bedside of the dying boy from early in the morning until he died. He passed away quietly.

The funeral service will be held in Mr. Lincoln's house Friday. Only intimate friends of the family and the officials of the United States Legation will be invited. The body will be deposited temporarily in the catacombs at Kensal Green, whence it will be transferred to the family tomb at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Lincoln declares that the funeral will be conducted with the greatest privacy and simplicity. The Minister is bearing up well under his affliction.

Upon being informed of the death of Master Lincoln, the Queen immediately sent a message of sympathy to Mr. Lincoln.

AMERICAN CITIZEN

DEMOCRATS ARE JUBILANT

GAINS REPORTED ALL OVER THE STATE.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THE REPUBLICAN LOSSES SHOWN IN THE ELECTIONS OF TUESDAY.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Democrats here are in a jubilant frame of mind over the result of the charter elections in this State yesterday. From every part of the State come the reports of Republican losses, and out of the thirty incorporated cities twenty-four are now in the hands of the Democrats, with their destinies in the control of Democratic Mayors.

Gov. Hill is particularly delighted, and regards Democratic ascendency in the State as permanent, and as a complete vindication of his policy. The Governor last evening attended the representation of "The Gondoliers" at Harmann's Bleeker Hall, occupying a seat in the box of Mr. John Boyd Thacher. He sat in the rear of the box, close by the door, where he could, unseen, receive telegrams which were brought to him every few minutes, and which conveyed the cheering news of Democratic successes or gains wherever any voting was done. To-day the Governor has been looking over the field of carnage with a very pleased expression.

He finds that in the ten cities where Mayors were elected the Democrats in every instance elected their man, notwithstanding the fact that in five of them to-day Republican Mayors are domiciled.

The Democrats regard their success as due to a combination of causes, the first of which is the universal dissatisfaction with the Harrison Administration, owing to its failure to carry out its promises, discontent over the policy of the Administration on the tariff, and the widespread and deep-seated suspicion that the Republican Party is responsible for all the distress and depression in business circles. Certain it is that the farmer of the State has never been so poor; his heavy taxes no charges to the Republican Administration at Washington and to the Republican Legislature at Albany, which has heaped upon him the burden of $300,000 additional to the annual and regular canal appropriation by the ridiculous, useless, and oppressive law of two years, giving 20 per cent increase to laborers in the Department of Public Works at $2 a day. This has had the disastrous effect upon the farmer of forcing him to pay his own laborers more than the market rate before the bill passed. Within the last six months more mortgages have been recorded by farmers of the State than in any corresponding period since 1857. A prominent member of the Legislature, in alluding to this matter, said:

"The promises held out by the Republicans before the 1888 election have not been carried out and the people propose to hold the Republican Party responsible for their distresses and business embarrassments."

And there is Thomas C. Platt and the World's Fair. The farmer and the people of the State had reason to expect some amelioration of their financial annoyances by having the fair brought to New-York, and when they saw the chances of the fair dissolve into thin air, their disappointment was succeeded by a feeling of vindictiveness and revenge. Down in Elmira, Senator Platt's home, he worked like a Trojan. He was at the polls all day long, and was content to run over to the Erie Railway restaurant for his dinner, but it was no use. The antagonism to Platt was too bitter for even so popular a man as Fassett to overcome, and the Republicans of Elmira fell before the tide of popular sentiment. The full vote was not cast in the State, for there is no doubt that thousands of Republicans refrained from voting.

The fact of the matter is that between Mr. Platt's arrogance and Gen. Harrison's apathy and indifference the Republican organization throughout the State is well-nigh dissolved. The people are beginning to realize just how disastrous the campaign of 1888 has been to the country. They understand now as they never did before what the cry of "protection" is delusive, and the truth is dawning on them that the shibboleth laid down by Mr. Cleveland in his memorable message of 1887 was the true one, and that the success of the Democratic Party a year later would have meant far more prosperity than the promises unfulfilled of the Republicans. It is a significant political event, these losses to the Republicans. It has created a feeling of discouragement in the ranks here in Albany. To-day only six cities of the State are under the control of Republican Mayors, namely: Auburn, Jamestown, Lockport, Cohoes, Poughkeepsie, and Syracuse, while the following boast of Democratic Mayors: Albany, Amsterdam, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Dunkirk, Elmira, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Long Island City, Middletown, Newburg, New-York, Oswego, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Troy, Utica, Watertown, Yonkers.

What better proof of the unpopularity and want of success of the Harrison Administration is needed than the statement that since Gen. Harrison was elected these cities have changed from a Republican to Democratic rule: Buffalo, Binghamton, Ithaca, Kingston, Middletown, Newburg, Oswego, Rochester, Schenectady, and Watertown. The Democrats only lost one city, Syracuse, and that by the treachery of the friends of Gov. Hill. It is but natural that these Democrats are beginning to boast that they will elect the next Assembly with a majority heavy enough to offset the majority in the Senate and sufficient to insure the election of a Democratic United States Senator. It is this card which Gov. Hill proposes to play this coming Fall. He believes that its success will put the nomination for President in 1892 within his grasp. The Governor has started his canal machine and finds it in good working order. If he succeed in beguiling the Legislature to pass the three-million-dollar Capitol Appropriation bill which he vetoed last year, he can build a new and equally powerful machine. His published reasons for vetoing that bill last year were economic, and because he had no faith in the commission that was to do the work; but his secret and real reason was that such a bill would be more valuable to him in 1890-91, owing to its closeness to 1892, the Presidential year, than it would have been a year ago.

GOOD PRICES FOR PICTURES.

THE WALTER BOWNE COLLECTION BRINGS, AT AUCTION, $46,705.

There was a large assemblage in the American Art Galleries, at 6 East Twenty-third-street, last evening, the occasion being the sale of the private collection of modern paintings belonging to Walter Bowne. Thomas Kirby, the auctioneer, reaped a rich harvest in commissions on the fifty-eight paintings that he sold, for the proceeds amounted to $46,705.

Among the buyers and those who were present were Major Bass of West Point, Solomon Loeb, W. T. Evans, Roland Knoedler, B. Schaus, A. C. Van Horn, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; W. H. Taylor, and Mr. Bischoff, Superintendent of the Paris firm of Sedelmeyer & Co.

The paintings included productions by Meissonier, Corot, Van Marcke, Fortuny, Daubigny, Diaz, De Vamps, Cazin, Lambinet, De Neuville, Hagborg, and Jacque. The bidding on several pieces was very brisk, the bids jumping by the hundred, and in one instance a clear $400 was raised.

Meissonier's "On the Lookout" fetched the highest price of the evening. It was bought by Solomon Loeb for $3,500. Daubigny's "Time of Apple Blossoms" was started at $1,500 and rapidly rose to $3,000, when a close fight between two bidders raised it to $3,200, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. R. C. Stone. Several other pieces were started at a high price and were sold for only a little above that figure, as Corot's "Road to the Sea," that was started at $2,000 and was sold at $2,300.

The following paintings brought the highest prices:

"On the Lookout," by J. L. E. Meissonier.....$3,500
"The Time of Apple Blossoms," by Ch. F. Daubigny and purchased by H. C. Stone.....3,200
"The Vanguard," by Lhermitte of Neuville.....3,000
"Early Autumn, Forest of Fontainebleau," by Narcisse Virgile Diaz.....2,450
"The Road to the Sea," by J. B. C. Corot.....2,300
"The Sentinel," by J. François Millet, and bought by Solomon Loeb.....2,100
"Strayed from the Herd," by Constant Troyon.....1,950
"Monarch of the Herd," by Marie Rosa Bonheur.....1,950
"The Mussel Gatherer," by Auguste Hagborg and purchased by M. C. Bouvier.....1,500
"The Tempest," by Alexandre Gabriel Decamps.....1,500
"The Farm Sunset," by Rousseau, bought by Major Bass.....1,375
"A Dutch Landscape," by Mindert Hobbema, bought by W. H. Taylor.....1,350
"At the Pool," by Emile Van Marcke, bought by Max Bleiman.....1,250
"The Forest Pool," by Diaz, bought by W. S. Howard on order.....1,250
"The Hour of Rest and Peace," by J. C. Cazin, bought by W. H. Taylor.....1,050
"Mountain Landscape," by Georges Michel.....1,050
"The Walled Farm," by Theodore Rousseau..1,000
"Among the Rushes," by Carleton Wiggins, bought by E. R. Bowne.....825
"The Forest Road," by Georges Michel.....675
"The Farm," by Constant Troyon.....650
"The Morning Cup," by Antonio Casanova y Estorach.....580
"The Gondolier," by Pierre Etienne Theodore Rousseau, bought by Max Bleiman.....575
"A Nook of the Seine," by Emile Lambinet...550
"The Two Shepherds," by Charles Emile Jacque.....540
"The Lovers' Quarrel," by Diaz.....530
"A Barbizon Prairie," by Jules Dupre.....500

WEST HAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB.

ALBANY, March 5.—William Van Voorhis, Augustus Zabriskie, William B. Clark, Mortimer D. Rowell, and Charles E. Pallow, New-York; Griswold Denison, Theodore F. Jackson, Charles M. Howard, Brooklyn, and Aaron Pennington Waitehead, Newark, N. J., are incorporators of the West Hampton Country Club, incorporated to furnish facilities for social intercourse, athletics, and yachting purposes, and establishing a clubhouse and premises at West Hampton, Suffolk County.

MR. TINSDALE RETIRES.

HE RESIGNS AS A SCHOOL TRUSTEE BUT THE INQUIRY GOES ON.

The chief interest in the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon was the possible development of all sorts of interesting things concerning the Ninth Ward school scandal, involving the good names of School Trustee E. J. Tinsdale, Principal B. D. L. Southerland, and his assistant, Miss Isabella F. Lewis. There did occur at least one surprise. Just about as the committee of investigation was to enter the star-chamber where the prodding of witnesses was to continue under the same auspices as characterized the preceding investigation, Chairman O'Brien received a very brief message from Mr. Tinsdale, which was addressed to the Board of Education, containing the interesting announcement: "I hereby resign my position as Trustee of the schools of the Ninth Ward." Of course this created a sensation.

It had been the intention of a few of the Commissioners to move that the investigation be conducted publicly. Commissioner Sanger, with that end in view, made a personal canvass of the twenty-one Commissioners present at the meeting of the board preceding the investigation, and found that they stood 17 in opposition to an open hearing and 4 in favor of it. Because of this astonishing disregard of public sentiment Mr. Sanger had his friends reluctantly abandoned their intended motion.

So, doubly protected, the investigating committee went on with its suspiciously-secret work, announcing to Miss Lewis that "it was being conducted in order to give her ample opportunity to explain the charges, which were made against her by Mr. Tinsdale."

Inspector Fitzpatrick testified concerning the statement of Mr. Tinsdale that he found Miss Lewis and Mr. Southerland alone in the Principal's room long after school had closed for the day. Mr. Fitzpatrick said there was with Miss Lewis and Mr. Southerland at that time another teacher named Miss Smith. He furthermore averred that Miss Lewis was in street costume, and subsequent witnesses testified that the conversation on that eventful occasion between Miss Lewis and the Principal was about the merits of a new reader. It was asserted with great emphasis by Mr. Fitzpatrick that the door of the room in question could not have been closed, as Mr. Tinsdale said it was, at the time of his alleged discovery, because the spring lock upon it was broken and he could not have gained admittance to the room save with a key or unless he had been admitted by the persons within the room. Among Miss Lewis's witnesses who were examined were Trustees Benedict, Van Arsdale, John F. Faure, and L. J. McNamara, M. D.

When Miss Lewis had testified, her evidence being a specific denial of the charges made by Mr. Tinsdale, Mr. Southerland was called, and followed with a repetition of previous denials. In both instances the statements were the same in substance as those which have already appeared in THE TIMES. In all, there were fifteen witnesses examined, all of whom testified in Miss Lewis's favor. Her associates in the school volunteered the information that it was customary for the teachers in Mr. Southerland's school to meet him between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee adjourned, after a session of nearly six hours, to Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when one more witness will be examined. The investigation of the counter-charges against Mr. Tinsdale will not be made, owing to his resignation as Trustee. The letter of resignation which he sent to the board was returned by the committee, its members refusing to make it public. It was intimated that Mr. Tinsdale informed the committee that it was "packed" and partial, and that its members had determined, before hearing a word of testimony on either side, to return a report to the Board of Education condemning him and his course.

OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

TWO TRENTON POTTERIES BURNED AT A LOSS OF $100,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—Thomas Maddock & Sons' sanitary ware pottery was found to be in flames at 6:30 o'clock to-night, and within a short time all of the old wing of the concern was a mass of flames, which soon extended to the adjoining pottery of John Moses. The fire soon reached great proportions, an area of nearly two hundred feet square burning. A strong breeze blew the flames toward other valuable property.

During the progress of the fire one of the walls of the Maddock Building fell, burying several firemen beneath it. They were all speedily extricated and none was seriously injured except Thomas Boyd, Jr., a young son of ex-Chief Engineer Boyd, who was badly crushed by the falling débris.

The loss on the Maddock pottery is estimated at $75,000, and on Moses at about $25,000, both of which are covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Bundles of cotton waste saturated with coal oil were found in several parts of the Moses pottery, and the time clock at Maddocks' showed that the watchman had been in the room where the fire began five minutes before the flames were discovered.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WAR ALARM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 5.—The statement of the Cologne *Gazette* that the Government intends at the next session of the Reichstag to demand fresh military credits and to reintroduce the anti-Socialist bill causes much uneasiness in political circles in Berlin.

The Boerse closed very flat to-day. There was a severe fall in International securities, especially Italians and Hungarians, after the official closing of the Boerse. The decline was due to forced sales.

AGAINST M'KINLEY'S BILL.

PARIS, March 5.—M. Lecomte, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had an interview to-day with M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he represented the disadvantage the French dry goods trade would suffer from the adoption by the American Congress of the "McKinley bill." M. Spuller stated that France, England, Italy, and Switzerland had agreed to communicate with the Washington authorities in regard to the matter.

A THREATENING FIRE IN BROADWAY.

The janitor of the Prescott Building, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Spring-street, was alarmed shortly before 9 o'clock last night by smoke which was gradually filling the lower portion of the premises. He hunted for the fire for nearly twenty minutes before he discovered that it was burning in Ernestine Lauter's restaurant in the basement of the five-story building 535 Broadway, adjoining the Prescott Building. He lost no time in sending out an alarm. When the firemen burst open the front doors of the basement they were driven back by a body of flame and smoke which rushed out upon them. The entire basement was ablaze, and the fire appeared so threatening that Chief Lally ordered a third alarm to be sounded. This brought a large force of engines and hook and ladder trucks to the scene. The fire was quickly extinguished.

The basement restaurant was completely burned out and the loss there will reach $2,000. The fire also extended to the rear of the first floor of the building, which is occupied by Stone Brothers, dealers in jewelry novelties, whose stock was damaged chiefly by water to the amount of $1,000. The building can be repaired for $700. There was very slight damage done to the Prescott Building.

THE MIDDLETON SCANDAL.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The civil suit instituted by the half breed Bremner against Gen. Sir Fred Middleton has been withdrawn. The Minister of Justice announced this fact in Parliament to-night. Bremner will now be supported in his application for a Government commission of inquiry into the looting of his ten-thousand-dollar furs.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Troy Company Operative Stove Works, owned by the Boyce Operative Stove Works Company, in Troy, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas which tore out a corner of the building. A large number of stoves and patterns, valued by the company at $75,000, were ruined. The building cost $10,000 and was insured for $7,000. The insurance on the patterns is $25,000.

Several barns in Central Falls, R. I., were set on fire Tuesday night by unknown parties, but the fires were discovered in time to prevent a loss. The big barn of the Valley Falls Company was fired with greater success by the incendiaries and destroyed, with the contents, including twelve horses. Loss, $6,000; insured. The company offers $1,000 reward.

Two alarms were sounded early last evening for a fire which broke out in the malthouse on the third floor of the brewery of the Burr Brewing Company, and which is believed to have been caused by the ignition and explosion of malt dust. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the loss will not be more than $500.

Yesterday morning fire broke out in the State National Bank Building, one of the finest buildings in Logansport, Ind. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, $17,000. Dewinter & Co., furnishing goods, loss $18,000; insured for $9,000. Bank building, loss, $5,000; insurance, $15,000. Other losses are covered by insurance.

The main building of S. W. Card & Co.'s tan and die factory at Mansfield, Mass., was burned Tuesday night. The loss on building is $10,000; on stock, $60,000; on machinery, not estimated. The insurance is $38,000.

Orson Wright's house and barns in Franklin, Vt., with a quantity of hay and thirty cows, were burned yesterday morning. A house belonging to Sandford Crook was also burned. Loss, $4,000; partially insured.

The House of Mrs. Hall, at Hyde Park, L. I., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL E. ADAMSON.

Samuel E. Adamson, formerly an Ensign in the United States Navy, died on Monday at 137 Eighth-street. A short time ago he had a seed wart cut off of the upper surface of his tongue, and erysipelas supervened and caused his death. He was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago. At the age of ten he was taken into the navy by Commodore Mackintosh, who educated him. During a part of the late war he served as Ensign on the Yankee, was afterward Officer of the Loft at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and later still Assistant Superintendent of the Capitol Prison at Washington. After the war he worked for a time as matrix cutter for the Johnson Type Foundry in Philadelphia, and latterly has been engaged in the manufacture in a small way of trusses. He was a member of Shaw Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and of the National Provident Union, from which last his family will get $1,000. A sister, the widow of Col. James Decatur Potter, survives him. He leaves a widow and six children in destitute circumstances.

Funeral services were performed yesterday at 137 Eighth-street by the Rev. Milo Gates of the Church of the Ascension. Among the persons at the funeral were Mrs. Decatur, Miss Nelson, Pass Commanders Keenan, William Finley, and William E. Turner, and Lieut. William J. Cavanaugh of the Grand Army of the Republic. The interment was in the national plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CORNELIUS OAKLEY.

The death of Cornelius Oakley, which occurred last Tuesday after a long and painful illness, closed the life of one who for many years was one of the leading merchants in this city. Mr. Oakley was born in this city Feb. 21, 1818. At an early age he embarked in the hardware business, and a few years later became a member of the firm of Van Antwerp & Oakley, then doing a large business on Water-street. Severing his connection with Mr. Van Antwerp, he established the firm of Fox, Oakley & Morgan, and opened an extensive hardware store on Cortlandt-street.

Mr. Oakley's last active business career was as a member of the firm of Bogart & Oakley, at 89 Pearl-street, where he continued until about twenty years ago, when he was compelled to retire on account of failing health. Since then he has been almost an invalid. Mr. Oakley was closely related to the old Horton and Oakley families of Palmas. In 1845 he married Miss Sarah J. Wardell, daughter of Charles Wardell of this city, and she survives him, together with a daughter and two sons. The dead man was a Freemason and a member of the New-York Historical Society. He was a member of the Union League Club for many years. His death was caused by Bright's disease. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

CAPT. ALBERT S. CLOKE.

Capt. Albert S. Cloke, once a well-known lawyer of Jersey City, died suddenly in a hotel in that city Tuesday night. He was born in England about forty-eight years ago, but came to this country at an early age, and passed his boyhood days in Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J. He studied law, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. It was not long before he had acquired the reputation of being one of the most interesting and magnetic speakers at the New-Jersey bar.

He entered the army soon after he had begun the practice of his profession, and became a Captain in the infantry. He was court-martialed for exchanging newspapers with the enemy in defiance of an order from headquarters, but President Lincoln, to whom he stated his case, reinstated him.

After the war he settled down in Jersey City and became a conspicuous figure in Republican politics. Upon the death of his wife, ten or twelve years ago, he practically retired from active work, both in politics and business. He leaves a son and a daughter, who are living at Hackensack. His brother is the editor of the *state Gazette* at Trenton.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Allen A. Chapman died Tuesday night at Baltimore of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of about three weeks. He was born in Westbrook, Conn., in 1813, and went to Baltimore when seventeen years old. A few years afterward he entered the counting room of Kirkland, Chase & Co., then one of the largest importers of sugar in the world, and afterward became a partner in the house. During his active business career he was a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, President of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, and a Director and Vice-President of the Merchants' National, and other banks. D. C. Chapman, Secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company, and Nathan Chapman, cashier of a bank in this city, are sons of the deceased.

Amory Maynard died in Maynard, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-six. Mr. Maynard in 1846, with W. H. Knight of Saxonville, established a woolen mill in Maynard, a building 50 by 100 feet, from which nucleus has gradually developed the Assabet Manufacturing Company, among the largest woolen mills in the United States. Mr. Maynard had been failing since 1885. He leaves a large property. Two sons and two grandsons manage the business.

Capt. Thomas W. Burns, United States Inspector of Steamboat Boilers for the Galena (Ill.) district, died Tuesday, aged fifty-four. He was one of the oldest and most popular pilots and masters on the Upper Mississippi.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TEXAS PACIFIC'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of the Texas and Pacific Railway was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 195 Broadway. There was no election, as by special vote at the last meeting the old Board of Directors holds over. The report contains the satisfactory statement that at the close of the fiscal year the company was practically free from debt, its available assets being sufficient to meet all its obligations.

The gross earnings for the year to Dec. 31 were $6,917,802, an increase of $543,416; expenses, $5,072,942; increase, $144,485; net earnings, $1,846,860; increase, $398,930; taxes, $173,116; increase, $29,903.

The current floating indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year was $1,634,710, which was offset by cash on hand, due from agents and foreign roads, land notes receivable, material on hand, &c., $1,636,371. Betterments charged to Dec. 31, 1889, were: Eastern Division, $134,842; Rio Grande Division, $20,704; New-Orleans Division, $165,664; steamboats, steamboats, and other equipments, $177,415; total, $498,627, of which $310,863 was charged to operating expenses and $187,773 to income account.

The report says that the company's terminal facilities at New-Orleans are not adequate to its increasing business. It is believed that with an expenditure of $30,000 the company can save from $15,000 to $20,000 a year in labor, hire of shelter, &c. Sales of land during the year amounted to $105,129.

TO ENTER THE BEAVER VALLEY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—The Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company is having surveys made for the purpose of constructing a branch into the rich Beaver Valley. The officials have long had their eyes on the big business done by the Pennsylvania and the Lake Erie in Beaver Falls, New-Brighton, Beaver, and Rochester, and entrance into the territory is something that company has greatly coveted.

The line will proceed from Zelienople down Connoquenessing Creek to a point near the Beaver River, which it will cross to the west shore on a high steel bridge, and thence proceed down the river to the manufacturing points named.

It is said that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has decided to build from Bellair to connect with the Pittsburg and Western at Beaver, and when this line is completed the latter will have straight connection to important Ohio and Ohio River points, heretofore reached only by the Pennsylvania lines.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company began yesterday to lay two more tracks along the line of the road between Long Branch and Perth Amboy. The work will be completed before the Summer season, making this a four-track railway. The additional tracks are necessary, owing to the constant increase of traffic. From the end of the new four-mile track Long Branch Railroad at Perth Amboy, the Central Railroad Company will lay two more tracks on its branch line.

The stockholders of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company have elected the following Directors: H. B. Plant, H. S. Haines, M. E. Jesup, W. S. Chisholm, J. H. Estelle, Henry Sanford, and H. McNeill. The Board has since elected President, W. S. Chisholm, Vice President; H. S. Haines, General Manager; R. B. Smith, Secretary, and J. M. Lee, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

The Quebec Legislature has adopted a resolution in favor of the proposed short line to the sea. It is expected that the Federal Government will grant a subsidy of $3,200 a mile to aid in the construction of the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces Railway from Medwaska to Monctes, 210 miles. This Railway is otherwise known as the Grand Trunk Extension to the maritime provinces.

Besides making a five-dollar rate from St. Louis to Kansas City, the Missouri Pacific has cut the Leavenworth rate to $5 75, Atchison and St. Joseph to $6, Omaha to $8 25, and Sioux City to $15.

The spread of the passenger rate war west of the Missouri River has resulted in reducing the Chicago-Denver first-class rate to $18. The tariff rate is $30 65.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT NUN.

MONTREAL, March 5.—The nuns of the Congregation have lost by death one of their most eminent members—the Rev. Mother St. Victor. She had been a nun since 1846 and was for twelve years Superior General. She was a niece of the pastor, Dr. Chevrier.

DOINGS OF THE ATHLETES

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB ELECTION.

PRACTICAL DISSOLUTION OF THE OPPOSITION TICKET—ENTRIES FOR EVENTS TO COME.

The ticket which was put up by members of the New-York Athletic Club in opposition to the regular ticket selected by the Nominating Committee of the club, to be voted for at the annual election next Tuesday, has received a setback by the refusal of three men to allow their names to be used in opposing the regular ticket.

These men are Walter G. Schuyler, who was nominated for President by the dissatisfied element in the club; Vincent C. King, who was chosen for Vice President, and G. M. Hard, whose name was put down on the opposition ticket for Treasurer. This leaves only Dr. E. W. Knickerbocker on the opposition ticket for any office except a member of the Board of Governors, and it is said he will resign from the ticket also. He is mentioned for Captain. Mr. Schuyler is a candidate for the office of Vice President on the regular ticket. There is no opposition to F. D. Sturges for Secretary. Jennings S. Cox heads the regular ticket, G. J. Bradish is the candidate for Captain, and Henry A. Rogers is the nominee for Treasurer. The athletic element in the club appears to be strong for A. A. Jordan, the well-known all-around athlete, for a member of the Board of Governors.

The games to be given Saturday evening in New-Haven, Conn., by the Yale Athletic Association and the Second regiment of Connecticut have attracted entrees from athletics at Harvard, Princeton, the New-York Athletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, and New-Jersey Athletic Club, many of the best athletes in the country having entered. E. C. Carter, the official handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union, has placed the athletes in the open events, and among the handicaps are the following:

Fifty-Yard Dash.—E. C. Moen, Harvard, scratch; A. W. S. Cochrane, New-York Athletic Club, 3 feet; J. P. Lee, New-York Athletic Club and Harvard, 1 foot; J. P. Keyes, Tremont Athletic Club of Boston, 2 feet; F. W. Robinson, New-York Athletic Club, 4 yards; J. C. Dohm, Princeton, 5 yards; E. E. Leathlean, Yale and New-York Athletic Club, 14 yards; T. W. Robinson, New-York Athletic Club, 5 yards; J. P. Keyes, Tremont Athletic Club, 5 yards; W. N. Cogan, Tremont Athletic Club, 6 yards, and A. W. S. Cochrane, New-York Athletic Club, 3 yards.

Putting the Shot.—E. J. Giannini, New-York Athletic Club, scratch; W. P. Ungeut, New-Haven, 1 foot; H. E. Silcock, Yale, 1 foot 6 inches; H. A. Corley, New-Haven High School Athletic Club, and M. J. Connelly, New-Haven Young Men's Christian Association, 2 feet 6 inches; H. A. Williams, Yale, 3 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump.—A. H. Green, Manhattan Athletic Club and Harvard, scratch; E. E. Barnes, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 4 inch.

The New-York Athletic Club has received ninety-four entries to its boxing tournament to be given in the clubhouse, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street, on Saturday evening. Entries have been sent to B. C. Williams, who has the tournament in charge, from every club of boxers in this vicinity, and there will probably be some lively competitions as a result. Athletes are expected to "weigh in" to-morrow evening at the clubhouse. The entries are:

One Hundred and Ten Pounds.—J. Whelland, Decatur Athletic Club; William Farrell, Nonpareil Athletic Club; James O'Brien, Pastime Athletic Club; Thomas Healey and J. S. Miller, West Side Athletic Club; J. Golden and M. Muiry, National Athletic Club; P. Higgins, Pastime Athletic Club; T. Creed, East Side Athletic Club; P. F. Gleason, Atlantic Athletic Club; G. Capper, G. Gracie, H. Beimerman, and F. Hoffman, Lexington Athletic Club; George Sloane and John Morton, Manhattan Athletic Club; J. Sullivan, Union Athletic Club; Robert Roberts, Atlantic Athletic Club; William Clark, Star Athletic Club; J. Hibbits, National Athletic Club; B. Mullin, West Side Athletic Club, and M. Rice, Varuna Boat Club.

One Hundred and Twenty Pounds.—J. McTiernan, Nonpareil Athletic Club; J. Brown, West Side Athletic Club; T. J. Donovan, Atlantic Athletic Club; D. J. Meyers, Standard Athletic Club; H. M. McDonough, Pastime Athletic Club; D. Melville, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Denny, Atlantic Athletic Club; J. Saib, J. Grant, and W. Donohue, Lexington Athletic Club; F. McNally and E. McCleery, Bridge Athletic Club; J. Farnee, New-York City; W. Lloyd, Star Athletic Club; M. Powers, Pacific Athletic Club, and J. Rafferty, Newark, N. J.

One Hundred and Thirty Pounds.—J. A. Barnable, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Clark, J. Hock, and T. Owens, West Side Athletic Club; M. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Athletic Club; J. Atlantic Athletic Club; W. F. Haley, Lexington Athletic Club; Peter Carroll, Bridge Athletic Club; W. Roquer, Star Athletic Club; W. Newall, Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association; J. C. Joder, Pastime Athletic Club; J. C. Narom, Brooklyn, and R. Early, Newark, N. J.

One-Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds.—C. Heydewelch, New-York City; P. Conlon, East Side Athletic Club; F. Day and T. Owens, West Side Athletic Club; J. Deamond, East Side Athletic Club; G. Langan and T. Seaman, Lexington Athletic Club; J. Manning and H. J. Winters, Bridge Athletic Club; J. J. Hart, New-York City; J. Rowan, Long Island City, and J. C. Clemens, New-York City.

One Hundred and Forty Pounds—P. J. Kelly, West Side Athletic Club; R. Farrell, Clinton Athletic Club; G. C. Diehl, New-York City; J. W. Snyder, Lafayette Athletic Club; E. J. Winters and G. Colgan, Bridge Athletic Club; J. Featherwood, Nonpareil Athletic Club; T. McGrath, New-York City; J. Rooney, Star Athletic Club; J. Sullivan, New-York City, and J. McGuire, New-York City; J. Frank, Clinton Athletic Club; R. Behrens, Star Athletic Club, and H. Davis, Lexington Athletic Club.

One Hundred and Forty-five Pounds—A. Dietrich, Star Athletic Club; J. McMahon, P. J. Kelly, R. Fraser, and F. Hock, West Side Athletic Club; H. Spats, National Athletic Club; M. J. McAuliffe and N. Callan, Bridge Athletic Club.

One Hundred and Sixty Pounds—J. Swift, New-York City; J. Van Boughten, West Side Athletic Club; T. Conlon, New-York City; P. Casey and T. McAuliffe, Bridge Athletic Club; J. Mahon, Star Athletic Club; R. Sellick, Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association.

Two Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds—S. Tennent, National Athletic Club, and W. Burns, Pastime Athletic Club.

Entries to the National Cross-country Association's eight-mile race to be contested at Morris Park March 15 close on Saturday with Secretary W. Frank, 972 Washington-avenue, this city. This event has created considerable interest in cross-country running among the distance runners in the various athletic organizations in this vicinity. It is the most important event of its kind before the cross-country championship, to be decided in April, and has induced runners to train for weeks. It is expected that 250 athletes will enter, this being the largest number ever entered in a cross-country run in this country. There will be a handsome cup and many the prizes is a handsome cup offered by the New-York *Herald* to the athlete making the best time over the course.

HUNTING WILY REYNARD.

A JOLLY DAY AMONG THE SPORTSMEN IN SOUTH JERSEY.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 5.—One of the best fox chases ever held in South Jersey took place to-day. Long before sunrise sportsmen from Philadelphia, Camden, Millville, Richland, Bridgeton, Cape May, and Atlantic City were preparing for several chases, which in the end resulted in a glorious hunt. From Buena came one party, consisting of Matt Morgan and James Gibson of Vineland, Dr. Clark of Gloucester City, Will Coleman, John Somers, and C. B. Wheatly of Philadelphia, accompanied by thirteen hounds.

This party started a fox just below Landisavenue. When they were joined by Editor Elfrethe and W. H. Worstall of Millville and Elihu Clark, Thomas Roberts, and C. H. Penn of Bridgeton with ten hounds. Fred Hess and Samuel Reed of Atlantic City with several prominent hotel owners, also joined the party near here, and before noon three foxes had been captured. At Moverlin a party of forty-five merry sportsmen were seated round the rustic tables at the celebrated Doughty Tavern, and Landlord McClure, who boasts of having killed two thousand foxes during his seventy years of life, was filled with joy.

Dr. J. T. Coleman, A. H. Bazarth of Clayton, Harry Moore, and David Henry of May's Landing also joined the chase. After the dinner was cleared away, the Jersey pines resounded with the doleful barking of hounds in every direction. Some of the hunters returned home tonight, and others are quartered at the Doughty Tavern, "Hite's Inn," and other prominent resorts in the pines. Twelve foxes were reported slain by the different parties, and the chase covered over fifteen square miles. Several deer were sighted.

A LIFE PRISONER RELEASED.

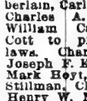
AUBURN, N. Y., March 5.—James Kelly of Buffalo, sentenced to Auburn Prison for life for murder, was discharged this morning on a special commutation by Gov. Hill. Kelly had served nearly nineteen years. He is sixty-five years of age. He was once sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.



A LOVELY WOMAN

overheard one say of her, "By Heaven she's painted!" "Yes," retorted she indignantly, "and by heaven *only!*" Ruddy health mantled her cheek, yet this beautiful lady, once thin and pale, and suffering from a dry, hacking cough, night-sweats, and spitting of blood, seemed destined to fill a consumptive's grave. After spending hundreds of dollars on physicians, without benefit, she tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; her improvement was soon marked, and in a few months she was plump and rosy again,—a perfect picture of health and strength.

This wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery," now world-famed as a remedy for consumption, which is really lung-scrofula, is not only an acknowledged remedy for that terribly fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of Scrofulous Skin and Scalp Diseases, as White Swellings, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred ailments. All scaly, crusty, itching, troublesome eruptions yield readily to its curative powers. It invigorates the liver, enriches the blood and promotes all the bodily functions. It is the only liver, blood and lung remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will do all that it is recommended to, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.



$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

BROOKLYN'S NEW INSTITUTE.

IN THE INTEREST OF ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.

The first of three meetings for the purpose of getting together in good working order the incorporators of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was held last evening at the residence of Joseph Fahys, 275 Clinton-avenue. It is proposed that the present Brooklyn Institute shall transfer all its property to the projected institute. As the bill creating the new corporation and authorizing the transfer has already passed to the third reading in the Assembly, the incorporators feel that they must get down to business and show the people of Brooklyn that they intend to found an institution that shall be a source of pride and good to the city.

Those incorporators were present last night: The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Abram Abraham, John P. Adams, Truman J. Backus, Andrew D. Baird, Charles R. Baker, Richard S. Barnes, Thomas J. Barr, Edwin Beers, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Eugene G. Blackford, Samuel W. Boocock, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, William J. Coombs, Carll H. De Silver, Joseph Fahys, Robert Foster, William Hamilton Gibson, John Good, Frederick A. Guild, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Hall, Joseph C. Hendrix, Henry Heutz, Franklin W. Hooper, Edward J. Horeman, William M. Ingraham, John Loughran, William H. Lyon, James McMahon, Charles A. Moore, Albro J. Newton, George M. Olcott, Henry L. Palmer, Albert C. Perkins, N. Q. Pope, Alfred J. Pouch, William Cary Sanger, John E. Searles, Jr., Edward H. Shepard, William Taylor, Alfred M. Trusslow, Joshua M. Van Cott, William H. Wallace, A. D. Wheelock, William R. Webster, Stephen V. White, Charles L. Woodbridge, Robert B.

THE RECOUNT COMPLETED

WHO SHALL BE THE HUDSON COUNTY SENATOR?

A COMPLETE TABLE OF THE COUNTY VOTE—THE RESULT DEPENDENT UPON FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The Senate Committee on Elections to-day completed the recount of the ballots in the Hudson County boxes. The towns of Union, Weehawken, and Weehawken showed no important miscounts and no certain evidence of fraud. But there were no register lists, some of the poll books were very irregularly kept, and few of the boxes stamped the ballots. The box from the Second Precinct of the town of Union was an old-fashioned one without any stamping or puncturing apparatus. The opportunities for fraud were therefore abundant.

The result of the recount in the entire county is as given in detail below. The classification of the McDonald ballots as "regular" and "irregular" is the only general one that it seems possible now to make, though it gives an inadequate idea of irregularities in the boxes. The ballots classed as "irregular" are those which bear such unmistakable evidences of fraud that no one is likely to question the propriety of throwing them out of the count. The greater part of them are the so-called "little jokers," but with them are nearly five hundred larger ballots, which bear a stamp different from that of the box they were found in. Among the ballots classed as "regular" are all those of ordinary size, whatever device they bear at their head, if stamped by the box they were found in or not stamped at all.

There is no doubt that there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of fraudulently-cast ballots among them, but the committee has not yet attempted to say what the number is. Hence they are left to McDonald's credit. There was no evidence anywhere of any fraud attempted in favor of Stuhr.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	McDONALD—			STUBER—	
	Account				
	Off.	Regu-	Irregu-	Off-	Re-
Jersey City:	cial Re-	lar Bal-	lar Bal-	cial Re-	count.
	turns.	lots.	lots.	turns.	
1st Precinct	438	281	148	65	70
2d Precinct	207	188	25	81	82
3d Precinct	322	145	176	124	125
4th Precinct	269	99	148	113	113
5th Precinct	105	136	25	102	102
6th Precinct	135	133	4	152	153
7th Precinct	167	167	..	64	71
8th Precinct	144	144	..	101	101
9th Precinct	501	471	..	10	34
Total	2,328	1,758	524	712	824
Majority	616	934			

SECOND DISTRICT.

Jersey City:					
1st Precinct	426	247	183	30	43
2d Precinct	358	229	130	35	39
3d Precinct	431	325	69	60	96
4th Precinct	153	150	2	69	64
5th Precinct	274	204	3	288	304
6th Precinct	391	295	1	298	298
7th Precinct	639	522	105	142	190
8th Precinct	315	315	..	86	84
9th Precinct	73	72	..	51	51
10th Precinct	101	101	..	101	101
11th Precinct	138	136	..	182	182
12th Precinct	131	132	..	119	120
Total	3,434	2,832	475	1,544	1,666
Majority	1,590	1,166			

THIRD DISTRICT.

1st Precinct	83	82	..	116	117
2d Precinct	147	147	..	72	72
3d Precinct	178	178	..	35	35
4th Precinct	149	149	..	84	84
5th Precinct	148	148	..	146	147
6th Precinct	172	173	..	173	173
7th Precinct	142	141	..	177	178
8th Precinct	78	76	..	159	161
9th Precinct	98	93	..	192	192
10th Precinct	79	79	..	171	171
11th Precinct	193	144	41	190	199
12th Precinct	79	80	..	116	117
13th Precinct	181	131	..	184	184
14th Precinct	162	162	..	86	86
15th Precinct	268	223	45	93	94
16th Precinct	183	139	18	72	98
Total	3,283	2,146	104	1,928	1,958
Majority	855	188			

*Three irregular Stuhr ballots.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

1st Precinct	189	188	..	182	134
2d Precinct	238	195	43	138	138
3d Precinct	239	294	..	194	194
4th Precinct	287	287	..	284	284
5th Precinct	160	167	..	283	283
6th Precinct	221	208	10	70	72
7th Precinct	218	215	..	197	198
8th Precinct	153	153	17	132	147
9th Precinct	228	227	..	227	228
10th Precinct	114	114	..	78	78
11th Precinct	126	124	..	63	63
12th Precinct	130	129	..	63	63
Total	2,313	2,303	70	1,884	1,871
Majority	443	432			

FIFTH DISTRICT.

1st Precinct	251	142	104	10	15
2d Precinct	208	208	..	270	270
3d Precinct	113	112	1	129	129
4th Precinct	214	214	..	56	56
5th Precinct	154	154	..	245	244
6th Precinct	93	93	..	117	117
7th Precinct	78	78	..	178	179
8th Precinct	245	243	..	300	300
9th Precinct	151	151	..	79	79
10th Precinct	93	93	..	209	209
11th Precinct	157	157	..	265	265
12th Precinct	138	138	..	241	244
Total	1,895	1,780	105	2,090	2,089
Majority				192	319

SIXTH DISTRICT.

1st Precinct	121	121	..	170	170
2d Precinct	95	95	..	174	174
3d Precinct	54	54	..	115	114
4th Precinct	50	50	..	62	61
5th Precinct	92	92	..	169	169
6th Precinct	106	105	..	170	171
7th Precinct	60	63	..	204	204
8th Precinct	89	90	..	93	92
9th Precinct	127	129	..	96	97
10th Precinct	104	104	..	143	143
11th Precinct	140	139	..	217	218
12th Precinct	115	115	..	39	40
Bayonne:					
1st Ward	197	197	..	215	216
2d Ward:					
1st Precinct	309	308	..	167	168
2d Precinct	100	90	..	159	158
3d Ward	162	162	..	299	299
4th Ward	381	381	..	81	82
5th Ward	258	256	..	89	90
Total	2,551	2,548	..	2,866	2,870
Majority				115	122

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Jersey City:					
1st Precinct	445	331	114	251	252
2d Precinct	97	97	..	192	189
3d Precinct	644	407	201	154	153
4th Precinct	411	288	96	79	103
Hoboken—Fourth Ward:					
1st Precinct	116	98	18	35	33
2d Precinct	188	187	..	48	49
3d Precinct	236	236	..	57	56
4th Precinct	246	230	15	46	47
5th Precinct	233	206	24	44	45
6th Precinct	173	171	..	60	60
Total	2,789	2,309	488	966	986
Majority	1,823	1,343			

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Jersey City:					
1st Precinct	257	225	30	92	95
2d Precinct	105	98	6	38	40
3d Precinct	35	35	..	12	12
4th Precinct	145	145	..	48	48
5th Precinct	110	110	..	43	44
6th Precinct	116	116	..	43	43
7th Precinct	173	173	..	58	63
8th Precinct	112	112	..	88	85
Harrison:					
1st Ward	268	260	..	45	43
2d Ward	198	196	..	23	25
3d Ward	291	292	..	116	118
4th Ward	375	374	..	83	83
Kearney:					
1st Precinct	185	181	..	102	100
2d Precinct	149	149	..	172	171
3d Precinct	70	70	..	67	67
4th Precinct	116	116	..	148	148
Total	2,629	2,582	36	1,188	1,183
Majority	1,443	1,394			

NINTH DISTRICT.

Hoboken:					
1st Ward—					
1st Precinct	228	225	..	200	199
2d Precinct	141	141	..	183	181
3d Precinct	151	151	..	106	107
4th Precinct	260	260	..	108	108
2d Ward—					
1st Precinct	176	180	..	225	252
2d Precinct	170	170	..	249	248
3d Ward—					
1st Precinct	297	297	..	119	118
2d Precinct	403	403	..	80	80
3d Precinct	160	151	..	207	208
4th Precinct	287	288	..	321	322
Total	2,943	2,946	..	1,603	1,836
Majority	435	410			

TENTH DISTRICT.

Guttenberg	167	167	..	195	195
North Bergen:					
North Precinct	141	142	..	120	120
South Precinct	138	137	..	107	108
Town of Union:					
1st Precinct	201	200	..	158	158
2d Precinct	220	180	..	154	154
3d Precinct	208	208	..	166	166
4th Precinct	184	184	..	177	177
5th Precinct	163	163	..	157	157
Union Township	205	205	..	105	105
Weehawken:					
1st Precinct	119	119	..	45	45
2d Precinct	280	281	..	147	148
3d Precinct	139	139	..	139	139
4th Precinct	181	182	..	148	147
Total	2,455	2,457	..	1,818	1,817
Majority	337	340			
Total in county	24,922	22,961	1,782	16,582	16,895
Majority	8,340	6,066			

It seems to be the opinion of the majority of the committee at present that several of the precincts most tainted with fraud will necessarily be thrown out. That enough will be thrown out to unseat McDonald is not asserted, but the testimony to be taken is expected to indicate what should be done in that direction.

Simeon Kelly, widely known as "the boss of Weehawken," appeared at the State House this morning, and the committee called him as a witness. He testified that he had lived in Weehawken about twenty years and was a detective for the Erie Railroad Company. He held most of the town offices and ran the politics. He was Chairman of the Town Council, Democratic Chairman of the Town Committee, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Collector and Treasurer of the Board of Education, Chief of Police, and United States Cattle Inspector. All these offices he holds at present. Witness was at the Democratic Headquarters the night before election. Chairman O'Donnell, Sheriff Davis, and Edward A. Duzan sat at the head of the table and gave out the ballots.

Witness did not see any of the small ("joker") ballots, and did not take any, though he took all the ballots for Weehawken.

He explained that other Democratic tickets were printed the night before election for his district, because the regular ballots contained a section favoring an increase of police pay, and his district opposed such increase. At the election Martin Hannan, a barber, was judge; Henry Bernheimer, a coal dock laborer, and William Finley were inspectors, and Stephen Conroy, a coal-dock laborer, clerk. Witness remained at the polls all day and worked for the Democratic ticket. There were no watchers and no registry list. No one voted from a steamboat or canalboat. "I don't allow that," said witness. "Such votes used to be offered but none were this year." Witness paid little attention to the count. He knew the town had a good Democratic majority, and that was enough for him.

During the examination of the ballots from the Tenth Assembly District a considerable number of suspicious-looking ones smaller than others appeared, and the idea that they were voted inside of others was suggested. But before the examination was completed, Thomas B. Usher, Assemblyman from that district, voluntarily appeared and stated that he had the suspicious-looking ballots printed in New-York. He explained that there was a large vest-pocket vote in his district, and as voters could not get the ordinary ballots until election day, or the night before, he had procured ballots for them in advance and caused them to be distributed. As the Independent Democrats had furnished him (Usher) he had both their ballots and the regular Democratic ballots printed. The Independents also distributed ballots of their own.

The committee adjourned until next Tuesday morning, when a meeting will be held to compare the registry lists and poll books, which has not been done yet. A few witnesses may also be examined in Trenton. But the chief work of taking testimony will be done in Jersey City, where the witnesses are, to save expense, and will not begin until week after next. The item of expense is a good deal considered. Senator Adrain, the Democratic member of the committee, to-day suggested that the committee dispense with its apparently efficient counsel, though it will evidently need counsel more in taking testimony in Jersey City than it has in examining books in Trenton. The Republican committeemen are not likely to consent to any such arrangement.

After adjournment this afternoon Senators Gardner and Roe had the long-deferred consultation with the State Controller and Gov. Abbett about the Governor's approval of the committee's bill for expenses. The consultation lasted an hour or more, and seems to have been amicable, but it came to nothing. It is said that the extent to which the investigation should be carried was not discussed, but the Governor had doubts as to whether the law authorized such expenditures as the committee was incurring, and wanted further delay until he could get the Attorney General's decision before taking action. Accordingly another consultation between the committeemen and the Governor will be held next week.

CRICKETERS IN COUNCIL.

THEY DISCUSS PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE PLAYING RULES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The parlor of the Penn Club was filled this afternoon with local cricketers called together for the purpose of obtaining the sentiment of the prominent members of the various clubs in regard to certain proposed alterations in the playing rules and in the arrangement of cricket matters. It was conceded by most of those present that from a spectator's standpoint the interest in local games had been somewhat lessened during the last year or two, owing to the fact that the cup matches were over, or practically over, early in the afternoon, so that the spectators who came out on these trains saw none of the best play.

Several plans were proposed to remedy this difficulty. It was suggested that play start on Friday afternoon and be continued on Saturday, two innings being played to a match. Another plan introduced was that two-inning matches be played, the game starting on Saturday and being concluded a week later. Still another scheme of the same sort was that play be called at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning and two innings be pushed through that day.

All of these plans, however, met with considerable opposition, owing to the difficulty in getting the players to take sufficient time from their business to carry them out. A scheme was then suggested by Mr. Thayer, which he believed would meet the difficulty. His plan was to divide an inning into three turns, that is, the side batting first was to stay in until three men were out, then the other side would go in and lose three wickets. This operation would be repeated, and in the third turn four wickets to go down instead of three.

Mr. Thayer argued that this scheme would keep both sides in play and interest until the time fixed for drawing stumps. If, as is generally the case, the first inning of a match should be finished about 4 o'clock P. M., there would be still plenty of time to play a turn or two for each side, while there would not be time to finish a complete second inning. Thus, although under the present system the game would be practically over at 4 o'clock, under the proposed plan the side behind on the first inning would still have a good opportunity to win the match, as the result of the game would not depend solely on completed innings but to completed turns.

This plan suggested a change from all the cricket methods so radical in its nature that it took some time to convince the majority of those present that it would be for the good of the game. The matter was considered and discussed, however, the more firmly did the majority of the meeting seem to be of the opinion that it was just what was needed to popularize the game in this country.

The matter will be finally acted upon at a meeting to be held next Thursday, 13th inst. The meeting to-day also carefully considered the proposition to form a central club to manage international matches and games with clubs from other cities.

REVENUE MARINE DEGRADED.

MERELY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF A MAN NOW A CIVILIAN.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An amendment has been proposed by Senator Chandler to the bill transferring the Revenue Marine to the navy, whereby Isaac McKinley of New-York City can be made a Captain in the Revenue Marine and be transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the bill, to the grade of Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

Among Revenue Marine officers the amendment is deemed eminently unjust, and navy officers, supporting the measure otherwise, are especially adverse to this provision. Isaac McKinley left the naval service in 1862, ranking in the Revenue Marine as Second Lieutenant. In company with all volunteer officers discharged from the navy, his discharge conveyed the thanks of the Navy Department. McKinley, however, is said to be making considerable out of this printed expression, that can be produced by hundreds of volunteer navy officers throughout the country. At the present time McKinley, who is fifty-five years of age, is serving as Assistant Constructor in the Fire Department of New-York City. His salary is $2,500 a year. Should he succeed in becoming a Lieutenant Commander in the navy, he would receive $2,800, and this without having performed any service since 1862.

It is reported that there are fully fifteen vacancies in the different grades of the Revenue Marine Service as yet unfilled by promotions, and some officers have been kept waiting for over a year without obtaining what is rightfully deemed theirs. The appointment of McKinley is considered an aspersion on the whole service in effect that none of its grades contains officers competent to fill vacancies, that McKinley, being fifty-five years of age, would retire in seven years, or at sixty-two, on three-quarter pay, the full pay after five years' service being $3,000. A greater injustice to the officers of the Revenue Marine could not, it is thought, be perpetrated than the appointment of a civilian to its highest grade, while officers have performed duty for upward of fifteen years only to find themselves at the last moment deprived of advancement rightfully and legally theirs. It is understood that Mr. John Purroy is the backer of McKinley.

OCEAN TOWNSHIP POLITICS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 5.—As the Spring election, which takes place on the 11th inst., approaches, the hustling in both Democratic and Republican ranks grows more spirited each day. Both parties hold their primaries on Saturday, and the town will be flooded with ballots by election day.

The main strife seems to be for the office of Township Collector. There are three candidates for this office, and they are all Democrats. They are Capt. Charles Morris, the present incumbent; Commissioner R. B. Woodward, and ex-Collector Henry Gugle. The only Republican named for the office is Albert A. Embly. For Township Clerk there are two candidates—Barry Lippincott, the present Clerk, and Peter D. H. Van Brunt of the Directory. For the office of Chosen Freeholder there are two aspirants—Freeholder W. H. Campbell and C. Henry Irwin. The term of Town Committeeman James W. Conover expires this year, and, owing to his vote in the selection of a site for the new Town Hall, there is much opposition shown by Democrats to his re-election. Theodore West will run for the office on an independent ticket.

A SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 5.—The Catholic pupils have returned to the High School, and their excuses have been accepted by recommendation of the School Committee to Principal Welch. The history class is going on with its work on the Reformation, using different text books, including Green's and Lingard's.

THE BEST HORSE SALE YET

HIGHER AVERAGE PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.

A NOTABLE LOT OF HORSEMEN AT THE CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE ROSE MEADE TROTTING STUD.

All previous sales of horses at auction were eclipsed at the American Institute Building yesterday when the clearing out sale of the Rose Meade Trotting Stud was begun. Forty-three animals were sold for a total of $140,270, an average of $3,262 09, a record the like of which is not known in the history of the breeding of horses. The lot included four stallions, which sold for $62,500, an average of $15,625; three trotting sisters, one, two, and three years old, respectively, who sold for $12,900, an average of $4,300, and thirty-six brood mares, who brought a total of $54,870 and an average of $1,802 41. A year ago, March 7, 1889, Mr. L. J. Rose had a decidedly sensational sale at the same place, forty-six animals, mostly the get of Alcazar and Stamboul, then selling for a total of $117,700, an average of $2,558 70. The highest price then paid was for the two-year-old colt Mascot, which brought $26,000. The star at yesterday's sale was Alcazar, who brought $25,800, but the two-year-old Voodoo, by Stamboul, pressed him very closely, he being disposed of for $24,100 after a hard fight.

But the sale of Alcazar was the sensation of the day, and the crowd that assembled to take part in the bidding or to enjoy the contest for possession was such a one as is rarely seen together. A thoroughly informed horseman estimated that the gentlemen present's own or control in the aggregate trotting and pacing stock that at a fair valuation, as prices now rule, is worth $1,750,000 and $2,000,000. All parts of the country were represented, and even Nova Scotia had its representatives there in Henry Townsend, who bred the first standard trotter ever raised in the province, and his friend, "Sleepy Jack" Murray. The cash capital represented by the gentlemen present must have been at least $300,000,000. From this city, for example, there were present the Bonners—Robert, David, and Alley—Theodore F. Havemeyer, the Sugar Trust magnate; A. B. Darling of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the Sire Brothers, Charles E. Ford, Samuel McMillen, J. W. Colgate, G. G. Lawrence, Col. Kip, A. K. Whyland, the rich grocer; William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate; John H. Shults, the millionaire baker of Brooklyn, Frank O. Burridge, J. H. Wallace, Hamilton Busbey, and many others. There were C. J. Hamlin, the grape sugar millionaire of Buffalo; Robert Steele and A. H. Moore of Philadelphia; Col. H. S. Russell of Boston; F. G. Babcock of Hornellsville, N. Y.; C. M. de Garmendia of Maryland; F. C. Sayles of Providence; Col. R. G. Stoner, W. H. Wilson, James E. Clay, W. C. France, and a host of other wealthy Kentucky breeders; G. M. Fogg of Tennessee; Messrs. Clark & Hooper, who paid $31,000 for the unlucky Bell Boy; John E. Madden of Lexington, Ky., and his friend, "Andy" J. Weion of Hartford, who together offered to pay $101,000 in cash for Axtell; C. H. Nelson, Dr. G. S. Bailey, E. L. Norcross, Col. Edward Moore, and a dozen more Maine breeders; Burdett Loomis of Hartford, Conn.; Owen Kerker of Boston; Anthony Surcoran of Providence, R. I.; P. E. Ryan of Youngstown, Ohio; John G. Howland of Chester, N. Y.; John McNally of Stamford, Conn., known on the circuit as "S. W."; W. N. Burgess of New-Jersey, H. C. Woodnut of Mineola, L. I.; the County Valasia, Mo., Rose Salisbury, and L. J. Rose of California. Fred Pabst and the Uhlein Brothers, the millionaire brewers of Milwaukee beer, and Frank Herdic and Harry Johnson, who are the friends of the speculators at all the big trotting tracks.

Besides the moneyed crowd, there were nearly a thousand small breeders and owners, and also the amateur drivers were Budd Doble, John Splan, E. C. Walker, Millard Saunders, Charles Andrews, James Golden, Carl Burr, Jerome Whelpley, W. H. Crawford, James H. Goldsmith, Alexander McLean, and W. B. Dickerman.

All these inspected with critical eyes the parade of the Rose-Meade stock which preceded the sale, and which was a better one than is usually seen at any horse show. Mr. Rose and Auctioneer Kellogg made their little speeches, and then L. J. Rose, Jr., drove out the star of the sale, the 4-year-old stallion Alcazar, a fairly well built bloodbay, who promises to become one of the sensational sires of the country. Mr. Kellogg proceeded at once to business, and so did John E. Madden of Kentucky, who, in response to Mr. Kellogg's question, "How much am I bid?" shouted:

"Fifteen thousand dollars!"

That set the ball rolling, and bids came thick and fast until $21,000 was reached by jumps of $1,000 at a time, Robert Steele of Philadelphia, E. A. Tipton, Secretary of the Kentucky Association; Capt. Pabst of Milwaukee, and F. G. Babcock of Hornellsville, taking part in it. Then came bids by hundreds of dollars, Mr. Steele stopping at $21,500 and Mr. Madden retiring at $23,000. Business was lively up to $25,000, and then bids of only a hundred at a time were made until Mr. Tipton stepped at $25,300, the limit set by the syndicate for whom he was acting. Capt. Pabst and Mr. Babcock were left to fight it out alone, and $25,600 was the latter's last bid. A jump of $200 convinced him that he could not beat the Milwaukee brewers, and so to them, the famous Uhlein Brothers, who have started a stock farm in Wisconsin, being partners in the purchase.

Capt. Pabst was surrounded by friends and congratulated, as there was a general impression that whoever bought Alcazar would have to pay at least $50,000 for him.

"He has the best beer in the world," shouted the Captain, flushed with his success, "and we are going to have the best stock farm, if money will get it." He was very happy.

The excitement over this sale had hardly abated when Voodoo, a two-year-old son of Stamboul, was led onto the track, and Messrs. Madden, Tipton, Babcock, and one or two others had a lively scrimmage in bidding until the colt was run up to $10,000. Then John H. Shults aided his castor into the ring and began bidding for the colt early and late, as I am go at anything. Please do not start me at less than $100." He made short work of all but Mr. Babcock by the time $20,000 was reached. The latter hung on persistently, however, and shouted back his "100" every time Mr. Shults raised him $1,000 until $24,000 was reached. Then Mr. Shults retired, and Mr. Babcock's last bid of $100 left the colt his prize.

These two were the sensational features of a remarkable day's sale. But bidding was none the less lively for the other prizes of this famous farm. As one lot after another was knocked down at remarkably stiff prices there came the observation from one enthusiast: "Why does Mr. Rose abandon such a paying game as this? He won't find its equal among the runners; there's harder work there."

Mr. Rose's explanation is this: He has succeeded wonderfully with the trotters and believes he can do equally well with the thoroughbreds, reasoning which he has theories that he believes will bring him both fortune and fame with equal rapidity. The general belief is that Mr. T. J. Merry's visit to Australia is to secure the foundation stock there for a great breeding farm for racers which Mr. Rose is to establish.

The sale will be continued to-day, but the two stars that were expected are missing. The brother to Mascot was left behind in California because he was attacked with distemper just before the consignment was loaded on the cars. Dubec will not be offered because one leg was injured in transit, and Lady Rose fears the knife's temptation. But three more can be on the catalogue will be offered in their places.

Details of yesterday's sale, the breeding of the horses, the purchasers, and the prices paid are as follows:

Alcazar, (2:20¾), b. s., 7 years, by Sultan-Minnehaha, by Stevens's Bald Chief; Uhlein Brothers and Fred Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis. $25,800
Voodoo, b. s. (Stamboul-Era, by Sultan; F. G. Babcock, Horseshville, N. Y. 24,100
Thor, b. c., 2 years, by Alcazar-Lady Mackay, by Silver Threads; G. M. Fogg, Nashville, Tenn. 9,000
Mista, (2:29 as a two-year-old,) b. f., 3 years, by Alcazar-Lady Dey, by California Dexter; William Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. 6,200
Laura Corbitt, b. m., 3 years, by Guy Wilkes-Sallie Durbrow, by Arthurton, (in foal to Stamboul;) F. C. Sayles, Providence, R. I. 6,050
Lady Mackay, br. m., 10 years, by Silver Threads-Addy's Hambletonian; Wilson & Handy, Cynthiana, Ky. 5,500
Joanne, b. f., 3 years, by Kentucky Prince-Sultana, by Electioneer, (in foal to Stamboul or Alcazar;) Andrew J. Welch, Hartford, Conn. 4,600
Mispah, b. f., 3 years, (sister to Mista, 2:29,) by Alcazar-Lady Dey, by California Dexter; Michael Murphy, Downington, Chester County, Penn. 4,600
Lady Dey, br. m., 13 years, by California Dexter-Lady Mayberry, said to be by Christian; Charles Robertson, New-York City. 4,400
Luna, br. m., 5 years, by Simmons-Moonshine, by Daniel Lambert, (with foal at foot,) by Hambletonian, R. F. Hamleton, Emporia, Kan. 4,000
Harvester, b. h., 8 years, by Sultan-Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Wilson & Handy, Cynthiana, Ky. 3,800
Moira, blk. m., 6 years, by Sultan-Gulnare, by The Moor, (with filly foal at foot by Stamboul;) Uhlein Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis. 3,600
Grecian Bend, b. m., 6 years, by Director-Sweetness, by Volunteer, (in foal to Alcazar;) Andrew J. Welch 3,200
Helen, blk. m., 7 years, by Kentucky Prince-Lady Irwin, by George Wilkes, (in foal to Stamboul or Alcazar;) G. M. Fogg, Nashville, Tenn. 3,100
Chloe, b. m., 5 years, by Dictator-Coral, by Clark Chief, (in foal to Stamboul;) Wilson & Handy. 3,000
Guinaire, b. m., 6 years, by The Moor-Lulu Jackson, by Jack Malone, (with foal at foot by Stamboul;) John H. Shults, Brooklyn. 2,900
Alcyola, b. f., 3 years, by Alcyone-Lady Bryan, by Smuggler, (in foal to Stamboul;) Andrew J. Welch 2,225
Lady Graves, ch. m., 10 years, by Nutwood-Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian, (in foal to Pilgrimage or Alcazar;) William Marks, Philadelphia. 2,100
Boy (filly, yearling, (sister to Mista and Mispah,) by Alcazar-Lady Dey, by California Dexter; J. H. Shults 2,100
Inez, (2:30,) b. m., 13 years, by The Moor-Katydid, by Fireman, (in foal to Stamboul or Alcazar;) J. E. Clay, Paris, Ky. 1,900
Rosie Wilkes, 7 years, by Wilkes-Lady Vernon, by Messenger Duroc, (with filly foal at foot by Stamboul;) Kennedale Stock Farm, Indiana. 1,775
Clara Wall, b. m., 7 years, by Strathmore-Woodstock Belle, by Admiral, (with filly foal at foot by Stamboul;) J. H. Moore, Scranton, Penn. 1,700
Highland Maid, br. m., 10 years, by Arthurton-Highland Mary, by David Hill, (in foal to Stamboul;) F. C. Sayles, Providence, R. I. 1,500
Minnie Corbett, blk. m., 6 years, by Guy Wilkes-Carrie T., by Signal, (in foal to Stamboul;) Col. H. S. Russell, Home Farm, Milton, Mass. 1,500
Aimée, b. m., 4 years, by Dal Sur-Dufferin, by Rose, (in foal to Stamboul;) Charles L. Cushman, Amherst, N. H. 1,400
Del Fay, b. m., 6 years, by Dal Sur-Lady Fay, by Modoc Chief, (in foal to Stamboul;) H. W. Bargett, Mossking, Mass. 1,075
Dido, (2:23¾), b. m., 7 years, by Scott's Hiatern-Columbia, by Young Columbus, (in foal to Alcazar;) W. E. Spier, Glen Falls, N. Y. 1,025
Blondette, b. m., 9 years, by Cadet, (thoroughbred,) out of Blondette, by Blonde, (in foal to Stamboul;) Dr. G. S. Bailey, Fortland, Me. 1,000
Lady Frinzon, br. m., 10 years, by Inca-Kate Craigin, (pedigree unknown,) (with colt foal at foot by Stamboul;) Col. Edward Moore, Portland, Me. 1,000
Grace Andrews, ch. m., 4 years, by Le Grande-Venturess, by Arthurton, (in foal to Alcazar;) Robert Steele, Philadelphia. 900
Mary Arnold, b. m., 9 years, by Arnold-Lady Monroe, by Jim Monroe, (in foal to Stamboul or Alcazar;) Col. H. S. Russell. 900
Agnes Clark, b. m., 13 years, by Almont-Nellie, by Clark Chief, (in foal to Alcazar;) Wilson & Handy, Cynthiana, Ky. 875
Georgiana, br. m., 16 years, by Overland-Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot, (in foal to Stamboul;) Wilson & Handy. 600
Gracie, b. m., 10 years, by Arthurton-Old Lady, by David Hill, (in foal to Alcazar;) H. F. Pierce, Stansted, Canada. 550
Flower Girl, ch. m., 9 years, by Arthurton-Flora, by Gen. McClellan, (in foal to Stamboul or Alcazar;) Wilson & Handy. 500
Fanny Wise, b. m., 8 years, by Nutwood-the Colegrove mare, by Speculation, (in foal to Alcazar;) W. O. Seldridge, North East, Penn. 475
Loka, ch. m., 4 years, by Le Grande-Sallie Durbrow, by Arthurton, (in foal to Alcazar;) Charles M. Woodruff, Newtown, L. I. 450
Manola, (thoroughbred,) ch. f., 3 years, by Hock Hocking-Monica, by Grinstead, (recently bred to Alcazar;) J. H. Shults. 400
Carrolle, b. m., 8 years, by Carr's Mambrino, out of a mare by Elmo, (in foal to Gaviota, a son of Kleetlomeer;) C. S. French, Fairfield, Conn. 425
Dimple, b. m., 11 years, by Echo-Chrome, by McCracken's Black Hawk, (in foal to Alcazar;) H. L. Horn, Norway, Me. 360
San Mateo Maid, ch. m., 22 years, by Whipple's Hambletonian, out of a mare said to be by Abdallah, (in foal to Alcazar;) Charles Robertson, New-York City. 350
Flora Graves, br. m., 13 years, by Whipple's Hambletonian-the Rose mare, by Bell Air, (in foal to Stamboul,) J. W. Whitson, Flushing, L. I. 250
Monte Lass, b. m., 7 years, by Chief of the Echoes-Lady Virginia, by Vance, (with foal at foot by Stamboul;) H. O. Warner, New-Milford, Conn. 225

POLICE CAPTAINS EXPLAIN.

SIX OF THEM ON TRIAL FOR VIOLATING A RULE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The six Police Captains, McLaughlin—Brogan, Clinchy, Reilly, Killilea, and Washburn—who are accused of violating one of the rules of the department in failing to transmit to the Central Office complaints against members of their commands within twenty-four hours after they were accorded on the blotter at the station house, were placed on trial before President MacLean yesterday.

Capt. McLaughlin had two such complaints against him, and he claimed that the delay was caused by his custom of investigating trivial complaints before forwarding them to Headquarters. In the case of Capt. Brogan, against whom four complaints were recorded, the accused officer explained that the complaints were made on Saturday morning, and that on account of the Saturday half holiday and Sunday intervening, when the Chief Clerk's office is closed and no person present authorized to receive the documents, he held them over until Monday. This is the first complaint recorded against Capt. Brogan for twenty years past.

Capt. Clinchy based his defense on an exactly similar state of facts. Capt. Reilly explained that the complaint against him was due to the time occupied in the proper investigation of a serious charge against a policeman. Capt. Killilea said that the delay in his case was caused by an oversight of the Sergeant who received the complaint in not entering it on the blotter at the time it was received. Capt. Washburn in his defense said that the complaint which was delayed did not reach him until after his morning returns and other returns had been dispatched by messenger to Headquarters. His station house at High Bridge is at least nine miles from Police Headquarters and he did not believe it was either wise or necessary to take a policeman from his regular duty and send him all that distance with the document. So he kept it until the next morning and then forwarded it.

President MacLean will recommend to the board what punishment should be meted out to the accused Captains.

ADVERTISING HIS WANTS.

A FREAKISH "SANDWICH" MAN BLOCKS BROADWAY AND IS ARRESTED.

Traffic in lower Broadway was blocked for a time yesterday by a very extraordinary cause. A man of spare build, medium height,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY PLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
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CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—A CELEBRATED WOMAN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE GLADIATOR.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—MEETING.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
EDEN MUSÉE—KEDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—QUEEN'S SHILLING. Matinée—THE WEAKER SEX.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MASKS AND FACES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE STOWAWAY.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
HARDMAN HALL—At 3:30—ART LECTURE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE FLEDERMAUS.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, much colder weather and light snow.

The seating of FEATHERSTON, vice CATE, for the First Arkansas District yesterday in the House of Representatives was accomplished by a very narrow margin. Four Republicans—O'CONNELL of Nebraska, HITT of Illinois, KERR of Iowa, and DE HAVEN of California—voted against the motion for the previous question, and had there been a full attendance of Democrats the scheme would have failed, as, according to all the facts that have been made public, it ought to have done. The vote on this motion was only 145 to 141. But apparently the courage of the dissenting Republicans did not last to the end, as the vote on the final question was 145 to 135. The case was interesting as showing the use for which Mr. REED's new rules were intended. They seem to be acting very effectively.

Gov. HILL's economy in vetoing last year's appropriation for the State Capitol was shown up in the Senate yesterday. According to Commissioner PERRY's statement, read by Senator SLOAN, the neglect to complete constructions already begun and to make repairs as they are required costs the State at least $75,000 a year in the deterioration and disintegration of the work. The amount of last year's appropriation could not be saved by a veto, because it was for work that must be done, but that work will cost $75,000 more on account of the delay for which the Governor is responsible. His ideas of economy did not lead him to veto the bill providing for an unnecessary clerk to disburse the funds which he did not permit to be appropriated. Gov. HILL's manifest and persistent abuse of the veto power is begetting a serious discussion of its dangers, which may sooner or later lead to its restriction. It is a power that should be used with the deepest sense of public responsibility, but by Gov. HILL it has been abused to serve all manner of partisan and personal ends, to the vast injury of public interests. He has assumed to exercise a power over legislation greater than that of the Senate and Assembly, and he has exercised it wantonly and recklessly in scores of instances.

The subway business has evidently got into a new tangle through the proposed contract for a division of the work of construction. There would be no objection, so far at least as the public is concerned, to the proposition to give to another company the construction of subways for electric light and power wires, reserving to the Consolidated Company those for telegraph and telephone wires, if the company to which it is proposed to give this new contract were an independent subway company that could be relied on to treat all corporations using light and power currents with fairness and impartiality. But it is well known that the Standard Company is a creature of the United Light and Power Company and in the control of the interests that use the Westinghouse system. It is certainly not desirable to give the control of subways for light and power currents to a concern that owns and operates a particular system, thus enabling it either to exclude rivals from the use of the subways or to place them under ruinous disadvantages. All companies using electric wires should have equal opportunities and advantages in the use of the subways, and the latter should not fall under the control of any one or any number of electric companies. If they cannot be held for the use of all on equal terms and conditions in the possession of companies formed only to construct and maintain them, they ought to be brought speedily under a direct public control.

Chicago knows that it cannot raise money enough to hold a World's Fair. Everybody knows it—even the Republican bosses and the obedient Congressmen who did their bidding in voting to let Chicago have the fair. But what are the Republican bosses and the Congressmen going to do? If Chicago asks them for ten, fifteen, or twenty million dollars from the Federal Treasury, and they refuse to give it, the gusty rage of that city will descend upon them with cyclonic violence, and Illinois will go Democratic in 1892. If they do give it, the East and South, and reasonable men everywhere, will ask them to justify sending the fair to a city too poor to hold a fair, when New-York stood ready to carry out the project with her own abundant means. Whatever they do, they will be severely and justly censured, and that is what they deserve. They behaved like narrow and stupid partisans in the first place, and they must now freely squander the public funds or confess that they are cowards and shirk their responsibility.

The court-martial which was ordered yesterday to convene at Mare Island for the trial of Commander J. B. COGHLAN will concern itself chiefly with a very remarkable letter which that officer wrote to the editor of a Vallejo newspaper. It was a prolonged "growl" of a very comprehensive character. It accused the engineers of being all "mad" because they could not command the ships, of being afraid to make their engines go, and of being always behind the times. It satirized the Medical Corps and the Pay Corps, yet paid just as much attention to the line officers, denouncing them for constantly aiming to get some advancement in pay or promotion, and for complaining because some brother officer had got ahead faster than themselves. One particular accusation which seems to have stirred up the Navy Department was as to the management of Mare Island, which the letter declared to have been run in the interest of politics. It is at least a kind of extenuation of Commander COGHLAN's all-embracing dissatisfaction that he was in command of the *Mohican* at the time he expressed it, and Secretary WHITNEY used that vessel as a conspicuous illustration of how repairs could be made to cost "three times what a new ship of the same character could have been built for," while she is now several knots slower than before all the repairing was done. Possibly, also, it may be shown that the letter was intended for a more limited use than the one to which it was put.

A TRIBUTE TO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Hypocrisy is said to be the tribute that vice pays to virtue, and the attack made by such vulgar champions of the spoils system as Messrs. HATTON and EWART upon the Civil Service Commissioners, under the pretense that they have failed in their duty, may be taken as a conspicuous tribute to the cause of civil service reform. That such creatures as these should be put forward to make this attack shows the desperate straits to which the enemies of the reform are driven. The strength of the cause in public confidence is virtually admitted when men in official stations, who have some care for their reputation, dare not appear as its open opponents, but instigate those who have no reputation to lose to make charges which they cannot sustain. In a review of these charges, which we print this morning, Mr. WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, the well-known leader of the civil service reform cause in President HARRISON's own State, distinctly declares that "there is definite information showing that Mr. HATTON of the *Post*, in his attacks upon the commission, has been sustained by officials high in the Federal service. Government employés have been sent to him for the purpose of furnishing him with information upon which he prepares his attacks against the commission." Mr. FOULKE does not name these "officials high in the Federal service," but it is a safe surmise that Postmaster General WANAMAKER and his first assistant, Mr. CLARKSON, are among them. When enemies of the reform "high in the Federal service" resort to such instruments as Mr. HATTON and Mr. EWART for an attack upon the Commissioners, and when their so-called charges prove to be such flimsy stuff as has been presented before the House committee, and break down so completely under investigation, the friends of the reform have reason to rejoice in the strength it has attained.

Mr. FOULKE is well known all over the country as one of the fairest and most candid as well as most zealous of civil service reformers. He supported HARRISON in the last Presidential campaign and looked to see the pledges of his party fulfilled. A warning coming from him is entitled to more than ordinary significance, and he distinctly warns the Administration that if this attack upon the Commissioners were to attain its purpose of securing their removal, it would "stultify the Administration," "discredit the Republican Party among all those who still believe the President meant what he said when he declared that the law should be enforced and extended," and would "drive from the party the reform element, which is far larger than the politicians have ever imagined." Mr. FOULKE justly regards the charges now under investigation by the Civil Service Committee of the House of Representatives as "nothing more nor less than an attack by the spoils system against civil service reform itself." He also distinctly shows how "most of the charges have miserably failed," a large number being simply abandoned for lack of testimony to give them even a semblance of plausibility.

Practically these prosecutors in behalf of the spoils system have been reduced to the Shidy case for anything at all that can be made to hold together, and there is very little substance to that. We do not quite agree with Mr. FOULKE that the Commissioners were altogether right in exerting themselves to provide a place for SHIDY at Washington after he had been discharged from the Milwaukee Post Office for telling the truth and aiding them in their investigation of that office. We do not question the principle upon which they acted or the motives by which they were actuated, but the man's conduct had shown him to be unworthy of the confidence they placed in him. They were induced to regard him as being in himself worthy and well-meaning, as well as capable, and as having consented to wrongdoing under pressure through fear of losing the place upon which he and his family were dependent. Doubtless they believed that if freed from coercion in some department at Washington he would justify his professions and their confidence, but they judged hastily, and Mr. ROOSEVELT now admits that he believes SHIDY's "moral make-up" to be "such as to unfit him to be in any public position." In point of fact he made that pretty plain at Milwaukee.

But after all the only serious point in the charge relating to SHIDY's appointment in the Census Bureau at Washington at the request of the Civil Service Commissioners is that they concealed the Milwaukee record of SHIDY from Mr. WANAMAKER and Mr. PORTER and represented him to be a worthy and deserving person. Not only has this not been proved, but it is absurd upon the face of it. SHIDY's record had been fully made known in the report of the Commissioners upon the investigation of the Milwaukee Post Office. It was known of all men, and most of all to Mr. WANAMAKER, unless he had excluded from his mind knowledge of the affairs of his own department which was familiar to all newspaper readers. His pretense that he had read the Commissioner's report without learning all there was to know of SHIDY's character is ridiculous. No attempt was made to conceal anything from him, and there was no reason to suppose that he needed information about SHIDY. Mr. PORTER, after testifying that he did not know that SHIDY had been mixed up with any wrongdoing, finally admitted that Mr. ROOSEVELT had told him that SHIDY was a weak man who had been coerced into doing wrong.

Nothing is really left even of this charge of deception or misrepresentation. It has been clearly shown that the Commissioners concealed nothing in asking for SHIDY's appointment by Mr. PORTER and for Mr. WANAMAKER's consent to it. Both knew exactly the circumstances of the case, and if SHIDY has turned out badly it is to the disappointment of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shows nothing worse in them than a misjudgment of the man's merits. To this has the investigation of the spoilsmen dwindled, and they have succeeded only in vindicating the commission and showing the strength of the reform by the impotency of their attack upon it.

FUSSING WITH SILVER.

A bill has been introduced into Congress proposing still another way of dealing with silver in our currency, so that certainly if the national legislators do not find a way out of the muddle in which we have involved ourselves it will not be for want of suggestions. The new bill differs from its numerous predecessors in providing for entire honesty on the part of the Government toward the people—a feature which in itself has the charm of novelty. In substance the bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates upon gold and silver bullion, payable at the option of the holder, one-half in gold coin or bullion and one-half either in gold or in silver bullion in quantity to make its value equal to gold or in silver dollars. The price by which the Secretary will determine how much silver bullion is equivalent to gold when payment is made in this way is to be the price in the open market, but he must "disregard speculative quotations." This, as we have said, is honest. The man who accepts such a certificate as is here provided as money in payment for a purchase or discharge of a debt will be sure of getting the face value of his certificate. So far as his "money" is concerned, he will not be cheated. He will get the real thing for it, or what he can exchange it for will be worth the same the world over. This is no small virtue in any money issued by the Government, and one that is so rarely met with that "Government money" is generally understood as something not possessing it.

There are other features of the bill which are not so satisfactory. In the first place, the Secretary is directed to buy not less than $4,000,000 worth and not more than $5,000,000 worth every month of silver the product of American mines, or of ores imported into the United States, until he shall have bought $250,000,000 worth in all. He is to issue certificates upon this bullion and an equal amount of gold bullion as fast as he possibly can, except that he must not issue in any one month more than twice the value of the silver purchased, and the limit to the total issue of bullion certificates is fixed at $500,000,000. As these certificates are to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, including Clearing-House balances, and are to form part of the legal reserve of the national banks, we should say that $500,000,000 would be quite enough to add to the currency in the next ten years or so. The obvious objection to this scheme is that it proposes to tax the people of the United States in the long run very heavily to maintain the price of silver or to advance it. The purchase of at least $48,000,000 worth of silver each year, which is more than the product of the American mines over and above the demand for mechanical purposes and the arts, would very likely advance the price so long as the purchases were kept up. But when the purchases were stopped we should find ourselves with $250,000,000 of certificates to redeem whether the price were to fall or not. It most assuredly would fall so soon as the artificial stimulus of forced purchases in such large amounts was withdrawn. A stock of that size steadily depreciating in value would not be a good investment.

It is only too apparent that in all these schemes the main purpose is not to provide a perfectly sound currency of uniform value at all times and all places—which is the sole function that the Government of the United States can fairly perform, or has any right to undertake—but to provide a profitable market for silver. Now that is no part of the business of the Government any more than it is the business of the Government to make a market for wheat or iron or confectionery. If the owners of silver mines can make a fair profit out of the legitimate use of their product by the Government, so much the better for them. If they cannot, they must look out for themselves, as their fellow-citizens are required and compelled to do. This legitimate use is, in our judgment, confined to the coinage of silver within a fixed limit that has well nigh been reached already. That can be done without risk to the community or favoritism to any part of it. But it is all that can be done under these conditions, which are imperative, both in honesty and in common sense.

SECRECY AND "SEDITION."

Every Senator who took part in what was supposed to be the "secret session" of the Senate on Tuesday, and who yesterday read the full and accurate accounts of the proceedings of that session in the morning papers, must have been not a little ashamed of the body of which he is a member. His chagrin must be nearly as great if he opposed as if he supported the absurd proposition of Mr. DOLPH to proceed for "sedition" against the correspondents of newspapers who had told the public what Senators had told them. A man who cannot keep his own secrets is commonly and justly regarded as a weakling, and every executive session affords fresh evidence that there are Senators who either can not or will not keep the secrets which they are trying to punish people who are under no sort of official or honorable obligation to keep for disclosing. It is not to be assumed that the Senators who tattle are the same Senators who threaten, though this is by no means inconceivable. It is enough to be assured that the Senate as a body shows a disposition to punish other people for not keeping to themselves what it cannot keep to itself. The extraordinary precautions taken against leakage at the last executive session simply served to bring out in sharper relief the fact that, if the secrets of executive sessions promptly transpire, it is not because walls have ears but because Senators have tongues.

The star chamber, to which the Senate in secret session has not infrequently been likened, was an oppressive and tyrannical, but it was at least a serious and business-like tribunal, whereas the Senate in session with closed doors has become a mere farce. It does not change its farcical character that Mr. DOLPH should propose to punish the promulgators of its proceedings for the antiquated offense of "sedition," which really has no place at all in the catalogue of crimes in a Government of laws and of public opinion. The spectacle of half a dozen newspaper correspondents arraigned for this undefined and mediæval offense, in the United States and late in the nineteenth century, for not keeping the secrets of the Senate better than the Senate can keep them itself would be likely to dispel the whole cloud of mystery and nonsense which overhangs executive sessions in a burst of Homeric laughter. Senator DOLPH is of the opinion that it would be an edifying spectacle, admirably calculated to strike terror into evildoers, and Senator EVARTS seems inclined to agree with him that "sedition" is a substantial and serious offense for which the correspondents are triable. Unless, as we partly suspect, the Senator from New-York expressed this opinion with his tongue in his cheek, he appears to have lost, among other things, the sense of humor for which he was at one time distinguished.

It is to be assumed, however, that the whole Senate, or a majority of it, is not lost to a sense of humor, and that it will not adopt Senator DOLPH's ridiculous proposal for the selection and flagellation of scapegoats for its own indiscretion. That Senator seems to rely upon the definition of sedition in the dictionary, which declares that it is "the arousing of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity by speaking or circulating inflammatory publications." The inflammatory publications now in question are reports of what has been actually said and done by Senators of the United States in executive session assembled. The accuracy of the reports is not questioned. In fact it is the accuracy of them that is offensive, so that if the public has been inflamed, of which we have seen no evidence whatever, it has been inflamed by the words and acts of Senators themselves. Even Senator DOLPH ought to be able to see that a prosecution of the correspondents for this offense has no proper place except upon the burlesque stage.

It is possible that the ridicule such a performance would bring upon the Senate might do what reason has thus far failed to do in bringing to an end the custom which can be maintained only by ridiculous means. The crime of sedition is best known to modern laymen by the reference to it in the litany, where it is coupled with "privy conspiracy." To the ordinary mind the Senate itself is much more clearly engaged in "privy conspiracy" when it attempts to settle public affairs in secret sessions than the correspondents are engaged in sedition who repeat what Senators tell them about what goes on in those sessions. If any confidence is betrayed, obviously it is betrayed by the Senators and not by the correspondents, and it is by the action of its own members that the Senate is brought into contempt. The only way in which it can purge itself of this contempt is to discuss public affairs in public and to abolish the secret sessions, which can escape being farces only by becoming seriously dangerous.

THE NEW BREWERY COMPANIES.

At the suggestion of one of the original owners of the property now held by the English Limited Liability Company of SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS, a committee of shareholders will soon make a thorough inquiry concerning the foundation and subsequent history of the corporation. The results of this inquiry cannot fail to interest a large number of persons in Great Britain, and a considerable number in the United States, for the methods observed in transferring the great breweries at Burton-on-Trent from the private owners to the shareholders of a corporation were those that have since been used in making a similar change in ownership with respect to scores of breweries in England and the many similar properties in this country—whose total capitalization probably exceeds $50,000,000—that have recently passed into the hands of English investors.

In nearly all transfers of this kind the capital of the new company has been subscribed in three classes of securities—debentures, preferred stock, and ordinary stock. Upon the first two classes there is a fixed rate of interest, and the third class takes that part of the profits which can safely be distributed after the interest on the debentures and preferred stock has been paid. Prospectuses commonly indicate for the ordinary shares a dividend of from 8 to 12 per cent., and the investment in such shares has a speculative element. In the case of the Allsopp company the interest on the debentures was fixed at 4½ per cent., and the rate upon the preferred stock at 6 per cent., while the prospectus—based upon the record of the original owners' business as shown in the certificate of certain well-known accountants—indicated a dividend of at least 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares or common stock. The entire capital is $16,500,000, one-third of which is allotted to each of the three classes of securities. The ordinary shares ran up to 180 soon after the foundation of the company, but are now selling at about 75, because the dividend has steadily fallen from about 8 per cent. to only 3½. But the market price of the debentures is 105, and the preferred shares are selling at 110. It appears that the $11,000,000 represented by these securities was in the neighborhood of the real value of the property, and that the ordinary shares represent the "water" that was added when the company was formed.

So far as we can learn, the experience of investors in the Allsopp shares has been exceptional. But that company is three years old, and scarcely any of the companies to which American brewers have sold out have been in existence long enough to declare a full annual dividend. There is in England one older venture of the kind, and a remarkably successful one—the Guinness Brewery Company, whose ordinary shares are quoted at 340, (par 100,) while its 5 per cent. debentures sell at 127 and its 6 per cent. preferred shares at 156. But, while it was the great profits of investors in the Guinness securities that gave force to the movement for the purchase of similar properties by limited liability companies, the prosperity of that concern has not been equaled by any of those set up in imitation of it. The shares of several of the new American companies—or new English companies owning American property—are quoted in London. The ordinary shares of the Frank Jones Brewing Company of Portsmouth, N. H., are selling at about 104; those of the United States Brewing Company at 110, and the 8 per cent. preferred shares of the same at 104; the ordinary shares of the Denver United Breweries at 98, and the 8 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of the Bartholomay Company of Rochester at 131. As we pointed out some weeks ago, the first dividends of such American companies as have been in existence long enough to declare any have been at a rate high enough to encourage investors.

The reasons given for the decline of the Allsopp company's profits are these: That the company started without having become connected with any licensed alehouses and that rivals afterward got control of a large number of such houses; that heavy loss was incurred in a purchase of bad barley, and that the rearrangement of the English duty on beer reduced the income. But the *London Economist* declares that the business really was a declining one when it was sold to the company, although the prospectus did not show it. Still, the *Economist* says there is no reason to suppose that the statements of the prospectus were inaccurate. The *Economist* also says:

"It is obvious that the practice of starting brewery companies with large amounts of capital has greatly increased competition in the trade, and it is in the nature of things inevitable that this tendency should continue. Almost every brewery prospectus that has been issued in the past two or three years has expressed the more or less confident belief that the effect of introducing additional capital into the business offered for sale would be to augment its capacity for earning profits. Investors therefore have hastened to supply the capital asked for, in the belief that even if the more sanguine expectations of larger profits were not realized, there would at all events be no falling off from the average earnings mentioned in the prospectus. But the very publication of these statements has tended to make the competition for business more keen than it had been previously."

This probably refers to competition in England on the part of established concerns. But, as we said some months ago, the publication in this country of the very considerable earnings of firms of brewers in order that shares of a purchasing company may be sold to the public, tends powerfully to draw other capital into new brewery plants and so to reduce the profits of the companies that buy the old plants.

Questions of this kind affect in this country persons who are better able to ignore them than are a majority of the owners of brewery shares in Great Britain; for in the United States the only holders of the securities of the new limited-liability brewery companies are the owners who sold out to those companies at high prices, while in England the holders are, with few exceptions, the citizen investors to whom the shares were sold by those who "promoted" the new organizations.

The success of the effort to raise a fund for the education of the children of the late PHILIP H. WELCH has been remarkable. Mr. WELCH died on Feb. 25, 1889, continuing to the very last, even amid the mental and physical tortures of the malady which he had for months foreseen must end fatally, to furnish for the press those amusing bits of humorous writing which thousands of newspaper readers enjoyed and appreciated long before he was publicly known as their author. Subscriptions to a fund which some of Mr. WELCH's newspaper friends undertook to raise to meet the expense of educating his two children were first invited on April 2. The Treasurer of the fund, Mr. EDWARD P. CLARK of the *Evening Post*, who has performed his task with great industry and intelligence, now announces that the subscriptions amount to $25,927, and this sum has been placed with the United States Trust Company, under a deed of trust, to be invested and managed for a term of twenty years, the interest and the principal, by installments, to be paid to Mrs. WELCH. The contributors to the fund number many hundreds, and their contributions range from 25 cents to $5,000. The generosity with which this appeal has been responded to shows on the part of the public a genuine gratitude to one who had done something to make life a little pleasanter as well as admiration for the heroism he manifested in his last days.

The Ways and Means Committee, or some members of it, must have queer notions of what protection to American industry is. It is now announced from the committee room that a duty is to be put on the importation of raw silk against the protest of the silk manufacturers, which has already been submitted to the committee. The expectation is that the manufacturers will be compensated by higher duties on their product. But this would be no real compensation, as the manufacturers themselves very well know. They have made a success of their business, because, with free raw material, they have been content with what, compared to other duties, has been a moderate duty on manufactured goods. In other words, they have sought to extend their sales in the home market by skill, energy, and ingenuity in meeting the wants of that market at fairly moderate prices. If the cost to them of these goods is to be increased, it will not offset that cost to let them charge more without fear of foreign competition, because the higher charge will diminish the demand. This is a fact so perfectly patent to any successful manufacturer that one would say that a wayfaring man, though a Congressman, ought to be able to understand it. Undoubtedly Major MCKINLEY and his colleagues of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee do understand it, but there seems to be some reason why they will not act upon it, and it can hardly be a good reason.

In the interest of public decency it is a matter of congratulation that the clerical influence is still strong enough in France to prevent the production of a play founded upon the Gospels in which SARAH BERNHARDT was to appear as the Virgin MARY. The author of the play bewails his hard fate and insists that his treatment of the Scriptural narrative was entirely serious and respectful. In a remote German hamlet it is still possible to give a passion play without outraging public feeling, but to imagine such a production in Paris is to condemn it. The injured dramatist still has hopes of producing his play "in America," which shows how unacquainted he is with American feeling. An attempt of that kind was made not very long ago and the rebuke it received was so unanimous that no manager is likely to revive the project, even with the additional attraction of Mlle. BERNHARDT's appearance in an entirely novel character.

MR. KREHBIEL'S LECTURES.

H. E. Krehbiel's fifth Wagner lecture was delivered in Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. His subject was "The Ring of the Nibelung—the Prologue." He traced the similarity of the Siegfried story to that of other legendary and mythological tales, and showed that it was the common property of the Aryan races. He gave a general account of the plot of the Wagner tetrilogy, demonstrating that Wotan was the hero and that he was overwhelmed by fate. He explained some of the most important typical phrases introduced in "Das Rheingold," and generally cleared the way for the brief exposition of the remaining three dramas which he will give in his last lecture. Owing to the fact that a rehearsal of "Die Meistersinger" was called at the Opera House yesterday afternoon, Anton Seidl was unable to be present. His place at the piano was acceptably filled by Maurice Gould, solo repetitor of the Metropolitan.

A PERMANENT BANK CIRCULATION.

The London *Statist* of Feb. 15 publishes in full the "Bill to provide for a permanent national bank circulation," prepared by Mr. John Jay Knox of this city, accompanied by two columns of comments. In introducing the subject it says: "No man is better qualified than Mr. Knox to prepare a measure on this subject, and certainly there are few subjects of greater importance at the present time, not merely to the United States, but to the money markets, and therefore to the trade, of all Europe. As we have frequently pointed out, there is no single influence affecting our money market so powerfully as the action of the United States Treasury, and that action in turn is much felt through its operation on the note circulation."

ITS LICENSE REVOKED.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 5.—Judge Henry to-day ordered the dissolution of the Midland Accident Insurance Company and appointed A. B. Teasdale receiver under Insurance Commissioner Ellerbee.

Mr. Ellerbee says the result of this will be considerable litigation, and he will lay the matter before Attorney General Wood, who must decide as to whether criminal prosecution shall be instituted against ex-Gov. Crittenden and James R. Warden, who made the alleged misrepresentations to the Commissioner upon which the license was issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.

The rich, costly, and tasteful production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" that was so popular at Daly's Theatre two years ago was revived there last night successfully, with no impairment of effect. There were many changes in the cast, but only two of the actors who formerly took part in the comedy were missed, and their places were filled very creditably. Indeed, Mr. Ormond and Miss Jean Gordon were surprisingly successful, under the circumstances, in giving expression to the passion and bewilderment of Lysander and Hermia. The other substitutions were generally for the better. Mr. George Clarke, for instance, read the fine passages allotted to Theseus with nice discrimination; Miss Adelaide Prince was a beautiful, queen-like Hippolyta; Miss Mabel Irving was much more graceful and intelligent in the part of Helena than her predecessor, while Miss Kitty Cheatham was a piquant and charming fairy queen, and sang sweetly her share of the music.

Miss Kehan in the comparatively small part of Helena seems to set the key for the whole performance. A sweeter, truer, more sympathetic portrayal of the rejected but still loving Athenian maid could not be asked for. It is not forced out of its relative place in the picture, but it is easily recognized, nevertheless, as a work of rare merit and beauty. Mr. Drew is still the fickle Demetrius, a part upon which no actor would care to rest his fame, but one which this serious comedian treats with his customary good judgment and skill. He is one of the finest readers of verse we have on the stage nowadays, and, although the lines of Demetrius are not as richly eloquent as others in this wonderful play, Mr. Drew gives them their full value. Mr. Fisher is again a stately, impressive representative of venerable austerity as Egeus.

The drolls who act in the rude mechanicals are all as amusing as ever. The opinion has been frequently expressed in this place that Mr. Lewis depicts fitly and fully the traits of the egotistical weaver. It is not a blemish on his performance that he is of small stature and nimble in action; the boundless conceit and unconscious asininity of Bottom are vividly expressed, and he keeps the spectators laughing by the employment of perfectly legitimate means. Mr. Charles Wheelock is a valuable addition to the cast in the part of Snug the Joiner, the humor of which he interprets with the certain skill and moderation of a ripe artist. Mr. Bond, Mr. Wilks, and Mr. Cronin are also excellent.

All the well-remembered scenic pictures are revealed again. There has been no lovelier series of pictures in the theatre than those shown in the woodland scenes of this production. All the skill of modern stage mechanics has been employed in making them, without meretricious fuss, and this realization of the poet's dreamland is probably as close to the ideal of the imaginative reader of Shakespeare as it is possible to approach in a stage performance. The effect differs, of course, according to the taste of the spectators. It is impossible, even with all the mechanical resources of the contemporary stage, to construct a pictorial exhibition of this kind—embodying in material form the subtle meaning and elusive beauty of some of the most exquisite poetry ever written—that will exactly satisfy human nature. But an audience so sincere in spirit, so true in sympathy, so thoughtful and painstaking as this, will never lack appreciation and applause.

To the greater number of playgoers Mr. Daly's revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is wholly satisfying in all its elements, and to all it is gratifying. The acting is thoroughly good, the words of Shakespeare are spoken musically and with understanding; the fairy episodes, though purposely conventional—for no actors could represent the airy mites the poet had in his mind—are still beautifully rendered. The fun of the play is communicated with irresistible effect; the sentiment is gracefully rendered. The incidental music is appropriate and the singers have good, well-cultivated voices. This work will suitably close one of the most notable seasons of Mr. Daly's long, energetic, and useful career as a theatre manager in New-York.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was attended by a very large and enthusiastic audience. It was a performance which had so many merits that it did not deserve to be spoiled, as it was, by certain lamentable defects. Can any one explain why it is that whenever Herr Perotti meets with any difficult passage in a Wagner rôle he promptly proceeds to transform himself into Signor Perotti, and to Italianize the part to the best of his ability? The public recently witnessed his painful attempt to change the burgrave Hermann Wolfsungs, Siegmund, into an Italian opera gentleman, and last night he did his best to make over the solemn and high-minded Knight of the Grail into a mincing mediæval lover, piping his sentimental roundelays at Elsa. A sentimental Lohengrin, a smiling, simpering Lohengrin—think of it!

And how in the world could he be sentimental over that Else? She had a tremolo of grotesque proportions, and she sang out of tune three-fourths of the time. Last evening's performance ought to decide the fate of Fräulein Wiegner once and for all. Perhaps it may have occurred to many that it was a pity that Frau Seidl-Kraus should be sitting still doing nothing at such a time. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Fräulein Brandt's earnestness atoned in a large degree for her vocal shortcomings. Herr Richmann's Telramund was, of course, excellent, and so was Herr Beck's Herald. Herr Behrens deserves praise for his good singing as the King. The chorus was worthy of praise, and the orchestra did its work well. Walter Damrosch conducted with skill.

ART NOTES.

The first prize of $1,500 for the Grant Monument at Washington has been won by Messrs. Cluss & Schulz of that city. Mr. Cluss, a native of Würtemburg, is now one of the Government Inspectors of Public Buildings. Mr. Paul Schulz, a native of Breslau, was a draughtsman in his office and became his partner. Together they designed and made working drawings for the monument to the priest Hidalgo at Mexico, to celebrate the first revolution of the Mexicans against Spain. For this work they were paid $18,000. The Grant Monument has two plans, one with a shaft, the other with a spire. The former will cost $700,000, the latter $500,000. The shaft will be 300 feet high, but if the spire is used that feature will be only 150 feet. On the shaft a figure of Columbia is to stand, while a statue of Grant is to be on one of the faces half-way up. With the spire the Grant will stand on its top. The main monument is a tomb surmounted by an esplanade. Shaft and spire are arranged for ascension by stairs within. Having paid these builders and draughtsmen well for their pains, perhaps the authorities will now call in an architect and a sculptor of approved talents. The country is tired of hideous monuments, all bulk without brains.

The old Salon managed by the Society of French Artists, less the secessionists, will open as usual on May 1 and continue open till June 30. The new Salon of the National Society of the Fine Arts will be held in the exhibition building on the Champ de Mars, for which application was made to the French Government. Thus the two Salons have in one case the Palais de l'Industrie, in the other the Palais des Beaux Arts. The latter opens on the 15th of May and closes the 30th of June. Great promises are made that no skying will occur and foreign work will not be refused at the new Salon. Besides Meissonier, Chavannes, Bonnat, Puvis de Chavannes, Duran, Besnard, and Bérand the following artists are reported among the seceders: Dalou, Rodin, Braquemand, Damian-Bonveret, Waltner, Rixens, Billotte, Montenard, Damoye, Baran, Courtois, Mathey, Friant, Desbois, Ribot, Guignard, Lerolle, Bollvin, Renouard, Carrière, and L'hermitte.

The Durcal old masters which were submitted to merciless criticism in New-York by writers without experience have fared better in open auction at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris. Those not sold here were disposed of the 3d of last month. The portrait of Charles II., King of Spain, by Carreno de Mirando brought $3,040; the "Adoration of the Magi," attributed to Jan van Eyck, $2,400; the so-called Holbein, "Portrait of Jeanne la Folle," $1,560; the lovely Quentin Matsy's "Saviour of the World," $3,460. Fortunately, we have the finest of the collection in America, though perhaps not the costliest, namely, Roger van der Weyden's "St. Luke Painting

THE CAPITOL IN DANGER

DEFECTS THAT REQUIRE ATTENTION AT ONCE.

THE PECK SCHOOL FUND BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY IN SPITE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN OPPOSITION.

ALBANY, March 5.—Another evidence of Gov. Hill's "peanut politics" was cleverly introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Sloan, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who, in exploding the Governor's boasts of economy in vetoing the Capitol Appropriation bill of last year, showed how the Governor signed a bill to create an office for a clerk whose only duty was to disburse the money appropriated under the Capitol bill. The Governor could not sign the necessary bill, but he could sign an unnecessary one to make a place for one of ex-Mayor Murphy's henchmen. One of the ludicrous features of the morning was displayed by Senator Collins of Troy, who comes from Mr. Murphy's own district, and who unwittingly voted for the Clerk Repeal bill. The matter was brought before the Senate by Mr. Sloan, who read the following communication from Commissioner Isaac G. Perry—a private letter originally, but given to the Senate with Mr. Perry's consent:

MARCH 3, 1890.

The Hon. George R. Sloan:

DEAR SIR: I deem it my duty, as Commissioner of the new Capitol, to make the following statement in relation to the defective portions of the Capitol Building. I do this in order that you may be fully informed as to the destruction that is constantly going on in parts of the structure for want of repairs, and the urgent necessity of the Legislature providing an appropriation for doing such work as is required to arrest the progress of disintegration that is now taking place, and for making the repairs absolutely necessary to restore the defective portions of the building, and to do such other work as is required to put the whole structure in a sound and inhabitable condition.

The construction of the western staircase and corridors to the third-story floor is imperative in order to secure the stone-groined ceiling of the main western entrance and lobby adjoining and connected with the staircase, a portion of which has rested on temporary wooden supports for the past four years, during which period the work on the staircase has been suspended for want of an appropriation. This granite ceiling has gradually yielded to the pressure on the temporary wooden supports and its destruction has steadily progressed, and unless it is permanently secured by the erection of the staircase and pier which are to be permanent supports of the granite work above referred to, and are also part of the staircase, at the present rate of destruction the granite work will soon become dangerous, and is a present source.

The central reading room of the State Library, which is now nearly finished, is directly over and rests upon the stone-groined ceiling above referred to, and will be seriously damaged if the work of giving away of the above-mentioned granite work. The ceiling of the corridor on the second floor, east of the western staircase, which is of masonry, rests on temporary supports, and is also giving away.

The north centre section of the Capitol, through the apartments occupied by the Court of Appeals, Second Division, reaching into the apartments of the Secretary of State, to say the least, is in a dilapidated condition, demanding immediate and vigorous treatment in order to arrest further destruction and to put the Court of Appeals rooms in suitable condition for the accommodation of the court. The unlined stone gables are in a leaky condition and thereby much damage is being done, both to the exterior and interior of the building, and should the repairs be postponed even for another year, the solidity of the whole wall will be seriously affected. I have already been so long water-soaked as to cause much damage up to the present time.

The stone roofs over the four small towers two on the north and two on the south side of the building, are in a damaged and leaky condition. Portions of the stone work of the dormer windows require resetting. The finials of several of the dormers have been removed, as supposed, by reason of ice to endanger life. The granite pedestals inside of the central court, by reason of their not being properly protected, are constantly being damaged. Seventy-five thousand dollars is a low estimate of the damage to the building that is now yearly taking place for the want of necessary repairs for its restoration and preservation. As to the repairs necessary for completing and furnishing the State Library apartments and of the necessities of the Court of Appeals, Second Division, you have full knowledge.

There is on hand a large amount of granite for the eastern approach and the greater portion of the Medina sandstone required for the steps of the western staircase. The stone sheds and the derrick and machinery on the west of the Capitol are in a dilapidated condition, and much needed repairs are required to save them from destruction. The facilities for handling stone are complete, a steam engine and derrick which runs the entire length of the stone shed.

The preparation of plans for the full completion of the building has been steadily progressed during the past year, and I trust that there will be no delay for the want of drawings for all work above mentioned. Respectfully,

J. G. PERRY,
Commissioner of New Capitol.

Senator Sloan made a long speech, which, with Commissioner Perry's letter, was placed on the Journal. He went into the history of last year's legislation for the Capitol, and in as many words accused the Governor of demagogy. He told the Senate how the Governor vetoed the bill of last year. "During all the time that the bill was under consideration," he said, "I supposed, and everybody else supposed, it was to meet a great emergency and was moving along lines that met the approval of the Governor of the State. I never was so surprised as when I picked up a paper after the Legislature had adjourned and found the Governor had vetoed it. I confess I looked for his reasons with a great deal of surprise, and was still more surprised to learn that the veto was based on the constitutional composition of a Capitol commission and on the assumption that the work of the commission would be attended with 'pernicious results.' I am free to confess that that word pernicious is not palatable to a commission so constituted, for, according to an eminent lexicographer, it is described as 'evil-hearted, malicious, and wicked.' Now this same commission which has had this word applied to it has been tried before, and it is a common remark that no better work has ever been performed than that done under its supervision in the State Library."

The Senator repeated Mr. Perry's figures that the Capitol was yearly costing $75,000 from neglect alone, and in view of this he wanted to know where the responsibility should fall. He closed his remarks with these words: "Party ascendancy has been carried too far for even the Governor of the State in withholding his approval of a bill, particularly where the cost to the taxpayers reaches $75,000 a year. And, unless the Governor consents to use more businesslike methods in the treatment of measures of this character, he will continue to put upon the people of the State additional burdens. I do not believe this Legislature is ready to surrender all its prerogatives and make the frank and candid admission that in reference to all appropriations or bills they must be made to conform to the dotting of an 'i' and to the crossing of every 't' to meet the peculiar views the Governor may entertain on that question. I say that it is time for the people of this State to take note of the extent to which the prerogatives of the Governor are carried on the question of vetoing bills. It was never intended that the Governor should exercise his right in the way he has been and is exercising it, and I do not know of any better opportunity to lay before the Senate and the people of the State one of the most notable instances."

Mr. Cantor attempted a feeble defense of the Governor, but everybody who heard what he had to say was fully aware that the Governor had carefully coached him before he came into the Senate Chamber.

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A few minutes later Mr. Sloan's bill to repeal the law for the appointment of a clerk for disbursing the funds appropriated under the Capitol bill of last year was read for the third time. In explaining the act Mr. Sloan said the law was an exrescence and ought to be repealed. The moment he introduced the bill, however, he found he had stepped on the toes of some one. The Governor, in his economical vein last year, did not veto this bill. On the contrary he signed it on the 15th of June and on the 16th the appointment was made and the clerk has been drawing pay ever since. He did not think that there was time to save very much money, but the State might make $200 or $400 out of it. When the roll was called Messrs. Cantor, Chase, Hawkins, Ives, and McCarren, Democrats, made the mistake of refusing to vote, clearly demonstrating the ridiculous influence Gov. Hill is exercising over the Democratic Senators, and the bill only received sixteen votes, not enough to pass it; but Messrs. Collins and Linson came to Mr. Sloan's support and with three Democrats, Ahearn, Brown, and Stadler, who had voted in the affirmative on the first roll call, it was sent through, Mr. Chase eventually casting the only negative vote.

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Senator Chase introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of nine State Building Commissioners for all the cities of the State, to be appointed by the Governor and to draw a salary of $2,500 a year, except the Chairman, who shall be entitled to $3,000 a year. For the purpose of simplifying the operations of the act the cities of the State are divided into three classes—those with a population of 35,000 and under, those with a population of 35,000 to 75,000, and 75,000 and over. Three Commissioners shall be assigned to each class. Their duty shall be to report on all building laws and for the construction, inspection, and regulation of all buildings throughout the State.

Among the bills passed in the Senate to-day were the Blumenthal School bill for abolishing Boards of Commissioners who condemn land for school sites; the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment Armory bill, and a very bad bill of Senator Chase's, which allows the Board of Claims to look into the claim of John F. Porter, a veritable legislative chestnut that has been before the Legislature for twenty-five years.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee held a meeting this morning to take final action on the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. The following members were present: Messrs. Acker, Daye, L Sam bers were present: Messrs. Acker, Daye, L Sam Johnson Towne, Peck, Republicans, and Messrs. Greene, Hutch, Henderson, and Goons, Democrats. Messrs. Strauhan and Whipple, Republicans, were absent. Judge Greene offered an amendment which, if passed, would strike out sections of the bill. This was nothing more or less than to allow the use of the unofficial ballot in the case of any candidates becoming ineligible or withdrawing. The motion to accept this amendment was carried by the vote of the four Democrats, while only three Republicans voted against it, namely, Messrs. Acker, Daye, and Johnson. To the general surprise Messrs. Towne and Peck refrained from voting. The constituents of the two last named gentlemen should take them in hand.

As soon as the Saxton Ballot Reform bill was reported in the Assembly Mr. Sheehan sprang to his feet and suggested that it would be a good idea to have the bill considered as soon as possible. He would like, he said, to see it made a special order for an early day—say next Thursday.

Mr. Acker said the amendments to the bill added by the Judiciary Committee would have to be printed, so that all the members could study the bill intelligently. It was the intention to push the bill, and if Mr. Sheehan was as anxious as himself to bring it before the House it would not be long before the members would be given an opportunity to vote for it.

Mr. Sheehan repeated the statement he made two weeks ago, that all were familiar with the measure, and that the earlier it came up for discussion the sooner it would be disposed of. Mr. Acker's objection prevailed, and the bill will not be discussed this week.

* * *

Mr. Peck's School District Apportionment bill, which provides that each school district which employs a teacher for thirty-two weeks (after the current year) shall receive $100, and the same sum for each additional teacher so employed, passed the Assembly this morning in spite of the determined opposition of most of the New-York and Brooklyn members. Mr. Peck moved for a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the bill failed of passage, and on the yeas and nays found himself well supported. The ensuing explanations of votes were interesting.

Mr. Blumenthal led off for the opposition. He said the position of the New-York and Brooklyn members had been strengthened by the approval of the New-York press. The bill, he maintained, worked great injustice to New-York and Brooklyn. If it did not increase the burden of taxation it certainly gave them 15 or 20 per cent less of the appropriation than they were now receiving.

Dr. Bush of Chemung said the object of the bill was to help the weak districts. "The country school districts," said he, "are poor, and the plan outlined in this bill is the only one by which they may be helped. The New-York and Brooklyn members are taking a very narrow view of this subject. This bill expresses the State's policy just as the canal appropriation bills do. I favored the canal bills because the State wants them passed. The canals do my particular locality more harm than good, yet I voted to support them and other members did likewise because it is the policy of the State as a whole to maintain these waterways, which benefit only certain cities and sections. Members of this body should be broad-minded enough to support bills like this, which are of general benefit."

Mr. John Connelly expressed the opinion that, in respect of this particular bill, the State at large was unjust to the city of New-York. He referred to the State Assessor's bill, saying it was sleeping on the table, and that its parent dared not awaken it through fear that the country members would assassinate it. The feeling among his constituents, he said, was that Mr. Peck's bill was prejudicial to them, and he must therefore oppose it.

Mr. Henderson of Herkimer County said he was sorry to notice a feeling of rivalry between the city and country members. As a matter of fact, he said, the Peck bill would increase the appropriations for the country districts and decrease them for the cities and large villages. The bill was a just one. The trend of population was from the country to the cities. The cities should not refuse to give up something to the country from which they received such enormous streams of wealth.

Mr. McTernan renewed his argument that the bill should be recommitted in order that the New-York and Brooklyn representations might be given opportunity to present their views to the committee.

Col. Webster of New-York said he deplored sectionalism at all times and particularly so in connection with a measure of this character. He had examined this bill carefully and was convinced that it would not increase the burdens of his constituents, but would help the poor country districts. He voted for the bill. The vote as announced stood 90 to 28 in favor of the passage of the bill.

* * *

"Old Salt" Alvord made his annual pilgrimage to Albany to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the members of the Assembly. Upon his appearance in the Chamber, Speaker Husted announced his presence and appointed a committee to escort him to the Speaker's desk. The ex-Lieutenant Governor, looking hale and hearty despite his four-score years, walked down the main aisle amid the cheers of the members, and was introduced by the Speaker, who delivered a short address highly eulogistic of the veteran politician. Later, in the Speaker's room, "Old Salt" held a short reception, and shook hands with many old friends.

* * *

Judge Greene's Hudson River Bridge bill was called up for second reading by its sponsor just previous to adjournment to-day and was advanced, to his entire satisfaction. John Connelly of New-York made on the measure a fierce and bold attack, which failed of results. He declared that it was devised to enrich a few men, who would dispose of the franchise as soon as it became theirs to sell. Such a valuable franchise should not, he contended, be bestowed upon the men who were behind this bill. Mr. Connelly sent to the desk an amendment to Section 9 of the measure and asked its adoption. It increased the annual tax on the stock guarantee from $300,000 to $1,000,000. Judge Greene thereupon made a plea for the bill, claiming that it was as near perfection as possible, and that the proposed amendment was only designed to hamper it. The House voted down the amendment, and the Clerk proceeded to read the different sections.

When No. 19 was reached Mr. Connelly again made an impassioned speech in favor of an amendment providing that three of the proposed bridge Commissioners be appointed by the Mayor of New-York and two by the Governor, and that the names of the three Commissioners in the bill be stricken out. Mr. Connelly contended that it was wrong for the Legislature to try to take from the city of New-York the privilege vested in the local authorities. He said he opposed the bill because it was wrong in principle and subversive of the rights of the city. The Chamber of Commerce had not demanded the passage of this bill, and the business men of the city did not want it.

Mr. Mase showed his partiality for the bill at this juncture by asking Mr. Connelly a series of questions designed to tangle that gentleman and put Judge Greene in the light of a philanthropist. Mr. Connelly saved himself, however, and reiterated his statement that the bill was one-sided and that the franchise should be traded as soon as it was secured. The fact that his business-like amendment was not desired proved conclusively, he said, that there was something wrong behind the bill.

Judge Greene again secured recognition, and made another explanation of the purposes of the bill. Messrs. Sulzer, Kerrigan, and Blumenthal of New-York came to Connelly's aid, but were unable to stem the tide, and the amendment was lost by a large majority. The bill is now on order of third reading.

* * *

Mr. Currier added to the Assembly collection of "strike" bills one limiting the charge for telephones in cities of 10,000 population and over to $2 75 per month, and for each extra telephone to $2 50 per month.

Mr. Martin fathers a bill which provides that conviction for violation of excise laws shall only work revocation of a person's license, and no license can be issued to a person so convicted within one year after conviction.

Mr. de Peyster has introduced a bill for the further protection of game in Dutchess, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, and Delaware Counties.

A bill introduced by Mr. Hoag in the Assembly provides that, whenever application is made to remove pavements in New-York or Brooklyn, the Commissioner of Public Works must publish a notice in the *City Record* of a time appointed for a hearing in behalf of such permit. After permits are granted and the pavement laid, streets cannot be torn up again within a year, except for making connections between any house and sewer pipes or electrical conduits.

* * *

A hearing was given this afternoon by the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly on Canals on the bill now before both houses which appropriates $500,000 for the improvement of the State canals. Peter C. Doyle, William E. Cleary, ex-Assemblyman Gallagher, Niles Case, and Assemblyman Andrus spoke in favor of the measure.

Ex-Judge James R. Angell and Mr. Fordham Morris appeared before the Assembly Committee on General Laws this afternoon and argued in favor of Mr. Clarke's bill for the construction of a tunnel under the Harlem River in the city of New-York. Mr. Clarke also advocated the favorable recommendation of the bill. There will be a further hearing next Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on General Laws will give a hearing Thursday afternoon on the Hendricks High License bill.

Senator Erwin's Committee on General Laws, at the request of the National Building Loan Association, will give a hearing at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the bill to compel the lawyer to deposit $100,000 with the Banking Superintendent when they start in to do business in this State. The national institutions have established a strong lobby.

* * *

It is about time the Legislature took hold of the document rooms of both houses, shook them up, and shook out some of the cormorants who have for years been living off their perquisites. It is a notorious fact that bills and documents that are printed for the exclusive use of the Legislature are sold by the attendants in these departments to any outsider, firm, or corporation that is willing to pay for the little trouble involved in wrapping them up. The State never intended that its documents should be used or disposed of in this manner. Whatever bills or documents are sent to persons not connected with the Legislature interferes just so much with legislative work. The document room cormorants have fixed upon a stated rate to carry on their business, and for $90 for the session guarantee to supply all matters printed by the Legislature. Members of Assembly and Senate, through the inconvenience and annoyance owing to their inability to obtain an extra copy of some important bill. All these document room clerks are well paid by the State, but that fact is simply an incident in their career. They can pick up a great deal more in pilfering documents, bills, and all sorts of matter than from legislative salary. A large number of civil lists belonging to officers of both houses and to newspaper correspondents have failed to reach their destination in consequence of the enterprise of some of the experienced hangers-on about the Legislature. The document rooms certainly need a shaking up, and the Legislature owes it to its own dignity to begin it at once.

* * *

The State Grange has sent a protest to the Legislature against the Coggeshall Highway bill, which allows the payment of $1 a day in lieu of working on the roads.

Gov. Hill to-day nominated George F. Yeoman of Rochester as Trustee of the State Industrial School.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., gave a dinner this evening at his residence on Willett-street to Speaker Husted. Covers were laid for twelve. Among those present were Senators Robertson, Sloan, Saxton, and Ives, and Assemblymen Mase, White, Gibbs, and Sheehan.

Col. Floyd Clarkson, the new Commander of the Grand Army of the State, and ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts were given the privileges of the floor in the Senate to-day.

* * *

The Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries this afternoon commenced the investigation of the printing contract at Sing Sing Prison. There were present representatives from Typographical Union No. 6 of New-York, No. 98 of Brooklyn, No. 4 of Albany, the State Workingmen's Assembly, and the American Federation of Labor.

Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop said he had approved the Sing Sing Prison contract for setting type at 45 cents per 1,000 ems with Horatio W. Davis of Brooklyn. No printing was allowed at the prison. Gen. Swayne, President of the Sunnyside Printing Company, to which the contract had been assigned by Davis, said he had now about 3,000 pounds of type, two presses, and a cutter in the prison, and had ordered an additional 6,000 pounds of type and cases. Deputy Attorney General Whitaker testified that he thought, under existing laws, the contract was valid, and he had therefore approved of it.

Warden Brush thought the contract all right and a good one, though. In February the amount of typesetting was about $36. He had not given Mr. Swayne permission to put presses in the prison and he would not allow their use there. He thought the contract had not been lived up to. He had looked through the Revised Statutes, but had not found any law against printing in State prisons.

John D. Parsons testified that all matter used under the contract could be put in use inside of three weeks. The average price for typesetting is 42 cents for 1,000 ems. Times in all of Albany said that 42 cents per 1,000 ems was the outside price paid for such work as was done for 15 cents at Sing Sing.

F. F. McEwen of Typographical Union No. 6 protested against the contract and against the degradation of the trade. It was a step toward taking work from honest men and putting it in the hands of felons. William H. Bailey of the same union protested against the contract and asked for its amendment. The price for typesetting was low enough now without making it lower by prison competition. The contract was a menace to other trades. Hiram Adams of the Brooklyn Union also entered a protest, and he was followed by Florence Everard of the State Board of Arbitration, and H. Myer of Albany, representing the Federation of Labor.

The committee decided to report a resolution asking for the amendment of the contract.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

MGR. DOANE EXPLAINS HOW HE WOULD DIVIDE THE SCHOOL FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to thank you for your prompt insertion of my letter and the kind words with which you accompanied it. I must trespass again on your columns to set myself right on a point on which I should have expressed myself more clearly, and thereby laid myself and the cause I was pleading open to misapprehension, as I find by a letter that came from a friend this morning. It is with regard to the division of the school fund. If, "per impossibile," that should ever happen, no Catholic would ever claim that the money in hand be paid directly to Bishop or priest, but that the State should have its examiners or inspectors as in England and elsewhere, and disburse the money if the schools were found up to the mark.

We have no quarrel with the schools as such, but with the system of training children without religion, and so, it seems to me, that your editorial, in the language of the dialecticians, "begs the question." If in the community there are two large classes, one satisfied with the present state of things, and one dissatisfied, why not, if some way cannot be found to satisfy the wants of the minority, and discuss the question dispassionately and on its merits? If education be merely the training of children for this life, then the secular system is sufficient. But if the principal object of education is to enable the Catholic child to save his immortal soul, then it is not.

The contention is not to teach a religious grammar, arithmetic, history, and geography, but to teach over and above them the Catechism, that is, the truths of faith, the obligation of the Commandments, to prepare the child at an early age for its first confession and communion and for confirmation, for the day will come when these will be of importance, when the others will absolutely be of none.

However, I must not abuse your patience and run on. It is more or less "beating the air," as experience has shown, for those who are satisfied with the secular system of education are, like Ephraim, joined to their idols. Let them alone.

In your editorial you dignify me with a title which, in theology, I do not possess, that of "doctor." As I read it, it reminded me of a story that the great Dominican, Father Tom Burke, used to tell when he met a then strong anti-Catholic of the name of Luther. "Father," but chose to address him as "doctor." "My dear Madam," he said, "I am not a doctor, I am not even an apothecary."

One more word and I have done, and that is in commendation of your typesetters and proofreaders. I have had more or less experience of having things published in newspapers, but I never remember to have had one so perfectly done as my letter to you was the other day; it was an absolute reproduction of the original.

G. H. DOANE.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, March 1, 1890.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, much colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, much colder, fair weather, except light snow near the coast, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light snow, much colder, northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, snow, northeasterly winds, colder.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, light snows, northeasterly winds, colder.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	38°	39°	8:30 P. M.	47°	41°
6 A. M.	36°	34°	9 P. M.	46°	39°
9 A. M.	36°	32°	9 P. M.	46°	36°
12 M.	43°	35°	12 P. M.	39°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.....36½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....42°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.....34°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis and Judge Amasa J. Parker of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Bishop McNeirny of Albany, Bishop B. J. McQuaid of Rochester, and Bishop E. P. Wadhams of Ogdensburg are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, and ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse, E. B. Cable of Chicago, and ex-Congressman E. D. Hayden of Massachusetts are at the Windsor Hotel.

Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister at Washington; Judge John R. Putnam of the New-York Supreme Court, and W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

A DRY GOODS STORE BURNED OUT.

The dry goods store of Patrick N. Hannigan and Michael L. Bouilion at 2,665 Third-avenue, was burned out last evening, entailing a loss of over $10,000. The store occupied the ground floor of a four-story brick building and was one of the finest dry goods stores in the neighborhood. The fire, which broke out at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, was caused by a gas jet in the window igniting the goods surrounding it. In a moment the whole window was ablaze, and the flames spread rapidly throughout the store.

The entire stock in the store was either destroyed or damaged by water, and the loss on stock and fixtures is estimated at $9,000. The damage to the building, which is owned by John Bates of Morristown, N. J., can be repaired for $2,000. The floor immediately above the store is occupied as a dwelling by William Coon, whose furniture was damaged to the amount of $200.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS

THE CONVENTION NOMINATES A STATE TICKET.

A PLATFORM THAT INDORSES BALLOT AND TARIFF REFORM—A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DEMANDED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—Almost the only uncertainty about the ticket when the Democratic State Convention was called to order this morning was in regard to the second place. It was thought that Newport should have the Lieutenant Governor, and among the names mentioned were Howard Smith, the candidate of last year; Samuel R. Hovey, ex-Senator Underwood, Capt. John Waters of that city, the Hon. Lorillard Spencer of Newport and New-York, ex-United States District Attorney Davids Baker of North Kingstown, and the Hon. Nathaniel Church of Tiverton. Mr. Spencer seemed to be the favored one, but he declined to allow the use of his name, and the nomination was left to the Bristol delegation.

Speaker Augustus S. Miller of the House of Representatives was permanent Chairman and made a ringing speech. The Republican Party of Rhode Island, he said, has taken its cue from the Republican Party of the whole country, and is trying to accomplish in this State what the Republicans in our National Government are trying to accomplish—obtain possession of the country and hold it by all means for an unlimited time. The last Presidential election was fought with the most unblushing bribery on the Republican side, and although they succeeded in landing that "little pigmy" of theirs in the Presidential chair, there is no man whose words have so large an audience and are so carefully read as the greatest American citizen to-day, Grover Cleveland. The Ballot Reform act as passed was found to be defective, and now the Republican Party, through the Senate, is planning to avail itself of the shortcomings of the act for its advantage. "They say they have got us in a hole on this law."

The ticket nominated is as follows: For Governor—John W. Davis, Pawtucket; Lieutenant Governor—William T. C. Wardwell, Bristol; Secretary of State—Edwin D. McGuinness, Providence; Attorney General—Zibe G. Slocum, Providence; General Treasurer—John G. Perry, South Kingstown.

Col. F. L. O'Reilly of Woonsocket threw a firebrand into the convention by a substitute to a motion to change the term of service of the State Central Committee, so that the organization would occur just after instead of before an election. O'Reilly said he might be called "father," but chose to address him as "doctor." "My dear Madam," he said, "I am not a doctor, I am not even an apothecary."

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THE LOUISIANA CLUB GONE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The famous Louisiana Club, in Canal-street, has gone into liquidation. The information was not news to the majority of people about the city, as it was known for some time that the organization was on the verge of disbanding. Monday night the club closed its doors and the members spent their evening elsewhere.

It is given out that by the end of the week a statement will be presented and that a new club is to take the place of the old one. It was organized about a month ago, but has not yet been permanently established. The personnel will include all the leading old members of the Louisiana Club, who are among the most prominent business men in the city. The intention is to secure the same quarters occupied by the Louisiana, and to continue the new organization much after the manner of the old. It will be called the Lotus.

THE LATE EDWIN COWLES.

SOME OF THE PECULIARITIES OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—The late Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, who died on Tuesday, was possessed of an individuality that was saved from eccentricity only by a substratum of New-England sense, inherited from his hard-headed and sound old father. There was never another man like him, and there never will be. Absolutely devoid of humor, he could gravely go through with some measure that his deep earnestness alone saved from being absurd. When the *Leader* office had a general housecleaning a few years ago, a room was ruthlessly broken into that years before had been sacred to Mr. Cowles and had been locked up and forgotten. In it were found two machines into which he had put an endless store of labor and energy—a bone-breaking velocipede that no man could ride and live, and an intricate and cumbersome machine for the detection of thefts on railroads—a great box that the conductors were to carry when engaged in the collection of fares. One road attempted to use it, but the conductors rebelled, and threatened to leave the road and mob the inventor. Yet Mr. Cowles, at the time, regarded this machine as among the greatest inventions of the age, and was sure he would make a fortune from the invention. His courage was matchless, as several men dispatched to instruct him in his editorial duties discovered to their cost. When a saloon keeper named Zeimer came into the *Leader* office and thrust an ugly revolver into Mr. Cowles's face, the editor sprang to his feet, and before his opponent could shoot struck him on the head with a heavy iron cane, which laid him on the floor. The blow was so heavy that it bent the cane, and in that shape it hung over his desk for years.

A few years before, when certain enemies had been gather loud in their threats, Mr. Cowles bought a sword cane, which he always carried upon the street. One night, when passing up Euclid-avenue, a man demanded his money. Mr. Cowles threw up his cane in defense, and the man grasped it. With a sudden jerk the sword was drawn from the wooden sheath, and before the robber knew what had happened the blade was in his body. Several rival editors who met Mr. Cowles in fistic combat in the early days of his career in after years always spoke of his courage and muscular powers with the greatest respect.

The fight that has been for years one of the choice traditions of the Cleveland press is absolutely true, and well illustrates Mr. Cowles's inability to understand a joke. A reporter upon one occasion, after describing an immense egg which some bucolic friend had sent in, that might have been the size scouted in the trump of local fame, added this explanatory note: "It is perhaps needless to say that this egg was laid by only one hen." When Mr. Cowles reached the office on the morning following he sent for the city editor, and, laying his finger on the offending paragraph, demanded "Who wrote that item?" "Mr. M.," was the reply. "Send him here immediately." Mr. M. appeared and acknowledged the authorship. Mr. Cowles looked at him for a moment in amazed disgust, and then thundered: "Only one hen! Don't you know that two hens couldn't lay one egg?" Mr. M. acknowledged the fact, and timidly added that he had attempted "a joke." "A joke!" was the response. "Hereafter I don't want you to attempt any joke unless you mark it, 'This is a joke.'"

Mr. Cowles conducted the *Leader* upon the principle that whatever he believed in was to be supported with all the power there was in him, and that whatever he did not believe in was to be denounced. His warfare upon the Catholic Church was one of the bitterest, most determined, and longest continued of all the individual contests carried on in the American press. He really founded the Order of the American Union, and for one year ruled over a great part of the United States, and that for a time almost dominated the politics of Cleveland. He was its chief, and several of his addresses are yet in existence in which he shows what he apprehended to be the dangers of Catholic control.

Some of Mr. Cowles's peculiarities of manner doubtless grew from his lifelong impediment of speech, and it was touching to see him, when almost an old man, endeavor to overcome a defect of nature and the habit of a lifetime. By long practice a peculiar jerk of the head, described in THE TIMES, he never heard the hissing sound of the human voice, and, so far as he was concerned, there was no letter S in the alphabet. Not having heard it, he could not make it. When he was a candidate for some foreign appointment for which he was fitted in all other things being equal, his difficulty of speech would stand in the way. Mr. Cowles immediately put himself under the care of an elocutionist, and for a long time took daily lessons, learning mechanically the aspiration he could not command by sound. His pronunciation was improved, but was not made perfect.

When Dar Gardner, once a local politician of some note, was Mr. Cowles's assistant in the Cleveland Post Office, he recklessly and unkindly fell into a habit of mimicry of when his chief was the victim. Mr. Cowles heard of it, and of the jokes played by Gardner because of his ability in this line. One day when Mr. Cowles and his brother Alfred were passing up Superior-street the former pointed to Gardner and said: "Alf, there goes a man who can talk like me better than I can myself." On one occasion Mr. Cowles was showing a Government inspector about the office, and coming up to one of the chiefs of division, tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Mr. —— let me introduce you to Mr. ——, a Government inspector." The man never looked up, but hurried out: "Oh, go to —— with your nonsense." "Mr. ——!" cried Mr. Cowles, "what do you mean, sir!" The man looked up, his jaw fell, and he could only stammer out, "Excuse me, Mr. Cowles, but I thought it was Dar Gardner again."

As years passed by, the fame of Cleveland and Ohio came to know Mr. Cowles as he was known to those about him, and to respect him for his patriotism, his belief in American institutions, his generosity, and above all his loyalty to his friends. No man ever lived whose heart could be more touched by the tale of woe or trouble. No employe was ever forsaken or denied support when he had tried to do his duty. No one could yield a point more gracefully when so matter of vital belief or deep prejudice was touched. Where Mr. Cowles liked he liked strongly, and his dislike took on a touch of hatred. He had a hard struggle in the early years of his career, and it taught him to look kindly on the struggles of others. No man could enjoy social life to a fuller extent, and no man could be more generous or thoughtful in the entertainment of his friends. While all those peculiarities that made him the mark of good-natured comment by the enemy, in politics or the local press, he had the cordial respect of all, and every feeling of animosity was laid away years before his death.

COURTESIES APPRECIATED.

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

The following graceful and complimentary letters testify to the appreciation the Supreme Court of the United States has for the judicial centenary so recently celebrated in New-York:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

Hon. William H. Arnoux, Chairman Judicial Centenary Committee, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Upon the reassembling of the court on the conclusion of the February recess my brethren have charged me with the agreeable duty of renewing to the New-York State Bar Association and its representatives our acknowledgments for the genuine hospitality extended to us at New-York during the recent celebration of the organization of the Judicial Department of the Federal Government, and the expression of our high appreciation of the appropriate manner in which that celebration was conducted and the perfection in details which characterized it.

We regard it as having been entirely worthy of the great event is commemorated, and are deeply sensible of the thoughtful consideration shown us personally on that occasion. With sentiments of respect and esteem, I am your obedient servant,

MELVILLE W. FULLER,
Chief Justice of the United States.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

1,432 K-STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, March 3, 1890.

William H. Arnoux, Esq., Chairman of the Judiciary Centennial Committee:

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my personal thanks to you and your committee, and to the gentlemen who so efficiently co-operated with you, for the attention received on the occasion of the celebration.

Everything

ONE SPAN OF 3,000 FEET.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE ACROSS THE NORTH RIVER AT NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Engineer Lindenthal, who designed the projected bridge across the Hudson River at New-York, to-day explained to a sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce the details of the proposed structure.

The committee has received the reply of the Secretary of War in answer to an invitation to express his views upon the bill. The Secretary endorses and transmits a letter from Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, in which he says that the bill was referred to the Board of Engineers stationed at New-York. Upon their findings he suggests that the centre of the span shall be 155 feet above mean tide, and that a section shall be inserted requiring the plans to be submitted to the Secretary of War within one year from the passage of the act, the construction to begin within one year after that and the bridge to be completed within ten years from the approval of the plans. Gen. Casey says that, with these amendments, he knows of no objection to the passage of the bill so far as the interests of navigation are concerned.

In the course of his argument Mr. Lindenthal commented upon these recommendations adversely. He said that the company would be willing to have the centre of the bridge 140 feet above tide water, which would be 10 feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge; but to make the bridge 155 feet high would add enormously to its cost, and would render it almost impossible so to grade the approaches as to afford access to railroad grade. The best plan to adopt would be to fix the height tentatively at 145 feet in the bill, leaving a board of engineers to take testimony from navigators and railroad men and definitely settle the matter.

Mr. Lindenthal also contended that the time allowed by Gen. Casey for the completion of the work was entirely inadequate. Past preparations would have to be made to get together material for a structure unlike any other in the world in size and design. It would also be necessary for the company to acquire about thirty million dollars' worth of property in real estate for the approaches and right of way, and this was a time-consuming proceeding. He was willing to accept the suggestion of Chairman Baker that the bill should provide for the beginning of the work in three years, with a proviso that the Secretary of War might grant an extension upon reasonable grounds.

Mr. Lindenthal said that it had been his task for the past five years to convince the public, and particularly capitalists, of the feasibility of his plan of throwing a single-span bridge, 3,000 feet long, across the Hudson River, a plan which no other engineer had the courage or ability to put forward. As a result of his work he had secured the indorsement of the American Society of Civil Engineers and had gotten the support of capital for the construction of a bridge which in itself would cost $16,000,000.

In conclusion and in answer to questions, Mr. Lindenthal gave some interesting statistics relating to the bridge. Its central span would rise and fall 8 feet owing to changes of temperature. The anchorages would be half as large as the Capitol at Washington, and each would contain 50 per cent. more masonry than the largest of the Egyptian pyramids. The cables would be 4 feet in diameter (the Brooklyn Bridge cables are 15 inches) and the towers would be 500 feet high. The bridge proper would accommodate ten railway tracks. Foot passengers could be lifted up to its level by elevators in the anchorages, but if it was desired to provide for the passage of vehicles they would have to ascend the palisades to reach its level.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

A SECRET MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON BALLOT REFORM.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The Joint Committee on Ballot Reform held a secret meeting last night, which lasted well on into this morning. The meeting was held in the private office of the Superintendent of the Capitol, and elaborate precautions were taken that none of the proceedings should be made public. Each one of the ten members of the committee expressed his views upon the Werts bill far more freely than he would have done in public, and at times the debate is said to have been exceedingly lively. The main objection of the Republicans as expressed at the meeting was against the State Board of Registration, which, according to the bill, was to consist of the Governor and one member of each party.

Assemblyman Voorhees, the Republican leader of the House, spoke against the State Board, and said that it would make the board partisan, and that such a board would not remedy the present evils. Senator Werts defended the clause as considerable length. A compromise was finally effected, providing for a County Board of Registration in place of the State Board, which shall consist of three members, two appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic and Republican County Committees and one appointed by the Governor. The County Boards will, in turn, appoint the election officers of each precinct in the county, of whom each political party is to have an equal share. Assemblyman Erwin of Hudson, one of the brightest young men of the House, also offered some amendments, which were held under advisement.

Mr. Voorhees raised another objection to that section of the bill which provides for alphabetic registration lists, and offered an amendment providing for registration by residences as an additional safeguard against colonization. There was considerable discussion also over that section of the bill which provides that the official ballots may be distributed ten days before election. Senators Martin and Carter and Assemblymen Voorhees, Erwin, and Cole opposed it strenuously, but no definite action was taken upon the clause.

The committee adjourned until Monday afternoon. Other meetings will be held during the week as circumstances may require, and the members of the committee expect to have the bill ready for presentation to the Legislature by the latter part of next week.

Another bill was railroaded through the Legislature to-day. It was introduced in the Senate last night by Senator Martin and increases the salary of the Controller and Treasurer. Before 3 o'clock this afternoon it had passed both houses and was ready for the Governor's signature. The House also passed the bill providing that canal and railroad companies shall pay their employes every two weeks and that appropriating $40,000 for additional buildings for the State Normal School.

The Senate passed the House concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee consisting of three Assemblymen and three Senators to inquire into depression in the agricultural industries of the State. The President appointed Senators Koe, Gardner, and Smith to represent the Senate.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Richard A. Donnelly as Quartermaster-General and Andrew Kirkpatrick as Law Judge of Essex County. The Governor has nominated Eckard B. Budd as Prosecutor for Burlington County.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

HORSES THAT RAN AT CLIFTON, GUTTENBERG, AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The races at the Clifton track were run yesterday afternoon with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. John Arkins won, with Ententown second and Pegasus third. Time—1:51½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ripley and Defendant ran a dead heat, with Harrison third, in 1:08. In the run-off Ripley won in 1:10.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gounod won, with Little Jim second and Fannie H. third. Time—1:58½.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-old colts. Eclipse won, with Best Boy second and the Cerise colt third. Time—0:53½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Khaftan won, with Sam Harper, Jr., second and Iceberg third. Time—1:22.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. The Sinner won, with George Angus second and Lizzie M. third.

The following are the entries and weights for the races to be run at Gutenberg this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Benedict, Alfred, Kastelbok, Biscuit, Rebel Scout, Jim Irwin, Clasher, Top Sawyer. 126 pounds each; Counterfeit and Melwood, 113 each; Peach Blow, 111; Periwinkle, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Marsac, 114 pounds; Johnnie E. and Gray Cloud, 110 each; Phil Thompson, George Corbett, Festus, Rio Grande, and Slasher, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Alderman Mac, 115 pounds; Josie W. and the Planette filly, 112 each; Alarming, 102; Folly S., 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bradford and Victory, 109 pounds each; Loisma and John Jay S., 106 each; Jerry and Paradise, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Harry Fenetus, 124 pounds; Gendarme, 112; Boodle, 110; Guardsman and Queen of Hearts, 108 each; Little Barefoot, 106; Admiralty, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Vigilant, 113 pounds; Maywood, 110; King Idle, 109; Blessed, 104; Pericles, 102; Hot Scotch, 97; Sophist, 93; Kate C., 86.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The races here to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tom Karl won, with Lady Blackburn second and Harvester third. Time—1:09½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Creole won, with Priscilla second and Dudley Oaks third. Time—1:02½.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Heely John won, with Porter F. second and Sam Lazarus third. Time—0:51½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Somerset won, with Bonnie King second and Harry Ives third. Time—1:33.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Drafts—sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

CHANGES WHICH DR. BITTINGER OF WASHINGTON PROPOSES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—By a vote of 29 to 14 the Presbytery of Washington has decided that the Presbyterian Confession of Faith should be revised. The changes to be made were not as ones brought up, but will be considered Monday next.

The probable action of the Presbytery was indicated in the meeting of Monday by the Rev. R. F. Bittinger, who proposes to expunge all of Section 6, Chapter 26, which speaks of the Pope of Rome as "That antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition." The second clause which he favored was to expunge the words "or such willful desertion as can in no way be remedied by the Church or civil magistrate," which are used in the Confession in stating that desertion, as well as adultery, constitutes a scriptural ground for divorce.

The next change which Dr. Bittinger favored was the omission of all that part of Section 4, Chapter 10, as follows:

"All such less can men not professing the Christian religion, be saved in any other way whatsoever, [that is, those not called by the ministry of the Word,] be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested."

Dr. Bittinger also was in favor of changing the first clause of Section 3, Chapter 10. The clause reads as follows:

"Elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ, through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth."

He said that there was doubt as to the meaning of the term "elect infants." Some thought it meant "infants elect of infants," others "infants elect of the mass of mankind." From the debates in the Westminster Assembly and from contemporary sermons and other sermons it had been concluded that the Westminster divines held the doctrine of infant damnation.

He said that it was believed that the original phrases were "elect of infants," and the change had been made in transcribing the Confession or by the committee in charge under the belief that the two phrases "elect infants" and "elect of infants" had the same meaning.

He thought that, in view of the doubt and uncertainty as to the precise meaning of the phrases, a change ought to be made which would clearly establish the meaning. He suggested a change as follows:

"All infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ, through the Spirit," &c.

Dr. Bittinger alluded to the representations that are made to the effect that a belief in infant damnation is a part of the system of doctrine taught by the Presbyterian Church. He looked upon such an imputation as an unjust aspersion on a church which teaches the opposite doctrine.

A change in the collocation of the words in Section 1, Chapter 4, was recommended by the speaker. This clause speaks of the creation of the world in six days, and the speaker said that, according to the best exegesis, the meaning of the language of the first chapter of Genesis, describing the operation of God's power in the space of six days—whatever period the six days of time may include—refers to matter then already existing. He said that there was no conflict between science and the Scriptures—only of science falsely so-called.

In regard to the sections in Chapter 3, in which, he said, doubt would be seen the reflection of the extra scriptural views of members of the Westminster Assembly, he favored their omission. He maintained that the doctrine of the sovereign decree of God is by no means necessarily dependent upon or connected with the view plainly implied in these sections that God created a part of his intelligent creatures for the purpose of damning them. He was of the opinion that such omissions would relieve the Church of the odium and seeming inconsistency of inviting men to except those provisions of grace and mercy from which, by an extra scriptural view of the decree of God, they are excluded.

In conclusion Dr. Bittinger said that, in his opinion, by the adoption of the changes above referred to, the Confession of Faith would be made more attractive and acceptable as a formula of belief to the large and growing Church than it is at present.

TWO PEACEFUL PRIMARIES.

SHREWSBURY AND MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP OFFICERS NOMINATED.

RED BANK, N. J., March 5.—The Democrats of Shrewsbury Township held their primary at the Globe Hotel last night. Joseph Reilly was re-elected Chairman and George A. Longstreet was made Secretary. The primary was harmonious and enthusiastic. Candidates were nominated for every position on the ticket except for the Collectorship, which is virtually given every year to Enoch White, a Republican, who has held it for nearly a score of years.

Following are the nominations chosen for the principal township positions: Assessor—Henry J. Child; Township Clerk—John S. Throckmorton; Freeholder—William J. Sutton; Township Committeeman—Joseph W. Child; Commissioners of Appeal—John Fields, Joseph W. Longstreet, and Lewis C. Chandler; Surveyors of the Highway—S. A. Minton and John Corlies; Overseer of the Poor—Daniel S. Borden; Constables—George H. White and Elijah M. Conk. The sum of $4,000 was made the amount of the poor appropriation. A committee of four was appointed to confer with the committee selected by the Republican primary relative to the advisability of placing upon the two tickets an appropriation for a Town Hall to be erected in Red Bank.

The Republican primary of Middletown Township was held at Atlantic Highlands yesterday afternoon, and the following are the principal nominations made: Assessor—Rutsen S. Snyder; Collector—Benjamin Griggs; Freeholder—William T. Franklin; Township Clerk—George Brannin; Commissioners of Appeal—M. H. Roberts, John Morford, and Stout S. Compton; Surveyors of the Highway—D. W. Van Note and John R. Conover; Township Committeeman—Jacob Swan; Constables—Joseph Johnson, Frank Barleson, and Robert Clayton.

SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Over 400 hands, about 200 of whom are females, employed by the East New-York Shoe Company of this city, struck work to-day because of the discharge of a laster. The firm had decided to discontinue the class of goods on which the discharged man was employed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 5.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—George W. Den, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, appellant.—Brainerd Tolles for appellant, Charles E. Whitehead for respondent. Mary J. Wildrick, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. De Witt C. Hagar et al., respondents.—J. W. Dunlany for appellant, B. M. Darrin for respondent. Charles F. King, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. John H. Wallbridge et al., respondents.—L. M. Brown for appellant, Edgar T. Brackett for respondents.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 843, 231, 238, 247, 248, 249, 254, 256.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Ernest G. W. Woerz, respondent, vs. Richard Radermacher, appellant.—Hector M. Hutchings for appellant, Samuel Untermeyer for respondent. Thomas Ralph, respondent, vs. Insurance Company of North America, appellant.—Thomas E. Pearsall for appellant, Nathaniel C. Moak for respondent. Thomas Halpin, respondent, vs. Etna Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Thomas E. Pearsall for appellant, N. C. Moak for respondent. Aaron & Detjen, respondents, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant.—Dismissed under rule 21, without costs. Stephen Jonney and another, respondents, vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant.—A. Jeaks for appellant, Homer A. Nelson for respondents. William H. Burdett and another, respondents, vs. Norman Fuller, appellant.—John D. Keenan for appellant, submitted for respondents. Mary H. Graves et al., appellants, vs. John Peterling et al., respondents.—Motion to strike from calendar taken under consideration. Hudson G. Bottom and another, respondents, vs. John Scott, appellant.—Submitted.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 844, 324, 343, 347, 348, 352, 353, 355.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a court-martial to convene at the Mare Island Navy Yard, March 13, for the trial of Commander Joseph R. Coghlan on two charges, one for conduct prejudicial to good order and naval discipline, and the other for violation of the Naval regulations. The specifications allude to the letter written by Commander Coghlan to the editor of the Valley Chronicle, criticising the administration of naval affairs in general and that of the navy yard at Mare Island in particular. The detail of the court is as follows: Commodores A. E. K. Benham and John Irwin, Capts. George C. Remey, John C. Watson, and John W. Philip, Commanders Louis Kempf and Nicoll Ludlow, and Lieut. Commander Thomas Perry and Charles H. Stockton, with Lieut. William E. Sewell as Judge Advocate.

First Lieut. Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, has been reported unfit for active service, has been granted indefinite leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. John R. Miner, Eighth Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

Commander B. P. Lamy has been ordered to de duty at the navy yard, Washington.

The Galena and Kearsarge have arrived at Key West, Fla., from the West Indies.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow has been ordered to examination for promotion.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.40	Ophir	4.00
Best & Belcher	2.70	Potosi	1.55
Bodie Consolidated	.60	Savage	1.55
Challenge	4.10	Sierra Nevada	2.30
Chollar	4.15	Union Consolidated	2.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.00	Utah Consolidated	.75
Crown Point	1.65	Yellow Jacket	1.75
Gould & Curry	1.95	Commonwealth	3.50
Hale & Norcross	2.15	Eureka Consol.	.20
Mexican	2.25	North Belle Isle	1.00
Navajo	.30		

At approximately $5 cents was levied on Union Consolidated.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE RECENT CHARGES OF CRUEL TREATMENT.

The publicity given to the recent condition of affairs on board the United States corvette Enterprise is universally regretted by naval people at this particular moment. No one seems to desire to shield any of the alleged actions of Commander McCalla, but at the same time, all claim that in justice to the navy and in justice to the accused the case should be investigated without delay. The regret in the matter arises over the appprehension that many boys will refrain from entering the navy who, under other circumstances, might otherwise have done so. It is difficult for lads of the age when apprentices are admitted to realize that the alleged conduct of Commander McCalla is an exception to the general treatment in the navy and by no means the rule. The impression that the regrettable state of affairs has been a direct outcome of the interest developed in the new navy. For the first time in the history of the service since the close of the last War American lads have lately been constituting the majority of those who have been applying to enter Navy officers began to congratulate themselves that Americans could be obtained after all for the navy, and in fostering the newly-born popularity officers have made it a rule to make the life of the apprentices as easy as possible. The scenes aboard the Enterprise, however, are deemed abroad as sounder blow to the new navy, and for this reason are felt by none so keenly as by the progressive officers of the service.

In connection with the reports concerning the Enterprise it is noteworthy that another disquieting report in the morning mail in the office of the Collector of Customs of San Francisco. The inquiry in question is in relation to the charges of cruelty made by seamen against Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear. In this case Capt. Healy, it is said, a strong effort is being made by certain commercial interests in San Francisco to retain him in the service. This is being done despite the incontrovertible facts produced and even admitted by Capt. Healy, which might well be termed by arms on board the Bear until they became unconscious through pain. The case of Capt. Healy will be decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. The case of Commander McCalla goes before the Secretary of the Navy. In either case the Presidents can revoke the sentences imposed. The general opinion is that both Capt. Healy and Commander McCalla will be placed in suspension for two years. This will not particularly injure Capt. Healy, since he is as high in the list as he can go. Commander McCalla, however, would lose all seniority during that period, beside suffering the deprivation of one-quarter pay.

THE AMOUNT OF BOND REDUCED.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Under a recent decision of the General Term the Watervliet and Turnpike Railroad Company was ordered to file a bond of the amount of the cost of a metallic circuit to be placed on the lines of the Hudson River Telephone Company to indemnify it should the final action be decided against the railway company. The telephone people at General Term in Albany yesterday determined that the bond should be of the amount of $125,000.

W. H. Call, electrician of the Albany Railway, formerly Superintendent of the telephone company, testified that the part of the system of telephone affected by the electric railway could be fitted with a metallic circuit for $6,000, and that the entire lines of the telephone company could be equipped with the metallic circuit for $24,000. There was considerable expert testimony on both sides, and the bond was finally fixed at $50,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton firm; Middling 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 4,421 bales; gross, 4,448 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,465 bales; coastwise, 738 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 319,197 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net and gross receipts, 1,796 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,200 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 36,653 bales.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c. Good Ordinary, 10c.; net and gross receipts, 517 bales; sales, 404 bales; stock, 27,207 bales.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Columbia, Cal.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	3:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 7.		
Aguan, Kingston	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8.		
Athos, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arranis, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
City of San Antonio, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colonia, Cape Haytien	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Emerald, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kinfauns, Glasgow	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Lucania, Mediterranean	.....	9:00 A. M.
Marsala, Hamburg	.....	.....
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Porto au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spain, London	.....	.....
MONDAY, MARCH 10.		
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Cinqua Conde, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Kenan, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 11.		
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 6.

Alvo, Jacmel, Feb. 18.
Biela, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
Canada, London, Feb. 19.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 28.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Laurentia, Shields, Feb. 15.
Mortlake, Hamburg, Feb. 15.
Muriel, St. Kitts, Feb. 27.
Plato, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 13.
Wasdaland, Antwerp, Feb. 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Caledonia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Feb. 28.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Lisbonese, Para, Feb. 22.
Naples, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

Guthiel, Bremen, Feb. 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 1.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 8.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

Alvena, Port Limon, March 1.
City of Alexandria, Havana, March 6.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
Elder, Bremen, March 1.
Servia, Liverpool, March 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:20 | Sun sets...5:57 | Moon rises..6:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k..7:13	Gov. Isl...7:30	Hell Gate...9:23	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k..7:28	Gov. Isl...8:00	Hell Gate...9:53	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k..1:43	Gov. Isl...1:58	Hell Gate...3:56	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k..1:25	Gov. Isl...1:59	Hell Gate...3:17	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Newport, Shackford, Aspinwall 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Tilson, Wilmington, N. C., 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Worrall, Liverpool and Queenstown 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Underhill.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Fraser, Port Spain 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. 4th.

Steamship Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Carmona Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Caballo & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

Steamship Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Otterbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Itaca, (Br.,) Gaston, Hull 16 ds., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

Steamship Colonia, (Sp.,) Warnel, Garthagena, Sta Emilia, Carcesa, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Certis. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Steamship Wighadi, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Moville, and Liverpool 14 ds., with fruit and passengers to Morgan, Feltman & Co.—Vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship George W. Clyde, Holmes, Sta de Ulloa, Macoris, Sanchez, Puerto Plata, Cape Haytien, Turks Island 19 ds., with mdse. and passenger to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. 4th.

Bark G. De Zaldo, Milan, Sa Jago, Guantanamo, 28 ds., with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Amerigo, Arrowsmith, Barbadoes 18 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship City of Augusta, Cathcart, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. L. Walker.

Steamship Gianoca, Coleman, Boston, with mdse. to H. B. Hinsch.

Steamship Girasole, (Br.,) Rippeth, Newcastle 26 ds., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Steamship Lagosa, Sayvold, Matanzas via Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steamship Stockight, (Br.,) Parton, Shields 17 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

Steamship Mosette Bay, (Br.,) Spray, Hamburg, via Dartmouth, 13 ds., with ingot to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N W., cloudy; at City Island, light, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Britannia, for Barcelona and Marseilles; Trave, for Bremen; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Alesia, for Gibraltar; La Champagne, for Havre; Ernland, for Antwerp; Bolivia, for Mediterranean ports; Saratoga, for Havana, &c.; San Marcos, for Galveston; Alsatia, for New Orleans; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Richmond, for West Point; Mount Edgecomb, for Norfolk.

Ships Helena, for Hamburg; Habitant, for London.

Barks Normandy, for Zanzibar; Sodium, for Riva Deselle; Montalbian, for St. Louis du Rhone; Scrapno Avanto, for Marseilles; Brothers Apap, for Cadiz.

Brig Rising Sun, for Demerara.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamship Standard, for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Knight of the Garter, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from Chittagong Dec. 27 for New-York, has arr. at Macrihtes with her foremast and mainmast gone, her bulwark stove, her decks swept, and her cargo damaged.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 5.—The steamship Ocvelgonne, (Ger.,) Capt. Glasvocket, from New-York Feb. 15 for Hamburg, has arr. at Dover Wight yesterday.

The steamship John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

The steamship Yorkshire, (Br.,) Capt. Arnold, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at Yokohama to-day.

The steamship Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Christiania for New-York March 1.

The steamship Hecate, (Br.,) Capt. Tolle, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York March 2.

The steamship Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoff, sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 8.

The steamship Berthelin (Br.) sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Theckman, from New-York Feb. 14, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The steamship Endeavor, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 15, arr. at Leith yesterday.

The steamship Gladenai, (Ger.,) Capt. Sizgmanust, from New-York Feb. 13, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE ENVELOPE addressing and writing to do at home; excellent city references. Address A. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young French lady as companion to elderly lady or as governess; best city references. Address B. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waiting lady; family six years' city reference. Address T. M. R., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid Alone.—Competent, willing, and obliging; over four years' city reference from last place; city or country. Call or address M. Call at 230 East 53d-st., near 3d-av.; ring fourth bell, right.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing in small private family; Brooklyn preferred; good city reference. Address H. H., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an English girl as chamberwoman or chambermaid and waitress; five years' best city reference. Call or address S. H., care of W. H. Hardie, 3,012 Broadway, King's Bridge.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, reliable young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting; good reference from last place. Call at 220 West 27th-st., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; understands the many duties required in private family; excellent city reference. Address M. C., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid or maid and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 209 East 25th-st., ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Protestants, not long from England; together; chambermaid, waitress, or nurse; city references. Address, for two days, R. R., Box 98 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with growing children in private family; best city reference. Address L. B., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in a private family; very best city reference. Address W., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by a young woman; family going to Europe; first-class city references. Call or address present employer's, 419 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing. Seen at last employer's, 155 West 21st-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. on Wednesday and Thur-day.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young German girl for up-stairs work or with children. Call or address M. S., 434 West 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First class; by a reliable woman; can sew if required; excellent city references. Address G. A., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; best reference. Call at 546 8th-av.; De Laune.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or care of children. Call at 242 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; two years' reference. Call at 978 8th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no odds. Call at 137 West 47th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; assist in waiting; six years' city reference. Call at 345 West 38th-st., two flights.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good cook and laundress in small private family; wages from $18 to $20; best city reference. Address N. M., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city references given from last place. Call at 904 8th-av., third bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a settled colored woman in private family; best city reference; city or country. Address R. P., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good cook in private family; all kinds of soups and entrées; good baker; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young Scotchwoman as plain cook and laundress; good city reference; city or country. Call at 131 West 28th-st., two flights, back.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls together; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook and do part of washing in a small American private family. Call at 159 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good English cook and housekeeper; good reference. Address A. P., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. Call at 314 2d-av.; ring once.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, and desserts; good baker; good city reference. Apply to A., 218 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; city or country; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Call at 555 West 53d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as plain cook, wash and iron, or general housework in small private family; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good city references. Address C. D., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in private family; good baker of all kinds; no objection to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 758 2d-av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; first-class city reference; city preferred. Call at 351 3d-av., one flight up.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; by the day or week; good city reference. Address J. G., 239 West 37th-st., one flight, back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a competent young girl; good city reference from last place. Call at 129 West 33d-st., ground floor, back.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant as good family cook and baker; best city reference; city or country. Call at 918 8th-av., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a small family; best city reference; or cooking alone. Call at 240 4th-av.; De Laune.

CO

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 5:

A. H. Muller & Son sold by order of the executors the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 97.6, 18 Jones-st., south side, 206.7 feet east of Bleecker-st., for $9,200, to J. Bloom, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 79.9 by 18 by irregular, 24 East 18th-st., south side, 307 feet east of 5th-av., for $18,225, to A. E. Martha.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 536 West 45th-st., south side, west of 10th-av., for $17,100, to E. Harriss. Also, under a foreclosure decree, B. T. Morgan, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick flats, with plat of land 66 by 99.10, 220 to 224 East 127th-st., south side, 220 feet east of 3d-av., for $55,150, to Heilman & Wolf.

James Bleecker & Son sold at public auction the eight-story apartment house "Orienta," with lot 38.5 by 102.2, 153 and 155 East 72d-st., north side, west of 3d-av., for $95,000, to J. F. Kelly. Also, under a foreclosure decree, William Talcott, Esq., referee, disposed of four five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 426 to 432 West 52d-st., south side, 325 feet west of 9th-av., for $24,080, to H. B. Russ.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the executors, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 100.11, 238 East 120th-st., north side, 222.6 feet west of 2d-av., for $7,000, to John F. Bailey, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 2,422 2d-av., east side, 20.11 feet north of 124th-st., sold for $8,150 to L. Ackers. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Henry A. Robinson, Esq., referee, sold the five-story flat, with lot 25 by 100.11, 111 West 106th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av., for $19,500, to F. M. Jencks.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, J. M. Levy, Esq., referee, sold one lot, 20 by 100.5, on East 43d-st., north side, 171.1 feet west of 2d-av., for $4,800, to Theodore Knauf, and under a similar order, Thomas P. Wicks, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.7 by 100.10, 542 East 117th-st., east of Avenue A, for $24,500, to E. E. Anderson.

Morris B. Baer & Co. report at private sale the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.11, 52 East 53d-st., south side, for $24,500, to B. Kirkland, and three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 212 West 22d-st., south side, to A. Grill, for $16,250.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 5.

87th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5: Charles E. Miller to David and John Dunn..... $40,000
57th-st., 359; Ferdinand Boegler to Ellen A. Hicks..... 25,000
Lexington-av., 359; Lillie Stiner to Simon Blumauer and another..... 17,000
Edgecombe-av., n. w. corner of 150th-st., 98.8x100; James Monteith and wife to Nicholas C. Benziger..... 32,000
44th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Carl Boettner to Charles H. Grebenstein and wife..... 1
Same property; Charles H. Grebenstein to Carl Boettner..... 1
24th-st., 209 and 211 East; Selig Manilla and wife to Henry C. Acker..... 25,000
61st-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.2x93; Mary S. Livingston to Ernst Stubing and another..... 1
Same property; Gustavus Heye, Trustee, to Ernst Stubing and another..... 4,000
41st-st., 12 East; Helen Reed to Helen E. Mitchel and others..... 1
103d-st., 103 West; John Neicker and wife to Charles F. E. Vogler..... 32,000
Front-st., 226; Francis L. Morrell and wife to Julia Blanche Peck and others..... 2,500
Bleecker-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Jones-st., 24x80; same to same..... 2,700
Cherry-st., n. s., lots 17 and 18, map of property of Thomas Ivers; same to same..... 2,900
Trinity-place, 66; same to same..... 2,900
20th-st., n. s., lots 556 and 557, map of C. C. Moore, 25x92; same to same..... 2,600
89th-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of 9th-av., 32x100; John N. Stewart to Mary A. Wilson..... 1
41st-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x59.8; Ellen A. Hicks to Jacob Herman..... 16,000
121st-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x100; George W. Adress to Joseph Bachmann..... 22,800
94th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.8; William C. Taylor to Franz Haenlein..... 11,900
58th-st., s. s., 58.9 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 11.3x58.9; Benjamin Wright and another to Lewis Z. Bach..... 48,000
49th-st., 120 West; Lina Stettheimer and another to Christopher Mooney..... 22,750
95th-st., 116 West; Dennis F. Lavelle to Ellis R. Moloney..... 1
40th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x98.9; Julius Wessiau and wife to Alphonse Hogenauer..... 28,750
10th-av., n. e. corner of 36th-st., 96.9x100; George E. Phelan and wife to Maggie E. Newhall..... 650
116th-st., 64 East; Mary L. Fectreich to Selig Manilla..... 34,000
26th-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Joseph Hassell and wife to Timothy J. Cronin..... 10,000
81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x102.2; Julia Tilford to Rosina W. Da Cunha..... 12,000
40th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x98.9; Thomas F. Coyle to Julius Wessiau..... 58,750
Grand-st., 79; Stephen F. Shortland and others to Emma A. Collamore and another. 60,000
20th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., map by Francis P. Vidal; John Totten and wife to Mary A. Phipps..... 20,750
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 116th-st., 110x100.11; John H. Wellwood and wife to Homer J. Beaudet..... 156,000
Summit-st., s. s., 463 ft. e. of Marion-av., 50x100; Thomas Butler and wife to Sarah Ella..... 4,000
119th-st., n. s., 178.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x100.10; Henry Schwabeland and wife to E. C. Korner..... 8,000
2d-st., 16; Joseph Glaser to Virginia Glaser. 5,000
4th-st., n. s., corner of Greene-st., 25.1x98.2; Mayer Kahn and wife to Samuel Cohn..... 75,000
Worth-st., 100 and 102; Isaac Bernheimer and wife and others to Cornelia Wadsworth..... 200,000
75th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 168x102.2; Clarence T. Barney and wife and another to John C. Umbsteadt..... 115,000
Duplex-st., n. w. corner of 1st-st., 77x100; irregular; Edward Berry and wife to Joseph J. Potter..... 1
1st-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25x101; Michael Goldberger and wife to Charles Fishel..... 3,500
129th-st., s. s., 327.6 ft. w. of 10th-av., 37.6x½ block; Charles D. Burrill to Stephen L. Esquirol..... 13,800
Christopher-st., s. e. corner of Waverley-place, 20x40; irregular; Myer L. Sire to Aaron D. Farmer..... 200,000
88th-st., s. s., 455.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Ludwig Worlfer and wife to Theodore Koch..... 14,275
83d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th-av., 33x102.2; Andrew J. Whiteside and others to Julia Gilford..... 1
4th-av., n. w. corner of 56th-st., 30.6x37.1; Henri Reynaud to Mayer Kahn..... 120,000
Butgers-place, 23; Pauline Tebrich to Morris Goldstein..... 16,000
140th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 20x40; irregular; Andrew J. Rogers to Marie E. Rogers..... 3,500
Madison-st., s. s., 105.8 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 20x90; Abraham Jacobs and wife to Jacob Bernstein and another..... 1
Brown-place, w. s., 85 ft. s. of 139th-st., 40 x82; Charles S. Miller, referee, to S. T. B. Price..... 2,500
66th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; Katherine M. Motley to Richard U. Greenaish..... 48,300
Avenue A, e. s., 58 ft. n. of 59th-st., 19.4x80; Isaac C. Mosher and wife to Gideon C. Moore..... 13,000
Lexington-av., 463; William Buhler, Jr., to Mark E. Eichhorn..... 10
43th-st., s. s. corner of 2d-av., 50x75; same to Mary E. Eichhorn..... 10
Madison-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 20x90; Jacob Bernstein and others to Samuel Kornberg and wife..... 1
Willett-st., 50; Amelia Cohen and others to Mina Rosenthal..... 18,000
Jackson-pl., w. s., 134.8 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 19x75; Clara Decker and another to John W. Decker..... 1
Jackson-av., w. s., 114.6 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 19.9x75; Clara Decker and another to same..... 1
83d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 82x102.2; Rosina W. da Cunha and another to Julia Yilford..... 50,000
Lexington-av., 463; Mary K. Eichhorn to Theodore E. Fogg..... 10
87th-st., s. s., 219.11 ft. e. of 10th-av., 35x100.11; Jacob Lawson to John C. Baker..... 40,000
Spring-st., w. corner of Ludlow-st., 199.10x125; Charles Lapin to Alexander Hess..... 10
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100; Julius Lipman and wife and others to Thomas Wilson..... 100,000
82d-st., n. s., 359.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x102.2; Frederick M. Littlefield and wife to Morits Elsner..... 23,500
Madison-st., s. s., 105.8 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 20x90; Samuel Komberg and wife to Annie Petchat..... 1
Stanton-st., s. w. corner of Ludlow-st., 50x42; Hyman Israel and wife to Kassel Oshinsky..... 51,000
76th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; William Holbein and wife to Christiana Friend..... 18,500
Rivington-st., s. w. corner of Willett-st., 25x85; Jacob Herman to Nathan Cohen..... 18,000
49th-st., 309 East; Mary E. Eichhorn to Theodore K. Fogg..... 10
7th-av., n. w. corner of 88th-st., 24.4x90; Fifth-Avenue Real Estate Company, to Alron D. Farmer..... 80,000
Pearl-st., 271; Abraham Guttman and wife to Gideon E. Moore..... 23,500
7th-av., 268; Moses Greenwald, executor, to Abby Irving Van Wyck..... 17,000
Forsyth-st., 55, 57, Kassel Oshinsky and wife to Hyman Israel..... 61,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION. CHOICE LOCATION.

The attractive private dwellings on 122d-st., immediately to the east of Morningside Park, are now completed and offered for sale.

The houses are of extra depth, and are three stories, high-stoop and basement, and are in a neighborhood restricted to first-class residences. Prices very low.

WM. A. E. TEETS,
Corner Manhattan-av. and 122d-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE in good location, near Central Park and elevated R. R. Thoroughly finished; 70 and 72 West 91st-st., 21x54; best three-story houses on west side; $9 and 64 are 19 and 20x54, four-story, with bath-room extension, with all latest improvements. Apply on premises. ELI MARTIN.

WOOSTER-ST.
For sale, 75x100, on the east side of Wooster-st., near Houston.
Apply to
GEO. H. READ,
9 Pine-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT
Of that handsome row of private dwellings, 9, 10, and 11 East 53d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant finishes; price moderate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE OR RENT.—NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72d-st.
The most elegant residence street in New-York; are as carefully constructed and handsomely fitted up as any of the 250 built and sold by us in the last 10 years, but being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value, or will be rented.

Price for 105..... $38,000
Price for 107..... 50,000

Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent; investment properties.
Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO
NOS. 64, 66, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO L'D STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS,
1,173 8TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV.
121st-st., beautiful new four-story brick and stone dwellings; size, 25x60 feet; fifteen rooms; cabinet finish. Full particulars with

Porter & Co.,
77 EAST 125TH-ST.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and repumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease. BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings for sale and now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park. 42 West 77th-st.; inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD.

TWENTY-FOOT FRONT FOUR-STORY dining-room extension dwelling, first-class in every particular, including location, and only $37,000. No. 33 West 76th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

NO. 141 WEST 42D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE investment property, 25x100 ft. B. MATTFELD, 70 Broad-st., second floor.

172 WEST 93TH-ST., THREE-STORY brick, 17.6x100; $1,100. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

A.—THREE-STORY 18-FOOT CABINET trim, 153 West 92d-st.; bargain. STEVENS, 9th-av. corner 93d-st.

EXAMINE 162 AND 164 WEST 92D-ST.—Three-story, stone fronts, cabinet trimmed; desirable location. JAMES BROWN.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Beautiful house, fully furnished, for sale; fashionable centre; exceptional opportunity; $15,000; another, with view of ocean, furnished, $12,000. To let, Summer season, two furnished cottages, $500; several at $1,000 and $2,000, with intermediate prices. A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. ARTHUR L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
on FRIDAY, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59 Liberty-st., New-York City,
the premises at
northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York,
known as
No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,
In one parcel, with the five-story building thereon.
For particulars apply to Auctioneers,
or FERDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises,
or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee,
68 William-st.
N. B. SANBORN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, MARCH 6,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, GRAVE YORK, ET AL. vs. HAYES, AND OTHERS.
Under the direction of David Barnett, Esq., Referee.
483 AND 485 5TH-AV.,
between 41st-st and 42d-st.
seven-story brownstone building with store.
140 WEST 37TH-ST.
five-story and basement brownstone apartment house.
417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427 WEST 18TH-ST.
six five-story and basement brick double flats.
15b WEST 15TH-ST.
five-story and basement brownstone apartment house.
ISAAC S. CATLIN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
60 per cent. may remain on mortgage 3 years at 5 per cent.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MARCH 6,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
149 West 22d-st., four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x50x98.9. Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN C. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against PETER K. PAULDING, individually, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the following land and premises: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the 14th Ward of the city of New-York, which in the deed of conveyance thereof made by Waldron B. Post to the said Isaac Green Pearson are described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the city of New-York, on the westerly side of Broadway, bounded easterly in front by Broadway, southerly by Liberty-street, westerly by a lot and building belonging to the party hereto of the first part, hereinafter conveyed, and northerly by a house and lot formerly belonging to James Anderson. The said lot hereby conveyed being in front and rear twenty-four feet and in depth eighty-six feet, be the same more or less. Also all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part, of, in, and to the wall standing on the premises adjoining the said lot on the north, and also whatever right the party of the first part can convey to rebuild and use the same. And also all that certain other lot of land and buildings thereon situate in the Third Ward of the city of New-York and fronting on Liberty-street, distinguished formerly as No. 71 (number eighty-one) and now known and distinguished as No. 83 (number eighty-three) in said street, and which said lot of land hereby granted and conveyed or intended so to be is bounded southerly in front by Liberty-street, westerly by a house and lot now or late belonging to the estate of Peter R. Maverick, deceased, northerly by land belonging formerly to B. Kissam, and easterly by the land of the said party of the first part hereinbefore described and intended to be hereby conveyed, by land belonging formerly to the estate of James Anderson, deceased, and by land now or late belonging to Joseph Stoutenburgh, being in breadth in front and rear twenty-four feet, and in length on each side sixty-three feet, be the same more or less.

And also that portion of the said lots above described, constituting a strip of land five feet in width, running the whole length or width of the said two lots of land on the southerly side and set thereof, next adjoining Liberty-street aforesaid on the southerly side of said strip and the southerly wall of the buildings erected on the said lots on the northerly side thereof, being a strip of land five feet in width and one hundred and ten feet in length, which may be affected by the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed May 4, 1784, relative to the opening or widening of Crown (now Liberty) street, only such right, title, and interest as the parties to this action may have therein, will be sold.—Dated, New-York, February 19, 1890.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Referee.
N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-street, New-York City. 126-8awSwThS

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
Leasehold Property.
For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.
2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)
3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.
4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.
6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.
7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.
8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.
9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.
10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.
11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.
12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.
13th. NO. 53 FOURTH-AVENUE.
14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.
16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of
HENRY HILTON and
CHARLES J. CLINCH,
Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 12 2D-AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 11TH-ST.
Also,
254 WEST 133D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the extra large three-story and basement stone house and plot of land, 37x100 feet,
NO. 724 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 12 2D-AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 11TH-ST.
Also,
254 WEST 133D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story basement frame house and lot,
No. 426 WILLIS-AV.,
Twenty-third Ward, city of New-York.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick and stone house and lot,
NO. 72 7TH-AV.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick dwelling and lot
NO. 240 CHARLES-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY AND completely furnished house, 20th-st., near 4th-av., from April to November; $200 per month to a small family of adults. Apply to Room 34 17 and 19 William-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—EAST 57TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., two brownstone dwellings to private families; $900 and $1,080.
VOLZING & SON, corner 3d-av. and 57th-st.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs. Attractive four-story English basement; for strictly private residence only. J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE, 25 FEET WIDE, good order; 5th-av. and 8th-st.; for rent to private family only; $1,600. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO HIRE A THREE or four story house would do well by calling and inspecting my large list. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, STABLE, and Grounds—Sedgwick-av., Morris Dock; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER Afront on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms, furnished; 2 acres; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Com. Adv., 126 Fulton-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE AT ORANGE—FAIRHOLM, THE late residence of Dr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose-av., three minutes' walk from station; five acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. The house is modern; eight bedrooms, billiard room, &c., gas, bathroom, running water in bedrooms, &c., &c. Stable has accommodations for four horses and five rooms for coachman. This is one of the most attractive places in the Oranges, and in an excellent neighborhood. Rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.; ONE OF THE BEST located residences on Prospect-st.; house 12 rooms; all improvements; stable; large grounds; fine old shade trees; garden well stocked with fruit trees; 2 acres; for year. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church station.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 50 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED DUPLEX flat in the "Dalhousie," 45 West 59th-st., from May. Apply to the Janitor.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—
CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

CHOICE OUTSIDE APARTMENT.—MAY soon, 6 East 58th-st., 100 feet east 5th-av.; hard wood; uniformed employes; elevators run all night; free coal and wood for range; rent only $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 82d-st, directly opposite Central Park.—Suites eight large, light, elegant rooms; passenger elevators, hot water, &c.; to let at $1,800 per annum. Apply on premises.

FLATS, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS, six rooms and bath, only $16; every room splendidly lighted; healthy, central spot. Washington Heights. Apply BADGLEY, corner 155th-st. and 10th-av., or 72 Wall-st.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 67 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents, $660 to $720. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished, and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 864 Broadway, near 13th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET, bright and sunny, in corner building on best part 5th-av., overlooking Bryant Park; private baths, home comforts, every attendance, steam heat, elevators, &c.; rents very reasonable. Apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.
SMALL BANKING OFFICE
on first floor of
ASTOR BUILDING,
(10 Wall-st.)
Rent moderate.
Apply to
GEO. H. READ,
9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, BASEMENT NOW occupied by the Fifth-avenue Bank, in No. 881 5th-av., northeast corner of 44th-st. Sherwood House. Inquire in the bank or of WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NEW LOFTS OR PARTS OF LOFTS TO let, with steam power and steam heat. I. N. BURDICK, 140 and 142 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying, a handsome old country place, with fine old shade trees, good garden, good water, and plenty of fruit; location to be not too near to New-York. In a section where the roads and scenery are good and markets convenient; high ground and pleasant climate requisite; free from malaria and mosquitoes; an Old Colonial style of house preferred. Address H. M. R., Box 143 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE. A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at a cost of $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.
Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.
Apply early for choice dates.

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COOK'S Select Tours to EUROPE AND Round the World. An illustrated pamphlet, describing fully the arrangements for our Eighteenth Season of Tours, now ready, and can be obtained on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,235 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamer of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA.May 1, 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....May 8, June 5, July 3, July 31
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Rhaetia, 9 A.M., March 8 | Moravia, 10:30 A.M., Mch. 18
Steamers leave from Hamburg Docks, Hoboken.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	Gen'l Passage Office, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, March 6, 2 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, March 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia-st., south Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. PIER 40, NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, Mch. 8, 6:30 A.M. | Aurania, Apr. 5, 5:30 A.M.
Servia, March 15, 1 P.M. | Bothnia, Apr. 9, 8:30 A.M.
Gallia, Mch. 22, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria, Ap. 12, 11:30 A.M.
Etruria, March 29, noon. | Servia, Apr. 19, 5:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, April 5, May 3, May 31, and every fourth Saturday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $80 and up. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY, and TRANSFER AGENT, and as REGISTRAR OF from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Ethiopia, March 8, 6 A.M.	Devonia, Mar. 22, 7 A.M.
Furnessia, Mar. 15, 1 P.M.	Circassia, Mar. 29, 1 P.M.

Rates of passage to
Glasgow, Londonderry, Liverpool.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF CHICAGO...Wed., March 12, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., March 19, 9:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., March 26, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Wed., April 2, 3:30 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry.
First cabin, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Celtic, Mch. 12, 9:30 A.M. | Teutonic, April 2, 3 P.M.
Britannic, Mch. 19, 3 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 9, 8:30 A.M.
Germanic, Mch. 26, 10 A.M. | *Majestic, April 16, 3 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENS

THREE PRINCES IN STOCK

HERE'S A RARE CHANCE FOR YANKEE HEIRESSES.

MR. SALLER OF VIENNA IS TRYING TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.

The exchange of foreign titles and foreign debts for American dollars and American heiresses is to be put on a scientific and strictly commercial basis. At least, such is the project of an enterprising European, who finds that the fortune hunters are numerous enough to warrant the establishment of an international matchmaking bureau. The Austrian firm of which this inventive genius is the head has been trying to secure an agent on this side of the Atlantic, and recently, Mr. William P. Burr, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, received an interesting letter.

About three years ago, while Mr. Burr was in Delmonico's café, he was introduced to Prince B. Merladek dy Rohan. Prince de Guémenée-Rochefort of Vienna, Austria, and also to his companion, Arthur Goryanyi. Mr. Burr has for several years represented an Austrian syndicate that is pushing a project known as the Danube-Oder Canal, that is to join those rivers, and thus secure a commercial waterway over a large portion of Austria and Germany. The Prince and his companion were very much interested in the project.

This incident passed out of Mr. Burr's mind, but Prince Rohan, it seems, did not forget Mr. Burr, and mentioned him to his friends at home, among them Anton Saller of Vienna, as an able man. Recently Mr. Burr received a letter from Mr. Saller. The Austrian asked Mr. Burr to go into the matchmaking business with him. He informed Mr. Burr that Prince Rohan had, on his return from America, told a friend that he would go back to that country because he had hopes of making a good marriage there. Soon after the Prince died, and thus he missed the main chance of his life.

Prince Rohan told this friend that while at one of the seaside resorts in America he had become acquainted with one of the richest heiresses of the country. He was poor at the time, was not gifted with the admirable assurance of the English adventurer who borrows money from his friends and is daily expecting remittances, and, therefore, he could not screw up courage enough to offer the lady his title in exchange for her cash.

Mr. Saller's letter goes on to say that the friend of the dead Prince had shown him an illustrated paper and some photographs of some of the millionaires in America, also the photograph of an heiress who recently married.

A friend of the dead Prince has greatly interested himself in the subject of American heiresses and would produce a Prince for the money. This friend is Saller and Burr could make a great deal of money if the latter could bring about such a marriage.

Mr. Saller possibly has a sackful of Princes, but he is cautious and pulls them out one by one, lest perhaps the market should be glutted with them. Where, then, would Mr. Saller's commission come in? Further on in the letter he says that he has two Princes whom he is willing to bring over to America, with the best of references, in case anything can be done.

Such a matter was certainly out of Mr. Burr's line of business, and for a moment he was too much amazed to respond to the letter.

Mr. Saller, however, was in dead earnest, and was too impatient to wait for an answer. He even pulled a third Prince out of his sack, a blue-blooded one, who certainly should prove as good bait for the American heiresses as a soft-shell crab is for weakfish.

Mr. Saller, in the second letter, reminds Mr. Burr of his preceding communication, in which he asked information as to what success would be likely to attend the match-making enterprise that he had established. He feels convinced that something could certainly be done, especially with regard to his Royal Highness. The lady for this match must be young, beautiful, rich, and of a leading family. As to the other Princes, they are not so particular, and if the ladies that may be secured do not possess all the other qualifications the Princelets will be satisfied with the boodle. If beauty, youth, &c., can be had, too, why, so much the better.

Mr. Saller is so impatient that he cannot wait for an answer by mail, and asks for one by cable. A few words will suffice. In fact, one single word will do, and he begs Mr. Burr to cable either "ya" or "nein."

Mr. Burr does not care to embark in the business of a matrimonial broker, nor is he going to cable "ya" or "nein." The only reply that he will send to Mr. Saller will be slips from the newspapers.

A. T. STEWART'S WINES SOLD.

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS SECURED FOR THE COLLECTION.

Two hundred connoisseurs assembled at the auction rooms at 240 Fifth-avenue yesterday to attend the sale of a collection of rare Madeiras, sherries, ports, clarets, and various other wines belonging to the estate of A. T. Stewart. The collection was made during the fifteen years preceding Mr. Stewart's death, and the wines have been stored since that time in the wine room of the Stewart house.

Among the gentlemen present who alternately smelled, tasted, and purchased were Judge Truax, ex-Judge Hilton, Seth B. French, ex-Judge Russell, Robert G. Remsen, William H. Starbuck, Isaac Townsend, Brayton Ives, B. K. Stevens, Charles M. Barnett, Franklin Murphy of Newark, N. J.; Richard Church, J. C. McDermott of Brooklyn, George De Witt, A. F. Walcott, H. Cassidy, J. C. Carter, Prescott Hall Butler, Samuel Bauer, F. White, Col. W. P. Koome, Edward Gilmore, Buchanan Winthrop, John C. Furman of Westchester, Richard A. Saalfield, C. C. Baldwin, and E. Parmly Brown. Representatives were present from the Knickerbocker, Manhattan, and Union Clubs, and from the Westchester Country Club.

Among the buyers were ex-Judge Hilton, Judge Truax, William H. Starbuck, Franklin Murphy, Brayton Ives, ex-Judge Russell, and Col. Roome.

The collection was made up of four separate lists, consisting of the Madeiras, sherries, red wines, and a miscellaneous lot of brandies, whiskies, gins, rums, ports, and clarets. Among them were some exceedingly rare brands.

Those which brought the highest prices were the Johannesberg, Bual, Reserve, Sercial, Brahmin, Talisman, East Indies, Amontillado, and Vino de Pasto. Spirited bidding followed the presentation of any of these varieties, and some fancy prices were realized. The aggregate of $12,463 80, however, is said to be only a fair showing, as the collection was variously estimated to be worth from $20,000 to $25,000. The small aggregate may be attributed to the fact that several of the choicest brands were badly in need of recorking. The Madeira had been carefully siphoned and pronounced sound.

Three bottles of old Lynch Madeira, 1817, went to Mr. Gilmore at $7 25 per bottle. Eight cases of Reserve, 1828, were sold to Judge Russell for $3 50 per bottle. Eight cases of Wanderer, 1829, met with lively bidding and finally fell into the hands of P. H. Butler and Brayton Ives at $5 50. Ex-Judge Hilton purchased a case of 1807 Madeira at $4 50. Five cases of Talisman, 1844, started at $2, and after a rapid rise fell to Franklin Murphy at $8. Mr. Murphy also got four cases of Carvalhal, 1815, at the same price.

Thirteen cases of Johannisberg, 1844, were sold in various lots, the highest price, $4 40, being paid by William H. Starbuck. Three cases of Sercial *P.* were purchased by George De Witt at $4 50. The 1815 Sercial went to Judge Hilton and William H. Starbuck at $3 75. Twenty-two cases of 1836 Sercial were divided between A. F. Walcott, Brayton Ives, and A. T. Johnson at $2 50.

There was a spirited contest over five magnums of M. Y. Green Seal, 1819, which finally went to A. J. Quinlan at $5 50.

The Reals did not reach full prices. Nineteen cases of 1846 went to ex-Judge Hilton, J. C. Carter, Franklin Murphy, and William H. Starbuck at $3 25, while the 1844 brand was sold to George De Witt at $2 75. Three cases of Blandy, 1856, went to Prescott Hall Butler at $2 50. Three demijohns of March & Benson's Brahmin, 1826, were purchased by Buchanan Winthrop at $6.

Five cases of Scotch whisky were divided between ex-Judge Russell and P. H. Butler at $3.

THREE HIND WHEELS GIVE WAY.

There were three blockades in Park-row yesterday before 1 o'clock caused by three wagons breaking down in the middle of that busy thoroughfare. The curious thing was that each of the three wagons lost the hind wheel on the left hand side. The first was a grocery truck, and the wheel gave way just opposite the Post Office, where the street is gridironed with street-car tracks. A Fourth-avenue car driver, impatient at the delay, jumped the track with his car and drove around the obstruction.

The next obstruction was a rickety wagon, empty, and drawn by a piebald steed driven by a boy. A policeman with four stripes on his arm yanked it out of the way of the cars after a small mob had given several hundred suggestions as to the best method of getting it out of the road. The third was a truck loaded with barrels, and the left hind wheel went to pieces "all at once and nothing first," like the Deacon's one-horse shay. The driver was equal to the emergency, for he put a skid under the hub and drove his horse into Beekman-street.

A CHANGE OF CAPTAINS.

Capt. H. Parsell of the steamship Teutonic of the White Star Line, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, will leave that vessel after the completion of her present trip, and will assume command of the new White Star steamship Majestic, which will sail from Liverpool for this port on April 8. Capt. Irving of the Germanic will succeed Capt. Parsell in the command of the Teutonic.

IT DESERVES ATTENTION.

SLOAN'S ADIRONDACK BILL SHOULD BE CLOSELY INQUIRED INTO.

There was passed in the Assembly last Thursday Senate Bill No. 27, which was introduced in the upper house Jan. 13 by Mr. Sloan, and, after having been twice read, was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Sloan is Chairman. The bill is entitled "An act to authorize the purchase of lands located within such counties as include the forest preserve."

In many respects this bill is open to criticism, and while under a Forest Commission which was freer from blame than the present one it might do a small amount of good, it could not be applied by the commission as it is now constituted without arousing suspicion among those persons who have the welfare of the Adirondack region at heart. The bill in question provides that the Forest Commission, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Land Office, may purchase lands within the forest preserve at a price not to exceed $1 50 an acre. The Forest Commission is required to have such lands appraised by one or more appraisers, not to exceed three in number, to be appointed by that commission. The expenses of such appraisal shall be a per diem allowance to the appraisers, not to exceed $5 per day for the time actually employed, and the necessary expenses incurred in each case." The total amount of the appropriation fixed was $25,000.

This bill is regarded by the majority of the friends of the Adirondacks as ridiculous and to a certain extent as the effort on the part of the present Forest Commission, through the one or two influential friends it has obtained in the Republican Party, to block legislation until the present session of the Legislature is ended.

There are also two or three other interesting things about this measure. Senator Sloan is well known as a man of integrity, and this fact naturally causes some questioning how he should introduce such a bill as this, which practically gives the present commission the control of $25,000 to buy lands anywhere within the forest preserve. Forest Commissioner Knevals and Mr. Morris K. Jesup are warm friends, the latter having frequently of late expressed himself as being perfectly content to rely upon any measures proposed by Mr. Knevals for the good of the Adirondacks. Mr. Jesup has become known as the man whose name should be an assurance of the wisdom of any legislative measure relating to the forests which he should choose to indorse. Senator Sloan and Mr. Jesup are friends, and the former would not hesitate to follow the latter's advice upon the subject of the Adirondacks.

The placing of a limit to the price per acre of the land to be bought has, of course, the same effect as though the bill read "At a price of $1 50 per acre." But it is the giving the commission the arbitrary power of purchase which arouses the greatest suspicion concerning the measure. There are small and large tracts of land held by corporations and individual owners which are not worth 25 cents an acre. In fact, the present holders would be very glad to allow them to pass to the State for this price. Yet these tracts, in most part, lie between plots of State land or between State land and good forest property owned by individuals. There would be nothing to prevent the commission, under the present bill, from purchasing this worthless land at $1 50 an acre, on the ground that it is absolutely necessary that it should pass into the possession of the State so that the State plots might be joined and made intact.

The ridiculous part of the bill is the inadequacy of the appropriation of $25,000. Under the terms of the measure there could be bought about 17,000 acres, or about one-third of a township of the average Adirondack size. This would be a step, it is true, toward redeeming the wilderness, but much in the same light as a drop would contribute toward filling a bucket.

THE KENDALS WILL RETURN.

TO MAKE ANOTHER TOUR OF AMERICA NEXT WINTER.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will present for the last time in this city at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre "The Weaker Sex." The play could easily have run their season out here, but they were anxious to produce in New-York all the pieces that they had originally prepared for their American tour, and it was to allow them to do this that the present return engagement was arranged. In carrying out this programme Manager Frohman has not only given the playgoers of New-York a good répertoire of plays, but American audiences have been allowed to see Mr. Kendal in a number of characters which have brought to the front his talents as an actor and his versatility as a worthy complement to the artistic work of Mrs. Kendal. The all week of the engagement of these English artists has been remarkable from a financial point of view. Within twenty-four hours of the opening of the sale of tickets all the best seats have been sold, the sale for the first day alone reaching over $4,000. It is gratifying to know that the extraordinary success of this American tour, which has been paralleled only by those of Irving and Miss Terry, has been attained without any of the usual "sensational" efforts at advertising, the methods of the management having been laid on the same quiet lines which have characterized the tours of the Kendals in their own country.

The playgoers of this city and country will be pleased to learn that Manager Frohman has arranged for a return engagement with the Kendals next Winter, when they will bring a different set of plays for production, in addition to the most attractive of their present répertoire. On Sunday evening they start for San Francisco, where they are to play a three weeks' engagement, opening in "The Ironmaster" March 17. They will sail for their home in England on May 24.

NEW ARMORIES.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT THE ARMORY BOARD MEETING YESTERDAY.

The Armory Board met yesterday in the Mayor's office and took up the question of erecting an armory for the use of Batteries A and B and Troop A. Capt. Wendel of Battery A and Capt. Wilson of Battery B are opposed to going into an armory with Troop A, and President Coleman of the Tax Commission reported to yesterday's meeting that Charles W. Dickel of 136 West Fifty-sixth-street would give the use of his riding room one night each week for Troop A, besides furnishing two large rooms for the use of the troop for $2,500 a year, with the understanding that a two years' lease be executed.

Mayor Grant did not like the idea of a two years' lease, and Commissioner Coleman was instructed to see if the place could not be obtained on a lease for one year. Gen. Fitzgerald told his fellow-members on the Armory Board that Edwin Gould and other wealthy members of Troop A were willing to contribute $50,000 toward the construction of a new armory.

The bill now before the Legislature requiring the State to build all armories was discussed by the Armory Board and looked upon as a good measure. New-York is now building its own armories, besides paying nearly half the cost of those built in the State through its share of the State taxes. The board authorized the execution of a lease for the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, at an annual rental of $15,000. Mr. Coleman was empowered to confer with the owners of the property on which the drill shed now occupied by the Twenty-second Regiment on Fourteenth-street is situated, to ascertain for what price it can be obtained. It is proposed to erect a new armory upon it for the Ninth Regiment.

ALEXANDER VAN WART'S WILL.

The will of the Rev. Alexander Van Wart, who died recently in Pleasantville aged ninety years, and who was a son of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office at White Plains. He resided at the farm which was given to his father by the Federal Government. The testator left an estate of $25,000, and appoints his son-in-law, James Cole, and grandson, William H. Van Wart, his executors. To his daughter, Mrs. Esther Cole, he leaves $4,000; to his daughter, Maria Fannie Van Wart, $5,000 and the household furniture; to his daughter, Mrs. Hannah Passenger, $4,000; to his daughter-in-law, Rachel Jane Van Wart, $4,000, subject to a deduction of $800 to be paid to his grandson, Alexander Van Wart. The $4,000 given to the latter is to be held by her during her lifetime, and at her death to be divided among his three grandchildren. Isaac, William, and Alexander Van Wart. To Eliza Van Wart, widow of his son Abraham Van Wart, he leaves $3,500. The rest and residue of the estate he leaves to be divided equally between his three daughters, Mrs. Esther Cole, Maria Fannie Van Wart, and Mrs. Hannah Passenger.

A TEACHER ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

George Steinson, an assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 29, was a prisoner at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by Don C. Bow, a pupil in his class, a boy of sixteen, residing with his parents at 26 Whitehall-street. Bow said he was pushed against the teacher by another boy during a session of the class, and, this angering the teacher, he took up a small metal rule and hit him on the head with it, inflicting an ugly scalp wound.

Steinson made no explanation of the matter to the examining magistrate, but to Detective English, who took him into custody, he said the charge was absolutely false, and was inspired by Principal Thomas O'Brien, who was anxious to get him out of the school. He was admitted to bail for examination.

TO KEEP THE CITY CLEAN.

THE LADIES' HEALTH ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held their annual meeting yesterday at 20 West Fifty-ninth-street, and elected the following officers: President—Mrs. M. F. Wendt; Vice Presidents—Mrs. H. S. Bell and Mrs. M. W. Ravenhill; Secretaries—Mrs. M. E. Trautmann and Mrs. I. E. Harland; Treasurer—Mrs. M. J. Herbert; Chairwoman of the Board of Directors—Mrs. M. E. Schoen. A Board of Directors was also chosen consisting of the officers and the following ladies: Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. R. Kohnt, Mrs. A. E. Tiffany, Mrs. C. E. Fendler, Mrs. E. Hermann, Mrs. E. N. Sparks, Mrs. S. Baum, and Mrs. T. Barcalow.

After the election the ladies listened to an address by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, President of the Women's Conference, on the Factory bill, now before the Legislature. Mrs. Lowell quoted from the reports of Factory Inspector George A. McKay to show that during 1888 no fewer than 200,000 women were employed in the city's 13,000 factories, and that 623 accidents had been reported. Mrs. Lowell proved from the data furnished by the report that the law had been of great benefit to female operatives, had tended to better their surroundings, and had added to the safeguards against injury and accident. She said that fire escapes had been placed on 166 factories in this city and on 29 in Brooklyn by order of the inspectors, and that in 76 factories in both cities the proprietors had been compelled to inclose dangerous machinery, belts, and fly-wheels, so as to render accidents impossible. She said that other alterations and changes in buildings or rooms where women were employed had been secured in 2,620 places in this city and in 1,000 in Brooklyn, by order and under the supervision of the inspectors.

Mrs. M. E. Schoen reported that the Board of Directors had had several conferences with Street Commissioner Loomis, with Superintendent Murray, and with Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Department, and that all the departments had acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the association. She said that in view of these services the members of the association would be supplied with badges, which the employes of all departments would be instructed to recognize and respect, and that the police force would be directed to make arrests of violators of any of the health ordinances upon the request of members of the association.

"We don't intend to relax our efforts," said Mrs. M. Trautmann, "until New-York is as clean a city as Paris. We will continue our war against filth and unhealthy nuisances until both disappear. We are inspired to renewed exertions by the alacrity with which the authorities had responded to our efforts, and our work for the coming year will be thoroughly systematized. We shall cause the arrest of such ash men as so overload their carts as to scatter the stuff along the streets, and if we see any of you men tearing up paper and scattering the pieces in the side streets you will also be arrested too. In a word, we are going to do what we can to have the city ordinances regarding health and the cleanliness of the streets enforced."

The association adopted a resolution asking the Legislature for a charter.

PILOT COLLINS KILLED.

AN UNEXPLAINED FATAL ACCIDENT OFF SANDY HOOK.

Pilot Edward Collins was killed off Sandy Hook yesterday in a peculiar manner while attempting to jump from a pilot yawl to the deck of the tug M. Moran. The tug, under the command of Capt Richard Moran, had towed the outward-bound Austrian bark Methusalem over the bar and shortly before noon dropped her hawser opposite the pilot-boat station where the boat Washington, No 22, was then on duty.

Several pilots who had been left at the station by outgoing vessels were anxious to get up to the city, and put off in the Washington's yawl. Boatkeeper Scott, who was in charge of the yawl, brought her alongside the outgoing bark and took off the pilot who had carried her out. Then the yawl started for the Moran. When it came alongside all of the pilots sprang for the tug. Pilots John Hobbs, Edward Turnure, Fred Ryerson, and William Crocker reached the tug's deck.

To their surprise they saw Pilot Collins, who had jumped with them, lying in the bottom of the boat. There was a bruise upon one of his temples, and blood was running from his eye. Some one said that Collins had been killed. Capt. Moran called out in joke that he was the original Tom Collins, and that he ought to have been killed long ago. No one at first thought that Collins had been seriously injured, but upon examination the man was found to be dead. Boatkeeper Scott had bruised one of his own arms severely in bringing the yawl alongside the tug. He did not know how Collins had been killed.

Capt. Moran thinks that the yawl sank down between two waves, and while coming up Collins's head was dashed against one of the iron bound fenders on the tug, and that, receiving the blow upon one of his temples, it proved instantly fatal. The body was taken to Staten Island and placed in the charge of Coroner Schaefer. The dead pilot's home was in the Baltimore flats at Tompkinsville. He leaves a widow and several young children. He was about thirty-five years of age, and was licensed as a pilot in March, 1883. He was skillful at his calling and is highly spoken of by his fellow-pilots. He belonged to the Washington, which was then on the station.

Boatkeeper Scott's injuries were not of a serious nature. He returned to the Washington.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Senator" Crane's company arranged a pleasant little surprise party for him and Mrs. Crane at the Star Theatre on Tuesday evening. After the performance the entire company gathered on the stage around the comedian and his wife, and the stage manager, George F. Devere, in a neat little speech presented to Mr. Crane, in behalf of the members, an elegant onyx table and a beautiful lamp, to add to the attractions of the flat which the couple are now furnishing in this city. Mr. Crane accepted the gift for his wife in a feeling and witty speech, and the surprise party was over.

The tour of E. H. Sothern this year has proved so successful that it has been extended by Manager Daniel Frohman to June 25. In May Mr. Sothern will play in the new Opera House in Portland, Oregon, following with engagements in San Francisco and the cities between the Pacific coast and Omaha, where he will end his season. On June 28 the young actor will sail for Europe to enjoy a month's rest. He will reappear at the Lyceum in this city about the middle of August in an entirely new play.

The performance of "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino will be witnessed Monday evening by one of the largest theatre parties of the season, consisting of about five hundred members of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Nobles will wear the decorations of the order, and the auditorium will be made brilliant with purple and red, flags and bunting. Manager Aronson has prepared a special souvenir programme, printed on parchment, to be distributed to the ladies on this occasion.

The following répertoire has been arranged for Salvini at the Broadway Theatre next week, which will positively be the last of his engagement in America: Monday, "The Gladiator"; Tuesday night and Saturday matinée, "Othello"; Thursday, "Samson"; Friday, "The Outlaw." Salvini the younger will appear Wednesday and Saturday evening, supported by his father's company, in "Don Cesar de Bazan."

One of the sights of Central Park on almost any pleasant afternoon is Comedian Frank Daniels behind a pair of diminutive stallions. Whether, notwithstanding their small size, are very strong. On account of their strength it is necessary to give them a long spin every day before they can be trusted on the stare of the New Park in "Little Puck." The ponies are a great attraction for the little ones, both in the Park and on the stage.

From all reports Mr. Gillette's new farce-comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," now being played at the Boston Museum, has made a genuine hit. It is an adaptation of a German play presented here two Winters ago, called "Ein Toller Einfall," (literally, "A Crazy Idea") but Mr. Gillette has virtually rearranged the entire play and introduced into it a good deal of original comedy. It will probably be seen in this city during the Spring.

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence return to this city next Monday night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre for an engagement of three weeks, opening in "The Rivals," with Mr. Jefferson in his familiar impersonation of Bob Acres. Mr. Florence as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop, assisted by Viola Allen, Frederick Paulding, Edwin Varrey, George Nash, and others. The sale of seats for their first week begins this morning. The prices will range from $2 and $1 50 for orchestra seats and $1 in the balcony to 50 and 25 cents in the gallery.

Robert Mantell's engagement at the Grand Opera House has been postponed until April 7, when he will again be seen in "The Corsican Brothers."

THE STEAMER FORTUNE SAILS.

The United States steamer Fortune, Lieut. Commander A. J. Iverson commanding, sailed Tuesday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Philadelphia. The Fortune will proceed direct to the yards of William Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders, where the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is lying. The Fortune has on board projectiles for the cruiser obtained at Newport. The shells are filled with gun-cotton in lieu of dynamite. After discharging her cargo at Philadelphia, the Fortune will proceed to Norfolk and deliver over to the new cruiser Baltimore a torpedo outfit. The Fortune has also stores on board for the corvette Alliance, which latter vessel is about to proceed to China.

GROWTH OF A TRUST FUND

PHILIP H. WELCH'S FAMILY WELL PROVIDED FOR.

MORE THAN $25,000 GIVEN FOR THE DEAD HUMORIST'S WIDOW AND CHILDREN—LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

When Philip H. Welch, the humorist, died, on Feb. 25, 1889, leaving his widow and four little children in a destitute condition, the story of his heroic struggle against disease created a profound impression among the numerous readers of his contributions to newspapers and comic weeklies. This fact suggested to a few friends who took an interest in his family the possibility of raising a fund for the support and education of his children, and on April 2 last it was announced that an effort would be made to raise a trust fund for this purpose, and persons disposed to aid it were invited to send contributions to Edward P. Clark, Treasurer.

The response exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. The next day's mail brought a check for $50 from a gentleman who had read the announcement in an evening paper, and checks for small amounts and sums as large as $100 poured in until by June 1 the fund had grown to more than $8,000. During the period when everybody was giving to the relief of the Johnstown sufferers the growth of the fund lagged, but in August a check for $1,000 was received from a gentleman of this city then traveling in Norway, whither a circular issued by the committee had been forwarded to him. Mr. Clark, in acknowledging the receipt of the check, wrote at length of the history of the project and expressed the wish that the fund, which had then increased to more than $11,000, might eventually reach $25,000. When this gentleman returned from Europe last Fall he wrote to Mr. Clark that his interest in the matter had been growing, and that, if $20,000 could be secured from other sources, he would give $5,000. J. Pierpont Morgan, who had previously given generously to the fund, offered, when he heard of this proposition, to make the fund $20,000 if it could be raised to $18,000. W. F. Havemeyer, who had also been a previous contributor, next sent a check for $1,000 for himself and his brother, the late Hector J. Havemeyer, who contributed to the fund last Summer and was contemplating a further contribution at the time of his death in Paris.

In the meanwhile William A. Rogers, the artist, had conceived the idea that, with the aid of other artists, a beautiful book might be made up of Welch's most brilliant paragraphs, and an arrangement was made with Charles Scribner's Sons, whereby "Said in Fun" was issued just before the holidays. This book was edited by Roberts Gordon Butler and illustrated by William A. Rogers, F. G. Attwood, Frank P. W. Bellew, C. G. Bush, A. B. Frost, C. D. Gibson, O. Herford, Edward W. Kemble, J. A. Mitchell, F. Opper, W. P. Snyder, Albert E. Sterner, C. J. Taylor, R. W. Van Schaick, and A. B. Wolf. On Tuesday last the publishers announced that the royalties resulting from the sales of this book had reached several hundred dollars, and that addition carried the fund up to $18,000. Mr. Morgan, on being notified of that fact, sent his check for $2,000, and the gentleman previously spoken of contributed the $5,000 promised, thus completing the fund.

While these final arrangements were making an unexpected contribution of $1,000 was received, and this replaced sums that had been paid to Mrs. Welch out of the fund from time to time, and left nearly $25,000 for investment.

Mrs. Welch, who was kept in ignorance of the growth of the fund until the latter part of May, insisted, as soon as she learned that more than $10,000 would probably be raised, that the money should be so disposed of as to insure every contributor that it would be devoted exclusively to the purposes for which it was given. Accordingly Walter Howe, who had taken much interest in the matter, and William E. Dodge, one of the first contributors, were consulted, and it was decided by their advice that the money should be placed in the keeping of the United States Trust Company under a deed of trust to be invested and managed for twenty years. Edward W. Sheldon, the counsel of the company, volunteered to draw up the deed of trust by the terms of which the interest is to be paid to Mrs. Welch in quarterly installments, and the principal on an ascending scale beginning with an installment of $500 on May 1, 1891, and increasing to $1,600 in 1902. From that time the payments will be unlimited until 1910, when the balance, $1,154, will be turned over.

The contributions have come from persons in every walk of life. Among public men, ex-President Cleveland, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Justices Blatchford and Miller, Speaker Reed, ex-Secretary Bayard, ex-Postmasters General Dickinson and Vilas, ex-Govs. Waller of Connecticut and Robinson of Massachusetts, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, Justices Andrews, Leonard, and Patterson of the New-York Supreme Court, and Judge Beach of the Court of Common Pleas, have helped to swell the fund.

Among the writers who have contributed are Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Sarah Orne Jewett, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, George Bancroft, Edward Bellamy, Noah Brooks, H. C. Bunner, George W. Cable, Will Carleton, Mark Twain, George William Curtis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel), James Russell Lowell, and John G. Whittier.

Edwin Booth, William J. Florence, Joseph Jefferson, and Stuart Robson contributed for the stage; Eastman Johnson, John G. Brown, and Frederick Dielman for the artists; the Rev. Drs. Arthur Brooks, Theodore L. Cuyler, D. Stuart Dodge, Norman Fox, Alexander Mackay-Smith, William S. Rainsford, R. S. MacArthur, Richard S. Storrs, Henry J. Van Dyke, and Bishop Potter for the clergy; Roswell Smith, Joseph Pulitzer, and Oswald Ottendorfer for the publishers. The Harpers, *Life*, *Puck*, *Judge*, the *Epoch*, the Scribners, and newspaper publishers in all parts of the country also sent contributions.

IN ARREARS FOR TAXES.

CONTROLLER MYERS WANTS THE MANHATTAN COMPANY TO PAY UP.

Auditor Gaynor of the Manhattan Railway Company has sent Controller Myers a statement of the earnings of the Third and Ninth avenue elevated roads, which shows that the average annual surplus earnings for the past five years have been nearly $1,200,000. The Controller holds that such surplus earnings, which are the gross earnings with the operating expenses, taxes, interest on bonds and rentals deducted, constitute the net income upon which the city is entitled to 5 per cent, per annum.

According to this argument the company is in arrears to the city for the past five years for upward of $200,000. The Manhattan people of course take issue with the Controller. In a letter sent by Vice President R. M. Gallaway to the Controller he asserts that the obligation to pay the city an annual percentage rests solely on the Greenwich-street line of the old West Side and Yonkers Railway Company, and that the New-York Elevated Railway Company is liable to pay the tax only "as it has succeeded to the rights, powers, and franchise of the former company."

Controller Meyers says that by their own showing the Manhattan Company, as lessees of the New-York Company, are in arrears to the city to a very large amount, and a big lawsuit is likely to be the result.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The Brooklyn real estate belonging to the estate of Robert Graves, the wall paper manufacturer, was sold at auction yesterday by Richard V. Harnett. In the opinion of real estate men the prices obtained were unsatisfactory. The family mansion in Clinton-avenue, between Greene and Lafayette avenues, for which $100,000 had been refused, went to A. J. Pouch, together with the conservatory and the adjoining lots, for $88,000. The stable in the rear Mr. Pouch bought for $8,000. An adjoining stable brought $7,500.

The seven-story brick factory in Fulton-street, near Adelphi, with a frontage of 60 feet, was sold to Henry Burn for $42,000, and the five-story brick factory, 100 feet front, in Carlton-avenue, near Fulton-street, went for $30,000, to Smith, Gray & Co. W. W. Goodrich bought a factory at 440, 442, and 444 Adelphi-street for $17,750.

Eleven lots in Hull-street, near Stone-avenue, brought an average of $1,100 each. A four-story brownstone dwelling at 217 Lafayette-avenue was sold for $14,000, and its counterpart, a few doors away, went for $14,250. A stable in the rear brought $6,200.

ASPHALT FOR UP-TOWN STREETS.

In speaking yesterday of his recent visit to Washington, where he examined some of the asphalt pavements, Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy said that for the down-town streets of this city, where traffic is heavy, that style of pavement would be worthless, but that on the up-town residence streets he thought it might be available. "I understand," continued the Commissioner, "that the Aldermen are about to authorize the laying of such a pavement up town as a test of its enduring qualities, and that upon the result will depend its adoption. It seems to give a smooth and less noisy pavement, at the same time giving a good foothold to horses. It may work on the up-town residence streets. If a test is made, time will tell."

GALLAGHER GETS THE CONTRACT.

The contract for the Brooklyn Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, to be erected on the Plaza at Prospect Park, was awarded to Bernard Gallagher yesterday at his bid of $174,592. The work is to begin within thirty days and is to be finished within 300 days. The other bids were: W. & T. Lamb, $194,300; Andrew D. Bates & Co., $197,150. Proposals from Seth M. Kenney and Crawford & Valentine were rejected too late to be opened.

ASSAULTED BY THIEVES.

TAILOR BARNETT BRUTALLY BEATEN IN HIS OWN SHOP.

Solomon Barnett, an aged Hebrew tailor, the proprietor of a little shop at 1,230 Lexington-avenue, near Eighty-third-street, is lying at his home in a badly-demoralized condition from injuries received in an encounter with a pair of desperate thieves, who in an attempt to rob him came near killing him.

Barnett was alone in his store about 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when two men entered. One of them was a tall man, about thirty-five years old, of light complexion, with light hair and sandy mustache. His companion was apparently about twenty-five years old, and a good deal shorter than the other man. He had a short dark mustache. The taller man spoke to Barnett and said that he had got a lot of tar on a coat and wanted to know if the tailor could remove it. Barnett said that he could. In a little while the men went away, promising to return later in the day with the tarred coat.

During the afternoon Barnett thought he saw his visitors of the morning pass along the opposite side of the avenue at least twice. Barnett remembered afterward that he saw a policeman on the avenue about the same time. About 4:30 o'clock the two men came in again. This time the shorter of the two acted as spokesman. He told Barnett that he wanted to purchase an overcoat. As Barnett stooped down to pick up a coat the man struck him on the head with a piece of lead pipe, which up to the moment of the attack he had evidently kept concealed in the sleeve of his coat. When the attack was made the tall fellow stood with his back to the door to prevent interruption.

Barnett, who despite his years is robust, turned upon his assailant and caught him by the throat. A desperate struggle now ensued. The tailor's assailant struck out with his weapon—the lead pipe—and showered blow after blow upon his victim's head and shoulders, but the plucky tailor held him by the throat and called for help. He was more than a match for the first ruffian and was getting the better of him despite the lead pipe, when the second man came to the assistance of his companion. He was armed with a pocket knife, which he used to cut Barnett over the left eye and across the right hand. The tailor fell against the stove, in which a brisk fire was burning. The stovepipe was displaced and fell rattling to the floor. This noise evidently frightened the thieves, who fled, leaving behind the lead pipe.

Five minutes after the departure of the thieves a customer entered the store and found the old man in a dazed condition. Physicians were at once summoned, and after a long search a policeman was found. The officer sent to call the ambulance and the injured man was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. There it was found that there were five wounds on his head where the lead pipe had cut through the scalp to the bone, but had not fractured the skull. There was a stab wound over the left eye and across the right hand, which was also burned from contact with the stove. His wounds were dressed at the hospital, and after a stay there of two hours he was allowed to go home.

That the object of the assault upon the tailor was robbery there is no doubt. Last evening the injured tailor was resting comfortably. The lead pipe with which he was assaulted is in the hands of the police and is one of the best clues they have.

A DEFICIENCY MADE GOOD.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK IS OBLIGED TO CORRECT A SMALL IMPAIRMENT.

The Homestead Bank, at Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, has had a narrow escape from being closed by the State Banking Department owing to a dispute between its officers and the State authorities. The bank was organized March 11, 1889, as the successor of the Ninth-Avenue Bank, at Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, which was closed because of the inability of the friends of one of its officers to meet the accommodations which had been extended to them by him. Among these accommodations were notes amounting to $13,561 40, which the new organization included in its capital.

Deputy Superintendent Hall of the Banking Department ordered an examination into the affairs of the bank last October, and the result was a report showing that the capital of $100,000 had been reduced by impairment and otherwise below the point required by law. The impairment amounted to the value of the notes. Thereupon the officers of the bank were given ninety days' notice to make up the deficiency. This time expired Feb. 5, and the officers had not taken any action. Thereupon Deputy Attorney General Lauterbach moved before Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, last Monday, an order directing the bank to show cause to-morrow why a receiver should not be appointed. An injunction was also granted restraining the bank's officers from exercising any of the franchises granted by the charter or disposing of any of the bank's property. Both of these were served on J. Wesley Smith, the bank's President, who was considerably surprised, inasmuch as he declared that he had regarded the notes as perfectly good. He spent Monday night in making up the deficiency, and on Tuesday he deposited $14,000 with the Western National Bank, the Homestead Bank's clearing medium, so covering any impairment complained of by the State authorities.

The deposit of the $14,000 brought the litigation to a close, and the bank will continue as it has done. It was expected that there would be a run on the bank yesterday, but none was evident up to the close of banking hours. President Smith assured a TIMES reporter that the average day's business had been done. Mr. Smith became President Jan. 15, succeeding E. L. Stryker.

MRS. FLACK NOT ILL.

DR. WARD CERTIFIES THAT SHE IS QUITE ABLE TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS.

Dr. O.

COWARDICE OF SPOILSMEN

INDIRECT ATTACK ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY AN OBSTACLE TO PARTY PLUNDERING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to civil service reform there are two classes among the Republican politicians at Washington. One of these believes that the party really meant what it said in its last platform, when it promised the extension of the present law, and the application of reform principles to other branches of the service. The other class regard the Chicago platform as a mere device to lure the civil service reformer to the polls, to be thrown away as soon as the ballot is cast and counted.

Among the men who believe that the promise meant something, that the words written at Chicago were the honest declaration of the party's purpose, and that the policy enunciated was wise and just, a typical instance may be found in Mr. Windom, who had the frankness to state in his last report as Secretary of the Treasury that, from a comparison between the two systems drawn from his personal experience, he had no hesitation in declaring the great advantages of the reform. Other members of the Cabinet, such as Secretary Proctor, are known to be equally consistent in this respect with the Republican platform.

In the other class, who think that the word of the party stood for nothing, are such men as Clarkson, who has devoted his entire time to the grateful task of dividing the plunder among "the boys," putting the offices "where they would do most good," and rewarding by every kind of preferment the machine work of the last campaign; a man who, in a recent interview, claimed credit for "good behavior" by the fact that he had already displaced 31,000 Postmasters and intended to change 10,000 more before he quit.

Among these men, too, is Clarkson's chief, Mr. Wanamaker, who believes that a promise to extend the reform ought to be performed by actually taking out of the operation of the law the Railway Mail Service, which had been included by Mr. Cleveland, and who demanded of the President that the application of the rule to that service should be withheld till the Republicans had time to make the changes they wanted. He is the man who, through Marshall Cushing, his private secretary, set upon foot an inquiry asking a number of gentlemen throughout the country, "Why your parties should not abandon their insincere professions for the law and have the patriotism to go back to the old system," the first Cabinet officer, I think, in American history, who assumed that the platform upon which he came into power was insincere and unpatriotic.

Then we have Mr. Porter, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, a man who insisted that his bureau should be kept out of the operation of the law and the places in it left to be distributed among Republican Congressmen as plunder, for the neglect of their proper legislative duties.

Now these men do not intend that there shall be any extension of the system, nor even that it shall maintain its present status if they can help it. They are demanding more booty for the party workers. They propose to weaken the reform system by every means in their power, and, as most of them do not venture to attack it openly on account of the evident shamelessness of such a proceeding, they propose to assail it by indirection, and to declare that they approve of the law, while they endeavor to cripple its enforcement.

President Harrison has appointed two members of the Civil Service Commission, Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson, men more active, energetic, and aggressive than any who have been upon the board before. On previous occasions there had been excellent single appointments, but at no time has there been an entire commission whose work of enforcing the law was carried on with the vigilance and energy which have characterized the present commission ever since its organization. These men have had the confidence of those who believe in the reform everywhere. Before they came into office there was little faith in the fairness of the examinations held. Applicants generally considered, however erroneously, that there was some mode of avoiding the law; that Democrats had no chance under a Republican Administration, and Republicans had no chance under a Democratic Administration. Former Commissioners had sometimes endeavored to correct this impression, but with little effect.

When Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson came into office their first effort was to scatter broadcast throughout the country the declaration that an applicant who passed the examination creditably would have a fair chance of appointment, no matter what his politics might be; that there would be no discrimination made in favor of one party and against the other; that the statute was to be enforced in its spirit as well as in its letter. Where any cases of violations of the law were brought to their notice the Commissioners were prompt to correct them. They traveled all over the country for the purpose of inquiring personally into alleged abuses. They went to Cincinnati, to New-York, to Troy, to Albany, to Chicago, to Boston, to Atlanta, to New-Orleans, to Baltimore, everywhere, examining witnesses and exposing violations of the law with entire impartiality, hitting Republicans as well as Democrats, bringing to the bar of criminal justice the solicitors for one's campaign fund in Virginia, as well as the Democratic blackmailers for campaign funds in New-York.

To the hustlers and "workers" of the party this thing was becoming disagreeable. The law actually stood in some instances, and it was getting to be a difficult matter either to levy assessments upon Federal office holders or to give places within the classified service as a reward to the "boys." Something must be done to stop this thing. At first the plan was to cripple the commission by a insufficient appropriation. Senator Farwell declared that to be the purpose of the opponents of reform. But it was not easy to do this unless some excuse could be found which did not involve a general opposition to the system itself. Members of Congress, however they may talk against the civil service law, are, in the main, very glad to be relieved of the petty patronage which the classified service withdraws from them. The President had recommended that an additional appropriation should be granted. It would not do to fly in the face of this recommendation. Some attack must be made upon the present commission, and, behind this, these men can shelter themselves in their more insidious attack upon the reform itself.

And now two prosecutors come forward. Mr. Hatton, editor of the Washington *Post*, a Republican paper engaged in discrediting Republican principles, who calls the reform promised to his party a "bogus" and "pinchbeck" article, and Mr. Ewart, a Republican member of Congress from North Carolina, who finds in the peddling of the small offices of his district the glory of his legislative career. These men appear most opportunely. The necessities of the spoils system demand them. They are the nominal parties preferring the charges, but they are little more than the tools of greater influences which lurk behind them.

There is definite information showing that Mr. Hatton of the *Post*, in his attacks upon the commission, has been assisted by officials high in the Federal service. Government employes have been sent to him for the purpose of furnishing him with the information upon which he prepares his attacks against the commission.

The charges now under investigation before the Civil Service Committee of the House of Representatives are nothing more nor less than an attack by the spoils system against civil service reform itself. Every manipulator of the corrupt work of the last campaign, every man who seeks an office as a reward for packing a convention or distributing campaign funds among hungry and thirsty floaters, every man who believes that politics is not a contest of principle but a scramble for pelf and place—every one of these is in sympathy with the "patriotic" efforts of Messrs. Hatton and Ewart. Their purpose is to blacken the reform itself, to prevent it from receiving the necessary appropriations, and, if possible, to have the present Commissioners removed and their places filled with men who will run the civil service law in strict subordination to the Republican machine.

This thing ought to be clearly understood. The commission is attacked, not because it has violated the law, but because it has enforced it. It is sought to plaster the characters of these men because they are the very reverse of what their accusers seek to make them appear.

Most of the charges have failed miserably. The first charge was that Lyman, when acting as sole Commissioner, promoted Campbell, a brother-in-law of his, to a twelve-hundred-dollar clerkship in violation of law. But the rules, made in pursuance of the law, provide that these promotions shall be made upon such tests as are satisfactory to the promoting officer. As a matter of propriety no good man would make promotions while in Lyman's sole Commissioner vein very questionable, but it cannot be questioned that he acted in strict accordance with the statute.

The second charge is that Campbell a year or two ago abstracted a list of questions which he gave to a copying clerk in the Pension Office who was preparing for promotion, but the evidence showed that these questions were obsolete and were not to be used again; that Campbell only did what the Commissioners themselves would have done if any one had requested them to make these questions; that it was perhaps a breach of discretion; that it was perhaps a breach of decorum, pilling upon Campbell's part; but nothing more, and when brought to the attention of the Commissioners, Lyman turned the case over to Oberly, who investigated it; that Campbell was reprimanded, and that when Roosevelt and Thompson were appointed Commissioners they found that the matter had been passed upon by Lyman, a disinterested Commissioner, who had Oberly, a disinterested Commissioner, who had examined the evidence, and they considered, very properly, that they had no right to go into the matter again.

The third charge is that one Dailey was promoted without examination, but the law in his case required no examination for promotion, and the promotion was clearly a proper one. Another charge is that one Mitchell failed in his examination and that his papers were remarked, and he was raised from the ineligible to the eligible list, but the Commissioners showed that he was required to pass a new examination. A large number of other charges were made, in regard to which Easton and Ewart introduced no testimony whatever, but simply abandoned their own case.

The specification upon which they seem to place the most reliance is that Roosevelt, on behalf of the commission, secured the appointment of one Hamilton Shidy to a place in the Census Bureau when it was known to the Commissioners that Shidy, as Secretary of the Board of Local Examiners of the Milwaukee Post Office, had made false certifications and had not reported violations of the law to the commission.

The facts are these: One Paul was Postmaster at Milwaukee. Johnson, Shidy, and Fahsel, three of Paul's subordinates, who depended for a living upon the places which they held under him, constituted the Examining Board of the Post Office. When Paul wanted to employ any particular man he simply appointed him, and directed the Examining Board to alter the certifications and, if necessary, re-mark the papers and doctor up the records. Shidy, as Secretary of the board, did the work, the other members knowing it, and consenting for fear of losing their heads.

The Commissioners went to Milwaukee in person to investigate. Shidy made a clean breast of it, and told them the details of these violations of the law and pointed out other sources of testimony, from which his statements were corroborated. Roosevelt agreed to protect Shidy from the consequences of these disclosures. Paul turned Shidy out, but kept in his employment the two other members of the Examining Board, and one of them is in that Post Office yet. Evidently Shidy was discharged because he had turned State's evidence, and the Commissioners, as honorable men, determined they would do what they could to protect him and to see that he did not suffer more than those who refused to disclose their guilt. So Lyman and Thompson went to the Postmaster General and requested Shidy's reinstatement. Wanamaker refused. Then Mr. Roosevelt tries to get Shidy another place instead, and goes to Mr. Porter of the Census Bureau and solicits an appointment there. Roosevelt tells Porter that Shidy is a weak man and had been mixed up in some wrong-doing connected with the Milwaukee Post Office, but that he had been of service to the Commissioners and he wanted a place for him. Porter suggested that, as Shidy had been in the Post Office, it would be proper to ask the Postmaster General if there were any objection. So Roosevelt goes to Wanamaker and asks him if he objects. He does not. Shidy Comes in and Porter gives him the appointment. Shidy had expressed to the Commissioners his utmost contrition for his misdeeds and had promised to behave well in the future.

The course taken by the Commissioners was right. Criminals who turn State's evidence could not be protected by the Public Prosecutor many of the greatest crimes would go unpunished. It is not only the right but the duty of men who intend to enforce the law to protect subordinates who confess their guilt and furnish testimony leading to the conviction of the principal offender. Easton himself, at the opening of this investigation, asked that his witnesses now in the Federal service should be protected. Postmaster Paul was the man who had coerced these helpless subordinates. It was the duty of the Commissioners to secure to the weak and to those who had confessed their guilt and promise to protect Shidy was strictly in the line of that duty.

The prosecutors, Hatton and Ewart, realizing, no doubt, that they had a poor case under this state of facts, soon shifted their ground and endeavored to show that the Commissioners foisted Shidy upon the Census Bureau by misrepresentations and by concealing the fact that he had been guilty of issuing false certifications, and otherwise violating the law. The animus of the friends of this proposition was rather absurd, for the commission had made a report in the Milwaukee case, which was published everywhere, and several interviews also appeared in the newspapers, all showing the part which Shidy had taken in the illegal conduct of the office. The Commissioners would hardly misrepresent what was a matter of common knowledge. But, not daunted by such obstacles as these, the prosecutors called Mr. Porter of the Census Bureau. Porter testified that Roosevelt never told him about Shidy's misdeeds when he requested the appointment, and that if he had known about them he (Porter) would not have appointed Shidy. He says: "I did not know that he had been mixed up in any wrongdoing. I did not realize that." But after his testimony had been completed and he had retired from the stand he was recalled, and admitted that Roosevelt had told him that Shidy was a weak man who had been coerced into doing wrong.

The prosecution afterward called Mr. Wanamaker. The purpose was to show that Roosevelt had induced him to consent to Shidy being employed in the Census Bureau upon false representations and a concealment of the facts. So, sure enough, Wanamaker testified that when Roosevelt came to see him upon the subject he conveyed the impression that Shidy was "an excellent man, worthy of the interest he was feeling in him, and that he wanted, for the sake of encouraging other good men to aid the commission in the exercise of their duty, not to allow a man to suffer who gave information." Wanamaker says that if he had known the facts he would not have entertained for a moment a request for his indorsement, but would have counted it his duty to have warned any head of a department against appointing such a man. This is pretty strong testimony against Roosevelt. Mr. Wanamaker evidently makes it as strong as possible. He has no hesitation nor doubts of memory.

But in the course of the examination he is asked whether he and read, at the time of his interview with Roosevelt, the report of the Civil Service Commission in regard to the Post Office at Milwaukee. He says: "I had read it without reference to Mr. Shidy, but with reference to the Postmaster." Fortunately the means are at hand to determine exactly what Mr. Wanamaker has read. This report, signed by all the Commissioners, contains the following:

"We examined the Secretary of the Board, Hamilton Shidy, and the Chairman, J. B. Johnson. Shidy is admitted by all to have done the work of the board. * * * Shidy testified that he was compelled by the Postmaster to give the latter free access to the list of eligibles, although such access was at that time strictly forbidden, and he further testified that the Postmaster, knowing those that were ineligible, had the power to appoint whomsoever he chose, and then forced him [Shidy] to torture the list of eligibles and certification book, so as to produce a certification which should bear the appointee's name."

There is scarcely a paragraph in the report which does not contain the name of Shidy. Shidy was the man who, under Mr. Paul's direction, did the acts for which Mr. Paul was removed by Mr. Wanamaker, and yet Mr. Wanamaker makes the impossible statement that he had read this report without reference to Mr. Shidy, but with reference to the Postmaster. The report goes on:

"As for Shidy, he, equally with his colleagues, Johnson and Fahsel, was certainly guilty of grave misconduct in permitting the board to become the tool of Mr. Paul, but he did it under fear of losing his place if he rebelled, being wholly in the power of Mr. Paul, and, unlike his colleagues, who were equally guilty with himself, he had the manliness to come forward and tell what had occurred when the chance was given him. It is manifestly unjust to visit him with any punishment not also inflicted on Johnson and Fahsel."

Yet, Johnson, the other member of the Examining Board, guilty of the same act of which Shidy is guilty, has still been retained in office in Mr. Wanamaker's department. The report in another place shows the common guilt of all:

"Shidy and Johnson testified before us, in Mr. Paul's presence, that on occasion he examined the papers of an applicant, which papers they had already marked, and forced them, against their own judgment, to remark them, giving them a lower grade. * * * Shidy testified that Mr. Paul made his appointment first, and then forced him (Shidy) to gerrymander the list of eligibles, so as to produce a stuffed certification which should contain the name of the already appointed man."

Can Mr. Wanamaker explain in what manner he divided these sentences so as to understand what was the nature of Paul's offense and not understand what Shidy had done?

Now take the probabilities of the case. According to Wanamaker's testimony Roosevelt represents Shidy as an excellent man at a time when Wanamaker had read the report made by Roosevelt and the other Commissioners and published everywhere showing him to be directly the reverse. But Mr. Wanamaker's memory, which is so defective in recollecting matters which would throw discredit upon Mr. Roosevelt, becomes suddenly paralyzed upon other matters. Lyman and Thomson had visited Wanamaker some time before the interview with Roosevelt for the purpose of asking that Shidy should be reinstated.

Lyman calls Wanamaker's attention to this interview in the following question: "Do you recollect that one afternoon Gov. Thompson and myself called at your room and showed to you two telegrams that we brought concerning Shidy's dismissal from the Milwaukee Post Office, and asking if anything could be done about it?" Mr. Wanamaker after a long pause answers: "It is possible that that may have occurred, but I cannot say that I remember it." Possibly there may be some explanation of this interview regarding which the clouds of forgetfulness descend over Mr. Wanamaker's mind. On that occasion Lyman and Thompson told him of the examination made by them of the Milwaukee Post Office, that they had made their report and sent a copy of it to him. Wanamaker was out of patience with them for investigating the conduct of his own subordinates.

For Wanamaker to pretend, after the Commissioners had sent this report for the precise purpose of showing him the misdoings of Shidy, Paul, and Johnson, that Mr. Roosevelt had afterwards represented that Shidy was "an excellent man," would be something more than absurd. It would be impossible.

It is upon charges and evidence such as these that the Washington Post, Monday morning, March 3, demanded the removal of the Commissioners. But even the *Post* has not assurance enough to insist upon any of these charges except two—one in regard to the retention and promotion of Campbell, and the other in respect to getting the appointment for Shidy. The other accusations are ignored, even in the columns of the paper whose editor preferred the charges.

The evident purpose of the whole business is, by raising a dust, to give a pretext for the removal of Commissioners who have performed their duty so faithfully that they are obnoxious to the spoilsmen of the party. Let us consider for a moment what would be the consequences of such a removal. In the first place it would stultify the Administration. Everybody will know that these men are decapitated at the demand of the enemies of the law. It would be a confession on the part of the President that he had found these vigilant advocates of the reform policy different men from what he expected to find them when they were appointed. Its effect would be to discredit the Republican Party among all those who still believe the President meant what he said when he declared that the law should be enforced and extended. It will drive from the party the reform element, which is far larger than the politicians have ever imagined.

Upon civil service reform itself the removal of these men would be disastrous, but only for a time. The more the law is evaded and nullified by Commissioners who are not in sympathy with it, the more the iniquities of the spoils system are shown to the people by practical examples, the more will the growing sentiment, which is stronger at this moment than it has ever been at any previous period of the agitation, express itself in reprobation of the man or the party that shall stand in the way of the accomplishment of the reform. Yours,

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, March 4, 1890.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Concerning the coming year's naval manœuvres of the British fleet, *Broad Arrow* says:

"Without pretending to any special knowledge, and merely putting two and two together, we should say that neither in the Mediterranean nor anywhere else will there be any naval manœuvres on the extensive scale of the last two years. If the matter be regarded calmly, it is difficult to suppose that such extended operations could be persevered in yearly for an indefinite time. The thing would fall too much into a perfunctory groove in the first instance, and there might be difficulty in providing programmes of a sufficiently varied character to keep up the interest. The expense is not inconsiderable, and the wear and tear of material repeated annually might postpone instead of accelerating the readiness for war, which is the object. We should look, however, for some settled plan of biennial or triennial manœuvres to answer all the intended purposes. But, while manœuvres on a very extended scale may be made to stand over, it is to be noped that the proper working out of naval problems on a smaller scale may not be omitted. The questions are endless, which can only be solved experimentally. How to blockade? how to land and feed troops? What fallacies have not arisen as consequences of imperfect testing. How to fight the enemy at sea in a general action? remains wholly unanswered. Such are matters not requiring extensive mobilisations or great outlay for their experimental solution. What is wanted for these is a general order to the forces and due supplies of the sort of ships and proper proportions to carry out the trials."

Several mercantile marine engineers of eminence have been invited by the British Admiralty to make an examination of the boilers of the British cruiser Barracouta, which recently exploded on a trial test and killed and wounded several of the stokers. The object in calling in mercantile engineers is to assist in elucidating all the circumstances which contributed to the recent lamentable disaster. It has been suggested that the outburst of flame into the stokehold may have been due to an explosion of gas in the combustion chamber of the boilers, but it is said to be difficult to understand how an accumulation of inflammable gases could occur in the presence of gases already in course of combustion. It is thought certain that with ordinary draught proceeding from an open stokehold such an accumulation of gases would be utterly impossible; so that, if the true explanation is found in the above suggestions, there will be still an additional objection to the forced draught system. In connection with the subject of forced draught it should be said that its use is becoming very common in the mercantile marine, and that many marine engineers of large experience and undoubted skill express themselves favorably upon it. At the same time it does not appear that the use of forced draught in the mercantile marine has been attended with disaster, whereas the case of the Barracouta alone shows that the contrary is the case in the British navy. It is thought that no good will result from the inquiries into the Barracouta disaster, which will also be of great value to engineers. Boiler failures in the British Navy have been very frequent of late, and, whether rightly or wrongly, they have become associated in the minds of people with the devices for obtaining artificial draught which have been in use during the same period.

The arrangements for the supply of the compound armor for the large battle ships, which form a conspicuous feature in the Admiralty programme, have now been completed. The work has been divided equally between two Sheffield firms. At the Cyclops Works (Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co.) the armor for the following ships will be made: The Hood, building at Chatham Dockyard; the Royal Sovereign, building at Portsmouth; the Royal Oak, building by Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, and the Ramillies, building by Messrs. J. & G. Thompson, Glasgow. The Alias Works (Messrs. John Brown & Co., limited) will supply the armor for the Empress of India, building at Pembroke Dockyard, and for the Resolution and Revenge, building by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company. The work will probably occupy both firms during the next two years.

It is a matter of wonder in British naval circles how the report that it was contemplated to hold a series of naval manœuvres on a large scale in the vicinity of Gibraltar first originated, and whether, the authoritative contradiction notwithstanding, there was not at some time an idea of carrying out such a programme, and whether it was not really due to international prejudices that the matter has been dropped. The British seem to think that the Spaniards are too quick to take umbrage, and they are at a loss to see where could be the offense even if a British squadron did manœuvre off the Canaries. The question is asked, "Are all nations entitled to be limited to waters in the immediate vicinity of the shores of a war ship's own country?" It is said there is nothing either in the state of affairs in Morocco or in Britain's desire to have a dock at Gibraltar which should give offense to Spain.

It is said that the report that a dock is to be constructed at Gibraltar on improved lines has greatly disturbed the official mind of Madrid, and various efforts have been made through Spanish agents in London to obtain particulars of the project. This curiosity is instructive in its way, since it shows what has long been suspected, that the Spanish Government still entertains a dream that the British will some day relinquish their hold upon the gates of the Mediterranean. The dream, however, has been disturbed by the very matter-of-fact statements that the British are about to increase the value of their possession by the construction of a naval dock within its granite embrasures.

The naval advisers of the Czar are said to be getting very energetic. They have fixed upon Libau as the most desirable port to form the Southern Baltic harbor of Russia. The objection to Cronstadt is that it is frozen up readily and can easily be blockaded by a hostile fleet. Libau will serve for a division of forces, and at the same time will be useful as a harbor of refuge near the German frontier. Germany, too, has shown considerable enterprise in naval affairs lately, and Russia is evidently jealous of her position in the Baltic.

It is said that when the guns now under way are completed the British will have on hand nine 110-ton guns, of which number it is known that five have already developed defects of greater or less importance. The defects have decided the Admiralty to construct no new guns for the present of a greater weight than sixty-nine tons.

It is reported that the British battleship Victoria, the heaviest fighting ship at present in the British Navy, is to be commissioned on March 18. This vessel has been fitted with Bullivant's torpedo defense booms, instead of the cumbersome wooden fittings in recent use.

The British war ship Conquest, which was recently reported as having gone ashore at Pemba Island, east coast of Africa, has been got off and towed to Zanzibar. She is said to be uninjured, notwithstanding her stay of twelve hours on the beach.

Orders have been issued for the prompt armament of the five new Turkish war vessels which were recently launched at Constantinople.

A NEW DRESSED-BEEF COMPANY.

Another company for supplying this city and vicinity with Western dressed beef started business yesterday under the name of "The Empire City Beef Company." This house will act as the New-York agents for the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerator Company, which concern is reported to have built about 150 refrigerator cars for shipping to this point. The company is one of three large concerns in Kansas City and has never before had an agency here, though its beef has been sold in the city, and it has agencies in Connecticut and the other New-England States.

The new house claims to be making an attempt to break the practical monopoly of the "Big Four"—Morris, Armour, Swift, and Hammond—who have New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and it will of course meet with intense opposition from this combination of Chicago dressed-beef shippers.

COL. ROGERS'S INSANE ASYLUM FRIENDS.

Ex-Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Col. A. H. Rogers is so well pleased with his own success in getting out of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum that he has seemingly started on a campaign to release some of the unfortunates whom he met there. Through his efforts writs of habeas corpus were got out to bring into court Willett L. Eisebrouck and Thomas Burner. They are, he claims, both sane. They were brought before Judge Andrews in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, and before the Judge took his seat on the bench Col. Rogers strolled about much excited and claiming there were a dozen sane persons in the Ward's Island Asylum.

The lawyers asked that the cases be sent to a jury, and Judge Andrews so disposed of them.

FIGHTING OVER SUBWAYS

THE ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF THE NEW COMPANY.

IF IT SECURES ITS CONTRACT IT WILL MAKE COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE, MR. NICOLL DECLARES.

Subway matters had a five-hour airing in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Andrews. The proceedings include the motions of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, the East River Electric Light Company, the Northern New-York Electric Light Company, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, and George E. Armstrong, taxpayer, to make permanent the injunction granted by Judge Patterson against the Mayor, the Board of Electrical Control, and the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, restraining the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control from authorizing the Consolidated Company to transfer to the new Standard Electrical Subway Company or any other company any or all of its subways and the right and obligation to build subways for electric light and power conductors, and enjoining the Consolidated Company from making such a transfer of its rights and duties.

Elihu Root and De Lancey Nicoll appeared for the protesting companies, W. B. Putney for Mr. Armstrong, Edward Lauterbach and William N. Cohen for the Consolidated Company, Wheeler H. Peckham for the Standard Company, W. Bourke Cockran and Paul D. Cravath for the United States Illuminating Company and the Brush Electric Light Company, and David J. Dean for the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control.

Mr. Nicoll opened in behalf of the petitioners. He said it was no exaggeration to say that the question was one of life and death to the plaintiffs. If the transfer scheme was carried out it would drive the plaintiffs out of business. Involved in the proceedings was the question whether the electric light interests of the city should be monopolized or remain open to all companies. Continuing, Mr. Nicoll said:

"Our State Legislature in 1884 created a Board of Electrical Control to carry out a plan of underground subways. Such a plan they did lay out, and in 1886 they employed or contracted with the Consolidated Company to do the work. In 1887 there was an act passed by the Legislature providing that the agreement with the Consolidated Company was valid. The scheme of that contract was a good one, and for the benefits it conferred expenses incidental to the greatly enlarged and improved work done by the society have been difficult to provide for.

The completion and equipment of the new wing of the Seaside Hospital exhausted the resources of the fund, and the Guild was compelled to begin the season of 1889 with an empty treasury and relying entirely on contributions for carrying on the work. Although these contributions were equal to those of former years, they were insufficient for the demands of the work done, and there is consequently a deficit of about $2,300. The management of St. John's Guild appeals to the generous friends of sick children to supply this deficiency and to so replenish the treasury of the institution that it may be able to continue the relief that it is now so well equipped to extend. During the twenty-three years that St. John's Guild has been sending out sick children and mothers from the crowded tenements on free fresh-air excursions, 393,915 human beings have been directly benefited by the charity.

All of the 223 hospital beds of the Guild are free, and no charge of any kind is made to any one. Sickness and poverty are the only requisites for relief at the hands of St. John's Guild, for its benefits are extended to all the poor and the sick without creed, class, or sectarian distinction. Particular attention is paid in the report to "named excursions." The donor of $250 for a distinct trip is rewarded with the name of the donor being given to the trip, during which about 1,000 sick children and mothers are cared for. The donors of such trips during the past year were: Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, (2,) George A. Clark & Brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Keppler & Schwarzmann, William K. Vanderbilt, (2,) William P. Clyde & Co., (2,) at Red Bank, Mrs. Hugh John Welsh, Castree; "C. B. M.," Simon Borg & Co., "A Friend at Newport," the Singer Manufacturing Company, H. F. Kingsland, and one trip from a portion of the proceeds of sale of tickets for admission to the Teutonic, Aug. 19, 1889.

A KNOTTY LEGAL POINT.

THE FIGHT FOR DAMAGES FOR SOUTHERN BOULEVARD LAND OWNERS.

When Commissioners William H. Willis, Samuel Milbank, and Arthur Ingraham met in Mr. Willis's office in the Boreel Building yesterday afternoon, to appraise damages claimed by the Spofford estate and other former owners of land on which the Southern Boulevard was laid out by the act of 1867 against the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company for the use of the street for its purposes, an interesting law point was raised by W. P. Williams and E. P. Johnson, counsel for the property owners, which precluded the taking of evidence, and will probably lead to an appeal for instructions as to the powers of the Commissioners from the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The land was condemned only for street purposes proper by the law of 1867. The title in fee still remained with the original owners, and, under Section 24 of the act alluded to, the right to further damages in case of an attempt to put a railroad on the street Boulevard was distinctly reserved. In 1887 another law was passed which undertook to repeal this provision. But a decision of Judge Larremore has held this later law unconstitutional, as in the nature of confiscation. Mr. Willis has claimed that the commissioners must accept this decision as a guide to its action and assume to be appraising damages under the law of 1867. John N. Lewis for the railroad insisted that the usual presumption of constitutionality still attached to the law of 1887, and that damages must be appraised only under its provisions. No question of the rights of abutting property owners is involved in this action.

"The commission has no right to pass upon the law's constitutionality," said Mr. Lewis. "It has no right to pass upon all facts affecting the question of damages," responded his opponents, "and this is one of those facts." The commission was in doubt. At last it was decided that counsel for each side should hand in a memorandum of its position and decisions bearing thereon on the succeeding day. Then the commission will make its tentative decision, and the side against whom it is made will ask the Special Term of the Supreme Court to issue instructions to the commission as to its powers. The hearing was adjourned to 2 P. M. Wednesday, March 12.

HE WALKED INTO THE TRAP.

A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED FOR "GREEN GOODS" OPERATIONS.

A young man, well dressed and of respectable appearance, entered the Western Union Telegraph office at 4 Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday and asked for letters addressed to John Fox. There was a big batch of them on hand, but Superintendent McGowan, acting under orders from the police, told the young man to sit down and wait a minute. Then Detective Chambers was sent for, and the caller was arrested on a charge of dealing in "green goods" and of using the mails for a fraudulent purpose. On the latter charge he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Benedict and held for examination.

The prisoner said his name was Henry Kane, and that he was a salesman living at 153 East Seventy-fourth-street, New-York, but further than that he would say nothing. Police Superintendent Campbell first heard of him on Feb. 6, when he received a letter from T. W. Franklin of Centreport, Chester County, Tenn., inclosing a circular by him. It was signed "John Fox, Jr., Counterfeit Detection Bureau," and consisted of a reprint of a clipping stating that John Fox had the best counterfeit money in the world.

The Superintendent set a detective to work watching the telegraph office, but until yesterday no one appeared to claim the correspondence of John Fox. There is a man known to the police of Jersey City for years as a dealer in counterfeit money. He has an office in this city and one in Jersey City, but whether the prisoner arrested in Brooklyn yesterday is Fox or is connected with Fox the police do not know. Anthony Comstock was notified of the arrest yesterday and he will follow the case up.

ASSURANCE IN RELIGION.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody is continuing this week his Bible talks at the Collegiate Church, at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. He is also following up his custom after his morning talk at the Collegiate Church of going to the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. Moody continued his talk upon "Assurance in Religion" yesterday, amplifying the thought that a certain amount of nerve in seeking the protection of the Godhead is mainly what is required on the part of the congregations which flock into churches every day.

"That God will bestow upon us this necessary assurance," said Mr. Moody, "we may well be satisfied. It is the main point in the programme of redemption mapped out for us. The old injunction of 'Knock at the door and it will be opened unto you' explicitly implies this. Do not be afraid to ask. If you get a thing at a bargain in a store are you afraid to ask the clerk for a bit of wrapping paper to envelope it because you have been told by your mother always?"

Mr. Moody will continue his talks at the Collegiate and the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Churches to-day and to-morrow.

TRUSTEES NOT ENJOINED.

JUDGE WALLACE GIVES A DECISION IN THE COTTON OIL CASE.

Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion of Col. William Wall for a preliminary injunction to prevent the reorganization of the American Cotton Oil Trust. Col. Wall is a resident of Virginia, and only four of the nine Trustees against whom the suit was brought are residents of this State. Judge Wallace therefore held, when the matter was brought before him, that he did not have jurisdiction, as neither plaintiff nor defendant was a resident of the district in which the action was brought.

The bill was therefore amended, after the argument for an injunction, so that only the four Trustees residing in this State were made defendants, and Judge Wallace took under consideration only the question of whether the action could be maintained against but four of the Board of Trustees. In his opinion holding that the suit cannot thus be maintained, and therefore denying the motion for an injunction, Judge Wallace says:

"Upon the present bill the only question for consideration at this time is whether the court has jurisdiction to proceed to a decree in a suit brought against four of nine Trustees by a beneficiary who has an interest in the trust fund in which the Trustees are charged with an abuse of their power, and the relief sought is that the defendants be restrained from doing specified acts in alleged violation of the authorized powers of the Trustees. If the five Trustees not sued are indispensable parties to the controversy the court cannot proceed until they are brought in, and should refuse a preliminary injunction. They are indispensable parties if their interest in the subject matter of the suit and the relief sought are such that a final decree cannot be made without either affecting that interest or leaving the controversy in such a condition that its final determination may be wholly inconsistent with equity and good conscience. If the suit were brought to charge the defendants merely with personal liability for their fraudulent acts, it would be free from difficulty. Such a case supplies an exception to the rule that in a suit against Trustees all of the Trustees must be made parties.

"The object of the present suit, however, is to restrain the defendants from participating in acts which they and their co-Trustees are about to perform. If the defendants are enjoined the co-Trustees will to what extent be crippled and may be wholly prevented from doing what they propose. What is proposed to be done may be lawful and authorized and, indeed, essential to the protection of the general interests with the management of which the Trustees are charged. It is not enough that, according to the averments of the bill, these things are unauthorized and a breach of trust, because the absent Trustees have a right to be heard before these averments are taken as true against them, and that cannot be assumed to be true as the basis for a decree until all those who have a right to challenge them have been given an opportunity to do so. A contrary rule would put it in the power of a minority of unfaithful Trustees, by collusion with a beneficiary whose interests might not lie with those of other beneficiaries, to defeat the performance of legitimate and exigent official duties by faithful Trustees.

"If it were adjudged in this suit that the defendants have been guilty of a breach of trust, and that what they propose to do is a violation of the trust agreement, it might also be adjudged in another suit brought against the absent Trustees that the present defendants were guilty of a breach of duty in failing to compel their co-Trustees in the transactions contemplated, and if a suit were to be brought by those not parties here against the present defendants to charge them with liability because of their failure to perform their duty, the decree in the present suit would not protect them.

"Succinctly stated, the court is called upon to adjudge not only that the defendants have abused their trust, but also that the absent trustees have done so, and to decree that what the absent trustees propose to do is unauthorized and unlawful. It is obvious that the relief now sought is of no sort of utility or value except to the extent that it will operate upon the proceedings of the absent trustees. If, notwithstanding the suit is maintained, straining the defendants from taking the action contemplated, the other trustees are competent to take it without the assistance of the defendants, the complainants will not thereby secure an injunction. On the other hand, if such an injunction would prevent the absent trustees from taking the contemplated action, it should not be granted without giving them an opportunity to be heard. The suit is an attempt, by indirection, to control the management of a trust fund without giving some of those who are charged with the duty of managing it a right to be heard."

The bill was therefore dismissed, but only the four Trustees residing in this State were made defendants, and Judge Wallace took under consideration only the question of whether the action could be maintained against but four of the Board of Trustees. In his opinion holding that the suit cannot thus be maintained, and therefore denying the motion for an injunction, Judge Wallace says:

"Upon the present bill the only question for consideration at this time is whether the court has jurisdiction to proceed to a decree in a suit brought against four of nine Trustees by a beneficiary who has an interest in the trust fund in which the Trustees are charged with an abuse of their power, and the relief sought is that the defendants be restrained from doing specified acts in alleged violation of the authorized powers of the Trustees. If the five Trustees not sued are indispensable parties to the controversy the court cannot proceed until they are brought in, and should refuse a preliminary injunction. They are indispensable parties if their interest in the subject matter of the suit and the relief sought are such that a final decree cannot be made without either affecting that interest or leaving the controversy in such a condition that its final determination may be wholly inconsistent with equity and good conscience. If the suit were brought to charge the defendants merely with personal liability for their fraudulent acts, it would be free from difficulty. Such a case supplies an exception to the rule that in a suit against Trustees all of the Trustees must be made parties.

"The object of the present suit, however, is to restrain the defendants from participating in acts which they and their co-Trustees are about to perform. If the defendants are enjoined the co-Trustees will to what extent be crippled and may be wholly prevented from doing what they propose. What is proposed to be done may be lawful and authorized and, indeed, essential to the protection of the general interests with the management of which the Trustees are charged. It is not enough that, according to the averments of the bill, these things are unauthorized and a breach of trust, because the absent Trustees have a right to be heard before these averments are taken as true against them, and that cannot be assumed to be true as the basis for a decree until all those who have a right to challenge them have been given an opportunity to do so. A contrary rule would put it in the power of a minority of unfaithful Trustees, by collusion with a beneficiary whose interests might not lie with those of other beneficiaries, to defeat the performance of legitimate and exigent official duties by faithful Trustees.

"If it were adjudged in this suit that the defendants have been guilty of a breach of trust, and that what they propose to do is a violation of the trust agreement, it might also be adjudged in another suit brought against the absent Trustees that the present defendants were guilty of a breach of duty in failing to compel their co-Trustees in the transactions contemplated, and if a suit were to be brought by those not parties here against the present defendants to charge them with liability because of their failure to perform their duty, the decree in the present suit would not protect them.

"Succinctly stated, the court is called upon to adjudge not only that the defendants have abused their trust, but also that the absent trustees have done so, and to decree that what the absent trustees propose to do is unauthorized and unlawful. It is obvious that the relief now sought is of no sort of utility or value except to the extent

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	154	154	154	154	10
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	100
Am. Cot. Oil Trust.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37¼	1,600
Amer. Express	118	118	116	116	14
Atch., T. & S. F.	53¼	53¾	53	53⅛	840
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	500
Canadian Pacific	72½	72½	72	72	1,100
*Chi. & At. benef.	7	7	7	7	100
Ches. & Ohio	23	23⅛	23	23	600
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	1,500
Chi. Gas Trust	45⅝	45⅞	45	45	950
Chi. & N. W.	108¾	108¾	108	108¼	536
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103	103⅜	103	103⅛	1,924
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	9,100
Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	90	90⅜	89⅞	90	6,060
Chi., St. L. & P.	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	16¾	11
C., St. L. & P. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	325
C., C., C. & St. L.	69¼	69¼	69	69¼	2,000
Colorado Coal	44¾	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	200
Col. & Hock. Coal.	17¼	18	17¼	17½	810
Consol. Gas Co.	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼	30
Del. & Hudson	149¾	149¾	149	149	1,100
Del., L. & W.	135¾	135¾	134¾	135	9,710
Den., T. & Ft. W.	31½	31¾	31¼	31½	17
Den. & R. G.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	100
E. T. V. & G. 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	5
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Erie, L. & W.	18	18	18	18	5,900
Evans. & T. H.	105	105	105	100	100
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	115	115	115	115	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	111	111	111	111	10,000
L. S. & W. 1st	122	122	122	122	1,000
Mo. Pacific 2d	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	6,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	60¼	60¼	60	60	45,000
M. & O. con. 6s	113	113	113	113	2,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	7,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, 2	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	22,000
N. Y. & D. con. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r	129	129	129	129	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	114	114	114	114	14,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	110½	110½	110	110	6,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	96	96	96	96	2,000
Nor. Pacific 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5,000
Nor. Pacific 1st, trust	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1,000
Nor. Pacific 2d	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1,000
North. P. T. 1st	109	109	108	108	6,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	105	105	105	105	3,000
Northw. s. f. 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Ocean SS. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
O., I. & W. 1st, r	93	93	93	93	1,000
O. & M. s. f., 1st	115	115	115	115	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	112¾	113	112¾	113	9,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
Penn. 4½s, r	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82	82	82	82	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	44¾	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	29,000
Read. gen. 4s	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	26,000
Rich. & A. 1st, D.					
M. & C. Co.'s rcts.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69½	5,000
Rich. & A. 2d. D.					
M. & Co.'s cts.	37	37	37	37	30,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s, r	99	99	99	99	1,000
Rock I. 1st, o.	123½	123½	123½	123½	1,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	84,000
R., W. & O. con.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
R., W. & O. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s,					
1st, ex c.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d	24	24	24	24	7,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, 1st	74½	74½	74½	74½	13,000
St. P. & O. con.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5,000
St. P. gen. 4s, A.	96	96	96	96	5,000
S. P. 1st, M. & D. 5s	103	103	103	103	1,000
St. P. 1st, s. Minn.	115	115	115	115	3,000
St. P. 1st, s. W.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	20,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	86¼	86½	86½	86½	3,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	119	119	119	119	15,000
Shen. Val. gen., r.	54	54	54	54	146,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st	115	115	115	115	10,000
T. O. & L. 1st B.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	91	91	91	91	36,000
Tex. Pac. 2d, inc.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	10,000
T., A. & N. M.					
1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10,000
Tol., A. & C. 1st	103	103	103	103	15,000
Union El. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	8,000
U. P. con. r.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
U. P. L. G.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
Val. of Ohio 6s	104	104	103¾	103¾	10,000
Wabash 1st	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	17,000
Wabash 2d	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99	10,000
West Shore 4s, g.	105½	105½	105	105¼	15,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57¼	21,000
Total sales					264,674

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	109	109	109	109⅓	$7,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83⅜	116,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	10,500
At. & P. Pac. 4s	71¾	72	71¾	72	13,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s	100	100	100	100	14,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	6,000
Canada So. 2d	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97¼	2,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st	70	70	70	70	1,000
*Cen. P. 6s of '97	115	115	115	115	10,000
†Cen. P. 6s of '98	115¼	116¼	115¼	116¼	13,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	23,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	1,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	75	75	75	75	2,000
D. & H. Penn. Div.	142¼	142¾	142¼	142¾	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	9,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st	119	119	119	119	2,000
Erie 2d	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	12,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	29,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	11,000
Harlem c. 1st	126½	126½	126½	126½	1,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	91	91	91	91	10,000
Kan. Pacific con.	113½	113½	113½	113½	3,000
K. P. 1st, Den., ass.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	10,000
Kan. & Tex. con.	114	114	114	114	56,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, r.	75	75	75	75	61,000
Lake S. 1st, c.	125½	125½	125½	125½	5,000
Long Island 5s	110	110	110	110	1,000
La. & Mo. R. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
L. & N. 1st, Cec. br.	105½	105½	105½	105½	9,000
L. & N. 1st, E. & N.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	113	113	113	113	4,000
Met. Elev. 2d	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	115	115	115	115	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	111	111	111	111	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	122	122	122	122	1,000
Mo. Pacific 2d	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	6,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	60¼	60¼	60	60	45,000
M. & O. con. 6s	113	113	113	113	2,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	7,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, 2	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	22,000
N. Y. & D. con. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r	129	129	129	129	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	114	114	114	114	14,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	110½	110½	110	110	6,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	96	96	96	96	2,000
Nor. Pacific 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5,000
Nor. Pacific 1st, trust	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1,000
Nor. Pacific 2d	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1,000
North. P. T. 1st	109	109	108	108	6,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	105	105	105	105	3,000
Northw. s. f. 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Ocean SS. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
O., I. & W. 1st, r	93	93	93	93	1,000
O. & M. s. f., 1st	115	115	115	115	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	112¾	113	112¾	113	9,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
Penn. 4½s, r	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82	82	82	82	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	44¾	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	29,000
Read. gen. 4s	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	26,000
Rich. & A. 1st, D.					
M. & C. Co.'s rcts.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69½	5,000
Rich. & A. 2d. D.					
M. & Co.'s cts.	37	37	37	37	30,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s, r	99	99	99	99	1,000
Rock I. 1st, o.	123½	123½	123½	123½	1,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	84,000
R., W. & O. con.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
R., W. & O. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s,					
1st, ex c.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d	24	24	24	24	7,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, 1st	74½	74½	74½	74½	13,000
St. P. & O. con.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5,000
St. P. gen. 4s, A.	96	96	96	96	5,000
S. P. 1st, M. & D. 5s	103	103	103	103	1,000
St. P. 1st, s. Minn.	115	115	115	115	3,000
St. P. 1st, s. W.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	20,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	86¼	86½	86½	86½	3,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	119	119	119	119	15,000
Shen. Val. gen., r.	54	54	54	54	146,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st	115	115	115	115	10,000
T. O. & L. 1st B.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	91	91	91	91	36,000
Tex. Pac. 2d, inc.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	10,000
T., A. & N. M.					
1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10,000
Tol., A. & C. 1st	103	103	103	103	15,000
Union El. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	8,000
U. P. con. r.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
U. P. L. G.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
Val. of Ohio 6s	104	104	103¾	103¾	10,000
Wabash 1st	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	17,000
Wabash 2d	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99	10,000
West Shore 4s, g.	105½	105½	105	105¼	15,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57¼	21,000
Total sales					$1,285,500

*Including $6,000 at 115, seller 20. †Seller 20. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,500
Alta	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Arcadia	.13	.13	.12	.13	500
Alice	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Barcelona	.25	.25	.23	.23	800
Breece	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	100
Bullion	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Caledonia	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Caledonia B. H.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Crown Point	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	100
Deadwood	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
El Cristo	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Freeland	1.15	1.25	1.10	1.25	2,500
Gould & Curry	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Horn Silver	2.35	2.40	2.35	2.40	300
Julia	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Leadville	.10	.12	.10	.12	2,000
Mexican	.29	.30	.29	.30	2,100
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Mexican	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	200
Navajo	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Phoenix of Ariz.	.76	.82	.76	.82	1,200
Sutter Creek	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	2,200
Silver King	.45	.49	.43	.49	600
Utah Consol	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Yellow Jacket	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Total sales					18,800

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	90
Atch., T. & S. Fe	53¾	53¾	53	53⅛	300
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90¼	90¼	89¾	90	4,720
Can. Pacific	72¾	72¾	72	72	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	69¼	69¼	69	69¼	700
Chi. Gas Trust	45⅞	45⅞	44¾	44¾	760
Chi., M. & St. P.	86⅞	87	86⅝	86⅝	8,110
Chi. & N. W.	108	108	108	108	10
Central of N. J.	119½	119½	119	119½	100
Cent. of N. Y.	135¼	135¼	134¼	134¼	4,320
Del., L. & W.	135¼	135¼	135	135¼	30
Lake Shore	105	105¼	105	105¼	442
Louis. & Nash.	84⅞	85	83⅝	83⅝	3,240
Missouri Pacific	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜	3,940
Manhattan Con.	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	106	400
N. Y. L. E. & W.	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	1,200
N. Y. & N. H.	244	244	244	244	10
North Pacific pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	110
N. Y., O. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	2,150
Phil. & Reading	39	39	37	37	49,740
Rich. & W. P. T.	21	20⅞	21	20⅞	980
Sugar Ref. Co.	66¼	68	65¼	67¼	12,730
Tenn. Coal & Iron	60	60	58¾	58¾	2,700
Union Pacific	63⅜	63⅜	63	63⅜	2,700
Wabash pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	300
Western Union	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	7,350
Wheel. & L. E.	33	33	33	33	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾	300
Total sales					105,040

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	27,000
Total sales					27,000

BONDS.

Ches. & O. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	$5,000
Erie 2d cn	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 2d	114	114	114	114	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65	65	64	64	4,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	4,000
Reading gen. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	82½	82½	82½	82½	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	10,000
Texas Pac. 2d	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	15,000
Wabash 1st	103⅛	103⅛	103	103⅛	15,000
Total sales					$78,000

The stock market was fairly active, but half the trading was in Reading. That stock was largely sold by Philadelphia, and it broke 2⅛ points, closing at the lowest of the day. There was not much in the remainder of the market, but it was generally fractionally lower, in sympathy with the movement in Reading. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Manhattan consolidated, 2; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 1¼; Long Island, 1; and Columbus and Hocking Valley and Erie preferred, each ¾. *Declined*—Canadian Pacific, 2⅜; Reading 2⅛; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 1⅜; Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1¼, and Evansville and Terre Haute and Erie, each 1.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 1⅞, American Cotton Oil ¼, and Whisky ⅛. Lead declined ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3@5 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was firm, but was without special activity. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4 83 for 60-day bills and $4 86¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 82½@$4 82¾ for 60-day bills, $4 85¾@$4 86 for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for cable transfers, and $4 81@$4 81¼ for commercial. Continental was firm. Francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜. Government bonds were firm. The 4s, coupon, advanced ¼. The sales on call were $15,000 4s, registered, at 121⅞. In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 6s sold at 110, 11 bank stocks, 540 shares of Phenix sold at 142, and 50 of Western at 96@97.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Pittsburg and Western firsts and Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, each 1; Central Pacific 6s of 1897, 1¼; Shenandoah Valley generals, trust receipts, 1, and Illinois Central 4s of 1952, Kansas and Texas consols, New-York and Derby 5s, and Wisconsin Central incomes, each ¾. *Declined*—Reading first preference incomes, 1¼; do. general 4s, 1; Harlem firsts, 1; Northern Pacific Terminal firsts and Western Union collateral trust 5s, each ⅞, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consols, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 92¼@93¼. In mining stocks Phœnix of Arizona sold at .80, Bunny Tunnel at .05, and Freeland at $1.20@$1.05.

A dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent. on the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be paid at the office of the company, 52 Wall-street, on Monday, March 24. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, March 10, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 25.

The Olcott Committee on Reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has formally declared its plan effective. The deposits of general mortgage bonds under its plan aggregate all of 1890, issue except about $200,000 bonds and all but 24,000 shares of the stock. Of the guarantee fund to pay off the 7 ₱ cent. bondholders the holders of general mortgage bonds and of the stock have subscribed $13,000,000, leaving less than $6,000,000 to be provided by the guarantee syndicate. That amount will, however, be offered first to the security holders who have already accepted their rights, and what they do not subscribe for will be taken by the syndicate. The first installment of 5 ₱ cent. on these subscriptions is due on March 17.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	208	Manhattan	188
American Ex	162	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	290	Mechanics'	215
Butchers & Drovers'	188	Mechanics & Traders'	145
Central National	140	Mercantile	200
Chase National	350	Merchants'	185
Chatham	325	Merchants' Ex	120
Chemical	4400	Metropolitan	8
City	470	Mineola	325
Columbia	230	Mount Morris	350
Continental	135	Nassau	170
Corn Exchange	240	New-York	240
East River	130	New-York County	430
Eleventh Ward	150	N. Y. National Ex.	135
Fifth Avenue	1200	Ninth National	155
First National	2000	North River	145
First N. of Jersey City	210	Oriental	215
Fourteenth Street	165	Pacific	175
Fourth National	180	Park	290
Gallatin National	290	People's	240
Garfield National	400	Phenix	140
German-American	120	Republic	185
Germania	270	Seaboard National	140
Greenwich	145	Second National	825
Hanover	340	Seventh National	150
Hudson River	150	Shoe & Leather	160
Importers & Traders'	560	St. Nicholas	120
Irving	138	State of New-York	112
Leather Manufact'rs'	230	U. S. National	140
Lincoln National	200	Western National	96

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	103¼	104	Cur. 6s, 1896	118	----
4½s, '91, c	103¼	104	Cur. 6s, 1897	121	----
4s, 1907, r	121¾	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1898	124	----
4s, 1907, c	123	123½	Cur. 6s, 1899	127	----
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$124,665,946
Balances	$4,343,525

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	54¼	54⅜	St. Paul	86¾	86⅞
Reading	18⅜	18⅞	Reading gen.	83⅜	83½
Lehigh Val.	52	52½	Read. 1st pf.	63⅞	64
North. Pac.	36½	36¾	Read. 2d pf.	44	44¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	72⅜	72⅞	Read. 3d pf.	36	36½
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	51⅞			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 5.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	53.37½	Catalpa	15.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Franklin	13.00
Bos. & Me.	190.00	Huron	9.25
Cin., San. & C.	23.00	Kearsarge	8.00
Eastern	144.75	Osceola	26.00
Flint & Pere M.	25.00	Pewabic	2.00
Flint & R. Mt.	15.00	Quincy	66.50
Mass. Central	15.25	Santa Fé Copper	1.00
Mex. Central	17.87½	Tamarack	160.00
N. Y. & N. E.	44.50	Anniston Ld. Co.	57.00
Old Colony	192.00	Boston Land	6.00
Wis. Central	29.50	San Diego L. Co.	17.00
Wis. Central pf.	60.50	West End L. Co.	24.50
Allouez M. Co.	3.62½	Bell Telephone	210.00
Atlantic	13.00	Lam. Store Serv.	26.62½
Boston & Mon.	45.50	Water Power	5.87½
Calumet & Hecla	255.00	Rutland pf.	72.00

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 5, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 53 cars, 910 head; 35 cars at Jersey City for sale; 16 cars at Sixtieth-Street; and 2 cars at Hoboken, direct to slaughterers. Cattle and sheep by the quarters on the Lake Shore.

Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef slow at 4½d., or scant 9¼c. ₱ lb., and American live Cattle dull at 11¾@12¾c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight.

T. & J. Sheldan sent out 35 Sheep on the Trinidad. The market was more active this morning, and all but about 3 cars of the Cattle offered were sold. Some thought prices 5c.@10c. ₱ lb. better than Monday, but others ranged from somewhat to fair. Steers sold at 4¾@4 80 ₱ cwt.; weights 10 to 13¾ cwt. Oxen, 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb.; Bulls, $2 75@$3 40 ₱ cwt.—Cows, $1 60@$3 ₱ cwt.

CALVES—*D. McPherrel & Co.*—6 Western Steers, 1,276 lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,258 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 15 do., 1,271 lb., $4 47½ ₱ cwt.; 21 do., 1,149 to 1,375 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 19 do., 1,219 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 12 do., 1,241 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt.; 10 do., 1,077 to 1,946 lb., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 720 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 12 Steers and Oxen, 1,350 lb., $4 42½ ₱ cwt.; 4 Western Oxen, 1,350 lb., $3 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 State Bull, 1,852 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 7 State Cows, 1,109 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 4 do., 910 lb., $1 60 ₱ cwt.

J. A. Monroe—35

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,020. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth St.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Special Offerings

FROM THE "MILLER" STOCK

OF

Leather Goods and Trunks,

TOGETHER WITH OTHER

Extraordinary Offerings

FROM

Sixty-four Departments,

SOME OF WHICH WE QUOTE.

AT HALF IMPORTATION COST.

We offer

Two Thousand

Ladies' Passementerie Wraps.

Elegant Novelties—Black, Tan, and Steel.

None worth less than $15, many worth $25, and some worth $35.——Our prices for choice,

Six Ninety-eight and Seven Ninety-eight.

Thus we close the balance of

Winter Stock.

Fourteen-dollar Newmarkets	$3 98
Sixteen-dollar Newmarkets	4 98
Seal Plush Jackets; were $15 to $25	7 00
Seal Plush Sacques; were $25 to $35	11 00

At ONE NINETY-EIGHT.

Fancy Challie and Outing Flannel Wrappers—new

For Misses--We Will Sell

French Guimpe Waists	all sizes	69 cents
Gossamers	all sizes	79 cents
Wool Plaid Dresses	8 to 12 yrs	$2.40
Two-piece Suits	12 to 16 yrs	4.98
Medium weight Jackets—Wide Wales and Diagonals, single and double breasted —high sleeves		3.98

At FOUR NINETY-EIGHT.

Little Children's

Imported Short Coats

Of fine all-wool Serges, Ladies' Cloth and Fancy Plaids.

Some exquisitely embroidered and hand stitched.

All novelties worth $7.50 to $12.00

Boys' Clothing.

From a lot of nine hundred Fine All-Wool Suits, bought a short time since, there remain about sixty in 14, 13, 12, and 10 year sizes. To quickly close these sixty suits we offer them

At TWO NINETY-EIGHT each,

not one worth less than Six Dollars——

The Ten-year sizes are principally Three-piece Suits.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS,

600 pairs Knee Pants, all sizes, worth 50

Ladies' Underwear.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS.

Corset Covers....V-shape.....Embroidery trim.
Drawers.....Embroidery and lace trim.
Chemises.....Pompadour, Sacque shape, and open fronts....Embroidery trim.
Night Dresses....Mother Hubbard.....neat trim.
Skirts.....Tucks and Cambric ruffle.

All exceptional value.

Corsets.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS,

Domestic Coutille Corsets—all sizes— worth 69

At Sixty-nine Cents,

Corsets—Sateen finish—broad bone— worth $1 00

At Eighty-nine Cents.

French Woven and Imported Coutille, slightly soiled—odd sizes— worth $1 25 to $3 00

Upholstery.

At NINETY-SEVEN CENTS,

a thousand pair

Scotch Lace Curtains,

Double-twisted thread——taped and bound all around——new designs——that they are far below value their announcement for Friday's sale is sufficient indication.

THREE THIRTY-NINE

may seem absurdly low for

Real Irish Point Curtains.

At this price—a hundred pair, with lace centres and extra-wide borders.

At FOUR NINETY-EIGHT.

the most extraordinary offering of

All Chenille Portieres

yet made.....The finer qualities, with Sheila Dados, worth fully nine dollars—all staple and fancy shades.

Imitation Madras Draperies,	40-inch,	5⅞ cents
Heavy Twill Cretonnes,	new,	7½ cents
Mottled Chenille Rugs,	yard long,	19 cents
Smyrna Rugs,	30x60,	$1 60
Tapestry Table Covers,	1¼ yds long,	63 cents
Tapestry Table Covers,	2 yds long,	1 19

Wash Dress Fabrics.

To-day's offerings represent more than a hundred cases——At these prices they will melt like snow before the glowing sun.

Domestic Sateens,	value 9,	5¾ cents
Dress Ginghams,	value 12½,	7 cents
Zephyr Cambrics,	value 12½,	7⅞ cents
Best Indigo Blues,	value 12½,	7⅞ cents
Zephyr Ginghams,	value 20,	12½ cents
French Printed Sateens,	value 19,	12½ cents
Chambray Checks,	value 15,	8¾ cents
New Calicoes,	value 7,	3¾ cents

Dress Goods.

At FIFTY-FOUR CENTS,

FINE ENGLISH MOHAIRS—double width—worth 75.

all shades of gray, heliotrope, amethyst, old rose, and other fancy and staple colors, also black.

At Sixty-nine Cents,

Fine French Bordered Sergas—new designs in all the latest Colorings—good value at a dollar.

Also,

Bordered Wool Challies—double width,	18	cts.
All-Wool Flannel Suitings,	17	cts.
Double-width Wool Tricots,	21	cts.
Fancy Wool Nun's Vellings,	18¾	cts.

Silks and Velvets.

At FIFTY-NINE CENTS,

Black and White 24-in Striped and Plaid Surahs—also Colored Satin Brocades and Fancy Striped and Plain Surahs; worth 75 cents

24-inch Black Surahs,	69 cts.;	worth 85
24-inch Surahs—all colors—	75 cts.;	worth $1

At Forty-nine Cents.

Black Surahs, Black and Colored China Silks, Striped Surahs and Figured Indias— worth 65

24-inch Silk Plushes—all colors— 99c.; worth $1 30

The "Miller" Stock

of

Trunks, Bags, and other Leather Goods can only be found

IN Basement

of

Our Own Stores

IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Statements to the Contrary are false

LANDED FROM THE BARREL

RESULT OF THE FIRST DAY'S FISHING FOR PORK.

FISHERMAN MILLIKEN AND MR. CANNON NARROWLY AVOID COLLISION—THE SENATORIAL FARCE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Already the Republicans of the House have demonstrated to Mr. J. G. Cannon of Illinois that it was unsafe to trust to their honesty under Mr. Reed's rules. The chance to "loot" the Treasury and a log-rolling combination such as that arranged for assuring the passage of public building bills proved too attractive to-day to be resisted. It was in vain that Mr. Cannon lost his temper, pleaded with his associates not to be extravagant, and protested against the reckless course they were pursuing. It was to no purpose that Mr. Peters of Kansas repeated his warning of a waning surplus. The Republicans have laid out a scheme for a grand public building "spree," and it must be enjoyed until the whole House is satiated with "pork." If there is anything left for the Appropriations Committee or the Pensions Committee when all the public buildings proposed are authorized, it will be less than the Appropriations Committee wants and needs.

It was only a fairly good day for the pork grabbers. They succeeded only in getting through bills for Washington, D. C.; Lansing, Mich.; Galesburg, Ill.; Ashland, Wis., and San José, Cal. The first piece of pork dragged to the top of the barrel was that for taking a triangle at the south end of Pennsylvania-avenue for a Post Office and to erect thereon a building, site and building to cost $1,075,000. Mr. Cannon succeeded in preventing a limit of time for discussion, and then opposed the proposition. He advocated putting the building on Judiciary-square and the saving of $250,000 for the purchase of a piece of land. An amendment was offered by Mr. Cannon to carry out his economical plan, but it did not appear to be popular. Still, the first piece of pork hauled was so large that it wedged in the head of the barrel, and it required the tugging of many of the log rollers to dislodge it. Only thirty-eight members out of one hundred and thirty-six pulled the wrong way. After using up much time in discussing conflicting provisions the five-minute rule was applied to shorten the struggle. Mr. Cannon at last offered a substitute authorizing the selection of a site by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General. There was some talk about "rings" and "syndicates" behind the bill locating the building at a place reached first by every Spring flood. The substitute was lost. The pork grabbers all stood together against it, and the "chunk" was pulled out far enough to be marked "favorable report," and a new dash was made at the barrel.

Lansing, Mich., was marked on the next chunk of pork. It was worth $100,000, and Mr. Milliken made a graceful attempt to slip it out of the barrel unobserved. Mr. Holman stopped it, however, long enough to approve it, and the second prize was marked approved.

A neat little slab, value $75,000, marked Galesburg, Ill., was next hauled out. Mr. Milliken had almost pushed it aside as approved before the report was called for and read. This interruption hindered the rushing of the bill. It used up at least five minutes that might have been spent in passing several more choice samples. Down went the hook again and up came a tidy piece of pork worth $100,000. It was for Ashland, Wis., and it was landed safely outside the barrel after Mr. Holman had very properly suggested that having the entirely superfluous report read could only serve the ends of the reporter. They all tell about growing towns, rapid increase in population, immense expansion of commercial improvement, and other features of extension. So that few persons who live in the towns described would believe they were at all misleading the inventory.

Ashland got its prize, and then came a fine, large chunk of the coveted pork. It was for $200,000 for San José, Cal., "the only one," as the report said, "asked for in the district." The glistening of this prize woke up Mr. Cannon. He found that the papers accompanying the San José bill that the district had 300,000 population, but the Congressional Directory only made it out to be 56,000. His argument was that one could not get the exact facts by reading the reports. He was stirred up by Mr. Flower, and having been stirred he declared that the San José bill and the Ashland bill and many others backed by excellent Representatives about him would not come within rifle shot of being passed if they were not passed under peculiar circumstances. When he denounced the looting methods of rushing bills through, and was jeered at by Mr. Milliken because he had allowed a Galesburg (Ill.) bill to go through, he got hot and told Mr. Milliken that he had indulged in cheap wit, "cheap and contemptible."

Mr. Milliken retorted, intimated that Mr. Cannon had been slow to criticise before because he had "pork in the pot." Out came Cannon with a blast against the Reed rules that he had reported and helped to pass. The Republican, he generally said, took the country that it would be safe to trust them under the rules, and here they were giving up two days to pass building bills. The bills would go through the Senate by electricity. He warned them to use judgment, as they would be obliged to take the responsibility for extravagant expenditures back to their constituents. As Milliken still bothered him with insinuations, he grew intense, and when Milliken intimated that the man who was first to cry "stop" was apt to be the first to steal, it was too much for "Honest Jo." His words flowed pale to Milliken, faced him, and with a very ringing defiance he demanded that if he could find aught in Cannon's sixteen years' service upon which to impute by innuendo or insinuation anything against his character, to out with it, Seth Milliken!"

Well, that he did not. Milliken slightly on the shoulders, turned on his heel, and with long strides went back to his place. The members laughed. They would not have been surprised if there had been a collision.

Then there was a speech from Mr. Clunie, the California member on the committee. He thought it all a great joke. He was on the Republican side of the House, and he understood from a gentleman on that side that it was the object of the House to expend the money in the Treasury for public buildings, and he did not believe that after two days' work the very bill—here he was interrupted by laughter—there was to be such a fuss. He spoke of a plethoric Treasury, and said as the people had voted to continue high taxes, there was no better way to use it than in erecting public buildings. He thought that while the pie was being divided around he might have a little slice for San José.

Mr. Peters of the Appropriations Committee sounded another warning against making appropriations under the mistaken notion that there was a plethora of money in the Treasury. When Mr. Payson ruled against Cannon on a point of order both sides sustained the Chair—the Republicans because they wanted to grab the money and the Democrats because they hope to get some of it and none of the responsibility rests with them.

In the House, after the Committee of the Whole rose, there was a hot fight, the pork grabbers coming out victorious. Cannon attempted to stop the bills by shouting "No quorum." The Democrats laughed, cried out, "Dilatory motion!" and "Filibustering," and refused to vote. Some of the Republicans hid. Cannon could not get enough votes to sustain his demand for the yeas and nays. A considerable number of Republicans voted, the Democrats kept still, and the Speaker, upon their derisive request, announced a quorum. In that way, before adjournment, the Republicans landed as the result of the first day's fishing in the "pork barrel" five public buildings valued at $1,500,000. They will dig deeper to-morrow.

***

The War Department has just completed a programme for transferring troops, to be made early in the coming Summer. Certain regiments have been for many years stationed at undesirable posts, where their work has been very arduous, while other regiments after a long time have been stationed at the more desirable posts in the neighborhood of great cities, where their hardest work has been dress parade and guard mount. Owing to the limited appropriation available, but one transfer can be made in each arm of the service. The Fourth Cavalry, which did some of the hardest work in the Apache campaigns, and which is at present, with the exception of Troop B, stationed at the various forts in the Apache country in Arizona, will be sent to relieve the Second Cavalry, now in California, Washington, and Idaho. The Second Cavalry will go down to Arizona. Troop B of the Fourth, now at Fort Myer, Virginia, just across the Potomac from Washington, will not be disturbed. The First Cavalry, which has been on the Pacific coast ever since the war, will be brought East, exchanging with the Fifth Artillery, now on duty in the forts about New-York. The Nineteenth Infantry, now in Texas, will be sent North, exchanging with the Twenty-third, now stationed in the cities on the great lakes.

***

There is a great deal of indignation of the "too late" sort among the Democrats of the House who were present yesterday toward those Democrats who were absent without leave or excuse, and who could by their presence and votes have prevented the unseating of Cate and the seating of Featherston. The vote was close. On the motion for the previous question, it was only 145 to 141, three Republicans voting with the Democrats. When it came to unseating Cate the Republicans only exceeded the Democrats by 3. On the vote to seat Featherston the Democrats were outvoted by 10. There was no reason why they should not have cast more votes. The condition of the Democrats was about as follows: Randall, Whitthorne, Forney, Phelan, and Biggs were absent on account of severe illness. They were excused by pairing Spinola, Dunphy, Lester of Virginia, Skinner, Cothran, and Dargan. Without earthly excuse or protection to the party to which they belong, there were absent McCartny, Stahlnecker, Campbell of New-York, Wiley, Clancy, Seney, and Allen of Mississippi. The Democrats need to cultivate a sense of duty. There are men among them who run off on short notice frequently, and who stay away with more reference to private convenience and pleasure than to the public business.

***

There have been no new developments in the case of Commander McCalla to-day, and Secretary Tracy will not take any further action until the report of the court of inquiry is submitted to him. That will not be for three or four weeks probably. The Secretary will not recommend to the President that Fireman Walker be granted immunity from trial as a deserter until the court of inquiry has reported. If the report is such as to call for a court-martial the fireman will then be granted immunity, so that he can appear and testify before the court-martial. If, however, the court of inquiry should clear Commander McCalla, it would necessarily follow that Walker's desertion was not justifiable, and he would be arrested whenever he could be found. There will be plenty of witnesses to the assault on Walker for all the requirements of a court of inquiry, which bears much the same relation to a court-martial that a Grand Jury bears to a criminal court, and simply makes a preliminary inquiry, upon the result of which specific charges are afterward based.

***

The Brazilian Minister here, Mr. Valente, has received no news from his Government regarding the statement published this morning that the provisional Goverament was about to promulgate a constitution for the new republic without waiting for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Not long after the revolution a committee of eminent jurists were appointed to prepare a form of constitution to be presented to the convention, and Mr. Valente's latest advices were to the effect that this committee was still at work. Mr. Valente said to-night that he did not understand the meaning of the dispatch said to have been sent from Rio de Janeiro to the Paris *Temps*, nor could he understand the necessity of calling a constitutional convention if a constitution was to be promulgated in advance. If there was anything in the story he would probably receive a dispatch about it, but he had heard nothing of it yet.

It was no news to Mr. Valente that leagues had been formed in various cities of Brazil to boycott British goods in favor of American goods. Such combinations had been made, and they were the result of the hostility of the Portuguese residents of Brazil to England and the English. The Portuguese, Mr. Valente said, formed an important and influential part of the merchants of Brazil, and a boycott such as they proposed might have a good deal of effect upon the trade of the United States.

***

Five hours more were wasted by the Senate to-day in trying to decide what should be done with the resolution reported by Mr. Dolph's smelling committee, providing for imprisoning the newspaper correspondents who have refused to tell the committee where they learn what is done in the star chamber sittings. All of the precautions heretofore taken to prevent any hint of the proceedings from getting out were put into use again, and after the Senators had satisfied themselves that all cracks in the four-foot walls had been plugged up, and that no unauthorized person was within hearing of their voices, they resumed consideration of the subject which has bothered them so much. Once more, however, they had neglected to close up the air pipes connected with the ventilators in the floor of the chamber.

The lawyers in the Senate took hold of the resolution again to-day with renewed vigor, and each took pains to point out how his view was corrected and the opinions of the others were "no good." While they were getting into a very delightful legal tangle, Mr. Edmunds caught the presiding officer's eye and said he had a little proposition to make. He moved that all the members of the Senate and all Senate employes whose duties gave them knowledge of what happened in executive session during Senator Vance's speech, and who had not been guilty of revealing any of the past secrets of the Senate. This was a delightfully cool proposal, but it raised the temperature 50 of the hyper-chamber degrees. A dozen Senators protested with great indignation that by making this motion Mr. Edmunds had grossly insulted them, for it was a direct imputation upon their honor. They would never consent to vote for what was a direct imputation that they could be guilty of violating the rules of the Senate. The Vermont Senator did what he could for his motion, but it was doomed from the start, and when the vote was taken Mr. Edmunds did not have a Corporal's guard behind him.

After taking a little time to cool off the Senators went back to the main resolution, and then somebody wanted to know what "sedition" was, that term having been used with some frequency by the lawyer Senators in speaking of the crime of the newspaper men in publishing accounts of the star-chamber sittings. An unabridged dictionary was brought in and its definition of "sedition" was read, but one of the Senators suggested that the legal definition of the offense would be of more value, and some time was wasted in trying to find out what that was. The leader of the Smelling Committee, Mr. Dolph, was a frequent speaker, and he had to-day a new grievance. He did not like the way some of the newspapers had treated the salmon and champagne dinner he gave to certain managers yesterday, and he read with indignation from the reports printed in a local paper. He wanted to know if Senators were going to quietly submit to the slurs and imputations cast upon them by men who were permitted to occupy seats in the press gallery, and he insisted that the newspaper men must be taught that they could not safely continue to write unpleasant things about Senators, while also telling the public what the Senators were doing behind closed doors.

Mr. Plumb was another Senator who thought the Senate should assert its dignity, and if necessary clean out the press gallery and turn the correspondents' lobby into a committee room, there being now a great scarcity of accommodations for regular and special committees. Mr. Call, Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Allison all had something to say, but neither seemed to hit upon just the thing the Senate was ready to agree to in order to get out of the uncomfortable hole in which it finds itself. The debate ran along in a desultory and unsatisfactory manner until Mr. Dolph began another speech in support of the resolution, and when it became evident that he was prepared to talk for an indefinite period, a motion to adjourn was carried, leaving the whole matter as unsettled as it was when the resolution was first reported by the smelling committee three days ago.

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An interview with the President pro tem. of the Senate, is published in a local paper, in which is the suggestion that a special committee of Senators shall be appointed to confer with the newspaper men, with a view to effecting an amicable settlement of the present situation by some sort of a compromise. It is not easy to see how the correspondents could meet an overture of this sort, for they have nothing upon which to recede. A compromise is supposed to imply concessions from both parties, but the newspaper men have no concessions to make. They cannot consent to discontinue the practice of furnishing their papers with accounts of the business done by Senators in sessions held behind closed doors—business in which the masses are directly interested—because it directly concerns their interests, and their refusal to do so is the sole cause of the present rumpus. The newspaper men are also unwilling to concede that the business Senators come here to do is their own private business, even though Senator Vance says the Constitution makes it such. They are opposed to the general Senatorial opinion that the United States Senate is simply a private club whose affairs must not be inquired into by any outsider. That this idea of the Senate as a purely private affair is that of Senators themselves is evident from the remarks of one of them to-day, who said he was in favor of expelling from the gallery any correspondents who intended the Senate by the publication of what purported to be a report of secret session proceedings. He would not advocate the exclusion of a newspaper, but he would insist on the guilty writers being put out and kept out. "I would treat him," said he, "as I would a man to whom I had given conversations in my house while a guest at my dinner table."

That is plainly misplaced resentment. Some of the newspaper men think they have scriptural authority for the present condition of affairs, for they find it recorded in St. Luke xii. 3, that is: "Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light, and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops."

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Capt. W. H. Williams and W. H. Nostrand and Commander Philip R. Low of the New-York Naval Reserve, who came down to Washington a few days ago on the interests of their organization, are very much pleased with the results of their visit. They found the Secretary of the Navy, naval officers on duty in Washington, and members of the naval committees in both houses ready to help them to the extent of their ability. They appreciate the fact that the Naval Reserve tends to bring the navy into closer relations with the people, and gives to it a popular support that it could get in no other way. The First Battalion of the New-York Reserve has been drilling on board the Minnesota at New-York, and the officers feel that they have made all the progress that can be made with the facilities at their command. The object of the visit of the three officers to Washington was to ask for a better vessel and modern guns. Mr. Williams said to-night:

"We have arrived at that state when to go any further we must have a home of our own and modern guns. We have asked that the Brooklyn, which has been condemned to be sold, be given us for a floating armory. It would cost comparatively little to fix her up; then the men could be provided with lockers and could spend their spare time on board in reading up in gunnery, navigation, and other naval subjects. The Secretary is disposed to give the Reserve modern guns as soon as we can get a ship. Mr. Boutelle, the Chairman of the House Naval Committee, has promised to take charge of our interests in the House, and will introduce the necessary legislation to secure the Brooklyn or some other suitable ship for our floating armory."

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The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters:

Pennsylvania.—John B. Emery, Williamsport; John A. Gilliland, Allegheny; Mrs. Josephine Reid, Connellsville; Augustus D. Welty, Greensburg; Owen Fowler, Freeland.

Virginia.—Park Agnew, Alexandria; Charles R. McCabie, Leesburg.

New-Jersey.—Joseph H. Toms, Beverly.

New-York.—Andrew H. Bowman, Tompkinsville, Richmond County; William E. Scripture, Rome, Oneida County.

Connecticut.—Alfred W. Converse, Windsor Locks; George B. Cook, West Winsted; George W. Bradley, Guilford; Andrew L. Benedict, Bethel.

Massachusetts.—Frank W. Bullard, Westborough; William A. Brown, second, Marblehead; George H. Waterman, Framingham; William J. Wallace, Norwood.

Vermont.—Frederick Chapman, Woodstock.

Louisiana.—Alexander J. MacGregor, Baton Rouge; Paul Demande, Lafayette.

Texas.—Edward M. Johnson, Terrell.

Florida.—George E. Robinson, Ocala.

Mississippi.—Robert M. Tindall, Okolona.

Missouri.—Vinson T. Williams, Stanberry; Miss Mary E. Rodman, Richmond; Valentine Preuitt, Charleston.

Ohio.—John C. Guthrie, Marysville; Matthew C. Mitchell, Martin's Ferry.

Wisconsin.—David C. Remington, Mauston; David E. Welch, Baraboo.

Nevada.—Austin T. Gilson, Winnemucca.

Minnesota.—Oliver D. Hutchinson, Hutchinson.

Indiana.—William Breeding, Edinburg; John H. Reserick, La Grange.

Illinois.—Theodore J. Hutton, Rushville; Americus B. Tinder, Monticello; Benjamin E. Robinson, Fairbury.

North Dakota.—Charles H. Honey, Park River.

South Dakota.—John W. Beattie, Mitchell.

Withdrawn.—John R. Dewey, Postmaster at Tompkinsville, N. Y.; (he having declined.)

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—D. H. Mackey, Meredith Hollow, Delaware County; O. A. King, Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, and P. E. Merrill, Sandusky, Cattaraugus County.

Massachusetts.—Mary R. Bradford, Apponegansett.

Virginia.—J. Fitzgerald, Clarke; Ollie R. Gilmer, Hansonville; J. A. Welsh, North Branch; A. Wenk, Rinkertop; R. Smith, Towards Creek.

Pennsylvania.—D. McCormick, Hesbon; S. R. Gettig, Madisonburg.

GOV. FRANCIS IN A FIX.

HOW THE STATE TREASURY MUDDLE HAS ENTERED INTO POLITICS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—The only official information that the Governor of Missouri or those connected with the administration have given the public concerning the trouble in the State Treasury is that "certain irregularities have been found, and that the Treasurer has been suspended pending an investigation." Although not official, it is a fact that there is a shortage of $32,000. A hint of this shortage reached the Governor while in the East on the World's Fair business, and he hurried home to find his enemies already actively at work and making the most of the affair. He immediately took steps to care for his own political interests and the result has been one of the most peculiar political fights under the cover that this State has ever experienced. It is a faction fight within the Democratic Party, and the prospects just now are that it will wreck the party in the State if the Republicans get in their work as they should.

Francis was elected Governor by a very small margin, the majority against him in St. Louis being, being nearly 11,000, something unprecedented in the State's history. This was due to Democratic defection. This same Democratic defection is at work to defeat his schemes to secure a seat in the United States Senate, and to that end they are trying to use the State Treasury trouble to throw odium on his administration.

There are twenty-six names on Treasurer Noland's bond, and they qualify for a total of $800,000, though the official bond is only for half a million. Among these twenty-six names there are several Republicans, and only four of the whole lot are friendly to Francis. It is said these four friends of the Governor have been unable to prevent the Governor's enemies from making the most of the alleged defalcation, and the way these enemies operated was decidedly peculiar.

A private conference was held at the Lindell Hotel, at which certain of the bondsmen were invited, and although the distinguished individuals did not register when they arrived at the hotel, and although orders were even given to deny their presence there, a hint reached every newspaper office in the city and each paper was made to believe they had the only tip. This of course had the desired effect. All the papers went to work to make the most of the matter. Then those approached for information failed to answer questions or acted in such vague terms that by the second day the scandal had assumed large proportions.

Then on last Monday seven of the bondsmen met, and, after carefully sizing up the situation, agreed or pretended to agree among themselves to make the shortage good and say nothing to anybody. Not even the other bondsmen knew about it. John O'Day at this meeting agreed to put up $7,000 for himself, and others agreed to put up pro rata amounts. According to his own story, John O'Day actually drew fourteen five-hundred-dollar bills from the bank, but on his way back to the room of the secret caucus he met W. H. Swift, another of the bondsmen, who, according to the agreement, was not to be told anything, and Swift said he had already put up $1,000 as his portion of the shortage. This made O'Day mad, and thinking he was being robbed of $7,000 while the balance of the shortage, just $25,000, was to be collected from the other twenty-five bondsmen, he kicked the fat in the fire by refusing to put up a cent.

These facts were allowed to leak out gradually, and, of course, they took all sorts of shape before the trouble was known. It is said that ex-Gov. Morehouse, who is probably the bitterest enemy Francis had in the State, sent his check in the first thing. To thus cover up the shortage by contributions from the Governor's enemies would have placed in their hands a club that they could have belabored him with at their own sweet will.

Meantime Gov. Francis was not idle. On his arrival home he immediately took action, but many of his friends think he made a fatal mistake. He began a personal examination of the Treasurer's books, and practically took charge of the Treasurer's office, suspending Treasurer Noland, but he did this secretly, not making anything public or allowing anybody to do any talking until his enemies got the matter into the papers, and then he formally suspended the Treasurer and appointed a commission to examine the books. On the authority of one of the bondsmen this public action was taken four days after the private action of the same character. This action, of course, is attributed to the Governor's ambition to go into the United States Senate, and the four days' delay, and in fact the entire course of the Governor, is said to have been adopted by his own political ambition, though it cannot be said that the State has suffered financially thereby, and now it is said he will appoint Lon V. Stephens Treasurer.

Stephens is one of Senator Vest's most ardent lieutenants and he is a power in State politics. He has tried to be friendly to Francis and faithful to Vest at the same time, but it is the general belief that the Treasurership may make him forget Vest.

Meanwhile Noland, under suspension, denies that he ever stole a cent or that there is a cent missing from the Treasury. He has not shown any signs of flight or intended flight, and his friends by knowing ones is attributed to the knowledge that his political associates dare not let him suffer. The commission has not yet got to work on his books.

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HONORS TO MR. CLEVELAND'S NIECE.

MONROE, La., March 6.—Miss Hastings, ex-President Cleveland's niece, on her trip home to New-York passed through Monroe to-day under escort of the following Louisianians: Col. George Moorman, ex-United States Marshal, and a delegation from Shreveport composed of Col. James M. Foster, Col. H. C. Stringfell, J. H. Hamilton, J. H. Fullilove, and others. She has been the recipient of great attention at Shreveport. She was met at Monroe by a large delegation of prominent citizens, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

A telegram was received here from prominent citizens at Vicksburg asking if she and escort would stop off there so as to allow Vicksburg to pay respects and honor to Mr. Cleveland's favorite niece.

"V. & S." Stick Licorice,
Acknowledged the most popular brand.—Adv.

Reduced rates to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway. New-York office, 261 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW-YORK MAY GET IT YET

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE TO CAPTURE THE FAIR.

CHICAGO IS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO RAISE MONEY, BUT HER SUCCESS IS VERY SLIGHT.

All over New-York yesterday the hopeful belief prevailed that, after all, this city might yet get the World's Fair for 1892. In sheer desperation Chicago has carried the war into Africa. Her missionaries are in New-York adroitly endeavoring to raise subscriptions to her fair fund from the business men of this city. The missionaries in question are E. T. Jeffery, Director General of the Chicago Fair; Ferdinand W. Peck, President of the Chicago Auditorium Company; Lyman S. Gage, President of the Chicago Commercial National Bank, and R. R. Cable of the Rock Island Railroad Company.

The begging for subscriptions involved a literary bureau of some sort. Mr. Peck yesterday authorized for publication the statement that Butler Brothers, the Broadway jobbing firm in notions, with a branch at Chicago, had subscribed $70,000 to the Windy City's fair fund. Mr. Peck declared, with a flourish, that the Chicago house had subscribed $50,000 and the New-York one $20,000. The Treasurer of the Butler Brothers company, Mr. C. C. Lloyd, emphatically denied the story.

"When I heard the statement," said Mr. Lloyd, "I telegraphed to Mr. E. B. Butler at Chicago and asked what this seventy-thousand-dollar subscription meant. His answer was that the firm out there had been listed by the Chicago Fair managers for $5,000. The fact is that our house has all along been in favor of New-York. It's the only place to have the fair, and if that is the way that Peck and the rest of them expect to raise money in the East they will be badly disappointed."

The various committees of the New-York fair organization are to be continued. The Committee on Legislation is working carefully and energetically upon the United States Senators. Congressman Belden is still in town, and to-morrow he will be joined by Roswell P. Flower. A note was sent to Mr. Depew by Mr. James W. Tappin yesterday stating that the fact of Chicago's fixing a charge of 50 cents a head for admission to her embryo fair, whereas New-York had stipulated in her Congress bill that only 25 cents would be demanded, ought to be brought to the notice of the Senators. Mr. Tappin contends that fifty cents as the admission price would keep Westerners away from the fair.

"Chicago hasn't got and can't raise the money," said Mr. Tappin. "The rich men, whom she relies on, will not support the enterprise."

The $5 Chicago pledges were obtained in a peculiar way. A systematic canvass, by means of a City Directory, of all the business houses was instituted. Assessments were regularly levied, and ranged from $100 to $50,000. Demands were made in such a way that business men could not openly refuse to allow their names to be used, and the movement was never a popular one. Charles A. Moore, junior member of the big railway supply firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, a member of the Committee on Legislation, and a persistent advocate of New-York at Washington, was named as an incorporator of the Chicago affair. His firm has a branch at Chicago, and it was assessed at $50,000. The firm's subscription to the New-York fund was $5,000, and, of course, it doesn't expect to pay the enormous difference. Chicago has climbed on it. Mr. Moore is President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn, but he doesn't wear the Platt collar, and wants New-York to get the World's Fair. Mr. Depew's railroad company has been assessed at $250,000 by Chicago. It won't get it.

Chicago agents are hard at work in every Eastern city of any importance trying to raise money for its exposition. The reason why many of the New-England Congressmen voted for Chicago has leaked out. Mr. Depew himself told yesterday a characteristic story illustrating the situation. He said:

"Chicago is like a big cow," he said. "Her fore legs are in the West and her hind legs in Boston. She feeds in the West and is milked in Massachusetts. And so it is extremely fitting that the milkmaid should go to Boston and ask for some of their own cream."

"Now, Mr. Joseph Medill is certainly a friend of Chicago if any man is. He has a way of saying what he thinks, too. When, therefore, he declares that unless Chicago obtains a big Federal appropriation she can never get the fair, I believe that he says what he believes to be true. Of course, this fact ought to throw Chicago out of the contest for the fair. She will make superhuman efforts, however, to retain her present advantage over New-York.

"One thing is certain—that in 1892 must see a World's Exposition in the United States. If I judge public sentiment correctly, the desire for a grand celebration of Columbus's discovery is growing every day. We have advertised our intention, and every big city in the world knows it. Unless we all come to it with a grand international exposition the idea was to come to nothing because Chicago had bitten off more than she could chew. Foreigners would come to one conclusion, which would be that after 400 years the people of America hadn't made enough money to afford a World's Fair.

"The present situation is just this: New-York has offered big inducements for the fair. In view of this Congress cannot make any appropriation. And understanding Chicago's present predicament, I feel confident that Congress will ask New-York to take the affair right off their hands.

"Some days ago—to show you how indignant people are about the way New-York has been treated—a school teacher in this city asked her scholars to write letters to her as a composition exercise. Nearly every one of the class wrote what a shame it was that New-York was to be cast out of the World's Fair. Well, the teacher bundled up the letters and sent them all to me. Now, the children only voiced the sentiments they had heard expressed at home. It is an indication, and I think a good one, too, of how general is the regret at New-York's loss. Again, I have had a lot of letters from the brick men up in Ulster County, saying that the county was out fully $4,000,000 because the Congressmen had voted against New-York. But things are veering round to us. Chicago is in a predicament and she knows it. It's only her pride that won't raise the money she should turn around and help New-York."

CHICAGO MEN AT WORK.

A SATISFACTORY CONFERENCE WITH MR. CANDLER'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—"We had a very satisfactory meeting," said Congressman Candler of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House World's Fair Committee, to-night immediately after the adjournment of the conference between the special World's Fair Sub-Committee and the delegation of representative men which arrived here from Chicago this afternoon.

The conference, which was of an informal character, lasted about two hours and was held in one of the parlors of the Riggs House. The time was chiefly consumed in an explanation of the financial situation. Mr. Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, explained this to the members of the sub-committee. He said that Chicago had a subscription of more than $5,000,000, which was collectable under the laws of the State of Illinois. He read the list of subscribers, and said they were well-known men, and of high standing. Senator Farwell was present, and in response to the interrogatories of Chairman Candler vouched for the financial standing of various persons about whom the Chairman asked.

Mr. Gage then said that in about ten or twelve days the Chicago organization would be incorporated and would begin work. There was no doubt that as soon as this was effected it would quickly secure subscriptions for a million or more of dollars. This would make from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, and was all that was necessary at present. With that amount in sight there would be no difficulty in raising by means of bonds or otherwise the $10,000,000 which Chicago had guaranteed. As to the Government appropriation, Chicago's representatives said they had nothing to say, but left that entirely with the committee and with Congress. They of course desired that the Government should have a fine exhibit, but in that the country had as much interest as Chicago.

The question of postponing the fair until 1893 was touched upon, and the conferees think that there was a strong sentiment in favor of the proposition, though in this matter also the Chicago men placed themselves entirely in the hands of Congress. While they were willing to defer to Congress as to the time for holding the fair, they wanted it expressly understood that Chicago did not ask any postponement.

Among those present at the conference, besides the gentlemen already named, were all the members of the World's Fair Sub-Committee, Mr. Edwin Walker, Mr. Wilkinson Reynolds, Mr. Otto Young, a capitalist, members of the Chicago Finance Committee; Mr. William J. Onahan, a Controller of the city and financial representative of the Mayor, and Mr. Thomas F. Bryan, who opposed Chauncey M. Depew before the Senate Quadro-Centennial Committee. Col. George R. Davis, President Cable of the Rock Island Railroad, and President Hughitt of the Northwestern Railroad are expected here to-morrow.

The preparation of the Chicago World's Fair bill will be proceeded with by the House committee in the morning. Chairman Candler said this evening that the tri-city bill heretofore reported to the House had been very carefully drawn by the committee, and that except with regard to details he was of opinion that the new bill would make little or no change from the old measure. With respect to the Government appropriation, he said that it had been understood in committee that $1,500,000 was the outside limit which would be recommended for this purpose, and the amount which the committee would name in the bill to be expended upon the Government exhibit would not exceed this sum.

TEN KILLED, MANY INJURED.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—Word reached here at a late hour that the Chicago and Cleveland express on the Lake Shore Road was wrecked at Bay View, nine miles from the city, and many people killed and injured.

There being no telegraph facilities between here and Hamburg, the first information was brought by the engine of the wrecked train. It brought in only one passenger, J. E. Nimick of 1,700 Fairmount-avenue,

banner in the county to-day, and I wouldn't help watching it. When you began to talk of ballot reform, Governor, that banner began to curl up. The more you talked the more it curled up until you had only a little bunting left on it. If ballot reform works in that way you had better look out."

Senator Werts is too rigid a partisan and too good a joker to get off such a drive as that in any way except in fun. But the fun of it has been immensely enjoyed. It is one of the jokes that will live as long as Abbett is Governor. The fact that without Hudson County, with its tradeidodds fraudulent majority, Abbett had but 737 plurality in the State makes the joke fit very snugly.

Eds. it is said, if Abbett and Sewell are in cahoots. Why did not Sewell prevent the present investigation? He is the Republican boss and what he says goes. There are two answers to that question, both given by anti-Sewell Republicans. One answer is that the demand for an investigation was so strong that Sewell did not feel that he could stop it without showing his hand too plainly. Moreover, he had consented that the Republican Senate should vote to double Gov. Abbett's salary, and felt that his obligation was canceled. The other answer is that, having killed off Grubb with Abbett, both Sewell now rather wants to kill off Abbett, because he is likely to be his (Sewell's) competitor at the next election for United States Senator. Readers can choose for themselves the explanation they like best. It is quite certain that the investigation is afoot and it seems to mean business.

It has been suggested that an investigation of this sort would be exactly paralleled by an investigation by Thomas C. Platt's Senators in the New-York Legislature to the defeat of Warner Miller for Governor in 1888. There is a certain justice in considering Sewell the Tom Platt of New-Jersey. So, too, Grubb's position here may be compared to the position of Warner Miller in New-York, and Gov. Abbett's position may be compared to that of Bill in New-York. It would be difficult to point out any real injustice to anybody in such threefold comparison. The statesmanship of Sewell is of the same order as that of Platt. Both rely on patronage and the commercial instinct to influence men. Each is ready to fight the party if he cannot rule it. Both are anxious to get back into the United States Senate, where they have both cut remarkably poor figures before. Neither cares about any public interest or is moved by any worthy principle or conviction. Each is the boss of his party in an important State.

Better things can be said with apparent truth of both Miller and Grubb, and these two men further resemble each other in being devoted to the old soldier, as a part of their political capital, and in having themselves fallen "outside the breastworks." As to Abbett and Hill, it is sufficient to say that the heinous charge that the former is "the Dave Hill of New-Jersey" is confined chiefly to his bitterest enemies.

This condition of the parties complicates the situation and throws doubt on the issues of the Hudson County investigation. There seems to be no doubt that Sewell has given McDonald personal assurance, in the presence of witnesses, that "no leader of the Republican Party contemplated unseating him." Sewell and McDonald are old acquaintances and the remark may have been made partly from reasons of friendship, but the assurance did not sound well when made public, and Sewell made a technical denial of it. The idea that the Republican State boss should publicly tell a Democratic Senator who was believed to be elected through fraud what the Republican leaders contemplated doing before the full facts were developed was seen to be improper even by Sewell.

There is this to be said, however, of the investigation so far as it has gone. The two Republican members have shown no lack of zeal and earnestness. They have worked industriously, and every act and word of theirs, so far as any one knows, has indicated their desire to make their work thorough. They have well-equipped counsel, and their work will not be stopped without somebody taking a heavy load of responsibility in stopping it. In spite of all drawbacks, therefore, there is reason to expect good results from them.

GOOD CITIZENS SHOULD UNITE.

The new Democratic County Committee of Hudson County, N. J., known last Fall as the anti-ring or Jeffersonian Democracy, and which joined with the Republicans in support of a fusion ticket, at a recent meeting in Roche's Hall, Jersey City, adopted the following clear-cut and emphatic resolutions:

Whereas, The people of Hudson County have been deprived of the right of choosing their lawful representatives at the ballot box, by usurpations and fraud of the most flagrant character, at the hands of men who hold the offices thus obtained to the detriment of an outraged people; and

Whereas, These crimes have been perpetrated in the name of the Democratic Party, by what they term a County Committee, organized and made perpetual by fraud against the honest Democratic Voter; and

Whereas, The great masses of the Democratic Party of this county are opposed to these fraudulent pretenders, and desire to place their seal of condemnation on the acts of the rascals who perpetrated them; therefore,

Resolved, That the (new) Democratic County Committee of Hudson County, organized for the purpose of securing honest elections for the people of this county, hereby disclaim any connexion or affiliation, partisan or otherwise, with the self-constituted purporting to represent the Democracy of Hudson County, and call on all reputable Democrats to aid and second our efforts to crush out the dishonest and unfit who are now controlling our ballot boxes and usurping our offices.

Resolved, That it is with horror and detestation we observe that men claiming to a respectability in our community have sponsored with this band of political thugs, and by that means enable them to stifle the expression of public opinion at the ballot box and to secure to themselves the offices.

Resolved, That the recent election held in this county admonishes us that to secure the rights of the elector and have pure elections the citizens must come together and, laying aside political differences in municipal elections, join in driving back the rascals who have made it possible to pack the ballot boxes in a small county with 10,000 fraudulent votes, thereby taking from them all expression of a choice of their public servants and placing in the hands of political robbers their inalienable right of suffrage.

Resolved, That this committee invite the co-operation of all good citizens to join them in their efforts to make the primary organization of their party of such a character that ballot-box stuffing shall be impossible, and thereby decrease taxation by driving corrupt men from public places.

PALMER FOR THE SENATE.

THE EX-GOVERNOR WILL RUN IF HE IS UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Unusual interest attached to to-day's meeting here of the Democratic State Central Committee on account of the published announcement this morning that ex-Gov. Palmer would be a candidate for the United States Senatorship.

It is stated that Gen. Palmer has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in which he states in unmistakable language the exact conditions under which he will accept the Democratic leadership in the coming campaign for United States Senator. This letter is intended as a response to Democratic inquiries from all portions of the State.

Mindful of the legitimate ambition of many other prominent Democrats of the State, it states that what is most to be desired in the coming State Convention is a unity of sentiment and an accord of action. Under one condition only will Gen. Palmer consent to be considered a candidate for the United States Senate.

Should the sentiment of the Democrats of Illinois, as manifested through the delegates to the coming State Convention, be that the Democratic candidate for United States Senator should be named by that convention, and should thus be a consistent exponent of the record and principles of Gen. Palmer, unanimously declare him its choice and request him to make a personal canvass throughout the State at the coming legislative election, then only would he accept the nomination conferred thus and challenge his Republican opponent to a joint debate in every Congressional district on State and national issues.

The committee decided to hold the State Convention at Springfield, June 4. Francis A. Hoffman made a speech eulogizing Gen. Palmer and elicited applause. Chairman Campbell then read Gen. Palmer's letter. No direct action was taken on the letter, but Springfield, the city selected for the convention, is Gen. Palmer's home, and the month, June, was suggested in his letter.

THE LABRADOR LINE CHARTERED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—There was great excitement in the Railway Committee of Parliament to-day. The application of the North Canadian Atlantic Railway and Steamship Company for a charter was up for discussion. The company is generally known as the Labrador Short Line. It proposes building a line of railway from Quebec to some point in Labrador, from which steamers will run to Europe, and the sea trip will be very short.

Sir Donald Smith, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, raised great objections to the granting of a charter to this company. No prudent man would encourage the scheme, he said. It was a wildcat scheme. No harbor in Labrador could be approached for more than eight months in the year. The country itself was barren and uninhabited.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell denounced the company in strong terms. The Directors were identical, he said, with those of the Canadian Dead Meat Company. The latter, he went on, had issued a prospectus containing the statement that Canadian cattle were being instituted against this company in England. He objected strongly to encouraging speculation in putting a scheme on the English market which would greatly injure the credit of Canada.

A large number of other members, however, supported the Company. The Directors are all independent capitalists who have many millions backing the scheme. The Government granted the charter after a long and heated discussion.

Sir John Macdonald opposed the scheme to build an inexperimental bridge over the St. Lawrence near Prescott, to some point in New-York State, and the application was held over. The Premier thought there were enough bridges between the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

THE SCHEDULE ADOPTED AT CLEVELAND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CLUB REFUSES TO RETIRE AND THE LEAGUE WILL CONSIST OF TEN CLUBS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6.—The final meeting of the League Schedule Committee was held to-day. The sole business transacted was the adoption of a ten-club schedule, which was forced upon the organization by the refusal of the Indianapolis Club to retire. The League early decided not to use coercive measures, and when it became evident that Indianapolis was in to stay the last resort was the adoption of the schedule.

Each club plays a fewer number of games than in former years, and the basis of individual championship contest is figured on seven games in each city with the nine different organizations. The magnates of the League declare that the schedule suits them as well as a ten-club schedule would. It is as follows:

BOSTON.

At Home.—With Brooklyn, May 8, 9; June 13, 14; Aug. 12, 13, 14. With New-York, May 12, 14; June 17, (two games;) Aug. 15, 16, 18. With Philadelphia, May 15, 16; June 18, 19; Aug. 22, 23, 25. With Washington, May 10, 11; June 11; Aug. 8, 9, 11. With Chicago, May 23, 24; July 14, 15; Sept. 1, (two games.) 2. With Cincinnati, May 29, 31; July 21, 22; Aug. 28, 29, 30. With Cleveland, May 21, 22; July 28, 29; Sept. 3, 4, 5. With Pittsburg, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 16, 17; Aug. 26, 27. With Indianapolis, May 26, 27; July 18, 19; Sept. 6, 8, 9.

Abroad.—At Brooklyn, May 1, 2; June 9, 10; Sept. 27, 29, 30. At New-York, May 3, 5; June 6, 7; Oct. 9, 10, 11. At Philadelphia, April 26, 28; June 4, 5; Oct. 1, 2, 3. At Washington, April 29, 30; June 2, 3; Oct. 4, 6, 7. At Chicago, July 3, 4, (two games;) 28, 30; Sept. 18, 19. At Cincinnati, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 20, 22. At Cleveland, June 25, 26; July 5, 7, 8; Sept. 16, 17. At Pittsburg, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 12, 13. At Indianapolis, June 26, 27, 28; Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 11, 12.

BROOKLYN.

At Home.—With Boston, May 1, 2; June 9, 10; Sept. 27, 29, 30. With New-York, April 26, 28; June 2, 3; Aug. 5, 6, 7. With Philadelphia, May 15, 16; June 11, 12; Oct. 4, 6, 7. With Washington, May 6, 7; June 23, 24; Aug. 19, 20, 21. With Chicago, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 18, 19; Aug. 26, 27. With Cincinnati, May 21, 22; July 23, 24; Sept. 1, (two games.) 2. With Cleveland, May 26, 27; July 14, 15; Aug. 28, 29, 30. With Pittsburg, May 29, 29; July 21, 22; Sept. 6, 8, 9. With Indianapolis, May 23, 24; July 16, 17; Sept. 3, 4, 5.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 3, 5; June 13, 14; Aug. 12, 13, 14. At New-York, May, 10, 12; June 16, 18; Oct. 7, 8, 9. At Philadelphia, May 7, 8; June 20, 21; Sept. 25, 26. At Washington, May 17, 19; June 4, 5; Sept. 20, 22. At Chicago, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 4; Sept. 11, 12. At Cincinnati, July 5, 7, 8, 29; Sept. 8, 9. At Cleveland, July 3, 4, (two games;) Aug. 6, 8; Sept. 18, 19. At Pittsburg, June 25, 27, 28; July 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 20, 22. At Indianapolis, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 13, 15.

PHILADELPHIA.

At Home.—With Boston, April 26, 28; June 4, 5; Oct. 1, 2, 3. With Brooklyn, May 3, 5; June 20, 21; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With New-York, May 6, 7; June 23, 24; Sept. 27, 29, 30. With Washington, May 13, 14; June 16, 17; Aug. 15, 16, 18. With Chicago, May 26, 29; July 23, 24; Sept. 3, 4, 5. With Cincinnati, May 26, 27; July 16, 17; Sept. 6, 8, 9. With Cleveland, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 18, 19; Aug. 26, 27. With Pittsburg, May 23, 24; July 14, 15; Aug. 28, 29, 30. With Indianapolis, May 21, 22; July 21, 22; Sept. 1, (two games.) 2.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 15, 16; June 18, 19; Aug. 22, 23, 25. At Brooklyn, May 17, 19; June 11, 12; Oct. 4, 6, 7. At New-York, April 29, 30; June 13, 14; Aug. 8, 9, 11. At Washington, May 10, 12; June 1, 2; June 9, 10; Oct. 9, 10, 11. At Chicago, June 26, 27, 28; July 25, 26; Sept. 13, 15. With Cincinnati, May 1, 2; June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 20, 22. At Cleveland, June 23, 24; July 3, (two games;) Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 13, 15. At Pittsburg, June 25, 27, 28; July 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 20, 22. At Indianapolis, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 18, 19.

WASHINGTON.

At Home.—With Boston, April 29, 30; June 2, 3; Oct. 4, 6, 7. With Brooklyn, May 15, 16; June 5, 7; Aug. 22, 23, 25. With New-York, May 17, 19; June 4, 5; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Philadelphia, May 2; June 9, 10; Oct. 9, 10, 11. With Chicago, May 26, 27; July 21, 22; Aug. 28, 29, 30. With Cincinnati, May 23, 24; July 14, 15; Sept. 3, 4, 5. With Cleveland, May 28, 29; July 16, 17; Sept. 6, 8, 9. With Pittsburg, May 21, 22; July 18, 19; Sept. 10, 11, 12. With Indianapolis, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 23, 24; Aug. 26, 27.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 10, 12; June 11, 12; Aug. 15, 16, 18. At Brooklyn, May 6, 7; June 23, 24; Aug. 19, 20, 21. At New-York, May 8, 9; June 20, 21; Aug. 12, 13, 14. At Philadelphia, May 13, 14; June 16, 17; Aug. 15, 16, 18. At Chicago, July 5, 7, 8; Sept. 16, 17. At Cincinnati, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 18, 19. At Cleveland, June 25, 27, 28; July 28, 30; Sept. 11, 12. At Pittsburg, July 3, 4, (two games,) 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 20, 22.

CHICAGO.

At Home.—With Boston, July 3, 4, (two games,) 29, 30; Sept. 13, 15. With Brooklyn, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 18, 19. With New-York, May 10, 12; June 13, 14; Aug. 8, 9, 11. With Philadelphia, May 26, 29; July 23, 24; Sept. 3, 4, 5. With Washington, May 19, 21; July 4, (two games,) 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 20, 22. With Cincinnati, May 6, 7; June 9, 10; Oct. 4, 5, 6. With Cleveland, May 8, 9; June 6, 7; Oct. 1, 2, 3. With Pittsburg, May 13, 14; June 11, 12; Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 10, 11.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 23, 24; July 14, 15; Sept. 1, (two games,) 2. At Brooklyn, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 18, 19; Aug. 26, 27. At New-York, May 21, 22; July 16, 17; Sept. 8, 9. At Philadelphia, May 28, 29; July 25, 26; Sept. 3, 4, 5. At Washington, May 26, 27; July 21, 22; Aug. 28, 29, 30. At Cincinnati, April 26, 28; June 16, 17; Aug. 7, 8, 9. At Cleveland, May 1, 2; June 18, 19; Aug. 12, 13, 14. At Pittsburg, July 7, 8, 9; Sept. 16, 17.

CINCINNATI.

At Home.—With Boston, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 20, 22. With Brooklyn, June 26, 27, 28; July 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 11, 12. With New-York, July 5, 7, 8, 29, 30; Sept. 16, 17. With Philadelphia, May 30, (two games;) Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 18, 19. With Washington, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 18, 19. With Chicago, April 28, 29; June 18, 17; Aug. 7, 8, 9. With Cleveland, May 15, 14; June 9, 10; Oct. 9, 10, 11. With Pittsburg, May 17, 19; June 11, 12; Aug. 11, 12, 13. With Indianapolis, April 29, 30; June 23, 24; Aug. 21, 22, 23.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 28, 29; July 21, 22, Aug. 28, 29, 30. At Brooklyn, May 21, 22, July 23, 24, Sept. 1 (two games,) 2. At New-York, May 30, (two games,) 31, July 18, 19, Sept. 26, 27. At Philadelphia, May 27, July 16, 17, Sept. 20, 22. At Washington, May 23, 24, July 14, 15, Sept. 3, 4, 5. At Chicago, May 10, 12, June 4, 5, Sept. 22, 24. At Cleveland, May 8, 9, June 6, 7, Oct. 1, 2, 3. At Pittsburg, July 25, 26, Aug. 26, 27, 28.

CLEVELAND.

At Home.—With Boston, June 23, 24, July 5, 7, 8; Sept. 16, 17. With Brooklyn, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 4, 5; Sept. 22, 23. With New-York, July 3, 4, (two games,) Aug. 5, 6, Sept. 18, 19. With Philadelphia, June 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 11, 12, Sept. 7, 9. With Washington, June 26, 27, 28, July 26, 28, Sept. 13, 15. With Chicago, May 1, 2, June 18, 19, Aug. 21, 22, With Cincinnati, May 6, 7, July 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3. With Pittsburg, May 8, 9, June 4, 5, Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Indianapolis, May 3, 5, June 16, 17, Aug. 15, 16.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 21, 22; June 23, 24; Sept. 3, 4, 5. At Brooklyn, May 26, 27, July 14, 15; Aug. 28, 29, 30. At New-York, May 28, 29, July 21, 22, Sept. 1, (two games,) 2. At Philadelphia, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 18, 19; Aug. 26, 27. At Washington, May 28, 29; July 16, 17; Sept. 6, 8, 9. At Chicago, May 15, 16; July 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 20, 22. At Cincinnati, April 26, 28; June 16, 17; Aug. 7, 8, 9. At Pittsburg, July 2, 3, 4, (two games;) Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 18, 19.

PITTSBURG.

At Home.—With Boston, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 18, 19. With Brooklyn, July 3, 4, (two games;) Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 13, 15. With New-York, June 26, 27, 28; July 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 20, 22. With Philadelphia, May 23, 24; July 14, 15; Aug. 28, 29, 30. With Washington, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 16, 17. With Chicago, April 29, 30; June 11, 12; Aug. 9, 4; Sept. 10, 11, 12. With Cincinnati, May 19, 21; June 23, 24; Aug. 21, 22, 23. With Cleveland, April 26, 28; June 20, 21; Oct. 4, 5, 7. With Indianapolis, May 1, 2; June 2, 3; Aug. 18, 19, 20.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 16, 17; Aug. 26, 27. At Brooklyn, May 28, 29; July 21, 22; Sept. 5, 8, 9. At New-York, May 26, 27; July 23, 24; Sept. 3, 4, 5. At Washington, May 26, 27; July 21, 22; Aug. 28, 29, 30. At Cincinnati, April 26, 28; June 16, 17; Aug. 7, 8, 9. At Cleveland, May 1, 2; June 18, 19; Aug. 12, 13, 14. At Chicago, July 7, 8, 9; Sept. 16, 17.

INDIANAPOLIS.

At Home.—With Boston, June 26, 27, 28; Aug. 5, 6; Sept 11, 12. With Brooklyn, July 5, 7, 8, 29, 30; Sept 16, 17. With New-York, June 30; July 1, 2, 26, 28; Sept. 18, 19. With Philadelphia, July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 2, 4; Sept. 13, 15. With Washington, July 3, (two games,) 31; June 9, 10; Oct. 4, 5, 6. With Chicago, May 6, 7; June 9, 10; Oct. 1, 2, 3. With Cincinnati, May 3, 5; June 6, 7; Oct. 7, 8, 9. With Cleveland, May 10, 12; Sept. 27, 29, 30. With Pittsburg, May 15, 16; June 13, 14; Aug. 18, 19, 20.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 26, 27; July 18, 19. At Brooklyn, May 23, 24; July 16, 17; Aug. 30, 31. At New-York, May 28, 29, July 25, 26; Sept. 3, 4, 5. At Philadelphia, May 21, 22; July 23, 24; Sept. 1, (two games,) 2. At Washington, May 30, (two games,) 31; July 21, 22; Aug. 26, 27. At Chicago, May 17, 19; June 20, 21; Aug. 11, 12, 13. At Cincinnati, April 26, 28; June 13, 14; Aug. 21, 22, 23. At Cleveland, May 1, 2; June 16, 17; Aug. 15, 16, 18. At Pittsburg, May 7, 8; June 2, 3; Aug. 18, 19, 20.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

ROCKPORT, Mass., March 6.—The schooner Abbot W. Lewis is ashore on Milk Island. She sailed from Boston yesterday. She had a crew of nine men, all of whom were saved.

WANT TO CONTROL THE CROP.

THE PLAN OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE FOR BETTERING PRICES.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance is making great efforts to secure better prices for the large amount of corn in the hands of the farmers, and its officers now believe that they have completed arrangements for buying up the corn as it is offered for sale, holding it, and preventing the market from being flooded.

S. A. Byerson of Emporia, Kan., has been in consultation with several of the commission men of this city with the view of engaging agents to co-operate with the Kansas Farmers' Alliance. An agency has already been established in Kansas City, which is said to be backed by a strong New-York syndicate, and it is considered advisable to establish one in St. Louis.

The scheme is for the farmers to cease dealing with Kansas City and St. Louis commission men and to send their consignments to the firm or firms representing the Farmers' Alliance. These firms will make advances at a shade below the ruling rates, but will not market the crop until a price deemed adequate can be obtained, storing it until such time as it can be sold at proper figures.

In addition to the elevators of the large cities, arrangements have been made to establish storehouses at different points in the corn belt in which grain can be placed and certificates issued.

Arrangements for making advances on these receipts are to be made, the plan being to enable the farmers to obtain in cash nearly the market price and to allow them a profit in interest in their shipments and profit by the enhanced prices which it is believed will arise from the stoppage of the flood of corn that has depressed rates to a very low figure.

The effect of the scheme, if successfully carried into effect, will be to cut off the supply in the markets and enable the producer to control the output. The commission men will be sufferers, as their business will be largely cut off. The dealers in corn buyers and exporters on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange is that the plan can scarcely succeed.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—The reports current that President Livingston intended to put Farmers' Alliance candidates in every Georgia District for Congress, denied at first, are made certain by to-day's developments. Livingston declares that the farmers will capture the primaries and put their own men in. To begin with, a series of questions have been prepared which all candidates must answer affirmatively. The first pledges the candidate to support the Farmers' Sub-Treasury plan—that is, the Government shall establish in every neighborhood a bonded warehouse, in which the entire agricultural output will be stored, to be sold whenever the owner likes the tone of the market.

In the meantime the Government is to advance to every farmer 80 per cent. of the value of what he has in store. This will make the Government the owner of 80 per cent. of the agricultural products of the country. This claim is made as having precedent in the treasury of distillers of the Government. As no Democratic candidate can pledge himself to this programme it means that Livingston will put up candidates who will.

The next pledge is one binding the candidates to vote for Government control of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, and to have stations and offices placed at points of convenience to farmers. This programme has created much comment.

BRISK PICTURE SALE.

MANY FINE PAINTINGS SOLD AT VERY GOOD PRICES.

The collections of oil and water-color paintings belonging to the late Bernhard Stern of this city and William T. Evans of Jersey City were sold by Thomas E. Kirby last night at the American Art Galleries, in West Twenty-third-street. There was a large attendance of purchasers, the buyers being, as a rule, dealers. The prices paid were very good. The total number of pictures in the Evans collection was twenty-six. They brought $8,725. There were forty-eight pictures in the Stern collection, bringing $36,065, thus making a grand total for the evening's sales of $44,790.

The highest-priced painting sold was "The Morning of the Hunt," by Rosa Bonheur, Messrs. Knoedler & Co. paying $5,100 for it. Van Marcke's "A l'Etang" was sold to G. H. Strong for $3,750. There were several other pictures which sold for more than $1,000 each, while the average in the Stern collection was nearly $500. Some of the important pictures, their purchasers, and prices follow:

"The Morning of the Hunt," Rosa Bonheur...$5,100
"A l'Etang," Van Marcke.....3,750
"The Bohemians," Diaz.....2,000
"The Interior," J. Maris.....1,750
"L'Abreuvoir," E. Van Marcke; bought by C. J. Fulmer.....1,630
"The Fête Day," F. Flamens; bought by S. S. Conger.....1,625
"Un Nouveau Commis," Vibert.....1,400
"La Flamette," Hennar.....1,200
"After the Bull Fight," Jules Worms; bought by Mr. Marsden.....1,125
"La Sultana," Benjamin Constant.....1,125
"Signing the Contract," L. Alvaros.....1,025
"Va-t-in te Faire," J. G. Vibert; bought by Mr. Montague.....950
"En Vedette," J. B. E. Detaille; bought by P. J. Montague.....940
"Les Saules," Corot.....800
"In the Snippets," F. L. Grolleron.....790
"In Distress," A. F. A. Schenck; bought by P. Kielberg.....725
"The Conchologist," H. A. Schmidt; bought by Mr. Mosley.....675
"A Lesson in Entomology," Lambert.....675
"Ventose," Kaemmerer.....650
"A Family Party," Verboeckhoven.....600
"Sunset Slippers," F. L. Hermann; bought by J. McCormick.....600
"Grandmother's Curse," J. L. Hamon.....550
"Twilight," C. F. Daubigny.....500
"The Reader," J. G. Vibert; bought by G. H. Storm.....500

AFTER THE COLLECTORSHIP

A TRIANGULAR STRUGGLE AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 6.—The political pot is boiling in Western New-York, and great pressure is being brought to bear to have the President appoint a United States Customs Collector at Suspension Bridge and Postmasters at Buffalo and this city. Collector Cutler of the Bridge is trembling to-night, as a powerful delegation of prominent Republicans, including Major James Low of Niagara Falls, ex-Senator T. R. Ellsworth, United States Commissioner John E. Pound, John A. Merritt, Chairman of the General Republican County Committee; E. M. Ashley, and Judge Potter, left for Washington this evening.

There is a triangular struggle for the Collectorship and three candidates are in the field. Ex-Congressman Richard Crowley, who has been ignored by the previously-named gentlemen, has a candidate. He has just returned from Washington, where he announced with particular stress that his visit had no political import. This was not believed at his home; hence the party's visit to the Capital. Major Low and Mr. Merritt are the candidates of the Cobb-Ellsworth-Pound faction in preference to Mr. Crowley's man. The hand of the political leader of the Republican Party in Niagara County, Editor Willard A. Cobb of the *Journal*, can be seen in the move made to-night.

NO SUGAR TRUST DIVIDEND.

A report was widely circulated yesterday that the Sugar Trust had declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. Later the report was denied. A protracted meeting of the Trustees was held at Jersey City, from 11 to 1 o'clock this afternoon, but President Theodore A. Havemeyer absolutely refused to make any statement. There was nothing to say, he said. Secretary Searles would not be seen. It was the general belief, however, that no dividend was declared, the trust being unable to show to the court, as was ordered by the recent decision of Judge O'Brien, that its earnings would justify it.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

H. L. Levy & Brother, manufacturers of boys' shirt waists and knee pants, 19 Mercer-street, have failed, and their place of business has been closed up by the Sheriff. They confessed judgments to their uncle, Charles Sohlag, for $6,016, and to Isaac Mandel, for $2,000, for money loaned. They have been in business since December, 1883, when they succeeded Morris & Levy. Their stock was damaged by fire July 26, 1888, and it is said they received $6,000 insurance and the damaged goods. Their statement Jan. 18, 1889, claimed assets of $74,459 and liabilities $14,000, leaving a capital of $60,459. Both the partners, Herman L. and Aaron, are young men, and their failure is attributed to horse racing, in which they are currently reported to have lost $3,000. Mr. Herman Levy, manager of the Importers' Committee, said yesterday that the boys lifted to run horses, and were heavy losers. They formerly had a stable of twelve horses, and were reported to be a heavy bet at the track. But they made a failure at it, they were attached there, and the horses were sold out. They also lost heavily in a Twenty-fifth-street pool room. Both of their losses on racing would amount to at least $22,000. Aaron Levy, when he was married a few years ago, received $10,000 from his father-in-law, Mr. Jacobs, who since then has paid him $3,000. Mr. Joseph Hoyer of the firm of Hoyer & Co. thinks the firm would amount to $65,000; the assets are small, and he was of the opinion that they would scarcely more than pay the firm judgment, as many creditors had received goods.

Jones Brothers, proprietors of the retail clothing store at 215 and 217 Felix-street, St. Joseph, Mo., made an assignment yesterday. C. H. Mott, representing Thomas Kellogg & Co., to whom the stock was placed in charge as trustee, C. P. Kellogg & Co. have claims against the firm amounting to about $18,000. There are other creditors in the East. The entire liabilities amount to nearly $60,000. Assets unknown.

The total indebtedness of A. J. Chase of the Wyoming Mills at Globe Village, Mass., is estimated at $350,000, of which $250,000 has been obtained on inventories by bankers and the firm's creditors, including the Chase, Jamaica, Barnard, Sumner, and Hargraves Mill corporations. No fears are felt that the assets will be insufficient to meet the liabilities except in the case of

IT IS A MYSTERY

WHY PEOPLE WILL ALLOW

A COUGH

TO RUN INTO

CONSUMPTION,

A COLD

TO END IN

PNEUMONIA,

AN ACHE

TO DEVELOP INTO

RHEUMATISM,

A PAIN

TO PASS INTO

NEURALGIA.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IN SWEETENED WATER, WILL CHECK ANY COUGH OR COLD. USED EXTERNALLY, WILL REMOVE ANY ACHE OR PAIN. IT HAS BEEN SOLD UNIVERSALLY FOR 50 YEARS.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM BUCKNELL.

William Bucknell, the philanthropist, died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Philadelphia Wednesday night, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Bucknell's gifts to Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Penn., one of the foremost educational institutions in Pennsylvania, first known as the University of Lewisburg, the name being changed in honor of its patron, amounted to $142,000. Mr. Bucknell's gifts to the Baptist Church were also munificent in character. Since 1857 he gave away for Church and missionary purposes over $525,000, and aided to a very large extent the erection and dedication, free from debt, of the Baptist Publication House in Philadelphia.

He established over twenty years ago the Rangoon mission in India, and for several years kept ten missionaries in that country, paying all their expenses for books, tracts, and other matters. He presented more than two hundred sets of libraries, valued at $52,000, to as many churches and missions, and through his efforts during 1882 $195,000 of church debts were paid off, no contributing alone $50,000. The Education Society, which started with $400, has in its treasury over $700,000, and under his direction accomplished a great good for the Baptist Church.

It has been estimated that Mr. Bucknell's disbursements of money in helping his fellow-men aggregate over $1,000,000. In speaking of the deceased a gentleman said to-day: "Mr. Bucknell was a successful business man, and probably his bookkeeper is the only man who knows how much he was worth at the time of his death."

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. Clement M. Butler, D. D., died in Germantown, Penn., Wednesday night, aged eighty years. During his rectorship at Trinity Church, Washington, he was Chaplain of the United States Senate, and during the rebellion he was employed by the Government in several important and delicate missions. Almost the first act of the war Dr. Butler resigned his rectorship and went to Rome, where he spent some years as Chaplain of the United States Embassy. He was an intimate friend of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, the last of whom, on his death bed, ordered a silver cup to be made and presented to Dr. Butler as a memorial.

Ezra L. Stevens of Washington, D. C., died at Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday of heart failure. He was for nearly thirty years chief clerk of the Indian Department. He originated the present system of schools for Indians. Mr. Stevens was one of the most prominent Freemasons in this country. He had risen to the thirty-third degree, and was the founder of Columbia Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Washington. His son, Durham W. Stevens, is Secretary to the Japanese Legation. The remains will be forwarded to Washington to-day, accompanied by a Masonic Commandery of Asbury Park as a guard of honor.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Beach, aged seventy-eight years, died yesterday at her home, 21 West Fifty-third-street, this city. Mrs. Beach was the widow of Judge William A. Beach, the distinguished lawyer who figured as chief counsel for Theodore Tilton in the famous Beecher-Tilton suit. Funeral services over Mrs. Beach will be held to-morrow, and the interment will follow at her former home, in Troy.

George S. Gelston, largely known in real estate circles and an extensive owner of real estate in the town of New-Utrecht died yesterday at his residence in Fort Hamilton, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Gelston formerly owned the land at present occupied by the northerly section of the village of Fort Hamilton. While in his possession it was laid out and sold in small parcels.

Madame Charlotte McNally, Mother Assistant at the Sacred Heart Convent at Albany, N. Y., died at that institution yesterday. She was born in France sixty-five years ago, and was a woman of rare culture.

John B. Mack, for over thirty years a resident of Phelps, N. Y., died yesterday of pneumonia, aged seventy-eight. He leaves one son, F. W. Mack of the Associated Press, this city.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM COMMANDER GURDON'S REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The Canadian fisheries protection service report was presented to Parliament to-day by Commander Gurdon, R. N. The Canadian fleet numbers seven steam vessels. The modus vivendi which expired on Feb. 14 last, was more largely taken advantage of by United States fishing vessels this year. The report says:

"The tables given of licenses taken out and ports visited show that the privileges granted under the modus vivendi are now highly appreciated by United States fishermen. In the early days of the work of fishing protection most of the friction which occurred was the result of infractions of customs regulations by fishing vessels. These regulations had been practically in abeyance during the term of the modus vivendi, and it was only revived for enforcement against both our own and foreign fishing vessels in consequence of the conditions of the treaty of 1818 being brought into force by the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington.

"In this respect we have now no trouble. The masters of foreign fishing vessels understand all the requirements of the law, and willingly comply with them.

"The sixty-two United States vessels engaged in the mackerel fisheries in Canadian waters had a total take of 25,775 barrels. The value of these fisheries has declined enormously. As preventive measures, purse seines should be abolished. An arrangement should also be made with the United States for the preservation of these fisheries, and a prototype law passed in Canada similar to that in the United States. The lobster fishery has also of late years declined greatly."

The recommendations for the preservation and improvement of this fishery include the adoption of nurseries or close areas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the artificial culture of lobsters, the closing of the packing system in the gulf on July 5 instead of the 15th, as at present, and that every lobster-trawl buoy be registered and numbered.

There were 34,167 men engaged in the shore fishing in boats in Canada, and 8,159 men are engaged in the sea fishing in vessels.

LEXELL'S COMET IDENTIFIED.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.—The Princeton "Scientific Seminar" Club held its bi-weekly meeting this evening, and discussed the paper presented by D. G. Miller, recently Professor of Sciences at Baldwin University, on the "Observations and Methods of Computation of the Orbit of Brooks's Comet D, 1889."

Mr. Miller is now engaged in making observations with the large telescope in the Halsted Observatory at Princeton. He has been taking observations since last Summer, and has identified the comet with the famous Lexells comet of 1779, which was drawn out of its orbit by crossing Jupiter's orbit within six million miles of the planet. The Halsted telescope is the largest in the country directed upon it at present.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST VAIL.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—The rather sudden ending of the preliminary hearing in the Vail case at St. Charles yesterday was probably due to the fact that the Grand Jury was known to have taken up the case. The Justice last night committed the prisoner without bail, and this evening the Grand Jury returned a true bill against him.

An effort to secure an early hearing of the case will be made, and it will, doubtless, be very bitterly contested. The attorneys on both sides are among the foremost in the State. Vail very nearly broke down when the news was told him, but was affected for only a few moments. He declined to say anything for publication.

CHAPIN WAS NOT ABDUCTED.

IT WAS ALL A JOKE PL

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

TWO GREAT EDUCATORS ARE IN FAVOR OF IT.

PRESIDENT ADAMS AND EX-PRESIDENT WHITE OF CORNELL GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON THE PROPOSITION.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—The subject of a national university, endowed and supported, in part at least, by the National Government, has been discussed by prominent educators throughout the United States.

When the ambitious student has completed his college course he finds himself only at the outskirts of the fields of knowledge, and if his ambition still spurs him on he is obliged to go abroad to complete his education. The impression has gone forth that the American colleges are opposed to the establishment of a national university.

In order to ascertain the truth of this report a representative of THE TIMES interviewed many of the professors of Cornell University and found them heartily in favor of a national university, provided it could be organized on a sufficiently broad basis to prevent its becoming a football for politicians to wrangle over. The opinions of the entire university are epitomized in the following interviews with President Adams and ex-President Andrew D. White.

President Adams said: "In regard to the founding of a national university at Washington I would say that in no possible way could so good use be made of a few of the surplus millions in the Treasury of the Government as by endowing a national university. Senator Edmunds was reported as saying that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 would be necessary. I should put the sum very much higher than that. Several of the universities of America already have $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, and yet they are unable to do the work which a national university should do if one is founded.

"While it is true that there are immense resources at the various departments of the Government that might be turned to advantage for a national university, still for teaching purposes a very large additional equipment would be necessary within the university itself. It would be a mistake to suppose that a University could either live out of doors or live on the departments of the Government. But with a proper appropriation it might be made possible to establish a university which would make it no longer necessary for students desiring the best completion of education to go to Germany.

"The project, if entered upon on a large scale, has my hearty approval. It would not, however, be wise to multiply institutions of the kind that already exist."

Ex-President Andrew D. White said: "As regards a national university, without taking up the question at first whether it should be endowed by the Nation or by individual enterprise, the city of Washington presents extraordinary advantages and claims. In that city a great number of our foremost scientific and literary men are gathered. The place is very accessible and attractive to scholars generally from our own country, and indeed from all parts of the world. There, too, is accumulated an immense amount of material which a university could use to the great advantage without interfering with its present use. There are public libraries amounting to over a million of volumes, and collections in science very great and constantly increasing.

"Besides this, the leading argument with me is based upon the good effect such an institution would have at our national capital. It would keep the social, moral, and intellectual attitude of the place what it should be. There is a great tendency there at present to the mere display of wealth. Very many rich men are coming in from various parts of the country and giving a social, moral, and intellectual tone than which none could be more unfortunate at the capital of a nation like ours. We need something to balance the extravagance and luxury thus brought in, and to my mind there is nothing worthy of respect besides gilded mess cards, terrapin, canvas-back ducks, and champagne.

"There are naturally two plans of endowment. First, a gift from an individual. We have men in this country who are able to give the money required. The only question is whether any one of them is great enough to see his opportunity and to use it properly. The man who endows such an institution will stand among the foremost half-dozen men in American history. But such a man must make up his mind, first to give money enough, at least from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Secondly, he must put the university on a basis broad enough to accord with the spirit of our nation, that is, it must be trammeled by no party or sect. Its Trustees and faculty must be chosen absolutely without regard to partisan or sectarian connections.

"The next plan is that of an endowment by the Nation. I have never heretofore favored such an endowment because I have not been sure that proper safeguards could be thrown about a national university created in this manner. But if Congress rises to the proper conception of the solution and will throw proper safeguards about the charter, then I see a great preponderance of reasons in favor of a national university established by national endowment. I cannot here discuss all these safeguards, but I will name one or two.

"First, there should be a Board of Trustees nominated by the Presidents and confirmed by the Senate; second, this Board of Trustees should elect a Chancellor of the university by secret ballot; third, in electing professors any person to cast a ballot for an individual should be allowed; fourth, the Chancellor should nominate and the Trustees confirm in executive session and by ballot the first five professors; fifth, all professors afterward chosen should be nominated by the Chancellor, confirmed in executive session and voted for by the Faculty. But the veto power should lie in the Board of Trustees, the vote on such veto to be taken in executive session and by secret ballot.

"In this way or some other way similar, for I am not tenacious regarding mere forms, the one great and fatal danger to such an institution would be overcome, viz., the danger of bringing sectarian, local, or individual pressure in behalf of candidates without regard to the question of merit.

"And lastly, as to the regular professors, I would have non-resident professors or lecturers, each chosen for a single year, from among the foremost professors or lecturers in the various universities and colleges of this and other countries. In this way there would be a constant influx of new life into the institution, and it would be kept abreast of the best thought and research in our own and other countries.

"Besides this, many of these courses of lectures would interest thinking leaders of Washington society, including officers of the Government, Senators and Representatives, &c. This would be a powerful influence in keeping society from falling into the hands of a mere plutocracy, which is its present danger.

"I am aware that there is a certain amount of purely doctrinaire opposition to any movement looking forward to the establishment of a university by the Government; but, logically, the doctrinaire argument is just as valid against our existing national Post Office Department and Postal Service as against a National University. It is a mere adhesion to a dogma. The only question is whether a university established by the Government at Washington would or would not accomplish a great purpose; whether the benefits it would confer would or would not outweigh its difficulties and dangers. The solution of the problem simply depends upon the action of Congress. If a law can be passed giving a suitable endowment with proper safeguards, then I believe that the benefits will immensely outweigh the dangers. The whole question seems to me to turn simply on this.

"Such an institution would strengthen every college and university in the land, and, indeed, our whole educational system from top to bottom. The fact that every President of the United States, or nearly every one, beginning with Washington himself, favored the establishment of such an institution seems to show that the doctrinaire dogma is not the last word on the subject. The simple fact is that we are living, so far as advanced education is concerned, under the most advanced system of education in the world, viz., a system which depends as a rule upon what certain gentlemen years ago, or to-day, have seen fit to give for the promotion of their particular beliefs, whims, and ideas regarding education. Nothing can be more undemocratic as regards advanced instruction of a great nation than to allow it to be controlled in this way. A national university properly organized and conducted would be far more democratic, in that it would be controlled by men of various ideas in accordance with the needs of the times in which they lived.

"Under the existing system there is hardly a university from one end of the country to another that dare ask some of the foremost scientific men to lecture in it to-day. There are not more than one or two which would dare ask Darwin to expound his system in its lecture rooms if he were still living. And the same is doubtless true of Huxley, Tyndall, and many others.

"It is to be hoped that the time will come when either as individual or the Nation will give us an institution strong enough and broad enough to afford a platform for any lecturer of thought, if he be worthy of hearing."

BRADLEY'S BRIBE DISPOSED OF.

ALBANY, March 6.—Since 1881 the fund of $2,000, which Assemblyman Samuel H. Bradley handed over to the Speaker of the Assembly with the statement that it had been offered him by Loren B. Sessions as a bribe in the Conkling-Platt Senatorial struggle, has remained with the County Treasurer. It was deposited with that officer upon the acquittal of Mr. Sessions of the charge for the benefit of its unknown owners. The fund now amounts to nearly $2,200.

Before Justice Edwards, in Chambers, in Hudson, yesterday, a request was made by the Albany City Hospital for the fund. The petition set forth that its property is valued at $190,000, and that its income is derived principally from donations, contributions, and allowances from the city. On the petition, Justice Edwards made an order directing the County Treasurer to pay over the fund to the hospital upon receipt of a bond for the repayment of the same. The order will first have to-day.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

ITS REPORT AGAIN DEBATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Parnell Commission report was resumed by Prof. Bryce, who praised Messrs. Parnell and Davitt for rendering a great service to England in bringing about a better feeling between the two countries. He was not surprised, he said, that Davitt early in the period of agitation desired absolute independence for Ireland.

Sir Charles Russell said he could not regard the commission Judges as men free from prepossessions and prejudices, nor as men who ought to have been asked to deal with the many questions referred to them. ["Hear! hear!"] He was justified in speaking thus, for the Judges themselves had confessed that they had not found within the mandate given them by Parliament a direction to report upon that part of the subject without which it was impossible for any one to judge of the moral character of acts imputed to certain members. A bad precedent had been made in the selection of three Judges to decide questions having chiefly a political aspect. He had the greatest respect for the opinion of the Judges on questions that were capable of direct disproof, but not when they began to draw inferences. The whole case was vitiated by political bias. It was conducted with pertinacious rancor by the Attorney General in a manner in which it would not have been conducted if the political character of the commission had not swept away his judgment. [Opposition cheers.]

After commenting on a part of the evidence as leaving the origin of the conspiracy against Parnell still obscure, the speaker urged both sides to abandon discussing the great Irish question on the ground of the personal character of the men who were for or against home rule. Were there no men on the Government side, he asked, magnanimous enough or statesmen enough to lift the question beyond the lower region of personalities into the proper sphere of natural justice and national principle? [Cheers.]

Sir R. E. Webster, the Attorney General, said he thought that Sir Charles Russell ought to have acted himself upon his advice to avoid giving the debate a personal character. Both the debate and the case before the commission had teemed with personalities. He had been represented throughout by the speakers of the Opposition as the villain of the piece, although only doing his duty as counsel. It had even been suggested that he spoke in opposition to certain remarks upon the Parnellites. Yet the Parnellites had allowed themselves the greatest license in personal criticism. As an instance of this he mentioned Sir Charles Russell's calling Le Caron a "lying liar," although the commission declared that it believed Le Caron against the oath of Parnell. ["Oh, oh!" and cheers.]

Proceeding to comment upon the fact of the Leaguers withholding their documents, he asked the House to recollect that Leaguers who were living could not be forced to do it. Dillon, Sheridan, and Brennan, could not face the commission. As for the telegrams which Mr. Harrington quoted during the debate, they were sent in order to obtain evidence for the defense in Mr. Parnell's libel action against the *Times*. Throughout the case no step had been taken in behalf of the *Times*. The Government had aimed solely to throw the clearest possible light upon the doings of the Leaguers, Truth, not misrepresentation, had been their aim.

It was contended that the findings of the commission ought to be set at naught; that all that was new was not true, while all that was true was well known. But the commission had shown, what the respondents denied, that there was an intimate connection between the Clan-na-Gael and the Irish Leaguers through the American League; that the existence and relation of crime with the existence of the League, and it had provided impartial minds with evidence that justified the bulk of the accusations against the Parnellites.

Continuing, the Attorney General said that Mr. Parnell was unable to produce a single speech in which he had denounced the use of dynamite. Mr. Parnell had made only one remark in Parliament that showed disapproval of the policy of Ford. The commission had found that it was Mr. Parnell's custom to address Fenians through the *Freeman*, which Mr. Gladstone had described as a miserable and obscure paper, but which bore Mr. O'Brien's name as editor. The Parnellites advised the people to avoid the land courts. It was sent to claim that the Land act of 1881 was a charter, the outcome of the Land League agitation. It was not for him to say much about the forged letters, but it was not true that only one expert had been consulted. He rejoiced that the accused members had been cleared of the more heinous charges. He regretted that many charges had been made that should not have been made. But the exoneration scarcely touched great political issues, to the gravity of which he was unable to shut his eyes. The respondents had withdrawn their case, but the fact was that the more witnesses were called the more the Times' case was being proved. It was not his province to indulge in eloquence such as that of Sir Charles Russell. It was only his duty to reply to accusations as a representative of the *Times* and leave the matter in the hands of the House.

FOR THE SAKE OF HARMONY.

PATTERSON THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Some of the followers of Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson in his fight against Police Justice Solon B. Smith for the Chairmanship of the Republican Executive Committee met at the Patterson Assembly Rooms on East Fourth-street yesterday afternoon to talk over the situation. John Simpson of the Sixth, "Sitting Bull" Lawson of the Seventh, Jacob M. Patterson of the Tenth, George W. Wanmaker of the Seventeenth, Barney Biglin of the Eighteenth, and John Reisenweber of the Nineteenth, were at the conference. The others, who are depended upon to vote for Patterson, did not think it necessary to attend, for they had swallowed the order of T. C. Platt, and decided to vote for Patterson, because he (Platt) wished it.

Those who were at the meeting are going to vote for him for the same reason, as well as on account of their friendship for Patterson. These latter gentlemen felt confident yesterday that Mr. Patterson would be elected at the meeting of the committee, which will be held in a few days, without much trouble. It was announced that Postmaster Van Cott and "Sitting Bull" Lawson had succeeded in pulling John H. Grimes of the First over from the side of Solon B. Smith, that Henry Kropf of the Sixteenth had also flopped to Patterson and that N. A. Prentice of the Eleventh was practically on the fence. It was also stated that it was likely that Tom Woods would withdraw and that there would be no opposition to the election of Mr. Patterson. Mr. Patterson himself was very anxious that the public should know that there would be no split in the Republican Party in this city over the matter, and he also wanted it distinctly understood that great harmony prevailed.

The harmony now prevailing in the local Republican ranks is truly an interesting thing. The Pattersonians now claim that they will get at least 482 of the votes that the Executive Committee will cast for the 695 members of the County Committee and that Mr. Smith can only get 213 of these votes. The County Committee is made up of 714 votes, but the "fighting Fifth" District is not organized. Mr. Patterson is said to be a candidate for the new Commissionership of Emigration.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. ENGLISH.

THE UNIVERSITY OF YALE WILL RECEIVE A LARGE BEQUEST.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—The funeral of ex-Gov. English took place to-day. From 11 o'clock to 1 o'clock in the afternoon the body was viewed by a large number of private citizens. At 2 P. M. services were held at the house for the relatives. After this the body was removed to St. Paul's Church, where the ritual of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. E. S. Lines and the Rev. D. Parker Morgan.

The interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. The pall bearers were Clarence R. Seward of New-York, George C. Loomis of Naugatuck, and John C. Gollister, Richard Peck, Daniel Trowbridge, Lucas B. Morris, Hiram Camp, and Charles R. Ingersoll of this city. Nearly all places of business in the city were closed during the services.

Among the prominent men present from other cities were District Attorney Fellows and the Hon. Daniel Dougherty of New-York, ex-Congressman Kellogg of Waterbury, the Hon. Thomas M. Waller of New-London, and ex-Govs. Bigelow, Harrison, Lounsbury, Hawley, Ingersoll, Andrews, and Waller.

It is stated to-day on good authority that ex-Gov. English's will contains a large bequest to Yale University and smaller bequests to other public institutions. Mr. English was not a college-educated man, but he had the true Yale spirit and always felt an interest in college matters. During his political life his greatest work was in support of the public school system, and the report that he left some of his estate to Yale caused no surprise.

A RAILROAD LEASED.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The announcement was made here to-day that a mortgage for $4,000,000 had been filed by the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company of this city. Accompanying the mortgage was filed a lease from the West Virginia and Pittsburg Road to the Baltimore and Ohio for a term of 999 years. The West Virginia and Pittsburg is the system of roads Senator Camden is building through the heart of West Virginia, north and south. The lease gives the Baltimore and Ohio almost complete control of West Virginia railroads.

HE IS IN TO MAKE MONEY

MAYOR PATRICK GLEASON AND HIS LITTLE JOBS.

WAR ON DECENT SCHOOL TEACHERS NOT THE ONLY OBJECT OF LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAGNATE.

Whether Principal Peter R. Tarpy was or was not intoxicated when he entered the assembly room of the First Ward school, at Long Island City, on Tuesday morning last, is a question of more or less interest to those who have children in the school, and since the rumor got abroad it has been the topic of considerable discussion by citizens of that fragrant municipality. A TIMES reporter visited yesterday a number of families who had children at school on that day, but in each case the child was forbidden by its parents to say anything. All the grown people of the town know the condition of affairs in the school, and most of them have a horror of stirring up the vengeance of the Mayor, which never sleeps after a course of petty persecution has been once begun against a person or a corporation.

The teachers, too, are afraid to speak, and with even better reason. They are confident that anybody who tries to let in any light on the cesspool of mismanagement of educational affairs in Gleasonville will be at once pronounced a superfluity and gotten rid of. So direct evidence of the more disgraceful of Mr. Tarpy's displays of himself is hard to secure. But only a few of the most devoted adherents of the Gleason ring refuse to believe that there is fire behind the smoke of the story as generally told of Tarpy's apparent intoxication on the day in question. Of course, the story appears in various forms, the most aggravated of which asserts that the Principal actually tumbled over a pupil in undertaking to go to the platform of the assembly room. Those who know him best are inclined to look upon this as at least an exaggeration. They say he carries his liquor like a seasoned cask and never staggers.

Gossip over the probable successor of Mr. Pardee, the Superintendent of Schools, grows livelier every day, and ex-State Senator Fagan is believed to have the inside track. Fagan has been for several years the chief lieutenant of Gleason at Newtown, where he lives. It is not generally known that he has had any visible means of support since his term as Senator elapsed, two years ago. The salary of the Superintendency is $2,000 a year, which would make the office a nice little plum for a man who has no business. The hardest work the Superintendent does is when the Board of Education meets, and he has to act as clerk and record many of the private product of fifteen or more sawmills in Eastern Maine. While little is known about it, it is understood his worldly possessions were large, and to inherit these are the wife and sons, three of the latter being his partners under the firm name of T. J. Stewart & Co. This name will be maintained at his request.

One of the sons married the daughter of Capt. Nelson Edwards of Jersey City, well known in New-York shipping circles. Another married the daughter of A. H. Howe, real estate owner in Brooklyn.

The cause of Mr. Stewart's death was the development of a case of diabetes, for relief from which he last year went to Europe, seeking medical aid in Germany and Scotland, and failing to get it, came home and bent all his energies to business, saying he wanted to die in harness.

SHIDY STILL HIS REFUGE.

THE SLIPPERY AND ELUSIVE EX-POST-MASTER OF MILWAUKEE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Ex-Postmaster Paul of Milwaukee was as slippery and elusive as ever when his examination was resumed to-day by the House committee which is investigating the charges against the Civil Service Commission. He was driven into to the usual number of corners by Mr. Roosevelt, but each time he found ex-Post Office Employe Shidy a ready shield to dodge behind, and neither the Commissioners nor the committee could get direct answers to any question of importance. Mr. Roosevelt, who conducted the cross-examination for the commission, took up the cases of six certifications, which showed by improper manipulation of the lists six men entitled to certification had lost their chances for appointment in the Milwaukee office to the advantage of persons who should not have been certified. Mr. Paul was determined not to explain this, and he did not, but he got behind Shidy and the local examining board. He admitted that the certifications were improper, but he could not be induced to tell why it was that in each of the cases he rejected for appointment the man who was not properly certified. Paul declared that he had not examined the records when he made the appointments, and when Mr. Roosevelt showed him his own letter to the commission, making a contrary statement, he put it all on Shidy again. Shidy, he insisted, was a weak and timid man, who had not intended to do wrong, but he had been intimidated by Commissioners Lyman, Roosevelt, and Thomson into giving the evidence he did. Mr. Roosevelt was very anxious to have Paul explain how two of the Commissioners could have intimidated Shidy, when he first gave his evidence nine months before they became Commissioners, but Paul failed to explain. The witness was sure that he had never yielded to political influences in making appointments, and he was also sure that he had placed too much confidence in Shidy. He was certain, too, that he had studied the civil service rules and was familiar with them.

This was about all the definite information the committee could get out of Paul, and they finally adjourned until to-morrow to give the ex-Postmaster a chance to remember some of the details of the methods which prevailed in his office. When Postmaster General Wanmaker was before the committee a few days ago he took pains to say that the determination to remove Paul was based on the report of a Post Office Inspector, and to give the impression that he was not familiar with the report of the Civil Service Commission recommending the removal. The commission headed to the committee-day appearance of Mr. Wanmaker's letter to Paul, in which he directly informed that gentleman that the decision to remove him was based upon the report of the commission.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

SOME GUESTS OF SIR JULIAN AND LADY PAUNCEFOTE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote gave a dinner of twenty-six covers to-night, followed by a reception, at which dancing was enjoyed until after 1 o'clock. The dinner guests were Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Senator and Miss Mitchell, Representative and Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warder, Gen. Anderson, Mr. Arthur Herbert of the British Legation, the Misses Pauncefote, and the Ministers from Germany, Spain, and Portugal.

At the close of the dinner the party adjourned to the drawing room, where many of the guests invited to the reception had already arrived. Among those present were Sir Frederick Cameron, Mr. Charles H. Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Chipman of the Canadian Mission, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Edward Beale, Mr. Truxton Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Bakhmeteff of Russia, Baron Schoenberg, Baron Sternberg, Baron de Struve, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McKay, Miss Cameron, Miss Myer, Miss Card, Miss Jones, Miss Brooke, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Wright, Miss May, Mrs. Nelson Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Mr. Percival Drayton, the Hon. Stephen Preston, Mrs. and Miss Preston, Mr. Graham Bell, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Admiral and Miss Porter, Mrs. Logan, Miss Tuckerman, Mrs. John King, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clifford Barney, Mr. Andrews of New-York, Gen. and Mrs. Brackinridge, Miss Routh, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Senator and Mrs. Hearst, Col. Bliss, Miss Florence and Miss Nellie Bayard.

BROOKLYN'S UNION LEAGUE.

The Brooklyn Union League Club held its annual meeting last night at Arcanum Hall, in Bedford-avenue. The membership roll was found to contain about eight hundred names, and the report of the Treasurer, J. S. Nugent, showed a balance on hand of $13,071 30 in the general fund and $11,097 94 in the subscription fund.

W. C. Pate, Chairman of a committee appointed to consider the problem of rapid transit in Atlantic-avenue, read the committee's report to the effect that a depressed road was desirable.

These officers were elected:

President—Francis H. Wilson; First Vice President—John W. Hunsey; Second Vice President—D. M. Munro; Treasurer—John S. Nugent; Recording Secretary—John T. Sackett; Corresponding Secretary—Frank R. Moore; Executive Committee—O. G. Harriman, Charles Sackett, Andrew D. Baird, W. Wyckoff, John E. McKeon, and Charles Hobbs.

INDIANS DRIVEN TO CANNIBALISM.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—A gentleman who has just returned from Peace River Indian Reserve brings frightful stories of starvation and destitution among the Indians there, and states that if the Government does not take action to relieve them the whole band will be exterminated.

All of them are so much reduced physically that they are unable to hunt and are resorting to cannibalism.

He had heard of only two or three cases of that nature when he left, but feared that many more had occurred by this time. Influenza has also played sad havoc among them.

HELP THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Prison Association of New-York is at present much engrossed in trying to secure enforcement of the Fassett bill, passed last year, and to secure other important legislation looking to a more rational and economic treatment of prisoners. In the meanwhile, it finds the work of its agent at the Tombs Court more than usually pressing, and it is making a most thorough and careful inspection of jails and penitentiaries. Its relief work for discharged prisoners and for prisoners' families is unusually large. It needs the support of the public.

It needs money, cast-off clothing, books and shoes, books for jail libraries, and it needs the moral support of intelligent and upright citizens. Every improvement in prison management, every original method of increasing the public safety, the officers and management of the Prison Association include the names of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Senator Leonard Kip, Edward Stewart, ex-Senator Robb, the Hon. W. P. Letchworth, the Hon. Walter Howe, Bishops Huntington and Potter, the Rev. Wendell Prime, and Messrs. Charlton T. Lewis, Charles Watrous, Dean Sage, C. B. Wood, J. Pentecost Cooper, J. Ballamy, and John D. Crimmins. Eugene Smith is its Secretary, Cornelius B. Gold (Box 17 Station D) its Treasurer. Their names insure a careful and economic administration of its affairs.

W. M. F. ROUND, Corresponding Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 5, 1890.

"Five-o'clock teas are a nuisance," remarked Nuwed, who always found company in his house when he got home from the office. "Five o'clock vexations would be a more appropriate title for them."—*Harper's Bazar.*

THOMAS J. STEWART DEAD.

CLOSE OF A LIFE OF USEFULNESS AND UNTIRING ENERGY.

BANGOR, Me., March 6.—Thomas J. Stewart, Vice Consul of Portugal, died here to-night, aged sixty-seven years, leaving a widow and four sons. He was the largest individual importer and exporter in New-England, and he maintained upon the ocean a fleet sailing under his private signal. As agent of the larger Turk's Island salt ponds, he placed cargoes of salt all along the coast from Quebec to the Gulf, his sales aggregating some years over half a million bushels.

Many years ago he went up the Mediterranean, and there introduced to the notice of fruit men in Italy the American box shook, bringing all that trade eventually to this country and to Maine. A fleet of craft has come here each year for these, and millions of dollars have been left for the product of Maine woods.

When the cultivated white birch districts of Scotland failed to supply sufficient spool wood the great Glasgow Thread Company sought out Mr. Stewart, and since then, annually, huge ocean steamers have arrived here for cargoes of this now precious wood, and millions of bales are now ready to be shipped abroad.

Practically Mr. Stewart controlled the spoolbar traffic of the world, save the home portion. He exported lumber and ice to the West Indies, and last season loaded two ocean steamers with ice for Aspinwall, the novel experiment proving a financial success.

He appeared personally before the Geneva Conference in the matter of the Alabama claims, arguing for himself and other owners of the bark Amanda, doing it so ably as to secure the full award of $110,000, though all previous owners of Maine-built vessels had been obliged to submit to a discount. At that same time he represented other claimants in other cases with equal success.

He did nine-tenths of the foreign expert business by water that passed at this customs district for several years, and his relations with ship brokers in New-York, and in fact all Atlantic ports, was of the most intimate character and very extensive. Since 1880 he was the prime factor in the development of the ice industry on the Penobscot River, for previous to his efforts in this direction crops had never been harvested.

He held prominent offices in various banks and insurance companies and was at the time of his death a Director in the European and North American Railway, holding over $100,000 of its stock, and President of the Green Mountain Railway, at Bar Harbor. Years ago he took out a twenty-thousand-dollar life policy with the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, which later he exchanged for a paid-up policy of $10,000.

While never active in politics he was called several times to positions in the city government, and in 1888, at the earnest solicitation of the Democratic Party, he ran for Congress against Congressman Boutelle, giving the gentleman much uneasiness for weeks. He was the sales agent and factor for the entire product of fifteen or more sawmills in Eastern Maine. While little is known about it, it is understood his worldly possessions were large, and to inherit these are the wife and sons, three of the latter being his partners under the firm name of T. J. Stewart & Co. This name will be maintained at his request.

One of the sons married the daughter of Capt. Nelson Edwards of Jersey City, well known in New-York shipping circles. Another married the daughter of A. H. Howe, real estate owner in Brooklyn.

The cause of Mr. Stewart's death was the development of a case of diabetes, for relief from which he last year went to Europe, seeking medical aid in Germany and Scotland, and failing to get it, came home and bent all his energies to business, saying he wanted to die in harness.

TWO TALES OF A SHOOTING

ANDERSON AND TRASK TELL THEIR STORIES.

QUESTIONS REFLECTING ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR RULED OUT BY THE COURT.

The second day's trial of the Anderson-Trask shooting case at Richmond, S. I., yesterday was characterized chiefly by the contradictory testimony of the principal actors in the events of the 7th of December last at Sailors' Snug Harbor. The prosecution was successful in preventing all attempts of the defense to open the door to an investigation of the methods of administration of Gov. Trask at Sailors' Snug Harbor. In the examination of the chief witness for the people, Gov. Trask, the court, however, permitted testimony to be given going to show the fact that the defendant, Anderson, had been expelled from the institution.

William McAdam, a youth in the employ of Hermann Kuepper, dealer in arms and ammunition at New-Brighton, testified that "a man with a glazed eye" bought five thirty-eight-caliber cartridges of him on the afternoon of Dec. 7. He could not swear that Anderson was the man.

James McNair and William McGregor, employes and inmates of Sailors' Snug Harbor, testified to the fact of Capt. Anderson having left a communication for Gov. Trask at the institution on the 7th day of December. Anderson was not permitted to enter the grounds because of his notorious use of and his expelled or suspended inmates should be admitted.

Thomas Caffin, secretary of Gov. Trask, identified the letter written by Capt. Anderson to the Governor of New-York. Gov. Trask did not read the letter at the time it was received. It was after the shooting that he made himself acquainted with its contents, which were simply: "If you would oblige me with a few moments' interview with you, I should be very much obliged to you."

There was a dramatic scene when Dr. Henry D. Fay, consulting physician at Sailors' Snug Harbor, explained to the jury how he had been summoned in great haste to examine the Governor, which he found to be of bullet marks. Finally he made a critical examination of Gov. Trask's clothing, found a perforation in his overcoat, and following the direction of this orifice at length had the satisfaction of finding a bullet in the Governor's trousers pocket. The sound of the bullet was created by the insertion of a pencil in the perforation of the overcoat, during which Gov. Trask acted the part of a lay figure.

After recess Gov. Trask recited his story of the shooting. He had not seen Anderson, he said, since the May before, until he heard the crack of a pistol and saw Anderson shooting at him as he was going up the station steps at Snug Harbor. He was dazed for an instant, but recovering he rushed for his assailant. Anderson eluded him, and he followed him down the station steps, saying: "What do you mean?" "Just you stop," you started this ball rolling. That was all that was said."

Anderson declared that he was not in New-Brighton at the time testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution, and denied the bought no cartridges. He did not tell the Governor that he intended to kill him. He fired in self-defense and simply to protect himself, supposing his life to be in danger. The revolver had belonged to J. Irving Van Wart, a yacht owner, who had given to him.

The witness was not allowed to answer the questions, "Do you know for what reason you were expelled from the institution?" and "Who preferred charges against you?" He knew, he said, as a matter of fact, that Capt. Trask made charges against him to two trustees.

James G. Sugdam, W. Irving Van Wart, Percy F. Lane, and Henry L. Rutherford, yacht owners and former employers of Anderson, testified to his inoffensive disposition. This closed the case for the defense.

Gov. Trask was called in rebuttal, and denied all and everything that Anderson had sworn to. He had no pistol, did not carry one; did not strike Anderson before the shooting, nor did he put his hand to his pocket as if reaching for a pistol. He never had any ill feeling against Anderson, and he tried to influence any adverse action against him. On the contrary, he had spoken in his favor.

There was another squabble among the lawyers over the question of going into the administration of the Snug Harbor, and then the trial was adjourned till to-day.

APOLOGIZING FOR PLATT.

THE NINETEENTH PASSES A RESOLUTION INDORSING HIM.

Efforts to obtain apologies for T. C. Platt's course in the World's Fair matter have been plentiful of late. His friends have been going to the meetings of the Republican organizations in the various Assembly districts endeavoring to have resolutions indorsing Platt put through. Last night Platt's apologists got those machine Republicans of the Nineteenth District who were at the meeting of the organization at Sixty-seventh-street and West Boulevard to swallow one of those resolutions whole.

J. R. Pringle presided at the meeting. Apologist William H. Bellamy, who is Secretary of the Republican County Committee, then made a speech. He cheerfully commended his boss's course in the World's Fair matter as "wise and patriotic." Then he made this startling statement: "He [meaning his boss] desired to remove the fair from the atmosphere of politics, and he was successful. He wanted neither a Republican fair nor a Democratic fair. He wanted a New-York fair." He finally offered this resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the action and conduct of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt from the initial presentation of the World's Fair bill to the final failure of the Stockholders of New-York to the final passage of the same meet with the hearty approval and indorsement of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and we regard his course as eminently wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike, and for the best interests of the Republican Party in the State and Nation.

REFUSES TO GIVE UP LOEWENHERZ.

Word was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday from the Department of State in Washington, that the German Government had refused to extradite Siegmund Loewenherz, who is wanted here for trial for forging notes of merchants in the dry goods district of this city in 1888. Loewenherz is a Prussian subject and was not naturalized when in this country. He will be tried under German laws for the offense, however, in Frankfort, and the necessary evidence will be sent from this city. The forged notes aggregated $30,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Excelsior Social Union of Manhattan Island held a monthly dinner at Delmonico's last evening, and some of its members and guests discussed the good things set before them and listened to addresses on "The Future of the Colored Race in America" by the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Baltimore and the Rev. J. T. Dickinson of Orange, President Theodore M. Banta presided and the other diners included H. A. Robinson, A. C. Cheney, W. P. Isaacs, Edward Colgate, W. D. Murphy, and J. R. Colgate.

The articles of incorporation of the Lenox-Avenue Union Church were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The pastor of the church is the Rev. James M. Pallpotts, and meetings have recently been held in Arthur Hall, on Lexington-avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. The Trustees are Richard L. Sweezy, Jeremiah Millman, Frederick D. Laughlin, Charles W. Philpott, Rudolph S. Kastner, and Theodore W. Coleman.

William G. Jones, President of the United States Commercial Agency and Collecting Company, who was recently arrested on a charge of larceny, was examined on the charge yesterday in the First District Police Court and exonerated and honorably discharged, while a rebuke was administered to the complainant.

A unique entertainment entitled "A Parisian Bell Shop and Musicale," will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum, Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Harris, 328 West Seventy-sixth-street, and at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The Princeton Club of New-York will meet next Thursday evening at the Brunswick. Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett will speak to the club on the new Department of Electrical Engineering, which was established at Princeton last Spring.

Already the Actors' Amateur Athletic Association is getting ready for the Spring work. A ball game has been arranged with the Brooklyn Brotherhood nine to be played on April 8, at the Brooklyn team's new grounds.

One of the Hell Gate pilots yesterday reported that a schooner was ashore east of Sand's Point, and that her crew was on fire. She was supposed to be the Susan, Capt. Hall, from Rockland, with a cargo of lime.

About fifty members of the Knickerbocker Council, Royal Arcanum, will accompany its Regent, A. W. Tompkins, on a visit to New-York Council, No. 348, in the latter's quarters, Masonic Temple, Tuesday evening.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Chief Inspector of the New-York Health Department, will lecture to young men in Association Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "The Public Health."

Lighthouse Inspector Rodgers reports that the electric light buoys Nos. 1 and 5, in the lower bay, have been relighted, and that No. 8 will also be placed in use again as soon as practicable.

A musical and literary entertainment in aid of the Sabbath school will be given this evening in the Knox Presbyterian Church, Seventy-second-street and Second-avenue.

Mr. Albert Stickney will deliver a lecture on "The Growth of Democracy" this evening, before the Liberal Club, at 220 East Fifteenth-street.

The freight steamship Cyprus, which sailed for Philadelphia on Wednesday, returned yesterday owing to unfavorable weather.

BROOKLYN.

The body of the man who fell overboard from the steamer Atlas at the Boston Dry Dock, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was identified yesterday as that of Joshua Shard, a boilermaker of 2 Union-court, East Boston, Mass. He had come on as a boilermaker on the Atlas. He fell overboard while repairing some metal plates on the hull of that vessel.

Henry Kane, who was arrested in Brooklyn as a "green goods" man, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Bonnett on a charge of using the mails for an improper purpose, but he was rearrested under a State law, and was held by Justice Walsh for examination next Tuesday.

Catherine McLoughlin, who jumped from a window of William A. Armfield's shoe factory in Ken-sington, Brooklyn, while the building was on fire, and broke her leg, sued her employer for damages in the Supreme Court yesterday and got a verdict for $2,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Barton Applebee, another of the Sing Sing burglars who entered W. H. Searle's residence in that place a week ago and with Charles Dando, who is also in custody, stole all Mr. and Mrs. Searle's jewelry, was captured in Sing Sing on Wednesday evening, and was taken to Sing Sing yesterday afternoon. Information which will restore the watch and chain was secured.

W. B. Hollingshead of Bronxville has been awarded a patent by the United States Patent Office for a battery, and M. O. West of Port Chester one for a shirt.

A free singing school has been organized in the Ossining Chapel, near the Sing Sing campmeeting woods, and its meets were held Friday evening. The membership is quite large.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike Company has offered to sell to the village of Jamaica that part of the turnpike which passes through the village. The matter will be submitted to the people at the coming Spring election.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has announced the following dates for teachers' institutes on Long Island: Riverhead, March 10; Patchogue, April 7; Sag Harbor, April 14; Jamaica, May 5.

Miss Tess

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—8TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—10TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—10TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE 7th col.
SHIPPING—10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MEYER FAMILY.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OUTLAW.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 11 A. M.—MATINÉE.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—IMPULSE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MO MASKS AND FACES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE STOWAWAY.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE MEISTERSINGER. At 3—PHILHARMONIC (Rehearsal.)
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

Ex-Postmaster PAUL of Milwaukee was again before the investigating committee of the House yesterday, and his testimony only served to make it plainer than ever that Mr. WANAMAKER did what was right and necessary in removing him. But it is a little curious that Mr. WANAMAKER should have thought fit to testify before the same committee that the facts brought out from PAUL and previously set forth in the report of the commission had nothing to do with PAUL'S removal. His motive in thus testifying was this: The report of the commission contained numerous statements about the man SHIDY of which Mr. WANAMAKER professed to be entirely ignorant. He could not be ignorant of them if he had examined the report closely enough to find in it any reasons for removing PAUL, so he found it convenient to say that he had not been influenced by the report at all. Yesterday there was laid before the committee a certified copy of a letter from Mr. WANAMAKER to Mr. PAUL stating that the removal of the latter was based on the very report of the commission to which he denied having given any weight. There is a terse description of the conduct of Mr. WANAMAKER in one of the Ten Commandments, which we advise him to study so soon as he has leisure.

It is strange that the Republican majority of the Assembly Committee on the Judiciary should have allowed the section of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill providing for an unofficial ballot in certain emergencies to be so amended as to permit the use of such a ballot in case a candidate is found to be ineligible or withdraws after the official ballots have been printed. This would manifestly open the way for tricks to secure the use of unofficial ballots, and the amendment should be struck out when the bill comes up. We do not see the necessity of permitting the use of an unofficial ballot for a single office in case a candidate for that office dies after the ballots are printed. Such a contingency would be rare, and could be fully met by the privilege allowed of pasting names in place of those printed. In case of death, ineligibility, or withdrawal, "pasters" for the new candidate might be provided and put upon the ballots over the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate by the clerks before the ballots were given out. This would be a simple matter, and would prevent any abuse of the privilege of using an unofficial ballot. This privilege should only be permitted in case the supply of official ballots should for any reason fail, which is not likely to be the case unless there is some unforeseen accident.

The inevitable question of the effect of import duties on materials of manufacture came up again in the Ways and Means Committee yesterday through a protest of the brewers against an increased duty on hops. The ground taken by the brewers is that the present duty, which is equivalent to 44 per cent., is ample in ordinary times to shut out all foreign hops except a relatively small quantity used to flavor beer. To raise the duty would, however, increase the cost of the product in seasons when the home crop was not equal to the demand. We do not know how this little contest will come out. It would be settled in favor of the hop growers, who belong to a class the protectionists are anxious to please, if it were not for the "saloon element" in the Republican Party, which is also important. The general interests of the country will, in any case, be regarded only by accident.

There is not much to recommend the Liquor Tax bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. KING of this city. It proposes a State commission of three members, with salaries of $8,000 a year each, and deputies, clerks, experts, &c., to collect a tax on the sale and manufacture of liquors and prevent adulterations. It is proposed virtually to delegate the selection of the Commissioners to the State committees of the two political parties and the Prohibition Party. Nothing could be worse in principle than that public officers should be either elected or appointed, not by the people or by public authorities regularly vested with that power, but by political committees. A tax on the gross amount of sales by retail and wholesale and on the output of distilleries and breweries would tend to an immense amount of fraud and perjury. Moreover, the liquor business ought to be dealt with by a regular excise system and controlled through local authorities. Regulation rather than taxation should be the object of the law, and whatever revenue is to be derived from the traffic may as well be obtained through license fees as by a double system of imposing a tax on the top of the excise fees. Adulteration can be better reached through local authorities than by a cumbrous State system. Efforts ought to be concentrated upon improvement of the excise laws, and there is a bill now pending for that purpose upon which a hearing was given at Albany yesterday. Liquor-tax bills only complicate the question and hinder its settlement.

The present snowstorm would be much more noted, for its severity and untimeliness, if the blizzard of two years ago were not so freshly remembered. No discreet person will willfully draw upon himself in any company of New-Yorkers personal reminiscences of that famous storm by making comparisons of any other with it. But though the present snowstorm suffers by comparison, it is intrinsically very remarkable. Yesterday was the first day since the middle of December on which the owner of sleighs in New-York had an opportunity of making their property available, and this after Winter according to the calendar had departed altogether. The snowfall has not been great enough to give the owners of sleighs much satisfaction, but to all other persons its lightness is a matter for congratulation. At this season a cold snap is apt to be followed by a very rapid thaw, which with a much heavier snowfall would convert the streets into fearful sloughs. As it is, they are likely to be very afflicting thoroughfares when the snow melts.

A BUSINESS QUESTION.

We referred yesterday to a reported intention on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to impose a duty on raw silk, and to compensate silk manufacturers by a higher duty on the finished product. This would certainly be a senseless thing to do, but no more so than many others that the politicians who favor the protectionist scheme have done in the past. It proceeds on the principle of the heavy duties on wool, and is closely analogous to the duty on carpet wools, which are not produced in appreciable quantities in the United States, cannot be produced in quantities sufficient for the demands of manufacturers, and cannot be produced except at a very much greater cost than that of foreign carpet wools. It is also closely allied to the principle on which metals or metallic ores have been heavily taxed. It is true that iron, copper, and lead can be produced in large quantities in the United States, and might be produced at very moderate cost if those engaged in the business were forced by adequate competition to use all the means at their disposal to reduce the cost. But as they are under no such necessity, they do not use such means, it being an unfailing attribute of our weak human nature not to exert itself any more than is requisite to secure a desired end. If an outside force like legislation can be called in to do away with this necessity, the exertion is relaxed. Had there been no such intervention by the National Legislature, the ironmakers of the United States would have had much cheaper raw material than they now have and a much wider and more profitable market for their manufactures.

It is particularly absurd and particularly cruel as well for Congress to interfere in silk manufacturing in the way proposed by the committee, because the manufacturers of silk, unlike the iron men and the woolen men, in times past, so far from wanting any such interference, resent it and protest against it, and have formally demonstrated to the committee that their scheme would be injurious and unjust. The silk men have been sensible and moderate from the beginning, in a degree quite remarkable in these days. They have known there was no profit in the Irish way of loading a horse for the mill by putting corn in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, and they have especially known that in their case the consumer, who takes the place of the horse, will resent the double load and leave them, who depend upon him, in the lurch. The whole business of every active community in the world in these modern times turns on the question of cost, and of cost in very small fractions at that. In many lines of goods the makers who can sell a very trifle the lowest not only sell the most goods, but there are large portions of the general market in which they are the only ones who can sell at all. In the case of the American silk manufacturers, they may be said to have made their own market by their energetic and persistent fidelity to this principle. They have steadily devoted themselves to turning out a large variety of goods suitable for an almost infinite range of tastes and uses, at such prices that thousands of people have to come to use silks in some one or more of these forms, not as a luxury, as in former times, but as a matter of daily habit. So successful have they been that it is safe to say that there are many times more women of the most modest means who now wear silk in one shape or another than twenty years ago there were of wealthy women who wore it at all, while the use of it by those in better circumstances has multiplied in like manner.

Now, for a great industry like this, and for all the collateral industries and interests with which it is connected and which are dependent upon it, the security of raw material at the lowest possible cost and in the greatest attainable variety is an absolute necessity. If the cost of material is increased and its variety diminished, it is no compensation whatever to protect the industry from foreign competition by a duty that will enable it to charge higher prices without inviting that competition. The injury to the American industry from such a policy is not in the danger that its customers will buy from foreign makers; it is from the danger that they will not buy at all, for the vital condition of a very large part of the sales is that the price must be low. In a considerable and profitable part of the silk trade, a part that is spread over the whole country through the large retail stores with their infinite variety of little articles, and so on to the counter of the village stores and the "packs" of the peddlers in the remote quarters of the land, there is no more question of foreign competition than there is in the sale of chewing gum. The foreigners cannot by any possibility supply that trade, and the American makers can supply it only on condition that they can sell at incredibly low prices. A very slight increase in those prices, made necessary by the duty on raw material, would simply kill the trade. If the consumers cannot get their goods cheap, and very cheap, they will not take them, for the very sufficient reason that they cannot pay for them. And this principle runs through the entire tariff and is the secret of the oppression exercised by the "protective" duties on raw materials. If the Ways and Means Committee were made up of men of honesty and common sense, who had a fair knowledge of the practical business with which the tax laws deal, it would see this. But, apparently, its members know nothing about any business except politics, and that they treat in a very narrow and short-sighted fashion, for nothing is plainer to any clear-headed observer than the fact that the American people are steadily becoming more and more convinced of the mischief of Congressional interference with private affairs, and ready to turn out and keep out the greedy meddlers who practice this interference.

THE NEW SUBWAY SCHEME.

The counsel who were arguing the question whether the Board of Electrical Control shall be restrained from giving a contract for the construction of subways for electric light and power wires to the Standard Electrical Subway Company were reminded by Judge ANDREWS yesterday that the real question at issue is the right of the Mayor and Board of Electrical Control to enter into the proposed contract with the Standard Company. This is doubtless the legal question, but the character and effect of the contract ought to have something to do with its decision. At all events, that is a matter in which the electric light companies and their customers and the city at large have a deep interest. It is plausibly argued by the opponents of the injunction that no monopoly would be established because all the companies using light and power currents would be legally entitled to equal privileges in the use of the subways, and the latter would remain subject to the regulation and control of the Board of Electrical Control, which would have power to enforce terms and conditions that would secure the rights of all. Whether reliance upon this official board would be a sufficient guarantee may be open to question, but at all events there are circumstances connected with this Standard Company and the proposed contract that make it altogether inadvisable to enter upon the arrangement contemplated.

It is said that the present Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which has thus far constructed the subways, cannot prosecute the work with sufficient rapidity, and that there is an urgent necessity for more speedy provision for the electric light and power wires. It is therefore proposed to give a contract to another corporation, the Standard Electrical Subway Company, to provide subways for that class of wires only. It is to acquire those already constructed for that purpose from the Consolidated Company, leaving to the latter only the subways for telegraph and telephone wires and the work of extending and completing them. On the face of it this may look like a desirable arrangement, but what is this Standard Company? The interests which use the Westinghouse system of electric currents have been consolidated in the United Electric Light and Power Company, including control of the United States and Brush Companies. The Standard Company is a creature of this combination, gotten up for the sole purpose of getting control of the subways for light and power wires. According to a letter written by President JACKSON in January, in anticipation of this contract with the Board of Electrical Control, the Standard Company is to have $1,000,000 of common stock, which will be "issued for rights, &c., to the United Electric Light and Power Company, or some Trustee representing it," and $500,000 of preferred stock, which will be subscribed for by the latter company for the purpose of providing funds for cash payments to the Consolidated Company. From this it is plain not only that the Standard Company will be absolutely owned and controlled by the United Company, but that $1,000,000 of its $1,500,000 of stock is to be virtually "water," issued for no tangible value whatever. Then the Standard Company is to issue $3,000,000 of bonds as they may be required, $1,320,000 for the purchase of the subways taken from the Consolidated Company and the rest for the purpose of raising funds for extensions hereafter to be made.

"This subway company," said President JACKSON, "will have the right to charge sufficient rentals to enable it to earn 10 per cent. net upon the cost of subways above expenses of operation and maintenance." It is stated, he furthermore says, that the cost of the subways already constructed is "about $2,000,000, which affords a basis for a net revenue of $200,000." According to official statements the number of miles of duct for light and power wires at the end of last year was 454, and the cost per mile was $3,000. Competent engineers estimate that these can be laid at an average cost of not more than $2,500 per mile, but at $3,000 the cost of those already laid is only $1,362,000 instead of $2,000,000, and a net revenue of $200,000 would be equivalent to 14.6 per cent. on the cost. This affords some indication of what the United Company, operating through the Standard, proposes to do, in spite of the limitation put upon profits by the law. The Consolidated Company has been charging $1,000 per mile for the use of these ducts, and it is not long since the many electric light companies absorbed in the United Company were contending that this was twice what it ought to be. They were probably right.

Suppose the Board of Electrical Control enforces regulations under which the outside companies would be allowed to use the subways on equal terms with those "on the inside," where would the virtual monopoly come in? The Westinghouse concern would have control of all the construction and the "financing," of the statements of cost and the concealed profits of construction therein, the expenses of operation and maintenance, and the rates producing the "net revenue" of 10 per cent. It is the evident intent to get an actual revenue greatly in excess of that percentage of the real cost of the subways, but the enormous advantage of the United Electric Light and Power Company would be that what went out of its treasury for rental of ducts for its own use would come back again in the receipts of the Standard Company, while the rentals paid by other companies would reach the same destination. With this advantage how long would it take this powerful combination not merely to crowd rivals out of the subways, but to crowd them out of existence? What chance would the latter have in the competition when subject to a tax to swell the profits of the big concern controlling the subways? And where does the public come in, which would have to contribute in charges for service the funds from which subway rentals and the profits of the company are alike to be paid?

MR. HARRISON'S FRIENDS IN OKLAHOMA.

More light has been thrown on the Oklahoma scandal by the publication of a series of very remarkable letters sent by Secretary NOBLE several months ago to JOHN I. DILLE, Register of the Land Office at Guthrie. These letters were recently drawn out of the Interior Department by a resolution of the House. They constitute a most interesting chapter in the history of this job, because they show that they were written with the knowledge and under the instructions of President HARRISON, who did not refrain from chiding the friend whom he could not be induced to remove from office, although the evidence of his own special inspectors had shown clearly the man's unworthiness.

We published some time ago extracts from the reports of Special Inspectors McBRIDE and PICKLER (both of whom are Republicans, Mr. PICKLER now being a member of Congress) concerning what the New-York *Tribune* called the "looting of the Guthrie town site" by the Republican Federal officers and their friends, who had entered the district "in violation of law. Immediately after the door of the Guthrie Land Office was opened at the hour fixed by law for the admission of settlers at the boundary certain relatives and intimate friends of Register DILLE and Receiver BARNES were permitted to file applications covering the town site of Guthrie and the quarter sections of land surrounding it. The town-site plat had been made by W. H. H. CLAYTON of Arkansas, who had entered the district one or two days before the hour fixed by law, and who was rewarded a few days later when the President appointed him to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas.

Inspector McBRIDE recommended that both DILLE and BARNES should be removed. He soon discovered that he himself was not wanted in the Government service, and is said to have been dismissed. At all events, he ceased to be an inspector. After his report had been dragged out of the Land Office, more than eight months later, he said:

"In his talk with me DILLE always impressed upon me that he was formerly Secretary of the Indiana Republican Central Committee, and personally acquainted with President HARRISON. When I went back to Washington Secretary NOBLE read to Mr. STOCKSLAGER, then Land Commissioner, and myself a letter he had sent to DILLE and BARNES, and said he expected their resignations. NOBLE had a talk with President HARRISON on this same matter, and I fully expected to see both men removed, but they still hold on, and I understand DILLE is a very prominent candidate for the Governorship of Oklahoma."

The reports of Inspectors McBRIDE and PICKLER were submitted on April 27, five days after the opening of the district. On May 8—the day, by the way, when CLAYTON was appointed District Attorney—Secretary NOBLE addressed to Register DILLE a letter in which the substance of those reports was set forth. It was stated, the Secretary said, that there had been "connivance on the part of the officers, both by the Register and the Receiver of your Land Office, at this action on the part of other persons, your relative among the rest, not only to violate the law, but to convert the Government into an instrument of fraud against its own citizens." In conclusion he said:

"The President directs me to inquire of you whether you have any explanation to make in regard to these matters, and whether you have any information to give that will enable the Government to learn the exact facts as to whether the law has been broken in letter or spirit by any of the officials of the United States or their relatives or other persons connected with them, either directly or indirectly, and an early reply is demanded."

The Register's explanation having been unsatisfactory, the Secretary wrote again on May 26. He reminded DILLE of his duty, his knowledge of the meaning of the law, and his instructions, and then said:

"You were thus put in a position where great national and individual interests were committed to your care, and where you were trusted with the most sacred powers of the Government, that particularly of so judging between the citizens as to do justice between man and man, and to preserve the dignity and honor of your country. The result has been, be your explanation what it may, that your brother, immediately upon the opening of your office entered it and filed claims for large and valuable property, before any other persons who had been observing the law could reach the place where you were accepting your brother's filing and giving him the first claim to property that you knew he had no right to.

"You were aware that the lands had been entered upon by him, his selection made, and preparations made to this end, and by the first act of your office a town site [CLAYTON'S] had been fixed and almost surrounded by the filings made by your brother and Mr. COHN [Receiver BARNES'S friend] before the law-abiding people could arrive. You ignored in accepting these filings that provision of the proclamation of the President which read that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before the hour of 12 o'clock noon would ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto, and you willfully disobeyed the words of that proclamation.

"You allowed your brother to initiate a claim in open defiance of these provisions and in full knowledge that he had already openly violated the law by entering upon the lands with an intention of making that filing. You and your fellow officer in the Land Office at Guthrie, Mr. BARNES, allowed these things to occur without any resistance and with a complaisance that strongly suggests a previous understanding of what was to be done, and which resulted just the same as if you had all conspired to violate the law and wrong your fellows.

"The settlers of Oklahoma and those who have returned to their homes from the scene of these transactions may well conclude that such results evince great weakness in the law; and the Government, that such appearances warrant great distrust of its officials as to their future action upon these same claims or kindred matters."

But the two officers were not removed. One was the intimate personal and political friend of President HARRISON and the other represented the powerful influence of RICHARD C. KERENS at the White House. Once more Secretary NOBLE wrote to DILLE, on July 1, saying:

"Your communication of the 3d ult. was received in due course of mail *and laid before the President*, who has been advised of the correspondence between us. I was *directed by him to reply to you that your explanation was not satisfactory.*

"The President, as well as myself, also marks with emphasis the fact that your former law partner, Mr. KENNER, was one of those for whom a location was made in connection with your half-brother, Mr. DILLE, and that *it appears as if you had all left your homes with the preconceived idea that the opportunity offered was a favorable one*, by whatever means you had at command, to take advantage of your fellow-citizens without regard for the law or the trust imposed in you.

"I do not deem it necessary to continue this correspondence. You have long ere this arrived at a full understanding of my views as to your action and the position which you hold in the future toward this office. *I am not authorized by the President to request your resignation*, but I am directed by him to express to you the views herein embodied."

Now, it should be borne in mind that "the looting of the Guthrie town site" took place on April 22, 1889; that the shortcomings of these officers were disclosed by official report to the Department immediately thereafter; that the letters quoted above were written more than eight months ago, the correspondence closing on July 1; that the two officers have been retained in office to this day, and that the nomination of CLAYTON to be District Attorney, made after the department had received the inspectors' reports, has not been withdrawn.

Why has the President kept these men in office? Is it because he has been moved by sympathy to admire the energy shown by them in taking care of their relatives?

THE CROSS-TOWN RAILWAY.

Mr. ROBB'S remarks, made at the meeting yesterday of the Park Commission, are calculated to excite the indignation of every citizen of New-York at the manner in which it is misgoverned. This is a very old sentiment, unfortunately, and if we gave way to it upon every occasion for its reappearance our blood would be kept permanently at the boiling point. Nevertheless, the case, clearly and candidly stated by Mr. ROBB, reveals so cynical an indifference to the public good as compared with the claims of "politics," that it must astonish the most hardened observers.

Everybody knows that when the Central Park was laid out transverse roads below its surface, and concealed from the view of visitors to it, were provided for the ordinary traffic which could not without disfigurement and inconvenience be suffered to cross the Park itself. This was a provision, as, indeed, was the Park itself, entirely for the future, for the sides of the island abreast of the Park were as little built up or occupied as was the central part, which was to become the Park itself. Yorkville was still known to those who lived in it as "the village." It was plain that when these quarters should be improved and occupied it would be a great and needless hardship for the inhabitants of them to be compelled to go north to One Hundred and Tenth-street or south to Fifty-ninth, which are two miles and a half apart, in order to cross the island, except on foot or in carriages, or to transport goods across it. Very soon after the opening of the elevated road on Third-avenue the east side began to be built up, until now it is a continuous city, connecting Harlem with the region below the Park, and "Yorkville" has come to be merely what METTERNICH called Italy—"a geographical expression"—and not the name of a separate community at all. The need of greater facilities than the open roads themselves afforded was not felt, however, until the development of the west side began, and this was considerably later. For at least five years, however, the necessity for easier communication between the two sides of the Park, each of them now comprising in itself the population of a considerable town, has been evident. For the past two or three years it has been urgent. Yet there is no better provision now for transit than there was when the Park was laid out thirty years ago. Whoever has occasion to cross it must still do so on foot or in his own private conveyance.

It was not until this hardship became almost intolerable that any effort was made to relieve it. Then it was proposed that a line of rails for horse cars should be laid through the transverse road at Eighty-fifth-street, which is a mile and a quarter north of the nearest cross-town line, that at Fifty-ninth-street. The Park Commissioners undertook to secure this necessary public convenience more than a year ago, and they have been obstructed at every step, the Sinking Fund Commissioners actually suffering such a project to be postponed from month to month rather than approve of a small additional appropriation. The importance of the matter was so clear that the Park Commission decided to add to their appropriation money from their maintenance fund, the whole of which was needed for its proper purposes, in order to complete the work. Now it is again stopped because the Corporation Counsel has withdrawn the approval he had before expressed of the forms of contract proposed by the board, and this withdrawal is said to have been instigated by the Mayor. At any rate, the representative of Tammany Hall in the board yesterday opposed the proposal to build the road because "it would only be in the interest of the Fourth-Avenue Railroad Company." A public officer who is capable of taking so supremely silly a view of a project which would be a great convenience to many thousands of his fellow-citizens and much more than a mere convenience to a number of them, inspires in the reflective mind a desire "to feel his bumps." The railroad to which the right of running cars over the transverse road has been awarded has now in operation a branch from the Astoria Ferry to within a block of the Park, and would doubtless construct a branch on the west side as far as the Riverside Drive. Whether or not the delay alleged to have been brought about by the personal intervention of the Mayor has been induced by a desire to put "pressure" on this corporation in the interest of Tammany Hall does not clearly appear. It does clearly appear that there is no public reason and no reason outside of "politics" for the delay, and that the delay is an outrage upon the people interested, who are all the residents and property holders on either side of the city abreast of the Park.

The Treasury Department having decided that the clergyman who has been "called" from Canada by a church in Lewisburg, Penn., can accept the call and take up the duties of his new charge without violating the alien contract labor law because he is an American citizen, the church in Lewisburg will probably cease to take any interest in the case of CAMPBELL and the twenty-six imported glassblowers. We commend, however, to the consideration of all who desire to import laborers of any kind under agreement the history of that case and the adventures of those concerned in it as defendants. The chief of them, as the chosen representative of the Trust recently made by the manufacturers of window glass, has recently induced Mr. MCKINLEY and the other majority members of the Ways and Means Committee to raise the duties on window glass in their bill, but we are not aware that his secret conference with Secretary WINDOM and his intimacy with Chairman MCKINLEY have led the Administration to postpone indefinitely the prosecution of the case in court.

Three investigations now pending suggest that the Government is carefully looking after the conduct of its naval and military officers. One is the inquiry at San Francisco, before a commission appointed by Secretary WINDOM, into charges of cruelty and misconduct brought against Capt. M. A. HEALY of the revenue cutter *Bear*, a leading accusation being that he had caused two sailors of the bark *Estella* to be "triced up" as a punishment. A second inquiry is to be held very soon, at the request of Commander MCCALLA of the navy, to investigate his conduct while in command of the *Enterprise*, and partly in consequence of the reports of the treatment of members of his crew. Finally comes the court-martial of Lieut. STEELE, Eighth Cavalry, for striking a private of his troop upon the latter's refusing to obey his orders. It will be evident from these cases that the enlisted men are well looked after by the Government. In the case of Capt. HEALY, however, the evidence appears to turn mostly on the treatment not of his own crew but of sailors from merchant vessels brought aboard the revenue cutter for punishment. The sailors who were put in irons at Point Hope, where six of them fainted, were also of the bark *Wanderer*.

FROM JOHN WANAMAKER'S CALENDAR.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a "Dickens Calendar" for 1890, copyrighted by John Wanamaker, I have just torn the following leaf. Upon reading the last line of the motto selected for the day (March 4) it occurred to me how singularly appropriate it was in view of what I believe to be the present general opinion. If Mr. Wanamaker compiled the selections for his calendar, it should seem as if he might set up for a prophet. N. D. W.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 6, 1890.

MARCH 4—TUESDAY.
Change of Administration, 1889.
It's almost an aggravation of the enormity that we shall be out to-day. Out!
What have we ever been in for!
—*Little Dorrit.*

MRS. WINSLOW'S IBSEN READINGS.

The postponed Ibsen readings to be given by Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston will take place at the Hotel Brunswick at 3 o'clock on the afternoons of the 10th, 12th, 14th, and 17th of this month. On the afternoon of the 15th inst. Mrs. Winslow will read Ibsen's "The Pillars of Society" before the Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College, at the college chapel, Park-avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, at 3 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALVINI.

There was a much larger audience in the Broadway Theatre last evening than Salvini had previously attracted during his "farewell engagement," and the applause was much more frequent, fervent, and vigorous, which proves that M. Saumet's "Gladiator" interests an American audience more than Signor d'Aste's "Samson." "The Gladiator" is, indeed, relatively the better play, having more action, but the best play ever written could not be properly rendered by a performance in which the principal actor speaks in one language and his associates in another. Salvini would have much more satisfactory support from a company of mediocre Italian actors than the hard-working English-speaking comedians now employed to give him his "cues" could possibly render. The best purposes these polyglot performances can serve is that of a personal exhibition of one great artist.

No one is likely to shed tears, however, because Saumet's cruel and gloomy tragedy is not properly represented. It is not the kind of work to inspire reverence, or even respect, in these days, though they may not be "palmy days" for the drama. There is nothing in the language of this play, no poetical beauty, no elevated thought to compensate for its unvaried gloom, and its pitiless exhibition of malignant hatred and bloodshed. As a work of art and as a literary composition it is inferior to the tragedies of Dryden, Congreve, Whitehead, and Cibber, and other English dramatists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which no contemporary audience would be expected to tolerate. As a study of the worst traits of human nature it is not nearly so true as Sardou's coarse and little admired "Theodora," to which the genius of Bernhardt gave temporary value. In verbal felicity and variety of action it is inferior even to Dr. Bird's once famous tragedy on a kindred subject.

We know, of course, that the Romans in the reign of young Claudius were a sorry lot, wholly given up to the gratification of the worst passions that beset mankind. Americans of the time of Benjamin Harrison loathe the crimes they committed. They persecuted and slaughtered Christians. But they were at least human beings, and, except the hero, the personages in Saumet's "Gladiator" are mere puppets. The English translation of the text deprives it even of the graces of form which the original possesses, and most of the stuff spoken by Salvini's unfortunate subordinates is intolerable. Only an audience that would take delight in the elemental and physical triumph of impossible virtue over a strangled vice pictured in modern British melodrama could derive thorough satisfaction from Saumet's "Gladiator" as a play.

Yet with Salvini it may be endured, and his own acting in this and every other rôle is a source of rare æsthetic gratification. That he is able to touch the sympathy in this play, even in the arena scene, where he recognizes in the victim of his sword his long-lost daughter by means of the customary strawberry mark, we doubt. But he thrills one by the fury of his simulated passion as no other actor can. He is a splendid animal as the gladiator, and the wonderful music of his voice in his long narrative of Act I.—the subject of which, by the way, is horrible in the extreme—captivates the audience. The long scene in which he stands at the back of the stage, listening to the conversation of Faustina and Neodamia, exhibits his remarkable power of facial expression, and every new attitude he assumes is a fresh illustration of his inimitable plastic grace. In his moods of furious passion he fills the spectator with awe, and the bitter irony of his subjection of himself to the will of the mob is made deeply impressive. It is the perfection of acting.

Miss May Brookyn is the Faustina, Mr. Lucius Henderson the Flavian, and Miss Anne O'Neill, very small in stature, almost too sweet and gentle for the hurly, basage Thracian's child, the Neodamia. A wave of satisfaction swept over the house last night when the doom of the holy Origen was finally sealed. Yet Mr. George D. Fawsett is a very promising actor in his proper line.

On Wednesday night young Alexander Salvini, lately connected with Mr. A. M. Palmer's company, took his father's place as chief actor. The play in which he appeared is a clumsily-constructed and absurdly-illogical adaptation of which was first presented at an auth's matinée in the Madison-Square Theatre. It was then called "Angels" and was received coldly. Since that time it has been revised and the title has been changed to "A Child of Naples." While the alterations have bettered it somewhat, the final result is still far from being a worthy or even an interesting play.

If it were not for the striking personality of young Salvini and the bold characterization he gives to the part of Cirillo, the murderous Italian lazzarone, who with all his faults is still susceptible to good influences, the performance would not be tolerable. Alexander Salvini is an ultra realist in acting and stops at nothing within the scope of the character to produce the effects he desires. As Cirillo he creates a perfect illusion of an Italian cut-throat. He even seems to go barefoot on the stage, and half the time he is on the ground, either lying lazily on his back and smoking or else crawling about on all fours and dodging in concealment from one object to another. Throughout all this elaboration he retains an immense degree of force, and at all times holds the interest and commands the respect of the spectators.

MUSICAL NOTES.

John Cheshire, the harpist of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening. He was assisted by Mrs. Cheshire, pianist; Miss Sophie Traubmann, soprano; W. H. Eisener, tenor; Joseph Lynde, baritone, and the Schumann Male Quartet. Mr. Cheshire is a fine player, and possesses an uncommonly pure and powerful tone.

A very creditable concert was given at Chickering Hall last evening by the pupils of the New-York College of Music.

THE SHAW COLLECTION.

To-night the fourth of the collections displayed this week at the American Art Galleries will be sold. There are eighty-four pictures in the collection of Mr. William Shaw, and among them a number of American works of some merit by a dozen different artists. A pleasing landscape by the late Sanford R. Gifford; a bright and stirring marine by the late Arthur Quartley; landscapes, with cattle, by William and James M. Hart; "Sandwich Notch, White Mountains," a view by David Johnson, cool in tone and very excellent in atmospheric perspective; a view of the lighthouse near St. Augustine, Fla., taken in 1878 by George H. McCord, A. N. A., and a landscape by Henry P. Smith, are among the representatives of native landscape art. J. G. Brown's "Nary a Red" will probably stir up a good deal of excitement. It shows a very red-headed and red-shirted street boy with red cheeks and a red tomato-can, who has pistols in his pockets in proof of his assertion. Mr. Brown's pupil, Ferdinand Schuchard, has two paintings, one the portrait of a little boy, a street musician in the snow, the other a small girl seated, who is called "The Little Florist." The specimen of F. A. Bridgman, "A Street in Algiers," although it belongs to his later work, the result of travel in the East, is greatly superior to many of the more important pieces which have been shown recently. Perhaps because he has not attempted too much, perhaps because this little street view was painted direct from nature, it is unusually good. The same may be said of "The Lace Worker," by Charles F. Ulrich, A. N. A., which is delightful in the way the seated Venetian girl is painted. The light falling from a window on her profile is painted with great tenderness, yet with a crisp touch. In fact, this picture, which is probably a preliminary study for a large composition, is a gem in its way, and probably the best thing in the collection. There are other American works by Beam and Harnett, (still life,) and by Witt and Phelan.

Mr. Shaw has a number of military pictures by Frenchmen, among which the pen-and-ink by A. M. De Neuville is perhaps the best so far as drawing is concerned. Beauquesne is a painter of military pictures who sends out a great many indifferent works, but those in the Shaw collection are remarkably good, particularly the scene of an escape of a French detachment from an invested château. There are military pieces by Berne-Bellecour, Pelledan, and Gaudenzi. The Renner is a much better piece than that in the Stein collection ("Fiammetta") which last night went for $1,200.

DEBATING HIGH LICENSE

A BRIEF HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

NAIVE MR. CORNELL GETS A LITTLE SET-BACK—ANOTHER EXCISE BILL—A HOME-RULE DISCUSSION.

ALBANY, March 6.—The first hearing on the Hendricks High License bill was given this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs, which consists of Senators Hendricks, O'Connor, and Stadler. Scarcely an hour was consumed in the proceedings, the only speakers being the Right Rev. William Cassvall Doane, Bishop of this diocese, who appeared for the Church Temperance Society, the High License Commission of the Episcopal Church, and the Society for the Prevention of Crime; Albert Hessberg, Recorder, of Albany, and Gallus Thomann, editor of the *Brewers' Journal* and one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Hill two years ago to revise the excise laws, and also Secretary of the Literary Bureau of the Brewers' Association.

Bishop Doane spoke for and the other two gentlemen against the bill. In the audience was Adolph G. Hupfel, Charles Schutte, and Herman Schaarman of the State Brewers and Maltsters' Association; Gerhard Lang, representing the Buffalo, and William Bartholomay, the Rochester brewers. It was soon apparent that the matter could not be concluded to-day, and Senator Hendricks appointed, at the suggestion of Judge Hessberg and Editor Thomann, next Wednesday evening at 7:30 for the final hearing, when the opponents of the measure will submit their amendments.

The first speaker was Judge Hessberg. He began by asking for a formula to define so notable him to prepare his speech and his amendments, and was followed by Bishop Doane, who began his remarks by saying that several societies had delegated him to appear in their interest to champion the bill. He was aware that the bill was not perfect, but hoped it would be an entering wedge for stronger legislation in the future. Four classes of people opposed high license—those who wanted to obtain liquor as cheap as possible—"these," he observed, "are unworthy of consideration; then came the fanatics, the people's enemies, whom it was not necessary to try to reason; the third was a class among whom he had many friends, the makers and sellers of liquor; the fourth constituted the people with rads, who sat on the fence, and who were afraid to say whether they were for or against the bill, sometimes governed by politics, sometimes by personal interests, but who were always searching for reasons for doing what they should not do and for not doing what they ought to do.

The great need of the State, he held, was that existing laws should be put in a compact and definite shape. Some people held the very good ground that there was no need of new laws, but of commissions to enforce existing laws. There was some truth in this. The Bishop cited an instance of the rum power in Albany, where 400 children were forced to pass a liquor saloon every day on their way to school. The authorities were disinclined to deprive the man of his license because of his influence and because he always had his license and had done no flagitious act, outside of selling liquor, to justify such a course. Finally a number of influential men persuaded him to move his resort. In conclusion, the Bishop said the Hendricks bill had been drawn to meet the differences that existed between last year's Commission bill and the views of Gov. Hill. The possibility was that the Legislature passed the bill the Governor would sign it and its provisions could be easily enforced.

Mr. Thomann, the last speaker, drew a comparison between the Hendricks bill and the Commission bill of last year. He objected to the section that discriminated between the hotels and eating saloons and to the section that reduced the number of saloons to one for every five hundred inhabitants.

"What amendments would you propose?" asked Senator O'Connor after Thomann had concluded sailing for Hill and his excise bill.

"None. I am here simply to criticise the bill." He assailed the section that prohibited the sale of liquors on excursion boats. "The Controller of the State," he exclaimed, "can sell a license to a Pullman parlor car, on which a private man can make profits, and on a palatial steamboat, but on the excursion boats that are patronized by the poor no license can be granted. That is all wrong. In other words, a wealthy man who is traveling about the State on business can procure all the liquor he pleases on a parlor car, while a poor man who is out for pleasure is deprived of this pleasure."

"Don't you think," asked Senator O'Connor, "that a man who is out on business is more apt to keep in moderation than one who is out solely for pleasure?"

Mr. Thomann did not think so. He objected vehemently to the section prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors under eighteen years of age. "Last year," he exclaimed, "the limit was fixed at sixteen, but what do you propose this year? You omit the word 'knowingly,' which was good enough last year, and insert the words 'actually or apparently.' You are putting too much on the liquor dealer. You want him to determine whether a man is eighteen years old or not. What test can he make of it? How is he to determine?"

"That proposition is not debatable at all," said Senator O'Connor, who, with Senator Hendricks, agreed to replace the old sentence so as to read that the liquor dealer who "knowingly" sells to a minor. The hearing then closed.

* * *

Mr. Cornell of Richmond County is very sore in spirit to-day because his bill "to establish the exterior bulkhead and pier lines of the harbor of New-York on the Staten Island side," and incidentally to secure for nothing lands worth millions of dollars, has been handled without gloves in the Assembly and sent back to the committee. This is the identical bill which was defeated three years ago through the efforts of THE TIMES and other newspapers after it had passed both branches of the Legislature through the knavery of those having it in hand. After the complete exposure of its evil purpose, Senator Raines, who had charge of it in the upper house, recalled the bill and it died the death. That it will be killed this year is likely, although by his actions to-day Speaker Husted showed that he is its friend. There are not lacking strong indications that those behind the bill have "influenced" certain members. To-day's performance in the House gives the strongest coloring to this belief.

Mr. Cornell, wearing his customary carmine boutonnière and a solemn look befitting the importance of the occasion, called the bad bill from the table early in the session and requested that it be advanced.

The House acquiesced, and Clerk Chickering began reading the first long section of the measure. When he had concluded Mr. O'Hare of New-York offered an amendment which provided, in a nutshell, that the interests of New-York, if she had any in the lands sought to be secured, should not be forfeited by the bill.

In support of this amendment Mr. O'Hare said: "If the city has no right to be infringed by this bill then the amendment can do no harm to it; if she has, then it is eminently proper that the amendment should be adopted."

Mr. Cornell moved from his seat to the centre of the main aisle and proceeded in his naïve, Richmond County style, to tell the members why the amendment should not be adopted. He said the bill had been in committee several weeks and subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. "Why," he continued, "its provisions have been published in every Richmond County newspaper, and every newspaper represented in the Legislature has discussed them. The bill is favored by the County Judge and the five County Supervisors. It has been indorsed by the Trustees of the villages of Edgewater and New-Brighton, and by 65,000 residents of the county. It inessentially a home rule bill, and I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, to see it knocked now by men who are continually crying for home rule. The lands proposed to be taken are ten miles below New-York, and the city has no interest in them whatever. The improvements would not interfere with any that the city of New-York may have in view for the betterment of her harbor facilities. I have heard this talk of home rule until I have nearly fainted in my seat. Some of the newspapers have called me 'the silent member.' This may be true, Mr. Speaker, but I certainly am not a meddler. I would not be a meddler for the world, for I never heard of one that amounted to anything."

Mr. O'Hare took this as a direct reflection upon himself, and to the accompaniment of general laughter he proceeded to "get even" Mr. Cornell without gloves. He said with a good deal of feeling: "I remember the first farcical appearance of the gentleman from Richmond," but where or when the House did not learn, for the Speaker called him to order and gave him to understand that personalities could not be indulged in. Mr. O'Hare thereupon addressed himself to the subject of the amendment and expressed the hope that it would prevail, because it was necessary for the protection of New-York City's interests.

Mr. King of New-York also assaulted the bill, on the ground that it was thoroughly bad. He said it would undoubtedly increase the taxable property of Staten Island, but only at the expense of the State at large.

"Staten Island," he said, "asks the State to give it about three miles of land lying underneath the water. This land would benefit some corporation, such as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but who can explain how it would benefit the donors? I consider it very bad policy for the State to part with one square foot of land without adequate compensation. If Staten Island wishes this land and thinks it will benefit her let her pay for it."

Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus, himself the sponsor for several bad bills, among them the Insurance bill, whose demerits were revealed in THE TIMES Wednesday, came to the aid of Mr. Cornell at this stage of the proceedings. He declared that Mr. King was unnecessarily alarmed, and that the bill ought to pass because it would be the means of largely increasing the commercial facilities of the metropolis.

Mr. O'Hare's amendment was finally put to vote and was lost, the vote standing 49 to 33.

Mr. Cornell, who had brightened up considerably when the result was announced, felt called upon to reply to some of the strictures which had been made upon his pet, and did so at length.

When Mr. Cornell addresses the House he generally finds his stock of words somewhat limited, but this does not inconvenience him in the least, and the result is extremely curious from an etymological standpoint. To-day he referred in a touching manner to the "outer districts," and said the Baltimore and Ohio Road did not own a "stick" of land on Staten Island. "The land we are asking for, intrinsically talking, is not worth a cent," he said, in tones calculated to end all dispute.

Mr. Tim Sullivan interjected a query or two, and the Richmond County statesman said contemptuously: "There's no bottom to these questions, they are so soft."

"The truth of the matter is," retorted Sullivan, "that corporations have an option on the lands adjacent to those now sought. In 1886 the people of the island were against this bill. Now they favor it. Most of them are poor people, who would be willing to sell for a reasonable advance. That's the 'soft question' I am asking the gentleman."

Mr. Martin of New-York attacked the bill vigorously. "This is not a matter which is confined to Richmond County, but it largely determines the question of terminals for the city of New-York," said he. "This has been a corporation question from the first. It is asked that the State shall give away lands that to-day are worth millions, and in a few years will be of incalculable value. If we are to part with these lands there should be some compensation for them."

Mr. Martin sent to the desk an amendment to Section 2 of the bill, providing that for all lands under the water to be acquired or taken according to the bill in question a sum be paid to the State on a basis to be determined by the Commissioners of the Land Office. The amendment prevailed, and Mr. Cornell sank back into his seat apparently exhausted.

The Speaker did his best to prevent further campaigning with the bill. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "if the previous question should be ordered it would cut off all debate and all further amendments."

"That's a tip," said Tim Sullivan in a staged whisper. Mr. Cornell was too much absorbed in his sad thoughts to grasp the opportunity, and Mr. Whipple failed to catch the Speaker's meaning.

Mr. O'Hare immediately offered another amendment which if adopted would have killed the bill in a manner. It provided that when piers of bulkheads extended into the water over 500 feet from low-water mark the land under them or otherwise desired might be granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office in perpetuity or otherwise upon the application of owners of adjacent property and proper payment. No grant in perpetuity could be for more than five years unless all the Commissioners said so. Railroad tracks, sheds, &c., constructed in contravention of these provisions could be removed by the Commissioners. This amendment was lost, and then Judge Greene, inspired by a fellow-feeling for Cornell, put in a few words for the bill, denouncing the New-Yorkers for their narrow policy.

Mr. de Peyster finally moved that the bill be recommitted, and, notwithstanding the strong opposition of Whipple, the motion prevailed.

Mr. King of New-York introduced in the Assembly an idiotic excise bill which was sent here by John N. Drake of *Drake's Magazine* and others. It establishes a State department of excise, consisting of three Commissioners, who shall hold office for five years at $8,000 a year each, and have power to appoint deputies and other assistants. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in this manner: One to be named by the State Committee of the party having the largest number of votes at the last general election; another to be named by the State Committee of the party having the next largest number of votes, and the third by the committee of the party polling the largest number of votes against the liquor traffic.

A tax is placed on all liquors as follows: 2½ per cent. on gross retail sales per month; 2 per cent. on gross wholesale sales; 1½ per cent. is levied on all liquors distilled or manufactured. Sworn statements must be submitted each month to the department by liquor sellers, wholesale or retail, giving the amount sold, and the wholesalers must give the names of their customers. Manufacturers are also required to swear to the monthly output, and state the names of the purchasers. The Commissioners are vested with power to sample and analyze liquors offered for sale, and condemn those found to be adulterated. The monthly tax must be paid to the County Treasurers, except in New-York and Brooklyn, where payment must be made to the Controller.

A violation of a sworn statement is made punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year, or both. The bill appropriates $250,000 for the annual expenses of the department. Mr. King estimates that the annual tax on forty thousand odd drinking places in the State would amount to not less than $300,000. Neither County Treasurers nor Controllers can receive tax money unless a license to sell accompanies each payment.

* * *

The friends of the canal rallied together when Senator Hendricks reported his bill from the Cities Committee permitting the city of Syracuse to tap Skaneateles Lake, one of the feeders of the Erie Canal, to supply the city of Syracuse with a pure and wholesome supply of water. The contest between Buffalo and Syracuse was resumed with all its pristine energy. Senator Hendricks, Chairman of the Cities Committee, lives at Syracuse, while Senator Laughlin, Chairman of the Canal Committee, resides at Buffalo. Laughlin contended that his Canal Committee should have a turn at the bill, and Senator Hendricks, knowing full well that the transfer of the measure from the Cities to the Canal Committee meant its certain death, resisted the attempts with all the power, influence, and eloquence at his command. Mr. Laughlin held that the Senate should go very slow with this bill, which was one of the most important, so far as the commerce of the State is concerned, now before the Legislature. He declared that if the water were taken from Skaneateles Lake the canal would be ruined. Senator Hendricks stated that he was tired of hearing the parrotlike argument that the canal is in danger. Syracuse had as much interest in the canal as Buffalo, and in proportion to its population derived just as much benefit from it.

Senator Nixon maintained that the Cities Committee had not allowed sufficient time for the bill to be considered, and he promised that if it were given to the Canal Committee a hearing would be granted next Wednesday and the bill reported Thursday morning.

Senator Nixon's opposition apparently derogated the attempt to take a bill away from a committee which had already considered it, and he suggested that the Cities Committee should grant another hearing. This plan was satisfactory to Mr. Hendricks, who promised a further hearing next Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the people of Albany and New-York, who wanted to be heard on the bill.

* * *

Owing to the absence of Senator Fassett, who has not yet recovered from the disaster which the Republicans encountered at Elmira on Tuesday, the General Registration bill which was drawn by the Statutory Commission, which seems to be agreeable to all but Tammany senators around the circle, and which had been set down for a special order this morning in the order of third reading, was put over till next Tuesday. At this time there is every prospect that the bill will reach the Assembly Chamber by next Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

The work of the special committee of the General Laws Committee of the last Senate, which made an examination of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in the city of New-York, promises to bear good fruit. Last week Senator Stadler introduced a bill which had been approved by several members of the committee, with a report, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner for the annexed district, who shall be appointed for six years, draw a salary of $5,000 a year, and who shall be a member of the Board of Street Opening and who shall vote only on matters affecting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. That bill gave the Mayor the power to appoint the Commissioner. Several members of the committee questioned the advisability of vesting the Mayor with this power, and this morning Senator Vedder introduced a new bill, whose only change from the Stadler bill is in the provision that the new Commissioner shall be elected by the people of the annexed district, leaving the term of service and the salary as in the Stadler bill.

Senator Ives raised the point of order that the Stadler bill, coming from a committee of the Senate, should have been referred to the Committee of the Whole rather than to a standing committee of the Senate. Senator Hendricks overruled Mr. Ives's expectation, cheerfully consented to Ives's proposition, and the bill was so disposed of.

* * *

Senator McNaughton of Rochester arose to a question of privilege for the purpose of presenting to the Senate a letter which he had recently received from Dr. M. B. Anderson, the well-known scholar of his city, who was buried this week. In speaking to the subject Senator McNaughton said that Dr. Anderson, who all his life had taken the greatest interest in educational matters, had, when lying at the point of death, sent out an appeal in behalf of those unfortunate people who are unable to take care of themselves—the pauper insane. Here is Dr. Anderson's letter, which was ordered to be printed in the Journal of the Senate:

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., Nov. 11, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In connection with a large proportion of our fellow-citizens, I have been deeply interested in the efforts to secure State care of the insane poor, instead of the present system of care by the counties. It is well known to those who have given attention to the general subject of pauperism that the principal improvements in the New-York system of the care for the dependent classes which have taken place in the last twenty years have resulted from the assumption of that duty by the State in place of that heretofore exercised by the counties. When the State Board of Charities was organized, the Commissioner found that children, idiots, and insane were quite generally cared for in the county poorhouses in a mass, and that great evil and suffering arose in consequence. Vicious and idle poor families being permitted to take their children with them to the county poorhouses, were found to be quite willing to take up their residence in them, either permanently or during the Winter months. Thus their children found their associations with the poorhouse, lost their self-respect, and ultimately took on the habits and tendencies of their parents and associates in poorhouse life.

Idiots, children, and grown-up men and women were found in considerable numbers in the county houses, and their associations were the cause of disgusting immoralities and often of the birth of second generations of illegitimate children likely to be idiotic by the law of heredity.

Large numbers also of insane paupers were found in these county poorhouses suffering from filthiness, inadequate rooms, and want of intelligent care. The experience of the Commissioners and their secretary in the examination of these classes of dependents prepared them at once to make plans to replace the county by State care in the cases of children and insane and to secure a special asylum for idiot women. These efforts were vigorously resisted first, and then after some years of effort in generating a healthy public opinion in the counties, that these classes of dependents were taken from the poorhouses by State laws and placed in appropriate asylums. An exception to this State action was made in the case of counties which had erected in connection with poorhouses special buildings for the insane, and provided for special attendants like adequate asylum care. But these exceptions to universal State care of the insane in these excepted counties, though an improvement on the old poorhouse accommodation, have not been satisfactory. This has not resulted from any want of fidelity on the part of those in charge, but from those patients being identified to a limited extent with the same inmates of the poorhouse; from inadequate and ill-arranged buildings; from insufficient attendance and small provisions for air and exercise. Most of these difficulties have arisen from failure on the part of supervisors to make appropriation large enough to meet the expense of proper accommodation and care. This deficiency of appropriation is in many counties accompanied by frequent changes in administration of Superintendents and keepers. With these is associated a natural desire to control contracts for supplies and a certain small amount of patronage which a change of system will remove from the county and put into the hands of State officials. When we compare the best of these excepted asylums with the State Asylum at Ovid, the superiority of the State institution is revealed in almost every particular. In respect to facilities for ventilation, exercise, and separation of patients exhibiting various phases of disease, the superiority of the Ovid institution is marked and evident. On account of the compulsory residence of insane paupers for two years in one of the State asylums for recent cases of insanity, those transferred to such asylums from Monroe County have improved are rated by the county officers as incurable; and it is assumed by these officers that all the agencies and facilities for the cure of insane persons are constantly and fully provided for. This assumption on the part of the county authorities and the persons in care of the patients furnishes a certain excuse for the omission of those measures and means which are a cure which ought to be constantly employed in every asylum. If given the same humane and proper treatment county care will cost more than State care. After fifteen years' experience on the State Board of Charities has led me to the decided conviction that the interest of the State, as well as every consideration of benevolence, should lead our Legislature to abolish the county care system and replace it by a comprehensive State system, of which the institution at Ovid serves as a worthy and successful illustration.

Very truly yours,
M. B. ANDERSON.

The Hon. DONALD MCNAUGHTON, Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

Senator Erwin's bill to reduce the rate of interest in the State from 6 to 5 per cent. created quite a breeze when reported from the General Laws Committee. Senator Chase requested that the bill be referred back to the committee, as several Albany bankers wished to be heard on it. Senator Erwin objected to reference to this proposition, and for ten or fifteen minutes the debate was carried on in a brisk manner by Senators Van Gorder, Chase, Erwin, and Brown, the latter holding that the State had no business to regulate the rate of interest any way, while Senator Erwin contended that the bill was demanded by all the farmers of the State, who were unable to stand the excessive interest charges on their mortgages.

In the course of the debate Senator Erwin provoked a general laugh by announcing that hereafter he proposed to vote as his conscience dictated, boss or no boss, while Vedder carried it still further by admitting that he was a banker and the President of a bank up in St. Lawrence County—in Erwin's district—Vedder himself coming from Cattaraugus. Erwin could not hold the Senate, however, and the bill was referred back to the committee for a hearing, with instructions to report next Wednesday morning.

* * *

Mr. Erwin in the Senate and Mr. Gibbs in the House introduced a bill which was sent here by the Emigration Commission of New-York, which permits that board to lease, sell, or contract for sale all the lands and buildings on Ward's Island, the title to which is in the Board of Commissioners and owned by the State of New-York, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City or to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, on such terms as may be agreed upon, and with the consent of the Governor, Controller, and Attorney General of the State of New-York, and with the additional condition that the Controller and the Attorney General approve of the same in writing as to the terms, conditions, and prices. In case of lease, the revenue is to be applied to the payment of interest on the three-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage held by the State upon Ward's Island and to the payment of such other debts as the Commissioners of Emigration may be liable for in their public capacity. In speaking of the bill, Senator Erwin said that he understood that the city of New-York had offered $1,600,000 for this property.

* * *

Mr. Erwin has also introduced the De Peyster Veteran Reserve Corps bill.

* * *

Senator Linson, following the example set in several States, particularly Maryland, has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any child under sixteen years of age to smoke or in any way use cigarettes or tobacco in any form whatever in any public street or resort. Thousands of people in this State will welcome this bill with undisguised satisfaction and hope for its speedy enactment and enforcement.

* * *

Senator O'Connor has a bill to prevent collusion between persons in authority in the State and incorporations, firms, or institutions that supply the State with goods or materials. It is particularly aimed at the abuses practiced in school boards, where, for certain considerations of benefit to public servants, text books are frequently changed. The bill prohibits any officer or board or employé of the State or any division thereof to purchase or authorize the purchasing for public use of any article or thing manufactured, sold, or controlled, in whole or in part, by a trust or combination of corporations or persons, or both, who have united in such trust or combination for the purpose of preventing competition in such article or thing or to raise the price or for any purpose prohibited by law. Any violation would be considered as a misdemeanor, with forfeiture of office.

* * *

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Sheehan asked that the Saxton Corrupt Practices bill be taken from the Committee on Code, and that the committee be discharged from further consideration of it. The bill, he said, had been before the committee a week and no action had been taken on it. The request was granted. Later Mr. Sheehan said that he desired that the bill be discussed at the same time as the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, and that he proposed to vote for it.

"I would vote for the Ballot Reform bill, too," he said, "if a few amendments were made to it."

* * *

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day was relieved from further consideration of Mr. Devo's bill repealing the notorious two-dollar-a-day law, and the bill was transferred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Deyo is a member.

* * *

Mr. Fish introduced to-day a bill fixing the salary of the Capitol Commissioner at $10,000 per annum. The bill makes it the duty of the Commissioner to furnish whenever requested by the proper authorities plans and specifications for all public buildings to be built by the State.

* * *

Dr. Ranney's East River Bridge bill, introduced by H. C. Johnson, which aims to give the Long Island Railroad connection with the tracks of the New-York Central near Forty-second-street, in New-York, by means of a suspension bridge across East River, supported by a pier on Blackwell's Island, was on to-day's calendar and Mr. Johnson decided in pushing it to a third reading, as he said there was no opposition to it except from those who held that a valuable franchise should not be bestowed without compensation to the city. The objections of property owners of the east side of New-York had been eliminated, he said, by changing the plan of the bridge so that the structure would be high in the air above First, Second, and Third avenues, and would not interfere with or damage any property whatever. He claimed that the city authorities would not oppose the bill.

Mr. Blumenthal tried hard to have the bill sent back to the committee. He said he could not understand why the city of New-York should favor a scheme like this, which meant the donation of very valuable privileges. The people be maintained, were simply asked to give away this franchise without provision for the payment of damages or adequate information concerning the proposed structure.

"Why can't we all go into this business and make fortunes by building bridges?" he asked. "These are schemes calculated to enrich vastly those who are interested in them. They may be for the benefit of the public, but that is no reason why the city treasury should not profit from them."

Mr. Johnson asked if New-York owned the space above Tammany Hall "Do its possessions extend between heaven and earth?" he inquired. Then he proceeded to say that there was no reason why a company should be taxed for a franchise for a structure which occupied only air space.

Mr. Blumenthal replied: "The 'L' roads of New-York paid millions for that privilege. Thank God, the prosperity of the city does not depend on any hall or any boss. The city of New-York would be glad to be rid of the robbery and pilfering of the rest of the State. Stop plucking us. We don't ask anything of you. Let us alone awhile. When Tammany asks more or less than the people want the people will crush Tammany, as New-York will crush the certain individual who recently prostrated one of its dearest projects," (meaning Tom Platt.)

Mr. Mase said: "I would ask how long, if New-York was cut off from the country, would it hold its present position? The people would simply sail away from it even if they had to use clam boats."

Mr. Sulzer of New-York asked why it was that the Republicans passed a resolution annually demanding home rule for Ireland and then denied it to the city of New-York.

There was no reply, and the bill was progressed.

* * *

Mr. Ballantine of Delaware was seen yesterday in company with Supervisor Lynam of Tiotiuah and Jack Bray, who has the contract for building a sewer in that town. To-day he introduced a bill providing that, before any town in the State can be annexed to any city, a majority of the voters of that town must declare at a regular election in favor of the plan. Tiotiuah is now divided on the subject of annexation to Brooklyn, and Lynam and Bray are anti-annexationists.

* * *

Col. Webster's bill placing veterans of the Mexican war on an equality with those of the civil war, so far as civil service examinations are concerned, loaded with the Senate concurrent amendment which excepts Confederate veterans, was reported favorably by the Assembly Judiciary Committee this morning and passed. Col. Webster, who was disgusted with the amendment, expressed his intention a few days ago to oppose it even if the bill had to be killed. He changed his mind, however.

* * *

The Assembly Judiciary Committee heard the arguments of the "industrial insurance" companies this afternoon on Mr. Acker's bill prohibiting the insurance of the lives of children under ten years of age. Mr. J. R. Hageman, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New-York, read an exhaustive paper embodying the views of his company, the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and the John Hancock Company of Boston.

Mr. Hageman claimed that the system of insurance this bill aimed to destroy just filled the needs of that portion of the population who were unable to avail themselves of the older systems. He read a table showing the total number of industrial policies in force Jan. 1, 1890, to be 3,289,289, of which 1,070,193 were in New-York State. The total death claims paid last year were $3,080 in number, and reached the sum of $4,719,547. Of this amount $1,811,470 was paid in New-York State on 20,650 policies.

"These three industrial insurance companies," he said, "give employment to over 10,000 people, of whom 1,500 are citizens of this State. It is an interesting fact that during the reign of la grippe, the number of deaths in these three companies rose to 498 in one day, to 2,159 in a single week, and to 7,092 in four weeks. The average number of deaths last year was 145 daily."

John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential company, also addressed the committee at length. He charged that Mr. Acker knew nothing of the alleged injustice of the system.

* * *

A new Adirondack Commission has been provided for in a bill introduced by Mr. Nixon to-day. It empowers these men to examine the Adirondack forests for the purpose of designating what lands, if any, shall be taken for a State park: Joseph Mullin of Watertown, Newton M. Aldrich of Gouverneur, Thomas C. Wheeler of Utica, Stephen C. Millard of Binghamton, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany; Samuel O. Gleason of Troy; Alfred L. Loomis, M.D.; Martin Burke, M.D., of Saranac; Edmund Simmons, and Francis Lynde Stetson of New-York, Daniel M. Somers and Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn.

AN OFFICIAL BALLOT.

THE HON. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK OF PENNSYLVANIA FAVORS THE REFORM.

The following letter from the Hon. Chauncey F. Black of York, Penn., President of the National League of Democratic Clubs, was received too late to be read at the ballot and electoral reform meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn last Monday evening. Mr. Black is a son of Jeremiah Black:

YORK, Penn., Feb. 28, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter relative to the work done and proposed to be done by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn toward the achievement of genuine ballot reform. I agree with you and with the club that a real and complete reform is impossible unless every official oath be taken personally, and after very serious reflection, I am convinced that the Australian system, specifically and explicitly, without excisions or additions, is the measure for which every ballot reformer should steadily and uncompromisingly contend, and they should contend for it, not merely as the best we can obtain, but as the best we have to oppose to the corrupt political machines and great monopolies, in partnership with Government, stand ready to bribe and to terrorize.

In Pennsylvania the Australian ballot cannot be had, because our Constitution requires the ballots to be numbered by election officers. But such is the force of public opinion in this State in favor of the Australian ballot unimpaired by subtraction or addition that many of our people are now seriously considering the wisdom of calling a Constitutional Convention for the sole purpose of placing it in the Constitution itself, beyond the chances of ordinary politics, and above the reach of partisan Legislatures.

I wish the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn speed and success in its timely and patriotic undertaking. And I remain, very truly yours, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., Young Men's Democratic Club, Brooklyn.

WITH HIS FRIEND'S WIFE.

AN ELOPING COUPLE AND A PURSUING HUSBAND COMING HERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Oscar H. Roessel was city salesman and trusted agent of the A. G. Shapleigh Hardware Company, and lived with his wife on Cook-avenue, a fashionable West End district. They had no children. H. L. Boardman is Secretary and General Manager of the Platt-Thornburg Paint and Glass Company. With his wife and two children he lived on Shenandoah-street, a fashionable neighborhood. The Boardmans and Roessels belonged to a progressive euchre club, and the families were intimate.

Last week Mrs. Boardman and Mr. Roessel eloped together. Mr. Boardman placed his wife on a train to visit friends at Wright City. Roessel was waiting at Ferguson Junction, just outside the city city limits.

He boarded the train, and at the next station he and Mrs. Boardman got off. Mr. Boardman learned that his wife's trunk, after reaching Wright City, had been shipped to New-York on a telegraphic order. He started yesterday morning for New-York, and his friends say he will certainly kill Roessel if he finds him.

Roessel's brother, hearing of Boardman's departure, took a train last night with the avowed intention of saving his brother's life if possible. Friends of all parties here are anxiously waiting for news from New-York.

HEIR TO AN ENGLISH ESTATE.

A WONDERFUL WINDFALL FOR HELPLESS DANIEL BLAKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 6.—Daniel D. Blake of this city is in receipt of intelligence that an inheritance of £200,000 is awaiting his pleasure in Norfolk, England. A few years ago agents of London lawyers visited Fall River and inquired very closely into Blake's origin, but the matter was forgotten until last November, when the London firm opened communication with him, stating that Sir Henry Blake of Norfolk, England, died in 1876, leaving a will in which the only male blood heir on the Blake side was named as heir to his possessions, and twenty-one years was allowed in which to find the town or city of the United States in which he was living and prove the heir's claim.

The lawyers assure Blake that he has no rival claimant to the estate.

Blake has worked part of his life in the mills, has kept a small store, and been a book agent. He is nearly helpless now, and he and an only child, a little girl two years old, have been supported by his wife, who worked in the mill. They hope to have Mr. Blake well enough to sail late in the Spring or early in the Summer to reside on the estate in Norfolk.

WHAT THE WORKMEN WANT.

The master builders and representatives of the bricklayers' unions held a conference at 20 East Twenty-first-street to try and make an agreement for the ensuing year. The unions, especially German Bricklayers' Union, wanted eight hours a day at 50 cents per hour, and they further wanted to be paid weekly instead of fortnightly.

The employers, while willing to pay at the rate of 50 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents over what they formerly paid, insisted on nine hours' work being done per day. They were also unwilling to pay wages weekly, as that, they claimed, would compel them to employ extra men. The English-speaking unions seemed to be inclined to compromise on nine hours' work, but the Germans held out stoutly for eight hours, and all the unions wanted weekly payments. Another conference will be held.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir John Swinburne of England is at the Windsor Hotel.

William Dean Howells of Boston is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Nebraska is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and Edmund Smith of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta and Major A. O. Bacon of Macon, Ga., are at the New-York Hotel.

Count Dorny-Vinsalles of France, and Stilson Hutchins and Beriah Wilkins of Washington are at the St. James Hotel.

WINTER IS STILL ON HAND

SNOW, HIGH WINDS, AND LOW-ER TEMPERATURE.

TRAVEL ABOUT THE CITY DELAYED AND THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT WORKED TO ITS UTMOST.

The storm yesterday was caused by a cold wave from the lake region. When the wave got here early in the morning rain was falling. The drops were quickly turned into sleet by a fall in temperature to 22° above zero. Then there was another transformation to snow, and plenty of it. The storm area extended from Washington northward along the coast and west to the lakes. At the same time rain was falling on the South Atlantic coast.

Snow continued to fall until 2:30 P. M., and experts who measured it on the level recorded only three inches. What made the snowstorm appear more severe than it actually was were high northwest winds beating along the coast. The highest velocity during the morning was twenty-eight miles an hour.

A second edition of the cold blast reached New-York in the afternoon, after the mercury had crawled slowly from 22° to a point comparatively comfortable. The mercury at once began to retreat, with every indication of an unprecedented arctic snap. A report from ice-bound lake point in Michigan was that good old-fashioned Winter weather prevailed there, the best evidence of which was that the thermometer registered 26° below zero. At the same time in and about New-York City, the temperature was down to within 6° of the zero mark.

About 4:30 the clouds began to roll away and the evening began cold and clear, with the storm passing off the coast, being central off Eastport, Me., about 8 o'clock. The cold wave is still bearing down upon us, but with no prospect of more snow.

The wind reached its greatest velocity at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when it flew from the northwest at a thirty-seven-mile gait. It dropped to a speed of twenty-two miles per hour at 10 o'clock last night. There were lively winds all along the Atlantic coast from Hatteras up, ranging from thirty-six miles an hour at that place to forty miles an hour at Eastport. Cautionary storm signals were up all along the coast.

The temperature here last evening at 8 o'clock was 20° above zero. It was 12° at 11 o'clock.

The storm made the day a dreary one for New-Yorkers. They crumpled at the walking and at the transportation facilities. Trucking of all kinds was most difficult, and vehicles became as common sights as four and six horse teams. Many of the street-car companies were able to do business only by doubling the motive power of the cars and reducing the number of trips. The sweepers and cleaners of the companies were employed steadily until late in the afternoon.

The snow-shoveling and sweeping brigade was undoubtedly the largest and most active seen on any day this Winter, because the high wind caused most aggravating drifts. Street-Cleaning Commissioner Loomis early began a systematic attack on the snowy blockade. While thoroughfares with a force of 2,200 men and 900 carts, but, as usual, his force was inadequate, and the labor did not go for much until after commission hours. With 300 laborers and 60 carts in lower Broadway the work of removing the snow was discouragingly slow. While the carts were going to the dumps the Italian cleaners shoveled and swept the snow into piles near the curb, but before the carts could be brought back for fresh loads the heaps had been leveled by passing traffic, and the same process had to be gathered repeatedly. In the narrow streets no attempt was made to do any carting until night. District Superintendents were ordered to engage all the carts and men possible, and spare neither effort nor expense to remove the snow from the streets before morning.

During the evening the snow brigade made another vigorous onslaught on Broadway and the down-town ferry streets. Twenty-five piers, twelve loaders, and fourteen carts attacked Broadway, beginning at Barclay-street, and worked their way northward. Commissioner Loomis was about, as was Deputy Commissioner Hagan. Cortlandt-street was cleared up fast. Fulton-street had a gang of 22 carters hard at work, Exchange-place had 25 carts, 15 loaders, and 25 piers working away with a will. Wall-street was attended to by 26 piers, 16 carts, and 16 loaders, and Whitehall-street had the attention of Foreman Daly with 80 piers, 20 loaders, and 30 carts. New-street, State and Beaver streets were looked after, and Park-row was carefully cared for. The work was rapidly pushed, and was coming down the streets with pretty fair briskness.

The snow caused considerable delay to the mails. Those coming in over the Pennsylvania and Erie Roads reached the Post Office from two to four hours behind time. Those over the New-York Central were from five minutes to half an hour late. Officials of the railroads, however, declared that the storm had not impeded travel to any extent on their lines.

A SLEIGHING CARNIVAL.

Such a night as last night was for sleighing has not come to New-York for the last half decade, and everybody that owned anything on runners or capable of being attached to them came out to take part in the fun. A goodly crowd of sleighs made their appearance in the Park and on the road as soon as the snow ceased falling in the afternoon, but their numbers were as nothing compared with the crowd that came out after 7 o'clock.

Pungs and droskies, cutters and bobs, roomy family and tight-fitting tête-à-tête sleighs drawn by one, two, threes, and four horses flew along, (that is, most of them did.) Some of the pungs, filled to overflowing with fat store-keepers, their buxom wives, and their swarms of little ones, and hauled by the horse that had done a good day's work in the grocery or butcher's wagon, did not get along at a rate of more than five miles an hour, but those excursionists were better off, perhaps, than the drivers of speedy teams because they had longer rides, as a rule, and they enjoyed themselves more all the way through because they had no dignity to sacrifice, and they tasted the delights of ringing dinner bells, blowing horns, and singing "Home Again" in various keys for the last drop.

On Lenox and St. Nicholas avenues, where there was plenty of room, any number of sleigh races were run and as one lover of the trotting horse expressed it: "We have more real enjoyment out of these little spurt races to-night than we have had in all the track and road riding of the last two years."

TROTTERS AT HIGH PRICES

CLOSE OF THE ROSEMEADE STUD SALE.

VERY PROFITABLE SALES AT AUCTION FOR MR. ROSE—SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS ABOUT THEM.

The man who remarked that the bottom had dropped out of the horse market will now confess himself mistaken. There is one breeder of trotters who will believe nothing of the kind. His name is L. J. Rose, and Los Angeles, Cal., is his abiding place. He arrived East from his glorious climate on Sunday last with eighty-seven horses. Yesterday evening he owned none of those eighty-seven animals, but he did own 235,993 good American dollars instead. He would have had several thousands upwards of a quarter of a million dollars to add to his bank account but for unforeseen accidents. The brother to the twenty-six-thousand-dollar stallion Mascot had to be left in California because of an attack of distemper. An injury to his leg threw Dubec, a Sultan gelding with a record of 2:26 as a four-year-old, out of the sale. An Alcazar yearling filly died en route, and another was so sick that she had to be taken from the train and left at Indianapolis, where the brood mare Durfferino was also left. Had these five, originally catalogued, been in the sale, they would certainly have brought upward of $25,000. So they are responsible for the grand total of this greatest of horse sales being short of a round $250,000.

The result of the sale is simply marvelous. It is no wonder that at its conclusion the white-haired and P. T. Barnum-like breeder said to Mr. Kellogg, who had so successfully and artistically conducted the sale, dollars from the pockets of the breeders in attendance:

"Keep the whole crowd here, Kellogg, and I will pay for all the wine they can drink."

"Don't do it," suggested Ned Brant, the veteran turf reporter. "You don't know their capacity, Mr. Rose. They all believe they have secured bargains. Let them buy their own wine."

Mr. Rose took the advice. Then he and Mr. Kellogg compared notes and found that the eighty-seven animals disposed of in the two days of the sale averaged $2,712 13. They found that the forty-four animals sold yesterday fetched $95,725, an average of $2,175 57. They would, had they figured long enough, learned these decidedly-interesting facts: Seventeen brood mares sold for $45,800, an average of $2,694 12. The eighteen yearlings sold for $31,355, which is an average of $1,741 94½. But five two-year-olds were in the lot, and these brought $14,750, an average of $2,950. Proceeding further, and adding the results of Wednesday's sales, and these are the results: Nineteen yearlings sold for $33,435, an average of $1,760 79; 8 two-year-olds sold for $52,450, an average of $6,556 25, and 53 brood mares sold for $110,670, an average of $2,088 11. Perhaps the most interesting figures of the lot are those relating to the sale of the youngsters who are the get of Stamboul and Alcazar. The 14 youngsters sired by Stamboul brought $47,325, an average of $3,380 35. Of these the four colts sold for $33,475, an average of $8,368 75, and the 8 fillies brought $12,250, an average of $1,531 25. The two Stamboul geldings fetched $1,600. Of Alcazar's get, 12 were sold for $38,125, an average of $3,177 08. The four colts brought $13,925, an average of $3,481 25, and the 8 fillies sold for $24,200, an average of $3,025. Last year Mr. Rose brought 46 horses here and sold them for $117,700. Add this to the sum realized at the past two days' sale, and it will be found that Mr. Rose has sold in this city at public auction during the past two years 133 horses for a total of $353,695. But that is not quite all the money he has received, for the 87 horses brought his first consignment of stock here, selling then 36 animals for $25,325. So the gross sales from his breeding farm in this city foot up $379,020 for 169 animals.

Here are some other interesting figures in connection with the trotting horse sales thus far this year. In Kentucky last month 400 horses were sold at the Brasfield sale for $234,005, and 485 at the Woodard sale for $379,620. At the Hamlin sale on Tuesday 52 brought $35,040, and the Rose lot sold on Wednesday and yesterday present these astonishing results. In all 124 horses here and trotting bred to date brought at public sale a grand total of $884,660. And the great sales of the year have but just begun.

To get away from the statistics and back to yesterday's sale. The sensational feature was gone because the brother to Mascot was not here. It was reported about the crowded building that Mr. Rose had disposed of him at private sale for $15,000, distemper and all. This Mr. Rose denied, and repeatedly assured inquirers that cash a sum would not buy the horse. Then the sale began, the first contest being for the broad mare Nellie May, by Electioneer, and in foal to Stamboul, who was purchased after a lively lot of bidding by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, who is best known to the world as the owner of the famous yacht Puritan.

When the two-year-old Alcazar filly Reverie was brought out on the track there was a buzz of admiration. There was no doubt when she moved that she was every inch a trotter. A rather short and stout man, whose dress gave no evidence of the fact that he was the possessor of millions, and whose tall silk hat looked positively seedy, pushed his way toward the auctioneer's stand.

"How much am I offered for her?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"Ten thousand dollars," said he, who is, but doesn't look it, the millionaire.

"I lift my hat to Mr. Bonner," said Mr. Rose, the pleasant-faced owner of the filly, as he rose from his seat. Then turning to Mr. Kellogg, he said quietly, "I wouldn't dwell on her look if I were you."

The suggestion was as good as an order to Mr. Kellogg, and after a few half-hearted attempts to get a raise on the bid "Hark Comstock" clapped his hands together and said:

"Sold to Robert Bonner for $10,000."

Mr. Rose was evidently pleased that his filly should go to the famous stable as a companion to Maud S. and Sunol. But trotting men who "follow the races" were hardly so well pleased, and a hundred gave expression to the newest yearling form to the sentiment: "Too bad; there goes into retirement a filly who ought to have been kept on the track, for she is one of the fastest fillies ever bred in America."

There were two other sensational sales. The first was that of the brood mare Zoraga, by Guy Wilkes, with a colt by Stamboul at her side, started at $5,000 by a bid by Col. E. G. Stoner, she was fought for by him and F. D. Stout of Iowa, the owner of Nutwood. The latter kept at it until he bid $13,000, but when Col. Stoner raised him $100 he quit, and the mare went to him, he buying her in partnership with James E. Clay, another Kentucky breeder. The other scrimmage, in which a half dozen parties were interested, was for the possession of a yearling colt by Stamboul, out of a Nutwood mare, who knew absolutely nothing except how to trot. He was finally secured by George B. Easton of Peoria, Ill., a young man who seemed greatly elated by his success.

The sale will be continued to-day, beginning promptly at 10 o'clock. The stock to be sold is that of the Count Valensin and of the Pleasanton Stock Farm, and includes the get of Sidney, Director, Guy Wilkes, and other fashionable sires.

Details of yesterday's sales, with the pedigrees of the animals, their purchasers, and the prices paid, are as follows:

Zoraya, blk. m., 4 years, by Guy Wilkes-Nelluska, by Sultan, (with colt at foot by Stamboul;) Col. R. G. Stoner and James E. Clay, Paris, Ky..... $13,100

Reverie, ch. f., 2 years, (record 2:38 as a yearling,) by Alcazar-Sallie Dunbrow, by Arthurton; Robert Bonner, New-York City.....10,000

Nellie May, b. m., 5 years, by Electioneer-Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino, (in foot to Stamboul;) J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston..... 8,100

Bale colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Lady Graves, by Nutwood; George B. Easton, Peoria, Ill. 8,100

Nada, b. m., 6 years, by Dictator-Belle Brasfield, by Filley's Cripple, (in foot by Stamboul or Alcazar;) W. H. Hobart, San Francisco..... 6,250

Victoria, b. m., 7 years, by Electioneer-Victress, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince, (in foot to Alcazar;) W. E. Spiers, Glens Falls, N. Y..... 3,525

Bay colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Chino, by Guy Wilkes; E. F. Hambleton, Emporia, Kan.... 3,125

Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Lass, by Guy Wilkes; Jacob Ruppert, New-York City..... 3,100

Brown filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Minnie Corbitt, by Guy Wilkes; Michael Murphy, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn..... 2,300

Unis, b. m., 3 years, by Electioneer-Banker's Idol, by Aker's Idol, (in foot to Stamboul or Alcazar;) G. M. Fogg, Nashville, Tenn.. 2,150

Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Nellie Monroe, by Inca; Michael Murphy..... 2,326

Wiggie Waggle, b. m., 7 years, by Prompter-Foggy, by Pierrell, (in foal to Stamboul;) Charles Robertson, New-York City..... 2,050

Young Josie, ch. m., 11 years, by Sweepstakes-Josephine, by Young Morrill, (with colt foal at foot by Stamboul;) Young & Hasbaway, Paw Paw, Mich..... 2,050

Gumbo, b. g., 6 years, by Sultan-Georgiana, by Overland; Theodore D. Palmer, Sterling, Conn..... 1,900

Brown filly, 2 years, by Stamboul, out of a mare said to be by A. W. Richmond; C. D. Ely, Clyde, N. Y..... 1,750

Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Dora, by Gibraltar; G. M. Fogg, Nashville, Penn..... 1,725

Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Mary Arnold, by Arnold; Powell Brothers, Springborough, Penn..... 1,675

Young Signal, b. m., 10 years, by Arthurton-Lady Signal, by Signal, (in foal to Alcazar;) H. C. Hamilton, Wilkesbarre, Penn..... 1,650

Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Young Signal, by Signal; H. C. Hamilton..... 1,650

Bay filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Una, by Electioneer; W. F. Field, Brookline, Mass..... 1,550

Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Highland Maid, by Arthurton; G. A. Dean, Copake, N. Y..... 1,000

Rose C., b. m., 6 years, by Junius-Camille, by Almont, (in foal to Alcazar;) Robert Steele, Philadelphia..... 1,550

Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Katie Harlan, sold to be by Red Wilkes; Isaac T. Havemeyer, Westchester, N. Y..... 1,275

Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-San Mateo Maid, by Memphis; Hockheimer & S. Kiser, Rochester, N. Y..... 1,150

Zinfandel, b. m., 5 years, by Steinway-Daily McMann, said to be by Mambrino Patchen, (in foal to Alcazar;) John H. Gray, New-York City..... 1,100

Bay geldin, 3 years, by Stamboul-Manie Lass, by Chief of the Echoes; James Handy, Providence, R. I..... 1,100

Nellie Simpson, b. m., 9 years, by Iron-Old Fan, by source unknown, (in foal to Alcazar;) E. Meacham, Jenkintown, Penn..... 1,050

Bay colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Dimple, by Echo; H. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y..... 1,000

Ophir, blk. m., 4 years, by Mambrino-Miss Smalley, by Indianapolis, (in foal to Stamboul or Alcazar;) Wilson & Handy, Dyersburg, Ky..... 1,025

Ruth Flint, ch. m., 8 years, by Nutwood, out of a mare by California Director; W. G. Stokes, North East, Penn..... 1,025

Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Aimee, by Strathmore; H. A. Mayer, Syracuse, N. Y..... 900

Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Flora Gayoso, by Whipple's Hambletonian; E. Fitzgerald, Troy, N. Y..... 900

Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Dorsimine, by Red Eye, Jr.; Fay Page, White River Junction, Vt..... 825

Bay colt, yearling, by Harvester-Nellie, by Hyder's Hambletonian; E. H. Plant, Macon, Ga..... 800

Bay filly, 3 years, by Alcazar-Nellie, by Idol, Dr. F. C. Fowler, Meodus, Conn..... 800

Nona, blk. m., 4 years, by Everly Abdallah-Mary Lamb, by Mambrino Chief, (in foal to Alcazar;) W. E. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky..... 775

Bay colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Monte Lass, by Onward; W. H. Hobart, San Francisco..... 750

Bay filly, 2 years, by Stamboul, out of a mare supposed to be thoroughbred; Andrew J. Welch, Hartford, Conn..... 550

Bay gelding, 4 years, by Diamond-Lady Fay, by Medoc Chief; Martin Clark, Scranton, Penn..... 500

Souvenir, b. m., 14 years, by The Moor-Lula Jackson, by Jack Malone, (thoroughbred,) (in foal to Stamboul;) Count Valensin, San Gabriel, Cal..... 500

Nana Shepherd, br. m., 6 years, by Nephew-Lena E., by Bonnie Wood, by Jas Daniels, (in foal to Alcazar;) George Thompson, New-York City..... 450

Yerba Santa, b. m., 7 years, by Santa Claus-Pocahontas Maid, by Young Morrill, (with colt foal at foot by Stamboul;) Young & Hasbaway, Paw Paw, Mich..... 450

Bay colt, yearling, by Harvester-the Black Maid, by Mambrino Mark, by a St. Lawrence horse; Wilson & Handy..... 430

Bay gelding, 4 years, by Sultan-Gibson's pacing mare, by a son of Ethan Allen; Wilson & Handy..... 320

URGING A DEPRESSED ROAD.

PROPERTY OWNERS CALL UPON MAYOR CHAPIN FOR INFORMATION.

A committee of Twenty-sixth Ward property owners waited upon Mayor Chapin in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday to urge the necessity of a depressed roadbed in Atlantic-avenue from the East River to the city line. The callers were also anxious to know what Mayor Chapin thought about the right of the municipal authorities to build such a road, but on that phase of the question they received very little enlightenment.

The committee consisted of Alderman Pickering, D. J. Malloy, Mortimer C. Earl, Joseph Keller, F. C. Schluenther, A. F. Smelling, and L. Reimer. Alderman Pickering was the spokesman, and, after reading the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting, he put the matter in the shape of an inquiry in reference to the rights of the city as a possible builder of the road.

"Do you mean whether as a question of law we could?" asked the Mayor.

"Whether we have the power as a municipal corporation," replied Alderman Pickering.

"Well," said the Mayor, "it is not a very easy question to answer offhand, because it is novel and involves somewhat important questions in itself."

"We thought that possibly the question had been raised," said Alderman Pickering.

"It has not been so put that it was necessary to study it up," remarked the Mayor. "I am rather inclined to think, simply looking at the surface of the question, it might take a legal form so the city might, as a legal proposition, do it; although that is a thing that would have to be studied up. It could not do it with out legislation providing a method giving authority."

Then Mr. Malloy tried his hand at extracting the Mayor's views, but all the answer he could get was this: "There has not been any definite proposition here that called on the city authorities to consider the question, so as really to know whether it was a lawful thing to do or not."

Subsequently it came out that Mayor Chapin was figuring on a cost of $12,000,000 for the road, and when Mr. Malloy said that the Long Island Road had expressed a willingness to pay a rental of $300,000 a year his honor said: "That would be only 3 per cent on $10,000,000, leaving $2,000,000 unprovided for and no sinking fund to apply to the payment of the principal. That principal would have to be paid some day."

After absorbing all this light the committee went over to the meeting of the Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commission, and Alderman Pickering made a strong speech in favor of a depressed road. He thought the running of freight trains over an elevated road would be a greater nuisance than the present surface cars.

"How many trains are run over Atlantic-avenue now in a day?" asked Commissioner Lane. "About 500," replied the Alderman, "and the accidents and narrow escapes are very numerous. I have been in business on the avenue for twenty years, and I have witnessed many of them."

Mr. Malloy said that the growth of Hunter's Point since the Long Island Road built its terminus there was proof that Brooklyn could well afford to do something to bring trade to it. Several other speeches were made, and Mr. Schluentner vouched for it that property owners would be willing to be assessed from $100 to $200 per lot to get a depressed road.

THE FINDING DISCOUNTED.

LAWYERS NOT ALARMED BY THE DECISION IN THE NEWMAN CASE.

Attorneys for the property owners along the lines of the elevated roads are inclined to disparage the importance of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Newman case. W. G. Peckham of Peckham & Tyler said that hours before the text of the decision was known in this city "the stock market was boomed on Manhattan, and the newspapers were filled with the thanksgivings of the elevated railroad people. It seems clear to me that the decision on the whole is really a gain for justice to the property owners who have been defrauded for ten or twenty years.

"The minute of the decision says: 'The increase of value resulting from public improvement, and the general appreciation of public property, created by such improvements, belongs to the property owners, and the railroad is not entitled to consideration of that element.' This is what the property owners have tried hard to establish.

"Induce some of our timid judges to look into the question of how much the general increase of values is on all the contiguous streets and how much greater decreases of value there have been in the elevated streets, and then the property owners can secure a much larger ratio of recovery than they have ever secured yet. If THE TIMES's reports on the Court of Appeals commission are correct on this we shall have no fault to find on the whole with the country Judges of the Supreme Court who reverse their city brethren of the same court who do not happen to be on the commission.

"Another point is that, whereas the statute says no benefits shall be allowed, the commission is supposed to have decided that benefits must be allowed. This is of no great importance because, first, there are no benefits to the abutting property. Every unbiased Judge who has tried many of these cases has learned that this is invariably so below Eighteenth-street and frequently so above Eighteenth-street. Second, because we never did recover anything but the net damages, and if there were any benefits for the road, they were really allowed for in giving the property owners their net damages each day."

"Never mind. The stock market was boomed on the strength of this decision, which is only in harmony with the railroad's tactics to get up a rejoicing every now and then."

A DISHONEST TRUSTEE SENTENCED.

John J. Louth, a real estate dealer living at 131 Penn-street, Brooklyn, was sent to State prison yesterday for six years and eight months by Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions, for helping himself to some of the bonds and stocks of the estate of Michael Gotzberg. Mr. Louth was appointed executor of the estate with the brother of the deceased, Julius Gotzberg. Bonds and stocks were deposited last Summer with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Afterward Louth forged an order for $5,000 worth of bonds and appropriated them to his own use.

Judge Martine, in sentencing him, said that his offense was an aggravated one, because he was a well-educated man and well known in business transactions, and with open eyes had abused a sacred trust.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE VICTIM.

Another case of the death of a child caused by its parents refusing to give it medical attendance was reported to Coroner Reoney in Brooklyn yesterday. The victim was Louis Olsen, the three-year-old son of John Olsen, a carpenter of 695 Hicks-street. The child died of diphtheria on Wednesday without medical attendance.

When the Coroner visited the house yesterday Olsen declared that he was a believer in the faith-cure doctrine, and put no confidence in doctors. The child was sick, he said, about three days. Olsen was arrested and locked up in the Butler-street station house.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 6.—The body of Assessor Isaac Bodine, late Commander of Winfield Scott Post No. 78, G. A. R., was buried with military honors this afternoon. The body was escorted to the First Baptist Church by the post in full uniform and with reversed muskets. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Clarke conducted impressive services, after which the remains were conveyed to their last resting place in Evergreen Cemetery. Three volleys of musketry were fired over the grave. The pall bearers were Past Commanders Hadden, Hand, Atwood, Bodine, Wood, and Hale.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

MILL MEN IN SESSION DISCUSS MATTERS PERTINENT TO THE TRADE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—The Southern Yellow Pine Lumber Association met in annual session here to-day. President J. J. White of McComb City, Miss., in the chair. The executive committee embracing mill men of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The Chair asked the sense of the members on the standard of grading adopted at the last meeting. A long discussion ensued. The subject of grades of flooring demanding special attention, the grading flooring was amended as follows:

"First and second rift-sawed flooring may not contain more than one eighth knots on any heart surface, and may contain sap on any surface. Strip containing sap shall be clear of knots, and must be well manufactured, the angle of grain not to exceed forty-five degrees."

A resolution was adopted to the effect that prices for thicknesses of flooring above the standard thickness shall be as follows:

"Heart face rift-sawed, $7 per thousand above the standard; first and second rift-sawed, $6 above standard; first and second, $3 above standard."

The subject prices for ceiling was also discussed and resulted in the adoption of a motion that ceiling over five-eighths of an inch in thickness shall be priced $1 over the same grade of flooring.

On motion the grades of ceiling were fixed at one-half, five-eighths, three-fourths, and seven-eighths. Fortieth stuff to be priced $5 more than ceiling. The prices of dressed lumber were advanced $2 over the corresponding thickness of rough. An advance of $2 per thousand was also made on boards exclusively of specified width.

The mill men reported that they were selling all the lumber they could make and had orders ahead. Discussion developed the fact that the railroads have never agreed on a standard scale of weights, fixed by a committee from the Association and representatives of the roads. The different grades of lumber were weighed and the committee reported the standard scale, but it has never been accepted by the railroads.

The Secretary said he was expecting a reply to his arguments in the matter from President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He had reason to think that the Louisville and Nashville would accept the standard scale, and that other roads would follow suit. The purpose in establishing a scale of standard weight is to avoid the trouble and expense of weighing loaded cars.

J. J. White, President, and J. M. Bivings, Secretary, were re-elected. The association adjourned to meet in this city on the first Thursday in June.

POLLUTING TROUT STREAMS.

THE REFUSE OF WOOD-ACID FACTORIES CREATES TROUBLE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 6.—There are about forty-five pyroligneous or wood-acid factories planted along the trout streams which form the upper waters or tributaries of the Neversink, Delaware, and Susquehanna Rivers, in Sullivan, Delaware, and Broome Counties in this State. The refuse of these factories, which is invariably drained into the streams, is a poisonous and poisonous sediment that is said to be utterly destructive of fish life.

The anglers and anglers' associations and the hotel and Summer resort proprietors of the region, who are interested in keeping the streams well stocked with game fish, have complained to the State Commissioners of Fisheries of the depopulation of the waters by this poisonous drainage. The Commissioners have at length taken action on these complaints and have caused notices to be served on Keery Brothers, Tyler & Hall, Champlin & Hinman, and Foster, Sedden, and other wood-acid manufacturers of the district, that they must discontinue polluting the streams, or otherwise the legal penalties of the offense will be enforced against them.

The wood manufacturers assert that the destructive effects of their refuse is greatly exaggerated—that, in fact, it is no more deleterious to fish life than the refuse of tanneries or sawmills, against which nobody complains, and that it would be unjust to compel them to go to the expense of making a special disposition of it. They have not yet decided what they will do in regard to the notices. They have a strong organization, which combines all the principal firms in New-York and Pennsylvania, and are in a condition to make a stiff fight in the courts if they elect to contest their legal right to drain into the streams attached to their factories.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN MANITOBA.

A BILL INTRODUCED TO ABOLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—A bill introduced in the Manitoba Legislature Tuesday night abolishing Roman Catholic separate schools, granted to the Catholic minority under the Constitution, has created most intense excitement and will in all probability lead to most serious trouble. Attorney General Martin, who has a large majority in the Legislature, is determined to carry the bill through, even though it should lead to a war between races.

Catholics and French residents have threatened that if their schools are abolished they will refuse to be taxed for Protestant schools and will steadfastly refuse to send their children to them.

The Attorney General in his speech last night intimated that if they attempted to carry out this threat the Government would take means to force them into submission.

This statement has caused the greatest indignation among Roman Catholic citizens, who will certainly resist in every possible way. Their first step will probably be an appeal to the Privy Council of England for maintenance of their constitutional rights.

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen was convened to-day and will pass resolutions favoring the abolition of Catholic schools and also of the French language.

LABOR IN EUROPE.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH FRANCE JOINS THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, March 6.—The note of M. Spuller, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting Germany's invitation to France to take part in the International Labor Conference at Berlin, has been received. In his note M. Spuller lays stress upon the fact that France accepts the invitation on condition that the deliberations shall be of an exclusively technical and theoretic character, and that discussion of the question of limiting the working hours of adult males shall be debarred.

PARIS, March 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Laur presented his interpellation regarding the acceptance by France of the invitation to send delegates to the International Labor Conference at Berlin. As a response to the interpellation M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanded the adoption by the Chamber of the order of the day. This was agreed to by a vote of 480 to 4.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—The Federation of Belgian Miners has sent a petition to the Government and the Chamber of Deputies asking them to place an interest in the workingmen equal to that shown by Emperor William of Germany and to see that legislation is adopted to reduce their hours of labor and to increase their wages. The petition states that large sums of money are spent by the Government in giving university education for the benefit of the upper classes and are a tax upon the workingmen, while little is done for the benefit of the lower classes. The presentation of the petition has caused a sensation, as it is believed the act is a prelude to an important industrial movement.

PRICE OF WINDOW GLASS ADVANCED.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 6.—The window-glass manufacturers of the United States began a meeting at Cleveland this morning, to which all the big window-glass houses of Findlay contributed representatives. The object of this meeting is to again advance the price of window glass. This is the fourth advance in this product since last December.

The rearrangement of schedules and discounts at this meeting will result in an advance of about 15 per cent over the prices which prevailed three months ago. The glass men claim that the advance at the beginning of the building season is caused by the increase in price recently made by the importers of the foreign product.

THE DONNELLY FAILURE.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Application on behalf of Frank Dresser, a judgment creditor of the financially-embarrassed R. R. Donnelly Printing Company, made application before Judge Collins to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the company. Decision, however, was postponed till to-morrow.

The attorney then asked for an injunction restraining John E. Walsh, D. H. Tolman of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, J. H. Richards, the Standard Fashion Company of New-York, J. H. Vivian, and the Campbell Printing Press Company from turning over to the Donnellys any assets of the Donnelly Company they may have in their possession. This was granted.

GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

John S. Eastwood, formerly a letter carrier in this city, appeared before Recorder Smyth, in the General Sessions, yesterday, charged with bigamy. It is alleged that Eastwood has two wives living, one of them, Mary Lyons, whom he married in 1861 and by whom he had three children, two of them living; the other, Lydia B. Fisher, whom he married in January, 1890. He was arrested in Chicago last month on complaint of the former wife, who succeeded in securing whatever he had left. He pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

CHINESE EVADE THE LAW.

AN ORGANIZED GANG WHO WORK AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SCHEME.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—A special to the Free Press from Port Huron, Mich., gives particulars of an underground route for importing Chinamen into the United States. Last Thursday four Chinamen were arrested there by Detective Day of the Treasury Department. On Wednesday of last week he received information that an invoice of "opium" or "raw Chinaman" might be expected to cross the river there that night. Detective Day, in company with Local Inspector Green, maintained a watch, and their vigil was rewarded by finding four Chinamen who had just been brought over from Sarnia.

The quartet headed for Tick Chung's place, the local Chinese laundry. After seeing them safely in, the officers broke open the front door of the establishment and arrested the proprietor and a stranger, one Wa Sing.

As no trace of the others who were seen to enter the place was found, the officers returned the following day and made a thorough investigation. The missing Chinamen, however, were nowhere to be seen until the mattress was lifted from the bed. There lay three Celestials, who were also locked up. On their persons and among their belongings were found twenty-six letters addressed to different firms in Canada and the United States.

All the Chinamen had cards showing where they were to go, the list being addressed to "Wang Wah, 29 Bunker Hill-street, Charlestown." The party also had a complete opium joint outfit. It appears from information gained that Tick Chung had agreed to pass 200 of his countrymen, for which service he was to receive $20 per head. On Sunday, Feb. 23, five passed the border and came to Detroit. On Tuesday two others followed, and on Wednesday the officers caught four.

It is evident from the methods employed, according to the information obtained from Wa Sing, that there is a gang engaged in this Chinese importation, and that it is closely connected with or a part of the opium-smuggling ring which was broken up in Toronto at this point last year. The importing gang works a sort of underground railway scheme.

There was taken from Wa Sing a list of agents at different places, starting at Hong Kong, China, and including Victoria, B. C.; Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sarnia, and the following American cities: Detroit, St. Clair, Monroe, Indianapolis, Seattle, Washington; Marysville, Cal.; San Francisco, Carthage, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; An Sable, Mich.; New-York, Los Angeles, Cal.; Springfield, Ohio; Buffalo, St. Louis, Rochester, Manistee, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; Fenton, Mich.; Lapeer, Mich.; Portland, Oregon; Columbus, Ind.; Galesburg, Ill.; Toledo, Ohio; Des Moines, Columbus, Ohio; Cleveland, Hamilton, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Ashland, Wis.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Saginaw, and other points.

A number of the parties named are known to the Government. On Saturday the four Chinamen were brought before United States Commissioner Harris on a charge of illegally entering the United States. Their attorney pleaded guilty for them, and on order of Commissioner Harris they were remanded to the charge of the United States Deputy Marshal with instructions to return them to Canada. They were placed on board the first train going east.

Tick Chung is known to have frequently had possession of large sums of money, presumably for the purpose of supplying Chinamen after they had been landed here. About $300 was secured from him by the Treasury agents.

FESSLER LODGE CELEBRATES.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Fessler Lodge, No. 576, F. and A. M., celebrated yesterday its twenty-fifth anniversary. This lodge, which numbers among its 186 members some of the best-known Germans of this city, was organized in 1865 by twelve Masons, headed by Dr. Philip Merkle, then a Past Master of Zschokki Lodge, No. 202. The dispensation to open the lodge was granted by the Deputy Grand Master, Robert D. Holmes. The new lodge chose for its name that of the celebrated Capuchin monk, I. A. Fessler, who, becoming tired of the ecclesiastical slavery of the monastery, left it and became the founder of several lodges of Masons in Austria and Hungary.

Great preparations had been made to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary in a manner worthy of the occasion. A special communication of the lodge was called for yesterday afternoon in the large hall of the German Temple in East Fifteenth-street, and when the hour of meeting arrived there were not only present all the members of the lodge, but also a large delegation of brethren from the other German lodges and a very full representation of the other lodges of this city. As soon as the lodge doors were opened the brethren of Fessler Lodge, headed by their Marshal, Brother Charles Brandt, entered the room in procession. Worshipful Brother Hohmann opened the lodge and received the visitors. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York were then announced. Deputy Grand Master William Sherer appeared at the head of the grand officers. A choral was rendered by the Masonic Glee Club under Prof. Mangold.

After prayer by John M. Weenels, the Master delivered an address to the brothers. The minutes of the first communication were read by the Secretary, after which Philip Merkle made an address in which he outlined the history of the lodge and eloquently told the brethren that they must continue to work in the cause of humanity with unabated vigor.

The Master then called the five surviving founders of the lodge to the altar and presented to each of them a large silver goblet with suitable inscription. When the special communication was closed the brethren adjourned to Terrace Garden, where a dinner was given by the lodge.

THE MINES OF BOLIVIA.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS REGARDING CHILIAN ENTERPRISES.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 1.—The mining industry in Bolivia is apparently flourishing, judging from the advices received here from Antofagasta, which is the port of shipment for the Huanchaca district. The German steamer Theban has sailed for this port with 420 tons of high-grade silver ore, the Gulf of Trinidad, for Liverpool, with 488 tons high-grade silver ore, 4 tons of tin in bars, and 50 tons of borax, from Ascotan; the Magellan, with 733 tons of high-grade silver ore, 85 tons silver lead ore from the Sierra de Piomo, and some bars of tin, and the steamer Santa Rosa shipped 68 bars of silver, also from the Huanchaca mines.

The strength of the Chilian Army is fixed for the year 1890 at 5,885 men—cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The active force of the navy consists of three iron-clads, three cruisers, four torpedoers, two gunboats, two torpedo chasers, one transport, five dispatch boats, and ten torpedo boats.

The Government has recently received a consignment of Krupp guns, which will be tried in competition with those of De Bange previously received. The trials will take place at Bahuco, and will be witnessed by the Ministers of State, the Generals of the army, and artillery officers.

The importance of the revenue derived from nitrate is shown by the figures just published of the customs receipts of the port of Iquique during the year 1889, which amounted to $12,342,878, $10,597,069 of this sum being due to nitrate.

The report and accounts of the Compañia Sud-Americana de Vapores, (South American Steamship Company,) a native enterprise, for the past year make a favorable showing. The company has a capital of $3,500,000, on which it has been able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent, making at the same time considerable additions to the reserve, repair, and insurance funds, which now stand respectively at $52,500, $404,500, and $839,000.

THE TRANSFER OF WARD'S ISLAND.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment received the report of Controller Myers and President Coleman of the Tax Department yesterday on the result of the conferences held between these officers and the State Board of Emigration on the proposition to turn that part of Ward's Island owned by the State over to the city. The proposition that the State Board should lease the land and buildings to the city for $30,000 a year for ten years and give the city the right to purchase it for $1,800,000 at any time before the expiration of the lease was reported favorably, but Tax Commissioner Coleman said that he had discovered that the State was unable to make a conveyance of the riparian rights naturally belonging to the property, because the title to some of them was vested in private owners. This caused action on the matter to be deferred.

THE SEA FOX SOLD.

BOSTON, March 6.—The fine schooner yacht Sea Fox, last year flagship of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, will occupy the same position in the fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club of this city hereafter, as she has just been purchased by Commodore Alanson Tucker of that organization.

The Sea Fox was a fine racing record, and last year won the Goelet Cup at Newport. Commodore Tucker will offer for sale his schooner Clytie, which was also formerly a New-York yacht.

THE MIDDLETON SCANDAL.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The charge of looting made against Gen. Sir Fred Middleton, commanding the Canadian militia, was again discussed in Parliament to-day. Sir John Macdonald said that the General denied all the charges, and had asked the Government for a committee of investigation. One would therefore be appointed to-morrow.

The scandal, involving as it does the character of the highest officer in the employ of the Dominion, is causing great excitement.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Cadets have been appointed to the Military Academy as follows: Clinton C. Duncan, Third District, Georgia; George B. Van Riper, (alt.,) Fifth District, New-Jersey; James W. Williams, Second District, Alabama; T. J. Bennett, (alt.,) Ninth District, Georgia; Alson Hamilton, Fourth District, Virginia; Nathaniel I. Martin, (alt.,) Fourth District, Virginia.

Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze and Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch have been detached from their present duties and ordered to Philadelphia on business connected with the cruiser Philadelphia.

A naval board, of which Admiral Kimberly is President, met at the Navy Department yesterday to examine Commodore Benham and Capt. Ryan for promotion.

LONDON, March 6.—The United States man-of-war Atlanta and Boston of the evolutionary squadron have sailed from Genoa for Naples.

Rear Admiral Louis A. Kimberly has been ordered as President of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey.

HOPS "PROTECTED" ENOUGH.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTY.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard representatives of the Brewers' Association in opposition to an increase of the duty on hops. President Lefens of Chicago presented a number of statistics, and argued that an increase of the duty would not benefit the American hop growers, as they produced normally all the hops required for domestic consumption except a few imported hops used for flavoring beer. Their hops were the best in the world, and large quantities were exported. To raise the duty would be to cause the brewers to suffer severely in those years when there was a failure of the domestic crop. The brewers were satisfied with the present duty of 6 cents per pound, which in 1888 amounted to an ad valorem duty of nearly 44 per cent., but if there was to be an increase in the duty on hops, then a corresponding increase should be made in the duty on imported beers.

E. D. Behrmann of New-York, Vice President of the Brewers' Association, argued in confirmation of Mr. Lefens's statement. Chairman McKinley read from a memorial jointly drawn up by the brewers and hop growers, in which the former agreed to assist the hop-growers in securing and maintaining adequate protection for their product. The witness admitted to Mr. Dingley that this was the result of an agreement by which the hop growers were to aid the brewers in preventing the enactment of prohibitory liquor laws. He maintained that as a result of prohibition more liquor was drank than in States where licenses were granted. Mr. Dingley, who comes from a prohibition State, was much interested in this testimony, and endeavored to controvert it. He said that the distillers would aid the brewers in their opposition to prohibition, which would not be a consistent course if more whisky was consumed under a prohibitory law than in its absence. He did not believe that the witness's arguments hung together. Mr. Scharman pointed out, however, the statement that prohibition decreased the consumption of beer and increased that of whisky, and said that he was fully borne out in this by practical experience.

The discussion was brought to a close by Mr. Bayne's objection that it did not concern the committee.

Adolph Wimpleheimer of New-York briefly addressed the committee in opposition to the proposition to increase the duty on skivers intended for hat linings. He maintained that the present low rate of duty was too high. He declared that it had enriched the two firms in this country engaged in making skivers and hat bands.

A MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS THE MURDERER MAKES A CONFESSION.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 6.

RICH IN GRANDPARENTS.

From the Boston Traveller.

There is a baby at South Hingham that would certainly take the medal as regards living grandparents, if one was offered for such competition. The record is: Child, Lewis M. Whiting; parents, Edward G. Whiting, Carrie L. Whiting; grandparents, Elisha C. Sprague, Louisa C. Sprague; Nathan G. Whiting, Ann J. Whiting; Stephen C. Sprague, Achsah L. Sprague; George Cushman, Betsey M. Cushman; Gilman Whiting, Janet Peterson and Phœbe Peterson; or, eleven living grandparents, viz.: Two own grandfathers and two grandmothers, and seven great-grandparents. The child will be one year old on March 6.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aruan, Kingston	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8.		
Abbos, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anrania, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
City of San Antonio, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colonia, Cape Haytien	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Empress of Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	4:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	2:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	2:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Ledre, Mediterranean	.....	9:00 A. M.
Marsala, Hamburg	.....	.....
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spain, London	.....	.....
MONDAY, MARCH 10.		
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Ciudad Condal, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Ronans, Liverpool	.....	.....
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jackonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 11.		
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	3:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
Coban, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lisonese, Para	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	3:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 7.

Caledonia, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 28.
Laurentina, Shields, Feb. 18.
Mortlake, Hamburg, Feb. 15.
Muriel, St. Kitts, Feb. 27.
Piato, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Naples, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

Guthiel, Bremen, Feb. 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 1.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 8.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

Alvena, Port Limon, March 1.
City of Alexandria, Havana, March 6.
Elder, Bremen, March 1.
Servia, Liverpool, March 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Capua, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 16.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 1.
Nevada, Liverpool, March 1.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
City of Paris, Liverpool, March 5.
Moravia, Havre, Feb. 27.
Niagara, Havana, March 8.
Slavonia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:24 | Sun sets...5:58 | Moon rises..6:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..7:53	Gov. Isl...8:11	Hell Gate..10:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..8:18	Gov. Isl...8:38	Hell Gate..10:31

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..1:43	Gov. Isl...2:09	Hell Gate...5:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..2:05	Gov. Isl...2:33	Hell Gate...4:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Waesland, (Belg.,) Buschmann, Antwerp 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Steamship Canada, (Br.,) Robinson, London 15 ds., with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cochrane, Liverpool 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Alesia, Nailat, Marseilles 24 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship Biela, (Br.,) Spratty, Rio Janeiro 22 ds., with coffee, &c., and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Lisbonense, (Br.,) King, Fernambuco and Para 23 ds., with mdse. to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Alvo, (Br.,) Williams, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Kingston, Morant Bay, and Fortune Island 15 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Brig E. W. Gale, (Br.,) Cameron, Manzas 16 ds., with molasses to W. Hofmann—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Brig Tasma, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) McDonald, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James Edmiston.

Steamship H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to G. F. Dimock.

Steamship Siddons, (Br.,) Brown, St. Lucia and Norfolk 10 ds., in ballast to Busk & Jevons.

Steamship Jamaica, Thompson, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 7 ds., with fruit to G. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steamship Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Sluiter, Surinam, Demerara, Trinidad, Campana, Cumana, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curacoa, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, and Port au Prince, via Hampton Roads, 25 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, strong, N., clear; at City Island, fresh, N. N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamship State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Henrietta H., for Newcastle; Rhaetia, for Hamburg; Cyril, for Para, &c.; Ceylon, for Rio Janeiro, via Baltimore; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Morgan City, for Galveston; Roanoke, for Newport News.

SPOKEN.

The ship City of Athens, (Br.,) Capt. Morrison, from New-York Jan. 16 for Melbourne, was spoken Feb. 6 in lat. 10 N., lon. 27 W.

The bark Faust, (Norw.,) Capt. Otterbeck, from New-York Jan. 4 for Honolulu, was spoken Feb. 11 in lat. 10 S., lon. 35 W.

The bark Abyssinia, (Br.,) Capt. Hilton, from Manila Dec. 14 for New-York, was spoken Feb. 14 in lat. 31 S., lon. 16 E.

BELOW.

Ship Erin's Isle, (of Liverpool,) Waycott, from Colombo and Galle Nov. 21.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

New-York Bay—Electric Buoys Relighted.

The electric light buoys Nos. 1 and 5, in the lower bay of New-York, have been relighted. No. 3 will be relighted as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

FREDERICK RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy, Inspector Third District.
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 6, 1890.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 6.—The Anchor Line steamship Circassia, Capt. Young, from New-York Feb. 25 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Dania, Capt. Barends, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

The Inman Line steamship City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The steamship Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Magee, from New-York Feb. 23 for Hull, passed the Scilly to-day.

The steamship Regal, (Br.) sld. from Girgenti for New-York Feb. 28.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Huggett, from London, sld. from Havre for New-York March 3.

The steamship Plessy, (Br.) sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 4.

The steamship Ponca, (Br.,) Capt. Bowen, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Kasbek, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

The steamship Indiavia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canjonari, from New-York Feb. 8, arr. at Genoa March 2.

The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Leab, from New-York Feb. 8, arr. at Swinemunde March 2.

The North German Lloyd steamship Scala, Capt. Richter, from New-York Feb. 26 for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 9 A. M. to-day.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.85	Mexican	2.15
Best & Belcher	2.15	Ophir	2.15
Belle Consolidated	1.50	Potosi	1.65
Chollar	2.30	Sierra Nevada	2.10
Consol. Cal. & Va.	4.40	Union Consolidated	2.20
Crown Point	1.75	Utah	1.55
Eureka Consol.	1.50	Commonwealth	3.40
Gould & Curry	1.35	Grand Quay	.60
Hale & Norcross	1.45	North Belle Eureka	1.30

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 6:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 101.6 by 24.6 by 101.6, 54 Vesey-st., north side, west of Church-st., for $43,700, to Penic Humbert; also, sold at public auction the four-story stone-front building, with lot 20 by 102.2, 13 East 74th-st., north side, 220 feet east of 5th-av., for $31,000, to D. Y. Swainson.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 149 West 23d-st., north side, 240 feet east of 7th-av., for $40,000, to A. R. Bradshaw. Also, in partition, David Barrett, Esq., referee, sold the seven-story stone-front building, with lot 33.6 by 100 by irregular by 50, 453 and 455 5th-av., east side, 39.9 feet north of 41st-st., for $1,02,000, to Robert Graves & Co.; five-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 92.6, 140 West 36th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av., for $43,200, to R. H. Johnson; five-story brick flat, with lot 25.7 by 92, 417 West 19th-st., north side, 221 feet west of 9th-av., for $18,000, to Timothy Donovan; similar building, with lot 25.5 by 92.419 West 19th-st., adjoining above, for $18,100, to John Troban; similar building, with lot 25.10 by 92, 421 West 19th-st., adjoining above, for $18,200, to G. V. Eckard, and three similar buildings, with lots, each 25.8 by 92, 423 to 427 West 19th-st., adjoining above, sold for $54,900, to E. B. Johnson; similar building, with lot 25 by 103.3, 159 West 124th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av., for $41,750, to Charles Selzer. The sale of building, with lot, 279 Avenue A, north of 17th-st., was withdrawn.

John F. B. Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, John Whalen, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land 80.6 by 76 by 75 by 110, on King's Bridge road, east side, 126.3 feet north of Arthur-st., for $1,775, to B. J. Cuskley.

The following sales were postponed: Sale by William Kennedy & Brother of a plot of land, in East 99th and 100th sts., west of 3d-av., was adjourned to March 18, and sale by James Bleecker & Son of the apartment house, with plot of land, on 9th-av., corner of 50th-st., was adjourned to April 8.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 6.

50th-st., 34; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to George Deshon, trustee.....$1

Avenue B., n. w. corner 5th-st., 24x100; Charles F. A. Neumann and wife to Emmitt R. Kelly.....1

103d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st-av., 13x100.11; Ashbel Green to Edward Roberts.....1

Same property; Edward Roberts and wife to Caroline Hanlein.....1

Park-av., e. s., 100.8 ft. n. of 90th-st., 0.1x88; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to Bernard H. De Boes.....1

Morris-av., e. corner of 146th-st., 180x200x irregular; Charlotte M. Goodridge to E. D. Fox.....1

Convent-av., e. s., 639.6 ft. n. of 141st-st., 40 x100; Cornelius V. Sidell and wife to same.....1

8th-av., s. w. corner of 145th-st., 208x99.11, to 144th-st.; D. McLean Thau, referee, to Jacob D. Salter.....76,000

King's Bridge road, w. s., lot No. 8 map of property of Isaac P. Martin and other property; Elliot Smith and others to William H. Smith, Jr.....122,500

128th-st., s. s., 324 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x99.11; Jacob S. Baker and others to Charles L. Lincoln.....1

Downing-st., n. s., 280.3 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 19.8x90; Ascher Weinstein and wife to Jacob Bookman.....8,585

Leiter-av., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Eidert-lane, 25x100; Emanuel Blumenthal, referee, to Annie Joseph.....385

87th-st., 161 West; William C. G. Wilson and others to George F. Morris and another 24,500

47th-st., 123 East; Ella Freedman to Henry W. Benedict.....1

3d-av., n. w. corner of 73th-st., 29x100; Ann Hinson to John P. Weisinger.....1

Pearl-st., e. s., 18.6 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 30.4x47.2; Henry W. De Forest to Robert W. De Forest.....12,350

Same property; James P. Kernochan and others to Henry W. De Forest.....25,000

7th-av., n. w. corner of 14th-st., 25x96; Ada F. March and others to Ascher Weinstein.....1

10th-av., s. w. corner of 183d-st., 49.11x100; Boltis Moore and others to Katie Neher.....25,000

Plot 5, map of lands of A. E. Putnam, 24th Ward; Spencer Duryea; Charles A. Troup, trustee, to Lee Wolff.....1

60th-st., n. s., 176.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 36.11x100.11; Anthony F. Troescher and wife to Julius Dreyfus.....10

Columbia-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Solomon Wallach and wife to Ignatz Gluck.....20,100

120th-st., 55 East; Michael Cain and wife to Mary I. Raynor.....17,750

10th-av., s. w. corner of 182d-st., 49.11x100; Leonora A. Arnold and others to Boltis Moore.....2,200

128th-st., 158 East; Charles Wanninger and wife to Adelaide Michaelis.....13,500

Water-st., 179; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Patrick H. Day.....48,500

17th-st. and 1st-av., 125 ft. w. of Irving-place, 25x92; William H. Scott, executor, to Nicholas Witschen.....27,750

71st-st., 70 West; John T. Farley and wife to Kate Levenson.....44,000

43d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4; Adelaide Michaelis and wife to Charles Wanninger.....1

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1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av.,

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For sale, 75x100, on the east side of Wooster-st., near Houston.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

9TH-AV., 69TH TO 70TH STS.

Entire front, 10 stores; rent, $18,000.

N. B.—To make immediate sale, price reduced right down to $360,000!!!

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ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
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NEW FIVE-STORY IRON BUILDING near Broadway; dry goods district; leased term of years; two tenants; about 7 per cent. net. 10 Wall-st., Room 27.

OFFICES AND STORES

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

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J. A. TREFWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

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INVESTMENTS.

LIST OF BUSINESS PROPERTIES, ELIGIBLY LOCATED, FOR INVESTMENT:

FULTON-ST., near WATER-ST.
FRANKLIN-ST., near CHURCH-ST.
GREENE-ST., near PRINCE-ST.
GREENE-ST., near BLEECKER-ST.
GRAND-ST., near WOOSTER-ST.
HOWARD-ST., near BROADWAY.
MAIDEN-LANE, near NASSAU-ST.
WOOSTER-ST., near BLEECKER-ST.

For particulars

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SALE OR RENT.—NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72D-ST.

The most elegant residence street in New-York; are as carefully constructed and handsomely fitted up as any of the 230 built and sold by us in the last 10 years, but being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value, or will be rented.

Price for 105.....$38,000
Price for 107.....50,000

Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent; investment properties.

Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO NOS. 64, 68, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY SONS, BUILDERS.
1,173 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

NOS. 11 TO 19 WEST 74TH-ST.—HANDsome new four-story 20 and 22 foot houses; all improvements; back stairs, &c.; only 200 feet from Central Park; moderate prices and easy terms; circulars sent on application; look at these before you purchase. D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

ONLY THREE LEFT

Of the handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; price moderate.

NO. 141 WEST 42D-ST.—VERY DESIRable investment property, 25x100 ft. E. MATTFELD, 70 Broad-st., second floor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Beautiful house, fully furnished, for sale; fashionable centre; exceptional opportunity; $15,000; another, with view of ocean, unfurnished, $13,000. To let, Summer season, two furnished cottages, $500; several at $1,000 and $2,000, with intermediate prices. A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Tenia, Orange Co., Fla.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Jacob D. Salter.....76,000

King's Bridge road, w. s., lot No. 8 map of property of Isaac P. Martin and other property; Elliot Smith and others to William H. Smith, Jr.....122,500

128th-st., s. s., 324 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x99.11; Jacob S. Baker and others to Charles L. Lincoln.....1

Downing-st., n. s., 280.3 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 19.8x90; Ascher Weinstein and wife to Jacob Bookman.....8,585

Leiter-av., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Eidert-lane, 25x100; Emanuel Blumenthal, referee, to Annie Joseph.....385

87th-st., 161 West; William C. G. Wilson and others to George F. Morris and another 24,500

47th-st., 123 East; Ella Freedman to Henry W. Benedict.....1

3d-av., n. w. corner of 73th-st., 29x100; Ann Hinson to John P. Weisinger.....1

Pearl-st., e. s., 18.6 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 30.4x47.2; Henry W. De Forest to Robert W. De Forest.....12,350

Same property; James P. Kernochan and others to Henry W. De Forest.....25,000

7th-av., n. w. corner of 14th-st., 25x96; Ada F. March and others to Ascher Weinstein.....1

10th-av., s. w. corner of 183d-st., 49.11x100; Boltis Moore and others to Katie Neher.....25,000

Plot 5, map of lands of A. E. Putnam, 24th Ward; Spencer Duryea; Charles A. Troup, trustee, to Lee Wolff.....1

60th-st., n. s., 176.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 36.11x100.11; Anthony F. Troescher and wife to Julius Dreyfus.....10

Columbia-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Solomon Wallach and wife to Ignatz Gluck.....20,100

120th-st., 55 East; Michael Cain and wife to Mary I. Raynor.....17,750

10th-av., s. w. corner of 182d-st., 49.11x100; Leonora A. Arnold and others to Boltis Moore.....2,200

128th-st., 158 East; Charles Wanninger and wife to Adelaide Michaelis.....13,500

Water-st., 179; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Patrick H. Day.....48,500

17th-st. and 1st-av., 125 ft. w. of Irving-place, 25x92; William H. Scott, executor, to Nicholas Witschen.....27,750

71st-st., 70 West; John T. Farley and wife to Kate Levenson.....44,000

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,

the choice and valuable property

NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,

two two-story brick-front buildings and lots,

NOS. 310 AND 312 EAST 87TH-ST. AND
609 WATER-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

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WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—An attractive house, 20 feet wide, to rent, unfurnished, or lease. Full particulars and permits from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st and 500 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—$2,250, 178 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x56, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES E. HAY, 24 Broadway.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST.—Three-story brownstone; ten rooms, cabinet; finish parlors; $900. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

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FURNISHED.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, THOUSAND ISLands.—Furnished house, summer residence of the late Edward Anthony; all accommodations, boathouse and boats; icehouse filled with ice; tennis ground, garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to NOAH C. HOGERS, attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling, 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Com. Adv., 126 Fulton-st.

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CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS,
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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent; list now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS,
49 Liberty-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY residence; five acres of land; fine lawn; excellent garden; splendid river view; 40 minutes from city, Erie Railroad; photograph and plans. Room 10 No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE AT ORANGE—FAIRHOLM, THE late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose-av., three minutes' walk from station; five acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. The house is modern; eight bedrooms, billiard room, &c., gas, bathroom, running water in bedrooms, &c., &c. Stable has accommodations for four horses and five rooms for coachman. This is one of the most attractive places in the Oranges, and in an excellent neighborhood. Rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., ONE OF THE BEST Elocated residences on Prospect-st.; house 12 rooms; all improvements; stable; large grounds; fine old shade trees; garden well stocked with fruit trees; rent $1,800 per year. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church station.

TO LET—NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM Chambers-st., several houses with modern improvements, $300 to $800; pleasant grounds, stable, &c. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($900 to $1,500,)
1,048 5th-av., cor. 86th-st.
Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

50TH-ST., 35 EAST.—SEVEN LARGE, light rooms; every improvement; first-class apartments; rent only $60.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF Years.—The buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 118 Hudson-st.

NEW LOFTS OR PARTS OF LOFTS TO let, with steam power and steam heat. I. N. BURDICK, 140 and 142 Wooster-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE AN ENVELOPE addressing and writing to do at home; excellent city references. Address A. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young French lady as companion to elderly lady or as governess; best city references. Address E. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young German girl for up-stairs work or with children. Call or address M. S., 424 West 45th-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and to do coarse washing; in city or country; understands all cooking, soups, desserts, entrées; city references. Address O. K., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference from last place. Address A. M., Box 101 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook; good bread and cake maker; good reference; city or country. Address Hassan, Box 142 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; city or short distance in the country; good city references. Call at 239 West 46th-st., second floor, rear. A. H.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in city or country; good city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., candy store.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as excellent cook; help with washing and ironing; in private family; two years' best city reference. Call at 449 West 37th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By capable woman as cook in private family; understands soups and entrées; good baker; city references. Address D., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day housecleaning and washing. Call at 143 East 59th-st.; ring bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Three last days every week to do cleaning, washing, or ironing. Call or address Mrs. Shirlar, 456 West 17th-st., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few engagements by the day or week; is a good seamstress and operator on machine; hours from 9 to 5; terms $1 75 per day. Address J. W., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for private families; best city reference; write only. Miss McCoy, 304 West 14th-st.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, graduated from kindergarten, as governess; take entire charge of children; no objection to travel; best city reference. Call or address O. S., 1,283 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable French widow as housekeeper or seamstress; best references from last place. Address, by letter only, Mrs. Tader, 223 West 17th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, for general housework; or cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Address E. H., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK

READING FOR THE PEOPLE

THE NEW-YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND OTHER CITIZENS ADDRESS A LARGE MEETING IN CHICKERING HALL.

Every seat in Chickering Hall was filled yesterday afternoon by an audience which assembled to listen to what several distinguished gentlemen had to say concerning the New-York Free Circulating Library, the institution which has conferred so many benefits upon the great number of persons who have claimed the use of its advantages. The meeting was called by the trustees of the library in part to explain the work it has done and also to appeal for aid in the extension of its work.

Benjamin H. Field, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, while beside him sat ex-President Cleveland and Carl Schurz. About them were a hundred gentlemen interested in the institution, among whom were President Seth Low of Columbia College, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter, Gilbert E. Jones, Oswald Ottendorfer, Jacob H. Schiff, F. W. Whitridge, Andrew Carnegie, Edward King, Charles de Kay, J. F. Kernochan, J. Hampden Robb, Gustav E. Kissel, Peter Marié, R. W. Gilder, Hooker Hamersley, Charles Scribner, John Jay, and W. W. Appleton. In the audience were these ladies also interested in the library: Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Miss Catherine W. Bruce, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Miss Amy Townsend, and Mrs. Charles F. Woerishoffer.

Ex-Judge Howland spoke at considerable length concerning the history and progress of the institution since its founding by several ladies about eleven years ago. He told of the rapid increase in the circulation of the books, of the purchase of the premises at 49 Bond-street, and of the establishing of the branches at 185 Second-avenue, 226 West Forty-second-street, and in West Thirteenth-street. Mr. Howland said that the records of the library showed that the percentage of the works of fiction which were distributed is gradually decreasing and is now only about 25 per cent. The figures in connection with the assets of the institution and the various details of the conduct of the library were talked of by Mr. Howland, but these have been already given in THE TIMES. He spoke, too, of the moral effects of the erection of the library building, the one in Bond-street having been started next to a dance-hall, the proprietor of which soon shut up his place, complaining that the library had ruined his business. The speaker made a comparative statement concerning the cost of circulating a book in four great cities, calculated upon the basis of the number of volumes circulated and the annual expense. It costs Boston 12 6-10 cents a volume; Baltimore, 14 4-10 cents; St. Louis, 10 7-10 cents, and New-York, 5½ cents.

Mr. Cleveland was then introduced by Mr. Field, and was welcomed with very great applause. He said:

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

"The few words I shall speak on this occasion I intend rather as a pledge of my adherence to the cause in which you are enlisted than an attempt to say anything new or instructive. I gladly join with the enthusiasm of a new convert in the felicitations of those who have done noble and effective work in the establishment and maintenance in our city of a free circulating library, and it seems to me they have abundant cause for congratulation in a review of the good which has already been accomplished through their efforts and in the contemplation of the further usefulness which awaits their continued endeavor.

In every enlightened country the value of popular education is fully recognized, not only as a direct benefit to its recipients, but as an element of strength and safety in organized society. Considered in these aspects it should nowhere be better appreciated than in this land of free institutions consecrated to the welfare and happiness of its citizens, and deriving its sanction and its power from the people. Here the character of the people is inevitably impressed upon the government, and here our public life can no more be higher and purer than the life of the people, than a stream can rise above its fountain or be purer than the spring in which it has its source.

That we have not failed to realize these conditions is demonstrated by the establishment of free public schools on every side, where children are not only invited but often obliged to submit themselves to such instruction as will better their situation in life and fit them to take part intelligently in the conduct of the Government.

Thus, in our schools the young are taught to read, and in this manner the seed is sown from which we expect a profitable return to the State, when its beneficiaries shall repay the educational advances made to them by an intelligent and patriotic performance of their social and political duties.

THE OBJECT OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

And yet if we are to create good citizenship, which is the object of popular education, and if we are to insure to the country the full benefit of public instruction, we can by no means consider the work as completely done in the schoolroom. While the young gathered there are fitting themselves to assume in the future their political obligations, there are others upon whom these obligations already rest, and who now form the voting body of the country in their keeping. Our work is badly done if these are neglected. They have passed the school age, and have perhaps availed themselves of free instruction; but they, as well as those still in school, should, nevertheless, have within their reach the means of further mental improvement and the opportunity of gaining that additional knowledge and information which can only be secured by access to useful and instructive books.

The husbandman who expects to gain a profitable return from his orchards, not only carefully tends and cultivates the young trees in his nurseries as they grow to maturity, but he generously enriches and cares for those already in bearing and upon which he must rely for ripened fruit.

In sending the children of our land to read is but the first step in the scheme of creating good citizens by means of free instruction. We teach the young to read so that both as children and as men and women they may read. Our teaching must lead to the habit and the desire of reading to be useful; and only as this result is reached can the work in our free schools be logically supplemented and made valuable.

Therefore, the same wise policy and intent which open the doors of our free schools to our young also suggest the completion of the plan thus entered upon by placing books in the hands of those who in our schools have been taught to read.

A man or woman who never reads and is abandoned to unthinking torpor, or who allows the entire mental life to be bounded by the narrow lines of a daily recurring routine of effort for mere existence, cannot escape a condition of barrenness of mind which not only causes the decay of individual contentment and happiness, but which fails to yield to the State its justly expected return of usefulness in valuable service and wholesome political action.

GOOD BOOKS SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

Another branch of this question should not be overlooked. It is not only of great importance that our youth and our men and women should have the ability, the desire, and the opportunity to read, but the kind of books they read is no less important. Without guidance and without the invitation and encouragement to read publications which will improve as well as interest, there is danger that our people will have in their hands books whose influence and tendency are of a negative sort, if not positively bad and mischievous. Like other good things the ability and opportunity to read may be so used as to defeat their beneficent purposes.

The boy who greedily devours the vicious tales of imaginary daring and blood-curdling adventure which in these days are far too accessible to the young will have his brain filled with notions of life and standards of manliness which, if they do not make him a menace to peace and good order, will certainly not tend to make him a useful member of society.

The man who devotes himself to the flash literature now much too common will, instead of increasing his value as a citizen, almost surely degenerate in his ideas of public duty and grow dull in his appreciation of the obligations he owes his country.

In both these cases there will be a loss to the State. There is danger also that a positive and aggressive injury to the community will result, and such readers will certainly suffer deprivation of the happiness and contentment which are the fruits of improving study and well-regulated thought.

So, too, the young woman who seeks recreation and entertainment in reading silly and frivolous books, often of doubtful moral tendency, is herself in the way of becoming frivolous and silly, if not of weak morality. If she escapes this latter condition, she is almost certain to become utterly unfitted to bear patiently the burden of self-support or to assume the sacred duties of wife and mother.

Contemplating these truths, no one can doubt the importance of securing for those who read, as far as it is in our power, facilities for the study and reading of such books as will instruct and innocently entertain, and which will at the same time improve and correct the tastes and desires.

KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

There is another thought somewhat in advance of those already suggested, which should not pass unnoticed.

As an outgrowth of the inventive and progressive spirit of our people, we have among us legions of men and women, too, who restlessly desire to increase their knowledge of the new forces and agencies which at this time are being constantly drawn from their hiding places and subjected to the use of man. Those curious inquirers should all be given a chance and have put within their reach such books as will guide and inspire their efforts. If by this means the country shall gain to itself a new inventor or be the parent of endeavor which shall add new elements to the sum of human happiness and comfort, its intervention will be well repaid.

These considerations, and the fact that many among us having the ability and inclination to read are unable to furnish themselves with profitable and wholesome books, amply justify the beneficent mission of our Free Circulating Library. Its plan and operation, so exactly adjusted to meet a situation which cannot safely be ignored and to wants which ought not to be neglected, establish its claim upon the encouragement and reasonable aid of the public authorities and commend it most fully to the support and generosity of private benefactions.

The development which this good work has already reached in our city has exhibited the broad field yet remaining untouched and the inadequacy of present operations. It has brought to view also instances of noble individual philanthropy and disinterested private effort and contribution.

But it certainly seems that the time and money directed to this object are confined to a circle of persons far too narrow, and that the public encouragement and aid have been greatly disproportioned to private endeavor.

The city of New-York has never shown herself willing to be behind other cities in such work as is done by our Free Circulating Library, and while her people are much engrossed in business activity and enterprise they have never yet turned away from a cause once demonstrated to them to be so worthy and useful as this.

The demonstration is at hand. Let it be pressed upon our fellow-citizens, and let them be shown the practical operation of the plan you have in hand and the good it has accomplished, and the further good of which it is capable through their increased liberality, and it will be strange if they fail to respond generously to your appeal to put the city of New-York in the front rank of the cities which have recognized the usefulness of free circulating libraries.

OTHER SPEECHES.

President Low was speedily recognized by the audience and was greeted with much warmth. Mr. Low said that he was glad that it was upon one of the first occasions that he had made a public speech since he became a citizen of New-York that he was called upon to support the Free Circulating Library. He declared that we had the Astor Library, which was a splendid storehouse of general literature, and that there were many libraries devoted to special subjects; "but," he said, "the library of special branches reminds me of the light cast by the headlamp of a locomotive, whose rays are perfectly brilliant, but they are confined within an exceedingly contracted space. The influence of the general library is like the light of the sun—broad, diffused, glorious, reaching into all the dark corners of ignorance and enlightening all who come within its glow."

Mr. Low said he doubted whether New-York would have had a free circulating library had it not been for the Astor Library, but while the latter was a storehouse of knowledge, it was the work of a free circulating library to take the book to the reader; it allowed the book to go to the home and there continue the work done in the other institutions of instruction.

"There is a society in this city, I think it is the Seaman's Aid Society, which for $50 will put a library on a ship and keep the vessel supplied with books," he went on. "The records of that society show that seamen have hazarded their lives again and again to save the libraries of their wrecked vessels. This may in part show what a hunger and a thirst there are in the human mind for intellectual food. I think that the ladies and gentlemen interested in this library have only to reach the ear of New-York for the heart of New-York to quickly respond and give it all the aid it can ask. It is not the fashion or the American people to wait for the action of the authorities when they want anything very much and I do not think the citizens of New-York will wait upon municipal officers before they take action in this very great work."

The address of Mr. Choate was somewhat more humorous than those of his predecessors, but he spoke with much earnestness concerning the advantages of the Free Circulating Library. He proposed that the subscribers to the guarantee fund of the World's Fair should, now that the fair in New-York was believed to be beyond the range of probability, shift their subscriptions to the funds of the Free Circulating Library.

Mr. Carnegie urged that those interested in the library should repeatedly bring the necessities of the institution before the municipal authorities so that it should receive the support it so richly deserves. "We will," he continued, "make Mr. Cleveland referee and Mr. Choate and Mr. Howland counsel, and I believe that we will make out a good cause."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Palmer has received a letter from President Harrison commending the cause of the Actors' Fund, for which the Madison-Square Theatre company will go to Washington to play "Aunt Jack" next Monday, and promising to attend the performance if possible. The four lower boxes of Albaugh's Opera House have been sold for the occasion at $100 each to the President, Congressman Flower, Senator McMillan, and Cornelius N. Bliss. Gov. Jackson of Maryland will take a party from Baltimore to swell the audience. The formal invitation to Mr. Palmer and his company to visit Washington was signed by Senators McMillan of Michigan, Hiscock of New-York, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Squire of Washington, and Wolcott of Colorado, and the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Anson G. McCook, Henry Cabot Lodge, J. J. Belden, George E. Adams, James G. Barrett, and Theodore E. Roesle. The performance will begin at 1 o'clock and the company will be back in New-York in time to give the regular entertainment at the Madison-Square in the evening.

"The County Fair" will have its three hundredth performance at the Union-Square Theatre next Tuesday evening, and Nell Burgess and Manager Hill intend to make a jubilee night of it. The event will be commemorated by the presentation to the audience of a souvenir which, for cost, beauty, and usefulness, the management claims, will eclipse any previous efforts in this direction. "The County Fair" needs no souvenir to float it, as the record of the present season at the Union-Square has proved, but Mr. Hill and Mr. Burgess want their patrons to have something to remind them of Aunt Dinah.

Rose Coghlan's excellent performance of Peg Woffington will be seen for the last time at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on Saturday night. Next Monday "The Still Alarm" returns to this house, where it achieved its first New-York success.

Barry and Fay will return to the city for the week of March 17, when they will revive "McKenna's Flirtation" at the Windsor Theatre.

Sydney Rosenfeld has faith in "The Stepping Stone." He is organizing a second company to present the play on the road, taking in only the larger cities, and beginning its tour in about two weeks. Mr. Rosenfeld now says that he will not interrupt the run of the play at the Standard until June, when the New-York company will go to M. B. Leavitt's Theatre in San Francisco, returning to open the season at the Standard again in September.

TAXING THE STEWART BEQUESTS.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to confirm the report of an appraiser in regard to imposing the collateral inheritance tax on a portion of the estate of Cornelia M. Stewart. The motion was opposed by Jabish Holmes, Jr., appearing for Charles J. Clinch and ex-Judge Hilton, the executors, and for Mr. Clinch individually by A. W. Evarts and ex-Judge William G. Choate.

The tax which the appraiser holds should be levied would amount to about $150,000. Mr. Holmes urged that the tax should not be levied on behalf of the trust fund left to Judge Hilton, because at the time of the death of Mrs. Stewart this fund was merely a contingency, and could not be positively asserted. As to the legacies received by Mr. Clinch and Mrs. Sarah N. Smith, Mr. Holmes argued that no claim of interest should be made against them, and also that if it was held that the tax could be imposed it should not begin to run before January last, when his clients actually received the property, and that then they would be entitled to a rebate of 5 per cent if they paid the tax within six months.

THE SHORTAGE KEPT GROWING.

Andrew B. Martin and Clarence A. Martin, the expert accountants selected to examine the books of the Kings County Charities Department and ascertain just how the big deficiency of $220,549 50 came about, have made a report. The Commissioners have a bill before the Legislature now, providing money to dispose of this shortage. The accountants found that the trouble began way back in 1886, when, on Aug. 1, there was a deficiency of $19,152 62. During the next year it increased to $43,130 55, and by Aug. 1, 1888, it had jumped to $86,346 91. The next year sent it up to $169,-271 73. The appropriation for the year ending on Aug. 1 next was $569,237 83, out of which there remains now only $89,708 30 to carry the department along until next August. The accountants estimate that there will be a deficiency on that date of $220,549 50.

A NEW AMERICAN POWDER.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that powder experts in this city had succeeded in so compressing black powder as to give, on explosion, a muzzle velocity equal to the best results obtained from the Lebel powder. The experts are among the best-known powder men in the United States.

The compression of the powder has been effected radially. The method has increased the muzzle velocity of the projectile using the best grade of black powder from 1,400 feet per second to over 2,100 feet per second.

MR. ROBB SPEAKS HIS MIND

SAYS THE MAYOR IS OPPOSING THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRAL PARK RAILWAY—WHAT THE MAYOR SAYS.

Commissioner J. Hampden Robb, one of the County Democrats of the Park Board, gave the Tammany people something to think and talk about yesterday. Tiring of the succession of obstacles that have been thrown in the way of the building of the transverse road in Central Park at Eighty-fifth-street, he had some things to say at yesterday's meeting which stirred up an interest in the question such as has never been stirred up before.

Proposals for laying the tracks of the transverse road had been advertised for, and the bids were to have been opened by the Park Board yesterday. It was the intention of the board to build the road and then sell the franchise for operating it at auction. After some other bids had been opened, President Waldo Hutchins announced that the bids for the transverse road could not be opened because the Corporation Counsel had advised delay and withdrew his approval. The bids were entitled:

"For constructing railway tracks for street railway from the easterly line of Fifth-avenue at Eighty-fifth-street, and crossing the Central Park in and through transverse road No. 3 to the easterly curb line of Eighth-avenue at Eighty-sixth-street."

The announcement that Corporation Counsel Clark had interfered, and that more delay was necessary, aroused Commissioner Robb.

In connection with the matter," said he, "I have a statement to make at once. The action as taken by Corporation Counsel Clark is but another one of the many obstacles thrown in the way of building this railroad so closely allied with the interest of the community in that vicinity. It is about a year since we began to consider this project. We first met with opposition from the Sinking Fund Commission, which did not give us enough money to make the improvement. It dragged along from month to month, and finally we accepted $12,000, which they offered us, although we wanted at least $20,000, and resolved to make up the difference from the maintenance fund. This action on our part seemed to be a surprise to some people, but there was no help for it, and the Corporation Counsel apparently approved of our plan. Advertisements for proposals were printed, and the Corporation Counsel approved of the specifications, and these bids were sent in. When these things had been done and everything appeared to be all right, Corporation Counsel Clark a few days ago sent us word that he withdrew his approval, on the ground that the proposed introduce a bill into the Legislature giving this board additional powers and authorizing the Commissioners to build roads not only in Central Park, but also in the adjoining streets.

"The point is this: it is nothing more or less than an attempt on the part of Mr. Clark to prevent our building the road at all. We have been accused by the newspapers of delay and slowness in building this road, and I have stood under this unjust imputation long enough, and now I want the public to understand where the fault rests. The introduction of such a bill by the Corporation Counsel is something that has never been attempted before, and he must take the responsibility. The bill proposes to give the Park Department the authority to secure the consent of property owners in East Eighty-fifth and West Eighty-fifth streets to the laying of railroad tracks in those streets. I cannot see how such a bill could be passed, for it gives to the Park Commissioners power to go outside of their jurisdiction. When such consent has been obtained, then the contract for laying the tracks must be awarded by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the lowest bidder.

"This bill comes from the Mayor and was drawn up at his suggestion, and I have been informed that he asked the Corporation Counsel to withdraw his approval to the specifications. It is a piece of trickery. It is the measure which proposed to take from the control of the board the parks in the annexed district."

Commissioner Gallup, a Tammany man, asked Mr. Robb where he got his information about the Mayor's action. "Behind the City Hall, or at friendly conversations held with the Mayor in his office," said Mr. Robb, and he indicated that the Mayor had intimated that the thing was to be done for a purpose.

"How do you know that the Mayor had anything to do with the action of the Corporation Counsel?" asked Mr. Gallup.

"I know," said Mr. Robb, "that he sent word to the Corporation Counsel asking him to withdraw his approval of our road. This is his Honor's idea of benefiting the people living up town on either side of Central Park and I want to have it known by the public. It is the same spirit which is endeavoring to curtail our powers in the annexed district and elsewhere, and I propose to remonstrate against it right here and now."

"I do not think that the Mayor should have been brought into this matter at all," said Mr. Gallup, "and I would like to know how you know all this."

"Well," said Mr. Robb, "he told me so himself in so many words at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. That's how I know what I am talking about."

"I confess that I am still in doubt as to the exactness of your statement. You won't deny that the building of this road across the Park will redound to the benefit of the Fourth-Avenue Railroad Company," said Mr. Gallup.

"That's none of our business," said Mr. Robb. "We want to give the people around Central Park a chance to cross it easily and cheaply and as expeditiously as possible."

"I must refuse to take any action until I have seen the Corporation Counsel," said the Tammany member.

"He has given his approval twice already," said Mr. Robb, "and now when the question of putting this road through comes up he stops us on the threshold. His action is in harmony with the same spirit that wants to take from us the control of Central Park for the World's Fair and the annexed district, and that spirit is inspired by the Mayor of this city for his own purposes. I want the people to know where the real opposition to their interests comes from."

Further action in the matter was then deferred until next Wednesday.

Mayor Grant said later in the day: "At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners held some time ago, when this matter of the transverse roads was under discussion, the idea of a railroad running from nowhere to nowhere would be of no great use, and that money should not be spent on such a road. You could ride on it from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue and then back again, but you couldn't ride anywhere else on it. If on Seventy-third-street, west of the Boulevard, and I know how inconvenient the present facilities for travel are. A road across Central Park and extending from river to river would be a great public convenience, and I suggested to Mr. Clark that a bill giving the Park Department power to build such a road should be sent to Albany. This road would connect with all the railroads running north and south, and would help the upper part of the city very much. There is no mystery about the matter. It does not hurt the Park Board but it helps the public."

Corporation Counsel Clark said: "Commissioner Robb is mistaken when he says that the Mayor asked me to withdraw my approval of the specifications for the transverse road in Central Park. I advised Commissioners Hutchins and Gallup at least a month ago that the Mayor desired that a bill should be introduced in the Legislature giving the local authorities the power to build a road from river to river, running across Central Park. I advised that such a road should be built and leased for a term of years to the highest bidder, the city to retain the ownership. There are those competent to judge who say that such a road would bring the city a rental of from $35,000 to $50,000 a year. A bill has been drawn and is now in the hands of Assemblyman Blumenthal, (Tammany, Twenty-second District,) unless he has already introduced it. There is no desire on the part of the Mayor or myself to deprive the Park Board of any of its powers. We simply want to have the road built so that it will best accommodate the people who live east and west of the Park. The road favored by Mr. Robb would be of no use to any one, except the Fourth-Avenue Railroad Company. They would turn out to be the successful bidders, and would enjoy a monopoly of transit through Central Park."

AMENDING THE GRAIN RULES.

A meeting of the members of the grain trade was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday for the purpose of considering the proposition to allow the delivery of No. 1 Northern Spring wheat on sales of contract wheat under the rules of the Exchange. President C. C. Burke presided.

The proposition was warmly discussed. It was argued by those who favored it that its adoption would prevent "corners," and would in other ways aid the legitimate trade in grain. Opposition to it came from the Grain Committee. Henry T. Kneeland declared that if the market was cornered it was the outlook of those who suffered thereby, and they should be able to take care of themselves.

The discussion ended by the President appointing a special committee composed of Messrs. George Munne, F. I. Goldsmith, Franklin Quimby, E. S. Livermore, H. S. Jewell, T. A. McIntyre, and F. Lee Gill to confer with the Grain Committee and report at a later meeting.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S MISSION CHAPEL.

It was learned yesterday that Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and her son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, have given the funds wherewith to build a handsome mission chapel in East Forty-second-street to take the place of the Rescue Mission that has done much good work in that locality during the past year. It is to be an adjunct of St. Bartholomew's Church, and work upon it is to be commenced very shortly. It is designed to help unfortunates of both sexes, and everything that will serve to bring them in from the streets and arouse a desire within them toward useful and decent life will be provided. The building will be ready for use in about a year.

RARE PORCELAINS SOLD.

LIVELY BIDDING FOR A FINE COLLECTION OF CHINESE WARE.

A rare collection of Chinese porcelains and other Oriental ware was sold at the auction rooms of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon. The original collection of which this is a part was made in China and Japan by two Mandarins, and was brought to this city last Spring, when nearly half the collection was sold.

Two hundred and forty-five patterns were exhibited yesterday and sold at very fair prices, aggregating $10,000. Prices suffered slightly owing to the great number of pieces exhibited, there being as many as twenty varieties of the "eggshells" and fully forty of the blue-and-white hawthorn jars.

The buyers were nearly all private collectors, although one or two dealers made extensive purchases in special lines. Prominent in the group of bidders were Charles A. Dana, Charles Peters, A. D. Vorce of Hartford, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mrs. F. Bosworth, Mrs. J. M. Cootre, Mrs. Ogden, W. C. Van Horne, Thomas B. Clarke, R. E. Moore, W. C. Castler, T. De Vinne, Gen. J. S. Barnes, J. B. Blossom, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. R. D. Tucker, W. D. Everett, J. C. Bancroft of Washington, D. C.; Hugh R. Shaw, L. Stearn, H. M. Day, R. Dominick, and R. S. Hayes.

The sale of small cabinet articles was the least successful feature of the exhibit, interest among the bidders centring on the bowls and blue-and-whites. One of the handsomest of the smaller vases, bearing the Ching Hwa mark, went to Thomas B. Clarke at $33. A sacrificial cup, with the marvel of gold, with teak-wood stand, was sold to R. E. Moore for $28. An incense burner, celadon glazed, went to Mrs. Ogden for $15, although it was pronounced one of the most valuable articles on the list.

The sale of bowls started the bidding at a lively rate, many of the older marks fetching full prices. The value of these bowls is largely determined by the seal mark of the Emperor in whose reign it was made. Those of the Keen-Lung period, 1736-96, brought the highest figures. There was a larger variety of the Kea-King mark, 1796-1820, and also of Tsoun-Kwang, his successor, who reigned from 1820 to 1850. One of the best of these was an exceedingly fine lavender glaze, with gold decorations, purchased by Mrs. J. M. Cootre.

The eggshells sold remarkably well, one of the handsomest, a small white, with teakwood stand, going to Mrs. Palmer for $35. Mrs. Cootre bought a *bleu de Nankin* for $31. Mr. Vorce of Hartford took the Mongolian seal marks at $31 each. Mr. Bancroft of Washington, a son of the historian, bought extensively in the Tsoun-Kwang seals, paying as high as $40 for the smallest of the coral-red glazes.

Animated bidding was called out by the blue-and-whites, embracing vases of various seal marks, together with no less than forty patterns in hawthorn jars and beakers. Valentine & Co. succeeded in capturing one of the finest vases for $240. Mrs. Ogden bought a flaring-necked vase of elaborate pattern, with teak-wood stand, for $250, and another of similar design for $215. Several of the dealers bought hawthorns, paying as much as $150 for the darkest colors. Mrs. Stevens paid $215 for a twenty-two-inch vase of the Keen-Lung period.

The handsomest of the beakers, with dragons in eight circular panels, ring mark and symbolical ornament, was purchased by Mrs. Ogden for $250. Mr. Bancroft bought a large pilgrim bottle, decorated with floral, arabesque, and other designs in rich blue, for $195.

A UNIFORM SUGAR RATE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS HOPE TO ADD $7,000,000 A YEAR TO PROFITS.

Wholesale grocers, weary of losing money on the sale of sugar to retailers, have formed a plan for self-protection, which they are now attempting to carry into active operation. The plan is simply to get all the wholesale dealers who belong to the Wholesale Grocers' National Association—and others, for that matter, who do not—to agree to sell sugar on a certain schedule which will be sent out daily by telegraph to all the firms in the United States. This schedule of prices will be based upon the minimum prices at which sugar is sold to the wholesalers by the refineries, and the prices will be identical. The wholesalers agree to stick to this schedule and not to undersell each other, so that the practical effect will be that sugar will be sold all over the United States by wholesalers to retailers at an almost uniform rate.

As a sort of a reward for virtue—the sticking to the terms of the agreement—all those wholesalers who sell according to the schedule sent out will receive a monthly rebate from the refineries from which they buy of ¼ of 1 cent per pound on all the sugar they buy. The question of cost of freight will be taken into consideration in fixing the rate of sale for various parts of the Union, so that there will be a slight variation in the prices at which sugar is sold in different places. The guarantee of the rebate, it is expected, will put a stop to the habit of discounts for cash.

Wholesale grocers in this city who have entered into the scheme, among whom are Thurber, Whyland & Co., Francis H. Leggatt & Co., and Austin, Nichols & Co., say that for years they have been selling sugar to retailers at cost. The cost of distribution, storage, transportation, &c., has amounted to from $1 to $1 10 a barrel, which is a dead loss to the wholesalers. It is expected that the proposed rebate will almost cover this loss. There will still be a loss, however, the only difference being that it will be much smaller than heretofore. The scheme has been in operation in New-York and Newburgh for a year, without, however, the detail of daily telegraphic schedules, and the attempt is now being made to extend it all over the Union. It is confidently expected that the attempt will be successful.

The effect upon the consumer is not very clear. The wholesalers say that the operation of the plan will not effect the retailers in the least. They will be in the same position they have always occupied, but there will be a difference somewhere of about $7,000,000 a year in the receipts of the wholesalers—in their favor, of course. Whether the refiners are going to be sufficiently philanthropic to give this vast annual sum to the wholesalers, or whether it is coming out of the pockets of the sugar-consuming public, seems to be something of a mystery. Secretary Callahan of the Central Retail Grocers' Union said yesterday that the plan had the indorsement of the union and of retailers generally.

If the plan goes into effect, its results will be manifest in the course of a few months.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The St. Nicholas Society held a stated meeting at Delmonico's last night, with Vice President de Peyster in the chair. The sum of $400 was appropriated toward the expenses of the annual Pass Festival to be held on Easter Monday. Delmonico's ballroom will be the scene of the dinner, and the committee of stewards are working hard to make it an unusually memorable event. Fifteen new members were elected last night to the society, and it was announced that there are forty names now on the waiting roll. A proposition to raise the annual dues from $10 to $20 was laid over for further discussion. Supper was served at the meeting's close. The members present included C. A. Schermerhorn, John B. Pine, F. de Peyster, F. Van Zandt Lane, Edward King, Alfred Van Santvoord, Eugene Schieffelin, and G. H. McLean.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR PET DOGS.

The American Pet Dog Club sent a petition to the Mayor's office yesterday tied up in a red ribbon and asking better protection for the canine pets. It was signed by Mrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Marion E. Bannister, Mrs. Henry B. Cowles, Mary E. Randolph, Victoria U. Draper, Mrs. S. C. Barnum, and others. It asked that the ordinances be so amended that the dog catchers could not pick dogs up from the streets or sidewalks provided they were in the care, except during the period from June 15 to Sept. 15. Mayor's Secretary Holme referred the matter to the Mayor's Marshal. The idea of the petitioners is to avoid the necessity of being continually on guard against the dog catchers when the pets are toddling along without chain or muzzle.

TOWED A DISABLED SHIP INTO PORT.

The Dutch steamship Prins Willem III., which arrived late yesterday from Port au Prince, towed the disabled Norwegian steamer Carl Konow into Hampton Roads. Capt. Sluiter of the Prins Willem III. reports that he fell in with the Konow at 9 o'clock Monday evening in latitude 33° 43' and longitude 74° 27'. Capt. Schwings of the Konow reported that the vessel had lost her propeller. She left this port for Bluefields on March 1. She was taken in tow by the Prins Willem III. and reached Hampton Roads on Wednesday.

Capt. Sluiter states that on Feb. 28 a cabin passenger named Peterson was missed. It was supposed that he had jumped overboard. He was a Dane, about fifty years of age, and had taken passage at Port au Prince.

THE EASIEST, quickest, and surest way to cure a cold is to use DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

SALVATION OIL, the greatest pain cure in the universe, can be bought for 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

IF YOU are tired taking the large, old-fashioned griping pills, try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS and take a good comfort. A man can't stand everything.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T YOU FORGET to keep a box of BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS in the house. A cozy corner for all those sad lung troubles.—*Advertisement.*

BAGGED A LOT OF TRADERS

BUCKET SHOP BOSSES AND PATRONS ARRESTED.

CAPT. M'LAUGHLIN SWOOPED DOWN ON TODD'S AND WARNER'S PLACES AND CAPTURED EVERYBODY THEREIN.

Elliot W. Todd's "Open Board of Brokers," as he ostentatiously calls it, at 46 Broad-street, and Charles Warner's bucket shop, at 81 New-street, were raided again yesterday by Capt. McLaughlin. He had Sergt. Hatton and twenty-five policemen in uniform with him, and he arrested everybody in the places—customers, clerks, and all. He had forty-eight prisoners altogether.

These two places were among those raided a week ago last Tuesday, and Charles Burger, the cashier in Todd's, and Warner—he gave his name as Charles Williams then—were on Wednesday examined in the Tombs Police Court and held for the Grand Jury in $500 each on the charge of violating the law passed by the Legislature last year, which was drawn up expressly with a view to abolishing bucket shops. It is Section 343 in the Criminal Code.

But in spite of the arrest the shops were open again the day following. They snapped their fingers at the law. They have been fighting it for years and very successfully, too. Todd has made a big fortune out of the business. He wasn't to be closed by a mere arrest. He resumed business, and the others argued that if Todd could they could, too.

Capt. McLaughlin decided to clinch matters. He told Policeman McGinnis to attire himself like any other citizen, and giving him a little money told him to go to Todd's and Warner's and invest in some of the "contracts." McGinnis began visiting the places the latter part of last week, and took notice of those who "traded." He watched the blackboard closely, and on Wednesday he had become so well acquainted with it that he made up his mind to buy a little Rock Island and a little New-England. Some of the traders gave him points.

Yesterday Capt. McLaughlin acted. He divided his men. Sergt. Hatton took ten and went to Warner's, or Williams's, and the Captain tackled Todd's. Men were stationed at the exits of both places. McLaughlin shouted out that everybody in Todd's was under arrest. The Sergeant carried the same startling news to the men in Warner's. Both shops were well filled. There was the greatest excitement as the speculators tumbled over each other in attempts to escape. But wherever they ran they were met by policemen. They were all gathered in and marched in a procession down to the Old-slip station house.

There they gave these names: Charles Warner, (he is the proprietor of the shop at 81 New-street,) twenty-six years old, 244 West Forty-fourth-street; George W. Hamilton of Brooklyn, Peter M. Johnson, 83 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; Emil Meyer, 22 Stockton-street, Brooklyn; Henry Mercer, 115 East Fourteenth-street; D. J. Lecour, 1,128 Greene-avenue, Brooklyn; James W. Thompson, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue; George Thomas, Port Richmond, S. I.; Henry North, 37 East Tenth-street; James Hepburn, 213 East Twenty-eighth-street; Charles Hart, 85 West Eleventh-street; George W. Couch, 409 Washington-avenue, Brooklyn; William Jackson, 104 Division-avenue, Brooklyn; Henry Brownell, 703 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. These men were taken from Warner's place.

Those arrested in Todd's were Charles E. Burger, (the cashier,) 188 Virginia-avenue, Jersey City; Bernard Wright, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Charles H. Garland, 147 West Eighty-third-street; Adam Davis, 1,054 Tenth-avenue; James Williams, 1,043 Broadway; Alfred Sidman, Jersey City; Simon Cohen, 75 Rivington-street; Henry Davis, 56 Henry-street; E. J. Seaver, Jersey City; Angel Emanuel, 105 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; James Stillwell, 122 Jane-street; Robert E. Richards, Elizabeth, N. J.; Samuel Orr, 264 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; Peter Smith, White Plains, N. Y.; Rollin H. Neal, 309 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; Levi Burstein, 1,064 Park; Frank A. Loverick, 293 Halsey-street, Brooklyn; A. J. Hibbard, Piermont Hotel, New-York; Martin D. Knapp, 15 Greenwich-avenue; Adolph Lauger, 44 Neptune-avenue, Jersey City; Albert Henry, 47 West Third-street; Albert Bintell, 47 West Forty-ninth-street; Frank Glover, 15 Union-street, Brooklyn; Fred Warden, 329 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn; William Jackson, 104 Division-street; Edward D. Fuller, 212 West Forty-sixth-street; Henry Willett, 15 Broad-street; John Weiss, 164 Bowery; Abraham, Brooklyn; George Conklin, 310 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn; William Pazett, 257 West Twenty-fifth-street; Isaac Williams, St. Mark's-avenue, Brooklyn; Samuel Jones, 60 East Sixty-second-street, and John Doe.

The man who gave his name as George W. Crook was a very respectable-looking old gentleman, who said he was seventy years of age. When the raid was made he was not included in the arrests. He was told to go about his business.

"I won't," he said. "This is illegal. I'm going to see it through."

No further attention was paid to him then. But he showed up with the rest at the station house. Sergt. Hatton explained to Capt. McLaughlin that there was no charge against him. He had not been seen "trading." The Captain told him to go away. But Mr. Crook was stanch.

"You have no right to do this," he exclaimed. "I'll stand by the rest of them."

He was argued with, but he couldn't be moved, and so he was ordered into the back room with the others. In about ten minutes he came out looking rather subdued. He wanted to explain to the Captain. The Captain was very busy.

"Explain to the Judge," he said, and the old man retired looking sad.

After he had taken their names, Capt. McLaughlin sent his prisoners to the Tombs Police Court, one officer having charge of two men. They were all warned not to forget the names they had given.

Todd came up at the police court and was placed under arrest. He and Burger, his cashier, and Warner were held in $500 each for trial. The others were charged with disorderly conduct. It took several hours to draw up the complaints. Then a fine of $5 on each was imposed. All of them paid it under protest.

THE CZAR THREATENED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The Czar has received a threatening letter from a woman who signs herself "Tchebrikova." The writer says that unless he modifies his reactionary policy he will meet the fate of Peter III., Paul I., and Alexander II. A copy of the letter was sent to each of the Ministers at the same time. The police are extra watchful, and are conducting an active search for the persons suspected of being implicated in the sending of the letter.

OPEN THE MUSEUM.

AND PERHAPS THE SALOONS WILL DO A LIGHTER SUNDAY TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public sentiment in favor of the opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Sunday seems to be, and surely is, constantly becoming stronger. When that sentiment is not yielded to and the public desire gratified by the action

ARGUING OVER SUBWAYS

JUDGE ANDREWS WILL DECIDE AS TO THE CITY'S RIGHTS.

CAN THE BUSINESS OF BUILDING SUBWAYS BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW STANDARD COMPANY?

After a second day of weary arguments the lawyers in the subway wrangle have left it to Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, Chambers, to decide whether or not the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control have the right to authorise the transfer of the business of building subways from the old Consolidated Electric and Telegraph Subway Construction Company, which has done the work up to date, to the Standard Subway Construction Company, which desires to do it in the future.

Judge Andrews says that it will certainly be a matter of a week or ten days before he can decide whether the temporary injunction granted by Judge Patterson to the anti-Westinghouse companies shall be dissolved or made permanent.

Yesterday's closing arguments were very much on the same lines as the opening arguments of Wednesday, there being but little new matter brought out. The court room was crowded with legal and other representatives of electric lighting and subway interests. The proceedings were opened by Elihu Root. On Wednesday Bourke Cockran, representing the United States and Brush Electric Light Companies, which are practically the new Standard Subway Company, alleged that the entire proceeding was but an attempt on the part of the Manhattan Electric Light Company to extort money from the new Standard Company, and to prove it offered to sell to E. H. Jackson, President of the Standard Company, setting forth that the Manhattan Company had demanded to be bought out for $1,200,000, while their property was worth but $600,000.

In answer to this Mr. Root put in the affidavit of Abram C. Bernheim, Secretary of the Manhattan Company, saying that allegation was entirely false, and that it never had made an overture for a sale. Mr. Bernheim's affidavit declared the statement of the Standard Company as to the offer to the Manhattan Company of a share in the new Standard Company misleading. He said:

"I expressed a willingness to enter such a combination to the extent and in the proportion of the subways which my company required for the conduct of its business, provided it was advised by counsel that absolute fairness in the treatment of my company could be secured. Mr. Cohen of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who was at that time the counsel for my company, advised me that this could be secured in any such arrangement, for the reason that under the combination between the Westinghouse, United States, and Brush Companies the control of the subways which it is proposed to build would be vested in that combination, and my company would be in a powerless minority. In consequence of this advice, and for no other reason, declined to enter into any arrangement. I made, however, a counter proposition that all the companies should unite in furnishing money to the existing subway company (the Consolidated) by means of making an advance payment of rentals for 25 years, in order to furnish that company with additional capital for the construction of subways. This proposition was rejected."

William N. Cohen, counsel for the Consolidated Company, resumed the argument for the defense. He raised the point that the court had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction against the Board of Electrical Control in this case. Judge Andrews thought otherwise and Mr. Cohen continued: "The Manhattan Company alleges that it went to the Subways under the control of the Consolidated Company in good faith and solely because of their confidence in the neutrality of that management. They went in because they had to, as their wires were being cut out of the streets. They say they fear that the new Standard management will oppress all tenants of the subways except such as use the Westinghouse system. That is simply rot. They know as well as we that unless equal facilities are given to all, as the law provides, there is ample remedy to be found in the Board of Electrical Control and in this court."

Wheeler H. Peckham followed with a very lengthy argument that dealt in the main with the issues already discussed by the defense. He said he could not appear for his client, the Standard Company, as it had not been made a party to the proceeding, so he appeared for the city. He discussed at length the law of franchises, and said the contract of the city with the subway company gave it no franchise. "Even if it were a franchise," he said, "it would be such a franchise as might be bought and sold like any other piece of property, as it has been in contract." He stated that it was always the custom of the Corporation Counsel when drawing up contracts to so stipulate if it was to be non-transferable.

Mr. Root, for the petitioners, occupied the entire afternoon in closing. His argument embodied all the points made by De Lancey Nicoll, his assistant, in opening. He denied the right of the Board of Electrical Control to make the new contract on the ground that the law especially stipulated that a new contract should only be made when the Consolidated Company defaulted on its contract, and there had been no default. He said the Consolidated Company only desired to give up the work because of the money it was to receive. "This," he said, "is simply a scheme to monopolize the subways to the benefit of the Westinghouse interests and the exclusion of others. Place the control of the subways in the hands of this new power, and we will suffer a death more cruel than that which the Westinghouse dynamo inflict."

In conclusion Mr. Root dwelt at length upon the fact that there would be an impairment of the city's rights and securities if the subway contract was transferred from the solid, substantial Consolidated Company to the Standard Company, which has only on paper and depends entirely for assets on certain "rights" it has or hopes to have in the operation of the Brush and United States Electric Lighting Companies.

MANY BOLD BURGLARIES.

A NATIONAL BANK ROBBED AT PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 6.—The robbing of the Merchants' National Bank at Pleasantville Tuesday night was one of the boldest robberies ever committed in Atlantic County. Some time between midnight and morning, as nearly as can be ascertained, the robbers, who must have been professional cracksmen, forced open the door and with giant powder blew the lock from the safe. The burglary was first discovered by Miss Lake, the cashier. She found the door open about eighteen inches and the floor strewn with check books and valuable papers. A chisel and other burglars' tools, apparently new, were found near the safe, scattered about in a manner which indicated that the burglars had been surprised at their work and frightened off. About $50 was all the money which was missed, and the deeds and bonds taken will be of no value to the robbers.

The drug and cigar store of Dr. North was also entered by way of a back window, and a quantity of small articles and some money taken.

For two or three weeks past there has hardly been a day without the report of some robbery from some section of Atlantic County. In Egg Harbor City the thieves have become so bold that the City Council this Monday evening and swore in seven special night officers. City Marshal George Senft hung some of his best clothing out back of his residence to tempt the thieves, and even while an officer was watching, the line was stripped of every article upon it. The thieves were supposed to be Italian railroad hands, but the bank robbery of last night has put a different face on the affair.

THE PASTOR WILL LEAVE THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor of the Sixth-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, will leave the church next month. From all accounts he has not had a very pleasant time of it during the one year of his pastorate. His friends say the congregation is cut up into cliques and that a dead set was made against Mr. Harris. One of the Trustees said yesterday, however, that there had been no demand for the pastor's resignation and that it had not been tendered.

"You see," he added, "in our church a pastor is assigned to a charge for a year, and if at the end of that time the congregation want him to remain he does. But if he is not asked to stay he goes. His term expires, that is all, and there is no resigning about it. We did not feel like asking Mr. Harris to remain."

The Rev. Mr. Harris said that he had expected just such treatment and had not desired to take charge of the church. But the Bishop sent him, he said, and he felt obliged to obey. "My predecessors had a hard time of it," Mr. Harris went on, "and I have found the congregation a hard one to please. Still, my work here has been successful, and I leave the church in better condition than I found it."

A BOLD JEWELRY ROBBERY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Burglars entered the jewelry store of Bob J. Dunning, 438 Minnesota-avenue, Kansas City, Kan., at an early hour yesterday morning, and directly under the full glare of an electric light broke the safe open with a ten-pound sledge hammer and secured $4,000 worth of diamonds, rings, watches, and chains.

The entrance was effected by forcing open the front door with a crowbar. The trays which contained the jewelry were taken from the safe and carried a block down the avenue and thrown away.

It was after 7 o'clock yesterday morning when Mr. Dunning arrived at the store and found the door open, the combination knob of the safe lying on the floor, and the heavy sledge hammer near it. On each side of the hammer used in breaking open the safe was discovered a name almost too small to be made out.

NEW ITEMS FROM MEXICO.

THE PROPOSED STEAMSHIP LINE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27.—The idea of establishing direct steamship service between Mexico and the East (China and Japan) is rather ridiculed by the press here in spite of the concession sought for and obtained from the Government as already stated in THE TIMES. It is pointed out that the trade from Mexico to China would only consist of the exportation of silver coined and as bullion, and the importation would be limited to a few articles of luxury occupying little more bulk than the precious metal, such as bronzes, china, and silk. It is argued by the *Mexican Financial Review*, a new weekly publication which appears in English, Spanish, French, and German, that, making the most liberal allowance, the import trade from the East cannot exceed 950 tons a year, while the export trade of silver amounts to about 50 tons.

Great attention is being paid to the report of Mr. Baker, the British Consul at Vera Cruz, to his Government on the harbor works which has just been received here. It is a most careful history of the work done and proposed, and coming from such a good authority as Mr. Baker, whose reports are well known for their accuracy and intelligence, it is of special interest at this time when we are awaiting the report of the engineers recently appointed by the Government to inform us whether the recent work completed has or has not had a prejudicial influence on the depth of the much-desired harbor.

The Government is, as usual, most prompt in fulfilling its engagements with regard to the service of the foreign debt, the remittance being already officially announced of the funds necessary for the interest falling due on April 1.

A very alarming occurrence took place last week at Guanajuato, which gave rise to superstitious fears on the part of the uneducated portion of the population. In a perfectly clear sky and without any perceptible current of air near the earth, a fall of fine ashes took place, commencing in the forenoon and continuing till 1:30 P. M., by which time everything was covered with a thin coating of fine light gray ashes. The common people fell on their knees and prayed Heaven to avert some incomprehensible and unforeseen disaster, and finally took refuge in their houses. Although Guanajuato is some distance from the volcano of Colima, there is no doubt that the apparent phenomenon arose from the light ashes thrown out by that volcano, which has been more or less active for some months past, and, borne by air currents in a higher region of the atmosphere, they were finally able to descend on Guanajuato owing to the stillness that prevailed.

The Chamber of Commerce at Mazatlan has adopted a sensible resolution which it would be well if it were followed in other parts of the country. In view of the withdrawal of the present fractional currency so be replaced by that of decimal denomination on July 1, the Chamber recommends that from the present date all prices should be regulated in dollars and cents so as to accustom people gradually to the change, and thus avoid penalties and annoyances, which will be the consequence of forgetfulness after July 1.

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS.

OLD CONFEDERATE SPECIMENS—HARTFORD EXPRESS STAMP.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6.—The Hon. I. Hammond Trumbull of this city, who is the most noted antiquarian in the State, made a curious discovery not long ago while scanning an old tome that had come into his possession. In turning over the pages he came across two old Confederate letters which had been sent through the South during the first year of the war. The letters themselves were of no material consequence, but the canceled stamps on the envelopes turned out to be rare specimens. They belong to the first lot of postage stamps issued by the Confederacy and bear the likeness of Jefferson Davis. The canceled stamps of this period is of special value, being exceedingly rare in stamp collections. Mr. Trumbull, as the librarian of the Watkinson Library in this city, has received great numbers of interesting stamps, his collection containing one of the rarest specimens of official issues in the country. These official stamps, which have never been used, came to him from the departments at Washington in public documents and publications. Not being used by Prof. Trumbull in acknowledgment of the volumes received, the stamps accumulated, and he is now the owner of a most admirable assortment.

But the famous Hartford stamp, two or three specimens of which only can be found here, eclipses Dr. Trumbull's official issues in interest. In 1845, the same year in which the first stamps were issued by the New-York Post Office, two years earlier, in fact, than the first Government stamps, the old Adams Express Company put out an issue of its own, the company stipulating the transportation of mail matter as express for just one-half of the Government rates. E. B. Parsons of this city, who was formerly Superintendent of the company, was the instigator of the enterprise. He has two of these stamps in his possession. They are buff-colored and somewhat smaller than the new two-cent stamp. The figure of a man is represented astride of two continents, with a mail pouch over his shoulder, and the word "Hartford" written across it. President Daniel Phillips of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, who is now nearing the eighty-year limit in life, was an associate of Mr. Parsons in the express company. It was one of his duties to sell the stamps. He has in his possession a gold dollar which was given him by mistake for stamps forty-five years ago. The trade was discontinued on account of Government interference after it had been carried on for a short time. The stamps were scattered, and it is not probable that a dozen of them can be found in the entire State.

THE PARIS MURDERER.

DETECTIVES HAVE NOT YET TRACED HIM BEYOND MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 6.—The two French detectives, Soudais and Houlier, who have been in the city for several days looking after the French murderer Eyraud, have so far succeeded in finding out very little regarding his stay in Montreal. In fact, the only thing that they have discovered which has not already been reported was that Eyraud had pawned a ring with a jeweler on Notre Dame-street who does not make a business of pawnbroking.

This ring the detectives identified as being one which the murdered Bailiff Gouffe habitually wore, and which was torn from his finger by his assassin. It was originally composed of a magnificent amethyst surrounded by diamonds, but these Eyraud had removed and mounted in a bracelet which he presented to the woman whom he styled his daughter, but who was in reality his accomplice, Gabrielle de Bompart.

The two detectives staid for a time in a well-known restaurant on Lagauchetiere-street, but fearing detection have left. Their whereabouts is at present unknown, but they are still believed to be in Montreal.

The opinion is expressed that Eyraud has retired to one of the little towns or villages on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, where he would be comparatively safe from detection. To search all these little towns and villages is a task which will take many months. The detectives are said to be hopeful of success, but it is feared that it will take some time for them to find out the whereabouts of the man for whom they are looking.

A DEAD MASON REFUSED INTERMENT.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The funeral of ex-Alderman Charles Hillock, which was to have been held to-day, has been postponed under peculiar circumstances. The deceased was to have been buried in Calvary Cemetery, where his family owns a lot, but at the last moment the cemetery authorities raised the objection that the body could not be interred in consecrated ground, as the ex-Alderman had been a Mason and, dying suddenly, had not received absolution.

Twenty-one Aldermen were at the City Hall this morning, but as up to a late hour the cemetery authorities refused to waive this point the funeral was postponed until to-morrow by which time the relatives of the deceased hope to have overcome the scruples of the cemetery people.

PRICE OF RUBBER SHOES ADVANCED.

BOSTON, March 6.—A meeting of the rubber boot and shoe manufacturers of the country was held here yesterday for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon a uniform advance in prices necessary because of the increase in the cost of raw rubber.

All the large conperns were represented. After discussion upon the points involved a schedule was agreed upon, which is practically about a 10 per cent. advance overpresent prices on all grades of goods manufactured. The prices agreed upon go into effect April 1, but unless after that time there should be a decrease in the price of raw rubber a still further advance in prices is likely to be made.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Canada is not alarmed at the proclamation just issued by President Harrison regarding Behring Sea. That is what Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, said in Parliament last night. The proclamation, he said, is an annual one issued by statute and has no bearing on the negotiations at present going on at Washington.

Several members of the House had become quite excited over the announcement of the proclamation, and Sir John Thompson therefore explained the situation.

GILROY IS TIRED OF DELAY

HE MAKES A REPORT ON THE PAVING QUESTION.

STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES HAVE HAD ALL THE TIME THEY DESERVE —PLANS FOR THIS YEAR.

The subject of pavements and paving was exhaustively treated in a report which Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The report also included his recommendations as to the way in which the second million of the $3,000,000 authorized by the Legislature for repaving streets should be spent.

Attention was called to the fact that in the most important thoroughfares, which are traversed by street railroad tracks, the condition of the pavements demands immediate attention. Mr. Gilroy believes that the repavement of these streets cannot be longer postponed, and he does not believe that there should be further delays to await the pleasure or convenience of the railroad companies.

"I am clearly of the opinion," he says, "that the repavement of the most important of these thoroughfares can no longer be postponed without great detriment to the public interest, and I have, therefore, decided to include in the list of streets herein recommended for repavement under the appropriation for 1890, Broadway, from Bowling Green to Thirty-second-street; Canal-street, from Hudson-street to the Bowery; Greenwich-street, from Chambers-street to Canal-street, and Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth-street to the Circle at Fifty-ninth-street."

Granite blocks on concrete foundations, with cross walks of North River bluestone, will be used to repave Broadway to Thirty-second-street. The estimated cost is $272,250. The same materials will be used in Canal-street, at an estimated cost of $130,500, and the cost of the Greenwich-street pavement, of the same materials, is estimated at $56,250. The estimate for Broadway is independent of the repaving between the tracks and on both sides of them, which is to be done at the expense of the railroad company.

Asphalt on concrete foundations will be used on Eighth-avenue, at an estimated cost of $272,250. Other streets to be repaved in this way, with the estimated cost, are as follows:

Hanover-street, from Pearl-street to Exchange-place, and Exchange-place, from Hanover-street to William-street, $4,750.

William-street, from Beaver-street to Wall-street, $5,250.

Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $12,920.

Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, $12,000.

Asphalt on the present stone block will be used on the following streets:

Thirty-third-street, from Madison-avenue to Broadway, $18,000.

Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, $24,600.

Thirty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, $24,600.

Thirty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $24,600.

Forty-ninth-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, $18,800.

Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, $12,000.

Fifty-first-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, $18,800.

Fifty-third-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, $18,800.

Fifty-fourth-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, $18,800.

Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, $12,000.

Sixty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, $17,800.

The recapitulation is as follows:

Granite blocks on concrete foundation; area, 102,000 square yards; estimated cost	$459,000
Asphalt on concrete foundation; area, 67,230 square yards; estimated cost	301,170
Asphalt on present stone block pavement; area, 49,280 square yards; estimated cost	197,120
Total area, 218,510 square yards; estimated cost	$957,290

Mr. Gilroy set forth in his report that he needed more power from the Legislature to control the action of private corporations and individuals, as far as the tearing up of the streets was concerned. The Board of Estimate decided that a memorial should be sent to the Legislature asking for additional power. Mr. Gilroy also stated that the Electrical Subway Construction Company had agreed to complete the subways in the streets to be repaved this year before the time for beginning the repaving arrives. Referring to the subway difficulties he says:

"In respect to the electric subways the troubles and difficulties are not ended when the main subways have been built, and the new pavement laid over them. Under the present plan of construction there are manholes, or handholes, over the subways and under the pavements at intervals of twenty-five feet from which the subsidiary connections are made for introducing electric light or power into buildings, and with this method of construction it will be necessary in each case where a connection, alteration, or repair is made to tear up the pavement over the handhole and thence to the curb. This can and should be obviated by requiring that these manholes or handholes be built up to the surface of the pavement and flush with it, and that the subsidiary lateral connections be made from the handholes to and through the curb at the time when the main subway is built, so that thereafter it will not be necessary to tear up the pavements in order to reach the handholes and to make, alter, or repair house connections. I believe the sufficient power and authority is vested in the Board of Electrical Control to establish and enforce this improvement in the method of construction of electrical subways; and even with such improvement, the occasion for tearing up the streets on account of these underground structures will still be so numerous as to furnish a most substantial reason for confining to the lowest possible limit the number annually to be repaved in this way, with the estimated cost, are as follows:

"I have again, by written notice, called upon each of the surface railroad companies and each of the companies owning and operating underground structures, to immediately do all work required by them in the streets which are to be repaved this year, but, in the light of past experience and with a few exceptions, only meagre results may be expected. Unless additional authority is conferred on the department, as above suggested."

The board will act on the report at a meeting to be held at 11 o'clock on Monday.

A PRINCELY FORTUNE.

PRESENTED TO HIS SON BY A PITTSBURG MILLIONAIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—Ex-Judge Thomas A. Mellon of this city has filed a deed with the County Recorder transferring all his vast estates to his son, Andrew W. Mellon. It would be a difficult matter to estimate the value of the real estate that has thus dropped into the hands of the younger Mellon, but the probabilities are that it will aggregate nearly $2,000,000. Judge Mellon owned property in almost every ward in Pittsburg and Allegheny. He is said to have had more than a thousand dwelling houses, besides a large amount of unimproved property. Many of the same have been sold on the easy-payment plan and are now paying a heavy interest on the original investments.

The deed states that for the sum of $1 Thomas A. Mellon and wife transfer and sell in fee simple forever unto Andrew W. Mellon, heirs or assigns, all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or real estate, in any State or Territory of the United States of America, in whatever shape or condition said properties may be. The transfer includes considerable real estate in the far West. The personal property Judge Mellon divided among his other children. This also amounts to a large sum.

Judge Mellon is aged and feeble and took this course to relieve himself of all business cares.

THE SING SING YACHT CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Sing Sing Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commodore—Ralph Brandreth; Vice Commodore—William W. Washburne; Rear Commodores—Benjamin Smith, Secretary—Robert T. Dennis; Treasurer—Joseph Thompson; Measurer—Philip Samstag; Regatta Committee—B. Stuyvesant Gibson, Chairman, Pierre Reynolds, and Charles S. Gowan; House Committee—Joseph Thompson, Chairman, Benjamin R. Smith, Robert T. Dennis, E. S. Pelham, and Charles S. Raymond; Committee on Admission—Dr. E. B. Sherwood, Chairman, W. I. Townsend, Edwin L. Todd, Francis Larkin, Jr., and Joseph Thompson; Auditing Committee—Dr. E. B. Sherwood, Chairman, W. I. Townsend, and S. Olin Washburne; Representatives in New-York Yacht Racing Association Ralph Brandreth, William W. Washburne, Dr. E. B. Sherwood; Trustees—Ralph Brandreth, Isaac B. Noxon, Dr. E. B. Sherwood, Francis Larkin, Jr., S. Olin Washburne, B. Stuyvesant Gibson, Gilbert M. Todd, Edwin L. Todd, and Joseph Thompson.

The Treasurer's report showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, with a membership of sixty-seven. Six new members were elected. They expect to have a very lively season. A committee composed of Vice Commodore Washburne, B. Stuyvesant Gibson, and J. Herbert Carpenter was appointed to select a suitable uniform for adoption.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—To-day's bond offers were as follows: Coupon fours, $200; registered fours, $250,000, $4,000, $21,450, $50,000, $1,800, $3,100, and $20,000, at 123. Registered 4½s $500, $3,500, $350,000, and $10,000, at 108½. Four per cents registered, $250,000, $760,950 at 123; 4½ per cents registered, $7,000 at 103½. All the offers were accepted.

The Secretary of the Treasury purchased over $2,000,000 of United States bonds to-day, and thereby reduced the available surplus to about $20,000,000. As the Secretary is disinclined to reduce the surplus below $20,000,000, it will be seen that a few repetitions of to-day's operations would soon result in a temporary suspension of bond purchases, at least so far as the 4 per cents are concerned. Secretary Windom said this afternoon that, while the present state of the surplus would hardly justify him in continuing the daily purchase of bonds to the extent of to-day's offerings, he did not at present see any necessity for a change in the financial policy.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON.

THIRD LECTURE OF THE LENTEN MATINEES AT DALY'S.

The story of Napoleon was continued by Mr. Stoddard in his third lecture of the series of Lenten Matinées at Daly's yesterday morning, and this time the history was that of the fall from the dizzy height which the great Frenchman had climbed. Again the theatre was crowded in spite of the raging snowstorm, the same people occupying the same seats as on the two previous matinées, so that there was a sense of acquaintanceship all around, which added wonderfully to the enjoyment of the occasion. The Stoddard lectures have become social events of the Lenten season in this city, gatherings at which friends meet and strangers become friends, and this is undoubtedly one of the secrets of the great popularity which they have attained, and which has made the arranging of a third course necessary this year.

In the lecture of yesterday Mr. Stoddard took up the story of Napoleon where he had left it on Monday—at his accession to the thrones of France and Italy—and continued it to his exile and death at St. Helena, and the final removal of his remains to France in 1840. Napoleon's victories against the triple alliance of Austria, Russia, and England were described in vivid language, the battle of Jena and the capture of Berlin, the wars with Spain and Austria, the Russian campaign, and the burning of Moscow; the duel between Bonaparte and United Europe, and the abdication at Fontainebleau, following the fall of Paris, were all touched on briefly but graphically. The return of Napoleon to Paris and to his throne and the memorable battle of Waterloo were described, not only to the ear by the lecturer's spoken words, but to the eye by means of a fine collection of pictures portraying the scenes, and finally the fall of the Emperor, his banishment to the wild ravines of St. Helena, and his death in exile, were vividly sketched. When Mr. Stoddard concluded, the audience which had listened to his two lectures on the subject had learned more about the greatest man produced by France than they could have gathered from months of study in history or biography, and they had been pleasantly entertained while gathering the information.

Among the graphic pictures displayed in illustrating the story of "Napoleon, from the Throne to St. Helena," were a number of battle scenes, the destruction of Moscow, the fields of Austerlitz, Jena, and Waterloo, the palace at Fontainebleau, the Island of Elba, and at St. Helena, his grave on the island made historical by his enforced residence as a prisoner of England, the funeral car upon which his remains were finally borne with honors through the streets of Paris, and the sarcophagus within which the body of the great Emperor lies in its last resting place. The lecture will be repeated this morning for holders of tickets to Course B, and again on Thursday, March 20, for Course C. The next lecture in Course A will be delivered next Monday morning, the subject being "Berlin."

HOME NAVAL INTERESTS.

The range finders for the United States cruiser Baltimore have been erected aboard that vessel and subjected to an official test. The board consisted of Commander Batcheider, President; Lieuts. N. E. Mason of the Petrel and May of the Chicago, members. Seven observations were made with an extended base line and an error of only 44-100 of 1 per cent was recorded against the instrument. The officers aboard the Baltimore speak in high terms of the new device, and are anxious to pass upon its accuracy in actual gunnery tests. No attempt was made in the manufacturing of the Baltimore's range finders to turn out showy instruments. Lieut. Fiske, however, proposes to introduce metals into the future range finders which will make them decidedly attractive. Officers argue that an efficient device costs high, no matter what it is, and that in vessel such as the Baltimore, fitted with expensive and handsome contrivances, the range finders should be in keeping with the surroundings.

The Baltimore has at present all or her six-inch gun carriages on board, and one six-inch rifle mounted in the waist. Her officers expect one or two of the eight-inched guns before she leaves Norfolk during the coming week. It is thought that fully a month will elapse before the full battery is received on board. This consists for the main battery of four eight-inch and six six-inch guns. The Baltimore, with the exception of her battery, is practically ready for sea. Her quarters appear to give general satisfaction except those for the junior officers. The trouble experienced here is the same as that met in the Chicago. There is insufficient space. The Baltimore's officers do not appear to be satisfied with the single bridge. They would much prefer the large double bridges, such as are mounted on board the flagship Chicago.

A new design for a dynamite gun in position for coast defense was on exhibition yesterday at the offices of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company. It is the work of Capt. Rapsell, formerly of the Russian Army, but now consulting engineer to the Pneumatic Gun Company. The gun is completely covered by the working parts from all lateral fire, the breech of the piece, in fact, being situated in a pit. The gun is so placed that its projectiles will have to be pitched or dropped into positions, since the angle made by the gun from the gallery to prevent its being laid for horizontal firing. Officers who observed the new design yesterday spoke very highly in its praise. It is not known whether the pneumatic dynamite gun people propose to mount their guns on barbette, sunken, or in pits. They are carried on at the safayette during 1888 and 1889 was from guns standing in plain view. This will work well enough in peace time, but in time of an actual engagement, some defense, officers argue, must be provided for the men operating the gun, to say nothing of protecting the gun itself from destruction by rapid-fire arms. The Dynamite Gun Company is very busy at present, the completion of the five extra guns for this port and Boston, the shipment of a fifteen-inch gun to Shoeburyness, England, and preparation for the trial of the cruiser Vesuvius and her dynamite armament at Philadelphia occupying its time pretty thoroughly. Capt. Zalinski is in Europe, looking out jointly for the interests of the Government and his company. His orders to return to the United States by April 1 have been extended to June 1.

It is learned that the Illinois Steel Works of Chicago will attempt to secure any Government work on vessels intended for the great lakes. This firm, which has sprung into existence during the past three months, is the consolidation of heavy steel and iron interests formerly situated at Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet, Cleveland, and Buffalo, comprising in its list the South Chicago Iron Works and the Joliet Steel Works. It is said that the consolidation of these iron and steel industries has resulted in the formation of a company with a capital of no less than $20,000,000. How many it is thought that the Illinois Steel Works will secure the monopoly of all iron and steel working in the West. It is further expected that all future cruising vessels authorized of 1,000 tons or thereabouts will be bid for by the new steel combine. In fact, any vessel of draught and beam not too large to prevent her being taken through the canal. The transfer of the Revenue Marine to the navy will necessitate the building of four cruising gunboats for the lakes, provided vessels are to be used in revenue marine duty capable of efficient service in time of war. In all likelihood, it is said, the Illinois Steel Works will secure the construction of these new gunboats. No opposition can be made to the building of war ships on the lakes by virtue of any treaty with Great Britain, since the privilege is mutual treaty expressly state that six months' notice is sufficient to make the same null and void.

For the recent drafts sent to the new cruisers Baltimore, Charleston, and Petrel over two hundred and seventy-five apprentices were taken from the receiving ship Minnesota. The Minnesota is at present used to receive lads desiring to enter the navy. Of the seven hundred apprentices allowed the navy annually over four hundred of them are secured in and about New-York. The Minnesota's recruits are sent to the Naval Training School at Newport. After one year's tuition and instruction aboard the New Hampshire the boys are sent aboard on regular cruising vessels, where they remain from two to three years. At the expiration of that time they are returned to the Minnesota for distribution among the different war ships.

An apprentice binds himself to serve in the navy until he is twenty-one years of age. Then he is given an honorable discharge. Should he enlist again within three months after the date of his discharge he can collect the same pay as if he had served entirely during that period. Officers are heard to complain that this time should be increased, as many lads leave the service at twenty-one in possession of considerable money held back for them by the Paymaster. They will not return to the navy, it is argued, until all their money is gone, which often requires more than three months' time.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Brownson of the gunboat Petrel, now at Norfolk, has reported to the Navy Department that his vessel is ready for sea. It is expected that the Petrel will be ordered to test her battery in the course of a few days. Her four six-inch guns are all on board and in place. It is not known to what station the Petrel will be assigned. It was generally supposed that China would be her destination, but the fact that the Alliance has orders to join the Asiatic squadron leads many to believe that the little Petrel will either be kept on the home station or be sent to the South Atlantic. The latter station is the worst provided for in the whole list, and it is of especial importance that at least one efficient vessel be kept there, sufficiently light in draught to admit of being sent up the numerous streams and bayous of the South American countries.

THE CANADA SIGHTS ICEBERGS.

Capt. Robinson of the National steamship Canada, which arrived yesterday from London, reports that on March 1 in latitude 42° 42' and longitude 51° 17', he passed two icebergs surrounded by large ice fields. Twenty miles further on the Canada passed another iceberg with no field ice near it.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. AMMIDOWN ATTEMPTS A CORRECTION.

HE WANTS THE ACTION OF THE CHAMBER ON THE M'KINLEY BILL TO HAVE MORE PROTECTION FLAVOR.

Mr. E. H. Ammidown attended the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday with the intention of correcting what he considered to be an error. At the special meeting of the Chamber held to consider the report of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws on the McKinley Tariff bill, now before the Senate, the report was amended by the incorporation of the report of the minority of the committee. This minority report called for some rather radical concessions to the importers in the bill. Mr. Ammidown was very well satisfied with the majority report. But he and his friends, from inadvertence or some other cause, did not oppose the report as amended and it was noted on the minutes as adopted unanimously.

A week's deliberation had evidently convinced Mr. Ammidown that the sending of the report to the Senate, with the objectionable minority report included, was not what he wanted. He brought a number of his protectionist friends down to the meeting yesterday, and when the minutes had been read he arose and made a protest. He said the statement in the minutes that the report had been unanimously approved rested on a grave error. Then he offered a motion that the Chair order a reconsideration of the vote on the report and possibly a reopening of the whole subject. But he ran against a parliamentary snag.

Henry Hentz stated that action at a special meeting could not be reconsidered at a regular meeting. There was a long debate. J. M. Constable, James Talcott, John Gibb, Charles Watrous, P. B. Worrall, John Sloan, Louis Windmüller, James H. Seymour, and others spoke. Mr. Ammidown noticed that none of them favored his motion very strongly.

Finally E. Dorr Anthon put a discussion to an end by moving that Mr. Ammidown's motion be laid on the table, and that a special meeting be held next Tuesday at noon to consider the matter of reconsideration. It was carried.

The Chamber decided to vote at the April meeting on a proposal to meet hereafter at 12:30 P. M. The change to 3 o'clock has not been satisfactory.

A resolution was adopted calling attention to the fact that the provisions of law passed in 1888 regarding the prevention of depositions on the harbor and adjacent waters by dumping refuse and other material therein, and referring the subject to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping for a report as to what amendments to the law, if any, were necessary.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chamber of Commerce are now in the hands of Secretary George Wilson. They show the amounts of the leading articles of merchandise imported into and exported from the port of New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, compared with the aggregate of all other ports of the United States for the same period.

Of sugar, there were imported into New-York 1,363,051,323 pounds; of molasses, 8,498,875 gallons; total value, $44,867; the value of the United States being $93,297,868; coffee, $38,860,319; total United States, $74,724,882; tea, $9,643,514; total, $12,654,640; manufactures of wool, $41,048,679; total, $52,564,942; manufactures of silk, $37,120,180; total, $35,122,766; manufactures of cotton, $20,599,285; total, $26,805,942; tin, in bars, blocks, and pigs, $14,825,588; total, $28,237,148; India rubber and gutta percha, crude, $11,094,063; total, $12,887,131; leather and manufactures, $8,197,699; total, $11,296,322; tobacco and manufactures, $10,147,883; total, $14,610,990; precious stones, $3,494,209; total, $10,771,633; raw silk, 1,984,797 pounds; value, $7,408,647; total, $18,544,025; raw wool, 53,520,892 pounds; value, $6,540,930; total, $17,974,513.

These and other leading articles of foreign merchandise, make a total of $336,949,687 for the port of New-York, and for the United States $497,734,980.

The total value of all other articles of foreign merchandise imported into New-York was $135,203,820, and into the United States $247,956,572. The total value of coin and bullion imported was for New-York $7,274,618, and for the United States $28,963,073.

The grand total value of foreign imports in 1888-9 was $479,428,125 for New-York and $772,494,725 for the United States.

The value of the exports of domestic merchandise included cotton from New-York, $54,701,815; total United States, $237,775,270. Breastuffs, including wheat, wheat flour, corn, and all others from New-York, $38,779,951; total United States, $123,876,661. Provisions, including beef, canned meat, and pickled, tallow, bacon, hams, pork, lard, oleomargarine, (oil,) butter, cheese, and all others from New-York, $64,504,425; total United States, $104,122,444. Oils from New-York, $36,049,956; total United States, $49,913,677. Tobacco and manufactures from New-York, $15,291,084; total United States, $22,255,591. Manufactures of cotton from New-York, $7,728,397; total United States, $10,212,644. Cattle from New-York, $6,204,624; total United States, $8,616,917.

The total value of exports of all other leading articles of domestic merchandise was: From New-York, $235,922,049; from the United States, $582,626,060. The total value of all other articles of domestic merchandise was: From the New-York, $55,006,102; from the United States, $147,656,549. The total value of domestic coin and bullion exported was: From New-York, $69,724,274; from the United States, $80,214,994.

The grand total value of all domestic exports, 1888-9, was: From New-York, $380,652,425; from the United States, $810,497,603.

The recapitulation shows that there was an excess of foreign imports over domestic exports at the port of New-York of $98,775,700, and an excess of domestic exports over foreign imports at all ports of the United States of $36,402,878.

The following comparison is given:

	Port of New-York.	Total United States.
Total foreign commerce, 1888-9	$376,888,110	$1,618,187,633
Total foreign commerce, 1887-8	852,166,691	1,525,683,790
Increase at the port of New-York	$24,642,419	
Increase at all ports of the United States		$87,478,843

The following statement exhibits the value of merchandise and of coin and bullion imported into and exported from the ports of New-York by American and foreign vessels for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, compared with all ports of the United States for the same period:

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
Imports brought in	$38,609,983	$419,003,563
Domestic exports shipped in	44,040,260	336,612,165
Foreign exp'ts shipp'd in	5,832,516	9,161,488
Total values, 1888-9	$108,482,759	$764,777,216

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
Imports brought in	$130,127,440	$521,721,736
Domestic exports shipped in	88,477,565	695,769,853
Foreign exp'ts shipp'd in	11,153,008	15,144,082
Total values, 1888-9	$229,758,013	$1,302,535,671

A HOWL AGAINST STANDARD TIME.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

J. G. Porter, the astron

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 6—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. scts.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	1,150
Amer. Express	116	116	115¾	115¾	80
Atch., T. & S. F.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	400
Canada Pacific	83	83	83	83	100
Canada Southern	57	57¼	57	57¼	200
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	100
Ches. & Ohio	23	23	23	23	115
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	27
Chi. Gas Trust	44¼	44¼	42¾	44¼	19,450
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	120	120	120	120	80
Chicago G. Tr.	68	68	68	68	100
Chi. & N. W.	108½	109	108¾	108¾	220
Chi. & N. W. pf.	140	141	141	141	80
Chi., Rock I. & P.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	100
Chi., St. P. & M. R.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	6,300
Chi., B. I. & Pac.	99	99¼	99	99¼	2,200
C., B. & Q.	97	97	97	97	50
C., C., C. & I.	69	69¼	69	69¼	4,300
Clev. & Pitts.	136	136	136	136	200
Colorado Coal	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	1,900
Col., H. V. & T.	20	20	20	20	500
Conn. Valley	102	102	102	102	200
Consol. Gas Co.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	100
Del. & Hudson	143	143¾	142¾	143¾	1,200
Del., L. & W.	134¾	135¾	134¾	135¾	19,600
Den. & R. G. W.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	900
E. T. Va. & Ga.	8	8	8	8	200
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	500
Edison Gen. El. Co.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	150
*Evans. & Ind'plis.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	50
*Great Northern pf.	71	71	71	71	60
Harlem	255	255	255	255	10
Ill. Cent. & Leas.	90¾	91	90¾	91	900
Ill. Coal & Coke	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	200
Lake Erie & West	20	20	19¾	19¾	900
Lake Shore	103	103	103	103	400
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	84	82¾	82¾	24,947
Manhattan Co.	103	103¾	103¼	103¼	1,240
Missouri Pacific	73	73¼	73	73¼	2,900
Mo., Kan. & T.	8	8	8	8	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	17½	18	17½	18	1,040
N. Y. Central	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	5,900
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10	10	10	10	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	44	44¼	44	44¼	2,060
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	23	25¾	1,260
Northern Pacific	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	1,300
Northern Pac. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	3,300
Ohio & Miss.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	150
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	600
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	50
Oregon S. L.	45¾	45¾	45	45¾	2,005
Oregon & Trans.	35	35¾	35	35¾	500
Pacific Mail	37	37	36¾	37	500
Phil. & Reading	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	131,170
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	710
Rens. & Sar.	185	185	185	185	7
Rich. & W. P.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	1,450
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	50
Rich. & Dan.	32	32	31	31	1,100
Rich. & Dan. pf.	111	111	111	111	100
Rich. & Dan. 2d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	500
Rich. & Dan. 3d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 4th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 5th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 6th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 7th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 8th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 9th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 10th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 11th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 12th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 13th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 14th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 15th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 16th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 17th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 18th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 19th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 20th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 21st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 22d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 23d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 24th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 25th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 26th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 27th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 28th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 29th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 30th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 31st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 32d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 33d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 34th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 35th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 36th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 37th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 38th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 39th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 40th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 41st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 42d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 43d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 44th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 45th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 46th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 47th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 48th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 49th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 50th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 51st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 52d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 53d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 54th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 55th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 56th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 57th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 58th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 59th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 60th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 61st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 62d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 63d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 64th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 65th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 66th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 67th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 68th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 69th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 70th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 71st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 72d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 73d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 74th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 75th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 76th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 77th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 78th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 79th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 80th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 81st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 82d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 83d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 84th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 85th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 86th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 87th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 88th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 89th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 90th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 91st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 92d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 93d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 94th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 95th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 96th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 97th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 98th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 99th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 100th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 101st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 102d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 103d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 104th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 105th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 106th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 107th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 108th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 109th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 110th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 111th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 112th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
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Rich. & Dan. 115th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 116th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
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Rich. & Dan. 261st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 262d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
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Rich. & Dan. 270th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 271st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 272d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 273d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
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Rich. & Dan. 279th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 280th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 281st pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 282d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 283d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 284th pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,400
Rich. & Dan. 285th pf.	29

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,021. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CONQUEST OF AFRICA

WHAT THE EUROPEAN POWERS ARE DOING.

WISSMANN'S EXPEDITION IN BEHALF OF GERMANY—FRANCE'S DESIGNS ON DAHOMEY.

ZANZIBAR, March 7.—The expedition under command of Major Wissmann and all the German officers belonging to it have started for Saadani, the strongest position held by Bwana Heri's forces. It is the intention of Major Wissmann to make an attack upon the place.

The German expedition to Usumbru has been successful.

Herr Ehlers is returning to the coast from Mount Kilimanjaro, having accomplished the mission of delivering to Chief Mandara the presents sent to him by Emperor William of Germany.

Mwanga, King of Uganda, who, after being deposed and driven from the country returned and, with the aid of the missionaries, conquered the rebels, has resumed his authority in Uganda. He has proclaimed himself a Christian, and has given the principal posts to the Protestants and Catholics. The Arab power, which led to the revolt against King Mwanga, has been completely overthrown. The Catholics and Protestants are not acting in a harmonious manner, and a dangerous jealousy exists between them.

PARIS, March 7.—Father Doguer, of the Jesuit mission at Whydah has been taken prisoner by the Dahomians.

The Government will ask the Chamber of Deputies for a special credit for the purpose of carrying on the French operations against Dahomey.

MOZAMBIQUE, March 7.—Serious difficulty exists between the Portuguese officials here and a body of 400 imported Goa soldiers. The soldiers, who are British subjects, refuse to drill or to perform any military service for the Portuguese.

YOUNG LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, March 7.—The funeral services over the body of Abraham Lincoln, son of Mr. Robert Lincoln, were held to-day at the residence of Mr. Lincoln, and were conducted by the Rev. J. Monroe Gibson. Among those present were the members of the American Legation and the Consulate, except Major Post, the military attaché. The coffin was hidden beneath a mass of flowers. After the services were concluded the body was placed in the catacombs in Kensal Green Cemetery. There were no ceremonies at the cemetery.

HERR VON TISZA RESIGNS.

PESTH, March 7.—The dissension between Herr von Tisza, the Prime Minister, and the other members of the Hungarian Cabinet in regard to the naturalization of Louis Kossuth, has finally resulted in the withdrawal from the Ministry of Herr von Tisza, the Emperor having accepted his resignation. Count von Szaparry, at present Minister of Agriculture, will succeed Herr von Tisza as Prime Minister. Harmony prevails among the other members of the Cabinet, and they will retain their portfolios. Herr von Tisza will continue to be the leader of the Liberals.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of February the imports decreased £1,320,000 and that the exports increased £2,410,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The Judge has declined to restrain the Pelican Club from ejecting from membership George Baird, the sporting man, for his action in connection with the Slavin-Smith prize fight in Belgium.

MOSCOW, March 7.—A ghastly tragedy has come to light in this city. A parcel was left at the residence of Prince Dolgorouksff which, upon examination, was found to contain the head of a woman. With the parcel was left a note bearing no signature saying: "This is our first exploit. We will soon outdo Jack the Ripper." It is believed that the woman was killed for betraying Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—The Minister of the Interior has assumed the right to dismiss Lutheran pastors and to control pastoral conferences.

BERLIN, March 7.—Prince Carolath Schoenaich has been elected Grand Master of the Free Masons in Prussia.

MR. FIELD ON SUFFRAGE.

HE RECOMMENDS COMPULSORY NOMINATION AND VOTING.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—The Massachusetts Reform Club enjoyed a dinner at the Parker House this evening. Among its guests were the Hon. David Dudley Field of New-York, the Hon. George O. Shattuck, and the Hon. Darwin E. Ware. Winslow Warren presided, and introduced Mr. Field as the principal speaker. The latter said that as he reckoned them there were six problems before the American people—honest government, woman suffrage, the negro race, the rights of labor, the government of cities, and the government of corporations. The first-named was then discussed by the speaker.

Mr. Field said: "The collective will of the whole people is the only lawful source of authority in this country, and that will is expressed, not by the people in mass, but through delegates chosen by them. The choice of these delegates thus becomes a matter of vital importance. Whenever a registration is made for each election the voter should be required to name their candidates when they register their own names as voters. That plan would answer for New-York.

"In places where there is a standing list of voters, their preference of candidates to be nominated might be expressed in writing, and all the voters be called upon to give such an expression. If neither of these methods commends itself as practicable and useful, then a written nomination signed by a certain number of electors should be sufficient warrant for printing the ballots and pursuing the system prescribed by present laws. At present the primary is the nominating unit, and a very bad one it is. The mass of the voters do not attend, and their voices are not heard."

His idea was that, instead of being made by these few, the nomination should be made by all the voters in the party residing in the district when the primary now assumes to represent, or as many of these voters as can be made to signify their wishes by their presence at a public meeting, or by writing under such safeguards as may be necessary to prevent fraud.

His suggestions, therefore, were official nomination and compulsory election. He would make as many of the voters as possible take part in the nomination, and would make all of them vote. Compulsory voting was as necessary as compulsory education.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the joint resolution recently passed by the National House of Representatives authorizing the appointment of thirty new pension examiners, independently of the Civil Service Commission, as a blow at civil service reform, and urging Senators to secure the amendment so that said appointees may be selected under civil service rules.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Felix Kamp was hanged yesterday at Charleston, West Va., for the murder of his son and daughter on Dec. 4, 1889. He was a native of Offenburg, Baden, and his intelligence was of a low order. He did not seem to realize the enormity of his crime.

The inquest in the Benwell murder case was resumed at Princeton, Ontario, yesterday. George Hayes, a brakeman, identified Burchell, the prisoner, as having got on a train at Brantwood, Monday, Feb. 17. The inquest was not concluded.

There was a fire at 25 Billerica-street, Boston, yesterday morning. The firemen rescued three young children of Moses Feldman who were sleeping in the attic, but it is feared they will die, as they were nearly suffocated by smoke.

While trying to cross the river at Johnson's Island, sixteen miles above Knoxville, Tenn., two sons of William Maples and a son of William Baker were drowned yesterday. They were in a frail boat, which capsized.

Henry D. Lefats, the defaulting Philadelphia agent for Sanford & Cook, diamond merchants of this city, was before a Philadelphia magistrate yesterday and held in default of $6,000 bail.

John Gibney, aged twenty-five, of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning from having the night before inhaled escaping illuminating gas.

The wire mills throughout the country will close on Monday for two weeks in order to reduce the supply of wire in the market.

The house of Alexander Stokes, near Ridgely, Md., was burned yesterday. Mr. Stokes perished in the flames.

Ice measuring from 9 to 13 inches in thickness was cut on lakes and ponds in the Catskills yesterday.

A freight train was derailed near Cisco, Cal., yesterday. Twenty-five beef cattle were killed.

The Rhode Island House has passed a bill making election days legal holidays.

A WITNESS FOR THE REFORM.

EX-COLLECTOR SALTONSTALL'S GOOD WORDS FOR THE MERIT SYSTEM.

BOSTON, March 7.—Ex-Collector Saltonstall has written a letter to the Hon. John Lowell and the two hundred citizens who recently sent him the testimonial with an invitation to a public dinner. He declines the dinner, and in referring to his administration of the Custom House says:

"The reform of the civil service has for many years impressed me as of vital importance, believing that upon this depends the perpetuity of our republican Government. Without it the Republic may endure in form and name, but the soul of liberty cannot survive in a Government corrupted by the spoils system. With such a reform not only prescribed by law but honestly carried out in practice, the great danger threatening our institutions from within will disappear and our legislators and statesmen will be free to devote their energies, now largely wasted upon the trivialities of patronage, to the better work of government.

"Holding such views, and also feeling that the efficiency of the service and the proper conduct of the business of the Government requires the absolute exclusion of party politics from official consideration, I am extremely gratified to learn that my endeavors faithfully to carry out this principle in the office under my control are judged by you to have met with a measure of success. It gives me great satisfaction to testify to the admirable results of the merit system in its application to the conduct of the business of the Boston Custom House. Had there been any doubt in my mind as to its benefit, such doubt would have disappeared at an early stage of my observation of its practical workings.

"The improvement in the morals of the whole force, from highest to lowest, was noticeable as soon as it became understood that the political belief of individual officers in no way affected their standing; that their tenure of office was secure during good behavior and faithful performance of duty; that promotion would only follow demonstrated efficiency, and that removals would be made only for the good of the service in case of misconduct, neglect, or manifest incapacity. Relieved of the distracting influence of uncertainty through political considerations, and called upon for no service except that which the business of the Government required, there appeared among the officers and employes generally an increased efficiency and an undivided and undisturbed attention to duty.

"I found, under the improved conditions following the establishment of the merit system, that the steadily-increasing business of the Custom House was fully met by a corresponding increase of an anxiety in the force handling it, and that with the annual aggregate of business increased by 25 per cent during the four years of occupancy of the office of Collector, the necessary work could be and was performed by a smaller number of employes and at a considerable less cost to the Government."

DAKOTA'S LOTTERY SCHEME.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GOODWIN'S DENUNCIATORY LETTER.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 7.—A letter from Attorney General Goodwin to C. E. Johnson of Lisbon was sent to the Clerk's desk in the Assembly yesterday by Representative Stevens, and its reading has caused a profound sensation. The communication was dated Feb. 2, 1890, and it gives Mr. Goodwin's views in regard to the lottery scheme in the most decided manner.

He says among other things: "I will give you the outlines of one of the most damnable and infamous schemes that ever disgraced any Legislature. It is, in brief, a scheme to legalize the transfer and re-incorporation in North Dakota of the Louisiana State Lottery.

"It is simply astounding to see the men that are falling into the arrangement, men whom you would never think of doing such a thing. I understand all the Ransom County members are favoring it at present, but Stevens is holding off for more money. He is bluffing for a cool $10,000.

"They are paying from $200 to $300 each down for votes and agree to double when the bill becomes a law. It is said that this monstrous swindle antedates the State Convention at Fargo, that Senator Spencer, Alexander McKenzie, Judge Lauder, Walsh, Haggart, and a few of the leaders of 'the old gang' had this all planned, and that Harrison Allen pledged to help."

Attorney General Goodwin goes on to elaborate a plan for the defeat of the "seductive and alluring bribe," which he says, is worthy of the men who are back of it. These men, he says, intended to "rule or ruin the Republican Party," and that they were using the scheme as a club over opposing members.

He closes with the following directions: "We don't want to make it more now for fear these men will weaken before they are put on record by introducing the bill and then claim they never intended to try to pass it at all. But a careful canvass is being made of the Senate and House to secure enough pledged men who can neither be bought, bulldozed, flattered, nor cajoled into voting to pass it over the Governor's veto. Then wait, and let the rotten scheme be introduced and we will bury them so deep that they can never raise their heads in the politics of this State."

The excitement caused by the reading of the letter has already resulted in a personal encounter between Goodwin and George Walsh, one of the men he referred to. Mr. Goodwin was talking with some gentlemen in the corridor of the Capitol. Walsh approached them and made a remark or two, ending by seizing Mr. Goodwin by the nose. The latter, who is a small man, weighing about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and not half the size of his assailant, made no resistance, but walked away after escaping from Walsh's grasp.

When urged to take some measures for redress Mr. Goodwin refused and, said: "If he has any pride in his action or can get any satisfaction out of it he is welcome to it."

GOV. HOARD'S SLIM CHANCE.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS WILL PROBABLY PASS HIM BY THIS YEAR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—Unless present signs fail, Gov. Hoard will be thrown overboard by the next Republican State Convention. If he succeeds in securing a renomination it will be a case of winning a victory against great odds, as the opposition to him which is manifesting itself in his own party appears to be more powerful than most politicians could successfully grapple with. He has many wide-awake and loyal political friends throughout the State, and is backed by the Milwaukee Sentinel, the Republican English organ.

At Madison, however, the party has another recognized organ that has recently passed into the hands of one of Hoard's bitterest political rivals, the enmity of whom will have more or less effect. Then, here in Milwaukee are the *Germania* and *Der Herold*, the two leading Republican papers in Wisconsin, and they have declared, in language not to be misunderstood, that Hoard must go.

"The prospects for Republican success are not the best this year, in any case," said a long-headed Republican politician this afternoon, "but if Hoard is our candidate saltpetre won't save us. If Hoard had not been so fast in taking sides on the Bennett law, a plan might have been successfully carried out in his interest, but I see no other way than to push him to one side for the present at least, and take up a man whom the Bennett law are not known and who would naturally stand well with the religious Germans."

These are not alone the views of one man, but it is in this strain in which a majority of Wisconsin Republicans are describing the present outlook.

TO RUN CARS BY GAS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 7.—David L. Evans, a mechanical expert from New-York, and two assistants, passed through the city to-day en route to Chicago. They go in the employ of President Yerkes of the Chicago cable lines, to perfect a gas motor for street cars to be used instead of the cable. The gas is to be generated from naphtha and will be entirely odorless. The motor will be noiseless and will draw two coaches loaded to their full capacity at a rate of twenty miles an hour. Heavier rails will be necessary, however.

If the motor proves a success it will replace all the cable cars in Chicago. It is also the intention to use the motor on the proposed Chicago elevated road. About $1,000,000 will be expended in making the changes at Chicago.

STOPPED BY THE ICE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 7.—The steamboat Saugerties left South Brooklyn yesterday forenoon for Saugerties. It stopped at Yonkers about two hours on account of the storm. Between Poughkeepsie and this city it encountered such heavy ice that the Captain deemed it unsafe to proceed to his destination, so he put into Rondout Creek and tied up.

Pond's Extract is of inestimable value in female complaints.—*Adv.*

KITED CHECKS IN JERSEY

THE SYNDICATE WORKED AN ASBURY PARK BANK.

THE DEALINGS OF SIMMONS, PELL, AND MEYER WITH A LITTLE COUNTRY BANK LEAD TO AN INVESTIGATION.

It was discovered by Bank Examiner A. B. Hepburn while investigating the affairs of the Sixth National Bank of this city that the check-kiting syndicate that so nearly brought that fine property to ruin had fastened its tentacles in a more or less dangerous manner upon the Asbury Park National Bank, at Asbury Park, N. J. James A. Simmons, who in respect of shrewdness, ingenuity, and daring was the leader of the gang that is now receiving the attention of the criminal courts, Federal and State, had an account there, as did also Siegmund T. Meyer and Philip L. Meyer, and later Pell, Wallack & Co., and George H. Pell, "agent."

The bank is not a large one, but it was employed in the kiting operations of the syndicate to such an extent that it became alarmed and cried quits. By the last statement of the bank it appears that its capital was $100,000, in addition to which there was a surplus of $1,500 and undivided profits of $3,000. The syndicate began operations in November last and ran their kiting operations so high as frequently to cause the management some anxiety about their ability to effect their clearances. Of course it could be no legitimate business that would lead New-Yorkers to keep accounts at a small country bank. But for the purposes of the kiting syndicate the distance of the Asbury Park bank from the city was most favorable.

As originally conducted, the exchanges of this bank with the banks of this city required two or three days, a period which permitted the syndicate the use of the moneys realized by kiting for a much longer time than was possible in this city, where the exchanges are effected every day. But the scheme had not been in operation many weeks when the banks of New-York City began to perceive the drift of things, and instead of effecting their exchanges directly with the Asbury Park National Bank, as had been the custom, they began sending the checks drawn by the kiters on the Asbury Park bank to their own correspondents for collection. Exchanges between the several banks at Asbury Park are made daily in cash, and when the kiters' checks began to come to it in this way the Asbury Park bank was often compelled to pay out more money than it always found convenient for a bank of its size to carry, and on one or two occasions, when the differences between it and its neighbors amounted to something in the neighborhood of $20,000, it had to do some pretty lively scraping to get the money.

One or two experiences of this kind alarmed the bank, and about the 1st of December if refused to do business with the syndicate on that basis any longer. Thereafter the kiters kept their balances in the bank intact, and in the end the bank was not a sufferer by the operations of the kiters. But these facts have been reported by Mr. Hepburn to the Controller of the Currency at Washington, led that officer to order an examination of the bank by Examiner Robert E. James of Easton, Penn. That officer discovered that among the loans made by the bank were sums aggregating $60,000 to George W. Byram, its President, upon mortgages and individual and commercial notes. This was construed by the Bank Examiner to be a violation of the law which prohibits a national bank from loaning more than 10 per cent. of the amount of its capital to any one institution or person, and President Byram was directed to make immediate restitution. This he proceeded to do, and, as THE TIMES's reporter was yesterday informed, had done.

The law is construed differently by the officers of the national bank, who declare that it means that no sum in excess of 10 per cent of the capital of a bank may be loaned to any one person on one-name paper. But where security is offered beyond the name of the maker of the note, either by collaterals of other or stocks or mortgages or other forms, the limitation does not apply. They instance the largest national banks of New-York City in example and say that if the rule is to be construed as by the Bank Examiners institutions like the Chemical Bank, with a capital of $500,000, would be prohibited from loaning over $30,000 to any one person or company at a time.

The stock of the Asbury Park National Bank is held principally in Asbury Park. There are some stockholders in the city and some in Philadelphia. Bank Examiner James will examine or two report the bank to the Controller as solvent and with unimpaired capital. After that the annual election will take place, when, it was said by THE TIMES's informant, there would be a change in the two in the Board of Directors and perhaps in the Vice Presidency. Mr. Stephen T. Willets, a wholesale grocer of this city, having recently resigned that position, his resignation to take effect when his successor was elected, but no other changes are anticipated.

WHAT THE BANK OFFICERS SAY.

PRESIDENT BYRAM SAYS THAT HE HAS BEEN GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 7.—Bank Examiner Robert E. James of Easton, Penn., has been here for three weeks, engaged in examining the affairs of the Asbury Park National Bank. Mr. Harold E. Willard, cashier of the bank, and E. H. Murphy, counsel to the bank, were seen at Mr. Murphy's office to-night. They deny emphatically, however, that Pell, Wallack & Co. or Simmons had made use of the bank in any kiting transactions.

In November last Pell, Wallack & Co. began operations with the Asbury Park National Bank through the account of Arthur L. Meyer, who is a stockholder in the bank, and who keeps a large running account in the institution. These operations were for large amounts and reached as high as $10,000 a day. The checks were in many cases sent by New-York banks to other banks in Asbury Park for collection. To meet these checks the necessary amount was invariably sent in cash by express. The bank's New-York mail contained the exchanges each day in cash. Through this it happened that checks from Simmons and others were often presented at the Asbury Park National Bank before the corresponding funds had been received from New-York. This caused a large daily indebtedness of the bank to the other banks of the place, and consequently that the bank declined to transact any more of that kind of business. The transactions, however—so the bank officials aver—were entirely legitimate. "If it were intended to make use of the bank in any kiting transactions," added Mr. Murphy, "the school would not carried out because of the bank's refusal to allow further transactions of that nature." Arthur L. Meyer has had large dealings with the bank through the Long Branch and neighboring property owned by his father, Sigmund T. Meyer.

Mr. George W. Byram, the President of the bank, arrived home late this evening. He said that he had been "grossly misrepresented in this matter." From the statements of Mr. Byram and Mr. Murphy it seems that the law restricting the loaning of money by a bank to 10 per cent of its capital stock has been evaded by Mr. Byram by so arranging the loans that they were made in the names of other parties through accommodation paper, though for use in Mr. Byram's business transactions. It is further claimed that Mr. Byram could have been made for the taking up of a large portion of the notes given, but that there was a delay of twenty-four hours in the arrival of the funds. Just at that time Bank Examiner James, who was sent down to investigate the connection of the bank with the Pell and Simmons transactions, arrived and discovered the condition of the loans to Mr. Byram. The notes were at once secured, partly by cash payments and partly by first mortgage on real estate. Mr. James expressed himself as perfectly satisfied, but said that Mr. Byram should never have taken the loans. The amount of these loans has been reported to be $56,000. This Mr. Byram says is an exaggeration, but he did not disclose the actual amount. Mr. Murphy said he thought Mr. Byram could be criticised to the amount of $26,000. These loans were unauthorized by the Board of Directors.

Through the strenuous efforts of Mr. Byram in raising the amount of cash needed, the bank has been doing an uninterrupted business, and he said to-night: "We only ask that we may not sell my stock at 95," said Mr. Murphy to-night. The same gentleman is authority for the statement that Bank Examiner James on Wednesday quoted the stock to President Moses of the Trenton Mechanics' Bank as being worth 105.

The Asbury Park National Bank was organized two years ago with a capital stock of $100,000. Mr. Byram, the President, is a lawyer by profession, and is said to be the youngest bank President in the country. Mr. Byram has always sustained the highest reputation in business circles. Last Summer the bank was removed to the new Byram Building, corner of Cookman and Mattison avenues. This building will compare favorably with those of most city banks, and it was partly in payment for this building that the loans unauthorized from the bank were used.

Cheap Railroad Fares

To Colorado via St. Louis. The fare via Missouri Pacific Railway from St. Louis to Pueble, Col., is only $15, including free palace reclining chair cars from St. Louis to Pueblo and Denver without change. New-York office, 391 Broadway.—*Adv.*

TREASURER NOLAND RESIGNS.

PROBABILITY THAT GOV. FRANCIS WILL ORDER HIS ARREST.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Late this evening Treasurer Noland sent his resignation to the Governor. He says: "I do this in order that complications may be removed, and that I may give the people my side of the story. I shall consult my attorney and will have my statement ready to-morrow."

The Governor has not yet signified what he will do, but it is not believed he will allow Noland to get out so easily. If Noland makes a statement at this time it will not be a full statement, for the simple reason that his friends and the Governor's enemies are not ready to have him make a statement.

In an interview C. C. Moffitt, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, said: "If Gov. Francis is satisfied the Treasurer or any other officer has stolen any money, he will place him under arrest." Moffitt is recognized as the mouthpiece and chief lieutenant of Gov. Francis. This is thought to be a hint, and it would cause no very great surprise if Treasurer Noland were arrested within forty-eight hours.

To-day THE TIMES's correspondent obtained the true story of how the shortage was discovered. Charles Noland, a St. Louis lawyer, is Treasurer Noland's cousin. Charles was in Kansas City about three weeks ago and found his cousin there, drunk and drinking. He suspected something was wrong and took his cousin in charge. Straightening him up, he went back to the State Capitol with him, and together they went over the books, finding a shortage of $32,300. Then Charles constituted himself his cousin's attorney and hastened on to New-York, where Gov. Francis was, and, through mutual friends, made the Governor acquainted with the state of affairs, and the Governor hastened home. It was agreed to keep the matter quiet for a time, and machinery was at once set to work to save the party. Then it was the enemies of the Governor got in their work by holding secret conferences, and at the same time letting the newspapers know what was going on.

When the papers got hold of the matter Gov. Francis made the most of a bad situation by openly suspending the Treasurer and appointing a commission to examine his books. This commission will get to work to-morrow and it is said it will have a very short job, as the actual facts are already known to those most deeply interested. Meantime there has been enough money raised to cover the shortage. The first plan was to put this money in the State's strong box without letting it be known that there was a deficit. The plan is now to await the report of the commission and then make the shortage good.

The Treasurer is still in Jefferson City and still stands by his assertion that the State will not lose a dollar. He is, it is said, enabled to preserve his nerve by the knowledge that the Democratic Party leaders dare not squeal. It is said he actually has a list of the men he played poker with and who won the State's money from him while he was drunk. It is also said that his cousin and attorney, Charles Noland, and one other man in the State have this list and will, if occasion calls for it, make the names public.

SUGAR TRUSTS WENT UP.

BUT THE REPORT WHICH CAUSED THE ADVANCE WAS UNFOUNDED.

There was a flurry over the Sugar Trust in Wall-street yesterday afternoon and the quotations made a considerable advance. The cause of the excitement was a fairy tale sent out by a news agency in which it was said:

"We have a message that Judge O'Brien modifies Sugar injunction, so that dividends may be paid whenever receipts will permit it. We have sent for further particulars. In the order signed by Judge O'Brien to-day, which restrains the Sugar Trust from disposing of any of its assets, there is a clause granting leave to the Trust to pay dividends to the certificate holders whenever the business will permit."

The messenger who brought that "message" may have a large and comprehensive knowledge of margins and options, but his understanding of court proceedings is apparently very defective. The order referred to was merely the formal order that always follows a Supreme Court decision, and it is hard to see how it modified the injunction in the slightest degree, word for word, the language of the decision of Judge O'Brien when the injunction was made permanent on Feb. 11. In that decision the concluding paragraph said:

"The order therefore should enjoin them from transferring their property, or any part of its assets, or from paying out moneys except such as are needed in the ordinary transactions of their business, and without prejudice and with leave to apply from time to time to the payment of such dividends to the certificate holders as may be justified by the profits of the business."

The order handed down yesterday by Judge O'Brien was in exact conformity with this decision, and repeated word for word the paragraph quoted, except that instead of saying "shall enjoin," it was simply "does enjoin." The Street report, therefore, to make people believe that the Sugar Trust had been placed in a position to pay a dividend, was entirely false. The legal status of the trust is precisely the same now as it was after Judge O'Brien made the injunction permanent. Until the Court of Appeals confirms or reverses the decision of Judge Barrett that the Sugar Trust is an illegal enterprise and has no right to exist, a dividend can only be declared by order of the Supreme Court, Chambers, with a motion and there proving that the profits would warrant the paying of a dividend without impairment of the assets. This the trust has had the privilege of doing ever since the injunction was placed upon it.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

MRS. HARRISON'S RECEPTION — LADIES OF THE CABINET AT HOME.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mrs. Harrison held a reception this afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, and was assisted by Mrs. McKee and Miss Grace Davis. Among the callers were Mrs. and Miss Windom, Mrs. Noble, Miss Proctor, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Menocal, Mrs. and Miss Preston, Mrs. McComas, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Jeremiah Wilson, Miss Anna Wilson, Mrs. William Thompson Harris, Miss Grace Demo, Lichfield; Miss Howe of Boston, Mrs. and Miss McKeever, Mrs. Ingalls, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sanders, wife of the Senator-elect of Montana; Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Jackson of New-York; Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Walthall, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Hoes of New-York; Miss Gouverneur, and Mrs. Halliday.

The ladies of the Cabinet have each decided to be at home informally on a different afternoon or evening of each week, in order that in this way one of the Cabinet houses shall be open each day to the personal friends of the hostess, and also that the ladies may enjoy the pleasure of calling upon each other. Mrs. Wanamaker has chosen Friday afternoons in March, and her house was open this afternoon after 3 o'clock. Mrs. Wanamaker wore a handsome gown of black moire antique, brocaded in broad flowered stripes, and stood just within the doorway of the ballroom to receive her many callers. Miss Wanamaker, who has just returned after an absence of several weeks, wore a gown of French gray wool material, with yoke and deep cuffs of Vandyke lace, and presided at a reception room on the main floor, where she served tea throughout the afternoon.

Mme. de Smirnoff entertained a company at a musicale at her apartments, 1,921 I-street, this afternoon. Mrs. Wadsworth of New-York, who is at present her guest, assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Harrison has decided to leave the city early next week for a short trip, probably to the South. Mrs. McKee will accompany her mother.

TO EXTERMINATE RATS.

MILTON, Iowa, March 7.—The citizens of this city have suffered so much from the ravages of rats that a grand rat hunt was organized, captains were chosen, and they selected sides. Each side consisted of 105 men and boys over fifteen years old, while boys under fifteen were allowed 1 cent for their rats.

The hunt began Friday, Feb. 21, and is to close to-morrow with a grand street parade and supper, which is to be paid for by the side showing the least number or rats killed.

At some barns as many as 175 rats were killed, while one man killed about 500 on his place. Saturday, March 1, the rats killed up to that time were counted, and it was found that the tally was 3,676, and that William Crockett's side was ahead of Dave George's forces by 112 rats.

THE FATAL RAILROAD CROSSING.

VINELAND, N. J., March 7.—As the Cape May City north-bound express for Philadelphia neared this town this morning James Linnegan, son of Senator John J. Linnegan of Paterson, who is manager of Lorenzo M. Garlous's meat and milk business, attempted to cross the track. The locomotive struck the team, killing Linnegan and both horses. Linnegan, who was a prominent politician and society man, leaves a wife and two children.

BOUGHT BY THE SYNDICATE

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET ROAD CHANGES HANDS.

A MAJORITY OF THE STOCK SOLD TO THE OWNERS OF THE BROADWAY LINE AT $300 A SHARE.

The street railroad syndicate which owns the Broadway Road yesterday consummated another important deal. William C. Whitney, O. H. Payne, Henry F. Dimock, and Col. Daniel S. Lamont of this city and P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, the chiefs of the combination, acquired a controlling interest in the Twenty-third-Street Company, together with the Bleecker-street branch. A majority of the stock—over thirty-four hundred shares—was bought for the syndicate by Drexel, Morgan & Co. at $300 per share. The company is capitalized at $600,000.

The syndicate lines, in addition to yesterday's acquisition, are the Broadway, the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, (including the University-place branch,) the Chambers and Duane Cross-town, the Houston, West and Pavonia Ferry, and the old South Ferry road, now a part of the Broadway system. The combination having obtained permission to change the Broadway line's motive power from horse to cable, will within six or eight weeks begin operations on the plant in order to make the improvement possible. It will co-operate with the Department of Public Works, so as to finish what is to be done by the time Broadway is repaved under the proposed plan. It is believed that the work of repaving and the building of cable conduits can be pushed along together, and thus prevent aggravating blockades of traffic on the thoroughfares.

If the present plans are carried into effect Broadway by Fall will not only be repaved, but cable cars will be running between South Ferry and Central Park over the route now used by the horse cars. The syndicate just now has a fancy for the cable and may use it on other lines some day if practicable.

As to the syndicate's plan for getting control of other horse-car lines in this city, that is a matter of speculation, because the capitalists interested are not given to talking. It is well known that they bought the Broadway line because they regarded it as a good investment, and they have not been disappointed. They have absorbed certain cross-town lines as feeders to the Broadway road in order to enhance the value of the original investment. They doubtless regarded the Twenty-third-street plant with favor when they found out what it was yielding to the stockholders, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they will go on buying up other good roads, like the "green car line," for instance—that is, if they see their way clear. A gentleman well found yesterday who would admit that this syndicate is buying up the stock of any more New-York street railroads at present.

Railroads are not bought in a day—not even ordinary horse railroads. It takes shrewd men and plenty of capital to make a deal successful. The report that Mr. Whitney's firm is responsible for the syndicate's purchases in this city. The story, from pretty reliable sources, is that last Fall the syndicate determined to lease the Twenty-third-street line, and offered 14 per cent on the stock. Many of the stockholders are, it is asserted, in the Christopher and Tenth-Street Company, and they agreed to accept the terms for the Twenty-third-street lease if the syndicate would at the same time accept the lease of the Christopher and Tenth Street property at 6 per cent. This condition was expected by the syndicate, and as a matter of fact its members did not want the Christopher and Tenth Street plant on any such terms, but they were very anxious to put through their proposition for the Twenty-third-Street lease.

When a railroad board concludes to execute a lease the law requires that it shall first be ratified by two-thirds of the stockholders. A minority interest of the stockholders of the Twenty-third and Christopher Street lines, represented by the syndicate, broke down to undertook to "pinch" the big syndicate by getting hold of enough of the stock to defeat the adoption of the proposed lease. At a meeting last Friday this brokers' syndicate came to the front triumphant. A majority, but not the necessary two-thirds, of the stockholders favored the lease. Drexel, Morgan & Co. thereupon bought up for the New-York-Philadelphia syndicate a controlling interest in the stock of the Twenty-third-Street line, and thus enabled it to carry its point.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the syndicate the stock of the Twenty-third-Street line was formally transferred by the bankers, and the lease of the Christopher and Tenth Street Company was rejected, ostensibly because it was not ratified by two-thirds of the stockholders of the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad Company.

Evidently this outcome of the deal was not anticipated by the brokers' syndicate, because Frank T. Hewitt and George F. Morgan, stockholders of the Christopher and Tenth Street Company through Holt & Butler, attorneys, yesterday morning petitioned Judge Allen, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a temporary injunction restraining the corporation in which they are interested "from executing a proposed lease to the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad Company." The application was granted, but the injunction is not likely to be made permanent. Messrs. Holt & Butler declined to talk about the proceeding, and others interested, who knew much about the whole deal, were equally as communicative. It is understood that Henry Sandford of the Adams Express Company, President of the Twenty-third-Street Company, still retains part of his stock, and that there will be no immediate change in the old Directory.

AFTER AN ELIZABETH ROAD.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 7.—It is reported here that the New-York-Philadelphia syndicate has been negotiating for the purchase of the Elizabeth Street Railway, which has been in operation about a year. The same syndicate has obtained control of the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad.

The effort to secure the Elizabeth Street Railway, however, has not as yet met with success, the managers of the road being satisfied that it has a prosperous future and declining to accept the terms offered by the syndicate. The latter has not, however, abandoned all hope of getting possession of this road and will make other overtures.

The Connolly Motor Equipment Company, which has a lease of the Elizabeth and Newark Road for ten years, avers that the new owners will not interfere with the present management of the road.

Ex-Congressman Kean has bought the interest of Henry H. Ingham of Brooklyn in the Elizabeth Railway Company, which move gives Mr. Kean the controlling power in the road. He intimates that he may yet sell out to the syndicate.

KILLED BY A SAND CAVE-IN.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 7.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of two men, and probably fatal injury of a third, occurred near the seventy-eight-mile post on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, three miles east of this city about 9 o'clock this morning. There is at that point a deposit of very superior sand. A force was employed in loading a material train with the sand to be used for molding purposes at Roanoke.

The accident was caused by the caving in of the bank, which had been considerably undermined. Three men were caught and buried beneath the falling mass and the others narrowly escaped a similar fate.

Two of the unfortunates, Lewis Stewart and John Dawson, were dead when dug out. The former crushed almost beyond recognition. The third man, Archer Griffin, was taken out alive. One of his legs was broken and other injuries were received which render his recovery hardly probable.

All the men are colored and residents of Nottaway County. The bodies were brought here this morning and will be sent to their friends.

MRS. WALL FINED TEN DOLLARS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7.—Mrs. Mary A. Page of this city had Mrs. Michael Wall arrested for assault. In court to-day Mrs. Page testified she was drinking soda water in the leading restaurant of this city when Mrs. Wall said to her: "You are living high since you turned your coat," and afterward pulled her nose and said: "Is Chris Church paying for this soda water?"

Mrs. Wall admitted making the statement, but her counsel said she only gently pulled Mrs. Page's ear and said to her: "I have no respect for people who changes from the religion of her parents."

The court fined Mrs. Wall $10.

MR. TAULBEE'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The condition of ex-Representative Taulbee this evening shows but little change from that of this morning, and that change seems to be against him.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Functional service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

MORE ENGLISH SYNDICATES.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY INVESTED IN PENNSYLVANIA AND ONTARIO.

PARKESBURG, Chester County, Penn., March 7.—The agent of an English syndicate to-day completed the purchase of six fine farms at Lenover, about three miles from here, for the purpose of erecting thereon two mammoth cotton mills and such a number of dwelling houses as will be required to accommodate the employes, whose number, it is said, will exceed two thousand.

The properties purchased are those of Nathan Maule, James L. McClellan, Thomas W. Henderson, David Ferree, Byrom Gibney, Joseph Gilson, and Edward Heston. They are situated in West Sadsbury and Highland Townships in a beautiful little valley. The tract composing the purchased property is as near to being square as it could well be made without the aid of the surveyor's compass, and when it has been surveyed as a whole will show nearly 650 acres.

The prices agreed upon between the agent and the owners of the several farms range from $120 to $135 per acre, while on several of the possessions the improvements are of a very desirable character and represent an outlay of considerable money. The agent, whose name is George Milburn, has been in this country for two or three weeks past upon the mission which he finished to-day with the horny-fisted farmers of Little Lenover and its neighborhood.

To-day, after closing negotiations for the West Sadsbury-Highland tract, Mr. Milburn took leave of the Lenover people after signing papers of agreement, telling his friends that he purposes sailing from New-York for England, there to lay before his employers a complete draught of his tract, with a statement of his transaction. He will return in six weeks' time and pay over all moneys due for the properties for which he has negotiated.

He says the plant, which will cost over $3,000,000, will be commenced about Sept. 1 of this year, and he hopes to see it in complete operation by November,

with the law governing savings banks, and gives School Trustees or Boards of Education the right to organize school savings banks under these rules. Deposits not to exceed $1 per week each; may be received from teachers and pupils, and, in case there is no savings bank in the town, the Trustees or Board of Education may hold the money in trust and invest it. The Superintendent of Public Instruction must exercise careful supervision over the different school banks and report to the Legislature annually.

Mr. Acker of Steuben has introduced a bill providing that the Myer Young machine shall be adopted by the State.

* * *

Mr. G. G. Clarke of New-York, who introduced, yesterday, a bill providing for a Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city of New-York, submitted another to-day, defining the duties of the Commissioner.

* * *

A hearing upon the Fassett bill for the removal of all the insane from the county poor houses to State asylums will be held before the Assembly Committee on Public Institutions Wednesday, March 12, at 8 P. M. in the Assembly parlor.

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Assemblyman Jacob Rice and Reporter Curtis Dunham, who were assaulted by Inspector of Subways W. A. Carsey and his gang in the Capitol Wednesday, appeared at Police Headquarters this afternoon, and Mr. Dunham swore out a warrant for Carsey's arrest.

* * *

Lieut. Gov. Jones this morning played a very clever flank movement upon the Republican Senators—that is, upon the ten who were present at prayers. Only three Democrats were present, thirteen Senators in all, four less than a quorum, and the Lieutenant Governor, fearing that the Republicans might advance bills inimical to Democratic principles to third reading—there were not enough votes to pass bills—gently and seductively intimated to Senator O'Connor, who comes from Gov. Jones's home district, to raise the point of order "no quorum." This Senator O'Connor promptly and solemnly proceeded to do.

The Lieutenant Governor shuckled while Erwin and Vedder roared to O'Connor, "Now you have done it." The roll was called and the following thirteen Senators responded to their names: Birkett, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, Hendricks, Hunter, O'Connor, Stewart, Van Gorder, and Vedder, Republicans; Hawkins, McLaren, and McLaughlin, Democrats.

There was nothing left for the Senate to do but adjourn, and Lieut. Gov. Jones caught the noon train for New-York. The only absent Senator who was excused was Titus Sheard. Messrs. Fassett, Saxton, Sloan, and Roesch are at Elmira examining the Reformatory there, with a view of determining whether the bill appropriating $100,000 for it is necessary and just.

The following Senators were not excused: Messrs. Cantor, Coggeshall, Collins, Deane, Ives, Jacobs, Laughlin, Linson, Richardson, Robertson, and Stadler. Five minutes after adjournment was ordered Senators Brown and Chase reported.

* * *

The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the Deyo bill to repeal the law allowing the pay of laborers on the public works at $2 a day. This law has already cost the State $600,000.

WEARYING OF DEBATE.

TALK OVER THE PARNELL REPORT DRAGGING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, Progressive Conservative, member for Stockport, gave notice that he would move to add the following to Mr. Smith's motion asking the House to adopt the report of the Parnell Commission:

"The House condemns the conduct of those who were responsible for the accusations against members of the House of complicity in murder, when such accusations were based on forged letters."

The notice of Mr. Jennings's motion was received with Opposition cheers.

Mr. Justin McCarthy expressed intense satisfaction at finding a Conservative thus taking independent action looking to the censuring by the House of Mr. Parnell's assailants. In regard to the Leader's books Mr. McCarthy assured the House that he had attended meetings of the League, and that he had heard nothing contained in its books that might not be read in Parliament.

Sir Henry James compared the Parnellite leaders to Captains in command of troops, with the striking difference that, where the Captains were the first to condemn disorders, the Parnellites incited their followers to commit outrage. Referring to Le Caron and his alleged falsities, he asked what was Le Caron grouped with men who had taken an oath to destroy the Government of the Queen and establish a Republic and then had entered Parliament and taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty? He asked the House to recollect who it was that forged Le Caron. Let them remember and ponder those English statesmen who now cheered the men attacking him. [Cheers.] The speaker would rather occupy the position of Le Caron, objectionable as it was, than the position of men who were the associates of assassins whose honour the House was asked to defend. Sir Charles Russell had referred to presumably honest men whose secrets Le Caron had tried to gain.

Who were these presumably honest men? It was proved beyond presumption that they advocated the use of dynamite. Davitt, in his evidence, called the *Irish World's* outrage fund the inspiration of the movement and its financial strength. The commission report teemed with proof that Irish agitators affiliated with dynamiters and sympathized with the party of violence. There were maintained funds contributed for the purpose of destroying the Queen's Government. Yet the Opposition had the temerity to ask the House to accord these criminal conspirators reparation. The only justice Parliament could accord was to inscribe the commission report on the records and defend the uprightness of the Judges from the scurrility of the men who now tried to hold them up to execration. [Cheers.]

Messrs. Asquith, C. Hill, and others followed. The debate dragged wearily on and many members left the House. Finally the House was "counted out."

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street's excitement over the recent heavy trading in Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock was a good deal abated yesterday. The wildly-sensational predictions regarding the Reading Company's immediate future—the wildest of those predictions promising a receivership—suddenly disappeared, and hysterical folks who had "sure thing" to warrant big sales of the stock around 35% are now given an opportunity to buy it back above 37½.

There is one thing certain: The recent flurry in Reading was not a reflection of the company's financial condition or its recent business results. Wall-street discounted those factors long ago, as is amply shown by the fact that every one of the company's securities has materially declined in market, some of the declines extending over thirty points. The whole trouble has been a Wall-street grab game. Some day it may be exposed as a Wall-street scandal. The fact that the stock was up a full point yesterday shows how firm and well handled is the stock-owning interest which Wall-street is pleased to call the Reading pool.

* * *

Says a Philadelphia authority: "There is one thing about Reading which does not apply to any other anthracite carrying company, and that is its marked recuperative power. It is equipped to do a large business; its mines and terminals are situated better than any of the competitors, and so when the coal trade is active Reading can produce results that astonish and surprise the community.

* * *

"On the other hand," continues the same authority, "its very strength becomes a source of weakness in an inactive condition of the coal trade, because of maintaining its plant. For this reason Reading is more than any other stock on the list. Just now when the coal trade is dull the bears have been making money selling what they do not own; yet if next Winter is cold it would not be at all surprising to see Reading earn a dividend on its common stock."

* * *

The whole stock market was strong yesterday. Mr. Gould gave his Missouri Pacific a turn upward, the advance extending nearly two points. Other Gould stocks were firm also, and there were in these facts a basis for Wall-street's growing belief that the Gould interest is finally squarely on the bull side. It is known that dispatches received in this city from Mr. Gould within the past day or two indicate his belief that the Western railroad rate war is on the eve of a satisfactory settlement.

* * *

Officers of the Union Pacific Company expect to be able very soon to complete arrangements with the Government for the substitution of Union Pacific bonds for the Government bonds until now required in the company's sinking fund treasury. A special dispatch from Washington yesterday said that the Government would take about $8,000,000 of bonds on this account. Friends of Union Pacific property anticipate material benefit through their ability to put their own bonds to sinking fund uses.

A VERDICT AGAINST E. B. SIZE.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, ending a verdict for the Ellithorpe Air Brake Company against Henry E. Size, in the suit for $4,400 claimed to be due under a contract to furnish four elevators, Size ordered the elevators, agreeing to pay $6,750 for them, one-half to be paid when the machinery was ready and one-half when the elevators were completed. Size, however, did not make a payment till one elevator was in running order and another nearly completed. He then paid $1,900 and countermanded the order for the other two. Suit was instituted for damages for breach of contract. On the trial Size produced a different contract from that of the plaintiffs. The Judge, however, believed that the one produced by the plaintiffs was the true one.

BOSS PLATT'S ARROGANCE

INSISTING ON NAMING THE IMMIGRATION CHIEF.

STANDING IN SECRETARY WINDOM'S WAY—THE FARCE WHICH APPEARS TO AMUSE THE SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs.—WILLIAM M. MARINE, at Baltimore; ALFRED C. HARWICK, at Burlington, N. J.; EDWARD C. DUNCAN, at Beaufort, N. C.

Surveyor of Customs.—WILLIAM D. BURCHINAL, at Baltimore.

Naval Officers of Customs.—MILTON G. URNER, at Baltimore; JOHN F. FAITY, at New-Orleans.

Appraiser of Merchandise.—CECIL J. KARSNER, at Baltimore.

Second Assistant Engineer, United States Revenue Marine Service.—GEORGE B. MABEE, of District of Columbia.

* * *

Secretary Windom had a comparatively light task on his hands when he undertook to pick out a place for landing immigrants. Now he is trying to find a proper person to superintend the landing, and his path is beset by difficulties and Templatt. As usual, Mr. Windom's intentions are of the very best.

He would, if untrammeled, select a man upon whom he could rely to conduct the business in a public spirit, and not merely for the political "pork" there is in it. But even Presidents are sometimes unable to do exactly as they would prefer to do. When they follow their own personal inclinations or judgment they so metimes fall out with the Templatts of their party.

Our Templatt is determined that he shall name the immigration officer at New-York, and Hiscock has laid his weight up against the Secretary of the Treasury to supplement that of the "Boss." The Templatt and Hiscock influence is for Col. John B. Weber of Niagara County, who was a very well-behaved Representative in the last Congress. The strongest objection that can be made to him is that Templatt has considered him likely to be his representative in the office. Everybody knows what sort of a time Templatt had with the Quarantine Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury could easily find out if he cared to.

In opposition to the demands of Templatt the fitness of Gen. Merritt, recently Consul General at London, is being urged by Senator Evarts, Cornelius N. Bliss, and others, whose wishes are in accord with those of Mr. Windom. In the hope of overcoming the Secretary's hesitation by what Templatt's late friend, Mr. Conkling, would call "forbidden and abhorrent forces," Niagara County has sent ex-Senator Ellsworth, James Low, John A. Merritt, P. A. Porter, A. K. Potter, John E. Pound, and E. M. Ashley down here to help Mr. Windom make up his mind. It is ten to one that if Windom appoints the candidate of Templatt as it is regarded as almost certain he will, he will get control of the place for political purposes where Merritt would get nimes. The selection of this officer is going to be giving some concern to Republicans outside of New-York, and it is evidently their opinion that Platt rather than Windom is to do the appointing.

* * *

One more set in the side-splitting farce now being carried on by Senator Dolph's smelling committee was begun to-day, and there are indications that there will not be many more acts before the farce is withdrawn for lack of paying business to the managers.

The smelling committee met this afternoon and examined a number of new witnesses, but they were not newspaper men, and they had not been served with subpœnas by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. The new witnesses were the fellow-Senators of the members of the smelling committee, and they were summoned by Mr. Dolph in person and by a small army of pages and messengers, who were kept running back and forth between the committee room and the Senate Chamber.

The smelling committee held a preliminary consultation at which it was evidently decided that it would be useless to bring in more newspaper men simply to hear them refuse to tell where they obtained the news they print about the Senate's star-chamber sittings. The proposal made by Mr. Edmunds yesterday, that Senators should themselves be examined as to star-chamber leaks, had struck Mr. Dolph as a mighty good idea, and his fellow-smellers agreed with him. It was therefore determined to call in the Senators, and Mr. Dolph went down stairs. He had an official list of the Senate, with Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island at the head.

Mr. Aldrich was chatting with a group of friends when Mr. Dolph "spotted" him, and carried him off as the first witness. The Rhode Island Senator's examination did not take long, and when it was over he consented to act as the smelling committee's messenger to bring up Mr. Allison. He remained to listen while Mr. Allison told the committee how little he knew of the news sources of Blue's newspaper men. While Mr. Allison was on the stand Mr. Vest got tired of his duties as a member of the smelling comittee, and returned to his comfortable seat in the Senate Chamber, where he read a newspaper while Mr. Blair talked about the Jesuits newspapers which would not print his speeches.

Mr. Higgins followed Mr. Vest's example and deserted the committee. Messrs. Allison and Aldrich remained in the inquisition chamber while Mr. Allen of Washington was sent for and brought in. Mr. Allen is a new Senator from the Evarts stand, and had very limited opportunities of finding out how newspaper men do their work. He could, of course, give the committee no information, and, as might have been expected, he was kept on the stand a long time. He was just the sort of a Senatorial witness whose testimony would help the smelling committee to make up a report explaining why they could make no headway. Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Bate of Tennessee, Mr. Ransom of North Carolina, and Mr. Call of Florida were called to the list of Senators taking part as witnesses in the farce, and the smelling committee had reason to congratulate itself upon the good judgment it displayed in selecting these witnesses, for when they had all given their testimony the sum of the committee's knowledge was no greater than before.

It is understood that none of these Senators resented the imputation cast upon them by the smelling committee in summoning them as witnesses, but what some of them had to say developed the fact that there is a wide difference among Senators as to what are star chamber secrets. Mr. Aldrich, for example, who is Chairman of the Committee on Rules, announced that he did not consider it a violation of the rules to give out the bare fact that a nominee for office had been confirmed or rejected in the star chamber. Mr. Harris, who is one of the most pronounced supporters of secret sessions, and who is one of the smelling committee, actually admitted that he had more than once telegraphed to his friends news of the action taken in secret in the Senate affecting their interests. Other members of the smelling committee and some of the Senatorial witnesses contended that this was all wrong, and that no Senator ought to tell the least thing to anybody of what they did in secret.

If the smelling committee concludes to examine all of the eighty-two Senators, nobody can tell when this act of the farce will end. But it is likely to be the last act, for the honor business appears to be rapidly "petering out," just as it was doomed to do from the start. The only thing the Senate has accomplished thus far is making itself a laughing-stock for the whole country, and many of its members are now sore more to find some way to drop the thing than they do to gratify Mr. Dolph by locking up the newspaper men who won't answer their impertinent questions.

* * *

The Civil Service Committee of the House of Representatives and the Civil Service Commission have at last got through with the examination of ex-Postmaster Paul of Milwaukee, and that gentleman is undoubtedly as glad to get away as the committee is to get rid of him. His examination was finished to-day, and, to the last, nobody was able to get from him a direct answer to any question of any real importance in bringing out facts.

He did not exhibit real sure enough of his own political opinions to say directly whether he was a Democrat or Republican, but he said he passed as a Democrat. He was quite sure that he had not turned out Republicans in order to put Democrats in their places, for that would have been a violation of the spirit of the civil service law. Paul was also uncertain as to whether or not he was a civil service reformer, but he was sure the law did not hinder any dishonest officer who wanted to evade it, while it did hamper honest officers, in his opinion. It was easy for a Postmaster to violate the law and not easy to catch him at it, and he was sure he had not proved this in his own experience.

The Congressthought a dishonest Postmaster could easily appoint personal or political friends to places in the classified service. Frank Hatton and his fellow-spoilsmen were evidently tickled when Paul went on to criticize the civil service law as uncertain and unsatisfactory, and they were delighted when the ex-Postmaster declared that better clerks and employes were obtained outside of the merit system than under the civil service law. Mr. Paul admitted that he knew the politics of the employes of his office when he took charge of it.

After the Civil Service Commissioners had put in some documentary proof controverting some of Paul's previous testimony, all three of the Commissioners made formal statements covering their investigations of the Milwaukee office and differing widely from the story told by Paul. The latter was allowed to make a general reply, and then Chairman Lehlbach announced that the investigation of the formal charges against the commissaion was at an end. The committee will next enter upon a general investigation of the methods of the Civil Service Commission and the workings of the civil service law. It will meet Monday to decide how to go at this part of its duties.

* * *

Mr. Evarts, in the Senate, and Mr. McAdoo, in the House, to-day introduced the petitions prepared by the leading importers of tea in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, asking the Congress to reimpose the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on teas imported into the United States from countries west of the Cape of Good Hope.

* * *

The discriminating duty, say the petitioners, had always previously existed for the protection of the tea trade of this country, but was removed by the Congressional action in 1883. Canada and the British provinces have a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. against this country, and admit teas free from all other countries, thus making an invidious distinction against us, and practically closing the door to our trade with them, and at the same time our market is free and open to them without duty, and no obstacle in the way of their competing for the trade here on an equal footing with us. "Such unequal legislation," the petitioners say, "is highly unjust and unfair. The admission of teas free from all indirect ports operates greatly to the disadvantage of our foreign commerce, interfering with direct importations by the American importer, also to the injury of our merchants dealing in teas and to the benefit of the foreign dealer.

"England, being the greatest importing tea country of the world, with its large operations and great facilities, with its fleet ships, can successfully compete for the trade with this country. Her merchants can bring their tea here as far as we can reach them. They make it a branch of their trade, do the business at less expense through their agents in connection with their home trade, free of taxes imposed upon the American merchants. Against such foreign competition we claim there should be some protection. The evil will be a growing one and will be most disastrous to the home trade. This being the only nation in the world that admits teas duty free, it affords special facilities for foreign countries to send their low-priced and inferior teas and surplus stock. The discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorum would be a protection to our merchants, demanded by the exigencies of the case."

They ask for early action, and that the bill shall become operative as soon as passed. The petition is signed by New-York merchants as follows: D. Houghtaling, A. Coulbron & Co., H. K. Thurber, Thurber, Whyland & Co., J. H. Labarre & Co., James & John R. Montgomery & Co., John B. Brown, Beebe Brothers, Jacob Anderson, Frederick Meade & Co., Carter, Macy & Co., H. W. Banks & Co., Thomas Barr & Co., Raymond & Ayer, George W. Lane & Co., John H. Catherwood & Co., George C. Chase & Co., S. W. Gillespie & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., E. J. Hersty & Co., H. G. B. Farrington & Co., Boardman Nichols & Co., Cassidy & Co., Isaac Newlin, Henry Sheldon & Co., Reeve Osborne & Co., M. F. Powers, and William R. Roome & Co. There are also ten firms in Philadelphia, six in Boston, and twenty-three in Chicago.

* * *

A circular has been prepared at the Navy Department giving the chief characteristics of the 8,150-ton armored cruiser, for which propositions will be invited at an early date. This circular is issued beforehand so as to afford an opportunity to shipbuilders to submit independent designs for both hull and machinery. Secretary Tracy is desirous of having such designs submitted, and it is expected that at least two firms, Messrs. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, will respond.

The vessel is to embrace a number of novel features. She is to have a speed of at least twenty knots an hour for four hours, which will be remarkably fast for an armored ship. The main engines are to be triple expansion and four in number, two on each shaft, so arranged that the two forward engines can be readily uncoupled from the after engines so as to make her an economical cruiser at low speed. Vertical armor is not to be relied upon so much as the protection deck, which will be seven and nine inches thick on the slopes over machinery and boilers, and three inches thick on the horizontal part. Forward and aft of the machinery, to stem and stern, the deck is to be, at the thinnest part, at least 2½ inches thick. If there is sufficient margin of weight to admit of it, an armored belt 3 inches in thickness and 3 feet above and 3 feet below the normal water line the whole length of the ship will be carried. Within this armor belt a belt of woodlie or other water excluding material will extend. The protective deck will be 1 foot above the water line amidships and will slope to 5 feet below the water line at the sides.

The hull is to be divided into numerous watertight compartments. The battery is to consist of four eight-inch guns, sixteen four-inch rapid-fire guns, four six-pounders, four three-pounders, and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, four thirty-seven-millimetre revolving cannon, and four forty-five caliber machine guns. The arrangement of the battery is left entirely to the designer, except that it is specified that the eight-inch guns are to have a minimum horizontal train of 300 degrees.

The conning tower is to be protected by seven and a half inches of armor. The eight-inch guns are to be mounted in ten-inch barbette turrets, with revolving shields of not less than seven inches in thickness over them. These gun positions and the ammunition hoists are to be further protected between decks by cone-shaped armor, not less than five inches in thickness. The four-inch guns are to be protected by shields not less than four inches thick, and protection is to be afforded the smaller guns by shields and extra side plating. Six torpedo tubes are to be put in. The total coal capacity is not to be less than 1,150 tons, of which at least 500 tons must be carried at the normal displacement.

The principal features of this ship will be her great speed, with considerable coal endurance, and the great strength of her secondary battery, which will compensate for the reduction in size of the main guns to 8 inches from the 10 or 12 inch guns usually carried on armored vessels. The gun positions are to be amply protected, and the armored deflection deck will make up for the great lightness of the waterline belt.

* * *

President Harrison settled to-day the struggle which has been carried on so long by the Maryland Republicans for the very desirable offices in the Baltimore Custom House, but two of the four persons nominated to-day are not as well pleased as they might be. William M. Marine, William D. Burchinal, and Milton G. Urner each wanted to be Collector of Customs, and each had a pretty strong backing. The President finally disposed of the matter by giving Mr. Marine the Collectorship, and then making Mr. Burchinal Surveyor of Customs and Mr. Urner Naval Officer.

If Mr. Marine had consented to take the Naval Office the appointments would have been made some time ago, for the matter was held up a long time while Mr. Urner's friends tried to induce Mr. Marine to retire in his favor. Mr. Marine, however, insisted upon taking the Collector's berth or nothing, and the President was not disposed to "turn him down." He was supported by nearly all the Republican clubs of Baltimore and most of the active workers of the party. In addition he voted for Harrison, from first to last, in the Chicago Convention, and then made campaign speeches in Indiana. He is a business man in Baltimore, and a personal friend of the President.

Mr. Burchinal, who is a member of the Maryland Senate, was the candidate of the Grand Army of the Republic for Collector. He comes from the Eastern Shore of the State, and the fact was impressed upon the President that that section of Maryland ought to be recognized somewhere. He will take the Surveyorship, but he would prefer that of Baltimore.

State Senator Urner, who gets the Naval Office, was backed for the Collectorship by Congressman McComas and would-be Congressman Mudd. Mr. Stockbridge, the other Republican in the Maryland Congressional delegation, was not desirous to see Mr. Urner appointed, but he had agreed to keep out of the contest in return for Mr. McComas's courtesy in leaving him alone while the Baltimore Post Office fight was on.

Mr. J. Morrison Harris, who gets nothing, was backed by James A. Gary, Enoch Pratt, and numerous other prominent citizens of Baltimore. Cecil J. Karsner, who is named for Appraiser of Customs, is the only one of the four nominees who gets what he wants. He was Congressman Stockbridge's candidate and his appointment has been expected for several weeks.

* * *

The Bath Shipbuilding Company of Bath, Me., which is to build two 1,000-ton gunboats for the navy, is anxious to buy its steel from the rolling mill of Mr. C. Loring at South Boston, and thus save transportation from the Pennsylvania steel mills. With the specifications in their present form this cannot be done, as open hearth steel is called for, while the South Boston mills use steel made by the Clapp-Griffiths system. Mr. Loring had a conference with Secretary Tracy about the matter to-day, and the Secretary will order the steel inspection board of which Capt. Howison is President to visit the works in Boston and report as to whether suitable materials for the boats can be furnished there. If the report is favorable the specifications will be changed to admit of the use of that steel.

* * *

"Honest" Joe Cannon and the careful Mr. Peters of Kansas will need to repeat to the House the speeches that they have already made to inspire their fellow-members with a proper respect for the figures that confront the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Cannon undoubtedly had all the faith he professes in the honesty and discretion of the House when he advocated Mr. Reed's rules in the interest of expedition and the transaction of business. He did not believe that as soon as it was possible the House would appropriate every dollar asked for by members for buildings and other "pets."

He has evidently been hurt by the development of a logrolling combination of unusual proportions and determination, and not a little disgusted to find that the propensity to spend money is to be encouraged by the Democrats, whom he was so willing to saddle with the rules under which he now finds himself powerless. He was not put to the torture to-day of seeing the pork hunt continued. It was private bill day, and the pork barrel was hauled from side to side in order to allow a few "old soldier" claims to have a chance at the Treasury, that is described by Mr. Clunie as "plethoric." While these old claims were meeting with indifferent luck, the pork hunters were sharpening their proboscises preparatory to a new plunge into the barrel when it is rolled back into position.

Nat McKay, whose "old soldier" is waiting its turn, was about the lobby telling friends that he had made a pool of the House and was sure that his little chunk of pork would be landed safely. The French spoliations claims, to the tune of nearly a million and a half, are on the calendar, and the Direct Tax Refund bill, which was reported to-day, will eat up a twenty-million slice of that surplus that Mr. Clunie is quite willing to see go to the relief of the distressed.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—W. Wesley, Sunny Brook.
Virginia.—J. L. Rawlings, Powellton.
Pennsylvania.—A. H. Wenfiel, Dengiers; D. N. Hawley, Fades Creek.

BROTHERHOOD PREPARATIONS

A NEW PARK IN ST. LOUIS—SHORT STOP HALLMAN'S CASE.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A. L. Spink, editor of the *Sporting News*, to-day closed a contract for the lease of the Amateur Baseball Park for a period of two years, and improvements to the amount of $10,000 are to be made on it at once. The name of the park is also to be changed. It is to be known as Brotherhood Park.

George Munson, who is in Chicago looking after that end of the Brotherhood scheme in the interest of St. Louis, has already closed a contract by which the Chicago Brotherhood Club will play on the new grounds here from March 30 to April 17.

The Chicagos while here will play visiting Brotherhood clubs, the Clevelands having already contracted to play here. It is believed that all these arrangements are simply preliminary to the placing of a Brotherhood club in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The proceedings of the Philadelphia Baseball Club against Shortstop Hallman, to restrain him from playing with other than the Philadelphia Club, came up to-day in the Court of Common Pleas before Judges Arnold and Thayer. An imposing array of counsel represented the parties to the controversy. The court took all the papers in the case and held the matter under advisement for the present.

In the course of the argument Judge Thayer, who had been reading a copy of the National League contract, interrupted with the remark: "I see by the seventeenth paragraph of the contract that the club can discharge the player within ten days if it so wishes, but that the player is compelled to play with the club as long as it may see fit."

* * *

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 7.—The Brooklyn League team arrived here this evening, and will remain during the month of March.

* * *

Although the League has adopted a ten-club schedule, the chances are that Indianapolis and Washington will be dropped and only eight clubs will battle for supremacy next Summer. With that purpose in view a committee composed of Messrs. Spalding of Chicago, Soden of Boston, and Robison of Cleveland was appointed before the recent meeting adjourned in Cleveland.

They will confer with John T. Brush of Indianapolis and try and buy the Hoosier players. If that can be accomplished, Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, Rusie, Myers, Bassett, and several other Indianapolis cracks will be transferred to New-York. These players would add greatly to the playing strength of the New-York city club and place it on a par with the strongest club in the League. Mr. Day arrived home from Cleveland yesterday, accompanied by Messrs. Dillingham and Doyle. He had a narrow escape from a railroad accident, and only escaped because he missed the train that was wrecked near Buffalo. The Giants' President seems to be well pleased with the result of the meeting, but he was not inclined to talk on the subject. He did say, however, that the New-York League Club of 1890 would be fully as strong as the teams that have represented this city in the League in years gone by.

The schedule adopted at Cleveland is thought to be a "blind" to fool the Brotherhood people. Some very valuable dates are left open, and it is only fair to suppose that the League magnates would never vote for the adoption of such a schedule. As soon as Indianapolis and Washington withdraw it is thought a new and better schedule will be arranged. At the meeting in Cleveland Mr. Brush did not name any price for the club. It is said that the committee will offer him $30,000.

Mr. Hewett of Washington says that he will resign from the League as soon as Indianapolis does.

The Lehane matter will be left to the Arbitration Board to settle. Mr. Day thinks that the player will cover first base for the Giants next Summer. Lehane is down South practicing with the Giants.

The *Sporting Times* will be issued every Saturday instead of Sunday hereafter. To-day's number will contain a handsome portrait of Stallings, the new catcher of the Brooklyn Club.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY M'NARY.

Gen. William Henry McNary, a veteran of the late war, died of heart failure, in his fifty-ninth year, at his home 191 State-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was attacked by pneumonia last week, and had been confined to his bed since Sunday. The funeral will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the house, and the burial will be to-morrow, in Greenwood.

The deceased was a native Brooklynite and was always prominent in military circles, having long been a Captain of the old Fourteenth. He fought all through the war and commanded the Two Hundred and Eighth New-York State Volunteers during their three years service. At the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious service. The formation of the Grand Army of the Republic found him an enthusiastic advocate, and he was the first Vice Commander of that organization. He was a member of Rankin Post, and a delegation of his old comrades will attend his funeral. Gen. McNary leaves a widow, two sons, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.

Bennington F. Randolphdied at his residence, in Jersey City, last night at the age of seventy-two years. He was one of the best-known lawyers in New-Jersey.

He was born in Belvidere, N. J., and was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. Most of his life was spent in Jersey City. He was a Democrat, but did not take an active part in politics. He never held an elective office, but received many appointive offices of honor and trust. Mr. Randolph was the first law Judge in Hudson County, and was also a District Court Judge in Jersey City for ten years. At the time of his death he was a member of the State Board of Riparian Commissioners, and recently was a member of the State Board of Education.

Mr. Randolph leaves a widow and four children. One of his daughters is the wife of ex-Gov. Bedle of New-Jersey.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Schoick, widow of William Van Schoick of Shrewsbury, died at her late residence at Asbury Park, N. J., on Wednesday, aged eighty-one years.

John Pew of Gloucester, Mass., the founder of the house of John Pew & Sons, the largest firm in the American fisheries, died yesterday, aged eighty-two.

Dr. Friedenthal, formerly Prussian Minister of Agriculture, is dead.

ROESSEL IS NOT AFRAID.

THE ELOPING COUPLE REACH NEW-YORK AND WRITE TO "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES received the following letter last evening:

HAMBLEN HOUSE, 148 CHAMBERS-STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please oblige me by announcing through your esteemed paper that Mrs. O. H. Roessel and Mrs. H. Boardman, the St. Louis eloping couple, are perfectly safe, and do not fear any killing as stated in your issue of to-day. And in vindication of our action please state that we both were driven to desperation by cruel treatment at home, and were compelled to take the serious step we have taken. Also, please notify the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of above.

O. H. ROESSEL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1890.

This "vindication" is stated in such general terms that a TIMES reporter stepped down to Mr. Hamblen's hotel to have an interview with Mr. Roessel, in the hope of obtaining further particulars, as, for instance, whether elopement was the only remedy, or in his opinion the only proper remedy for the "cruel treatment" alleged in his letter. But neither Mr. Roessel nor Mrs. Boardman was to be seen. Neither were they in any of the neighboring hotels. Mr. Roessel was perhaps not afraid of the "killing" that Mrs. Boardman's husband is coming to administer to him, but evidently has some reason equally effective with the fear of a killing for keeping himself and Mr. Boardman's wife in secure hiding. The proprietor of the hotel said that a couple who said they were strangers to the city had dined at his hotel at noon, and had been there again to tea, and in the evening the man had obtained a sheet of paper and an envelope. Further than this he knew nothing about them.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Louis H. Perlman and Levi S. Manson, doing business as the United States Newspaper Advertising Agency at Temple Court, made an assignment yesterday to John F. McIntyre. Mr. Perlman has been in the business about eight years, but the present firm was formed Nov. 1, 1889, and the claimed a capital of $10,000, contributed by Mr. Manson. An attachment has been issued against them for $750 in favor of Edward C. Allen. The assignment papers are defective, as their place of business is not given.

Bradstreet's reports 215 failures in the United States during the week, against 190 in the preceding week and 231, 168, 202 and 211 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887, and 1886 respectively. The Middle States had 61, New-England, 33; Southern, 35; Western, 50; Northwestern, 18; Pacific, 17. Territories, 1. Canada had 40, an increase of 14 over the previous week.

R. G. Lester & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in paper and printers' supplies, doing business at 71 Exchange-street, Rochester, N. Y. filed a general assignment yesterday.

EXPENSIVE MEMORANDA

MISS GARRITY REAPS THE REWARD OF HER FRAILTY.

A SESSION OF THE LONG ISLAND CITY SCHOOL BOARD BEHIND CLOSED DOORS—PRINCIPAL TABBY ANGRY.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" that strange body commonly known as the Long Island City School Board continues not only to rival but to give points to the most adroit heathen Chinee who ever landed on American soil. Last evening, under the flimsy pretext of a meeting of the Committee on Supplies, the board held a meeting.

The indications now are that the great exponent of educational reforms, Mayor P. Jerome Gleason, and his less distinguished colleagues have determined to come out and acknowledge that their proceedings are not all "above board" and suitable for public inspection, for the meeting was conducted in a little room less than 10 feet square, with the only door leading therein closed and guarded. In fact, secrecy seemed to be the order of the evening. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock at the City Hall, but at that hour a TIMES reporter was only able to find Superintendent of Schools Pardee vigorously disturbing the telephone connected with the Mayor's private residence at Flushing. The room for which Long Island City pays over $300 per year rental, and Chairman "Tom" Kavanaugh, an interested spectator to the operation. The tidings over the wire had a startling effect on the cornered position of the Chairman, for he at once determined to brave the cold and "go down town."

From the conversation it was evident that a council of war was being held by the faithful at the Lord Mayor's office and Kavanaugh was wanted to be given his instructions. A few minutes before 9 o'clock Chairman Kavanaugh returned, this time accompanied by Commissioners John Welsh and John Bannon, and, taking Commissioner L. A. Pitcher, who is not so fortunate as to be in the confidence of the Mayor, they repaired to the inner sanctum, where for an hour they wrangled over the Supply bill. A part of the business transacted was to authorize the purchase of supplies necessary for the creation of a new department of drawing in the schools. This departure will, of course, necessitate the employment of a teacher for the new department, but the question of who should fill the position was left out entirely, awaiting the edict of the Molesian Chief.

When they finally adjourned Chairman Kavanaugh, in response to the query "Did you do anything?" replied with true Long Island hospitality, "No, but I will if you'll step across the way." That was all the information vouchsafed to the audience which had assembled to hear the results of the conclave. The next meeting of the board was left subject to the call of the Chairman.

As stated in THE TIMES, there was a "colored gentlemen in the fence" at the last meeting of the Board, and a colored gentleman he was, less than a reward by Gleason to one of the female teachers who came to his aid in the Burdick investigation. It is generally understood that Miss Mary Garrity, the teacher who not only preferred charges against Principal Burdick, but testified remarkably under oath to make no mistakes, has had her salary raised $100. Now this fact is not in itself so strange, for Mayor P. Jerome always rewards the faithful, but the fact should be considered that the raise was made without any action on the part of the board. At the last meeting, when the auditing of teachers' bills was reached, the bills were neither read by the clerk nor referred to the Finance Committee for examination, but passed in the aggregate with a rush. This is only justice to say, was done in the absence of Commissioner Pitcher. An investigation, it is alleged, disclosed the fact that the Mayor had increased Miss Garrity's salary, but since that time the pay roll has disappeared from public gaze. As in the case of Burdick, Miss Garrity has her own reward, and the teachers' memoranda cost Long Island City just an additional $100 per annum.

Principal Peter E. Tarpy is on the war path over the respect that he was intoxicated. He doesn't object to that so much as he does to the rumor that he fell over one of his pupils. He threatens to inflict severe bodily wounds, with an instrument known in vulgar parlance as a rawhide, unto the body of the originator of the story if he can be discovered. He is making every effort to discover the offender, and yesterday, fortunately without the rawhide, visited every department in his school and read a veritable lecture to the pupils after which he held a lengthy consultation with his teachers. The crown does not seem to rest easily upon the Principal's head. The latest instructions of the Mayor is that no one shall have access to the books containing the proceedings of the School Board, but to this, as in numerous other matters, he will find that he will have to countermand his orders, for the books are undoubtedly by law open for the inspection of any taxpayer who may desire to inspect them.

AN EDITOR AND JUDGE AT WAR

THE EDITOR CHARGED THE JUDGE WITH SHOOTING TURKEYS.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 7.—There was a lively skirmish between Judge Forsyth of the Burlington Common Pleas, and Editor Wills of the Mount Holly *Herald*, in the dining room of the Arcade Hotel, Wednesday afternoon. The story has just leaked out. There is a difference of opinion on political questions between the Judge and the editor, and in the recent fight for Prosecutor each arrayed himself against the other. The editor seemed to have a special interest in calling attention to Judge Forsyth's action, and a good deal of the *Herald's* space was devoted to "exposing the corruption of the bench." Among many other things Editor Wills said of Judge Forsyth was that he shot his neighbors' turkeys without permission, and the editor is reported as hinting that the turkeys were shot after sundown.

It was a lively time when the men met in the Arcade's dining rooms, and fire was in their eyes as they neared each other.

"I want you to understand that when I leave the bench I am on an equal footing with any other man and will protect my reputation," Judge Forsyth is reported as

TROTTERS SELLING WELL

MORE CALIFORNIANS DISPOSED OF AT AUCTION.

THE PRODUCE OF THE PLEASANTON AND VALENSIN STOCK FARMS FETCH SOME FANCY PRICES.

The great trotting horse sales were continued at the American Institute Building yesterday under the management of Peter C. Kelley & Co. The attendance was lighter than at the sensational sales of the Rose Meade stock, as was to have been expected. Yet the sale was a wholly successful one. Forty-seven animals were sold in all for a total of $73,510, which makes the average for the day $1,564 04. In this lot was a consignment of twenty-five animals from the Pleasanton Stock Farm which sold for a total of $52,115, and an average of $2,084 60. In the lot were three young Director colts that sold for $12,000, and three fillies by the same sire brought $4,225; the averages being $4,000 and $1,408 33 respectively. Two young fillies by Guy Wilkes brought $1,850, and two young fillies by Sidney brought $1,500. The rest of the lot were by miscellaneous sires, and included youngsters, broodmares, and developed track performers. The principal of the latter was Gold Leaf, a five-year-old pacing mare who has a record of 2:11¾, and who finally went to John H. Shults of Brooklyn after some lively bidding.

For some reason the Sidney youngsters which made up the principal part of the Valensin consignment sold slowly and for prices that seem small in the light of the Rose sale. The five colts by him brought a total of $4,005, an average of $801, and the seven fillies sold for $4,155, an average of $593 57. This is a very good price indeed, considering the condition of the youngsters, which was not of the best, and the fact that there were but few two-year-olds among them. Then, too, they were somewhat handicapped by an impression prevailing among horsemen that the Sidneys are not to be depended on to train on, but that they show at their best before they reach a mature age. This theory may be entirely wrong, for Sidney himself is but nine years old, and none of his get can have reached mature years. Gold Leaf, one of the finest of his offspring, being almost a child of his old age, and will this year probably lower her record of 2:11¾ if Mr. Shults allows her to be trained instead of sending her to the harem. If the theory of heredity be always correct Sidney ought to sire speedy horses and stayers as well. The two units from the get of the young Sire Valensin sold for $4,800, which is a greater sum than the seven sons of Sidney brought.

Count Valensin's lot of twenty sold for $19,520, an average of $976, so that he has no reason for complaint. This average would have been greatly increased had eight of the three-year-old daughters been in such condition that she could be sold. But in some way she called herself on the train while en route, and an ugly-looking cut on one cornoet made her slightly lame and considerably sore. The filly made a record of 2:36 as a yearling, and last year earned a public record of 2:24, so that she is one of the most promising youngsters in the country. The injury however, told against her, and Mr. Kelley therefore allowed her to be withdrawn, as he could not get $3,000 bid for her, and he did not desire that Mr. Valensin should fail to obtain a fair value for his property because of the accident.

The horses sold yesterday, with their pedigree, the names of the purchasers, and the prices obtained, are as follows:

THE PLEASANTON LOT.

Gold Leaf, (2:11¾ pacing), ch. f., 5 years, by Sidney-Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail; John H. Shults, Brooklyn, N. Y. $8,000

Ereck blk. c., 2 years, by Director-Sehorsa, by Echo; H. Kirkendoll, Hartford, Mass. 3,000

Saccharine, b. c., 2 years, by Director-Sweetness, by Volunteer; E. J. Travis, Chicago..... 4,500

Thistle, blk. c., 3 years, by Sidney-Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail, (full brother to Gold Leaf, 2:11¾); J. H. Shults 4,000

Lady Crittenton, blk. f., 4 years, by Director-Ellen Swigert, by Swigert; F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn. 2,825

Diana, b. f., yearling, by Director-Roxana, by Gibraltar; H. Kirkendoll..... 2,600

Aida H., blk. f., 4 years, by Director-Brownie B., by Pilot, Jr. (sire of 2:10 list); Charles Rosebaum, St. Louis, Mo. 2,850

Lady Guy, ch. f., 3 years, by Guy Wilkes-Zephyr, by Nutwood; J. W. Daly, Long Island..... 2,000

Fez, blk. c., 4 years, by Director-Daisy May, by Nutwood; Marcus Munsell, Hartford, Conn. 2,350

Pleasanton, b. c., 2 years, by Director-May Day, by Ballard's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; E. J. Travis, Chicago..... 2,500

Navarro, b. c., 3 years, by Nutmont-Nellie G., by Electioneer; F. C. Fowler..... 1,900

Patti, br. m., 4 years, by Director-a mare by Bay-water; James McClenahan, New-York City 1,500

Maid of Oaks, 2:23, ch. m., 5 years, by Duke McClellan-Ocean's Bell, pedigree untraced; (in foal to Director); C. D. Ely, Clyde, N. Y. 1,440

Guy's Sunol, b. f., 2 years, by Guy Wilkes, a mare, by General Benton; B. C. Fowler..... 1,325

Sister Elmer, b. f., 2 years, by Monroe Chief-Nellie Gilmer, by Norfolk, 4 thoroughbred, (in foal to Director); E. J. Travis..... 1,200

Young Lizzie, b. m., 5 years, by Inca, out of a mare by the sire of Gibson's pet colt, Moore's Tom Hal, (in foal to Thistle); E. J. Travis.. 1,100

Highland Belle, br. m., 5 years, by Director-Daisy May, by Nutwood; Col. H. S. Russell, Hope Farm, Milton, Mass. 1,950

Miss Jay-Eye-see, blk. f. 2 years, by Director-Black Mag, said to be by Wilson's Blue Bull; H. Kirkendoll..... 1,000

Countess, blk. f., 2 years, by Sidney-Gray Dale, by Hollenback's American Boy; F. C. Fowler..... 975

Gertrude, br. f., 2 years, by Monroe Chief-Brown Crockett, by Overland; S. V. Lines, Rochester, N. Y. 575

Brown filly, yearling, by Director-Nellie Gilmer, by Norfolk, thoroughbred; Andrew J. Welch, Hartford, Conn. 525

Lady Monroe, b. f., 4 years, by Monroe Chief-Bird, by Carr's Mambrino; H. Kirkendoll...

Black filly, yearling, by Sidney-Gray Dale, by Hollenback's American Boy, Jr.; F. C. Fowler..... 600

Miss Guy, b. f., 2 years, by Guy Wilkes out of a mare said to be by Sonoma Champion; E. J. Travis..... 525

Chestnut mare, about 12 years, said to be by Wilson's Blue Bull, out of a mare supposed to be the dam of Blue Belle, 2:26¾, by Bennett's Red Oak; E. J. Travis..... 560

THE VALENSIN LOT.

Habibi, br. f., 2 years, by Valensin-Ivy, by Buccaneer; Arthur Rupert, New-York City 3,300

Valensin, ch. h., 7 years, by (own Point-Tetilla Lambert, by John Nelson; F. C. Fowler..... 3,300

Boston d'Or, ch. f., 4 years, by Sidney-Gray Dale, by Hollenback's American Boy, Jr.; Isaac Bell, New York City..... 2,000

Moss Rose, b. f., yearling, by Sidney-Rose Leaf, by Buccaneer; Michael Murphy, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn. 1,650

Musselbeach, b. c., 2 years, by Valensin, by Buccaneer; Scott Quentin, Trenton, N. J. 1,000

Pleasanton Boy, ch. c., yearling, by Sidney-Oak Grove Belle, by Arthurton; E. Frank Cox, New-York City..... 875

Rio Grande, ch. c., yearling, by Le Grand-Santa Rita, by Sidney; J. J. Crawford, Belmont, Mass. 850

Thanksgiving, b. f., 3 years, by Sidney-Old Lady Hayes, said to be by John Nelson; Col. H. S. Russell..... 800

Consolation, b. c., yearling, by Sidney-Surprise, by Abbotsford; W. Achuff, Philadelphia 800

Mercury, b. c., yearling, by Sidney-Juno, by Buccaneer; M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn. 800

Lassie, b. f., 2 years, by Sidney-Highland Lass, by Buccaneer; Col. H. S. Russell..... 650

Thought, b. c., 3 years, by Sidney-Crown Point Maid, by Crown Point; Waters Stock Farm Company, Chicago, Ill. 600

Cassee, ch. f., yearling, by Sidney-Miss Cassserly, by Eugene Casserly; Scott Quentin..... 600

Elegance, ch. c., yearling, by Sidney-Dell Foster, by A. W. Richmond; Waters Stock Farm Company..... 526

Rose of Erin, b. f., 2 years, by Shamrock-Oak Grove Belle, by Arthurton; Col. H. S. Russell..... 600

Cruello, ch. c., yearling, by Sidney-Guadalupe, by Crichton, a thoroughbred son of Glencoe; H. F. James, New-York City..... 380

Mary Martin, b. f., by Sidney, out of a mare by Jim Brown, said to be a thoroughbred; G. H. Hicks, Boston, Mass. 505

Star of Hope, br. f., 2 years, by Shamrock-Lady Bray, said to be by Owen Dale; Col. H. S. Russell..... 800

Blackball, blk. c., yearling, by Sidney-Jenny O'Jones, by Hubbard, a thoroughbred son of Planet; G. A. Deane, Copake, N. Y. 175

Chesney Ring, b. f., 3 years, by Sidney, out of a mare by Frank, (the filly has a bad injury in the shoulder;) H. F. Pierce, Stansted, Canada 110

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Bay colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Sunnyside, by Arthurton; William Marks, Philadelphia 800

Silk, ch. f., yearling, by Sidney-Etta M., by Newland's Hambletonian; J. C. Callahan, Hartford, Conn. 375

THE ENTERPRISE UNLOADS POWDER.

The United States steamer Enterprise moved from her anchorage in the North River early yesterday morning to a position on the Communipaw flats for the purpose of unloading powder. All of yesterday forenoon a large red flag floated from her foreroyal masthead as a warning to passing vessels that explosive material was being handled. The powder taken off the Enterprise had been aboard the corvette throughout the whole of the two years' cruise just ended.

The naval regulations require all vessels coming into this port and intending to stay for any length of time to send their powder to Ellis Island. This is a precaution against fire, which is always more or less imminent in ports crowded with shipping. The fact that the Enterprise has discharged her powder is by no means deemed by naval officials here to indicate that she will go out of commission. Practically the cruise of the Enterprise is ended, although the officers and men aboard have another year to serve to couple their three years' tour of duty. It is generally thought that the Enterprise will be attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 7.—Superintendent Talbot of the Pacific Express Company and the father of F. H. Walton, the absconding agent, are here and have secured a package containing $14,940, which Walton left here when he ran away. This, with the $8,000 given up by the absconded in New-Brunswick, makes the $24,940 of the original $26,000 stolen.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB.

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING RACING AND TROTTING INTERESTS.

The recent visit of secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club of Chicago to this city will not be wholly barren of results. A call for a special meeting of the American Turf Congress at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, has been issued for Saturday next. The principal object of the meeting is of the greatest importance. It is an alliance of the congress with the racing associations in this vicinity for the purpose of establishing a system for licensing trainers and jockeys. If the scheme carries through successfully no trainer or jockey will be allowed to have a stable of horses or to ride on any track without a license issued by the association nearest to his place of business. The licenses thus issued are to be recognized by all the associations who are parties to the Alliance. This is the first step toward the organization of a national racing association, a power that is greatly needed.

At this meeting, too, the stake committee of the congress will take action on a proposition to exclude stallion companies from the face trotting and pacing events, a necessary step toward breaking up the city pool rooms, which hurts the business of all racing associations. The Turf Congress will do everything in its power to effect a permanent alliance with the Eastern jockey club, which will result in a uniform code of rules and a uniform governing body. The congress will also elect a President in place of the late Hon. T. J. Megibben.

L. J. Rose, who has now sold about all his trotting stock, acknowledges that the Hon. Thomas J. Merry of Oregon has gone to Australia to secure for him ten of the finest bred Australian thoroughbred mares he can find. He is also commissioned to buy, if he can do so, the best horse in all Australasia as a sire; this for serving as the basis for the breeding farm for thoroughbreds which Mr. Rose is to establish at Rosemeade. Yesterday Mr. Rose cabled to Mr. Merry to go ahead with his purchases, and also cabled him several thousand dollars to be used in making cash deposits to bind the purchases. If Mr. Rose's sale here had not proved a success this order to "go ahead" would not have been made, for the Australian purchases were dependent on that success. Mr. Merry is the well-known writer of turf topics, "Hidalgo," and at the recent Australian Exposition at Melbourne he served as the United States Commissioner.

It is announced that a scheme is on foot to have racing three days a week all Summer in St. Louis. Interested parties are forming a stock company to lease the track and its equipments from the St. Louis Jockey Club, give the races and guarantee the purses, none of which shall be under $250. This company is to have the track all the year, except during the regular Spring meeting and the regular trotting meeting. Agents of the company recently visited Nashville, the latest report from Green, and he said he would lease the track for $20,000 a year. The chief object of the company in securing the track is to provide against the anti-pool bill which is expected to come up before the next Legislature. In case pooling is prohibited except on race tracks, bookmakers can make a book on the Eastern races at the St. Louis track. This is anticipating the Legislature, which body may not disturb the bookmakers.

George W. Bilal is the name of the young man who showed the Valensin stock at yesterday's sale of trotters. Next week he will take to Italy the four-year-old roan mare Wanita, 2:18, which is the property of Mr. Beckwith of Evanston, Mon. The mare is to be pitted against the best trotters in Italy, and her ultimate destination will probably be the breeding farm of the Italian Government, which already contains a number of American trotters.

Wilson & Handy of Cynthiana, Ky., have sold to Taylor & Macey Brothers of the same State the young stallion Harvester for $5,500, the sale also including a yearling colt by Harvester. This gives to Wilson & Handy a net profit of $1,420 over the sum they paid for the pair at the sale on Wednesday.

Hubinger Brothers of New-Haven, Conn., have purchased of Wilson & Handy the mare Georgiana, by Overland, and in foal to Stamboul, for $1,600, an advance of $1,000 above what the Kentuckians paid when they bought her at auction.

Andy J. Welch of Hartford, Conn., bought the Alcyone mare Alcyola, out of a Smuggler mare, and in foal to Stamboul, at the Rosemeade sale on Wednesday for $2,225. Yesterday he sold her to Wilson & Handy of Cynthiana, Ky., for $2,600.

RACING IN JERSEY.

THE RESULTS AT CLIFTON AND THE ENTRIES FOR GUTTENBERG.

The track at Clifton yesterday was heavy and muddy rather than hard, as had been expected, and the races announced were filled with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Shotover won, with Little Jake second and Monte Cristo third. Time—1:29¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sparkling won, with Afidi second and Joe Cannon third. Time—1:07.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Mabel Glenn won, with Lemon Blossom second and Wahoo third. Time—1:43½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Dochart won, with Zangbar second and King Volt third. Time—3:58.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Monsoon won, with Lord Beaconsfield second and St. Mary third. Time—1:07½.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. The Isaquena filly won, with Dalsyrian second and Bias third. Time—1:21½.

The Hudson County Racing Association will have their usual races at Guttenberg this afternoon, the entries and weights being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Benedict, Alfred, Easterbrook, Biscuit, Rebel Scout, Jim Irwin, Clatter, and Top Sawyer, 116 pounds each; Counterfeit and Melwood, 113 each; Peach Blow, 111; Periwinkle, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Margaret Lyons, 105; Jounnie B. and Gray Cloud, 110 each; Phil Thompson, George Corbett, Festus, Rio Grande, and Slasher, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Alderman Mac, 113 pounds; Josie W. and the Planette filly, 112 each; Alarmine, 102; Felty S., 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bradford and Fitzroy, 109 pounds each; Lotion and John Jay S., 106 each; Jerry and Paradise, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Harry Taunton, 104 pounds; Clark Gondelman, 110; Guardsman and Queen of Hearts, 108 each; Little Barefoot, 100; Anomaly, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Vigilant, 113 pounds; Harwood, 110; King Idle, 109; Blessed, 104; Penicles, 102; Hot Scotch, 97; Sophist, 92; Katie C., 86.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 7, via Galveston.—The Interoceanic Railway has reached a point ten kilometers from Jalapa.

Gonzalo Esteva, proprietor of *El Nacional*, (newspaper,) to-day deposited $50,000 in the National Bank as a guarantee that the railroad from Guadalajara to Chamela will be built.

Mr. Hyatt, the contractor for the opening of the Tampico Bar, has just arrived here. He was accompanied by General Manager Jackson, the Chief Engineer of the Mexican Central Railroad, and several assistant engineers. Between Tampico and San Luis Potosi, there remains thirty kilometers of road to be laid with rails.

Romero Rubio, Secretary of the Interior, will go to Guerrero for a month.

The Russian Minister entered Mexico at Piedras Negras to-day.

GOLD FOUND IN DAKOTA.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A dispatch from Sioux Falls, S. D., says: "Gold has been discovered in a gravel bank just east of the city, and the find has occasioned much excitement, as samples that have been assayed leave no doubt as to its quality. The discovery was purely accidental, but will be developed until the extent of the deposit is known."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Representative McAdoo of New-Jersey, who is discontented with the present system of military and naval court-martials, is preparing a bill for introduction in the House by the terms of which these courts are to confine themselves to a transmittal of the facts developed in each case to the head of their department, after which the punishment is to be fixed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, subject to the approval of the President.

The Yantic arrived at Key West from Havana yesterday morning. The Alliance, en route for China by way of the Mediterranean, left the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., yesterday morning, and dropped down to Hampton Roads preparatory to sailing. The tug Fortune arrived at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Thursday night, and loaded with gun cotton for the shells to be fired from the pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius. The trial will take place at Key West.

Ensign Frank W. Kellog has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the Lancaster in connection with the fitting out of the Philadelphia.

Lieut. Commander R. R. C. Lucas has been detached from the Naval Academy March 15, and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Philadelphia.

Ensign Edson W. Sutphen has been ordered to the training ship New-Hampshire; Sailmaker William Cuddy to the navy yard, League Island, Pennsylvania.

Commander John S. Newell has been detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipments and Recruiting.

Captain W. C. Rowley has been detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash.

The resignation of Ensign H. A. Ashmore has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 13, 1889.

Lieut. (junior grade) William H. Allen has been ordered to examination for promotion.

BONDED TO ASSIGN.

FAILURE OF MONROE ECKSTEIN AND LEOPOLD WERTHEIMER.

Monroe Eckstein and Leopold Wertheimer, brewers, doing business under the name of Monroe Eckstein & Four Corners, R. I., rated by Bradstreet at $500,000 to $1,000,000, acknowledged their inability to meet their obligations yesterday. They made an assignment to Benjamin L. Wertheimer and Louis Adler, with preferences aggregating $123,021 69. Monroe Eckstein lives at Four Corners and Leopold Wertheimer at 210 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street. The latter is a partner in the firm of L. & E. Wertheimer, dealers in tobacco in San Francisco, with an office at 191 Water-street, this city. He assigns his individual interest and equity in the San Francisco concern. The following creditors are preferred out of the net proceeds of Wertheimer's interest in both firms:

Six notes made by Leopold Wertheimer in the name of L. & E. Wertheimer to Mathias Rosenbaine for money lent, $48,000; a note from Monroe Eckstein to Mathias Rosenbaine, $4,136; the Fuel Gasfixture Company, for money loaned, $10,000; Rebecca Noiter, for money lent, $950 25; Reginald I. Wertheimer, for money loaned, $1,656 30; Mrs. Henriette Wertheimer, wife of Leopold, for money loaned, $6,902 94.

From the net proceeds of the firm of Monroe Eckstein are to be paid the following preferences: Emily Eckstein, the mother, and Selena, the wife of Monroe Eckstein, for money advanced, $18,000; Leopold Wertheimer, for money loaned, $10,000; James MacNicol, $1,500; Ernest Brehier, $2,000; August Schaefel, $4,000; Wm. Fuller, $1,000; Applicator Company, $3,150.

Assignee Adler of 120 Broadway, speaking of the failure, said that Wertheimer represented the financial end of the concern. He had been with his brother in the San Francisco business for twenty-five years. Last June E. Wertheimer, the brother, died. Since then the business has gone on as usual. Last Monday, upon the application of the widow, a receiver was appointed to liquidate the affairs of the firm. This receivership of his property was an entirely unexpected blow to Leopold Wertheimer. The firm of Monroe Eckstein had a large amount of paper afloat. To the banks and individuals holding this paper the appointment of a receiver for Wertheimer's San Francisco business was a great surprise; Wertheimer's credit was impaired and the assignment rendered necessary.

Mr. Adler estimated the indebtedness of the brewery firm at $400,000 and the individual indebtedness of Leopold Wertheimer at $250,000.

If a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the creditors the brewery business will be continued.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S WIT.

HE TURNS IT LOOSE ON THE CUSTOMS AND CIVIL SERVICES.

Collector Erhardt yesterday received from Austin Corbin a letter regarding the theft of a few bottles from his effects in "carefully-selected fine old port." Mr. Corbin found a stratum of humor, heretofore unsuspected, in his make-up, and he gave the Collector the benefit of it. He devotes himself, with a somewhat ponderous wit, to the appetites of the employes of the Government service, and incidentally to the Civil Service Bureau. His letter is as follows:

"Whatever complaint I may have to make in the matter, I know you are entitled to and should be awarded the fullest credit for an effort to afford to all persons having business at the Custom House a good service. I know that the wrong complained of is beyond your power to remedy further than you have done in the civil service rules in the direction you indicate.

"In one respect the thief was faithful to his Government, for he took care to see that I paid full duty on the wine before he stole it, so that our respected Uncle Samuel got his full duty on what I received as well as on what was stolen.

"Since I made this complaint I have heard of several cases even worse than mine—one especially, where an invoice of fifty cases of rare old whisky the consignee received only six, the balance having been 'absorbed' in the Custom House. In my case I had only a little over 8 per cent.; in that case there was a loss of 88 per cent.

"I am not familiar with the civil service rules, and I wonder, in respect to the matter of sampling wines and liquors, whether there is not also a competitive examination of a kind. If there is, I should criticise the value of the law if any employe of the Custom House should pass that competitive examination in a test so depraved as to permit the consignee, as in my case, to receive over 92 per cent. of his invoice of carefully-selected fine old port, and when it came to whisky, scoop in 79 per cent. of the contents.

"If the detective part of these competitive examinations is no more reliable than the examination of 'samples of wines and liquors,' I can well see that the tools at your disposal must be 'pretty poor.'

"If it cannot be prevented, then, as there seems to be a decided preference for whisky among some of these gentlemen, by whose tender mercies these wines are entrusted, I should respectfully suggest that such a rule be established under which a gentleman desiring to import fine wines might accompany with the shipment a keg of wines, and deliver instead an equal number of bottles of whisky."

THE PARK HOTELS.

STOKES GETS THE CLAREMONT AND CASE THE MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

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Only three of the four Park Commissioners were present at the executive session at which this matter was decided. They were Commissioners Robb, County Democrat; Hutchins, County Democrat, and Gallup, Tammany. Mr. Sorlien, Republican, was absent. Secretary Burtis said yesterday that there were no votes in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Robb.

Mr. Stokes, in his successful efforts to get control of the Claremont restaurant, has had the backing of the managers of the city's chieftains. There has been considerable opposition to Gabe Case getting control of either of the restaurants. He originally tried to get the Claremont and bid against Christopher Keifer, who offered not only the 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, but also $5,000 for the privilege of running this restaurant last year.

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SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Drafts—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 20.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

William D. Angel a merchant of Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, in a suit for $50,000 damages for false arrest, brought by W. C. Jones. On Feb. 3 Angel had Jones arrested on the head of collection agents' fees. He was in the act of boarding a train at Williamsburg, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was numbed with the cold that he was rendered helpless and collected and failed to turn over to him. Jones was also arrested on a charge of grand larceny for retaining the $87 50. He is now held under $1,000 bail in the civil suit, and was discharged in the criminal action.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday committed Lawyer August P. Wagener for contempt of court in failing to pay over about $70 to George Ackerman. Wagener was retained as counsel by Ackerman in proceedings for the final accounting as a guardian. There came into Wagener's hands $1,469, of which he retained $141 as counsel fees. Judge Patterson directed him to pay over $71 of the $141, and the General Term sustained the order, but still Mr. Wagener failed to pay. In addition to the $71 he will now have to pay $63 costs.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday handed down a decision adhering to Silas C. Whitney, on certain conditions, to file supplemental answer to the complaint in a suit for limited divorce brought against him by his wife, Addie F. Whitney. Mrs. Whitney alleges that her husband deserted her in 1887. He still lives up to the terms that he secured a residence himself in Florida last year on account of incompatibility of temperament. Whitney is the owner of a hotel in New-Jersey and the manager of another in St. Augustine, Florida.

A new journal has entered the field of comic literature. It is called the New-York *Racket*, a somewhat startling title, and it the promise of its first issue, just published, is fulfilled it is a bright one. The paper is a well-printed one, filled with funny pictures that are funny and good cartoons, and its jokes have the merit of being clever, original, and new. The *Racket*, which is published by James S. Metcalfe and Andrew Miller, both connected with *Life*, will make its appearance each Saturday, and costs 5 cents a copy or $2 a year.

A writ of habeas corpus was secured in the Supreme Court yesterday for the production in court of Abraham Dänziger, a commercial traveler, employed by Samuels & Friedman of this city. Dänziger was accused by the firm of $1,000 worth of cloth and samples, and was committed for trial by Police Justice White. He says that he was in Chicago, out of money, and could get no remittances from the firm. Then he came back to this city leaving the trunk, which was held at his hotel as security for the bill.

The "singing Student Evangelists" are holding revival services at the Cornell Memorial Church, Seventy-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, having begun there yesterday. Services will be held to-day and to-morrow. To-morrow there will be a sermon by the Rev. W. E. Winans, Jr., at 2:30 o'clock; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a general assembly of the Sunday school and an address by the Rev. Marcus Taft, and the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., will preach a sermon in the evening.

The suit of Arthur Dyett as assignee for John C. Eno, the ex-President of the Second National Bank, against Seymour, Baker & Co., to recover $463,000 alleged to have been due Eno by that firm at the time of the former's flight to Canada—a suit that was interrupted a few months ago by the mysterious disappearance of one of the jurors at the trial—was recommenced yesterday before Daniel G. Rollins as referee.

The Board of Electrical Control met yesterday in the Mayor's office and dismissed Christopher Reilly, an inspector, for neglect of duty, and accepted the resignation of George W. Roth, another inspector, who was charged with the same offense by Electrician S. S. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler recommended the appointment of four electricians having business at the Custom House a good service. I know that the wrong complained of is beyond your power to remedy further than you have done in the civil service rules in the direction you indicate.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

DOWNER—A sad accident happened to Mr. Downer, on quite liberal orders and restricted offerings with sale No. 1 Pine, common quality, at 18½c. Sales reported of 2,250 pcs. Rio, of which No. 2 at 19½c.; No. 3, 19c.; No. 4, 18½c.; No. 5, 18c.; No. 6, 17½c.; No. 7, 17c.; No. 8, 16½c.; removed lots at 19c., removed at 17½c., and low qualities at 15½c.; 2,000 bags Cantanna at 18½c.; 2,000 bags Guayra (or second arrival.) 500 bags Maracaibo, to arrive, at 19½c. 1,500 picals Timor at 23½c.; 500 picals Padjoe (to be shipped) at 23¼c., and 600 picals Georgie at 23½c., part of the same to arrive. Arrivals of native movement was reported (and despite a particular opening, in instances weaker) at a further advance for the day of 1@10 points, closing firmly, with March at 17.70c.@17.75c.; April at 17.75c.@17.80c.; May at 17.10c.@17.15c. (range 16.95c.@17.20c.); on sales of 17,000 bags.) June at 17c.@17.10c.; July at 16.85c.@17.05c. (range, 16.65c.@17c.) on sales of 19,000 bags.) August at 16.65c.@16.80c.; September at 16.55c.@16.90c. (range, 16.70c.@16.80c.) on sales of 11,250 bags.) October at 16.75c.@16.80c. December at 16.60c.@16.70c., and January, 1891

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MILLINERY—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MUSICAL—6TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—3d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MEYER FAMILY. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—OTHELLO. Matinée—A CHILD OF NAPLES.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—SCRAP OF PAPER. Matinée—IRONMASTER.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MASKS AND FACES. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE STOWAWAY. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—DIE MEISTERSINGER. At 8—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK. Matinée.
NIBLO'S—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

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DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
Sample copies sent free. New-York City.

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The annual Pension Appropriation bill now before Congress amounts to $98,427,461. That represents only what is absolutely necessary to meet, during the next fiscal year, obligations now known to have been incurred. It does not represent anything of the further sum which will be expended during those twelve months, and which will belong to that fiscal year. At every session there are deficiency appropriation bills which include pension items often reckoned in millions; and one such item of deficiency now before Congress amounts to $21,598,834. The fact is that the cost of all pension laws which Congress may pass at its present session will have to be represented in a deficiency bill at the next session. How much this will be no one can conjecture, but it is entirely safe to say that that amount, added to the present regular appropriation, will carry it far above the $100,000,000 mark, even if this legislation should consist simply of those individual additions to the pension roll and those increases of existing rates of pensions in which Congress always indulges. Nevertheless, Secretary NOBLE has urged Congress to pass also a Dependent Pension bill which is expected to take from $85,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year out of the Treasury. The Government already pays out in pensions more than would support one of the great standing armies of Central Europe; yet people are found who talk as if the country were niggardly in dealing with the veterans.

The advocates of the bill at Albany to enable the Long Island Railroad Company to reach a connection with the tracks that go from the Grand Central Station in this city by means of a suspension bridge crossing the East River at Blackwell's Island are representing that the city property owners have withdrawn their opposition. We have seen no evidence of this except the statement of the Queens County Assemblyman who introduced the bill for the railroad company. It is claimed that the bridge would be so high in the air over First, Second, and Third avenues that it would not interfere with or damage any property whatever, but the protest has heretofore come chiefly from the owners of property on or near Fourth-avenue, where the railroad tunnel to be reached is located. It is difficult to see how the railroad bridge is to lead into that tunnel by remaining "high in the air." What modifications have been made in the plan to obviate the objections of property owners is not clear, and if they have withdrawn their opposition there ought to be some more authoritative evidence of the fact. It is questionable whether a bridge over Blackwell's Island should exist for the mere accommodation of a railroad, and that certainly was not the object of the original charter granted some years ago.

There is reason to be pleased with the efforts which important railways are making to improve their transpacific connections with Asia. It is true we "have very little to do with abroad." Still we do sell the heathen a tidy bill of goods every year, and it is discreditable to make out the invoice via Canada. Last year, for instance, the cottons we sent to China and Japan by that route were alone double in weight the total exports to those countries for the preceding year. To give the total figures in 1888, our thrifty Canadian cousins collected railway tolls on 5,625,355 pounds of our exports across the Pacific, which increased in 1889 to 12,834,991 pounds. An infant which doubles its size in a twelvemonth is worth nursing. It is not alone an idle sentiment which makes an American read with regret that the noble army of globe-trotters prefer the Canadian route. Commerce, also, flows along the lines of least resistance, and soon, it is to be hoped, our railways will not carry goods across our continent to land them on a dock at a jumping-off place. These figures prove that well within the leap there is trade to be had, and we ought to have the profits of both the carriage and the sale. We cannot deny, of course, that if we make it easier and cheaper to sell to our customers we also incur the risk that they will sell to us, thus flooding our markets and homes with comforts or even luxuries, the product of Asiatic pauper labor. Still, only the grossest free traders would descend to such a bargain as that. If there were any signs that the loathsome practice of buying a good thing because it is cheap was spreading among the people at large, it would always be possible to pass a law permitting us to sell to the heathen, but forbidding our merchants to buy from them on pain of jail or fine.

We recently mentioned the prediction of the President of the Farmers' Alliance in Georgia that the farmers would fill the House of Representatives with advocates of the Agricultural Sub-Treasury bill if the present members should not pass that measure. Under his direction the farmers of Georgia are beginning this work, and as the Alliance has 80,000 members in that State, the movement makes certain Congressmen uneasy. None of the Democratic candidates, it is said, will give the pledge required by the Alliance, and if the purpose of the Alliance shall be carried out, the next campaign will have novel and interesting features. The projected agricultural subtreasuries or warehouses for which provision is made in the bill appear to have been suggested by the legislation already procured and that which is now demanded by the owners of silver mines.

To-day the gunboat *Concord* is to be launched from the shipyard at Chester. Like the *Yorktown* which preceded her and the *Bennington* which is soon to follow, she is a steel cruiser of about 1,700 tons displacement, modeled in general after the *Archer* class of the British navy. All three vessels, besides having good speed, exceeding seventeen knots at a maximum, and reaching or surpassing an average of sixteen knots in a sustained run of four hours, are designed to carry very effective batteries, consisting each of six six-inch high-power breech-loading rifles. Indeed, the question has been raised in regard to these vessels, in consequence of the behavior of the *Archer* class at sea, whether such batteries are not too heavy for the ships. Thus far, however, there seems to be no disposition to alter the armament of the *Yorktown*, and doubtless a similar one will be supplied to her two sister ships. While to-day's launch becomes of less importance in some respects as being concerned not with a new class of vessels, but with the duplicate of an existing one, it yet has a special interest as presenting the work of the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, or Quintard Iron Works, which built the engines at its own shops and the hull at the well-known Roach yards. The same firm builds the *Bennington*, while CRAMP & SONS were the contractors for the *Yorktown*.

THE ELECTION BILL.

Some of the Southern newspapers express considerable alarm at the prospect of the passage by Congress of an Election bill calculated to give the party now in power new advantages in the Southern States. The alarm is natural enough, because there has been a steady series of threats of this sort from the opening of the national campaign of 1888 up to the present time. The Republican national platform made a great deal of the suppression of the negro vote in some of the Southern States. The President in every utterance he has given to the public since he was nominated has dwelt upon this subject with more emphasis than precision, it is true, but with much apparent earnestness. The party press has been full of it at irregular intervals, and several bills have been introduced into Congress in each of its branches providing for Federal supervision and regulation of Federal elections. All the pledges of the party, therefore, and all the obligations of political consistency call for some substantial action by the present majority in Congress.

Nor can the Southern editors be without a consciousness, more or less openly confessed, that in several of the Southern States, notably in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina, there has been given occasion for the Republican policy, or proposed policy. It is not denied that in certain considerable districts where the negro voters are in the majority enough of their votes have been either repressed or left uncounted, or in some way overcome, to prevent the majority candidates from being elected. With the motives of this action we are not now dealing, but the fact is one that inspires the utmost resentment and condemnation in large sections of the North, where no similar question has arisen, and where party feeling adds to the natural and just indignation over the violation of the Constitution and the law. However much may have been gained by the Southern whites in the districts referred to, the course, either demonstrated or confessed to have been followed by them, undoubtedly defeated the Democratic candidate for President at the late election, and gave the small majority that was given to the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. This is a fact that cannot be ignored, because it has had consequences of great importance, and because it imposes on the Republican Party the necessity of taking, or of trying to take, some practical and substantial measures to meet the case.

Yet we are bound to say that we do not see any very serious prospect of any Federal election law of a stringent character being passed by this Congress. There is a decided difference of opinion among the Republican leaders as to the kind of a measure that ought to be passed, and the nearer they get to the time when a definite bill must be drawn up, the greater are the difficulties in agreeing upon one. It is generally conceded, to begin with, that the law cannot, under the Constitution, be made to apply to the election of Presidential Electors. Some members of Congress have gravely denied this, but when their attention is called to the second paragraph of the first section of Article II. of the Constitution, they lapse into silence, for they read there: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors," &c. This leaves the field of operation of any Federal election law confined to elections of members of the House of Representatives, and that would not at all meet the case as it has been presented on the stump. Indeed, in the present temper of the South, in the districts where the negroes are in the majority, the representation in Congress is of very small consequence, so long as the local and State elections remain under the control of the whites, and with these Congress cannot deal. Finally, it is plain that no election law is likely to be passed, or could stand the ordeal of the Supreme Court, if it were passed, that was not applicable to all parts of the Union alike, and the Northern Republican States—Illinois, Minnesota, or Maine, for instance—would not consent for a moment to be subjected to such a law as has been proposed or to any that would be effective in the South. It is our judgment, therefore, that the South will be left to deal with the negro problem in its own way. It is also our judgment that the only way in which it can be permanently settled is by the gradual division of the negro vote, and that is the end to which Southern policy should be directed.

SENATORIAL SECRETS.

Mr. EDMUNDS does not manifest in the Senate so often as he used to do that sardonic humor which at one time made him the continual terror of evil-doers and the occasional terror of well-doers. Nevertheless the proposition which he made on Thursday with reference to the leakage of the secrets of executive sessions was worthy of his high and palmy days. He proposed that every Senator should make oath that he had not betrayed the secrets of the Senate house to any newspaper correspondent or other person not entitled to know them. Even a declaration on honor, such as the British courts are required to accept from members of the House of Lords, would not satisfy the Senator from Vermont of the innocence of his colleagues. He seems to have regarded an oath as somehow more binding, while it could be only in view of the supernatural pains and penalties of perjury, since it is extremely unlikely that the legal and mundane penalties could be enforced in such a case.

The fluttering which this simple-looking suggestion occasioned in the Senatorial dove-cote must have gratified the author of it immensely. Honorable Senators rose indignantly, not to purge themselves of the suspicion of having committed the awful crime of "violating the rules of the Senate," but to protest that it would be beneath the Senatorial dignity to purge themselves. If no Senator has been guilty of disclosing the secrets of the Senate, it is hard to see how the dignity of the Senate could suffer by the denial of every Senator that he had done so. Certainly it suffers much more when all the apertures of the Senate being closed, except the oral apertures of the Senators, and trusty minions being engaged to patrol the outer halls while the Senate is in executive session, a full, true, and particular account of the session nevertheless appears in all the newspapers next morning, and Senators pretend that they must have forgotten some flue by which the secrets have escaped.

Meanwhile the real or simulated indignation of some Senators is carrying them to great lengths. Mr. DOLPH'S revival of the antiquated offense of "sedition" to fit the crime of the correspondents who tell their readers what Senators tell them does not commend itself to most of his colleagues as appropriate to the situation. Amusing as the trial of a correspondent upon a charge of sedition would be, we are not likely to be regaled with it. The stronger opinion seems to be that the newspapers which print, or the correspondents who transmit, reports of the doings and sayings of Senators in executive session should be punished by the withdrawal of their "press privileges." Between poor Mr. BLAIR, who complains that, on account of the machinations of the Jesuits, the newspapers do not print enough about him, and the other Senators, who complain that on account of their seditious propensities the newspaper print too much about them, the correspondents are in a grievous dilemma. One especially fervid Senator proposes to punish the offending correspondents by putting them out of the gallery during open session and declares that he would treat such a correspondent as he would treat a man who would print a conversation which he heard while a guest at the Senator's dinner table.

It must be apparent, even to this indignant Senator, that his analogy is a trifle lame. If the correspondents were invited to remain in their gallery during executive session upon condition that they would not report what occurred, the resemblance between the two cases would be stronger. At present the "guest" of the occasion is not the correspondent at all whom extreme exertions are made to keep out of sight and hearing of the performance, but the Senator who takes part in the proceedings and afterward tells the correspondents about them. Him the Senate can discipline if it can catch him, but of this the chilling reception of Mr. EDMUNDS's suggestion seems to leave little hope.

Nevertheless, the indignant Senator has reason, if the proceedings of the Senate are in fact as properly private as the proceedings at a gentleman's dinner table and as little the legitimate subjects of public concern. But merely to suggest such an analogy is to expose its absurdity. Executive proceedings are necessarily and properly secret. Legislative proceedings are necessarily and properly open. A legislative body has no business with executive functions, and in no country except our own are such functions intrusted to it. The anomaly is an inheritance from colonial times, when an imported Governor was assisted by a "council" of residents, who could inform him about local persons and affairs and whose "advice and consent" with regard to appointments was really of value. The upper chamber of almost all our legislative bodies, down even to Boards of Aldermen, have retained this feature, which has become useless and meaningless, and it is even embodied in the Constitution of the United States. It is not on that account at all desirable that the proceedings of the Senate, in executive session, should be withdrawn from public knowledge or secured from public criticism. There is no business of the Senate which is not public business and which cannot and should not be transacted with open doors.

THE LAKE SHORE COLLISION.

Accounts of the collision near Buffalo must shake confidence in the common report that the Lake Shore Railroad Company has recently been using a large part of its earnings in perfecting its rolling stock and roadbed and in putting its property generally in the best condition. This collision might easily have been prevented if the train had been properly equipped, if the warnings afforded by the known bad condition of the braking appliances at certain stations where the train had stopped in the afternoon and evening had been heeded, or if the conductor had not lost his wits and brought the forward part of the train to a stop just when he ought to have increased its speed.

The train was composed of three baggage cars, four ordinary passenger coaches, four sleeping cars, and a dining car, in the order named, the heavy sleeping cars being at the end. While on a down grade, about nine miles south of Buffalo, a little before 9 P. M., the coupling parted between the last passenger coach and the first sleeper, and at once the sleepers fell behind. The separation of the two parts appears to have been discovered at about the same time by the conductor of the train, who was in the forward part, and by the conductor of the sleeping cars. The latter sought to stop the sleeping cars by putting on the air brakes, but in no one of the cars could these brakes be worked, and after trying the cord in each of them he began to apply the hand brakes. At that moment the collision occurred.

But there would have been no collision, and the detached cars might soon have yielded to the hand brakes if the conductor of the train, HOUGHTALING, had not brought the engine and the passenger coaches to a stop immediately after he had discovered his loss, and while the conductor of the sleeping cars was trying in vain to check their speed. HOUGHTALING thoughtlessly stopped the forward section, and in an instant the heavy sleepers crashed into the rear passenger coach, making an appalling wreck, in which seven persons lost their lives and fifteen were injured.

There seems to be ample evidence that the air brakes were in very bad condition, and were known to be so long before the train broke in two. Conductor FEST of the sleeping cars says that these brakes did not work when the train pulled out of Dunkirk, and that the steam coupling parted at that place. It is unfortunate that he did not recall this when he discovered the separation or even after he had tried the cord in the first sleeping car, for two or three minutes at the hand brakes might have saved seven lives. One of the injured passengers, L. F. HAUPT, a lawyer of Buffalo, declares that the train left Cleveland in bad condition, having broken in two before coming out of that city. "I spoke to the conductor about it," he says, "and he assured me that everything was all right. At Dunkirk the train parted twice. The steam couplings were broken and the air brakes failed to act. A traveling companion and myself discussed the question whether it would not be wiser to get off there and take another train. We did not like the idea of traveling in such a broken-down outfit."

It appears, therefore, that the repeated failures of the air brakes had not escaped the attention of passengers. Conductor HOUGHTALING must have known the condition of the brakes and he should have proceeded with the utmost care. But even if he had believed the brakes to be in good condition, there was only one course for him to take when he discovered that four heavy cars had been dropped on a down grade, and that was to push ahead with his cars and the engine.

The responsibility for this loss of life must rest primarily on him, because by stopping his train he invited the collision, and because he had been urging at a high rate of speed a train whose air brakes he knew to be in bad condition, although it does not appear that he had taken any of the precautions which a knowledge of their condition should have suggested. But the company is censurable for having permitted a train to be so poorly equipped. The reports indicate carelessness and neglect on the part of those whose duty is to care for the cars and the braking machinery. Like the last serious accident on the Central—when one section of a train was permitted to crash into the other, which led the way—this collision is discreditable to the managers of this great through line from New-York to the West.

HOLDING CHARTERS.

An Albany letter in yesterday's TIMES called attention to the unusual size and activity of the lobby at Albany this year. There is one form of lobbying which is of comparatively recent growth, and which ought to be comparatively easy of extirpation. That is the practice of obtaining charters for public works without any intention of executing the same, but merely with the view of holding them "for a rise." This is analogous to the practice much in vogue in new mining fields of staking out claims which the ingenious prospector has no expectation of working, but which he maintains with a revolver until some real miner buys him out.

There is much more to be said in defense of the practice when it is applied to mining claims than when it is applied to public franchises. In the first case nobody has any rights antecedent or superior to those of the claimant. He must show a certain degree of enterprise and good judgment in arriving first upon the unoccupied ground, and in making choice of a claim that it will be worth somebody's while to pay for. Moreover a considerable degree of courage is required to hold possession against adverse claimants, also armed with revolvers, until the claim becomes marketable to advantage. None of these things can be said in favor of the holder of charters. He needs neither capital nor enterprise nor yet courage. Nothing is easier than to foresee that facilities of communication of various kinds will be needed a few years hence which are not needed now, and that if these facilities can be "pre-empted" the pre-emptor will be able to dispose of them to advantage when the time actually comes for making use of them. Instead of being himself an industrious or enterprising person he is in fact a blackmailer of industry and enterprise. Neither is it true that he is taking what does not belong to anybody else. A man who applies for the permission of the State to provide a needful public facility, intending in good faith to provide it, is a person whose application is entitled to respectful consideration. But a person who applies for such permission, intending only to extort money from the real projector of the enterprise, is entitled to no consideration whatever. He obstructs the enterprise instead of furthering it. If the franchise is worth a premium when the enterprise comes to be undertaken, obviously that premium is the property of the State which owns and awards the franchise, and not of a third person, of no public merit whatever, who tries to get possession of this public property and devote it to his private uses.

That such a person is a positive nuisance the recent history of New-York abundantly bears witness. We should have had the elevated roads considerably before we did have them but for the multiplicity of charters and conflicting claims that had to be suppressed or appeased. Not all of these were the property of lobbyists. Some of them had been obtained by crack-brained inventors whose good faith was unimpeachable, but who had obtained charters for the purpose of putting into practice ideas of their own which were impracticable and worthless and the absurdity of which was evident at a glance to any competent engineer. They were equally obstructions to the achievement of rapid transit, which could not be accomplished until they were got out of the way, and when practical men of business undertook the work they must often have had occasion to deplore the improvidence of the Legislature in granting charters. Now that the need of a more substantial system of rapid transit is manifest the way to getting it is made needlessly difficult by the charters already granted for underground or viaduct roads, the present holders of which charters resemble so many dogs in the manger, not having the least notion of doing the work themselves, but also not having the least notion of permitting anybody else to do it without paying tribute to them.

It is not to be assumed that the granting of these charters is usually corrupt on the part of the Legislature. The chance of realising on a charter, of the kind of which we are talking, is commonly so remote that the applicant cannot afford to pay anything in money, and the securities of the enterprise are hardly worth taking. The chance is so remote, indeed, that if a single legislator be interested to procure a charter, the whole body will assent out of careless good-nature. This carelessness, as we have seen may have very injurious results, both to the public and to the *bona fide* projectors of praiseworthy enterprises. It ought to be understood that the improbability that a franchise will be made immediate use of by the person who applies for it, so far from furnishing an argument in favor of granting it, as it has commonly been held at Albany to do, is an excellent reason for refusing an application thus shown to be made in bad faith.

The discussion about the power of the Sugar Trust to declare a dividend now, under the decision of Justice O'BRIEN of the Supreme Court that it must first be shown to the satisfaction of the court that a dividend is warranted by the actual net earnings, recalls the curious attitude of the court toward that organization, as defined by Justice O'BRIEN's decision. Before the matter was brought to the attention of Justice O'BRIEN, the Supreme Court, in General Term, had sustained the decision of Justice BARRETT, and had declared the Sugar Trust to be "a criminal enterprise." The "earnings" of the Trust have been obtained for the most part as a result of the suppression of competition, and the Supreme Court denounced the Trust because its purpose was to suppress competition in order that the refiners' profits might be very largely increased. But under the decision of Justice O'BRIEN, the Trust is to be permitted to divide and distribute its "earnings" after the court shall have satisfied itself that there is no intention to divide and distribute its assets at the same time. Will the Supreme Court formally authorize the distribution of "earnings" that have been accumulated as the direct result of methods declared by the same court to be illegal and even criminal?

That the proverb of the "burnt child" applies with due changes to the wrecked mariner was shown not long ago at Apia, where, on the ominous fall of the barometer, the German cruiser *Alexandrine* and our own war vessel *Adams* rapidly got up steam and left the harbor, mindful of the disastrous hurricane of last March. The *Adams* made for the fine land-locked harbor of Pango-Pango, while the *Alexandrine* weathered the storm at sea. The lesson of last year's Samoan calamity will long be remembered in the naval forces that maintain a station there. One other incident mentioned by the Baltimore *Sun* correspondent is an unneighborly act imputed to the German war ship in taking the berth of the *Adams* in Apia Harbor and cutting the latter's buoys adrift. The German vessel, however, it appears, on being asked for an explanation, denied the cutting, saying that she only "cleared" the buoys. The *Adams* has long been a stalwart defender of American right at Apia, and perhaps is not regarded with the most enthusiastic friendship by the German vessels. However, she is already homeward bound, having been relieved at Apia by the *Iroquois*, and now that the Berlin treaty is ratified, the naval representatives of the three powers at Apia will probably get along amicably.

FRIVOLITIES.

Eugene Field writes that at a lunch given recently by Mr. J. E. Osgood at the Century Club, London, the chief dish was corned beef hash, which was devoured with great gusto. No one can appreciate the modest but sterling virtue of corned beef hash half so well as one who has been qualified by a course of foreign table d'hôte dinners. The yearning of the American exile in Europe for fish balls, corned beef hash, picked-up codfish, baked beans, and other concomitants of plain living and high thinking in America is one of the most pathetic and most pathetic experiences of foreign travel.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The storm doors on the Post Office Building open outward, as all public doors should. Thirty out of forty people who enter the Post Office, no matter how often they have been there, give a jump on the doors, figuring that they open inward. Saturday forenoon a lady got out of a carriage and attempted to pass in by the inward bang, but it was no go. "Those doors open outward, ma'am," said a boy who was close by. "Oh, they do, eh!" she queried. "Well, let 'em open!" And she walked to a lamp-post box, deposited her letter, miffily entered her carriage, and was driven away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"You had better wear your smoked glasses to-day; the snow glare will make your eyes ache, I fear," said a young wife to her John as he stepped out for his morning walk to business. "No, my dear, I think not. I have been looking at you so much lately that the brilliancy of the snow cannot dazzle me." But this sort of complimentary nonsense will wear away after a few years of married life.—*Hartford Post.*

"I am not exactly sure as to the pronunciation of 'Taj Mahal,'" soliloquized the professor as he wrote a letter of inquiry, signed it "Constant Reader," and mailed it to the *Weekly Thunderbolt*. "Professor," said the editor of the *Thunderbolt* a few days later, "I want a little information in order to satisfy an ignorant correspondent. What is the correct pronunciation of 'Taj Mahal'?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

A prominent authoress in a recent article gives some twelve ways of pleasing women. They are easy and unquestionably simple, but as it happens there are probably ten million ways of displeasing the sex, each one easier than the other, it is not surprising that the twelve rules get lost as often as they do.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Mamma had found it necessary to discipline Georgie for being naughty one day, and the usually forgiving nature of the child was held in check until his father came home, when the little boy ran to him and said: "Papa, I want you to do sumpfin for me; I want you to discharge mamma."—*Harper's Young People.*

A Chinaman of praiseworthy ambition, whose knowledge of English was picked up at a Christian Sunday school, has hung up this sign, the work of his own hand, in the window of his South Eighth-street establishment: "&4. Reward for boys to throw stones through my windows. Amen!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Can you lend me twenty dollars?" said one Congressman to another. "It would be a great pleasure—" "I'm glad to hear you say so." "But, old man, this is Lent, and I've made up my mind to deny myself all luxuries."—*Washington Post.*

When a young man is in love he is tormented by the belief that every man he knows is his ardent rival for his lady-love's affections. When he realizes that this is not the case, he is no longer in love.—*Somerville Journal.*

Judge Distraught—Here again, are you? Are you married? Prisoner—No, Sir. Single. Judge Distraught—Mighty good thing for your wife. Ten days.—*Harper's Weekly.*

There is a student in the Harvard Divinity School who lies awake nights trying to reason out why the ace takes the king.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Some people's littleness is by far the biggest part of them.—*Leavenworth Times.*

NEWS FROM BOLIVIA.

LA PAZ, Jan. 30.—The general meeting of the National Bank of Bolivia, which took place this month, disclosed a lamentable account of the business of the bank for the past year, its operations having resulted in a loss of about $80,000. It is the first time that such a thing has occurred in its history, and speaks very badly for its management, giving rise to well-founded distrust. A new Board of Direction has been appointed.

An important colonization scheme has been proposed to the Government by Señor Miguel Suarez Arana, comprising 150 square leagues of land, which shall be ceded to him at the nominal price of $150 per square league, a subvention of $6 per annum for each settlement of fifty persons to be paid by the Government for the period of fifteen years. The proposition has been referred by the Government to the next legislative session, and there is every probability that it will be accepted, as Señor Arana is intimate with the President of the republic, Señor Arce.

TRYING TO UNITE PARTIES.

LIMA, Feb. 6.—Great efforts are being made to unite the parties of Col. Bermúdez and Dr. Rosas in the coming Presidential struggle, and it is rumored that the latter will retire in favor of the former. If this arrangement be carried out there will be only two candidates in the field, Col. Bermúdez representing the Constitutional Party, and ex-President Nicolas de Piérola representing the Democratic Party.

This would simplify matters and save, perhaps, serious trouble, for in some parts of the country the supporters of these two candidates have appealed to force to settle the supremacy of their representatives.

At Huanta, in the province of Ayacucho, there has been serious street fighting, in which many are reported to have lost their lives, among them Señor Lazon, a Deputy to Congress, and local chief of the Bermúdez party, and Dr. Urbina, chief of the Rosas party.

THE WILL OF EX-GOV. ENGLISH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—The will of ex-Gov. James E. English was admitted to probate to-day. Henry F. English, the ex-Governor's son, is the executor. The value of the estate is estimated at $27,000,000. The public bequests are: To the Connecticut State Hospital Society for free beds, $20,000; to the Sheffield Scientific School, for a professorship in mathematics, $20,000; to the Yale College libraries, $10,000; to the New-Haven Orphan Asylums, $5,000, and to the St. Francis Orphan Asylum, $5,000.

Mrs. English, it is stated, had been well provided for by an ante-nuptial agreement, but by the will she gets the elegant family residence, horses, carriages, furniture, plate, &c. Various bequests are made to relatives, and the remainder of the estate goes to the son, Henry F. English.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Wagner's ever-lovely comic opera, "Die Meistersinger," was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season. As a matter of course, it drew a very large audience, and one that manifested in every way its deep interest and genuine enjoyment. There is no one of Wagner's greater works more certain to delight the mass of music lovers, whether they are professed admirers of the genius of Bayreuth or not.

The performance was a very uneven one. It becomes rather wearisome to repeat this remark, but it unfortunately applies to many representations of the season now drawing to a close. Its repetition would have been far less frequent had the house been less unfortunate in its array of soprani. The earnest and reverent spirit in which last night's labors were carried forward unquestionably atones for many of the shortcomings, for no amount of fine singing would compensate the public for a performance not Wagnerian in mood. The Wagner thought is present in all the current doings at the Opera House, and for that let us all be thankful.

There was no small curiosity, of course, to witness Herr Reichmann's first appearance here as Hans Sachs, a rôle with which he has been thoroughly identified of late at Bayreuth. His conception of the part somewhat has less geniality and humor in it than that to which this public has been accustomed. It is serious, thoughtful, and certainly artistic, and there is no need for comparisons or for any attempt to decide whether or not it is more meritorious than Herr Fischer's. On that point the patrons of the Opera House will undoubtedly decide for themselves in no uncertain manner. This public is proverbially fickle; but it sometimes has an obstinate fit and refuses to worship new gods.

An agreeable disappointment of the evening was Herr Arden's Beckmesser, which was clean cut in execution and far from being devoid of humor. Herr Beck repeated his admirable impersonation of Pogner. Herr Nicolai Goraki was the David and a very light-minded and light-voiced apprentice he was, too. One of the most satisfactory performances of the evening was Herr Kalisch's Walther. He looked well, acted with good judgment, and sang his music delightfully. On the whole he was a most excellent Walther and fully deserved the applause which he received. Herr Schlömann as Kothner was admirable in make-up and acted tolerably well; but not much can be said in favor of his singing.

Fräulein Koschetska was only a tolerable Eva and Fräulein Huhn a moderately good Magdalena. The chorus was worthy of praise; the acting of the apprentices in the first scene was just a trifle too boisterous, however, during Pogner's address. The marvelous instrumental score was played in a masterly manner by the orchestra, and Herr Seidl conducted as only he can conduct this work. The opera will be repeated at the matinée to-day, when Herr Fischer will sing Hans Sachs.

THE OUTLAW.

The greatness of an actor is never seen to more advantage than in plays like that Tommaso Salvini gave last night. "La Morte Civile," by Pietro Giacometti, is constructed on familiar lines, for most modern languages have a stock play founded on the return of a convict to his family. It has little incident and gives small chance for dramatic action, save in one case, that of the outlaw. Even he after coming on the scene talks on till he dies, while for the other characters there is little or nothing to do. Salvini therefore had the comparative dullness of the play itself to contend with, in addition to the drawback of the mixture of Italian and English on the stage, and a support of which the less said the better. Perhaps this is one reason, besides the economy of it, why actors of high repute are willing to have poor assistants. It is hard on the audience, but then in one way the bad acting of the others furnishes the background for the star.

"The Outlaw" reflects a state of things in Italy which is still in existence, but not so noticeable as some decades ago. It is not a play directed as prisons and their abuses or at the Criminal Code, but at the clergy. Mgr. Giacochino Ruvo is the hypocritical ecclesiastic who makes love to a governess, and on being repulsed pursues her with his vengeance under the cloak of interest for the public morality. He insists that Rosalie, the Outlaw's wife, who is living with Dr. Palmieri as the governess for his supposed daughter, is an improper person and must leave the family. He takes Palmieri because the latter is loved for his philanthropy and virtues, yet is not a churchman; hence the Church might appear in the eyes of the public unnecessary to the leading of a good life, and the cause of religion might therefore suffer. The Monsignor and Dr. Palmieri, in fact, reflect the two great parties at war, not only in Rome but throughout Italy—the Clericals and the Radicals. The priest is held up to ridicule and contempt; the scientific man of good works is the hero. As for the Outlaw himself, his is a rude, volcanic nature which has led him to run away with the woman he made his wife, to kill her brother, and after fourteen years of confinement, escape from his prison. It is this passionate animal of a man whom Salvini portrays with the skill of the master, whom he makes pathetic, terrible, and harrowing alternately, as he finds that his child ignores him, his wife fears him, and that there is no place on earth for him but the grave.

That wonderfully mellow and vibrating voice is not heard at all in the first act. Here the Monsignor has it all his own way, the priest being played by Mr. George Fawcett with a wooden pomposity sorrowful to see. The Monsignor's nephew, Don Ferdinando, stalks about this act in a way that throws no credit on the playwright. With Act II. and the entry of Corrado escaped from the prison the play begins. Its interest hinges entirely on what Salvini can put into the part. One is not attracted by any of the characters, not even by little Emma, played by Miss O'Neil; the virtues of Doctor Palmieri, the self-abnegation of Rosalie, who conceals from Emma that she is her mother and acts as governess to her own child, do not move us at all. It is merely the marvelous gestures, the soft, swift movement, the tragic voice of Salvini that hold the attention.

His description of how he came to kill his wife's brother, his animated account of the evasion from prison, during which he seems to forget his misery in the triumph of successful escape, are so graphic that they can be understood without knowing a word of Italian.

In the fourth and fifth acts the playing by Rosalie was better than at first, and at times she was natural and moving. But that much cannot be said of the others. Before the last curtain there is a withdrawal of real interest, because it is seen that Carrado is dying by inches. Salvini somewhat retrieves the flat and lachrymose end by falling in a heap from his chair, dead, while the others leap away from him in horror. The taste may be questioned, but the sensation is certain. "The Outlaw" is certainly one of the poorest plays Salvini is giving this season. The house was filled, and toward the close responsive. Certainly no one not a very great actor indeed could save such a talking play from failure.

THE LAKE SHORE DISASTER

A BRIDE OF A WEEK DIES BY HER HUSBAND'S SIDE.

SIX WERE KILLED AND EIGHTEEN INJURED—DEFECTIVE MACHINERY CAUSED THE ACCIDENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—The terrible accident on the Lake Shore Road last night near Bay View, a station about nine miles west of this city, was due to a defect in the coupling and to the failure of the air brakes to work when the train parted. It was on a down grade that the coupling broke. The first part dashed on ahead, and a distance of perhaps a mile separated the two parts when the rear cars, unmanageable because of the useless air brakes, began to gain. Just then Conductor John E. Houghtaling, who was on the first section, did something that precipitated the disaster. He pulled the bell cord, signaling the engineer to stop.

It was a perfectly natural thing to do. Every conductor would probably have done the same under the circumstances. The engineer obeyed, and the first section came to a standstill.

It stood quiet for a moment. Then the roar of the approach of the rear section was heard. The two sections came together with a loud crash, and death and agony followed.

The train was No. 12, the regular Chicago express, due in Buffalo at 9:30 P. M. It was composed of three baggage cars, four coaches, and four sleepers.

The coupling gave way between the last coach and the first sleeper. Louis E. Test, a sleeping car conductor, was in the sleeper Salina, the foremost of the "wild" section. Directly the break occurred he pulled the air-brake cord. There was no result. The speed of the section began to increase. He pulled the cord several times. He ran through the other cars, trying the brakes in each, but without avail. He had just seized the hand brake when the crash came, throwing him violently to the floor of the platform.

The two parts came together with such force that the sleeper Salina telescoped the rear coach of the standing section. The sleeper was almost buried from sight in the mass of wreckage. The other cars were piled in all sorts of ways on top of one another.

There were eleven persons in the Salina.

J. Swain, the colored porter, who was standing on the rear platform, was hurled from the car, a distance of thirty feet, and killed. The list of the killed is:

JOHN W. FLYNN of Canton, Ohio, a traveling agent for Lautz Brothers & Co. of that city.
JOHN T. POWERS of Pittsfield, Mass., traveling agent for D. M. Collins & Co. of that city.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. STEWART of Rochester.
Mrs. JOSEPH D. BAUCUS of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
J. Swain, colored porter.

The following is the list of injured. It is believed to be nearly complete:

J. E. MINNICK, Philadelphia, right arm crushed and subsequently amputated at the Fitch Hospital.
L. F. HAUPT, 204 Summer-street, Buffalo, wrist badly cut; will go home and be attended by his own physician.
GEORGE E. ALLEN, General Northern Passenger Agent of the Erie Road, Buffalo; sprained tissue of leg.
J. D. BAUCUS, Saratoga Springs, face and leg bruised; taken to the Fitch Hospital.
W. W. BRANCH, Charleston, West Va., left arm broken; at the Continental Hotel.
CHARLES BARCH, New-York City, ankle sprained; taken to the Iroquois Hotel.
H. F. JAEGER, 161 South Goodwin-street, Rochester, ankle sprained.
O. A. FEWELLEN, St. John, N. B., left foot injured.
HENRY B. ULRICH, Rochester, knee injured; at the Stafford House.
JULIUS SIEGEL, New-York City, left arm injured.
GEORGE THOMPSON, Rochester, leg slightly sprained.
GEORGE E. MARTIN, Boisé City, Idaho, chest bruised; taken to hospital.
The Rev. JOHNSON MEYERS, Cincinnati, head cut; at the Tift House.
F. A. COOMBS, Philadelphia, aged seventy-eight years, head cut; taken to the Iroquois Hotel.
W. H. FISHER, Boston, chin and leg bruised.
JULIA HEALEY, Boston, injury to head, fractured rib, fracture of right arm; taken to the Fitch Hospital.
J. C. ARMSTRONG, Rochester, cut in head and neck; at the Mansion House.
Mr. DAVIS, Los Angeles, Cal., slightly injured.

It was a work of horror, the removal of the dead and the extrication of the bodies. But there were many willing volunteers from the uninjured passengers. It was bitter cold. A big bonfire was built alongside the track, but it served only to give light. There came near being light from another cause. One of the sleepers caught fire from an overturned lamp. A colored porter named Waidron rushed in, seized it, and threw it out of the window.

Julius Siegel was pinned down for an hour. Mrs. Stewart died in the seat in front of him. He had to listen to her groans and watch her die without being able to move.

The train, minus the Salina and the wrecked coach, started for the city about 2:40 A. M. The wounded were in the sleeper Auburn, and physicians were there trying to relieve their sufferings. In one of the baggage cars were the dead.

There was a big crowd at the station when the train came slowly in about 6 o'clock.

All of the dead, with the exception of Mrs. Baucus, were taken to the Morgue. The injured were removed to the hospital and the hotels.

Mrs. Baucus's body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Brady & Druliard. Her's was a sad story. She was married a week ago to-day, and with her husband, J. D. Baucus, was returning from a brief bridal trip.

The couple occupied a seat in the coach, and the bride was pinned down when the crash came. She was frightfully injured, being bruised in many places and having her skull horribly crushed. The husband was also injured about the body and legs, but his physical suffering was nothing to the mental agony he endured. The bride was rolled in blankets and lay stretched across two seats, while Dr. Thompson of Angola did all that was possible to save her. Other physicians were also there and looked after the young couple, but Mrs. Baucus was doomed from the first. Her husband acted in a heartbroken, distracted way, calling upon the doctors to save her and kissing her frantically.

It was of no avail, however, and the bride of a week gave up her life as the relief train approached the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stewart of Rochester, who occupied a seat in the coach, were killed together. They had with them their little eighteen-months-old girl. The poor little child escaped without even a hair of her head being injured and was found clasped in the arms of her mother, who, with the child's father, was lying upon the floor of the car crushed almost beyond recognition. As the little one was tenderly lifted by eager hands from its perilous position she prattled, "Mamma, Mamma." It was a pathetic scene.

Mr. Frank Conger, Vice President of the Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company of Groton, N. Y., took charge of the baby, and on arriving at Buffalo went to the Continental Hotel.

When the five bodies were taken to the morgue those of two men remained unidentified. It was soon learned, however, that one of them was that of John W. Flynn of Canton, Ohio. He leaves a mother at Canton, who was dependent on him for support.

The other man is shown from cards found in his pockets to be John T. Powers of Pittsfield, Mass., a traveling agent for D. M. Collins & Co. of that place, dealers in ladies' knit goods. He had a ticket from Columbus, Ohio, to Rochester.

Mr. Stewart had been a Baptist minister and had preached in several towns in the vicinity of Rochester. Of late he had been selling typewriters at 180 State-street, Rochester. His wife was also sick and a few weeks ago went to the home of friends in Van Wert, Ohio, for treatment. A few days ago Mr. Stewart went to bring her and their baby home.

All the bodies were badly mangled. Those of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will be sent home.

Coroner Tuckner will empanel a jury and hold a thorough inquest.

Superintendent Couch said to a reporter this afternoon that he could not explain why the air brakes did not work. They were, he said, as a rule, considered to be reliable.

In all there were about ninety persons on the train. The nearest telegraph station to the scene of the disaster is that at West Hamburg, and on that account news of the wreck was somewhat slow in reaching the city.

The first arrival from the spot was Engineer Mooney of the wrecked train. He brought with him upon the engine J. E. Minnick of 1,700 Fairmount-avenue, Philadelphia, who was at once taken to the Fitch Hospital, where his right arm was amputated. The latter also came in upon the locomotive Mr. W. M. De Logd of the De Land Saleratus Company of Fairport, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., March 7.—Early this morning the news was received here of the sad death of Mrs. Joseph D. Baucus, late Miss Emma Olney, who was killed in the railroad accident on the Lake Shore Railroad. Mr. Baucus of Saratoga and Miss Olney were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. R. Olney, in this city on Feb. 27. The bride was born in this county twenty-two years ago. She moved in the best society circles and made herself a favorite with all. She was very handsome.

Mr. and Mrs. Baucus met Mrs. Olney, the mother of the bride, and her eldest daughter, Mrs. George G. Bailey, in Buffalo on March 3. They were on their way to Mrs. Bailey's home in Pueblo, Col., and Mr. and Mrs. Baucus accompanied them as far as Chicago. There they parted, Mrs. Olney and Mrs. Bailey proceeding westward, while the newly-married people started on their return East. It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Baucus to come to this city to-day and remain over Sunday with relatives and proceed to Saratoga on Monday.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 7.—The Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of the Ninth-Street Baptist Church of Cincinnati, reported to have been injured in the accident on the Lake Shore Road near Buffalo last night, was en route to visit his parents, after which he intended to make a tour of the Holy Land with the party formed by the Rev. Dr. Hall of New-York City. A private dispatch received here to-night states that Mr. Myers is not seriously injured.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 7.—John T. Power, who was among the killed in the accident near Hamburg, N. Y., last night, was one of the most prominent manufacturers of Berkshire County, being identified with the Tillotson & Power Woolen Mills and D. M. Collins & Co.'s knitting mills.

CHARGES OF CARELESSNESS.

THEY ARE MADE BY PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED HERE.

The special limited express bearing some of the survivors of the smash-up which was due at the Grand Central Station at 6:59 o'clock did not arrive until almost 8:30 o'clock. There were on board half a dozen passengers who were on the wrecked train, but none of those who were in any way injured got to New-York on this train. There were a dozen or more persons waiting at the station to receive friends who had escaped death on the ill-fated train, and among them was the brother-in-law of Julius Siegel, the New-York man, who was slightly injured. Mr. Siegel, however, did not come.

Two ladies were among the watchers, and they were very anxious women. An old lady, Mrs. Nettie Pierce of Detroit, was on the wrecked train, and was to have sailed for Scotland to-day. These ladies who waited vainly for her were her relatives, but had not seen her for many years. In order that she might be recognized easily, Mrs. Pierce wrote a description of the dress she would wear. She telegraphed on Thursday, and since that time nothing has been heard of her. Her name is not in the list of the killed or injured, but one of the passengers who arrived last night said he saw an old lady who answered Mrs. Pierce's description lying wounded in one of the cars after the accident. The two ladies were exceedingly anxious, but they could get no information any where about their aged relative.

Among the "picked-up" passengers of the Lake Shore train was Mr. F. B. Kerr, a traveling salesman, who lives in Brooklyn. He arrived on the express last night, and to a TIMES reporter expressed himself most vigorously as to the utter carelessness of the officials in looking—or not looking—after the machinery of the cars. He and three ladies first had berths in the Salina, but a little while before the accident for some reason were transferred to the sleeper ahead. The change probably saved their lives.

At Dunkirk, Mr. Kerr said, the coupling between the cars was found to be defective, but was hastily patched up. In the operation, however, both the steam and the air brake machinery was put out of working order and remained so to the end. No effort was made to remedy this state of affairs and no very great effort was made to make the coupling secure. The patchwork was bungling and actually invited disaster of the kind that occurred.

C. L. Rice, a salesman for Oppenheimer & Levy of this city, was in the smoking compartment of the Salina when the accident occurred, but in some mysterious way he escaped being killed. Although the car was smashed into splinters, he was not even scratched. He cannot account for his miraculous escape.

Mr. Kerr said that a purse for the little Stewart girl baby, who was in her mother's arms when the latter was killed, and who was not hurt, was raised among the uninjured passengers, and that quite a respectable sum was realized.

Another thing that Mr. Kerr spoke about was the fact that while the surviving passengers on the Lake Shore train were suffering in the open air from the bitter cold, two east-bound trains passed the wreck, and, while they slowed down, they did not stop and no offer of assistance came from them. The officials on these trains must have seen that something dreadful had happened, but they made no effort to find out what it was or if they could render any substantial aid. The half-frozen passengers were wildly anxious to get to Buffalo or to some place of shelter, and made vain efforts to stop these trains by signals of distress. But it was of no use.

Iron Magnate and Railroad President Don M. Eells of Cleveland was another of the passengers on the train. He had boarded the sleeper Buffalo at Cleveland. The train was then several minutes behind time. In this Cleveland party were the wife of United States Judge C. C. Baldwin, who is to start for Europe in a few days; Miss Evelyn Hilliard, and Mr. F. C. Herenden. Mr. Eells gives this version of the accident: "I don't know how the smash-up can be better described than by comparing it to a 'straight follow shot' at billiards. The Buffalo was in the middle of the second section. When the Salina swept down on the first section, which had stopped, it stopped for a second and then the telescoping occurred. The shock of the contact simply served to shove the Salina's platform and flooring under the passenger or day coach. That is what did the business. There had been a delay at Dunkirk, and on my way down to New-York I heard that the air brakes were said to be out of gear.

"The theory of the air brakes is that any severance of the connection between the cars will at once let down the brakes and bring them to a standstill. This theory did not hold in this terrible instance. As it is the first accident of this kind that I know of, I regard it as the most serious in the history of American railroading. I do not know who gave the signal to stop the engine, but it was certainly a most unfortunate thing. I must say that after the wrecking occurred the train hands worked manfully and ably to extricate the injured."

Information regarding the disaster was slow to arrive at the New-York Central offices. J. H. Hustis, assistant to the General Manager, said they had to get their information from the office of the Lake Shore Road in Buffalo, and up to 1 o'clock they could give no more information of the accident than had appeared in THE TIMES. Only one train that passed the scene of the disaster had arrived at the hour mentioned and it brought no spectators of the affair. It had stopped only long enough to take a couple of the train hands and a wounded passenger in to Buffalo.

J. B. Day of the New-York League Baseball Club was on this train, but he said he was asleep when the scene of the accident was passed and saw none of it.

There were no Pullman coaches in the train, as had been erroneously reported, the wrecked sleepers being of the Wagner pattern.

ELLIOTT WAS THE STAR.

COL. SHEPARD EDIFIES A MEETING AND RECEIVES A COMPLIMENT.

Elliott F. Shepard was the star performer in the curious circus which the Business Men's Republican Organization of the Eleventh Assembly District gave last night in Central Hall at 147 West Thirty-second-street. Besides Elliott there were about 150 men present, some of whom were colored.

The Business Men's Organization of this district was recently gathered in by T. C. Platt.

"Col." Shepard was late in arriving, and so was the Harlem Glee Club, of which much was expected. The glee club got there a few minutes before Elliott, and had started in on "Larboard Watch" when the Colonel showed up. The audience was not particular, so it cheered Elliott, and "Larboard Watch" was side-tracked. Some one asked what was the matter with Col. Shepard, and the irreverent crowd replied that he was all right.

"He will be all right," said President Thomas G. McMurray, who was running the meeting, "when we nominate him and elect him Mayor."

The Colonel was standing on the platform, and he blushed until his entire face seemed of one color. The crowd took his nomination for Mayor seriously and cheered. Then the plous "Colonel" made a speech, in which he told of the big contracts that the Republican Party had on hand for the benefit of the country. One of these was the attempt to bring the World's Fair to this city. He dwelt on this point at length, and then went on to say that the Republican Party of this city should stand alone in municipal elections and not make coalitions with the enemy. He also wanted a Republican representative on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and several other things. When he got tired he stopped, and then J. A. Adams, who sings songs, got up to sing about the World's Fair, which told how the Chicago folks wanted T. C. Platt to pass around the hat and other edifying things.

Then there was a small drummer boy named Smith, who drummed very well, but it did not seem to suit Elliott, who stole out into the night while the drumming was going on. John J. O'Brien did not appear as advertised, but his orator, John E. Brodsky, made a pleasant speech, and so did Organizer C. D. Sweeny, "Colored Champion" Frank J. Farrell, and C. W. Anderson. The last named had received a letter from T. C. Platt in which Platt said that if the World's Fair was held here in 1892 the Presidential election of that year would be decided at once, and that it was better that the World's Fair should not come to New-York then that Democratic supremacy should obtain.

LECTURES ON ANCIENT EGYPT.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards will give a farewell course of illustrated lectures in Chickering Hall a week from next Monday, before she sails for Europe. The course is to embrace a series of four lectures, and will be given on the evenings of March 17, 19, and 21, and on the afternoon of March 22. The subjects of the lectures are, respectively, "Buried Cities of Ancient Egypt," "Portrait Painting in Ancient Egypt," "The Literature and Religion of Ancient Egypt," and "Queen Hatasu and the Women of Ancient Egypt." Among the ladies under whose auspices the course is given are Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. W. H. Os born, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL

A PROTEST IN THE INTEREST OF RAILROADS.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING THE PROJECT BROUGHT BY PERSONS LIVING OUTSIDE OF THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Just as Representative Ashbel P. Fitch had come to the conclusion that the River and Harbor Committee was about ready to allow the Harlem River improvement a liberal appropriation in the bill that the committee is preparing, a cloud arose in the east.

The Harlem Representative was this morning presented with a letter, signed by the four members of the House from Connecticut, which was nothing more nor less than a notice that he must desist from any attempt to secure an appropriation for the improvement until the plans have been changed to meet the approval of the Eastern people who travel across the Harlem River. There have been some intimations from the Eastern States that the proposed work would be opposed, and it was understood that the railroads were becoming very much exercised about it.

From the character of the statement made by the opponents of the improvement in a paper accompanying the protest, it is evident that the Eastern States regard the improvement of the terminal facilities of New-York from the standpoint of the interested corporations. It is just possible that the opposition is now confined to the Eastern railroads to be affected by the reasons set forth in the argument of the opponents of the improvements.

"The project of constructing a channel two or three hundred feet in width, with fifteen feet depth of water at low tide, at the expense of the United States Government," says this statement, "from the Hudson River to the East River, by way of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is beginning to attract the serious attention of that part of the country which is compelled to depend upon land transportation to reach the city of New-York. The plan of the promoters of this enterprise is to connect the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers, so that all vessels now going between points on the Hudson and points on the East River and Long Island Sound may save ten or fifteen miles of river navigation by using this proposed cross cut through the upper part of the city of New-York. This proposed new waterway is also expected to benefit some of the owners of real estate fronting on the Harlem River. If this could be accomplished without damage to other interests, public attention might not be called at this time to the enterprise.

"But what would be the practical result of this scheme if carried into effect? The moment this new waterway is opened to unrestricted use of all vessels navigating the Hudson and East Rivers, that moment all the present means of land communication between the city of New-York and the New-England States and all that part of the North and Northwest which reaches New-York by five different lines of railway are specially blockaded at the Harlem River. Not only this, but the local travel of the city of New-York over the city bridges and over the elevated railroad bridges, would in like manner be blocked. Vessels passing through this new waterway under United States law would be entitled to the right of way as against the land travel.

"The result would be that the draws of all the bridges now across the Harlem River would have to be kept open for the passage of vessels most of the time. Such a thing as the prompt and regular running of the trains of both surface and elevated railroads would be out of the question. Probably not less than 250 passenger trains cross the Fourth-avenue railroad bridge daily, carrying tens of thousands of passengers, the United States mails, and express matter between New-York City and all points in New-England and the West and Northwest and the North. In addition to this, a vast number of freight trains daily cross the Spuyten Duyvil Creek Bridge of the New-York Central Road, loaded with freight being transported between New-York City and points reached by that great artery of transportation.

"The two elevated road bridges over the Harlem River transport a vast number of people. The travel by passengers and teams over the Third-avenue city bridge is enormous, to say nothing of three or four other bridges now crossing the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. With this new waterway opened for general use this vast business done over the bridges as they now exist will be practically destroyed.

"It should be borne in mind that the traffic to be imperiled and obstructed by this so-called improvement consists very largely of passengers, mails, express matter, all of which absolutely require prompt, rapid, and regular transportation, while the traffic that will be accommodated by the new waterway will be freight, such as brick, stone, coal, lumber, iron, and such classes of freight as do not require very rapid transportation.

"It is doubtful whether this proposed new waterway would result in any reduction to the consumer of the charge per ton on vessel freight between points on the Hudson River and other points. Long experience has demonstrated that, after freight is once loaded into a vessel to be transported a considerable distance, a variation of ten or fifteen miles in that distance does not add to or diminish the freight charge which the consumer is required to pay.

"This new waterway, therefore, if established, in the height of its usefulness to some owners of water fronts on the Harlem River, would be of no practical benefit to consumers of freight transported by vessels, but would result in the destruction of the existing means of communication by land between New-York City and a large section of the country. Probably one-fourth of the people of the United States have either a direct or an indirect interest in passing over the Harlem River on the existing lines of railroads without delays or interruptions.

"The question arises, How can these delays and obstructions be obviated in case this new waterway is established. There are only two ways—one by elevating all the bridges 130 feet or more, so that vessels of all classes can pass under these bridges, the other by carrying all the surface railroads, elevated railroads, and city streets and avenues under the river by means of tunnels. The first plan, owing to the situation of the land on both sides of the river, is utterly impracticable. The only remedy thus left would be to resort to tunnels. In order to secure feasible grades for the surface and elevated roads each of those tunnels would have to be from two and a half to three and a half miles long. The tunnels for the streets and avenues would of course be shorter, but even these would be of considerable length.

"It would require four railroad and five street tunnels to take the place of that number of bridges now crossing the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The cost of their construction would amount to many millions of dollars more than the cost of constructing the proposed waterway, and, when constructed and put into use, would be deemed a nuisance and a source of dread to the millions of people who would be compelled to pass through them.

"In view of this condition of affairs, which is certain to arise in case this waterway is constructed and opened to the use of all classes of vessels, it behooves that large portion of the people of this country which is to be seriously injured to see to it that this impending evil is averted. Every city in New-England, every important place in the North and Northwest should at the earliest moment enter its protest to the Congress of the United States against the consummation of the scheme unless the bills making appropriation for this waterway are coupled with such conditions and restrictions as will not seriously incommode the crossing of it by means of bridges.

"A feasible and sensible plan would be to provide that bridges might be maintained and new bridges erected across the waterway, with fixed spans and without draws, provided spans of seventy-five feet was left between high-water mark and the under side of the bridges. This would permit the passage of barges, canal-boats, and a very large proportion of vessels navigating the Hudson and East Rivers. Steam tugs would also be able to pass through, and those whose smokestacks were too high could have them hinged and dropped while passing under the bridges. By this method all the reasonable demands of those engaged in water transportation would be met, and the interest of all suffering by land would be preserved.

"Within the next twenty years, probably, the population of that part of New-York City north of the Harlem River will be from 500,000 to 750,000. Both sides of the river will be built up. From this point of view we have much better reason for the appearance of this part of the city if the river was spanned by graceful and elegant bridges like the Thames in London and Seine in Paris. It would seem as though nothing would tend so much to retard the fair growth of the city north of the river as to force every one going to or from it to pass through underground and under-river tunnels."

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 7.—In September, 1886, John Kief was convicted of the murder of Albert D. Howard, a farmer of the town of Fremer, and was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 26, 1886. His counsel took an appeal, but the appeal was never heard, and the prisoner is still in jail.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Justice Forbes, and he has ordered that the testimony and exceptions be made and printed at once, preparatory to a hearing of the case at the forthcoming April session of the General Term.

FOR THE ARCH FUND.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was increased yesterday by the receipt of $125 from the Terrace Bowling Club, Mrs. George Coppell, $25, and L., $3. The fund now amounts to $72,551 32. J. H. W. has sent $2 to THE TIMES for the fund.

YACHTSMEN WELL PLEASED.

LOOKING FOR EXCELLENT SPORT IN RACES WITH THE VALKYRIE.

The news published yesterday about the arrangements being made to try to induce the Earl of Dunraven to send his seventy-foot yacht Valkyrie to this country this season caused general comment among yachtsmen, and the facts which were revealed yesterday have raised high the hopes for international yacht races this year. It is generally admitted that if races between the Valkyrie and American seventy-footers are brought about much credit and praise will be due to Mr. Stephen Peabody, who is practically at the head of the present scheme.

Mr. Peabody knew last season that the Earl of Dunraven was anxious to race his yacht against the most noted of American single-stickers, and also that the owners of the latter craft were very willing to race against the Valkyrie. After the proposed race for the America's Cup was abandoned last year, through the inability of the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron of England to agree upon the deed of gift question, Mr. Peabody discussed the situation with yachtsmen and then set about to arrange races for this year. The result is that a letter will be mailed to Lord Dunraven in a few days signed by the owners of four seventy-foot yachts. It will bear an invitation to Lord Dunraven to bring the Valkyrie to this country and race in regattas and special races to be arranged hereafter.

No letter has been sent to Lord Dunraven as yet, but the owners of the seventies are all in favor of the plan, believing it practical and timely, and they will sign the invitation next week, when it will be sent by Mr. Peabody to the Earl. The gentlemen in question are Messrs. E. S. and H. D. Auchincloss, owners of the Katrina; J. Rogers Maxwell, owner of the Shamrock; C. Oliver Iselin, owner of the Titania, and Joseph P. Earle, owner of the Gracie.

The last letter received by the New-York Yacht Club from Lord Duraven said that he hoped his challenge to sail for the America's Cup would hold good for this year. The New-York Yacht Club, however, does not consider the challenge open, and another challenge will have to be received before any negotiations for a race for the America's Cup are begun. As the chances for a challenge being received are so small, it is proposed to arrange races, if possible, for special prizes. It is certain that if the Valkyrie comes here she will have all the racing she wants.

The naphtha yacht Rambler, Capt. Miller, from Philadelphia, arrived at Beaufort, N. C., yesterday. Her owner and a party of friends left there for Florida by rail.

At the meeting of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club on Thursday evening T. R. Chadrayne was elected Measurer in place of W. H. Odell, resigned. The offices of Chaplain and Fleet Surgeon were created, and Rev. Wendell Prime and Dr. N. A. Warren were elected to them. The club now numbers seventy-five members and has thirty boats and club property valued at $7,000, including one of the handsomest clubhouses on the river. It will hold its annual regatta, open to clubs of the New-York Yacht Racing Association, on Saturday, June 21. Two new yachts have been added to the fleet—one a Seabury launch, owned by L. Quenche, and the other the sloop yacht Flirt, owned by W. S. Clark.

GOOD PRICES SECURED.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE SALE OF CHINESE PORCELAINS.

One hundred and sixty pieces of Chinese porcelains and other Oriental ware were sold at auction at the American Art Gallery yesterday for $7,199. This was the second day of the sale, the aggregate for both days reaching $20,000. The bidders were more numerous yesterday than on Thursday, and greater animation was evidenced in the bidding for the valuable porcelains, particularly for the Hirados.

Among those present were D. O. Mills, Charles A. Dana, James Enright, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. George Chase, Mrs. E. W. Bass, Mrs. J. B. Stevens, Mrs. Sands, Mr. Palmer of Hartford, J. C. Bancroft of Washington, R. E. Moore, W. C. Oastler, B. Dominick, K. Lawrence, and A. D. Yorce of Hartford.

The collection of Hirado porcelains was pronounced unusually fine. This ware takes its name from the Prince of Hirado, who founded a factory and first made these famous porcelains. Only ten small pieces of this ware were sold yesterday, the best of them going to Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Van Horne.

Mr. Bancroft purchased a number of delicately-painted saki bottles and incense burners, paying $75 for the former and $55 for the latter.

The highest price obtained during the sale was $410, which Mr. Enright paid, after spirited bidding, for a large pilgrim bottle, with dragon-like dragons in bright green, flying bats, clouds, and symbols in various colors. Another in light turquoise blue glaze, bearing the seal mark of the Emperor Keen-Lung, was purchased by D. O. Mills for $305. Mrs. Ogden bought a smaller one of similar design, with boldly-drawn dragons in *rouge de cuivre*, for $160.

Mr. Dana bought the gems of the bowl collection for $135 each. These are probably of Chinese manufacture, but they are entirely different from the other bowls, and bear a seal mark which the connoisseurs pronounce unreadable.

Mr. Oastler paid $40 each for a pair of decorated plates, distinguished by the purity and brilliancy of their color. Mr. Enright paid $50 for an incense burner of the Kea-King period, gold ground, with cover of carved ivory and jade, height 14 inches, paying $160.

Many of the lacquer specimens brought good prices, and a number of Japanese pipes and snuff bottles were sold of full value, Mrs. Stevens, R. E. Moore, and Mr. Shugio being the heaviest purchasers.

DR. NORDQUIST KILLED.

THE CORONER OF WESTCHESTER MEETS DEATH AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.

Coroner Charles J. Nordquist, a leading physician in Westchester County, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon while driving across the tracks of the Harlem Railroad at Bronxville. Dr. Nordquist had left a train at Mount Vernon to drive in his road wagon to Tuckahoe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Underhill, an old lady, who lives at Tuckahoe. On passing through a cut, the Coroner drove right on the track not noticing the Chatham express, which was approaching. The engine struck the wagon fairly and both Coroner Nordquist and Mrs. Underhill were thrown some distance. The horse was instantly killed.

The Coroner was carried to the railroad station, where he died about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Underhill will probably recover from her injuries.

Dr. Nordquist was the son of Lars Peter Nordquist, surgeon to Bernard, King of Sweden in 1809, and was brought up in Sweden. While a drug clerk in Stockholm he began the study of medicine, finally, in 1842, graduating from Carlingasta Institute as a surgeon. He came to the United States a year after that, and procured a position as a drug clerk in this city. He studied in the medical school of the University of the City of New-York, graduating in 1856. He went to the war with the Ninth Regiment, and was afterward promoted to be Medical Inspector of the First Army Corps. He was present in every engagement in which his division took part. He was captured at the battle of Gettysburg and confined in a church, but climbing up in the steeple concealed himself till Union troops passing that way rescued him.

Since the war Dr. Nordquist had lived at Tuckahoe. He was a Republican in politics, and was serving his second term as Coroner of Westchester County. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

FELL FOUR HUNDRED FEET.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 7.—A miner named Michael Malia met with a fearful death last night at the Cayuga shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in this city. He was hoisted to the top landing, and signaled to the headman that all was right. He shouted, "Let her go." The engineer let the carriage down, and as he did Malia stumbled and fell headlong down the shaft, a distance of 400 feet.

His head struck a plank in his descent, and his skull was smashed, leaving a portion of it on the board. The body fell a terribly shattered mass among a group of workmen at the foot of the shaft. Malia's remains were gathered up and rolled in a blanket. Every bone in his body was broken, and it was impossible to recognize him. He was formerly a member of the Scranton City Council.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 7.—In September, 1886, John Kief was convicted of the murder of Albert D. Howard, a farmer of the town of Fremer, and was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 26, 1886. His counsel took an appeal, but the appeal was never heard, and the prisoner is still in jail.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Justice Forbes, and he has ordered that the testimony and exceptions be made and printed at once, preparatory to a hearing of the case at the forthcoming April session of the General Term.

FOR THE ARCH FUND.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was increased yesterday by the receipt of $125 from the Terrace Bowling Club, Mrs. George Coppell, $25, and L., $3. The fund now amounts to $72,551 32. J. H. W. has sent $2 to THE TIMES for the fund.

ENJOYING WINTER SPORTS

JOLLITY ON THE COLDEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

SLEIGHING PROVES A DELIGHT TO HUNDREDS AND COASTING TO THOUSANDS—THE COLD WEATHER AT SEA.

Yesterday goes on record as the coldest day, with one exception, of the last three Winter seasons. The mercury fell to 6° above zero at 6 o'clock in the morning, a notch only second to the 2° above of Feb. 24, 1889. The lowest temperatures during the memorable "blizzard" was 10.7 above on March 13, 1888, but yesterday morning's air was so crisp and clean that the cold was not felt half as much as it was in blizzard week.

The mercury began to rise rapidly after making its record, and by 4 o'clock it had reached the comfortable altitude of 30° and the wind had fallen in the same time from eighteen to eight miles per hour. These records were taken on top of the Equitable Building. Down in the street the thermometers registered 8° at 6 A. M. and 29° at 4 P. M.

In Washington the thermometers yesterday morning marked 14°, in Boston 4°, in Albany 4° below zero, in Pittsburg 7° above.

There was a lively show of sleighs along the road all day yesterday, but the really good going of the morning vanished under the rays of the afternoon sun. Still there was snow enough for runners in the gutters and down the centre of the avenues the last half of the day, and thousands of people enjoyed the sleigh ride they had been waiting for for about two years. In the morning speedy trotters were taken out before spider-like cutters and driven up and down Seventh-avenue at a railroad rate, and a lot of spurt races were run that caused the spectators to fairly hug themselves with delight.

The sleighing in the Park was excellent, and the show of elegant equipages in which fashionable New-York rides on a fine day was a remarkable one. The absorbing object of attention was a high-swung road cart that had its wheels chained to a pair of long, broad runners and glided as smoothly along on them as if it were a regular sleigh. It was cold in the extreme to see the cart glide along with its wheels fixed and with none of the bobbing, jolting motion that a cart usually has, and it looked, in fact, as one onlooker remarked, "more like the ghost of a carriage than anything else."

Among those who brought out their speedy trotters were Frank York, Col. R. P. John Dawson, Capt. Archie Watt, Thomas Watt, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, W. M. Dean, John J. Quinn, who brought out the famous fifteen-year-old pung that almost antedates Harlem; L. F. Fromer, Lawson N. Fuller, Sheppard Knapp, E. J. Dean, Isaac Taylor, Jr., George Conkling, George G. Hart, Jordan L. Mott, George Morgan, Seaman Lichtenstein, Frank de Noyelles, Steve Duff, W. M. Doughty, W. E. Dean, W. H. Waldron, Norman Andrews, and Manager Hammerstein.

No happier lot of children could be found in New-York last night than those whose homes are situated west of Central Park, between Ninetieth and One Hundred and Fifth streets. The frosty weather of the preceding twenty-four hours had made good sledding along the avenues and streets, and hundreds of youngsters were out with every conceivable style of vehicle on runners enjoying the coasting. The heavy grades between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth streets from the south, and One Hundred and Fourth-street and Ninety-ninth-street from the north, on Ninth-avenue, were the favorite coasting grounds, and the scene presented there was one of extreme animation and jollity.

The course was long in both instances—from 600 to 900 feet—which any long-legged, lusty boy with a fast sled could easily cover at one push. The pavement between the elevated road pillars was smoothly coated with ice, and there being no vehicles to obstruct or make dangerous the passage of the hand sleds, (all trucks and other wagons taking to the tracks near the curb,) the boys and girls were enabled to follow up the fun to the very last.

The air was crisper, the snow and ice harder, and the whole scene more wintry than was the case further down town, where a damp, marrow-chilling wind prevailed. The coasting was participated in by old and young, the whole neighborhood having apparently turned out, and punks were pressed into service by the elder and sturdier to transport large parties over the slippery track. But the small boy, with his favorite hand sled, was omnipresent and irrepressible, and got more fun, falls, bruises, and shins, and may chalk down to him the sport than did any one else.

In the side streets, where the snow was quite deep and the running excellent, more sedate matrons and boydenish girls from fashionable residences were enjoying hand-sled rides, avoiding the public eye, as many of them do, and perhaps getting fully as much enjoyment out of the pastime in the freedom the comparative seclusion offered for a roll now and then in a snowbank.

The cold weather now prevailing is felt severely by schooners and all craft engaged in the coasting trade. Vessels arriving in port yesterday were covered with ice from stem to stern, and in many instances the running rigging was so badly coated with ice that it was well-nigh impossible to handle the sails. About decks the heavy sheets of ice were coated with thick ice, while the decks themselves were so slippery with ice as to make walking extremely perilous. Many schooners which arrived yesterday had been compelled to heave so all of the night previous or continue to work on or off shore under sail. The cold and high seas prevailing made work so hard that many of the crews were utterly exhausted. In several instances the crew after reaching port appear to have done nothing further than let go the anchor, when they immediately scrambled into their bunks and were soon asleep. Sails remained set, ropes scattered loose about decks, and everything in just such a condition as exhausted men would be most likely to leave them.

BELOW THE FREEZING POINT.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 7.—The thermometer registered 23° below zero in the Catskills this morning. Fruit is said to be injured along the Hudson.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 7.—It is very cold here. The thermometer registered 15° below zero last night at the Signal Service Station. It was one of the coldest nights of this Winter.

TROY, N. Y., March 7.—The temperature at Saratoga this morning fell to 24° below zero, the coldest weather here in two years. In the Adirondacks the mercury ranged from 26° to 30° below. In this city the thermometer recorded 6° below. The river above the State dam was frozen over this morning, but below the dam it is still open.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 7.—The mercury this morning at daylight recorded from 4° below to 18° below, and at noon was still far below the freezing point.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 7.—The thermometer registered 30° below zero here this morning; at Lyndonville, 25° below; at the New-Hampshire experiment station, Hanover, 14° below.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Financial Week ending March 7—P. M.

The following tablet show the range of prices and net changes at Boston at the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co.		87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	100
Am. C. O. Tr. pf.		102	102	102	102	100
Amer. Express		113	113	113	113	15
Am. Tob. pf.		112	112	112	112	100
Atlantic & Pac.		17	17	17	17	100
Bost. & Alb.		200	200	200	200	100
Chas. & O. 2d. pf.		33	33	33	33	100
Del. Lack. & W.		138	138	138	138	100
Del. & Hud.		134	134	134	134	1200
Central Pacific		33	33	33	33	100
Illinois Central		113	113	113	113	100
Lake Shore		105	105	105	105	100
Louis. & Nash.		83¾	84	83¾	84	5,240
Lake Shore		105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	20
Manhattan Con.		100	100	100	100	100
Michigan Cent.		96	96	96	96	100
Mobile & Ohio		25	25	25	25	100
N. Y. Central		107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
N. Y. C. & St. L.		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.		74	74	74	74	100
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.		37	37	37	37	100
N. Y. & New Eng.		44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	1,900
N. Y. L. E. & W.		35	35	35	35	100
N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st pf.		88	88	88	88	100
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d pf.		25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,100
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.		65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	10
North. & West.		19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
North. & West. pf.		49	49	49	49	100
Northern Pacific		30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	200
Northern Pac. pf.		73¾	73¾	73	73¾	3,250
Ontario Mining		11	11	11	11	500
Ontario & West.		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Oregon & Nav.		85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	321
Oregon & Trans.		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	5,985
Pacific Mail		37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Peo., Dec. & Ev.		18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
Phil. & Reading		38¾	37¾	38¼	37¾	94,125
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.		154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.		191	190½	191	190½	197
Rich. & W. P. T.		21	21	20¾	20¾	700
Rich. & W. P. pf.		79	79	78	78	80
R., W. & O.		104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	100
St. P. & Om.		113	113	113	113	100
St. P. & O. pf.		92	92	92	92	200
St. P., M. & M.		111	111	111	111¾	75
Southern Pacific		30	31¼	30	31¼	1,020
St. L., A. & T.		3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co.		87¾	89	87¾	88	36,003
Tenn. Coal & Iron.		59	59	57¾	58¼	2,400
Toledo & O. C.		80	80	80	80	82
Toledo & St. L.		10	10	10	10	100
T., A. A. & N. M.		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	600
T. P. Land Trust		26	26	26	26¼	200
Texas Pacific		19¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	1,400
Union Pacific		63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	13,720
U. S. Express		86	88	85¾	85¾	20
Wabash		12	12	12	12	100
Wabash pf.		25¾	26	25¾	26¼	2,200
West. Union Tel.		83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	3,295
Wheeling & L. E.		34¾	34¾	34	34¾	1,800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.		70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	1,150
Wis. Central		29¾	30	29¾	29¾	1,800
Total sales						305,489

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. Sus. con. 7s	124	124	124	124	$1,000
Amer. Dock 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	95	95	95	95	5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84	55,500
At., T. & S. F. inc. 5s	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	41,000
Can. Sou. 2d 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	44,000
C. & E. I. gen. 6s	97	97	97	97	6,000
C. R. & Q. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	17,000
C. R. & Q. 4s tr.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
C., R. & G. Te.	12	12	12	12	3,000
Chicago Gas 1st	71	71	71	71	21,000
C. F. & St. L. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
Clev. & Pitts. s. f.	128	128	128	128	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	73	73	73	73	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	6,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
Ells. & Big S. 1st	95	95	95	95	4,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	19,000
Erie 2d cn.	101	101	101	101	10,000
Erie 1st. ext.	119½	119½	119½	119½	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	82	82	82	82	16,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st., W.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	9,000
Gen. R. & W. inc. 5s					
1st, sub. pd.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	5,000
Houstonic 5s	107	107	107	107	5,000
H. & T. 1st m. 1. r.	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
H. & T. C. 4s of 1901	107	107	107	107	20,000
Ill. C. G. N. 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
Kan. Pac. 6s '95	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
K. & T. 1st g. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1,000
K. T., V. & G. 1st	22	22	22	22	198
Evans. & T. H.	105¾	107	105¾	107	507
Evans. & T. H. con.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Houston & Tex.	9	9	9	9	500
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	54
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	25	100
Ill. C. leased	99¾	99¾	98	98	75
Ill. Cent. & Cedar	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,865
L. E. & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	200
L. E. & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	100
Lake Shore	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	1,910
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	18,725
L., N. A. & C.	80	80	80	80	100
Manhattan Con.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	71¾	72	71¾	72	55,000
Mich. Central 6s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1,000
M. & N. R. 1st	120	121	120	121	16,000
M., L. S. & W. ex. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	2,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Mor. & Essex 1st	146	146	146	146	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	55,000
N. J. C. gen. 6s, r.	111	111	111	111	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st. c.	131	131	131	131	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	129	129	129	129	30,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	96	95¾	96	$1,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.	55	58	55	55	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	110	110	110	110¾	5,000
Norfolk & W. 5s	95	95	95	95	15,000
N. & W. 1st O. W. 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
North. Pac. 1st	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	11,000
Nor. Pacific 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	105	105¾	104¾	104¾	17,000
North'n Pac. g. c.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Ontario, gold, s.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	31,000
N. W. 5s, deb.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1,000
Ohio Southern 6s	99	99	99	99	1,000
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Ore. R. & N. co. 5s	103	103	103	103	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82	82	82	82	6,000
P., D. & E. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65	65	65	65	70,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	43¾	45	43¾	45	71,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	36	38¾	36	38¼	92,000
Read. 2d M. inc.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	$10,000
Rich. & L. 1st, D.					
M. & O. Co.'s cts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,000
Rich. & Pet. 5s	117	117	117	117	1,000
Rio G. W. 1st	70	70¾	70	70¾	13,000
Rock Island 1st, c.	130½	130½	130½	130½	3,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
St. L., A. & T.					
1st, p.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	20,000
St. L., A. & T.					
1st, ex c.	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	13,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d	24	24	24	24	6,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d,					
cl. A.	113	113	113	113	1,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
St. L. gen. 4s, A.	96	96	96	96	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
P. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
St. P. 1st, L. & M.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111	111	111	111	1,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P., W. M. 4s	103	103	103	103	18,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. 6s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	6,000
St. P., M. & M.					
Con. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s					
of 1926	87	87	87	87	2,000
Shen. Val. 1st, g.	119	119	118	118	15,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s	54	54	53	53	75,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	106	106	106	106	5,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st					
cn. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	50,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc. 5s	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	78,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Wabash 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	17,000
Wabash 2d	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	6,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	21,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	500
Wis. Cent. inc.	53	53¾	53	53¾	18,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	93	93¾	93	93¾	4,000
Total sales					$2,161,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.06	.06	.05	.05	5,000
Crown Point	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Erie 2d cn.	1.35	1.35	.98	1.35	2,000
Excelsior	.75	.75	.73	.73	200
Freeland	1.15	1.20	1.19	1.19	5,000
Gould & Curry	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Horn silver	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	175
Little Chief	.30	.31	.29	.31	1,700
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	200
Potosi	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Silver King	.45	.45	.41	.41	525
Sutter Creek	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.50	2,000
Utah Consol	.34	.35	.33	.35	100
Total sales					17,500

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	$5,000
D., L. & W. 7s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	16,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
Geo. Pacific 1st	119	119	117	117	13,000
Geo. Pacific 2d	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	27,000
Met. St. Ry.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s, r.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Ohio & M. 2d	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1,000
Reading 4s	81¾	82	81¾	82	16,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	64	64	63¾	64	18,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	13,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	36¾	38¾	36¾	36¾	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	10,000
Texas Pac. 2d	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	25,000
Union El. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	10,000
Wabash 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Total sales					$159,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	10
Atch., T. & S. F.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	2,690
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾	12,890
Chi. Gas, p. c.	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	100
Consumers Coal		14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Consol. Southern	54	54¾	54	54¾	110
C., C. C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
C., I. L. & Pitts.	18	18	18	18	100
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	240
Chi. M. & St. P.	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	18,490
Del. L. & W.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	100

Central of N. J. 118¾ 118¾ 118¾ 118¾ 200
Del., L. & W. 138¾ 138¾ 138¾ 138¾ 100
Louis. & Nash. 83¾ 84¾ 83¾ 84¾ 6,500
Lake Shore 105¾ 105¾ 105¾ 105¾ 20
Manhattan Con. 100 100 100 100 100
Michigan Cent. 96 96 96 96 100
Mobile & Ohio 25 25 25 25 100
N. Y. Central 107¾ 107¾ 107¾ 107¾ 100
N. Y. C. & St. L. 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ 100
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. 74 74 74 74 100
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. 37 37 37 37 100
N. Y. & New Eng. 44¾ 44¾ 44¾ 44¾ 100
North Pacific pf. 73 73 73 73 10
Nat. Lead Trust 18 18 13 13 1,300
Ontario Mining 11 11 11 11 500
Ontario & West. 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ 100
Oregon & Nav. 85¾ 85¾ 85¾ 85¾ 100
Oregon & Trans. 35¾ 35¾ 35¾ 35¾ 100
Pacific Mail 37¾ 37¾ 37¾ 37¾ 100
Phila. & Reading 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ 14,100
Rich. & W. P. T. 21 21 21 21 100
Rich. & W. P. pf. 79 79 79 79 100
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 24 24 24 24 100
St. P. & Om. 113 113 113 113 100
St. P. & O. pf. 92 92 92 92 100
St. P., M. & M. 111 111 111 111 75
Southern Pacific 30 31¼ 30 31¼ 1,020
Sugar Ref. Co. 87¾ 89 87¾ 88 36,003
Tenn. Coal & Iron. 59 59 57¾ 58¼ 2,400
Toledo & O. C. 80 80 80 80 82
Toledo & St. L. 10 10 10 10 100
Texas Pac. 19¾ 20¾ 19¾ 20¼ 1,400
Union Pacific 63¾ 63¾ 63¾ 63¾ 13,720
U. S. Express 86 88 85¾ 85¾ 20
Wabash 12 12 12 12 100
Wabash pf. 25¾ 26 25¾ 26¼ 2,200
West. Union Tel. 83¾ 83¾ 82¾ 82¾ 3,295
Wheeling & L. E. 34¾ 34¾ 34 34¾ 1,800
Wheel. & L. E. pf. 70¾ 70¾ 69¾ 70¾ 1,150
Wis. Central 29¾ 30 29¾ 29¾ 1,800
Total sales 305,489

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. Sus. con. 7s	124	124	124	124	$1,000
Amer. Dock 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	95	95	95	95	5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84	55,500
At., T. & S. F. inc.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	41,000
Can. Sou. 2d 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	44,000
C. & E. I. gen. 6s	97	97	97	97	6,000
C. R. & Q. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	17,000
C. R. & Q. 4s tr.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
C., R. & G. Te.	12	12	12	12	3,000
Chicago Gas 1st	71	71	71	71	21,000
C. F. & St. L. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
Clev. & Pitts. s. f.	128	128	128	128	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	73	73	73	73	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	6,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
Ells. & Big S. 1st	95	95	95	95	4,000
E., T., V. & G. g. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	19,000
Erie 2d cn.	101	101	101	101	10,000
Erie 1st. ext.	119½	119½	119½	119½	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	82	82	82	82	16,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st., W.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	9,000
Gen. R. & W. inc. 5s					
1st, sub. pd.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	5,000
Houstonic 5s	107	107	107	107	5,000
H. & T. 1st m. 1. r.	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
H. & T. C. 4s of 1901	107	107	107	107	20,000
Ill. C. G. N. 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
Kan. Pac. 6s '95	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
K. & T. 1st g. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1,000
K., T., V. & G. 1st	22	22	22	22	198
Evans. & T. H.	105¾	107	105¾	107	507
Evans. & T. H. con.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Houston & Tex.	9	9	9	9	500
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	54
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	25	100
Ill. C. leased	99¾	99¾	98	98	75
Ill. Cent. & Cedar	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,865
L. E. & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	200
L. E. & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	100
Lake Shore	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	1,910
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	18,725
L., N. A. & C.	80	80	80	80	100
Manhattan Con.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	71¾	72	71¾	72	55,000
Mich. Central 6s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1,000
M. & N. R. 1st	120	121	120	121	16,000
M., L. S. & W. ex. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	2,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Mor. & Essex 1st	146	146	146	146	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	55,000
N. J. C. gen. 6s, r.	111	111	111	111	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st. c.	131	131	131	131	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	129	129	129	129	30,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	96	95¾	96	$1,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.	55	58	55	55	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	110	110	110	110¾	5,000
Norfolk & W. 5s	95	95	95	95	15,000
N. & W. 1st O. W. 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
North. Pac. 1st	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	11,000
Nor. Pacific 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	105	105¾	104¾	104¾	17,000
North'n Pac. g. c.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Ontario, gold, s.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	31,000
N. W. 5s, deb.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1,000
Ohio Southern 6s	99	99	99	99	1,000
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Ore. R. & N. co. 5s	103	103	103	103	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82	82	82	82	6,000
P., D. & E. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65	65	65	65	70,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	43¾	45	43¾	45	71,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	36	38¾	36	38¼	92,000
Read. 2d M. inc.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	$10,000
Rich. & L. 1st, D.					
M. & O. Co.'s cts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,000
Rich. & Pet. 5s	117	117	117	117	1,000
Rio G. W. 1st	70	70¾	70	70¾	13,000
Rock Island 1st, c.	130½	130½	130½	130½	3,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
St. L., A. & T.					
1st, p.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	20,000
St. L., A. & T.					
1st, ex c.	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	13,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d	24	24	24	24	6,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d,					
cl. A.	113	113	113	113	1,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
St. L. gen. 4s, A.	96	96	96	96	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
P. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
St. P. 1st, L. & M.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111	111	111	111	1,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P., W. M. 4s	103	103	103	103	18,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. 6s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	6,000
St. P., M. & M.					
Con. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s					
of 1926	87	87	87	87	2,000
Shen. Val. 1st, g.	119	119	118	118	15,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s	54	54	53	53	75,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	106	106	106	106	5,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st					
cn. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	50,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc. 5s	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	78,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Wabash 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	17,000
Wabash 2d	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	6,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	21,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	500
Wis. Cent. inc.	53	53¾	53	53¾	18,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	93	93¾	93	93¾	4,000
Total sales					$2,161,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.06	.06	.05	.05	5,000
Crown Point	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Erie 2d cn.	1.35	1.35	.98	1.35	2,000
Excelsior	.75	.75	.73	.73	200
Freeland	1.15	1.20	1.19	1.19	5,000
Gould & Curry	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Horn silver	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	175
Little Chief	.30	.31	.29	.31	1,700
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	200
Potosi	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Silver King	.45	.45	.41	.41	525
Sutter Creek	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.50	2,000
Utah Consol	.34	.35	.33	.35	100
Total sales					17,500

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	$5,000
D., L. & W. 7s	136¾	136¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, March 7:

Smyth & Ryan, under a foreclosure decree, J. A. Davenport, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.6 by 100, 447 East Eighteenth-st., east side, 275.11 feet south of Eighth-av., for $18,400 to Ottinger Brothers.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Bernard Reilly, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100.11, 131 East 101st-st., west side, 75 feet west of Lexington-av., for $18,500, to James G. McElwee, a defendant in the legal action. Also, under a similar decree, I. W. West, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 737 East 137th-st, south side, 337.6 feet east of Willis-av.; lot $7,100, to Charles B. Randell; and stable house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on East 138th-st, south side, 500 feet east of Willis-av., sold for $7,500, to same purchaser.

A. H. Muller & Son, sale of the dwelling, with lot, 206 East 112th-st, east of 3d-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 7.

84th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5: Emma F. Healing to John J. Bowes..... $1

60th-st., 124 East; Isaac Wallach and others to Lena Foplit..... 24,500

71st-st., n. s., 364 ft. e. of 36th-av., 21x100; Jacob Hoehn and wife to Morris Abrahams..... 20,250

Vermilyea-av., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Isham-st., 75x125; Isidor Hymes and wife to Julius Hyams..... 1

6th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x73.9; Mary Mackimus to Mary Peacock..... 1

44th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Susan J. Hooks to Mary Wright..... 1

44th-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Mary Wright and another to Susan J. Hooks..... 1

152d-st., e. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Pierce J. Quinn and another to Denis Minter..... 10,000

103d-st., 218 and 220 East; Henry J. Batchelder to Isaac F. Hayes..... 35,000

Madison-av., 2,117; Long Fischer to Morgan V. Powell..... 13,250

7th-av., n. e. corner of 121st-st., 25.11x92; Leopold Kahn to Moses Kahn..... 68,000

127th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15x99.11; William F. Austin and wife to Charles F. Beseler..... 15,500

143d-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of Boulevard, 53x98.11x64.6x100.8; Manhattan Iron Works to John Donovan..... 2,000

128th-st., 7 West; Henry Steers and others to Theodore B. Thompson..... 10,750

Henry-st., 235; Anna Levine and another to Philip Kotlowsky..... 16,750

Rivington-st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 19.9x52; Line Hess to Lewis Myers..... 10,900

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 61.9 ft. n. of 155th-st., 50x—; Bernard Feilman to Isaac S. Isaacs.

Hudson-av., 160 and 47, map of property of G. J. S. Thompson, 50x100; D. C. Hayes and others to Constance I. Oacenyan..... 3,100

104th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.10; John Sloane to Ethel Mitchell..... 7,000

104th-st., 227 East; same to Pauline Abeis. 7,900

3d-av., s. w. corner of 178th-st., 99x100; John F. Wenninger and wife to James W. McFarron..... 4,500

88th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 125x100.8; Mary G. King to John J. Feehan and another..... 35,000

Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, adjoining lands of A. and J. Smith, West Farms, and other property; John B. Pine, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings..... 76,900

Delancey-st., 275; Charles Meier and wife to Samuel Kempner..... 1

Pacific-st., s. s., 254.10 ft. w. of Classon-av., Brooklyn; John F. McNeill to Mary McNeill..... 1

South-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of ——..... 75,000

80th-st., s. s., 330.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x102.2; Adolph S. Kalischer and wife to William Prager..... 16,500

8th-av., n. w. corner of 138th-st., 125x99.10; Alexander Reas and wife to William Bubler, Jr..... 10

107th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x100.11; Justus L. Bulkley and another to Charles Kingwell..... 12,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BORROWERS.
On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trantwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

$25,000—CASH, $25,000 SECOND MORTgage, will purchase the property of three five-story brownstone single flats; cabinet finish; halls furnished and steam heat throughout; fully occupied; fronting 75 feet East 51st-st. near Madison-av. Apply to H. H. HALL, 91 Liberty-st, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE in good location, near Central Park and elevated station; beautifully finished; 70 and 72 West 91st-st., 21x54; best three-story houses on west side; 62 and 64 are 19 and 20x54, four-story, with basement extension, with all latest improvements. Apply on premises. ELI MARTIN.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and refurnished under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease. BELLAMY & WINANS, 859 5th-av.

WOOSTER-ST.

For sale, 75x100, on the east side of Wooster-st, near Houston.

Apply to GEO. H. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—178 WEST 75TH-ST. $40,000 house for $36,000. The owner offers this house at this reduction by reason of going out of house-building; equal to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction. Can be seen any time without permit.

ONLY THREE LEFT

Of that handsome row of private dwellings, S. 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; price moderate.

NO. 141 WEST 42D-ST.—VERY DESIRable investment property, 25x100 ft. B. MAITland, 70 Broad-st., second floor.

LARGE LINE WEST-SIDE HOUSES, $10,000 to $35,000; flats, $20,000 to $35,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., 93d.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE OR RENT.—NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72d-st.

The most elegant residences in New-York; are as carefully constructed and completely fitted up as any of the 250 built and sold or let in the last 10 years, but being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value, or will be rented.

Price for 105..... $58,000
Price for 107..... 50,000

Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent; investment properties.

Apply to CHARLES BUSH & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

188 WEST END-AV.,

Between 72d and 73d sts.

SUPERB HOUSE. HANDSOMELY DECORATED, AND IN BEST OF ORDER; 20 FEET WIDE, 4 STORIES AND BASEMENT; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; LOCATION UNSURPASSED, FRONTING OPEN PARK. Seen by permit only from SCHUYLER, 1,157 9th-av., cor. 71st-st., or LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., 120 Broadway.

A.—NOW READY.

NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST., ALSO NOS. 64, 68, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

GRAMERCY PARK, 20TH-ST., NEAR Fifth-place.—An elegant four-story house, with lot running through to 19th-st, for sale. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Beautiful house, fully furnished, for sale; fashionable centre; exceptional opportunity; $15,000; another, with view of ocean, unfurnished, $13,000. To let, Summer season, two furnished cottages, $500; several at $1,000 and $2,000. With intermediate prices. A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 194 Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT for sale or to let, with privilege of buying.

The FINEST SITE in Orange County.

Near schools, churches, &c. Those wishing an elegant home, not too large, are invited to investigate. Apply for particulars to P. P. DEMAREST, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., or G. W. DEMAREST, 39 Union-square, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood fun at Avon-by-the-Sea, Monmouth Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.

2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)

3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.

4th. NO. 142 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

5th. NO. 56 EAST NINTH-STREET.

6th. NO. 52 EAST NINTH-STREET.

7th. NO. 54 EAST NINTH-STREET.

8th. NO. 56 EAST NINTH-STREET.

9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.

10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.

11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.

12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.

13th. NO 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.

14th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 58 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.

16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain as bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of

HENRY HILTON and CHARLES J. CLINCH, Executors.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN C. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against PETER K. PARTLOW, individually, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the following land and premises; all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said city of New-York, which in the deed of conveyance thereof made by Waldron B. Post to the said Isaac Green Pearsall are described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the city of New-York, on the westerly side of Broadway, bounded northerly in front by Bleecker-way, southerly by Liberty-street, westerly by a lot and building belonging to the party hereto of the first part, hereinafter conveyed, and northerly by a lot and house formerly belonging to James Anderson. The said lot hereby conveyed being in front and rear twenty-four feet and in depth eighty-six feet, be the same more or less. Also all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part of, in, and to the wall standing on the premises adjoining the said lot on the north, and also whatever rights the party of the first part may have to rebuild and use the same. And also all that certain other lot of land and buildings thereon situate in the Third Ward of the city of New-York and fronting on Liberty-street, bounded, formerly as No. 71 (number seventy-one) and now known and distinguished as No. 83 (number eighty-three) in said street, and which said lot of land hereby granted and conveyed or intended so to be is bounded southerly in front by Liberty-street, westerly by a house and lot now or late belonging to the estate of Peter R. Maverick, deceased, northerly by land belonging formerly to S. Sloan, and easterly by the lot of the said party of the first part hereinbefore described and intended to be hereby conveyed, by land belonging formerly to the estate of James Anderson, deceased, and by land now or late belonging to Stout, being in breadth in front and rear twenty-four feet, and in length on each side sixty-three feet, be the same more or less.

And a lot of land of the said lots above described, constituting a strip of land five feet in width, running the whole length or width of the said two lots [illegible] on the side and rear thereof, bounding adjoining Liberty-street aforesaid on the southerly side of said strip and the southerly wall of the buildings erected on the said lots on the northerly side thereof, being of land five feet in width and one hundred and two feet in length, which may be affected by the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed May 4, 1784, relative to the opening or widening of [illegible] (now Liberty) street, only such right, title, and interest as the parties to this action may have therein, will be sold.—Dated, New-York, February 15, 1890.

F. R. COUDERT, Referee.

N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-street, New-York City. 120-2w*3wThuS

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property NO. 174 2D-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 11TH-ST. Also, 254 WEST 123D-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story basement frame house and lot, NO. 168 WILLIS-AV., Twenty-third Ward, city of New-York. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the three-story brick dwelling and lot NO. 209 CHARLES-ST., Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st, the choice and valuable property NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee, SUPREME COURT PARTITION, on FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890, at 12 noon, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, the premises on the northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York, known as

No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,

In one parcel, with the five-story Buildings thereon.

For particulars apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, or FERDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises, or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee, 68 William-st.

N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY AND completely furnished house, 20th-st., near 4th-av., from April 1st to November 1st; $200 per month to a small family of adults. Apply to Room 84 17 and 19 William-st.

MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, 966 Lexington-av.; immediate possession if wished; rent moderate to desirable party. Apply at 141 East 71st-st.

UNFURNISHED.

20TH-ST., BET. 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 3-story h. s. brick..... $1,100
14th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 4-story h. s. brick 1,800
22d-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3-story h. s. brick 1,700
22d-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3-story h. s. brick 1,000
22d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3-story h. s. brick 1,200
22d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., s. s. Exp. pas. 1,200
23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3-story h. s. stone 1,800
23d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3-story h. s. stone 1,600
24th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s. stone 2,500
24th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 4-story h. s. brick 1,200
24th-st., bet. 10th and 11th avs., 2-story h. s. brick with 5 stalls..... 900
24th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs., 3-story h. s. brick 1,200
33d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3-story Exp. pas. 1,020
34th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3-story h. s. stone 1,500
34th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3-story h. s. stone with brick stable, 4 stalls..... 2,000
Renwick-st., bet. Canal and spring sts., 2½ s. h. 750
Horatio-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-s. h. s. brick 960

GAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-sty. h. s.....$2,750
17th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 6-sty. Fr. bes. 2,800
30th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,800
31st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s. 3,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.... 1,400
36th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s..... 3,000
52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s.... 3,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,500
90th-st., near 3d-av., 4-story h. s..... 3,750
88th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,000
87th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,500
73d-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.... 1,500
91st-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s..... 1,200
129th-st., near Mt. Morris Park, 3-sty. h. s. 1,300

$50 MONTHLY.—COZY NINE-ROOM house; gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs; stable, hennery, large grounds; Ogden-av., High Bridge; twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot. Address W., Box 142 Times Office.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x56, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; all conveniences; perfectly decorated by F. Beck & Co of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY residence; five acres of land; fine lawn; excellent garden; splendid river view; 40 minutes from city, Erie Railroad; photograph and plans. Room 10 No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

TWO NEW FURNISHED HOUSES; HIGH ground; Locust Point, North Shrewsbury River, N. J.; $700 and $800. Apply 6 East 54th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE AT ORANGE—FAIRHOLM, THE late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose-av., three minutes' walk from station; five acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. The house is modern; eight bedrooms, billiard room, &c., gas, bathroom, running water in bedrooms, &c., &c. Stable has accommodations for four horses and five rooms for coachmen. This is one of the most attractive places in the Oranges, and in an excellent neighborhood. Rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO RENT LOW.—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., fine houses, 5 minutes from depot; gas, city water, sewerage, garden, beautiful grounds, on high bluff overlooking New-York Bay, 55 minutes from New-York via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Pennsylvania Railroad, Staten Island, Rapid Transit, and steamboat. Photograph and terms, WILLIAM T. MEREDITH, 48 Wall-st.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.; ONE OF THE BEST located residences on Prospect-st.; house 12 rooms; all improvements; stable; large grounds; fine old shade trees; garden well stocked with fruit trees; rent $1,800 per year. S. B. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church station.

TO LET—NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM Chambers-st., several houses with modern improvements, $300 to $600; pleasant grounds, stable, &c. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators at night.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CLEVELAND,

A.—126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.

Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside; 3 lifts and air-shafts; desirable location from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE, 5TH-AV., CORNER 16th-st. Elegant suites of apartments of 10 large light rooms and bath, with butler's pantry; passenger and freight elevator. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT,

SMALL BANKING OFFICE

on first floor of

ASTOR BUILDING,

(10 Wall-st.)

Rent moderate. Apply to GEO. H. READ, 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying, a handsome old country place, with fine old shade trees; grounds not less than 50 acres; location to be not too near to New-York, in a section where the roads and scenery are good and markets convenient; high ground and pleasant surroundings desirable; no flats and mosquitoes; an Old Colonial style of house preferred. Address H. M. N., Box 142 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old No. 1) North River foot of Warren-st. daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Inquire of agent on pier for sailing. Rapid Transit, and steamboat. Photograph and terms, WILLIAM T. MEREDITH, 48 Wall-st.

FALL RIVER LINE.—BOSTON, $2, FOR first-class limited tickets. FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS. Leave Pier 28 N. R. (foot of Murray-st.), daily, 6 P. M. Sundays, 5 P. M. Sunday trips will be resumed, commencing March 30.) Connecting by Annex boat from Brooklyn at 4:30 P. M. Jersey City at 4 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and PROVIDENCE in commission. An orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Roseve-st., next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M.

G. W. BRADY, Agent.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON Line.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2.50; Worcester, $2.50. Steamers leave Pier 37 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE PECK-slip Pier 26 E. R., at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains North and East.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.

WM. KNABE & CO. have removed to their new warerooms, 148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.

A large number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal discount from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 27-STOP OR-gan, $27.50; new pianofortes, $150. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

THE TURF.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, GUT-tenberg.—Trotting every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 2 P. M. Boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every thirty minutes, connecting with steam cars direct to track. Also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts. every ten minutes, connecting with horse cars direct to track. Admission, $1. S. WHITEHEAD, Secy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTILS P.M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE ENVELOPE addressing and writing to do at home; excellent city references. Address A. J., Box 252 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a North German girl of good education and experience as companion to a lady in town, country, or going abroad; she is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking, and could give German lessons to one or two children; references unexceptionable. Address M. L., 351 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; five years' city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 1,237 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough chambermaid in private family; very best city references. Address S., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAPERON OR COMPANION.—A widow, American, who has resided abroad, desires engagement as chaperon to a party of young people or as companion to an invalid or inexperienced woman, to travel abroad; has required temperament, health, and experience. Address E. G., care of Carter 558, Brooklyn Mass.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—By a middle-aged German to take care of children in a good house; understands bringing baby up on bottle; best city references. Address Baer, 241 East 81st-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and assist with washing, or do the entire washing of small family; city references. Address D. L., Box 808 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By first-class cook and waitress, to go together; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 854 West 44th-st., second flat.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place. Call at 904 4th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference from last employers. Call at 240 East 30th-st., fourth floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; go out by the day or week; or any kind of work; best city references. Call at 743 6th-av., three flights.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess or lady's companion; speaks no English; no objection to country. Address M. A. P., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German girl as lady's maid to a lady or ladies going to Europe; will give a reference from last employer; will travel with party if desired. Can be seen and recommended from present employer's until March 16, at 37 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person as intelligent, competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good packer; experienced in service; unexceptionable city references. Address Hélène, 135 West 35th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; would take full charge of wardrobe; willing to travel; write by letter; only one lady; best city reference. Address M. McCoy, 304 West 145th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French woman; thoroughly competent; six years' best references. Address L. V., 152 Waverley-place.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address H. K., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day or would take gent's or family washing at her home; best reference. Call at 465 West 42d-st.

NURSE, &c.—By American girl as nurse and seamstress, or nurse for grown children and do light chamberwork; in private family. Call at 105 East 88th-st.

NURSE.—By young, intelligent girl as nurse or maid to growing children; good sewer; willing and obliging. Address E. E., care Mrs. Reed, 687 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse to children and assist with light household duties; two years and a half with present employer; highest of references. Call at 339 West 58th-st.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as parlormaid or chambermaid and lady's maid in small private family; seven years' city reference from last employer. Address K. K., Box 1 1,238 Broadway.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to country. Call at 234 West 20th-st., second floor; ring No. 2 bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day, work with dressmaker or in private family; ope ages; neat hand sewer. Address M., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress; no objections to light chamberwork; best city references; in private family. Address M. C., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands her duties and carriage; best city references. Address S., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a private family; best city reference. Call at 424 West 34th-st.

THE TRADES.

PARQUET FLOORS CLEANED AND POL-ished; stairs and all kinds of cabinet trim and furniture polished; antique furniture repaired and polished. Address Charles Rose, wax and varnish polisher and repairer of antique furniture, 212 West 36th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—In a first-class private family; by single man; American; speaks good English; first-class references; city or country. Address C. R., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young married man; leaves on account of family going to Europe; first-class city references; will take any responsible position. Call or address Butler, present employer's, 419 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—By single man; 33; best recommendations from prominent horsemen, driving and riding saddle horses; gives every kind of team; good rider; as stablemaster or first-class coachman; in this country one and a half years. Address Box 86, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

GARDENER.—Married; twenty years' experience in growing flowers, fruits, and vegetables; has large experience in greenhouses, rose houses, graperies, &c.; has grown hothouse grapes, peaches, roses, and orchids for New-York markets; none but a first-class place need apply. Address Gardener, 32 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—German; married; small family, age about 40 years; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place or farm; understands greenhouse, horses, and general farm stock, and everything that belongs to a place; I am reliable; good references can be given. Address J. M., Box 105 Thomaston, L. I.

GARDENER OR ASSISTANT GARDENER.—By a single man; age 26; understands his business thoroughly in greenhouse, roses, graperies, peach house, and vegetables; ten years' practical experience in this country; good reference will be given. Address W., 24 Cliff-st., Seed store.

GARDENER.—By a married man; no incumbrance; has had long experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, fruits, and vegetables, lawn and flower gardens; can show very best of city references. Call or address V. O., seed store, 37 East 19th-st.

GARDENER.—By a German; married; one child; understands flowers and vegetable gardening; experienced in greenhouse and graperies; can milk and also take care of horses if desired. Address S. Rittel, Gardener, 28 Stanton-st.

GARDENER.—Twenty years' practical experience; steam and greenhouse conservatories, vineries, forcing, roses; good vegetable grower; best city reference. Address W. Z., in care of seed store, 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—By a young man; understands his business; in private place; age 27; single; married, if preferred; can furnish best of references from last employer. Address T. B., care of Mrs. Delany, 485 3d-av.

GARDENER.—By experienced young man; single; understands greenhouse, graperies, and first-class vegetable gardener; can milk if required; good reference. Address Henry, Box 171 Times Office.

INDOOR SERVANT.—A young Frenchman will make himself generally useful as indoor servant; speaks very little English. Address Nicholas B. Tenecca, 423 6th-av.

TRAVELING COMPANION AND TRAINED Nurse.—A cultured and agreeable young man (27 and single) would like to accompany an elderly or ailing gentleman on his travels during the coming season or assist him at home; has had empirical experience under the direction of one of the most prominent experts of the United States; speaks three languages; very best of references gladly furnished. Address M. S. Schlarbaum, Middletown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, with city reference, can obtain a first-class place in a very small family at 59 West 72d-st.

WANTED—In a small private family, a thorough but competent French, German, or Irish girl as laundress and chambermaid; good references required. Apply, after 11, at 47 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A Swedish girl; must be a good cook and housemaid, and have first-class references. Call to-day, between 9 and 2, at 1 West 72d-st., Apartment 7).

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; city reference required. Call at 23 West 10th-st.

MALES.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line; liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, &c. For terms address Continental Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A first-rate working coachman; English preferred; must be good stylish driver; wife and country; single man preferred. Address F. X., Post Office Box 3,076.

WANTED—A butler and valet. Apply at 220 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT.

The highest medical authorities of the world prescribe and recommend the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES for diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and also for Consumption.

"I have used the Soden Mineral Pastilles and found them a most excellent remedy.

FLOUNDERS ARE SURPRISED

THE COLD SENDS THEM BACK TO THEIR MUD.

PLENTY OF LARGE FISH WORKING NORTHWARD NOWADAYS—THE NETS IN JAMAICA BAY.

Snowflakes and cold northerly winds have rather disconcerted the fishermen who, hearing of the catches of flounders in Jamaica Bay, had begun making preparations for the Spring and Summer campaign against the finny denizens of the deep. They certainly had every reason to think that fishing was at hand. Buds had started on the trees, sap was running from the sugar maples, and violets even were blooming on the sunny slopes. The fishermen smiled upon the snowstorm, however, and said the sun was too high for it to last long.

What the flounders think of the change of weather probably will never be known. Undoubtedly they sank back into the mud in a state of high dudgeon. They will grow fat there, however, and will weigh more when again under balmy winds and clear skies they come forth to snap up the morsels of food that the anglers will offer to them.

The run of flounders at Rockaway was quite large, and some fine fellows of two and three pounds were caught. One ardent fisherman secured 134 of them on one tide's fishing with a rod and line, using worms and clams for bait.

To catch fish in the cold weather is not new, however. Trout have often risen to a fly in a blinding snowstorm, and have been pulled out of small streams while the angler was whipping from the top of a snowbank. Through the ice pickerel, pike, and perch will take bait readily.

Just now the matter of greatest interest to fishermen in the city is the movement to prevent the ravages of netmen in Jamaica Bay. The thousands of hand-line fishermen who are accustomed to visit the waters between Rockaway and Canarsie feel that if the netmen could be stopped the bay would soon fill up with fish. There is a great deal in knowing that there are fish in the bay, and anglers who go on a day's trip and fail to have luck accept it with a reasonable amount of good temper, but when they read of great hauls with nets, and know that in one haul a school of fish are taken which would last the anglers a week they feel decidedly discouraged.

The fishermen who go to Jamaica Bay are in the main poor men. Go through one of the early morning trains on the New-York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Beach Railroad in the fishing season. Large baskets are seen beneath the seats. They are big and roomy. If fish are caught, every one of them is taken home, and the neighbors benefit from the supply of those which cannot be used in the fishermen's families.

The chances for the passage of the bill to shut out the netmen grow much brighter daily. Subscriptions are needed to help along the proper presentation of the subject at Albany when it comes before the legislative committee. Subscriptions will be received in this city by William C. Harris, editor of the *American Angler*, 10 Warren-street, or by Wallace Handy, at 400 East Thirty-fourth-street.

Those who feel that the passage of the bill will remove the means of livelihood of many persons need have no fears on that score. It has been ascertained that for two years past eight men have accomplished the depletion of the bay, and that none of them have made as much money as he could have made by letting out his boats.

Channel bass fishing in Florida waters is most excellent. A striped bass outfit is just the thing for them. A few tarpon are being taken. They probably intend to come in late.

Florida fishermen who have returned are unanimous, however, in testifying to the general good fishing.

Ten and twenty pound bluefish have been caught recently in North Carolina waters. With the shad and herring they penetrated into Roanoke Sound and broke up the shad nets. Schools of big blues are evidently working North.

Prizes have been offered by the Schuorer Fishing Club in the shape of a gold medal to the member of the club who catches the biggest food fish this Summer, and a fine rod and reel to the man who secures the biggest weakfish.

The Columbia Fishing Club will dance tonight at Fritz's Hall, 101 Avenue A, the occasion being the second annual reception of the organization.

STAND BY THE ANGLERS.

AN OLD FISHERMAN URGES THE PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-NET FISHING BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write as a fisherman and one interested in the Anti-Net Fishing bill. I do not claim to have been a constant reader of your valuable journal, which I hope will receive the support of the many whose cause you have so ably espoused and promoted. Your consideration will be doubly acceptable to the working classes, whose limited means preclude them from seeking sport and recreation for themselves and families in more distant waters. They have a right to demand that Jamaica Bay should be reserved for their pleasure and profit, and not given over to the few who seek to destroy it by their net fishing, which is surely being done.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me state a few facts, to call to the attention of our local legislators that they may give this bill their consideration. It is non-political, no monopoly, no trust. A purely democratic principle, as I understand it, the wants of the many, not of the few. Senator Hawkins objects on what he calls democratic principles, but I rather think personal interests would be a better excuse. Some six or seven years ago many of our fishermen who resorted to staten Island were driven away by the net fishers, the many who let boats were forced to retire. No fishing, no boats. The consequence was that many resorted to Jamaica Bay, then in a flourishing condition. Now mark the change. A few years ago a law was passed restricting net fishing in Staten Island waters, and last season, at South Beach, weakfish were abundant. Many striped bass were taken, besides other fish. Among those who resorted thereto were many who had left Jamaica Bay in disgust on hearing that tons of fish were being taken in the nets, and the bulk of it going to Barren Island for fertilizers.

Mr. Commissioner Blackford remarked in last Sunday's *Sun*, "The anglers have been granted many favors." Well, as many of these favors are not within the reach of the working classes, does he not know that every pound of fish taken by the angler represents so much per pound to him and his friends, and adds so much to the supply and demand as food, and not as fertilizers, which is often the case with many fish taken in a bay with nets. Can he show where these many favors have not been beneficial? If not, let us have more of them. There will still be enough fish left in the sea for the demands of others, and thousands of our citizens will be able to catch a mess for themselves. They will have the assurance that they are fresh, as such are not always obtainable in our markets and stands. Now, Mr. Editor, follow up the wake of these net fishers on Long Island. Gardiner's, Greenport, and Great south Bay are completely depleted, and the fact stares you in the face that Jamaica Bay is only awaiting the same fate. I trust this will not happen, and it will not if we rise to the emergency. Let all respond to the appeal of the committee having this bill in hand to help increase the fund. If you can't give a dollar give a half, a quarter, and those who have plenty give in proportion. Forward to Jamaica Bay fund, Office *American Angler*, 10 Warren-street, or O. L. Schwenke, 33 Bleecker-street, Chairman committee, or Wallace Handy, 400 East Thirty-fourth-street.

FRIDAY, March 7, 1890. W. H.

THE WIDENING OF COLLEGE-PLACE.

The Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments met yesterday afternoon in Room 17, at 45 William-street, and concluded the taking of testimony relative to the title to lands to be affected by the proposed opening, widening, and extension of College-place and Greenwich-street from Chambers-street to Dey-street. Commissioners Eugene L. Bushe and James G. Janeway were present. Just previous to the adjournment Mr. Rapallo of the firm of Davies & Rapallo, attorneys, appeared before the Commissioners and asked to have a time fixed at which they might be heard on behalf of their clients, the Manhattan and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Companies. They claimed that they were entitled to some part of the award by reason of having paid to the land owners, whose lands are now to be taken, certain moneys to acquire the right to operate their roads. The Commissioners directed them to put their claims in writing and present them on Wednesday next.

TO CLEAN BROOKLYN'S STREETS.

Crawford & Valentine, who recently secured a one-million-dollar contract on the Brooklyn aqueduct extension, were yesterday awarded the contract for cleaning the streets of Brooklyn from April 1 next to April 1, 1893. They were the second lowest bidders, and their figures for cleaning the streets and removing ashes aggregate $1,251,000. The lowest bidders were John Cassidy & Co., who offered to do the work for $132,000 less than Crawford & Valentine, but City Works Commissioner Adams said that the work could not be properly done for that figure, as Clark & O'Brien, the last contractors, say they lost $60,000 on their contract. There are 12,000 miles of street to be cleaned in Brooklyn.

IN FAVOR OF BALLOT REFORM.

The Knights of Labor in this State are coming out in favor of ballot reform, and a red letter call has been sent to all the local assemblies of the order in this city commanding their attendance at Cooper Institute on Monday evening to demand the passage of either the Saxton bill or a ballot reform bill to the same purpose. One of the principal reasons for the conference of the district assemblies of the Knights of Labor in this State was to discuss the subject of ballot reform, and all the delegates to the conference returned to their homes with the understanding that ballot reform was to be demanded.

The meeting in Cooper Institute will be followed by similar gatherings of Knights of Labor throughout the State.

NO BURGLAR-ALARM TRUST.

BRISK COMPETITION GOING ON IN ONE BRANCH OF BUSINESS.

Bankers, jewelers, merchants, and others who rely upon electric burglar alarms for the protection of their property cannot fail to be interested in the warm competition that has recently sprung up between the companies engaged in furnishing this sort of protection. The jewelers' trade papers have had brief articles on the subject of late, but these appear to be partisans of one side or the other, and no unbiased statement of the situation has been made public.

The two companies in the business in this city are the Holmes Electric Protective Company, of which Edwin Holmes is President, and the Metropolitan Burglar-Alarm Company, of which W. R. Ailing of Ailing & Co., jewelers, is President. The Holmes Company has been doing business twenty or thirty years, and has more than 1,000 patrons. The Metropolitan Company has been doing business about a year and a half, and has perhaps a hundred patrons. The Holmes Company has among its patrons many of the banks of the city, very many jewelers, and stores where silks, gloves, and other valuable and portable articles are sold. The Metropolitan Company is confined chiefly to jewelers. Both companies claim to afford absolute protection from the rascals with the dark lanterns and jimmies. Both say that the electrical signal has never failed, and that expert burglars now never attack a place provided with it.

The story of the competition is brief. It is admitted that the Holmes Company was first in the field and long had things its own way. President Ailing of the Metropolitan speaks of his competitor as having long had a monopoly and says it charged a needlessly high price for its service. The investment, he says, was not large, but the profits were, and after a while the Holmes Company increased its capital to as large a sum as it could pay dividends upon. That was about $1,000,000. Six or eight years ago an attempt was made to organize an opposition company, but the Holmes Company got an injunction from the United States court on the ground of infringement of patents, which put a temporary end to the enterprise. President Alling holds that there was no good basis for the injunction and that the courts afterward brushed it aside. At any rate, in July, 1888, the opposition company started up again and had no trouble in going on with business. Its capital stock was fixed at $50,000, but it was found necessary to have no more than $15,000 paid in. That was sufficient for the business.

The Holmes Company was then charging from $15 to $30 a month for protecting safes and vaults. The Metropolitan Company began offering protection for $10 a month. After the Metropolitan had got a considerable number of subscribers President Alling says that President Holmes gave notice that he was going to crush out competition, and accordingly put his price down to some of his patrons to $5 a month. The Metropolitan Company went on doing business at $10, and having explained to its patrons that if it were crushed out prices would go up again, the patrons consented to contract with the company for three years at the same rate. Meantime, President Alling says, the Holmes Company is still charging some of his old patrons $30 a month, while he protects others for $5 a month. All his up-town patrons and some of those down town still pay $15 a month or more, while some of those down town pay the low rate. Thus, he says, the Chatham and Seventh National Banks, on opposite corners of John-street and Broadway, pay $10 each, while the Mercantile Bank, at the corner of Dey-street, pays $30. President Ailing sees a good deal of injustice and some humor in such a situation.

President Holmes of the Holmes Company does not take a humorous view of the situation. He says he came to New-York thirty years ago, and has built up a system of burglar protection by hard work and has kept apace with improvements and electrical discoveries. He was the pioneer in the business. His patrons are indebted to him for efficient protection. Through his system about twenty-five burglars have been caught, and the whole profession has learned to keep away from places provided with his alarms. His patents have cost him much money, and he has cost much more to protect them. When the Metropolitan Company first started he stopped it with an injunction for infringement, and the company was obliged to quit business until his patents expired, when it started again. The Metropolitan Company's system now was but an imitation of his own, so far as his patents had expired. Some of his patents, however, had not expired, and consequently that company's system was less efficient than his own. One of these patents, which provided for a clockwork arrangement inside a safe and prevented burglars from completing the electrical circuit outside the safe, was of great consequence and made his system greatly superior to his competitor's. As to rates, President Holmes said he had made a reduction in his down-town district, but not elsewhere. There was no ground for complaint of inequality. He had always treated his patrons fairly. His capital stock was large enough to do business, which was all that need be said. His company had branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Springfield, Milwaukee, and other cities.

Both the companies have headquarters that would interest any visitor. They are fully equipped with batteries, alarm bells, and signals, and armed men are ready to answer the electric call which any disturbance to a protected safe, vault, or store would be sure to make.

CITY OFFICERS CONFER.

DISCUSSING LEGISLATIVE BILLS AFFECTING THIS CITY.

Mayor Grant held a conference yesterday with the heads of the city departments, and the bills now pending before the Legislature which affect the city's interest were discussed. Controller Myers, Commissioner Gilroy, Corporation Counsel Clark, Dock Commissioner Post, President Hutchins of the Park Board, President Wilson of the Board of Health, Fire Commissioner Purroy, Excise Commissioner Meakim, Chamberlain Crain, Commissioner Sheehy of Charities and Correction, President Coleman of the Tax Commission, Street-Cleaning Commissioner Loomis, Police Commissioner MacLean, and others were present.

Mayor Grant said after the conference that the heads of departments and himself had decided to oppose the passage of all bills exempting corporations or other large financial concerns from taxation and all bills giving franchises without adequate payment and protection to the city.

It was also decided to oppose the bills for bridging the East and North Rivers. The bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Harlem River where the Macomb's Dam bridge now stands was also discussed. It was decided that an amendment providing that the bridge should be built by the Park Department instead of the Department of Public Works should be suggested. It was voted to oppose the bill providing for the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, also the bill to pension the Park police and Alderman Walker's Free Pier bill.

The bill to abolish the Chamberlain's office also came up for discussion. The Mayor asked Controller Myers, as the head of the Finance Department, what he thought of it. The Controller was of the opinion that the Chamberlain's office was a good check on the city's finances, but he was of the opinion that the powers of the Chamberlain should be added to in some respects and modified in others. The Controller was evidently of the opinion that the fees from moneys received from the courts should be turned over to the city, and his idea was that an amendment should be suggested to the bill giving the Chamberlain a salary of about $8,000 per annum. This subject will be discussed further.

TELEGRAPH PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

In the suit of the Boston Safe and Deposit Company against the American Rapid Telegraph Company of Connecticut, tried in the United States Circuit Court in Connecticut, a decree of foreclosure and sale was entered on Jan. 3, 1890. It was stipulated that the testimony and decree in the Connecticut case should be taken as proofs in a similar case in the United States Circuit Court here by the same plaintiff against the American Rapid Telegraph of New-York, but that any decree which might be entered here should abide the event of an appeal in the Connecticut case.

A decree of Judge Lacombe was entered yesterday, adjudging that the mortgage which was given in 1883 to cover bonds of the American Rapid Telegraph Company of the par value of about $3,000,000 is valid and that default was made in the payment of interest, and that there is now due $4,156,385. The property of the company, it is directed, shall be sold in the New-York Real Estate Exchange by Nathan D. Bates of Connecticut, Special Master of the court.

DISPLAYED IN THE DEALERS' STORES.

This is the season when the large wholesale dealers and importers of fancy goods find that it is about all they can do to look after the orders they get for the articles in which they deal. Up to this Winter the New-York dealers have been sending samples of their wares to Chicago for the benefit of their Western customers, who could there place their orders. That plan was expensive and in many ways unsatisfactory, and it was finally given up. The plan which has taken its place is for each dealer to make an exhibit in his own establishment and to let the buyers come to New-York.

The floors of every big dealer in the city are now laden with fancy articles, and the places are overrun with buyers and prospective buyers. Only samples are displayed, and in one big establishment in Broome-street there are over 300,000 of them. The new plan has been found to be very satisfactory in every way, both to the dealer and the buyer.

AGAINST THE IMPORTER.

A CASE DECIDED WHICH MAY BOTHER THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

A case of alleged undervaluation has just been disclosed which presents a new and interesting complication for tariff tinkerers, and is likely to cause the Treasury Department as much uneasiness as the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the hat-trimming case did. A. Wertheim & Co., importers of chemical pulp, are the firm against whom the General Appraiser and a merchant appraiser have decided an important case, which is but the forerunner of several similar cases.

Some weeks ago complaint was made to Appraiser Cooper that foreign wood pulp of the kind known in the trade as chemical pulp was being undervalued. Examiner D. W. Lee of the Second Division, the expert of the department in this class of merchandise, was at the time on his deathbed, and because his services could not be had a sharp scrutiny was made of every invoice that was passed through the department. Nothing was discovered that looked out of the way until a letter from the United States Consul at Stettin directed the attention of the Appraiser to the importations of A. Wertheim & Co. The circulation of a few samples of their importations among the trade led Cyrus A. Stevens, Assistant Appraiser of the Second Division, to the conclusion that he had caught the right man.

An importation of six cases of pulp from Stettin was advanced by him 20 per cent. in value, carrying with it the statutory penalty of 20 per cent for undervaluation. The advance of duties amounted in this case to $2,500. An appeal was taken by A. Wertheim & Co., and a reappraisement was had on Thursday, in which George F. Perkins of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., also wood pulp importers, was merchant appraiser, and pretty much everybody engaged in the trade appeared as witnesses, including J. Fred Ackerman of Perkins, Goodwin & Co.; James W. Lyon, Leon Gottheil, and Frederick Bertuch, President of the Norwegian Wood Pulp Company.

The reappraisement was decided against the importer, quite naturally, he thinks, inasmuch as a competitor in the import business, who is also the representative of domestic manufacturers, was chosen to sit in judgment upon his case. Whether the $60,000 or $70,000 worth more of goods in the Appraisers Stores is also liable to the like advance and penalty Assistant Appraiser Stevens said could not be determined until the goods were examined next week. But Mr. Wertheim sets all doubt about that at rest by frankly asserting that all his importations are in the same boat, so to speak.

Mr. Wertheim got his first information of the result of the reappraisement from THE TIMES's reporter and accepted it with the equanimity of a man who knows his quarry just. He said he had fulfilled every requirement of the law, had evaded it in no manner whatever, and would make the customs officials realize the fact before he got through with them. He said he had been about three years in the business in this country and was importing about 65 per cent. of all the chemical pulp that came into the country. His importations last year amounted to about $1,300,000. He had contracted at specific prices for the entire production of between seventy and eighty pulp mills in Norway, Germany, and Austria at prices which could have been obtained by anybody else who was willing to enter into such an engagement, and at these prices he sold his goods. The law requires such merchandise to be invoiced at its market value in the place of production, and this Mr. Wertheim says he has done. He declares his intention to begin immediate suit against the Collector for the excess of duties.

WON BY THE HICKS HEIRS.

A CASE INVOLVING THE TITLE TO VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A rather novel suit has just been decided by Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court. The history of the case dates back to 1806, when Oliver Hicks owned a tract of land, about eight acres in all, on the east side of the old Bloomingdale road, and lying between what are now known as Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Third streets. Hicks sold this land, but in deeding it gave title only up to the stoop line of the road instead of the middle of the highway, as it was his right to do, the abutting property extending to the middle of the road. It is probable that neither Hicks nor the buyer of the property ever contemplated the closing of the old Bloomingdale road. Nevertheless, that thoroughfare was closed, and the roadway was turned into lots. The heirs of Oliver Hicks now come forward with the claim that inasmuch as their ancestor never sold his half of as much of the old Bloomingdale road as is included between the points mentioned, they are entitled to that land, which is now probably worth $50,000.

It is a strip 33 feet in width, extending from a point just below Ninety-eighth-street to a point just below One Hundred and Third-street. It lies just west of Tenth-avenue, but does not touch that thoroughfare. But the counsel for the heirs, James C. Bennett, describes the property as fronting 33 feet on the two streets and extending 200 feet through the full length of the block. The case came into the courts through the action of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, a grandchild of Oliver Hicks, to eject the Rev. John Peters, rector of St. [illegible] Church, from portions of lots occupied by him on Tenth-avenue, south of Ninety-ninth-street. She based her claim on the deed held by Mr. Peters, and this instrument especially stated that the lots occupied by him extended only to the curb line of the old Bloomingdale road. Mr. Peters made a vigorous fight against the ejectment, but Judge Lawrence decided against him.

Lawyer Bennett intends to press his claim against the occupants of the rest of the land claimed by the Hicks heirs. It is understood, however, that some compromise has been arrived at whereby St. Michael's Church, which is partially on the disputed land, will not be disturbed.

Oliver Hicks had seven children. Of these one had eight children, and of the eight one had nine children. By legal calculation, therefore, there are claimants for a five hundred and fourth part of this estate. On the other hand, there is one claimant who represents two-sevenths of the whole. The heirs are pretty well scattered over the United States.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A SALOON.

A neat, dark-haired man about twenty-five years old drank whisky at the bar of Bischoff Brothers' saloon, 483 Sixth-avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, went to a rear room and wrote with a pencil on a scrap of paper, put the paper in an envelope, and descended to the cellar. A minute later he had shot himself in the right side of the head with a revolver of thirty-eight calibre, and was insensible. He had torn up what he wrote in the rear room, and all the pieces were lost except a few which, when put together, indicated that the writer began "My dear Ed," and advised him to look after family interests.

When the shot was fired the man held a photograph of a pretty girl in his left hand and drops of blood fell on it. He died in the New-York Hospital in the early afternoon. Nothing in his possession indicated who he was. He appeared to be a German, and a clerk. He had $1 64, some tobacco, and envelopes, paper, and postage stamps. He wore dark clothes, a derby hat, and a blue necktie. The body will be kept at the Morgue for identification.

FROM AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I express my amazement that Dr. Doane (whose letter I read in our family number of THE TIMES to-day) does not consider the home and the Sunday catechism proper and sufficient for religious instruction which is paramount in importance? Parents, priests, and sponsors are one thing, secular teachers are another, but they may fitly teach patriotism, loyalty, and American history. I think the elder or present Bishop Doane would be opposed to any change in our public school system, founded as it is on American principles. May our children be true to these principles!

My little son has the name of his great-great-grandfather, who was a Senator from New-Jersey when Washington was President. In his name I send you this and feel that I have the sympathy of many an

AMERICAN MOTHER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 6, 1890.

BROOKLYN WANDERERS HEARD FROM.

Lawyer Clarence W. Perry and "Baron" Von Horn, who disappeared together from Brooklyn some time ago, have been heard from in Connecticut. A letter to a Brooklyn gentleman from a friend in Simsbury, Conn., says that the pair put up at the Hopmeadow House, the principal hotel of the place, on Saturday last, and lived on the fat of the land until Wednesday, leaving unpaid bills as mementos of their visit.

Von Horn's wife left for Europe on the disappearance of her spouse, and ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey, the uncle of young Perry, said that the young man would now learn a lesson that experience teaches those who sow wild oats. Landlord Case of the Hopmeadow Hotel has a bill against the wanderers that he will forward to their Brooklyn friends. He says they looked like veritable tramps, but put on such a bold front that he was induced to trust them for their score.

IT FETCHES ONE up very short to be seized with pleurisy, pneumonia, or any acute throat or lung affection. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT proves a handy help in such attacks, and is besides a good old-fashioned remedy for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T YOU FORGET to keep a box of BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS in the house. A sure relief for all throat and lung troubles.—*Advertisement.*

Literally
The Staff of Life.

Another greatly superior quality possessed by the Royal Baking Powder is that by which the preservation of important elements of the flour is effected in raising the bread by the mechanical operation of the gas, without fermentation.

Yeast and all baking powders that produce the leavening gas by fermentation, as is well known, destroy a portion of the nutritive elements of the flour, and particularly those which are most healthful and the greatest aids to a perfect assimilation of the food.

The Royal Baking Powder, while perfectly leavening, retains without change or impairment all those elements which were intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the Royal Baking Powder, possesses these great qualifications.

A MILD VERDICT.

CAPT. ENOCH ANDERSON FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The trial of Capt. Enoch B. Anderson, the old yacht skipper, and former inmate of Sailors' Snug Harbor, for shooting G. D. S. Trask, the Governor of that institution, was concluded yesterday in the quaint old Court House of Richmond, S. I. The gray-bearded sailor was held by the jury to be guilty of assault in the third degree.

When W. J. Power summed up for the defense he rehearsed the testimony which had been given in the case, and proceeded to speak with great emphasis concerning the treatment which Capt. Anderson received in the Sailors' Snug Harbor from Trask. He told how the latter brought charges against the old sailor which resulted in expulsion. He was about to elaborate upon these points and furnish instances of the persecution of other inmates of the institution because they did not shape their political courses to suit the Governor, when Assistant District Attorney Rawson objected to that line of argument, inasmuch as the court had already decided to exclude such evidence. Judge Stephens sustained the objection, and Mr. Power confined himself to criticising the testimony.

Judge Stephens's charge was a short one, but to many of its statements Mr. Power took exception. The magistrate pointed out that the question before the jurors was whether they would believe Capt. Anderson's unsupported statements or those of the prosecution's many witnesses. He said that the jury must lay aside all sympathy for Capt. Anderson as against the institution or against Trask as Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and must confine itself entirely to the consideration of the actual facts of the shooting. The charge was regarded by persons in court to be adverse to Capt. Anderson.

The jury was absent only a little more than half an hour when it returned and announced a verdict of assault in the third degree. The result of the trial was so satisfactory to the defense that Mr. Power did not ask that the jury be polled. Capt. Anderson made no concealment of his satisfaction. When Judge Stephens had announced that the prisoner would be sentenced on Wednesday, the latter was led back to jail and the court was adjourned. The penalty for Capt. Anderson's offense may be imprisonment for a year or a fine of $500, or both.

Capt. Anderson's friends in the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and there are many of them who have openly expressed their sympathy for him, were inclined to be jubilant last night. Those who were seen after the verdict became known declared that it was a practical defeat for Trask, who, they said, had used all his influence to secure a verdict which would have sent Capt. Anderson to the State prison.

HAYDEN'S HEAVY HAND.

BROOKLYN POLICEMEN SUMMARILY DISMISSED FOR INTOXICATION.

Police Commissioner Hayden yesterday peremptorily dismissed four Brooklyn policemen from the force for drunkenness. "I have given notice to the policemen on the force who are accustomed to indulging too freely that it must be stopped," said the Commissioner when he took his seat yesterday to pass on the regular weekly batch of delinquencies by members of the force. "The number of men against whom charges of intoxication have been made is large, and it is one of the failings which absolutely unfits men for duty, and if not checked will destroy discipline, I propose, though with reluctance, to make an example that I hope will have a salutary effect."

Patrolman James Cassidy of the Eighteenth Precinct was the first victim. He pleaded guilty to the charge of being intoxicated on post, and expected to hear the usual fine of ten days imposed on him. He was astounded when he heard the sentence of dismissal from the force in disgrace.

"You were not only intoxicated," said the Commissioner to Mounted Policeman Andrew J. Phillips of the Tenth Precinct, "but you struck a brother officer with your club. A drunken policeman is bad enough, but a drunken policeman on a horse might be a very dangerous character," and notwithstanding his pleadings Mr. Phillips was made an ex-policeman on the spot.

Doorman Driscoll of the Eleventh Precinct and Patrolman William J. Crofton of the Sixteenth Precinct were also ordered to doff their badges and uniforms for the same offense. Other delinquents were fined for minor offenses, and the Commissioner adjourned the court after saying he was sorry for the discharged men and would do what he could to get them other situations.

A DELAY ON THE ELEVATED.

A delay of nearly three-quarters of an hour to travel on the Third-avenue elevated railroad was occasioned yesterday morning by a locomotive straddling the switch near the Eighty-ninth-street station, and thus causing a blockade. About 6 o'clock in the morning Engine No. 3 pushed a stalled train up the grade from Ninety-eighth-street to Eighty-ninth-street. It then turned on its way back to the main track, but it seems that Switchman Smith of the engineer of the locomotive were in a hurry, and the result was that the locomotive's wheels jumped the locked switch.

TODD BOBS UP SERENELY.

Todd's bucket shop reopened yesterday. Mr. Todd doesn't mind trifles like arrests. Customers crowded the place and bought and sold mythical stocks just as if nothing had happened. The police did not give the place any attention. It is said that Todd has threatened to close up the Stock Exchange if he is disturbed any more.

Diamonds.

Carefully selected stones, set and unset, of every size and value.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square. Between 25th & 26th Streets.

1,126 BROADWAY,



Adapted from Shakespeare:

"The suit which you demand is gone."—King John.

A little tardy, Uncle John, but guess we can still take care of you; although we mustn't be expected to continue indefinitely to supply for $12.50 such suits as we have been selling at that price this past fortnight; it's "agin natur."

The medium sizes are scarce, but small men and large boys, say 33, 34, and 35 inch chested fellows, likewise the big men, with 40 to 44 inches chest measure, are lucky. There's plenty for them to choose from.

Out of the broken suits, we sell Coats for $5.00, Vests, $2.50; Trousers, $3.50.

New Spring Styles of Hats are already in our stock. $3.00 for the Hatters' usual Five-dollar quality.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d st.

KNOX'S HATS.

Absolutely Perfect.

SPRING SHAPES ARE READY.

212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

194 Fifth-avenue, under Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 193 State-st., Chicago, under Palmer House.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT A WORTHY INSTITUTION.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the New-York Juvenile Asylum to the Legislature of the State and the Common Council of the city of New-York shows that it cared for an average population of 1,029 during the year 1889. Of this population about three-fourths were boys and one-fourth girls. The ages of inmates ranged from 6 years to 17 years, the greater number being between 8 and 14.

The asylum was founded to provide a temporary home for children who were either destitute or wayward. It receives those committed by police magistrates or surrendered by parents or guardians, those having no friends, and those who are truant and disobedient and require discipline. Those children are discharged when, in the discretion of the Directors, it is thought best that they should be discharged. The average time of detention is about one year and seven months. About 75 per cent. are then returned to their homes, while those without homes or friends are found homes in the country.

The asylum provides both a common school education and industrial training for children. The school is a part of the system of public instruction of the city, and it is annually examined by City Superintendents. Concerning the discipline the General Superintendent says: "Much importance is attached to kindness combined with firmness, and to tact, in the management of children. As a result there is a spirit of contentment and of willing obedience to wholesome discipline."

The asylum, with its accommodation for 1,060 children, is situated at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, on Washington Heights. It also has a house of reception in down town. Since 1856 this house has been at 61 West Thirteenth-street, but that property has now been sold and a site purchased on Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, where a building will be erected. Meantime the temporary quarters are at 30 West Twenty-fourth-street.

The asylum has also a Western agency, until recently at Normal, Ill., but now removed to Englewood, a suburb of Chicago. This agency during the year received 172 wards of the asylum and indentured 100 of them. Of the others, 67 remain on trial, 2 have run away, and 3 have been returned to the asylum.

The health of the inmates has been good throughout the year and the finances of the asylum are in an excellent condition. Since 1866 no public appropriation has been asked, though the capacity of the asylum has been doubled. The total expenses last year were $184,698 53. Of this sum $120,461 84 was paid by the city and the remainder came from interest on its securities and various other sources.

RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

SIXTEEN FAMILIES TAKEN FROM THE WINDOWS OF A BURNING TENEMENT.

Fire yesterday morning completely gutted the five-story brick tenement at 5 Ludlow-street, which was occupied by sixteen families, nearly all Polish Jews. The flames started in the basement barber shop of Ennico Valener, and the alarm was given at 4:12 A. M. by Patrolman Owen Gallagher of the Eldridge-street squad. Owing to some trouble in the workings of the alarms, it was nine minutes after the hook and ladder company from Canal and Allen streets had reached the scene before the engines got there.

Starting in Valener's place, the flames had consumed all the stairways, and a terrible panic prevailed among the forty half-clad men, women, and children on the four floors above the first, who had no means of escape. Among them was one woman with an infant four days old. But the ladders were quickly raised, and in spite of the efforts made by many of the inmates to carry out their household goods, which clogged the approach to the windows, everybody was brought to the street safely. There were no accidents.

The damage to furniture and to stock in the butcher's shop of Simon Grusky, the crockery store of Isaac Rosenthal on the ground floor, and the barber's shop in the basement will amount to about $2,500. These were not insured. The damage to the building is about $3,000; fully insured. The owner is Barney Isaacs.

Most of the people burned out were taken in and cared for by their neighbors. They are all without resources to support themselves.

POLICY SHOPS RAIDED.

The Hoboken police yesterday raided a few of the many policy shops in that city. The raid was in pursuance of the orders of the Police Board, and a man named Richard Barry was employed by Chief Donovan to purchase slips and to secure evidence against the dealers. The result was that Henry Faber's place at 36 Garden-street, Morris Campbell's at 36 Fourth-street, and Morris Drewes's on Washington-street were closed and the book writers arrested.

Thomas Muldoon of 112 Newark-street, who is said to be the backer of the "game," was arrested later in the day. Chief Donovan admits that there are other places in the city where the game is played, but he lacked evidence to justify a descent upon them.

LAWYER SUYDAM SENTENCED.

Lawyer Abraham Suydam, who has often defended criminals in the Court of General Sessions, is likely to wear stripes of prison garb himself. He was convicted for making a contract for the sale of a house belonging to his aunt, Susan Brown, which he had no authorization to sell. He received $7,000 on account. Subsequently he was indicted for grand larceny.

Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday denied the lawyer's motion for a new trial, and in sentencing him said that all clemency was exhausted in giving Suydam since November last to prove his innocence. The court sentenced him to five years in the State prison. Lawyer Suydam will appeal the case.

Boys' Clothing.

New styles in Reefers, Top Coats, Sherwood Suits, Man O'war Suits, Waterproof Coats, and Hats and Caps,

Overcoats for Spring, plain and with Capes, (4 to 18 years,) $4.00, $6.50 & $8.25.

Plain and Plaited Blouse Suits, very stylish, (4 to 16 years) at $4.25, $5.65 & $6.00.

Boys' Suits with Vests, $5.85 & $7.25.

Two and three piece Kilt Suits, (3 to 6 years) at $3.85, $4.50 & $5.25.

Silk and Flannel Blouse Waists, (4 to 16 years) at $1.45, and in better qualities.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire GOOD COOKING. good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

PICKLE MR. HOYT.

Interest on the Produce Exchange in Mr. Jesse Hoyt was revived yesterday. A study of his course is entertaining, because it indicates how easily and gracefully a speculator may transform himself into a sort of human kaleidoscope. The Irishman's flea is to Mr. Hoyt as one is to one hundred. Mr. Hoyt could easily give the flea cards and spades. He is known to have changed from a bear on wheat to a bull and back again five times within the week. Yesterday he was a bull.

One of Mr. Hoyt's friends says that that gentleman reminds him of a Scriptural quotation, which he gives as: "A bird falling to the ground cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth."

WORKING FOR REFORM.

The new Democratic County Committee has fixed upon the evening of the 18th inst. as the time for the holding of the public meeting in Jersey City to denounce the frauds recently perpetrated at the polls by the Hudson County (N. J.) ring. Ex-Gov. Bedle and ex-Senator Rabe are among those who will be invited to speak.

The State Board of Trade, at a meeting held in Jersey City Thursday, passed a resolution urging the adoption of an adequate ballot reform measure and recommending that the selection of election officers be intrusted to the courts.

SOLD LAUDANUM TO MRS. POPE.

William P. Pope, a wealthy hardware merchant of 1,104 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was fined $1 in the Gates-Avenue Police Court for striking druggist James Crawford of Fulton-street and Spencer-place on the head with his umbrella. Mr. Pope admitted the assault, but urged in extenuation that the druggist had sold laudanum to Mrs. Pope, who was a victim of the opium habit, and had refused to discontinue supplying her with the drug. Mr. Crawford denied having sold Mrs. Pope laudanum, but Mr. Pope had the bottles on which were Mr. Crawford's labels.

THE BAN WAS NOT REMOVED.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The funeral of ex-Alderman Hitlock took place to-day, the remains being buried at Rose Hill Cemetery, the Catholic Church still adhering to its prohibition of an interment at Calvary, the Catholic cemetery, because the deceased was a Mason and had not received absolution. No religious services of any kind were held.

The New-York Times.

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MONEY IN BIG BREWERIES

BELIEF THAT ENGLISHMEN HAVE TROUBLE AHEAD.

ALARMING THREAT BY THE KAISER—AUSTRIA GOING BACKWARD—DISSOLUTION BELIEVED TO BE NEAR.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Hindley, who masks behind this queer name the more familiar identity of Allsopp, was yesterday for a second time facing an angry meeting of investors who hold themselves to have been swindled by the terms under which Allsopp's great brewing business was turned into a limited-liability company. A committee of inquiry has at last been appointed, but there is not much hope that it will do anything to help those who have been duped.

Before long public opinion bids fair to become heatedly excited upon this whole question of limited-liability companies, and if a picnic does not result from it careful observers will be greatly surprised. The idiotic manner in which, for the past year or two everybody has been crowding into all sorts of wildcat schemes here in London is literally incredible. A very large proportion of these ventures have been engineered by American promoters, and many millions of sterling of British money have been carried across the Atlantic as a consequence.

Some of this, I dare say, has been well invested, but over and over again I have seen property floated on the market here in the form of a limited-liability company for twice and even thrice what every American here knew to be its real value. American breweries have been put into capital here for $1,000,000 without the slightest difficulty upon which it would have been very hard work indeed to raise $300,000 in New-York. Nothing is clearer than that this carnival of fox and geese must come to an end soon, and a conservative American banker here, with whom I talked the other evening, predicts that it will be the most widespread and damaging crash London has experienced in a generation.

This has been a most important week in the history of the present Parliament. Two by-elections have been fought, entirely upon the Irish question and the Parnell Commission report, and in both the Liberals showed heavy gains. One was the metropolitan constituency of St. Pancras, which formerly elected a Tory and now substitutes for him a Gladstonian. The other was a typical country district, made up of 125 rural parishes in the Lincolnshire fenland, with polling booths set up against walls that were standing in the Wars of the Roses and buckskin-breeched squires driving smock-frocked yokels up to vote; yet even in this remote Tory stronghold, which gave a Tory majory of over eleven hundred in 1885, before home rule had entered English politics, and where no contest was deemed possible the following year, the Liberals came within 282 of a victory yesterday. This is really a Liberal triumph, more important than the other because it shows that even the outlying rustics are beginning to comprehend the situation.

Simultaneously with this staggering double blow, the unlucky Ministry is confronted by an ugly defection in its own ranks. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Jennings have at last made up their minds to show fight against being dragged around at the tail of the London *Times*. Their amendment, which puts mildly a condemnation of the *Times's* methods that the Judges so strangely omitted from their report, may possibly draw ten or twelve votes from the Government side.

Of course this is not numerically important, but the demonstration, coming just at this time, is recognized on all sides as a sign of an impending break-up. Mutiny has now become the order of the day, and this renders a prompt dissolution more likely than ever. Practically everybody believes to-night that it will come before June, and some of my friends are convinced that it will follow close on the heels of the budget in April, the way being prepared by Mr. Goschen's proposal for a free breakfast table.

Young William during the week has given new and very interesting proof of the strangeness of his character. He made a speech to a gathering of notables of Brandenburg on Wednesday night which reflected a curious mixture of poetry and pugilism. Half of it might have been the utterance of Schiller, the other half suggested Frederick Barbarossa. No other crowned head of our time could phrase with equal loftiness and grace of diction what he said about the spiritual effect the recent sea voyages had had upon him when on the lonely deck at night he communed with the skies upon the magnitude and vast responsibility of his mission. The idea was most picturesque and the young man gave it a beautiful setting of words. But there were other things said distinctly less beautiful. It was his purpose, he continued, to do a great many remarkable and beneficent things for Germany. Those who helped him would be heartily welcome; those who opposed him he would dash to pieces.

No other modern Parliament has been called upon to assemble under the menace of such a violent threat as this. Despotic rulers still survive here and there, and sometimes they venture upon strong language in their contests with Parliaments; but it is now more than two centuries since Kings began to lose their heads for less objectionable words than these.

That they should have created a sensation throughout Germany will not be wondered at. The reporters themselves were frightened at the expression, and toned it down in the first papers to some milder talk about his opponents having to take the consequences; but this did not suit the Kaiser, who, with his own hand-restored the original expression in the official public reports of his speech. Here this is thought of merely as an additional instance of his juvenile tendency to say rash and passionate things; but the German Liberals view it in graver light. He may talk like a willful boy, but they know he can act with the fierce resolve and energy of a strong man if needs be.

There are uneasy rumors that the prosecution of the Socialists concerned in the recent election riots is going to be begun on a large scale and carried on mercilessly by the Kaiser's express command. The greater nervous apprehension of stormy days coming. Such a majority of Catholics and Tories which Bismarck may be able to form at the opening of the Reichstag less than a month hence can have no element of permanency. Any attempt to renew the Socialist law, for example, would in all probability break it, and it is already clear that a new election would result in the return of even more Liberals and Socialists. Thus the prospect is that William will have to begin his dashing-to-pieces policy pretty soon, and this prospect induces solemn thoughts.

If it be true that the Hungarian Premier, Herr Tisza, has been compelled to resign, the fact bodes ill for the Austrian Empire. I don't know that America has an acute personal interest in Herr Tisza, but he has been in fact one of the most important men in Europe for the past dozen years. Most middle-aged people can remember the time when the name of Austria was a synonym for everything weak, stupid, and vicious in misgovernment. It is chiefly due to Herr Tisza that this has ceased to be true. Hungary is by far the most active mental force in the whole conglomerate empire, but by very reason of this superior smartness it is liable to instability and flighty behavior.

It is Herr Tisza who, for the last fourteen years, by the weight of his strong personality and deep liberal convictions, kept volatile Hungary fairly steady in its support of a liberal domestic policy. Every part of the empire has been benefited by this, Austria proper most of all. There a narrow and bigoted clericalism has been driven out of power, and enlightened theories of education, taxation, and government have gradually come to prevail.

Herr Tisza's downfall will mean the return of mediævalism, with a rush of Ultramontanes naturally in high feather, because they have a complete grip upon the two Archdukes, father and son, who stand next to the throne, and this tumble of their ancient enemy in Peath promises a victory for them, even before the present Emperor's death or abdication. That their triumph will mean misery and humiliation for the empire and a turning back of the hands on civilization's clock is clear enough to every student of history; but some strange evil fortune seems to be leading both Berlin and Vienna, not forward to the twentieth century, but backward to the twelfth.

The House of Lords is not often a scene of interest, but yesterday it had a brief personal incident of a somewhat novel character. Among the new peers who took the oath at the beginning of the session was Lord Teynham, himself nearly seventy, who had in the interim succeeded his father, a silent and fusty old gentleman of over ninety. This new peer, who has been waiting so many years for a chance to shine as a statesman, has attended regularly since the session opened, watching eagerly for an opening to deliver himself.

Yesterday he rose during a temporary lull in the somnolent proceedings and began making a speech on the British Christian Mission in Syria in an almost inaudible tone of voice. He was remonstrated with by various nobles, but was resolute in continuing his whispered oration. The Lord Chancellor had no power to stop him, being only nominally the presiding officer, and at last Lord Salisbury had to solve the problem by moving an adjournment, which was unanimously carried while the venerable peer was still in the introduction to his speech.

There is such a mass of accumulated capital here that the list of great public benefactions keeps increasing year by year, no matter how tight the money market may be or how threatening the financial horizon. I hear a rumor that the *Daily Telegraph* is about to devote £100,000 to building a lot of model tenement houses in Whitechapel, the revenues of which will be devoted to public uses in the district, and if this is done Edward Levy Lawson can hardly fail this time to secure that Baronetcy for which he has been so long pining.

Henry Tate of Streatham, who is not suspected of titled aspirations, offers to the National Gallery sixty of the finest of his collection of modern English pictures. The gift is said to be worth $450,000. A hitch is said to have arisen over his condition that all or none be accepted and hung, while the Trustees wish to be allowed to make selections. Meanwhile an anonymous citizen has donated half a million dollars for the erection of a national portrait gallery near the familiar National Gallery Building in Trafalgar-square, for which the Government has secured a site, and it is understood that another gift of pictures, more valuable even than Tate's, will be shortly announced.

A deep feeling is stirring here in politics and religious circles over rumors which have got afloat concerning the protracted delay in filling two vacant bishoprics, one of which has been empty for nearly two months. No such delay ever occurred before, and it is said to be due to a conflict between the Queen and Lord Salisbury over the name of Canon Liddon. He is by all odds the foremost Churchman in England, and the failure year after year to promote him has become a grave scandal.

It arises from a time when Liddon was preaching in the Chapel Royal at Windsor, and turned in the middle of an eloquent sermon to the royal pew and addressed a personal exhortation to the Queen, speaking to her as "Madam." She was in such a towering rage at this that the attendants feared she would fall in an apoplectic fit. After the service she demanded the presence of Dean Wellesley, and, with a flaming face, screamed at him: "Never must that man preach here again." Hence Liddon has never been made a Bishop; but sentiment has grown so strong on the subject that Lord Salisbury is now afraid of its political effects, and so a dead-lock exists. If the Queen continues obstinate on the point, it will vastly increase the chances of disestablishment coming while she is still on the throne.

"Lux Mundi," which is a book of a dozen clever essays by Oxford men of the new school of preaching—a sort of High Church rationalism—has created a ripple of excitement throughout the whole Church of England, and provoked both fervent praise and vehement condemnation. Archdeacon Denison and Canon Liddon have led an attack upon it, and there was a report the other day that in defense of their scruples the book would be withdrawn. But the publisher denies this.

The strife between the two rival Salons in Paris, as the time shortens, grows in public interest. Meissonier's following, which goes to the Champ de Mars, has obtained permission to have the Eiffel Tower, now closed, reopened for ascent while its show continues. On the other hand, Bouguereau's orthodox Salon, remaining in the Champs Elysées, has secured an undoubted attraction in the form of Munkacsy's gigantic canvas painted for the Historical Museum of Art at Vienna.

George Meredith for many years was among the least regarded of living English authors, but the experiment of popular editions and perhaps the growing cultivation of taste have at last brought a recognition for his masterly talents, and the announcement now that he is shortly to issue a new novel is everywhere treated as a literary event of the week. H. F.

SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET.

FATAL ENDING OF A QUARREL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8.—In Spartanburg County, yesterday, George S. Turner, the wealthy owner of the Valley Falls Cotton Mill, shot and killed Edward Finger, his brother-in-law. Finger was driving along the road not far from Turner's premises, a little under the influence of whisky, when he met a white woman named Sparks who had previously charged him with the paternity of her child. Finger, maintaining that she had done so on the suggestion of Turner, abused her severely and denounced Turner.

The woman immediately detailed the interview to Turner, who met Finger near his (Turner's) store. Accounts differ as to whether Finger had dismounted before he saw Turner or did so on the latter's coming in view. Finger became abusive and advanced on Turner, but was held back by the latter's wife. Turner drew a pistol, the colored man still holding him, when Turner said, "Let him come; I'll fix him," and threatened to shoot the negro if he did not turn Finger loose. The negro complying, Finger tried to draw his weapon, when Turner fired his pistol, his ball taking effect in Finger's right side, near the center of his body, and killing him instantly. Turner surrendered himself to the Sheriff this morning and is now in jail.

There has been bad blood between the two men for some time. Turner was sued for $10,000 damages for the betrayal of Finger's sister, but at the last term of court the case was marked settled. Turner and Finger are said to have had several quarrels over this matter, in one of which shotguns played a part, and which was settled only with difficulty. Finger was a brother of Turner's wife. Public sentiment appears to be against Turner. He was tried some months ago for the murder of Julius Metzger, an inoffensive and friendless German laborer, and was convicted of manslaughter. Appealing to the Supreme Court, he procured a new trial and was then acquitted. In that case feeling ran high against Turner, and the people generally are not now satisfied with its result. Finger was about twenty-three years old and unmarried.

DEPOSITORS UNEASY.

BUT PRESIDENT BYRAM SAYS HIS BANK IS ALL RIGHT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 8.—Considerable excitement was caused here by the statements published this morning about the Asbury Park National Bank and the heavy loans alleged to have been made by the institution to George W. Byram, its President. A few depositors were so frightened that they drew out their money on deposit, but the aggregate amount of the money thus drawn out was exceeded by the deposits made during the day. The bank is perfectly solvent, or its doors would have been closed by Robert E. James, the National Bank Examiner.

Mr. Byram said to-night that he saw Examiner James before leaving for Chicago on business, and Mr. James expressed himself as satisfied with the condition of the bank. Mr. Byram refused to tell the amount of money loaned him by the bank, but said he had settled the matter in full. He owns the stone bank building, which is one of the finest buildings in the State. It cost him about $75,000. It is mortgaged for $35,000 to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. Mr. Byram also owns other property here and $40,000 of the bank stock. He said to-night that he was worth about $80,000 over and above all his indebtedness.

The Asbury Park National Bank is the only banking institution outside of the city of New-York whose stock is listed on the Stock Exchange. The last sale of the stock was made a year ago in the Exchange. It sold for 196¼. The bank had some of the kiting checks of Arthur L. Meyer, Pell, and Simmons, the New-York bank wreckers, since last November. It is believed that the bank will have no further trouble.

BOOTH AND MODJESKA.

THEIR ENGAGEMENT IN BALTIMORE—CROWDS FROM WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Booth and Modjeska closed an engagement of two weeks here to-night at Albaugh's Holliday-Street Theatre, where Booth's father achieved his greatest successes. In some of the characters played Mr. Booth wore the costumes that had been worn by his father on the same stage years ago. The first week of the engagement was not very successful because of Modjeska's absence. Last Monday night, however, Modjeska decided that she could play, although her sprained ankle was in splints, and she went through all the eight performances of the week without any evidence of illness or fatigue. Her limp was very slight. The audiences have been constantly increasing in size, until last night and this afternoon and to-night there was not standing room.

From three to twelve hundred people come over for every performance from Washington. Special trains were run, and the competition between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad became so great that to-day the round-trip tickets were only 50 cents. As a consequence the city is full of Washingtonians.

Booth has been particularly fine this week, and one of his old friends in the city who went to school and grew up with him in Baltimore are enthusiastic over his vigor. They declare that he has not acted with such spirit for ten years. The company starts early to-morrow for Chicago.

AN ICE BOOM AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, March 8.—The snow and the cold of the last two days are of almost incalculable value to this community. The freezing weather has revived the ice boom over at Saratoga Lake, which had been almost exhausted. At one point to-day they were harvesting fifty cakes every three minutes. The cakes weigh about two hundred pounds each. Ice was sold at the lake to-day for $1 per ton on the cars.

The finest ice shoot here now is from Cluzy Lake in the Adirondacks, from which place the first ice train was run on Tuesday. The ice there is very pure and clear, and measures twenty-eight inches in thickness.

Round Lake has afforded a big harvest this week of eight to ten inch ice, good quality. At Loughberry Lake stacking is still going on. The ice trade is again choking up the railroads centring here.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Russell, and Mrs. and Miss Wanamaker, will leave here Thursday for a Southern trip, on which they will be absent a week.

Miss Sike gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Kent of New-York, the guest of Mrs. Conger, who was among those present. The other ladies were Mrs. Field, Mrs. Charles H. Gibson, and Mrs. J. P. Jones.

Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan of New-York arrived in the city a few days ago to spend the month of March with her sister, Mrs. Tilford, at 1,213 Second-street.

A BABY'S PERILOUS TRIP.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 8.—A special to the *American* from Sparta, Tenn., says: "The mail carrier between Smithville and Sparta reports that a barrel was found floating down the Caney Fork River and caught at the mouth of Indian Creek, containing a live baby about a week old. The barrel had floated about forty or seventy miles, but was in good shape when found."

Young & Smyth's "Zenos" Lisorice Pellets instantly allay throat irritation. Druggists.—Adv.

Cheap Railroad Fares.

To Colorado via St. Louis. The fare via Missouri Pacific Railway from St. Louis to Pueblo, Col., is only $20 each, including free palace reclining chair cars from St. Louis to Pueblo and Denver without change. New-York office, 391 Broadway.—Adv.

A SMOKELESS POWDER.

TESTS OF A NEW EXPLOSIVE, EMMENSITE AND GELBITE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A series of interesting experiments to show the qualities of a new high explosive called emmensite and a smokeless powder called gelbite was conducted at the Washington Navy Yard to-day by the inventor, Dr. Stephen H. Emmens. Secretary Tracy and many naval officers saw the tests, which were intended to show that emmensite, which is claimed to be more powerful than dynamite or nitro-glycerine, is much safer to handle, and is not liable to accidental explosion from concussion or fire; and that gelbite, while giving an initial velocity equal to gunpowder, is almost entirely without smoke or noise and has a very slight recoil.

Dr. Emmens first went through the entire process of making a few pounds of emmensite in an extemporized laboratory in a room over a boathouse. The ingredients were about equal parts of nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, and an acid preparation composed of picric acid, cresylic acid, and what he called emmens acid. After its completion he applied a match to some of it to show its safety when exposed to fire. The compound burned very slowly.

The first experiment consisted of blowing up a raft made by bolting together forty railroad ties, piled up in three courses. A cartridge containing about sixty pounds of the explosive was fastened beneath it, and it was towed out into the river, where the charge was exploded by electricity. Not a tie was left intact, and splintered pieces of wood were thrown at least 300 feet into the air, while the water was strewn with hundreds of fishes that had been killed or stunned by the explosion.

Cartridges containing seven ounces of the compound were fastened above, below, and at the sides of suspended iron plates, five-eighths of an inch thick, and then exploded. In every instance the plates were broken. To show its safety from explosion by concussion, a rifle ball was fired through a large cartridge. A similar cartridge of dynamite exploded under the same treatment. A small tin case filled with the compound was also fired from a small yacht gun without being exploded.

The gelbite is a chemically-prepared paper, saturated with the emmensite, and rolled up into cylindrical shape for use in gun cartridges. Forty-five-grain pistol cartridges were loaded with this paper were fired alternately with ordinary powder cartridges. The recoil was very light, while the noise was scarcely more than that of a parlor target rifle, and the smoke, by comparison with the smoke of the powder charges, was scarcely appreciable. No provision had been made for measuring the initial velocity or the penetrating power of the projectiles, which were fired into a wooden target. An extensive series of experiments would be required to ascertain whether the gelbite possesses all the requisites of an efficient smokeless powder. The inventor claims to be able to regulate the rate of combustion so as to make a slow-burning powder suitable for use in high-power ordnance. He promises at a future time to give an exhibition of its use in large guns.

The experiments made to-day have shown that Dr. Emmens's compounds require careful consideration by the military and naval authorities, and if all the claims made for them could be substantiated they would put the United States in possession of smokeless powder of the highest efficiency. The Belgian Government seems to be experimenting with something of the same character as gelbite, as it is known that their new small arms explosive has been given the name of paper powder. It is said to be equal to the best Lebel powder used by the French.

BIRCHELL FOUND GUILTY.

AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT BENWELL WAS NOT HIS ONLY VICTIM.

PRINCETON, Ontario, March 8.—The inquest on the remains of F. W. Benwell was resumed this morning. Pelly, the young man who accompanied Benwell and Birchell to this country, was taken to the grave of the murdered man. He recognized the dead man as Benwell.

Pelly told the story of his acquaintance with Birchell and Benwell much as he did at Niagara Falls.

Pelly believed that Mrs. Birchell knew of the plot conceived by her husband to defraud him, and that she was a partner in the fraud. Other testimony was to the effect that Birchell and a stranger wearing a cape coat were seen at Eastwood Station on the day of the murder; that they were seen later on the high way near where Benwell's body was found, and Benwell's cape coat was identified as the one worn by Birchell's companion, and that Birchell was seen returning alone, with muddy trousers and blood on his clothing.

The jury retired, and in less than an hour returned a verdict that Benwell came to his death at the hands of Reginald Birchell, and implicating the wife as having guilty knowledge of the crime after its commission.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 8.—New and sensational developments are cropping up in connection with the Benwell tragedy, and the question now is whether there have not been at least two victims. Some two or three years ago Englehuman, Colville H. Pickthall, came here, and about a year ago purchased a farm six miles south of this place.

About four months ago he married the daughter of his minister. On Feb. 10 last Pickthall raised $1,000 on a mortgage on his farm and left for parts unknown. He said: "I am going to double this money before I come back." He was seen at Niagara Falls that night, and then said he was going to New-York to meet his sister.

The testimony in the Birchell examination showed that he reached New-York and there met the Birchells. Since then no trace of him has been found, and no word has been received from him. His disappearance caused a stir at the time, and the police sent descriptions of him all over the country.

The theory now is that he was enticed to New-York by Birchell with the expectation of making a large sum of money, and that he was put out of the way for the money he carried with him. A search of Birchell's baggage will be made for anything that might give a clue to Pickthall's fate.

THE LAKE SHORE DISASTER.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED VICTIMS—THE CONDUCTOR IN FAULT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—The patients in the Fitch Hospital who were injured in the Lake Shore wreck are all doing nicely this morning. Mr. Baucus is suffering intensely from nervous shock, but will recover. His brother-in-law and Dr. Moore of Saratoga are with him. The Rev. Mr. Meyers was able to be moved to the Tifft House last night, and will be sufficiently recovered to leave for home to-day.

The condition of Miss Heath of Boston is improved, though her broken arm and rib causes her a great deal of pain. J. E. Minnick of Philadelphia, whose right arm was amputated, is getting along nicely. S. R. Fisher of Boston will be out in a few days. F. A. Coombs of Philadelphia is a pretty sick man. His head is badly cut and his right injured. He passed a fairly good night and is resting easily this morning. No dangerous results are expected in his case.

W. W. Branch of Charleston and Julius Siegel of New-York, both of whom have broken arms, are much improved, and are getting along well. The other injured are all doing well.

Coroner Towler will hold an inquest next Tuesday. As additional facts are learned it becomes clearer that the responsibility for the accident rests with Conductor Houghtaling. The rules governing the case of a train breaking in two specially say: "The forward part must not stop until the engineer is sure that the rear part of the train has stopped." From the statements of the passengers it is evident that no step was taken to ascertain the position of the detached portion before the forward part of the train was stopped in Thursday night's accident.

The bodies of five of the victims lie at the Morgue. That of Mrs. Baucus is at an undertaking establishment.

Baby Stewart was very feverish last night, and could not be quieted, continually calling for "Mamma." This morning she is resting easier.

CHICAGO'S DOG SHOW CLOSED.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The dog show closed last night. The fine collection of animals exhibited under the auspices of the Mascoutah Kennel Club attracted nearly forty thousand visitors during the four days and established the success of the club and of dog shows in this city. E. H. Moore of Melrose, Mass., suffered the loss Yesterday of Lady Minnie, the imported St. Bernard, valued at $2,000 and a first prize winner. The dog caught cold while being shipped here and succumbed to pneumonia.

Excursion tickets to Washington and return are sold via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. at $10 round trip. Tickets good ten days. All trains equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Station foot of Liberty-st.—Adv.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease.—Adv.

MARK TWAIN IS DEFEATED

"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER" CASE DECIDED.

JUDGE DALY UPHOLDS PLAYWRIGHT HOUSE AND SAYS HIS DRAMATIZATION OR NONE MUST BE PRESENTED.

Edward H. House, the invalid playwright, has won in his suit against Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain.) Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down a decision enjoining Daniel Frohman from producing Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson's dramatization of the wealthy Hartford humorist's novel, "The Prince and the Pauper," which recently was seen in this city on the stage of the Broadway Theatre.

It is a great victory for Mr. House and a personal vindication of his honor, as the issue developed in court into one of individual veracity between him and Mr. Clemens. The playwright's attorney, Senator Eugene S. Ives, fully appreciated this. The decision was not handed down until noon. Mr. Ives at once got the necessary papers and sent an officer to Albany, where the piece was presented three previous nights of last week, to serve them. The officer left on the 2 o'clock train. He should have been in Albany before 7 o'clock.

The enjoined parties have a remedy at law, however, which will enable them to put the play on again on Monday. They can appeal to the General Term, and pending the confirming or reversing of Judge Daly's decision they can produce the play by filing the necessary bond.

There has not been a theatrical lawsuit for years that has awakened the general interest that this case has. This was both owing to the prominence of the parties involved and to the fact that there was such a wide difference between the stories told by Mr. House and Mr. Clemens that it was very evident that somebody was wandering farther from "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," than was consistent with the oath that forms so important a part of legal testimony.

The case is not unlike that to be called involved or intricate. Briefly it is a story of an alleged injustice done to an author and playwright in straitened circumstances because of physical infirmity by a very wealthy author and publisher. Like all stories of writers, Mr. House is not eminent in commercial ability and business shrewdness. Mr. Clemens is a writer who is a notable exception to this rule. He is possessed of a business sagacity that has made him a millionaire. On Mr. Clemens's paramount ability over Mr. House in this regard the tale of woe told by Mr. House in court seems to hang.

Briefly, Mr. House's allegation was that in the year 1886 he had agreed on the suggestion of Mr. Clemens to dramatize the latter's book "The Prince and the Pauper." When he had substantially finished the dramatization and was only waiting for a suitable person in whom the characters of the Prince and the Pauper could be united, Mr. Clemens brought out the play in its present form, Abby Sage Richardson having been engaged for that purpose. In application to the Court of Common Pleas was for an injunction to restrain the further productions of the play until his rights could be judicially determined.

The fight in court was a bitter one. Senator Eugene S. Ives appeared for Mr. House, Messrs. Alexander and Green for Mr. Clemens, and Mr. Hummel for Daniel Frohman and Mrs. Richardson. Mr. House could show no formal contract to dramatize "The Prince and the Pauper," but he had a most formidable bundle of correspondence that had passed between himself and Mr. Clemens on the subject. The most important of these letters have already been published in THE TIMES. Substantially the correspondence began with a letter from Mr. Clemens to Mr. House offering him one-half or two-thirds of the profits of the play if he would dramatize the book. Clemens acknowledged that he had tried to do it and made a botch of it. The correspondence then traced the course of the work as it progressed in Mr. House's hands and referred to a visit of the dramatist to the author's home to consult over the finishing touches of the work.

The idea that is mainly responsible for whatever success "The Prince and the Pauper" has attained, that of the dual rôle, was advanced by Mr. House in this correspondence and insisted upon. It is a strange feature of the case that this and other leading features of Mr. House's dramatization were somehow mysteriously suggested to the mind of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson and embodied in her dramatisation.

Mr. Clemens's reply to the allegation was a general denial in the form of an affidavit. He admitted that he had consulted with Mr. House on the dramatization, but declared that he never made any sort of an agreement with him.

Judge Daly's decision is uncompromisingly in favor of Edward H. House. The decision is, like all that Judge Daly hands down, exceedingly exhaustive, thoroughly reviewing the case, and abounding in legal references. He quotes extensively from the correspondence that passed between House and Clemens, and finds that Clemens made a distinct offer to House to dramatize "The Prince and the Pauper," and that House accepted it, or in other words, that correspondence passed between the two which formed a binding contract. The question of veracity between Mr. House and Mr. Clemens was sharply drawn by the two radically different accounts they gave of certain conversations that passed between them. In his decision Judge Daly discriminates between what he considers was the truth and what was not the truth in a most delicate, kid-gloved style, saying that Mr. House would be much more likely to remember exactly what was said, he being an invalid and accustomed to doing everything very methodically, while Clemens was a busy man, a popular author, and therefore not so likely to remember with exactness the details of a conversation.

The following is the most interesting portion of the decision: "The fact that the plaintiff has no adequate remedy in law is clear. A claim for damages will fall short, for it would not be possible to ascertain what sum the plaintiff should have for a breach of the defendant's contract. There is no basis for estimating what profits would accrue from the performances of the plaintiff's dramatization, and, therefore, no rule exists for computing damages. It is undoubtedly true that the court can not practically enforce the performance of this contract by compelling the defendant to put the plaintiff's dramatization on the stage. But a remedy by injunction will do substantial justice by compelling the defendant to carry out its contract or to lose all benefit of the breach."

In other words, the decision says, that while the law cannot lay its hand on Mr. Clemens and force him to produce Mr. House's dramatization of "The Prince and the Pauper," so that Mr. House can obtain the stipulated share of the profits, it can prevent him from profiting by the breaking of his contract by enjoining him from producing any other than Mr. House's version of the play. A very unfortunate fact in this case is that it cannot estimate material damages, as his infirmity is one that confines him to his house and renders him entirely dependent on his pen. He has been receiving an annuity, but it has expired, and he was practically depending on the months of labor he expended on the dramatisation of "The Prince and the Pauper" for an income to replace this annuity.

Manager Dan Frohman was in the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night when a representative of the victorious side of the case came in and served him with the papers enjoining him from producing "The Prince and the Pauper." Mr. Frohman said he was not surprised at the result, but those who know Mr. Frohman are not surprised that he is not surprised, for it is doubtful if he would give any exterior symptoms of emotion if the house fell on him. He did not believe that night's performance in Albany would be interfered with, but he had received no information as to whether it had been or not. He said that on Monday the lawyers representing himself and Mr. Clemens would carry the case to the General Term on appeal. If they again meet with defeat there they will go the Court of Appeals. If they should be defeated there he supposed they would have to drop the flag unless some settlement was made with Mr. House. They would file bonds on Monday so that the performances could go on until the case was settled.

MR. IVES'S DILATORY CLERK.

HE FAILS TO SERVE THE PAPERS UNTIL AFTER THE CURTAIN FELL.

ALBANY, March 8.—After the performance of "The Prince and the Pauper" at Proctor's Theatre to-night by the Frohman company Richard H. Mitchell, clerk for the New-York law firm of Morgan & Ives, served papers on Charter A. Metcalf, manager of the company on the road, and Elsie Leslie, Arthur Elliott, Miss Dora Leslie, and Mrs. Lyde, mother of the Leslie girls, enjoining them from having further connection with the play which has been produced here during the past three nights. Mr. Mitchell arrived in Albany late this afternoon, having, it was understood, left New-York at 2 o'clock armed with the papers, but he gave no notice of his presence, and the play proceeded as usual without, however, the services of Miss Leslie. A small circular was attached to the programme distributed announcing Miss Leslie's illness, and that her dual rôle in the play would be assumed by Miss Velaire.

Rumors of a stoppage of the performance by legal process were known to a few, but these proved groundless, and at 11 o'clock the curtain went down for the last time. Mr. Mitchell apparently was in no hurry, and the lights in the theatre were lowered before he went behind the scene. There he found Mr. Elliott, who plays the part of Miles Hendon, the soldier of fortune, and to him he handed the legal document bearing his name. Mr. Elliott was busily engaged in making his toilet and did not relish the intrusion, but accepted service of the paper nevertheless.

Then Mr. Mitchell began a search for the manager, but he had left the theatre. He thereupon went to the Delavan, where he found not only Mr. Metcalf, but the ladies he was seeking, and just before midnight he had served the last paper.

"The Prince and the Pauper" company was slated to leave Albany for Detroit on a special Pullman, and all the members were on board when THE TIMES's correspondent reached the car. Manager Metcalf was found in the smoking compartment, discussing the event of the night with Mr. Elliott and several others. "You can see we are not discouraged by this injunction," he said. "We are going to Detroit and we will undoubtedly open there next week. I have just received a message from Mr. Frohman, who knew the papers were to be served, telling me to go ahead and not be alarmed. I have wired him that we are in good spirits and will proceed as if nothing had happened. It is likely that we will be bothered, though, by further legal proceedings before many days."

There are eighteen members in the company and the commissary is stocked for a long trip.

HIGHEST POINT ON RECORD.

THE LEVEES STILL HOLD OUT, BUT DANGER IS FEARED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—The river to-day reached the highest measurement on record—16 feet 2 inches—which was only equaled by the rise in 1874. The water is trickling over the wharves and levees in many places, but has as yet done no particular damage. Traffic on the levee has not been interfered with and the railroads on the front streets are not considered in danger.

The present stage of the river would have doubtless wrought incalculable damage had not the levee been raised fifteen to eighteen inches all along the city front five years ago. Reports from the country do not tell of any bad crevasses. There were two breaks on this side of the river two miles below the city yesterday, but large gangs of men were put to work and they were stopped.

The levees at other points are considered shaky, but are being strengthened, and everywhere a fight is being made against the flood. However, the high water at Cairo and other points above has not reached this section. The wave is expected in the next few days, and it will be accompanied by a further rise of from six inches to more than a foot.

The levees are stronger, more plentiful, and more intelligently held after the crisis in disastrous years of the past, but never before did they have to hold in check such a terrific and overwhelming body of water as is steadily moving down upon us from the Northwest.

THE LEE MONUMENT.

A DEFECT IN THE COLUMNS TO SUPPORT THE CAPSTONE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 8.—A defect in the pillars of the handsome granite monument erected here to Gen. Robert E. Lee is attracting no little attention all over the State. The monument is completed and ready to receive the bronze equestrian statue of the Confederate chieftain. For several days the public attention has been drawn to the fact that one if not three of the four handsomely turned stone pillars upon which the capstone is to rest is seriously defective. One of these is so crooked that it is readily observed by the least mechanical eye and greatly mars the effect of the artist's work.

The pile as a whole is regarded as one of the finest designs in the country. The general verdict is that the statue of Gen. Lee should never be placed on this monument until these defective columns are replaced by new ones. Gov. McKinney has called a meeting of the Lee Monument Board, whose attention, when they meet, will be drawn to this matter. Gov. McKinney insists that the correction should be promptly made. These columns were made in Vermont, as was the pressed stone for the monument came from Maine.

THE WRECKED STEAMER DE RUYTER.

SCITUATE, Mass., March 8.—The tug Herald and lighters have returned from Provincetown, where they went for a harbor last night, and are now alongside the stranded steamer De Ruyter, together with the tug Vim. The work of removing the cargo has begun, and the goods are now being taken out as rapidly as possible.

The extent of the damage to the vessel has not yet been ascertained, as it has been impossible for divers to examine her.

All perishable goods will be ruined. It is thought by experienced seacoast men that the steamer cannot be saved.

The cargo is practically safe from any attempts of coast pirates, as it is of such weight that nothing but a steam-hoisting apparatus could lift it. Capt. Arrieta is on board looking after the interests of the owners and underwriters. All of the crew, except a dozen stokers, are assisting in the work of lightering.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS IN THE JACK POT.

BANGOR, Me., March 8.—An election of Mayor will occur here Monday. On the Republican side, the candidate is worth $3,000,000, while the Democrats have up a grocery dealer. It is said the former party distributed the boodle to-day, intrusting a large sum to a ward worker in a district where the fight will be hot.

The Democrats could not meet this, but knowing the holder had a weakness for poker, sent two or three men after him, and a game was opened just before tea. At 8:30 they had the pile and will use it Monday. The loser went to Headquarters and made known his loss, whereupon more was put up, but a new Treasurer was chosen.

EVANGELIST MOODY AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—Dwight L. Moody came to Princeton this evening at the invitation of President Patton and Dr. Murray. Throughout the week the students have held special meetings in preparation for his coming. Mr. Moody spoke to the students in Marquand Chapel this evening, and will preach again to-morrow, both morning and afternoon, in the same place. In the evening he will preach in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moody will remain over Monday.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

NEWNAN, Ga., March 8.—Kit Bustian will be hanged on the 2d of May. Bustian is the negro who several days ago assaulted a white woman under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. Only the assurance of a speedy trial kept the people from lynching him. He was convicted to-day and sentenced.

HATTIE WILKES SOLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 8.—Col. R. S. Strader of this city has sold for a large price to A. H. Moore of Philadelphia, Penn., Hattie Wilkes, br. m., by George Wilkes, dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest.

Cheap Rates West via St. Louis.

The Missouri Pacific Railway have reduced their rates from St. Louis to Salina, Ks., Kansas City, $5; Atchison, $6; St. Joseph, $6; Omaha, $8 25; Pueblo, $15, and other points West in proportion. New-York office, 391 Broadway.—Adv.

LAUNCH OF THE CONCORD

THE NEW CRUISER TAKES THE WATER GRACEFULLY.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SISTER SHIPS OF OUR NEW NAVY, THE CONCORD AND THE BENNINGTON.

CHESTER, Penn., March 8.—The new United States cruiser Concord was successfully launched at 2:15 P. M. to-day from the Roach shipyards. Over five thousand people were present to witness the event, which is deemed in every way one of the most satisfatory launches ever conducted in Chester. Miss Minnie Coates, daughter of Mayor Coates of Chester, performed the act of

PROGRESS CLUB AT HOME

THE NEW HOUSE CROWDED WITH GUESTS.

PRESIDENT GOLDENBERG RECEIVES THE GOLDEN KEY AND CONGRATULATES HIS FELLOW-CLUBMEN.

The Progress Club and its friends, 1,500 strong, gathered last night in the new clubhouse in Fifth-avenue and Sixty-third-street and enjoyed a house-warming that will loom a conspicuous event in the history of New-York's social organizations. From roof to basement and from wall to wall, the building was aglow with hospitable cheer. It would be difficult to conceive a more brilliant spectacle than that of the main ball room where Cappa's musicians played the opening march. Six hundred incandescent lights studded the broad ceiling, gleaming on the leaves of the banks of palms and ferns that waved beside the walls, and brightening the folds of garnet plush that draped the windows and alcoves.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Herrberger, Dr. and Mrs. Ritterbaum, President of the Metropolitan Club, and Mrs. Ritterbaum; Judge Ehrlich, A. L. Sang, F. S. W. Mayer, Charles Wise, Martin E. Stiner, Alexander Blumenthal, Isaac Somers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rothschild, the Misses Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Herts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newman, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Moses J. Hirsch, Mrs. August Felheimer, and Elias Goodman, Vice President of the Central Turn Verein.

Others were ex-Judge Bolma, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, Miss Josephine Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haberman, A. Van Praag, Vice President of the Mount Morris Club; Gustav Bernheim, President of the Harmonie Club; Meyer A. Stein, Senator Jacob A. Cantor; J. H. V. Arnold, President of the Board of Aldermen; G. W. Gallinger, President of the Mount Morris Club; Jacques Hertz, President of the West Side Club; Isaac Leviss, Miss Flora Lindan, Miss Essie Steiner, Miss Ollie Leventritt, Miss Nellie Blumenstell, Miss Lena Steiner, and Miss Carrie Hecht.

While the march was playing the members of the club marched into the ballroom. Jacob Rothschild, Chairman of the Building Committee, then made the opening speech, reviewing the history of the club, the building of its palatial new home, and the progress which, symbolizing the name of the club, had attended all its efforts. He spoke of the luxuries and benefits of social club life, and of the scenes of enjoyment that were to follow the building of the new clubhouse. In closing his address, Mr. Rothschild thanked his colaborers for their assistance and presented the key of the clubhouse—a massive affair in solid gold—to the President, Simon Goldenberg.

The President bowed his acknowledgment of a generous applause, and spoke briefly. He said this was the silver wedding of the Progress Club, an occasion eminently in accord with the opening of the new house. Twenty-five years ago the club had 8 members; to-day it has 408. Then its quarters were a single room in an obscure portion of the city; to-day they were the finest club quarters in America. The growth and the continued prosperity of the club had been due to the energy of its members and the animation of New-York life. The people of New-York were a progressive people, and the Progress Club was a wheel within a wheel, was a progressive club.

President Goldenberg also paid a high tribute to the Municipal Government, and the mention of Mayor Grant's name excited much applause.

After President Goldenberg's speech the guests wandered through the great building, admiring all its beauties. The halls and stairways were adorned with palms and potted flowers, and sweet-singing birds swung in their cages between the leaves. In the dining room supper was served, Meyer's orchestra played throughout the evening, and the room fairly shone with its new linen and silver.

The new clubhouse, from its size and architectural beauty, is a notable improvement to Fifth-avenue. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, commanding as it does a grand sweep of the famous thoroughfare and a bird's-eye view of lower Central Park. The clubhouse occupies four city lots, or a site 100 feet square. There is space on all sides for light and ventilation. The roof is 80 feet above the level walk, and the structure has a basement and subcellar. The elevation is broken by three principal stories, which, with entresol and mezzanine floors, gives five stories. The Italian Renaissance style dominates. The main entrance is in Sixty-third-street, on the south side of the building.

The chief popular features of the new clubhouse are the ballroom and the public hall. The former is 90 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 35 feet high. It has a gallery, with a seating capacity of one hundred, connected with the main floor by a spiral ornamental stairway. The ceiling has a deep frieze, decorated with relief figures and pretty designs. The ceiling is divided by means of massive ornamental groins into six panels, the centre of each forming a dome containing a cluster of electric lamps. Graceful figures in the walls are made of onyx and ormolu gilt, and hold electric torches.

In the oriel windows above are draped figures holding ornamental chains attached to the draperies of large mullioned windows. The decorations are of papier-maché in rich relief, and the treatment is in ivory and gold. For a concert or other entertainment this floor could be arranged to seat comfortably 1,000 persons.

The foyer on the north is reached by three arched openings, is 50 feet high and 40 feet long. It receives both flights of the grand staircase. Art glass dome lights and ceilings decorated in harmony with the treatment of the ballroom produce striking effects.

The rococco room, or ladies' parlor, actually a part of the foyer, is a feature of this floor. The ceiling centrepiece is an oil painting on canvas after the painting of Amor and Psyche, by Thuman. The frame is of white enamel, gold, and quicksilver. The walls of the room are paneled with mirrors, and the windows bring to view the Park landscape. The corresponding room on the eastern side of the floor is not so ornamental, but it is luxurious.

The banquet hall is 25 feet in the clear, 90 feet long, and 55 feet wide. The ceiling is supported by four graceful columns, with golden capitals, onyx shafts, and bases of marble. Each of the nine panels into which the ceiling is divided has a chandelier of silver, while there are brackets of silver on the walls. If 700 persons wished to go to supper at the same time they could be accommodated.

The main hall of the clubhouse, on the street floor, extends to the north wall, and is 20 feet wide. To the west are the drawing rooms and library. The furniture of these rooms is in perfect accord with the admirable taste and liberality displayed throughout the premises. These rooms promise to be very popular with members in the daytime, as the windows are unusually broad and afford a variety of views. To the east are dining and committee rooms, and an office and coat room. A billiard room, bowling alley, and café are in the basement. The steward, also has quarters there, and the electric light plant, engines, and boilers are in the sub-cellar.

The kitchen is as near the roof as it was possible to get it, and elevators lighten the work of the chef and his assistants.

Scientific methods were adopted in heating and ventilating the building, and the club is proud of the result. Any degree of temperature can be had in a few minutes by touching an electric button. The clubhouse lights up cheerfully by day, but the artificial light effect at night is dazzling in brilliancy.

There is an upper window on the north side of the building which commands attention by day or night. It represents allegorically the spirit of the Progress Club and is an artistic work. The glass is colored and a moonlight effect is produced after dark by a clever electric light arrangement. The halls and some of the rooms are laid in marble mosaics. The building is fireproof and the property represents a money value of $600,000.

A PREMATURE BLAST.

Blasting for a foundation for a wall on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, has been going on for some time under the direction of Thomas Kiss, foreman for the contractor, Thomas Tully. Four blast holes were charged yesterday afternoon, and James O'Brien, an experienced rockman, of Seventy-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was tamping one of them when the cartridge was exploded, the hole drilled in the rock acting as a fowling piece so as to blow off both of O'Brien's hands and lay the left side of his face. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, and the surgeons do not think he can recover.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ensign A. G. Rogers has been detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer McArthur; Ensign M. E. Bristol from the McArthur and ordered to the Monongahela; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Gales from the navy yard, League Island, and ordered to the Kearsarge; Assistant Surgeon N. F. T. Harris from the Kearsarge and ordered home.

Capt. Montgomery Sicard has been ordered to duty as President of the Steel Inspection Board, relieving Capt. H. L. Howison, who is ordered to duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board.

The Alliance sailed yesterday for Hong-Kong, leaving Fortress Monroe at 2 P. M.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day's bond offers accepted, were as follows: Registered 4s, $306,000, $2,200, and $700 at 123; coupon 4s, $45,800, $268,600, $14,500, $10,000, and $3,000 at 123; registered 4½s, $3,150, and $20,000 at 103½.

The following is a statement of United States bonds purchased since Aug. 1, 1887, on and including March 8, 1890: Amounts purchased of 4s, $123,302,000; of 4½s, $134,087,750; total, $256,389,250; amount paid for 4s, $147,437,191; 4½s, $144,819,807; total, $292,256,998; coin at mint value of 4s, $124,418,762; 4½s, $122,125,839; total, $246,544,601. Bonds on hand, $46,700,651; 4's, $5,896,581; total, $52,576,232

OBITUARY.

MAJOR LUCIEN EATON.

Major Lucien Eaton is dead at Bourne, Texas. His death was the result of a fall. His son, Frank Eaton, who is at the Harvard Law School, has been sent for and is now on his way to Texas. Mr. Eaton was a well-known man and occupied prominent positions in St. Louis. He was born in Canton, Mass., about sixty years ago, and graduated at the Iowa University.

From Iowa Mr. Eaton went to St. Louis about 1838 or 1839, and when the war came on he entered the army as Second Lieutenant, and afterward he was given the rank of Major in the regular line. He was an intimate friend of Senator Charles D. Drake, and when the Bankruptcy act was passed Senator Drake recommended him for the position of Register in Bankruptcy, and he remained in that position up to the time of his death, though, of course, for several years his work was only the closing up of the matters which were placed in his hands before the act was repealed.

Major Eaton was City Counselor of St. Louis under Mayor Cole, and was more or less identified with public matters for years. He was the man who first disclosed the workings of the St. Louis whisky ring. One day he took from his safe a package stamps which had been made necessarily and showed them to a reporter and from that started the newspaper attacks on the whisky ring, which resulted in the sensational exposure. Major Eaton was employed as special counsel in the case by the Government.

Since the repeal of the Bankruptcy law Maj. Eaton was associated with Judge Seymour D. Thompson of the Court of Appeals and Leonard C. Jones of Boston on the *American Law Review*, but for several years his health was bad and he spent his Winters and much of his time in the South.

RUSSELL L. WHEELER.

Russell Lathrop Wheeler, President of the Hazard Powder Company, died yesterday morning at his residence, 157 Willow-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Wheeler's business career in New-York has been a long one. He was born in Stonington, Conn., June 23, 1830, and when a young man became the private secretary of Gov. Buckingham, with whose family he resided for some time. Some years later he removed to this city and became connected with the firm of Strang, Murray & Co., where he soon became a partner. This concern was a wholesale grocery firm which before the war had extensive dealings throughout the South. Mr. Wheeler next became associated with the banking house of Clark, Dodge & Co., and in 1871 entered the employ of the Hazard Powder Company, with whom he filled successively the offices of Secretary, Vice President, and President. He was also connected for a time with the Atlantic Ammunition Company, of which he was at one time Vice President.

Mr. Wheeler was a member of the Down-Town Association. He was twice married, the first time to Mary Conklin of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., in 1852. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Flora Deane Thomae, daughter of the late George Frederick Thomae, President of the Seaman's Bank for Savings.

DR. RENSSELAER JEWETT.

Rensselaer Jewett, M. D., who died Friday evening at his residence, 260 Lenox-avenue, was born in West Troy, Rensselaer County, Dec. 26, 1817. He was the son of Jacob Jewett, a well-known lawyer of that town. Dr. Jewett studied medicine first at Coeymans, afterward in the office of Dr. James McNaughton in Albany, graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1844. After practicing his profession for a few years at Coeymans, he came to this city and continued his professional career here until about 1865, when he retired from active work. Dr. Jewett married a few years after receiving his degree Miss Mary E. Paddock, who survives him. He leaves, also, two daughters, Miss Emma A. Jewett and Mrs. E. F. Grow, the latter of Jackson Heights, N. Y. Dr. Jewett had been suffering for some time with inflammation of the liver. The funeral will take place at Albany, in St. Paul's Church, Tuesday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Announcement was made in Wall-street yesterday of the death of William C. Kimball, one of the active members of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Kimball was fifty years old and was prominently connected in Wall-street. What seemed at the start a trivial case of broken health caused his death. Mr. Kimball was a son of Warren Kimball, one of the stock Exchange's old-time Governors, and was himself for twenty-one years a member of the Exchange.

The Hon. Hamet W. Hayden of Troy, N. Y., died at Crystal Springs, Col., yesterday. He was an ex-District Attorney of Rensselaer County, ex-Assemblyman from the First District of Rensselaer County, and Alumni Trustee of Union College.

Prof. Edwin D. Bangs, aged seventy-four, died Friday at Galesburg, Ill. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1836, and taught at Princeton for ten years before going to Illinois.

Charles Brodhead, one of the best-known citizens of Ulster County, died at New-Paltz, N. Y., Friday night. He was Sheriff of that county for many years.

Joseph A. Eastman, one of Rochester's oldest and best-known lawyers, died yesterday morning. He had been in failing health for the last five years.

John M. Davison of Saratoga Springs died Friday, aged seventy-four years. He was President of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB BOXERS.

The second "amateur boxing entertainment" under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club was held in the big gymnasium of the clubhouse last night. There was a very large crowd present, notwithstanding the fact that an admission fee was charged, and there were not seats enough to go around. So many people paid to get into the room and stood up for three or four hours with great lack of enthusiasm.

The boxing was most of it rather spiritless. Only the trial bouts were fought, and as there were a large number of entries in each class many of the bouts had to be postponed until some other evenings. In the 110-pound class Charles Moore, Star Athletic Club, and Mullin, West Side Athletic, won in their respective bouts; D. J. McVeigh, Standard Athletic Club, Walter Donohue, Lexington Athletic Club; McNally, Bridge Athletic Club, and James Brown, West Side Athletic Club, won in the 120-pound class; Bogner, Star Athletic Club, and Owens, West Side Athletics Club; Bernard Early, Mohican Athletic Club; John Clark, West Side Athletic Club, and J. C. Narom, Concord Athletic Club, won in the 130-pound class, and Frank Day, West Side Athletic Club, won his bout in the 135-pound class.

THREE MEN WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, March 8.—Margaret Lane, sixty years old, weighing 175 pounds, and a giantess in strength, yesterday cleaned out the Mayor's office in true John L. Sullivan style. Several days ago her husband was fined by the Mayor's Court. At 10 o'clock yesterday she called at that official's office and gave him a tongue lashing. He ordered Policeman Robertson to arrest her, and she knocked the policeman flat with a square shoulder blow on the nose.

At this juncture City Attorney Hall entered and attempted to restrain the virago, and she also floored him.

The Mayor then took a hand in the case, and she likewise knocked him down. Then she waded in, and actually threshed all three of them and drove them from the court room. In her rage she nearly stripped herself of clothing. The men are badly disfigured about the face. She held the court for three hours after she drove them out, and only when she got ready did she leave.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire apparatus summoned by three alarms made the east side streets south of Twenty-third-street noisy last evening. The fire was in two rear buildings of Merkel Brothers' furniture factory, 390 to 396 Third-street, at the corner of Goerck-street. It was first seen on the second floor of the rear Third-street building and soon went to the roof, and the blaze was so ardent that the rear building on Goerck-street caught fire at the fourth floor. The firemen had control of the flames so quickly that some of the engines which came on the second alarm did not work and those of the third alarm were sent back. Still it was a narrow escape, as the large structure was completely charged with hot smoke, and a delay of a couple of minutes in sending out the alarm would have been fatal to it. The loss on stock by fire is insignificant, but that by fire, smoke, and water may reach $5,000. The damage to the building can be repaired for $2,000.

The rear chimney at 431 West Forty-first-street served as a flue early yesterday morning. Firemen, called on the supposition that it was on fire, discovered that the source of trouble was rubbish that was burning in the basement. The building was not properly explored and "washed down," as little more than two hours later the firemen were called to put out a more serious fire that broke out in 433 on the fourth floor, and about $2,000 damage was done to the tenants' furniture. The damage to the building can be repaired for $1,200.

Fire which originated Friday evening in the River Block, on Jefferson-street, Joliet, destroyed the entire block of flat and store rooms; also the foundry and buildings of the Joliet Iron and Brass Works and the Joliet Caster Company. The following parties are insured in the Joliet Cloak Company, the Leach Pump and Windmill Company, the Kansas Daily Furniture Company, and Dr. Cushing's veterinary establishment and livery stables. Up-stairs was the Grand Army barracks. J. B. Bush owned the block. The loss is estimated at $50,000, nearly all covered by insurance.

On Friday fire destroyed the dry goods and clothing store of J. H. Hart and J. H. Hendrickson at Breckenridge, Mo., and damaged considerably the bank building on the east, also the building and stock of hardware of R. C. Lemmas. Other firms suffered small losses. The losses are about $21,000; insurance, $12,000.

Catherine Jeb, tailoress, lost $500 yesterday by a fire which broke out at 9 A. M. on the first floor of 1,230 Lexington-avenue. The building, which is owned by Theodore Koch, was damaged $100.

The Trinitarian Church at New-Bedford, Mass., was gutted by fire yesterday. The loss cannot be ascertained at present, but it is thought to be covered by an insurance of $9,000.

MAYOR GLEASON DEFEATED

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN KILLS HIS PET SCHEME.

HE THREATENS NOW TO BUY THE SOURCE OF LONG ISLAND CITY'S WATER SUPPLY WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Long Island City's Board of Aldermen met in special session last evening in response to a call issued by Mayor Gleason on Thursday last. The main object of the meeting was the "killing" of a pet scheme of the city's chief ruler, but the scheme didn't "kite" worth a cent, and the Mayor was dealt a blow as a foretaste of what he may expect hereafter. The better element of the community is awakening to the fact that a stop must be put to the corruption which now exists in the city, and the present board has shown at last that it has men in it who do not fear the wrath of the doughty chief official, and that they are determined to put a stop to the present questionable modes of disposing of the money of the municipality.

As is usual in the meetings of the public officials in Long Island City, no hour was named in the call. At 8 o'clock a crowd of Aldermen and would-be politicians of all calibres sat in the Council Room in solemn state awaiting the arrival of Gleason. The main topic of conversation was the probable outcome of the session, as to whether the Council would acquiesce in the demand of the Mayor and buy the lots at Steinway upon which are the artesian wells from which the city derives its water supply. At 9 o'clock the ponderous form of the Mayor effectually darkened the doorway. After he had had a short consultation with some of the members the meeting was called to order.

But little attention was given to the preliminary proceedings, for the audience was intent on viewing the centre of attraction, who, in evening dress, with diamond ornaments, looked condescendingly around on the lesser lights. A scowl and a glare at the reporters' table told the tale that he was "sain 'em." At this point the Chair inquired of his colleagues, "What do you propose to do?" and then Alderman Krausaman almost put his foot in it by asking what the Chair meant, as he thought it had been all decided. Order to the rescue came in the form of the faithful with a motion calling upon the Mayor to explain the case. Slowly, almost majestically, then arose the great exponent of reform, and walking to the front he stood still for a moment in order that his huge form might produce the desired effect.

Then the explanation began. It was a choice exhibition of the heretofore undiscovered beauties of the English language. He prefaced his explanations by remarking, with his usual long-suffering air, that it was his duty as Mayor of the city to correct statements made by a hostile press concerning him in connection with the proposed purchase of the water lots, but his corrections were so vague that it would have taken a Dutch lawyer to comprehend them. In fact all through his explanations it was only the fact that a No. 11 shoe would not fit a No. 10 mouth that kept his extremities apart.

Mr. Leonard, the owner of the land, whose sudden conviction that the lots in question were worth double the amount previously asked, he eulogized in a manner that must have caused a blush to mantle that gentleman's cheek wherever he may have been.

The facts, as near as they could be ascertained, are that Mr. Leonard, the owner of the property upon which the wells are situated, began ejectment proceedings against the city in July last, and while, it is alleged, the city counsel was away fishing, secured a judgment. This judgment was been held by Mr. Leonard ever since, he trying to get the city to settle the matter by paying him $800 each for the eight lots which a commission lately appointed decided were fairly valued at $2225. The Mayor took the ethical moral grounds that the city could not be cut off from its water supply for even a short time, which would follow a proceeding to seize and condemn the lands for public use, and that they had better pay the cash demanded.

Various questions by the Aldermen to the Mayor resulted in his usual outbursts of passion, and he excitedly exclaimed, pounding the desk and growing red in the face, that they could vote as they — pleased, that he had the city's money, and, shaking his head threateningly, knew what he should do with it, meaning evidently that he would buy the lots with the city's money in any event. Then he again attempted the shoe and mouth feat, and fairly succeeded by announcing in a loud voice that he advised Mr. Leonard to hold in abeyance the judgment of ejectment obtained last July, because "I knew the people of Long Island City would elect me Mayor and give me a Board of Aldermen. So I said to Leonard, 'Wait for the new board.'"

During a long debate the Chief Magistrate held a whispered consultation with one of the faithful Aldermen, with the result that a resolution was offered that the eight lots be bought at the price asked, $600, and that all the legal expenses attendant upon the transfer and previous proceedings be added in. Thus the gauntlet was fairly thrown, and Gleason sat down near the door to await the result. His face smile soon became a frown, the frown a scowl, and the scowl was followed by a few words of heavenly import, not loud, but heartfelt, and Mayor Pat, with a few of his admirers, left the Council rooms with a knowledge that their pet scheme had been knocked in the head and that his power was on the wane.

Aldermen Clavin, Krausamund, and Busche voted against the resolution, leaving only four votes remaining to secure a needed two-thirds vote.

FIRE MAKES HOTEL GUESTS NERVOUS.

Fire was discovered at midnight last night in the three-story factory building at 237 Mercer-street, directly in the rear of the Grand Central Hotel. The guests in the hotel were considerably alarmed when the engines came up in answer to the alarms, but they were soon quieted when they found the fire was not in the hotel.

The building at 235 Mercer-street was filled with Italians, who were aroused by officers from the Mercer-street station house. The fire was gotten under control in an hour, after it had caused $18,000 damage.

ENGINEER HARRIS MISSING.

William E. Harris, a civil engineer and inventor, of 414 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, was reported as missing at Police Headquarters last night. He was last seen on Friday, but he did not return home to keep an appointment at 7 P. M. with two friends. For a week he had complained of headache and acted oddly. A general alarm described him as "52, 5 feet in height, slim, fair, sandy mustache, two front teeth missing, stoops, blue eyes, wore a dark suit and a derby hat."

DEATH OF JUDGE STEWART.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—John H. Stewart, Presiding Judge of the Mercer County Court of Common Pleas, died to-night after a week's illness. Only last week he was reappointed by Gov. Abbett. He was law reporter for the New-Jersey Courts of Chancery, and was one of the best-known jurists in the State. He was forty-eight years old.

A YALE ATHLETE INJURED.

NEW-HAVEN, March 8.—While practicing in the gymnasium to-day Pyle, Yale's catcher, was struck on the left temple by a ball pitched by Jack Horner, the baseball club's trainer. He is unconscious, and physicians say he cannot play again this season.

AN EMBARRASSED HOTEL KEEPER.

MONTREAL, March 8.—J. Durocher of the Richelieu Hotel is in financial difficulties. Liabilities, $50,000; assets nominally equal.

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47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

SPRING EXHIBITION

OF NEW AND ARTISTIC

FURNITURE

FOR THE DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM, DINING ROOM, AND EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS CITY FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

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47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

NOLAND A MEER TOOL

THE TRUE STORY OF THE MISSOURI DEFALCATION STILL TO BE TOLD.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—His side of the story promised by Mr. Edward T. Noland when he sent his resignation to the Governor, turns out a very mild sort of affair. Mr. Noland, in fact, tells no story. It is an absolute fact that his cousin, who first discovered that he had gone wrong, took him by force from a poker game in Kansas City. He was drunk and had lost all his ready money, and had given his individual checks on the bank in which the State moneys were deposited in Kansas City. The men who were at that poker table knew as well as did Noland that the checks were against State money. The machinery has been set in motion that will, barring accidents, recover every one of these checks. The fact is that Noland was not the man who robbed the State Treasury; that he was simply the weak instrument in the hands of the real looters. Noland says he alone is to blame for any deficit that may be discovered in his office, and others have nothing to do with it. Those who see beneath the surface, however, know that he is not telling the whole truth.

Noland has been hard at work on an elaborate history of his troubles, but he was prevailed upon to remain quiet, and this evening destroyed what he had written. The Governor has not accepted, and will not accept, the resignation of the Treasurer.

The commission examining the Treasurer's books did not finish their work to-day, but hope to get through Monday or Monday. The delay in taking official action after the Governor had a hint that there was trouble has caused considerable comment. The fact is that when the Governor arrived home from New-York the report from various banks in which State moneys were deposited had not been in. In an hour the figures showing Treasury receipts and disbursements were in his possession. The cash in the Treasury was ascertained in an equally short time, so that within a few hours actual knowledge though unofficial was in the Governor's possession. The TIMES's correspondent has seen a telegram dated Feb. 26, sent by the chief clerk of the State Treasurer, stating that the deficit was about $35,000. Five days elapsed, however, before any official action was taken. Those who kept posted say the interval was devoted to "fixing things" to save the party. The enemies of the Governor and those who had no especial desire to see Democracy prosper in Missouri won, and the story is now public property.

Noland himself is in the State capital, but is in a decidedly nervous frame of mind. He wants to tell who played poker with him at New-York, Chicago, and Kansas City, but he won't do it yet. He has preserved a stiff upper lip and to reporters has refused to make any statement, but it can be stated as coming from himself that the actual deficit in the Treasury is $32,731 98.

The commission examining the books will not talk about their work, but they have made some remarkable discoveries. One of these is a note of one of Noland's bondsmen for $10,000 for money loaned him. This note bears no interest, and is said to be unsecured. The bondsmen are beginning to charge each other with responsibility for Noland's downfall and for the exposure.

VERY SEVERELY PUNISHED.

DEFAULTER GRAHAM GETS 18 YEARS IN JAIL AND A FINE OF $126,422 18.

LEBANON, Ohio, March 8.—The entire town to-night is talking of the heavy sentence given ex-Auditor Graham to-day by Judge White. Graham, the once dashing auditor of Warren County, stood up in a brand new and fau tlessly fitting suit of clothes this morning and took his medicine without a murmur. The dose was of allopathic size, and caused a flutter in the crowded court room.

"The sentence of the court is," said Judge White, "that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the period of eighteen years and pay a fine of $126,422 18."

Graham entered a plea of guilty to the indictment charging him with aiding and abetting the embezzlement of $63,211 09. To the sixteen other indictments for receiving payment on false vouchers he entered a plea of not guilty. Before sentence was passed he made a statement to the court, confessing his complicity in the embezzlement of public money, but denying that he had received the amounts charged against him. The fraudulent school warrants, he said, were given to Coleman and he used as cash in Coleman's settlement as Treasurer with the Commissioners. Coleman had been speculating in stocks, and begged Graham with tears in his eyes to save him from ruin and disgrace.

Graham said he never received a cent of the warrants entered in the blank space above the Commissioners' names in the Treasurer's book. He also said his signature in that settlement was a forgery. Graham said that on the morning he left Lebanon Coleman came to his house and made a proposition to buy off the investigating committee. He told Coleman he could do but little, as he had only 15 cents. He drove to the Court House afterward, and Coleman sent out a roll of $300, which was to be used to buy off the committee; but Graham took the money and used it in his flight from town.

Graham had for his attorneys J. Kelly O'Neall, W. Deehant, and J. C. Runyan. The last named made a powerful and eloquent appeal for clemency, which brought out Prosecuting Attorney Anderson in sharp reply on behalf of the State. Graham's fine, if worked out, will require 216 years of time in which to pay it.

LUMBERMEN DINE.

A MEETING TO PROMOTE GOOD FELLOWSHIP IN THE TRADE.

About one hundred and fifty representatives of the lumber trade in this city assembled at Delmonico's last evening and indulged in the luxury of a dinner with speeches. Charles Watrous presided, with Warner Miller on his right and Col. Elliott F. Shepard on his left. The object of the dinner was to give those who have the welfare of the lumber interests at heart an opportunity to become acquainted with one another. The opportunity was utilized very generally, although the evening's festivities were characterized by Mr. Miller in his speech as a "wake" over the World's Fair.

The following toasts were responded to: "The Lumber Trade," by Wilson Godfrey; "The United States of America," by Amber E. Fitch; "The State of New-York," by Warner Miller; "The City of New-York," by Henry W. Cannon; "The World's Fair," by Col. Elliott F. Shepard; "The Ladies," by Gov. W. M. Bunn; "The Lumber Press," by J. D. Crary; "Our Southern Friends," by Loring A. Miller.

Mr. Warner Miller referred to the movement which is on foot looking to the preservation of the Adirondack forests. "The State of New-York," said he, "should take care of the forests, not by preventing the lumber from being brought into market, but by measures for protecting them from unnecessary and wanton destruction and from fires and providing for the continued growth of their products. The forests should be used, but not abused."

Among those present were James W. Tappin, R. E. Sumner, W. E. Ackerman, Frank Hall, M. J. Francis, A. G. Sheriff, C. B. Dowd, Harry B. Orr, John G. Orr, J. W. Duryea, E. W. McClave, R. S. White, and L. C. Dunham.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY INSOLVENT.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 8.—In the Superior Court yesterday an order was issued declaring the Seattle Insurance Company insolvent and appointing a receiver. The assets of the company consist of about $3,000 in premiums and judgments and $100,234 worth of subscriptions due, the payment of which is resisted by stockholders. The liabilities are about $50,000. The trouble is due to the failure of stockholders to pay assessments.

The conflagrations at Seattle, Spokane Falls, and Vancouver impaired the capital of the company and the assessments were made necessary to pay the losses.

DONNELLY'S CREDITORS AGREE.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The fight between the various creditors of R. R. Donnelly & Sons was amicably settled this morning without any conflict of the courts, as was at one time feared. The creditors agreed to the retirement of Charles W. Murray and the appointment of E. A. Filkins in his place, to act as receiver in both Judge Collins's and Judge Shepard's courts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thursday night at Baldwin, Wis., a party of eighteen of both sexes were driving in a sleigh. The team broke and the horses dashed away, running into a sidewalk and throwing the occupants out. Eugene De Marbelle, it is feared, was fatally and several others were seriously injured.

Judge Aiken has rendered a decision in the case of John Winfield against John G. Downey and others directing the partition of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo among ten persons. The ranch contains over 45,000 acres.

Bertha Whitman, aged eighteen, well dressed and refined-looking, committed suicide Friday at Lynn, Mass., by taking poison. She was a native of Nova Scotia, and was out of employment.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has run a wire to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in order that that institution may have the Washington Observatory time direct.

The Rev. W. T. D. Clemm of Cumberland, Md., on Friday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Roland Leach, the New-York commercial traveler who disappeared Sunday last in Chicago, has not yet been found.

The locked-out mill hands of the Nashua (N. H.) Corporation will go to work to-morrow.

The linemen at Omaha, Neb., have struck for an increase of wages.

YOUNG ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TOUCHING REMINISCENCES BY A WOMAN WHO KNEW AND LOVED HIM.

Mrs. Harriet G. Walker in the Minneapolis Journal.

Poor Jack! It is hard to realize that the cold-sounding cable message that "young Abraham Lincoln is no more" can have any reference whatever to the bright and merry boy whose acquaintance I made during a Summer visit to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, a few Summers since. Many tears will fall from boyish eyes in that little town over yesterday's message, and many a boy will whisper "Poor Jack"—for he was their hero, their idol.

This young son of Robert Lincoln was no ordinary boy. He had no need of the lustre of the great names of his two grandfathers—Abraham Lincoln and Senator Harlan—to single him out from among all the boys of a school or a town as one of a thousand. He was honorable and manly, the companion and defender of his sisters, especially the one nearest his own age, and none who have seen those children about the house and grounds of Grandfather Harlan's lovely home but will to their tears for the dead boy add tears for the bereaved sister whose life was so closely woven in with his. I seem to see them now as I saw them last, flying down the street behind their pet pony, in the little dog cart, bareheaded, fair curls flying in the wind, joyous laughter floating back on the breeze—a beautiful sight, for they were both beautiful children. Poor Jack, poor Jill!—for "Jack and Jill" they were always called.

The long residence of the Lincolns at Washington had given Jack—I cannot call him Abraham—a great opportunity for observing military movements and the habits of camp life, of which he was very fond, and so he would no more than strike his Summer home with Senator Harlan than the plans were laid for fun once. Without a particle of anything dogmatic or dictatorial in his disposition, he was yet a born leader and every boy gave willing obedience. One Summer of which I have knowledge, when not over twelve years of age, he organized a military company immediately after his arrival of thirty or more boys. Tents were put up and the company slept in them the whole Summer. Certain hours were for drill, which was taught after the strict rules of the army, and through all that Summer those boys kept up the highest state of military discipline, even to the extreme of mounting guard.

It came to be quite the thing for old and young about the town to go up at sunset to witness the formal "guard mounting," which was carried out with as much form and dignity as any military post. All night long and every night the sentinels relieved every two hours, walked their beats and kept guard over this miniature encampment, and, oftener though he was, little Jack's shoulder was under guard musket as often as any of the men. It is not uncommon to see boy companies organize and run well for a season, but it is a rare sight to see a company held together month after month and made to do hard duties by the unaided executive ability and the natural personal magnetism of one boy, especially when that boy was nearly if not quite the youngest of his company.

And through it all, through all his life at Washington, and in spite of all the attentions which had been showered upon him coming through his connection with the illustrious, both living and dead, he was as unspoiled, as honorable, as manly and lovable as a boy could be. Had he lived and had gone well with him, humanly speaking, there was every reason to suppose that he would add new honors to the honored name. But he has gone into the heart of the world by the sight of a favorite of fortune unspoiled by fortune's favors. While a mother's heart that has tasted this sorrow goes out in sympathy too deep for words to the mourning mother and father across the seas, let home forget that other household on which the repeated strokes of bereavement have fallen until there remains but its honored head, on whom this last blow will fall with a force past human appreciation. Years ago, in the grave of his only son, a brilliant and promising young man, Senator Harlan buried his earthly hopes and ambitions. When, after years of mourning, this little boy claimed his love, he again bound up his heart in the life of a child, and again it is broken.

God knows why these things must be. He only knows why such brilliant, capable, hopeful young lives must be cut off in the bud of young manhood; and He is able to put His everlasting arms of love and mercy round about and underneath those who suffer and those who mourn.

WANAMAKER'S CHURCH PLANS.

TO BUILD A GREAT MISSIONARY CATHEDRAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Postmaster General Wanamaker, in his remarks last Sunday at Bethany, said:

"This city is a great field for missionary work, and the establishment of a great church would be the means of converting a number of souls. I cannot see why this congregation is not able to build a great missionary church. There is the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of London who has 6,000 persons in his congregation. What a great missionary work that is. I believe that this congregation is also the foundation of a great missionary work. Now we have a great pastor and we expect to be able to accomplish a great work."

This was no unstudied random statement. Mr. Wanamaker has under consideration the idea of founding in the city a gigantic mission church, which will equal, if not excel in size, any religious edifice on this side of the Atlantic. When spoken to on the subject to-day a gentleman, who speaks by authority regarding Mr. Wanamaker's plans, said:

"Yes, it is Mr. Wanamaker's greatest ambition, and he has already the plans and ideas in his mind. You will see the famous Bethany before long transferred into a great cathedral, which will have no equal in this country. Already Bethany Church is becoming too small to accommodate the large crowds that flock there every Sunday. This want of accommodation is calling for an enlargement or an additional building, and will be met by the project.

"Mr. Wanamaker will begin operation as soon as he can arrange his plans and see his way clear for the carrying out of such a project. Now that Mr. Wanamaker has secured the service for his church of the Rev. Dr. Chapman, who is a man of strong evangelical tendency and capable of running a large church, the project may be expected very soon. This last undertaking, the Seaside Rest, is now completed and paid for, at a cost of $100,000. It will be used as a Summer resort for members of the Sunday school and church.

"Mr. Wanamaker is now on the lookout for a large farm adjoining the city, on which he intends to build a large house, to be used as a resort for delicate and ailing people connected with the church and Sunday school. In this scheme he is strongly supported by the Superintendents of the Sunday school and members of the church, who are ready to contribute and collect funds for the new building. It will be erected on a

VISIONS OF THE KAISER.

WHAT HE WOULD EFFECT BY ABSOLUTE POWER.

NO OBSTACLES TO BE ALLOWED IN HIS WAY—THE REICHSTAG, HOWEVER, WITH A WILL OF ITS OWN.

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BERLIN, March 8.—The Government has decided to open the business of the Reichstag with the projects prepared by the Council of State, the foremost of which are bills regulating work on Sunday and restricting the hours of labor of women and children. The more complex measures, relating to the hours of the male adults' and the miners' work day, will be reserved until the Autumn session. Simultaneously with the presentation of social measures, increased army and colonial credits will be demanded. There will also be presented a bill aiming to control strikes and an anti-Anarchist measure, designed to replace the anti-Socialist law.

It is impossible to foresee how the heterogeneous elements of the Reichstag will group themselves upon the Government's proposals. The official expectance is that the projects of the Council of State will be quietly discussed and accepted, but that the army credits and the anti-Anarchist law will test the position of the Government toward the majority. The Freisinnige organs regard the credits as put forward in order to force the Centre to declare its tactics, and they predict that if the Centrists throw their vote against the Government a dissolution will be immediately pronounced.

Prince Bismarck is going to the country on the broad, simple platform of the maintenance of the efficiency of the army. The moderation of the tone of the Centrist papers indicates the intention to form an alliance with Prince Bismarck if the only remaining disabilities of the Catholics are removed.

The *Germania* predicts the formation of a majority which will assist the Government in social reforms on a Christian basis, the maintenance of protectionist duties, the defense of the rights of the monarchy, and the strengthening of the federal character of the empire. If this were all the Clerical Party desired, a coalition of the Conservatives and Centrists would be asserted; but behind this smooth home programme the Catholic leaders conceal a design to try to coerce the Chancellor into a startling change of foreign policy affecting the relations of Italy and the Vatican.

Although the clerical press is reserved on the subject, suggestive allusions constantly recur to the resolutions adopted at recent Catholic congresses in favor of foreign intervention at Rome. The Centrist leaders are too sagacious to insist upon a change of Prince Bismarck's policy toward Italy as an immediate condition of their support. The first terms asked will be educational concessions. When these shall have been granted, whatever pressure the Centrists can exercise, they will concentrate upon an effort to effect a rupture of the existing compact with the Quirinal.

The anti-Anarchist bill is the Emperor's inspiration, and was assented to by Prince Bismarck. It is the anti-Socialist law under a new name. The exact provisions of the measure are unknown, but it is understood that the expulsion clause of the anti-Socialist law is omitted, and that the bill permits a wider freedom of discussion in the press and on the platform and enacts severer penalties against assailants of the Crown and the Government.

The Emperor's speech at Brandenburg on Wednesday continues to excite the greatest public interest. The official version in the *North German Gazette*, instead of modifying, intensifies the Emperor's declaration of Imperialism. Throughout the speech the Emperor asserted in the most emphatic language his personal authority and his responsibility to God. In the most remarkable passage, which will be forever memorable, he said:

"I am the people and the land intrusted to me by God a talent, which, as the Bible says, it is my duty to increase. I mean with all my strength to so trade with my talent that I will be enabled to add many another thereto. Those who help me I heartily welcome; those who oppose me I shall break to pieces." (*"Diejenigen welche sich nur bei Arbeit entgegenstellen, zerschmettere ich."*)

The final phrase evoked the liveliest comment. The semi-official press holds that it is not to be regarded as threatening moral opposition, but merely political and violent resistance to the law. The Conservative *Post* hails the speech as consonant with the spirit that has always animated the Kings of Prussia. Other Conservative papers commend it as the promise of a vigorous rule, leading to a strong home and foreign policy that will keep Germany from the impotence of parliamentary Government like that of France.

The Liberals value the speech as placing under a white light the character of a monarch who deems himself the sole arbiter of the nation's destinies. Nothing is clearer, they say, than that various parties in the Reichstag want to carry out their own ideas and not his, and who is foolish enough to threaten to dash the people to pieces on the eve of the meeting of a Parliament in which the Government will face a hostile majority.

The Imperial threats find an echo among the ultra-Conservatives. The Pomeranian *Reichspost* urges the Emperor to establish a dictatorship. Other papers advise the suppression of universal suffrage and the suspension of the sittings of the Reichstag if the opposition becomes violent.

The *Rheinische Westphalische Zeitung*, a Bismarckian organ, asserts on authority that the Chancellor, freely criticising the result of the elections, said: "We shall leave the new Reichstag to cook its own juice." The Centrist *Westphalische Merkur* to-day asserts that the Chancellorship crisis is renewed and that the retirement of Bismarck is imminent. The article discloses the extravagant hopes of the Clericals of the early triumph of the Vatican.

The Socialists Krause and Reckman have been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment at hard labor for committing perjury at the recent Socialist trial at Elberfeld. Gemmar, another Socialist, received a sentence of one year at hard labor for a similar offense.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the death of Emperor William I, and the day will be observed by the consecration of the imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg in the presence of the Emperor and his family. The bodies of William and Augusta have been placed in the new vault.

RUSSIAN SCHEMERS.

A STORY ABOUT A GANG OF FORGERS, OR SPIES AT WORK IN THIS CITY.

That there is in this city either a gang of expert Russian forgers at work for their own benefit, or else a gang of Russian spies who are attempting to induce Nihilists and Socialists to commit forgeries in order to bring discredit on themselves, L. Miller, editor of a Russian revolutionary sheet, is convinced, but he will not bring in the police to make arrests because, being a Socialist, he hates the police.

Editor Miller has had a peculiar experience with this gang of forgers or spies. It began when a man called at his office to get him to forge a medical diploma issued by the University of Moscow. Mr. Miller asked the man to call again, and in the meantime consulted with a friend, who advised him to get acquainted with all the members of the gang if there proved to be a gang.

When next the man came with the diploma, Mr. Miller kept it long enough to make a tracing of it and asked the man to call at his house with his partners. In his parlor that evening Mr. Miller entertained his strange customer and a rabbi who came with him, while a friend took notes of the conversation behind a curtain.

Mr. Miller says the man told him he was a member of a regular gang of forgers, which undertook anything in the forging line that came in its way. One member of the gang was a printer and forged lottery tickets, out of which a large profit was made. The leader of the gang had been one of the most expert forgers in Moscow, but had finally been obliged to leave the city.

Mr. Miller wanted to meet the leader and the next day a meeting was arranged. A photographer managed to get an instantaneous photograph of the mysterious personage. Fear of detection, Mr. Miller pretended, prevented his having anything to do with the gang, and the leader then declared that he had a pull with the politicians, among them Mayor Grant, and also that the Russian Consul was in league with him, so that it was impossible to get into any trouble.

Their method of forging, the leader said, according to Mr. Miller's story, was to darken a room, place a glass on two tables, with a lamp underneath, then lay the document to be copied on the glass, and cover it with paper or parchment, upon which the forged lines could be traced with most perfect exactness.

Mr. Miller still hesitated to join the gang, and the leader went away, promising to call again.

A CHAPEL FOR LATTER DAY SAINTS.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—A colony of Latter Day Saints in Maryland is erecting a chapel a few yards north of Baldwin's Station, Cecil County, on the Philadelphia extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The germs of the faith were implanted in the minds of the parents and grandparents of the active members of the present congregation about half a century ago by two emissaries of Joseph Smith. It was when he was making things lively for the Gentiles in the vicinity of Nauvoo, Ill.

MR. TAULBEE'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The condition of ex-Representative Taulbee has changed for the worse. At midnight his symptoms were alarming, and the gravest apprehensions are felt as to the result.

VISIT OF SENOR BOCAJUVA AND ITS RESULTS.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 2.—The complete customs returns of the Argentine Republic for the year 1889 have been published, showing that those of Buenos Ayres amounted to $45,569,700, against $36,127,841 for 1888. The entire revenues amounted to $65,467,048, the other principal items of which were: Provincial Custom Houses, $9,705,331; stamped paper, $4,171,018; business licenses, $1,500,000; direct taxation, $3,500,000. These figures are in the depreciated currency of the country.

Activity continues in our export business, and the reverse is true with regard to importations.

The two recent events of greatest interest have been the visit of Señor Bocayuva, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the opening of Dock No. 1 of the splendid new harbor works now under construction.

The ostensible purpose of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the provisional Government of the new Brazilian Republic in paying a formal visit to the Argentine Republic was in connection with the settlement of the long-pending Missiones frontier question, which, however, had been really settled and agreed upon by the diplomatic representative of the Brazilian Empire. However, Señor Bocayuva thought that it was worth his while, no doubt, to strengthen the position of the provisional Government and to establish cordial relations between the new republic and its two important neighbors on the south, Uruguay and Argentina, to come in person to sign the agreement which was duly done by him and our Minister of Foreign Affairs at Montevideo last week, thus affording Señor Bocayuva the opportunity of paying a friendly yes official visit to the authorities there as well.

The agreement now signed, it is to be hoped, will settle this really dangerous question forever. So long as it remained open there was always more or less danger of war arising from it, and owing to the local conditions and political sympathies it would have always been a difficult matter to confine it to those directly interested. Thus it was in a measure a menace to the peace of Uruguay and Paraguay as well.

The treaty signed now requires only the sanction of the duly-constituted legislative bodies of the two republics. Here there will be no difficulty in obtaining this, and we know exactly where we are in the matter, but it is another question for our northern neighbor. How soon will there be a legislative body, and will it be duly constituted?

Señor Bocayuva is now the guest of President Juarez Celman in Cordova, and it has been suggested that the real object of his mission has been to make an international treaty with Uruguay and the Argentine Republics at least, whereby their armed support would be given, if needful, in case of any attempt to establish or re-establish an empire in South America, so as to preclude the possibility of its being even contemplated by any members of the ex-Imperial family or their partisans.

The reception of Señor Bocayuva, both in Montevideo and here, has been more than cordial; nothing short of enthusiastic can describe the sympathetic feeling which his visit seems to have elicited, and it may be safely predicted that any such proposition as referred to above would be well received by those in power, and as readily indorsed by the legislative bodies and the people at large.

In the absence of the President at Cordova, Vice President Pellegrini represented the Government at the inauguration of Dock 1 of the Madiro Port Works two days ago. He was accompanied by such members of the Cabinet as are here and by our Brazilian guest, Señor Bocayuva, as well as by the most distinguished men of Buenos Ayres society. The dock is 370 metres long (about 1,852 feet) by 160 meters wide, and has a depth of 24 feet at low water, the area being 23 acres. By taking advantage of the tide there will be no difficulty in admitting the largest ocean steamers. The total expenditure on these works up to date is more than $7,000,000 in gold, and when completed they will comprise four docks, two basins, and four large warehouses. The two engines, of 450 nominal horse power each, necessary for working the hydraulic machinery for all the docks, are already in place, with their boilers. The swing bridges connecting the two sides of the dock at the lock gates by which an entrance to them is made are worked by electricity. The engineers for the works are Messrs. Clark Reeves and his partners, and the contractors are the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. T. A. Walker, who was also the contractor for the Manchester ship canal. Messrs. Madiro are the *concessionaires*, and in addition to the direct benefit to be derived by them from the construction of the docks works, 496,000 square metres of land have been reclaimed already, which, from its location, is naturally very valuable. This land is to be sold by auction next month.

The opening of the dock was celebrated by the entry of two purboats of the Argentine Navy, the Patagonia and the Argentina, which were followed by five large merchant steamers. The two former manned their yards and fired salutes while the Vice Presidential party made a tour of the dock and inspected the working of the hydraulic and electric apparatus for working the lock gates and swing bridges. When completed, these harbor works will place Buenos Ayres second to none in the world in respect of such accommodation.

ABOUT RAPID TRANSIT.

A GERMAN ENGINEER DISCUSSES THE PROBLEM OF THIS CITY.

The Technical Society, whose membership includes mechanical and civil engineers in New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities of the country, met at 194 Third-avenue last evening to hear a discussion of rapid-transit systems by Moritz Feilboeen, an engineer who recently made elaborate plans for an underground railway in Vienna.

Nearly all the members of the society are Germans, and the discussion last evening was in the German language. President Paul Goeber occupied the chair, and among those who sat about the long table, which extended through the centre of the room, were Messrs. Wundram, Heinicke, Beddell, Tarbian, Nagel, Krauschutz, Hensner, and L. Krammel.

Dr. Feilboeen discussed the rapid-transit systems of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and then took up New-York. The advantages of the elevated road, of an underground tunnel road, of a metropolitan district road, and of a viaduct road, were all considered. The elevated system, he said, was chiefly developed in this city and Brooklyn, and the feasibility of widening it so as to secure greater facilities and a rapid transit was discussed. The metropolitan road in London is the chief underground system, while Berlin presents the best example of a viaduct road. That is not run through the streets of the city, but through the property between the streets. The railroad company must buy the property in order to build its road, but the property may be utilized to some extent for business purposes. Thus in Berlin the road is built on substantial stone arches and stores are built under it.

Mr. Feilbogen's conclusion was that the underground system is best for New-York.

REJECTED FOR ELDERSHIP.

THE CONFERENCE THOUGHT MR. THURLOW WAS TOO FRIVOLOUS.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 8.—There were twelve candidates for Elders' orders before the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day. Nine were admitted—W. B. Geoghegan, Harry D. Mitchell, Henry Mann, Charles E. Guthrie, George R. Sinner, Charles O. Mace, Jacob H. Wilhide, Robert W. H. Weech, and William A. Carroll. There were continued on trial William C. Brian of the Middleburg church, at his own request.

Mr. H. Thurlow was announced for Eldership and passed well in his examination, which should have raised him to a preacher, had it not been for the objection of the Rev. Mr. Price, who said he had heard Mr. Thurlow was not adapted to the ministry. From this remark grew a heated discussion.

The Rev. George C. Baker, the Presiding Elder of Frederick District in which Rawlings (Mr. Thurlow's) station is located, took the part of the youthful pastor, and said he regarded him as a worthy candidate.

When asked by a member whether he had heard anything about Mr. Thurlow, Mr. Baker said: "Yes; I have heard that he, when in the company of girls, was too frivolous, but may we not have all been frivolous when of his age?" This caused a roar of laughter in the conference, which lasted for some time. The discussion waxed hot, and was stopped by Bishop Merrill calling for a vote, which resulted against Mr. Thurlow, and he was continued for another year.

Mr. Thurlow said to those around him: "Well, I don't think I'll stay. This treatment is unjust and I will not remain in the conference."

He is about twenty-five years of age. The name of Mr. Henry W. Jones was the next announced for Eldership. He, too, was continued on trial because he was "peculiar."

FAILURE OF A LUMBER MERCHANT.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—William B. Graves of the firm of Brown, Graves & Co., lumber and grain commission merchants, has made an individual deed of trust to Randolph Barton. A bond of $70,000 was filed. The assignment is of Mr. Graves's personal and individual estate to all his creditors. There are no preferred creditors.

The deed recites that Mr. Graves has become involved in liabilities as a member of the firm, and being unable to meet them, made this individual assignment. Mr. Graves's embarrassment was the result of the risks, losses, and miscalculations incident to the business.

THE BONDS MUST BE SIGNED.

Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision by which the United States Trust Company will be compelled to certify to $136,000 of the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. The trust company in 1886 became trustee of the railroad company's mortgage to cover an issue of bonds to the amount of $42,000,000. In the mortgage deed it was covenanted that $6,143,000 of the bonds was to be retained for future capital requirements of the Denver and Rio Grande, to be issued only with the consent of a majority in amount of the preferred stock then outstanding.

Then came a clause which has caused all the misunderstanding between the trust company and the railroad company. It provided that if any part of the reserved bonds be used to construct branches or extensions the bonds should only be countersigned at "a rate not exceeding $20,000 per mile of such new construction or extension, and upon the production of the certificate of the chief engineer of the party of the first part that sections of not less than ten miles have been completed ready for operation."

Early in 1889 the railroad company, having completed branches and extensions aggregating fifty-five and one-half miles, sent on bonds to the amount of $1,110,000 to be countersigned. The trust company countersigned $979,000, but refused to countersign the remaining $136,000, on the ground that the bonds representing that amount were to pay for the construction of branches and extension of less than ten miles in length. The railroad company thereupon sought a suit to compel the trust company to countersign the bonds.

Judge Wallace, in his opinion dealing with the troublesome clause, says:

"The object of the clause manifestly is to protect the bondholders against the creation of mortgage indebtedness for new constructions, not theretofore actually completed new lines, and against the contingency that bonds might be issued ostensibly to pay for new construction and be used for some object from which the bondholders would derive no benefit. It is framed so as to enable the trustee to know that the bonds to be issued represent completed lines ready for operation, and not merely projections. The construction I have been designed to prohibit the complainant from using the bonds reserved for capital requirements for the building of branches shorter than ten miles long, or for the excess of construction over ten miles in sections, that intention could have been easily expressed in unequivocal terms.

"It is more reasonable to assume that the ten-mile provision was inserted in the deed in order to relieve the trustee from the inconvenience of having to countersign and deliver bonds less than $200,000 at a time, and not to restrict the complainant from using the bonds except to pay for ten-mile sections. The meaning of the clause is sufficiently ambiguous to justify the conduct of the defendant, if the views of a judicial interpretation of the clause, in refusing to countersign the bonds, but its contention is erroneous."

RULES FOR SOUTHERN FREIGHT.

The Rate Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association met in this city on Thursday and Friday for one of its periodical conferences on freight matters. F. M. Ironmonger, T. M. Emerson, George A. Whitehead, George S. Barnum, W. J. Craig, T. T. Davant, J. H. Drake, F. W. Clark, and W. H. Sanford were present representing various roads in the association. Matters of detail involving few changes of importance in existing regulations were discussed at length, and as the result of the conclusions the following notices to agents and billing clerks were promulgated:

"In all cases where limitation of value is expressed in the classification it must be written on or stamped in full upon bills of lading, and the shipper must be required to accept in writing the limit thereon expressed.

"Broom corn and broom handles may be shipped in mixed or straight carloads of 20,000 pounds at sixth-class rates.

"It is ruled that on shipments of mixed freight in one package the package shall be charged for at the rate for the highest class article contained therein.

"In issuing bills of lading for shipments of meat, said bills of lading must specify that cost of icing or reicing of said shipments is not included in the rates charged."

The following shipping rules were agreed to:

"Rule A—All goods will be charged local rates, unless shipped on through bills of lading.

"Rule B—On a single shipment, however small, will be taken for less than the class rate for 100 pounds, nor for less than 25 cents, should the class rate for 100 pounds be lower.

"Rule C—The weight is 2,000 pounds.

"Rule D—The right to change any of the rates, classes, or conditions is reserved.

"Rule E—Lumber, coal, stone, brick, stone, and all articles for which no standard weights are given in the classification, (except live stock, ale and beer, and empty ale and beer packages, L. C. L.,) will be taken at actual weight when the weight can be ascertained, but when the weight cannot be ascertained will be billed at estimated weights. It is the duty, however, of receiving and delivering agents to weigh all such shipments, if possible, and assess at actual weights.

"Rule F—When any article is too bulky to put in a box car, it is subject to special contract. On articles so long as to require two cars for loading, not less than the minimum weight of two carloads will be charged."

THE READING REACHING OUT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 8.—The surveys recently made for a connecting line between the Philadelphia and Reading Road and the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railway in this city have been passed upon, and a route from a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Road at Northumberland, Penn., through the Pine Creek soft-coal region to Morris, Arnot and Blossburg, Penn., and to this city, has been accepted. The Reading is receiving bids for the construction of the road, and work will soon begin.

The scheme is to give the Reading system an outlet to the New-York Central via the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Road, of which Austin Corbin is President. It is proposed to improve the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Road by double tracking it, straightening curves, &c. There will be some difficulty in securing the right of way through Elmira, as it is proposed to run the new road through the centre of the city, and the courts will no doubt be called upon to condemn property needed by the new corporation. It is expected that the new link will be built and the whole line be in operation before 1891.

LINES TO TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, March 8.—A telegram received from London announces that money has been obtained for building a projected railway from Pachuca to Tampico and for the establishments of the first steel works ever proposed here for making steel from native iron. Mr. Richard Honey, who has secured the concession and now successfully floats it, has long worked iron deposits at Zimpan, on the line of the projected railway, and this iron, which has been thoroughly tested and approved in England, will be manufactured into rails for the new line from Pachuca. The line will have a connection with this city over several routes, and thus Tampico becomes a formidable rival of the port of Vera Cruz.

Three railway corporations are now to enter Tampico—the Mexican Central, the Monterey and Mexican Gulf, and this new line.

The work of cutting a channel through the bar at the mouth of the Tampico River will soon be begun by the Mexican Central Railway. Tampico has a fine river, with plenty of water for large steamers.

STILL CUTTING RATES.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Chairman Finley of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association, who came here for the purpose of inducing the Missouri Pacific to withdraw its cut rates west of Kansas City and confine the reductions to points east of the Missouri River, did not accomplish his mission. The Missouri Pacific insists upon a corresponding rate west of Kansas City so long as the cut rates remain in effect between the Missouri River and Chicago and St. Louis, and it is not unlikely that if rates between the Missouri River and Chicago are further reduced corresponding reductions will be made by the Missouri Pacific Company west of Kansas City. It is also understood that the Missouri Pacific has a proposition before the Legislature proposed by the Colorado lines, and this will demonstrate its determination to fight out the issue to the end.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The actions begun by the State of California against the Central and Southern Pacific Companies and other branches of the Southern Pacific Company to recover taxes amounting to about $500,000, delinquent since 1886, the State Supreme Court has decided in favor of the railroads, holding that the complaint of the State was defective, and that the decisions of the law which designate the valuation of railroad taxes and under which the taxes were levied were unconstitutional.

The Eureka and Montana Railroad Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Gilman; Vice President and Treasurer Edward S. Graves. The company was granted a charter through Seattle, Washington. It is stated that the road from Seattle and Montana is the Western division of the Great Northern system, which has expressed its intention of making Seattle its western terminus.

Ground was formally broken at Danville, Va., yesterday for the Danville and East Tennessee Road, which is the western extension of the Atlanta and Danville Road. The line is now in operation between Danville and Norfolk, and when the western extension is completed it will form another through line from Norfolk to Bristol.

A DIVIDEND FOR CREDITORS.

TROY, N. Y., March 8.—On March 15 the suspended Third National Bank of Malone will pay a dividend of 30 per cent. on its indebtedness. It is thought an assessment of 50 or 60 per cent. will be made on the stock to meet the debts.

THE OLD WAYS THE BEST.

A TALK WITH EX-GOV. PRICE OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE STATEMENT OF THE PAST SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF THE PRESENT DAY—ABUSES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—One of the most quiet and unpretentious and yet interesting men who visit the State capital is ex-Gov. Redman McCamley Price, who now lives on a farm in Bergen County. He is too modest a man to deal greatly in personal reminiscence, though he evidently has a rich fund of it to draw upon. His public career was mainly before the war, but it was interesting, and in the years since he has kept his alert intellect, and has opinions of his own on nearly every subject. If they are not always original they certainly seem to be the result of his own reflection.

Gov. Price was born in Sussex County in 1816. He went to Princeton College at an early age, but ill health compelled him to leave without completing his course. Then he studied law, but never practiced, and, as a friend of his expressed it, "he now has the culture without the cynicism of the profession." In 1840 he was appointed a purser in the navy, and for ten years was connected with the service. In 1848 he was the Government's agent on the Pacific coast, and when the American flag was raised in that region he was the first to exercise judicial functions under it as Alcalde. He returned to New-Jersey in 1850, and in the Fall of that year was elected a Representative in Congress. At the end of a single term he was chosen Governor of his State, and served from the beginning of 1854 to the end of 1857. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the Normal School was established in the State, and he also greatly improved the militia. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861.

"Yes," he said in reply to a suggestion the other day, "there have been great changes since I was Governor. The population of the State has doubled and its expenses have doubled and trebled besides. When I was Governor the State Government cost about $350,000 a year. Now these expenses are about $1,350,000 a year. A million a year more than formerly is spent. The Governor's salary, with fees, then amounted to about $3,000 a year. Now it is $10,000, having been doubled this year. Other things have changed, too. When I was Governor it took three hours to go from Trenton to Jersey City by rail. To-night I came from Jersey City to Trenton in an hour and a half. We came through so quickly that I hadn't time to get sleepy.

"New-Jersey grew many men! Yes, there have been several of them whom I have known. There was Garret D. Wall, who was elected Governor about 1829 and United States Senator a few years after; Peter D. Vroom, who was twice Governor, Joseph C. Hornblower, Judicial Inspector, Southard, and others took a worthy part in the State's affairs. I hardly think that New-Jersey's statesmen of to-day size up with those that are gone. But there have been some good families that have held out well. The Stocktons, for instance. Richard Stockton signed the Declaration of Independence. That was a good start, and his grandson is now Attorney General of the State and an able man. No, I don't think the humorist Frank Stockton belongs to the family. If he does it is through a collateral branch. The Frelinghuysens were good men. Theodore Frelinghuysen was greater, I think, than his nephew. He was a great orator. But Frelinghuysen was a man of great ability."

"New-Jersey now has a representative on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. What of him?" was asked.

"Justice Bradley! He is a very able jurist and a good man. He has been charged with partisanship in his decisions, but the charges are unfounded. When he was on the Electoral Commission in the Tilden-Hayes Presidential contest, he was greatly maligned, but he didn't deserve it. He was not capable of making a partisan decision on a law question. He was honest and acted as he thought was right. I have always been a Democrat and have been a Republican, but I know Justice Bradley well, and know that wrong ought not to be believed of him."

"There is another Jerseyman, Governor, whom you probably have an opinion about. Grover Cleveland. What is he in New-Jersey?"

"So he was. Well, he made a good President and an honest one. He hadn't had much experience and made some mistakes, and when a President makes mistakes it isn't forgotten. He won the public confidence and he kept it all the time. He never dodged. The people believe in him yet. But his tariff message seemed to me impolitic. It cost him a re-election. If it hadn't been for that he couldn't have been beaten. The people did not distrust him, but it caused the protected interests to unite against him. They spent a million dollars to defeat him, which they spent against him. I always thought that message was a political mistake."

On some modern legislation the Governor holds peculiar views. Thus, concerning licenses to the liquor traffic he said: "I have thought a good deal on this subject, and I must say that I don't believe in any license at all. I think the question of temperance is entirely a moral question. It ought to be left to the Church and the school. The license, I think, destroys the moral tone on the subject, and so prevents the operation of the greatest possible check on the traffic. Of course I believe in legal restriction. I would have most rigid restrictive laws and would enforce them. But I would not give the specific license of law to the traffic."

"What have you to say of the Hudson County frauds?" was asked.

"I don't know much about the details," was the reply, "but I would punish ballot-box frauds with the utmost severity. I do not know of any worse crime against the State than tampering with the ballot box. In these cases there must be no laxity in its prosecution or leniency in its punishment. If it were necessary to pass new laws to reach the malefactors of course I should favor doing it. Nothing should be left undone to bring them to justice."

Some ex-Gov. Price's views may belong to the past, but if some of the practices of the past belonged to the present it would be fortunate. One of these practices, much needed at present, is economy, and another is a straightforward method of doing public business. The State is now "hard up" financially. The Legislature last year appropriated more money than it provided means for raising. There is a considerable deficiency in the Treasury account. And the Legislature now, instead of meeting the situation squarely, is trying to devise some means of raising money so that the people will not know that they are taxed.

A considerable part of Gov. Abbett's inaugural address was devoted to discussing means of taxation by which direct taxation might be avoided. The Assembly, following this idea, has passed a bill for the sale of the State's lands under water. These lands in New-Jersey were an important heritage and should have been preserved for all time. Their rental would have been a steady and important source of income. They were so preserved by the earlier statesmen, who recognized the importance of having the State always hold title to them. But it is now proposed to dispose of them and use the proceeds to pay current expenses.

An ignorant sort of recklessness has seemed to pervade the State administration of late years that makes the recalling of earlier days and earlier men most welcome. They need to be recalled much oftener than they are, for the earlier history of New-Jersey administration was excellent. The statesmanship which attempts to spend money and yet dodges taxation, which multiplies offices and raises salaries without knowing where the money is to come from to pay, is of comparatively recent date.

One of the wholesome provis ons of the present New-Jersey Constitution is that which forbids special legislation. Its effect has been excellent in preventing the enactment of a host of mischievous laws. But an amendment is now under way to modify that provision, in order to permit special legislation for municipalities. One Legislature has passed it, and it will probably remain the present Legislature and go to the people. Then those who expect to profit by special legislation will be so active, and those who will surely suffer by it so supine, that its adoption is expected. It will open the door to abuses and competition wider than have ever been opened before.

The reckless way in which the Legislature of 1888 did business is still the subject of much comment. It passed acts merely at the behest of the Hudson ring, members from other counties not at all knowing each section or caring for the consequences. But it remains to be seen if the present Assembly does not match it. An incident is just now related which shows with what utter recklessness bills are passed. On Feb. 14 the Assembly passed a milk bill. It was duly certified to the Senate for concurrence. But the committee which had had charge of the bill was all unconscious of what had happened. It went on having hearings on the bill after the bill had gone out of the Assembly's possession, and after a while amended and reported it. The Assembly being as ignorant, indifferent, and reckless as its committee, passed the bill as amended, and it in turn seems to have been sent to the Senate. The bill as first passed and the bill as last passed differed from each other, but the Assemblymen evidently did not care enough about what they were voting on to notice its provisions. It may be, indeed, that a majority of them are still unconscious of ever having passed such a bill.

The people can't hardly expect anything but bad legislation from such legislators. For the promoters of such legislation are always interested and alert, while those who attempt to secure the public interest easily get tired. A State senator in conversation the other day summed up the situation thus: "I think it was Daniel Webster who said that while there were intelligent and honest men enough to fill the offices, and virtue enough among the people to choose them for officers, the Republic is safe. It must be admitted that there is a failure somewhere already. In New-Jersey the offices are not all filled by intelligent and honest men." The State needs a shaking up. It needs to recall the methods and precepts of its worthy men of the past. If it merely goes on drifting there is trouble ahead.

AROUSED AT LAST TO THE DANGER OF TOO MUCH "PROTECTION."

ROME, N. Y., March 8.—An interesting meeting of the Central New-York Farmers' Club was held this afternoon, and a large number of farmers were present from all points in this vicinity. Some excellent ideas on the tariff, as it relates to the agriculturist, were presented, and they demonstrated clearly that the farmer is becoming roused to the fact that he is paying more dearly every day for the privilege of being protected. Resolutions were adopted against the unjust taxation of farm property.

Josiah Shull of Frankfort, Secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, presented an interesting paper on "Dairying." Among the necessities for a good dairy, he said, are good cows, kind treatment, and intelligent feeding. The animal that eats and assimilates the greatest amount of food is the most profitable. Richard E. Hatfield presented some excellent ideas on dairying in a short paper. In order to make the business profitable, dairymen, he said, should not increase the supply but improve the quality. We should reduce the hours of labor and curtail the output. Our National, State, and county taxes should be reduced one-half." He deprecated the fact that dairying was not a paying business, a condition which he attributed largely to the fact that the dairyman sells his product to pay for imple ments and necessities on which a tax is placed by the Government in the form of a tariff collected for the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturer from competition.

Sessman Bixie agreed with Mr. Hatfield. He said that those commodities not protected by a tariff had the markets of the world, while the United States fails to get even a home market. Our wool growers are protected against the South American growers, for instance, and in consequence England gets wool from South America and sends it back in manufactured goods. Mr. Bixie said he was opposed to special legislation. Manufacturers are protected, the farmers are not. He favored the removal of the tariff, not all at once, but gradually. A member suggested that a way to remedy the matter was to send farmers to Congress.

Ex-Sheriff George Benedict wanted the club to discuss Senator Cogswell's bill in reference to highways, which he said would be another burdan on farmers. He thought the Senator must be crazy and in his dotage.

The subject of dairying will be continued at the next meeting, and Daniel Batchelor will read a paper on "Natural Agencies in the Making of Dairy Products as Disclosed by Scientific Investigation." A large number of the members of the Farmers' Club are Republicans, and they all agree that the farmer is robbed by the present system of protection, and that the tariff must be reduced to make farming a success in the United States.

INVALIDATED BY FRAUD.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 8.—The decision recently handed down by the Court of Appeals in the case of Vosburgh against Diefendorf is of great importance, as it settles heretofore mooted questions relating to the liability of the maker of a promissory note given in connection with a fraudulent patent-right transaction. The case is interesting, also, as illustrating the facility with which rich and successful business men with a reputation for shrewdness are sometimes victimized by sharpers.

The defendant, John F. Diefendorf, is a rich, retired farmer, well advanced in years, living in the town of Root, Montgomery County. In the Fall of 1886 he was invei gled by a party of sharpers, who were then operating through the central part of the State, into giving twelve notes, aggregating $12,000 in amount, for shares in a patent fire-kindler company. The sharpers promptly realized on the notes by selling them to Howard Vosburgh and other capitalists living in Canandaigua at a discount of from 15 to 50 per cent. The old farmer found that he had been swindled, and refused to pay the notes as they matured. Thereupon Vosburgh began suit, his being made a test case as regards all the notes of this description that were outstanding.

The action came to trial before Justice Fish and a jury at the Montgomery County Circuit for October, 1887. The facts having been proved as stated, the court ruled that the defendant was liable to the holders for whatever sums they had actually paid for the notes, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the suit accordingly. The General Term afterward affirmed this ruling. Now, however, the Court of Appeals reverses the rulings of the lower courts and gives judgment for the defendant on the broad grounds that the note in question was obtained by fraud and that it was usuriously discounted; and that it was given for a special purpose and was not transferable, and was in fact void under Chapter 65, Laws of 1877, in not having as part of the obligation the words "given for a patent right."

SKATING AT ORANGE LAKE.

JOE DONOGHUE BREAKS THE FIVE-MILE RECORD AND SECURES A MEDAL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 8.—Joe Donoghue this afternoon, at Orange Lake, over a three-lap course, broke the five-mile skating record, thus securing new honors to the Manhattan Athletic Club, of which he is a member, and a fine medal for himself. The latter is the contribution of the Orange Lake Club, under whose auspices the attempt was made. Joe made the distance in 16:34 2-5.

He also won another gold medal, given by the same club, for a one-mile race, his time being a trifle slower than the best. The mile was made in 3:08 1-5.

In the five-mile race he had no competitor. In the mile race Jim Donoghue, his brother, and Howard Meshier of Fishkill started against him. Jim Donoghue and Meshier endeavored to break the 220-yard record, but without result, and Reporter D. L. Warne still holds the medal he offered to the person who would break the record this season.

The ice was in excellent condition, wind blowing diagonally across the course from the northeast.

This morning Lynn Theall, a boy fourteen years of age, won the boys' championship of the city and James A. Donoghue the junior championship at Wate's Pond. The prize for the former was a pair of skates, and for the latter a silver stop-watch.

HELPING THE DEAF-MUTES.

The seventeenth annual report of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, which embraces reports from the Gallaudet Home and from the Board of Lady Managers, has just been issued, and shows a very satisfactory state of affairs, financially and otherwise. The receipts for the year amounted to $7,812 27, and the expenses fell short of that amount by $42 78.

The operations of the mi sion have reached a large number of deaf-mutes who have left school to engage in the serious battle of life, and have proved a comfort and benefit to them. The missionaries have held sign services in upward of forty different places in the dioceses of New-York, Long Island, Albany, Newark, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. They have also found employment for many, have found homes to spend Sunday in, have provided decent burials for the dead, and have given counsel to those who have sought their advice.

The report of the Manager of the Gallaudet Home shows the receipts to have been $5,493 18 and the expenses exactly that sum. The Lady Managers of the Board of Lady Managers was $1,546 14, and the bills paid by them amounted to $2,044 72. Donations have been made to all the institutions in the most liberal manner, and social entertainments and lectures have proved of very valuable service.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

Now that the Harlem Regatta Association has refused to change the date of its annual regatta, that association of which Frank Amateis is secretary is now arranging for entries to their annual contests on Decoration Day. The Passaics have invited W. B. Curtis to act as referee and have many events to arrange things for a day of sport at Newark. Entries in the Passaic Regatta should be made with Secretary F. R. Fortmeyer, Box 847, Newark, N. J., who will also furnish any information concerning the regatta.

F. W. Burns, the "silvery-voiced announcer" at athletic games, will not be allowed to compete in contests given under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union until the Board of Managers of the union gives him permission to do so. The board has ruled that a person receiving compensation for services rendered at athletic meetings will not be eligible to compete unless given special permission by the members of the board.

A sign has been stuck up in front of the Manhattan Athletic Club's house at 524 Fifth-avenue announcing that the house is "for sale or to let." The club will probably have to give up the house now, but it is expected that by that time the new club house at Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street will be so far toward completion that a part of

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th col.
AUCTION SALES—15TH PAGE—7th col.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—14TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
CITY FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DRESSMAKING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
EXCURSIONS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FOR EXCHANGE—15TH PAGE—4th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—15TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
NEWSPAPERS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
RAILROADS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—15TH PAGE—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—15TH PAGE—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—20TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—3d col.

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.

Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the appointment of fourth-class Postmasters, those that under the present Administration have been given over to the tender mercies of Mr. CLARKSON. These are very numerous and include about all the "patronage" under the control of the Post Office Department. Mr. LODGE'S bill in substance requires that all applications for such appointments shall be submitted to the Department and made public, that inspectors shall make diligent inquiry into the fitness of the several applicants and report a list arranged in the order of the merit he finds them to possess, and that the Postmaster General shall then appoint the one graded highest, or, if not, shall give his reasons for preferring another, and that no preference shall be given on account of politics, and the political connections of the applicants shall, so far as possible, remain undisclosed. Obviously, in a matter of this sort everything would depend on the character and judgment of the inspectors, and these should be chosen from among those standing highest after a careful and practical examination by the Civil Service Commission. This requirement is not included in Mr. LODGE'S bill, but we have no doubt that he would approve it. We fear, however, that there is very little chance of the passage of any such bill by this Congress.

The funeral of the late Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON at Cincinnati yesterday was marked by most singular tributes to the memory of the dead man by men who had been strongly opposed to him in public life. Both ex-President HAYES and ex-Gov. FORAKER attended the funeral, and others of prominence in Ohio politics. These tokens of respect to Mr. PENDLETON were not simply the result of his amiable personal character. They were in part due to the fact that at an advanced stage of his career Mr. PENDLETON made himself the strong and steadfast advocate of the divorce of the civil service from politics. No measure of nobler or wiser purpose or of fairer justice has been brought forward in recent years. Apart from his connection with it Mr. PENDLETON would have been known chiefly as an able partisan. It was this that gave him a national fame and merited the respect and confidence of all parties.

The bill for bridging the Hudson at some point within the city limits of New-York was advanced one reading in the Assembly last week. The same measure or one of a similar character has been before preceding Legislatures. Meanwhile at Washington the project appears in a different shape and under other auspices. There a bill for a suspension bridge has not only been introduced into Congress, but has had its hearings in committee and has been referred to the Secretary of War, who has returned a favorable report from the Army Engineers. It is, of course, only a question of time, and probably of a very short time, when other means of passing between the two shores than the slow and primitive one of ferrying will be adopted. But whatever bridge is built must, of course, be free from any interference with the navigation of the stream. The transportation and towing interests there are so great that it would be an infringement on their rights to make navigation less safe or convenient. Besides, such interference is not necessary. Although the river is very broad at the points where it would be likely to be spanned, the engineering problem is really a simple one. When a bridge is once built the wonder will be, as with the Brooklyn structure, how the city could have so long done without it.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which has good sources of information concerning proposed tariff legislation affecting wool, reports that it has learned "positively" that all new schedules heretofore considered have been laid aside, including the signed agreement which was repudiated by the growers, and that the schedule now likely to be adopted by the majority of the committee will raise the duties on carpet wool from 2½ to 4 cents and from 5 to 8 cents, respectively, while the dividing line between the two classes will be moved from 12 cents to 15 cents. This schedule, as published by the *Commercial Bulletin*, appears to be that of last year's Senate bill, with the addition of definitions of scoured and washed wool and the moving of the dividing line for carpet wools. If this information be trustworthy, Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates intend to increase by 60 per cent. the taxes on more than three-quarters of the wool imported into this country. The *Commercial Bulletin*, a protectionist paper, says:

"We fail to see the slightest advantage to anybody in this bill, and it is easy to point out various directions in which it will be an oppressive tax on both manufacturer and consumer. The carpet-wool clause is an outrage framed at the demand of men who know nothing of carpet wool and who would not grow it were the duty 100 per cent."

It may be recalled that in the opinion of the American Protective Tariff League a duty of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. would be required in the case of carpet wool, and that the chosen representative of the wool growers told the committee they would be satisfied with about 200 per cent.

The return of MWANGA, the expelled King of Uganda, to the throne of that country, is a great encouragement to the missionaries; yet his overthrow had also appeared a great boon to them. He was once spoken of as the wickedest King in Africa, and was compared with the despots most renowned for cruelty. It was this youth who celebrated his coming to power by the murder of Bishop HANNINGTON and the hideous massacre of the Christian Readers in 1886. It was he who employed his soldiers, according to the accounts, for hunting down slaves to be sold to the Arab dealers. Scores of the native Christians were put to death by burning, it being offense enough that they had learned to read in the missionary schools. Yet he himself had attended those schools and had learned to read a little. Shortly afterward came the surprising news that English missionaries were restored to favor and that the persecutions had ceased. Then followed the deposition of MWANGA, and when his brother KIWEWA succeeded to the throne the marked favor which he showed to the Christians caused his deposition in turn by the Mohammedans. Still another revolution disposed of Arab control, and now MWANGA is back in power and declares himself to be henceforth a protector of the missionaries. It is to be hoped that he will remain steadfast in that purpose, and that the veering and vacillation which have marked his career will disappear.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Senator ERWIN, of St. Lawrence County has succeeded in getting a favorable report from the Committee on General Laws on his bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this State from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. The bill was, however, on Thursday last, referred back to the committee to enable a deputation of bankers to lay before that body their arguments in opposition. Specifically, the bill is one to amend Title 3 of Chapter 4 of Part 2 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 538 of the Laws of 1879, so that it shall read: "The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be five dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate," &c. Mr. ERWIN, in resisting the motion to give the bankers a hearing on this very radical proposition, declared emphatically that it was demanded by the "farmers" of the State, who were unable to stand the excessive interest charges upon their mortgages. Doubtless there are some members of the Legislature who sincerely believe that this bill will enable farmers to borrow money at 5 per cent., and there are others who know that it will do nothing of the kind, but who will vote for the bill because some farmers think that it will aid them. To politicians who desire the farmers' vote, it is a cheap and easy way of getting it, to sustain a measure that the farmers desire, though the actual effect of the measure would be to injure the farmers as well as every other class of the community; but it is not an honest way of dealing with public affairs. On the other hand, though it seems very late in the nineteenth century to be discussing the question, it is worth while to point out to those who are seriously misled as to this question what the facts are with regard to it.

The bill should be entitled an act to increase the interest on loans and to diminish the available loanable capital in the State of New-York. That is not its real purpose—which is to promote Senator ERWIN'S popularity among the farmers—but it would unquestionably be the effect of it. No man having money to lend can be compelled by law to lend it at any less rate than he chooses to take, and no man having money to lend will take a lower rate for it from a farmer in New-York than he can get from some other borrower on equal security, elsewhere. The only thing the law can do is to fix the rate of interest here so that certain lenders—like savings banks and insurance companies—may be forced to lend their money elsewhere or to take a lower rate of interest at the expense of their depositors or policy holders. Private capital or capital belonging to corporations not specifically regulated by the State law cannot be affected at all. If 5 per cent. be the legal rate here, and money is worth more elsewhere, either the money will be loaned elsewhere or the law will be evaded and an extra amount will be exacted to compensate for the risk of the borrower trying to escape payment under the usury law. It is not unnatural that the farmer should wish to borrow money at low rates. He is actuated by just the same motive as the capitalist who wishes to get high rates for his loans. Each one wants all he can get for as little as possible in return. Either one would be an unsafe guide for the Legislature, if the law were to be made solely to carry out his personal desires. But as the law could not do that if it tried, it is wiser and safer to leave both free to come to such agreement as they can. In the long run the rights of both would thus be most fairly protected.

It is peculiarly unfortunate for farmers that a self-constituted champion of their interests should have some influence toward persuading the Legislature to pass such a law as this, because of all classes of borrowers they are least able to contend against artificial disadvantages. As a rule they must borrow near home, because the security they have to offer is not readily realized on if they fail to pay, and its actual value is not and cannot be widely known. Much depends with them, not merely on the value of their land, but on the way it is worked, on the capacity and character of the owner, and these things can be accurately ascertained only by persons in their immediate neighborhood. If they borrow they must get home capital, or if they get capital from a distance it must be through home agents. The market open to them is limited. They cannot easily go beyond it. But the market open to the lender—except in such cases as are controlled by law, as we have mentioned—is not limited. Under the present high organization of financial agencies it is very extended, and it is constantly becoming more so. Thus to say by law that no one may lend money to farmers at more than 5 per cent. is to say that farmers may not borrow of any one who will not take 5 per cent. And, other things being equal, that is simply diminishing the farmer's chance of borrowing. If 5 per cent. is the average market rate for such loans there is no need of a law regulating it. If it is less than the average rate, the would-be borrower must either go without or he must pay for the risk involved in evading the rate.

It may be said that it will be an advantage to the farmers to compel savings banks and like institutions to loan at 5 per cent. If it could be done it would only be taxing one class for the benefit of another class. But it cannot be done save in a very limited way. If savings banks have to loan at lower rates they will have to pay less to their depositors, and these will take their money elsewhere, so that the effect will still be to diminish the farmers' chances to borrow. Of course the State as a whole will suffer. Capital, which is desirable—or why should men wish to borrow it?—will go where it can get the best return. The enterprises that depend on capital, the labor that is employed in them, the business that grows out of them, will all suffer, while the particular class for whose benefit this special legislation is pretended to be enacted will suffer most of all.

THEY DO NOT AGREE.

An interesting difference of opinion is disclosed by the remarks of our plain-spoken, but sometimes misinformed, contemporary, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, concerning what is commonly called the Blocks-of-five letter. The *Inter Ocean* is not in agreement with the personal friend of the President who was recently appointed by him to be United States District Attorney for the Indianapolis district, Mr. HARRISON'S home. In the contested election case of FEATHERSTON vs. CATE, Col. WILLIAM W. DUDLEY appeared before the committee as counsel for FEATHERSTON, to whom the House has since given the seat in question, and in the debate on this case some reference made by Mr. CRISP to the Colonel's well-known hatred of anything like bribery or fraud in elections brought to his feet Mr. CHEADLE of Indiana, who denied that DUDLEY was the author of the Blocks-of-five letter.

It is this denial that the *Inter Ocean* warmly commends, and incidentally our contemporary characterizes the letter as follows:

"The tone of the letter is infamous; it suggests fraud; it explains the methods of its perpetration; it genuine, it would be damnable to its author."

Compare with this the opinion of United States District Attorney SMILEY N. CHAMBERS of Indianapolis. When Col. DUDLEY visited his former home in that city last December, an affidavit charging that he had violated the election laws was filed with the resident United States Commissioner, who was directed by CHAMBERS not to issue a warrant based upon it. CHAMBERS then caused to be published in the Indianapolis *Journal*, Mr. HARRISON'S home organ, the following opinion as to the Blocks-of-five letter:

"I wish to state that I have read the letters printed in the press purporting to be written by the Colonel, [DUDLEY,] and, in my opinion, unattended by any extraneous evidence, they do not advise bribery, as appertaining to the election of 1888. The letters, construed in the light of the knowledge that we all possess of how elections in Indiana are conducted by both parties, have nothing in them of a criminal character, but upon the other hand, when so construed, *are honorable, and indicate simply a patriotic interest in the elections.*"

And here is the *Inter Ocean*, whose loyalty to the party no one will question, saying that the tone of the Blocks-of-five letter is "infamous," that the letter "suggests fraud and explains the methods of its perpetration!" Possibly this difference of opinion involves the President himself, for CHAMBERS was selected by the President, who knew him well, to be District Attorney at his own home, and in the light of all the circumstances—including the publication of CHAMBERS'S opinion in the paper whose editor became Mr. HARRISON'S private secretary and whose proprietor obtained the most profitable office that the President could give to any one—it may be fair to assume that it was really Mr. HARRISON'S opinion that was given to the public in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

Surely the *Inter Ocean* would modify the severity of its opinion if it should appear that CHAMBERS was only the mouthpiece of the President, for while our contemporary in Chicago has not been in full accord with Mr. HARRISON with respect to certain Chicago appointments, it would not like to think that he is unable to distinguish expressions that are "infamous" and "damnable" from those which are "honorable" and "patriotic." The proposed investigation might throw upon the subject some light that would relieve the situation of all its difficulties. The *Inter Ocean* says:

"The Indiana Democrats will make the Blocks-of-five letter the chief weapon of their next campaign, if there should be left to them so much as a pretense of its genuineness. Mr. BYNUM is expected to bring the matter before Congress just in time to affect the Indiana campaign. The action of Mr. CHEADLE may be taken *as a hint of the purpose of the Republicans in the Indiana Congressional delegation to vote for inquiry*, and thus completely to explode the malicious charge which Mr. BYNUM will prefer against Col. DUDLEY, *and with which he will connect the name of the President*, as of a person having had knowledge of and deriving benefit from the pretended Dudley letter."

This is not the first time the *Inter Ocean* has urged that a thorough investigation concerning the letter should be made, and we hope it will convince the Republican members from Indiana that they ought to demand one.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA.

The same question with regard to public instruction that is in agitation among ourselves has arisen in every English-speaking community in which there is a considerable Roman Catholic population. In Australia it was settled some years ago by the withdrawal of all State grants to denominational schools, and with the proviso that the public instruction shall be absolutely secularized. This is the same disposition which should and doubtless will effect a final settlement of it here. In Canada, owing to the federal system established in the Dominion, the province arranges its public education to suit the majority of voters, and although, where the minority is large, this system gives rise to a considerable friction, it has not hitherto been found unworkable. The comparatively recent development of Manitoba has made of that province a battle ground between the British Protestants and the French Catholics. The latter are still in the minority, though, being much more prolific, there is no telling how long they will remain so, and they are already a large, compact, and persistent minority. Moreover the majority seems to be aggressive out of proportion to its strength. The admission, for official and Parliamentary purposes, of the French language on equal terms with the English, which is conceded in the Government of the Dominion and of the Eastern provinces, has been fiercely resisted in Manitoba. And now the differences of race and religion in the population have been exasperated by the action of the Government.

It appears that the right to separate schools is guaranteed by the Constitution to the Roman Catholics. How the Attorney General of the province attempts to reconcile this provision of the Constitution with a bill to abolish such separate schools does not appear, but he has introduced such a bill all the same. There is, moreover, every chance that he will succeed in securing its enactment, for his majority in the Legislature is considerable and can apparently be trusted to go any lengths against the French Catholics. In this country such a proposition would not be very formidable, since, if the case be correctly stated in the dispatches, it would be necessary only to bring such a measure before the courts in order to establish its unconstitutionality and to secure its nullification. In Canada this remedy does not appear to be available, since the Catholics of Manitoba merely propose an appeal to the Privy Council of England to protect them in their constitutional rights. This proposal seems to indicate a weakness in the Canadian system which is imitated from the English system, of which it is a working axiom, not that the King, but that the House of Commons can do no wrong, and under which the Legislature is practically the judge and author of "constitutionality."

However this may be, it is plain that the situation could not have arisen if the Protestant majority had shown moderation and good sense. It is not at all surprising to be told that the Orangemen in Manitoba are enthusiastically in favor of the abolition of the Catholic schools. Wherever the Orangeman is found he is a turbulent person, and his notion of civil and religious liberty is the liberty to oppress and persecute Roman Catholics. That is to say, he has properly no notion of civil and religious liberty at all. The Catholics in Canada comprise very nearly half the population, and they very greatly outnumber the members of any single Protestant denomination, certainly in the Dominion at large, and probably in every province. The Orangemen represent an aggressive and intolerant Protestantism, and where they have their way they do whatever is most hostile and offensive to the Catholics. If they inspire the proceedings of the Government of Manitoba, as their approval of these proceedings indicates, their purpose is not at all to secularize public instruction and to leave religion to be taught outside the schools, but to force upon Catholic children religious instruction offensive to Catholic parents. The more offensive it is to the Catholics the more satisfactory it will be to the Orangemen. Of course the Catholics are justified in resisting to the utmost a project for bringing up their children in distinctively Protestant schools.

The Roman Catholics in the United States would be equally justified in resisting a similar attempt, and they would be sustained in their resistance by all the fair-minded among their Protestant neighbors. Happily there are no signs of any such attempt on a scale at all formidable, although signs are not wanting from time to time that the narrow and bitter Protestantism of the Orangemen exists among us in an unorganized condition. It is no less hostile to the public welfare and to the usefulness of the public schools than the attempt of an aggressive Catholicism to divert to the schools of the Church the money raised to support the schools of the State. The only safeguard for the public schools, as we have often had occasion to say, is the absolute secularization of the instruction given in them, in all communities in which there are differences of religious belief. The reservation of the right to State-aided parochial schools in the Constitution of Manitoba was probably a mistake. Certainly it obstructs the fusion of the different races inhabiting the province, and upon the success of their fusion rest the hopes of a true Canadian nationality. Seeing that the Constitutional provision exists, it should, of course, be respected, and of itself it would not so array against each other the diverse elements of the population as the system of petty and nagging persecution to which the Government of the province seems to have committed itself.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

The members of the Grant Monument Committee now find themselves in precisely the same position they were in four years ago. They have decided that none of the designs submitted, and to which the offered prizes have been awarded, are worthy of acceptance. The committee of experts, to whom was assigned the duty of passing judgment on the designs, say: "The results of our examination show that the terms of the competition did not offer sufficient inducements to lead men of established reputation and experience to undertake the labor and expense of preparing drawings."

A great deal of time and $3,500 in money have been expended by the committee in learning what they were told by the architects more than four years ago. In September, 1885, an address was presented to the committee signed by some thirty of the leading architects of New-York, Boston, and other cities of the country, setting forth the fact which the expert committee have just announced, viz., that designs cannot be obtained from architects of established reputation without a paid competition. It is, indeed, a rule of the profession, recognized throughout the country, that men of established position shall not compete on the remote chance of the acceptance of their design. It is a considerable risk to take, for the architect, besides giving his time, must spend several hundred dollars in the preparation of his design. The architects accordingly suggested that the American Institute of Architects should be invited to submit to the committee the names of a certain number of members of the profession whom it considered "best qualified to make an appropriate design for the monument," each of these architects to receive a certain sum for his design. In order, however, to encourage the competition of the profession at large and to give an opportunity to undiscovered genius, it was suggested that the competition should be an open one and that prizes should be offered for the best designs from architects not specially invited to compete. The committee would thus have had the advantage of contributions both from architects of the highest standing and from the profession at large.

The address embodying the recommendation of the architects was published in the papers at the time, but it was not heeded by the committee. Had it listened to this advice it would now probably have something to show for its time and money. It is to be hoped that the committee in its future action will succeed in securing the co-operation of the best architectural ability of the country.

HINTS FOR BRITISH ARTISTS.

Certain English publications have set themselves to wondering of late how it comes about that British art is not bought by Americans. The mouths of British artists water, the palms of British dealers itch, when they hear of the prices fetched by French paintings in America. With that tact which makes him beloved the English writer muses thus in print. The Americans are commonplace folk who may be divided, so far as æsthetics are concerned, into the practical and the sentimental. Now, British art supplies endless quantities of painting and sculpture for these two classes. Street sweepers and bootblacks fit to touch the souls of philanthropists, funereal scenes beloved of the practical, to whom coffins and tears are proper subjects for such emotion as they know; trout-fishing and fox-hunting pictures, marble babies carrying parasols for their only garb, historical pictures of enormous breadth of canvas, young ladies giving tea to highly-bred curates—these and an infinite heart of chaste, stupid, practical, and sentimental things are turned out with the greatest regularity by the profession in London. And yet the Americans will not buy British art!

The journalist whose temper gets the better of him finds refuge in the belief, which he expresses without mercy for American feelings, that French pictures are a fashion here, and the continuance of the fashion rests on the endeavor of American collectors to outdo each other in the cost of the pictures they buy. But so far no British journalist having thus discovered a third class of American picture buyers, whom we will call the go-you-one-betters, has known enough to suggest a remedy. If the trouble with British art is that fashion has not made it desirable the first step obviously is to start the fashion. This, however, cannot be done by the usual and sometimes legitimate way of underbidding in the market. Curiously enough the high prices of French pictures are an attraction to the vulgar Yankee. Imitating the trademarks of American dry goods and supplying thereunder an inferior article does well for a time among the Africans of Africa, the Indians, and other "niggers," but it cannot be done in the fine arts. Holding pictures and sculptures at high rates, as appears to be the London way just now, fails to attract the Yankee, because the French have the inside track. Something else will have to be devised.

One trouble is that the British have not examined the United States thoroughly. There are two weak points, we do not hesitate to confess to the English journalist, notwithstanding his loss of temper, through which American fashions in the fine arts can be attacked. Hitherto such attacks as were made have been directed at New-York, but this is to assault the strongest part of the enemy's intrenchments. Something might be done by feeling of Boston, a city always open to the flattery that town and people remind the British tourist of some place or some people at home. But the Bostonians are "Yankee good" patriots, and somewhat sophisticated to boot. The two weak spots are Philadelphia and Chicago.

Philadelphians systematically neglect their local artists and have a quite abnormal passion for foreign art. They are fully as practical and sentimental as British artists could wish, and at no period have been guilty of encouraging native literature or art, neither is it possible to accuse them of any great stress of patriotism of any sort during the Revolution or the Rebellion. During both those struggles they were as kind to the British and the Southerners as they dared. Of late they have distinguished themselves by efforts to thwart native artists in the endeavor to remove the duty on works of art and native authors trying to secure international copyright. When the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania determined to erect a monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON it was to Germany they went in order to secure a design by LEOPOLD RUDOLF SIEMERING, a sculptor quite to their taste, because he had made monuments for various Kings of Prussia and Emperors of Germany. He has given them a monument such as the traveler regards with supreme indifference in twenty German cities, a wearisome monument on the most conventional lines, with quantity, not quality expressed by the bronze statues strewn ever it without regard to fitness or meaning. Fairmount Park is to be approached through a gateway indicated by a couple of platforms supported on Greek columns which will carry on each a Pegasus and a Nymph, works considered unfit for the roof of the opera house at Vienna and sold for old metal. Certain squares of the city are to be adorned with duplicates in bronze of the two combats on the stairs leading to the old Museum of the Fine Arts in Berlin, one being the Amazon leveling a spear at a tiger, modeled by KISS, the other the Lion-slayer by ALBERT WOLFF. Under such circumstances will not the English journalist smooth his furrowed brow and confess that there is balm in Gilead? If Philadelphia is thus open to the blandishments of German art, shall it be that there is no chance in the same quarter for Sir JOSEPH BOEHM, Sir JOHN STEELL, Lord RONALD GOWER, and other British sculptors eminently fitted to stir the emotions of the practical as well as the sentimental Americans?

At any period other than this Chicago would be more difficult to convince of the desirability of British art, in that the patriotism of the Chicagoan is of a peculiarly boisterous and bumptious nature. Just now, however, Chicago has a World's Fair on her mind, and there is nothing more fixed than that a World's Fair must have statues galore. Being more bumptious than the Bostonese, the Chicagoans are also more open to flattery if laid on with a trowel. Could not the British artists send a delegation to Chicago at once and point out that the British tourist has always regarded that city as the Phenomenon of the world? By drinking nothing but porter and stout during the visit the delegation could swear that the water of Chicago is profuse, wholesome, and delicious; and by confining themselves to jams, Scotch marmalade, and Albert biscuit in the matter of food they could admire the hog products of the Queen City of the Lakes. As to statues and paintings to be supplied, diplomacy would be well. In Chicago, if anywhere in America, must those Americans of the third category dwell, who may be practical or sentimental, but are before everything else go-you-one-betters. It would never do to supply them with British art at a cheap rate. For then fashion, following hard on the track of the go-you-one-betters, would hold aloof from British art works as from things soiled by the mere suspicion of cheapness. But with diplomacy, if the British artists can secure a supply of that article from Ireland, wonders may be worked. A statue or a painting might be quoted in pounds sterling and paid for in the same number of dollars. A word to the wise—whisht!

The proposition to establish a lottery in North Dakota, under the sanction of the State, has created a very natural excitement in that community. It is asserted that what is really proposed is to transplant the Louisiana lottery to this virgin soil when its present charter expires. The public sentiment about lotteries is very largely a matter of geography, or, at least, of race. In Protestant and Anglo-Saxon countries lotteries are looked upon as devices of Satan, while in Latin and Catholic countries they are commonly regarded with complacency as useful agencies for making money for the State, for needful public works, and even for the Church. There are points of morals, on the other hand, such as the sanctity of marriage, upon which the Latin population are much more rigid than the Anglo-Saxon. It is undoubtedly the survival of the French influence in Louisiana that has led to the authorization of lotteries in that State, and there is really no reason to fear its establishment, except through bribery of the Legislature, in a community so widely different in sentiment as North Dakota.

WERE NEW-YORK SENATORS BRIBED?

From the Delaware County Gazette.

It is likely to be well enough understood why certain New-Yorkers helped Chicago. Senator Erwin was Chairman of the Senate World's Fair Committee. His home paper says: "It is reported that Senator Erwin has just closed a very profitable real-estate transaction in Chicago." This is another indication of what controlled the Platt Senators and others. If Senator Erwin has largely profited by real-estate transactions in Chicago, how many other Senators did the same? A great journal says: "So it was by real-estate inducements that Chicago captured the New-York Senate."

THE PEOPLE DON'T WANT DAVID.

From the Jacksonville Times-Union, (Dem.)

The press is unanimous in the opinion that Gov. Hill is "straining every point to be President."

That is the very sort of a President the people do not want, and will not have. The men who have most sought that high office have been the men who have failed.

Fortunately, the Presidency is one office which seeks the man.

HUMOR AND SARCASM.

If you want special privileges in one line or another, you must be willing to pay their cost—in trouble or effort, if not in money. If you want to have a sunrise view of an attractive landscape, you must get up early in the morning. If you want to speak with a popular lecturer at the close of his evening's entertainment, you must be willing to sit his lecture through, and watch your chance for an interview after that time. If you want a choice seat at a concert, you must pay extra for it. If you want a back seat at a prayer meeting, you must come early; for in a prayer meeting the back seats are filled first, and the late-comers must push to the front or remain standing.—*Philadelphia Sunday School Times.*

In one of the city schools a teacher, with all the patience and powers of persuasion she could command, was endeavoring to instruct a class about a right angle triangle. After several attempts she asked the scholars to account for inattention, with the remark that what she was saying seemed to go in one ear and out the other. Again she repeated her description, following it by asking, "Who can tell what a right angle triangle is?" Up went a hand and the bright boy to whom it belonged shouted, "Something which goes in one ear and out the other."—*Worcester Spy.*

In 1865 the nickel three-cent piece was introduced. Its status was somewhat changed by the act of Feb. 12, 1873. Before that time it had been a legal tender at first up to 30 cents and later up to 60 cents. But in its wisdom Congress then made the piece legal tender for 25 cents. Why that sum was fixed upon no merely human intelligence has ever been able to guess. It is not divisible by three, and there is no more possibility of paying a twenty-five-cent debt with three-cent pieces than of reading the *Congressional Record* with interest.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

What might be termed a case of absent-mindedness occurred in the Eighth Ward the other day. A man started from home for his place of business, and when about half way there stopped to light a cigar. The wind blowing in his face, he turned around to get his light, and then jogged along contentedly without noticing the change in direction until he brought up at his own door. Then he was mad.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Journal.*

The *Bowdoin Orient* professes dissatisfaction with the present Bowdoin cheer, "B-o-w-d-o-i-n! Rah! Rah! Rah!" and seems to think, though it does not so say, that the old cry serves too much of Rats! Rats! Rats! The *Orient* demands that Bowdoin boys devise "a yell which is the product of their brains." One which is the product of their lungs would seem more effective to most people.—*Bangor Commercial.*

"Please, Sir, my papa wants you to send him a pair of overalls," piped a childish voice from under the front of the counter in one of our dry goods stores last week. "What kind, little girl?" asked the clerk. "Tan colored, Sir, er-er-them that's made from a goose." "Do you mean duck overalls, Miss?" "Yes, yes, that's the kind."—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

May—These dresses from Worth's are part of Penelope's trousseau. She's going to marry Lord Dedbroke directly after Easter, you know. Louise—How lovely! Isn't she going to have an an expensive outfit, though? May—Yes, but it is not the dresses that cost the most. Her father had to pay half a million for Lord Dedbroke.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

At the table of a well-known Methodist minister the subject of widows was under discussion, when one of the sons inquired: "What is a grass widow?" "Why, Harry," responded the other, "don't you know? A grass widow is a woman whose husband died with hay fever."—*Christian Advocate.*

When you hear of the ill luck of a friend, do not go to him to make inquiries, for it would cause him pain. Go rather to his best friend, who will gladly tell you all about the misfortunes of his friend. In this way you avoid giving trouble by giving pleasure.—*Boston Journal.*

Mrs. Brown—Johnnie broke a pane of glass, but as he told me about it at once, I gave him an apple. Mrs. Cobwigger—That will teach him a great lesson. Mrs. Brown—I'm afraid not. As soon as he had eaten the apple he went and broke another window.—*The Epoch.*

"Well," said a swell young woman of the West End to a friend after half an hour's experience with a pompous fledgling of twenty, "well, for a man who doesn't know anything, that youngster knows more than any man I ever met."—*Washington Star.*

The definition of a local attorney that "law is injustice unequally distributed" gathers additional force and pertinence in the light of recent developments, with accent on the "unequally distributed."—*San Antonio (Texas) Times.*

Some one has sent us verses beginning, "Oh, give me back my childhood's years!" We haven't got your childhood's years. We haven't even got childhood's years of our own.—*Texas Siftings.*

Divorces can be obtained in four hours in Japan by paying $2 down. Japan's contribution to Chicago's fair will probably be pointers.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Time will tell, but the ordinary man with an important secret won't give time a chance.—*Somerville Journal.*

There is no accounting for taste except on the principle that some people haven't any.—*Boston Post.*

Hailstones intended for publication are usually as big as hen's eggs.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

A PLAY BY DR. WEIR MITCHELL.

WILSON BARRETT PRODUCES "THE MISER" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The announcement that Wilson Barrett would open this evening's performance with an arrangement of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's dramatic poem, "The Masque," under the stage title "The Miser," drew a large audience, among whom were many well-known persons, to the Park Theatre. It had been intended to play "The Miser" as an afterpiece, but upon rehearsal its quick movement and strong climax were seen to be more adapted to a *lever de rideau*, and it was accordingly given before the performance of "Clito."

In its original form it was precisely a "masque" and turned on the tricking of the miser, who is the central figure, by a band of maskers. Two of these, a wanton and the devil, successively fail to tempt or frighten him, but a third, dressed as Death, secures a bribe by appropriate threats. The Duke then appears, dissolves the masque, and decides that Death has won the wager.

For stage purposes this ending was thought to be impracticable, and Mr. Barrett's arrangement adds a soliloquy for the miser at the opening, drops the mask and closes the poem with a very effective climax. A dingy interior, gray hairs, a torn robe, and a pile of gold on a table satisfy the common idea of the miser and his surroundings. The typical figures and mediæval dress made the effect of a fantasy, strange and suggestive, until, at the close, Mr. Barrett's combat with Death gave it the force of an actual drama. The interest of the poem had once or twice suffered the usual uncertainty of a first night, but this distinct scene between the tall, shrouded figure out of Holbein's "Dance of Death" and the shrinking, senile, convulsed wretch offering all his treasures for life was a surprise to the audience and showed all the force of Dr. Mitchell's theme.

Dr. Mitchell occupied a box with a large party. Mr. Barrett was recalled after the performance and spoke a few words of thanks and of compliment to the author.

ART NOTES.

The shaft in honor of John F. Hartranft, formerly Major General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has been awarded to Van Gunden & Young of Philadelphia. It is 36 feet high and 8 feet thick at the base. A bronze relief of the General's bust will ornament the plinth. The shaft will be square and of granite.

The question has arisen in Boston whether the bust in Doric Hall ascribed to Samuel Adams is or is not a likeness of that worthy. A commission is to sit on the bust and present a decision.

CAN THE GOOD MAN KNOW OF THIS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That good Christian gentleman, E. F. Shepard, if he knows it, permits the *Mail and Express* to do that which is certainly very disgraceful.

It copies death notices from other papers and sends a bill to the family for publishing—50 cents for each notice.

I know of two instances where this has been done. The deaths were put in the *Mail and Express* without the knowledge of any of the family, and a few days after a bill was sent in. I can't give names, but if you will take the death notices and inquire of the family of the deceased parties, you will, without doubt, get at the facts. I wish that he could be exposed, for it is so small and so terribly mean to try to make a few shillings out of those who have been afflicted by death in the family.

A BEREAVED PARENT.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1890.

CONGRESSMEN GRABBING FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SOME OBSTRUCTIONS PUT IN THEIR WAY—THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS FROM MONTANA TO BE SEATED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was pork day in the House of Representatives to-day, and over five hours were spent in dropping hooks into the open barrels and pulling out nice chunks in the shape of public building bills. The leader of the fishermen was Chairman Milliken of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and he met with success enough to gratify fifteen of his fellow-fishermen, and satisfy all the others that their turn would come before the end of this Congress.

At the same time he was not at all pleased with the rate of speed with which the pork was drawn out, for only fifteen pieces had been safely landed when the day's work came to an end.

The very first piece pulled up ran against an obstruction which it took over two hours to get around. It was the largest piece taken out, and was in the shape of a bill extending the limit of cost for the public building in Newark, N. J., from $350,000 to $650,000. As soon as it appeared above the brine Mr. Holman raised the point of order that under the new rules of the House the Pork Committee had no jurisdiction over any bill appropriating money for public buildings. After a brief parley Mr. Holman consented to withdraw the point, but Mr. Blount renewed it and called for a ruling.

Mr. Milliken tried to smooth the way for the big piece of pork by asking leave to strike out the provision appropriating the $300,000. Mr. Blount objected to this and insisted upon a settlement of the point of order before anything else was done. Mr. Dibble and Mr. Bayne tried to talk the Georgia member out of his position, but he was stubborn, and finally Chairman Payson remarked that he would listen to arguments on the question in dispute.

He gave Mr. Blount the first chance to talk, and listened to an earnest argument that, under the very rules which had been adopted that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds should have no jurisdiction over any proposal to appropriate money. To override that rule now, Mr. Blount contended, would be to ignore the carefully-prepared check put upon reckless appropriations by providing for the interposition of the Appropriations Committee, and to open the way for all sorts of appropriations on all sorts of bills.

Mr. Dingley took the ground that, by referring the bill to the Public Buildings Committee, the House gave that body jurisdiction over all the provisions of Mr. Dockery, Mr. Hunt, and so did Mr. Bynum. Mr. Caswell insisted that the Newark bill was certainly under the jurisdiction of the committee to which it had been referred. Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge showed that it had been uniformly held that the objections previously made to cut in pieces of order were raised against them. He held that the necessary appropriations could be made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, and that no building had been authorized by a bill reported from the Public Buildings Committee.

Chairman Payson finally overruled the point of order, practically on the ground that, if the appropriation clause was not acted upon by the Pork Committee, there was no other committee to send it to, because the Appropriations Committee could not provide the money before the building itself was authorized.

It had taken ninety minutes to get Mr. Blount's snag out of the way, and Mr. Milliken proposed to land the Newark chunk in short order. But before he could lift it from the barrel Mr. Holman called for the reading of the committee's report in favor of the bill, and thus kept the pork some time longer. Then the Indiana Representative had read the original bill, passed two years ago, providing $350,000 for the Newark building. He followed this with a statement that, after paying for the site and repairing one of the buildings on it, the Government had still $270,000 left from previous appropriations. The present bill, therefore, would really give $570,000 for a new building in Newark, and he thought this was a little too much.

Mr. Lehlbach insisted that it was a very modest bill, and that New-Jersey wasn't getting its share anyhow. He appealed for the speedy passage of the bill, so that somebody else might get a chance to drop a hook into the barrel. Mr. Lehlbach and Mr. Holman held a spirited conversation about the needs of Newark, and the Indianian proposed to cut down the size of the extra chunk from $300,000 to $150,000, which would still leave $420,000 available for the Newark building. Mr. Milliken shuddered at such an idea, and insisted that the piece was just the right size as it was found in the barrel.

Mr. Cannon, who had kept perfectly quiet up to this time, popped up and moved to strike out all the clause carrying the appropriation of $300,000, so that the money would have to be provided for hereafter by the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Lehlbach was getting anxious to land the pork, and to save time and trouble he agreed to Mr. Cannon's motion, and it was formally adopted. Then Mr. Holman moved his amendment, reducing the limit to $500,000. A Corporal's guard of eleven members supported him, and eighty-one stood by Mr. Lehlbach. Mr. Holman disgusted the pork grabbers by raising the point that a quorum had not voted. He was not proof against Mr. Lehlbach's appeals to withdraw the point, however, and so, after a two hours' struggle, Newark's big piece was finally pulled clear out of the barrel and stowed away in Mr. Lehlbach's gripsack.

The contest over the Newark bill had convinced the committee that, if it wished to make any progress, it had better not insist on the appropriation clauses in its measures, although the Chairman had ruled that they might remain. Before each succeeding piece was finally landed, therefore, the clause appropriating the money was cut out, so that the money for the erection of the buildings authorized to be built must be provided by the Appropriations Committee in one of the regular appropriation bills for the next fiscal year.

One cause of delay which the committee could not avoid was the demand by Mr. Holman as each chunk came up that the committee's report should be read. This could not be ruled out as dilatory tactics, and so to-morrow's *Record* will contain a great deal of information about the fifteen cities and towns, which will give their residents bigger ideas of their importance than they have ever had before.

After the Newark business was settled, Mr. Milliken lost no time in dropping his hook into the barrel again, and it brought up a small piece in the shape of $200,000 for Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Holman's statistics showed that, at the last census, the city had 10,000 voters, only Messrs. Holman and Cannon went on record against it. Having since been increased to $300,000, the Dallas chunk was dropped into the market basket.

Another large piece was then drawn out, for $1,000,000, and Abbetts stopped it and asked the House to increase the appropriation to $2,000,000. Mr. Holman protested, and the cry of 105 voters, only Messrs. Holman and Cannon went on record against it. Having since been increased to $2,000

REPLY TO HARVARD.

PRINCETON ANSWERS THE CHARGES AGAINST HER FOOTBALL MEN.

The *Princetonian* of Friday furnishes a sensation in college athletics. This paper, published by the students at Princeton, is the official organ of Princeton undergraduates, and speaks of athletics, as of everything else to which it devotes attention, in the interests of the college it represents.

The issue of the paper referred to contains a supplement of eight pages devoted to the controversy between Harvard and Princeton in regard to their respective methods in football, as well as in athletics generally. It gives in full the reply of Harvard to Princeton's football letter of Nov. 17, 1889, in which Princeton asked the Harvard Football Association to make a public retraction of the general charges made against the Princeton management, and also the reply to Harvard which Princeton now makes through Messrs. Henry F. Osborn, '77; C. C. Cuyler, '79, and Tracy H. Harris, '86, comprising Princeton's Advisory Committee, and Messrs. Frank S. Miller, '90, and Alan D. Wilson, '91, football managers.

The trouble between Harvard and Princeton over football last Fall is still fresh in the minds of every one who follows the news of college sport. When the season opened Princeton appeared with a big, strapping football eleven that played the game before the season closed as it never had been played before. On her team, however, were several old players who aroused the suspicions of Harvard's men, and, setting herself up as the example of moral athletics, Harvard protested against Princeton, and finally resigned from the Football League on the ground that Princeton was using unfair tactics in the enlistment of men. Princeton immediately got her back up, demanded a retraction from Harvard, declared that all the men on her team were bona fide students at Princeton, and stated that Princeton possessed evidence that a number of the Harvard eleven were offered pecuniary inducements to enter college to play football, and were then beneficiaries of the college funds.

As Princeton's charges reflected upon Harvard's football management, an investigation was made by Harvard's Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, and in a statement made by that committee Princeton's charges against Harvard were not only denied, but Harvard charged openly that Princeton's methods had been irregular in regard to enlisting Messrs. George and Cash in the eleven, and in allowing Wagenhurst, the professional baseball player, to play on the eleven; and that Ames, Princeton's great full-back, had also received money for playing baseball.

In the Princeton statement replying to Harvard's allegations, it is asserted that Princeton's declaration, relating to pecuniary inducements having been offered to Harvard men was made with the firm conviction that it was true; was made under the provocation of charges which Princeton believes are unprecedented in the history of college athletics, and to show that Harvard was in no position to prefer such charges against the Princeton team. Princeton calls attention to the course of Capt. Cumnock of the Harvard eleven, who, it is claimed, strengthened his team by securing the return to Harvard of Cranston, who, as reported in the college papers, had married and left Harvard for good; of Stickney, who had already offered his services to Princeton and Yale, and of Upton, who had only a few weeks before the beginning of the season made his arrangements for entering Princeton.

Princeton says that if Upton was incorrect in his statement to Princeton that his scholarship had been in the first instance promised him by the football managers at Harvard, then Princeton was unjust in her declarations, and is willing to take it back. She says that the practice of holding out inducements to players should be given up. If she adopted in this case this year it was because Harvard had in the previous year diverted at least one player from Princeton. In regard to her players, Princeton points out that she dropped Wagenhurst from her team when a rule was passed debarring a professional from playing; that George and Cash are both regular students at Princeton, and that Ames is not a professional baseball player to Princeton's knowledge. Princeton claims that the securing of Upton, Cranston, and Stickney by Harvard were regarded with the same suspicion at Princeton as the return of George or the entrance of Cash to Princeton was regarded at Harvard. As for the special legislation attempted by Harvard last Fall in the football association, Princeton considers it as of a specially retroactive character.

A statement is published showing that Princeton's past record is as pure as that of either Harvard or Yale, and the Princeton reply winds up by suggesting that no electioneering for athletes be permitted in the schools, that the names of teams and substitutes be published a month in advance, as is done by Oxford and Cambridge in England, to avoid disputes; that, for the sake of intercollegiate courtesy, they eliminate sworn affidavits and accept the simple written statement of the Captain of the team as sufficient in all cases of doubt as to the eligibility of players.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT YALE.

NEW-YORK AND HARVARD ATHLETES AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, March 8.—The annual meeting of the Yale Athletic Association and the Second Regiment was held at the Union Armory this evening. Yale made a good showing on the track. The first heat of the mile-run, open to all, was a most exciting contest, in which J. P. Lloyd, '91, from the scratch, passed several strong competitors and closed barely ahead of W. S. French of the New-Jersey Athletic Club.

No new men of importance were brought out by Yale, and there was general discouragement in regard to the prospects for the Berkeley Oval games. W. H. Branson, '91 S., was depended on by Yale in the one-mile walk, but he was too heavily handicapped, and was nearly a lap behind at the finish. He is a new man on the track, but he is the best now in college.

An unusually large delegation from Harvard was in the games, and the New-York athletic clubs were well represented. There were about 250 entries in all. The results were as follows:

Forty-Yard Dash.—A. H. Green, Manhattan Athletic Club and Harvard Athletic Association, handicap 1½ foot, first, in 0:05⅘. W. V. Downs, New-York Athletic Club and Harvard Athletic Association, handicap 5 feet, second.

Regimental Fifty-Yard Dash.—T. J. Lee, Company E, scratch, first in 0:06¾, with P. Kennedy, Company K, handicap one foot, second.

Regimental One-mile Walk.—A. C. Hunt, Company E, handicap 20 seconds, first, in 8:45, with F. W. Schubert, Company D, handicap 20 seconds, second.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race.—E. Lentilhon, New-York Athletic Club, handicap one yard, first, in 0:31⅘. E. Barnes, New-Jersey Athletic Club, handicap one yard, second.

Regimental One-Mile Walk.—H. M. Lee, Company C, handicap 40 yards, first in 0:31 2-5, with H. Smith, Company C, second.

One-Mile Walk.—C. E. Bardeen, Harvard, handicap 25 seconds, first in 7:38, with J. K. Punderford, Yale, second.

Putting the Shot—W. P. Nugent, New-Haven, handicap 1 foot, first, with 37 feet 7½ inches; E. J. Giannini, New-York Athletic Club, scratch, second.

One-Mile Run.—J. Lloyd, Yale, '91, scratch, first, in 4:53; W. S. French, New-Jersey Athletic Club, handicap 35 yards, second.

Quarter-Mile Run.—C. B. Pierce, Harvard, handicap 12 yards, first, in 0:57 2-5; with A. McQueeney, New-Haven, handicap 8 yards, second.

Running High Jump.—A. H. Green, Harvard, scratch, won with 5 feet 8 inches.

Potato Race.—Won by W. S. French, New-Jersey Athletic Club; with F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey Athletic Club, second.

NOTES FROM URUGUAY.

COMMERCIAL AND SPECULATIVE BUSINESS IMPROVING.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 1.—Like the rest of the world, we are afflicted with influenza here, but otherwise things are looking prosperous for this growing republic.

The election of Dr. Herrera Obes as our next President is considered certain, and the action of the President in regard to the contest is highly commended. No opposition is expected.

Commercial and speculative business is improving and in spite of the overspeculation in shares and lands that took place matters may be considered to be on a pretty sound basis, probably thanks to the fact that we have not suffered from the curse of depreciated paper currency like our Argentine neighbors.

Compared with the Argentine Republic our revenue and customs receipts make a very good showing, the former amounting to $15,280,322 in gold for the past year, of which $10,818,326 were derived from customs duties. In Argentine paper this revenue would amount to about $35,000,000, yet the area of Uruguay is only about one-fifteenth that of Argentina, and the population of the latter five times that of the smaller republic.

A MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—A special dispatch from Franklin, Penn., says: "J. P. Mitchell, aged thirty-five, a nitro-glycerine handler, was blown to pieces at 10 o'clock this morning at an oil well one mile from Franklin on the Louis

THE HOSTETTER ESTATE.

TWO SISTERS OF THE "BITTERS" MAN CLAIM A SHARE.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—A sensational will contest is to be fought in this city. Five million dollars is involved. Wednesday last the Orphans' Court issued a decree distributing the funds and securities of the estate of the late David Hostetter of bitters fame. The amount was $5,899,459.

After the death of Dr. David Hostetter no will was found, consequently in the court's decree, two sisters, Mrs. Stones, of Allegany City, and Mrs. Sumey, a widow with five children, of Lancaster, Pa., find no share in their brother's fortune. The sisters have engaged counsel, and will make a vigorous effort to secure an equal share with the heirs of their deceased brother David. The claim upon which they will base the contest is that in 1855 their father, who had founded the bitters business, transferred it to their brother without consideration of any kind; and, moreover, that he was incompetent to transact business, and therefore the transfer was illegal, and that they are legally entitled each to a one-third interest in the bitters business, which is the major portion of the Hostetter estate.

The defense have engaged counsel in Washington and Philadelphia. Suit will be entered at an early date.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PRAGUE, March 8.—A number of students assembled in the streets here and marched to the houses of several old Czech professors, where they acted in a riotous manner. The military was finally called upon to quell the disturbance. The soldiers charged the students with fixed bayonets and dispersed them. Ten of the rioters were arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The *Novoe Vremya* says that the Admiralty has approved a plan for the reorganization of the Russian Navy. The crews of the vessels comprising the Baltic and Black Sea fleets will be formed into corps numbering from 850 to 1,000 men each. Two new Baltic marine divisions will be organized.

LONDON, March 8.—The shipwrights at Southampton have given notice to their employers that they will strike unless they receive an advance of 4d. a week in their wages.

RIO JANEIRO, March 8.—It is officially denied that the Government has resolved to promulgate a constitution prior to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

PARIS, March 8.—The Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has voted to impose a duty of 3f. on foreign corn and 5f. on corn flour.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Ronans, Liverpool	.....	.....
Tillahasee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
Colon, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Liabonese, Para	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Weesland, Antwerp	1:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Alesia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Alvo, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Murvia, New-York	.....	10:30 A. M.
New-York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 9.

Guthiel, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Lantena, Philadelphia, Feb. 15.
Naples, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 6.
Plato, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

Alvena, Port Lamon, March 1.
City of Alexandria, Havana, March 6.
Fider, Bremen, March 1.
Servia, Liverpool, March 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Capua, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 16.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 1.
Nevada, Liverpool, March 1.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
City of Paris, Liverpool, March 5.
Moravia, Havre, Feb. 27.
Niagara, Havana, March 8.
Slavonia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Alarich, St. Kitts, March 5.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
Denmark, London, Feb. 27.
Egyptian Monarch, London, Feb. 26.
State of Pennsylvania, Moville, March 1.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 10.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Britannic, Liverpool, March 5.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 27.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:21 | Sun sets....6:00 | Moon rises.9:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..9:16	Gov. Isl...9:35	Hell Gate..7:26		
P. M.		P. M.		
Sandy H'k..9:36	Gov. Isl..10:00	Hell Gate..11:52		

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k..3:08	Gov. Isl...3:33	Hell Gate...5:01		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..3:21	Gov. Isl...3:47	Hell Gate...5:15		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

ARRIVED

Steamship Othello, (Br.,) Mundy, London, 18 ds with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Orinoc, (Br.,) Avana, Cienfuegos and Caibarien, 6 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 7th.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McCombie, Leghorn, Catania, Palermo, and Gibraltar, 7 ds. with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

Steamship Alamo, Lewis, Galveston 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Tallahassee, Aikens, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Remledi, (Br.,) Clark, Yokohama, Shanghai, Amoy, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Port Said, and Malta, 36 ds. with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M., 7th.

Steamship Crystal, (Br.,) Stannard, Newcastle and Antwerp, 19 ds. with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Barat 7 P. M., 7th.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship F. W. Bruns, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Steamship City of Atlanta, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Bayswater, (Br.,) Taylor, Hamburg 226 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

Steamship City of Chicago, (Br.,) Redford, Liverpool and Queenstown 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:12 P. M.

Steamship Yorkford, (Br.,) Smith, Shields, 18 ds. with mdse. to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Steamship Mandalay, (Br.,) Harris, Bilboa 18 ds. with iron ore to R. de Flores & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Mortlake, (Br.,) Buyers, Hamburg 18 ds. with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Bark Lord of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Amsterdam 37 ds. with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Hannah Blanchard, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Atkins, Dunkirk 30 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Harry Buschman, of Halifax,) Wilbur, Zaza 13 ds. with cedar to H. W. Erichs—vessel to R. de Flores & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N., cloudy; at City Island, light, N. W., clear.

SAILED

Steamships Aurania, Italy, and Pathan, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Hekla, for Copenhagen, &c.; Fulda and Emsrgie, for Bremen; La Normandie, for Havre; Progress, for Liabon; Letimbo, for Marseilles, &c.; Aguan, for Belize, &c.; Athos, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; Colonia, for Port au Prince, &c.; Stamford, for Saracos; Alvo, for —; Nueses, for Galveston; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Gulf Stream, for Wilmington, N. C.; Guyandotte, for Newport News.

Ship Patrician, for Portland, Oregon.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamship B. F. Dimock, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 8.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, Capt Cameron, from New-York Feb. 26 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:46 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship Capt. Sagredo, 8ft from Naples for New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

The steamship J. S. Marvin, (Brit.,) Capt. Matthiesen, from New-York Feb. 19 for Gottenburg, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

The steamship Arnold, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New-York Feb. 20 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Peet, from New-York Feb. 17 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

The steamship Belgravia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Naples for New-York March 8.

The steamship Verona, (Br.,) sld. from Manaos for New-York March 8.

The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, Capt. Cameron, from New-York Feb. 26 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Guion Line steamship Wyoming, Capt. Rigby, from New-York Feb. 26 for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 8 P. M. to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for an experienced, faithful nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from birth. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, 201 6th-av., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE ENVELOPE addressing and writing to do at home; excellent city references. Address A. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS SALES LADY, JUST RETURNED from Paris, wishes a situation; best city references. Address A. T., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION OR CHAPERON.—A widow, American, who has resided abroad, desires engagement as chaperon to a party of young people or as companion to an invalid or inexperienced woman, to travel abroad; has required temperament, health, and experience. Address E. G., care of Carrier 539, Brooklina, Mass.

COMPANION OR NURSE.—By a French lady as companion to a lady or invalid, or take charge of children; best city references. Address M. J., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as seamstress in a private American family; reference if required. Call, two days, at 248 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; willing to go to the country; last employer can be seen. Address Mary McAllen, Box 760 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; assist with waiting; can do plain sewing. Address K. R., 20 West 14th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—For a few months; English Protestant; city references. Address M., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; assist in waiting; good city reference. Address B. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid in American family; four years' best city reference. Address H. S., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Waitress.—By young English girl in private family; last employer seen. Address M. B., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; do plain sewing; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 165 West 19th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress or wait on lady and assist; first-class reference. Call at 471 3d-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 353 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl who is willing and obliging as chambermaid; good references. Call at 13 Montgomery-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; reference. Call at 939 6th-av., tailor store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as chamberwork and sewing; or do washing. Call at 204 East 25th-st., third bell, top, east side.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER IN SMALL family where only fine family cooking is required; understands all kinds of household duties; fully competent to take entire charge; best city references. Address P., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—By two Swedish women; one as cook and assist with washing, other as seamstress, with light chamberwork or care of a growing child; would like to be together; references; go to country in Summer. Call at 21 West 36th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman in small private family; understands all kinds of soups, meat, and game; is first-class pastrycaker; assist with marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30 to $35; present employer will recommend. Address F., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable young girls in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Seen at present employer's, 248 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress; family; understands roasts, all side dishes, desserts; excellent baker; best city references. Address C. B., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By professional cook; thoroughly understands her business; in first-class private family; likes two in family; guarantee first-class city reference. Address M. M., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; do coarse washing; private family; city or country; all kinds cooking; meats, good soups, entrées, desserts; city reference. Address M. E., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two neat girls; one as first-class cook, good caterer; other as excellent laundress or waitress; best city reference. Address Cook, Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent baker; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address C. K., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl in private family; wages, $25; no washing; good city reference. Call or address B. Y., care Mrs. Russell, 214 East 12th-st.

COOK.—First-class, where kitchenmaid is kept; takes entire charge; do marketing; in private family. Call or address M. E. S., 916 5th-av., present employer's.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman; good cook; in private family or boarding house; best city reference from last place. Address C. Berry, 263 West 18th-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; city reference. Apply at 226 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in private family; thoroughly competent; American family preferred; reference. Call Monday 232 East 32d-st., basement; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by young colored woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Call at 131 West 30th-st.; ring four times.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands American cookery in private American or German Christian family; wages, $30 to $35; city references. Call at 121 East 81st-st., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By a country girl as good cook or general housework in quiet family; references. Call Monday, at 136 West 19th-st., store.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. Call, for two days, at 124 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 526 3d-av.

COOK.—By a young colored woman as cook, washer, and ironer in boarding house; reference. Call at 264 West 35th-st.

COOK.—French; very good cook in small private family; wages $25; good city references. Call or address A. R., 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family, or will go out by the day. Address M. J., 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman, married, as first-class cook in private family; sleep at home. Call at 302 East 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable Swedish woman; not afraid of work; excellent cook, baker, and laundress; careful housecleanser. Call or address Jansen, 313 9th-av., near 54th-st., Bell 4.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow, either to take home or go out washing by day; also housecleaning. Call at 233 East 59th-st. Mrs. Reken.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman, day's work or housecleaning; good city reference. Call at 211 West 28th-st., rear, second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress; go out by the day; is a thorough shirt ironer; city reference. Call at 254 West 30th-st., Room 1.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also cutting by system; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; private families; good cutter, fitter, and draper; $2 50 per day; best city reference. Address, by letter only, Miss McCoy, 304 West 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; makes fine dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class fit and work; best references. Address Mme. H. Van Meliaert, 44 West 28th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by the day; terms, $2 50. Address L. Donaldson, 228 West 37th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; Spring, Summer dresses made at reasonable prices; perfect fitting; short notice. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; perfect fitter; artistic draper; dinner and evening dresses; terms moderate. Address L., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day; a few more customers; terms $2 a day; only American families; good city references. Address J. T., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker few more customers at home; artistic fitting, draping guaranteed; late of J. C. Johnson's, Broadway and 22d-st. Address Mrs. Paulson, 210 East 35th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; sewing by the day; in private family; will do mending or any kind of sewing. Address M. C., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Stauffer; dressmaking at home, or will go out by the day; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. Vias, 451 West 47th-st.

GOVERNESS.—By a French young lady as governess or companion to lady; no objection to travel; acquirements, French, English, music, and drawing; best references. Address S. A. C., 18 South 5th-av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess for lady's companion; speaks no English; no objection to country. Address M. A. P., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Situation wanted by a young Parisian as governess for young ladies; good seamstress. Miss F. P., Box 199 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In a gentleman's clubhouse, by a thoroughly-reliable and capable housekeeper; good manager of servants; American woman; age 45; excellent city reference. Address Mrs. M. Wright, Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper or care of invalid; is well experienced; would do chamberwork; six years' personal references. Call, two days, at 214 West 21st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, genial, capable lady without incumbrance as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; references. Address Mrs. G. L., Box 142 Times Office.

HOUSEMAID.—By young English Protestant as housemaid in first-class family; highest city reference. Address Neatness, Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; plain cook and laundress. Address 312 East 35th-st., third floor, front.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of medicines; infant food on bottle; good city reference. Address M. M., 30 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; to one or two ladies; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe; personal city reference. Address G. R., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German girl as Lumaid to a lady or ladies going to Europe; will give a service for passage and will remain with party if desired. Can be seen and recommended from present employer's until March 15, at 37 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; as first-class dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; assistant and fit; perfect packer; unexceptionable city references. Address Josephine, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Lyoung woman; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; assist with other work; three years' city reference; last employer seen. Address M., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; understands all duties; first-class dressmaker and good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best city references. Address German, 80 Horatio-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French person; thoroughly competent; speaks English; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; understands duties; best city references. Address letters to Jeanne, 135 West 35th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's Lmaid and seamstress; good hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class packer; best personal city references. Address J. M., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks good LFrench; thoroughly competent; good seamstress and excellent packer; no objections to travel; good city reference. Address Vincent, 314 West 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated North German Las lady's maid or assist with children; to travel; now or later; experienced; city reference. Address C. K., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker and Lhairdresser; personal city reference; no objection to country and light chamberwork. Address Dumany, 400 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid, Lspeaking French, German, and some English; highest city references. Address C. W., 436 East 85d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By well educated Protestant; Lspeaks French, German, and English; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city references. Address F. B., 245 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; willing to travel; good references. Address G. L., 262 West 47th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss Protestant Lgirl as lady's maid; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; city references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and LEnglish; best city reference from first-class families; likes two in family. Address A. W., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Address M. R. S., 75 West 49th-st., third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent; six years' best references. Address L. V., 152 Waverley-place.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 325 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant; good Lhairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. Address A. B. C., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Address K. A., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant Swedish girl as Lfirst-class laundress; thoroughly competent; good city references. Address E. J., 226 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class Llaundress in a private family; assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly reliable woman Las first-class laundress; competent and fully understands her business in all branches; highest city reference. Call at 241 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a Lprivate family; good city reference. Address R. H., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by competent Protestant young woman in private family; best city references. Address E. H., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman Las first-class laundress; best city reference. Address 308 West 39th-st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 223 East 45th-st., second floor, front.

MAID TO LADY OR GROWN CHILDREN.—By an English Protestant to travel or remain for his voyage or would remain after if required; city references. Address L., Box 371 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a trustworthy maid, speaking various languages; excellent dressmaker; good packer; not a snatch; prefers family going to Europe. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 10 East 37th-st.

MAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—By a competent young woman; excellent seamstress by hand or machine; would assist with other duties; city or country; best reference. Call, two days, at 318 East 54th-st.

MAID.—By experienced German person, middle-aged, as maid and seamstress, or nurse for growing children; speaks French fluently; city reference. Call at 423 8th-av., millinery store.

MAID.—By a competent and reliable girl; ten years' city reference from last employer; willing to assist with chamberwork. Address M. L., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid for growing children; good seamstress; good city references. Address Rosalie, 162 West 32d-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork. Apply at present employer's, 31 East 39th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as nursery governess; would like to go to Europe for the Summer; best city reference. Address G. L., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to grown children; would do light chamberwork or waiting; four years' city reference. Call or address 133 West 28th-st., care of Mrs. Mack.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, or do up-stairs work; only short time in this country. Address, care Mrs. Haller, 308 East Houston-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl to take care of children and to make herself useful. Call or address Hover, 518 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse to one or two children, or maid to young ladies; very good seamstress; good references. Call at 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, lately arrived, as nurse for a couple of grown children; knows how to sew. Address L. D., 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; by a thoroughly competent woman; first-class reference. Address J. K., 429 West 35th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO GROWING Children.—By a young Protestant; speaking French, German, and English thoroughly; also understands dressmaking and all kinds of fancy work; best city references; city or country. Address M. E. R., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent French person; thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of young children or an infant; no objection to travel; in a private American family; excellent city reference. Address A. B., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swiss girl; lately landed; of neat appearance; as chambermaid or nurse to one or two grown children; speaks French and German; good reference. Address Marie, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND ATTENDANT TO INVALID lady; several years' experience in nervous cases; no objection to country or travel; excellent reference. Address Attendant, Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss young girl; lately arrived; take care of one or two children; do sewing; city or country, or will travel; references. Address F. Dumont, 211 West 104th-st.

NURSE.—Understands massage, insane, and midwifery; diploma; three years with last patient; doctors' references; terms moderate; would prefer to travel

DRY GOODS.

Arnold Constable & Co.

SPRING DRESS FABRICS.

PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIRS.
PRINTED CHALLIES.
Plain and Fancy Nun's Veilings.
STRIPE AND BORDERED GAZINE,
MIXED AND PLAIN CAMEL'S HAIRS,
English Tweeds and Cheviots,
ALL-WOOL FRENCH SUITINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
EMBROIDERED ROBES.

Broadway & 19th st.

A.—G. BUNOUT.
27 UNION-SQUARE, NEAR 16TH-ST.,
IMPORTER OF FINE HUMAN HAIR AND SHELL GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED A CASE OF NICE GRAY AND DRAB SHADE.
THE FINEST SHELL PINS EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.
FLEUR DE LIS FACE POWDER, 50 CENTS BOX.
EAU CHARBONNIER HAIR RESTOREK, $1 50 BOTTLE. EAU DE QUININE, TO MAKE THE HAIR GROW, $1.
CAP SHAPE HAIR NETS, ALL SHADES.
OREQUINE, $1 BOTTLE.
ALL KINDS OF HAIR SWITCHES AT REDUCED PRICES.

AU GAGNE PETIT, 909 BROADWAY.—Great success! Special sale! 8-button Gants de Suede, $1; reduced from $1 75 and $2; best value ever offered.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.
Paid-up CAPITAL & SURPLUS....$630,000
Amount of Deposits.....$2,485,100
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank.
Safe-deposit boxes to rent in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,	HARRY B. HOLLINS,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,	DAVID H. KING, Jr.,
JAMES H. BESSLIN,	EDWARD V. LOEW,
I. TOWNSEND BURDEN,	GEORGE J. MAGEE,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	HENRY W. T. MAGEE,
SAMUEL J. COLGATE,	ROBERT MACLAY,
IRA DAVENPORT,	ROBERT G. REMSEN,
HENRY P. DIMOCK,	ANDREW H. SANDS,
WILLIAM A. DUER,	JOHN S. TILNEY,
JACOB HAYS,	JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,	CHARLES F. WATSON,
CHARLES H. WELLING.	
FRED'K L. GELDRIDGE, Secy.	

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY
150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, with exchange, at selection in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Edison Electric Light Company the books of this company will be closed from Monday, March 10, 1890, at 3 P. M., to Saturday, March 29, 1890, at 10 A. M., to offer to the stockholders of record the privilege to purchase $2,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. convertible twenty-year gold bonds and $500,000 stock of this company in an amount equal to their holdings of this company's stock, at the rate of $1,000 bond and $400 stock for $1,350 in cash.

A circular giving full particulars, with Blanks for the assignment of rights, will be mailed to the addresses of all stockholders of record on the closing of the books March 10, 1890.

By order of the board.

J. B. SKEHAN, Treasurer.

A PARTY OF THREE PERSONS AND ONE ASSISTANT RESPONSIBLE PARTY HAVE AGREED TO FORM A COMPANY WITH A CAPITAL OF $200,000 WITH THE PURPOSE OF HANDLING DESIRABLE SECURITIES WHICH SOME OF THE PARTY CONTROL BY MEANS OF CONTRACTS WITH RAILWAYS. SUCH BONDS WILL BE TAKEN AT A LOW RATE AND SOLD AT VALUE TO PRODUCE FOR THIS COMPANY A GENERAL PROFIT OF NEARLY 25 PER CENT ON ITS CAPITAL. FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE STOCK HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED BY THE PARTIES REFERRED TO, AND OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE ONE-FIFTH PART REMAINING. APPLY ROOM 70, 10 WALL-ST.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878. OFFICES:
C. G. GREENE, } 72 and 74 Broadway,
9 and 11 New-st.,
BANKER & BROKER. } Rooms 42, 42½, and 43.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST
Paid on call loans of $1,000 and upward. Principal and interest guaranteed. Fifteen years' experience on the Exchange. Private wires. Quickest and most profitable stock-trading facilities offered in Wall-st. on easy margin. Order forms mailed. No interest charged on purchases of stock during the week if closed on or before Saturday. Ten shares and upward. COMMISSION 1-16. Connections by private wire with Boston. Large saving in commissions and interest account. A ladies' department.
Member New-York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN P. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS, GUARANTEED BY SAID COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
TEAT, MARTIN & CO.,
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
59 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS
AND
TEXAS RAILWAYS
In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

—THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to lists	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:
WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

The adoption of the agreement of Nov. 27, 1889, for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. is PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS. Subject to confirmation of cable reports from Amsterdam and London there are less than 200 Five and Six per cent. bonds outstanding and less than 24,000 shares of stock.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARE THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Acceptances by depositors of 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock of the right to subscribe to the $18,000,000 cash fund have been filed amounting to over $13,000,000 cash, LEAVING LESS THAN $5,000,000 for the Guarantee Syndicate.

Subscribers will be allotted the full amount, say, the depositor of a $1,000 5 or 6 per cent. bond who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $400 of the said fund, (calling for $500 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bond or Certificate and $120 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock,) and the depositor of 100 shares of stock who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $1,600 of the said fund, (calling for $2,000 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds or Certificates and $480 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock.)

AS REQUIRED BY THE REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT AND BEFORE ANY SECURITIES CAN BE TAKEN BY THE GUARANTEE SYNDICATE, the Registered Subscribers will be offered the right to subscribe to the unsubscribed balance of the said $18,000,000 Cash Fund upon the same terms and conditions as the subscriptions now on file as soon as the Committee can confirm absolutely the amount, which is expected to be ascertained in a few days.

Five per cent. upon the amount of cash subscription (payable in cash or 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds) will be called, payable on March 17, 1890, and the remaining 95 per cent. will be called, payable on June 1, 1890.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary.

---

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered
CAR TRUST BONDS OF
THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 25, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared out of earnings a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record March 20, 1890.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20, 1890, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1890.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.

DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER share has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889, payable April 15, 1890, to holders of record March 14, 1890. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 14, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. April 16, 1890. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000 WHO IS a conversant with the fancy goods trade and is competent to take entire charge of selling and office business, can have one-half interest in a successful, paying manufacturing company. Address, with references, MANUFACTURES, Box 112 Times office.

$7,500 WILL PURCHASE OUTFIT OF first-class permanently-established manufacturing business; annual sales averaging over $79,000 and net profits $7,000; owner retires on account of age; thorough investigation invited. Address G. B., Box 166 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing and jobbing business in New-York City; grocers' and druggists' specialties; fine plant in good order; or would take a partner with capital. Address G. L., Box 168 Times Office.

ENGLAND.—ADVERTISER DESIRING TO live permanently in England, wishes to manage or represent a business. Address ENGLAND, Box 112 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED BY A CHICAGO CLOAK MANUFACTURER to extend the business. Address CHICAGO, Box 284 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WANTED TO represent as East. GERMAN LAND and CATTLE CO., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED ANTIQUES; MAhogany sideboard, dining table, screen and étagère, $50; commode, $15; desk, $35; rosewood piano, Faivre, maker, Paris, $200. Call as 541 Classon, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW PARLOR SUITES, $50, $65, and $110; obliged to sell; have not been used. Address W. M. C., Box 171 Times Office.

GENTLEMAN'S HORSE, DOG CART, Astor harness; first-class outfit. Apply Henry's Stables, 56 West 52d-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—MADISON-AV., 266, NORTHWEST Corner 39th-st.—Handsomely-furnished apartment, with private table; references exchanged.

1.—SUITE; BATH; PRIVATE TABLE; also, large and single rooms, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

1.—275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE ROOM, with alcove; first-class board; hall room; reference.

3 EAST 41ST-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with hall adjoining, with best of board; references.

18TH-ST., 43 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Table d'hote, 10 courses, with wine, 50 cents; roast turkey.

21ST-ST., 34 AND 36 EAST.—ROOMS, with board, permanent or transient; table board; references.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—SECOND FLOOR front room; private bath; excellent table; $25 per week; references.

27 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-Furnished rooms en suite or singly; private table optional; best references given.

33 WEST 36TH-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM in unexceptionable neighborhood with refined Jewish family; near "L" stations and Central Park; reference.

38TH-ST., NO 6 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR, nicely furnished, with board; single room and physician's office.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

103 WEST 48TH-ST.—ATTRACTIVE, first-class accommodations; en suite or singly; best table; references exchanged.

120 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS unexpectedly vacated; private baths; superior table and appointments; reference.

269 WEST 127TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board. All conveniences.

A.—1.—TWO LADIES WOULD LIKE TO find a gentleman who would appreciate home comforts as well as refined and social surroundings; unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. N., Box 816 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HANDSOME SQUARE SUNNY ROOMS, with board; references; superior table board. 214 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, second floor; excellent board and attendance. S. H. DUNHAM, 136 East 18th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 D-ST., 237 WEST.—BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished.

27 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board; references.

71 ST-ST., 88 WEST.—WELL-FURNISHED room to gentleman; strictly private house; convenient to "L" station.

130 WEST 32D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS at reasonable rates.

131 WEST 49TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will rent comfortable furnished rooms, with all improvements; terms moderate.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, HAVING HANDsomely-furnished rooms in first-class bachelor apartment house, would share same with acceptable gentleman. Address, with full particulars, SANDERSON, Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS.—HANDsomely furnished, en suite or singly. 6 East 32d-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED PHYSICIAN DESIRES May 1 permanent first-class accommodations, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and 6th avs., in a private house; no boarding houses. Address M. D., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—LARGE ROOM, HEATED, WITH small one adjoining, in private family or small boarding house, by two adults; terms not to exceed $18 per week; references exchanged. Address X., Box 179 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
LONG BRANCH,
IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.
For accommodations address
FREDERICK HOEY, Hollywood,
or apply to H. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

NEW WINTER AND SPRING RESORT.

The Princess Anne,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
On the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH RAILROAD, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

BROWN'S MILLS-IN-THE-PINES
In the great pine belt of New-Jersey; elegantly furnished, new hotel; lighted by electricity; spacious sun parlors; now open. Three hours from New-York via Pennsylvania R. R. Trains 1, 3, and 4 P. M. For rooms and circulars apply to George Murray, "The Sherwood," 5th-av. and 44th-st., or address
P. S. ATTICK, Manager,
Brown's Mills P. O., Burlington County, N. J.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS,
28 Miles south of Jacksonville.
On the St. John's Bluff & Magnolia, Fla.
MAGNOLIA HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
One of the most elegant hotels south of New-York; all modern appointments; capacity, 400; steam yacht, sail and row boats; driving and saddle horses; orchestral music. The spring water is unsurpassed.
CHAS. B. GOODWIN, Manager.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Now open. Arrangements can be made for board. Fourth season; steam heat; open wood fires; elevator, electric bells, sun parlors.
J. R. PALMER, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE BRADFORD, IN RYE, NEAR HARRIson station; an elegant private boarding house; good stabling; 45 minutes from New-York; house open for inspection by appointment only; season commences on or before May 1. For particulars call at 43 West 22d-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT,
11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.
Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter.
ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4th-avenue and 13th-street, New-York.
On the American and European plans.
C. H. KERNER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, four minutes' walk to Fulton Ferry, Wall-st. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
42d-st., and Madison-av. Rooms en suite and singly.
O. V. PITMAN, Proprietor.

HOTEL AMERICA, IRVING-PLACE, 15TH-st.—$2 per day; also, European plan; special arrangements to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN THE SUBURBS OF Yonkers within ten minutes' drive of the New-York and Northern Railroad; gentleman's country house; large, well-furnished rooms; spacious grounds, with tennis court and beautifully shaded; exceptionally pure water; convenience to and from railroad station; from April 1 if desired. For further particulars address C. L., care of Postmaster, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN; large comfortable house near depot; good rooms and table. Address S. N. HEADS, Montclair, N. J.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used, second-hand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 27-STOP OBlique, $227 50; new pianofortes, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

FURNITURE.

OAK FRAMES FOR CHEAP PICTURES, cards, &c., 5 cents up, 1 or 10,000. WILLIAM LEVIN, 37 Day-st.

FINE ARTS.

OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Mssrs. HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU respectfully announce to the public a season of ITALIAN OPERA, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.
The season will consist of sixteen performances by the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
consisting of the following distinguished artists:

MME. ADELINA
PATTI!

Soprani e Contralti—Mme. EMMA ALBANI and Mlle. LILLIAN NORDICA, Mme. GIULIA VALDA and Mlle. PETTIGIANI, Mlle. GUERRINA FABBRI and Mlle. HORTENSE SYNNERBERG, Mlle. MATILDE SAUERMEISTER and Mlle. ATTALIE CLAIRE.
Tenori—Sig. COMMENDATORE FRANCESCO TAMAGNO, Sig. LUIGI RAVELLI, Sig. EUGENIO VIDAL and Sig. GIOVANNI PERUGINI, Sig. ROBERTO VANNI and Sig. BIELETTO.
Baritoni—Sig. GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE and Sig. ARTURO MARESCALCHI, Sig. NAPOLEONI ZARDO and Sig. AGOSTINO CARBONE.
Bassi—Sig. ETTORE MARCASSA and Sig. FRANCO NOVARO, Sig. ARMANDO CASTELMARY and Sig. FIRMINO MIGLIARA, Sig. A. DE VASCHETTI and Sig. LUCINI.

CHORUS OF EIGHTY!
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY!
TWENTY-FOUR DANSEUSES!
MILITARY BAND OF THIRTY!

MUSICAL DIRECTORS.	Sig. LUIGI ARDITI / ROMUALDO SAPIO
Maestro al Pianoforte	Sig. MANCINELLI
Maestro del Coro	Sig. CARLO CORSI
Soli Manager	Mme. MARETZEK
Suggeritore	Sig. BARDINI
Mistress of the Ballet	Mrs. FARRY
Property Master	Mr. BELASCO
Perruquier	Mr. IBE
Costumier	Sig. ISAIA
Costumiere	Mme. ISAIA
Armorer	Mr. BARTON
Music Librarian	Mr. LIONEL MAPLESON
Stage Manager	Mr. WILLIAM PARRY
Assistant Stage Manager	Sig. RIGGO MAZZI
Prima Ballerina	Mlle. AGHERA

THE REPERTOIRE
will be taken from the following operas:

ROMEO E JULIETTA	Gounod
OTHELLO	Verdi
LAKME (first time in Italian)	Delibes
GUILLAM TELL	Rossini
LA TRAVIATA	Verdi
LES HUGUENOTS	Meyerbeer
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR	Donizetti
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA	Rossini
FAUST	Gounod
IL TROVATORE	Verdi
SEMIRAMIDE	Rossini
RIGOLETTO	Verdi
AIDA	Verdi
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX	Donizetti
MARTHA	Flotow
LA SONNAMBULA	Bellini

SCALE OF PRICES:
SEASON TICKETS (sixteen evening performances.)

Orchestra stalls	$80
Dress circle, first two rows	60
Dress circle, other rows	50
Balcony, first three rows	40
Balcony, other rows	30
Family circle	20
Baignoir boxes, six seats each	600
Parterre and first tier boxes, six seats each	800

The sale of season tickets for the sixteen evening performances will commence Friday, March 14, at the box office, Metropolitan Opera House, at 9 A. M. and continue till Monday, March 17, 5 P. M. Subscribers for the season may have the option of retaining their seats for the four matinées at $20 per seat.

SINGLE TICKETS.

Orchestra stalls	$7 00
Dress circle, first two rows	6 00
Dress circle, other rows	4 00
Balcony, first three rows	3 00
Balcony, other rows	2 00
Family circle	1 50
Baignoir boxes, six tickets each	50 00
Parterre and first tier boxes, six tickets each	60 00

The sale of single tickets will begin on Wednesday, March 19, at box office, Metropolitan Opera House, at 9 A. M.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE.
125TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.
WEEK MONDAY, MARCH 10, SAT. MAT.
PINERO'S BIG SUCCESS,
SWEET LAVENDER,
FROM THE LYCEUM THEATRE,
under the direction of Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN.
AN EXACT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS, MODELED ON THE LONDON PRODUCTION.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE.
125TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.
FIRST SUNDAY NIGHT
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 8:10 P. M.
BOX OFFICE OPENS 3 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
1. OVERTURE, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
2. DUO DE BACH—"AVE, from "Philemon and Baucis" ..... Gounod
3. "BROKEN HEART" ..... Danse
SIGNOR E. DUZENSI.
4. WALTZ, "La Vesica" ..... O. Metra
5. VIOLIN SOLO ..... Corelli Leonhard
Gavotte and Variation.
MR. NAHAN FRANKO.
6. HARP SOLO.
MR. JAMES BLAMPHIN.
7. "MID STARRY DEEPS" ..... Murio-Celli
MME. IDA KLEIN.
8. HARP SOUNDS ..... A. Jungman
9. OVERTURE, "If I were King" ..... Adam
10. Largo VIOLIN, HARP, and ORGAN..Haendle
MR. NAHAN FRANKO, MR. BLAMPHIN, MR. ROSNER.
11. SERENADE, for String Orchestra ..... Wuerst
"Under the Balcony."
12. SPRING SONG ..... Mendelsohn
13. VOCAL SOLO ..... Verdi
Donna e mobile, "Rigoletto,"
SIGNOR MONTEGRIFFO.
14. WALTZ, "Kenigslieder" ..... Strauss
15. ARIA ..... Verdi
Scena and Miserere, "Il Trovatore."
Mme. IDA KLEIN, Signor DUZENSI, and Chorus
16. CHROMATIQUE ..... Liszt
EDMUND ROSNER, Leader.
Popular Prices. General Admission, 50 cents.

Every Sunday Evening. **LENOX LYCEUM** Madison Ave. and 59th St.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS
10TH GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
REAPPEARANCE OF
CLEMENTINA DE VERE.
MAD SCENE, Hamlet ..... Ambroise Thomas
FRANZ WILCZEK, Violin Virtuoso.
WITCHES' DANCE ..... Paganini
FANTAISIE CAPRICE ..... Vieuxtemps
Brilliant Orchestral Programme.
OVERTURE, spring, (new) ..... Goldmark
DIVERTISSEMENT à la Hongroise, Op. 84 ..... Schubert
HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY, No. 14 ..... Liszt
a. REVERIE,
b. DANCE OF THE WOOD NYMPHS, } ..... Raff
VALSE CAPRICE ..... Rubinstein
MARCHE INDIENNE, L'Africaine ..... Meyerbeer
General admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Boxes, seating eight, $10 and $8, according to location. Over 500 seats open to the public at 50 cents admission. Doors open at 7:20.
Box Office open all day from 8:30 A. M.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING,
AUNT JACK
will be presented for the
137TH TIME
On the return of Mr. Palmer's Company from their
LIGHTNING TRIP TO WASHINGTON,
where they perform the piece
THE SAME AFTERNOON
for the benefit of THE ACTORS' FUND.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER ..... Sole Manager
Begins at 8:30. Over at 11.
Saturday Matinée at 2.
137TH TO 143D TIMES.
AUNT JACK.
"'Aunt Jack' is the jolliest kind of a play, and those who want to laugh and be thoroughly entertained had better head their list of anticipated enjoyments with the Madison-Square Company."—ELEANOR KIRK.

PALMER'S THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
Begins at 8:15. Over at 11. Sat. Mat. at 2.
Mr. A. M. PALMER ..... Sole Manager
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF
R. DOYLY CARTE'S NEW OPERA CO.
IN
THE CONDOLIERS,
CROWDED HOUSE—EVERY NIGHT.
Seats may be secured one month ahead.

PALMER'S THEATRE.
Special Matinée March 13.
BENEFIT OF F. C. BANGS.
A Superb Programme.
Mr. W. H. Crane, Mr. Nat Burgess, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Geo. Edgar, Miss Jane Stuart. Each of the above artists supported by their own company.

LENOX LYCEUM.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
SCHUBERT CLUB.
12 ARTISTS. 12
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
Tickets for sale at box office and at SCHIRMER'S, 35 Union-square.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128 East 70th-st.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT ..... Director
Lecture on MUSICAL FORM, with illustrations at the piano by
WALTER DAMROSCH,
MONDAY, March 10, at 3:30 P. M.
Tickets, One Dollar.

AMBERG THEATRE. IRVING-PLACE.
Monday, Possart, "King Lear;" Tuesday, Streitmann in "The Seven Suabians;" Wednesday, Possart, first production of the greatest and sensational European success, "Die Ehre" (Honor.) Thursday, Friday, Saturday night, "Honor;" Saturday matinée, "The Seven Suabians."

WORTH & HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM.—The Marvel of the Nineteenth Century! The Broken-necked Man removes his support and allows his head to drop! "See him Move! Hear him Live!" Forty New Curiosities. Stage shows hourly. Admission, 10c.

WINDSOR THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal. Week of March 10. Matinée Wed. and Sat.
Mr. T. J. Farron. The successful comedy, THE SHANTY QUEEN. Miss Amy Lee.

REV. DR. MAYNARD, F. R. H. S., CHICKERing Hall. "Days on the Danube," illustrated.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE **STAR** THEATRE.
THIRD MONTH.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
MR. WM. H.
CRANE
In the most successful Comedy of the present generation,
THE
SENATOR
By David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld.
Aided by his admirable company, comprising GEORGIE DREW BARRYMORE, LIZZIE HUDSON COLLIER, Mrs. AUGUSTA FOSTER, Miss JANE STUART, Miss JENNIE KARSNER, Mr. JAMES NEILL, T. D. FRAWLEY, HENRY BERGMAN, GEORGE F. DEVERE, WM. HERBERT, HENRY BRAHAM, J. C. FADUTT, WILL S. SAMPSON.
Under the direction of Mr. Joseph Brooks.
Matinées Saturdays only. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE.
1ST MONTH. 2D MONTH. 3D MONTH.
THE LEADING SUCCESS,
SHENANDOAH.
BRONSON HOWARD Wrote It.
PERFORMANCE 250TH 300TH WED., APRIL 9.
4TH GREAT SOUVENIR.
WEDNESDAY MATINÉES. CHILDREN AND SATURDAY MATINÉES. HALF PRICE.
SEATS READY NOW & 4 WEEKS in ADVANCE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
PERMANENT ATTRACTION.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE
COUNTY FAIR.
J. M. HILL, MANAGER.
EVENINGS, 8:15.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2.

MONDAY, AT 1 P. M.,
NELLIE BLY
will repeat her lecture entitled "My Trip Around the World." Prices, 25c., 50c., and 75c.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Under the Management of ..... J. M. HILL
4TH WEEK.
THE STEPPING STONE.
BY SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12,
25TH PERFORMANCE,
FESTIVAL NIGHT.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"YOU are one of the brainiest men living." At least your friends say so. Now show that you are by going to see the comedian Frank
DANIELS
IN **LITTLE PUCK,** AT
THE NEW PARK THEATRE, B'WAY and 35TH-ST.
Seats all sold when curtain goes up.
Every night at 8. Matinée Saturday only.
General admission, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH-ST., COR. IRVING-PLACE.
GILMORE & TOMPKINS ..... Props. and Managers
THIS IS THE 106TH WEEK.
DENMAN THOMPSON.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
SEATS ON SALE TO MAY 10.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
Last appearance of the eminent vocalist,
KATHERINE B. HOWE.
To-morrow the wonderful Spanish dancer,
CARMENCITA.
Matinées Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

CHICKERING HALL. VAN DER STUCKEN. Second CLASSICAL AFTERNOON CONCERT. Thursday, March 13, at 3 o'clock.
Soloists: Mr. EMIL FISCHER, Basso. (With kind permission of Director E. C. Stanton.)
Mr. ALEXANDER LAMBERT, Pianist, and Mr. F. DULCKEN, Accompanist. Orchestra of 50. TICKET, with reserved seat ..... ONE DOLLAR
Now on sale at Chickering Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. Wagner Lectures. MR. KREHBIEL'S LAST LECTURE. Subject: "Der Ring des Nibelungen." THE TRAGEDY. Illustrated at the Pianoforte by ANTON SEIDL. Wednesday, March 12, at 3 P. M. Re

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL),

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
STYLES OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE,
and
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
And will have their usual
FORMAL OPENING ON
MONDAY,
TUESDAY, and
WEDNESDAY

Next, when they will display both their Paris and own productions of
COSTUMES, CLOAKS,
MILLINERY, ETC.
THE FINEST CREATIONS OF THE BEST ARTISTS.

THEY ALSO HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
MR. HENRY HILTON,
Having purchased the famous collection of
MARBLE STATUARY
From the Gallery of the late
A. T. STEWART,
Has kindly permitted us to place it on public exhibition. The pieces exhibited are:

1. "PAUL AND VIRGINIA." Original Group. By the late distinguished Sculptor, JOSEPH DURHAM, A. R. A., OF LONDON.
2. "FLORA." Original Statue. By the late Thomas Crawford of New-York.
3. "ZENOBIA IN CHAINS." Colossal Statue. By the American Sculptress, Harriet Hosmer.
4. "DEMOSTHENES." Colossal Statue. By the late Thomas Crawford of New-York.
5. "FISHER GIRL." Life-size Figure. By the late Adam Scipione Tadolini of Rome.
6. "NYDIA," the Blind Girl of Pompeii. Original by the American Sculptor, John Randolph Rogers.
7. "FLOWER GIRL." Life-size Figure. By C. B. Ives of Rome.
8. "SAPPHO." Life-size Figure. By Prof. Richard H. Park, New-York.
9. "PROSERPINE." Original Statue. By the late Marshall Wood of London.
10. "THE BATHER." Life-size Figure. By Antonio Tantardini of Milan.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

BEGINNING
MONDAY, MARCH 10th,
AND
CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

Messrs. Brewster & Co. invite attention of carriage buyers to their Annual Exhibit of pleasure carriages, embracing many novelties for town use.

Specialties for country driving unusually attractive.

BREWSTER & CO.
(Of BROOME-ST.)
Broadway, 47th to 48th St.,
Only Place of Business.

FURNITURE,

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS.

CARPETS,

RUGS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT, LATEST DESIGNS.

LOWEST PRICES
FOR GOOD RELIABLE GOODS.
CASH OR CREDIT.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET "HINTS ON HOUSE FURNISHING" SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. KELLY,

6th-av. and 17th-st.,
263 6th-av., 102, 104, and 106 West 17th-st.

For
R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Advertisement
SEE PAGE 17.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON A FLAG.

The handsome silk flag presented by the United Letter Carriers' Association of Station F to its President, Isaac L. Allen, Jr., was exhibited yesterday. It was presented to Mr. Allen at a secret meeting of the New-York Association last Sunday. The flag is 7 by 5 feet and is made of a curiously-designed patchwork pattern, each patch of satin bearing the photograph of a group of letter carriers. Seventeen hundred carriers, with groups from Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, together with their Postmasters, have places on the flag.

Accompanying the flag was a guarantee that $8,000 had been pledged by the National Association toward a monument to S. S. Cox. This monument is to cost $15,000, and the entire sum will be raised among the members of the association.

A memorial was adopted at the Sunday meeting, thanking all the members of Congress who assisted in the passage of the eight-hour law, and the citizens of New-York who lent the measure their support.

The New-York City Association of Letter Carriers numbers 900 members and the National Association numbers 8,000.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, took out among other passengers the Earl Carnwath, Sir John Swinburne, Paymaster A. J. Clark of the United States Navy, Lady Ida Dalzell, Max Adler, F. C. Sarg, German Consul at Guatemala; Leonard van Beeren, the Right Rev. Hilary Pfraugle, and the Rev. Paul Mc-Donnell.

Among the passengers of the French steamship La Normandie, which sailed yesterday for Havre, were the Hon. S. O. Thacher, Lord Redesdel, the Rev. Dr. J. M. P. Otts, the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Mrs. Bowman, Miss Bowman, Miss Mary Bowman, Miss Ellen Bowman, Miss Sarah Bowman, Miss Elizabeth Bowman, Miss Anna Bowman, Miss Caroline Bowman, Miss Jane Bowman, Miss Susan Bowman, Miss Margaret Bowman, Miss Catherine Bowman, Miss Elizabeth Bowman, Miss Sarah

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 130 West Fourteenth-st.

Another Sale.

During past eleven months we have bought and sold Five Great Stocks—FIRST, the stock of L. M. Bates; SECOND, the stock of Geo. B. Hurd of Brooklyn; THIRD, the Wm. H. Lyon Wholesale stock; FOURTH, the Meyer Jonasson Stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps; FIFTH, the Bernard Levy Stock; and last week we commenced the SIXTH great sale——The Miller Stock of

Leather Goods and Trunks.

Without our seeing them few great lots are sold. .....Everywhere we are known as THE ONE FIRM who, at a moment's notice, are prepared to buy and pay the cash for quantities, let amount be what it may.....For a thousand or a hundred thousand or twice a hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods we always have the cash on hand.....When Mr. Charles D. Miller had to sell he came to us, knowing no other who would buy so great and fine a stock and pay the cash therefor.....Quickly we decide to buy or pass.....If but merchandise and price be right we always buy, knowing that we can quickly sell.

At price we bought the Miller stock we'd buy again were quantities three times as great.....It was and is the finest and the largest stock of Trunks and Leather Goods ever at retail shown in any store.....'Tis new and bright and fresh—bought within the past few months—selected with the best judgment of one of the most careful and successful dealers in these goods.....'Twas only sold to us at sacrifice because Mr. Miller unfortunately had to move and give up business, with no time for preparation, in consequence of a competitor having hired his store without his knowledge.....When the best and finest goods are being sold as follows doubt not but that this great sale will be as successful as any that preceded it.

Last week's sale was the wonder of New-York. Assortment that we this week show is far greater than our last week's offering.....The short time we had to mark and to arrange the stock did not until now permit our showing more than half.

ALL WILL BE SOLD

AT HALF TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRICKS,

and only in the basement of our own

FOURTEENTH-STREET STORES.

See the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1890.

Messrs. JAMES A. HEARN & SON:

GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that others represent their goods as stock that belonged to me, I will be obliged if you will state that you bought my entire stock. Yours truly,

C. D. MILLER.

	Miller's Price.	Ours.
Gladstone Bags	$3 00 to $35 00	$1 49 to $16 00
Club Bags	1 25 to 23 00	69c. to 12 00
Cabin Bags	6 00 to 27 00	3 49 to 13 00
English Knock-abouts	10 00 to 38 00	4 98 to 16 00
Valises, plain and bellows	10 00 to 45 00	4 98 to 22 00
Dress Suit Bags	12 00 to 45 00	5 98 to 22 00
Telescope Bags, 10 to 26 inches	1 00 to 3 50	49c. to 1 89
Lawyers' Brief Bags	6 00 to 15 00	3 00 to 7 50
Physicians' Bags	7 00 to 17 00	3 50 to 8 00
Toilet Bags, 40 styles	18 00 to 200 00	9 00 to 99 00
Shoppings Bags	1 00 to 12 00	49c. to 5 00
Chatelaine Bags	1 00 to 22 00	49c. to 11 00
Pocketbooks, Billbooks, and Card Cases,	25c. to 15 00	12½c. to 5 00
Cigar and Cigarette Cases,	75c. to 13 00	39c. to 5 00
Portfolios and Tablets	1 25 to 22 00	69c. to 11 00
Manicure and Jewel Cases,	1 50 to 15 00	69c. to 7 50
Music Rolls,	1 50 to 9 00	69c. to 4 50
Traveling Companions	1 25 to 50 00	59c. to 22 00
Collar and Cuff Boxes,	1 25 to 12 00	59c. to 6 00
School Bags,	1 00 to 8 00	98c. to 4 00
Ladies' Belts — all leathers,	50c. to 7 00	25c. to 3 50
Straps—all kinds,	12c. to 5 00	6c. to 2 50
Camp Stools,	1 00 to 2 50	59c. to 1 19
Steamer Chairs,	3 00 to 9 00	$1 49 to 4 25

	Miller's Price.	Ours.
Leather-bound Dress Trunks, With brass clamps—sole leather bound,	$17 00 29 00	$8 00 14 00
French Dress Trunks—riveted,	32 00	16 00
Low Dress Trunks—iron bound,	25 00	10 50
Iron-bound Basswood—dovetailed,	30 00	10 00
The same—44-inch—Four Trays,	35 00	14 00
The same—Two Trays and Hat Box,	25 00	10 00
Gentlemen's Royal Riveted,	40 00	19 50
Gentlemen's Sole Leather,	36 00	17 50
Gentlemen's Sole Leather—finest made,	70 00	36 00
Ladies' Royal Riveted,	45 00	22 00
Ladies' Sole Leather,	$38 00 to 120 00	$19 to 58 00
Theatrical Trunks,	22 00	10 50
Sample Trunks,	19 00	9 50
Overland Trunks,	28 00	14 00
Light-weight Monitors,	50 00	25 00
Saratoga Hampers — leather bound,	35 00	19 00
Smaller—thoroughly waterproof,	27 00	13 00
Dress Hampers,	25 00	12 00
Iron-bound Saratoga Trunks,	9 00	4 50
Same—Largest size,	12 00	5 50
Fancy Zinc Saratogas,	11 00	4 75
Heavy-bound Zinc—iron bottoms,	6 00	2 98
Small Saratogas,	4 00	1 98
Steamer Trunks—28 inch,	6 00	2 60
Finest Steamer Trunks—44 inch,	22 00	11 00
Canvas Saratogas,	15 00	7 50
Canvas Do. —Brass bound,	25 00	13 00
Canvas Do. —Leather bound,	30 00	14 50
Leather Do. —Malleable Iron bolts,	30 00	14 50
Leather Saratogas—Dark bound,	21 00	10 00
Ladies' Paris Hat Boxes,	12 00	5 50
Gentlemen's Sole Leather—Satin lined,	16 00	7 49

THE "MILLER" STOCK of STEAMER RUGS will be found in

BLANKET DEPARTMENT,

including Welch, Margetson & Co.'s finest two-faced Rugs, such as sold in Twenty-third-street from $10 to $30.....Our prices are just about half up-town demands.

Who that has been in our famous basement (and who has not?) has failed to wonder at the great assortments that we show of all that appertains to

Upholstery?

This week we would particularize two sections—

SCRIMS AND CRETONNES.

The FIRST embraces all those Plain and Fancy Draperies for windows and for doors sold by the yard—China Silks, Madras, Silkolines, French Muslins, and white and colored Scrims.

The SECOND takes in not alone all the different qualities of Furniture Cretonnes, but those for finer French Goods now so extensively used for wall and ceiling draperies.

Of each VARIETIES and VALUES are matchless.

Twill Cretonnes, new designs,	9c.	worth 12½
Heavy Twills, large floral designs,	12½c.	worth 20c.
Mercerized Satinettes,	19c.	worth 25c.
Crêpe and Ottoman,	15c.	worth 27c.
French Momie,	19c.	worth 30c.
French Repp,	29c.	worth 50c.
Extra Satin Cordinets,	49c.	worth 1 25
Lipon Jacquard Slip Coverings,	19c.	worth 30c.
Double Twisted Scrims,	4½c.	worth 8c.
Fancy Cottage Scrims,	5½c.	worth 10c.
Fancy Silkolines,	9½c.	worth 15c.
Fancy Bordered Draperies,	9½c.	worth 15c.
Madras Figured Draperies,	12½c.	worth 18c.
Illuminated Scrims,	12½c.	worth 20c.
Fish Net Scrims—42-inch—20 styles,	12½c.	worth 25c.
Nottingham Curtain Nets, 54-inch,	19c.	worth 30c.
French Sash Muslins,	27c.	worth 40c.
Tambour Sash Muslins,	39c.	worth 60c.
China Silks—plain and fancy.	69c. upward.	

In TAPESTRY Department you will find IMPORTED FLAX DAMASKS, fifty inches wide, Renaissance designs, just the thing for Cottage Draperies and Furniture, at EIGHTY-THREE CENTS—a bargain. Also, in same department, a new line of Furniture Tapestries, from 39 cents to $4.....Those who appreciate good value in Fine Goods are invited to inspect our showing of FRENCH SATIN WARPS at $2 98——

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

From week to week throughout the year good values follow with such constant change that they who try to imitate are always left a fortnight's journey in the rear.....With our experience and the markets of the world to choose from, we are always in advance, and always show the newest and the best of goods in wonderful variety, at far lower prices than imitators possibly can hope to sell their limited assortments.

IN WASH DRESS FABRICS

We are justly known as the greatest retail dealers in the world.....Our great sales enable us to buy in quantities ten times as great as any other store. .....Our great assortments and our ever-popular prices for the best of goods bring us so many customers that it is always easy for us to undertake that which for others would be folly.

FOREIGN ZEPHYRS AND CHAMBRAYS.
Corded and Lace Stripe effects,
Satin Stripe Borders,
Brilliantine effects,
Scotch and Shawl Plaids,
Wide and Narrow Stripes,
Large and Small Checks,
Plain Colors—fancy borders, 19 cents to 80.

AMERICAN GINGHAMS.
Greylock Sidebands,
Corded Plaids,
Silk-finish Plaids,
Zephyr effects,
Costumes Parisienne,
Apron styles, 4½ cents to 20.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SATEENS.
Foulard designs,
Cashmere effects,
Persians and Broche,
Checks and Plaids,
Plain colors,
Polka Dots and Hair Lines, 5¼ cents to 35.

PERCALES AND CALICOES.
Colored grounds,
Shirting styles,
Silver grays,
Mournings and Fancies, 3¾ cents to 15.

CHALLIES.
Light and dark,
French wool designs, 3¾ cents to 10.

Specials in Table Damasks.

At NINETEEN CENTS,
Cream and Turkey-Red Damasks.....worth 30

At Thirty-five Cents,
Cream and White Damasks—extra wide...worth 50

At Forty-nine Cents,
Cream and White Damasks—62 inches wide, worth 60

At Seventy-five Cents,
Satin Damasks—2 yards wide.....worth 95

At Ninety-eight Cents,
Cardinal Table Cloths—2 yards long—worth $1 40

At a Dollar forty-nine a dozen.
Fine Double Damask Napkins—21 inches square—worth $2.

At a Dollar ninety-eight,
Lunch Sets—white and col'd borders—worth $3.

SPECIALS IN TOWELS.

At Ten cents,
Damask and Huck Towels—knot fringe—worth 15

At Twelve cents and a half,
Damask and Huck Towels—extra size—worth 18

At Nineteen Cents,
Extra Fine Damask and Huck Towels: worth 25
Large Turkish Linen Towels.....25c.; worth 40

Stamped Linen Goods.

Special values in Momie Scarfs, Splashers, Tray Covers, Tablets, Tidies, Bibs, and Doilies—with and without hand drawn open work insertings—and Slipper, Laundry, and Letter Bags—tape bound all around—

Scarfs,	1½ to 2 yards long,	19c. to $1 09
Splashers,	27 to 32 inches,	19c. to 79
Tray Covers,	27 to 32 inches,	19c. to 59
Tablets,	15 to 18 inches,	18c. to 24
Tidies,	30 to 36 inches,	15c. to 69
Bibs,		8c. to 15
Doilies,	6 to 14 inches square,	4c. to 23
Slipper cases,	two to four pockets,	15c. to 29
Laundry Bags,	18 to 27 inches,	25c. to 53

Ladies' Shoes.

This will be a gala week!

AT HALF AND ONE-THIRD VALUE.

THREE THOUSAND PAIR!

Sample Stocks of two large manufacturers,

comprising

French Kid Shoes—hand turned and hand welt, Cloth Tops——Dongola Vamps.
Handsewed, Wankenphasts.....Straight Goat Foxings.
Hand welt Dongolas—Kangaroo Foxings.
Straight Goat, Pebble Goat, and Calfskin, with and without tips and extension soles—
Box toe and Common Sense—
Lace and Button—
Light, Medium, and Heavy weight.
The choice of them all at ONE forty-nine and ONE ninety-eight. There is not a pair worth less than Three dollars, the majority are worth Four, Five, and Six Dollars.

Ladies' Underwear.

Advocates of "Dress Reform" will find with us the "Bifurcated" or Divided skirts,
Muslin and Silk, 98 cents to $5.

Also CHINA and SURAH SILK UNDERWEAR at lower prices than elsewhere.

Silk Drawers—lace and ribbon trim,	$2 75 up
Silk Chemises—lace trim top and skirt,	4 19 up
Silk Night Dresses—lace trim,	7 98 up

From as fine a stock of Muslin, Cambric, and Lawn UNDERGARMENTS for LADIES as it is possible to find in this city.
We quote the special values:

Chemises—Embroidered V and Pompadour,	49 cts.
Chemises—Fine Tucked and fancy yokes,	69 cts.
Chemises—Fine Lace and Emb'ry trim,	98 cts.
Drawers—Emb'y, lace and Insertings,	49 cts.
Drawers—Tucks, hemstitching or lace trim,	69 cts.
Gowns—Fine Embroidery—12 styles,	69 cts.
Gowns—Six rows inserting—lace inserting, Fine tucks and emb'd ruffle,	98 cts.
Gowns—V-fronts—ribbon run—finest Embroidery or Medici lace trim,	$1 98
Skirts—Tucks and Emb'd ruffle,	59 cts.
Skirts—Tucks and Tucked ruffle,	79 cts.
Skirts—Embroidery, Lace trim and inserting,	$1 25
Skirts—Cambric—Val. lace trim.	1 29

Infants' Outfits.

We continue the special offering of complete outfit—Twenty-nine pieces—for $16.49——value $24.00, and offer in addition:

Short Cashmere Coats—Mother Hubbard and Gretchen——emb'd capes——tucked waist, $1 98
Emb'd Silk and Cashmere Caps, 59c.
Short Gretchen Dresses—Fancy waists, 59c.
Hand-made Worsted Sacques, worth 89c, 59c.

Ladies' Undervests.

At Twenty-nine Cents a thousand dozen

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED COTTON VESTS,
Regular price, 50 cents.
All colors and sizes——Silk ribbon run

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL SHOW TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 10,

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN FINE PARASOLS.

AND AS A SPECIALTY,

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS,

with oxidized handles, inclosing natural rosebuds, retaining their original odor.

ALSO,

TRÉFOUSSE Kid and Suede Gloves.

In new Embroideries, and especially selected Tints, many of which are entirely novel, and made expressly for early Spring wear.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

LIFE IN THE DEEP SEAS.

PROF. BICKMORE LECTURES ON SPONGES AND STAR FISHES.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore again entertained and instructed the teachers of the city and State of New-York yesterday morning with an illustrated lecture on "Sponges and Star Fishes—the Deep Seas." The lecture was delivered in the new lecture room of the American Museum of Natural History and the audience was numerous and most attentive.

The professor started out with pictures of the Challenger and the Blake, and then gave some interesting information about deep-sea investigation, showing a picture of sounding cylinders and of the trawl used by the Blake. Lower animal life was then shown in illustrations of Protozoans—an amœba and a colony or cell heap, Halliomma, Radiolarians, Rhabdospheres, and a vertical section of Eozoon Canadaise were shown. From this part of his subject Prof. Bickmore went to the fishing grounds for sponges. He showed maps of the Western Atlantic and the Bahamas, and gave colored views of the harbor of Nassau, Bay-street in Nassau, and the preparation of sponges for the market.

Jamaica was the next place considered, and she rocks on the shore of this island, with the effects of the sea on the rocks, made three interesting illustrations. A colored view of sponge schooners was given, and fishing for sponges on the Dalmatian coast and on the coast of Spain was beautifully illustrated. The professor then showed several specimens of sponges, including a tubular sponge, "Neptune's Cup," a bath sponge, and a typical sponge. The gastric system of the sponge was shown and explained, as was the larva of the sponge in the maternal tissues. One of the oddest specimens shown was the Japanese rope sponge.

Twelve illustrations of the jelly fish were given, with ample explanation of the nature and habits of the creature. The star fish was a fruitful theme for the lecturer, and Prof. Bickmore gave twenty illustrations of different kinds of these curious inhabitants of the deep seas. Prof. Bickmore will lecture again next Saturday morning.

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE SUICIDE.

Though many persons called at the New-York Hospital yesterday to see the body of the young man who committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself in a saloon on Sixth-avenue, the body was not identified. Two women whose husbands are missing and a handsomely-dressed young woman whose brother is absent from home were among those who called, but they were greatly relieved to find that the body was not that of their missing relative. The man is of very peculiar appearance. His nose is deflected to the left and the left side of his forehead is very much depressed, while the right side is correspondingly prominent, giving the head a rather singular formation. The suit of clothes is of good quality and not much worn. On the tag of his shirt were marks which looked like "M. 91," or, turned the other way, might stand for "I b. W."

DISCUSSING THE INDIAN.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott presided yesterday at the meeting of the Woman's Indian Association at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fulton-street, Brooklyn. About thirty ladies were in attendance when the Rev. H. F. Beard, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, made an address on the present condition of the Indian tribes. He declared that the braves in the State reservation near Syracuse were in a condition of paganism and squalor, and that their morals were of a very loose description. He advocated the dissolution of all tribal relations as the only solution of the Indian problem. Mrs. Abbott and other ladies sustained this view of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

COL. ROGERS'S CRUSADE.

Col. A. H. Rogers, recently released from the insane asylum on Ward's Island, has not abated his efforts to have "sane" men released from the asylum. He has abandoned the Supreme Court, however.

Yesterday he went to Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, and obtained writs of habeas corpus for the production in court of John McGinty, A. J. Keeling, G. P. Bowling, Edward Flaren, and Patrick Haggerty.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Spring Suits.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK A VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEW SPRING STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS OF OUR OWN MAKE. THEY ARE IN THE NEWEST MATERIALS AND FOLLOW CLOSELY THE LATEST PARIS DESIGNS RECEIVED BY US.

PLEASE NOTE THE PRICES; WHICH ARE POSITIVELY ONE-THIRD LESS THAN ACTUAL VALUE, VIZ.:

$8.50. $12.50. $13.75. $16.50. $19.75.

Ladies' Paris Costumes.

75 PARIS COSTUMES, JUST OUT OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, IMPORTED FOR MODELS, REPRESENTING THE LEADING FASHIONABLE MAKERS, WILL BE PLACED ON SALE MONDAY AT FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN IMPORTING COST. THEY ARE WELL WORTHY IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Ladies' Walking Jackets.

(LONDON-MADE.)

THIS STOCK, WHICH ALWAYS EXCELS, IS THIS SEASON EVEN MORE THAN USUALLY ATTRACTIVE. THE PAST WEEK'S INVOICES HAVE BROUGHT US OVER 250 DECIDED NOVELTIES, OF WHICH THERE IS ONLY ONE OF A KIND, IN ADDITION TO A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION IN PLAIN AND WIDE WALE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, CHEVRONS, CORKSCREWS, DIAGONALS, AND KERSEYS, ALL OF WHICH WE WILL SELL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. VISITS OF INSPECTION AND COMPARISON PARTICULARLY INVITED.

Ladies' Traveling Garments

in Newmarket, Connemara and Raglan Shapes.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE OFFER A MOST COMPREHENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING GARMENTS ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES. THE MATERIALS USED ARE SURAHS, CHINA SILKS, LINENS, MOHAIRS, TAMISE CLOTH, CAMEL'S HAIR, CAMMELINES, AND WOOLEN FABRICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING OUR WELL-KNOWN BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS FOR STEAMER WEAR. THE PRICES WILL RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks, Suits, or Jersey Waists.

Ladies' Imported and Domestic

JERSEY WAISTS.

OUR 500 STYLES MAKE THIS STOCK ONE WHERE LADIES CAN AT ALL TIMES HAVE REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF BEING SUITED, WHILE OUR PRICES ARE MADE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW. WE USE NOTHING BUT THE BEST OF MATERIALS, AND ALL OUR JERSEYS ARE FITTED AS CAREFULLY IN MAKING AS THOUGH EACH ONE WERE A SPECIAL ORDER. EXAMINATIONS OF OUR NEW OFFERINGS CORDIALLY INVITED.

Misses' Suits and Cloaks.

MONDAY WE COMMENCE THE SEASON WITH RACKS AND TABLES CROWDED WITH NOVELTIES IN MISSES' SUITS, JACKETS, REEFERS, CONNEMARAS, AND NEWMARKETS — IMPORTED, THOSE OF OUR OWN MAKE, AND LEADING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.

ALSO, 175 HIGH NOVELTIES IN MISSES' LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS, OF WHICH THERE ARE ONLY ONE OF A KIND, AND OF WHICH NO DUPLICATE CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AS THESE HAVE BEEN MADE SPECIALLY FOR US.

OUR PRICES ON ALL MISSES' SUITS AND GARMENTS WILL BE FOUND EXTREMELY LOW.

HIGH-CLASS

Novelties in Silks.

DURING THE COMING WEEK WE SHALL EXHIBIT OUR IMPORTATIONS OF THESE GOODS. THEY COMPRISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT

Popular Prices.

6th Ave. and 19th St.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—A new comet was discovered this morning by Mr. Lewis Swift, at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y. It is in the constellation Leo, and is moving slowly northward. Its position at 7 o'clock this morning was right ascension 10 hours 10 minutes 30 seconds, declination 19 degrees 30 minutes north. It is a faint object, and is moving slowly northward.

EHRICH BROS.

IMPORTERS
6TH AVE & 23RD ST
NEW YORK

Commencing to-morrow we shall inaugurate a special sale of

Ladies' Suits

At the following unapproachable prices:

CHEVIOT CLOTH SUITS, BRAIDED AND IN COMBINATIONS, WAIST FITTED WITHOUT CHARGE, REDUCED FROM $17.00 TO	10.75
CHEVIOT CLOTH SUITS, BRAIDED AND IN COMBINATIONS, WAIST FITTED WITHOUT CHARGE, ACTUAL PRICE $37.50, AT	17.00
INDIA SILK SUITS, IN DESIRABLE COLORS AND COMBINATIONS, WAISTS FITTED WITHOUT CHARGE, ACTUAL VALUE, $25.00, AT	17.50
BLACK SILK SUITS, OVER SILK FOUNDATIONS, WAISTS MADE TO ORDER, REGULAR PRICE, $55.00, AT	35.00
BLACK SILK SUITS, FINER IN QUALITY, OVER SILK FOUNDATIONS, WAISTS FITTED TO ORDER, FORMERLY $88.00, NOW	45.00
IMPORTED SUITS, CHOICE MATERIAL AND WAISTS MADE TO ORDER, REDUCED FROM $75.00 TO	35.00
IMPORTED SUITS, COMPRISING SOME VERY CHOICE GARMENTS, WAISTS MADE TO ORDER, REDUCED FROM $95.00 TO	40.00

Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

WRAPPERS, MADE OF PRINTED CHALLIES, IN NEWEST DESIGNS, AT	1.98
TEA GOWNS, MADE OF INDIA SILK, IN PLAIN AND FANCY DESIGNS, TRIMMED WITH LACE EMBROIDERY	12.50

We are in constant receipt of the latest Foreign Novelties, which we are displaying upon arrival, at prices lower than elsewhere.

Sixth-av., 22d and 23d sts.

(23D-ST. STATION ELEVATED ROAD.)

A PARTNER'S MISDEEDS.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE W. A. BAEDER GLUE COMPANY.

The Sheriff yesterday took possession of the store of the William A. Baeder Glue Company, at 283 Pearl-street, on executions for $52,037, of which $38,896 was in favor of W. H. Kern and $13,141 in favor of Emily L. Bents. The company was not incorporated, but is a co-partnership, composed of William A. Baeder, Howard R. Kern, and Louis C. Haughey. Messrs. Baeder and Kern began business in March, 1875, claiming a capital of $75,000, of which two-thirds was contributed by Mr. Kern. In 1887 the style of Baeder Flint Paper Company was adopted in connection with a branch of their business. Their works are at Springdale and Bouquet, Penn., and warehouse at Pittsburg. In September, 1888, they leased the factories of the Pittsburg Glue Company, of which Louis C. Haughey was manager, and he became a partner in the firm of Baeder & Kern at that time. They did a large business, and on Sept. 1, 1889, their inventory showed assets, $233,845, and liabilities, $67,037.

On Thursday last Mr. Haughey, the Pittsburg member of the firm, confessed judgment in Pittsburg for $19,366 in favor of G. Myer, trustee. The judgment was, it is said, a total surprise to the partners in New-York.

At the office of the firm it was said yesterday that the trouble was caused entirely by the irregularities of Mr. Haughey, the Pittsburg partner, who had raised money on the company's notes and used it for his own benefit. As far as they had been able to learn the amount was at least $60,000. They do not know what he has done with the money, as when Mr. Kern asked him he said he did not know. Mr. Haughey had come to them well recommended. He is a brother-in-law of Gen. Lew Wallace and son of the well-known President of the Indianapolis Bank. He had been in the glue business a number of years before he became a partner with Messrs. Baeder and Kern. The New-York partners had worked hard for the past five years building up a very successful business, which had been wrecked by a single blow. The business was in excellent order, perfectly solvent, and never had a note protested, until these irregularities had come on them like a thunder clap.

Creditors of the firm will be called together as soon as the actual condition of affairs can be ascertained, and the New-York members of the firm hope that some arrangement will be made to keep the firm going.

KAUFMANN PROBABLY ELOPED.

When William H. Kaufmann, a Brooklyn letter carrier, disappeared on Feb. 28 with about $200 belonging to his fellow-carriers, he left a wife and two children unprovided for. Every one supposed he had fled on the spur of the moment when temptation was too strong for him. Now it appears that he had been contemplating the step for some time and had taken care to provide himself not only with money but with a companion.

A young girl named Smith, the daughter of a milkman living in Market-street, left home on the same day that Kaufmann did, and her family think she is with him now. They received a letter a few days ago stating that she had been married to George Le Seur and inclosing a marriage certificate to verify her statement. She said she was living with a Mrs. Coley in Greenville, L. I., but it turns out that no such woman resides in that village. George Le Seur, who is an engineer on the Long Island Railroad, also turned up yesterday, and denied that he had married Miss Smith.

The deserted Mrs. Kaufmann is ready to swear that the name Le Seur signed to the marriage certificate was written by her husband.

A PROPELLER LAUNCHED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 8.—The propeller George W. Washburn of the Cornell Steamboat Line was launched at Marvell's shipyard today. The propeller is of bolted plates 128 feet over all, 26 feet wide, and 12 feet depth of hull. The boat as it slid from the ways ran into and through a large pile of floating ice, and presented a grand appearance as the cut her way through to clear water beyond.

Sydney Barrett, son of the superintending engineer of the line, christened the boat, which is named after a leading merchant of Saugerties.

WRECK IN MIDOCEAN.

A MAD DOG AND A LITTLE PIG THE SOLE OCCUPANTS OF A BRIG.

Late on the afternoon of Feb. 28, when the Anchor steamship Caledonia, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, was in mid-ocean, one of her officers reported to Capt. McOmbie that a vessel with a very strange rig was to be seen on the starboard bow and bearing about west-northwest. The steamship headed in that direction, and shortly before 6 o'clock the strange craft was made out to be a bark with her foremast gone half way up and several other spars missing. The main and mizzen masts were standing, with their sails roughly furled. Signals of distress were flying at both mastheads.

When the Caledonia was within a short distance of the brig a boat was placed in readiness for lowering and all hands were called. The steamship rounded to windward of the wreck and stopped. A dog was running wildly about the deck of the distressed craft and was barking furiously. The steamer's whistles were blown to attract attention, but no human being could be seen on the deck. The breezes, however, brought to the ears of the Caledonia's crew a sound which suggested the moan of a human being in pain, and which came from the forward part of the vessel. Capt. McOmbie ordered his boat to be lowered, and the second officer took charge of it. As the boat approached the wreck the Caledonia steamed around to leeward.

The dog barked furiously as the men boarded the wreck. The animal had apparently gone mad either through thirst or hunger or from the loss of its companions. The moaning sound still came from forward. It was now rapidly growing dark. The men avoided the mad dog as best they could, and, lighting one of the lanterns which they had brought with them, groped their way forward. Under the forecastle head they found a little white pig in a neat little pen. The animal looked up reproachfully toward the lantern as much as to suggest that in its opinion it was a long time between meals. The officer and his men laughed heartily when they realized that they had been misled by the voice of the little pig. One of the men now secured a piece of meat, and, tempting the mad but famishing dog into the galley, locked the animal in there.

The vessel was in a state of great disorder. Garments and stores were strewn about the cabin. The crew had evidently been living there for some days, as one side of the forecastle had been burst in, probably by a heavy sea. A log book, which evidently had been kept by the mate, was found. This was difficult to make out, but showed that the abandoned vessel was the brig Progress of Grimstad, thirteen years old, measuring 437 tons, and bound from Monte Christo for Altona, near Hamburg, with a cargo of dyewood. The log stated that the vessel had been partially dismasted on Feb. 20. The last entry was made on Feb. 24, on which day the vessel was probably abandoned. There were about three feet of water in the hold. Two lights were placed in the rigging of the wreck, and the second officer ordered his men to return to their boat. One of the sailors took the little white pig under his arm and placed it in the boat, which returned to the Caledonia. The latter kept the lights on the wreck in sight during the night. Shortly before midnight the steamship Maritana came up, and her Captain asked for information concerning the wreck.

On the following morning Capt. McOmbie, with his second officer and a boat's crew, visited the wreck. It was decided that it would not be worth while to attempt to bring her into port. The bedding of the crew was cut open and smeared with tar and oil, after which this was strewn about, and was fired in several places. The dog was shot. The steamship remained by the brig until her mast had gone by the board and she had burned nearly to the water's edge. The wreck was then in latitude 42° 20′ and longitude 43° 30′. The steamship now proceeded, and her crew had for their dinner that day the little white pig.

A dispatch received here a few days ago stated that a bark from Liverpool had taken off the crew of the Progress, and had landed the men at St. John's, N. F.

WATCHING THEIR BILL.

IT AMENDS THE ACT REDUCING SALARIES OF POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.

Not one of Uncle Sam's employes in the New-York Post Office, from Postmaster Van Cott down to the poorest scrubwoman in the building, but has been anxiously watching the progress of House bill No. 7,349, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on Feb. 24 by John Henry Ketcham, the member from Dutchess County, who, besides rejoicing in the title of the Great American Whisperer, is proud to be known as the one particular friend that the Post Office employes have in Washington. Every Post Office employe in New-York, and for that matter every Post Office employe in the country, is in favor of the passage of the bill, and thousands of other people in this country who like fair play are in favor of it too.

The bill is now in the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and, having been read twice, it may be put on its final passage soon. It amends the Classification bill passed during the very last hours of the Fiftieth Congress, by which the salaries of Post Office employes in this city and throughout the country were seriously reduced. "That Classification bill would never have passed," said a Post Office official to a Times reporter yesterday, "but that it was tacked to the tail of the Post Office Appropriation bill as a rider, and came up on its final passage in the last hours of the Fiftieth Congress. Its advocates said 'Pass it or you get no appropriation,' and though many members have since told me they recognized its injustice at the time, they said they were compelled to vote for it or leave the department without the annual appropriation. They are now glad to have an opportunity to rectify their error."

Postmaster Van Cott warmly favors the passage of the bill. "It has worked irreparable injury to the Post Office here," he said, "for it reduced salaries almost to the minimum all round, while the bonds required were quite as heavy. This bill practically restores the salaries and gives the men about what they are entitled to for the services rendered."

Among the salaries which the new bill proposes to restore to the figures that prevailed before the Classification bill was passed are the following: Secretary to the Postmaster, from $1,600 to $2,500; Cashier, from $2,600 to $4,000; Superintendents of Delivery, Registry, Mails, and Money Order, from $3,200 to $4,000; Assistant Superintendents, who were graded as foremen of crews or gangs under the old act, from $1,400 to $1,600; Chief Accountant and Auditor, from $3,000 to $4,000.

The salaries of the Superintendents of Records and Correspondence, of the Inquiry Department, of the Mail Inspection, of Newspaper and Periodical Postage, of Purchases and Supplies, and of Schemes and Schedules, which were reduced from $2,000 to $1,600 and $1,700, are to be graded up from $1,800 to $2,400, and the watchmen, janitors, porters, messengers, and carpenters, who were graded in the Classification bill at $700, are restored to a grade of from $700 to $1,100, the original figures.

Mailing clerks, letter distributers, registry, money order, directory, record, general delivery, and inquiry clerks, and separators, assorters, paper distributers, weighers, and timekeepers, and the sixteen classes of subordinate employes all come in for a benefit by Mr. Ketcham's bill, for, while their maximum salary was reduced to $1,200, it will be restored to $1,400 if the bill passes. There are 20 chief clerks of sub-stations in New-York City, who were not recognized by the old bill at all. By the new bill they rank as Assistant Superintendents, at $1,600 a year.

UNDEVELOPED PLATES DUTIABLE.

The Post Office received from Rio Janeiro a small package marked "Caution—Undeveloped Plates," addressed to the *Illustrated American*. Such plates are dutiable, and the Post Office authorities sent the package down to the Custom House to be examined. When Deputy Collector Dudley F. Phelps took charge of it he was confronted by a problem. If there were really undeveloped plates in the package, to expose them to the light would ruin them. But they had to be examined. Instead of undeveloped plates the contents might be Brazilian diamonds or laces of great value. Mr. Phelps took them down to Chief Clerk McClelland. Mr. McClelland recalled that undeveloped plates bore some relation to dark rooms. There was, however, no dark room in the Custom House. Much interest was manifested by a number of callers in the package. It was looked at doubtfully.

Pretty soon a genius came in who suggested sending the package to a photographer, near by. That was done, and the photographer pronounced the contents really undeveloped plates. There were two and a half dozen of them. A duty was levied of 20 per cent. They came from Byron Stephenson, the correspondent of the paper in Brazil.

THE INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The Board of Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange held a special meeting to-day, in response to a petition numerously signed by the members, asking them to take some action toward defeating the bill presented to the Legislature providing for the appointment of a State commission to control inspections of grain.

Resolutions were passed in opposition to the bill, and a committee of five was appointed to take steps to defeat the bill.

THE PLATT COLLAR GALLS

EVIDENCES THAT THE BOSS IS LOSING POWER.

REPUBLICANS IN THE CITY AND OUT OF IT BECOMING WEARY OF HIS SWAY —HIS BIG MISTAKE.

The anti-Platt element in the Republican Party in this city is enjoying a growth that indicates that the Platt collar is wearing out, locally. There has been enough in Albany this year to show how it chafes there. Platt is getting to be tiresome even to the people who once bowed low before him. His arrogance is telling on his power and

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

GENESIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD—GREED FOR GOLD AND GEMS—JESUIT EFFORTS TO PREVENT MAN STEALING—PORTUGAL'S ROYAL FAMILY ARRIVES—ABDICATION OF DOM PEDRO I.

I.

The genesis of the United States of Brazil can only be made perfectly intelligible to American readers by a succinct, lucid review of the prominent events of Brazilian history during the past century. There is the more necessity for this because only a very few foreigners are even slightly acquainted with it. The press of English-speaking people has given only slight heed to what has been happening in Portuguese South America, and precious few review and magazine writers have dealt with any phase of its history. The Europeans and Americans who have visited the country for the purpose of study have almost invariably been scientists, who found so much of interest in their own particular fields of observation that, apart from their disinclination to deal with political subjects, they were wholly absorbed by their particular fascinating pursuits.

There is a great deal of instructive and pleasing scientific literature relating to Brazil in English, French, and German. The minute detailed accounts of the journeys of St. Hilaire and Dr. Pohl, the voluminous reports of the expedition of Count Castelnau, with the accompanying maps, natural history illustrations, and geological charts, furnish an excellent description of the physical features of the interior of Brazil. Incidentally a picture of the material and intellectual condition of the sparse population of the regions traversed is given. One of the most interesting books about Brazil was written by John Mawr, an English traveler, in the early part of this century. Dr. Gardner and Mr. Walsh, the former a Scotch naturalist and the latter an English clergyman, wrote good accounts of their travels in the Province of Minas Geraes. But all these deal with things as they were in the beginning and the first half of the present century.

The Agassiz expedition, in later times, resulted in the diary by the wife of the great scientist and Prof. Hartt's "Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil." The former is pleasant, instructive, and suggestive, and the latter is the best description of the general physical characteristics of Brazil in any language. Bates's "Naturalist on the Amazon" is a delightful narrative of four years' wanderings in that vast, gloomy, yet enchanting region. Herbert Smith produced a finely-illustrated and interesting series of sketches of the lower Amazon country and of portions of the Atlantic seaboard. The best book on "Brazil and the Brasilians" was written by Dr. Kidder, an American missionary, in the forties, which was reproduced in the sixties, with additions, by Dr. Fletcher.

Southey's history of Brazil, in four ponderous quartos, is authentic and exhaustive for the colonial period, ending where real interest in the country's story begins. The method is bad, and it is real work to wade through the four bulky volumes. Armitage's continuation of Southey's Brazil concludes with the abdication of Dom Pedro Primeiro. It has all the faults and none of the interest of Southey's great work. Two competent though strongly biased native writers have chronologically dealt with the political features of Brazilian history from the arrival of the Braganza family to Dom Pedro Primeiro's abdication, but no one has attempted the delineation of the broad outlines of the national development and the evolution of Brazilian politics for more than half a century.

II.

Necessarily, in a brief and rapid sketch of Brazilian political history, attention can only be directed, as we simply pass, to the prominent headlands. The colonial period must be glanced at, because the traits of character in the people and the evolution of political life were thereby strongly influenced. The original colonization in Brazil was more influenced by religious zeal than by commercial energy and enterprise. The wood which furnished a rich and permanent dye color gave to the country discovered by the early Portuguese navigators its name, and was the one product then of considerable commercial value. The natives were brave and hostile and resolutely disputed the possession of their territory, doubtless because the first voyagers came to enslave or to carry away by force to Europe, but attempted to enslave the Indians. The Jesuits, fired with holy zeal to evangelize the natives, fearlessly sought the distant shores of the newly-discovered region, and daringly ventured among the fierce cannibal savages. Their success led to the first permanent settlements, but the Jesuit fathers were adverse to rather than promoters of European colonizing and commercial development because they well knew and dreaded the demoralizing effects of the presence of worldly adventurers. Their aim and ambition was a religious and social Utopias, as in the famous Paraguayan missions.

But the attempt of the French Huguenots to effect a settlement in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro made necessary the intervention of the secular arm, and no agency was more active and powerful in promoting colonization than the Catholic hierarchy when a contest with heresies threatened. The Government of Portugal, stimulated by spiritual enthusiasts and jealous of its commercial interests, made a supreme effort to save its threatened territory, and its success would have been doubtful had not the Indians proved brave and loyal followers of their Jesuit leaders. Again, when the Dutch West India Company, which was organized to repeat in the western hemisphere what the Dutch East India Company had done in the Orient, seized a large part of the northern coast of Brazil, the faithful Indian allies contributed no small share in enabling the Brazilian settlers to drive out the invaders. The heroism, the constancy, the self-sacrificing patriotism of the Brazilians, white, red, and black, in this long contest with the Dutch freebooters and mercenaries, forms a bright page of Brazilian history of which any people might well be proud. Two of the most conspicuous leaders in this struggle were a black and a red man.

The colony was fairly prosperous as a whole, although, even in the times of its greatest perils, it owed little to the Crown of Portugal. The different settlements were widely separated along an immense coast. The chief industry of the early colonial period was sugar-cane culture and the preparation of rum. The natural products, Brazil wood being the principal article. The seat of Government, the residence of the royal Governor, was Bahia. African slavery was a fruitful source of profit to the Portuguese traders, and the jealous, restrictive commercial policy of Portugal confined all intercourse with the colony to her merchants. There was more or less diversity of interests between the far northern settlements and the central coast ones, and a very much more considerable discontent grew up in the south, which developed more strongly during the period of gold excitement.

The Province of Sao Paulo was settled by the choicest spirits of Portugal. Originally a coast settlement, the enterprising colonists soon crossed over the Serra do Mar and founded the present city of Sao Paulo. Here, upon the edge of the great plateau of Brazil, where there is frost in Winter and the heat of Summer is never excessive and enervating, as it is in the low coast lands, a hardy, energetic, and enterprising race of men developed. The Paulistas, as they came to be known, were and have remained a vigorous people. There has been less intermingling of blood, and the pure, bracing air of the plateau is conducive to both mental and physical vigor. The Paulistas have even manifested political manliness. They were the pioneers in the exploration of the interior, and contact with nature and contests with the manifold difficulties and dangers of the wilderness developed habits of self-reliance and engendered somewhat the same bold and defiant characteristics of the North American frontiersmen.

The struggle with the Dutch invaders forms the first epic period of Brazilian history. The discovery of gold and the early days of mining, when adventurous Paulistas everran the immense region of Minas-Geraes, penetrated to far-distant Goyaz and the still further regions of Matto Grapo and reached the eastern foothills of the Andes, is the second and equally epic period. Both these eras are replete with interest, not only because they were rich in individual enterprise and developed heroic race qualities, but because they were formative of national characteristics.

There were many fierce conflicts between the Paulistas and the adventurers from other localities in Minas-Geraes over rich "finds" of gold, and between the "Mineiros"—a product of native Brazilian coalescing—and the Portuguese incomers. Throughout the interior, even in the far West, the western branch of Rio das Mortes—River of Deaths—yet reminds the traveler of some bloody contest which more than a century ago took place on its banks between rival gold hunters. The frequent recurrence of streams thus baptized in blood attests the sanguinary nature of those foremost in the hunt for gold.

At a later period all the energies of the "Mineiros" were taxed to evade or contest the collection of the "quinto" or royal fifth, claimed for the Fazenda Real of Portugal. At the same time the Jesuits were, to their eternal honor, strenuously endeavoring to stop the enslavement of the Indians and to have repressed the constant forays of the men-stealers upon the tribes of the interior. But they were unsuccessful. The phenomenal richness of the Brazilian gold placers, the ever-extending auriferous territory, created a demand for slave labor which the active African traders could not supply. Vast numbers of Indians, taken captive during the raids of the Paulistas in the far interior of Brazil and to Paraguay, were sold for the mines, and either through bad treatment and cruel taskmasters died by thousands, or on account of their stubborn refusal to work were starved or killed. The Jesuits endeavored to have the papal power intervene, and were at first successful, but the greed and the necessities of the royal houses of both Spain and Portugal would not permit the flow of gold to their coffers to cease, and their vicegerents in America insisted that without slave labor the mining industry would be paralyzed. The human instincts of the Papal See were first thwarted, and then the influence of the Jesuits was sapped and mined and counterbalanced in divers ways until the order lost its prestige.

In the meantime there grew up a general feeling of interested hostility to the Jesuits in Brazil, as well as in the Spanish-American countries. Antagonistic rival orders of the Church adroitly promoted the feeling, and finally the Jesuits were expelled. The natural result was the sensible weakening of the priestly influence, irrespective of the religious society to which the fathers belonged. Although a superstitious people, the Portuguese, like the Spaniards of South America, considered the full measure of their religious duties performed when they contributed liberally to build churches. They expected the priests to marry, to baptize, to bury, to pray the dead out of purgatory, but not to be burdensome with business affairs. Slaves were a necessity, and if black ones could not be bought red ones must be captured.

The Paraguayan missions, although in Spanish territory, offered too tempting an opportunity for neighboring Paulista men-stealers. Here the Jesuits had gathered into great communities the gentle and patient Guarani Indians, had molded their rude tongue into a scientific speech—transformed it into a written language—superinduced by their example habits of thrift, and created veritable beehives of human industry. The fierce Paulistas, traversing vast intervening wilds, pounced like so many human wolves upon these peaceful, unguarded settlements, and, regardless of the intercessions of the good fathers, and unmoved by the fear of Divine wrath in the future, drove away the helpless people like herds of cattle. Those who did not perish on the long march to Sao Paulo and Minas-Geraes soon died in the mines. The Jesuits have many shortcomings to answer for, many crimes against humanity to atone, but their efforts in behalf of the red men of North and South America should count largely in their favor when the accounts of the Recording Angel are finally balanced.

The Jesuit power was broken in Brazil, as in all the Spanish dominions of South America, and with their banishment disappeared one of the strongest bulwarks of the Church of Rome and of royal prerogative and prestige. The priests who succeeded them were not subject to the stern discipline which Loyola fashioned, and their moral decadence kept pace with that of the general demoralization incident to the period—a period in which gold was God and might was right.

All Portugal was growing rich out of Brazil. The royal coffers were being filled by the "quinto" of gold from Brazilian mines. From Governor General down to menial employes the Portuguese natives of the Crown were visiting the golden harvest. Portuguese adventurers flocked to the El Dorado to win fortunes and carry them back to their native land. The trade of the colony was monopolized by Portuguese merchants, and the traffic in African slaves had to be in Portuguese bottoms. Notwithstanding the vast amount of gold yielded by the Brazilian "placers" during nearly a hundred years, the substantial benefits to Brazil were very inconsiderable.

If the administration of gold mining was unwise and injurious to the colony that of the diamond mines was worse. The Crown monopolized the work, and not only interdicted gold mining in vast districts and forbade all ingress and egress save by permit from the Viceroy's Superintendent, but practically paralyzed all other industries by absorbing the slave labor for the exploitation of diamonds. Agriculture had been generally neglected or abandoned, the demand for slaves in the interior drawing the coast regions. There was no attempt made by Portugal to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the colony, but all her efforts were directed to filling her own treasury. There was no thought of directing any part of the vast revenue derived from Brazil to its development. The magnificent agricultural capabilities of the grand plateau were disregarded. If the opportunity for creating diversified industries and peopling a region more favored in soil and climate than any other part of the globe was perceived no measures were adopted to give impetus thereto. Nothing was done to improve the means of communication. No roads were built, streams were not bridged. So long as the authority of the Crown was respected and the royal revenues could be collected all concern for the future destinies of Brazil and the Brazilians was banished. Hence, when the rich gold "placers" were exhausted and the diamond mines no longer yielded gems by the aroba yearly, and all operations in the mining districts required the employment of large capital, the use of scientific methods, and the necessity for economic subsistence became imperative, the collapse came.

III.

Before the period of general collapse was reached events of great pith and moment had occurred in both the New and the Old World. The British colonies in North America had thrown off the yoke of the mother country and the Republic of the United States of America had made its appearance in the family of nations. The flag of the new Republic had been seen in Brazilian waters and the strange tidings of the doings of the North American colonists had reached Brazil. The founding of a Government "by the people for the people" awakened new thoughts in the minds of educated Brazilians. But the excesses of the French Revolution, on account of greater knowledge of the language and the circulation of French literature, was, of course, more widespread and profound. Had not England, for selfish purposes, determined to transport the house of Braganza from the banks of the Tagus to Rio de Janeiro and thereby defeat the alliance which had been agreed upon between Napoleon and the Crown of Portugal, Brazil would have followed, if she had not led, the colonies of Spain in dissolving relations with the mother country.

The Brazilians had scarcely acknowledged the authority of Portugal. At best, their recognition of vice regal rule was merely nominal. There was a general spirit of independence maintained by the people of Sao Paulo, and on one occasion they made a serious move toward declaring themselves free and establishing a republic. The schools of Sao Paulo were well patronized by the young men, and there were many thoroughly educated and accomplished gentlemen, descendants of the old settlers, who had traveled in Europe and were perfectly familiar with what was transpiring in the world.

General dissatisfaction prevailed in Brazil on account of the exactions of Portugal, and the restrictions upon trade added fuel to the flame. The corruption, greed, and selfishness of all Portuguese officials had become a byword among the Brazilians, and loud demands were made for the participation of natives in the conduct of their own affairs. There was, of course, general ignorance among the masses and an entire want of experience in anything like local self-government. There was no gathering of the people in town meetings, as in our New-England States, to discuss affairs and initiate local or general measures. There was a serious difficulty in the way of intercommunication, since the centres of settlement were far apart, requiring months to travel between Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco or Maranhao, and from Sao Paulo to the capital was more than ten days' journey. It was quite as easy to go to Europe and back as it was to visit the Amazon settlements.

There would, therefore, have been no concerted movement for independence, and it was scarcely possible that more than the Paulistas and the "Mineiros" of Minas Geraes would combine for forwarding the ideas which must have acted together. This ardent aspiration was suppressed by the leading minds of Sao Paulo, and caused them to hesitate at declaring independence.

The establishment of the royal family in Rio de Janeiro and the apparent transformation of the colony into a kingdom, with the mother country as a dependency, was naturally very flattering to the Brazilians. For the time being an emotional, impressionable people were, of course, intoxicated. The glamour about a Court, the trappings and tinsel of royal shows, the crowds at Court functions, the display and state maintained by noble families would have been sufficient to carry away a more prosaic people. Before Dom Joao VI., who reigned in his mother's name at the time of the royal flight to Brazil, had become King, the colony had been declared, by royal decree, a constituent part of the kingdom, Dom Joao's title becoming King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Algarves, and Brazil.

But the joy of the Brazilians proved of short duration. The influx of dependents and Court favorites, who followed the royal family, became immediately so many leeches on the Brazilian body politic. The English representative, who really ruled Portugal in the absence of the King, was careful of the country's interests, and whatever could be wrung from any Portuguese source in the shape of revenue was demanded to lessen the enormous drain which the struggle against Napoleon made on the British Treasury. Thus there was as little diminution as possible in the revenue drawn from Brazil to Lisbon, and, in addition, there was not only the expenses of a Court to be provided, but the support of the Court followers. Offices were multiplied to provide places for these adventurers.

Among the leaders of the native party which sprang up soon after the royal family was transplanted to Brazil the most conspicuous on account of their commanding abilities, their learning, and their unswerving patriotism, were the Andradas, the Vergueiros, and Machados of Sao Paulo. These men and their adherents insisted that the Brazilians were entitled to consideration in the management of the affairs of their country. They demanded some form of constitutional government and a Parliament in which the representatives of the people could have a controlling voice.

José Bonifacio Andrade was not only the popular leader, but in the early days after Dom Joao's arrival, his trusted counselor. His representations undoubtedly had weight with the King, who subsequently gracefully yielded to like demands of the people of Portugal for a constitutional government.

While the popular movement was growing apace in Brazil discontent was ripening in Portugal. The Portuguese were weary of the absence of their sovereign, and the battle of Waterloo having decided the fate of Europe, there was no longer any excuse for the grassbird residence of affairs in Portugal by an English representative. Indeed, the interested nature of English interferences was openly declared and the charge made that the Portuguese had merely served as cat's-paws for the selfish British. To still this clamor and satisfy the people the English Government advised the return of Dom Joao, and Lord Beresford to Brazil to arrange therefor, and to insist upon the necessity for granting a Constitution to Portugal. This advice was followed and the Government of Brazil was left in the hands of Dom Pedro, son of Dom Joao. It is said that Dom Joao, recognizing the inevitable, said to his son, then in his twenty-third year: "Pedro, Brazil will, I fear, ere long separate from Portugal, and if so, place the crown on thine own head rather than allow it to fall to any adventurer."

When the Constitution to Portugal, exacted by the Cortes and advised by England, was granted, Dom Pedro, as Vice Regent, issued a proclamation guaranteeing to Brazil the same rights. But this was mere leather and prunella, unless Brazil had equal representation in the Portuguese Cortes, to which her people were as much entitled as those of Algarve. The Brazilians preferred, however, complete autonomy, and when a demand came from Portugal for the return of Dom Pedro, as heir to the Crown, they insisted upon independence, and the choice was presented of assuming the sovereignty of Brazil or of yielding all pretentions to its Government. The Portuguese nobility who had remained to enjoy the sunshine they held, instead of returning to Lisbon with Dom Joao, insisted upon the maintenance of the Vice Regency. The military, composed of Portuguese, manifested decided hostility to the people. The first bloodshed of the revolution then occurred in Brazil. The people rose en masse and armed. Dom Pedro, mindful of his father's advice, did not hesitate long, but placed himself at the head of the native forces, and on the 7th of October, 1822, in the neighborhood of the city of Sao Paulo, in the presence of the Brazilian Army and an immense concourse of Paulistas, made the memorable declaration, "*Independencia ou Morte*"—Independence or Death. Thence hastening to Rio de Janeiro, in the campo Santa Anna, now Praça de Acclamaçion, to the assembled people he announced himself as the Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil. On the 12th of October, 1823, in the same place, he had himself crowned as Dom Pedro Primeiro.

IV.

But for the predominant influence of José Bonifacio Andradé it is extremely doubtful whether Brazil would have been an empire. There was undoubtedly, in 1822, a strong republican sentiment, and had the Andradés, the Vasgueiros, and Machados placed themselves at the head of a movement for a republic the House of Braganca would then and there have ceased to rule in America. But these men rightly believed that the great body of Brazilians were not prepared for a republic, and their desire to have preserved intact the vast territory included under Portuguese dominion induced them to withhold the Paulistas from precipitating the republican movement. They were content to separate Brazil from Portugal, for the time being, have widely separated provinces with antagonistic interests, consolidated under one flag with a limited monarchical government. Brazil had her Washington—José Bonifacio Andradé—a man of greater learning and with varied acquirements than the greatest of North Americans, and with no less patriotism, no less unselfishness, no less sterling integrity. Long and faithfully he served his country, enduring without a murmur a period of exile, and, at a ripe old age, died as poor as when he first entered public life.

When the independence of Brazil was declared and Dom Pedro Primeiro, was acclaimed constitutional Emperor, there was no written Constitution. The Andradé brothers and their associates, Vergueiro and Machado, insisted that a Constituent Assembly should be called to provide a written charter of rights. José Bonifacio Andradé was the chief minister of Dom Pedro I. Out of respect to the independent spirit of the Paulistas the first formal declaration of independence was issued in the name of an army largely composed of the Paulistas, in a beautiful plain in sight of the city of Sao Paulo, which from its founding had been the birthplace of great men and the home of republicans.

The Constituent Assembly was entirely dominated by the Andradés and their friends, all bold, aggressive, eloquent champions of the cause of the people. They were, for the reasons already given, not in favor of a republic, but determined to have the rights of the people and the powers of both carefully defined. Friction between Dom Pedro I. and his Ministers soon ensued and grew day by day. The Constituent Assembly, controlled by the latter, was intractable, and the bold language of the Andradés was denounced as intolerable by the monarchical party, which was chiefly composed of the Portuguese nobles who had followed Dom Joao VI. from Lisbon and grown rich in the new country.

The Emperor, at the demand of his Court party, dismissed the Andradé Ministry, but the people with great violence demanded their reinstatement, and he had to comply. The populace of Rio de Janeiro manifested their delight with wild demonstrations of joy, and when José Bonifacio made his appearance in the streets the horses were taken from his carriage and the people dragged it through the principal thoroughfares. There was still no agreement in the Constituent Assembly, the Imperial minority resisting, in every possible way, the demands of the majority. Eighteen months later the Andradés were again dismissed.

A serious conflict was threatened. The Emperor submitted to the Constituent Assembly a plan of constitution, and in transmitting it claimed in rather grandiloquent words that he would prove "an immovable barrier against all invasions of the royal authority, whether aristocratic or popular, overthrow anarchy, and cherish the tree of liberty, beneath whose shade we shall see the union and independence of this empire flourish." But the popular party, led by the Andradés, were of a different mind, and insisted that the representatives of the people should frame their own constitution. The proposed charter of the Emperor was rejected and the bold step taken of declaring the Assembly in permanent session. There were threats of proceeding to greater lengths, and significant references were made to the treatment of Charles I. by the Parliament of England!

But there was still a considerable military force, composed of Portuguese household troops, to be depended upon by the Imperialists, and Dom Pedro I. was prepared for this emergency. Placing himself at the head of these troops he rode to the place of assembly, arrested the Andradés and their friends, and declared the Constituente dissolved. The Andradés and two of their most resolute friends were forthwith placed on board a man-of-war in the harbor, which sailed immediately for France.

The Emperor issued a proclamation defending his course as necessary to prevent anarchy, and summoning a council of ten men to formulate a constitution. To this selected body he submitted his basis of a constitution to be laid before, rejected by the Constituent Assembly. It was, of course, accepted by the more facile instruments he had selected. Emanating from such a source this charter was a fairly good one, notwithstanding many obnoxious features, and since stood to meet the requirements of the Brazilian people, and was as inadequate for the Brazil of to-day as the old Articles of Confederation proved to be for the thirteen States of North America a century ago.

The people of Brazil at last long rest satisfied with the banishment of their idols. The presence of Portuguese adventurers as Court favorites, holding places of power and profit, was ceaselessly inveighed against. The jealousy encountered by the Portuguese of colonial child, flamed up, and so long as natives were not the sole representatives of the Emperor, it was deemed that the separation from Portugal was not complete. The Andradés in exile were not forgotten. Their brother, Antonio Carlos, was unblemished. Their family connections were numerous and influential. Political rivalries added constantly to the popular party's strength and weakened the subservient Court party. Ministry after Ministry were overthrown, and it was impossible for the Government to secure and maintain a majority in Parliament.

After six years of unceasing opposition by constitutional methods against the popular party Dom Pedro Primeiro, acting upon the advice of the Lisbon Court, determined to resist, by force if necessary, the demand for a new Ministry headed by José Bonifacio Andradé, who, with his exiled brother and friends, had returned to Brazil. A mercenary force, chiefly composed of native soldiers, was held in the Campo Santa Anna, and a delegation presented to the Emperor a formal demand for an Andradé Ministry. To this body Dom Pedro Primeiro replied emphatically that he would not yield and declared, "I will do everything for the people, but nothing by the people."

In their turn the people replied by arming and marshaling in front of the palace. All the Brazilian troops joined their fellow-citizens, and the alternative was presented to the Emperor of yielding to the perfectly just demand of the people or of abdicating. At 2 o'clock in the morning he wrote his abdication as follows:

"Availing myself of the right which the Constitution concedes to me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated in favor of my dearly beloved and esteemed son, Dom Pedro de Alcantara.

To the messenger who bore this to the people assembled before the palace he said: "Here is my abdication. May the people be happy! I shall retire to Europe and leave the country that I have loved dearly, and that I still love." That same morning he dismissed his Ministers, and in the same decree nominated José Bonifacio Andradé Regent and the guardian of his son, Dom Pedro de Alcantara. On the 12th of April, 1831, he sailed on a British man-of-war for England. From the same palace fifty-eight years later this son, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, in obedience of the people of Brazil, took his departure for Europe, and the long struggle between the people and the house of Braganca, was forever ended!

The house of Braganca has not been the favorite of fortune. Its only heroic achievement was the wresting of Portugal from Spanish dominion, which gave to the first King of the house the title of Joao, the Restorer. But from that hour the decadence of Portuguese greatness dates. Under the descendants of Dom Joao IV. all the great conquests of the adventurous Portuguese navigators in the East were lost, and when Dom Joao VI. was carried away by a British fleet to Rio de Janeiro to raise against him by his brother, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and it was universally admitted that the selection was good. Previous to this he had been a registrar of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Disraeli is eighty-one years of age.

The next generation of Braganzas, and now the seventh in descent from the Restorer is an exile from Brazil!

The one redeeming trait of character, the sole title of the house to the kindly remembrance of mankind, was the disposition of the last members to reconcile and respect the rights of the people. Dom Joao VI., following the advice of British statesmen, yielded grace fully to the demand of the people of Portugal for constitutional government, and Dom Pedro I., conveyed to England from Brazil by an English man-of-war, immediately sought and secured aid to enable him to head the forces of his countrymen against his brother, Dom Miguel, who had usurped power and was endeavoring to deprive the Portuguese of their political rights.

A. M. G.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.]

THE HAMILTON COLE LIBRARY.

The library formed by Mr. Hamilton Cole is to be sold by auction in the first days of April. Denham is the compiler, De Vinne the printer, Bangs & Co. are the auctioneers. The library contains books typical of every great craze in collecting, and is distinctively the library of a lover of books and images. There are 595 catalogue titles, one of which comprises a collection of 56 volumes of Dibdin's works, 160 of pictures and portraits, 20 of autographs.

The manuals of the collector comprise a list that is in the abstract invaluable to a collector who would be as well informed as was Mr. Cole on bibliography, iconography, and the art of bookbinding. But this list is more than that—it is a list of books of reference made precious. The "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica" is extra illustrated by the insertion of 66 portraits and a view of the Bodleian Library; the Brunet is on Holland paper; the Dibdin works are augmented with portraits, views, autograph letters, and are bound by Matthews; they are *livres de bibliothèque*, (prized by booksellers because they sell well and by wise men because they are instructive,) inade *livres de cabinet*, prized by book fanciers because they are scarce, well kept, and well bound.

The books in the collection, to illustrate the history of wood engraving in book illustrations, are the "Travels" of Breydenbach, editions of 1486 and 1502; the "Revelationes Sancte Brigitte," Nuremberg, 1500; the "Nuremberg Chronicle," in Latin, of 1493, a copy with rough edges, the "Sarmacia," the blank leaves, the portrait of Pope Joan, and bound by Matthews; the books of hours of Pigouche and Vostre and Gillet and Germain Hardouin; the "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," the first edition of Venice, 1499, the second edition, 1545, the Paris editions of 1561 and 1600; a collection of the "Dance of Death," comprising the series in various editions of Basle, one in sepia drawings made in 1721, the "Danse Macabre" of 1490 reproduced by Pfinski, the Dresden "Todten-Tanz" in Hlscher's edition of 1705, eight reproductions of the Lubeck one made in 1710, Magdeburg, Weissenburg, London, and Paris, the "Walasser" of 1570; the "Oratoriæ artis epitomata" of Publicius, Venice, 1482.

There is a manuscript of the fifteenth century with illuminated letters, a folio, containing the treatises on logic of Porphyry and Boethius; manuscript of the eleventh century, once the property of Libri, and sold with his collection in London in 1862, and one of the fifteenth century, each work in two volumes, containing the Bible in Latin; a manuscript breviary of the Carmelite convent at Mentz, made in the fifteenth century; a manuscript of the same age of the "Divinæ Institutiones" of Lactantius, another a Roman Missal, another a Suetonius.

Among the books printed in the fifteenth century is a small quarto of St. Augustine, in type similar to the Catholicon of 1460, an uncut copy; the "Speculum Sapiencie" of Cyrillus, probably from the presses of Wensler at Basle in 1470, a copy with several leaves uncut; Gerson's "Tractatus de laude Gerosone," known to have been printed by Ulric Zell at Cologne in 1475.

For the Grangerites there are Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," London, 1855, one volume extended to four by the insertion of 330 portraits and pictures, bound by Pratt; "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the Cawthorn edition, a dupdecimo enlarged to a quarto by the inlaying of every leaf, and illustrated with forty-three inserted portraits and a picture; Granger's "Biographical History of England," 1824, a standard work with 349 portraits; Hamilton's "Memoirs of Count Grammont," illustrated with twenty portraits on India paper, taken from Mrs. Jameson's "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," and bound by Bradstreets; Maberley's "Print Collector," London, 1824, illustrated with fifty inserted portraits; Moore's "Memoirs of Sheridan," London, 1825, illustrated with 231 inserted portraits; the "Memoires of St. Simon," Paris, 1856, twenty volumes, illustrated with 443 portraits inserted and bound by Chamboile-Duruj; Tuckerman's "Book of the Artists," New-York, 1867, one volume extended to six, with inserted portraits, pictures, original sketches, and autograph letters; Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ," New-York, 1866, illustrated, with 156 inserted portraits, and Dibdin and Isaak Walton.

All the illustrations made of fish and fish ponds converge to the "Complete Angler" as a million atoms scattered in the dust come together in a ray of sunlight. There have been at least a hundred editions of the work, and Bernard, Inskip, Creswick, and others have given to it their prettiest pictures; but countless other printers and illustrators may come, the "Complete Angler" will still need to be printed and illustrated. The Hamilton Cole copy of the work is the Pickering edition, 1832-3, two volumes octavo, enlarged to folio by Trent's inlaying of every leaf, and extended to six volumes folio by the insertion of 332 portraits, 119 of which are proofs; 1992 pictures, 276 of which are proofs; a drawing in sepia, 2 pen-and-ink drawings, 23 water colors. For this copy of the "Complete Angler," copies of other editions, collections of hunting and fishing scenes, ancient books with invaluable portraits of personages mentioned by Walton, have been made to contribute their priceless engravings. Attila and his Huns, the Goths and the Ostrogoths, Gengis-Khan have not committed greater depredation. The difference between them and Mr. Cole, as a Grangerite, is that he destroyed to rebuild, but it may happen that a Grangerite of Falthorne's catalogue or the "History of England" or of another edition of the "Complete Angler," unable to find elsewhere prints that are in the Cole copy, will purchase it for these prints. Then there will be another razing of a monument. The work is magnificent, bound by Matthews in dark-green cruened Levant morocco with the art and the heart displayed in beautifying it that has been lavished by the Cole on his work for Mr. Cole; it should remain intact.

The collection of editions of De Bury's "Philobiblion," which was a brilliant ornament of the Hamilton Cole library, is not in the catalogue. Mr. Cole bequeathed it to Mr. Bement. The Mazarine Bible, his acquisition of which at the Brinley sale in 1878 made a sensation in the world, was never intended to form a part of his library. He bought it because it was cheap. The price was $8,000; he sold the book for $15,000.

He knew his library well, and it was expressive of his tastes as the Americana collection was of Mr. Barlow's. But Mr. Barlow, collecting for a society, accepted every valuable book of that classification, and Mr. Cole, forming an eclectic library, accepted only the books that he valued.

The bibliomania, which is the most prevalent, usually annuls the element of personality in the formation of a library. Instead of books that the collector loves he gathers the books that the collectors have loved. He might as well take Brunet's catalogue of books that have brought more than 1000f. at auction, and by forces of money make it the catalogue of his library. One will have as much pleasure in buying at his sale as at the nearest bookshop. The Cole library has the distinction of being its own ancestor. It may not please; its fashion may be adversely criticised; but of its departments few carried so consistently to its end; there is so much of bibliography in it comparatively that it may be regarded as a library of a lover of bibliomania rather than a library of a book lover, but it is original, personal, characteristic. Every valuable book in it derives an advantage from that condition. In 1723, in France, it required a special ordinance for the sale of a private library. The ordinance was gracefully issued if the owners of the library paid a tribute to the royal collection of the valuable books that the royal collection lacked. The proceeding was tyrannical, but it turned out to be for the glory of a nation. There are many books in the Hamilton Cole library which would have had to go for tribute.

DAVID GAMUT.

THE GREAT PRIZE OF THE CHURCH.

From the London Truth.

Only an ambitious man would care to exchange the Deanery of Windsor for any Bishopric whatever, for it is really the great prize of the Church. Apart from the pleasures and advantages of the Court position and the fact that the duties are very light, the Dean's stipend is £2,000 a year, with a residence in houses as could be found in all England, and he gets £600 a year from the Queen in return for his services as Domestic Chaplain. There is also a handsome sum generally coming in to him in respect of the fees to which he is entitled as Registrar of the Garter, a position which gives him the right to claim the magnificent robes of deceased knights as his perquisites.

BEACONSFIELD'S BROTHER RALPH.

From the London Daily News.

There is no truth in the published reports that Mr. Ralph Disraeli, upon resigning his post in the House of Lords as Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, is to be raised to the peerage. Mr. Disraeli has now fulfilled fifty years of public service, and his absence from St. Stephen's will be sincerely regretted by all with whom he has been brought into contact. He was appointed to his late office by his brother the Earl of Beaconsfield, and it was universally admitted that the selection was good. Previous to this he had been a registrar of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Disraeli is eighty-one years of a

DAY AND NIGHT IN BERMUDA

HOW THE PLEASANT HOURS PASS QUICKLY BY.

WHY THE SUN BLUSHED—ANGLOMANIACS ABROAD—ASSEMBLYMAN WHITNEY'S WHISTLING STRAWBERRY PICKERS—A MIDNIGHT BAKING.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26.—The sun made an effort to show himself at the proper hour this morning, (about 7 o'clock, let us say,) sent a tentative gleam across the green hilltops, and, with a blush, retired. A big black cloud covered the spot where he had been, a stiff breeze swayed the trees, and some drops of rain fell. A few minutes later the sun tried it again, let one of his rays steal through the sashless windows of the unfinished Government house, and again hid himself from sight. Strange conduct this on the part of the sun, in this land of eternal Summer. But the sun knew what he was about. The Union Jack was not yet hoisted on the official staff at Mount Langton; and as that is the time-honored Bermuda signal for sunrise, the sun knew the minute he saw the bare pole that he was ahead of time. Shortly afterward His Excellency gave the order "H'list that buntin', Thomas," the flag of the almost free spread itself in the breeze, and the sun, thus officially acknowledged, burst out in all his Bermudian splendor. Thus the Bermuda day is begun with Governmental sanction. If Thomas should sometime forget to hoist the Mount Langton flag, the pale moon would shine officially over these islands at midday.

This early morning is a delicious time of day in Bermuda, as it is in all warm countries. Then the grass is greenest, the flowers brightest, the air freshest. Then it is that the elderly gentlemen who do not sleep well go down the hotel stairs in their slippers, go out on the stone portico, and putting on their glasses look carefully at the big thermometer and remark:

"I declare! Still at 72. This is going to be another beautiful day."

And then, stepping over to the barometer, or as the Moodians call it, the "storm glawss," hit it a slap to make sure that the hand finds its proper place, and declare it to be either rising or falling; not at all according to the weather, but entirely according to the side they happen to hit it on. Half a dozen saddle horses clatter up the hard drive, and an early equestrian party start off for a gallop. Some more of the early risers appear, and, not satisfied to depend entirely upon the hotel's thermometer, or the storm glawss, go down to the regions of the billiard room to inspect still more stormy glawsses. When in a few minutes the sun gets his hand fairly in, the air is warmer and the dew of the beds begins to dry. It occasionally has a little shower, such as would hardly dampen a gauzy bridal veil, falls on the eastern end of the hotel yard; the western end is as dry as a chip. It is only a little moisture dropping from that cloud overhead, and the edge of the cloud happens to be directly over the centre of the yard.

This is early morning in the hotel. Out in the country it is still more beautiful and pastoral. The laborer is out in the onion fields spending the first half hour in making up his mind to go to work. The cedar-berry birds are twittering indignantly were not treated, they said, they would go to some other hotel. They were sick and tired of seeing them, and the thing must be stopped. Then the hotel folks told them to "shoo," and the Americana accepted every valuable book of that classification, and Mr. Cole, forming an eclectic library, accepted only the books that he valued.

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THE CRUISERS' MEN ASHORE

ONE OF THE DRILLS OF THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

DAILY LANDING OF THE FORCES AT VILLEFRANCHE — TRIALS OF THE NEW HOWELL TORPEDO.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, VILLEFRANCHE, France, Feb. 23.—The topic of professional interest with the squadron during the week has been the daily landing of the ships' battalions for exercise ashore. To the eastward of Villefranche Harbor is the picturesque peninsula of Cape Ferrat, jutting out some three miles to seaward and marked with a central ridge, or backbone, extending throughout its length. To the eastward of the crest runs a main road, with offsets at various intervals. Between this road and the highest point of land and about midway of the peninsula there spreads out a tolerably-level tract, some three hundred yards in each dimension, offering a fair, though not a perfect, drill ground. At this point the American ships have for a number of years enjoyed the privilege of landing and drilling their men. From the little cove of Passable, where the disembarkation is made, rather a steep and narrow path leads to the main road, and that in turn to the drill ground.

The various services on which armed forces leave their ships have been described in a previous letter. The naval brigade comes under the head of "landing where likely to be opposed," as laid down in the drill instructions. It is now recognized that many occasions may arise where it would be necessary to land at short notice a fully equipped and organized force. Instances may be cited in the excellent use made of the English naval brigades in Egypt and in our own landings on the Isthmus of Panama and at Corea. It is best, when possible, to leave fighting on shore to land forces, but cases arise where land forces are not available. Vessels operating on the coast must be prepared to seize opportunities of cutting lines of communication or capturing signal and telegraph stations. In the English maneuvres of 1888 each ship was prepared to land at fifteen minutes' notice a force of fifty men provisioned for twenty-four hours. The naval brigade will also be called on to resent insults from or to enforce demands upon semi-civilized or barbarous powers after ordinary means have failed, and to protect American interests in foreign countries in time of war or insurrection.

To promote the officering of forces of this sort a well-digested scheme should be laid down and closely followed. Battalions from different ships should be so nearly homogeneous as to permit of their uniting at once in the brigade, and serving side by side without confusion. This can be accomplished only by regulation of the department, or, in case of a single squadron, of its Commander in Chief. The forces will consist of marines and blue jackets, the former as infantry and the latter either as infantry or artillery. Custom and certain general instructions of the Navy Department have brought about some uniformity in the ship's organizations, but there should be explicit instructions as to the size of companies or batteries, the relative numbers of infantry and artillery, the proportion for pioneer, signal and hospital corps and commissary, the equipment and provisioning of the forces, and the distribution of the officers.

The object of the present drills has been to accustom the men to manning the boats, disembarking and embarking with celerity, and manœuvring ashore as company, battery and battalion. Incidentally, defects in organization would be brought out, comparisons made, and data collected for a comprehensive brigade organization. The Admiral's order directed that the different battalions should proceed to the landing at intervals of fifteen minutes, disembark with dispatch, and leave their boats out clear for the succeeding party. After the first day it was found that the interval could be readily reduced to ten minutes, with the same time for re-embarking. The limit was set by the size of the jetty. In an emergency all of the boats could have gone on the beach together, and the different battalions have found their way up the hill in quick succession.

The composition of the forces was as follows: The Chicago landed one company of marines, three of bluejackets, a Gatling gun and ammunition limber, and a Hotchkiss one-pounder. The boats were a steam launch, a steam whaleboat, a sailing launch, three cutters, and two whaleboats. The Atlanta landed one company of marines, two of bluejackets, a Gatling, and a one-pounder. The boats were a steam launch, a sailing launch, four cutters, and a whaleboat. The Boston landed one company of marines, three companies of bluejackets, a one-pounder and ammunition limber. The boats were a sailing launch, five cutters, and two whaleboats. The Yorktown landed a Sergeant's guard of marines, one company of bluejackets, a one-pounder, and a Gatling. In addition to the above each ship's battalion enumerated a pioneer and signal corps, a hospital corps, a commissary department, and a force of boatkeepers. The battalions were commanded by the executive officers of the ships except the flagship's battalion, which was commanded by the navigating officer. The infantry companies were armed with the Lee magazine rifle and the crews of the field pieces carried either pistols and cutlasses or rifles. Haversacks and blanket bags were not worn. The equipment consisted of the woven cartridge belt, a canteen, and a pair of tan leggins. The pioneers carried spades, crowbars, picks, axes, saws, cold cutsels, sledge hammers, and intrenching tools.

From a fair count of the different forces ashore on the 21st inst. the following table has been prepared and gives a reasonably accurate summary of the numbers:

	Chicago.	*Atlanta.*	*Boston.*	*Yorktown.*
Staff	2	2	2	2
Marines:				
Officers	1	1	1	1
Men	32	32	32	12
Infantry:				
Officers	6	4	6	1
Men	96	64	96	32
Artillery:				
Officers	2	2	2	1
Men	40	36	24	32
Pioneers and Signals:				
Officers	1	1	1	1
Men	12	8	8	6
Hospital Corps:				
Officers	1	1	1	1
Men	6	6	6	3
Commissary:				
Officers	..	..	..	..
Men	2	2	2	2
Boats:				
Officers	1	2	1	1
Men	20	16	16	8
Total:				
Officers	14	12	14	6
Men	208	164	184	97
Total	222	176	198	103
Grand total	699.			

With this force landings were made every morning except Saturday. The first ship led off at 9, and the others followed in order at the prescribed intervals. On successive days naval attaché at Rome and Vienna. The company owns a small tug, which is kept here for purposes of experiment. The present method of discharge is by hand from a projecting cage, but gunpowder is the intended method. The objects of these experiments were to determine the accuracy only. A net was buoyed at 300 yards distance and struck once at 20 inches from the centre, once at fair in the centre, and once 6 feet from the centre. The fourth shot was fired at from 800 to 1,000 yards, bringing up on the beach absolutely on the line aimed at. The immersion for all four shots was set at 2.5 meters, and was accurately maintained, as indicated by the pressure gauge. It is said that beautiful mechanism always inspires in one the idea of an almost human intelligence. If a demonstration is needed, it is only necessary to witness one shot of the Howell torpedo in water as clear as is to be found in Villefranche Harbor. The metal now used for construction is a manganese bronze, and the appearance of the torpedo is that of a magnificent silver fish.

On the afternoon of the 21st, the second division of the French squadron of evolution appeared in the harbor. The battle ships are the Trident, Admiral Baudin, and Redoutable. They were accompanied by the Milan and two smaller cruisers. Rear Admiral the Baron Alquier commands the division. These ships were passed opposite Castles, when salutes were exchanged between the flagships, as described in a letter of last week.

Landing parties will be continued during the remaining few days of our stay, and on Wednesday the squadron will probably sail for the coast of Italy.

NAPLES, March 8.—The steamers Atlanta, Chicago, and Boston, of the American squadron of evolution, have arrived here. They will remain a fortnight and will then proceed to Corfu and Venice. The Yorktown remains at Leghorn.

SLEIGHING AT LENOX.

THE ROADS WELL FILLED WITH TURN-OUTS—AMONG THE SOCIETY PEOPLE.

LENOX, Mass., March 8.—The sleighing is now good in Lenox, for the first time this Winter. Snow began to fall Thursday morning, and by night it was seven inches deep. There has been no wind to drift it, and everybody is taking advantage of the sleighing. Rooms have been engaged in the Curtis House by a large number of New-York people who own cottages in Lenox, and who intend to come up in a few days to enjoy the Winter sports. Landlord Curtis says that he expects the house will be filled next week. Many of the cottagers who come up for a few weeks in the Winter to look over their places and arrange for repairs have been waiting for the snow, so that they might enjoy a sleigh ride behind their own horses. Among the New-York people who are expected up are G. G. Haven, H. W. Bishop, the Lauers, members of the Rathbone family, Col. Auchmuty, Mr. Jesup, Dr. Kinnicutt, and many others.

Dr. Greenleaf and family are here. They will entertain friends from New-York who will come up next week.

William B. Bacon and family are at their beautiful new cottage. Mrs. Bacon is seen every day driving a fine pair of horses attached to a sleigh. She understands managing horses as well as any lady who comes to Lenox. She has a pair so fast that very few are able to pass her.

F. A. Schermerhorn is staying at the Curtis House for a few days. He is having some repairs made upon his place. He enjoys this bright, cold weather and takes a daily drive.

Mr. George Vanderbilt's cottage and family are here, and Mr. Westinghouse is expected up in a few days for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Elliot Guilds of Boston are at the Curtis House for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur Stone and party of Boston are at the Curtis Hotel. The party will remain for another week.

Miss Edith Rotch, sister of Architect Rotch, is at the Curtis Hotel. She is the centre of a jolly party of young people who are there.

Miss Mary Carey is also at the hotel. She has been here before in the Winter time, and says that she enjoys Lenox in the Winter quite as much as in the Summer.

The young people who are at the hotel and at the cottages which are open especially enjoy coasting. The favorite place for this sport is down the long, steep hill leading from the hotel to the old Stockbridge road to Stockbridge. Here is a hill nearly a quarter of a mile long, which is exceedingly steep. The kind of sled used for coasting is called the "double ripper," which will hold eight or ten persons. No one has been injured yet in coasting down this hill.

Elaborate preparations are going on in the way of building and repairing for next season. One contractor has about two hundred men at work on the various cottages in different parts of the town.

HARTWELL ROWING AGAIN.

NOW FOR GILL, AND YALE'S OARSMEN WILL SMILE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—Yale men breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when they saw "Josh" Hartwell's familiar face once more among the candidates for the 'Varsity crew. Ever since Christmas the boating enthusiasts at Yale have been hoping that Hartwell and "Charlie" Gill would both row again this year, but not until yesterday did they have any idea that their hopes would be realized.

It has been rumored that Hartwell was merely waiting in order to give the new men a good chance for positions, and that he would eventually be among the eight that Yale will send to New-London next June. Hartwell has been coaching the 'Varsity candidates regularly since Christmas, and will be remembered as the man who has rowed No. 4 on the Yale crew for the past two years. He is a powerful man and a splendid oarsman, and will be an almost invaluable addition to Yale's eight.

C. Gill, the Captain of last Fall's football team, and the man who has pulled No. 2 oar in Yale's 'Varsity crew so well for the last three years, is the other uncertain man. Gill is at present keeping say of athletics. He is over at the "gym" almost every night, however, and now and then is seen taking a little pull in the rowing tank, "just for exercise," as he says. It is now generally understood that he will soon be in his old place in the boat.

With these two old oarsmen in the boat Yale will rest easier in regard to boating matters. Her best eight, Gill began to train, will contain five experienced oarsmen: Allen, '90, S., (Captain;) Gill, T. S.; Brewster, '91; Rogers, '90, S., and Hartwell, F. G. Besides these men, Newell, '90, and Harrison, '90, both substitutes on last year's victorious crew, are candidates for positions in the boat, and are both doing splendid work this year, the latter being considered the most scientific oarsman in the boat at present.

Ferris, '91, is another good man and is considered as being practically sure of a place in the boat. The rest of the candidates are all good oarsmen and are very evenly matched. They are: Hefflefinger, '91 S; Balliet, '92; Klumpke, '92; Simms, '90 S, and Isham, '91. Of these men, Hefflefinger and Balliet are probably the best, but it is still very doubtful as to who will fill the other two of the eight positions in the boat.

The candidates went to the training table last Monday morning and are all in good condition. They have rowed on Lake Whitney regularly for the past two weeks. Capt. Jim Rogers of the '87 crew comes up to New-Haven almost every Saturday and coaches the crew. He is highly pleased with the men, and says that Yale will have equally as good a crew this year as she had last. "Bob" Cook will be back again during the Easter vacation to give the men some fine points, and pick out and arrange the 'Varsity crew.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., March 8.—The indoor games of the athletic association were held in the gymnasium last Wednesday. The proceeds, which are more than usual this year, are to be given to the baseball department. Roberts, '90, with a run of but a little over thirty feet, broke the indoor record in the pole vault, by clearing 9 feet ½ inch.

The tug-of-war contests were the most exciting events of the day, being very hotly contested. Class '92 pulled a picked team 6 inches and then '91 and '93 pulled a dead heat. When they met again, however, the better training of the Freshmen became evident, and they won by 1 inch. The final between '92 and '93 was a tie, but on Thursday afternoon, when they pulled off the tie, '93 won by ¾ of an inch.

Atkinson, '90, (scratch,) took the shot by a put of 32 feet 9 inches, and Roberts, '90, won first place in the high jump by clearing the bar at 5 feet 4½ inches.

Dr. J. K. Shell, Director of Physical Culture, has offered handsome silver cups to winners of the greatest number of points in each of the following events: High jump, pole vault, and putting the shot. The cups are to be competed for three different times. At present Roberts, '90, holds the cups for the pole vault and running high jump and Atkinson, '90, for the shot. The winners in the tug-of-war contest also received silver cups, given by Dr. Shell.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 8.—The Glee Club made a very successful trip to East Greenwich Academy and Wellesley College this week. At the latter place a reception was tendered the club.

H. S. Whitehead gave a talk on "China" before the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday evening.

Ex-President Woodrow Wilson is expected to return from Johns Hopkins University shortly. He has not yet announced his decision in regard to his election to a professorship at Princeton.

The Glee Club will give its annual midwinter concert on the evening of March 27. The new Banjo Club will take part in the concert.

The class in elective German has nearly finished its study of Schiller, and will take up Goethe's "Faust." Both parts will be read and critical lectures given by Prof. Prentice.

The *Olla Podrida*, annually issued by the Junior Class, will appear at the end of the present term. It will contain portraits of Prof. W. C. Atwater and Dr. Daniel Ayres, with biographical sketches.

ONE FOR PLAY, ONE FOR PAY

THE AMATEUR ATHLETE AND THE PROFESSIONAL.

MR. MILLS GIVES A DEFINITION WHICH COMPARES WELL WITH THE UNION'S COMPLICATED RULE.

"An amateur is one who exercises and competes for play; a professional for pay. So long as expenses do not amount to compensation under any guise the man is an amateur."

This is the definition of an amateur as stated by A. G. Mills of the New-York Athletic Club to a TIMES reporter last week, when Mr. Mills expressed himself about the interesting question of clubs paying the entrance fees and expenses of athletes to games given under the rules of amateur athletic organizations, such, for example, as the Amateur Athletic Union. This question has been discussed for some time by the patrons of amateur sports, but it has never been brought so conspicuously before the Board of Managers of the Athletic Union as during the last few weeks.

The League of American Wheelmen, through its Racing Board and official organ, has severely criticised the managers of the union for allowing athletic clubs to pay all of the expenses of athletes to games, pointing out that this custom is in direct violation to the spirit of the amateur law. Believing that athletes should reveal their love for amateur sports by paying their own expenses, and being opposed to athletic clubs supporting bicycle teams and sending them around the country to compete in league events under the colors of their athletic clubs, the league raised the point by legislating against these practices. The result has been that some of the most prominent men in both organizations have been putting forth arguments in favor of their respective positions.

Mr. Mills has just resigned from the Board of Managers of the union on account of business cares, so that his influence in that body will be for a time lessened, but before he dropped out he took occasion to express himself to the board in regard to the subject. He made a speech at the recent meeting of the board held at Wilmington, Del., in which he argued plainly for the present system of paying entrance fees and expenses. He believes that there should be no restriction put on athletes, so that amateur contests will be confined to those who have ample means to pay their own way. He thinks that if clubs did not pay the expenses of rich and poor alike, that is, if every athlete was required to pay his own expenses, athletics would soon be confined to the wealthy classes and would lose their present popularity. He argues that one of the first duties of an athletic club is to stimulate an interest in athletics, and that this can be done in no better way than by devoting a part of its funds to making it easy for the athletes to enter and compete in games.

Mr. Mills says it is only right that the older men in the clubs, who cannot enter into active competition themselves, should aid in every proper way to popularize amateur athletic sports. Regarding the definition of an amateur, Mr. Mills says it should be as clear and concise as possible. His definition, as given above, is very different from that of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is as follows:

"One who has not entered in an open competition, or for either a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee, or under a fictitious name, or has not competed with, or against a professional for any prize or where admission fee is charged, or who has not instructed, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of a livelihood, or for gain or any emolument, or whose membership of any athletic club or association has not been brought about or does not continue because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, and who shall in other and all respects conform to the rules and regulations of the governing association."

The necessity for this choice collection of words is very obscure. The members of the Board of Managers of the union have hard work in fishing an idea out of the mess, and it can hardly be expected that the public mind will be able to comprehend the meaning of the definition. The impression prevails, however, that an amateur is about what Mr. Mills declares him to be.

Messrs. A. C. Stevens, President of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and James E. Sullivan, President of the Pastime Athletic Club, agree with Mr. Mills in regard to paying expenses of athletes. Mr. Charles Sprague, Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, although being of the same mind as far as the present time goes, thinks that athletics are destined to become so popular in this country that a restriction put upon clubs will not materially lessen the popularity of these sports.

The committee appointed by President McMillan of the Amateur Athletic Union to consider the advisability of framing rules to govern bicycle races given by union clubs held a meeting in the Astor House yesterday. A letter was written by Chas. S. Pavol, Warren, R. I., Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, containing a proposition which, if favored by the Racing Board of the league, will result in an amicable settlement of the differences between the league and the union. It is not expected that the Racing Board will so change its recent rule forbidding athletic clubs to pay the expenses of bicyclists to races so that it will not discriminate against the clubs.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has not yet been able to select a site for athletic grounds to be used by its members this season. In the way of membership the club is enjoying a prosperity never before known in its history. Its clubhouse at Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street will not be completed before Fall, but it will be so arranged that part of it will be occupied by the club in May, when the present clubhouse at 524 Fifth-avenue will have to be given up. The new clubhouse will be the handsomest and best-equipped athletic clubhouse in the world, and will compare favorably, from a social point of view, with the homes of the various social clubs in the city.

The club's present boom may be accredited largely to the new management put in charge at the last annual meeting. The members of the Board of Governors are working very hard to carry out plans for an active season, and the indications are that the Manhattans will push forward their athletic interests with great energy. President Carr said recently that the club's old grounds at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue have not been disposed of, and the Manhattans may think it wise to occupy them again this year.

Among the new members elected by the Board of Governors on Friday evening were:

F. L. Mathez, Jr., A. S. Pitt, L. F. Roos, George W. Fuller, H. Stanton, W. L. Lowden, Jr., Archibald Rutherford, W. J. Best, H. D. Haven, E. H. Tinsley, Dr. F. Mesmerson, M. W. Conning, Edward N. Norton, Skeffington S. Norton, E. F. Hicks, C. B. Tedcastle, E. P. Frame, J. H. Cromwell, D. Bonanno, Dr. P. A. Callan, A. C. Warring, E. S. Smith, R. C. Schmidt, C. Nicholls, Jr., N. Collins, E. W. Holbrook, Dr. Alexander B. Johnson, R. M. Olcott, Dr. Walter Vought, T. W. Lewis, Jr., E. Turner, W. Moll, Jerome C. Read, C. B. Geisenhainer, L. Peirce, F. T. Southack, Edgar Harriot, Seneca D. Powell, M. D., L. J. O'Brien, W. T. Ryle, A. Chasseaud, A. Lawrence, J. W. Hazelhurst, W. H. Starbuck, J. W. Edwards, H. Westerland, W. H. Fenner, Jr., J. B. Pond, W. C. Page, G. W. Croasman, J. R. Parker, William Langdon, Richard G. Park, R. M. Winston, F. H. Winston, Charles E. Smith, Robert J. Horner, Charles H. Ormerod IV., J. Haskins, R. R. Tiamo, E. L. H. McGinnis, Dr. J. D. Emmet, George A. Mercer, T. P. Wallace, W. H. James, Dr. R. A. Nichols, Richard Kalish, A. M. Phelps, the Hon. E. C. Waters, A. H. Howard, W. M. Christie, A. P. Kirkland, Howard McK. Kirkland.

The annual election of the New-York Athletic Club will occur on Tuesday evening. Several of the gentlemen put up for office by the element in the club opposing the Nominating Committee have not given their consent to having their names used, but the opposition faction declares it will elect them whether they like it or not. The present contest has grown out of some dissatisfaction with the Board of Governors during the last year. It is averred that the policy has been to make money out of the running of the club, and that a club with an income of nearly $100,000 does not need to make money out of its members. Of Superintendent Thomas Toby, the opposition has no personal criticism to make of him or the manner in which he has superintended the club, but it objects to giving him $400 out of the Christmas fund for employes of the club and others much less, when the money was subscribed for all the employes alike, no partiality being intended.

The election will be a lively contest, and as both factions appear to be strong it is impossible to say which will come out ahead. The popularity of Mr. Walter G. Schuyler in the club is being shown on every hand, as the only opposition to him for the office of Vice President is among those who oppose the regular ticket and are trying to elect him President.

The workers at the New-York Athletic Club's boxing tournament held last evening in the clubhouse, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street, were Messrs. B. C. Williams and J. J. Duffy, who practically arranged and managed the whole affair.

The National Cross-Country Association's eight-mile handicap run will be held next Saturday at Morris Park. Great efforts are being made to attract the attention of the public to this sport, and the event will be a test of the popularity of the exercise. Every arrangement will be made for the convenience of people who go to see the race. Special trains will run to Morris Park over the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Harlem River Branch. Round trip tickets, including admission to the track, will cost $1 each. The course has been laid out so that the entire race can be seen from the grand stand. This is the first time in the history of cross-country running in this country that this condition of things has prevailed. Heretofore about the only parts of a great race seen were the start and finish.

As the Amateur Athletic Union has decided to give indoor championships on April 12 at Boston, the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association has changed the date of its games from April 12 to April 5.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR SOME OF THEIR GLARING DEFECTS.

An interesting paper on "The Function of the Secondary School" was read by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, at the meeting of the New-York Schoolmasters' Association, in Columbia College, yesterday morning. Vice President David A. Kennedy of Orange, N. J., presided, and among those present and participating in the discussion after the paper was read were Principal A. C. Perkins of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; Principal S. A. Ferrand of Newark, N. J.; Prof. Julius Sachs, President of the association; Hiram U. King of Stamford, Conn., and others.

Prof. Butler pointed out the great need of improvement in the secondary schools, as shown by President Eliot's characterization of them as defective and deficient in quality and feeble and disjointed in instruction, and by the much better work done by the secondary schools of France and Germany. The secondary school, he said, should not be merely a link between the primary school and the superior education in colleges. It was the business of the primary school to furnish such education as the State requires. That begins at about the age of six, and requires seven years. It calls for instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and some instruction in natural science and history. But the secondary school should take its pupils not later than the age of ten, when they should be able to read well, write well, and know the four fundamental operations of arithmetic.

The American college, Prof. Butler said, had no counterpart in Europe. Formerly it merely furnished secondary education. Boys were admitted at the age of thirteen years, and at seventeen took the bachelor's degree. The standard had now been raised until the age of admission was from seventeen to nineteen, and the last two years of the course had become university instruction. He looked for a division of the American college course, so that its first years should be recognized as a completion of secondary education, and the last years a preparation for professional work.

The secondary school should not merely be a feeder to the colleges. It should be more independent and self-centred, and should seek to give instruction which was intrinsically best suited to the pupils. It would then be best for whatever comes later, whether it be college or active life. The boy should be educated so that he would be fitted to leave school at seventeen years of age. At present, the professor said, vacations are too long and school hours too few. Not more than sixteen weeks of vacation should be taken in the year, and the hours should not be less than five per day or twenty-five per week. As embodying his idea of a standard curriculum for American secondary schools, Prof. Butler presented the following:

Subjects.	*Grades.* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Age of Pupil. 10 *Yr.*	11 *Yr.*	12 *Yr.*	13 *Yr.*	14 *Yr.*	15 *Yr.*	16 *Yr.*
English	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Geography and history	5	5	3	3	3	3	3
Mathematics	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
Natural science	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Latin	..	..	5	5	4	4	4
Greek	..	..	..	..	5	5	5
French	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
German	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Drawing and constructive work	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
Physical training	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total number of hours per week	25	25	26	25	25	25	25

For the last three years in the above curriculum, Prof. Butler provides an alternative course for pupils desiring to follow special studies. It gives a little less attention to English, geography, and history; less to Latin and none to Greek; but more to natural science and drawing. In every curriculum he favors giving more instruction in English than is now given, and less in mathematics. He would have the classics studied not for discipline, but that the pupil may know the great classic writers. He would insist upon a good reading knowledge of French and German. The amount of instruction in natural science and drawing would depend on the course of study. Physical training should include not only athletic sports but something more adequate.

Prof. Butler's curriculum greatly interested all the teachers present. The only criticism of it related to the difficulties of carrying it out.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—There has been some talk indulged in by a few of the social sages about a micarême ball, but for several days past the project seems to have received no further impetus, and it is not at all probable that society will be called upon to rouse itself from the heavy slumber into which it has so quickly fallen by any mid-lenten gayety. In fact, so complete does the extinction of the social spirit seem to be that even the commonly insuppressible reading class and matinée club has had difficulty in thriving. Long walks out Charles-street-avenue and in the neighboring country are now coming in vogue, and seem for the present to furnish the chief source of amusement. After a long jaunt of several miles it is not strange that the belles and beaus of a few weeks ago should be content to seek their beds instead of craving further exertion in the drawing room.

Mrs. Charles H. Black gave a musicale at her residence on North Calvert-street on Friday evening.

Mrs. J. Wilson Patterson gave a luncheon at her residence on North Calvert-street on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Alexander Brown and Miss Bessie Buckler have returned from their visit to Fortress Monroe. On Friday evening Mrs. Brown gave a theatre party at the Holliday-Street Theatre.

Mrs. J. Boykin Lee gave a luncheon at her residence on North Charles-street this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Lee has as her guest Mrs. Charles Wheelan of Philadelphia.

Miss Rosa Steele and Miss Kate Steele gave a tea at their residence on Madison-street on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Adams of St. Louis, a sister of Mrs. de Courcey May, is spending a few weeks in town.

Mrs. James Swan Frick gave a small tea at her residence on West Franklin-street on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz gave a theatre party at the Holliday-Street Theatre on Monday evening, followed by a supper at her residence on Cathedral-street. Miss Louise H. Morris, Miss Belle Swan, Miss Maude Davis, John McKim, Walter de C. Poultney, and Henry Morris were among the party.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gill have gone to Florida, where they will remain, however, only a few days, and then return to their home on North Charles-street.

Mrs. Charles D. Gaither gave a luncheon at her residence on Cathedral-street on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Gaither will give another luncheon at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

Sir Roderick Cameron of New-York spent a few days in town during the early part of the week.

Miss Ada Smith of New-York, who was the guest of Mrs. Edward Key, at her residence on Washington-place, for a few days, left town on Tuesday for Asheville, N. C., where she will remain until May.

Sidney C. Carey, who has long been known at the clubs as a beau in society, will leave town during the latter part of this month for Tennessee, where he will in future reside.

A SCHOONER RUNS ASHORE.

The schooner Isaac H. Tillyer, from Manzanilla, was caught in the snowstorm of March 6 while passing Sandy Hook. Owing to the snow Capt. Smith got out of his course and grounded upon the Old Orchard Shoals. She lay in an easy position, and on Friday a lighter was sent to her and a portion of her cargo, which consisted of sugar in bags, was discharged. She was floated yesterday and was towed up to the city. She was not injured while ashore.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—The Young Men's Christian Association has been holding extra religious meetings this week. Bishop Clark of the Rhode Island Diocese delivered the Thursday evening address.

The Brown *Literary Magazine* and the *Brunonian*, the two publications of the university, sent a joint invitation to-day to the New-England Intercollegiate Press Association to hold its next convention, May 30, at Providence. Editor Goodrich of the Wesleyan *Argus*, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, favors the scheme, and it is quite probable that the invitation will be accepted. Manager Holden will arrange for a good ball game in the afternoon, and there will be a dinner in the evening.

The *Liber Brunensis*, the university annual, will this year contain pictures of the various musical organizations and the ball-team candidates.

The Athletic Association is collecting money to defray the expenses of a trainer. It is said that half-dollar contributions, if universal, will meet the demand.

In a week or ten days the campus will be lighted by electricity. Electric light poles have been placed on College-street, half way up from Benedt, at the corner of College and Prospect, and at the corner of Prospect and Waterman.

Arrangements are being made for a considerable increase in the teaching force of the university next year. A associate Professor of Modern Languages and instructors in several branches will probably be appointed.

The annual dinner of the Newport Alumni was held at Munchinger's, on Bellevue-avenue, Thursday night. It proved an unusually enthusiastic affair. President Andrews was greeted with prolonged applause. The Glee Club quartet furnished the music.

Two canvas signs, forty-five feet long and inscribed with the words "Brown University Minstrels," will adorn the special car of the minstrel troupe during its tour in the West. Following is the probable arrangement of dates; all but two or three are assured: March 29, Cleveland; 31, Ann Arbor; April 1, Chicago; 2, Milwaukee; 4, St. Louis; 5, York; 7, Buffalo; 8, Lockport; 9, afternoon and evening, Providence Opera House.

THIS DUTY IS HIGH ENOUGH

BREWERS OPPOSE THE GRAB OF THE HOP GROWERS.

THEY REFUSE TO CONSIDER AN INCREASE OF DUTY AND HAVE ASKED CONGRESS TO DEFEAT DE LANO'S BILL.

The differences between the hop growers and the brewers over the movement to increase the duty on hops were widened yesterday by the refusal of the brewers to entertain any proposition for a compromise. A conference to consider the question of compromise had been arranged on Wednesday, when the issue was first squarely stated at a general meeting at the headquarters of the brewers on Irving-place. The conferees met yesterday. Senator Cogswell of Oneida County and Grower Clark of Otsego County were assigned by the growers to urge upon the brewers the importance of a higher duty. Joseph Liebmann of the New-York Brewers' Board of Trade, Mr. Moser of the Ale Brewers' Association, and Mr. Gallus Thomann of the New-York State Brewers' Association were the conferees on behalf of their respective interests. The conference was friendly in outward appearances, but at the outset Mr. Liebmann announced that he had been instructed to say that the brewers could not favor an increase of duty. After this ultimatum no good could come from argument, and little time was wasted over it.

Now the growers will go to Washington to urge the Ways and Means Committee of the House to report favorably a bill offered by Mr. De Lano to change the duty on hops from 8 cents to 20 cents per pound. They have prepared a petition asking that the duty be made 25 cents. Such an amendment will be advocated, but the growers will be well pleased if the bill shall be reported unchanged. A counter-petition by brewers has been sent to Congress opposing any increase. It shows that the growers are already so well protected that they compete successfully with German growers in the foreign markets, and that a higher duty would only injure brewers and do the growers no permanent good.

Charges of bad faith have been made by both sides in the controversy now fairly launched. It seems that at a meeting of the New-York State Brewers' Association last March a resolution was adopted pledging the association to join the various hop growers' associations in a petition to Congress "to regulate the duty on foreign hops" so as to insure protection to the hop-growing industry. At this meeting only 27 out of 108 brewing members were present. The resolution was considered harmless by the brewers, who supposed that it was intended simply to check a suspected attempt to lower the duty on hops. The brewers construed the word "regulate" in the sense that it has usually been employed by both of the political parties recognized the injustice of the war tariff. As soon as it appeared that the resolution simply cloaked a scheme to increase the duty the United States Brewers' Association appointed a special committee to learn the views of all the local associations throughout the country. An unanimous negative vote upon the proposition to raise the duty resulted from this inquiry. Included in this expression of dissent were the associations of New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester, whose members constitute 95 per cent. of the hop-consuming members of the New-York State Brewers' Association.

The reasons for this dissent are ably stated in the counter-petition which the brewers have sent to Congress. Figures are quoted from the statistical abstract of 1888, issued in 1889, which show that as far from a reduction of protection the hop growers have been able for years to export hops far in excess of the importations. From 1882 to 1888, both inclusive, the imports amounted to 32,217,477 pounds and the exports to 54,976,722 pounds.

"From the imports," say the brewers, "must be deducted 1,152,316 pounds of foreign hops exported from our country, leaving for consumption an aggregate of 31,065,161 pounds, as against 54,976,722 pounds of American hops exported during this period of seven years. The excess alone of exportation over importation, 22,759,245 pounds, amounted to nearly three-fourths of the entire quantity of hops imported from foreign lands for consumption in the United States. The successful competition of American hop growers with foreign hop growers in the home markets of the latter is still more strongly illustrated by a table of the value of the quantities of hops imported and exported respectively."

These tables show the value of imports for this period to have been $27,486,259 and of exports $14,702,739. In 1886 the ad valorem duty of 8 cents per pound amounted to an ad valorem duty of 49.50 per cent., of 42.64 per cent. in 1887, and of 43.90 in 1888, which would seem to be fairly protective, considering that American growers are doing so much business abroad that foreign growers are agitating high duties against American hops.

In regard to the imports, brewers say that in average years they would continue to be received in the usual quantities whether duty were 8 cents or 20 cents per pound. Nearly all American beer and ale are brewed from American hops, which are considered superior in every market to hops of foreign growth. Foreign hops are used here to impart a certain flavor to American products which come in direct competition with foreign products of the same flavor. Such hops would be in demand for special brews, regardless of duty, for American hops cannot impart the desired flavors. For general brewing, however, American hops are preferred. The demand for them at home is enormous.

The vicious effects of an increase of duty, brewers say, would be felt at once and would eventually bring trouble and expense to all concerned, while not benefiting any class. For a year or two, with fairly good crops, the growers might make money by putting up prices. The business would become so profitable that the number of producers and the consequent competition would hammer prices down again, probably even below the present level, and growers would lose their early profit. Sacrifices proportionate to the spread of the industry might then be expected. There is no more precarious than hops. Failures occur at most unexpected times. A crop failure at home would compel brewers to import at an exorbitant rate of duty, thus greatly increasing their expenses with no benefit whatever to the growers. In such case the duty would simply help to swell the National Treasury. Considering that crop failures at home sometimes necessitate very large imports, an increase of duty would imperil capital engaged in brewing, and a multiplicity of the breweries industry would threaten disaster to capital so invested.

Brewers are reluctant to assume an attitude of hostility to growers. They are satisfied to let the present duty stand, even though it keeps their expenses higher than would be the case under natural laws of trade. An increase of duty such as that proposed would add to those expenses beyond all reason, and in a short-crop year at home the increase would touch the danger point.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—A statement has been obtained from the professors in the different departments showing the size of their elective classes for the present term. Senior Class, English, under Dr. Murray, leads with a class of 171; science and religion, 35; philosophy, since Kant, 23; practical physics, 18; history of art, 16; French, 14; Roman law, 13; pedagogics, 12; practical astronomy, 1.

The electives thrown open to both Juniors and Seniors are the most popular and are as follows: History of political theories, 91; American constitutional law, 85; history of philosophy, 49; Latin, 47; archæology, 47; histology, 25; German, 32; biology, 26; mathematics, 19; Hebrew, 14; Greek, 13. The most popular study, exclusively elective to Juniors, is mediæval and modern history, under Prof. Sloan. This class numbers 71.

The Sophomores are limited to only five electives and have expressed their preference as follows: German, 81; French, 82; mathematics, 40; Greek, 32; Latin, 24.

At a meeting of '92 "Brig-a-Brac" Committee this week, V. A. Collins of London was elected Chairman and L. M. Conwell of Philadelphia Treasurer.

The boxing class formed among the students, with Prof. Austin of New-York as instructor, now numbers about thirty.

A question is now being agitated among college men as to whether the college players on various boat clubs can take part in games as professionals.

Prof. Woodford has assigned a subject to each member of the Jun

A CLEAN SWEEP IN ALASKA

REPUBLICANS NOW FILL THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE ALL GONE AND THE CHANGE HAS NOT IMPROVED THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

SITKA, Alaska, Feb. 5.—Owing to the fact that Alaska has only a meagre white population, and most of this transitory, and the entire absence of any legislative or municipal authority of any kind, the Territory has no politics, in the proper sense, and hardly any effective public opinion. All its principal officials are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and all the laws in force are those enacted by Congress or are the statutes of Oregon made applicable by the act organizing civil government here. In no State or other Territory in the United States, since the incoming of the present Administration, has the Federal broom so effectively and completely been applied, in removals or otherwise, as in this district. The Democratic Governor, the United States Judge, the Marshal, the Collector of Customs, the District Attorney, and four Deputy Collectors of Customs, with all the inspectors afloat, on the steamers, have walked the plank.

A few of these resigned, apprehending removal, and the rest have been unceremoniously kicked out. Of all the Federal officials of the Territory only three United States Commissioners and two Deputy Marshals who are Democrats remain, with the Clerk of the District Court, and there is a clamor for the place and head of the latter, which will soon be effected. The Commissioners are simply Justices of the Peace. The first to go was the Collector of Customs. He was removed in about a month after Harrison's inauguration, and the appointment to the vacancy was from Oregon, upon the recommendation of Senators Dolph and Mitchell. It is a well-known fact along the entire Pacific coast that more scandal has attached to the customs officers in and about Puget Sound than in any other group in that branch of the service. The vast and peculiar coast line of Alaska, and the proximity to Fort Simpson, in British territory, on the south, makes whisky smuggling into Alaska a favorite and almost safe pursuit. Besides that, great quantities of contraband liquors are landed from the mail steamers at their various stopping places on the way up the coast, notwithstanding the fact that each vessel carries an inspector. This contraband trade is conducted mainly by the crews of the steamers, who get their supplies aboard the ship at Portland, Port Townsend, and other points in Puget Sound.

Before the new Collector reached the Territory he had his changes of subordinates at Wrangell, Juneau, and Sitka mapped out. Before reaching Alaska he had removed almost every Democratic subordinate. He had his man selected for Sitka, but when he got to Port Townsend this one "flew the track," and the Collector had to make another selection. At Port Townsend he consulted the new Republican Collector of Customs at that place, who recommended the employment as Deputy Collector at Sitka of a man named Brown, who had once been in the Revenue Service in President Arthur's time at Sitka, and had been dismissed for intemperate habits. The new Collector accepted this second candidate to his own kind of civil service examination. He had heard that Brown was a hard drinker; in fact, the Collector at Port Townsend gave him that notice, and on that point examined him in this way: "Mr. Brown, I understand you are in the habit of drinking." "Yes," replied Brown, "my doctor says that I must take four drinks of whisky a day in order to preserve my life." I have this statement from the Collector himself.

Brown was recommended as having an adequate knowledge of customs affairs, and came in here with that reputation. In a few days it was plainly demonstrated that instead of four drinks of whisky a day he was taking from fourteen to fifteen. Not only that; instead of putting in his time at the Custom House he spent many hours a day playing poker in the back room of an Alaska saloon. The most conclusive exhibition of official confidence, under those circumstances, with the Collector's full knowledge that the man was constantly saturated with whisky, is the fact that Brown was solely intrusted with the combination of the office safe, and had the sole handling of all the customs cash. After four months had passed it was discovered that something was wrong in his cash account, and the Collector now says that the shortage is $400. Brown was then arrested and held to answer to the District Court on two charges of embezzlement.

It was disclosed in the preliminary examination by the evidence of the Collector himself that the cash account during that time had been kept by Brown on mere slips of paper, some carried in his vest pocket, others put carelessly into pigeon holes, but nothing in the shape of a cash book was kept by either of them. It was found, too, that the books of the office had not been balanced or all the entries made for the entire four months. The Collector himself had no other employment than his official duties, and every day spent a large portion of it in a room adjoining that of his deputy, yet from his own statement on the witness stand he did not exercise the slightest vigilance in supervising Brown's books and accounts. Immediately after taking office, the Collector removed the deputy at Wrangell and appointed another man, who has gone, by the time he was naturalized by the court here only ten days before and whose habits of intemperance were notorious. In consideration of the appointment this deputy promised that he would totally abstain from intoxicating drinks.

When it came to the case for removal of the Democratic Deputy Collector at Juneau, the large and prosperous mining camp of 1,500 white people 108 miles from here, a dilemma was presented. The publisher of one of the small Republican papers there, a man who had once lived at Sitka for a time and had been intemperate in his habits and well known as addicted to poker playing, desired the place. He made no secret of his employing the fascinating game of poker at Juneau to enable him to make both ends meet. Before the Democratic Collector at Juneau was removed the Juneau newspaper man sought the principal place itself and secured a written recommendation from the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has been doing missionary work in Southeastern Alaska for the past ten years and is now attached to the Presbyterian mission at Sitka, and has been thus engaged for years.

The Juneau editor, having been disappointed in his main aspiration, addressed himself to his more fortunate rival for a position as Deputy Collector at that place. I have his application before me. It is a marvelous literary and official production. When it was written the war on the new Collector had begun. In order to bring a pressure to bear, the editor writes in his application: "To be frank with you, my paper is not on a very good paying basis, just making both ends meet, which is the main reason I make this application, and I could do much better with it than I would allow certain parties to force their sentiments through its columns, but I will not permit it, except as a last resort in the struggle for existence." The covert threat that "in the struggle for existence" and as a last resort he would allow others to turn those in the paper on the new Collector did not avail anything, and another applicant was appointed who had served under the recent Democratic Collector as a Special Inspector of Customs at Juneau and Douglas Island.

This was made the signal for open war. None of the new Federal appointees has yet been confirmed by the Senate. An affidavit was at once published by the Juneau editor, setting forth that the new Collector, when engaged in Indian trade and in the salmon canning business at Loring, below Wrangell, several years ago, habitually engaged in whisky smuggling and selling whisky and firearms to Indians in violation of law. A group of discontents at Juneau have organized, and are endeavoring to collect evidence of this illicit traffic at Loring, with a view to securing the indictment of the new Republican Collector by the Grand Jury. He denies the charge, and asserts that his accuser in the published affidavit is a common drunkard, and was discharged by him at Loring because the affiant himself was carrying on a contraband trade which threatened to compromise all parties there.

No liquor of any kind can be imported into Alaska except under regulations prescribed by the President, which require a special permit from the Collector in each instance. The organic act of the Territory permits it only for three specific uses, "medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes." By a singular omission, wine for sacramental purposes is not included in the objects for which a permit may be granted by the Collector, or for which the President may make a regulation in regard to its importation from any other part of the United States or from any foreign territory. The Greco-Russian Church and its rights and interests are specially named in the treaty of cession; but the act of Congress, May 17, 1884, organizing a civil Government in Alaska, prohibits the introduction of wine, even for sacramental purposes, by any of the Christian denominations having missions in the Territory.

Congress, of course, has no power to abrogate that part of the treaty relating to the Greco-Russian Church, and, therefore, cannot by very justly prohibit its officers from introducing wine into Alaska for sacramental purposes. This privilege, however, does not extend to other denominations, even in the case of the Roman Catholics, who have several missions in the Territory. It would take a force of special inspectors as large as the United States Army to patrol and police the thousand miles of coast in Southeastern Alaska to effectually prevent the illicit introduction of whisky and opium. There are four saloons in full operation, together with a brewery, without the protection of law, at Sitka. About fifteen saloons are in full blast at Juneau, and half that number on Douglas Island, opposite Juneau.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department the new Collector began a vigilance over liquor importations which had not been exerted under previous Collectors. Permits to land such liquors were denied under all circumstances. This did not materially diminish the supply to the saloons at Sitka, Juneau, or Douglas Island. During the Fall $500 worth of whisky was surreptitiously landed in the night time from a steamer here and taken away. The Collector suspected that it was concealed in a part of a building used as a saloon. Under an act of Congress authorizing such a search, he procured a warrant from the District Judge, made the search with a posse, and found the liquor, which was confiscated under the order of the court.

The steamers remain twenty-four hours, in order to give the official time to reply to their official mail. Special inspectors are placed aboard the ship and on the dock during its stay. One night which was dark as pitch, an Indian canoe with two men in it glided alongside the ship on her larboard. The canoe was soon detected by the inspector on board and he began firing at the two men and the canoe with a revolver. A loud outcry was made by one of the men as if he had been wounded. This cry and the firing attracted the attention of all awake on the ship, and brought them and the inspectors on the dock to that side of the vessel, but in the excitement several other men who had arranged and constituted part of the ruse, were taking contraband liquors from the hold of the steamer in a small boat, concealed by the darkness under the dock, which rests on piles, and extends quite a distance out into the water. Beside smuggling liquors in that and other ways from the steamers, large quantities are brought from Fort Simpson, B. C., in small sloops, which go in and out, with ease among the numerous islands off the coast of Southeastern Alaska.

There is not a United States revenue cutter on duty from Port Townsend to Mount St. Elias, along a coast line of more than 2,000 miles. These sloops bring in the liquor in larger quantities and packages, and, reaching a lonely spot among these islands—the most lonely and God-forsaken places on earth—the liquors are "cached," and from time to time removed and brought to the nearest settlements in small quantities in canoes. For instance, a "cache" exists about thirty miles north of Sitka. Parties visit it and take the liquors, put them in a canoe, and land at the north end of the large Indian village adjoining Sitka. By some means the vigilance of the customs officers is effectually eluded. Since the departure of a well-known citizen, who had been engaged in selling coal oil, numbers of empty oil cans have been found in his former place of business of a double construction. The upper half was evidently used for coal oil, and the lower section, separated by a tin partition, was exceedingly well adapted for the concealment of several gallons of whisky.

As a consequence of these abortive efforts to totally exclude the traffic in liquors, the whisky sold is the vilest imaginable. It readily brings $2 50 per pint bottle. Instead of diminishing the amount of whisky sold, the fact is the number of saloons in the Territory has increased since last Spring. One was established in May, in the vicinity of the Chilcat cannery. A large number of Indians were employed there in fishing. The proprietors of the cannery sent to the help of the civil authorities to suppress the saloon, 200 miles from the location of any public officer.

White men and Chinamen were also employed in large numbers at the works, and when the bosses ordered the saloon man to move on under the threat of prosecution, their white men and Chinese employes at once served notice on them that if the saloon went they would go, too. In order, then, to prevent the entire season's work from being abandoned, the bosses acquiesced and tolerated the establishment. Several lots of liquor have also been seized at Juneau after having been surreptitiously landed from the steamer. All this has aroused the ire of a large class of miners, saloon keepers, and the proprietors of poker rooms.

The Juneau newspaper man, who was disappointed in his official aspirations, has enlisted these elements under the guise of the name of the Republican Party of the Territory, and a Territorial Convention of Republicans was called so that place to take the substantial interests of the Territory into consideration. The paper at that place has been replete for more than two months with personal abuse of the Collector, and especially calling attention to the discreditable subordinate appointments made by him and their results. It was no secret that one of the primary objects of this convention was to procure a strong condemnatory resolution of the Collector of Customs and of his methods for the purpose of defeating his confirmation. The Governor of the Territory happened to be at Juneau the very day the convention met and fell into the trap by responding to an invitation to make a speech indorsing the objects of the convention, as announced in the call, but which were far from being its real object.

Because the Sitka delegates could not reach Juneau in time the convention was postponed to a future day, in order to give the Sitka Republicans a chance to elect delegates. This they have done by choosing those who have bitterly denounced the Collector of Customs, and among those from whom hope to wheedle him is one he is not confirmed. One of the most prominent delegates from Sitka is a saloon hanger-on by the name of Lyon, a bruiser, and who is now under bonds to answer in the District Court for unlawfully landing two bottles of whisky, which were taken from under his coat a few days ago by an inspector on the dock, and also on the charge of resisting an officer, by knocking the inspector down with his fist when the latter attempted to search him for the contraband liquor.

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TEMPLES OF ANCIENT MAYA

RUINS OF UXMAL, CAPITAL OF A GREAT RACE.

WHERE MAYA MAIDENS DWELT IN CLOISTER AND HUMAN LIVES WERE SACRIFICED TO GODS OF STONE.

While many of the ruined cities of the Mayas, the aboriginal people of Yucatan, are in the southern part of the peninsula and in Guatemala, the portion of the peninsula north of the nineteenth parallel was the locality of densest population, and here some of the most important ruined cities of this ancient and exceedingly interesting race are found. Chief among these is Uxmal, that [rivals in the size and beauty of its architectural remains Copan and Palenque.

Uxmal, with its wonderful Casa del Gobernador, its House of the Nuns, its House of the Dwarf, its Casa de Palomas, its House of the Tortoises, and its unnamed pyramid and dilapidated walls, is one of the most interesting ruins of the ancient civilization of Yucatan yet discovered. As indicated by the remaining edifices, the city was about a mile square, but the site and the surrounding country is completely hidden in dense and almost impenetrable forests, which have hitherto prevented any deep explorations. The ruins of Uxmal are remarkable because of the better preservation of the buildings, principal among which is the Casa del Gobernador. It is constructed on the broad top of a triple artificial terrace that is 575 feet square at the base. The first terrace is but 3 feet high and 15 broad. Rising above it is the second, 20 feet high, 250 feet wide, and 540 feet long; and the third, on which the building stands, is 19 feet high, 30 feet wide, and 360 feet long in front. All are supported by substantial stone walls. The platform of the second terrace originally supported several structures, the character and uses of which are hidden in the darkness of the centuries that have rolled over the country since the builders were active in the construction of the buildings.

The Casa del Gobernador, so called by the Spaniards for want of any other name, was constructed entirely of stone. Up to the cornice the façade presents a smooth surface; above is a solid mass of rich, complicated and elaborately sculptured ornaments, forming a sort of arabesque. The grandest ornament, which in parts is in bas-relief, on the whole façade, is over the centre doorway. Around the head of the principal figure are rows of hieroglyphics. They differ somewhat from the hieroglyphics found at Copan and Palenque, and are richer, more elaborate, and comprise a number of saloons in the Territory has increased since last Spring. One was established in May, in the vicinity of the Chilcat cannery. A large number of Indians were employed there in fishing. The proprietors of the cannery sent to the help of the civil authorities to suppress the saloon, 200 miles from the location of any public officer.

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a solid projecting platform, on which stands a building more elaborately ornamented than any other edifice in Uxmal. A great doorway opens upon the platform, leading the way to two apartments, the first 15 feet wide, 7 feet deep, and 19 feet high, and the inner one 12 feet wide, 4 feet deep, and 11 feet high.

The crowning structure of the mound is a long and narrow building measuring 72 feet in front and but 12 feet in depth. In the ornamentation of the walls of this building are evidences of the obscene rites and human sacrifices that characterized the religion of the people of Uxmal. The interior is divided into three apartments, the middle one 24 feet by 7, and those on each side 19 feet by 7. They have no communication with one another; two have their doors opening to the east and one to the west. A narrow platform projects from the four sides of this building, and up the eastern side of the mound ascends a grand staircase 102 feet high, 70 feet wide, and containing 90 stone steps.

The Padre Cogolludo, the earliest historian of Uxmal, says that in the apartments of this building were the idols, and that there the people made their sacrifices of men, women, and children.

"The High Priest," says he, "had in his Hand a large, broad, and sharp Knife made of Flint. Another Priest carried a wooden Collar wrought like a Snake. The persons to be sacrificed were conducted one by one up the Steps stark naked, and, as soon as laid on the Stone, had the Collar put upon their Necks, and the four priests took hold of the hands and feet. Then the High Priest, with wonderful dexterity, ripped up the Breast, drew out the Heart, reeking, with his Hands, and shewed it to the Sun, offering him the Heart and Steam that came from it. Then he turned to the Idol and threw it in his face, which done he kicked the body down the steps, and it never stopped till it came to the bottom, because they were very upright."

In the rear of the Casa del Gobernador is the Casa de Palomos, or House of the Pigeons. It is 240 feet long, and now but little more than a heap of ruins. The front is still standing, but the roof has collapsed and the apartments are but gigantic pots in which the vegetation of this tropical region finds luxuriant growth. Along the centre of the roof, running lengthwise, is a range of structures built in pyramidal form, of stone, about two feet thick and having small openings in them. They are nine in number, and were evidently the front walls of a series of large structures which have crumbled away. In the centre of this building is an archway 10 feet wide and leading to a courtyard 180 feet long and 150 feet deep. On the right and left are ranges of ruined buildings, and rising behind the left range is the large pyramid heretofore mentioned. Through the arch in the rear range of buildings one passes to another courtyard 100 feet long and 85 feet deep, flanked on either side by ruined buildings, on the opposite side of which is a flight of steps leading to the top of a mound 200 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 50 feet high. Surrounding this is a building 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and about 20 feet high, divided into three apartments, the interior description of which would be the same as the House of the Diviner. The plastered walls show plain traces of mural pictures illustrative of religious ceremonies and royal pageantry.

All over the grounds of this most interesting city of a dead civilisation were found sculptured columns, images of historic personages, and grotesque figures, principally distortions of the human face and form. On many of these are hieroglyphics and symbolic inscriptions, the purport of which has thus far been left to conjecture. Over all, the chemistry of the revolving years has silted the mold of vegetation, deep and corrosive, and out of it rises a perennial growth of trees and shrubbery that the scientific explorer must first remove before the richest treasures of ancient Uxmal will be laid bare.

BIDDING WAS LIVELY.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SALE OF CHINESE PORCELAINS.

Yesterday was the last day of the auction sale of Chinese porcelains and other Oriental ware at the rooms of the American Art Association, and it resulted in the best prices of the week. Many of the most valuable specimens had been reserved until yesterday, and the attendance, in consequence of these inducements, was better than on any previous day. Among the bidders were some of the best-known collectors in America.

One hundred pieces of single-color ware sold for $7,950, nine specimens of Chinese white sold for $706, and the collection of inros and sword guards brought $1,220. The entire day's sales amounted to $10,532 50.

The vases in the single-color group, particularly the larger ones of dark shades, excited great interest, one of them going to Mr. W. C. Oastler for $530. This vase stands twenty-one inches high and shows the effect of congealed blood. Another of the Sang de Boeuf series, bearing a Lang-Yaou mark, with a finely-wrought silver band at the neck, was bought by Vantine & Co. for $390. The same firm purchased a rich dark-blue Keen-Lung vase, with silver inlaid stand, for $250. Animated bidding attended the presentation of each of these varieties, ten of the pieces selling for $3,856.

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm attending the sale of the large specimens, the knowing ones regarded the two or three pieces of smaller ware closely resembling the color of the famous peachblow vase. One of these, bearing the Lang-Yaou mark, standing fourteen inches high, was sold to Thomas B. Clarke, after lively bidding, for $450. Another fleur de pecher of the Kang-He period, eight inches high, was sold to J. Blair for $295. A very small rouge box of the same delicate peachblow tint, less than two inches in diameter, was sold to Mrs. Osborne for $150. These were the only peachblow pieces offered.

The highest prices paid for the other single colors were reached in the sale of the turquoise specimens, the smallest of this color bringing $170. A turquoise vase, crackle-glazed, with ornamentation in low relief, was sold to Mrs. Rose for $600. Another of precisely similar design, though smaller, went to Mr. Oastler for $175. The largest of this group, with the Keen-Lung seal mark, was sold to Mr. Sampson for $280. Mr. Charles Peters purchased a very small specimen of the Yung-Chin period for $230. The other single colors that reached high figures were the greens and mahogany.

Only two specimens of the Lang-Yaou period were shown. After close bidding one of these fell to Mr. Richards for $250 and the other to Vantine & Co. for $177 50. The oldest porcelain in the entire collection, not in America, was sold among the single-color group to Mr. Blair. It is pronounced by connoisseurs to be genuine and bears the mark of the Emperor Kea-Tsing, who reigned from 1522 to 1567. This specimen is of a curious mottled glaze and brought $56.

The collection of Chinese whites was very small, and the rapidity with which it was sold testified to its worth. The only egg-shell specimen of the group was purchased by Mr. Dana for $200. Mr. Oastler paid $167 50 for a bottle-shaped vase, with figures carved in relief.

The remarkable skill of the Japanese in metal work was shown in the collection of engraved sword guards and sword mounts. These were shown in copper, wrought iron, gold, silver, and various woods, carved in high relief, with inlaid ornamentation. Twenty varieties sold for $535.

A small collection of inros, or medicine cases, was sold for $300. Mr. Bancroft paid $56 for one of the smallest, a gold lacquer with mountain scenery in relief. The same purchaser also took two Aventurine lacquers in mother-of-pearl for $54.

Only one specimen of the Daimio swords was sold. Mr. Richards buying it for $200. The blade was carved, the mountings were wrought in gold, and the scabbard was of lacquer and silver.

The entire receipts for the three days' sale of this collection are $28,956, which its former owners consider as very fair, although hardly as high as the figures reached at last Spring's sale of the other half of the collection.

OLD WOLF'S PENCILED SPEECH.

From the Seattle (Washington) Press.

In talking about Indians and their native eloquence, Mr. John Fairfield, the lawyer, said he saw Old Wolf, the Cheyenne chief, make an effective speech with a lead pencil during a visit by Bishop Brundel at Ashland, Mon., about a year ago. Old Wolf took the pencil and drew a straight line and said: "Cheyennes straight."

Then he drew another straight line and said: "Black-robes straight," making the Indian had nothing to say against the Catholic missionaries.

Then a third straight line was drawn and Old Wolf said: "White House straight." By this he did not mean the Executive Mansion, but the little white school conducted by the Sisters of Charity, which was known far and near among the Indians as the "White House."

Next a straight line was drawn part way across the page, and from one end he made a number of very crooked lines, so that the diagram looked like a crescent with ragged edges. It was explained by the chief as "Washington straight, but all things coming from Washington very crooked."

Then a line was drawn straight part of the way, then crooked, then straight, and so on across the page. "Indian agents straight, crooked, straight, crooked, straight, crooked," was the laconic explanation.

"Crow fly round, round, round." was the sarcastic way he illustrated the characteristics of the Crow Indians by a series of loops across the page. The whole diagram of this book was reached when Old Wolf drew across the paper a very crooked line and remarked with manifest contempt:

"Sioux crooked, always crooked."

PAUL BAUDRY'S MONUMENT.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Many artists and sculptors assembled this afternoon in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, where a splendid monument to Paul Baudry, the painter, was unveiled. The lower part of the construction has been ornamented by the sculptor Merdié, with a figure of Fame, copied from the fresco by Baudry in the Cour des Comtes, and also with a veiled and kneeling subject symbolical of Sorrow. On the summit of the memorial is the bust of Baudry by his friend Dubois. Various speeches were delivered, the first being by the "Directeur" of the Department of Fine Arts, who referred to the splendidly-painted ceiling of the crush-room of the Opera, to which the artist devoted long years of patient study and toil. Speeches were also made by M. Meissonier and M. Bouguereau, after which the interesting ceremony concluded.

CULTURE IN HOOSIERDOM

A RAPIDLY-GROWING THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

THE CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT STARTS A BOOM SUCH AS THE WEST NEVER KNEW BEFORE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—One of those spasmodic movements peculiar to newer communities and as interesting as the workings of the boom idea and much of the same character, is just now sweeping Indiana, and particularly this part of it. The Hoosier has apparently tired of being known by the familiar appellative which is so expressive of uncultured humanity, and is seeking to better his mental condition in as many ways as he possibly can.

The epidemic began with the Chautauqua movement, which took the West with a full tide, but while that system continues in Indiana to some extent, it is giving way to less rigid systems or making place for clubs and classes which pursue various lines of study or freely invite essays or lectures on any subject. The introduction of studies outside the schools to busy people has opened broad vistas to minds which knew only narrow limitations and given an impetus to learning which will not cease to be felt for many a day.

The teacher's reading circle and a student's reading circle do a work of like character with that of the Chautauqua plan, but outside of these more or less stereotyped methods of imparting instruction, and possibly growing out of them are the classes and club organizations which seem to exist and flourish everywhere between the Ohio and the lake. Doubtless these same movements are fully as marked in other Western localities as in the Hoosier State, but nowhere is there more enthusiasm in study than here.

One of the results of the club and class craze here is substantially made evident by an endeavor on the part of the women of Indianapolis to establish a permanent home for the several literary, art, and social clubs of the city. The plan of this is unique, and as the projectors are the moneyed as well as the cultured women of the city, their plan is likely to prove a good business investment when perfected and materialized. The Indianapolis women have incorporated their organization under the name of the Indianapolis Propylæum, and have a seal which represents the old structure of Athens, known as the Propylæa. The formal declaration of the objects of the association states that it will cultivate and promote literary, art, scientific purposes; and, on the business side, erect a building which shall offer accommodations for societies, clubs, social assemblies, and pe, in fact, a kind of rialto for the cultured of Hoosierdom. A piece of ground in an available locality has been purchased. Already there has been subscribed between $13,000 and $14,000 worth of stock, and the projectors of the affair promise that rents from the lecture and club rooms and business rooms and offices will be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost after the plant has been paid for. This movement is one of the most interesting undertaken by the women in any inland city. It was seriously proposed and has the support of the most cultured and wealthiest women of Indianapolis.

The progress and ambitions and aims have made this plan necessary are shown in the number of notable organizations of this city which have some high aim and well-defined purpose. The Indianapolis Literary Club, of which President Harrison and his Attorney General are members, has a strong membership of the leading men of the city. It is difficult to obtain membership. All the action to that end goes on within the club. Applications are not received. A minister once remarked that if all the members were out they never could get in again. The Woman's Club is equally exclusive and exclusiveness. The Century is a literary club of the younger men of the city, and social features are more pronounced. Frequent dinners are a pleasant side of the club's life, yet the members address themselves seriously to the same class of literary and economic subjects as do the members of the older club.

The Fortnightly is a club of the younger women of the city, and is old enough to attain to considerable dignity. Besides these there are two large classes in general literature to which the men and women of the city belong in full. These have been conducted by two scholarly women, and are thorough in their work. Dr. H. A. Cleveland, a popular minister, conducts a Shakespeare class that has a large and fashionable following. The Rev. D. C. McCulloch, a Congregational preacher, has a church in which all kinds of classes are encouraged. This gentleman has exerted a strong influence in the best directions upon the city's advancement. Novel classes, history classes, Emerson and Browning classes meet in the church building, which was built for the purpose of affording shelter to just such enterprises, and is utilitarian rather than beautiful as to architecture.

These movements in a comparatively new country, where indeed the paint is not yet dry, ought to be eligible even for the gentle pencil of Mr. Howells. Of course there is a great deal that is superficial in these methods of inculcating instruction by cross-lot methods, as may be charged against the Chautauqua and similar plans. Still, it is better to know a little than a great deal, and ultimately the effect must be a good one. A young woman who was busy preparing a paper on "The Poetry of Doubt—Arnold and Clough," made an interesting statement in this regard. "Five years ago," she said, "when I was first a member of my club, there was really nothing of the members who wrote about that was not very commonplace or tending to woman's rights and things of that kind. Their papers were stiff and they had no opinions. Now their literary interests are large, and they have no end of views on all manner of subjects." Now this young woman understood the thing perfectly. In Western cities it very often happens that women whom wealth ultimately gives position and leisure have not the best advantages in their early years, and consequently days. Thus the literary clubs and classes give them their chief information, and are, in fact, their school, primary and conclusive. A novel plan of giving instruction on topics of the day to women not in the habit of reading newspapers was hit upon by a clever woman this Winter. She has a large class, for which she prepares to talk on political and other matters of current interest. Her work is proving very successful.

Not only is Indianapolis wide awake in these ways, but the State press evidences that the same thing is going on all over Indiana. At Lafayette, the seat of Wabash College and the home of Gen. Lew Wallace and Maurice Thompson, has more clubs than Indianapolis, and well deserves her sobriquet of the Hoosier Athens. Every one there has written or is writing a book, and Lafayette

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

The thirty weeks of Mr. Augustin Daly's twenty-first season of theatrical management in New-York will close on April 12. Until that time the lovely and adequate representation of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" that was revived last Wednesday night will hold the stage. As a pageant this is surpassingly beautiful; it is a tangible realisation of one of the greatest imaginative works in the English language that satisfies more readers of Shakespeare, probably, than any previous attempt to give material form to that work. It is impossible, of course, to find any general standard of taste or any commonly-accepted set of ideas to follow in such a production. None of the famous artists who have illustrated Shakespeare has satisfied the majority of imaginative readers of the poet. No Ariel of the theatre will ever be accepted as Shakespeare's elusive, etherial, ubiquitous sprite; and no ideal of that fascinating little imp, Puck, can ever be realised on the stage. It would be comparatively easy to represent the fairy scenes of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in pantomime; but the fairies must speak, they must be eloquent, and must simulate the passions and emotions of men and women.

Mr. Daly has treated these episodes in a somewhat conventional manner, but with great skill and a fine sense of pictorial effect. Puck, as usual, is unconvincing, but the Oberon and Titania satisfy both the eye and the ear. The comic passages of the play are rendered with incessant humor and vivacity, and the Nick Bottom of Mr. James Lewis, like his Touchstone, grows mellower with time and is as fine an example of Shakespearean low comedy as the modern stage affords. The quarrelsome lovers of Athens are excellently portrayed, and the Helena of Miss Rehan, in its gentleness, sincerity, and variety of tone, is a performance worthy of the rare talent of this actress and will enhance her popularity wherever it is seen.

The scenic representation of the "wood near Athens," with its constantly changing light, the rising of the moon, the falling of the mists by Oberon's command, the flashing of the fireflies, and, finally, the lifting of the mists with the approach of morning, the rosy dawn, and the advent of Theseus, his bride, and his attendants, is wholly lovely, and indicates fine inventive skill and artistic feeling quite as much as the liberal expenditure of money.

In short, this is a theatrical performance which charms the senses and transports the mind, burdened with the dull cares of toil, to the domain of poetry and romance. It will fittingly close a season at Daly's Theatre which has been rich in its results and steadily prosperous. It is a worthy companion piece to the exquisite productions of "As You Like It" and "The Taming of the Shrew," both of which have been seen on this stage during the Winter.

* * *

Signor Salvini presented his formidable, tempestuous, and irresistible portrayal of Shakespeare's Othello, from his own Italian point of view, at the Broadway Theatre last night, thus closing brilliantly the first week of his "farewell engagement." We quote those words because it is always wise not to accept as final the statements of a great dramatic artist that he intends to retire from the stage.

Salvini is in his prime. He never acted better than he has acted during his present American tour. Indeed, his voice seems to be richer and even more powerful than ever before. There are no signs of failing powers in his work. He thinks he will retire, but he will strongly be urged not to do so by his compatriots, for he is the only great actor of this time in Italy. If he remains before the public in his native land the temptation will come to him again, sooner or later, to seek to enlarge his fortune and fame by acting in other countries.

The principal reason for regarding his present performances as the last we shall see of him here is the lack of great public interest in them. He has not drawn large crowds anywhere, and his managers have not made a fortune. We do not attribute this wholly to the gloomy quality of the plays he appears in or the present distaste for tragedy. The plays are not good plays, except "Othello," and it is true that the multitude at this time seems to care chiefly for trivol and mild sentiment in its theatrical entertainment. But the fact that Salvini is badly supported, and that there can be little illusion when two languages are spoken in the same play, deters people from spending their money to see him. He is a familiar figure with our public nowadays; fewer people go to see him for mere curiosity's sake. An ordinary Italian company, working in sympathy with him, understanding his methods, would make his performances much more harmonious and enjoyable. Salvini's programme for this week is as follows: Monday, "The Gladiator;" Tuesday night and Saturday afternoon, "Othello;" Thursday, "Samson;" Friday, "The Outlaw." On Wednesday and Saturday nights Alexander Salvini will appear in "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

* * *

Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Florence, and Mrs. Drew begin their engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. "The Rivals" will be the play. Perhaps they will substitute "The Heir at Law" for Sheridan's comedy later, Mr. Jefferson playing Paddock, the character in which he made his début at Laura Keene's Theatre in 1858, and Mr. Florence sturdy Zekiel Homespun.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne's Browning readings at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday afternoons are exciting much interest, and they will be found to be very pleasing and profitable to students of the much-discussed poet. Her rendering of the impassioned "In a Balcony," which the author of "The Victorian Poets" considers Browning's most dramatic poem, was surprisingly successful considering the difficulty of the task. It was certainly absorbingly interesting from beginning to end. Mr. Stedman has written to Mrs. Le Moyne as follows:

"For one, I do not care to hear the verse of great poets rendered by many professional readers, but Browning's dramatic pieces are like plays. 'In a Balcony' is one of his most impassioned, and certainly was written to be read, and you were made to read it. No man could render it properly, and no woman lacking true feeling and the dramatic gift could rival your interpretation."

Mrs. Le Moyne's programme to-morrow afternoon will be made up of short poems, including "A Tale"—that odd, conversational rendering of the fable of the cricket and the lyre, "Childe Roland," and "Andrea del Sarto."

Mrs. Erving Winslow's readings of plays by Henrik Ibsen begin to-morrow afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick. "The Pillars of Society" will be the first play. Mrs. Winslow will read "A Doll's Home" on Wednesday afternoon, "An Enemy of the People" on Friday afternoon, and "The Lady from the Sea" on Monday, March 17. The readings will begin at 3 o'clock.

Few new plays are promised during the closing weeks of the theatrical season. The only one we have now in mind, except some short pieces that Rosina Vokes will present during her engagement at Daly's, which begins April 14, is "Josephine, Empress of the French," by Mr. A. P. Haven of this city, that will be given at the Broadway Theatre next week by Mlle. Rhéa. Rhéa has been acting in Mr. Haven's play in other cities.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

Henry E. Abbey's season of Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin on Monday evening, March 24, and will consist of sixteen evening performances and four matinées. The sale of season tickets will begin on March 14 at the Opera House. The principals of the company are as follows:

Soprani e Contralti—Mme. Adelina Patti, Mme. Emma Albani, and Mlle. Lillian Nordica; Mme. Giulia Valda and Mlle. Sigrid Arnoldson; Mme. Fabbri and Mlle. Hortense Synnerberg, Mlle. Matilde Bauermeister and Mlle. Attalie Claire.

Tenori—Signor Commendatore Francesco Tamagno, Signor Luigi Ravelli, Signor Eugenio Vichi and Signor Giovanni Perugini, Signor Roberto Vanni and Signor Bialetto.

Baritoni—Signor Giuseppe del Puente and Signor Arturo Marescalchi, Signor Napoleoni Zardo and Signor Agostino Carbone.

Bassi—Signor Ettore Marcasse and Signor Franco Novaro, Signor Armando Castelmary and Signor Pirmino Migliara, Signor A. de Vaschetti and Signor Lanzini.

The orchestra will number sixty and the chorus eighty. The conductors will be Signori Arditi and Seppo. The operas will be selected from a repertoire which includes Gounod's "Romeo e Juliette," Verdi's "Otello," Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," Rossini's "William Tell," Boito's "Mefistofele," and Wagner's "Lohengrin." Among other operas on the list are "Les Huguenots," "Don Giovanni," "Aïda," "Rigoletto," and, of course, "Lucia," "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," and "Il Trovatore."

* * *

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The theatres were large gainers by the beautiful weather of yesterday, and the matinées as a rule attracted crowded houses, in several cases the sale of seats stopping only because there were no more left to sell. People were turned from the doors of the Fifth-Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Kendal gave their last afternoon performance, by hundreds, and within the auditorium every inch of standing room was utilized. "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Daly's, "The Charity Ball" at the Lyceum, "The Senator" at the Star, "The County Fair" at the Union-Square, and "The City Directory" at the Bijou would all have been seen by larger audiences had the theatres been able to furnish accommodations for all who applied. Excellent houses assembled to witness "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's, "Aunt Jack" at the Madison-Square, "Shenandoah" at Proctor's, Rose Coghlan's "Peg Woffington" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, "A Midnight Bell" at Niblo's, and "The Stowaway" at the Grand Opera House. The audiences were not only large, but they were demonstrative. The crisp air and bright sunshine seemed to have put everybody in the best possible humor with themselves and the world at large, and the players reaped the benefit of this condition of affairs in the form of liberal and hearty applause. Few such days for matinées occur during the theatrical season, and managers and actors are not likely to forget the experience of such a one as yesterday.

John and James Russell, the Irish comedians, are organising a large specialty company, which they will manage next season. The company will make its first appearance at Tony Pastor's Theatre April 7. Mr. Pastor is having prepared a souvenir in metal for distribution to the audience attending the performance in commemoration of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a manager, to be given March 31. Harry Williams's new European Specialty Company will furnish the entertainment at Mr. Pastor's theatre this week. Among the performers are Haines and Vidocq, comedians; Lawlor and Thornton, "character vocalists"; Randolph, the human flutist; Reisky and Alton, gymnasts; Pearl Ardine, and Larry and Lizzie Smith, "German sketch artists."

A sufficient number of seats to guarantee the financial success of the benefit to be given to Frank Bangs at Palmer's next Thursday afternoon has already been sold. The following artists have volunteered their services and will appear: Miss E. Crane and his company in "Papa Perrichon," Maurice Barrymore and the members of the Madison-Square Theatre company in "A Man of the World," Miss Georgia Cayvan of the Lyceum company in a recitation, Neill Burgess and his company in an act of "The County Fair," and Miss Julia Stuart of W. J. Crane's company in a song. Mr. Bangs himself will recite "The Grenadier's Story."

"Shenandoah," the notable success among the American plays of this season, is to test its strength with the attractions of next season. It will have over two hundred and seventy nights to its credit during the present run, and will return to Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre next September. London will see the play in August, arrangements having been completed for its presentation at the Princess's Theatre in that month.

"The Charity Ball" is steadily successful at the Lyceum Theatre. The acting of Miss Cayvan, Miss Shannon, Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Le Moyne, and the others in this excellent company would make even the success of a much poorer play than that which Belasco and De Mille have furnished them.

In consequence of engagements which Mr. Frank Daniels has been unable to cancel, his performances at the Park Theatre in "Little Puck" cannot be continued after April 5. The management has arranged to place the seats for every intervening performance on sale to-morrow morning.

"The Still Alarm," with its prancing steeds and real steam fire engine, returns to the Fourteenth-Street Theatre to-morrow night for a week's stay. At a matinée on St. Patrick's Day Monroe and Rice will begin an engagement in "My Aunt Bridget."

"The County Fair" is still packing the Union-Square Theatre. On Tuesday evening the three hundredth performance of the piece in this city will be given, when Mr. Hill and Mr. Burgess will present their friends with souvenirs commemorative of the occasion.

"Sweet Lavender," presented by Mr. Frohman's traveling company, will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. The principal characters will be in the hands of Mr. Arthur Burbank, Miss Lillian Chantore, and Miss Kate Lester.

The first of a series of Sunday concerts will be given at Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House to-night. Among the artists announced are Nahan Franko, James Blamphin, Signor E. Duzend, Ida Klein, and Signor Montegriffo.

The programme for the week at the Amberg Theatre is as follows: Monday, Possart in "Nathan der Weise;" Tuesday, Steinmann in "The Seven Scabians"; for the rest of the week, Possart in "Die Ehre," a drama in four acts.

Carmencita, the Austin sisters, the Mignani family, the Healeys, Raffin and his three monkeys, and "Prince Lavender's Reception" are among the features of the variety performance to be given at Koster & Bial's this week.

The novel, "Jack Gordon, Knight Errant, Gotham, 1883," recently given to the public, has been dramatised by the author of the book, Mr. William C. Hudson. The play is a comedy drama in four acts.

The man with a broken neck, Mexican feather workers, trained birds, and a large collection of freaks and curiosities can be seen at Worth's Palace Museum, with stage performances hourly.

Sydney Rosenfeld's "Stepping Stone" continues at the Standard. It will reach its twenty-fifth performance on Wednesday evening, which Mr. Rosenfeld announces as a "festival night."

Prof. O. R. Gleason, the horse tamer, will give a series of his exhibitions at the Coliseum, One Hundred and Seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, beginning to-morrow evening.

The phonograph exhibition at the Battle of Gettysburg this week will include a reproduction of some of the melodies rendered by the band of the English Royal Horse Guards.

Manager French will present the English melodrama "Master and Man" at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. Dominick Murray will play Humpy Logan.

The fourth of the Stoddard lectures at Daly's will be delivered to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, the subject being "Berlin in 1889."

Suzanne Doriéans will give another entertainment of selections from French comedy at the Berkeley Lyceum on Tuesday evening.

"The Senator" continues to crowd the Star Theatre, and Mr. Crane has given up all idea of leaving New-York until the Summer.

"Paul Kauvar," by Steele Mackaye, will be given at Niblo's this week, with Joseph Haworth in the leading character.

"Aunt Jack" and "A Man of the World" continue to please the frequenters of the Madison-Square Theatre.

The Booth-Modjeska Company begin a three weeks' engagement in Chicago to-morrow evening.

Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are still on view at the Academy of Music.

"The Shanty Queen" will have its first production in New-York at the Windsor to-morrow night.

"The City Directory" begins the fifth week of its run at the Bijou to-morrow evening.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The tenth Thomas Popular Concert will be given this evening at the Lenox Lyceum at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Mlle. Clementina de Vere, soprano, and Franz Wilczek, violin virtuoso. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Spring," (new).....Goldmark
Divertissement à la Boccherini.....Schubert
Fantasie Caprice.....Vieuxtemps
Mr. Franz Wilczek.
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 14.....Liszt
a. Reverie.
b. Dance of the Wood Nymph.
Mad scene, "Hamlet".....Thomas
Mlle. Clementina de Vere.
Witch's Dance.....Paganini
Mr. Franz Wilczek.
Valse Caprice.....Rubinstein
Songs.
Mlle. Clementina de Vere.
March Indienne, "L'Africaine."....Meyerbeer

The Seidl Society will not repeat its entertainment of March 31 as the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The officers say that it will be impossible to give the musical and social features a second time, and that in deference to the demands on the part of those who cannot afford the high prices of the tickets, admissions will be sold to all parts of the house. By this means all who wish to hear the performance will be enabled to do so. Selections from the three acts of "Parsifal" will be rendered by the Seidl Orchestra and the leading singers of the Metropolitan Opera House company. The performance will begin at 5 o'clock and will end at 10 o'clock, with an intermission for refreshments. The stage will present a scene appropriate to the character of the music, and the auditorium, foyer, and halls will be decorated to give the effect of a series of drawing rooms.

Frank Van der Stucken's second classical afternoon concert will take place at Chickering Hall on Thursday, March 13, at 3 P. M. Mr. Emil Fischer of the Metropolitan Opera House will sing an aria from Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris" and songs by Schubert. Mr. Alexander Lambert, the pianist, will perform Chopin's F minor concerto, and the orchestra Mozart's G minor symphony and the well-known suite by Gluck.

The third public rehearsal of the Oratorio Society will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday afternoon and the concert on Saturday evening. Grell's "Missa Solemnis," a work of great beauty, which made a deep impression when first heard here, will be given with sixteen competent soloists and the society's chorus.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will sail for this country on the Saale on March 12. The sale of subscription tickets for his four recitals in this city closes on March 15. After that date only single tickets will be sold.

A series of Sunday evening concerts is to be begun this evening at Hammerstein's Opera House in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Edmund Rosner will conduct, and the soloists will be Nahan Franko, violinist; Ida Klein, soprano, and Signori Duzenzi and Montegriffo, tenors.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the pianist, was announced to sail for this country yesterday by La Gascogne. His Chopin recitals will take place at Chickering Hall on the afternoons of April 7, 8, and 9, and on the evening of April 11 he will be heard in an orchestral concert.

A concert in aid of the Washington Memorial Arch fund will be given at the Lenox Lyceum on March 22. The soloists will be Conrad Ansorge, pianist, and Mlle. Pettigiani, coloratura soprano, of the Abbey Italian opera company. Theodore Thomas will conduct.

The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House for the coming week is as follows: Monday, "Tristan und Isolde;" Wednesday, "Das Rheingold;" Friday, "Die Walküre;" Saturday afternoon, "Das Rheingold."

The last of H. E. Krehbiel's Wagner lectures will be delivered at Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The subjects will be "The Ring of the Nibelung." Mr. Seidl will supply the piano illustrations.

Mr. Aronson states that there have been no seats to spare at the Casino since the production of "The Grand Duchess."

The Princeton University Glee and Banjo Clubs will give their annual concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening.

Theodore Reichmann, the popular German opera baritone, will give a song recital at Steinway Hall on March 25.

Walter Damrosch will lecture on "Musical Form" at the New-York College of Music to-morrow afternoon.

Clementine de Vere has been engaged as leading soprano for the Cincinnati festival.

"The Gondoliers" continues to be the attraction at Palmer's Theatre.

ROBERT BROWNING'S WILL.

The will of the late Robert Browning, which is entirely in his own handwriting, is printed in the London papers as follows:

"This is the last will and testament of me, Robert Browning the younger, of 19 Warwick Crescent, Harrow road, Esquire. First, I revoke all other wills. Also, I give and bequeath unto George Gooden Moulton Barrett, late of Warmiscombe House, Tiverton, barrister, and John Forster of Palace Gate House, Kensington, barrister, (whom I hereby appoint my executors and also as my trustees for the purposes hereinafter mentioned,) all my stock and property in the Italian public debt or securities, and also all my stock and property in the English funds, and also all my copyrights, money, securities, and personal estates whatsoever and wheresoever, upon the trusts following—that is to say, upon trust out of the income or annual proceeds of my Italian stock and securities to pay unto my sister, Sarianne Browning, half-yearly during her natural life, the sum of £200 sterling for her absolute use, and subject thereto upon trust out of my Italian and English stocks and property and the income thereof, from time to time, to pay and apply such sum as shall be necessary or desirable to maintain and educate my son, Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and on my said son attaining the age of twenty-one years, I direct my trustees to stand possessed of all my said Italian and English stocks and property, and all my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever, in trust for my said son, Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning, absolutely subject, nevertheless, to the payment of the said yearly sum of £200 to my said sister during her life, as aforesaid.

"And further, in case my said son Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning shall die under the age of twenty-one years without leaving lawful issue, and leaving my said sister Sarianna Browning him surviving, then I direct my said trustees to stand possessed of all my Italian and English stock, property, and personal estate for the sole and absolute benefit of my sister Sarianna Browning in the hope and confidence that she will by her last will or otherwise give so much thereof and in such share as she in her discretion shall think fit unto the children of my uncle Reuben Browning, and of my cousins James, John, and George Silverthorne, and I hereby declare my wish and desire to be that my trustees shall not sell or convert into other stock or securities my said stock in the Italian debt during the life of my sister or during the minority of my son.

"In witness whereof I have hereunder and also to a duplicate hereof set my hand this 12th of February, 1864.—Robert Browning the younger. Signed and delivered by the testator, Robert Browning the younger, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us present at the same time, who, as his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto—A. Tennyson, Freshwater, Isle of Wight; F. T. Palgrave, 5 York-gate, London, M. A. University, Oxon."

John Forster, one of the two executors named in the will, died in the lifetime of the late Robert Browning, on Feb. 2, 1876, and George Gooden Moulton Barrett has duly renounced probate. Letters of administration with the will annexed have, therefore, been granted to Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning of 29 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, the testator's son, by whom the gross value of the personal estate and effects in the United Kingdom has been sworn at £16,774 19s. 4d.

ICE IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, March 8.—The prospects for an ice harvest have been greatly improved by the last cold snap, and the icemen believe that the season will not be entirely lost. More ice has been harvested in Litchfield County than is generally supposed. A long range of hills that extend from between Bristol and Southington away to the west cut off a portion of the State on which the water of the Sound has little effect. North of this range there was enough snow on the ground a large part of the Winter to make good sleighing, while south of the hills the snow melted almost as fast as it fell.

The ice on the north side of the hills is always thicker than on other portions of the State, and quite as abundant as at Lake Congamond and other places in Southern Massachusetts. The market value of ice is not appreciated in the farming districts and small villages, and only just enough for local consumption is harvested each year. A Waterbury ice dealer discovered the fact a few weeks ago, and while his rivals in business were vainly looking for ice in Massachusetts and Maine he quietly got in a fair stock of eight-inch ice from Terryville, a village ten miles north of Waterbury, with numerous quiet and shallow ponds. In this same village the local manufacturing concern has stacked its ice house full of eight-inch ice.

Many Connecticut dealers have been looking for ice at Lake Champlain. Among them is B. F. Austin of Wallingford, who has gone to the lake with $6,000 to pay for the privilege of harvesting the ice. In the event of continued cold in Connecticut for a week or two, the northern speculations will prove disastrous. The old stock of ice has given out, and local consumers are now supplied with "basket ice" and ice not more that three inches thick.

A peculiar result of an ice famine would be temporarily lower prices of butter followed by higher prices. There is a great deal of butter now stocked in the refrigerators, and a lack of ice would throw this butter on the market. The cost of butter production would be increased, however, and high prices would ultimately result.

THE PARKER HOUSE CREDITORS.

BOSTON, March 8.—The creditors of Punchard & Mann, lessees of the Parker House, this city, met last night at the hotel. A majority of the creditors was present, and while no definite settlement was made, propositions were submitted by the debtors looking to an agreement on a cash basis.

The situation of affairs shows liabilities of $315,000, with assets of nearly $200,000. Three offers were received by the creditors. One from C. L. Sinclair of New-Hampshire, who is a trustee of the Quincy House and the proprietor of a New-York hotel, and two were from Landlord Whipple of Young's Hotel.

Each offered 75 cents cash on the dollar, but Mr. Punchard objected to any such transfer, proposing to rent the lease, which is one of the most important assets of the firm, and he is confident of his ability to pay nearly 100 cents on the dollar.

A committee was appointed to consult the trustees with view to obtaining a perfect understanding of the situation from their standpoint, and ascertain their wishes with regard to the lease.

Another meeting of the creditors is called for Monday.

NATIVE WINES AND LOCAL OPTION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 4.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that wine made in that State of grapes grown therein may be sold in the State, even in the counties which have adopted prohibitory provisions under the local option law. The case in which this decision was had was that of John Kollbrunner of Pike County, who made wine from the vineyard of George Nicholson, Esq., near Magnolia, in that State. Local option prohibition has been adopted there, and under its provisions Mr. Kollbrunner was tried and sentenced by the local court to fine and imprisonment. The matter was carried up to the Supreme Court, where it was decided as above noted.

A THRIFTY CANADIAN SCHEME.

From the Montreal Witness, March 5.

A gentleman from Ottawa was speaking of the system of cleaning sidewalks by that city. The proprietors of lots or buildings are charged a tax of 2 cents per foot frontage, making a sixty-foot lot cost only $1 20 a year for keeping the sidewalk clear of snow and ice. The city exhibits the contract to different contractors for different wards, and the city makes about ¼ of a cent a foot profit. This is the second year of the system, and it has worked very satisfactorily.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Lent continues mildly gay and its succeeding weeks bring a sufficient number of small entertainments, dinners, and theatre parties to engage the attention of the members of the gay world and keep them lingering in the city long after the announced intention of the majority to depart for the Southern and early Spring resorts. The recent touch of Winter has, on the other hand, had the natural effect of hurrying away others who had determined not to indulge in a trip this year and who felt that the mild season would compensate for the blustering March winds. St. Augustine and other points have seen a large accession to their lists of visitors during the past three days, but it is hardly to be expected that we shall have many more blizzards, and the throngs now basking in Southern sunshine will soon be hurrying home. The first of the now annual society pilgrims to the Mecca of London have departed, last Saturday's steamer taking out among others Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robbins and Miss Robbins, while the Teutonic on Wednesday carried Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and family, Miss Beekwith, Louis Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, whose engagement, announced last week, was followed by their wedding on Tuesday. A large party of friends of the voyagers assembled to say farewell at the dock, and the floral tributes were numerous. The latest device of the florist's ingenuity in farewell tributes was seen this week in the cabin of a lady who sailed to spend the Summer abroad. In the space between the mirror and the berth was placed a small box, for which the space had been carefully measured beforehand, filled with forget-me-nots in bloom.

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It was hardly to be expected that se hurried a marriage of two such well-known people as Fernando Yznaga and Mabel Wright should take place without exciting unusual interest and continued comment and discussion. There has been much criticism of the couple, based upon the published story that Mrs. Wright, the bride's mother, is at the point of death, and that those who witnessed the ceremony were grateful that she was present. It is naturally being said that if this statement were true it was rather remarkable for the daughter to leave her mother, even if a bride, and sail away for Europe. The bride's friends and those of her parents deny that Mrs. Wright is or was as ill as was represented, and state that she has been an invalid for some years, and if at all worse on the day of her daughter's wedding, she was only so from the natural agitation caused by the event. There is some curiosity expressed as to which horn of the dilemma Mr. Yznaga's marriage presents to his sister, Lady Mandeville, the latter will take. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who, as it is well known, has always been a warm friend of Lady Mandeville's, sailed three weeks ago on the Alva, intending to spend the season in London, and it was naturally supposed she anticipated the benefit of Lady Mandeville's position, influence, and acquaintance for herself and family, and as some slight return for the many favors for which Lady Mandeville is indebted to her. Now comes the marriage of Mr. Yznaga, whose divorced wife was the sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and his departure with his new and handsome bride, also to spend the season in London. It is hardly to be doubted that the second Mrs. Yznaga's beauty will attract attention in London, and the advantage of a new and beautiful sister-in-law to Lady Mandeville must be considered. On the other hand, Mrs. Vanderbilt is not a friend to be ignored, and it is hardly to be supposed that Mrs. Yznaga will care to meet under the same roof with Mr. Yznaga present, although it is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Wright have been personally quite intimate the past Winter. Lady Mandeville's tact may solve the situation, but at present her friends are saying, "Here's a state of things!"

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The Kendals have been the social lion and lioness of the week, and at every gathering the first question asked has been, "Are the Kendals coming?" The interest that this agreeable couple have aroused in society is due, in addition to the excellent letters which they brought, not to speak of their charming personalities, to the fact that the entertainment of actors and actresses is a decided novelty in New-York society, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal having been the first to be received with any cordiality and on a thoroughly good footing. It has been amusing to witness the assumed timidity with which certain persons have essayed a meeting with the English gentleman and lady, and the equally assumed and absurdly-excited way with which they afterward related the incidents of the same to their friends. Now that the bars have been sensibly lowered the denizens of New-York parlors and drawing rooms people like the Kendals, who are not only agreeable but can give their entertainers something new to think and talk about, it is to be hoped that they will not soon be put up again. The social reception of the Kendals has been a striking incident in the recent evolutionary steps taken by New-York society. On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Kendal dined with ex-Mayor Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, a breakfast was given them by Mrs. Westervelt on Wednesday, and on Friday afternoon they were the guests of honor at a large and handsome reception given by Mrs. Nicholas Fish. They leave to-morrow for San Francisco.

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Mrs. A. P. Spencer gave a theatre party at Daly's last evening with a following supper at Delmonico's. The Badminton and Bowling Club meetings of the past week were largely attended. Yesterday afternoon the former club held a tournament at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. There was a large attendance, and handsome prizes were given. At the meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, on Wednesday, the ladies were presented with favors of Spring flowers, while a special prize was presented by Mrs. Bradley Martin, consisting of a mound of yellow tulips and roses. The roses were worn by Miss Thorn, the tulips being distributed to each lady who made a score of over 90. The club prize competition began on Wednesday and will end on April 9, on which date the five winners of each set will play for two handsome prizes. Other entertainments of the week past included a large ladies' luncheon given on Tuesday by Mrs. C. F. Chandler, a dinner of eighteen covers given by ex-Gov. Hoadly, and one of fourteen covers on Thursday by Mrs. S. L. Ogden, a whist party given by Mrs. J. T. Farish on Tuesday evening, and a musicale given by Miss Leary on Tuesday afternoon. At this last Mlle. Suzanne d'Orieans recited some French monologues and Miss Taylor sang some delightful old ballads.

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This week's entertainments will include a luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who has been spending the past week in Buffalo, to be given by Miss Leary; a reception by Mrs. Duncan Pell on Tuesday afternoon, a luncheon to be given by Mrs. Farish on Thursday, a reception to be given by Mrs. William C. Whitney on Tuesday, and a theatre party to be given by Mrs. Edward L. Short on Thursday. Mrs. Whitney will entertain the Thursday Evening Club this week, and it is now said that her long-expected ball in the new ballroom which has been built this Winter adjoining her house will be given on the evening of Easter Monday. If this report is correct, this will be an auspicious opening of the after-Easter gayeties.

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Dr. Webb and family, who sailed on Wednesday, will spend the season in London after a trip to Rome. The wedding of Miss Daisy Allen, a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, and Arthur Ketchum will be celebrated on April 9, and during Easter week Leon Gisenaor and Miss Robinson of New-Orleans, whose engagement has recently been announced, will be married in New-Orleans. Miss Robinson is a cousin of Miss Celeste Mansfier, the fair beneficiary of Mr. Tilden's will. The engagement is announced of Warren Goddard and Miss Larocque, a daughter of Joseph Larocque. It is said that there is no truth whatever in the recently-published reports of the engagements of the son of a wealthy family and a well-known young Philadelphia belle.

* * *

The tennis tournament begins at St. Augustine on March 17, and many young tennis players have already started so as to be in readiness. A cup will be given to the winner of the singles. O. C. Campbell now holds the championship and the trophy.

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There is a movement on foot among the members of the Staten Island Country Club to organise a fully-equipped hunt club in connection with the Country Club, and negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of a pack of hounds in England. The moving spirits in this new organisation are Clarence Whitman and Eugene Outerbridge. There is good hunting country in the neighborhood of the club and the broad and level fields to the south and west of Todt Hill afford an admirable opportunity for good runs. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Staten Island farmer is tractable or not, and as one of the proposed members of the new club suggested the other day, the problem of fox hunting in America, especially in the neighborhood of New-York, is how to catch the farmer," rather than the fox. The Essex County Hunt are to transfer their runs the coming Summer from Orange to Southampton, L. I., and this will tend to make the old and favorite resort unusually gay. The new clubhouse of the Country Club at Westchester grows in favor every day, and the move from the old quarters, which was a forced one, is now seen to have been a very beneficial one for the organisation.

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The concert of the Ladies' Orchestra, which is to be given this year in Chickering Hall, is the next event of fashionable interest. Rehearsals are being held daily. The club has been largely reinforced since its first success last year, and will doubtless give an interesting concert.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

After the first performance of one of his symphonies Robert Schumann wrote to a friend expressing his delight at its favorable reception. No symphony had been taken so kindly by the public since Beethoven. Schumann's pleasure had a very substantial foundation. The condition of the public feeling toward his works is the same now as it was then, with the addition of that deeper respect which familiarity with good intellectual work always breeds instead of contempt. Schumann is pretty generally accepted now as the second in rank of the great symphonic writers. There is still a tendency in England to overrate Mendelssohn, whose worth must certainly not be underestimated. But close and sympathetic study, without which any critical summary must be built on insecure foundations, will, we think, convince any one that Schumann is surpassed in emotional depth, intellectual force, and expressive ability by Beethoven alone. And the fact that in his earlier works he does not display a mastery of the resources of the modern orchestra serves to farther emphasize the pure excellence of his music. His ideas are able to stand for themselves without the assistance of cunning instrumentation.

These thoughts are suggested by hearing and reading once again his C major symphony, Opus 61, so well performed by the Philharmonic Orchestra under Mr. Thomas at last night's concert and Friday afternoon's rehearsal. Emil Naumann, the German historian of music, classifies Bach, Handel, Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven as geniuses, and then describes what he calls the "great German talents, enroling under this head Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and others. It is fair to suspect that a good deal of the reasoning which led Naumann to make this classification was affected by what Mr. Finck calls the worship of Yungfrau Fanny Mendelssohn's position, influence, and acquaintance for herself and family, and as some slight return for the many favors for which Lady Mandeville is indebted to her. Now comes the marriage of Mr. Yznaga, whose divorced wife was the sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and his departure with his new and handsome bride, also to spend the season in London. It is hardly to be doubted that the second Mrs. Yznaga's beauty will attract attention in London, and the advantage of a new and beautiful sister-in-law to Lady Mandeville must be considered. On the other hand, Mrs. Vanderbilt is not a friend to be ignored, and it is hardly to be supposed that Mrs. Yznaga will care to meet under the same roof with Mr. Yznaga present, although it is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Wright have been personally quite intimate the past Winter. Lady Mandeville's tact may solve the situation, but at present her friends are saying, "Here's a state of things!"

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THE BEST KIND OF WAR SHIP

MONITORS NOT SUITABLE FOR SEA FIGHTING.

ARGUMENTS STIMULATED BY SENATOR HALE'S BILL PROVIDING FOR EIGHT NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

The vote in Congress on Senator Hale's bill for the construction of eight new battle ships for the navy promises to be the most important event which has arisen in the development of the new naval establishment. The bill is expected to be called up at an early date, and as the general construction of the vessels to be authorized is expressly stipulated in the bill its passage will determine the type of war ships to be adopted by this country.

The bill, however, has not passed the Senate Naval Committee without opposition. Senator Chandler made a minority report against it. His objections are not against the authorization, but against the provisions which stipulate that the ships shall be high freeboard vessels. Senator Chandler's objections are taken up by advocates of the monitor type of ship, and it is over the relative value of the monitor and high freeboard vessel that the present controversy is being waged.

In a recent editorial article the *Army and Navy Journal* endeavors to champion the monitor type, and calls to account published statements in THE TIMES of the 16th ult., and also the arguments made by Commander C. H. Davis, United States Navy, before the Senate Naval Committee. The arguments advanced by the *Journal* savor more of sophistry than absolute facts, and in this respect they agree with the general method of opposition undertaken by the advocates of the monitor type of ship. Some reasons for the stand taken by the editor of the *Army and Navy Journal* in his close friendship for John Ericsson, but it is considered doubtful that the great inventor, were he alive, would now put forward his monitor as a prototype of the battle ships to be built for this country. Regret can only be expressed that the great engineer is not alive to take the right side in the controversy, and to lend his genius to the solution of the problem of the best type of war vessels for this country.

In the reply made by the *Army and Navy Journal* to THE TIMES's article of the 16th ult., the former charges "misrepresentation" on the writer of the latter, but in an attempt to refute the statements the *Journal* appears to lose sight of the controversy itself. In this respect, as in the case of all the advocates of the monitor system of marine warfare, the arguments used are very simple, and their force has consisted so far of reiteration. There is not one that cannot be answered by counter-arguments based on well-known principles, and to a reasonable expert mind absolutely convincing. The arguments advanced by the monitor advocates may be classed under three heads, viz., (1,) tactical, (2,) structural, (3,) economical.

In its tactical aspect the monitor people have generally begged the question. They state a general case when they assume that a single point on the coast of the United States is to be attacked, and that for its defense a large fleet of monitors is collected at that point. They presuppose that the enemy's fleet has been allowed to cross the ocean unmolested, and that his objective point is known beforehand and that the whole naval force of this country is there to meet him when he comes. They also take the simple and popular view that coast defense means fighting on the coast and nowhere else. This was the phase of the question when the controversy first began, and even at the present date of the monitor advocates pretended to assert that the monitor was intended for anything but coast and harbor defence.

The points that meet this view of coast defense are briefly as follows, and are sufficiently obvious: 1. If the monitor fleet is scattered along the coast, it will be beaten in detail; if it is concentrated at one place, the enemy will go somewhere else. The inability of the monitor to pursue and fight at sea leaves the enemy master of the situation as far as it is concerned. This system of defense will not neutralize any portion of the enemy's effective naval strength. It leaves him at liberty to uncover the whole of his coast and concentrate on ours, which he would be a fool not to do under such an invitation. 3. It is no protection to peaceful commerce. 4. It will not prevent the blockade of our ports. 5. It will not prevent his seizing coaling stations and bases of supplies in the immediate vicinity of the coast, nor will it allow of our seizing such stations for reducing such stations as he may already possess.

In a word, it leaves the enemy entirely master of the situation, with power to blockade or bombard any port or ports he chooses, to destroy commerce, and to occupy stations in the vicinity of this country, and to concentrate his fleet or his force on this coast and bring the war home to the people of this country. The tactical aspect of the monitor case may be said to be embraced in the foregoing, except in the one matter of draught of water. The advocates of the monitor have always insisted on a light draught as a tactical advantage, but as this question properly relates to construction, it should be treated under that head. Tactically the question was answered in THE TIMES's article of the 16th ult., to be added, however, that the principal ports of the United States coast will always be open to the proposed battle ships.

Being fairly and hopelessly cornered on the tactical side of the question, the advocates of the monitor suddenly jump over to the constructive side and say, in effect: "Granting that we must have ships that can fight at sea, (*i. e.*, battle ships,) why is not the monitor such a ship? The monitor is as good a sea-fighting ship as the modern battle ship." This has been a rather astonishing proposition to naval consultors of late, and was used for the first time, so far as is known, only a few weeks ago. Previous arguments in favor of the monitor had stated that the monitor type was structurally safer than any other type at sea, that she could proceed in any weather, (*i. e.*, &c., but) nothing was said about her ability to fight at sea. Before proceeding to consider the constructive side of the argument, it may be well to give the official definition of "battle ship" and "coast-defense vessel," as adopted for classification in foreign navies and by our own Navy Department.

A battle ship is a ship that can take her place in line of battle under all circumstances of place, with seaworthiness and steadiness enough to fight her guns in a seaway, with sufficient protection to guarantee against her being disabled by a few well-directed shots in battle, with coal, ammunition, and provision endurance sufficient to enable her to proceed on long voyages unaided and to operate at a distance from a base of supplies, with heavy battery power, and speed enough to give her a commanding power in manœuvres.

A coast defense vessel is a ship that can take her place in line of battle under circumstances favorable to herself, but whose sphere of operations is limited in its radius by her unseaworthiness, speed, or endurance to the vicinity of a friendly coast. At first sight, it might appear that the monitor clearly belonged to the category of coast defense" and not of "battle ship," according to definitions adopted long before the opening of the present controversy. In order, however, to meet the arguments of the other side, it became necessary to prove that the monitor was structurally unfit for fighting at sea, and for operations at a long distance from the base of supplies. It needs no argument to prove that these two qualities are indispensable to a sea-fighting ship, that is, to a ship whose sphere of operations need not be limited to land and sea. The question at once arises, How does the monitor type stand in respect to these two qualities? The salient feature of the monitor, the feature that makes it a monitor, is the low freeboard. This the advocates of the monitor insist upon. They also insist upon the light draught for tactical advantages. The low freeboard and light draught may be admitted without reserve as indispensable qualities of the monitor type as advocated by its champions. Granted, then, a low freeboard and light-draught vessel, what sort of a sea fighting ship will she be? This question must rest wholly on theory, as no monitor ever fought a battle at sea, and the officers who commanded monitors and served in them during the civil war, so far as any record of their opinions on this question exists, were unanimous in saying that the monitor was structurally unfit for fighting or operating at sea. The first requisite of a sea fighting ship is steadiness as a gun platform. It is not enough to say that the turret carries her guns low down near the water; that she would fire into the seas, not over them; that the seas would constantly break over her decks and turrets and practically prevent working the guns in all sorts of weather not absolutely dead smooth; that the gunners would be unable to see the enemy except occasionally as the vessel rose to the top of the seas; that in steaming into a head sea the ship would be practically under water and the speed reduced by the weight of water on deck and in the ship's hull and machinery. All these arguments are true enough and weighty enough, but if it could be said in reply, "the monitor is at least the most steady gun platform," these arguments would lose all or most of their force. But this is exactly what the monitor is not. She is a safe ship, but she is the most unsteady gun platform that could be built to float, and that on account of the very quality that makes her safe. This statement is based upon the characteristic peculiarities of naval architecture, against which no sophistry can avail.

Without entering into technical language any further than to make the meaning clear, these principles may be stated briefly as follows: 1. A high deep-draught ship has a small metacentric height. 2. A low, shallow ship has a great metacentric height. 3. For stiffness the metacentric height should be great; for steadiness in a seaway it should be small. Now, stiffness or stability is the one thing the monitor must have. If she does not have it, if monitor must have. If she does not have it, she heels under pressure to such a point as to bring her gun ports, under water, she will capsize. Consequently the centre of gravity must be kept low; the weights must all be kept low. If you put high weight on a low freeboard ship, she will capsize under pressure exactly as the British war ship Captain did. On this basis the remark made in THE TIMES's article of the 16th ult., that the loss of the Captain demonstrated the unseaworthiness of the monitor type, is still adhered to. It was the attempt to make a low freeboard ship with a small metacentric height that lost the Captain. She was made centre height was necessary to give her the steadiness of a sea fighting ship, and it lost her because low freeboard was attempted at the same time.

Take the Miantonomoh as an example. She is a typical monitor. Her length is 250 feet; beam, 55½ feet; draught, extreme, 14½ feet; freeboard, 36½ inches; height of the axis of the guns above water, 4 feet; metacentric height, 14 feet, (the Baltimore's is 1½ feet;) period of oscillation, 23½ seconds. Her deck is almost parallel at all times to the surface of the wave. The angle of inclination of an Atlantic storm wave is 18 degrees approximately, and its period about 10 seconds. Now in half the period of the wave the extreme flat, shallow ship will roll through an arc equal to double the angle of inclination of the wave. That is, the wave will roll (approximately) through an arc of 36 degrees in 5 seconds, and thus without any intermediate periods of rest. A simple calculation will show how long her guns will bear on an object 500 or 1,000 yards distant. The above figures, it must be remembered, are assuming the extreme, that is the minimum, of steadiness, because the monitor type of ship stiffness is carried to an extreme, and consequently steadiness is reduced to a minimum. Steadiness may be increased in actual experience by the action of the water that breaks on board, or by other circumstances, but the principle remains the same.

The calculation of the metacentric height is a matter of approximation only. It is known exactly after the ship is built. When the English or French naval architects want to build a battle ship that shall have great steadiness at sea what do they do? They follow the lines of some previously-built ship whose qualities are known to be about right. They take that ship, or several ships, as a guide. What do the monitor advocates in this country propose to do? They propose to take as a model a ship whose qualities are known to be just wrong!

The present advocates of low freeboard ships are simply going over the same old experimental ground that has been tried and found to be wanting years ago in foreign navies. They propose that instead of profiting by the experience of foreign countries and stepping in at the very head of the line of naval progress, which we are in a position to do, with full knowledge of the experience gained abroad to guide us and native ingenuity to improve on details, they would have Americans step in at the end and begin where others left off years ago. They cling to their low freeboard as to a fetish for the same reason—they can assign no other—that the ostrich sticks his head into the sand. Take Senator Chandler's proposed amendment to the Hale bill and, with the given conditions of cost, draught of water, speed, and battery, construct the ship. What would be the result? A nondescript; a top-heavy, low freeboard, light-draught harbor defence vessel of about 5,000 tons displacement, with the speed of the battle ship, but not the power to avail herself of it; unable to fight her guns at sea; unable to cruise for lack of coal endurance; without the only advantage that can be claimed for the low freeboard, viz., invisibility, and without the advantage which has been greatly overrated by the monitor advocates, and with a reserve buoyancy of only 20 per cent., as against 80 per cent. in the high freeboard ship.

It is proposed to make a small, cheap vessel of 5,000 or 6,000 tons displacement fill the place and do the work of the costly ship of 10,000 tons displacement. Senator Chandler is afraid, apparently, if the battle ships are authorized that they will be obsolete before they are launched, and so he suggests as a reasonable alternative the building of vessels that are known to be obsolete before they are laid down.

The battle ship is a product of the development of progress. It has been evolved from the increasing demands for speed, endurance, seaworthiness, battery, and protection combined to the highest degree in a single ship, and it includes in its last and best form all the monitor arguments, viz., the economical, which has been answered in what has been said above. If any one of the advocates of the monitor system has discovered the means of combining the required factors in 5,000 tons as completely as in 10,000 tons, or can furnish for $2,500,000 an article that is worth $5,000,000, let him take his process abroad and his fortune is assured. The nations of Europe are in serious earnest as to the necessity of naval efficiency, but they are heavily taxed, and no one is inclined to spend money needlessly than are the people of this country. If, therefore, a secret has been discovered by which an effective battle ship, as defined above, can be constructed at a cost of half the price now paid, and on a displacement of half that now considered necessary, the lucky possessor of that secret has only to exhibit it to the authorities of England, France, Italy, or Russia to make his fortune.

In conclusion, it may be said that if Congress limited its action to supplying the money and left the Navy Department to settle the question of type, the country would be much nearer the solution of its problem of naval defense—a peculiar problem, because there are certain conditions by which the Nation is bound. Americans can learn a great deal of foreign countries, but they cannot follow any single foreign country blindly. The sooner Congress trusts to the men who have spent their lives in perfecting themselves in the details of their profession, and who have in their possession all the facts that can be obtained relative to war vessels, the sooner Americans will have a navy comparable with the needs and greatness of the country.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON, Penn., March 8.—The Junior oratorical contest is the great event of the year for the literary societies. The contest takes place the third week in May, when the Washington and the Franklin Society of Lafayette are each represented by four speakers.

The Washington Literary Society held a preliminary contest Tuesday night to select four men to represent the society in the final contest. The four selected by the judges were R. C. Bryant, D. H. Martin, C. A. Oaker, A. J. Weimley, and W. Silver, alternate.

The men to represent the Franklin Society in the final contest will be L. Davis, W. O. Johnson, S. J. Pawling and I. Smith.

Mr. J. R. Mott, the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, visited Lafayette five weeks ago, and gave the association many excellent ideas on reorganizing the work. The reports at the business meeting on Tuesday night showed the result of his labor. Eight classes have been organized for the systematic study of the Bible, and meet for an hour once a week. Thirty-one new names were proposed for membership, making the total membership 150, or about 55 per cent. of the under-graduates.

A course of lectures has been given each year under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, but this is the first year a regular course by Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago, Dr. J. R. Paxton of New-York, and the Hon. A. W. Tourgee of New-York, and a concert by the Schubert Quartet of Chicago.

It is stated that Dr. Charles Elliott, Class of '40, for the last four years Professor of Hebrew in this college, will resign after this year.

Dr. Coffin, '58, registrar of the college, is publishing a work on "History and Men of Lafayette." The history of the college from 1826 to the present time, covering a period of 64 years, is from the pen of Dr. Owen, Professor of Latin in this college.

The remainder of the work will consist of three parts. The first is Coffin's compilation of all the literary programmes issued in the college from its foundation. Second, biographical sketches of Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, and those who have received an honorary degree from the Board of Trustees, giving dates and present residence, and fraternity, literary society, and college honors.

The third part will contain a complete list of all the Sons of Lafayette engaged in the late war, in the South as well as the Northern ranks. The work closes with a chapter on the history of athletics in this college, written by Aiden March, '90.

The annual banquet of the Philadelphia Alumni Association was held Thursday evening, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. About one hundred and twenty members were present. The faculty was represented by President Mark Frost, Dr. Ballard, and Prof. Hart. Presidents Knox reported that all deficits for the past year had been met and that there was a balance in the treasury. The following officers were elected: President—George S. Kaerscher; Vice President—Dr. Edgar M. Green; secretary—Charles S. Adamson; treasurer—Arthur McCumpsy. Executive Committee—The Rev. I. P. McCurdy, James Monaghan, Cyrus E. Woods, Prof. James C. MacKenzie, and Prof. Samuel F. Morton.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 8.—The following preliminary Commencement appointments from the Senior Class have been announced: G. A. Baker, Machias, N. Y.; T. M. Banks; Englewood, N. J.; W. A. Brown, Palmer Falls, N. Y.; F. F. Carr, Concord, Mass.; E. D. Chadwick, Bradford, Mass.; G. W. Clark, Troy, N. T.: B. Colby, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Crook, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Denison, Williamstown, Mass.; H. W. Edson, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. S. Fisher, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fuller, Portland, Me.; M. A. Hazar, Richmond, Me.; A. M. Hitchcock, New-Orleans, La.; G. P. Keating, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. S. Lavell, Coaticook, Canada; J. B. Moulton, Hudson, N. Y.; H. Mudge, Little Falls, N. Y.; F. T. Nevin, Swissdale, Penn.; C. C. Nott, Jr., Washington, D. C.; H. B. Scoville, Hartwinton, Conn.; J. B. Seacord, Lenox, Mass.; S. M. Southgate, Woodstock, Vt.; W. Spaulding, Townsend Harbor, Mass.; J. A. Strong, East Granby, Conn.; J. W. Trench, Troy, N. Y.; G. K. Turner, Geneva, N. Y.; C. F. Weller, Wenonah, N. J.; C. J. Ward, Wilmington, Del.; T. Whittaker, Asbury Park, N. J.; A. M. Wickwire, Sheffield, Mass.; M. J. Wightkester, North Granville, N. Y.

The baseball men have been in training all Winter under the supervision of Capt. Campbell, and are beginning to show the result of the hard work in their splendid condition. During the last four years Williams has been strong both in the box and behind the bat, and her strength in these points has gained her many a run. But this year there seems to be an unusual amount of pitchers and catchers. The prospect, while not as bright as one would wish in these quarters, is on the whole very promising.

Coe will fill the position of back stop, and the choice of the two substitutes lies between Clapp and Dymond. Totokias will play at first base. Second base will be covered by Brown. It is uncertain at this early date who will play on third. McKeon and Manning are both good men. Long will cover short stop. Capt. Campbell will pitch, changing, perhaps, with Spaulding. The outfield is as yet uncertain, and there are several good men in training.

Immediately upon the close of the present term the nine will start on its Northern trip to play the following games: April 2, Newarks; April 5, New-Yorks; April 7, Philadelphias; April 8, Gaskills; April 9, Washingtons; April 8, Washingtons; April 9, Baltimores; April 10, University of Pennsylvania; April 11, Lehigh; April 12, New-Yorks; April 14 and 15, Gaskills; April 16, Princeton.

The Rev. Dr. Jewett, President of Anatolia College, Marsovan, Turkey, where he has been for thirty years as a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, preached in the college chapel last Sunday. He gave a very interesting account of his work.

Thursday evening the Rev. Lysander Dickerson, of the Samson Expyrimeter, delivered an illustrated lecture on Egyptian art.

POWDER AND SMALL ARMS.

EXPERIMENTS TOWARD IMPROVING THEIR EFFICIENCY.

Officers of the army and navy generally are surprised that, notwithstanding the constant reports coming in from abroad of experiments with smokeless powders, our own ordnance experts appear to be doing nothing. From the very fact that we are making no experiments it is claimed that we are making no headway. Some little interest has of late been excited by reports that the Dupont Powder Works and the Laflin, Rand & Co. Powder Works were operating over a device to secure the compression of powder by a radial process. From an interview held yesterday with one of the experts of the Laflin, Rand & Co. works it was learned that experiments had been made in the compressing of powder for a private individual. It could not be learned whether the experiments were successful or not, but it was inferred that the results had not proved sufficiently satisfactory or conclusive to warrant mention being made thereof.

The same expert admitted that radial compression of smokeless powder was impracticable, from the very fact that it could not be compressed with the same density throughout, and that if compression was attempted on reducing the powder to a liquid or semi-liquid state, even if such were possible, explosion would occur simultaneously by detonation and not by the burning of grains. Such an explosion would cause a strain on the breech of a gun so great as to burst it. The great and primary object of all powders is to obtain high velocity with as low a pressure as is possible. The limit, however, has been reached and 500 feet per second in excess of that now obtained, or an increase of about 25 per cent. over the present best record. High velocities flatten the trajectory, and not only increase the danger space, but lessen accuracy.

In compressing powder the object is to minimize space and secure lower pressures on discharge. It is always desirable that a projectile start in its flight with a low velocity, and gradually increase until at the instant of its leaving the muzzle the highest velocity that can be imparted to it. Both the Dupont and Laflin, Rand & Co. powder companies have pressed powders into the form of prisms, but cake powder is not suitable for small-arm use.

It is not generally known that within the past year the Ordnance Department of the United States Army has endeavored to secure the powder used in the Swiss, Rubin, and Shuloff rifles. The guns give respectively a muzzle velocity to their projectiles of about nineteen hundred feet per second. The powder is a nitrate. The officials at the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., made the application for a lot of the Swiss powder, and after a delay of about ten months, or time sufficient for the application to have passed through the proper channels, a lot was received, but it was found to be sold in shells, either with or without bullets, but that it could not be sold loose. The inference immediately drawn was that the powder was compressed in the shell while in a liquid or paste state, and that the Swiss Government was not at all desirous to part with the secret. Not satisfied with the reply of the Swiss officials, the officers at the Springfield armory attempted to learn surreptitiously the make of the Swiss nitrate. In this they have so far been unsuccessful. The latest samples of nitrate powder have been received in this country by Lowerke and Delmold of this city. In general appearance they resemble the Schultze powder, but is darker. Experiments with a chronograph will soon be made to test the relative merits of the new nitrate and the Schultze make.

The attention paid to powders has produced a corresponding interest in the mechanism of small arms, but of all features in a gun the rifling appears to have come in for the least share of attention. This is wondered at from the very fact that any modification of rifling affects the point aimed at the same time mysterious influence on the projectile as it lies in the bore of the gun. The object sought in rifling is to obtain a high rotary velocity and to equalize the strain along the whole bore. In fact, the same results are sought for in rifling as with powders. It is surprising to some performance men of the army have given any attention to the subject of rifling, and but for Commodores Sicard and Folger and Lieut. Crozier the same could be said of the navy. The latter officer has recently written some valuable facts on the resistance caused by the various forms of rifling.

It is now learned that a series of private tests have been carried on in San Francisco with rifles of 30 calibre, fitted with a system of rifling other than the Lee-Metford system. At a distance of 1,000 yards the penetration power is said to be 33 per cent. greater than that of a projectile from any 38 calibre rifle fitted with regular twist. The penetrating effects were no more marked in comparison with the regular twist guns than was the diminished recoil. This same system of rifling was several months ago rejected as the result of a test at the Springfield Arsenal, but subsequent events have proved that the failure of the arm was caused solely by the use of a high-pressure powder, the intention of leaving the unsulted for use in that arm or any other arm of small calibre. The rifle used in the test was 38 calibre. Tests will soon be made at the Springfield Arsenal with the same pieces employed in the San Francisco experiments.

The new rifling in question is the result of close study of the systems employed in European services as well as in our own, all of which have until recently remained unchallenged. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the Martini-Henry can the land (the space between the rifled gun) is deeper at the breech than at the muzzle. As this arm is rifled on the compressive system an extraordinary recoil and strain is produced on the piece without insuring any gain on its shooting qualities. In endeavoring to ascertain the cause for the recoil, back, unreasonable feature, researches have shown that in 1846 Capt. Tamisier of the French Army was charged with the duty of superintending the conversion of French muskets into rifles. These muskets were not only long, but extremely thin at the muzzle. It appeared to the Captain that if the grooves of the rifle were cut with uniform depth the muzzle would be greatly weakened by the cutting of the grooves. He therefore conceived the idea of making the grooves more shallow at the muzzle in order to obtain the necessary strength at that point. Superior results were found over the rifles then recently introduced in the British service.

As the rifling in the French guns was on the expansion system, in which the Minié balls were used, it was therefore not applicable to the compressive system on which all modern guns are rifled. The French idea, because of its superiority over the English system, was taken up very shortly by the British War Office, and was contained in vogue at the time of the Martini-Henry arm. Without inquiring into the real value of the system, it is noteworthy that the British have blindly followed first instructions, which only now have been challenged by Capt. Boucher of the British Army, who recently argued at great length on their fallacy.

In this country the rifling in the small arms is uniform in depth, with a regular or uniform twist throughout, and, as is well known, gives better results, though not much, than the Martini-Henry. In Mr. Keeny's system it is proposed to make the grooves as narrow as possible, but with an increasing depth from breech to muzzle, instead of, as in the French system, increasing from muzzle to breech. In the French system the bore is cylindrical in shape. In Mr. Keeny's system the bore is conical, or tapers from breech to muzzle. The curve of the rifle in the latter system is known to be different from that in any other gun. Its exact nature is, however, still a secret. Superior results are said to be due largely to the peculiar twist formation, which some infer is a radical change on the regular right-hand twist now in vogue. The test at Springfield, which is expected to be made the close of a month, will be one of great interest to those giving any attention to small-arm developments.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., March 8.—The *Student* for this week contains an interesting letter from Prof. Todd, who is in charge of the eclipse expedition in Africa. He speaks of the kind treatment he has received, especially from the Portuguese Government. The plans of the astronomers were a total failure, but in other respects the results of the expedition were entirely satisfactory to Prof. Todd. He expects to come home about June 1.

The treasurer of the Alumni Association, in his official report to the college, shows that the association is $21 deeper in debt than last year, but this is to be made up by a small amount subscribed by the Freshmen and the refusal of many to pay their subscriptions, amounting to $20. The present debt is $112.

The subject for the prize contest in Freshman Latin is the translation into Latin of an original essay of 1,000 words. The subject is "The Romans and Their Language," and it is due June 1. There will also be a small amount in sight reading, and two prizes are awarded, one of $25 the other of $15, for excellence in examination.

Sabrina, the old bronze statue, at present in the hands of '92, is missing. Class '92 has offered a reward of $100 for her discovery. Sabrina was given to '93 by '91, who stole it from '90. Class '92 is making motions to have Sabrina grace their Sophomore banquet next June; hence the large reward offered.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., March 8.—A letter has been received from President Magill, who is now abroad on leave of absence, offering prizes of $10 each for the five best orations from the Sophomore and Freshman classes, to be delivered some time in May. President Magill intends this as a substitute for the regular cane rush which the Faculty desire to have abandoned.

The meeting of the managers next Tuesday is looked forward to with much interest, as President Magill's resignation will take effect in June, when he will return to become Professor of the French Language and Literature. It is expected that the place his resignation will leave vacant will be offered to Prof. Appleton, who is now Acting President, but he is as much interested in his class work as Professor of Latin and Greek that it is doubtful whether he can be induced to leave it for the more responsible office of President.

Prof. George Manis of Philadelphia will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Delphic Literary Society next Friday, his subject being "The Pacific Coast." The Delphic Literary Society met last Friday and listened to a very interesting essay on James Fenimore Cooper by E. Chancellor Baker, '90.

NANSEN'S POLAR PROJECT

ADVANTAGES OF GOING BY BEHRING STRAIT.

A FAVORABLE CURRENT THERE—FROM THE NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS NORTHWARD—MONEY FOR THE TRIP.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has seen a letter from Dr. Nansen in which he gives some information concerning his proposed north polar expedition. He is not at all sure that he will be able to raise the funds, and means to apply to the Norwegian Parliament. He is very confident that the route by Behring Strait and the new Siberian Islands is the right one, in spite of the fact that Capt. Long's expedition came to grief on the same route a few years ago. Should Dr. Nansen be unable to carry out his arctic scheme, the likelihood is that he may be induced to take the command of the joint Swedish and Australian antarctic expedition in which Baron Nordenskjöld is interesting himself. The £5,000 which the Geographical Society of Australasia is contributing will be doubled from Nordenskjöld's old patron, Mr. Oscar Dickson.

Dr. Nansen in February delivered a lecture before the Geografiske Selskab in Christiania, explaining his plans for a north pole expedition. He advocates the employment for this purpose of a ship built with a special view to strength, and having its sides constructed at such an angle that, instead of being crushed by the ice, the vessel will be raised by it. The vessel should also carry a large supply of provisions and warm clothing. The route proposed by him, through the Behring Strait, allows advantage to be taken of the favorable current to carry the vessel northward and thus attempt to reach the New Siberia Islands as soon as possible, when the winter quarters of the ice floe and would proceed toward the north pole, in which direction the current would probably carry it.

The London *Standard* has an article on Nansen's proposed expedition, in which occurs the following: "For many years this kind of adventure has ceased to have much more than an academic interest for practical geographers. Most of them are convinced that, as Sir George Nares telegraphed somewhat prematurely on arriving in England in 1876, the 'pole is impracticable,' and that it is a simple waste of man's labor and the public money to attempt its discovery any longer. Others, while not quite so pessimistic, are of opinion that little advantage to science is to be gained by any such enterprise, that we have approached sufficiently near for all practical purposes, and, finally, that there are plenty of moot points still to be settled in the physical geography of the arctic region which could be much more easily solved, and are of far more importance, than the mere inability to reach the exact spot where there is neither latitude nor longitude.

"In fact, the pole is rather of sentimental than of scientific interest. From an astronomical point of view, it is simply that spot in which 'the sun's equation is equal to its altitude,' and, as likely as not, even were some explorer to announce that he had attained it, doubt would always rest on the accuracy of the observations by which alone that statement could be confirmed. These objections are, however, too cold-blooded for the popular mind. One might as well argue that to swim the Channel or to climb to the top of Mount Everest was useless labor. Yet, in the one case, useless as—that is, the little benefit which science could derive from the achievement—tends to commend it to the high-spirited adventurer. Something must be permitted to the desire for glory, and the hope for the honor which inspires the geographical athlete to attempt a deed which no one before him has been able to accomplish. Nor, even were the arguments of the arm-chair geographer more potent than they are, would they ever influence those who sigh for the north pole. For, as Arthur Helps has it, men will ever pass by the valley and the buttercups at their feet, feverishly seeking for the flower that blooms but once in a hundred years.

"So much has been written on routes to the recession of the polar basin that it was scarcely to be expected that Dr. Nansen, who has never been actually within the arctic regions proper, could have anything new to say on the subject. From the summary of his address to the Norwegian Geographical Society it appears that he favors the route by the Behring Strait, and in a ship so constructed that the ice, instead of crushing its ribs, will raise it out of the water—an advantage which, even could it be secured, would not greatly benefit the voyagers. For most assuredly, unless the pressure were equally great on all sides, the result would be to throw the ship on her beams and most likely to sink her the moment the floes, between which she was fast, parted by the action of the currents.

"Nor is one ship enough. Nordenskjöld, it is true, had no other than the Vega at his disposal, and Long, who, with so many of his crew, perished in the very region Dr. Nansen intends to start from, was equally ill provided. Had the Behring route was perfectly predetermined. He had no intention of leaving the already-discovered shores of Europe and Asia, his object being merely to cover in a single bottom the sea which even to-day is marked on many charts as 'unknown.'

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to their new offices,
211 WEST 125TH-ST., OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO
NOS. 64, 68, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS PLANS AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS,
1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

NOS. 11 TO 19 WEST 74TH-ST.—HANDsome new four-story 20 and 22 foot houses; all improvements; back stairs, &c.; only 200 feet from Central Park; moderate prices and easy terms; circulars sent on application; look at these before you purchase. D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY, OR suitable for apartments, studios, business, on West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; running through to West 3d-st.; size, 25x209; price, $42,500.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 145 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—WELL-BUILT NEW FIVE-story brick warehouse; rented low for $4,200 a year; lot 27x100; rising neighborhood; near Grand Central Hotel; mortgage, $28,000; bottom price, $52,500. Address Owner, H. B., Box 171 Times Office.

WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—25x70½ block; brownstone house, with b. p. ex.; good order; has not been offered for sale before; price, $37,500, or will let furnished.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.—An exceptionally fine 30-foot house, adjoining 5th-av., above 34th-st. Has not been offered before.
SETON & WISSMANN.
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way., bet 26th and 27th sts.

FOR SALE ON 29TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND 6th avs.—Full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone house, handsomely decorated and in perfect order. SETON & WISSMANN.
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGest west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

$38,000 ELEGANT CABINET-FINISH 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwellings, Nos. 33 and 43 West 76th-st.; exceptionally-fine interiors; best workmanship; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

GRAMERCY PARK, 20TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place.—An elegant four-story house, with lot running through to 19th-st., for sale. Apply to H. M. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT PRIVATE residences, 150 feet west of Central Park, in 95th-st., just being completed, and ready for inspection. G. HOLLIDAY, builder, 160 and 162 West 36th-st.

A NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 194 E. Lenox-av., to be sold as a bargain, and the terms made very easy; we invite inspection. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT PROPERty; Broad, Day, Howard, Crosby, Grand, Bleecker, Wooster sts., Broadway; good values. FREEMAN, 55 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—ELEgant full-size house, dining room extension, for sale cheap; with or without furniture. Apply to WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

INVESTMENTS.—DOWN-TOWN TENEments in Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards; some rare bargains.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS: 18TH-ST., 5TH AND 6th avs., 3-story, 22x92, $23,500; 36th-st., 5th and 6th avs., 4-story, 25x98.9, $35,000. GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 31st-st.

EXAMINE 153 TO 160 WEST 93D.—Three-story, 17x18x50—100; cabinet trimmed; others $10,000 to $35,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

$600 EACH, $350 CASH.—LOTS FLEET, wood-av., near 183d-st.; 10 per cent. guaranteed. Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

$500 EACH, $125 CASH.—LOTS 183D-st., west Jerome-av.; 10 per cent. guaranteed. Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

62D-ST., NEAR PARK-AV., $14,500 three-story Ohio stone high-stoop. MORRIS & BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON CHESTER HILL, NEAR Mount Vernon, N. Y., a dwelling containing sixteen rooms; most desirably located upon the highest ground on the hill; house was built in 1884 for the owner's occupancy; plumbing by the Sanitary House Drainage Company; is heated by one of E. E. Gold & Co.'s hot-water furnaces; has a large dumb-waiter running from cellar to garret; excellent range; set washbasins, bathtub, hot and cold water, &c.; water supply, two cisterns and an excellent well; Ericsson hot-air pump for supplying tank; house is most substantially built; hard-wood floors on the first floor; handsome oak staircase; wooden mantels by Stewart & Co. of New-York; gas fixtures from Mitchell, Vance & Co.; size of lot, 100x275 feet; a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful suburban home. For further particulars or permit apply to
W. A. MILES,
57 Chrystie-st., New-York City.

300 ACRES IN FINE STATE OF CULTIVAtion; large old-fashioned house, in excellent condition; large barn, 75 feet long, another 55 feet, that will stable 47 head of cattle; horse barn and carriage house, 30 feet long, with six stalls; also small tenant house; there are about 250 apple trees, 100 pear trees, choicest variety; plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees, besides raspberries, currants, strawberries, &c.; owner recently took premium from State Board of Agriculture for one of the best farms; located for its fine location in one of the prettiest and healthiest parts of Connecticut; is about three miles from two railroad stations and about one and a half miles from one of New-England's most beautiful villages; price, $12,000. Apply to A. E. SCOTT, 53 New-st.

NEXT SUMMER.

If you are looking for a suburban home, all the attractions are offered at

FAIRMOUNT, NEW-JERSEY.

Only 14 miles from New-York; 22 trains daily; city improvements. Houses, lots, and villa plots to rent and for sale. Also, large mansion suitable for Summer resort. Address, for illustrated circulars, JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty-st.; N. Y. City.
PETER BODINE, Box 15, Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood lot at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A HANDSOME RESIdence, with lot, 100x240, for sale on easy terms; house has modern improvements and is near the depot and stores; carriage house on lot; fruit trees, &c.; everything in perfect order.
E. A. CARLEY, 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FITTSFIELD, MASS.

Handsome country residence, completely furnished; lawn of about seven acres; commodious stable and carriage house; also others. For particulars apply of FRANK LEARNED, 137 Broadway, Room 8.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND A HALF ACRES OF land in Eastchester, near Mount Vernon Village line; fine price, $10,000; terms half cash, half mortgage 6 per cent. Address K. DARLEY, Eastchester, N. Y.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNtry residence on Raritan Bay; 50 minutes from city; all improvements; rent, $600.
JOHNSON BROS., 31 Nassau-st.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st. In most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRAME, BRICK basements, improvements, cabinet trim, on Herkimer-st., between Ralph and Howard avs.; Kings County Road, near Ralph-av. L station. Inquire W. O. FORRESTER, on premises, or 1,000 Herkimer-st.

BUY OR RENT A HOME IN BROOKLYN; wealthiest city; every description and location; reasonable prices. FRANCIS H. GRACE, corner Willoughby and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction MONDAY, MARCH 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 55 Liberty-st.,
70TH AND 71ST STS.,
323 feet east of Avenue A, 4 lots, 25x100.5 each.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

223 WEST 37TH-ST.,
between 7th and 8th avs.,
three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 17.10 2-7x98.9. Liberal terms.
337 EAST 69TH-ST.,
five-story and basement brick flat, 17x83.2½x100.4.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

705 AND 707 3D-AV.,
two three-story brick buildings; 705 has a two-story brick stable on rear; plot 40.2x80.
610 6TH-AV.,
adjoining southeast corner 36th-st.,
four-story and basement brick building, with store and two-story brick extension.
127 WEST 97TH-ST.,
four-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with two-story brick extension, 16x45x ext. 10x100.11.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

156 EAST 64TH-ST.,
near Lexington-av.,
four-story and basement high-stoop dwelling, 17x80.5.
114 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE,
four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x70x92.4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

581 3d-av., five-story store tenement.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.
Grand and Allaire's southeast corner, 50x100.
54 Norfolk-st., near Grand, four-story store.
152d and 153d sts., 12th-av., five-story building and lot.
138 East 44th-st., three-story dwelling.
THURSDAY, MARCH 20.
239 East 10th-st., four-story brick flat.
Executor's sale, West 98th-st., near Park, one lot.
Executor's sale, 622 Lexington-av.
314 2d-av., four-story brownstone.
73d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 41.5x79.7½.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
on FRIDAY, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59 Liberty-st., New-York City,
the premises at
northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York,
known as
No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,
in one parcel, with the five-story buildings thereon.
For particulars apply to Auctioneers,
or FERDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises,
or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee,
68 William-st.
N. B. SANBORN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
76th-st., north side, 200 east of 9th-av., two lots.
77th-st., south side, 80 east of 9th-av., nine lots.
A chance for our leading builders. No rock. No swamp. Ready for building.
The 77th-st. lots front on Manhattan-square, opposite the grand entrance to the Museum of Natural History and the entrance to the Park. Wide sidewalk and block pavement. No restrictions.
Eighty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent, payable at any time within five years.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & Co., Auct'rs., Will sell at auction TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
Executor's sale. Estate of Anton Civili, deceased,
310 5TH-AV.,
Between 31st and 32d sts.
Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 24.8½x65x100.
Sixty-five per cent. may remain at 4½ per cent.
54TH-ST., SOUTH SIDE,
325 feet west of Central Park West.
Two extra deep lots, 25x124.4 each.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Att'y, 51 Chambers-st. Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12,
Supreme Court Foreclosure,
657 and 659 Grand Boulevard,
80 feet north of 92d-st.,
Two five-story brownstone and brick apartment houses.
To be sold separately.
Size of lots, 27.4x100 and 18.4x100 feet.
HENRY A. BRANN, Esq., Referee.
DEWITT, LOCKMAN & DEWITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 88 Nassau-st.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
½ TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
Public Administrator's Sale,
Stuyvesant Leasehold,
353 1st-av., 26x100 feet,
80 feet north 20th-st.
Lot, with front and rear building, with store. Store has been occupied for butcher business for the past thirty years. Ground rent, $350 per annum. Lease has sixteen years to run, with renewal.
CHAS. E. LYDECKER, Esq., Administrator.
FRANK W. ARNOLD, Esq., Att'y, 49 Beekman-st.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st.,
Three-story brick, lot 19.4½x73.6.
Also,
No. 1,669 1st-av., near 93th-st.,
Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x75.
Maps, &c., with Messrs. HESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway,
or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the estate of Henry Schubart, deceased.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 116 and 118 East 74th-st.
Two three-story high-stoop private dwellings; lot 18x102.2 each.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.
2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)
3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.
4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.
6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.
7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.
8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.
9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.
10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.
11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.
12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.
13th. NO. 53 FOURTH-AVENUE.
14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.
16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of
HENRY HILTON and
CHARLES J. CLINCH,
Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 174 2D-AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 17TH-ST.
Also,
254 WEST 133D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the extra large three-story and basement stone house and plot of land, 37x100 feet.
NO. 178 CARROLL-ST., BROOKLYN,
BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the
Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story basement frame house and lot,
NO. 168 WILLIS-AV.,
Twenty-third Ward, city of New-York.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
NO. 216 WEST 50TH-ST.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick and stone house and lot,
NO. 72 7TH-AV.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
two two-story brick-front buildings and lots,
NOS. 310 FRONT-ST. AND
609 WATER-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
4-story English basement stone house and lot
NO. 146 WEST 107TH-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Douglas Robinson, Jr., 171 Broadway and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick dwelling and lot
NO. 20 CHARLES-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF WM. J. SYMS, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
22 choice and valuable lots on
NORTHWEST CORNER
BOULEVARD AND 99TH-ST.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
10TH-AV. AND 122D-ST.
And on
8TH-AV. BET. 76TH AND 77TH STS.,
106TH, 161ST, AND 181ST-STS.
65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.
For book maps, &c., apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attorneys, 88 Nassau-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

Absolute auction sale at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, March 11, noon, the very desirable private residence,

107 EAST 79TH-ST.,

3-story and basement brick and brownstone, lot 20x102.2. Maps with Banner & Benner, attorneys, 42 Wall-st., and auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st., and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

A.—A.—A.—
JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
Tuesday, March 18, 1890,
111 West 62d-st., near 9th-av.,
five-story finished basement brownstone apartment house; three families on floor.
Modern improvements. Well rented.
Size 25x89x100.5 feet.
Subject to mortgage of $18,000 at 5 per cent.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—PEREMPtory sale under partition on March 12, 1890, at 2 P. M., on the premises, a large homestead in Plainfield, with ample grounds, facing on Union and 7th sts., known as the Arnold Place; grounds are well stocked with fruit trees; rare opportunity to purchase a fine house; or for speculation.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 AND 72 West 34th-st.,
Brokers and Managers of Estates,
make a specialty of the management of real estate in all its branches; rents and collect in all locations; can save any owner money on repairs and procure him tenants where others fail; remittances made to all parts of the world.

FOR EXCHANGE.

50TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—APARTment house, 125x100; perfect order; always full; exchange for fine country seat. MARTIN & BRO., 10 Wall-st.

50TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—APARTment house, 125x100; perfect order; always full; exchange for fine country seat. MARTIN BROS., 10 Wall-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY and basement brownstone dwelling, with two-story butler's pantry extension; hard-wood finish throughout; hot stoop and partly fire-proof construction; location on same block with West 81st-st. "L" station; rent to acceptable tenant, $300 per month; a favorable opportunity to acquire at attractive home. Address Box 204 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house in 54th-st., adjoining 5th-av.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th and 27th sts.

MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, 966 Lexington-av.; immediate possession if wished; rent moderate to desirable party. Apply at 141 East 71st-st.

TWO CONNECTED, LARGE, FURNISHED, genteel boarding houses; fine location. Apply 69 Murray-st., 11 to 2.

UNFURNISHED.

PORTER & CO.,

211 West 125th-st.

OFFER TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

121st-st., n. Pleasant-av., 3-story, 10 rooms	$600
122d-st., near Pleasant

PLANS MADE BY THE RING

HILL'S BROOKLYN FRIENDS LOOKING AHEAD.

WHY THE CITY DOES NOT NEED MORE POLICE JUSTICES—KENNA'S AMBITION —THE TRAMP PREFERRED TO DIE.

The machine Democracy of Kings County pledged its support to David B. Hill as a Presidential candidate when, through its General Committee, on Monday night, it declared so emphatically in opposition to true ballot reform. This is the view taken of that action by all local politicians and by most of the leading men in the Brooklyn Ballot Reform League. Influences have been at work for months to induce the party leaders to take this decisive step, with full knowledge that it was the first important move in the preliminaries to the canvass of 1892.

Hill has been in correspondence with the local bosses through the medium of Senator Jonn C. Jacobs, and it is said he held out some powerful inducements. One of them, the gossips say, was a partial promise to support a Brooklyn man for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1891. Of course, no names were mentioned, and no one has the remotest idea who this Brooklyn candidate is to be. But it is a significant fact that the men who managed the ballot reform resolutions in the committee are Mayor Chapin's firmest supporters, and that those resolutions were drawn up and read by Thomas J. Kenna, the man who ran Mr. Chapin's most successful campaign.

Whether this indorsement of Gov. Hill's opposition to ballot reform is the beginning of a deal between him and Mayor Chapin, so strikingly similar to the one outlined in these columns last Sunday, it is yet too early to state with anything like authority, but appearances go a long way toward verifying any statements that may be made to that effect. In fact, it would take very strong evidence to remove the belief existing in the minds of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, President of the Ballot Reform League, and of Fred W. Hinrichs, the head of the Young Men's Democratic Club, that the Kings County politicians have agreed to support Hill for President. Mr. William Potts, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, who takes almost as active an interest in ballot reform as he does in the improvement of the civil service, was particularly glad to think that the action of Monday night was decisive enough to be regarded as of great political importance.

"It will precipitate the inevitable battle between the Cleveland and the Hill forces," said Mr. Potts, "and I am rather glad of it. Such conduct will remove all suspicion of the existence of a plan to conciliate the Hill men, and when the time comes, will give Mr. Cleveland great strength. His attitude on this ballot reform is making him the biggest man in the country. To-day he occupies more public attention than does President Harrison, and if the two men should appear on the same platform, you would see at once the distinction that would be made in favor of Mr. Cleveland."

There is a bill awaiting action in the Assembly and known as the Brooklyn Police Justices bill, which is being pushed strongly by the local Democratic machine and yet which, in the opinion of unprejudiced observers, should not be allowed to become a law. It provides for the appointment of three more Police Justices to help the four who now hold office to discharge the numerous duties falling upon them. Lawyers who have been practicing in the Brooklyn courts for years, and newspaper men who have spent long periods in the police courts, assert very positively that there is not enough work now to keep four Justices busy. These officials get $5,000 a year each, but they rarely work over six hours a day, and then only in a desultory sort of a way. It is a very common thing to find the courts closed after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and during most of the Summer they are rarely open for more than one session a day.

All the Justices now holding office are politicians, and owe their appointment solely to their political influence. James G. Tighe, who runs the Butler-street court, has been a ward worker for years, while Justice Goetting, in the Eastern District, is known as the proprietor of a big German vote. The youthful Justice Walsh of the Adams-street court was appointed for no reason in the world except that he was a son of Andrew Walsh, and that gentleman's political backers wanted to give the boy a push along in his adopted profession, the law. This was so well known at the time of making the appointment that Mayor Chapin, who was one of the three municipal authorities having the power of appointment, refused to vote for young Walsh. But Controller Brinkerhoff and Auditor Kutan stood by the machine, and Walsh succeeded his father.

Thomas J. Kenna, presiding in the Gates-avenue Court, is even better known as a political manager than as a Justice. He prides himself as belonging to the swell element of the party and with being in the confidence of Mayor Chapin. He ran the latter's campaign last Fall, and has received great praise for his success, but during the three weeks he was at work on it he found it difficult to keep away from court. Yet the time just before an election is supposed to be a pretty busy one for police courts.

The fact of the matter is that Brooklyn has no criminal business to speak of. For a city of its size it is remarkably free from crime, big or little. Murders are extremely rare, and there has not been a noted burglary since the old Patchen-avenue gang of Dan and "Red" Leary was broken up. The records of the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn are not so voluminous as those to be found in hundreds of towns containing less than one-third of Brooklyn's population, and investigation of the courts of this city would probably disclose the fact that nearly as many Brooklynites are mixed up in criminal cases in New-York as there are concerned in cases in their own city. This view is shared by all the police officials, and so good an authority as Inspector Mackellar said the other day:

"You could not find another city in the world as big as this so free from crime. We have not an open gambling house in Brooklyn to-day, not one. Neither is there a house of another description to which a stranger could be admitted. The reason, of course, is our proximity to New-York, where there is so much more opportunity for crime. That same nearness to a greater city has kept Brooklyn confined to the apparent limits of a village in everything but extent of territory."

All this merely goes to show that there is very little criminal-law business in Brooklyn, as any of the 1,600 local lawyers will testify—certainly not enough to warrant the appointment of three useless Police Justices.

If the political gossips can be believed, and sometimes they can, one of the Justices mentioned above will cease to preside over his court about the time the next election comes around. This fortunate man—fortunate because he is going to be put in the way of making $100,000 without working very hard for it—is Thomas. J. Kenna. Unless he dies or is killed politically, Mr. Kenna will be the next Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and, in view of the condition of the local Republican organization, the election is regarded as certain. Kenna has been pushed forward very persistently during the last few years, and just at present he is in full favor with McLaughlin and the Constitution Club. He is the most intelligent man in the General Committee, and has a dry, caustic sort of a compliment—and he is called upon whenever any little explanations are necessary. Any one who has been at a meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee will understand what a difficult thing it is to make the majority of the members understand what is being talked about. But Justice Kenna's experience on the bench of a police court has been of great assistance to him.

The only opposition to the nomination of Kenna for Sheriff comes from Uriah Courtney. The latter has been a steadfast worker for the party for years, and he has been demanding his reward for a long time. Three years ago he set his heart on getting the nomination for Sheriff, and he brought great influence to bear upon McLaughlin to that effect. But the "old man" had given his promise to support "Bill" Furey for the place. McLaughlin, it is now known, felt certain that Furey would be beaten and even told the latter so several times.

"Now," he added, "if you want to run, go ahead." Furey ran, spent a bushel of money, and was badly beaten. He has always maintained that Courtney and his followers, largely the veterans and the old firemen, knifed him, and he is probably right. Now Courtney is again demanding the nomination for Sheriff as a reward for his labors, but again McLaughlin is against him. He believes now that Furey and his gang would throw the Sheriff's office into the hands of the Republicans once more in order to annoy matters with Courtney. He is reported in his official organ as favoring Kenna as a most available candidate, and one who will harmonize the conflicting elements.

Judge Van Wyck, who presides over one section of the City Court of Brooklyn, is responsible for the following story, which he attributes to a well-known New-York merchant, who is also a member of the Brooklyn Club. This gentleman was visited on the day of the last New-England dinner, according to Judge Van Wyck, by a forlorn, wretched-looking tramp, to whom he had frequently given alms, and who made another appeal for money with which to get a supper. After thinking over the matter for a long time, and reaching the conclusion that any money given to the tramp would go for liquor, the merchant said:

"I won't give you any cash; but here is a ticket for the New-England dinner to-night. You can take that, occupy my seat, and eat enough to last you for several days."

"Plenty to drink?" asked the tramp.

"Oh, yes; more than ever you could dispose of."

"Any speaking?"

"Plenty. You will find our own Evarts with his sentences; our Chauncey with his chestnuts, and our Choate with his anecdotes."

The merchant said this in a joking way, of course, and he was therefore astonished when the tramp walked up to the desk, laid the ticket down, and, going to the door, said: "No, thank you, I prefer to retire to a wood yard, lay my tired bones upon the earth and die," and he left the office and has never since returned.

Peter C. Campbell, the Brooklyn inventor, does not appear to have been at all cast down by the loss of his air ship and its conductor, Prof. Hogan, for he is at work now on what he says is an improved aerial vessel. He is so busy at his little jewelry store in Fifth-avenue that no one can see him; but he issues bulletins to his friends explaining just how he is progressing. A man known as Church and hailing from Buffalo has had the courage to enter into a contract with Campbell to go over Niagara Falls in the new machine, but he wisely provides that Campbell shall be the man to do the "going over." This trip, according to the contract, is to be made some time during May, but the affair will probably have to be postponed. The new ship will be, externally, an exact counterpart of the one in which Prof. Hogan lost his life, but the propellers, instead of being worked by treadles, will have an electric battery for their motive power. Whether this change will be sufficient to make the success of Campbell's principle is what must be decided in the future.

There are on exhibition at the Hamilton Club several hundred specimens of wood engaving loaned by the Society of American Wood Engravers of this city. They have been distributed through three rooms on the second floor, and have attracted much attention. It is so seldom that Brooklyn people have an opportunity to see art of this kind at home that the club rooms have been overcrowded ever since the engravings arrived on Tuesday. Among the artists represented are Eibridge Kingsley, Albert M. Lindsay, and G. Kruell, the latter having three very fine sketches of Charles Darwin, each depicting the naturalist at a different period in his life. There are busts of many representative Americans in the collection, and several exceptionally good ones of Gen. Grant, Gen. Lew Wallace, and Chauncey M. Depew.

The success of the Hamilton Club has been the chief cause of the great increase in the number of social organizations in Brooklyn during the last few years. It was not very long ago when the city could not boast even a third-rate club, but now there are several, containing all the conveniences and social accommodation to be found in any of the big clubs of New-York. The Hamilton, the Brooklyn, the Carleton, the Oxford, and the new Union League have handsome homes, and the exclusive Montauk is building an edifice that will rank with the best. Each of them has a good chef, and hardly a night passes that several parties are not entertained at dinner.

To the ranks of these clubs is soon to be added another institution, to be located in the Eastern District. The plan for its organization has gone far enough to admit of the purchase of a site for a clubhouse at Bedford-avenue and Rodney-street. The gentlemen interested in the movement are Col. Andrew D. Baird, Frank Sperry, Charles Cooper, William C. Bryant, Dr. A. C. Hallam, and ex-Senator Charles H. Russell.

Brooklyn will lose one of its most popular and highly respected pastors when the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison accepts the call to the pastorate of the Worcester (Mass.) Universalist Church. For twenty years Dr. Gunnison has preached from the pulpit of All Souls' Church in Brooklyn, and during that time he has lifted the congregation out of debt and has built an edifice at a cost of $100,000. He is still a comparatively young man, being only forty-six years old, and he has attained a reputation extending considerably beyond the limits of this State. He was graduated from Tufts College and later from the St. Lawrence University, and two years ago the Trustees of the latter institution elected him President. Dr. Gunnison declined the honor, however, because his church needed him. Now, it is said, he thinks he should go to some harder work than that of guiding the affairs of a prosperous congregation.

Ever since the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died, some plan has been on foot to erect a memorial in his honor. His old friends will be glad to learn that at least one of the plans will become an accomplished fact before very long, and that Mr. Beecher's old friend and assistant, the venerable S. B. Halliday, will be entitled to the credit. He and some associates have prepared plans for the Beecher Memorial Church, and will begin building operations within a month.

The new edifice is to be a frame affair, about 40 feet wide and 80 feet deep. It will be built on a lot 100 feet square, in Herkimer-street, near Rockaway-avenue. It is expected to cost about $17,000. The congregation consists of about 200 people, while the Sunday school contains 300 little ones. Over this modest parish Mr. Halliday will spend the remainder of his days preaching, as he says, "the Gospel of Jesus Christ and Henry Ward Beecher."

IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

PLAN OF THE TUNNEL RAILWAY FROM THIS CITY TO BROOKLYN.

The project of tunneling the East River and of running a gravity railroad through this tunnel from New-York to Brooklyn—the subterranean "tobogган" slide recently talked about—has taken definite shape. The contract to build the "East River Railway," as the scheme is technically known, between South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, and Broome-street, New-York, was entered into last Tuesday by the American Tunnel Construction Company, a corporation organized for this special purpose under the laws of Virginia. The company has a present capital of $300,000, with authority to increase it to $2,000,000. Col. R. H. Hunt of Kansas City is President, and associated with him are said to be capitalists from the West and from New-York.

By the terms of the contract, which calls for the construction of a road to be run under the Henning gravity system, the preliminary surveys and borings are to be made within sixty days, and if, having once begun to go on, the company will succeed in the work of obtaining the necessary power to build from the municipal authorities of New-York and Brooklyn. The tunnel and railroad are to be completed and in full working order within two years from the time work is commenced.

The plan or principle of operation to secure rapid transit by the Henning gravity system is by means of gravity power (supplemented by electric or cable power) by means of sharp inclinations, regulated in steepness by the distance to be covered and the rate of speed desired. At the point selected by the East River Railway Company the distance across the river from bulkhead to bulkhead is, it is claimed, but 2,000 feet, considerably less than half a mile, and it is proposed to extend the track on the New-York side to a connection with the elevated system, necessitating a total length of track of 3,000 feet. By descending 125 feet on a grade of one in four the calculated time for passing from station to station is about fifty-five seconds, or if it is desired to go faster or slower, speed can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the incline by changing the depth of tunnel.

It is proposed, in order that danger from possible collisions in the tunnel may be avoided, to run each train on its own track, backward and forward, with no sidings or switchings. The tracks will be in a perfectly straight line from shore to shore. Trains will consist of four cars, each with a carrying capacity of 100 passengers, and will, if the present plans are carried out, run on a headway of one minute and a half. This will, during the extreme time of crossing, even if a passenger has to wait from one train to the next, five seconds short of two and one-half minutes.

On the basis of the four-car trains, the company claims that it will be able to transport 18,000 per hour each way. The following is the closing paragraph in the company's prospectus:

"The guarantee of traffic is in the fact that there are now an average of 70,000 people who start from and arrive at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, daily, and it takes an average, including waiting for boat, at least eight minutes to cross to Grand-street and much more to either Roosevelt or Twenty-third street. With the facilities afforded by this system the general average of transit will be increased, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that at least 50,000, or 25,000 each way, will take advantage of the quickest route."

THE RECORD OF A YEAR.

The Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the board room of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, Nassau-street. The only business done was to adopt the annual report, which was read by Recording Secretary Charles L. Blauvelt. The report showed the association to be in an excellent financial condition, and with an increased membership.

There were ten assessments levied during the year, returning $11,864 06 into the treasury. The income from all sources was $12,727 31. The total assets of the association amount to $26,137 98, an increase of $950 since the last report. There is now a membership of 634, of whom 49 were added in 1889. During the year there were 12 deaths, 9 resignations, and 8 members dropped from the roll for various infractions of the rules of the organization. Next Saturday the association will elect its officers.

SCRUTINIZING PROPOSED LAWS.

Mayor Grant and the heads of the city departments held another meeting yesterday to discuss the bills now pending before the Legislature which, if passed, will affect the interests of this city. It was a secret session, and injunctions against giving any information to the public as to the action taken were laid on those present. Almost all the bills now awaiting action were discussed, and those relating to the city departments were referred to the respective departments for consideration. When the departments are ready to report upon them another meeting will be held, and the conclusions arrived at will be embodied in a memorial to the Legislature.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO REVIVE THE SEASON AFTER EASTER.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is talk among the leaders of fashion, whose word should certainly be authority, of a revival of the season after Easter. The desire seems to be spreading to institute a new order of things this year, and make the late Spring entertaining a counterpart if possible of the London season. Whether this plan will succeed remains to be seen. Each year there is the same talk, though this time there seems a far better chance of success, owing to the large number of receptions and balls necessarily postponed at the latter part of the regular season just before Lent.

The numerous dinner obligations are likely to be discharged before Easter, judging from the rapid rate at which invitations have been and are still being sent out.

The event of the week will be the mi-carême domino ball on Thursday evening, for which Mrs. Howard Ganson White has issued invitations. The ball, which is given to the dancing class, will be at the handsome new residence of Senator Sawyer, father of the hostess, on Connecticut-avenue. This is the first occasion since the death of her mother several years ago that Mrs. White has taken any leading part in society, as the receptions held every Thursday afternoon during the past season were very quiet affairs. The architecture and decorations of the house are not only unusually handsome but very unique.

Already a number of meets have been held at the Dumblane Club so far this season, but the cross-country riding has been devoid of any great amount of interest, from the fact that the hounds, though following the trail of the seed correctly, remained dumb throughout the hunt. Whether this will be the case in the event of securing a fox remains to be seen, but it is not likely to be put to the test for some time, as the laws of the district and those governing the counties in this immediate vicinity are very stringent in this respect. The pack of hounds was brought over from England a month or six weeks ago by a fine-looking young fellow, whose present position as master of the hounds is dignified by the fact that he is the son of an Irish peer. Shortly before sailing for this country he was married to a typical rosy-cheeked young English girl, with whom he now lives at the Dumblane Club.

This is a favorite resort of the fashionable world during the Spring and early Summer, when dinners and luncheons innumerable are the order of the day. It was at Dumblane Club that Sir Julian Pauncefote made his headquarters for several months last Summer. Sir Julian thought nothing of walking the three miles to town every morning, and unless he returned at midday invariably walked back to the club again. It was during his stay there that the rumor was circulated that he had purchased one of the adjacent farms. Dumblane Club is across the road a short distance from Oak View, which was recently sold by ex-President Cleveland.

The British Minister is of course a good rider, as is also his eldest daughter. His second daughter, Sybil, is now taking lessons with her two younger sisters in horsemanship. The fact that Sir Julian, in addition to his other social accomplishments, is a fine musician, is not generally known. He has already published a number of his own compositions. The one which he considers the best is the waltz "Sybilla," dedicated to his second daughter shortly before he received the appointment as Minister to the United States.

Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford are contemplating an extended trip abroad, as the latter desires to try the Kissingen baths for his health.

Miss Josie Kelton, daughter of the Adjutant General United States Army, left on Tuesday for New-York. She sailed the next day, with Dr. Cushing and family of San Francisco, for Constantinople. They will go to Vienna and then to England.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders from General Headquarters at Albany respecting the regulations to be observed in the instruction of the troops of the National Guard in rifle practice during the season of 1890 require that commanding officers of companies shall see that the enlisted men of their commands receive the necessary preliminary instruction, and, where possible, that they have gallery practice before they are sent to the ranges.

They are to be exercised in sighting by the use of the sand bag, taught the difference between a fine sight, a full sight, and a half sight, and exercised in position drill until they acquire the habit of aiming quickly and correctly from the shoulder.

Material changes are made in the classification of those practicing, which hereafter will consist of third, second, and first class shots, marksmen, and sharpshooters.

The third class consists of all who do not appear on a range for practice. The second class consists of all present for practice, without reference to any qualifications in previous years, and the practice in this class will be at 200 yards, standing, on a No. 3 target. The first class consists of those who make a score of 15 points or upward in the second class, and the practice in this class will be at 200 yards, kneeling or sitting, and 300 yards, prone, each upon a target 4 feet wide by 6 feet high.

A score of 30 points or upward in the first class constitutes a marksman and entitles the maker to receive the State decoration.

What amounts practically to a handicap is imposed upon sharpshooters. This class consists of marksmen who at 500 and 600 yards, prone, on a No. 2 target, 6 feet square, make an aggregate score of 42 points or upward, in recognition of which achievement the State will present them with a silver bar. On ranges where 500 yards cannot be obtained, a score of 42 points or upward in ten consecutive shots at 500 yards will be required to constitute a sharpshooter.

Marksmen who fail to make 18 points at 500 yards will not be permitted to shoot at 600 yards for the sharpshooter's decoration. At the first distance of either of the lower classes —that is, at 100 or 200 yards—a score of 15 points or upward will qualify. No third practice will be allowed.

It is made a matter in general instructions that a sufficient number of commissioned officers must accompany all details for rifle practice, to command and instruct the men; at least one officer of a company is required to be present with any part of it on duty, and no field officer will take command of all detachments of two or more companies. These regulations indicate that the military authorities of the State of New-York have sensibly advanced the standard of rifle practice. Under the new conditions, above outlined, a man to win his marksman's badge must approve himself a competent shot in every position—standing, kneeling, or sitting and lying, either on his face or back—known to modern warfare, and the employment of arms of precision. One hundred yards of shooting distance are added to the space to be fired over by these ambitious of achieving sharpshooter's honors.

In making these requirements, New-York State once more assumes the position of a leader in the rifle-shooting movement, and recognizes the fact that the progress of events in the development of small arms has sensibly increased the limitations of what are known as "military distances."

WHITTIER RELATES AN ANECDOTE.

From an Interview in the Rochester Democrat.

"Speaking of Garrison, I am reminded, of a certain occasion a good many years ago, when there was a great meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston. It was long before the war, and when Abby Folsom was speaking throughout New-England, and she was present on the occasion referred to. We had been having an exciting time of it in giving expression to our views condemnatory of Southern slavery, and as others were present who did not indorse anti-slavery sentiments it really looked at one time as if blood would be shed. I remember that on the platform, with Garrison, whose head was very bald, sat William H. Burleigh, whose hair fell to his shoulders in heavy masses. There was a negro on the platform also, and he wanted to speak, but hadn't had an opportunity as yet. All at once, during a brief lull, some man in the back part of the hall shouted at the top of his voice: 'Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! I've only a word to say. I want that negro to shave Burleigh and make a wig for Garrison!' The whole house immediately broke forth into roars of laughter, which had the effect to avert all trouble, which had seemed imminent, and good humor was restored." As Mr. Whittier finished relating the incident he laughed heartily until the tears ran down his cheeks.

ZANZIBAR AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Brussels Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The Committee on the Repression of the Slave Trade by Sea was busy again to-day. It is reported that Zanzibar has been chosen as the seat of the International Intelligence Bureau which is to be established for giving information to cruisers. The proposals submitted by M. de Martens in his report on the French and English schemes have been approved, but must of course be submitted to the powers.

MONTANA STOCK NOT BADLY OFF.

From the Helena (Mon.) Independent, March 1.

It is unfortunate that the brief cold snap should have created the impression abroad that the Winter in Montana has been disastrous to our stock and other interests, when the reverse is true. The Winter has been most favorable to the cattle, they are in fine condition, and there is plenty of feed on the ranges. No country ever entered upon a new year in sounder condition and with brighter prospects than Montana enjoys to-day.

CATHOLIC RULE IN CANADA

THE PRESENT POSITION OF FRENCH RESIDENTS.

THEIR EFFORTS IN THE NORTHWEST LEAD TO HOSTILITY ON THE PART OF ALL PROGRESSIVE CANADIANS.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Now that the political atmosphere is clearing, it is time to inquire into the exact position of the French race and Catholic Church in Canada, and to count up what they have lost or won by the recent contest. They have won for themselves persistent foes where formerly they had only indifferent opponents, and they have made the orders of the Church and her Bishops objects of attack by powerful newspapers, acute theologians, and astute politicians.

The clergy has been telling the habitants these fifty years that they are a chosen people; that Heaven has decreed the restoration of New-France; that this Franco-American State is to embrace Eastern Canada and a portion of New-England, with outposts in the Northwest, and that the Church and the Pope are to show mankind what a glorious civilization can be evolved out of the principles of the Syllabus. Hitherto the Catholic Church has managed, by skillful diplomacy and matchless organization, to give the French Canadians an undue importance in Canadian affairs and to secure for themselves and herself a status which never ought to have been granted. But all that is changing. At every point the Church is meeting rebuffs and encountering an antagonism that is fast becoming as senseless and infinitely more powerful than her own. Her enemies are on the alert and the balance of power she has so neatly held ever since Canada was anything more than an aggregation of crude colonies is passing out of her hands, so that before constitutional development goes much further the Church will find herself naked, because she did not choose to let sleeping dogs lie. Distrust and suspicion are aroused and no opportunity is passed by for curtailing her privileges.

The latest stroke was the proposal to abolish the dual language system in the Northwest Territories. As a direct result of the troubles in Quebec, French has been declared no longer an official language in Manitoba by the simple assort of neglecting to provide an estimate for printing the House reports in both languages. This removed the discussion from the arena of Dominion politics, but in the case of the Territories, which are under direct Federal control, the opponents of the Church and race had their thrust. A bill was introduced to abolish the use of French in the Northwest. This had no meaning in itself, for it merely asserted that it was not necessary to print in two languages a lot of Governmental rubbish which no one ever read in either, but it stirred up all the bad elements on both sides, and every one saw that it was only the beginning of a reaction against a system of nationalism and a propagandism that have become hateful.

The most wily politician could not divine how affairs were drifting. Liberals and Conservatives, English and French, were hopelessly mixed, and only the tactical skill of the veteran Premier with his binding generalities and "message of peace" could have saved the Government from an important crisis. A compromise was effected, and to the settler was conceded the privilege of abolishing the French language everywhere except in the courts of law; but its days will not be long there, for it is not in the power of the two old parties, much as they would like to catch the French vote, to force the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to maintain a system which they are bound to destroy.

The French press, at no time disposed to be reasonable, is hysterical in telling its readers that the decadence of the French Canadian nationality has set in; that when the "fanatics" are done uprooting the institutions in the Northwest they will turn their attention to the Quebec institutions, separate schools, and the dual language in Ontario, and perhaps have the daring to assail even the treaty rights of French Canadians in Quebec itself. And perhaps the French press is not so far astray in its forebodings. If it were at all inclined to take a philosophical view of the case, it might inquire if it was ever intended that there should be a future for such institutions as those of Quebec.

New forces have appeared, hitherto uncounted. The habitants are no longer an isolated people, with a horizon bounded by the parish. Railroads and the advance of settlement have brought them into close contact with the English-speaking race. The notion inculcated by years of clerical rule that, for a man to save his soul, he must dedicate his labors and intellect to his superiors, especially if those superiors be ecclesiastical, is dying out and the principle of individualism is taking its place; that is, the desire on the part of the average man to be his own master, to think for himself, and be free to carry his resolves into effect. This social and intellectual change is taking place in Quebec, as light is breaking on a priest-ridden community, with the result that energy and an ambition to get on in the world are called into existence where stagnation was formerly the rule.

The rapidly-growing exodus from Quebec to New-England bears abundant testimony to this restlessness under clerical rule and to an altered condition of mind among the French Canadians. It is nearly settled that this is the new French revolution, and that the French nationality with its inferior civilization will be absorbed in this nineteenth century growth and finally obliterated. To suppose that new France, with the institutions of the Middle Ages, is to be resurrected on the banks of the St. Lawrence and to hold its own against the pressure of the rest of the North American continent is a vain dream of the ecclesiastical brain.

Looking at the question from an American point of view, any one who notes the progress of the modern time spirit, even as far south as Brazil, and the irresistible influences making for a homogeneous population in this northern half of the New World, must be convinced that the preservation of a mediæval polity is a task beyond the strength of the Catholic Church. Though much may be said upon the sentimental side, it is surely better for the Church and race that it should be so. In any case, the nationality and its institutions, and the Church in so far as it is a factor in the history, are doomed to extinct in the Northwest. As the Calgarry *Herald* puts it, there is to be "neither Liberals nor Conservatives, Government nor opposition, but all for the Northwest, all for the country, all ready to strike a blow which delivered shall free these great Territories forever from all future apprehensions of French domination." It is hopeless to use the vicious argument by which every evil system seeks to perpetuate itself—the argument used by the proslavery men of the United States—that the maintenance of the status quo is essential in the interests of peace.

Perhaps the French press is right. It is as well for them to recognize that their institutions are going down under the inevitable force of these later and clearer days; that the Church is doomed as every one else is that attempts to introduce separate schools in Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick came to nothing; that the same system is impossible in Manitoba and the Northwest, and that a dualism of language is anywhere intolerable. There is no need for hard feeling nor resistance; their institutions are passing away under the force of those influences which history has never done anything but record.

The recognition of these facts has penetrated to the Government of Quebec, and the whole record of its present session is an attempt to conciliate the English and divert their minds from the real aims of the nationalist party. Concessions have been made which could not be hoped for under the most reactionary Government. Premier Mercier has used his influence and secured the passage of the "B. A." bill, which has been successfully resisted for thirty years. Hitherto the "learned professions," and particularly that of law, were practically closed to the English unless they chose to study according to a curriculum laid down by the Catholic clerical institutions. The only Protestant law school dwindled down to a few professors and not more than a dozen students, young men feeling it almost obligatory to attend the Catholic University Laval. The new measure provides that any graduate possessing the degree of Bachelor of Arts may enter upon the study without further examination. A further effort to win support is now being made by the proposal to grant from the Quebec Treasury the sum of $10,000 in aid of the recently burned University of Toronto. All this is useful to the Canadians; their rights are coming, and it matters very little from what quarter they come; but when French and English, Catholic and Protestant, stand upon the same level with equal rights for all, then all traces of obscurantist principles and anti-human rule will have passed away and Canada will enjoy the privileges that have always been granted to Anglo-Saxon countries.

HOW CHATRIAN FOUND A PUBLISHER.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Apropos of Messrs. Erckmann-Chatrian, whose case has been put back for an uncertain period in the Paris law courts, an amusing story is told. Like other popular writers before them, they found it very hard in their youthful days to find a publisher for the productions of their united genius. Chatrian having observed that, in order to succeed at Paris a man ought to be well dressed, the two composed a joint petition to Erckmann père, asking for 200f. with which to buy a new suit of clothes for his son and heir. The money having arrived after some remonstrances from the father, a Jewish tailor was commissioned to furnish the clothes and boots. When the things arrived, the boots were found to be too short, but the Jew would not hear of taking them back. "Very well," said Erckmann junior to his collaborator, "you are shorter than I; the boots will fit you; and you will have to don the new things and call upon editors and publishers." But while the boots fitted the clothes were much too long. There was another dilemma, till the couple hit upon the plan of hiding the deficiencies of the new suits under an overcoat. Thus equipped, Chatrian set out in search of a publisher, and found one almost immediately, after many years of anxious watching and waiting.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 10.

GERMAN EMBROIDERED LINENS AT LOW PRICES,

Comprising a Large Lot of Lunch, Tea, and Carving Cloths, Buffet Covers, Centre Pieces, and Tray Covers, all Hand Embroidered, in Colors guaranteed to wash, at Less than

ONE-HALF

REGULAR PRICES.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF

SPACHTEL LINENS

In Squares, Buffet Scarfs, and Tray Covers, at the following prices:

SQUARES.

24 inches	$1.90
32 "	2.90
36 "	3.40
45 "	$3.90 and 5.50

BUFFET SCARFS.

16 x 54 inches	$2.75
16 x 72 "	$2.90 and 3.25

TRAY COVERS.

19 x 27 inches	$1.75
22 x 32 "	1.90

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM.

COL. BROWN'S LITTLE PRINTING BILL AGAINST THE CITY.

Senator "Bill" Brown, who is doing a great deal of talking up in Albany, has an alleged claim against the city. It is a bill for printing the official canvass in his paper, the *News*, after the last election. He did not print this canvass in his paper proper, but he issued a supplement containing the canvass. The supplement was not circulated to the same extent as the paper, but the Colonel kindly printed a notice in his paper saying that any one who wanted the supplement with the official canvass in it could get it by applying at the office.

Not only were the supplements not circulated as largely as the paper, but not nearly as many supplements were printed. The law requires that advertisements of this kind, as well as all other advertisements, shall be circulated as fully as the paper is circulated, and Col. Brown did not keep his contract with the city. His claim is a fraudulent one. He sent two or three hundred dollars by his failure to print and circulate the full number of supplements, but he put in his bill to the city just the same as if the work had been honestly done.

Writing of the new municipal building proposed by the City Hall Park Association, the worthy Colonel wound up his editorial in this fashion:

"The question then remains, Will the people of this city submit to a useless expenditure and waste of $1,500,000 of their money because a few selfish newspaper proprietors who own property facing the park demand it?"

His solicitude in this matter is easily explained. He doesn't want any money "wasted" until the city has paid him his little claim.

RIDICULING A WELL-MEANT LAW.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 7.

The steamboat men are much amused about the recent law causing them to carry buoy-line guns or rockets on every steamer. The rockets are the cheapest way by which they can fulfill the letter of the law. As the bay steamers have no life-saving stations on shore to receive the lines when fired, the advantage of the new law cannot be understood. The steamboat men were much relieved as to the cost of the new regulations when a man from whom the rockets had been ordered entered an office, and, after delivering his skyrockets and stick, also handed out a child's play bucket, in which was an ordinary fishing line, with the outside of the bucket were the painted words, "Good Boy." "Gentlemen," said he, "all the Captain has to do is to take hold of the stick, touch off the rocket, and presto! the Captain, rocket, line, and stick are ashore. Seventy-five cents, please." The Captain pulls in the fishing line after it is fired ashore and finds a rope attached, which he pulls in, taking a firm hold of the rope. There is no provision in the law for the boats carrying a cable for this purpose, consequently the boats will have to bend on their bow and stern lines, and unless supplied with chairs or breeches buoys or other carriage, just how the passengers are to get ashore via the buoy line held by the Captain on shore is not apparent. The Bay Line of steamers are buying rockets for each of their boats so as to comply with the letter of the law, as a failure to do so would prevent any of their boats from passing inspection.

FURNITURE.

Reliable——Inexpensive.

TWELVE SPACIOUS SHOW ROOMS STOCKED WITH THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY ART. BEST POSSIBLE VALUE AT EVERY PRICE NAMED.

Bedroom Suites from $20 to $500.
Parlor Suites from $75 to $1,000.
Sideboards from $20 to $400.
Dining Tables from $15 to $150.
Dining Chairs from $2 to $50.
Chiffoniers from $10 to $100.
China Closets from $17 to $200.
Book Cases from $8 to $200.
Easy Chairs, in Leather & Tapestry, $20 to $100.
Library Tables from $10 to $200.
Hall Seats and Stands from $10 to $200.
English Brass and Iron Bedsteads from $10 to $500.

Everything required for the complete furnishing of town and country houses.

Special exhibit of ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES in White, Blue, and Pink, with Chairs, Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, and Chiffoniers to match. Also large assortment of BAMBOO MAPLE FURNITURE.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

POINTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS.

A FEW STATISTICS SHOWING WHAT IT HAS DONE SINCE 1885.

The recent discoveries of petroleum and the probable contingent discovery of natural gas near Johnstown, N. Y., contribute additional interest to the statistics and history of natural gas in this country. A reporter for THE TIMES a few days ago had an interesting chat with a gentleman from Southwestern Pennsylvania who has large interests in the natural gas products of that region. Among other things he said: "The official reports on the natural gas product of the United States are not very recent, the latest report, in its main feature, coming down only to the close of the year 1888. It covers a period of less than four years, the discovery that natural gas could be found in sufficient quantities to make well driving profitable having been made in 1885. Yet at the end of the third year it was found that gas had displaced 12,906,000 tons of coal, estimated at $20,000,000. This value was about double the amount displaced during the first two years, 1885 and 1886, and as natural gas companies were rapidly extending at the date of report, it is fair to presume that the quantity displaced has doubled again during the unreported fourteen months which have followed.

"At the close of 1888 there were 4,600 miles of mains, exclusive of the small pipes used for conveying the gas into dwellings and factories. It is probable that there are in addition this number of miles, or double enough to span the continent on its longest parallel of latitude.

"It has been supposed that the cause for the rapid extension of the operations of the natural gas companies was to be found exclusively in the cheapness of the commodity and its great convenience as compared with coal. But this does not seem to have been the exclusive cause. A very strong case is found in the intense competition between the companies. When several companies have covered the same territory this competition is represented, as something similar. They have frequently been known to supply the plant, give it to the consumer, and then furnish gas free during the entire year for the mere purpose of excluding a competitor. Some of the wells are sixty miles from the town or city where light or power is to be supplied, and as each company is able to take in a wide radius of territory for its operations. In this case you would expect collisions to be free and frequent.

"But though the rivalries of the companies, manifested in their desire to get possession of a good territory in advance of their competitors, has had much to do with their rapid growth, the economy offered has without doubt been the chief stimulant. The new fuel is very cheap. The cost of manufacturing a ton of bar iron is stated definitely at about $3 3s. But the cost of gas for the same purpose is never more than $2, and from that price it ranges downward to $1, to say nothing of the factories that have been treated with gratuitous gas.

"The capital invested in the supply of natural gas is already very large. It is stated in the report one Pittsburg company had a capital of $12,000,000, and the total capitalization of all the companies in the Union was estimated at $90,000,000. The capitalization of the thousand and one companies that have come together informally, been organized, barred, struck water, and disbanded is not yet reported.

"The natural product has been known

PAGES 17 TO 20.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

BLACK SILK.

SPECIAL SALE of high-class BLACK SILK DRESS FABRICS at 99c. per yard; cost $1 30 to produce. The following weaves are represented: TRIPLE CHAIN BLACK SURAH, magnificent BLACK CHINA SILK, superior BLACK GROS GRAIN and FAILLE FRANCAISE, extra heavy BLACK DUCHESSE and BADZEMERE.

COLORED SILK.

Extra quality black and white check SURAH, from pin-head check to inch block, 59c. per yard; worth 80c.

Double-warp PLAID SURAH, representing 14 very choice colorings, 69c. per yard; good value for $1.

Best quality PRINTED INDIA SILK, 69c.; worth $1.

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

A fine imported BLACK MOHAIR, with high lustre, at 47c.; worth 80c.

Extra fine heavy BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE at 69c.; worth $1.

BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, FINEST QUALITY, our own special importation, at 94c. per yard; worth $1 25.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

An extensive and choice assortment of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS now on sale, among which we note the following SPECIAL BARGAINS:

Plaid Surah Silk PARASOLS, $2 34; worth $4.

Solid Color Surah Silk PARASOLS, $2 63; worth $5.

Solid Color Serge Silk PARASOLS, $2 04; worth $3 50.

Job lot Union Silk PARASOLS, $1 87; worth $2 25.

Also a large line of PARASOLS in a great variety of patterns and mounted on very fine sticks, $2 34, $3 21, $3 49, $3 79, $4 09, $4 67, $7 59, $9 34, $12 26; worth ONE-THIRD MORE IN EVERY INSTANCE.

MOURNING GROS GRAIN PARASOLS, $3 21, $4 38, $4 67, $5 84.

CARRIAGE SHADES, $1 93, $2 34, $4 09, and $4 67.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in HAND RUN SPANISH LACE PARASOLS, $6 71; worth $9.

MARQUISE LACE PARASOLS, $12 24, $15 17, $16 34, $20 99, and upward.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

Union Serge, with fancy handles, $1 43; worth $2.

All Silk, excellent quality, with fine natural sticks, $2 16, $2 46, $2 74. The same with imported Black and solid Ebony sticks, $2 16 and $2 46; WORTH ONE-HALF MORE.

UMBRELLAS.

Large line, made of imported German HELVETIA, cases to match, with an unusually choice line of silver handles, $1 58; worth $2 25.

Excellent grade of SILK UMBRELLAS, with handsome natural handles, 26-inch, $2 53; 28-inch, $2 92; worth fully $3 50.

Superior quality ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, 26-inch, $2 63; 28-inch, $3 21.

Extra superior quality Silk guaranteed, 26-inch, $3 21; 28-inch, $3 79.

A choice line of ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, with very handsome sterling silver handles, at $3 79; worth $5.

BOOKS.

Large lot of standard 12mo Books at 19c., comprising the works of the best authors.

Choice line of NOVELTY BOOKS and CARDS for EASTER GIFTS.

Prayer Books and Hymnals, Roman Catholic Prayer Books and Rosaries, and a large line of Devotional Books at prices about one-half of those charged elsewhere.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION FROM PARIS.

1,000 Beaded and Jet

SHOULDER CAPES,

and Short Wraps,

$1 69; worth $2 50.

$2 19; worth $3 25.

Silk and Jet,

$6 74; worth $10 00.

UPHOLSTERY.

THIRD FLOOR—REACHED BY ELEVATORS.

150 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, extra good quality, 3½ yards long, $1 89 per pair; worth $3 00.

5,000 HOLLAND SHADES, COMPLETE ON SPRING ROLLERS, 3x6 FEET, PLAIN, 24c.; FRINGED, 29c. each.

BETTER QUALITY, with rich colored dado, 31c. each.

50 pieces LACE STRIPED SCRIM, 5c. per yard; worth 8c.

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN

IMPORTED SILK CHENILLE CURTAINS.

150 Pairs, at $11 49, for which the Wholesale Price was $25.

BEDDING.

THIRD FLOOR, REACHED BY ELEVATORS.

SLAT SPRING BEDS, 88c., $1 06, $1 46; prices elsewhere, $1 25, $2, and $3.

Woven wire SPRING BEDS, $2 22 up to $5 24; prices elsewhere from $3 to $8.

CANVAS COTS, $1 17 each; price elsewhere, $2 25.

WOVEN WIRE COTS, $1 64 and $2 04; prices elsewhere, $2 50 and $3.

UPHOLSTERED COTS, $1 64 and $1 74; prices elsewhere, $2 50 and $2 75.

Excelsior MATTRESSES, $2 34; price elsewhere, $3 50.

Excelsior and Jute Top MATTRESSES, $2 63; price elsewhere, $3 75.

Fibre MATTRESSES, $4 09; price elsewhere $6.

Fibre, and Hair Top MATTRESSES, $5 84; price elsewhere, $7.

Hair MATTRESSES, $6 81 up to $25 49.

Feather PILLOWS, 82c., $1 17, and $1 66.

PRICES QUOTED ARE ON FULL SIZE MATTRESSES.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' SWISS RIBBED VESTS, in pink, sky, and white, 16c.

Ladies' Jersey VESTS, shaped, in white, silk stitched neck and arms, 19c.

Ladies' Jersey VESTS, shaped, fine quality, in ecru, pink, and sky, 24c.

Ladies' Lisle Thread VESTS, in white and ecru, 24c.

Ladies' Fine Egyptian Cotton VESTS, high neck and sleeveless, 38c.

Ladies' Fine Swiss Lisle Thread VESTS, in ecru, 64c.

EASTER EGGS AND NOVELTIES

Choice assortment at counter on 13th-st. side, first floor, next to the entrance to annex.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Best chocolate in the world, ABSOLUTELY PURE, 38c. per pound.

R. H. MACY & CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TO COMBINE FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE BROKERS.

There seems to be at present a very good probability that the insurance companies will combine for mutual protection against excessive brokers' commissions, according to the plans which were some time ago published in THE TIMES. The Tariff Association, or rather the committee of five insurance officers which started nearly three months ago to establish some schedule of rates which would at once satisfy the brokers and not be ruinous to them, had very hard sailing for a time.

The competition between the smaller companies was so great that they were inclined to dispute any scheme which would interfere with their existing relations with the brokers, and they did not respond with any degree of promptness to the invitation of the larger corporations to join them in settling upon some definite commission to be paid for risks upon some specific locality in the city. There were for a time defections from the original committee, a few of its members openly announcing their disbelief that any arrangement could be made which would prove satisfactory.

But the majority of the members kept hard at work with the unencouraging result, as stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday, that now more than 150 companies have signed the agreement that for risks taken in the dry goods districts commissions of only 10 per cent. shall be paid. With this large number of companies, it is quite probable that the scheme will succeed. At present the commissions paid to brokers for risks in this heavily-insured district range from 10 to 25 per cent. Of course, should the companies perfect their combination there will be a very great depreciation in the amount of the brokers' profits, but it is somewhat in favor of the proposed action of the company that the larger brokers themselves are in favor of the scheme, for, while they do receive enormous commissions, in most instances they are obliged, in the dry goods district, to share them with policy holders.

CORONER NORDQUIST'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Dr. Charles J. Nordquist, one of the Coroners of Westchester County, who was killed on the New-York and Harlem Railroad on Friday afternoon, will take place on Tuesday afternoon from St. John's Episcopal Church in Tuckahoe. It will be attended by the Knights Templar, the Westchester County Medical Society, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. General regret was expressed all over the county yesterday at Dr. Nordquist's sudden death, as he was highly esteemed by every one. The inquest will take place next Tuesday.

SOORING THE JERSEY CITY RING.

The clergy of Jersey City have been asked to preach to-day on the crimes at the ballot box in that town, which have been so thoroughly exposed recently. It is announced that not only the ballot-box stuffers, but also "the corrupt election officers, the defiant and diabolical ring that encourages and supports them, and the supine judiciary of Jersey City will all receive a severe scoring at the hands of the Rev. John S. Bendixer in the Tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson streets, at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

TOWNSHIP POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS EXPECT TO ELECT THEIR TICKET IN SHREWSBURY.

RED BANK, N. J., March 8.—The Republicans of Shrewsbury Township will doubtless elect nearly every candidate on their ticket at the election on Tuesday. The men nominated for the principal positions on the Democratic ticket are evidently dissatisfied with the manner in which the primary was conducted and declare that they will not run. Judge Henry J. Child, who was nominated for Assessor, William J. Sutton, the nominee for Chosen Freeholder, and Joseph W. Child, who was named for Township Committeeman, have withdrawn from the ticket, and it is said that the nominee for Overseer of the Poor, Daniel S. Borden, will not allow his name to be placed on the ticket. Taking all these men off, gives the Republicans an excellent chance of winning, and they will unless something unexpected turns up before election day. The Republicans in the township will organize to-night, while the Democracy is split up into various factions.

The committee appointed by the primaries to discuss the advisability of placing on the ticket an appropriation for a new township hall met yesterday at ex-Senator John S. Applegate's office. The Republican committee consisted of Mr. Applegate, William T. Corlies, Jacob Shutts, and Capt. William Boardman, and ex-Judge Samuel T. Hendrickson; J. Frank Patterson, Dr. Walter S. Whitmore, and Freeholder Richard Bennett of the Democratic committee. Mr. Applegate was elected Chairman and Messrs. Corlies and Patterson were the Secretaries. All were heartily in favor of the proposed hall, and it was resolved to place the appropriation on both tickets. Resolutions were passed recommending all the voters in the township to cast their ballots for the measure.

The primary committees on roads and ways and means subsequently met, and it was resolved to raise the road money to $6,000, an increase of $1,000. The ways and means appropriation was raised to $3,500, an increase of $500. The amount of poor money to be raised is $4,000.

MONMOUTH BEACH PROSPECTS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 8.—From the present outlook Monmouth Beach, the pretty little seaside resort a few miles north of here, will have one of the most prosperous seasons it has ever known. Already many of the cottages have been leased, and in the Clubhouse Circle every cottage has been rented.

Among the prominent people who will come here next Summer with their families are: Marmaduke Tilden, nephew of Samuel J. Tilden; James S. Clark, Vice President of the United States Trust Company; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New-York; Henry L. Thornell, Secretary of the United States Trust Company; E. A. Walton, President of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of New-York; the Hon. Hamilton Harris of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Susan W. Peters of New-York, Walter Shriver of New-York, George W. Van Derhoef, David M. Morris, President of the Washington Trust Company; Lyman Rhoden, President of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company; Frank P. Olcott, William F. Pelis, Col. Gillespie of the United States Engineer Corps, Dr. H. Seymour Houghton of New-York, W. H. Beadleston of New-York, Chief Justice Beasley of New-Jersey, and M. H. Houghton of New-York.

BIGGAR MOURNED IN DEATH

TIMES AS THEY CHANGED SINCE HIS FIRST ELECTION.

EXCESSIVE DISLIKE OF HIM THAT ONCE PREVAILED—WORK HE DID ON THE KITCHEN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—There has been no other death within a generation—almost, one might say, since O'Connell's—which has stirred Ireland with such profound sorrow as is occasioned now by the tidings of Joseph Biggar's sudden and most unexpected demise. Strange as it may seem to far-away readers, the whole House of Commons was vastly more affected by the intelligence yesterday than it was a year ago at the news of John Bright's death, and today old crusted Tories vie with Liberals and Nationalists in honest expressions of personal grief. That this should be so helps one to think kindly of human nature, and to believe that, after all, good hearts are the rule rather than the exception. The sincere regret with which all sections and shades of parties in the House have obviously received the news will go further than almost any other conceivable incident could to soften the acerbities of partisan-strife in the House for the rest of the session.

* * *

Fifteen years ago nothing could have seemed more wildly improbable than that the hostile factions at Westminster would ever be moved to shake hands in civility over Joseph Biggar's coffin. His very appearance in the Parliament of 1874 seemed to every Englishman in it the most grievous and intolerable affront that Ireland could possibly have put upon their assemblage. Biggar was not even laughed at in these first years; speechless rage, or, at the most, snorts of amazed wrath, pervaded the assemblage whenever he put himself in evidence. To-day party feeling runs even higher in the Commons than it did in 1874, and the division on the Irish question has come to be the one fierce and burning issue of British politics. Yet there is scarcely a man in the whole House who does not unaffectedly regard Biggar's death as a personal affliction. The story of this change cannot but be interesting.

* * *

To comprehend the immensity of this conversion, in the minds of a class and a race historically slow to be persuaded and even more loth to admit their altered state, one must start with an idea of what Biggar was at the beginning. He was forty-six years old when he entered Parliament. He looked then, as indeed he continued to the end to look, to be somewhere in the fifties. Naturally of small stature, a huge hunch on his shoulders still further lowered his height and twisted his form so that he perforce held his neck and head much to one side. His face always seemed to me that of a typical middle-Western farmer of Yankee descent—a strongly-marked, deeply-lined face, with prominent nose, jaw, and chin, and a straggling fringe of stiff iron-gray whiskers around the throat—altogether the countenance of a Baptist deacon in some Southern Indiana village.

If the reader still remembers that justly-renowned portrait of W. S. Holman which a New-York paper printed in 1880 he will be assisted by it to form a notion of, the face I am trying to describe. There was the same austerity of expression, the same Puritanical exaggeration of solemnity, and strength the same suggestion of caricature. To match this stern visage Biggar had a harsh, croaking voice, cast in the mold of a rough Scotch-Irish dialect impossible to even hint at on paper. He was a born Democrat, without the slightest impulse of reverence or respect for any English fetich, tangible or implied, and with no nervousness or timidity about his physical defects. He had made a fortune in the bacon trade and was proud of it. He had resolved to devote the remainder of his life to the cause of Ireland and he went single-mindedly at the task he had proposed to himself, caring not a button for any and all the obstacles in his path.

* * *

The condition of the House at the time deserves a glance, because its like will never be seen again in any land. Disraeli was at the zenith of his power, and the Commons was the "first club in London." The ark and covenant of Parliament was still the fine old unwritten law of what an "English gentleman" might and might not do. All things turned upon the operation of this sacred and mysterious rule. Misgovernment flourished in rank growths everywhere—injustices thrived, privileges worked oppression, wrongs cried unheeded for redress—all because it would not be gentlemanly to interfere with them. The purchase system debauched the army at one end and flogging scandalized it at the other, and "gentlemen" did not dream of altering either abuse. This unseating word blighted everything, choked and paralyzed everything. Its malignant spell even palsied the efforts of Irish patriotism—for Isaac Butt and his Home Rule Party never got beyond occasional courteous and polite references to the fact that Ireland was being done to death under the misrule which drove her strongest men yearly into exile and robbed those who remained down to the bare margin of starvation. They were honest enough men, these Home Rulers of Butt's, and they were sincerely anxious to benefit Ireland, but even more they were anxious to be regarded by their colleagues as worthy to associate with "English gentlemen."

* * *

Into this inner sanctuary of snobbishness, this garden where Disraeli had gathered, transplanted, fertilized, and forced all the seeds of caddism latent in the English character into an unparalleled luxuriance of flowering snobbery—the deformed Belfast bacon-factor precipitated himself with literally bewildering results. The "gentlemen" of all three kingdoms stared at him in stupefaction. When his raucous voice fell on the startled air they mutely shuddered. The Irish members—the Butt Home Rulers—made haste assure the "English gentlemen" that this uncouth creature was no friend of theirs. For neither the snobs nor the flunkeys did Mr. Biggar care a rap. A great scheme was germinating in his mind—a scheme which only a fearless and intrepid man could invent and only a moral and physical hero carry out—and this scheme was nothing short of rendering the government of Ireland from Westminster impossible. He laboriously mastered all the intricate rules of the House, and then single-handed began that policy of obstruction which has since revolutionized English parliamentary institutions and British politics, and brought Ireland within measureable distance of self-government.

* * *

The incidents of this strangely unequal struggle would fill a newspaper page, and may here have only the barest passing mention. The character of the whole long fight is given in almost the opening episode. Biggar chose a time when the Prince of Wales was about entering the gallery of the House to rise and croak out, "Mr. Speaker, I espy strangers!"—an ancient and half-forgotten formula, with which it was in the power of any member to compel a clearance of the galleries.

The House was horror-stricken at the very thought of this. Some affrighted members raced breathlessly through the corridors and managed to prevent the Prince from showing himself, though he had actually entered the door. An indignant hum rang through the benches. Disraeli and Hartington, speaking for the two great English parties, rose in succession to denounce the outrage. George Bryan, one of Butt's lieutenants, followed with an equally wrathful repudiation of the deed, winning enthusiastic cheers for his closing words: "I think that a man should be a gentleman first and a patriot afterward." Memorable words these—carrying in their bowels the explanation of a century of cruel oppression, plunder, famine, and expatriation in Ireland. Henry Chaplin, the pompous old Tory, who is now Minister of Agriculture, referred frankly to Biggar's having made his money in pork. "The honorable member," he said loftily, "appears to forget that he is now admitted to the society of gentlemen."

* * *

Biggar smiled placidly at all this, and continued his course unruffled and undismayed. Soon young Mr. Parnell, just returned to Parliament, came and sat beside Biggar, and joined in his obstructive policy. These two gradually won supporters within the Irish ranks, and at the end of five years Parnell had become the acknowledged leader of the Irish party in a movement as different from Butt's old rosewater agitation as Gen. Sherman is from Corporal Tanner. But this is all familiar history.

* * *

What is not so familiar is the gradual way in which Biggar won, first the comprehension, then the respect, and at last even the liking of these Tories who had at first so fiercely hated him. The work was done purely by force of character, for Biggar could never have been a suppliant for courtesy from anybody. The House first of all came to see that he was deeply, terribly in earnest, and that no element of self-seeking or vanity entered into his actions. Then stories of his almost feminine and tender-hearted generosity to struggling young men, to families in distress, began to percolate through the strata of gossip in the lobbies and smoking rooms. The rugged honesty of his nature, the singular directness and shrewdness of his judgments, the unwearying pertinacity with which he sat through every session, the entire absence of personal enmities or desire for revenge in his disposition—came in time to be a part of the moral assets of the House, so to speak, and insensibly year by year men found themselves feeling more and more something like kindliness toward the queer little Ulsterman who knew rules better than the Speaker, had more endurance than the biggest policeman, and was not afraid of any living soul.

* * *

But the thing which turned this amiable tolerance into genuine esteem and grateful liking came after Gladstone had adopted home rule as a policy, and the Liberals and Nationalists found themselves all at once sworn allies. This new friendship was not altogether to Biggar's liking. He had been used to a warfare in which the hand of Ishmaelite Ireland was against both English parties. For ten years he had howled and hooted with equal vehemence at Northcote the Tory and Gladstone the Whig—and when the new order came in and Gladstone was to be cheered instead, Joseph's ardor considerably abated. Of course he welcomed the alliance, but it was as a professional soldier welcomes a peace—with the consciousness that his personal share in events was to be largely curtailed. For a time this enforced change seemed to dampen his spirits. Then all at once a new outlet for his restless energies opened, and he threw himself into it with eagerness.

* * *

Some years before, when the Speaker finally recognized the Parnellites as a party and gave them representation on the few standing committees, Biggar had been assigned to the Kitchen Committee. At first some of the more snobbish of the English members had gone so far as to refuse to attend meetings of this committee where they would have to meet Biggar. Gradually this feeling had worn away, and he had become recognized as a useful man on the board. The Kitchen Committee has charge of all the refreshment arrangements in the Parliament buildings—a task about equal to that devolving upon the House Committee of say the Manhattan Club. But the work had always been badly done. The "gentlemen" were conscious that the food was inferior, the cooking bad, the service faulty, the wines poor, the charges grotesquely exorbitant—but had not known how to establish a reform. Biggar saw an opportunity here for the surplus energy which the Liberal alliance left untaxed, and threw himself into the work of remodeling the whole kitchen arrangements. His colleagues gave him a free hand, and within a year he had established admirable dinners at reasonable cost, a notably good service, and everything else up to the standard of the best London clubs. This touched the Englishman upon the sensitive point, and thereafter he liked Biggar unreservedly.

* * *

A collection of the wise, witty, and wholly characteristic sayings of Biggar among his friends would make a chapter of unique interest and value in the literature of political memoirs. Some time it may be feasible to attempt such a compilation. It is enough here to say that he was far and away the most popular man personally among his associates in the whole Irish party. Divided as they may be in their likes and dislikes for other individuals, they were a unit in their affection for "Joseph," and their great fondness for him became reflected all over Ireland so thoroughly that in every mud cabin in Connemara and Kerry, not less than in every Nationalist residence in Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, his death will be mourned as a keen personal loss. No son of Ireland has ever deserved better of his country than this homely, shrewd, bold little man, with his harsh Scotch brogue and strangely un-Irish temperament, and no truer or better heart ever beat anywhere than that which stopped yesterday within his misshapen frame.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE LUMBERING INTERESTS.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK CAUSED BY A WANT OF SNOW TO MOVE THE LOGS.

ALBANY, March 8.—Forest Commissioner Theodore B. Basselin has come down from the lumbering regions and gives a very gloomy outlook for the lumbering interests. The logs which are to furnish the mills with material the following Summer are out in the Fall and dragged over the snow of the Winter to the streams. There having been but a limited fall of snow thus far this Winter, only a small proportion of the cut of last Fall has been placed along the streams ready to float when Spring sets in. The supply of spruce for Eastern markets comes from Maine and the Adirondack country.

New-York's yearly output is about 150,000,000 feet. This year it is estimated that but one-quarter of the average supply can be hauled to the streams. From Maine the reports are that there will be only a three-quarter yield there. The greatest falling off, however, is in hemlock. The supply of this kind of timber is principally from Pennsylvania and this State, and this Winter not more than one-sixth of Pennsylvania's cut and about one-fourth of New-York's can be got to the streams.

It is estimated that the usual out, 175,000,000 feet, was felled last Fall. In the St. Regis country the greatest amount was cut. Each year the operations increase in this locality. The result of this shortage of material will be that the mills must run on reduced time or close down for part of the season. There will also be just that much capital represented in the logs, over 200,000,000 feet of timber, tied up for a whole year at least.

ART IN ENAMELED JEWELRY.

"Enameled jewelry," said a manufacturer the other day, "is very much the rage just now, and we have considerable difficulty in getting competent workmen to do the coloring. You see, the fashion runs to marguerites, clover leaves, daisies, &c., and much care and artistic taste have to be exercised in laying on the exact shades which, when 'fired,' will bring out the chosen flowers as nearly as possible to nature's tints. There are very few enamelers—that is, of course, high art enamelers—to be secured in this city, and, strange as it may seem—and yet why should it be any thing strange?—one of the best, if not the very best, is a woman. She will not work for less than $100 a week, and she has no trouble in finding constant employment at that figure. She is a splendid colorist, and is full of suggestions as to designs. Women of such special capacities are always in demand."

ICE CUTTING ON THE CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—There has been a great deal of discussion of late concerning the cutting of ice from various portions of the canals. It is asserted that in some cases no charges have been made, while in others exorbitant rates have been asked. Superintendent of Public Works Hannan said to-day that no ice can be cut from the canals without remuneration to the State at the rate of $25 for each acre.

SUGARING ALREADY BEGUN

THE MAPLE SAP FLOWING IN THE NORTH WOODS.

MARCH IN THE ADIRONDACKS—BEAR TRACKS SEEN, OF COURSE, MARCH 2—DOGS KILLING DEER.

HACKMATACK CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS, March 3.—The month of bluster and harmless threat finds the forest quite bare of its glistening mantle of snow. We have had a prolonged thaw, which followed closely on the heels of the coldest weather experienced this Winter, when the thermometer sank to 16° below zero. After the endless vistas of snow-covered trees and hills to which the eye has become accustomed, this momentary glimpse of the manifold colors of forest foliage brings a restful charm and novelty that almost makes amends for the unseasonableness of this warm weather. But on a day like this, when the air begins to tingle with frost, and the sky is clear and radiantly blue, one feels that the "warm spell" is of short duration, and that once more before Spring sets in we will have a taste of the sharpness and vigor of Winter.

Strange as it may seem for this time of year, some of the woodsmen have actually been making maple sugar during the past week. As a rule, the "sugaring" season comes in April. Before that time the sap very seldom runs in the trees, owing to the frost. But this recent "thaw" has been so effectual as to make it worth while for the men to go out with their buckets and spigots and collect the precious sap. The regular sugaring, however, has not commenced. The sugarmen have been merely tapping the trees in a desultory fashion near their own houses. When the proper season comes sugaring will be the one business of the hour, and men and women will flock to the "sugar bush," where as long as the sap will flow they pass busy days drawing and carrying it from the trees, and merry evenings boiling it down in great caldrons over the blazing camp fires.

The sugar industry is a considerable one in the northern part of this State, and the sugar men, at least, deem the quality of their produce quite equal if not superior to the more famous Vermont sugar. The process of making sugar is quite simple. When the sap is pronounced to be "running" in a hard maple a hole is bored near the base of the trunk, into which a wooden spout is inserted. From this spout a colorless liquid exudes, drop by drop, into a wooden pail hanging beneath. This sap is then boiled down in the consistency of sugar and poured out into forms to cool and harden. The boiling changes the taste as well as the appearance of the sap, which in its watery state has a nauseous, sweet flavor most unlike the rich, palatable "maple sugar" it afterward becomes. One tree of average size and productiveness will yield fifteen gallons of crude sap, of which four gallons are necessary to make a pound of sugar. A good many trees are therefore needed to make a fair quantity of sugar. Mr. Charles Fenton, proprietor of the Fenton House, is our largest producer in this particular section of the woods. He averages 3,000 pounds of maple sugar every Spring.

Another field of labor for the "natives" at this time of year is to cut the ice on the lakes for the Summer supply. Each hotel needs a large quantity of ice to carry it through the busy season, and it is of great importance to seize the most opportune time in which to store away the ice—that is, when it is thickest on the lake and there is sufficient snow for sledges to draw it to the icehouses. The operation itself is sometimes laborious, the one implement used being an ordinary "cross-cut" saw. Applied to ice this saw has one unavoidable disadvantage, that only one man at a time can run it, for the end where a second man usually stands when sawing wood is in the water.

Watching the ice-cutters on Beaver Lake one day I was much interested and amused by an incident that took place a couple of miles from where I stood—an incident which was painfully significant to me of what must be of unfortunately frequent occurrence all over the woods. I had noticed a deer or some little time to the repeated yelpings of an animal at a considerable distance from me, and, coming to the conclusion that it must be a fox and that there was sport at hand, I hurried off in the direction of the noise across the white expanse of snow-covered ice. I had hardly gone a mile when I heard half-a-dozen rifle shots ring through the air ahead of me, and then I saw a small animal running at full speed across the head of the lake. Considerably puzzled at the meaning of all this, for the animal even at that great distance was plainly not a fox, I hastened on until I reached a small island from behind which I had seen the creature run and had heard the shooting, and there I witnessed what was to me a sad enough sight. Lying on the snow, which was heavily trampled and stained with blood, was a large doe, a Virginia deer. Her sides and legs were brutally torn, her tongue lolling out, and her great dark eyes staring wide open from the effects of her recent fright. But she was too far gone even then to notice my approach. I then learned from the young man, Mr. Burnett Nash, of New-York, who is spending the Winter up here,) whose rifle I had heard a few minutes before, that the doe had been run by a dog, that a lumberman working near by had seen her stagger along the ice, too exhausted to keep ahead of her savage pursuer many longer, and that Mr. Nash, having apprised of what was going on, had shot at the dog. The hound, however, left his ill-gotten booty and fled. The young sportsman and his guide following on his track determined to kill him, but without success, I afterward learned. When the lumberman approached to her rescue the deer showed some signs of fight before giving up, but she soon dropped to the ground and died in a few hours.

Now, that dog in killing a doe at this season of the year destroyed three deer, according to the guides' estimate. Had he chased her in Summer she might have escaped him, as a deer can frequently throw a dog off the scent by making for the water. But in Winter, there being no water, every dog has "a sure thing of it" in such a chase, according to law, the owner of the dog, whether the former was hunting or not, is liable to a fine of $100 for every deer his dog chases out of the hounding season. But it might be a still better law that would banish all dogs, chained or unchained, from the woods when hounding is "declared off." Innumerable deer are killed by vagrant dogs every Winter, and no matter how careful a man may be of his canine friend, if he gives the latter his liberty in the woods for half an hour (if the dog is a hound) he will be on the track of a deer. And once on the track no threatening or scolding the master can stop him until he has brought down his game.

Now, if sportsmen would devote their dogs to hunting foxes and bears there would be much better and more exciting sport. Bear, of course, are not quite so plenty as mosquitoes or black flies up here, (with the latter being the more plentiful of the two, by the way,) but there are such creatures as bears in these woods and in sufficient numbers, too, to furnish occupation for the sportsman. Their comparative scarcity, of course, makes them valuable, the skin of a good black bear (the prevalent species in this locality) being worth at the lowest estimate about $20.

Whether it is always so or not I cannot say, but the 2d of March is commonly supposed to be the exact day when the bears leave their Winter dens, and in confirmation of this idea I came across a bear track on March 2, the first I have seen for two or three months. So, if there is any good bear season it would naturally be at this time of year. For, after his long Winter sleep a bear is a little hungry, and hunger—if anything can—will make this ugly pest of shy animals somewhat bold and lively. And then, with a good "bear dog" on old Bruin's track, one may expect fine sport.

Strange as it may appear, one should choose a small dog—say a spaniel—for this kind of game, rather than a large one, and for this reason: a large dog, (like a hunting Newfoundland,) after cornering his game, will invariably attack it tooth and nail. But woe to the dog who practices such military tactics on a bear! One blow from the ugly brute's paw will strew the most powerful dog on the bruin's feet, allowing that monster to walk off with the utmost *sang froid*, grunting defiance at his pursuers. A small dog, however, has no mistaken notions as to his own strength and prowess. His method of dealing with his clumsy adversary is to worry him, without actually grabbing him. He will prance around the bear, snapping at his hind legs, and yelping until the huge fellow, irritated beyond endurance and unable to retaliate on his insignificant but agile opponent on account of his own unwieldy bulk, settles the matter by climbing a tree. And a bear once "treed" offers a fair mark to the sportsman, who comes up and finishes the work of his faithful spaniel.

Of course the woodsmen tell plenty of bear stories for the delectation of "green" visitors. Such mendacia had better be taken as they are intended to be, *cum grano salis*.

There is one old fellow who lives near our camp, whose long, flowing white beard and picturesque attire proclaim him to be "the oldest inhabitant" and a man "with many hunting adventures in the good old days" when you was boys," tucked away in his capacious memory. "Old Carl" is a delightful raconteur, and his yarns always find a sympathetic and open-eyed audience. Seated in his little "shanty," his big moccasins on his feet, his little, round, shapeless cap on his head, and a stub of a pipe in his mouth, he will tell bear stories by the dozen.

But his favorite tale is a deer exploit of his "before the war, when deer was plenty." He "hasn't seen them in these days he once killed twenty-two deer in one hour at the head of Moose River in the month of July! "All he wanted was their hides; he didn't care narthin' fur the meat."

And then after he has sufficiently astounded his listeners by "yarning" some such tale as the above, he will, as a rare treat, close the evening séance by crooning "Home, Sweet Home." And none of his hearers can help feeling the new touch of pathos the old song wins sung by that gentle, weather-beaten, lonely old man.

ROBBING THE ELEVATED.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY OF HOW A GATEMAN STOLE TICKETS.

"There are not as many opportunities for rascalities on the part of gatemen on the elevated roads nowadays as there were a few years ago," remarked one of the Manhattan Company's inspectors (or special detectives) a few nights ago during a long and interesting conversation on this subject. "We watch them closer, for one thing," he continued, "and besides this, there have been many improvements made which render it more difficult for agents and gatemen to defraud the company. Still, we have to keep our eyes open, and I go over the road constantly at night to look after crookedness.

"I'll tell you of a queer thing I tumbled into once. I was standing one evening under one of the stations on the Third-avenue line, when my attention was attracted to a gateman on the opposite side. I had not gone to the sidewalk, or 'under the structure' as we term it, for the purpose of working up any particular case, but I have a habit, now and then, while pursuing my duties, of looking round in a promiscuous sort of a way—taking things free and easy, and oftentimes with good results. I had been on the sidewalk a quarter of an hour, perhaps, watching the streams of queer people drifting past me, when suddenly this gateman I spoke of did something that caught my attention and caused me to study his actions.

"You have, no doubt, noticed that the lower portion of the boxes into which tickets are deposited and canceled is a drawer into which the tickets finally drop from the cylinders which mutilate them, and that it is secured by a padlock. Regularly every night an authorized employe passes over the road, opens the box at every station, removes the tickets from the drawer, and carries them to headquarters. At the time I speak of the drawer in the lower part of this box was kept in place by a bolt shot into the woodwork above. The drawer into which the tickets fell did not fit the aperture tightly, but there was a space at least a quarter of an inch deep and three inches wide on both sides of the lock.

"What was it I saw this gateman do? Well, it was not much. He had been standing near the canceling box in a listless sort of a way, (there happened to be no passengers on the station at the moment,) when he suddenly knelt in front of the box, felt quickly in the inner pocket of his coat, and then placed his two hands near the aperture I have spoken of, and just over the drawer or slide. Before placing his hands near this slot, however, he seemed to me to moisten his fingers upon his tongue. This act satisfied me that something out of the ordinary was going on, and I kept my eyes closely on the fellow. Just then several passengers entered, the lever was worked, the tickets canceled, and all was quiet. The train passed and all was clear again. Then the gateman placed one hand near the look on the ticket box and seemed to pull something out of the aperture. Next he seemed to sweep one hand over the other, felt in his pocket, and buttoned his coat carefully. Twice I saw this strange operation, and I was then convinced that here was a new device for abstracting tickets from the canceling boxes.

"I mounted the platform at once, with no clear idea as to what the fellow had really done, but determined to solve the mystery if possible. Although alone and physically inferior to the gateman, I took him by the arm (he knew me and my official position, of course,) and said: 'What have you in that pocket? I want it.' He replied that he had nothing and attempted to 'bluff' me, when I ran my hand into the pocket and pulled out—what do you suppose? A piece of glass long enough to reach across the box and a little more than three inches wide. Five minutes later he had tremblingly turned over to me twenty-five ten-cent tickets—for it was in the days of the high fare.

"You see the scheme he was working? He would moisten the surface of the glass and slip it into the box. Some of the tickets falling in would adhere to the wet glass, and then he would withdraw his trap carefully and 'bag' the proceeds. The glass once in position, no one would see it. Of what use were the tickets? True they had been canceled, but they could, with careful manipulation, be made to do service again, and could be resold, and no one but an expert could have detected them from originals. The canceler, you know, does not punch out any paper; it merely makes a series of deep indentations. By placing these tickets between damp cloths and running a hot iron over them they could be restored to their original condition to all appearance. I reported the case, and an investigation showed that at several other stations the same game was being worked. This is how the company first had its eyes opened to this system of rascality."

CONNECTICUT GOVERNORS.

SIX DIED DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS AND SEVEN STILL SURVIVE.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—Ex-Gov. English's death directs attention to the fact that there are but seven surviving ex-Governors in the State. During the past seven years six men have died in Connecticut who had held the office of Chief Magistrate. The first on the list of decedents is Marshall Jewell, whose death occurred here in February, 1883. Richard D. Hubbard was the second. This noted Democrat was followed by one equally noted in his day, Chauncey F. Cleveland of Hampton, whose nephew, Senator Edward S. Cleveland of this city, was the Democratic nominee for Governor three years ago. The latter was the first man in Connecticut who propounded the name of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in 1883.

The two Governors of the State who attained leadership during the Know-Nothing era, Messrs. Alexander H. Holley of Lakeville and William T. Minor of Stamford, have died during the past two years. Messrs. Cleveland, Holley, and Minor had reached the age of eighty years. Mr. English, whose death occurred this week, was seventy-eight.

Gen. Hawley is the senior ex-Governor by priority of office, though not the oldest in years. Gov. H. B. Harrison of New-Haven is the oldest, being sixty-nine. Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, who was the last chief Executive under the one-year system of office, is sixty-eight; and Gen. Hawley sixty-three years of age.

Of the surviving ex-Governors, Chief Justice Charles B. Andrews was the first to hold the two-year term. He was succeeded by the Hon. Robert E. Bigelow of New-Haven, who in turn was succeeded by the brightest Democratic leader in the State, ex-Consul General Thomas M. Waller. Mr. Harrison was Gov. Waller's successor, and the Hon. Phineas C. Lounsbury was the last of the Republicans elected prior to Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley's term, which is now in progress.

Of the last five Republican Governors Gov. Bigelow was the only one elected by the people. Gov. Waller was also chosen by popular vote. Beginning with Gov. Andrews, the Legislature has elected four times out of the six since 1879. Only once in the eleven years have the Republicans won in the popular vote.

PEACH BUDS KILLED.

KINGSTON,

CURRENT LITERATURE

FARRAGUT.

MOBILE BAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1864.

Farragut, Farragut,
Old Heart of Oak,
Daring Dave Farragut,
Thunderbolt stroke,
Watches the hissy mist
Lift from the bay,
Till his flag, glory-kissed,
Greets the young day.

Far, by gray Morgan's walls,
Leonis the mask fleet,
Hark, deck to rampart calls
With the drums beat!
Buoy your chains overboard,
While the steam hums!
Men! to the battlement,
Farragut comes.

See, as the hurricane
Hurtles in wrath
Squadrons of clouds amain
Back from its path!
Back to the parapet,
To the guns' lips,
Thunderbolt Farragut
Hurls the black ships.

Now through the battle's roar
Clear the sky shines,
"By the mark fathoms four,"
While his lead swings,
Steady the wheelman five
"For" by East keep her,"
"Steady!" but two alive;
How the shells sweep her!

Lashed to the mast that sways
Over red decks,
Over the flame that plays
Round the torn wrecks,
Over the dying lips
Framed for a cheer,
Farragut leads his ships,
Guides the line clear.

On by heights cannon-browed,
While the spars quiver;
Onward still flames the cloud
Where the hulks shiver.
See, yon fort's star is set,
Storm and fire past.
Cheer him, lads—Farragut,
Lashed to the mast!

Oh! while Atlantic's breast
Bears a white sail,
While the Gulf's towering crest,
Tops a green vale:
Men thy bold deeds shall tell,
Old Heart of Oak,
Daring Dave Farragut,
Thunderbolt stroke!

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH.

—*The Century Magazine.*

VIOLET'S LOVERS.

"Well, I am rejoiced to hear it," exclaimed Nigel Hayward with a sigh of relief. "Poor, dear George, a wife is the very thing he wants!"

"And such a girl as he describes!" he went on presently, smiling involuntarily. "I wonder, though, what she could see in George; but I suppose engaged couples always view each other through rose-colored spectacles." This time he sighed again almost regretfully.

He could not help casting a glance around his neat, bachelor-like study. There were tall, upright chairs, rows of books against the walls, and a half-written sermon on the desk. He had never felt dissatisfied with it before, but to-night, after reading that letter, something seemed lacking—the touch, perhaps, of a woman's hand.

Nigel Hayward had led a rather lonely life; but his days were so filled up that he had, indeed, scarcely time to be conscious of the fact.

During the past five years—spent in an East London curacy—and still more, now, in this new living, which brought responsibility of a different nature, he was too busy for such thoughts, only to-night, after reading his friend's letter over again, he was conscious that, perhaps, after all, he had missed something.

George Landon appeared so very happy. True, he himself had been happy, too, because his heart was in his work.

The living of Saint Clement's, which had just been presented to him, was indeed, though not valuable in itself, proverbially recognized in the diocese as the stepping stone to greater things. His beautiful voice qualified him for a minor canonry at the cathedral; while his friends prophesied he would not stop there.

But Mr. Hayward thought very little of the future.

From the very beginning he shrank instinctively from the cliquey society of the cathedral town. He took life simply and in earnest, and confessed that he did not care for such things; while the marriageable young ladies, and even their mothers, divined in an instant that Mr. Hayward, though very charming and delightful, was different from the other clergy they came across.

And then his eye fell on the concluding sentence of the letter: "You won't refuse me this one request, old fellow—you will come over to Neale Bay and see Violet. Mother says—and I am sure she is right—you must need a holiday. You were always a favorite with her. I have been telling Violet all about you—"

"Violet!" echoed Nigel aloud. "What a pretty name!"

Somehow, the name and its sweet, musical ring rang in his ears all the evening.

Presently he sat down to the unfinished sermon, but could with difficulty resume the broken thread. The strange feeling of discontent came back. He felt as though he had lost his youth and was growing preternaturally old.

He could not forbear glancing at himself in the looking glass over the mantelpiece.

It was a close-shaven, delicately-chiseled face, the hair slightly waving and worn rather long, eyes which produced the impression of black, though in reality dark blue, a face which possessed a nameless attraction and bore unconscious testimony of earnest purpose.

But there were deep lines around the mouth, and the cheeks were pale and rather thin.

"Perhaps they are right; I do need a change," thought Nigel. "It is a long while since I took a holiday. There is no reason why I should not go. I want to see poor George, and—and—I might work better afterward."

He sat down and began to write the answer at once.

The thought of sea air and country seemed tempting in the almost unendurable heat.

The letter found its way onto a very pretty breakfast table set in a pleasant bay window.

Around the table were sitting an elderly lady, with a soft, good-tempered face; a young man, a plain reproduction of the mother, and a girl of about twenty. The latter was the first to speak, and the letter was the subject of her remark.

"What nice writing, George; so clear, you can read every word."

"Ah, Violet, I know you will like him. He is a capital fellow."

"A most estimable young man," Mrs. Landon added, in her provokingly even voice, "and quite an orator. No doubt he will preach for Mr. Sayle, and then you will hear him, my dear."

"You both praise him so much," laughed Violet, "that I almost wonder whether I shall dislike him. He must be a paragon, and paragons are not always nice to live with."

It was one of the peculiarities of both mother and son that they were slow to take in a joke. George eyed her rather perplexed. Even though they were engaged, and even when what he had looked forward to and longed for all his life had really come to pass, Violet sometimes puzzled him.

If George often could not understand Violet, she, herself, was still more aware than he was of the fact.

She supposed when they were married it would be different.

They had been engaged a short a time, and had neither of them quite recovered from the first glamour. Every one seemed. Violet thought, almost more pleased than herself, from her guardian and George's mother down to the very servants of the family.

Violet Court had been left an orphan when still a baby. Her father and mother had both fallen victims to fever in a far-off African station, leaving their little daughter to be sent home to England.

Mrs. Landon was a distant connection, so that Violet had spent all her holidays, and practically made her home, at Bramble Grange.

All this time George Landon, though nobody took much notice of it, had been her devoted slave; and how, when rather suddenly he had asked her to marry him, and really become one of the family, it had seemed the most natural thing in the world.

Violet found it very nice to have some one to take care of her, even although "poor George," as she always thought of him, was not quite like other people. He was so slow at catching an idea, so terribly unromantic and matter-of-fact, and—and—every girl has her own little dream of an ideal lover. But then there was scope for her to improve him. Violet, who drew most of her impressions from books, had frequently read that women did improve the most uninteresting of husbands.

And, of course, in a way, he was clever, though it was just that cleverness which does not make a mark in the world. Violet had a great admiration for intellect—but for the trained and cultured intellect of the country. Mere capacity, weakened, as George's, by a long course of desultory reading, did not commend itself in her eyes.

She was as womanish for her age as he was boyish and undeveloped; she had tact where he was constantly blundering. Besides, Mrs. Landon had grown wonderfully fond of the girl; there was something sweet and natural about her, which won hearts even more than the pretty face.

Mrs. Landon had a touch of sentimentality in her composition. She liked to watch the two wandering together over the sands, while she sat high up under the rocks; it brought back her own youth.

Violet used to sketch sky, sea, boats, and bay—anything that struck her accustomed eye; and George was never tired of watching her. She handled the brushes so deftly that he was lost in admiration; for Violet was one of those people who do everything well.

He never discovered the beauty of Neale Bay, the golden patches in the water, the sunglems through the mist, the pathetic strength in the faces of the fisherwomen, until Violet's fingers reproduced it on her canvas.

Even then the discovery only dawned upon him gradually, because he had never been accustomed to look out for loveliness. His intercourse with Violet, this new aspect of everyday things, was to George Landon like an awakening.

"You will like Nigel so much," George had been saying for the hundredth time one sunny morning, as Violet sat, surrounded by tall, white lilies. She had been painting, as usual, and the palette and brushes were still in her hand.

George had scarcely uttered the words when Mr. Hayward himself suddenly walked in upon them.

They had not expected him till later in the day, but, however, he had managed to catch an earlier train. Somehow, for the moment, in the excitement of his arrival, Violet was forgotten. She sat among the scattered flowers awaiting her turn. At last Nigel looked away from the others to her; he was curious, for George's sake, to see what she would be like.

He felt a little sorry—vaguely, of course—for the girl who was going to be George's wife.

For recognizing George's good qualities, he was equally conscious of his faults, of a great want of development, an uncultured side of his friend's mind.

He saw a bent, golden head.

"This is Miss Court," said Mrs. Landon.

"Why, Violet dear, I had forgotten you!"

"She is like a flower herself," thought Nigel as he looked from her to the lilies and back again at her, and somehow she reminded him of a little, lost, bright-haired sister who had died in his childhood.

Nigel was not a man to be struck by pretty faces, yet every detail of her surroundings remained with him—the sunlight flooding the pleasant room, the mealy, scattered gold of the lilies' cups, every little gesture of George's, the way he sat down, and his short, abrupt sentences were engraven indelibly upon Nigel Hayward's memory.

Usually he was so ready to make allowances, but in that fragrant atmosphere he felt out of tune. His friend jarred upon him perpetually. He could not help wondering whether Violet was conscious, too, of his growing dissatisfaction, whether she was satisfied herself!

It was a most unreasoning thought; Nigel drove it away with an effort and endeavored to behave as usual, but his eyes kept wandering away to the further window.

When Nigel took his leave he had never spoken to her, scarcely looked at her besides that once, yet he carried away a never-to-be forgotten memory of her face, the deep sheen of her hair, the likeness to his little sister, who had worn that self-same smile.

The presence of Nigel Hayward made a new element in their life at Neale Bay. From the time of his coming Violet was conscious of a vague sense of unrest. The doubt grew upon her whether it were well to accept George's unwavering affection, when she herself had so little to give in return.

She considered the question all ways, and came to the conclusion that other girls loved more when they were engaged. And then—astonishing discovery—she became certain that in those first early days she had cared more.

Violet was very inexperienced; this engagement seemed only a little while ago to have made life quite plain and simple to her, yet here she was, involved in fresh difficulties. There seemed no way of drawing back. She scarce knew if—had there been—she would have had decision enough to take it.

Once, however, half in fun, with, nevertheless, a grave undercurrent of earnest, she did say to George that she was not good enough to be his wife, and then they had ended by both laughing over it as a joke.

George's puzzled bewilderment had quite destroyed her gravity. Still, Violet did not feel any nearer being satisfied, and the trouble grew upon her daily—a rather vague, undefined distress, which she hardly could put into words even to herself.

One Sunday evening Nigel preached a sermon for Mr. Sayle, who proved to be an old college friend. As Violet listened, the thought dawned quite suddenly upon her that this man, who was so much in earnest, who did not take life lightly like everybody else, who, besides, was George's friend, could help her.

She understood more than ever now, while his clear utterances, in which there seemed no fault or flaw, fell upon her ears, how it was that that early friendship approached, on George's side, almost to idolatry.

Chance appeared to favor her idea. They came out together into the dusk, stumbling over grassy mounds. Mrs. Landon was tired, anxious to reach home. She took George's arm, while Violet volunteered to wait for Nigel. When he came down the dark church and out into the star-lit night, he found her standing in the little porch alone.

"The others have gone on," she explained. "Aunt May was rather done up. We shall soon overtake them."

Nigel was very silent, and cold to a degree.

"Is he vexed with me?" Violet wondered, "or only thinking still of his sermon?"

They passed, side by side, among the graves and along the cliff.

It was a perfect night—the moonlight lay in broad patches below on the sea, the furze bushes threw sharp, defined shadows, rarely seen except in clearer foreign atmosphere—and Nigel could not suppress a wild, tumultuous joy at the fact of sharing the beauty of it all with her alone.

At last Violet began, rather hesitatingly. It had appeared easy enough a minute ago. Still, she must not waste the opportunity, for already in front she discovered the two other figures.

"Mr. Hayward," she said, "there is something I wanted to ask you. I am troubled with a great difficulty, like you spoke of just now, and perhaps you could advise me. I wonder whether I love George Landon enough to be his wife?"

Nigel gave a low, suppressed exclamation, but did not speak. His face changed visibly in the moonlight.

"I know," Violet went on, gaining courage, "it is perhaps wrong of me—I, who ought to be the happiest girl in the world; I dreamed once—we all dream such dreams you know—of—of—a different sort of man. Life is so very difficult, and I am afraid at times whether I do love him enough."

Again Nigel was silent; his face turned away.

He knew quite well that she did not love George Landon in the best and highest fashion; and yet, alas! what could he do, seeing he was George's friend?

Violet felt sure now he was angry; her face overshadowed.

"I have vexed you," she said, deprecatingly. "You think it very wrong? Of course you are George's friend."

"Yes," he echoed, and his voice had changed as well as his face, and grown strangely tempestuous, "I am George's friend."

Something about him, in gesture rather than word, almost frightened her. She gave a faint shiver, though it was so warm.

Nigel bent forward, drew the thin shawl closer round her shoulders with a strange, tender severity, and at that little kindness her fear died away.

"You think I ought not to feel any doubt?" she pursued, still uncertainly.

Nigel turned toward her once more. His tone sounded quite natural and very calm.

"Child, that is a question every woman can only answer for herself. I, as you say, am George's friend. I know all the sterling worth in him; I, least of any one, am able to judge. Yet people's faults are of different sorts, and perhaps his are what we might call surface ones."

He spoke now to counsel and advise, as he might to his own sister; and he went on to tell of little incidents in George's life, touches of real feeling, peeps of the undercurrent of worth breaking upward.

He talked so calmly and was so much himself that Violet began to fancy that the suppressed emotion, the choked passion of his previous utterances, must have been the result of her own fevered imagination.

Still she did say, when he broke off:

"Then you are not angry with me for speaking? I would not like to vex George's friend."

"I could never be angry with you," replied Nigel in a smothered tone. "Whatever happens, remember that, whatever I appear to be hereafter."

And then he hurried her on abruptly, with unreasoning speed, to overtake the other two.

Violet felt herself somehow unnerved by what had passed. She made some excuse to go to bed, and sat a long time by the window of her room in the moonlight.

Looking at it all ways, how strange, how very strange, he had been that night. Had she unwittingly grieved or hurt him? She could not bear to imagine such a thing. And yet he had said distinctly that he was not angry, that he never would be with her. It was wild, illogical, yet her heart throbbed unnaturally at the idea. The mere possibility of his anger would have made her miserable.

I don't know how it was, but sitting there in the white moonlight that Sunday night, it came upon her with a great rush that, since Nigel joined them at Neale Bay, she herself had changed.

She shivered again, in spite of the hot Summer night. She knew that the one man she might have loved with her whole heart was hopelessly and utterly shut off from her; that, even supposing he, too, cared, he was bound by the most sacred ties of honor and friendship never to betray the fact.

It was possible, nay, probable, that during her future life as George's wife she would be frequently thrown into contact with him, would have to listen to the sound of his voice, and never own that it was sweet.

And she was bound—hopelessly, irretrievably bound. There were only a few more weeks to run out, and they would return to town for the wedding.

Violet's was not a very strong nature, she shrank from anything like vigorous effort; she would rather go on, painful and wrong though it was, than resist her guardians, Mrs. Landon and George.

She wished vaguely that Nigel would go away, that her old self might return, and that she could forget they had ever met.

The very same thought occurred to Nigel himself. Would it not be better for him to go away? Excuses came plentifully enough; his parish alone afforded sufficient plea.

And yet a vision of her face floated back. Was it, could it be necessary for him to go if he chose to stay? The pain was all his own, and should be till the end.

She was indifferent enough to him, for, had she been otherwise, would she have thus sought his advice? No, she thought of him only as George's friend.

And he decided to stay another week, at least, so he kept on his rooms, and wrote to make arrangements for his Sunday duty. Another week, and then he would go back to his work and forget this pleasant Summer holiday.

Violet seemed a little more reserved, Nigel fancied, with them all. She had developed a fancy for being alone, and often started off to sketch immediately after lunch by herself. George acquiesced in this arrangement, and Mrs. Landon only remonstrated feebly.

It was wonderful how little in the way of results Violet had to show for those long solitary hours. She used to sit on the rocks with her color box spread open, and the paper stretched ready on her lap, gazing at the sea in a dreamy, indifferent sort of way.

Every day, which was in itself so long, was hurrying her nearer the end, and every day made her life more difficult.

Once she thought of writing to her favorite guardian, Col. Tristram, but his regiment was in India, and it would be three weeks before the letter could reach, and three more before she could hope to receive an answer.

The other guardian, a confirmed old bachelor—who was anxious to rid himself of the responsibility of a young girl—aided and abetted the marriage more than any one else.

Poor Violet always ended by feeling more hopeless and undecided than ever. She drooped and flagged a little—with the heat, Mrs. Landon averred.

"I wish the weather would change," remarked George's mother one night as they sat round the soft, lamp-lit table in the window. "It is quite unbearable."

The dusk had fallen, and Violet had not yet returned. Her altered looks had been the subject of conversation.

"Do you think she—she is ill?" broke out George Landon, abruptly, turning almost fiercely on his mother. The languid little woman drew herself together.

"My dear boy, don't be so—so energetic. There is nothing serious the matter, only I don't approve of these sketching expeditions."

George heaved a smothered sigh of relief.

By and by, as Violet still did not return, Mrs. Landon grew uneasy.

Nigel, who had sauntered in to tea with them, shared her apprehensions. A sort of foreboding fell upon them all.

He and George started off in search of the truant; Nigel choosing the shore, while George walked inland along a road Violet frequently took.

The night was fast growing windy, and great clouds rolled together in the west.

Nigel strode on, reckless of the advancing tide, his feet sinking deep in the sand at every step.

He rounded one point after another until he began to think Violet must have chosen the other road. After all, it was only some vague instinct which had guided him along the shore.

One more point loomed ahead. He determined to reach that, and then, if he caught no sight of her, be turn back.

On he stumbled in the dusk. The headland seemed very far away, much further than it looked.

He knew the stealthy waves were gaining on him fast. He heard their low sob, but still hastened on regardless.

At last he turned the corner. There was a sheltered, sandy cove, running deep into the land between two arms of cliff, and among the rocks stood Violet, apparently unconscious of danger.

Her pretty white dress had been torn, and she was pinning it up.

Nigel sprang to her side.

"Make haste," he cried, "don't stay to gather up your—"

And then he paused abruptly. It was too late, the waves had already closed up the way of escape upon the side he had entered.

He sprang across to the other edge. Alas! it was even now shut in by the creeping tide. Then he went back to where Violet stood startled, dazed, but still unconscious.

His face was very white, and for the moment he could not speak.

"What is the matter?" she asked, inquiringly. "I know I am late; it seemed such a long way home. Did you come to look for me, Mr. Hayward? We will make haste back."

Involuntarily Nigel took her hand.

"It is too late," he said. "We cannot get back!"

"Not get back!" echoed Violet.

Nigel pointed toward the darkening sea.

"The tide has come up. We cannot get round the point."

"Do you mean we shall have to stay here till—till it goes down again?" inquired Violet, with a feeble laugh.

Nigel took hold of her other hand. This was almost more than he could bear—to have to tell her such a cruel thing.

"Dear," he said, and he had not courage to look at her as he spoke, "I fear we shall neither of us ever go back again."

For a moment there was perfect silence, save for the sobbing waves, then a more tempestuous breaker than the rest broke at their feet. Instinctively they both drew back, and it seemed then as if she understood.

"Do you mean we are going to die?" she whispered, in a hoarse, awe-struck voice; "you and I here alone?"

They were both holding hands still, and Nigel found courage to look at her at last.

"Yes," he said. "That—that is what I mean."

"But can't we climb up the cliff?" she interrupted, eagerly, struck by the fresh idea. "I am such a good climber, Mr. Hayward."

"No," he returned, glancing at the steep, unkindly surface. "Impossible! No one could scale that height without men and ropes."

After that she did not speak for some time, and he had not the heart to disturb her.

Silently he made her sit down on the rocks beyond the reach of the waves.

"It is terrible," at last she said, with a shudder, as the spray touched their faces.

He drew her back further under the shelter of the cliff. He wrapped his coat over her thin dress with that old, tender severity.

Then he spoke without preface of any sort:

"I love you, Violet! Perhaps you might have grown to love me, too. Ah! dear, the world is wrong for us both."

But Violet lifted her face to his, her voice clear and unfaltering.

She played her part in the strange scene with a sense of wild, throbbing pain. She was possessed with a passionate feeling that she must tell him all before it was too late.

"I began to care, too, from—from the very beginning. There is no harm in saying so now we are going to die."

It was so much easier, now death seemed close, to speak the truth. The black stain of treachery appeared far removed.

Violet had clung to him convulsively at the first cool splash of water round their feet. Her hat had fallen off, her hair swept his cheek.

"Dear," he went on, "do you remember that day—the first day I ever saw you, Violet? You were sitting in the sunshine, with lilies in your hand. Dear, you almost reminded me of a lily yourself, with your bright hair—"

But Violet was sobbing passionately upon his shoulder.

He kissed and soothed her as he would have done a child.

"I cared then," he added, when her sobs grew softer, "even when I knew you belonged to George. It cannot be wrong for us to talk it over now."

Violet still cried softly.

In spite of all her troubles, the world had been a very happy one to her on the whole. In some things she was still almost a child, and death seemed very terrible even with one she loved.

The night grew darker. There was water now up to their knees. Nigel felt as though they were being drawn downward by the rising waves.

He spoke to Violet once, and she did not answer. She had fainted, and hung upon him like a leaden weight.

He began to feel as though his knees must soon fail him. He tried to shout, but his voice was hoarse and feeble. What use for the effort; who was there to hear? But then, even then, came a moving speck of light on the dark sea nearer and nearer, as though skirting the coast.

Nigel gathered up his failing strength. He shouted till he could shout no longer, and answering shouts came back to him over the water.

They were saved.

The first person who stretched out his hand from the boat was George Landon.

Violet was apparently unconscious, but she still lay in Nigel's arms, moaning a little faintly when they tried to move her.

"Let her be," said Nigel, beseechingly, to George. "Let us humor her in this."

So they were rowed homeward through the gray, chilly night, Violet lying upon his breast. George watched them in the stern of the boat. He was naturally slow of thought. He did not grasp things perhaps so quickly as most people; and yet he saw the way Nigel looked down upon the white face.

Somehow it dawned upon him that she did not belong to him as before.

Nigel did not relinquish his burden till she was lying on her own bed. Then he stooped down before them all and kissed her brow.

So many strange events had been herried into one night that no one seemed surprised at the action. But George, standing somewhat apart, saw it, and knew that Violet was his no more.

They told him at last that she was sleeping tranquilly enough and would take no harm.

So he sat in his rather bare-looking room alone, the gray morning light streaming in. He was still dazed with that look, that kiss, stupefied as it were by an unexpected shock.

Naturally slow-headed and not very quick of perception, the fact broke upon him but slowly. But once knowing he did not hesitate; slow natures are often at critical times most decisive. Right and wrong stand out to them in distinctive colors, there is no such thing as self-deception. George drew toward him pen and paper, and wrote in a steady, unfaltering hand two letters—one to Violet, the other to Nigel Hayward. He did it gravely, and with steadfast determination.

It did not seem to him anything like an act of heroism, but rather right and just that he who had always been to him like a god among men should have Violet for his own.

So he wrote to Violet more like some elder brother, that he thought it was better their engagement should end; that he himself had a fancy to go away for a few years and see something of the world; and would she and Nigel take care of his mother?

While to Nigel he said he was sure he would make Violet a better husband than himself.

That morning, when Mrs. Landon came down, after a few hours' sleep, she found George walking restlessly about the dining room.

"Mother," he began, in his odd, awkward way, "mother, I am going away. I—I have broken off my engagement with Violet."

Mrs. Landon sank back into a chair with an exclamation of horror.

The events of the last few hours seemed more than she could comprehend. There was poor Violet, not recovered from the effects of her adventure, calmly thrown over by George!

"But Violet—Violet won't like it!" she exclaimed, utterly bewildered.

"Violet will have plenty of people to care for her without me, mother. She will marry Nigel."

Mrs. Landon gave another gasp and appeared on the verge of hysterics.

George poured out a cup of tea and brought it over to her.

"Believe me, mother," he added, almost beseechingly, as she drank it, "it is the best thing for both of us. Don't say any more. I was never good enough for Violet."

In relating the events afterward, Mrs. Landon never could explain the matter clearly.

All she could say was, that suddenly, quite suddenly, almost without saying good-bye, her son made up his mind to go abroad. He talked of Switzerland and ended in Australia, leaving his friend Mr. Hayward to marry Violet.

Mrs. Landon could not but cherish feelings of anger for George, who thus reversed all her favorite plans. She regarded Violet in the light of an injured person, and wondered audibly how she and Nigel arranged things so easily between themselves. Only she was sure because both were so good and accommodating.

Even they themselves in the midst of their new opening world did not fully understand.

"He never cared for me really," Violet used to say, with a laugh and shrug of her pretty shoulders, "poor George! or he would not have given me up so easily."—*All the Year Round.*

WOMEN CANNOT HUM.—*Place aux dames* by all means, but then, dames in their place. In plain common sense, the sex should avoid any pursuit or diversion which necessarily involves violent running. For, *pace* the shade of the swift-footed Atalanta, running, we submit, is not the strong point of woman. She can swim, she can dance, she can ride; all these she can do admirably and with ease to herself. But to run, nature most surely did not construct her. She can do it after a fashion, just as the domestic hen will on occasions make shift to fly; but the movement is constrained and awkward—may we say it without disrespect?—a kind of precipitate waddle with neither grace, fitness, nor dignity. No. We dare say, in the present-day zeal to reform everything and everybody, a multitude of enterprising hands would, were it possible, be now ready to re-form woman; but fortunately this is beyond them.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—Gambling has always been high in Paris—higher, perhaps, than in any other capital of Europe. In the days of the Second Empire it was at its highest, but most of the members of that generation have either passed away or been ruined or are now too old to play. The Cercle Impérial, at the corner of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, has now been united to the "Mirlitons," and is known as the "Epatants," and here gambling is still carried on to a large extent, especially since the fusion of the two clubs. Baccarat and poker are chiefly in vogue. Play begins in the afternoon and goes on again after dinner until the small hours of the morning.

Among gambling tragedies, Prince Melissano's death stands out as a warning to those who make too free with "la Dame de Pique." Here was a man popular in all classes of society, well born, and possessing a considerable fortune, but the day came when "quinze" and baccarat left him high and dry, and he was unable to pay his debts of honor. Then his name was posted in the looking glass of the *salon* of the Rue Royale. When the Prince caught sight of it he smashed the looking glass to atoms with one blow from his cane, and then there was a scandal. Prince Melissano, who occupied a room at the club, sent a few days later for his *coiffeur*, and, having been carefully shaved and—in American parlance—"fixed," he dressed himself in evening clothes and then put a bullet through his heart. Thus was another life—and the life of a deservedly popular man—sacrificed to the demands of Dame Fortune.

To descend to a lower scale of club in Paris than those already mentioned, we may refer to certain magnificent establishments far easiest of access than the Rue Royale and the Jockey Club, where gambling—especially baccarat—is played for very high stakes. Of these the principal ones are the Presse, the Washington, and the Américain—the last generally called the Colonel, from the sufficiently well-known fact that all Americans are Colonels. The Presse is frequented by the better class of journalists—men who make large sums of money by their pens, and who spend the greater part of these sums in gambling. Then there are rich stock-brokers, financial dabblers, *le tout boulevard*—that unknown quantity which certainly exists, but which it is so difficult to define. All these men are prepared to risk a thousand louis in the bank, and at the Washington and the Colonel the play is even higher. Here Americans, and, indeed, all strangers, are admitted with less formality than in other clubs, and it was at the Colonel that Mr. Benzon—in sporting parlance—"skinned the lamb" to the extent of some £12,000 during his stay in Paris two years ago. These clubs are openly spoken of as tripots or "hells" by those who frequent them. Their very existence depends upon the members gambling, and indeed they were founded for no other purpose.

Baccarat is one of those games which, in the long run, mean certain ruin. The banker pays 5 per cent. for the advantage that he has in dealing—namely, that when his adversaries ask for cards, the cards he gives them are turned up, and he can therefore gather very clearly what points they have, and can make a very shrewd calculation as to whether or not he ought to take a card himself. This 5 per cent. goes to the benefit of the club, which thus makes enormous profits during the evening whether any of the players have won or not. If a given number of players were to sit down and play baccarat, each with a stated sum of money, it would only be a question of time for the united amount to have passed into the *cagnotte* or pool, and for no one to be any richer save the proprietors of the club.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE DOG STAR.—It is difficult to conceive that this beautiful star is a globe much larger than our sun; yet it is a fact that Sirius is a sun many times more mighty than our own. That splendid star, which even in our most powerful telescopes appears as a mere point of light, is in reality a globe emitting so enormous a quantity of light and heat that, were it to take the place of our sun, every creature on this earth would be consumed by its burning rays.

Sirius shining with a far greater lustre than any other star, it was natural that astronomers should have regarded this as being the nearest of all the "fixed" stars, but recent investigation on the distances of the stars has shown that the nearest to us is Alpha Centauri, a star belonging to the southern latitudes, though it is probable that Sirius is about fourth on the list in order of distance. For, though there are about fifteen or twenty stars whose distances have been conjectured, the astronomer knows that the reality of all of them, save three or four, lie at distances too great to be measured by any instruments we have at present. Astronomers agree in fixing the distance of the nearest star at twenty-two million of millions of miles; and it is certain that the distance of Sirius is more than three and less than six times that of Alpha Centauri, most likely about five times; so that we are probably not far from the truth if we set the distance of Sirius at about one hundred million of million miles! What a vast distance is this which separates us from that bright star; words and figures of themselves fail to convey to our minds any adequate idea of its true character.

To take a common example of illustrating such enormous distances: It is calculated that the ball from an Armstrong hundred-pounder quits the gun with a speed of about four hundred yards per second; now, if this velocity could be kept up, it would require no fewer than ten million years before the ball could reach Sirius! Again, take the swiftest form of velocity of which we have any knowledge, light, which travels at the rate of nearly two hundred thousand miles per second, or about twelve million miles a minute, yet the distance of Sirius is so vast that it takes nearly twenty years for its light to reach us; so that if Sirius was suddenly to become extinct, we should not be acquainted with the fact till twenty years hence.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SIERRA LEONE.—A number of slaves, who had claimed their freedom in England, were begging and starving about the streets of London, and, after consultation with some of the men themselves, Sharp determined to send a number of them as settlers to the coast of Africa. In 1786 about 400 negroes were thus sent out to Sierra Leone, with about 60 Europeans, chiefly women. A grant of land was obtained from a neighboring chief, but from its very infancy the little colony was beset with numerous difficulties. Disease broke out on board ship before the settlers had even landed, and worse still, most of the Europeans were induced by the offer of high wages to take service with the slave dealers.

Things were going from bad to worse, when Sharp sent out, principally at his own expense, another ship with supplies for the colonists, and he subsequently succeeded in forming a joint stock company for the purpose of trading with Sierra Leone. It is in the course of these transactions that we first find him corresponding with William Wilberforce, who was afterward the champion of the slaves in the House of Commons. After some difficulties and delays, a Government charter was obtained for the "St. George's Bay Company," as it was called, and in spite of molestations from slave dealers and native chiefs, and a most wanton raid in 1794 from a French fleet, the colony founded by Granville Sharp has survived, and flourishes at the present day.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

TREASURES TROVE.—In the Caxton Exhibition is shown a "Recuyel of Troye," in absolutely faultless condition, which a Salisbury bookseller had parted with for 12s. 6d., thinking it a manuscript, which it had indeed originally been intended to resemble. The deal was £400 in the buyer's pocket, and the seller was ever afterward "difficult" when a customer dropped in and asked him for manuscripts, as some who knew the story would mischievously do.

Mistakes, and knock-outs as well, occur in book auctions. Not so long ago a first folio Shakespeare was cleverly purchased for £25, and the parties concerned amicably divided the difference between that modest "pony" and the £400 given by one of their number at the subsequent private auction among themselves. Mischances, too, come about, when the right man has stopped away and the wrong man turned up. Like the recent Ayrshire election, where, by the break-down of a waggonette, half a dozen Unionists missed their train to Paris, and had absolutely nothing else to do but to go to the poll and turn the Gladstonian majority of one into a minority of five.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE SEAFARER.

TRANSLATION FROM OLD ENGLISH.

The thought that was pent in my heart
Is foaming its roaring test;
It hath sped to the home of the whale,
Where my soul ever yearned to be.
It hath flown to the ends of the earth,
It hath traversed the trackless main;
And back with a ravening swoop
It hath rushed to my heart again.
The lone-flier screams: in my soul
A passionate longing raves:
I must go; I must traverse alone
The death-way over the waves:
For I long for the joy of God,
And I scorn a life that is death,
And I know earth's treasures are vain,
And that life is a fleeting breath.
I know the terror of death
Must come to all soon or late;
Be it age or disease, or the edge
Of the sword that is steeled with hate.
The praise of the living is best;
The fame that awaiteth the dead,
Who wrought good ere they went their way,
Who shall live when the soul hath fled;
For on earth they grappled with sin,
And the malice of foes o'ercame;
They shall live on the lips of men,
And heaven shall ring with their name.
And gone is the pride of power,
And gone are the days of old,
And gone are Kaiser and King,
And gone is the gift of gold.
The glorious deeds and the joy,
And the splendor that girt the throne
Are gone, and the weak in woe
Inherit the earth alone.
For bowed is the pride of wealth,
Earth's glory lies withers and scars,
And the faces of men are pale,
And are seamed with the furrows of years.
And the hoary-headed bewail
The friends they shall know no more;
They are gone; they are wrapped in the mold,
The sons of the mighty of yore.
For quenched is the flicker of life,
And no thought can flash through the brain;
They can taste nught sweet; there's no touch
In the hand; they can feel no pain.
And a brother may strew the grave
Of a brother with gold, or entomb
His corse with treasure untold:
But the dead must abide his doom.
For the gold the miser hoards,
And men struggle through life to win
Cannot save from the wrath of God
The soul that is steeped in sin.

—*The Academy.* G. R. MERRY.

IN CENTRAL ASIA.—In Bagdad the tottering throne of consecrated tyrants was overthrown by Mongol hordes; in Teheran, in Stamboul, in Cairo, and elsewhere the influence of the West, every day becoming stronger, has compelled the adoption of better methods of government, and has loosened the grip of despotism; while in Central Asia the old state of things still prevailed. It is true that here, too, Mongols and Turko-Tartars have in the course of history overthrown monarchies and set up new dynasties; but here, with every new dynasties, the ruler, the old despotic system planted itself all the more firmly, and on the very eve of the Russian occupation was confronted in Turkestan with the most horrible exhibition of Asiatic tyranny and barbarism. Religion, which, according to its original intention should have acted as a check on tyrannical exercise of power, had become in Central Asia a support of despotism, and the pious men, who were in full possession of the confidence of the people, emulated the officials of the Emirs and the Khans in plundering the masses intrusted to their spiritual care. Among the principal religious persons whom I met in Turkestan I do not remember a single Kazi-Kelan or Ishan (chief of a religious order) or one single Mollah who ever felt himself moved to express the slightest disapproval of the conduct of the officers of the Government, however great the cruelty with which the latter behaved.

The whole attention of those religious men was directed to the maintenance of superstition, the supression of all individual liberty, and the exclusion of the last gleam of enlightenment. Where the spiritual and temporal powers care only for their own interests, have in view only the plunder of the people and the continuance of their own power and influence, there can be no hope of any moral elevation of the masses, of any improvement of their economical condition. Commerce and manufactures moved only in the old grooves, slowly and with difficulty. The genius of the people in Central Asia is not wanting in taste and ability, industry and perseverance. But every innovation was systematically discouraged. Clothing, house furniture, and jewelry were forced to keep their time-honored forms and their primitive methods of manufacture. So that even before the Russian conquest of the country the native artificers themselves avowed their inability to compete with the foreign goods imported from the north, south, and west, and during the time of my visit lamented their approaching ruin. The merchant boldly undertook the month-long journeys with the caravans, and braved the dangers caused by the severity of the climate and the rapacity of the nomads, but could hardly succeed in protecting his bales of merchandise, which had escaped the storms of the desert and the armed bands of the Alamans and the Haratas, from the arbitrary exactions of the customs officers of the Khanates.—*Vambéry, in the Nineteenth Century.*

JAPANESE HOT SPRINGS.—A people who so delight in social bathing naturally make the most of the hot springs which are found in so many parts of the empire, and surround them with quaint gardens and other pretty and characteristic details. Several of the attractive watering places lie within such easy reach of Yokohama as to render them familiar to all foreign residents as a pleasant object for a delightful excursion, and in Japan such excursions imply innumerable minor points of interest.

Thus my own recollections of visiting certain boiling springs near the base of Fuji-Yama in the month of August are as a kaleidoscope wherein blend the quaintest medley of processions of pilgrims, teahouse scenes, driving along beautiful seacoasts, and watching pretty girls devour raw little octopi and other extraordinary food, or passing beneath stately avenues of pine and cryptomeria, past whole fields of lovely tall white lillies, grown as we grow potatoes for the sake of their roots, and then past ponds devoted to the sacred lotus, whose magnificent rose or lemon colored blossoms peeped from among the great blue-green leaves, rising to a height of three or four feet above the water. And on and on, through villages where crowds of children and grown-up folk too were celebrating a quaint mythological festival in such pretty fanciful fashion as seemed to suggest some fairy tale rather than a page of prosaic life.

And then we halted for the night at the charmingly-primitive teahouse of Sengoko-yu in the heart of the beautiful forest, to which water is brought in bamboo pipes from boiling sulphur springs at a higher level, and is cooled in rude but effective baths. One of these was given up to our exclusive use, drained, refilled, and screened in deference to our foreign prejudice, and here we reveled in peace and boiled away all the aches and fatigues of our long day's journey. Then our courteous hostess arrayed us in cool Japanese dresses from her own wardrobe and treated us to an excellent Japanese supper.

On the following morning we repeated the sulphur bath with full appreciation of its merits, and then climbed through the forest to visit the sulphur springs—a dreary region where, in a hollow between dark, wooded hills and red bluffs of crumbling rock, pools of boiling sulphur, alum, and iron, and clouds of steam rise ceaselessly from a bare expanse of red, broken ground. It is a desolate spot, in curious contrast to the loveliness all around, for no vegetation grows near the sulphurous pool.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

time, and if he loses then he must stop the process of doubling. It is true that, if he staked 20f. in the first instance and won ten times in succession, his gain would be 10,240f., and many players hope to achieve this result. Yet for one who succeeds thousands fail, the failures adding more money to the bank than the single success has cost it.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

DON QUIXOTE.

Behind thy pasteboard, on thy battered back,
Thy lean cheek striped with plaster to and fro,
Thy long spear leveled at the unseen foe,
And doubtful Sancho trudging all thy track,
Thou wert a figure strange enough, good lack!
To make wiseacredom, both high and low,
Rub purblind eyes, and (having watched thee so)
Dispatch its Dogberrys upon thy track.
Alas, poor knight! Alas, poor soul possest!
Yet would to-day, when courtesy grows cold,
And life's fine loyalties are tarnished, lest
Some fire of thine might burn within us still!
Ah! would but one might lay his lance in rest,
And charge in earnest—were it but a mill.
AUSTIN DOBSON.

HIMALAYAN BEARS.—In localities where oak forests abound, says Gen. Macintyre, perhaps the pleasantest if not the best time for shooting these bears is in the month of December, when they are fed on acorns, which are then ripe. They generally commence feeding about sunset, when they climb up the oak trees and gorge themselves with acorns all night, often not betaking themselves to their lairs—which are generally either caves or thickets near their feeding ground—until some time after sunrise. Their whereabouts is easily discovered from the broken branches showing distinctly against the dark foliage of the trees, the back of the leaf of the Himalayan oak being white. At the commencement of the acorn season their attention is so much engaged with their feast that usually they are easily approached. But on suddenly finding themselves "treed," their astonishment is ludicrous to behold. A bear, he adds, when up a tree, even if only slightly wounded, never attempts to clamber down. It invariably flops straight on to the ground from any height whatsoever. I once saw a bear I had shot at roll over and over like a ball down an almost perpendicular declivity for several hundred feet, and seemingly without much inconvenience from its tumble, as it was nowhere to be found at the bottom.

An odd peculiarity of bears is that when two or more of them are found together, and one of them happens to get wounded, the wounded one will sometimes manifest its resentment by savagely attacking one of its companions. A good story in this connection is told of another sportsman. He had stalked a large she bear feeding in some open ground, with a half-grown cub at its side. From the bear's position he could not get a shot at a vital place, and so, instead of waiting as he ought to have done, he fired and hit the animal behind. He might just as well have hit her with a lady's riding whip. The animal on being struck turned round to see what was the matter, and perceiving nothing but her own cub feeding quietly by her side came to the conclusion apparently that the cub had bitten her. Consequently, she at once rushed at the cub to punish it for its presumption, and the two rolled over and over and disappeared in the jungle. The sportsman was too much amused at the incident to get another shot. Another remarkable peculiarity of bears noted by Gen. Macintyre is that when a bear attacks a man it almost invariably goes for the face, whereas a tiger or leopard usually seizes a limb first. Hence it is that in the Himalayas native villagers are not unfrequently to be seen with their faces fearfully disfigured by bears' claws. This they are liable to when protecting their crops from destruction by the bears.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE REVIEW.—There was to be a review of the Lanarkshire militia when the commander of the forces in Scotland was Gen. Viscount Melville. He was a strict disciplinarian, an excellent soldier, but most particular as to detail. It was said he could detect a missing button on a private's coat. He was the inspecting officer. The review was to take place in the park of the palace. Luncheon was prepared for the whole county. A large party was invited in honor of Lord Melville, who arrived at the palace the previous day to meet Lord B., the Colonel of the militia regiment. There were few people so popular as Lord B. His geniality equaled his hospitality, and his residence was a house widely known and highly considered; but he was very forgetful, and despised all those military details which Lord Melville considered to be of the first importance—so much so, that at dinner the General expressed himself very strongly as to the attention the Colonel should give the next day to the equipment of the corps, and, above all, to his own personal appearance. "Trust to me," said Lord B.; "you will see how well I shall turn out to-morrow."

However, it was evident that the Commander in Chief was full of doubt; nor were his apprehensions unfounded. The next day was beautiful. Crowds assembled in the park and at the entrance of the palace; but the regiment arrived without its Colonel. Lord Melville was purple with rage. There we all waited half an hour. At last appeared the Colonel, and in the most motley guise—no cocked hat, his sash slung rather than tied round his waist, his trousers without straps, half way up his legs. He jogged along in perfect indifference as to his appearance. Lord Melville was too overcome with indignation to speak when Lord B. said: "Well, General, I hope you think me all right to-day."

Low-muttered anathemas were the only reply to this salutation. However, the review proceeded, but very slowly, for the Colonel had to read the word of command from a paper which he did not even try to conceal. Lord Melville dashed about in a frenzy. At length the last manœuvre and final blow came.

The regiment formed square. "Make ready, present, fire!" was the word of command. Not a sound but the click of the locks.

"Colonel, what does this mean?" shouted the General.

"They have no powder," replied the Colonel.

"No powder, Colonel, for a field day!"

"The fact is, General, sometimes the horses don't stand fire; mine is very fidgety, and I thought it just as well the review should go off without an accident."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE PARISIAN SIRENS.—Women play an important part in Paris gambling, especially in the racing portion of it. This, however, applies chiefly to the lower classes. About one-third of the crowd on a suburban race course is composed of the fair sex. And what women they are! culled from all the *bas fonds* of the pleasure-loving city, the sort of women who could lead a revolution, defend a barricade, and with cheerful lightheartedness set fire to a street of houses. They all bet, and when they lose of course it is the fault of the jockey or of the trainer, or of the owner, who gave instructions to have his horse "pulled." Truth to tell, French gamblers are very bad losers, and the scenes that occur when a favorite is beaten are not of an edifying nature. Men and women join in howling and shrieking at the jockey as he passes by to weigh in; and, indeed, it is not unusual for sticks and umbrellas to take an active part in the fray.

The better class of women do not gamble much in Paris. There are certainly innumerable clandestine roulettes kept by *demi-mondaines* who have passed into retirement, and who squander their lives' earnings on the green cloth; but the police are very severe on these establishments, and they are quickly scented out and suppressed. The ex-sirens who preside over these gambling resorts are a great pest, and carry on their nefarious trade in much the same way as do the lower class of money lenders in London. They find out the addresses of people whom they suspect to be fond of a "flutter"—and then an invitation is sent to a little *soirée intime*. Of course, very often the invitation is thrown into the fire, but sometimes it is accepted, and it is needless to add that the victim next day bitterly regrets his visit. These roulettes are never held twice in the same apartment. The old ladies are very wary, and they change their venue with every fresh race meeting. Then, too, they have their toast, well-dressed men, who live at the best restaurants and frequent the best cafés, whose duty it is to ingratiate themselves with a likely-looking stranger and inveigle him to these ladies' houses.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE COBRA STONE.—I have often for hours watched cobras in the grass catching the fireflies, darting about here and there, a process which requires considerable exertion on the part of the serpent. Now, every entomologist knows that the flying lampyridæ consist entirely of males. The females, which are not very numerous, are much larger and cannot fly, as they have only rudimentary wings. They sit quietly in the grass, emitting a greenish light, which is much stronger than that of the males, and fades and becomes brilliant at regular intervals. If a glowworm be watched for a time a steady current of male insects will be observed flying toward it and alighting in close proximity.

Now, it so happens that the najá-kallu, this little pebble of chlorophane or fluor-spar, emits in the dark a greenish light, which is so much like that of the female lampyris that it is an easy matter to deceive the male firefly with it by setting it up as a decoy. The cobras have gradually come to take advantage of an experience made by them, accidentally, I dare say, thousands of years ago. It may frequently happen, for instance, that a cobra finds one of these shining stones in the gravel of the dry river beds, (where they are by no means uncommon,) being attracted to it by its glow at night, and taking it for a glowworm. It would then, at any rate, notice that the flreflies could be caught much more easily and quickly in the neighborhood of that shining object than anywhere else, and would habitually return to it. Several cobras might thus come together, and there would be competition, and from this moment to the finding out that success in capturing flreflies depends on the possession of this phosphorescent pebble, and to the seizing of it in order to prevent another snake from monopolizing it, is, in my opinion, no great step, and involves no exceptional powers of reasoning. The cobra carries it about, and soon learns to treasure it, for it affords it an easy means of getting its living. All it has to do is to deposit the stone in the grass at night, and the obliging insects literally fly down its throat.

There are even reasons for believing that no individual experience is now necessary to cause any cobra to act in this manner, but that even a young cobra, on finding such a stone, will instinctively take it up and use it in the manner I have described. For it must be borne in mind that there is an inherited race memory among the lower animals which is often far stronger than the memory gathered during the short lifetime of the individual. What causes a blind kitten to spit and put up its back if a dog is brought near it? It never saw a dog, never saw anything, yet it knows there is some danger ahead. Thus the accumulated experience of the cobra's ancestors during countless generations now causes it to act in a manner which we refer to instinct.

Such are the remarkable facts connected with the najá-kallu, the cobra's shining stone. Who can tell whether the old traditions of snakes carrying precious stones, of which we still find traces in our fairy tales, may not have their source in some such fact as this?—*Prof. H. Hensoldt, Ph. D., in Harper's Magazine.*

THE BOOMERANG.—This curious and unique weapon, about which so much has been written and so little is really known, is a curved piece of wood, slightly convex on one side and nearly flat on the other. It is cut from a natural bend or root of a tree, the hardest and heaviest wood being always selected, and its curve follows the grain of the wood. Thus it will vary from a slight curve to nearly a right angle, no two ever being the same shape. It is about three-eighths of an inch thick, and from two to three inches wide, tapering toward the ends, which are either round or pointed. The edge is sharpened all around, and the length varies from fifteen inches to three and a half feet.

This is the shape of the boomerang, but the secret of its peculiar flight is to be found not so much in its general form as in its surface. This, on examination, is found to be slightly waving and broken up by various angles. These angles balance and counterbalance one another; some, by causing a difference in the pressure of air on certain parts, give steadiness of flight and firmness; others give buoyancy, and each has generally to be determined practically by experimental throwing. Some boomerangs appear to be mere dented or crooked sticks, but they are really implements which some black man has whittled and scraped till these dents or angles have been properly adjusted according to the boomerang principle. I believe it is possible to make a boomerang by exact mathematical calculation; but yet I have never seen two exactly alike. I have made two, apparently the same in every particular, yet, while one rose buoyantly the other fell dead, because of some untrue adjustment of the angles of its faces. When all angles are properly arranged the boomerang goes through the air somewhat as a screw-propeller goes through the water—whirling rapidly in its flight like a revolving wheel.

Gravitation and the force with which it is directed cause its peculiar swallow-like swoops, which are prolonged by the action of the floating angles in counteracting gravitation; consequently, with spent force it is still kept on the wing, and often reaches the ground considerably behind the thrower.—*Scribner.*

AFTER SADOWA.—In dealing with Austria the Prussian Government showed a wise moderation. It annexed no territory, and the pecuniary indemnity claimed was nor unreasonable, being limited to 20,000,000 thalers from Austria and about 8,000,000 thalers from Saxony for the cost of the war. The end was attained when Prussia became the supreme arbiter of Germany, and the Emperor and King of Austria-Hungary ceased to form part of the Germanic body. From that moment, and even before the peace was signed, M. de Bismarck employed all his address to turn the empire he had attacked, and almost overthrown, into an ally. He foresaw that his real antagonists were not on the Danube, but on the Rhine and the Vistula. No man ever acted more completely on the old Greek maxim, "Treat your enemies as if they were one day to be your friends, and your friends as if they were to become your enemies."

But the problem was more difficult in dealing with the minor German States, which had all, with the exception of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, adhered to Austria and to the Bund. Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort were marked out for immediate annexation; they had been for a century objects of Prussian ambition, and the conduct of the King of Hanover, who repaired straight to Vienna and refused to enter into any negotiations derogatory to his crown, was absolutely fatal to his position as a sovereign Prince. These provinces in reality were the price and prizes of the war. The southern kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden escaped the territorial grasp of Prussia and retained their sovereignty under the flimsy fiction of the North German League, which drew a line at the river Main across the country. But the secret military conventions with Prussia, which they were compelled to accept, placed their armies and, consequently, themselves entirely under the control of the Court of Berlin.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

PORPORA AND CHERUBINI.—When Beethoven's "Fidelio" was first performed at Vienna, the great light of the pure Italian school was present. At the conclusion of the performance he was asked how he liked the overture—the "Leonora in C." "Well," said Cherubini, "to be honest, I must confess to being unable to find a key for it from beginning to end." Possibly, Cherubini, like Porpora, did not like German music, and instead of gushing applause at what he disapproved of was content to be straightforward about it. The composer of "Les Deux Journées" was just and frank when one day a friend presented himself before the master with a score said to be Méhul's. Upon looking over it Cherubini remarked, "It is not Méhul's; it is too bad to be his." "Why, you believe me, M. Cherubini, if I tell you it is mine?" asked the visitor. "No! It is too good to be yours," was the prompt reply.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. BIGELOW'S LIFE OF BRYANT.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. By JOHN BIGELOW. American Men of Letters Series. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1890.

In a preface Mr. Bigelow specifies what excuses, if any, he thinks there may be for the publication of this volume. These are his long association with Mr. Bryant as a journalist; the fact that he was one of the executors of Mr. Bryant's will, and the useful ends which a short and inexpensive sketch of the poet's life might serve. It does not appear to us that Mr. Bigelow's act requires any elaborate excuses. No life of Bryant already fills the place filled by this. Mr. Godwin's work is exhaustive and authoritative; moreover, it is an excellent piece of workmanship, but it is not a book which men of limited means will purchase, nor is it one which men with limited time will carefully read.

Since Bryant died, the public in general have studied Bryant's life comparatively little. Few men of like reputation have called forth in death so little to arouse public attention and promote public instruction in regard to his career. It is an actual fact that within the past ten years far more has been said about authors who, when Bryant died, had been as long dead as he is now. Cooper, Hawthorne, Poe, and Irving (not to mention any English author of whom the same would be true) have been subjects of paragraphs where Bryant has received lines. That this is partly due to previous neglect of the earlier men may be true in the case of Hawthorne, and possibly in Cooper's case, but not wholly so.

Mr. Godwin's biography came out rather promptly, considering its thoroughness, and it seemed to exhaust the subject. For years he must have been accumulating material; it is quite obvious that he had the best possible opportunities for obtaining everything that a biographer could desire to possess. No doubt one effect of the work was to silence other men who otherwise might have had their say. It is a matter for gratification, therefore, that Mr. Bigelow has improved the opportunity opened by the American Men of Letters Series for the appearance of another and less expensive biography. That series would have been seriously defective had Bryant been omitted altogether; he should have gone into it even if there had been another short life of the poet already in existence. When Poe was included there were three or four other lives extant; when Irving was chosen to begin the series there was, of course, "The Life and Letters" in print, and now that Mr. Lowell is engaged on a life of Hawthorne it may be recalled that Henry James, Julian Hawthorne, and George P. Lathrop have told the story of the great romancer's career, each from his own point of view.

Mr. Bigelow of necessity tells us a great deal that Mr. Godwin has told us; he repeats in his own language much that the earlier work contained, and yet there are new points and touches here and there. One does not find that any previous knowledge of the poet's life deprives him of the power to derive pleasure from reading the new work through, page by page, to the end. It is always interesting to read how the poet, who lived to be eighty-four, and then, though in perfect health otherwise, died from the effects of a fall, was "puny and very delicate in body, and of a painfully delicate nervous temperment" when a child; how the good Mr. Halleck, his teacher, boarded and taught him for "$1 a week and thought it would not be honest to take more"; how he wrote his "Waterfowl" in a time of great personal dejection, and derived new hope from the moral drawn in the last stanza; how the able Boston editors were incredulous in regard to such a youth having written "Thanatopsis"; how he read law and tried in vain to make a living and find happiness in practicing it; how he chanced to reach New-York and take up journalism; how his best years were years of grim struggle to make his newspaper prosper; how he loved to fly from the city to his poet's home on Long Island; how he was by nature of violent temper and yet subdued it, his whole life being, in Mr. Bigelow's words, "a struggle, and a marvelously successful struggle, with the infirmities of the natural man," so that he became the "the most symmetrical man I have ever known"; how he would not do editorial work anywhere except at his editorial desk; how he prescribed for himself a right course of exercise in door and out and adhered to it till the last; how he made his first formal profession of the Christian faith in his sixty-fourth year, and even how he was fond of an ancient cotton umbrella and could not be induced to discard it for a new one.

That Bryant did not remain a lawyer Mr. Bigelow attributes to his father's want of means to enable him to study and practice in Boston. He desired to make Boston his home, but his father's circumstances led to his making a start in an obscure village, consisting of "a blacksmith's shop and a cow stable," where he speedily became dissatisfied with his prospects. With a different start he would probably now be known only "as having once been a leading member of the Massachusetts bar." Reading law in a hamlet was dreary work for him; he preferred to pore over Irving's and Wordsworth's pages rather than Chitty's and Blackstone's. When he tried Great Barrington he liked it little better owing to "innumerable quarrels and factions which were springing up every day among an extremely excitable and not very enlightened population." It was then that he decided to come to New-York, where, as he wrote to his friend Dana, the poet, "if it was my lot to starve, I might starve peaceably and quietly."

So far as the revenue which poetry yielded him was concerned, there was a good outlook in New-York for starvation. Two dollars each was the compensation he expected for a poem in those days; fifty years later, publishers would have multiplied the sum by a hundred. Bryant was slow to publish verse. When "Thanatopsis" was printed it was six years old; "To a Water Fowl" was three years old, and "I Cannot Forget with what Fervid Devotion" eleven. All the verse that he decided to preserve in his collected edition does not exceed 13,000 lines. About one-third of these lines were written before 1829. Other interesting statistics are that, in 1830, he wrote only 30 lines; in 1831, only 60; in 1832, about 220; in 1833, none at all, and in the ten years from 1829 to 1839 only 1,137, or 113 lines a year. These were busy years for him in other lines of endeavor; he had come to New-York in 1825, and in 1829 was a small owner of the *Evening Post* property, having a one-eighth share, which he was working hard to pay for. He did not like politics with enthusiasm, but "politics and a pellyful are better than poetry and starvation."

Mr. Bryant's devotion to his profession was sincere and steadfast. For more than half of our national existence he was the directing mind of his journal, says Mr. Bigelow, and "during all this long period he contracted no other business engagements, he was never officially engaged in the administration of any other financial or industrial enterprise, nor did he ever accept any political office. For many years his struggle with the paper was severe, and he contemplated in 1836 a removal to the West, and this, perhaps, involved "going out into the world worse than penniless." He wrote his brother in Illinois that he would be glad to attempt anything in the way he liked and was fitted for; as for New-York, "here I am a draught horse, harnessed to a daily drag."

Bryant's version of Homer yielded him more than his original verse. Up to the Spring of 1888 the income from the two translations had been $17,451, or a little more than one-third the amount realized by Pope; but Pope's returns were such as no author had ever approached or come near approaching. Pope was near forty when he translated Homer; Bryant was near eighty. Mr. Bigelow says it is quite safe to say that Bryant received many times as much for his Homer as for all the other verse he ever wrote. He regrets that the poet did not undertake his translation twenty, or even ten, years earlier. Had he done so, and then given to it "the charm of rhyme," it "would probably have soon extinguished forever all popular interest in every other translation in our language."

Seldom was a man personally identified with his home as Bryant was with his place at Roslyn. He knew every nook and corner of it, every tree and shrub, and each had for him personal care. Whether absent in New-York or elsewhere, he was constantly giving directions by letter to the manager of the place. The home at Cummington he also knew well. His attention was just as close even when in Europe. Mr. Bigelow prints several interesting letters from foreign places. Thus from Cadiz the poet wrote that "There is a shrub of the white azalea at the corner of the road leading from my place in Cummington to Mr. Norton's which I wish dug up and transferred this spring to the garden or some other suitable place." From Nice: "I wish you would supply the place of the European chestnut tree that died near the summer house and plant another pine near Capt. Post's. The one there is sickly." From Rome: "There is a patch of lowland, or marshhill, a little to the north of the brook running through it, which I wish Mr. Dawes would extirpate."

Mr. Bigelow has an anecdote to relate in illustration of the statement that "mere worldly rank impressed him as little as any man I ever knew." An English peer who was dining at Bryant's house prestimed upon his English privilege of rising first and dismissing the table. Bryant, with a look of astonishment, remarked to Mr. Bigelow on the way in to the parlor, "Did you see that?" and added, "He will have no opportunity of repeating it here." Bryant carried out this resolution. "During the remainder of sojourn no one was left in doubt whose prerogative it was in that house to dismiss the table."

Mr. Bigelow states that Bryant "was descended, through both his parents, from passengers on the Mayflower, the oldest and noblest pedigree of which our republican heralds take any note." Stephen Bryant, the founder of the family, he says again, was "one of the Mayflower party." This latter statement has before been made, but it wants for proof—or at least it did a few years ago. The known fact is that Stephen Bryant was at Plymouth in 1632, twelve years after the first landing. How he came there and by what ship is not known. On the list of passengers who landed in 1620 his name does not appear. It is only a tradition that he came on the Mayflower at all, and if true he must have come out on one of her later voyages. She was one of the five vessels which brought Higginson's company to Salem in 1629 and one of the fleet which in 1630 transported the company that founded the Massachusetts colony. On one of these voyages Stephen Bryant may have sailed for the New World, and have gone at once to Plymouth to join old friends. But, except for the tradition, it would be no more certain that he came on the Mayflower than on one of the other vessels. It is known that he found a wife in Plymouth and that he was chosen constable in 1663. That the poet's mother was descended from John Alden has not been questioned.

THE RACE QUESTION.

AN APPEAL TO PHARAOH. THE NEGRO PROBLEM AND ITS RADICAL SOLUTION. New-York: FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT.

When Jonathan Swift made his "Modest Proposal," the Dean, a little afraid that he might be taken as meaning what he wrote, printed a three-line preface as follows: "A foreign author is said actually to have considered the proposal as serious, and to have quoted it as an instance of the extremity under which Ireland labored." What the author of "Gulliver" advanced in his "Modest Proposal" was, in consideration of the wretchedness and misery of the Irish in 1728, to found a cannibal society for the eating up of all pauper Irish children. As an argument in favor of this plan, he throws this in as a side argument: "I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London that a young, healthy child, well nursed, is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled."

This elaborate joke of the Dean's has its coarse and cruel side, for Swift's humor was at times saturnine and grim, but he took precious good care to explain that he only wanted to be funny. "An Appeal to Pharaoh" we hardly suppose is intended as a political skit. The anonymous author in his arguments points out the status of the negro in the United States, the troubles in the past in regard to him, and those likely to come, and when he advances his plan for relieving ourselves of the negro's presence he seems to be in dead earnest.

The author gives 7,000,000 as the number of the negro race likely to be found in the United States in the forthcoming census. In future decades it is likely to be 70,000,000. No matter how much the black brother increases, there is little likelihood that the relationship between the white man and the colored man will differ much. Fight it out as you may theoretically or practically, sentimentalizing or coming down to the anthropological hard facts, the two races never did and never will assimilate. It is hard thing to say, but when the transplanted negro has been left to himself, as in the West Indies or in Hayti, he relapses to his former natural unfortunate condition. It would not be safe to presage what would become of the English West Indies if the negro race were its sole masters. What they are in Hayti has been told over and over again in the columns of THE TIMES. No one can accuse Mr. Froude of narrow-mindedness, nor Sir Spencer St. John of having any race prejudice. Both of these writers give their testimony of the dangers likely to arise from the rule of the black men in the Antilles.

It is not necessary for us to thrash over the old straw. The negro has furnished the stock in trade of the politician in the past, and is always on the counter to-day. Unnecessary is it, as we remarked before, to say that we shall ever get over the race prejudice. We are not Moors of Morocco, who, mixing their blood with that of the Nubian, have gone so far that the final representative of Mohammed has no small streak of black blood in his veins. Now, the Moor of to-day, cruel, vengeful, lustful, is no better for that mixture. We do not mix, will not mix. What then must happen—does happen? Two races are growing side by side, the one antagonistic to the other, with antipathies rather likely to increase than to diminish. Whites are in the larger majority. Taking the whole population, this majority is likely to be constant, but in certain localities in the future this order may be reversed, and, should this happen, what then?

We do not believe that a negro community in the United States surrounded or hemmed in by a white one will relapse into anything like savagery or even to semi-civilization. The influence of the whites would exercise its sway, but we do not know whether this action of the whites would be one of moral persuasion or physical action. The white man will not be ruled by the colored man. In the history of the world he never has been, and never will. If ever such a condition has arisen, and none such are presented in history, it would be less likely to occur in the United States than elsewhere.

It may be folly for the black race which urges the author of "An Appeal to Pharaoh" to write this book. He states that the negro brings about antagonism between the North and the South. That as long as a true black man remains in the country differences will exist. He proposes a drastic method of getting rid of the negro, which is as considerate and possible as was Dean Swift's way.

The proposition is to remove every negro. What would it cost? He figures that up. Here is a chance for a raid on the Treasury, the subsidizing of steamship lines, and the colonization of Africa. By spending $32,000,000 a year for ten years only, (that is about the tobacco and whisky revenue for eighteen months,) we could ship off, or, let us say, shanghai, the whole race. It would be rather hard lines to take the negro and dump him in Africa without anything to eat. The author says, "A few blankets and pots and pans would furnish a hut in the Congo very nearly as well as the cabin they would leave." What he proposes to do would be to present every negro thus expatriated with $200, and how much more that would add to the first transportation money we do not know; anyhow, the author computes that per annum it would not cost more than one-twelfth of the annual revenue. Say, then, that it could all be comfortably done for a trifle like $1,000,000,000. Now what an insignificant sum that is after all, when compared with others. Mr. Atkinson states that the cost measured in money of removing slavery from the United States was $8,000,000,000. The author settles what is to be done with those known as "old darkies" too feeble to move. They don't want much, we suppose—a pipe of tobacco now and then, a watermelon when in season. There would be saving times founded for their sake. What a trade there would spring up. How shipping would revive, and then the demand for "food, clothing, tools, implements."

As to tobacco and cotton and rice, the author is ready to prove that more of these products could be raised in the United States without negro labor than with it. But we might ask, What about whitewashing as an art? "Now, will he go?" The Pharaonic author informs us he is dying to "light out." He is anxious for the change; but as to this we question the facts very much. The colored brother is not nomadic. He may be rather sudden and impulsive in his movements, and likes a change for a while, a very little while, and then longs to return to the place he has left. We question whether the majority of the negroes bred and born in New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Richmond, who may be now in Liberia, would not come back if they could. We need not speculate what would happen to Africa if some millions were landed, say in Liberia—even providing they were sent free—and with money to take care of themselves for a limited period. They would first die like sheep, and in twenty-five years the survivors would relapse, if not into semi-barbarism, into something closely resembling it. The probabilities would be that many would accept Islamism.

The author has occasionally his little compunction of conscience. Where the negro is now in the United States his soul "is chilled." "The cruelty is in setting him up in an unfriendly place." "It is wicked to wet-nurse grown men." If it be "cold-blooded patriotism which dictates his removal, it would be practical patriotism."

The "*après moi le déluge*" policy is at times as good a make-shift way as any other in regard to effects likely to arise from remote causes. How the problem is to be worked out we do not know. Its gravity we acknowledge. "An Appeal to Pharaoh" is not novel. Their most Catholic Majesties tried forced expatriation with the Jews and Moors in Spain, as did a King of France with Protestant chattels. An Emperor of Russia lately worked off the Jews in the same way, and only on a business, and not in a moral sense are the conditions resulting from such shifting of people, to use a mild term, disadvantageous.

A little thing of the kind proposed could be used as a precedent, and we might in time remove the American Jews, or the American Catholics, or the American Baptists, providing one party was strong enough. The United States must work out its salvation by ordinary, not extraordinary, means.

TWELFTH CENTURY ENGLAND.

COURT LIFE UNDER THE PLANTAGENETS. By HUBERT HALL, F. S. A., author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," &c. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1890.

As Becker wrote the life of a young Greek in order to show what men and women did, wore, and thought in Greece during the great epoch, and another life of a young Gaul in order to set before readers the pursuits of the upper classes of France under the Romans, so Mr. Hubert Hall takes one Richard de Anesti as his hero, and by describing the Manor of Anesti, where he lived, and the particulars of his journeys to London, Oxford, Winchester, and other places, strives to place before us the existence led by Normans in England about A. D. 1177, when King Henry II. had practically added Ireland to his crown and inflicted such a blow on Scotland by the capture of her King that no immediate trouble was to be apprehended thence. The period is well chosen, for while the Saxon and Danish as well as the Welsh inhabitants of Britain had by no means forgotten the Conquest, they were learning to accept the situation and the Barons were losing heart in their struggle with a ruthless and tireless enemy. Mr. Hall belongs to the Public Record Office and makes use of his knowledge of the records of the Exchequer thereby gained. Much of his book is really translation from the Latin and Norman French, so that his style is affected thereby, but in no wise to a pedantic degree. He has done well to give a certain stateliness and dreciness to his language, for in this way he seems to bring us nearer to the mediævals among whom the men of clerical education spoke fluently Latin which may not have been very pure, but was Latin nevertheless. It is the second work of the kind which he has attempted, though the first is an endeavor to reproduce the Elizabethan period. "Society in the Elizabethan Age" was remarkably well received by the press as a most useful and suggestive work, and has reached a third edition.

The description of a manorial farm opens the book. We see the chief tenants assemble at Anstey Hall, and after transacting their own business with the representative of the lord of the manor, form a jury of twelve, before whom the tenants and underlings bring their grievances or from whom they receive the sentence of fines for breaches of the manorial laws. Then the London of A. D. 1177 is described as Richard de Anesti views it during a visit made chiefly for the purpose of repaying with usurious interest a loan made by a Jew of the city who lives in the squalid quarter assigned to his race. The guilds and games of the citizens are passed in review, and then comes the turn of Westminster, where the reader is carried through the palace, the King's Council and Court, the Receipt of Moneys and the Exchequer, with its barbarous methods of sorting and registering tax moneys, &c. Then he goes out to Windsor and follows Henry II. on a party of pleasure with the hawks. He follows the Court to Waltham, and sees Henry dispossessing monks and nuns to make room for favorites, and replenish the war chest by confiscation of church property on the pleas of disloyalty and immoral living. The round is closed at St. Albans, where Richard de Anesti falls in with Alexander Necham, a learned young schoolman and herbalist, whose talk is reproduced from his "De Naturis Rerum," a moralizing treatise on animals and plants. He assists at the miraculous discovery of the bones of the martyr Amphibalus and the popular fair and religious ceremonies quickly organized on the occasion. At dinner in the monastery of St. Albans he listens to the reading of the account of the martyrdom just written by one of the regular brethren, William of St. Albans, and we get an extract from the composition itself. An appendix supplies much useful information which might have clogged the narrative, and here Mr. Hall has chosen the less accessible authorities in order to make his volume the more valuable to scholars. Some forty woodcuts exhibit contemporary sketches of a rude and weak design, showing foot soldiers, plowmen, vine dressers, bakers, &c. But the most striking illustrations are colored plates from illuminated works of the time showing a King hunting, disputing, dining, at mass, and giving to a hermit his ring of gold. Further plates are fac similes of the Jewish bond or "starr" of Isaac the Jew of Northampton, belonging to the next reign, Richard de Anesti's report of his lawsuit, the Papal bull of Pope Alexander III., preserved among the Chapter House bulls, and a leaf from "The Passion of St. Amphibalus," presumed to have been engrossed by one of the scribes at St. Albans. There are eight plates in all.

As Henry II. was a great monarch and is really the most important figure in these chapters from the life of Richard de Anesti, it may be well to give this description of his personality, which is taken from a rare work edited by the Bishop of Oxford for the Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials. That by his contemporary, Giraldus de Barry, is very accessible in the translation published in Bohn's Library.

"We see a hard-headed, industrious, cautious, subtle, restless man, fixed in purpose, versatile in expedients, wonderfully rapid in executions. . . . He had one weakness of great minds, without which no man ever reached greatness; never to be satisfied without doing or taking part himself in everything that was to be done, and he had not what may be called the strength of little minds, inability to see good in what he did not himself devise.

"He was eloquent, affable, jocose, so persuasive in address that few could resist the charm of his manner. He was a most excellent and bountiful master. He was very faithful both in friendships and enmities, where they did not interfere with his policy. He was not without elegant tastes. He had little regard for more than the merest forms of religion; like Napoleon Bonaparte, he heard mass daily but without paying decent regard to the ceremony. . . . He was at no period a faithful husband, and when he had finally quarrelled with Eleanor he sunk into the depths of licentiousness. He was an able, plausible, astute, cautious, unprincipled man of business. His temper was violent, and he was probably subject to the outrageous paroxysms of passion which are attributed to his Norman ancestors. He was sinewy above the middle height, square and substantial, with a decided tendency to corpulence. . . . He had a short bull neck, broad, square body, the arms of a boxer, and the legs of a horseman. His eyes were keenly searching, but his hands were clumsy and coarse. He was an adroit and formidable man at arms, but there was little at first to denote either the courteous knight or the skilful General or the self-possessed intriguer, or the ingenious organizer of the wealthiest administrations or the profound politician."

Unfortunately, the arts were at such a low ebb in England at this time that the pictures given by Mr. Hall are hardly typical of Kings and knights; certainly they are not portraits. They are conventional and decorative only. The head of St. Swithin, on page 182, is a feeble thing. The penny of Henry II., on page 140, minted by Isaac of York, is very barbarous, and the bearded face of Henry would not be out of place on a coin of Cunobelinus a thousand years earlier. But Mr. Hall has prepared a book that will afford not only the general reader much pleasurable instruction, but prove most suggestive to lawyers and students of political economy, for he goes very minutely into forms of procedure at law and describes the rotation of crops and arrangement of farm life in England of the twelfth century.

NEW BOOKS.

—*A March On the Banks. By Jessie Fothergill. Leisure Hour Series. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.*—Perhaps the author has studied the character of "the cure"—that hospital where the patients are well-to-do and nevertheless suffering from such fashionable troubles as want of will power and neurasthenia. In Moorside, in England, the Weir-Mitchell methods are in vogue, but at the head of it is a great humbug, Dr. Burton, a professional quack. The Directors, who are anxious to get rid of him, engage the services of young Dr. Godfrey Noble, and this is his first actual work. Noble and his two sisters, Hilda and Letty, have been born to wealth, but misfortune comes, and they have to work out their careers. While Mr. Noble was alive she doubted her son's abilities as to whether he could face the world. Dr. Noble as the author draws him is a very determined and thorough-going man with an endless amount of will. Near Moorside live the Blondells, represented by Peregrine and Alison. They are people of wealth and high social position, and they look down on Moorside as a nuisance. Blondell is a man of thirty and his sister some years younger, and Peregrine has made a stupid match, having married a servant girl. He will not live with her, though he has two children. His wife he despises. It is his sister Alizon who rules him, his wife, and the neighborhood. Peregrine, a selfish man, has *angina pectoris*, and is doomed. He pleads separation from his wife, as her presence and his distaste for her brings on his trouble. Alizon, who is domineering, follows her brother's ideas. Her life is spent in checking Mrs. Peregrine Blondell's follies. It is Dr. Noble's presence as the chief of Moorside that shapes the destinies of all his surroundings. The author introduces two Americans, a Mrs. Van Biber and her brother, Harold Ashby, of "Balt'mo." The lady having nerves, wants such a cure, "as the reduction of the body to a carcass and the mind to a jelly." It is a *la mode* now in English romances to make "nice" Americans, and so the two are very pleasantly drawn. Alizon admits them into her society, though she does say "I don't like Yankees, and Yankee women think all English women are frumps." We are afraid, as far as toilette goes, "frumps" really is the word. Peregrine makes love to Hilda, and she is horror stricken. She consoles herself by martying Ashby, and comes over to live in New-York. There is such a complication of matters that Dr. Noble has to give up the cure, and he too comes to New-York, and is beginning to have a fashionable following when he falls ill. Then Alizon has a cable sent her, for she loves Noble, but has had a half quarrel with him. She comes over and all difficulties are arranged. The romance is an interesting one, highly written, diffusive, but readable all through.

—*Blind Love. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. With a Preface by Walter Besant. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.*—In the preface Mr. Besant tells how he was called upon to finish for an English illustrated paper Wilkie Collins's novel, "Blind Love." The elder novelist was ill and on his deathbed, and prayed that Mr. Besant might finish his work. "If he has time I think he will do it. We are both old hands at this work, and understand it, and he knows that I would do the same for him if he were in my place." Mr. Besant writes that he found not mere notes to help him in concluding "Blind Love," but every incident, however trivial, carefully laid out. "There were fragments of dialogue. . . . It was no easy task, nor is it pleasant to carry on another man's work; but the possession of this scenario lightened the work enormously, and," Mr. Besant concludes, "the plot of the novel, every scene, every situation, from beginning to end, is the work of Wilkie Collins." It might excite the curiosity of the literary expert to find where Wilkie Collins left off and where Mr. Besant began, but the work is so skillfully done that the weld is not visible. The story is a highly dramatic one and Wilkie Collins has worked into it assassination and forgery, taking the Irish Invincibles and the substitution of one man for another in order to cheat the life insurance company. Through thick and thin Iris Henley loves a first-class scoundrel, Lord Harry, who is the tool of another villain, Mr. Vimpany. Iris's affection for her swindling husband is so great that she becomes in part his accomplice, then later has compunctions of conscience and restitution is made. Exigencies of an illustrated journal, where text is secondary to pictures, is the reason, we suppose, why "Blind Love" is written in short choppy chapters. Vimpany is a perfectly-drawn rascal, not a Fosco exactly, but of the same family. The mysterious serv

THE TARIFF ON POTTERY

SUPREME SELFISHNESS OF THE AMERICAN POTTERS.

PROTECTIONISTS BREAK FAITH WITH THE IMPORTERS—WHAT THE M'KINLEY BILL MEANS TO THE PEOPLE.

The inconsistencies of protection, regarded by monopolists, as contrasted with tariff reform, have been seldom so forcibly illustrated as they are in the history of the particularly grasping course adopted by the American potters through their representative in Congress, Mr. McKinley.

At the fourteenth annual convention of the United States Potters' Association, held in Washington Jan. 14 and 15, a banquet was given, which the representative potters of the country attended. Newspaper men were excluded, because the members desired to talk over their legislative influence and their prospective bill, which is now before the United States Congress, to add to the present tariff of 55 and 60 per cent. an additional duty of 20 per cent. on coverings and inland freight.

But when cigars had been lighted President Bennett arose and informed his associates, in confidence, that there was perhaps no branch of manufacturing in the country which was so lucrative as that of the potters. He congratulated them in variously embellished sentences upon this exceedingly pleasant fact, and when he had stirred them up to a proper condition of appreciation he was followed by other speakers, who furnished statistics which went to prove their claims to great prosperity.

Previous to the passage of the McKinley bill in the House of Representatives, several representatives of the importers of porcelains, crockery, and the like went to Washington and met a number of the American potters, who were directly interested in the passage of the bill. At this conference, which was an extended one, the importers and manufacturers came to a comparatively satisfactory understanding. It was that if the added duty of 20 per cent. be placed on packages, coverings, and the like, that instead of the tariff declared by the act of 1883 of 55 per cent. on china and earthenware, if plain, or 60 per cent. if decorated in any manner, the old figures of the tariff in existence before March 3, 1883, namely 45 per cent. on plain china and 55 per cent. on decorated ware and on all classes of earthenware, (except brownstone ware and stone ware above ten gallons in capacity,) whether plain or decorated, 40 per cent. ad valorem would be retained. This was regarded as a fair concession from the manufacturers by the importers, because the Tariff act of 1883 was created by the abolition of all duties on packages, coverings, and the like.

The argument of the importers resolved itself into this proposition: The higher the tariff is the greater will be the number and the occasion for evasions; the customs regulations will not be regarded by unscrupulous importers, and the evils of undervaluations will be rampant. These points were elaborated to a very great extent by the importers, and when the conference was finally concluded the parties separated with mutual protestations of esteem, the manufacturers being particularly emphatic in declaring that they sought only to prevent evasion, and were opposed to any measure which could be regarded as prohibitive legislation. The importers came back to this city with the belief that the manufacturers were good fellows who knew justice when they saw it, and who had, to a certain extent, the interests of the country at heart.

But scarcely had the backs of the American importers been turned than the "protectionists" urged the passage of the McKinley bill through the Ways and Means Committee and hence through the House, and succeeded by means of a considerable Republican majority. Then they rested on their oars with the House bill, which was to be sent to the Senate in this form: Not alone should the tariff of 1883 be sustained, but the added duty of 20 per cent., or its equivalent, according to Mr. McKinley, should be added, thus making a tariff upon imported pottery, at the most modest calculation, 78 per cent. Of course the importers were indignant because of the exceedingly bad faith shown by the protectionists and because instead of resuscitating the old duty of 60 per cent. rate of tariff which gave such "protection," the potteries which were approached by an English syndicate with a proposition to purchase declared that their net profits during the last five years had been 20 per cent. per annum.

A petition of 30 importers was sent to the Senate by the American importers at Boston, and, while concerted action in this city was made almost impossible because of the large number of the representatives of foreign houses or "commission merchants," who, no matter what the tariff system is, manage by a shrewd manipulation of the invoices to secure a "fair living profit," the New-York houses were exerting their influence, and believe that, upon a presentation of the wrong which is done them, the Senate will hesitate to confirm the cleanly nigh estimates of their lower house. The statement of the actual condition of things, as illustrating the particularly characteristic dog-in-the-manger policy of the protectionists, may be of value to those persons who still believe in fair play.

By the act of 1883 the rates were increased to 55 per cent. on china and earthenware if plain and 60 per cent. if ornamented in any manner, and though this increase was partly offset by the exemption of duty of packages, charges, &c., on which duty had been previously imposed, it was nevertheless a material increase on white and painted earthenware as used by the people. The present rate of duty on earthenware, chiefly decorative ware, having been increased from 10 per cent. in 1789-94, 20 per cent. in 1816-42, 24 per cent. in 57-1861, and 40 per cent. in 1864-83 to 55 and 60 per cent. under the present law; and as these wares are necessary to the comfort of every family, the importers urged a material reduction.

The United States census reports for 1880 show that the total number of persons of all ages employed in the manufacture of stone and earthen ware in the United States in that year was 9,494, and that the total amount paid in wages was $3,279,335, an average of $345 41 a year to each employe, or about $1 15 a day, allowing 300 working days to the year, while to furnish these 10,000 employes with even this means support 50,000,000 or more of people are compelled to pay a tax of over 50 per cent. on all the pottery ware used in their homes. The importers concede that the numbers of employes are largely increased since 1880, but this increase is more than offset by the number included in the above estimate, who were engaged in making the common brownstone ware, flower-pots and the like, which would be made in this country even if there were no duty imposed.

It has been asserted by the advocates of the present high rate of duty that the wages of pottery operatives in this country are 100 per cent. higher than those in England, and that the protective duty should be equivalent to the difference in wages. Assuming this to be correct, a very unauthorized assumption on the part of the importers, it is found that the wages paid to English operatives to produce the same amount of ware as produced in this country in 1880 would be just one-half of that paid here, or $2,076,431 74, while a uniform duty of 40 per cent. on the imports of the year ending June 30, 1888, would yield an income of $2,430,795 94, or $354,364 20 (about 17 per cent.) more than the difference in wages.

The importers protest against the reimposition of duty upon inland freight charges, because it is in equity to collect duty upon merchandise only, and not upon the outside packages, which have no integral relationship to the merchandise itself. If, however, duty is imposed on packages and inland freights they claim that the rates of duty—40 per cent. on white and printed earthenware and 50 per cent. on china, the rates then in force—should be restored, those rates being charged when by the act of 1883 packages and inland freights were freed from duty, and when the rates were raised to 55 per cent. and 60 per cent. to compensate for the change. The reduction in the Senate bill of 1888 from 60 per cent. to 55 per cent. on china falls short of this difference, but the change from 55 per cent. to 50 per cent. on the wares in the lower class, being the common wares for the masses, and on which the charges for packages and inland freights bear so much larger a proportion, is far from adjustment, and a restoration of 40 per cent. would more nearly compensate for the increased tax burden imposed.

Since the act of 1883 the domestic potters have adopted the practice of shipping their wares in bulk, in car lots where no packages are required, while all foreign pottery of necessity requires expensive outside packages which are usually of no value at the retailer's hands except as kindling wood. But it must be remembered that the present average duty of 58.7 per cent., even when the prospective increase of 20 per cent. for coverings and inland freight is added, making a total of about 78 per cent., is by no means the limit of the protection which will be secured by the "protectionists" to encourage their infant industry, which pays an average net profit of 20 per cent. Taking the tariff at the present upon decorated ware of 60 per cent., the freight, insurance, and shipping charges are seldom less than 15 per cent. of the value of the goods, while adding to this 10 per cent., a very modest estimate of importers' commissions, the total protection now is 100 per cent. Or on the basis of the entered value of imported pottery, according to the Customs returns for the year ending Jan. 1, 1890, of $8,000,000, the present duty would represent $4,800,000; the freight, insurance, and shipping charges, $2,400,000, and the importers' commissions, $1,520,000, or what costs $8,000,000 in the interior of Europe, American gets who wish to buy imported wares must pay $16,720,000 for.

But with the proposed increase the "protection" will stand this way:

Duty on decorated china in McKinley bill	60 per cent.
Duty on inland charges in McKinley bill	10 per cent.
Duty on packages, &c., in McKinley bill	10 per cent.
Freight and shipping charges, including insurance	20 per cent.
Importers' commission	10 per cent.
Total protection	120 per cent.

Taking, however, the purely cash basis of this computation on the basis of the last, the total value of imports, this showing is made:

Entered value of crockery	$8,000,000
Duty to seaboard of 10 per cent.	800,000
Duty on packages, &c., 10 per cent.	800,000
Total value and duties landed in New-York	$9,600,000
Duty on decorated china, as based on this estimate	5,760,000
Cost of freight, shipping charges, and insurance	2,880,000
Importers' commission	960,000
Total protection and cost to American consumer under proposed law	$19,200,000

Thus the American consumer will be obliged to pay more than two and a half times as much for the cheap painted ware, which is included in the classification of decorated china, than the goods cost in Austria or Hungary, or for what would cost there $1, Americans are required to pay $2 75 or thereabout.

The importers naturally ask if this is either just to large commercial interests or to the people of the country, and they are curious to know why the parents of this "infant industry" should not be content with 100 per cent. instead of demanding 120 per cent. as they do in the McKinley bill.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The report of the Inspector General for the year 1889 commends itself to favorable consideration, as much for its brevity and conciseness as for the value and significance of its conclusions and suggestions. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barber, in the document just published, has not only produced a model military paper, but has made a new and gratifying departure from the traditions of the important State department of which he is the actual as well as responsible head.

After noting that the result of the annual muster shows the aggregate strength of the National Guard at that time to be 13,917 officers and enlisted men, he remarks that "since the war the National Guard of the State of New-York has made great progress, and the fact that it has been capable of reaching so high a degree of proficiency gives the hope that it may become in the near future a thoroughly homogeneous, well-disciplined, and reliable military force. Some of the organizations," he continues, "have attained to a great state of efficiency; others leave much to be desired."

His conclusions as to what is needful to elevate the standard of the service are worthy of respectful attention. "Under present conditions," he says, "almost the entire responsibility for the success of a command rests on its commander. A good Colonel has a good regiment and a good Captain a good company; if either organization is retrograding or is bad the commanding officer must look to himself for the remedy. Great care should be exercised in recruiting. The antecedents and employment of all applicants should be ascertained and their surroundings known. The number of men on the roll of a company is no criterion of its prosperity; the percentage of men present for duty at drill constitutes its strength. The social element in the National Guard is a potent factor, and no self-respecting man will enter it a company in which the officers are bad or in which there is a bad element in the ranks. To raise the standard and make it more difficult to enlist will increase the applications."

The original suggestion in the foregoing paragraph is continued in its two closing sentences. Its application rests with the officers and rank and file of organizations, and it will be interesting to note to what an extent the admonitions of the Inspector General are acted upon.

The observation of Gen. Barber leads him to conclude that there are two prominent causes for the absentee list being large in some commands, and necessitating the discharge of many men before the expiration of their enlistment. "First, want of care in enlistment, and, second, an erroneous idea of discipline. Military orders should always be enforced with courtesy and firmness, without discussion. An order given should be followed up, and it should never be allowed to remain unexecuted. Violence of speech and manner have no place in the military establishment of this country." This last remark reflects upon an evil altogether too common in the National Guard, and one which cannot be too speedily corrected. In this connection he recommends that "a record, certified to by the company commander and the board, be kept at each brigade headquarters of the yearly attendance at drill of every command in the brigade, and at the expiration of the drill season bases which demand investigation should be looked into and reported upon to the Adjutant General by the brigade commander. Too much care," in the opinion of the Inspector General, "cannot be exercised by the brigade commanders in the selection of officers for the boards of examination, for upon these boards the fitness of officers of the National Guard depends. The same care should be exercised in the appointment of the boards for the examination of non-commissioned officers."

The next succeeding paragraph is likely to give rise to considerable discussion. "In the First and Second Brigades," he says, "where the troops are within easy reach of the brigade commander, they should be constantly under his supervision) and frequently feel his authority in their armories. Many of the organizations, instead of realizing their intimate and important official relationship to their immediate superior, regard his headquarters only as the channel of their official correspondence. The proper dependence of one grade upon a higher leads to prompt obedience and to homogeneity." Since the province of brigade commanders is plainly set forth in the Military Code, the precise manner in which this suggestion is to be carried into effects is not altogether clear. There will be no dissent, however, from the assertion that "more care should be taken in drilling recruits before they take their place in the ranks of their companies," and the accompanying conclusion that "this is one of the great elements of success in those organizations which have reached the highest standard in the National Guard."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding in future in regard to the annual inspection and muster, Gen. Barber announces the following requirements, on which the military appearance of the companies will be judged:

"Carefully-prepared and correct muster rolls. Percentage of attendance. Arms clean and in good order. Clean shoes. Where practicable wide-toed and wide-soled substantial shoe is should be worn. Trousers to pass inspection in good repair, clean and, when practicable, pressed. Coats clean, made to fit, in good repair, neat about the neck. Canteen and haversack in good order as well as the good order. Knapsack in good order, straps serviceable. Overcoats carefully rolled and strapped thereon. Blouses, caps, and leggings (clean) in knapsack. The blanket folded and in good order, the cap clean and brasses bright. Brasses clean on helmet. Belt plate clean. Helmet worn square on the head, tipped neither to one side nor the other. Belt in place. In order and above lower row of buttons. belt plate midway between the two rows of buttons. Cartridge boxes capable of being opened with ease, free from cartridge shells or cartridges, block in place. When beard is not worn, face cleanly shaven, hair not unnecessarily long. Gloves clean.

"At attention the men in ranks should stand as prescribed in tactics, heels together, head and eyes to the front, no gazing about, no talking, no unsteadiness.

"'Captains should see that no tobacco is used in ranks.

"Great carelessness exists throughout the National Guard in saluting by both officers and men. This recognition of superior authority should be strictly observed."

This schedule might profitably be bulletined in every armory throughout the service, and its requirements were insisted upon and enforced, not only at inspection but at all times, great good would result.

"In the manual of arms," the Inspector General urges, "constant attention should be given to the ranks. Only the best men who can be well instructed marksmen there should be more volley firing at Creedmoor. Every man should be thoroughly familiar with his weapon and accustomed to its use at the armory range. A sufficient number of ammunition should always be kept in the armories for emergency."

He calls attention to the fact that "there is a great want of promptness in many cases in the formations. Officers and non-commissioned officers are slow in getting to their places. Movements are too automatic. Celerity and precision are compatible." And adds: "The time spent in camp should be increased. A week once in two years, beneficial as it proves, is insufficient."

Gen. Barber believes, and bluntly states, that "time and money on the various systems of rifle drill is wasted. The United States tactics, supplemented by common sense, are ample for all emergencies. Excellent essays on street fighting have been written by National Guard officers, and should be carefully read." He warns those interested that "the State troops will never present a thoroughly soldierly and neat appearance until Captains are more careful about the clothing furnished fitting properly," and continues: "Officers of certain organizations are to the habit of addressing each other familiarly by the abbreviation of titles. This is highly unmilitary and should be discontinued."

He is satisfied that inspections should be held, so far as practicable, in the Spring and out of doors, and that the inspections in the Fall should give an imperfect idea of the proficiency of a command. They cover only the general military bearing and neatness, affording no thorough means of judging of instruction. Some slight differences were observed in the manner of conducting reviews and inspections, even in the same brigade. These differences should be eliminated by order from general headquarters." And he advises further that a reduction of the grade of many staff officers should be made. "Officers who do the work should have the rank. A multiplication of military titles, without commensurate occupation, lowers the dignity of the service and detracts from the value of rank in the National Guard."

Respecting the artillery he speaks as follows:

"The artillery in the organization of the National Guard is a difficult arm to handle. No horses are allowed by the State and no target practice can be had indoors. An appropriation for horses is not to be expected, and the problem will have to be met under present conditions. There is a fair amount of proficiency attained in these details of the service that can be practiced in the limits of an armory. To reach further either of two methods are now practicable: to obtain permission from the General Government to have the artillery of the state encamped on the reservation of an artillery post where a mounted battery is stationed, or to have a mounted battery of the regular service detailed for duty at the State Camp during the presence there of the National Guard batteries.

"If the State can establish the artillery should go to camp every year, as there is so much that cannot be accomplished in an armory, and an interval of two years is too long to retain accurately all the details of the artillery service acquired in camp. Experienced men are constantly being discharged and replaced by uninstructed recruits. The essential points to which attention should be directed in camp is a practical knowledge of the duties prescribed in orders from the Adjutant General's office. Artillery armories should be built in close proximity to the armories of the infantry regiments."

"The celebration," remarks the Inspector General, in conclusion, "incident to the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this country, will probably necessitate the turning out of the National Guard on many occasions of ceremony. It is within its power to be equal to the occasion, and to prove itself worthy of the liberality and confidence reposed in it by the people of the State."

* *

Recent events have considerably strengthened the probability of a portion of the coming season at the Military Post being devoted to an artillery camp. Plans were perfected last year for sending the Sixth Battery of Binghamton, Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted, to Peekskill for a ten days' or two weeks' stay. It was proposed to horse the battery, and put into operation a scheme of practical instruction, comprehending march-outs, bivouacs, target practice, and all the minutiæ and details of active field service. But when it came to putting the plan into operation it was found that the necessary number of horses could not be obtained. The owners objected to having their animals "picketed," after the regular army fashion, and insisted upon their being provided with a substantial shelter or stable accommodations. This requirement the State authorities found it impossible to meet, owing to lack of funds wherewith to erect the structure demanded, and the scheme was accordingly abandoned for the time being.

At a recent meeting of the Commission consisting of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Chief of Ordnance, it was determined to secure an enlargement of the duties of the last-named officer. The Military Code provides that the Chief of Ordnance shall keep in good repair the arsenals, magazines, and armories belonging to the State. By adding to this list the camp ground at Peekskill and the rifle range at Creedmoor, it was suggested, it would be possible for many needed improvements to be made at the Military Post under the immediate supervision of the Chief of Ordnance which the Commission has heretofore found it impracticable to effect, payment for which, under the law, could be made from the general fund on the approval of the Adjutant General. Under such an arrangement a shelter, such as is required by the field artillery, it is believed, could be provided, and it is not altogether unlikely, therefore, that the new light battery of three-inch breech-loading rifles lately received from the United States Government may be put to practical use at the State Camp of instruction before the close of the encampment tour of 1890. This possibility will have the effect of stimulating the rivalry among the several artillery organizations of the National Guard to secure possession of the coveted guns.

* *

The Twelfth Regiment's "family party" on Wednesday night last was by common consent one of the most satisfying and successful social military affairs ever held in the regimental armory. In the formal military exercises, which were viewed by an immense throng of delighted spectators, none but Twelfth Regiment men took part. The review was taken by Col. Dowd. The formation for which was twelve commands of sixteen files, without blanks, the number of extra men being sufficient to furnish material for an uncommonly strong guard, which fact speaks for itself in respect to the parade strength of the regiment.

In this ceremony the battalions were commanded respectively by Major Leonard, Capt. Burns, and Capt. Aspinwall, the regiment being handled by Lieut. Col. Miller. Following the standing review, the seldom-attempted change of direction in column was made admirably executed, and the passage in column of companies effected in good shape, the ceremony being concluded in lines of battalions. The companies were then dismissed and line formed for dress parade, during which ceremony the veteran sergeant Captain, Charles A. Burns, was decorated with a gold service medal for twenty years' service, and Sergt. Edward L. Usbeck and Privates Henry Ahlfield, Nicholas Pontius, Richard B. Newman, and Sydney J. Couldock with bronze medals for ten years' service, the latter service badges were awarded to the members of the regimental rifle team of 1889, and the following members of the Regimental Ambulance Corps invested with the "Prompt Aid to the Injured" badges presented by the State of New-York: Quartermaster Sergt. J. Harper Hunt; Corps. Charles E. Hauser, John J. McGrath, Charles B. Jackson, Frank Curran, Jr.; Privates Thomas W. Huston, E. A. Haines, J. F. Allen, Arthur David, Walter De Hoff, Edward Cudlipp, and Julius Hauser. There was no special making, but the badges were pinned on the breast of the recipients by Col. Dowd.

* *

Col. Camp is authority for the statement that the Twenty-second Regiment is not likely to vacate its present quarters in Fourteenth-street before the 1st of May, as the new armory is not expected to be ready for occupancy before that date. The series of battalion drills now in progress will conclude the military instruction of the regiment for the current drill season.

A great deal is expected of the regimental rifle club in process of organization in the Twenty-second. Its projectors believe that through its means, aided by the increased indoor range facilities afforded by the new armory, which will be ready in 1891, the latest, will regain the place at the head of the strong shooting organizations of the National Guard which it occupied in the early years of Creedmoor.

* *

The matter of providing proper accommodations in the Seventh Regiment Armory for spectators and guests at dress parades and other armory events to the regiment is now receiving consideration. According to the *Gazette* this problem will, it is thought, soon be solved by the erection of galleries along the north and south sides of the large drill room, a plan for which is under consideration by the board of officers.

One of the latest ideas of the new administration, according to the same authority, is the establishment of a Bureau of Information on tactical questions. Members of the regiment desiring information upon any question involved in the tactics or regulations, on addressing a note to the Quartermaster, will promptly receive a reply and a decision. In this way Col. Appleton seeks to increase the interest which should be displayed in a careful study of the tactics.

First Sergt. James D. Ford, Company F, was presented with a silver cup of honor by his comrades on Tuesday last. The banner awarded for the greatest number of points scored in the athletic games of the regiment now ornaments the room of Capt. Rand's command.

* *

It is intimated that the problem of providing the Ninth and Seventy-first Regiments with armories may be solved by the housing of Col. Seward and Col. Kopper's commands in a joint building, to be erected on the Sixty-seventh-street front of Bryant Park. A bill has already been introduced in the Legislature providing for the removal of the Reservoir, and the advocates of the scheme for a joint armory urge that by utilizing the material in that structure in the erection of the proposed building, on the site suggested, the city could be saved an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars.

* *

The Sixty-ninth Regiment is to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a church parade on the 17th of March. For the balance of the working season Col. Cavanagh will exercise his command in battalion drills.

* *

In the Second Brigade the Thirteenth Regiment is ordered to drill by battalion as follows: Companies A, C, D, F, March 17 and 25; E, G, I, March 18 and 26; B, H, K, March 20 and 28. Lieut. Col. Hardin will inspect the company non-commissioned officers and the color bearers, general guides, and markers on the evenings of March 11, 19, and 27, and April 4.

Drills by battalion in the Forty-seventh Regiment are ordered by Col. Edward F. Cragin of Companies A, D, E, and K, March 11, 18, and 25, and of Companies B, F, G, and I, March 13, 20, and 27.

The Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment has arranged to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox Court House with a reception at the Academy of Music, at which Gen. Sherman will be the principal guest. The affair promises to be the most brilliant event of the military season in Brooklyn.

INCREASE OF LUNACY IN FRANCE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

There seems to be some foundation for the statement made lately in a paper devoted to the interests of hygiene relative to the appalling increase of lunacy in France. In the paper on question the increase was attributed to alcoholic "nipping," but it would not be surprising if it were proved that the repeated political crises through which the country has been passing for some time have had the effect of also qualifying a considerable number for the asylum at Charenton. Every day a new lunatic is arrested, and curiously enough the poor demented person generally imagines himself to be a Cabinet Minister, Gen. Boulanger, the President of the Republic, or a lineal descendant of the Dauphin Louis XVII., coming to claim the crown that ornamented and was sometimes too heavy for the brow of his forefathers. This morning the latest lunatic turned up at the Comptoir d'Escompte, and called out in a loud voice for cash for a check amounting to £4,000. "Show me your check," said an accountant, whereupon the poor lunatic became highly indignant, buttoned up his frock coat, pulling a red ribbon well to the front, and in a voice of thunder said to the astonished counter of coin, "How dare you speak like that to one who has just been appointed Head of the State! I was made President of the Republic four days ago, and I want some money before I take up my abode in the Elysée!" A police commissary was now sent for, who promised to take the poor fellow to the Bank of France, but considered him to cab to the Central Police Station Infirmary instead.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

CAPT. TRASK'S FITNESS FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP STILL QUESTIONED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many of the citizens who have friends among the veterans of the Sailors' Snug Harbor or have at heart the interests of the shipping of the United States, I have watched with pleasure your noble effort to redress the wrongs that have daily taken place in the administration of Capt. Randall's splendid bequest. On their behalf as well as for myself I write this note in recognition and appreciation of your good work and to ask that you will push it with unflinching vigor.

The action of the Board of Trustees in reinstating several of the inmates suspended by the violent decree of Gov. Trask is virtually a condemnation of that official. It convicts him of the want of knowledge of his own careful powers, as well as of want of sympathy and good heart toward the men who are so unfortunate as to be under his charge.

The removing of Capt. Snow, too, from his position as President of the board is another good step in the work.

What is wanted now to complete the movement already so well begun is the removal of Trask (Mr. Snow's protégé) from the Governorship of the home. His repeated brutalities, his want of self-control, his offensive arrogances, have long ago announced to the public his entire unfitness for this honorable position. In fact, he has never had any proper qualifications for this responsible post. He has presided over nearly one thousand men, very many of them superior in education, in seamanship, and in social position. His sea command has never exceeded an ordinary sailing vessel, with comparatively few persons under his control. Subsequent to his limited experience at sea he was employed by an insurance company as an inspector. This, of course, gives a man a marine experience, but it is as a detective on seamen, not as a seaman himself, and here is just exactly Trask's deficiency for the place. He has not the sympathy or feeling of comradeship with men under his charge.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor is not a common charity. The bequest of Capt. Randall, which does so much honor to this city and to this State, and which is unparalleled in the history of the shipping of the world, was a legacy of a gentleman and a brother to his brethren. It must be carried out and administered in that spirit. The Governor must know and feel that he stands to all veterans in the light and place of an elder brother. If he cannot understand this, and does not feel it, and show it in his administration so clearly that all men can read it, then he is not the man for the place, and an intelligent and general public opinion should unite in removing him from a trust which he does not and cannot fill.

SEAMAN'S FRIEND.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1890.

TWO KINDS OF HISTORY.

A QUESTION RAISED BY THE DISCUSSION OF THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your excellent editorial of Feb. 28, headed "The Catholics and the Schools," in which you dispose with admirable conclusiveness of the question of the school fund, you humorously put the question. "Is there a godless and also a godly way of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic?" and follow it up by saying: "If in the public school the boy is taught other things of which his parents and their spiritual adviser, being Catholic, do not approve, it is their duty to make their objections known," and "Any attempt to convert to Protestantism the children of Catholic parents should be defeated, and any text books that make it should be discontinued."

Now, this brings to the front the subject of history in all its bearings. While there is but one way of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, there is no consistency in more than one way of teaching history. The lightest examination of Catholic versions of the main facts of history and Catholic expositions of the prominent actors therein may afford a key-note to one difficulty of the public school controversy.

Take the most unbiased, and as far as possible merely statistical histories of such prominent periods as the reign of Charlemagne and Charles V., and the Reformation, and the characters of eminent personages, such as Alexander VI., Philip II., Cromwell, Luther, and others too numerous to quote. Even take the presentations of those epochs and persons by writers like Gibbon and Voltaire and compare with them the authorized, the only authorized Catholic version of the same, and an apparently hitherto unapplied search-light will, in the opinion of your humble correspondent, be thrown upon the "fair" question of the public school system. Then, as to "proselytize," how can Protestants avoid the facts of history as they stand in the garish light of the nineteenth century? and how can the Catholic Church, from its standpoint of infallibility, endure that they should be thus uncompromisingly taught?

An able editorial in your columns might serve to open this question in a burning heart to intelligent and profitable information and discussion.

HISTORICUS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 2, 1890.

THE CAPTAIN IS KING.

HIS WILL IS LAW ON BOARD NAVAL VESSELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The placing of officers under arrest or suspension is the prerogative of the commanding officer, who, by naval regulations, is empowered to place officers who have committed themselves in arrest or confinement for the period of ten days, provided that no further term be necessary in order to bring the offenders before a court-martial. Courts-martial are ordered by the commander in chief of a squadron when in foreign waters, and on the home station he is, as a rule, especially empowered to order courts of inquiry and courts-martial aboard of the vessels of his own squadron. Commanding officers can order what are known as summary courts-martial, which are composed of three members and a recorder, who award punishment within certain prescribed limits, which must be approved by the senior officer present, excepting in cases involving loss of pay, which are in all cases to be referred to the honorable Secretary of the Navy for his action.

A sailor was brought before one of these summary courts some years ago, and, after hear.ng the charges, said he was guilty and would throw himself on the mercy of the court. He was let off sure of receiving justice. One of the officers present assured him that he would receive what the law prescribed and that summary courts always dealt out justice tempered with mercy. A good deal of justice and very little mercy was what the culprit thought upon mature reflection after the sentence had been administered.

In this case the court is formed by the officers and men aboard of a vessel of war, from the very nature of things the Captain must be supreme in every particular. He is the one to pass final judgment upon all matters of drill, routine, discipline, economy, and cleanliness, as well as the health, comfort, and commissariat of the ship's company, and, for the time being, his will is law. It is not always a question of whether a thing is properly done from a general standpoint, as much as it is whether the manner of doing it is suitable to the commanding officer. A difference of opinion as to the carrying on of duty, and the strict compliance with orders, between a commanding officer and a subordinate, as a general rule, can only be settled by the subordinate giving way. He always goes over the head of his to a higher authority for redress, but, for the time being, he must content himself with the Captain's verdict. A court of inquiry is frequently ordered when there is conflicting testimony, and upon its report is based the charges for a court-martial or the proceedings are dropped, as the case may be. The absolute authority of a Captain is fully exemplified by the following yarn of a skipper of the olden days, when there were perhaps fewer dictionaries than at present:

The Captain went up on deck one rather dark night, and, coming out from the glare of the cabin lights, his eyes were not able to pierce the darkness, so stepping up to the second mate, a Bostonian, he said to him: "Are the royals [pronounced ry'als] set, Sir?" The mate replied: "Yes, Sir, the royals [pronounced royals] are set, Sir."

The Captain glared at him through the darkness, and stamping his foot, said: "Set or set, Sir! as I damn please. I'm Captain of this ship." N.

SOMEWHAT RADICAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MGR. Doane and his Roman Catholic priests think our schools are godless without the Roman Catechism. They object to reading the Bible, and they object to anything that is free. Free schools, Freemasons, or Free Thinkers, in fact, nobody is allowed to think for himself. If they dare to exercise the commodity known as intelligence contrary to the Pope's interest they will be excommunicated or punished the next time they go to confession. His reverence ought to know that Cardinals, heirs to a throne, should never live under a republican Government. Our fathers never fought for the Church to rule the State, nor for their children to be ruled by Papists. If our country don't suit them there is the door open wide enough for them to get out. Their room is better than their company. There is no Holy Father but one, and that is the great God of nature, and He has decreed that it is natural for man, who lives naturally, for the human frame to decay and die. Both are the result of fixed laws, that Popes or Cardinals, Nuncios, Monsignors, or priests can't alter by prayers. W. W. MORRIS,

115 Pacific-street, Newark, N. J., Thursday, March 6, 1890.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1845.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The demolition of the old Delmonico Building at the corner of Beaver and William streets has caused the publication in some of the papers of reminiscences connected therewith. One of these, relating to the great fire of 1845, states that the fire burned nearly to that locality and was stopped by blowing up buildings on the west of the Delmonico property.

I desire to correct this assertion. The row of stores 48, 50, 52, and 54 Beaver-street which still stands west of Delmonico's had but recently been erected by my maternal grandfather, the late William M. Titus, who occupied No. 50 for his own business. He had built them with great care and provided them with iron roofs.

When the flames drew dangerously near my grandfather's friends urged him to remove his property and even put a rope around his safe to haul it out, but he persisted that the iron roofs would stop the fire, and so it proved. The fire burned up to No. 48 and there stopped.

In after years my grandfather would relate how the elder Delmonico, greatly delighted, rushed in, waving the roofs had saved his establishment and placing all the good cheer his house afforded at the disposition of my grandfather and his friends, but beyond accepting a gallon of lemonade for the party, his offer was declined with thanks.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

MONDAY, March 3, 1890.

READ THIS, MR. WANAMAKER.

An envelope holding on its upper right-hand corner one of the new Easter-egg-colored two-cent stamps and a splash of faded red surrounding it with a Neapolitan sunset effect was received at THE TIMES office yesterday, with the following letter:

BROOKLYN, March 3, 1890.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing THE NEW-YORK TIMES to be the leading paper in this city and country, and the mouthpiece of all others, I would like some information upon a subject that is likely to become epidemic—that of the new postage stamp. The calico hue filled me with disappointment, the ivy bounce, I fear, and the result of the slight wetting given to the back of the "Father of his Country" is simply phenomenal, as the envelope of this letter will prove. The blush of righteous indignation that radiates from that noble head is "significant."

The house where I am employed uses on an average 1,000 stamps weekly. To-day, after moistening three stamps with my tongue, I have suffered severely from the burning effect produced by the mucilage, and a slight scratch on my finger is painful and inflamed from contact with the coloring used.

Postage stamps as well as dry goods should be "wanamakered" to wash. Trusting that a word of protest from your valuable paper may draw the attention of the Postmaster General, I am stated to the fact that although "economy is wealth," yet it is always best to insure the public patronage, and that he should retail only an article "warranted" to wash, I remain, very sincerely, one of the many sufferers. M. P.

38 WILLOW-PLACE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE LEADER WAS RETAINED.

AN INSTANCE OF THE POWER OF TRADES UNIONS.

"My attention has been called," said an observant gentleman the other day, "to the absolute power which trades unions possess just now."

Then he told a story.

The leader of a certain theatrical orchestra was in the habit of occasionally dropping a note, of sometimes playing too fast or too slow, and of frequently flatting or sharping, until the manager had lost patience with him and had determined to dismiss him. The leader stated the case to the Music Makers' Protective Alliance—that was the name the observant gentleman gave it—of which he was a member. The alliance considered it, decided that it was a very important matter, and referred it to a committee of all the trades unions. The committee called a special meeting.

There were present, among others, representatives of the Brotherhood of Butchers' Boys, the Longshoremen's Union, the Cloakmakers' Protective League, the Loyal Order of Hod Carriers, and the International Association of Steamship Stokers.

The case of the orchestra leader was placed before them.

"Does he drink?" asked the delegate from the longshoremen.

It was explained that he did not drink.

"Does he fiddle steady?" asked the gravedigger.

Yes, he fiddled steady, explained his advocate from the music makers. In fact, he fiddled all the time.

"Has he a good, strong arrum; can he make plenty o' noise?" asked the butcher's boy, who wore a badge with the inscription, "In union there is strength."

Oh, yes; he was strong and he could make a big noise.

It was further stated, in answer to questions, that the leader had a large family, that he never worked the growler while on duty, and that he had always paid his dues to his union.

"You say he can make plenty of noise, are you?" asked the butcher's boy again.

There was no doubt of it.

Then the committee deliberated, and they adopted a resolution to the effect that the man must not be dismissed, as he was a steady man. He might play too slowly, but he didn't play all the time! He never shirked and he made a noise. The leader was retained.

"WILL STOP TO LOOK AT YOU."

FURTHER WORDS FROM THE CLERGYMAN ABOUT HIS TENNYSON STORY.

The Rev. Charles Yeld writes from the University School, Nottingham, to the London *Daily Graphic* as to the poem quoted by him at the dinner of the Local Literary Club: "The poem I had seen many times in the poet's own handwriting; it had been shown by my friend, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, to hundreds of his friends, who had been allowed by him to take copies of it, and became almost public property any time these last twenty years. I did not feel that I was betraying any confidence, or even committing an indiscretion, when I gave it to our literary club as a proof of the early age at which the Poet Laureate's genius began to show itself. The incident of the watch, and the very pretty speech, 'It will stop to look at you,' was told to me twenty-five years ago by the lady's brother, in her own drawing room, and in her presence, as well as (subsequently) by the lady herself, who had met Tennyson (as he then was) to tell her the time.

"What possible harm there was in my relating what I had heard told many times, and the myself I told many times, as a graceful *jeu d'esprit*, I cannot conceive. If I did give offense. When, however, my attention was called to the somewhat silly comments of a contemporary, I wrote both to Lord Tennyson and to the lady's son, deprecating any thought of causing annoyance to either. From the one I received a kind letter, accepting my apology and acquitting me of the smallest intention or idea of causing them the least vexation; from the other I received the very ungracious (you call it 'dignified') letter which Mr. Hallam Tennyson forwarded for publication in the *Athenæum*. I decline to say what both the poem and the honor deserve to be recorded—as indeed they were bound to be in any biography of the poet. They are not 'gossip'; Lord Tennyson says there was no romance; they can only add to the poet's reputation. I have two regrets, one that the friends of the lady are sorry that the incident has been mentioned so publicly; the other that Lord Tennyson's acceptance of my apology was not a little less ungracious."

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

DECADENCE OF WINDHAM, AN OLD NEW-ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—Illustrative of the decadence of rural New-England villages, the following from Windham, an old village in the eastern part of the State, is going the rounds of the Connecticut press:

"The population of this village, the scene of the Windham frog scare, is less now than it has been the past 150 years. As there is no business done here of any account, the young men who have a particle of ambition for business go to other places to get a living. The old people are fast disappearing, and the place looks the appear

The New-York Times.

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TURNING RASCALS OUT

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

IMMENSE SERVICE WHICH HE HAS DONE TO THE SPOILS HUNTERS—MR. LODGE TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—During the whole of President Cleveland's Administration Republican newspapers and Republican stump speakers were engaged in vigorously denouncing the President for his "great haste" in turning out Republican office holders in order to fill their places with Democratic voters. This was particularly true of the first year that Mr. Cleveland held office—a time when many of his own party friends were roundly criticising him for being so slow in "turning the rascals out."

During the first year of President Harrison's Administration, which ended last week, the Republican newspapers and orators have been remarkably silent concerning changes in Federal officers. The reason for this silence is quickly found when one undertakes to get at the statistics of changes for the years ending March 4, 1886, and March 4, 1890. It is not easy to get at the exact figures, for there appears to be a decided disinclination to go into details in the Post Office Department, where, under the good Mr. Wanamaker, the headman's axe has been swung by arms that never tire. If, however, the records of that department were opened for inspection, they would show that, in round numbers, 83,000 Democratic Postmasters were kicked out between March 4, 1889, and the same date in 1890, to make room for as many Republicans, whose appointments did not have to be confirmed by the Senate. During the same period President Harrison sent to the Senate the nominations of 1,600 Republicans to take the places of an equal number of Presidential Postmasters.

This makes a total of 84,600 changes in Postmasters for the first year of the Harrison Administration. The number of messages containing nominations sent by Harrison to the Senate was an even 2,500. Excluding the regular army and navy promotions and the Postmasters there were, approximately, 1,200 nominations for other Federal officers in these messages, so that the grand total of changes in office made in the President Harrison's first year foots up 35,800.

From March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1886, covering the first twelve months of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, there were, approximately, 18,700 persons appointed Postmasters at places below the grade of Presidential Post Offices. The number of nominating messages sent to the Senate during that time by President Cleveland was 1,862, containing the nominations, in round numbers, of 900 Presidential Postmasters, making 19,600 changes in Postmasters. Omitting army and navy promotions, there were also 1,862 messages containing nominations of approximately 900 other office holders, making an aggregate of changes during Cleveland's first year of 20,500.

Under Mr. Cleveland's Administration the Railway Mail Service was not protected by the civil service law. During the whole four years of that term just 1,999 changes were made in that important branch of the Post Office Department. The Railway Mail Service was brought within the civil service rules on May 1, 1889, under an order issued before Mr. Cleveland retired, just between March 4 and July 1 of last year, under Harrison's ideas of civil service reform. 2,434 changes were made in the Railway Mail Service, thus making, in five months, 435 more changes in that service under Harrison than were made in four years under Cleveland.

The Railway Mail Service appointments are not included in the comparative figures given for the first year of the two Administrations. If they had been taken into account, together with the hundreds of changes made in the various executive departments, the showing in favor of Mr. Cleveland's Administration would have been very much greater than the 15,800 which the figures show.

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The action of the House in passing the Banks bill to allow the Commissioner of Pensions to appoint thirty medical examiners without the intervention of the civil service law and the Commissioners appears to have attracted enough attention in New-England in the light of Commissioner Roosevelt's letter declaring it to have been necessary to do so in order to break the direct violation of the law and of necessity as to call for an explanation from Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge.

In an interview published a day or two ago he said that "the civil service reformers on the floor deplore the passage of the provision over the clause exempting the examiners from civil service rules. But we could not get unanimous consent to strike out that clause, and so were helpless." He then takes the trouble to add: "It is questionable whether we could have defeated the measure, but if there was no so that would have defeated the whole proposition for this session. Knowing, as we all do know, how great the need of additional medical examiners in the Pension Office is we could not afford to take the responsibility of attempting its defeat. Men are dying while their pension applications are waiting action for lack of these examiners. Two men have died in my own district this session before the Pension Office could get to their applications. No, it was that resolution or no more medical examiners, and so we took the resolution, and I am perfectly certain that we did right."

If Mr. Lodge, who knew all about the objections to passing the resolution that Mr. Raum wanted, had stopped to think a moment, it would have occurred to him that the withdrawal of the resolution, or its defeat on the day it passed, would not necessarily have defeated it for the session. It was put through under suspension of the rules, and yet it had more than the two-thirds vote required. If the committee of which Mr. Banks is Chairman had waited for the turn of the committee to call up the bill during the morning hour, it could have been amended without unanimous consent, and it could have been passed by a majority vote when amended.

It is incredible that Mr. Lodge failed to hear that Commissioner Raum had very positively expressed, to many members, his desire that he should be relieved from the restraints of the civil service law in making the thirty appointments provided for in the resolution.

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Those New-York gentlemen who were permitted by the action of the Congress to retain in their pockets the five-million-dollar guarantee fund, and to escape several months of weary work in addition, ought to be willing to extend to the Chicago promoters of the fair that is to be held in the "Windy City," the assurances of their sympathetic consideration. They are having a "high old time" of it, and they have yet scarcely begun.

To begin with, the Chicago people employed Mr. Adlai Stevenson and Mr. George R. Davis to scour the country for votes in Congress. Those two gentlemen did excellent work, and, in fact, may be said to have laid the foundation for the success of Chicago in the Congress. Some weeks ago, when the anxiety of the Chicagoans led them to supplement the work of Stevenson and Davis, they employed Gen. John C. Black and ex-Civil Service Commissioner Thoman to come here and cultivate Chicago sentiment. The retention of those two gentlemen, it is understood, cost about $500 weekly while their assistance was retained. But as the vote that Stevenson and Davis had collected was about to be cast a crowd of useless tooters from Chicago, headed by the Mayor, swooped down upon the capital, heard the voting, and rushed back to Chicago to be on hand to make much of as the men who had secured the fair.

Within a week another committee has appeared here, and, without any consultation with Davis, who knows more about Chicago's present needs than any dozen amateur committeemen, they have undertaken to tell the special World's Fair Committee just what is needed to put Chicago in the way of being successful. Although Davis was supposed to be Chairman of the chief committee, there has been a new organization effected in Washington, of which L. J. Gage is the Chairman, W. J. Onahan the Secretary, and Otto Young and Edwin Walker members.

These gentlemen will to-morrow present to the special committee the bill that is to be ask d for from Congress. It is substantially the springer bill. It will give the fair a national character by providing that there shall be two Commissioners for each State and Territory, to be appointed by the President. In addition to this national management, there is to be a Board of Managers under a State Boards, the supervision being required in order to remove the objections of Carlisle and others to the granting of a national incorporation. The bill will call for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to enable the Government to exhibit, and $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all duties on foreign exhibits brought into this country for the fair.

Last, but not least, the bill will provide for a ceremonial of opening on Oct. 14, 1892, but the fair is not to be actually opened until the following May, when it is to continue through the Summer and early Fall. When the bill is secured and it is taken back to Chicago it is probable that another new committee, to supersede all the other committees, will be ready to claim the credit of all that has been done, and to cause Davis still further to wonder why he ever embarked in so tiresome a business.

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The uncertainty surrounding the disposition of the questions raised by the recent consideration of executive session matters makes it impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy the work of the Senate for this week. Senator Dolph's committee will to-morrow resume the interrogation, under oath, of members of the Senate respecting their connection with "leaks" in the past, and the report of their discoveries may precipitate another discussion similar to that of last week.

So much of the time of the Senate was taken up with that discussion that the Blair Educational Aid bill was not disposed of, and it still heads the calendar as unfinished business. A very general feeling exists in favor of closing the debate this week and of taking a vote on the bill if possible. But that may not be secured until a week from to-morrow. Mr. Higgins of Delaware is announced for a speech in favor of the bill Monday, and Mr. Evarts will close the debate in support of the measure.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Montana case is likely to be made this week, but the debate that must ensue will not begin until the Blair bill is out of the way.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill will be reported from the Committee on Appropriations this week and its consideration urged at the earliest possible moment.

Senator Stanford has announced his intention to offer a resolution to-morrow instructing the Finance Committee to investigate and report upon the expediency and desirability of the Government loaning money upon real estate mortgage at a nominal rate of interest, 1 or 2 per cent. per annum, retaining the right to call in a certain proportion of the loans when occasion demands.

In the morning hours the Oklahoma Town Site bill may be considered and further progress made in the execution of the order to dispose of public building and bridge bills on the calendar.

The work of the House this week will probably be devoted principally to adding new stars to the national flag. The District of Columbia Committee will occupy to-morrow in the disposition of measures relating to local affairs, and after that the Oklahoma bill will be taken up and passed upon finally, as far as the House is concerned. Then, according to notice already given, the Territories Committee will present for the consideration of the House the bill to admit Dakota as a State of the Union, and this will be followed by the Idaho bill, if any time remains.

The Committee on Elections desires to call up the contested election case of Mudd against Compton, from Maryland, but will only do so, according to present arrangement, if it can be done without interfering with the Statehood bills already mentioned.

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Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Association of the Red Cross, has been investigating the statements concerning the suffering and destitution existing among the pioneer settlers of North and South Dakota, with a view of aiding those in need of help. She has ascertained that there is urgent necessity for immediate action, and now appeals to the public for contributions large enough to meet every emergency. She has information that there are at least 5,000 people dependent, and many more who, though they have provisions for themselves, need feed for their stock. H. T. Helgesen, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Grand Forks, N. D., will distribute all funds sent to his address.

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Mr. Robert G. Blaine, brother of Secretary Blaine, who has for some years held the office of Curator of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by Secretary Rusk Superintendent of Quarantine Stations under the Bureau of Animal Industry.

IS IT JOHANN STRAUSS?

A CLAIM THAT HIS NEPHEW IS THE ONE WHO WILL VISIT AMERICA.

The American Musical League, which meets to-day in Cincinnati, has a strong membership in the Eastern cities. The delegates from Brooklyn and New-York will compose a body of eight selected musicians, headed by J. Hunt, the Casino's favorite cornetist. It is understood that all the Eastern delegates are instructed to oppose, owing to contract labor laws now in force in the United States, the landing of the Strauss orchestra. It is a fact that the New-York delegation has been instructed to oppose the entrance here of the Tennessee musicians.

There will be about eight hundred delegates present at the convention to-day. Secret notices were sent out to the different local musical unions of the country and they sounded this one note of warning, that the incursion of the Strauss orchestra would very materially decrease the receipts of the big and famous American bands and orchestras which annually contract for summer engagements all over the country.

To illustrate this, some weeks ago, Signor C. A. Cappa, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, was booked by a Detroit management to send on his schedule of prices for engagements to last from a week upward. "We want to make some comparisons as to figures," read the letter Signor Cappa received.

The Seventh Regiment Band enters into comparison as to prices for engagement with no band on earth," was the reply sent to Detroit by Signor Cappa.

The New-York delegates, as soon as the opportunity is given, will attempt to introduce proof in the convention, which meets to-day, that a nephew of the celebrated leader of the Viennese orchestra, Johann Strauss, the author of the waltz music that has made him so popular, is the one who is to import the foreign musicians. The nephew's name is Edouard Strauss, and his company is said to include fifty musicians.

The tour, according to the Protective Union dictates, is one which will play havoc with orchestral receipts this Summer. The places usually hearing Gilmore or Cappa during the Summer are Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New-Orleans, and Galveston.

The resolution to be offered at the Cincinnati convention provides that if the coming Strauss orchestra stands the test of an examination before experts all opposition will cease. One of the tests proposed is the playing at sight of one of Cappa's overtures, and he has, it is said, about seven hundred of these alone in his repertoire.

It is also the intention of a large number of delegates to point out that where Gilmore and Cappa received $5,000 for a week's service on their Summer tours, Edouard Strauss is expected to take only $3,000.

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LUMBER YARDS ON FIRE.

A BLAZE THAT GAVE BROOKLYN FIREMEN ALL THEY WANTED TO DO.

One of the hottest fires the Brooklyn firemen have had to fight for many years broke out about 6 o'clock last night in Watson & Pittinger's lumber yard on the Gowanus Canal, at the foot of Carroll-street. The flames got a good start before the engines arrived, and they spread so rapidly that a second alarm was sent out, followed quickly by a third. This brought a score of engines to the scene, but the firemen could do nothing but keep the flames confined to the huge lumber piles on which they were feeding.

A brisk breeze carried the sparks hundreds of feet away and threatened several rows of tenement houses with destruction, but by hard work these houses and two barks moored in the canal near the yard were saved. But the contents of the yard were destroyed, entailing a loss of $25,000. The firm was fully insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe Company. Henry Hillman and Thomas Redding, who own stables on Carroll-street, suffered an aggregate loss of $1,200.

The fire blazed for over two hours and attracted over 10,000 people from all parts of South Brooklyn. They swarmed into the lumber and coal yards lining the canal and filled all the streets leading to the water.

As far as is known only one person was injured. He was J. D. Foley, aged thirty-two years, of 143 Fourth-avenue. He fell from a pile of lumber and broke his leg. An ambulance took him to St. Peter's Hospital.

BROKER MESEROLE BADLY HURT.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 9.—J. S. Meserole, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was thrown violently from a horse galloping at full speed in this village at noon to-day. He was taken up insensible and carried to the Laurel House, where he lay in a state of coma about 36 hours.

Dr. Stone, the Laurel House physician, says there is possibly an internal injury, but as Mr. Meserole is now conscious there is a reasonable prospect for his recovery. Mr. Meserole's brother was telegraphed for and reached here at 9 o'clock to-night.

EL RIO REY'S HIGH PRICE.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Negotiations are reported to be in progress between Theodore Winters, the owner of last season's unbeaten two-year-old, El Rio Rey, and a syndicate of Chicagoans, who desire to race the champion horse this season under Chicago colors. A veterinarian employed by the syndicate is said to have examined El Rio at Nashville and reported him in first-class condition. Mr. Winters is declared to have set his price for the animal at $100,000.

Cheap Railroad Fares.

To Colorado via St. Louis. The fare via Missouri Pacific Railway from St. Louis to Pueblo, Col., is only fifteen dollars, including free palace reclining chair cars from St. Louis to Pueblo and Denver without change. New-York office, 391 Broadway.—*Ads.*

WORSE THAN THE SAVAGES

THE REV. MR. SCUDDER SCORES THE RINGSTERS.

DECENT CITIZENS OF HUDSON COUNTY URGED TO UNITE IN A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

A feeling of indignation and resentment has been aroused among the citizens of Hudson County, N. J., by the recent revelations of election frauds before the Senate investigating committee at Trenton. In most of the pulpits in Jersey City yesterday these frauds were made the theme of special addresses to the congregations. Without exception the better elements of the voting population were urged to sink partisanship in patriotism, and combine forces for the overthrow of the common enemy.

At the Jersey City Tabernacle, at York and Henderson streets, where the congregations are always large, there was last night a throng which taxed the capacity of the large auditorium to its utmost. The pastor, the Rev. John L. Scudder, who is an ardent ballot reformer, prefaced his remarks with a denunciation of the corrupt ring at present in control of the City Government. Mr. Scudder said:

"During the past few weeks Hudson County has achieved a most infamous notoriety. Recent exposures at Trenton proclaim the depths of political corruption to which we have ignominiously descended. We are under the control of a despicable and despotic gang of thieves and traitors. They are thieves because by fraudulent manipulation of the ballot boxes they steal away our lawful representation in the administration of government. They are traitors because they are breaking down our republican institutions and ruthlessly nullifying the sovereign will of the people. Under their iniquitous rule the right of suffrage has degenerated into a contemptible farce. As thieves and traitors their proper place is behind the bars. For their conspicuous services to the State each one deserves a striped suit and a ball and chain.

"I know I express the sentiments of every patriotic citizen when I say that I am disgusted and humiliated beyond measure as I consider the outrageous frauds that have been perpetrated in Hudson County during the recent election. The stench of this wholesale ballot-box stuffing and illegal counting has extended across the entire continent—nay, it has encircled the globe. Our shame has been flashed through our ubiquitous press. I was born and bred in heathen lands and have witnessed all manner of human depravity, but I must confess that I never saw such rank heathenism as has been exposed in Hudson County during the past few years. Savages are saints in comparison with these political rascals who infest our city and are systematically destroying its good name.

"The audacious tampering with the ballot box during the last election is enough to make every self-respecting citizen hang his head and hide his head for shame. We must acknowledge with reluctance that we are no longer freemen, but only the dupes and slaves of a usurping minority of political bummers.

"If I see men here foreigners and took up arms against our Government, how quickly we should riddle them with shot and shell; but because they happen to be within the pale of citizenship we suffer them to plot against our liberties and deliberately destroy our political rights. Now, an open foe we can all admire, but traitors is more detestable than a viper in the camp! I rejoice to see that popular indignation against these villains is reaching the boiling point and that into the fiery crater of our wrath these ballot-box stuffers and corrupt officials are now to be hurled without mercy. Let the criminals be punished with the direst penalties. And if the officers of justice fail to do their duty, if they dare to defy the public will in this matter and continue to cringe before the traitorous ring that rules this city, I believe the time will speedily come when respectable citizens will organize themselves into vigilance committees and take the law into their own hands.

"I sincerely hope no such extra-judicial measures will be resorted to, but I believe the temper of an outraged public demands and will have justice. Pulpit, press, and popular indignation will proclaim the evils of which I am far enough. The kind of physic this city needs is a strong allopathic dose of Jersey justice. But, fellow-citizens, we must do more than protest against this particular outburst of corruption and demand the prompt conviction and punishment of these contemptible knaves. We must purify the blood. These disgraceful proceedings will occur again unless we make a proper diagnosis of the disease and apply a suitable remedy. The remedy is twofold:

"*First*—Let us nominate at this election a genuine ballot reform law whose provisions shall be so sweeping and severe that further fraud at the polls will be an impossibility. Without such a law all our reformatory efforts will terminate in failure. Such a law we may have immediately if Republicans and Democrats will rise to the occasion and speak out their minds to their representatives at Trenton. Our Legislature is now straining itself over this subject of ballot reform, but who can tell what kind of a political egg this New-Jersey Legislature will lay? Let our citizens make every effort to compel these lawmakers to hatch a genuine reform bill. I would remind you, fellow-citizens, that the present agitation is nothing less than a fight for liberty. A quarter of a century ago we emancipated the slaves. Is it not high time we emancipated ourselves? While we are about it, let us thrust the issue of ballot reform into the very bottom of this evil, for it manifestly requires heroic treatment.

"*Secondly*—After the enactment of suitable laws to prevent corruption at the polls and to insure honest counting, we must elect men who will enforce them with zeal and fidelity. Why, then, in the name of common sense, do not the better elements of all parties combine and secure the style of government they desire? Have we not made fools of ourselves long enough? Have we not confounded our political bigotries with patriotism? We can have pure government in Jersey City if all the law-abiding citizens are willing to join hands, but we never can get it unless we are willing to pool our issues and act in concert. What our pulpits and papers need most to-day is wholesome and emphatic advice to the better classes to unite their forces in municipal politics. We must throw to the dogs our petty partisanships and jealousies if we would gain a victory over the unscrupulous ring that has cursed this city so long and grown increasingly defiant. Dividing our forces into separate camps and lashing one another, while the common enemy is left to plunder and devastate the land, is the acme of stupidity.

"What we need in Jersey City to-day is a great non-partisan movement, which shall include in its ranks the best elements of all parties and produce them to nominate and elect none but men of integrity and high standing in the community. I believe the time is ripe for such a movement. The opportunity is ours; shall we improve it?"

A MAIL THIEF CAPTURED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 9.—For some months frequent complaints have been made of missing letters on the main line of the East Tennessee Railway, and Division Post Office Inspector Sharpe undertook to find the thief. As the result of the inquiry Mail Agent Tom M. Montgomery was arrested in this city to-day shortly after his train came in. On his person were found a decoy letter, containing $2, and several genuine missives taken from the mail. Montgomery was brought before United States Commissioner Herpe and committed to jail in default of bond. He waived preliminary examination and was remanded until Thursday. His home is in Cleveland, Tenn., and he is a member of a good family.

SUICIDE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERESS.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 9.—Annie Chomo, who was indicted with John Kenderosh for the murder of her husband, John Chomo, at Pottstown last November, committed suicide in her cell to-day by hanging herself with a silk handkerchief, which she tied to a bar of the cell door. The keeper's attention was attracted by the cries of her three-months-old child. Kenderosh's trial commenced on Thursday and he was acquitted yesterday. After his acquittal the woman became very melancholy, and, before being taken from the court room, cried out: "Me hang! Me hang!" Shortly before she committed the deed she had her babe in her arms singing to it.

JOINED THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor met here to-day and formed a State organization in combination with the Farmers' Alliance, to be known as the Industrial Senate, for the purpose of securing favorable legislation for these two classes.

They denounced Factory Inspector Lawrence T. Fell for failing to enforce the factory laws, and will soon submit evidence of his dereliction to Gov. Abbett. Resolutions were also passed urging that the recommendations of the Hudson County Ballot Reform Association be embodied in the Werts draft of the Ballot Reform bill.

Use Pond's Extract for all lameness, soreness, bruises, and discolorations.—*Ads.*

THIS FORGER WAS GREEDY.

HE CALLED AT THE BANK JUST ONCE TOO OFTEN.

The police have known for some time that a skillful gang of forgers was operating in this city and vicinity, but so adroit were the offenders in their operations that to capture them seemed almost an impossibility. Through lack of caution, however, John C. Arthur, who is believed to be one of the gang, is now confined in the Old-slip station house charged with obtaining about $600 from the Seaboard National Bank of 18 Broadway by means of forged checks purporting to be drawn by Peter Vandenburg & Co., brokers in jewelry, doing business at 25 Whitehall-street.

The story of the forger's methods, as told by the bank people, is that last Wednesday Arthur appeared at the bank and presented to Paying Teller Edward J. Barger a check for $178, payable to the order of Edward Crane, purporting to be drawn by Vandenburg & Co. The check bore the number 129, which was next in succession to that of the last check drawn by the firm, and it was indorsed by the firm and by Crane. So the money was handed over, and Arthur departed. About two hours later he again appeared and presented for payment another check for $206, purporting to have been drawn by the same firm to the order of Charles E. Dutton. Like the preceding check, it was properly indorsed, and the signature appearing all right, the cash was again paid over.

Two days later Arthur went to the American District Telegraph office in the Produce Exchange. He desired the services of a messenger, and Superintendent Thomas McGovern detailed Patrick Conaty, whose number is 852. In the hall of the Exchange the messenger was directed by Arthur to go to the Seaboard National Bank and get the cash for a check which he gave him, directing him to return to the Exchange building. The check was presented by the boy for payment as directed. It was for $200, and was made payable to "myself," and was signed by Vandenburg & Co. It bore on the back: "Please pay messenger, 852." The frequency of the checks and the presence of the messenger boy rather excited the suspicions of the paying teller, and before paying the check he sent a man to find Mr. Vandenburg, whose office is but a short distance away. Unfortunately Mr. Vandenburg was away and the check was paid to the boy, who delivered the money to Arthur. The affair, however, so alarmed the teller that the next morning before going to the bank he called on Mr. Vandenburg and was horrified to learn that that gentleman had drawn no checks in any way lately.

The teller had hardly reached the bank when Arthur calmly walked in and handed in a check for $247, made payable to the order of Ralph Mayers, and, like its predecessors, signed by Vandenburg & Co. The special officer at the bank immediately took Arthur into custody and held him until an officer arrived from Old-slip station, to which the prisoner was taken.

Arthur took his arrest coolly. At the station he gave his residence as Boston. He said he was twenty-four years of age and a bookbinder by occupation. When arrested the prisoner had but $5 on his person. He is not known to the police. Arthur was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and was remanded to await further developments.

UNHONORED FUNERAL GUESTS.

NEGLECT OF KENTUCKY'S REPRESENTATIVES BY CINCINNATI'S MAYOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Gov. Buckner and staff and 165 members of the Kentucky Legislature went last Friday evening to Cincinnati to attend the funeral of Minister Pendleton. They went in response to an official invitation from Mayor Mosby, but they are now very sorry that they did. Arriving in Cincinnati, they found no Reception Committee to give them welcome, and found their way to the Burnet House and registered.

Mayor Mosby had been notified of their coming, but, as no one called, Gov. Buckner finally sent out Mr. Ben Lee Hardin, his chief of staff, to find what arrangements had been made for the funeral. Mr. Hardin went to see Mayor Mosby at the Gibson House, but found no one there but the Mayor's private secretary, Mr. Gaul.

"We are glad you've come," said he, "but what arrangements have you fellows made for attending the funeral?"

Mr. Hardin said they had not made any.

"Well, you'll have to walk," said Mr. Gaul, and after Mr. Hardin turned to go, the secretary added: "By the way, I wish you'd drop these letters into the basket down stairs."

The Kentuckian did so very meekly.

Nobody called on the visitors that night, but the next morning Mayor Mosby came around and offered Gov. Buckner a carriage, as he was to ride with ex-President Hayes and ex-Gov. Foraker. The legislators had better march on foot, he said. Gov. Buckner responded politely that he had come with the members of the Legislature, and he would march with them, and he did so, going in the procession on foot, although his sixty-eight years old. Gov. Campbell was treated with the same neglect, and there is some feeling on the part of some legislators over the matter.

BURNED AT SEA.

THE CREW OF THE LIZZIE D. SMALL RESCUED, BUT NOTHING SAVED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 9.—The fishing schooner Grace Choate, from Portsmouth, arrived this evening, having on board Capt. Horatio H. Lawson and six men of the schooner Lizzie D. Small of New-York, who were rescued from a boat to-day fifteen miles southeast of Thatcher's Island. The Small sailed Tuesday from St. John, N. B., with a cargo of piling shipped by Driscoll Brothers, consigned to A. J. Murray.

During a strong breeze from the north this morning, while the crew was on deck jibing the mainsail, the cabin stove burst, setting fire to the vessel. The flames soon spread from stem to stern, and the crew took to a boat, saving nothing but what they had on. The Captain attempted to get into the cabin, but was nearly suffocated. He lost all of his nautical instruments and a considerable sum of money. The Captain of the Grace Choate, seeing the vessel on fire, bore down on her and rescued the crew.

Shortly after leaving the Small, her stern burned off and she filled and rolled over. She is a dangerous obstruction to navigation. She was of 180 tons, built in 1866, in Camden, N. J., and was owned by Fred E. Scammell of New-York. No insurance is known to be on the vessel. The cargo was probably insured.

THE RISING MISSISSIPPI.

THE WATER REACHES THE HIGHEST POINT ON RECORD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—The river in front of the city has passed up over the high-water line of 1874, and is now at the highest point on record. It is rising from Cairo to the Gulf.

News was received here this evening of a break which occurred in the upper end of Chicot County, Ark. The river was a foot and a half below the top of the levees at the place of the break, but the levees were built of sand, which caved suddenly. The crevasse is now 40 feet wide and growing deeper and wider. The whole river front from the crevasse to the Louisiana line will undoubtedly be flooded within twenty-four hours, and also the whole of the Texas and Louisiana basin, including five parishes.

The river at Arkansas City is 47.5 feet on the gauge above high-water mark, and a further rise of a foot is expected. The height of the water is unprecedented from Arkansas to New-Orleans.

A SWINDLING SALESMAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 9.—A traveling salesman named Jud Hilton has been detected in the act of swindling parties in the town of Big Flats, this county, by means of forged notes. Hilton traveled for George A. Clark & Co., a wholesale tea house of this city, and when at home lived with his wife and child, at the residence of his father-in-law, M. C. Bennett, at Big Flats. The latter got Hilton out of two cases of forgery on notes held by S. Leonard, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western agent at Big Flats, and the matter was hushed up. Hilton was flying high, and to meet the demands of a fast life secured $350 of Frank Vielle, a farmer, on a forged note. When the fraud was exposed Hilton's arrest followed.

AN OLD CHURCH BURNED.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Second Reformed Dutch Church of Bethlehem, situated at Myers Corners, was burned this afternoon, entailing a loss of $10,000. It was built in 1841 on an acre of ground given by Nathanial Adams, and was enlarged in 1859 and 1879. The last pastor called was the Rev. Jacob Lansing Pease, in 1860. The church had about 200 communicants. While the church was burning a tenement house occupied by several colored families, half a mile distant, caught fire from some cause and was destroyed. The parsonage, close to the church, escaped. The church fire is supposed to have caught from a defective flue.

READY FOR REVOLUTION

TROUBLE AGAIN BREWING IN CUBA.

THE NATIVES ANXIOUS TO THROW OFF THE YOKE OF SPAIN—ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES THE CRY.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 5.—There can be no question that it is the earnest wish of Cuba to be free from the galling yoke of Spain. The aspirations for freedom all centre in annexation to the United States. The word is on every tongue, the subject of conversation everywhere, not secretly and in whispers, but openly at social gatherings, in the streets, clubs, cafés. The liberal press has taken it up, and there have been quite a number of articles in its columns during the last six weeks, the burden of whose song was annexation to America.

It will not last long. The authorities have an effectual way of silencing such "treason," and in a manner that admits of no argument. *La Union Constitucional*, the organ of the Spanish party, in its issue of the 1st inst., calls upon the powers to crush this annexation talk. Under the caption of "Illegal Propaganda" it says:

"With unaffected surprise we have observed for some time past that a part of the press which styles itself *liberal* has been talking of the annexation of the island of Cuba to the Republic of the United States of America, as if it were one of the simplest things in the world. Nevertheless, we have not wished to call the attention of the authorities to this rare political phenomenon, for two reasons: first, because we hoped that the periodicals referred to would consult prudence and recede *motu proprio* from this dangerous ground, and, secondly, because we also supposed that the authorities would of their own accord do what was fitting to their mission and duties, ourselves avoiding the task little to our liking—that of sconcers. Unfortunately the double anticipation has proved deceptive, since neither has the annexationist press modulated the tone of its propaganda, nor have the authorities taken, as they ought, any steps to prevent such unpatriotic and punishable occurrences.

"No! the aspiration of Cuban annexation to the United States is an artificial aspiration, criminal, and by no means can its propaganda be consented to. In reality in this aspiration is contained that of independence, and to seek independence is punishable according to the Penal Code. * * * Would the Government consent to a propaganda of separation? Would the Ministers allow the papers to discuss the benefits of Cuban independence? We do not believe it, but we believe it, however, if they allow annexation to be discussed when it is only another form of separation!

"We give warning in time. The Government may still take measures to prevent the continuance of the shameful spectacle that we now see. If it is necessary to proceed to measures of persecution and force, proceed without vacillations or weaknesses, let there be no mincing with kinds of threats. * * * Let the authorities consider that it is a question of the sovereignty of Spain in these provinces; and they must convince themselves that, however broad, ample, and liberal may be the political liberty here enjoyed it cannot be allowed to go to the point of thinking to diminish, in the least, the rights of the nation over this part of its territory."

It is probable that these annexation articles will soon be stopped, and in the manner suggested above. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that they have been permitted to appear at all. A storm is gathering here, but it will not break unless the Cubans are promised the active help of the United States. This it is what they are hoping and sighing for, and Senator Call's resolution has infused a new life into the feeling.

The Cubans have money, but no organization, (this was the trouble in their last revolution); men, but no leaders; stores, but no munitions. On the other hand, the Spaniards have entire possession of every branch of the Government. Their army in the island is composed of 56,000 men. The officers are from the old country, with very few exceptions, there being, I have understood, but two who are of Cuban birth and lineage, and the privates are Spaniards to a man. The natives have practically no share in the Government. The offices are the refuge for the scions of broken-down Spanish families, who come out here to mend their fortunes and do it by breaking all the laws in the Decalogue. The Spanish officials in Cuba are among the most corrupt in the world.

Cuba bears the burden not only of such a Government, but of the costs of Spain's attempts to crush the revolutions her tyranny has raised. To this day this wretched island is paying the debt her mother incurred in her endeavors to crush the uprising which ended in the independence of Mexico, and also the costs of Spain's share in France's abortive attempt against that country in 1863, as well as the expenses of putting down the several revolutions in Porto Rico, and now is paid directly into the Spanish Treasury no one knows.

Outside of Havana there is no mixing socially between the Spaniards and the Cubans. In the provincial cities they are practically two peoples, each with their own clubs and their own societies. At the balls of the carnival season, at which several hundred people may be present, there will not be one Spaniard in the room, and vice versa.

We buy buy Cuban's sugar, which is her life, and we feed her. But may well be questioned whether the population of Cuba is fit material to make good citizens. During the civil war their sympathies were entirely with the South, and the feeling then so strong exists to-day. They wish to be a Southern State and would be a Democratic one.

Singularly enough, the Spanish planters are at one with the Cubans in their desire to see the island United States property, because they see that their best interests would be thus subserved, and under the present Government rule is always at their door. It is generally believed that, should the present Congress make free raw sugar, Spain would impose an additional export duty on that article, a duty which already bears heavily on the industry of the island.

American faces are becoming very common here during the Winter months, and whenever the band is playing on the Plaza of Isabella II. the trim figures and pretty faces and stylish gowns of American girls are to be seen in plenty.

The United States ships of war Galena and Kearsarge have been here a week and left last evening for Key West, where they expect to remain a month, engaged in target practice with small arms and great guns.

THE "AUNT JACK" TRAIN.

IT WILL ILLUSTRATE A PROBLEM IN PRACTICAL RAILROADING.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Every ticket allotted to Baltimore for the "Aunt Jack" performance by Manager Palmer's artists in Washington to-morrow, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, has been taken. Many more could have been readily disposed of.

As soon as the theatre groups stop celebrating Mr. Palmer, they begin to discuss the practical railroading required to make the round trip between New-York and Washington a success. From New-York to Washington is dismissed with a "That's all right," but from Washington to New-York in little more than four hours "is the rub." Making time standwhile space flies will be the work of the "Aunt Jack" train. Every body interested in railroading—and that excepts very few people in Baltimore—is anxiously awaiting the publication of the time made from Washington to Baltimore, Baltimore to Wilmington, (Del.,) Wilmington to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to New-York.

New-Yorkers here with a memory are remarking how John Brougham and his Bowery Theatre troupe several years ago opened the evening's performance in a Philadelphia theatre and closed the same evening's entertainment in his own Bowery Theatre, and how proud New-York then was of the achievement.

DETROIT'S LOSS BY FIRE.

DETROIT, March 9.—Fire was discovered early this evening in the rear of Gray & Baffy's six-story brick furniture factory, 98, 100, and 102 Congress-street, West. The fire was on the fifth floor, and before the department got to work had gained great headway among very dry materials. Although a general alarm was turned in soon after, the flames spread rapidly to the roof and then downward until the roof and upper floor fell, carrying the fire to the ground. Carroll & Hunt's chair establishment on the 98, and 100, next door, was next in the making an intensely hot fire, which not only rendered firemen's work very difficult but threatened to consume buildings on the opposite side of the street. The Ostler Printing Company and Carroll Cigar Manufactory, occupying two numbers on the east, were also completely gutted.

The loss is estimated at $250,000, partially covered by insurance. The burned buildings were the property of Senator James McMillan and valued at $70,000.

DIED FROM A BEATING.

Mrs. Ellen Rooney, aged fifty-four years, of 172 Bleecker-street, died suddenly late last night at her home. It was said that her husband had beaten her. Her eye was black and there were other bruises about the head and body. Her husband was arrested.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Pickford service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Ads.*

HONORING HERR BOETTICHER.

DECORATION OF THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE GIVEN HIM.

BERLIN, March 9.—To mark the anniversary of the death of his grandfather, Emperor William I., the Emperor to-day sent an aide-de-camp to Herr von Boetticher, the Minister of the Interior, with the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle.

Accompanying the decoration was a letter in the Emperor's own handwriting, in which he associates the honor with the memory of the late Emperor, to whom he refers as the pioneer of the social reform movement, which, he says, he has resolved to pursue with all persistence. In his efforts to carry out the desired reform, the Emperor says he has found Herr von Boetticher his main supporter, and he further expresses his warm acknowledgments of the Minister's services to the State, assures him of his full confidence and appreciation, and says he hopes the bestowal of the decoration will spur him on to further work in the same cause.

The incident is much remarked in connection with the rumors that Herr von Boetticher will succeed Prince Bismark in the office of Chancellor.

DEDICATING A MAUSOLEUM.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Imperial Mausoleum at Charlottenburg was dedicated to-day. The route to the tomb was lined with sightseers, who respectfully uncovered their heads as the imperial party passed on its way to attend the ceremony.

The services were of

THE MONMOUTH STAKES

A FINE LOT OF ENTRIES IN ALL CLASSES.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE CUP AND THE CHAMPION STAKES—NEWS OF THE RUNNERS AND TROTTERS.

With the possible exceptions of the entries of Theodore Winters and L. U. Shipper of California, which may be in the delayed mails, Secretary Cricklmore of the Monmouth Park Association has received all the entries to the stakes to be run over the new track next Summer. They number 3,095, as against 2,929 received a year ago. The two-year-old stakes show a gain over last year, as also do the races for horses of all ages, while there is a falling off in the races for three-year-olds. The cause of the falling off in this division is hardly explicable, for last year's two-year-olds were so evenly balanced a lot, with the exception of El Rio Rey, that they defeated one another with exasperating regularity. El Rio Rey may be the horse responsible for keeping owners and trainers out of these stakes. Up to Saturday evening Mr. Winters had not entered his champion in any of the stakes, a fact due possibly to the detention of the Pacific coast mails. If it should turn out that this famous colt has not been named for any of these stakes there will be weeping and wailing among some owners and trainers, as it is certain that Gregory, Reclare, St. Carlo, Chaos, Leighton, Blackburn, Jane Day, Judge Morrow, Riley, Prodigal Son, and Raperta will not be the only stake winners in the three-year-old class. Hardly one of them is what may be called first-class, and the chances are against there being a Tremont or Miss Woodford among them.

A noticeable feature of the nominations is the absence of some of the Western owners who have announced during the Winter that they were coming East to sweep the deck with their stables. Those who have come East in the past, after successes at such tracks as Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, Lexington, and Latonia, have found that, as a rule, the Eastern horses were too high class for their nags. They could win in the West, but in the East were unable to get even a small slice of the money from the stables making this section their headquarters. Many of these owners have therefore decided to remain in the West, and after racing through the circuits above referred to, will campaign at the Washington and West Side Parks in Chicago, at St. Paul, Kansas City, and St. Louis. What little racing they do in the East will be confined to the Saratoga track, where they will have a better chance than in competition with the high-class horses they would have to meet hereabout.

The largest nominators to the Monmouth stakes are the Dwyer Brothers, with 215; August Belmont, with 210; D. D. Withers, with 171; J. A. & A. H. Morris, with 159; the Rancocas Stable of Pierre Lorillard, with 151, all two-year-olds; W. L. Scott, with 130; S. S. Brown, with 124; the Santa Anita Stable, with 109, and J. R. Haggin, with 103, to which ought properly to be added the 65 entries of two-year-olds made by Marcus Daly, who is Mr. Haggin's partner and general manager of of his Anaconda Copper Mine. The following figures regarding the stakes will be of interest to all racegoers, as they give comparisons with the nominations made a year ago:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Name of Stakes.	1889.	1890.	Name of Stakes.	1889.	1890.
Independence	102	131	Red Bank	112	112
Atlantic	110	127	Camden	137	139
Lassie	94	118	Optional	113	126
Colleen	97	112	*Amboy	176	165
Hollywood	(New)	118	Select	158	138
Seabright	111	113	*Carteret	191	200

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Name of Stakes.	Distance. Miles.	1889.	1890
Barnegat	1⅛	51	44
Trenton	1⅛	66	49
Elizabeth	1⅛	50	42
Newark	1⅛	89	66
Raritan	1⅛	66	64
Palisade	1⅛	88	53
*Hackensack	1⅛	(New)	77
*Cape May	1⅛	86	51
Choice	1⅛	89	59
*Jersey	1⅛	95	86

FOR ALL AGES.

Name of Stakes.	Distance. Miles.	1889.	1890.
*Fourth of July	1	74	34
Ocean	1⅛	18	28
*Long Branch	1⅛	63	61
*Shrewsbury	1⅛	43	51
Cup	1¼	18	26
*Midsummer	1¼	85	76
*Harvest	1¼	71	55
*Navesink	1⅜	48	44
Passaic	1⅜	25	25
Freehold	1⅜	28	36
Eatontown	1	54	52
*Rahway	1	82	82
Champion	1⅛	25	42
Orange	7⁄8	69	64
*Delaware	1¼	73	61
*Monmouth	1¼	67	72

*Handicap races.

The Champion Stakes, always one of the great races of the year at Monmouth, has secured a grand list of entries for this year, forty-two in all. Among them are the very best horses in America, for the Dwyer Brothers enter Hanover, Kingston, Sir Dixon, and Longstreet; Mr. Haggin names Firenzi, Salvator, and Fresno; Mr. Belmont, Prince Royal, Raceland, and St. Carlo; Mr. Withers, the Faverdale colt; Mr. Pulitzer, Tenby; Mr. Lakeland, Exile; Mr. Higgins, Eurus; the Castle Stable, Diablo and Elkton; the Santa Anita Stable, Emperor of Norfolk, Los Angeles, Clio, and Honduras; Mr. Brown, Senorita and Buddhist; Senator Hearst, King Thomas, Tournament, and Anaconda; Green Morris, Judge Morrow; Mr. Scott, Chaos, Leighton, Banquet, and Torso; the Auburndale Stable, Jay F. Dee and Roseuska Kay; the Beverwyck Stable, Lavinia Belle; Ed Corbett, Riley and Libretto; Megibben & Co., Sportsman, W. G. Morris, Eberlee, and Avondale; Stewart & Sons, Verdeur; Western Union Stable, Dunboyne, and Scorgan Brothers, Dollikens. Such a list insures a rattling good race for Champion Day.

So, too, the entries for the Monmouth Cup show an increase over the entries of a year ago, and these entries foretell a great race. Ten entries include these well-known performers: Prince Royal, Raceland, Firenzi, Salvator, Sir Dixon, Longstreet, Montrose, Exile, Tea Tray, Senorita, Buddhist, Obstacle, Lavinia Belle, Dissolute, Libretto, Eleve, Judge Morrow, Verdeur, Los Angeles, Dunboyne, Tomboy, Major Domo, the Faverdale colt, Tycoon, and Rico. The two last named are the representatives of the Rose Beadle Stable, under which name Mr. L. J. Rose of Los Angeles, Cal., who has abandoned the trotting horses, will race.

A nomination that will please all racing men is that of Emperor of Norfolk in several stakes. This makes it almost certain that this great racer will be able to stand training this year. If he does there is trouble ahead for such cracks as Firenzi, Kingston, Raceland, Prince Royal, Salvator, Senorita, Spokane, and Proctor Knott. The latter isn't out of it in any company, for since he has got out of the hands of the Dwyer-licking trainer, Sam Bryant, he promises to show up as a race horse. If that lot and the Faverdale colt could be brought together in one great race, what a sensational one it would be, and who is shrewd enough to name the probable winner in a race at weights for age, over, say, a mile and a quarter?

Some three hundred men are at work daily at the new track of the Monmouth Park Association, and the new buildings grow very materially in a week's time. Mr. Withers himself inspects the work at least once a week, and generally twice. The particular object of solicitude with him is the paddock, where seventy horses can be temporarily housed while waiting for the races in which they are to take part. It will be different from any other paddock in the country, and every possible convenience and comfort for the horses will be provided. Mr. Withers differs from a majority of racing men in that he is always thinking of the comfort of his horses, and of the new that he proposes that they shall have all of it that is possible.

Mr. M. J. Dwyer, President of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, who has been spending the Winter months in the South with his family, returned from there on Friday evening much improved in health and ready for the Spring racing campaign. He left John Kelly, the popular manager of the betting flags at several of the race tracks, at the Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been taking a course of medical treatment. Every one will be glad to know that the result has been extremely beneficial, and that the genial John has gained health and strength, and will be back here at the opening of the racing season more bitter and jolly than ever. Half the pleasure of going to the races would be gone if John Kelly, who is everybody's friend, were not there.

The report comes from the West that "Pike" Barnes has been retained to ride the flying filly Maori in the Suburban Handicap. "Lucky" Said we, who was the first call on Barnes, has consented to this after a deal of angling. The arrangements having been perfected through "Nick" Finzer, who believes the mare to have "a soft thing" in the race at the weight assigned her—104 pounds. There is a "line," therefore, for people who like to indulge in hate-post betting on this great handicap.

It is generally understood that the racing associations hereabout will reduce the purses, which last year were uniformly $1,000 at most of the tracks. This will certainly be done in selling races, where the purse to be won is wholly out of proportion to the actual value of the horses competing. A case in point which is frequently alluded to was a selling race at Jerome Park on June 2, 1886, when Ernest, one of Billy Lakewood's old selling platers, won a purse worth $700, though he was entered to be sold for $100. This was one of the most flagrant instances, but there have been others almost as bad, and the managers of several of the clubs have decided that such cases are a trifle too much. So the selling-race purses are likely to be about $600 or $750 this year. Those will be big enough for the average selling plater, which isn't worth a dollar more than the first-named sum.

The city pool rooms have opened up again, and many were in full blast during the last two days of last week. Their managers profess to be doing only a "commission business" on the races at Clifton and Guttenberg. It was generally believed that they would remain closed until after the legislative committee had finished its investigation of the various city departments. A disagreement as to the terms for "protection" seems now to have been the reason for their closing. It is said that they paid some one $150 a month for protection and that this some one raised the price to $200. This the pool room men refused to pay, but the story now is that a compromise was effected at $175 a month. At one time there were forty-three rooms which contributed to this protection fund. How many contributors there are to the new fund is not known, except to the collector and his principals.

The bill before the New-Jersey Legislature which limits racing on the tracks in that State, has been so amended as to permit of racing between April 15 and Nov. 15 of each year, but thirty days' racing is to be allowed at any one track. There is every probability that this bill will pass and that the last of all Winter racing at Clifton and Guttenberg has been seen. The men connected with the Hudson County Racing Association are very strong politically, however, and they may be able to prevent the bill from becoming a law, even in case it passes both branches of the legislative body.

John Splan, the well-known reinsman, who was with the Barnum show in England, has come back with a lot of commissions to buy trotting stock in this country for Englishmen who are anxious to secure American-bred road horses. Wanita, as has been stated in THE TIMES, goes to Italy this week, and it is probable that German parties will secure Harry Wilkes from the Sire Brothers of this city. The prospective purchasers of Harry Wilkes are anxious to secure him in order to beat Polly, the champion trotter of Europe.

John E. Madden is one of the most hustling of the horsemen of America. Lexington, Ky., is his home, and, like most Kentuckians, he is a born judge of horseflesh. He rarely gets the worst of a bargain, and is about as shrewd a buyer as stands in shoe leather. Through Col. R. S. Strader he sold on Saturday, for $5,800, to A. H. Moore of Philadelphia, the br. m. Hattie Wilkes, eight years, by George Wilkes, first dam by Edwin Forrest, second dam by Pilot. The mare is in foal to Robert McGregor, and her foal ought to be a trotter.

The sales of trotters will continue this week, beginning on Tuesday with the sale of a choice lot of forty from the famous Stony Ford farm and the private stable and breeding stud of William Rockefeller. Mr. Kellogg will certainly obtain good prices for them, for they are a rarely well-bred lot. On Wednesday he will sell the stock of the late Benjamin E. Bates and a consignment from the Forest Hill stock farm of George A. Reynolds of Utica. The same parties will sell the Hackia lot on Thursday and Friday, but there will hardly be anything sensational about it, as the lot are untried and from untried sires. Last week's sale was the most remarkable ever known, the 189 animals disposed of by Mr. Kellogg fetching a total of $345,585. The next really sensational sale will be that of the Palo Alto lot on the 25th and 26th.

THE CLIFTON RACES.

The entries and weights for the races to be run at Clifton this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter. J. J. O'B., 116 pounds; Little Jim and Harwood, 112 each; Bainbridge, 108; Pommeroyse and Ban Hope, 104 each; Josh Billings and Albemarle, 100 each; Flitaway, 99; Darling and San Adonia, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Manhattan, 123 pounds; Lord Beaconsfield, Keynote, and Locust, 118 each; Chesapeake and Pat Morau, 108 each; Brier, Ariel, and Gallus Dan, 103 each; St. Mary and Iceberg, 100 each; Ayala, Long Time, Lady Archer, and Wild Cherry, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Monsoon, 119 pounds; Freedom and Romance, 109 each; Shotover, Little Jake, Dalesman, Can't Tell, and Mulligan, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Young Duke, 119 pounds; Van and Carnegie, 118 each; Grimaldi, 115; Glenmound and Sparling, 114 each; Miss Cody, 109; Fannie H., 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for three-year-olds. Gladstone, 118 pounds; the Nellie Booker colt, Defendant, and Prince Howard, 112 each; Dover, 110; Harrison and Ripley, 103 each; Faustina, 103; Jenevous and Lemoine H., 102 each; May Queen and Lillie M., 101 each; Unadega, 99; Florida, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Walter G., California, King Arthur, Barnum, Crispin, Courtier, Woodstock, Consignee, the Rosemary-Murray colt, Jim Murphy, Aiva, Hilda, Bloss, Landseer, and Glory, 110 pounds each.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Philip Goatcher, the scenic artist, so long attached to Wallack's Theatre, has tried a year of work as a business man, doing job work for any theatre or company that wanted it, and he doesn't like it. He has just made an engagement with A. M. Palmer and Theodore Moss to become the scenic artist of Palmer's and the Star Theatre next season. "I am tired," said Mr. Goatcher yesterday, "has no time to be a business man, even if he unites business with artistic ability. I have done well enough financially as an independent scene painter, but I prefer my frame in the theatre to a shop of my own."

Miss Jessie Bartlett, a comedian recently seen here with "The King's Fool" company, is soon to sing the part of the Duke of Plaza-Toro in "The Gondoliers."

Marion Manola will reappear with the McCaull Opera Company in Philadelphia to-night as Stella, the same part which she created in this city in "Clover."

"The Grand Duchess" has made the hit of the season at the Casino, and Lillian Russell in the title rôle has made the great success of her professional career. To-night Moses Tebbie, Potentate of Mecca Temple Mystic Shrine, 500 strong, will witness the performance and study the cast from special programmes printed on parchment, which Manager Aronson has prepared to commemorate the visit.

Lyman Howe's Fun and Modjeska, following the three weeks' Chicago season beginning to-night, has been arranged as follows: St. Louis, week of April 7; Detroit, April 14, 15, 16; Toledo, April 17; East Saginaw, Mich., April 18; Grand Rapids, April 19; reaching the Amphitheatre Auditorium, Louisville, Ky., May 3, for a series of four performances.

Joseph Jefferson has just completed a new house on the shores of Buzzard's Bay, in Massachusetts, and will make it his Summer home in the future. At the close of the season he said Mr. Florence, in Brooklyn, May 3, he will go directly to Buzzard's Bay to enjoy a long rest and vacation.

Miss Ulie Akerstrom begins a three weeks' engagement at Philbin's May 12, when she will produce a new play, written by herself, entitled "A Little Busybody."

Charles Coghlan is engaged in writing a new play for his sister Rose.

The selections from Browning which Mrs. Le Moyne will read at the Lyceum this afternoon include "A Tale," "Andrea del Sarto," "Count Siamond," "Upal," "A Villa Down in the City," and "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came."

Vida Croly will play Rosechen in Sydney Rosenfeld's "Stepping Stone" company during the temporary absence on the road of Miss Kitty Oesterle.

LOOKING FOR HER SON.

If Joseph Astley, a stationer, who his mother Mrs. Mary Astley, thinks lives in Rose-street, will call at the City Hall police station, he will find the old lady. She lives at Holyoke, Mass., and came from Springfield on Saturday on the Boston express which arrived at the Grand Central Station at 5:30 P. M. She expected to see her son at the depot, however, and after a couple of hours' search, waiting the started out to find him, and at last sought shelter and information at the City Hall police station.

TO PROTECT GAME AND FISH

TWENTY-NINE BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

A PROPOSITION TO CODIFY AND REVISE ALL THE LAWS RELATING TO THE SUBJECT NOW IN FORCE.

ALBANY, March 9.—Twenty-nine bills relating to the game laws of New-York State have been introduced in the present Legislature up to date. The one that is apparently regarded with most interest by sportsmen is Senator Coggeshall's, which provides for the revision and codification of all the game laws now on the statute books. It establishes a commission to perform the work, composed of three persons, one to be selected by the Attorney General from his assistants, another by the Commissioners of Fisheries from among their number, and the third to be a member of the New-York Society for the Protection of Game, to be named by the society.

This commission must revise and codify the game laws and report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1891. The compensation of the Commissioners is fixed at $3 a day each for actual service, and $5,000 is appropriated by the bill to meet the cost of the work. On the subject of the Coggeshall bill Senator Emerson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Fisheries and Game, said to THE TIMES's correspondent:

"I consider the outlook for the codification of the game laws of the State exceedingly good. There are now so many of these laws that their discovery and enforcement is difficult, and transgressors flourish accordingly. The people are fast awakening to the necessity of protecting the game, this feeling being especially strong in Essex, Clinton, Warren, and neighboring counties. The good results of a law well enforced have already been seen in the Adirondacks. Since pot hunting was stopped in that region deer have become more plentiful than ever, and the supply is bound to increase rapidly. Is it not reasonable to suppose that, if all the laws relating to game were revised and printed in such a manner that their provisions might easily be understood by those charged with their enforcement, the result would be generally beneficial? There are grand possibilities in the Empire State for honest sportsmen which codification alone can bring about, and I earnestly hope the bill will become a law."

Mr. Treadway, Chairman of the Assembly Fisheries and Game Committee, is also in favor of the proposed codification law. He refers to the increase of deer in the Adirondacks since pot hunting was made unlawful, and declares unhesitatingly that the game interests of the State can only be thoroughly conserved by revising the laws and getting them in shape for prompt enforcement.

There appears to be some difference of opinion in the Assembly Committee on Fisheries and Game regarding the relative merits of two bills framed for the preservation of fish in the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and other lakes and rivers. One of these is by E. J. Lane of Jefferson County. It prohibits the taking, except with hook and line, of any fish, except minnows, in Lake Ontario, on the American side, for three miles from the mouth of Niagara River or Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, or Cross Lakes, or their outlets or the tributaries of the American waters of the Niagara River above the Falls. In the Hudson, below the Troy dam, and in Lake Ontario waters not specified above, except Great Sodus Bay, Port Bay, East Bay, and Henderson Harbor, and also except in Lake Champlain during October and the first fifteen days in November, and in the Walkill River, eels and suckers may be taken during March, April, October, and November with fyke nets, whose meshes shall not be less than one inch. Suckers, bullheads, and eels less than 6 inches may be taken in Canandaigua Lake, Lewis County, with gill nets, during November and December, according to this measure.

Mr. Hitt's bill provides for the preservation of fish "in the American waters of the St. Lawrence River and of that part of the Lake Ontario within one mile from shore between the mouth of the St. Regis River and the boundary line between the towns of Lyme and Cape Vincent, in the county of Jefferson, and also in the waters of Henderson Bay and Lake Ontario within one mile from shore, between the most westerly point of Pillar Point and the boundary line between the counties of Jefferson and Oswego, and also in the American waters of all bays, channels, creeks, inlets, and tributaries thereof, or other parts of such river and of Lake Ontario within the limits designated above, or within one mile from the shore of any island in Lake Ontario which is a part of Jefferson County, and to the inland waters of said Jefferson County." Angling or taking in any manner any fish except eels, bullheads, suckers, or sturgeon from the above-mentioned waters from Dec. 1 of each year to May 20 following is forbidden, and at all other times line and hook must be employed except for sturgeon and eels. If an angler should capture a black bass weighing less than half a pound, or a muskallonge weighing less than three pounds, he is obliged by this bill to return the prize to the water, using due care not to kill or injure it. Minnows must be caught with nets from May 20 to Dec. 1, provided the nets are not set and that any game fish caught are thrown back. The placing of poisonous substances or explosives in the water is expressly forbidden, as is the carrying by any person or common carrier of fish unlawfully caught.

The penalty for violation is a forfeiture of $100 and $25 additional for each fish taken or held. The owners of fish nets are subject to the penalties imposed by this law. Any net or unlawful device for catching fish used by any person or taken before a Justice of the Peace or a County Judge, who shall issue a summons to all persons interested to appear and show cause why the net or device should not be destroyed. Sheriffs, their deputies, constables, and fish and game protectors are empowered to arrest violators of the law without warrants if they are apprehended in the act of fishing unlawfully.

Senator McCarren of Kings has a bill prohibiting the killing in Queens and Suffolk Counties of partridge, quail, hare, or rabbit, from Jan. 15 to Nov. 15. The other game bills which cut any figure are summarized as follows:

By Senator Chase of Albany—Prohibiting the killing of woodcock between Jan. 1 and Sept. 9, except in Queens and Suffolk Counties, or black or gray squirrels between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

By Senator McCarren—Prohibiting the killing of quail or partridges between Jan. 15 and Nov. 15, or hares or rabbits between Jan. 15 and Nov. 15; also prohibiting the hunting of the last-named game with ferrets. Owners or occupants of nurseries or orchards are exempted from this provision.

By Mr. Cornell of Richmond—Providing for a more effective organization of game and fish protectors by giving the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries power to appoint fifteen game and fish protectors whose jurisdiction shall extend over the State.

By Mr. Barton of Warren—Making it unlawful to catch black bass in Lake Mahopac, Schroon Lake or River, Paradox Lake, or Brant Lake, in the counties of Essex and Warren; Skaneateles Lake, Lake Erie, and streams flowing above the falls on the American side, between Jan. 1 and July 1, or in Lake George between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1.

By Mr. Rose of Sullivan, prohibiting the hunting of deer with dogs in Sullivan County, except in October and November of each year.

By Mr. Treadway of Essex, for the further protection of shad and other game fish in the Delaware River; also a bill providing that shad shall not be taken from the Hudson River by any device whatever from Saturday, 12 noon, to Sunday, 12 midnight," between March 15 and June 15 in each year.

By Mr. Townsend of Queens, prohibiting the use of any device except hook and line for the capture of menhaden or other fish in Jamaica Bay, shrimps, killies, eels, and shellfish excepted.

By Mr. Dempsey of Oneida, making it lawful to kill wild deer in the State from sunrise Aug. 15 to sunset Nov. 15 in each year, no one person to kill more than three deer. The hunting deer with dogs in St. Lawrence or Delaware Counties at any time is made punishable by a fine of $100. Deer may be hunted with dogs in Queens and Suffolk only during the first ten weekdays of October in each year. The lawful season for pursuing deer with dogs in the other counties shall commence at sunrise, Sept. 1, and end at sunset of the last day of September of each year. The killing of fawns or of female deer by driving them into the water by dogs at any time is made a misdemeanor.

The Great Cocoa of Europe,
The Coming One of America.

Delicious, Strengthening to the Nerves.

Tea and coffee cheer but do not nourish. They even leave an injurious effect upon the nervous system. Indeed, there is no beverage like

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

It *stimulates* and *nourishes* as none other, leaves no bad effects and is a flesh-former of the most approved type.

☞ VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("use two teaspoonfuls to a cup of tea"). The strong may take it with pleasure and the weak with impunity. The exciting effects of tea and coffee are obviated by its steady use, and nervous disorders are relieved and prevented. Delicious to the taste. "Largest sale in the world." ASK FOR VAN HOUTEN'S AND TAKE NO OTHER. "

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

HOT

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FEEL HOT AND FEVERISH EVEN IN THE COLDEST WEATHER. IT IS A BAD SIGN.

OR

ON THE OTHER HAND, MANY PERSONS ARE CHILLY, SHIVERING, WITH ICY HANDS AND FEET, WHEN THE WEATHER IS COMPARATIVELY WARM. IN BOTH CASES IT IS THE SIGN OF A

COLD

STOP IT! NEARLY EVERY FATAL DISEASE BEGINS WITH A COLD.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

WILL STOP THE COLD IN EVERY INSTANCE.

THIS GRAND REMEDY IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT; IT HAS BEEN USED FOR 50 YEARS. IT IS A PRODUCT OF SCIENCE; IT IS INDORSED BY SCIENTISTS. IT IS THE BEST. DO NOT TAKE ANY CHANCES WITH YOUR HEALTH.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

REPORTS FROM PROSPEROUS CLUBS—THE LOCAL SOCIETY OF AMATEURS.

That a good slide shows well in any kind of light was clearly demonstrated at a recent lantern exhibition of the New-York Camera Club. Some of the slides had been made for use in oil lanterns, and there was some apprehension as to how they would appear when projected upon the screen by Mr. A. D. Fisk's powerful lantern. They proved excellent, however. The exhibition was of the work of members of the club, and was a good one. Many of the pictures were applauded. Lantern slides are so common nowadays that it is only those of merit that are openly commended by the spectators.

The following arrangements for meetings have been made by the New-York Camera Club: To-night Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia College will give a lecture, illustrated by the optical lantern, upon "The Bosphorus and Its Villages." Monday evening, March 17, Frank La Manna, President of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, is to give his lecture, entitled "A Trip to the Paris Exposition." Mr. La Manna has some good views of the exposition, which will be shown on the screen. Tuesday evening, March 18, lantern slide test night. Monday evening, March 24, meeting for scientific discussion and demonstration of the management of the optical lantern at home exhibitions by A. D. Fisk; discussion on the use of the hand camera, and exhibition of several lenses made for hand cameras. Monday evening, March 31, meeting for scientific discussion, exhibition of view cameras and of lenses intended for field work. Monday evening, April 7, optical lantern exhibition of slides made by members of the club. Wednesday evening, April 9, business meeting of the club. Monday, April 14, a private exhibition of prints at the rooms of the club will be opened, to continue for at least one week.

"A Trip to the Caribbees" will be illustrated with lantern slides by W. T. Wintringham and George S. Wheeler at a meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography on Thursday evening in the Hoagland Laboratory, Henry-street, corner of Pacific.

The following officers were elected at the March meeting of the Hoboken Camera Club, at their rooms, 140 Washington-street: President—A. Thomas; Vice President—F. A. Muench; Secretary—G. Stoljes; Treasurer—C. Beckens; Trustees—A. Beyer, C. Most, and W. Gritsen; Instructors—W. Sachs, W. Allen, F. Schneider; Custodian—A. Ruynecht; Literary Committee—G. Mot; and P. Muller. The club is now in a prosperous condition, and new members are joining at each meeting.

To-morrow evening, the last regular monthly meeting of the Society of Amateur Photographers, at 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, Mr. Wallace Goold Levison will read a paper on the "Photography of Self-Luminous Subjects," which will be illustrated with lantern slides. Among the novel effects to be shown is the appearance of fireworks when photographed instantaneously during their discharge, and also the peculiar effect obtained in making time exposures of luminous objects. Mr. Levison has made a number of experiments in this direction, and has obtained interesting results.

Another paper on "Helps in the Studio," by Miss Catherine Weed Barnes, is to be expected, will contain many practical suggestions, since she has had considerable experience in taking portraits.

Among the apparatus to be shown will be two or three shutters of novel construction and a camera which will make simultaneously panoramic pictures made possible now by the introduction of the new Eastman rollable film. One of the uses of this instrument is that it will photograph an area within a complete circle on the principle of the well-known cyclorama, or from one-quarter, one-half, to three-quarters of a circle, or it may be used in surveying land and laying out maps. By taking photographs from two points of view at known distances apart, the distances and location of all objects from the two points are easily determined, and a map of remarkable accuracy is obtained.

The perspective of the panoramic pictures is very peculiar, looks distorted when the picture is laid out flat, but when it is bent in the form of a circle the correct view is observed.

Next week Dr. L. H. Laudy is to entertain the society at the Columbia College School of Mines lecture room with an illustrated lecture on the "Arc Light for Lantern Projection."

What has given much satisfaction to the members is the fact that the officers have been successful in obtaining better and larger quarters, where the society will have its home for some time to come. Arrangements have been completed with the Society of Mechanical Engineers for the lease of two floors in its new building, 12 West Thirty-first-street, (now occupied by the Academy of Medicine,) which are to be fitted up very elaborately for photographic manipulations.

In addition to these facilities, the society will have a much larger hall for the display of lantern slides than it now possesses. The society will also play an important part in contributing to the comfort of the occupants. At present an architect is employed in devising plans which will dispose of the space to the best advantage. A spacious photographic skylight, printing rooms, and dark rooms will be included.

The society had hoped to be of considerable use in recording the various steps of the construction of the World's Fair buildings and other matters of interest connected with the enterprise until Fair week, but for Chicago. It is probable the joint exhibition in which the society co-operates with the Boston and Philadelphia societies, fixed for this year, will be postponed until next year, as it is found that the Spring is the best season to hold such exhibitions. This year the fitting up of new quarters will prevent the society from undertaking it.

Notwithstanding the favorable comments on eikonogen as a developer, it is not adopted by many professional platemakers. Hence a formula, adapted to the old hard films, but said to be very good, has recently appeared. It is given out by Mr. G. Cramer. It is made up by what is called the hydrometer test—that is, a hydrometer sold for testing the strength of nitrate of silver solutions is used for this. The figures are those that will be read on the hydrometer:

Sodium sulphite	60
Sodium carbonate	45

Take 4 ounces of the 60 sodium sulphite solution and mix it with 4 ounces of the 45 sodium carbonate solution, which forms the alkali solution. Make the pyro as follows:

Pyro	1 ounce
Water	12 ounces
Oxalic acid	10 grains

To prepare the developer, take of the

Alkaline solution	8 ounces
Pyro solution	8 drams
Water	24 ounces

To the above simply add 1 drop of ammonia, or in the proportion of 1 drop to every 32 ounces of developer.

It is said that the ammonia aids in giving density and detail.

FOR COMMITTAL.

From the Washington Star.

He (cautiously)—What would you say, darling, if I should ask you to be my wife?

Darling (very much cautiously)—Ask me and find out.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

For the first time in five or six weeks Edward McGlynn, called by courtesy "the Rev. Dr.," appeared at last night's meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society at Cooper Union and presided at the meeting. "Dr." McGlynn has been ill, and was still too weak last night to do anything more than preside. He introduced the Rev. S. W. Thackeray of Cambridge University, who, in talking upon the subject "Who is the Real Owner of the Land?" talked on the same line on which "Dr." McGlynn has been preaching for years.

Andrew Spanburg of 1,780 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, after drinking in the saloon at 113 South-street Saturday night, went out with John Colvey of 86 Dikeman-street, Brooklyn, whom he did not know, but who had promised to get him a job as ship carpenter. Colvey knocked Spanburg down and relieved him of his pocket money and his watch and chain. Colvey was caught, and in the Tombs Police Court yesterday was held in $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of highway robbery.

Eugene Worden, a car driver, who lives at 410 West Twenty-fifth-street, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with bigamy. Maggie E. Worden of Stamford, Conn., is the complainant. She says he married her in Stamford July 25, 1884, that nearly a year ago he came to New-York for work, made the acquaintance of Margaret Heffernan, a domestic on Jersey City Heights, and was married to her. Both women were in court. Worden was held in $500 bail.

The third of a very interesting course of Sunday evening lectures at Trinity Chapel was given last evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Risley, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. He chose for his subject "Methodism and the Evangelical Movement," and traced the history of both in a manner that greatly interested a large audience. Next Sunday evening the fourth lecture of the series will be delivered by Bishop McLaren of Chicago, who will speak on "The Oxford Movement."

George A. Hains was stabbed in a fight on Sixth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, early Saturday morning, put into a cab by his friends, and driven to St. Vincent's Hospital. Thomas McCormack, who keeps a saloon at 526 Sixth-avenue, and was arrested charged with doing the stabbing, was discharged at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Hains could not identify the prisoner and there was no other evidence against him.

George Roberts, a canvasser for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, was charged in the Harlem Police Court yesterday with turning in forged applications to an agent, James Mayer, and getting $100 in commissions on them. He was remanded for examination. Roberts denies the charge and says the applications were properly signed by the applicants.

The Post Office Clerks' Association, at its meeting yesterday, postponed action on a report recommending changes in the methods of receiving dues. It was decided to exert every effort to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress making eight hours a day's work for the clerks and giving them fifteen days' vacation.

John Smith, who has no place of residence, was held in $1,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday for assaulting George Miller, a Willet's Point (L. I.) farmer, on Saturday night in a saloon at 1 Chatham-square. Miller had refused to buy drinks for the crowd. He was hurt so badly that he had to be taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital in an ambulance.

The schooner Dreadnaught, Capt. Saunders, bound from Wickwork for this port, ran ashore on the south end of Hart Island Point at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The vessel was towed off at noon by the tug John D. Smith. Her bottom has been badly chafed, and she was taken to City Island for repairs.

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana will lecture to-morrow evening on "Civil Service Reform" before the Friends' Literary and Library Association, corner of East Sixteenth-street and Ruth-rford-place. A general invitation to attend is extended to all who are interested in the subject.

Dr. H. S. Drayton will lecture on "Education versus Heredity, Criminality, &c.," before the New-York Academy of Anthropology, at 9 University-place, Tuesday, March 11, at 3:15 P. M. This is the regular semi-monthly free course lecture, and no tickets of admission are required.

Two youths, Edward Reilly and Cornelius McGinnis, had a fight last night at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Park-avenue, and Reilly stabbed McGinnis on the left side of the neck and back of head with a penknife, causing slight injuries. Reilly was locked up.

Capt. Garvin of the steamship Orinoco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, reports that the steamship Portia from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, went ashore in Timlins Narrows on March 5, but got off the same evening without having sustained any serious injuries.

Thomas Galligan, a laborer of 530 East Seventeenth-street, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received by a beam falling upon him while he was at work on Saturday in the new building, corner of Bleecker and Greene streets.

James O'Brien, who was so terribly injured on Saturday by the premature explosion of a blast about which he was working on Ninth-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, died yesterday at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Herbert Yerstay, a barber, sixty-four years old, living at 38 Eldge-street, while intoxicated last night went to his room and turned on the gas without lighting it. He was unconscious when found. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Frederick E. Mancher, a coach driver, thirty-eight years old, died yesterday at his home, 324 East Fifty-fifth-street, from pericarditis, resulting from injuries received by falling from his coach about two weeks ago.

Mamie Wallace, the young woman who on Saturday night swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid with suicidal intent while in the hallway of 128 Wooster-street, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Among the passengers of the French steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, were the Rev. Mr. Le Henaff, the Rev. J. Doomsel, the Rev. P. Masthias, and J. E. Thompson.

A regular monthly meeting of the Republican organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District will be held to-morrow evening at Arion Hall, 2,233 Third-avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver a historical and illustrated lecture on "Days on the Danube" on Wednesday afternoon at Chickering Hall.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow at 1:30 P. M. in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

There were seventy-two arrests yesterday for violations of the excise law.

BROOKLYN.

During a drunken fight in Reynold's saloon, at Manhattan and Greenpoint avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Francis Degnan, aged thirty-four years, stabbed Reilly Lawson, aged twenty-three years, of 66 West-street, in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Degnan was locked up. Lawson was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital in a critical condition.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow evening at the Grace Meth

A HARD FIGHT.

IT has been a hard fight. All winter long the combined forces of the weather and "La Grippe" have been exerted to destroy Health. The Constitution, weakened by resistance, repels with less and less vigor each attack of the enemy. But the supreme struggle is yet to come. The enemy holds in reserve the March Winds with which to deal the final blow. The cry comes up for Reinforcements. Send for Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Wonderful how such reinforcement does increase the resisting power, heal the lungs, cure the cough, and restore to health. Use now SCOTT'S EMULSION!

CAUTION! Be sure you get the genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION. "Palatable as milk." Put up always in salmon color wrapper, and prepared only by SCOTT & BOWNE, Mfg. Chemists, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PROF. JOHNSTON'S HISTORY.

THE UNITED STATES. ITS HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION. By ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, late Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Princeton College. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

This history, the work of the late Prof. Johnston, is a model for its clearness and compactness, and, above all, for its philosophical arrangement. Within less than three hundred pages the whole story of the country, past and present, is given. The advantages of terseness are evident in a work of this character, for the student of history gets a better conception of the whole. If more minute or special details are required, more extended works are obtainable.

It never seems to us to be trite to urge on teachers the better understanding of their own history, for it is certain that the grossest misconceptions arise as to the condition of the colonies before and even after our Revolution. It is not so much that there are errors as to the material conditions of our great-great-grandfathers, but as to their opinions. It is by the proper teaching of our history to-day, imparted particularly to children born of foreign parents, that our present status can be better understood. In no small measure are the pupils in public schools taught by instructors who really are ignorant. This ignorance may have arisen from the fact that the textbooks from which they themselves had studied gave them but an inkling of the true facts. Dates of battles, names of Generals, they have at their fingers' ends, but the true situation of the country, the feeling of the colonists, they do not understand.

To put the matter bluntly, suppose an elementary history textbook were put in the hands of public school teachers, which book stated pointblank that even after the surrender at Yorktown there was doubt as to whether the republican form of government was to be adopted or that immediately prior to the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence—that the majority of the colonists were royalists? The ordinary school teacher would be inclined to throw the book aside in disdain and declare that the author was bereft of his senses. But the facts are, nevertheless, absolutely true, and the teacher would only show crass ignorance in not being acquainted with them. With children, especially those of foreign origin, who attend school, these early misconceptions lead to errors which affect hereafter their political status. The lesson never is instilled into them as to the true nature of the struggle, and how long and arduous were the labors of our statesmen before men's minds were shaped so as to accept the change. Young people should be taught that it is impossible for humanity to be for a monarchy one day and for a republic the next without there arising dire confusion, and that the United States exists to-day in all its greatness through a gradual and not a violent or sudden change. The proper study of history explains that nothing can be done *per saltum*. Give, then, the child the actual facts, and though the pupil is an American only by accident of birth, understanding the matter better, the likelihood is that instead of the false notions the parents have of what is republicanism he will live up to a higher ideal.

Just such subjects as these, which are vital to us, are suggested by the reading of this history. Take, for instance, the chapter entitled "The Development of Democracy. 1789–1801." The tendencies were toward democracy. The general opinion to-day of nine people in ten is that it was overwhelmingly so, which is in opposition to the truth. The surrender of Yorktown (Oct. 19, 1781,) ended the contest. "But it cannot be said that the leading men were hearty or unanimous in their agreement with this [democratic] tendency. Not a few of them were pronounced republicans even before 1775, but the mass of them had no great objection to a monarchical form of government until the war spirit had converted them." The late professor gives the gist of feeling in this terse manner: "The Declaration of Independence had been rather directed against the King than against a King." As to the Constitution itself, it took many years before it was decided whether it should have a democratic or an anti-democratic interpretation. Between 1790 and 1791 there had been an interval of twenty-one years, a short lifetime. Just fourteen years before the Declaration of Independence the colonists were proud of "their common rights of Englishmen," and there was no more loyal appendage of the crown than its English colonies in North America. The bitterness which arose was mainly directed in America against the Parliament, which taxed the colonies, ignoring representation. Then, in time, a headstrong King had all the hate, deservedly bestowed on him. This is often lost sight of by those who teach American history, and it is that the utmost efforts were made by the colonists to stave off English enactments by means of the law. "The colonists, with the cautious tenacity of their race, were acting so guardedly that the British Attorney General was compelled to say 'Look into the papers and see how well these Americans are versed in common law. I doubt whether they have been guilty of an overt act of treason, but I am sure they have come within a hair's breadth of it."

In the colonial history the author presents the differences, essential ones, between English and French settlements, and those differences exist to-day, and always will. These are racial. When Frenchmen settle a country they coalesce with the native population, and in time the original blood is lost and the whole mass is likely to become weaker, not stronger.

Tracing party politics, particular stress is laid on the Jackson Administration. We are suffering from that policy, "the cohesive power of public plunder," to-day. It has taken half a century to teach people that such political machinery is the ruin of a country. The tendencies to disunion, the civil war, are told in a masterly manner. Fearless in his opinions, the whole sad business is written about by a man who renders strict justice to all sides.

Very cleverly are the contrasts made between the conditions past and those of to-day, and statistics of a material character are presented. In 1790 there were four cities having a population of more than 10,000—Philadelphia, 42,000; New-York, 33,000; Boston, 18,000; Baltimore, 13,000. In 1790 the revenues were $4,000,000, and expenditures $1,000,000. The author quotes a good authority, Mulhall, who gave ten years ago the total manufactures of the United States as representing £888,000,000, while that of Great Britain was £756,000,000. "The country whose population has been developed in 250 years does already supply one-third of the world's mining, one-fourth of its manufactures, and one-fifth of its agriculture, and at least one-sixth of the world's wealth is already concentrated in the city of territory in Central North America which is the home of the United States."

LITERARY NOTES.

—The second volume of Thomas Adolphus Trollope's "What I Remember" is about ready for publication by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Trollope's first volume closed with the year 1848, in which his first wife died. The second comes down to last year. Men of note whose names appear in the new volume are Liszt, Von Bülow, Gen. Sheridan, King Humbert, Pope Leo XIII., Ristori, and Jenny Lind.

—Macmillan & Co. have wisely issued a library edition of the new Lord Chesterfield letters, the original edition having been costly and limited.

—Bret Harte's new story, "A Waif of the Plains," will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. some time this month.

—The volume of Mr. Ruskin's poems now in preparation will contain not only the poem issued privately in 1850, but several pieces hitherto unpublished.

—Lafcadio Hearn's new volume, "Two Years in the French West Indies," will be issued at once by Harper & Brothers. Some of the chapters have heretofore been printed in *Harper's Magazine*, but the most of them are now issued for the first time.

—The biography of Archbishop Tait may be looked for soon. His son-in-law, the Dean of Windsor, and his old friend, Canon Benham, have it nearly finished.

—A memorial sketch of the late John Gilbert is in preparation for the Dunlap Society, by William Winter.

—Harper & Brothers will issue at once, in style uniform with their edition of tales by Guy de Maupassant entitled "The Odd Number," a translation of a South American romance called "Maria," the author being Jorge Isaacs and its translator Rollo Ogden. "Maria" was first published in 1567, and has passed through many editions in Colombia, Mexico, and Spain. It is said to be the most original and characteristic work produced in Spanish America.

—Mr. Howells's "Lady of the Aroostook" will be added to the Riverside Paper Series.

—Edmund Gosse will write a biography of his father, Philip Gosse, who made considerable reputation in England as a naturalist.

—A Zulu King whom he calls Charnoal is the central figure of Rider Haggard's new story.

—Prof. Dowden is editing Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads."

—Over 50,000 copies of a cheap edition (50 cents) of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" have been sold in England in less than six months.

—Col. Higginson and Mrs. S. A. Bigelow have in preparation a volume of about two hundred and fifty sonnets, selected, with notes, from American writers.

—The author of "Metzeroth, Shoemaker," Miss Katherine Pearson Woods, lives in Baltimore and was born in Wheeling in 1858. She is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. James D. McCabe, who is said to have been a man of extraordinary mind and attainments.

—John Wiley & Sons have in preparation the following: "Reflections on the Motive Power of Heat," by Sadi Carnot, translated and edited by Prof. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University; "Sugar Analysis," by F. G. Weechman, Ph. D., of Columbia College, and "The Logic of Algebra," by Ellery W. Davis.

—A new medical dictionary, by Dr. George M. Gould, will be published this month by P. Blakiston, Son & Co. of Philadelphia. It contains several thousand new words and definitions, the total number of words being greater than any similar work has contained.

—Edward Bellamy, says a Boston letter in the *Critic*, is to be editor in chief of the *Nationalist*. The announcement "is expected to give a great impetus to its cause."

—An article by Henry L. Nelson on some of the New-York clubs will be printed in *Harper's Weekly*, issued on March 12. It will be illustrated from drawings by T. de Thulstrup, Charles Graham, and H. M. Wilder.

—The Hamilton Bank of this city has just issued an attractive pamphlet of forty-two pages, giving an account of the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton at Weehawken in 1804. It comprises the correspondence between Burr and Hamilton and between the seconds, with a contemporaneous newspaper account of the duel, Hamilton's will, and the paper written by Hamilton before the encounter explaining what he called his "conduct, motives, and views." The compiler, Mr. Irving C. Gaylord, has supplied the notes and other explanations necessary to make a connected story. Knowledge on the subject of this duel is so vague that Mr. Gaylord has done the public a service.

—*Wide Awake* for April will have an article on the Smithsonian Institution and its founder, James Smithson, the Englishman who bequeathed our Government $500,000 with which to establish it.

—Prof. Huxley will have an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April on "The Natural Inequality of Men," which considers Rousseau's idea of the equality of men in the state of nature, with references to the present controversy about land. The same number will contain a paper by President David Starr Jordan of the University of Indiana on "Science in the High School."

—The *Jewish Messenger* for March 7 contains a series of articles on the training of women, written by American Jewesses, who plead for the broadest and most thorough culture—religious, intellectual, and physical.

—In the *Book Buyer* for April will be announced the correct answers to the prize questions given in January and February, besides the names of the winners of the four prizes of $150, $75, $50, and $25.

—The will of the late Rev. Edward Bradley, ("Cuthbert Bede,") author of "Verdant Green," was proved in England a few weeks ago. Besides real estate there was personal property valued at $5,500.

—A son of the late Hippolyte Lucas, an eminent critic of Paris, has recently published some interesting letters addressed to his father by noted authors. Among them is the following note from Dumas père: "My Dear Confrère—Have the kindness to let me go down to posterity by saying in the *Siècle* that my 'Voyage au Sinaï' is the chef d'œuvre of chefsd'œuvre. Thousand compliments." M. Berlioz also wrote: "My Dear Friend—Will you kindly, if you can, introduce in your next feuilleton a few words announcing my concert on the 19th at the Conservatoire? Duprez, Manol, and Mme. Gras will sing one of my trios, and Duprez will play a piece which I have written in Germany, and which has never before been heard at Paris. . . . You might say this apropos of my return from Germany, and add that it is a long time since I gave my last concert in Paris."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ANCIENT CITIES, CHARMS AND DRAGES OF IRELAND. Contributions to Irish Lore. By Lady WILDE. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Cloth, $2 50.

TRAITS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE EPOCH OF UNIFICATION. By the Countess EVELYN MARTINENGO CESARESCO. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, $3 75.

ONE LITTLE MUSTARD SEED. By BETH LEE. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & CO. 1890. Cloth, $1.

SELECTED POEMS OF MATTHEW PRIOR. Introduction and Notes by AUSTIN DOBSON. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Cloth, $2.

ROBERT BRETT, (OF STOKE NEWINGTON,) HIS LIFE AND WORK. By T. W. BELCHER, D. D., D. M., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & CO. 1890. Cloth.

TROLLOPE'S DILEMMA. A Story of a Campaign. Cassel, Petter, Galpin & Co. AUSTIN. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1890. Paper.

JUNY; OR, ONLY ONE GIRL'S STORY. By T. C. DE LEON. Mobile, Ala.: THE GOSSIP PRINTING COMPANY. 1890. Paper.

EGGS: FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THEM. Compiled by ANNA BARROWS. Boston: D. LATHROP COMPANY. 1890. Cloth.

ENTSTEHUNG DER ARTEN DURCH RAEUMLICHE SONDERBUNG. Gesammelte Aufsätze von MORITZ WAGNER. Nach Bestimmung des Verstorbenen. Herausgegeben von Dr. MORIZ WAGNER in Baden bei Zurich. Basel: BENNO SCHWALBE. 1889. New-York: B. WESTERMANN. Paper, 667 pages.

THE MARRIAGES OF THE BOURBONS. By Captain the Hon. D. BINGHAM. In two volumes. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

UNDER SALISBURY SPIRE IN THE DAYS OF GEORGE HERBERT. Recollections of Magdalene Wyndville. By EMMA MARSHALL. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & CO. 1890. Cloth.

IN TENNYSON LAND. Brief Account of the Home and Early Surroundings of the Poet Laureate, etc. By JOHN CUMING WALTERS. With twelve plates. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Cloth.

LADY BABY. A Novel. By DOROTHEA GERARD. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Paper, 40 cents.

PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY. A Discussion of Protective Tariffs, Taxation, and Monopolies. By RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D. New edition, revised and greatly enlarged. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. 1890. Cloth, $1 50.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS. Edited with Notes and Introduction by THOMAS TYLER, M. A. Portraits. London: DAVID NUTT. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Cloth, $3.

LETTERS OF PHILIP DORMER, FOURTH EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, TO HIS GODSON AND SUCCESSOR. Edited from the originals with a Memoir of Lord Chesterfield. By the Earl of CARNARVON. Portraits and illustrations. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, $4 50.

DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTER OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. By CHARLES HERBERT MOORE. With illustrations. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, $4 50.

STUDIES IN LITERATURE AND STYLE. By THEODORE W. HUNT, Ph. D., Professor in the College of New-Jersey. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1890. Cloth.

ROBERTSON OF IRVINE, POET-PREACHER. By ARTHUR GUTHRIE. Illustrations. New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS. 1890. Cloth.

MYTHS AND FOLK LORE OF IRELAND. By JEREMIAH CURTIN. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1890. Cloth.

RUY BLAS, OR THE KING'S SLAVE. A Historical Romance Founded on the Drama by VICTOR HUGO. Edited by H. L. WILLIAMS. London and New-York; FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1890. Paper.

HISTORY OF BOTANY, (1830–1860.) By JULIUS VON SACHS, Professor in Würzburg. Authorized Translation by HENRY E. F. GARNSEY. Revised by ISAAC BAYLEY BALFOUR. Oxford: CLARENDON PRESS. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Cloth, gilt top, $5.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PIANOFORTE. Its Technical Development and the Trade. By DANIEL SPILLANE. Illustrated. New-York: D. SPILLANE. 1890. Cloth.

TRICKS WITH CARDS. Manual of Card Conjuring. By Prof. HOFFMANN. Original illustrations. London and New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1.

THE HISTORICAL CHRIST, THE MORAL POWER OF HISTORY. By the Rev. DAVID GREER. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & CO. 1890. Cloth.

HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND. By JOHN GORHAM PALFREY. Vol. V. (and Last.) FROM THE REVOLUTION OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TO THE REVOLUTION OF THE EIGHTEENTH. Vols. I., II., III., IV. Edited by FRANCIS WINTHROP PALFREY. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth.

A HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By C. A. FYFFE, M. A., Fellow of University College, Oxford. Vol. II. From 1845 to 1878. New-York: HENRY HOLT & CO. 1890. 8vo, cloth.

MY SISTER'S HUSBAND. By PATIENCE STAPLETON. New-York: JOHN W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1890. Paper, 50 cents.

PRACTICAL TYPEWRITING. By the All-Finger Method. By CHARLES TOURNEY. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS COMPANY. 1889. 4to. Cloth.

THE WAY OUT OF AGNOSTICISM; OR, THE PHILOSOPHY OF FREE RELIGION. By FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, Ph. D. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1890. Cloth.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT, (To Say Nothing of the Dog.) By JEROME K. JEROME. Illustrated by A. FREDERICKS. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1890. Cloth.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Wheat in good inquiry for Spring at ½c. under the market; No. 1 Hard, 90c.; No. 1 Northern, 88½c.; No. 2 Northern, 84c.; Winter dull and lower; No. 2 Red, 83½c.; Extra No. 2 Red, 80c. Corn steady; No. 3 Yellow, 38½c.; Michigan, 34c.; No. 2 White, 80c., on track. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 2 Yellow, 35¼c.; No. 3 Yellow, 33¾c.@34c.; No. 4 Yellow, 32½c.@33c.; No. 2 White, 36½c.@37c.; No. 3 White, 32½c.@33c.; No. 4, 31c.@31½c.; no grade, 30c.@31c., on track. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 White, 30½c.; No. 2 White, 28½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 28½c.; Extra No. 1 fair demand; No. 1 Canada, 65c.@66c.; No. 2 Canada, 64c.; No. 3 Extra, 55c.@57c.; Michigan, 48c.@48¾c.; State, 50c.@55c. Rye nominal. Flour steady, with a good demand. Millfeed active and unchanged. Seeds—Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 22,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10½c. Flour barely steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red, 77c.; receipts, 3,200 bushels; shipments, 500 bushels. Corn weaker; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 31c.@31½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 28¾c.@29½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 51c. Pork quiet; $10 25. Lard stronger; $5 82½@$5 90. Bulk meats and Bacon steady. Whisky active; firm; sales, 1,345 bbls. Unsettled goods on a basis of $1 09. Butter steady. Sugar firm. Eggs easier; 12½c. Cheese firm. Hops easy; common and bulk, $3 50@$4 05; packing and butchers', $4 85@$4 20; receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Eastern exchange firmer at par buying and ¼ ₱ cent. premium selling.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 39c. Resin firm: Strained, $1 10; Good Strained, $1 15. Tar firm at $1 80. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $3 30; Virgin, $3 30. Corn firm; White, 46c.@47c.; Yellow, 44½c.@45½c.

FALL RIVER, March 8.—Print Cloths dull, but steady; 64x64s, 3 7-16c.; 60x56s, 3 1-16c. The business reported as follows: Spot transactions, 300,000 pcs.; deliveries, 187,000 pcs.; stock, 51,000 pcs.; sales, 76,000 pcs.; spot, 39,000 pcs.; futures, 37,000 pcs.

BRADFORD, March 8.—National Transit Certificates opened at 95¾; sold at 94¾; highest, 95¾; lowest, 94¾; clearances, 724,000 bbls.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Petroleum—Market dull; National Transit Certificates opened at 95¾, closed at 94¾; highest, 95¾; lowest, 94¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin quiet; Good Strained, $1 15.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Turpentine firm at 39c Resin firm at $1 20@$1 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton dull, but firm; Middling 10 13-16c.; Low Middling 10 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net and gross receipts, 443 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,660 bales; sales, 1,260 bales; stock, 200,416 bales; total receipts for week ended March 7, inclusive, 6,486 bales, against 6,777 bales this week last year; total since Sept. 1, 615,181 bales, against 585,116 bales; crop brought into sight since the 1st of September, 6, 7,666,338 bales, against 92,483 bales, making the total since the 1st of September, 6,756,338 bales, against 6,683,781 bales; Northern spinners' takings and Canada overland since the close of February, 20,666 bales, against 38,696 bales; total from Sept. 1 to date, 1,886,641 bales, against 1,828,180 bales; decrease during the week in stocks at ports and twenty-nine leading interior Southern markets, 118,290 bales, against 68,375 bales during this week last year; the stock at ports and interior towns is now 318,500 bales less than it was at this time last season.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 565 bales; exports, coastwise, 963 bales; sales, 310 bales; stock, 30,159 bales.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10¾ bid; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net and gross receipts, 2,185 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 61,645 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 10—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of seven days the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing March 9, 1889.
American Tel. & Cable Co.	86⅞	86⅜	84⅝
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé..	33⅞	33	30¼
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	20	20	..
Cameron Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾
Canada Southern	54⅜	53	52⅞
Canadian Pacific	72⅜	72	50⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅜	23⅞	16¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf.	61	59¾	61¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf.	40	39¾	38¾
Chicago Gas Trust	46¾	42⅝	43
Chicago & North western	107¾	107¾	106
Chicago & North western pf.	142	141¾	..
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	105	105	99⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¾	68¼	69
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	116	113⅝	98¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	91⅞	89¼	94⅜
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	18	18	18⅜
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf.	51⅞	51	41
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	70⅝	68¼	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	99	98	..
Colorado Coal	45⅝	43½	52
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20¾	20	24¼
Consolidated Gas Company	95¾	95	83
Delaware & Hudson	150	149	131⅜
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136¾	134⅝	138⅞
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	32⅞	31⅜	19½
Denver & Rio Grande	16	16	18¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47¼	46¼	43
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	8⅝	8⅝	9¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1st pf.	71¾	71½	70½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga., 2d pf.	29	28½	23
Elizabeth, Lex. & B. S.	18	18	..
Edison General Electric Co.	105⅝	105	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	107	105	93½
Houston & Texas	14¾	13	13
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	28½
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	63¼	62½	56¼
Lake Shore	103¾	103¼	109¾
Long Island	97	96	96
Louisville & Nashville	85¾	83⅝	59⅜
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	52	50	48
Manhattan Consolidated	106¼	102	98
Mexican Central	18	18	14
Michigan Central	98¾	93¾	87
Milwaukee & Northern	50	50	50
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	71¾	71⅜	60
Missouri Pacific	74¾	73¾	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	8	8	12⅞
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	15¾
Morris & Essex	140¾	140¾	140
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	102	102	90
New-Jersey Central	120¾	118¾	94½
New-York Central	108¾	108¾	108¾
New-York & New-England	45	45	34
New-York, C. & St. L.	16⅞	16⅜	18¾
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	38	..
New-York, L. E. & Western	28¾	25	27¼
New-York, L. E. & Western pf.	69	68¾	68¾
New-York, Sus. & Western	7	6¾	6¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	31
Norfolk & Western	20¾	19¾	14
Norfolk & Western pf.	58¾	58¾	40¾
Northern Pacific	30⅞	30	25¾
Northern Pacific pf.	73⅜	72¾	60¾
Ohio Southern	11	11	14¾
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	20¾	23⅜
Ohio, Indiana & Western	7¾	7¾	..
Ohio, Indiana & Western pf.	18	18	..
Ontario Mining	40	40	34
Ontario & Western	18	17	17
Oregon Improvement	45⅝	45	..
Oregon Railway & Nav.	100	97¾	99¾
Oregon & Transcontinental	64¾	62¾	62¾
Pacific Mail	37⅜	36¾	37⅜
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	18¾	18¾	25
Philadelphia & Reading	39¾	39¾	44¾
Philadelphia Gas	64	64	73
Pittsburg & Western pf.	87⅞	87⅞	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	192¾	189	198
Richmond & Allegheny	22	22	..
Rio Grande Western	16¾	16¾	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	40¾	40	..
Richmond & West Point	21¾	20¾	25¾
Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	104	104	109
St. Louis & San Francisco pf.	38¾	37¾	42
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88¾	88¾	89
St. Paul & Omaha	31¾	31	39
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	92	91	91
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112	111	100¼
Southern Pacific	31⅞	29¼	..
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	9¾	8	9
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62¾	55¾	39
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	106	102	102¼
Toledo & Ohio Central	50	47	..
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	75	75	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	36¾	35¾	36¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust	20	19	..
Texas Pacific	20¾	19¾	20
Union Pacific	64¾	62⅞	64¾
Virginia Midland	44	43	..
Wabash	12¾	12	..
Wabash pf.	26¾	25¾	..
Western Union Telegraph	83	81¼	85½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	34¾	32¾	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	68	68	64
Wisconsin Central	30	28¾	..

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $2,152,850; the banks now hold $21,190,390 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,480,800, a decrease in specie of $2,481,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,624,800, a decrease in deposits of $7,813,000, and an increase in circulation of $152,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	March 8, '90.	March 1, '90.	March 9, '89.
Loans	$409,280,100	$412,710,900	$417,070,800
Specie	77,385,900	79,847,200	82,976,100
Legal tenders	25,547,000	27,171,800	35,264,900
Deposits	410,806,200	418,619,200	398,770,800
Circulation	3,472,700	3,350,700	4,354,100

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$77,385,900	$79,847,200	$82,976,100
Legal tenders	25,547,000	27,171,800	35,264,900
Total reserve	$102,912,900	$107,019,000	$118,241,000
Reserve required against deposits	102,701,550	104,654,800	109,692,700
Reserve above legal requirement	$211,350	2,364,200	8,548,300

At London British consols for money declined ⅛, to 97 5-16, and for the account ⅜, to 97 9-16. In United States bonds the 4s were unchanged at 126½ and the 4½s advanced ⅛, to 106¾. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Shore and St. Paul, each ½; Union Pacific, ⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, and Erie and Pennsylvania, each ⅛. *Declined*—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅞; Reading and Mexican Central 4s, each ⅜; Wabash preferred, ½; New-York Central and Erie seconds consolidated, each ¼, and Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville, each ⅛. Bar silver advanced ⅛, to 44½d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained $148,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 47 5-16, became 48 1-16. The minimum rate of discount was reduced to 4½ ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 1,125,000£ in gold and gained 1,875,000£ in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 6, 1890	$23,584,453	.....
March 7, 1889	22,098,071	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 6, 1890	$50,029,000	$50,018,000
March 7, 1889	40,345,000	49,296,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 6, 1890	$23,094,334	$14,044,666
March 7, 1889	31,147,333	15,573,667

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 6, 1890	$15,437,000	$12,248,000
March 7, 1889	8,899,000	16,540,000

NETHERLANDS

	Gold.	Silver.
March 6, 1890	$4,756,000	$5,700,000
March 7, 1889	5,101,000	7,198,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 6, 1890	$2,729,000	$1,344,000
March 7, 1889	2,668,000	1,344,000

Total last week	$114,899,787	$87,372,666
Corresponding week '89	106,988,454	86,963,667
Week ending Feb 7, '90	114,393,058	87,299,666
Previous week 1889	106,672,155	86,965,867

The stock market was more active than in any other week for some time. Prices were fairly firm in the early part of the week, but on Wednesday the tendency was downward. St. Paul, Western Union, Louisville and Nashville, and Reading, particularly the latter, were attacked, and it was believed that considerable long stock came out. There was a better feeling and a fair recovery on Friday, and on Saturday the general market was firm in the early dealings, but afterward declined. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Toledo and Ohio Central, 4; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 3½; Manhattan consolidated, 3; Columbus and Hocking Coal, 2¾; Oregon Short Line and Pullman, each 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred and Northwestern, each 2; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Oregon and Transcontinental, each 1⅞; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each 1¾; Chesapeake and Ohio and Missouri Pacific, each 1⅝; Rock Island, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, and Southern Pacific, each 1½; Colorado Coal and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1⅜; Canada Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Wheeling and Lake Erie, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Pacific Mail, each 1⅛, and Delaware and Hudson and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3⅛; Canadian Pacific and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, each 2; Chicago Gas, 1⅝; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 1⅛, and Reading, 1.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 2½, American Cotton Oil 1⅜, and Lead ¾. Whisky declined 1⅝.

The money market was somewhat easier. Call loans on call and bond collateral were made at 2@6 ₱ cent., the average being about 4½ ₱ cent. Time loans were in fair demand, but the trust companies declined everything below 6 ₱ cent. except on the best collateral. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was fairly active and firmer. Rates advanced, owing to purchases of securities by London in this market, the reduction in the Bank of England rate, and easier money in London. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to 4 85 for 60-day bills and $4 87 for demand, but on Friday they were reduced ½c. on the pound. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4 82½@$4 82¾ for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@$4 85¾ for demand, $4 86@$4 86¼ for cable transfers, and $4 81¼@$4 81¾ for commercial. Continental was firm. Francs were quoted at 5.21⅞@5.21¾ for long and 5.19¾@5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94⅝ and 95¼@95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firmer, although transactions were small. The Secretary of the Treasury bought the purchase of 4 ₱ cents at 123 flat, and he secured about $3,000,000 at that price. State bonds were very quiet, and bank stocks were without feature.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and prices generally were firm. Reading issues declined sharply on large transactions until Friday, when they recovered a part of their loss. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts, 5; Green Bay and Winona incomes,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—3d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
FINE ARTS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—3d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—3d col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—KING LEAR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—GLADIATOR.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 1:30—SCENES AND LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELITI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE STILL ALARM.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SWEET LAVENDER.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
MAMMOTH COLISEUM—At 8:15—GLEASON, THE HORSE TAMER.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE SHANTY QUEEN.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.

There is a certain appropriateness in the fact that Senator EVARTS is to close the debate on the Blair Educational bill, and in its favor. He will not make so long a speech as did the eminent father of the bill, but it will not be a much better one, and he can only clothe in more stately English and deliver with more grace a portion of the same arguments. Not that Mr. EVARTS is to be ranked with Mr. BLAIR in any regard. He is a far more capable man; he has forgotten more than the Senator from New-Hampshire ever knew, and on any subject not political he has sense and judgment quite foreign to BLAIR'S make-up. But in politics, especially in any matter having to do with finance, Mr. EVARTS is hopelessly, because obstinately, incapacitated. He has a notion that the expedient in such matters is right, and his conception of expediency is narrow, short-sighted, and sometimes tainted with personal selfishness. He ought to know better than to volunteer in defense of a measure like this, which is not only vicious in principle and mistaken in policy, but that is not really popular with his own party.

The famous Crédit Mobilier of America, which played so prominent a part in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad and in the destruction of the reputations of several prominent public men, has just presented an application for formal dissolution in the courts of Pennsylvania, where it was organized. The affidavit of the Treasurer is preceded by a statement of account, setting forth that the assets and liabilities of the corporation exactly balance, each being nothing. It has engaged in no active business for many years. Its chief function, when in operation, was to furnish a legal device by which certain gentlemen connected with the Union Pacific Road could make bargains with themselves at an enormous profit and a corresponding expense to their fellow-shareholders and to the bondholders, including the United States Government. It was the first widely-known "construction company," and was followed by a long line of successors equally vicious in principle and mischievous in effect, but by none that attained such publicity. That the device was essentially dishonorable will hardly be denied, but that fact has not materially interfered with its extensive use.

The approaching trial of the guns of the pneumatic torpedo boat *Vesuvius* will be deprived of some of its interest from the announcement that gun cotton instead of dynamite is to be used as the bursting charge of the projectiles, and also by the omission of tests of accuracy and of destructive effect in the firing. No doubt, with all the trouble and cost of taking the vessel out and discharging her torpedo guns, it might be well to add a little more trouble and expense and carry the experiments further. But the contractors have a perfect right to take no extra chances. They have already had their accuracy and rapidity tests accepted, and gun cotton certainly comes within the stipulation of "dynamite or other high explosive." The immediate need is to have the vessel purchased and paid for. After that the Government can do what it likes with the *Vesuvius*. The presumption is that in due time it will subject her armament to a thorough trial, in a series of rounds with the service charges of dynamite and explosive gelatine, instead of gun cotton, and at the stipulated rapidity of fire. Should the guns then, in a moderate seaway, prove accurate and effective in hitting and destroying objects which might fairly represent important portions of hostile armor-clads, the Government would be justified in ordering more of them.

In spite of the gloomy predictions of certain persons interested in the carbonate mines of Colorado and the representatives of these persons in this city, the industries of that State and the far West generally have not yet been ruined by the closing of the famous Henrietta and Maid Mine near Leadville. It was the closing of this mine, because of the continued admission of the silver-lead fluxing ores of Mexico, that was to shut up the smelting works, throw thousands of men out of work, and cast a blight on a vast region. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* of the 8th inst. says:

"The threatened disaster to the mining interests of Colorado, viz., the closing down of the lead-producing mines of that State, more especially the champion producer, Henrietta and Maid, in consequence of the admission of Mexican fluxing ores, has not yet taken place. We are informed that the fortunate owners of the above-mentioned mine have just been able to make a contract for the delivery of 150 tons of ore a day for one year to the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company *on better terms than ever obtained before* in spite of the fact that the importation of fluxing ores from Mexico has been again growing in volume since the check given to it by the Treasury instructions of July last."

This will be good news for the *Sun's* esteemed correspondent, Mr. CONOVER, whose dark pictures of impending calamity to the mining and smelting industries have adorned the columns of our contemporary. And Mr. WINDOM may be glad to know that the income of the Secretary of State has not been reduced by his refusal to reverse the silver-lead ore ruling.

Mr. JOHN P. ADAMS, the Brooklyn Commissioner of City Works, declares that the men to whom the contract for cleaning Brooklyn's streets for the next three years has been awarded will be held to a rigid accountability. Is that not equivalent to a confession that Mr. ADAMS has allowed the outgoing contractors to do as they pleased? Every citizen of Brooklyn knows that these contractors have not cleaned the streets. Lower Fulton-street is buried under a Winter's accumulation of filth. It is at the present time probably the dirtiest street in the world. What has Commissioner ADAMS been doing all Winter—fishing, improving his mind by foreign travel, or has he been confined to his home with broken legs? Has he any other excuse than his own eminent unfitness for public office for not taking the contractors by the nape of the neck and compelling them to earn the money the city has paid them?

FALSE HOPES FOR THE FARMER.

It is reported that Senator STANFORD of California will to-day introduce in the Senate a resolution directing the Finance Committee of that body to inquire as to the expediency and desirability of the Government loaning money on real estate mortgages at a nominal rate of interest, say 1 or 2 per cent. We hope it is the naïveté of the press correspondent and not of Mr. STANFORD himself to which is due the provision that the Government is to retain the right to "call in a certain proportion of the loans when occasion demands." It is a little curious at this late day to see a Senator bringing up for serious inquiry a scheme that was among the earliest and most disastrous of the experiments tried on this continent to promote wealth or ward off poverty by legislation. Even before the colonies had secured their independence, and while their legislative action was under the supervision of royal Governors, the notion that land could be made into money through Governmental intervention was rife. When the States were founded, and full legislative power was organized in each one, this idea was carried out by a plan exactly the same in principle as that of Mr. STANFORD. Only, in those days, as there was very little actual money in the country, some of the States resorted to the device of issuing notes secured by real estate and possessing the ordinary attributes of paper money. It is hardly necessary to recall the final utter collapse of the scheme, which was the worst where it had been most extensively applied, bringing with it general confusion and bankruptcy.

The feeling that lies at the bottom of this plan is that the farmer ought to have money when he really needs it because he supplies food, which is a universal and constant necessary of life. It is the feeling that has given rise in all countries to a good deal of jealousy, envy, and hatred of the "capitalist" class by the agriculturists, which produced the anti-Semitic movement in Russia and Germany, where the Jews are largely or exclusively the lenders to farmers, and which in our own country has made the West and Southwest, in great degree, hostile to the East, as being the home of capital. That there has been some foundation for the feeling that lenders have been harder with farmers than with other borrowers cannot be denied, and it has arisen partly from the fact that in a large number of cases—though by no means in all—farmers have been driven to borrow only when it was almost certain that they could not pay, and when, if they did not pay, the foreclosure of their mortgages necessarily reduced them practically to destitution. To-day, from various and complex causes, the farmers of the West are very heavily in debt; in some regions they will be quite unable to meet their obligations and ruin literally stares them in the face. In these circumstances it is natural that they should apply to the Government for relief. But the Government cannot give them more than temporary relief, and ought not to do even that.

In the first place, the Government has no money of its own to lend and can have none. The Government is not a corporation or an individual. It is simply an agency to do public business, and with the power to collect money from its employers for the purposes of that business. This money is that of the people. It is a trust fund, and though the trust for which it is raised is necessarily somewhat indefinite and must sometimes be interpreted by the trustees themselves, it is just as much a trust, and it does not and can not embrace lending the people's money to any class of the people themselves. In the next place, if money raised in this way could rightfully be loaned to the farmers, it would give them no permanent relief. Borrowed money cannot be used in any business to advantage unless the business is profitable enough to pay the ordinary rate of interest and gradually to repay the principal. If farming in any given instance could do that, the money could be got elsewhere than from the Treasury—that is to say, from the taxpayers. If it cannot do that, then to tax the rest of the people to lend money below the common rate to the farmers would only postpone the end; it could not prevent its coming sooner or later. The true remedy, the only remedy, for the farmer is not to seek other people's money to carry on an unprofitable business, but to do all he can to make the conditions favorable for profit in his business. The first and most direct step is by his vote to aid in the repeal of the tariff taxes by which he, who must sell in the cheapest market in competition with the world, is forced to buy in the dearest market from men who are protected by law from any competition except from each other. We are not rash enough to predict that when this is done all American farming will become profitable, but we know that this will remove one of the chief causes for its present unprofitable condition.

THE DANGER OF CONDONING FRAUD.

Prominent Democratic officials in the State of New-Jersey seem to be in danger of making the mistake of trying to cover up, so far as they can, the gross frauds committed at the last election in Hudson County. These offenses, of which ample proof is accessible, and which have been in part revealed by the investigation at Trenton in the McDonald-Stuhr contested election case, cannot be kept of sight. The frauds were committed or instigated by Democratic county and local officials, but that is no reason why the Democratic Party of the State should accept the responsibilty for them. By so doing it will bring upon itself the odium necessarily attached to these iniquitous proceedings. How far the Democratic Party may have benefited by these frauds perpetrated by those connected with it in Hudson County does not yet appear, but it does not matter. The party cannot afford to take the position of approving of fraud because it may have gained advantage by it.

We are not disposed to assume that Gov. ABBETT or any other reputable leader of the Democratic Party in New-Jersey instigated, connived at, or in any way countenanced or sustained the infamous proceedings in Jersey City, which were evidently carried on under the direction of the corrupt local ring, however much their party may incidentally have benefited. The only thing that could give color to such an assumption, aside from direct evidence in support of it, of which we have seen none, would be a disposition on the part of those leaders to protect the men concerned in the frauds. The natural thing for honorable men concerned for the good name of their party to do when charges like these are made, and in some part sustained, is to demand a thorough investigation and exposure, and the punishment of every person implicated in the iniquity. They would recognize that not only had a wrong been done to the people and against the laws, but that a still deeper injury had been threatened to the party in whose name and for whose supposed benefit it was done, an injury which could only be averted by disclaiming responsibility for the public wrong and joining in an effort for its redress.

Of the officials of Hudson County who were directly concerned in the iniquity nothing was to be expected. But Democratic members of the Legislature ought to be anxious to clear their party of this scandal by the most complete exposure and the adoption of preventive measures for the future. Gov. ABBETT and Attorney General STOCKTON and the State's Attorney for Hudson County ought to insist upon vigorous proceedings for the punishment of those concerned in violations of law, and the vindication of the party now in control of its administration. But there seems to be a remarkable apathy on the part of these officials, which infects even the Judiciary in Hudson County. Are we to be compelled to conclude that they uphold these offenses, connive at frauds upon the ballot box, and desire to suppress the facts and shield the perpetrators of the wrong?

If they are disposed to take this course, what can their motive be? Evidently a fear that the exposure and the scandal will injure their party. This is an admission that, though frauds committed secretly and unexpectedly may benefit the party in whose favor they are perpetrated, they will injure it if they become known. It is a recognition that public sentiment is decidedly against such wrongdoing and will turn strongly against any party responsible for it. But these frauds have become known and can no longer be concealed. To restrict their exposure will only set surmise and suspicion at work to magnify and multiply them. It is not to be denied that Democratic officials in Hudson County were concerned in them and local party managers were the chief offenders. So far as they are concerned the harm has been done. How is the party at large to take upon itself the odium by shielding these culprits? Which will be worse for it—to insist upon a complete exposure and the punishment of the wrongdoers, whatever the local scandal may be, confining the infection to the limits in which it has sprung up, or to condone the frauds and try to smother the scandal, thus giving ground for the assumption that the whole party in the State is infected? Will it be better for the party to expose, assail, and drive out the corruptionists, purging itself of their crimes, or to cherish them in its bosom and be set down as the party of corruption as a principle and a practice? Enemies of Gov. ABBETT are beginning to make odious comparisons by calling him the "HILL" of New-Jersey. Let us remind him of a greater than HILL that once occupied the same place at Albany. When the crimes of the Tweed ring were exposed in this city SAMUEL J. TILDEN had the sagacity to become one of the most resolute and energetic of those who insisted upon cleansing the Democratic Party of the presence of the corrupt gang. Did he and his party lose or gain by his taking that course with the support of the reputable men of all parties? Afterward he attacked the corruptionists of the banal ring in which powerful men of his own party were implicated. His part in exposing and prosecuting the Tweed ring made him Governor of this State, and that with his further efforts for reform and purification gave him a support for the Presidency in the Northern States which no other man of his party could have won at that time. "Corruption wins not more than honesty." The people of this country are for pure and honest elections, and no party can hold their confidence if it has even the appearance of condoning fraud and corruption.

THE ATCHISON TRUST AGAIN.

The scheme for tying up the stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, so as to keep control of the company in the hands of the present managers until July 1, 1895, has not been abandoned. On the contrary, the managers still hope to make the election held in May serve to retain them in office for six years instead of one, without regard to the ownership of the stock in the meantime. They have not yet, to adopt their expression, "declared the Trust effective," and therefore we suppose that they have not yet secured the adhesion of 300,000 shares out of the total 750,000 shares of the capital stock; their published intention having been to make this declaration when this amount of support was received.

The purposes for which this unusual power is sought, are, of course, benevolent, and we might say providential. This is generally the case when people are asked to give up their undisputed rights. In this particular instance, purposes of this lofty character are specially necessary, because it is designed, not only to get the stock deposited in trust, but also to enable holders to sell out at pleasure, even though they have destroyed the voting power for the next five or six years. "Application," said the circular of Jan. 30, "will be made to have the trust certificates listed in Boston, New-York, and London, so that they shall be salable at all times." In other words, place your stock in our hands for five or six years, in such a manner that we alone can vote upon it at the next six annual meetings, and we will do our best to furnish facilities for you to sell this property whenever you please; we do not care who owns the stock so long as we hold its voting power until after the annual meeting in May, 1895.

One of the Boston papers recently reported a holder of Atchison stock as complaining that he could not find a market for the trust certificate which he had taken in exchange for it and sensibly advised him to get back the real article, reminding him that the Trustees had promised to return stock upon demand until 300,000 shares had been deposited. How many dissatisfied depositors of stock there may be we do not know, but that there will be a good many dissatisfied holders of trust certificates if the scheme goes through it is quite safe to believe. To be sure, the trust certificates will first have to be "listed"—admitted to dealings at the Stock Exchange—but the Trustees probably do not anticipate any difficulty on that score, either in Boston, New-York, or London. The Stock Exchanges concerned are already familiar with the Atchison stock, and probably care nothing about the disposition made of it by the present owners. None of the stockholders need deposit his stock in trust unless he chooses, and the Exchanges will probably grant quotations to trust certificates, side by side with the regular stock, if applied for on behalf of a sufficient number.

Facilities enough await the experiment, but will the experiment be made? It is proposed at the wrong time. The people who planned the Atchison reorganization and carried it out so successfully with the aid of the stockholders could doubtless have made a voting trust for several years a part of the scheme. We say they could have done this, for it was last year, and the unsatisfactory working of the Voting Trust of the Philadelphia and Reading Company had not then been developed, to the disadvantage of that particular form of special providence in railroad affairs. But they did not do it, and it is a very different thing to attempt it now, when the reorganization is completed and the stockholders established in control of their property and subject to its legal burdens. The attempt ought not to be made to induce the stockholders to give up their freedom. The Boston *Post* says: "It is not freedom that shareholders want, but dividends," and shows that it does not remember the essential difference between shareholders and bondholders, between those who carry on the business and their creditors. What the stockholder wants above everything is the freedom to carry on the business in his own way, subject only to the law; he wants dividends also if he can get them, but the control of the property in a legal manner always, until he lawfully leases it to some other concern, or in some lawful manner modifies or puts an end to its corporate existence. It is the law that stockholders shall hold annual meetings and elect Directors for a year; they can give proxies as they please, while stock stands in their names, and they ought not to be asked to give a proxy which will disfranchise the person to whom they may sell their beneficial interest. In the present case this ill-judged attempt is made by persons among whom are several who enjoy a high and just reputation; otherwise the scheme would have met universal derision. And the project is not bettered by the language of its defenders. We pass by the abuse of some Boston papers, as we are convinced that no one will be considered a "ghoul" simply because he does not favor the Atchison Trust scheme; but we protest against the assumption that opposition to the scheme means opposition to New-England, that the road will fall among thieves unless the scheme succeeds, or that there is anything to find fault with in buying Atchison stock, even though it be in London or in Amsterdam. If the defenders of the scheme would recognize that their cue is to persuade and not to dictate, they would understand correctly their position, and perhaps they might win friends. They parade the assertion that $13,000,000 will secure control of Atchison stock, and make it an argument to support the Trust. Why not call the necessary sum $3,800,000 only, or $10 per share margin on 380,000 shares? Above all, why not raise the money and do the business? In this way alone can they make sure of carrying the next six annual meetings. There is plenty of money among them, and, of course, some stock, though evidently not as much as there should be to justify their claims. If they persist in the Trust plan, they will be defeated either now or later. If they should carry the election this May, the fortunes of the company afterward, no matter whether good or bad, will lead to new combinations for control, and the Voting Trust, we are persuaded, will not bear the strain. The actual stock will have to be surrendered to the then owners of Trust certificates, and this elaborate attempt to deprive ownership of its legal rights and duties will be finally defeated, after doing injury to railroad property and its owners throughout the entire Western country.

A PIE AND A PAYMASTER.

A bill is pending in the national Senate for the reimbursement of Paymaster BASH of the United States Army to the amount of seven thousand dollars, which sum was lost by him some time ago, while he was recklessly partaking of pie in a Western restaurant. Paymaster BASH appears to have rushed headlong into the restaurant while his train was waiting ten minutes, for refreshments; to have then deposited on the floor beside the tall stool which fell to his lot at the counter the valise in which the seven thousand dollars were locked up and strapped down for safe keeping; and then to have swept with thoughtful eye the viands stretched out before him, selecting at last from them all a large piece of pie—probably mince pie—although on that very board there were not only pickled pig's feet, cold boiled pork, canned lobster, corned beef with cabbage, and sundry grievous cakes and cookies, any one of which would have served his purpose fully as well as the pie of his final choice. No man knows why it is so, but every man whose observation is at all wide knows that in this country, and especially in the West, there are people who will eat pie in preference to any other form of indigestible matter. Paymaster BASH appears to be one of these singular and most unaccountable people, whose minds can never be half understood till they shall be projected on a white screen with the aid of a stereopticon, and whose digestive processes must ever remain as dark a mystery as the sudden disappearance of the Paymaster's seven thousand dollars while that gentleman was doing his best to convert pie into a disbursing officer of the United States Army.

It is of record that no sooner had Paymaster BASH'S martial lips closed firmly b[illegible] the last piece of crust, his glittering blade been withdrawn, and his dime laid on the counter than his mind reverted to the gripsack and its seven thousand dollars which he had dropped on the floor beside him before mounting his stool in the pursuit of pie. Looking down to the right he failed to perceive the gripsack, nor when he sought it at the left hand or peered between his high-elevated knees or craned his neck to the rear in expectation of discovering his treasure, nor yet when he bolted from his perch with a celerity that showed that the pie had not yet begun to work and sought the valise under the stool itself, could he find any trace of it whatever. It was gone, like Jamshyd, Kaikobad, Kaikhosru, yesterday's seven thousand years, and the pie of the previous ten minutes. The train, too, was gone, and all seemed like a nightmare carved out of hollow and sodden darkness by the Demon of Dyspepsia with a knife huge enough to hew asunder a pie whose dimensions stood co-extensive and ringed with the azure world.

Inasmuch as Congress is now asked to reimburse Paymaster BASH for the loss of the seven thousand dollars while he was under the spell of pie in the West, it seems probable that the Paymaster has already made good the loss to the United States, and that for this a return is to be made, if the Senate bill shall pass both houses. The matter should be closely inquired into. It may be that the loss or even the possession at any time of the gripsack and the seven thousand dollars by the Paymaster is but a delusion occasioned by the well-known effects of pie upon the higher nervous centres, the *pia mater*, the cortical substance, the optic thalami, and the *pons asinorum*. If this shall prove to be the case, it is obvious that Paymaster BASH should be reimbursed for any moneys he may have returned to the Treasury under the false idea that he was in the Treasury's debt. It may also be that the Paymaster absent-mindedly ate the gripsack and the money instead of the pie and has never discovered his mistake unto this day. Such things are not of uncommon occurrence, and if this be one of them it is perfectly obvious that the bill for the relief of Paymaster BASH ought not to pass. No man can take advantage of his own laches.

The selection of Dr. PALACIO as President of Venezuela for the next two years can fairly be interpreted as signifying a continuance of the opposition to the power and influence of GUZMAN BLANCO in that republic. Under the Constitution Dr. ROJAS PAUL, the outgoing President, could not be a candidate for re-election until after a term under some other Executive had intervened; but as Dr. PALACIO has held one of the chief places in his Cabinet, that of Minister of the Interior and Justice, the presumption is that the policy of President PAUL, which brought him into conflict with Gen. BLANCO, will be effectively carried on. Indeed, the election is more significant in this respect than that of two years ago, since Dr. PAUL was then looked upon as the nominee of BLANCO, who then, as now, was absent in Europe, but kept a hold on the strings of Venezuelan politics. There was some talk of the candidacy of Dr. TEBAR in earlier news from Caracas, and it was even suggested that Gen. CRESPO, in spite of his performances of year before last, might possibly find some support. Dr. PALACIO was himself a candidate in 1888, and had then already been Minister of Foreign Affairs under a former Administration, so that he is a statesmen of wide experience.

SMART AND TART.

At one of the clubs where young women gather to tell what they know or can appear to know, a graduate of Vassar was not long since discoursing most learnedly and impressively upon some modern scientific discovery, which I dare say I never heard of and should not understand if I had. Warming with her subject, she spoke with more and more emphasis, until with much manner she informed her audience: "By means of a powerful lens you condense a ray of space." And the young lady who told the story declares that only one or two of the audience perceived that there was anything wrong in the phrase.—*Boston Correspondent of the Book Buyer.*

Possibly there is nothing which so easily escapes notice as that which has become familiar by frequent seeing or hearing. We venture to say that five out of ten persons will not be able to say off-hand whose heads are pictured upon the two and one cent postage stamps or upon the postal cards or which so many millions are used yearly. There is a seeing that does not see, because it does not have any thinking behind it.—*Chicago Standard.*

Not much credit has attached to the theory that the lack of cold weather the past Winter has been due to the ubiquitous microbe. The cold waves started down on the old-time route and mission, but were met about the national boundary by the infinitely multiplied bacilli and devoured. If that is the solution, the absorbers have been so glutted that they could not do duty of late. A frost has reached down even to Florida.—*St. Paul Globe.*

"Hello, Vigil, how are you?" "I am not feeling very well I am sorry to say." "What's the matter, my dear fellow?" "I'm troubled with insomnia." "Are you? Well, I'll tell you how I think you can get all right again. You work too hard. Take things easy. Go to bed early, and get plenty of sleep; you've no idea how quickly that will set you up."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Some say that too much prominence is given at Yale and other institutions to boat-rowing, &c. Just imagine if there should be another flood how this knowledge would come in useful. A college education teaches a man to look a big distance ahead, and what is wiser than such foresight?—*Philadelphia Times.*

A young attorney got a queer letter the other day. It was from a negro in Florida, and requested him to look up the whereabouts of some friend supposed to be in this city. The intelligent black concluded his appeal with the request: "If you don't get this letter, please let me know."—*Buffalo Express.*

Junior Partner (Colde, Cash & Co.)—The salesman in department X says he won't perjure his soul another week lying about our goods. It will be difficult for us to fill his place. Senior Partner—How much is he getting? "Ten dollars a week." "Offer him $12 and a commission."—*New-York Weekly.*

Two college boys were guessing each other's ages. "To judge by your immature and amateur jokes, you're about sixteen," said Bill. "To judge by your fatigue and mossy jests, you're about two hundred," replied Bob, and honors were easy.—*Providence Telegram.*

Some of the Maine papers are advocating a "Maine car" to traverse the country and advertise the products of the Pine Tree State. The idea is a good one. The frontispiece of the exhibit should be a big cake of galvanized ice.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

"I had many faults as a boy," said an Atchison man to-day, "but I never chewed tobacco thinking it was smart. I chewed it out of curiosity."—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

A shorthand reporter in Placer County charged for punctuation marks as if they were words, and the cenuty wants $104 30 refunded.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Horrible thought! Suppose that the army of politicians, who are just now trembling in their shoes, should cause an earthquake.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Times.*

Benjamin Franklin's economy is so well remembered that the Government always keeps his head on a one-cent stamp.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

There are a good many people who have learned how to swim this Winter by going skating.—*Burlington Free Press.*

In a driving storm the clouds do not hold the rains.—*Washington Star.*

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 9.—"A Parisian Romance," presented last week at the Columbia by Mr. Mansfield, drew a largely increased attendance over his "Richard III.," given the week before.

"The Drum Major," by the Aronson Company at McVicker's, has proved a satisfactory attraction, both from a musical and financial point of view, while "Bluebeard, Jr.," has kept the Chicago Opera House filled for a fortnight.

Nat Goodwin in "A Gold Mine" at Hooley's has made a hit and is playing to full houses.

Mr. Mantell's second week at the Grand, divided between the "Corsican Brothers" and "Monbars," has been reasonably prosperous, and Corinne has kept Jacobs's Clark-Street Theatre full.

To-morrow evening the engagement of the Booth-Modjeska combination will begin at the Chicago Opera House. The plays announced for this week are: Monday and Tuesday evenings and Saturday matinée, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "Hamlet"; Friday and Saturday, "Richelieu."

The Abbey-Grau Italian Opera Company will open at the Auditorium to-morrow evening in "L'Africaine," with Nordica and Tamagno in the leading parts, and with new scenery painted in Vienna expressly for this stage. Tuesday evening "Linda di Chamounix" will be given, with Patti in the leading part. Wednesday "Otello" will be given with the same cast as at the former season of the company. Thursday "Lakmé" is announced, with Patti in the title part, the first time she has ever appeared in it in this country. Friday "The Huguenots" will be given, with Tamagno in the tenor part. Saturday afternoon "Semiramide" will be presented, Patti appearing.

Margaret Mather and her company on Monday evening will begin a season at Hooley's Theatre in W. S. Gilbert's "Gretchen." Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon "Romeo and Juliet" will be given, Wednesday afternoon "The Honeymoon," Thursday and Saturday evenings "Leah." Miss Mather's company includes J. B. Studley, Charles Welles, Harry Eytinge, and Eugene Jepson.

Mr. Mansfield at the Columbia will present "Prince Karl" the first half of the week and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" the last half. Ibsen's "Nora" will be played for the Saturday matinée.

During the last week at McVicker's of the Aronson Casino Company, which begins tomorrow evening, the attraction will be the favorite "Ermine," the parts of Caddy and Ravvy being taken by Messrs. Powers and Stevens, Pauline Hall having her old part, and the others being filled with people new to them here, but tried with success in the revival of the opera at the Casino recently.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse is at the Hoffman House.

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale College is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Thomas B. Aldrich and Henry L. Pierce of Boston, Col. H. C. Parsons of Virginia, and William J. Florence are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ART NOTES.

The gallery and salesrooms established at 30 East Seventeenth-street by the late Edward Gregory will be closed on the 1st of May. His widow has conducted the sale of Japanese and Chinese works of art since his death, but will no longer continue the business. The triple bronze fountain, formed of three great vases of the lotus-leaf pattern, which Mr. Gregory described in his monograph called "A Brief History of Japanese Bronze," may still be seen; also the chime of eight Japanese bells, before the Buddah has been acquired by the Smithsonian and a thousand other objects have disappeared. One of the colossal bronze incense burners remains. The collection of sword guards, inros, carved ivory figures, netsukes, and ceramics are still of considerable size, and retain many very beautiful specimens. Anderson's rare and beautiful work, in four volumes, on the pictorial arts of Japan, and the charming books for adults and children written by Mrs. Gregory on Japan and the Japanese, will be sold with the art objects. Of the famous Brinckley collection of porcelains and potteries only a few pieces have been overlooked by connoisseurs.

The new National Portrait Gallery will stand back of the National Gallery on Trafalgar-square, London, and the architect will be Ewan Christian. He has been cruising about the Continent studying edifices in use as galleries for works of art. Hemming's Row, behind the National Gallery, will have to be closed, if the present designs are accepted. There will be forty feet between the backs of the new gallery and the old, the front of the former being on the side street which enters Trafalgar-square. But on the east side the two buildings will meet without being connected, and there it is proposed that the pseudo-Greek motives of the façade of the old structure shall be continued round the corner along the east side till the new structure is met. The architect of the old building was Wilkins. He was granted £70,000 and the Corinthian columns from Carlton House wherewith to decorate the edifice. The new structure will consist of a tower abutting on the old, with a stone building of three stories somewhat Florentine in style. The entrance will face Chandos-street.

French and English artists who contributed works to be shown at Buenos Ayres in 1887 have at length discovered that the Argentine official who solicited and accompanied them to Buenos Ayres was a rascal. He never entered them at the exhibition he has never rendered an account. They were sold and he has pocketed the proceeds. The French artists have met, elected M. Francais President, and taken measures to bring him to justice. It is to block just such rascalities as this that New-York artists formed the Art Guild, an organization which exacts a bond from such persons as come either from other parts of the Union suggesting the dispatch of pictures to distant places for exhibition.

Four marines by the late Arthur Quartley sold at the recent auction in New-York, have been hung in the Layton Art Gallery of Milwaukee. They are "Port of New-York; Queen's Birthday," "Plymouth Fishing Boats," "Hackensack, N. J.," and "Loos, Cornwall, England." Winslow Homer's painting of English fisherwomen called "Hark, the Lark!" shown recently at the Union League Club, has been placed in the Layton Gallery.

Concerning the exhibition held in Paris by the Society of Woman Painters and Sculptors, a French journal says: "It is amusing to study out who is the professor of this or that 'woman painter.' Rarely does one make a mistake. Most of the pictures bear very clearly the stamp of a faithful imitation, or very visibly the marks of retouches and corrections. They are the sendings of pupils, nothing more."

The place for the Lafayette Monument at Washington, designed by Falguière and Mercié of Paris, has been selected by Secretary Proctor, Senator Evarts, and Mr. Clarke, the architect. It will stand on the edge of Lafayette-square, directly opposite the White House.

The library of Columbia College is to have a stained-glass window, designed and made in Munich, to commemorate Miss Mary Hankey, who was the first woman to receive a diploma from that university. Miss Hankey was graduated in 1887 and died in 1888.

The sum to be contributed to the fund for a statue to Barye by the Barye Monument Association of the United States has reached $8,400, and is still growing. When sold, the remnant of the *Editon de luxe* "Life of Barye" will add another $700 to America's contribution.

Mr. William Schaus announces that his collection of paintings, which includes the famous Rousseau he has had so long, can be seen at his own residence on sending a request for cards of admission.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts bought from its recent exhibition with the temple fund a painting by W. T. Richards called "The Rainbow," the catalogue price of which was $2,500.

The etchings shown during the present month at Wunderlich's Gallery are those by James McNeil Whistler, belonging to the collection of his brother-in-law, the English etcher, Haden.

On March 13 the collection of modern paintings belonging to Dr. G. H. Wynkoop will be sold at the Fifth-Avenue Galleries by Messrs Ortgies & Co.

At Reichard's Gallery Messrs. E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons will exhibit a collection of drawings in black and white from March 8 to 21.

The Harlem Club has opened its first exhibition of paintings by American artists with sixty-two pieces.

Paintings by the late George L. Brown will be sold at auction in Boston on the 12th.

The statue of the late Mr. Grady of Atlanta will be modeled by Alexander Doyle.

MR. WHARTON BARKER'S WARNING.

From the American of March 8.

It cannot be said that he [President Harrison] had not been informed what sort of person Mr. Quay is. If he will look over his correspondence he will find letters from men in Pennsylvania warning him before he took office that Mr. Quay was an evil influence in public affairs, and that to increase his importance and give him more power would be a wound inflicted upon the country. To our knowledge there were several such letters. One of them, sent by the principal owner of the *American*, is available for the presentation of an extract at the present time. We quote as follows:

Feb. 18, 1889.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison:

MY DEAR

BALLOT REFORM DELAYED

RING METHODS MAY BE USED AGAIN THIS YEAR.

NEW-JERSEY'S NEED FOR THE JURY COMMISSION—A SALARY-GRABBING LEGISLATURE—KELLY'S BAD BILL.

TRENTON, March 9.—There are signs all around that the passage of the Ballot Reform bill, if it is to be passed, indeed, at all, is to be delayed by the action of Democrats in the Senate and by the action of the Democratic Assembly till too late to be effective at the charter election in Jersey City. The Hudson County ring are even now debating among themselves as to the safety of trying next month the same methods that they followed at the polling places last Fall, and that are presumed to have given Mayor Cleveland his phenomenal majority two years ago. Upon the answer to that question depends the character of the nomination they will make for the Mayoralty. They are straining every nerve to induce some one of unstained reputation to accept the candidacy with a string to it, but up to this time their overtures have been indignantly repelled by every one to whom they have submitted them.

No one whose name would aid them in winning the fight is willing to purchase the position at the expense of subserviency to the men within whose gift it seems to be. It is not likely that they will be able to find a candidate who combines good repute with a readiness to submit, and rather than lose their grasp upon the people's throat, they may at the end decide to put up one of their own stripe and try to rush him through by their peculiar ballot-box methods. An effective Ballot Reform bill would be a serious embarrassment to the carrying out of the little game, and hence it is, so it is openly asserted, that the Hudson County influence is being thrown against the speedy passage of an act.

Meanwhile Senator Gardner, the Republican leader in the Senate, and his confrères in that body have taken the bull by the horns and are making a serious and determined attempt to work the reform in patches. It is admitted that nothing in the bill proposed to the Joint Ballot Reform Committee by Senator Gray, the Democratic leader from Morris, fits closely to the peculiar methods disclosed by the Senate investigation of the Hudson County ballot boxes, but Mr. Gardner's bill restoring the Jury Commission goes straight to the point. The only thing that will deter the ring from manning the polling places this Spring with a new army of rascals, and the only thing that will deter the rascals from doing the work they may be appointed to perform, is the loss of the control of the Grand Jury. So long as the Sheriff can select the Grand Jurors ballot-box stuffers and false conners in Hudson will feel assured that they are beyond the reach of the arm of justice. The choice of one of the tainted polling officials of last Fall to serve on the petty jury before which the suspected men are to be arraigned will afford an unpleasant indication of the boldness with which the Sheriff is prepared to exercise his prerogatives for them.

But the proofs of readiness to shield and save them from public indignation and punishment do not end with the selection of this single juror. It has been learned that the men brought into suspicion by the Senate Elections Committee's revelations have been foisted upon all branches of the public service in Hudson County. One is a favored ice contractor at Snake Hill. Two more of them are engaged in the county institutions at Snake Hill. Their appointments from the Board of Freeholders, over whom the Sheriff's influence is said to be supreme. One of this couple, a man named Spears, was arraigned recently before the board for unbecoming conduct with Waitress Barry, who was employed in the County Lunatic Asylum. The board convicted the waitress and sent her about her business, and then paradoxically acquitted her companion. The woman had no political secrets to hide; she could be of no value in the count of the vote.

Another of the tainted officials is even a Deputy Sheriff. The Jersey City Government, which has been notoriously run in the interest of the ring by Mayor Cleveland, is manned at twenty points by men whose names have been made somewhat prominent by the revelations of the Senate committee. Two of the election officers at one of the Seventh District polling places, where the grossest of frauds were discovered, are city employes. One of them is foreman of the engine house in which the fraud was perpetrated, and the other, as THE TIMES of this morning notes, was given a position under the Tax Board even as late as last Thursday. Three of the election officers in the Second Precinct of the First District are in the city's service. Through their relatives, two, and another for himself, of the Election Board in the Fifth Precinct of the First District have been remembered in the distribution of city offices. In these precincts notable frauds have been discovered. One of the election officers in each of many other tainted precincts has been taken bodily under the wing of the new charter officials.

The boldness of ring methods demonstrated by these incidents is due entirely to the fact that the Sheriff is master of the courts by his power to choose Grand Juries. The only check that can be administered to them is to strip the Sheriff of the prerogative. Senator Gardner, who has seen this all along, proposes the remedy in his act, giving the power to choose them to a non-partisan commission to be selected by the courts. His bill has gone through the Senate, but it has not seen daylight since it reached the House, and it will not be allowed to see daylight again if the ring influence, which seems to be all-potential here, can prevent it.

The bill cannot be considered a partisan one in any sense, and is warmly advocated by many leading Democrats. Even no complacent a Democrat as Judge Knapp is quoted as urging the establishment of a Jury Commission.

"He believes," a close friend of the Judge says of him, "that the right to select grand and petit juries should not rest wholly in the power of any one man. He thinks that in a county like Hudson no man can be elected Sheriff unless he is prominently identified with politics, and for that reason he naturally must be under obligations to many persons, some of whom are bound to be directly or indirectly interested in the Grand Juries.

"I feel confident," this friend continued, "that Judge Knapp is heartily in favor of Jury Commissions. You may confidently say that Judge Knapp does not think a jury to investigate the ballot-box stuffing should be drawn by a Sheriff."

The readiness of the ring to repeat the history of last Fall, if it is necessary to retain their grip, may be suggested somewhat, however, by the appearance of the committee of investigation in Jersey City. The story of the ballots is probably the least startling feature of the revelations. Already there are promises of a new vein of unexpected richness in the comparison between the poll and registry lists. Six or seven registry books have been examined so far. The comparison is at some places impossible because the writing of the poll clerks is illegible—purposely illegible, no doubt—and the names of registered and voting citizens cannot be read. In other instances the names of dead people and absentees are now known to have been registered and voted upon. On one book eleven names are registered from a little shanty on Mercer-street, and an almost equally large number have been entered from the saloon at 185 Montgomery-street.

When the committee shall have completed their scrutiny of these books they will make their appearance in Jersey City and take testimony. As there is no end of wickedness to be revealed they may keep the ring men on a lively jump on the eve of the local campaign that they will not dare to endeavor to carry the city by their usual methods.

The present Legislature bids fair to achieve another distinction, however, than this which has been thrust upon it by the ring investigations. The number of bills pending or passed increasing the pay of officials of one class or another will win it the name in history of the Salary-Grabbing Legislature. The doubling of the Governor's salary started the movement, and there has been a regular succession of bills since. One was for the increase of the pay of the law Judges; another to enlarge the compensation of the lay Judges. Then Controller Connolly of Newark came down and had his pay put up to $5,000 per year. Newark Aldermen came down with a bill allowing them $5 each per year, and went back home with the bill signed to draw the allowance. Newark police followed in their wake, and city officials in Trenton were next in suit.

Jersey City firemen came down to talk about their poorly requited services, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who had been appointed for the honor of it, asked for $500 apiece for their public services. Miles McCartin created the office of Assistant City Collector of Jersey City for himself and fixed his own salary at $2,500. Building Inspector Clarke of the same place induced the Legislature to hire a clerk for him, so that he could spend his time here lobbying, and even Clerk German of the Board of Finance has brought down a bill to increase his allowance from the City Treasury.

Larger raids have made their appearance under other disguises. But the most dangerous of them is this destroying the Lewis act, which has been in beneficial operation in this State for many years—

"That where in any municipality in this State services have been rendered or materials furnished in good faith, and claims therefor cannot be paid because the appropriations for the objects for which such services have been rendered or materials furnished have been exhausted, it shall be lawful for the board or body having charge of the expenditure of money for the purposes for which such services have been rendered or materials furnished, to pay such claims, upon being satisfied of the correctness of the same, out of any funds of the municipality not otherwise appropriated, or to appropriate for that purpose such sum or sums of money as may be required."

The cities of the State had been privileged to exceed their appropriations as much as they pleased till William A. Lewis, ten years ago, succeeded in placing in the statute books a law forbidding it. The old-time scheme was to make the tax levy small that the local administration might keep in favor with the people and put their extravagances into local bonds. Thus the people were robbed on the sly till the rise of the interest accounts in the municipal or tax levies attracted attention, and many communities were surprised by the discovery that their properties had been mortgaged by the public plunderers almost up to the point of confiscation. Elizabeth and Rahway succumbed to the blow, and Jersey City was not the only other municipality that tottered when it first faced its debt of $17,000,000 on an assessed valuation of about $60,000,000. To prevent bankruptcy all around the Lewis act was passed, and since that time the limits of annual taxation have been fixed by the Martin act of two years ago at 3 per cent. The act reprinted above wipes out both of these barriers, and restores opportunities to the men who get office only for what they can steal.

Assemblyman Kelly, Democrat, of Jersey City, has introduced a bill that makes another attack on the State school fund than that recommended in Gov. Abbett's inaugural. Gov. Abbett's suggestion that the broken Treasury of the State be recouped by taking the State school moneys has met with less favor than he evidently expected it to receive, and the constitutional objections made to it in a recent issue of THE TIMES have not been without their weight.

Mr. Kelly's assault on the fund is for a loan. His act proposes that the great accumulations of the fund shall be loaned to the various cities of the State at 3 per cent for the erection of school houses. Each city can borrow $250,000, provided that no one city borrows more than $75,000 in any one year. An existing law permits the cities to borrow at a 5 per cent rate, but few of the cities have availed themselves of its provisions.

State School Superintendent Chapman says that the loaning of the fund moneys at the rate proposed by this bill would seriously impair the fund's earning capacity.

FISHERMEN ENCOURAGED.

THEY BELIEVE THEY WILL BE ABLE TO SAVE JAMAICA BAY.

The boatmen and anglers who met at Rockaway Beach yesterday to hear how the fight against the seine drawers of Jamaica Bay was progressing were much encouraged by the reports of the committee having the matter in charge, and it is now believed that the anti-net bill has an excellent chance of becoming a law. To-morrow the Senate Committee on Game Laws will hear the arguments of those in favor of the bill.

The committee to go up to Albany in favor of the fishing interests of the bay had not been absolutely decided upon yesterday, but it will consist of men perfectly acquainted with the bay, who will lay the facts before the legislators in a clear manner.

The chief opposition is expected from Senator Hawkins, who represents the district. The Senator from Queens was formerly interested in the menhaden fisheries, but his opposition to the bill is a surprise to many of his friends. The Rockaway Democratic Association sent him a letter last week to the effect that the association was unanimous in favoring the passage of the bill. The Hawkins Club, of Far Rockaway, resolved: "I am not in favor of legislation that is in favor of the rich as against the poor. I do not believe in a policy that will destroy one man's business for another's pleasure."

This view is somewhat remarkable from the fact that there are hundreds of boatmen on Jamaica Bay who are dependent for a living upon taking out fishing parties in their boats. If the fish are driven out of the bay their occupation is gone, while the few net men alone benefit, and facts and figures show that their profit from the seine drawing is very meagre, yielding to the small amount they get taken their fish. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn is also against the passage of the bill. He will be surprised, however, if he glances over the names of over two thousand of his own constituents who have signed the petition for the preservation of the bay.

It was decided at the meeting yesterday to make the organization started on Rockaway Beach a permanent one, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange for the organization of boatmen, residents, and fishermen. The chief object is to keep a watch upon the interests of the bay and prevent illegal work by the seine men as far as possible.

Meanwhile, the net men are working in a quiet way to oppose the Stadler bill. They held a meeting at Canarsie last week. It was largely attended, however, and care was taken that none of the hotel keepers or boat owners of the little fishing village was invited. The seine men are said to be depending upon Fulton Market fish dealers to furnish the means to fight the bill.

The sentiment against net fishing at Canarsie is growing. There is such a fear, however, of the revenge of the seine men that few residents will sign the petitions. So many own boats at Canarsie, and it is so easy to cut boats loose in the night time, that the residents of the village prefer to keep silent.

One of the seines that have been used in ravaging Jamaica Bay was advertised for sale in a Jamaica paper last week. This was considered a good omen yesterday by those present at the meeting. It is supposed to be a net that the friends of the Far Rockaway Bank had an interest in, but he is not now in favor of seine fishing.

INSTRUCTING THE NEGRO.

HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED ON AT THE TUSKEGEE SCHOOL.

The race problem, with a practical illustration of its solution, was the subject of the services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night. On the platform with the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was the Rev. Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial School. Scattered through the audience was a large number of colored people and several students from the Tuskegee Institute. As memorial services were held yesterday for Mr. Beecher, the pulpit was surrounded with a mass of white lilies and roses.

In his opening address Dr. Abbott said it was Mr. Beecher who first began the work of helping the negro out of his troubles, and the object of the meeting was, therefore, made doubly appropriate.

Lee Robinson, a bright young colored man of the Class of '90, made a speech illustrating the course of training and its results, as employed at the Tuskegee Institute. He was followed by the Rev. Booker T. Washington, Principal of the institute, whose remarks were directed to the condition of the negro in the South and the methods necessary to secure his complete emancipation. He said the only solution of the problem lay in teaching the negro how to help himself. The Tuskegee Institute in its entirety had been built by the students, who partly paid their tuition in manual labor. They had dug the clay, made the brick, sawed the lumber, and driven the nails. Moreover, they have a farm, and are taught the most approved methods of developing the soil. Fourteen different industries are taught.

Three-fourths of the colored people of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi are in debt, because of the mortgage systems employed by the white element in those States. The object of industrial training is to show him how to help himself out of his mortgages and put him on comparative equality with the whites. Until this is done there is no solution to the negro problem. Nothing that Congress can do will avail until the negro learns how to help himself.

Referring to the benefits accruing to the negro from the political parties, Mr. Washington said the negro was not affected by any sort of administrative policy. The negro in the South would never know that a change of Administration had taken place but for the inevitable removal of his country Postmaster.

The services were made doubly interesting by the presence of a quartet of singers from the institute, led by the music professor, R. H. Hamilton. They sang a number of plantation songs.

NOT A NEWSPAPER.

A READER DISCUSSES SOME WEAKNESSES OF "THE EVENING POST."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES evidently needs to bear itself with unusual circumspection in these days. The editor of the *Evening Post* has his glittering eye fixed upon it and any error of omission or commission, whether real or imaginary, is promptly transfixed.

The trouble with the *Post* is that it is a critic without being a newspaper. It attempts to tell all the faults of others without even offering a worthy example in itself. It tries and pretends, but it doesn't succeed. I read THE TIMES every morning and find it gives me all the news. Its headlines never shock me, and it appears to give its best and greatest space to the news of greatest importance. The day's history is more complete and better presented in it than in any other newspaper I know of. Its editorials are candid and timely and do not annoy me with their nagging and quibbling.

I sometimes read the *Post*, but with no such satisfaction. It does not give all the news, and in what it does give, "the sense of proportion" is utterly wanting. If a piece of news first appears in the morning paper—and most pieces of news do so appear—the *Post* either omits it or gives it in the briefest and most unsatisfactory manner. To make up for this lack the *Post* says a good many "sassy" things in its editorial columns, but its sauce does not, with me, supply the place of the meat I get in THE TIMES.

It is doubtless easier to be the sort of critic the *Post* is than the newspaper THE TIMES is, but the critic cannot possibly take the place of the newspaper. It was Disraeli, I think, who remarked: "You know who critics are? The men who have failed in literature and art." The editor of the *Post* is a critic, apparently because he fails to make a newspaper.

It would be easy to support these observations by instances, but they might be wearisome. Moreover, the *Post* itself will hardly require them. It will never advertise its weakness as a newspaper by discussing it. A. T.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1890.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES B. ARNOLD.

The body of Charles B. Arnold, once a well-known lawyer of this city, who died at 5 o'clock on Friday morning at the Planters' Hotel, 356 Bowery, where he had made his home for the last two years, will be taken to Londonderry, Vt., for burial this morning. Mr. Arnold was in his usual health up to within a day or two of his death. On Wednesday he complained of being ill, and on Thursday he had two attacks of heart failure. He succumbed to a third severe attack early Friday morning. Mr. Capell, the proprietor of the hotel, telegraphed to Mr. E. W. Melindy, a brother-in-law of Mr. Arnold, living in Londonderry, Vt., and he arrived yesterday and took charge of the funeral arrangements. Services will be held this morning at the undertaker's, 415 Fifth-street.

Mr. Arnold had latterly earned a modest living as an employe of the Chicago Loan Company, 713 Broadway, and Manager Tuttle of that concern speaks in the highest terms of him. Once, however, he filled a prominent place at the New-York bar, and was noted for his success as a patent lawyer. He was born in Brattleborough, Vt., in 1835, and was graduated from Harvard College. He came to this city and was admitted to the firm of Stoughton, Burnett & Stoughton. Mr. Arnold took a leading place in his profession, and it was with much surprise that his friends saw him relinquish a lucrative practice to embark in theatrical management and become interested in the production of "The White Fawn," a spectacular play that followed "The Black Crook" at Niblo's. He continued in the business for some years and for a time was fairly successful, but disaster came and he lost all he had in the collapse of some of his enterprises.

Business reverses compelled him to return to the law, but he found the high place he had abandoned so well filled that there was only room for him in the District and police courts. Of late he had been seen but little even in these courts.

Mr. Arnold was related to Albert A. Kingsland, one of the heirs of the Kingsland estate, and to the well-known Leland family of hotel fame. His brother, S. D. Arnold, is a prosperous St. Louis lawyer, and he leaves a sister, Mrs. C. A. Stafford of Glens Falls, N. Y., and two sisters in Londonderry, Vt., one of whom is Mrs. E. W. Melindy. Mr. Arnold was never married.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Phila Chatfield, a wealthy builder and contractor, who had charge of the erection of several of the buildings on the Yale Campus and the city and county buildings, died in New-Haven yesterday from Bright's disease. He was seventy-two years old.

C. M. Loomis, a well-known music publisher and dealer of New-Haven, died last night of pneumonia. He was fifty-nine years old and was editor of the *Masonic and Musical Journal*, published in New-Haven.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

NO WONDER OLD SAILORS COMPLAIN OF TRASK'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sturdy sons of old ocean unite with their infirm brothers of the Snug Harbor, and take off their hats and bow low with great respect to THE NEW-YORK TIMES and other papers for the efforts they have made in their behalf.

When THE TIMES turned on its calcium lights sailors took courage and now feel that some progress has been made toward clearing the harbor of obstructions, thereby making it a safe and comfortable anchorage for the old tars.

There is a split in the Marine Society. Some of its members who have been voting for Andrew Jackson for the past fifty years are quite down-hearted and refractory because Capt. Ambrose Snow was not perpetuated in office. They are of the old school, believing that sailors have few rights. Capt. Francis A. Martin, their Vice President and Trustee of the Snug Harbor, belongs to this section, and is severely criticised by many of the society. Capt. Snow must receive a measure of censure, as he has been for years posing as a philanthropist, making small speeches and eating big dinners, while the old toothless subjects of his glorification have been grumbling and nibbling at coarse food, at an outlay of 25 cents a day per man. He has commanded this ship, supposing the flag of humanity flew from the masthead, but being below asleep most of the time his first mate, Trask, took charge of the deck and will probably substitute flag for consternation among the crew. This has terminated in an uproar of confusion, attempted assassination, and, some people say, suicides.

On March 13 the Trustees will hold their second meeting to investigate the affairs of the Snug Harbor. Gov. Trask is already preferred charges reflecting on the past career of his victims when they were ship Captains. Let the Trustees investigate his own past career and that of his father before him, who was the most tantalizing man that ever walked the quarter deck of a ship, people say. Also this city will remember him as Captain of the packet ships in early days. They also remember the ever-memorable terrible voyage of the ship Saratoga during the gold excitement in 1849, 160 days from New-York to San Francisco.

This man who makes charges against these friendless old people was brought up on his father's ship and became an officer under him; so he not only inherits his disposition by blood but by example. Trask has been the cause of an immeasurable amount of mental torture and has brought reproach on the authorities who trusted in him. Justice appears slower than usual to assert herself, but the silver lining is beginning to show. The dim-eyed old mariners are straining to see the break in the dark clouds of despair and to stand once more in the sunlight of peace and quietness during the few remaining days of their earthly existence. SEAMAN'S FRIEND.

STATEN ISLAND, Saturday, March 8, 1890.

MATTERS IN CHINA.

A RIOT IN FORMOSA—PROPOSED RAILROAD TRUNK LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Advices from China by the steamer Belgic state that the aborigines of Formosa banded themselves together and offered so determined an opposition to the Chinese troops that were trying to quell the Formosa riot that the commander of the Chinese forces, after 200 of his men had been led into ambush and all but 10 slaughtered, gave up the campaign against the rebels, and opened friendly negotiations with them. The natives, on receiving promises of large concessions, agreed to abandon their hostile attitude toward the Chinese authorities. Brigandage, however, is still rampant.

French and Chinese telegraph lines will soon be connected at Mongtaze on the Tonquin-Chinese frontier.

Viceroy Chang Chi Tung is said to have obtained the assistance of four foreign mining and metallurgical engineers to prospect for coal and iron mines in the country through which it is planned to make a trunk railway between Han-Kow and Peking Pass. He is reported, as far as his influence goes, to be seriously bent on constructing this line, which has received the sanction of the Emperor, but is still adverse to the employment of foreign capital or foreign material. A railway engineer attached to the German legation has been engaged to make a preliminary survey of the country.

THEY HAD NO PERMIT.

LEHIGH VALLEY LABORERS WANTED TO ELEVATE A BRIDGE.

In the morning, yesterday, a gang of laborers employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company began the work of the destruction of a bridge over the Morris Canal at Henderson-street, Jersey City. Some one notified the police of this violation of the law, and Chief Murphy, with a squad of men, went to the bridge.

Reno Barnes, the foreman, said that nothing was being done except that the bridge was being elevated, and that Ross & Sanford, contractors, had been given a permit to do the work. Chief Murphy sent an officer for Street Superintendent Philip Fumults, and asked if the permit had been granted. Mr. Fumults said emphatically that it had not.

The laborers were then driven from the bridge by the police and a guard of five men was posted.

The Lehigh Valley Company want to elevate this bridge to enable trains to pass beneath it. New tracks are being laid by the company at this point as a part of the extensive improvements now being made by the company.

LOST IN THEIR BURNING HOUSE.

MONTREAL, March 9.—What proved a terrible fatality took place at Cote St. Michael, a small place five miles from Montreal, to-day. One-sime Collerette, a well-to-do French Canadian farmer, lived in a large stone house, with his wife and seven children. At an early hour this morning, after lighting the fires, he left the house to attend to his duties about the farm, his wife and children being still asleep.

On his return he was horrified to discover the whole house in flames. He rushed into the house and made desperate efforts to rescue his family, but without avail. He came very near sharing the same fate as the other members of his family, and was rescued in a severely burned condition. He was in an unconscious state, and was taken to a neighboring house, where he lies in a precarious condition. Mrs. Collerette, about forty years of age, with her four girls and three boys, ranging from one to thirteen years of age, was burned to death.

Collerette is one of the wealthiest farmers in the district. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a can of kerosene oil being left too near the stove.

BOOKMAKERS BARRED OUT

NOT WANTED AT THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

PUBLIC BETTING ON A CONTEST OF AMATEUR ATHLETES FINDS FEW ADVOCATES—LAYING OUT THE COURSE.

A good deal of excitement was caused in the Manhattan Athletic Club's house last evening by a report that several bookmakers were planning to do a betting business at the eight-mile handicap cross-country run of the National Cross-Country Association to be held at Morris Park on Saturday. It is a fact that several bookmakers have been inquiring about the relative merits of the athletes who are to compete and manifesting a peculiar interest in the event, one having questioned J. C. Devereux, the well-known runner of the Manhattan Athletic Club, on the present form of the athletes and their chances of winning.

When asked about the chances of any betting being done openly, as by making of books in a manner similar to that in vogue at horse races, Mr. C. C. Hughes, Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club and Vice President of the National Cross-Country Association, said that while he was opposed to betting being carried on at any amateur athletic meeting, he supposed the managers of Morris Park—the New-York Jockey Club's officials—would settle the matter. Mr. Hughes did not know of the existence of any athletic law to prevent bookmakers from doing business at the run.

Although there may be no rule in the National Cross-Country Association's laws to prevent the introduction of open betting at the coming run, there is a section of the Penal Code which will protect amateur athletes from the evils sure to follow such an advent. The section is:

"A person who keeps any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, or building, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place upon any public or private grounds within this State with books, apparatus, or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers or of selling pools, and any person who records or registers bets or wagers, or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election, or being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, or building, or part thereof, knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any of these purposes, or therein keeps, exhibits, or employs any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering such bets or wagers, or the selling of such pools, or becomes the custodian or depositary, for hire or reward, of any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or pledged upon any such result, is punishable by imprisonment for one year or by fine not exceeding $2,000, or both."

This law was amended by the passage of the Ives Pool bill in 1887, which permits betting on horses at tracks where racing is in progress between May 1 and Nov. 15 on the pari-mutuel of 5 per cent of the gross gate receipts to be distributed among agricultural societies. This law is intended only for horse racing, and even in the season when such betting is allowed it could not be carried on at an athletic meeting.

This is the first time that the question of betting at amateur athletic games has been brought up with any degree of seriousness in this country. In England, the home of amateur athletic sports, the various amateur organizations have been contending for years with the bookmakers, and hope soon to be able to drive them from the games, which are supposed to be attended with no suggestion of professional sport. It appears that here, however, athletics will be protected from the evils of open betting on the results of contests. But even if the law did not prohibit betting there is no reason to believe that the National Cross-Country Association or any other amateur athletic body would tolerate anything of the kind.

As for the New-York Jockey Club, Mr. T. H. Kock, the Secretary, told a TIMES reporter last evening that he had no idea any bookmakers were planning to go to Morris Park on Saturday. Moreover, Mr. Kock said, betting would not be allowed at any athletic meetings held there, even if the law would permit it, if the athletic organizations were opposed to such practices. Morris Park, he said, would be provided with the best equipped athletic grounds in this country, and it was his desire to promote in every possible way the interest in amateur sport.

The final arrangements for the race of Saturday were completed yesterday by a party which went up to Morris Park from New-York. The National Cross-Country Association was represented by R. C. Williams, its President; C. C. Hughes, its Vice President; J. H. Mellor, its Treasurer, and Will Dean, its Secretary. The New-York Jockey Club was represented by T. H. Kock, its Secretary; Francis M. Pierson, Chairman of the athletic department of the jockey club, and Charles E. Coddington, its Treasurer. These spent the afternoon in mapping out the eight-mile course over which the 250 or more athletes are to run.

The course substantially consists of a double circuit of the park. In each of the two circuits or laps the runners will pass the grand stand four times, there being a double turn in the second half of the course. At no time will the runners be out of sight of the grand stand observers.

The course is considered to be as hard a one as ever was covered in a cross-country run, and yesterday the Games Committee of the National Cross-Country Association decided to hold the annual team championship there on April 26. Before Saturday the course will be liberally obstructed with fences, hedges, and water jumps to make the race a harder test of the endurance of the competitors.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

PROPERTY OWNERS INDIGNANT AT THE REVIVAL OF THE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES mentioning that the Blackwell's Island Bridge bill is again before the Legislature must have given the property owners who last year opposed it their first information that this blackmailing operation has been revived. We spent time and money last year to defeat it. Now, I suppose, we must do our work all over again.

The descent from the bridge into the Fourth-avenue tunnel is the crudest, most childish plan conceivable. Engineers laugh at it. It would ruin this part of the city entirely. It would take away half the value of all residences and would destroy hundreds of them, reducing many people to beggary. This section of New-York would become as undesirable to live in as a Hudson River freight yard. The city has spent millions in improving Park-avenue, which would all be wasted.

In no other city in the civilized world would such a scheme be seriously advocated outside of a lunatic asylum. Property owners, however, have withdrawn his objection to it, as its promoters claim. The statement is an impudent falsehood. The whole gang who are forwarding this scheme are simply trying to get a charter, and then sell out to the property owners, who would be obliged to buy it to smother it. That any member of the Legislature could vote for such a scheme shows under what careless or ignorant or venal conditions our laws are made.

This unknown adventurer goes to Albany and asks assistance in spreading a blight over one of the few parts of New-York still desirable for residences; and the people we elect and pay to protect us promptly assist this man in carrying out his scheme. If we lived in Dahomey or Zululand I suppose we should have some rights, but because we live in New-York we have to guard our homes against our own legislators as if in war time. If we sat up with revolvers in our front halls every night, the situation would not be more uncivilized and unbearable.

We shall have to send to Albany another delegation, I suppose, and go on doing it year after year until our money gives out. Meanwhile, has THE TIMES no power to protect us from this harpy? SUBSCRIBER.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair weather, winds shifting to warmer southerly, warmer on Tuesday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds, warmer on Tuesday, with rain or snow and temperature above freezing in Northern New-York.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, fair weather, followed by rain during the night and on Tuesday, warmer Monday and Tuesday, easterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, warmer, fair weather, followed by light rain or snow on Monday, rain or snow and warmer weather on Tuesday, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	31°	3:30 P. M.	37°	38°
6 A. M.	21°	6 P. M.	35°	36°
9 A. M.	34°	9 P. M.	33°	33°
12 M.	36°	12 P. M.	30°	32°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 29½°
Average temperature for same date last year. 33½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 yrs. 35¼°

THE WILKESBARRE MINE FIRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 9.—For the first time since the fire began, smoke ceased issuing from the South Wilkesbarre shaft this afternoon. Over a thousand gallons of water a minute have been poured into the mine for several days, and it has now reached the fire. By Tuesday next it is thought the flames will be extinguished, and further search will be made for the eight men who were in the mine when the fire broke out.

TWO WAYS LEFT OPEN.

AN APPEAL IN "THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER" CASE OR A COMPROMISE.

There was much speculation in theatrical circles yesterday as to the effect of Judge Daly's decision enjoining Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Daniel Frohman, and Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson from playing Mrs. Richardson's dramatization of Mr. Clemens's "The Prince and the Pauper." The piece was produced in Philadelphia, then at the Broadway Theatre here, and last week was started on a long tour through the United States, beginning at Hartford, then going to Albany, where, at the close of the performance on Saturday night, the injunction papers were served.

The company, notwithstanding this, adhered to its schedule and, under advice from Manager Frohman, took the late train for Detroit, Mich., where it is advertised to appear to-night. Whether or not this enactment, as well as others arranged for the future, will be kept, is a matter of conjecture. So far as Manager Frohman is concerned, he is very anxious to live up to his contracts executed with managers along the route. He has the sole right to produce the play in this country for five years, and any break in his programme now means loss and annoyance of no ordinary kind. It is probable, therefore, that he will leave nothing undone to check the enforcement of the decision in the Court of Common Pleas in the suit brought by the invalid playwright, E. H. House.

Persons who have watched the proceedings in the suit closely long ago formed decided opinions as to the legality of Mr. House's case, and that his claims are not defective in law is evident from the findings of Judge Daly. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is possible that the chief defendant, Mark Twain, may accept his defeat in the preliminary contest and make overtures for a fair settlement, though nobody who knows how eccentric and tenacious Twain is in money matters may have their doubts on this point.

The exigencies of the situation leave this alternative as against an appeal from the decision of Judge Daly or a compromise. The modern Munchausen is expected to arrive in the city from Hartford to-day to confer with his counsel, Alexander & Green, and the other defendants. There may be a subsequent conference between the lawyers and Morgan & Ives, counsel for Mr. House.

If an appeal is decided upon by the defendants it means a protracted litigation and the filing of a substantial bond pending the final decision. At any rate, important proceedings of some kind must be taken to-day to enable Manager Frohman to do business with Mrs. Richardson's dramatization of "The Prince and the Pauper." If the company plays at Detroit to-night without some definite arrangement between the parties to the suit proceedings in contempt will be in order.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

CIGARMAKERS AFTER HIGHER WAGES—THE CENTRAL UNION'S OFFICERS.

A meeting of delegates from sixty-three cigar factories and tenements was held yesterday at 253 East Fifty-sixth-street. The object of the meeting was to consult on measures to relieve the distress and misery of the working people. Their condition has been steadily growing worse since 1886. Since then the price for making cigar bunches has been reduced from $2 80 per 1,000 to $1 50 and $1 80, the price for rolling from $4 90 to $3, and from $5 10 to $3 50. There were many cases, it was said, where entire families worked early and late and could not make enough to live.

The Committee on Ways and Means made a majority and minority report. The former recommended the appointment of an Agitation Committee to recruit new members for the International Union, and recommended the passage of a rule that the highest price paid for making any brand be paid to all hands that are employed making that brand. The minority report recommended that a union be organized where the initiation fee would be $1 or less. The majority report was adopted.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union Miss Van Etten said that a mass meeting had been arranged for March 19 in Cooper Institute to urge the passage of the Fassett bill in regard to the appointment of female Factory Inspectors. A resolution asking the United States Senate not to ratify the extradition treaty with Russia on account of the Siberian outrages was indorsed.

The following officers and standing committees were appointed: Recording Secretary—James P. Archibald; Corresponding and Financial Secretaries—Ernest Bohm and August Waldinger; Treasurer—Mr. Hotchkiss; Trustees—E. Kretschabe, George W. Middleton, and George W. Reid; Credentials Committee—A. M. Stoffers, M. Dampf, H. Meisel, John Garry, and N. J. Mahon; Arbitration Committee—E. Fow, J. Timmins, T. J. Doyle, August Fleindel, and A. Ruckiein; Grievance Committee—H. Hicks, G. W. Middleton, J. Hamilton, and E. Davids.

It was reported yesterday that the building trades' section of the Temple Court building would go on strike to-day because Contractor Volkening employed non-union marble workers.

Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday voted $100 to the Horace Greeley Statue Fund Committee.

DRIVING IN THE MUD.

SOME DRAWBACKS TO SPORT ON THE UP-TOWN ROADS.

Nearly every vehicle on the road yesterday carried a life preserver or two in its outfit, and although no accident occurred during the day that made the use of these buoyant articles necessary, still the drivers who were wise enough to take them along breathed easier as they plowed and splashed through the hub-deep bogs along Central-avenue at the thought that they were safe from the terrors of drowning. It is safe to say that the driving avenues were never in worse condition. Still, there were many vehicles out, and several large equestrian parties also.

The mud that flew from the wagon wheels was of a particularly sticky and pasty nature, and the rash individuals who drove out in low, open carts were soon covered with an extra overcoat, that hardened on them like a plaster of paris cast and defied all the whisk-broom assaults that could be made on it. Some idea of the quality of the mud on upper Central-avenue may be gathered from the fact that it pulled a patent-leather gaiter from the foot of a young man who attempted to cross in front of Dr. Wiseman's. Among the equestrian parties was one composed of the following Crib Club members: Frank Bonham, David Welch, Walter C. Woolley, Theodore Kesler, Jr., Charles Souzé, and Edward Knapp, and one made up of these members of the West Side Riding Club: Charles Nelson, Dr. Brown, John Allen, Prof. Platt, W. E. Dean, W. M. Dean, William Reiman, and Will Dean, Jr. The drivers included Col. W. E. Van Slyck, T. T. Bonham, J. E. Lockey, P. P. W. Spence, William Murphy, A. Newburger, W. H. Waldron, James Randolph, Frank de Noyelles, Archibald Watt, Seeman Lichtenstein, Peter Miller, and Carlos D. Day of Georgia.

NEWS NOTES FROM JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The steamer Belgic arrived this morning from Hong-Kong and Yokohama.

Japan newspapers are full of articles on the political situation and programmes of parties. Some of the papers advocate the appointment of Mr. Mutsu, Japanese Minister to the United States, to be President of the new House of Representatives.

On Feb. 11, the 2,550th anniversary of Jimmu Tenno's accession and the founding of the imperial line, also the anniversary of the granting of the new Constitution, was duly celebrated as a holiday.

A fire took place in the village of Hodogay, Feb. 8, destroying 270 buildings.

The industries of Japan are in a distressed condition. Influenza is epidemic there.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday morning gutted the Oswell Building, on Nineteenth-street, Birmingham, Ala. It was occupied by Oswell's undertaking establishment, the Misfit Clothing Company, and Medaire & Ward's saloon on the ground floor. The upper stories contained a large hall where public meetings were held and Gambrill hall where Odd Fellows, the Typographical Union, and other societ

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Provisions were unsettled in the speculative branch of the trade yesterday, and the market ruled stronger. Lard again took the lead in point of interest and firmness. Everything in the list, however, closed at a net gain over Friday's latest quotations of 2½c. On the call Easter was quite a large buyer of pork and ribs, and during the session there was considerable miscellaneous buying as well as covering by shorts. There were also scattering outside orders. Indications would seem to point more strongly every day to a manipulated condition of the pork market, and possibly in Lard and Ribs as well. The recent buoyancy in Lard futures is generally ascribed to the very excellent cash demand at this point for that article. Spot Lard has sold during the week at May prices. Hutchinson is said to have a large outstanding short interest in May Pork, and the old clique are believed to be long to a great deal of May Lard as well as Pork. Interesting developments are looked for in this branch of the market during the next sixty days. May Pork opened at $10.65, advanced to $10.77½, and ruled steady to $10.75@10.77½. May Lard sold at 6.62½ and 6.65, and closed at 6.65@6.67½. The same future of Ribs rested at $6.20@6.22½, after selling at $6.87½@6.97½. Cash Lard sales embraced 600 tcs. at 6.95, 5c. tax, at 6.97½ for 1,000 tcs., seller for April shipment, at 6.85, 1,000 tcs. do. for May shipment at 6.97½. Green Hams, average 16 lb., sold at 8c.@8¼c.

The Wheat market was again dull and narrow, it being the closing day of the week, with a strong probability that the Government crop bulletin that is expected to-morrow will have a weakening effect upon speculative values. The bulls were consequently timid. A decrease in the forthcoming visible supply report of about 600,000 bushels is looked for, and during the corresponding week in 1889 the decrease was 326,000 bushels. Cash sales were unsatisfactory, but there were selling orders here from St. Louis, especially for the new crop futures, and dissatisfaction from there indicated that no great broadness is to be shown in the Southwest over the coming crop. In the pit fluctuations were narrow throughout, and closing figures for the leading futures about ½c. below those of Friday. May opened at 78½c., sold at 78¾c., declined to 78¼c., with some trading at 78½c.@78¾c., and closed at 78¼c. June closed at 77½c. asked, and July at 78c. In the cash market No. 2 Spring Wheat closed in store at 77½c. Samples were easier.

Corn was moderately active, and prices worked a trifle easier, the depression, as on Friday, being due chiefly to the subscription to heavy receipts in the near future. Monday's estimate was 580 cars. Receivers were again quite free sellers, especially for May delivery, and the demand was mainly from local shorts. There was a steady upward set around 33½c.@33¾c. for May, and later a decline to 29½c., which was the closing price. The trading was pretty evenly distributed between the present month and July. Cash closed in store at 33½c. for No. 2 selling in store at 33c.@33½c., and No. 2 Yellow at 34¼c. Samples were rather dull. No. 4 selling on track and free on board cars at 34½c.@33c., and No. 3 at 37c.@37½c., No. 3 Yellow at 37½c.@38c., and No. 2 at 38c.@38½c.

Oats ruled active but spasmodic in the speculative dealings, and under free offerings of May by one or two prominent local operators, with a moderate demand a weak feeling was developed, and there was a shrinkage in prices of ½c.@¾c. The close was tame at practically the inside figures of the day and week. From 31¼c.@31⅝c. for May at the opening that future sold off to 31c., and closed at 31c.@31½c. June receded from 29½c. to 29¾c.@29¾c., and July from 29½c. to 29¾c., the latter closing at 29½c. Car lots of No. 2 Oats in store were dull at 30c., and samples ranged as follows: No. 2 at 30c.@31¼c., No. 3 White at 31c.@32½c., No. 2 at 32¼c.@31¼c., and No. 2 White at 32½c.@33½c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 37 cars, 616 head; 28 cars at Bleecker-st. and 9 cars at Brooklyn. There was no trading in the yards. Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef dull at 11½c., or sellt 12½c. ₱ lb., and dressed Beef slow at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., the latter for estimated dressed weight. There was no trading in Milch Cows or Hogs.

CALVES—Receipts, 165 head. The market was about steady, with Veals selling at 4c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.—*J. F. Hallenbeck*—15 Veals, 140 to 157 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 4 do., 115 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 2 do., 100 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 do., 90 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.

Dillenback & Dewey—31 Veals, 144 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 10 do., 136 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15 cars, 2,888 head; 8 cars at Sixtieth-Street, 5 cars at Jersey City, 2 cars at Bleecker-st. and 3 at Fifty-third-st. The market was about steady. Sheep sold at $5@$6 30 ₱ cwt.; Lambs, 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. At Jersey City there were 1 car carried over from yesterday, making 12 loads on the market, of which 7 loads were unsold. The stock was mostly common Western. Sheep were very dull, but good Lambs were about steady. Sheep sold at $5 31½@$6 25 ₱ cwt. Lambs, $6 85@$7 30 ₱ cwt.

SALES.—*J. F. Hallenbeck*—137 State Sheep, 91½ lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 16 do., 90 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 11 do., 80 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 53 State Lambs, 84 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 170 do., 74 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 182 do., 68½ lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.

Hume & Mullen—98 State Sheep, 98 lb., $6 20 ₱ cwt.; 42 do., 75 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 25 State Sheep and Lambs, 95 lb., $6 10 ₱ cwt.; 112 State Lambs, 80 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 113 clipped Lambs, 70 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 15 Culls, 46 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.

Dillenback & Dewey—112 State Sheep, 103 lb., $6 90 ₱ cwt.; 102 State Lambs, 84 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 89 do., 77 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Culver—158 Western Sheep, 91 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 199 do., 89 lb., $5 31½ ₱ cwt.; 90 Ohio Lambs, 82 lb., $7 30 ₱ cwt.

J. F. Sadler & Co.—81 Western Sheep, 114 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 269 Western Lambs, 77 lb., $8 85 ₱ cwt.

HOGS—Receipts, 18 cars, 2,726 head; 11 cars at Fortieth-Street, 4 cars at Jersey City, 4 cars at Hoboken. There was no trading in the yards. Market nominally steady at $4 10@$4 50 ₱ cwt.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts for past 24 hours, 5,760 head; total for week thus far, 18,660 head; for same time last week, 18,600 head; consigned through, 5,690 head; to New-York, 4,680 head; on sale, 190 head; market steady and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 6,800 head; total for week thus far, 39,000 head; for same time last week, 38,320 head; consigned through, 4,000 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 4,300 head; market easier, but not quotably lower. Hogs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 8,540 head; total for week thus far, 37,540 head; for same time last week, 51,620 head; consigned through, 1,650 head; to New-York, 4,760 head; on sale, 1,580 head; market active, firm, and higher; mediums and heavy, $4 30@$4 35; mixed, $4 30@$4 35; Yorkers, $4 30@$4 33; Pigs, $4 25@$4 30; roughs, $3 50@$3 75; stags, $3@$3 25.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BRADY AND DANIELS, JJ.—Nos. 87, 66, 78, 88.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 511, 79, 780, 513, 820, 222, 928, 505, 792, 814, 921, 487, 932, 153, 475, 578, 265, 468, 280, 281, 248, 286, 144, 249, 1043.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned until Wednesday, March 12.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—BARRETT, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 921, 1742, 1744, 1745, 709, 710, 918, 1823, 1728, 1671, 888, 980, 1869, 684½, 1414, 1662, 1688, 1687, 1692, 1693, 1697, 1411, 1411, 1446, 709.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 1651, 1586, 1595, 1608, 1609, 1635, 1640, 1636, 774, 1606, 1635, 735, 1654, 789, 1593½, 1621, 2829, 1647, 1574½, 1597, 1563, 1329, 1511, 1581, 1615, 799.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—CHESTER, A. J.—Nos. 1793, 1858, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1191, 744, 942, 859, 3245, 397, 1790, 1791, 1797, 1800, 378.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 32, 40, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT, EQUITY TERM—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 676, 347, 409, 333, 203, 836, 202, 389, 346.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 622, 509, 1140, 1209, 1265.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 1009, 239, 1165, 1097, 752, 778.

SUPREME COURT, EQUITY TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 1057, 841, 246, 376, 383, 382, 1112 875.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 573, contested will of Christian Ziegler, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of John J. Garbans, Christian Dick, Henry Smith, Christian Schweitzer, J. E. McKeon, Ferdinand Meyer, Severino Crepa, Charles Bonker, and Della Baldgate, at 10 A. M.—L. P. Van Wagenen, A. P. Richardson, Margaret Van Nest, and Catherine Burke at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 9, 12, 3, 4, 10, 11.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LAWRENCE, C. J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—LARREMORE, C. J., DALY AND BISCHOFF, JJ.—Nos. 14, 15, 17, 9, 18, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34, 35, 43, 48, 10, 41.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER.—Nos. 1620, 784, 1624, 1285, 1427, 804, 1141, 1673, 1618, 1619, 1621, 171, 1417, 1646, 1654, 1656, 1025, 383, 1473, 1517, 1674, 1676, 409, 735, 833, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1684, 1683, 1689, 1687, 1688, 1539, 1246, 1644, 1626, 1624, 1625, 1840, 1841, 1175, 1492, 1682, 1161, 1832, 558, 787, 1642, 1629, 846, 1197, 924.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FITZSIMONS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCGAHAN, C. J.—Nos. 175, 211, 472, 376, 520, 319, 423, 1165, 2260, 668.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 650, 646, 896, 570, 572, 577, 562, 566, 599, 591, 592, 609, 610, 560, 1424, 506, 1370, 813, 191, 604, 614, 567, 351.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—VAN WYCK, J.—Nos. 1498, 878, 425, 368, 556, 370, 3013, 3021, 542, 424, 557, 356, 1705, 782, 549, 549, 543, 891, 636, 3459, 798, 1923.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—Special Calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

FINANCIAL.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY,
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets. Negotiate all love loans a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of the ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS In Texas and in Arkansas, and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including: first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4% Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,449,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,702,950 Preferred Stock.
$16,838,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4% Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached.	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest.	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond.	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to late.	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

The adoption of the agreement of Nov. 27, 1889, for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. is PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS. Subject to confirmation of cable reports from Amsterdam and London there are less than 200 Five and Six per cent. bonds outstanding and less than 24,000 shares of stock.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARE THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Acceptances by depositors of 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock of the right to subscribe to the $18,000,000 cash fund have been filed amounting to over $13,000,000 cash, LEAVING LESS THAN $5,000,000 for the Guarantee Syndicate.

Subscribers will be allotted the full amount, say, the depositor of a $1,000 5 or 6 per cent. bond, who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $400 of the said fund, (calling for $500 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bond or Certificate and $120 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock,) and the depositor of 100 shares of stock who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $1,600 of the said fund, (calling for $2,000 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds or Certificates and $480 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock.)

AS REQUIRED BY THE REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT AND BEFORE ANY SECURITIES CAN BE TAKEN BY THE GUARANTEE SYNDICATE, the Registered Subscribers will be offered the right to subscribe to the unsubscribed balance of the said $18,000,000 Cash Fund upon the same terms and conditions as the subscriptions now on file as soon as the Committee can confirm absolutely the amount, which is expected to be ascertained in a few days.

Five per cent. upon the amount of cash subscription (payable in cash or 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds) will be called, payable on March 17, 1890, and the remaining 95 per cent. will be called, payable on June 1, 1890.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Edison Electric Light Company the books of this company will be closed from Monday, March 10, 1890, at 3 P. M., to Saturday, March 29, 1890, at 10 A. M., to offer to the stockholders of record the privilege to purchase $2,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. convertible twenty-year gold bonds and $500,000 stock of this company to an amount equal to their holdings of this company's stock, at the rate of $1,000 bond and $400 stock for $1,250 in cash.

A circular giving full particulars, with blanks for the assignment of rights, will be mailed to the addresses of all stockholders of record on the closing of the books March 10, 1890.

By order of the board.

J. B. SKEHAN, Treasurer.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

MARCH 8, 1890.

NOTICE.

Banks and Trust Companies are hereby cautioned against the fraudulent representation of certain brokers in their attempt to negotiate a number of promissory notes said to bear the indorsement of JOHN SLOANE,
Of the firm of W. & J. Sloane.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business Feb. 28, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$332,222 27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,179 91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, &c.	2,050 00
Due from other national banks	36,461 35
Due from State and private banks	695 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,750 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,832 43
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,169 72
Checks and other cash items	173 91
Exchanges for Clearing House	9,961 33
Bills of other banks	815 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	58 24
Specie	62,754 60
Legal tender notes	8,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$518,597 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Undivided profits	9,671 89
National bank notes outstanding	41,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	75,166 86
Demand certificates of deposit	7,458 92
Certified checks	125 00
Due to national banks	48,324 91
Due to State banks and bankers	136,861 81
Total	$518,597 99

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, Francis F. Stone, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS F. STONE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1890.

ANDREW H. TIMAGURE,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:

JNO. FRANCIS,
AMORY McCLINTOCK,
E. H. KELLOGG,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 1 BROADWAY, ROOM 152, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company; payable at this office on Monday, March 10, 1890.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1890.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF A QUARTERLY dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election for Directors of the company, which will be held on the 16th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 15th instant, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 17th day of April. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1890.

DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on April 1, 1890. Transfer books will close on Monday, March 10 and reopen on Tuesday, March 25.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 5th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be legally transacted will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLders of the Commercial Cable Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's offices, No. 1 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, March 17, 1890, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Polls close at 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be reopened on the morning of the 18th inst.

GEO. G. WARD, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 6, 1890.

OFFICE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILroad Company, Room 724, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York City.—The annual meeting of shareholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the board, will be held at the company's office on March 24, 1890, at 3 P. M.

FREDERICK H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.

Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.

Apply early for choice dates.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500.000—BEATTY'S 27-STOP ORgan, $67 50; new piano-forte, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS Trade Marks, Caveats, Copyrights promptly secured on reasonable terms. MUNN & CO., Scientific American Patent Agency, 361 Broadway, N. Y. Handbook free.

CONTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY Roaches, Rats, Bedbugs, Mice, Ants. Infallible sixty years. Free from poison. Not dangerous to use. Come from holes to die. Ten yards Carbolized Moth Paper, $1. 40 Clinton-place.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY, private and class lessons at all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

WINTER RESORTS.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Now open. Arrangements can be made for board. Fourth season; steam heat; open wood fires; elevator, electric bells, sun parlors.
J. R. PALMER, Manager.

FINE ARTS.

A COLLECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE Drawings,
By E. A. ABBEY and ALFRED PARSONS,
will be on exhibition from March 8 to March 22 at Messrs. REICHARD & CO.'S Gallery, No. 226 5th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 1 and 3 o'clock, on 9th-av., between 92d and 83d sts., a small purse containing FIVE DIAMOND RINGS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to ABBOTT, 54 West 92d-st.

DRY GOODS.

ITALIAN SILK BLANKETS JUST RE-ceived; new colorings, Roman striped, $1, $2 25, $2 50; Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, Furniture. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Madison-av., 58th and 57th sts.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WANTS A French maid willing to serve for the voyage for passage paid; only those not seasick need apply. Call at 116 East 29th-st., Monday afternoon.

WANTED—A lady wishes an intelligent, capable woman of 30 to wait on her; one who understands housekeeping, can sew, pack trunks, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best of references required. Address Mrs. M. G. R., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A Protestant maid, understanding dressmaking and hairdressing. Apply at 48 West 59th-st., between 10 and 1.

WANTED—Chambermaid who can do plain sewing. Call, Monday, between 10 and 11, at 141 East 87th-st.; must bring references.

MALES.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail, 25 cents. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A young man as attendant upon elderly gentleman. Address, for two days, giving references, A. B. D., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class gardener with at least three years' reference; married. Call, after 9 o'clock, Frank B. Martin, 199 Water-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between First and Fifth sts.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the CITIZENS' GAS FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri) by its deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 693, page 383, conveyed to the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, in trust, the following-described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and located in block eight (8) of certain Addition to said city and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west along the north line of Clark-avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley, thence east along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the leasehold premises next below described, located on the premises above described, and still outstanding, the undersigned, The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company will offer the above-described property for sale at public vendue, and sell the same to the highest bidder for cash, at the west front door of the Court House, in said city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1890, for the purpose of said trust.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice President.
Attest: CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary.
Dated February 27, 1890.
f27-13wSawM&Th&may28

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW,
the entire
BREEDING STUD and private Trotting Stable
of
MR. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER
of New-York,
TUESDAY, March 11, 1890, commencing at the conclusion of the Stony Ford sale, about 2 o'clock P. M., at the American Institute Building, 8d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York. (Office, 107 John-st.)

This noted private stable and the small breeding stud that has grown up from its retired members affords a particularly attractive catalogue. The individuals are all originally selected only for their speed but also in consideration of their desirable qualities for private use upon the roads. Hence they combined a higher ideal of perfection than that of a mere trotting machine, while at the same time they possessed the speed of the race horse, and many of them have won fast records on the public tracks.

The famous Bay Horse Sole, 2:20, is capable of reducing her record to 2:15 or better this year, and is as well up in road qualities as she is in speed. The stallion Wild Rake, 2:23½, at three years, is as reliable a road horse as he was when a colt. Among those retired to the breeding stud are the stallion Independence, 2:21¼, and the mare Cleora, 2:18¾, that together took a handsome record of 2:17, and such other old favorites as the mares Kate Sprague, 2:18; Calamus, 2:24¼; Urbana Belle, 2:20¼; Maggie Morrell, 2:29¼, and Enchantress, 2:26¾. The retired mares are bred to Independence and Wild Rake. There is a fine and promising youngsters out of them by Independence.

The horses may now be seen at place of sale.

For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
107 John-st., New-York.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell two consignments
aggregating 55 head
of
TROTTING STOCK
at auction
WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1890, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the American Institute Building, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York. (Office 107 John-st.)

THE ESTATE OF BENJAMIN E. BATES of Boston, Mass.,
consigns 25 head, mostly by or by the great race trotter and sire Wedgewood, 2:19, from mares by Daniel Lambert, Abraham, Ryadyk's Hambletonian, Ethan Allen, &c., several broad mares by Daniel Lambert, bred to Wedgewood, son of Wedgewood, and to Sir Walter, Jr., 2:18¼.

MR. GEORGE A. REYNOLDS of Utica, N. Y.,
consigns all his brood mares by Sweepstakes, Wellington, Mambrino Dudley, Harry Clay, Hamlet, Hambletonian Prince, &c., and much young stock, out of them and other superior dams, by Richard, (brother to St. Patrick, 2:19¼, pacing,) son of Volunteer, Mambrino Dudley, Knickerbocker, and Kenwood.

The horses will arrive at the place of sale March 8, after which they may be seen in harness upon the track (¼ mile) within the building.

For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
107 John-st., New-York.

STONY FORD TROTTING STOCK,
AT AUCTION TO-MORROW.

FORTY-ONE HEAD,
bred by and the property of
MR. HAMILTON McK. TWOMBLY,
of Stony Ford, Orange County, N. Y.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 10 o'clock, at the American Institute Building,
8d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
Office 107 John-st.

The horses are now at the place of sale, and may there be seen in harness, if desired, as a track of one-eighth mile within the building affords ample facility, regardless of weather.

The catalogue is composed of young stallions, mares, and geldings by Kentucky Prince, Mansfield, Leland, Antonio, and the other popular sires of the establishment, from dams of the most successful trotting lines. Some of the offerings are splendid young driving horses, combining style and speed; very attractive for training or for gentlemen's use.

For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
107 John-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, relatives; come to room soon; cook, wash, iron, chamber, scrub, tables; thoroughly honest; other as waitress; chamber-work; or as nursegirl and waitress; permanent place; best of reference. Address Marie, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; one as cook, other as waitress; thoroughly understand their business; in private family; best references; no objection to country. Call at 138 East 41st-st., second bell.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By mother and daughter 16; mother as good family cook and laundress; daughter to wait on table and assist with housework; city or country; city reference. Address K. G., 625 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking and take the charge; long city reference; no cards. Call at 1,800 3d-av., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a capable woman in private family; city or country; late employer can be seen. Address R. S., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. Call at 141 West 52d-st., one flight up.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; understands French and American cooking; clear soups, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. Call at 244 West 30th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to large family; city or country; best city reference. Call or address Carroll, 248 West 30th-st., one flight, front.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; city references; no objection to small boarding house. Call at 507 West 42d-st., ground floor.

COOK.—By a good plain English cook in small private family; excellent reference; last employers can be seen on location; country. Call at 330 3d-av., trunk store; no cards.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as competent cook; understands marketing; four years' city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 30 East 57th-st., Room 8.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; city or short distance in the country; good city reference. Call at 239 West 46th-st., second floor, rear. A. H.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class reference from last place. Call at 526 3d-av.

COOK.—First-class; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 226 East 45th-st., second floor, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a young woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 285 East 56th-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman go out by the day; do housework or any kind of work; will take no objection; best references; is a good cook. Call at 252 West 47th-st., Room 3.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do cooking, washing, ironing, or any kind of work by the day. Address S. H.,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 8.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 8, was $1,501,905, as against $1,058,490, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 10.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 200.10, on East 70th-st., running through to 71st-st., 323 feet east of Avenue A. Also foreclosure sale, Henry McCloskey, Esq., referee, of two three-story dwellings with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, 238 and 240 West 121st-st., south side, 375 feet west of 7th-av., and four three-story dwellings with plot of land 66.8 by 100.11, 242 to 248 West 121st-st., south side, 408.4 feet west of 7th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Henry McCloskey, Esq., referee, of two six-story brick buildings with lots each 25 by 87.6, 189 and 191 Allen-st., west side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Keane, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 57.6 by 24.4 by 59.4, 894 10th-av., east side, 98.9 feet south of 53d-st.

Tuesday, March 11.

By John F. B. Smyth, administrator's sale of the buildings with lease of lot 28 by 100, 353 1st-av., west side, 80 feet north of 20th-st. Also public auction sale of the four-story brick dwelling with lot 32.10 by 92, 248 West 21st-st., south side, east of 8th-av.; three-story brick building with lot 23.4 by 100 by 22 by irregular, 246 West 21st-st., south side, east of 8th-av., and four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, 32 West 60th-st., south side, 170 feet east of 9th-av. Also executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 863 West 31st-st., north side, west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21.6 by 98.9, 435 West 21st-st., north side, 392.6 feet west of 9th-av.; three five-story brick tenements and four-story brick factory, with plot of land 66 by 98.9, 412 to 416 East 23d-st., south side, 138 feet east of 1st-av., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 216 West 50th-st., south side, 147.10 feet west of Broadway. Also, partition sale of two five-story brick buildings, with lot 25.3 by 100, 174 2d-av., northeast corner of 11th-st., and four-story brick apartment house, with lot 29.2 by 99.11, 254 West 133d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 8th-av. Also, trustee's sale of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 22 by 100, 168 Willis-av., east side, 58 feet north of 135th-st., and the three-story stone-front house, with plot of land 37 by 100, 172 Carroll-st., south side, 135 feet west of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, 223 West 37th-st., north side, 292.10 feet west of 7th-av.; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, 882 8th-av., east side, 61.2 feet south of 53d-st., and five-story brick flat, with lot 17 by 100.4, 337 East 69th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 107 East 79th-st., north side, 65 feet east of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Francis M. Scott, Esq., referee, of the five-story stone-front building, with lot 26.3 by 75.11, 74 East 112th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Miller, Esq., referee, of buildings, with three lots each 19.5 by 100, on East 138th-st south side, 669.10 feet east of Willis-av.

Wednesday, March 12.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of two two-story brick buildings, with lot 21 by 140, 310 Front-st., running through to (606) Water-st., 63 feet west of Gouverneur-slip, and four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 100, 72 7th-av., west side, 44 feet south of 15th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 62.2 1.19 Madison-av., east side, 18 feet south of 87th-st, and similar house, with lot 16.8 by 62.2, 1,185 Madison-av., adjoining above.

By Smyth & Ryan, executor's sale of two three-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 35.2 by 15.3 by 20 by 45.6, 20 and 22 New-Bowery, west side, north of New-Chambers-st., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 40, 149 Stanton-st., south side, 55 feet west of Suffolk-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brick apartment house, with lot 25 by 103.3, 36 West 15th-st., south side, east of 6th-av., and three-story frame dwelling, with lot 17.3 by 72.5 by 16.8 by 67.8, 2,444 2d-av., east side, north of 134th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Braun, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 18.4 by 100, 1659 Boulevard, west side, 107.4 feet north of 224-st., and similar building, with lot 27.4 by 100, 657 Boulevard, adjoining above.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.2 by 98.9, 382 West 32d-st., south side, east of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 62.6, 310 6th-av., east side, 24.7 feet south of 36th-st.; two three-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 40.2 by 80, 705 and 707 3d-av., west side, 20.1 feet north of 44th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.11, 127 West 97th-st., north side, 540 feet east of 10th-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100.2, on West 76th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av., and nine lots, each 25 by 100.2, on West 77th-st., south side, 30 feet east of 9th-av. Also, the three-story brick building, with lot 20.3 by 55 by 19.8 by 57.1, 77 Fulton-st., east side, 40.2 feet south of York-st., Brooklyn.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of one lot 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 28.3 feet north of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

Thursday, March 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 74.11, 20 Charles-st., south side, 60 feet east of Waverley-place, and four-story stone-front house, with lot 21.6 by 92.3, 36 West 10th-st., south side, 465.10 feet west of 5th-av.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale of the following leasehold property: Six-story iron-front store, with block of land 184 by 328.5 by 195 by 253.1, bounded by Broadway, 9th-st., 4th-av., and 10th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 92.3, 21 Brevoort-place, south side, 350 feet west of Broadway; three-story brick house, with lot 26 by 92.3, 21 East 9th-st., north side, 174.4 feet west of Broadway; two three-story and five-story brick buildings, with lots each 24 by 99, 762 to 766 Broadway, east side, 70.6 feet north of 8th-st.; three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lots each 26 by 93.11, 143 and 145 East 8th-st., north side, 229 feet east of Broadway; four four-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 93.11, 80 to 86 East 9th-st., south side, 168.11 feet east of Broadway, and the building, with plot of land, 44.4 by 84 by 70.3 by 102.11, 56 and 58 4th-av., southwest corner of 9th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 92.3, 114 East 17th-st., south side, 275 feet east of Union-square, and four-story and stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 80.5, 156 East 64th-st., south side, 19 feet east of Lexington-av. Also, foreclosure sale, George W. Cottrill, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building and four-story brick stable, with lot 25.5 by 100.2, 135 Mott-st., west side, 200.2 feet north of Hester-st., and similar building and two-story brick stable, with lot 24.8 by 100.2, 137 Mott-st., adjoining above.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, J. G. Janeway, Esq., referee, of four three-story brick buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 100, 119 and 121 Forsyth-st., west side, 125 feet north of Broome-st.

Friday, March 14.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Peter Cantwell, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 24 by 86.6, 149 Broadway, northwest corner of Liberty-st., and lot 23.6 by 63, 83 Liberty-st., north side, 86.6 feet west of Broadway, except strip of land 5 by 110 on north side Liberty-st., of which only the right, title, and interest will be sold.

By Boyd & Gibson, foreclosure sale, Myer Nussbaum, Esq., referee, of the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with plot of land irregular by 108.4 by 52.1 by 133.6, 11 and 13 James-st., northwest corner of New-Bowery. Also, similar sale, William Talcott, Esq., referee, of three four-story brick flats, with plot of land 50 by 100, on 134th-st., north side, 275 feet east of Willis-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Daniel L. Gibbens, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Walnut-st., southeast corner of 82d-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 8.

125th-st., 158 East; Adelaide Michaelis to Aaron Butler..... $14,000

1st-av., s. e. corner of 145th-st., 350x99.11, and other property; G. R. Sheldon, assignee, to G. B. Buckett..... 251,000

Same property; William H. De Forest to same..... 1

Division-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of Gouverneur-st., 49x20.6; Julius Turk to Leopold Turk. 1

Ayrault C. e. s., 100 ft. n. of 8th-st., —x100; James Calvert to Eliza Day..... 1

Canal-st., 363; C. F. Moellich to H. E. Pastman..... 24,250

11th-av., s. e., 50 ft. n. of 51st-av., 50.2x100; John Klinker to E. H. Deike..... 16,000

Union-av., n. w. corner of 165th-st., 50.2x100; Anna Klinker to same..... 8,000

Same property; Edward H. Deike to John Klinker..... 8,000

11th-av., s. s., 53 ft. n. of 51st-st., 50x100; same to Anna Klinker, executrix..... 16,000

2d-av., 1,008; Jonas Weil and others to Jacob Weil..... 23,800

46th-st. n. s., 200 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., 12.6x99.11; Isabella M. Lee to Mary F. Astee..... 13,500

127th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Willis-av., 100x100; Trustees of Bethany Presbyterian Church to same as a corporation.....

Morris-av., s. s., 154 ft. e. of Cameron-alley, 25x.51; Robert M. Offord and wife to Charles Pichle.....

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 23d-st., 44x128; executors of Samuel L. M. Barlow to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 260,000

23d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9; same to same..... 50,000

Same property; David D. Withers to same.....

Part of R. S. No. 1, Section 12; Jacob T. Lay to Sedgwick-st., W. s., 100 ft. n. of proposed street, 50.11x irregular; Jacob T. Lay by and others to Elizabeth D. Boe..... 10

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will examine, and, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

Apply directly to the company. No commissions and no "extras for searches."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

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Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
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A.—NOW READY.

NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO NOS. 64, 66, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 8TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

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1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

ONLY THREE LEFT

Of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; price moderate.

A MAGNIFICENT NORTHWEST CORNER of 72d-st. and West End-av., exceptionally well built in every particular, for sale at reasonable prices. Inquire 157 West End-av., F. S. ROBINSON, owner.

HOUSES, MORRIS DOCK STATION, 24TH Ward: rent, $30 upward: sell, $4,500 upward. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.

2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)

3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.

4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.

6th. NO. 92 EAST NINTH-STREET.

7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.

8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.

9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.

10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.

11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.

12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.

13th. NO 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.

14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.

16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE BUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of

HENRY HILTON and CHARLES J. CLINCH, Executors.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property NO. 172 PARK-PL., NORTHEAST CORNER 71TH-ST. Also 254 WEST 33D-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the extra large three-story and basement stone house and lot, 25x100.5 x irregular, 172 East 87th-st.

NO. 172 CARROLL-ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property NOS. 412, 414, AND 416 EAST 23D-ST. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 WEST 50TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., four-story basement brick and stone house and lot, No. 72 8TH-AV. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., two two-story brick-front buildings and lots, NOS. 210 FRONT-ST. AND 64½ WATER-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee, SUPREME COURT PARTITION, on FRIDAY, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, the premises at the northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York, known as

No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,

In one parcel, with the five-story buildings thereon.

For particulars apply to Auctioneers, or FERDINAND PISE, Agent, on the premises, or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee, 68 William-st.

N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—PEREMPTORY sale under partition on March 12, 1890, at 2 P. M., on the premises, a large homestead in Plainfield, with ample grounds, facing on Union and 7th sts., known as the Arnold Place; grounds are well stocked with fruit trees; rare opportunity to purchase a fine house; or for speculation.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST., opposition Park; three-story Brownstone, 16.8x50: 10 rooms; cabinet parlors; $900. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

A DWELLING, from May 1. 143 EAST 56TH-ST., J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., ONE OF THE BEST located residences on Prospect-st.; house 12 rooms; all improvements; stable; large grounds; fine old shade trees; garden well stocked with fruit trees; rent $1,800 per year. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church station.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—Finest and most convenient location in city; every convenience and comfort; rents, $5 up. Apply to superintendent, Cumberland Building, 9th-av., and 22d-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—Elegant suites of apartments of 10 large light rooms and bath, with hall boy, janitor; passenger and freight elevator. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT APARTments, in perfect repair; 13 and 7 rooms with baths; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Shown by janitor.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS TO LET, 67-75 East 54th-st.: one a corner; rents, $660 up; choicest neighborhood in city. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

10 EAST 16TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE apartment to rent. Inquire of janitor.

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— & —

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth-av. and 42d-st., New-York.

THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:50 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS—Due at Canandaigua 8:00, Buffalo 8:20 P. M.

9:50 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED —Due at Chicago 9:50 A. M., next day.

10:30 A. M. SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 6:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

11:50 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Clifton, Ont.

6:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—Due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:30, 11:50 A. M., 6:00, 10:00 P. M., also 12:30 P. M., Albany and Utica.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—†8:50, ‡11:50 A. M., 10:30, ‡10:00 P. M., ‡‖12:00 Midnight.

TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—†8:50 A. M., 6:30 P. M., also Troy 2:00, 9:50, 10:30, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M. Night.

HARLEM RIVER AND HILLSIDE LINE—†10:35 A. M., †3:20 P. M.

For tickets and space in parlor cars apply at Grand Central Depot, and at offices, Nos. 413, 785, 942, and 1,200 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 60 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 393 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.

Above trains stop at those leaving at 9:30 A. M., 3:20 P. M., 8:30 P. M., and 12 midnight stop at 138th-st. station.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows: 11 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *6:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:55 A. M., *6:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Quebec, and East, 7:00 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:30, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, and intermediate stations, 11:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.; Catskill, Albany, 3:30, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., 4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:23 A. M., 2:45, 5:44 P. M. Coast sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ s Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 8:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., 8:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 393 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st.; Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 362, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 60 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, 10, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 10:04, 7:01, 8:01, 9:35, *11, *12 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:32 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:54, 5:30, 4:04, 4:30, 4:35, 5:32, 5:37, 6:02, 6:32, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For parlor cars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 9, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Columbus 8:30 A. M., Chicago 9:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express. Pullman Vestibule, Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 8 P. M. and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

For Atlantic City, 9:00 A. M. through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

7:15, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00, 11:30 (Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lake Como, Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M., (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Winslow and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night,) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c. Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st.; 184 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R. Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. *PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.*

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M

TROUBLE IN NEW-UTRECHT

THE LAW VIOLATED BY THE TOWN OFFICERS.

IRREGULAR WAY OF HANDLING PUBLIC FUNDS—A SHAMEFUL ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POWER.

Suburban politicians do not necessarily have to come into the city to learn how to conduct the affairs of their towns so that benefit shall accrue to themselves rather than to the citizens. One of the most striking illustrations of this truth is afforded by the government of the town of New-Utrecht.

This Government became so flagrant in its abuse of the rights of citizens and so reckless in its handling of the town's money that auxiliary committees of the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Association and the Bath Beach Citizens' Association were formed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of New-Utrecht. These committees, acting jointly, examined the accounts and proceedings of the various town officials who were in office Dec. 31, 1888, with a view of ascertaining in what manner the town business was conducted, and to what causes were owing the greatly increased taxes of 1888.

After taking voluminous evidence these committees reported that for the years 1879 to 1882, inclusive, no report from the Excise Board was to be found in the Town Clerk's office. In 1883 and 1884 the Commissioners of Excise awoke to a sense of their duty and filed a report each year. These reports balanced and were apparently correct. In 1885 and 1886 the Excise Commissioners filed reports that showed a balance on hand of $250 for each year. But in 1887 and 1888 there were no reports filed, and the Town Auditors claim that none was presented. In January, 1888, Supervisor Cornelius Ferguson, Sr., as he claims, sent a verbal notice by one William Keegan to the Excise Commissioner to pay over to him the excise moneys in their hands, and Excise Commissioner W. H. Cropsey, who acted as Treasurer of the Board of Excise, paid over to the Supervisor $413 25, making his accounts balance. Commissioner Cropsey corroborated this and further stated that about December, 1888, he made several attempts to pay over $1,026 75, the balance in his hands, to the Supervisor, but was unable to find him. On auditing day, Dec. 26, the Supervisor was not present, although he was a member of the Town Auditors. All the Commissioners of Excise stated that no written demand was ever made upon them for excise moneys until Jan. 19, 1889, when the Supervisor sent such a demand, and in accordance therewith, on Jan. 21, the balance, $536 75, was paid to the Supervisor by Commissioner Cropsey.

The Supervisor said that he suspected that the full amount of excise money had not been paid to him. Commissioner Cropsey stated that the reason why he retained the excise moneys so long was that there was an understanding between him and the Supervisor that he should do this. The Supervisor denied this. The books of the Excise Commissioners showed that in a majority of the settlements made by the Commissioners with the Supervisor the former retained a balance.

The Commissioners of Highways, Messrs. Martin, Moore, and Voorhis, admitted that in each and every year since each of them had been in office the board had paid for work done the preceding year out of the funds of the current year. This was a direct violation of the laws of 1884. The Commissioners pleaded ignorance of the law.

The Board of Town Auditors is composed of the Supervisor, the Justices of the Peace, and the Town Clerk. This board stated to the committee that it was not required to do anything further than to examine the accounts and vouchers presented and to see that they agreed. They acted only as clerks to check the accounts. This board audited and allowed against the town the bills of the Brooklyn City Railroad in a suit that was queerly conducted. The investigating committee also found that the Board of Auditors habitually audited the accounts of the Commissioners of Highways by "vouchers" presented by the Commissioners, which do not show where and when and what work was done.

The investigation also showed that the Town Clerk had appointed a deputy and authorized him to take town papers out of the safe for inspection, and also to receive papers for filing. The Town Clerk kept no book of entry of papers filed, and the committee was several times unable to find papers that should have been on file, the Clerk saying that he could not find them, and did not know whether or not he had ever received them.

The auxiliary committee found that the Supervisor made no report to the Board of Supervisors in 1888 respecting the opening and grading of Ninety-second-street, Fifth and Seventeenth avenues, and Eighteenth and Cropsey avenues, as required by Section 28 of Resolution No. 2 of the Board of Supervisors, passed May 29, 1884. He made a report to the Board of Supervisors on Jan. 17, 1889, by which it appears that on Aug. 15, 1887, he had on hand $1,958 08 over and above all payments to become due on the avenue bonds. And yet he allowed a deficiency of $8,151, certified by him the previous August, to be included in the taxes of 1888, which were not collected and levied until November of that year. The Supervisor also admitted that he kept all these moneys in his own bank account. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors show frequent instances of additions and subtractions in the tax budgets of the town up to within a fortnight of the date of confirmation and levy. He was unable to account for the failure to credit the town in 1887 with the balance on hand of the Ninety-second-street, Fifth and Seventeenth avenue moneys. It was also found that the Supervisor had filed no report in any year of the bonded debt of the town, although required to do so by law. In the matter of the sale of lands for non-payment of assessments for Cropsey and Eighteenth avenues, the committee scented a big job. The sale was held Sept. 18, 1886, and was made by John Vanderveer, auctioneer, and, although advertised to be made by the Supervisor, he was not there. According to a written statement handed the committee by William Keegan, the Supervisor's clerk, of the nineteen pieces of land sold for Eighteenth-avenue, only three were not bid in by the town. In the Cropsey-avenue sale every piece was bid in by the town. And yet a number of persons who were present at the sale made affidavits that not a single lot on either avenue was bought in by the town, but that the names of individuals were announced by the auctioneer as purchasers. The committee applied to the auctioneer for information, but he could not or would not give any.

With regard to the Justices of the Peace of New-Utrecht, a rare state of affairs was unearthed. The books of the Treasurer's office show that no fines in criminal cases have been received from any Justice of the town for two years, although the law requires that all such fines shall be paid to the County Treasurer within thirty days. In explanation of this, Justice Church said that he kept a running account with the town, and that the town was debtor to him for fees in criminal cases to an amount exceeding the fines. He balanced his own accounts.

The investigating committee concluded that the Supervisor was accessory to the malfeasance of the Board of Excise, and recommended that he be included as accessory in the prosecution of the Excise Commissioners. It was also recommended that the Commissioners of Highways be prosecuted criminally and civilly for repeatedly violating the law. The Town Clerk was censured for his loose method of conducting his office. It was recommended that Justice Church be prosecuted civilly or criminally, as the law might require. It was recommended that the Supervisor be prosecuted for failure to do his official duty, and that he be sued for the legal interest on moneys that he withheld from the town and retained in his private bank account. It is recommended that the Town Auditors be held responsible for the losses incurred by the town through their carelessness and failure to perform their official duty. The investigation showed that every branch of the town Government, except the Board of Assessors, was guilty of violations of the law, but the investigating committee placed the burden of blame upon the Supervisor, because, as chief executive and Trustee of the town, he had it in his power to put a stop to the abuses at any time. Instead of doing this, however, he connived at the withholding of funds by the Excise Commissioners, was delinquent in the management of the funds coming into his own hands, violated the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of 1884, and kept the town's moneys in his private bank account, with the deliberate intention, manifest in the whole system of financiering, to retain constantly large sums that ought to have gone to the reduction of taxes. The defiance of the law seems to have been a matter of indifference to him. This is the conclusion arrived at by the investigating committee, and it figures up that in 1888, mainly through the action of the Supervisor, the taxation of the town of New-Utrecht was unlawfully increased in the sum of $18,751 86.

This sum is itemized as follows: Excise money, $924 08; deficiency, $8,151; balance cash on hand, $2,864 28; judgment in the case of Brooklyn City Railroad, $96; William Sullivan, attorney in the same case, $175; C. Ferguson, Jr., services as counselor in same case, $600 50. It may be mentioned that C. Ferguson, Jr., is a son of the Supervisor and that he figured prominently in many of the transactions complained of. It is alleged that the Supervisor escaped indictment by the Grand Jury of Kings County only by a statute of limitation.

STUART ROBSON IS HAPPY.

PERFECTLY DELIGHTED WITH HIS CAREER AS A LONE STAR.

Stuart Robson, for twelve years the partner of William H. Crane, with whom he played as a joint star, but who, like Mr. Crane, is this year pursuing his course as a lone star, stopped in New-York yesterday on his journey from Washington to Boston, long enough to greet a few old friends. Mr. Robson looks almost as young and fresh as he did when the Robson and Crane partnership was first formed, and he is as genial, frank, and light-hearted as ever. As he paced up and down his apartments in the St. James, arrayed in a dressing gown which made him look wonderfully like the Bertie of "The Henrietta," he gave a TIMES reporter some idea of his experiences during his first season as the single star of his own company. Mr. Robson moves and talks rapidly and nervously, but he says a good deal in a few words, and when he drops a subject there is no question left for his listener to ask.

"I started my season in Chicago," he said, "producing Steele MacKaye's new play, 'An Arrant Knave.' The Chicago people and the Chicago papers did not like the play very well, and they didn't hesitate to say so. In Cincinnati and St. Louis, on the contrary, the 'Knave' pleased everybody, and the press notices were very enthusiastic. My experience with the play has been a most peculiar one. I have been praised to the skies in one city, and heartily condemned in another. Where it was liked, it was liked very much, and where it was not liked, no grace was shown it. There was no animus displayed in the disapproving notices, and I have no complaint to make on that score. I believe the critics have been honest and sincere everywhere, and have written just as they felt. We used to get a new play, and the verdict of the first night, good or bad, settled it forever; but I have played the 'Knave' fifty times, and I haven't found out yet whether it is a success or not. My part is a great one in it, and financially the play has done very nicely. I don't know what the trouble has been when it has not met with approval. Sometimes I think MacKaye has gone over the heads of the average audience, and then again I think my 'Knave' has been handicapped by the popularity of 'The Henrietta.' It's a problem that I leave wiser heads than my own to settle.

"Speaking of 'The Henrietta,' I never in my life had such evidence of the power of a good play to carry bad acting on its shoulders than I did in San Francisco. We had played the Saturday night previous to our opening there in Los Angeles, and given a hurried performance of 'The Henrietta' in order to catch our train. But I never knew the play to be done better, and I felt that if we did as well for our opening in San Francisco the success of our season would be assured. Whether my people got 'rattled' or what was the matter I don't know, but the performance they gave for the first night in San Francisco was the worst I ever saw. Everything went badly, and when the curtain fell I felt that we had played our last stake and had lost everything. But the play saved us; it was so strong an item that it floated us on to success when we would have been ruined with a poorer piece. Of course we did better the next night, and we played 'The Henrietta' the entire three weeks of our season to over $20,000. The receipts of some of the performances exceeded any taken when the piece was first done by Crane and myself, but of course that was not so all the time. 'The Henrietta' is a great play, and I have proved it by my experience of this season."

"Has the season been what you expected?" the reporter asked.

"I have had this season only one really bad week, and that was so bad that it was really funny. We gave seven performances in Milwaukee, and the total receipts of the week were only $1,700. The McCaull Opera Company, without its prima donna—for Manola had left, and Josie Knapp, one of the chorus, was singing her parts—beat us in the race, for it was said they drew $1,900 during the week. I thought that very funny, and I was willing to pay for the fun. In Washington we played the 'Knave' the first week to $6,700, and 'The Henrietta' last week to $8,500, and that is a fair sample of our business, the 'Knave' always running behind 'The Henrietta,' but still doing nicely. I am more than satisfied with my business."

"And how do you find the change from playing with Mr. Crane to traveling as a lone star?"

"I find it delightful, as I have no doubt Crane does. Crane and I were together twelve years, and we never had an unpleasant word together; but he was a younger man than I, and I am naturally cranky. I think he was delighted when he heard of my success, and I know that I was more than delighted when I learned of his. His success has been greater than he could have anticipated, and he has not a friend in the world more heartily glad of it than I am. But suppose we had remained together, and our joint season had resulted as his has, or as my own has. How much could each have made on half the money we now have, and the glory—which is more than money to an earnest actor—would have been divided. I think our separation was a great thing for both of us. We can each play to less money and still make more than we could together, and I know that Crane has played to more than Robson and Crane. For the managers of the country our separation was a godsend, and they are all delighted over it, for now they get two good companies instead of one. You often wonder how it is that poor attractions secure time in first-class theatres. It is easily explained. There are not first-class attractions enough to go around, and the theatres have to be kept open with something. Crane and Tuy desperate have provided me with a good attraction, and managers owe us a debt of gratitude which I predict, 'without fear of contradiction,' they will never pay us."

Mr. Robson went to Boston last night, where he is to open at the Hollis-Street Theatre tonight. He will begin a four weeks' season at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre April 21, but has not yet decided whether to open in "An Arrant Knave" or "The Henrietta." It has been suggested that to follow "Shenandoah" with another of Bronson Howard's plays would be a good idea, and this suggestion may turn the scale in favor of "The Henrietta." Mr. Robson's season will close at Proctor's, and will have lasted thirty-four weeks, two more than was originally planned for when his tour as a lone star was projected.

CHURCH UNIONS COMING TOGETHER.

An effort to bring some of the church clubs and unions into closer social relationship and sympathy and thus strengthening their influence severally from their collective councils will be inaugurated on the afternoon of March 24, when what is called an Intersocial Union reception will be given at the Lenox Lyceum. The Congregational Club and the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Social Unions are to unite on the occasion. The reception is hardly to be informal, for its purpose is advisory rather than entertaining. "The Social Union and Christian Fellowship" is announced as the subject to be discussed by representative speakers, who are expected to talk about church work and religious interests, denominational and general, which the social unions are organized to develop.

Tickets for the reception have been placed at $1. They may be had of officers of the unions above named, of J. Arthur Barratt, 11 Pine-street, or of members of the General Committee, Lucien C. Warner, A. P. Ketchum, S. W. Bowne, William D. Murphy, D. H. Bates, Henry W. Hubbard, Scott Foster, Bowles Colgate, S. S. Marples, Stephen S. Clark, and David J. Newland.

THE HAZELTON PIANOFORTE.

The Hazelton Brothers, who for forty years have stood in the front rank of pianoforte manufacturers, maintain their position by keeping abreast of the march of improvement. They have just brought out an upright piano with an improved scale, which is pronounced by experts the finest thing of the kind yet produced. The principles to which the firm owes its success in producing a first-class piano are the employment of the most skillful workmen, care in the selection and preparation of materials, the best workmanship in all the different parts, and special attention to tone regulating.

It is in the tone regulation that the greatest care and skill are required for the production of a fine instrument. It is here that the function of the mechanic ceases and the function of the artist begins. In this department the Hazeltons have availed themselves of the discoveries of Helmholtz, Tyndale, and other eminent scientists, and the result is shown in the sweet, resonant, and powerful tone for which their piano is distinguished.

A CIGAR DEALER'S SUICIDE.

The dead body of John Blyth, a cigar dealer, was found in an outhouse in the rear of his home, 100 Classen-avenue, Brooklyn, last night. It was very much decomposed, and the man had evidently been dead for several days. A bullet wound in the right temple showed the cause of death, and the presence of a big revolver, clutched tightly in the dead man's hand, indicated how the wound had been inflicted.

Blyth had not been seen since Tuesday last, but the physicians who examined the body think death did not take place before Thursday. Blyth was about fifty years old and had no family. He had been drinking very heavily for a long time and was in financial difficulties.

CHIEF OFFICER SMITH KILLED.

Chief Officer Smith of the steamship Cyprus, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, fell from aloft and was killed on Saturday morning. He had gone up to the foretop gallantmast in order to see if he could make out the land. He lost his hold and fell to the deck, striking the main hatch. He was killed instantly. The body was brought to this port. Mr. Smith was thirty-five years of age and was a native of South Shields, England.

Capt. Guild of the Cyprus reports that when the steamer was in the neighborhood of the Azores the great shaft was broken. The steamer put into St. Michael's for repairs on March 4.

THE PURIM CELEBRATIONS

ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN BY THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

RECITATIONS AND OPERETTAS GREATLY ENJOYED BY LARGE AUDIENCES—THE PROGRAMMES GIVEN.

In many of the Sabbath schools of the Jewish congregations of this city yesterday was devoted to Purim celebrations. It was children's day in every sense, for on them, in most instances, fell the task of the execution of the entertaining programmes prepared for the occasion. At not one of the places where the entertainments were to be held could the crowd be accommodated, so great was the demand for admittance.

Perhaps the most elaborate celebration was that of the school of Temple Beth-El, at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House. An audience of over two thousand persons filled every nook and crevice of the auditorium, and many late comers were forced to turn away or take their chances in the crowded hallway. "Merry Purim," in flaming letters suspended above the stage, was the greeting as the curtain ascended upon the first act of "Little Bo-peep," a pastoral operetta in three acts by M. A. Ward, and a delighted audience closely followed the search of the little sheperdess for the mischievous Boy Blue until reunited they returned home.

The various rôles in the operetta were filled by the pupils of the school, and were sustained in a manner both creditable to themselves and gratifying to the friends and parents of the youthful performers. Miss Bella Biesenlaus was a charming little Bo-peep, and Master Bennett Frank as mischievous a Boy Blue as could be asked for. The other rôles were taken by Miss Hattie S. Rosenbaum as Netticote, Miss Florence Mayer as Ladye Lea, Miss Nettie Reichman as Mistress Mary, Miss Frieda Habermann as Jill, Misses Sophie Dazian and Rosalie Levy as the Fair Maids, Master James Liebling as Taffy, the cook, and Miss Carrie Heilman and Master Edwin Seligman as a peasant girl and boy. In addition to the above, a chorus of seventy-five children rendered the bright choruses very acceptably.

Eppinger's orchestra of eighteen pieces furnished an accompaniment and the Juvenile Band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum enlivened the occasion by several choice selections. The entertainment was in every respect a decided success and the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, the Superintendent of the school, and his assistants have every reason to be proud of the success which crowned their untiring labors in preparation.

At the conclusion of the operetta the children got "refreshments" and what was the matter they don't know, but the performance they gave for the first night in San Francisco was the worst I ever saw. Everything went badly, and when the curtain fell I felt that we had played our last stake and had lost everything. But the play saved us; it was so strong an item that it floated us on to success when we would have been ruined with a poorer piece. Of course we did better the next night, and we played 'The Henrietta' the entire three weeks of our season to over $20,000. The receipts of some of the performances exceeded any taken when the piece was first done by Crane and myself, but of course that was not so all the time. 'The Henrietta' is a great play, and I have proved it by my experience of this season."

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"I have had this season only one really bad week, and that was so bad that it was really funny. We gave seven performances in Milwaukee, and the total receipts of the week were only $1,700. The McCaull Opera Company, without its prima donna—for Manola had left, and Josie Knapp, one of the chorus, was singing her parts—beat us in the race, for it was said they drew $1,900 during the week. I thought that very funny, and I was willing to pay for the fun. In Washington we played the 'Knave' the first week to $6,700, and 'The Henrietta' last week to $8,500, and that is a fair sample of our business, the 'Knave' always running behind 'The Henrietta,' but still doing nicely. I am more than satisfied with my business."

"And how do you find the change from playing with Mr. Crane to traveling as a lone star?"

"I find it delightful, as I have no doubt Crane does. Crane and I were together twelve years, and we never had an unpleasant word together; but he was a younger man than I, and I am naturally cranky. I think he was delighted when he heard of my success, and I know that I was more than delighted when I learned of his. His success has been greater than he could have anticipated, and he has not a friend in the world more heartily glad of it than I am. But suppose we had remained together, and our joint season had resulted as his has, or as my own has. How much could each have made on half the money we now have, and the glory—which is more than money to an earnest actor—would have been divided. I think our separation was a great thing for both of us. We can each play to less money and still make more than we could together, and I know that Crane has played to more than Robson and Crane. For the managers of the country our separation was a godsend, and they are all delighted over it, for now they get two good companies instead of one. You often wonder how it is that poor attractions secure time in first-class theatres. It is easily explained. There are not first-class attractions enough to go around, and the theatres have to be kept open with something. Crane and Tuy desperate have provided me with a good attraction, and managers owe us a debt of gratitude which I predict, 'without fear of contradiction,' they will never pay us."

Mr. Robson went to Boston last night, where he is to open at the Hollis-Street Theatre tonight. He will begin a four weeks' season at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre April 21, but has not yet decided whether to open in "An Arrant Knave" or "The Henrietta." It has been suggested that to follow "Shenandoah" with another of Bronson Howard's plays would be a good idea, and this suggestion may turn the scale in favor of "The Henrietta." Mr. Robson's season will close at Proctor's, and will have lasted thirty-four weeks, two more than was originally planned for when his tour as a lone star was projected.

CHURCH UNIONS COMING TOGETHER.

An effort to bring some of the church clubs and unions into closer social relationship and sympathy and thus strengthening their influence severally from their collective councils will be inaugurated on the afternoon of March 24, when what is called an Intersocial Union reception will be given at the Lenox Lyceum. The Congregational Club and the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Social Unions are to unite on the occasion. The reception is hardly to be informal, for its purpose is advisory rather than entertaining. "The Social Union and Christian Fellowship" is announced as the subject to be discussed by representative speakers, who are expected to talk about church work and religious interests, denominational and general, which the social unions are organized to develop.

Tickets for the reception have been placed at $1. They may be had of officers of the unions above named, of J. Arthur Barratt, 11 Pine-street, or of members of the General Committee, Lucien C. Warner, A. P. Ketchum, S. W. Bowne, William D. Murphy, D. H. Bates, Henry W. Hubbard, Scott Foster, Bowles Colgate, S. S. Marples, Stephen S. Clark, and David J. Newland.

THE HAZELTON PIANOFORTE.

The Hazelton Brothers, who for forty years have stood in the front rank of pianoforte manufacturers, maintain their position by keeping abreast of the march of improvement. They have just brought out an upright piano with an improved scale, which is pronounced by experts the finest thing of the kind yet produced. The principles to which the firm owes its success in producing a first-class piano are the employment of the most skillful workmen, care in the selection and preparation of materials, the best workmanship in all the different parts, and special attention to tone regulating.

It is in the tone regulation that the greatest care and skill are required for the production of a fine instrument. It is here that the function of the mechanic ceases and the function of the artist begins. In this department the Hazeltons have availed themselves of the discoveries of Helmholtz, Tyndale, and other eminent scientists, and the result is shown in the sweet, resonant, and powerful tone for which their piano is distinguished.

A CIGAR DEALER'S SUICIDE.

The dead body of John Blyth, a cigar dealer, was found in an outhouse in the rear of his home, 100 Classen-avenue, Brooklyn, last night. It was very much decomposed, and the man had evidently been dead for several days. A bullet wound in the right temple showed the cause of death, and the presence of a big revolver, clutched tightly in the dead man's hand, indicated how the wound had been inflicted.

Blyth had not been seen since Tuesday last, but the physicians who examined the body think death did not take place before Thursday. Blyth was about fifty years old and had no family. He had been drinking very heavily for a long time and was in financial difficulties.

CHIEF OFFICER SMITH KILLED.

Chief Officer Smith of the steamship Cyprus, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, fell from aloft and was killed on Saturday morning. He had gone up to the foretop gallantmast in order to see if he could make out the land. He lost his hold and fell to the deck, striking the main hatch. He was killed instantly. The body was brought to this port. Mr. Smith was thirty-five years of age and was a native of South Shields, England.

Capt. Guild of the Cyprus reports that when the steamer was in the neighborhood of the Azores the great shaft was broken. The steamer put into St. Michael's for repairs on March 4.

MRS. FLACK WAS MISSING.

SHE IS SAFE NOW, BUT MR. GOFF WAS STARTLED.

Assistant District Attorney Goff, who has charge of the prosecution in the case of the people against James A. Flack, was very disagreeably startled early yesterday morning. During the day previous, as has already been reported, Mrs. Flack, who, of course, is the chief witness against her husband, had come to the city under the protection of Detectives Von Gerichten and Kiernan and had paid a visit to the District Attorney's office in company with her own private counsel, Treadwell Cleveland. After this interview she had taken a car, ostensibly for East Fifty-fifth-street, where her niece, Mrs. Bingham, resides, and whither she had promised Mr. Goff that she would go to pass the night and Sunday. In this way it had been hoped that she would be protected, as far as possible, from the assiduous and continual attempts that are being made to influence her as to her attitude in the coming trial, as well as from other annoyances.

At about 1:30 yesterday morning Assistant District Attorney Goff was aroused from his bed by a messenger, who announced that Mrs. Flack had not yet arrived at Mrs. Bingham's, whither she had started so long before, and that some anxiety was felt in regard to her. This news did not serve to make Mr. Goff's night's rest any more pleasant, as the thought could not help coming to his mind that Mrs. Flack had been in some manner spirited away by those interested in suppressing her testimony, and that she would not be within the jurisdiction of the court to-day when the trial came up.

Early in the forenoon, therefore, Mr. Goff started out on a search for his important witness. She had not been at Mrs. Bingham's—that was ascertained beyond doubt—although much of her clothing and baggage is there. From one place to another went the anxious lawyer, carefully investigating every possible clue to the missing woman's whereabouts. At about noon time he discovered her in the house of Marshal J. M. Hill, 215 East Fifty-first-street. Hill's family is said to be connected with that of Sheriff Flack, and Mr. Goff determined to induce Mrs. Flack to go somewhere else to pass the remainder of the interval before the trial.

Mr. Goff said last evening: "I was very much relieved, of course, to find that Mrs. Flack was still in the city, as, to tell the truth, her failure to appear at Mrs. Bingham's, as had been agreed upon, had awakened some very serious apprehensions in my mind. You know that the distance across the river to Jersey is a very short one. As to our interview, I would rather say nothing at present. At any rate, she concluded to go with me, and she is now, I am happy to say, so placed that no undue influence will be brought to bear upon her. I do not care to say anything further as to her situation at present. All I can add is that she is now safe in the hands of friends in this city, and that she will be within reach when the case comes up for trial to-morrow. Her personal examination may not take place for a day or two yet, but when the time comes she will be there."

It is safe to assume that no further attempts to get Mrs. Flack out of the State will be made without the District Attorney's office being immediately informed thereof. It is understood that detectives have been instructed to watch for any such move in the future.

At Marshal Hill's house last evening all knowledge of Mrs. Flack's having been there during the preceding night was disclaimed and nothing could be learned of the manner in which she had been induced to come there.

METROPOLITAN THROAT HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital for the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat, at 351 West Thirty-fourth-street, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, shows that 905 patients who had never visited the hospital before were treated during that year. Since the establishment of the institution, 74,840 visits have been received from 10,941 patients. Relief in the dispensary department is freely extended to underpaid clerks, shop girls, sewing women, domestics, and others, who, while they do not properly come under the head of indigent poor, are not able to pay for special treatment. The work of the institution is strictly non-sectarian. The building which it now occupies is the gift of John D. Jones, an ex-President of the Board of Trustees. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, James M. McLean, 156 Broadway; to the President, Theodore K. Gibbs, 146 Broadway, or to John D. Jones, 51 Wall-street.

The report just published shows an income for the past year of $1,035 45 and expenditures of $930 30. The Throat Hospital was of special service to a large number of patients in the west side during the recently-prevailing epidemic of influenza. Its officers are as follows:

President—Theodore K. Gibbs; Vice President—Edward F. Winslow; Treasurer—James M. McLean; Secretary—Union Wagner.

Trustees—John D. Jones, Theodore K. Gibbs, Clinton Wagner, M. D., James M. McLean, Edward F. Winslow, Charles Carroll Lea, M. D., F. O. French, De Lancey Floyd-Jones, J. Muhlenberg Bailey, George Bliss, Clifford A. Hand, and George B. Hope, M. D.

MANAGERS OF THE FAIR.

The Executive Committee having charge of the fair for the benefit of the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary at Castle Garden met yesterday at the cathedral school, in East Fifteenth-street. The Rev. M. Callaghan called the meeting to order and M. J. Callanan presided. It decided to appoint a Finance Committee to act as a sub-committee to collect subscriptions to push the work of organization. The names of the 100 gentlemen chosen for the Executive Committee were announced. Among them are Henry L. Hoguet, ex-Mayor Grace, Controller Myers, H. M. McCloskey, J. S. Coleman, Thomas F. Gilroy, Henry D. Purroy, E. Ellsworth, Dr. J. T. Nagle, John D. Crimmins, O. Ehret, J. Dillon, P. Farrelly, John Burke, Augustin Daly, J. J. O'Donohue, Hugh King, M. P. Breslin, Eugene Kelly, Judge James Fitzgerald, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, J. Thoron, J. A. Moran, J. H. Farrell, T. J. O'Donohue, M. Kennedy, J. F. Traynor, J. P. Farrell, Coroner Schultze, Judge Hogan, Dr. W. B. Wallace, Judge Mitchell, and D. A. Spellissy.

THE GAS WAS TURNED ON.

Henry S. Lee, a journalist from Kansas City, Mo., who had been living at the boarding house 53 West Twenty-eighth-street for about three weeks, was found in his room yesterday morning unconscious from inhaling illuminating gas. He had been drinking freely for a week, and when he came home between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was under the influence of liquor. It is believed that on entering the room he turned on the gas with the intention of lighting it, but having no matches failed to do so. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and it is feared that he cannot recover.

SALVATION OIL possesses superior curative properties. It kills pain and costs but 25 cts.

Common sense is shown by the person who keeps DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in the house.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T YOU FORGET to keep a box of BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS in the house. A sure relief for all throat and lung troubles.—*Advertisement.*

DELURY'S

New work on Fashions, published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGLISH TAILORS, "for his especial use," will be ready for distribution on and after March 12. This book contains illustrations and gives a description of all the latest styles of garments, materials, &c., that will find the most favour during the Spring and Summer seasons; for Gentlemen and Ladies' Tailoring.

This book, together with samples, prices, and instructions for measuring, can be obtained on application.

Our prices are 25 to 35 per cent. lower than the fancy-priced tailors charge for same goods and workmanship.

All goods to order and warranted as represented.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

Delury

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen's and Ladies' Wear.

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ELEVATED R. R. STATION AT THE DOOR.

New-York Tribune says that "Delury's new-cut Riding Habits have been pronounced 'perfect' by the most connoisseurs."

LA BRETAGNE SIGHTS ICEBERGS.

Capt. Jousselin of the steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, reports that at 6 A. M. on March 6 in latitude 47° 20' and longitude 51° 37' he passed within one mile of four large icebergs. At 1:30 P. M. in latitude 42° 45' and longitude 54° 55' another large iceberg was seen about two miles distant.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. During the long, cold Winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year, for it is the ideal Spring medicine. N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

REV. MR. SCUDDER'S ZEAL.

HIS CIRCULAR ABOUT JERSEY CITY CAUSES SHARP CRITICISM.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of the Congregational Tabernacle in Jersey City has thoughtlessly brought a hornets' nest of criticism upon his head. He is the enthusiastic promoter of a movement to erect a mammoth church building in Jersey City, at a cost of $100,000, and in soliciting aid he sent out a circular that has offended the people of two other churches in the immediate vicinity of his. The circular reads, in part:

"'Of all the woe-begone, God-forsaken places in America, Jersey City takes the lead.' Such was the remark recently made to the writer by a gentleman in New-York, and such is the pessimistic and openly-expressed opinion of multitudes of our own inhabitants. Here is a city with very little public spirit. We have been run-ridden for so many years that municipal pride has long since departed, and in the lower portion of the city the amount of vice and drunkenness is simply appalling. In one neglected district, containing a population of 40,000 people, there is no Protestant church besides our own, with the exception of one small Methodist church and an Episcopal church now in a moribund condition. Two churches, once strong and influential, have lately given up the ghost, and a recent attempt to resuscitate one of them has proved a failure. Times have sadly changed."

The small Methodist church referred to is Trinity, on York street, and the Episcopalian is St. Matthew's, on Sussex-street. The Rev. Mr. Nock, rector of St. Matthew's, refused to talk about the circular, and the Rev. Mr. Crawford of Trinity thought that Mr. Scudder had thoughtlessly misrepresented his church.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder says that he had no idea of offending any one by the circular, but it has, at the same time, aroused considerable discussion among church people in the oldest section of the city.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Old Brick Church, the scene of so many Methodist revivals in this city, standing on the corner of Bedford and Morton streets, was crowded with friends of the Sunday observance movement last night. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, talked for half an hour against Sunday newspapers and Sunday horse car lines.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard reached the Bedford-street church some time after Mr. Knowles had closed his address. The Colonel looked well and talked discreetly. He didn't say a word about newspapers or Sunday traffic lines.

SALVATION OIL possesses superior curative properties. It kills pain and costs but 25 cts.

Common sense is shown by the person who keeps DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in the house.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T YOU FORGET to keep a box of BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS in the house. A sure relief for all throat and lung troubles.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

A STEP TOWARD REFORM.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB OPPOSES PLATTISM.

The suggestion made over a month ago that the Republican machine in Kings County would have to be reorganized before the party could hope to go before the public with any chance of success has been taken up by the Young Republican Club, and an address to the members on this subject issued. A committee, of which Charles A. Moore and William H. Williams were the most active members, was recently appointed to consider the proposition to favor a general reorganization, and it is the report of this committee that is now made public. After detailing the object of the committee's appointment the address says:

"In the recent factional disturbances which have brought discredit not upon the Republican Party, but upon the individuals concerned therein, this club has taken no part.

"We believe that the great mass of Republicans are reputable, self-respecting, patriotic men, to whom their party signifies more than the means for gratifying personal ambition or an unseemly scramble for the spoils of office. To them, through its membership, this club appeals that they will spare no effort in the future to the end that in the councils of the party the honesty, self-respect, and intelligence of the party shall at all times exert a controlling influence.

"We appeal to the patriotism of our fellow-Republicans rather than to their partisanship. We wish to aid and strengthen the Republican Party, not to disrupt it. We would endeavor to bring to its support every element that can contribute to its honor, its power, and its prosperity.

"We recognize that the only practical remedy for any abuses of which we may have cause to complain, as well as the most efficient aid in obtaining the highest results from party organization, is unceasing fidelity to the primary duties of citizenship. Citizens who take no part in primary elections have no right to complain of the outcome of those elections, and we urge the membership of this club to bear in mind at all times that no more responsible duty devolves upon them than that of enrolling themselves in the ward association and of exerting their influence upon their friends and neighbors to do the same."

An influential member of the club said yesterday that he and his fellow-members did not mean to stop with the issuing of a circular, but that they would exert their influence in every possible direction to compel the men who have been mismanaging affairs during the past year to get out, and he said:

"I don't care to reflect upon Franklin Woodruff or Naval Officer Willis, but their methods have not been successful. This club has reformed local politics before now and it can do it again. It put forward Seth Low and most thoroughly buried Isaac S. Catlin. We can retire a Woodruff or a Willis if we have the popular support, and of that I have no doubt just at present."

ENGINEER HARRIS'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The whereabouts of William E. Harris, who mysteriously disappeared on Friday, are as yet unknown, and his family is greatly distressed in consequence. On Friday morning Mr. Harris left his home, at 414 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, replying to his wife's inquiry that he would be home in the evening. Since that time he has not been heard from, although a general alarm has been sent out and all the hospitals have been furnished with descriptions.

Harris is a mining engineer. Four years ago he was Superintendent of a coal mine in the Denver district, where he is said to have made money. He then moved to New-York, and has since devoted himself to a number of mining inventions, for which he has secured patents. He is a man of considerable means, and his friends pronounce him perfectly temperate in all his habits. Mrs. Harris says her husband has been studying a great deal of late and has been troubled with severe headaches, which at times caused him to show symptoms of insanity. She attributes his disappearance to this affliction.

COL. ROGERS'S PROTEGES.

Col. A. H. Rogers, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, says the case of Thomas Burney and that of William L. Hasbrouck, alleged sane men confined as lunatics in the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, will be tried to-morrow. Writs of habeas corpus have also been taken out on petition of Col. Rogers for the relief of five other men—John McGinty, formerly a compositor on the *World*, a member of Typographical Union No. 6; A. J. Keeling, a colored boy; Patrick Haggerty, G. P. Bowland, an artist, and Edward Flores, a Spaniard, a native of Malaga, Spain.

Col. Rogers returns thanks to the newspapers for alluding to his economical intention of having

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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THE RISING MISSISSIPPI

FARMS BURIED BENEATH THE SWELLING TORRENT.

NO HUMAN LIVES LOST YET, BUT A GREAT DEAL OF LIVE STOCK AND PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE FLOOD.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—There is going to be a flood, and a very serious one, in the country along the Lower Mississippi. There will be great destruction of property, and probably loss of life.

The Ohio and all its tributaries are very high, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri are high and rising here and above, and rain has been falling here and in the Northwest. The snowfall in the mountains, as is known, has been very heavy, and the mild Winter makes it a certainty that this snow will melt early. This, of course, means that an immense volume will be poured down upon the streams that are already bank full. The situation about Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, has been growing more serious daily, and to-day may be said to have reached a crisis. The country for miles is under water, and hundreds of people whose homes are in the river bottoms have been drowned out, and have sought refuge in the highlands. Hundreds of farms in Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky, comprising thousands of the richest farming lands in the country, are completely submerged. In many cases families are living in boathouses or upon rafts, while in other instances, where the houses are built on slight elevations, or "knobs," as they are called, the people stick to them with water all around, and in very many cases the lower floors under water. There has been great loss of live stock, but no human lives have yet been lost.

More than half of the city of Cairo is submerged and business is paralyzed, the only means of communication being by boats and rafts. The levees in the vicinity still stand the strain, but the water "backs" up or gets in the rear door of the city as it were. Great efforts and thousands of dollars have been spent on levees along the Lower Mississippi, and the loud boasts of the contractors made the people believe they were safe. There certainly has been good work done, and the protection against inundation is better now than ever before, but in their fancied security the people gazing on good work in certain localities forgot that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. They were aroused to a knowledge of this fact by the breaking of the levee near the Arkansas City, where the embankment was built almost wholly of sand. When the water once got through, there seemed no stopping it, and within twenty-four hours there was a crevasse 60 feet wide and rapidly widening, while the water rushed through like a mill race.

This break lets the water in on one of the richest sections of farming country in the world, and according to news received tonight the whole of four parishes, comprising the Tensas basin in Louisiana, will be inundated. Every man capable of handling a shovel has been pressed into service, and an army are at work, but with scant hope of accomplishing much.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—The Mississippi is rising from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, the rise varying from four inches at Cairo to one inch here. The zero line on the river gauge has gone out of sight, showing the water in front of the city to be higher than ever known before. Except the crevasse in Chicot County, Ark., all the levees are reported still holding fast.

PROGRESS OF THE FLOOD.

HOW IT BEGAN IN THE OHIO AND GRADUALLY GOT TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

This flood in the Mississippi, which now looks as if it would do more damage to property than any similar disaster has done for many years, follows close on the heels of a flood in the Ohio Valley which ten days ago worked havoc in the towns along the Ohio River and its many tributaries in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. The smaller rivers, swollen by the natural thaws that come annually at this season and by a phenomenal amount of rainfall, poured their muddy contents into the great Ohio and filled it up so that the water in it rose up wonderfully and overflowed its banks everywhere.

All this tremendous volume of water that came from so many sources and by so many channels was bound to be precipitated into the Mississippi, and the flood which now prevails from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico was looked upon a week ago as inevitable. There was only one outlet for the surging torrents that came from the Ohio Valley, and the lowlands that lie along the Mississippi below Cairo, where the Ohio empties its waters into the largest American river, would have to stand the strain when the enormous increase in its own swiftly-flowing contents should have proved too much for the old Mississippi to hold.

The Ohio flood began about two weeks ago—on Feb. 25. The weather had grown suddenly warm and the thaw began. Then cloudburst after cloudburst followed one another in a series of downpours in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and the other States which send most of their surplus waters into the Ohio. Heavy rainstorms prevailed all over the valley for four days, and within twenty-four hours after they had begun the effect was evident in the rapid rise of the rivers. In some places the water came up so rapidly that people living near banks of rivers were caught and imprisoned by the water that surrounded their houses. In one instance near Cambridge City, Ind., Martindale Creek was swollen so quickly that it burst into a gypsy encampment near by, and three persons were drowned before they could escape the wall of water that came so suddenly upon them.

At the upper end of the valley the Big Sandy, the Kanawha, the Scioto, the Hockuocking, the Muskingum, the two Miami Rivers, and the streams at the head waters sent the swelling volumes into the Ohio, and the latter began to rise at the rate of two inches an hour at Cincinnati. As the river rolled on toward its junction with the Mississippi the waters were added to by the swollen streams that reached it from both sides, until it reached the Mississippi, a veritable inland-moving sea of fresh water. On the night of Feb. 26 the Ohio at Cincinnati was fifty-two feet above the low-water mark and still rising with dangerous rapidity. On the following night it had reached the fifty-five foot mark and still went on climbing higher and higher.

The cellars of business establishments along the river front and for four city blocks away were invaded by the ever-rising tide, and most of their contents were damaged or utterly destroyed. People went about the lower portion of the city in rowboats, and the water had gotten up so close to the bridges that span the stream that the steamboats could not pass under them, and river navigation at those points was completely stopped. Railroad tracks that entered the city on low land were submerged, and on Feb. 27 the back waters crept up so high above them that engines could not run. The water put out their fires. Passengers coming into Cincinnati had to leave the trains half a mile away from the Grand Central Station, in which they should have been deposited.

As it was in Cincinnati so it was in almost all of the cities and towns on the Ohio below there. Part of Louisville was flooded, some of its railroad tracks were covered with water so that trains could not run, and one of its elevated railroad stations on the water front was cut off. At Evansville, Ind., many people were living in the second stories of their houses and paddling about in canoes in their parlors and lower floor rooms. The Cumberland River in Tennessee rose to an unprecedented height, and drove hundreds of people from their homes. In Nashville a large portion of the town was under water, and in that city alone the financial damage was estimated to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The Big Miami, at Hamilton, Ohio, got up to a higher point than the water had ever reached before, and the Blanchard River almost broke its record. A railroad bridge at Findlay, Ohio, across the Blanchard, was torn away by the powerful current and demolished.

The water in all the rivers kept on rising until March 1, when it had reached its maximum height—at Cincinnati—of 56 feet 1½ inches. On March 2 the Ohio River began falling, the water receding first above Cincinnati, and then gradually along the river. It went down almost as rapidly as it had risen, and as it began to lower, the Mississippi began to rise and that river is still rising.

The damage done by the Ohio Valley flood could hardly be estimated in money. It covered such an immense area, embracing so many towns and cities that it would be almost impossible to get an accurate estimate of the money loss it caused. It amounted to millions of dollars.

This flood was not nearly so lasting nor nearly so damaging as were the two great preceding floods of 1882 and 1884. The former caused perhaps the most outside inconvenience. Cincinnati was practically cut off by the water from the outside world for days and the damage done was immense. In 1884 the river rose to a height of 71¾ feet and put nearly the whole valley under water. Several lives were lost in each flood.

SAVED BY THE SHERIFF.

AN ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A MURDERER FRUSTRATED BY FIRMNESS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—The feeling against George S. Turner, the wealthy factory owner of Spartanburg, who betrayed his sister-in-law and murdered his brother-in-law, Edward Finger, has been increasing in bitterness ever since the tragedy, and culminated this afternoon in an attempt to lynch. About noon a crowd of 400 white men assembled in the city and openly avowed that they had come to take Turner out of jail and lynch him. An organized party of 200 men from North Carolina were expected, but did not come.

Sheriff Nichols took prompt measures to defend the jail and had it made known to the crowd that he intended to protect the prisoner whatever might be the consequences. The would-be lynchers thought to make their onslaught more effective by the use of a cannon. They rallied and parleyed and threatened, and finally some of them went to the encampment grounds with a pair of mules, and hauled thence a twelve-pounder field piece. This they planted on Magnolia-street, near its intersection with Main.

At the foot of Magnolia-street stands the jail, about 400 feet from Main and facing it. The cannon had just been placed in position, when Mayor Henneman mounted the gun, ordered the crowd to disperse, and directed his police to clear the streets. This was done, and the crowd, then reduced to about seventy-five, met the drawn revolvers of the five policemen.

On the first effort of the police to remove the crowd from about the cannon some of the latter made ready to draw their pistols, but desisted and retreated. A shot fired at any time would surely have led to bloodshed.

The firmness and coolness of the police prevented serious trouble. A policeman spiked the cannon, and several of the mob rushed in to gain possession of the piece, but were driven off by Sheriff Nichols and his posse, who had by this time arrived on the scene.

The lynchers, lacking organization and leaders from the first, were badly demoralized by the ridiculous failure of their attempt to bombard the jail. They soon scattered, and the trouble was apparently over. Persons in the crowd were heard to say that the lynchers had retired only for better preparations; that they would come for Turner, later and would have him yet.

The general belief is that the danger of an attack on the jail is not great, yet is sufficient to justify measures of defense on the part of the Sheriff. That officer, with a posse of picked men, well armed, is now in the jail building. He says he means to defend the jail with his life, if necessary, and nobody who knows the man doubts his purpose. If the jail be attacked there will be bloodshed.

Gov. Richardson has telegraphed to the Sheriff to call on the Spartanburg State troops if necessary.

THE BENWELL TRAGEDY.

MRS. BIRCHALL'S FATHER AND SISTER WILL SOON BE HERE.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, March 10.—The police authorities received a cable dispatch this morning stating that Mrs. Birchall's sister would accompany her father, who is to sail from Liverpool on the steamer Germanic on Wednesday next.

Police Magistrate Hill was asked this morning in regard to the report circulated that both Birchall and his wife were to be removed to the Woodstock Jail to-day. The magistrate says he has heard not a word about their removal, and cannot see how it could be done without consulting him.

The investication will not be concluded here until Wednesday, when no doubt both prisoners will be committed to the county jail at Woodstock, in which county the crime was committed.

When the police office conveyed the contents of the cablegram to Mrs. Birchall, stating that her father and sister were about to start for this country, her eyes were filled with tears, and the unfortunate woman bobbed bitterly.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 10.—Douglass Pelley, the young man whose name has been mixed up in the Benwell murder case, has evidently some good friends in the old country. Yesterday Gov. Governor Lansdowne received a dispatch from Sir Robert Herbert, the well-known English baronet, asking that consideration be shown toward Pelley, and stating that he was well connected and had always borne an irreproachable character. The purport of the message was at once communicated to the Attorney General for Ontario.

LONDON, March 10.—In an interview to-day Mr. David Stephenson, father of Mrs J. Reginald Birchall, whose husband is charged with the murder of Frederick C. Benwell at Princeton, Ontario, repudiated the idea that his daughter was in any way an accessory to the crime. He denied that there was any question as to the legitimacy of the marriage between his daughter and Birchall. He said that he has in his possession a copy of their marriage certificate, and that he believes his daughter has the original. He received a letter from his daughter, written three days before the murder was committed, and he considers that this furnishes absolute proof of her innocence of any complicity in the crime.

LITTLE BABY STEWART.

A FRIENDLESS LITTLE WAIF CARED FOR BY E. T. SIMON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—When the Lake Shore train was wrecked just west of Buffalo Thursday night two of the persons instantly killed were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stewart of Rochester. They were traveling with their baby, a little over a year old, and the child was found in its dead mother's arms, uninjured, under the débris.

It turns out that the child has no immediate relatives, except a maternal grandparent, who is very old and resides at Van Wert, Ohio. This relative has so far paid no attention to the child, which has been cared for by E. T. Simon, Mr. Stewart's business partner.

The baby, although so nearly friendless, and with nobody authorized to assert its legal rights, is heiress to nearly $10,000 life insurance, besides the $10,000 that the railway could clearly be compelled to pay for causing the death of the child's parents.

Several persons to-day offered to adopt the little waif, but Mr. Simon has suspected their motives to be mercenary, and the child is still in his possession.

CATTLEMEN ASSEMBLING.

THE INTER-STATE CONVENTION AT FORT WORTH TO-DAY.

FORTH WORTH, Texas, March 10.—The delegates to the Inter-State Cattlemen's Convention have been arriving in large squads on every train during to-day and yesterday, and to-night the hotels are filled and nearly all the private accommodations placed at the disposal of the visitors are taken, so that the outlook for quarters for the hundreds who are on their way here is very slim. Excursion trains on all the roads leading to Fort Worth have arrived during the day, that on the Fort Worth and Denver carrying over 300 delegates from Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and neighboring States. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas excursion train from Chicago, with 200 representatives of the big firms of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, will be on in the morning. Gov. Ross will arrive in the morning also.

The foremost topics to come up are the Bureau of Statistics and Information, refrigerators, commissions on sales, quarantine regulations, and Indian Territory rights. At 10:30 A. M. to-morrow the convention will be called to order by Mayor Broiles.

CHIEF OFFICER NELSON KILLED.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Mr. David Nelson, chief officer of the Johnston steamship Mentmore, Capt. Wair, which arrived to-day from London, fell off the top of the cattle pens to the deck on Feb. 20, while in the English Channel, alighting on his head.

He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and soon after landed at Dover and taken to the hospital, where it was found he had fractured the base of his skull. He died on the following day without having regained consciousness. Mr. Moore, late second officer, was promoted to the vacancy.

THE BROTHERHOOD SCHEDULE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—The Brotherhood Schedule Committee met in Parlor B at the Wedell House this afternoon and made a few changes in the table of dates, after which an adjournment until to-morrow was taken.

Pond's Extract reduces all inflammation and checks hemorrhages.—*Adv.*

IN TWO CITIES IN ONE DAY

THE "AUNT JACK" COMPANY'S GREAT FEAT YESTERDAY.

PLAYING IN WASHINGTON IN THE AFTERNOON AND IN NEW-YORK AT NIGHT—THE TIME RECORD BROKEN.

Mr. A. M. Palmer's novel experiment of giving a matinée performance of "Aunt Jack" by his stock company in Washington yesterday and an evening performance of the same play by the same players in the Madison-Square Theatre last night was eminently successful. It was alike a triumph of theatrical management and of modern railroading.

The Washington entertainment was in aid of the Actors' Fund, and besides attracting the attention of the élite of Washington society, it netted the handsome sum of $2,143. Everything connected with the enterprise was conducted on schedule time, and was carried through without an accident or a miss of any kind. A special train was furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the excursion. This train was made up of a combination baggage and smoking car, a passenger coach, and a dining car. It left Jersey City at 7:29 o'clock A. M., with Manager Palmer, his company, and his guests on board, the party numbering sixty-two people all told.

The company consisted of Maud Harrison, Eugenie Taber, E. M. Holland, Edward Bell, Charles W. Butler, Frederic Robinson, Louis Massen, J. H. Stoddart, Harry Holliday, R. Fax, Percy Winter, H. Millward, E. Emmons, and a dozen supernumeraries. Agnes Booth, the leading lady, had gone to Washington Sunday. Among the guests were Gen. Horace Porter, Alexander Salvini, E. G. Gilmore, Louis Aldrich, Joseph Wheelock, Charles W. Thomas, A. A. Stewart, Miss Marie Greenwald, Master Albert Palmer, Mrs. Frederic Robinson, Capt. J. H. Haynie, E. H. Price, Sidney Booth, John E. Kellerd, Mrs. A. W. Dickinson, Mrs. J. T. Munn, and representatives of the New-York papers.

From the start it was evident that the railroad management meant to break the record of travel between Jersey City and Washington. The ninety miles to Philadelphia were covered in ninety-five minutes, and this included one stop. The rapidity with which the train moved caused the gravel of the roadbed to fly up against the cars in such quantities that the conductor thought from the noise made that something was loose. The delay thus caused consumed three minutes. At Grey's Ferry in West Philadelphia engines were changed, and then the remainder of the journey was made without stop until Washington was reached. Wilmington was passed at 9:39 o'clock, Baltimore at 10:55, and the train came to a halt in the Washington station at 11:47. The total distance of 227 miles had been covered in four hours and eighteen minutes. The previous record was five hours and thirteen minutes, and it was made when New-York physicians were taken to Washington to attend President Garfield after the shooting by Guiteau.

Carriages and omnibuses were at the station under the charge of Landlord T. E. Roessle of the Arlington Hotel, who had taken a great interest in the undertaking and had sold 3714 worth of tickets for the performance. The actors were driven at once to Albaugh's Grand Opera House, where the performance was to be given, and the guests were taken to the Arlington, where luncheon was served. Breakfast had been served en route. The curtain of the Grand Opera House was rung up promptly at 1 o'clock, according to the advertisements, and the performance began almost before the spectators were seated.

The audience was notably brilliant. In one box were President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Wanamaker, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieut. Parke, and the President's private secretary, Mr. Halford. In the adjoining box were Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Fenniman, Miss Windom, Miss Taylor, and Miss McMillan. The other boxes were occupied by Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss Daizell, Mrs. Okie, Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Minister; Miss Pauncefote, Miss Oberteuffer, Miss Kane, Congressman Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Croswell, Mrs. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, Miss Cooke, and Mr. Murat Halstead.

Among the distinguished men scattered about the body of the house were Senators Hiscock, Chandler, Wolcott, Squire, Platt, and Stanford and Representatives Mills, Belden, Hitt, Tracey, Campbell, Tayner, Morrow, Adams, Lodge, Fitch, Bayne, Andrew, McAdoo, and Moffitt. There were also present Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Guest of Baltimore, Miss Thayer, the Misses Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ford of Baltimore, Mr. H. Whitney, Gov. E. B. Jackson of Maryland and suite, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Whittington, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Darling, Pay Director Thornton, and Mr. and Mrs. McFarland.

The spectators were in full sympathy with the undertaking and liberally applauded the principal actors as each appeared. The play was given in its entirety, but no time was lost. The waits between the acts were no longer than they absolutely necessary, as the stage, and Mrs. Booth absolutely refused an encore for her song in the last act, although it was loudly demanded. The final curtain was rung down a little before 3 o'clock, and the actors made a lightning change from their stage apparel to their street clothes.

Everybody was at the station on time, and the train started for New-York exactly at 3:15 o'clock. Baltimore was passed at 4:05 o'clock, the forty-one miles having been made in forty minutes. Wilmington was passed at 5:16, and Grey's Ferry was reached at 5:47. Nine minutes was consumed here in changing engines, a longer time than on the outward journey. Philadelphia was passed at 5:53 and Trenton at 6:31. According to the time of Conductor O. W. Hoff, who had charge of the train, Jersey City was reached at 7:34 o'clock. This timing would make the time of the return trip four hours and eighteen minutes, exactly that of the outward trip. J. P. McWilliams, another representative of the road, made the time of arrival in Jersey City 7:34 o'clock. This would add another minute to the time. The passengers, however, agree that four hours and eighteen minutes was the actual time. On the return trip dinner was served en route by Landlord Roesale.

On disembarking at Jersey City the actors went directly to the Madison-Square Theatre, where they arrived by 8 o'clock in ample time for giving the regular evening performance. The audience was large and evidently interested in the result of the Washington venture. The company was received with shouts, and Mr. Palmer was called before the curtain at the end of the second act.

THE YALE 'VARSITY CREW.

THE SWING OF THE CANDIDATES FAIR, BUT THEIR TIME POOR.

NEW-HAVEN, March, 10.—Percy Bolton, '88, has been coaching the 'Varsity crew at Yale. Speaking of the work of the candidates to-day, he pronounced their swing fair, but their time and recovery poor. He thought Hartwell was showing good form, and Ferris seemed, in his opinion, to be doing especially good work, with Heffleufiger also showing good advance. Outside of the four veterans—Allen, Brewster, Rogers, and Hartwell, he considered the candidates very evenly matched. Bolton expects to be up from New-York frequently during the rest of the season, and probably John Rogers, '87, will alternate with him in the work. They are both in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York.

The candidates now in training are: Allen, 169; Baillet, 167; Brewster, 195; Ferris, 190; Hartwell, 177; Heffleufiger, 204; Isham, 165; Klimpke, 162; Newell, 187; Rogers, 166; and Simms, 166. This gives an average of over 175 pounds per man.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. William G. Vought and Mrs. Charles Sternberg entertained friends at a tea this afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Judson Newman and Mrs. Scarman Rogers. The rooms were elaborately decorated with smilax, violets, and roses. Mrs. Cleveland wore an elegant gown of white silk and gauze, with a garniture of swan's down. She carried a bouquet of roses and hyacinths.

Among others present were W. S. Bissell, Mrs. H. H. Perrine, Mrs. Nelson Holland, Mrs. J. C. Bryant, Mrs. Walter Wilson, Miss Bryant, Mrs. Rich. Glenny, Miss Cora Townsend, Mrs. A. P. Wright and daughter, Mrs. C. R. Jewett, Mrs. D. N. Lockwood, Mrs. C. Whiting, and Miss Hall of Palmyra.

Mrs. Cleveland has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. H. E. Perrine, for the past week. She will return to her home in New-York to-night.

Cheap Rates West via St. Louis.

The Missouri Pacific Railway have reduced their rates from St. Louis as follows: To Kansas City, $5; Atchison, $6; St. Joseph, $6; Omaha, $8 25; Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver, with free reclining chair cars without change, $15. Other points West in proportion. W. E. Hoyt, G. E. P. Agent, 391 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

STOLE THE WHEAT BY NIGHT.

THE CRIMINAL EXPLOIT OF A FORMER SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

WELLSTON, Ohio, March 10.—The only criminal case at this term of the Court of Common Pleas was the case of the State of Ohio against George M. Powell, and the jury found the defendant guilty of the larceny of part of a carload of wheat belonging to Snodgrass & Co. of Marion, Ind. The argument consumed more than a whole day, and no case for years has attracted the attention that this one has.

Powell was at one time Superintendent of the Wellston Schools, and is a man of finished education, holding a life certificate from the State School Examiners. Some four years ago he abandoned teaching and laid out an addition to Wellston and built a large flouring mill thereon, making money in the transaction. Shortly after, he and one John A. Noon laid out an addition to Coalton, in this city, and built a stove foundry out of their share of the profits in the transaction. Soon after the foundry burned very mysteriously, and Powell was arrested for arson, but escaped. After collecting about $10,000 insurance on the foundry he and Noon went West, Powell turning up at Sheffield, Mo., and Noon at Manhattan, Kan. Noon built a foundry at Manhattan on the lot-subscription plan, getting the County Treasurer at Manhattan into his company. Inside of a year the County Treasury was $30,000 short, the Treasurer was in Canada, and the foundry in the hands of a receiver. At Sheffield Powell built a foundry on the same plan as his former schemes, got ahead of his creditors by making an assignment, and returned to Wellston about six months ago to operate the mill he had before built.

About three months ago he ordered a car of wheat from Snodgrass & Co., which they shipped to Wellston, consigned to themselves, with instructions to the First National Bank to let Powell have it in such quantities as he might be able to pay for. Powell paid the agent of the Southern Railroad for 100 bushels, and got the car set in on his switch, and had the 100 bushels weighed out. The night following he took out, without the knowledge of any one, another 100 bushels of wheat, and his work was not detected until after the car was all unloaded, when an investigation developed the fact that the shortage was the result of theft.

A NOTICE TO CANADAY.

QUAY WANTS HIS PLACE FOR ONE OF HIS FAVORITES.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., March 10.—It is understood that as soon as Senator Quay returns to Washington, he will have Sergeant at Arms Canady of the Senate, turned out, to make room for the National Chairman's friend, Gen. Silas M. Baily of this city. Col. Quay will thus again revenge himself upon Senator Sherman, by removing his North Carolina friend, and at the same time give a comfortable place to one of Quay's own Pennsylvania favorites.

Baily has long been a Quay follower, and by the latter's grace was, some years ago, elected State Treasurer. Following the Quay custom of depositing State funds in private banks, where they will do the most good, Gen. Baily lost over $70,000 by the failure of Huff Brothers & Co.'s bank at Bradford. The loss was made good, but Gen. Baily was financially ruined, and his bondsmen had to help raise the amount last Summer.

When Quay proposed to remove Canaday, Senator Quay addressed letters to his fellow-Senators, requesting their aid to secure the place for a man to be named by him. He told his friends then, and repeated the same thing to them just before starting for Florida, that his choice was Gen. Baily. Others contend that he has promised the place to ex-Sheriff William R. Leeds of Philadelphia, but Baily's friends have received assurances that satisfy them their man will certainly get the place, if Quay can control the appointment.

There are other candidates in the persons of Col. Swords of Iowa and William Elam of Virginia, backed by Mahone, but Quay will claim the place on the ground that he is Chairman of the National Committee. Gen. Baily was a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue in Western Pennsylvania against S. D. Warmcastle, and when upon the issuance given to his friends by Senator Quay that he was to have the office of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

HOURS OF LABOR AND PAY.

THE NEW VIRGINIA LAW CLOSES UP TWO COTTON FACTORIES.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 10.—The Battersea and Ettrick cotton factories, two of the largest of the kind in this city, shut down to-day, and it is expected that the Matacca factory in Chesterfield County will follow suit.

At the recent session of the General Assembly a law was enacted prohibiting the working of children under fourteen years of age and women more than ten hours a day, and making it a misdemeanor for employers to contract with women and children for a longer day's work than ten hours. The usual day's work here has been about twelve or thirteen hours. The Directors of these factories decided to reduce wages about 10 per cent., to accord with the reduction in time as required by the law which went into effect to-day, to which decision the employes declined to submit, and to-day they refused to go to work as usual. The number of hands, women, and children thus thrown out of employment is about 500. They express a willingness to return to work for ten hours at the pay they have heretofore received for a day's work, but this proposition is declined by the factory owners. They say they cannot live at the reduced wages.

The factories have a supply of goods on hand sufficient to meet all orders, and can stand a shut-down for some time.

T. C. HENRY'S BIG VICTORY.

A DECISION WHICH SERIOUSLY AFFECTS AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

DENVER, Col., March 10.—The Master's report in the celebrated case of T. C. Henry against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford was filed to-day. The report finds a cash balance due Henry of $92,510 16, and that there should be returned to him collaterals aggregating over a million dollars, and orders the cancellation of Henry's obligations.

The Master finds that these obligations have been paid to the Travelers' Insurance Company by reception of bonds of various irrikation companies of Colorado with which Henry has been connected. All claims made by the Travelers' Insurance Company for misappropriation of money by Henry in Kansas and Colorado are rejected by the Master.

This result affects the most important agricultural districts and changes the legal status of more than half of the large irrigating canals of Colorado.

An action was begun by Henry to-day in the United States Circuit Court against the Traveler's Insurance Company for $500,000 damages for illegal seizure of property. More suits for damages will follow.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BAUCUS.

ROME, N. Y., March 10.—The remains of Mrs. Joseph D. Baucus, who was killed in the Lake Shore Railroad accident near Buffalo, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by the husband and relatives of Mrs. Baucus and were taken to the home of her mother, where hundreds of people called to look upon the face of the dead.

The funeral was held from the house this morning and the attendance was large. Mrs. Baucus's remains lay in an air-tight copper casket, lined with cream satin and threaded with white lace. It stood in the front parlor on the very spot where a few days before the occupant had stood a happy bride. The floral decorations and pieces were beautiful and the scene was a sad one.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Presbyterian church officiated, and his address drew tears from nearly every person in attendance.

AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—Senator John A. Buchanan of Tuscarawas County introduced a bill to-night providing for the election of Presidential Electors by districts and two Electors at large by the voters of the districts instead of by the State. The measure would give the Democrats, on the basis of the present Congressional districts as formed by the Legislature, fifteen of the twenty-three votes in a Presidential contest, provided the act is not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 10.—The jury in the Elmer L. Sharkey matricide case returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The deed was committed Jan. 12, 1889, at Eaton. This is the second trial, and the verdict is the same as the first.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.

Travelers by sea and land should use it.—*Adv.*

OFF GOES SOL SMITH'S HEAD

HE PAYS THE PENALTY OF OPPOSING T. C. PLATT.

JACOB M. PATTERSON SUPPLANTS SOLON B. SMITH AS CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Solon B. Smith, Police Justice, was practically deposed from the Chairmanship of the Republican Executive Committee last night, and Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson was put in his place. This was done by order of Thomas C. Platt, who was opposed by Smith in his World's Fair scheme, and of course had to get back at the Police Justice to satisfy his petty spite.

There was some opposition in the Executive Committee to Mr. Smith because of his alleged leaning toward Tammany, but it is not likely that this would have prevented his re-election if he had not incurred the enmity of Platt.

The latter had hard work, however, in knocking Mr. Smith out. Had it not been for the fact that some of the members of the Executive Committee are looking for fat favors from the boss when the new Commissioner of Emigration is appointed, it is doubtful whether he would have succeeded. Smith's friends made a good fight against Patterson, Platt's man, but patronage was the potent factor in settling the question. It was no love of Platt that led to Mr. Patterson's election, it was the itching for patronage.

When the Executive Committee met in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night, the fight was all over, so far as any effort to re-elect Mr. Smith was concerned. The well-worn and ancient idea of making a show of harmony to edify the public was brought into play. There were men at the meeting who would have liked very much to have voted against Mr. Patterson because he was Platt's choice, but it had been all arranged beforehand that everything should be "harmonious." All the districts, with the exception of the Fifth, which is in its chronic state of disorganization, were represented at the meeting, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman of the County Committee; John Wesley Jacobus, Vice Chairman; Henry Grosse, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals; Elihu Root, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Henry C. Perley, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and William H. Bellamy, Secretary of the County Committee, were also present. These executive officers and Chairmen of the committees of the County Committee are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger acted as temporary Chairman of the committee, and about the only business before it was the perfection o fits organization by the election of a Chairman. Solon B. Smith got the floor and returned his thanks to the committee for past favors, and he also thanked those members of the committee who had supported him for re-election. Then he withdrew as a candidate and moved the nomination of Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, according to the programme decided upon when it was found that he (Smith) could not be re-elected. It was the usual bluff at harmony.

William H. Bellamy seconded Mr. Patterson's nomination and John D. Lawson asked for the roll call by districts, to each executive member's name was called he delivered the votes of his quota in the County Committee to Patterson and the election was unanimous.

Following are the names of the men who voted for Patterson for harmony's sake, and who would have voted for Smith if there had been any chance of electing him. The figures after their names indicate the number of votes they were entitled to: John H. Grimes, First District, 13; Dennis Shea, Second District, 14; William H. Townley, Fourth District, 18; N. D. Prentice, Eleventh District, 25; Fred S. Gibbs, Thirteenth District, 34; Henry Kropf, Sixteenth District, 19; Solon B. Smith, Twentieth District, 25; John H. Gunner, Twenty-second District, 52; Frank Raymond, Twenty-third District, 70. V. R. Cruger, as ex-officio member, would also have, in all probability, voted for Mr. Smith had he not regarded his defeat as certain before the meeting convened.

John D. Lawson of the Seventh introduced a resolution thanking Mr. Smith for his services as Chairman, and it was, of course, passed. George M. Dearin of the Eighth District offered a resolution through providing for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of five to look after legislation in Albany affecting New-York City affairs. Mr. Lawson evidently forgot that the leader of the combine, who was sitting in his room up stairs in the hotel, attends to such things himself. The Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Chairman of the County Committee will both be members of this committee.

Mr. Cruger announced the standing committees of the County Committee for this year as follows:

Committee on Appeals—Henry Grosse, Chairman; Edward T. Bartlett, Henry C. Bettes, Jr., Edward Hinings, Charles K. Lexow, Joseph S. Frazer, Thomas J. Hush, John Collins, Andrew B. Rogers, Lucas L. Van Allen, W. H. Huber, W. F. Beglan, J. C. Jackson, Isaac Fromme.

Finance Committee—Elihu Root, Chairman; John H. Hall, Horace Russell, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, Daniel G. Rollins, Henry E. Howland, Nicholas Fish.

Committee on Resolutions—J. W. Ferry, Chairman; Henry C. Backus, Terence F. McGowan, Samuel H. Randell, James M. Hawes.

Committee on Printing—Henry C. Perley, Chairman; Randolph Rubens, Charles G. Cronin.

Committee on Naturalization—Robert A. Greacen, Chairman; Benjamin Patterson, Frank Snyder, Gustave A. Schurmann, Ellis B. Edwards, Theodore Brodhead.

Mr. Root takes Mr. Hall's place as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Grasse succeeds Surveyor George W. Lyon as Chairman of the Committee on Appeals.

The County Committee will meet in Webster Hall, on East Eleventh-street, March 20. It is proposed to make this hall the permanent meeting place. Since ex-Alderman Cowie put the committee out of Grand Opera House Hall the meetings have been held in Nilsson Hall, but the lessee of that place wants more rent than he has been getting and so the committee will move again.

The regular Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last night. John P. Clarke presided, and Charles F. Homer had much to say about the selection of William Brookfield to represent the district in the Executive Committee. Mr. Brookfield was elected at a meeting held in Elihu Root's office, just after Mr. Root had taken so decided a stand against Platt in the World's Fair matter. It was understood that Mr. Root was to be the executive member, but Platt wouldn't have it. Mr. Homer explained last night that it was altogether wrong to consider the election of Mr. Brookfield as a rebuke to Mr. Root. There were members of the District Committee who thought that the election of Mr. Brookfield was the best thing for the organization in the district, and so they voted for him. Mr. Homer was indignant at those Republicans in the district who were going around creating disturbances by talking about Mr. Brookfield's election.

C. C. Burke of the Produce Exchange introduced a resolution asking the Legislature for an adverse action on the bill allowing the water in Skaneateles Lake to be diverted from the canal, and it was passed.

GEN. BRANDRETH'S HOUSE BURNED.

SING SING, N. Y., March 10.—Gen. Ralph Brandreth's handsome two-story brick residence Leaholme at Briar Cliff, a mile southeast of this village, was burned to the ground this afternoon. An alarm was telephoned to the village as soon as the fire was discovered and the steamer responded. Meanwhile the fire had been seen at Dr. D. A. Holbrook's military school, some distance away, and the eighty cadets were at once dismissed in order that they might render assistance. When they reached the burning house they made quick work carrying out the furniture, paintings, trunks, &c. The two floors were thus quickly emptied.

The boys kept at work until the firemen arrived and assumed charge, and even then they pelted the flaming house with big snow balls. Several had seized their cameras as they ran from the school building and took instantaneous views of the conflagration.

The loss is $20,000 on the building, and about $5,000 on clothing and furniture which were stored in the attic. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire was an overheated chimney or a defective flue.

WIRE NAIL MILLS CLOSED.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 10.—The wire nail mills of the United States, with few exceptions, all closed their mills to-day, and announce that they will not resume operations again until the 24th inst. Thousands of men are thus thrown out of employment at a time when they sadly need wages. Both the wire nail mills in this city joined the movement and closed down.

HE WON THE WAGER.

NEW-HAVEN, March 10.—Edward E. Gates, a student in the Sheffield Scientific School, made a cross-country run of sixteen miles over the Woodbridge hills and return yesterday in two hours and fifty-one minutes. The run was on a wager that Gates could not cover the distance in three hours.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease.—*Adv.*

*AN EXCITING EL

latter shall suffer for the pleasure of anglers, the hand-line fishermen wonder where they come in, and where their interests are.

WHAT THE ANGLERS SAY.

THEY ARE UNANIMOUS AGAINST THE USE OF THE SEINE.

"The bill prohibiting seine fishing in Jamaica Bay is simply a measure in favor of the masses as against the few, and therefore I am heartily in favor of its passage," said ex-Judge Gildersleeve, who is as expert with rod and reel as with the rifle. "I know something of the bay, and that it is naturally a home for fish. Undoubtedly a few net fishermen exhaust yearly the supply of fish which thousands of persons from this city would like to go for. Most emphatically I say the bay should be kept for the anglers."

"Put me down as upholding the rod and reel fishermen as against the net men," added Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Holland Trust Company, and formerly a State Fish Commissioner. "I am well acquainted with the work of the net fishermen in other places as well as Jamaica Bay. Thirty of the seine men in the great South Bay destroyed the interests of 30,000 fishermen and anglers. It is the same in Jamaica Bay; a few spoil the fishing of many. The bay is easily warped by the net men, and they leave little behind them."

C. L. Armstrong, a fruit importer on Murray-street, strongly favored the bill and said: "Ten years ago there was very excellent fishing at Jamaica Bay, but in the last few years it has fallen off fearfully. I can't say it to anything but seine fishing. I haven't been down there in two years, I got so disgusted. Many of my friends still go down there, but they don't catch anything, though. If the nets were kept out of that bay it would soon return to its old excellent condition."

George Lane, another angler who used to haunt Jamaica Bay when fishing was good there, said: "About twelve years ago it was the finest kind of a place for fishing, but the net men have completely wiped the bay out. About four years ago I was down there fishing one afternoon and took in a fine mess of bass and weakfish. The net men heard of it and the next day four boats of bass and weakfish were dragged out. I used to keep a boat down there, but the fishing got so bad I gave it up and sold it. I haven't been there in two years. If the bill goes through it will take some steam launches to patrol the bay and enforce it."

Capt. Alexander B. Warts of the Twenty-third Precinct, has angled many a day on the bay, and after stating that he strongly favored the bill said: "The bay has been ruined by the net men. I haven't been there in two years because of it. Why, five years ago, in one hour, fishing off Green Point, at the head of Jamaica Bay, I caught with Officer Hearn fifteen striped bass that pulled over forty-five pounds. I do not see why the bill should not go through. The seine drawers are not the majority."

Wallace Handy of the Redfield Fishing Club said that he represented a large class of fishermen who reside in New-York and belong to small fishing clubs, who have no place for gratifying their angling desires must be near the city. They had neither time nor money to go to the celebrated resorts. There were forty or fifty of these little clubs who were accustomed to go to Jamaica Bay. The experience of the last two or three years had not been encouraging. The fish had been few and far between. In his opinion it was due to net fishermen, who were destroying the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Mr. Handy approved the bill as a protection to the rights of those living on the shores of the bay. "A year ago," he said, "boats could not be obtained, for the last season those having the fishing stations had dozens of boats they never put in the water, because there was no demand. Men living there realized that more money was to be made by taking out parties at the rate of $3 to $5 per day than by slaughtering the place by seines. If the bill should go through and be enforced, the occupation of many boatmen would come back and would be doubled or trebled."

Mr. Charles F. Imbrie, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Preservation of Game, expressed himself as in favor of prohibiting seine fishing in Jamaica Bay, on the ground that the net men destroyed so many food fishes. In his experience seine men did not observe the law in reference to the size of meshes, but disregarded in all they could seek. While not favoring any measure that would deprive many of their living, Mr. Imbrie believed that the public would benefit by the restriction of net fishermen and that food fishes would again become abundant in the bay.

Deputy Doctor Philip E. Donlin, one of the most enthusiastic fishermen who visit Jamaica Bay, is strongly in favor of the bill prohibiting the net fishing. Dr. Donlin is connected with a new fishing club composed of over thirty politicians, newspaper men, and officeholders in the city, who will acquire land and build a club-house near Rockaway if there is good fishing in the bay.

"Thousands are interested," he said, "in preserving the fish in Jamaica Bay. The Undine, Jefferson, and Redfield Fishing Clubs, with dozens of others, have their boathouses on the bay and are interested in its welfare. Among the anglers from the city who used to go there are William R. Grace, Judge Brady, Dr. Brandreth, Commissioner of Public Works Glirov, and many others well known in the city. The falling off in the fishing is due to the seine drawing. Some of their nets are 700 feet long. One of the net drawers will stand on the bow of his boat down by the inlet and watch for the breaking of moss bunkers on the surface as they are pursued by weakfish. Having located a school, out will go the nets and a long haul will be made. Further up the bay they gather in weakfish and striped bass from the channels.

"I remember four or five hundred striped bass, not one of which was larger than your hand, being caught in one of their nets. What they could do with so small bass I do not know. It is a shame that such small fish are caught. The bay is a beautiful one for fishing. In it are clam beds, soft-shell clams, lobsters, and hard and soft crabs. Eels can be speared at night. Besides the big blackfish and weakfish and bass, sheepshead—a very gamey fish—come in. They used to be abundant and furnish fine sport. Porgies were a nuisance. Just outside the bay, around the old wrecks, are blackfish and great seabass. If the net men are stopped good fishing may be expected.

"I remember," added Dr. Donlin, "that Mr. John O'Donohue, a brother of Joseph J. O'Donohue, had a favorite striped bass pool. The net men, however, watched him till they discovered the place, and then cleaned it out completely."

Mr. Henry Wilson of the firm of Wilson & Brother, painters, on Beekman-street, said in reference to Jamaica Bay: "I used to fish there very frequently. Now I do not go, nor do my friends. It is no use. Our last trips consisted of sitting in a boat all day without success. There is no other cause for poor fishing than the destruction of fish in the nets. Prohibit net fishing there and I predict the bay will soon be as great a resort as ever. The fishing in Jamaica Bay should be second to no other resort near New-York, saving Barnegat. I sincerely hope the Anti-Seine bill will be passed by the Legislature."

Mr. Wakeman Holberton, while not acquainted with the bay, had a similar word to say. He had stopped going because the fishing was so poor.

Nearly all Brooklyn politicians are devout fishermen, and every one of them favors the Stadler bill. Here is how a few of them talked yesterday:

Hugh McLaughlin—Although I don't want to deprive any man of a chance to make a living, I am opposed to this net fishing most positively.

District Attorney Ridgway—The bill is a good one and should be passed. These seine fishermen are killing themselves as well as driving away true sportsmen.

County Treasurer "Harry" Adams—You can put me down as a strong opponent of seine fishing, but I know little about this particular bill.

County Clerk Kaiser—Language is not strong enough to express my feelings against this ruinous method of scooping fish. It should be stopped at once, and the Stadler bill ought to enlist the services of all lovers of sport.

Gonzalez Foey, the expert fly caster—Seining is a crime in my opinion and should be made illegal.

Mayor's Secretary Phillips—I am very positive in my opposition to such an outrageous method as that of seining. I saw men with nets on one occasion haul in 1,900 pounds of fish, most of it worthless.

Lawyer Jere Wernberg—I certainly think the Stadler bill should pass.

Lawyer Charles Edmund Burke—So do I.

Police Inspector Mackellar—Seine fishing is wrong and its suppression would be the best thing for the men who now carry it on.

Boiler Inspector Powers—Nothing would be more generally popular than a law prohibiting net scooping in our bays and lakes.

Supreme Court Clerk Byrne—Use the strongest language you can in declaring my opposition to seine fishing.

THE GAME SOCIETY'S ACTION.

When the bill against seine fishing was brought to the attention of the Society for the Protection of Game, at its regular monthly meeting in Pinard's last night, the measure was loudly applauded and it was indorsed quickly and unanimously. Members of the society believed that it was a wise measure, and they pledged their support to gain its passage by the Legislature.

Indeed, it was a sort of field night for the society.

A big bundle of bills was laid in front of President Robert B. Roosevelt by Fish Commissioner Blackford, all of which referred to game or fish. There were over twenty-eight of them, and the birds would undoubtedly whistle with delight had they knowledge of the efforts being made in their behalf. Three measures were commented upon favorably by the society besides the Jamaica Bay Anti-Net bill. One was the bill providing that the Hudson River be left open on Sundays; that is, that the seine drawers be compelled to take up their nets on Saturday noon and not replace them till Monday morning. The object of this is to give the shad especially a chance on that day to pass up the river, so that a few will be able to spawn.

The proposed commission to codify the game and fish laws was also heartily indorsed. This commission is to consist of a lawyer, chosen from the Attorney General's department at Albany, a member of the Society for the Protection of Game, and one of the Fish Commissioners of the State. Gov. Hill has already announced that he will sign no protective game bills passed before such a commission shall be appointed. All of them are wise ideas, and the necessity of codification is apparent.

Attention was paid to the restaurant keepers who on the quiet offer their patrons game out of season. It is a fact that at almost any fashionable restaurant in the city quail can now be obtained, and in many instances they are served without the asking. Detectives will be employed by the society to look after the restaurant men who thus violate the law, and an effort will be made to secure convictions.

Among those at the meeting of the society last night were ex-Senator Warstaff, Thomas N. Cuthbert, Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford, Charles R. Miller, C. F. Imbrie, John G. Heckscher, Edward Wight, Wakeman Holberton, Mr. Ward, ex-Senator Ludington, Henry Munn, Charles E. Whitehead, J. F. Pierson, and Henry Steers.

ANGRY ENOUGH TO KILL.

DR. BRYAN MAKES A THREATENING GESTURE TOWARD DR. SEAMAN.

An exciting scene marked the close of the inquest yesterday as to the death of Mrs. Marie Zolki and her infant at the New-York Lying-in Asylum. The verdict of the Coroner's jury had scathingly rebuked Dr. J. Conger Bryan, the resident physician of the institution, and at the moment of adjournment he allowed his personal feeling to get the better of him.

Starting toward Dr. Seaman, the visiting physician of the asylum, with whom his disagreement in regard to Mrs. Zolki's case is well known, Dr. Bryan shook his fist at him, and said between his teeth: "I'll fix you, —— you!" Dr. Seaman turned as if to avoid the enraged man, but Bryan followed him up, trembling with excitement. Putting his hand to his breast pocket, he made a motion as if to draw a pistol, and shouted at the same time: "I'll shoot the ——!"

Possibly something serious might have occurred at this juncture had not Bryan's brother and W. A. Purrington, who had appeared as counsel for Dr. Bryan, thrown themselves upon him and dragged him away. Dr. Seaman was pale with excitement, but paid no attention to the abuse heaped upon him by the reprimanded physician.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, which had so enraged the delinquent, was as follows:

"We find that Marie Zolki died at the New-York Lying-in Asylum, 139 Second-avenue, Jan. 20, 1890, and that the cause of her death was puerperal fever, complicated with cardiac trouble and pleuritis. We severely censure Dr. Bryan for not carrying out the treatment as laid down by the visiting physician, Dr. L. L. Seaman especially, knowing that his diagnosis partially concurred with that of his associate, or for not having insisted on consultation. The institution should be more careful in selecting a resident physician and should make the appointment a matter of strict competitive examination."

Nothing of material importance was added to the evidence in the case yesterday. Catharine M. Benham, the nurse, was recalled at her own request, and testified that she wished to change the evidence given by her at previous sessions. She said that on consultation with her associate, Edith M. Ryan, she had concluded that anti-septic treatment was pursued in Mrs. Zolki's case by Dr. Bryan, until Dr. Seaman had been called in patient, after which but one anti-septic application had been made. This Dr. Bryan admitted. At the close of the inquest the latter was remanded to the custody of his counsel by Coroner Levy, pending the action of the Grand Jury.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

SYMPATHY WITH BISHOP DUBS—BISHOPS BOWMAN AND ESHER CENSURED.

YORK, Penn., March 10.—At this morning's session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church the report of the Committee on the Sabbath and Temperance, which had been referred back to the committee Saturday, was again taken up and adopted, item by item. The resolution that Judge Brewer's appointment was a direct bid for the liquor vote by President Harrison and his Cabinet was warmly discussed and finally adopted.

The Committee of Thirteen on Bishop Dubs's letter made its report, and after its reading a long debate followed, and these resolutions were adopted with only two dissentient voices:

Resolved, That we have listened with sad interest to the communication of Bishop Dubs and thank him for the letter he has addressed to us.

That we have with sorrowful hearts received the news of the Bishop's suspension from all official functions until the next General Conference.

That we admire and commend his loyalty to our Church and its laws.

That we hereby express our undiminished confidence in the integrity, purity, and piety of Bishop Dubs, and hopefully look forward to his fullest vindication in the near future.

Whereas, Very serious complaints have also for some time been made against Bishop Bowman and Bishop Esher, and upon the probability of these complaints being formulated into charges, said Bishops sought to evade the possible outcome of a thorough investigation by resorting to the subterfuge of a so-called secret preliminary hearing instituted by a number of their personal friends, and

Whereas, Bishops J. J. Esher and F. Bowman persistently disregarded recent disciplinary proceedings with them and have publicly expressed their determination to do so, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing facts we, as a conference, regard the course of these officials as a bold violation of Church law, and, therefore, revolutionary in its character.

Resolved, That we regard their recent appeal in the Church to support them in the course as scarcely less criminal than their open disregard of law and as calculated to foster a spirit of rebellion among our people which cannot be too strongly condemned.

Resolved, That we instruct our representative in the Board of Publication to oppose the payment of salary to any suspended officer from and after the time of his suspension.

FOREIGN CABINET TROUBLES.

ROME, March 10.—The resignation of Signor Biancheri was announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Prime Minister Crispi moved that the resignation be not accepted, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

BELGRADE, March 10.—All the members of the Servian Ministry tendered their resignations to the Regents to-day. The latter declined to accept the resignations, and negotiations are in progress looking to a settlement of the troubles which brought about the Ministerial crisis.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship City of Alexandria, McIntosh, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

NO TARIFF REFORM NOW

FIGURES WHICH PARALYZE EFFORTS TO SECURE IT.

PRODIGALITY WHICH MAY CAUSE HIGHER TAXES—HOP GROWERS ASKING A BIG INCREASE IN DUTY.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is perfectly evident that the Ways and Means Committee does not intend to report a bill to reduce the revenue, if it intends to report any revenue bill at all. It is now nearly the middle of March. The committee has been at work ever since the assembling of the Congress, and has from time to time promised to bring in a bill. When the Democrats were preparing a bill they were considered very dilatory because they did not get in the bill long before March 1, and yet it is now suggested that the pending bill cannot be perfected before April 1.

Only a few days ago Mr. McKinley was quoted as promising that the revenue bill would make a reduction in the revenue of $60,000,000 annually and that it would take the taxes from tobacco. He had discovered that there were "practical difficulties" in the way that would make it necessary to give up the proposition to put alcohol used in the arts on the free list. The so-called "scare" figures that the Mugwump and Democratic newspapers were printing were laughed at and criticised as sensational, and it was promised that the proposed reduction of the revenue should go on.

Since then it is possible that the Appropriations Committee has been able to communicate with the Ways and Means. At all events, a new light appears to have found its way into Mr. McKinley's committee room, and it is affecting the spirits of the committeemen. The Philadelphia *Ledger's* correspondent in Washington is the clerk of the committee. Without revealing any of the secrets of the committee room or making any statements that he should not, he probably expresses the feelings of the majority of the members in a dispatch to the *Ledger*, printed to-day.

After analyzing the Treasury statement for the month of February, and casting a look ahead to see what there is to come, he finds that there will be at the end of the year, without taking into consideration a great many expenditures not yet provided for, but which the Congress seems determined to authorize, a balance of only $48,000,000. And this does not take into account the proposed reduction of the revenue by the bill of the Ways and Means Committee of $60,000,000. When he reaches this point the *Ledger* correspondent is led to remark with entire sincerity:

"These figures, in view of the disposition manifested in Congress to prodigality in expenditures, are not very encouraging to those who are laboring to reduce the annual receipts of the Government by a revision of the tariff and the abolition of the tax on tobacco. It must be apparent, even to the most casual observer, that unless there is a halt in Congress in the matter of appropriations, the propositions to reduce the revenues will have to be abandoned. There are many thinking men who believe that the passage of the liberal general pension bills now pending would necessitate the reimposition of taxes and an increase in customs duties."

But there are other signs that justify the impression that the committee does not expect to see any changes made in the tariff at all, unless they be in the way of increasing taxes. The agriculturist has at last waked up to the fact that he has not been getting much direct benefit out of the protection game. He has voted right along to pay the manufacturers a large profit, and has heard a great deal about the "home market" that he has helped the manufacturer to develop. But he has not realized all that he thought to in the way of increased prices. Now the agriculturist is here almost every day.

He wants to have a tax put on foreign eggs, so that he could get a higher price for the products of the domestic hen. He has arrived at a late day, but not too late, perhaps, with long lists of articles that are sometimes raised in small quantities, and which, he thinks, ought not to be imported at all, and he is determined that he shall be allowed to know something about the uses of protection in advancing the rewards of protectionists.

* *

The House to-day concurred in the Senate resolution for an investigation by the joint Committees on Immigration of the two houses of the immigration laws of the United States and of the several States. An amendment, however, was added directing the Joint Committee to investigate the probable effect on American workingmen of the purchase by foreigners of American industries; also to report to Congress the official correspondence on the proposal to make Bedlow's Island, New-York Harbor, an immigrant depot.

Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska introduced a bill forbidding any agent or employe of the Government to pay more than $20 a year for the rental of any telephone.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa reported a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to go to Arkansas and investigate the contested election case of Clayton Versus Breckinridge.

At Mr. Breckinridge's request, the resolution was so modified as to empower the committee to investigate events arising out the election. This includes the assassination of Clayton. The resolution as amended was adopted.

* *

There was little doubt at the War Department to-day that the President has finally decided upon the appointment of Lieut. Col. William Smith of the Pay Corps of the army as Paymaster General.

To most officers this is a surprise, as Lieut. Col. Smith has been a candidate for the appointment. He is a native of Vermont, Secretary Proctor's State, and is a brother of Col. Rodney Smith, the ranking officer of the corps. While he is junior to his brother both in rank and in years, he has really been in the service longer, having been appointed an additional Paymaster in the volunteer service Aug. 29, 1861. His brother, now Col. Rodney Smith, served as his clerk until February, 1864, when he, too, was appointed to be a Paymaster, but in the regular army, while William Smith remained in the volunteer service until the end of service July 20, 1866, and was not given his appointment in the regular army until Jan. 17, 1867, thus becoming junior to his brother.

* *

Gelbite and emmensite, the smokeless powder and the high explosive exhibited by the inventor, Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, at the Washington Navy Yard Saturday afternoon, are to have a series of thorough scientific tests, under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department. These tests will be conducted at the Newport, R. I., torpedo station, and at the naval ordnance proving ground at Annapolis.

The exhibition Saturday, while apparently a success, is really thought very little of by the experts, as the real properties of the compounds were not sufficiently shown, the tests not being extensive enough. Dr. Emmens had a long conference with Commodore Folger, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, at the department to-day, and it was agreed that the bureau should purchase a quantity of the compounds and test them thoroughly and scientifically. Major G. W. McKee of the Ordnance Department of the army, Commandant at the Allegheny Arsenal, has applied to the War Department for permission to test gelbite in large guns. Experiments with emmensite are now in progress at the army engineer depot at Willet's Point, N. Y.

* *

The Naval Advisory Board will convene in the Navy Department this week probably for the last time and will audit the final accounts on the so-called Roach cruisers, the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, and Dolphin. These accounts will show a considerable sum due the United States on account of the completion of the vessels by the Government. After completing this work the board will probably be dissolved.

* *

Representative Culberson of Texas to-day introduced in the House a general bankruptcy bill. It is constructed upon the principle that involuntary bankruptcy should not be provided for, and that a discharge should be granted by the United States District Court of the district in which the debtor resides, whenever it is made to appear to the court that, six months prior to the application, the debtor had made a complete and full assignment of all his unexempt property to a trustee for the benefit of all his creditors, without preferences, &c. Notice to creditors is provided for and full provision is made for contest in the court upon the application for a discharge.

* *

Complaints have been received at the Post Office Department in regard to the quality of the postal cards now being issued to the public. It is charged that the paper is defective in that, when written upon, the ink spreads, giving the writing a blurred look. The Post Office Department officials are not altogether satisfied with the paper, and are now making examinations to ascertain whether it falls below the contract.

* *

The House Committee on War Claims to-day, by a vote of 6 to 4, authorized Representative Maish to report to the House his bill authorizing the payment of the claims of citizens of Pennsylvania for damages sustained by them from Union and Confederate troops during the late war. These claims are popularly known as the border claims, and amount to $9,447,945.

* *

Senator Stanford to-day received a great number of telegrams from bankers and others, criticising the resolution he has introduced relative to Government loans on real estate at a nominal rate of interest. These telegrams are unanimous in declaring that, if the scheme he proposes should become a law, it will virtually destroy the banking business of the country.

* *

The Ways and Means Committee room was occupied to-day by a number of persons from New-York, who came to address the committee upon the bill introduced by Mr. De Lano to advance the duty on hops from 8 to 20 cents a pound. In addition to Mr. Payne of the committee, the New-York representatives in the room were Raines, Sherman, De Lano and Stivers.

Mr. Fox of New-York, representing the importers of hops, protested against the additional duty as unnecessary and oppressive, and gave statistics similar to those already given in the interest of the brewers to show that the hop growers are mistaken in undertaking to force the price of American hops by the imposition of a prohibitive duty on hops that are used in combination with the domestic product.

J. L. Clark of Otsego told the committee that if it would only give the grower duty enough on the German hops to keep them out of the country he would not care for the foreign market. It was shown by Mr. Clark that foreign hops sometimes sold very much below American hops, but that they were usually much higher. He could not make it clear to all the members of the committee how the importers of the high-priced German hops could "break the market" with hops that were sold at three times the previous amount of American hops.

E. F. Haskell of Oneida told of the depressed condition of the farms in the hop-growing districts of New-York. Sold to-day the farms would not bring 75 per cent. of the amounts they are mortgaged for, and if the mortgages were all foreclosed there would not be enough to satisfy the papers. Otsego and Schoharie Counties to contain the advertisements of the foreclosures. If the duty on hops was not advanced as the growers requested, he hoped that the duty would be removed from hops and from beer at the same time, so that the brewers should not receive all the protection that the Congress afforded.

Senator H. J. Coggeshall then added his plea for the hop growers, intimating that the resistance to an increased duty was under the influence of "these gentlemen who carry their offices in their hats, the importers." This was a popular string to play on in the committee, where the importer is getting to be a man one remove only from the condemned criminal. He is under suspicion, and he must prove his innocence instead of compelling his accuser to prove him guilty.

Just as the committee was breaking up, Mr. Butterworth, who had interrupted with occasional heterodox remarks, gave the hop growers to understand that they had some mistaken notions about the protection theory. As they had intimated that an increased duty was to take the place of good crops and compensate in great part for failures, he told them that that was not his understanding of it. It was simply to put all producers on an equal footing. $500,000 were to be taken from the revenues by making the duty on hops prohibitory, that revenue would have to be made up somehow. He would like to know out of whose pockets the hop growers proposed that it should be taken.

It begins to look as though the committee might grant all the extravagant demands of the farmers and bring in a bill that not even the Republicans will be willing to support.

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—A. C. Stone, Scriba, Oswego County; J. F. McNamara, West Seneca, Erie County.

Pennsylvania.—E. M. Adams, Adams; L. M. Miller, Berne; P. Dickinson, Ithan; P. G. Knight, Jeffersonville; F. A. Bell, Sewickley.

New-Jersey.—D. E. Condit, Hanover Neck.

Delaware.—C. F. Guffinberg, Odessa.

Massachusetts.—J. A. Vaughan, Carver; W. B. Snow, South Farmington.

Maine.—O. Childs, Gilbartville.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

EVEN WORSE THAN THE ELEVATED.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Residents of Chicago's suburbs were in a condition bordering on frenzy to-day. The ten-mile-an-hour running schedule has gone into effect on the various roads, and to-day the full effect was felt.

"It took me one hour and fifteen minutes to get down town from Evanston this morning—eleven miles. It is an abomination." "And fifty minutes for me to come in from Montrose—seven miles. It's an outrage." "Tut, tut. You don't know a good thing when you see it. We left Englewood at 7:34 this morning and got to Twenty-second-street in time for noonday refreshments. To-night on the homeward trip I'm going to secure sleeping accommodations." "If Chicago gets fair and the railroads hold to this slow time it will be a serious thing to contemplate."

This is a sample of the talk heard at the Canal-street passenger station to-day. The cause of the change of time was the enforcement of the old ordinance regulating the speed of trains within the city limits.

FIGHTING THE LEHIGH VALLEY

The differences between the Jersey City authorities and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are coming to a head. The city authorities yesterday became possessed of the notion that the company had designs upon the grant in the South Cove made by the State to the city, and Commissioners Dugan and Somers went with fifty men to the place. The men were set at work at once fencing in the grant, and were so engaged when a number of the railroad men, armed with picks and shovels, went to work near by. They loaded themselves ballasting the roadbed along the canal, and it was believed that the moment the city officials retired the railroad men intended to make an aggressive movement for the removal of the Henderson-street bridge.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 62,813 tons, against 64,479 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 1,986 tons, and against 88,035 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 25,478 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 48 per cent. of this raffic, the Pensylvania lines 24.6, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 13.2, and the Baltimore and Ohio 14.2.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road has given notice to Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association that on and after March 17 it will decline to pro-rate with the other lines on grain shipments originating on its own line passing the Missouri River, destined to points on or east of the Mississippi River or Lake Michigan.

After years of litigation in the courts the Atlantic and Danville Railroad Company has won its case in the matter of the bonds voted by the people of Brunswick County, Va., in aid of the construction of the road, and the bonds to the amount of $86,000 have finally been issued and delivered.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been granted permission by the Treasury Department to transport goods between Eastern Canada and British Columbia under Canadian seals and accompanied by proper manifests.

President Clark of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road announced yesterday that Mr. E. B. Thomas had declined to accept the Second Vice Presidency of the company.

Trackage agreement has been entered into between the Santa Fé and the Iowa Central Railroad, by which the Iowa Central is to run trains into Chicago over the Santa Fé's tracks.

The General Passenger Agents started out on their trip to Mexico yesterday, their luxurious special train leaving Chicago in the morning and St. Louis in the evening.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The special House Sub-Committee on the World's Fair held another conference with the visiting Chicago delegation to-day and completed the bill, which will be presented to the full committee as soon as the Chairman can call it together. The changes made in the bill by the sub-committee are few and the principles of the original bill are closely adhered to.

The provision for a national commission, composed of two members from each State, nominated by the Governors and appointed by the President, has been retained, but an amendment has been added providing that the Commissioners shall be divided equally between the two political parties. The Government Commissioners are to have control of the operations of the fair, the appointment of juries, distribution of awards, &c.; but the Illinois incorporation (which is recognized in the bill) is to prepare the site, construct the buildings, and retain control of financial affairs. The President is not to appoint the Commissioners until the Chicago men have raised $5,000,000 outright, and have given satisfactory assurance of their ability to supply another $5,000,000 if it shall be needed. The appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Government exhibit remains as in the original bill, so that the full committee may change the amount if so disposed.

There has been considerable discussion of the advisability of changing the date of the fair to 1893. The Chicago men here have stated that they are ready to hold the fair in 1892, but they are willing to accept the judgment of the full committee upon this proposition. It is understood that the Illinois members of the House, however, feel that in justice to the foreign exhibitors the time should be extended.

FOR MAYOR OF ORANGE.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—A lively time is expected at the annual charter election in Orange. George H. Hartford, the Democratic candidate, who has already served many terms as Mayor, had won the enmity of a faction in his party by too much independence, and an effort to defeat his renomination was made. Mr. Hartford himself manifested an inclination to decline, but the opposition he had aroused strengthened the demand for his renomination, and he was finally prevailed upon to accept. The Republicans have nominated H. H. Truman, and hope, through the split in the ranks of their opponents, to elect him.

OBITUARY.

SIR PETER COATS.

A London cablegram announced yesterday the death of Sir Peter Coats, the head of the world-known Scottish thread-making firm, whose large mills are at Paisley.

Some weeks ago Sir Peter's physicians ordered him to Algiers. For the past few years he had suffered from asthmatic troubles and annually sojourned during a portion of the Winter months in Northern Algiers, where he had rented a handsome residence and a church for the use of Scottish Presbyterian visitors. On March 5 he was prostrated by an apoplectic stroke and his death occurred Sunday night.

Sir Peter Coats was one of a family of ten sons, whose father, James Coats, founded the great thread industry at Paisley. He was born in July, 1808. In the hands of his partner, Thomas, and himself the "Fergusilie Mills" became one of the largest thread manufactories in the world. The elder brother, Peter, was the financier of the firm. The benevolence of both grew with their wealth. The gifts of the brothers to the people of Paisley alone were munificent. Peter's took the shape of a free public library at a cost of $500,000, and to it chiefly is due his title, which was granted in 1869.

Of late years Sir Peter had intrusted his interests to his sons, four of whom—Archibald, Peter, Daniel, and George—now manage the Paisley Mills. Some years ago Sir Peter bought a controlling interest in the Conant Mills of Pawtucket, R. I., after a personal inspection of the property. His son James is President of the American company. Sir Peter's residence was the famous country seat of Auchendrane, on the banks of the Doon, near Ayr.

The fortune of the deceased was never exactly computed. It is known, however, that he was many times a millionaire.

Dr. William A. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle, the intimate friend for twenty-five years of Sir Peter, described him yesterday as "a philanthropist of the wisest and most liberal sort, a giver not through impulse, but on principle."

SAMUEL C. JACKSON.

Samuel C. Jackson, who died of heart disease at his family residence, Flushing Bay, L. I., was well and favorably known in the New-York jewelry trade for over forty years. When seventeen years old he quitted his home in Glen Cove and became a clerk in the big jewelry house of S. P. Williams at 19 Maiden-lane. He left there to serve with Platt Brothers, and in the years that followed he was associated as a partner with the firms of Montag & Jackson, 15 John-street. His firm, which was subsequently known as Ignatius Sturn and Samuel C. Jackson, did a large business and had two important branch houses at Paris and Amsterdam in 1870.

Mr. Jackson began business alone at 180 Broadway and continued it up to his death. He was a large property holder on both the north and south sides of Long Island. The bulk of his island wealth was derived from the Indians by his ancestors, and the deeds contain the curious attestations of the red men. Mr. Jackson's father, the Hon. Thomas B. Jackson, was a Congressman from New-York in the early years of the century. The old Jackson mill yet standing as one of the landmarks at Astoria was built by one of Mr. Jackson's ancestors over 150 years ago.

A widow and six children survive the dead merchant. The funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., at 3 o'clock to-day.

SAMUEL WILDE.

Samuel Wilde, the head of the old office firm of Samuel Wilde's Sons, established by his father in 1814, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., on Saturday last after a long illness that culminated in an apoplectic stroke. He was born in this city fifty-nine years ago, and received a business education in his father's place that fitted him for the management of the many other enterprises in which he became interested. At the time of his death he was President of the New-York Life Insurance Credit Company, a Director of the Chatham National Bank and of the Meriden Cutlery Company. Mr. Wilde resided in the New Jersey Legislature, and was well versed in the history of politics. He was a man of scholarly tastes and an omnivorous reader, and he collected a library of several thousand books, many of which are rare and valuable editions. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held at 2 P. M. from his late residence, 58 South Fullerton-avenue, Montclair, this afternoon, on the arrival of the 2:10 Morris and Essex train from New-York.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Edward S. Rubbe died of paralysis of the heart at his temporary residence, 740 Lexington-avenue, on Saturday, at the age of forty-three years. He was for some years a prominent member of the Liederkranz, and at the time of his death was an active member of the Arion of the German Press club, and of the Thirteen Club. President of the Personal Liberty League, organized to give expression to the views of German-Americans on excise legislation. Mr. Rubbe was a member of the law firm of Ulle, Ruebsamen & Rubbe up to last May. Then the firm was dissolved, and, having suffered for some time from an attack of nervous prostration, brought on by overwork, Mr. Rubbe decided to remain for a long time abroad, and went to Bermuda. He was there for some months, came back to New-York to attend to some business affairs, and meant to return to Bermuda this month. His wife and family. The funeral takes place to-day at 11 A. M. in the Arion Hall, at Fifty-ninth-street and Park-avenue.

Thomas A. Kerr died at his residence, 674 East One Hundred and Forty-third-street, yesterday, after a short illness, aged forty-seven years. Mr. Kerr was born in Newburg, Orange County, June 10, 1842. He was a son of George W. Kerr, President of the National Bank of Newburg. He came to this city in 1861, and at the time of his death was engaged in the engraving business at 36 Johnstreet. A few days ago he had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which, together with complicating diseases, caused his death. The deceased leaves a widow and two children. The funeral services will be held at the Baptist church, Lincoln Park and Forty-first-street, and Alexander-avenue, on Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Henry H. Spelman, who died Sunday morning at his residence in this city, was well known as a lawyer. He formerly was in the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, but more lately had his own office at 95 Liberty-street. He was actively identified with a number of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Democratic Club. He was also a member of the Seventh Regiment, holding the place of Senior First Sergeant of that regiment in the line, and one of the most popular men in the regiment. The funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Church, Ninth-avenue, near Eighty-second-street, this forenoon at 10 o'clock.

Peter T. Stephens, one of the best-known citizens of Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., died at his home there suddenly yesterday of heart disease. His age was seventy-eight years. For many years Mr. Stephens filled the office of Justice of the Peace in his town, and his fairness led people to come from a long distance to his many legal matters adjusted by him. He had two sons, one of whom, Nelson Stephens, was formerly a Supervisor in Rockland County, a member of Assembly, and, subsequently, Canadian consul at Kingston.

Capt. Tete Smith of Albany, Ga., died yesterday. He was a member of the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was the only member from Georgia who voted against the Electoral Commission bill. He had previously been a member of the Confederate Congress and an officer in the Confederate Army.

NOBLES AT THE CASINO.

Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was transferred to the Casino last night with many of the symbolic decorations. For this occasion only the secret ceremonies of the organization were dispensed with, and 525 members, accompanied by ladies, gave audience to the Court of Lillian Russell in "The Grand Duchess." The Shrine theatre party occupied all the boxes, and left few seats for the public. It was one of the most brilliant audiences ever seen in the Casino. Scores of the Nobles wore the scarlet Turkish fez and displayed the jewel of tiger claws, and these effects, together with the decorative emblems arranged through the auditorium, made a unique and animated spectacle. It attracted almost as much attention as the stage performance. There was a new feature in this at the end of the second act. Charles T. McClenachan, the Scherif at Wazan of the Mystic Shrine, formally presented jewels to Nobles Max Freeman and Harry Hallen and a floral fez to Lillian Russell. A beautiful souvenir programme was distributed by Manager Rudolph Aronson.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Crosby Electric Company, this city, filed with the Secretary of State yesterday a certificate of increase of its capital from $100,000 to $1,000,000. The trustees are William L. Muller, W. J. Arkell, and Somner C. Chandler.

The funeral of John T. Power, who was killed in the railroad accident near Buffalo, was held in the First Church in Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday. The Rev. T. L. Jenkins officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Tiesby of Hudson, N. Y.

C. P. Henkle, bookkeeper of the Globe Light and Heat Company of Chicago has been missing since March 5. A partial examination of his accounts reveal a shortage of $2,000. In a letter received from him he admits his guilt.

The Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association held its annual meeting in Utica, N. Y., yesterday. The reports show a large and increasing membership. A banquet was given in the evening at the gymnasium.

Fuller & Warren, proprietors of the Clinton Foundry, the largest stove manufacturing establishment in Troy, N. Y., propose to remove their business to Joliet, Ill.

A. E. Hector, an employe of the New-England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was badly burned yesterday by an electric light wire while making repairs.

Isaac Sapp, an ex-policeman of Philadelphia, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for a felonious assault upon a seven-year-old girl.

The poll tax revenue on Chinese at the Port of Vancouver in January, 1890, was $2,228, against $450 in the same month last year.

THE SNAITH CLAIM AGAIN.

ALBANY, March 10.—Before the State Board

FOUND DEAD IN A CELLAR

THE VICTIM OF A MURDER DISCOVERED BY CHANCE.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN'S BODY IN AN ELDRIDGE-STREET COAL BIN—IT MAY HAVE BEEN THERE A WEEK.

In a dirt-begrimed, cobwebbed coal bin of the unoccupied cellar of the house 3 Eldridge-street was accidentally found yesterday afternoon the body of a once comely Jewess, the victim of a murder as shocking as it is mysterious. It was just the place a murderer might choose for the commission, or the concealment of his crime. Unused and rarely visited by any of the occupants of the house, reached by a narrow stairway and a dark, dismal, foul-smelling passage beneath, this cellar, in one of the poorest and lowest sections of the city, it furnished a fitting place for such deed.

No one knows the victim and no one knows the murderer.

The house 3 Eldridge-street is a three-story brick building, the ground floor being occupied by Moses Levy as a dry goods and notion store, from which the east side peddlers replenish their packs. The two stories over the store are leased from Mr. Levy by Isaac Libermann and Hermann Rothstein, two wealthy Hebrews, who are the Trustees of a Talmudical Hebrew school known as the school of Aitz Chaim, or "The Tree of Life." The school occupies both the upper floors.

No one sleeps in the house, as Mr. Levy lives with his father at 78 Canal-street. The street door, which gives access to the upper floors and the cellar, has no lock and may be opened by a push day or night. Yesterday morning the janitor of the school put a barrel of coal in one of the bins, and until then nobody had been in the cellar for months, so far as Mr. Levy knows. The body of the murdered woman was there, but the janitor did not discover it. To avoid going too far back in the dingy place he put his coal in the bin nearest the foot of the narrow stairway, while the body lay in the one furthest from it.

The body was discovered by Mrs. Blumeberg, the mother of Mr. Levy. She had already begun her preparations for the coming Passover, and one of the things she needed was a small keg. Unable to find it about the house, the thought occurred to her that the unused cellar would be just the place to find what she wanted. When she reached the last coal bin, by the light of her candle she caught sight of the dead woman's shoes. Mrs. Blumeberg fled up the stairs and gave the alarm. Mr. Levy volgentered to investigate. On a pile of coal was and covered with a quilt he found the body of the girl. It lay on the left side, with the lower extremities exposed. About the head and shoulders was wrapped a well-worn reddish-brown overcoat, tightly bound with a small rope that was finely knotted under the left side of the chin. The left arm and hand lay exposed.

Mr. Levy told his story to Sergt. Creedon of the Eldridge-street station, not far away, and Officers Johnston and Gilloon were sent to keep in check the gathering crowd, while Detectives Mullane and Reap was assigned the task of ascertaining if a crime had been committed. Coroner Levy was notified, and a message was sent to Dr. Conway. The doctor and the Coroner arrived almost at the same time.

Dr. Conway removed the coat from the dead woman's head. "Here is a bad bruise over the left eye and another on the forehead," he said, "and the left lower jawbone is broken, as by the blow of some blunt instrument. There is a fracture of the skull just over the left ear. This woman has been murdered, and the indications are that she has been dead a week or ten days."

The Coroner also discovered bruises on the left knee and leg. Then an inventory of the clothing of the body was made. The woman appeared to have been from twenty-five to thirty-five years old.

The clothing consisted of a black outer wrap with red buttons, an under wrapper, a red skirt, and a cheap gingham dress and another of striped calico that had been turned into petticoats. On the fifth finger of the left hand was a small plain ring and in the ears was a pair of plain earrings of Russian make. The woman's hair was dark and kinky.

The doctor found a clean white handkerchief in the pocket of the woman's dress, but there was no initial on the same upon it. In another pocket were a room key, a trunk key, and an ordinary steel buttonhook, all tied together with a bit of red tape. In the pocket of the man's coat that had been tied about the head was found a small card with the multiplication table upon it. In this pocket also was found a scrap of yellow-tinted paper, evidently torn from the top of a note sheet. It contained the date line "Feb. 16, 1890," written in English, in a good plain hand and underscored by two lines, drawn carefully as with a ruler. The body of the letter, or part of the writing was decipherable, for it was just under it that the letter, if such it was, was torn. The writing was as clear and carefully executed as the date line, and was in Hebrew characters. It was thus translated by Coroner Levy: "To my dear Freda, with my love." This was all that could be read.

The coat had been so tightly tied across the woman's face that the nose had been drawn to one side. The body and everything found about it were removed by order of the Coroner. Dr. Conway will perform an autopsy at the Morgue at 11 o'clock this morning.

"We have occupied the store but about a year," said Mr. Levy in describing the occurrence, "and during that time the cellar in which the body was found has not been occupied. It is probably six or eight months since I was down there before to-day."

Strangely enough Isaac Jacobs, who killed Herman Rogozinski at 47 Ridge-street on Feb. 16 and then committed suicide after an attempt to kill Mrs. Rogozinski, was at one time janitor of the Hebrew school that occupies the upper stories of the house in which the body of the unknow woman was found yesterday. According to Mr. Levy, Jacobs had made such a nuisance of himself to the neighbors that he was complained of to the Trustees and they discharged him a few days before he committed suicide. He lost his place on Tuesday, Feb. 11, and shot his enemy, Rogozinski, and himself on the following Sunday, Feb. 16. Detective Mullane noticed that the date on the paper found on the murdered woman and that of Jacobs's crime coincides, and this suggested the thought that perhaps she was another of Jacobs's victims, and perhaps one of the wives he is said to have married at different times.

Up to a late hour last night Capt. Cassidy, who personally took charge of the case, had made no discoveries that might lead to a clearing up of the mystery. He and his detectives are of the opinion that the murder was not committed in the cellar, but that the body was carried there after the crime had been committed. They also think that more than one person participated in the crime.

Night Watchman McCoy, who is employed by Mr. Levy and the storekeepers of the neighborhood, says that he has often found the hall door standing open at all hours of the night. Last Friday night he noticed that the gas in Mr. Levy's store, which is always lighted at night, was out. He routed Mr. Levy out of bed and together they searched the building, without finding anything wrong.

OPPOSED TO A LOWER RATE.

The Clearing House Committee, which is composed of George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, G. G. Williams, F. D. Tappan, W. A. Nash, and Richard Hamilton, has prepared and sent to the Legislature a protest against Senator Erwin's bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this State from 6 to 5 per cent. The protest says that the reduction proposed would work most injuriously to test the financial interest in the State, for the reasons that as no other State has a lower interest than 6 per cent., the metropolis could not stand the discrimination, that it would not only divert capital to other places where it could secure better awards, but would prevent it from coming here, and that it would impair the resources of the savings banks. The committee is convinced that low rates of interest are best secured by competition of lenders with one another.

OIL CIRCLES EXCITED.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 10.—The Standard Oil Company has just advanced the price of oil all over the field to 21 cents, being the second increase within four days, and oil circles are greatly excited. It is predicted that another advance will quickly follow, and that Ohio oil will be 30 cents before Sunday night.

The object of the Standard Company in thus advancing prices is to freeze out independent buyers, who began this morning offering 20½ cents for oil. An interesting time is expected this week, as the fight of the independent men will be bitter and unrelenting.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

First Lieut. Alexander Ogle, Seventeenth Infantry, has been detailed as Military Professor at the Ohio State University, relieving First Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Second Artillery, who is ordered to join his company.

Capt. Henry L. Howison has been detached as President of the Steel Inspection Board and ordered to duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board.

Capt. J. L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, and ordered to duty at Fort Randall, S. D.

Assistant Engineer R. S. Griffin has been ordered to examination as to his physical qualifications to perform all his duties at sea.

Capt. Carl S. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, has been granted three months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

Capt. Montgomery Sicard has been ordered as President of the Steel Inspection Board.

The steamship Mohongahela left San Francisco Saturday for New-York, via the Horn.

Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse has been placed on the retired list.

FOR SUBSIDIZED MAIL LINES.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE'S REPORT UPON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—At the meeting of the Pan-American Conference to-day a report was received from the committee appointed to consider the best means of extending and improving the facilities for commercial, postal, and telegraph communication between the several countries that border upon the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

The committee says the telegraphic service meets all requirements and is to be considered satisfactory. Cable communication is by two lines from the United States to the republics of the South. Present rates make it practically impossible to do business over these lines, and the committee recommends that steps be taken to secure a moderate scale of charges. This failing, then charters should be granted to independent cable companies, the maximum tolls to be fixed in the charters.

The report shows in detail the lines of steamers connecting the several countries, and an appendix furnished by the Post Office Department gives the amount of mail transported and the compensation paid by the United States during the year ended June 30, 1889. This shows five lines to Mexico, seven lines to Central America, three lines to Colombia, two lines to Venezuela, two lines to Hayti, and four lines to Brazil. The total amount paid for transporting United States mails during the last fiscal year was $58,208.

The committee says that plans have been discussed by capitalists in this country for the establishment of a direct and rapid steamship service between Tampa, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., and the ports of Colon, Port Limon, (Costa Rica,) and Greytown, Nicaragua. Such a line would shorten the time of transporting mails from New-York or Chicago to Colon to six and a half days, the steamers making stoppages en route to Port Limon and Greytown. The plan above suggested proposes that the steamers, if the line is established, shall visit the city of Mobile regularly to deliver and receive freight after having landed their mail, passengers, and freight at Tampa. Similar lines connecting New-Orleans with Caribbean ports are suggested by the committee, which says in conclusion:

"In view of the proximity of all the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, the advantages that would accrue from increased social, commercial, and international intercourse, their dependence upon proper communication, the important fact that this will be established by unaided private enterprise, the duty of Governments to promote public welfare, the small public expenditures required to secure adequate mail, passenger, and freight facilities, and the necessity for their control by the countries whose interests they should subserve, the International American Conference recommends to all the nations bordering upon these waters the granting of Government aid in the establishment of first-class steamship service between their several ports upon such terms as they may mutually agree upon, with reference to the service required, the aid it is necessary to extend, the facilities it will severally afford them, the basis upon which they are to contribute, the amount that each is to pay, the forms of agreement between the several Governments, and the nature of the contracts with steamship companies necessary to the successful execution of a general plan for such service."

The resignation of F. G. Pierra, the Spanish Secretary of the Conference, was finally accepted to-day. Mr. Rodriguez, chief interpreter, will probably be Mr. Pierra's successor.

CONTESTS IN KINGSTON.

A LIVELY FIGHT OVER THE RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 10.—At the recent municipal election Enoch Carter, Republican, and Daniel Halloran, Democrat, were candidates for Alderman in the Fourth Ward. When the ballots were first counted Carter was declared elected. Several other counts followed, it finally being decided that Halloran had a majority of 1. The counting ended at 3 o'clock in the morning in a row, in which the lights were extinguished.

In the Fifth Ward, the scene of the sectarian school war, there were three candidates for Alderman—Henry Beck, Patrick J. Brennan, and Morris Block, all Democrats. There were a series of rows. Four or five times the ballots were counted, and the last time it was announced that Brennan had a plurality of 1. Four ballots were not counted, the inspectors declaring that they were defective. Three of them contained Beck's name, one bearing the name of "Henry Beck," the second "H. Beck," and the third "Beck" "Beck," the word "Beck" appearing on each side of the face of the ticket with a black dash between. Henry Jordan, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, put two of the ballots in his pocket, and two were destroyed.

The Common Council met to-day to canvass the returns. There were several uproarious scenes, and for a time the greatest disorder reigned. The acting Mayor, John H. Newkirk, said that he had been served with two Supreme Court summonses, enjoining the Common Council from seating Carter and Beck. Finally a Canvassing Committee was appointed, which reported in favor of seating Carter, Republican, and excluding Beck the Fifth Ward returns to the Inspectors for correction. Twelve Aldermen were in favor and four against this plan. Carter was declared seated. The summonses are returnable March 23, at Special Terms at Albany. Until the courts shall have passed upon the matter none of the claimants in the Fourth and Fifth Wards will be given seats in the Common Council.

MARRIED TO A CHINAMAN.

EVA E. LEACH, A WHITE WOMAN, TAKES LUNG POY FOR A LIFE PARTNER.

BOSTON, March 10.—There was quite a gathering of Mongolians about the portico of the Municipal Citadel to-day. Their unintelligible jargon was very animated and their gestures apparently excited, with their thoughts and attention centred upon one of their fellow-countrymen of the Flowery Kingdom by the name of Lung Poy and a fair daughter of the Pine Tree State by the name of Eva E. Leach.

Lung Poy and Eva were seen to pass through the portal over which was the word "Marriages," and this is what they obtained from the venerable keeper of the sacred records:

"Application for marriage license. Groom, Lung Poy; age, 34; residence, Boston; occupation, clerk; birthplace, China; father's name, Fook; mother's name, Hamshee; number of marriage, first. Bride, Eva A. Leach; color, white; age, 22; residence, Boston; occupation, operative; birthplace, Portland, Me.; father's name, Lyman; mother's name, Phœbe; number of marriage, first."

The license granted Poy and Eva secured the desired service authorized by the license at Tremont Temple, where the Rev. J. M. Olmstead of the *Watchman and Reflector* officiated.

Poy runs a laundry and speaks English fairly well, having received a Sunday school education. Brooklyn, N. Y. Eva is not exactly young; neither is she old. She is fairly good-looking, but has a careworn appearance.

GRAND MASTER VROOMAN HONORED.

The Grand Lodge Room in Masonic Hall was thronged last night by members of the lodges of the Eighth Masonic District. It was the occasion of the visitation of John W. Vrooman, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New-York, under the auspices of True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651.

Last night's programme was begun with an organ overture by Juan Alzamera, after which William Gibson, Jr., Deputy District Grand Master, delivered his address. The Grand Master's address was devoted to a review of recent Masonic work in New-York and a discussion of the prosperity of the lodges within his jurisdiction. During the evening two ancient lodge quartets were sung by John M. Fulton, Benjamin Irving Moot, H. F. Danks, and Robert Gibson, under the direction of William E. Beames, while M. Shuber sang Millard's tenor solo, "Ave Verum."

Addresses were made by Right Worshipful William Sherer, Deputy Grand Master; E. M. L. Ehlers, and J. P. Solomon.

All of the twenty-five lodges of the district were represented last night.

IN MEMORY OF ENTOMBED MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 10.—The recent disaster in the South Wilkesbarre shaft was the cause of a most solemn and impressive scene in St. Mary's Catholic Church here this morning. It was announced yesterday that requiem mass would be celebrated in behalf of the entombed miners, and at 8 o'clock this morning the church was filled by an audience of over two thousand people.

The Rev. Father Thomas of Hoboken, N. J., conducted the ceremonies, and the solemnity of the occasion deeply affected the thousand or more sturdy miners who had flocked to the church to take part in the services in behalf of their missing comrades.

FOR THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Following are the subscriptions received for the New-York Free Circulating Library up to to-day:

Morris K. Jesup	$200	D. C. Blodgett	$25
Daniel S. Riker	100	Willard Brown	25
James A. Scrymser	100	J. G. Ferry	20
David W. Bishop	100	Laurence Wells	10
Mrs. J. W. Minturn	100	W. A. Boyd	10
Mrs. A. P. Sahter	10	Jarvis Slade	10
Mrs. N. E. Bayliss	10	Robert Jaffray	10
Benjamin K. Field	1,000	J. Busuits	10
W. E. Tillinghast	25		
Total			$1,765

CHARGES AGAINST HAGAN

BACON, SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY STABLES, RESIGNS.

HE SAYS THE DEPUTY STREET-CLEANING COMMISSIONER IS FILLING THE DEPARTMENT WITH HEELERS.

John S. Bacon, Superintendent of Stables, sent in his resignation yesterday to Commissioner Loomis of the Street-Cleaning Department. In his letter to Commissioner Loomis he says that his resignation is to take effect immediately, and gives as his reason for resigning the fact that he no longer has charge of the "large body of men at the stables," and that by many of these men he is scarcely treated with respect and obedience. He also declares that he does not care to work in a department "when such a man as Hagan has control." He calls attention also to the fact that he has been in the department for nine years, and for seven years in charge of the stables.

Three days ago Superintendent Bacon wrote a letter to Commissioner Loomis giving a little more in detail the circumstances which have since led to his resignation. In this letter he says:

"I feel that it is only just to you and to me to inform you that I am convinced that Mr. Hagan is trying hard to compel me to give up in despair and resign. About ten days ago he (Mr. Hagan) notified me that he intended sending me several new men to take the places of those that had held the most important positions in the stables for many years. The only charge he made against the men he intended to discharge was that they had been shouting politics. At that time, at my intercession, he promised me that he would not remove my foreman for a few weeks, as I explained to him that this man had charge of the horses, knew how to place them, etc., and his assistance for a short time would enable me to 'break in' the numerous new men.

"Three days later a new feedman was appointed. In fact, nearly all my best men have been dismissed, and the majority of those who have succeeded them are either thoroughly inexperienced or untrustworthy, many of whom I understand having served terms in State prison for robbery and other serious offenses. I am informed that the men whose names appear on the accompanying list have spent a considerable part of their time 'behind the bars,' that they are well-known tough characters, that they have scarcely ever done a day's work for a living, and that Mr. Hagan champions them in their cause.

"We now have five or six men at the stables occupying places that can be abolished. I reported this to Mr. Hagan two weeks ago, but as yet he has not directed me to dispense with them. They cause an unnecessary expense, and it is quite evident that Mr. Hagan still continues to retain them only because they are henchmen of his. We now have at our stables nearly two hundred men belonging to the district which Mr. Hagan is leader, and a highly-respected Senator remarked to me a few days ago that he could plainly see no men would be employed except Mr. Hagan's district followers. Experience and efficiency are not considered. To get men places is the sole object, and I venture to say that it is impossible for you or any one else to run the department satisfactorily to yourself, the public, or the press interested in the affairs of stables. Some of your officials have stated that they fear to apprise you of matters which they feel you should know, lest it might incur Mr. Hagan's displeasure. The list of drunken men has largely increased of late. Some nights I have had to send for two or three horses and carts which had been lost by men under the influence of liquor. On the 23d ult. Police Headquarters telegraphed that a horse and cart had been found and placed on livery at 93 East Fourth-street. The livery bill was $1 50. This horse was away from 5:30 A. M. Saturday to 7:30 A. M. Sunday.

"Many of the old and experienced machine drivers have been discharged and men that had never driven a machine put in their places. Poor work has been the consequence, causing a multitude of complaints from the Superintendent and others, and I understand the hirers in the precincts have had to put in extra hours, adding unnecessary expense to the department. Several machines have recently returned to the stables helplessly intoxicated, and on a few occasions their machine blankets, feed bags, &c., have been missing.

"I have made many suspensions, but in most cases Mr. Hagan has ordered me to reinstate the men, and I find that they were very little for the Superintendent of Stables, the Commissioner, or anyone else, except their favorite 'Eddie,' as they term the Deputy Commissioner, who they openly avow will shortly become Commissioner.

"I can assure you, Sir, that both of the stables are in a demoralized condition, and so, after consulting my best friends as to my proper course, I do what I consider my duty in thus writing and endeavoring to enlighten you of the unsatisfactory state of affairs."

Mr. Bacon has also written a short but comprehensive note superscribed to "Edward P. Hagan, Tammany Leader of the Sixteenth District."

"I hereby tender my resignation as a member of Tammany Hall, of which you are aware you had me elected a few weeks ago without my knowledge or consent, and without a word being passed between us on the subject."

When Mr. Bacon was applied to last night for the names of the men who have served terms of imprisonment to whom he refers in the above letter to Commissioner Loomis he said he had marked them confidential and handed them to the Commissioner. He preferred not to have them published, as he had no desire to injure them. His only motive was to state the facts regarding Mr. Hagan's men, he said, however, about twenty of them. They had served various terms for crimes ranging from highway robbery down to petty offenses. Asked how he knew this to be so, he said that officials in authority had informed him regarding some of them; others he knew personally to have been convicts. Only a few nights ago he heard one of the men say himself that he had "done thirteen years." Mr. Bacon said he seemed to be rather proud of it.

In addition to the instances of incompetency and gross carelessness mentioned in his letter, he gave still others. It was possible for an inexperienced driver of a sweeping machine to cause considerable loss to the city. They would "feel the horse kindly, with the result that a broom, costing $27 or $28, would be worn out in one night, while an experienced man could make a broom last several months. The new men, instead of hanging the harness up, would throw it on the floor. Things had become generally demoralized since the influx of Hagan's men.

Here is one of the things he had to contend with shortly after Hagan assumed office. Thomas Williams, a laborer, was engaged in the heavy work of putting the machines and carts in their places when they came into the stable. One day an infirm old man presented a note from Hagan which said that he had been appointed as a laborer to succeed Williams, who was discharged. Mr. Bacon says he looked at him in astonishment.

"Why, you can't do Williams's work," he said to the old man.

"No, no," was the reply, "I can't do any heavy work."

"Then," said Mr. Bacon, "Williams has to push those machines around into place."

"Oh, I could never do that," was the answer. "Eddie told me I wouldn't have any work to do. He said I was to be a sort of watchman."

"Can you sweep, then?" asked Mr. Bacon. The old man thought he could sweep a little. He was put to work at it, but presently he showed his hands to Mr. Bacon. They were all blistered. He still draws $2 a day and attempts to work a little on the machines, but another man had to be detailed to help him, so that two men now do one man's work.

Mr. Bacon asserted that Hagan was under heavy financial obligations to a certain saloon keeper in the district. He said also that the offices of the Street-Cleaning Department were not to be moved voluntarily, but that the Emigrant Savings Bank had demanded that the rooms be vacated. That was done because the building had lately been overrun with "heelers."

Mr. Bacon is a young man of excellent bearing. He talks like an educated man. He says he has never been a member of any political organization. He entered the department twenty-four hours after Mr. Coleman was appointed Commissioner. His salary at first was $900 a year. When he resigned it was $1,500.

Edward P. Hagan, Tammany leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was found last night at the Tammany headquarters of his district, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street. He said that the condition of affairs in the Stable Superintendent's department had not been found at all satisfactory to Commissioner Loomis or himself. Nothing had been done there without the Commissioner's knowledge and approbation. There had been no effort to break down the authority of the Superintendent or to weaken the respect in which he should be held by the men under him. About thirty extra drivers, paid only when they were assigned to work, had been appointed. Eight or ten men had been put on the regular pay roll, but the amount of that pay roll had not been increased. It was true that the greater part of the new men, extra and regular, had applied from the Sixteenth District, owing to the fact that the stables were situated in that district at the foot of East Seventeenth-street. As nearly as he could recollect there were about seventy drivers, fifty extra drivers, fourteen hostlers, and ten mechanics, wheelwrights, carpenters, and machinists employed under the stable superintendent.

"This squealing of Bacon's," continued the Deputy Commissioner, "is simply babyish. The fact is that, while I do not care to accuse him of dishonesty, there were irregularities in his department which no business man could tolerate for a moment. Materials and tools for repairs were received and distributed, without requisitions of any kind, to the employes. No record was kept of what was done with them, and nobody could tell what they were used for. The first thing we did was to have an inventory taken. Then we made the bookkeeper, Birmingham, storekeeper, gave him the keys, and made him keep an itemized account of everything received and distributed, only giving out materials and tools on regularly-signed requisitions. This does not seem to have met with Mr. Bacon's approval. But it was necessary that the Commissioner should have some way of finding out what was going on there.

"Then the method of disposing of old iron, old rope, and worn-out horses was, to say the least, very peculiar. Our attention was first called to a sale of old rope. I was informed, and now believe, that the market price for this stuff is 2¼ cents a pound. We found that the purchaser was nominally paying 2¾ cents. Naturally the question arose whether the weighing was straight. We directed the bookkeeper, on the morning when this delivery was to be made, to go round and attend to the weighing himself. He got there at the usual hour. Three cartloads had already gone, and Bacon tried to prevent him, and did prevent him, from weighing the rest.

"The method of dealing with William Chapman in the manufacture and repair of street-sweeping machines was also very peculiar. In 1889 the Chapman Manufacturing Company was paid over $13,000 for making a few machines at $325 for single and $450 for double ones, and for repairs. The bulk of the money was for the latter account. We found that drivers, without any orders at all, were in the habit of taking the cylinders of their machines to the Chapman place and having them 'refilled'—that is, having new rattan or bass fibre put in for brushes. Bacon told us that Chapman owned a patent on these machines, had waived his royalty on condition that purchases were made only from him, and had threatened an injunction when Superintendent Green advised a different course.

"Charles O'Neill came to us and, stating that he had sold Chapman the patents under which he the latter was operating, said he could reduce the cost of repairs one-half by buying material independently and doing the work himself without infringing in any way on these patents, and would do so if we would put him on the payroll at $3 a day. We dispensed with the services of a carpenter and employed him. He is keeping his promise. Charles Klausmann, who had general charge of repairs to machines, was discharged because of the irregularities above alluded to.

"Bacon was in the habit of condemning horses and buying them in himself. After he had bought them in this way at $46, $32, and $28, respectively, at a single sale, the commission criticised his action and told him it was all wrong. He tried to explain it by saying that if there had been anything crooked about the business he would not have bought them in his own name. So he says we have ex-convicts employed in his department? Well, I have no doubt that is so. We don't examine a man's moral character very closely when he applies for a job at emptying ash barrels. It isn't the most pleasant occupation even for a workingman. And surely if an ex-convict wants to earn an honest living at hard and disagreeable work it would not accord with the ideas of modern humanitarianism to refuse him an opportunity.

"Now, as to the assertion that Mr. Bacon was brought into Tammany without asking to come, I can prove that he himself asked me to secure his election to the General Committee of that organization. He wanted to be with the element that was on top. To put the whole thing briefly, we have not tried to rob him of his authority only to undermine it. We have tried to put things on a business basis. He has been a sort of Pooh Bah in the stables. Whether an unreasonable pique at the system introduced or anger at the cutting off of certain perquisites is at the bottom of his course, I will not undertake to say. It is certainly one or the other of these motives."

When Mr. Brace was asked to explain the accusations of irregularity made against him, he frankly conceded that, in the clerical work with which he had had nothing to do, there had been ground for such complaint. He said he was glad of the chance to explain matters. Bacon told him that Chapman owned a patent on these machines, had waived his royalty on condition that purchases were made only from him, and had threatened an injunction when Superintendent Green advised a different course.

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GRAYDON'S DYNAMITE GUN.

BIRMINGHAM, March 10.—The dynamite gun and torpedo thrower, in course of construction here by Lieut. James W. Graydon, late of the United States Navy, is attracting considerable attention. The gun is of 15 inches calibre, and is expected to be capable of throwing 600 pounds of dynamite a distance of three miles. A public demonstration will be made early in May under the auspices of the English Government. Official representatives of Russia, Italy, Spain, Turkey, and Roumania are awaiting the result of the experiment with much interest.

ORTON FOR PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 10.—Under the name and title of Roger Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, was nominated as the Home Rule candidate for Stoke-on-Trent, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons made vacant by the resignation of William Leatham Bright, Home Ruler. He failed, however, to deposit his share of the election expenses, and the nomination was therefore canceled.

HUDSON COUNTY FRAUDS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN TAKING TESTIMONY TO-DAY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The joint Committee on Ballot Reform held a three hours' meeting this afternoon, which was even more breezy than the midnight session of last week. Several of the members freed their minds in relation to the "leak" in the last meeting, whereby the press obtained information of the proceedings. Each one of the ten members wondered who violated his pledge of secrecy. The discussion on this point was exceedingly lively and resulted in extra precautions being taken to guard against any future "leaks." Then the committee proceeded to discuss the style of the official ballot, and whether the voter should check the names he wishes to vote for or punch them with an official punch, to be obtained at the polling place. No satisfactory result was reached.

The discussion upon the section of the Werts bill relating to the distribution of official ballots was resumed, and something very much like a dead-lock appeared. The Republicans stood firm for the non-distribution of the official ballot before election, and the Democrats fought hard for Senator Werts's clause providing for their distribution ten days before election. Seeing no signs of an agreement, Senator Werts (Democrat) proposed a compromise to the effect that the ballots should be distributed before election day, but only one at a time, to those applying for them. No agreement was reached on the compromise, and the matter was laid over for future consideration. Another dead-lock arose over an amendment providing for the closing of the polls at sunset. A compromise was proposed, but was not agreed to, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow night.

The first serious clash between the Democratic House and the Republican Senate occurred this evening. Senate bill No. 8, which amends the School Trustee act, came up on final passage in the House, when Mr. Marsh, the leader of the Democratic majority, opposed the bill. He said the Republican Senate had refused to pass the House bill providing for the payment of the clerks of the House committees, saying that they did not propose to pay the the Democratic clerks. Mr. Marsh said that the House should retaliate and moved that the bill be laid over. This was done.

The clerks who were appointed by the Senate committee to compare the registry lists and poll books of Hudson County discovered evidences of glaring frauds in the First Precinct of the second District to-day. The precinct is in the lower part of the city and borders on the river front. Many canal and tug boats tie up. There were found registered from the tug Essex 7, the tug O. Baker 6, the tug Winston 5, the tug Edwards 7, the tug Petralia 7, the tug Cox 5, the tug Hudler 8, the tug McWilliams 1, the tug Reed 10, the barge Enterprise 1. Besides these there were a number of names after which appeared the letters "M. C. B.," which is supposed to mean "Morris canal boat," while from a number of other tugs two and three names were registered. The typewriters who copied the poll books experienced the same difficulty in this precinct that they did in the First District. The names are so miserable in many cases as to be wholly undecipherable, and was evidently so written for the purpose of covering fraud. A number of subpœnas were served in Jersey City to-day, and to-morrow the committee will begin to take testimony here.

The Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries has completed its report for the past year, and is now ready for the printer. The report pursues a line never before attempted in this country, and is for that reason of unusual interest. It contains, among other details the average life of the workmen in the various industries and the average number of their working years, while the other is devoted to the subject of mortgages. A number of questions were sent to the various workmen in the hat, glass, and pottery industries asking them at what age they began work at their trades; whether they have worked continuously at their respective trades since they started therein; if not, requesting them to state the number of years they did not work and the reasons therefor; the number of years actually engaged in their trade; whether the occupations of their fathers were the same as their own; how long their fathers followed their trades; at what age their fathers died; at what age they became incapacitated for work; what diseases are peculiar to their trades; whether they have suffered from any disease contracted at their trades.

Answers were received to these questions from 1,040 glassworkers, 1,112 from potters, and 2,547 from hatters. From these it appears that the average life of the glassworker is 35 and a fraction years, and his working years 13. The life of a hatter is a little over 38 years, and his working years about 18. The life of the potter 35 years, and his working life 14 years. It also appears that the foreign-born workman lives a little longer than the native.

A MASTER OF HORSES.

Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the "king of horse tamers," opened last night a limited season at the Celiseum, Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, and was greeted by an immense audience. The professor announced at the outset his readiness to deal with anything and everything in the way of refractory horseflesh that could be brought forward. He had some bad specimens for the evening, he said, but they were not as bad as he hoped to handle before the close of his engagement, and he invited everybody who had a vicious horse to enter him for taming, free of charge. Then he proceeded to take the nonsense out of a number of fiery animals. The most noteworthy of these were a gray and a sorrel, the former a shyster and the latter a plunger and kicker. Under the subduing influence of the footstrap these animals, after a fall or two, became as meek and gentle as lambs and submitted to be driven over popping firecrackers, up to screeching steam whistles, and through clouds of steam, as if such things were among the genuine pleasures of horse life.

MR. BALFOUR INDIGNANT

MAKING A SHARP DEFENSE OF LORD SALISBURY.

IMPUTATIONS MADE BY SEXTON—GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT REJECTED—DENYING A PARNELLITE STORY.

LONDON, March 10.—The House of Commons to-day agreed to a motion made by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House, to resume the debate on the Government motion asking the House to accept the report of the Parnell Commission. The motion was rendered necessary by the counting out of the House on Friday last during the debate.

Mr. Sexton protested against the placing on the records of the House the Judges' distorted and perverted views of the evidence submitted to them. The Conservatives, he said, were bound to accept Mr. Gladstone's amendment as an act of moral restitution. Mr. Sexton said he had a letter marked "private" from Lord Salisbury to Pigott.

Mr. Balfour declared that a viler calumny was never uttered than the insinuation that Lord Salisbury was connected with the forgeries. He had the Prime Minister's authority to challenge Mr. Sexton to publish the letter referred to, and he dared him to read it.

Mr. Sexton retorted that he was ready to submit the letter, and others with it, to a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Balfour denied that the Government assisted the *Times* to procure evidence in America. He accused the Parnellites of withholding from the commission every source of authentic evidence. The Government made no charges against the Parnellites, and he failed to see why the Government ought to apologize. Mr. Parnell had obtained damages, but had asked no apology from the *Times*. He (Balfour) would be the last to attempt to palliate the means employed to injure Mr. Parnell. They naturally reacted in his favor. But Mr. Parnell himself was largely responsible for their effect, because had the Parnellites adequately denounced the Phœnix Park murders, nobody would have discredited the leaders.

He denied that any Unionist member of position had used the forged letters to make political capital. The *Times* had been guilty of culpable credulity, but the Parnellites were not less guilty in allowing suspicious circumstances to pass to their sympathy with, rather than to their abhorrence of, crime.

Finally Mr. Gladstone's amendment was rejected by a vote of 399 to 268. Mr. Jennings's amendment will be taken up to-morrow.

Detective Moser, who was employed by the *Times*, has written a letter in which he denies that he was in America at the time he met Mr. T. Harrington, in the debate in the House of Commons on the Parnell Commission report, asserted that he (Moser) exchanged cable dispatches with Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, with regard to procuring evidence in support of the charges made by the *Times* against the Parnellite members of the House of Commons.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 10.—The French Export Chamber has passed a resolution thanking M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the attitude of the Government in respect to the bill introduced in the American Congress, the provisions of which, the resolution says, will tend to prevent the importation into the United States of foreign dry goods.

M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke to-day at the conference of the commission appointed to discuss the question of foreign doctors practicing in France. He urged the necessity of allowing foreign doctors full permission to attend their fellow-countrymen at French health resorts, and advocated the granting of licenses to foreigners in special branches of medicine.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Robert Lincoln, the American Minister here, authorizes a denial of the report that he intends to resign his position in consequence of the death of his son.

The firm of Browne & Wingrove, melters and refiners and dealers in bullion, have failed. Their liabilities are £300,000.

BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Bismarck, replying to an address by the Peasants' Union, promises to continue, as far as his strength will permit, to work in the interests of agriculture, fostering the farming industry by legislation as far as possible, and relieving it from unequal taxation.

MADRID, March 10.—Heavy rains have prevail

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—3d col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SHIPPING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—3d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN SUABIANS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—GLADIATOR.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—MORGAN CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15 — MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 11—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—REDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE STILL ALARM.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SWEET LAVENDER.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It is not surprising to hear that the Republican leaders in Congress are deliberately agreeing to disagree as to tariff legislation, so that none can be accomplished at this session. They have got themselves into a position where it is almost impossible that anything can be done by them without serious damage to party harmony. The men who furnished the money for their campaign on the pledge of maintaining or increasing present duties will be angry if any reduction be made, while many of the woolen manufacturers and not a few of the iron and steel men will be bitterly offended if a reduction be not made. The surplus, as an argument for reduction, is rapidly disappearing under the schemes of the pension agents, the subsidy seekers, and the believers in public improvements of all sorts. It remains, however, for the leaders to consider whether a do-nothing policy will be any safer. The demand for lower duties on the materials for manufactures is no longer confined to the opposition. It cannot be dismissed as due to the free traders or to British gold. It comes from Republicans, and if it be not granted they will know what to do next.

Representatives of the Clearing House Association of this city have sent to Albany an earnest protest against the passage of the bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this State to 5 per cent. There could scarcely be a more ill-advised measure than this or one more seriously discriminating against the financial interests of New-York. No other State in the Union has a law limiting the rate of interest to 5 per cent., and the consequence of its adoption here would consequently be to stimulate the sending of capital out of the State for investment and to divert it from coming into the State for the same purpose. It would tend still further to restrict the safest and most profitable investments of savings banks, and affect injuriously all the commercial and financial interests of the State. There is no more effective regulator of the rate of interest than competition in borrowing and lending, and the tendency has long been to lower rates, but there is no reason in drawing a hard and fast line which in times of emergency would prove disastrous if not evaded. There is, in fact, no more ground for prescribing the rate for the use of money than in prescribing the rate for the use of land or any other instrument of production and exchange. If a limit is drawn it should be a universal one which will not cause restriction that may be harmless though of no benefit.

Exactly what may be the bearing of the testimony of young WATSON in the Claassen examination upon the offense with which CLAASSEN is charged, we cannot yet determine. But it can hardly fail to impress every one with the reckless rascality of the gang of which WATSON was the tool. He contradicted himself in several points and was plainly an unwilling witness, though he seems to have been throughout only a pliant servant of CLAASSEN and SIMMONS, whose employé he was, but his testimony revealed a very extensive plot. He kept several bank accounts in which he made deposits and on which he drew checks whenever he was told to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars, but he could remember nothing in detail of the transactions. He was a Director in two banks, but could not tell for what he voted as Director or why. One point of his evidence is significant. He said that his deposits and his checks were always equal in amount one to the other. By this it would seem that the gang were using their "kiting" checks, not so much to raise money as to establish the appearance of large means, and to have available apparent deposits on which they could draw to get possession of the Sixth National. Once hold of that, and their plunder in their hands, what the public would like to know—but is not likely to know—is, how this elaborate system of fraud could be carried on without suspicion from the bank officers who were made to contribute to it. What are the safeguards of ordinary banks, and why do they permit an unknown and worthless clerk to open accounts for $50,000 or so without inquiry?

It appears that would-be settlers are gathering on the borders of the Cherokee Strip, waiting to hear the news that it has been opened to them through the enacting of the Oklahoma bill or otherwise. Their movements are decidedly premature, since the bill for making Oklahoma a Territory does not include the Cherokee Strip, as, indeed, it would have no right to do. Even the House bill only proposed to add the Cherokee Outlet for purely judicial purposes, and the Senate by a decisive vote refused to include such a provision in its own bill on the same subject. In fact, no pending legislation has anything to do with the opening of the Cherokee lands to settlement. The President's proclamation ordering all cattle to be removed from the lands fixed the 1st of October next for its fulfillment, and even that proclamation is only a preliminary to other steps which must be taken in order to open the lands. These steps must include the acquisition of the title by the Government by paying a suitable price. Even on the supposition that the Government should seize the lands and fix a compensation to be determined by its own Commissioners, which it would hardly do in view of existing treaties, a long process would still be required to condemn the Cherokee Strip and turn it into public lands. Under any view of the case, the present collection of pioneers on the borders, in order to be the first to enter, is preposterous.

A COMPARISON.

Hypocrisy and facts are at deadly enmity. During the four months after the inauguration of the eminent Indiana citizen who now occupies the White House, it will be remembered that the changes in the Railway Mail Service were very numerous. Day by day dismissals were made by the score, and when it was announced that the average was over one hundred per week, the faithful journals growled in protest through their muzzles that this was a gross exaggeration. They admitted that there were some changes, but they declared that they were confined to the reappointment of the Republicans who, despite their unrivaled efficiency and their long service, had been ruthlessly dismissed by Mr. CLEVELAND. But now the facts have come out, and the official figures show that the arithmetic of the muzzled editors is as grossly and palpably false as Falstaff's, and as plain a tale will put them down. During the entire four years of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term the changes in the Railway Mail Service were only 1,999 in number. During the four months from March 1 to July 1, 1889, the changes in the same service were 2,434. The average number under Mr. CLEVELAND was four every three days, the average number under Mr. HARRISON for the time referred to was a little over sixty every three days, or fifteen times greater. The total number of changes under Mr. CLEVELAND in four years was 435 less than under Mr. HARRISON in four months. Plainly all these latter changes could not have been reappointments of men dismissed under CLEVELAND because they were 22 per cent. more numerous than the dismissals. The explanation was false, and at the department whence it originated it was known to be false. These facts do not prove that no removals were wrongly made under Mr. CLEVELAND. They prove simply that many more were wrongfully made under HARRISON and that they were excused by falsehood.

The spirit that has prevailed under Mr. HARRISON'S Administration in this particular branch of the service is the same that has been shown by official figures to have prevailed throughout the service. Our Washington correspondent, in his dispatches yesterday morning, gave the total number of changes made in the fourth-class Post Offices and by the direct action of the President, exclusive of army and navy nominations, during the first year of Mr. HARRISON'S term and the first year of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term. These were from March, 1885, to March, 1886, 20,500; from March, 1889, to March, 1890, they were 35,800. The excess under HARRISON is therefore 15,300, or 76 per cent. of the total changes made under Mr. CLEVELAND. For every hundred men turned out by Mr. CLEVELAND Mr. HARRISON has turned out a hundred and seventy-six. Most of these removals have been in the Post Office Department, but the comparative statements do not include the changes in the Railway Mail Service nor those made in the subordinate service not subject to the civil service rules. These, if they were added, would make the comparison still more unfavorable to Mr. HARRISON. It is obvious that in the general statement, as in the one relating to the Railway Mail Service, the plea cannot be admitted, though it is impudently made, that Mr. HARRISON has only replaced the faithful Republicans dismissed by Mr. CLEVELAND. You cannot put 35,800 men into the places of 20,500. A law of nature older even than the one that impels party organs to lie is against you.

We are far from claiming that Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration was free from offense in the matter of political removals. We could not claim that at the time, and incurred much Democratic criticism by pointing out the causes for blame and applying the standard of the public service which we believed that Mr. CLEVELAND ought to observe and did not. But it is not only just to him, it is of the highest importance to the cause of reform, to establish the relative fidelity to that standard of Mr. CLEVELAND and of his successor. Only by such a comparison can the people of the United States reach a sound and safe conclusion as to which of the two great parties is the better instrument for the achievement of the reform which is one of the needs of the time, and in some regards the greatest need. And in forming this conclusion it must be remembered that, while the action of Mr. HARRISON and his party falls far below that of Mr. CLEVELAND and his party, the professions and promises of the former were much higher than those of the latter.

We have no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND sincerely believed that he was doing as much and as well as he had promised to do. We cannot think that Mr. HARRISON believes that he, who promised very much more, and has done very much less, believes that he has fulfilled his pledges. No man with an elementary knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic and a common school training in the interpretation of the English language could believe that in the face of the known facts. Nor can it be forgotten that Mr. CLEVELAND found every office in the service in the hands of the Republicans. The figures show that Mr. HARRISON has not only dismissed in the Railway Service all the Democrats, but more besides. He has made not only partisan changes, but factional changes. He has shamelessly built up, not his own party merely or mostly, but his favorites in the party, so far as patronage could do it. With pledges to a lofty ideal of non-partisan administration on his lips, he has prostituted the power of appointment to erect a "Harrison machine" and to provide places for the Harrison family. If he thinks that the American people like that sort of thing, he must, as an eminent Republican Senator is reported to have said of him, "toe in mentally as well as physically."

THE OPPOSITION TO "STATE CARE."

There is to be a committee hearing at Albany to-morrow on the bill providing for State care of the insane. As heretofore, those who are expert in the care and treatment of insane persons, and who deal with the subject from the point of view of science and humanity, will appear in support of the bill. They will be aided by those who represent the charitable and humane sentiment of the community. Among those who understand the requirements of a proper treatment of the insane, and especially those who are familiar with the horrors of the county-care system in this State, there is but one opinion upon the subject. They regard the placing of the pauper insane in the poorhouses and so-called asylums of the counties as a barbarism and a disgrace to the State of New-York. Its evils and abuses have been repeatedly exposed in the reports of the State Charities Aid Association, and this exposure was powerfully reinforced by the recent report of the State Commission in Lunacy. Any one who carefully read this last report must have felt ashamed that the public sentiment of any Christian community should tolerate the state of things there set forth. It was shown that the insane poor throughout many of the counties of this State are cared for in a manner which, if applied to dumb beasts, would call for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Poor demented and helpless beings are left locked up in filthy rooms, unheated in cold weather, with miserably insufficient clothing and bedding, and with no care adapted to their condition. Women in this hapless and forlorn state are in some places left with no one to attend to their wants but rough men, and are visited only occasionally to be fed and washed like caged beasts.

None of the keepers of these poorhouses have the knowledge or training that would make them fit custodians of the insane, who are victims of the most appalling malady with which humanity is afflicted. The medical men usually employed at such institutions are selected with no reference to qualifications for dealing with this terrible malady, and are ignorant and incapable so far as its requirements are concerned. There are no nurses in any proper sense of the word, and the wretched lunatics are simply turned over to the tender mercies of those charged with the care of county paupers to do what they may with them. However excellent the motives of these men may be in some cases, they have no qualifications for treating the insane and no facilities for it, and they can give them only the attention due to particularly troublesome paupers. Even where there is no intentional neglect or brutality the system is almost of necessity cruel and inhuman, as much so as would be the promiscuous herding together of the sick and maimed, without regard to the character of their diseases and their injuries, in the custody of men with no knowledge or skill for their treatment and no facilities for applying a proper treatment. All insane persons are as much the proper subject of hospital treatment as are the victims of other diseases, and the chief difference is that a special knowledge and a peculiar skill are required in their case.

Notwithstanding the fact that the matter has been made so plain in public reports, and that all the authorities upon the subject of insanity and its treatment, as well as all who are concerned for a proper care of the unfortunate and the suffering, are on the side of the policy of placing all the dependent insane in the asylums of the State where they can receive proper treatment, the friends of the pending bill are not very hopeful of its passage. It has been defeated before, and they fear that it is in danger of defeat again. The opposition to it is not likely to appear with much force at the public hearing before the committee, nor will it be outspoken in the chambers of legislation. It is insidious, and works through local political influence upon individual members of the Legislature. Its motives are the meanest and most sordid to which human action is subject. Keepers of the poor in the counties obtain their places through local politics, and they find profit in the increase of the number of persons under their care. For the sake of making money out of the misery of poor lunatics they wish to keep them in their charge, and all the political influence they can command is used at Albany to prevent the passage of a law providing for the transfer of the wretched victims of their greed to State asylums. This is almost the only source of the opposition to this bill, and it is strangely effective with legislators from the country districts. Some of the counties of the State, known as non-exempt, are now required by law to send their insane to a State asylums, but we are authentically informed that one of these counties farms out its insane paupers to a former member of the Legislature at $3 per week each, and that he has made a good deal of money "taking care" of them. This proceeding is in defiance of law, and farming out the insane by contract to the lowest bidder or to any bidder is a barbarism worthy of the last century or of a benighted country. Yet this ex-member of the Legislature is accorded the "privileges of the floor" at the State Capitol to lobby against the bill which would deprive him of his profitable contract for keeping a county's lunatics.

That such things can be is due to apathy and indifference on the part of the public. But it is time public sentiment were aroused on this subject. Intelligent people, professing to be Christians, or even to be humane members of society, should take the trouble to inform themselves of facts that have been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the public, and use their influence as citizens in support of legislation required to clear the good name of the State from disgrace. Members of the Legislature do very generally understand the facts, and when they yield to secret political influence against their better judgment and their conscience, it is because they presume upon a general ignorance or a general indifference on the subject. Men, for instance, like Senator SLOAN, who represents two of the exempt counties in which the care of insane paupers is a source of gain to small local politicians, are suspected of lukewarmness in the support of this measure or an inclination to compass its defeat, because there is no strong public sentiment demanding its passage to sustain them against the local pressure from the small politicians. Public sentiment ought to make itself felt at Albany in this matter.

THEY STILL ENJOY HIS FAVOR.

There are more important Federal offices than those of the Register and the Receiver of the Guthrie Land Office, in Oklahoma, and of the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, but there are none with respect to which the real opinions of President HARRISON concerning common honesty in the public service seem to be more clearly disclosed.

There is no dispute about the facts in this case as they have been shown in these columns. The record is all taken from official statements sent to Congress by the Interior Department—including the reports of the department's inspectors, and the letters addressed by Secretary NOBLE to the offenders by the instructions of Mr. HARRISON himself. Everybody knows that the official opening of Oklahoma was characterized by bold jobbery. The unconcealed violations of the law at Guthrie by Federal officers and politicians masquerading as Deputy Marshals were denounced at the time by the press in all parts of the country without regard to party. Among the Republican journals whose special correspondents exposed and sharply attacked these Federal officers and adventurers was the New-York *Tribune*, but our readers will not be surprised to hear that the *Tribune* has never commented upon the remarkable reports of the inspectors or the shameful retention in office of the men pilloried in those reports.

The two Republican Inspectors—one of whom is now a member of Congress, while the other has been dismissed—told briefly but clearly the story of "the looting of Guthrie" by the friends and relatives of Register DILLE and Receiver BARNES who had entered the district long before the appointed hour. They showed that the half-brother of the Register and the intimate friend of the Receiver filed the town plat, which had "been gotten up under the direction of Col. W. H. CLAYTON of Fort Smith, Ark., another friend of the Receiver," and with it entries and declaratory statements in behalf of themselves and their relatives and one KENNER, the law partner of the Register. Their report was made on April 27.

The date of Secretary NOBLE'S first letter to DILLE, May 3, should not be overlooked, for it proves that the evidence against CLAYTON was known to President HARRISON before he appointed this man to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. That appointment was made on May 3. On the same day Mr. NOBLE sent to DILLE the letter in which the substance of the testimony concerning CLAYTON was set forth, and in which he said: "*The President directs me to inquire of you* whether you have any explanation to make in regard to these matters."

Secretary NOBLE on May 26 wrote again. The Register's explanation had been so weak as to excite his contempt. In this letter he reminded him that he had permitted his brother and the Receiver's friend to fix a town site on the plan "gotten up under the direction of CLAYTON," and to surround it with other filings "before the law-abiding people could arrive," although he knew that these men had "already openly violated the law" by going on the lands before the hour. "You and your fellow-officer," said he, "allowed these things to occur without any resistance and with a complaisance that strongly suggests a previous understanding of what was to be done, and which resulted just the same as if you had all conspired to violate the law and wrong your fellows." Well might he add that such things indicated "great weakness in the law," and warranted "great distrust" of these two officers "as to their future action upon these same claims." Does anybody believe there was any doubt in Mr. NOBLE'S mind as to the guilt of these men and their allies?

The Secretary's third and last letter, dated July 1, more than eight months ago, shows clearly that he had been acting from the beginning with the knowledge and under the instructions of Mr. HARRISON. Here is a part of it that should be quoted with any sketch of this disgraceful case:

"Your communication of the 3d ult. was received in due course of mail and *laid before the President, who has been advised of the correspondence between us. I was directed by him to reply to you that your explanation was not satisfactory.*

"The President, as well as myself, also *marks with emphasis* the fact that your former law partner, Mr. KENNER, was one of those for whom a location was made in connection with your half-brother, Mr. DILLE, and *that it appears as if you had all left your homes with the preconceived idea that the opportunity offered was a favorable one, by whatever means you had at command, to take advantage of your fellow-citizens without regard for the law and the trust imposed in you.*

"I do not deem it necessary to continue this correspondence. You have long ere this arrived at a full understanding of my views as to your action, and the position which you hold in the future toward this office. *I am not authorized by the President to request your resignation*, but I am directed by him to express to you the views herein embodied."

"This correspondence" was discontinued more than eight months ago, and the two men at Guthrie have not been disturbed, nor has the nomination of CLAYTON to be District Attorney been withdrawn. DILLE and BARNES are still taking "action upon these same claims or kindred matters" in spite of that "great distrust" which was "warranted." CLAYTON prosecutes those who violate the laws! DILLE hopes to be appointed Governor of the new Territory.

It can be seen, we think, in these letters to DILLE, that Mr. NOBLE really desired to remove the two officers, but was restrained by the President, and that he cut the correspondence short because he was disgusted by the action of his chief. The letters prepared the way for dismissal, and when the President refused to put the men out his Secretary could have no further communication with them.

Why has Mr. HARRISON protected the two officers and CLAYTON? DILLE was Secretary of the Republican Committee of Indiana in the campaign of 1888, and it is reported in the West that he has "dynamite in his pocket." The President knows him well, and he knows his law partner, KENNER, who once, in the Indiana Legislature, nominated him to be Senator of the United States. The Receiver is a representative of the Kerens party in the Southwest, and, with CLAYTON, has the powerful support of KERENS and his allies, sometimes called by irreverent Democratic papers in that region the "star-route gang."

LAW FOR FISH AND FISHERMEN.

If New-York is ill supplied with residential suburbs because it is on an island, for precisely the same reason it abounds with water resorts which cannot be surpassed for a Summer day's outing. How many tens of thousands seek health and pleasure afloat as far up the Sound as Glen Island, or as far toward fresh water in the Hudson as West Point, or as far at sea as below Sandy Hook and beyond Far Rockaway, cannot be told. Manifestly whatever concerns these water parks comes very close to the popular heart, much closer, in fact, than matters of much greater intrinsic importance.

How broad this subject is appears from the fact that every year there is a score or two of game bills at Albany. This year, thus far, there are twenty-nine. Most of them we can take no interest in. Thus, the proposed regulation of the slaughter of suckers, bullheads, and ciscoes—whatever sort of tadpole that last may be—is not a topic which appeals to those who seek fierce bluefish in the ocean, or the shapely and lusty striped bass in the surf, or the gregarious "weaks" on the oyster beds. We frankly admit that the anglers of this city care nothing for the suckers of Buonaparte's Pond, nor eke for the "ciscoes" which those who go out on Lake Ontario in boats take home when they catch herring. But they are very much interested in the bills of Mr. TOWNSEND and Senator COGGESHALL.

There is not much to Mr. TOWNSEND'S bill. It does not make two bites of a cherry, nor leave anything to be misunderstood. It simply forbids the taking of fish in Jamaica Bay except by hook and line, and except killies, eels, and shellfish. Hundreds of grateful anglers will not permit it to be denied in their presence that Mr. TOWNSEND is a statesman entitled to their suffrages; but is he a fisherman? Does he mean that hereafter the silvery spearing, the promise and petence in skillful hands of baskets and yards of snappers, must be caught by hook and line, not to say rod and reel? Is the fingering speering—which we spell as we please, since it is more plenty in the sea than in the dictionary—a game fish, or a food fish, that it may not be caught in any convenient fashion, whether by a net, or a dam, or a handy basket? If Mr. TOWNSEND will only let us catch our bait in nets, no one will object to his bill, except, of course, the eight fishers with nets who spoil the sport of thousands of anglers and hundreds who sell them bait, rent them boats, and keep waterside hotels. Why should those seiners be considered? They earn but a pittance for themselves, and as a source of food supply for the city their catch—although fatal to angling—is not worth mentioning. The greatest good of the greatest number is advanced by Mr. TOWNSEND'S bill.

Senator COGGESHALL'S bill interests every sportsman in New-York State. It provides for codifying the game laws. If by a law is meant a published rule of conduct for the guidance of the masses, it might almost be said there are no game laws in New-York. A book purporting to contain them is such an incoherent mass of contradictions and exceptions that only the most leisurely and industrious person can find anything in it, or, having found something pertinent, can be sure that elsewhere there is not something different. Who, for instance, would look for the law regarding catfish in Mud Lake under a section regulating fishing with nets in Lake Ontario? And is there any good reason why there should be one law for Gravesend Bay, another for Great South Bay, and none at all for the peer of either them—Jamaica Bay? However it may have been a year or two ago, New-York is now wholly discovered. There is within it no unknown animal with either gills or lungs, nor any resort for either variety, which is not within the knowledge of whoever seeks it. It follows that there is no reason why the whole subject should not be legislated about rationally, by rule and principle, so that it would be scarcely necessary to go to a book for knowledge of the law. And, if it were necessary for special reasons to legislate minutely for such localities as Tonawanda Creek or Cotton's Dam, at least it ought to be done so that one willing to learn the law might find it. Senator COGGESHALL'S bill proposes no new law, but merely an orderly arrangement of existing laws. There are able lawyers who contend that the rule-of-thumb laws at large under which we all live cannot be written down and put in a book in orderly fashion. If they are not asked about this proposed code of game laws, but if some intelligent person is put at the task, we have not the least doubt it can be done out of hand; nor can we imagine any reason why it should not be done.

Some remarks of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana, Mr. HERWIG, seem to demand the attention of the Chicago *Tribune* and certain other papers in the West that have become excited over the Warmoth case and the attempt to procure in North Dakota a charter for the Louisiana Lottery Company. The Chicago *Tribune* maintains that this company is "a Democratic institution, and always has been," and that Republicans always and everywhere oppose lotteries. It also asserts that the company can never hope for aid from Republicans. The *Herald* publishes an interview with Mr. HERWIG, "one of the largest capitalists in the State and the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee," who is said to be "outspoken in favor of the extension of the company's charter," and whose reply to a question as to the attitude of Republicans in Louisiana is reported as follows: "The Republicans have always favored the lottery, and they will be solid for an extension of the charter. I do not know a single Republican leader in the State who will oppose the proposition." This statement, and a note to the effect that the chief promoter of the scheme in North Dakota was a Republican ex-Senator of the United States, ought to be put in evidence as tending to soften the severity of our contemporary's conclusions.

When Mr. LOOMIS was appointed Commissioner of Street Cleaning, the loudly-trumpeted purpose of the Tammany Mayor was to have the streets of the city cleaned. We warned him at the time that an indispensable condition would be liberty on the part of the Commissioner to employ men for their ability and willingness to work without regard to politics. When EDWARD P. HAGAN was appointed Deputy Commissioner there was no possible explanation of the selection except that politics was to be infused into the department and care taken of the Tammany heelers. The result appears in the resignation of the Superintendent of Stables and the reasons given therefor. It appears that HAGAN has been energetically doing what it was to be expected that he would and what he must have been appointed to do, thrusting worthless and incompetent men into employment at the stables and elsewhere, and demoralizing the service of the department. It is simply impossible to get good work and satisfactory results by such a system, and Mr. LOOMIS will soon find that he will have to give up his task as hopeless unless HAGAN and his ward politics are thrust out of the Street-Cleaning Department. The condition of the streets is by no means inproved, and that of the department is evidently growing worse. It will soon need cleaning as badly as the streets.

With the exception of the interchange between the two cavalry regiments, the Fourth being now in Arizona and the Second mostly in California and Washington, the changes of station ordered for the troops this year are long ones. The Fifth Artillery, now on the Pacific coast, exchanges with the First, on the Atlantic, and the Twenty-third Infantry, now in the lake region, will go down to Texas, exchanging there with the Nineteenth. At least a part of the Fifteenth Infantry, now in the Dakotas, will move to the Gulf States after the 1st of May. Such distances make the cost of transportation an important item, and render noticeable the provisions for diminishing it. These include not only leaving behind horses, field pieces, and heavy equipments, but a privilege to enlisted men of the First Artillery, Fourth Cavalry, and Nineteenth Infantry to remain at their present posts and be transferred to companies of the regiments which will garrison those posts after the exchange. In addition, all enlisted men who have not more than six months more to serve and are not going to re-enlist will be left behind and fill out their terms of enlistment in the arriving organizations. Those various provisions must have an effect in cutting down the expense of the interchanges now ordered. Exactly how much it will amount to can only be told by calculation when the transfers are all completed; but the plans are obviously judicious.

AMUSEMENTS.

JEFFERSON AND FLORENCE.

Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Florence, and Mrs. Drew returning to New-York after a prosperous tour of the other cities, found the familiar three-act version of "The Rivals" as good a medium as any fresher play could be for the beginning of their engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening. The house was well filled and the audience was eagerly attentive, sympathetic, and demonstrative. Sheridan's wit was never more heartily appreciated, the inimitable humor of Mr. Jefferson's Fighting Bob never caused more laughter, and the old malapropisms of the delightful Della of Sir Lucius, which come from the lips of Mrs. Drew as naturally as the spontaneous utterances of common conversation, seemed to be as new and bright as gold coins fresh from the mint.

As for the Sir Lucius of Mr. Florence, while its great merit is not yet fully appreciated by the public, perhaps, it is certainly the best performance of the gallant Irish adventurer that has been seen in our stage since John Brougham was in his prime. It has richer humor, more strength of character than the O'Trigger of the late W. R. Floyd, the only portrayal of this part in comparatively recent years worth coupling with it. It has the breadth, freedom, and vigor that belong to old comedy, and is indeed much closer to Sheridan and eighteenth-century manners than Mr. Jefferson's Acres, which is, indeed, *sui generis*. Of course nobody wastes ink in criticism of Mr. Jefferson's acting; the time for that is passed. What he does is accepted as perfection, and, in its way, it is perfect. But Mr. Jefferson has adapted Sheridan's Bob to his own manner of acting, and Mr. Florence adapts his manner to Sheridan's Sir Lucius.

No one in this generation has heard that famous challenge to Captain Absolute, now restored to this version of the play, delivered with the simple directness, the lurking drollery, the crispness of utterance, the easy grace, that Florence gives to it. He has revived all the old humor of "It's a very pretty quarrel as it stands!" The delightful sincerity of his consoling remark to Bob—"They tell me there's very snug lying in the churchyard"—deprives it of its usual suggestion of ill-timed banter.

Of course Jefferson is the centre of attraction. Bob is followed in his perplexity always with bubbling laughter, and yet with real pity. The exquisite art of this impersonation and the nature that lies beneath it surpass anything else in contemporaneous comedy. Mrs. Drew's popularity closely approaches Mr. Jefferson's. The peculiar traits of the fighting, lovemaking Irish gentleman of old English comedy, delineated in O'Trigger, are not well understood at this time. Miss Viola Allen gives to the part of Lydia some of the old-time quality. Here is a piece of acting well thought out, if not noticeably brilliant.

THE WAGNER CYCLUS.

The Wagner cyclus reached "Tristan and Isolde" last night. As is usual when this ultra-Wagnerian work is performed, the house was not so crowded as it is when "Die Meistersinger" is given. Nevertheless, there was a large audience, and its attentive—indeed, reverent—mood was remarkable. It may be and probably is true that "Tristan and Isolde" is not yet so generally appreciated as "Siegfried," for instance, but that is to be attributed to its dark and gloomy nature. It is the most tragic of all Wagner's works save "Die Götterdämmerung," and its demands on the intellectual and emotional capacity of the hearer are severe. One ought, perhaps, to be surprised that there is in this community even at this date a sufficient number of serious and devoted lovers of the loftiest type of musical tragedy to make possible five performances of this work in one season. But this city would hardly support five representations of "Lucia" in one Winter.

The performance of last evening was dignified and artistic in spirit, though not ideal in execution. Herr Vogl is not as big a Tristan, and last night he appeared to be a little under the weather. His voice seemed to be unusually inflexible and unresponsive to his demands upon it. But he was earnest, and labored industriously to bring out the significance of his rôle. Of Frau Lehmann's Isolde it is only necessary to repeat the familiar assertion that it is one of the most imposing impersonations ever seen in opera in this country. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore, Herr Beck again deserving special mention for his correct feeling in the part of Kurvenal. The orchestra did its work superbly, and Herr Seidl conducted nobly.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Joseph Haworth received a rousing welcome at the hands of the large audience that saw "Paul Kauvar" at Nibio's last night—a welcome which Mr. Haworth assured his hearers he gratefully appreciated in the course of the brief speech which he was compelled to make before the curtain at the conclusion of the fourth act. The success of last night's performance was largely due to the conscientious and painstaking efforts of Mr. Haworth. Miss Lizzie Rechelle made but a slight impression in the important part of Diane, while Mr. Charles Vandenhoff's Duc de Beaumont was notable chiefly for mannerisms. The dream scene was admirably managed, while the mob was sufficiently sanguinary and demonstrative.

On the stage at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week is a "variety show" of more than ordinary excellence. There are a dozen or more competent performers on the bill, and the company includes Mowatt, a club swinger, who in his own particular way is really a marvel. Last night this company made its first appearance, and the audience was very large.

Mr. Pinero's "Sweet Lavender" was presented at Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House last evening by Mr. Daniel Frohman's traveling company, Mr. A. P. Burbank taking the part of Phenyl. The house was not crowded, but the audience was keenly appreciative of the merit of the play and the painstaking work of the actors.

ON RECORD AT LAST.

From Yesterday's Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

The *Eagle* thinks that Alfred C. Chapin would do well for the next Governor, David B. Hill for the next United States Senator, and Grover Cleveland for the next President of the United States.

We are aware that many excellent Democrats will be inclined to except to as much of this programme as includes the renomination of ex-President Cleveland, and will insist that Gov. Hill should be the next Democratic candidate for President. The *Eagle* is convinced, however, that present and increasing indications show so large a preponderance of Democratic sentiment for Mr. Cleveland's renomination as to make it the duty of those Democrats who are opposed to that act to respect the manifest will of the party.

To set Mr. Cleveland aside would be to disappoint the manifestly overwhelming desire of the Democracy of the United States, so far as that desire can be determined. It would be a repulsion of the independent voters who wish to co-operate with the Democracy, and whose Democratic success in the Nation would be doubtful. It would be accepted as the adoption by the party of the Republican attacks on Cleveland's Administration, the acts and the head of which the party unanimously indorsed. It would be a qualification, if not a repudiation, of the reform issues which Mr. Cleveland personifies to the people. It would cross the obvious desire of the country to retract and reverse its mistaken decision of 1888.

"The more I see my husband, the better I like my lover," sings the lady in the opera. The more the country experiences of the present Administration the better it likes its predecessor. Mr. Cleveland stands for the affirmative of everything the people, in our judgment, wish to reimpress on their Government. It would be a personal triumph, perhaps, for Gov. Hill to be able to defeat the ex-President's renomination; but that such personal triumph could be extended to Gov. Hill's nomination for President, or, even then, to the success of the Democratic ticket in the Union, requires a measure of confidence which the *Eagle* is not credulous enough yet to indulge and perceives not enough evidences yet to justify.

PAINFUL TO BEHOLD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me why it is that the *Evening Post* offends the intelligence of its readers this evening by giving two and a half columns space on its first page, all in big type, to the report of an examination of a witness in a criminal case, while it entirely omits such important items of news as that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has the grip; that the Prince of Wales dined with Lord Randolph Churchill Saturday night, and that Prof. Tyndall has published a letter a column long savagely attacking Mr. Gladstone?

All this news was found in the other evening papers, yet the *Post* pushed it aside so as

DOLPH'S AMUSING FARCE

THE SMELLING COMMITTEE STILL ON THE BOARDS.

SENATORS TAKING MINOR RÔLES, WITH SHORT SPEAKING PARTS, AT THE MANAGER'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—That act of the side-splitting farce which Senator Dolph and his select committee of specialists are now performing is doing a great deal toward making the farce the most successful exhibition of its kind ever seen on the Senatorial boards. So attractive has it proved, indeed, that over forty Senators were unwilling to-day to forego the pleasure of taking part in it rather than to attend the performance given by Mr. Palmer's "Aunt Jack" company at Albaugh's.

Nearly all of them played the rôle of witnesses in the Dolph entertainment, for the smelling committee continued to-day the scheme adopted last week of putting each Senator on the stand to purge himself of any suspicion of having violated any rule of the Senate, and to help the committee to explain in its report why it had failed to find out the sources of star-chamber news sent out by Washington correspondents.

Chief Smeller Dolph was aware that the act would be a long one, and he ordered the curtain rung up at 1 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual. A full corps of pages was on hand to act as messengers, and as soon as the curtain went up one of them brought in Mr. Blair. The New-Hampshire Senator, like all who followed him, took the oath upon a greasy-looking Bible, which has been in use for such purposes in the Senate over fifty-six years, and then spent fifteen minutes in telling the committee how sure he was that he never revealed a star-chamber secret to a newspaper man. It was evidently a severe strain upon his strength, for when he left the stage he leaned heavily upon the arm of Committeeman Higgins, who escorted him down stairs and to his seat in the Senate Chamber.

Neither Mr. Butler nor Mr. Barbour, the next witnesses, needed any help in reaching or leaving the smelling committee room, but Messrs. Coke and Cockrell, who followed them, mutually encouraged each other by walking in, hand-in-hand, like a couple of schoolboy chums, who were determined not to "peach" on each other. Mr. Faulkner walked into the room without the aid of the crutch he has had to carry during most of the Winter, and Mr. Chandler was hitting his lower lip discontentedly, as if he begrudged the waste of time that might have been spent in preparing resolutions in denunciation of Southern "outrages."

All these witnesses and those who came after them were allowed to hear each other's testimony and to remain in the smelling committee's inner room as long as they liked. Mr. Dolph did not appear to have the same fear of collusion between the Senatorial witnesses that troubled him when the newspaper men were called, for the latter were put under guard in an outer room and taken into the inner chamber one at a time. While Mr. Chandler was on the stand a tall, white-haired, and very dignified stranger opened the door of the committee room and started to walk in. In five seconds he was out in the corridor gazing at the closed door. After this a page was stationed in the corridor to warn all strangers away.

After Mr. Dawes and Mr. Cullom had received their cue to take the stage, Mr. Dolph slipped out, went to the restaurant, and invested a part of his salary in a large red apple. Then he dropped quietly into the Senate Chamber, and, while munching his apple, strolled here and there, tapping Senators on the shoulder and inviting them to walk up to meet the smelling committee. Mr. Dixon, the new Senator from Rhode Island, was the first to respond to the shoulder tapping. He found the smelling committee's headquarters after some trouble, and he was promptly given the chance to tell how little he knew.

Mr. Davis was caught in the cloak room smoking a cigar, and Mr. Dolph put him in charge of a messenger and sent him up stairs. When he came out he was whistling a comic opera air that greatly resembled the Mikado's inquiry about making the punishment fit the crime. Mr. Daniel went into the room as if in a big hurry to get through with his part of the performance, and when he came out he was as grave as an owl. Mr. Cockrell found his part amusing, for he left with a broad smile lighting up his face. Mr. Cullom also carried a smile away with him, but Mr. Dawes came out with a very long face.

Mr. Eustis walked in as slowly as he talks, and behind him went Mr. Farwell, with his left hand in his pocket. Mr. Evarts's face was as long as a quarter section of one of his sentences when he responded to the smelling committee's summons, and it had grown longer when he emerged after giving his useless evidence. He had heard Mr. Farwell tell the smellers that their farce was as nonsensical as the whole star-chamber system, and that both could not be too quickly dispensed with. Fisherman Frye was the next Senatorial witness.

Following him was Mr. George, who quickly purged himself of any violation of rules and then told the committee that the star-chamber sittings were all wrong and the quicker they were abolished the better. Mr. Hale chewed a toothpick while taking the oath. After him came Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and as he stepped in Mr. George stepped out, with his spectacles on the top of his head. Then came President Pro Tem. Ingalls, with a mental head and a very spiteful tone of war breaking from his blood-red scarf. Mr. Ingalls is no sluggard, and in his four minutes he had purged himself to Mr. Dolph's satisfaction and had returned to the Senate Chamber.

Senator Hoar was another witness who took great comfort in chewing a tooth pick. Mr. Hanton took up very little time after Mr. Hoar had left the stand, and then the page on guard admitted Mr. Jones of Nevada and Mr. Edmunds, who walked in together. "This is the spot," said Mr. Edmunds as the door closed, and he put on a black cap to do his shining head. Five minutes later he had satisfied the smellers that he was innocent of the crime of telling anything to newspaper men.

The twenty-fifth Senator to take the oath and kiss the well-worn Bible was Mr. Morrill. He said he had been a Senator longer than any of his fellows, but when he left the Smelling Committee knew no more than when it had been appointed. They learned no more from Mr. Moody, a brand-new Senator, nor did they obtain anything of value from Mr. Mitchell, who staid three minutes in the room and left with a grin of pleasure. The Oregon Senator was followed by Mr. McMillan and Mr. Hawley, and then, in quick succession, came Messrs. Payne, Paseo, Paddock, Pierce, and Pettigrew. Behind them was Mr. Anderson, and then came Mr. Spooner, the thirty-sixth of the witness and the last of the day.

Chief Smeller Dolph's apple had whetted his appetite for dinner, and after Mr. Spooner had added his denial of guilt to those of his thirty-five predecessors the pages and messengers were dismissed and the Smelling Committee adjourned. It will meet again to-morrow and finish the list of eighty-two Senators. Then it will ask a lot of questions of Senate employes and in due time it will again report to the Senate that it has been unable to find out where newspaper men get their information.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett of London is at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Judge F. A. Macomber of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Gilsey House.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and Bishop D. F. Goodsell of Texas are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Murat Halstead of Cincinnati and Sir James Home and Cayk. A. K. Middleton of Scotland are at the Brevoort House.

Senator John S. Barbour of Virginia, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, and Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE STUDENTS WILL MISS HIM.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—George Thompson, a prominent citizen of this town and proprietor of its largest industrial establishment, died suddenly of heart disease in his place of business last Saturday night. Mr. Thompson was nearly seventy-four years old. In the early part of his business life he was associated with John B. Gough, in New-York, in the bookbinding business.

He came to Princeton in 1839, and from that time until his death he has always done the work of the college students in binding and rebinding. In 1849 he went to California, and was the only one to get through alive, all the rest of the party being killed by Indians. He was active in public life during former years, having held several public offices in the borough. His burial will take place to-morrow afternoon.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The opening sermon of the one hundred and sixth session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be preached to-morrow by the Rev. J. R. Van Horn of Shepherdstown, West Va., one of the ablest Southern Methodist ministers.

The sermon will be followed by the communion, and Wednesday morning the Conference will organize by Bishop Duncan taking the chair. It will be the first time the Bishop has presided over the Baltimore Conference.

BALLOT REFORM THEIR CRY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR AT COOPER UNION.

The mass meeting of Knights of Labor of this city at Cooper Institute last evening to urge the passage of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill was a large one. Every seat in the great hall was taken, the aisles and lobbies were crowded, and hundreds upon hundreds of men could not get in at all. It was finally decided to get up an outdoor mass meeting for the overflow, and this was as enthusiastic as was the meeting indoors.

George Murray, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, called the meeting to order and said that the last General Assembly of the order was in favor of ballot reform and had advised the district assemblies of New-York State to hold a conference in regard to the matter. The conference was held, and the present mass meeting was one of those that that body had decided to call throughout the State to agitate ballot reform.

General Master Workman Powderly was the first of the speakers. Mr. Powderly spoke of the recent municipal elections held in Scranton and other places in Pennsylvania, and related how some of the illiterate voters had been imposed upon. The elections in Pennsylvania he denounced as fraudulent, as they afforded no secrecy for protection to the voter. In reply to statements that the Knights of Labor do not favor ballot reform, he said that the General Assembly held at Indianapolis in 1888 directed the General Executive Board to work for it in all the States. Since that time there have been new election laws in fifteen States. The speaker believed that ballot reform would do away with political assessments.

There was a vital necessity for ballot reform, as two dangers were threatened under the present system. Either the moneyed men would control all and own all or such a revolution as would shake the country to the very centre would be witnessed. There was no reason to expect justice from the moneyed classes. Take a given number of workmen and give them wealth and in a few years they would become as callous as the present rich men. This was one of the defects of human nature. The system must be changed, but how? Politicians are what people make them. The masses ought to reform themselves instead of simply condemning the "skinners" for "skinning" them. The speaker had more respect for the politician who said "I'll rob and skin them" than for the men who voluntarily offered themselves to be "skinned."

Mr. Powderly had seen men selling their votes for a drink of gin. Mr. Powderly is what he terms a "temperance crank," and in talking about the rum power he cried: "Where does the power of Tammany come from?" and a voice in the audience replied: "From gin."

James P. Archibald, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 210, hoped that the voice of the meeting would be plainly heard at Albany. It was not a "temperance crank," and in talking about the rum power he cried: "Where does the power of Tammany come from?" and a voice in the audience asked whether this was a Republican meeting. The speaker replied that they had nothing to do with the Republican Party. The meeting was one of workingmen irrespective of party, and there was no doubt of the majority's being in favor of ballot reform. In concluding his remarks Mr. Archibald said: "If defeated this time let us vote against every man in the Senate and Assembly who helps to defeat the bill we favor."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted amid ringing cheers:

Whereas, The purity of the ballot is the bulwark of the Republic, and therefore essentially necessary to the welfare, liberty, and happiness of its people.

Whereas, The present system of voting is detrimental to the best interests of the people by reason of the corrupt practices resorted to in order to defeat the will of the people at the ballot box.

Whereas, It is an indisputable fact that the buying and selling of votes, intimidation of voters by threats of loss of employment possible only under the present system, and other questionable methods have assumed such an alarming magnitude that municipal, State, and national elections have become a farce; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we emphatically demand the passage of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill; that we call upon the workmen of the State to hold to strict accountability the Assemblymen and Senators, and also the executive officers, irrespective of party, who oppose or attempt to defeat or prevent the said bill from becoming a law.

UNION LEAGUE EXTENSION.

MORE BACHELOR APARTMENTS WANTED BY THE CLUB'S MEMBERS.

It is almost a certainty that the Union League Club will lease the house at 453 Fifth-avenue, adjoining the club's handsome building. The Executive Committee has long had the matter under consideration, and the proposition was submitted to the club members in a circular letter on Saturday, in which the advantages of the proposed extention were fully set forth. To be counted among real club men in present clubdom one must have club apartments, sleeping accommodations, in case of emergency. The Union League Club has always made this a feature. The house was built with that intent.

But the demand for apartments by the members has entirely outgrown the accommodations afforded by the clubhouse proper. The lease of the adjoining house seems to solve the dilemma. It will add fourteen new bedrooms to those already available. A small estimate of the income that these fourteen rooms would bring the club is $12,000 a year. An eight-year lease of the house has been offered, the club's $10,000 a year, so that the rent of the rooms would more than pay the rent of the house.

At present the plan is to use the first floor of the new property as an additional café and the basement for club purposes. The communication between the two houses could be made without any defacement to the clubhouse proper. Such connection would cost about $8,000, and the object in taking an eight-year lease is to spread this cost over a period of eight years, making it $1,000 a year, which could be deducted from the room rental and still leave enough to pay the rent stipulated in the lease. Furthermore, the lease would expire at the same time that the lease of the land upon which the clubhouse proper stands will have to be renewed.

The plan has met with much favor. The unsatisfactory proposition of converting the club theatre to other purposes would be happily disposed of by the acquisition of the new house.

FELL FOUR STORIES.

Two Germans, George Wollestein of 255 West Houston-street, and William Vogel of 103 Ten Eyck-street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped death last evening, in the factory of the Consumers' Cigar Manufacturing Company, 226 and 228 East Sixty-third-street. They stepped on the platform of a freight elevator on the fourth floor, and an instant later the hoisting rope broke and they fell to the cellar. Both were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Wollestein had escaped with severe bruises and a cut head, and he was soon able to go home, but Vogel's legs were broken and he had serious internal hurts. The cause of the accident was not determined.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses of Sunday night's fire at Detroit will aggregate $152,800. The insurance will amount to $97,850. Following is a statement of the losses and insurance: Grinnell & Raffy, loss, $45,000; insurance, $29,000. William Wright & Co., loss, $30,000; fully covered. James McMillan, (building,) loss, $52,000; insurance, $25,000. Hunt Chair Company, loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. W. S. Ostler, loss, $5,000; covered. J. E. & G. H. Scripps, (building,) loss, $2,500; no insurance. Scottish Rite Temple, loss, $100; covered. Charles L. Waldo, loss, $1,000; insurance, $700. W. H. Collins, loss, $3,000; no insurance. William Carroll, loss, $1,200; no insurance. Don M. Dickinson, (probably,) loss, $2,000; covered.

The large hardware establishment of R. P. Buchard & Brother and the furniture warerooms of R. Breckenridge & Sons, at Owen Sound, Ontario, were burned yesterday and several adjoining buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at $80,000, with insurance of $25,000 in the following companies: Western, Queens, Commercial Union, City of London, Lancashire, Caledonia, British American, and North British and Mercantile.

Yesterday morning fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the warehouse of the B. C. Clark Crockery Company, at Kansas City, Mo. The warehouse and contents were wholly destroyed. The loss is estimated at $102,000, fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Second Reformed Church, corner of Washington and Sixth streets, Grand Haven, Mich., caught fire from an overheated furnace Sunday morning and was consumed. The loss is $8,000. The insurance on the building is $2,000, and on the fixtures $1,500.

The fire at Hazardville, Conn., Sunday, only burned the rear room of Gordon Brothers and did not affect the mill, which is running as usual. The report that the mill was burned is without foundation.

The Commercial Hotel of South St. Paul, Minn., the great stock yards suburb of St. Paul, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The building was a total loss, but most of the contents were saved.

The residence of Xavier Derr at College Point, L. I., was burned early yesterday morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Loss, $4,000; partially insured.

ADIRONDACK PARK BILL

ABANDONED TO ITS FATE BY GEN. HUSTED.

A VICIOUS PROJECT THAT WAS INDORSED BY GOV. HILL—THE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES DOG LAWS.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gen. Husted has decided to abandon the bill to establish an "Adirondack Park" and for the appointment of five salaried Commissioners, and THE TIMES, which was the first to expose the vicious and covert intentions of the measure, may be said to have achieved a victory. The bill was drawn in the interest of Smith M. Weed, Frank S. Witherbee, and other railroad and iron magnates of the Adirondack regions, and its only purpose was to enable them, through the influence they expected to wield over the new commission, to obtain possession of the most desirable places in the woods and erect hotels and cottages. They fondly hoped "to kiss" it through under the guise of reform and patriotic legislation for the better protection of the forest, but the constant flood of light that has been shed upon it was too much for even Gen. Husted, and he has at last been forced to leave the bill to its fate in the committee to which he referred it.

One of the most disappointed men in Albany in consequence of this turn of affairs is Gov. Hill, who had given his gracious consent to the Husted bill, and who sees the opportunity slip through his hands to make a new commission, something which he decries in all his State papers, but always approves of when the Legislature sends a bill of the kind to him. When the bill first appeared here the fact was given out that it was approved by Morris K. Jesup and the State Forestry Society. The purpose of this was plain, and the intent to deceive was soon exposed. As a last expedient a meeting was called for in New-York last Thursday, in the hope that amendments might be proposed that would prove acceptable to all friends of the Adirondacks and all persons interested in their protection, welfare, and preservation, but for some reason the plan was abandoned. Gen. Husted received a dispatch from Mr. Jesup requesting him to take no action on the bill, and he determined to let it go.

The Sloan bill which allows the Forest Commission to purchase, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Land Office, twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of Adirondack lands at a price not to exceed $1 50 an acre, seems to possess obnoxious features also. It has passed both houses. It was drawn at the suggestion of Sherman W. Knevals of the Forestry Commission. The Commissioners of the Land Office are Controller Wemple, Treasurer Danforth, Secretary of State Rice, Speaker Husted, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Attorney General Tabor, and State Engineer Bogart. One Republican, Husted, out of the seven, and four out of the seven are completely and absolutely under the control of the Governor, who, it has been shown, is under the influence of the men who wish to despoil the best parts of the Adirondacks and secure the choicest spots for their own aggrandizement. It is well known that some of these gentlemen own thousands of acres of land in the woods that are worthless. Perhaps these gentlemen have a batch of acres to sell.

The joint resolutions which were reported from Senator Sloan's Finance Committee a fortnight ago contained the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the Forest Commission be and hereby is directed to take into consideration the message of the Governor addressed to the Legislature, calling attention to the subject of establishing a State park in and about the head waters of the rivers having their sources in the Adirondack wilderness, and after thoroughly investigating the possibilities of such an undertaking, to report to the Legislature at the next session of the same, recommendations as to the most effective methods to be employed to accomplish that end—either by bill or otherwise — together with any pertinent facts within the knowledge of the commission relating to the general subject of forest preservation or extension; and further to report the number of acres or square miles of land essential to fulfilling the requirements of a park, reservation, or park and the probable cost thereof, and to report also in regard to other subjects referred to in said message of the Governor.

This resolution was drawn by the delicate and grasping hand of Mr. Sherman W. Knevals, but then Husted this evening received a letter from Mr. Jesup approving it.

* *

Mr. Ahearn's bill to authorize the Mayor to appoint three additional School Commissioners in the First, Second, and Fourth School Districts in New-York City was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, after an interesting debate. In speaking to the measure Mr. Ahearn declared that over 37 per cent. of the school children in the city resided in the lower section of the city, which was represented by twenty-five of the thirty Trustees. For the last five years the people of his section, he said, had endured a great deal of trouble with applications they had made for school supplies for the reason that all the Commissioners resided up town.

"Is not New-York divided into school districts?" asked Senator Saxton.

"Yes," returned Mr. Ahearn. "There are six districts and the Commissioners are selected, but not by districts. Three districts have no representation whatever. The only objection that has been raised against this bill is that it introduces politics into the public schools, but if it becomes a law the Mayor will appoint the Commissioners, and I am sure he will not allow politics to influence him. I have in my hand a communication from J. Edward Simmons, President of the Board of School Commissioners, who claims that the reason why the lower part of the city is not represented is because no competent persons can be found there. All we want," exclaimed Ahearn, "is protection from the Commissioners. The bill is desired by the people of my district and by the School Trustees. In the Tenth Ward last September and October 837 children were turned away from the schools, owing to the inadequacy of the accommodations."

Mr. Hendricks, who dissented from the report of the committee, said that the Mayor ought to to be able to select the best men of the city for school purposes, without regard to districts.

Mr. Ahearn contended that the Trustees did not visit the schools in the lower part of the city more than once in two years; hence the necessity of the present bill.

* *

Judge Robertson, who is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, handed up a remonstrance from that body against the passage of the Hendricks bill to allow the city of Syracuse to tap Skaneateles Lake, one of the feeders of the Erie Canal, for a fine and wholesome supply of water.

* *

The Assembly spent an hour or more to-night discussing the relative merits of the dog bill lately introduced by Mr. Peck of Cortland, and the Mase dog law of 1889, which it aims to repeal. The Mase bill places a tax of $1 on each dog, causes each owner to put a collar on his dog and register the animal, and pay a fee. If a dog is found without a collar he may be shot, and the person who kills him is entitled to a fee of 50 cents from the town. The Peck bill leaves the law where it was prior to 1889, in the hands of the Boards of Supervisors, who may, in their discretion, increase the dog tax to such a sum as the necessities of counties require for indemnity for the killing of sheep.

Mr. Mase of Westchester was in his usual happy frame of mind, and when Mr. Peck called the bill from the table, the discussion which followed provoked much merriment. He began his defense of the existing law in this style: "Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the convention." The House guffawed, and when quiet had been partially restored he went on in explanation of the law framed last year, claiming it was just what the country needed. Messrs. Peck, Acker of Steuben, Nixon of Chautauqua, and Bridges of Otsego took issue with him. The latter said the Mase Dog bill was so obnoxious to the people of his section that it had entered into Otsego County politics. The last Democratic call for a caucus in that county, he said, especially invited all persons opposed to the Mase dog law to attend the caucus.

After a vigorous war of words, in which Mr. Mase appealed to his friends to support him, the House passed the Peck bill by a large majority.

* *

Mr. Acker asked unanimous consent to-night that on Thursday morning the Saxton Ballot Reform bill be taken up and advanced to second reading. Mr. Sheehan inquired whether the gentleman would consent to have the Saxton Corrupt Practice bill, which was on the same subject, discussed at the same time.

"What do you mean by saying they should be taken up at the same time?" asked Mr. Acker.

"One after the other," laconically interjected the Speaker.

"Unless you do consent I will object," threatened the Democratic leader.

Mr. Acker consented, and the House decided that the bills should come to the front at the time specified.

* *

"Who threw that document?" shouted the Speaker to-night as a bundle of papers sailed across the well and struck the desk of Mr. Bridge of Otsego. There was no reply, and the "Bald Eagle" pounded lustily with his gavel and glared fiercely from his perch. "Never again let me see documents thrown across the floor of this House," he said, and any one with half an eye could see that he would annihilate future offenders in this respect. There was a sheepish look on the face of J. K. O'Connor of Oneida for the remainder of the session.

* *

One year ago Mr. Fish introduced a bill providing for submitting to the electors the proposition to establish a higher rate for liquor licenses than that fixed in the report made by the Commissioners appointed by the law of 1888. The bill got as far as Committee of the Whole, but was ordered back to the Excise Committee. Mr. Fish did not push it. To-night he introduced it again. According to its provisions the inspectors of election at each poll in the State at the general election to be held next November shall provide a box to receive votes on the proposition to raise the rate for licenses. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers.

And, by the way, what has become of the Prohibition amendment? What result was reached by the temperance Republicans who met in New-York last week for the purpose of awaking this somnolent Legislature on this important question? Has Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the candidate for United States Senator, strangled this movement?

* *

Mr. Blanchfield of Kings introduced a bill to create the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards of Brooklyn.

Mr. Blumenthal has affixed his name to a bill for the extension of the railway authorized to be constructed by the Legislature of 1888 in the transverse road in Central Park, New-York, adjacent to Eighty-sixth-street, through Eighty-sixth-street westwardly to North River, and through Eighty-fifth-street eastwardly to the East River, with the consent of one-half the property owners on that part of the streets occupied by the railway. Whenever one of these railways shall have been constructed, the privilege of operating it for a specified term of years shall be sold at public auction under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The privilege shall not be sold for a sum less than that fixed by appraisement of the Commissioners.

Mr. Stein of New-York introduced Senator Collins's bill for the proper employment of convicts.

* *

The Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries is expected to submit its report to-morrow concerning the printing contract lately entered into between Warden Brush of Sing Sing and Horatio N. Davis. The report will recommend that a concurrent resolution be adopted requesting the Superintendent of State Prisons to annul the contract. The committee says that the power to annul rests entirely with the Prison Board.

* *

Mr. J. K. O'Connor of Oneida put in a bill to-night taxing sleeping, buffet, or drawing-room cars operated by corporations not organized under the laws of this State. It provides each corporation whose cars enter this State to return to the Controller the total number of miles of railroads over which they run, the value of such cars, and the number of miles of railroad in the State they cover. The tax each year is to be computed on the total value of all such cars, in the proportion that the number of miles of road they traverse in this State bears to the total number of miles over which they are operated, and shall be at the regular State tax upon the comparative value. Refusal of the company or companies to comply with these requirements is to be the signal for the Controller to assess a double tax. The Attorney General is empowered to bring suit in the event of a final refusal.

PUBLIC READINGS.

Mrs. Erving Winslow began her series of readings of the plays of Henrik Ibsen, that were lately so highly commended in Boston, in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon. "The Pillars of Society," the first play selected, while it is not nearly so radical in tone or so sharply satirical as some of the Norwegian poet's later "social dramas," pictures life in a little Scandinavian seaport faithfully and picturesquely, and contains many vividly-drawn characters. Mrs. Winslow distinguished the various personages of the play with the skill of an accomplished dramatic reader, every one of the distinct characters having individuality, from the workmen of the wealthy shipowner to conscience-stricken, sorely-tempted Consul Bernick himself. The reading was greatly enjoyed by an audience of about one hundred ladies and a few men. Mrs. Winslow will read "A Doll Home" in the same place to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne's second reading from the poetry of Robert Browning, at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, attracted a larger audience than the first. Of the five short poems that made up her programme only two, the splendid "Andrea del Sarto" and "Childe Roland," are likely ever to be admired except by the most pronounced Browningites. "Count Gismond," for instance, in spite of its fine mediæval tone, is a jerky, fussy sort of poem, and the utter unloveliness of the verses entitled "A Tale," recounting, in the redundant words of a self-satisfied young woman, the fable of the cricket and the lyre, impresses every one who has not been trained to find beauty and melody in Browning's most perverse moods.

But "Andrea del Sarto" is one of the finest poems in the English language, both in form and in sentiment. The softness and stillness of the Italian evening, the ancient beauty of old Fiesole, are vividly suggested in it; it catches and communicates the spirit and meaning of the greatest Italian art, and the "faultless painter" Andrea, clear judgment of himself, and peaceful acceptance of the shame his own folly has brought to him are unspeakably pathetic. Mrs. Le Moyne read these poems with perfect comprehension and the enthusiasm of an earnest student, and to some of del Sarto's bitter utterances she gave great dramatic force. It is doubtful, however, if the gruesome, *macabre*, yet wonderfully fascinating "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came," a dream, an allegory, and a romance all in one, gains in effect from being read aloud.

MR. MOODY AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Mr. Dwight L. Moody has spent a very busy day at Princeton to-day. This morning he drove out to the Lawrenceville Preparatory School and addressed the students there, getting back to Princeton in time to meet the college students at 12 o'clock in the old chapel.

This afternoon he preached to a large audience in the Second Presbyterian Church at 3:30 o'clock, and at 5 P. M. to the seminary students in Stuart Hall. To-night he addressed a very large audience in the First Presbyterian Church. Since Moody's arrival great interest has been manifested, especially among the college students. In an after meeting last night in Murray Hall about forty students arose for prayers. Mr. Moody will leave by an early train to-morrow for New-York.

ONE FEMALE FENCER CUTS ANOTHER.

The fencing bouts at the Eden Musée last evening included one exciting little episode that was not mentioned in the programme. Matilda Saccerman and Maria Stehrer, two of the ladies in the fencers' class, were pitted against each other in their usual lively fashion, when suddenly the mask which protected the face of Miss Stehrer fell from its position. Before her opponent could check herself her sabre had fallen with much force upon Miss Stehrer's cheek, cutting an ugly wound. The audience was very much excited at the occurrence, as the injury seemed a dangerous one. Miss Stehrer was taken to her home immediately and proper treatment rendered.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Riley-Osborn Manufacturing Company, fancy metal goods, at 529 Broadway and at Newark, N. J., has called a meeting with a view of asking an extension of time on the largest obligations. It is claimed that the company is perfectly solvent, has large assets, and needs only a little indulgence of the creditors to get along all right. A few days ago attachments for $5,457 in favor of the executors of the estate of P. Hayden were issued against the company, but were afterward settled. The company was incorporated in May, 1888, with a capital stock of $800,000, succeeding the firm of Riley & Osborn. John H. Riley was the President and Gabriel Schwab of New-York was the Treasurer until a short time ago, when he resigned and retired from the company. It is said Mr. Schwab received $100,000 in real estate, &c., in payment for his interest in the business and for loans made by him to the company.

C. W. Wadsworth, who for a good many years has been a jeweler on Division-street, Peekskill, has been forced to make an assignment to Edward Falsey. Yesterday Sheriff Edward Foran of Putnam attached his property to satisfy a claim of J. T. Scott & Co. of this city for $2,000. They claim Mr. Wadsworth obtained the amount of goods from them through fraud. His stock is estimated to be worth about $30,000.

A meeting of the creditors of the Thomas Rice Paper Company of Boston, with a mill at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was held yesterday at the office of the assignee. The liabilities are shown to be $32,551, of which $13,700 is secured on the mill property. The assets are nominally $45,000. A committee of investigation was appointed.

The creditors of A. J. Chase of the Wyoming Mills, Fall River, Mass., met yesterday and received a statement from Mr. Chase showing assets outside of mill property of $54,000, encumbered to the extent of $24,800. A committee was appointed to examine the estate. Mr. Chase's indebtedness is about $24,000.

The Beaver Valley Manufacturing Company of West Bridgewater, Penn., has failed for $20,000, with assets of about one-half. Their casting works burned down two years ago and the company was never able to recover its standing.

Morris H. Flanheim, proprietor of the wine house at 138 East Seventh-street, St. Paul, Minn., has made an assignment. His assets are about $20,000, and the liabilities from $40,000 to $50,000, mostly to Eastern creditors.

Isidore B. Durocher, proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, at Montreal, made an assignment yesterday, with nearly $70,000 liabilities.

MONEY FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Controller Theodore W. Myers has recently been circulating a subscription list for the Washington Memorial Arch fund, with considerable success, among the employes of the Finance Department.

Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges the receipt of $117 from this source, together with $5 through the *Commercial Advertiser*, "additions to the women's list." This makes the grand total $73,643 32, the sum of $73,521 32 having been previously acknowledged.

THE TEST AGAIN POSTPONED

THE TORPEDO BOAT CUSHING NOT READY FOR TRIAL.

NO REASONS GIVEN BY THE BUILDERS FOR AGAIN FAILING TO MEET THE TERMS OF THEIR CONTRACT.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 10.—The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company was compelled to announce to-day its inability to proceed with the trial test of the torpedo boat Cushing. All of the members of the official naval board were present when the announcement was made, including Commander T. S. Jewell, John S. Newell, Lieut. T. C. McLean, Passed Assistant Engineer T. M. Potts, and Assistant Naval Constructor J. T. Woodward.

No specific reason has been assigned by the Herreshoff people for to-day's announcement other than that they are "not ready." The failure of the contractors to proceed with the tests set for to-day is a sore disappointment in navy circles. This is the third failure in the history of the new torpedo boat of the contractors to keep faith with the Government.

The contract under which the new torpedo boat was let specified that she should be launched and ready for trial by May 1, 1889. In April of last year the Herreshoffs informed the Navy Department that they doubted the ability of their boiler to perform the work demanded by the boat on trial, and permission was asked and granted for an extension of six months' time in the construction work, with the right of substituting an English Thornycroft boiler in lieu of their own. The Navy Department was specially anxious for the completion of the craft and her trial last May, hoping to create a favorable impression in Congress before the close of the session on the progress and development of the new navy.

The six months' extension of time passed and again the Herreshoffs failed to announce the torpedo boat as completed. The launch was finally set for the last of January. Numerous invitations were sent out. Large numbers of navy and army officers and citizens put in an appearance. Little Bristol assumed all the features of gala day, only to be disappointed by the Herreshoffs announcing to the assembled guests that the launch could not be effected that day. It has been generally expected that the Cushing would be prepared for her speed trials during the middle of February. The appropriations calling for more torpedo boats have for some time been held in abeyance in anticipation of the reports from the trial bowlings. Over a week ago the Herreshoffs declared themselves prepared for the Government trial, the official trial board was ordered, and all the officers were here this morning, only to be informed that the company was unprepared to go ahead with the test.

The members of the board left Bristol to-night for Newport, there to await instructions from the Navy Department. It is expected that the board will be disbanded, not to be again assembled until positive assurances can be given the Secretary of the Navy that the Herreshoffs are in reality prepared to subject their vessel to Government inspection. The test to which the Cushing is required to submit is a run over the Government measured course in Narragansett Bay to demonstrate her ability to steam 22 knots an hour. For every quarter of a knot in excess of 22 and under 23 the contractors are to receive a bonus of $2,000, and for every quarter of a knot in excess of 23 knots an hour a bonus of $3,000.

No definite plan had been decided upon by the Naval Board prior to to-day as to the mode of determining the speed developed by the Cushing. Immediately on assembling in Bristol the board met in consultation, and though it has not been officially given out, it is pretty definitely understood that the speed will be measured by the time occupied in running past fixed points, the distances between which are accurately known. At what these points that one set of observers are noting the times between these stationary points, other observers will carefully note the set and drift of the currents and tide, and their respective forces. It was intended to-day, had the trial come off, to give Second Assistant Engineer Potts full supervision of the machinery, to assign to Assistant Naval Constructor Woodward the observation of structural strength, and to leave to Commanders Jewell and Newell and Lieut. McLean the determination of the speed. Should the same board be reassembled in the next announcement of the readiness of the Cushing, it is expected that the same disposition of duties will be made.

In fixing upon the above method for determining the speed powers of the Cushing the board believes that it will reach more accurate results than by any other plan that could be substituted. At first it was proposed to run the Cushing over the measured mile twice either way, to note her time between points, and fix her speed at the mean of the four runs. The idea of determining the speed by patent log was dismissed at the outset, it being manifestly too inaccurate in determining results when a fraction of a knot more or less was a question of several hundred dollars in favor of either the Government or the contractors. Chief Engineer Melville's plan of obtaining the speed from the number of revolutions of the screw is known to have been very favorably entertained, but it too was dismissed, for the reason that preliminary tests would be necessary for the obtaining of the data before the final and official trial could be entered. The greatest desire appears manifest on the part of all the officials engaged to bring the boat to an immediate test, for it is confidently believed that a sufficiently good showing can be obtained to warrant Congress providing for a number of new torpedo boats in the appropriations for the construction of new war ships.

Inquiries of the Herreshoff firm to-day failed to elicit any information regarding the postponement of the test further than that it was for an indefinite period. The failure in this instance is regarded as little less than a blotch on the part of the contractors. Considerable reticence was exhibited by the Herreshoffs, and, as the members of the official board are without information, the real cause of the delay is a matter of conjecture on all sides.

Since the Cushing has been launched and opened up somewhat to inspection rumors have been in circulation among navy officers who have seen the vessel that her inside finishings are of a cheap and tawdry nature, evidently put in with the object of incurring as little expense as possible. The machinery and boilers, however, cannot be found fault with. They have been, of necessity, well made to withstand the test for speed, but the quarters, the living space for the men forward the galley, are said to be flimsy and anything but substantial. The specifications for the torpedo boat left such matters to the contractors, and the latter, it is said, naturally improved the opportunity to save as much out of the contract price as possible.

Ever since the Herreshoffs substituted a Thornycroft tubulous boiler in lieu of one of their own, which design has been criticized in naval circles that any feat of the Cushing must of necessity be accredited to an English-designed steam generator. The boiler in a torpedo boat is its most important factor, and, inasmuch as an English design has had to be accepted, the question is asked why award the contract for a practically English torpedo boat to an American firm when the article can be obtained direct and much cheaper than when it passes through a second hand. Whatever may be the outcome of the speed trials of the Cushing, it is generally recorded that the Herreshoffs have lost their opportunity to make any gain from them.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

ENTOMBED IN A WALES COLLIERY—DEATH LIST PLACED AT 160.

LONDON, March 10.—A terrific explosion occurred to-day in the Morsa Colliery, in Glamorganshire, Wales. Three hundred miners were entombed, but over a hundred were rescued from the workings nearest the main shaft. Most of those taken out are unhurt, but several have received fatal injuries. Heavy falls of rock prevented the explorers from reaching the more remote workings. The choke damp was spreading.

The latest report is that a further fall of debris had blocked up the pit. An estimate makes the number of dead 160.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair weather, followed by rain, and warmer on Tuesday and Wednesday, southerly winds.

For Vermont, Massachusetts,

DOCTORS BY THE SCORE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The twenty-ninth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening at the Carnegie Laboratory, 338 East Twenty-sixth-street, and 144 full-fledged young doctors were sent forth into the world for the relief of humanity in general.

The exercises were of the simplest character and were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. Secretary Austin Flint read the names of the graduating class, who then rose and received the degree of M. D. from Dr. William T. Lusk, President of the Faculty. Dr. Lusk made a brief address to the students and gave them some valuable bits of advice. His words were listened to with the closest attention.

Among those on the platform with Dr. Lusk were Prof. Doremus, Prof. Bryant, Prof. Dennis, Prof. Janeway, Prof. Smith, Prof. Bigge, and Assistant Prof. Sayre.

Following are the names of the graduating class:

C. G. Am Ende, N. J.
W. H. Anderson, Texas.
W. A. P. Andrews, Conn.
C. F. Applegate, Ind.
W. Banks, N. J.
J. C. Bardsell, Miss.
C. A. Barnette, N. Y.
J. E. Bishop, N. Y.
H. F. M. Blake, Col.
A. J. Boswell, Ind.
G. A. Boyd, Mo.
W. J. R. Brewster, N. Y.
J. J. Brodeller, N. J.
E. E. Brown, West Indies.
W. E. Brown, Mass.
F. M. Brunet, Jr., Ill.
C. G. Campbell, Ohio.
G. M. Campbell, N. S.
A. T. Cherry, Ky.
M. A. Clark, Ga.
R. C. Collins, New Zealand.
O. O. Cooper, West Va.
D. T. Cordo, N. Y.
R. J. Coultas, Ill.
H. Cummings, N. J.
C. F. Curtis, Me.
C. L. Cutler, Jr., Mass.
S. L. Darragh, Penn.
L. A. Dearing, Mass.
R. A. De Kay, N. Y.
G. D. De Shon, U.S. Army.
J. M. Douthett, Penn.
A. M. Dracon, N. Y.
H. Ettinger, N. Y.
F. H. Fairchild, Kan.
H. W. Fraenenthal, Penn.
J. Frost, Mich.
G. W. Gaines, Tenn.
J. F. Gillespie, Ind.
A. Goly Texidor, West Indies.
J. D. Gorman, N. Y.
W. W. Gray, N. Y.
C. O. Green, N. Y.
T. H. Hambidge, Ontario.
H. W. Hand, Ill.
J. Hanks, Mo.
W. F. Hartman, Va.
W. H. Hecker, Penn.
F. M. Helbig, N. Y.
H. S. Hicks, Minn.
Hiram Holden, Mich.
F. K. Holland, Iowa.
Frank Hollister, Conn.
G. M. Horton, Wash.
M. D. Hubbell, N. Y.
J. E. Hutchcson, N. Y.
H. G. Jenner, Ohio.
G. W. Jones, Iowa.
E. E. Kell, Jr., N. C.
W. R. Kell, N. C.
J. L. Kent, Va.
E. M. King, N. Y.
Edwin Kluhe, Ill.
John Koepke, Minn.
C. S. Kurtz, Penn.
C. L. Larey, Wis.
J. Lazansky, N. Y.
P. A. Leedham, Iowa.
D. M. Long, Ohio.
C. A. Lucs, N. Y.
D. W. Lunbeck, Iowa.
C. J. J. Lynch, N. Y.
A. S. Maddox, West Va.
F. J. Magillican, N. Y.
S. H. MacGillvary, N. S.
Thomas Manning, N. Y.
S. C. Marsh, N. Y.
E. G. McCasey, Ontario.
G. T. McCullough, Mo.
A. S. McDaniel, Texas.
Patrick McGovern, N. Y.
G. W. McKinnon, Ont.
P. B. Medworris, Ohio.
E. J. Meeks, N. Y.
J. Mendez, N. Y.
S. H. Monell, N. Y.
R. J. Morgan, Ga.
Lewis Morris, N. Y.
W. E. Morris, Ky.
F. H. Munkwitz, Wis.
Ponciano Muñoz, C. Am.
W. H. Murray, Conn.
A. J. Nelson, N. Y.
B. F. Parrish, Ky.
Edward Paulding, N. Y.
K. B. Payne, Kan.
A. W. Pendleton, Mass.
E. A. Pond, Vt.
J. W. Poole, N. Y.
J. H. Pratt, N. Y.
C. A. Prichard, Ontario.
C. I. Proben, N. Y.
H. R. Purdy, N. Y.
H. L. Putnam, Me.
L. J. Rhodes, Texas.
John Ready, N. Y.
Charles Reitz, N. Y.
C. J. Riddick, N. Y.
A. J. C. Robinson, N. Y.
J. M. Rogers, Kan.
B. F. Ryce, Conn.
E. E. Schlerge, Conn.
W. H. Sherman, N. Y.
J. B. Sickler, Penn.
C. B. Smith, Ohio.
C. J. Smith, Ohio.
E. Smith, Ill.
S. S. Smith, N. S.
Charles Sohn, Penn.
E. H. Sothoron, D. C.
W. H. Steece, Penn.
H. A. Stewart, Ill.
W. W. Stewart, Ga.
J. B. Stone, Kan.
G. G. Tracy, N. Y.
W. E. Trautwein, N. Y.
N. B. Van Etten, N. Y.
M. C. Wallace, Miss.
E. Casto de Vega, United States of Colombia.
J. E. Virden, Ohio.
F. L. Wakefield, Ill.
A. E. Walker, Ontario.
S. L. Walker, Nova Scotia.
J. E. Wallace, Iowa.
F. Walsh, Canada.
I. P. Ware, Me.
U. L. Washburn, N. Y.
C. L. Weed, Wis.
S. F. Wiley, N. J.
James Wilson, Ind.
R. J. Wilson, Oregon.
James Wilson, N. Y.
W. I. Wood, N. Y.
G. S. Youngling, N. Y.

In addition to the above, seventy-five candidates have passed one or more of their examinations in the following primary subjects: Materia medica, physiology, anatomy, and chemistry.

The successful candidates for appointment in the Bellevue Hospital are: Jesse Burson Stone, William Wetmore Gray, John Elmer Virden, Oswald Otnniel Cooper, Frank Hermann Munkwitz, and Charles Wesley Banks. The following graduates received honorable mention: Isaac Palmer Ware, Irving Emerson Lacey, Edward Balthasar Heckel, Eugene Adams Smith.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RESULTS AT CLIFTON AND NEW-ORLEANS AND GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The races at Clifton yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Little Jim won, and Ban Adonis and Darling ran a dead heat for the place. Time—2:16¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Wild Cherry won, with Iceberg second and St. Mary third. Time—1:20¾.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Little Jake won, with Freedom second and Romance third. Time—1:17¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Carnegie won, with Grimaldi second and Young Duke third. Time—1:38.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Defendant won, with Prince Howard second and Fletcher Harrison third. Time—1:04¾. Gladstone fell at the post, and his jockey, Dingley, was slightly injured.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Hilda won, with Crispin second and Jim Murphy third. Time—1:19¼.

The entries for the races at Guttenberg this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Little Barefoot, 121 pounds; Leander, 124; Monte Christo, 118; Mamie Hay, 116; Suitor, 118; Bob C., Howerson, and Esterbok, 112 each; Cheney, 110; Slasher, Pessara, and Sherwood, 108 each; Alveda, 104; Commodorfelt, 103; Katie C., 102.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Harry Faustus, 116 pounds; Clay Stockton, 110; Steve Jerome, 106; Lomax, 104; Main, 102; Wilfred Jay and Joe Cannon, 99 each; Wanderer II., 98; Gold Fish, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Pilgrim and Biondin, 118 pounds each; Sophist, 105; Warsaw, the Hayti gelding, the Mayfield gelding, and the Virginia colt, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fitzroy, Battersby, and Bradford, 114 pounds each; Billy Crane, 108; Lady Agnes, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Gendarme, 108 pounds; Lotion, 105; Wahoo, 101; Vigilant, 100; Carrie G., 97; Grey Cloud, 93; Hoc Necoch and Melodrama, 90 each; Johnnie B., 89; Cuff, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Amalgam, 109 pounds; Boodle, 108; Marsee, 97; Carlow, 96; Dizzy Brunette and Anomaly, 94 each; Skip, 90; Iago, 89; Cunadaga, 82.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Tom Karl won, with Lady Blackburn second and Skobeleff third. Time—1:08¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Nosegay won, with Little Bess second and Sam Jones third. Time—1:02¾.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Hardee won, with Bessie Briggs second and Dakota third. Time—0:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Dudley Dass won, with Macauley second and Lida L. third. Time—1:29.

SALES OF TROTTERS.

ROBERT M'GREGOR SOLD FOR A LONG PRICE TO JOHN E. MADDEN.

Robert McGregor, 2:17¼, one of the most famous of trotting sires, has been purchased by John E. Madden of Lexington, Ky., from R. I. Lee of Topeka, Kan., for a fancy price. The stallion is the sire of Bonnie McGregor, 2:13½; of Burns McGregor, 2:29 as a two-year-old; Roxie McGregor, 2:20¾, and others in the list. Robert McGregor is nineteen years old, and combines in his breeding the blood of Alexander's Abdallah and Seely's American Star. He and his son, Bonnie McGregor, hold the fastest combined record for sire and son. He is a game horse, and his get develop early speed and stamina. His book, forty mares, is full for the season at $300, and breeders are anxious to secure his services. Mr. Madden, who is now in the city, refuses to state what he paid for the stallion, but it is known that the price is upward of $25,000. The horse will remain in Kentucky at Mr. Madden's farm.

Claude Thomas of Paris, Ky., has sold to J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston the bay filly Edgeline, two years old, a sister to Edgemark, who holds the four-year-old stallion record, 2:16. The price is not made public, but it is upward of $5,000.

Jeanne, the Kentucky Prince mare, purchased last week by John E. Madden, has been shipped to Terre Haute, Ind., where she will be bred to Axtell. Jeanne, who is now heavy in foal to Stamboul, is a daughter of Sulsin, by Electioneer, and her foal by Axtell should prove to be a grand one.

STUMBLED OVER HER DEAD HUSBAND.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—When Mrs. Michael Morgan returned home from church last night with her nine-year-old daughter, she stumbled and fell at the bottom of the stairs over the prostrate form of a man. Half unconscious from fright, she ran to the basement where her uncle, ex-County Judge Hugh Lynch, was entertaining friends, and related her experience. One of the Judge's companions accompanied Mrs. Morgan to the foot of the stairs, and, striking a match, flashed the light in the face of the prostrate man. It was Mrs. Morgan's husband, stone dead. He had fallen down stairs and broken his neck and crushed his skull. Mrs. Morgan fainted at the discovery, and has not entirely recovered from the prostration.

Mr. Morgan was a well-known merchant of this city, temperate, and held in high esteem by his associates. The police are looking for evidence of foul play in connection with his death, but it is believed that he slipped at the top of the stairs and sustained the fracture of the neck and skull in his fall.

WEDGED IN THE ICE.

THE BARK SCOTLAND IMPRISONED FOR EIGHTEEN HOURS.

The bark Scotland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, was imprisoned in the ice off the Banks of Newfoundland for thirty hours, but succeeded in getting into clear water without being seriously injured. Capt. Munro reports that on Feb. 27, in latitude 43° 30′ and longitude 49° 1′, during a thick fog, the vessel ran into a pack of field ice. Sail was shortened, and the vessel put about and headed to the southeast. For twelve hours the vessel vainly strove to get out into clear water.

The ice meanwhile became heavier and heavier and chafed against the ship's bows in a dangerous manner. Finally, Capt. Munro ordered all the sail to be taken in and the vessel lay to amid a heavy pack of field ice and hummocks, which hemmed her in on every side. The wind blew heavily from the northward and became extremely cold. The fog was so dense that the crew could see but a short distance in any direction.

The scene was an extremely desolate one. The vessel drifted about in this condition eighteen hours longer. A lead of clear water then opened near the bark, which worked into this and made sail. Soon afterward the fog lifted. The Scotland sailed to the southwest for some miles, and reached the edge of the pack in latitude 42° 30′ and longitude 49° 40′. An iceberg 50 feet high and 300 feet long was sighted to the westward of the pack, and the bark dodged among small bergs and large pieces of ice, until she reached latitude 42° 23′ and longitude 51° 20′. On March 3, in latitude 42° 11′ and longitude 59° 4′, Frank Schelke, a seaman, fell from the main topgallant yard to the deck and received injuries from which he died three hours later. He was thirty-one years of age and a native of Germany. His body was buried at sea. The Scotland met with very severe weather earlier in the voyage.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Berkeley Athletic Club's bowling tournament, begun last week, will be continued this evening in the clubhouse, 19 West Forty-fourth-street.

The Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union will meet in the Astor House next Saturday evening.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Empress, Windward Islands	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Coban, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Cape Hayti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, Newbern	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lisbonese, Para	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 13.		
Alesia, Mediterranean	.....	12:00 M.
Alvo, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werkenendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 14.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 15.		
Alarich, Windward Islands	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Elder, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Helvetia, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	12:30 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 11.

Capua, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 16.
City of Alexandria, Havana, March 6.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 1.
Nevada, Liverpool, March 1.
Plato, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 13.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
City of Paris, Liverpool, March 5.
Niagara, Havana, March 8.
Slavonia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Alarich, St. Kitts, March 5.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
Denmark, London, Feb. 27.
Egyptian Monarch, London, Feb. 26.
State of Pennsylvania, Moville, March 1.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 10.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Britannic, Liverpool, March 5.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 27.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

Aller, Bremen, March 5.
Ezyut, Liverpool, March 2.
Obdam, Rotterdam, March 3.
Sorrento, Hamilton, March 1.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

Island, Christiansand, March 2.
Italia, Gibraltar, March 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 8.
Lydian Monarch, Havre, March 8.
Thuringia, La Guayra, March 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:18 | Sun sets...6:02 | Moon rises 11:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..1:03	Gov. Isl..11:04	Hell Gate..12:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..11:13	Gov. Isl..11:34	Hell Gate...1:27

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..4:47	Gov. Isl...5:14	Hell Gate...6:42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..4:49	Gov. Isl...5:16	Hell Gate...6:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 10.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.
Steamship Alvena, (Br.,) Mackay, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Ban, and Port Limon 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.
Steamship Elder, (Ger.,) Bauer, Bremen and Southampton 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Richmond, Jenny, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship Standard, Evans, Boston, the Standard Oil Company.
Steamship Martha McCabe, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Roberts & King.
Steamship Moravia, (Ger.,) Winckler, Hamburg via Havre 18 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 A. M.
Steamship Seminole, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Hafla, (Ger.,) Hamburg 19 ds., in ballast, to Edward Sohns. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.
Bark Jose E. More, Leonhard, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., with sugar to Perkins & Welsh—vessel to Waydell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S., cloudy; at City Island, light, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Spain, for London; Crown of Arragon, for Antwerp; Jamaica, for St. Ann's Bay, Jam., &c.; Leon, for Cardenas; Condal, for Havana; Brooklyn City, for Bristol; Victoria, for —; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Yemassee, for Charleston, &c.
Bark Mendoza, for Havana.
Also, via Long Island Sound:
Brig Julia A. Merritt, for Rockport, Me.

SPOKEN.

The ship Glenerieht, (Br.,) Capt. Flynn, from Calcutta Jan. 26 for New-York, was spoken Feb. 26 in lat. 11 N., lon. 90 E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Columbo, Ceylon, under date of Feb. 18, say there had been a slight fire on the ship Walter D. Wallett, at Galle for New-York. The vessel or cargo was but little damaged.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 10.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Jungst, from New-York March 1 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 4 A. M. to-day.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Bussius, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 7 P. M. yesterday.

The State Line steamship State of Nevada, Capt. Stewart, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York at noon yesterday.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Champagne, Capt. Boyer, from New-York March 2 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

The Red Star Line steamship Pennland, Capt. Baschmann, from New-York Feb. 26 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 8 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship Lessard, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New-York Feb. 15 for Rouen, passed Havre yesterday.

The steamship Anerley, (Br.,) Capt. Sherborne, sld. from Las Palmas for New-York March 6.

The steamship Lero (Br.) sld. from Gibraltar for New-York March 6.

The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lanb, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York March 6.

The steamship Utopia, (Br.,) Capt. Morrison, sld. from Palermo for New-York March 6.

The steamship Nenatria, (Br.,) Capt. Verries, sld. from Marseilles for New-York March 7.

The steamship Circe, (Br.,) Capt. Creighton, sld. from Glasgow for New-York March 8.

The steamship Oeveiromac, (Ger.,) from New-York Feb. 14, arr. at Hamburg March 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY WISHES WRITING TO DO AT home, and would copy music. Call or address Miss O., at Mrs. Lador's, Cleveland-st., Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c.—By French lady speaking English and German as companion or governess; excellent references from former employers; would prefer to travel. Call or address A. C., 103½ Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman, or wait on a lady in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist in washing or take care of children; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By two Protestants, not long from England; together; chambermaid, waitress, or nurse; character reference; city or country. Address L. M., Box 3, 1,338 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as chamber chambermaid and seamstress or will do lady's or maid's work; best city references. Address H., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work and make herself useful; willing; obliging; city reference. Call at 245 East 30th-st, third floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or would do chamberwork and assist with waiting in an American family; reference; no cards. Call at 252 West 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; six years' good city reference. Address M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting in private boarding house; city reference. Address M. V., 125 East 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; can give good references; willing and obliging. Address M. N., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid by respectable young swedish woman; good city references. Address B. B., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thorough chambermaid in private family; assist lady in housekeeping or plain sewing; best city reference. Address R., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By protestant woman as nurse and English chamberwoman in private family; very best city references. Address S., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; very best references. Address L. D., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or will assist with washing; best city references can be given. Call at 729 3d-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 415 West 39th-st., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to housework; good reference. Call at 49 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; understands the many duties required; private family; excellent city references. Address C. M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or would take care of growing children; can be highly recommended. Address 304 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or parlormaid; first-class city reference. Call at 146 East 43d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING Or Waiting.—By North German Protestant girl; best city reference. Call at 200 East 73d-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call at 331 East 20th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid and assist in washing; no objection to short distance in country; good city reference. Call at 469 4th-av., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress in private family; best references. Call at 332 West 49th-st.; ring hall bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of a baby; best city reference. Call at 326 East 36th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable, competent woman as chambermaid; understands the care of lady's wardrobe; excellent city references. Address K. G., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 157 West 26th-st., Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; lady can be seen; Call at 1,154 3d-av., fourth floor; ring Cassidy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse in private family; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 315 West 41st-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl who is willing and obliging as chambermaid; good references. Call at 13 Montgomery-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 950 5th-av., corner 74th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in private family; best city references. Call at 130 West 52d-st., North 5.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant Holland girl; understands plain sewing; to assist with washing. Call at 449 West 37th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl; seven years' best city reference. Call at 369 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a good German girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. Call at 202 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or both; best references. Call at 300 East 73d-st.

COOK.—By a neat, young Norwegian girl as good plain cook; do coarse washing; in small private family; city reference. Address J. J., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French cooking, creams, and jellies; good baker; city reference; lady seen. Address B., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK-WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls together; one as cook, and laundress, the other as waitress and chambermaid; city references. Call at 339 East 24th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in all branches; soups, game, good bread and biscuit baker; city or country; best reference. Call at 804 6th-av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. Address D. L., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook; assist with washing; good baker; willing; in small private family; city or country references. Call at 590 3d-av., Golden's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands first-class family cooking, bread, and pastry; serve lunch; last employer seen. Address M., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, good baker, good laundress, by day, week, or month; city or country; city reference. Address L. K., 256 West 31st-st., one flight.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook alone or do washing in private family; city or country; good city reference. Address N. C., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman; understands her business in every respect; first-class city reference. Call or address A. B., 146 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Englishwoman; cook in clubs or private families; town or country. Address B. S., care Barnes, 316 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook or kitchen-maid; good reference. Apply at 468 West 19th-st.; third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in small private family as cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 246 West 38th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a German person as first-class cook; understands her business; city references. Call at 146 East 87th-st., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 182 East 41st-st.

COOK.—First-class; leaves on account of family going to Europe; first-class city references. Call at present employer's, 419 8th-av.

COOK.—First-class; all kinds of cooking; bread, biscuits, cake, pies, soups, and desserts; last employer seen. Call at 144 East 43d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent and trustworthy; best city reference. Call or address 960 1st-av.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as a first-class cook; good baker; no washing; good reference; country preferred. Call at 353 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as competent cook; best city reference. Call at 30 East 57th-st., Room 8.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; best city reference. Call at 221 East 21st-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at 130 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; assist in washing; good baker; city or country; city reference. Call at 156 West 28th-st., Room 6.

COOK, &c.—By an American woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. Call at 819 West 39th-st., rear.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Protestant girls; one as plain cook, the other as chambermaid or nurse. Call at 332 East 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 433 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking, jellies, entrées, meats, soups, game, &c.; first-class city reference. Address M. F., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all branches; poultry, game, soups, desserts; all kinds baking; last employer can be seen; city reference. Address C. L., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in small family; understands soups, side dishes, desserts, and good baker; best city reference. Address E. G., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By professional cook; thoroughly understands her business; no first-class private family; also French and American cooking; excellent city reference. Address M. M., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands all kinds of good family cooking; in private family; do some coarse washing; best city reference. Address E. C., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman in first-class private family; understands all kinds family cooking; no washing; best city references; no boarding houses. Address A. F., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman; understands English, French, and American cooking, pastry and breads; desserts of all kinds; best references. Call at 249 West 27th-st., second fight, front.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook and assist in washing; city or country; two years' best city reference. Address M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged French woman as first-class cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. Call at 307 1st-av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small family, or do housework in flat; good city reference. Address A. M., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework in private family; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 141 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to large family; city or country; city reference. Call at 241 West 32d-st., Malone's bell.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; good bread, biscuits; also meats and soup; good experience; best city reference. Call at 132 East 26th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as cook in small private family or housework in an apartment house; good reference. Call at 205 West 56th-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman in private family, or would assist with washing in small family; five years' city reference from last place. Call at 202 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as first-class cook; bread and cake baker; good reference; understands all kinds of cooking; no washing. Address Hay, Box 137 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By French woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $35 to $50, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Call at 140 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman in private family; getting no dinners; entrées; city or country; best city reference. Call at 163 West 48th-st.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place. Call at 904 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as good cook; assist with washing; in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 210 East 88th-st.; ring O'Connell's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman in private family; country preferred; good city reference. Address M. Y., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—In first-class private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; plain and fancy cooking; first-class personal reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By competent young woman; first-class cook in private family; city or country; late city reference. Address M., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; can take chef's place; four years' reference. Call at 338 East 39th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; excellent in roasting and baking; four years' city references; wages from $20 to $25. Call at 317 West 58th-st.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class family cook; understands French and German cooking; excellent baker; city or country; city reference. Call at 145 West 35th-st.; ring once.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Address E. McDonald, 357 East 71st-st.

COOK.—Assist with washing; good city reference; respectable woman. Call at 111 West 46th-st., second bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by the day; good laundress; or would take washing home; best references. Call or address M. Enderson, 240 East 87th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day or week washing or cleaning; good reference. Call at 1,120 Madison-av.; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored girl to do day's work or take in washing; city reference. Call at 410 West 36th-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; city reference. Address M. L., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—A lady would like dressmaking to do at home, and ladies' and children's underwear; sewing done by hand or machine; will do mending. Call or address Miss O., at Mrs. Lador's, Cleveland-st., East New-York.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker few more customers at home; artistic fitting, draping guaranteed; late of J. C. Johnson's, Broadway and 22d-st. Address Mrs. Paulson, 210 East 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker engagements by day or week; best French system; good sewer; $1 50 per day. Apply at French dressmaker's, 84 2d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for private families; good cutter, fitter, and draper; wages, $2 50 per day; best city references. Address, by letter, Mc Coy, 154 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, just arrived from Paris; thoroughly competent in cutting and fitting and draping; a first-class store. Address M. M.,

PASTORS THRUST BACK.

GOOD-NATURED CRITICISMS OF CHURCH TRUSTEES AND DEACONS.

Church Trustees and deacons were freely discussed yesterday by the Baptist pastors. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons, Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society of the State of New-York, addressed the meeting on the passage from St. Matthew, (xviii., 15-18,) beginning: "Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone." The speaker held that the pastor or Moderator of a church meeting had no right under this law of Christ to allow an offender to be tried publicly before the church until the first and second steps of labor in the passage had been honestly taken, and that if the church itself should overrule the pastor's decision and vote to try the case publicly without the preceding steps, the church itself transgressed.

Dr. Simmons spoke of Boards of Trustees and deacons, and said: "In brief, brothers, when they butt you a little too hard, employ vigorously the eighteenth of Matthew."

The subject seems to bring up many memories of being "butted" by Trustees and deacons. One pastor said that the office of deacon and Trustee should never be combined in one man. It gave him too much scope "to raise Cain." The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., said: "What will you do when the devil gets into every one of the Trustees and deacons, all at the same time? You say it doesn't happen. It does. I've seen it. There's only one thing to do with such a church, and that is to sink it somewhere. It can't do any good."

The Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn remarked that the essay assumed that the minister had all the visions, and the deacons all the church difficulties, and the Trustees all the diabolism. "I believe in the Trustees and deacons," he said. "For forty-five years I have had them and never a bad one."

The Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter said that he was with the pastor every time. As a rule, the Trustees knew how to take care of themselves. The pastor was the under dog, and he was with the under dog every time.

GIFTS TO ROANOKE COLLEGE.

SALEM, Va., March 10.—By the will of the Rev. Christian Beard, who died recently at his home near Waynesborough, Va., Roanoke College will receive from $7,500 to $10,000. This bequest is the second to Roanoke this session, the other being one of $25,000 left last October by the late Henry J. Steere of Providence, R. I. Since the war eight bequests have been left to Roanoke College, six by friends in Virginia and two by New-England friends. Of these only four have yet become available for the endowment of the college.

AN ABANDONED SCHOONER RECOVERED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—The schooner Lizzie D. Small of and for New-York from St. John, N. B., with piling, which was abandoned on fire yesterday, was picked up later by pilot boat No. 9 about fifty miles east of Boston Light and was subsequently taken in tow by the tug Ida M. Dalby. She is being towed to Boston.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, March 10, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 200.10, on East 70th-st., running through to 71st-st., 323 feet east of Avenue A, for $12,000, to Frederick Walter.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the dwellings, with lots, 238 and 240 West 121st-st., west of 7th-av., and dwellings, with plot of land, 242 to 248 West 121st-st., west of 7th-av., was adjourned to March 17, sale by William Kennelly & Brotner of the building, with lot, 394 10th-av., south of 33d-st., was adjourned to March 17, and sale by L. J. & I. Phillips, of the buildings, with lots, 189 and 191 Allen-st., north of Stanton-st., was adjourned to March 24.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 10.

Rivington-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 24.11x69.11; William H. D. Orr to Eliza Buttner..... $1

South 5th-av., 101; Charles H. Otto and wife to Andrea Lertora..... 34,250

132d-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x99.11; Leo Schwab and wife to William E. Diller. 15,000

Manhattan-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. s. of 106th-st.; Ferdinand S. Ferguson to Albert A. Wigand 15,000

12th-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Avenue C, 100x103.3; Henry Othout and wife to Baluwin Staubach..... 18,000

140th-st., s. s., 86.9 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 20x30; Andrew J. Rogers to Matthew Anderson..... 3,500

27th-st., 323 East; William Costello and others to John Henry Lubbert..... 17,000

Same property; same to same..... 17,000

50th-st., 152 East; Priscilla Abrahams to Jacob Mark..... 19,700

Clinton-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25 x100; Moses Cohen to James J. Loonie and another..... 20,000

Tinton-av., e. s., 160.5 ft. s. of 166th-st., 16.5x100; William Bloodgood to Caroline McEvoy and another..... 4,000

73d-st., n. s., 388 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x102.9.; James N. Gatendorf, jr., and others to G. G. Martin..... 1

Goerck-st., e. s., 246.7 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 34.10x100; Barbara Kaiser to Portable House Building and Manufacturing Company..... 1

53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x127; Catherine L. Kernochan to James L. Kernochan..... 31,000

Market-st., e. s., lot 206 map of Henry Rutgers, 25x86; Annie F. Leverich to Rebecca Iscar..... 7,500

54th-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; John T. Martin and wife to Mary E. Abbot. 1

75th-st., 116 West; Thomas C. Edgar and others to William H. Riblet..... 34,500

75th-st., 120 West; same to Anna M. Spencer..... 34,500

88th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.8; William C. G. Wilson and others to Robert Wallace..... 1

54th-st., s. s., 410 ft. west of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Benjamin F. Rogers and wife to John T. Martin..... 1

William-st., 45; John A. Stewart, survivor, to John A. Stewart, trustee..... 10

93d-st., s. s., 170 ft. east of Madison-av., 62x100.5; Peter Somers and wife to James A. Frame..... 27,000

7th-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. north of 133d-st., 25x75; Henry D. Sedgwick and wife to Carrie Gans..... 25,000

18th-st., 243 West; Sarah J. Rickerson to Harris Levy..... 31,600

132d-st., n. s., 331 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x99.11; Ephraim Posner to Mariam E. Godfrey..... 14,250

Greene-st., 121 and 123; Albert D. Oppenheim and wife to Solomon M. Swartz..... 164,000

105th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to John P. Kelly..... 31,500

Horatio-st., 64; Henry C. Baker and wife to John F. Steen..... 8,400

90th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x100.8; William H. Diller and wife to Jennie M. Schwab..... 31,250

Westchester-av., n. s., 387 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 50x100; Julia Huerthel and others to Henry Kelly..... 2,400

Westchester-av., n. s., 437 ft. e. of Prospect-av., 50x148.3x0x123; same to Charles Bradley..... 2,200

Park-av., e. s., 53.6 ft. n. of 90th-st., 26x88; Julie Fleischmann and another to Morris Haupt..... 30,000

11th-av., s. e. corner of 49th-st., 48.1x75; Anna C. Kilhaer and another to Frank J. Walgering and another..... 30,000

23d-st. n. s., 388 ft. w. of 5th-av., 44.10x98.9; Charles G. Martin and others to Josiah Belden..... 200,000

9th-av., e. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 3x100; Owen McCrorken and wife to John Conley. 2,400

92d-st., n. s., 218 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x100.8; Emily R. Marcus and another to Lucas Tock..... 25,000

Leroy-st., 56; Philip Fisher and wife to George B. Marx..... 28,000

23d-st., 27 West; Hannah J. Gillette to Charles G. Martin..... 1

Waverley-place, s. s., 75.5 ft. w. of Greene-st., 25.2x80.6; David Greenfield to Theodore Wehle..... 30,000

Decatur-av., s. w. corner of Ozark-st., 50x100; John H. Eden and wife to Charles N. Adee..... 1,500

Rivington-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 24.11x69.11; Eliza Stone to William H. D. Orr..... 1

35th-st., 289.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.5x98.9; Francis H. N. Whiting to J. N. Whiting.. 1

98th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100; Bernard Fellman and wife to Alexander Cameron..... 8,500

Division-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Gouverneur-st., 20.6x42.7; Leopold Twek and wife to Edward Freiman..... 1,100

53d-st., 420 West; Daniel M. Robinson and wife to John J. Fullan..... 28,000

57th-st., 159 West; William C. G. Wilson and others to Nellie F. P. Radiker..... 22,500

9th-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 20x100; Anna M. Wagner to Martin Mahon and another..... 40,000

80th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x 43.8; Charles Wagner and wife to John T. Muller..... 1

140th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 20x40x irregular; Matthew Anderson and wife to Marie E. Rogers..... 3,500

105th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 100.11, and other property; Diederich Tragman and wife to Frederick M. Littlefield..... 500

47th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100; George Snyder and others to Adelrich Steinbach..... 10,000

15th-st., 525 to 531 East; Philip Wagner and wife to Linbomir R. Mestanlz..... 52,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of
FREDERICK R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
on FRIDAY, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59 Liberty-st., New-York City,
the premises at
northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York,
known as
No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,
In one parcel, with the five-story buildings thereon.
For particulars apply to Auctioneers,
or FREDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises,
or to P. R. COUDERT, Referee,
68 William-st.
H. B. SANBORN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
Leasehold Property.
For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.

2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)

3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.

4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.

6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.

7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.

8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.

9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.

10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.

11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.

12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.

13th. NO 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.

14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.

16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of
HENRY HILTON and
CHARLES J. CLINCH,
Executors.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 5 9 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York February 24, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City. feb25-2aw4wTu&F.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890,
Public Administrator's Sale,
Stuyvesant Leasehold,
363 1st-av., 22x100 feet,
80 feet north 20th-st.

Lot, with front and rear building, with store. Store has been occupied for butcher business for the past thirty years. Ground rent, $550 per annum. Lease has sixteen years to run, with renewal.

CHAS. E. LYDECKER, Esq., Administrator.
FRANK W. ARNOLD, Esq., Atty., 49 Beekman-st.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12,
Supreme Court Foreclosure,
657 and 659 Grand Boulevard,
80 feet north of 92d-st.,
Two five-story brownstone and brick apartment houses.
To be sold separately.
Size of lots, 27.4x100 and 18.4x100 feet.
HENRY A. BRANN, Esq., Referee.
DEWITT, LOCKMAN & DEWITT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 288 Nassau-st.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick and stone house and lot,
NO. 72 7TH-AV.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two two-story brick-front buildings and lots,
NOS. 310 FRONT-ST. AND
609 WATER-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—AN ENTIRE FRONT
on
FOURTH-AVENUE,
vacant,
FOR SALE AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.
Terms to suit.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
108 Broadway.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR sale near Central Park and elevated station: open for inspection; 62 and 64 West 91st-st. are 19x20x54, four-story, three-story extension; 70 and 72 are 21x54 and extension; the best three-story houses on west side. Apply on premises.
ELI MARTIN.

$25,000.—CASH, $25,000 SECOND mortgage, will purchase the equity of three five-story brownstone single flats; cabinet finish; halls furnished and steam heat throughout; fully occupied; fronting 75 feet East 51st., near Madison-av. Apply to H. H. HALL, 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ONLY THREE LEFT
Of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 92d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; price moderate.

HOUSES, MORRIS DOCK STATION, 24TH Ward: rent, $30 upward; sell, $4,500 upward. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

FLATS AND HOUSES, ALL PRICES, ON the west side. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st., 145 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 12, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
at the lowest current rate of interest.
PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE
can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the
GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
34 Nassau St., New York, 16 Court St.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.
FIXED RATES.
NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NO. 74 WEST 72D-ST.; ALSO NOS. 64, 68, 74, 76, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS,
1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY dwelling on a northwest corner on the crown of Murray Hill for sale at a reasonable figure. The location affords unusual advantages of sunshine, light, and air, and the residence is one of the most attractive to be found. Is well built and in perfect order.
For permits and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT NORTHWEST CORNER of 72d-st. and West End-av., exceptionally well built in every particular, for sale at reasonable prices. Inquire 167 West End-av., F. E. ROBINSON, owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Oranze Co., Fla.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE, NEWARK, N. J., with large, lucrative practice, for sale; splendid opportunity; handsome house; easy terms. WM. BOGERT, 140 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A HANDsome property of nearly four acres, beautifully laid out and planted. E. B. CLARK, 67 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE BETWEEN 14TH and 30th st. wanted; price, $15,000 to $20,000; prompt purchase. DOUGLAS & HENRY, Agents, 273 West 23d-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY AND completely furnished house, 29th-st., near 4th-av., from April to November; $200 per month to a small family of adults. Apply to Room 34 17 and 19 William-st.

UNFURNISHED.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 LIBERTY-ST.,
OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. fr. bas.	$2,750
17th-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. Fr. bas.	2,800
30th-st.,	near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.....	2,800
34th-st.,	bet. 6th and 7th avs., 4-story h. s.	3,000
36th-st.,	near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s....	1,400
38th-st.,	near 5th-av., 4-story h. s.....	3,000
52d-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s...	3,000
53d-st.,	near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.....	2,500
54th-st.,	near 5th-av., 4-story h. s.....	2,750
60th-st.,	near Lexington-av., 4-story h. s....	2,000
67th-st.,	near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.....	2,500
73d-st.,	near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s....	1,500
91st-st.,	near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s....	1,200
120th-st.,	near Mt. Morris Park, 3-sty. h. s.	1,300

A.—132D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—DESIRable three-story brownstone, 17x50, 11 rooms; good order; possession May 1; $800. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO LET in Mason, 6 East 58th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.; hardwood; uniformed employes; steam heat; elevators run all night; free coal and wood for range; rent only $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 Broadway.

CHOICE APARTMENT TO LET.—PORTsmouth, 42, 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; all outside rooms.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 82d-st., directly opposite Central Park.—Suites eight large, light, elegant rooms; passenger elevators, hot water, &c.; to let at $1,000 per annum. Apply on premises.

A.—CLEVELAND,
128-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air, to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET IN elegant fire-proof apartment building on 5th-av.; corner suites overlooking Bryant Park, only $1,000, including service, steam heat, ice water, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE, 5TH-AV., CORNER 85th-st.—Elegant apartments—suites of 10 large light rooms and bath, with butler's pantry; passenger and freight elevator. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT APARTments, in perfect repair; 13 and 7 rooms with baths; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Shown by janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FACING MT. MORRIS PARK.—ELEGANTly-decorated apartments; steam heated; 7 and 8 rooms; bath; ample closets. 120th-st., 5th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, THOUSAND ISLands.—Furnished house, Summer residence of the late Edward Anthony; all accommodations, boathouse and boats; fine fishing and shooting; tennis ground, garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to NOAH C. ROGERS, attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent; list now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
49 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ALDRICH COURT,
Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.
SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET,
SINGLY OR IN SUITE.
PRICE, $2 PER SQUARE FOOT.
Rapid elevators, electric lights day and night. No extra charges. Apply on premises to
SPENCER ALDRICH.

FOR RENT.—NEW-BRITAIN KNITTING Company's extensive mills, separately or together, with or without machinery; in first-class running order; 9 sets of cards; can be started at once to make fine knit underwear or hosiery. Apply at New-Britain, Conn., or 108 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO LET—FLOORS IN NEW FACTORY, 75x 85, with light from all sides, with steam-heating and elevator service; also steam power if desired; East 32d-st. between 1st-av. and river front. Apply to WILLIAM WICKES & CO., corner 1st-av. and 31st-st.

TO LET—GOOD LIGHT OFFICE CLOSE to Stock Exchange, with partitions, desks, &c.; all complete; inland floor; building has all improvements; rent only $40 per month; offered for $200. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, BASEMENT NOW occupied by the Fifth-avenue Bank, in No. 881 5th-av., northeast corner of 44th-st., Sherwood House. Inquire in the bank or of WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NO. 1,005 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

THE TURF.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, GUTtenberg, N. J.—Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 1:40 P. M. Boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every 30 minutes, connecting with steam cars direct to track. Also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts. every 10 minutes, connecting with horse cars direct to track. Admission, $1.
S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, Sixth-av., between 18th and 19th sts., or in Altman's, a SILVER MEMORANDUM BOOK; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 50 West 125th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.
Reorganization.

NOTICE.

The adoption of the agreement of Nov. 27, 1889, for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. is PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS. Subject to confirmation of cable reports from Amsterdam and London there are less than 200 Five and Six per cent. bonds outstanding and less than 24,000 shares of stock.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARE THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

Acceptances by depositors of 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock of the right to subscribe to the $18,000,000 cash fund have been filed amounting to over $13,000,000 cash, LEAVING LESS THAN $5,000,000 for the Guarantee Syndicate.

Subscribers will be allotted the full amount, say, the depositor of a $1,000 5 or 6 per cent. bond who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $400 of the said fund, (calling for $300 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bond or Certificate and $120 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock,) and the depositor of 100 shares of stock who has filed his acceptance will be allotted $1,600 of the said fund, (calling for $2,000 New 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds or Certificates and $480 of New 4 per cent. Preferred Stock.)

AS REQUIRED BY THE REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT AND BEFORE ANY SECURITIES CAN BE TAKEN BY THE GUARANTEE SYNDICATE, the Registered Subscribers will be offered the right to subscribe to the unsubscribed balance of the said $18,000,000 Cash Fund upon the same terms and conditions as the subscriptions now on file as soon as the Committee can confirm absolutely the amount, which is expected to be ascertained in a few days.

Five per cent. upon the amount of cash subscription (payable in cash or 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds) will be called, payable on March 17, 1890, and the remaining 95 per cent. will be called, payable on June 1, 1890.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to ALL REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS TO THE $18,000,000 FUND under the agreement of November 27th, 1889, that the Committee hereby offers to them THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE TO $4,000,000, being the unsubscribed balance of said fund.

The Committee will allot the entire $4,000,000 PRO RATA (in proportion according to amount of former subscriptions) among those registered subscribers who file their acceptance of this offer with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890. Any subscriber may, however, limit his subscription to such amount as he may desire.

Forms of acceptance may be obtained from members of the Committee or from the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY
150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business confined to loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 260 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
62 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1890.

The following bonds of the above company (Ontonagon Branch) have this day been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, viz.:

12	58	108	175	200
40	59	113	178	207
43	61	161	179	232
49	91	163	185	239
51	95	172	197	242

W. HENRY REESE, Trustee.

The above bonds will be paid on and after April 1, prox., at the office of Sam'l S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York, after which date interest will cease.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of a certain indenture between the above named OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY and the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, bearing date the first day of June, 1882, and referred to in certain first mortgage trust bonds executed by the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company and dated the first day of November, 1882, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company hereby advertises for proposals to pay in, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company, for redemption and cancellation its said first mortgage trust bonds to the amount of said bonds now outstanding, or of any part thereof.

Proposals in writing will be received at the office of the company until April 4, 1890.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.,
By
HENRY VILLARD, President.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1890.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1890.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Edison Electric Light Company the books of this company will be closed from Monday, March 10, 1890, at 3 P. M., to Saturday, March 29, 1890, at 10 A. M., to offer to the stockholders of record the privilege to purchase $2,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. convertible twenty-year gold bonds and $500,000 stock of this company to an amount equal to their holdings of this company's stock, at the rate of $1,000 bond and $400 stock for $1,250 in cash.

A circular giving full particulars, with blanks for the assignment of rights, will be mailed to the addresses of all stockholders of record on the closing of the books March 10, 1890.

By order of the board,
J. B. SKEHAN, Treasurer.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bond Brokers,
Free Weekly Financial Circular,
Sundays excepted.
N. B.—Specialty made of valuing city property for heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.
Offices, 108 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

THE COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and for any other business that may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will close on Friday, March 7, 1890, and reopen Monday, April 14, 1890.

By order of the board.
H. L. CURTIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1890.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

1.—275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE ROOM with alcove; first-class board; hall rooms; reference.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private table optional; best references given.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

7 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; suites or singly; hall rooms; breakfast optional; references required.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
LONG BRANCH,
IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.
For accommodations address
FREDERICK HOEY, Hollywood,
or apply to H. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

NEW WINTER AND SPRING RESORT.

The Princess Anne,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
On the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH RAILROAD, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.
Hotel Brighton.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

BROWN'S MILLS-IN-THE-PINES

In the great pine belt of New-Jersey; elegantly-furnished, new cottages, lighted by electricity, spacious sun parlors; now open. Three hours from New-York via Pennsylvania R. R., at 9 A. M., 1, 2, and 4 P. M. For rooms and circulars apply to George Murray, "The Sherwood," 5th-av. and 44th-st., or address P. S. ATTICK, Manager.
Brown's Mills P. O., Burlington County, N. J.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
FAST EXPRESSES, with parlor cars, leave N. Y. 2:30 and 4:20 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 4:10 and 6 P. M. PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J

READING WENT BOOMING

THE SHORTS HAVE A VERY LIVELY DAY.

"CASH" STOCK COMMANDS A PREMIUM—THE BULL POOL CHARGES ITS BROKERS—THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

It has been seldom lately that over 250,000 shares of stock all told have been dealt in upon the New-York Stock Exchange in one day. Naturally, therefore, there was a sensation in Wall-street yesterday when in one stock alone that number of shares was traded in. Reading was the stock that made this record. Incident to this extensive trading the price jumped up, at one time during the day being over four points higher than the closing quotation on Saturday.

Less than a week ago Reading went begging on the Stock Exchange around $35 a share; the same people who sold it at that price then were climbing over one another yesterday to buy it back above $42.

Wall-street at once jumped to the conclusion that it was about to witness the high jinks of another corner. Sensational tales abounded, all sorts of wild theories went flying, various tremendous things had happened or were about to happen. As a rule—the general Wall-street rule—the authorities who talked most knew least, and the average Stock Exchange man went home last night, after an exciting day, with anything but a clear comprehension of what the day's lively Reading proceedings really meant.

Throughout the day "cash" stock commanded a premium above the quotation for stock dealt in "regular way." "Cash" stock is stock deliverable at once, on the same day of its purchase, while "regular" transactions do not require delivery till the day following the trade. The premium on cash stock showed the existence, therefore, of a very urgent immediate demand. At one time this premium was as high as 2½ per cent., thus representing the willingness of buyers to pay that price ($250 upon 100 shares) for the use of the stock at once instead of waiting for regular delivery twenty-four hours later.

In this Wall-street saw, or believed it saw, a squeeze of speculators caught short, and out of it arose the excited apprehensions of an impending corner. The Reading "bull pool" has been one of the Wall-street fixtures that have been a good deal laughed at and pooh-poohed; bears big and little have had their chief happiness in making onslaughts upon it; popularly it has been supposed to have no spirit, and to be incapable of resentment or hitting back. Three or four days ago it was declared to be liquidating, having been forced to "run." That this same pool should so suddenly have popped up to tackle and distress its professional annihilators gave Wall-street not merely a chance to wonder, therefore, but it tempted the Street to fears that after all the ease was to come a squeeze.

Brokers who execute orders, as a rule, for conspicuous bears, were prominent among the big buyers of stock on the floors of the Stock Exchange, and it soon became known that one of the big bears had been glad to arrange a private settlement on an extensive short contract rather than take the chances of open trading on the Stock Exchange.

But the professional bears did not monopolize the current stories of the day. One rumor that circulated took liberties with the name of the millionaire brokerage and banking firm of I. & S. Wormser. The Messrs. Wormser have been prominent hitherto in the affairs of the Reading pool, and naturally there was a sensation when the report went round that they had not only sold out on the pool, but had been caught short of the stock. It was declared that the members of the pool had called upon the Messrs. Wormser to deliver at once 50,000 shares of stock they had taken for the pool, and a further statement was that the Wormsers had been caught napping and could only obey the pool order by going into the open market and buying by wholesale, and the rapid rise in the quotation for "cash" stock was attributed to their pressing exigencies.

Members of the pool admitted that a call had been made upon Messrs. Wormser for the big block of stock they had been carrying; but no member of the pool would give indorsement to the current sensational tales of the Street. It was stated officially that the firm of Moore & Schley had been substituted for I. & S. Wormser as the pool's brokers, but the reasons for the substitution were not given. Associated with them is the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., whose friends and customers have been heavily interested in Reading securities for a long time. But neither Goodhart & Co. nor Moore & Schley would make any statement reflecting upon Messrs. Wormser. Representatives of both houses said they were in Reading as commission brokers; they represented customers whose orders they were executing. They had nothing to do with the abounding tales, nor had they any sympathy for such tales. They were in Wall-street as business men, not as gossips. Reading, they believed, had gone up chiefly because it was worth more than it had been lately selling at; it had been hammered down by people who had sold what they didn't own.

To a TIMES reporter Messrs. Isidor and Simon Wormser denied the current stories so far as they had to do with their firm. It was true they had been called upon by members of the Reading pool to deliver certain stock to Moore & Schley, they said, and they had delivered it. The Messrs. Wormser were inclined to show amusement at the reports of their having been caught short. The tables in their office was piled high with stock certificates; over thirty-five thousand shares of Reading were there, they explained—not very much the sort of showing, they argued, that was likely to be made by a firm on the "short" side. They were opposed to squeezes and cornering, they said, but otherwise they were friendly to the pool's management, and, they added cheerfully, they hoped the boomers of the stock had something better to do the booming with than the hope of punishing old friends.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A fast run was made on the New-York Division of the Reading Railroad to-day. At 11:15 a member of the broker firm of Levy & Lewis called at the Reading office to arrange for a special train to carry several hundred shares of Reading stock to New-York. Within fifteen minutes from the time of the call Assistant General Superintendent Bonzano had everything ready for the start, which was made from the Ninth and Green Street Station at 11:38. Bound Brook was reached at 12:34, and the time from there to Jersey City was twenty-nine minutes, making the entire run of ninety miles in eighty-five minutes. This is said to be the fastest run ever made between Philadelphia and Jersey City.

ABANDONING THE FAITH CURE.

Four Swedes, who claimed to be a committee from the faith curists' meeting, called on Coroner Rooney in Brooklyn yesterday and explained that at a session of their organization on Sunday night it was decided to abandon their belief in the faith cure. The men said they had listened to what the Coroner said at the inquest in the Andersen case recently and told it to their brethren.

"We all pondered deeply," continued the spokesman, "and last night, at our regular Sunday meeting, we decided to ask God what we should do. We prayed long and hard. At last we saw a light and now we are come to say that you are right, and we are wrong. Hereafter when we are sick with diseases we will have a doctor as you and the law direct."

After delivering this address the men filed out. They represent a body of Swedes and Norwegians about four hundred strong, who meet in a hall in Hamilton-avenue. By the persistance of these people in refusing to have doctors when they are sick or administer medicine prescribed for them, the health officers have been given a great deal of trouble. Seven deaths have occurred in families of the faith curists during the last year solely from the refusal of the victims to take medicine.

Health Commissioner Griffin thinks that the faith cure meetings have been effectually broken up.

A STOCKHOLDER'S GRIEVANCE.

Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on an application made on behalf of Sanford S. Small to restrain the Minneapolis Electro Matrix Company from leasing itself to the American Matrix Company of New-Jersey. Mr. Small was represented by Mr. Paul D. Cravath and Joseph H. Choate, and the defendants by ex-Surrogate Rollins and W. B. Putney. Mr. Small is a Director in the Minneapolis company, and claims that he has been very badly used by the other Directors—Erastus Wiman, C. Wright Davison, James W. Griffin, William M. Grosvenor, Charles R. Chute, Peter C. Thompson, Lowe Emerson, Theodore C. Bates, E. Junius Edwards, and Charles L. Travis. These gentlemen, Mr. Small alleges, held Directors' meetings, and so arranged matters that it was impossible for him to be present.

At one of these meetings, Mr. Small alleges, the Directors voted to make the lease to the New-Jersey company. The lease, he declares, would transfer all the property of the Minneapolis company to the New-Jersey company for a nominal sum.

EXCITING FIRE IN LUDLOW-STREET.

A slight fire at 4 A. M. yesterday in J. Salzer's fish store at 137 Ludlow-street alarmed more than 150 persons in the front and rear houses, and in their rush to the street they were in greater danger of harm than if they had staid in their apartments. No one was hurt, but the firemen and police had to exert themselves to prevent accidents. The fire spread to a notion store and a grocery store and did altogether about $400 damage. The house is properly equipped with fire escapes. There was a slight fire there in August, 1888.

STATUARY AND FASHION.

E. J. DENNING & CO.'S ATTRACTIVE SPRING OPENING YESTERDAY.

It is not very often that a great dry goods store becomes a sort of annex to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but with the number of statues, whose fame is world-wide, which were exhibited in the establishment of E. J. Denning & Co. yesterday such an event has come to pass. They are some of the statues which were for many years treasured in the A. T. Stewart mansion and which have come into the possession of ex-Judge Henry Hilton. The latter has placed them in the big dry goods house and will permit them to remain there a month, so that the public may have an opportunity of inspecting them.

They include some of the finest works of American sculptors, and are: "Paul and Virginia," by Joseph Durham; "Flora," by Thomas Crawford; "Zenobia in Chains," by Harriet Hosmer; "Demosthenes," by Thomas Crawford; "The Fisher Girl," by A. S. Tadolini of Rome; "Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii," by John Randolph Rogers; "The Flower Girl;" by C. B. Ives of Rome; "Sappho," by Prof. Richard H. Park; "Proserpine," by Marshall Wood of London, and "The Bather," by Antonio Tantardini of Milan.

In connection with this exhibition, Messrs. Denning & Co. held their Spring opening yesterday, and will continue to-day and to-morrow. The result of this double attraction was that the great store was crowded. Everything among the Spring goods is very bright in color. The cloaks and costumes for street wear are very elaborate in design, and they are as bright in color as the indoor gowns. There were many new materials shown, particularly in woolen and silk fabrics, almost all of them having some figure woven in of a flower or leaf.

Like the costumes, the millinery will be especially gorgeous this year. Wheregfeathers and ribbons were worn in profusion last year, this Spring will see no decoration for the headdresses save the brightest of Spring flowers and verdure. The effect of all this is exceedingly pretty, for the general scheme of color by no means stops at the costume and hat or bonnet, but extends even to the parasol, which, instead of the comparatively sombre sunshade of two years ago, has become a combination of plaids and stripes.

It seems that in the Spring fabrics all-wool materials are preferred to any other, and in this the plaid designs used in combination with other stuffs are by far the most popular. But close rivals of these soft and clinging draperies are the India foulards and the China silks, which are designed with all sorts of quaint figures, small but very effective, and with a most wonderful assortment of stripes. Away up upon the fifth floor of the big building there is the novelty show room, and in this are two articles which will attract every lover of laces and embroideries. They are valued together at $65,000. The more important and costly is a flounce of point lace which belonged to the Empress Eugenie and is valued at $50,000; the other is a shawl, once belonging to the same lady, which is of crêpe lisse ground, embroidered in colors, with an intricacy of design which is marvelous. This cost $15,000.

The establishment has added largely to its many departments, and is continuing in its policy of extending the stocks of its various specialties whenever opportunity offers.

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER" INJUNCTION TEMPORARILY LIFTED.

Notwithstanding Judge Daly's injunction restraining Samuel L. Clemens, Daniel Frohman, and Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson from presenting Mrs. Richardson's dramatization of Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper," the papers in which were served in Albany on Saturday, the play was given in Detroit last night, according to the schedule arranged for its long Western tour.

This was done without defying the law and without incurring the liability for contempt proceedings, for yesterday Messrs. Howe & Hummel secured from Judge Henry W. Allen of the Court of Common Pleas an order requiring the attorneys of the invalid playwright, Mr. E. H. House, to show cause on March 12 why the injunction should not be vacated and a stay of proceedings pending the result. Subsequently the order was modified so as to be returnable this morning at 11 o'clock, and then the question will be argued.

In support of their motion Messrs. Howe & Hummel submitted affidavits by which their clients agreed to file bonds to any amount that might be fixed by the court and to deposit the royalties with the court pending the determination of their rightful ownership.

Manager Daniel Frohman said yesterday, in reference to the outcome of the court proceeding in the matter of "The Prince and the Pauper," that he felt that the court should take action for damages against Mark Twain in behalf of Mr. House and not against himself, as he entered in good faith upon the execution of a contract with Mr. Clemens, and went to great expense in doing so. So far as he was concerned as a manager, his dealings were with Clemens, as the owner of the book and of the rights to its dramatization. He could not be expected to go beyond the prima-facie evidence of Clemens's right to make the contract with him, and if Mr. House has good ground for damages they are against Clemens, and not against him.

BANK PRESIDENTS MEET.

DISCUSSING THE BILL TO WIDEN THEIR FIELD FOR INVESTMENTS.

A meeting of the Presidents of six savings banks was held in the Seamen's Bank for Savings at 84 Wall-street yesterday afternoon. It was called by John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and Edward Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Presidents on the bill now before the Legislature to extend the scope of investment for savings banks.

As the law now stands, the directors of savings banks are restricted to narrow limits in their investments. Last Fall a bill was introduced in the Assembly giving them the power to place investments anywhere in the State of New-York. This bill was referred to a committee, and was never heard of again.

A few days ago a similar bill was introduced, and yesterday's meeting was held to discuss ways to prevent this bill from sharing its predecessor's fate. The principal arguments for the bill advanced by the bank officials is that the law so limits them at present that they are unable to get the best results for their depositors, and also that the competition among the savings banks for "gilt-edged" securities is so great that the profit is reduced to a minimum. Therefore they want their discretionary powers increased.

The banks represented were the Greenwich, by President John Harsen Rhoades; the Bowery, by President Edward Wood; the Irving, by President John Castree; the Citizens', by Edward A. Quintard; the Bleecker-Street, by President Merritt Trimble, and the Seamen's, by President William C. Sturges.

EXPERTS ON COLLEGE-PLACE VALUES.

Daniel Birdsall and S. V. R. Cruger testified as real estate experts yesterday before the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the proposed widening of College-place. The property under consideration was a plot at the corner of Chambers-street and College-place, on which the National Exchange Bank stands. It is leasehold property to the bank, which owns the building, the land belonging to the corporation of Trinity Church. For the plot 50 feet by 50 feet the bank pays a ground rental of $3,000 per year and all taxes and assessments. It is proposed to take a frontage of only 25 feet on Chambers-street for the new street. Mr. Birdsall thought the property to be taken, independently of the building mapped as 136 Chambers-street, worth $42,500, one-third of that value attaching to it because of its corner location. He based his estimates on other sales and offers in the neighborhood. If the lot extended back 100 feet on College-place instead of 50 feet, it would be worth $85,000. Col Cruger thought the corner piece worth $45,000.

THE REV. DR. SCUDDER'S PURPOSE.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Jersey City Tabernacle, writes to THE TIMES to explain that the circular referred to yesterday as having been sent out by him does not contemplate at all the raising of $100,000 for a new church. His intention is, on the contrary, "to build and endow an ecclesiastical annex, which shall be devoted to humanitarian purposes and serve as a practical offset to the numerous and attractive saloons in the vicinity."

In the course of this circular, which has, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, made unfavorable impression in some quarters, Mr. Scudder says that he "described the neglected condition of this part of Jersey City and the struggle through which our churches have passed, two of which have died during the past three years." He adds most emphatically:

"No. Were these circulars designed to disparage the work of the faithful pastors who are laboring so nobly amid these discouraging circumstances. Every one of them has my highest esteem and best wishes for success."

J. S. MESEROLE'S INJURIES FATAL.

The death of Broker Jere S. Meserole, who was thrown from a horse at Lakewood, N. J., on Sunday was announced yesterday. Mr. Meserole and his brother, Darwin J., formed the stock brokerage firm of J. S. Meserole & Co. of 16 Broad-street. He was admitted to the Stock Exchange Jan. 12, 1883. He was only twenty-five years old. He lived in Brooklyn and was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment. He was a son of Gen. Meserole.

BROOKLYN'S DIRTY STREETS

ADAMS MUST BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY.

WHAT A REPORTER FOUND ON A TRIP THROUGH FULTON-STREET FROM THE FERRY TO THE CITY HALL.

Brooklyn is rapidly acquiring the reputation of possessing the worst streets of any city of its size and pretensions in the country. Matters seem to become worse with every succeeding administration, and the climax has been fittingly capped by the mismanagement of the present head of the Street Department, Commissioner Adams. Cleanliness has always been considered a necessary adjunct to excessive goodness, but, notwithstanding its many pretensions to the latter virtue, any visitor who walks through Brooklyn's streets will soon become convinced that any claim she may have had to the former has long since passed away. Fulton-street, one of the principal business streets of the city, has almost ceased to be a thoroughfare for pedestrians, and has become a veritable conduit for slush between brick walls. In the face of this state of affairs, instead of trying to remedy the evil, the head of the Street Department calmly sits in his comfortable office, and with a countenance as bland as the original Ah Sin says to the taxpayers: "The appropriation is all gone. What are you going to do about it."

A TIMES reporter visited Brooklyn yesterday and made a trip through Fulton-street, from the Fulton Ferry to the City Hall. The result of the investigation disclosed a state of affairs even worse than reported. It is evidently many a long day since Fulton-street felt the gentle caress of the broom, hoe, or shovel of the Commissioners' protegés, the contractors. Here and there, it is true, a clean patch appeared like an oasis in the desert, but these were not due to the efforts of the department, but to the shopkeepers along the street who are compelled to get out and dig to enable customers to reach their doors. From the City Hall to the ferry there were occasional evidences that a car track ran through the centre of the street and that crosswalks had existed at some prehistoric period, but such as were visible were impassable, except in instances where they have been cleaned by private individuals.

To give an adequate description of the filthy condition of the street is an impossibility. Snow—dirty and soft—lined each side of the street from the gutters to the car tracks, between which a sheet of slush and mud several inches deep ran down the grade toward the river. Occasionally a pile of snow blocked the street, which, together with piles of refuse composed of garbage, old tin cans, and dilapidated hats clustered at the foot of some elevated railroad supports, gave a decidedly picturesque and particularly cleanly aspect to the thoroughfare. From Sands-street to the ferry, Fulton-street was at its worst, although above that its condition was hardly better. On the lower corner of Sands-street a steady shower of dripping water from the elevated road adds greatly to the comfort of the traveler who passes this point. Crosswalks are things of memory only. Of the forty-four crossings between the ferry and the City Hall, only twelve are in any degree passable. What a delightful place for the ladies to do their shopping! for it is the main shopping thoroughfare of the city. And what a cleanly entrance to the city, for it is the natural outlet to the bridge. A common sight along upper Fulton-street is a lady ruefully regarding a costly dress all mud bespattered, or walking along with her gown all right, but with a pair of shoes covered with the slime and muck from which there is no escape. To take a car one has to wade ankle deep through the accumulated filth. This state of things existed all along the street visited yesterday afternoon. There is but one opinion as to who is responsible for this condition of affairs. The unsuccessful lawyer is a still more unsuccessful Commissioner, and the sooner he is placed upon the retired list the better it will be for Brooklyn.

Commissioner Adams was seen yesterday afternoon, but refused to talk about the condition of the streets.

"Do you know the condition of lower Fulton-street, Mr. Commissioner?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know anything about it," was the answer.

"The residents say it hasn't been cleaned in six months. Is that so?"

"I don't know anything about it. You must see the contractor."

The principal business men along Fulton-street were more willing to talk. They knew more and were not bashful about giving vent to their indignation against Commissioner Adams. Ex-Mayor Whitney, whose place of business is near the ferry, said they didn't profess to keep clean in that part of the city. "It's a shame," he declared, "that such a thing should be allowed to continue, but there is absolutely no remedy except to wait until the new contract for street cleaning goes into effect about April 1. Then they may be cleaned."

To cross the street at this point the reporter had to go down to the ferry and so around to Valentine & Burgen's, where he was told that it is a street never cleaned. Not been there in six months. When they wanted a clean street they had to do the work themselves. The Commissioner they considered the cause of the bad service.

Continuing up the street, evidences multiplied on every side. On the corner of Hicks-street two large snow banks loomed up. At the corner of York-street a miniature pond covered the cross walk. This had been so all Winter, the reporter was informed in Dr. Price's drug store. "When was the street cleaned last?" was asked the doctor, to which came the familiar reply, "Don't ask me. I don't remember that it has been at any time since last October. There won't be any change until we get another administration, sure. The police come around and make us clean the sidewalks, but when we ask about the streets they say the Commissioner expects them to be frozen over at this season of the year, and the weather clerk and the head of the department don't agree about it."

T. J. Learey of 245 Fulton-street said he had been paying from his own pocket for over two years to have the streets in front of his store kept clean. The streets were so dirty he said it affected all the trade of all business houses. The whole fault he thought lay in an incompetent chief of department.

Ovington Brothers and Wise the jeweler gave the same story of the bad effect upon trade. They are also among the merchants who pay private parties to clean their streets. "The people won't swim across the street to get to your store," Mr. Wise said, "and as a result we must necessarily suffer. There is too much politics in this street-cleaning business, and the whole gang ought to be wiped out. I wrote Commissioner Adams about the condition of the streets and he wrote back that I must be patient until April 1, when the new contract went into effect, or else go do it myself. I am now doing it myself."

Hallowell Brothers were busy at work on the gutter in front of their store when THE TIMES's reporter called. They were angry, very angry in fact, at the Commissioner, who they said was absolutely "no good," except to play second fiddle in politics. At the stores of John McCormick and S. Wechsler & Brothers the general complaint was that the condition of the streets was affecting their business.

Mr. Dexter of the firm of Dexter & Ahrens said they had made up their minds to stand the dirt, as there was no way out of it. "When one man runs the city," they explained, "you can't expect too much. Our trouble is too much politics and too little street cleaning. Our name is 'mud' until next election, and then we will give some one else a taste of mud. We have twenty business men around here who are going to vote for clean streets the next time. Some one is making money out of this deal."

Several other merchants interviewed expressed themselves as indignant at the course pursued by Commissioner Adams in relation to the streets. Fulton-street is not a solitary example.

SOMEWHAT SEVERE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Glad to see that article in this morning's paper about the beastly condition of Brooklyn's streets. Yesterday the sidewalks were lined with ash barrels. I presume Saturday was too cold for the men to work. The whole City Government is a mass of corruption and should be looked after by the Grand Jury. A RESIDENT.

MONDAY, March 10, 1890.

IT CAME, it saw, it conquered. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, the people's remedy. 25 cents.

Why spend fifty cents to relieve toothache when SALVATION OIL will cure it for 25 cents!—*Advertisement.*

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver, and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS every night. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.

Carefully-selected stones, set and unset, of every size and value.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between
Fronting Madison-square, 25th & 26th
1,126 BROADWAY, Streets.

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

LADIES URGE THE POLICE BOARD TO APPOINT MATRONS.

The most important delegation of women that has ever had business to transact at Police Headquarters was there yesterday to plead for reform in the system of holding female prisoners under detention and to urge the appointment of station-house matrons. The visit was prompted by the appointment at the Women's Conference of Miss Grace H. Dodge, ex-Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell as a committee to wait on the Police Commissioners to advocate a change in the system and the appointment of matrons.

With these ladies came forty others, delegates to the convention, and representing the following organizations: State Charities Aid Organization; six local unions, New-York County of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Society of Friends, Workingwomens' Association, the Association of Working Girls, the Riverside Rest, the Women's Prison Association, Women's Press Association, Sorosis, the Health Protective Association, Wetmore Home, the Mission of the Episcopal Church, Young Women's Christian Association, the Bible and Fruit Mission, and St. Elizabeth's Guild. Among the delegates were Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. A. C. Tiffany, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Myer, the Misses Minton, Rosalie Butler, and Mrs. Barney. National Superintendent of the Prison and Police Work of the Women's Christian Temperance Association.

The ladies assembled in the board room, but presently went to Commissioner Martin's room, where they met him, President MacLean, and Commissioner Voorhis. Mrs. Lowell introduced Mrs. Barney, who spoke of the matron system's success in other cities. She also presented a communication to the board asking it to designate such station houses to receive women as are built so that the women prisoners can be kept separate from the men, and to order that no women prisoners or lodgers be received elsewhere.

President MacLean promised to call the board's attention to the ladies' petition.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE GARBAGE.

The Committee on Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday listened to Capt. Kirkland, Supervisor of the Harbor, who addressed them on the subject of dumping garbage in the bay. He said it was undoubtedly a fact that some of the contractors dumped the contents of their scows as near the city as the vicinity of the Brooklyn Bridge. What was needed, he said, was a vessel with which the scows could be followed and the contractors made to dump the garbarge at a satisfactory distance. He had asked Congress for such a vessel.

He recommended burning the garbage if it was practicable, and the Chairman of the committee, A. Foster Higgins, was authorized to consult with the city authorities in regard to that matter.

MARVIN'S SAFES

Severely tested in

Recent Fires.

BLACK RIVER BENDING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF BENT CHAIR STOCK.

BLACK RIVER, N. Y., March 4, 1890.

The Marvin safe passed through a very hot fire. It was in a four-story building and fell twenty feet, striking on a solid rock. The safe came out comparatively uninjured, and we found everything inside in first-class condition. The insurance men say it was one of the hottest kind of fires, and the safe came out looking as well as any they ever saw. What will be the price for a new safe?

M. POOR & SON.

MARVIN SAFE CO.,

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

O'NEILL'S,

6th-av., 20th to 21st st.

OUR EXHIBITION

OF

FINE MILLINERY

NOW OPEN.

OUR DESIGNS ARE CHOICE, MATERIAL NEW AND NOVEL, WORKMANSHIP PERFECT,

PRICES MODERATE.

OUR UNTRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT OFFERS A COMPLETE LINE OF HATS SUITABLE FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, is spending a few days in New-York arranging his stock company and plays for next season. He is negotiating with Charles Frohman to secure the Boston right of Belasco and De Mille's new play, with which he is desirous of opening his next season, which will be the fiftieth successive stock season of the Museum. Mr. Field sails for Europe May 26.

Contracts were signed with Al Hayman on Saturday for a fifteen weeks' tour of the Pacific coast with "The Prince and the Pauper." The Pacific coast tours are proving to be very profitable. The "Shenandoah" company played three nights in Salt Lake City last week to receipts of over $4,300. It opened last night for a week in Denver, and the advance sale is already announced at about $2,500.

The marriage of Barry Harwood, the "Buckthorne," and Alice B. Haines, the little widow of "Shenandoah," will be celebrated in April, and the couple will go with the company to California on their bridal tour. The engagement is the result of playing thirty weeks together in Mr. Howard's war drama.

The company playing "A Possible Case," under the management of J. M. Hill, will close its season March 24. This will leave disengaged M. A. Kennedy, Herbert Archer, Belle Archer, and Helen Russell, besides a number of less important people.

The announcement of the three hundredth performance of "The County Fair" at the Union-Square for to-night was an error caused by managerial miscalculation. The record will be scored next Tuesday evening, March 18, when elaborate souvenirs will be distributed among the audience.

Signor Salvini will not end his "farewell tours" in this city after all. He is to play another "farewell" engagement of two weeks at the Boston Park Theatre, beginning next Monday evening.

Charles Frohman made a flying trip to Boston Sunday to arrange with William Gillette for the production here and through the country of "All the Comforts of Home," which has made a hit at the Museum. Contracts were signed and Mr. Frohman was back in New-York yesterday.

Sydney Rosenfeld has decided to give matinées of "The Stepping Stone" every Thursday as well as Saturday afternoon during the run of the play at the Standard.

The New-York managers are combining to present Tony Pastor with an elegant service of silver on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his career as a manager.

Monroe and Rice, two eccentric comedians, come to the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next Monday for an engagement of two weeks, opening in a farce-comedy called "My Aunt Bridget" at the special matinée on St. Patrick's Day. The cast of the piece includes, in addition to Messrs. Monroe and Rice, W. H. Mack, Louis Monico, Bernard Dyllyn, Catharine Linyard, Kate Davis, and Miss Lena Merville. The piece is said to be amusing and full of bright music.

MAIL-STREET'S STEAM GEYSER.

Mail-street was again the scene of a steam geyser yesterday, a pipe of the New-York Steam-Heating Company having sprung a new leak Saturday night and been permitted to spout clouds of superheated steam into the faces of the thousands who use this street as a thoroughfare from the Park-place station of the Sixth-avenue elevated railroad to Brooklyn Bridge. The geyser was at work all day Sunday, though the column of vapor was much less than it became yesterday morning when full pressure was put upon the pipes. During the greater part of yesterday, however, it continued, its attractions being enhanced by the heating company building a rough plank fence around it and raising a considerable hillock of earth about the plank.

The leak was caused by a defective joint at the junction with the Post Office supply pipe. Finally it was duly plugged with black lead and then the excavation was filled in so that the steam pressure would soon burst a joint at some other point. Meanwhile the turf on the south side of City Hall Park is periodically killed by the escaping steam.

THE CITY'S TIME MUST NOT BE WASTED.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was called yesterday for 11 A. M. President Coleman of the Tax Commission, however, sent word at that time that he could not leave his office, and the meeting was delayed until 12 o'clock. Afterward the Mayor sent Mr. Coleman the following letter:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that the proceedings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were delayed this morning through your failure to appear at the hour appointed for the meeting. I understand that this was not due to any remissness on your part, but to a failure on the part of your colleagues to attend at the department for the purpose of transacting its business, which made it incumbent on you to remain in the Department of Taxes and Assessments until the arrival of one or more of the Commissioners.

I beg that you will call the attention of the members of the department to the consequences of their inattention, and to request them on my behalf to attend hereafter at their office for the transaction of public business during the hours required by law. Respectfully yours,

HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

H. C. HAVEMEYER'S WILL.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of Hector C. Havemeyer, who died in Paris Dec. 14 last, was filed for probate yesterday. The most notable feature of the document, which is dated July 14, 1889, is a provision which gives to his mother, Sarah A. Havemeyer, $260,000 in trust, to be paid "to the several charitable corporations and associations in the city of New-York enumerated in the catalogue of the Charities Organization Society of the City of New-York in the year 1888, known as the New-York Charities Directory, or to such of them as she may elect," in such proportions and manner as she may see fit. The societies indicated are very numerous and represent every shade of religious belief.

The testator gives $100,000 in money to his mother and $100,000 in stock of the Sugar Refineries' Company and $50,000 in money to each of the following members of his family: His sister Sarah C. Armstrong, wife of Hector Armstrong, his brother John C. Havemeyer, his brother James Havemeyer, and his sister Laura A. Mackay, wife of Isaac Mackay. He also leaves $100,000 in trust to his brother William F. Havemeyer for the benefit of another brother, Charles W. Havemeyer, whom he also releases from all indebtedness to his estate, and $100,000 is left in the same manner for the benefit of Charles W. Havemeyer's wife, Emilia. Havemeyer, the principal at their death to go to their children. Other bequests are: $10,000 each to Julia L. and Loomis, children of Charles W. Havemeyer; $10,000 to W. H. Bogart, and $25,000 each to the Methodist Episcopal Church Home and St. Christopher's Home of this city. The residue of the estate goes to the testator's brother, William F. Havemeyer, who is also named as executor.

Hector C. Havemeyer was a son of the late ex-Mayor William F. Havemeyer. He was a bachelor, and was worth over $2,000,000.

DROWNED WHILE COASTING.

Thomas Gilroy, a boy of twelve, who, with his nine-year-old brother John, was coasting on a pond at East Avenue and Tenth-street, Long Island City, yesterday, broke through the ice and was drowned. His brother would probably have met the same fate had it not been for the exertions of Philip Real, foreman of some bricklayers working on a new schoolhouse near by. He dashed into the water on hearing the boys' cries for help, and managed to save the younger one. Planks were quickly brought and the two were pulled ashore, the boy unconscious and Real thoroughly chilled and exhausted. The body of the older boy was recovered later in the afternoon.

Great Sale of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

In our basement salesroom, just opened, we have placed on special counters, extensive lines of Silks, plain, figured, striped, plaid and printed;

Dress Goods, all wool, such as Serges, Cheviots, checked and striped Suitings and Pattern Robes, all in materials of reliable quality and at extremely low prices.

We invite the public to examine these goods of extraordinary value.

Entrance through the store or direct from Broadway.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

FISCHER PIANOS. ESTD 1840

ALL STYLES. MODERATE PRICES.

TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.

5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

STYLES OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

And will have their usual

FORMAL OPENING

TO-DAY and

WEDNESDAY,

When they will display both their Paris and own productions of

COSTUMES, CLOAKS,

MILLINERY, ETC.

THE FINEST CREATIONS OF THE BEST ARTISTS.

THEY ALSO HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT

MR. HENRY HILTON,

Having purchased the famous collection of

MARBLE STATUARY

From the Gallery of the late

A. T. STEWART,

Has kindly permitted us to place it on public exhibition. The pieces exhibited are:

1. "PAUL AND VIRGINIA." Original Group. By the late distinguished Sculptor, JOSEPH DURHAM, A. R. A., OF LONDON.
2. "FLORA." Original Statue. By the late Thomas Crawford of New-York.
3. "ZENOBIA IN CHAINS." Colossal Statue. By the American Sculptress, Harriet Hosmer.
4. "DEMOSTHENES." Colossal Statue. By the late Thomas Crawford of New-York.
5. "FISHER GIRL." Life-size Figure. By the late Adam Scipione Tadolini of Rome.
6. "NYDIA," the Blind Girl of Pompeii. Original by the American Sculptor, John Randolph Rogers.
7. "FLOWER GIRL." Life-size Figure. By C. B. Ives of Rome.
8. "SAPPHO." Life-size Figure. By Prof. Richard H. Park, New-York.
9. "PROSERPINE." Original Statue. By the late Marshall Wood of London.
10. "THE BATHER." Life-size Figure. By Antonio Tantardini of Milan.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

Lace Curtains.

A cordial invitation is offered to the public to visit the exhibit of the Lace Curtains which obtained the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, and considered by experts to be the highest production of the textile art.

"Lovers of rare and beautiful curtains and drapery can satisfy their longings very easily by paying a visit to W. & J. Sloane's warehouse on Broadway, where an unusually choice exhibit of such articles is in progress. The curtains shown comprise the set which received the grand prize at the Paris Exposition last Summer. They were manufactured in France by A. Warrée expressly for W. & J. Sloane, and it was the unanimous opinion of the judges that nothing like them had ever been manufactured. Certainly nothing like them has ever been seen in this country.

"The work was done entirely by hand, and the cost runs even up into the thousands of dollars."—Mail and Express, Feb. 27.

W. & J. SLOANE,

BROADWAY,

18th and 19th Sts.

33 and 35 East 18th St.



An "early bird" sale of Boys' Spring Suits. The small lots of last season. Some of every sort and size for lads of 4 to 16 years. $3 and $4 for good School Suits; $5 for Dress Suits that were double that price. The new Spring stock is also ready.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, {Prince, Warren, 32d st.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE in New-York to supply your wants in the line of Furniture, Bedding, and Carpets, good goods, low prices for cash or responsible credit, is BAUMANN BROS., NO. 32 EAST 14TH-ST.

Additional Novelties in fine

Dress Fabrics,

Tuesday, March 11th.

Hernani Grenadines,

figured and striped with plain to match.

French Pattern Dresses,

Dentelle and Satin Stripe effects.

Paris Robes

in exclusive and unique designs.

Shetland Tweeds

for tailor-made costumes.

Plain Materials

in new weaves and colorings.

Brilliantines and Glorias,

French Challies

New patterns.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

Upholstery Goods.

SPECIAL SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT LINE FINE SPUN AND RAW SILK TAPESTRIES FOR FURNITURE COVERINGS, WHICH WE OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY.

IN OUR

FURNITURE DEP'T,

(annex store 185 6th-av.,)

500 elegant PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER SUITS

at prices to insure ready sales.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH ST

THE CONGRESS A FAILURE

EX-MAYOR GRACE ON THE PAN-AMERICANS.

THE CONGRESS BADLY MANAGED FROM THE BEGINNING AND HANDICAPPED BY OUR ABSURD TARIFF LAWS.

Mr. William R. Grace may fairly be said to know something of South America and her trade. He ought also to know something about the Pan-American delegation which has been here for several months, presumably with the intention of extending commercial relations with us. He has entertained and been entertained by them in Washington. In fact, he has only just returned from a visit to the capital. He has about come to the conclusion that the South American gentlemen will go home without having done either themselves or us any particular good. Many other merchants think about as he does, he says, so that the sooner Mr. Blaine bids his guests good-bye officially the more money will be saved.

Mr. Grace was seated comfortably in the library of his Thirty-eighth-street residence last night when THE TIMES's representative called on him. "As a merchant, with old and extensive connections in South America, what do you think," he was asked, "will be the practical result of all the visiting and conferences of the gentlemen who have been sent here from the Southern republics? The country knows all about their movements, discussions, banquets, and so forth. Now, what is to be the benefit?"

"Very little," said the ex-Mayor, as he gazed fixedly through his spectacles. "In the first place, I think the whole affair has been badly managed. I say this without any reflection on Mr. Blaine. The details are not chargeable to him. It is a fact that the gentlemen who came here have not been understood. From a commercial standpoint it cannot be said that their selection was the best possible. The South American Governments appointed them because of their positions as diplomats and lawyers, probably because they considered legal and political education and experience best fitted to grapple with the tremendous programme laid down for them. This was the first mistake, occasioned, perhaps, by the programme itself. I won't discuss that, however. It hardly enhances my respect for Mr. Bayard.

"Well, when they arrived here they were put in charge of a committee which understood neither the people, the delegates represented, nor their ideas. You know these people have certain forms and an etiquette which mean much to them. I need hardly tell you these were not sufficiently considered. They did not understand our brusque practicability. Now, if you will look at the committee, my meaning will be plain. What did Gen. Henderson understand about them and their tongue? A very able and interesting man to us perhaps, but he could not make himself so to them. Mr. Flint was the only man with them who had dealings with their people, but even he had never lived among them. I know what I am talking about, for I lived among them and learned their language as a boy, and have been in daily contact with them ever since."

"But they expressed themselves as delighted with their trip over this country?"

"Certainly. They were greatly impressed with all the evidences of industry and wealth. The extent and variety of our manufactures were a revelation to most of them. This they have told me. And it may do good."

"Do you mean that they will directly recommend the purchase of our goods?"

"No; they are not likely to do that. Bear in mind again that these are mostly professional gentlemen, whose relations at home only incidentally bring them in contact with merchants and traders. But the published reports and the general talk will incite our people to look after southern business a little closer. I know of several men who have gone there to drum up trade on their own account. A few houses have also sent representatives. This is what I mean, chiefly, when I say it will do good. Hardware and a few other specialties may be pushed.

"I don't see how, in the absence of an amended tariff or special treaties," Mr. Grace continued, "this congress can materially enlarge our trade with South America. Chili cannot do much with us. Her two staple products, nastrona wool and copper ore, are admitted by our laws. The ore certainly could not injure similar products here, for the United States, with its pure high-grade material, controls the markets of the world. Peruvian wool and sugar come under the same head. The high color of the sugar exposes it to the absurdly high tests of the Dutch standard. The Argentine Republic can only ship us wool in limited quantities, and outside of a few hides and meats she has not much to offer. Brazilian wool we receive only insmall shipments now, and it is the same with rubber. Now, what is to be the benefit here unless the Goverment makes concessions?"

"Would the South American republics also make concessions?"

"I believe Peru, Brazil, and the Argentine would. Chili is perhaps more particular than the others about dealing with foreigners. They are slightly peculiar in that respect. Brave, enterprising, patriotic, and all that sort of thing, in the matter of trading with other nations they are uncommonly independent. But even they would advance to meet us, as they have done already, if understood. In the matter of offering to subsidize a direct American line of steamers connecting with Panama and San Francisco. Without some better understanding, some rearrangement, there can be little improvement for us. The business of the world to-day is done by cable, which brings all markets close together. Every day our firms offer cargoes of goods at current quotations, figured down to the lowest possible margin of profit, 'cost, freight, and insurance,' or say, 'free on board' at Valparaiso. It is all a question of price. If offers from Germany and England are lower we do not get the orders. That's all there is about it."

"But haven't we some advantage in point of time, transportation, charges, &c.?"

"Not enough to secure orders unless we actually offer the lowest net rates to them. Here let me make one point, and my reasoning will then be perfectly plain. The difference on cargoes of goods shipped from here is more; that is, we have some advantage on a general outward cargo, say to Peru. But this difference is more than offset by the fact that the vessel can only bring back nitrates, and occasionally manganese. For the return voyages she is laden with general merchandise both ways. England, therefore, has a great advantage over us; first, in economy of transportation as a railroad which has full traffic going and coming can outbid a rival having traffic only one way; second, in having without restriction as freight as she sells."

"Yes, but they cannot get the finish and quality of goods which the United States offers."

"I assure you they can. Americans ought not to be deluded with this idea. The 'I am-better-than-thou' policy will not do. In the matter of dry goods, for instance, the South American countries have been educated up to certain widths, lengths, and styles. They take these whence they can get them best. As a rule our manufacturers do not cater to their little peculiarities. Our factories and plants are on a large scale, and productions of so much of this or that style and pattern are turned out for an almost uniform market. To illustrate: We have large dealings with a large print concern in New-England. I go there to see the managers about once a year. It's a vast affair, filled with big machines and producing always certain widths of material. On one occasion I suggested it might be well to try and turn out the different sizes to meet the particular South American demand I have just referred to. 'Oh, we can't do that,' said the Superintendent. 'That would involve a change of plant and methods. We have to go right ahead and cater for our share of the home trade with 65,000,000 people. We can't change.' And I believe they couldn't. In Germany and England the goods are made in smaller establishments, where they have, say, a dozen or so of styles and patterns, the greater portion of which are available for both home and foreign trade, and even if a change had to be made in plant to meet the latter it does not involve so serious an outlay. If we don't meet the market it won't meet us. Certainly we cannot secure the trade unless we supply just what is wanted. Another factor is the packing. Our people will not pay special attention to this. Americans think it essential, however. English, German, and Spanish houses always pack well, and this helps them to get orders. Can you wonder, then, that the Pan-American delegates themselves ask what good results they can achieve by coming here?"

"Do the delegates expect any modifications made? They are in close relationship with Mr. Blaine and more or less with Senators and Representatives."

"They are pretty well satisfied there will not be any changes this year. As far as I can understand, and I have met them all socially in Washington, they hoped for a lowering of the wool tariff, but they do not see how Congress can do this now without making other modifications, all of which would go to upset the present programme of the majority. They may succeed in obtaining better mail facilities. This, however, brings them in contact with the subsidy fellows. I refused to go into the South American union on that account. I was offered to go before a committee and advocate that the Government should pay any and all steamship companies so much for every bag of mail quickly and properly transported. That's all. I am still willing to do that. The system has worked well with transatlantic companies. I think we shall have better service anyhow in the near future, between New-York and both the eastern and western coast ports, by the new English and American lines projected."

"But the views of the delegates will be asked on these matters?"

"Possibly. What's the use of chasing shadows? They were invited here to discuss the silver question. Right in the face of this Secretary Windom promulgated a silver policy of his own. The delegates say, 'If this is regular, why then were we invited here to discuss it? Everybody knows we have largely silver currencies, and any change will affect us more than you.' Of course they laugh good-naturedly about it; again, they criticise. Their visit here has attracted the attention of the civilized world. If it fails to be of permanent benefit to us, Uncle Sam will be laughed at. Be sure of that. The delegates don't see much to hope for now. One of them said to me, 'Well, we have come here to understand you. The only thing I can suggest is that you send some people down to understand us.'"

At this point Mr. Grace referred the interviewer to Mr. Falcon, who traveled over the United States with the visitors as a Secretary of Legations. He said very pointedly:

"From a mercantile standpoint the congress is a failure. (1.) The Congress had too many subjects to consider. (2.) The American delegates were badly selected. Neither knew Spanish; neither occupied a prominent position in South American trade, (Mr. Flint being the only trader,) nor had acquaintance with the commerce and financial conditions prevailing in South American countries. (3.) The committees appointed to prepare the various subjects for discussion were not well chosen. They didn't understand the delegates and their specialties. They were called upon for reports on topics they knew nothing about, to which they had never before given any study, and being neither merchants nor financiers, their work has been of no practical value whatever.

"Now," said he, "under the circumstances how can you expect to have developed a practical plan to increase trade in your manufactured goods? A manufacturers' association in connection with a bank might better do something toward it in a limited degree. It is necessary, however, to understand our markets and their requirements, our banking methods and systems of credits, the interests and political and commercial relations of our republics with Europe. I don't believe the congress can or will produce any good result for North America."

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

DANIEL PHILLIPS WANTED THREE DAYS OF BEING ONE HUNDRED AND TWO.

ROME, N. Y., March 10.—Daniel Phillips of Lowville, Lewis County, died Sunday morning, aged nearly 102 years. He was one of the oldest residents in this State, and was living at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Bosworth, in this village. He was taken sick only two days ago, and gradually grew worse until his death. He was born in the town of Sharon, Schoharie County, March 11, 1788.

When he was twenty-one years old he married Mary French, who died two years ago at the age of ninety-eight. Mr. Phillips was drafted for the war of 1812, but hired his half-brother William to go as a substitute, the latter having no family to leave. For thirty years he worked in a grist mill in Sharon. He moved to Denmark, Lewis County, in 1845, where he lived, except three years at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, until 1865, when he came to Lowville, where he has since lived.

Nine children were born to him, of whom three only are living. There are thirty-three grandchildren, about sixty great-grandchildren, and several great-great-grandchildren living. Mr. Phillips was a remarkably well-preserved man, both mentally and physically, for one of his years. He was one of the remarkable men of the community.

Last New Year's eve he took down his violin and played with great zest for the younger generation to dance. He was wide awake and intelligent, and enjoyed the news of the day. While there are few men living in this State who have attained a greater age than was his, there are none who bore their century of years more vigorously.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

A WEALTHY MAN DECOYED INTO A DEN BY TWO DE-PERADOES.

PEKIN, Ill., March 10.—The body of a man was found lodged against a snag in the Illinois River Saturday by parties passing in a skiff. The remains were brought to this city yesterday, and at the inquest it was learned that they were those of Bernhard Junghaus, a German horse buyer of Peoria, a man of considerable means.

There was an ugly wound back of the right ear. A gold watch and chain and a gold ring which the man wore were missing and no money was found upon the body, although it was learned from letters in the dead man's pocket that he intended to start for Germany to-day. The man was undoubtedly murdered and robbed and his body thrown into the river. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Four policemen surrounded a den kept by Link Hummel and Bill Luckey last night and endeavored to arrest them for the murder of Junghaus. As the policemen burst in the doors two ruffians dropped through a hidden trap door and escaped to the river by means of a sewer. Two women living with them were arrested, and the murdered man's watch, chain, and ring found on them.

Junghaus was enticed into the den on Friday, his head split open, and his body conveyed to the river by means of the trap and sewer. He had drawn $2,000 from the bank on Thursday, and intended leaving for New-York Friday. He was fifty-eight years of age, and was reputed to be quite wealthy.

The police have orders to kill either Hummel or Luckey on sight, as they are desperate characters and have committed many crimes. It is thought they will try to reach Chicago or Kansas City.

NEW SULPHUR BATHS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

ROME, N. Y., March 10.—A new attraction is about to be added to the charms of Richfield Springs, the Summer resort of Central New-York. Landlord Thomas R. Proctor of the Spring House is making arrangements for putting in a series of sulphur baths to equal the most famous ones of Europe.

It is proposed to erect a building of the Renaissance style two stories high and 128 by 200 feet in dimension just back of the main sulphur spring. According to the plans there are to be sixty-seven sulphur bath rooms, a sulphur swimming bath, a Turkish bath, a sun bath, a respiration room, a doctors' waiting room, private office, electrical room, fountains, light spaces, vestibules, closets, resting rooms, douche rooms, steam boxes, and sales booths on the ground floor. These are all arranged in a most convenient manner, and will contain the most modern and scientific apparatus. On the second floor will be a music gallery, gymnasiums, pulverization rooms, compression closets, inhalation rooms, &c. The great white sulphur spring will be conducted to a reservoir, or fountain, in the front vestibule.

The cost of the bathhouse will be something over $40,000. This will provide the springs with baths equal to those of Europe, and the appointments will probably be superior, thus attracting hundreds of tourists who now go abroad principally for the medical waters and bath.

LONG MOURNED AS DEAD,

BUT FRITZ JABUSCH REACHES HOME AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 10.—Fritz Jabusch walked into the house of his relatives in this city yesterday after an absence of nearly thirty years. The story he told was a most romantic one, for he had long been mourned as dead. In 1862 Mr. Jabusch enlisted in the army and went to the front. His relatives heard from him regularly up to the Summer of 1863, when his letters ceased, after a battle in which his regiment had been engaged.

His parents, of course, supposed him dead. He now states that he was left for dead on the battlefield, was found by rebel troops, placed in a hospital, and when he recovered was imprisoned at Libby Prison. Here he remained over a year, until exchanged, and he found himself on the Atlantic coast, without money and hundreds of miles from home.

He shipped on board a merchantman for the East Indies as common seaman, and has followed the sea ever since. He has acquired a competence, and decided to settle down in his old home.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Capt. A. R. Yates, commanding the Pensacola, reports to the Navy Department from Cape Town, South Africa, under date of Feb. 5, that he proposed sailing from that port the next day for St. Helena, and that the subsequent movements of the ship would probably be as follows: Arrive at St. Helena Feb. 20, arrive at Ascension March 8, arrive at Barbadoes between April 25 and May 1, arrive as New-York between May 15 and 20.

Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Orr, and Mr. W. M. Harvey Brown, members of the eclipse expedition, remained at Cape Town at their own request and by permission of Prof. Todd, returning at their own expense to the United States when they so desire.

FATHER AND SON MURDERED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—Charles Williams and his twelve-year-old son, living in the suburbs of Galena, Kan., were found murdered in their bed yesterday morning. Williams was blind, and had lost both arms in a mine accident. A man has been arrested at Prescott, Ark., suspected of being the murderer.

BOCAYUVA'S MISSION ENDED.

MONTEVIDEO, March 10, via Galveston.—Senhor Bocayuva, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, embarked to-day on his return to Rio Janeiro.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $22,350, $700, $2,000, $400, $1,000, $2,000, $2,000, $8,000, and $10,000 at 123. Registered 4s, $1,800, $300, $500, $100, $3,300, $1,000, $400, $60,000, $10,000, $500, 000, $1,950, $28,000, $50,000, and $4,300 at 123. Coupon 4½s, $1,000 and $10,000 at 103½. Registered 4½s, $17,000, $1,000, and $500 at 103½.

STILL HOPE FOR PEACHES

THE CROP BY NO MEANS NECESSARILY DESTROYED.

DELAWARE GROWERS WHO ARE NOT FRIGHTENED—DAMAGE DONE IN NEW-JERSEY AND IN THE SOUTH.

Tillers of the soil in the Atlantic fruit-growing sections who are engaged in the cultivation of fruit for market have been experiencing a season of unusual anxiety. At Mobile ripe strawberries were covered with three inches of snow. In Northern Alabama and Georgia, where there was a very large peach crop last season, snow fell upon trees which had shed their bloom and were bearing young peaches, and ice was formed of the water that lodged in the bark of the trees.

Over the great fruit section of Tennessee the frosts were even more severe. In West Virginia and Northern Maryland, where the peach buds were so far advanced that the pink could be discerned in many of them, ice formed. Over the ripening strawberries of North Carolina and the full-bloomed plant of Virginia lay on Monday morning three inches of snow.

The snow covered the Maryland and Delaware peninsula, and Lower New-Jersey was visited by a cold blast that froze the young peach trees so that their owners fear that they have been killed. The Winter has been so mild in Upper New-Jersey, where many thousand acres are covered by well-cultivated peach orchards, that even in January many of the buds appeared to be ready to bloom.

But are the predictions of evil to be realized? Many press dispatches have noted the particularly red appearance of the peach orchards to prove that the sap had been flowing all Winter. The writer in January, 1875, spent several days in the peach sections of Delaware and Maryland, and he then made a diligent examination of the peach orchards. He wrote to THE TIMES under date of Jan. 14, 1875:

"The peach prospect of the peninsula is already being canvassed, and it is, as far as I can hear, the universal opinion among growers that so far the prospect for a crop of fruit was never more propitious. The wood is healthy and strong. There has been no weather since the 1st of November warm enough to start the sap or swell the buds. While the season has undoubtedly been a mild one, there have been frosts and slight freezes so frequently that vegetation has been prevented, and this is always considered the hope of the peach grower. In riding through the peninsula one unaccustomed to the cultivation of peaches when viewing the orchards would be very likely to receive a different impression, as the orchards from a distance are so red that they appear as in bloom, but this is only the healthy color of the wood. Experienced growers who have examined the young trees have pronounced it as their judgment that the germ of the fruit has in no way been hurt, and by many the greatest danger is believed to be over after December."

During the following Summer the greatest peach crop on record was gathered from the peninsula. The December and January weather of this season was undoubtedly milder than for the same period of 1875, but not to any very great extent. The redness of the wood attracted attention then as now. Gov. Biggs of Delaware has recently said that the climatic conditions this season were nearly the same as in 1875. Gov. Biggs, with his sons, owns more peach trees than any other grower in Delaware. He has been wonderfully successful as a peach grower, and even last season he netted a very handsome sum from his orchards. He has expressed the opinion, since the cold weather of this month opened its campaign on the peach orchards of the peninsula, that the conditions warranted him in expecting a crop like that of 1875.

Last season's peach crop followed a warm Winter, and the peaches and all kinds of fruits started early to bloom out. Most of the orchards of the peninsula were in full blossom before March 20. There were cold days with freezing weather and heavy frosts through the blossoming season, and predictions of a short crop were general. But it was a great crop that grew, although only a light one was harvested. Rainstorms following rainstorms during the ripening season actually washed the young peaches from the trees.

It is absurd to assert that late frosts do not sometimes destroy peach crops, yet it may be asserted that late frosts of an intense nature have failed to destroy peach crops. Mr. Fuller of Fuller & Pullen, fruit dealers of this city, says that on April 19, 1873, he was visiting Bridgeville, Del. That morning the thermometer indicated a temperature of 22° above zero. The ground in the peach orchards was frozen so hard that heavy wagons made no impression on the frozen clods. The peach trees were in bloom, and the fruit growers at once gave up all hope of a crop. Yet one of the largest, best, and most profitable peach crops ever gathered around Bridgeville was produced that season. There had been, however, a very light crop of peaches the previous season. A cold wave had passed over the peninsula in destroying the Winter of 1872. The upper edge of the cold wave was between Dover and Harrington. The country around Dover had felt its influence, and only a half crop was gathered from that section. The crop south of Harrington was almost a total failure. That wave did not reach as far north as Smyrna, and as a result the peach crop of the southern portion of the peninsula was killed by a cold wave in midwinter, while the crop of the upper peninsula was uninjured. The following year, however, a cold wave in mid-winter swept over the Middletown section north of Bridgeville, the thermometer falling to 20° below zero. The lower peninsula escaped, and notwithstanding the severe freezing weather which visited Bridgeville in the blossoming season (April 19) there was shipped from that section the greatest crop ever grown in the world, while from Middletown only 1,210 baskets were shipped.

There has been no cold wave this season that could kill the embryo peach, and it is not unreasonable to expect that there will be a crop of peaches this season. A fruit grower residing near Baltimore, Md., writes:

"To-day I went over the orchards. On the peach trees I scarcely found an imperfect bud, and the cold weather has not yet hurt them, but the buds are in all stages of development, from the scarcely discernible embryo to the full-blown blossom and even the new-born peach. Neither are the cherries hurt, although I found some faulty buds on the sweet cherry trees. The pears are also safe so far. The most to be dreaded now is sleet, for that would injure the trees and buds, but I think the strawberry beds that I have seen. They appear to be dried up, although they may come out all right."

The most extensive peach grower of Sussex County wrote on March 4 to his son who now resides in this city that he had heard so many of his neighbors bewailing the probable loss of this season's peach crop that he concluded to make a careful examination of his orchards. He examined many trees, and, after a careful inspection, decided that if no damage comes to the orchards later in the season there will be an abundance of peaches.

Mr. Abram Vandegrift, editor of the Middletown *Transcript*, under date of March 3, says:

"I do not wish to lead you astray, but think that the peach crop will be a good one if the buds are not injured hereafter. We are having a cold snap. The thermometer was down to 14° this morning at 7 o'clock, and at the same time there was more or less moisture accumulated in the blossoms. Sunday morning was not so cold. There was more snow on the limb hanging on the buds. It was reported that a heavy snow was on the ground all over the peninsula this morning. The temperature is steadily rising, and there is only a slight sleet. It is thought here by practical farmers that there will be enough good buds left to insure a fair crop.

"I am informed that strawberries are very much injured all over the peninsula. I have not been in the berry-growing district, but cannot vouch for the truthfulness of the report, as I have not seen any plants for several weeks."

It will be seen from the various sources quoted that a good peach crop is expected this season as many of Delaware's orchards are. The great crop of 1875 followed an exceedingly mild Winter. And if the writer is not mistaken, the crop of 1875, which was general throughout the peninsula and the greatest ever produced there, came from blooms that had been absolutely inclosed in ice, formed by sleet.

The peach orchards of New-Jersey have probably never before been so advanced at this season as now. There is a marked difference between the peach trees of New-Jersey and those of Delaware. It has always been supposed that the New-Jersey peach trees would stand more cold weather than those of Delaware and Maryland. The question which will stand the more warm weather in Winter time has never before been raised. The belief is generally entertained in New-Jersey that the peach crop of that State will be very light this season. Mr. David Baird, proprietor of the well-known Manalapan fruit farm and nurseries in Monmouth County, writes that he has not examined the fruit buds carefully, but that the fruit buds that are particularly forward have been seriously damaged by the cold spell. The Keiffer pear buds, too, are badly damaged, and so are the native plums and the cherries. A gentleman, who is a fruit dealer in this city and a fruit grower in Rockland County, says that there will be no Bartlett pears from that county this season.

It is generally believed that no fruit in the peninsula or in New-Jersey, except such as grows upon trees, has been injured by the cold weather. The blackberry and raspberry canes have a vigorous growth, and never appeared to better advantage than now. Strawberries do not appear to have grown at all during the Winter, and there is little doubt entertained by growers generally but that there will be the usual large supply.

One cold weather in Florida, however, will undoubtedly result in a great lessening of the orange crop of next season and a material reduction of this season's crop. The orange blossoms were killed, the young growing fruit was so injured that it can never properly mature, and the ripe oranges in many cases are so damaged that they cannot safely be shipped from the State. Those very early peaches (the original scion of which were imported from China and which are known here as pintos,) which were so abundant in this city during June and July last year, will be very scarce this season.

There is little doubt that the Northern Alabama and Georgia peach crop has been destroyed, and should the Delaware and Maryland growers secure the peach crop which it is more than probable that they will have, it will bring joy to many households now enveloped in gloom.

HER FIRST BIRTHDAY PARTY.

LITTLE LAURA YORK RECEIVES AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

A new scene in hospital life was enacted yesterday at the New-York Hospital, and all day the attachés of that institution wore happy smiles, befitting the occasion. In the children's ward little Laura York, the foundling who has so bound herself about the hearts of the hospital people, was holding her first and only birthday reception. Early in the morning, when the little lady returned from her daily ride around the block, she found a room full of visitors awaiting her, and from noon until late at night, when decorous young ladies of a year's growth should be cradled and asleep, Miss Laura entertained her guests with charming hospitality. During all that time she never whimpered, but for each and every one of her admirers she had a smile and a coo, which everybody understood perfectly.

Early in the morning the forty nurses, who love this small bundle of dimples, presented her majesty with a gold enchiasa. Later in the day Superintendent Ludlum opened his mail and took therefrom sundry pieces of gold and divers greenbacks, each of which was marked "For Laura." Then when the visitors came they brought so many dolls and such great bunches of roses that, from a juvenile point of view, the baby's happiness was well-nigh complete.

While the ladies surrounded this infant paragon Superintendent Ludlum told the story of her life. As he talked, Laura took his pencil from behind his official ear and scribbled on his shirt front, but the Superintendent, undismayed, talked on.

Just a year ago to-night, he said, Surgeon Buell of the hospital was driven in an ambulance to the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street in response to a call from the policeman on that beat. The officer presented him with a foundling, not four hours old, which he had found in the alley wrapped in a bundle of newspapers. It was intensely cold, and the baby cried pitifully. Hastily wrapping it in a basket full of cotton, Surgeon Buell took the baby to the hospital, where it was tenderly nursed. While it wavered between life and death the baby won the hearts of all her nurses. The little thing seemed almost mature in her efforts to be patient and to do the doctor's bidding. They gave her the name of Laura York, and her sponsors were Miss McLaury, the head nurse, and New-York, the great city in which it first saw the light.

After a few weeks' nursing they sent Laura to the seashore, almost fearing that she would never return, but to the delight of the whole hospital corps she came back in the Fall strong, healthy, and happy.

Continuing, Superintendent Ludlum said that no clue had ever been obtained as to the child's parentage, and he thought the facts of her birth would never be known. Although the New-York Hospital is not a refuge for foundlings, he said the attachés, one and all, had declared an affection for Laura that would not brook separation, and they had decided to keep the baby for the rest of its baby days. He added that, with forty mothers hovering near, the baby's happiness and welfare were assured.

In her personal appearance Laura certainly merits the love that is bestowed upon her. Her features are so delicately chiseled and her big blue eyes beam so merrily that to know her is to love her. Moreover, each of her forty acquired mammas declares that she has no bad habits, never cries, and always does just as she is told.

GERMANY'S METROPOLIS.

THE BERLIN OF 1889 DESCRIBED BY MR. STODDARD.

The fourth of Mr. Stoddard's illustrated lectures in the series of Lenten matinées at Daly's was delivered yesterday morning, the subject being "Berlin in 1889." The theatre was again filled to its capacity by an audience which did a good deal of social talking until the lecturer appeared, when absolute silence dropped upon the auditorium. Mr. Stoddard's talk yesterday was supposed to be purely descriptive, but Berlin is pre-eminently a historical city, and it was inevitable that glimpses of history should be obtained through the lecture.

The death of the old Kaiser William and of his son, the much-loved Frederick, was touched upon, and excellent portraits of both were presented on the screen, as well as of the Empress Augusta, Bismarck, and other leading men of the German Empire.

Starting on the magnificent Unter den Linden, with its statues and fine buildings, Mr. Stoddard made a tour of the city of Berlin, describing its palaces and theatres, its beer gardens and its museum, its streets and its parks. Then he took a trip to Sans Souci, the favorite resting place of the Great Frederick, and to Potsdam, where the old Kaiser used to delight to linger. Every step of the journey was illustrated by pictures of the buildings and scenes described, so that the eye amply supplemented the ear as the audience followed the words of the lecturer. The collection of pictures exhibited is the finest yet shown this season by Mr. Stoddard, and to see them alone is well worth the price paid for seats at the lectures.

The story of "Berlin" will be repeated at 11 o'clock this morning for the benefit of holders of Course B tickets, and again on Monday, March 24, as the fourth lecture in Course A. The final lecture of the series in Course A will be given next Thursday morning, the subject being "Switzerland."

BUSINESS OF THE BRIDGE.

The Bridge Trustees failed to get a quorum for their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The report of the Secretary prepared for presentation at the meeting shows receipts for the month of February of $86,579 13, $5,246 44 less than those of January, a thirty-one-day month, and $11,698 32 more than those of February, 1889. From the New-York side the returns were $41,094 42, as against $45,484 71 from the Brooklyn side. Two million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight passengers were carried over the Bridge Railway during the month, a daily average of 104,506. The daily average for the preceding month was 99,926. The number of foot passengers over the promenade during February, 1890, was 218,650, a daily average of 7,809, or 435 greater than the average for January. The summary of receipts for the month is as follows:

From the promenade	$1,211 40
From the carriageways	5,524 54
From the railroad	79,848 19
Material sold	6 00
Total	$86,585 73
Balance on hand Feb. 1	172,324 22
Grand total	$258,909 95

The expenditures of all sorts, including salaries and pay roll, amounted to $63,272 11.

THE STATE'S TERMS EXORBITANT.

Controller Myers made an inspection on Saturday of that part of Ward's Island which is now owned by the State, and of which the city desires possession, and he has come to the conclusion that the terms suggested by the State Board of Emigration are exorbitant. The board's proposition is that the city shall pay a rental of $30,000 a year for the property, with the understanding that it can be purchased for $1,800,000 before the expiration of the lease.

"There are twenty-three buildings on the State's part of the Island," said the Controller, "but some of them are only sheds and outhouses, and few of them are fit for use as they stand. It will cost a great deal to put them in proper shape, and I do not think the city will care to take the property unless the terms are made much lower."

STREETS TO BE REPAVED.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy yesterday to repave the streets mentioned by him in his report, and already printed in THE TIMES. The estimated cost of this work is $957,290, and the money is to be expended out of the $1,000,000 authorized for this work by the Legislature. Controller Myers reported that his engineer had looked over the streets mentioned in Mr. Gilroy's report, and found that they all needed repaving. He thought that Mr. Gilroy had made a very good selection. The Controller and Mr. Gilroy were empowered to employ the necessary engineers and clerical force to see that the work was properly done. Mr. Gilroy says that the work will be started just as soon as possible.

JAMES A. SIMMONS IN HOT WATER.

James A. Simmons, known to fame through his connection with the recent bank-wrecking scandal, is in hot water again. Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave an attachment against his property in this State on account of a note of his for $2,500, payable in four months from Oct. 8, 1889, at the Third National Bank. It was protested on its presentation by the Lenox Hill Bank. The note was given to the Lorillard Brick Works Company and was indorsed by Jacob Lorillard, John Moore, and Siegmund T. Arthur L., and Philip L. Meyer.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S TWO WILLS.

An application was made to Surrogate Owen T. Coffin of Westchester County, at White Plains, yesterday for an order vacating the probate of the will of the late Alexander Hamilton of Irvington-on-the-Hudson on the ground that a later will had been found among his papers. When that will is thus put out of the way the last testament will be offered for probate. Mr. Hamilton was a lawyer by profession, and left an estate estimated at over $1,000,000.

FLACK'S TRIAL IS BEGUN

A LONG DAY'S WORK YIELDS FIVE JURYMEN.

MRS. FLACK NOT IN COURT—QUESTIONS PUT TO THE TALESMEN—INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

James A. Flack, Sheriff of New-York County, his son Will, and Joseph Meeks, indicted for conspiracy in obtaining a divorce for the Sheriff from Mrs. Flack by fraudulent means, were placed on trial in the Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, yesterday. The three defendants named were prompt to appear at the opening of court. The woman Cherry, who was indicted jointly with the other alleged conspirators, did not appear. It is the current report that she cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the prosecuting attorney. Judge Bookstaver, who played an important part in the celebrated case, did not come to court.

With the Sheriff and his son as counsel were ex-Judge Horace Russell and ex-Judge William Fullerton, while William H. Bird accompanied Meeks as special counsel. District Attorney Fellows and Assistants Goff and Semple represented the people. Every seat in the court room was early occupied, except the twelve reserved for the jurors who will try the case. The tedious labor of filling them continued, with an hour's intermission, until 4:30 P. M., at which time five gentlemen had been found acceptable to both sides out of a list of thirty-three names taken from the wheel. They were:

George L. Herrick, clerk, 105 West Eleventh-street and 20 White-street.

Burton D. Bagley, publisher, 35 Bond-street, 288 St. Nicholas-avenue.

Charles A. Platt, artist, 9 Lexington-avenue.

Nathan Erlanger, dry goods, 53 East Sixty-fourth-street, 453 Broome-street.

Samuel Stern, shirts, 560 Broadway, 51 West Ninety-seventh-street.

During the early hours the examination of talesmen was interesting. Here are some of the significant questions asked:

Did you read the evidence of the Senate investigation?

Could you give the defendants the benefit of reasonable doubt?

No matter what the press might say, you would give them the benefit of the doubt?

Do you belong to any political or social organization?

Have you any prejudices on the subject of divorce?

Have you read the *North American Review* articles on the subject of divorce?

What papers do you read?

Do you belong to any religious society or Church which prohibits divorce?

Did any one speak to you of the case at the time you were served to appear; before or since?

Have you got backbone enough to withstand public clamor?

Mr. Herrick was the only acceptable juror during the morning. He is forty years old, and has been married twelve years. After recess all the witnesses supposed were excused until to-morrow morning at 10:30. Mr. Herrick, the solitary juror, is excused pending the work of filling of the remaining eleven chairs in the box, but notwithstanding the statement by ex-Judge Russell that the defendants would not object, Judge Barrett denied the request. At 2:40 o'clock Burton D. Bagley was sworn as the second juror. He is thirty-three years old and married. He never served as a juror, and is engaged in the publication of a church history. He is a constant reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Charles A. Platt was given the third seat in the jury box at 3:30. He is an artist, unmarried, and lives at 9 Lexington-avenue. The paper he reads most is the *Tribune*, but he didn't notice anything in it about the Flacks until last week.

A Catharine-slip saloon keeper named Richard Biss, a Welshman, appeared prepared to serve as a juror. In the preliminary examination he declared that he had heard the case while on his way to court. It was further revealed that he labored under the opinion that the trial was a civil suit and both the defendant and plaintiff had his sympathy. The court sustained a challenge by the prosecution that the juror was incompetent.

Nathan Erlanger, senior member of the dry goods firm of Erlanger, Bauman & Co., was accepted as the fourth juror. He is a member of the Reform and Freundschaft Clubs, and an old married man.

Samuel Stern was accepted just before court adjourned until this morning. He has been in the same business for twenty-five years and is living with his second wife, his first wife having died. He promised to give an impartial verdict if the trial was fair and square. Evidence would be needed before he could make up his mind definitely.

The only peremptory challenge recorded during the day was by the people as against Otto Lewin. He knew Justice Monell and they belonged to the same society.

The jurymen were not allowed to go home after being cautioned not to read the papers or discuss the case. The defendants being under bail were not molested. A representative of the District Attorney's department said: "Mrs. Flack will not appear in court to-day because she was not subpœnaed. She is perfectly free from outside influences and will appear when wanted. It is not probable that she will be our first witness. This trial is without a precedent in this State and we must move with great caution. It is not true that the Sheriff drew the talesmen. I was done by the Commissioner of Jurors in his presence and the presence of a Judge and a representative from this office. The Sheriff served the subpœnas, and that is the reason why we ask the question: 'Did any one talk to you during or after service?'"

AN EXPERIMENT IN CATTLE RAISING.

Mr. John H. Starin is beginning an interesting experiment in cross-breeding cattle at his farm in Fultonville, Montgomery County. On Dec. 7 he imported from the Scottish Highlands six cows and a bull of the Poll Angus breed of cattle, the animals arriving here on the steamship St. Ronans. They were compelled by the Government authorities to go to Garfield, N. J., where the United States Cattle Quarantine is situated, and there they spent the regulation ninety days in order to develop such diseases as they might have brought over with them.

They were sent to Fultonville March 7, where Mr. Starin has a number of buffalo, which he intends to use for the purpose of interbreeding with the Poll Angus. The peculiarity of these latter animals is their beautiful hair, which is long and black and silky as that of a black bear. The cattle have no horns, and are by no means large, weighing about eleven hundred pounds on an average. The advantages of the cross breeding will be, it is thought, a valuable and very beautiful hide, an animal with the powerful species of the buffalo and the productiveness of the Poll Angus. The experiment will be watched by agriculturists in various parts of the country with much interest.

CERTAIN BROKERS CAUTIONED.

The following appeared in some of the morning papers yesterday:

NOTICE.—Banks and trust companies are hereby cautioned against the fraudulent representation of certain brokers in their attempt to negotiate a number of promissory notes, said to bear the indorsement of John Sloane of the firm of W. & J. Sloane.

Mr. John Sloane said yesterday that he did not wish to make any further statement on the subject of the above notice. When asked if forgery had been committed, however, he replied in the negative.

"It is a precautionary notice," he added. "These brokers have been using my name to indorse paper without authority, and I want them to understand that they have got to stop. If they don't I shall come down on them heavy. That is all."

INSUFFICIENT PROOFS OF MARRIAGE.

The complaint in the suit of Mrs. Caroline Gladys Gregg against Joshua Gregg, the Fifth-avenue carpet dealer, for an absolute divorce, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Dugro in the Superior Court, because, in the Judge's opinion, Mrs. Gregg's proofs that she had ever been married to Gregg were insufficient. "Mrs. Gregg" was once Miss Caroline Gladys Crowninshield, then Mrs. Thomas R. Dinsmore, and then, as she claims, she became Mrs. Joshua Gregg. The Police Justice who she says performed the ceremony at Coney Island in 1883, is dead, and the letters in which she says Gregg acknowledged her as his wife, were burned at a fire in her apartments. Judge Dugro, in dismissing the complaint, commented on this unfortunate loss of her evidence.

ALLOTM

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 10—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
*Am.C.O.Tr.rcts.	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	500
Atch., T. & S. Fe	33½	34½	33⅜	34	13,120
Brunswick Co.	29	29	29	29	100
Canadian Pacific	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	200
Ches. & Ohio	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	1,650
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	50
Ches. & O. 4½ pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	100
Citizens' G., Balt.	68	68	68	68	305
Canada So. 1st	44¼	44¾	44	44¾	1,300
C.C.I. & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	100
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	2,175
Chi. & N. W. pf.	140⅝	140⅝	140⅜	140⅜	25
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅜	2,267
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	66¾	67	12,125
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼	7,265
C., St. L. & P. pf.	51¼	51½	50	50	400
C. C. C. & St. L.	70	70	69¾	69¾	1,560
C., C., & St. L. pf.	98½	99	98¾	99	425
Clu., W. & B.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	1000
Clu., W. & B. pf.	5	5	5	5	100
Colorado Coal	45	45	44½	44⅝	305
Col., H. V. & T.	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	200
Col. & Rock. Coal	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	200
Consol. Gas Co.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	55
Del. & Hudson	149	150½	149	150½	465
Del., L. & W.	135⅞	137¼	135¾	136¼	32,207
Den., T. & Ft. W.	32½	32½	32½	32½	817
Den. & Rio G.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
E. T., Va. & Ga.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	100
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	720
Edison Gen. El. Co.	106	106	106	106	85
Honston & Tex.	4	4	4	4	100
Illinois Central	115½	115½	113½	115½	50
Kin. Cgas & Coke	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103¾	600
L. E. & Western	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	513
L. E. & West. pf.	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	300
Lake Shore	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104¾	340
Lou. Lind.	38	38	38	38	50
Louis. & Nash.	84	84¼	83⅜	83⅝	6,830
L., N. A. & C.	52¾	54½	52½	53⅜	1,519
Manhattan con.	105½	105½	105½	106½	269
Minn. & St. L.	6	6	6	6	100
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	73⅞	73⅛	73⅜	4,07
M., K. & T. tr. rc.	11	11	10½	10½	200
Mo., Kan. & T.	7	7	7	7	100
New Jersey Central	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	280
Nash., C. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	100
N. J. Central	119	119⅜	119	119	1,064
N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	106¼	106⅜	119
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	24	24	24	24	200
N. Y. & New Eng.	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	2,300
N. Y. C. & St. L.					
1st. pf.	70	70	70	70	100
N. Y. C. & St. L.					
2d. pf.	38	38¼	37¾	37¾	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅜	25½	25¼	25¼	900
N. Y., S. & W.	7	7	7	7	100
Northern Pacific	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	100
Northern Pac. pf.	73½	73½	73	73	1,267
Ohio & Miss.	20	20	20	20	200
Ontario Mining	40	40	40	40	30
Oregon & Trans.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38½	2,510
Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	470
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	18½	18½	18½	18½	100
Phila. & Read.	43⅝	43⅝	38¾	39¾	198,270
Phila. & R. "Cash"	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	68,450
Phila. Gas	63	63	63	63	100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	153	153	153	153	7
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191⅞	191⅞	191⅞	191⅞	138
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	37¼	37¾	36¾	36¾	1,675
R., W. & O.	105¼	105¼	105	105	300
St. P., M. & M.	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	800
Southern Pacific	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜	600
Sugar Ref. Co.	68¾	68¾	66¾	68	18,405
Tenn. Coal & Iron	57	57	56	56	1,675
T., A. & A. & N. M.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	400
T. P. Land Trust.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	25
Texas Pacific	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	20¾	1,075
Union Pacific	63⅜	64	62⅞	62⅞	11,925
Wabash pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	100
West. Union Tel.	82⅜	82⅜	81¼	82	2,304
Wheeling & L. E.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾	200
Wis. Central	30	30	29⅛	29⅜	700
Total sales					411,961

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st	112	112	112	112	$5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	84	84¾	84	84	75,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	53¼	54¼	53¼	54	58,000
At. & Pac. 4s	72	72	72	72	5,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	500
Caro & Ful. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
Canada So. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
Cent. P. 6s of '95	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
Cent. P. 6s of '98	116½	116½	116½	116½	2,000
Cent. Wash. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
Ches. & O. Can. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Den.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	3,000
C. B. & Q. 4s, Iowa	99	99	93	93	2,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93	93	93	93	4,000
C. R. & St. P. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	1,000
Clev. & Pitts. s. f.	128½	128½	128½	128½	5,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, C.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	4,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½	10,000
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st,					
ex. & 5s	90	90	90	90	5,000
Erie 2d cn.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104⅞	105	104½	104½	12,000
Green B. & W. inc.	25	25	23	23	25,000
Ind. & G. W. gen.					
6s, t. r.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 6s	91	91	91	91	1,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, t. r.	64	64	64	64	4,000
Ky. Central 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	6,000
Laclede Gas 1st	82	83	82	83	9,000
Lake E. & W. 5s	110	110	110	110	3,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125	125	125	125	2,000
Long I. gen. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4,000
Louis. & Nash.	88	88	88	88	1,000
L., N. A. & C.	89	89	89	89	2,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	98	98	98	98	4,000
Louis. So. 1st	97	97	97	97	5,000
Mut. Elev. 1st	113¼	113¼	113	113	8,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108	108	108	108	4,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	111	111	111	111	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	5,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	60	60	60	60	3,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	32,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, deb.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	28,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1,000
North Mo. 1st	115½	115½	115	115	12,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	115⅝	115⅝	115⅛	115⅛	6,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	12,000
Northwest cn. 7s	142	142	142	142	20,000
N. W. scid. c.	126⅜	126⅝	126⅛	126⅛	1,000
N. W. s. f. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,000
N. W. ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	4,000
O., L. & W. 1st, c.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	4,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s	123	123	123	123	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	2,000
Oregon Ry. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93½	93½	93½	93½	7,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	110	110	110	110	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
Penn. 4½	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
P., D. & E. 1st	101	101	101	101	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d	66	66	65	66	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65	65	64¾	64¾	67,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	38,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36,000
Read. gen. 4s	83	83¼	82	82¼	215,000
Rich. & A. 1st, D.					
M. & O. 6s	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	3,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 6s	93	93	93	93	1,000
Rio G. W. 1st	70	70¼	70	70¼	11,000
Rock Island 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	1,000
St. L. A. & T.					
1st, r.	87½	87½	87½	87½	3,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d	24½	24½	24½	24½	60,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	126½	126½	126½	126½	1,000
St. P. gen. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	3,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	125	125	125	125	2,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111	111	111	111	5,000
St. P. 1st, s. Minn.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	3,000
St. P., C. P. 1st	107	107	107	107	3,000
St. P., W. M. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 1st					
of 1926	87	87	87	87	3,000
Shen. Val. inc.	25	25	25	25	18,000
So. Car. inc.	8	8	8	8	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	91⅜	92	91¾	92	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38⅞	39	38¾	39	43,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	77	77¼	77	77¼	10,000
Third Av. 1st	112	112	112	112	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	4,000
Utah South. ext.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1,000
Wabash 1st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	40,000
Wabash 2d	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
*West Shore 4s, g.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	29,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59¼	59¼	59	59	10,000
Total sales					$1,348,500

*Including $18,000 at 105, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.05	.06	.05	.05	2,500
Adams	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Bullion	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	100
El Cristo	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Freeland	1.10	1.20	1.05	1.20	5,100
Horn Silver	2.40	2.45	2.40	2.40	600
Julia	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Mexican	3.10	3.35	3.10	3.35	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Navajo	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
North Belle Isle	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Occidental	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Potosi	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Savage	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Sutter Creek	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	300
Utah Consol	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Yellow Jacket	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Total sales					11,900

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. inc.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	$5,000
Ches. & O. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4,000
Canada South. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Green Bay inc.	25	25	25	25	15,000
Iowa C. 1st	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	3,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '96	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 1st, r.	129½	129½	129½	129½	5,000
North. P. & M. 1st	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5,000
Ohio South. inc.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65⅜	65⅜	64⅜	64⅜	4,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	4,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	3,000
Read. gen. 4s	83	83	82¼	82¼	36,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	10,000
Texas Pac. 2d	39	39¼	39	39	17,000
Wabash 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	2,000
Total sales					$133,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	34	5,230
Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	10
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	490
C., C. C. & St. L.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	90¾	91	6,350
Chi., St. P. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	67	67⅛	32,760
Chi. Gas Trust	44	44	44	44	800
Chi. & N. W.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	600
Del., L. & W.	136⅝	137¼	136⅝	136⅝	14,290
Den. & Rio G. W.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	100
Lake Shore	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	150
L. E. & West. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	100
Louis. & Nash.	84	84⅛	83⅝	83⅝	2,740
Manhattan con.	106	106	105½	105½	2,290
Mich. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	120

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 10.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City (Harsimus Cove)	2,363	46	365	7,460	10,637
Sixtieth-Street	4,749	160	1,704	14,440	
Hoboken	2,712	80	120	2,764	3,097
Weehawken, except Sixtieth-Street	506	--	--	--	17,270
Total	11,330	286	2,249	24,664	31,004
Corresponding week last year	11,116	109	1,331	30,102	26,784
Receipts last week	10,841	133	2,417	24,331	30,736

Exports of live stock and fresh meat from this port for the week ending Monday, March 10:

Shipper.	Steamer.	Beeves.	Sheep.	Quarters Beef.
Eastman's Co	Greece	--	--	1,280
Eastman's Co	Arizona	--	--	3,000
Eastman's Co	Teutonic	--	--	2,430
Eastman's Co	Italy	--	--	880
Eastman's Co	Spain	--	--	1,480
Eastman's Co	Ethiopia	--	--	2,320
Eastman's Co	Chicago	301	--	--
T. C. Eastman	Marlon	38	--	--
M. Goldsmith	Greece	385	--	--
M. Goldsmith	Lake Huron	150	--	--
M. Goldsmith	Spain	559	--	--
M. Goldsmith	Hindoo	151	--	--
M. Goldsmith	Italy	462	--	--
Swift & Co	Lake Huron	--	--	946
Meyer & Houseman	Lake Nepigon	150	--	--
Nelson Morris	Marsala	150	--	--
A. E. Outerbridge	Trinidad	--	--	40
L. S. Dillenback	Prins Willem II	--	100	--
L. S. Dillenback	Trinidad	--	35	--
Hume & Mulder	City of San Antonio	--	14	--
Total		2,346	149	12,406

Latest cable advices quote refrigerated Beef lower and dull at 4½d. per scan; 9c. per lb., and American live Cattle slow at 11c.@12c. per lb., estimated dressed weight.

Eppstein & Shomberg send out about 470 Cattle on the Cross Tuesday, and Meyer & Houseman load the Ronans with live Cattle. Eastman's Company will ship Beef quarters on the Wisconsin Tuesday and on the Celtic and City of Chicago Wednesday.

Swift & Co. report the sale of 2,896 quarters of Chicago dressed Beef at their houses in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City for the week ending March 8; average weight of carcass, 730 lb.; average price, 6¾ cents per cwt.

BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 440 cars, 6,061 head; 899 cattle on Sixtieth-street, 145 cars at Jersey City, of which 88 were for export and 58 for sale; 117 cars at Hoboken direct to slaughterers, 5 cars at Weehawken for export.

The heavy receipts at Jersey City made the market dull, and the same causes were to blame for a set-off from prices last week. There were only a few prime Steers offered, and the stock ranged from common to fair. Prime Steers brought 6c. per lb.; common to fair Steers, $3 70@$4 85 per cwt., with some light Cattle as low as $3 35 per cwt., weights 10 to 14½ cwt. Oxen sold at 3½c.@3¾c. per lb.; Cows, $2 10 @$3 per cwt.; Bulls, 3½c.@4c. per lb.

Samuel Saunders—Illinois Steers, 1,241 lb., $4 40 per cwt.; 15 do., 1,215 lb., $4 35 per cwt.; 10 do., 1,314 lb., 4¼c. per lb.; 36 do., 1,148 lb., 4¼c. per lb.; 19 do., 1,135 lb., $4 20 per cwt.; 2 do., 1,200 lb., 4c. per lb.; 1 do., 1,200 lb., 3¾c. per lb.

Eastman & Co.—Illinois Steers, 1,196, 1,196, 1,201 lb., $4 30 per cwt.; 16 do., 1,229 lb., $4 35 per cwt.; 21 do., 1,163 lb., $4 10 per cwt.; 29 do., 1,147 lb., $4 05 per cwt.; 16 do., 1,176 lb., 4c. per lb.; 7 do., 1,033 lb., $3 70 per cwt.; 19 do., 1,190 lb., 3¾c. per lb.

Shomberg.—17 Illinois Steers, 1,242 lb., $4 40 per cwt.; 17 do., 1,198 lb., $4 30 per cwt.; 2 do., 1,188 lb., $4 25 per cwt.

M. Goldsmith—83 Chicago Cattle, 1,116 lb., $4 15 per cwt.

MILCH COWS—Receipts very light. Market dull at $20@$45 per head.

Lake—Newton & Gillette—2 State Cows, $20 per head.

CALVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 645 head. At Jersey City the market was dull and 4c. per lb. off. Buyers were not offered; common to fair Veals sold at 4c.@7½c. per lb. At Sixtieth-Street the market was steady with Western Calves at 3c.@3½c. per lb.: Veals, 5c.@8c. per lb.

Sales—Reid & Burke, Hathaway and State Veals, 141 lb., 7¾c. per lb.; 62 do., 127 to 140 lb., 7¼c. per lb.; 23 do., 135 lb., 7½c. per lb.; 53 do., 117 to 124 lb., 7c. per lb.; 57 do., 111 lb., $6 65 per cwt.; 8 do., 115 lb., 7c. per lb.; 13 do., 138 lb., 4c. per lb.

J. J. Hallenbeck—20 Western Calves, 364 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 8 do., 382 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 14 do., 365 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 12 do., 382 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 25 do., 341 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 46 do., 130 lb., 7½c. per lb.; 18 do., 107 lb., 7c. per lb.; 60 do., 118 lb., 6¾c. per lb.; 15 do., 140 lb., 6c. per lb.

Hume & Mulder—18 Veals, 143 lb., 7¾c. per lb.; 5 do., 144 lb., 7½c. per lb.; 4 do., 119 lb., 5c. per lb.

Dillenback & Dewey—44 Veals, 135 lb., 7½c. per lb.; 6 do., 92 lb., 4c. per lb.

Jelliff, Wright & Co.—12 Veals, 128 lb., 7c. per lb.; 1 do., 180 lb., 4c. per lb.

J. McPherson & Co.—18 State Veals, 90 to 120 lb., 4c.@5c. per lb.

J. A. Haines & Co.—10 Veals, 114 lb., 7c. per lb.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons—9 Veals, 154 lb., 7½c. per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 46 cars, 9,075 head; 25 cars at Sixtieth-street, 21 cars at Jersey City, 6 cars at Hoboken direct to slaughterers. At Jersey City there were 22½ cars for sale and about 4 cars carried over. The stock was mostly common. Good Lambs were strong and there was a fair demand for good Sheep, but otherwise the market was dull and weak. Sheep 4c.@4½c. per lb. lower than last week. Sheep sold at 4½c.@6c. per lb.; Lambs, 5c.@7½c. per lb. At Sixtieth-Street Sheep were steady at 4½c.@ 4¾c. per lb.; Lambs steady at 6¾c. per lb.

SALES.—*Dillenback & Dewey*—155 State Sheep, 108 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 18 do., 103 lb., 6c. per lb.; 32 do., 98 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 80 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 199 State Lambs, 85 lb., 7½c. per lb.; 173 do., 75 lb., $7 30 per cwt.; 101 do., 71 lb., 7¼c. per lb.; 64 do., 69½ lb., 6¾c. per lb.; 98 culls, 55 lb., 4½c. per lb.

Hume & Mulder—193 State Sheep, 98 lb., 6c. per lb.; 65 do., 88 lb., 5¾c. per lb.; 31 do., 93 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 189 State Lambs, 87½ lb., 7½c. per lb.; 160 do., 72½ lb., 7c. per lb.; 158 do., 67 lb., 6¾c. per lb.

J. J. Hallenbeck—99 State Sheep, 95 lb., 6c. per lb.; 16 do., 87 lb., 5¾c. per lb.; 20 do., 86 lb., 5c. per lb.; 304 State Lambs, 78 lb., $7 40 per cwt.; 74 do., 77½ lb., 7¼c. per lb.; 354 do., 74½ lb., $7 10 per cwt.; 89 do., 61½ lb., 6¾c. per lb.; 63 do., 63 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 12 culls, 62 lb., 5c. per lb.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons—199 Ohio Sheep, 99 lb., $6 35 per cwt.; 1 do., 70 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 43 Territory Sheep, 110 lb., 6c. per lb.; 94 do., 92 lb., $5 60 per cwt.; 67 do., 97 lb., 5¾c. per lb.; 90 State Sheep, 75 lb., 6¾c. per lb.; 42 do., 69 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 90 Virginia Mountain Sheep, 78 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 84 do., 96 lb., 6c. per lb.; 178 State Lambs, 87 lb., $7 30 per cwt.; 11 do., 83 lb., 7¼c. per lb.; 224 do., 74 lb., $6 85 per cwt.; 190 State Lambs, 87 lb., $7 30 per cwt.; 98 do., 75 lb., $6 85 per cwt.; 45 do., 53 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 59 Pennsylvania Lambs, 68 lb., $5 65 per cwt.

J. F. Sadler & Co.—43 Western Sheep, 135 lb., 6½c. per lb.; 36 do., 119 to 132 lb., 6¾c. per lb.; 96 do., 106 lb., 6c. per lb.; 100 do., 100 lb., $5 90 per cwt.; 209 Western Lambs, 87 lb., 7c. per lb.

Newton & Gillette—2 Ohio Sheep, 135 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 8 do., 101 lb., 6c. per lb.; 2 do., 130 lb., 6c. per lb.; 84 do., 87 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 38 Pennsylvania Sheep, 118 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 2 State Sheep, 115 lb., 4c. per lb.; 193 State Lambs, 95 lb., 7½c. per lb.; 379 do., 88 lb., $7 40 per cwt.; 118 do., 78 lb., 7¼c. per lb.; 118 Pennsylvania Lambs, 88 lb., $7 40 per cwt.

P. Ballantine—98 Western Sheep, 77 lb., $5 80 per cwt.; 162 Western Lambs, 84 lb., 7¾c. per lb.; 184 Pennsylvania Lambs, 106 lb., 7¾c. per lb.

D. Harrington—100 Sheep, 92 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 164 Michigan Sheep, 109 lb., 6¼c. per lb.; 181 State Lambs, 85 lb., 7½c. per lb.

Judd & Buckingham—188 State Lambs, 91 lb., 7½c. per lb.

HOGS—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 71 cars, 11,203 head; 40 cars at Fortieth-street, 25 cars at Jersey City, 6 cars at Hoboken. The market was about steady, $3 70@$4 50 per cwt.; Pigs, $4 72 per cwt.

Sales—J. N. Pidcock & Sons—52 Hogs, 70 lb., $4 72 per cwt.; 8 do., 219 lb., $4 50 per cwt.; 5 do., 74 lb., $3 75 per cwt.

Judd & Buckingham—13 State Hogs, 300 lb., $3 40 per cwt.; 13 do., 71 lb., $4 40 per cwt.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,540 head; total for week thus far, 7,900 head; for same time last week, 6,180 head; consigned through, 5,500 head, of which 2,420 head to New-York; on sale, 2,400 head; higher grades have advanced 10c.@15c.; choice shipping, 1,500 to 1,600 lb., $4 60@$4 75; prime to choice native shipping Steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lb., $4 20@$4 50; medium to good export grades, 1,300 to 1,400 lb., $4 15@$4 50; fair to choice canning and butchering grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lb., $3 85@$4 15; medium to good canning and butchering grades, 1,050 to 1,200 lb., $3 75@$4 15; good to choice shipping canning and butchering grades, 1,000 to 1,100 lb., $3 75@$4 15; fair to choice canning grades, 950 to 1,000 lb., $2 15@$2 60; Michigan Steers, stockers and feeders, fair to choice, $2 85@$3 35; Michigan Steers, stockers and feeders, fair to good native shipping Steers, 1,200@1,300 lb., $3 60@$3 75; choice Cows and Heifers, $3@$3 50; medium to good Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$2 90; common to prime Cows and Heifers, $2 25

10 PAGES

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THE TERROR OF THE ARCTIC

COMMANDER HEALY'S ALLEGED BRUTALITY.

THE WITNESSES AGAINST THE BEAR'S CHIEF OFFICER SPIRITED AWAY—STORY OF THE ABUSED SAILORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The investigation into the alleged cruelty of Commander M. A. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear was continued to-day for one week, some witnesses for the prosecution being at sea. As some witnesses for the defense may sail in the meantime, it was agreed that their testimony should be taken whenever convenient.

Commander Healy has introduced no evidence as yet, so that the case up to date rests entirely upon the statements of sailors. Making due allowance for the bias of witnesses, it seems impossible to doubt that inhuman tortures have been inflicted by Healy's orders for trivial or purely imaginary offenses. This community has a strong stomach in matters of nautical brutalities. Accustomed to atrocities of such attachés of the sea as "Sunrise Harris," and Watts of the Gatherer, these repeated complaints of Healy's severities have attracted comparatively little attention until this year. But at last the public is beginning to realize that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Commander Healy has cruised in northern waters for many years of late in the Bear, and before that in the Corwin. Every year his return has been heralded by the complaints of the whaling and other crews with whom he happened to be brought in contact. Sometimes the complaints have been unjust, and have been shown to be so, and that fact, until this year, has given Healy the reputation of a persecuted man. Encouraged by impunity, he has apparently allowed his domineering instincts to carry him beyond all bounds.

The case with which the pending investigation is dealing is that of the cruel punishment of three sailors of the coaling bark Estella. In June last, according to the story of the men, the Estella was approaching Onalaska. The Captain was drunk, as usual. The vessel was near shore, and the Captain directed the man at the wheel to put helm down, an order which, if obeyed, would have driven the craft on the rocks. The man hesitated, and the mate, seeing the danger, ordered him to put the helm hard a-lee. He did so, the drunken Captain snatched the wheel from his hands, changed the course of the ship, and drove her ashore.

Next day, the exertions of the men, the Estella was worked off, and the Captain interfered and grounded her again. At last she succeeded in reaching port without further mishap. Then the mate improved the occasion by getting drunk himself. One of the sailors was ordered by the Captain to attend to something on shore. He started to go, when the mate told him to stay where he was. After considering the situation he decided to obey the Captain, and as he started to do so the mate struck him. The sailor retaliated by knocking his superior down. This, it is believed, will constitute Commander Healey's defense for his subsequent severity. He was "suppressing a mutiny" on the Estella.

Three weeks later, things on the Estella having remained calm meantime, and the Captain and mate having spent most of their time in a state of murderous inebriation, the vessel was lying alongside the bark after taking in a supply of coal. As she sheered off Roy Franderson and Alfred Holben were standing on the rail of the Estella. Holben said:

"I wonder who owns Captain is."

Healey overheard the remark and called out, "Are you talking?" Holben said, "Yes, sir." Healey ordered the master at arms of the Bear to put him in irons. A little later, Franderson asked why his companion had been ironed. Capt. Avery of the Estella and Commander Healey of the Bear were standing together. Avery immediately directed the master at arms of the Bear to iron Franderson. Otto Daweritz then asked the reason for that, when Healey ordered him also into irons along with the rest. By this time the thirst of the commanding members of the Estella's crew for information had been assuaged, and none of them asked any more questions.

The three sailors were taken on board the Bear and triced up. The master at arms of the Bear, who performed this interesting ceremony, explained his method on the ground. The arms of the sailors were bent behind their backs, with their hands manacled together. Ropes were then fastened to the handcuffs, passed through ring bolts overhead, and hauled up. Master at Arms Hughes testified that after he had hauled the men up as high as he could get them to go, Lieut. Bubner ordered him to trice them up higher. They were then hoisted up so high that their toes barely touched the deck and they could be spun around like tops.

After remaining in this position five to seven minutes each, suffering intense agony, they were taken down, seated on their backs against stanchions, around which their arms were stretched and fettered behind. They were kept in this position for four hours, and then triced up again, after which Commander Healey seems to have thought their crime sufficiently punished.

Tricing up seems to be a favorite method of maintaining discipline with Healey. In the course of his examination the master at arms of the Bear mentioned incidentally that on the 8th of June, twenty-one days after the bark Wanderer were put in irons by the autocrat of the revenue cutter. Six of them were tied up in the rigging, and one fainted, so that it was necessary to call the Surgeon of the Bear to his relief. The trouble in this case is believed to have been that the crew of the Wanderer had mutinied at being compelled to work continuously and demanded a division of their time into watches.

In the case of the Estella, Franderson swore that his tortures were increased by the fact that his irons were too small, and that he could were too short to go around the stanchion to which he was pinioned. Daweritz alleged that his shoulder was thrown out of joint and remained so weak as to be very easily dislocated ever since. Dr. F. Bass testified as an expert that such punishment as was described would cause acute pain, temporary paralysis of the muscles, and disturbance of the circulation, and he would be likely to induce permanent injury to the joints.

The sailors do not expect a verdict against Commander Healy. The feeling against him among workingmen is extremely bitter, but he is popular with the influential classes of the community, as he always takes the side of Captains against crews. The men in authority swear by him. They regard him as a conservator of order. When he got into his present trouble the whaling Captains in port united in presenting him a testimonial. The shipowners are working for him as if they were brothers. The feeling of at least a part of the commission that is investigating him may be judged from the fact that, when the prosecution was about to put Dr. Bass on the stand to testify to the effects of trieing up, Commissioner Balbach asked what right a committee should be called when he himself was a physician and as competent to give expert testimony as anybody. The whole water front is working for Healy, say the sailors. Witnesses are intimidated or shipped off.

When the case was continued to-day the defendants demanded a list of the remaining witnesses for the prosecution, on the ground that they might be able to help find them. If the list had been furnished, the opinion of the seamen is that no more testimony for the prosecution would ever have turned up. It was the Coast Seamen's Union and the federated trades which brought Healey to book. They think that they should not have been compelled to shoulder the whole cost and labor of the prosecution, but that the proper officers of the Government should have taken the matter in hand, as they do in cases of accused persons of less influence.

There are three civil suits for damages pending against Commander Healey, and it seems impossible to bring them to trial. They are continually postponed and probably will continue to be, at least until after the report of the commission is in. The members of this body are Collector P. G. Phelps, Capt. John M. White of the Revenue Marine, and Surgeon P. H. Ballnache of the United States Marine Hospital. Of these gentlemen the last two at least have natural preposessions in favor of the defendant. Commander Healey is not by any means a fiend. He is simply a natural despot, whose autocratic temperament has been developed by a long course of unrestrained sovereignty in regions in which the commander of a revenue Cutter is a Proconsul, whose whims are law. It is admitted on all hands that he has been kind to his own men. It is the luckless mariners on whaling and sealing vessels who have tales of barbarity to tell.

Healy has been in the habit of acting the part of a savior of society in Alaskan waters, and has made it his business to quell, by what he considered the most efficient means, any symptoms of insubordination on board the merchantmen. The divine right of a Captain to get drunk and maltreat his crew has been one that he has upheld with especial enthusiasm. His accusers say that he has been drunk most of the time himself, but while they profess absolute certainty of the truth of this charge, they have not yet been able to substantiate it by direct proof. Master at Arms Hughes swore that Healy was sober when he ordered the sailors of the Estella to be triced up.

The defense will begin next week or sooner. It is unfortunate for Healy that none of the other revenue commanders who have cruised in the Behring and the Arctic have been subjected to charges of cruelty, while such accusations drift home with his ship as regularly as his annual cruises.

DEATH OF MR. TAULBEE.

HIS ASSAILANT, KINCAID, ARRESTED AND MUCH PROSTRATED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Ex-Congressman William Preston Taulbee of Kentucky, who was shot in the head by Charles E. Kincaid, the correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, at the east staircase in the House wing of the Capitol on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 28, died at 4:45 o'clock this morning at Providence Hospital.

Mr. Taulbee had been unconscious for some time before death came, and the end was painless. He had been rapidly sinking since last Saturday, and his death had been expected at any time since that night. Yesterday he grew so much worse that the physicians in attendance knew he could not last another day. His family had been summoned, and when he passed away his brother, Dr. Taulbee; his son, James, about nineteen years of age; his brother-in-law, Dr. Bayne, the attending physician, and Major Blackburn of Kentucky were around his bedside.

No arrangements as yet have been made for the funeral. The inquest will be held to-morrow at noon and will be preceded by an autopsy. Mr. Taulbee, it is said, made no ante-mortem statement.

The dead man was a native Kentuckian. He was born in Morgan County in 1851, and received his early education in private schools near his home. On reaching the age of twenty-four he studied for the ministry for three years, and then, having been elected Clerk of the Magoffin County Court, he began the study of the law. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Tenth District, and was re-elected to the following Congress. In appearance Mr. Taulbee was tall and powerful, with a large-boned frame, devoid of surplus flesh. He had one of the strongest voices of any member of the House, and the tumult was never so great but that he could make himself heard above the uproar as he walked hastily down the aisle on the Democratic side and shouted to attract the attention of the Speaker. He was a free talker, and was on his feet taking part in debate as often as any of the younger men in Congress.

Mr. Kincaid, who has been under police surveillance since it became known that Mr. Taulbee's case was well-nigh hopeless, was rearrested this morning. He was asleep at his boarding house when the police arrested him at 8:30 o'clock and informed him of Mr. Taulbee's death. He requested to be allowed to sleep an hour longer, but the orders of the officer were peremptory, and Mr. Kincaid dressed himself immediately and was taken to the First Precinct Station, where he is now held in custody.

Within an hour after his arrest Mr. Kincaid was so prostrated with nervous exhaustion that it was found necessary to call his regular physician, Dr. Harrison, who remained with him most of the day. Mr. Kincaid's condition is serious, and it is the opinion of many of his friends that he will not live to stand his trial.

THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS

CLEARLY DEFINED BY A GEORGIA SUPREME COURT DECISION.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—The Constitution of Georgia requires that the issuance of bonds by municipalities must be sanctioned by a vote of two-thirds of the people. It has been the custom to hold such elections apart from regular municipal elections, using the old registration list as the qualification for voting. As these lists were often six months old the effect was to disfranchise many people. An election of this kind was appealed to the State Supreme Court. Here is the Supreme Court's decision in that case:

The Legislature has the right to authorize and require the registration of voters in a town or city, out the regulations prescribed must be reasonable and impartial, and calculated to facilitate and secure the constitutional right of suffrage, and not to subvert or injuriously, unreasonably, or unnecessarily restrain, impair, or impede the right. It frequently happens that in an election for Mayor and Council there is no opposition, or a compromise ticket is run, and the voters feeling no special interest in that election neglect to register, as was the case here, for the bill alleges that upward of 700 voters failed to register for the November election. When, however, it is proposed to tax the people of a city, every voter who has property, or who expects to own property, is interested to the amount of the taxation proposed to be levied to pay. When his pocket and his interests are thus involved he usually wishes to vote, and any law, rule, or regulation which does not give him a reasonable opportunity to qualify himself as an elector is void.

If the Mayor and Aldermen had the power and authority to order this special election under the old registration two months after the registration had closed, and to declare that persons failing to register six months or eleven months thereafter in the registration list which is taken for a special purpose once a year to govern and control the qualified voters a whole year, and to thereby determine the right to vote upon questions which may not have been anticipated at the time of such registration? The true law is that whenever a registration is required it should give the voters an opportunity, as near the day of election as practicable, for qualifying themselves as voters.

An intimation as to what would not be an unreasonable time may be inferred from Judge Simmons's reference to a decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas rendered by Judge Brewer, now on the Supreme Court of the United States. In that case (State vs. Butts, 2 Pacific Reporter, 618,) it was held that for the registration to close ten days before election was an unreasonable time. Judge Simmons says: "Judge Brewer's opinion is able and well-considered, and we think lays down the correct rule as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of registration acts." The court in conclusion says: "The Mayor and Aldermen should either have ordered a new registration and given all the qualified voters a reasonable opportunity to qualify themselves as electors, or else should have allowed all qualified voters to vote without registration."

TRYING TO BRIBE LEGISLATORS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Much indignation has been created here and at Frankfort by the attempt of the lottery people to bribe legislators. This lottery has a franchise which is commonly believed to have expired, and a legislative committee has been investigating the matter. This committee is preparing a report which strongly recommends that the franchise be declared void. Public sentiment has been aroused so strongly on the matter that there is scarcely a doubt that the committee's report will be adopted.

The agents of the lottery are working hard to perpetuate its existence, and to-day it became known that an attempt had been made to bribe at least two of the Legislators. One of the men approached was a Senator, who laid the matter before Gov. Buckner, but whose name has not been divulged. The other man was Representative Evan E. Settle. He was offered a one-thousand-dollar retainer fee by an agent of the lottery, who significantly told him that he, the agent, expected to have a good deal of legislative work. The offers were both rejected, but it is believed others have been made. An immediate investigation is called for.

THE STRIKERS' PLACES FILLED.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—Capt. Roddy Evans of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad arrived from Philadelphia this morning, bringing with him twenty good, experienced yard switchmen. The men were secured from the different roads still remaining into Philadelphia, and with those already employed, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie has brought its force up now to within about one dozen of what it was when the regular switchmen struck a week ago. Another batch of new men will arrive to-morrow. It is said some of them are merely loaned by other roads until the emergency has passed. The Lake Erie people have succeeded in raising the blockade in their yards and their trains are moving as usual.

THE ICE BREAKING UP.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 11.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night the ice on the Hudson River broke up. The mild temperature which has prevailed for the past twenty-four hours has caused the ice in coves along shore and on ponds and lakes inland to become spongy. The good hopes of the ice harvest are gone.

PRESIDENT OF SWARTHMORE.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., March 11.—The Board of Managers of Swarthmore College at their meeting this afternoon unanimously elected Acting President Appleton President in the place of President Magill, whose resignation takes effect next June. Prof. Appleton has deferred his decision.

Easter Weddings and Dinners.
Get menus and estimates from
Clark, 22 West 23d-st.—*Adv.*

JAMAICA BAY FISHERMEN

THE STADLER BILL DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE.

COGENT REASONS FOR PROTECTING THE FISH FROM WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION BY NETS.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs gave a hearing this afternoon on the Stadler bill, which prohibits the taking of fish, except with rod, hook, and line, in Jamaica Bay at any time of the year. The committee room was crowded with the friends and enemies of the measure, and a good deal of bitterness was displayed during the two and one-half hours in which arguments were permitted. Ex-Judge W. S. Overton of Long Island City, Jacob Lefferts, O. L. Schwenke, Michael Magerus, W. H. Dorman, and John R. Vail were present in behalf of the people of Rockaway Beach, and Wallace Handy represented the Redfield Fishing Club. H. A. Reeves of Greenport and Senator Hawkins looked after the interests of net fishermen.

Ex-Judge Overton made the main argument in behalf of the bill. He first called attention to the map of Jamaica Bay and explained the physical characteristics of that body of water. At high water, he said, it has an area of about forty square miles, but at low tide only about one-third of this water surface is left. Two channels, about four hundred feet wide, and from thirteen to seventeen feet deep then make their appearance. Deep sedge marshes and innumerable rivulets show when the tide is low. It is the natural breeding and baiting ground for fish, and the only common and convenient fishing ground for thousands of people from the cities and elsewhere who angle for food pleasure, or profit. "The destructive work of the seine men begins at the inlet," said Mr. Overton. "Immediately upon the discovery of fish in the shallow creeks into which they are driven by the sharks and porpoises in the deep main channel, three or four seines are planted upon the adjacent beach and vast numbers of fish are soon piled up on the shore. You must know that the fish found at this point are running in to deposit their eggs in the natural hatching grounds of the creeks, so that an incalculable number of eggs are destroyed with the capture of each female. The fish are simply beset at the time by the voracious sharks on the one side and rapacious vandals on the other, and the work continues day by day until the tides become too strong for the fishermen to cast their nets. The fish that have run the gantlet successfully go into the innumerable water courses, and after depositing their eggs, are carried by the ebb tide return to the deep holes and basins, where they naturally and legally should find protection.

"But here again their human enemy is met. He proceeds at low water, when it is impossible for one to escape, to draw his nets through each sink. Up the creeks he comes and the work of destruction is complete when the nets are drawn to land. This year this work was begun in the middle of January. Five years ago this bay was teeming with edible fish, especially with sheepshead, bass, and weakfish. Of these not 1/10 are caught now in a whole season by hook and line. These fish provided food for the people and work for the working men. Then two trains of ten cars each, carrying from 500 to 1,000 people, were run every morning to the fishing grounds. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in boats, tackle, and houses for the accommodation of these people. The money derived directly and indirectly from these fisheries was greater than that brought from any other channel, and it made the thousands who had invested their means and lived on the shores of the bay happy and prosperous. Over $200,000 had thus been directly invested.

"All these conditions have changed now," said Mr. Overton. "The beautiful bay of Jamaica has been made almost as barren of fish as the Sahara. To whom is to know to whom this change is due. There are but 1/10 ten nets now in use by professional fishermen, and at most but fifty men are employed in devastating these waters. The total value of their plunder will not exceed $2,000. Because of their destruction of the spawn and small fry their average earnings will not exceed $1 per day per man. Having destroyed the fish in the Spring, their catch in the Summer is trifling; whereas, if they would permit the bay to yield its natural fruit, they could earn at least $3 per day each. It is estimated by competent authorities that during the past five years the fishing industry in this bay has fallen away at least 60 per cent. Last year a man caught eight tons in one day of edible fish, which then were worth from 8 to 10 cents per pound, and this catch represented at least $1,200 laid down in market. But the man had made no provision for such an enormous haul, and could not get it to the city. What he did not sell to his neighbor he delivered to a fertilizer factory, and thus a vast amount of good food was destroyed.

"The statute fixing the size of the meshes of nets is ignored," said Mr. Overton in reply to a query. "The peculiar physical and topographical conditions of the bay make it impossible for game officials to detect the culprits. In fact, when I was seined in at low water the men are screened by the high sedge grass and the innumerable bends. The only remedy we have is to forbid the use of seines, and make a person with a net in his possession a culprit. The fishing with hook and line in Jamaica Bay is the pleasure to thousands is true, but it is not true that this pleasure is secured at the expense of the poor. In many sections of the State seine fishing is prohibited. In Suffolk a portion

MORE PRIDE THAN DIGNITY

THE SENATE REGARDED AS A PRIVATE CLUB.

A PLACE WHERE THE PUBLIC HAVE NO BUSINESS — A LITTLE TAUNT ABOUT STATIONERY—WASTED TIME.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The effort which the Senate is now making to discover how newspaper correspondents obtain star chamber news, and how to put such a muzzle upon the press as will prevent any further publication of the doings of Senators, thus clearing the way for any job they may wish to put through without the knowledge of the public, has brought out quite sharply the growing idea among Senators that they constitute a private club with whose affairs the public have nothing to do.

Some of them, like Mr. Vance, boldly announce that the Constitution and the laws make the business done by the Senate the private business of the Senators, and they would have the newspaper men who write about their business "put into jail and kept there until they rotted," in Mr. Vance's elegant language. Others convey the idea that the Senate is a private affair by declaring that they would treat the newspaper man who wrote about secret sessions as they would a person who published conversations heard at their private dinner tables. Several Senators have complained that the newspaper men who print Senatorial news are their "guests," implying, of course, that it is only by the courtesy of the private institution known as the senate that the public is permitted to know of any of the transactions.

One Senator who has been interviewed by a local writer, and who lacks the manliness to attach his name to his statement, has made a special point of the great kindness of the Senate in providing stationery for the newspaper correspondents.

"You occupants of the press gallery are our guests," he says, "and we have never been anything but liberal in our dealings with you. We have given you a private gallery from which every one except yourselves is excluded by rigid rules. You are furnished with all necessary accommodations, and you are not even called upon to pay your stationery bills."

It is possible that, when this anonymous Senator talked about stationery bills, he had forgotten, for the moment, how he and his fellow-Senators treat themselves to the matter of stationery, which is paid for, not by Senators, but out of the public Treasury. In addition to their salaries of $5,000 each, the Senators vote themselves regularly, every year, $125 each for stationery and newspapers. They do not vote themselves $125 worth of stationery, but the money to buy that amount. Then they vote liberal appropriations for stationery for each committee, and each Senator is a member of from four to seven committees.

That they avail themselves of this stationery rather than to use the money appropriated for their personal stationery expenses, is evident from the annual report of expenditures by the Senate issued by Secretary McCook. During the last fiscal year ending June 30 last, there were seventy-six members of the Senate. At $125 each they voted themselves $9,500 for stationery. Their ideas of economy varied somewhat as a matter of course, but nearly every man of them managed to put some of that money in cold cash. Here is a list of the Senators who found room in their pockets for some of the money they had appropriated for stationery and the amount each saved. It is taken from Secretary McCook's report:

Senator.	Amount.	Senator.	Amount.
J. K. Eustis	$114 02	J. E. Davis	55 99
P. Sawyer	113 65	J. F. Hawley	55 03
J. R. Beck	112 40	G. F. Edmunds	54 78
D. Turpie	110 54	R. L. Gibson	49 80
R. Hoyt	108 34	J. B. Allen	49 72
J. S. Morrill	101 33	S. M. Cullom	49 43
M. W. Ransom	101 20	D. W. Voorhees	46 61
J. H. Reagan	99 19	J. K. Brown	43 89
A. H. Colquitt	98 91	H. M. Mitchell	43 72
S. Pasco	98 43	W. Call	30 04
N. W. Aldrich	98 16	J. S. Barbour	38 61
H. B. Payne	98 82	F. M. Cockrell	37 00
J. H. Berry	98 34	J. Ingalls	36 14
W. M. Evarts	98 01	W. B. Bate	35 99
E. Hale	98 00	J. T. Morgan	35 78
J. A. Wilson	97 93	Z. B. Vance	35 77
J. G. Harris	97 82	M. George	34 16
G. Hearst	97 75	J. L. Pugh	32 42
R. Coke	97 39	G. F. Hoar	31 16
C. K. Farwell	96 13	W. M. Stewart	30 44
J. Sherman	95 61	J. Z. George	30 04
H. M. Teller	78 40	A. P. Gorman	27 56
E. K. Wilson	78 29	H. W. Blair	20 89
S. G. Brown	77 97	W. Hampton	18 92
O. H. Platt	76 28	J. W. Daniel	18 37
J. Sherman	72 23	J. K. Jones	17 71
L. Stanford	71 48	M. S. Quay	17 16
F. G. Stockbridge	68 89	E. C. Walthall	16 13
J. N. Dolph	68 05	D. Wolcott	10 91
W. P. Frye	66 82	F. Hiscock	8 25
W. B. Allison	65 99	W. D. Washburn	7 25
J. J. Ingalls	61 18	J. C. Spooner	5 34
C. J. Faulkner	59 48	A. Higgins	3 45
J. R. McPherson	56 01		
Total			$3,984 63

It will be seen from this exhibit that the most economical Senator in the use of stationery is Mr. Eustis of Louisiana, who was so active in procuring the confirmation of Warmoth as Collector of Customs at New-Orleans. Mr. Sawyer of Wisconsin, who counts his wealth by millions, is a very close second. The genial Mr. Beck of Kentucky was compelled by sickness to be absent from the Senate much of the time, otherwise he would probably have been much lower down in the list.

Imagine the smile with which Millionaire Payne of Ohio stowed away his $93 82, and how William M. Evarts's fingers tightened over the odd penny added to his $93, and what grins of delight such poor and needy Senators as Hale, Hearst, Farwell, Sherman, Stanford, Stockbridge, McPherson, Gibson, Brown, Barbour, Stewart, Gorman, Hiscock, and Washburn pocketed the dollars and cents taken from the Treasury, under the pretense that it was to be paid for stationery.

The whole amount expended for stationery, according to the Secretary's report, was $13,402 39. The allowance for the press gallery stationery was $150, and not all of that was expended. This left $13,252 39 for the Senate, or more than $174 per Senator. Over one hundred and fifty newspaper men are entitled to seats in the press gallery, the stationery allowance for whom is considerably less than $1 each. They had no chance to commute their munificent allowance in cash, and they fail to see the point in the anonymous Senator's talk about the stationery they receive as "guests of the Senate."

* * *

When the Senate of the United States starts in to waste time it meets with the same unfailing success that attends the efforts of Mr. Dolph's smelling committee to make itself and the Senate ridiculous. The Senate spent nearly five hours to-day talking about the proposal to cut out of a recent speech by Mr. Call some sentences concerning Mr. Chandler, which he had inserted while revising his remarks for the *Record*, and which finally got so far as to vote on the question a quorum of Senators could not be found, and the matter had to go over until to-morrow.

During the debate on one of Chandler's bloody-shirt resolutions last month Mr. Call used this language while speaking of Mr. Chandler:

"That is the feeling which in the hearts of desperate men leads to lawless acts; that is the feeling relative to the outrages of these poor women for which the Senator from New-Hampshire is personally responsible. The blood of those people rests upon him. The destruction of the happiness of these households is his, and not that of these miserable men who are the emissaries behind him."

In his revision Mr. Call struck out "of these poor women," and inserted "and murderer of hundreds of women and children in the Southern States." The last two words, "behind him," were cut out, and "of these horrid crimes" inserted in their place. Then Mr. Call added the following:

"The blood of Saunders, if the evidence shall show his death was in any way connected with the prosecution in the United States courts, will rest on his [Chandler's] conscience. The shrieking ghosts of the hundreds of outraged and murdered women and children, the victims of the wild lust and passions of a race who owe all that they know of religion and civilization to the Southern white people and not to the Senator from New-Hampshire, will disturb his waking hours. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down, and the ocean will not wash his blood-stained hands from the guilt of the rape and murder of these tender white women and children."

Even Mr. Chandler's thick skin was punctured by Mr. Call, and the Senator asked the Senate to strike the interpolated remarks out of the *Record* and to censure Mr. Call for putting them in. This request was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which reported a resolution to strike out the part objected to by Chandler.

It was in the consideration of this resolution that the whole of to-day's session was wasted. Mr. George opened the debate with an earnest argument that Mr. Call had only made verbal changes in his speech, which did not affect its meaning. This he insisted had always been the custom of the Senate, and Mr. Call was not open to the implied censure of the committee's resolution. Mr. George admitted, however, that Mr. Call might properly be criticised for dragging the poor old Banquo's ghost out again.

Mr. Hoar told the Senate very positively that there was a very substantial difference between what Mr. Call had said and what he had put into the *Record*, for the interpolated remarks accused Chandler of conscious guilt. Mr. Hoar followed his old-time custom of raking up sectional issues, and waved the bloody shirt much as he used to before the New-Hampshire Senator crowded him aside.

Mr. Eustis defended Mr. Call so earnestly that he stirred up Mr. Edmunds, who was in one of his most cynical moods. The Vermont Senator in turn made remarks in a supposititious case about Mr. Eustis which induced Mr. Daniel to call him to order and to demand that his words be taken down. The Senate waited in gloomy and silent dignity, the intense amusement of the gallery audience, while Mr. Daniel and the official stenographer retired to the marble room to find the words which Mr. Daniel thought reflected upon Mr. Eustis. The search was unsuccessful, and Mr. Daniel returned and announced that he must have misunderstood Mr. Edmunds.

Then the Virginia Senator began a speech against the resolution by asserting that the United States Senate was the grandest deliberative body that the sun ever shone upon, and went on to argue that the time to censure Mr. Call was when he uttered the offensive remarks about Chandler. Mr. Gray and Mr. Pugh, Democratic members of the Elections Committee, spoke for the report which they were sure did not reflect upon Mr. Call. Mr. Hawley agreed with them, and Mr. Jones of Arkansas declared that the charge against Chandler, inserted by the Florida Senator, was the same in substance as was spoken on the floor. Mr. Evarts argued that the Senate could not afford to be indifferent to the absolute correctness of its *Record*. Mr. Vance, a member of the Elections Committee, spoke for the report, and, in a characteristic speech, assured the Senate that everybody would be satisfied to have the *Record* give just what Mr. Call did say and no more. Mr. Chandler, he said, was satisfied to have it that way, and, if the New-Hampshire Senator preferred to be accused of outraging women rather than of murdering men, why not then let the *Record* stand that way?

After Mr. Call had defended his own course in revising his speech, a yea and nay vote was taken on the committee's resolution. Only thirty-eight Senators responded, and as this was less than a quorum a call of the Senate was in order under the rules. It was late, however, and a motion to adjourn was promptly carried. Of those who voted twenty-seven were for the resolution, including Messrs. Gray, Pugh, Turpie, and Vance.

* * *

The present act of the great Senatorial farce, which the Senate special smelling committee is now presenting to the public, is becoming just a trifle wearisome to both actors and audience. It began last week, was continued yesterday, occupied all of to-day, and will be resumed to-morrow. That is a pretty severe trial of one's patience, even if it is an important part of a most supremely-amusing farce.

When the special smellers adjourned yesterday they had got nearly through the list of Senators so as to be called as witnesses to help the committee find out where and how newspaper men learn what is done in the Senate's star chamber sittings. By beginning promptly at noon to-day they were able to finish up the list of Senators who are now in town and available as witnesses, and to make a fair start in the examination of all the employes of the Senate. When the last Senatorial witness left the stand the special smellers knew just as much as they did before the committee was appointed, and no more.

Then they sent out messengers for such employes as could be found and began the perfectly useless task of trying to learn from them the sources of information made use of by newspaper correspondents. That the smellers mean to take in the whole range of employes is evident from the fact that to-day's witnesses included the Chief Clerk of the Senate and one of the elevator conductors whose duties keep him about fifty feet from the four-foot wall behind which the Senators transact the star chamber business, with which newspaper readers are familiar.

The only danger the special smellers are in of discovering anything lies in the fact that some of the Senate employes are in charge of the air pipes leading to the ventilators in the floor of the Senate Chamber. These pipes have not yet been closed up, and it is possible that those employed about the ventilating apparatus may give the committee some pointers when they are called to the stand and put under oath.

CATTLEMEN IN COUNCIL.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS MEET AND DISCUSS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 11.—The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association met in convention this morning. The Hon. Thomas F. West told how the association was organized under an oak tree, and how it had grown until the aggregate wealth represented by its members was now more than half the wealth of all the cattlemen in Texas. He spoke in favor of the refrigerator movement and called on all cattlemen to support it. He said Cleveland and Harrison differed in everything except in their treatment of the cattlemen, and on that point vied with each other in oppressing that industry.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. The agents of the organization recovered during the year lost stock to the amount of $12,600. Special committees were appointed on resolutions, and adjournment was taken.

The Inter-State Cattlemen's Convention was called together this afternoon in the Opera House. The Hon. T. T. D. Andrews, ex-inspector under the National Bureau of Animal Industry, called the meeting to order. Mayor Brolles welcomed the delegates in behalf of the citizens of Fort Worth, and the Hon. M. Anderson followed with an address in behalf of the cattlemen.

The burden of his remarks was the advisability of establishing refrigerators near the producing grounds, not to compete with the Northern establishments, but for the supply of the European markets.

Ex-Gov. O. A. Hadley of New-Mexico was made temporary Chairman and Charles Gould of Nebraska temporary Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Drew, under commission of Secretary Rusk, is making a special report of the convention for the Department of Agriculture.

THE BAYVIEW DISASTER.

IF PRECAUTIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN THE TRAIN WOULD HAVE BEEN SAFE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—The inquest on the six passengers who lost their lives by the Bayview Railroad accident last Thursday was begun before Coroners Kenney and Tucker and a jury to-day in the courtroom of the Morgue Building. Ex-Senator D. H. McMillan appeared for the railroad company. State Railroad Commissioner Rickard was also present to watch the proceedings.

Conductor John W. Houghtaling, who is blamed for the accident, was examined. He swore positively that he did not pull the automatic cord nor apply the air brakes. He only pulled the bell rope. He considered the train safe and saw no necessity for putting on the air brakes at Dunkirk, but in reply to a question he admitted that if the air brake connection had been made it would have made the train perfectly safe.

The Coroner asked: "Precautions could have been taken to prevent this accident?" "Yes, Sir," replied the conductor. The inquest is still on.

THE RUMOR WAS UNFOUNDED.

The efforts of THE TIMES to discover whether the rumor that Peter E. Tarpy, Principal of the First Ward School in Long Island City, appeared in school intoxicated a week ago yesterday morning was true or false were continued yesterday without any success in establishing its truthfulness. It appears to have come from a child in one of the grammar grades who was not present in the assembly room on the morning in question, and who says she heard the rumor from some of the primary children, from whom she cannot remember. There are one or two teachers who were present that morning who are known to be fearless of the Gleason ring because they are sure their heads will fall anyhow. They saw nothing out of the way in Mr Tarpy's conduct, and all the weight of evidence indicates that the story was unfounded, and that its circulation was only a single indication of the bitter feeling on both sides produced by Mayor Gleason's effort to reorganize the Educational Department of the city on a political basis. Naturally Mr. Tarpy was exercised over the circulation of such a story under existing circumstances, and he is entitled to the correction of any erroneous impressions that may have been created.

GEORGIA'S NEW BONDS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—The State of Georgia is preparing to issue a new series of bonds. These bonds mature in series of $100,000 each year, beginning with Jan. 1, 1917, and annually thereafter until the series of $1,900,000 is exhausted. This makes the life of the shortest date bonds (those maturing 1917) twenty-six and one-half years, and that of the longest date forty-four and one-half years. They are convertible at the option of the holder (without cost) into registered bonds of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Capt. Lynn Rea of the oyster schooner Ella Agnes, convicted in the United States Court, at Baltimore, for assaulting a number of his crew, has been sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

A thief broke the window of Dorman & Samuels's jewelry store at 803 Main-street, Dallas, Texas, last evening and ran off with a tray containing diamonds valued at $5,000. He was not captured.

W. H. Brown, General Manager of the Studebaker Carriage Company at Chicago, was stricken with paralysis Monday and died from its effects yesterday.

Joseph Chirichowski, aged twenty, who murdered his father June 28, 1887, near Stevens, Minn., was captured Monday night in Chicago.

George Ward fired four shots at his wife yesterday at Pawtuckett, R. I., but missed her. He then shot himself, inflicting a serious wound.

North Carolina has funded $11,000,000 of the old State debt into new 4 per cents. There is now only $1,600,000 of the old debt outstanding.

The Philadelphia *Times* has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderess of Annie Leconey.

The Toronto City Council has invited the Woman's Congress of the United States to hold their next meeting in that city.

Those engaged in the granite business in Rhode Island have formed an organization for mutual benefit and protection.

Edward Brannan of Jersey City fell from a train at Piermont, N. Y., Monday night, and was crushed to death.

BOSS DAVIS ON THE STAND

WHAT HE DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE HUDSON FRAUDS.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF EFFRONTERY—THE THIEVES BECOMING ALARMED—THOSE "JOKERS."

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The Senate Committee on Elections, which is engaged in investigating the Hudson County election frauds, had an unusually interesting session to-day. Chairman Michael J. O'Donnell, Treasurer Edward A. Dugan, Secretary James J. Lillis, and James E. Connolly and James F. Norton of the Hudson County Democratic Committee had all been subpœnaed to testify, and Sheriff "Bob" Davis and a few others were on hand to watch them. The committee room was crowded all the morning.

Fear seems to have been especially felt that Chairman O'Donnell would break down and tell things that the ring want to conceal. Among those who watched him during his testimony with evident anxiety was Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The testimony of all the ringsters was as non-committal as they could make it.

They exhibited the frozen demeanor, secretiveness, and apparent mendacity that would be expected of a gang of burglars on trial. A good many admissions were secured from them, however, and they were officially put on record.

Counselor William H. Corbin, for the committee, instead of beginning with a witness who was present because of a subpœna, began with Sheriff Davis himself and kept him on the stand for two hours. Davis went through a good many physical as well as mental contortions during that time. He seemed to be telling lies and truths with equal facility. A man who watched him closely said he could tell by the peculiar way Davis twisted himself which statements were false and which were true. But in spite of contortions he tried to "cheek it through," and talked as unblushingly about his desire to prevent frauds as if he expected somebody to believe him.

Davis's testimony began with the statement that he was Sheriff, Democratic leader, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee of Hudson County, and took general charge of last Fall's campaign, and gave all matters his personal attention. Then he began to deny all knowledge of details, and it was only when Mr. Corbin got him in a corner that he would admit anything further. Concerning the corrupt election officers he pretended to know very little, saying the officers for each precinct were recommended to the Board of Aldermen by the Democratic committeeman from that precinct, and were never considered in the General Committee. In the Board of Aldermen they were considered by the Elections Committee, of which P. H. O'Neill was Chairman, and were then appointed. Davis at first could hardly recall the names of them, but when Mr. Corbin read the names of those in the worst precincts, one by one, Davis was forced to admit that he did know nearly every one of them personally. Of perhaps sixty officers named, Davis admitted knowing fifty; the others were chiefly Republicans.

Concerning the "little joker" ballots Davis testified three weeks ago that he had no knowledge, but it was shown by other witnesses that they were given out to workers under Davis's very nose the night before election. To-day, therefore, he took a little different tack. He pretended to have no knowledge of them, but admitted that he might have seen them. It was shown that the Executive Committee performed all the functions of the Printing Committee and paid all printing bills, and the money for his precinct, the Fourteenth of the Third District, he saw the "joker" ballots, but did not take any and did not know anything about them, and was equally ignorant on most other matters. Concerning appointments by the Street and Water Board, he said that Stringham (an election officer) had been employed for a long time, but Conway was dismissed as janitor and afterward appointed in the surveying department by Commissioners Van Keuren and Somers. Witness protested against the appointment, for he had a Democrat for the place.

James F. Norton, ex-Assemblyman, clerk to the Police Board of Jersey City, and member of the Democratic General Committee, testified that he was a member of the Printing Committee, but the committee did nothing, because the Executive Committee did its work. Witness lived last Fall in the Second Precinct of the Second District and received the tickets and money for his precinct. He found 1,200 tickets and "jokers" at the headquarters, done up in bundles and marked, and took those that belonged to him. None of the tickets was stamped on the back. Witness worked about the polling place election day and was assisted by Joseph Friend, Peter McElroy, and others, but witness furnished them all tickets. Asked how it was that 130 "joker" ballots, stamped with a different stamp from that on the box, got into the ballot box in that precinct, he could offer no explanation. If stamped ballots were furnished, some person he knew nothing of must have furnished them. Witness showed much agitation during the examination.

Henry Byrne, member of Assembly from the Second District, perhaps came nearer giving the gang away than any other witness. To avoid doing so, he was obliged to forget a few things very persistently, and it became evident that he was merely dodging the truth. He began by admitting that he had had 5,000 of the small ballots ("jokers") printed, said he paid Albert Dein for them, and declared that he distributed them himself. But he could not possibly remember who he ordered them from. He remembered that the man came to his store the Saturday night before election and suggested that he order these ballots and he did so, but he had forgotten who the man was. The ballots were delivered at his store the night before election, and taken by witness to his precinct in the morning. That was the Seventh or "bathhouse" Precinct.

He could not tell how the small ballots got to the other precincts. The ballots were not stamped on the back. Witness also had other ballots printed at the *News* office, and got tickets from Democratic headquarters, including "jokers." But he could not imagine how 475 "jokers," stamped as the boxes could not stamp them, got into the boxes in his district. Witness was repeatedly brought round to the question of whom he ordered the "jokers" from, and how they came to be stamped, but at these points his memory always failed him. He declared, finally, that he had no motive whatever in ordering the small tickets except to give everybody the show he wanted. He had "a glorious path" that day in election and knew he should win. He was so satisfied of it that he offered to bet $500 on it, and then went off and went to sleep. Asked if the knowledge that 475 fraudulent ballots were going into the boxes for him would have disturbed his peace, he said it would not.

The committee then adjourned until morning.

The Senate Committee's clerks have completed their comparison of the poll books of the First Precinct of the First District of Jersey City, with the registry list, and have unearthed more glaring frauds. A large number of inaccuracies were found in the poll book both in the addresses and names. On the poll book were 258 names, while the registry list stated that 503 votes were polled. The registry list contained 596 names, of which 512 were checked off as having voted. The poll book contained 37 names which did not appear on the registry list, and 109 names differing from the corresponding names on the registry in the initials and addresses. Several names appear on the poll book as having been voted twice. Eleven persons voted from 12 Essex-street, 7 from 17, 6 from 66, 6 from 58, and 6 from 38. Several other houses made as bad a showing.

STROLLING IN TURKEY.

MRS. OSCAR STRAUS'S ENTERTAINING TALK TO WORKING GIRLS.

The eager faces of a bevy of bright girls welcomed an interesting lecture on Turkey, accompanied by stereopticon views, in the house of the Working Girls' Branch of the Emmanuel Sisterhood, 159 East Seventy-fourth-street, last evening. The lecture was given by Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the ex-United States Minister to Turkey.

Mrs. Straus talked in an entertaining and very informal way, as if she were actually conducting her hearers about the streets of Constantinople, along the Bosphorus, through the palaces of the Sultan, and into the harems of the veiled Turkish women. Under her guidance they fairly reveled in the magnificent scenery of the Golden Horn, in the architecture of mosque and minaret, and when she described the conventional refreshments partaken of from gold cups studded with diamonds, the delicious Turkish coffee, rose-leaf jam and cigarettes, yearning signs escaped the lips of many of her listeners.

The first view thrown upon the sheet was that of a palace on the very margin of the Bosphorus. Then followed a fortress, one of those built by the first Moslem conqueror, and in the form of the Turkish letter M. Then came the grand old towers of Roumeli Hissor, built in 1453, now deserted, except for a few squatters' huts perched behind their grim and dilapidated walls. The views of the old palace of the Sultans and Mrs. Straus's description of the Sultan's visit to mosque, with all its Oriental form and ceremony, were especially interesting portions of the lecture. Stamboul, Pera, and the Bridge of Galata over the Golden Horn were all described. The members, Dr. Hodges, General Passenger Agent of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad; D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad; W. F. Allen, of the Official Railway Guide, and Theodore H. Lee of the Homer Lee Engraving Company. The parties on the way will reach the city of Mexico by Monday next. The convention proper will last only one day. The Piedmont Air Line party expect to be gone about three weeks.

HOUSE MAKES TERMS.

FROHMAN'S PRODUCTION OF "THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER" TO GO ON.

An agreement was reached yesterday afternoon between Playwright Edward H. House and Manager Daniel Frohman whereby one branch of the litigation over "The Prince and the Pauper" is brought to an end. On Monday a stay was secured by Mr. Hummel for Mr. Frohman of the injunction proceedings brought successfully by Mr. House, but the order, which was returnable today, was yesterday modified by Judge Allen in Mr. House's favor so far as to make it return to-day.

Propositions for a compromise were broached. Terms satisfactory to Mr. House were offered by Mr. Frohman, and the former consented that the latter should continue to produce Mrs. Richardson's version of the play for five years from date. A written agreement was immediately drawn up and signed by the parties at variance, whereby Mr. House bound himself to vacate his suit so far as Mr. Frohman and Mrs. Richardson are concerned, and Mr. Frohman bound himself to abandon his motion for a stay of proceedings and his appeal from the injunction. The agreement for the continued production of Mrs. Richardson's version applies only to the United States. The terms secured by Mr. House for this concession were not divulged, but that they are satisfactory was evidenced by the fact that he and his friends were in the best of spirits last night.

No negotiations have been had with Mr. Clemens, and so far as he is concerned the injunction remains in force.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 11.—The steamship Naranja, (Br.,) Capt. Silly, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

The steamship Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Jamerson, sld. from Fiume for New-York March 6.

Pimples to Scrofula

Terrible skin and scalp disease. Psoriasis 8 years. Head, arms, and breast a solid scab. Best doctors and medicines fail. Cured by Cuticura at a cost of $3 75.

Cured by Cuticura

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and I began to think, incurable, but it began to heal from the first application.

ARCHER RUSSELL, Dexter, Ohio.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured, and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you.

MRS. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U. S. A. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The semi-annual convention of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the railroads of all North America will be held in the city of Mexico next Tuesday. The visitors from the United States and Canada will be the guests of the Mexican Central and Mexican Northern Railway Companies. An unusually large attendance is expected.

Two parties are now on their way to the city of Mexico from the North—one, which left Monday morning from Chicago by way of the Chicago and Alton and Iron Mountain Lines, and the other, which left Monday evening from Washington over the Piedmont Air Line. Both parties are in special cars, and many of the delegates are accompanied by their wives and daughters, for it is intended to spend some days in travel about Mexico, after the business of the convention is over, visiting some of the many points of interest in the land of the Montezumas along the Mexican Central and Mexican Northern Roads.

The Piedmont Air Line party was organized by Mr. James L. Taylor, General Passenger Agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and includes many of the general officers of New-England and Southern railroads. Among the members, Dr. O. H. Hodges, General Passenger Agent of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad; D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad; W. F. Allen, of the Official Railway Guide, and Theodore H. Lee of the Homer Lee Engraving Company. The parties on the way will reach the city of Mexico by Monday next. The convention proper will last only one day. The Piedmont Air Line party expect to be gone about three weeks.

MISSOURI PACIFIC MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company met at 9 o'clock this morning. There were present 271½ shares in person and 360,301 quarter shares represented by proxy; total, 360,571¾ out of a total of the outstanding stock of the company of 449,748½ shares. The following Directors were elected: Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, John P. Munn, T. T. Eckert, A. L. Hopkins, George J. Gould, E. K. Sibley, D. D. Parmly, Edwin Gould of New-York; C. S. Greeley and S. H. H. Clark of St. Louis.

Rapid growing is a summary of the earnings and expenses of all lines for the year. Gross earnings, $23,493,467 29; increase, $1,304,013 42; operating expenses, $15,532,883 83; decrease, $319,958 31; net earnings, $7,960,583 46; increase, $1,623,971 73; per cent. of operating expenses to gross earnings, 66.1; decrease, 5.3. The surplus earnings of the Missouri Pacific Railway and branches, after payment of interest, dividends, and all other fixed charges, were $678,432 18. The surplus earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, after payment of interest, dividends, and all other fixed charges, were $240,865 80.

A VICTORY FOR THE BRIDGE.

One of Russell Sage's fondest schemes was repudiated yesterday. Ever since he became interested in the Iowa Central Railroad his economical mind has rebelled against the payment of 6 per cent. interest on the bonds of the Keithsburg bridge across the Mississippi, which are guaranteed by the railroad. He was sure that 4 per cent. was sufficient. The representatives of the road and the bridge have held several meetings here. Yesterday the last one was announced as a victory for the bridge. All sorts of compromises were suggested, but without success. The bridge has been closed for some weeks, because the interest on the bonds was stopped altogether. Now the railroad company will have a comfortable arrearage bill to pay.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association yesterday considered a number of applications for special excursion rates. They denied the request of the Board of Trade of Lincoln, Neb., for a reduction for seventy-five Eastern capitalists to Lincoln. Among those granted were: Washington, by way of the Pennsylvania, April 3 to 17, round trip $10, with $3 additional to those returning by way of New-York; Masonic Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, Lock Haven, May 27 to 29, 5 cents per mile; Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Lexington, and points east thereof (to Washington Junction) to Atlantic City, July 3, 17, and 31, and Aug. 14, a ten-dollar rate.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A Lincoln, Neb., dispatch states that articles of incorporation of the Lincoln and Western Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The Eastern terminus of the proposed line is in the city of Lincoln, and the line runs westward to the State line. The capital stock is $4,000,000. Articles were also filed of the Lincoln, Sioux City and Yankton, with the terminals at Lincoln, Covington, and a point on the north line of Cedar County opposite Yankton. The capital stock is $2,500,000, with the same incorporators.

At the meeting of the Western Freight Association in Chicago yesterday, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road gave notice that they would discontinue the weighing of live stock and return to car-load rates. The reason given for this action was that the Railroad Commissioners of both Kansas and Missouri had decided against the billing of such shipments by weight, and showed no disposition to reverse the order.

President Frank Jones of the Boston and Maine Railroad says emphatically that no basis of exchange of stock in the proposed union of the Boston and Maine and the Eastern roads has been arrived at, neither is there any kind of understanding concerning the same. The eight to five basis talked about has never been discussed by the Directors.

The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City last night passed a resolution directing the Committee on Streets to confer with the Corporation Counsel to form a plan of action to prevent the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from gobbling up lands claimed by that city south of Grand-street.

Senator Coffin of Suffolk County presented to the Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday a bill for the gradual abolition of all grade crossings in the State.

The approximate gross earnings of the entire system of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for February are $2,180,843, an increase of $424,799.

Permission has been granted by the State Railroad Commission to the Saratoga Electric Railway to increase its capital from $50,000 to $150,000.

JOHN T. LESTER DEAD.

CHICAGO, March 11.—John T. Lester, the wealthy stock broker, died to-night. He has been an invalid for two or three years, having become broken down physically by excessively close attention to business.

A week ago he returned to Chicago from New-York too weak to proceed on a contemplated journey to a Southern health resort.

Some of his friends assert that his prostration was due to the manner of his daughter's marriage some weeks ago to the son of Mr. P. D. Armour.

The Lesters were said to have been arranging wedding festivities on a grand scale. Young Armour it is claimed, disregarded the preparation and had the marriage conducted in a radically simple way, and with a lack of consultation that upset the invalid father-in-law.

HOW MANY TIMES IN OUR EXPERIENCE HAVE WE

WAITED

THINKING TO-MORROW OR NEXT DAY WOULD DO JUST AS WELL AS TO-DAY! AND HOW OFTEN HAVE WE FOUND THAT SOME GRAND OPPORTUNITY WAS LOST, NEVER TO BE REGAINED, BECAUSE WE WAITED

UNTIL

THE RIGHT TIME HAD PASSED. HOW MANY MEN AND WOMEN HAVE ALLOWED A COUGH OR COLD TO RUN ALONG UNTIL IT DEVELOPED INTO PNEUMONIA OR CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA, AND HAVE THEN FOUND THAT IT WAS

TOO

FAR ALONG TO STOP! HOW EASILY MIGHT ALL SUCH PEOPLE HAVE PREVENTED THIS SAD ENDING BY A TIMELY USE OF PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER! HOW READILY WOULD THE TROUBLE HAVE BEEN CHECKED HAD A LITTLE OF THIS GRAND MEDICINE BEEN TAKEN IN SWEETENED WATER BEFORE IT WAS TOO

LATE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STOP SUCH TROUBLES; NOT TO-MORROW.

PARTIES IN CONNECTICUT

PREPARING FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

NAMES SUGGESTED TO HEAD THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET — LITTLE KNOWN OF THE REPUBLICAN PLANS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 11.—The time for the annual State elections is drawing near, and already the politicians of both parties are carefully considering their campaign work. The well-organized Republican management attracts little attention by the quiet way in which the party programme is being arranged, but the prospects and projects of the election have not been neglected. On the other hand the Democrats have conducted their operations openly and with no little bustle and confusion, necessarily attendant, perhaps, on the organization of the new State League.

Slight dissension was caused by the efforts of certain strong admirers of the late W. H. Barnum to interpret utterances of radical party reformers into attacks upon the dead Democratic chief. The Republican press made the most of the controversy and for a time it seemed that there would be serious results from the discord. Harmony has been restored, however, and there are no factions in the party in the State.

There is no reason for the widespread notion that the Democratic League was organized for the purpose of overriding the State Central Committee and assuming the position of dictator in the choice of candidates. According to statements of the leading members of the Executive Committee, no attempt will be made to interfere with the regular workings of the party. The new league is founded on the principles of tariff reform, civil service reform, and ballot reform, and simply to the advancement of these principles will the organization direct its efforts. Candidates for public office who adhere to the old spoils system will not have the support of the league, but while the State Central

A BIG RAILROAD SCHEME

THE BRIDGE BILL OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

INTRODUCED BY MR. ERWIN IN THE SENATE—A MEASURE TO PROTECT SHELLFISH.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Erwin lugged in to-day the Canadian Pacific Bridge bill, which was killed by the Legislature last year because the Canadian Pacific did not put up money enough to suit the thrifty people who had the State's interest in their control. This bill authorizes the incorporation of the Waddington Bridge Company and the construction and maintenance by it of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River for railroad and other purposes. Theodore H. Swift, Elliott Fay, William A. Moore, James A. Fox, E. A. Merritt, Jr., Luke Usher, Erasmus D. Brooks, ex-Congressman Abraham X. Parker, Thomas S. Clarkson, Carlton E. Sanford, George W. Sisson, W. W. Weed, Hollis Snell, Almon D. Heath, all of Potsdam, N. Y., Senator Erwin's home; Charles Odell of Montreal, Alexander Farlinger of Morrisburg, Ontario; Thomas B. Alderson, Sumner C. Chandler, Oliver W. Barnes, and Theodore E. Smith of New-York City, Dr. Anderson of Winchester Springs, Ontario, and James K. Redington, the banker, of Washington, D. C., are named as the incorporators. They are empowered to build a bridge for railway, highway, and other purposes over the St. Lawrence from a point on the north bank near the village of Waddington, in St. Lawrence County, to the Canadian bank in the county of Dundas. The capital stock is placed at $500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000. Permission for the company to consolidate with any other bridge or railroad company or companies is given by the bill; also, the right to lease the bridge, if desired, to any other chartered corporation. The general idea of the scheme is to bring the Canadian Pacific Road into the States by connecting with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and into New-York City by connecting with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, thus forming a new transcontinental line from New-York City to the Pacific coast.

***

Senator Linson added to the collection of bills relating to the game laws this morning one designed for the better protection of birds, fish, and four-footed game in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Dutchess, Delaware, Columbia, and Orange. It makes it unlawful to take or kill in any of these counties for the purpose of selling or marketing, any woodcock, quail, hare or rabbit, squirrel, partridge, snipe, plover, rail or wild duck, trout, black bass, or German carp. The penalty is severe enough to do away with pot hunting if the game officers perform their duty.

***

The Senate has passed Senator Ahearn's bill providing that the Board of Education of the city of New-York shall be composed of twenty-four member instead of twenty-one, the three new members to come from the First, Second, and Fourth Districts, in the lower part of the city. Senator Cantor was the only gentleman who voted in the negative this morning.

The bill of Senator Stewart, which provides that Police Justices hereafter appointed in New-York City must either be lawyers or have served as Justices before, passed the Senate to-day. Only four Senators voted in the negative—Brown, Ahearn, McCarren, three Democrats, and Hunter, Republican.

The Registration bills of Senators Chase and Linson were ordered by the Senate to be printed, with their amendments. On Wednesday next they will be considered on special order.

***

Senator Hawkins introduced a bill for the protection of the shell fisheries in the South Bay in Suffolk County. It provides that oysters, spawn, or seed oysters or shells shall not be taken in this bay after the 1st day of June and before Sept. 1 in any year. The use of blade or scraper tongs in taking shell fish is expressly prohibited at all times, and the penalty is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $250, or imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

***

The Adams bill authorizing the State to appropriate $25,000 for the purchase of certain lands adjoining Washington's Headquarters at Newburg passed the House on a whirl of patriotism. No body inquired for the real value of the land, whether there was any money in it for speculators, or whether there was a chance for imposition on the State. Col. Webster of New-York waving aloft the American flag and crying for the generation of patriotism, "a sentiment which when properly cultivated produces better public morals and reduces the number of State prisons," swept away the opposition of Mr. Beyer of Broome, who had taken the ground that the House ought to examine the bill carefully before passing it, and so the bill passed.

***

The ridiculous bill to permit reporters to attend executions by electricity was recommitted to the committee in spite of the prurient efforts of a few usually level-headed members to pander to sensational journalism and depraved and morbid appetites. Col. Webster of New-York moved to recommit, but Col. de Peyster of Dutchess wanted to go further and kill the bill. The former held that the bill, which, by the way, was introduced by Mr. Stein of New-York, would open to the public executions intended to be private. It ought to be carefully reconsidered.

Mr. Stein contended that the bill only kept for the press what was granted to it by Article I., Section 8, of the Constitution. A certain autocratic individual of New-York took the ground that the press should be debarred from this privilege.

Mr. Blumenthal of New-York held that it was bad judgment to change a law before it is tested. "Let this law alone," he objected. "People who want this bill passed are governed only by a desire to tickle the press. Don't let us for the sake of a little popularity tinker with a law before it has had a fair trial."

"Let the light of the press fall upon all matters of public interest," exclaimed Henry Clay Suiser of New-York. The Assembly was not looking for light of this kind, however, and the bill went bounding back to the committee under a vote of 47 to 34.

***

The State Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works sent to the Assembly their report on the State dam at Troy, in accordance with Mr. Riley's resolution. They declare that the timber forming the crest of the dam is worn away and considerably decayed and that the fishway is in bad condition, but state that the present dam can be repaired and made serviceable for a number of years. Since 1876 the average annual expenditure on the structure has been $1,500. A new stone dam would probably cost $300,000, though it is impossible to estimate the cost of such a dam with accuracy.

***

The Committee on Public Education has reported favorably the Compulsory Education bill.

The House has decided to hold Wednesday night sessions, beginning on the 19th inst. The first mid week night session of the week will be held on Thursday.

Mr. W. G. Byrne of New-York, the successor of Deputy Street Commissioner Hagan, has introduced a bill authorizing the Department of Street Cleaning to make contracts to sprinkle streets in the same order and way as the other services of this department.

One of the heavy French plate semicircular glasses that are placed over all the large windows in the Assembly side of the Capitol began to crack at 11 o'clock to-day, and within fifteen minutes had broken into fragments. The breakage is said to be due to the settling of the building. The glass was half an inch in thickness.

***

The Assembly Committee on Banks, which has suddenly discovered a grievance against the Albany correspondent of THE TIMES for speaking plainly twelve days ago about its suspicious handling of the Connelly bill to compel additional building loan associations to deposit $100,000 with the Bank Superintendent when they begin to carry on business in this State, propose to make an investigation and if possible an example of the correspondent. Before doing so, however, the Committee on Banks could not render the State a better or more praiseworthy service than to investigate the career and record of the Chairman of that committee. He has a record which future developments may stamp as highly interesting.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 11.—Council Bluffs has been startled by another double tragedy. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at 1,510 Broadway, Andrew Hauk, aged about twenty-eight, shot a woman with whom he had been living as his wife through the breast, the ball barely missing her heart, and passing out near the shoulder blade. He then turned the weapon upon himself, the ball taking effect in the head, killing him instantly. The woman may recover. Hauk is the son of a well-to-do and highly-respected merchant of this city and was a bartender.

A WEAK-MINDED WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

ALBANY, March 11.—The little village of Clarksville, on the Helderberg Mountains, was shocked this afternoon by the announcement that Mrs. B. H. Staats had committed suicide. Her husband found her body lying on the floor of their residence, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and his razor a short distance away. Mr. Staats, is a well-known lawyer. His wife was sixty-five years old, and has been mentally afflicted for several years, laboring under the belief that her husband wanted to poison her.

CORNELL'S FRESHMEN CREW.

THE TWELVE CANDIDATES SELECTED BY COURTNEY.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—It was not generally known this afternoon that Courtney was to pick the Cornell Freshmen crew, but the thirty candidates for seats have been straining every nerve for several days and doing their very best, for a choice has been daily expected.

Courtney gave THE TIMES'S reporter the list to-night and a talk about the men. Twelve have been definitely picked for seats assigned to-night, and four will try for substitutes, with perhaps a chance at the bow seat. These are the men:

	Age.	—Height— Weight.	Feet.	Inches.
Stroke—G. P. Witherbee	18	154	5	11
No. 7—W. Young	19	153	5	10½
No. 6—C. J. Barr	19	152	5	10
No. 5—C. B. Hadden	19	155	5	10
No. 4—A. T. Baldwin	19	165	6	1
No. 3—G. V. Fowler	19	147	5	10
No. 2—F. W. Kelley	19	152	5	11
Bow—Simonds	19	150	5	9
Substitutes.				
H. M. Bush	18	156	5	10
H. C. Cushing	21	145	5	9
K. Hoxie	19	145	5	9
M. H. Brown	19	149	5	9½

These men are light and are not tall, and they will probably be called "Courtney's Babies," but they are going to be oarsmen and no mistake. They are working together beautifully, and are now rowing in better form than the Varsity candidates. They seem to fit right in together and show great pluck and endurance. They are rowing about five miles every afternoon on the new rowing machines, and their pace is about thirty-four to the minute. Witherbee pulls a very even and earnest stroke and never weakens. Young has trouble at times with his back, but is learning fast. Barr is a Canadian, rows perfectly, and has great staying powers. Hadden is one of the strongest men and knows how to row. Fowler is doing fairly well, but is an old single sculler, and has to work to overcome tricks. Kelley rows in the best form at present, and never relaxes. Simonds is a quiet little fellow who has just been put into the bow over Cushing and Hoxie. He is working hard, and Cushing, who is full of Harvard rowing ideas, will scarcely displace him. Bush and Cushing at present stand the best chance as substitutes.

Courtney is much pleased with these men and thinks that they will rub the 'Varsity at two miles. The Freshmen will probably row in an intercollegiate Freshman race at New-London in June. They will soon elect a Captain.

MONEY FLOWED LIKE WATER.

A PRACTICAL ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF BALLOT REFORM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 11.—The recent Elmira city election took the form of a square stand-up fight for victory and vindication between the special adherents of Gov. David B. Hill and of Thomas C. Platt. At this particular juncture it would not do for Gov. Hill to permit his old home to pronounce against his administration of State affairs and his Presidential pretensions. It was highly important at this time likewise for Mr. Platt to demonstrate to the Harrison Administration and to the country at large that he maintained his power unimpaired in his chief southern tier stronghold. It followed, as a matter of course, in a contest between these forces, that "boodle"—largely contributed in this city, from Albany and New-York—was mainly relied upon by each side for achieving success. The contest at the polls is declared to have been the most flagrantly and scandalously corrupt ever seen at any election held in the State. The shameful story is pretty fully disclosed by the post-election criminations, recriminations, and comments of the local papers. The Elmira *Gazette* (Democratic) charges:

"Party workers from other sections of the city were massed in the Fifth Ward to assist the workers in corralling and manipulating corruptible voters. We desire to make this statement plain enough to be seen. Twenty dollars per vote was the price offered and paid by Republican workers in the Fifth Ward."

The Elmira *Advertiser* (Republican) responds with its compliments:

"Dollars carried the day in Elmira. Once more Democratic boodle reigns supreme. In many of the wards, notably in the Fifth, money flowed as freely as water in the Chemung River during a freshet."

The Elmira *Star* (Independent) volunteers to give unbiased testimony as follows: "Rumor places the current price for 'floaters' at $15. It is pleading the baby act for one party to accuse the other of vote buying, because if the pot is black the kettle is also sooty."

What more conclusive argument could be adduced in favor of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill than this testimony to the corrupt and demoralizing election methods practiced in Gov. Hill's home city?

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

MR. WANAMAKER'S SOUTHERN TRIP—A RECEPTION FOR A HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Postmaster General Wanamaker, accompanied by his wife and daughter, will leave this city at 11 o'clock Thursday morning for a fortnight's trip south. The party will travel in a private car as the guests of the Postmaster General. It will consist of Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Wilson of Philadelphia, Miss Robinson of New-York, and Mr. Hannum of Trenton. The first stop will be for a day at Charleston. The party will then go direct to St. Augustine for a week's stay. Upon the return trip brief visits will be made at Richmond and other points of interest.

The residence of Senator and Mrs. Gorman, on K-street, was the scene of a large gathering to-night, upon the occasion of the full-dress reception given by the ladies of the Homeopathic Hospital to replenish the funds of that institution. The rooms were prettily decorated with plants. Mrs. Gorman was suffering from an attack of lumbago and unable to be present, greatly to the disappointment of the company. Miss Gorman presided for her mother, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Gurdon A. Wilcox, Mrs. Chesapeake, Jr., Charles Nordhoff, and Mrs. Philmx. Miss Florence Woods presided at the supper table and served coffee. Miss Blount served bouillon, and from a picturesque Rebecca's Well in the hallway Miss Gorman, second daughter of the hostess, dispensed lemonade. The various ladies of the committee assisted in serving the guests with the culibea.

Miss Mary Burrows, daughter of Col. Hoffman Burrows of New-York, who has been abroad with her parents for several years past, is in the city, the guest of Miss Kate Deering, and, before returning to New-York, will visit Miss Lucy Beaou.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdon of New-York, who have been spending the Winter on their Western ranch, will arrive to-morrow to spend the Spring season with Mrs. F. Beach, on Farragut-square.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE RESULTS OF THE RACES AT GUTTENBERG AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The races at Guttenberg were run yesterday with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Mamie Hay won, Festus second, Esterbok third. Time—1:31½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Gold Fish won, Clay Stockton second, Maia third. Time—1:08½.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Pilgrim won, Sophist second, the Hayti gelding third. Time—1:32½.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fitz Roy won, Bradford second, Lady Agnes third. Time—1:22½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Wahoo won, Lotion second, Carrie G. third. Time—1:53¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Iago won, with Amargem second and Unadaga third. Time—1:08¾.

The entries and weights for the races at Clifton to-day are the following:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Sparling, 118 pounds; Harwood, Blackthorn, and Rudolph, 112 each; George Angus and Kaveller, 106 each; Mosaic and Manhattan, 103 each; King Volt, Pegasus, and Albemarle, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Meade, 110 pounds; Consignee, 108; Eugene Brodie, Manhattan, and Rosemary-Murray gelding, 102 each; Fannie H. and Brier, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Seven and a half furlongs. Wayward, 123 pounds; St. Paris, 113; The Lion and Jim Murphy, 103 each; Little Jake and John Arkins, 110 each; Count Luna, 99; Insight, 94; Mabel Glenn and Lemon Blossom, 91 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. A mile and a sixteenth. Van, 116 pounds; John Arkins, 106; Count Luna and Silleck, 105 each; Wild Cherry, 103; Sparling, 102; Miss Cody, 100; Insight, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-sixteenths of a mile; for two-year-olds. Enola, Bookmaker, Best Boy, Duke John, Nellie Bly, Cerise colt, and Lilly Merson filly, 105 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Romance, Prince Howard, Courtier, St. Mary, Samaria, Lakewood, Khafan, Monsoon, Dalcyrian, Mary T., Freedom, Englewood, Guardsman, Guard, Harrison, 100 pounds each.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Jim Reed won, with Event second, Barney Lee third. Time—1:09¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Eclipse won, with Forever second, Revival third. Time—1:03¾. Voici fell at the post. Eclipse and Knoxville will not be allowed to run at the meeting again because of foul riding.

THIRD RACE.—On-half mile. Semaphore won, Tremont second, Lorrel L. third. Time—0:50¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Churchill Clark won, with Recluse second, Frobus third. Time—1:44.

A rich man likes to talk of the time when he was a poor boy, but his rich wife will never admit that she was ever anything but rich.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

BROOKLYN'S MUD BURDEN

COMMISSIONER ADAMS WILL NOT LIFT IT.

PROPERTY HOLDERS' DEMANDS UNHEEDED WHILE THE FILTH IN THE STREETS INCREASES.

The Board of Aldermen, whose wisdom and foresight are employed to control the destinies of Brooklyn, recently appropriated $300,000 as a fund to be used for street-cleaning purposes.

Nothing could be more superfluous than to add that neither this fund nor any part of it has as yet been used, notwithstanding the streets are literally reeking in filth and no legal obstacle stands in the way of their prompt and efficient cleaning.

There are those, however, who state openly that cleansing is needed in the offices of the Commissioner of City Works even more than on the streets.

One of these is Major McNulty, manager of the dry goods house of Wechsler & Abraham. The proprietors of this house long ago abandoned hope of getting their street cleaned by the city, and they are therefore obliged to employ a gang of men to clean it at $450 a year. Naturally this firm takes an active interest in the mismanagement of public affairs, and Major McNulty does not scruple to put the jobbery shoe on the jobbery foot.

"Cassidy, to whose low bid no attention was paid, is a thoroughly-honest man," said he, "and a contractor of good standing everywhere. He should have been given that contract. If there was any doubt about his qualifications, the bids should have been readvertised. The action of the Commissioner is vicious in the extreme, and gives rise to grave suspicions of crookedness."

The case of Wechsler & Abraham is but one of many. Nearly every large house in Brooklyn employs, at its own expense, a gang of men to clean the street in front of its doors. In the same block with Wechsler & Abraham the stores of Matthews & Co. and Frederick Loeser may be cited. Mr. King, the proprietor of the big Arbuckle Building on Fulton-street, frontjust the City Hall, is another one of those who have cause to declare war against the powers that be. So vile has the street become in front of that building that its occupants have formally demanded that Mr. King procure a mandamus compelling some relief from the Commissioner.

But the complaints of property holders rebound harmlessly from the official barricade. The Commissioner gives them no relief. Meanwhile the mud in the streets, like Tennyson's Brook, goes on forever.

Last year 10,000 miles of streets were cleaned for $150,000, but when it was found much complaint that the Board of Aldermen increased the fund this year to $300,000. This sum, lying dormant while the Commissioner works his wires, is enough to clean 12,000 miles of streets, enough to keep every street in Brooklyn as clean as brooms can make it. There is no reason in the world why a small fraction of this fund might not be used at once to clean Fulton-street. There are other streets in Brooklyn where the necessity for cleaning is quite as imperative, but fortunately they are less conspicuous. The contract does not expire until April 1, and even then Commissioner Adams is not bound. Many numerous instances can be cited where the Commissioner has ordered special work done in localities where it was badly needed.

Commissioner Adams says he has not enforced the street cleaning of late because he is waiting for the weather to break. They have a habit in Brooklyn, it seems, of doing street cleaning from December to April, because the provident blasts of Winter serve to freeze the filth as it accumulates, and because it is impracticable to sprinkle the streets over this season of the year.

A TIMES reporter was yesterday shown the books in the Commissioner's office regulating the cleaning of streets. Each time a street is cleaned the fact is entered on the books. According to the figures Fulton-street has not felt the tender caress of an able-bodied broom since last November. In the face of that month the Commissioner gave a final flourish to his official shovel and left Fulton-street to freeze itself clean. The results are striking, and yesterday's rain served to bring them into prominent relief.

In the middle of the street and on both sides stagnant pools of typhoid fever germs mingled with little rivers of mud and filth, breeding the microbes of a dozen contagions. The gutters, long since unaccustomed to the cleansing processes of sewer drains, became thicker and more offensive with every rain, gathering with the Winter's accumulations of blackened snow, garbage, manure, ashes, and mud. From the ferry to Bedford-avenue not a dozen sewer drains are visible or in working order. There is an all-pervading odor of foulness and a continuous splatter of mud.

In front of many of the stores stand rows of barrels, filled to overflowing with kitchen refuse, ashes, and decomposed vegetable matter. In many places these barrels have overturned, depositing their filth in the gutter or upon the edge of the sidewalk. The latter on Fulton-street is almost as dangerous as on the street crossings. At the corner of Cranberry-street the sidewalk and the street itself cannot be distinguished apart. Whenever a horse trots down the street all the pedestrians bolt for the shop doors.

The front windows of the stores are spattered with mud and dirty water, which trickles down the panes. Many of these windows, like the streets, have not been cleaned since last November, the storekeepers finding such work both profitless and senseless.

There is something touching in the efforts of the street car company to pilot its cars through Fulton-street. To do this two gangs of men are employed. One of these gangs exercises the functions of locating engineers. They go ahead of the cars and find out where the tracks are. Then come gangs of shovellers and sweepers, who lay the tracks bare while the car passes over. The squad thereupon proceeds to dig out a track for the next car, and so on.

In front of George Pool & Sons', at 70 and 72 Fulton-street, there are two enormous heaps of dirt. These property owners have slowly made space clear for their delivery wagons, and so each morning the stature and offensiveness of the heaps are increased. It would take one man and a cart about an hour to remove this pollution. In the entire 298 is a great mass of mortar, broken brick, lath, mud, snow, and more mud, each strata illustrating the various ages of mismanagement under which it has existed. This monument to the persevering incompetency of the Commissioner is made doubly attractive by the odor which surrounds it, being almost as thick enough to cut and possessing a greenish, miasmatic hue, strongly suggestive of cholera or typhoid fever.

Further up the street, where the big windows of the Mayor's office look out upon the filth, the condition of things is now somewhat improved.

Col. Sinn, the proprietor of the Park Theatre, denounces it with a loud voice, and with one accord his neighbors swell the chorus, but all in vain.

At a late hour yesterday friends of Commissioner Adams gave it out that he had decided not to award the contract to Cranford & Valentine. This was stated, doubtless, to put a stop to the clamor that has resulted from the job, as it is well known that the uproar has assumed serious proportions. The friends of the Commissioner have advised him of the dangerous ground he is occupying, they establish, and they are using every means to quench the popular furor resulting therefrom.

The Commissioner, however, declines to retreat from the position he has so arbitrarily and offensively assumed. Mr. Cranford is now sick in bed, and Mr. Valentine is out of town. The contractors will not begin the work until April 1, and meanwhile Fulton-street reeks and reeks.

A FOOLISH YOUNG GIRL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 11.—A girl sixteen years old, from New-York, neatly attired, is now at police headquarters in this city. She arrived here to-day, and says her name is Mabel Hunter, and that her parents live at 54 Elliott-street, Brattleborough, Vt. She has an uncle in Hartford named John Howard Hunter. She visited him last Summer, and while there became acquainted with a drummer named Milton.

She left Brattleborough Saturday last to attend the Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Centre, Vt. While there she received a letter from Milton telling her to meet him at Waterbury station, four miles from the seminary, and that he was going to take her home. She met him, and he bought two tickets for New-York. When they got on the cars he went into another car, and when the train arrived in New-York this morning she could not find him. She had 73 cents in her pocket, and bought a half ticket for Poughkeepsie, getting here this afternoon, where she is now waiting for Chief Byrnes to hear from her parents.

Late to-night Chief Byrnes received a dispatch from her father telling him to detain her till he personally comes after her from Waterbury Centre.

FOR MURDERING HER HUSBAND.

BOSTON, March 11.—Mrs. Mary Dondero was arrested at her home, 6 Mechanic-court, at the North End, this afternoon, charged with the murder of her husband, Angelo Dondero. Mrs. Dondero and her husband are Italians. Dondero had been sick for some time. Last Saturday night he was sitting on the side of his bed preparatory to retiring, and was talking with his wife, when they both got angry at something that was said and began to quarrel.

Mrs. Dondero, it is alleged, finally picked up one of her husband's shoes and threw it at him. It happened to be a heavy one, and when it struck Dondero on the left side it knocked him down. Not content with this, Mrs. Dondero is said to have assailed her husband while he was on the floor unconscious.

On Sunday the man died of his injuries at his home.

STAFFORD IS TO GO.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN BROOKLYN WILL BE REMOVED.

Highly-colored accounts were telegraphed from Washington to all the Brooklyn papers yesterday detailing how United States Marshal Stafford was to be officially beheaded within a week. They were based on conversations with no less a personage than Attorney General Miller, who, according to the *Eagle*, spoke in this way:

"I am very willing to tell you that I intend to remove Stafford a long time before the end of his term. Until lately I did not know that any cause existed that would preclude his retention in the office, but I am now convinced of his utter incapacity for the position, and that he should be removed as soon as possible. For some time the efforts that were made to have his successor appointed were founded on general indefinite assertions as to his incapacity, but lately the most serious charges have been filed and his worthlessness as an official conclusively proven to my satisfaction."

"Then he will be removed before the next Congressional election?"

"Yes, very much sooner, in fact. I shall probably reach the case within a week. You may say that his removal may be expected in the immediate future, and that the cause for the action of the department is his utter unfitness for the position."

"What is the nature of the charge? Does it affect his moral character?"

"Well, I should say so. He will be dismissed because he repeatedly exacted money from litigants to which he was not entitled, and which were totally unwarranted. These illegal fees were mostly in admiralty cases."

"Will he have no opportunity for answering the charges?"

"He has had all he needs. It has been proved in court that he is guilty of the charges."

A TIMES reporter tried to find Marshal Stafford last night, but failed to catch him. Several of his friends said they could not believe that Attorney General Miller had used the extreme language attributed to him. One of them said: "No such evidence as this was brought out at the judicial hearing of the allegations against Marshal Stafford, and they must be based entirely on personal statements."

The Republican bosses were fully prepared last night to hear that Mr. Stafford would soon go. They said they had been expecting such a result for several weeks. Congressman Wallace, all agreed, would be responsible for the removal, but few could state positively who would succeed him. Major Lee and that Robert Fielding of the Eighth Ward would probably do so, as he had been backed by the organization. He had heard, however, that "Dan" Lake, John Y. McKane's henchman, would be provided for by giving him the Marshalship. Clarence Barrow, the Secretary of the General Committee, said: "If I get the appointment, Lake shall not get it." Then he thought a minute, and added: "No, I don't see how I can go back on Fielding now. The organization has indorsed him."

Robert Sedgwick, the new Superintendent of the Census, had no idea. He thought both Fielding and Lake had a chance of being beaten. "You see," he argued, "Congressman Wallace has been pounding Stafford, and I shouldn't be surprised if he had a personal candidate for the place. He has never favored Fielding or Lake, and, as he will come up for renomination next fall, he may want to use this to rebuild his fences. Don't be surprised if you see a dark horse win."

THREE MURDERERS ARRESTED

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT THAT TWO OF THEM WERE LYNCHED.

FAYETTEVILLE, West Va., March 11.—There has as yet been no confirmation of the report that Charley Dabney and Wetherford Irving, the two negro murderers, had been lynched at Bramwell, Mercer County, but there is every probability that the story is true. It is also likely that Oscar Falks, the negro murderer who killed a man in Tazewell County, Va., in November last, has shared the same fate.

The story of the capture of the three murderers is an interesting one. When Dabney killed old Jesse Stanton at Mill Creek on the Virginia line he fled to Bramwell, where he met Irving. The two men were overhauled by Constable Belcher, and the latter was killed while trying to arrest them. They then started to cross the county to this place. A posse of twenty young men was hastily summoned and the pursuit was commenced.

Last evening Falks was captured on suspicion of being either Irving or Dabney, and the fact that he was himself a third murderer was not suspected till he gave himself away. He was then sent to Raleigh Court House and the hunt resumed.

Friday night, Constable Walker, who was leading the pursuit, became satisfied that the men were in a barn on the farm of J. A. Ewart, two miles west of Raleigh Court House, and a posse was summoned which surrounded the building.

At daybreak Saturday morning the negroes were awakened and, both being armed, they prepared to make a desperate resistance. Seeing a chance to escape, however, Dabney made a break for the woods. Several shots were fired at him, to which he replied, but he got safely away. Irving was captured and taken to jail, and then the posse started after Dabney. He was found at the house of William Abbott, on Dry Creek, and was surprised while asleep with a revolver in his hand. Both men are of the most desperate and brutal character and they are probably dead.

REPUBLICANS DID NOT VOTE.

BUT THE TENNESSEE HOUSE PASSED THE ELECTION BILLS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—The fact that the Election bills and the Poll Tax bill were to be taken up in the lower house of the Legislature to-day attracted a number of visitors to the Capitol. All the Democrats except four were present. Two who were sick were lying in a committee room, and responded to their names.

When the House was called to order there was great interest awakened in the proceedings. It was found that the Democrats had a quorum. Mr. Lewis then called up the Poll Tax bill, which compels every voter to show his poll tax receipt. The Republicans made one or two dilatory motions and declined to vote, but the bill passed by a vote of 58 yeas to 10 nays. Mr. Bennett was the only Republican who voted. The amendment to the Lea bill was then passed. The Republicans voted against the bill, which passed by a vote of 64 yeas to 26 nays.

The bill amending the Dortch law was called up and Mr. Shepherd offered an amendment removing the educational qualification. Mr. Davis moved to amend by making the law applicable to the whole State. Mr. Morris moved to table both amendments. The yeas and nays being called for, Mr. Morris withdrew his motion and called for the previous question on passage of the bill. The call was sustained and the roll called. The bill was passed by a vote of 63 yeas to 30 nays.

The bill amending the Myers registration law was next taken up. The Republicans again failed to vote and the bill passed by the very close call of 67 yeas to 1 nay. The Republicans filed a protest against the passage of all the bills on account of the poll tax and educational feature.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW SEED.

From the Utica Observer, (Democrat.)

The time is now ripe for convincing the farmers especially that as a class they are the worst victims of the present system of war taxation. The last Presidential election showed that the working classes in the cities are no longer to be scared by "jack-of-lantern" tactics, but their sources of information and their facilities for observation have been better than those of the people residing in agricultural districts. It should therefore be the object and duty of all tariff reform clubs to place within reach of the farmers material for self-education on this most important economical question. This is the time to begin, and there is no excuse for delay. Every observing man can perceive that the agricultural interests of the country are depressed. The farmers are doing some deep thinking these days, and if they can be made to realize that they have been victimized by a system which bleeds them in the name of "protection to American industry," then good-bye to war taxation.

The tariff reform clubs of New-York may well undertake the work of the Western organization and conduct an active and unremitting educational campaign in the agricultural sections. Despite his political prejudices, a hard-working farmer who sees the fruit of his labors covered by mortgages ought to be open to conviction, and the present is the time to furnish him with food for study. It is a slow process, this of inducing the farmer to relinquish firmly-rooted ideas, but we believe it to be a sure one.

EYE-PIECE FOR THE LICK TELESCOPE.

From the Rochester Democrat, March 8.

The Gundlach Optical Works of this city have just completed an eye-piece for the great Lick telescope. The eye-piece is constructed on a perfected theory and is a great deal larger than any before made. Eye-pieces of the same pattern are in use in many of the observatories in the country, and everywhere excellent results are obtained. The Gundlach glass uses all the light gathered by the large field lens and at the same time covers the area of the larger glass of the telescope. There are two lenses in this eye-piece. They are six inches apart. The larger one is called the field lens and is 6½ inches in diameter. The other lens is the eye-glass proper. It is three inches in diameter and is composed of three lenses, a double concave, double convex, and meniscus, cemented together. The field lens is of crown glass. The concave and convex lenses are also of crown glass. The meniscus, or correcting lens, is of flint glass. No other eye-piece of anything like equal dimensions has ever been made. The largest now in use is not over 2 inches in diameter, and that is far above the average size. The light from heavenly bodies seen through the Lick telescope and this eye-piece will be 20,000 times as bright as that seen with the naked eye.

THE PLAYERS' SCHEDULE

GAMES ARRANGED FOR THE BROTHERHOOD CLUBS.

DIVISION OF THE PRIZE FUND FOR THE COMING SEASON—YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—The schedule meeting of the Players' League was held to-day, and the business was quickly dispatched and an adjournment taken. The meeting began at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Weddell House with the following delegates in attendance: Boston—Dan Brouthers, Julian B. Hart; Chicago—John Addison, Fred Pfeffer; Cleveland—Al Johnson, John Stricker; Buffalo—L. R. Fitzgerald, Moses Shire, J. T. White; Brooklyn—Mr. Linton; New-York—Col. E. A. McAlpin, E. B. Talcott, William Ewing; Philadelphia—J. Earl Wagner, E. S. Elliott; Pittsburg—M. B. Lemon, J. R. Hanlon, E. Hanlon.

The Playing Rule Committee, of which William B. Ewing was Chairman, reported the following subdivision of the twenty-thousand-dollar prize fund: To the club winning the championship, $6,250; second place, $4,800; third place, $3,500; fourth place, $2,500; fifth place, $1,750; sixth place, $800; seventh place, $450. It was decided to provide a banner for the New-York Players' League club emblematical of the championship won by that organization in 1889. The schedule was adopted without comment. A resolution was passed permitting each club to deduct 2 per cent. from the total tickets of each game for free admissions. Each city was authorized to contract for its own printing. A standing auditing committee of three, consisting of John Addison of Chicago, Moses Shire of Buffalo, and Julian B. Hart of Boston, was appointed by resolution.

It was decided to uniform all the umpires in white, and during the first week of April the Secretary will meet the umpires at New-York and hold a conference meeting over the rules. The Dunlap case was acted upon, and although the Secretary refused to state anything officially, it is pretty well understood that any club in the League is at liberty to negotiate with Dunlap for his services. No action whatever was taken regarding the reinstatement of contract jumpers.

Following is the Brotherhood schedule:

BOSTON.

At Home.—With Brooklyn, April 21, 22, 23, 24; June 17, (two games,) 19; Aug. 9, 11, 12. With Buffalo, May 29, 30, (two games,) 31; July 14, 15, 16; Sept. 1, 2, 3. With Chicago, May 24, 26, 27, 28; June 7, 8, 9; Aug. 6, 7, 8; Sept. 8, 9, 10. With Cleveland, May 15, 16, 17, 19; July 7, 8, 9; Sept. 1, (two games.) 2. With New-York, April 25, 26, 28, 29; Aug. 6, 7, 8; Sept. 8, 9, 10. With Philadelphia, June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; July 11, 12, 13; Aug. 21, 22, 23. With Pittsburg, May 20, 21, 22, 23; July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 28, 29, 30.

Abroad.—At Brooklyn, May 5, 6, 7, 9; June 9, 10, 11; Sept. 11, 12, 13. At Buffalo, May 26, 27, 28; June 2, 3, 4; Sept. 4, 5, 6. With Philadelphia, April 25, 26, 28, 29; May 1, 2, 3; June 30; July 1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26; Oct. 2, 3, 4. At Chicago, June 20, 21, 23, 24; July 28, 29, 30; Sept. 26, 27; Oct. 1. At Cleveland, June 16, 17, 18; July 21, 22, 23; Sept. 19, 20, 22. At New-York, June 6, 7; Aug. 13, 14, 15; Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18. At Philadelphia, May 16, 17, 18; June 2, 3, 4; Aug. 16, 18, 19. At Pittsburg, July 24, (two games,) 5, 31; Aug. 1, 2, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 27.

BUFFALO.

At Home.—With Boston, July 4, (two games,) 5, 31; Aug. 1, 2, 4; Sept. 29, 30; Oct. 1. With Brooklyn, June 30; July 1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26; Oct. 2, 3. With Chicago, April 25, 26, 28, 29; Aug. 11, 12, 13; Sept. 8, 9, 10. With Cleveland, April 21, 22, 23; June 9, 10, 11; Sept. 4, 5, 6. With New-York, June 20, 21, 23, 24; July 21, 22, 23; Sept. 24, 26, 27. With Philadelphia, June 26, 27, 28; July 28, 29, 30; Sept. 19, 20, 22. With Pittsburg, June 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 16; Sept. 11, 12, 13.

Abroad.—At Boston, May 29, 30, (two games,) 31; July 14, 15, 16; Aug. 21, 22, 23. At Brooklyn, May 20, 21, 22, 23; Aug. 25, 26, 27. At Chicago, May 9, 10, 12, 13; Aug. 9, 11, 12; Sept. 15, 16, 17. At Cleveland, May 5, 6, 7, 8; June 6, 7; Aug. 13, 14, 15; Sept. 12, 13, 14. At New-York, May 24, 26, 27, 28; July 17, 18, 19; Aug. 28, 29, 30. At Philadelphia, May 24, 26, 27, 28; July 17, 18, 19; Aug. 28, 29, 30. At Pittsburg, April 30; May 1, 2, 3; June 17, 18, 19; Aug. 6, 7, 8.

CHICA

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BANKRUPTCY NOTICE—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MEETINGS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinee.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—At 8—TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:30—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLTI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE STILL ALARM. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SWEET LAVENDER.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—RHEINGOLD.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—WAGNER LECTURE.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

Mr. ENLOE of Tennessee has not only an eager curiosity, but a tenacious memory. So long ago as December last he offered a resolution which, was duly referred to the Committee on Pensions, directing an investigation into the whole unsavory rerating business, and also into the causes of the retention of the rerated SMITH in the Pension Bureau long after TANNER had been kicked out. Yesterday, having waited over two months in impatient silence, he rose to a question of privilege, poured his tale into the unwilling ears of the majority of the House, and renewed his resolution. Mr. MORRILL, the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, declared that he had never heard of the resolution. Now, quite apart from the merits of the case, this is a singular thing, that a resolution duly passed by the House should vanish into thin air and never be heard of in the committee to which it was referred. Does any sane man suppose such a fate could have overtaken a resolution to inquire into some alleged fault of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration?

The most serious difficulty that the Ways and Means Committee find in preparing a Tariff bill is just now the utter impossibility of getting an agreement among Republican members of the committee on the question of sugar duties. No duty, a lower duty, a lower duty with bounty, no change in the duty, these are the four ideas that unequally divide the eight Republicans, and among these some compromise must be made before a schedule can be framed that can be reported to the House. Even when that is done, there is no reason to suppose that like differences or worse will not be found among the members on the floor. All of which suggests that the whole business is a sham fight, and that the managers have no real intention to bring in a bill on the tariff that can be passed. There are many reasons, none of them good, why they do not want any tariff legislation this year.

It was something of an ordeal for the subordinate officers and crew of the *Enterprise* to be confronted by their Commander and the Court of Inquiry in person and asked to come forward and give their names as complainants against the Commander for cruelty and undue severity in the enforcement of discipline on board the vessel. That eleven persons should, under such circumstances, step forward as willing to become witnesses in support of the charges against Commander MCCALLA, is in itself significant. It may be that these men are now out of the power of the Commander of the *Enterprise*, and had nothing to fear from him, but an officer of high rank in the navy may be supposed to have more or less the sympathy of others of equal rank and to have influence which these men would dread. It would not have been surprising if men who had real grievances, and would readily have given testimony if called upon to do so, had held back when confronted with this imposing array of officers in company with the Commander against whom they were called upon to make their complaints. That method of proceeding at the outset may be quite regular, but it does not seem to be well calculated to bring out all the complaints and all the evidence that might be elicited without this formidable presence of the court and the accused. But the resolute determination of the men to face the inquiry is in itself an indication that they have something substantial to complain of.

The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* complains that the wicked Democrats and free traders are striving "to retard by every means within their power" the development of tin mines in the Black Hills. These shameless persons are "opposed to fostering the new tin interest by a protective tariff." The *Evening Wisconsin* then shows that a representative of the owners of the mines recently went before the Ways and Means Committee and asked that a duty of from 15 to 25 per cent. should be imposed on tin, which is now admitted free, and said that in his opinion the collection of such a duty for ten years would enable these owners at the end of that time to compete with the tin miners of the Old World. Our high-tariff contemporaries should try to agree about these things. Last Thursday the *Press*, the leading protectionist organ of this city, spoke as follows, in an editorial article entitled "Our Tin Costs less than Half," concerning a sample of refined tin recently sent to "the office of the American Tin Plate Association in Pittsburg from the mines in South Dakota":

"This Dakota tin costs $2 15 a ton to produce, as against $4 44 per ton for producing tin of the same quality from the mines of Cornwall, England. When the higher cost of labor here is considered these figures show a marvelous advantage on our side in the production of raw tin."

Perhaps the *Evening Wisconsin* will induce the *Press* to explain why there should be a duty to protect American tin if the latter is produced at half the cost of foreign tin. The *Press* seems to have joined the wicked Democrats in trying "to retard by every means" the development of those tin interests.

The zeal and industry displayed by both branches of Congress in voting millions to the erection of public buildings are apparently inexhaustible. There seems to be a general understanding to finish up as far as practicable the division of spoils under this head before turning to other distributions under the River and Harbor bill, general pension legislation, and so on. Efforts have sometimes been made to put checks on the vicious practices by which these buildings are now provided for, but too many Congressmen prize the art of combination by which a vote to put up a two-hundred-thousand-dollar building where a fifty-thousand-dollar building would suffice will be rewarded by a vote to put up a one-hundred-thousand-dollar structure where rooms rented at $500 or $1,000 a year would be adequate for the Government's needs. The consequence is that ornate and imposing edifices are often erected, in which a great deal of the cost goes to display, for purposes of local adornment. Such buildings are also often placed on the most expensive sites when this is wholly unnecessary. Were the great object simply to subserve Government needs and public convenience in the matter of room, light, and air, some of the appropriations would be less monstrous, even should the objectionable methods of procuring them remain.

LEGISLATIVE "STRIKES."

There is a strong suspicion that the bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this State to 5 per cent. is a "strike," that is, a measure introduced and pressed for the purpose of having its support bought off and its defeat secured by the payment of money. We are not sure that such was the primary object of proposing this measure, but it is at all events likely to be used by venal members of the Legislature for the purpose of "striking" the banks and money lenders whose business would be injured by its passage. That the bill is an unwise one is certain, but that is true of all laws for limiting the rates of interest. So long as the legal limit is above the market rate they do no harm, but are simply useless. Should the limit be placed below the market rate and the law be enforced it would do a great deal of injury, hampering the investment of capital, driving it out of the State and preventing it from coming in, and having the effect of a stricture upon all commercial and industrial operations. It does not seem likely that this bill is supported in good faith by many members of the Legislature, and yet it is hard to believe that it could be passed by the votes of those who could fairly be set down as "strikers."

But that there are numerous legislative "strikes" at Albany during every session does not admit of doubt, and the corrupt members are addicted to "striking" both ways. If any wealthy corporation or combination of capitalists seek to have a law passed for the promotion of their interests they encounter the "strikers," who wish to be paid for supporting it. This has nothing to do with the merits of the measure. It may be a job to benefit the corporation or combination at the expense of some public interest, or it may be a perfectly legitimate act of legislation which would work a general benefit. In the former case undoubtedly it costs more to get it through, and exposure may defeat it in spite of corrupt efforts. In the latter case obstructive tactics and simulated opposition are employed to extort money when there is no real objection to the proposed legislation. It is notoriously a difficult matter to get an act passed that has "money in it," except with the aid of the "lobby," and the arguments employed by the "lobby" are well understood. Much iniquity is covered up by the term "counsel fees," and it is said that the banks of the city spent money last year to defeat this same Five Per Cent. Interest bill. This was, of course, for "counsel fees," but the counsel employed in such cases know what money is intrusted to them for.

It has become so expensive for corporations and capitalists to secure legislation for their benefit in recent years that they have refrained from asking much, and the device of threatening them with hostile legislation has been resorted to for the purpose of bringing their counsel to Albany well supplied with "fees." The legislative "business" was getting unprofitable. There is a well-grounded suspicion that the investigation of insurance companies and other moneyed corporations has been more than once proposed and ordered for the purpose of affording a basis for "strikes," and there are numerous acts of legislation which are proposed for no other purpose in the world. We do not by any means believe that the votes of a majority of the Legislature are to be bought outright, to be cast either for or against any measure, but there is a considerable proportion of the members who are easily persuaded or influenced to give their votes for almost anything which they do not understand or which they care very little about, and this weakness of some comparatively well-meaning members gives the "strikers" their power. This power they magnify as much as possible, and it is perhaps overrated. At all events there is but one honorable and effective way of dealing with these "strikes," and that is to refuse absolutely to furnish money to pay for votes either for or against any proposed legislation. It is better that good legislation should fail or that the people should experience the effects of bad legislation than that corrupt methods should be encouraged. These "strikers" should be treated as the blackmailers that they are, and their effort to extort money should be rebuffed and exposed. If this course were consistently pursued their business would become unprofitable, they would lose their power over legislation, and corrupt men would cease to seek election to the Legislature for what they could make by a prostitution of a public trust.

THE AMERICAN WORKMAN.

There are many signs that the wage workers of the United States are developing a degree of sense and independence that augurs well for their own progress and for that of the community of which they form so large and so important a part. Much of this advance is due to the labor organizations, which, notwithstanding the abuses that have sprung from them, have been, on the whole, a beneficial as they were a necessary step in the evolution of the relations of the employed to the employers and to each other. The latest manifestation in this direction has been the active part the labor unions, in one form and another, have taken in securing ballot reform. This measure, more than any other recently under discussion, is especially a reform in the interest of the workingmen, though their interest in it has been in common with that of the whole people. They more than any other class, and almost alone of all classes in the United States, are subject to direct or indirect intimidation. A man who is made to feel that the opportunity to earn daily bread for himself and his wife and children depends upon voting to please those who, in a measure, can give or withhold that opportunity is liable to a pressure that is very hard to resist, and that men not so situated can hardly understand. To such a man the Saxton bill is simply a guarantee of his independence. The threat that may now be made and carried out becomes under that bill a vain one. At the entrance of the polling booth the workingman becomes his own master. No one but himself can know how he votes. No one can bribe or punish him. The unmarked ballot he holds in his hand, and which, marked as he chooses to mark it, is placed in the ballot box, is his title to manhood and free citizenship, which no one can destroy or impair.

The fact that the workingmen have so clearly understood this fact, that they have not been misled by the sophistries and inventions of the professional politicians, or by the appeals to their prejudices of class or nationality, is a wholesome sign. The first condition of intelligent citizenship is independence. Before a man can vote intelligently, as his convictions and sense of duty prompt him to vote, he must be independent and conscious that he is secure in his independence, and the resolute and zealous struggle for this practical safeguard to independence shows that the workingmen appreciate its value and are ready to take advantage of it. It does not follow that, with a secret ballot, made as inviolable as the voter chooses to keep it, the votes of the workingmen will be cast with judgment or impartiality. We know of no class as to which that would be true, the employers any more than the employed. But a representative Government is the resultant of all the forces that influence votes, whether good or bad, pure or impure, selfish or unselfish. It is impracticable under such a Government to prevent class interests or sentiments or even prejudices from having their effect. But it is obviously safer and more advantageous that each class shall be left free, and the members of each class, so that the error or even the greed of one may offset that of the other, than that any one class should be able to control the votes of another class, and thus have a double or manifold power of mischief.

While ballot reform is not in any sense a partisan measure, it is plain that, when secured, it will have the greatest immediate effect upon the party in whose interest intimidation and bribery have been most practiced, and it cannot reasonably be denied that the protected manufacturers throughout the country have resorted to these measures more than any other one class. They have been almost the only class, if not absolutely the only one, whose interests have been directly and greatly affected by politics and have been common to all members of the class. Given a half dozen employers of labor in any other line, and it is practically certain that three of them will have political interests different from the other three, if they have any at all, which is not by any means sure. Either they will have no motive for securing the votes of their men in one way or another, or they will have motives for influencing them in different directions. To the general community, therefore, it is a matter of relatively little importance whether the election laws permitor prevent their exercising influence upon their men. But with the protected manufacturers, who believe—erroneously, no doubt, but sincerely—that their profits depend upon the way their employés vote, it is a matter of very great importance that the freedom and integrity of the voters in their employ should be protected. Unquestionably a considerable proportion of the workingmen would continue to vote as before, believing it to be for their best interests to do so. But those who did not so believe could not be coerced, and that is the main point. This point secured, the declaration of the workingman's independence being made and enforced, reason and right will gradually do their work.

MONTEVIDEO AND WASHINGTON.

It turns out that the South Americans whom Uncle Sam invited to attend a short course in international law in his Washington school have themselves taken the teacher's chair when certain branches of the subject came up, and left Uncle Sam to sit at their feet, much to his own surprise. We allude to the way in which the treaties concerning several important departments of international private law, agreed upon at the Congress of South American nations held at Montevideo in 1888-9, have been accepted by the Pan-American Conference at Washington to be recommended to the various Governments there represented. These treaties cover the weighty questions connected with copyright, trademarks, brands on goods, patents, the legalization of documents, and extradition. On all but the last subject there is perfect agreement at Washington that nothing better can be done than to enter into the labors of the Montevideo Congress, and the same thing will have to be done in the case of extradition unless an unfortunate disagreement about that important topic is to result.

The matters named are among the most practical and pressing that the Washington Congress has considered at all. As the loudly-sung project of an American Zollverein has come to nothing, and as the proposed common silver coinage is almost certain to die of inanition, little is left of the distinctively American propositions of a business sort except the plans to subsidize steamers and railroads. It is already clear that nothing but preliminary and vague utterances are to be got from the Congress as to those plans, so that it may safely be said that the Washington Conference has had success in dealing with practical matters only, as it has been content to play second fiddle to that held at Montevideo. This is a very natural and useful result, but it will be hard to make out that there is any great occasion for national self-glorification in it. Even the most ardent admirers of the Secretary of State, to whose far-seeing mind all the great blessings, if there are any, of the Pan-American Congress are to be attributed, will hardly contend that his mind could see far enough, all those years ago when he was first agitating his colossal scheme, to behold in advance the Montevideo Congress, which was not then dreamed of. Or, if he did, and also foresaw, as *ex hypothesi* he must have foreseen, that it would anticipate the Washington Conference in such a large part of its work, his wisdom in calling the latter would not be so evident. In fact, when all is over, it will very much appear to be the case that the South Americans accepted philosophically all the banquets and excursions, steadily resisted the American proposals, quietly got their own adopted, and went away quite unconscious of the fresh glory they had contributed to Mr. BLAINE'S reputation for brilliant diplomacy.

We have already informed our readers of the broad and comprehensive treaty of international copyright adopted at Montevideo and certain to be ratified by the respective nations and put in force over all South America within a few months. The treaty relating to trade marks is fully as satisfactory. It consists of eight articles, of which the last four are merely executive. The first four are given in the following translation:

"ARTICLE 1. Every person granted by one of the signatory States the exclusive right to use a trade mark shall enjoy the same right in the other States, subject to the formalities and regulations established in their laws.

"ART. 2. The ownership of a trade mark comprises the right to use it, transmit it, or sell it.

"ART. 3. As a trade mark shall be regarded the sign, emblem, or name which a merchant or manufacturer shall adopt and apply to his merchandise or productions to distinguish them from those of other business men dealing in the same class.

"ART. 4. Falsifications or alterations of trade marks shall be prosecuted in the courts in accordance with the laws of the State in which the fraud has been committed."

The treaty on patents is drawn up along similar lines, and its principal sections read as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Every person who may obtain a patent or right of invention in any of the signatory States shall enjoy the rights of an inventor in the others, provided that within a year he shall have his patent registered in the form determined by the laws of the country where he seeks to have it recognized.

"ART. 2. The number of years through which the patent is to run shall be that fixed by the laws of the country in which it is desired to take it out. This period may be limited to that fixed by the laws of the States in which the patent was first granted, provided that it should be shorter.

"ART. 3. Questions which may arise over priority of invention shall be decided with reference to the date of the application for the respective patents in the countries where they were granted.

"ART. 4. [Defines what inventions may and may not be patented.]

"ART. 5. The right of an inventor comprises the power of using his invention and of transferring it to others.

"ART. 6. Civil and criminal liabilities which those incur who violate the right of an inventor shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the country in which the injury has been committed."

Equally broad and reciprocal is the treaty referring to those important parts of international commercial law which relate to the legalization of documents, the status of corporations, bills of exchange, bankruptcies, &c. In the matter of extradition, the Montevideo Congress took a new and advanced position. Instead of enumerating extraditable offenses, it made a broad classification on the basis of penalty, and agreed to extradite all criminals whose punishment should be equal to a given term of imprisonment or a given fine. In this way, so the South Americans claim, they have made a needed simplification in international agreements of this character. They avoid ambiguous definitions. They rule out at once all petty crimes for which extradition would never be asked. And by specifically excepting political crimes they guard against violations of the right of asylum. It is certainly much to be hoped that the United States can obtain some sort of extradition treaties with the South American republics, whether in the form indicated or not. As Canada is so soon to cease to be a harbor of refuge for our criminals, and as we are proposing to make the means of travel to South America as numerous as possible, we ought to see to it that we are not simply providing a new dumping ground for our light-fingered and light-heeled rogues.

CASTELAR has recently described in glowing language the Montevideo Congress as a gathering of men of common blood and speech and inheritance. His provision of the immense disadvantage which the Pan-American Congress would be at for lack of such common meeting ground has already been abundantly verified. When all is done it is altogether probable that the Montevideo Congress will have accomplished more for international amity and intercourse on this hemisphere than the Washington body. Certainly in all that yet appears the Montevideo ideas prevail over the Washington ideas.

THE PRESS AND EXECUTIONS.

The object of the commission which reported the law authorizing the infliction of capital punishment by means of electricity in providing that no extended report be made of executions was entirly praiseworthy. They aimed to prevent the publication of extended reports which minister to a taste undoubtedly morbid, and which tend, by dint of giving him notoriety, to convert a condemned criminal into a popular hero, of a kind. The distinction between notoriety and celebrity is not very sharply drawn among people in general, and to young men of the kind who are most likely to be tempted into a criminal career, they mean quite the same thing. This confusion of mind was grotesquely illustrated by GUITEAU, who plumed himself greatly upon the public attention that was drawn to him in his character of the murderer of President GARFIELD, and who actually accused his unfortunate brother-in-law, who volunteered to defend him, of being actuated by a wish to share his "notoriety."

This is a very good reason why self-respecting newspapers should not publish and self-respecting readers should not read extended accounts of executions which have no other interest than that they describe the violent death of a human being. But it is very questionable whether this is a case in which public decency can properly or advantageously be protected by a prohibition of law. If a newspaper appeals to depraved tastes by the publication of vulgar and disgusting reports of executions, the most appropriate remedy seems to be that which is provided by the nature of the case. Such a newspaper suffers in the same way as if it appealed to depraved tastes by the publication of vulgar and disgusting reports of public events of any other kind. It loses character and becomes known as a "flash" paper, and people who are careful about the quality of their own reading or of that of their families refuse to take it, and leave it to those to whom its contents are congenial. To prohibit sensational reports of executions only is to go a very small way toward remedying the evil against which the prohibition is aimed. It is "stopping one hole in a sieve." To stop all the holes would require an official censorship of the press which would destroy its liberty. In fact, there is a very grave doubt whether the liberty of the press be not "abridged" within the meaning of the National and State Constitutions by the prohibition contained in the law now in force, and which the bill yesterday discussed in the Assembly aims to amend.

While ordinary executions may very properly be dismissed with the very summary statement which the law authorizes, there are executions which it would be absurd to treat in this way. The execution of GUITEAU, for example, and the execution of the Anarchists in Chicago were important historical events, besides being events which attracted the attention of the whole country when they took place. A professed historian would not dismiss either of these executions so briefly as the law contemplates that such an execution should be dismissed if it took place in the State of New-York. In such a case the law would necessarily be a dead letter.

The first execution under the law, in a case otherwise of no importance, will have an importance precisely because it is the first. Questions have been raised and argued elaborately and at length as to the lawfulness, the certainty, and the humanity of the proposed mode of capital punishment. These questions were dismissed by the courts, but enough of a doubt was raised to make it very desirable that a detailed statement of the working of electricity, in the first case in which it has been applied with the intention of causing death, should be given to the public. To limit the report in this case to the official requirements would be really a public injury. The officials from whom the report is to proceed are naturally interested in making it appear that the method adopted by them is successful. From their official report it would not appear that it was so, even if the victim died in horrible torture, and there would remain a suspicion that the whole truth had not been told.

It is not at all in accordance with the American way of looking at such things that the public should derive its only information upon the manner in which executions are conducted from the officials responsible for the conduct of them. In this respect the law seems to us defective. The advantage of having reporters present upon such occasions is that they are disinterested witnesses on behalf of the public, and the public has a right to be represented, otherwise than officially and by the very men who are responsible if the execution is ill-managed. Some provision securing the representation of the public should be made. While it is not at all to be desired that executions should ordinarily be described in detail, it is still less to be desired that, in regard to public executions, an attempt should be made to exercise a censorship over the press which is not attempted with respect to its treatment of any other public events whatsoever.

The death of Mr. TAULBEE, the ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, from the wound inflicted upon him by a newspaper correspondent from the same homicidal State, makes a rather serious state of affairs for the correspondent. It is already announced, perhaps by way of what the lawyers call "abundant caution," that the correspondent is insane. Although Washington is still sometimes spoken of as a Southern city, the slaying of a man by another man with whom he has quarreled—though in this case the provocation was great—is nevertheless regarded there as a fit subject for judicial inquiry, whereas in Kentucky the homicide would be regarded merely as a "sad occurrence." It is noteworthy also that the Southern Society of this city has expelled the gentleman who, not long ago, chased another gentleman from the clubhouse, firing as he went, for conduct "prejudicial to the welfare of the society." This it undoubtedly was, but we may take leave to doubt whether this harsh action would have been taken if the Southern Society had been established in a Southern city.

TRIVIALITIES.

We once heard a lady, who was born and reared in Jerusalem, relate this incident: The Koran was being taught to a class, the teacher giving a sentence, which would then be repeated in turn in a singsong manner by the children. This had been going on for a long time when a chicken flew out of an adjoining inclosure which led to an exclamation on the part of the leader. Imagine the surprise when without a change of countenance the whole company repeated: "Our neighbor's rooster has flown away; what will he do now?" exactly as if it had been a portion of their sacred book. —*Chicago Standard.*

A gushing young girl in Chicago, a stranger to Mr. George Riddle, kept writing to him, begging an interview. Mr. Riddle paid no attention to her notes, till finally she called on him and sent up her autograph album, with the request that he would at least give her his autograph, with a favorite sentiment. Mr. Riddle thereupon gave her this, from "Romeo and Juliet":

"Your love says, like an honest gentleman,
Where is your mother?" —*Boston Herald.*

Mrs. Vincent once wrote in the autograph album of a friend a sentence thoroughly characteristic. She had been a little plagued by her friend's persistent requests not to put off the writing forever, and her annoyance mingled with her affectionate regard and her desire to inscribe a worthy autograph-album sort of a sentence. So the page of the little book has this: "Go thy ways; serve Heaven, and greatly oblige Mary Ann Vincent."—*Boston Transcript.*

Two old-time residents at Fayette Mills—Squire Underwood and Deacon Craig—one Sunday attended a meeting at the schoolhouse when the minister did not appear and there was no one to lead the service. "Deacon Craig, you open the meeting and I'll close it," said Underwood. "Let Squire Underwood open the meeting, and it'll close itself," was the quick retort. —*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A New-York paper wants "an angry nation to arise and cast Chicago into the sea." We couldn't do it, really. Transportation is too high. There are no objections to casting it into Lake Michigan, however, and if New-York insists we will take a day off and run down to do the job for them. We do not mind a little thing like that.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

A recently-issued book for the guidance of young writers, entitled "The Trade of Authorship," contains a section headed "Literalness," of which the opening sentence is: "Facts may be either real or imaginary." The imaginary fact is the curse of journalism and of literature. —*Detroit Free Press.*

The most popular romance in Milwaukee at present is that about the lot which was acquired for nothing two years ago, and which has just been sold to somebody for $25,000. Every real estate man in the city is the author of the winning bit of fiction.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

It is now announced that English capitalists want to buy the World's Fair. The list of belongings of English capital increases daily in this country. The only thing we will have left, if this keeps up, will be Yankee Doodle.—*Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.*

A rosy-cheeked girl was inquiring the way to the "Annex" gymnasium. An old Irish woman overhearing said as soon as she had passed: "I don't see the need o' her going to the gymnasium. She looks healthier nor me, an' I don't go."—*Boston Gazette.*

"Persons are forbidden to run this elevator" is a sign which appears in one of the elevators of one of the best business blocks in the city. The natty little gentleman who pulls the wire rope is evidently not considered a person.—*Providence Telegram.*

A Seneca-street firm is giving away a bag of marbles with every purchase of clothing for children. The proprietor has an eye to business. He knows that every bag of marbles means more or less wear on the boy's trousers.—*Buffalo Express.*

If there is any one thing sadder than another in journalism it is to see a fellow spoil an editorial page by getting off machine-made jokes. Trying to say something smart has ruined many good editors.—*Salina (Kan.) Republican.*

"Is this a fire insurance office?" "Yes, Sir; can we write you some insurance?" "Perhaps you can. You see, my employer threatens to fire me next Saturday, and I'd like some protection."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The haughty white clerks of the Indianapolis Pension Office, who protest against a colored clerk, can never have heard Lije Halford whistle the John Brown song.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Faddles—Did I ever tell you that story about my uncle and the snake? Swaddles—You did, my boy, and I'd rather believe it than hear it again.—*Harper's Weekly.*

It is devoutly to be hoped that the Florida frosts haven't destroyed all the orange blossoms. What would become of the Spring brides?—*Boston Herald.*

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

A meeting of New-York Council, No. 348, Royal Arcanum, was held last evening at its headquarters in the Masonic Temple. This council has a membership of 1,156, the largest in the order. At the meeting last night about two hundred members were present, and they received as guests Regent A. W. Tompkins and about fifty members of Knickerbocker Council, No. 572. Several new members were initiated with impressive ceremonies. The committee having charge of the recent ball in the Metropolitan Opera House reported that the expenditure of $4,130 was more than met by the receipts. The ball will hereafter be made an annual event.

NEWS ITEMS FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5.—The details of the parcel post arranged by treaty with Great Britain have recently been published in the *Diario Oficial*. The regulations provided are of so liberal a nature that the benefits to be derived from the system cannot fail to be greatly appreciated by the mercantile houses and others engaged in industrial pursuits in this country, while it will greatly facilitate native houses trying to get into direct commercial relations with Europe.

The main provisions are that parcels shall not weigh more than 11 pounds, or 5 kilograms. The measurement is limited to 2 feet, English, or 60 centimeters in maximum length, and 4 feet or 120 centimeters in maximum girth. No written correspondence by letter, card, or otherwise is to be inclosed in the parcel. Prepayment in postage stamps is obligatory, and the charges are 16 cents, or 8d., for each pound or fraction of a pound, the equivalent of a pound in Mexico being fixed at 460 grammes.

For the internal service in each country of destination a charge of 5 cents or 2½d. each pound or 460 grammes and 1 cent for each additional 4 ounces will be made for delivery at other than the points named in the convention, viz., Vera Cruz and other Gulf ports at which the transatlantic steamship lines may touch in Mexico, and Liverpool and London in England.

The Post Office of either country shall not be responsible for loss or damage, but shall give every facility for the insurance of the contents of parcels, and to this end the Mexican Government has granted a concession to Messrs. Woodrow & Co. of London and Mexico for the insurance of such parcels at moderate rates. Each parcel must be accompanied by a customs declaration to facilitate the necessary examination.

The postal convention will now go into effect as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made by the respective Post Offices, and will remain in force until the end of one year's notice of termination given by either of the contracting parties.

Another interesting report in the *Diario Oficial* is that on the Mexican Southern Railway by the Government Engineer, who reviews the work done during the months of November, December, and January. This road, which starts from Puebla, traverses an important State, Oaxaca, hitherto but little known to the outside world owing to its inaccessability, but extremely rich in natural resources, both vegetable and mineral, and possessed, throughout a great portion of its area, of the most delightful climate in the world. At Oaxaca itself, the capital, the range of temperature throughout the year frequently does not vary more than 25°, viz., from 60° to 85° Fahrenheit.

The railroad, when completed, will make a junction with the Tehauntepec Government railroad, now under active construction. On the Mexican Southern Railway the surveys have been completed as far as Tecovaxaca and approved by the Department of Public Works, and the survey is now being carried on by a sufficient force of engineers beyond that point.

An average number of 1,500 mules are employed on the work, and the grading is completed to Kilometer 142. The masonry for one-third of this distance is completed, and the terminal station buildings at Puebla commenced. Five thousand five hundred tons of rails have arrived and 105,000 oak ties been contracted for, while a large amount of ironwork for bridges is on the road and expected to arrive shortly.

Within a radius of fifty miles from the city of Oaxaca there are known to exist at least 1,000 mines of gold and silver, many of which are not being operated from want of capital and proper appliances. In Oaxaca there are five gold buyers, who purchase from $50,000 to $100,000 each of gold bullion annually, in addition to which there are many traders in the city who frequently furnish provisions and goods of all kinds to the miners for small amounts, but which in the aggregate must amount to something considerable. The resources of the State in this direction cannot fail to be important, when the crude nature of the mining now going on is taken into account, there being only one piece of mining machinery in the American sense of the word in the State, and that consists of only a prospector's five-stamp mill. Mining operations were commenced by the Spaniards in 1529, and from that date to 1571 the extraction of silver from a single district was of the value of $80,000,000, or which about half was spent in building churches and convents. The finest in Oaxaca is said to have cost over $12,000,000.

Coffee growing is another great future that the State has before it, a large portion of its area being suitable for the purpose, and it is rumored that considerable purchases of lands for this purpose have been made to both Americans and Englishmen, so as to take advantage of the means of communication and facilities for marketing its produce that the railroad under construction will open up.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AFRAID OF AMERICAN CATTLE.

LONDON, March 11.—Mr. James William Barclay, member for Forfarshire, asked, in the House of Commons to-day, whether the Government would take measures to ascertain if cattle from the Western States of America were free from contagion, and, if they were free, whether they could not be conveyed to England without contact with animals from the Eastern States among which disease might exist.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, replied that such an inquiry as that asked for by Mr. Barclay would be impossible. In 1888, he said, pleuro-pneumonia existed in Chicago and the surrounding district. In Illinois alone 1,425 head of cattle were affected. It was, therefore, hardly probable that the disease had disappeared. He further said that the Government intended to introduce legislation in connection with the subject which he hoped would be passed this year.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—Two hundred and fifty battalions will take part in the Summer manœuvres of the Russian Army in Volhynia. The Czar will be present. Gens. Gourkho and Dragonwioff will command the troops. The manœuvres will be especially important in view of Volhynia being the possible scene of Russian operations in the event of war.

PARIS, March 11.—The Cabinet has decided to send Senators Jules Simon and Tolain; M. Burdeau, a member of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Linder, an inspector of mines, and M. Delnaye, a mechanic, as the representatives of France at the International Labor Conference at Berlin.

LISBON, March 11.—The Government to-day issued a decree dissolving the Municipal Government of this city and appointing a commission to administer its affairs pending reforms relative to the municipality which the Government is now considering.

BERLIN, March 11.—Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, gave a dinner to-day to Herr Eisendecker, formerly German Minister at Washington. Dr. Evans, from Paris, who is now the guest of Empress Frederick, was present at the dinner.

RIO JANEIRO, March 11.—An official decree has been issued establishing three banks in the northern provinces, with a capital of 20,000 contos of reis.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The third and last concert of the Beethoven String Quartet will take place at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. The programme is one of very great promise. It contains three instrumental numbers of which two are new. These are a string quartet in E flat minor, by Tschaikowsky, and a piano quintet in E flat major, by Mr. Chadwick of Boston. There will also be singing by Holst Hansen, baritone, and Mrs. Gustav Dannreuther will assist at the piano.

The fifth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will be given on Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The programme will consist of Goldmark's new overture "Spring," Beethoven's E flat piano concerto, and Raff's "Im Walde" symphony. The soloist will be Mr. Paul

THE VANISHING SURPLUS

WHY THE TARIFF TINKERERS DELAY THEIR WORK.

PROBABILITY THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO INCREASE RATHER THAN REDUCE THE REVENUE—BUILDING GRABS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Paymaster General, with Rank of Brigadier General.—Lieut. Col. WILLIAM SMITH, Deputy Paymaster General.

Surveyor General of Louisiana.—CHARLES B. WILSON, in place of William Gregg, withdrawn.

United States Attorney.—G. BOWNE PATTERSON, for Southern District of Florida.

Consul.—JAMES A. WOOD of New-Hampshire, at Sherbrooke.

Postmaster.—GEORGE G. BIGGS, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Lieut. Col. William Smith is an officer of wide experience, who has already done much for the branch of the service in which he has been for many years and now becomes the head. He received his education at the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated with honors in 1854. He and his brother, Col. Rodney Smith, also of the Pay Department, were classmates, and were graduated together. Both are members of the Theta Delta Chi.

Lieut. Col. Smith served during the war of the rebellion in the volunteers as Additional Paymaster. He entered the service early in the Summer of 1861. During his five years of service he was brevetted for faithful and meritorious service, and in the Fall of 1866 he was honorably mustered out. Soon after the close of the war, Jan. 17, 1867, he was appointed a Paymaster, with the rank of Major, in the regular army, and he has been in the Pay Department ever since that time, becoming Deputy Paymaster General Sept. 6, 1888. He has rendered a great many valuable services in the position he has held and is regarded as a man of great ability and capacity for work. He has never sought the position to which he has been nominated. He was urged to do so last Winter, but declined.

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The "dark lantern" method of preparing a tariff bill, that was so odious to the Republicans when the Democrats were in the majority, is being outdone by the Republicans. So committed to the "dark lantern" methods are they that they have a dark lantern within a dark lantern.

The Democrats are not permitted to know anything about the tariff schedules that are supposed to be in course of preparation, and the Republicans of the committee are divided into "free sugar," "sugar cut," and "cut" and "bounty" men, who do not let one another know what they propose to agree to. Four Republican members favor free sugar. One is determined that sugar shall not be touched. Two will ask for a considerable cut, without bounty. One asks that there shall be a small cut and no bounty. Some sort of a compromise that it is not easy to suggest must be made before these eight divided gentlemen will dare to a submit to sugar schedule to the full committee. A compromise that did not hold all the Republicans securely would at once be overturned by the votes of the Democrats of the committee. The men who are trying to make up the schedules go down into the crypt of the Capitol every day and make some sort of pretense of attempting to "reduce revenue."

In the meantime the House is rapidly making it unnecessary or impossible to reduce the revenues, and it begins to look as if the Ways and Means people were only waiting for the day to arrive when they can come into the House and ask to be relieved from further consideration of the bill to "reduce revenue," and request permission to be allowed to report a bill to "increase the revenues." One of the Democrats on the committee directs attention to the fact that while the Democrats were accused of tardiness in reporting a bill, they got it in April and it was an original bill. The present committee had the advantage to begin with the Senate bill, to which they have adhered in almost all cases except in those in which the rates of duty have been increased.

It is said to-day by a member of the Appropriations Committee that it is the intention of the Invalid Pensions Committee to put down the brakes on the "old soldier" by reporting a limited service bill, under which every soldier who lives to be sixty-two years of age shall be entitled to a pension, whether disabled or not. That bill, it is estimated, will require $100,000,000 each year. If that bill should pass and the Dependent Pension bill also, the prison pensioners and the men who hope for a renewal of the limitation of arrears will be compelled to wait until another surplus has been found and laid away to tempt claim agents.

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There was a "pork" hunters' rally in the House to-day to brand the prizes taken out of the barrel last week and laid aside for final legislative action. The logrolling scheme worked very well.

Mr. Kerr of Pennsylvania, a Democrat who is insensible to the fact that several public buildings are on the calendar for his State, tried to spoil the sport by a speech, in which he made some unwelcome references to the necessity for economy and prudence. As there were members from thirty-four States each with one or more bill awaiting action, such an appeal fell upon dull ears. The results of two days of fishing in the "pork" barrel had been so far finished up that the public buildings had been provided for: Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Chester, Penn.; Columbus, Ga.; Atchison, Kan., and Alexandria, La., when the bill for Houlton, Me., came along.

Then Mr. Kerr interrupted the chase. He was curious to know whether Houlton had population and business. Mr. Boutelle tried to tell him that it had both, and that the customs receipts in two years would pay for the proposed new building. Mr. Kerr objected to the "tickle me and I'll tickle you" game that was being played. He suggested that it would be well to wait and let Houlton "grow a little." Mr. Bynum directed attention to the fact that there was only one three-hundred-dollar clerk employed in the office, and that the rent paid now by the Government was $200 a year. As the vote of Aroostook County had only increased 200 in ten years, it did not look as though the growth of the place was very rapid. There did not appear to be any necessity for a fifty-thousand-dollar building at Houlton.

There was a roll call on the passage of the bill—a proceeding that had been dispensed with in passing the preceding measure. Of the sixty members who voted in the negative, Cannon and Hitt of Illinois were the only Republicans. Each of the 37 Democrats and 121 Republicans who voted for the bill has one or more bills yet to be voted for. They were voting to get votes, or to pay for those already cast. It is give and take, but all are trying to take something.

Of the New-York members, Baker, Farquhar, Ketcham, Laidlaw, Moffitt, Payne, Quackenbush, Sawyer, Sherman, Stivers, Tracey, Valentine, and Wilber voted with the pork grabbers, and Cummings, Magner, McCarthy, Spinola, and Turner voted against giving a fifty-thousand-dollar building to a two-hundred-dollar town.

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As Mr. Cannon has not been able to restrain, in the House, the extravagant tendencies of the Republican members, who are determined to make away with the surplus and the annual revenues, he is directing his attention to economy in the Appropriation Committee. New-York is to be squeezed there, if he has his way.

An appropriation is asked for of $1,100,000 for prosecuting work at the Watervliet Arsenal. Representative Tracey, who has taken deep interest in this work, has devoted a good deal of his time to securing favorable consideration of the appropriation. To-day he was backed up by Secretary of War Proctor, who appeared in the committee room to ask for the full appropriation. It was his opinion that, if economy and cheese paring were to be practiced, Mr. Cannon could apply them more reasonably in some other direction. Mr. Cannon expressed a desire to cut the appropriation to less than $200,000, as he could not see how it would be possible to grant so much money as $1,000,000 or more, when the revenues were so seriously menaced. The "milk in the cocoanut" is supposed to be the desire of the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal for a large appropriation. The Illinois arsenal is undoubtedly a useful Government concern, but, as Representative Tracey has pointed out, the War Department is the best judge of the relative importance of such establishments, and he believes that the recommendation of the Secretary of War is entitled to respectful consideration and favorable action. The committee postponed action until next Tuesday.

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Corporal Tanner, Hiram Smith, Senator Manderson, and the Pension Office were all conspicuous to-day in a speech made by Mr. Enloe of Tennessee. He managed to secure the floor to speak to a question of privilege, when he had read a resolution introduced by him Dec. 20, 1889. It called upon the Committee on Invalid Pensions to sanction a proposition to inquire into the rerating of employes in the Pension Office, their retention in office, and some other important things relating to the pension establishment. Mr. Enloe complained that he had never heard of the resolution since he introduced it, and after he had talked awhile Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, and other members declared that they had not before heard of the resolution.

Mr. Enloe declared to cut what Hiram Smith was retained so long after he had rerated himself, and why other rerated men were dismissed or retained. He would like to know how Senator Manderson came to be rerated and allowed back pay, and why Bussey did not go when Tanner went. He suggested that the piling up of pensions was going on now just as it was under Tanner, but there was not so much said about it. Some disagreeable remarks were made about "carrying out political bargains," and the Republicans were moved to resent Mr. Enloe's criticisms, but it was considered best to approve the resolution and it was passed. If it is not buried and the investigation it calls for is thorough, it will afford Tanner a great deal of comfort.

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It is understood that when Secretary Tracy ordered Capt. Montgomery Sicard, late Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to duty as President of the Board on Steel Inspection, he had in view the extension of the duties of that board, so as to include the inspection of forgings for guns, as well as of steel structural materials for the new ships.

Capt. Sicard, because of his long service as Inspector of Ordnance and Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, is well fitted for this duty, which has heretofore been done under the direct supervision of the Ordnance Bureau. It would simplify matters considerably to have all this work done by the Steel Board, and as Capt. Sicard and the present Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, Commodore Folger, are in thorough accord, their action will be entirely harmonious.

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There was an attempt made to-day by the Committee on Territories to get before the House the bill to admit Wyoming as a State. There was a clear majority in favor of consideration, but Mr. Springer, who desired to be heard, and who was cut off summarily by Mr. Baker, resented the suppression of his speech, and resorted to dilatory tactics that were beyond the reach of the Speaker's power to suppress. The afternoon was used up in roll-calls, and an adjournment was forced before the discussion of the bill had opened.

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At the Treasury Department it is regarded as almost certain that a man will be appointed to-morrow to take charge of immigration in New-York. The pressure of Platt has been so strong that it is considered virtually settled that he will name Col. J. B. Weber of Niagara.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—D. C. Gordon, Oak Ridge, Montgomery County.

New-Hampshire.—E. A. Mahogany, Westmoreland Depot.

Maine.—W. E. Briggs, Parkman.

Pennsylvania.—A. G. Baxter, East Troy; R. Hunter, Grove Summit.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD G. TINKER.

Capt. Edward G. Tinker died early yesterday morning at his residence, 29 East Fifty-seventh-street, in this city. The death of Capt. Tinker severs another of the few remaining links between the present and that golden age of the American Merchant Marine, the era of the clipper ships. He was born at Essex, Conn., in 1816, and at an early age went to sea under the sponsorship of the late Capt. Henry Champlain. Before he was twenty-two years old he was placed in command of the ship Toronto of the then celebrated line of E. E. Morgan's Sons, plying between this port and London. After that he successively commanded the Montreal, the Southampton, the Margaret Evans, and the Palestine. When steam supplanted the sail in the passenger service between this city and the English ports he retired from the quarter deck. In 1860 the firm of Grinnell, Tinker & Morgan was formed to conduct the London agency of the Grinnell and Morgan Lines, and Capt. Tinker went to that city as the resident manager of the firm. After a residence there of seven years he returned to this city.

Gov. Dix during his last term of office appointed Capt. Tinker Captain of the Port, and he held the office for seven years. He was a Republican, but he did not take any active part in politics. For a number of years he was a Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, a Director of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and Vice President of the Marine Society.

Four years ago he was stricken with paralysis and has since been confined to his house. He leaves a widow and one son, Henry C. Tinker. Funeral services will be held at the house at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

JOSEPH SCHRENCK.

Joseph Schrenck, who died in Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, was Principal of the German-American Academy of that city. Prof. Schrenck was born in Transylvania Dec. 31, 1842. He was educated in the law schools of Vienna, and at twenty-three years of age came to this country. His first employment was as a teacher in the Heidenfeldt Academy, in this city, which position he resigned to become Principal of the public school in College Point, L. I. Subsequently he accepted the appointment of Director of the Poppenhusen Institute, at the head of which he remained until ten years ago, when he was called to the charge of the Hoboken academy.

Prof. Schrenck was a member of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, where he filled the Chair of Professor of botany. He was also a prominent member of the Torrey Botanical Club of this city, and an acknowledged authority on the flora of America. His microscopical researches were exhaustive, and added largely in extending his reputation as a scientist. He leaves a widow and seven children. The funeral services, which will be private, take place at the family residence, 306 Park-avenue, Hoboken, to-day.

DR. LEWIS C. RONDAVERL

Dr. Lewis C. Rondaverl, a man of some distinction, died at New-Orleans yesterday. He was a native of St. John the Baptist. His father was a French merchant and his mother a quadroon. The lad was sent to France to be educated and was graduated at the College of Surgeons in Paris in 1853, and he returned to New-Orleans with considerable prestige and soon built up a fine practice among the wealthy class of creoles, white as well as colored. He speedily acquired wealth in lands and slaves.

After the war, while he refused political preferment, he took an active interest in the welfare of the colored race, meantime publishing at great pecuniary loss a newspaper opposing and denouncing the carpetbag element of the Republican Party then in the ascendency. Since that time he had devoted himself exclusively to his large practice. He leaves three sons residing and practicing medicine in New-Hampshire, and a daughter the head of a female college in Paris.

ALBERT H. OSBORN.

Albert H. Osborn, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 15 Gallatin-place, in the eighteth year of his age. Many years ago he was very active as a Democratic leader and was Chairman of his party's general committee for several terms. During the Greeley campaign he became attached to the Liberal Party and finally became a Republican.

Lately he has taken no part in politics. Mr. Osborn was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and had been Vice President of that body for a long time. One of his sons, William E. Osborn, is a practicing lawyer in Brooklyn and a member of his father's firm.

JOHN SHANLEY.

John Shanley, City Clerk of Brooklyn, died last night at his home, 163 Warren-street, of consumption, a disease from which he has been suffering for many years. Since Christmas he had been almost helpless and for weeks past had not left his home. He leaves a widow and several children. John Shanley was widely known among politicians of this State. He served in the Assembly for five years and spent several years as a clerk in Albany. Six years ago he became City Clerk of Brooklyn and was annually re-elected by the Aldermen. He had not been able to attend to his duties regularly for a long time. He was forty-five years old,

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death of John Robert Rhinelander Robinson, the son of the late Beverley Robinson of this city, occurred Monday evening at the home of his mother, West Brighton, S. I. Mr. Robinson was in the thirty-ninth year of his age. During the latter part of his life his existence has been that of a religious recluse. He was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and on leaving there went immediately into Robinson & Co.'s bank broking firm of Robinson, Hecksher & Co. A few years ago, however, he decided to devote the rest of his life to religion, and entered the convent of the Paulist Fathers. His health has always been very delicate, as he has suffered from a painful and uncomquerable disease that baffled the skill of physicians. The funeral will take place from the old church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, at 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

Robert Rogers died at his home, on Montgomery-street, Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was attacked with the grip in January, partially recovered, and succumbed to a relapse, congestion of the brain ending his days. Mr. Rogers was a member of the Duryea Zouaves during the war, and later was connected with the United States Lighthouse Board. He was in his younger days an all-round athlete, and was said to be, a quarter of a century ago, the strongest man in Orange County and one of the fastest skaters on the Hudson River. Up to the time of his being taken ill in January he was a great patron of amateur sports, and last season started the junior championship races of the Newburg Skating Association by giving a stop-watch prize.

Prof. Gildemeister, a noted scientist, died yesterday at Bonn.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Horace Rublee of Wisconsin is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Charles R. Ingalls of Troy is at the Hotel Metropole.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Boyt H. Wheeler of Vermont and Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts and Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $50,000, $5,000, $10,000. $8,000, $25,000, and $300 at 123. Coupon 4s, $200, $200, and $2,500 at 123. Registered 4½s, $12,800, $26,000, $8,000, $600, $9,000, $10,000, and $100 at 103½. Coupon 4½s, $200 at 103½.

FRY-THE-FAT FOSTER BACK

HE IS AGAIN A FIGURE IN LOCAL POLITICS.

THE COUNTIES' NEW CHAIRMAN STRONGLY INDORSES BALLOT REFORM—OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

James P. Foster, once President of the Republican League, and known to fame as "Fry-the-Fat," seems to be drifting back into the local political swim. He is now a member of the Business Men's Republican Organization of the Eleventh Assembly District, and last night, at a meeting of this organization, held at 510 Sixth-avenue, he was put on a committee to confer with a committee from the Prohibition Club of the district, to arrange for a joint debate on the liquor question.

The Chairman of this committee is Frank J. Ferrell, the colored "labor champion," and the other two members of it are Mr. Foster and Charles A. Malloy. Mr. Foster was not present at the meeting, but Chairman McMurray said that he had consented to serve on the committee, which was appointed upon the receipt of a challenge from the Prohibition Club to a joint debate.

Besides bringing "Fry-the-Fat" back into some prominence, last night's meeting of the Eleventh District organization was interesting in other respects. The apartment in which the meeting was held is a small lodge room. Chairman McMurray occupied the East throne and a well-dressed man who had been celebrating some event, with an attention to detail and Eleventh-District whisky that made him very light, occupied the West throne. He had drifted in to see what was going on, and at once constituted himself director of the entertainment.

Frederick Ratzler was making a speech in which he endeavored to show that the Business Men's Organization stands toward the regular organization as the mission does to the church of which it is a part.

The inebriated one could not stand this. Climbing with difficulty to his feet he waved his umbrella and yelled out, "Hey, Mr. Chairman, that man's out of order, sure. He got no business mixing up religion and politics." Then he sat down with that peculiar celerity that is born of inebriety. Chairman McMurray ruled him out of order.

Later the occupant or the west throne had another bright thought. In running the organization Mr. McMurray is aided by Charles A. Malloy. They are practically the bosses of the enterprise.

"Now, see here, Mr. Chairman," said the man in the maudlin state, "why don't you let Malloy take the chair for half the time. That's the way it should be."

Fred Quern and Charles C. Lecour both resigned from the organization last night. The other members are said to be the animosity of the regular Republican machine in the district. Mr. McMurray said that Quern had managed to get a place in the Dock Department through the influence of some of the regular Republicans, and was obliged to get out of the Business Men's Organization by those who got him the place, and that Charles C. Lecour had to resign from the organization for fear he would lose a small place he holds in the customs service. This goes to show the delightful harmony that exists between the rival Republican organizations in the Eleventh District.

Thomas McAllister moved that resolutions of condolence be sent to Minister Lincoln upon the death of his son, and the motion was adopted.

A. H. Steele will speak on "The Men Who Make a Juggler's Hat of the Ballot Box" at the meeting of the organization next Tuesday night.

The trusty adherents of the County Democracy gathered at Cooper Institute last night to attend the meeting of the County Committee.

Maurice J. Power and most of the other leaders were present. C. C. Baldwin, the new Chairman of the committee and the successor of Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis in that position, was not present, and Vice Chairman Charles A. Jackson presided.

Mr. Baldwin sent a letter accepting the Chairmanship and predicting a successful future for the Counties. He sent a hearty indorsement of the ballot-reform attitude of the organization, and wrote as follows on this topic:

"In supporting this great reform we are in touch with the best sentiment of the Democratic Party throughout the Union, indorsed by the Democracy wherever expression has been made, and notably so by the Democracy of Massachusetts, where it has been practically tested. It has been approved by the leaders of the party wherever they have spoken, and by none more cordially than by the three Democratic Executives lately chosen, Gov. Abbett of New-Jersey, Gov. Campbell of Ohio, and Gov. Boies of Iowa. We can then well afford to differ with Tammany Hall—its bitter opponent—on a principle like this, which assails the supremacy of political machines that exist to make popular suffrage and the government of the people subservient to their fortunes, rather than as efficient and wholesome agencies to promote the will of the people."

The standing committees for the year were announced. Edward Cooper is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the other members are Controller Theodore W. Myers, Charles J. Canda, C. C. Baldwin, Richard A. Cunningham, Charles E. Ingersoll, Stephen A. Walker, Patrick Keenan, and Henry R. Beekman. The Chairman of the Committee on Printing is Thomas Costigan; on Naturalization, William F. Conran, and on Meeting Rooms, Timothy J. Campbell.

A communication from the Third Assembly District asked that a mass meeting be called to indorse ballot reform, and on motion of Maurice J. Power it was referred to the Executive Committee.

There was a fine row in the Colored Men's Republican County Committee Tuesday night. This body, which is made up of colored representatives from each of the Assembly districts, met at its headquarters, in West Thirty-second-street, and Jacob H. Sims, the Chairman of the committee, left the chair and introduced a resolution indorsing the course taken by Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, S. V. R. Cruger, and others on the World's Fair question. There was a rumpus at once.

One member got up and wanted the resolution so amended that T. C. Platt should be included in the list of those who were friends of the fair. Others couldn't stand any such thing as that, and there were arguments upon arguments. Chairman Sims didn't want Platt put in, and to put an end to the discussion he withdrew his resolution.

William N. Hoag, H. J. Ruffner, and John S. Smith, acting as a committee of the regular Republican organization of the Eleventh Assembly District, presented resolutions of condolence upon the death of his father to William Waldorf Astor yesterday. They are beautifully engrossed and bound in black morocco leather and lined with black silk. They were adopted at a recent meeting of the association, and are as follows:

Whereas, In the decease of Mr. Astor, this association loses an esteemed and valued member, and the Commonwealth a patriotic and useful citizen, one who, though distinguished by his wealth, walked among his fellows free from arrogance or ostentation, be it

Resolved, That this association hereby tenders to his son, W. W. Astor, its most profound sympathy and condolence in this great and irreparable loss which he has sustained.

At the monthly meeting of the Harlem Republican Club, held in its East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street clubhouse last evening, the Committee on Political Affairs presented a resolution indorsing the Service Pension bill that was after some discussion laid over until next meeting. Warner Miller was elected an honorary member of the club, and six new names were added to its membership roll.

The sore-head Raymond Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly District held their monthly meeting last evening at Arion Hall, at 2,233 Third-avenue, with General Appraiser Donald McLean in the chair, and elected 100 new members in less than fifteen minutes. They then harmoniously adjourned.

MAJOR CLARK EXPELLED.

The Southern Society has at last acted on the case of Col. William Hancock Clark, who shot at Mr. Randolph, a fellow-member of the club, last January, in front of the clubrooms in Twenty-fifth-street. The Executive Committee held a meeting last Monday night and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. William Hancock Clark at the home of the society on the evening of Jan. 10 last was highly prejudicial to the welfare of the society, and is sufficient cause for his expulsion, and that therefore he be, and hereby is, expelled from the society.

Resolved, That the charges against Mr. Randolph be, and the same are, hereby dismissed, and the committee acquit him of any improper conduct on the occasion specified therein.

These resolutions were the principal topic of discussion by members of the club last night. The general sentiment was that Clark had been justly dealt with, but that Randolph had escaped too easily. The latter had been engaged in a disgraceful broil, and it was generally held that he was not wholly blameless and, therefore, should have been punished by some sort of disciplinary measure.

ENGLISH OYSTERS THREATENED.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Consternation will be created in the minds of gourmets by the report of Sir Robert Rawlinson, whose scheme for the disposal of London sewage will, it is thought by some of the experts, if carried out, exterminate the native oyster. The outfall would be over the Maplin Sands, and as the largest and finest oyster beds in England lie along the coast of Southeast Essex, a meeting has been held at Colchester to protest against the proposal, which it was declared would have disastrous effects. A deputation of oyster merchants, dredgers, and fishermen are coming to plead their cause before the London County Council.

SENATOR BROWN'S CAREER.

TO CLOSE WITH THE EXPIRATION OF HIS PRESENT TERM OF SERVICE.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—Senator Joseph E. Brown says his ambition is fully satisfied, that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, and that he will retire from office at the end of his present term and thus close his long political career. This statement is made by authority from the Senator's own lips, and it is coupled with the statement that Senator Brown believes Gov. Gordon will be his successor in the Senate.

Senator Brown's career has been a marvelous one. His beginning was humble, his rise was steady, and his political power grew to be stupendous. His health is still feeble, though he is looking better than for some time. He is taking excellent care of himself, and has not considered it advisable to go to the exceedingly trying climate for which Washington City is noted. The political career which Senator Brown intends shall close with his present term extends back for over forty years. During all that time he has been a man of force and influence. He is now nearly seventy years of age, having been born in Pickens district, South Carolina, April 15, 1821. His father removed to Georgia and young Joseph E. taught school and studied law at Canton.

He began the practice of law in 1846, and three years later was elected to the State Senate. He was a Pierce Elector in 1852, and in 1855 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Blue Ridge Circuit, and in 1857 and again in 1859 Governor of the State. He was a Democrat in politics, and in 1860 became a secessionist, and as such continued in the Governorship after the war had begun. His energetic administration as a war Governor led to his re-election in 1861 and again in 1863. He was opposed to the policy of Jefferson Davis as expressed in the Conscript act, but threw no obstacles in the way of its being carried out in the State Government which he administered. At the close of the war he was among the Southern leaders who advocated acquiescence in the reconstruction measures prescribed by the Federal Congress when the Democratic Party opposed these measures. He voted for Gen. Grant in the ensuing Presidential election.

In 1868 he was nominated for United States Senator and was defeated—the first and only time in his life in which he has been an unsuccessful candidate. Gov. Bullock made him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia soon afterward. He continued to hold this position about two years, then resigned and became President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. In 1872 he returned to the Democratic Party, of which he has continued to be a member since. Upon the resignation of Gen. Gordon from the United States Senate, Senator Brown accepted the appointment to fill out the term. He was afterward elected Senator for the term of six years, beginning in 1885, by a majority of over two-thirds of the Legislature. He was elected by an almost unanimous vote for the term which he is now serving.

Gov. Gordon is a candidate to succeed Senator Brown, but it is not likely that any man's ambition will lead him to oppose the ex-Confederate General. It will be Senator Gordon after the next election, whether he has opposition or not.

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.

MR. DODGE'S FIGURES PARALYZE THE CHICAGO BULLS.

CHICAGO, March 11.—After the performance to-day in the wheat pit it is a conundrum which is the greater bugbear to the Board of Trade—the bucket shops or "Old man" Dodge at Washington. The speculative world knows Mr. Dodge to its great inconvenience. Two years ago the reports of this gentleman were telegraphed to Chicago about midday the 10th of each month. His figures were always surprises. The receipt of his report always threw the trade first into a wild commotion then into a cold sweat. Through fear that his puzzles might derange the minds of such traders as tried to solve them, there was a weighty petition forwarded to Washington asking that the crop figures be launched upon the commercial centres during a time of day when traders were not engaged and when less confusion would result. The petition was acted upon, and since that time the statistics reach Chicago about 4 P. M. of the 10th of each month. But they still set the trade crazy. A spectator could have seen a sample of this if he had been in the gallery at 9:30 A. M. to-day. Statistician Dodge had sent on his estimate of the wheat in farmers' hands. It was expected to be 140,000,000 bushels. Dodge telegraphed 156,000,000 bushels. Only once before in the history of the country was such a showing made at this date. In 1885 the wheat in first hands March 1 was 169,000,000 bushels. One year ago it was but 112,000,000 bushels. The figures paralyzed the bulls and all friends of better prices. The report was a dead weight hung on the backs of the trade. E. A. Driver sold out his holdings with the remark that there was no use buying wheat with the Government against him. Mr. Partridge, who was frightened into covering several million bushels of short wheat less than ten days ago, came in the front again as a great bear. The representatives of English houses turned sellers at once. Nothing but good export clearances and New-York covering short wheat on the break in this market stopped a disastrous decline. The market was up and down without any control until the price of May dipped below 78 cents, when there was a flood of wheat put out on stop orders. The price struck 77¾ cents, a break of 1¼ cents from the close of Monday, but through buying by Poole, Hutchinson, and others, the close was at 78⅜ cents. It is thought the storm is not over, and it is hinted that the heavy holders of wheat are willing to see lower prices and more long wheat sold out before they begin to move for a bull campaign.

SALES OF TROTTERS.

A FAIR DAY'S SALE FOR THE STONY FORD AND ROCKEFELLER LOT.

The sales of trotting-bred stock under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. were continued at the American Institute yesterday. The lots offered were entirely Eastern bred, and prices ruled low. The forty head from Stony Ford sold for a total of $19,180, an average of $479 50, which was much below the figures expected. Mr. Rockefeller's breeding stud and private stable were also disposed of, the twenty-two animals bringing $24,095, an average of $1,095 23, which was exceptionally good.

The following were the principal sales of the day:

Wild Rake, b. h., 2:22¾, by Hambletonian Mambrino-Merry, by John Dillard; A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn.	$5,500
Femme Sole, br. m., 9 years, by Princeps-Dupo Maid, by Mason Dupo; Jacob Ruppert, New-York.	5,100
Kate Sprague, br. m., 2:18, by Governor Sprague-Fan, by Lance, in foal to Independence; Jacob Ruppert, New-York.	1,500
Urbana Belle, b. m., 2:20¼, 12 years, by J. H. Welsh-Mary Bell by J. C. Breckinridge, thoroughbred, in foal to Independence; S. L. McMillan, New-York City.	1,400
Brevet, ch. c., 3 years, by Kentucky Prince-Rosetta, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Latta Brothers, Ligonier, Ind.	1,200
Nino, gr. m., 6 years, by Independence-Calamus, by Swigart; J. D. Wycks, Jr., New-York City.	1,050
Enchantress, b. m., 2:26¾, 16 years, by Happy Medium-Clover, by Hero; Hugh O'Brien, New-York City.	1,050
Bellotta, b. m., 5 years, by Kentucky Prince-Bellona, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; T. J. Harmeyer, Westchester, N. Y.	1,000
Lord Dunmore, b. c., 4 years, by Antonio-Glenmary, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Latta Brothers, New-York City.	975
Eleano, b. c., 3 years, by Mansfield-Fairy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; G. K. Russell, Bellows Falls, Vt.	925
Independence, gr. s., 19 years, by General Knox-Sky, by Sir Ian; William Reilly, Coe's Corners, Conn.	900
Waverly Prince, ch. c., 4 years, by Kentucky Prince-Rowena, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; S. B. Hill, Stony Ford, N. Y.	800
Lord Leland, b. c., 4 years, by Leland-Lyllian, by Kentucky Prince; Senator J. S. Barbour, Washington, D. C.	725
Ethel Sprague, gr. m., 6 years, by Independence-Kate Sprague, by Governor Sprague, in foal to Wild Rake; F. M. Lawrence, New-York City.	800

THE ARCH FUND.

A GRAND CONCERT TO BE GIVEN IN ITS AID—MR. ABBEY'S OFFER.

Steadily and surely the Washington Memorial Arch fund is nearing the desired amount, helped on not only by the male portion of the community, but by the mothers and daughters as well. Never in any similar undertaking have the ladies of this city taken such an interest, and it is in a great measure due to their untiring efforts that the fund has attained its present round sum. Yesterday was ladies' day, as will appear from the donations.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Emily Foster, $25; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additions to the "women's list," $80; through THE NEW-YORK TIMES, J. H. W., $2. Previously acknowledged, $73,643 32. Grand total, $74,750 32.

Arrangements have been made for a grand Thomas concert to be given at the Lenox Lyceum on Saturday evening the 22d inst., for the benefit of the arch fund. Conrad Ansorge will play a piano concerto, and Messrs Abbey & Grau have promised to allow Mlle. Marie Pettigiani, their new soprano, to come on from Boston and sing for the first time in this city. The boxes for the occasion have all been taken, and the box office will open to-day for the sale of tickets at the regular concert rates, $1 and 50 cents.

Mr. H. B. De Frece announces also that Mr. Abbey has promised to give the receipts of one Saturday evening performance at the Metropolitan Opera House next month to the arch fund.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, southeasterly winds, warmer.*

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, light rains, southerly winds, warmer, except in Virginia stationary temperature.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, warmer Wednesday morning, followed by northwesterly winds, and colder Thursday morning, fair weather on Thursday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	30°	40°	8:30 P. M.	42°	49°
6 A. M.	29°	40°	6 P. M.	39°	49°
9 A. M.	32°	42°	9 P. M.	35°	47°
12 M.	39°	43°	12 P. M.	33°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.....44½°
Average temperature for same date last year.34½°

Now is the time to go to San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, and other California and Puget Sound points. The Canadian Pacific Railway guarantee their rates to be $5 to $10 less than via other lines. Descriptive pamphlets, time tables, and all information at the company's office, 353 Broadway, New-York City.—*Exchange.*

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE RULES OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW-HAVEN, March 11.—By a new change in the rules of the Democratic State Central Committee the present members of that committee will hold office until Jan. 1, 1891, and therefore they will have charge of the campaign next Fall. Heretofore it has been the practice to elect the members of the committee at the State Convention, the delegates from each Senatorial district making nominations, which were confirmed by the convention.

Under the new arrangement the election of the members is left entirely to the Senatorial Conventions. The members are elected for two years from the 1st of January succeeding their election, each new committee assuming office just after a campaign, and gaining the advantage of two years of service before having any really active work to do.

A duty placed upon the members elected under the new system is that they shall look after the organization of their respective districts and see the cities and towns composing them have properly constituted city and town committees.

This matter was neglected under the old system, and it is expected the new plan will result in better organization.

D. N. Morgan of Bridgeport has been elected a member of the Finance Committee, to succeed Senator Reed, who recently resigned.

MORE STOCK TO BE ISSUED

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS REVIEWS AT LENGTH THE WORK OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held to-day. There was a large attendance. The annual report, which has already been published, was read to the meeting, and President Roberts interpreted at some length the matters contained therein.

Mr. Roberts began by alluding first to the expenditures on the Pennsylvania Canal, amounting to $188,510. This is principally made up of interest advanced and money advanced in improvements to the canal. The item of amount expended, not properly chargeable to capital account, and amounting to $1,530,-912 63, Mr. Roberts said, was the item which foreign holders were in the habit of complaining against. They maintain that the money should go to capital account. This money is expended in straightening out the lines, keeping stations in repair, &c., and is a necessity of all great corporations. The gross tonnage of the system had increased to 122,000,000 and the gross earnings to $123,000,000. Careful and prudent management had attained this by strengthening the property from time to time. Another gratifying statement was that the New-Jersey Division for the first time in a number of years had yielded a little profit, and that the Philadelphia and Erie has given some signs of ability to give a return for the capital invested.

As to the car-trust statement, Mr. Roberts said it had grown up to a capital of $25,000,-000, producing 50,000 cars. There is outstanding $10,164,000. This car trust was started at a time when the company was compelled to pay an interest of 8 per cent. By faithfully carrying out the trust the company is able to obtain the necessary capital at about 4 per cent. The gross earnings of $80,000 per mile is double the estimate of the entire cost of running the road at the time it was started. Speaking of the charges per ton per mile, he said the rate had now got down to 6 mills and the cost of transportation about 4 mills.

On the United Railroads the cost of moving the traffic between New-York and Philadelphia is 1 cent over that of the main line, which indicates the tremendous cost of handling traffic between the two large commercial centres. Every ton of merchandise between Philadelphia and the West costs for handling in the warehouse as much as carrying it the first seven miles out of Philadelphia. This is a matter the stockholders and others whose interests are even larger should understand—the great cost of moving traffic out of the commercial centres.

In reference to lines west of Pittsburg he said that these lines were a barometer of railroad business. One year they go up, the next year they are down, and, fortunately for the stockholders, this year they are up. An effort was being made to merge the Southwestern lines into one corporation for the purpose of avoiding a divergence of interests, and also of preventing them from drifting into antag

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of schools of the Eighteenth Ward met for final action in the case of the charges against Miss Susan Wright, Principal of the Primary Department of School No. 50, in East Twentieth-street, and agreed to refer the charges to the Board of Education, and certified that the accused teacher had been shown to be deficient in management, had not aided and assisted the teachers as was incumbent upon her, and had exceeded her rightful authority over the teachers. This is a substantial victory for the teachers of the school and will require the Board of Education to take early action in the matter.

The second of the series of monthly lectures given by the Hamilton Republican Club for the benefit of its Library and of the Grant Monument Fund was held last evening in the clubhouse at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia was the speaker and he gave a very interesting talk on "Old Times in Old Virginia." A short musical programme was also given during the evening. Some $150 was netted for the two funds.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subjects noted for consideration are a proposition of Secretary Windom to issue Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion; to protest against the removal of the Forty-second-street reservoir, and to receive the report of the Executive Committee on the proposition of Postmaster General Wanamaker to establish a limited postal telegraph.

Valentine Futterer of 13 Grand-street, Hoboken, who was a switchman for the Erie Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday at its yard at Twenty-third-street and the North River. A car had jumped the track, and an engine, with what is known as a "push pole," was trying to right it when the pole slipped, and Futterer was caught between the buffers and crushed almost in two. The engineer, Erastus H. Cox, was arrested and then released on $2,000 bail.

Col. A. H. Rogers's Ward's Island Insane Asylum protégés for whom he obtained writs of habeas corpus have not yet been released. John Keating's case has been dropped, Patrick Haggerty was not properly identified, in the cases of A. J. Keeling, the colored boy; G. P. Rowland, the artist, and Edward Flores, the Spaniard, the city puts in returns setting forth their insanity. Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas is considering the cases.

The American Sabbath Union, which has as its object the preservation of the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest and worship, held a meeting last evening in Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Bishop Andrews, and Kenneth Mackenzie. Dr. MacArthur attacked the Sunday newspapers, because they "secularized the mind."

The Bar Association held its regular quarterly meeting at its Twenty-ninth-street house last evening. The only formal business was the election of the following members: Henry Winthrop Hardon, Arthur S. Luria, Sumner C. Chandler, John Jay Chapman, Mark Winslow Potter, Rush Taggart, Arthur von Briesen, Edward J. Newell, Delos McCurdy, Howard Beck, James R. Sheffield, and Frederick R. Kellogg.

Mary Neary, a fourteen-year-old immigrant girl, who arrived at Castle Garden several months ago, has absconded from her employers. On Saturday Detective Groden locked the girl up in Castle Garden. She made her escape during the following night, but was brought back to the Garden on Monday. Detective Groden again locked her up, but the same evening she again escaped.

Just after the noon recess in the Flack case yesterday, Nelson J. Waterbury and J. F. McIntyre representing Charles H. Reilly, one of the 1884 Boodle Aldermen, submitted papers to Judge Barrett asking that the indictment standing against their client for bribery be quashed. District Attorney Fellows said he had papers for the people all prepared and would present them.

Postmaster Van Cott has been notified that the steamer Belgic arrived at San Francisco last Monday, with mails from China and Japan, which are due to arrive in this city Saturday morning. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the Post Office in this city next Monday at 7 o'clock P. M. for dispatch by steamer Belgic from San Francisco on the 22d inst.

The Rev. Leighton Williams will deliver a lecture next Tuesday evening in the Twenty-third-Street Baptist Church on "English Cathedrals." The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views and is for the benefit of the Chinese mission connected with the church. Tickets can be procured at the branch store of the American Tract Society, 304 Fourth-avenue.

The Committee on Legislation of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Council Chamber Friday at 2 P. M. to hear arguments on the bill now before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Legislature and which seeks to set apart public piers. Assemblymen King and Brady of the Legislative Committee will be present at the hearing.

A literary entertainment and reception will be given by the Sir Walter Scott Literary Society next Friday evening at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's-place. The subject for debate is, "Resolved, that the influence wielded by the pulpit for good is greater than that of the press."

Mr. George Gunton will lecture before the Social Economic Society this evening, at the All Souls's Church, Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street. Subject, "The Economic Basis of International Trade, or the Relation of Protection to Wages and Prices."

The Young Women's Mission Band of the Calvary Baptist Church will give tableaux vivants at the Berkeley Lyceum, Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-night and to-morrow night under the direction of Mr. George B. Bartlett.

The seventh anniversary of the Margaret Strachan Home will be celebrated next Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the home, 103 and 105 West Twenty-seventh-street. Services will also be held in the chapel in the evening at 8 o'clock.

According to a telegram received by Clerk Thomas Bosse of the Superior Court yesterday afternoon Senator Fassett's Senate committee which is investigating city affairs will sit in the County Court House on Friday next.

The Police Board yesterday denied a motion by San Alphonso Church in Thompson-street, to present a watch to Capt. Siebert of the Fifth Precinct.

"Commercial."—The form of expression is obsolete.

"A. E. L."—1. Yes. 2. No, except by freezing.

"H. O. D."—We can give you no information.

"S. M."—Apply at the Cooper Union.

"H. O."—Se-at'-tel; Spo'-kane.

BROOKLYN.

When the suit of the Union Elevated Railroad Company to recover from Lawyer J. J. Leary and others the consents of the Fifth-avenue property owners to the building of the plaintiff's road was called in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the company's lawyer announced that it had been amicably settled. By the terms of this arrangement the consents are to be confided to the Brooklyn Trust Company, never to be produced except with the agreement of both parties or by order of the court.

The Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, pastor of All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, a brief sketch of whom appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday, resigned his pastorate yesterday in order to accept the call to the struggling church in Worcester, Mass.

Peter Alymer and Andrew Duffy, charged with stealing flowers and ribbons from graves in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, were tried before a jury in Justice Walsh's court yesterday and acquitted.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Lewis W. Holste, a Trustee of the village of William's Bridge, resigned last summer, and the Board of Trustees appointed George W. Johnston to fill the vacancy. At the election held last Fall the people elected Philip McAnany. When the new board came together they recognized McAnany and declared Johnston no longer a Trustee. A mandamus was gotten out to compel the Trustees to seat Johnston. Justice J. O. Dykman yesterday decided in favor of McAnany.

The funeral of Dr. Charles J. Nordquist, who was one of the Coroners of Westchester County, and whose death was caused by being struck by a train on the New-York and Harlem Railroad at Bronxville, took place yesterday afternoon from the Asbury Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church at Tuckahoe, where he had resided for a great many years. He was buried with full Masonic honors.

The new Salvation Army barracks on Hawthorne-avenue, near Hudson-street, Yonkers, were dedicated on Monday evening. A brass band furnished the music and the army paraded through the streets. The exercises were conducted by Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Rudolf Eickemeyer of Yonkers has received a patent from the United States Patent Office for a dynamo electric machine; F. R. Taylor of Mount Vernon one for a box fastener, and C. C. Worthington of Irvington-on-the-Hudson one for an engine.

STATEN ISLAND.

Enoch B. Anderson, who was last week convicted of shooting at Governor Trask of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be arraigned before Judge S. D. Stephens at Richmond to-day for sentence.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Richmond County will hold a banquet at St. Peter's Hall, New-Brighton, on Monday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Shrewsbury Township organized at Atlantic Highlands under the name of the Middletown Republican Club Monday night and elected these officers: President—John E. Foster; Secretary—Capt. James H. Leonard; Executive Committee—First District, James Bray; Second District, John Sickles; Third District, George Morford, and Richard Snyder; Fourth District, William Van Note and J. H. Smith.

The funeral of Judge Remington H. Randolph drew a great throng of prominent citizens to the Bergen Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. Herr, the Rev. Dr. Imbrie, and the Rev. Mr. Chandler of Asbury Park officiated. E. F. C. Young, J. W. Alexander, John Linn, Jacob Weart, Henry Dusenberry, Thomas M. Gopsill, A. T. McGill, and R. C. Bacot were the pall bearers.

Claude Chaffayou, the silk manufacturer who killed himself at his home on South-street, Jersey City Heights, two weeks ago, left an estate valued at $80,000.

William D. Howells, the author, arrived at Lakewood last night and will remain there the remainder of the week.

The Jersey City Presbytery yesterday voted for a revision of the Confession of Faith by a vote of 24 to 14.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

A BIG CLOTHING HOUSE BURNED—THE LOSS WILL REACH $800,000.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A fire from an unaccountable source burst out of the windows of the clothing house of Stern, Mayer & Co., at the northwest corner of Third and Vine streets, at 1 o'clock this morning. By the time the first fire engines arrived the whole interior of the great structure was ablaze.

The building is a five-story stone front, erected at a cost of $200,000. It has a frontage of 125 feet on Third-street and 150 feet on Vine. The entire building was occupied by Stern, Mayer & Co., except one room on Third-street, which was used by the Nonotuck Silk Company.

Across the street on Vine-street stands the Burnet House. During the progress of the fire it was with the utmost difficulty that the flames were kept from entering that ancient hostelry. The guests, of course, were in great distress. Most of them packed their trunks and were ready to leave. Some of the ladies gathered in the office with gripsacks and satchels and refused to return to their rooms. More than once the roof was smoking and several of the windows were broken by the heat, and in some cases the inside blinds were burning. But watchful men were ready with water at all exposed points and the hotel was saved.

The great Enterprise Building adjoining Stern, Mayer & Co.'s on the east, was on fire at one time, but it also was saved. The establishment of Stern, Mayer & Co. was one of the largest in the city. Its stock was $700,000, and is estimated at $300,000. It was wholly lost. The total insurance is stated to be $250,000. Early in the progress of the fire the stone cornice of the building began to fall like hail, but the firemen, with almost reckless bravado, ran up their ladders and carried up the hose. Very soon it was found that the street front of the building would have to be vacated by the engines and ladders.

As one of the firemen was descending the ladder a piece of cornice struck him and knocked him to the ground. He was badly cut around the head, and was carried away in an unconscious condition. The engines on the Third-street front had to be hauled away by hand to save them, as the heat was unendurable.

On the way to the fire the driver to one engine was very seriously injured by a collision with a freight car near the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton station. The wonder is that with such a tall structure on such narrow streets the casualty list among the firemen is not much larger.

The firm of Stern, Mayer & Co. has been in existence thirty years. It is now composed of B. Stern, Louis Mayer, Jacob Scheurer, Alexander Offner, and Theodore Mayer. It succeeded the firm of Kuhn, Netter & Co., the senior member of which died but a few days ago.

THE INSURANCES.

The following is the insurance of Stern, Mayer & Co. on building and goods:

CONTENTS.

Guardian, England, $5,000; Lancashire, England, $5,000; Security, New-Hampshire, $2,500; Hamburg, Bremen, Germany, $3,000; Syndicate Union, $2,500; Niagara, New-York, $5,000; Lion, England, $5,000; Mercantile, Boston, $5,000; American, Boston, $5,000; British, American, Toronto, $5,000; Citizens', New-York, $5,000; Sun, England, $10,000; Eureka, Cincinnati, $5,000; Delaware Mutual, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Mercantile, Cleveland, $5,000; American, New-Jersey, $5,000; St. Paul, Minnesota, $5,000; Reliance, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Franklin, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Fire Association, Pennsylvania, $5,000; German, Illinois, $5,000; Queen, England, $5,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $5,000; Germania, New-York, $5,000; Scottish Union, England, $5,000; Norwich Union, England, $5,000; Western, Cincinnati, $5,000; American, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Merchants', Newark, New-Jersey, $2,500; Imperial, England, $5,000; Northern, England, and London, Liverpool and Globe, $5,000; Bowery, New-York, $5,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $3,000; National, Hartford, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, England, $5,000; London Association, England, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $10,000; Continental, New-York, $5,000; Home, New-York, $5,000; Liberty, $5,000; California, San Francisco, $5,000; Royal, England, $10,000; Germania, Cincinnati, $5,000; Washington, Cincinnati, $2,500; Fidelity, Cincinnati, $2,500.

ON BUILDING.

German-American, New-York, $5,000; Delaware Mutual, Pennsylvania, $10,000; Queen, England, $5,000; Globe, $7,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; Royal, England, $7,500.

The total insurance on stock is $255,000; on building, $40,000; grand total, $295,000.

CONTESTING THE WILL.

IT IS ALLEGED THAT HECTOR C. HAVEMEYER WAS NOT OF SOUND MIND.

The will of Hector C. Havemeyer, the millionaire sugar refiner, who died in Paris, leaving a fortune of $2,500,000 to various relatives and charities, is to be contested. Papers were filed with the Surrogate yesterday by the children of the late Henry Havemeyer, a brother of the testator, who were not mentioned in the will.

Surrogate Ransom, on his own motion, appointed Edward J. Knauer as special guardian for the testator's niece, Jennie Blanche Havemeyer, and has also appointed, upon the petition of Mrs. Agnes J. Burnham, her sister, Judge Enoch L. Fancher as special guardian of Edythe and William F. Havemeyer, another sister and brother. It was these special guardians and Messrs. Sullivan and Cromwell, on papers. They set forth that the paper purporting to be the will was not signed by the testator in the presence of the subscribing witnesses; that the witnesses were not asked to sign the document, and that the testator was unduly influenced by the legatees or some of them. The contestants also allege that their uncle was not of sound mind and memory when the will was executed.

ROBBING HIS PARTNERS.

WHAT CAUSED THE FAILURE OF THE BAEDER GLUE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—The affairs of the Baeder Glue Company of New-York and Pittsburg, which failed several days ago, are in a very much muddled condition. H. R. Kern, one of the New-York partners, is in the city trying to unravel the mystery. He stated that Louis C. Haushey, the Pittsburg member of the firm, acknowledges to having obtained large sums of money on notes to which he signed the firm's name.

The exact amount thus appropriated was not known, but Mr. Kern thought it would reach at least $60,000. The total liabilities may exceed $150,000, and the creditors, in his opinion, will be lucky if they get 50 per cent. of their claims.

The Springdale works are in the hands of the Sheriff, and the employes have been discharged. Judgments have been entered up aggregating $120,000. Mr. Haughey is a brother-in-law of Gen. Lew Wallace, and has always been held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

SEIZED DIAMONDS SOLD.

Twenty pieces of diamond jewelry that had been seized for violation of the revenue laws were sold at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms yesterday for $2,277 50. The most valuable article in the collection was a brooch containing twenty-eight diamonds, which was sold to B. Maguire for $405, and Capt. William Rettig of the ship Saratoga, which arrived from Havana on Jan. 15, is now under indictment for smuggling these goods. He received them from a passenger named Isaac Lamm, who promised to call for them next day, and the Captain carried them to his house, on Seventy-second-street, for safe keeping. He made affidavit, however, that there were no dutiable goods in his possession. Lamm has jumped his bail, and was last heard of at Amsterdam.

FRAME TENEMENTS ON FIRE.

The danger of permitting the erection of frame houses in Brooklyn, in direct violation of law, was shown yesterday when a fire, starting in a blacksmith's shop, spread to two big tenements before the firemen could get to it. The inmates were asleep at the time, and had very narrow escapes from death. The flames started in Martin Grenther's blacksmith's shop, at 391 Oakland-street, about 5:40 A. M. An alarm was at once sent out, and before the engines arrived the tenement houses on either side, at 389 and 393, were in a blaze.

It required four hours of the hardest kind of work to keep the fire from spreading to a row of tenements extending clear to the corner. As it was, about $10,000 worth of property was destroyed. There was little insurance.

DEATH OF ISAAC NELSON.

SING SING, N. Y., March 11.—Isaac Nelson, father of ex-Senator Henry C. Nelson and for forty years proprietor of the Nelson House at the lower dock here, died at his home on Hill-place to-day. He was born in Fishkill Jan. 2, 1805. When twenty-four years of age he came to Sing Sing and has lived here ever since. He married Mary Ann Delancy, who died in 1879. He was at one time a State Prison inspector, appointed in 1840, and subsequently held a position in the New-York Custom House.

NEW-JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE SALARY-GRAB BILLS.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Both houses held only brief sessions to-day. The town elections are being held all over the State, and the members find it necessary to be at home to attend to their political fences. The little legislation accomplished was not of much importance.

Fagan's bill to allow Hoboken to issue school bonds was passed and signed by the Governor. Jackson's House bill, permitting the Judges in Hudson and Essex to appoint a Crier and Sergeant at Arms, was passed by the Senate. Woolman's bill to empower the Governor to convene a general court-martial for the rehearing and retrial of any member of the National Guard was also passed by the Senate.

There was a lively time in the House over the bill of Mr. Potts, Republican, fixing the pay of Jersey City firemen. The bill increases the salaries of the Chief and creates two patrol districts; another provides for the payment of the salaries of the men who have already been appointed to the positions. Mr. Mullone, Democrat, wanted it amended so as to allow the "buffaloes," or call men, twice as much as they receive now. Assemblyman Kelly, Democrat, of Jersey City gave expression to his opposition to the salary grabs which have come at one time and another to the notice of the Assembly, and said that it was about time to sit down on the rapacity of the officeholders. The bill was finally laid over without action.

The House passed the bill introduced by Mullone, retiring on half pay Chiefs of Police who have served twenty years. Mr. Tyler, Democrat, of Essex forced his bill providing for State supervision of building and loan associations to a third reading.

New business brought to the attention of the Assembly was a concurrent resolution protesting against the proposed use of Bedlow's Island as an immigrant landing station. Senator Martin, Republican, has introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three Railroad Commissioners. They are to investigate the management of the railroads, and their salary of $2,500 each is to be paid by the companies.

Assemblyman Voorhees, Republican, of Union will probably not press his bill enabling city authorities to exceed their appropriations. He says that it was drawn by Corporation Attorney Bergen of Elizabeth to meet a contingency.

The Legislature will go on a junketing trip to Atlantic City Thursday. The ostensible purpose of the visit is to look at the great board walk which the State is building there, and for the completion of which Atlantic City is clamoring for more money.

THE SNAITH CLAIM.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY REGARDING THE ASSEMELY CEILING.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Snaith claim occupied the attention of the Board of Claims again to-day. Expert Charles Brush was again placed on the stand, and gave testimony as to the plans and specifications, to show that they did not agree. He held that under the plans some of the girders should have been placed in the wall from a foot to eighteen inches, but this had not been done. The ceiling, according to the plans, was forty-six feet above the floor. The columns were made four feet longer than those called for by the plans, but they agree with the specifications. He still maintained that the ceiling was lower than was called for by the plans. This cut the arches and spoiled the symmetry of the room. The walls were not strengthened as they would have been if the girders had been inserted deep enough. His estimate yesterday on the ceiling was based upon the use of quartered oak, and he had allowed 20 per cent. for waste. As the ceiling is now constructed, about three-quarters of the work is in plain oak. He was not an expert in woods, but several panels had been removed and plain oak was found under the papier-maché cover.

In response to a question from Mr. Snaith the witness said that Delaware would be better placed. He inserted according to the specifications. He considered it a serious mistake to insert girders in the arches. The large girders should have rested upon large columns.

Stanford White, architect of New-York, was called as an expert on behalf of the State. He was one of a committee who was appointed to examine the completed ceiling in the Assembly Chamber in 1888. He made a thorough examination of the ceiling and staircase. He referred to several instances where the specifications had not been complied with, notably in the case of the stained glass windows and the papier-maché panels and spandrels. He also found that the contractor had left in the staircase a large stone connected with one of the columns which was badly cracked. He thought that by the present construction the girders on the east and west walls of the chamber had been weakened and the gable walls strengthened.

THE CLERGY ADMONISHED.

BISHOP PARET OF MARYLAND ON A QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Bishop Paret has issued the following circular letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Maryland:

Reverend and Dear Brethren:

It was made my sacred duty to send to one of the reverend clergy of this diocese a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"*Reverend and Dear Brother:*

"After reflection I think it my duty to repeat thus in writing the request I made of you officially by word of mouth at our interview yesterday. I assure you that it is in entire kindness to yourself I do so. I learned from your own statement that you had reserved and kept in a receptacle or incisure above the altar what remained of the consecrated elements after the holy communion.

"The law of the Church is clear and very strong in commanding that if any so remain: First, it shall not be carried out of the church, and second, that it shall be, immediately after the benediction, reverently consumed by the minister and other communicants. Whatever your opinion may be as to the wisdom of such a law, or the desirableness of having it changed, that it is now the law in the Church's law. It is part of 'the discipline of this Church' to which both you and I promised obedience when we were ordained, and it is a special duty bound upon you to see that it is observed.

"I do, therefore, with all affection, remind you of the law; and, in fulfilment of my duty, and by authority of my office, require of you conformity to the following rubric, which I desire that you understood you distinctly yesterday to accept my judgment and admonition, and to say that you would conform to it. And I so understand now. Yours affectionately."

I now make known to all the clergy of the diocese my godly admonition and judgment as above set forth; and in earnestness of affectionate desire for them and for all blessings upon them and their work, I ask of them in fulfillment of their promise at ordination a glad and willing conformity to it.

WILLIAM PARET, Bishop of Maryland.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following-named officers have been relieved from duty at the Military Academy: Lieut. Col. William Winthrop, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Aug. 28; Capt. C. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, Aug. 28; First Lieut. Charles J. Crane, Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 1; First Lieut. W. C. Brown, First Cavalry, July 1; First Lieut J. K. Lander, First Cavalry, Aug. 28; Second Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry, Aug. 28. They will be relieved by the following-named officers: Major John W. Clous, Judge Advocate; First Lieut. C. N. Broughton, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. E. B. B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Second Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frank McIntire, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. J. E. McMahon, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. J. L. Nolan, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. E. T. Mott, First Artillery. Lieut. Col. Winthrop has been ordered to duty in Washington.

Assistant Engineer De Witt Redgrave has been detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington.

Capt. R. G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Pembina, North Dakota, and ordered to Angel Island, California.

Capt. H. S. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Coban, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Cape Hartt	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lisbonese, Para	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 13.		
Alasia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Alvo, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New-York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 14.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Semmonol, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 15.		
Alarich, Windward Islands	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Canada, London	.....	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Elder, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Helvetia, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	10:00 M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morvia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

Caledonia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
City of Birmingham	.....	3:00 P. M.
Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 12.

Alastia, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Capsia, Mediterranean, Feb. 16.
City of Paris, Liverpool, March 5.
Niagara, Havana, March 8.
Slavonia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Alarich, St. Kitts, March 5.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
Denmark, London, Feb. 27.
Egyptian Monarch, London, Feb. 26.
State of Pennsylvania, Moville, March 1.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 10.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Britannic, Liverpool, March 5.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 27.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

Aller, Bremen, March 5.
Egypt, Liverpool, March 2.
Obidam, Rotterdam, March 8.
Sorrento, Hamburg, March 1.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

Island, Christiansand, March 2.
Italia, Gibraltar, March 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 8.
Lydian Monarch, Havre, March 3.
Thuringia, La Guayra, March 9.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

Allas, Port Limon, March 8.
Gallia, Liverpool, March 8.
Hipparchus, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.
Werra, Bremen, March 5.
Yumuri, Havana, March 13.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:16 | Sun sets...6:03 | Moon rises 12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k.11:44	Gov. Isl..11:57	Hell Gate...1:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k.12:00	Gov. Isl..12:00	Hell Gate...1:53

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..5:41	Gov. Isl...6:10	Hell Gate...7:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..5:41	Gov. Isl...6:19	Hell Gate...7:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship El Monte, Quick, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship New-York, Parker, Galveston 7 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamship Navada, (Br.,) Cushing, Liverpool 11 ds., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Harlaw, (Br.) Farquhar, Halifax, N. S., 3 ds., with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steamship Friesland, (Belg.) Randle, Antwerp, 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Plato, (Br.,) Coombes, Santos and Rio Janeiro 34 ds., with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Steamship Monkseaton, (Br.,) Beazley, Hamburg 17 ds., with sugar to C. M. Fry—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S. E., foggy; at City Island, light, S., raining and foggy.

SAILED.

Steamships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Florida, for Avonmouth Dock; Newport, for Aspinwall; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; City of Gloucester, for West Point, Va.

SPOKEN.

The bark Julie, (Norw.,) Capt. Grou, from New-York Jan. 14 for Port Natal, was spoken Feb. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Jungst, at Bremerhaven, from New-York, reports that she sighted a number of icebergs on March 4 in lat. 42 N., lon. 51 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 11.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Jungst, from New-York March 1 for Bremen, arr. at Bremerhaven at 10 A. M. to-day.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Champagne, Capt. Boyer, from New-York March 2, arr. at Havre at 1 P. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Bohemia, Capt. Ahlemann, from New-York Feb. 26, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 6:15 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Belgravia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from Trieste Feb. 24 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Collingham, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New-York Feb. 22 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day, with a screw blade gone.

The steamship Asia, (Ital.,) from Palermo Feb. 28 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Bellingham (Br.) sld. from Messina for New-York to-day.

The steamship Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

The steamship Jesmond, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New-York Feb. 15, arr. at Rouen March 8.

The steamship Arcuna, (Br.,) Capt. Strickland, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

The steamship Balla of Inversaald, (Br.,) Capt. Bard, from New-York Feb. 8 for Aden and Bombay, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Rugia, Capt. Karlowa, from New-York March 1 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

The steamship Alexandria, (Br.,) Capt. Laird, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Dunholme, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York Feb. 22 for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS TRAVELED extensively and speaks both French and German would chaperon one or more young ladies in Europe this Summer. Address Mrs. A. B., Box 9 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman, or wait on a lady in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting; good city references; in private family. Address M. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. Call, for two days, at 307 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference; no objection to private boarding house. Call at 459 West 52d-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant girl in American family; steady for Summer; best city reference. Call at 449 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or do general housework in small family; best city reference. Address M. G., 526 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing; best city reference from her last place; no cards. Call at 140 East 43d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; six years' city references. Call at 328 East 25th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl; lately landed; assist with waiting or washing; honest, willing, and obliging. Call at 209 West 35th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a Protestant Holland girl; a neat, plain seamstress, or assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 449 West 37th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable, competent girl; good chambermaid; understands the care of lady's wardrobe; excellent city references. Address K. G., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or do plain sewing; willing and obliging; has first-class city references. Call at 243 West 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thorough chambermaid, or maid and seamstress; in private family; best city reference. Call or address 119 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, six months in country, as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 109 West 53d-st., outside bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting in a private family; city reference, address N. G., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young Norwegian girl as chambermaid and laundress; good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at 223 East 28th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; very best city reference. Address S., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid; good city reference. Call at 350 East 29th-st., Room 8.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. Call or address 153 East 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 323 East 55th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; lady can be seen. Call at 210 East 67th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE [illegible] 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; best city reference. Call at 275 8th-av.; ring once.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY WILL furnish workwomen, scrubwomen, and day's work free of charges. Call at 21 East 20th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, who has lived with her for two years and whom she can recommend as an absolutely honest, sober, and trustworthy woman, as well as a very good family cook. Call or address, for three days, at 86 Lexington-av.

COOK, &c.—By young North of Ireland woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or do general work of small family; English family preferred; city reference. Address K. C., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go in the country with a nice family. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

COOK.—

YOUNG BENZON'S SENTENCE.

TESTIMONY THAT THE TRIAL BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

From the London Daily News.

The trial of Mr. Ernest Benzon took place to-day before the Nice Correctional Tribunal, the President, M. Machemin, and two magistrates forming the court. Mr. Beckett, M. P., and Sir Frederick Milner were also on the bench by invitation of the President. The court was again crowded, a number of English people being present. The prisoner was defended by Maître Lairolle, the ablest advocate in Nice, and two charges were preferred against him—one of *escroquerie*, or offering checks with the knowledge that he had no assets at the bank, and a second count of obtaining money by false pretenses from the Crédit Lyonnais, by signing the name of Mr. Hargreaves to a check for £1,000. Evidence upon the first count was offered by the proprietor of the Hôtel d'Italie, in Mentone, where Mr. Benzon staid some time, and then offered a check for £111 upon Coutts's Bank in payment of his bill, which came to a much smaller amount, but the landlord, after making inquiries, gave Benzon the difference in cash. The check was dishonored when presented, but Benzon's friends in the Riviera subsequently paid the landlord his claim.

An English visitor named Munday testified that he lent Benzon £40 in the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo on a check for £60, payment of which was also refused. Then Mr. Unwin, manager of the visitors' department of the Crédit Lyonnais in Nice, proved payment to Benzon of amounts of several checks made out by him in the name of Mr. Hargreaves. Benzon presented early in January a check for £100 in the name of Mr. Hargreaves, which was paid, but he came next day and reclaimed it; then the prisoner in a day or two presented another check for £500 in the same name, and after learning from London by telegraph that Mr. Hargreaves was good for any amount they cashed it. Benzon reclaimed this also next day, but on Jan. 18 he presented a check in Mr. Hargreaves's name for £1,000, and it was paid, but witness had his suspicions, and took a tracing of the signature on the check to the London Bank, and on learning that it was false had Benzon arrested. His friends in London had refunded the £1,000. This was the case of the Public Prosecutor.

For the defense a number of witnesses were called to give evidence as to Benzon's good character before he was arrested, among them being the Marquis of Aylesbury, Capt. Day, Mr. White, the British Consul at Mentone, and Mr. John Howitt. They also stated their belief that Benzon was rather a foolish than a willful swindler. The Marquis of Aylesbury added that Benzon had earned the title of "the Jubilee Juggins," and deserved it for his folly and extravagance. The translation of the word "Juggins" gave the court a good deal of trouble. Benzon, in his interrogation, said he was twenty-three years of age, and had inherited at twenty-one, in the jubilee year, £300,000, but was now a bankrupt.

He had, however, a private fortune in the hands of trustees of about £50,000. He thought when he made out the Mentone and Monte Carlo checks that he had still a balance at his banker's. When he forged Mr. Hargreaves's name he was in despair. He had lost all his money at Monte Carlo, and hoped to win it back again with the £1,000; but all that went at the tables, too. While under examination Benzon cried several times. Maître Lairolle could not convince the Judges of his innocence, and the court found Benzon guilty upon the charge of *escroquerie* and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Truth of London says of the case: "Mr. Benzon may esteem himself fortunate in having got off with a sentence of three months' imprisonment, although the Marquis of Aylesbury was good enough to bear testimony to his previous good character. The charge of forgery was not proved, and he was found guilty of having obtained various sums of money on false pretenses. Contemptible to the last, the wretched creature shed tears frequently during the hearing of the case. Why any sort of sympathy should have been felt for him surprises me. It seems to have been based upon the notion that if a man 'nobly' spends £250,000 during two years in racing is ought to be allowed to fare sumptuously at Monte Carlo, and to gamble at the tables there by means of forged checks and checks upon banks where he had no assets."

THE CHEROKEE OPINION.

From the Tahlequah (Cherokee Nation) Advocate

We regret to see that some of the great dailies hold up the proclamation of the President ordering the cattlemen off the Strip as a fine stroke of policy to procure votes for his party in the next Presidential election. If this question is to be turned into a political machine to hoist somebody into official position, then we had nearly as well fold our tents and march away. Hot political zeal and justice seldom go hand in hand.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 11:

John F. B. Smyth, by order of the administrator, sold the buildings, with lease of lot 26 by 100, 353 1st-av., west side, 80 feet north of 20th-st., for $6,850, to Charles and Joseph Levy. Also, at public auction sold the four-story brick building, with lot 22.10 by 92, 248 West 21st-st., south side, east of 8th-av., for $19,400, to Samuel Ulmar; three-story brick building, with lot 23.4 by 100 by 25 by irregular, 246 West 21st-st., adjoining above, sold for $22,100, to J. W. Ketcham, and four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, 36 West 60th-st., south side, 170 feet east of 9th-av., for $19,900, to L. J. Adams. And by order of the executor disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 363 West 31st-st., north side, west of 8th-av., for $16,000, to J. H. Webb.

A. H. Muhlker & Son sold at public auction three five-story brick tenements and four-story brick factory, with plot of land 66 by 98.9, 412 to 416 East 23d-st., south side, 138 feet east of 1st-av., for $49,900, to Steiger, Walter & Well, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 218 West 30th-st., south side, 147.10 feet west of Broadway, for $12,000, to J. C. Miller. Also, in partition, disposed of the four-story brick apartment house, with lot 29.2 by 99.11, 254 West 133d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 8th-av., for $27,750, to J. A. Westlake. Also, by order of the trustee, sold the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 22 by 100, 168 Willis-av., east side, 28 feet north of 135th-st., for $5,900, to Edward McCue, and three-story stone-front house, with plot of land 37 by 100, 172 Carroll-st., south side, 135 feet west of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for $16,000 to L. Ryan.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.10 by 98.9, 223 West 37th-st., north side, 292.10 feet west of 7th-av., for $12,500, to John Taylor; five-story brick flat, with lot 17 by 100.4, 337 East 69th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av., for $14,500, to M. W. Stearns; four-story building, with lot 24.8 by 100, 310 5th-av., west side, 74 feet south of 32d-st., for $96,500, to Martin Brothers, and two lots, each 25 by 124.4, on West 84th-st., south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, for $30,200, to Thomas Walker. The four-story stone-front flat, with lot 19.7 by 53.9, 582 8th-av., east side, south of 53d-st., sold at private sale for $21,000.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 107 East 79th-st., north side, 65 feet east of 4th-av., for $22,800, to Peter Bodine.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Frances M. Scott, Esq., referee, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 26.3 by 75.11, 74 East 112th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av., for $23,500, to Clifford B. Ackerly, plaintiff.

R. H. Ludlow & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Charles S. Miller, Esq., referee, sold the three story brick flats, with lots, each 19.5 by 100, on East 138th-st. south side, 669.10 feet east of Willis-av., for $31,250, to Emma Wood, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 11.

71st-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x 102.2; Margaretha Scheig and another, executors, to Augusta Scheig	$1
125th-st., 551 West; John H. Wellwood and wife to Michael Hughes	25,000
125th-st., 549 West; same to John J. Hopper and another	25,000
125th-st., 545-547 West; same to William H. Simonson	50,000
27th-st., 461 West; Whitfield Terriberry to Hughes Beach	1
27th-st., 461 West; Joseph C. Campbell and another, trustees, to August Busch	1
Old Boston road, s., adjoining Perot farm, West Farms; T. M. Perot and others to Joseph S. Perot	1
78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200x 102.2; Sarah M. Sandford to Jacob M. Newman	80,000
Milton-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100; August Hecht and others to Caroline E. Hecht	8,000
26th-st., n. s., 72 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x148; Robert Murphy to James J. Byrne	25,000
12th-av., s. w. corner of 77th-st., 65x—; Michael H. Cashman and others to Margaret O'Brien	1
3d-av., e. s., centre line lots 145-146, map of William Powell, 24th Ward, 26x102x22x 102; Mary B. Washburn and another to John J. Byrnes	2,600
Pitt-st., 25; Joseph Appel and wife to Jeannette Bleistift	21,000
Delancey-st., 168½; Jeannette Bleistift to Jacob Appel	29,000
49th-st., 334 West; Sarah Granger and another to Nellie E. Westervelt	27,000
Columbia-st., 6; Angelina E. Lyons and another to Joseph Ringenbach and another	30,000
49th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Sarah Granger and another to Charlotte A. Granger	27,000
Manhattan-av., 545; Anna C. Schonenberg and another to Elizabeth A. Mathews	15,000
Rockfield-st., n. s., 750 ft. e. of Marion-av., 25x136.7; William S. Opdyke and another to Matthew J. Broderick	38,750
81st-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 11th-av., 17x82; Elizabeth A. Mathews to Anna C. Schonenberg	31,350
71st-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 43.10x102.2; St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church to the Evangelical Luthern Grace Church	30,000
11th-av., s.s., 100.2 ft. s. of 84th-st., 15.5x—	5,000
Henrietta Levy to John C. Umberfield	—
10th-av., s. w. corner of 78th-st., 100x102.2; John C. Umberfield and wife to Bernard S. Levy	68,750
Boulevard, n. e. corner of 138th-st., 94.11x	

100; J. Watts de Puyster and wife to John W. de P. Tooker	1
Dover-st., 8; James Finn and wife to Richard K. Fox	9,000
Grove-st., n. s., 142.8 ft. e. of Woodruff-av., 50x109.2x98x108.9; James J. Casey to Katie Casey	1
Same property; James J. Casey to same	1
Same property; Laurence S. Casey and wife to James J. Casey	1
Same property; same to same	1
148th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of Brook-av., 25x 99; John H. Bergen to Karl Jaeger	3,000
71st-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x 102.2; Augusta Scheig to Benjamin Reinheimer	13,000
Same property; Margaretha Scheig and another to Augusta Scheig	1
West End, No. 692; David Christie and wife to Caroline A. Tompkins	15,750
Grand-st., 28; Mary Friedman to Thomas Farley	9,100
71st-st., n. s., 121 ft. e. of West End-av., 18x 92.2; James R. Floyd and another to James W. Elgar	19,000
73d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Samuel D. Levy, referee, to Nathan Wise	4,300
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 23d-st., 44x125; Frederick N. Lawrence, assignee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	1
144th-st., corner of Brook-av., 50x85; Charles A. Pfeiffer and wife to Augusta F. Schilling	6,500
Monroe-st., n. s., 130.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 26x110; Morris Goldstein and wife to Nathan Armuschoffsky	22,000
65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; Richard N. Greenslch and wife to August Kuhnla and others	1
Bleecker-st., s. e. corner of Wooster-st., 25x 75; Daniel D. Lord and wife to Lucia M. Cohen	1
90th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.8; James J. Lorine and others to August L. Nosser	32,000
88th-st., s. s., 433 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; Eugene J. Lynch and wife to Frances A. Ely	38,000
127th-st., 201 West; Sevilla Heineman to John B. Saraguisky	36,000
Brook-av., W. s. of 144th-st., 50x85; Augusta F. Schelling to Ferdinand C. Bauman	5,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Examples of the old and approved methods of title examination.

No. 13.

In 1885, W. bought a lot on Fifth-avenue for $65,000 and built a house on it. He paid his attorney $750 for examining the title. Then he obtained a loan from one of the savings banks, and paid again for the examination of the title.

In 1889 he sold the house, and the purchaser found that a previous grantor had conveyed as a single man, when in reality he had a wife. W. applied to his attorney, who had explained his large fee at the time of the purchase by saying that he had to guarantee his work; but he found that the lawyer did not interpret his guarantee to cover such a case, because it was not the lawyer's fault that the man had an undiscovered wife.

W. then hired other lawyers and took proceedings to buy up the woman's dower, her husband meantime having died. He spent $4,000 in making his title good.

Is not the new method of title insurance better than this?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
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PORTER & CO.,

MANAGERS OF ESTATES,

HAVE REMOVED

to their new offices,

211 WEST 125TH-ST., OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY dwelling on a northwest corner on the crown of Murray Hill for sale at a reasonable figure. The location affords unusual advantages of sunshine, light, and air, and the residence is one of the most attractive to be found. Is well built and in perfect order.

For permits and particulars apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

A.—NOW READY.

NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR sale near Central Park and elevated station open for inspection; 62 and 64 West 91st-st., 19x20x54, four-story, three-story extension: 70 and 73 are 21x54 and extension; the best three-story houses on west side. Apply on premises.

ELI MARTIN.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—CHEAPEST CORner residence in the city; house buyers, examine the elegant brownstone dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 122d-st., near Morningside Park; location very choice; size of house 25½ feet. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

146 WEST 120TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-av.—New three-story brownstone cabinet-finished residence, 18x52x100; price $16,500; only $3,000 cash required; cheapest house in the market. Apply on premises.

ONLY THREE LEFT

Of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; price moderate.

DRY GOODS DISTRICT.—INVESTMENT property; five-story new iron building; leased term of years; paying 7½ per cent.; price, $70,000. MARTIN B. BOS., 10 Wall.

5TH-AV. BUILDING, WEST SIDE, BEtween 23d and 24th sts., for sale cheap. 10 Wall, Room 27.

HOUSES, MORRIS DOCK STATION, 24TH Ward; rent, $20 upward; sell, $4,500 upward. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.

2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)

3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.

4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.

6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.

7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.

8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.

9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.

10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.

11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.

12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.

13th. NO. 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.

14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.

15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.

16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of

HENRY HILTON and CHARLES J. CLINCH, Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., four-story basement brownstone house and lot, built for two families, NO. 926 PARK-AV., between 80th and 81st sts. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story basement brick house and lot NO. 128 EAST 93TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the three-story brick house and lot NO. 25 PERRY-ST. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property NOS. 213 WEST 46TH-ST. AND 160 WEST 54TH-ST. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers. WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee, by SPECIAL MASTER'S PARTITION, on FRIDAY, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, the premises at the northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York, known as

No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,

In one parcel, with the five-story buildings thereon.

For particulars apply to auctioneers, or FERDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises, or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee, 68 William-st.

N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. JOHN T. TERRY and others as trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, defendants.—Action A.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All the certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred [100] feet eleven [11] inches, northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street; said point of beginning being in the middle line of the block; thence running westwardly but along the said middle line of the block one hundred [100] feet; thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five [25] feet; thence eastwardly, but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred [100] feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five [25] feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with these presents and to be recorded simultaneously herewith; this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

mh12-2aw3wW&F&ap3

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable EDWIN D. MORGAN, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action B.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All the certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park, West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet, thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet, thence eastwardly but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with these presents and to be recorded simultaneously therewith; this mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

mh11-law6F.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close the estate of Henry Schubart, deceased. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock,

Nos. 116 and 118 East 74th-st.

Two three-story high-stoop private dwellings; lot 18x102.2 each.

Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A CHANCE IS NOW GIVEN TO RENT A four-story 20-foot house in West 86th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; built by J. G. Fragne, architect; billiard table; M. Vance fixtures. W. POWER, 1,464 6th-av.

FURNISHED THREE-STORY QUEEN Anne house, 95th-st., $1,200; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

UNFURNISHED.



$600—$700—$800

Beautiful three-story QUEEN ANNE HOUSES, 10 rooms; modern improvements; very unique; Henderson-place, East 86th-st., Madison-avenue cars run within one block of the houses.

Watchman always on the premises.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 BROADWAY and 1,524 3d-av.

WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—An attractive house, 20 feet wide, to rent, unfurnished, on lease. Full particulars and permits from R. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

57TH-ST., NO. 351 WEST.—HANDSOME four-story and basement brownstone residence, 22x60x extension; 18 rooms; first-class order; rental, $2,500. Permits from JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Broadway and 58th-st.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only. J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

TO LET—EAST 57TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., two brownstone dwellings, to private families; $900 and $1,080. VOLZING & SON, corner 3d-av. and 57th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent; list now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($900 to $1,500,)

1,048 5th-av., cor. 86th-st.

Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE, 5TH-AV., CORNER 85th-st.—Elegant suites of apartments of 10 large light rooms and bath, with butler's pantry; passenger and freight elevator. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT APARTments, in perfect repair; 13 and 7 rooms with baths; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Shown by janitor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 125TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV.

Old established grocery store. Rent $3,500.

Apply to PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

MURRAY HILL APARTMENT HOUSES Madison-av., three and five story A1 buildings, always full; exchange for country seat. MARTIN & BROTHER, 10 Wall-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of gentleman's place for the Summer or longer; no incumbrance; best of reference. 13 years. Address M. M. M., care Volk, 167 East 121st-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A.—JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT ART SALE

by order of

GEO. A. BARKER, ESQ., EXECUTOR.

BEING THE COLLECTION OF A DECEASED FRIEND, WHOSE FAMILY, FOR PRIVATE REASONS, DO NOT DESIRE ANY PUBLICITY OF THE NAME, TOGETHER WITH A FEW ADDITIONS.

THIS SUPERB EXHIBIT WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION ON THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

AT THE ART GALLERY, 43 LIBERTY-ST.

SALE DAYS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 14. EACH DAY AT 3 P. M.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

LOUIS LEVY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS AT 1-2 A. M. to-day, contents, fixtures, and lease of saloon 2 Union-square; order of attorney for mortgagee.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.

Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.

Apply early for choice dates.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 601 REPRESENting 40 shares of the capital stock of the CHATHAM BANK. Certificates Nos. 219 and 304, representing 87 shares of the capital stock of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and a certificate representing 30 shares of the capital stock of the Union Trust Company. All persons are requested to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in place of those lost.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.

WM. KNABE & CO.

have removed to their new warerooms, 148 AND 150 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.

A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000—BEATTY'S 27-STOP ORgan, paid, $27 50; new pianoforte, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 to invest in a wholesale down-town business house having large foreign connections; only principals meaning business need answer; reference required and given. Address Post Office Box 1,615, New-York.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE, (Brooklyn:) good will, type, material, &c., complete; owner retiring from business; $800; splendid opportunity. Address K. C. L., Post Office Box 60, Station E, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE BRADFORD, IN RYE, NEAR HARRIson Station; an elegant private boarding house; good stabling; 45 minutes from New-York; house open for inspection by appointment only; season commences on or before May 1. For particulars call at 43 West 22d-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Now open. Arrangements can be made for board. Fourth season; steam heat; open wood fires; elevator, electric bells, sun parlors.

J. R. PALMER, Manager.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

FINE ARTS.

A COLLECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE Drawings,

by E. ABBEY and ALFRED PARSONS, will be on exhibition from March 8 to March 29 at Messrs. REICHARD & CO.'S Gallery, No. 826 5th-av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

1—MADISON-AV., 266, NORTHWEST CORner 39th-st.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with private table; for the season or by the year; references exchanged.

1—275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE ROOM with alcove; first-class board; hall rooms; references.

28—WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private table optional; best references given.

103 WEST 48TH-ST.—A HANDSOME extension and back parlor to lease to physician or literary gentleman.

144 MADISON-AV.—SUPERIOR BOARD; parlor floor, en suite, and second floor suite shortly to be vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

130 WEST 22D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS at reasonable rates.

447 LEXINGTON-AV.—LARGE COMFORTable room; ample closets; for one or two gentlemen; references.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,000 to 16,000 horse power.

COLUMBIA....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA, May 1 & 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....June 5, July 3, July 31

REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.

Moravia, 10:30 A.M. Mch 18, | Scandia, 6 A.M., Mch 20. Steamers leave from Hamburg Docks, Hoboken. Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	Genl Passage Office, C. H. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY,)

WITH THROUGH RECEIPTS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Ths., Mch. 20, 1 P.M.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, March 27, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $55 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.

Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, W.,

"STAR-CHAMBER" FARCES

WHITEWASH LAID ON BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A COAT EXPECTED IN THE TINSDALE-LEWIS CASE, ALTHOUGH EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSED IS STRONG.

If a deliberate purpose to whitewash Principal B. D. L. Southerland and Teacher Isabel F. Lewis of the charges made against them by a school official be not present in the Board of Education, it is difficult to understand the action of the special committee that is now investigating matters relating to the schools of the Ninth Ward. The history of past investigations of scandals in the public schools reveals a settled practice in the board to cover up the nastiness as much as possible and allow the guilty persons to resign their positions in the schools in a quiet way, and in pursuance of this practice the board has not hesitated to whitewash the characters of the accused persons, even though the proof of guilt was conclusive.

When the accused person chances to be a Trustee of Schools, the State statutes require that the investigation of the offenses charged shall be public; but the law is silent on the question of publicity of investigations of charges against school teachers. And the reactionary element in the Board of Education, which is in numerical ascendency, never has failed to exercise the power of ordering secret sessions of the investigating committees that have had to do with scandal cases.

The effect of all this was stated by one of the School Commissioners, to a TIMES reporter, to be that offenders found in this practice a refuge in case of disclosure which fairly warranted in advance a "vindicating" report. And while the conviction remained that investigations would always be secretly conducted, and a timorous sensitiveness of the good name of the public schools would insure a whitewashing report, the dread of publicity was in such measure done away with that it no longer was a restraining influence upon offenders of this class.

In nearly every case in which the accusation has involved the name of a female teacher a mandlin sentiment, that has been willing to declare the woman innocent while it admits the guilt of the man, has recoiled on the accuser, and that unfortunate individual has always been the one to suffer. It is such a popular and easy thing to espouse the cause of accused woman, and such an unpopular and repugnant thing to prosecute a woman, that the great mass of men choose the former course, and then plume themselves upon their "gallantry," and the popular expression of sympathy for the accused often outs so far the other way as to do gross injustice to a conscientious public servant, whose duty has forced him, against his natural inclination, into the position of prosecutor.

The Mason-McMasters case is one in point. Miss Grace Dodge was loaded unmercifully with popular condemnation for presuming to complain against the conduct of the school teacher in compliance with her sworn duty, and after the facts relating to the liaison of the teacher with the teacher had been shown conclusively by the wife of the latter and by other testimony, Miss Mason was "vindicated," Miss Dodge was unjustly abused and refused a reappointment as School Commissioner, and the matter was thought to have been properly disposed of by the public at large. But in a quiet, hub-rosa way it was given out by members of the Board of Education that Miss Mason would be given an opportunity to resign, which it was said she would not reject. So it has proved. Miss Mason did resign. Furthermore, McMasters procured a Western divorce from his wife, and now he and the ex-school teacher are living together as man and wife.

It is broadly intimated that a similar course is to be pursued in the Southerland-Lewis case. So far as it has proceeded that case is in many respects the counterpart of the cases of a similar character which have preceded it, only in this case there are some features of so flagrant a character as to call for special remark. Unfortunately for the complaining witness in this case, he happens to be a man, and a man who has not been slow to hold teachers to a proper accountability when circumstances seemed to call for it and it fell in the line of his duty. He is therefore placed in a most unenviable position before the public and is really the "under dog in the fight"—at present. As in preceding cases of a similar character, E. J. Tinsdale has become the prosecuting witness in this case through no will of his own. He did all that he could do to keep the scandal quiet and separate the accused persons so as to prevent the growth of the affair in proportions which would injure the schools, and in the end made the discourse of the conduct of the Principal and teacher only when required to do so by the official action of the Board of Education.

The evidence shows that in October last the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward ordered the transfer of Miss Isabel F. Lewis from Grammar School No. 3, of which B. D. L. Southerland is Principal, to Grammar School No. 16, of which Josiah H. Zabriskie is Principal, and where Miss Ida E. Southerland, a daughter of B. D. L. Southerland, is an assistant teacher. Miss Lewis appealed from this decision to the Board of Education, and the appeal was referred to the Committee on Teachers, of which Henry Schmitt, an enemy of Tinsdale, was the Chairman. Before that committee Tinsdale gave only general reasons for the transfer of Miss Lewis, but told most of the members of the committee in person, that there were other and weightier reasons why the transfer was made. These reasons he communicated to some of the members of the committee. Miss Lewis, in endeavoring to impute to Tinsdale a mean motive for his action in seeking her removal to a distant school, said she had been sent for by Tinsdale, to meet him at a late hour after school in another school—Primary School No. 24—and intimated that this was a clandestine meeting, sought by Tinsdale for an improper purpose, and which she declined to attend. This was published so prominently that it created for the woman a false sympathy, which the subsequent publication by Trustees Benedict and Van Arsdale of a card stating that the meeting had been requested by Tinsdale as they had advised it and for the purpose of shielding Miss Lewis from public scandal, did not go far toward correcting.

The Committee on Teachers decided that the Trustees had done wrong in transferring Miss Lewis and ordered her reinstated. But because of a fight made by Commissioner Sprague for a recommittal of the report for the purpose of taking testimony as to the other and unexplained reasons stated by Tinsdale for the transfer, a motion was made by Commissioner O'Brien for the appointment of a special committee of five to inquire into school matters in the Ninth Ward in general, and especially into the basic reasons for the transfer of Miss Lewis to School No. 16. Mr. O'Brien was admittedly hostile to Trustee Tinsdale. He had never let an opportunity pass to denounce him in the Board of Education, and led the faction in the board that had oftener than once declared its purpose to get Tinsdale out of the Board of Trustees of the Ninth Ward. Among the other Commissioners who were bitterly hostile to Tinsdale, and one of whom had signed the report reprimanding him with the other Trustees for the transfer of Miss Lewis, were Commissioners Vermilye, Hunt, and Guggenheimer.

President Simmons was away in Florida and Vice President R. M. Gallaway had the Chair. Common fairness would have suggested to him the appointment of as nearly unprejudiced a committee as was possible in that board, and it would have absolutely prohibited the appointment of a man like O'Brien or any man who had in so formal a manner as by signing a report prejudged this very case, upon any such committee. But the purpose to whitewash the teachers and to practically condemn the Trustees had evidently already taken form in Mr. Gallaway's mind, for he disregarded absolutely every sentiment of fairness and appointed upon this special committee the five men who, of all the board, with a single exception, would have been picked out by anybody acquainted with the board as Tinsdale's enemies. The opportunity to down him was too good a one to be overlooked, and the committee has gone about it as systematically as possible.

Superintendent John Jasper, in obedience to the resolution of the board, called upon Tinsdale on Feb. 5 for a statement of the special reason the Board of Trustees had for transferring Miss Lewis. In a long communication, which was published exclusively in THE TIMES Feb. 14, Tinsdale replied that the reason was that on Sept. 19, at a late hour in the afternoon, he had accidentally caught the Principal and teacher in a compromising situation. He communicated the facts to Trustees Benedict and Van Arsdale, who, with himself, constituted the Committee on Teachers, and were chargeable with matters of this nature. This committee directed that Miss Lewis be transferred to School No. 16, and that the fact and the reasons therefore be stated to her by Tinsdale, who was Chairman of the board at the time and place which Miss Lewis sought to construe as an attempted assignation with her. Thereafter both Southerland and Miss Lewis were before the committee, and the Principal became almost frantic with anxiety lest the fact of the scandal should become public. He said if it did there would be nothing open to him but suicide. He wrote two letters to Tinsdale indicating an anxiety to have the transfer of Miss Lewis accomplished without attracting attention to the cause, in one of them saying: "I trust you will settle the 'transfers' in such a way that everything will be silent, and the result under your management be a reward to me for loyalty to the board all through the past." Miss Lewis was at first violently opposed to the transfer, but Southerland used his influence toward effecting it and at the last she consented to the transfer and it was effected.

To the above, in substance, Tinsdale testified before the star-chamber committee on March 3. But because of the arbitrary rulings of the committee and its evident unanimous bias against him, he refused longer to subject himself to such treatment and resigned on March 5 his office of Trustee. The committee continued, however, its secret investigation of the matter marred in Tinsdale's letter to Jasper, and on Monday held a prolonged session, at which important testimony in support of Tinsdale's statements was given by Miss Mary E. Forsyth, a general assistant teacher, who has been thirteen years employed in this school. She described the growth of the intimacy between the Principal and the teacher, and how the latter had stated that during an illness when she "was more sick in mind than in body," she had bought poison with which she meant to take her life, but her sickness passed away and she had thrown the poison away. Miss Forsyth told of once going to the Principal's room over an hour after school had been dismissed, and, finding Miss Lewis there in a position of "utter abandon," whereupon she turned away. Returning a little while after for her keys, she found the door locked. She also testified that Southerland's attentions to the teacher became so conspicuously ardent that they were the occasion of comment, and she several times warned the Principal against Miss Lewis, and that he would get himself into trouble through her. Between the transfer of Miss Lewis to School No. 16 and her appeal to the Board of Education Miss Forsyth was frequently in Southerland's room, and on one occasion, Nov. 27, she was upbraiding the Principal for not standing by her in her fight, when Southerland exclaimed: "You have broken your word to me. You promised not to take an appeal."

Miss Forsyth was refused the attendance of counsel in the star chamber, although Miss Lewis was represented by Frederic R. Coudert, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, and Southerland was represented by Lawyer John Whalen. Commissioner Guggenheimer expressed himself before the session of Monday as satisfied that there was no proof of misconduct on the part of the accused, but after Monday's testimony none of the committee would express himself on the matter. Miss Forsyth was over two and one-half hours before the committee and her testimony evidently created a sensation. But it is doubtful if even this or any quantity of testimony would shake the predetermination of the committee to make a whitewashing report.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In an appeal to the several Democratic societies of Pennsylvania to appropriately observe the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, April 13, the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, and of which Chauncey F. Black is President, says that within the past year the Republican Party has gone forward in obedience to its corrupt impulses and the false doctrines which animate it to convert the General Government into a vast tender to private monopoly; to prepare a tariff bill which, when passed, will increase the tax burdens and restrict the industrial freedom of the many while strengthening the monopolies of the few; to mature legislation looking to Federal intervention in State elections; to the ultimate seizure of the common schools, and numerous like schemes of centralization; to the expenditure of the surplus, left by a Jeffersonian Administration, in partisan extravagance and jobbery—and to these ends the House of Representatives itself has been forcibly revolutionized, its ancient rules and traditions disregarded, while protesting members are silenced or unseated by wholesale.

The progress of the party in power in centralization, extravagance, and corruption, and toward the enslavement of the many to the few by its ruthless system of monopoly taxes has been greater even than had been anticipated.

Never in the history of the Republic was there a period when a general recurrence to constitutional principles was more necessary than at present.

MRS. STEVENS WANTS TO SELL.

SHE OFFERS THE MAYOR HER TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday, and Dock Commissioner Post asked authority to reduce the sizes of the proposed new piers at the foot of West Forty-eighth, West Fifty-second, and West Fifty-fourth streets from eighty to sixty feet, to conform to the present width of the streets. The application was granted, and the cost of the new piers will be reduced about $20,000 each by the change.

The leases of the Seventy-first and Ninth Regiment armories and the armory of the First Battery were ordered renewed upon the recommendation of the Armory Board.

Alderman Storm reported that the Chamberlain and himself had made an examination of the securities of the sinking fund and had found them in order.

After the meeting Mrs. Paran Stevens called on Mayor Grant to suggest that the city purchase from her the property on West-Twenty-sixth-street now occupied by the Ninth Regiment Armory. The Mayor and President of the Tax Commission talked with her about the property, but, of course, no definite answer could be given her. Property in the vicinity is needed for a new armory, and if satisfactory terms cannot be made with the owners of the property in Fourteenth-street, now occupied by the Twenty-second Regiment drill sheds, it is likely that Mrs. Stevens's offer will be considered.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners want several bills passed by the Legislature, and Corporation Counsel Clark will send a bench up to Albany to-day. One of the bills empowers the Commissioners to sell the Essex, Centre, and Clinton Market properties when it may seem desirable, and another gives the Commissioner of Public Works charge of the construction of the Court House to be erected on the old Harlem Market property.

A BANK BURGLAR CAUGHT.

James Mahon, aged twenty-four years, and claiming to live at 391 Pearl-street, was arrested by Detectives Chrystal and Farrington of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday morning, charged with being one of the men who smashed in the window of the Banca Tocci, at 22 Centre-street, on last Monday evening, and stealing therefrom a roll of bills amounting to $164. It was known that one of the thieves cut his hand in thrusting it through the window, and a visit to the hospitals disclosed the fact that a man had called at the Chambers-Street Hospital late the same night with a badly-cut hand, which was dressed temporarily, and was to be redressed yesterday morning.

Mahon appeared at the hospital about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was at once placed under arrest. Mahon was seen in the neighborhood of the Banca Tocci shortly before the robbery by a policeman, and that, together with the condition of his hand and his previous record, make the officers certain that they have the right man. When arrested he protested his innocence. He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and, entering a plea of not guilty, was remanded for trial.

APPOINTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Collector Erhardt yesterday appointed Joseph J. Couch Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector, to succeed Charles P. McClelland, who recently resigned. Mr. Couch gives up the position of Special Deputy Naval Officer to accept the new place. He is sixty-two years old. He entered the customs service in 1861 as an inspector. In 1866 he left the Government service, but in 1867 he returned as withdrawal clerk in the Naval Office. A year later he was made a refund clerk. He became chief clerk of the warehouse division in 1870. Naval Officer Burt appointed him Special Deputy Naval Officer.

Mr. Couch has always been a Republican. He was chosen Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of New-York a few years ago.

SONS OF ST. PATRICK WILL DINE.

The one hundred and sixth annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be held at Delmonico's on next Monday evening. It is anticipated that the celebration will be the most successful in the history of the society. The speakers and toasts will be the Hon. George W. Barrett, "The Day we Celebrate"; Chauncey M. Depew, "Ireland"; W. Bourke Cockran, "The Poets and Dramatists of Ireland"; Gen. Horace Porter, "The State of New-York"; the Hon. James Fitzgerald, "The Bench and the Bar." Besides these it is expected that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will respond to "The Irishman at Home and Abroad;" the Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, "Civil and Religious Liberty," and the Hon. Eugene S. Ives to "The Ladies."

A PLACE FOR CHARLES D. BAKER.

A dispatch from Washington announces the appointment by Attorney General Miller of Mr. Charles D. Baker to be Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Baker is a lawyer who has been practicing in the courts here for some time. He has an office at 52 William-street and lives in Harlem. He was formerly a member of Assembly from Steuben County, and so far as New-Yorkers are concerned may be said to be a carpet-bagger.

MORE MONEY FOR THE FREE LIBRARY.

The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday for the New-York Free Circulating Library:

Mrs. R. J. Cross	$1,000	Watson H. Brown	$25
Marie Torrance	100	George H. Bond	10
W. H. Recdleston	25	Mrs. S. N. Benjamin	10
Mrs. A. C. Harris	25	Mrs. L. W. Opdyke	10
Gardener Sherman	25	Miss Josephine Seth Low	25
		Lazarus	10
Total			$1,365

IT TETCHES ONE up very short to be seized with pleurisy, pneumonia, or any acute throat or lung affection. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT proves a handy help in such attacks, and is besides a good old-fashioned remedy for all coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

ELEVEN MEN ACCUSE HIM

THE INVESTIGATION INTO M'CALLA'S CONDUCT.

NINE SEAMEN AND TWO OFFICERS ON BOARD THE ENTERPRISE READY TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIM.

It was a wet, bedraggled morning, whitbuen Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, Commander of the United States corvette Enterprise and conqueror of the peaceful isle of Bermuda, rustled into that particular building in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday in which the true inwardness of the recent cruise of the Enterprise will be revealed, he looked as spruce and natty as if there were no rain or mud to dim fine raiment's lustre.

The festive Commander was in radiant good humor. He was affable, courteous, and beaming, and he greeted everybody with something of that cordial spirit with which he made various interesting observations concerning the glory of the Father of His Country on that joyous Sunday afternoon on the island of Bermuda.

The court of inquiry ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the facts regarding the cruise of the Enterprise and the informal charges of cruelty made by seamen and officers against her Commander met promptly in Building No. 7 in the navy yard in a room on the third floor that was decorated with flags and bunting and other of the showy adjuncts of the great American Navy. Judge Advocate Lieut. Perry Gorst, in the full uniform of his rank, came in first and laid out in their proper order the papers that it will be necessary to use in the investigation. A little before noon the officers who compose the court—Rear Admiral Kimberly, Commodore McCann, and Capt. Stanton—came in together, each in full uniform, with clanking swords dangling at their sides, and took their places at the large table in the centre of the room.

Just a few moments afterward there was a sudden commotion at the door, and the robust Commander McCalla appeared. He, too, was in full uniform—a new uniform that had just been brushed and pressed and adorned with brand-new golden fixings. He strode into the room with outstretched hands, cordially greeted the members of the court, bowed to the regiment of reporters, and then went out to bring in and present his counsel.

The Commander evidently intends that if legal talent can help him in his extremity he is going to be helped. He has engaged as counsel to look after his interests Joseph H. Choate, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Gustave V. Menzies, an Indiana lawyer who was once in the navy and who was in Capt. McCalla's class at Annapolis. Mr. Choate and Mr. Menzies—Mr. Ledyard was not in attendance yesterday—were duly presented, and at precisely 12 o'clock the court was convened. The courtroom was cleared for a few moments, everybody, including Capt. McCalla and his counsel, being sent out into the corridor.

When they all came back the Judge Advocate announced that the court would sit in open session during the time the inquiry lasted, and then he read for the first time the precept convening the court. It was a very short document, and was as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1890.
To Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, United States Navy, West Newton, Mass.:

A court of inquiry, consisting of yourself as senior member and President, and Commodore William P. McCann and Capt. Oscar F. Stanton, United States Navy, as members, and Lieut. Perry Gorst, United States Navy, as Judge Advocate, is hereby appointed, and will convene at the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., at 12 noon on Tuesday, March 11, 1890, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The court will diligently and thoroughly inquire into the management of the United States steamship Enterprise, the system or systems of discipline which have prevailed on board her, and any case of cruelty toward, or oppression or maltreatment of, any officers or crew of said vessel upon her recent cruise from the 4th day of October, 1887, the date on which said vessel was placed in commission, to the present time.

The court will carefully investigate any complaints of the officers or crew of said vessel as to grave irregularity or illegal or unusual punishments inflicted or any undue severity exercised in enforcing discipline on board said vessel during the period specified.

Upon the conclusion of its investigation the court will report to the department its proceedings, the testimony taken, and the facts which it may deem to be established by the evidence adduced.

All expense incident on said inquiry is to be incurred by the public interests, and such service will continue until April 15, 1890, unless it is otherwise ordered.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.
Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk of the Department,
Washington, D. C., this 4th day of March, 1890.
B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

Commander McCalla asked for and received a copy of this precept, and the members of the court were then sworn to "truly, &c., inquire into the facts, &c." Everybody kissed a large Bible, and Admiral Kimberly observed that the next proceeding would be to go on board the Enterprise and read the precept to her officers and crew. The court was adjourned for that purpose, and Capt. McCalla led the way out into the drizzle.

The whole party embarked on the queer little steam ferryboat that runs over to the Cob Dock at which the white-hulled Enterprise was moored. Capt. McCalla chatted cheerfully with half a dozen people during the somewhat rickety voyage, and when the boat reached the other side he plowed manfully through the stretch of mud that led up to the gangway of his vessel.

The members of the crew had all been lounging about the forward part of the vessel, but the moment the Commander hove in sight they began bustling about, and when the board of inquiry got aboard they were all wondrously busy. An awning stretched over the quarter-deck was done up in a jiffy, the accumulated rain water on the decks was swished overboard, and a file of marines marched solemnly up on to the poop deck and solemnly presented arms. Commander McCalla was as busy as any of his men. He first ordered a muster of the whole crew and then he bustled about in various parts of his ship giving orders, and otherwise making life interesting for all concerned.

In ten or fifteen minutes every member of the crew, officers, and men—including half a dozen sick seamen who were brought out from the ship's hospital—were lined up on the quarter-deck, men on one side, officers on the other. The line was in charge of the poop deck maintained their placid attitude and kept on solemnly looking at the scene below them over the muzzles of their muskets. Commander McCalla then politely touched his hat and informed the Admiral that the ship's crew, with the exception of two men who were absent without leave, were assembled before him.

Lieut. Garst read the precept, which was eagerly listened to by the crew. When he had finished, Admiral Kimberly stepped forward and read from a piece of foolscap paper the following address:

To the Officers and Crew of the United States Steamship Enterprise here Assembled:

You have heard read the precept ordering a court of inquiry in the management of this vessel from Oct. 4, 1887, until March 4, 1890. If any officer or man here present has any complaint to make as to cruel treatment, or illegal or unusual punishments, or any unnecessary punishments inflicted, or any undue severity exercised in enforcing discipline on board during the period specified, he will step on the starboard side of the quarter deck and give his name to the Judge Advocate of the Court.

The resonant voice of the sturdy old Admiral died away, and for a minute there was dead silence. Not a man moved. Then there was a slight commotion at the very end of the long line of seamen, and a little fellow in blue came rolling out of the ranks and made his way across the deck, and stopped and faced the Commander against whom he wanted to prefer a charge. He stood there stolidly for a second or two, and then he was joined by a super sailor, who came from the other end of the line. Two others next came out together, and then a sooty-faced fireman climbed into the line on the starboard side of the deck. Three more men joined their plucky comrades, and then one of the solemn marines on the poop deck brought his piece to a sudden carry, walked down the stairs to the quarter-deck, and solemnly carried arms into the line that faced his commander. Another seaman made the ninth man in the line.

Not a word was uttered, not a sound was heard on the deck. The men who had left their ranks stood silently together, their eyes fixed hard on foggy space in front of them. Capt. McCalla stood still, looking with painful intentness at the reeking deck. There was another sudden stir, but this time it was among the group of officers standing just at the side of the Commander. Chief Engineer James Entwistle and Ensign G. W. Kline moved forward, and by their action signified their intention of joining their subordinates in the matter of making charges. They were the last, and when all the names had been taken by the Judge Advocate the marines saluted and the board of inquiry went back to its place of meeting.

While the Judge Advocate was taking down the names of the men, Commander McCalla called to his side Paymaster Mudd, who, receiving a paper pad and a pencil, took down the names also at the request of his superior officer. The names the men gave—seven of them at least, the other two could not be obtained—were M. Keavy, William Fitzgerald, J. W. Bitner, Paul Hennig, J. W. Henning, S. G. Westberg, and A. C. Neill.

Nothing further was done yesterday. The board will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when the taking of testimony will be begun.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE COURT.

The general opinion in navy circles is that no fairer board could have been selected, as its members represent three distinct classes in the service, classes well known to navy officers, but not generally known in civil life. For instance, it is said Admiral Kimberly represents the conservative men in the navy. He is not hasty in forming an opinion, but very determined once his mind is made up. As President of the court, Commander McCalla, it is thought, could wish for no better officer than Admiral Kimberly. Capt. William McCann, on the other hand, as a disciplinarian, may be almost termed a humanitarian. He is averse to harsh or severe treatment, and has the knack of winning the good will of his men. Because of the natural temperament of officers of Capt. McCann's class, the friends of Commander McCalla are expecting very little leniency from him. Capt. Stanton, the third member of the court, is known to be one among the very strictest disciplinarians in the navy, and a firm believer in heavy sentences.

It would seem, navy officers are saying, that the Judge Advocate General's office has been particular in selecting the members of the court, to detail officers known to be peculiarly distinct from one another in habits and characteristics.

The detailing of only three officers on the court of inquiry is in accordance with the regulations governing the navy, which provides for only three members for such duty in addition to a Judge Advocate. The duty of the latter officer is to put all questions to the prisoner, to examine all witnesses, and to receive, submit to the court for approval, and put all counter-questions from the prisoner to the witnesses. The duty of the court of inquiry is simply to determine whether or not there is sufficient ground from the evidence produced to warrant a court-martial.

It is expected that should Commander McCalla be tried by court-martial the full number of thirteen officers will be detailed for the court. This number will, it is thought, consist of an Admiral for President, a Commodore, and the remaining members of Captains and Commanders senior to the accused.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The benefit performance to be given to Frank C. Bangs at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow afternoon will command increased attention from the fact that William H. Crane will be seen for the first time in New-York in a new character. He and his company will present "Papa Perrichon," an adaptation by T. Russell Sullivan of the French play in which M. Coquelin made such a hit during his American engagement. Mr. Crane in a new part is an event in the stage history of New-York, and should of itself fill the house independently of the charitable object of the entertainment.

W. M. Mestayer and Theresa Vaughn (Mrs. Mestayer) have been engaged by John Stetson to play the Grand Inquisitor and Tessa in his "Gondoliers" company. They will open with the organization in Boston. Last evening they were at Salmon-making "points" from the performance of D'Oyly Carte's company.

Henry E. Abbey is invading Boston this week and taking the money of her citizens for two of his enterprises. The London Gaiety Company is doing a large business at the Tremont (has been seen there this season, and the advance sale of seats for the Patti and Tamagno operatic performances of next week is so large that the financial success of the short season is already assured.

Al Hayman sails on the Etruria March 31, to join Bronson Howard in London. Mr. Howard has cabled an order for a complete outfit of "Shenandoah" printing, and the play will probably be produced in London soon after Mr. Hayman's arrival.

"Lord Lorimer's Secretary," with the same cast as that at the Broadway Theatre, will be the attraction at Niblo's next week.

"The City Directory" is in the second month of its successful career at the Bijou. Manager Rosenquest says the farce will certainly not be withdrawn so long as it continues to turn people away.

Sydney Rosenfeld has engaged Mme. Ponisi to play Mrs. Arden in "The Stepping Stone" at the Standard. Mr. Rosenfeld's lease of the Standard will expire April 5, and on the following (Monday) "The Stepping Stone" will be transferred to the New Park Theatre, succeeding Mr. Frank Daniels.

HAD TO DRINK POISONED RAIN WATER.

Amandas Anderson, a sailor, filed a libel in the United States District Court yesterday for $5,000 damages against the brig John H. Crandon. Anderson alleges that he shipped on the brig on July 19, 1889, for Montevideo and that on the voyage the Captain failed to furnish him proper drinking water. He was given rain water which ran off the roof of the cabin and which became impregnated with lead from the paint on the roof. In consequence, he says, he is now suffering from lead poisoning and paralysis.

MRS. WINSLOW'S IBSEN READINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that we wince when the word "culture" is applied only to Boston? Do we not deserve to be ignored in the literary march of improvement when we show such total indifference as has been accorded this Winter to Ibsen's plays?

While enjoying the excellent performance recently given here of "The Doll's House," the thought and wish that something would rouse us to an appreciative knowledge of its author's works was almost oppressive in its continued iteration. Mrs. Erving Winslow's perfect rendering of the "Pillars of Society" this afternoon, one of the strongest of Ibsen's plays, has fully answered the thought and gratified the wish. It is needless to say the reading was attended only by the most cultured and refined among New-York's literary women.

The play was well chosen for the first of a short series to be given us, as being one of the Norwegian dramatist's most finished works—clear cut as a Roman intaglio of great price, and carried with a firm and swift hand to a most satisfactory denouement. In the four acts not a lagging line or a weak point could be detected, and our curiosity was aroused and our interest sustained in a manner seldom accorded to our parlor readers.

Since the Browning cult even æsthetic and hypercritical Boston has gracefully bowed itself to one side before the "Ibsen school" of dramatic realism. Let us, in atoning for our tardiness, be sincere and enthusiastic in offering, first, our most intelligent attention, and then, with greater thanks to Mrs. Winslow, our hearty homage to the self-exiled artist and his plays.

L. K. H.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10, 1890.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The Winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic, and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about every body in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequaled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. Try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic and I recommend it to all who have that tired feeling."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire GOOD COOKING. good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.
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A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

The United States Official Investigation

Of Baking Powders, recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in strength and leavening power.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

IT WILL BE GIVEN AT THE COMING WOMEN'S FAIR.

The ladies in the Executive Committee of the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, at 329 Fifth-avenue, met yesterday morning at the parlors of the Lenox Lyceum and listened to A. B. De Frece outline his plans for the great Electrical Exhibition to be held at the Lyceum for the benefit of the Exchange for six weeks, beginning Easter Monday, April 7. The President of the committee, Mrs. W. G. Choate, presided, and facing her were Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss E. S. Vaill, Mrs. B. H. Bristow, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. J. H. Schiff, Mrs. Birdseye Blakeney, Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, Mrs. John Paton, and Mrs. J. C. Lathrop.

Mr. De Frece said that Mr. Edison had taken the greatest interest in the exhibition and had, besides sending in his personal check to the fund for $5,000, loaned the whole of his wonderful exhibit at the recent Paris Exposition. It will be spread on raised platforms on the auditorium floor around an ornamental wooden pillar 25 feet high, in which will be inserted 5,000 vari-colored incandescent lights. Fourteen festoons of similar lights, 5,000 in number also, will be strung from the top of this pillar to the walls, and inside the pillar Mr. Edison will put one of his newest inventions. It is a combination of lights, mirrors, and kaleidoscopes, and once each evening the auditorium will be darkened and this new arrangement, which has not yet been named, will throw all sorts of colored lights, moving figures, and unique effects upon the ceiling.

On the lower floor Mr. De Frece has arranged a very unique entertainment to be known as "A Peep at the Twentieth Century." A stage will be built at one end of the room on which a setting of a drawing room will be placed, and in it several ladies and gentlemen dressed in advance costumes will show how pleasant life will be in 2000 A. D. They will have a big keyboard set over the grate fire, and by pressing certain buttons on it an electric piano will come in and play for them, their ancestors will come down or up and pay them a visit, mechanical waiters will provide them with food, airships will stop at the window to take them on an outing, and many other remarkable things will happen.

Up stairs, in the parlors, the ladies will have their own exhibition of the Exchange work, and on the same floor will be an electric photograph gallery, a large phonograph exhibit, and booths of all sorts of electrical novelties.

The musical programme each day will be rendered by the Royal Hungarian Elite Orchestra of Buda-Pesth, under the leadership of Dr. Leo Sommer. This is the first appearance of this orchestra in America.

The opening night is to be an exclusive and high social affair. The fifty-four boxes have nearly all been spoken for at $25 a piece, and the general admission will be $2. Prof. C. F. Brackett of Princeton will read an address on "Modern Electricity," and many prominent men (among them Mr. Edison and Grover Cleveland) have signified their intention to be present. The admission after the opening day will be 50 cents.

AN INDIANA REFORMER.

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE LECTURES ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A talk about civil service reform was given by William Dudley Foulke of Indiana last night before the Friends' Literary and Library Association, in the hall at East Sixteenth-street and Rutherfurd-place. Mr. Foulke declared that the country had become a mere field for the periodical struggle for office. There should be some principle upon which the Government should be served other than the cry of "Turn the rascals out." What was wanted was some specific, operative law which would turn the rascals out and keep the honest men in office. Congressional patronage was one of the chief evils.

He had ascertained by canvass that each Congressman had about one thousand offices to distribute. One Congressman admitted to him that he had, since the beginning of his term, received 5,000 applications, which, being from his constituents, had of course to be answered, and yet the work of Congress was supposed to be to legislate.

Mr. Foulke compared the present system of politics with feudalism, and said that when Baron Matthew Quay began to encroach upon the Pittsburg Post Office, which was supposed to be exclusively the province of Baron Dalzell, the internal struggle which took place in the Republican Party proved the comparison.

Mr. Foulke was followed by a few words from Mr. George William Curtis, which were merely in approval of what the speaker of the evening had said.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

James J. Slocum was found guilty of murder in the first degree last night by a jury after several hours of deliberation. On Dec. 31 at 114 Roosevelt-street Slocum began to abuse his wife, Ellen, because she had crossed the hall of the tenement house to borrow some oil from a long-shoreman who occupied a room opposite the Slocums' apartments. He not only beat her with a club, but used a hatchet. The next day she was found dead in her room by neighbors.

Two weeks later Slocum was found hiding in a stable on Greenwich-street. Slocum had been drinking heavily on the night of the murder. The entire day yesterday was used in summing up by Lawyer Heinseiman for the defense and the Assistant District Attorney for the people. The prisoner was remanded until Friday for sentence.

Dress Trimmings.

We will open *Wednesday, March 12th,* a choice line of Paris Novelties in *Black Silk Vandykes, finest cut Jet Vandykes,* and *Fancy Embroidered Applique,* in all the latest colorings.

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Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

A LIVELY CONTEST IN THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the New-York Athletic Club for the election of officers was held last evening in the clubhouse, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street. When the Nominating Committee selected a ticket renominating all of the officers who served last year, with the exception of members of the Board of Governors, an element in the club which had a grievance against the old Board of Governors put up an independent ticket, and a lively contest was the result.

The Board of Governors selected the Nominating Committee, and it was claimed by the opposition faction that the regular ticket savored of a clique rule, the policy of which was to make money out of the members in ways entirely unnecessary, thus running the club in an extravagant manner. The opposition ticket was as follows: President—Walter G. Schuyler; Vice President—Vincent C. King; Treasurer—G. M. Hard; Secretary—F. D. Sturges; Captain—E. W. Knickerbocker; Governors for two years—M. E. More, J. T. Kelly, J. B. Moore, J. T. Nagle, J. J. O'Donohue, F. L. Rodewald, Thomas C. Taylor, and G. W. Sc

AMMIDOWN HAS HIS WAY.

HE AND HIS FRIENDS WIN BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECONSIDERS ITS ACTION ON THE M'KINLEY TARIFF MEASURE.

Protectionist Edward H. Ammidown and his friends succeeded yesterday in having reconsidered the vote taken at the special meeting Feb. 27 on the report respecting the McKinley bill, and the report, which is that of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, will now go to the United States Senate minus the objectionable—to the protectionists—report of the minority. By the action of the Chamber two weeks ago both reports were unanimously approved, that of the minority going into the majority's in the form of amendments. Mr. Ammidown must have been off his guard at the time, for he was silent, and he evidently did not realize what had been done until some time afterward. The special meeting yesterday was the result of his awakening.

Mr. Ammidown entered the meeting loaded for bear. He had with him a number of friends, who think as he thinks, and quantities of abstracts of reports of officials and speeches of members of Congress. It had been announced that the discussion would be confined to the three amendments which formed the minority report. But Mr. Ammidown in his enthusiasm forgot that and proceeded to review the whole bill exhaustively.

The interest taken in the matter was indicated by a big attendance. On the opening of the meeting Morris K. Jesup, who presided at the regular meeting, rose to a question of privilege and made a statement of the manner in which the majority report was adopted. Then Louis Windmüller opened the ball by moving that the previous vote taken at the special meeting be confirmed and not amended. Regarding the report of the minority, he said:

"It goes further only in the following three items: First, in asking that the privilege granted to importers of goods purchased abroad, of sending the value declared on the invoice be extended to the receivers of consigned goods. Sufficient safeguards are provided against their undervaluation; why then should the law compel our importer to sweat to a value, of which he knows at the time, that it is below the average of the market and expose him to a penalty, forfeiture, &c.? The shipper of goods purchased always knows the price which has been paid for them, while a consigner must arrive at a valuation by either taking the average price at which he sells or the cost, with a fair profit added to it. To give the American receiver of the former goods the privilege of correcting invoices when there is hardly an excuse for any mistakes, while denying it to the receiver of consignments, is not alone unfair, but hostile to a large body of respectable merchants here and inimical to our commerce with foreign nations.

"Second, it asks that the present law exempting the cost of packages, charges of transportation, and commissions from the valuation of imports. To impose them would materially add to the heavy burdens of taxation. It would double the duties on coarse wools, costing without charges nearly 12 cents per pound now, and put a heavy extra tax on our manufacturers of carpets by raising the cost of the largest portion of the wool which they consume 2½ cents per pound, the duty being 5 cents instead of 2½ cents when the value exceeds 12 cents.

"The third amendment, proposed by James McCreery, simply asks for a trial by jury to which we are entitled by Article 7 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States in all suits where the value in controversy shall exceed $20."

The motion was seconded. Then Mr. Ammidown, with a formidable pile of documents near at hand, arose and talked. He talked for nearly an hour and a half. He claimed that the McKinley bill was wanted by the importers, and had been prepared by Attorney-General Carlisle, Senator Beck, ex-Secretary Fairchild, and many other prominent men. He wanted to state that the very clauses objected to by the minority would be found in the Mills bill brought into the House two years ago. Yet the very newspapers that were howling against the McKinley bill would not find words enough to praise the Mills bill. The McKinley bill was not a partisan measure.

Regarding the distinction made between the consignor and the purchaser of goods, Mr. Ammidown wished to say something about the morals of the people of the continent of Europe. He didn't want to offend anybody, but he asserted that it was a fact that the oath of the people of the continental countries was of no value in matters where the Government was affected. Because of this laxity of morals, he declared that there were not two invoices out of ten that were not for some reason advanced in value by the consignees. He said that it had been found practically impossible to determine the market value of goods in the condition they were in when imported. The coverings were a part of the articles, which were prepared and sold ready for delivery. Yet the Supreme Court had decided by the law of 1883 that the Custom House must ascertain the value, exclusive of the coverings.

"It is," said Mr. Ammidown, "the determination of the Government that no one man shall have an advantage over another. The sole purpose of this law is to prevent those who are disposed to commit frauds from succeeding. It seems astonishing, with these ends in view, that any member of the Chamber of Commerce can stand up and oppose this bill, which proposes only to secure a fair and honest administration of the law. I can understand that they are largely influenced by what they have read in the press lately, which I have always consistently opposite to what they used two years ago." Mr. Ammidown said he was willing to concede to the minority the right of trial by jury.

Henry W. Curtiss announced himself as a commission merchant in foreign goods. A great deal had been said, he stated, as to how the Government was to be saved from fraud by this bill. It was monstrous that because goods were found to be undervalued 20 per cent a merchant should be branded as a criminal. This bill would drive out of business a fraternity of business men of which he was proud to count himself one, and would relegate the whole consignee business to men without repute, who had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Jackson S. Schultz had supposed the whole matter had been disposed of at the special meeting. He had certainly heard no objection to the report. He had understood that the Chamber had been vindicated. It was unnecessary to reopen the subject. He begged the members to set their faces against it. What was to prevent an interminable debate? If it could be reconsidered once, it could be again.

Mr. Schultz was going ahead to criticise the bill, when there were cries of "Question, question!" from Mr. Ammidown's friends. "That's cool," said Mr. Schultz. "That's cool. You let Mr. Ammidown talk an hour and a half and want to choke me off in five minutes."

Mr. Ammidown created some ironical laughter by stating that he had understood that the question was to be a short one, and that was why he wanted to and he had concluded that that was sufficient. He called for a vote on Mr. Windmuller's motion. It was lost by 32 yeas to 38 nays.

Mr. Ammidown then moved the adoption of the majority report as originally presented by the committee, and when he had concluded he sought to console the minority by adding the demand for trial by jury. The report was then adopted by a good majority.

Before the vote was taken James McCreery offered an amendment "that duties be collected on the value of goods as made up at the places of production," but Mr. Ammidown wouldn't have that at all, and his followers backed him up. It was laid on the table.

All this time nothing had been said about striking out the minority amendments, and after adjournment the question was raised whether they were not still a part of the report. But as President Smith said no, they will probably be stricken out any way. He claimed that Mr. Ammidown's motion did away with them.

QUIET AFTER THE READING SQUEEZE.

There was little in Wall-street yesterday to remind an observer of the exciting scenes of the day before. This was a very decided disappointment to the average broker on the Stock Exchange, for there were pretty clear indications on Monday night that the clash of speculating Reading interests was far from ended. But there is nothing remarkable in the accomplishment of important results over night in Wall-street. There is a belief current in Wall-street, supported by some circumstantial evidence, that a private settlement involving a good many thousand shares of Reading has been made outside of the Stock Exchange. This, however, is not generally understood. In fact, it can be said that it was not accomplished until rather late during the day yesterday.

Brokers most largely interested in Reading affairs were down town yesterday with offices open between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, as was also the case on Monday morning after the same offices had been closed all day on Sunday. There are many things to show that the recent squeeze in Reading was not by any means an accident.

THE MAYOR BOWS TO DUTY.

Mayor Grant designated two newspapers yesterday in which the time and place for a hearing of the application of the New-York City Suburban Railroad Company might be advertised. This was done in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor objects to this designation of newspapers, but in a statement issued from his office it is set forth that "on deliberation, however, he has concluded that the designation of newspapers for this purpose is not discretionary with him, but is merely a duty which he is bound to discharge."

The Mayor is opposed to that part of the railroad company's application which asks permission to lay tracks across Macomb's Dam bridge. He does not want any railroad laid across that bridge.

IN HONOR OF MR. JEFFERSON.

MR. CRANE WILL GIVE A PROFESSIONAL MATINEE OF "THE SENATOR."

The continued successful run of "The Senator" at the Star is due to the professional courtesy of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, whose engagement was to have begun at that house last Monday evening, but who consented to be transferred to the Fifth-Avenue, that the interests of his fellow-artist, Mr. Crane, might not suffer. As an evidence of their appreciation of this favor, which gives "The Senator" a chance for a continuous run until the middle of May, Messrs. Crane and Moss addressed the following letter to Messrs. Jefferson and Florence:

GENTLEMEN: Appreciating the courtesy displayed by you in the negotiations which have enabled us to prolong the run of "The Senator" at the Star Theatre, it is our desire that your company and yourselves shall witness a performance of this piece, and we therefore respectfully request you to attend a special matinée performance to be given in your honor on any afternoon you may designate, and to which the theatrical profession in general will be invited.

Trusting this may meet with your approval, we remain, cordially yours, WILLIAM H. CRANE.
THEODORE MOSS.

To this note Mr. Jefferson made this reply:

27 MADISON-AVENUE, March 10.

To W. H. Crane, Esq., and Theodore Moss, Esq.:

In the name of Mr. Florence and myself I beg to thank you for the kind offer you make of a matinée of "The Senator," and it is too tempting to decline. We shall be here for three weeks and propose to leave the arrangement of the date entirely to yourselves.

Again congratulating you on your success, I am, faithfully yours, J. JEFFERSON.

Thursday of next week has been fixed by Messrs. Crane and Moss as the date of the complimentary performance. It is to be given exclusively for the theatrical people playing or residing in New-York, who are cordially invited to attend and aid in honoring the special guests of the day. No tickets will be sold, and the general public will not be admitted.

CASHIER COURTER IN JAIL.

HE THOUGHT THINGS HAD BLOWN OVER, BUT THEY HADN'T.

Alpheus A. Courter, who was cashier of the Equitable Bank during the operations of the bank wreckers, and for whom detectives have been looking for the past two weeks, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday and was at once placed under arrest. Mr. Courter is the man who was indicted with Messrs. Pell, Wallack, and Simmons, but who discovered that his health required a little absence from town. He has been in Philadelphia, but returned to the city on Monday thinking the bank troubles had blown over. While riding down town in a Third-avenue car he met Mr. W. H. Mellins of the Lenox Hill Bank, who told him that he was wanted at the District Attorney's office. He therefore turned his way to the brownstone building.

After being put under arrest and having sent for his lawyer, Ambrose H. Purdy, Mr. Courter was arraigned before Judge Martine, pleaded not guilty, and was put under $10,000 bail. This he could not secure yesterday afternoon, and he was taken to the Tombs.

Five indictments stand against Courter. These are for forgery in the third degree in failing to enter up the checks for $50,000 each, drawn by James A. Simmons, John Satterlee & Co., and Pell, Wallack & Co. These checks he had certified to. Two indictments were found, under Section 601 of the Penal Code, which makes it a crime to receive deposits in a bank when the bank is insolvent. Courter, it is claimed, knowing the condition of the bank, received as deposits $500 from Charles A. Gerlach and $440 from Minnetta Ward. Mr. Courter expects to get bail to-day.

The Grand Jury are still examining the bank matters, and it is probable that some new indictments will be found before the investigation is finished.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS WILL BE COLLECTED BY EXPERTS.

Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, has announced that he has partially taken advantage of his legal authority to withdraw entirely from enumerators the collection of the statistics of manufacturers where he shall deem it expedient, and to charge the duty upon experts and special agents to be employed for that purpose.

The Superintendent has decided that the collection of statistics relating to iron and steel, coke, glass, the electrical industry, and to illuminating gas shall be collected by expert agents without regard to locality. Enumerators and special agents for cities and towns will therefore not be required to make returns for such establishments. The Superintendent in furthering the same idea has divided the cities and towns of the several States into districts in which the collection of the general statistics of manufacturers has been withdrawn from enumerators and charged upon special agents.

This list of towns and cities has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to-day the list has also been issued in the form of a bulletin, which is officially designated as Bulletin No. 3 of the Eleventh Census.

DR. DRAYTON'S VIEWS.

HE BELIEVES THAT CRIMINALS ARE NOT INHERENTLY BAD.

In his lecture yesterday afternoon before the Academy of Anthropology, at 9 University-place, Dr. H. S. Drayton recited some interesting facts concerning the education of criminal classes. The lecturer combated the oft-repeated asseveration that heredity was, in the main, responsible for crime.

"I see," he said, "no use in singing misereres over the woes which afflict society. Our blameworthiness we owe to ourselves. Men really are what they make themselves. Education is the most potent factor in correcting crime. It must be applied in all cases to attain the mental balance and self-control which make man's character noble. Bring out the human in the beings in our jails. If imbeciles can be trained to some degree of usefulness, how cruel is it to say that confirmed criminals cannot be."

One of the interesting points brought out by Dr. Drayton was the fallacy of the theory that consanguineous marriages are the cause of physical degeneration.

A CENTURY PLANT TO BLOOM.

In the course of a few weeks lovers of rare and beautiful flowers will have an opportunity of viewing a century plant in full bloom. The plant is at the greenhouses of J. Condon, 734 Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, and is about twenty-five years old. It resembles a huge cabbage, with the addition of long, spiked leaves, as much as anything. About three weeks ago Gardener Shanley noticed that a flowering shoot had begun to grow. It has attained a height of fully eight feet.

The shoot will continue to grow until it reaches about twenty-five feet, when it arrives at maturity, and about thirty branches shoot forth from the upper part of the stock, each bearing a cluster of from twenty to thirty cream-white flowers very similar in appearance to a cluster of tuberoses. The plant is a female. The shoot is its dying effort, for the blossoms scarcely in them the life of new plants and the mother plant dies in giving them birth. The plant will, it is expected, be in full bloom about the 1st of May, and it is the intention of Mr. Condon to exhibit it to the public.

TOOK THE OATH ON A PARLOR MATCH.

Chief Justice McAdam, in the City Court, yesterday took up again the tedious trial of the suit of Seth R. Johnson, a lawyer, to recover $1,980 on a note of the Chinese firm of Man Sing, Son & Co. This note Man Sing, Son & Co. repudiate and declare that Chu Fong, a very slippery Chinaman, forged it. Chu Fong, who is in the Tombs, says he forged the note at the direction of Mr. Johnson.

A number of Chinamen testified yesterday, among them Chu Yung Kow, President of the Chinese Six Societies, and another Chinese form of taking an oath was brought to light. The witness lighted a parlor match and blew it out. He was then prepared to tell nothing but the truth. Mr. Johnson's lawyer attempted to prove that the Six Societies was interested in the firm of Man Sing, Son & Co., and therefore in not having the note paid.

THE SUIT OF THE LANGDON HEIRS.

Yesterday was occupied by the Hon. Grover Cleveland, referee in the suit of the Langdon heirs against the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New-York, in hearing testimony on the part of the defense to show that the wharfage rights of piers and bulkheads on the North River, between King and Leroy streets, claimed by the plaintiffs to be worth several thousand dollars a annum, were really worth only from $300 to $500 a year. The expert evidence previously given before Judge Van Vorst was read by Mr. Wicker in substantiation of this proposition. The hearing goes on March 18, when it is expected that the case will be closed before the referee.

MRS. STORRS GETS A DIVORCE.

Judge Ingraham has granted Allen F. Storrs a divorce from George M. Storrs, son of the dead lawyer, Emory A. Storrs. The Judge says he is convinced that Mrs. Storrs was treated in a cruel and inhuman manner, that she had great affection for her husband and child, and that she was a devoted wife and mother.

'TIS ALL A BASE SLANDER

SUPERINTENDENT BACON'S CHARGES ARE DENIED.

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN REMOVED IF HE HAD NOT RESIGNED, SAYS TAMMANY—NOW FOR REAL REFORM.

The official voice of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday was the voice of Tammany Hall. Commissioner Loomis failed to appear at his desk. Chief Clerk Beardsley was on hand, however, as was also Deputy Commissioner Hagan. In making a sufficient excuse for the absence of their chief they volunteered also to furnish on his behalf an explanation of the charges made by Superintendent Bacon, and to reply to them as the agents of the department. What they did not know in regard to the charges which he specifically alleged in his letter of complaint to the Commissioner was much more voluminous than what they were able to tell.

They characterized nearly all of his statements as false, and declared that unless he had taken refuge behind some such bulwark he would have been involuntarily dislodged by removal within a short time. According to their story the department has never been better managed than it has been since the appointment of Mr. Loomis and Mr. Hagan. It was the watchful eye of Mr. Hagan, they said, which discovered the gross irregularities going on at the stable under Bacon's direction, and through Hagan's diligence and fidelity, according to their story, the city and the department would soon have been rid of a useless servant had not Bacon forestalled them by resignation.

Around the City Hall there were two distinct opinions in regard to Bacon's letter and the reply of the department officials. All of the Tammany crowd gave hearty indorsement to whatever Hagan and Beardsley had said, many of them going so far as to vouch for the correctness of this version before they were informed what it was. On the other hand, those who were disposed to take a sensible and non-partisan view of the matter saw in the letter of Bacon and in the reply of the department officials only what might have been expected since the purpose of Tammany became evident to rule the department by high-handed methods. Many of those who held this latter view were able to pose as prophets, for some time ago they had indicated a disclosure of methods such as has now come to pass.

It had been noticed for a long time by those who have had occasion to visit the department that Beardsley and Hagan were almost invariably the spokesmen for any official action. This has happened even when the Commissioner was present. He has been snuffed by the commoner subordinates, but apparent masters, to occupy quietly a seat in the corner while they did all the talking. Common rumor in connection with this has put down Mr. Loomis as merely a figurehead for the purposes of Tammany. It has been an open secret for several weeks in the Police Building and City Hall that he was appointed to the office of Commissioner because of his acknowledged respectability and without any idea that he would seriously attempt to exercise the functions of his office. This opinion has been fortified by what has actually occurred wherein Beardsley and Hagan have always been found in the front, and the Commissioner has confined himself to a discreet background. It has also been emphasized in the actual work performed by the department since Mr. Loomis became its head in the middle of January.

According to Beardsley and Hagan, the streets were never so clean at this season of the year as they are now. They say that the department books show this to be a fact, and that during February 4,200 more carloads of sweepings were collected than during January, and about 3,000 more than during February, 1889. This assertion is noldly made in the face of the condition of the city streets, which have become notorious. In the opinion of those who think they see through the game of Tammany to abandon and rule the department, it is quite time to carry out the part of the programme assigned by rumor to the Mayor, by which the resignation of Mr. Loomis will be requested in order to make a place for his diligent deputy, Mr. Hagan. This view does not concede that the streets are in any better condition than they were during the incumbency of Mr. Coleman. On the contrary, it seems to be a pretty well settled opinion that the promised reform in the management of this department has turned out a good deal of the boomerang, and that, if possible, the streets are now in a worse condition than when Mr. Coleman had them in charge.

This view of the matter is on the schedule as likely to occur to the Mayor in order to make a clean sweep of the department into the lap of Tammany. Mr. Loomis's title as respectable figurehead appears to have been finished, and in that case there can be no further hesitancy in the determination of Tammany to take complete possession of the department. Both Beardsley and Hagan seem to have been trusted as well as well their part in connection with this prospect. When they were asked yesterday if Mr. Loomis intended to resign or if they had any idea that there would be a chance in the Commissionership, they seemed completely surprised at the question, and Mr. Beardsley, speaking as if by authority, declared that there was nothing whatever in the rumor. Beyond an expression of surprise, Mr. Hagan did not intimate his opinion. His face wore an expression that seemed to say that he was well satisfied with the status quo; that he had the actual management of the department without any of the responsibility or odium attaching to failures to perform properly the public function assigned to it, but the idea of a new Commissioner, especially if appointed in the line of succession, did not seem at all repulsive to him.

The reigning department officials profess to be wholly blameless in regard to the delay in the proposed reform by which the contract system for cleaning the streets was to be re-established in place of the day-labor system now prevailing. They said that as long ago as Feb. 19 a form of contract was sent by their department to the Corporation Counsel, in order to get his view upon its legal sufficiency. He had not replied to them, and they were awaiting word from him before any further effort would be made to change the system of street cleaning. Inquiry at the office of the Corporation Counsel showed that this communication from the Street-Cleaning Department had not taken the usual course of reference to one of the assistants, but that it stood upon the books as unassigned. The clerk in charge of the books was unable to explain the omission, but his superior said that the paper had been taken in charge by Corporation Counsel Clark himself, and that it was still in his possession.

The reform officials were also doubtful yesterday to his habit of being absent from his office during business hours. No one else in his office was able to give any explanation of the delay. Outside of his office there was an abundance of opinion to the effect that the delay was part of the Tammany scheme to manage the Street-Cleaning Department solely in partisan interest, and wholly regardless of public convenience and comfort. One would not have to surmise when the document might emerge from the office of the Corporation Counsel, but it was generally thought that were it ever to see the light again it would be after the department had passed to the control of a man thoroughly identified with Tammany who could make contracts according to the wishes of that organization, or to whom could be given authority, if it were deemed desirable, to continue the present daily system and to fill up the pay rolls of the department with Tammany workers.

The appointment of Mr. Hagan as successor of Mr. Bacon, it is not yet ready to be given out. Deputy Commissioner Hagan said that he would guarantee that the stables, now vacated by Mr. Bacon, would be managed on a business basis, and that there would be an exact and complete accounting of all goods purchased and of everything worn out and sold. According to his version Mr. Bacon was allowed to remain in charge of the stables for seven years, employing the loosest possible methods of management, all of which now he declared would be beautifully remedied under his direction. He said that there had been only three removals of men holding important positions at the stable since he came in, and only one new office created, that of night foreman, which he said would be cut down at least one-half by this appointment. Among the 400 cart drivers only 20 had been taken on since Mr. Loomis came in, and some of them were extras, who secured only occasional work.

In regard to the useless timber now on hand at the stables, Mr. Bacon's advice was asked on this subject a month ago, and two hostlers whom he designated as all the men he could spare were dropped. Generally, Bacon's complaints were now for the first time brought to the attention of the department. It was his duty to make current reports of them.

"This man Bacon, you understand," said Hagan contemptuously; "do you know what he used to do when he had full swing? He used to divide his men into companies, according to where they lived, and send their names to the County Election Precinct Captains—you know, you understand. Every man knew that he would be called on by a Captain, and that to hold his job he must vote the tickets put in his hands by the County Democracy workers. When things changed, Bacon moved down into my district and sent word to me to get his name on the Tammany polls. I hear that he moved back to his old district last night, after he had renounced Tammany."

Including the four new appointments at the stable in the alleged total of twenty-four since Hazan's advent, eighteen come from Hagan's district.

Mayor Grant did not feel inclined to talk about the charges made by Mr. Bacon against Deputy Commissioner Hagan. "I cannot say anything about them," he said, "until Commissioner Loomis himself has time to look into them."

"What do you think of the condition of the streets now?" he was asked.

"I thought, up to the time that this last snowstorm came, that the streets were in a very fair condition. The snow and ice have, of course, made a great deal of trouble."

"Don't you think better results could be obtained if the contract system was substituted for the day's work system?"

"Well, I have not thought so up to now, but I am going to have a talk with Commissioner Loomis just as soon as possible, and perhaps after that I can say more on the matter than I can at present."

ENCOURAGING FISH NEWS.

THE STATE FISH COMMISSION HEARS SATISFACTORY REPORTS.

At the meeting of the State Fish Commission held yesterday Gen. Sherman said a number of complaints had been made to the commission against the District Attorney's office of this county that moneys had been collected from violators of the fish and game laws of which no accounts had been rendered to the proper authorities. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Chairman of the Committee on Game Laws in the Assembly to ask the passage by that body of a resolution calling on the District Attorney of this county to report "what suits for violation of the laws for the protection of fish and game have been commenced in his office since" Jan. 1, 1888; by what authority they were commenced; what disposition has been made of them; the amount of penalties collected; what disposition has been made of the penalties; the number of these suits settled without trial, and by what authority the settlements have been made.

Gen. Sherman also called attention to the fact that the bill which the commission caused to be introduced into the Legislature for the prevention of netting shad in the Hudson River on Sunday, along the shores of Westchester County, had been so amended by somebody as to destroy the enacting clause. As it stands at present the bill prohibits the netting of shad on Sunday north of the city of Hudson. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the commission earnestly protests against the passage of the bill in its present form, "as it will effectually prevent the procuration of a sufficient supply of shad spawn for stocking the Hudson River. The only measure which will enable the Commissioners to obtain the necessary supply will be to prohibit all shad netting on Sunday in all parts of the river."

Fred Mather, the Superintendent of the Cold Spring Harbor Hatchery, gave the results of a trip to Mount Pleasant Lake, Sullivan County, made at the request of residents of the vicinity to ascertain what kinds of fish it would be expedient to stock the lake with. Mr. Mather thought it probable that lake trout and landlocked salmon would thrive there. For transportation for fish and men is offered by the railroads. Mr. Mather said he had 280,000 salmon trout on hand not applied for and suggested that some of these might be sent there. The matter was referred to President Blackford with power.

The reports of the game and fish inspectors contained some interesting items. P. R. Leonard reported that dogs were running loose about the Adirondacks, killing deer. In Herkimer County Dr. William Balch, Dr. Henry Vandenberg, and Edward Willard, who shot two fawns in October last, settled recently by paying $90 fines and $43 92 costs. Inspector Henry Carr reports destroying in Cayuga Lake, during the month of February, eleven fyke nets worth $220. John Sheridan reports the destruction in Keuka Lake, during the month of January, of nets worth $445, and of others left before Jan. 1, worth $220. Violations of law on Oneida Lake have been restrained and punished with much success.

Altogether ninety nine persons have been proceeded against throughout the State for violations of game laws and fifty-nine have settled, the aggregate amount recovered being $1,808 27.

At the request of United States Fish Commissioner McDonald, forwarded through Senator Hiscock, 50,000 salmon trout will be sent to Otsego Lake. It was also voted to send 50,000 of the same fish to Oquaga, Lake Deposit, Broome County. These lots will be supplied by the Caledonia Hatchery.

Commissioner Burden said in reference to the published account of a ten-pound salmon seen leaping over the apron of the Manning & Paine paper mill dam at Troy on Feb. 22, that he had investigated the report and found it true. A salmon of about the same size was also seen there by Mr. Manning in December last. Mr. Burden added that salmon are multiplying rapidly in the Hudson, and that fishways will be placed at all the dams on the Upper Hudson this Summer for their benefit.

The propagation of salmon in the Hudson, he added with pride, is one of the triumphs of pisciculture, and the only thing needed to insure their further multiplication is the enactment by New-Jersey of an adequate law against netting. A bill for this purpose is now before the New-Jersey Legislature, and the commission is assured that there is a good prospect of its passage.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was active and strong all around, but there were no more fireworks in Reading. The market for that stock, by comparison with what happened the day before, was altogether lifeless and dull, though in the earlier part of the day there was a small premium paid upon cash stock. There are intimations of a private settlement between some of the most important Stock Exchange interests in this stock.

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News from the West grows each day more favorable from the railroad point of view. In addition to press dispatches, private communications have been received in Wall-street showing that Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association has made substantial progress toward the settlement of Western railroad rate troubles and the organization of a new association, which shall be more effective than preceding ones have been.

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Two or three things have happened to show the disposition of the Gould interests to arrance themselves upon the bull side. One was the announcement of the formal resumption of cash dividends upon Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock at the rate of 6 per cent a year. Figures given out yesterday officially showed that during the last quarter the company earned at the rate of over 9 per cent a year.

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The annual report of Missouri Pacific served also as an indication of the good feeling in Gould circles. Net earnings increased over $1,600,000, there having been an enormous saving in operating expenses along with a phenomenal increase in gross earnings. The official statement shows that after all fixed charges are paid and 4 per cent dividends provided for, the Missouri Pacific Company ends the year with a surplus of $678,000 against a deficit last year of over $1,100,000. This means earnings of nearly 6 per cent upon the stock.

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Atchison earnings for February increased $425,000, nearly 25 per cent.

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Brokers who have always been prominently identified with Vanderbilt interests have been quietly picking up a good many stocks during the last few days, their purchases being largely confined, however, to the regular Vanderbilt stocks.

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The new pool in Rock Island has accomplished some substantial results within the last day or two. Rock Island's official report will show net earnings close to 6 per cent.

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The excellent condition of the Middle States roads is beginning to make itself felt on the prices of their stocks. They are all rising in the market—not on jumps, but on slow investment buying.

LOOK OUT FOR SNEAK THIEVES.

Persons living in the district bounded by Greenwich, Seventh, and Sixth avenues, and Fourteenth and Eighth streets have had occasion to complain to the police recently of a number of sneak robberies of which they have been the victims. Thus far the police have not been successful in catching the thieves. The latter, after their usual custom, wait until the meal hour and then make raids upon the hat racks of the various boarding and dwelling houses within their chosen district. The work, because of the similarity of the methods employed, seems to have been done by the same persons. The latest robbery occurred yesterday, at the breakfast hour, of two valuable overcoats from the house 122 West Eleventh-street, occupied by Mr. George Beament.

MORE STODDARD LECTURES.

In consequence of the disappointment of hundreds who were unable to obtain seats for the Lenten lectures now being delivered at Daly's Theatre, Mr. Daly has arranged with Mr. Stoddard for a third course, to begin on Saturday next, March 15, and to be continued on March 17, 20, 24, and 27. The lectures, which will be given at 10 o'clock each morning, will be the same in subjects and illustrations as those of Courses A and B. The first will be on "The Castle-Bordered Rhine," to be followed by "Napoleon, from Corsica to the Throne;" "From the Throne to St. Helena," "Berlin in 1889," and "Switzerland." A few course tickets for this series, with choice seats, can be had on application to the box office of Daly's before Friday next.

A RECEIVER WILL RUN THE BUSINESS.

In the suit of John C. Hazard and Herbert Hazard against Rowland N. Hazard, Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed an order appointing H. K. Thurber as receiver of all the copartnership property and credits of the drug firm of Hazard, Hazard & Co. The order commands the defendant, Rowland N. Hazard, to transfer all property of the firm in his possession to the receiver. The receiver is authorized to conduct the business until he shall sell the property, and the defendant is enjoined from interfering in any way.

THE DEPRESSED ROAD WINS

PROPERTY OWNERS RECEIVE WHAT THEY HAVE ASKED.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND DEACON RICHARDSON FALL INTO LINE RELUCTANTLY.

The Atlantic-Avenue Railroad problem, which has been agitating Brooklyn property owners for many years, was solved in the most satisfactory manner yesterday by the decision by Mayor Chapin's Rapid Transit Commissioners that a depressed road was the proper one for that broad thoroughfare. These gentlemen have heard the opinions of hundreds of property owners. All spoke for a depressed road with the exception of a few men who keep small retail stores, and who feared that their hideously ugly signboards could not be read by passengers on a sunken road.

The Long Island Railroad Company and "Deacon" Richardson, backed by two newspapers, tried in every way to get an elevated road, but yesterday Mr. Maxwell of the Long Island Road appeared before the Commissioners and expressed his willingness to build a two-track depressed road. Later the "Deacon" called and said he was willing to do anything the Long Island Road wanted. "That company leases from me!" he added, "and as their lease has eighty-seven years to run I am willing to abide by it. When it ends I won't care what new arrangement is made."

The Commissioners, William F. Lane, C. Elliott Miner, Howard Gibb, and Edward F. Linton, together with Counsel George V. Brower and Engineer Probasco, met in the Garfield Building yesterday morning and had a brief conversation with J. Rogers Maxwell, representing the Long Island Railroad. At its conclusion Commissioner Lane announced that Mr. Maxwell had agreed to accept a depressed road. It was fortunate for him that he had, as subsequent developments showed, for the Commissioners were unanimously in favor of that kind of a road over all others. The only question was whether the Long Island Company absolutely needed a four-track road, which would cost $12,000,000, but Mr. Maxwell's statement that a two-track road would suit settled that.

The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the railway on the routes hereto-fore fixed and determined by this commission, by resolution passed March 4, 1890, shall be a depressed railway or railways and shall be constructed as follows:

A two-track railway on Atlantic-avenue from a point at or near the South Ferry to the city line.

A two-track railway from a point on Atlantic-avenue, between Suckman-street and Jardine-place, and curving southerly to the roadway of the New-York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railroad.

A single-track railway from a point on Atlantic-avenue, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to private property bounded by Sixth avenue and Carlton-avenue, and Pacific-street and Atlantic-avenue.

A single-track railway on Atlantic-avenue, between Berriman-street and Shepherd-avenue, and a single-track railway on Atlantic-avenue, between Montauk-avenue and Atkins-avenue.

A two-track railway on Atlantic-avenue from a point in the middle of Atlantic-avenue between South Elliott-place and Fort-Greene-place; thence northerly and westerly as described in said route marked Route 3-C.

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The branch track at Sackman-street is merely to connect with the Manhattan Beach Road, while those between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Berriman-street and Shepherd-avenue, Montauk and Atkins avenues, and Fort Greene-place and South Elliott-place are to connect with storage yards and freight stations. The resolutions contained no suggestions in regard to cost and Commissioner Lane said he could give no reliable figures.

This future will, of course, depend upon whether the road will be built in a plain open cut or whether the cut is to be partially covered as is the case with the Park-avenue road in this city. The latter plan is favored by the property owners.

A prominent engineer said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he would build a covered road, inclosed by a handsome railing, the roof covered with earth suitable for the cultivation of plants and flower beds, for about $6,000,000. An allowance of 5 per cent interest on this investment would make the annual cost of such a road $300,000, just the sum mentioned by Mr. Maxwell as the amount the company would be willing to spend for the right of way to the river front.

When these resolutions had been formally adopted, Commissioner Lane made a little speech to his fellow-Commissioners, in which he spoke of having explained their decision on the subject of the proper kind of a road, and stated that he was convinced that the right thing had been done.

"Deacon" Richardson followed them with his facetious remark about the renewal of his lease eighty-seven years hence, and added: "My own opinion is that the plan submitted by Mr. Parsons, which called for an open cut fifty feet wide, was the best for all parties concerned if the avenue could afford such a cut. I don't know how the Long Island Road Company came to think of a two-track depressed road, but I presume they have their reasons for doing so. I think the advance of Brooklyn will exceed the anticipations of any of us, and that a four-track road would meet the great wants of the city in the near future.

"I have not consulted the directors of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company on this particular project, but feel safe in saying that they will agree to what the Long Island Railroad Company wants in the way of a depressed road. There will be no difficulty between the Long Island Railroad Company and the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company in agreeing on the road they [the Long Island Railroad Company] desire to build."

Vice President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Long Island Railroad said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"Of course my own personal opinion all along has been in favor of the elevated road rather than the tunnel plan. I don't think that anybody will ride on a tunneled road more than once and only then just to see what it is like. The elevated road, depressed road for through travel, but for local rapid transit the elevated road is always the most popular. The depressed scheme will not compete with the other elevated lines that run nearly parallel with the Atlantic-avenue line. I don't think there is any doubt that a general public will take the elevated. As for the influence on the property in the neighborhood, I think the tunnel line will be as bad as it can be."

A COLLISION IN THE FOG.

A fog hung over the bay and rivers yesterday. But, although it obliged the harbor pilots to use the greatest caution, it was not dense enough to cause any serious delays in ferry travel. It remained thick all day.

A collision occurred in the East River just above the upper end of Blackwell's Island at 8:30 in the morning. The schooner John Potter, bound from Elizabethport for Boston with a cargo of phosphate, was proceeding up the river alongside of the tug Centre. The No. 3 of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway, with a car float in tow, was coming down the river. One corner of the car float struck the starboard bow of the Potter, smashing it in badly. The Potter soon afterward drifted ashore near Astoria. She was worth $3,000, but was not insured. The phosphate was worth $2,000 and was insured

A SEVERE CASE OF HAZING.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 11.—Will Dudley, a popular young man of eighteen, son of the Rev. Dr. J. F. Dudley, pastor of the First Congregational Church, was hazed in a brutal manner by ten classmates at the Washington High School yesterday afternoon. Dudley, it appears, had been tardy Friday afternoon, and consequently his class was deprived of a half holiday.

Yesterday afternoon, after school, Joe Alexander, aged nineteen, son of a member of the Board of Education, George McGregor, aged eighteen, son of the principal of the High School, and eight others fell upon Dudley, dragged him down stairs, bumped his head against the walls, cuffed and punched him, tore his trousers, and wound up by cutting off, close to the head, a large patch of his pompadour hair.

DESTITUTION AMONG INDIANS.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—Bishop Shanley of the Catholic Diocese of North Dakota was interviewed in Minneapolis and graphically described the condition of the 1,930 Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, not one of whom is able to live comfortably, owing to a misunderstanding with the Government.

These 1,930 Indians get, altogether, $5,000 a year from the Government for their support and some poor rations. Since Jan. 1 he says, fully 1,500 of the people have been left to shift for themselves. With Father Stephean, who was provided with funds by wealthy Philadelphians, the Bishop recently visited the reservation and found the greatest destitution and suffering.

ARBOR DAY IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, March 11.—Superintendent Draper will issue an Arbor Day circular about April 1, calling upon all persons interested to send in their views as to a general celebration of the day prior to April 25. Arbor Day will fall this year upon Friday, May 2, and Superintendent Draper will call for a general observance.

LOAN LIBRARIES TO SHIPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the Chickering Hall meeting in

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, March 11—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express.....	151	151	151	151	33
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	84	84	84	84	65
*Am. C. O. Tr. rets.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	360
American Ex.....	116	116	116	116	4
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	11,055
*Bfunswick Co...	29	29	29	29	250
Cameron Coal....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Canada Southern.	54	54¾	54¼	54¼	775
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	200
Ches. & Ohio.....	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	704
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	120
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	200
Chi. & Alton.....	129¾	130	129¾	130	55
Chi Gas Trust....	44	44¼	43¾	44¼	3,810
Chi. & N. W.....	109¼	110	109¼	110	1,700
Chi., Bur. & Q....	105¾	106	104¾	104¾	2,200
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	23,510
C., M. & St. P. pf.	116	116½	116	116½	709
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91	92¾	90¾	92¾	16,430
C., St. L. & P. pf.	61	61	61	61	900
C., O., C. & St. L.	70	70¾	70	70¾	2,720
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	500
Colorado Coal....	44	44¾	44	44	905
Col., H. V. & T....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	1,000
Com. Cable.....	103	103	103	103	100
Consol. Gas Co...	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	100
Del. & Hudson....	150¾	150¾	150¼	150¼	420
Del., L. & W....	136¾	137	136¾	136¾	9,880
Den., T. & F. W.	32	32	32	32	100
Den. & R. G. pf..	46	46	46	46	100
*Dist. & C. F. Tr.	37	37	37	37	100
Equi., S. & T....	5	5	5	5	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	100
Edison Gen'l El. Co.	105	105	105	105	310
Flint & P. M....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	150
*Great North. pf.	129	129	129	129	200
*Ill. Coal & Coke.	30¾	31	30¾	31	400
L. E. & Western.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	215
L. E. & West. pf.	63	63¾	63	63¾	500
Lake Shore.....	105¾	106	105	105¾	4,140
Louis. & Nash....	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	3,820
L., N. A. & C....	51	51	51	51	215
Manhattan Co....	105¾	10 ¾	105¾	106¾	4,007
Maryland Coal....	14	14¼	14	14¼	600
Michigan Central.	95	95	95	95	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113	113	113	113	22
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼	8,360
M., K. & T. tr. r.	11	11	11	11	300
Mobile & Ohio....	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Morris & Essex....	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	250
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18	18¾	18	18	1,000
Nash., C. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	200
N. Y. Central....	107	107¾	107	107¾	1,200
N. Y. & P. Coal...	8	8	8	8	100
N. Y. & Nor. pf..	24	24	24	24	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	2,940
N. Y. & N. H....	250	250	249½	249½	40
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	100
1st pf....	70	70	70	70	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28¾	29	28¾	29	200
North. Pac. West....	14½	14½	14½	14½	150
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	605
Ontario Mining..	40	40	40	40	33
Ontario & West....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	935
Oregon Imp. Co....	44	44	44	44	175
Oregon R. & N....	98¼	100	98¼	100	20
Oregon S. L....	46½	46½	45½	46	4000
Oregon & Trans.	36½	36¾	36¼	36¾	915
Pacific Mail....	38¾	39	38¾	39	760
Peo., Dec. & Ev....	18	18	18	18	25
Phil. & Reading.	39	39¾	38¾	39¾	43,720
Phila. & R. "Cal."	39¾	40¼	38¾	39¾	14,100
Rich. & W. P....	21	21¾	20¾	21¾	670
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	5
R., W. & O....	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
Rome, W. & O....	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	200
St. P. & O. pf....	93½	93½	93¾	93¾	50
Southern Pacific.	32¾	33¾	32½	33¾	900
*Sugar Ref. Co....	67¾	68½	67¾	68	3,415
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	56	57¾	56	56½	1,850
Term. A. & A....	100	102	102	102	100
*Tol., Peo. & W....	15½	15½	15½	15½	150
T. A. A. & N. M....	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	800
T. P. Land Trust.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	25
Texas Pacific....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	1,360
Union Pacific....	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	25,115
United Ro. of N. J.	280	280	280	280	100
Wabash pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	610
Wells-Fargo Ex.	143	143	143	143	20
West. Union Tel.	82¾	82¾	82	82¾	2,468
Wheeling & L. E.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	1,630
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Wis. Central....	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	300

Total sales.....209,010

*Unlisted. †Seller 20.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	1,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84	84½	84¼	84½	84,000
At., T. & S. F. Inc.	55¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	52,000
At. & Pac. inc....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	11,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112½	112½	112	112½	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Canada So. 1st....	108¾	108¾	10 ¾	108¾	18,000
Ches. & O. cu. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	22,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	81½	81½	81½	81½	5,000
Col., H. V. & T.	90	90	90	90	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s. deb.	104¾	104¾	104	104	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	93	93	93	93	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Iowa.	93	93	93	93	1,000
C., R. & St. L. 5s.	94	94	93¾	93¾	3,000
Clev. & Can. 1st..	94	94	94	94	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 91, r.	103¾	103¾	103	103	5,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 91, c.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	3,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Erie 2d.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	19,000
Erie 2d.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	7,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
Gen. & St. J. en.	117½	117½	117½	117½	7,000
Harlem c. 1st.....	127	127	127	127	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st....	76	76	76	76	4,000
Kan. & Tex. cn....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	21,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	1,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Lake S. 1st cn....	125½	125½	125½	125½	1,000
L. & W. B. cn. ass.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4,000
L. & N. 1st, P....	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	25,000
L. N. A. & Ch. cn.	104	104	104	104	33,000
Louis. So. 1st....	97	97	95	95	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910.	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s. c.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	21,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	104	104	104	104	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.....	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	20,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	114	114	114	114	6,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
N. & W. 1st, N. R..	117	117	117	117	1,000
North Mo. 1st.....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.....	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Nor. Pacific 2d....	113	113	113	113	1,000
Nor. Pacific 2d....	110	110	110	110	2,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. W. gold, c.....	126¾	127	126¾	127	15,000
N. W. 5s, deb.....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	8,000
Ohio & M. cn. 1st.	118½	118½	118½	118½	6,000
Oregon S. L. 6s....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	9,000
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	6,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	13,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st..	149	149	149	149	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	65	65	64¾	64¾	20,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	45	45	45	45	1,000
Read. gen. 4s....	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	51,000
Rich. & A. 1st. M. & C. Co.'s cts.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	9,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Rio G. W. 1st....	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, r.....	88	88	88	88	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	42,000
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	112½	112½	112½	112½	7,000
St. L., & S. F., cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
St. L., & S. F. gen. 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
St. P. & O. cn....	121	121	121	121	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	125½	125½	125½	125½	1,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.....	86	86	86	86	5,000
Shen. Val. gen....	54	54	54	54	10,000
T. C. & I. 1st. T.	99	99½	99	99	12,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	91¾	92	91¾	92	27,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	38¾	39	38¾	39	14,000
T., A. & A. and N. M. 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
T., A. & A. & N. M. 1st.....	106	106	106	106	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Union El. 1st....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	4,000
Wabash 1st.....	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
Wabash 2d.....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3,000
Wab. W. 1st.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
Wis. Cent. inc....	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000

Total sales.....$758,000

*Seller 20. †Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	4,500
Bullion.....	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Caledonia B. H.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Excelsior.....	.79	.79	.79	.79	100
El Cristo.....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Freeland.....	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	200
Gould & Curry.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Hale & Nor.....	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Little Chief....	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Mutual S. & M..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Mexican.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Ontario.....	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.81	.81	.81	.81	200
Silver King....	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Butter Creek....	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.60	3,000
Utah Consol....	.70	.70	.70	.70	200

Total sales.....9,500

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	927,000
Clearances.....					804,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34¾	34¾	34	34¼	6,330
Chi., Bur. & Q....	104¼	104¼	104	104	800
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91¾	92¼	91	92¾	12,300
Colorado Coal....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	200
C., St. P., M. & O.	81½	81½	81½	81½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	150
Chi., M. & St. P.	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	17,840
Chi. & N. W.....	109¾	110	109¾	110	20
Del., L. & W.....	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¾	3,670
Lake Shore.....	105¾	106	105	105¾	710
Louis. & Nash....	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	2,070
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼	5,330
Nat. Lead Trust.	18	18¾	18	18¾	420
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	20
N. Y. & N. E....	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	2,100
N. Y., O. & W....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	500
Oregon Trans....	36¾	36¾	36	36¾	70
Phil. & Reading.	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	18,120
Pacific Mail....	39	39	38	38	220
Pullman Palace.	250	250	250	250	450
Rich. & W. P....	20¾	21	20¾	21	2,180
Sugar Ref. Co....	68¾	68¾	68	68	350
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	56	56¾	56	56¾	50
Texas Pacific....	20	20	20	20	15,310
Union Pacific....	63	63¾	62¾	63¾	400
Western Union..	82	82¾	82	82¾	100
Wheel. & L. E....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100

Total sales.....88,350

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	$10,000
Canada South. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
D., L. & W. B. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106½	106¾	14,000
Erie 2d cs.....	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 7s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	7,000
North. Pac. 1st.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	40,000
Reading 4s.....	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	9,000
Texas Pac. 1st....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	12,000
Texas Pac. 2d....	38¾	39	38¾	39	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

COFFEE—Holders claimed full prices in private trade, but the demand proved less satisfactory, and the close was dull, with Rio, No. 7, flat bean, quoted at 19¼@.....Sales were reported of 4,500 bags Rio, of which Nos. 6 and 7 at 19¼c., No. 7 at 18¾c., No. 8 at 18½c. and Nos. 9 and 10 at 17¾c., and nominus ½c., at 17¾c.; 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 168 bags Bucharamango at firm rates ...And in the option line the movement was fairly active, but on a weaker basis, values receding in several instances 5@15 points, but leaving off steadily.....Cables from Europe of irregular, and at the close depressed, markets, while from Brazil again of disappointing character. The aggregate of option dealings for the day here was 80,250 bags....Somewhat freer deliveries were reported to Brazil ports, (to Rio Janeiro, 9,000 bags, and to Santos 6,000 bags.).....And here the March option closed at 17.00c.@18c., April at 17.80c.@17.85c., May at 17.70c.@17.75c., (range 17.65c.@17.75c. on sales of 26,750 bags.) June at 17.60c.@17.65c., July at 17.50c.@17.55c., (range 17.50@17.60, on sales of 10,250 bags.) August at 17.40c.@17.45c., September at 17.35c.@17.40c., (range 17.30c.@17.40c. on sales of 9,500 bags.) and October at 17.30c.@17.35c., (range of 17.05c.@17.30c., (1,750 bags for January, 1891, sold at 17c. and 750 bags for February at 17c.@17.15c.).....Both plans quoted the market there active and higher, adding that the Dutch sale of Coffee —consisting of 53,000 bags—was well distributed, and 1½c above the valuation of brokers on good ordinary Java and about 2c. over valuations on pale and yellowish sorts.

LOTTOS were offered with increased urgency in the speculative interest, and decreased for the day 4@7 points on a fair speculative movement; aggregate business here for the day on options, 93,400 bales, leaving off easy.....Cables of some what firmer, but irregular, and generally dull markets.....Fort deliveries quite moderate (since our last, 4,148 bales.).....Rio Spots closed here 11.37c.@11.38c., April at 11.39c.@11.40c., (range 11.38c.@11.44c.) May at 11.44c.@11.45c., (range 11.42c.@11.50c.) June at 11.48c.@11.50c., (range 11.48c.@11.53c.) July at 11.50c.@11.55c., (range 11.53c.@11.60c.) August at 11.54c.@11.55c., (range 11.53c.@11.60c.) September at 10.86c.@10.88c., October at 10.57c.@10.59c., November at 10.38c.@ 10.41c., December at 10.37c.@10.39c., and January at 10.38c.@10.40c.....And for prompt delivery no sales were reported to-day and values were left undisturbed.....Middling stood here at the close at 11¾c.@11¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was moderately dealt in as a rule, and continued heavy, in instances further yielding slightly, and closing dull.....Arrivals and 10,723 packages, for export and clearances hence, 5,987 bbls. and 18,016 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 40,576 sacks and bbls., and from Baltimore since last report, 2,000 bbls., against 3,906,431 bbls. in same time last year.....Sales reported of 24,850 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 8,450 sacks and bbls. to millpers.....of the sales were 1,700 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 15@$2 60, about 2,900 bbls. City Mills Extras, for West Indies and South America, at $4 25@$4 50, as to brands and packages mainly at $4 30@$4 35; about 8,250 bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which about 3,100 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras at $4 35@$4 90, mainly at $4 45@$4 90, with very choice to very fancy, in odd lots, up to $5@$5 25, and Straights, about fair to strictly fancy, at $3 85@$4 60, mainly at $4 15@$4 50, and No. 1 and Clears at $3 10@ $3 75, and Rye Mixtures, in barrels, at $3 35@$3 75; about 7,100 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, in good part Straights, at $4@$4 25, and Patents at $4 50@$4 55; 1,150 bbls. Southern do., 1,050 sacks and bbls. Minnesota and 1,200 sacks and bbls. Fine, at, in instances, a shade easier prices though the actual changes were not important.....And of RYE FLOUR, 600 bbls., in lots, here, at $2 75 @$3 25; cornmeal, 2 bbls. Superfine, fair to very choice, and up to $3 10 for fancy.....And of CORNMEAL, 750 bbls., including Brandywine at $2 55, and about choice to fancy Yellow Western at $2 40 @$2 55.....City coarse Yellow Cornmeal, in bags, at 70c.@72c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in moderate request at $1 25@$1 40 for fair to very choice.....RYE and CORN MEAL last quoted.....And of BARLEY further sales reported of about 19,000 bushels ungraded Canada within the range of 58c.@63c., and 10,000 bushels six-rowed State, early April, on private terms, (at 64c. for 7,000 bushels).....And of BARLEY MALT with 40-lb. closing strong at 70c., (about 11,000 bags 40 to 60 lb. sold by local millers at 65c. @70c.)

WHEAT—More activity was noted in the speculative interest, the aggregate of option sales and exchanges given as 4,464,000 bushels; but again on an unsettled, and at the close weak, market, the final range being about the same as for Monday.....Cables were generally of heaviness, and Western reports of variable and through the later trading more or less depressed markets.....And for early delivery Winter wheat was offered for sale for export and local milling, though, as far as verified, not nearly up to the amounts which rumor had it that had changed hands; and where business was completed, the advance was fully maintained by buyers. About 174,000 bushels Wheat were reported sold, of which, (apart from some exchanges of options for cash, on recent contracts,) about 12,000 bushels were credited to shippers, including about 24,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring, to arrive, delivered, at 96¾c., and about 88,000 bushels ungraded Red, within the range of 76c.@85¾c., mainly at 80c.@81c., and about 72,000 bushels to local millers, including 40,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring, to arrive, delivered, at equal to 98c., (or 9⅝c. over the May option,) and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, at equal to about 94¾c., (or 8¼c. over the May option,) and about 24,000 bushels No. 2 Red, delivered, part at equal to 88c., (or 1⅝c. over the May option,) and shippers were said to have taken about 44,000 bushels Red Wheat, via near-by ports.....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 253,339 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 29,671 bushels.....Receipts here, 141,050 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 62,786 bushels, (of which 46,829 bushels for Liverpool and 45,957 bushels for Bristol,) while from near-by ports clearances note of 207,076 bushels, (of which were from Baltimore 91,200 bushels for Bordeaux and 16,000 bushels for Antwerp,) and from all Atlantic ports since Sept. 1, 11,169,487 bushels, (an increase of 5,934,381 bushels as compared with the same time last year,) and aggregate of Wheat and Flour in Wheat (equivalent) on passage to Western Europe, 2,984,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 952,000 bushels.....And here the March option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 86¾c. (range 85¾c.@86¼c.) April at 86¼c., (range 86c.@ 86¾c.) May regularly at 86¾c., (range 86¾c.@ 86¾c. subsequently back to 86¼c.@86¾c. on sales and exchanges for the day of 2,728,000 bushels,) June regularly at 85¾c., (range 86¼c.@86¾c.) July at 84¾c., (range 85¼c.@85¾c.) August at 83¾c., (range 82¾c.@83¼c.) September at 83¼c., (range 83½c.@83¾c., and December at 80c., (range 79¾c.@80c.)

CORN—Was without further material alteration on a fairly active movement, shippers showing increased interest, with the close of steadiness.....Arrivals here to-day, 12,800 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 407,263 bushels, and last week from all Atlantic ports given as 3,057,280 bushels, (including 787,415 bushels from New-Orleans,) and since Sept. 1, 45,919,520 bushels, against 34,480,537 bushels same time last year, and aggregate on passage to Western Europe, 9,956,000 bushels, (a decrease for the week of 840,000 bushels.).....Sales reported 2here of 1,428,000 bushels, of which on options 1,072,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and future delivery 356,000 bushels, (about 276,000 bushels credited to shippers,) in addition to further export takings via near-by ports to a fair extent on New-York account.....Included in reported sales were No. 2, in elevator and store, at 36c.@36¼c., and delivered at 37c.@37¼c., closing at 37c.; do. deliverable in June, July, and August, 90,000 bushels, at 38¾c.; No. 2 Corn, March option, at 36 1-8c.@36¾c., closing at 36¼c.; do., April, at 36 9-16c.@36¾c., closing at 36¾c.; do., May, at 37¼c.@37¾c., closing at 37¼c.; do., June, at 37¼c.@37¾c., closing at 37¾c.; do., July, at 38c. @38¼c., closing at 38¼c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 36c., and delivered at 37c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 39c.@39½c.; old do., in store, at 42c.; steamer White at 38¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow, in elevator, at 37¾c.@38c.; No. 3 at 34¾c., and delivered at 36c.@36¼c.; Low Mixed at 36c., and delivered at 37¼c.; Rejected at 30c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 27c.@37½c., as to quality and condition, mainly at 30¼c.@37¼c.

OATS—Was reported firm, with fair demand for near-by delivery—in good part for export—though in the instance of No. 2 Oats at somewhat easier prices, while in the option line the business was slow, but decidedly firm at slight advance.....Receipts here 91,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 30,978 bushels, (of which 30,024 bushels for Marseilles,) and from near-by ports, 19,637 bushels.....Sales reported of 360,000 bushels, of which on spots 145,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 115,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for prompt and early delivery about 352,000 bushels, (about 130,000 bushels No. 2 White and the balance No. 2 Oats, for shipment to Liverpool and the Continent).....Included in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 30c., and delivered, at 30½c.; No. 2 Oats, prompt, at 28¼c., quoted at 28¾c.; do., May, at 28¼c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; No. 3 White at 29¼c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28¼c.@28½c., mainly at 28¾c., closing at 28½c., and delivered at 29¾c.; do., March option, 28¾c.; do., May, regularly at 28¾c.@ 27c., closing at 27c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, at 28c.; Rejected at 27c.; ungraded White at 29c.@34¼c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@30c., as to quality and condition.

HEMP—Without quotable change on a dull market.

HIDES—In moderate sale within our former range.

HOPS—Though showing little life, the market was quoted essentially as before—for the finer qualities ruling firm. Shippers are very reserved.....Prime to strictly choice State quoted at 17c.@ 19c., and down to 14c. for common, and Pacifics at 18c.@17c. for best, and down to 12c. for good, (all of last year's crop), on sales of 240 bales Hops cleared, hence for London, (via Liverpool.)

METALS—Were extremely tame in the local market, but without further important changes as to values.....Lead, both domestic and foreign, quoted at 4.40.....Pig Lead, prompt at 3.97½c.....Pig Tin, prompt, at 20.55c., and for June at 20.05c.....Spelter, for March, at 4.25c.....Iron and Iron products about as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin ruled quiet, within the range of $1 15@$1 20 for Strained to Good Strained.....And spirits of Turpentine firmer, though active; sold at the close at 42½c.@42¾c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum again weakened, on freer offerings and a very moderate inquiry, and left off steady at 92⅞c. bid, (range 92¾@93¾c.) on sales of 227,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, as last quoted, on a light business.

PRODUCE—Breadstuffs were again somewhat stronger and had a fair share of attention.....PORK was in moderate request, chiefly for shipment, at steady prices, including Mess at $10 75@ $11 25 for new, $10 50@$10 75 for old, and other kinds at unaltered prices, (350 bbls. sold.).....DRESSED HOGS were in ready sale, with city quoted at the close up to 5¼c.@5¾c., as to weights. (Pigs at 5 15-16c.@6c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 40,963 head.....CUTMEATS were in demand and firm, including Pickled Bellies, 14-lb. at 5c., 12-lb. at 5¼c., 11-lb. at 5¼c., 10-lb. at 5¾c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4¾c.@4¾c.; Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@9¾c., and other kinds as before, (250 bxs. Rib Bellies, 10-lb., sold at 5¾c.).....And of Western Steam LARD sales were reported of 400 tcs., to arrive and here, at $6 35@$6 40, closing at $6 40@$6 42½.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 4,750 tcs., and again hardened for the day slightly, leaving off firmly, with April at $6 41, May at $6 42, (after selling at $6 41@$6 43,) July at $6 40, (after selling at $6 48 @$6 50,) August at $6 55, September at $6 60, and October at $6 64, (after selling at $6 64@ $6 67).....And of CRUDE Steam Lard 270 tcs. sold at $5 85.....Refined Lard for the Continent at $6 15@ $6 70

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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A GREAT RAILROAD DEAL

BURLINGTON AND NORTHERN CHANGES HANDS.

APPARENTLY BURLINGTON AND QUINCY BUYS, BUT PERHAPS THE MANITOBA AND THE PENNSYLVANIA DO.

Wall-street had a sensation yesterday. The Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad, it was announced, had passed—or was about to pass—into a new control. Popularly this new control was credited to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, but in important quarters there are suggestions that the Burlington and Quincy will ultimately be found to figure less prominently in the deal than will the Manitoba and the Pennsylvania, which are credited with contemplating a great transcontinental route.

The Chicago, Burlington and Northern has been the chief thorn in the Western railway side. It has been the foremost of the rate disturbers. No recent railroad war in the West has failed to have the Burlington and Northern conspicuous and active in it; most of these wars have really been started by it and maintained by it.

Naturally, therefore, the announcement that this leader of the freebooters had finally been captured and would hereafter keep the peace made Wall-street enthusiastic, a fact that was displayed by hurrahing brokers and booming quotations on the Stock Exchange. Another "West Shore deal" was accomplished, cried Wall-street, and all over the Stock Exchange district there was the happiness of excitement and new air castles.

It was not, however, until the stock market of the day was close to its close that the inspiring news got currency, and advancing quotations chased one another hot-footed down the tape; the Stock Exchange's adjourning gong intervened and checked the hubbub just as it was beginning to get fairly under way. But, though official quotations ended then, there was no lagging in the Street's excited interest. No other topic was anywhere discussed. Illustrative of the importance with which representative Wall-street men regarded the news is the fact that the head of one of the leading commission firms of the Street, about to start for Europe, forfeited the expenses of passage offhand and abruptly rearranged various important business so as to remain here at this time. It was intimated, too, that Jay Gould, influenced by the new deal, had determined upon a quiet return from his Western trip.

The news came out by way of special dispatches from Boston. Messrs. Shaw & Shaw, Charles Head & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., W. F. Lawson & Co., Work, Strong & Co., Henry Allen & Co., and other prominent Stock Exchange houses with Boston connections were all in receipt of the report about the same time, and the official announcement was only a little later. The whole street was surprised. Nobody was prepared for such news. The secret had been kept far closer than such secrets can usually be kept. This was the form of the official statement—a circular to Chicago, Burlington and Northern stockholders, signed by J. M. Forbes, Chairman of the company's Board of Directors, and issued after the control of the company had changed hands:

"An offer has been made to purchase the stock of this company at $40 per share cash, in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. In view of the advantageous manner in which the road it is considered by the Directors of the company to be for the interest of stockholders to sell at this price. All stockholders desiring to avail themselves of the offer must deposit the certificates of stock to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State-street, within sixty days from date, after they have been countersigned at the office of the company, payment to be made on delivery of certificates presented as above on and after March 20, 1890. The Directors have unanimously agreed to turn in their own holdings of stock at the same price, and recommend other stockholders to do the same."

The history of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad has not had much in it to make its friends proud. It was built by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy "insiders" for the very thinly-disguised purpose of unloading it upon the Burlington and Quincy Company. Its sale to that company was at one time reported to be practically completed at $90 a share—over twice the figure now quoted. But there were obstacles in the way of this sort of buccaneer financiering, and the "deal" fell through. Ever since the road has apparently been of no use except to help along stock-jobbing schemes. It has been operated at a heavy loss. Its one aim has been to cut rates and precipitate Western railway wars. The war now existing was its creation. In Wall-street it has been common talk that the road's owners were by these guerrilla tactics endeavoring to compel some of the big companies to buy it. But nowhere outside of the strictest "inside" circles has there been any idea that this result was so close to accomplishment.

Friends of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road say that the consummation of this deal will be found to have an influence and a significance far beyond what anybody yet suspects. Practically, they say, it establishes peace among the Western railroads. President J. H. Cable of the Rock Island system said last night: "If the deal goes through, its importance cannot be overestimated. It will give us a clear atmosphere out West."

A Director of the Union Pacific Company said: "It changes the whole railway situation. It does for Western roads precisely what the West Shore deal did for the Eastern trunk lines."

In Gould circles similar enthusiastic comments were made. A Missouri Pacific Director says: "This deal is the biggest thing that has happened in railroad circles in years. The West Shore deal was no bigger."

Members of the Stock Exchange, brokers who profit by commissions on other people's business, and speculators who make their own bets, were in the same happy mood. They all insisted that the execution of the deal would prove the salvation that Wall-street has been so long wailing for and waiting for. The "public," they think, will gain new confidence and get back to its old investment and speculative love. Private dispatches from Chicago last night indicated that the speculative contingent there had whipped over to the bull side of the market. And reflective of the universal hopefulness inspired by the day's notable news, there was a lot of effervescent happiness in the corridors of the Windsor Hotel last night, where a miniature Stock Exchange discussed the uppermost topic, and speculated on its consequences.

There are grounds for the belief, however, that Wall-street does not yet comprehend the whole deal which is now practically completed. There is reason for suggesting that before long it will be found that the Burlington and Quincy is really only one of the factors in the transactions. The Manitoba Road may be in it. The Pennsylvania Road may be in it. They both may be in it. They may be found, even, to be more largely in it than the Burlington and Quincy is.

The Burlington and Northern is a spur running from the Burlington and Quincy's main line north to Minneapolis and St. Paul. It goes into territory where the Quincy Company has no interests. But it would be of use to the Manitoba, terminating at St. Paul and Minneapolis, with which to reach toward Chicago. But the notice that was issued yesterday by Burlington and Northern stockholders says the sale is "in the interest of" the Quincy. In that phrase, "in the interest of," it is suspected that there is a secret hidden. If the Manitoba is the buyer, or one of the buyers, the transaction might not be made in the Quincy "interest" by a traffic deal which would permit the Manitoba to run over the Quincy tracks from the Northern's terminus into Chicago. There would be big trackage and other revenues in this for the Quincy. The Manitoba and Quincy are in no sense nor to any extent rivals. This trackage deal would have business sense and profits back of it.

President Hill of the Manitoba system has lately been in this city. He was also in Boston; that is the Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Northern headquarters. He was also in Philadelphia; there are the Pennsylvania headquarters. It has been well understood for some time among insiders that close affiliations exist between the Manitoba and the Pennsylvania. Directors and officers and clerks are much together, and it was a long time ago tacitly arranged (if, indeed, it was not made the subject of a regularly-executed documentary agreement) that eventually the Pennsylvania and Manitoba should be brought into close relations and made parts of a great transcontinental system, though not necessarily as a single corporation. By the use of the Burlington and Northern, with trackage over the Quincy into Chicago, the Manitoba and Pennsylvania are brought together.

The Manitoba has now to build only 800 miles to reach the Pacific. The use of the Burlington and Northern loop will make a Pennsylvania-Manitoba system stretching from ocean to ocean. This theory of the new deal comes from Philadelphia, where it is supported by the statements of a high authority close to President Roberts of the Pennsylvania. If the Manitoba and Pennsylvania are the purchasers, (with the Burlington and Quincy as a side partner merely,) there is escape from the scandal which would be threatened had the Quincy "insiders" simply unloaded an unprofitable property upon the bigger company, which they control and other fat folks own.

BOSTON, March 12.—At 2:05 o'clock this afternoon Lee, Higginson & Co. bought a majority of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad at $40 a share, in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Immediately after the transaction was concluded the price of Chicago, Burlington and Northern stock on the Boston Exchange was jumped up to 40, so that nobody has secured any advantage in the market from early knowledge of the trade. Lee, Higginson & Co. will buy all the outstanding stock of the Northern at the same price, and payment will be ready in about eight days.

This purchase closes the history of a most interesting corporation. The road is about 360 miles long, extending from Aurora, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. At Aurora it connects with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and has running arrangements over the latter's track to Chicago. In 1885 the Burlington and Quincy stockholders were asked to subscribe to the necessary bonds and stock to build this road. They were offered $500 in bonds and $300 in stock for $550. The bonds then issued amounted to $9,000,000, with an equal amount of stock. In October, 1886, the road began operating and earnings were so large that the price of the stock in May, 1887, touched 97. It was reported at the time that the Burlington and Quincy had offered to buy the whole capital stock, giving in payment its 4 per cent. bonds, par for par. That would have been equal to about $90 a share in cash.

The Burlington and Northern stockholders would not take that offer, and it was believed that they insisted on getting 110 for their shares. Meanwhile the Inter-State Commerce act had been passed and construction of the "Soo" Road had been begun. It is not too much to say that it is the Boston belief that the celebrated law, preventing pooling, as it did, has caused in great measure the shrinkage in Chicago, Burlington and Northern stock from 97 to 30. The road failed to earn fixed charges. It increased its debt, and its future was problematical.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETINGS IN BALTIMORE AND POTTSVILLE.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The one hundred and sixth session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was opened this morning in St. Paul's Church. The Rev. James E. Armstrong of Front Royal, Va., who has served the Conference so long and so satisfactorily, was re-elected Secretary, and the Revs. George T. Tyler, Asbury R. Martin, James P. Stump, James M. Hawley, J. Watts Sheaff, and Henry S. Coe were chosen Assistant Secretaries.

Bishop Duncan appointed the Rev. George W. Collins Postmaster, saying that this was the first time he had the pleasure of appointing a Postmaster, but as the Baltimore Conference was so near to the appointing power of Postmasters he supposed that he would appoint a little one himself.

The usual committees were appointed and Bishop Wayman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was presented to the Conference.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 12.—The one hundred and third session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened here this morning, Bishop Fitzgerald of Minneapolis presiding.

Among the questions which will be brought up for discussion and which is likely to elicit a spirited debate is the matter of representation for laymen in the General Conference. This comes up on an order sent to the annual Conferences by the General Conference of 1888 asking for a vote on a proposition that the lay delegates to the Conference should equal the clerical delegates.

It was decided to-day that this subject should be considered on Monday next, when ex-Gov. Pattison and others are expected to be present to represent the laymen.

RIGHT OF APPEAL INVOLVED.

A QUESTION WHICH HAS BEEN RAISED BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE.

BOSTON, March 12.—A large number of insurance men were before the Legislative Committee on Insurance this morning on the matter of allowing an appeal by insurance companies to the courts from decisions of the Insurance Commissioner. The case involved was that of the New-York Life Insurance Company. Ex-Gov. Gaston, Ex-Speaker Noyes, and the Hon. John H. Butler were counsel for the remonstrants, who were representatives of rival insurance companies.

Ex-Speaker Noyes opened the case by reading the remonstrance, from which he said two names had been taken since it was prepared. He said that, of the twenty-one insurance companies from other States doing business here, the New-York had gone out of its own motion, and the remaining twenty remonstrate against granting its petition.

The New-York Life, he said, has issued a form of policy not approved by the Commissioner, and if any change is to be made in the law he would suggest one different from that proposed. He marked policies used in Massachusetts to be plain and what they pretended to be, so that citizens may not be deceived.

Testimony to establish the point that the New-York Life Company's policy was deceptive and misleading was offered by W. D. Whiting, Charles Nelson, Edwin S. M. Hedges, and Col. C. A. Hopkins, and the cross-examination was to bring out the position of the company that the policy was absolutely honest on its face and in its terms, that it was not intended to deceive any one, that it discriminated against no one, and that it did not violate the law.

The hearing was continued to next Wednesday.

SAID HE WAS A CRITIC.

A STRANGER STIRS UP A RUMPUS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

There was a lively disturbance in the corridor of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night. While "The Rivals" duel scene was being enacted on the stage by Joseph Jefferson and William J. Florence, Ticket-taker Charles Welch and a pugnacious imposter, who tried to pass himself into the theatre by representing that he was a dramatic critic, were having a genuine duel without gloves. The first blow was struck by the stranger, who had black whiskers and a crooked nose, and the mark of his fist will probably result in the discoloration of Mr. Welch's left optic.

The unexpected blow was returned, however, with compound interest, and two policemen assisted the stranger to Broadway. He said he was intoxicated and his punishment served him right. He begged to be allowed to wash his face and, that set free, Manager Reynolds declining to prosecute him for disorderly conduct.

Although a big crowd gathered about the front of the theatre during the encounter, no one recognized the fraudulent critic. He vanished with remarkable speed.

SECURED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is reaching out in more than one direction. Yesterday it surprised Wall-street by unexpectedly acquiring control of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, comprising 700 miles of railway hitherto popularly known as "the Astor railroad." John Jacob Astor and his friends owned it. William Dowd was President of the company, and in the Board of Directors were Elihu Root, Collector Joel B. Erhardt, James Roosevelt, and Samuel Sloan. It has been a rapidly-growing property, and has an entrance to Chicago over the tracks of the Western Indiana system. It also reaches Indianapolis and Louisville.

Up to almost the hour of the annual meeting yesterday the old Directors are said to have known nothing of the changes which had been arranged through the quiet purchase of a majority of the stock by the Pennsylvania. There was practically no contest. The old board had no desire to continue itself when it was discovered that the new party held the stock.

The road will be run as an independent property. It will not be merged with the Pennsylvania, but a Pennsylvania General Manager will be put in charge. The Louisville and Nashville is to share in the benefits of the new deal. The Pennsylvania is credited with reaching out for Southern traffic, and the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago will bring the Louisville and Nashville and the Pennsylvania systems into close relationship.

HE DID NOT LIKE THE ANTHEM.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—The fact that Bishop F. M. Whittle left the Grace Episcopal Church last Sunday during the conference when the "Nunc Dimittis" was sung has attracted considerable attention in Episcopal circles here.

Dr. Melville Jackson, the rector of that church, to-night manifested an indisposition to speak on the subject. His friends say that the "Nunc Dimittis" is an anthem which is often sung after the close of the services in many of the churches in the city.

On Sunday night at Grace Church, during the conference there, when the "Nunc Dimittis" was sung, the Bishop left the chancel, not remaining to the close, and it is supposed that he intended by that action to express his disapprobation of the use of this anthem in that place or at that time of service. At any rate his action is so interpreted by many and has caused considerable comment.

WARDEN KEATING RESIGNS

ARRESTED WITH M'GONIGAL FOR TAKING BRIBES.

THE KEEPER OF LUDLOW-STREET JAIL AND A DEPUTY SHERIFF EACH UNDER BOND ON A CRIMINAL CHARGE.

James P. Keating, Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail, has resigned his place under fire. His indictment and arrest in connection with Deputy Sheriff McGonigal for alleged acceptance of bribes prompted him to send the following letter to the Sheriff late yesterday afternoon:

James A. Flack, Esq., Sheriff, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: It has been my constant aim and endeavor for the past four years, since my appointment to the Wardenship of the county jail, to discharge my duties conscientiously and without fear or favor.

Acting upon a sensational article which appeared in one of the morning papers, the Grand Jury, without according me a hearing, has found an indictment against me.

In view of this I feel it necessary, in justice to myself as well as to you, to retire from the Wardenship, and I do hereby tender my resignation with the request that judgment as to my official conduct be suspended until I may be granted an opportunity to vindicate myself from accusations at once false, base, and malicious.

Permit me to express to you my sincere appreciation for your ever kind and courteous treatment.

JAMES P. KEATING.

Warden Keating and Deputy Sheriff David McGonigal were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for asking and receiving bribes. Bench warrants for their arrest were immediately issued by Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. Court of General Sessions, and detectives went in search of the erring city employes. McGonigal was in the Sheriff's office and was not surprised when told he was wanted in the Court of General Sessions. His lawyer, John D. Quincy, was sent for. Just as they were going over to the brown-stone building Warden Keating happened in the Sheriff's office, and when told that he had been indicted joined the little procession.

On being arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald Lawyer Quincy asked that the pleas of his clients be postponed till next Tuesday. The request was granted. Bail was then fixed at $10,000 in each case.

Thomas Kelly of 19 West Fifteenth-street became surety for Mr. McGonigal for the full amount of the bail.

Warden Keating's bondsmen were Michael Reilly of 492 First-avenue and ex-Alderman William Bennet of 218 East Thirty-second-street.

The indictments were found upon the testimony of Nelson Hersh, a *Herald* reporter, who was arrested in a civil action, and who found immediately on coming into the custody of McGonigal and Keating that the acquirement of money was their chief concern, and that he was expected to spend it freely for privileges.

According to the indictment against David McGonigal for bribery on Feb. 20 an action was begun before Judge Van Wyck of the City Court by Le Witt Buckbee against Nelson Hersh for fraud in obtaining property from the plaintiff under false representations. The next day McGonigal was deputized to arrest Hersh and hold him under bail to the amount of $700. McGonigal made the arrest, and, as the indictment states, asked and received a bribe of $40 from Hersh in consideration of which a delay of five hours was made in turning over Hersh to the Ludlow-Street Jail authorities. Other privileges were granted by the Deputy Sheriff to Mr. Hersh for the payment of the $40. There are five counts in the indictment against McGonigal.

The Grand Jury accuse James P. Keating, on the 23d day of February, of asking and receiving a bribe of $20, in consideration of which Hersh was to be taken out of jail for the space of three hours. This was done, says the Grand Jury, "not for any lawful or proper purpose whatsoever, but entirely by reason of the solicitation and request of said Nelson Hersh, and for his personal convenience, comfort, and gratification, and that the said Hersh might be saved from confinement in said jail during that period of time, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity." McGonigal has been in the order of arrest department of the Sheriff's office for three years, and is well known among politicians. The crime under which the two men are indicted is a felony, and the maximum penalty is ten years in prison.

Mr. Keating is the Tammany leader in the Eighteenth Assembly District, and of course a member of the Committee of Twenty-four. Whether his resignation of the Wardenship will be followed by his resignation of the leadership is a question that was discussed by the politicians last night, and the general opinion was that he would await the result of his trial on the indictment before throwing up his membership. Sheriff Flack, when his divorce case was exposed, resigned from Tammany, but held on to the Sheriff's office. Mr. Keating seems to be adopting the opposite course.

The fact that Mr. Keating thought best to resign before the charges against him were tried caused a great deal of comment, and most of it was not favorable to the Warden. The salary of the place is $3,000 a year. There was a rumor last night that Deputy David McGonigal of the order of arrest department had also prepared his resignation, but it had not been received at the Sheriff's office up to closing-up time.

Taken altogether, Tammany Hall is having a hard time with the Sheriff's office. With the head of the department on trial in one court and one of the most important office holders under him resigning his post under fire, the possibility of the County Democracy or the Republicans or a combination of both getting control of the office at the next Shrievalty election begins to loom up. When the demoralized condition of the street-cleaning Department is taken into consideration with the troubles in the Sheriff's office and the absence of Leader Richard Croker, who is trying to regain his health now in Carlsbad, it will be seen that Tammany is not reposing on a bed of roses.

THE GIRLS REVOLT.

COLLEGE PUPILS OBJECT TO ONE OF THE PROFESSORS.

COLUMBUS, Miss., March 12.—There is a strike here in the Mississippi Industrial Institute and Female College that threatens the life of the institution. Ten days ago fifty-four ladies in the advanced classes signed a petition to Gov. Stone asking him to investigate Prof. Cocke, President of the school. Mr. Cocke and his friends wrote to the Governor that the revolt was of no consequence. This aroused the preparatory classes, and one hundred and forty-six members of them joined the fifty-four.

Mr. Cocke and his friends then claimed it was a fight between the students whose homes were in Columbus and those from the State.

This had the effect of arousing the Faculty, and yesterday the teachers in the following departments joined the strikers: Mathematics, English, science, industrial and decorative art, printing, and music.

The assistants in three departments and the housekeeper also joined the girls.

The strikers, in an address to the public, say they object to Prof. Cocke because he is not an educator, never having taught but five or six months. He had a poor record at the University of Virginia, having been there five years without obtaining a degree, though only three years is necessary; that his convictions are weak, his opinions vacillating; that he does not and cannot command the admiration and respect of the pupils, and has lowered the educational standard.

The 200 strikers and recalcitrant teachers are determined to stay out. Prof. Cocke, four teachers, and sixty pupils have the school buildings. Gov. Stone will arrive to-morrow.

THE PARKER HOUSE LITIGATION.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—In December last Landlord E. O. Punchard of the Parker House was sued by Meraden J. Perry of Providence on a note upon which the former's name as indorser appeared. In that suit the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining the defendant from transferring his interest in the firm of E. O. Punchard & Co.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Allen was asked to modify the injunction so as to permit Punchard to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, stating that an assignment had been prepared.

Judge Allen so modified the injunction that Punchard is allowed to assign, but Perry, after the assignment, is to retain the same rights in the assets as he now holds in Punchard's interest in the copartnership.

AMHERST ATHLETIC SPORTS.

AMHERST, Mass., March 12.—The fourth handicap athletic meeting was held in the gymnasium this afternoon. In the twenty-yard dash there were seven entries. Raley, '92, was the winner, and Raley, '93, second. No time was taken.

The second event was a standing broad jump, for which there were six entries. Smalley, '92, was first, jumping 9 feet 4 inches, a inches handicap; Merrill, '91, second, scratch, 8 feet 11 inches.

The third event was Batule board jumping, four entries. Upton, '91, jumped 7 feet 6¼ inches, breaking the Amherst record by 3¼ inches; Deibarne, '90, won the second prize, jumping 7 feet 5¼ inches and breaking the record by 2 inches.

Handsome silk prizes were awarded the winners.

Catarrh may be cured by Pond's Extract; certain to be relieved.—*Adv.*

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 12.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon to a Canadian Pacific Railway train near Pembroke, a few miles west of here. The train consisted of two first-class, one second, Pullman, dining, and baggage cars. The accident was caused by spreading of the rails. The engine and tender remained on the track, but the remainder of the coaches went over an embankment twenty-five feet high and were badly wrecked.

The overturned stoves set the cars on fire, but only the dining and Pullman cars were badly burned. There were thirty people on the train, and all were shaken up terribly. Twenty-two were seriously injured. Among these were Mrs. Munroe Pembroke, an elderly lady, who received fatal internal injuries; Jean Potvin, cook, Ottawa, fatally scalded; Robert Cram, Ottawa, conductor, fatal internal injuries; William McKay, Ottawa, millionaire lumberman, very seriously burned. The names of several others fatally injured are not known. One of these latter was a waiter, who was badly burned.

A small station was quite near to where the accident occurred. Assistance was soon at hand, and in less than half an hour the passengers had all been rescued from the wreck. A convict, who was being taken to the Central Prison, Toronto, in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, was chained to a seat in the second-class car. For several minutes he was suspended in midair, hanging head downward. After hard work he was got out of his perilous position and immediately turned round and helped to release the Deputy Sheriff.

A TOWN IN DISTRESS.

AN APPEAL FROM SOUTH DAKOTA TO THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 12.—The following letter was received by the Toronto Board of Trade to-day:

WILLOWTOWN, LEOLA POST OFFICE, McPHERSON COUNTY, S. D., Feb. 27, 1890.

To the Board of Trade, Toronto:

DEAR SIRS: We are in very needy circumstances on account of last Spring's fires, followed up with the drought. It has left us destitute. This town has nothing to sow in the Spring, or nothing to live on or no way of getting it; our county is bonded for all it is worth. This town is mostly from Canada, and we will have to have help soon or starve and freeze.

We are here and can't leave. We, as a relief committee, call on you as a last resort. There has been help sent to some parts, but we've had none and have had no promise of any. We don't like to write to you, but what are we to do? We must get help or perish.

This town is well settled, and the most of the families are large. Some have eight children and some nothing to eat or wear. We raised nothing last Summer, not even potatoes. It was all a failure.

If you can give us aid God will give the reward. If you do something for us, send it to the relief of our town to the address. J. P. Silverthorn, Secretary; D. E. Pike, Chairman; E. A. Skinner, and Lloyd Daniel Hunter, Committee.

P. S.—This town is not alone, for there are nineteen counties begging for help.

WORK FOR THE REGENTS.

LAID OUT BY THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

ALBANY, March 12.—The committees of the Regents of the University held sessions this evening preparatory to the adjourned regular meeting of the Regents to-morrow. The most important matters came up before the Committee on Incorporation. Application was made for charters by fourteen institutions of learning. Three were passed upon favorably and the others laid over until to-morrow.

John E. Smith and Judge Joseph Mason appeared and argued in favor of changing the name of Madison University to Colgate University. They showed that five-eighths of the property and effects of the University were given by the Colgate family. The Alumni are practically in favor of the change. Of the 116 Alumni who opposed the application a year ago all but fourteen had withdrawn their opposition. William G. Tracy opposed the application, as the matter in controversy is in the courts, and as certain legal questions are involved the Regents ought not to act. The committee will probably report in favor of granting the change. The matter was in the courts, and it was found that the power to change the name was vested in the Regents.

The meeting of the Committee on State Museum resulted in the formulation of important resolutions relating to the affairs of the museum.

COL. DICKEY'S GRIEVANCE.

HE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO BE MADE A VICTIM OF REVENGE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 12.—To-day Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court granted an order compelling the Water Commissioners of this city to show cause why they should not reinstate Col. W. E. Dickey as counsel of the board. The order was served upon President Crane this afternoon, and is returnable before Judge Barnard on Saturday next.

The Colonel claims that his removal was made as an act of revenge for the part he took in the recent anti-Odell campaign, which resulted in the defeat of the Odell candidates for city officers. The Colonel is a Republican of the staunchest kind, but had become dissatisfied with the methods adopted by the Odells in conducting local politics. In this move he was supported by the majority of the party in the city. Col. Dickey says that, seeing revenge was the prime factor in his supplanting by C. L. Waring, a follower of the Odells, he has availed himself of the privileges of the soldiers law and will compel his restoration to office, and may resign it soon after being reinstated. The salary is but a trifle, and it is for right simply that he is now striving.

MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—The Hudson River Branch of the New-York Milk Producers' Union was organized at Mill Brook to-day by the election of Morgan Carpenter as President. Vice President Spalding of the State Farmers' League addressed the farmers solely upon the unjust taxation of real estate, and declared that by next Fall 100,000 farmers will be enrolled and will demand of politicians and leaders of both parties legislative measures that will make personal property bear its share of the burdens of taxation.

During the day a telegram was received showing that the Harlem Line Association will admit the Hudson River Branch into its association, and both will act under one head and one set of officials.

Mr. Spalding made arrangements for meetings at this end of the State under the auspices of the State League. There is also going to be a series of meetings all over the State.

MONEY WANTED FOR MONUMENTS.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gen. Dan Sickles presided at the meeting of the Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Committee this evening. Three plans for regimental monuments were presented, and one, that of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth of Syracuse, was rejected.

The commission discussed the proposed State monument of the battlefield. The committee has $50,000 already, and will go before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate to-morrow morning and ask for an appropriation of $120,000 to carry out the work of a lasting memorial of the State of New-York. There is considerable opposition to a large appropriation. This comes from Grand Army men, who say that if New-York has so large a sum to give for a monument, one should be erected in New-York State. Gen. Sickles said the committee wanted $200,000, but found that it could not be procured. The plans for the monument will not be adopted until the size of the appropriation is known.

A MOTHER GOOSE PARTY AT LAKEWOOD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 12.—There was a pretty little Mother Goose party at the Laurel House to-night. Under the direction of Proprietor Lick, twenty children dressed in costumes representing the characters in the nursery rhymes marched and danced while singing the melodies in concert, with here and there a solo.

The effect was very pretty and was viewed by fully two hundred of the guests of the house. The children in costume were: Bo-Peep, Mabel Haddock; Flower Girl, Marian Bourne; Sally, May Bourne; George Washington, Alfred Bourne; Mistress Mary, Miss Lindley; Little Buttercup, Gracie Ballard; Little Princess, Florence Bourne; Knight in Armor, Arthur Bourne; Spring, Nettie Dunbar.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease. —*Adv.*

THE GREAT WESTERN FLOOD

THE RIVERS RISING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

TWO BREAKS IN THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES ALREADY REPORTED—AN IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY EXPECTED.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—It is quite evident from news received from points along the Lower Mississippi River that the people fully realize that a flood is upon them which before the waters subside will surpass in disastrous results the great calamity of 1883, when so much property was destroyed and so many human lives were lost. To show the present and prospective condition of affairs it is well to go with the current, as it were. Reports from points on the Mississippi and Missouri above here show the rivers to be rising. Telegrams from the interior show all the smaller streams to be very high, and the lowlands in the vicinity of creeks and rivers to be under water. Here is a sample dispatch from Simpson, Ill.:

"All streams from Carbondale to Paducah, Ky., are miles and miles out of their banks. Crab Orchard Creek above here is eight miles wide, while Big Bay covers a territory hardly short of ten miles wide. Four trains are waterbound here and cannot turn a wheel until the waters subside and till bridges are fixed. Loss to the railroad company and farmers will be thousands of dollars. The Ohio below here and near Metropolis is on a wild tear."

A dispatch from Vienna, Ill., says: "A number of families in the eastern part of the town have vacated their homes, while fences and a vast amount of lumber from the planing mill near the station have floated away."

A Burlington (Iowa) dispatch says: "The lowlands in various portions of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri are more than ever overflowed. Flint Creek, north of Burlington, is reported to be out of its banks and covering the surrounding farms to a depth of four feet."

From Poplar Bluff, Mo., comes the news that Black River is rising rapidly, that creeks and back water cover the whole country.

Following the course of the Mississippi southward similar reports come from every point where there is telegraph communication. A Charleston, Mo., telegram says: "Southeast Missouri in all probability will soon see a repetition of the same distressing times that were occasioned in 1883 on account of the overflow. To-day a large part of the country is covered by water and families are moving their goods to this city. Houses are washed away, stock drowned, and the entire crop is destroyed. Oh high knolls the wild game has taken refuge and is now perishing. Hunters are reaping a rich harvest. All are expecting even a greater overflow than that of 1883."

Similar reports come from southern tributaries of the Mississippi. From the head waters of the White River comes the almost incredible report of an eighteen-foot rise in twenty-four hours, and reports can be perfectly reliable from Fox Smith, on the Upper Arkansas, reports a rise of seventeen feet in twenty-four hours, and the flood still increasing. This, of course, means that thousands of acres of the richest farming lands in the world are under water, that hundreds of head of live stock have perished, and many families have been forced to abandon their homes. All this great body of water must find its way to the Gulf, and the Father of Waters is already at flood tide.

Since 1883 an immense sum of money has been spent and thousands of men have been employed almost constantly elevating and strengthening the levees on both sides the great stream. On the Mississippi side so far the levees hold out well, but even should they prove sufficient to withstand the onward pressure, the water that must yet come down upon them will raise the river at least a foot over their tops. On the Arkansas and Louisiana side there are many weak places. Already two very disastrous breaks have occurred; one near Arkansas City, the other at Alsatia, La. The latter break occurred last night and let the water in over a vast area of country. The people have ceased hoping against hope, as it were, and, fully awake to the fact that the flood of 1883 is to be surpassed, are praying that it may come and go in time for them to get in crops.

To-night practically every river flowing into the Ohio and Mississippi is rising.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—The rise in the water all along the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf was double to-day what it was yesterday. Up to this time there have been no crevasses broken save that at Sappington, a few miles above Arkansas City, all other cases reported being where the bank was partially worked down and sloughed off. It is a question of a few days how soon the water will be over the banks and filling up the swamps on each side. The situation of peril is augmented by the heavy rains of the past three days, which have swelled the tributary streams in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Official warning has been promulgated that the Arkansas levees can stand the pressure but a few hours longer, and all the people notified to remove their stock to a place of safety. At midnight to-night the water in front of the city stood four inches above the mark of the highest water on record. Street Commissioner Leech says the city levees can stand only a foot more rise.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

STOLE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND DESERTED HIS WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—J. Frank Armstrong, who until November last was the trusted bookkeeper and cashier for the rubber house of James H. Billington & Co., 113 Chestnut-street, was a prisoner at the Central Station this afternoon charged with embezzling $10,000.

Armstrong had been in hiding for a long time, and his crime was never made public until to-day. He had been in the employ of the firm for several years, and was implicitly trusted. One morning early in November last he did not appear at the store, and the next day a letter was received from him stating that illness incapacitated him from work. Several days had passed and the bookkeeper had not returned, Mr. Billington called at his house. Mrs. Armstrong burst into tears and told him her husband had not lived with her for six months. She said he had been making her a weekly allowance, and he told her that if she informed his employers of the separation he would lose his situation and be unable to continue the weekly payments. The wife stated that her unfaithful husband had become enamored of another woman and he was living with her. She also stated that she had received a letter from him postmarked Canada, which led her to believe he had deserted her for good.

Experts were at once put at Armstrong's books. The examination showed that between $10,000 and $12,000 had been abstracted from the cash accounts by a system of false footings.

Recently Mr. Billington learned that Armstrong was living with a woman at 1,229 North Second-street under the name of J. Frank Tompkins. He was arrested this morning. At the hearing Mr. Billington testified that the amount embezzled would reach at least $10,000.

Armstrong was held in $10,000 bail for a further hearing next week.

A MENACE TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 12.—The Board of Trade sent a vigorous communication to the City Council to-night, calling its attention to the bad state of the Elizabeth River, whose foul condition is declared to be a menace to the public health. The board urged the Council to set aside an annual appropriation of $5,000 to have the stream flushed, and that a lock to cost $1,200 be constructed at its mouth. The subject was referred to a special committee of five.

The Railroad Committee reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was ready to elevate their tracks through Elizabeth, but that the Central, whose co-operation was necessary, had the matter under consideration by a special committee of its Board of Directors, who will report next week.

Ernest L. Meyer was re-elected City surveyor and his salary raised to $1,000.

AN ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.—John Hill, a good-looking young fellow aged twenty-five, was arrested at Tonawanda, N. Y., yesterday, on a charge of attempted abduction. Hill is from Canada, and has lived in the lumber city but a short time, but during his residence there he became acquainted with Maggie Lefler, a pretty thirteen-year-old daughter of J. J. Lefler, a prominent citizen.

Hill had persuaded Maggie to elope with him, but the girl's father got wind of the situation and prevented the elopement by causing the arrest of Hill. The girl feels very bad over the affair, and says she loves the young man.

Hill will be examined by a Justice at Tonawanda to-morrow. He is at present confined in the Niagara County Jail.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Restores exhausted vitality.—*Adv.*

PLATT'S MAN CHOSEN.

JOHN B. WEBER THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Tomplatt influence was too strong for Secretary Windom. Notwithstanding his personal preference for Gen. E. A. Merritt, he to-day yielded to the demands of our Tomplatt and the added weight of Hiscock, and appointed Col. John B. Weber of Niagara to take charge of the immigration business at Bedlow's Island.

The pressure brought to bear by the "boss" is represented as having been something "awful." It was to no purpose whatever that Mr. Evarts urged the peculiar fitness of Gen. Merritt. The machine managers had found a new plum hanging within reach, and they proposed to have it and "no unnecessary fooling." The resistance to Tom Platt's man has been offered for weeks, but reasons of a political nature, not entirely lacking in the element of menace, at last prevailed.

As for Col. O'Beirne, selected for the second place, it is represented at the Treasury that his papers were the strongest that have been submitted to the Secretary for any candidate who has been offered for any place in the service. They carried the names of all the Republicans of note in the city and State of New-York.

John B. Weber of Buffalo who has been appointed Commissioner of Emigration under the new scheme is one of the most faithful wearers of Thomas C. Platt's collar in the State. He has been a beggar for public office ever since he was old enough to fill one

IN TARIFF TINKERERS' EARS

AGAINST PAUPER ORANGE GROVES OF ITALY.

FLORIDA ASKING FOR A DUTY OF A DOLLAR A BOX — A PROTEST AGAINST IDAHO'S CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Ways and Means Committee does not hold any meetings now except "audiences" to visitors who wish to go through with the form of talking for or against high duties.

To-day there was an "audience" for orange growers. The Florida orange growers think there are too many cheap foreign oranges in New-York, and that the only way to discourage the "pauper" groves of Italy is to make the products of those groves come high. J. E. Hartridge and ex-Gov. Mabry were heard in advocacy of higher duties. Mr. Hartridge asked for a duty of $1 a box and a withdrawal of all damage allowances from importers. This would restrict importers to the importation of good fruit only. It would also increase the sales of Florida fruit. Unless this was done, the men who had put money into Florida groves would give up trying to make money, and thousands of persons would be thrown out of employment.

It appeared that Florida oranges are selling in New-York at $3 25 a box, while Mediterranean fruit is bringing $1 75 to $2 25 a box. Mr. Flower, who does not seem to be a protectionist on the orange question, although he has orange groves, could not see how the high priced Florida orange could be regarded as in competition with the "poor man's fruit," as he called the low-priced foreign orange. But Gov. Mabry was ready with the assurance that, with added protection, the Florida oranges would soon be sold at a cent each in New-York. He ventured to say that the growers were "unanimous" in their demand for the protection he requested.

Mr. Flower irritated the advocate of a tax on the "pauper" orange of Italy by suggesting that the poor man would have to pay more for his oranges, while the Florida growers were getting ready to sell fine fruit at a cent a piece, and Mr. McKinley, always thoughtful for the man who wants taxes increased, intimated that Mr. Flower was stupid in not understanding that it was possible for a poor orange to drive a good orange out of the market. Mr. Flower did not collapse, but promptly answered that the growers made it plain that it would be years before they could expect to replace the cheap Mediterranean fruit with equally cheap Florida fruit, and he did not believe that the climate and soil conditions in Florida would favor the production of such fruit.

Then the Florida man insinuated that Mr. Flower was under the influence of New-York bankers who were advancing capital to the Italian growers of oranges. Mr. Flower was ready for this ill-natured fling with the response that New-York bankers were supplying one-third of the capital invested in Florida orange culture. With a duty of a cent each on oranges, it will probably be some years before the Florida orange growers will be willing to sell their oranges in New-York at a cent each.

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The report of the minority members of the Committee on Territories on the bill to admit Idaho into the Union, which has just been submitted to the House of Representatives, shows that the precise point of difference between the minority and majority is on a single provision of the proposed Constitution of Idaho. This provision deprives any citizen accused of bigamy or polygamy of the right of suffrage, disqualifies him from holding office, and prevents him from serving on juries. The majority assents to this provision.

The minority contends that no citizen, being otherwise qualified, should be deprived of his rights and his privileges on account of alleged crime, unless he has been convicted of such crime by some court of competent jurisdiction, and where the penalty for such crime is such disqualification. The minority finds no excuse or harassment in the discussion of the matter from the fact that the offenses of bigamy and polygamy arise from and are associated with the Mormon religion, but the report particularly disavows any purpose to screen bigamists or polygamists in any degree. The objection is based exclusively upon the proposition that it is contrary to the fundamental principles of free government to disfranchise a citizen without his having an opportunity to be heard in court and until he has been duly convicted.

Quotations are given from all the existing State Constitutions to sustain the assertion that in none is such a provision found as that proposed for Idaho. The principle was departed from in the Missouri Constitution, but the United States Supreme Court declared the provision in that State to be unconstitutional. The minority points out that the proposed Constitution is itself inconsistent, in requiring conviction as a condition precedent to disfranchisement for other offenses than bigamy and polygamy. It finds that a citizen accused of one of these offenses is branded as a criminal in fact, although he has never been convicted of any crime, and it is submitted that this is contrary to all ideas of justice. The report insists that Idaho should not be admitted with such a provision in her Constitution, and the minority submit an amendment to the admission bill expressly providing that citizens shall not be disfranchised for any crime until convicted of that crime.

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The Senate to-day settled the Call-Chandler case by adopting the resolution to exclude from the *Congressional Record* the interpolations made by Mr. Call in the report of the discussion by Mr. Chandler Feb. 20. The vote was, yeas, 36; nays, 14. The Democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cockrell, Payne, Pugh, and Vance.

The concurrent resolution for the investigation of immigration matters was adopted by the Senate with the two House amendments, extending the inquiry so as to include the purchase of American industries by foreign capital, and to the use of Bedlow's Island in New-York Harbor as an immigration station.

The Senate also adopted the resolution that "it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice President until the Senate shall otherwise order."

The vote on the Blair Educational bill is to be taken Thursday of next week.

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The steerage and ward room officers on board the vessels in the squadron of evolution are complaining about the strictness with which the naval regulation requiring lights to be out in the steerage at 9 o'clock and in the ward room at 10, is enforced. This regulation is a relic of the early days of the navy, when young boys were sent to sea as midshipmen. At the present day however, on account of stagnation in promotion, almost every ship will have officers in the steerage from thirty to thirty-five years of age, who find this boarding school regulation decidedly irksome. It is usual for commanders to grant extension of two or three hours so that the lights can be kept going until 11 or 12 o'clock, but this has not been done in the ships of this squadron, though the electric light dynamos are kept running all night and the extra expense would not be appreciable.

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The recent accident to the Iroquois while on her way from Honolulu to Samoa to relieve the Adams, which made necessary her putting into Port Townsend, Washington, will prevent her from performing that service at present, and another vessel will have to be sent to Apia. Admiral Brown, commanding the Pacific squadron, has sent instructions to the commander of the Mohican to sail at once to relieve the Adams, which is under orders to return to San Francisco for repairs as soon as the other vessel arrives.

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The Navy Department is officially informed that the cruiser Newark will be launched at Philadelphia March 19. She will be christened by Miss Boutelle, daughter of the Chairman of the House Naval Committee. The President and Secretary of the Navy will probably witness the launch.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—H. Breier, Fairville, Wayne County; Van B. Sackett, Irving, Chautauqua County; D. W. Thurston, Thousand Island Park, Jefferson County.

Maryland.—C. M. Smith, Bucktown; Z. H. Brinsfield, Eldorado.

Virginia.—J. B. Dortch, Dryborg.

Rhode Island.—D. T. Collins, Ocean View.

Vermont.—D. Varney, North Danville; D. C. Farrington, West Danville.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Benjamin C. Shenstone, a well-known surgeon, died yesterday at his home, 226 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, aged thirty-six years. He contracted a cold about ten days ago, and it developed into pneumonia. Dr. Shenstone was born in Brooklyn, and was graduated from the public schools of that city. Later he went through the College of the City of New-York, and still later through the School of Homeopathy. He was unmarried. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, and the body will be buried at Hackensack, N. J.

William D. Van Arnum, a builder, and for many years owner of the Griswold Opera House, in Troy, died Tuesday night at his home in Lansingburg, N. Y. He was the last of the old-time managers to retain a stock company. Mr. Van Arnum was also a stock proprietor of the Cedar Bluff Hotel at Saratoga Lake.

Prof. H. H. Gaylard, Principal of the Union Academy at Belleville, Jefferson County, N. Y., died Tuesday evening from pneumonia. He was forty-five years of age. Prof. Gaylard was a graduate of Amherst College.

Editor E. M. Stone of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian* died suddenly at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday. He had been connected with the *Caledonian* since 1848.

Jacob Fuller, seventy-five years of age, librarian of the Washington and Lee University, died at Lexington, Va., yesterday.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS CHOSEN THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

RED BANK, N. J., March 12.—The Republicans in Shrewsbury Township yesterday elected every man on their ticket except one. It is a great victory for that party, but they were assisted in a great measure by the dissatisfied Democrats. Albert C. Harrison, Republican, was re-elected Township Clerk over John S. Throckmorton by 250 majority. The majority of George B. Snyder, Republican, over William J. Sutton for the Freeholdership was 418. Capt. Thomas P. Brown, Republican, was re-elected Assessor over Gustavus A. Weidenmayer by 433 majority. Joseph W. Child, who has been a Township Committeeman for a good many years, was defeated by Capt. Charles B. Parsons by a majority of 205. Late last night it was thought that Daniel S. Borden, Democrat, had been re-elected Overseer of the Poor, but later figures changed the result, and A. Holmes Borden, a Shrewsbury grocer, has been elected by about 55 majority.

John T. Lovett, the Little Silver nurseryman, and Millard Fillmore Cornwell, a wealthy young man of Red Bank, have been elected Justices of the Peace over Robert J. Hayward and Capt. David A. Walling. George F. Cooper and Benjamin Parker, Jr., Republicans, will serve as Surveyors of the Highway during the coming year. The fight for the Constableship between Aaron Tilton and Charles Murphy on the Republican ticket and George H. White and Elijah M. Conk on the Democratic ticket was close. White is the only man elected on the Democratic ticket, and he defeated Murphy by about six votes. Tilton was re-elected. Capt. Forman Waite, John H. Lippincott, and Francis A. Little were elected Commissioners of Appeal. Nathan J. Williams, the colored candidate on the Republican ticket for Polling Clerk in the Eastern District, was defeated by Charles Dennis by 89 majority.

John Henry Heyer, Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, was re-elected Freeholder in Holmdel Township without opposition, as were all the other Democratic candidates, as follows: Township Committeeman—Van Dyke Polhemus; Township Clerk—Joseph C. Heyer; Assessor—Aaron Lobgeiren; Collector—Daniel Coon; Constable—Peter Morrell; Overseer of the Poor—Garrett Magee; Surveyors of the Highway—James Sickles and James Maines; Township Committeeman—Samuel L. Vanderveer; Commissioners of Appeal—Jacob S. Longstreet, William J. Thompson, and Thomas Enright; Overseer of the Poor—Stewart Matthews; Constable—Charles Strong; Justice of the Peace—John L. Marshall.

Reuben G. Strahan was re-elected Collector in Millstone Township. Tunis V. Conover was elected Township Committeeman and George J. Ely Assessor. William H. Britton was elected Overseer of the Poor. There was a fight for the Freeholdership between James E. Allen and George M. Davison, both Democrats, the former being elected.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected in Freehold Township. Charles Wolcott was elected Freeholder, Aaron C. Hart Township Clerk, Joseph Errickson Assessor, and William R. Craig Collector.

In Middletown Township the Republicans made a hard fight and elected all their candidates, except the Freeholder and the Overseer of the Poor. John P. Cooper and Frank Tompkins, Democrats, were re-elected respectively to those positions. The other candidates elected are: Township Clerk—George Brannin; Township Committeeman—Jacob Swan; Surveyors of the Highway—D. W. Vannote and John R. Conover; Commissioners of Appeal—N. H. Roberts, John Morford, and Steut S. Compton; Justices of the Peace—S. H. Powell, George H. Sickles, and Jesse Stout; Constables—Robert Clayton, Joseph Johnson, and Frank Bartleson.

In Eatontown Township the following were elected: Township Clerk—Edwin Wolcott, Republican; Assessor—William R. Stevens, Democrat; Freeholder—Lyttleton White, Republican; Overseer of the Poor—George Morris, Republican.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 12.—Complete returns from the various townships in Union County show that the Republicans elected Freeholders in Clark, Cranford, Fanwood, Linden, Springfield, and Westfield. The Democrats won in New-Providence, Summit, and Union. Four Democratic Freeholders hold over from this city, and two Republicans each from Rahway and Plainfield. This will make the new board stand—Republicans, 10; Democrats, 7.

The surprise of the day was in Cranford, where the re-election of Freeholder Van Saun (Dem.) had been conceded. Mr. Van Saun is very popular personally, but the Prohibitionists indorsed him, and to this he owes his defeat. He received the 30 prohibition votes in the township, but the Germans and saloon keepers knifed him on this account and voted for Littell, his opponent, who won by 40 majority.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 12.—The liveliest election ever known in Ocean Township was held here yesterday. The Democrats made a clean sweep by electing every man upon their ticket. With exceptions of the fight for Chosen Freeholder all the Democratic candidates received flattering majorities. The total number of votes cast in the township was 1,650, and the Democrats received a majority of 750.

Harry Green, the Democratic candidate for Town Clerk, received a majority in the township of 793 over Emblen; Capt. Charles Morris a majority of 554 over Charles E. Dennis for Collector; Assistant Postmaster Howard Brinley a majority of 977 over W. W. Silkworth, President of the Board of Health, for Township Assessor; D. C. Newing a majority of 816 over Z. M. Howland for Overseer of the Poor, while W. H. Campbell received a majority of only 64 for Chosen Freeholder over R. R. Hughes.

Ex-Mayor Thomas R. Woolley, who ran on the Democratic ticket for Town Committeeman to succeed James W. Conover, received 1,137 votes.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 12.—The possession of spoils did not help the Republicans much in the local elections here. The Democrats made steady gains throughout the county. In Woodbridge they lost a Freeholder, but in Monroe Township, which gave a majority of 125 for Harrison, the Democrats elected nearly all their ticket, including the Freeholder.

A row over the Postmastership split the Republican ranks in Cranbury, the strongest Republican township in the county, and a Democratic Freeholder was elected, and in South Brunswick the Democrats also won a Freeholder. The present board will stand: Democrats, 12; Republicans, 8. In South Amboy Frank De Grey, Republican, was defeated for re-election as Mayor. D. C. Chase, Democrat, being elected by 147 majority.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12.—The regular Spring election held yesterday was the most exciting this quiet town has seen for years.

The town is so evenly divided in politics that the college students hold the balance of power, and with one exception yesterday the college elected their favorite candidates. The greatest amount of electioneering was done for Trainer "Jim" Robinson, Democrat, who was elected Freeholder, and William D. Ginby, Democrat, a member of the Senior Class and resident in the town, who was elected Assessor. The other important officers were chosen as follows: Collector—Thomas H. Warren, Democrat; Township Clerk—John A. Gill, Democrat; Township Committee—Edward G. Warren, Republican; Commissioners of Appeal—Isaac Stockton, Republican, Ralph Stryker, Democrat, J. Boyd Vandoren, Republican; Overseer of Poor—Arthur Stout, Democrat.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

A meeting of the creditors of the Riley-Osborn Manufacturing Company, fancy metal goods at 529 Broadway, whose factory is in Newark, was held yesterday at the Astor House. The statement presented showed liabilities of $68,891, and nominal assets $884,000, consisting of open accounts, $57,000; bills receivable, $11,000; machinery, $160,000; real estate, $100,000, mortgaged for $60,000; stock on hand or in process of manufacture, $76,000; stock of other companies, $28,000. The company asked an extension, which was unanimously granted, the terms being fixed by the creditors as follows: Twenty-five per cent. in six months, 50 per cent. Feb. 1, 1891, and the balance April 1, May 1, and June 1, 1891, the notes to bear interest, and the capital stock of the company to be assigned to a Trustee as collateral security for the payment of the notes. Mr. John Davol, the largest creditor, was chosen as Trustee. It was stated that Mr. Riley, formerly Treasurer of the company, had transferred his stock in the company to Messrs. Riley and Osborn, receiving for his interest $40,000 cash and $30,000 in merchandise, taking the liabilities of the Riley-Osborn Company, and assuming the debts of the latter.

The Beecher Manufacturing Company of Meriden, Conn., yesterday made an assignment to ex-Mayor E. J. Doolittle for the benefit of its creditors. The assignee was pleased with the nomination, and suggested that the Trustee confer with Mr. Platt regarding the future.

At a meeting of creditors of the Thomas Rice Paper Company yesterday at Boston, it was voted to transfer the property from G. W. Morse, the temporary assignee, to Messrs. C. A. Cheny and G. M. Mansfield, who are to administer it in trust for the benefit of the creditors.

Frances and William J. Auchterlonie, doing business as Auchterlonie & Co., manufacturers of paper novelties at 27 Rose-street, made an assignment yesterday to John Filmer, giving preferences for $1,675. The business was started about fifteen months ago.

Judgments aggregating $39,203 were entered yesterday against Peter S. Reist, a prominent retired farmer of Lititz, Penn. His liabilities are estimated at $70,000. He is owner of much real estate, which may pay the indebtedness.

COUNTY AGAINST STATE

WHO SHALL CARE FOR THE PAUPER INSANE?

SOLID REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN CHARGE OF BY THE STATE GIVEN AT THE COMMITTEE HEARING.

ALBANY, March 12.—About sixty men who have been expanding their influence in their county, or their pockets, because they have had control of poor unfortunates whose reason has en dethroned, made themselves conspicuous and obnoxious in the Assembly parlor this afternoon during the course of the hearing before the House Committee on Public Institutions on the Fassett-Acker bill for the removal of the pauper insane from county poorhouses to State asylums. If the speakers who represented the sixty men and the interest behind them were to be believed, of the people in the State who are luxuriously provided for the pauper insane confined in the county poorhouses are the most fortunate. One could almost imagine from the tales told by the representatives of county care that the pauper insane dwell in palatial quarters, sleep in brass bedsteads of the most expensive make on eiderdown mattresses and pillows under satin coverlids, with a nurse by day and another by night, who fan the inmates in Summer and coddle them in Winter, and supply them with the rarest delicacies of the season. It was a beautiful picture that these county-care people drew, filled in with humanity, kindness, gentleness, and a person not in possession of the facts of the active brutality, the studied indifference, the cruel neglect practiced upon the poor insane might have been persuaded to believe that the State asylums were hotbeds of corruption and inhumanity.

But fortunately there were other speakers who exposed the inside workings of the county system truly and dispassionately, and although the county people acted in a boisterous and as times disgraceful manner, applauding vociferously at times, their case was weak, their arguments puerile, and their motives shown to be sordid and selfish.

The hearing was one of the largest held in Albany this session. The Assembly parlor overflowed. No inconsiderable proportion of the spectators were ladies. Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, who has given the better part of an unusually active life to the amelioration of the poor and insane, sat between Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Henry Cochrane. Hon. Isaac Reeves, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, while Mr. Goodwin Brown, the third Commissioner; Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the State Charities Aid Society of New-York, and Oscar Craig, President of the State Board of Charities, formed a group at one end of the room. Around the spacious apartment were delegations of men and women in favor of the bill from all parts of the State. Albany sent a delegation of ladies; so did Columbia, Schenectady, Rensselaer, and Delaware Counties. John J. McKenna and Mrs. Lucinda Lunn Hanson came from the State Charities Aid Society of Albany, and among the others were Mrs. Hoyt of New-York, Miss Monell of Newburg, Charles Kingsbury of Schenectady, William Douglas of Orange, Wallace Wade, William Vaz Velden of Greene, Gov. Jones, Mrs. Jones, and Miss Jones, and a large number of Senators and Assemblymen.

The programme was arranged that Prof. Chandler should speak, that the County Asylum contingent should follow, and then Dr. Oscar Craig and Commissioner Reeves and MacDonald should close. Dr. Chandler started in a true business-like style. He said the bill was to improve the condition of the pauper insane. He gave a history of insanity, which, he explained, was a disease that required the kindest and most careful treatment. It has been clearly established that insanity can be cured, but the violent should always be separated from the mild cases. The records show that 2,250 insane paupers are confined in the county poorhouses. "I know we are working for," he said. "We want to give them a chance to recover under proper treatment." The present bill was drawn by Prof. Dwight, after the most careful revision on the part of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and is founded on the observation of years in these asylums. He analyzed the bill carefully, and explained exactly how it would benefit those now confined in county asylums without much additional expense to the State. One of the most important provisions of the bill, he said, was that, after sufficent accommodations shall have been provided in State institutions for all the pauper and indigent insane of all the counties of the State, no charge shall be made to any county after the 1st of October next.

As to the objection to the present bill, the poorhouse keepers led the procession, and they, as a rule, were ignorant of the proper care of the insane. These men were not selected because they had any skill or experience. "Why, even the keeper of the county asylum does not only get a hundred dollars a year and paid for their own medicines. It has been shown that the inmates had no attendance. Medicine has been left with lunatics, and when we realize how dangerous is that medicine supplied to lunatics, we can understand what care is exercised." In instance he cited was where a lunatic had been given medicine for a comrade; the medicine was not delivered to the person intended, but was carried around for several days until it was passed around by the delinquent among other inmates.

The system of treatment in the county houses was a hundred years behind the age. No curative methods were resorted to. There was no night service. The inmates were locked up in their rooms without attendance.

"Are they not locked up in the State asylums?" asked a county adherent.

"Yes," was the response, "but there they always have an attendant. In one place I visited there was only one out of seventeen supplied with underclothing. They were given no exercise. Five women were allowed to sleep in one room. There was no attendance, no care whatever. The State institutions supply many more facilities than the county houses. The most important consideration is the classification of inmates. There are seven State and three county asylums, each in the care of specialists on brain trouble. One of the most stereotyped objections to this bill is that it is a blow to local self government. That is too ridiculous to discuss. The general application of the State system would mean a reduction in the taxes. In some of the county houses the cost of maintaining an able-bodied man is $1 00 a week, and able-bodied men are forced to work like cart horses. It is an outrage that in the nineteenth century such a spectacle should be seen in the State of New-York."

The strongest support to this bill comes from the medical societies. This year we have as a reinforcement the support of the homeopathic society. All the doctors in charge of the State asylums in 1855 signed a petition, the Superintendent of the Poor approved it, and passed a resolution in its favor. Now," he asked, staring in a significant manner in the direction where the sixty patriots sat, "who objects to this bill? Who are the men giving their time and spending their money to be here and defeat it? Why, the Superintendents of the Poor! What interest have they to oppose this bill, a bill that is indorsed by the medical profession? Because they make politician or some other kind of capital out of it. They are not governed by philanthropic motives. It is time for the State to do something."

The sixty patriotic philanthropists now had two hours in which to present their case, and Mr. Ross—who said he came from Essex County, representing all the Superintendents of the Poor of the State at every Board of Supervisors. "Not a Superintendent myself," he explained, with an apologetic cough—acted as master of ceremonies. He did not intend to speak, he began, and just as every one was congratulating himself on the escape Ross was smitten with the inspiration that the occasion was too good to lose, and he began to tell mostly what he did not know about. He had been in this business—what it was, had to be left to the imagination—for four or five years, and had been interested in these poor people and had been in charge of the county three institutions that had them. He denounced the State system. He and his people called them "colonies," and he spoke of "herding" the inmates. He denied that the county opposition to state care was based on pecuniary grounds, and gave this overpowering reason in behalf of county care: "There is your patient. If you take him out of the county house to the State asylum, away from his own relatives, herded together with people of all parts of the country, he is lost to his family. Now, I say that all lunatics have lucid intervals, and when he awakens and finds that he has not a postage stamp to write to his family with, how surprised he will be."

"Unless," murmured Senator Fassett under his breath, "he should find himself in a bathtub with three others."

But that was a sample argument. Judge Mead of Tioga County was expected to make a good argument, but the Judge was on the wrong side of the house and made a miserable failure of it. He presented a petition containing 125 names of the people in Tioga County. His county paid for lunatics the same as at Willard's Asylum, $2 25 a week. "Tioga County," he said, "will nearly treasure this bill." Prof. Chandler made the point that insane people must be treated kindly and gently. We treat them kindly; that is why we dismiss so many cured. The attendants know all the patients, and talk with them and make them feel happier than if they were carried away to asylum. This bill would entail a heavy burden upon the farmers, whose farms have depreciated 20 per cent within ten years." The Judge, after this brilliant and enlightened harangue, closed in favor of the petition, which produced an outburst of laughter:

"Why, our asylum is very popular. We have had in it some of the best families in Tioga County."

Mr. F. J. Blackman, who spoke, as he put it, for the Supervisors of Erie County, for the asylum farm, and for nine out of ten people in Erie County, declared that the passage of the bill would entail an expense upon the State for new buildings of over $5,000,000. Erie had already gone to heavy expense to build her county buildings. Erie is proud of her plant and farm. "Are we to be cheated out of the money already paid? Erie don't ask to be exempt," he shouted. "It asks for the defeat of this bill." Here the sixty patriots clapped their hands together with gusto. "Our institution is now overcrowded. The proposition to deprive us of what we own amazes me. There are no abuses in the Erie County house. The State of New-York does not pay as good wages as the county of Erie. This is nothing more or less than a conspiracy to rob all the counties of the State except New-York, Kings, and Monroe."

Here the patriots cheered again.

The inmates of Erie, he said, were treated like fatting horses, and they passed their time weeding onions, trimming corn, and feeding calves.

Mr. J. R. Washburne of Jefferson County, who has been called the "Sweet Singer of the North" for his habit of piping lays on his flute for the benefit of the inmates under his charge—he is the keeper—started off with this remarkable assertion: "I represent the poor and insane people of Jefferson County, who are not here to speak for themselves." His aim was to show that, owing to the delicate and tender care bestowed upon the inmates, the death rate in the county asylum was much lower than that in the State asylums, when every one within sound of his voice knew that all acute cases were sent to the State asylums, while the lighter cases were kept in the county. With a grave and sober face Mr. Washburne informed the committee that if the lunatics were carried away to State asylums they would die of homesickness or "grieve to death," all of which was quite touching.

Judge Greene of Orange was shocked, actually shocked, when he read in the report of the State Commission in Lunacy of the awful goings-on in his county asylum. It takes a good deal to shock the Judge, and when with his elegiac drawl he descanted upon the beauties of the Orange County farm and how the inmates "were taken out in little gangs with a kindly Superintendent," there was not a face in the room without a smile except the Judge's. He never smiles unless there is a bridge charter in question.

John C. Davies, Republican ex-member of Assembly, in portraying the advantages of the Oneida County farm, put his foot gently in his mouth by observing that the effort to throw a sop to New-York and Kings by their exemption meant that instead of working for "blocks of five" they were after blocks of forty. Mr. C. M. Comana, a dentist of Madison, who was anxious to have it understood that he was a doctor, took the State Board of Lunacy sharply to task, and backed up his remarks with three affidavits from interested persons, because the commission spoke in just and explicit terms of the filthy condition of affairs at the Madison County farm. Mr. Coman very plainly showed that he did not understand what he was talking about, and was unaware that the report published was based on the personal observation of Dr. MacDonald and Commissioner Brown.

Dr. M. J. Lewi of Albany, on behalf of the State Medical Society, read the resolution of last year urging the Legislature to pass the bill. The tendency of the times, he said, was to run to specialties, and the specialists on brain diseases are all in favor of this bill. Four-fifths of the practitioners of the State wanted this bill.

Oscar Craig said he did not appear for the State Board of Charities, but as an individual. Last year a committee of the State Board visited all the county asylums. They went as county men, but returned enthusiastic for State care. Every one knows that all the bad cases are sent to Willard's Asylum. It is the easiest thing in the world to go through an asylum and find everything all right. The only way to get at the facts is to interview the inmates. Whenever you see a report of specialists attacked by laymen it takes no exercise of intellect to decide that the specialist is right. The non-exempted counties, he held, are compelled to pay for the exempted counties and to bear the burden of all the worst cases.

Dr. MacDonald closed the debate. It was a mystery to him how men could come here and contend that they are competent to handle insanity, the gravest of maladies. They may as well base the ground that they are fit to cure heart disease or any other bodily ailment. He lifted the Madison County contingent off its feet by repeating the charges against the county institution there and denouncing it as the filthiest he ever saw. He charged that in all the asylums the tendency was to decrease the number of employes. One woman was placed in charge of twenty-five patients, and admitted that she worked from 7 in the morning to 8 at night. Occasionally she went away for the night. The female patients were then placed in charge of a male attendant. The cases were exceptional where five or six persons were not bathed in the same water. The doctor is paid $175 a year and furnishes his own medicine, and this, he observed sardonically, is the place where so many cures have been effected.

The committee here adjourned. Chairman Adams informed THE TIMES's correspondent that he would call a meeting to-morrow morning, and report the bill to the House then.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A BIG INTEREST INVOLVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Pardee to-day granted the application for a receiver in the case of the United States against the Mobile and Girard Railway Company and thirty others, naming as receiver Marshal B. W. Walker of the Middle District of Alabama. The receiver is directed to take control of the lands, trees, timber, and buildings, except such portions of land as may be in the actual possession of bona fide purchasers from the railway company, and except such portions as the company earned by compliance with the conditions upon which the lands were granted to it. An injunction was issued, pending litigation against the Mobile and Girard Railway and other defendants, restraining them from cutting any more timber on the lands or removing that already cut.

This case is probably the most important heard here for many years, not alone because of the large quantity of land involved, but because it stops much of the lumber business in Southern Alabama. It has almost completely clogged the commerce of Pensacola and other Florida and Alabama ports, whose chief industry is lumber shipping. There is 502,426.10 acres of land involved in the suit. The tracts are scattered throughout the lower part of Alabama, and, in some cases comprise the larger portion of counties.

THEY OBJECT TO THE SOO.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Inter-State Commissioners Morrison and Veazey arrived here to-day and held a hearing in the Palmer House, Board of Trade men appearing to explain their grievances against the Soo line. H. F. Dausman, J. Coon, and F. C. Frazer, who are members of the Board of Trade, gave testimony to the effect that grain could be shipped from Nebraska via Minneapolis to New-York and Boston over the Soo line and the Canadian Pacific Road, and then sold for 1½ or 2 cents a hundred less than its cost to Chicago men. The three commission men agreed in declaring that the Minneapolis shippers were undoubtedly receiving a heavy rebate from the Soo line, and that with such a state of affairs and under existing rates via Chicago business with the East from here was impossible. They, however, as well as W. G. Iglehart, Secretary of the Chicago Freight Bureau, were confident that the present rates between Omaha and Chicago and Chicago and New-York were in themselves fair and reasonable.

To-morrow the Commissioners will question a number of railroad officials.

QUICKER TIME PROMISED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—It begins to look as if the railroad time between Boston and New-York was to be shortened. At the continued hearing before the committee to-day Counsel Prince of the New-York and New-England had no doubt that his road could make better time provided the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford would do its share; but it was generally understood that all the lines between Boston and New-York were to make the same running time. The Air Line route would have to be put in better shape before it could make time equal to the rest. He had no doubt the time between the two cities could be shortened half an hour.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, for the New-Haven Road, defended that corporation, saying the New-England train took five minutes longer to go from New-York to New-Haven because it carried more passengers and more baggage than any other train. He denied any purpose to discriminate. The time of all trains would soon be shortened twenty minutes.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

MONTREAL, March 12.—The Lachine Gun Club has accepted the challenge of the Monte Carlo Club of Nice, France, to shoot twenty-five birds for £300 a side.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The steamer Sacrobosco, which was so badly damaged by fire in the elevator of Elevator No. 3 at Canton, Md., some time ago, was sold yesterday for $67,000. Harry A. Parr, President of the Baltimore Elevator Company, was the purchaser.

The Chenango (N. Y.) Fish and Game Protective Association has been organized at Norwich, with the following officers: President—J. P. Allds; Vice President—T. D. Miller; Secretary and Treasurer—C. H. Latham.

David McGrew, pastor of the colored Baptist church on Armstrong, Mott, Andrew Berman, and Will Jackson, all colored, were run over by the Union Pacific train last evening and killed.

Mr. J. Young Scammon, one of the best known of Chicago pioneers, is dying at his home in Hyde Park from a complication of diseases resulting from an attack of the grip.

The dismasted Italian barkentine Antonio, in tow of the revenue cutter Colfax, arrived off the bar at Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday night.

The jewelry store of A. O. Putnam at Claremont, N. H., was robbed by burglars Tuesday night. They took with them property worth $200.

Charles Blanchard was found dead in bed Tuesday at Sciota, Clinton County, N. Y. He was a veteran of the Mexican war.

Six prisoners escaped from the county jail at Eau Claire, Wis., yesterday morning. They were all burglars.

IN FAVOR OF SUBSIDIES.

THE PLAN ADOPTED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The report of the Committee of the Pan-American Conference on Communication on the Atlantic was presented to the conference to-day. The committee recommends that aid be given one or more lines of steam navigation between the ports of the United States and those of Brazil and Rio de la Plata under the following conditions:

The companies receiving Government aid shall establish a fast bi-monthly service between the ports of the United States, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, and the vessels shall have the accommodations and capacity necessary for the transportation of freight and passengers and shall carry the mails.

These steamships shall only touch at one port of the intermediary countries on the trips to and from Buenos Ayres, but during the quarantine season they shall only discharge mails and passengers and shall not embark anything subject to infection. In the countries of clearance and ultimate destination they may touch at two ports.

The speed of the fast steamships shall be at least 16 knots per hour, and they shall be of not less than 5,000 tons, and a time schedule of arrivals at and departure from the ports shall be established in conformity with the speed required.

The committee also recommends aiding an auxiliary line of freight steamships which shall sail twice a month, making not less than twelve knots an hour and touching at ports of the United States and Brazil. The United States of America and the republic of Brazil shall pay one-half each of the amounts paid to these vessels, taking into due consideration the contracts of the existing line with the latter Government. The contracts shall last ten years.

The States shall have the right to impose their flags and register upon the vessels to a number pro-portionate to the percentage of the aid they pay. In that case it is understood that the quota of each nation shall be paid directly to the vessel or vessels carrying its flag. In case of war, each State may use as transports and arm as cruisers, upon payment therefor, the vessels carrying its flag. The contracting States shall accept only vessels constructed in the United States, in consideration of the higher aid by that Government.

Bolivia and Paraguay agree to the plan on condition that the companies agree to establish subsidiary lines of river navigation.

At the final meeting of the Committee on Customs Regulations of the Pan-American Conference, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island was invited to be present, and, with the committee, went over its report very carefully. Senator Aldrich was on the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, which framed the undervaluations customs bills, and at present is in charge of the McKinley Customs Administrative bill, which passed the House a month or so ago.

The report of the Pan-American Committee aims to accomplish for the whole of the Western Hemisphere what Senator Aldrich seeks to do for the United States alone, viz., to provide a simple and uniform method of appraisement and of customs regulation generally. Senator Aldrich was much pleased with the report, which, in its principal features, is said to bear a close resemblance to the McKinley bill. The report is now in the hands of the printer and will be submitted to the conference Friday.

About twenty delegates to the Pan-American Conference have thus far signified their acceptance of the invitation sent them by Secretary Blaine to visit the Southern States as the guest of the Government.

The places which will be visited are Norfolk, Newport News, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville. The entire time occupied by the trip will not exceed three weeks, and the itinerary will be so arranged as to have the delegates spend Sundays at Fortress Monroe and St. Augustine, Fla. Arrangements for the tour are now being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the schedule will be constructed by Tourist Agent Draper, who had charge of the tour through the North and West last October and November.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

MR. AND MRS. BIRCHALL REMANDED FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, March 12.—The examination into the Benwell murder was resumed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The greatest excitement prevails, and the town is packed with people from the surrounding country. Young Pelley and Detective Murray have arrived. The town is swarming with newspaper reporters, among them being many from American cities.

The prisoner Birchall was brought into the court room handcuffed, but the bracelets were removed when he took his seat. Mrs. Birchall entered the court leaning on the arm of Chief of Police Young. She was dressed in the same attire that she wore last week and was heavily veiled with a dark brown veil.

As soon as she was seated the magistrate announced that he would now commence with her case. He explained that as she was charged with being an accessory to the murder of Benwell at Niagara Falls the case was in his jurisdiction and could not be removed to Oxford. It would have to be tried here, and if there was any more evidence forthcoming he would hear it.

The magistrate then asked Detective Murray if he had any more evidence to offer against her. The detective replied: "Not at present."

The magistrate then informed the prisoner that he would remand her to the same custody that she had been in since her arrest for eight days pending any new evidence that may be produced against her.

Birchall's case was next taken up, but the testimony was similar to that given at the Coroner's inquest.

Magistrate Hill asked Burchell if he had anything to say. Burchell answered, "No, not at present." The magistrate then informed him that he would commit him to the Woodstock Jail, where he would have to remain until his trial began, unless he got bail. The prisoner made no reply. He was taken by Chief Young to his cell.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 12.—Mr. Hellmuth of the law firm of Hellmuth & Ives, who are conducting the defense of Birchall in the Benwell murder case, is in the city. He was adverse to speaking to a reporter in reference to the line of defense likely to be adopted, the present efforts being combined mainly in preventing if possible the incarceration of Mrs. Birchall in Woodstock Jail to-morrow. He considers that there is not a tittle of evidence to support the finding of the Coroner's Jury as the woman having been an accessory after the fact to her

GOV. ABBETT'S HAND AGAIN

OBJECTION TO THE HUDSON COUNTY INQUIRY.

SENATOR ADRAIN ASKS THAT IT BE CLOSED—A JERSEY CITY GAMBLING-HOUSE DEVELOPMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The chief interest in the investigation of the Hudson County election frauds by the Senate Committee on Elections to-day centred in a discussion in the committee itself on the method pursued in and the purpose to be served by the investigation. Four or five witnesses had been subpœnaed, and about half an hour after the time set for the meeting Counselor Corbin called the Chief of Police of Jersey City, Benjamin Murphy, and his examination was begun.

Senator Adrain, the Democratic member of the committee, was not then present, but as he has been by no means regular in his attendance the fact caused no especial remark. In a short time, however, he came in, and at the first opportunity said he wished to enter a protest against the way the investigation was being conducted. "I sat here yesterday," he said, "and heard the examination of witnesses carried on without reference to the rules of evidence. Instead of examining witnesses by question and answer the counsel for the committee got into argument with witnesses and asked for their inferences and opinions. The stenographer was expected to take all that matter and to have it written out, and the State of New-Jersey must pay for it.

"Much of the examination," Senator Adrain continued, "could have no bearing on the question before this committee, which is simply to ascertain whether McDonald or Stuhr is entitled to the seat as senator from Hudson County. It does not matter that the examination was calculated to show that crime was committed. There are courts of law in Hudson County, paid to punish crime. This committee has no such duty. I protest against its embarking on an extra-judicial voyage of discovery. I protest against the introduction of the extraneous matter proposed to be brought in here by this witness, [the Chief of Police.] The expense of this investigation is becoming simply enormous. There is the stenographer, the typewriters, the counsel for the committee, the counsel for the respondent, and the counsel for the contestant, who never had a chance of election, all expecting to be paid by the State of New-Jersey. The Treasury of the State is in no condition to stand such expenses. The examination of the ballot boxes was well enough, but now I think it is time to call a halt.

"What plan the committee or its counsel may have," proceeded the Democratic Senator, "I don't know. I have never been consulted about its future proceedings, which seems to me very strange. If there are any definite allegations of fraud which counsel is now seeking to establish, I have not been told what they are, and I object to going on without knowing what we are driving at. Moreover, I want to say that though typewritten copies of the testimony are made and I have asked for a copy and desire one, I have not received it. As a member of the committee I believe I am entitled to a copy, and I wish to inform myself of what has been done."

The stenographer stated that he was making five copies of the testimony, which were delivered to the committee as fast as prepared. It then appeared that Senator Adrain had not been present to take his copy when delivered, and Senator Gardner, in charge of it, had locked it up in his desk. He immediately got the copy and delivered it to Adrain, who took it, remarking that it was "better late than never."

Chairman Gardner, in response to Adrain's protest, said that he understood it to be the committee's business to ascertain who was elected Senator in Hudson, and that every fact bearing on that election might be legitimately and properly shown. There was a general allegation that there was fraud in the election; that ballots were cast and not counted; that a system of false returns was adopted, and that other criminal practices prevailed. A part of the general allegation had been established by the examination of the ballot boxes, and it was now the purpose to show other parts.

Counselor Corbin, while disclaiming any purpose to take part in the discussion, said he wished to state that fraud was usually shown in the first instance, not by direct proof, but established by surrounding circumstances. The allegation in respect to the testimony of the Chief of Police was, he said, that the returns made by the election officers to the Police Department differed from their official returns made later.

After further discussion the testimony of Chief of Police Murphy was proceeded with. He said it had been the custom for years for the election returns to be sent to police headquarters election night from the precincts as fast as the ballots were counted. The Chief of Police sent out blanks for these returns, and as soon as 100 votes were counted the number for each candidate was written in the blank, and it was sent by a patrolman or messenger to headquarters. There the returns were tabulated and read to the people who gathered in large numbers to hear the news. Witness then produced the sheets on which the returns were tabulated. There was one sheet from each Assembly district, except the Fifth, which was missing. As some of the grossest frauds were perpetrated in the Seventh District the inference seemed to be that the sheet had been stolen. Witness said he had been unable to find it, though he never permitted a sheet to be taken away from headquarters. The sheets were kept there for a year.

Witness said the figures were made on the sheets by Clerk Robinson, witness himself reading out the figures from the returns. These figures were usually accurate. The sheets were finally handed over to the committee for a comparison of the figures with the official returns. Witness further testified as to the detail of police for duty on election day. The number of men for each precinct was left to the Captains. About the usual number of election-day rows occurred.

Winfield S. Weed, Justice of the Peace and judge of elections at the Sixth Precinct of the First District, was the next witness, and he testified like an honest man. He said the Republican inspector at his precinct at the last election was Isaac M. Clark and the clerk was a man named Keenan. Two other inspectors, on the first day of registry, he did not know. The man was only at the polling place a short time. The second day of registration that inspector was absent, and about 10 o'clock in the morning witness and Mr. Clark agreed to fill the vacancy by appointing a man named Gutchins, whom Mr. Clark said was a Democrat and a capable man. Mr. Clark sent for Gutchins and witness went to luncheon. While away James E. Connolly of the Democratic County Committee, called on witness, found Gutchins, who he said was not a Democrat, and wanted a man named McGuire put in as inspector. Witness was angry at this interference and declared Gutchins was a Democrat, but when he got back to the polling place he found McGuire installed and Gutchins absent. McGuire was an employe of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners. On election day McGuire did not sit with the board, but another man, named Thomas O'Donnell, appeared and took his place. Witness did not know what O'Donnell's authority was. McGuire was about the polling place during the day.

Isaac M. Clark, the Republican inspector at the same precinct, testified in corroboration of Judge Weed's story of the changes in election officers, speaking with evident candor and honesty. He further said that when the ballots were counted one bunch of two "joker" ballots folded together and another bunch of four "joker" ballots folded together came out of the box and were rejected.

Michael J. O'Mara of Jersey City, a well-known ring worker, was the next witness called, but he did not appear. A curious state of things was developed concerning him. John Graham, Sergeant at Arms of the committee, was sworn and testified that he served a subpœna on O'Mara last evening shortly after 10 o'clock and paid him the fee of $5. He found O'Mara in a gambling house at the corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, engaged in turning the wheel.

O'Mara gave him to understand that he would be on hand this morning at 10 o'clock as required.

Then John Daly, a page in the Assembly, was put on the stand. He said he was fifteen years old, but was small and looked younger. He said that besides acting as page in the Assembly he served drinks at the Greystone Clubhouse, corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and saw O'Mara there last night. O'Mara told witness that he had been subpœnaed to Trenton, and asked witness to call at his home for him this morning in time to take the train. Witness called between 8 and 9 o'clock and found O'Mara lying on a sofa. O'Mara then told him he was not going to Trenton, and witness therefore left him.

The fact that Daly, who appeared like a little boy, should be serving as page in the State Assembly in Trenton in the daytime and in a Jersey City gambling house at night caused something of a sensation among spectators. From a remark which the lad inadvertently dropped it was inferred that he was in the gambling house as late as 3 o'clock in the morning. It did not clearly appear who owns the gambling house.

Graham testified that it was owned by a stock company. The lad spoke of "Mr. Heller" as proprietor. It is believed that the house belongs to well-known members of the ring, and that this lad was made a page in the Assembly so that he should serve in the gambling house without pay; that is, that the State of New-Jersey is paying a fifteen-year-old boy to serve drinks in one of the Hudson County Ring's gambling houses.

This ended the examination of witnesses for the present week. The committee has been asked to surrender the Hudson County ballot boxes, as the Jersey City election will occur April 8 and time is wanted to get them ready for use. After consultation with Judge Knapp, therefore, a resolution was to-day adopted directing that the contents of each box, with the poll book and registry list from each precinct, be safely sealed up in the presence of witnesses to be retained by the committee, and that the boxes then be delivered to the Hudson County authorities.

During the afternoon the full committee and counsel had a very free talk on the whole subject of the committee's work. The stenographer was absent, and there were only two or three spectators in the room. Senator Adrain urged that the investigation be now closed. There was no probability of finding enough frauds to unseat McDonald, and his title to his seat was the only subject the committee was charged with investigating. Even if the investigation was to go on, he objected to the further employment of counsel.

Senator Gardner said: "We have already shown enough frauds, so that if judicial precedents are followed we shall throw out about six thousand votes. According to these precedents, established by decisions of Judge Knapp, when a precinct is so tainted with fraud that the will of the voters cannot be determined its vote should be thrown out entire."

Senator Adrain replied: "But even if you throw out 6,000 votes McDonald will still have a majority."

"I am willing to say," put in Mr. Corbin, "that the frauds yet to be brought to light are of much greater moment than the entire number of 'joker' ballots which have been found. We shall be able to show that men were registered who are dead, that some men were registered in two or three places, and that they were registered with addresses where no one lives. We can show that the names of men who did not vote are on the poll book.

"I admit that such facts it is proper to prove," was Senator Adrain's reply, "but the question is, can you prove enough to show that McDonald is not entitled to his seat?"

"That I cannot say," said Mr. Corbin.

"Would it not be well to have the counsel inquire into these allegations and learn the extent of the frauds, and then report to the committee?"

"That I will do if I am furnished help. The work is too great for one man."

"I understand," continued Adrain, "that there is a wealthy gentleman in New-Jersey [applause] very desirous to see Grebl have his way. He will spend his fortune, if need be, but that he will learn who is responsible for these frauds. Would it not be well for this committee to consult with that gentleman?"

"If there is to be a committee to solicit outside aid in carrying on this investigation," said Senator Gardner, "I think Senator Adrain should be made Chairman of it."

Senator Adrain replied: "It is going to cost a great deal of money to carry on the investigation as you gentlemen propose. It should be borne in mind that this is not a committee to make plain the political situation in New-Jersey. It has only one duty to perform."

Senator Gardner then said: "I think that duty is to push the investigation to the full extent necessary to determine who is entitled to the seat as Senator from Hudson."

After another declaration by Senator Adrain in favor of adjourning sine die, the committee adjourned until next Tuesday morning. It is pretty generally believed that Senator Adrain, in taking the position he does, really does violence to his personal feelings on the subject. His own detestation of the Hudson County ring has been openly expressed. Only last evening, during a debate in the Senate, he took occasion to rebuke McDonald for a demogogic speech and to remind him that the necessity of investigating a mare's nest in his (McDonald's) district had put a heavy burden on some of the Senators. But Senator Adrain is a Democrat and apparently feels the need of keeping in touch with his party under the leadership of Gov. Abbett. That his remarks in committee were inspired by the Governor is almost as certain as if he had said so. They represent what is getting to be generally recognized as the Governor's position.

THE VETERAN CONTEST.

IT WILL HAVE A THOROUGH AIRING IN ALBANY TO-DAY.

Delegates from every National Guard organization in New-York and Brooklyn are in Albany to-day to attend the hearing of the legislative Committee on Militia on the bill proposing the organization of a veteran reserve corps from among those persons exempt by reason of military service from ordinary duty. The suggested act is opposed on the ground that "the organization proposed therein would be prejudicial to public interest and calculated to undermine and impair the efficiency and usefulness of the National Guard of the State."

For nearly ten years the past and exempt members of the National Guard, organized into uniformed veteran associations and battalions, have made determined efforts to be recognized as a part of the military forces of the State, and to be accorded by legislative enactment the right to assume and use in an official manner, and upon parades and public occasions, the military insignia and the military titles belonging to officers who hold or who have held commissions in the regular or volunteer service of the United States, or in the militia and National Guard of the several States. It was the opposition to this determination, led by Col. Simmons Clark, which gave rise to what is popularly known as "the veteran controversy."

On three occasions the veterans have appealed to the Legislature to accord to them what they term their rights and prerogatives. A bill passed both Houses of the Legislature during the term of Gov. Cleveland granting them the right to assume military titles and rank, which was vetoed by the Executive on the ground that it was against public policy. A subsequent endeavor in the same direction failed in the Senate.

The veterans then called to their assistance the regular army, and Major Asa Bird Gardiner drafted a bill for a veteran reserve corps, which was introduced into the Legislature in the early part of 1889. This act declared that to provide an efficient available force for service in time of danger from among those persons in the reserve militia who are exempted from ordinary militia duty by reason of previous honorable service in the regularly-organized militia of this state, or in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, any organization or association of exempt or honorably discharged members of any regiment or former regiment of the National Guard of this State, now or hereafter incorporated under any law of this State for benevolent purposes, or to promote social friendship, and to preserve and continue the recollections of service in the National Guard, and any post or posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and any association or associations composed exclusively of honorably discharged officers, soldiers, or sailors in the late war of the rebellion, may form one or more military companies or a battalion or regiment for infantry or foot artillery duty, which military organizations shall constitute a veteran reserve corps in the reserve militia of the State, to be under the immediate direction and charge of the Adjutant General of this State as chief of said corps.

This act was held by the officers of the active militia to be as objectionable as those preceding it, and its passage was successfully opposed.

Particular stress is laid upon the provision in the present bill that commissioned officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps shall be appointed and commissioned in the same manner as officers of like grade in the National Guard. The tenure of office is to be two years, as conducive to the improvement of the corps, and officers may be elected by the company, battalion or three-quarters of the entire membership of the incorporated association, provided formal consent to the latter procedure is filed in the Adjutant General's office. Commissioned officers shall not assume or exercise any command, except in their own corps, except when called into active service, nor shall they be liable to be commanded, when not in active service, except by the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, or the chief or other officers of their own corps, but they are to receive, when in uniform or on duty, every mark of respect to which their rank in the military force of this state may entitle them. Any regiment may elect an Honorary Colonel, who must have served as Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel in the regular or volunteer army or in the National Guard of this State, and be not less than forty-five years of age. He shall not exercise or assume command, except by direction of the Chief of Corps or the Commander in Chief, but shall, on parades of ceremony, be entitled to wear the uniform of his rank, and to receive the honors due the same.

A sturdy conflict on the proposed bill, now before the Legislature, is anticipated, and it is generally admitted that the final disposition of the veteran question hinges upon its acceptance or rejection.

EIDMAN MAKES CHANGES.

Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman has signalized his entrance into office by turning out the "ins" to make room for the "outs." He assumed charge of the office on Monday, and on Tuesday he dismissed Deputy Collectors Fox, Guthorn, Ochs, Whalen, and Skelly and filled their places with Joseph Schneider, Philip Wasserug, James Linder, Terrence F. McGowan, and Charles Haley. He said yesterday that these changes would not impair the efficiency of his office, as all of the new appointees were intelligent men and two of them, Schneider and Linder, formerly occupied the same positions and were therefore thoroughly familiar with the duties they will have to perform. He added that he would make no more changes for the present and that the clerical force would be the last to be disturbed. Concerning the civil service rules Collector Eidman said that as a bonded officer he was relieved of them in his appointments. From each of the new appointees he has required a bond of $7,000, and he said that the fact that they could furnish such bonds was an evidence that they were fit for appointment.

ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be celebrated by the Pennsylvania Commandery at Philadelphia on April 15, 16, and 17. About 2,000 companions of the order will be present.

The Commandery in Chief also holds its meeting here on the 16th of April. On this day the rooms of the Union League, the Art Club, Service Club, and others will be open to those wearing the button of the order. The Academy of Music has been engaged and will be handsomely and appropriately decorated. In the evening a grand reception will take place at the Academy of Fine Arts on Broad-street.

THE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

MR. CONNELLY'S BILL GOES TO THIRD READING.

SENATOR HAWKINS GETS ANGRY OVER THE STADLER FISH-PROTECTION BILL AND THREATENS TO RESIGN.

ALBANY, March 12.—Mr. Rhodes's Bank Committee found to-day that the sentiment of the Assembly was overwhelmingly in favor of the advancement of John Connelly's bill to protect local building loan associations and to compel national companies to deposit $100,000 in securities with the bank department when they engage in business in this State. Two members of the House, Hitt of Albany and Peck of Cortland, who appeared as the champions of the national companies, did not seem to realize that they were pounding their heads against a stone wall. Hitt looked after the heavy and constitutional parts of the bill and Peck had charge of the amendments. After two of them were voted down it was apparent that the House was not disposed to allow trifling, but Peck was tenacious and endeavored to interject his amendments into each successive section, but he never had more than two votes.

Mr. Tompkins of Rockland gave to the House the best comparison of the methods of the national and local building loan associations. "I have been in both," he exclaimed. "I never lost money in the local companies and never made any, nor, so far as my acquaintance goes, has any other Eastern man in the national companies. On the contrary I suffered, as did some of my friends, with the downfall of the national company some time ago at Minneapolis. The local companies are started for the benefit and protection of the people who invest their money. Their officers receive no compensation. On the other hand, the national companies open large and brilliantly-furnished offices, and their officers and agents receive heavy salaries. Now, no one has ever heard of an Eastern man receiving a dollar from a Western company. The money you pay is invested in Western institutions for the benefit of the close corporations that run the institutions. You put your money in a sealed envelope and invariably you find that some one out West has outbid you. You not only lose your interest but your principal. This bill is in the interest of the local organizations. Any one who knows anything about this subject knows that men and women have been robbed and were unable to obtain redress."

"Mr. Tompkins has stated the whole case," said Mr. Mase of Dutchess. "The people in my town have lately gone through a little delusion with these national companies, which are founded for no other purpose than to rob the poor, for the rich people don't patronize them. The people of this State ought to rise and wipe them out."

Mr. Stein of New-York declared that 190,000 people in this State were stockholders in the local companies.

In reply to specious questions raised by Mr. Hitt and Mr. Peck, Mr. Blumenthal of New-York observed: "This bill is not an attempt to prevent these companies from doing business, but to prevent the people of the State from being cheated."

John Connelly of New-York spoke at length of the dangers to innocent people who put their faith and money in the national concerns, which, by paying "fabulous inducements" in opening "gilded offices," and employing "heavy salaried officers" would eventually drive local companies out of business. He spoke of the exposures that recently took place in the Mutual Reserve Company that ruined the community." This same bill was a copy of the Missouri law. It was framed to protect the people of the State.

The bill was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Stein has introduced a bill to exempt building loan associations from taxation.

Dr. R. P. Bush of Chemung has introduced in the House the Linson Corporation Tax bill.

***

The Supply bill was a special order this morning. Mr. Whipple tried to have $2,500 appropriated for the Home for Juvenile Delinquents at Randolph. Mr. Fish held that the State would be bankrupt if it should make an appropriation for every institution doing noble and charitable work. Last year a Supply bill was passed with items amounting to $2,315,000, and the Republican Party had been severely chastised for their extravagance. This year the bill has been prepared in the interests of economy. The claims of the institution at Randolph have been carefully considered by the Committee on Ways and Means and rejected. Mr. Whipple's amendment was rejected.

The sum of $1,500 was added for the deficiency in the accounts of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Mr. Fish moved to add $5,000 to the $25,000 a nearly appropriated for the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan, and his motion was adopted. He also moved an appropriation of $35,000 for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath instead of $15,000 as provided. This change was made on the recommendation of a committee which had visited the home, and found that it was taking charge of a largely-increased number of inmates. Two thousand dollars more was added for the Chief Game and Fish Protector.

Mr. O. F. Lane objected to the appropriation of $51,500 for the Fredonia Normal School, but Mr. Fish assured him that it was necessary, stating that the Fredonia school as yet has had no appropriation from the State, having been built by Fredonia. The item was allowed to stand.

The bill as reported appropriated $1,073,000 and the sum of $28,500 was added this morning, making a total of $1,101,500. Last year's bill went to the Governor appropriating $2,224,000. After the Speaker had complimented Mr. Fish and his committee on the excellence of their bill, the measure went to its third reading and was immediately passed.

During the consideration of the Supply bill Mr. O'Hare of New-York incurred the ire of the Speaker by offering the following resolution, as an amendment, which was read half way through before its import was discovered:

"For the erection of a State Athletic School at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton, and the maintenance of the same on condition that such legislators shall receive instruction under competent professors in the manly art of self-defense against beligerent newspaper correspondents, $10,000."

***

Senator Hawkins of the First District was very much excited during to-day's session, and was frequently heard to declare that if the Stadler bill prohibiting net fishing in Jamaica Bay passed he would resign his seat. Mr. Hawkins's natural antipathy to anglers is increased by the fact that this bill, which aims to restore to them privileges which the net fishermen have largely destroyed, was introduced by Senator Stadler, whose district does not include Jamaica Bay. (This bill, as was stated and printed in the First District, and Mr. Hawkins is enraged to think an outsider should seek to secure its passage despite his earnest opposition.

The Stadler bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs this morning, and after a glance at Senator Stadler, who smiled knowingly, the President ordered it to a third reading. Senator Hawkins was absent, but Senators Cantor and Ives expostulated with Stadler, who, however, refused to take their advice to have the bill go before the Committee of the Whole. Senator Hawkins made his appearance soon afterward, and when he learned what action had been taken he simply lost his head. "If that bill becomes a law I'll resign my seat in the Senate," he declared to Mr. Stadler, and this threat he repeated several times until the rumor got abroad that he had sent in his resignation to the Governor. Later the little Senator cooled down, and when THE TIMES's correspondent asked him if he really meant to resign in case the bill went through, he said he had been very much excited and had probably talked more than he should. "But I seldom say what I don't mean," he hastily added in order that the entire force of his threat might not be lost.

Mr. Hawkins then stated his grievance at considerable length. "Jamaica Bay belongs to my district," he said, "and Mr. Stadler had no business to introduce a measure affecting it. I wouldn't support such a bill on principle, because it seeks to ruin an honest class of laboring men—the net fishermen. Jamaica Bay is an arm of the sea, and fish come and go into it. Every fish might be taken from it today and to-morrow a fresh supply would arrive. But the bill should pass, or a precedent would be established which would result in great damage to the fishing interests of Long Island and put New-York consumers of fish to great annoyance and increased expense. Senator Stadler took a most unfair advantage of me this morning in pushing the bill to a third reading in my absence."

Senator Stadler said to-day that Mr. Hawkins had declared a war to the knife upon him, and he supposed he would have to guard his works carefully in future. "This bill will be pushed nevertheless," said he, "for it is just and will do a world of good to the army of anglers who have been in the habit of fishing in Jamaica Bay. Those net fishermen are thoroughly indifferent to the rights of others. They draw their nets so carefully at the inlets that the fish indeed lucky that escapes. The nets naturally become clogged with seaweed and sea salad as they are hauled in, and in consequence small fry are captured as well as the larger and prized fish. The netters have waged a war of extermination, which my bill proposes to stop. I have reason to believe the Legislature will enact the proposed law. A similar law relative to fishing in Raritan Bay was recently passed, and the effect has been to shut out the menhaden fishermen, and largely improve weakfishing. The opposition to my bill comes largely from menhaden men, I can tell you."

Just before adjournment, when Senator Stadler was temporarily absent, Senator Hawkins turned the tables on him to a limited extent by sending to the desk a resolution asking that the bill be recommitted to Committee of the Whole. There was no opposition, and the request was granted.

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Senator Laughlin's bill appropriating $500,000 for increasing the lockage capacity of the Erie and Oswego Canals and improving all the State canals and bottoming out the Albany basin of the Erie passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 28 to 2. The dissenters who had the courage of their convictions were Senators O'Connor and Van Gorder. Several Senators who spoke against the bill voted for it.

***

Senator Roesch has introduced a bill authorizing the sale of Essex, Centre, and Clinton Markets, in New-York City. It empowers the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to dispose of the property at public auction or set it aside for public purposes, after it has been appraised by them. In case a sale is made the proceeds must go to the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

Mr. Roesch also brought in a bill which provides that any railroad which leases another and holds 90 per cent. of its stock, and cannot find the owners of the remaining shares, may recite these facts to the Supreme Court, which shall designate three newspapers in which the lessee railroad corporation shall advertise for the missing stockholders daily for three weeks. If the advertisement fails to discover them the company must file with the Secretary of State a certificate embodying all the facts, whereupon all the stock shall be managed by it. The rights of stockholders not surrendering their stock are not to be affected, however.

Senator Richardson's bill, introduced to-day, provides that whenever any health officer shall seize or destroy any milk he shall furnish to the person from whom he takes it a sample of such milk, together with a statement in writing of the cause of seizure.

Senator Linson introduced a bill amending the Poughkeepsie Bridge act to the extent of providing facilities for foot passengers on the bridge and the erection of toll gates. It stipulates that no greater toll than 7 cents shall be charged.

Senator Cantor is sponsor for a measure providing for the construction of a building in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York for the accommodation of the Fifth District Police Court and prison and of the District Court for the Ninth Judicial District, the building to occupy land on the south side of Grebl Hundred and Twenty-first-street 100 feet west of the southwest corner of that street and Third-avenue. The Commissioner of Public Works is empowered to contract for the construction at an expense not exceeding $500,000, the work to be completed in four years.

Col. W. L. Brown gave a very enjoyable dinner this evening at the Kenmore Hotel to all the correspondents stationed at Albany.

NEW-JERSEY'S LAWMAKERS.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL TO PREVENT WINTER RACING.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The House had another long debate this morning over the bill limiting horse racing to three days a week on each track between April 14 and Nov. 14, and compelling the racing associations to pay 5 per cent. of their gross receipts into the State Treasury.

The measure came up on final passage and Mr. Kalisch, Democrat, of Essex, who introduced the bill, advocated it in a long speech. He gave a history of horse racing in the State and maintained that the object of the bill was to abolish the nefarious Winter racing, which is a disgrace to the State. Mr. Nash, the Granger member from Camden, thought that Winter was the best time to run a horse, as the temperature was near them "along up among the nineties." Mr. Nash wanted the bill sent to the Attorney General for his opinion as to its constitutionality.

Mr. Voorhees, the leader of the Republican minority, remarked that Mr. Nash had experienced a change of heart, for on the preliminary skirmish on the bill he had favored it. Mr. Voorhees also said that the devil himself could not give any excuse for Winter racing and advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Potts, Republican, of Hudson, opposed the bill in a strong speech upon the ground that it practically legalized racing, and that he could not consent to. The bill finally passed by a vote of 34 to 10.

Mr. Sharrah, the leader of the Democrats, announced to the House that the Joint Committee on Ballot Reform would be ready to report in a few days, and that final adjournment would soon follow.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the selection by competitive examination of four pupils from each county for the State Agricultural College.

Speaker Heppenheimer introduced a bill which seeks to prevent the Bartlett syndicate, which has been buying up all the watersheds in the northern part of the State, from selling any of the water to New-York and Pennsylvania.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $40,000 for the erection of additional buildings for the State Normal School.

The Governor to-day appointed Hiram D. White as Lay Judge of Warren County in place of Uzal Canfield.

THE WIFE WILL BE BOSS.

AN EARLY MORNING SCENE IN THE STREETS OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Vosburgh arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning from Memphis, where Mrs. Vosburgh, formerly Mrs. Jewell, who was drawing a pension from the Police Department of New-York, married Vosburgh about two weeks ago. An evening paper to-night states they attracted much attention on Main-street early this morning because of an animated conversation being carried on between them.

Seeing they were noticed, they stood in the doorway of the armory, where Mrs. Vosburgh was seen to shake her finger in her husband's face and tell him that unless he left her alone Vosburgh offered his hand, but she declined to take it. They finally entered the office of Walter Corlies, a real estate agent, and after finishing their business went to the railroad station.

At the latter place Mrs. Vosburgh told a friend that this was a case where a man followed a woman to get her to marry him, and not a woman following a man. She said she was going to be boss, it made no difference what might happen.

She owns a farm in the town of Hyde Park, and she and her husband left for that place on the 10:40 o'clock train. They will in the future reside in New-York. Mrs. Vosburgh is well known here.

WHAT CATTLEMEN WANT.

PROCEEDING OF THE INTER-STATE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 12.—The Inter-State Cattlemen's Convention resumed business this morning. The basis of representation of the different States and Territories was reported as follows: Kansas, 15; Missouri, 15; Illinois, 15; Arizona, 8; New-Mexico, 12; Texas, 30; Colorado, 12; Arkansas, 6; Nebraska, 12; Indian Territory, 6; Wyoming, 12. The above basis of representation was treated and the report was adopted.

Permanent organization was effected as follows: President—R. B. Stoddard of Texas; Secretary—L. E. Finch of Kansas.

Resolutions were introduced in favor of deep water at Galveston, against the Oleomargarine bill, and for deep water at Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass.

A communication from Secretary of Agriculture Rusk favored the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in connection with the live stock interests. A committee was appointed to ask for a reduction of the commission charged for handling cattle.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Buell of Illinois calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of protection on hides and goat skins.

A committee was appointed to look into the transportation question, also a committee to report on the feasibility of a Bureau of Statistics and information; also a committee on refrigerators.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

An interesting and instructive paper on "The Social Side of the Electric Railway" was read last night by Mr. T. C. Martin before the Electrical Section of the American Institute, at its one hundred and twenty-ninth meeting, in Clinton Hall. The points made by the lecturer were that horse, cable, and steam power had nearly outlived their usefulness as rapid-transit motors in urban travel. The electric motor had not yet reached perfection, but it was superior in many respects to cable, or steam power.

For the purposes of a dense population, like that of New-York, the older methods had reached their limits of usefulness, and in obedience to the principle that when a device had reached perfection something would come forward to supersede it, the electric motor was already now to supersede the horse car, the cable, and the steam locomotive. Steam motors were out of favor in cities because of its ir noise, smell, smoke, dust, steam escape, oil drippings, and the like nuisances. Horse power was objectionable because of its dirt, slowness, and expensiveness, and the cable, though destined still to do a great deal of important work, was very expensive and for many streets impracticable.

TRAINERS AND JOCKEYS.

Another meeting of trainers and jockeys for the purpose of forming a protective association was held last evening in the rooms of the Monmouth Park Association, at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The draft of a constitution was presented and discussed at length, but the meeting adjourned without adopting it. In this document the name of the organization is given as the American Benevolent and Protective Association of Trainers and Jockeys, the objects are declared to be "to aid members in sickness and distress, to protect members from arbitrary rulings of officers, members, or employes of racing associations," and three classes of members are provided for—active, minor, and honorary. Active members are to consist of trainers and jockeys over eighteen years old, minor members of trainers and jockeys under eighteen years old, and honorary members of such persons as may be unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees.

The names of Charles J. Kelly, Martin Bergen, Michael Bergen, J. H. Magee, and J. S. McDonald were added to the roll of membership.



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JEWELS AND LACES.

"Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers,
Oh, girl with the laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you if, from undergoing the trying ordeals which fashionable society imposes on its devotees, enough to test the physical strength and endurance of the most robust, you break down, lose your health and become a physical wreck, as thousands do from such causes?

Under such circumstances you would willingly give all your jewels and all your laces to regain lost health. This you can do if you will but resort to the use of that great restorative known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Thousands of grateful women bless the day it was made known to them.

For all derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to women, it is the *only* remedy, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

An invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Passover Relief Association held its eighteenth annual Purim masquerade ball last evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House and netted some $250 toward the fund it raises yearly to provide the Hebrew poor of this city with material for the Passover ceremonies. Nearly 700 persons dressed in elaborate costumes attended the ball and danced to a programme of twenty-five dances to the music of Davis's orchestra. President and Mrs. Silberstein led the grand march, and among the guests of the evening were Coroner Levy, ex-Judge Goldfogle, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Stecker, Samuel Michaels, and L. J. Isaacs.

Joseph and Maggie Sadowsky, the children of Frank Sadowsky, who works in a furniture manufactory, played with matches yesterday in a room on the second floor of 316 Elvington-street, where they had been locked in by their mother, who was marketing. They set the place on fire, and the children, living at 57 Broome-street, finding the apartment locked, got into the room from the shed of 58 Lewis-street and found them insensible, but they quickly recovered under the care of Dr. Hurley of 1226 Cannon-street. The fire did about $75 damage.

P. B. Littlejohn, auditor of the Ansonia Clock Company, was complainant in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Edward Fairbanks, alias Weis, whom he charged with swindling. Fairbanks has been selling bogus tickets of admission to entertainments given by various imaginary institutions and societies. He sold Mr. Littlejohn $10 worth of these tickets some time ago, and yesterday offered to sell him some more, but Littlejohn dispatched a messenger to the Old-slip station for an officer, and the fellow was arrested. He was held to answer.

The heart of the Mott-street Chinaman apparently is becoming "alice samee muchee likee" the hearts of white men. Charity is the latest virtue that the Celestials have shown symptoms of. Yesterday there was filed a certificate of incorporation for the Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association of the City of New-York. Its officers are to be at 16 Mott-street. Its trustees are Leung Jum, Mon Lee, Wong Ho Chong, Tom L. Lee, and William A. Hang.

The body of the man who on last Friday walked into Bischoff's saloon, at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and, after buying a drink, stepped into a rear room and blew his brains out, is yet lying at the Morgue and has not been identified. The yarn published in an edition of an evening paper yesterday that the suicide was the husband of the Mrs. Henderson who jumped from the roof of a second-avenue lodging house on Jan. 20 is untrue.

A meeting of the provision trade was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday to protest against the passage of Senate Bill No. 1, which provides that pickled meats shall not be exported until they have been in pickle sixty days. J. A. Sperry, John Sinclair, and William Hamilton were appointed a committee to visit Washington and state to Senator Reagan that the measure would work an injustice to the trade.

The trial of Major Clark for discharging a revolver at Wilton Randolph in front of the Southern Society's clubrooms, of which organization both were then members, was peremptorily set down for Monday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions by Judge Martine yesterday. A motion for a postponement on account of the absence from town of the lawyer for the defense was denied.

A judgment for $138,234 99 has been entered in the County Clerk's office against Nicholas C. Miller and in favor of R. Fulton Cutting. It is based upon a note for $7,000 made on July 30, 1888; one for $6,848 71, less $4,000 paid, made on Aug. 7, 1888, and a third for $118,372 06 made on Oct. 16, 1888. As collateral for the last note 6,538 shares of Cameron Coal and Iron Company were deposited.

C. M. Foster of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., was yesterday suspended by the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange for six months. The charge against him was that the recent bull movement in the shares of New-York and New-England stock by offering it at 43¼ after a bid of 43⅜ had been made by E. A. Maurice. Mr. Foster claimed that he did not hear this bid.

More of the notes of James A. Simmonds of bank-wrecking fame are causing other people trouble. On Oct. 8, 1889, he gave two notes of $5,000 each to the Sixth National Bank, payable at the Third National Bank in four months. They were protested. Judge O'Gorman yesterday gave an attachment against the Lorillard Brick Works Company, the indorsers of the notes.

At a meeting of the Rockaway Hunt Club held last evening at the Hotel Brunswick the following-named persons were elected Governors: John E. Cowdin, Lawrence Turnure, Jr., Frederick Tilden Brown, E. La Montagne, Jr., George H. Adams, A. C. Tower, Rene La Montagne, Middleton S. Burrill, John D. Cheever, Leonard Jacob, Jr., David L. Haight, and Farley Clark.

James A. Costello was tried by the Commissioners and discharged from the police force on Nov. 12, 1889, for clubbing and breaking the arms of two men. He now claims that Judge J. Hoare, whom he has just found, can prove that he did not club the men. Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has granted him a writ of certiorari to review the action.

The Building Trades Section met last evening at Clarendon Hall and approved of the strike on the Temple Court Building. They also passed a resolution requesting every one who "believed in fair and just conditions," especially the Irish people, to transact their business, financial or otherwise, with some other agent than Eugene Kelly.

William H. Austead told Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday that his wife, Jane L., had deserted him without cause and had taken their two children, Mary Ellen and James, to live with her at 321 West Twenty-sixth-street, where she refused him access to them. A habeas corpus was granted.

Two "little German bands" arrived yesterday in the Red Star steamship Friesland. The musicians had intended to play in the streets of New-York, and were greatly put out to learn that as far as this city was concerned their occupation was gone. They had heard nothing of the recent city

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—8th and 7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DRY GOODS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TURF—10TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—10TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—At 8—TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—SAMSON.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—BEETHOVEN STRING QUARTET CONCERT. At 3—VAN DER STUCKEN CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 11—STODDARD LECTURES.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE STILL ALARM.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SWEET LAVENDER.
HARLEM HALL—At 3:30—ART LECTURE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—At 8:30—SCHUBERT CLUB CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. At 2—BENEFIT OF F. C. BANGS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, **$6 00**; with Sunday...**$8 00**
DAILY, 6 months, **$3 00**; with Sunday...**$4 00**
DAILY, 3 months, **$1 50**; with Sunday...**$2 00**
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. **75**
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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rains, followed by colder, clearing weather.

The Secretary of the Treasury has confessed his incapacity to carry on the business of his department according to his own judgment by appointing Col. WEBER of Niagara County to take charge of the Immigration Bureau at this port. Mr. WINDOM decidedly and very wisely preferred Gen. E. A. MERRITT, and was backed in this preference by Senator EVARTS. He was opposed by Mr. PLATT, who is not a member of the Federal Government, and whose interference in the matter is a piece of impertinence, and by Mr. HISCOCK, who is a Senator only in name, Mr. PLATT directing his course in nearly everything. The experience is not without its humiliation to Mr. WINDOM and to Mr. EVARTS, but sympathy would be wasted on men who have courted precisely this kind of dictation by their tame submission to it in the past.

Our worthy contemporary, the New-York *Herald*, is entitled to credit for its successful effort in obtaining specific evidence of the corruption practiced in the Sheriff's office and in Ludlow-Street Jail, upon which indictments have been found against Deputy Sheriff MCGONIGAL and Warden KEATING. There is nothing new in these scandals, as it has been notorious for years that all manner of privileges and favors were to be obtained in Ludlow-Street Jail for money, and it has been equally well known that Sheriff's officers were wont to be very obliging to prisoners in their charge if their itching palms were generously oiled. These evils have been exposed more than once, but the merit of our contemporary consists in putting one of its reporters through the actual "mill" of arrest and incarceration to obtain indubitable evidence, which was promptly laid before the Grand Jury. This is not the production of a "sensation," but a public service worthy of real journalism.

It is evident that Commissioner LOOMIS is getting sick of the street-cleaning job which he assumed so hopefully only a little while ago. His administration thus far has been a manifest failure, but apparently the fault is not his. His effort to return to the contract system of cleaning the streets has thus far been balked by Tammany through Corporation Counsel CLARK. Politics of the worst kind was thrust into the department by the appointment of HAGAN as Deputy Commissioner. It seems to be generally admitted that HAGAN has had control of the employment of men, and that is enough to account for any degree of inefficiency and demoralization. When Commissioner COLEMAN was crowded out the Mayor loudly proclaimed his purpose of having the management of the department directed entirely to the cleaning of the streets, and the appointment of Mr. LOOMIS was apparently in support of such a purpose. But, as we said at the time, the promised result could only be attained by allowing the Commissioner absolute control of methods and of the men employed, without reference to politics, but it seems that he has been hampered and embarrassed until he feels himself helpless for the performance of his heavy task and disposed to throw it up. It is certain that he cannot retain it with credit or with self-respect under the conditions thus far imposed upon him, and Tammany has put a huge stumbling block in its own path in getting street cleaning into politics.

The *Catholic Review* notes with natural pride the success of boys educated in the parochial schools in competitions for appointments to Annapolis and West Point in this city. It seems, however, to be of the opinion that this fact is a source of chagrin to non-Catholics. Possibly it is, but if so, those who yield to any such feeling have a curious view of the relation of education to the public interest. It ought to be, we should say, a source of gratification to any sensible citizen that Catholic schools can and do fit their pupils to stand tests of this sort. There has been a time when that would not have been generally true. Bright boys with this sort of schooling, turned out into a free community, will stand a very good chance to become intelligent and fair-minded citizens, no matter what their religious training or convictions may be. The parochial schools will disarm all objection to them if they continue to improve the schooling they give, and if their managers refrain from seeking support for them from the public funds.

It is not rashly to be assumed that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has a greater sense of justice and fair play than his Tory and Unionist colleagues who have voted that PARNELL was not entitled to any reparation from the House of Commons. He has, however, as he has shown, a much keener outlook into the political future than most of them, and it gives him a boyish delight to blurt out unpleasant truths. He is aware that the present House of Commons cannot last forever, and that a majority is not likely to be secured in the next House upon the platform that if the *Times's* charges against PARNELL were not true they ought to be. This appears to be the position of the Ministerial majority in the present House. It tends to redeem the character of its members for intelligence that not only Lord RANDOLPH, but other members of the majority who take thought for their political future, discern that they cannot make their re-election sure by maintaining that ridiculous position.

A WARNING FROM THE LEAGUE.

The American Protective Tariff League—the largest and most powerful of all the organizations devoted exclusively to the support of the high-tariff and the protective policy—again warns certain prominent Republican journals and legislators to make no more assaults upon Trusts and other combinations designed to suppress competition in the home market, and above all things to make no further admission that the greed of such combinations can be and ought to be restrained by a reduction of the duties which affect the price of their products.

It will be remembered that the Protective Tariff League is a defender of Trusts, and notably the champion of the Sugar Trust. It publishes a weekly organ, conducted by prominent protectionists and filled with arguments and statements prepared for the instruction of the daily and weekly high-tariff press in all parts of the country. Last Summer the League was so greatly disturbed by the New-York *Tribune's* editorial articles concerning its pet "combine," the Sugar Trust, that it declared them to be "more like the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogue than the thoughtful, well-considered reflections of an intelligent, sober, metropolitan editor."

But in spite of all its lectures and warnings the Protective Tariff League has seen high-tariff journals and high-tariff men in public life advertising their disapproval of Trusts and saying that Trust exactions can be prevented by reducing the duties by the aid of which such exactions are made. It will not give up the task, however, and it repeats its warnings in the latest issue of the *Tariff League Bulletin and American Economist* under the title, "The Apologetic Attitude of Some Republican Protectionists," part of the article being as follows:

"It is a recognized maxim of war that the attacking party stands the best chance of success, and that there is weakness in the attitude of defense. Courage and confidence are implied in the former; doubt and distrust in the latter. The influence of a political campaign conducted upon the defense is demoralizing. Its supporters waver and lose confidence in its leaders and its principles.

"Unfortunately some of the Republican leaders and popular advocates of protection have allowed themselves to be put in an attitude of defense *respecting vital principles on which their organization rests*, while their opponents have gained ground by courageous assaults. For example, it has been alleged that Trusts are fostered by protection. Mr. BLAINE clearly pointed out the reply, that on the contrary they were fostered by free trade and referred to England for the proof, which could not be impeached. Instead of boldly following their leader upon ground which could be held, *the press and some conspicuous statesmen sounded a retreat by such partial concessions as those implied in propositions to reduce protection upon products involved in Trusts.* These concessions gave vantage ground to the enemy, who were thus encouraged, and weakened the forces of protection by confusion and doubt. The loss of strength by such concessions and by the apologetic attitude of many friends of protection was evident, and it *continues to impair confidence in the policy.*

"Let us hear of no more apologies and no more concessions of principle."

The Tariff League has in mind the "concessions of principle" made by the New-York *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and scores of other Republican and high-tariff papers, as well as the utterances of Senator SHERMAN and two Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. BURROWS and Gov. GEAR. The *Tribune* has frequently contended that Trusts and similar combinations are designed to deprive the people of the benefits of the protective policy by suppressing that competition for the encouragement of which a high tariff is imposed. For example, it has said:

"The thing to be done, when protective duties are used as a means of restricting production and denying the benefits of protection to consumers, is to break down such combinations as thoroughly and speedily as possible. Wherever producers succeed in using a protective duty for the defeat of its beneficent and patriotic aims, it is strictly in accord with the principles of protection to thwart them and smash their combination, if necessary, by removing or reducing the duties so perverted."

And Senator SHERMAN said, four months ago:

"If individuals or corporations combine to advance the price of the domestic product and to prevent the free result of open and fair competition, I would without a moment's hesitation reduce the duties on foreign goods competing with them, in order to break down the combination. Whenever this free competition is evaded or avoided by combinations of individuals or corporations, the duty should be reduced and foreign competition promptly invited."

Mr. BURROWS professes to be willing to put the products of all combinations on the free list, and many other Republicans have made similar "concessions of principle."

The *Tariff League Bulletin* publishes every week a kind of platform setting forth the principles of the League as "adopted by the Executive Committee." In one paragraph of this platform the League says that it supports the protective tariff and holds that it should be supported by others, because citizens reap great benefits from the "home competition" caused and encouraged by such a tariff. In the light afforded by the editorial article quoted in part above and by the League's frequent defense of combinations designed to suppress that "home competition," do not Mr. E. H. AMMIDOWN, Mr. P. C. CHENEY, Mr. CALVIN WELLS, Mr. COLUMBUS DELANO, Mr. JOHN C. NEW, ex-Gov. GEAR, Senator STOCKBRIDGE, Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary PROCTOR, and other officers of the League think that the Executive Committee ought to hold a special meeting for the revision of this platform of principles?

We direct the attention of these gentlemen to some pertinent remarks of the *Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association, which is surely a protectionist publication:

"The newspaper which undertakes to make light of their evil tendencies [those of 'Trusts and other combinations'] or to defend their methods is a public enemy, and it falls under the very natural suspicion of having been paid to advance the interests of monopolists. *More particularly is that newspaper to be suspected which advocates protection to home industry in one column and in another defends Trusts.* The protective policy is absolutely at war with all Trusts, since the very aim and essence of protection is the encouragement of competition that prices may be reduced."

The *Tariff League Bulletin* "advocates protection" in all its columns. Its commendation of "home competition" may be found in the first column of page 158 of the latest issue, and its remarks about Trusts and "concessions of principle" on page 152. Last Summer it held that such a combination as that of the sugar refiners was "not only legitimate, but for the advantage of the community."

CUSTOM HOUSE AND APPRAISER'S STORES.

The bill introduced in the National House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. DUNPHY to provide for a new Custom House and Appraiser's Warehouse in this city is a contrast in every respect to that introduced in the Senate some time ago by Mr. EVARTS. The radical difference is that the latter measure was intended to meet the wishes of certain politicians and real estate schemers who have been seeking to get a profitable job out of the construction of these public buildings, while the Dunphy bill aims simply to meet the requirements of the Government service and accommodate the merchants engaged in importing foreign goods. The original bill, passed in 1888, provided that the new Custom House and Appraiser's Warehouse should be located "in the vicinity of each other," the supposition apparently being that that would be a convenience in the transaction of public business. The selection of sites was left to the Secretary of the Treasury. The location of the Custom House at or near the Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, was very generally favored, but it speedily appeared that that would be an inconvenient situation for the Appraiser's Stores, and for that purpose it was opposed by the merchants. It was readily made plain that the contiguity of the two buildings was of small importance to the convenient transaction of the Government business, while the location of the Appraiser's Stores further up town was very important to the convenient transaction of the business of the importers who had to transport merchandise from them to their own establishments.

Secretary FAIRCHILD recognized the force of the objection to locating the Appraiser's Stores at the Bowling Green, and sought to provide for the accommodation of the merchants by selecting a site up town on the west side. This was hardly in the vicinity of the site proposed for the Custom House, but there would probably have been no difficulty in securing legislative approval if there had not been a change of Administration and of plans. Not long after the present Administration came in, a clique of politicians and real estate speculators, in which THOMAS C. PLATT and CYRUS W. FIELD were conspicuous, entered into a scheme to secure the location of both buildings at the Bowling Green and to make political and personal profit out of the acquisition of sites and the construction of the buildings, and they had the appearance of having enlisted Secretary WINDOM in the scheme. The merchants protested and pleaded, but the Secretary of the Treasury was apparently bent upon ignoring their interests and claims and carrying out the plan of the "ring." New legislation was, however, finally decided upon, and the Evarts bill was introduced.

This measure had an evident regard for the politics and the private profit in the job, for it proposed to put the whole business in the hands of a commission composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, and to appropriate $2,500,000 for a site and $5,000,000 for a building. A sop was thrown to the merchants by striking out the original requirement that the Custom House and the warehouse should be in the vicinity of each other, but this was delusive, as the matter was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had shown such an accommodating disposition toward the Platt job and such a disinclination to regard the claims of the merchants. Should this bill pass there is reason to believe that the political and real-estate scheme would be substantially carried out.

The Dunphy bill is clear and specific in its provisions and evidently has nothing in view but to provide in a direct and economical manner for the needs of the public service, with a due regard for the convenience of importers. It requires the site of the Appraiser's warehouse to be north of Chambers-street and that of the Custom House "at or near Bowling Green." It appropriates $850,000 for the site of the former building and $650,000 for its construction, and $1,500,000 for the site and $2,500,000 for the building of the Custom House, and provides for the sale of the present Custom House for not less than $3,000,000. It creates no commission, but requires the Secretary of the Treasury to "cause proper plans and estimates to be made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for the construction of the buildings specified in this act, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said Appraiser's warehouse and Custom House beyond the sum of $5,500,000."

The proper location of the Appraiser's warehouse will be a matter for consideration involving no great difficulty. Some point on West-street, convenient to the wharves and easy of access for trucking to and from the business houses of the importers, seems likely to be favored. There could be no better location for the new Custom House than the Bowling Green, and doubtless a sufficient area may be obtained there for $1,500,000. No very spacious or imposing edifice with architectural attractions can be expected at a cost of $2,500,000, but doubtless we may safely assume that with the adoption of a more rational revenue policy the requirements of the Customs Service will diminish rather than increase in the future. It will not be worth while to put up a costly or enduring monument of the present tariff system. As it is reformed and simplified less accommodation will be required for the machinery for collecting duties. In the meantime it will be well to have regard for convenience and economy and to keep the provision for the public service as free as possible from jobbery.

THE PRESIDENT'S FALSE ALARM.

Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON is credibly reported to have observed that in administering his high office he meant to please himself, and thus make sure that one person should be pleased. Upon the whole he has so lived up to the spirit of this declaration that, as was said of one of his predecessors, he appears to have treated the Presidency of the United States "as if he had won it in a raffle." The habit of pleasing himself in matters official and public seems to have rubbed off on the unofficial and private behavior of the Chief Magistrate. According to the dispatches, the whole Fire Department of Washington was suddenly turned out the other morning on an alarm of fire from the White House. On arriving at the Executive Mansion, out of breath, the firemen were bewildered to find its occupants, HARRISONS, MCKEES, SCOTTS, and all, gazing out of the windows with unaffected but dispassionate interest in their proceedings as if nothing out of the common run had happened. What had happened was that the President's grandchild, instigated thereto by his grandfather, had rung the alarm in order to enable the members of the Presidential families to judge how soon the firemen would have come to their rescue if the alarm had been suggested by an actual fire, instead of by a caprice of the grandsire or the grandson. The result was so satisfactory that the President congratulated the firemen upon their promptitude, though it does not appear that his gratification took the form of money or of tobacco, and, of course, his principles prevented him from asking the firemen if they would have anything to drink.

This is all very nice, but to raise what is known upon the stump as "the tocsin of alarm," without just cause or provocation, and to summon firemen in order to please one's self by ascertaining how quickly they will come, is a criminal, or at least a disorderly, proceeding. In most cities which are equipped with fire alarms the use of them by unauthorized persons, except to give notice of an actual fire, is forbidden under appropriate penalties. Obviously, the rights of the President in this respect do not differ from the rights of any other citizen who has access to a fire alarm. If every householder in Washington who possessed a key were to ring the alarm for the purpose of finding out how soon the firemen would reach his abode, the lives of the firemen would straightway become burdens to them, and the offending householders would, at the very least, be compelled to give up the keys of which they had made such reckless use. The case is not altered when it is the White House of which the holder exhibits this recklessness, and when it turns out that, instead of being young and thoughtless, the alarmist is only old and thoughtless.

Really age does not seem to have a sobering effect upon a man bent upon administering a great trust to please himself, and without any sobering sense of responsibility, except to QUAY. Mr. HARRISON at sixty is as comically arbitrary in his official procedures as the young German Kaiser. Such, according to SHAKESPEARE, is the nature of proud man when dressed in a little brief authority. But really the President should not carry his official license into his private life, and when it comes to playing his fantastic tricks with the fire alarm and disturbing the Fire Department of Washington with as little scruple as if it were a holding-over Democratic Postmaster he should receive a word of warning. When he journeys to his domiciliary Indianapolis, it is not likely that he instigates his posterity to pulling the bell rope in order to see how soon the train will stop, but there would be quite as much reason in that proceeding as in electrically asserting that there is a fire when there is no fire, and it would not be more beneath the dignity of a President and an Elder. Doing as one likes is a habit that is apt to grow. Beginning with pleasing himself without reference to the needs of the public service in the disposal of offices, the President naturally goes on to please himself and the baby by sending out false alarms. From that the transition is easy to the playful smashing of his neighbors' hats over their eyes, as if he were a light-hearted stock broker, or the wrenching off their door bells, as if he were a young hoodlum utterly unrestrained either by dignity or by grace. Such is the natural effect upon a head not very strong of the endeavor of its owner to please himself in the fulfillment of a public trust when taken in combination with the prospective relaxation of the Confession of Faith.

GERMAN PATERNALISM.

The account given on Sunday by THE TIMES's correspondent in London of the German Emperor's speech at Brandenburg sheds a new and stronger light upon the rescripts about the condition of labor. The proposed international conference would not in itself be a revolutionary proceeding. In fact, the inquiries set on foot by Prince BISMARCK some months ago upon the condition of the working classes throughout Europe led naturally to such a conference, which ought at least to provide a valuable body of evidence for the use of students and of legislators, even if its specific recommendations are not of much value.

Nobody can suppose, however, that Prince BISMARCK advised or consented to the issue of the rescripts in the form in which they appeared. Whether or not the gossip about his disgust with the conduct of affairs by his imperial master has had any other foundation than its intrinsic probability, it is at least intrinsically probable. In fact, the course of the Kaiser has for some time betokened his impatience at having it supposed that there was among his subjects a man wiser or stronger or more popular than himself. His acts and utterances have betrayed the belief that the chrism of the coronation bestowed upon him, in some mysterious manner, all knowledge and all wisdom, and made of him a kind of secular Pope. As our correspondent has suggested, the remarks in which he manifested this sentiment were thoroughly mediæval in tone. They recalled rather FREDERICK BARBAROSSA than FREDERICK the Great, who lived in a time when free thinking prevailed and old beliefs were irreverently handled. He made no pretensions to any more divine right than he could enforce by human ability. But the present Emperor does not seem to be troubled by any doubts about the wisdom of his own conclusions or about his power to enforce them. Even in Germany the reporters stood aghast at his declaration that while those who helped him put his ideas into practice would be heartily welcome, those who opposed him would be "crushed."

It would be a great mistake to treat these remarks as idle vaporings. The truth is that the young Emperor is able, and there is no doubt that he is willing, to make his words good. The undisputed master of the most powerful and effective military machine that has ever been seen in the world has an enormous power, and if he happens to be a hot-headed, willful, and ambitious young man, with a rooted belief in himself, it is an enormous power for mischief. It is disgraceful to Germany that he should have such a power, that a nation in all other respect among the most advanced in Europe should be politically so backward, that it should be so largely at the mercy of one man, and that his individual qualities should be of such enormous importance. The very qualities that would be admirable in a private citizen become additional elements of danger when the possessor of them is a mediæval ruler in a modern State. The young Emperor is as industrious as if he had his daily bread to get by his daily work; he is public-spirited and patriotic according to his lights, and there is no reason to doubt that his recent performances have been inspired by a genuine desire for the welfare and happiness of "his people." If he were a lazy pleasure seeker, like some of his predecessors, and allowed the nation to go its own way and take care of its own affairs, he would be a much more contemptible character than he is, but he would also be a much less dangerous ruler. As MACAULAY said of FREDERICK the Great: "We could make shift to live under a debauchee or a tyrant, but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear."

There is very likely an element of irritation in the latest proceedings of the Kaiser, and especially in his remarkable speech at Brandenburg. He undertook to show the Socialists that their objects, so far as they commended themselves to him, could be attained better by his action than by their own. Their answer to the rescripts in which this demonstration was attempted was to increase enormously the Socialist delegation in the Reichstag, and whatever that delegation may do, it is pretty certain to oppose the imperial measures and the imperial policy because they proceed from the Imperial Government. This is a rebuff of a kind that is especially galling to a busybody who is conscious of benevolent intentions. The more unfeignedly anxious the Emperor is to make his people happy in his own way, the more disgusted and annoyed he is likely to be at discovering that they prefer to make themselves happy in their own own way. The best-intentioned paternal government does not belong to a civilized nation in our time, and the young Kaiser, though he himself seems to be deeply unaware of the fact, is a startling anachronism. It remains to be seen whether he will yield to the spirit of the age or whether he will continue to combat it. In the latter event he is destined to painful surprises.

The present year is going to be a notable one in the number of vessels it adds to the navy. It began with the launch of the *Cushing*, which was soon followed by that of the *Concord*, while next week comes the launch of the *Newark*, to be succeeded, perhaps, a month later by that of the *Bennington*. Three of these vessels will no doubt be ready for service by or before Autumn, and the remaining one, the *Newark*, may be completed before the end of the year. The *Philadelphia* and the *San Francisco*, launched in 1889, will probably have their trial trips by midsummer, so that with all these additions our new navy will soon be very well reinforced with cruisers for ordinary station service. The *Newark*, which will be the next to claim special attention, was designed to be of 4,083 tons displacement. Although not so much speed was originally counted upon from her as from the two other large cruisers that preceded her in the same ship yard, she will still undoubtedly show to advantage in this respect, and, like the *Philadelphia*, she will have a battery of twelve six-inch breech-loading rifles. She is expected to do credit to her builders, CRAMP & SONS, who have contributed so much already to the new navy and will undoubtedly contribute much more,

CRISP AND SHORT.

About ten years ago, more or less, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota came to St. Paul and called on Judge Flandrau. "I now own the town of Flandrau, Dakota," said the pickerel statesman. "I have come all the way down here to introduce myself. My name is Pettigrew. If I like you I shall retain the present name of the town. If I don't like you, the name shall be changed." The town of Flandrau still exists.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Harvard's wise young men wear far-sighted spectacles. They have discovered that the word "jag" is peculiar to New-Jersey and means "a small load." If they looked closely at any section settled by good old Yankee stock they would find the Yankee farmers hauling "jags" of wood or hay to market and carrying home another "jag" when by no courtesy can be called "a small load."—*Chicago Times.*

One of our exchanges suggests that Private John Allen will not be a candidate for re-election because he has exhausted his stock of anecdotes. This does the gentleman great injustice; he is equal to manufacturing a new supply of stories. John says he doesn't want to be a pauper any longer, so he is going back to his favorite profession, where he will need more stories than in Congress.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

If a woman does not like a man she can characterize him as no man ever could. A certain young man, Mr. Smith, was noted for an extraordinary and perennial smile. One of his lady schoolmates described a meeting with him thus: "As I was going out of church I saw a smile down by the door; when I came nearer I discovered that Mr. Smith was around it."—*Christian Advocate.*

The number of deaths attributed to "heart failure" would be alarming were it not for the popular impression that death never occurs without failure of the heart to perform its functions. "Breath failure" would have as much meaning and be as definite to most people as "heart failure."—*Rome Sentinel.*

If the Chicago *News* is good authority, bread made from Minneapolis flour sells in Chicago at 5 to 6 cents a pound, and in London from the same flour the bread is sold at 2 and 2½ cents a pound. Perhaps the Chicago bakers are making up subscriptions for the fair.—*St. Paul Globe.*

An old saying makes it that "he who goes borrowing goes a-sorrowing." It may be so with some borrowers, but in other cases it is the fellow who lends that generally does the sorrowing.—*Philadelphia Times.*

It has been settled more than once that a man cannot fill the position of State Treasurer and sit in a poker game at one and the same time with any satisfactory public guarantee of success.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Star.*

"Have you seen 'The Angelus' yet?" asked one Chicago citizen of another. "No," was the reply. "Who wrote it—Gilbert or Hoyt?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

When a man is going down hill he finds the attraction of gravitation and the encouragement of the public a great help to him.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The reason George Francis Train will require sixty days to go around the world is that he cannot travel as fast as he talks.—*Boston Traveller.*

The cynic is a man who strips all the petals from a rose and then finds fault because the result isn't attractive.—*Washington Post.*

A Chestnut-street upholsterer had an order lately for curtains to match a queer set of china.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Through our now costlier window glass we may take another look at the tariff lists.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"As dead as a one-button glove" is a new phrase for anything very old-fashioned.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The laws of New-York against usury are very stringent and very useless.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, March 12.—The German delegates to the Berlin Labor Conference are Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce; Bishop Kopp of Breslau, Herr Madgeburg, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce; Herr Reichardt, Chief of the Political-Commercial Department of the Imperial Foreign Office; Herr Lohman, member of the Federal Council; Dr. Hauchecorne, Director of Mines in the Prussian Ministry of Public Works; Herr Landmann, Bavarian Delegate in the Bundesrath: Herr Heyl, Councilor of the Ministry of Commerce, and Herr Koechlin, a manufacturer. Dr. Kayser, Councilor of Legation, has been appointed Secretary.

LONDON, March 12.—Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Conservative, member of the House of Commons for the Northwest Division of Manchester, has been appointed the second delegate to represent Great Britain at the International Labor Conference at Berlin. Sir William is in business as a cotton spinner in Manchester.

A WELL-KNOWN JEWELER DEAD.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Mr. George W. Webb, the well-known jeweler, died early this morning of double pneumonia, after a sickness of about one week. He was born in Baltimore in 1812. He was an "old landmark" in Baltimore actively identified with the growth of the city for the past three-quarters of a century. He was an old-time, never-swerving, Jacksonian Democrat. His only son died a soldier in the Confederate service.

On Sunday, Oct. 23, 1842, Mr. Webb was the chief of the issuers of an invitation to citizens for the forming of the Young Catholics' Friend Society, now in such successful operation. Charity was his leading trait. He was a very strict and very liberal Catholic.

Mr. Webb was educated in St. Mary's College. He was a member of the celebrated crack military organization, the Marion Rifle Corps, and a member of the Mechanical Fire Company. At his death he was connected with the jewelry establishment of Webb & Brother. He was a widower and leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles Gough and Mrs. George W. Abell.

THE CORNELL STEAMBOAT LINE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—It is stated that the Cornell Steamboat Company to-morrow will sell its freight and passenger business to the Rome and Tremper Steamboat Company. The headquarters of both lines are at Rondout. Capt. James H. Tremper of the steamboat James W. Baldwin is in Baltimore, Md., securing a boat to run as a consort to the Baldwin.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The performance of "Don Cesar de Bazan" given at the Broadway Theatre last night was one of those hastily-prepared, ill-directed exhibitions so tedious to habitual theatre-goers and so discouraging to actors. The familiar three-act version of Dennery and Dumanoir's play was discarded, and a new one in five acts was used which followed more closely the original, though at least one scene always highly esteemed in France was omitted.

Alexander Salvini is a splendid specimen of manhood, physically, and his acting often reveals insight and artistic feeling. He can exert tremendous force in strong emotional passages, and his principal fault is a tendency to put his physical strength to exaggerated use. The part of Don Cesar is scarcely suited to his method, though he looks well in the picturesque rags of the reckless cavalier. His conception of the part, however, seems to be indistinct as yet, and his execution of it is uniformly heavy, lacking in fine gradations of effect, and sadly deficient in humor. He made a deep impression upon an easily pleased audience in the defiance of Don José after the letter scene; but the letter scene itself was very clumsily done. His speech is not always clear, especially in rapidly-uttered passages. Nevertheless his fine physique, his engaging personality, and the vigor and earnestness of his acting give an undeniable charm to all he does. His Don Cesar will certainly improve with frequent performance, but we doubt if he will ever make it his own part.

Miss Anne O'Neill was a pretty and engaging Maritana, and the performance was not otherwise measurably inferior to that given by Mr. Booth's company on the same stage a few months ago.

THE AMBERG THEATRE.

"Die Ehre," a play by Herman Sudermann that is said to have been very successful in Germany, was produced last night at the Amberg Theatre.

The story deals with the relations of a rich and a poor family. The son of the former betrays the foolish and flighty daughter of the latter. The son of the poor family has been in India for years, and while there has been educated by his own endeavor and by his associations to a higher understanding of honor than that which obtains in the class of people from whom he originated. The son returns to his native land and is appalled at the condition in which he finds his sister. His first impulse and his first action is to avenge the wrong. He confronts her betrayer and exacts from him a promise to make reparation by marriage. The head of the rich family, however, goes to the head of the poor family and offers to settle the matter on a money basis.

The father of the injured girl accepts the terms, and, seeing nothing wrong in such a settlement, is amazed that his son should interpose objections. He simply has the views of his class and stubbornly adheres to them in spite of everything that can be said to the contrary. Money satisfies his outraged sense of honor, and there the matter ends, so far as he is concerned. The girl herself shares her father's views, and the high-minded son finds that he is unable to raise his family to his own plane of thought. A further complication is effected by making the daughter of the rich family fall in love with the son of the poor one and eventually to wed him despite all opposition.

It will be seen that all this embodies a sharp satire of existing social conditions in Germany, and it is not surprising that "Die Ehre," the first play of a comparatively obscure author, has excited uncommon interest there. The principal character, Graf von Trast-Saarberg, the philosopher of the play—like Thouvenin in "Denise"—is played with his customary skill by Ernst Possart. The play was cordially received last night.

MRS. WINSLOW'S READING.

The large room on the second floor of the Hotel Brunswick, used for Mrs. Erving Winslow's Ibsen readings, was completely filled yesterday afternoon. If the attendance increases further it will be necessary to secure a larger room for the readings. "A Doll Home"—which is the latest and most approved translation of the title "Et Dukkejhem"—was listened to yesterday with rapt attention. Mrs. Winslow sits by a low table and reads from a marked copy of the play. She omits very few passages, for there is little in any one of Ibsen's works not essential to a thorough understanding of the story.

She gesticulates freely as she reads, and emphasizes the meaning of the text by the play of her features and changes of vocal tone and inflection. The story of "A Doll Home" is now familiar. It is the one Ibsen play that has been acted here in English. The effect of Mrs. Winslow's reading, however, was scarcely less vivid than that of the stage performance. On Friday afternoon she will read "An Enemy of the People."

MUSICAL NOTES.

H. E. Krehbiel's sixth and last lecture on the lyric dramas of Richard Wagner was delivered at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large audience. The subject was "The Ring of the Nibelung," and the lecturer treated "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung" as constituent parts of the whole, expounding their beauties and their mythological significance. Anton Seidl supplied the piano illustrations.

The third and last concert of the Beethoven String Quartet is set down for this evening at Chickering Hall. Richard Hoffman will be the pianist instead of Mrs. Daureuther as before announced, and Schumann's piano quintet will be performed instead of Chadwick's. The new Tschaikowsky string quartet in E flat minor will open the programme.

Mr. Van der Stucken's second classical orchestral matinée will take place at Chickering Hall at 3 P. M. to-day.

The second concert of the Schubert Club will be given at the Lenox Lyceum this evening.

Claude Madden, violinist, will give a chamber music concert at Steinway Hall to-night.

MRS. HEARST'S MUSICALE.

WASH

McCALLA AND HIS SWORD.

HE THREATENS TO KILL A BOY FOR SMILING AT HIM.

THE STORY OF HOW THE COMMANDER CUT DOWN SEAMAN WALKER—"DISCIPLINE" ON THE ENTERPRISE.

Something in the nature of a bombshell was exploded yesterday in the course of the proceedings of the board of inquiry which is now at work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard probing into the peculiar facts of the recent cruise of the United States steamer Enterprise and concerning the alleged brutal conduct of her commander, Bowman A. McCalla. The court convened promptly at the hour set—10 o'clock in the morning—and began its labors for the day in the presence of a larger audience than had witnessed its formal opening the day before.

Several of the ship's officers were examined, and all, while agreeing practically as to Commander McCalla's attack on a shackled and helpless man, had more or less to say about Capt. McCalla's extreme kindness to his men, his generosity, his thoughtfulness, and his general qualities of goodness. If their testimony had been uncontradicted the casual listener would have gotten the impression that the Washington Birthday hero of Bermuda partook somewhat of the qualities of an angel.

Then, however, another officer—not one of the two who on Tuesday signified their willingness to appear as witnesses against their commanding officer—took the stand, and he made some flat-footed declarations about lack of discipline on board the ship, about Capt. McCalla's apparent autocracy, and about an astonishing incident in which McCalla figured, that startled the Commander's suave counsel into asking some more pertinent questions than had hitherto marked his cross-examinations. Capt. McCalla, too, was moved by this testimony, and he lost some of that amiability which he had previously shown.

Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll, executive officer of the Enterprise, was the first witness called by Judge Advocate Garst. He was asked about the system of discipline (it was a perfunctory question with which the examination of each witness was begun and ran, "What system or systems of discipline prevailed on board the Enterprise?") was in force on board his ship, and he said that the usual naval discipline was maintained. He had been on board the corvette since she went into commission, Oct. 4, 1887, and never saw any act of cruelty on the part of Commander McCalla toward his men, nor had he ever witnessed the infliction of any cruel or unusual punishment. Men had been confined in coal bunkers, they had been kept on the quarter deck in irons, and they had been lashed to the quarter-deck ladder, but all that was right and regular enough, and the punishments was warranted by the offense committed—generally drunkenness of the most outrageous kind.

The only act "which might be construed as one of cruelty" that he knew of Commander McCalla having committed was done on July 10, 1888, when the Commander struck a man with his sword. Then the witness went on to describe the "punishment" of Fireman John E. Walker while the vessel was at Christiania, Sweden. At about 11 o'clock on that night the witness was awakened by cries, curses, and a general hubbub on deck. He went up to the quarter deck and there saw the man Walker, who was very drunk, struggling in the hands of four of the ship's police force. Just as the witness got on deck they succeeded in doubling Walker's hands behind his back.

Capt. McCalla was there, his sword buckled on, and Walker was using abusive language toward him. Walker was gagged by having a bayonet thrust across his mouth, and when this proceeding failed to stop his cries McCalla threw buckets of cold salt water in his face. Strangely enough this did not stop the man's cries, and then Capt. McCalla struck him on the head with his sword. That manœuvre did stop the cries. Walker, who had been half kneeling on the deck, fell over on his face stunned by the blow, and was carried to the port side of the deck, put in a hammock, and medical attendance rendered. The man was senseless for some minutes, and when he came around he began to shout and bellow again. Again the gag was applied, and that, combined with exhaustion and reasoning arguments, tended to quiet him. The next day he was put in a straitjacket and kept in it a week.

After some further questions by the Judge Advocate the witness was taken in hand by Mr. Menzies, of Capt. McCalla's counsel, for cross-examination. The efforts of the lawyer were first directed to showing what a totally depraved lot of men Walker and a dozen other members of the crew were. Lieut. Ingersoll said he had been an officer in the service for fifty-six years and never had seen so many disreputable characters in a ship's crew. There was what was called a "tough lot" on board, and their example was most demoralizing on the rest of the crew. These particular men were quarrelsome, addicted to drinking, and altogether bad. Walker was one of their ringleaders and was among the worst of the lot. He had been a number of times punished for infraction of rules and had taken part in several fights on board the ship.

While the vessel was at Christiania a large quantity of liquor was smuggled on board, a thing that was mainly due to the inefficiency of the master at arms—the best man, however, who could have been picked out from the men on board. This sort of thing tended to create insubordination and breed trouble. The witness was asked about Commander McCalla's general treatment of his men, and he said that no man could have been fairer or more generous. He had obtained authority to improve the men's quarters in many ways, sanitary and other, and had done half a dozen things of his own volition calculated to add to the comfort of the crew. He had been liberal in allowing them liberty on shore, and had seen that they drew all the money—in reason—that they needed when on shore. When any of them got sick, Capt. McCalla visited them in the sick bay, talked to them, and sent them delicacies or dainties from his own table—"that is," interpolated the witness in correcting the last statement, "the Commander often told me he had sent the sick men good things from his own table; I don't know of my own knowledge that he ever did."

Reverting to the Walker incident, Mr. Menzies asked the witness to give that intoxicated person's exact language in addressing the Commander, but the court held up its hands and declined to hear it. It did hear, however, the assertion that under all the provocation Capt. McCalla was cool, calm, and collected. Fifteen or twenty men of the crew had been attracted to the spot by the noise, and they appeared to sympathize with their howling comrade. They muttered among themselves, and the witness ordered them forward. Capt. McCalla reinforced the order by commanding Lieut. Mulligan to get his sword, to station himself forward, and to prevent any of the men from coming on the quarter deck.

Asked if in his opinion the situation was critical enough to warrant the adoption of prompt and severe action to prevent a mutiny, the witness said he thought it was—that something beyond the ordinary means of quieting a drunken man should have been done.

"Do you think that the situation warranted the use by an officer of his side arms?" Mr. Menzies solemnly asked.

"I do not," the witness replied with equal solemnity.

It was the most remarkable incident the witness in all his service had ever seen on board a ship of war. He was then asked to illustrate just how the Commander had struck the ironed ingman. Standing up straight he drew the sword that hung at his side, raised it easily until its point was about on the level of his eyes, his hand remaining at his waist, and with a quick turn of his wrist brought the glistening blade whistling down through the air. It may or may not have been a heavy stroke; it did not look as if it were. If that was the way the Commander struck, he must have had unusual strength of wrist to knock his man senseless with one blow.

Most of the punishments inflicted—the putting in irons and the lashing to the ladder—were for drunkenness, and there was little idea of "sobering up" the men so punished than with any intention of inflicting pain. It was a sort of philanthropic "bracer" administered by the Commander to a suffering fellow-mortal who had no means of sliding down a shade or otherwise working off the effects of the liquor he had drank in an exhilarating, enthusiastic style. Then, too, if the men were simply put in irons and deposited in the ordinary look-up their fellows would have passed them liquor from outside, and they never would have been sober. One man had been put in the coal bunkers because he yelled so industriously and so persistently that the other people on the ship could not sleep. In the bunkers his cries could not be heard, and there he was summarily dumped to wail at the coal to his heart's content. In order that he could do himself no harm his hands had previously been put in irons.

The witness made some further statements about the insubordination of the crew. He said that the firemen and coal heavers had objected from the beginning of the cruise to drilling at the battery. For a week or ten days before the Walker incident the turbulent elements in the crew had been sullen and disobedient, and these men were ready for anything. The struggle with Walker was, in the opinion of the witness, one of those cases when a man in McCalla's position could not long deliberate as to what to do. He had to act and act quickly, not alone that he might assert his authority to the culprit himself, but as an example to his disobedient associates. Another thing the witness said was that out of a crew of 165 men the Enterprise started with 60 of them had deserted.

A recess of an hour was taken at the conclusion of Lieut. Ingersoll's testimony, and when the court reconvened, Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm, who had been attached to the Enterprise since Oct. 14, 1887, was put on the stand. He, too, said that the usual naval discipline prevailed on the Enterprise. He knew of no act of cruelty ever perpetrated by McCalla, nor of any case of unusual punishment nor of any man who had been punished twice for the same offense. The Commander had looked after the ship as he should have done, and generally conducted investigations of charges made against men himself. He repeated his brother officer's story about McCalla's kindness. He, however, knew nothing of the Walker incident, and his examination was very brief.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus followed him on the stand with testimony of the same general kind. He knew of no act of cruelty nor anything—of his own knowledge, of course—about the Commander's "difficulty" with Walker. His examination was even briefer than had been that of his predecessor.

Then, however, came the star witness, the unexpected testimony of the day. Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly, watch officer of the Enterprise, was called, and in response the Lieutenant, an aggressive-looking gentleman with a very determined face, walked rapidly into the room, was sworn, and took his seat in the witness chair directly beneath the brilliant colors of the Stars and Stripes. He attracted the undivided attention of his audience from the very outset of his testimony, and as he proceeded the stern eye of Admiral Kimberly, President of the court, rarely left his animated face.

The Judge Advocate started off with his usual sleepy introductory question, to which the same stereotyped reply was always expected. "You may state," he said, "what system or systems of discipline prevailed on the United States steamer Enterprise." Lieut. Lemly paused long before he replied. Finally he said:

"There was rather a lack of any system of discipline at all than the adoption of any particular system in vogue in the navy. The awards for the punishment of offenders and the grants of shore liberty were made in a manner systematically erratic. For the same offense committed different men were punished in different ways. Different men in the same class had different privileges extended to them in the modes of liberty. In the matter of the investigation of reports made by officers to the Commander there was no system at all. Some officers' reports were altogether ignored. I have made reports myself that were absolutely ignored."

When he was asked to enumerate instances of the kind, the witness said that if the memorandum report book were produced he would do so with pleasure. An orderly was sent to the Enterprise to get the book and shortly returned with a message from the executive officer that the book had been lost. Then that subject was for the time being dropped.

"Do you know of any case of cruelty practiced on board the Enterprise?" Lieut. Garst asked.

"Well," the witness responded, meditatively, "I know generally of the case of Fireman Walker. I relieved the deck at about 4 A. M.—after the man had been struck—and saw Walker lying on the port side of the quarter deck in double irons and with a wooden gag in his mouth. The orders were that he be kept on deck, and when we got underway he was simply sent forward, still in irons and still gagged. There he remained. I don't know whether he was drunk or not. I made no investigation—simply carried out orders.

"On another occasion it was reported to me that the sailmaker's mate was confined in the coal bunkers. It was a dangerous place, for the coal was likely to shift and kill the man, and I reported to the executive officer, Lieut. Ingersoll. The man was then at once removed by his orders to the forward passage."

Then came the first absolute exhibition on the part of Commander McCalla, which, in all the recent agitation he has caused, has never yet found its way into print. It occured April 27, 1889, while the Enterprise was at Mozambique. The night before there had been a fire in the coal bunkers, and an apprentice, a well-grown boy of twenty, named Myer, had refused to go into the bunker with the other men to help put out the fire. The next morning Commander McCalla ordered him to be sent to the mast.

A little while afterward the Commander and the executive officer walked forward together, and in a minute the witness heard McCalla say to Myer, "What are you smiling at me for?" The boy did not answer, and the Commander unbuckled his sword belt from him as it was brought to him he buckled it on, drew the blade from its scabbard, and, putting it in front of Myer's face, said earnestly:

"Now, damn you, if you smile at me again I'll kill you. I won't have it. I'll make an example of you for—"

The boy made no reply, and Capt. McCalla, having asserted his authority, walked away.

Cross-examined by Capt. McCalla's startled counsel, Lieut. Lemley said that it did not look as if this thing had been done by the Commander in a moment of irritation. McCalla seemed very much in earnest, and the boy, so far as he could see, had not been in the least impertinent or disrespectful. In the matter of discipline or enforcing discipline, the witness admitted that there should be a large amount of discretionary power left in the commander of a ship; but when asked if had he been the Commander of the Enterprise during her latest cruise, he could have worked a reformation in the discipline of the ship, he said: "Most decidedly, yes."

"Was the Enterprise a clean vessel?" he was asked.

"She was not," he replied emphatically.

"Whom do you hold responsible for that?"

"The Commander is always responsible for the condition of his ship."

"Have your relations with Capt. McCalla been always friendly?" Mr. Menzies asked abruptly.

"Perfectly so," the witness promptly replied.

A lot of questions were then asked with the evident intention of showing that the witness was inimical to Capt. McCalla, but they seemed to fall of their effect.

Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, who assisted Commander McCalla in the disposition of gin cocktails and champagne in Bermuda, and whose hat stood for George Washington's most-beloved brother on that wild Sunday after noon in the tropics, was next put on the stand. His firm determination to say as little as he could that would harm his commanding officer was apparent to everybody in the room. Every statement almost he made was handicapped by some qualifying statement, and frequently he attempted that popular pastime known to witnesses as being "funny."

He rehearsed the story of the striking of Walker by Capt. McCalla and went at length into a description of the insubordination of the crew just before the affair occurred. Many of the leaders besides Walker were drunk and they were "raising old Ned." He tried vainly to quiet them, and then Walker came on deck and abused him. It took four men to put the fellow in irons, and then he got one hand free and kept the four men at bay, using his manacle as a weapon of offence, until one of them slipped up behind him and pinioned his arms.

Lieut. Mulligan's story of what followed was practically that told by Lieut. Ingersoll, except that Walker's violence and his abusive language to Capt. McCalla were put in a much stronger light. He insisted upon repeating again and again, word for word, the vile language that the court had previously declined to hear. Finally, he said, the Captain drew his sword and said to Walker that he had got to be quiet. Walker shouted back, "You bald-headed old blank, you've drawn your sword but you haven't the heart to use it." Whereupon the Captain, who was cool and calm, totally unexcited, struck the man twice on the head with his sword.

The witness showed with his sword how it was done, and the gentle blow he struck the chair with his blade wouldn't have seriously disarranged the domestic economy of a mouse.

Lieut. Mulligan next told of some rough times he had with seamen in Russia when he took them ashore for rifle practice, and some of them got so drunk he had to bring them back to the ship in carts; told a story of how he himself once struck an apprentice for mimicking his voice—"thus making a fool of me," he candidly added—and of how Commander McCalla, when he heard of it, said he had broken the regulations and might "consider himself as having been privately reprimanded." He thought that in dealing with Walker Capt. McCalla was justified in using extraordinary measures to quell incipient mutiny.

The court will continue its investigation at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 12—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, local rains, winds shifting to colder northwesterly.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair weather, followed by light rains, winds shifting to northwesterly, lower temperature.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rains, followed by colder, clearing weather, colder, fair weather on Friday, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, light rains, westerly winds, lower temperature on Friday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, light rains, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds, colder.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	32°	44°	3:30 P. M.	55°	71°
6 A. M.	32°	47°	6 P. M.	51°	65°
9 A. M.	38°	52°	9 P. M.	47°	63°
12 M.	46°	62°	12 P. M.	44°	62°

Average temperature yesterday.....58½°
Average temperature for same date last year...42½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....36½°

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

The police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, were notified last night that Frank G. Wiggin had committed suicide at his home, 178 Gates-avenue. It seems that Mrs. Wiggin ran out on her front stoop about 8 o'clock yesterday morning screaming for help, and a neighbor went into the house and found Mr. Wiggin dead in his bed. The wife stated that her little boy came to her a few minutes before for a glass of water for his father, and she said that when she took it to her husband he was unconscious and dying.

Coroner Rooney said last night that he had found some chloral in Mr. Wiggin's room, and thought that the latter had taken an overdose of the poison to quiet his nerves, but with no thought of suicide.

Mr. Wiggin was about thirty-eight years old, and had a wife and three children. He owned the house in which he lived, and was employed by a commercial agency in this city.

EARLY SPRING WEDDINGS.

A TRIO OF PRETTY CEREMONIES IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

At the Temple Israel of Harlem at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Minetta Felice Neuberger, daughter of Jacob Neuberger, was married to David Goldberg of Butte City, Mon., by the Rev. Dr. Harris of the temple, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Newmark. The auditorium was profusely decorated with palms and Spring flowers, and the services were read under an elaborate floral canopy. The bride wore a gown of white satin and duchesse and point lace, and her tulle veil was caught with a diamond star, the groom's gift. She wore at her throat a diamond necklace and pendant, also from the groom, and at her corsage another diamond star, her father's gift. Her bouquet was of illies of the valley and white hyacinths.

Three little girls, Misses Rose and Tillie Liebermuth and Miss Elfrida Neuberger, were her maids of honor. They wore pretty slips of cream silk and point d'esprit and carried baskets of white lilacs and ferns. The four bridesmaids, Miss Sarah Kahn, Miss Rose Barrett, Miss Hattie Steinrich, and Miss Gabriella Meyer, wore frocks of white silk and point d'esprit and carried loose bunches of Catherine Mermet roses.

David M. Neuberger, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Silas W. Levy, Sam Lauer, Miss Rose Barrett, Siegfried Fixman, S. J. Adams, Asa Lemlein, Samuel Levy, and Charles Weil. A dinner and reception followed at West End Hall, at which the guests included Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Chief Justice McAdam, Coroner Levy, Senator Elliot Wilkesbarre, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Samuel F. Pierson of Philadelphia, Senator Wolverton of Sunbury, Penn.; Moses Neuberger of Kreuznach, Germany; James Everard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Isaar, Miss Lucretia Fordham, Dr. and Mrs. Loebinger, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Liebermuth.

Miss May F. Gaines, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Allen, and Dr. Richard James Secor of this city were married at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at the Boulevard and Sixty-eighth-street, last evening, before a crowd of friends that filled the church to overflowing. The pastor, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, officiated. The bride wore a handsome gown of white pearl-embroidered faille and mousseline de soie and a tulle veil caught with a half-wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of La Bride roses and lilies of the valley and wore at her throat a diamond star pendant, the groom's gift. Miss Jennie Hankinson, the maid of honor, wore a frock of pale blue silk and mull, and carried a large bunch of pink roses.

The best man was Waldo F. Abbé, and the ushers were Dr. C. W. Jackson, Frank M. and John D. Sinclair, and Laurence W. Wood. A reception followed to both families and the bridal party, followed at the residence of the groom's father, at 348 West Twenty-first-street. Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chellborg, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hankinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wood, Commissioner and Mrs. McClave, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson.

Under a floral canopy erected in Delmonico's ballroom last evening Miss Olga Frankenstein, daughter of Louis Frankenstein, was married to Moritz Kirchberger by the Rev. Dr. Kohut of the Temple Ahawath-Chesed. The room was handsomely decorated with palms and garlands of roses and clematis. The bride's gown was of white corded silk and crêpe de chine, trimmed with point lace, and she wore also a long tulle veil held in place by a corsage of orange blossoms. She was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Emily Bullowa, Miss Therese Aub, Miss Sallie Lang, Miss Alice Schwartz, Miss Clara Wolff, and Miss Jessie Kahler. They wore frocks of white silk and mull, and carried bunches of Mermet roses. Edwin Frankenstein, brother of the bride, was best man, and the groomsmen were Franz and Otto Wolff, Alfred and Arthur Bullowa, and J. Oppenheim.

RANGE FINDERS.

IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS TO BE PLACED ON THE NEW CRUISERS.

It was stated yesterday that the Navy Department proposes placing Fiske range finders on board all of the new cruisers of 2,000 tons and over. It is not known why the line should be drawn at 2,000 tons, since naval experts claim that a battery such as the Yorktown carries should be entitled to all the benefits afforded the batteries on vessels of the size of the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and the majority of the new cruisers. The official report on the workings of the range finders aboard the new war ship Baltimore has been submitted to the Navy Department, but has not as yet been made public. It is said to be pronounced in its opinion of the efficiency of the new device.

The four instruments placed aboard the Baltimore, together with the gear connected with the same, is reported to have cost the Navy Department $1,000. Efficient as the range finders on the Baltimore are, they are said not to be in keeping with the other highly-finished fittings aboard the cruiser's deck. The department officials, it is learned, are desirous that the range-finder instruments shall be of the most substantial material, and at the same time have a finish that will be worthy the new ships. The range-finder people, recognizing the needs of our modern war ships, are determined that the new instruments turned out will meet all requirements. It is doubtful though if a set can be purchased for much less than $5,000.

The Charleston, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will be the next cruiser to receive a set of range finders, provided the cruiser is not ordered to sea before they can be in readiness for her.

TO TEST THE VESUVIUS.

THE CRUISER TO BEGIN TO-DAY THE TRIAL OF HER GUNS.

Preparations were completed yesterday for the final test of the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius to-day. The cruiser will leave the yards of William Cramp & Sons at 7 A. M. and proceed well down the Delaware Bay before any attempt is made to work the battery. The official board will consist of Commander Royal B. Bradford as President, Lieut. Commander Henry N. Manney, and Lieut. Seaton Schroeder. The firing of the guns will be under the direction of Capt. Ranlett, until recently of the Russian Army, but now one of the chief engineering experts of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company.

No attempt will be made to-day to obtain a development of horse power. It is understood that efforts are being made to induce Secretary Tracy to accept the Vesuvius on her present showing. No one doubts for a moment that the cruiser has largely exceeded the horse power required, the only hitch being that no official record was made of the actual horse power obtained. This, it is claimed, is the fault of the Government and not of the contractors.

In to-day's test attempts will be made to demonstrate the ability of the Vesuvius's guns to throw "live" shells loaded with 200 pounds of gun-cotton a distance of a mile. Each gun will be tested for efficiency.

TABLEAUX FOR CHARITY.

Tableaux vivants were given at the Berkeley Lyceum last night, and will be continued to-night, under the auspices of a number of the members of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-street, of which the Rev. Dr. Mac Arthur is pastor, and under the direction of George B. Bartlett. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the Young Womens' Mission Band in its mission work of providing clothing for the destitute children in the care of the church, for aiding the East Indian missions, and for educating students in the freedmen's and Indian schools.

The tableaux were decidedly pretty. There were sixteen in all, the performers being mainly members of the mission band. But perhaps the most interesting of all of them were two in which children appeared as the chief figures. One, entitled "Light Infantry," and composed of five little girls, first with their bread and milk suppers and then with their dolls, was irresistible, while the second, representing the wedding of Prince Charming, was exceedingly pretty. The most effective, artistically, of the other tableaux was the one representing the "Modern Fates."

Music was provided by Miss Louise Gerard, soprano; C. J. Bushnell, baritone, and A. G. Thiers, tenor.

THE JOHN M. SPENCER FORGERIES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 12.—Alleged forgeries amounting to several thousand dollars are to be investigated in the courts at Somerville in April, when suits just brought by the First National Bank of Plainfield will be tried. When John M. Spencer of Scotch Plains disappeared two weeks ago it was discovered that he, or confederates, had effectually disposed of various sums, estimated at about $15,000, illegally obtained from intimate friends and near relatives.

Playing a prominent part in these underhand financial operations were several notes signed by Spencer and purporting to bear the indorsements of Elias Allen, Aaron Allen, William L. Jones, and others, which were cashed by Spencer previous to his flight. When his disappearance was reported and the notes were presented to the indorsers for payment, the signatures other than Spencer's were pronounced bogus. In its suits for recovery the bank takes the ground that every indorsement is genuine. Spencer himself was a poor penman, and could scarcely write his own name.

DOLPH'S SENSE OF SMELL

NOT ACUTE ENOUGH TO FIND ANYTHING YET.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT YESTERDAY—SOME REFLECTIONS ON WHAT THE SENATE MAY DO.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Under the able management of Chairman Dolph, a Senator of the United States from Oregon, the special smelling committee of the Senate continued to-day the great farce of trying to find out where newspaper men obtain information of what occurs in the secret sittings of the Senate. There are a great many employes on the pay roll of the Senate, and the committee has not yet finished its great act of examining each of them as they assume the oath.

It is understood that the special smellers met with a sad disappointment soon after they began to examine the employes. They discovered that an employe in the Engineer's Department once heard an employe in the Secretary's office say to another employe that he had heard somebody say that a certain nominee had been confirmed by the Senate. This looked decidedly like business. It was the first really promising clue the smellers had lighted upon, and they followed it up with energy and a keen scent. From employe to employe the matter was traced, until at last it was found that an elevator conductor was the man they were after.

He was quickly put upon the witness stand and, under a very searching examination, he was finally induced to say that he must have heard of the matter through some newspaper man who had been talking while riding in the elevator. But the witness was utterly unable to remember which of the many "seditious" correspondents might have been the person he heard, nor could he tell the day, month, or year on which he heard the item. The clue ended in that elevator, and the special smellers had to leave it there and, sorely disappointed, resume the tiresome round of questions which brought out no information worth having.

When the committee gets through with this act in the farce it will make another report to the Senate. The latter will then take up again the pending resolutions to put into jail the newspaper men who have refused to answer the Dolph committee's questions. It will be discussed until Mr. Dolph exhausts the patience of his colleagues, and then it will either be defeated by a direct vote or quietly laid away in a pigeonhole without any final action. The latter course is advocated by several Senators, who think it should have been taken on the day the resolution was presented by the special smellers.

Mr. Hiumb has fallen upon a scheme which, if carried out, would let considerable light into the star chamber without doing away with the secret sittings. He offered in the Senate to-day an amendment to the rules governing secret sessions providing that all votes taken in the Senate, whether by yeas and nays or otherwise, shall be made public at the close of the sitting. This would remove from all the senators the suspicion which frequently attaches to some of them, that they talk one way in public and vote the other way in private. It would also do away with the danger the Senators now have to face of being reported as having voted one way when they really voted the other way.

The proposed amendment was referred to the Committee on Rules, where its fate will probably be determined by Mr. Sherman's vote. Chairman Aldrich and Mr. Blackburn are regarded as friendly to such an amendment, while Messrs. Ingalls and Harris are likely to oppose it, or any other proposal to let the public know any of the business done in the star chamber. Mr. Sherman, therefore, will cast the decisive vote in the committee. If the resolution should be reported favorably to the Senate, it would stand a very fair chance of adoption, and its insertion in the rules would be a long step in the direction of altogether abolishing the star-chamber system.

* * *

It is not probable that any Senator except, perhaps, Mr. Dolph, has any notion of undertaking to "jail" the correspondents. The Senate cannot imprison offenders against what it is pleased to call its "dignity." Not many years ago it tried it, and the Supreme Court told it not to do so again. As the experiment cost the Government something like $40,000, the Senate, though not economical, except when scanning the stationery account of the press gallery, would not expose itself to the criticism of having furnished half a dozen newspaper men with the grounds of actions for damages.

When the Senate's "dignity" or "majesty" has really been touched, and it thinks that the "seditious" newspaper men ought to be punished, some questions may arise as to the degree of responsibility of the writers of dispatches about executive sessions. When the responsibility has been fixed to suit the Senate and the actual offender has been marked for punishment, it will be necessary for the Senate to certify the offenders to the District Attorney as men who are lost to a sense of the Senatorial bigness. The District Attorney will then, if he does not care to be beheaded, lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

Having lost control of the matter, the Senate cannot tell what the Grand Jury will do. It would be a safe bet that they would throw the whole business out of court with a guffaw. It might be imagined, however, that they had found a true bill against the correspondents. It is a violent assumption, but, having entertained it, the next thing to imagine is a trial. It is probable that the Senate would be compelled, in the event of such a trial, to rely upon the *Congressional Record* as the only daily journal that would give the complainant cordial support.

The jury of the vicinage would be apt to be prejudiced against the Senate, to begin with. That prejudice would doubtless be cultivated in spite of the best efforts of the Senators, who are anxious to have the reports of the newspapers less complete. As for getting a verdict, there is not one "seditious" newspaper man who is not perfectly willing to take chances with the Senate to-morrow "hands down." The trial would be a day's delight for about one hundred and fifty men, who represent about three hundred papers and about all the newspaper readers in the country. If there was any fun in it for the Senate, it could be discovered only with a microscope.

It is perfectly evident that the Senate is now looking about for a graceful way of dropping the matter that was taken up so foolishly, and that the Sergeant at Arms will not be asked to call the attention of the District Attorney to the inquisitive young men who have been repeating in the newspapers the forbidden things that they have heard "the dicky birds say."

WITH THE POLITICIANS.

The Senate Committee on Cities will hold the second session of its investigation into the affairs of this city in Part II. of the Superior Court on Saturday, at 10:30 o'clock. The session promises to be a very interesting one. The affairs of the Sheriff's office will be gone into, and it was learned yesterday that Mayor Grant had been served with a subpœna not only to appear as a witness, but to produce the books he used while Sheriff of the county.

Daniel E. Griffin of Watertown, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, who has been in the city for several days, started for home yesterday. In speaking on the general political outlook, he said that the recent municipal elections in this State were a strong indication of Democratic gains that are not confined to the State, but are widespread.

"The reckless extravagance of the Republican Congress," said he, "and the disappointment over the National Administration are having their effects. The farmers were never poorer than they are to-day, although the last crops were good, there was little left to the farmers with oats at 25 cents a bushel and hay at $7 or $8 a ton. It is to these men that the extravagance of the Republican Congress and State Legislature come home with the greatest force, and I believe that the next Congress will be Democratic."

Whom New-York would support for President in the next Democratic Convention was a thing that no man could tell, he said. He thought the campaign would be fought out on the lines of 1888, but further than that he did not care to hazard an opinion.

John Morrison, a Tammanyite, living at 404 West Forty-eighth-street, was appointed superintendent of the Third Division in the Street-cleaning Department yesterday, at a salary of $1,500. He succeeds M. H. Foley, resigned.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

Senator Leland Stanford of California is at the Windsor Hotel.

David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Charles S. Randall of Massachusetts is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Controller Edward Wemple of Fultonville, N. Y., is at the Hotel Normandie.

Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard and wife of Delaware are at the New-York Hotel.

Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, N. Y.; Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, and Paymaster W. W. Barry, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CARS PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday at the foot of Pier 3 of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight docks in Jersey City. A train of freight cars was being run on to the float for transportation across the river to Pier 39, in this city, when the float became disconnected from the dock and three of the cars were pitched into the river. John Baxter of Newark, a brakeman, was on one of the cars when they went down. He is supposed to have been crushed to death in the wreck.

Diver E. F. Bean of the Chapman Derrick and Wreckage Company is making preparations to raise the wreck. The accident is supposed to have been due to the breaking of a pin which held the bridge of the dock in position.

KINCAID HELD IN JAIL.

AUTOPSY AND INQUEST IN THE CASE OF EX-CONGRESSMAN TAULBEE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The autopsy on the body of ex-Representative Taulbee by Dr. D. S. Lamb showed that the ball from Kincaid's pistol passed beneath the eye, downward and inward, fracturing a portion of the orbital plate. Thence it went toward the brain, fracturing and splintering the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The ball was found imbedded in the bone and dura mater. The further penetration of a sixteenth of an inch would have probably resulted in instant death. At the base of the brain a large abscess was formed, and that, Dr. Lamb decided, was the immediate cause of death. Other abscesses were discovered, and the brain and membranes were much inflamed and congested. The position of the ball was such that it could not have been extracted with safety to the patient even had its exact location been known.

At the inquest, which was conducted by Acting Coroner Townsend, Mr. C. Maurice Smith represented Mr. Kincaid, the defendant, and Assistant District Attorney Armes the Government.

Samuel Donaldson, ex-Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, gave the main testimony, substantially as follows:

"On the last day of February I met Mr. Taulbee near the south steps that lead down from the ladies' entrance to the House on the east front of the building. I had an engagement to meet Mr. Taulbee at that place, and had just heard that he was looking for me. We had passed across the first landing and had turned to the left to proceed when he stopped on the second or third step and, turning around to me, said: 'What do you want with me, Sam?' I answered that I wanted to see him. At this moment on the landing just behind us, on my right and on Mr. Taulbee's left, Mr. Kincaid appeared. Mr. Taulbee's face was turned partly toward Mr. Kincaid when the latter said: 'Mr. Taulbee you can see me now.'

"The deceased turned his face further toward him, when Mr. Kincaid fired the pistol shot, the ball taking effect just at the outside of the left eye, the blood spurting out over my left hand. I turned to Mr. Kincaid and said, 'Judge, for God's sake, don't shoot any more.' As the ball struck him, Mr. Taulbee cried out: 'Oh!' and, staggering in a stooping position down the stairs, was assisted into a committee room. Some one then asked Mr. Kincaid for the pistol, which Mr. Kincaid replied, 'I am the man who did it.'"

The remainder of the testimony was merely corroborative. After hearing the report of the autopsy, the jury brought in a verdict that Mr. Taulbee came to his death "from a pistol wound—the pistol being held in the hand of Charles E. Kincaid in the United States Capitol Building on Feb. 28, 1890."

Mr. Kincaid was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The funeral of Mr. Taulbee will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Kentucky delegation will act as pall bearers.

A LUCKY ROLLING STONE.

IT HELPS TO GATHER A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET OF SPRING FLOWERS.

A very remarkable incident occurred at the meeting of the fashionable Knickerbocker Bowling Club the other afternoon, during a contest between the members for a very handsome bouquet of Spring flowers. Each one of the men, naturally, wished to secure the bouquet to present to one of his female relatives, and excitement ran high over the game. The ninth frame showed two of the young men to be close together and far in the lead, and the other contestants withdrew to watch the contest between these two. The first made 10 on his last frame, bringing his score to 191.

The second started in with 180 to his credit to win or die. He got a "spare" on his first two shots that made him 190, and then, with victory almost certain before his eyes, started to roll the last ball.

Just as he let it on the preparatory swing he caught a glimpse of his hand and noticed that the stone of a very valuable seal ring he always wore was gone. The discovery so disconcerted him that he lost his aim and the ball bounced from his hand away on the side of the alley and in the direction of the gutter. A shriek of disappointment went up from the feminine onlookers, a chorus of groans burst from the men, and the doubly unfortunate bowler muttered some very queer remarks about his luck under his breath.

But just as the ball started to topple off the runway something checked it for a moment, and the next instant it was going down the middle of the alley straight for the pins. Before any one had time to grasp the new situation the ball had struck, six pins had fallen, and as the scorer announced 190 a cheer went up that shook the Tennis Building rafters.

The referee walked down the alley to see what had deflected the ball and found the missing stone from the winner's ring.

THE LYNCHING OF OLESEN.

THIRTY PERSONS ON TRIAL FOR THE BRUTAL CRIME.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—The trial of thirty persons arrested for lynching Hans Jacob Oleson on the night of Nov. 24, 1889, is now in progress at Whitehall, Wis., and is developing a most remarkable state of affairs.

Oleson had served a term in prison for loading a stick of wood with powder, which exploded in Strand's hardware store at Blair. His wife and children then undertook to get rid of him, and circulated stories that he had threatened to do damage to neighbors' property. The result was the organization of a lynching party, headed by Peter Johnson Loga, a well-to-do farmer. On the night in question the party took Oleesen from his house and strung him up in front of it three times, finally killing him. He made a brave resistance and refused to leave the neighborhood as the price of his life. His wife and family witnessed the lynching from the window of their dwelling, and made coffee for the party when it was finished.

Twenty of the persons implicated have confessed. A jury was secured yesterday, and the taking of testimony commenced. Henry Hanson, who turned State's evidence, gave the details of the crime, and several other witnesses were put upon the stand by the prosecution. Peter Johnson Loga was implicated in the affair, hanked himself yesterday. He was almost insane from the fear that he would be convicted.

SUICIDE IN BELLEVUE.

JOHN BOTTCHER IS FOUND HANGING FROM A WATER PIPE.

John Bottcher, a Bellevue Hospital patient, was found hanging in one of the toilet rooms yesterday morning. On March 2 Bottcher (the name is recorded at Bellevue as Battgler of 1,638 Avenue B) went to Bellevue, accompanied by his landlord. He asked for an examination, but was sent away.

The same night he was arr

AFTER THE CITY'S SHARE.

CONTROLLER MYERS WANTS ABOUT $200,000 FROM ELEVATED ROADS.

Controller Theodore W. Myers, in his determination to make the elevated railway companies disgorge the money out of which they have been trying to cheat the municipality by a tricky subterfuge, wrote to Vice President R. M. Gallaway of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday a long letter in which he declares that the amount the New-York Elevated Railway Company has unlawfully retained is something in the neighborhood of $200,000. And he declares his intention, unless the company shall admit its liability, to proceed against the company for its collection.

Vice President Gallaway, in his communication to Controller Myers of March 4, treats the percentage which the Controller is trying to collect as a tax imposed by the State tax laws. The Controller contests this idea, and shows that "the statutes requiring the payment upon net income specially declare the same to be as legal compensation to the city" in full "for the use and occupancy of the streets by said railway," while the taxes imposed upon the elevated railway companies by the tax laws of the State are the quota of the public burdens for Government purposes, city, county, and State, which all corporations and individuals within the municipality are required to contribute according to the assessed valuation of their property, real and personal, subject to taxation."

Therefore, the Controller declares that Mr. Gallaway's utterances about the amount of taxes that the elevated railway companies have paid into the City Treasury in the past can have no relevance to the subject. The Controller insists that the city is entitled to receive from the New-York Elevated Railway Company quarter annually 5 per cent. upon the net income from its passenger traffic; and this claim, he insists, includes the passenger traffic upon both the Ninth and Third avenue lines. Gallaway had said in his letter:

"I was advised several years ago, and am now advised, that the 'liability, if any, of the New-York company to pay a tax to the city of New-York upon its net income, is confined to the income of the Ninth-avenue line,' and, after stating the fact that the city has, during the past five years, received over $100,000 upon the net income of the New-York Elevated Railway Company, he added: 'If, in place of adopting the view under which the city of New-York has thus received, during five years, over $100,000, the company had acted upon the view that there was no liability to pay upon the net income of any of the lines, except the Ninth-avenue line, the city, during the five years in question, would have received something less than $6,000.'"

The Controller treats this pretense with ridicule and declares that the fact that the company had paid the percentage upon what it represented as its net income shows conclusively that the company or its Directors for the last five years never had any confidence in the soundness of the advice Gallaway claimed to have received. "No one in this city will, I am satisfied," says Controller Myers, "for an instant believe that the management of this company—considering the well-known characteristics of its Directors—would ever have sanctioned payments in five years out of the funds of the company, in excess of the company's legal obligations to the extent of upward of $94,000, if there was a certainty or even a probability that they could not be legally retained by the company. The fact that the payments were made will be universally accepted as an admission by the company, and its Board of Directors, that under the statute relating to the subject matter the company was liable to pay a percentage of its net income from both its Ninth and Third avenue lines."

In concluding the Controller says:

"By the table you furnished to me 5 per cent. on the net income on passenger traffic upon the Ninth and Third avenue lines of the company, during these five years, amounts to within a fraction of $300,000. I, however, do not admit that this table shows correctly the net income upon these lines of railway during the past five years; but whether right or wrong in this respect, the table does establish conclusively that upon your own showing your company is at present indebted to the city for net income during the last five years in about $200,000, with interest on amounts to which payments heretofore made by the company on account."

If the company is satisfied to accept the Controller's view of its liability, he says he will at once begin the necessary investigation to ascertain what the net income of the road is. Otherwise, he will begin suit to settle the matter.

NOT LIKE THE BLIZZARD.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT STORM MARKED BY BALMY WEATHER.

It is hardly possible for a greater contrast to exist than that between the weather yesterday and that of March 12 two years ago, when the great blizzard of 1888 struck New-York and razed with such terrifying fury. Residents of this city well remember the driving, bitter winds, the cutting, swirling masses of snow, the cessation of travel, the obstruction of communication, the paralysis of business, and the countless discomforts and fears occasioned by the most terrific storm ever known to New-York. The temperature on that day was a few degrees above zero, but on the following day it fell below zero, and the most intense cold was added to the other horrors of the situation.

Yesterday was the balmiest of Spring days. At 3 o'clock in the morning Hudnut's thermometer recorded 44°. Three hours later this warmth was increased by 3°, and at 9 o'clock A. M. the mercury had jumped up to 52°. It gained 10° by noon, and at 3:30 P. M. it marked 71°, the highest point of the day. The total gain from 3 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. was 27°.

A peculiarity of the day was that the temperature decreased but little in the late afternoon. At the Signal Service Bureau the highest record of temperature was reached at 5 o'clock P. M., when 69° was recorded. At 5:30 P. M. Hudnut's thermometer registered 69°. There was so little in the weather of yesterday to recall the great blizzard that men and women alike threw aside their wraps and hunted the shady sides of the streets. Even then comfort was denied them, and flushed faces and perspiring brows were encountered everywhere. A temperature of 71° must make itself felt beneath Winter clothing.

The wind, which had raged so furiously two years before, was a veritable zephyr yesterday. It scarcely blew ten miles an hour, and was as lazy as the cab horses that dozed in the sunshine in front of the hotels. It was altogether a day for idleness, suggesting fishing and engendering Spring fever.

At the Signal service Bureau it was said that the weather yesterday was generally fair except in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, where rain fell. The storm which made travel so uncomfortable here on Tuesday and early yesterday morning centred over Lake Ontario and was passing off to the northeast. The temperature throughout the United States was comparatively high, with the single exception of Northern Minnesota, where a little cold wave was being born.

The average temperature of March 12, 1889, was 42.8°, the highest point being 55°, and the lowest 32°.

SIXTY-FIVE IN THE SHADE.

CATSKILL, N. Y., March 12.—The temperature is oppressively warm along the Hudson River to-night. At points south this afternoon the mercury in the thermometer registered 65° in the shade.

THE TROTTING SALES.

LOW PRICES OBTAINED FOR THE LOT DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

The sale of trotters at the American Institute Building yesterday was the poorest that Mr. Kellogg has conducted for some time. There were fifty-four animals disposed of for a total of $19,905. Of the lot thirty were from the Bates Farm at Watertown, Mass., and the remainder from the Forrest Hill Stock Farm of George A. Reynolds of Utica. The Bates lot sold for a total of $8,285, an average of $343 13, and the Reynolds lot sold for $11,670, an average of $389. The bidding was very slow throughout the day, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that Mr. Kellogg was able to secure so fair an average as he did. The highest price paid was $850, by Andy Welch of Hartford, for the six-year-old mare Belle Tracy, by Mambrino Dudley-Valley Queen, by Administrator. Shortly after the purchase he sold her to E. J. Disbrow of Goshen, N. Y., for $1,000. John E. Madden secured a bargain in the broad mare Grace, by Daniel Lambert-Cigarette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he paying but $800 for her, and she is with foal by Sir Walter, Jr. But thirteen horses sold for $500 or upward each, though the lots offered were well bred, as a rule.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.

DANVILLE, Va., March 12.—A white boy named Ollie Moore, aged seven years, whose parents live on Upper-street, was sent with his little sister to a well near by to draw a bucket of water. As the bucket neared the trap doors it became entangled in some way, and the little fellow in attempting to arrange it gave a sudden lunge and went to the bottom. A man went down and brought him up, but he died in a few moments after being taken home.

BURGLARS MAKE A BIG HAUL.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The residence of the late John Stewart, 12 Chester-square, unoccupied for some time, was broken into early this morning by three young men, and ransacked. Silverware, costly pictures, bric-a-brac, and furniture were carried away. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

THE ICE CROP.

TROY, N. Y., March 12.—The rain of yesterday depressed the spirits of the ice cutters on Lake Champlain. Many large houses at Plattsburg

NO FLACK JURY YET.

ONE JUROR QUALIFIED AND ONE PREVIOUSLY CHOSEN EXCUSED.

Judge Barrett's expectations that a jury would be obtained yesterday in the Flack divorce conspiracy trial were not realized. He worked hard and so did the lawyers to qualify citizens, but the result of their third day's labor still left two vacant seats, Nos. 1 and 12. This is the list of jurors so far obtained to pass upon the evidence:

Burton D. Bagley, publisher, 35 Bond-street, 288 St. Nicholas-avenue.
Charles A. Platt, artist, 9 Lexington-avenue.
Nathan Erlanger, dry goods, 53 East Sixty-fourth-street, 453 Broome-street.
Samuel Stern, shirts, 500 Broadway, 51 West Ninety-seventh-street.
George Findlay, builder, 156 West One Hundred and Sixth-street, 347 West Forty-eighth-street.
Michael Canning, retired butter dealer, 430 West Thirty-first-street.
James B. Brown, Secretary, 140 Nassau-street, 177 West Ninety-fifth-street.
Harry W. Hedenpery, broker, 111 Broadway, 77 West Forty-seventh-street.
William A. Cromwell, custodian, 111 Pearl-street.
Charles Groesse, boss plumber, 324 Second-avenue.

Signs of Spring weather were not wanting even in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Capt. Billy Rickett started the ventilation fans, and opened all the windows fearlessly. No one called him to account, but many complained that there was a dearth of cool, fresh air. Assistant District Attorney Semple created a mild sensation when he appeared wearing a spruce tailor-made sack suit of black and white check. New neckties of warm weather pattern were conspicuous. Lawyers and jurors drank copiously of ice water, and fans were improvised from the daily papers for comfort.

Ex-Judge Fullerton did not remain with his clients all day. The stout Sheriff had a fresh coat of jet-black dye on his mustache, but it did not hide the gray near the roots. His divorced wife was not in court, but it was said that she came down to the District Attorney's office ready to tell her story, and was excused for two days.

Proceedings were affected by the oppressive weather, and fewer talesmen were examined during the day than on either of the other days. The second panel was reached before noon, but was far from being exhausted at the adjournment of court.

Charles Groesse, a boss plumber of 324 Second-avenue, passed the ordeal satisfactorily, and just before adjournment was directed to the eleventh seat. He is married and thirty-seven years old. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, and is not a political party man. It is his custom to read the first daily paper handy, and he enjoys THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He is a busy man, and only reads matters which interest him. He read about the Flack case, but his impressions are vague. He is unacquainted with the parties interested, is without sympathy or prejudice, and said he could conscientiously do his duty. "If you found," said Col. Fellows during the examination, "that the defendants had by these acts of procuring a fraudulent divorce you would have no hesitancy in saying so, would you?" Mr. Groesse replied "No."

Col. Fellows—If it should be proved that the divorce was obtained with the consent of Mrs. Flack would you hesitate to find the defendants guilty?

The defense objected and the significant question was not pressed. One of the lawyers for the defendants took Mr. Groesse to task for stating that he understood the case against the Flacks and Meeks was for conspiracy in fraudulently procuring a divorce from Mrs. Flack, and said: "The fact is that Mrs. Flack got a divorce from her husband, the Sheriff. He began suit against his wife for a divorce, but on the other hand has twice been made defendant by his wife in a divorce proceeding. Yet the Grand Jury has indicted him for fraudulently obtaining a divorce. I only wish to make it clear to your mind, Mr. Groesse, so there shall be no misunderstanding."

George L. Herrick of 103 West Eleventh-street, the clerk who was the first juror to qualify, was excused for the public reason that his business associates were intimate friends of Lawyer Bird. Mr. Bird made a formal presentation of his discovery to the court, explaining that the facts were unknown to him on Monday when Mr. Herrick was examined. He did not presume that the juror would be embarrassed in any form by the relationship, but he felt that it was his duty to disclose the facts to the court and the District Attorney. Judge Barrett said Mr. Herrick had already spoken of the matter. The District Attorney acquiesced in the proposition that it would be well to declare the seat vacant.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

A JAPANESE EXPOSITION.

TO BE HELD IN TOKIO FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.

The Japanese Consulate, which has offices at 7 Warren-street, formally announced yesterday that the third National Industrial Exposition of Japan would be given in Uyeno Park, Tokio, from April 1 to July 31, 1890, inclusive. The purpose of the exposition is to make an exhibit of home products and thereby show the improvement made in Japanese art, science, agriculture, and industries. The exposition is to be strictly national, and no foreign exhibits will be allowed, other than a collection of samples, which the Government has been making for some time, and which will be shown for the purpose of educating the people by comparison.

The exhibition is to be in eight sections, arranged as follows: Fine Arts, Agriculture and Horticulture, Live Stock, Sea Food, Forestry, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, and Machinery. A building is to be constructed for each department, and a space will be set aside especially for the comparative foreign sample display. The President of the exposition is to be chosen from the native Princes, but the Consulate here does not know whether he has been selected yet or not. The Vice Presidents is the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Iwamura; the chief Commissioner is Mr. Y. Hannabusa, Inspector of the Imperial Household Finances; other Commissioners are Messrs. Sakaras, Yamataka, Hayyama, and Sugiyama. The chief Judge is Mr. R. Kuki, ex-Minister to Washington and chief Commissioner of the Imperial Museum; other judges will be named by the Government from the people and the Japanese officials. Uyeno Park, in which the exposition is to be held, is about the size of Central Park, and is said to be well adapted for the purposes of such an exhibition.

It is held by the promoters of the enterprise that this exposition will afford foreign visitors an opportunity, such as they have never before had, of studying the people, the products, and the customs of Japan. It is expected that at least 150,000 varieties of products will be shown. A particular endeavor is being made to secure comfort for foreigners attending the exposition. Ample hotels and restaurants in the Occidental style are being prepared, and telegraphic communication with the rest of the world is already established. A special inducement is offered to Americans by an arrangement with the Pacific Steamship Line whereby transportation is offered at a cost of $160 each way. This reduction will hold good at San Francisco until July 1 and at Yokohama until Nov. 30. Tokio is eighteen miles from Yokohama, where strangers land and where passports will be furnished, enabling them to visit any part of the interior. A visit to the interior of Japan by a foreigner was formerly attended with grave danger, but the introduction of railroads and a general advancement in civilization by the inhabitants has now done away with that altogether.

POT FISHERMEN FINED.

A SEVERE LESSON TAUGHT TO SOME VIOLATORS OF THE LAW.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 12.—The pot fishermen who have been accustomed to ravage Oneida Lake by unlawful appliances have at length received a pretty severe check and warning. The drawing of seines and the use of dynamite explosives and other destructive and unlawful methods have been of late carried to such an extent as to endanger the attractions of the lake as a pleasure resort and its usefulness as a food-producing element. Recently a body of residents along the shores of the lake organized under the title of the Oneida Lake Fish and Game Protective Association for the purpose of enforcing the game law penalties against offenders and of keeping the lake stocked with desirable varieties of fish.

The first fruits of the work of the association was the capture red-handed in drawing their seines of eight of the offenders. Chief State Game Protector F. P. Drew took up the prosecution of the suits against the lawbreakers. Most of them offered no defense, and were eager to settle on the best terms they could get.

Alonzo, Edward, and John Groesbeck pleaded guilty to the unlawful use of a seine in the waters of the lake, and settled by paying $100 fine and costs. For the like offense Hezekiah Petrie was fined $100 and Charles Law $130, in both cases with costs. There are several other offenders against whom complaints are pending.

CAME TO FIND HER SON DEAD.

Mrs. Charlotte Schroeder, a German woman, sixty-three years of age, landed at Castle Garden on Monday and stated that she was in search of her son Henry, who came here four or five years ago. She heard from him regularly until about two years ago, when his letters ceased to arrive. Her husband died a year ago, and she was determined to find her son if he was yet alive. Superintendent Jackson made inquiries about Henry, and learned yesterday that the young man was killed two years ago in an accident at St. Joseph's Home, in Brooklyn.

THE OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 12.—Petroleum fairly active; firmer; National Transit Certificates opened at 92⅞; closed at 93⅝; highest, 93⅝; lowest, 92⅞.

BRADFORD, Penn., March 12.—National Transit

MEXICO NOT SELLING LAND.

HER GOVERNMENT WANTS THE TALK OF TAKING ANY STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Sherman today, in asking the Senate to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations from further consideration of and to lay on the table a memorial of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, praying the President and Congress to enter into a negotiation with the republic of Mexico for the cession of sufficient territory joining Arizona on the southern boundary to secure a deep-water port upon the Gulf of California, which would afford an outlet for the products of the Territory, laid before the Senate some documents of a diplomatic character.

Senator Sherman, as Chairman of the committee, referred the memorial to Secretary Blaine, with a request for his opinion with regard to it, and this is the Secretary's reply:

"Responding to your personal request for my views in regard to this petition, I beg leave to say that I can discern no hopeful prospect of any negotiation being successfully conducted with Mexico at the present time, even toward the limited object in view. The temper of the statesmen and people of Mexico has been only recently manifested with regard to the alienation of any part of the national territory by the prominence given in certain circles on the Pacific coast to a movement for the acquisition of all or a part of Lower California by purchase.

"I hold unhesitatingly that the Government of the United States is precluded by obligations of traditional good faith from approaching the Government of Mexico with a view to acquiring any part of Mexican territory, and I equally believe that no administration of Mexico could face the manifestations of national sentiment that would certainly attend any indication of a disposition to infringe the provisions of the Mexican Constitution, which withholds from the Government the power to cede Mexican soil.

"Moreover, even did the subject promise a favorable negotiation, the petition fails to set forth the proposition in sufficient detail. The northern and eastern shore of the Gulf of California does not appear to offer a deep-water port until Libertad (Lobos) is reached, some two hundred miles from the delta of the Colorado, and the country between that coast and the present southern limit of Arizona is broken and appears ill adapted to us a highway of intercourse. Guaymas and the Sonora Railroad, running thence to Nogales, constitute the present channel of outlet from Arizona to the Gulf of California."

What Secretary Blaine says is in the nature of a summary of the memorandum which Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, under date of May 20, 1889, sent to Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States. This memorandum speaks of Mexico's belief that the present Administration here does not believe in any of these schemes, and then continues:

"It is well known that the Administration of Gen. Diaz has done all within its power to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. * * * But if in the midst of these efforts to secure a good and cordial understanding for their common benefit obstacles should arise, interposed, perhaps, inconsiderately, not by the Government of the United States, which, being so enlightened and favorably inclined toward the country, is incapable of such a thing, but by State officials of the same nation—in such a case, however disagreeable it might be to us, and to a certain extent contrary to our international policy, we should be constrained to afford satisfaction to this Mexican people, so sensitive in this matter, having shed its blood and made immense sacrifices to achieve its independence and preserve the integrity of its territory.

"We should find ourselves under the stern necessity of adopting restrictive measures in regard to the importation of certain classes of real estate, concessions, &c., as far as the engagements already entered into, constituting vested rights, may allow."

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

HORSES THAT WON THE PURSES AT CLIFTON AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The races at Clifton yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Sparling won, with King Volt second and Pegasus third. Time—1:50½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Manhattan won, with Fannie H. second and the Rosemary Murray gelding third. Time—1:44.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Mabel Glenn won, with Lemon Blossom second and Jim Murphy third. Time—1:42½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Van won, with Wild Cherry second and Insight third. Time—1:57½.

FIFTH RACE.—Two and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Best Boy won, with the Cerise colt second and Duke John third. Time—0:31½.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Guard won, with Romance second and Freedom third. Time—1:21¼.

The entries and weights for the races at Guttenberg to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Pontico, 116 pounds; Melodrama, 110; Carlow, 107; Gardoy and Rio Grande, 101 each; Warsaw, 99; Slasher and Miller, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Paradise, 111 pounds; Dalsyrian and Pall Mall, 108 each; Hourglass and Sister Coverdale, 106 each; Sophist and the Hayti gelding, 103 each; Katie C., 101.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Goldfish, 115 pounds; Joe Cannon, 110; Lomax and Little Barefoot, 107 each; Festus and Bass Viol, 98 each; Skip, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Billy Crane and Benedict, 110 pounds each; Howerson, 104; sduvenir, 102; Wonderment, 101; Counterfeit and Thad Rowe, 98 each; Peril, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Suitor, 110 pounds; Grandmamma C., 107; Vice Roy, 105; Bonny Lass, 104; Nita, 102; Little Mickey, Dynamite, and Sectick, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. King Idle, 120 pounds; Ralph Black, 114; Tyrone, 111; John Jay, 109; Centipede, 105; Mamie Hay, 103; Melwood, 99.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Colonel Cox won, with Somerset second and Revival third. Time—1:09.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Nosegay won, with Schoolgirl second and Little Bess third. Time—1:02.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Bessie Briggs won, with Peanut second and Captain King third. Time—0:49½.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Friendless won, with Donovan second and Pete Willis third. Time—1:15¼.

TO BE SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

BANGOR, Me., March 12.—In the matter of the Stain and Cromwell case, the men convicted of the murder of Cashier Barron of the Dexter Savings Bank, in this State eleven years ago, a motion for a new trial has been denied by the eight Judges of the Supreme Court, and they will receive a life sentence the last day of this month. Over $12,000 was spent by the State in the trial, and half as much more in fighting for a new trial, the Legislature having passed a law allowing them an appeal to a full bench.

APPOINTED BY THE NAVAL OFFICER.

Harris A. Barrow was yesterday appointed Deputy Naval Officer by Naval Officer Willis. Barrow is Secretary of the Kings County Republican Committee. He has always been an applicant for office. The Naval Officer also appointed H. W. Gourley Special Deputy Naval Officer in place of Joseph A. Couch, who takes Chief Clerk Charles P. McClelland's place. Mr. Gourley has been a clerk and acting Deputy Naval Officer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—Jacob B. Tallman, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Edward S. Rapallo and S. B. Roberts for appellants, James M. Smith for respondent. Mary E. Ryan, respondent, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Edward S. Rapallo and S. B. Rogers for appellant, submitted for respondent. Spencer C. Platt and another, vs. Maria B. Worthington, appellant, and Henry M. Platt et al, respondents.—Argued by W. H. Arnoux for appellant, E. S. Dodge for respondents. George Routledge et al, respondents, vs. Jane Worthington Company, appellant.—Argued by E. Ellery Anderson for appellant, Charles N. Judson for respondents. Eugenia Gehoke, infant, &c., respondent, vs. Mary Hayes, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by S. T. Maddox for appellant, submitted for respondent.

The following is the calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 271, 275, 276, 277, 279, 282, 283, 284.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—John A. Thompson, respondent, vs. Nathan N. Hazard, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by William H. Newman for appellant, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., for respondent. Jacob B. Tallman, appellant, vs. John H. Murphy, respondent.—Argued by James M. Smith for appellant, Theodore F. Sanxay for respondent.

The following is the calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 878, 879, 717, 705, 857, 867, 811, 842.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10 3-16c.; net receipts, 7,314 bales; gross receipts, 8,519 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,540 bales; to the Continent, 700 bales; coastwise, 3,146 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 183,100 bales.

GALVESTON, March 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 3-16c.; net and gross receipts, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,315 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 120,112 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 356 bales; exports, coast-

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.20	Potosi	1.70
Best & Belcher	2.50	Savage	1.45
Bodie Consolidated	.80	Sierra Nevada	2.10
Challar	2.05	Union Consolidated	2.10
Con. Cal. & Va	4.80	Utah	.45
Gould & Curry	1.20	Yellow Jacket	1.90
Hale & Norcross	2.30	Commonwealth	2.55
Mexican	2.85	Nevada Queen	.60
Navajo	.25	North Belle Isle	1.00
Ophir	3.65		

Assessment levied—Utah, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Excellent laundress.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl; can be seen at present employer's for one week; excellent references. Call or address M. M., care of Mrs. J., 80 West 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and do plain sewing; or would do chamber work and waiting; in small family; best city reference. Call at 155 West 19th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman, or wait on a lady in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 808 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; can give good references; willing and obliging. Address M. N., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 221 East 59th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; six years' good city reference. Address B. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamber-work alone; city reference. Call at 541 West 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting in private family; can see last employer. Call at 133 West 28th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress; capable of either position; best city reference. Call at 228 West 50th-st., E. S.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. Call at 222 Lexington-av., first flat to left.

CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—By two young Swedish girls as chambermaids or laundresses; private family or private boarding house. Call at 163 East 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English Protestant as chambermaid and do plain sewing in first-class family; excellent city reference. Address A. K., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; assist in laundry; no objection to go short distance into the country; best city reference. Call at 322 West 37th-st., three flights, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting in a private family; best city reference. Address N. G., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; assist with children; good city reference. Address G. P., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 331 East 20th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting; good city reference; in private family. Address M. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; in private family; very best city reference. Address S., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city references. Address B. B., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in a private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at store, 423 West 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 854 6th-av., near 48th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Good city reference from last place. Call at 424 West 48th-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or kitchenmaid; best city references. Address K. S., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl; seven years' best city reference. Call, two days, at 1,269 West 52d-st., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and sewing or take care of children. Call at 160 East 44th-st., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; city reference. Call at 456 3d-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. Address Advertiser, 965 2d-av.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY WILL furnish workwomen, scrubwomen, and day's work free of charges. Call at 53 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family, where understands her business; city or country; good city reference. Address, for two days, E. M., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook, bread and biscuit maker, and good laundress in a small private family; best of city references. Call at 546 9th-av., top floor; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; unexceptionable personal city reference. Address Advertiser, 803 6th-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a good English cook and baker; soups and made dishes a specialty; assist washing; city reference. Call at 247 East 28th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor; no cards.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, and desserts; good baker; good city reference. Apply at 218 West 30th-st., first floor. M. C.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; no washing. Address A. B., Box 887 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; best city reference; willing to assist at washing, good baker; private family. Call at 226 East 45th-st., two flights.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; city reference. Address M. M., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman in private family; understands getting up dinners, entrées; city or country; best city reference. Call at 163 West 45th-st.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with coarse washing; best city references. Address J. K., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable young girls; one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 108 East 98th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; assist in washing; city or country; six years' best city reference. Address A. R., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as excellent cook and baker; understands all kinds of American cooking; city or country. Address Ray, 238 East 29th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman, with a child over three, as plain cook, washer, and ironer or housework; city or country; best city references. Call at 332 West 49th-st., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant woman; in private family; city or country; country preferred; best city reference. Address S. H., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman in private family, or would assist with washing in small family; five years' city reference from last place. Call at 203 East 32d-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of purvées of soups, entrées, desserts, and excellent baker. Address D. D., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; city reference. Apply at 226 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; city reference. Call or address 204 East 86th-st., Barnes's bell.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Call at 328 West 32d-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and baker in private family; best city reference. Call at 115 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; good reference from present employer. Call at 100 West 76th-st., third apartment.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; wages, $20 to $25. Address 288 East 30th-st., fourth bell, care Mrs. Anderson.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as cook; city references. Call or address 778 10th-av., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By competent Protestant young woman; is a good cook; city reference. Address A. M. S., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By American Protestant as cook; no washing; would like to work where a chef is kept, as assistant cook. Address B. D., 84 2d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook with best references; wages, $40. Address S. G., Box 144 at 354 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, who has lived with her for two years and whom she can recommend as an absolutely honest, sober, and trustworthy woman, as well as a very good family cook. Call or address, for three days, at 86 Lexington-av.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one good cook; soups, meats, desserts; thorough baker; do coarse washing; other as waitress, assist in chamberwork, or waitress alone; understands silver, salads; best city reference; employers can be seen; city or country. Call at 123 West 33d-st.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—In small family where only fine family cooking is required; understands all kinds of household duties; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address E. B., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family; understands all kinds of plain cooking; serve dinners; can do marketing; first-class city references. Address May Ann, Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class city reference; city or country. Address M. C., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. S., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, entrées, and all kinds of fancy cooking in private family or first-class boarding house; by the day, week, or month; best city references. Call at 127 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a trustworthy person; is an excellent cook; in small private family; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; will help with washing if required; best reference from last employer. Call at 247 East 112th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or do general housework in private family; good city reference. Address K. D., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young woman; good cook and first-class laundress; in private family; best city references from last place. Call at 208 East 33d-st.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call or address H., 170 West 25th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French cooking, cakes, and jellies; good baker; city reference; lady seen. Address B., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place. Call at 904 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook by the day or week; understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Address Mrs. Kehoe, 222 East 56th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; good laundress and housecleaner; do any kind of housework; best city reference. Call at 226 East 45th-st., two flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; excellent laundress and housecleaner; best city reference. Call at 401 West 44th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced woman to go out by the day cooking, washing, or ironing. Call at 201 East 56th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker of few more customers at home; artistic fitting, draping guaranteed; late of J. C. Johnson's, Broadway and 22d-st. Address Mrs. Paulson, 210 East 86th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; just arrived from Paris; thoroughly competent in cutting and draping; or in first-class store. Address M. M., 322 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for private families; good cutter, fitter, and draper; wages, $2 50 per day; best city references. Address, by letter, Miss McCoy,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 12:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction two two-story buildings, with lot 21 by 140, 310 Front-st., running through to (609) Water-st., 63 feet west of Gouverneur-slip, for $12,000, to Jacob Fleishauser, and four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 100, 72 7th-av., west side, 44 feet south of 15th-st., sold for $20,300, to Mrs. N. S. Emrich. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Hamilton Odell, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 62.2, 1,189 Madison-av., east side, south of 87th-st., for $15,400, to J. C. Clark, and similar house, with lot 16.8 by 62.2, 1,185 Madison-av., east side, south of 87th-st., sold for $15,500, to J. A. Kean.

Smyth & Ryan, by order of the executors, sold two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 35.2 by 15 by 20 by 45.6, 20 and 22 New Bowery, west side, north of New Chambers-st., for $8,500, to M. A. C. Levy; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 40, 149 Stanton-st., south side, 55 feet west of Suffolk-st., for $7,100, to Charles Schreiver; house, with lot, 214 West 16th-st., south side, west of 7th-av., for $18,300, to John Stewart, and two houses, with lots, 318 and 320 West 34th-st., south side, west of 8th-av., for $27,900, to same purchaser.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story brick apartment house, with lot 25 by 100.5, 36 West 15th-st., south side, east of 6th-av., for $40,000, to Charles Harris, and three-story frame dwelling, with lot 17.3 by 72.5 by 16.8 by 67.8, 2,444 3d-av., east side, north of 134th-st., sold for $7,700, to Robert T. Reilly. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Henry A. Brann, Esq., referee, disposed of the five-story brick building, with lot 18.4 by 100, 659 Boulevard, west side, 107.4 feet north of 92d-st., for $22,000, to David Campbell, and similar building, with lot 27.4 by 100, 657 Boulevard, adjoining above, sold for $32,000, to John Barkley.

William W. Fogg sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwellinax, with lot 16.2 08.9, 382 West 32d-st., south side, east of 9th-av., for $12,500, to A. Weill.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 62.6, 610 6th-av., east side, 24.7 feet south of 36th-st., for $42,000, to John Porter; two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40.2 by 80, 703 and 707 3d-av., east side, 20.1 feet north of 44th-st., for $29,200, to J. McSweeny; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.11, 127 West 97th-st., north side, 540 feet east of 10th-av., for $16,500, to G. Alexander; two lots, each 25 by 100.2, on West 76th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av., for $28,000, to A. S. Lascihe, and nine lots, each 25.by 100.2, on West 77th-st., south side, 30 feet east of 9th-av., for $198,000, to T. Hamill. Also sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20.3 by 55 by 19.6 by 57.7, 77 Fulton-st., east side, 40.2 feet south of York-st., Brooklyn, for $13,400, to John Mollenhauer.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction one lot, 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 28.3 feet north of Gates-av., Brooklyn, for $5,350, to J. B. Davenport.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 12.

Downing-st., 65; Jacob Bookman and wife to Adolaine Beaudet..... $1
65th-st., 142 West; Bernard Cohn and wife to Catherine A. Conckliu..... 35,000
155th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200x 50; Howard O. Badeley and wife to Fanny Keary..... 1
Same property; Washington Heights Presbyterian Church to Charles A. Stoddard.. 2
All right, title, and interest of Francis Miller of Harriet Bininger; Abraham Bininger to George H. Draper..... 1
67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 250x100.5; Jacob Ruppert and wife to Central Turn Verein..... 780,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 145th-st., 350x99.11; George B. Juckett to Charles Frederick.... 1
86th-st., 423 East; James Farley Keary and another to Howard G. Badgley..... 1
Mulberry-st., w. s., lot 548, map of Bayard's East Farm, 25x100; Charles Meier and wife to Samuel Keener..... 28,500
Prospect-av., s. e. s., 199 ft. s. of Samuel-st., 33x110; Julia H. Gerding to Melissa C. Parett..... 1
119th-st., 353 West; Dora Lyon and wife to Walter Scott..... 18,000
83d-st., n. s., 325 e. of 10th-av., 75x102.2; Edward W. Bedell to Charles F. Havemeyer..... 90,000
71st-st., s. s., 225 w. of 8th-av., 19x100.5; John Ruddell to Sarah A. Seaman..... 1
10th-av. e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 98th-st., 25x80; Luke Schenck Van Zandt and wife to Barbara Einsberger..... 23,000
Boulevard, w. s., 76.7 ft., s. of 81st-st., 25x 103; Jeremiah Murphy and wife to Jared W. Bell..... 15,000
116th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x111.6; Thomas S. Williams and wife to William Eisenberg..... 25,000
Boulevard, s. e. w. corner of 81st-st., 25.6x 104; Jared W. Bell and wife to Daniel Rogers..... 16,700
92d-st., 43 West; James M. Hartshorne and another, executors, to Michael Mullins..... 1
Same property; James M. Hartshorne and wife to Michael Mullins..... 17,000
92d-st., 31 West; James M. Hartshorne and another to R. S. Handy..... 17,250
Same property; James M. Hartshorne and another to same..... 1
Suffolk-st., 92; Lindley M. Hoffman to Jeremiah J. Campion..... 1
Franklin-st., 186; Lurana White and others to Helen Denison..... 1
12th-st., s. s., 157.2 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x 103.3; Louis Raschuss, executor, to Alfred Rauchfuss..... 45,000
Same property; Alfred Rauchfuss to Louis Rauchfuss..... 45,000
Same property; Charles Rauchfuss and others to same..... 45,000
59th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x100.5; Joseph B. Bloomingdale and wife to Lyman B. Bloomingdale and another..... 27,000
80th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x 102.2; William Prager and wife to Simon M. Rosenbaum..... 17,000
44th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x 100; Samuel W. Andrew and others to John S. White..... 100,000
109th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x 100.10; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Kahre..... 1
115th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 100.10; Henry W. Gaines and wife to Henry Maguire..... 4,500
Willis-av., e. s., adjoining lands of Susan F. Kahl, 25x79; John Massinniso and wife to Charles H. Zeltner..... 4,636
39th-st., 315 West; Mary Fullan to Sarah Fullan..... 1
Elton-av., w. s., 35 ft. n. of 159th-st., 15x 70; Angusta E. Kuntz and another to Lewis Kniernin..... 4,000
Mott-st., e. s., 181.1 ft. n. of Chatham-st., 23.6 x103.8x18.10x irregular; Quong Ching Cheong to the Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO L'Y STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS,
1,173 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV.
121st-st. Elegant new four-story brick dwellings, 25x60 feet. Fifteen rooms. Cabinet finish. Watchman on premises.
PORTER & CO.,
211 West 125th-st.

ATTENTION, CHOICE LOCATION.
The attractive private dwellings on 122d-st., immediately to the east of Morningside Park, are now completed and offered for sale.
The houses are of extra depth, and are three stories, high-stoop and basement, and are in a neighborhood restricted to first-class residences. Prices very low. Apply to A. A. TEEPLE, Corner Manhattan-av. and 122d-st.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

$38,000 ELEGANT CABINET-FINISH 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwellings, Nos. 36 and 38 West 76th-st; exceptionally-fine interiors; best workmanship; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided and finished to suit tenants, at reasonable rates.

Apply at the Office of the Building, No. 41 Park-row.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

23 FEET WIDE.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE ON THE

WEST SIDE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

LIBBY & SCOTT BROS.,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,

Nassau-st. Entrance.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
at the lowest current rate of interest.

PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
34 Nassau St., New York. 16 Court St.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.
FIXED RATES.
NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

OVERLOOKING STUYVESANT-SQUARE on 17th-st., southern exposure, fine large mansion, nearly covering lot 29 by 105; can be readily converted into handsome apartments; possession May 1. Particulars and permits from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT NORTHWEST CORNER of 72d-st. and West End-av., exceptionally well built in every particular, for sale at reasonable prices. Inquire 167 West End-av., F. E. ROBINSON, owner.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY OR suitable for apartments, studios, business, on West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, running through to West 3d-st.; size, 25x209; price $42,500. F. R. HOUGHTON, 145 Broadway.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome group of dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

ALL REAL ESTATE INTEREST CAREfully attended to; renting, collecting, and managing given personal attention. HEWETT E. FIELDING, Cotton Exchange, Hanover-square.

HOUSES.—MORRIS DOCK TATION, 24TH Ward; rent, $30 upward; sell $4,500 upward. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I., TWO DEsirable cottages near each other on Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, graperies, greenhouses, bowling alley, &c.; good stable with each house; owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms. For further particulars, inquire, by letter or personally, at 228 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J., HIGH-ST. property; 86 feet through block x200; central, high; convenient to city cars and New-York trains; superior location every way; well-built dwelling. E. F. CRANE, 494 Broad-st., Newark.

COUNTRY SEAT, 36 ACRES, NEW-HAMburg, Hudson River; perfect order; $75,000; free and clear; will exchange for large apartments. MARTIN & BROS., 10 Wall-st.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE, NEWARK, N. J., with large, lucrative practice, for sale; splendid opportunity; handsome house; easy terms. WM. BOGERT, 146 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

Leasehold Property.

For Sale at Public Auction by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CORNELIA M. STEWART, DECEASED.

The following described Leasehold Property in the city of New-York, held under Leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be sold subject to the Covenants, Conditions, and Provisions in those Leases contained, together with all rights of renewal also contained therein:

1st. The Premises Bounded by BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH and TENTH STREETS.
2d. NO. 40 EAST TENTH-STREET, (or 21 BREVOORT-PLACE.)
3d. NO. 61 EAST NINTH-STREET.
4th. NO. 143 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
5th. NO. 80 EAST NINTH-STREET.
6th. NO. 82 EAST NINTH-STREET.
7th. NO. 84 EAST NINTH-STREET.
8th. NO. 86 EAST NINTH-STREET.
9th. NO. 764 BROADWAY.
10th. NO. 766 BROADWAY.
11th. NO. 762 BROADWAY.
12th. NOS. 76 AND 78 FOURTH-AVENUE AND NO. 67 EAST TENTH-STREET, all to be sold as one parcel.
13th. NO 52 FOURTH-AVENUE.
14th. NO. 145 EAST EIGHTH-STREET.
15th. NO. 58 FOURTH-AVENUE AND 88 EAST NINTH-STREET, to be sold together as one parcel.
16th. NO. 56 FOURTH-AVENUE.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money payable at sale, and residue 30 days thereafter, when assignments of the leases will be ready for delivery. At option of the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The mortgages to contain the usual 30-day interest and tax and assessment clauses, and covenants to insure the buildings to the amount of the mortgage.

For other terms and particulars inquire of auctioneers or of HORACE RUSSELL, Attorney for Executors, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

By order of
HENRY HILTON and
CHARLES J. CLINCH,
Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN B. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 13 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.,
northeast corner William-st.
NO. 602 3D-AV.,
528 10TH-AV.,
and
117 EAST 109TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 39 EAST 30TH-ST.,
between Madison and Fourth-avs.
NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.,
northeast corner 37th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
TO-MORROW, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59 Liberty-st., New-York City,
the premises at
northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York,
known as

No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st.,

In one parcel, with the five-story buildings thereon.
For particulars apply to Auctioneers, or FERDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises, or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee, 68 William-st.
N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction THURSDAY, MARCH 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., 114 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE, four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x70x92.4.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st.,
Three-story brick, lot 19.4x73.6.
Also,
No. 1,069 1st-av., near 58th-st.,
Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x75.
Maps, &c., with Messrs. HESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

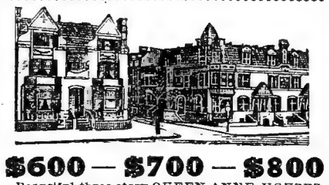
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN C. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against PETER K. PAULDING, individually, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the following land and premises: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said city of New-York, which in the deed of conveyance thereof made by Winston B. Prest to the said Isaac Green Pearson are described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded: Westerly side of Broadway, bounded easterly in front by Broadway, southerly by Liberty-street, westerly by a lot and building belonging to the party hereto of the first part, hereinafter conveyed, and northerly by a house and lot formerly belonging to James Anderson, deceased, but now known and distinguished as No. 85 (number ten-inch line) in said street, and which said lot of land hereby granted and conveyed or intended so to be is bounded southerly in front by Liberty-street, westerly by a house and lot now or late belonging to the estate of Peter R. Maverick, deceased, northerly by land formerly belonging to B. Kissam, and easterly by the land of the said party of the first part hereinbefore described, and intended to be hereby conveyed, by land belonging formerly to the estate of James Anderson, deceased, and by land now or late belonging to Stout, being in breadth in front and rear twenty-four feet, and in length on each side sixty-three feet, be the same more or less.

As to that portion of the said lots above described, constituting a strip of land five feet in width, running the whole length or width of the said two lots of land, from the southerly side and thereof, next adjoining Liberty-street aforesaid on the southerly side of said strip and the southerly wall of the buildings erected on the said lots on the northerly side thereof, being a strip of land five feet in width and one hundred and ten feet in length, which may be affected by the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed May 4, 1784, relative to the opening or widening of Crown (now Liberty) street, only such right, title, and interest as the parties to this action may have therein, will be sold.—Dated, New-York, February 19, 1890.
F. R. COUDERT, Referee.
N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-street, New-York City. fl0-2aw3wTh&S

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.



$600 — $700 — $800

Beautiful three-story QUEEN ANNE HOUSES, 10 rooms; modern improvements; very unique; Henderson-place, East 86th-st.; Madison-avenue cars run within one block of the houses.
Watchman always on the premises.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 BROADWAY and 1,524 3d-av.

57TH-ST., NO. 351 WEST.
Handsome four-story and basement brownstone residence, 22x60x extension; 18 rooms; first-class order; rental, $2,500. Permits from
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 58TH-ST.

CORNER HOUSE.—GOOD LOCATION; FURnished or unfurnished; terms low to desirable tenant. Address Owner, Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT,
Low Moor, Monmouth Beach, Hollywood, Norwood Park, Highlands of Navesink.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
Catalogues and information on application to D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, Monmouth Beach, Elberon, Hollywood, and Norwood Park, N. J.; furnished houses to let. Particulars from
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMLOCK POND, 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling for box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant handsomely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
The handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 82d-st., directly opposite Central Park.—Suites eight large, light, elegant rooms; passenger elevators, hot water, &c.; to let at $1,000 per annum. Apply on premises.

A.—CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE, 5TH-AV., CORNER 85th-st.—Elegant suites of apartments of 10 large light rooms and bath, with butler's pantry; passenger and freight elevator. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT APARTments, in perfect repair; 13 and 7 rooms with baths; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Shown by janitor.

23D-ST., 339 WEST.—SEVEN ALL LIGHT rooms; private hall; house and neighborhood unexceptionable; $50.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FACING MT. MORRIS PARK.—ELEGANTly-decorated apartments; steam heated; 7 and 8 rooms; bath; ample closets. 120th-st., 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, BASEMENT NOW occupied by the Fifth-avenue Bank, in No. 531 5th-av., northeast corner of 44th-st., Sherwood House. Inquire in the bank or of WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to ALL REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS TO THE $18,000,000 FUND under the agreement of November 27th, 1889, that the Committee hereby offers to them THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE TO $4,000,000, being the unsubscribed balance of said fund.

The Committee will allot the entire $4,000,000 PRO RATA (in proportion according to amount of former subscriptions) among those registered subscribers who file their acceptance of this offer with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890. Any subscriber may, however, limit his subscription to such amount as he may desire.

Forms of acceptance may be obtained from members of the Committee or from the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary.
54 WALL-ST.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.
The COMPANY is authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, and TRUSTEE; as FISCAL and TRANSFER AGENT, and as REGISTRAR OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
The company offers to executors and trustees of estates and to religious and benevolent institutions exceptional facilities for the transaction of their business.

OFFICERS:
F. O. FRENCH, President.
J. I. WATERBURY, Vice President.
C. W. HASKINS, Secretary.
A. T. FRENCH, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
F. O. French, N. Y. H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
R. J. Cross, N. Y. John B. Ford, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston. T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Boston.
Aug. Belmont, Jr., N. Y. James O. Sheldon, N. Y.
E. D. Randolph, N. Y. A. S. Rosenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y. Sam. R. Shipley, Phila.
Chas. F. Tag, N. Y. R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago. J. I. Waterbury, N. Y.
Ex. Norton, N. Y. H. O. Northcote, N. Y.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$3,000,000,

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds and for general deposits, upon which it pays
LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST
from date of deposit until date of withdrawal.
The company also by law acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, and trustee, as fiscal and transfer agent, and as registrar of stocks.
Exceptional rates and facilities are offered to religious and benevolent institutions and to executors or trustees of estates.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, } Vice Presidents.
NEW G. DEMING, Secretary and Treasurer.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.
Location of works, Mono County, Cal.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of March, 1890, an assessment (No. 2) of twenty-five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 310 Pine-st., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal., or to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 20 and 22 William-st., New-York City.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 19th day of April, 1890, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1890, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.
Office, No. 310 Pine-st., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

INTER-STATE NATIONAL BANK,

167 B'WAY, near CORTLANDT-ST.

ROBT. H. WEEMS, President. F. F. STONE, Cashier.

Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1890.
DIVIDEND NO. 86.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. from the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending March 31 instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record on the 20th day of March instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20 and reopened on the morning of April 1 next.
R. R. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1890.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared out of earnings a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record March 20, 1890.
The transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20, 1890, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1890.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, 12 March, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings during the current fiscal year of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock of this company, payable on the 16th day of April next at the office of the company, 42 Wall-st., New-York.
The preferred stock transfer book will close on 20th day of March at 12 M. and reopen on the 17th day of April next.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1890.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the city line, at this office on the 1st day of April next.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1890.
E. V. LORILLARD, Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.
A DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER share has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889, payable April 15, 1890, to holders of record March 14, 1890. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 14, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. April 16, 1890. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1890.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF A QUARTERLY

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private table optional; best references given.

40 WEST 25TH.—ONE HANDSOMELY-furnished square room, with board; second floor; references.

48 EAST 21ST-ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board.

51 WEST 48TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large room; every convenience; superior board; terms very reasonable; references.

275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE ROOM, WITH alcove; first-class board; hall room, front; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG FOREIGNER WOULD LIKE TO find room and board with a respectable family, in good neighborhood; references exchanged. Address E. W., care H. G. Ramsperger & Co., 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

7 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, suites or singly; hall rooms; breakfast optional; references required.

105 WEST 42TH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily have nicely-furnished hall room for gentlemen, without board.

447 LEXINGTON-AV.—LARGE COMFORTable room; ample closets; for one or two gentlemen; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, MURRAY Hill, have daintily-furnished rooms to let, with breakfast; privilege of bathroom and private sitting room. Answer HOME, Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A SMALL SUITE IN CAMBRIDGE, 87TH-av. and 33d-st., to let by present lessee. Address F., 104 West 61st-st.

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COOK'S Select Tours to AND Round the World. EUROPE

An illustrated pamphlet, describing fully the arrangements for the ensuing season, now ready, and can be obtained on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships.
From Pier 41 N. R.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Furnessia, Mar. 15, 1 P. M. Circassia, Mar. 29, 1 P. M.
Devonia, Mar. 22, 7 A. M. Anchoria, April 5, 5 A. M.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton (London, Paris), and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 22, June 12, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA.May 1 & 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....June 5, July 3, July 31
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Moravia, 10:30 A.M. March 22, Scandia, 6 A.M. March 20.
Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken.
Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | Gen'l Passage Office, C.B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

14TH-ST. THEATRE. NEAR 6TH-AV.
Reserved, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Return of Joseph Arthur's successful play,
THE STAR AND THE ROSE,
HARRY LACY.—as—JACK MANLEY.
Next week—MONROE and RICE in MY AUNT BRIDGET,
opening with MATINEE on ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th-st. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ENORMOUS SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES. Second month of Russell's Comedians in THE CITY DIRECTORY. "The greatest comedy success known in years." GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

E—D—E—N—M—U—S—E—E. —ART— —WAX TABLEAUX.— GALLERY. DANCING, FENCING, AND CLUB SWINGING by the 16 PRETTY AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LADIES, accompanied by Prof. Nowak's Hungarian Band. Ajeeb, the Chess Automaton, defies the world.

WORTH & HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM. —The Marvel of the Nineteenth Century! The Broken-necked Man removes his support and allows his head to drop! See him! He

KENT'S PLANS FRUSTRATED

MEETING OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

INDIGNANT MEMBERS TAKE THE REINS IN THEIR OWN HANDS AND POSTPONE THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

The members of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America held their annual meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the chapel of the Holy Trinity Brotherhood, in East Forty-second-street, and they made things exceedingly warm for President Edward Henry Kent and his pliant clientèle in the Board of Directors, who permitted him to do pretty much as he pleased with the funds of the association.

The chief business that was to have been transacted was the election of five members of the Board of Directors to take the place of these five whose terms expired with the fiscal year ending yesterday: Rufus D. Bullock, Brewster Maverick, James E. Ostrander, Horatio C. King, and William L. Gardner. With the exception of Mr. Gardner, all these men were friendly to President Kent, and had pledged themselves to advocate his re-election in the meeting of the new Board of Directors.

As the members to the number of several hundred filed into the meeting room, they were handed a pink ticket, known as the "Kent ticket," and on which four of the names given above appeared, with that of William E. Schaffner substituted for Mr. Gardner's.

It was an unfortunate move on Mr. Kent's part, and in his eagerness to retain control of the board he so far overdid the thing that after a heated debate the association resolved to postpone the election for two weeks, and adopted a resolution holding the election of a President for the coming year in abeyance until after action shall have been taken at the adjourned meeting. Mr. Kent has had an easy time in handling the Board of Directors. According to the constitution of the association it should consist of twenty members, but resignations have reduced the number to fourteen, and of these seven are attached to the fortunes of the President either by ties of relationship or business. Charles B. Boatwick, who is also Vice President, is Mr. Kent's father-in-law; James S. Millard, a Tarrytown lawyer, is Mr. Kent's personal attorney and counselor; Brewster Maverick is a relative of Mr. Kent's first wife; William H. Whiton, who is also Second Vice President, was a business partner with Mr. Kent when they both ran a cemetery in Nyack; James E. Ostrander of Kingston, N. Y., has a son who is a clerk in the company's office, and who retains his place at the pleasure of Mr. Kent; F. Le Roy Satterlee, the Medical Director of the association, is Mr. Kent's family physician, and Mr. S. H. Stuart is the attorney of the association, and also the attorney for ex-Controller Edward V. Loew, who is a relative of Mr. Kent.

The other Directors not already mentioned are Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Zachariah Dederick, James C. Peabody, and, of course, Mr. Kent himself. Dr. J. C. Burdick of Brooklyn was ousted out of the board, he claims, illegally, and he had begun mandamus proceedings to be reinstated. His case comes up to-day before Judge Lawrence.

When the members of the association gathered in the chapel the soothing mottoes on the walls had no perceptible effect in calming the irate feeling that Mr. Kent's puck "jokers" had aroused, and when they saw that Vice President Whiton, Mr. Kent's close friend and old business partner, had calmly ensconced himself in the presiding officer's chair without the formality of being elected by the members, it was very clear that Mr. Kent was playing every card in his hand. If he hadn't played all his trumps so early in the game he might have prevented a euchre.

The first business of the meeting was the reading of Secretary Landmeier's report of the condition of the association's finances. It was a pretty bad showing, and the association decided that it wanted a good deal more light than was shed by this document. The members were in no mood to be satisfied with anything but facts, and right here they took the control of the meeting into their own hands and held it to the close. On motion of Mr. H. M. Hutchings of 132 Nassau-street, a committee of five was appointed to proceed to the office of the association, examine the books, and come back in an hour with a report of the actual standing of the association. Mr. Hutchings was made Chairman, and with him were associated Gen. Theodore B. Gates, James M. Ives of Currier & Ives, and Mr. William Hutchinson. Mr. H. Martin was appointed, but failed to serve.

"I would like to ask President Kent," said Mr. R. W. Dayton of Matawan, N. J., after the committee had retired, "if he is in favor of a full investigation, and if he will give the committee full access to the book?"

This brought President Kent to his feet. "I am the most maligned and villified mortal on the footstool to-day," he began, "and I have been made the victim of the most outrageous assaults. In January, 1887, the company stood unrivaled. In December of the year before it did a million and a half dollars' worth of business. Then my health failed, and I was compelled to go to Europe and leave the business in the hands of the Executive and Finance Committees, and $6,000,000 worth of business was lost during my absence. I took hold again, and only recently a proposition was made to me too disgraceful to be mentioned."

Mr. Kent afterward told a TIMES reporter in the presence of Gen. Horatio C. King that this proposition came from the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life, and that a representative of that concern had offered him the Vice Presidency of that company and $75,000 in cash if he would agree to turn over to it the control of the Mutual Benefit Life Association.

Mr. Kent said that the charges against him had been made and assiduously circulated by a discharged employe, acting in concert with a number of sympathizers who sought to wreck the company by asking members to take their insurance elsewhere. "How many are there in this room who have been approached on the subject by these people?" asked Mr. Kent, and the angry reply came from all parts of the room, "Not I," "Nor I," "Nor I."

Other pointed questions about the deficit in the mortuary fund and about the erroneous reports issued of death claims were fired at Mr. Kent, and when he attempted to go into an explanation he was howled down by cries of "No, no, we want the explanation from our committee!" Chairman Whiton then took up the cudgel for Mr. Kent, and, though often interrupted, made a plea for fair play, and said that if there had been mistakes made the Board of Directors were equally responsible. For his part, he was ready to bear his share.

"Why did you move out of 240 Broadway, where we paid $3,500 a year rent, and into expensive offices in the Stewart Building at $8,000 a year, with an additional expenditure of $3,500 for fixtures, and why was that money taken out of the mortuary fund?" asked a white-haired old man, who said he had only kept his premiums paid up because if he lapsed he was too old to be reinsured.

"It was simply because the Board of Health had condemned the plumbing of the building, and ordered us out at twenty-four hours' notice," replied Chairman Whiton.

"That's not so," came a voice from down the room, "for I am janitor of that building and was there, and it was never condemned."

"The janitor is a liar," retorted another; "it was condemned, and I know it."

It looked as though a big row was on, but Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee assured the members that the building had really been condemned.

Gen. King advised the members to be more careful in their language, for like as not there might be a newspaper man in the room. He said it was mighty hard to keep things out of the newspapers nowadays and that they didn't want any more adverse publicity.

Just then the committee returned from its examination of the books of the association and submitted this report and these figures for the members to ponder over:

Amount paid in during 1888	$407,958 82
Amount paid in during 1889	310,271 13
Net loss in income	$97,687 69
Cash in bank, 1888	42,405 36
Of which $22,898 47 was in the Columbia Bank that should have been deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.	
Cash in bank in 1889	46,175 42
Of which $25,992 56 was in the Columbia Bank that should have been deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.	
Amount deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company during 1888	145,690 38
Amount deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company during 1889	158,125 42
Value of 7,838 policies in force during 1888	28,181,000 00
Value of 1,478 policies lapsed during 1888	5,892,800 00
Value of 6,162 policies in force Dec. 31, 1888	$22,288,200 00
Add value of 535 policies issued during 1889	917,700 00
Total value of 6,697 policies in force during 1889	$23,205,900 00
Deduct value of 2,938 policies lapsed during 1889	10,337,550 00
Total value of policies in force Jan. 1, 1890	$12,868,350 00
Estimated value of policies lapsed since Jan. 1 to date	460,000 00
Value of 57 death losses occurring in 1888	219,200 00
Value of 63 death losses paid in 1888	262,650 00
Value of 46 death losses occurring in 1889	199,800 00
Value of 46 death losses paid in 1889	222,257 30
Value of policies due and adjusted, but unpaid	$22,800 00
Value of policies adjusted but not due	23,500 00
Value of policies contested by the association	67,000 00
Total death claims unpaid Jan. 1, 1889	$126,300 00
Balance in the mortuary fund Jan. 1, 1890, with which to pay death claims amounting to $125,300	14,421 09
Estimated value of the February assessment now being collected	23,000 00
Amount drawn from the reserve fund to pay death losses	40,000 00

The committee also reported that the business expenses of 1888 had exceeded the income derived from expense premiums by $25,000, and that the officers claim to have advanced that amount as a loan. They say that during 1889 this was repaid by checks drawn on the mortuary fund, and that subsequently the officers raised the $17,000 among themselves and took $8,000 out of the expense fund to make good the amount taken from the mortuary fund. The officers claim that the association still owes them the $17,000. The report also says that since Jan. 1 no deposit has been made in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but that $13,000 has been withdrawn.

Mr. James M. Ives of the committee offered a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Banking Department to send an examiner to make a thorough examination of the association's affairs forthwith. The motion was not pressed, and Mr. R. W. Dayton criticised the report and said it was too hastily drawn to be satisfactory. It was then referred back to the committee, and to give them time to make a more detailed report it was resolved to have another meeting in about two weeks.

ROBB STIRS THINGS UP.

HE OBJECTS TO TAMMANY'S POLICY ABOUT THE CENTRAL PARK ROAD.

Tammany's tactics in reference to the transverse road across Central Park at Eighty-fifth-street came in for more attention at the meeting of the Park Board yesterday. At the previous meeting Commissioner J. Hampden Robb had sharply criticised Mayor Grant and Corporation Counsel Clark because the latter had withdrawn his approval of the specification upon which bids for the construction of the road had been put in, and because it seemed to Mr. Robb that the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel were working together to throw obstacles in the way of the Park Department in its efforts to go ahead with the building of the road.

Before yesterday's meeting Controller Myers held a consultation with President Hutchins and Commissioner Robb, who, like Mr. Myers, are classed as County Democrats, and Commissioner Gallup, who is the Tammany member. The Controller is understood to have agreed with Mr. Robb in the stand he had taken. When President Hutchins called the meeting to order he announced that the first business of importance was the opening of bids for the construction of this railroad across the Park.

"I protest," said Mr. Robb, "against these bids being opened for the reason that the Corporation Counsel has seen fit to withdraw his approval from the project. It seems to me that the proper way would be for some of the contractors to mandamus the board and then we would open their bids. In the meantime, I protest against any action being taken until we receive such an order from the court or the Corporation Counsel reapproves of our course."

President Hutchins was of the opinion that as long as the board once had the Corporation Counsel's approval the bids could be opened, and he moved that they be opened.

"We have no right to open them without the Corporation Counsel's approval," said Mr. Robb, "and perhaps we may obtain that, for I understand that Mayor Grant is beginning to learn that he has perhaps made a mistake and that public sentiment in this matter is with us. The bill which he has sent to Albany is improperly drawn in many respects. The best thing to do is for those gentlemen who have put in bids to get a mandamus and oblige us to open them."

President Hutchins, who has been accused by some people of a leaning toward Tammany, said: "The Mayor doubtless thinks that he is acting rightly in preventing a monopoly from taking possession of this road."

"To refute that," said Mr. Robb, "let me say that some time ago I appeared before the Sinking Fund Commissioners and was asked if we proposed to lease these tracks, and I told them that we proposed to allow as many parties to use them as complied with our terms. Now they propose in their Albany bill not only to do something revolutionary by taking away from us the control of the Park, but also they propose that the franchise be sold by order of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the sale to be made to the highest bidder. Now if that isn't monopoly I would like to know what is."

Mr. Hutchins again moved that the bids be opened. Commissioners Robb, Bordon, and Gallup voted against the motion. P. B. Murray, one of the bidders, wanted to know how much time would be allowed to obtain a mandamus, and he was told five days. He wanted to get back the check to put in with his bid as a guarantee, but he did not like the idea of expensive court proceedings. An adjournment until next Tuesday was taken on the question of opening the bid.

Plans for the improved bridle paths in Central Park were presented by Superintendent Parsons, and were referred back for an entrance of the cost. Plans prepared by Engineer Kellogg for a revised system of arranging streets in the annexed district were also referred back for estimates. The East Harlem Property Owners' Association sent in a petition asking the board to lay out a carriage road through the Park, with an exit at the new circle at Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street. An order was issued for tearing down the Jockey Club fence in Pelham Parkway.

While the board was in executive session the question of removing the menagerie from its present location to the grounds north of the reservoir was discussed at length, and the matter was referred to Landscape Architect Calvert Vaux, Director of the Menagerie; W. A. Conklin, and Thomas Hastings, Department Architect.

IS MAXWELL BLUFFING?

HE MAY PREVENT THE BUILDING OF A DEPRESSED ROAD.

J. Rogers Maxwell, representing the Long Island Railroad, took a position Saturday that may, in spite of the overwhelming desire of property owners and the decisive action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, defeat the plan for a depressed road in Atlantic-avenue. He denied that he had told Commissioner Lane, as the latter reported, that he favored a depressed road. There was a serious error, Mr. Maxwell said, and Mr. Lane had misunderstood his language.

"I never favored a depressed road," he went on, "and I never said I did. Nor did I say my company would build one, but I do say now that it will not. What I did say was that, as between a four-track and a two-track depressed road, I preferred the latter. But I feel convinced that people will not ride in a tunnel more than once. We would get no rapid transit travel; simply our regular Long Island travel. I now say that the Long Island Company will build a four-track elevated road above Flatbush-avenue, and will not build a depressed road unless the city wants to advance its credit for the construction of that road. I think the decision in favor of a depressed road accomplishes nothing toward the solution of the rapid transit question, and that nothing will come of it. However, we stand by our offer to build an elevated road."

The great significance of this announcement on the part of Mr. Maxwell is only recognized when it is recalled that the Long Island Railroad Company is the only corporation that can build the proposed road. It practically owns, by right of its lease from "Deacon" Richardson, with its eighty-seven years of life, a strip of land thirty feet wide in the middle of Atlantic-avenue from Flatbush-avenue to the city line. Richardson bought this for $250 an acre, and owns it in fee simple. No power can take it away from him, so that any corporation building a depressed road without the consent of the Long Island Railroad could not get above Flatbush-avenue. Several eminent lawyers say that there is no way in which to evict the company from private property, and the strip of land within its fences is certainly the private property of "Deacon" Richardson.

A member of the commission which decided on a depressed road was questioned about this phase of the matter yesterday, but he seemed to think it would not prove very serious. "In my opinion," he said, "Maxwell is bluffing. What he is after now is to get the city to build the road. He knows the city could borrow the millions needed at 3 per cent. where his company would have to pay 5. Maxwell would save the entire cost of the road, some $6,000,000, by inducing the city to build it for him, and at the expiration of a few years, comparatively, the Long Island Company would own the road. It is a deep scheme and, if Mayor Chapin does not step in, it will succeed."

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, took out among other passengers Count Sierstorpff, Dr. B. K. Rackford, Frank C. Langley, Dr. George C. Lorimer, Dr. F. F. Hume, Dr. Robert Goering, Dr. W. Forchheimer, David Davis, Irving H. Chase, and George E. Bullock.

Among the passengers of the Red Star steamship Waesland, which sailed for Antwerp, were John S. Twells, United States Consul at Naples; Dr. Paul de Groote, Andre de Blanc, Francisca Gonzales da Silva, Louis d'Hauterives, and G. L. Robinson.

The White Star steamship Celtic, which sailed for Liverpool, had as passengers Capt. A. W. Money, Alfred Joyce, Capt. W. E. Rowe, the Rev. Hugh Smythe, Elmo Houston, the Rev. Peter D. Brady, and William B. Banks.

The Inman steamship City of Chicago, which sailed for Liverpool, took out among other passengers Robert L. Floyd, M. von Platen, George A. de Vis, Frederick C. Fisher, and Robert Bury.

THE COLONEL THINKS THEY ARE SANE.

Col. A. J. Rogers apparently acquired a very extended acquaintance among the inmates of Ward's Island Insane Asylum during his recent incarceration there. Ever since his own liberation he has been fighting to get them out on the ground that they are sane. It looks as though the philanthropic Colonel was desirous of depopulating the island. Yesterday he went to Judge Andrews in Supreme Court, Chambers, and got writs of habeas corpus for John Jones, C. Matthews, J. G. Wengreich, Gustav Hillman, H. A. Enright, G. T. Wilson, T. A. Curtiss, and Frank Yapp. Then he walked up two flights of stairs to Judge Allen in the Court of Common Pleas and got writs for the production in court of Alderman Weiss, D. J. Donovan, William Williams, and Joseph McLaughlin. All of the writs are returnable on the 17th.

DEPRESSING FOR MR. PLATT

MERCHANTS TAKE A HAND IN THE WAREHOUSE GAME.

CONGRESSMAN DUNPHY'S BILL, WHICH REMOVES MUCH OF THE CONTROL OF POLITICIANS AND CLIQUES.

Congressman Dunphy of New-York introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday a bill to amend the New-York Appraiser's Warehouse act in several important particulars.

The bill embodies the views of the merchants of this city better than any former measure, and is in direct conflict with the political scheme of Boss Platt and the Lindley-Field real-estate syndicate, to which Mr. Evarts gave his nominal indorsement a few weeks ago, when he presented the bill drawn in this interest. Lawyer Lindley had managed to persuade some of the merchants that the Evarts bill was not intended to oppose their movement for a new Appraiser's Stores on West-street. This assurance served to quiet opposition to his scheme.

It seems now, however, that every hour of delay in pushing the Evarts bill to a speedy passage imperiled its prospects. The scheme would not stand investigation. It did not take the merchants who had consented to keep hands off long to discover that they would be wholly dependent upon the whims of Platt and the real-estate pool, the bill itself making no provision whatever in the line of their wishes.

When daylight was turned on the scheme through THE TIMES merchants gave the Evarts bill still closer examination. They saw that an appropriation of $2,500,000 for a Custom House site at or near Bowling Green and of $5,000,000 for a building might fairly be construed to imply that enough money was to be furnished to provide a good margin for fat pickings. This suspicion, having once taken root, was strengthened by the clause in the bill proposing to turn everything over to Commissioners, to be chosen from the two parties—three Republicans and two Democrats. It thrived when publicity was given to the deal between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker for the selection of these Commissioners.

The sop thrown to the merchants in avowed deference to their vigorous and effective fight against a down-town Appraiser's site last Fall consisted of a change in the phraseology of a former act by which the words "in the vicinity of each other," referring to the Custom House and Appraiser's stores sites, should be struck out and the words "at any point within the collection district" should be substituted. Suspicion having fairly started in relation to the general features of the bill, it naturally fastened next upon these two phrases. As might have been expected, merchants came to the conclusion that they had been hoodwinked, and that the new bill gave the Secretary of the Treasury full discretion in regard to both sites, and did not hinder him at all if he might choose to locate the Custom House and the Appraiser's Stores on contiguous ground or on sites across the street from each other.

While these reflections were disturbing the merchants, there came rumors of trouble among the political leaders. In some way the report got to the effect that Croker got an idea that Mr. Platt had decided that the Republican Commissioners should be County Democracy men instead of from Tammany. It was all that Mr. Platt's friends could do to prevent open revolt on this account, their denials of any such intention on his part to Croker's friends availing them little. Between the threatened outbreak in Tammany on a political score, and the rebellion of the merchants who saw they had been misled, Mr. Platt and the real-estate pool have had anything but a happy time lately.

The merchants were not long in getting enlisted the interest of Mr. Dunphy, who represents the district in which many of them live. His legal skill acquired by eight years of service in the law department of the New-York Central Railroad Company, was quite equal to the task of construing the bill, without superfluities or ambiguous or complicated phraseology, should state directly what the merchants want in regard to an up-town Appraiser's site, and should summarily reject all chances for a job or political combination.

The bill, as Mr. Dunphy introduced it in the House yesterday, provides in the first section that the Appraiser's Stores site shall be north of Chambers-street. In the second section it names Bowling Green as the site for the new Custom House, and limits the expenses to $1,500,000 for the ground and $2,500,000 for a new building. The former allowance of $850,000 for a site for the Appraiser's Stores and of $650,000 for a building is retained. Thus the limit of outlay for both improvements is definitely fixed at $5,500,000, in place of the sliding scale with no limit, practically without limit, authorized in the former bill. Another section provides for acquiring title, and another knocks out Platt's commission by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the surveying Architect to prepare plans and estimates, and to construct the buildings by regular methods. The old Custom House when vacated is to be sold for not less than $3,000,000.

The Government has no authority yet from the State to acquire sites for the proposed new buildings except by purchase. A bill is pending at Albany to allow sites to be acquired by condemnation under the right of eminent domain. The influence of the merchants will be cast in favor of the amended bill. If it shall pass, it now seems probable, the options of the real estate pool, heretofore valued at an enormous figure, will become nearly valueless, and the large sums paid to secure and retain them will have been wasted. Merchants were inclined to look upon yesterday as a very depressing day both for Mr. Platt and Lawyer Lindley's clients.

WAR ON THE CITY BRIDGE.

THE HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES ENGINEER GILLESPIE.

United States Engineer G. L. Gillespie gave a hearing on the Harlem Bridge question yesterday at the United States Army Building. Sherman Evarts, James C. Carter, William C. Whitney, and Fordham Morris appeared for the New-York City and Northern Company, H. L. Morris for the Harlem water-front property owners, Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward H. Hawke, Jr., for the city, Frank Loomis for the New-York Central Railroad Company, and Matthew P. Breen for a joint committee of the different taxpayers' associations of the annexed district.

Col. Gillespie explained that the hearing would be chiefly devoted to the Third-avenue bridge, owned by the city. He read a list of the specifications in the complaint against this bridge. They alleged an insufficient height above high water, only 13.8 feet; draw spans of insufficient width, 81.5 feet; inadequate machinery for opening the draws, involving a serious loss of time, and understructure which renders navigation difficult and dangerous by sharp projections; a lack of breakwaters, or "bridge rests," to protect vessels approaching the draws, and a prospect of still greater impediment to navigation in case of the attempt to adopt the proposed rule leaving the draws closed to vessels from 6 to 9 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Mr. Evarts opened for the complainants. He said all the legal argument of Mr. Carter at the last session applied to the city bridge as well as that of the New-York Central Railroad at Fourth-avenue. Robin Rogers, a towboat Captain, was then examined by Mr. Carter.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hawke took the floor and stated the case for the city. He explained the construction of the bridge, which is of iron, 490 feet in length and 53 feet in width, supported by iron columns. The draws opened in one and a half minutes, and the number of times they were opened varied from forty to forty-five during twenty-four hours. There was no hour in the day when a tug with a tow could not pass through this bridge under the present rules. After the examination of witnesses the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, March 26, at 11 A. M.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $4,950, $12,000, $1,000, $500, $20,000, $6,000, $500, and $3,100 at 123. Coupon 4s, $50,000, $3,000, and $100 at 123. Registered 4½s, $150,000, $4,000, $1,000, and $500 at 103½. Four and a half per cents coupon, $6,000 at 103½.

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL—SALVATION OIL, the great pain cure, can be bought for 25c.

Thanks to introduction of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, coughs are speedily cured for 25c.—*Advertisement.*

CONSTIPATION, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Try them and you will be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Ware.

Pepper-boxes, Salt-shakers, Oyster-forks, Egg-spoons, with or without cases.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Shown by the United States Official investigation, made under authority of Congress, and recently completed, to be a cream of tartar baking powder, pure and wholesome, and superior to all others in strength, leavening power and general usefulness.

The Royal is thus officially distinguished the Leading Baking Powder of the World.

A DISGRACE TO BROOKLYN.

THE WARM WEATHER MAKES THE STREETS FILTHIER THAN EVER.

The balmy air enticed thousands of Brooklyn people to Fulton-street yesterday, but they returned home bespattered with mud from head to foot. The hot sun took what little frost there was out of the ground and added materially to the accumulation of mud and filth in the streets. It created an odor all along lower Fulton-street that reminded the pedestrians of Hunter's Point or Barren Island.

The open square formed by the junction of Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, Washington and Court streets was almost impassable. The car tracks at this point intersect one another, and as the cars bumped over them little jets of mud and water were sent half a dozen feet in every direction. People standing on the curbstones were struck in the face by these streams.

This spot is not a block from the City Hall, and if Mayor Chapin had wheeled around in his big office chair he could have amused himself all day over the incidents of travel presented to him. Yet, when a reporter asked him if he proposed to compel City Works Commissioner Adams to clean the streets he answered in the negative.

"Commissioner Adams knows what to do as well as I do," he added.

"Has he applied to you for an emergency fund with which to do this work?"

"No, he has not, and I do not know that it would be necessary. What does he say?"

To be able to answer this THE TIMES'S reporter went over to Commissioner Adams's office and found that gentleman in what could hardly be called an amiable frame of mind. "I shall give no information to the newspapers," he declared angrily.

"Won't you say whether you propose to clean the streets or not?"

"I shall say nothing and explain nothing. The papers have been —." There he stopped, looked at the unwelcome reporter, and, putting on his hat, hurriedly left the office. He went at once to Mayor Chapin's room in the City Hall. He was closeted with the Mayor for a long time, but when he left the office neither he nor Mr. Chapin had any information to impart. The report got abroad, however, that Commissioner Adams had been reached to the effect that the streets must be cleaned at once and cleaned thoroughly. Commissioner Adams held consultations with several of his subordinates late yesterday and it was stated that men would be at work on Fulton-street to-day.

All the Brooklyn papers took up THE TIMES'S fight yesterday, and in each there was a long story in regard to the filth in the streets, and even the Democratic Party organ cast the blame for the present condition of affairs on Adams. It said that no systematic work had been done since Dec. 1. The other Democratic paper, the *Eagle*, referred to the matter in this way:

"City Works Commissioner Adams is enraged by the attacks made upon him by newspapers in connection with the filthy streets of Brooklyn. He is mainly responsible for the rotten condition of the streets. He knows it, and yet he is so angry because the people and the press blame him that he has dropped the mask of stability which he sometimes wears and become absolutely insolent and defiant."

Although Adams would not talk to reporters, he had to talk to a prominent politician who called on him yesterday, and to that superior power he made this remarkable explanation of why the streets had not been cleaned: "You see, we counted on having Winter weather from Dec. 1 to April 1, when the streets would have been so frozen and covered with snow that it would have been impossible to clean them. So we spent our appropriation by Dec. 1. The weather went back on us, and that is why the streets have been so dirty. I have no appropriation, and if I ask for more money taxes will go up. What can I do?"

ICE DRIFTING SOUTHWARD.

Icebergs and ice fields have been drifting very far to the southward, according to the report of Capt. Woodhouse of the steamship Alsatia, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean. On March 6, in latitude 40° 50' and longitude 45° 30', the Alsatia was for three hours in a dense fog. During this time the temperature of the water fell from 59° to 30° above zero. The color of the water at the same time became quite green. Capt. Woodhouse said that these facts showed conclusively that there was ice in the neighborhood. None was seen, however, when the fog had disappeared.

HEBREW CHARITIES.

The monthly report of the United Hebrew Charities shows that during February 1,128 new cases were acted upon, and 875 families were aided with $3,779 50, the total disbursements for the month amounting to $7,460 01. A large number of homeless men were supplied with lodgings. Shoes, clothing, medicine, provisions, and coal were distributed. The employment bureau provided 226 applicants with work, and 140 orders for medical treatment were issued. In the industrial school 216 pupils received free instruction during the month.

QUICK TRIP OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship City of Paris arrived at Quarantine last evening after a quick Winter trip of six days eight hours and twenty-five minutes. Capt. Watkins reports having had favorable weather except on March 9 and 10, when the weather was rough and the Paris was unable to make her usual rate of speed. Among the passengers were Lieut. Arthur E. Congdon, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. D. M. Caldwell, Dr. Charles F. Davidson, W. R. Wakefield, the Rev. J. J. Fogerty, Mitchell Harrison, and Dr. J. M. Ford.

Umbrellas

At about ½ price.

The entire stock of finished Goods of the very celebrated maker,

Amasa Lyon,

will be placed on sale at our Broadway Store,

Thursday, March 13th,

in 3 lots at

$3.50, $5.00 & $7.50.

Regular price $5.00 to $20.00.

Novelty Handles, Plain and Silver trimmed.

Every Umbrella guaranteed.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

ANDERSON SENTENCED.

GOV. TRASK'S ASSAILANT TO SERVE SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

The last scene in the Trask-Anderson shooting case was enacted yesterday afternoon in the Court House at Richmond, S. I., when County Judge Stephens sentenced Capt. Anderson to six months' imprisonment in the Richmond County Jail. Gov. Trask of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, by whom the charges which led to the indictment and conviction of Capt. Anderson were made, was not present.

Judge Stephens, in passing sentence, said that in view of the many extenuating circumstances he had determined to impose a light sentence, and it is thought by many of the Richmond County officials that Capt. Anderson will be pardoned before his term of service is far advanced. A TIMES reporter called on Capt. Anderson in the jail shortly after the sentence.

"I'm satisfied with the sentence," he said, "since I've got to do time; but if they had allowed me when I was on the stand I could have told of treatment received by the old sailors at the Snug Harbor at the hands of Gov. Trask that would make your blood run cold."

Dr. Joy, the Captain said, was the best friend the sailors had at the house, and he did not seem to tire of telling the many deeds of kindness done the inmates by the doctor.

There is a somewhat pathetic story connected with the conviction of Capt. Anderson. It has not been generally known that a little fifteen-year-old girl up in Maine was the daughter of the Captain. It was supposed that he was alone in the world.

"Many a day I've worked," he said, "when unfit to be out of bed, to earn enough to keep Mamie at school and help support her, but now she must depend upon charity." The Captain's daughter lives at West Trenton, Hancock County, Me., with a distant relative.

William J. Powers, counsel for Anderson, said after the sentence that no appeal would be taken in the case, and his client would serve out his sentence without any further proceedings.

GIVE THE SAILORS FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With much interest I have watched the newspaper articles during the past few months universally condemning the management of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and only wonder how such a state of affairs can exist in the very heart of our boasted freedom and civilization.

Here are 830 deserving old men of the sea pleading before the highest officials of the greatest city of the greatest republic for a proper recognition of their just complaints, and after six months of maddened waiting they are only permitted to scramble up to a closed door of said chamber proceeding. They certainly are entitled to as much consideration as younger men. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for instance, on the quarterdeck of the Enterprise, before the whole crew, the boss, Commander McCalla answers for his alleged brutality.

Those veterans at the Harbor were obliged to prove a good record before sharing the benefits of Capt. Randall's magnificent bounty. They have had to prove seven years' service under the American flag, and to have recommendations from at least two well-known public officials or Captains. They have also had to prove their inability to further earn a living.

Thousands of people in New-York City know these poor old men are not properly treated, but will not speak, fearing to make enemies. Others look at the names of the trustees and think surely they will see justice done, but the trustees are too busy with other affairs, politics, stocks, and great business enterprises, and poor Jack has no justice. The question of the treatment of the inmates of the Sailors' Snug Harbor is the most important one before the country since the war. It is not necessary to enumerate the brutalities which have taken place under Capt. Trask's maladministration, but according to some accusations the Grand Jury of Richmond County, S. I., would do well to make a careful examination, to satisfy public clamor.

Let the broadest and most liberal-minded of the trustees demand an open investigation, and he will get the hearty approval of his fellow-citizens and the heartfelt thanks of these abused old sailors.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 12, 1890.

MARSHAL STAFFORD SURPRISED.

United States Marshal Stafford of Brooklyn, in regard to whom such remarkable language was credited to Attorney General Miller by two of the Brooklyn papers, was still suffering from surprise when a TIMES reporter saw him yesterday.

"I can't understand it," he said, "and I don't believe Mr. Miller ever used such language or made such a statement in effect. His office is one of such dignity that it seems absurd to think that any one would call in a boy and say to him what is reported. Furthermore, I have heard nothing of such charges; certainly none such was presented in the cases before the United States court here. My relations with the present Administration have been very pleasant, and certainly the report in regard to my office, made by Special Examiner Heiskel at Mr. Miller's request, was extremely gratifying to me."

"And not some of the statements placed in the mouth of Attorney General Miller libelous?" Marshal Stafford was asked.

"That is something I do not care to discuss now. They certainly will affect me in my private relations and my private business, but I don't care to talk about the libelous part."

Attractive Prices in Muslin Underwear.

Cambric Corset Covers, at 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. & 98 cts.

Embroidered Flounce Skirts, 75 cts., 98 cts. & $1.25.

French Skirts with two Ruffles of Val Lace, at $2.75.

Drawers in Muslin & Cambric, at 35 cts., 50 cts. & 98 cts.

Cambric Night Robes, two Ruffles of fine Embroidery, at 98 cts.

Stripe Flannel Underskirts, at 98 cts.

Colored Lawn Gowns, at $1.95.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE in New-York to supply your wants in the line of Furniture, Bedding, and Carpets, good goods, low prices for cash or reasonable credit, is BAUMANN BROS., NO. 23 EAST 14TH-ST.

A. H. King & Co.'s

THURSDAY

Special Sale

TO-DAY

OF SPRING CLOTHING.

We conduct these great sacrifice sales on Thursday in order to advertise our business and to secure new customers by the extra inducements offered. We find that customers secured in that way become permanent profitable patrons of our house, because we please them, suit them, and save them money.

SEVERAL HUNDRED EACH.

IMPORTED ENGLISH CHEVIOT SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR MEN, ALL SIZES AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

$10.00.

SEVERAL HUNDRED EACH.

FINE IMPORTED WORSTED SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR MEN, SUITS EITHER SACKS OR CUTAWAYS, VARIETY OF TEXTURES, OVERCOATS IN THREE SHADES,

$12.00.

SEVERAL HUNDRED EACH.

SUPERIOR CASSIMERE, DIAGONAL, AND CORKSCREW SUITS, OVERCOATS FOR MEN, COUNTLESS CHOICE PATTERNS,

$15.00.

ALL ARE OF OUR BEST MAKE AND FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST MANNER.

SEVERAL HUNDRED EACH.

SPRING TOP COATS,

$15.00;

REDUCED FROM $25, $30, AND $35. SOME PLAIN SERGE LINING, OTHERS LINED WITH SILK OR SATIN. SOME PLAIN LAPELS, OTHERS FACED WITH SILK OR SATIN. EVERY ONE SUBSTANTIALLY MADE AND ELEGANTLY FINISHED.

Boys' Long or Knee Pants Suits

IN AN ENDLESS ASSORTMENT OF DURABLE AS WELL AS DRESS MATERIALS, ALL STYLES AND SIZES TO FIT BOYS OF ALL YEARS, WONDERFUL BARGAINS,

$3.00, $4.00, $5.00;

REDUCED FROM $7, $8, $9, AND $10. THE GREATEST OFFER IN BOYS' CLOTHING EVER MADE FROM A PRICE STANDPOINT.

Men's Hats and Shoes

CORRESPONDINGLY SACRIFICED.

FOR THIS DAY ONLY.

A. H. King & Co.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,

627 & 629 BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER.

LEASEHOLD AT AUCTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the auction sale to be made to-day by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of property held under leases from the Sailors' Snug Harbor belonging to the estate of Cornelia M. Stewart.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE NOW BEEN MADE FIXING THE GROUND RENT UNDER NEW LEASES from the 1st of May next in those cases where the existing leases expire on that day.

The property to be sold is as follows:

PREMISES bounded by Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Ground rent from May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1911, $37,500.

PREMISES No. 40 East 10th-st., (or 21 Brevoort-place.) Ground rent on present lease, expiring May 1, 1907, $500.

PREMISES No. 61 East 9th-st. Ground rent on present lease, expiring May 1, 1892, $1,000.

PREMISES No. 762 Broadway. Ground rent on present

WILL MR. LOOMIS RESIGN

HE IS TIRED OF PLAYING AT COMMISSIONER.

A RUMOR THAT HE MEANS TO GO BACK TO HIS OLD PLACE—THE HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

If Street-Cleaning Commissioner Horace Loomis resigns within the next few days, no one need be surprised. He is going away to-day for a trip of ten days to Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities, and his departure just at this time, when the streets are in such bad condition, has given rise to the belief that he is heartily sick of his big job, and that when he returns he will go back into the Department of Public Works as Superintendent of Sewers, the place he left vacant when he was made Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The vacancy has never been filled. The fact is that the filthy condition of the streets, the enormity of the problem by which he is confronted, the charges made by John S. Bacon, the Superintendent of Stables, against Deputy Commissioner Hagan, and the controversy and criticism that have followed, have worried the Commissioner into a condition that demands a few days' rest.

Mr. Loomis denied himself to newspaper men yesterday. He shut himself up in his little office in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, and the only information that could be obtained from him came through Chief Clerk Beardsley. Mr. Beardsley said that Mr. Loomis was going to Philadelphia and the other cities mentioned to look over the methods of street cleaning employed in those places, and also for the purpose of gaining rest. He has been contemplating the trip for several days. Mr. Beardsley did not believe that his chief had any intention of resigning.

Mayor Grant was told by Mr. Loomis early in the day of his proposed trip. He was surprised, and later in the day he held a conference with Deputy Commissioner Hagan, Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, and Corporation Counsel Clark. One of the parties to this conference said afterward that Mr. Loomis was utterly unnerved and was badly in need of a change. "He wants to get away from all this trouble," said this gentleman, "for a short time."

"Will he be Street-Cleaning Commissioner when he returns?" he was asked.

"That is something I don't know, but I think it possible that he will. I have no definite information that he proposes to resign." When this gentleman was asked if Deputy Commissioner Hagan would be made Commissioner in case Mr. Loomis did resign, he contented himself by saying, "How the papers would jump on us if he was!"

When asked about the proposed trip of Mr. Loomis later in the day, Mayor Grant said that he would have a talk with the Commissioner to-day, but he did not care to say more than that. All this talk may end in Mr. Loomis deciding to remain in town, and continue as Street-Cleaning Commissioner, or in his handing in his resignation.

The Street-Cleaning Department has turned out to be a stumbling block to Tammany. Since Mr. Coleman resigned, and Mr. Loomis was appointed to succeed him, things have been going very badly. The appointment of Edward P. Hagan as Deputy Commissioner gave Tammany complete control just as much as if Mr. Loomis had been a Tammany man himself. Mr. Loomis has sat in his little office planning ways and means to secure clean streets. Mr. Hagan has been running the political end of the machine. Between them the result has not been clean streets. Possibly the general impression that Mr. Hagan was the practical head of the department has reached Mr. Loomis, and he may want to get out on that account. The filthy condition of the streets is conceded even in the office of the department. The defense is that the officers of the department are doing the best they can. How far Mr. Loomis is personally responsible for the disgraceful condition of the streets is not certain. As soon as he came into office he determined to abolish the "day's work" system and adopt the contract system. He had the streets below Fourteenth-street carefully measured by a city surveyor, and then prepared specifications for the contracts. These were signed by him, and these specifications to Corporation Counsel Clark's office. They are there yet.

There are many of Tammany's big leaders who oppose the contract system, because they believe that the "boys" can be better taken care of under the "day's work" system. Mr. Loomis has been wondering why there was so much delay in the Corporation Counsel's office over the specifications. Corporation Counsel Clark said yesterday that he had no right to return the specifications with his amendments to the Street Cleaning Department, that he should return them to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as soon as they were asked for. "I would send them to the board to-day if there was a meeting," said Mr. Clark. There have been several meetings of the board since Mr. Loomis prepared his specifications. This delay over the specifications has seriously embarrassed Mr. Loomis. There is no doubt but that he could have made a better showing if he had been backed up promptly by the Tammany officials in his efforts to get the contract system in working order.

Speaking for his chief, Mr. Beardsley again said yesterday, that if Superintendent of Stables Bacon had not resigned he would have been removed. He would not say who Bacon's successor will be. It is thought probable that John T. Bermingham, who has been bookkeeper at the stables, will be appointed. Bermingham once kept a saloon at Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. A row occurred either in this saloon or in front of it one night and a man was killed in it.

Mr. Bacon said yesterday that the list of names of those laborers appointed in the stable since Mr. Hagan came into office, furnished by Mr. Hagan and Mr. Beardsley, was incorrect. "In piece of twenty laborers appointed," said Bacon, "there were fifty-five, and every one of them either lives in Hagan's district or were appointed through the influence of men who live there."

Mr. Bacon wrote another statement yesterday. He said that the statements of Beardsley and Hagan that he had had read delivered after nightfall was an unqualified lie, and that the books of the stable would prove it. "Only a short time ago," he said, "Beardsley and Hagan stated unqualifiedly that no mismanagement or dishonesty existed in the department. These statements about me are malicious. Mr. Beardsley seems ready to mold stories to meet all occasions, for instead of Commissioner Loomis having threatened to remove me, he asked me, when I handed in my resignation, if it was a deliberate act of mine, and assured me that he had been well satisfied. I do admit that during the past few weeks the stable has been in a demoralized state, but there was very little system or order about the place. This was caused by Hagan saddling on me a lot of worthless and drunken men."

A reporter of THE TIMES made a tour yesterday through a small district of the city bounded by Frankfort, Cherry, Jay-street, and Centre streets and Park-row to find out how far Tammany Hall has succeeded in keeping the streets clean when it has been assisted by abundance of rain and warm weather, and this all during the winter season, when the accumulation of not more than three inches of snow. The result of the tour was to prove that the streets inspected were not alone in a bad condition, but are actually more filthy than they had been at the beginning of the Spring for the last three years. A new feature, too, of the filth is its noisomeness. As the sun draws the odors which arise are almost unbearable, and are of course due to decaying animal and vegetable matter.

A walk through Frankfort-street to Franklin-square, leaving out that portion of the street where extensive building operations are in progress, shows an attempt by the Street-Cleaning Department to do its work, but the attempt has been of the most careless description. The street was "swept" last week. But "sweeping" as defined by the department means dragging a revolving brush along the middle of the pavement and then resting satisfied with the result. The pavement yesterday was covered with mud of varying consistency. In the middle of the street the pools, from an inch to four inches in depth, offered pitfalls, while alongside gutters the mud had become so soft under the influence of the warm sun that it was like slime. It was a mixture of all sorts of refuse. Gold-street, according to Druggist White at the corner of Frankfort, was swept last Saturday. He had not seen any carts take the dirt away. Gold-street, while much better than Frankfort-street, gave evidence that the refuse had been allowed to remain.

Franklin square was in a condition which made even wading a task of some difficulty, for the sewer culverts at Frankfort-street and Park-street were choked with refuse, and about each was collected a lake of slime and water. On either side of the Pearl-street car tracks the refuse had been piled up by the sweepers, who are said to have passed through there "just before the last snow." Incidentally it may be worthy of remark that the proprietor of the news stand at Frankfort-street and Pearl-street threw into the street, the middle of last month, an oil can. It is there yet.

But while Franklin-square is notable, because persons coming and going to the elevated railway station there are confronted with its filth, it is in the streets of the Fourth Ward that the terrible condition is most manifest. Cherry-street is always dirty, but at present it is doubly so, for the ice which filled the gutters during the recent cold weather that it is difficult to separate one from the other. The result is that the decaying stuff which has been relieved from its icy covering has become a menace to the health of the persons who are obliged to breathe its odors. At Roosevelt and Cherry streets the mass of refuse accumulated to such an extent Tuesday night that it stopped the flow of water into the sewers and now people are obliged to cross Roosevelt-street by means of planks.

It is when turning from New Chambers-street —which, from Cherry-street to Park-row is in a comparatively cleanly condition—into Hamilton-street that one appreciates how filthy a New-York street may become. A resident of No. 23 said that he had not seen a street-sweeping machine in the street this Winter. "Once in a while," he declared, "a man with a pick-axe comes here and chops up the cakes and then goes away for a fortnight or so, when he returns and rechops them." There were three dead cats in the street yesterday in front of Nos. 7, 18, and 31, respectively, which had been lying in the midst of various sorts of garbage, one of them for eleven days. Some of the constituents of the filth in the street were an old straw mattress, the animals in question, rotted cabbages, ashes, and dirty rags. The condition of Monroe and Market streets was just as bad up to yesterday afternoon, when three men appeared with hoes and brushes in Market-street and, after building up a few little patches of mud, wandered contentedly away.

The condition of Pike-street to the East River, while it would not be tolerated in any other city on the continent, except perhaps Brooklyn, was good compared with its neighbors, but there was no getting across it without splashing mud ankle high. In Henry-street street sweepers had not been seen in two weeks, though a few days ago, it was remembered by some of the residents, men had been there with picks and had broken up some of the caked and frozen refuse. Orchard-street was in a particularly disgusting state, for although a man had swept the street within a week, the piled-up filth had not been carted away, but had been ground up and added to by the carts and the tenants of the tenement houses until the refuse was four inches deep. The gutters were choked and were filled with water.

Under no administration has it been attempted to do more with Essex and Ludlow streets between Grand-street and East Broadway than to make a fortnightly clearing out of the refuse of the Hebrew market. Even this has not been done by the Street-Cleaning Department since the first of the year, and persons who have passed through that quarter can understand what an accumulation of animal and vegetable refuse this means. This has caused a stench which, under the influence of yesterday's warm weather, was almost unbearable. The police admit that they have not seen any sweeping done there since January. Not quite so bad, yet a sufficiently noticeable condition of things exists in Forsyth-street and in Hester-street from the Bowery east to the river. Car tracks run through Forsyth-street and the only part of it which may be called clean lies between the tracks.

The district west of the Bowery and east of Centre-street, embracing Elizabeth, Mott, Mulberry, and Baxter streets, shows a singular contrast in certain of its divisions. North of Canal-street Mott and Mulberry streets are comparatively clean, but all streets south of it to Park-row are in the most abominable state. The rain of Tuesday had created a solution of filth which oozed out of all the crevices between the paving blocks and overflowed the sidewalks. In Elizabeth-street there is a mound of refuse at least six inches high extending down the centre of the pavement. The shopkeepers say they do not remember when a declaration from the Street-Cleaning Department appeared that the streets "would be swept any way," they say. Baxter-street has not, it is said, been swept in a fortnight. Centre-street was gone over by a number of men with hoes and brushes early yesterday morning, but no carts followed them, and last night the piles of filth had been scattered to and the street was in as bad a condition as ever.

AN HOUR OF COMMUNION.

DOWN-TOWN REPUBLICANS HAVE THEIR FIRST NOON MEETING.

The noon-hour Lenten meetings which the Down-town Business Men's Republican Association has decided to hold on Wednesdays were auspiciously commenced yesterday at the headquarters, 67 New-street, when Brother Shepard, with pad and pencil, two of his diligent reporters likewise equipped, Merchant J. B. Mulholland of the *Tribune*, Vaseline Chesebrough, Gens. Varnum, Collis, and Butterfield, Congressman Belden, and enough stragglers of similar business proclivities to make up around dozen let the lunch hour pass by unheeded while they communed.

A suitable interval of silent waiting for more communicants to drop in was broken by a suggestion from Chairman Chesebrough that Brother Shepard deliver himself of the exhortation with which he was painfully bulging and with which his presses on Park-row were already laden. The good man wanted a larger audience, and graciously gave way to Congressman Belden, who began to dig up harbor abuses in a speech evidently prepared for a Chamber of Commerce dinner, at which he had failed to be a guest. The speech was trimmed up for this occasion with some withered partisan greens, and was municipal. There was no hope for the harbor, he said, so long as the Democrats could withhold appropriations or control the contracts.

Gen. Varnum offered some resolutions, in which the New-York Representatives in Congress were instructed to oppose all bills for harbor improvements which did not afford incidental or direct protection to this harbor. The resolutions were passed unanimously, the gathering having been augmented by about half a dozen stray arrivals. The audience was not yet large enough to rouse to the fever of inspiration the long-suppressed feelings of Brother Shepard, but realizing that his presses had performed their function, and that unless he hurried up his papers would be on the street before he had delivered himself, he rose and freed his mind. For what he said see the matter of his address in one of the editions of yesterday afternoon. The point of his oratory was that this matter ought not to be disposed of by resolutions. At his suggestion Messrs. Varnum, Collis, Hoyt, Butterfield, and Mulholland were constituted a committee to look after the harbor dumpings and Congress.

Chairman Chesebrough next made a speech on Secretary Windom's proposed removal of the emigrant station from the Battery to Bedlow's Island. He commended the Secretary's order, and said that the protest against it was unjustified. Tammany Hall was behind the protest. The only motive in wanting the Castle Garden eyesore continued was that it might be used as a disbursing bureau for patronage in the First Ward. Gen. Collis seconded these views, but there was no motion to put them in charge of a committee. It was intimated that perhaps quite as much good could be accomplished if Brother Shepard would send a marked copy of his paper to Secretary Windom, to show him that the sober sense of the community sustained him. A note was accordingly made of the suggestion by the editor and his diligent reporters.

STRIKERS KEEP BUSY.

THE SHIRTMAKERS' FIGHT—TROUSERS-MAKERS SECURE ADVANTAGES.

The striking shirtmakers seemed to be gaining strength yesterday. They brought additional pressure to bear upon the contractors. Telegrams were received from the shirtmakers at Carmel and Rahway, N. J., who also belong to the union, expressing their desire to help along the strike, and asking what the union wanted them to do. The union replied to the Carmel operatives asking them to go out on sympathetic strike because the New-York manufacturers have much of their work done there. To the Rahway people a dispatch was sent telling them to hold themselves ready to strike.

The union men have been earning between $5 and $6 a week, and have been obliged to furnish their own sewing machines, for which they paid a rent of $3 per month. The new union scale of wages will enable them to earn between $7 and $8 per week, and they want the contractors to furnish the machines. Further, the union demands that payments be made weekly and that the hands be paid in full. Yesterday afternoon seventeen contractors yielded to the demands of the union, and twenty others promised to yield.

The trousers makers also scored several victories, about one-half the number of the contractors having signed contracts with the union. About three weeks ago the union's demand for a reduction of working hours from sixteen hours to twelve hours a day was granted by the contractors. But the latter soon after banded themselves together and agreed to employ only non-union hands. Thereupon the union ordered strikes in a few shops, and this alarmed the employers, who sent a committee with seven propositions, one of them being the appointment of a joint committee from both sides to settle differences. The union agreed to six of the propositions, but the seventh, by which the employer reserved the right to discharge an employe whenever he wanted to do so, the union refused to accept, except in a modified form—that an employe might be peremptorily discharged for bad work, but not for having taken any part in the fight.

The contractors insisted on their terms, and the union called a general strike and declared that not only should contractors be required to accept the terms of the union, but that they would be fined $10 each before their hands would be permitted to return to work. Yesterday a number of contractors yielded, and some had the amount of their fines reduced to $5 and several had their fines remitted.

The strike on the addition to the Temple Court building was continued yesterday, and the entire block was picketed by the walking delegates and other union men. No non-union men were able to get in.

The walking delegates yesterday ordered a strike on the Plaza Hotel, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, because non-union engineers had been employed in the building. About forty carpenters, steam fitters, painters, and other artisans went out.

LARD COMPOUND REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Committee on Agriculture finished its hearings on the lard compound measures to-day. Congressman Butterworth spoke for them and pictured the farmers, in gloomy colors, as nearly ruined by gambling and gambling shops and monopolies; now their burdens were to be increased by making them the victims of the counterfeiters. Congressman Mason said it was all rot to talk about the farmers in this question. He appeared for the workingmen, who were worse off than the farmers and who preferred a pure healthy product to rotten lard. Let it be branded for what it is, but eliminate the ruinous revenue supervision.

Mr. Hatch stated for himself and other supporters of the Conger bill that they did not believe the bill referred to, or was intended to refer to, any product of cottonseed oil and beef stearine that was not sold for lard, as cottoleine, for instance.

THE TREES ALMOST GONE

RESULTS OF A WINTER'S WORK IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

ALMOST TWICE AS MANY LOGS CUT THIS YEAR AS IN THE SEASON OF 1888-9—USING STATE LANDS TO BUILD DAMS.

NEWCOMB, Essex County, N. Y., March 12.—If the State intends to establish a forest reservation in the centre of this county very prompt action should be taken. Never within the recollection of the old residents of this hamlet have there been so many lumber camps within the radius of fifteen miles, and never have there been so many market logs placed on the skidways to wait for the Spring freshets. The cause for this unaccustomed activity is due to the fact that the lumbermen have become alarmed. There has been within the past eight months so much publicity given to their operations that they are now cutting as though they understood that their tenure of power was being materially shortened, and that it would be an exceedingly short time before further lumbering on and about Marcy would be stopped.

The season has been remarkable as one which has assisted the lumbermen in getting out their timber. There have been no severe storms, and even now there is only just enough snow and ice on the ground to make sledding easy. The woods may be worked with much more facility than has been known for many years, and the ice in the creeks and lakes is strong enough to bear great accumulations of logs. These accumulations are present, destroying, of course, the beautiful Winter scenery of the region, but bearing witness to the indefatigability of the lumbermen. In some localities the numbers of these "markets" are so great, most notably at Newcomb Lake, that the ice, which was eighteen inches thick two weeks ago and should have increased at least six inches since then, broke a few days ago and allowed the logs to get into the water, where they are now frozen hard and fast, presenting a spectacle that is notable, inasmuch as it is now impossible to tell where the division is between the "markets" on the skidways along the shore and the vast number of logs in the lake. At present one may walk from the outflow of Newcomb Lake into Newcome Creek toward the widest part of the lake, a distance of nearly a mile, and be upon the icy surface of the logs which have broken through the ice or have been sledded upon it by the lumbermen.

Careful estimates have been recently made concerning the percentage of increase in lumbering operations in this portion of the wilderness over the cutting of the Winter of 1888-9. The cutting districts are known as the Newcomb District, Opalescent River District, North River Mountain District, Lake Colden District, and the Lake Henderson region. This covers a territory of thirty square miles and the comparative figures as given in this town, which is the rendezvous of all the lumbermen in the township, are about as follows:

	—No. of Markets.—	
	1888-9	1889-90
Newcomb District	3,600	6,000
Opalescent River District	4,200	6,000
North River Mountain District	2,100	3,200
Lake Colden District	3,800	6,400
Lake Henderson Region	1,000	4,200
Total	14,900	25,500

Thus there are contracts existing for 10,600 more "markets" for the North River mills next Spring, and this out of a country which has already been lumbered in part and is now being denuded of every soft-wood tree of more than six inches in diameter.

The districts which are mentioned are all within ten miles, as the crow flies, of Mount Marcy, the centre, so far as altitude and beauty of scenery are concerned, of the whole region, and doubly important because from the rear of the Clouds, something more than three thousand feet up on Marcy's slope, the Hudson River takes its source. The Newcomb District is extraordinarily well drained, and the lumbermen have no practicable means of getting with it, because of the inefficiency of the forest guard, a farmer of Newcomb, who is a boss lumberman himself and cuts for Finch & Puryne, and because of the convenient slope of the land, permitting the skidding of lumber into the tributaries of Newcomb Lake and Newcome Creek, to the North River and Lake Sherman, who is doing most of the cutting, says he is "going to let up on Newcomb next year" because all the soft wood left is on the "up slopes" and won't pay to take out. It is calculated that the timber which has been already cut and which will be taken out by the Spring floods will be worth nearly $12,000. When Sherman bought the tract upon which he is now lumbering, some four years ago, he paid $14,000 for 18,000 acres. He has already taken soft-wood "markets" out of the tract worth in the neighborhood of $24,000. This, by the way, should give the State authorities some idea of what land is worth here if shrewdly bought. There is no doubt that under condemnatory proceedings the State could secure a million acres in a single tract at the average price of $1 an acre, and there is quite much of this would be land where timber had been twice cut, but it would still bear an important forest of hard-wood trees, and with the protection which these would give the forest soil, the balsam and spruce, pine and hemlock, could be very easily restored.

The articles which were published in THE TIMES early last Autumn gave a description of the appearance of the woods in the other districts included in the region about Newcomb, but those descriptions were of the forest when it was filled with trees, and trees eight feet. Thus, logically, if the proportion is sustained, there will be only one-fifth as much water this Spring to carry the "markets" down into the North River as there has been. The consequence of this will be that many hundreds of the logs of the larger diameters will remain in the streams about as they were originally polled, and accumulations of them will check the flow of the streams or the lakes, occasioning stagnation and malaria, as well as killing the fish and driving all game birds and beasts away.

The lumbermen have appreciated this possibility, and in order to get their big and more valuable logs down to the river they are ruining the beautiful banks of the Opalescent River and Newcomb Creek, blasting out obstacles and erecting stone-and-wood dams, which cannot fail to cause the checked streams to overflow the adjacent country and create dangerous marshes. There have been two small dams built on the Opalescent River and one on the creek, in all three cases at the sacrifice of many very great natural beauties. When it is considered that two of these dams are built upon the borders of State land the unmitigated impudence of the lumbermen may be in part understood. They have in one instance—that of the larger Opalescent River dam—taken both logs and rock used in constructing the dam, which will inevitably ruin the stream, from State land.

The writer had an interesting talk with a foreman for Finch & Puryne, at Mount Colden, a few days ago, concerning contemplated legislation upon the Adirondack region. In the course of this the foreman said: "If they pass a law in Albany which interferes with our rights we will tell a few things which we know about the way in which land has been given away by the ring in the Land Office and has been indorsed by the Forestry Commission. Last season a lumberman did some overcutting on State land down in Township No. 46. He got out some fifteen hundred pine and spruce 'markets' there. Well, at the lowest calculation he would have to pay $3,000 for these 'markets' if he were found out. Some one informed on him, but a friend of his heard of the complaint and sent him word. What do you suppose that fellow did? Why, he went down to Albany and laid claim to 800 acres over which he had partly cut, because, he said, his father had cleared part of it for a farm. He secured the re-grant of the land on the payment of $258 back taxes, and when the trial of the case came on, the lumberman's defense was entirely satisfactory—he owned the land."

THE STEELE COURT-MARTIAL.

GEN. CROOK'S EXPLANATION OF DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Gen. Crook to-day, speaking of the court-martial to be held in this city on the 18th inst., at which Lieut. Steele will be called on to answer charges of misconduct preferred against him in connection with the late Dell Wild affair at Fort Snelling, said:

"The personnel of this court-martial has not yet been definitely determined upon, but it will consist of officers against whose impartiality and fairness nothing can be said. Every officer in the army is indirectly interested in the outcome of this trial. The charges of clannishness among officers which have been so freely made in the public press are in a measure true, but it does not exceed the bounds of proper esprit de corps which you will find existing in the world. Still less would the fact that an accused officer was the wearer of 'shoulder straps' operate to shield him from the consequences of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

"It is my desire, and it will be my especial care during the coming trial of Lieut. Steele, that the investigation shall be as public a one as the nature of courts-martial will allow. In issuing an order to the Paymaster to secure a suitable room in which the court can hold its sessions, I have instructed him to see that proper accommodations are provided for the representatives of the press. There will be no star-chamber business about it, if I can help it.

"You have asked my opinion in regard to the number of desertions at the present day in the army of the United States, and the reason of the enormous number. Over 3,000 men are now in the different military prisons throughout the country. You have pointed out how greatly this percentage is in excess of that found in the penal military establishments of Europe. Much study has been given to this problem. At last I think I have solved it. There is no analogy whatever between the United States and foreign countries from a recruiting standpoint. We are an intensely patriotic people, and thousands of our recruits enlist from purely patriotic motives. It is a popular impression that this is the case in time of war. The moment a citizen dons the uniform of a private, however, no matter what his previous social position may have been, he is instantly ostracized by the public. He can no longer move in good society. He is simply a 'common soldier.' Thirty years ago, when the country west of the Missouri was a howling wilderness, there was no society there to ostracize the private soldier; he did not feel his position so keenly, and the desertions then were not 50 per cent. of what they are now.

"The same cause operates to fill our military convict prisons. A man loses his price and self-respect when he finds he is despised by the people he meets, that he is shunned by his former associates and is no longer regarded as their social equal. There are instances of oppression, no doubt, but, as a rule, we have a fine army; but there are swift and impartial remedies for those who seek them, but for loss of caste in the great court of public opinion there is no redemption. The people themselves are to blame for their attitude toward the unfortunate private soldier, and its demoralizing effects upon him are too apparent."

CHILDREN AT DALY'S.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" OPEN TO THE LITTLE ONES.

That Mr. Daly made a wise move in devoting the last few weeks of his season to the magnificent production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" has been proved by the large and delighted audiences which have filled his theatre since it became the home of fairyland. The warm weather of yesterday was just the kind calculated to invite outdoor promenades rather than attendance at the playhouse, but the matinée at Daly's was one of the best of the season, both in the size of the audience and the quality of the performance. There is a beauty in the presentation of Shakespeare's fairy story of love at this house which neither the presence of Lent nor the rival attractions of sunny streets can weaken in its power to attract, and Mr. Daly exhibited good managerial judgment when he decided to unfold once again the charming stage pictures of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The production of this play has opened the doors of the theatre temporarily to a class of patrons who are seldom allowed to cross its threshold. To the children of the city the present season at Daly's is a boon. It is very seldom that the little ones are permitted to visit this house, Mr. Daly considering that their presence is likely at any time to destroy the effect of the acting of his company. One child who becomes frightened and utters a scream, or begins to cry, will spoil the nicest and most carefully elaborated stage effect, and create a disturbance in the audience fatal to the entire performance, and so it has been a standing rule at Daly's that small children shall not be admitted, even with their parents. Many a mother and father have been turned from the door to recall his or her money back, because the accompanying child could not be allowed in the auditorium. But this rule of exclusion has been relaxed during the run of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." There is nothing in this charming spectacle that could possibly frighten the most timid child, and so the order of banishment has been revoked for the rest of the season, and the unusual sight is now seen at Daly's of happy children enjoying to the utmost the beautiful scenery and laughing at the antics of Bottom and the frolics of Puck.

The season will close on April 12, and, following his usual custom of observing Good Friday by closing his theatre, Mr. Daly will give no performance on the evening of April 4. Seats are now ready and can be secured for any performance, night or matinée, for the rest of the season. The advance sale for the remaining nights of Lent is large, and orders for Easter week, the last of the season, are pouring in very rapidly.

DENIAL OF A FALSE REPORT.

The statement published in a morning paper to the effect that Mr. J. A. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey had purchased a half interest in the Forepaugh Show with Mr. J. E. Cooper is emphatically denied by both these gentlemen. "If such a report was permitted to go uncontradicted," said Mr. Bailey yesterday, "it would most assuredly result in causing much pecuniary damage to both institutions, as it has already caused personal annoyance. The report is based simply upon the well-known intimacy which has existed for years between Mr. Cooper and myself, and from the additional fact that we were formerly partners for nine years in the show business, and that Mr. Cooper was once a member of the firm of P. T. Barnum & Co. There are many people in this business so desirous of seeing their names in print that they take the slightest pretext to connect with my name and that of Mr. Barnum and connect them with just such matters as those published."

The following telegram was received from Mr. Cooper in relation to the same article:

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

Please emphatically contradict story published this day in New-York paper about half my show being sold to you. J. E. COOPER.

LEFT MANY DEBTS BEHIND HIM.

The Rev. Homer King, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Bergen Line-avenue and Franklin-street, Union Hill, N. J., has disappeared, and at a meeting of the church Trustees on Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. Phelps was chosen to fill his pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. King was called to the pastorate of the church two years ago. At first he was much liked by the members of his congregation. Recently, however, reports that he was living beyond his income reached the ears of the Trustees, and a meeting was called to inquire into the matter. The first thing the Trustees learned was that Mr. King had packed up and gone away without notifying any one. It is said that he left many debts behind, and Grocer Royce, one of the church Trustees, says that he owes him $1,000. Mr. King is unmarried.

THE DOMINION FISHERIES

A YEAR'S WORK OF THE PROTECTION SERVICE.

SUGGESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN FLEET.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 12.—The report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada just issued contains some very interesting information. Lieut. Andrew R. Gordon of the Royal Navy is in command of the Canadian fleet of cruisers used on the service, and he makes the report. The vessels forming the fleet are only seven in number, the steamships Acadia, La Canadienne, Stanley, and Dream, the schooners Vigilant and Critic, and the steam tender Argus. The report says:

"The steamship La Canadienne was, as usual, employed in the Labrador district and the Gulf fisheries on the Quebec shores. The steamship Dream, in the fisheries and customs patrol, cruised in the waters of the Bay of Fundy, about the boundary line. The Acadia and the Stanley, with the schooners Vigilant and Critic, were engaged on the Nova Scotia shores and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in protecting the inshore fishery from depredations by foreign fishing vessels, and in the enforcement of the various regulations established by the department for the protection of the fisheries.

"The only seizure of a foreign fishing vessel was that of the United States schooner Mattie Winship of Gloucester. This vessel was arrested and held for fishing within the territorial waters of the dominion of Canada, being anchored at the time of the seizure one and a half miles from Cape North, in Cape Breton Island, with her dories away from the ship, manned and engaged in the fishery. The vessel was subsequently bonded, and finally released on payment of a fine of $2,000, together with the costs of all proceedings. It is worthy of remark that this vessel, whose master had previously contended that United States fishermen required nothing of Canada beyond their rights under the treaty of 1818, immediately on his return to our waters after being released, purchased a license under the modus vivendi of the Treaty of Washington.

"The schooner Lizzie M. Center, Capt. Smith, of Gloucester, was detained in Canso Bay for noncompliance with customs laws, but released on Capt. Smith pleading ignorance of the existence of a Custom House there, and his subsequently reporting in proper form.

"The modus vivendi, the pendicle to the rejected fishery treaty which terminates on the 14th of February next, has been much more largely taken advantage of by United States fishing vessels this year, and it may be broadly stated that there are certain lines of fishing which no opportunity, however favorable, could make remunerative to them, unless they can have the privileges of those of Newfoundland for purposes other than the four guaranteed to them under the treaty of 1818."

As an instance the "fresh-halibut fishing" on the Grand Banks is quoted. Unless these vessels can come to Canadian ports or to those of Newfoundland for bait or ice the fishing will not pay them. To show how this privilege is availed of, the number of United States fishing vessels which visited the port of Canso, N. S., alone during the season of 1889 was 252. Of these 153 were licensed vessels seeking bait, ice, or supplies, to prosecute their voyages. 11 were fishing vessels having no gear on board and bound as trading vessels under register to the Magdalen Islands or Newfoundland to purchase cargoes of fish, and of the remaining 88, which were unlicensed fishing vessels, 53 were mackerel seiners, leaving but 35 to be fish by unlicensed bankers, as against 153 quoted above as paid by those that had taken out licenses. Many other ports would make a similar showing, and it is safe to conclude that the privileges granted under the modus vivendi are now highly appreciated by the United States fishermen. The report continues:

"In Canada the fishing has remained about the same as last year, and the prospects are encouraging to this extent, that large quantities of small fish have been seen about the shores during the season, which, if not destroyed in purse seines before reaching merchantable age, will go a long way toward restoring our fishery to its normal condition of a few years, if not to the former degree of plenteousness. The habits of the fish seem to have changed completely; they no longer herd in large schools and play about on the surface as they feed, but small quantities of them are found almost everywhere. At one time this year fish could be raised at any point between Miscou Island and the Magdalens, making in the whole unquestionably a vast mass of fish, but far scattered from the localities formerly frequented the waters of the gulf. The apparent change in the habits of the fish is largely due to their diminished numbers, which would naturally make them more wary. This change, however, is not without its advantage, as it tells largely in favor of Canadian methods of fishing, the success of the hook-and-line fishing and the boat fishing inshore being quite marked as compared with last year.

"The United States Government, recognizing the importance of this fishery, has legislated very effectively to prohibit the use of the purse seine in their waters when the fish are spawning, for when

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, March 12—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am.C.O.Tr.rcts.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	1,300
*Am. Cattle Tr.	11	11	11	11	600
Am. Dist. Tel. & Fd.	34½	36	34½	35½	29,175
Cameron Coal	4	4	4	4	100
Canada Southern	54⅝	54¾	54⅜	54¾	2,000
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	300
Cin. & Atlantic	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	400
Ches. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	1,008
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	249
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	105
Chi. Gas Trust	44¾	44¾	43¾	44⅜	4,870
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	5,380
Chi. & N. W. pf.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105	107¼	104⅞	107¼	20,880
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69⅝	69¾	67¾	69¾	34,917
C., M. & St. P. pf.	117½	118¾	117½	118¾	1,610
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	92⅝	94	91⅞	94	20,810
C., St. L. & P. pf.	52	52¾	52	52¾	500
C., C., C. & St. L.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	3,045
C., C. & I. pf.	104	104	104	104	100
Clev. & Pitts.	154	154	154	154	12
Colorado Coal	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	1,450
Col., H. V. & T.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	600
Del. & Hud.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	100
Del., L. & W.	129	129¾	128¾	129¾	1,450
Den. & Rio G.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
Den. & Rio G. pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	120
Den. & Rio G. 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	100
Den. & Rio G. 2d pf.	70	70	70	70	5,000
Dist. & Cat. Fd.	94	94	94	94	2,000
E. T., Va. & Ga.	8¾	9	8¾	9	480
E. T., Va. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	500
Ed. Gen. El. Co.	105	105	105	105	120
Flint & P. M.	20½	20¾	19¾	20¾	1,700
Flint & P. M. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,150
Ill. Coal & Coke.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	805
Illinois Central.	115¾	115¾	115½	115¾	55
Ill. Cent. leased l.	97½	97½	97½	97½	6
Kingston & Pem.	16	16	16	16	100
Laclede Gas.	15	15	15	15	100
L. S. & Western.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	200
L. S. & Western pf.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	100
Lake Shore.	106	106⅜	106	106⅜	6,100
Louis. & Nash.	84½	84⅞	83⅝	84⅞	6,810
Louis., N. A. & C.	50	51	50	51	330
Manhattan Con.	107	107⅜	106¾	107⅜	1,300
Michigan Cent.	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	800
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112	112	112	112	110
Minn. & St. L.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	11,365
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.					
w. l.	23	23	23	23	100
Mobile & Ohio.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾	200
Morris & Essex.	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	200
Nat. Lead Trust.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	1,170
N. J. Central.	118⅝	120	118⅝	120	400
N. Y. Central.	107½	107½	107½	107½	955
N. Y. & Harlem.	200				
N. Y. & New-Eng.	24	24	24	24	100
N. Y. & New-Eng. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	46⅛	6,800
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¾	600
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.					
w. l.	70½	70½	70½	70½	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	2,900
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	62	62	62	62	100
North. Pac.	80½	80½	80½	80½	200
North. Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	74	74	1,948
Ohio Southern.	15	15	15	15	100
Ohio & Miss.	20½	20½	20½	20½	100
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	400
Oregon Imp.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	205
Oregon R. & N.	102	102	102	102	100
Oregon & Trans.	36¾	37	36¾	36⅞	1,800
Pacific Mail.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾	820
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19	19¾	19	19¾	800
Phi. & Reading.	20⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	21,900
Philadelphia Co.	63½	63¾	63½	63½	200
Rio Grande W.	16	16	16	16	500
Rio Grande W. pf.	40	40	40	40	500
Rich. & W. P. T.	21	21½	20¾	21½	3,110
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
R., W. & O.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20
St. L. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	50
St. P. & Omaha.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	600
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93	93	93	93	100
S. P., M. & M.	112	112	112	112	200
Southern Pacific.	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	1,000
Sugar Ref. Co.	69¼	69¼	68	68⅞	10,001
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	57	57	56⅛	56⅛	900
T., A. A. & N. M.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	700
Tex. Pac. L. T.	20	20	20	20	400
Texas Pacific.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	1,860
Union Pacific.	63¾	64⅛	63	64⅛	40,200
U. S. Express.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10
Wabash.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	500
Wabash pf.	26⅛	27¼	26⅛	27¼	1,960
West. Union Tel.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	1,306
Wheel. & L. E.	8½	9¼	8½	9¼	3,620
W. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	300
Wis. Central.	29½	30¾	29¾	30⅛	1,700
Total sales					261,307

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st.	112	112	112	112	$1,500
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	36,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	55⅝	57	55⅝	56⅞	39,000
At. & Pac. inc.	12¾	13	12¾	13	27,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	72¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
B. & O. 1st. Pitts. reg.	122	122	122	122	7,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	1,000
*B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	3,000
Ches. & O. c. & ret.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	11,000
Ches. & O. 6s, Gold.	118	118	118	118	1,000
C., M. & St. P. 5 Dak.	93	93	93	93	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	127	127	127	127	4,000
C., B. & St. P. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	1,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	100	100	100	100	6,000
Chi., J. & M. 1st.	70	70	70	70	5,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	94	94	94	94	2,000
C., C., C. & I. con.	134	134	134	134	24,000
C., C. & I. 1st.	121½	121½	121½	121½	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	3,000
D. & H. 1st. P. r.	143	143	143	143	10,000
D. & H. Pens. Co.	143	143	143	143	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	3,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,000
Dul. & S. R. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	7,000
Erie 1st, con.	136½	136½	136½	136½	5,000
Erie 2d con.	101¾	101¾	101	101	71,000
*Ga. Pac. 1st.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st. W.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
Ill. Cent. 3½s.	92	92	92	92	5,000
Ist. & G. N. gen. 6s.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Ist. & G. N. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	91	91	91	91	2,000
Kan. & Texas 4s.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	147,000
K. & T. Exas. W. 1st.	76	76¾	75¾	76¾	488,000
K. & T. Gen. 6s.	75	75¼	74	75¼	9,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	83¼	83¼	83	83	10,000
Lake S. 1st con.	125	125	125	125	2,000
Lake S. 2d con.	123	123	123	123	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	5,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	15,000
L. & N. 1st cons. b.	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O.					
& M.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	15,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	104¾	104¾	103	103	150,000
Met. El. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
*Nash. & C. 1st.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	2,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111	111¼	1,000
N. J. Cent. con. 7s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	66	66	66	66	20,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. Y. & Har. 6s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	3,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
Northwest. g. c.	127¾	128	127¾	128	5,000
Northwest. 5s.	109	109	109	109	1,000
N. W. deb.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	49	49	49	49	2,000
O. & St. L. 1st.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	12,000
Oregon Nav. 6s.	114	114	114	114	10,000
O. R. & N. con.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
*Penn. 4s.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	25,000
Pitts. & Ft. 1st.	147½	147½	147½	147½	2,000
P. D. & E. 2d.	66¾	66¾	66	66	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	65½	65¾	64¾	65½	26,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	46	45	46	70,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	35,000
Read. gen. 4s.	82¾	83	82¾	83	30,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	15,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	2,000
Stock. Island 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3,000
R., W. & O. con.	112	112	112	112	5,000
St. L. & A. T. 1st, ex c.	88	88	88	88	4,000
1st, ex c.	88	88	88	88	19,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	10,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	3,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	3,000
St. L. & S. F. gen.	94	94	94	94	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	125	125	125	125	4,000
St. Paul 1st, D.	100	100	100	100	3,000
St. P. 1st, S. W.	114	114	114	114	5,000
St. P., C. & P. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
St. P. Min. Pt. 5s.	105	105	105	105	4,000
St. P. W. M. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	7,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	110½	110½	110¼	110½	1,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Shen. V. 1st, t. r.	119	119	119	119	15,000
Shen. V. gen., t. r.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	20,000
S. P. of Cal. 5s.	103	103	103	103	50,000
S. P. of N. M. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	3,000
T. & N. O. 1st, Sab.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 6s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	40,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	39	39	38¾	39	39,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	8,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½	4,000
Union 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2,000
Union Pac. s. f.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	87	87	87	87	10,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	9,000
Wabash 2d.	80¾	81	80¾	81	7,000
Wabash deb. B.	47	47	47	47	1,000
West Shore 4s, g.	105⅜	105	105⅜	105⅜	18,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	40,000
Total sales					$2,257,300

*Seller 7. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.05	.05	.05	.05	4,000
Comstock Tun.	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Com. Tun. b'ds.	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	3,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.40	400
El Cristo	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	500
Freeland	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1,100
Gould & Curry.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Leadville	.18	.18	.18	.18	100
Mexican	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.25	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Navajo	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Phœnix of Ariz.	.82	.82	.81	.82	500
Silver King	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Sutter Creek	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.65	500
Utah Consol	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Union Consol	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Total sales					12,200

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. T. & S. F.	34⅝	35⅝	34⅛	35¾	20,280
Am. Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	70
Chi. Gas Trust	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	240
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	107	105	107	800
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	92⅝	94	92¼	94	22,870
Can. Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	130
Chi., M. & St. P.	69¾	69¾	67¾	69¾	31,970
Chi. & N. W.	111	111¾	110⅝	111	130
Central of N. J.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅛	118⅝	100
Del., L. & W.	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼	2,000
Den., T. & F. W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Edison Gen. El.	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Hocking Valley.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	200
Lake Shore	106	106⅜	106	106⅜	900
Louis. & Nash.	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅞	2,500
L. S. & M. S.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	100
Missouri Pacific	74¼	74¾	73¾	74¼	3,900
Manhattan Con.	107	107	107	107	200
Nat. Lead Trust	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	1,580
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	20
N. Y. & N. E.	45⅞	46¾	45¾	46¼	4,350
North. Pac. pf.	73⅝	73¾	73⅛	73¾	400
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	29	28	28	100
Oregon Trans.	36¾	37	36¾	37	230
Phil. & Reading.	20¼	20¾	18⅝	19⅝	8,980
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¾	20¾	21¾	2,400
Sugar Ref. Co.	68¼	69⅜	68	68⅜	2,750
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20
Union Pacific.	63⅞	64⅜	63⅝	64⅛	14,980
Wabash.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	900
Wabash pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	200
Western Union.	82¾	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	170
Wheel. & L. E.	84⅞	84¾	84⅛	84⅝	300
Total sales					121,910

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AL., T. & S. F. inc.	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	$10,000
Erie 2d con.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Iowa Central 1st.	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 7s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Reading 4s.	82¾	83	82¾	83	15,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	9,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	2,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	88	88	88	88	5,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	24¾	25	24¾	25	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	39	39	39	39	15,000
Union El. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	5,000
West Shore 4s.	105½	106	105	106	10,000
Total sales					$101,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line Certs.	93¼	93⅞	92⅞	93¼	196,000
Clearances					668,000

The stock market was very dull and was without especial feature, although generally firm until the last hour, when on the announcement from Boston that the Chicago, Burlington and Northern had been purchased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, thereby disposing of the great rate disturber, the market became decidedly buoyant. Grangers and Vestibules were at once in demand, and their strength was reflected on the remainder of the list. The close was very strong at the highest figures of the day. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Flint and Pere Marquette, 2⅝; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2¼; Kingston and Pembroke, 2; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 1¾; Rock Island, 1⅜; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred and Oregon Improvement, each 1½; Atchison and St. Paul, each 1⅜; Colorado Coal, 1¼; Southern Pacific and Wabash, each 1⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, New-Jersey Central, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Richmond and West Point preferred, Omaha, do. preferred, and Wabash preferred, each 1, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Wisconsin Central, each ⅞. *Declined*—Manitoba, ⅞, and Northwestern preferred, ¾.

In the trust shares Sugar advanced ⅞, Lead ⅜, and Whisky ¾.

Money on call loaned at 3½@4½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was but fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at 4 85½ for 60-day bills and 4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 81¾@4 82 for 60-day bills, $4 84¾@4 85 for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for cable transfers, and $4 80@$4 80½ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $29,000 4½s coupon at 103½. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 25 shares of America sold at 275, 10 of Mercantile at 225, 10 of Market and Fulton at 222, and 135 of Western at 96.

The railway mortgage market was active and strong. The features were Atchinson incomes, Kansas and Texas consolidated and new 4s, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago consolidated. The latter were heavy, but the others mentioned were particularly strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago, St. Louis and Paducah 5s, 6¾; Atchison incomes and Northwestern sinking fund 5s, each 1¼; Manitoba, Dakota first, 1⅝; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis consols and Tennessee Coal and Iron Tennessee firsts, each 1½; North western gold consols, 1⅜; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, 1¼; New-York and Northern second 4s, Reading second preference incomes, San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1926, and Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, each 1; Reading first preference incomes and rights, each ⅞, and Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania firsts, and Ohio Southern incomes, each ¾. *Declined*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, 2; St. Paul and Northern Pacific 6s and Wabash debentures, class B, each ½; New-Jersey Central consols, 1, and Metropolitan seconds, ⅞.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 93@93⅞. In mining stocks Phœnix of Arizona sold at 80@81.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Continental	138½	Merchants' Ex	120
Fourteenth-st.	165	Metropolitan	8
Fulton	240	New-York County	280
Garfield National	400	Phœnix	135
Manhattan	160	Tradesmen's	60
Market & Fulton	212	United States Nat.	215
Mechanics' & Traders'	215		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1896	....	....
4½s, '91, c.	103½	103⅝	Cur. 6s, 1897	120	....
4s, 1907, r.	122¾	123	Cur. 6s, 1898	123	....
4s, 1907, c.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1899	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$111,599,855
Balances	$5,081,269

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	54	54¼	St. Paul	89⅜	89½
Reading	19 9-16	19¾	Reading gen.	82⅞	83
Lehigh Val.	51½	51⅝	Read. 1st pf.	65	65¼
North. Pac.	30⅝	....	Read. 2d pf.	45¾	46
Nor. Pac. pf.	73⅜	74⅛	Read. 3d pf.	37¼	37¾
Lehigh Nav.	52⅜	....			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 12.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	36.00	Boston & Mon	48.12½
Boston & Albany	216.62½	Calumet & Hecla	256.00
Boston & Maine	220.00	Franklin	15.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	107.12½	Huron	3.23
Eastern	1.87½	Kearsarge	1.50
Eastern 6s	124.50	Osceola	29.75
Flint & Pere M.	26.50	Pewabic, n	8.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	94.00	Quincy	70.00
Mass. Central	14.75	Santa Fé Copper	1.00
Mexican Central	18.00	Tamarack	156.00
N. Y. & N. E.	46.25	Anaiston Ld. Co.	67.00
Old Colony	177.00	Boston Land Co.	3.12½
Old Colony, r.	177.00	San Diego L. Co.	17.00
Rutland	7.00	West End L. Co.	24.37½
Rutland pf.	70.00	Bell Telephone	219.00
Wis. Central	29.75	Bell Tele. Serv.	25.75
Alcouez M. Co., n.	2.75	Water Power	5.75
Atlantic	13.50		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 12, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 88 cars, 1,522 head; 45 cars at Jersey City; 12 cars at Hoboken direct to slaughterers; 32 cars at Weehawken for export.

Latest cable advices quote refrigerated Beef slow at 4½d., or scant 9c. ₱ lb., and American live Cattle unchanged at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight.

The Othello takes out 300 live Cattle. L. S. Dillenback ships 20 live Sheep on the Coban to-day, and 40 on the Vernon to-morrow. Hines & Mallon ship 15 live Sheep on the Orinoco and 10 on the Coban.

There was a better feeling in the market this morning, and prices were a shade higher on all the offerings sold. There were no prime Steers for sale. Common to fair Steers sold at $3 90@$4 90 ₱ cwt.; weights, 10 to 14¾ cwt.; Stags sold at $3 70 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 90@$3 12½ ₱ cwt.; Cows, $1 75 ₱ cwt.

SALES—*D. McPherson & Co.*—10 Western Steers, 1,472 lb., $4 77½ ₱ cwt.; 15 do., 1,388 lb., $4 77½ ₱ cwt.; 30 do., 1,417 lb., $4 77½ ₱ cwt.; 10 do., 1,294 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 1,290 lb., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 11 do., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 8 Chicago Steers, 1,110 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 37 do., 1,128 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.

Sherman & Stebbins—16 Chicago Steers, 1,294 lb., $4 65 ₱ cwt.; 11 do., 1,286 lb., $4 62½ ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,267 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 16 do., 1,247 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 8 do., 1,205 lb., $4 45 ₱ cwt.; do., 1,200 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 19 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,194 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 19 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,275 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 1 bull, 1,250 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.

Newton & Gillette—4 Indiana Steers, 1,425 lb., $4 75 ₱ cwt.; 14 do., 1,447 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 19 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,206 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 8 do., 1,130 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 6 do., 1,076 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 3 Cows, 856 lb., 1¾c. ₱ lb.; 7 Illinois Steers, 1,138 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 9 do., 1,014 lb., $3 95 ₱ cwt.

Samuel Saunders—30 Chicago Steers, 1,266 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 21 do., 1,214 lb., $4 52½ ₱ cwt.; 10 do., 1,167 lb., $4 32½ ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,192 lb., $4 22½ ₱ cwt.

M. Goldsmith—12 Chicago Steers, 1,146 l

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 12,026. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY,

with

Offerings of Unusual Interest

from

The Largest and Finest Stock

we have yet Shown.

including

THE "MILLER" STOCK OF

Leather Goods and Trunks.

Wash Dress Fabrics

At TWELVE CENTS and a half.
Five hundred pieces
French Printed Sateens,
Quality the finest—finish the best that have ever been sold for less than 19 cents.....Assortment comprises Foulard and China Silk designs in large variety, together with many entirely new effects in Ombre Stripes and spots.

Of French Sateens
we offer a thousand pieces
At NINETEEN CENTS!
The most complete assortment ever shown.
The best value to be found.

At EIGHT CENTS and three-quarters.
Four Cases
Fancy Dark Ground Challies,
29 inches wide all colors and black

At FOUR CENTS and three-quarters.
Plain Colored Ginghams worth 10 cents

Dress Goods.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS,
a hundred pieces
Silk Finish Mohairs,
Plain and striped—new Spring colorings—worth 60

At SEVENTEEN CENTS,
All-wool Flannel Suitings worth 30

At THIRTEEN CENTS,
Double width Debeiges—plain and bordered—worth 25

Silks.

At THIRTY-SIX CENTS,
Three thousand yards
Colored Silk Surahs,
All Staple and Fancy shades, besides Cream and Ivory White—extra quality, always sold at 50.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS,
Colored China Silks, 32 inches wide; worth 75
Black China Silks, 29 cents; worth 40
Black China Silks—24 inch, 49 cents; worth 65

Laces and Embroideries,

At $1 35 Black Chantilly Flouncings
Sixty inches wide—worth three dollars.

At 98 cents Black Drapery Nets
Stripes, dots, and figures—worth $1 75.

At 49 cents White Embroidered Skirtings
Forty-five inches wide—worth $1.

At 24 cents Colored Flouncings
Twenty-two inches wide—worth 50 cents.

At 9 cents Colored Embroideries
Three to six inches wide—worth 15 cents.

Ladies' Cloaks.

At THREE NINETY-EIGHT,
Five hundred
Tailor-bound Jersey Jackets,
single and double breasted—high shoulders; good value at $6.
ALSO—AT SAME PRICE,
Two hundred
Tailor-bound Cork-screw Jackets,
single and double breasted—all sizes.

At FOUR NINETY-EIGHT
Blue, Black, and Tan
French Cloth Connemaras.
Exceptional value.

Calico Wrappers, 49c. New Challie Wrappers, $1 98

Misses' Department.

At TWO SEVENTY-NINE
Children's
Fine Flannel Sailor Suits,
White and Cardinal Braid trim; worth double

At Ninety-eight Cents to Three Dollars,
a thousand
Fine Chambray and Gingham Dresses,
Zouave, Highland, Greenaway, Pompadour, and Gretchen styles—exquisite novelties—Those who buy now will have the choice of many exclusive styles which will not be duplicated.

Upholstery.

To the balance of our recent Great Purchase of

Scotch Lace Curtains

we add a thousand pairs from regular stock
Brussels, Tambour, Cluny, and Irish Point designs, which we offer as follows:

Curtains that were	$1 50 to $1 98	97 cents
Curtains that were	2 19 to 2 49	$1 49
Curtains that were	2 79 to 3 69	1 98
Curtains that were	3 98 to 4 98	2 98

All Over Chenille Curtains,

principally Crimson—with deep dados, borders all around and valance tops $4 98; were $7 50

About Fifty Lace Bed Sets—slightly soiled.
$1 98 to $2 98 Just Half former prices

At $1 19 Derby Satins
Fifty inches wide—cost far more to make.

At 39 cents Furniture Tapestries
Fifty inches wide—all colors—extra heavy.

Five Thousand Short Lengths
INGRAIN AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.
11 cents 29 cents 39 cents 69 cents

Manufacturers' Sample Lengths
Lace Curtains
15c. 29c. 39c. Quarter value

Linens and Quilts.

Large Linen Doilies,	white and colored,	5½ cents
Large Linen Napkins,	21 inches square,	12½ cents
All-Linen Damasks,	58 inches wide,	19 cents
Turkey-Red Damasks,	58 inches wide,	19 cents
All-Linen Toweling,	18 inches wide,	4¾ cents
18-inch Diapering,	10-yard pieces,	39 cents
White Turkish Towels,	18x35 inch,	7 cents
Damask and Huck,	19x38 inch,	12½ cents
Check Nainsooks,		4¾ cents
Fine Victoria Lawns,		8½ cents
India Linens,	Plaids and stripes,	8½ cents
Crochet Quilts,	Knotted fringes,	69 cents
Comfortables,	fancy quilted,	$1 25

From the "Miller" stock of

Leather Goods and Trunks

we name the following specials:

	Miller's Price.	Price.
15-inch Grain Leather Bags,	$1 49	$3 00
Leather-lined Opera Bags,	1 79	3 50
Russet Morocco Sachels,	1 98	4 00
Cuban Clothes Bags,	2 19	4 25
Shopping Bags—patent lock,	2 49	5 00
English Gladstone Bags,	3 19	6 00
Alligator Shopping Bags,	5 98	12 00
English Grain Cabin Bags,	8 98	18 00
Gentlemen's Sole Leather Valises,	9 25	19 00
Imported Alligator Bags—gold frame,	12 49	25 00
Large Black Alligator—silver frame,	12 98	24 00
English Club Bags—22-inch,	13 98	27 00
Real Alligator Gladstone—Eng. frame,	14 49	27 00
Steamer Trunks,	2 98	5 00
Cedar-lined Trunks—full size,	4 98	9 00
Full-size dress,	6 59	12 00
Carryalls,	98c.	2 00

Dog COLLARS—Toy Terrier to St. Bernard, 9 cents to 1 49. Miller's Price, 50 cents to $5 00

THE SAXTON BILL PASSED

ALL BUT FOUR DEMOCRATS VOTED AGAINST IT.

JUDGE GREENE'S UNOFFICIAL BALLOT AMENDMENT DEFEATED BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE—THE BILL DEBATED.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Saxton Ballot-Reform bill passed the Assembly this morning after the obnoxious amendment which Judge Greene inserted in the Judiciary Committee was expunged. On its final passage 72 votes were cast for it and 51 against it. No Republican voted in the negative, but four Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, three of them—Messrs. Brady, Kerrigan, and Menninger—being County Democrats and one a Tammany man—William Sohmer— of the Tenth District.

Mr. Sohmer's vote took the House by surprise, and it was variously commented upon. It was understood, however, that Mr. Sonmer represents a small and independent number of men in Tammany Hall who sincerely believe in ballot reform. When he was nominated last Fall he made a pledge that, in the event of his election, he would vote for the Saxton bill. Within the last forty-eight hours pressure of all kinds, in all shapes, and from all sources was brought to bear upon him, but he courageously and tenaciously maintained his position that he would live up to his pledge.

His colleagues informed him that he was simply cutting his political throat by his course. Whether he has done so or not remains for the Tammany organization to determine.

Mr. Dinkelspiel of the County Democrats and John Martin voted with the Tammany and Hill Democrats, thus renewing the old story that eventually both men would rejoin Tammany Hall.

It was after 3 o'clock when the Ballot-Reform bill was ordered returned to the Senate. The House had been in session since 10:30, and several Republicans insisted upon adjourning in order to hang up the Saxton Corrupt Practices act which, it had been agreed, would be acted upon at the same time as the Ballot-Reform bill. These Republicans held that the Governor was certain to veto the Ballot Reform, as he was to sign the Corrupt-Practices bill, and they did not want to play into his hands. But Gen. Husted held the House to its agreement and ordered the second bill to be read. The Republicans on the floor were equal to the occasion. They were determined that the two bills should not reach the Governor at the same time. They therefore saddled two amendments on the second bill which will send it back to the Senate, while the Ballot-Reform bill is in the hands of the Governor. This is what is called party politics.

The most interesting feature of the debate to-day were the explanations offered by Mr. Peck of Cortland and Mr. Towne of Chautauqua for their remarkable performance the other day in remaining silent in the Judiciary Committee when Judge Greene introduced his amendment to allow the use of unofficial ballots when a candidate is ineligible or withdraws. Had they voted with their Republican colleagues, this assassin-like amendment would not have been introduced, and the House to-day would have been saved an hour's time.

Mr. Peck's explanation is unique. He said he did not understand the purpose of the amendment and that he is a conscientious legislator, he did not propose to put himself on record until he knew just what it proposed to do. To-day, though, after he had investigated the matter, he came to the conclusion that it would destroy the efficiency of the whole bill. This was in answer to a question of Mr. Sheehan's for the reason for so jumping it.

Mr. Towne's reason was so truly like an argument of Gov. Hill's that it was strongly suspected that Mr. Towne was willing to make a slight concession to the Governor in the expectation that the Governor would make a slight concession of his when the Fenton Normal School bill comes before him. He said that he had taken his position deliberately, and it was well known that the annual fiat had gone forth from the Executive Chamber that the bill was to be vetoed, and he couldn't understand why the party should not make concessions enough to guarantee the signing of the bill.

"We tried to put the Governor in a hole," he said, "and we have been knocking our heads for years against a stone wall and the Governor has now put us down in the hole well" a favorite Chautauqua County expression, used on a certain memorable occasion by that well-known and highly-respectable politician, Mr. "Lo" Sessions, when he and Mr. Bradley had their little difficulty in the Summer of 1881.

Judge Greene contended that if there was a good reason for providing unofficial ballots in case of death, unofficial ballots ought to be used in the event of a candidate's withdrawing or becoming ineligible.

Mr. Acker, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who had reported the bill, declared that the object of ballot reform was to produce an official ballot, pure and simple. This amendment struck at the very vital part of the bill and it should be stricken out to preserve the purity of the ballot. He said the earnest, thoughtful people of the State wanted ballot reform, and the words in this amendment would open up a field of corruption. It was the duty of every member to stand up and strike them out. "Let us," he said, "meet the issue fairly and squarely, and not quibble over the question of official or unofficial ballot.

"They say the unofficial ballot was an attempt of political managers and politicians to deceive the people, and the object of this amendment was to insert in the bill something insidious that would destroy its usefulness and the very object that its promoters and those interested in it desired to attain."

To have heard Judge Greene express himself one would have imagined that the Judge had been one of the earliest, strongest, and most devoted friends of the movement. He took exception to Mr. Acker's insinuation that the policies desired to insert an insidious amendment. "Why," he exclaimed, "over one hundred amendments have been made to this bill since it was first introduced, and why do you object to this simple little one now? You would exclude us from voting for it if you refuse us the chance to amend it." What he desired above all things was to see a perfected bill, one that both Democrats and Republicans could vote for.

The motion to strike out the Greene amendment was carried—67 to 53—a strict party vote.

Judge Greene then attempted to insert an amendment in Section 16 providing that the sample and official ballots should be alike, but the House voted this down without a division.

These preliminary skirmishes out of the way, the House proceeded to the discussion of the bill proper. Mr. Sheehan, whose natural propensities lead him to fight when he can't filibuster and to filibuster when he can't fight, moved to substitute the Linson bill for the Saxton. Mr. Whipple objected on the ground that such a motion was not in order.

"Why," demanded Sheehan, "I want the bill read through, section by section."

Mr. Fish, who was in the chair, very properly ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Sheehan then moved to substitute the Linson bill, but waived reading it.

John Martin, the lone representative of the Voiceless Democracy, who has been counted upon as a probable supporter of the Saxton bill, and whose district organization was one of the foremost to pronounce in favor of ballot reform, made a carefully-prepared argument against the bill, but such of his arguments that were brilliant were not original, and those that were original were not brilliant. He would like a remedy for existing evils without bringing other worse evils. Ballot reform had passed from the domain of theory to practical politics, and he would discuss it from a practical point of view. The main contention was over the official and unofficial ballots. The Democrats held that the former would work a wrong and disfranchise some. The Republicans reported that it would not. Those disfranchised, if there are any, would be ignorant Democrats, and so the Republicans would gain an advantage. The very existence of the clause for illiterates showed that the ballot did put a barrier on illiterate voters. Allowing election officers to mark the ballots of illiterates destroyed the essence of the Australian ballot, its secrecy.

He then spoke of the big petition and said it contained the names of many who do not vote. "The people of New-York," he said, "decided when they elected Gov. Hill the last time that they were for the unofficial ballot. The Republicans are not sincere in asking for ballot reform, for in States where most of the illiterate vote goes to the Republicans the Republicans oppose ballot reform, for they will lose by it. In the same way the New-York Democrats oppose the exclusively official ballot, for they will lose most by it. If the Republicans want honest elections in the South, why don't they put in force there the Australian system? The position of the Republicans in this matter is illogical and inconsistent. The only way to get ballot reform with the present views of the Democratic Governor is by compromise."

George Bush of Ulster said the question of difference between the two big parties was of detail, not of principle. The object of bills supported by both parties was to prevent intimidation and bribery, and the bill which satisfied the people as the more nearly perfect could be successful. He described the "Tasmanian dodge," by which one official ballot is procured, given to a voter, who votes and brings out the one given him in the polls as a voucher. This was given to the next man and so on.

Mr. Bush attacked the illiterate clause, and said the Republicans were trying to disfranchise the mass of foreigners in New-York, who were mostly Democrats. He urged that the Republicans should give way to the Governor if they really wanted ballot reform.

Mr. Henderson of Herkimer believed the Assembly was wasting a great deal of time in discussing the bill. It was a foregone conclusion that the Republicans would vote for it and the Democrats against it and the Governor would veto it. "We have," he said, "gone to the people once; they have indorsed our policy, and we can go to them again."

Gov. Hill, in the person of Mr. Sheehan, then began to attack the bill, and the point at issue between the parties was the official ballot. There should, he asserted, be no objection to each party printing its own ballots, so a man could prepare his ballot at home or before he went to the polls. The briber would not pay unless he were sure the voter cast the vote given him. The secret apartment of the Linson bill would provide that, certainly. Genuine ballot reform would benefit the Democratic Party in the State. The Saxton bill would disfranchise illiterates, and Mr. Sheehan defied the Republicans to deny this statement. To allow poll clerks to mark the ballots would destroy a secret ballot and violate the Constitution, which meant "secret ballot," according to the courts, when the word "ballot" was used.

Mr. Sheehan regretted that the Republicans did not try to meet the Governor half way. The bill was full of weaknesses and incongruities. The Republicans drew it carelessly, because they thought the Governor would not sign it. The Massachusetts law worked well, because, in that State, illiterates were not allowed to vote. The New-Jersey act, the same as the Linson bill, would give New-Jersey real ballot reform. The purpose and effect of the Saxton bill was to disfranchise thousands of voters. He would refuse to follow the counsel of the labor leaders, like Mr. Powderly, who advocated this Saxton bill. The Democrats, not the Republicans, were the champions of the workingman.

Mr. Acker of Steuben declared that the Democrats, one and all, were trying to make excuses. The Saxton bill, instead of violating, protected the Constitution. It took away the occupation of hundreds of people who now thrive by politics. The Democrats, he said, had been indulging in small fault-finding. Public opinion against bribery had been crystallized in the Saxton bill. All the best and most high-minded believed in the reform. It was the duty of every good citizen to support the reform. The vital question of the hour was whether the purity of the ballot box was worth preserving.

"We are told," he said, "meet the situation like men. The bill is constitutional. It disfranchises no one. The Constitution does not say 'secret ballot,' but 'ballot.' But the Saxton bill actually gives a secret ballot, for the officers who help the illiterate to prepare ballots are sworn to secrecy. The illiterate man who can count needs no help from any one."

No less a Democrat, he said, than Grover Cleveland had indorsed this ballot reform—a statement which Mr. Sheehan questioned. "If it becomes a law," concluded Mr. Acker, "when the sun rises the day after election he will throw his light down upon thousands of polling places, and every foul corruption will bite the dust."

The Sheehan motion to substitute the Linson bill was voted down, 55 to 68, a strict part vote.

Mr. Hitt attempted to insert the registration sections of the Linson bill, but Gen. Husted ruled them out on the ground that the House had already voted them down. Sheehan changed a word or two and attempted to offer them himself, but the Speaker ruled as before.

Sheehan appealed, and Fish moved to lay the appeal on the table. The House stood by him. Hitt made an effort to have the bill referred back to the Judiciary Committee for amendment, but was voted down, and the bill was ordered to third reading and passed.

The vote in detail was as follows, (Republicans in roman Democrats, in *italics*:)

YEAS.—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Andrus, Ballantine, Barton, Bennett, Bradford, *Brady*, Bridges, J. Irving Burns, W. B. Burns, Christie, Crawford, Currier, Curtis, Davis, Peter, Delamater, Dewitt, Everett, Fish, Fitts, Gardenier, Gibbs, Gretsinger, Groat, Guiboid, Hoag, Albert Johnson, H. C. Johnson, I. S. Johnson, R. S. Johnson, Jones, *Kerrigan*, King, Kinkel, L. H. Lane, Lansing, Lawrence, R. J. Lewis, L'Hommedieu, Mase, *Menninger*, Miller, Mitchell, Mott, Nixon, J. K. O'Connor, Page, Pearsall, Peck, Pierson, Rhodes, Rose, Saunders, Sawmiller, Seiler, Sheffer, *Sohmer*, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Stewart, Stranahan, Thompson, Tompkins, Towne, Treadway, Weed, Whipple, White, Willis, Mr. Speaker —72.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Abbey, Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce, George H. Bush, Robert P. Bush, W. G. Byrne, Thomas J. Byrnes, Clarke, Connelly, Cooney, Cozans, Cornell, Courtney, Dempsey, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Endres, Gillice, Greene, Guenther, Haffner, Harwood, Henderson, Hitt, Kelly, Kiil, C. F. Lane, Martin, McBride, McTernan, Monoghan, Mullaney, Nealon, O'Connor, Parker, Pauly, Rice, Riley, Sage, Schaaf, Sheehan, Shields, Stein, J. H. Stevens, Sullivan, Suizer, Townsend, Van Vranken, Webster, Wissig.*—51.

The Corrupt Practices bill was then taken up and passed, after the insertion of amendments by Messrs. Acker and Stranahan sufficient to send it back to the Senate till the Governor's action on the Ballot Reform bill is known, by 115 affirmative and no negative votes.

THE ADIRONDACK PARK LAW.

CRITICISMS OF GOV. HILL ON APPROVING THE MEASURE.

ALBANY, March 13.—In approving the bill authorizing the purchase by the State of lands within the forest preserve of the Adirondacks at prices not to exceed $1 50 an acre and appropriating $25,000 for this purpose, Gov. Hill has filed the following memorandum:

"The criticism which possibly may be urged against it is that it is good enough so far as it goes, but that it is wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation. It is not a broad and comprehensive measure providing for the establishment of an Adirondack Park such as is imperatively demanded by the best interests of the State, but it is simply a slight step in the right direction. The authority conferred is very inadequate, the amount appropriated is quite limited, the restrictions upon the prices to be paid are likely to produce unsatisfactory results, the provisions in regard to appraisement of land are incomplete and somewhat unnecessary, and in many other respects the measure fails short of what it was hoped the Legislature might enact. The bill must be regarded as a mere temporary expedient, and as such can do no harm, and although it will not afford a proper and complete solution of the Adirondack Park question, it encourages the hope that in the near future a more substantial and adequate measure may be passed to fully accomplish the objects recommended in my recent message to the Legislature relating to the subject."

PERVERSION OF GOD'S GOSPEL.

BISHOP PARET ON THE REVIVAL SYSTEM AND EMOTIONAL RELIGION.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Bishop Paret of the Episcopal Church delivered an address to-day at the Business Men's Prayer Meeting, and in the course of it said:

"Why is it that the field of religion is left to women? To my mind there is one reason patent among others, and that is the monstrous perversion of God's Gospel known as the revival system. It teaches the idea that before men can worship God they must be worked up to some intense emotionalism or go through certain convulsions of feeling, &c. On account of this pernicious idea I have seen some of the saddest fruits.

"I remember a certain member of the Supreme Bench of the United States, now dead. He was a learned man, but had gotten this idea of emotional religion into his head and died without being baptized or confirmed. I pray God he will be forgiven for the error into which he had fallen.

"Then there are books of prayer, crammed full of sentimental stuff that men cannot accept. This idea of sentiment is a fal-e one. I cannot feel like a woman. I cannot pray like a woman. For is it required to aim to fill your prayers with fictitious feelings that have no response in the heart. The essence of repentance is turn your back upon sin."

A ROW IN A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The members of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city are highly incen-ed at the recent orders of the new Commissioners, whereby they are required to keep their horses in the stables and are prohibited from working them, as they have been accustomed to do, thereby making money enough from their use to defray a large portion of the company's expenses.

They asked the Commissioners to rescind the order, but this they refused to do. Then they asked that the former yearly appropriation of $1,800 to each company be increased to $2,500, stating that it was the lowest possible amount they could get along with under the new regulation. This, too, was refused. On Tuesday night the leaders of the various companies held a secret meeting and decided to make a formal demand for the increased appropriations, and if it is again refused all of the companies will refuse to respond to alarms after a certain date, thus forcing the city into the establishment of a paid department.

MONTANA'S RICHEST MAN DEAD.

BUTTE, Mon., March 13.—Judge Andrew J. Davis, probably the richest man in Montana, died last night, aged seventy-one years. His estate is variously valued at $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. He is thought to have left no will and was unmarried.

Twelve years ago Mr. Davis bought the Lexington Mine, in this city, for a fifty-dollar debt. He sold the larger part of his interest in it ten months ago for $1,000,000 to the Lexington Company, the mine's gross output up to that time having been $4,000,000. He was also interested in other mines; had a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Butte, and owned 44 per cent of the stock of the First National Bank of Helena.

Bathe with Pond's Extract for rheumatism; cure doubtful; relief certain.—*Adv.*

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

THE TICKET OF LAST YEAR RENOMINATED BY THE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—The Republican State Convention to-day renominated its ticket of last year, including Gen. Horatio Rogers for Attorney General, who was defeated last year, although running on three tickets. The whole matter was cut and dried, the only chance for a contest being in the candidacy of Charles A. Wilson for the Attorney Generalship.

This gentleman opened a headquarters and started a boom a week ago, but he obtained only scant encouragement from the city delegation and his boom did not see the light. Against Gov. Herbert W. Ladd the Democrats will run John W. Davis, Governor in 1887-8, and who last April polled 21,289 votes to 16,870 votes for Ladd. Daniel G. Littlefield of Pawtucket, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has held the office one year by grace of the Legislature, which was Republican in grand committee by about a dozen votes. He will be opposed on the Democratic ticket by William T. C. Wardwell of Bristol, a new man on the Democratic State ticket, but who has been prominent in local politics. Littlefield last year polled 5,000 less votes than his Democratic competitor. Samuel F. Cross, nominee for Secretary of State, has served the State in some capacity for many years. Edwin D. McGuinness, his Democratic competitor, has held the office for one year and made a good record. Last April McGuinness led Cross over 7,000 votes.

Ziba O. Slocum is the Democratic nominee who will contest the office of Attorney General with Rogers again this year. Rogers was his only competitor in 1889, where this year he will have three. Mr. Slocum was also the only candidate for a general office elected by the people last April. Samuel Clark, candidate for General Treasurer, has filled that office for many years. He will be opposed on the Democratic ticket by John G. Perry of South Kingstown, who has once filled the office and who led Clark last year by nearly 5,000 votes.

The Republican platform claims for the party all the credit of the ballot-reform law; says the year of Republican control proves that practical achievement has taken the place of empty theorizing, and indorses Speaker Reed and his "strictly constitutional methods." The action of the Democratic House in withholding the appropriations to enforce the dismissal of an obnoxious public servant is made much of, and the public disgrace is laid at the door of the Democratic Party.

PASSING BOGUS DOLLARS.

ONE OF A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—A large number of counterfeit silver dollars have been detected in the banks in this city during the past two weeks, and several Government detectives have been here trying to discover the persons passing the bogus coin, but without success. Late last night the police received several complaints from saloon keepers who had been victimized during the evening, and the local detectives again took up the investigation which had been abandoned in the supposition that the counterfeiters had left the city. Taking a description of a suspicious character who had been seen talking to strangers near the resorts where the coin was passed, they traced him to the railroad station, where he was waiting for the midnight train for Philadelphia.

He was not arrested at once, as the officers hoped that he would be joined by others of the gang, but the fellow evidently saw that he was under surveillance and attempted to enter the water closet, when Detective Leahy, thinking that he might throw away any counterfeit money he had on him, placed him under arrest. The man showed fight, and in the scuffle dropped a bag containing twenty-five spurious dollars on the platform. Upon searching him at the police station, numerous pawn tickets for jewelry and burglar's tools were found upon him, and in a note book was written the addresses of a dozen of the wealthiest families of the city. He gave the name of John Williams and said that he lived in Philadelphia.

At his hearing to-day he disclaimed all knowledge of the counterfeit money, but was held in default of $5,000 bail by the United States Commissioner. The prisoner is a well-educated man of forty-five, nearly six feet in height, with dark brown hair and mustache, and piercing gray eyes. He is supposed to have acted as a banker for a gang, who would each take a dollar at a time from him and make a small purchase, getting good money in change and running little risk of arrest, as not more than the one spurious coin could be found on them, and if it was detected they apologized and said they must have received it in change. The pawn tickets were all on Philadelphia shops, and Chief Wood of that city has been communicated with in the belief that some of his detectives may recognize the prisoner as one of a gang of crooks, who have passed much bad money throughout the State, while another branch of the same party have been robbing dwellings.

THE LEE STATUE ACCEPTED.

IT WILL PROBABLY REACH RICHMOND EARLY IN MAY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—Mercin's equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee has been accepted and, it is understood, will be shipped here at once. About ten days ago the Lee Monument Association sent Col. C. P. E. Burgyn, the engineer under whose supervision the monument was erected, to Paris to inspect and, if perfectly satisfactory, to make the deferred payment and accept the Lee statue. Time moving the board received a cablegram from Col. Burgyn saying: "The statue is received. It is magnificent."

It is the expectation of the members of the board that the work will be packed and shipped here immediately. It will probably arrive early in April. The board still need about $1,500 or $2,000 to pay freight on the statue and defray some other necessary expenses incidental to bringing it here.

The arrangement now is that when the statue is removed from its landing place to the pedestal on which it is to stand as a lasting memento of the love of his people for the great chieftain, it will be hauled through the streets by citizens.

The monument and the statue are to be deeded to the State of Virginia.

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE PREPARING FOR NEXT YEAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon for the transaction of business pertaining to the campaign of next year. It was decided to permit the Republicans to hold their State Convention first. A financial plan of assessment upon local committees was agreed upon, and the Australian system and its workings were considered.

Chairman Jewett feels confident that by an earnest effort all along the line both the State officers and the Legislature will be secured by the Democracy, but he does not share the belief that the Republicans are so badly demoralized that the race is to be a walk-over. They are exceedingly industrious and are giving special attention to the complexion of the next Legislature. One of their schemes is to endeavor to carry Democratic counties and districts by nominations from among the members of the Farmers' Alliance. So far their success has not been very marked, as the Farmers' Alliance is nonpartisan and the policy of the Republican Party is antagonistic to the farmers' interest, a matter which the farmer pretty thoroughly understands.

A NEW ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 13.—The Warwick Athletic Association is an organization recently formed by prominent residents of that town who take an interest in manly and healthful pastimes. The association has just completed and opened its new gymnasium, a structure which beats anything of the kind heretofore seen in Orange County. The building is 175 by 50 feet, and is three stories high. On the first floor are the offices and the reception and dressing rooms. The second floor is the gymnasium proper, fitted up with all the necessary appliances, and is so arranged that it may be converted into a handsome ballroom. The third floor is provided with billiard tables and other conveniences for social games.

The officers of the association recently chosen for the current year are: President—S. S. Van Saun; Vice President—Ira S. Smith; Treasurer—F. M. Cummins; Secretary—Frank Wilarick; Trustees—L. W. Litchfield, H. K. Bynard, E. M. Reynolds, W. C. Eager, B. B. Sayer, F. C. Cary, M. N. Kane.

Fast Trains to Washington.
A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

DYNAMITE GUNS TESTED

EFFECTIVE WORK ON THE CRUISER VESUVIUS.

THE TRIAL OF THE NEW GUNS EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY—ARRANGEMENT OF THE FUSE ATTACHMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The final test of the guns of the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was concluded to-day at 4 P. M., resulting in a complete success for their makers, the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company. The test was made over a range five miles below Chester, and even at this distance the shock of the monster projectiles exploding on the surface of the water was sufficient to shake the windows of the houses in Chester.

The test was made before a naval board consisting of Capt. Robert F. Bradford as President and Lieut. Commander Henry N. Manney and Lieut. Seaton Schroeder as members. The handling of the battery was intrusted to Capt. J. Rapaeff, M. W. Sewall, and H. S. Merriman for the dynamite company, the command of the Vesuvius devolving on the veteran sailing master, Capt. Joseph Steele. The day for the test was especially fine, the force of the wind being so light as practically to unimpede the flight of the projectiles. Every arrangement for the test had been completed the day before, so that little time was lost this morning in getting the cruiser away from her moorings.

No attempt was made to handle the Vesuvius with her own engines, only sufficient steam being carried to work the air pumps and capstan. Two towboats were employed to handle the vessel, while a third acted as tender to the cruiser. Instructions had been given the day before to the official board and guests to proceed to Chester this morning and there await the arrival of the cruiser from Philadelphia. Accordingly when the Vesuvius left the yard of the William Cramp & Sons this morning, with the exception of Lieut. Schroeder only the crew and firing party were on board. A little before 10 the low hull of the Vesuvius was observed coming down the river, and a little later her tender pushed into Chester to take off the official board, members of the Pneumatic Gun Company, and a few guests. Among those who joined the Vesuvius were Capt. Robert F. Bradford, Lieut. Commander H. N. Manney, President S. D. Schuyler of the Pneumatic Gun Company, Lieut. J. D. J. Kelly, Passed Assistant Engineer Mane, William Cramp, Theodore Cramp, Samuel Cramp, Dr. F. W. Merriman, Dr. F. K. Priest, and Mr. Mathews. This party was joined later in the day by Capt. von Pierkowski, late of the Imperial German Army, the only foreign representative who managed to get aboard the Vesuvius.

On the assembling of the board it was decided that Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Commander Manney should observe the flight of the projectiles over the range from the tender of the Vesuvius, leaving Lieut. Schroeder in charge of taking the data aboard the cruiser. Little time was lost in establishing a mile range, this being effected by reeling off from a stake a mile length of wire over a course straight away down the bay. On verifying the range with instruments the board found that it was 400 parts in excess of a mile. The Vesuvius, which had been anchored close to the first stake, was accordingly moved up to a distance double her length and her anchor again let go. With a tug on either quarter the cruiser in this position was readily handled, so that her guns bore directly down the range.

At 2 P. M. the firing party commenced operations by testing the air supply and different losses of pressures. The "live" shells, consisting of 10½-inch sub-calibre projectiles, had in the meantime been placed in the powerful guns out of harm's reach. All being in readiness, Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Commander Manney embarked in the tender and moved off down the range. For the next thirty minutes the time was occupied in firing dummy shells, which in most cases were made wholly of wood, weighted so as to make the same weight as the live missiles. Six dummies were fired, and, all being pronounced in readiness, a signal flag was run up to the foremast head of the Vesuvius as a warning to those down the bay that the first "live" shell was about to be fired.

The initial fuze of the projectile was set for firing five seconds after impact with the water. It was a few minutes past 3 P. M. when the order "Fire!" was given to the gunner in the conning tower of the cruiser. In an instant a sharp sound broke forth like a clap of thunder, and a white cloud of smoke from the gun-cotton shell was sent flying through the air with all the steadiness of a high-powered ordnance projectile. Not a sign of deviation could be seen as it sped headlong straight toward the buoy a mile down the range. As it neared the stake there was noticeable a sudden descent, something after the manner of an arrow, not exactly vertical, but slanting, and in the next instant the shell disappeared below the surface of the water.

One second passed, two seconds, three seconds, four, five, and then the dire pulsation of the watch hand past the five mark a mighty upheaval was seen on the water, as if the sea for a hundred yards around was being lifted bodily in the air. This was followed the next instant by a column of mud which burst its way through the surface of the water to a height of fully fifty feet. The mechanical fuze had worked to a charm. Set at five seconds, it had practically gone off at five and a quarter seconds.

The second projectile fired was in size and power similar to the first, the only difference being that the fuze was set for second instead of five seconds. The flight of No. 2 shot was like that of No. 1. In steadiness it was perfect, in range exact. As the projectile struck the water, hardly an instant elapsed before the explosion followed, which threw a column of water 150 feet in the air fully 150 feet high. The shell, it would seem, had had just sufficient time to settle in that second of time after impact, so as to afford the necessary tamping effect.

No. 3 shot, in point of range, was perhaps the best of the day. In the case of this projectile, the fuse was set for firing at 0 second. The result was the explosion of the shell on the instant of impact with the water. It was this last shot that made itself heard so plainly in Chester, exploding on the surface of the water, with no obstructing medium to deaden the sound. To those on the surface of the water the report can only be described as deafening, and sharper than that from any high-powered ordnance gun the Government is at present using.

On the completion of the third shot the members of the board down the bay returned to the Vesuvius and reported that No. 1 projectile had ranged 250 yards over the mile, No. 2 300 yards, and No. 3 400 yards. In every way the trial was deemed by the experts a great success for the pneumatic dynamite gun people. It clearly demonstrated the ability of the guns to throw "live" shells from the pieces on the Vesuvius to a distance of a mile; and further, that they could be exploded at any desired interval of time after compact with the water. By virtue of the contract made by the Government with the Dynamite Gun Company the latter was to demonstrate the ability of its guns on the Vesuvius to throw explosive shells to a distance of a mile, and to fire fifteen projectiles from the three guns inside of thirty minutes. All of the requirements were complied with save the firing of "live" shells, the dynamite people using dummy projectiles weighted down to the necessary weight in lieu of shells loaded with the costly explosive.

Secretary Tracy, however, appears to have considered that "live" shells must be fired in order to comply with the strict letter of the law, and to-day's test was an outcome of Secretary Tracy's decision. The results obtained, especially from the fuse action, show a decided improvement in the gun not heretofore known, as follows:

No of shell.	Total Weight. Pounds.	Time Flight Seconds.	Gun.	Range and Mid Stake. Yards.
No. 1	510½	11	Middle	250
No. 2	509¾	11 7-10	Starboard	800
No. 3	509¾	11¾	Port	400

The shells used were 10½-inch sub-calibre, the metal stuff being spinal in build, and the shells much lighter than the old type. The fuses alone weighed nine and one-half pounds. No little credit of to-day's success is due to the fuse action. The fuses used were the invention of Mr. H. P. Merrium, and in work are mechanical. The fuse has an adjustable delay by which the explosion of the charge is made to take place at any desired instant after striking the water. Safety from premature explosion is provided by a pin holding back the hammers from striking the caps, this pin being automatically withdrawn after the shell leaves the gun. The delay in the explosion is to allow the projectile time, should it strike a short distance from the water, to get beneath the surface and explode against the less protected portion of the hull. By a separate system, provided in the fuse, instantaneous explosion is obtained upon striking a solid target.

On the conclusion of the trial the board and visitors were conveyed to Chester in time for the evening train to New-York, and the Vesuvius was ordered returned to the docks of William Cramp & Sons.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—This morning the torpedo boat Cushing, with favorable weather, made the preliminary runs of her trial, during which the engine counter became deranged, and the trials were again postponed. This counter is an instrument; for counting the revolutions made by the engines, and is required to count the revolutions continuously for three hours. The accident was repaired by noon, but a lively breeze had sprung up from the southwest, with every appearance of dirty weather, so the boat was headed for Bristol, and another attempt will be made to have a trial at 7:30 A. M. to-morrow.

BOUTELLE IN DANGER.

HIS CONSTITUENTS WANT AN EXPLANATION OF SEVERAL THINGS.

BANGOR, Me., March 13.—For two years there has been a

SOUTHERN IOWA'S FEUD

MURDERS THAT HAVE MADE A POLITICAL ISSUE.

APPANOOSE COUNTY GROWING MORE AND MORE EXCITED OVER THE KILLING OF SILAS TIPTON BY DR. MURDY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 13.—Down in the little town of Moulton, in Appanoose County, the most sensational murder Southern Iowa has known in years has developed into a political issue, and, worse than that, it has divided the community in an embittered feud. Half a dozen citizens go armed through the streets in fear of half a dozen other citizens who are likewise armed, and the surrounding country, which took no interest in the vendetta at first, is slowly becoming embroiled in it.

Last October a brief dispatch was printed throughout the country declaring that a well-known physician had shot a butcher in a quarrel over a meat bill, and the sentence of Dr. Murdy, a few weeks ago, was briefly noted as a rather light punishment for a cruel murder.

This construction of the affair is unjust. The trivial bill simply furnished the opportunity for which Silas Tipton and Dr. Murdy had waited for over a year. It precipitated the death struggle in which these men must sooner or later have engaged. If Dr. Murdy had not shot Silas Tipton, Silas Tipton would have avenged his sisters by killing Dr. Murdy, and the feud which has torn Moulton would have followed that murder as surely as it has followed this.

The Tipton murder grew out of another shooting almost as sensational. One morning about a year and a half ago Abner Thorp and his wife, who was Arilla Tipton, stepped into the shop where Blacksmith Tom Morrison was working. Mrs. Thorp is a tall, beautiful girl, who was once the belle of Moulton. When she became Abner Thorp's fourth wife there was a great deal of gossip about her. Some of it got to Thorp, and he thought he traced it back to Morrison. At the shop he accused Morrison of originating the slander. Morrison made a hot reply, and the two men, picking up the handiest tools, went at each other.

They were struggling over the floor when Thorp cried to his wife: "Shoot him; why don't you shoot?" The woman drew a revolver and fired. Morrison groaned and fell. The bullet had hit the blacksmith in the breast, and the doctor who first examined him said he must die.

Dr. Murdy was in St. Louis and Morrison's family telegraphed for him. He returned at once, and by his skill saved Morrison's life. Abner Thorp and his wife were thrown into jail. When their trial came the defense tried to show that Mrs. Thorp was a good woman and that Morrison had foully slandered her. Dr. Murdy was called by the prosecution. As he gave some medical testimony that had a great deal to do in influencing the verdict of three years in the penitentiary that followed.

The woman took her punishment with remarkable calmness. She served about a year, when a petition for her pardon, signed by nearly every man in Appanoose County, was sent to the Governor, and she was released. She is now living in Moulton with her husband, who spent a year in jail for his share in the crime, and endured his punishment with much less patience than did his wife.

"I will kill Murdy," he said one day. The threat was carried to the Doctor. He laughed at it, but when he went out that evening he put a revolver in his pocket, and he never again walked unarmed through Moulton until he had killed Tipton.

Thorp was not the only relative of Arilla Thorp who made ready to avenge the insult offered to the family. The Tiptons are numerous in the county, and half a dozen of them promised to settle the doctor.

Silas Tipton, Mrs. Thorp's brother, was the only one of them whose utterances attracted any attention. For months the men met on the street without trouble. Abner Thorp came out of jail and shot no one, although he promised to kill five or six friends of the doctor's. Murdy went fearlessly about the country on horseback day, and the feud had almost ceased to be the talk of the village stores.

The morning of Oct. 8 Dr. Murdy sent his colored boy down town for some meat, telling him to have it charged. Instead of going to the shop where Murdy had an account, the lad went to Tipton's. The butcher refused to give him the meat. "He is a dead beat," he said, with an oath. "He owes me a bill now, and I wouldn't trust the infernal quack for a cent's worth. Tell him I told you so."

On his way back to the house the boy met his master. Murdy had started from the house without his revolver and his wife had called him back and given the weapon to him. He thrust his hand in his pocket and clutched the gun when the boy told him what Tipton had said.

"I will teach the blackguard a lesson," he cried, and he hurried down the street to the shop.

Tipton was whistling in front of the place. When the angry doctor ran up he rose and stepped forward to meet him. The doctor demanded an explanation. Tipton said the doctor owed him $5 65. The doctor said that was balanced by a credit for medical services rendered Tipton's brother, the former owner of the shop. Tipton replied that the physician called him a liar. The butcher jumped forward, knife in hand, and Murdy drew his revolver and threw the muzzle of it up against his enemy's breast.

"If you make a move I will kill you, you dog," he shouted.

A bystander jumped in and seized Tipton's arms. After abusing each other for a few minutes the men went inside to look at the books. Tipton reached the safe a moment before the doctor, but instead of throwing open the door for the books he drew out a long blacksnake whip. He struck Murdy with the loaded handle.

Before the whip could be raised again the doctor fired. Tipton tumbled forward with a cry and clinched with his foe, and when the townspeople reached them they found the two men drenched in Tipton's blood, wrestling feebly on the floor.

Tipton lived forty-eight hours with a dreadful wound in the groin. The doctor was taken to Centreville for trial. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Judge Leggett sentenced Murdy to ten years in the penitentiary. He was taken to Fort Madison on Tuesday following. When the train reached Moulton a crowd of two hundred citizens gathered and shook hands with the doctor. Many of them were weeping. A committee of prominent citizens escorted him to the prison.

The friends of Mrs. Murdy were confident at the result of the trial, and Tipton's supporters made no show of concealing their happiness. Abner Thorp tried to purchase a wagonload of Roman candles, and, failing in this, he built a bonfire in front of his house, and invited everybody in to supper. A dozen fist fights resulted from arguments over the verdict. The enemies of Murdy declared their intention of cleaning out the Murdy men, and the Murdy men armed themselves.

The feeling has scarcely abated yet, although it has taken a form somewhat more reasonable. The natural outcome of the spirit shown by the opposing sides was the municipal election struggle. The Murdy people carried a convention and nominated a "people's" ticket, headed by Almer Swift. The anti-Murdy men, headed by the three physicians of the town, put up S. S. Buckmaster, an avowed foe to the doctor.

The election was held Tuesday, and it was quiet enough outwardly, although there was a deep undercurrent of feeling. Many of those who went to the polls carried guns or knives. Friends and enemies of Murdy rode in from Missouri on horseback, prepared to engage in possible trouble. Abner Thorp hustled all day long for votes for Buckmaster, and his wife served lunch to the Buckmaster men. Their efforts were unrewarded. The poll showed Swift, 90; Buckmaster, 58. Dr. Murdy was indorsed.

The spirit of the election is rapidly infusing Appanoose County. Murdy was the most famous surgeon in Southern Iowa, and he had hundreds of strong friends. But he was loose in his business methods and fiery in his temper, which made him many resolute enemies. There are no neutrals in the fight.

At a dance some weeks ago a row which it was said was precipitated by a discussion about the shooting ended in the fatal stabbing of a young man. Across the Missouri line, a doctor, a friend of Murdy, was killed a week or so ago, and not long after a man named Gunn was fired at from behind a fence near Moulton.

The feud will certainly have some effect on the re-election of Judge Leggett, and the political possibilities may be used upon Gov. Boies in the effort to secure a pardon. The last vote of Appanoose was: Hutchinson, 2,024; Boies, 1,858.

"We do not wish to make a political issue of the case," said George T. Fullan, one of the richest merchants in Moulton. "We believe that Dr. Murdy acted in self-defense and that the punishment is harsh, but we want to have the wrong adjusted in a reasonable way. We would not have made this an issue if the other side had not forced it upon us." Nevertheless, the vendetta grows.

SOLD LIQUOR AT THE ARION BALL.

Alfred A. Arment, the janitor of the Metropolitan Opera House, was arrested on a bench warrant yesterday and taken before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions. Arment was indicted for violation of the excise law in selling liquor on the night of the Arion ball, Feb. 21. Twelve waiters were arrested at the time, but the Grand Jury refused to indict them, holding that Arment was the principal offender. Arthur D. Peck of 274 West Seventieth-street furnished $200 bail for Arment.

UNION MEN RETURN TO WORK.

The union men employed by Gillis & Geoghan, the firm building the Plaza Hotel at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, have returned to work, and the strike is practically ended. The firm has agreed to employ only union men, and the men have agreed to work nine hours instead of ten, as heretofore.

RIDGWAY WON'T ACT.

NEW-UTRECHT TAXPAYERS DENOUNCE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The citizens' committees of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, who for the past two years have been trying to let a ray of purifying daylight into the darkness of malfeasance among the New-Utrecht town officials, held a meeting last night at Bay Ridge. All the officials in New-Utrecht, except the Assessors, are charged with malfeasance in office, and many of the charges are of a highly criminal nature.

The meeting was attended by G. H. Austin, F. E. Boner, De L. Berrier, G. H. Bressette, H. E. Bownes, Van Brunt Bergen, Otto Bothfeld, F. S. Bogart, Henry Brown, Jr., J. W. Copman, F. N. Doubleday, L. M. Lent, John McKay, Jacob Moore, John Robinson, W. H. Thomas, William Wakefield, W. J. Carroll, John Kirkwood, Paul A. Olives, Thomas R. Lombard, John A. Townsend. These gentlemen represent the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Associations and own half a million dollars' worth of property in that neighborhood.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing reports from the Auxiliary Committee, which had been auditing the alleged deficits and following up the investigations made heretofore. The report was read by the Chairman, J. W. Copman, who is a broker in the Consolidated Exchange. He surprised everybody by asking that the committee be discharged, as there was no hope of getting the irregularities before the Grand Jury owing to the attitude of District Attorney James Ridgway. He said that the committee had discovered a startling evidence of criminality on the part of the Grading Commissioners in general and Cornelius Ferguson, Jr., in particular. On Oct. 4 Ferguson had in his possession $19,783 84 balances belonging to the street grading fund, and yet he (Ferguson) claimed there was a deficiency of $8,150 and called for an increased tax levy in consequence. The increased levy was accordingly made, and for two years the people of New-Utrecht had been taxed the amount of Ferguson's bogus deficiency, plus the balance which he surreptitiously retained.

These facts, the report stated, had been carefully audited and sworn to by an experienced accountant, and yet when presented to the District Attorney that officer declared there was no cause for action.

"What did Ridgway say?" asked one of the assemblage.

"He said 'You people have got a Democratic majority of 600 in your town and that's way you're kicking,'" was the reply.

The report then went on to say that notwithstanding Ridgway's objections the committee had quietly stated their case to the Grand Jury, and that a presentment was brought by that body formally charging the Grading Commissioners with misappropriating funds. The Grand Jury further stated that the Statute of Limitations alone prevented the finding of indictments against the Commissioners. The report was supplemented by explanations from other members of the committee, denouncing the District Attorney, claiming that he stands between the people and its criminals, and denying that political opinions had influenced their investigations.

At the conclusion of the report speeches were made by John McKay, De L. Berrier, H. E. Bownes, and Van Brunt Bergen, in which the records of the alleged criminalities were stated and the District Attorney's attitude censured. It was stated that three-fourths of the money raised for grading Eighteenth-avenue and Cropsey-avenue had not been accounted for, and that the deficiencies in the grading funds amounted to each up into the thousands of dollars. In addition, the association expressed a desire to take the scalp of the Excise Board and the Board of Supervisors, each member of these boards having been guilty of criminal malfeasance.

Before the meeting adjourned it was arranged to institute civil proceedings, under the Tilden law, against each of these officials, there being no other recourse.

AN EX-DIRECTOR HEARD FROM.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, which had such a stormy annual meeting on Wednesday, figured in the Supreme Court before Judge Lawrence yesterday as defendant in mandamus proceedings instituted by Dr. James P. Burdick, who seeks to be reinstated as a member and Director.

He says that he became a member in October, 1883, and took out policies for $10,000. Afterward he was made a Director. In August, 1889, he came back from a trip to Europe and received assessment notices, one for $22 and the other for $15, which were nearly due. He tendered two checks in payment, telling the cashier it would be an accommodation to him if one of the checks was not put in for payment until October.

Dr. Burdick says he was not popular with his fellow-Directors because of certain reforms he introduced, looking to more economical management. He alleges that the Directors forced him out by holding his checks until the assessments were overdue and then declaring that his policies had lapsed.

The special committee appointed last Wednesday to make an examination of the company's books, to report to the policy holders the actual condition of affairs, and to recommend such changes and reforms as will be likely to put the association on a firmer financial basis sat until a very late hour last night, and began an exhaustive examination of the books and accounts.

It was decided to recommend many important changes in the by-laws which were amended by President Kent's friends in the Board of Directors on the 1st of April of last year. The original by-laws were so mutilated and changed in the attempt to centralize all power in the board that in their present shape the policy holders are hardly able to recognize them.

NO EXTENSION.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB WILL GET ALONG WITH ITS PRESENT QUARTERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held last night, and the conservative element had a very big victory over the younger men. The question of leasing the house of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, 453 Fifth-avenue, immediately adjoining the clubhouse at the north end, in order to increase the number of sleeping rooms in the club and add to its other accommodations, came before a very large assembly.

The House Committee brought the question up at the February meeting and it was then referred to the Executive Committee for consideration preliminary to a report to the club last night. The Executive Committee made a canvass of the question of the extension, and Wednesday night held a very long meeting, at which the advisability of the change was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to report against any extension of the clubhouse. When this report was made last night, it was received with cheers and it was approved by the entire meeting, save one member, who stood by the door and voted a feeble "No."

The club now has more than sixteen hundred members, and the older club men think it about time to stop. No further business of importance was considered.

RAIN IN MANY STATES.

Disagreeable weather oppressed this city yesterday. At noon the weather was very warm, but the temperature was by no means so unbearable to persons clad in Winter flannels as was that of Wednesday. At 8 o'clock A. M. the thermometer was 53°, and at 1 o'clock P. M. it had crept up to 61°, where it continued until 3 o'clock, when it began to fall to its lowest notch, 45°, at 11 o'clock P. M.

There was rain on every side of the city yesterday afternoon. In the city the rainfall amounted to .08 inch. The storm let fall from one to two inches of water in the lake region, in the Ohio Valley, in Pennsylvania, and in Northern New-York, while heavy rains fell in Texas and Louisiana. It was feared that as the real seat of the storm was in the Gulf section the damages of the Mississippi's overflow would be increased greatly.

The rain was of local origin and extended on the coast as far south as Hatteras and northerly to Eastport. In the extreme Northwest the temperature fell rapidly between 10 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning. At Winnipeg it was 12° below zero and at St. Vincent, Minn., 8°. The rainfall measured 1.90 inch at Galveston, .34 at Vicksburg, .46 at Memphis, .22 at Nashville, .20 at Knoxville, and .28 at Atlanta.

GATHERING OF PRINCETON MEN.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Princeton Club of this city assembled in the Hotel Brunswick last evening. A resolution providing for holding the annual dinner hereafter in January of each year was adopted.

Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett of Princeton University told the club about the new department of electrical engineering established last spring at that institution. At the conclusion of Prof. Brackett's remarks refreshments were served and several hours were spent in pleasant social intercourse.

Among those present were C. C. Cuyler, John J. McCook, H. M. Alexander, Charles Cortlenet, Robert Bonner, John Farr, Junius S. Morgan, J. Coleman Drayton, J. Arden Harriman, and the Rev. Henry Van Dyck.

ON COL. ROGERS'S LIST.

Col. A. H. Rogers's list of "sane" men confined in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum is apparently endless. Yesterday from Judge O'Gorman in the Superior Court he got writs of habeas corpus for the release of Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, Jr., and Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, 3d, all of whom are said to be sane. Mrs. Hoffman, Jr., is the wife of Mrs. Hoffman, 3d, and Mrs. Hoffman, 3d, is the wife of Mrs. Hoffman, Jr.

ABUSES AND THEIR REMEDY

JERSEY CITY A REPROACH TO CIVILIZATION.

BUT THE REMEDY IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE—PARTIES AND CANDIDATES IN THE SPRING ELECTION.

It is generally believed that the indignation and determination of the respectable portion of the people of Jersey City are becoming aroused at the moral and political degradation in which the municipal Administration is sunk. There are some signs of such an awakening. But it cannot be said that these signs are very clear as yet. The city itself presents as foul and unattractive an appearance as ever. The same gang of rascals who have done so much to make its Government a reproach to civilization are in full possession of all its departments.

People who have occasion to walk past the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street after nightfall may now hear called in a loud voice numbers such as "25—113—76—48," &c. The calling is a part of the game of "keno" carried on with great publicity on the second floor of a building there. It is in that gambling den that Michael J. O'Mara, who draws a salary as clerk of the Street and Water Commission, officiates at the wheel. It was while at work at the wheel that a subpœna as a witness before the Senate Elections Committee was served on him last Tuesday night. It is in that den that John Daly, the fifteen-year-old page in the State Assembly, spends his nights serving drinks to the gamblers.

The place is called the Greystone Club. It has been running only a short time, but has struck a great run of luck. There are plenty of gambling places in Jersey City, but this starts out more boldly and with greater pretensions to style than most of the others. When it opened, it expected to compete with the well-known gambling den on Newark-avenue, a door or two from the City Hall. But last Tuesday morning the Newark-avenue den was completely destroyed by fire. All its paraphernalia were lost. That was owned by Doyle & Co. It is understood that the "Co." is F. H. O'Neill, ex-Assemblyman, Alderman, and City Collector.

What is one's loss is sometimes another's gain. The gambling patrons of Doyle & Co., being left without their customary place of staking their money, seem to have tramped over to the new den called the Greystone Club. The club was not half ready for them. Its gambling rooms were open, it is true, but they were not yet entirely completed, and the gorgeous liquor saloon being fitted up on the first floor was not open. But the Greystone has been as hospitable as possible. It has had liquor brought in and is doing its patrons. It does not permit its man of the wheel to leave it even in answer to a subpœna from one of the highest authorities if the State. It makes little John Daly attend customers until 3 o'clock in the morning, though the lad must be in attendance at the Legislature a few hours later. The Greystone Club means to hold its present flood of patrons if possible.

The proprietors of the new den are said to be Thiele & Jordan. They are openly announced as the proprietors of the new saloon being fitted up on the first floor. But it is understood that it looks as if saloon and clubhouse were parts of the same establishment. Of course they "stand in" with the City Government. O'Mara is not the only city employe engaged there. William Heller, who appears to run it, is Watchman of the Police Headquarters Police Board, of which John P. Feeney is President, naturally have to have their share in the proceeds. It is said that there is not a gambling den nor a policy shop in Jersey City—and there are many of them—that does not pay tribute to the Police Commissioners. For so large and fashionable and open a resort as the Greystone the price of police protection must be rather high.

Thiele & Jordan, the proprietors of the new place, are an interesting pair. They are not office holders themselves, which is a matter of some surprise; but they are on excellent terms with the ring bosses, and are useful to them at election time. William F. Thiele is said to have formerly kept a place known as "The Five Points," in Fifth-street, Jersey City. But for some reason he left that locality and established himself at or near the junction of Montgomery-street and Newark-avenue. Rumor has mentioned his place as the headquarters of "green-goods men." There Charles Jordan fell in with him, and the acquaintance ripened into a partnership.

Charles Jordan is one of four brothers, all more or less conspicuous. Robert Jordan, one of them, is an Alderman of Jersey City. Tommy Jordan is a well-known boy politician. Another of the old Board of Finance of Jersey City, and has been mentioned as the Republican candidate for Mayor at the approaching election. He is the only Republican of the family. The other brother is Conrad N. Jordan, President of a bank in the city.

The bloom is off out of the new and gorgeous liquor saloon and gambling house just before a city election when the people can, if they are energetic and wise enough, elect a Mayor who will put an end to the carnival of law breaking and crime in Jersey City. But the reform among the ringsters is not so great as may have been supposed. True, this particular gambling place does not shock or startle the people much. Conspicuously as it is placed in the heart of the city, and open as are its methods, one hears very little said about it. None of the local newspapers seems to have mentioned it. The city is so full of open abominations and lawlessness that this development is accepted as a part of the regular order of things. To very many of the citizens the lines of Pope have come to apply:

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
> As to be hated needs but to be seen;
> Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Very many others, who would never "embrace" any of the current vices, have come to meekly endure, make the best of a bad job again with, the evil-doers. This makes a rising for their overthrow particularly difficult. Those ready to participate are persecuted.

Just what shape the contest will take in the election of April 8 is not yet apparent. The Republican primaries were held last evening and delegates were chosen to a city convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor and district conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen and some other minor offices. But the result of the primaries, so far as learned, did very little to indicate who would be the Mayoralty nominee. Very much hinges on that nomination. The Mayor of Jersey City has very great power and it depends chiefly on him whether the City Government be good or bad. If a Mayor is chosen who is honest and capable and courageous he can revolutionize the present bad state of affairs and introduce good government in a very short time. Inasmuch as nothing worthy is expected of the present Democratic authorities, all hopes and possibilities seem to centre in Republican action.

For several days there has been much talk of Richard C. Kerrigan as a Republican nominee for Mayor. On every hand good things are said of him. He has had a little experience in public life, having been in the Legislature and held a city office, but he has never engaged actively in politics, and Democrats and Republicans agree that if elected he would conduct the City Government on business principles. So desirable a candidate, it would seem, should certainly be nominated. But it was asserted yesterday that he had met all suggestions of his nomination with a declaration that he could not accept. He is President of the twenty-five miles of the Hudson County National Bank, which, in addition to his other extensive business interests, gives him all he can attend to.

Should Mr. Washburn not be the candidate, there are many Republicans and Democrats who would like to see Mayor Gilbert Collins again made the nominee. There is no question about his excellent character and attainments, but he has no wish for the office, and possibly would not accept a nomination. He also labors under the disadvantage of having been Mayor when the powers of that official were much more restricted than at present, and he was unable to accomplish what many people expected of him. That would be a disadvantage chiefly in the campaign. The fact makes him less available than Mr. Washburn. But by no means is it a serious objection to his qualifications for the office if elected. But availability is of great moment. There is a natural Democratic majority in Jersey City of perhaps 2,000 or 3,000. It was run up to more than 8,000 for Abbett last Fall, but it has since had to have been largely fraudulent. The natural Democratic majority, however, is large enough to make it expedient to nominate the most available Republican that can be found.

Thomas J. Scudder, as already stated, been mentioned as the Republican nominee for Mayor, but with too much disfavor to make his nomination appear wise.

The ringsters have not yet called their primaries or taken any public step toward nominating. As a ticket built by them it will be they have been awaiting developments in the Trenton investigation. But it seems to be a generally-accepted theory that Orestes Cleveland will be nominated for a third term. He has intrenched himself with the street power and patronage of his office. He is reported to have declared that with the powers the present charter gives him he can "make himself Mayor for life." Should his party refuse to nominate him he could run on the outline that he is the very essence of power still left him. John Kenny of the Board of Finance, Michael J. O'Donnell of the Tax Commission and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, Edward A. Dugan of the Street and Water Commission, and Kelly of the Police Commission could all be replaced by appointees of Cleveland's own, who would hold office for two or three years. In many other ways he could make his power felt, and he is the man to do it. He not only does not care for the public service, but he has no obligation of any sort which he would not disregard in order to serve himself or wreak revenge. This condition of affairs has made the fight against him by the Jersey City *News* and its backers important.

The talk about Boss Davis for Mayor evidently never had anything in it. He would not merely to keep other Democratic candidates out of the field. He has been for Cleveland all the time."

The hope of reform in Jersey City, therefore, depends on the Republicans putting up a capable and unobjectionable candidate for Mayor who will be in the strongest possible contrast with Cleveland. He should be everything that Cleveland is not. Cleveland is clearly responsible not only for the maladministration of the city, but in some measure for the frauds of last Fall. No Mayor possessing common honesty would permit the city departments to be filled with men appointed, as many have been, as their reward for services in falsifying election returns. But there is no phase of the Mayor's career that has not been more or less disgraceful, and it ought not to be difficult to present a candidate against him who would receive the vote of every honest and intelligent citizen of every party.

That the New-Jersey Legislature will enact a ballot-reform law in time to be put in force at the Spring election is not now expected. The delay has been prolonged, and agreement has not yet been reached on the measure, whatever it is to be. But it is believed that the frauds of last Fall cannot in any event be repeated.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

PLEASED WITH THE DEAL.

In financial and railway circles yesterday there was no other subject discussed with half so much interest as attended the news of the sale of the piratical Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad. It was the practically universal opinion that the deal must bring exceptionally beneficial results. One of the most important expressions came from Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association. He said: "It is good news, for it removes the cause of great trouble."

Other opinions included this, from Vice-President McMullen of the Chicago and Alton, who said: "It removes the most troublesome factor from the railroad situation. If the Burlington and Northern becomes officially part of the 'Q' system, that is a guarantee for its behavior, as the 'Q' cannot afford to indulge in any underhand work at the Northwest, its interests in other territory being of far greater magnitude."

General Manager St. John of the Rock Island, said: "Why, it almost is too good to be true. It removes the most dangerous element from the railroad situation."

General Manager J. M. Whitman of the Chicago and Northwestern said: "The cause of contention removed, the cure must follow. I believe it will result in better feeling all around, and that it will bring about a uniformity of rates that will be permanent. I have every confidence that this will be the case. I cannot see any other result."

Vice President Reinhart of the Atchison said: "It will remove a great bone of contention among the Western roads, as the practice of cutting rates will disappear to a certain degree for some time. The Burlington Road has been looked upon by the competing roads as being ruled by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and whenever the former cut rates the other roads blamed the latter for the action. Thus the consolidation will put an end to this state of affairs. As to the terms, I think the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has made a good investment."

Similar opinions came from every prominent railway manager whose views were expressed. Among bankers the same feeling of confidence prevailed.

Dispatches received from Boston and Philadelphia combated the theory that the Pennsylvania and the Manitoba companies were back of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in the deal. The denials were not quite so sweeping as they could have been made, however, and there is good reason to expect that efforts of the Pennsylvania and Manitoba interests will be openly admitted, though for reasons of their own it will be denied for some time to come that any other interest than the Burlington and Quincy is involved. The road runs miles and as soon as possible it expects to double-track the whole line. President Ingalls says: "During the fiscal year ending June 30, the Chesapeake and Ohio Company will have spent in improvements in various ways about $2,500,000. One hundred and fifty miles of main track have been laid with seventy-five-pound steel rails which take the place of the old fifty and fifty-six-pound steel rails. Thirty-five locomotives and 1,800 freight cars have been bought and still the supply is not equal to the traffic demand."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

There has been placed on record at the Court House in Bay City, Mich., a deed transferring the two divisions of the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinac Railroad to the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinac Company, the consideration being $3,000,000. Accompanying the deed is a general first mortgage issued by the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinac Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York for $2,000,000.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association met yesterday at 346 Broadway and considered the question of lake freight rates and of differential rates between the seaboard and St. Paul. No conclusion was reached. Another meeting will be held next week, probably on Thursday, at which it is expected representatives of roads in the Northwest will be present.

The Ohio and Northwestern Railroad, running from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, Ohio, was sold yesterday by United States Marshal Simmonds at Cincinnati for $900,000 to the Philadelphia Investment Company. The property is the old Cincinnati and Eastern Road, and had two mortgages on it aggregating $170,000.

LEASING NEW QUARTERS.

The Actors' Fund of America gave another evidence of its progress yesterday. It has leased the commodious four-story brick house 12 West Twenty-eighth-street for five years, and will move into its new quarters on May 1. The building was formerly an annex of the Arno Hotel. It occupies a space of twenty-five feet by eighty feet. The fund will occupy the parlor floor for its offices and committee rooms. The rest of the house, with the exception of the basement, which will be turned into a store, will be rearranged for offices.

The Trustees of the fund were congratulated yesterday on the advantageous lease they had made.

BONDS PURCHASED.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—To-day's bond offers were as follows:

Four per cents, registered, 1907, $1,000.
Four per cents, coupon, 1907, $1,000.
Four per cents, registered, 1925, $1,000.
Four per cents, coupon, 1925, $1,000.
Four and a half per cents, registered, 1891, $1,000.
Four and a half per cents, coupon, 1891, $1,000.

The bonds purchased were as follows:

Four per cents, registered, 1907, $1,000 at 128½.
Four per cents, coupon, 1907, $1,000 at 128½.
Four per cents, registered, 1925, $1,000 at 128½.
Four per cents, coupon, 1925, $1,000 at 128½.
Four and a half per cents, registered, 1891, $1,000 at 107½.
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TOLD TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Morrison and Veazey to-day continued their investigation of the charges of railway extortion on Western food products en route eastward. J. N. Faithorn, Chairman of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association, contended that the present rates from Nebraska and Kansas were 25 to 30 per cent. lower than five years ago, the reduction having been constant and gradual. He said in reply to a question that he could not tell whether the cost of operating the railroads was now considerably less than formerly.

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association argued that the troubles of the farmers were due not to excessive freight rates, but to the unusually large crops, the latter fact causing prices to fall below remunerative figures. Further reductions in railroad rates would only pull the market lower, and not help the farmers.

The commission adjourned to continue the investigation in Sioux City.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio system was in the city yesterday. He says that his company is making many important improvements along the line and contemplates many other and more important ones during the year. It has double-tracked the road for twenty-five miles and as soon as possible it expects to double-track the whole line. President Ingalls says: "During the fiscal year ending June 30, the Chesapeake and Ohio Company will have spent in improvements in various ways about $2,500,000. One hundred and fifty miles of main track have been laid with seventy-five-pound steel rails which take the place of the old fifty and fifty-six-pound steel rails. Thirty-five locomotives and 1,800 freight cars have been bought and still the supply is not equal to the traffic demand."

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RUNNERS AND HANDICAPS

ENTRIES FOR THE BIG CROSS-COUNTRY MATCH.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINE ATHLETES ON THE LIST—IT APPEARS TO BE ANYBODY'S RACE SO FAR.

Although the sport of cross-country running is in its infancy in this country, the entry list for the eight-mile handicap run of the National Cross-Country Association at Morris Park tomorrow afternoon contains more names than were ever put on a similar list before. Two hundred and nine athletes have entered for the run.

The handicaps have been fixed by E. C. Carter, the handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union, and according to his opinion of the relative merits of the men they will be started off in the race at various intervals of time, the limit men being allowed a start of seven and a half minutes over W. D. Day, the New-Jersey Athletic Club's great distance runner, who enjoys the athletic distinction of being the only man on scratch. Day will be just thirty seconds behind Sidney Thomas, the famous English cross-country runner, who now competes under the cherry diamond of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

All danger of bookmakers at the park is passed, and there will be no opportunity for open betting. The outcome of the race is very uncertain. Day is reported to be out of form, and Thomas is still fighting against his constitutional tendency to grow too fat on the good things he has found in this country. W. T. Young, another well-known Manhattan runner who came from England about a year ago, is in good trim for a hard run, and his chances are as bright as any one's.

Conneff of the Manhattan Athletic Club has not sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to train for a race. There will be enough great distance runners, however, to make things lively, and the spectators will have an opportunity to see a display of endurance rarely seen in the contests of the amateur athletes.

The handicaps are as follows:

Seven Minutes and Thirty Seconds Start.—E. C. Baynes, St. George's; J. J. Heffernan, Pastime, and F. Olsen, Acorn.

Six Minutes Start.—W. C. Allen, American; F. Gardiner, New-Jersey; Frank Yarger, Young Men's Christian Association; H. M. Ruttz, Pastime; L. A. Detrich, C. H. Yates, and J. J. Rack, Prospect Harriers; J. Buchanan, St. George's; G. A. S. Weiner, C. M. Raymond, and W. Dewerx, Manhattan; Fred B. George, Prospect Harriers; U. Grode, American; C. Kimlis, Acorn; H. Berle, Amity, and W. T. Montgomery, American.

Five Minutes and Fifty Seconds Start.—M. J. Robinson and R. S. Baird, St. George's, and G. F. Picott, Prospect Harriers.

Five Minutes and Forty-five Seconds Start.—J. F. Diviny, New-Jersey; J. H. Smith, St. George's, and C. M. Rossio, W. Creon, and E. H. Whitstaich, Prospect Harriers.

Five Minutes and Forty Seconds Start.—E. Weiss, St. George's; C. E. Nicolls, Prospect Harriers; J. G. Raymond, Manhattan; D. B. Seaver, Acorn, and Charles Hillman, New-Jersey.

Five Minutes and Thirty Seconds Start.—D. Field, Claremont Harriers; J. J. Diviny, Pastime; F. M. Litter, Claremont Harriers; Charles Copley, Yonkers; John Stanton, Sylvia Athletic Club; R. E. Lovell, St. George's; J. J. Burns, Young Men's Christian Association; H. M. Tiernan and W. E. Reilly, Brooklyn; F. H. Reilly, Acorn; S. L. Osborne and F. E. Townsend, Grey Friars; J. George Watkin; J. E. O'Brien, Hoboken; Charles Stone, St. George's; James Moore and John Walsh, Yonkers; J. C. Rubison, St. George's; John Maran and John Brewer, Unrivalled Athletic Association; Robert G. L. Catlin, Corinthian; B. H. Collins, Acorn; J. H. Burns, Frank Hower, R. R. Mambok, and L. Holzman, New-York City; H. Lighthall, F. W. Robinson, J. Winship, and Nicholas Schmidt, Pastime; Tompkins and H. Hadnell, Riverside; R. L. Baker, Young Men's Christian Association; W. F. Townsend, Grey Friars; J. Donnolly, Bartlett, and A. C. F. Hickey, Prospect Harriers; J. Baynes and W. G. Lipsey, St. George's; J. Haggerty, J. Gorman, Ronan, W. Ragner, Peter Burns, Charles Nichols, Sam Dunn, Ellis Pfeffer, and Charles Dietrich, Star; R. E. Pritchard, Clemen Guion, J. F. Haggerty, C. C. Lyall, W. H. Struse, T. L. Smart, E. L. Sarre, F. W. Meinken, J. M. Worden, H. S. Young, Jr.; W. J. Dixon, W. F. Brown, Jr., Z. C. Cooper, and G. L. Estes, Manhattan; K. H. Grieve and C. Lotz, New-York City; B. Wilan, Brooklyn; W. F. Lee, Pastime; W. J. Hoy

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Peter J. Gleason, President of the bank-breaking crew that raided the Sixth National Bank, who has been under examination before United States Commissioner John A. Shields for over a month as the sharer of commencement of the bank's funds, had retained Assistant United States District Attorney Edward W. Teaney to assist Gen. Foster in the preparation of his defense to the charge. The testimony for the prosecution was concluded at the last hearing, and Claudett's side of the case was to have been presented yesterday, but Mr. Teaney, having come freshly into the case, asked for an adjournment to enable him to post himself on the testimony thus far adduced, and he was given until next Monday.

The scheme of putting a tunnel under the East River from Long Island City to the foot of Forty-second-street, and thence under Forty-second-street to Eleventh-avenue, where it will connect with the North River Tunnel, is coming in for a good deal of attention these days. Yesterday a committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, made up of F. B. Thurber, William H. Wiley, James F. Seymour, George L. Fease, and C. Vanderbilt Smith, called on Mayor Grant and indorsed the application made for the tunnel by the New-York and Long Island Railroad Company. Mayor Grant explained that the matter was before the Board of Aldermen, and that he could do nothing until action had been taken by that body.

James Hamilton Howell Jones, the young man from Pittsburg, who attempted suicide by taking a dose of chloral in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, on the 11th inst. and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, was arraigned at the bar in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The prisoner, who is evidently of unsound mind, was remanded until Saturday, when his relatives will arrive from Pittsburg.

United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday decided in favor of the Spanish Government in the proceedings for the extradition of Señor Luis de Otesia y Cortes. Cortes is wanted in Cuba on charges of embezzlement while he was connected with the Intendency General of Finances of Cuba. He is also charged with the desertion of his office. The amount of his stealings is believed to be about $198,000.

Controller Myers has filed an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from an order of the Surrogate authorizing the executors of the will of Henrietta C. Lenox to pay $2,500 each to the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The bequests were made subject to the collateral inheritance tax.

The action brought by St. Stephen's Church against James Blackhurst, its treasurer, to recover the possession of the corporate seal of the church so as to effect the consolidation of St. Stephen's with the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem has been decided by Justice Murray in favor of the church, and Mr. Blackhurst has been directed to deliver up the seal.

This evening Dr. Hermann M. Biggs will lecture in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, to young men only on "Germs in their Relation to Disease." A special exhibition will be given by members of the gymnasium, and an organ recital will be given from 7:45 to 8 o'clock.

Ernest J. Lederle, assistant chemist, and Russell H. Nevins, Inspector of Offensive Trades in the Health Department, tendered their resignations to Health Commissioner Bryant yesterday. They resigned to take more remunerative positions.

United States Marshal Jacobus has removed Deputies John Carmody and George Jeffries and John O'Byrne, and has appointed as Deputies Augustus Grant, Charles Trautbold, and Wesley Miller, and as clerk J. S. Yard.

The suit for absolute divorce of Actress Minnie Seligman against Dr. Eugene J. Kaufman has been referred to Herman Steifel as referee.

The Republican Club of the city of New-York will hold its regular monthly meeting on next Monday evening at 450 Fifth-avenue.

The "Friends of Ireland" will celebrate St. Patrick's Day with a dinner, their ninth annual, at Hoster's Parker House restaurant.

The Knights of the Shamrock will dine on the evening of St. Patrick's Day at Bohm's restaurant, 76 West Houston-street.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Aldermen at yesterday's meeting adopted resolutions of sorrow for the death of City Clerk John Shanley and resolved to attend the funeral, which takes place this morning from St. Peter's Church, in a body. The pall bearers will be ex-Register Meaghan, Aldermanic President John C. Cregy, Senator John C. Jacobs, ex-Judge John Delmar, ex-Alderman James Dunne, ex-Senator John J. Kiernan, ex-Assemblyman John McGroarty, and Register James Kana.

Leib Schachner of 185 Moore-street has sued the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad for $5,000 damages because he was shipped upon him in the passenger by the conductor and brakeman. In his complaint he avers that "he is of the blood of Israel, proud of its lineage, its customs, and its virtues, and only recently arrived in Brooklyn from the land of Sobieski the Pole."

There were five bidders yesterday for the job of furnishing the gas pipes that will be required in the new Federal Building. They were Barnard Gallagher, $3,290; William Curtin, $3,463; John A. Scollay, $11,487; G. W. Coger, $3,520, and John Birkett, $4,190. The bids were forwarded to Washington last night by Collector Nathan.

The Commencement exercises of the Class of '90 of the Long Island College Hospital were held last night in the Academy of Music. President Truman J. Backus of Packer Institute delivered the address to the graduates, and Dr. Rush Wilmot Kimball was the valedictorian. Fifty-two graduates received diplomas.

County Auditor Keller can find no authority that permits Sheriff Rhinehart to charge $2 50 for conveying a prisoner to the House of the Good Shepherd, and he has asked that the Sheriff's February bill in which such an item appears be referred to the counsel of the Board of Supervisors.

Mrs. Catherine Valentine, a teacher in Public School No. 34, has been summoned to appear before the Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education on Monday evening and show cause why she should not be dismissed by the local committee should not be approved.

At the request of Presidents William Berri, Mayor Chapin has withdrawn the resignation he tendered to the Lincoln Club, and he will continue to be a member of that organization.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Every once in a while a "crank" develops in Sing Sing Prison and for a few minutes runs amuck. Yesterday one of the prisoners thought he had a grievance against Keeper Joseph Hubbell, and attacked him. The defense was short, snarp, and decisive, and the crank was taken to cover.

The funeral of the late Isaac Nelson, one of Sing Sing's oldest residents, took place yesterday afternoon from the house at the corner of Ellis-place and Highland-avenue, and was largely attended.

LONG ISLAND.

The ninth quarterly meeting of the Joint Medical Society of Queens and Suffolk Counties was held at Hempstead, Mineola, yesterday. The following officers were elected: President —Dr. E. F. Preston of Amityville; Vice President—Dr. E. D. Skinner of Mineola.

The deeds of five farms in Westby, recently purchased by E. C. Morgan, were recorded in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica yesterday.

A fox hunt took place at Sayville yesterday. The fox jumped through the hothouse windows of L. T. Powell, followed by the pack of dogs.

The entries to the big bowling tournament of the Kings County Club were closed. The tournament will begin on the 17th.

The funeral of Clinton Coombes, one of the oldest citizens of Rockville Centre, took place yesterday afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Fire Department company has been organized at Bergen Point to be known as Cadets of Bayonne Fire Engine Company No. 1. The following officers have been elected: Foreman—Otto W. Link; First Assistant Foreman—Charles Carey; Second Assistant Foreman—Joseph Stillinger; Secretary—William Devlin; Treasurer—Thomas H. Brady, Jr. The ages of members of the company range from seventeen to twenty-one years.

United States Senator McPherson and Congressman McAdoo have asked of the New-Jersey Riparian Board such documents and information in reference to the claims of New-Jersey to Bedlow's, Ellis, and all islands in New-York Bay owned by the State, as settled by the interState treaty of last year. It is the intention of Senator McPherson to move the substitution of Ellis Island for Bedlow's as an immigrant station.

The body of an unknown man was found last night by some boys in Thompson's Woods at Lyons's Farms, near Elisabeth. The man had apparently committed suicide, for the arteries were severed at the wrists. He was well dressed. He was of light complexion and apparently thirty years of age. Nothing was on his person by which he could be identified.

The Commissioners appointed to condemn the property of Ralph G. Packard and of Peter C. Doremus in Bayonne for the use of the Bergen Neck Railroad Company have awarded Packard $3,000 for land and $1,000 for damages, and Doremus $1,000 for land and $650 for damages.

S. S. Sagues has leased of the heirs of the Allen estate the Red Bank Opera House for three years. The theatre will be reopened on Wednesday, March 26, when the Madison-Square Theatre company will produce "Held by the Enemy."

The Rev. Mr. Keegler has asked the Jersey City Presbytery to dissolve his relations with the Bethlehem Church. The attendance at the church has fallen off to such an extent that he does not desire to remain in the pastorate.

A new Democratic weekly newspaper will be started in Red Bank April 1. One of the persons interested is Amos S. Borden, who was until recently assistant editor of the *Standard*, a Democratic paper.

Bowling tournament now in progress at Red Bank. The last game was played on Wednesday night. Holmes has won five games and Sidney J. Lamb six.

The steamer Ben Bird of the Merchants' Steamboat Line will begin her season's trips between Red Bank and New-York on April 1. The Albemarle will begin running about May 1.

March 19 an election will be held at Hibernia for a Colonel of the Third Regiment in place of Col. Kopel, resigned. Lieut.-Col. Lee of Rockport will probably be elected.

The County Board of the Order of Ancient Hibernians has decided to have no St. Patrick's Day parade in Jersey City.

Congress will be asked for an appropriation of money with which to dig out the creek at Matawan.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street was disappointed yesterday. The expected stock market boom failed to materialize. A lively spurt marked the opening of the Stock Exchange, but the earliest prices were the highest ones. Room traders who bought heavily when the Chicago, Burlington and Northern deal was first announced on Wednesday afternoon were largely responsible for the course of the market; it was their unloading which stopped advances.

The professional bear leaders, however, were hard at work all day long, and, as soon as they discovered that the rising tendency of the market had been checked, they fairly tumbled over one another to put out big short contracts. Aside from the operations of mercurial room traders there were few transactions during the day that represented anything like sales of long stock.

The theory was almost universal that the market must have another set-back before anything like a substantial bull campaign could begin, it being contended that every important operator in the stock market had been surprised by the Burlington and Northern coup, and such people, it was reasoned, would not consent to take hold and go to work without first trying to get some advantage over the general public. It is certain that the Burlington deal was kept a closer secret than ever was any other thing of the kind.

Among conservative Wall-street men last night, however, the prevailing feeling was that the course of yesterday's market would in the end prove to be beneficial, for, it was argued, had the market continued as it began, it would have been in danger of soon exhausting itself completely. Effervescence doesn't last.

Only one opinion prevails in financial and railway circles as to the business results which must follow the elimination of the piratical Burlington and Northern Company from the Western railway situation. On every hand it is declared that what has been accomplished relieves the Western roads of the greatest menace to their harmony and prosperity. Though denials which are put forward as official are quoted, there are very substantial reasons for believing that before long it will be openly acknowledged that the deal of the Burlington and Quincy in the new deal are the Manitoba and Pennsylvania systems. Under any circumstances the main fact clearly standing out is that the rate wars and other disturbances, which the Burlington and Northern made perennial, are now likely to cease to dominate the Western railway situation.

A new bull pool in Atchison stock was formed yesterday, with New-York and Boston financiers largely interested.

There are intimations that a Wall-street firm, short of a big line of Oregon Transcontinental stock, have asked that Mr. Villard's plan for liquidating the company be a little while postponed, so as to avoid forcing the firm to make heavy purchases all of a sudden in the open market. The answer they got last night was not encouraging.

BIRCHALL AT WOODSTOCK.

HE OFFERS HIS WIFE A DIVORCE, BUT SHE WILL NOT DESERT HIM.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, March 13.—Birchall was taken to the Woodstock Jail by Detective Murray this morning. At the railroad station he seemed to be cheerful, and when told by a friend that he hoped he (Birchall) would be able to clear himself of the charges the prisoner replied: "There is not a doubt that I will. Good-bye, old fellow."

Birchall and his wife were allowed to see and converse with each other this morning. Their meeting is said to have been very affecting. Birchall told his wife that he had about $250 left, and she could have part of it if she desired. He also told her that she could have a divorce from him if she wished it. "I will make no trouble about it," he said, and here he showed the first emotion since his arrest. "You can separate from me if you wish to.

The wife sobbed, and said that she would not desert him, and sank down exhausted as he was led away.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 13.—Birchall arrived here at 10:30 o'clock this morning, looking cheerful and happy, and apparently glad to be again among his old friends in Oxford County. His trial will not take place until the Fall Assizes.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—Ellen Harrington, respondent vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Albert Moot for respondent, Frank C. Laughlin for appellant. Pierre Cauhaup, appellant, vs. Parks, Davis & Co., respondents.—Howard Y. Stillman for appellant, William G. Chambers for respondents. Timothy H. Teall, respondent, vs. Consolidated Electric Light Company, appellant.—Charles O. Bull for appellant, George H. Sears for respondent. E. Nott Schermerhorn, respondent, vs. City of Schenectady, appellant.—Alonzo H. Strong for respondent, S. W. Jackson for appellant. Simon Uhlmann and another, appellants, vs. Nathan Brownell et al., respondents.—Alexander Blumenstiel for appellants, H. D. Newton for respondents. Jerome Hollenbeck, respondent, vs. Henry Henry McAlenan, appellant.—Appeal dismissed under Rule 91, without costs.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 280, 298.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Henry E. Bowers, appellant, vs Moses May, respondent.—Brewster Kissam for appellant, Ira Leo Bamberger for respondent. Henry M. Kolmsky, respondent, vs. Wilhelmina Richel, appellant.—Submitted for appellant, Leon Levy for respondent. Elisabeth Porter, respondent vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway, appellant.—Edward S. Rapallo for appellant, Inglis Stuart for respondent. John R. Thomas, respondent vs. Louis F. Rogers, appellant.—Submitted for appellant, James Brock Perkins for respondent. Lewis G. Chamberlain, as survivor, &c., appellant, vs. George Van Campen et al., respondents.—Submitted by H. Waring for appellant. S. Cary for respondents.

The calendars for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 867, 812, 843, 795, 881.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

First Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery, has been detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, relieving First Lieut. John G. Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry, who is ordered to join his company.

Capt. G. H. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, and Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymasters, have been granted one month's leave of absence.

The orders of Ensign James C. Drake to the Alliance have been revoked and he has been placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Ensign Albert Parker to the Alliance have been revoked and he has been placed on waiting orders.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BARTLETT AND PRYOR, JJ.—Nos. 40, 41, 43, 46, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motions calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 513, 542, 551, 577, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 1877, 2103, 2138, 2039, 2178, 2171, 2190, 2090, 2216, 2205, 2210, 1993, 1986, 1842, 1856, 2192, 1891, 1892, 2167, 2166, 2175, 1785, 2177, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 2067, 2084, 1942, 1974, 2163, 2114, 2158, 2119, 2118, 1187, 1188, 2227.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—Special calendar of equity, nonjury, and preferred causes.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 2 cars, 48 head, all at Sixtieth-Street. There was no trading in the yards, only a few sales quoted. Cows lower and dull at 4¼c., or about 6½c. P. lb. and American Live Cattle depressed at 10½c. @11¼c. P. lb., estimated dressed weight. The Orinoco takes out 64 Sheep to-day. M. Goldsmith ships 354 live Cattle on the California to-day and 200 to Liverpool on the Olivette to-morrow; the latter vessel will take 1,360 quarters for Eastman's Company.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 41 head. There were no sales, and the market was nominally steady at $20@$45.

CALVES—Receipts, 343 head; 324 head at Sixtieth-Street, 9 head at Jersey City. The market was quiet and easier. Veals, 4c. @7½c. P. lb. Five calves selling at 4c. P lb.; Veals, 4c.@7½c. P lb. Prime country-dressed Veals sold at 8c.@9c. P lb.; fair to good, 6½c.@7½c. P lb.; common to medium, 4½c.@6c. P lb.

SALES.—*Jelliffe, Wright & Co.*—25 Veals, 118 lb., 6½c. P lb.; 24 do., 116 lb., 6½c. P lb.; 27 do., 110 lb., 6½c. P lb.; 3 do., 103 lb., 5c. P lb.; 2 do., 85 lb., 4c. P lb.

Dillenback & Dacey—2 fed Calves, 220 lb., 4c. P lb.; 20 Veals, 130 lb., 7½c. P lb.; 15 do., 120 lb., 7c. P lb.; 8 do., 120 lb., 6½c. P lb.; 4 do., 110 lb., 6½c. P lb.

D. Harrington—6 Veals, 130 lb., 6½c. P lb.; 7 do., 120 lb., 6c. P lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10 cars, 2,009 head; 8 cars at Sixtieth-Street, 2 cars at Jersey City. 2 cars at 39th-st. Hoboken direct. The feeling was dull for all grades and prices were unchanged from yesterday. Sheep sold at $5 45@$6 25 P cwt.; Lambs, $7 25@$7 90 P cwt. Culls, $4 50@$5 P cwt.

SALES.—*D. Harrington*—139 Ohio Sheep, 103 lb., 6¼c. P lb.; 201 do., 89 lb., 6c. P lb.; 54 State Sheep, 82 lb., 5½c. P lb.; 183 State Lambs, 80 lb., 7½c. P lb.; 151 do., 82 lb., 7½c. P lb.; 47 do., 94 lb., 7¾c. P lb.; 56 do., 79 lb., 7¾c. P lb.; 187 do., 78 lb., $7 20 P cwt.

Jelliffe, Wright & Co.—3 Spring Lambs, $11 each.

Hathaway & Rogers—Western Sheep, 101 lb., 6c. P lb.; 208 Ohio Sheep, 77 lb., 6¼c. P lb.

J. F. Sadler & Co.—81 Western Sheep, 118 lb., 6¼c. P lb.

Newton & Gillette—193 Kentucky Sheep, 90 lb., $5 45 P cwt.

HOGS—Receipts, 11 cars, 1,937 head; 7 cars at Jersey City, 4 cars at Fortieth-Street. There were none for sale. The market was nominally firm at $4 40@$4 45 P cwt.

Country-dressed Hogs were reported steady; 240 lb. and up, 4¼c.@5c. P lb.; 160 to 220 lb., 5¼c.@5½c. P lb.; 140 to 160 lb., 5½c. P lb.; 120 to 140 lb., 5½c.@5¾c. P lb.; 100 to 120 lb., 6c.@6¼c. P lb.; 40 to 60 lb., 6¼c.@7c. P lb.

BUFFALO, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 12,180 head; for same time last week, 11,800 head; consigned through, 3,200 head, 1,800 head of which to New-York; no cattle for sale; feeling steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,600 head; total for week thus far, 20,000 head; for same time last week, 21,000 head; consigned through, 1,200 head, 200 head of which to New-York; 400 head for sale; market unsettled, but generally higher. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,140 head; total for week thus far, 36,700 head; for same time last week, 39,160 head; consigned through, 2,000 head, 1,820 head of which to New-York; 2,100 head for sale; fair demand, but at lower rates; mediums and heavy, $4 35@$4 45; mixed, $4 35; Yorkers, $4 35@$4 40; Pigs, $4 25@$4 30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Cattle did not move freely to-day, nor could they be moved at former prices. The supply did not exceed reasonable expectations, nor was there anything in Eastern or Western advices calculated to check the demand, but there appeared to be a general disinclination to pay the previous day's prices. The different grades of shipping Cattle suffered a decline of about 10c., making the reduction since Tuesday fully 15c.@20c. Sales of shipping Steers were generally $3 50@$4 40, common to fair Steers selling at that range. Cows sold largely at $2 25@$2 75, and $2 50@$3 25 were the popular prices for Bulls. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5 10@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 75@$5; good to choice shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 80@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 30@$3 60; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 35; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 35; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 60.

The Hog market to-day was active and higher. It opened at Wednesday's quotations, but became excited, and in some instances Hogs sold at an advance of 10c. The average improvement, however, was scarcely more than a nickel, the bulk of the trading being done at $4 12½@$4 17½. In several cases $4 20@$4 22½ was paid. Poor sorts were traded in at $3 75@$4 05. Quotations were: Light, $4 10@$4 20; rough packing, $3 90@$4 05; mixed, $4 05@$4 15; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4 10@$4 20; prime to extra heavy, $4 15@$4 25.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand and prices ruled steady. Quotations were: Inferior to fair, $3@$4 50; good to choice, $4 60@$5 25; Lambs, $5 50@$6 50.

Receipts were: Cattle, 12,000 head; Hogs, 20,000 head.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 13—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 5-16 for money and 97⅜ for the account; United States 4 P cent. bonds, 125, ex-coupon; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 33¾; Canadian Pacific, 78¾; first second consols, 104¾; Illinois Central, 118; Mexican ordinary, 37¾; St. Paul common, 71¾; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 20. Bar silver is quoted at 43¾d. P ounce. Money 2@3½ P cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2⅝ P cent. Rentes 94 francs 87½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 24½c. for checks. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £172,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities last week was 43.93 P cent.; is now 51.03 P cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £44,000.

PARIS, March 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 425,000f. in gold and 200,000f. in silver.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in fair demand. Hams in good demand; Short Cut, about 14 to 18 lb., firm at 44s. Bacon in fair demand. Lard in fair demand; American finest white and colored steady at 54s. Tallow in fair demand. Spirits of Turpentine in fair demand; steady at 31s. 6d. Resin—The demand has fallen off. Lard—Spot, firm; and futures, quiet but steady. Western spot, March, April, and May firm at 33s. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in fair demand; futures in good demand; mixed Western, March, 31s. 1½d.; April, 31s. 1½d., and quiet and steady at 31s. 6½d.; May steady at 32s. 3½d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—There is nothing offering.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American Middling, Low Middling Clause, March delivery, 6 4-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 6 4-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 6 5-64d., buyers; May and June delivery, 6 5-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 6 7-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 6 10-64d., buyers; August delivery, 6 10-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 6 7-64d., value; September delivery, 6 7-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 6 54-64d., buyers; October and November delivery, 5 45-64d., buyers.

HAVANA, March 13.—Sugar steady; sales, 5,000 bags Centrifugal, 96° to 97° polarization, for speculation, at 2⅝@2 13-16 gold P quintal.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—7th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
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WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OUTLAW.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 3—PHILHARMONI (Rehearsal.).
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 11—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE STILL ALARM.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SWEET LAVENDER.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE WALKURE. At 2—ORATORIO SOCIETY REHEARSAL.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. At 2—BENEFIT OF F. C. BANGS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, followed by colder, fair weather.

The Senate did all it could yesterday toward appropriating nearly a million of dollars of public money for public buildings, and, except for a little item of $10,000 for a building in Yellowstone Park, not a single vote was given for or against any one of the sums, and there was not at any time a quorum of Senators present. This state of things must fill the soul of Mr. Speaker REED with disquiet. Here he has been for months fighting the battle of the quorum, so to speak, and insisting upon the duty of members of Congress to take part in proceedings of the house to which they belong. The "upper" branch of the National Legislature coolly knocks his theory to pieces by passing bills not only without the presence of a quorum, but without the votes of those present. Undoubtedly it is a safe assumption, in fact, that if all the Senators had been present and voting the public buildings bills would have passed all the same; but is it a safe assumption in law that absence and silence are the equivalent of presence and votes?

Mr. DOLPH'S investigating committee has got itself into a position where it seems impossible to stop, and absurd, if nothing else, to go on. To any man of sense who has followed its course it is now shown to be simply out of the question to discover how the "secret" proceedings of the Senate become known. The only witnesses who could tell either refuse or fail to do so. Mr. DOLPH has committed the blunder of declaring that those who refuse shall be compelled to disclose their knowledge, though he ought to know that there are two obstacles in the way of any such process, either of which is insuperable. One is that the Senate has no power to compel witnesses to testify, and the other is that the majority of the Senators would not exercise that power if they had it. In these circumstances the continuance of the investigation is very difficult to explain. It is clear, however, that the longer it goes on the worse is the plight of those who are pressing it.

Rhode Island still clings to its Spring elections, and both parties have now made their nominations for the contest that comes on the 2d of April. Yesterday the Republicans renominated the ticket of last year. None of these candidates received even a plurality of the votes last April, and the only one who had but one opposing candidate was defeated by a majority of 867. For all the offices except that of Attorney General there were four candidates, and the Democratic plurality ranged from 3,740 to 4,419. But in Rhode Island a plurality does not elect, and the Republicans had a majority of nine on joint ballot in the Legislature. It was by that body that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer were chosen. The Democrats have nominated JOHN W. DAVIS again for Governor. He was elected three years ago, and last year came within 265 votes of a majority in a total of 43,104 for the four candidates. The canvass seems to be making very little stir thus far this year, prohibition having been apparently eliminated from politics and ballot reform having been adopted by the last Legislature. Tariff reform seems likely to have as much to do as any question in the coming election.

When the fruit growers of California went to Congress to ask for an increased duty on prunes, we thought that the extreme of impudence had been reached in that direction. But the orange growers of Florida have shown themselves quite equal to their transcontinental brethren. They are urging the Ways and Means Committee to impose a duty of 1 cent each upon imported oranges, and to take away from importers the allowance for damage en route; in other words, to exact on all imported fruit a heavy duty whether it ever reaches the market or not. Their plea that they cannot compete with foreign fruit is an impertinence in the face of the fact that the present very large trade in Florida oranges has been built up under the present duties and in spite of exactly this compensation. The only effect of this most oppressive tax would be, as the men who seek it very well know, to increase their own profits while absolutely prohibiting the sale of the cheap oranges which are now consumed by the poorer classes. Like nearly every "protective" scheme it is directed against the interests of the working people.

It is not surprising that the Missouri anti-combination law has been declared unconstitutional by the court in which a test case was heard. It is quite probable that the decision will be sustained by the higher court. We pointed out immediately after the enactment of this law that parts of it invited such a decision, having been inserted—as was reported at the time in Missouri—by legislators who were really opposed to the bill, and who sought to make the law worthless because they could not prevent the passage of some bill of the kind. It is noticeable that the defendant in the test case is a local hardware company, and that no serious attempt has been made to enforce the law against the manufacturers who are in the Lead Trust and the Linseed Oil Trust, although a large part of the property controlled by these great organizations is situated in Missouri. There was a great show of taking action under the law against all corporations interested in combinations, but the local members of these two great Trusts have never displayed any anxiety as to any probable proceedings against them, and have peacefully added large properties in the State to their organizations since the bill became a law.

DEMOCRATIC FOLLY.

Only four Democrats voted for the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill on its final passage in the Assembly yesterday. These were BRADY, KERRIGAN, MENNINGER, and SOHMER, all of this city. All the Democrats who took part in the debate spoke in opposition to the bill. Their opposition was directed mainly against the exclusively official ballot, and took the form of a plea for the illiterate voter. There is doubtless some truth in the virtual admission that the ignorant voters are to be found chiefly in the Democratic Party, but there is no reason why a single voter should be disfranchised under the proposed law, and no one would be disfranchised by the operation of the law itself. If any one lost his vote it could only be through his own neglect. It should also be considered that the illiterate voters are always at a disadvantage and are the very class most in need of the protection which this bill would give. They are most subject to the influences of bribery, intimidation, and coercion, and the Democrats are liable at any time to lose such control as they may now have over them through the operation of those influences.

The Saxton bill makes every reasonable provision for facilitating the exercise of the suffrage by the most ignorant and stupid of voters. In the first place, it requires that the nominations shall be published several days before the election "as nearly as practicable in the precise form, arrangement, and appearance of the ballots to be used on election day." On those ballots the names of the candidates of each party would occupy a separate column under the party designation. As the opposition comes entirely from Democrats, we will assume that the candidates of the Democratic Party would occupy the second column of the ballot and suggest that the amount of education necessary to enable any one to identify and remember that column would be within the capacity of the humblest follower of Tammany. He might also be taught without much strain to draw a pencil mark through each of the other columns. Moreover, he would be permitted to take with him into the polling place "any printed or written memorandum or paper to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot." If, for instance, he was anxious to make sure of voting the Tammany ticket, he could have lists of names in the form of the ballot with pencil marks already drawn through the columns which he wished to reject, and his task would be a matter of imitation which could be taught to an intelligent monkey. But if he did not choose to be directed at all in advance of the election, or by persons outside the polling place, he could, on taking oath to his inability to read or write, receive the assistance of two election officers of different parties, who would make the erasures according to his directions. This would be merely a matter of choice with the voter himself. This, it is said, would violate the secrecy of the ballot, but the way he voted would only be known to the voter himself and to the officers whose assistance he voluntarily asked, and the latter would be bound by oath and under penalties not to reveal it. This is in effect a protection of secrecy such as is not possible under the present system. Now it is impossible for an illiterate voter to cast a secret ballot. He is compelled to depend upon others for the ballot he uses, and is liable to be deceived by designing persons.

But all this anxiety on behalf of the illiterate voter is a pretense. Politicians of the Hill and Tammany stripe are not solicitous lest the illiterate should be disfranchised or lest the secrecy of their votes should be violated by the revelation of their choice to an election officer. What they fear is that the protection of the independence of this class of voters will deprive the "heelers" of the opportunity of "voting them" in masses. They do not wish the illiterate voters to be enabled to do their own voting, but desire to retain the power of placing votes in their hands and marshaling them to the polls to cast their ballots blindly as directed by the political "workers." They wish to coerce and dragoon them to the support of their candidates and retain the saloon influence in controlling them. In short, they are opposed to the very purpose of the Saxton bill as expressed in its title, which is "to promote the independence of voters" and to "enforce the secrecy of the ballot."

Now, this position on the part of Democrats in the Legislature or elsewhere is one of extreme folly. The contest for the control of the ignorant, the timid, and the venal in the electoral body is most demoralizing, and it is bound to become more and more a losing contest for the Democratic Party. This element is an uncertain factor for which both parties will contend so long as it is subject to competition. It should be eliminated from the competition of corrupt influences by throwing about the exercise of the suffrage safeguards that will make voting a matter of individual choice for every citizen. Moreover, this element is comparatively small, and is so localized that its possession is not a general advantage to any party. There is a vastly larger class in the intelligent workingmen, whose general sympathies are with the Democratic Party, but who earnestly desire the protection of the official ballot and the method of voting that goes with it. There is more advantage in retaining their support than in any possible control over the ignorant and the vicious. They have been showing a great deal of independence of late, and nothing would be more certain to repel them from the Democratic Party than a refusal to accord the protection to the suffrage which they demand.

Furthermore, what the Democratic Party most needs to-day is to win support from the earnest, intelligent, and thinking men of the country, those who are for tariff reform, civil service reform, and electoral reform, who believe in purity of elections and the administration of public interests for the benefit of the whole people. These are the men who are to decide the political contests of the future, and many of them would be ready to go to the support of the Democratic Party to-day if they could have reasonable assurance that its reform tendency would prevail over the reactionary tendency represented in such selfish and purblind politicians as HILL and GORMAN. Nothing is more calculated to repel support from the Democratic Party than resistance to ballot reform, which is demanded by every class of intelligent and honest citizens and opposed only by those politicians who rely upon ignorance and corruption to gain their own personal ends. The Democrats in the Legislature could commit no greater act of folly and do their party no greater harm than by compassing the defeat of the Ballot Reform bill.

TAMMANY AND THE STREETS.

THE TIMES has frequently expressed the belief that Mr. GRANT was disposed to be as good a Mayor as Tammany Hall would permit him to be. It seems, however, that the good intentions of a Mayor who regards himself as in the first place the representative of Tammany Hall do not count for very much. The fact is that the interests of Tammany Hall are at all points in the conduct of the Municipal Government, and diametrically, opposed to the interests of the people. Tammany is an organization of tax-eaters, and as such is necessarily arrayed against the taxpayers. A Mayor cannot represent at once Tammany and the city. He must cleave to the one and despise the other. Mr. GRANT is showing with increasing clearness that he means to be a Tammany Mayor, and that is the same thing as saying that, even in spite of himself, he must be a bad Mayor.

The business of street cleaning is a crucial test of the question whether the Municipal Government is conducted for the benefit of the city or of the politicians. We have had so much experience with various methods of doing this work and leaving it undone that every intelligent citizen must have a clear opinion about it. The best and cheapest way of cleaning the streets is undoubtedly by letting out the work to the lowest responsible bidder according to carefully-drawn contracts and under rigid official supervision. But this is precisely the method which the politicians abhor. If the competition is genuine the contractor can't afford to have any other than capable workmen, to pay them more than the market price for their labor, or to exact less than a fair day's work for each of them. In such a system there is no chance for favoring the incapable or the lazy by getting jobs for them at more than they could earn in private work. But the claims of the "leaders" upon the "boys," of the patrons upon the clients, are based upon the leaders' power of getting "soft things" for the boys, whereby the boys may get more money for less work than they could get elsewhere or otherwise. Every tax-eater is therefore in favor of doing the work of street cleaning by the department itself through the employment of men who are "workers" rather in politics than on the streets. Whoever is in favor of cleaning them by contract is a friend of the taxpayer, and by consequence an enemy of Tammany Hall.

The method pursued in filling the place of Commissioner COLEMAN, who honestly tried to clean the streets, but who found Tammany too strong for him, was one very frequently adopted in such cases. A reputable professional man, the most reputable who could be found to take the place, was appointed to it, and provided with a deputy, who was to look after the politics of the department. That is to say, the business of this deputy is to counteract any attempts his chief may make to get the work done in an efficient and economical fashion, and for his own part to bend his efforts to doing it in an inefficient and wasteful fashion. If the nominal chief consents to be a mere figurehead, and to draw his pay without trying to earn it, he may have a comfortable life. If he attempts to do the work in the best and cheapest way, his life will be made a burden to him. It is considerably to the credit of Mr. LOOMIS, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, that he is not content to draw his pay and hold his peace, and that he is considerably disgusted with his inside view of a municipal department under the reign of Tammany Hall. If he could manage his office to suit himself, his departure just at this time, when the remains of a snowstorm and a subsequent thaw are incumbering the streets, and when special efforts on the part of his department are needed, would be strange and not easily to be explained. But if he cannot do anything to the purpose by staying, he may as well go about inspecting the systems of street cleaning in other cities as to do anything else—except, indeed, to resign an office which he is not permitted properly to administer.

We may be quite certain of one thing, and that is that a system of cleaning the streets under contract will not be adopted except against the determined opposition of Tammany Hall, and that precisely because it is the proper and businesslike method. Whenever large numbers of unskilled laborers are required in municipal work there is an opportunity for the politicians which they will not give up without a struggle. Whoever wishes to win the favor of Tammany Hall, either as Mayor or as Street Commissioner, must join the politicians and help them to this opportunity, and this a public officer cannot do without betraying the public.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

The conference on the labor question finally called in Berlin at the instance of the Emperor WILLIAM is not received by the workingmen's organizations on the Continent in any hopeful or even amiable spirit. To them it seems very much like a "certain congregation of politic worms," since the chief occupation of those who are to take part in it is in the view of the workingmen to eat of the very flesh of the community. Nor is this view without justice in one respect, for whatever may be the excuse, and however difficult it may be to change an order of things that has grown out of centuries of conflict, there is no denying that the vast armies and fleets of Europe—and to a less extent of England as well—do consume in worse than waste the substance of the peoples. More than any one thing, perhaps more than all others, their maintenance makes cruelly hard the lot of the workingmen and workingwomen of the various countries. It not only takes a very large share of the product of their actual labor, but it takes from the productive classes, for the most energetic and fruitful years of their life, almost the whole mass of the young men of each country. And while these hands are bound in idleness, not only the daily food and clothing and lodging of the soldiers "with the flags" have to be provided for, but immense sums are expended in the machinery and munitions of war, in arms and vessels and fortifications. And still beyond this is the possibility hanging continually above the heads of the nations that at a moment's notice war, with its destruction of life and property and its disorganization of commerce and industry, may break out.

If it were permitted to hope that the conference of the representatives of the great powers would consider for a moment the one fact in the economic situation, which is of more consequence than all others, its assemblage might be looked to with some hope. But this is not permitted. The Emperor WILLIAM, the author of the movement, would not entertain the suggestion of general disarming by the Governments represented, and his immediate foes, the French, though a republic, would be as reluctant as he. The Emperor knows that in the last resort the army is the instrument that he must use at home to "crush" the manifestations of discontent if he cannot soothe the discontented, and the French feel that whatever the effect upon their condition at home, they must be prepared for a conflict abroad, whenever it is forced upon them, or the moment comes when they can challenge it. Austria, Italy, and Russia—though it is not yet settled that the last-named power will accept the conference—are equally bound by their fear of each other, or their jealousy and hatred, to keep up at any cost their means of waging war. With the real and fruitful solution of the problem thus shut out from consideration, the conference will be limited to minor and relatively insignificant points. Even if the delegates should be allowed to take up the only serious question remaining, that of State aid in ameliorating the condition of the working classes, they could only add to the general burden of expenditure which, in the long run, must fall most heavily upon those who are least able to bear it.

Nor is it only in its direct consequences that the maintenance of the crushing war establishments of Europe weigh upon the laboring men. The taxation that it necessitates has for a number of years steadily assumed more and more the form of tariff duties, which are in their nature, and inevitably, obstructive to production. The war of tariffs that has been carried on more or less openly in all European countries for the last twenty years has greatly increased the cost of living, added to the difficulties of industry, hampered commerce, and made labor less productive, and all this in addition to the weight of the contributions actually received by the various Governments and devoted to public purposes. This extension and aggravation of tariffs has not been due so much to a change in economic opinion as to political necessity. The Governments, at their wits' ends to invent taxes that the people will submit to with the greatest patience, have found the prevailing error that taxes on imports are paid solely by the foreigner of the greatest service, and they have nourished and fostered it until it is now almost universal among those whose opinion, though not the most intelligent, has the most weight. Probably this effect of the political relations of the various Governments to each other and to their respective peoples has been as injurious as any other element, and is the most difficult to deal with. Yet it is plain that secure peace and general freedom of commercial intercourse are the two conditions to any real improvement. The conference will consider neither, and its work will be of the most limited value.

ESTIMATES OF THE PRESIDENT.

"I'll be d—d if I'll ever go to see the President again for anybody, I don't care who it is or what he wants," said the Governor of a State that has been solidly Republican for generations.

"I would rather talk to the Sphinx, for out of that you can get some response—out of HARRISON never," said another Republican prominent in Washington official life and in the councils of his party.

"If the President wants to appoint his man from Indiana, why in h—ll doesn't he do it?" asked with visible anger a great Republican Senator who was a distinguished statesman before BENJAMIN HARRISON was ever heard of outside of Indianapolis.

"He's so confounded obstinate and so bent upon displeasing everybody except himself that if a poor fellow should ask him for five dollars, and HARRISON determined to give him anything—which would be altogether improbable—he'd give him four dollars or six dollars rather than the sum asked for," was the remark of another Republican who helped elect Mr. HARRISON and now evidently regrets it.

"He toes in mentally as well as physically," is the sententious description of the President given by a lively Senator from a banner Republican State in the West.

The profanity of some of these observations is shocking. The tone of them, one and all, is extremely painful to patriotic Americans who respect the great office that BENJAMIN HARRISON holds.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP.

When JOHN WANAMAKER of Philadelphia puts defective and damaged goods upon his bargain counter he is accustomed to "mark down" the price thereof. His new two-cent postage stamps, though defective and damaged and in every respect, except as to dimensions, odious to the eye, are sold at regular rates.

The reduction in size of the stamp is an obvious improvement. Our stamps have hitherto been too large. But the engraving, the ink, and the printing are execrable. WASHINGTON'S ear is made to appear as if it had been cropped, the lobe terminating in a point. Back of the ear the dull-red ink is laid on so thickly as to appear almost black. This would be no artistic defect if a wise restraint had been shown in the inking of other parts of the oval, so as to maintain an agreeable balance of light and shade. But in the cross-hatching around the head as well as on the beveled edge of the shield, and in the open space about the "2's," the ink has been daubed on until the engraver's lines only here and there appear, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. Upon the roll of the hair just back of the ear there is a curious, unsightly white spot, as if the graver's tool had slipped. This is an attempt to render a "high light" in the original portrait, but it has been most clumsily executed.

These individual blemishes may escape the casual glance, but it would be a dull eye indeed that failed to note the smudgy aspect of the stamp as a whole, and there is a general complaint that unless extreme care is used in affixing the stamp, the surplus ink profusely defiles the stationery and makes the fingers look as if they had felt the edge of CLARKSON'S gory and celebrated axe. It is the nastiest stamp ever issued by the Post Office Department.

THE LAKE SHORE COLLISION.

The testimony taken by the Coroner concerning the collision on the Lake Shore Road near Buffalo shows that the helpless condition of the five "wild" cars, after the coupling had parted, was well known to the conductor, HOUGHTALING, when the loss of these cars was discovered by him. It will be recalled that the forward section of the broken train, consisting of the engine and seven cars, was stopped on a down grade immediately after this discovery was made, and that the swiftly-moving and uncontrollable sleeping cars struck these stationary cars, six persons losing their lives in the wreck.

The train had broken in two at the same place in Dunkirk, and at that time the air brake couplings were so badly injured that they could not be reset. If new hose and a new coupling had been put on, the air brakes would have been effective throughout the train. The conductor testified that after the separation at Dunkirk he sent the inspector for the new hose that was needed. "When he got back," the conductor continued, "and crawled under to connect it, I called him out and said to him: 'Never mind. We've got six cars with air brakes, and they will hold us all right.'" These "six cars" were the forward cars that were afterward stopped on the grade and in the path of the "wild" cars. If the inspector had been permitted to attach the new hose and coupling—which could have been done in a very few minutes—the "wild" cars would have stopped immediately after the separation of the two sections on the down grade. "If the train had broken with the connections all properly made," testified HOUGHTALING, "the rear portion would have stopped still on the track."

When the conductor of the sleeping cars discovered that the train was running in two parts he sought to apply the air brakes, and tried in vain the cord in each of the cars before he went to the hand brakes. But the air brakes on these cars were known by Conductor HOUGHTALING to be useless. If he had told the conductor of the sleeping cars about this, the latter might have checked the speed of the cars by the hand brakes without losing any time. It appears from HOUGHTALING'S own testimony that, after he had told the engineer about the condition of the brakes, he "took no other precautions." When asked whether the brakemen knew that the air brakes were useless on the five rear cars, he replied that he did not know. He admitted that the train would have been made safe if the inspector had been permitted to put in the new hose at Dunkirk, and that, if two brakemen had been stationed at the point of separation after leaving Dunkirk, the collision would not have taken place. He gave no reason for his instructions that the inspector should not put in the new hose except that he "considered the train perfectly safe, and it would have delayed us." It is remarkable that a man of ordinary intelligence, who had been a conductor on the Lake Shore Road for thirty-five years, so completely failed to do his duty.

MR. AUSTIN'S RESIGNATION.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13.—C. C. Austin, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, created quite a stir in Republican political circles by telegraphing his resignation to Attorney General Miller at Washington to-day. Austin, who was appointed last July by President Harrison, is a very popular man in both parties, and is regarded as one of the strongest and most able young men in the State. However, the day before Austin was appointed, Attorney General Miller appeared before President Harrison with a commission for the office made out to C. A. McClellen, who is regarded here as nothing less than an all-round "boodle" politician. Mr. Miller's favorite was promptly rejected, and Mr. Austin's papers were made out, signed, and delivered.

Since then Mr. Austin has had tiffs innumerable with his superior. To-day, tiring of the game, he telegraphed his resignation, to take effect immediately. To THE TIMES's correspondent Mr. Austin stated that his resignation was based purely on difficulties arising between himself and Mr. Miller, and that he would no longer be the recipient of such treatment as had been offered him. The office is worth $6,000 a year, and there are about thirty applicants now looking for it.

Other federal officers here who are acquainted with the sub rosa workings look at the Attorney General with unfriendly feelings and are stanch admirers of Mr. Austin.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South received to-day the application of the Rev. Presby B. Smith (supernumerary) for a continuation of his relations. The application was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Smith, who has been in California for two years seeking a restoration of health. His health was improved somewhat, he says, and he has preached some.

The Rev. Dr. P. H. Whisner moved that as long as Mr. Smith's health had improved, and it was known that he was doing ministerial work in California, his claim should be referred to the Committee on Superannuated Clergymen. Decision on the matter was postponed.

William A. H. Joyce and H. C. Febrick of the Washington District, John C. Ingle, John L. Grant, William H. March, and Isaac G. Michael of the Winchester District, John A. Wilhide of the Rockingham District, and Charles A. Scanland of the Roanoke District were admitted on trial, and the Rev. Charles A. Wood, Thomas J. Lambert, William H. Ballangee, Christopher Sydenstricker, and Samuel Parker were elected to elders' orders.

The Rev. H. W. Kinzer, Presiding Elder of the Lewisburg District, reported that considerable improvement had been made in the payment of preachers' salaries, and there is now a comfortable living for every pastor in the district. Five new churches have been built and a number of the parsonages have been improved.

HERR TISZA'S RESIGNATION.

PESTH, March 13.—Notwithstanding the positive statement on Tuesday that Herr von Tisza had resigned the office of Hungarian Prime Minister and that Count von Szapary had been appointed to succeed him, Herr von Tisza today announced in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet that he had to-day asked the Emperor to accept his resignation.

The Emperor has formally intrusted Count Szapary with the task of forming a Cabinet. The official list of the new Ministers will appear on Sunday.

Herr Tisza, addressing a meeting of Liberals to-day, begged them to receive him as a common soldier. He declared that nothing was more necessary for Hungary than a Government and party able to withstand the tyranny of the minority. He was received with enthusiastic cheers.

WORKINGMEN WANT BALLOT REFORM.

From Henry George's Standard.

The meeting of the Knights of Labor in behalf of ballot reform, held at Cooper Union on Monday evening last, was in many respects the most remarkable mass meeting held in this city for years. No previous notoriety was given it in the newspapers; in fact, so slight were the notices that a vast majority of the people of New-York probably failed to hear that such a meeting was to be held. The Knights of Labor depended on their own agencies for calling a meeting of their own members, and there is no doubt that ninety-nine-hundredths of those present were members of that order.

The meeting left no room for question as to its temper, spirit, and purpose. It declared boldly for the passage of the Saxton bill, and there was no diplomatic pretense of ignorance as to the men who are standing in the way of the success of the reform. However inadequate the newspaper appreciation of the event, those politicians who are standing in the way of ballot reform will find it unwise to ignore its significance. This was a meeting of genuine workingmen. There is danger ahead for politicians who resist their just demands. We also wish to say, and say with an emphasis that shall penetrate the minds of professed reformers inside of the Democratic Party, that the meeting of Monday night bodes ill to that party in New-York unless from within its ranks there shall come forth reform leaders who will see to it that the stupid legislators who are obeying Hill's behests at Albany are not permitted to commit the Democratic Party of New-York to the obstructive tactics of its unscrupulous Governor.

NO STATE INTERFERENCE WANTED.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The full text of the protest of the three Catholic Bishops of Wisconsin—Heiss, Flasch, and Katzer—against the Bennett School law was made public to-day. The gist of the long document issued by the Bishops is that the law goes so far as to leave it to the decision of the State School Board as to whether any school is to be regarded as having a legal existence or not. The Bishops say:

"We have, indeed, nothing against the demand that reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history be taught in the English language, but we do object to the power granted by this provision to school boards to decide whether our schools have a right to exist before the law."

The Bishops explain that "they cannot but apprehend the ultimate intention is to destroy the parochial system altogether." They add: "We have never received one single cent of State help for our schools—we want no State interference with them either."

SIOUX CITY METHODIST COLLEGE.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 13.—Contracts have been closed by which the new Methodist college, to be known as the University of the Northwest, is to be located in the eastern part of the city. The scheme, with an endowment fund of $300,000, has been worked up by local capitalists, in conjunction with the Revs. L. N. Pardee, W. Whitefield, and R. C. Glass of the Church University Board.

Funds sufficient to erect the buildings are at the command of the board, E. C. Peters alone having donated property valued at $100,000.

IT INTERFERES WITH THEIR TRADE.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, (Dem.)

The professional politicians of both parties are all opposed to the new election law. You see, it interferes with their trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. VAN DER STUCKEN'S CONCERT.

The second of Mr. Frank Van der Stucken's classical concerts took place at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The large audience which was present was well rewarded for its attention, for the concert was certainly one of the most enjoyable of this uncommonly prolific musical season. The programme was well made, consisting of Mozart's lovely symphony in G minor, an aria from Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris," Chopin's F minor piano concerto, Schubert's songs "Der Wanderer" and "Mein," and Gluck's suite of music from his operas.

The soloists were Herr Emil Fischer, the basso of the German opera, and Alexander Lambert, pianist. Herr Fischer was in excellent condition, and it goes without saying that he sang as an artist should. His rendering of Schubert's "Wanderer" is familiar to the music lovers of the metropolis, but he certainly never sang it with more beauty of tone and more justice of feeling than he did yesterday afternoon. He was applauded most enthusiastically.

Mr. Lambert's performance was the best to which he has treated local lovers of music in many a long day. His technique was clear and adequate and his conception of the composition most musicianly. His tone color was warm and varied, and altogether he achieved a genuine artistic success. He was recalled loudly half a dozen times.

Mr. Van der Stucken's orchestra is the best he has ever got together, and its work yesterday was admirable. The Mozart symphony, especially the third movement, was played beautifully, and its lovely melodies warmed the temper of the audience for what was to follow. The Gluck suite was an excellent closing number. Mr. Van der Stucken merits warm congratulation on the excellence of yesterday's performance.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET.

As the seasons move by, the Beethoven String Quartet maintains the high position which it established for itself at its first concert. Its three entertainments this season have been of sterling excellence, and the public has shown its appreciation in no uncertain manner. Last evening's concert, which was given at Chickering Hall to the edification of a large assembly, was the last of the organization's present season, and it was thoroughly enjoyable. The programme contained one novelty which proved to be well worthy of consideration.

This was a new string quartet in E flat minor, by the distinguished Russian composer Tschaikowsky. The work is characterized by great richness of melody and by fine dignity of thematic material. The last movement is, perhaps, the least valuable, but the first three are decidedly delightful. The second, an allegretto scherzando, is characteristic and piquant. The third movement is a funeral march, with the strings muted, and is exceedingly good. As a whole the work is one that will bear repetition.

The other instrumental numbers were two gavottes by Bach, in F major and D major, a scherzo in E major, from the quartet Opus 44, and the Schumann piano quintet, a work whose beauty is ever fresh and welcome. The pianist was Richard Hoffman, whose work is always carefully done. The vocalist of the concert was Holst Hansen, baritone, who sang Kjerulf's "Mein Herz und Meine Laute," Rice's "Marinaux," Lassen's "Die Helle Sonne Leuchtet," and Jensen's "Am Manzanares."

THE BANGS BENEFIT.

The entertainment at Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon for the benefit of Frank Bangs, the actor, began at 2 o'clock and lasted four hours. The attendance was astonishingly small, considering the popularity of afternoon performances in New-York, the excellence of the programme, and the reputation of Mr. Bangs. The beneficiary himself appeared late in the afternoon and recited some verses entitled "The Grenadiers." Miss Jane Stuart, the *ingénue* of Mr. Crane's company, displayed a sweet, well-cultivated soprano voice—a rare possession for an actress—in an Arditi waltz song and an English ballad.

Mr. Crane, supported by Miss Stuart and other members of his company, appeared for the first time in New-York in the masterwork of Labiche, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." The adaptation, made by Mr. T. Russell Sullivan of Boston, retains the wit of the original. Mr. Crane's portrayal of the typical representative of the *bourgeoisie* will scarcely rank with his Mick Van Alstyne and Senator Rivers in the matter of artistic verisimilitude, but it is continuously amusing. Both in make-up and demeanor his Perrichon is an extravagant personage. The beauty of Coquelin's performance was its simplicity and fidelity to nature in every gesture, grimace, and tone of the voice. Mr. Crane could hardly be expected, however, to catch the Parisian idea of Perrichon in his acting; and regarded merely as a diverting farce, the performance was quite satisfactory.

The first act of "The County Fair" by Mr. Neil Burgess and his company, and "A Man of the World," with Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Ramsar, Mr. Woodruff, and Miss Craddock, were also presented.

HONORING MRS. CLEVELAND.

One of the most elaborate and successful luncheons of the season was given yesterday by Miss Leary at her home, at 90 Fifth-avenue, to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The table, oval in form, was set in the rear upper parlor and beautifully ornamented with banks of ferns, slender palms, and La France roses, and before each of the twenty covers was a corsage bouquet of superb roses tied with satin ribbons. Pinard served.

The guests included Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Chattie Schermerhorn, Mrs. Karrick Rikes, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Jessie Fellows, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Alice Berry, Miss Bishop, Mme. de Barrios, Mrs. William Alexander Duer, Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and Miss Louise McAllister.

The luncheon began at 2 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock a number of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited by Miss Leary to attend a musicale that the season of midlent made proper from both a religious and a fashionable standpoint began to arrive. They listened to solos by the Swedish tenor, Bjorksten, and the Southern singer, Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks, and to part songs by a quartet made up of these two soloists and Miss Gudrun Torpadie and Charles A. Appleton.

The guests at the musicale included Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hecksc

THE SENATORIAL FARCE

MR. DOLPH'S COMMITTEE STILL DIGGING AWAY.

THE OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE—MORE MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.—HENRY C. GODING of Indiana.

United States Marshal for Northern District, Alabama, (vice Charles C. Austin, withdrawn.)—ALEXANDER RAMSEY MCNINGER.

First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, (vice Hiram Smith, Jr., resigned.)—ANDREW DAVIDSON of New-York.

Agent for the Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.—ROBERT WAUGH of Iowa.

Supervisor of the Census, District of New-Mexico, (vice Horatio Ladd, declined.)—PEDRO SANCHEZ.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Spokane Falls, Washington.—JOSEPH H. HUGHES.

Register of the Land Office at Grand Island, Nebraska.—FRANKLIN SWEET.

The Senate special smelling committee is evidently determined to make as complete as possible its failure to find out how the Washington correspondents got the proceedings of the Senate's star-chamber sittings. It widened its field of inquiry considerably to-day, and added to the number of persons it has called in to take part in the mirth-producing farce it is now presenting to the public. It also added two more newspaper men to the list of "seditious" and "contumacious" witnesses that Chief Smeller Dolph wants the Senate to put into prison for not revealing their private business to the committee.

When Sergeant at Arms Canaday was examined by the special smellers they thought he testified that he had heard George H. Harries of the Washington *Star* say that if three of the smellers were not on the committee he could give it some information as to the source whence newspaper men got their news. Mr. Harries was therefore subpœnaed to-day, and the smelling committee prepared itself to get something tangible at least. With due solemnity Chairman Dolph arose to administer the oath, when the witness remarked that he did not care to be sworn until he knew by what authority the committee proposed to put him under oath. He had carefully searched the official report of proceedings in the Senate and of the Journal of that body, and had found no mention of the raising of any such committee as he was then before. When the smellers recovered from their astonishment they assured Mr. Harries that they were a properly-constituted committee. He was not satisfied, however, until he had been shown the original resolution, which had been passed in secret. The committee finally let him see the document, thus revealing an important star-chamber secret, and Mr. Dolph was so flustrated that he went on examining the witness without first administering the oath. The committee learned from Mr. Harries that he had not made the remark the Sergeant at Arms had reported, but they learned nothing more. Each one of the smellers asked Mr. Harries to-day whether he (the smeller) had given him any secret matter, and to each question the witness refused to answer. A long string of questions, hypothetical and direct, met with the same response, and the witness was finally allowed to leave.

Mr. Canaday was then recalled, and this time he remembered that David S. Barry of the New-York *Sun* was the man to whom he had heard Mr. Harries talk about the committee. Messengers were hurried out after Mr. Barry, and when he was finally captured the smellers learned that he could not recall the subject the Sergeant at Arms had talked about. Like all the other newspaper witnesses, Mr. Barry refused to tell where he got star-chamber secrets, and he was added to the list of wicked and seditious newspaper men.

The special smellers struck another new scent to-day, which seemed to lead toward the White House. Secretary Halford was summoned. He told the committee how executive messages for the Senate were prepared and sent to the Capitol, but he could throw no light upon the subject of how the Senatorial secrets leaked out. Assistant Private Secretary Pruden, who has for years delivered all Presidential communications to the Senate, was also put on the stand. He, too, could tell the smellers nothing to help them out of their uncomfortable position, and he was certain that no treaty or any other secret communication ever dropped out of his carriage between the White House and the Capitol.

Having found no leak in the White House, the special smellers next turned their attention to the State Department, and Chief Thomas W. Cridler of the Chief Journals Division and John H. Haswell of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, and Clerks Julian Taylor and James B. Philp were examined. One after another they told how impossible it was for any treaty to get to the newspaper men through the State Department, and they learned nothing from them about the private business affairs of the correspondents. The special smellers are now engaged in searching for clues in the testimony given by the Senate employes. Each of these witnesses appears to have been asked to repeat all conversations he had overheard in which any newspaper men took part, and as several such conversations were taken in evidence, the smellers hope to pick out something to ask more questions about. The farce is getting to be tiresome.

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The Senate opened its own public-buildings pork barrel to-day, and in a quiet, listless sort of way fished out eleven little and big pieces. In marked contrast to the noise made by the House of Representatives when pork day is reached at that end of the Capitol, the Senate makes no fuss about its pork-fishing exploits. Eleven public buildings bills were passed to-day without the vote of a single Senator being actually cast for or against a single bill, except in one instance. Much less than a quorum of Senators were present, and each time the question was put on the passage of a bill no Senator responded, and the bill was duly declared passed. The only exception was on the passage of the bill for a Post Office building at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park. The Senate carried the insignificant appropriation of $10,000, and after remarking that putting up a public building at such a place was going pretty far, Mr. Reagan voted against its passage. When the barrel was headed up again it had been depleted of the following chunks: Stockton, Cal., $85,000; Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, $10,000; Pawtucket, R. I., $10,000; Woonsocket, R. I., $100,000; Hudson, N. Y., $100,000; Virginia City, Nev., $75,000; Hastings, Neb., $150,000; The Dalles, Oregon, $100,000; Salem, Oregon, $100,000; Stillwater, Minn., $100,000; Reno, Nev., $75,000; total, $905,000. This is not a bad showing for an hour's work in a Senate without a quorum.

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The Oklahoma bill passed by the House to-day contains provisions which, in substance, fix the boundaries of the new Territory so as to include the Cherokee Outlet, with a proviso that no lands which the Indians occupy under treaty or law shall be included without their consent, except for judicial purposes. It extends over the new Territory the Constitution and laws of the United States and the code of Nebraska, without interference with the local Indian governments, acting under their treaty rights; provides for the appointment of the usual Territorial officers and the election of a legislative assembly as soon as the Governor shall order, and requires voters to be bona fide residents for at least 60 days preceding the election. The Council is to consist of 13 members, (which may be increased to 39,) and the first session is to continue not longer than 120 days. Seven counties are established, which are to be defined by the Secretary of the Interior until otherwise provided by the Assembly. The county seats are to be at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Norman, Lisbon or King Fisher, Beaver, Stillwater, and one more to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. Provision is made for the establishment of a Supreme and District Courts. The Cherokee Outlet is declared to be public land and open to settlement under the homestead laws, and bona fide settlers and occupants are given a preference right. The sections, after 24, are devoted to the establishment of a judicial system in the Indian Territory, which is to be divided into three districts, and courts are to be held at Muscogee, Vinita, Otoka, Ardmore and Purcell.

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Mr. John Wanamaker recently appealed to the Treasury Department from the decision of the Collector of Customs at New-York levying duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem on certain linens imported by him into the port of Philadelphia, and duly entered there for warehousing and immediate transportation. The Collector reported that the goods were rewarehoused at New-York, but that as Philadelphia was the original port of entry he declined to entertain the protestation on the ground that under the department's decision the protest should have been lodged there. Assistant Secretary Tichenor has sustained the Collector's action and has rejected the appeal on the ground that it was not filed within the statutory time.

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The Senate and House Committees on Immigration held their first joint meeting to-day, at which Secretary Windom and Solicitor Hepburn of the Treasury Department were present. The Secretary was asked why he had selected Bedlow's Island as the landing place for immigrants under the new arrangement. He answered that Governor's Island would have suited him just as well—in fact was examined by him with a view to locating the landing station there—but the military authorities objected to giving up control of the island, and he was compelled to look elsewhere. The Treasury Department had a foothold on Bedlow's Island, and it was in addition deemed the proper place to land immigrants—under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. The island contains thirteen acres; five of them are devoted to the park surrounding the statue, and the remainder may be utilized for the necessary buildings for the accommodation of immigrants and the transaction of business. These buildings will be erected on the west side of the island, where they will not interfere with the view of the statue.

Senators McPherson and Evarts asked Secretary Windom why Ellis Island, where the naval powder magazine is now situated, would not be a satisfactory site for the immigrant landing station. The Secretary responded that in his opinion it was too low to be used for that purpose. The Senators expressed the views of the opponents of the proposition to use Bedlow's Island for the purpose in question. They said the statue had been presented to the United States by a citizen of a foreign Government; its site had been located by an act of Congress, and by that action the United States dedicated the island, by implication, if not directly, as a park in which the statue should stand, and where nothing else should be located.

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The President sent to the Senate to-day nominations of the following Postmasters:

New-York.—John Waller, Monticello, Sullivan County; George G. Roe, Clyde, Wayne County.

Vermont.—Frederick W. Childs, Brattleborough.

Massachusetts.—Charles T. Drake, Stoughton.

Pennsylvania.—Andrew N. Bryce, Sunbury; Eugene W. Davies, Athens.

Virginia.—Richard E. Griffith, Winchester.

West Virginia.—Thomas Reed, Fairmont; James A. Davis, Morgantown.

Wisconsin.—Joseph Harris, Jr., Sturgeon Bay.

Tennessee.—Charles S. Moss, Franklin.

Ohio.—Henry H. Williams, Urbana; Jeremiah Kerr, Greenfield; Daniel H. Hensley, Hamilton; Alfred H. Breese, Mount Gilead.

Missouri.—Martin K. Barkley, Nevada; Thomas J. Whiteman, Carrollton.

Indiana.—William H. Ward, Salem.

Minnesota.—Gottlieb Schmidt, New-Ulm.

Kentucky.—William H. Overby, Henderson; Miss Ovie Smedley, Harrodsburg.

Iowa.—Charles H. Talmadge, West Union; Edward B. Cousins, Audubon; Asias Willison, Creston.

Illinois.—James G. Conkling, Springfield.

Kansas.—James Conkling, Lyons.

California.—John Calder, Willow; Thomas Kelley, San José; John G. Joy, Salinas; John Sherman Cady, Sonora.

Oregon.—John M. Lewis, East Portland.

South Dakota.—John M. Blakely, Rapid City.

Montana.—Charles W. Seyde, Miles City.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—E. D. Halstead, Bartlett, Oneida County; F. H. Power, Louisville, St. Lawrence County; F. Miller, Weltonville, Tioga County.

Virginia.—W. H. Mason, Blue Stone; L. F. Palmer, Jr., Pleasant Valley.

Pennsylvania.—J. Slomaker, Vincent; S. Beck, Echo; W. J. Brown, Crooked Creek.

Connecticut.—J. M. Abbott, Noroton.

Maine.—F. W. Cole, Brooklyn.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS G. COLLINS.

Thomas G. Collins of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. of this city died suddenly of heart disease at the Parker House, Boston, Wednesday night. At 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday Mr. Collins left the Gilsey House and started to fulfill a business engagement at Boston. His death was as unexpected as it was sudden. He had attained his fifty-fifth year last September and was a bachelor. His business career was an honorable and signally successful one. He came of Connecticut stock and sprang from the Collins family of Collinsville in that State. He was born at Waterbury in 1834, and was educated at New-Haven. For twenty-five years he was with the importing cloak firm of Oppenheim Brothers. On the death of one of the firm he became a partner.

For four years he was associated with Wechsler & Abrahams of Brooklyn, but severed his connection there to form the firm of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. To his business sagacity the success of the house is mainly due. Counting his friends by the hundreds, no man in the trade was more widely known or more popular East and West than the deceased.

He was of a genial, social nature and entirely unobtrusive. His home for the last fourteen years was the Gilsey House, and its proprietor, Mr. Bresslin, who was his intimate friend, yesterday, by his wish sent to Chicago, placed his hotel at the disposal of his relatives and friends for the funeral services.

The funeral services will take place at his sister's residence in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Mr. Collins was a member of the Phœnix Club, Fifth-avenue. He was also a Seventh Regiment veteran.

EBENEZER L. ROBERTS.

Ebenezer L. Roberts, who died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn, had long been well known there and in this city as a successful architect and builder. He was born in Middletown, Conn., about sixty-five years ago, and received a common school education. His taste for the profession which he afterward adopted was marked from the first. In those days it was the custom to "learn a trade" rather than a profession, so that Mr. Roberts began his work as a carpenter and builder at Meriden, Conn. He came to New-York about the year 1850.

Many important buildings in this city and Brooklyn are the work of Mr. Roberts. Among them are the Standard Oil Building, at 26 Broadway; the Ninth National Bank Building, St. Paul's Methodist Church, Fourth-avenue; the Madison-Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, and the Epiphany Baptist Church. In Brooklyn may be mentioned the Phœnix Building, the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, of which Mr. Roberts was one of the most active members, and the residence of Charles M. Frasi, on Clinton-avenue, near Willoughby-street. Mr. Roberts also built the gymnasium at Amherst College, the Court House at Meadville, Penn., and many other edifices. He was engaged at the time he was taken ill in superintending the construction of William Rockefeller's handsome residence in Tarrytown.

Mr. Roberts married early in life Miss Clara Bacon of Middletown, who died last November. But one child survives him, Mrs. Rasbrouck of Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Joshua Hood, a well-known citizen of Maryland, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nicholson Vansant of Baltimore, yesterday. Mr. Hood was born near Monfieldsburg, Carroll County, July 1, 1803, and was in his eighty-seventh year. He was a member of the committee appointed to receive Gen. Lafayette on his visit to this country in 1824. About this time he married Miss Matilda Haughey of New-Castle, Del. He leaves three sons and three daughters—John Hood of Adams Express Company, Joshua Hood, in the express business, and James H. Hood. President John M. Hood of the Western Maryland railroad is his nephew. He also leaves a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, colder, northwesterly winds, colder, fair weather on Saturday.

For Eastern New-York, light rain, followed by colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds, colder, fair weather on Saturday.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, rain, followed during the day by colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds, colder, fair weather on Saturday.

For the Districts of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, rain, followed by colder, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, colder, fair weather on Saturday.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair weather, northerly winds, stationary temperature, colder, fair weather on Saturday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	42°	56°	3:30 P. M.	63°	38°
6 A. M.	40°	56°	6 P. M.	58°	52°
9 A. M.	43°	57°	9 P. M.	54°	50°
12 M.	66°	65°	12 P. M.	51°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.....55½°
Average temperature for same date last year..50°
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....36°

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ADDING TO THE ARCH FUND.

Former residents of this city are anxious to show their interest in the prosperity of the metropolis, as is shown in the check received for the Washington Memorial Arch fund from Aiken, S. C. Such evidence as this from a distant city is encouraging proof that this popular movement partakes of something more than a local character.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 Williamstreet acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Edward H. Cosper, Aiken, S. C., $100; cash, $10; Charles M. Baldwin, (second subscription,) $3. Previously acknowledged, $73,860 32; grand total, $73,973 32.

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A LARGE GUARANTY FUND.

The United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New-York, in addition to its other assets, has just deposited with the Atlantic Trust Company of this city a fund of $100,000 as a guaranty to its policy holders of the fulfillment of its contracts.

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LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Lithgoe Glass Factory at Bowling Green, Ohio, was burned yesterday. The fire originated in the stock shed. The loss is $31,000; insurance, $20,000, in thirteen companies. The concern manufactured fruit jars and beer and mineral water bottles.

The damage to the Heller & Brother Steel Works in the Woodside section of Newark, N. J., by Wednesday night's fire is $12,000. Doop & Lyons, tool manufacturers, whose shop was also destroyed, lost about $5,000.

Jackson's flour mill and elevator at Blenheim, Ontario, were burned yesterday. Loss, $8,500; insurance, $4,600.

FOOLING WITH DYNAMITE.

A LABORER'S CARELESSNESS CAUSES A TERRIFIC AND FATAL EXPLOSION.

A fatal explosion of dynamite, which seems to have been the result of culpable negligence on the part of somebody, occurred yesterday morning near Rockville Centre, L. I. The accident caused the death of two persons, and that of a third may follow, while others have been more or less injured.

The scene of the explosion is on the line of the new Brooklyn Aqueduct, about half way between Rockville Centre and Baldwin, on the southern branch of the Long Island Railroad. A large body of workmen have been lately employed here by the city of Brooklyn in removing stumps preparatory to further use of the ground. The contractor in charge of the work is Matthew Kline, and he has accomplished wonders in the way of stump lifting, having discarded the old-fashioned stump machine and substituted for it the more destructive dynamite.

There seems to be no indication that any care was taken in the handling of this terrible explosive to keep outsiders away, and, according to the testimony of one of the sufferers by the accident, the man to whose charge the dynamite was consigned, and who was instantly killed by the explosion, was either very careless or absolutely ignorant of the properties of the substance he was using. This man was Marcello Stefano, an Italian laborer, about fifty years of age. At about 9:30 yesterday forenoon he took a box containing ninety-three dynamite cartridges and opened it before a fire burning in the open field about a hundred feet from the railroad. The dynamite was wet, and Stefano set the rolls of cartridges up on end before the fire to dry and then sat down and began to prepare them for use by attaching fuses and caps, the ordinary means of exploding the charges. He had just lighted his pipe and was smoking complacently when, suddenly, he either dropped or threw one of the fuses into the fire. The powder exploded with a shock that caused the whole mass of dynamite to explode.

Although in the open air, almost without any covering whatever, the detonation of the dynamite was terrific. It was heard for miles around, and in the neighborhood glass was broken, dishes were smashed, and the ground so shaken that people rushed out of doors thinking that there had been an earthquake. Stefano was of course instantly killed, his body being literally blown to shreds, the trunk falling to the ground 50 feet from the fire.

Walter Smith, a young man of twenty years, who was standing near the fire, perhaps 5 or 6 feet from Stefano, was also killed, his body being blown 25 feet, and the head and breast being badly mutilated.

Dallas Raynor, the son of John H. Raynor of Rockville Centre, was a little further away, but both his legs were broken below the knees, and his face was badly cut and bruised. Thomas Baldwin, also near the scene of the accident, had his arm broken and received a severe shock. None of the three last-named victims was employed in the work of the aqueduct. Smith lived with his parents in a house not far from where the accident occurred.

A large crowd was quickly attracted to the spot, and Dr. Hutcheson of Rockville Centre was sent for. Raynor, who was the most seriously injured of those who were living, was taken to his home as soon as possible. His case is a critical one, and will very likely prove fatal.

Coroner Horton will hold an inquest to-morrow at 1 o'clock. In the meantime he sent out orders for the arrest of Matthew Kline, the contractor, and Foreman Marrie, who is said to have direction of the stump work.

Raynor, in the agony of the accident as soon as he had recovered consciousness, said that Smith was killing a snake by holding it over the fire at the moment of the explosion. He says, also, that he saw Stefano throw the fuse with percussion cap into the fire.

THE SNAITH CLAIM.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT SNAITH LOANED A CONTRACTOR MONEY.

ALBANY, March 13.—Upon resumption of the Snaith claim before the Board of Claims this morning Engineer Whittemore was again put upon the stand. Ex-Speaker Cole and ex-Assemblymen Ainsworth and Gallup were among those present, having been subpœnaed on behalf of the State.

Upon cross-examination Whittemore admitted that, in order to properly construct the ironwork, it was necessary to change the original plans. He showed, in specifications several places where it was required that floor beams should be higher than they are now, so that the ceiling also would be from 6 to 8 feet higher. According to his interpretation of the plans the ceiling should have been raised six feet. If girders were placed 87 feet long they would pierce the north and south walls and rest on columns.

Frederick Wolfe of the firm of J. & C. Wolfe of New-York, by whom the Assembly glass windows were furnished, was called by the State. Mr. Wolfe testified that he had furnished glass for Snaith for several years and had a running account. His firm had borrowed money of Snaith at various times, and their account up to the present time had not been closed, as the firm and Snaith could not agree as to how much money was owing to the latter.

Fremont Cole testified as to the proceedings of the Assembly committee which made the contract for the work. He could not swear positively whether or not the papier-maché clause was in the contract when he signed it.

The board adjourned until April 8.

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SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

SEVERAL SUSPENDED INMATES ARE REINSTATED BY THE TRUSTEES.

A meeting of the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor was held yesterday afternoon over the Seamen's Bank for Savings at 74 Wall-street. President Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce occupied the chair, and the other Trustees present were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. R. D. Harlan, Capt. James Parker, and Capt. F. A. Martin. The absentees were Ambrose Snow, Mayor Grant, and Recorder Smyth. A ship's crew of old salts occupied the corridor, but only three witnesses were called. After August Nyland and Capt. J. Urquhart had been examined, Capt. Trask, who was present, sent for C. P. Jarvey, who was expelled on June 6, 1889. It was alleged, for "political reasons." Before going into the Trustees' room Jarvey told the reporters that Capt. Trask had promised to intercede for his reinstatement if he would "let bygones be bygones." He was reinstated.

August Nyland, William Sterling, and Henry McArdle were denied reinstatement, and Capt. Urquhart's petition for reinstatement was laid over. The charges against him were dismissed, it is said, but on account of his fondness for appearing in print the Trustees decided to hold his case in reserve. The cases of Thomas McClosky, Charles Johnson, and Moses Tappin were referred to Capt. Parker with instructions to report at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at Sailors' Snug Harbor at 1 P. M. tomorrow.

It was said by one of the Trustees after the meeting was over that most of the reinstatements so far have been made on Capt. Trask's recommendation.

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AN OLD CLERGYMAN DYING.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—In the Methodist Conference South to-day a Presiding Elder reported that the Rev. Andrew Robey of Edinburg, Va., was dying. Mr. Robey is an old man, and the father of twenty-one children. He began his ministerial work at Morgan Mission, covering territory in Loudon and Fauquier Counties, Va., in the Blue Ridge. Mr. Robey has been on the superannuated list since 1885.

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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Rev. William H. Vibbert, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Cass and Huron streets, Chicago, has sent in his resignation, to take effect May 1. He has received a call to take charge of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and has accepted.

Frank Murphy of the publishing house of John Murphy & Co. of Baltimore was granted an audience yesterday by the Pope, after which Mr. Murphy presented his Holiness with a copy of Cardinal Gibbons's book, "Our Christian Heritage."

The testimony at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday in the Sawtelle murder case was mainly in identification of Isaac and Hiram as the occupants of the buggy seen near Mutters Woods on the day of the murder.

The body of Michael Keating, a locomotive engineer recently employed on the Erie Railroad, was found in the Susquehanna River at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. He leaves a widow and six children.

Edward Burling, the son of the senior member of the well-known firm of Burling & Whitehouse of Chicago, was adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday and sent to the Kankakee Asylum.

A verdict of acquittal was rendered yesterday at Lexington, Va., in the case of James Miller, charged with the murder of Mrs. Dr. Z. J. Walker in the Brownsburg homicide, Nov. 8, 1889.

Henry Nurre, a farmer near the town of Brown, in Clinton County, Iowa, was found murdered in his house yesterday and his wife seriously wounded. The murderer is not known.

Ira G. Hodge, charged with being one of the party who defrauded the State Bank at Irving, Kan., out of $40,000, was arrested at Denver, Col., yesterday and taken East last night.

The number of immigrants who went by the St. Lawrence route to the Dominion in 1889 was 27,571, against 37,760 in the previous year.

Forty women yesterday received the degree of Medical Doctor at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Topper, wife of the Dominion Minister of Marine, left for Washington yesterday to join her husband.

The Bell Telephone Company has declared a dividend of $3 a share, payable April 15.

TO PREVENT BLACKMAIL

TWO BILLS DIRECTED AT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE GOOD GOVERNOR'S CHARITY TO THE YEOMANRY—OPPOSITION TO THE SYRACUSE WATER-WORKS PLAN.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Van Gorder's bill, the Andrus bill in the House prohibiting police officials or their subordinates from being interested in the manufacture or sale of any spirituous or malt liquors, passed the Senate this morning. Senator Jacobs created a laugh by voting for the bill after explaining that it would remove a high Republican official, (a New-York Police Commissioner, said to be interested in a brewery,) and he could therefore favor the measure without injuring his conscience.

Mr. Andrus of Erie called up in the House tonight his bill, which is similar to Van Gorder's.

Mr. Coons of Schoharie wanted to insert two amendments, one to include Commissioners and Inspectors of Excise, the second to permit those persons affected by the provisions of the bill to manufacture liquor, but not to solicit.

Mr. Andrus spoke for the measure. It was in the interest of pure and upright morals. Beyond doubt the police interference against saloons in New-York was tyrannical and despotic. Many respectable men were driven out of business because of the extortions. The bill would cure many abuses which now existed and flourished.

Mr. Blumenthal of New-York could not deny that the evil existed in New-York. The danger was not in the manufacture, but in the solicitation. The gravest criticism to be made against the bill was that it disqualified men interested in the liquor traffic from holding office. He thought it ought to be amended to overcome this danger.

Mr. Andrus refused to accept the amendment that the officials falling under the operations of the act should manufacture but not solicit, which plainly would have killed the measure for all practical purposes; but he did consent to take the second, to include Excise Commissioners and inspectors, and the House in both instances stood by him. The bill was ordered to third reading.

***

Gov. Hill went to New-York last Friday and utilized his time valuably. One of the effects was recognized this morning when Senator Cantor introduced a bill providing that the Controller of the State shall refund pro rata to the counties of the State the $1,800,000 left over in the State Treasury of the items vetoed by Governor Hill in the Assembly. Of course this is the clever trick of a demagogue.

One year the Governor tells the honest yeomanry of the State: "I have saved you $1,800,000," after the said honest yeomanry was taxed for the amount and the money is paid into the Treasury. The next year the Governor says to the honest yeomanry: "Lo, I shall return to you the $1,800,000 that I saved you last year by the skill of my veto! And what a handsome thing you have of it, and how much you are indebted to me!"

The honest yeomanry does not stop to think how much more patriotic the Governor would be and how much better, from an economical standpoint, the yeomanry would be if the Governor only allowed the money to remain in the State Treasury to liquidate this year's expenses. There would be satisfaction in this, but there is none in the contemplated move. The tax rate for this year will not be diminished if the money is divided among the counties.

Mr. Hoag of the Eleventh New-York District started to introduce the bill in the Assembly, but before he went to it was recorded he discovered its demagogical nature and asked leave to withdraw it.

***

There was quite a sharp discussion in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate to-day over Mr. Van Gorder's bill, which provides for the publication, in at least two newspapers in each county which supports two papers, of all general and local laws which shall hereafter be passed, provided they are published in the body of the newspapers.

Mr. Erwin opposed the bill, claiming that it would be unwise to interfere with the functions of the various Boards of Supervisors. He praised the country papers as the ones most generally read by the agricultural community, and expressed the opinion that the laws should be printed in the supplements of these papers if the publishers saw fit to do so.

Mr. Fassett also spoke a good word for the country newspaper and the supplement idea, and Mr. Vedder favored letting the present law governing the matter remain in force. For a half hour Senators Lexow and Cantor read laws published in the newspapers, argued this question. Finally Senator Jacobs offered an amendment to the effect that the County of Kings be exempted from the provisions of the law. The committee will sit again on this question.

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Senator Stewart and Mr. King in the House introduced a bill appointing Charles P. Daly, Frederic R. Coudert, George W. Quintard, Robert A. Cheesebrough, John H. Watson, John Claflin, and Charles Strauss Commissioners to select and locate lands in the Twelfth Ward in New-York City for public parks. They shall receive no compensation, but are authorized to procure maps and plans and to employ a surveyor at an expense not exceeding $500. The first meeting of the Commissioners shall be held within thirty days.

***

A bill which was prepared by the statutory revision commission, providing that, whenever lands have escheated to the State, claimants may appear before the Land Commissioners at any time within forty years, and, if successful in establishing title, secure the return of the lands, was sent to the desk to-day by Senator Deane.

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The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation have drawn a bill, which Senator Cantor introduced to-day, providing that any vessel not carrying restricted goods may tie up at any pier, wharf, or bulkhead in the city of New-York, which is not used by any established line carrying passengers.

***

Senator Ives has a bill empowering the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to examine the Civil Code prepared by the Commissioners of the Code, as it passed the Senate in 1888, and report to the Legislature whether any of the sections, and, which of them, would effect substantial changes in the existing law of the State, and if so, whether such changes are desirable, and if not desirable what amendments should be made. The Commissioners must be lawyers of at least twenty years' standing, or Judges or ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, and receive no pay for their work.

***

Just before the close of the session to-day Senator Brown introduced two bills. One increases the compensation of the Brooklyn Bridge policemen on the New-York side $50 a year, making it equal that of the policemen on the Brooklyn side; the other provides that any city may purchase an armory site, if it so desires, without condemning the property, if the Board of Estimate approve.

***

Some of the Senators made a desperate effort to adjourn to-day until Monday night, but were unsuccessful. After all but twelve Senators been excused until Monday Mr. Linson offered a resolution that an adjournment be taken until Monday night, with the consent of the Assembly.

The vote on this proceeded slowly, each Senator desiring to explain his position, and Linson finally withdrew the resolution. There will not be a quorum present to-morrow morning.

***

A good deal of fun is being poked at Senators Stadler and Hawkins because of their disagreement concerning the Jamaica Bay Fishing bill. This morning Senator Stadler received the following letter which some practical joker had caused to be written:

The Hon. Charles A. Stadler:

SIR: My friend, Mr. Brown, will call upon you to make such arrangements as are necessary to insure a speedy meeting. If my references are consulted I prefer Suffolk Plains to be the place of meeting, and double-barreled shotguns the weapons. Yours without respect, EDWARD HAWKINS.

Mr. Stadler saw the joke, but pretended to take it in earnest, and threatened to have his colleague arrested for violating the Penal Code in sending a challenge to mortal combat. Senator Hawkins declares his signature to the letter is a forgery.

***

The notorious Drafted Men's bill bobbed up in the Senate this morning as full of vitality, apparently, as if it had not recently suffered a crushing defeat in the House. Senator Coggeshall's name was attached to it. The bill differs from Mr. Gardenier's only in that it prohibits speculation in claims.

***

The final hearing on Senator Hendricks's bill, allowing Syracuse to tap Skaneateles Lake for her water supply, was held this afternoon in the Senate Chamber before the Senate Committee on Cities. The New-York Produce Exchange was represented by ex-Mayor Edson and O. E. Blackman, while Buffalo, Syracuse, and other towns vitally interested in the subject had champions present.

Mr. Blackman, who spoke first, went over the ground of former arguments, and read many extracts regarding the supply of water from Skaneateles Lake to the Erie Canal. Dry seasons, like that of 1872, were bound to come, and in such event either the canal or the city of Syracuse would suffer from the scarcity of water in the lake. Once the city got a pipe into the lake it would remain there and the canal would be the loser. Mr. Blackman said he understood the city expected to provide a water supply only for ten years by the present plans.

Senator Hendricks said this was not the case, that the city would not invest $3,000,000 in water works that would be available only ten years. The question before the committee was simply whether Skaneateles Lake possesses sufficient water to supply both the city and the Jordan level.

D. N. Lockwood of Buffalo, who spoke against the bill, said there was nothing in the measure to limit the amount of water to be taken from the lake to 15,000,000 gallons daily. He did not care to see the future of the Erie Canal endangered by such a scheme as this. Practical men, acquainted with the canal, were positive that this project could not be carried out with safety to the canal. He then read the letter written by Horatio Seymour, Jr., in which the statement was made that Skaneateles Lake contained no more water than would meet the necessities of the canal, and that boats had dragged on the Jordan Level.

Buffalo, Mr. Lockwood said, would be glad to see Syracuse get all the water she wanted, provided she did not do so at the expense of the Erie Canal.

George Clinton of Buffalo said Syracuse proposed to build water works which would have a daily capacity of 37,000,000 gallons, the future needs of the city being taken into consideration. The city, he said, originally proposed to supply Jordan Level by damming Carpenter Brook or to pump water from Seneca River, or to lower the Jordan Level. These offers had now evaporated and in their stead the city now wished to allow the State to regulate the water that might run over the Skaneateles dam.

At the close of Mr. Stoney's remarks Engineers Soule and Crees and William C. Beach of Syracuse made a statement designed to show that Skaneateles Lake could never run short of water.

***

The Senate Committee on Railroads decided this afternoon to report these bills: Mr. Stewart's, providing that no street surface railroad shall be constructed on ground occupied by buildings belonging to any city, town, or county, or to the United States, or the State of New-York, or in public parks, except in tunnels; also prohibiting the construction of any double-track railroad on any street less than fifty-three feet wide; Mr. Coggeshall's, providing for quarterly and annual reports by railroad corporations operating wholly or partially in the State, and changing the date of the fiscal year from Sept. 30 to June 30; Mr. Gardenier's, fixing the rate of fare to be charged by the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway Company at 5 cents per mile.

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The Erwin Senate Committee on General Laws, which has been investigating electrical matters in New-York City for the past month, has been granted leave of absence for to-morrow in order to continue its work.

***

The Assembly Committee on Military Affairs gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. de Peyster's bill creating a veteran military reserve. Those appearing for the bill were Leonard F. Beckwith, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, and Mr. Ward, a veteran of the Seventy-first. Those against it were Gen. Fitzgerald of the First Brigade, Gen. Doyle of the Fourth, Gen. Parker of the Third, Col. Smith of the Twenth-third Regiment, Capt. Lyon of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Weis of Buffalo, Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Capt. Wilson of the Second Battery, Capt. Burns of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Leo of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Col. Mitchell of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Each General of a brigade read remonstrances from the officers of his brigade. Representatives of most of the separate companies were also present.

Bills were introduced in the Assembly: By Mr. Wissig, preventing gambling under the guise of trading in stocks, bonds, petroleum, cotton, grain, or other commodities, and defining bucket shops; By Mr. Kerrigan, allowing the use of the tracks of Central Park Transverse Railroad by all connecting lines; by Mr. Martine, providing for the erection of a soldiers and sailors' memorial arch in the plaza in front of the basement entrance to the Central Park, New-York, and appropriating $250,000 therefor; by Mr. Towne, fixing monthly telephone rates at $7 in New-York and $4 in the rest of the State; by Mr. Webster, (Senate bill,) providing for a new building for the accommodation of the Fifth District Police Court and prison and one for the Ninth Judicial District Court in New-York; by Mr. Andrus, making the charges for transportation by canal from Buffalo to New-York for wheat and flaxseed 4 cents per bushel; for corn, rye, and oats, 3½ cents per bushel; for barley, 3 cents per bushel; for timber, $2 per thousand feet; for general merchandise, 60 cents per net ton, and for other merchandise, 50 cents per ton.

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DOINGS OF POLITICIANS.

The Independent Democratic Organization of the Ninth Assembly District has such a wholesome hatred for T. C. Platt that it breaks out at almost every meeting of late. The organization met last night, and Police Commissioner Voorhis presided. J. D. McClelland introduced a set of resolutions expressing the prevailing regret over the loss of the World's Fair to this city and containing these paragraphs:

Resolved, That in the continued leadership of the Republican Party by Thomas C. Platt we believe that we are justified in claiming that fact as conclusive evidence that the latter's influence and course in relation to the recent determination of the World's Fair, or is unable to emancipate itself from his iron rule, and in either event we believe it is the duty of all patriotic citizens of this Commonwealth heretofore identified with that party to join in any and all proper efforts to rebuke and condemn him.

Resolved, That the votes of those members of the Legislature who are connected with or represent the County Democracy, and who deliberately placed themselves under the guidance of Thomas C. Platt upon the World's Fair project, are conclusive evidence of their utter disregard of the best interests of our city, as is also the approval thereof by the said organization, which at a

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, and will CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

A SIMULTANEOUS ISSUE WILL BE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES BY

The Manhattan Trust Company, New-York.
The American Loan and Trust Company, Boston.
The Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia.
The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

The special features of this Company are to make Founders' Shares available for the Subscribers to the Ordinary Shares, instead of wholly reserving them for a few persons; and to issue a sufficient number of Founders' Shares to insure for them a ready market, an advantage not attainable when these Shares are few in number.

British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862-1883, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital £2,000,000 *in 188,600 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, and 114,000 General Founders' Shares of £1 each.*

FIRST ISSUE, £1,000,000, viz., £886,000 in ORDINARY SHARES of £10 each, and £114,000 in GENERAL FOUNDERS' SHARES of £1 each.

The Ordinary Shares will be entitled to a Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and, after providing for a Reserve Fund, to one-fifth of the net yearly surplus profits.

The Founders' Shares will receive the remaining four-fifths of the net yearly surplus profits.

Subscribers to the First Issue will be entitled to subscribe for and have allotted to them **one Founders' Share for each Ordinary Share.**

Thus each subscriber becomes a Founder.

No further Founders' Shares will be issued.

50,000 Ordinary Shares and 50,000 Founders' Shares have already been applied for at par on the terms of this Prospectus, and will be allotted in full, one-half to the Subscribers in the United States of America, and the other half to the Subscribers in London. The remaining 38,600 Ordinary Shares, together with 38,600 Founders' Shares, are now offered for public subscription. The balance of Founders' Shares is reserved for subscription as noted below.

Payments in advance of Calls will receive, in priority of dividends, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, to meet the wishes of Investors preferring Shares free from further liability.

PAYMENTS.

ORDINARY SHARES.—10s. per Share on Application; 10s. per Share on Allotment; and £1 per Share on the 1st day of July, 1890.

It is not proposed to call up more than £2 per Ordinary Share.

FOUNDERS' SHARES.—10s. per Share on Application and 10s. per Share on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

The Most Honorable the Marquis of BREADALBANE, Director Caledonian Railway and Deputy Governor Commercial Bank of Scotland.
The Right Honorable the Lord CASTLETOWN, Director Waterford and Limerick Railway.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co.,) 63 Cornhill, E. C.
R. J. CROSS, Esq., (of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York,) Director Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH, Esq., President Manhattan Trust Company, New-York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Esq., Director Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, President International Navigation Company.
HENRY L. HIGGINSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co.,) Boston.
Sir W. W. HUNTER, K. C. S. I., late member of the Legislative Council of India.
W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq., 5 Austin Friars, E. C.
ARTHUR MAGNIAC, Esq., late one of the Proprietors of Hay's Wharf and Dock, Southwark, S. E.
THOMAS MAITLAND, Esq., (of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.,) New-York.
W. H. VERNER, Esq., Director of General and Commercial Investment Trust, Limited.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1 Lombard-st., E. C.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited, Edinburgh, London, and branches.

COUNSEL IN AMERICA.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Esq., 36 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES C. CARTER, Esq., LL.D., 54 Wall-st., New-York.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 6 Old Jury, E. C.
Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, 36 Wall-st., New-York.

BROKERS.

Messrs. C. H. MAGNIAC & CO., 61 Threadneedle-st., E. C.
Messrs. FAWCETT & MUGLISTON, 2 Exchange-st., East, Liverpool.
GEORGE NORBURY, Esq., China Buildings, 1 Police-st., Manchester.
Messrs. J. B. WALKER & WATSON, 14 South St. Andrews-st., Edinburgh.
Messrs. MACKENZIE & AITKEN, 68 St. Vincent-st., Glasgow.
Messrs. BARTOW & COPELAND, 11 Foster-place, Dublin.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. GANE, JACKSON & JEFFERYS, Chartered Accountants, 53 Coleman-st., E. C.

SECRETARY, (pro tem.,) W. G. JEFFERYS, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 53 COLEMAN-ST., E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

This corporation is formed to undertake trusts and agencies of every description. It will carry out issues of capital for companies and others, the conversion of railway and other securities, the issue of American, foreign, colonial, Indian, municipal, and other loans, and the further objects set forth in the memorandum of the association.

The corporation will thus combine with other business the various operations of the following companies, the value of whose shares is well known:

The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, Limited.
The Debenture Corporation, Limited.
The Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, Limited.
Assets Realisation Company, Limited.

The corporation will act as trustees for debenture holders and as agents for the payment of dividends and interest on stocks, shares, debentures, and other securities; superintend the drawing of bonds, and guarantee debentures on behalf of public companies and others.

The advantages of converting British railway ordinary stocks by "splitting" are fully recognised, and the development of this system by other modes of conversion can be profitably applied to other high-class securities.

A large proportion of the capital of the corporation has been applied for and will be allotted to American investors, and to insure due management and the necessary influence in the United States the co-operation has been secured of prominent American citizens, some of whom have accepted seats on the board. These gentlemen represent most important financial undertakings in the United States and have a large pecuniary stake in this corporation. A committee of these American Directors will investigate all business connected with the United States.

An ample reserve of uncalled capital will facilitate the operations of the corporation, and it is therefore proposed to call up only £2 per share on the ordinary shares.

Power is taken to issue debentures to the extent of the subscribed capital.

Ten per cent. of the net yearly surplus profits, together with the premium on future issues of shares and debentures of the corporation, will be carried to a reserve fund, until such reserve fund amounts to 30 per cent. of the subscribed capital.

No promotion money has been or will be paid. The expenses of forming and registering the corporation, and all legal, printing, advertising, and other charges, excepting the usual brokerage, up to the first general allotment of shares, will be defrayed in consideration of the right to subscribe at par for 25,400 General Founders' shares.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchange for a quotation for both classes of shares.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, Brokers, and Auditors, and at the offices of the corporation.

The memorandum and articles of association can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., and Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full

14TH MARCH, 1890.

N. B.—Provisional deposit may be made at the rate of $2 50 per share with—

Manhattan Trust Company	New-York.
American Loan and Trust Company	Boston.
Provident Life and Trust Company	Philadelphia.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization

OF THE

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS

In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the General Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	
Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:	
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 2½ per cent. of holdings to 1st	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per-cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 7 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED TEBO AND NEOSHO HANNIBAL CENTRAL (FIRSTS AND SECONDS)

Union Pacific Southern Branch 6 per cent. Mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest at the rate fixed by the respective bonds to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to ALL REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS TO THE $18,000,000 FUND under the agreement of November 27th, 1889, that the Committee hereby offers to them THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE TO $4,000,000, being the unsubscribed balance of said fund.

The Committee will allot the entire $4,000,000 PRO RATA (in proportion according to amount of former subscriptions) among those registered subscribers who file their acceptance of this offer with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890. Any subscriber may, however, limit his subscription to such amount as he may desire.

Forms of acceptance may be obtained from members of the Committee or from the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of a certain indentures between the above named OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY and the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, bearing date the first day of June, 1882, and referred to in certain first mortgage trust bonds executed by the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company and dated the first day of November, 1882, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company hereby advertises for proposals for sale to it, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company, for redemption and cancellation its said first mortgage trust bonds to the amount of said bonds now outstanding, or of any part thereof.

Proposals in writing will be received at the office of the company until April 4, 1890.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.,
By
HENRY VILLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1890.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $500,000 00.
34 NASSAU-ST., 16 COURT-ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

To the holders of our Reorganization Certificates for stock and bonds of the RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY R. R. CO.
23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1890.

We are now prepared to begin the exchange of certificates as above, representing old Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company first mortgage bonds and stock, for securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, pursuant to agreement of Aug. 1, 1888.

Due notice will be given as soon as we are prepared to exchange the certificates representing old Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company second mortgage bonds.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS.
FREE WEEKLY FINANCIAL CIRCULAR PUBLISHED MONDAYS!!!
N. B.—Specialty made of valuing city property for heirs, executors, administrators, or bankers.
Offices, 156 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF GEORGIA BONDS. PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., March 5, 1890.

By authority and in pursuance of an "Act" of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this State to issue bonds of the State and negotiate same for the purpose of raising money with which to pay off an amount of the public debt, which falls due Oct. 1, 1890, not otherwise provided for, and for other purposes connected therewith." Approved Oct. 23, 1889.

Bids will be received at the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the seventh (7) day of May, 1890, for a—

Series of bonds of the State of Georgia, which shall not exceed in the aggregate ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($1,906,000,) and in the event certain moneys are realized from sale of public property now being advertised, which money can only be used in the payment of the public debt, then said issue to be sold shall be one million nine hundred thousand dollars, less the amount realized from sale of said property.

Said bonds to be dated July 1, 1890, and to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

One hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature Jan. 1, 1917, and one hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature on Jan. 1 of each year thereafter, until this series of bonds is exhausted, and shall be payable both "principal and interest," at the office of the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and also in the city of New-York at such place as the Governor may elect.

To each of said bonds coupons will be attached for the interest, which will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July.

The interest on said bonds, under a provision of said act, shall not exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, but bids are invited for the entire series bearing a lower rate of interest, viz.:

Four (4) per cent. per annum. Three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum. Three (3) per cent. per annum.

All of said bonds to be delivered and paid for at the Treasury of the State, or at the fiscal agency of the State in the city of New-York, (as the Governor may determine,) on the 1st day of July, 1890.

Said bonds will be non-taxable by any authority whatsoever in this State, and are convertible at the option of the holder into registered bonds of this State.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of fifty thousand dollars with the Treasurer of Georgia, which may be made in a check for that amount, certified by a solvent bank, approved by the Governor and Treasurer.

THE RIGHT IS HEREBY RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL BIDS, and under a provision of the act authorizing the sale no bid will be received at a price less than par.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

By the Governor:
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

A petition has been circulated by a committee of bondholders of the city of London in support of the suit now being brought in Philadelphia for the annulment of the voting trust existing in the shares of stock of the above company. This petition has already been signed in London by holders of nine million dollars of the bonds.

New-York bondholders who are desirous of co-operating with the London bondholders in this movement are requested to call at the office of the undersigned on or before the 17th day of March, for the purpose of signing the above-named petition.

Copies will be sent upon application.

ISAAC L. RICE,
52 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 12 March, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings during the current fiscal year of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock of this company, payable on the 16th day of April next at the office of the company, 42 Wall-st., New-York.

The preferred stock transfer book will close on 29th day of March at 12 M. and reopen on the 17th day of April next. FRANK S. HOND, Vice President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1890.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF A QUARTERLY dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election for Directors of the company, which will be held on the 16th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th instant, and re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 17th day of April. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20 inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20 inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 26 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

MARCH 12, 1890. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.

Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.

Apply early for choice dates.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 27-STOP Organ, $27 50: new pianoforte, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

FINE ARTS.

A COLLECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE Drawings, by E. A. ABBEY and ALFRED PARSONS, will be on exhibition from March 8 to March 22 at Messrs. REICHARD & CO.'S Gallery, No. 226 5th-av.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours. CARTIER'S Dancing Academy.

DRY GOODS.

ITALIAN SILK BLANKETS JUST REceived; new coloring. Roman stripes, $1, $2 25, $3 50; Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, Furniture. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Madison-av., 58th, 57th sts.

C. STARR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY Roaches, Rats, Bedbugs, Mice, Ants. Infallible sixty years. Free from poison. Not dangerous to use. Large sizes hold to die. Ten yards Carbolineal Moth Paper, $1. 49 Clinton-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A POSITION IN A REFINED FAMILY BY A lady who could be very useful if not treated as a servant, or as companion; salary not so essential as a good, active position and a good home. Address Capable, Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; can give good references; willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; six years' good city reference. Address E. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid; obliging and willing to assist; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid; city or country; ten years' reference from her last two places. Address E. K., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing to care one child; city or country; good reference. Call at 254 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and neat; best references from last employer. Call at 222 Lexington-av., first flat, left.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Would take care of children; best reference. Call at 226 East 85th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman; can sew; private family; best city references. Address F. J., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; reference. Call at 101 East 30th-st., top bell.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY WILL furnish workwomen, scrubwomen, and day's work free of charges. Call at 53 3d-av.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—In small family where only one female cooking is required; understands all kinds of household duties; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address E. B., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and to do plain washing and ironing, or do housework for a small family; good city reference. Address K. M., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; do plain washing in private family; all kinds cooking; soups, entrées, desserts; city or country; best city reference. Call at 226 West 32d-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent baker; willing and obliging; in private family; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; do coarse washing in small private family; best city reference from last place; city or country. Address E. C., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By New-England woman as excellent cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; first-class reference. Call at 288 West 52d-st., two flights.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; speaks English fluently; understands the marketing; good city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., Room 8.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; good reference. Address E. F., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook; understands German and American cooking; has best personal references. Call at 1,529 2d-av., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; understands her business in every respect; none but private family need call. Address A. N., 102 West 28th-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman in private family as cook; wages, $30; best city reference. Address B. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—English; good housemaid; in a good family where the help are orderly, or to work by the day; good city reference. Address G. K., 240 3d-av., in store.

COOK.—As good cook by the day or week; understands her work; no washing; city reference. Address B., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best references; city or country. Call for two days, at 284 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., store.

COOK.—By a New-England Protestant woman as good cook, excellent baker; assist with washing; country preferred; first-class reference. Call or address J. J., 238 West 32d-st., top floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young Norwegian girl in private family, or chambermaid and laundress; good baker; best city reference. Call at 222 East 98th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds baking; first-class city reference; would go short distance in country. Call at 229 West 35th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman in private family; understands getting up dinners, entrées; city or country; best city reference. Call at 163 West 45th-st.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By American Protestant as cook; no washing; would like to work where a chef is kept, as assistant cook. Address B. D., 84 2d-st.

COOK.—By young Irish girl; good city or country reference; country preferred; Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING.—Is an excellent cook; best city reference. Call at 306 West 41st-st., Room 6.

COOK.—As good cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 234 East 54th-st., fourth floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private boarding house; the best of city reference from her last employer. Call at 322 East 32d-st. no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Call at 369 West 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman would like to go out by the day cleaning; best of reference. Call at 404 East 16th-st., rear, top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; cuts, fits, and drapes nicely in the very latest style; terms, $1 50. Address 201 East 34th-st., third floor, left side.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker few more customers at home; artistic fitting, draping guaranteed; late of J. C. Johnson's, Broadway and 22d-st. Address Mrs. Poulson, 210 East 86th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat woman in small family; is a good cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 260 West 33d-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address K. K., 226 East 82d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent North German as lady's maid; knows all her duties; good seamstress, traveler, and hairdresser; best city references. Address T. O., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French person, not speaking English, as lady's maid or nurse for children over three years old; good city references. Address F. L. G., 535 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl, just arrived, in private family as lady's maid. Call or address 104 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress, in private family; thoroughly understanding her business; four years' city references from last place. Address M. G., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; would assist in light chamberwork; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress and chambermaid; best city reference. Address M. T., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl entirely competent as laundress. Apply at present employer's, 25 East 79th-st.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address N., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. Address M. H., 1,323 3d-av.

MAID.—A lady wants to find a place for her maid with a family going to travel for the Summer; the maid is Scotch Protestant; good packer; neat sewer; very obliging; can make herself generally useful; employer and maid can be seen in New-York by appointment. Address C. D., Box 174, Irvington-on-Hudson.

MAID.—By Protestant; age 35; some experience; would wait on an old lady; willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; reference. Address G. G., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated young woman; German; talks French and English fluently; city reference. Address, by letter, M. S., 592 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable Swedish girl; willing to do chamberwork in small private family. Apply at 512 West 28th-st., second floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl; or as nurse to an invalid or growing children; five years' city reference. Address C. T., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By experienced, educated German lady, (widow,) teach smaller children kindergarten; is fine sewer; willing to take any position; would travel abroad. Address A. A., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl to a baby or a couple of growing children, or attend invalid; good city references. Call at 201 Lexington-av., no cards.

NURSE.—By an educated young girl as nurse to one or two children not under six years old; best references. Address Mullarkey, 1,685 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as companion nurse to growing children; capable of instructing them in the English branches if required; German or Swiss family preferred; personal city reference given. Address M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse for baby or growing children; understands full charge of baby; six years' personal city references. Call at 26 West 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—As first-class seamstress on children's clothing; can give good reference. Call at 217 East 29th-st., Room 18.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portières, mantel boards, &c.; best reference. Address M. T., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young French girl, recently arrived, as waitress or chambermaid or take care of children. Call at 137 West 27th-st., Room 8.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; has best city references. Address J. R., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress or parlormaid; willing and obliging; can give good reference. Address O. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress and assist with chamberwork or do plain sewing; city reference. Call or address 776 10th-av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; is fully competent and good worker; best city reference. Call at 258 West 47th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; best city and country reference. Call at 818 East 81st-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best of references. Address M. C., Box 1 1,238 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER AND FRESCO painter, also expert in relief papier maché, desires work by trade or otherwise; best references; samples, designs, and sketches can be furnished. Address Decorateur, Box 237 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN OF BEST education and business knowledge seeks employment in any branch of business, at a moderate salary to begin with; best references. Address H. Loesser, 339 East 49th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By thoroughly-competent young man; understands his duties as valet and butler thoroughly; willing and obliging; speaks English and French fluently; no objections to traveling; city or country; best city references. Address M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; single; middle aged; understands his business perfectly; is a private family; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call or address H. B., 419 4th-av., corner 29th-st., in market.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young man; four years with last employer, who can be seen; no objections to country or city. Address Single, Box 215 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; in private family; good city references. Address Eugene, Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable, middle-aged man; thoroughly competent; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference from last and former employers, who would be happy to have a personal interview with any gentleman. Address L. M., Post Office Box 311, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By Scotchman; eight years in country; understands care of horses, carriages, vegetable garden, roads, lawns, drives, &c.; willing to do any kind of work; sober, neat, respectful; moderate wages and good home. Call or address James T. Murray, 502 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; active and willing to work; long experience with private families; no objection to the country; can give excellent city references. Address P. W., 102 West 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; accustomed to city or country; very careful driver; long experience in care of horses, carriages, &c.; best city reference; last employer can be seen; would make himself generally useful. Address Walsh, 13 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single Protestant; neat appearance; sober; good city driver; thoroughly understands his duties; best city reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. Call or address Coachman, 127 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; competent, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; best city references from last and former employers. Call or address 157 East 57th-st. M. M.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; Scotchman; single; understands care of furnace, lawn; milk; careful driver; willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address Thomas, Box 192 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young German; understands the care of horses and carriages; good, careful city driver; references can be seen. Address W. Mekre, 251 1st-av.

COACHMAN.—In private family, by a thoroughly competent man; best city reference from best family. Address J. J. C., 688 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a very good French coachman; good driver; understands well horses and harness; city or country. Call or address Coachman, 458 West 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—Long experience as first-class family coachman; 15 years' city reference from two families and can be personally recommended. Call or address T. R., 921 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; aged 30 years; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best city references. Call or address 28 East 28th-st. M. C.

COACHMAN.—A family going abroad wish to recommend their first-class coachman; thoroughly reliable in every respect. Address L. Roth, 38 East 72d-st.

COACHMAN.—By young man, Swede, as coachman or groom; in country. Address K., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—By a married man; capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; good references. Address Practical, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; twenty years' experience in growing flowers, fruits, and vegetables; has large experience in grapes, rose houses, graperies, &c.; has grown hothouse grapes, peaches, roses, and orchids for New-York markets; none but a first-class place need apply. Address Gardener, 32 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—English; age 31; married; thoroughly practical with orchids, roses, chrysanthemums, hothouse grapes, mushrooms, and tomatoes in Winter; first-rate vegetable and fruit grower; thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address Hortus, care of florist, 409 5th-av.

GARDENER.—Thirty-six years old; married; German; no family; understands all branches; flowers, vegetables, fruits, vine graperies, roses, decorating grounds; management; seven years in last place; 22 years' best reference. Call or address Frank Bendor, 408 East 64th-st.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman; married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse, grapes; good vegetable grower; understands full management of stock

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 13:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executors of the estate of Cornelia M. Stewart, sold the following leasehold property: Six-story iron-front building, with lease of a block of land 184 by 328.5 by 195 by 253.1, bounded by Broadway, 9th-st., 4th-av., and 10th-st., for $700,000, to Albert B. Hilton; four-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 25 by 92.8, 21 Brevoort-place, south side, 350 feet west of Broadway, sold for $9,500, to L. Hemmardinger; three-story brick house, with lease of lot 26 by 92.8, 61 East 9th-st., north side, 174.4 feet west of Broadway, sold for $5,100, to Asher Weinstein; brick buildings, with lease of three lots, each 24 by 98, 762 to 766 Broadway, east side, north of 8th-st., sold for $28,250, to S. Dessau; four-story brick building, with lease of lot 28 by 99.11, 143 East 8th-st., north side, 229 feet east of Broadway, sold for $13,500, to Prescott H. Butler; two four-story brick buildings, with lease of lots each 25 by 93.11, 80 and 82 East 9th-st., south side, 168.11 feet east of Broadway, sold for $15,300, to Asher Weinstein; similar house, with lease of lot 25 by 93.11, 84 East 9th-st., adjoining above, sold for $8,800, to Solomon Jacobs; similar house, with lot 25 by 93.11, 86 East 9th-st., adjoining above, sold for $7,600, to A. B. Hilton, and the buildings, with lease of plot of land 44.4 by 84 by 70.3 by 102.11, 56 and 58 4th-av., southwest corner of 9th-st., sold for $25,000, to Samuel Buckley.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 92.3, 114 East 17th-st., south side, 275 feet east of Union-square, for $26,450, to M. Dempsey, and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 80.5, 156 East 64th-st., south side, 175 feet east of Lexington-av., sold for $19,500, to Theo. Dusenbury. Also, under a foreclosure decree, George W. Cottrill, Esq., referee, disposed of the five-story brick building and four-story brick stable, with lot 25.5 by 100, 185 Mott-st., west side, 200.2 feet north of Hester-st., and similar buildings, with lot 24.9 by 100.2, 183 Mott-st., adjoining above, sold for $41,250, to Simon Herman, plaintiff.

Smyth and Ryan sold at public auction three four-story dwellings, with lots each 18.2 by 100.5, 69 to 73 West 69th-st., north side, 70.8 feet east of 9th-av., and two similar houses, with lots each 18.2 by 100.5, 72 and 74 West 70th-st., south side, 70.8 feet east of 9th-av., for $114,543, to Charles Lapen.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, J. G. Janeway, Esq., referee, sold four three-story brick buildings, with two lots each 25 by 98.9, 119 and 121 Forsyth-st., west side, 125 feet north of Broome-st., for $44,250, to Fay & Stroum.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 13.

Beekman-st., 48; Henry Day and others to Charles B. Hewitt.....$65,000

Ernescliff-place, s. s., lots 482 and 483, map of G. F. and H. B. Opdyke; William S. Opdyke and another to Eliza Prescott..... 836

59th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; Rudolf Dulon, referee, to Rachel Duffy..... 19,350

12th-st., 14 East; Angeline M. Seaman to Caroline A. Lane..... 20,000

128th-st., s. s., lots 579 and 580, map of Charles H. Hall; Thomas E. Houson and others to Alfred E. Fountain..... 10

Same property; same to same..... 16,000

24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.11 x102.2; Daniel Heim and wife to Amelia Sabath..... 15,250

113th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 68.8x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to Francis M. Jencks..... 38,000

Central-av., lots 54 and 55, map of Monteray, Upper Morrisana; Alexander Hadden and wife to Kate A. McCormick..... 1

83d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x75.7; Julia Dougherty and another to Jeremiah Murphy..... 9,000

22d-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; Griffen Tompkins to Mary J. Fitzgerald... 1

King's Bridge to West Farms road, e. s., lots 144 and 145, map of ground at Fordham; Martha Hahn to Marie Steindler..... 1

32d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Emma L. M. Harbaugh to Seyman S. Peloubet..... 1

Cherry-st., 427; Jonas Well and others to Joseph Gru..... 27,000

1st-av., s. e. corner of 52d-st., 25.1x74; Wilhelm H. Bartels and wife to Henry Kroger..... 22,300

92d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.8; Louis Campora to John N. Heubner and others..... 37,500

24th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 9th-av., 15x98; James M. Caldwell and others to Harriet Reeve..... 15,000

69th-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26x100.5; Henry Scherr to Otilie Scherr..... 1

Chrystie-st., n. w. corner Washington-st., 25x99.6; Jacob Harris and others to Charles L. Schampain..... 35,500

Perry-st., 15; Samuel Levin and wife to Max Barger..... 33,250

Stanton-st., n. s., 50.8 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 25x75; Abraham Cohn and wife to Lesetia A. Seib..... 26,500

92d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10-av., 75x100.8; Frederick Hughson and others to Louis Campora..... 30,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK; all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk. Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

NOW READY.

A NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 84, 86, 74, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES OF HOUSES. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

SUPERIOR CABINET-FINISHED DWELling, 188 West End-av., between 73d and 74th-sts. (location unsurpassed); open to sky; fine view of Hudson; four-story, 20 feet wide; passenger elevator; complete, with decorations, fixtures, &c.; expert examination invited. Seen by permit only from SCHUYLER, corner 99th-st. and Park-st., or of the owners, STYLES & CASH, 77 8th-av.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease; possession immediately. BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT NORTHWEST CORNER of 72d-st. and West End-av., exceptionally well built in every particular, for sale at reasonable prices. Inquire 167 West End-av., F. E. ROBINSON, owner.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

DRY GOODS DISTRICT.—INVESTMENT property; five-story new iron building; leased term of years; paying 7½ per cent.; price, $70,000. MARTIN & BRO., 10 Wall.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVEN open lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st.

HOUSES.—MORRIS DOCK STATION, 24TH Ward; rent, $30 upward; sell $4,500 upward. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The time-honored methods of title examination.

NO. 14.

In 1865, the President of one of the largest banks in New-York, bought a house. He lived in it a few years, and then sold it with his warranty. In 1877, the children of a man who had owned the property in 1855, and against whom a mortgage on it had been foreclosed, came forward and proved that their father, who had been served by publication as a resident of Illinois, had been dead six weeks when the service was made.

After a long struggle, the Court of Appeals awarded them the property. Those who had supposed they were the owners, then began to pursue their warrantors, among them the bank President. The Trial Term and the General Term have rendered judgment against him for over $22,000, and his case is now somewhere in the neighborhood of the Court of Appeals.

The old and approved methods of examination have not afforded much comfort either to the bank President or the unlucky investors who have been harassed by a tedious and complicated litigation.

The warrantor has had no suggestion of payment from any quarter, or even of help in his lawsuits. He has hired new lawyers who have been fighting for him at his expense for seven years, and are fighting still.

Why do you not insure your titles? The Title Guarantee and Trust Company defends all suits at its own expense and pays all damages.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
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Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks.	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
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RARE OPPORTUNITY.—176 WEST 75TH-st.; a $40,000 house for $36,000; the owner offers this house at this reduction by reason of going out of house-building to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction; can be seen any time without permit.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—121 WEST 95TH-st., attractive house for physician or small family; price, $17,000; rent, $1,000. Address Owner, Room 61 16 Broad-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

MURRAY HILL APARTMENT HOUSES on Madison-av., three story and basement buildings, always full; exchange for country seat. MARTIN & BROTHER, 10 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Colamore-place; magnificent brownstone mansion; also other buildings; grounds handsomely laid out; 19½ acres. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar-st.

FARM.—80 ACRES; GOOD 12-ROOM HOUSE; good barn, with cellar; young orchard, over 100 trees; complete new set carpenters' tools; some furniture, stock, crops, tools, wagons, &c.; only $2,200; $700 can remain on mortgage. GEO. W. PERRY, Redding, Conn.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT, 36 ACRES, NEW-HAMburg, Hudson River; perfect order; $75,000; free and clear; will exchange for large apartments. MARTIN & BROS., 10 Wall-st.

4 LOTS, CORNER 9TH-AV., BELOW 86TH-st., $66,000; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others as trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, defendants.—Action A.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited), No. 59 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named, which are described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street, and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five [25] feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, delivered and to be recorded simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

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JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer, will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. Northeast corner 2d-av. and 66th-st. Nos. 1,840, 1,842, 1,844, and 1,846 2d-av. Four five-story brick and stone dwellings, with stores. Size of corner, 25.8x76x100 feet; size of others, 25x86x100 feet. Open for inspection. Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WM. J. SYMS, DECEASED. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

22 choice and valuable lots on NORTHWEST CORNER BOULEVARD AND 99TH-ST, SOUTHWEST CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 102D-ST. And on 9TH-AV., BET. 76TH AND 77TH STS., 100TH, 101ST, AND 121ST STS. 65 per cent. may remain on land and mortgage at 5 per cent.

For book maps, &c., apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attorneys, 58 Nassau-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., four-story basement brownstone house and lot, built for two families, NO. 238 PARK-AV., between 38th and 39th sts. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story basement brick house and lot NO. 126 EAST 93TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the three-story brick house and lot NO. 25 PERRY-ST. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. the choice and valuable property NOS. 213 WEST 46TH-ST. AND 160 WEST 54TH-ST. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st., THE VALUABLE PROPERTY No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st. Three-story brick, lot 21x78.5. Also, No. 1,069 1st-av., near 58th-st. Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x78. Maps, &c., with Messrs. HESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. To close the estate of Henry Schubart, deceased. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, Nos. 116 and 118 East 74th-st. Two three-story high-stoop private dwellings; lot 18x102.2 each. Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., Referee, SUPREME COURT PARTITION, TO-DAY, March 14, 1890, at 12 noon, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, the premises at northwest cor. BROADWAY and LIBERTY-ST., in the city of New-York, known as

No. 149 Broadway & 83 Liberty-st,

In one parcel, with the five-story buildings thereon. For particulars apply to Auctioneers, or FERDINAND FISH, Agent, on the premises, or to F. R. COUDERT, Referee, 68 William-st.

N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 5 9 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line, and parallel with Seventy-fourth-street, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York February 24, 1890.

GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City. feb25-2aw4wTu&F.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A CHANCE IS NOW GIVEN TO RENT A four-story 20-foot house in West 86th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; built by J. G. Prague, architect; billiard table; M. Vance fixtures. W. POWER, 1,464 9th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

57TH-ST., NO. 351 WEST.

Handsome four-story and basement brownstone residence, 25x75; 20 rooms; 3 bathrooms; first-class order; rental, $2,500. Permits from

JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., BROADWAY AND 58TH-ST.

A—FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT PRIVATE RESIDENCE. 54TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV., TO RENT, ONLY $1,900. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 BROADWAY.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x56, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co.; fitted throughout; always open. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—An attractive house, 20 feet wide, to rent, unfurnished, on lease. Full particulars and permits from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 600 5th-av.

A—MADISON-AV., CORNER 128TH-ST.; fine location for a doctor; three-story, 16.8x50; 10 rooms; $1,000. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

TO LET—708 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT THE SEAside.

To let or lease at Far Rockaway, L. I., large three-story house; in perfect order and fully furnished; hot and cold water, steam heat, open fireplaces, stable, coachhouse, and laundry; three acres of lawn, with shade and fruit trees. OWNER, 888 Park-av., or MCTEGUE, agent, Far Rockaway R. R. Depot; rent, $1,600.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY residence; five acres of land; fine lawn; excellent garden; splendid river view; 40 minutes from city, Erie Railroad; photograph and plans; rent, $800. Room 10 No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent; list now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM Chambers-st., several houses with modern improvements, $300 to $600; pleasant grounds, stable, &c. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($920 to $1,600,) 1,048 5th-av., cor. 88th-st.

Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT APARTments, in perfect repair; eight rooms with baths; location unsurpassed; immediate possession; shown by janitor.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE, 5TH-AV., CORNER 85th-st.—Elegant suites of apartments of 10 large light rooms and bath, with butler's pantry; passenger and freight elevator. Inquire on premises.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,769 BROADWAY, between 51st and 52d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 9, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

8:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 4:25 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 8:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:05 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

4:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:50 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland, and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via Shenandoah Valley Route. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers. Dining Car, and Coupon through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills. Cape May, 1 P. M., week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, 9:00 A. M. New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 5:30, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30, 11:00 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. to Mauch Chunk.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A.M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Frechold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night except Saturday night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

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GRAND EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES of Japanese manufacture, to be held AT TOKIO from APRIL 1 TO JULY 31, 1890, under the auspices of the Japanese Government.

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have made A SPECIAL RATE OF THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS FROM NEW-YORK TO YOKOHAMA AND RETURN. Tickets now on sale good going until June 30, 1890, and for return journey within four months from the date of purchase. STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES ALLOWED on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M. For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M. For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 12:40 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:40 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.) New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. E. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL

— & —

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth-av. and 42d-st., New-York.

THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:50 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS—Due at Canandaigua 5:00, Buffalo 8:30 P. M.

9:50 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE

LIFE ON THE ENTERPRISE

WORDS GOOD AND BAD FOR COMMANDER M'CALLA.

STORIES OF THAT OFFICER'S BRUTALITY COUPLED WITH TESTIMONY OF HIS COURTESY AND LENIENCY.

It was another day of exceeding unpleasantness for Commander McCalla—yesterday's session of the naval court of inquiry into the facts concerning the cruise of his white-hulled ship, the Enterprise. He was forced to listen to many disagreeable statements by the officers under his command and to hear repeated for the first time in public another story of an occasion on which he permitted his temper to get the better of his judgment.

The first witness to appear in the chair was Lieut. P. J. Werlich, watch officer of the Enterprise. The stereotyped introductory question had been changed, and the witness was requested to state whether there had been any departures from the regulations governing the discipline of his ship during her cruise just ended. He said he thought there had been. The nature of many of the punishments inflicted—the confining of a man in the coal bunkers, the ironing of men together, the lashing of men to the Jacob's ladder—all these were departures from the discipline regulations.

Lieut. Werlich related a case of what he termed unjust punishment. A seaman's apprentice, a boy named Graham, had been put in irons and kept there for five days for being off his post. At the end of the five days it was discovered that the boy had obtained permission from the proper officer to be absent from his post. Commander McCalla thereupon released the boy and had entered in the log—the first entry concerning the case—a long statement embodying these facts. This was in January last.

The witness next told of two men who were ironed together and kept on deck, sleeping at night, still in irons, on tarpaulins for nearly a week. They were afterward further punished by being given extra duty to perform. In November, 1888, while the Enterprise was at Rouen, several men were ironed hand and foot. A great number of people visited the ship at this place, and in order that the shackled prisoners might not be seen they were moved forward and a screen put up about them. Two of the men managed to get their leg irons loose and escaped, carrying the hand irons with them. To prevent any other escapes the commander then had the prisoners laid out on a row on the deck, ironed them together, and had their leg irons made fast to the starboard bower chain. Then there were no more escapes.

"Were their hands and feet ironed together?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"No," the witness naively replied. "There were not irons enough on board the ship. We were short."

In the case of the man Swaglich, who was kept a week in a strait jacket, the witness said that the fellow had been very drunk and the jacket was put on to keep him from drinking any more—to prevent him from raising his hands to his mouth. Once the witness noticed him perform this operation even with the jacket on, and on investigation found that the lacing in the back was not taut. The master at arms told him that the man's comrades in passing him would give the lacing a sly pull until his pinioned arms were practically free. This was related as an illustration of the dodges the men were up to in gratifying their craving for rum drink.

The witness was asked if he had ever seen an officer strike or use abusive language to or make threatening gestures at any of the men. He said he had never seen anything of the kind, but had heard of such occurrences. He had heard men called "fools" and "old fools" by their officers. The regular naval system of having all investigations and awards of punishments made by the Commander of a vessel was not, he said, observed on board the Enterprise. Most of the minor offenses were investigated by the executive officer, Lieut. Ingersoll. All serious cases, however, received the personal attention of Commander McCalla.

Mr. Menzies of Commander McCalla's counsel, who frequently falls into the habit of testifying himself and then asking the witness if what he says is not so, began operations upon Lieut. Werlich in this manner on cross-examination, but, in the expressive language of his Hoosier State, he "struck a snag" at the very start. The witness declined politely but firmly to acquiesce. He wanted to talk himself, and he did so. It was first suggested to him that whatever else was done, all reports received attention—none of them were ignored, as the firecater of the day before had said. They received this much attention, the witness said, they were listened to.

Lieut. Werlich declined to say, as Mr. Menzies suggested, that Swaglich was a "tough lot." The man, when in liquor, was a very noisy fellow, he said, but perfectly harmless. His continued drunkenness he did admit was a very bad example to the crew. The witness also politely refused to adopt as his own Mr. Menzies's statement that the men put in irons were thus confined in order that they might get sober. They were ironed and made to stay on the quarter-deck, he said, purely as a punishment for the offense they had committed. Everybody supposed that some of the men ironed would be tried by court-martial, and that they were put in irons simply to secure them, and not as a punishment. But they never were so tried. The putting of them in irons was their punishment, too.

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Menzies, leading again, "that those men who got drunk in Russia and who were ironed together on the quarter-deck were punished very lightly for their offense—do you think their punishment was cruel?"

"I think," the witness diplomatically replied, "that it would have been better for the discipline of the ship if they had been tried by summary court-martial. Their offense was, in my opinion, one of the most serious offenses a seaman can commit."

Lieut. Werlich praised Commander McCalla for the manner in which he enforced certain drills. In the progressive, newer drills, he said, no ship's crew that he had ever known was so proficient or so persistently labored with in instruction. Great care was taken also to cultivate the firing drills, and the Commander never lost an opportunity to send the men on shore for target practice. The vessel, he said, was not as clean as other vessels he had seen, but there were many circumstances which operated against cleanliness on board ship. Coal was taken on very frequently for one thing, and another was that the grip broke out among the crew and the surgeon advised all washing of decks to be suspended while the epidemic lasted. It was necessary for sanitary reasons to keep the vessel as dry as possible.

The witness concluded his testimony by a statement that in his opinion altogether too much liberty to the men had been granted by Commander McCalla. It made it oftimes difficult to carry on the routine work of the ship. Liberty was granted at all times and places. Once, while at Bristol, twenty of the men had obtained permission to go ashore at 1 o'clock in the morning. As for the crew itself, Lieut. Werlich said that it was better than the average crew—better than those he had seen on the Pacific coast.

Surgeon C. G. Herndon of the Enterprise, the second of the interesting George Washington's Birthday party at Bermuda to take the stand, was the next witness called. He examined the wound inflicted by Commander McCalla's agile sword on Fireman Walker's head, he said, and found it to be but a "slight cut" an inch and a half long and penetrating only through the skin. He dressed it with anti-septic dressing, and the wound healed rapidly and easily. Surgeon Herndon's testimony on one point did not agree with that of his other witnesses. They said that Walker yelled and swore for hours after he had been struck. The Surgeon said that the man was noisy and that with a dose of morphia he quieted him. An hour and a half later Walker became "restless" again, and the surgeon again quieted him—this time permanently—with another dose of morphia. The Surgeon also disagreed with Lieut. Mulligan when he said that he never saw a gag in Walker's mouth.

This witness had never seen even the slightest infraction of the regulations governing ship discipline. Everything had gone along nicely and smoothly from start to finish. On cross-examination—conducted this time by Joseph H. Choate—he said that he had had exceptional facilities for observing the conduct of Commander McCalla toward officers and crew; in fact, he had, at McCalla's invitation, made the commander's cabin his study during the whole time of the cruise, and McCalla had been uniformly kind, courteous, and altogether pleasing. Toward the sick he was especially kind and thoughtful, and in the sanitary arrangements he was very careful.

The fourth of the famous Bermuda quartet—the gentleman who wore on his ruby head that royal day the hat that represented the fourth beloved brother of George Washington—followed Surgeon Herndon on the stand. He was Paymaster John A. Mudd of the Enterprise. Neither had he witnessed any departure from naval regulations on that ship. He, however, had seen Commander McCalla strike Fireman Walker with his sword. He was on the quarter deck that night when the trouble began. Walker came up on deck and used language to him which was far from being gentlemanly. In fact, Lieut. Mudd observed, it was quite abusive. He ordered the man to go right back to where he came from, but the man declined to go. Whereupon the Lieutenant called to his assistance four able-bodied men, who fell upon Walker and ironed his hands behind him, much to his disgust.

Then the commander came on deck, and after a while the witness heard him "say something about his sword." When the weapon came McCalla tapped the manacled man on the head with the blade and then struck him with it twice. "Then," said the witness, "Mr. Walker became—er—quiet, and I—I—er—shortly afterer—went below."

The witness knew of no other case in which an officer had struck a man or attempted to do so. He once saw a man lashed to a Jacob's ladder, but "the thing" had made no impression on his mind. He believed the man had been punished for being drunk. He did not look at the fellow very closely—just glanced at him and passed on.

The witness shone in his cross-examination. He said he really hadn't paid much attention to the Walker incident—an incident which a much older officer had characterized as the most remarkable he had ever seen on board a man-o'-war—but he was sure that the fireman was very violent. He also remembered that Commander McCalla had exhausted all ordinary means of quieting him before he called for his sword.

"What, in your opinion, would have resulted," asked Mr. Choate, "if Commander McCalla had not silenced Walker in some way—if he had yielded to the situation?"

"Well, I—er—really, I—that is to say," responded the witness wildly. "I—er—I never thought of that; that you know," as a bright idea struck him, "that couldn't happen on a man-of-war. But," he continued, somewhat more coherently, "the effect might have been anything. The man might have taken charge of the ship!"

There was only one thing for Commander McCalla to do under the circumstances, he said, and for his part he was very glad when he saw the Commander reduce the fireman to submission.

"It was a serious moment, was it not?" Mr. Choate asked him.

"Oh yes, quite. Most decidedly," he responded, smiling at his questioner.

Lieut. Frank M. Bennett, assistant engineer on the Enterprise, began his testimony with the relation of an incident of the cruise hitherto unpublished. When the vessel was at Gibraltar in March, 1888, an accident occurred to the machinery of a steam cutter in charge of Thomas Whelan, an engine-room man. Although the accident was due to no fault of or negligence on the part of Whelan, Commander McCalla put the unlucky man in irons, kept him in them for some hours, and then made him do extra duty in stowing coal. On the same day Whelan was reduced in rating for his offense. He was later on tried by summary court-martial and acquitted. Thus he had been punished four times for no offense at all.

The witness then told another pleasant story. An armorer named Kennedy, while loading a revolver for practice in the presence of the Commander, accidentally discharged the weapon. Commander McCalla immediately called the man in the presence of the crew a "——— old fool" and relieved him from duty. He likewise addressed other uncomplimentary remarks to Kennedy, which the witness did not remember. He admitted that the accident came near resulting dangerously, but thought that the man should have been reprimanded in some other way. In speaking of Walker, the witness said at one time the man had the reputation of being crazy.

Mr. Choate started in to cross-examining the witness by asking him practically if he had not been coached in his testimony and afterward asked him if he had ever made any written statement about events which occurred on the cruise of the Enterprise. The witness declined to answer the last question as he said that the question meant prying into his private correspondence. The court sustained him, and Mr. Choate then asked: "Have you written in a letter or otherwise anything about the matters concerning which you have testified here today?" The witness again declined to answer and was again sustained.

Mr. Choate then got up and addressed the court. He said that grossly-exaggerated reports of the cruise of the Enterprise had found their way into print, and he hoped to show the animus which prompted those reports—perhaps through the present witness. The court still held that he had no right to demand private correspondence, whereupon Mr. Choate asserted that if there had been, as he believed, a conspiracy entered into to defame Commander McCalla and that Lieut. Bennett was a party to it, he thought he should have the right to show it and to show it through letters written by that officer. The witness asked for the protection of the court from "the scurrilous attack" made on him by Mr. Choate, and he got it. A considerable amount of acrimonious discussion resulted in no benefit to the lawyer, and the witness left the stand.

Chief Engineer James E. Entwistle and Ensign Kline, who will prefer charges against Commander McCalla, were next called, but as their charges will form the basis of hearings themselves, they gave no important testimony. Neither did Lieut. H. K. White of the Marine Corps. Ensign Kline did corroborate some of the testimony given by previous witnesses, but that was all.

The hearing will continue at 10 o'clock this morning. It will probably be continued every day except Sunday till the end of next week.

TRIAL OF COMMANDER COGHLAN.

The court-martial in the case of Commander J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy, convened yesterday at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific coast, to try that officer on charges based on an article written by Commander Coghlan to the Vallejo *Chronicle*. The members of the court consist of Commodore A. E. K. Benham as President, Commodore John Irwin, Capts. George C. Remey, John C. Watson, and John W. Philip, Commanders Louis Kempff and Nicoll Ludlow, and Lieut. Commanders Thomas Perry and Charles H. Stockton as members, with Lieut. William E. Sewell as Judge Advocate.

Commander Coghlan is accused of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline," and the "lawful regulation" issued by the Secretary of the Navy. The specifications set forth that the accused—

"Did with a view to its publication write a certain letter of and concerning public work conducted under direction of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the official superintendence of public work theretofore performed at the navy yard, Mare Island, California, and of and concerning officers of the line, Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps of the navy, and did procure and cause the said letter to be published on the 20th day of December in the Vallejo *Evening Chronicle*, which said publication was wholly irregular and unofficer-like and prejudicial to good order and naval discipline, and particularly in that the said Coghlan did, in said published letter, criticise unfavorably and improperly public work performed under the direction of said bureau, and under the superintendence of officers of said navy yard, and the performance of their official duties by officers of the line, Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps of the navy."

The *Army and Navy Journal* is of the opinion, and it would seem rightly, that it is quite as important to ascertain what truth there is in Commander Coghlan's statements as to determine whether or not he wrote the letter. The fact in the case appears to be that Commander Coghlan indiscreetly gave expression on paper to opinions that officers are heard to express in conversation daily, namely, the bad state of affairs in vogue in many of the navy yards.

Commander Coghlan is at present the commanding officer of the corvette Mohican, attached to the Pacific squadron. He is an officer with an excellent reputation in the service, though given at times to saying openly what had better, for his own interest, be unsaid.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SEASON.

MAURICE GRAU TELLS OF THE TOUR OF PATTI AND TAMAGNO.

"The present tour of the Patti-Tamagno opera company," said Mr. Maurice Grau yesterday, "has been the most successful in the annals of the musical profession. We started in at Chicago, where we took in $233,000 in four weeks, the largest amount ever taken in during a similar period in the history of Italian opera in this country. From Chicago we went to Mexico. At a small town called Torrejon we were delayed by a bridge having been carried away by freshets. No sooner, however, had the railroad authorities learned of our dilemma than they sent forward a large construction gang. The bridge was replaced and we were enabled to open in the City of Mexico on the night scheduled. For the fifteen nights' subscription in that city we found an absolute sale of over $150,000.

"The company, to put it roughly, has traveled up to the present time over 10,000 miles, and it has garnered in receipts approximating $700,000. For the season which begins in New-York on the 23d of March we have already received orders for seats exceeding $70,000 in cash value; and upon this basis it is not without the boundary of reason to estimate that the entire season will result in a cash receipt of fully $1,000,000. This is unprecedented."

In the coming engagement Mme. Patti is to be heard in "Lakmé," which is the only novelty other than "Romeo and Juliet" presented by the diva. Apart from the prima donna, Tamagno has made a wonderful success, and the joint appearance of the greatest of soprani and tenori is being looked forward to with eager interest by resident music lovers.

THEY WANT TO BE MARSHAL.

Brooklyn Republicans have begun the fight for United States Marshal Stafford's place. Mr. Stafford's friends in Brooklyn freely admitted yesterday that he would have to go and that his tenure of office would not exceed a couple of weeks. Some of them went so far as to say that the anxious office seekers who were looking for the place might as well spare themselves the trouble, for it had been virtually decided to reward ex-County Auditor Daniel Lake's party services with the place.

Lake has the support of John Y. McKane, who headed over Gravesend and Coney Island to Harrison, and who so far has not been sufficiently well remembered. The friends of other candidates are, however, working hard for their choice. Ex-Senator Daggett wants to see Frederick Cochen get the place. Robert W. Fielding, Mr. Lake's old-time antagonist, is also said to be after the appointment.

STOLE THAT HE MIGHT GAMBLE.

Maurice and Jacob Stransky, dry goods dealers at 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the name of Stransky & Co., had their old cashier, Eugene H. Kennedy, arrested yesterday in a suit in which they seek to recover $800, which, in writing, he confesses to having embezzled between September, 1889, and January, 1890. The embezzlement was discovered on Feb. 20 last.

In his written confession he says that his total embezzlement from the firm is probably $900 or $1,000. He further confessed that nine years ago he robbed John C. Orr & Co. of Greenpoint of $2,500. All the money he lost playing poker and betting on horse races. He was put under $500 bail.

MANHATTAN CLUB ELECTION.

FOUR GOVERNORS TO BE CHOSEN AND THERE ARE FIVE CANDIDATES.

There will be an annual election for Governors of the Manhattan Club next Thursday, at which, for the first time in many years, the number of candidates will exceed the number of vacancies to be filled. The Board of Governors is composed of twelve members, four of whom retire each year. Of the four whose terms expire next Thursday, Manton Marble, who has been residing in Europe of late, resigned some time ago, but the vacancy was not filled, and Robert Maclay had been elected by the Board of Governors to fill the unexpired term of Cyrus Yale, deceased. The other two retiring members are Christopher C. Baldwin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy, and J. Sergeant Cram.

The club is the social rendezvous of the leading Democrats of all factions in the city, and of no faction, and local politics have by common consent been rigorously tabooed. Such a thing as a contest for membership in the Governing Board has been so rare that no one can now recall an instance except last year, and the practice has been to re-elect such members of the board as have shown an interest in the affairs of the club. The nominations are made in a purely informal manner, no nominating committee being appointed, but any number of members in excess of nine having the power to place candidates in nomination. This they do by writing the names of their nominees on a sheet of paper, and signing their own names as nominators, and by posting the nominations thus made on the bulletin board.

Thus the nominations were made in the present instance. Messrs. Baldwin, Cram, and Maclay were renominated, and in place of Manton Marble Frank H. Pendleton, son of George H. Pendleton, was placed in nomination. Thus far there had been no apparent rivalry for the office of Governor, nor is there any now between the candidates that will be admitted. But in the exercise of their privileges under the club regulations John M. Bowers has been placed in nomination by ten members of the club. Mr. Bowers happens to be a Tammany Democrat, and upon this fact has been based a newspaper story to the effect that Tammany Hall is trying to get control of the club.

The statement is scouted by County Democrats and Tammany Democrats alike. Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, President of the club, and himself a County Democrat, says the question of a man's politics has never been considered in making nominations for members of the Board of Governors. He was sure no question of factional or local politics had anything to do with the nomination of Mr. Bowers. Judge Leicester Holme, who is also a member of the Governing Board and a Tammany Democrat, expressed a similar opinion to that of Mr. Coudert. Members of the club may vote for any four of the five candidates now in the field.

JURORS WHO WILL TRY FLACK.

THE BOX FILLED AND THE CASE TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

These are the twelve citizens sworn to give a fair trial to the indicted conspirators in the Flack divorce case:

John O'Donnell, clerk with Arnold & Constable, foreman.
Burton D. Bagley, publisher, 35 Bond-street, 288 St. Nicholas-avenue.
Charles A. Platt, artist, 9 Lexington-avenue.
Nathan Erlanger, dry goods, 53 East Sixty-fourth-street, 453 Broome-street.
Samuel Stern, shirts, 560 Broadway, 51 West Ninety-seventh-street.
George Findley, builder, 156 West One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, 547 West Forty-eighth-street.
Michael Canning, retired butler dealer, 430 West Thirty-first-street.
James B. Brown, Secretary, 140 Nassau-street, 177 West Ninety-fifth-street.
Harry W. Hedenberg, broker, 111 Broadway, 77 West Forty-seventh-street.
William A. Cromwell, custodian, 111 Pearl-street.
Charles Groesse, boss plumber, 324 Second-avenue.
Charles G. Dean, retired, 214 East Thirty-first-street.

Four days were occupied in getting the jury, but how long the actual trial will last can only be conjectured. This ought to be a very interesting day, as the District Attorney is to present the case to the jury in a speech of two hours' duration, and several witnesses will testify.

John H. Bird, special counsel for Joseph Meeks, the referee, will, if a report heard yesterday is founded on fact, move to have the indictment as to his client quashed because he was compelled to testify before the Grand Jury before they reported the indictment. Mr. Bird would neither affirm nor deny the report yesterday, saying that it was a matter he could not talk about for publication.

The jurors were not ordered under guard last night. They were allowed to go home with very impressive instructions not to read or talk about the case or to listen to any conversation relating to the subject. To-night they will probably be turned over to the watchful care of Capt. William Ricketts, the Poo Bah of the court, who will undoubtedly sustain his good reputation as a host. One of the peculiar features of the case is that while the jurors are to be thus shielded from temptation the three alleged conspirators—Sheriff Flack, his son William, and Lawyer J. Meeks—are free to walk in and out of court and go where they choose, because they are bonded to remain within the jurisdiction of New-York's criminal machinery. No provision had been made up to last night by the District Attorney's department for the incarceration of the defendants.

A TOUR IN SWITZERLAND.

A MORNING'S JAUNT AMONG THE MOUNTAINS WITH MR. STODDARD.

The last lecture of Mr. Stoddard's first course in the series of Lenten matinées at Daly's was given yesterday morning to the largest audience of the season. The subject was "Switzerland, the Land of Mountains." Starting from Interlaken, the central point from which tourists make their excursions in Switzerland, he took his audience with him through the snow fields of the Jungfrau, the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, the Giessback, Lake of Lucerne, the Vale of Chamouni, scaling the famous Mer de Glace, up to the summit of Mount Blanc, to the famous Convent of St. Bernard, and to the Matterhorn, the most dangerous of the Alpine peaks. Every step of the journey was illustrated with pictures which brought clearly to view the prominent features of the landscape described. The lecture was the best, as it was the last, of the series, so far as holders of Course A tickets are concerned.

Switzerland will be traversed again with Mr. Stoddard this morning by possessors of tickets calling for seats in the second course of ten lectures. It was intended to end the matinées with the lecture of this morning, but so many people have been disappointed in securing places that Mr. Daly and Messrs. Burdett & North, Mr. Stoddard's managers, have made arrangements for a third course, which will begin to-morrow, and for which a liberal sale of season tickets has already been made. The lectures will be the same as those of the first two courses, beginning with "The Castle-Bordered Rhine" to-morrow, and following on Mondays and Thursdays with the two lectures on "Napoleon," "Berlin in 1889," and "Switzerland."

"WELL, LET THE CITY SUE."

Vice President R. M. Gallaway of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company said yesterday that the company would not pay the sum demanded of it by Controller Theodore W. Myers for unlawfully-retained taxes upon its net income on the Third and Ninth avenue lines unless it was compelled to by the courts. All the company's counsel, "from David Dudley Field down," had advised the management that it was not liable for the taxes beyond what had been paid. This answer meant, he supposed, that the Controller would sue the company.

"Well, let the city sue," said Mr. Gallaway. "Then we will see who is right. It is simply the construction of a statute, and we think that we are right, and Mr. Myers thinks that he is right. In such a case there is no way of settlement except by a suit."

Julien T. Davies of Davies & Rapallo, attorneys for the company, who had been in consultation with Mr. Gallaway, said: "The company has paid to the city all that the city is entitled to under the most liberal construction of the laws. That is all there is to be said about the matter at this time."

THE HOTEL FIRE-ESCAPE CASE.

New-York hotel men are opposed to the statute which compels them to keep ropes or equally good appliances in their rooms as a means of escape in case of fire. Two years ago Frank A. Pierson of the Sturtevant House management was arraigned for violating this law. The case came up yesterday before Recorder Smyth in General Sessions. After a vote in the jury box the foreman announced that eight jurors were for conviction and four for acquittal. A verdict against Mr. Pierson was finally given and a fine of $50 imposed. A stay of proceedings was granted and the case will be appealed.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER MOSHER.

Joseph F. Mosher, of the law firm of Mosher & Carpenter, 62 Wall-street, was appointed School Commissioner yesterday by Mayor Grant to take the place of Eugene Kelly, resigned. Mr. Mosher was strongly recommended for the appointment by Mr. Kelly. He is thirty-nine years of age, and is a prominent Roman Catholic. He was graduated from St. Francis Xavier College. He is a member of the Manhattan University, Young Men's Democratic, and Catholic Clubs. He lives at 344 West Twenty-second-street, in the Thirteenth Assembly District.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

STEWART LEASEHOLDS SOLD.

THE HILTONS GET THE PROPERTY AT BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

There was a large crowd assembled at the Real Estate Exchange at noon yesterday to witness the sale of the leasehold property of the A. T. Stewart estate, disposed of by the order of the executors of the will of Cornelia M. Stewart. The usual large buyers on the Exchange were absent.

Morris Wilkins of E. H. Ludlow & Co. was the auctioneer. Ex-Judge Hilton came down town in a hansom and leaned negligently upon the railing of the rostrum, while his sons, Henry G. Hilton and Albert B. Hilton, stood near him, chatting confidentially with Col. Dodge, the agent of the Stewart estate. Ex-Judge Horace Russell came into the crowd during the proceedings and looked on, while Prescott Hall Butler, one of the chief litigants of Mrs. Stewart's will, stood near the rostrum.

The big store at Broadway and Tenth-street was first put up for sale. It was described as leased from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for seventy-one years from May 1, 1861, with covenant for one renewal absolutely, and then with covenant either to renew or to pay for building ground rent at the renewal to be $37,500 per annum, while the taxes for 1889 were $20,475. The premises are rented for $125,000 per annum. The property was started at $300,000, when with jumps of $50,000 each it reached $500,000. Then the bidding progressed to $650,000, when the bidders, who were Albert B. Hilton and a friend of Mr. Butler, offered smaller amounts, up to $700,000, which was bid by Mr. A. B. Hilton and secured to him the property.

For the other property there was much more competition and the prices secured were very good. The four-storied brick dwelling at 21 Bro'oort-place, whose lease at $500 a year expires May 1, 1891, was sold to Max H. Hemmerdinger, for $9,500; while the three-story house, 61 East Ninth-street, whose lease at $1,000 a year expires April 30, 1892, was sold to Asher Weinstein, a real estate dealer, for $5,100. There was considerable interest manifested in the sale of the premises at 762, 764, and 766 Broadway, the first and third being three-story brick buildings, while the second was a five-story iron building, whose leases expire in 1894, 1894, and 1898 respectively. No. 764 was the first one offered, and after a sharp competition by Mr. Hilton and Simon Dessau, an importer of diamonds, the latter secured it at what was regarded as the high price of $20,250. Mr. Dessau also secured 762 and 766, for $4,600 and $3,400 respectively.

Asher Weinstein secured the four-story brick buildings 80 and 82 East Ninth-street, the leases expiring in 1897, for $9,100 and $6,200 respectively; while 84 East Ninth-street, after a sharp competition between Mr. Weinstein and Solomon Jacobs, was knocked down to the latter for $6,800. Its lease expires April 30 of this year, but Mr. Jacobs has the privilege of renewal. A. B. Hilton, after a sharp contest between Mr. Jacobs and himself, secured 86 East Ninth-street, whose lease of twenty-one years will be renewed May 1, for $7,600. Prescott Hall Butler bought 143 East Eighth-street, a three-storied brick house, whose lease at $700 a year for ground rent expires 1902, for $13,500 after a spirited contest with Mr. Hilton. The buildings 56 and 58 Fourth-avenue and 88 East Ninth-street, which are subject to leases which expire April 30 of this year, were sold as one parcel to D. Buckley for $25,000. They will be used as storehouses.

The executors, with the consent of the heirs, withdrew the property at 52 Fourth-avenue, 145 East Eighth-street, 76 and 78 Fourth-avenue, and 67 East Tenth-street from public sale. It is believed that they will be privately sold and will be purchased by Mr. Hilton, to be used in connection with the Broadway store. The total amount brought by the sale was $811,050.

DRY GOODS FAILURE.

HARBISON & LODER SUSPEND—LIABILITIES ABOUT $350,000.

The failure of Harbison & Loder, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 379 Broadway, corner of White-street, yesterday, caused considerable surprise in the dry goods trade. The members of the firm, Edward Harbison and Noah Loder, made a general assignment, without preference, to Frederick J. Lancaster. They turned over everything to their creditors, including the residences of each of the partners. Mr. Harbison resides in Westfield, N. J., and his old homestead, which he has had for thirty years and valued at $25,000, was yesterday conveyed to the assignee. Mr. Loder's residence at 129 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, which was also conveyed to the assignee, is valued at about $8,000.

This firm did a conservative business, claiming a capital of $200,000, and always had the confidence and respect of the trade, generally discounting their purchases, and their paper selling until recently as a very safe rate. *Bradstreet's* reports show that the business was started in 1866 as Tingue, Harbison & Shiner. In January, 1872, they were succeeded by Harbison, Shiner & Co. Mr. Loder became a partner Jan. 1, 1879, the style of the firm being changed to Harbison, Shiner & Loder. Mr. Loder, it was said, put in $50,000 capital. He had previously been a partner in the old firm of Loder & Lockwood. Mr. Shiner retired in January, 1883, and the style of the firm was again changed to Harbison & Loder. Their failure is ascribed to bad collections, carrying over a heavy stock of woolen goods, inability to obtain any more accommodations on account of tight money, and dull trade.

The store was closed yesterday, only creditors being admitted. Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, the attorney for the firm, said that the liabilities were about $350,000, and there were nominal assets exceeding $400,000, of which about $125,000 to $150,000 is stock on hand and the balance bills receivable. Besides the above assets there was the private property of the two partners. He thought the firm would want an extension. Many creditors had called and expressed their willingness to help the firm, and all manifested a friendly feeling toward the firm, as the failure was an honest one, everything being turned over to the creditors and no one preferred, not even the borrowed money. The causes, he said, were very dull business, inability to borrow money to meet bills coming due, and poor collections. A committee of creditors would be appointed, as an inventory of the stock had been made.

From other sources it was learned that the firm had $60,000 single-name paper out.

ASTOR LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

TWO VACANCIES TO BE FILLED IN THE BOARD—MR. ASTOR'S BEQUESTS.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Astor Library, held Wednesday afternoon, resolutions were adopted eulogizing the late John Jacob Astor. Owing to the deaths of Mr. Astor and Mr. Hamilton the board found itself in a somewhat disorganized condition, and adjourned until the vacancies can be filled.

The fund left by Mr. Astor and designated in his will as a remuneration for the services of the Trustees was informally discussed at the meeting, inasmuch as a question had arisen as to whether this money can be used for the payment of Trustees. The original articles of incorporation of the Astor Library state that "Trustees shall not receive any compensation for their services." It is held, however, that this section applies to the endowment fund, and was inserted to prohibit Trustees from diverting this fund to their personal uses. Mr. Southmayd, the attorney who drew up Mr. Astor's will, and several members of the board are of the opinion that the fund provided in the will is a special fund, which can be used as designated in the will without violating the spirit of the prohibitory clause.

No part of the $400,000 left by Mr. Astor for the purchase of new books has as yet been turned over to the Trustees. The executors are given two years to supply the money, but it is understood they will waive the delay and that extensive purchases of new books will be made within the next twelve months.

DOCTORS ARE GOING TO EUROPE.

A number of physicians in New-York and throughout the country are preparing already for a Summer trip to Europe, the objective point being the meeting of the Tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin, beginning on the 4th of August. The American Medical Association has put the matter of transportation for its members in the hands of Dr. Robert Newman of 68 West Thirty-sixth-street, and he has completed arrangements with the Netherland Line of steamships whereby members of the association will be carried from New-York to Rotterdam and return for $90 to $105, according to accommodations, and non-professional members of the party for $5 more, including free transportation to London. Several continental tours have also been mapped out at equally low rates. Applications will be received up to June 1, each excursionist, whether a physician or a layman, sailing in any steamer of the line he may select.

THE BARGE OFFICE DOCK.

Lieut. Smith of the revenue cutter Chandler recently complained to Surveyor Lyon that tugs frequently landed at the Barge Office dock, and made it difficult for the revenue boats to get in and out of the basin. The Surveyor issued an order that only vessels with permits to do so be allowed to land at the Barge Office dock.

Since this order was issued the dockman at the Barge Office had difficulty in convincing the Quarantine Commissioners, who had been down the bay in a tug, that they had no right to land there. Lieut. Smith says that in future he will see to it that Surveyor Lyon's order is obeyed.

IF THOU hast ears to hear, let me recommend to thee DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents.

There is a great popular outcry for SALVATION OIL, the great pain annihilator. 25 cents.—Advertisement.

IRA R. ALDRICH IS MISSING.

HIS ACCOUNTS ARE SHORT AND EMPLOYES WILL SUFFER.

Ira Ross Aldrich, who used to cure people who stammered, in his classes on Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and after working up a profitable clientele with patrons from Maine to California and some from South America, sold out over a year ago and started a collection agency in the Madison-Square Bank Building, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, is missing, and has not been heard from since a week ago Sunday. On that day he sent a note to his brother, William Aldrich, saying he was going to Providence, R. I., and would be back Wednesday. He did not return. It will take some time to find out how much money from collected bills he took with him. The heaviest individual losers, however, will be solicitors in his employ, who had put up as security amounts ranging from $50 to $500. There were ten of these, but they are still hoping that Aldrich will return and settle up or that friends will come to his assistance.

William Aldrich, the brother, formerly a partner but now an employe in the agency, said yesterday that $5,000 would cover everything, and that if his brother would return at once all would be squared up. Most of the claims which the Aldrich Agency handled were those of physicians, among whom the missing man had a very wide acquaintance. Aldrich is thirty-five years old, and came from New-England. He had married Miss Birdsall, who separated from him a year and a half ago, and is now living with her mother at 139 East Forty-seventh-street. At the beginning of the present year he had a severe illness. "Since that time," his brother says, "I have noted its of abstraction, amounting almost to evidences of mental aberration, on his part, but I do not believe he is and was so affected as to make him irresponsible. I did not believe he was in the habit of gambling, but I think he had lost money in speculation. Patrons have been notified to withdraw all claims now in the office awaiting collection, and nearly all have done so."

On the Saturday before he left, Aldrich drew the balance to his credit in the Madison-Square Bank, which is said to have been a small one. On Sunday, the day of his departure, he gave out a check for $60 on that bank, which was, of course, not paid. His room in the Grand Hotel, which had been occupied during the month of February, was given up on the same day. He has many friends, and those who know him agree with his brother that only his own absence prevents an arrangement of everything on a satisfactory basis.

AS A PROOF OF ESTEEM.

BROKERS PRESENT MR. M'CLELLAND WITH A SET OF RESOLUTIONS.

Charles P. McClelland, the retiring Chief Clerk and Special Deputy Collector of the Custom House, was yesterday presented with a handsomely framed and engrossed set of complimentary resolutions by the Custom House brokers. The ceremony took place in a little room just off the rotunda. Henry W. Smith of the firm of Smith & Lockwood made the presentation speech. He told Mr. McClelland that he had always been a courteous and fair-minded official and a genial and true friend, and all the brokers regretted that he was to leave the service.

Mr. McClelland said he was highly complimented, the more so because he understood that there was no precedent for such a presentation. He had endeavored to be fair and impartial, and if he had achieved all that Mr. Smith said he had, then he had succeeded far beyond his expectations. He entered the office with the full belief that public office was a public trust, and that belief had always been before him.

He wished to have it known that if any people imagined that the Custom House was being run by any man other than Joel B. Erhardt, or that Mr. McClelland had endeavored at any time to assume to be the Collector, they either did not know what they were talking about or they did not know the man who was Collector. The brokers applauded this, and when Mr. McClelland concluded, after wishing them all good fortune, they all insisted on shaking him by the hand and telling him that they were his firm friends.

Among the brokers present were Edward H. Ackerson, J. L. Shea, Killaen Van Rensselaer, and John A. McGoriey, and representatives of the firms: William H. Steiner & Co., Alpers & Mott, Binge & Curie, R. F. Downing & Co., and Bluxome & Han.

BROOKLYN'S FILTHY STREETS.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS AT LAST SETS THE BROOM BRIGADE TO WORK.

The unusual sight of a couple of hundred laborers with brooms and shovels and teams attempting to make an impression on the filth that has been allowed to accumulate on the streets of Brooklyn since Jan. 1 surprised Brooklynites yesterday morning. The force of public opinion, as expressed by the newspapers, was at last too much for City Works Commissioner Adams to withstand, and late on Wednesday afternoon he made application to the Mayor for an emergency appropriation of $10,000 to use in cleaning the principal streets of the city until April 1, when the term of the contract entered into with Cranford & Valentine begins.

The Mayor immediately approved the appropriation and gave his written authorization to the Commissioner to go ahead and have at least the main thoroughfares of the city cleaned. George H. Sterling, Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, said that a proposition submitted by Michael Mullady to do the work for $25 a mile had been accepted. He said that $10,000 would clean 400 miles of streets, and that the first streets to receive attention would be those through which the street cars run.

Heman Clark of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, that had the contract last year, insisted yesterday that he had lost $60,000 by his contract. As he looked on at the piles of black, foul-smelling mud that were being scraped and shoveled up in Fulton-street, he said he would not take the contract to clean the streets in their present horrible condition for $75 a mile.

Mr. Cranford of Cranford & Valentine, the new contractors, was also an interested observer of the operation. He said that as soon as they took charge of the work on April 1 they would have 500 men at work at a time.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Francis Wilson and his company have made a great success of "The Gondoliers" in Philadelphia, and the lovers of fun there are crowding the Broad-Street Theatre and laughing hilariously at what they declare is the funniest performance Wilson has ever given. The receipts for the first night, including the premiums paid for seats, were $3,500, and the first week's receipts are reported to have been over $14,000. Stetson's "Gondoliers" company was originally booked to play in Philadelphia against Wilson's "Goliah" company, but the shrewd comedian purchased the Philadelphia rights to the opera from Stetson, and thus did away with all opposition. He calculated that Philadelphia would support one opera company for eight weeks better than it would sustain two companies playing in opposition to each other for four weeks, and his judgment has been sustained by the fact that he already has an advance

The New-York Times.

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QUESTIONS TO SPOILSMEN

USING THEM TO HELP CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

DEMONSTRATING THROUGH POSTMASTERS THE ABUSES AND EVILS OF THE PRESENT PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The National Civil Service Reform League, a non-partisan association of gentlemen who favor decent and business methods in the administration of government, at a meeting at Philadelphia, Feb. 15, prepared a programme for an investigation intended to ascertain to what extent the civil service law and spirit have been regarded by the present Administration.

The work was not conceived in a spirit of hostility to the Administration. Nor was it planned with any purpose of dealing with the subject in an aspect of partiality. The character of the men forming the organization is well enough known to give assurance that what they have proposed to ascertain will be found out, and that whatever they learn will be stated freely and fearlessly. It was, of course, to be expected that if they found that the Administration was adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of civil service reform and was manifesting a disposition to extend the operation of the law there would be the most cheerful acknowledgment of the fact. On the other hand, it was understood that if it was found that the law was evaded or "cut under" by defiance or ingenious evasion of it, there was to be no sparing of individuals or any withholding of censure upon parties.

The meeting of Feb. 15 made a plan. It was extensive and it was based upon system. It was regarded as desirable to find out the number of changes made in the offices; the motives for removals and appointments; whether appointments were made for political services rendered or for fitness, and the number of persons appointed in the classified and unclassified services. In inquiring about the number of changes it was regarded as desirable to ascertain what the effect upon the service has been of the changes made, and also to what extent the distribution of patronage had interfered with the work of Senators and Representatives.

To accomplish all that was proposed to be done required a good deal of patient labor. Mr. William Dudley Foulke, the Chairman of the special committee intrusted with the work, came to Washington in order to prosecute it to the best advantage. Under his direction a vast amount of correspondence has been carried on. The assistance of the departments of the Government was desirable in prosecuting the work. While there has been no disposition manifested to get in the way of the investigation, the investigators cannot be said to have been received with enthusiasm. The inquiries can be made with success, however, without the co-operation of the Administration.

To the members of both houses of the Congress letters have been addressed, asking them to inform the committee how many applications for office they have received during the present year; what is the average amount of correspondence which each of these applications requires on the part of a Senator or Representative; what amount of time, whether of himself, his secretary, or clerk, is required, as nearly as can be stated, for conducting such correspondence and for attending to appointments; how many offices there are in the district of a Senator, or a Representative where the appointments depend upon the member, and whether any such elections have been held in districts to determine whom the appointee should be, and, if so, in how many instances, when, and for what offices.

More than two hundred letters of this sort have been sent out, and about thirty responses have been already received. As the results have not been collated, the general drift of the letters is to show that a large share of the time of members of the House of Representatives is consumed in preparing replies to applicants for office. It is found that in some instances the applications run into the hundreds, and that one applicant has compelled the writing of as many as fifty letters in regard to his case. The purpose of this inquiry will be to illustrate the viciousness of a system that occupies so much time that ought to be devoted to the consideration of public questions that are apt to be neglected for the pursuit of patronage.

The special committee took up, as the branch in which there is the most patronage and in which the greatest number of changes have been made, the Post Office Department, in order to learn what reasons could be given for changes in this service, it was necessary to address both the old and new Postmasters. That alone, in undertaking to find out the reasons for changes in about 35,000 offices, would call for the sending of a great package of letters. To the old Postmaster, the officer who was in when Harrison was inaugurated and who is out now, a sheet of questions was sent, with blank space to be filled out after the following questions:

"We understand that you were displaced from the office of ——, on the —— day of ——. Would you be willing to state to this committee the circumstances of this change?

"1. Were any causes assigned for it? If so, what were they and by whom assigned? If you resigned, was your resignation requested or suggested? If so, by whom? If in writing, will you kindly inclose a copy?

"2. By whom were you succeeded?

"3. To what political party do you belong? To what party does your successor belong?

"4. What political services did you render when in office? What position, if any, did you hold in your party organization? Were you connected with any newspaper; if so, give its name?

"5. What political services, if any, did your successor render in the last campaign or previously? What position, if any, did he hold in the party organization to which he belonged? Was he connected with any newspaper; if so, give the name of such paper?

"6. Do you know upon whose recommendation or influence, if any, you were displaced, or your successor appointed?

"7. Give any facts known to you regarding the motive or reasons for your displacement and his appointment.

"8. When did your term of office expire?

"9. Please state as specifically as possible any facts you know regarding the efficiency of the administration of the office before and after since your removal.

"10. Who was your predecessor, and how long had he held the office?

"11. When were you appointed?"

The replies to these inquiries are interesting. They are of all kinds, from the man who has nothing to say, and who perhaps ought to have been removed, to the man who has been paid to resign before his time in order to give an anxious patriot a chance to get a Federal office. The ex-Postmasters are not at all timid about responding, nor are they careful about the correspondence that they submit, sometimes sending letters that would cause a author to expend. As a large proportion of the appointments made are to succeed men removed, the quantity of explanation and illustration that these responses will furnish will be something prodigious.

With the responses to the inquiries in the letters sent to removed officers, the special committee is furnished with the material out of which to construct a letter to the new Postmaster. The letter to this individual is like this:

"We understand that you were appointed to the office of —— on the —— day of —— in the place of ——. We have been informed as follows as to the circumstances of such removal or appointment: [Here is a space for a brief account of the removal and appointment as already received.] If in any respect our information is incorrect, or you desire to add any other facts in reference thereto, would you kindly communicate them to yours, &c."

This investigation is regarded as likely to prove of great value in demonstrating that the patronage is to a large extent disposed of upon utterly indefensible reasons, and is purely political nature, and that many of them consume the time that could be used to much greater advantage to the people in other directions. By and by the committee will extend its inquiries beyond the Post Office Department. That mind, however, is a broad one. As the changes made in it since Mr. Harrison came in are about three times as many as those made during the same corresponding period under Mr. Cleveland, it is to be assumed that the Administration will need to lay in a plentiful supply of excuses.

ENGLISH SYNDICATES STILL DILIGENT.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 14.—William Bertram, a mechanical engineer of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Charles March and K. Young of London, expert accountants, arrived here yesterday to examine the plant of the Glens Falls Paper Company and report to a syndicate in London, England. They will inspect the paper mills at Palmer's Falls, Rochester, and Watertown. The sale of the mill to the Englishmen has not yet taken place, but it is likely to be completed as soon as the reports of the experts are received in England.

The price to be paid for a two-thirds interest in the Glens Falls Company will be about $1,000,000. W. E. Sprier is to remain as President at a salary of $5,000 and F. H. Parks as manager at a salary of $10,000.

Each mill purchased by the syndicate will relinquish a two-thirds interest in the plant, the other third to be held by the mills either in stock or debenture bonds on the whole funded capital.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—A dispatch from Findlay, Ohio, says that Edward Phelps, representing an English syndicate, has secured options on twelve of the fourteen glass factories at that place for $800,000. The options expire in thirty days. It is said that if the sale is effected the capacity of the factories will be doubled.

CAPT. BARR ARRIVES.

THE THISTLE'S OLD SKIPPER TALKS ABOUT FOREIGN YACHTS.

BOSTON, March 14.—Capt. John Barr, who sailed the Thistle in her international race against the Volunteer, reached this city this morning on the steamer Prussian, from Glasgow direct. To a TIMES representative he said:

"There is lots of yacht building going on in the old country of all sizes and classes. Fife has designed a sixty-foot lugger schooner, and a forty-two-footer and a forty-footer, the two last for Halifax owners. Then there are two ten-raters which he will send over here for gentlemen who will use them on the lakes. Watson has designed two twenty-raters, and Payne is building two, one of them, I believe, being Fife's design. Fife has also started upon two six-raters and a little nineteen-foot water line boat."

"Can Fife beat the Minerva with a forty-footer?"

"Well, that's hard to say, as the Minerva is a very clever boat. His forty-footer is of the Minerva type. The forty-two-footers will beat the Minerva."

"How about Sir Roderick Cameron's seventy-footer?"

"I believe she was to be very expensive, so the order was canceled."

"Mr. Fife will probably come to this country this Summer, won't he, to find out about the boats he sends out here?"

"If he comes it will be after the end of the Clyde racing season, in the latter part of July."

"Is the Thistle being altered to a 125-ton rating outter?"

"Yes; she is to have her bowsprit cut off a bit, three feet cut off her lower mast, and the topmast shortened in proportion. She will have a new sail plan, even if not a suit of duck. She is being fitted elaborately below decks, as her owner intends her for a cruiser rather than a racer. But I heard that she was intended for the races early in the season."

"Are there any cup challenges over there?" queried THE TIMES's correspondent.

"None that I know of. Fife was to have built a large cutter, but I think that is off. I don't think it is settled whether Jamison's new boat will challenge. I think they will try her first over there. She will, without doubt, be a speedy boat, as Mr. Jamison is a good sportsman, and will work up any deficiency in model or build."

"What do you think of the Valkyrie, as compared with the American seventy-footers?"

"There is no doubt that the Titania, especially, is a very fast boat, but most people over there think that either the Yarana or the Valkyrie would beat her over a triangular course."

Capt. Barr's family will now reside permanently in Marblehead, and the Captain himself will join the cutter Clara on April 6, at Tompkinsville, S. I.

BIRCHALL'S LINE OF DEFENSE

WHAT HIS COUNSEL WILL TRY TO PROVE —NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 14.—It was learned to-day from Birchall's counsel that the principal line of defense will be that the prisoner could not possibly have walked the distance from Princeton station to the place where Benwell's body was found, committed the murder, looked over the clothes, cut out the name from them, and returned to the station between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., during which time it appears that Benwell lost his life.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—It is believed that a solution has been found of the mystery surrounding one of the telegrams produced at the Birchall examination at Niagara Falls on Tuesday. The telegram reads as follows:

BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1890.

To Birchall, Imperial Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario:

Telegram and letter were sent on to you yesterday to ship heavy baggage to Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York. STAFFORD.

As the Birchall-Benwell-Pelley party stopped at the Stafford House, in this city, it was supposed that the telegram was sent by the hotel people, but the authorities were puzzled to account for their being so well acquainted with the movements of the party. An investigation here reveals the fact that the telegram was not sent by any one connected with the Stafford House. The clerk there says that on Feb. 27, the date of the telegram, Birchall walked into the Stafford House and inquired if a telegram had been received for him.

The clerk recollected that a telegram had come and had been forwarded to him. Birchall said he had not received it, but appeared indifferent about it. The clerk says he did not open the telegram, and does not know its contents. It is now believed that Birchall himself wrote the telegram signed "Stafford," and that he did so to substantiate some statements made by him about the baggage at the Falls.

Detective Murray brought to the jail to-day Charles Buck, who lives within half a mile of the scene of the murder. On Feb. 17, the day on which the murder is supposed to have been committed, he was accosted about 2:30 o'clock by a man who was on the road leading to Eastwood. The stranger said he was going to Woodstock.

Birchall was brought from his cell, and Buck at once identified him as the man he had seen on the day named.

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ALBANY, March 14.—W. J. Foster, attorney for School Commissioners Thomas Kavanagh and John Bannon of Long Island City in the matter of the appeal of A. Hall Burdick from the proceedings of the board in dismissing him from the office of Principal of the First Ward School, has forwarded the answers of the Commissioners to the charges made by Mr. Burdick. In doing so he prejudges the case in this language:

"The sole question to be considered is the term of the employment; it may not be necessary to take evidence in this case, as the only question herein has been already settled by your department in favor of respondent."

Mr. Foster, however, wishes the right re served to submit a brief. The answer denies the allegations; holds that the rules and regulations are made for the use and benefit of the board and not for the benefit of others, and that the board always has the right to dismiss teachers at any time; that the appointment of Mr. Burdick was during the pleasure of the board and never for any term, and all the material allegations in the moving papers are denied.

CHINATOWN MAY HAVE TO GO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Mayor Pond today approved an ordinance, recently passed by the Board of Supervisors, providing for the removal of the Chinese population to a prescribed section in South San Francisco, a district located on the outskirts of the city. The order declares it unlawful for any Chinese person to locate, reside, or carry on business within the city limits except in the district designated. It requires the removal of all Chinese to this district within sixty days, and declares a failure to comply with the provisions of the ordinance a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The greater portion of the Chinese population of San Francisco, which is estimated at about forty thousand persons, is now located in the district known as "Chinatown," adjacent to the business centre of the city, and if the order is enforced it will work a marvelous change in that locality. The Chinese will test the constitutionality of the ordinance and will take no steps toward abandoning the district they now occupy until the question of its constitutionality is decided by the courts.

TO PRESERVE THE DAVIS MANSION.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association to-day held a conference with Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson for the purpose of getting his aid in securing the building known as the "Jeff Davis Mansion" as a memorial hall and museum for Confederate relics.

The Davis mansion, or as it is sometimes called, the "Confederate White House," was the home during the civil war of Jefferson Davis. It is situated on the corner of Twelfth and Clay streets, and is now and has been since shortly after the war used as a public school building. A proposition made some time ago to tear down this historic structure and erect in its site a modern school building raised such a protest that it was speedily abandoned.

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MILES OF LAND FLOODED

IT IS THOUGHT, HOWEVER, THAT THE WORST IS OVER.

NEW-ORLEANS IS BEING WELL TAKEN CARE OF—GREAT DAMAGE IN THE FARMING COUNTRY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 14.—There is nothing sensational in the situation here, nor has there been. At dark last night the water from the river was running like a mill race through the city streets and a large portion of the front of the city was impassable to pedestrians. The Mayor at once set the draining machinery at work, gangs were put to raising the levees at the lower part of the city front, and this morning the streets were measurably free from the water.

Meantime relief measures of a heroic character had been adopted. The city force went to work early this morning. About one hundred men were engaged in levee building. Garbage carts hauled dirt from the rear of the city, dug out and loaded by jail gangs. The railroads also loaded flat cars with dirt at different points and carried material wherever needed. Everybody worked in harmony, consequently a large amount of work was done. Laborers drove stakes just back of the levee line on the city front, placed planks against them, forming a revetment, and behind this bulwark threw up an embankment of earth four feet high.

To-morrow morning railroads will put on men in addition to the city force. The canal force of 100 men will also be sent to the front, and some three hundred men will be engaged in building this additional levee. Next Sunday night it is expected that the work will extend from near Rocks-street to Toledano, almost the whole extent of the old city front, preventing any recurrence of the flow of water which caused so much alarm Thursday.

The Directors of the Louisiana Lottery Company met to-day and gave $50,000 to the city to be expended in protecting the city from overflow.

A crevasse occurred at 10 o'clock last night at the Nita Plantation, in St. James Parish, and the railroad track of the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Road was washed away for the space of about fifty yards. The roadbed is two feet under water. A large working force was sent up this morning, but could do nothing on account of the rain. This afternoon they got to work, and expect to have the break, which is 200 feet wide, cleared by to-morrow night and the road bed repaired. This is about four miles above Convent Post Office, sixty-five miles above the city.

The break lets the water in upon the three sugar plantations adjoining. No great damage is feared, as the water will flow off into Blind River in the rear and make its way into Lake Maurepas.

A crevasse was reported to-night at Bohemia, in Plaquetine Parish, which covers the track of the Shell Beach and Gulf Railroad. Trains on this road will cease running below Pointe à la Hache in consequence. Another break occurred at Hahville, in St. Charles Parish, which is rapidly widening, although the Texas and Pacific Railroad hands are working to close it.

Gov. Nicholls received information to-day that the great levee at Morganza, in Pointe Coupée Parish, was leaking and calling for help. So far as heard from, at 9 o'clock to-night, no other casualties had occurred.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—The steamer Emma Etheridge arrived at noon from Paducah and, after loading with lumber, sacks, and supplies, left for the threatened district below the Arkansas River. The consensus of opinion here is that the Mississippi side of the river will be able to withstand the pressure of the great flood. The splendid levees and equipments of the Mississippi Valley Railroad are contributing in a material degree to the preservation of the levees in the Yazoo Delta.

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WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The Mississippi River Commission, whose headquarters are in the Armory Building in this city, is just now the busiest of the many busy boards of army officers in this department. The gravity of the situation has brought the commission and its subordinates into direct communication by wire, and the former are constantly receiving dispatches informing them of the increase of the danger.

The allotment of $50,000, which was made by the commission March 11 for use in repairing levees, has been distributed. One-half has been sent to Capt. Young, who is in charge of the Third District, which extends from the Arkansas River to Vicksburg, and the remaining $25,000 has been sent to Capt. Kingman, commanding the Fourth District, extending from Vicksburg to New-Orleans.

The officer in charge of the headquarters informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that the commission regarded danger as most immediate along the west bank of the Mississippi from the Arkansas to the Red River, the greatest pressure being at present between the Arkansas River and the Louisiana State line. There is certain, however, he believed, to be additional damage to the levees north of the Red River. The commission is at present in the unpleasant position of a board with no money to expend. The appropriation of $400,000 for the construction of new levees, made in September 1888, has been expended, and there are only a few thousand dollars left—not more than $50,000 in all—for work which has not yet been begun, which, in case the emergency along the Mississippi grows more urgent, may be drawn upon. The destruction of the levees by the present rise in the river is believed to be, for the most part, of the new work.

Of the new levees, the reporter's informant declared, were composed of the alluvial bottom of the river, and were very susceptible to the action of the water. "It is fair to presume," he said, "that what the river has cast up it may also carry away, and this seems to be exactly what is now going on. The old levees, which have become well seasoned, were withstanding the pressure of the water admirably, but the new ones have not had a chance to secure the firm resistance which is so necessary when they are subjected to a pressure of this sort. The new levees are becoming about of the consistency of mush, and the water is bound, first to percolate through them, and then to wash them over the fields."

TO RESTRAIN THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

CHICAGO, March 14.—F. M. Charlton, a stockholder in the Chicago Gas Trust, dismissed his bill against the trust to-day, for the purpose of filing a new one, in which he asks for broader relief. He asks for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the trust and for an injunction restraining the trust from paying a dividend of 1 per cent., amounting to $250,000. Judge Tuley will hear the arguments for an injunction Monday.

THE BOOMERS MARCHING ON.

THOUSANDS OF THEM RUSHING TO THE CHEROKEE STRIP—TROUBLE FEARED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—The *Star's* Arkansas City, Kan., special says: "Since the news came last night that the bill passed the House declaring the Cherokee Strip public domain the city has been a scene of wild excitement with the boomers in their excitement running to and fro, half dressed, making preparations to start at daybreak for the strip. Before the sun was up the whole city was wild with excitement, and a continuous stream of people of every description, from the poorest tramp to the speculative real estate agent, men, women and children of every nationality, has been pouring into the strip.

"At noon the line of white-covered prairie schooners bearing the joyous boomers is still crawling through the town. The news comes from the strip that the cattle have already been stampeded, frightened at the unusual scene and have become unmanageable. The cattlemen are in great straits to know what to do with their stock, inasmuch as the force of men at their command is as nothing before the irresistible stream of immigration.

"By sundown to-night 10,000 people will have entered the strip with the intention of staying there at all hazards, and nothing short of the regular United States Army can drive them from the Mecca toward which they have been struggling for so long."

The *Star's* Caldwell's (Kan.) special says: "The Cherokee boomers who have congregated at this point have finally set the time for their invasion of the strip. The Hon. J. W. Nyce, Mayor of this city and Captain of the Caldwell boomers, has issued a proclamation to the colony, setting Sunday, March 16, as the day for the movement. There are now in the colony fully 1500 families, and to this number 179 families, which arrived in prairie schooners last night, were added to-day."

The officers of the colony have selected and laid out a town site near Pond Creek, and named it Nyceburg. Capt. Burbank, United States Army, arrived yesterday from Oklahoma City, and attempted to persuade the boomers to delay their movement upon the strip until the Government shall give its formal consent. The prospective colonists, however, were firm in their determination to move on the day appointed by their leaders, and Mr. Nyce announced that they will start on that day if they have to fight their way through.

Capt. Burbank has only a small troop at his command at Oklahoma City, and has telegraphed for reinforcements. It is expected that trouble will surely ensue Sunday when the boomers will take up their march for the public land.

SCHOOLSHIP DISCIPLINE.

CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMANDER OF THE SARATOGA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The charges of mismanagement and demoralization on board the schoolship Saratoga are denied by Harbormaster Lawrence, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Capt. Green, the Commander of the vessel.

Fred C. Brewster, sixteen years old, who spent two months on board the schoolship, charged that the boys chew tobacco and drink whisky. A majority of them are inveterate cigarette smokers, while others as young as fifteen years of age cannot get along without their daily tipple. A regular system of hazing all new-comers is in vogue. He also asserted that a Second Lieutenant who can swear like a trooper, subordinate officers who get drunk and fight, and many other evils exist under Green's management of the ship.

John L. Harris, who lives at 607 Fisher-street, was one of the quartermasters of the Saratoga from the time she came to Philadelphia until Feb. 15. He said to-night that Bruster's charges were true, and added: "I left the Saratoga for two reasons. One was because I was not satisfied with the pay, and secondly because I did not like the way the discipline of the ship was conducted. The rules of the ship were all right, but they were not enforced. The boys would smoke and use tobacco. I reported them many times, but finally got tired of doing so, as they were not punished. The boys had liquor on board and I heard that they used to take a kettle and go ashore and get beer at night, but I never caught any of them at it while I was on board. On Saturday night, in particular I remember the boys were very noisy and disorderly. Capt. Green was ashore, but came aboard late and could not have helped hearing some of the noise. Nothing, however, was ever said about it."

Harris corroborated the statement of Bruster that girls had been taken on board the Saratoga, but added that they had been expelled as soon as their character was discovered.

THE NAME IS COLGATE NOW.

AND THE CRY IS "YELL HIGH, YELL GREAT; 'RAH, 'RAH, COLGATE!"

ROME, N. Y., March 14.—As soon as the news from Albany reached Hamilton yesterday announcing the change of the name of Hamilton University to Colgate University, everybody in that town rejoiced. A few days ago Judge Joseph Mason, one of the Madison University attorneys, and Dr. W. H. Mayard went to Albany to lay before the Board of Regents the petition for a change of the corporate name to Colgate University.

The change was changed by a unanimous vote of the board. Some time ago a petition was presented to the Supreme Court, and the matter was being contested. The court proceedings will be discontinued, as the action of the Board of Regents is final.

The change is hailed by the students with great joy, and a new yell was ringing out in the village soon after the receipt of the telegrams. It is: "Yell high, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, Colgate!" The Faculty immediately declared a holiday, and it was spent in jubilating over the victory.

Last night the students and many citizens of the village paraded the streets with the Hamilton Brass Band at their head. The town was kept well aroused until after midnight. It is hoped that prosperity will come to the old institution as the result of this new name, which has a meaning to it, which could not be said of the old one.

The Colgate family for half a century have been the greatest benefactors of the institution.

To-night Caterer Owens of Utica will lay 400 covers for a banquet in the Opera House there.

TO ANNUL A FORCED MARRIAGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 14.—John Douglass, whose parents are rich Southerners, and who has been a student at the Baltimore Dental College for two years, to-day asked the court to annual the marriage between himself and his wife, who was Minnie F. Beall. He alleges that on the 5th of December last he received a letter from Miss Beall's brother asking him to go to the house to treat a case of toothache; that on arriving there he was compelled by force to marry Miss Beall.

The young lady in the case is eighteen years old and pretty. Her side of the story is that she was betrayed by Douglass under promise of marriage, that the decoy letter was sent, but that Douglass consented to the marriage, and that no violence was offered. Shortly after the marriage Douglass left his wife and remained away.

RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

RED BANK, N. J., March 14.—The regular clay-bird shoot of the Riverside Gun and Rifle Club took place this afternoon, with the following results:

First Event, Team Shoot, Fifteen Singles and Three Pairs.—John Cooper, 19; James Cooper, 8; Millard Cornwell, 8; David Belshaw, 11; total, 46. Edward M. Cooper, 11; Edmund W. Throckmorton, 13; John R. Bergen, 14; Edwin Field, 12; total, 50.

Second Event, Ten Singles.—John Cooper, first, 9; William Little and A. R. Coleman, second, 7; Edmund W. Throckmorton and Field, third, 6; Albert Irvin, Bergen, and Cornwell, 5; Edward Cooper, 4; James Cooper, 3.

Third Event, Ten Singles.—Edward Cooper and Coleman, first, 9; John Cooper, second, 8; Throckmorton, Irvin, Little, and Bergen, 7; John E. Cooper, 5; Field and Cornwell, 4; James Cooper, 2. Throckmerton won in the shoot-off for third money.

COURTESY TO A COLORED OFFICIAL.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 14.—John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, arrived in the city this morning. He was met by a committee of colored men, headed by a brass band.

At night he spoke in Shiloh Baptist Church on "The future condition of the colored people in the South." Mayor Hart presided, and many prominent white people were present, a part of the space having been reserved for them.

This is Lynch's second visit here, the first being in 1875, when he attended a convention of Southern Republicans here, which was presided over by ex-Gov. Parsons of Alabama.

Excursion to Washington.

Excursion tickets to Washington and return are sold via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. at $10 round trip. Tickets good ten days. All trains equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

IVES'S CREDITORS AGREE

THEY WILL ACCEPT FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

HENRY S. IVES AND GEORGE H. STAYNER PROBABLY WILL SOON BE OUT OF JAIL — THEIR BAIL REDUCED FROM $250,000 TO $5,000.

The long story of the failure of Henry S. Ives & Co. Aug. 11, 1887, and the almost unprecedented litigation which succeeded it, was brought again to the attention of the public yesterday with proceedings before Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, which assured a settlement of the claims against the firm and indicated that Henry S. Ives and his alter ego and brother, George H. Stayner, financier, would soon be abroad, free again to indulge themselves in their expensive peculiarities.

Late in the afternoon William Nelson Cromwell, who was chosen assignee of the firm by the majority of its creditors shortly after the failure, appeared before Judge Andrews and asked that the time should be fixed when he might be discharged from his duties. In this connection Mr. Cromwell presented an elaborate petition which, after rehearsing the preliminary steps of the assignee, continued that on Nov. 3, 1887, the assignee advertised for creditors to present their claims to him on or before Jan. 30, 1888, in pursuance to an order of the court, and that in response more than twenty-five of the creditors filed their claims for a share in the distribution of the trust fund created by the assignment. The work of the assignee, Mr. Cromwell continued, was exceedingly arduous, inasmuch "as the estate is unique in character and unprecedented in its complications, equities, and details—the business relations of the assignors being interlaced with various corporations as stockholders and otherwise."

The petition defines the character of the resources in the hands of the assignee, and declares that the "interlaced equities presented numerous questions of the gravest and most delicate character, and made it impracticable to realize upon the securities in hand without a great sacrifice." In respect to the efforts he had made to preserve the assets and their present condition, Mr. Comwell said:

"It has been the duty of your petitioner to defend and protect the assets from various difficulties and dangers, and to use extraordinary efforts to preserve them; their status is about as has been accomplished by the assignee, the actual assets which came into his hands at the time of the assignments being still held by him intact, save as to a trifling amount of cash under advantageous circumstances. The collateral held by secured creditors has generally increased in value since the assignment, and the liabilities of the assignors have thereby been largely reduced."

The lawsuits which are pending in Ohio, the petition continued, involving stocks which are held as collateral, have delayed the settlement of the estate, but the delay has been with the consent of the majority of the creditors. Mr. Cromwell declared that a general composition had been agreed to by more than 95 per cent. of the existing indebtedness as represented by creditors, and that because of this he desired to render an accounting.

Attached to the petition was a copy of the composition, which is in many respects a remarkable document, inasmuch as it practically relieves Ives and Stayner from all difficulty on the score of civil suits which have been and still are pending against them. It announces first that the creditors of the firm, with the exception of those representing the smaller claims, in the aggregate not more than $5,000,000, have resolved and agreed to compromise our respective claims and to accept 5 cents on every dollar owing to us by the said firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., payable as hereinafter set forth, in full satisfaction and discharge of our several and respective debts.

The composition was also effected half a dozen times within the last year, but it was only within about three weeks that its successful termination was assured. Within the last fortnight Messrs. Dexter and Dillon have done lots of hard work, which they promise to continue until the creditors are all come out of the fold with about $5,000,000 worth of claims are corralled. That the majority of these will sign the agreement before May 1 is regarded as beyond the possibility of doubt. The condition of the estate may be briefly put in this way, according to a statement to Mr. Cromwell yesterday: Liabilities, $17,666,175 16; assets, based upon the face value, $25,664,268 37; actual value of the assets, $11,122,018 74. Secured creditors hold claims of $8,086,065 11; unsecured creditors, $9,580,110 05. The amount of money assistance that was at the time of the failure about $250,000. It is little less than this now.

The principal creditors of the 150 who have already signed the agreement are these: The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, $7,141,695 32; Mineral Range Railway Company, $414,573 51; F. H. Short, as Treasurer of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, $1,450,325 04; Albert Netter, $180,000; C. H. Potter & Co., $315,000; Hilmers, McGowan & Co., $613,418 87; the Bowery Savings Bank, $50,000; Kessler & Co., $274,019 65; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $100,000; J. A. Mapes, $100,000; W. F. Morgan & Co., $1,696,770; American Exchange National Bank, $140,000; Russell Sage, $100,000; Bank of the State of New-York, $105,000; Alfred Sully, $85,000; Charles Meyer, $42,500; loaned money, $35,000, and of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock, $700,000; J. A. Evans & Co., $238,067 28; C. W. Fairbanks as attorney, (balance purchase Dayton and Ironton Railway Company's stock,) $389,760; J. H. Wade of Cleveland, Ohio, (balance purchase Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan stock,) $700,000; J. C. Coombs as attorney, (on contract for purchase of Dayton and Ironton stock,) $200,000.

The bills receivable, as announced by Mr. Cromwell, are the suit against Robert Garrett for $200,000 and for the recovery of $1,000,000 worth of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock, and the value of Thomas C. Doremus's seat in the Stock Exchange.

There is now on hand as assets these shares of stock: 46,896 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, preferred; 33,909 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, common; 55,992 Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago; 8,840 Terre Haute and Indianapolis ½ stock; 5,981 Terre Haute and Logansport; 1,231 American Bank Note Company's ½ stock; 85 Chemical National Bank; 1,803 Mineral Range Railway; 1,152 Merchants' National Bank, Toledo; 2,500 Hancock and Calumet Railway; 5,900 Dayton and Michigan ½ stock; 400 New-York Central; 12,023 Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway; 16,099 Dayton and Ironton and Dayton and Chicago, consolidated as Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

These bonds: 149,100 Mineral Range general mortgage 4 per cent.; 56,000 Toledo, Delaware and Burlington Equipment Company; 65,000 Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago 7 per cent. 2d; 13,000 United States coupon 4s; 805,000 United States coupon 4½s; 100,000 St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute.

Of course the question naturally arises as to the release of Ives and Stayner from jail. There will not be, it is thought, any difficulty in securing $5,000 bail for them, and their counsel, Mr. Ridgway, promises to do this within the next few days; but there have been lodged against them, since they were imprisoned in the civil suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, detainers by the criminal authorities of the county on the indictments which were found against them last Autumn. To a great extent, however, these indictments depend upon the civil suit, which, under the agreement, will be stopped. Therefore, it is said that Ives and Stayner will not again come before a criminal tribunal for trial, particularly as their last trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It is probable, in consequence of this, that next week will see the financiers outside of Ludlow-Street Jail.

When Mr. Ridgway had secured a reduction of the amount of bail he went to Ludlow-Street Jail to inform "the boys," as he prefers to call them. Those gentlemen were reading the evening papers, and were particularly interested in the scrape into

NOT SCARED BY FIGURES

REPUBLICANS BENT ON USING UP THE SURPLUS.

NO FEARS OF A DEFICIT STRONG ENOUGH TO STOP THE GREEDY HORDE—MAKING TARIFF OPINION.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Civil Engineer, in the Navy.—GEORGE MAUKAY.

Assistant Surgeon, Navy.—EDWARD STRONG BOGERT of New-York.

Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery.—Additional Second Lieut. WILLIAM LASSITER, Fourth Artillery.

Postmaster.—JOHN A. REYNOLDS at Rochester, N. Y.

* *

Some figures that were attributed to Mr. Carlisle, and which had already been printed in THE TIMES, to illustrate the difficulty that the majority in the House will have to meet appropriations in sight and to reduce the revenues, have either made Mr. Cannon reckless or they have demonstrated the unfitness for their positions of the clerks of the Appropriations Committees of the two houses.

Assuming that the Republicans will keep most of the promises made in the Presidential campaign, Mr. Carlisle collected a few of the largest "looting" measures, and suggested that their passage would create a deficit, which was a fair conclusion. Mr. Cannon has looked over the figures, and he has somehow reached the conclusion that there will be so much money available that "if" pensions and public buildings and some other consuming things do not take too much, there will be surplus enough to justify a reduction of the revenue to the extent of $80,000,000.

Mr. Cleaves, clerk of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Courts, clerk of the same committee in the House, have for years been regarded as excellent authorities on the question of appropriations. They have prepared a table of estimated receipts and expenditures for the year. According to their estimate the receipts will be $450,000,000. They also estimate that it will take $406,000,000 or more to meet permanent and annual appropriations already required to be made under existing laws. It is just possible that the amount available for expenditures may be increased to $500,000,000 by suspending the Sinking Fund act.

But there are expenditures almost certain to be made that are not estimated in the statement of the clerks of the Appropriations Committees. Ten millions will probably be the least that the "pork" hunt for public buildings will stop at. Mr. Cannon concedes that $40,000,000 will be appropriated for soldiers in addition to the regular pension appropriations. It is known by the Invalid Pension Committee that the appropriations of $88,000,000 for pensions will leave a deficiency of $40,000,000 at least. The River and Harbor bill will probably carry at least $20,000,000, or it will be considered a "stingy" measure. To say nothing about the Blair bill or the Direct Tax bill, it is within the bounds of probability that the account will stand as follows:

Estimated revenue, including sinking fund	$500,000,000
Permanent and annual appropriations	406,000,000
Public buildings	10,000,000
New pension legislation	40,000,000
Pension deficiencies, at least	40,000,000
Rivers and harbors	20,000,000
Estimated total expenditures, at least	$516,000,000
Excess of appropriations over revenue	16,000,000

Either the public building patriots as the makers of rivers and harbors, or the veterans who expect service pensions, will have to be disappointed, or Mr. Cannon will. If the appropriations that have been enumerated—and they do not include all they probably—are exceeded or be made—are passed, it will certainly be impossible to reduce the revenues $80,000,000 without producing embarrassment.

It is just possible that Mr. Cannon does not put full faith in his own predictions. It was only a day or two ago that he was warning the House to be careful about authorizing large expenditures. Since then some of the men who have not yet got their public building bills through have been intimating that if money is to be so scarce it will not be wise to appropriate a million and a half for the Chicago show. Mr. Cannon is understood to have heard this suggestion. It is also understood that it has occurred to him that it would be well for Chicago if he would manage to have it understood in Congress, for a short time, that money is not to be so scarce that Chicago shall not have an appropriation, and that the surplus is all right.

* *

Messrs. Payson and Post of the Illinois Congressional delegation, stepped into the room of the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon, and handed the committee the following resolution:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Republican members of the Illinois delegation in Congress, that in any bill to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee, levying a tax, all sugars below No. 16 should be admitted free of duty.

Then Mr. Payson made a little speech, telling the committee that the resolution expressed the sentiment of the entire thirteen Republicans from Illinois, and that a hearing had been granted at the meeting at which it was adopted. Mr. Payson might have told the committee that the Illinois delegation had been induced to adopt the resolution by those members of the Ways and Means Committee who want sugar either free, or made to suffer a very heavy reduction of duty, and who are particularly anxious to defeat the plans of the California people, headed by Mr. McKenna, who do not want more than a 25 per cent. cut of sugar duties.

The free-sugar advocates hope to impress the committee by such expressions as that made by the Illinois delegation, and it is expected that similar declarations will be made by the delegations from Iowa and Michigan, and possibly those from Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. It will not be an easy task, however, to induce all the Ways and Means Committee members to consent to a proposal which will be regarded as inviting the direct competition of foreign refiners with those of the United States. Heretofore the free-sugar people have erroneously placed the free limit at sugar of No. 13, the standard at which American refiners would get all the benefits and consumers would get no relief. To raise the limit to No. 16 would be to reach the Sugar Trust and the combination of refiners.

It is understood that the hop growers who are asking for a duty of 20 cents a pound on hops and the brewers who think the present duty of 18 cents is high enough will both be disappointed when the committee gets through the hops paragraph. It has been practically determined, it is said, to fix the duty on hops at 15 cents a pound, an advance of 5 cents upon the Senate rate.

* *

From a report that has just been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics it appears that the total amount of breadstuffs exported from the United States during last month was very largely in excess of the corresponding month of last year. The value of breadstuffs exported in February, 1889, was $8,093,765, while the value for last month was $14,963,608. The total for January and February, 1890, was $26,197,228, against $19,126,989 for the same period in 1889. For the eight months ending Feb. 29, 1890, the breadstuffs exported were worth $94,847,578, the value for the same period last year being $82,108,465.

The exports of mineral oils during February last amounted to $3,139,123. This was a falling off from February, 1889, when the exports reached $3,509,479. But for the eight months ending Feb. 29, 1890, the exports reached $35,435,086, while for the corresponding period last year the amount was only $33,441,979. Cotton also shows a decrease for February from the amount exported in February, 1889. This year the cotton exported was valued at $21,439,152, against $21,807,152 in February, 1889. The total for six months ending with February, however, shows an increase, it being $203,060,502 this year and $171,342,025 last year.

* *

Mr. Call of Florida is one of the Senators who has been supposed to be strongly opposed to any proposal to do away with the star-chamber system of considering Executive nominations. There are two nominations now pending, however, which Mr. Call wants the Senate to talk about with open doors, and he has given formal notice that he will ask the Senate next week so to amend the rules as to permit public consideration of the nominations of Charles Swayne to be District Judge and Joseph N. Stripling to be District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida.

Mr. Call gives as his reason for asking this that it has been charged in various newspapers that Swayne has been responsible for the selection of grand and petit juries who were chosen because of their political and party affiliations, in order to try citizens before a jury selected for their indictment and conviction, and that Stripling acted in concert with him. It is also charged, Mr. Call says, that Swayne has been a resident of Florida only about two years, is a bitter and vindictive partisan, with intense prejudices against the people of Florida, and without experience as a lawyer.

Mr. Call is not likely to have his request granted. Had he and other Senators who support the star chamber system voted with Senators who are not afraid of letting the people know what they do, he would not now have to ask for open doors on the nominations of Messrs. Swayne and Stripling.

* *

The late Postmaster Hebard of Rochester, N. Y., was buried in that city to-day, and this afternoon President Harrison nominated Gen. John A. Reynolds to be his successor. Congressman Baker, who represents the Rochester district, was overwhelmed with pleas for the Postmastership from almost the hour of Mr. Hebard's death. Gen. Reynolds was not one of these applicants, but, on looking over the requests Mr. Baker noticed that Gen. Reynolds had indorsed one of the office seekers. It occurred to him that the General himself was the man for the place, and he said so this morning to the Postmaster General.

Mr. Wanamaker promised to call the President's attention to the matter and Mr. Baker went on to the Capitol. He had not been there long before he received a telegram from the White House saying that Gen. Reynolds had been selected, and a little later in the day the nomination was sent to the Senate. Mr. Baker had previously asked Gen. Reynolds by telegraph if he would accept the office if tendered to him and had received an affirmative response. It is expected that the Senate will confirm Gen. Reynolds without unnecessary delay.

* *

For some time past there have been rumors in the Navy Department of friction between Secretary Tracy and Paymaster General James Fulton, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. There was not much surprise therefore this afternoon when it was learned that the officer had tendered his resignation to the President through the Secretary.

There are no charges of any kind against the Paymaster General, but he and the Secretary seem to have mutually come to the conclusion that it would be better for all concerned if some other officer were appointed to the place. Ever since the order went into effect consolidating the stores and accounts under the Paymaster General, there have been frequent clashes between him and the heads of other bureaus and commandants of various navy yards and stations, and one reason alleged for the resignation is a sharp correspondence which passed between the Paymaster General and Commodore McCann, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard.

It is not known whether the Secretary has determined upon the new chief of the bureau, but Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, now on duty in the bureau, is looked upon as most likely to be given the place. Until a new chief is appointed the chief clerk will by law act as chief of the bureau, and there has been no chief clerk since the resignation of Louis E. Beall some time ago. It became necessary to appoint one to-day. This was done by promoting W. B. Gulick, a clerk in the bureau.

* *

A delegation of ladies, representing the Women's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy, an association formed to supply military posts and ships with religious literature, called at the White House and the War Department to-day to appeal to the President and Secretary Proctor to use their influence in the selection of army men for appointment as Chaplains in the army. They asked for the selection of young, vigorous men, who could adapt themselves to their surroundings and enter with zeal upon their work. They made this appeal because of instances in former Administrations in which decrepit old men had been appointed.

This visit of the ladies was very timely, as there will soon be four vacancies in the list of Chaplains, caused by the following retirements: James A. Mc. La Torrette, March 23; Stephen G. Dodd, March 24; David Wilson, March 30, and Osgood R. Huick, April 25.

* *

It is understood at the Navy Department that the court-martial in the case of Commander Coghlan, accused of writing an improper letter to a California newspaper, will not be able to accomplish anything, owing to the inability to prove that the Commander wrote the letter printed over his signature. The original copy has been destroyed, and the editor of the paper, it is understood, will refuse to swear that it was written in Commander Coghlan's handwriting.

* *

The Statutory Board which examined the Ossipee, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has reported to the Navy Department that it will take about 21 per cent. of her entire cost to put her into condition for sea service. As the law does not permit of repairs to vessels when the expense is in excess of the 20 per cent. limit, this vessel will have to be condemned and stricken from the naval list. When the inspection was ordered it was supposed that all the vessel required was a new set of boilers, but when the vessel was prepared for their reception it was discovered that many of the frames were badly decayed. The Ossipee is a wooden screw steam cruiser, bark rigged, of 1,900 tons displacement, and carries eight smooth-bore guns. She was built by the United States at the Kittery Yard, 1861, and her last cruise was to the West Indies.

* *

Secretary Windom to-day executed a lease with the North American Commercial Company of New-York and San Francisco for the taking of fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for a period of twenty years from the 1st of May next. George R. Tingle, Special Treasury Agent at the Seal Islands under the last Administration, has been appointed General Manager of the company.

* *

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture to which was referred the Conger and Butterworth bills for the regulation of the manufacture of substitutes for lard, imposing a tax and license to be collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, favorably reported the Conger bill to the full committee to-day with a few amendments of the language of the bill.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frank Hatton of Washington is at the Gilsey House.

Senator Donald McNaughton of Rochester is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Charles H. Tupper of Ottawa are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany and Gen. A. Williamson of Washington are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio, Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Judge John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A NEW WOOL ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will announce to-morrow the organization of a new association of wool manufacturers, which will oppose the old national association, of which William Whitman is President. The new association will resist the extreme demands of wool growers. Some fifty manufacturers responded to the first call, representing every class of woolen manufactures—carpets, flannels, blankets, cassimeres, worsteds, and overcoatings. Among those present was a large number who had hitherto stood by the old régime.

A. T. Lyman of the Lowell Manufacturing Company acted as Chairman. He will shortly appoint a committee of five to take charge of the organization and draft a constitution. The organization will demand a reduction of wool duties and their adjustment on a more equal basis. The permanent headquarters will be established probably in this city.

The *Bulletin* will say: "The original meeting included representatives even from Philadelphia, and if the extreme measures proposed by Mr. McKinley are actually incorporated in a bill it is likely they will be joined by the carpet manufacturers in a body."

THE TURF CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The meeting of the American Turf Congress yesterday was remarkable rather for what it did not do than for what it did. Some time was spent in discussing the question of barring Western Union wires from the courses or the association, but nothing definite was determined. The discussion of the subject developed a strong sentiment in favor of preventing pool rooms from securing information by which they could throw races or afford opportunities for disreputables to resort to trickery. But no plans were presented and no steps taken to formulate any. The election of Judge Perkins of the Latonia Jockey Club to be President, vice T. J. Megibben, deceased; Col. L. Clark, Vice President, and B. G. Bruce, Secretary, was accomplished without contest. Highly complimentary resolutions regarding the late President were passed. The association is reported to be in the healthiest condition it has ever known, and the prospects for the Summer are more brilliant than ever before. It was the tacit understanding when an adjournment was had that another meeting would be called soon to do something practical with the wire reports.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The operatives of No. 2 and No. 3 mills of the Atlantic Company, in Olneyville, have struck against what they claim are excessive fines for imperfection in their product, and 450 of the weavers are out.

Yesterday a woman in one of the lower rooms in No. 3 was fined $1 20 for an imperfection in a cut of cloth, for weaving which she got $1 50. She refused to come to work after noontime, and when her shopmates found out what she had done they also refused to go to work. A committee of conference with the owners, the Messrs. Owen, availed nothing.

A FORMER BANKER ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—A special to the *Inquirer* from Lancaster says: "Frank A. Diffenderfer, a former banker, an ex-Alderman, and prominent in social and sporting circles, was brought here to-night by a Pinkerton detective. He was arrested in Brooklyn, whither he fled a few days ago, charged with the embezzlement of $10,685 61 from the estate of his brother, J. Lane Diffenderfer, for whom, by reason of mental weakness, he had acted as trustee."

ALEXANDER DUMAS STABBED.

Charles Suhard of 131 West Nineteenth-street stabbed Alexander Dumas of 222 Thompson-street in the back last evening while Dumas was drinking at the bar in a saloon at 54 Thompson-street. Dumas turned round and broke Suhard's nose with his fist. The latter went to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner. Dumas, whose wound is not serious, was held at the Eighth Precinct Station as a witness.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Drafts—Sight, 12½; December, 12¾.

THE COOLEST MAN ON RECORD.

JOHN BLOYLOCK WANTED JEWELRY, SO HE JUST TOOK IT.

The famous man is he who can have the superlative degree applied to him in his peculiar line of proficiency. The shortest man, the tallest man, the oldest man, the youngest man, the meanest man, and the most liberal man have all been discovered. Yesterday the coolest man put in an appearance.

He is John Bloylock by name, and he is a Scotchman by birth. He is a good-looking young fellow by nature and an unknown quantity by profession. He rooms on the top floor of 18 Liberty-street, and boards where a kindly Providence directs. At noon yesterday, having nothing else to do, he went to Adolph Alexander's jewelry store at 28 John-street, and the Rich, broad brogue peculiar to his race was heard. He shown a fine watch, a fine chain, and a fine charm. The goods were produced and they suited the bonny Highlander so well that with a delightful nonchalance he asked to be presented with a receipted bill for their value, $178.

Bloylock is in the Tombs now. When the receipted bill was brought to him he quietly pocketed it and the watch charm and chain, and said: "Mr. Alexander, you may not know me, but I'm all right. I'll pay you next week." Then he skipped out. The jeweler skipped after him. Detectives Lake and Von Gerichten happened to witness the sprint race and gathered the leader in.

Before Justice McMahon, at the Tombs, Bloylock was as cool as a cucumber and when asked why he attempted to appropriate such valuable jewelry laughed cynically and said that as he wanted jewelry he thought it was just as well to take gold as silver. Bloylock is a candidate for a bondsman in the sum of $1,000.

THE BAY VIEW INQUEST.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY GIVEN BY MR. MINNICK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—The Bay View inquest was continued this afternoon. Nothing of account was brought out at the regular session in the Morgue, but it is possible that some facts have been stated in the testimony of Mr. Minnick at the Fitch Hospital which can be turned to account, but this is to be decided by future research.

Mr. Minnick testified that he was a saloon keeper at 1,700 Fairmount-avenue, Philadelphia. He had noticed the jerking of the cars, but paid no attention to it, and next observed the breaking of the bell cord. He heard somebody say, "Stop the train." "I am positive it was a trainman who sat opposite me, a seat or two to the rear, who pulled the bell cord. They told us not a word of the danger. If they had, everybody could have got out. I did not see anybody pull the automatic brake cord. After we knew the train was broken in twe, there was from five to seven minutes before the collision. Nobody said a word of danger that I heard. I put on my coat leisurely, and might have got off easily."

The inquest was adjourned to next Tuesday for developments. Coroner Tucker said that this time was taken in order to discover who set the automatic brakes.

SOUTH AMERICANS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 14.—President Bernard de Soto of Costa Rica, who has been stopping at the Palmer House, this city, for some time, will soon leave for Washington. He expects to visit Europe before resuming the reins of government, which are now in the hands of the Vice President. Don Monro Fernandes, Minister of Finance and Education of Costa Rica, and representative of that republic at the Pan-American Congress, is also in the city.

He has been making a study of the public-school system of the city with a view to utilizing it in the public schools of Costa Rica on his return.

In an interview he said: "We are delighted at the success of the Pan-American Congress, and are sure that it will prove of great benefit to all concerned. We have increased trade with you from $500,000 in 1884 to $1,700,000 to-day. We are greatly interested in the Nicaragua Canal, and think that Capt. Menocal is to push it to a triumphant termination. If he does it will be of great benefit to us all."

WHAT THE CATTLEMEN FAVOR.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 14.—Before the Inter-State Cattlemen's Convention adjourned sine die yesterday it passed resolutions requesting the next Texas Legislature to appoint a State Veterinary Surgeon, whose duty it shall be to suppress all diseases in cattle, especially that known as Texas fever; asking the Department of Agriculture to relocate the cattle fever line; urging all stockmen to patronize the roads which used improved stock cars; favoring national inspection; favoring a reduction of taxation on oleomargarine; urging on Congress the unlimited coinage of silver; favoring reciprocity with Mexico; favoring deep water at Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass by private capital; favoring the establishment of refrigerators in the Southwest; urging the payment of Indian depredation claims; urging the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia by slaughtering all afflicted animals.

THE COLD SNAP INJURES WHEAT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—According to reports received by the State Board of Agriculture, the wheat crop of Illinois sustained serious injury by the recent cold snap. Wheat commenced growing to such an extent during the warm weather that two or three days of freezing weather killed a good deal of it. The fall wheat grew entirely in Southern and Central Illinois, appears to have sustained the greatest injury.

Official reports also show that the fruit crop is badly damaged.

TRAIN OFF ON A JAUNT.

TACOMA, Washington, March 14.—George Francis Train arrived to-day. He starts on a trip around the world Monday, taking the steamship Abyssia at Victoria.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The old laboratory building on Foster-street, Salem, Mass., was burned yesterday, causing losses as follows: T. Putnam Simmons, on building, $3,000; insured. Burke & Kelsey, steel-shank makers, $5,000; insurance, $1,000. M. E. Fitzpatrick, machine belts, $2,000; no insurance. The fire caught near the boiler.

The two-story brick building occupied as a dye-house by J. Lucas at 449 West Twenty-eighth-street took fire at 6:40 P. M. yesterday. About $900 damage was done to the stock and $300 to the building before the flames were extinguished. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire broke out in the dry goods store of David Seigel, on the first floor of the four-story brick building at 8 Hester-street, at 8:30 P. M. yesterday. The damage to stock by fire and water was $1,500, and the damage to the building, $200.

The L. Bauerle Company's woodenware factory at Petoskey, Mich., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $56,000.

A fire in Jordan & Stewart's box factory in Oldtown, Me., Wednesday night, caused a loss of $10,000; insured.

CHESTNUT VILLA HOTEL BURNED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 14.—Chestnut Villa, the leading hotel at Lake Carey, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire was of incendiary origin, as the hotel has been closed since the end of the outing season. The loss and insurance are not known.

A PAPER MANUFACTURER FAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—A special to the *Times* says: "F. H. Miller, an extensive paper manufacturer in the borough of Downingtown, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors. It is stated that his liabilities amount to $35,000."

84th Year

COWPERTHWAIT

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Everything for Housekeeping.

193 TO 205

PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

CASH OR CREDIT.

PRICE LISTS MAILED.

THE WOOL CRAZE IN OHIO

SHEEP HIGH BUT FARM LANDS DECREASING IN VALUE.

FARMERS LEARNING THAT PROTECTION IS RUINOUS—A HIGHER DUTY DEMANDED OF THE REPUBLICANS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Great interest is just now being manifested throughout this State over the wool tariff. The protectionist politicians and newspapers are laying special stress upon the need of higher duties on wool of all kinds, and the motive for their stand is apparent to every one familiar with Ohio politics. The Ohio Wool Growers' Association has long been a prominent factor in the politics of the State, and while its influence in the matter of votes is not so great as it was a few years ago, as was abundantly proved by the election returns from the wool counties last Fall, where the vote showed pronounced Democratic gains in every wool county, yet it is still strong enough to be of considerable importance in all close Congressional districts. This association is just now in a very aggressive mood, and its chief speakers, David Harpster and Judge William Lawrence, have told the Republicans in no uncertain words what must be done in the forthcoming McKinley Tariff bill if their support is to be retained.

Judge Lawrence, who, like Harpster, is a crank on the subject of wool, in his speech before the Commercial Club of Providence, R. I., recently, in the main a long and labored repetition of the old hackneyed arguments with which the public is familiar, made the following very interesting admissions in regard to the general effect of the tariff on the agricultural interests which contain so much solid truth that they deserve to be quoted:

"Practically there are not and never can be any 'markets of the world' for American farm products. There is no foreign market for wool, and substantially none for corn, oats, rye, barley, or hay. In 1888 the exports of corn were only 24,278,417 bushels, in 1889 only 22,984,977.

"Wheat is the only farm product largely exported. The exports for 1888 were about 125,000,000 bushels at 89 cents a bushel, and in 1889 about 93,000,000 bushels at 93 cents—export price with farm prices much less. Soon—very soon—the increased production of wheat in the British East Indies and Russia will take from us all foreign markets for our wheat. We export wheat because—as Senator Vest declares—there is no sufficient home or foreign market. The export price is fixed by the low price of the 'markets of the world,' and these in turn to a large extent fix the American price of wheat and so of all cereals. Thus the farmer buys what he needs at protected prices, and sells at low-or free trade prices. This cannot, will not, be ensured."

This statement of fact is becoming clearer to the farmers every day, and the threat with which the quotation is always in store is not an idle one. The wool growers declare if their demands are not granted they will hold conventions and use their political influence in whatever way promises them the most. Such an agitation would certainly be dangerous to the Republican cause in Ohio, at least more than too strong, and for that reason the politicians are very anxious that the McKinley bill shall be satisfactory to the wool growers. They know that, as Lawrence tells them, "If one great wool-growing State is lost to protection the cause is lost," and the status of affairs is not such as given them much to come and go on. The Lawrence speech is being widely published, and will be issued in pamphlet form for the special instruction and delectation of the farmers whose votes will be so necessary to Republican success in this State this Fall.

The Republicans have good cause for wishing to prevent any special agitation among the farmers of the State. As one of the leading politicians of Northern Ohio said to THE TIMES's correspondent recently: "The free traders attack our most vulnerable point when they strike at the wool tariff. It is the keystone of the arch, and with that gone the whole protection system must tumble. Their arguments have made a decided impression on the farmers, and we must do something to counteract it or the consistent hammering away will wear out the protective idea out of the farmers' minds. With the farmers convinced that protection injures them, or at best does them no good, there is little chance for maintaining the protective tariff. The farmers are our main hope, and the chain that holds them is the tariff on wool. That must be strengthened."

This fairly reflects the opinion of the Republican leaders of the State, and it is because they knew the weak point in their armor that they manifest such distress whenever the wool tariff is discussed. That was the real secret of the bitter hostility to the Mills bill, aside from the politics of its framers. It was the fear that if it became a law the farmers would speedily learn how one-sided the advantages of protection are, and at once repudiate it and bring the whole structure tumbling about the ears of the iron and steel barons and the various trust magnates who have so long fattened off the people.

This is rendered more certain by the present condition of agriculture in Ohio. In the last six years the value of farm lands has fallen from 20 to 35 per cent. and is still falling, with no signs of the bottom being near. Hundreds have been forced to sell their homes and seek cheaper homes far from markets in the West, and thousands of others are to-day hopelessly embarrassed, barely able to keep themselves and families and pay their taxes, to say nothing of paying the interest on their debts. Never except after a failure of crops has such widespread depression prevailed among the farmers. The crops were up to the average last year, but they brought no relief to the tariff-ridden farmers. In one of the best agricultural counties of North Central Ohio, a county that stands among the three first in the State in wheat raising, I know from personal observation and acquaintance that nearly one-fourth of the farmers are in financial straits and that farm lands are a drug on the market at a price 25 per cent. lower than they were held at ten years ago. Yet this county is traversed by five railroads, two of them trunk lines, and is settled by as accomplished and thrifty a class of people as can be found in the State.

In such a condition of agriculture it is not to be wondered at that the protectionist politicians see much to be feared, and are striving to strengthen the only direct hold they can have upon the farmers by securing an increase in the duties on wool. It is as plain as day to them that the farmers are becoming disillusioned in regard to protection. The vote of the agricultural districts last Fall showed that, and that there must be something new to catch them with. The old talk of a home market for produce and all that is not as effective as formerly. The farmer begins to have serious doubts. He is thinking and thinking under circumstances that do not promise much for the protectionists. A higher tariff on wool is a political necessity in Ohio, if the State is not soon to take her place in the doubtful column. With as able and astute a Democrat as Gov. Campbell to lead the Democratic Party, and as shrewd and unscrupulous a politician as Calvin S. Brice to furnish the sinews of war and engineer political deals, the Republicans knew that they have not clear sailing ahead, and they are anxious to prevent any mutiny in their ranks such as the Wool Growers' Association threaten, if their demands are not complied with, and such as may occur anyway. Higher duties on wool is their only hope of preventing heavy desertions from the party in the farming districts, and they are accordingly urgent in their demands for them. Doubtless Major McKinley understands the situation, and will do what he can to meet it, even if the Eastern manufacturer suffers.

While Harpster, Lawrence, and the rest are lamenting the decadence of sheep husbandry from lack of protection, they have overlooked the fact that at the present time stock sheep are selling at unprecedented prices all through Northern Ohio and farmers are everywhere anxious to begin growing wool. The glowing promises of the protectionist politicians in regard to higher wool duties is probably in part responsible for the present very noticeable movement, but the low price of wheat and other staple farm products is much more to the point whatever the cause, the fact remains that stock sheep have not been so high in years as this Spring. THE TIMES's correspondent recently had an interview with a heavy stock raiser and dealer who is very well informed on such matters in Northern Ohio, and he said:

"The craze for sheep among the farmers wherever I have been is remarkable. I don't think I ever saw the like before. Everybody who hasn't any wants to get a flock of sheep, and those that have want to add to it. At all the public sales in the county stock sheep have brought extravagant prices. Within two weeks I have known good ewes that a few years ago would not have brought more than $5 or $6 a head sell for $8 and $9 a head, and were in great demand at those prices. I believe I could sell thousands of ewes to farmers throughout Northeastern Ohio at the very high prices I have given if I only knew where to get them. The farmers are all excited about it, and lots of them are paying nearly two prices for sheep and going in debt for them in the hope that even at these figures sheep raising will prove more profitable than wheat raising with wheat at 70 cents a bushel."

This is what President Harrison would call the testimony of one who studies markets not maxims. It contrasts vividly with the pitiful stories about the unprofitable state of the sheep husbandry and the depression and decadence of the wool interests which form the stock in trade of such men as Lawrence and Harpster. The fact is that the wool interests are not particularly worse off than the wheat-growing interests and that the depression about which Harpster and Lawrence complain is the result of tariff discrimination against the farmer and cannot be remedied by any such makeshift as an increase in the wool schedule.

Still, the Republican leaders here are wise in demanding an increase in the duties on wool. It is party expediency so far as Ohio is concerned, for such an increase would quiet the professional wool growers who are so troublesome, and probably prevent an unpleasant and dangerous agitation among the farmers. That is what the party leaders here want. None of them really believes that an increase in the tariff on wool will revive the drooping agricultural interests, but it will make a stampede from the party less probable in the agricultural districts and thus relieve one of the great and consuming anxieties of the protectionist politicians of the State.

FARMING IN NEW-JERSEY.

REASONS FOR DECADENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The clerks employed by the Senate Elections Committee to compare the registry and poll lists found in the fraud-tainted election boxes from Hudson completed to-day their excursion through the registry book of the Third Precinct of the First District. The poll book was not to be found, so that a comparison between it and the registry list was out of the question. But the registry list was full of names registered fraudulently.

Five names were registered from the building in which the N. H. O'Neil Association met. From 188 Montgomery-street 12 names were registered; from 150 Montgomery-street, 12; from 168 Montgomery-street, 9; from 46 Gregory-street, 15; from 89 Gregory-street, 12; from 81 Gregory-street, 10; from 278 Warren-street, 12; from 1 Washington-place, 10, and from 119 Plymouth-street, 10.

The decadence of agricultural industry in the State has been called recently in a variety of ways to the attention of the State authorities. The report of the Agricultural Bureau, just transmitted, presents the facts in a strong light. It is the belief of the bureau that the existence of a number of race tracks in the State has turned it into a stock-raising community. One of the difficulties the New-Jersey farmer has to contend with is that of securing assistants, and especially female help. Another drawback is that tax rates have increased so rapidly and have become so burdensome as to eat up much of the profit of the farms. According to the report, 1,204,804 acres of land are taxed in the State, valued at $1,091,214; 183,493 milch cows, valued at $6,325,004; 67,856 head of oxen, valued at $1,982,417. But one State in the Union exceeds it in the value of its milch cows.

Since 1881 the shipments of cheese have fallen off from 147,995,616 pounds to 64,906,828 pounds. This of itself represents a loss of $8,000,000. The shipments to England alone have fallen off 50,000,000 pounds. The lumber product was valued at $5,000,000, and the value of the 34,307 farms in the State is placed at $190,895,893.

The annual report of the State Board of Assessors, just issued, states that at the close of the year 1888 there were 3,748,440 miles of railroads in the State, while the miles of canal and feeders amounted to 172,340. The capital stock of the roads is $117,614,644 and the bonded debt $114,156,261. The gross earnings of all lines for the year were $37,323,404, an increase of $2,850,872 over the receipts of the year before.

During the year 1,698 miscellaneous corporations were assessed for a total tax amounting to $438,892.

LITTLER'S SPOILSMAN SPEECH.

Upon Friday, May 21, 1886, at a meeting of the Republican State Committee of Illinois, held in the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, David Littler, then a member of the Republican National Committee and now mentioned as President Harrison's possible appointee to the office of a Civil Service Commissioner, made the following speech—a speech which stamps him as a spoilsman:

"A word on another question—the cowardice and hypocrisy of members of Congress, Democrats as well as Republicans. Not a man of them; no, Sir, not a member of Congress, honestly believes this hellish, vicious, infernal fraud, civil service reform, as now in use. It should be repealed by the next Congress.

"In all this broad land there has been but one man, save myself, brave enough to say it, and that man was Senator Vance of North Carolina. He introduced a bill for the repeal of this un-American, unrepublican thing, but it was smothered under the hypocrisy of Congress. What is the use of trying to fool people? What's the use of crying up a bill framed to turn good men out of office and thrust rascals in, to turn out the best, wisest, and most useful officials? That is the working of it. Smirch a good man's character, slime it all over with charges trumped up under this infernal law, and then give the President an opportunity to remove him.

"I think that you, that we, ought to take the ground that the law must be repealed, but before that take the ground that every Republican office holder should be turned out. I hate those Republicans who hang on to the skirts of Democracy, forswearing themselves, Republicanism for the sake of office. I will indorse any Democrat Cleveland appoints in place of one of those sneaking hypocrites."

Littler's brother-in-law, Gov. Oglesby, much incensed at these and other remarks, exclaimed:

"I never refer to him. His speech was in very bad taste and was cowardly in that it came at the last end when I could not reply to it. He is little more than a dead beat. I never notice him. He married into our family and has been acting the fool ever since."

A FATAL LANDSLIDE.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 14.—A huge rock rolled down the mountain side to-day and fell upon the West Virginia Central Railroad track in a cut between Chaffee and Blaine, forty miles west of this city. The work train, with a crew of twelve men, was sent to the spot to remove the obstruction and clear the track. A large cable was placed around the rock and attached to an engine that it might be dragged from the cut.

All was nearly ready and the men were making a final adjustment of the rope, when a great mass of earth came rushing down upon them from the steep mountain side, overwhelming seven of the men.

Two were dead when taken out, one has died since, and three were seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured. The names of the dead and injured are:

Dead.—James O. Lambert, a resident of Chaffee, West Va., leaves a wife and family. Josephini Marchesi, an Italian, married, has been in this country three years; Tyrnato Valleo, Italian, has a wife and family in Italy.

Injured.—Van Read, a resident of Chaffee, married man with family, cannot recover. Mortimores Albinai, Italian, left arm broken and ankle sprained; Jackellini Catanni and Josephini Francelli, Italians, were injured about the head.

The slide delayed the trains on the road for several hours.

ARRIVED JUST IN TIME.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—The Norwegian steamer Brataburg, Capt. Throusen, from Hamburg for New-York, with rock sugar and a general cargo, put in here early this morning completely out of coal. She sailed from Hamburg on Feb. 26 and had a tempestuous voyage.

In order to make the coal last everything movable about the vessel was burned, including fenders and stages, and even ropes. If found necessary the Captain had decided to burn several barrels of pork belonging to the vessel's stores.

When the steamer arrived off this port there only remained sufficient fuel to bring her inside of the lighthouse, where she anchored. The steam gave out entirely before her anchor could be raised. This morning her agents had to send coal down to her in bags.

The Brataburg is at present chartered by the Hamburg-American Line. During the Summer season she is employed in the coal trade between Sydney and Montreal.

MRS. HARRISON IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—Mrs. Harrison's party reached here shortly after 11 A. M. to-day. They were met at the station by the Mayor of the city, the Collector of the Port, the Postmaster, and a committee of distinguished citizens, and escorted to their hotel. The visitors were taken to Fort Sumter and were shown around the harbor. In the afternoon they were driven around the city, and to-night Mrs. Harrison and her friends had a reception, which was attended by the élite of the city. Later in the night the visitors were serenaded by the Vanderbilt Benevolent Society, of which President Harrison is an honorary member. The party at midnight returned to their car, and will leave here for Florida in the morning.

AN OLD GAME SUCCESSFUL.

A man about fifty years of age, with a stubby gray beard and mustache, rang for an American District messenger boy yesterday afternoon at Davidson's drug store, Hicks and Montague streets, Brooklyn. Walter Logan was the boy who answered the call, and the stranger gave him a letter to Philip Smith, a butcher of 93 Atlantic-avenue. It contained a check for $50 and a request purporting to come from Mrs. Alexander Barrie of 116 Montague-street, one of Smith's best customers, to cash it for her. Smith did so without hesitation, and inclosing the cash in an envelope addressed it to her and gave it to the boy. He later found the stranger waiting for him on Mrs. Barrie's stoop and handed over the envelope to him.

A TRAIN RUNS INTO A LANDSLIDE.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, March 14.—The fast vestibule train No. 5 on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into a landslide a few miles east of Newark this morning.

The engine was thrown into the river, and the fireman, Thomas Boland, killed. The engineer, John Moore, and an engineer, John Hart, who was riding on the engine as a passenger, were seriously injured. None of the passengers was hurt, but

THE CASE AGAINST FLACK

MR. GOFF OUTLINES THE WORK OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE BEGUN—OBJECTIONS BY THE DEFENSE OVERRULED BY THE COURT.

Assistant District Attorney John W. Goff began the fifth day of the Flack divorce conspiracy trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday by outlining the prosecution's case to the twelve jurors obtained after four days' labor. His address occupied three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Very early in his speech Mr. Goff intimated that the defense would probably make much of the claim that Mrs. Flack was cognisant of the divorce proceedings and practically consented to them. It would be admitted for the sake of argument, he said, that she had knowledge of the proposed separation, but, notwithstanding that fact, the principals had been guilty of a grave crime, as the proof would show beyond all reasonable doubt. He mentioned the fact that Judge Bookstaver was made a party to the indictment, but for legal reasons could not be tried with the co-conspirators. The law provided another method of punishing him if he was guilty.

In reviewing the history of the scandal Mr. Goff said it was a phase of New-York life that men could do strange things for years without detection. In 1885 James A. Flack ran for public office. One hundred thousand citizens and more voted for him. In 1888 he ran again and received over one hundred thousand votes. During all these years in two houses within a distance of one mile he lived as James A. Flack and Jane Joy, having, in all, two distinct double life, and the people did not discover these facts. To procure a divorce the Sheriff dragooned a Justice and duped a Judge. He took his son into partnership as the price of the son's perdby to his mother. For two years before the divorce Mrs. Flack led a wretched life. She was broken down with sorrow and trouble. The Sheriff occupied one parlor and the traitorous son the other, while "the old woman," as they called her, lived in a hall bedroom. Mrs. Flack, the Assistant District Attorney said, would testify to a separation that the Sheriff demanded it. Weeks after the son brought papers to the house for her to sign. One was a paper signed by the Sheriff and Ambrose Monell. It was an agreement to give her the house in Fifty-seventh-street and $25 a week. What has become of that paper the defendants alone know.

Mr. Goff emphasized the fact that Ambrose Monell, the private counsel of Flack, appears in the divorce papers filed as the attorney for Mrs. Flack. For a year before the consummation of the conspiracy she did not set eyes on the lawyer. Months before Judge Bookstaver was handed the bogus papers in the Flack case he was informed of the troubles in the Sheriff's family by Monell. Judge Bookstaver appointed Meeks as referee in the case, knowing him to be legally disqualified, dependent upon Flack, and a relative of Ambrose Monell. A significant point made by Mr. Goff was that long before Judge Bookstaver appointed Meeks the latter and Monell knew the name of the appointee. In the midst of the commencement of the conspiracy proceeding delay occasioned by the absence from the city of Judge Bookstaver. On his return he met Meeks in private chambers, when the report and judgment, also prepared by Meeks, were handed to the Judge. In his inspection of the papers he saw that the name of Monell appeared as plaintiff's attorney and at once realized the enormous stupidity of the blunder. He knew that Monell could not be the attorney for Mrs. Flack while acting in that capacity for Mr. Flack. It was the Judge who suggested that the name of another lawyer be substituted. Meeks said he could fix it, but he didn't take the proper course. Secrecy and misrepresentation was the rule by which this man worked to obey his master. The Judge handed back the judgment roll in the bogus case and Meeks persuaded his old friend, "Ben" Wright, a real-estate lawyer, to act as plaintiff's attorney in a proceeding of record that had been closed so far as any referee was concerned.

Court documents, Mr. Goff went on, are generally regarded as sacred, but the papers in this case were altered and tampered with. Within forty-eight hours, by forgery and perjury, these defendants, by machinations peculiar to powerful politicians, divorced a woman, a wife and a mother, without her knowledge or consent. The people, Mr. Goff said, asked for justice, not vengeance. It was a case that hit the roots of society and came home to every citizen who desired a pure administration of the law.

Mr. Bird asked Judge Barrett to tell the jury to forget all that part of Mr. Goff's opening touching the acts and doings of Mr. and Mrs. Flack and Miss Cherry prior to the beginning of the alleged conspiracy. Judge Barrett said that such evidence had no bearing upon the case of Meeks.

Mr. Bird got excited, and charged Mr. Goff with having tried to inflame the jurors by statements that were not relevant and touching points on which evidence was not admissible. Mr. Goff replied that the charge was unprofessional and untrue.

Ex-Judge Russell moved that the District Attorney be instructed to elect on which of the sixteen counts the defendants were expected to go to trial. The District Attorney declined to do this unless instructed by the court, and Judge Barrett explained that he had looked over the indictment and could only discover one crime charged—that of conspiracy. Overt acts were detailed in the various counts, and the code provides that one or more overt acts must be proved. He declined to instruct the District Attorney to elect at this stage of the trial.

Ex-Judge Russell asked to have a full list of the people's witnesses furnished him. Judge Barrett said he never heard of such a request before and could not entertain it.

Chief Judge Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas was the first witness. He identified court records in the case and testified as to rules of practice. Section 90 of the Code of Civil Procedure, touching the appointment of referees, was put in evidence against the protest of Mr. Bird.

Isaiah Keyser, clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, identified the signature of Judge Bookstaver to the order of reference attached to the judgment roll, and the roll was put in evidence without objection. He said the file mark of June 10, 1889, was in the handwriting of Nathaniel Jarvis. Ex-Judge Samuel Jones, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who succeeded Nathaniel Jarvis after the conspiracy disclosures, produced the minute book for the first six months of last year, together with other records of the court.

Nathan S. Jarvis testified that he was clerk at the Special Term, in Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas in June last. He recorded an entry in the Flack reference. He thought he made the entry from a slip sent him by the clerk, Nathaniel Jarvis. He destroyed the memorandum. The filing mark on the order was made apparently by Nathaniel Jarvis. How he came to file the order when it was the duty of the special clerk to do it the witness could not explain.

The defense objected to almost every question put to the witness, and Mr. Bird on behalf of his client objected to the entire proceeding. Judge Barrett decided to depart from the practice of keeping the jurors together until Monday morning, and told them to close their eyes to the papers and their ears to talk on the subject.

SUING FOR POOL WINNINGS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion written by Judge Daniels and concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge Brady, ordered a new trial in the suit of Michael Brennan against the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Brennan, on Aug. 10, 1887, at the Brighton Beach track, purchased twenty tickets at $5 each on Elsie R., who ran in the race and won. Payment of the $626 which should have come to Brennan was refused, and he sued to recover the amount. At the trial his complaint was dismissed on the ground that the suit was over a gambling transaction.

The General Term, in ordering a new trial, holds that before 1887 the transaction, in regard to which the suit was brought, would have been looked upon as a gambling transaction, and therefore not the subject of a suit, but that since the act of the Legislature allowing racing on certain days, betting on those days is not unlawful. The evident intention of the Legislature, it thinks, was to legalize the pools during the time that racing was to be allowed.

IS CASTLE GARDEN A "BLACK HOLE"?

President E. L. Ridgway of the Board of Emigration Commissioners was very much displeased yesterday morning when he read in the papers that Secretary Windom had been testifying uncomplimentary things in regard to Castle Garden before the joint committee on investigation in Washington. Secretary Windom was reported as saying that immigrants at Castle Garden were the victims of "ring management," and that Castle Garden itself was a sort of second "Black Hole." President Ridgway promptly telegraphed the Secretary that he invited the latter to make specific charges against Castle Garden and the Board of Emigration, and to have a Congressional committee investigate the "alleged outrages," and to ascertain their underlying motives.

ENCOURAGING BLIND MENDICANTS.

Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, protests against the Assembly bill to increase the amount appropriated by the city for the relief of the adult blind to $50,000. When the appropriation of $20,000 was made it gave nearly $100 to each recipient, but the influx of blind from other places was so rapid that it now gives less than $40 to each. An increased appropriation, Mr. Kellogg thinks, would only attract more blind people. If the bill should, however, pass, he thinks that a previous residence of five instead of two years should be made necessary to entitle any one to share in the division.

SUGAR TRUST WOES.

WALL-STREET'S DISCOVERY OF A HEAVY FLOATING DEBT.

The Sugar Trust, after a few days of as much quiet as is possible for such an uneasy property, was again somewhat prominent in yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange. The uncertainty as to whether the trust has really earned a dividend and, if it has, whether it is willing to exhibit its books in court, in accordance with the order of Judge O'Brien, and pay it, was the cause of a good deal of discussion.

During the morning some speculators who believed that, in some way, the regular 2½ per cent dividend was to be paid, or who, at least, were willing to take a chance on it, offered to buy the dividend in various lots at 1¾. It was said that one offer was for the dividend on 30,000 shares on this basis. Some of the offers came from Boston. Nobody accepting them, they were withdrawn about noon. Immediately afterward there were offers to sell the dividend, some at 1¾, and some even lower, but there were no takers. Some of the brave bidders of the morning had suddenly disappeared.

These latter offers came from those who did not believe that the trust would show its books, even to a judge. And the reason given for this unwillingness was that the fact, which has been heretofore carefully guarded, would become public that there existed a big floating debt, one estimate of which was as high as $3,000,000.

There are growing signs of a disposition among the insiders who have been at loggerheads to air their grievances. It is still contended by Boston people that the New-York insiders own no stock and were not trying to run the trust to make money. The only profits which the trust can show, they charge, are the profits which come from speculation in raw sugar, and, they claim, had the trust been the profit-making stock jobbers that it has been from time to time proclaimed, there would be no trouble now over a necessity to try to hide a tremendous floating debt.

In view of this hint of their warlike disposition there is a growing belief that, after all, there may have been something substantial in Wall-street's recent rumors, to the effect that the Boston contingent had already hired lawyers to begin proceedings to oust the New-Yorkers from their trusteeships.

SALE OF TROTTERS.

THE PECULIAR SALE OF MR. HAGGIN'S LOT ENDED YESTERDAY.

The sale of the Haggin consignment of trotting horses was concluded at the American Horse Exchange yesterday, the thirty-eight head disposed of fetching a total of $19,385, an average of $510 13 for the day's consignment. Previous to the sale Mr. Easton, who conducted it, seemed to deem it necessary to inform his patrons that the sale was a bona fide one, and that the criticisms of the morning newspapers, in which the fact that the sale was peculiar was commented on, were due to the fact that the reporters were under the influence of or in the pay of a rival auctioneer. Then he stated that she horses bought by Dr. Hall were bona fide sales for the account of Marcus Daly of Montana. This verified the statement in THE TIMES that the horses knocked down to Dr. Hall were bought in. Dr. Hall is Mr. Haggin's veterinarian, and Mr. Daly is the superintendent of Mr. Haggin's Anaconda Copper Mine in Montana. He is also the man to whom a lot of Mr. Haggin's thoroughbreds were knocked down a year ago. These thoroughbreds are to-day being trained by Matthew Burns, who is the trainer of Mr. Haggin's racing stable. From this statement of facts the public can easily draw its own conclusions.

John Dunfee of Syracuse was the largest buyer at yesterday's sale, though Mr. Haggin's son-in-law, J. P. Lounsbery of this city, bought one gelding for $1,000 and bid for several others. The highest price paid was $1,700 for a three-year-old filly by Echo, out of a mare by Sultan, the purchaser being Charles Robertson of this city.

ADVOCATES OF FREE PIERS.

ALDERMEN HEAR REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL TRADES.

There was a hearing before the Aldermen's Special Committee on Legislation in the Council Chamber yesterday on the bill which is now before the Legislature providing for the setting apart of every sixth pier on the North and East Rivers as a public pier for use of local and coastwise trade. President Post of the Dock Commission was invited to explain to the committee why he had opposed the bill before the committee in Albany and at the Mayor's conference, but he was not present.

George Blair, representing lumber interests, said that he had tried for years to induce the Dock Board not to lease the few free bulkheads below Fourteenth-street. He said that his trade had been put to unnecessary expense by the Dock Board, which had turned nearly the entire river front over to the foreign steamship companies and other big corporations.

George W. Wanmaker, the Republican leader in the Seventeenth District, said that on the North River, from the Battery to Eleventh-street, there were but three piers left where canal boats could be unloaded. Jeremiah Faugborne, representing the coal trade, said that the Dock Department was driving the coal trade away from the city, and James Heffernan, speaking for the same trade, said that New-Yorkers were compelled to pay $1,000,000 more per year for their coal than they would have to pay if the dealers had proper wharfage facilities. Capt. Depew, representing the Canal and Harbor Protective Union, deplored the present condition of affairs because, he said, the lack of wharfage for public use was driving the grain trade away from New-York.

A PARISH HOUSE DEDICATED.

AN INTERESTING SERVICE FOR THE TOMPKINS-AVENUE CONGREGATION.

The new Parish House of the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith is pastor, was dedicated last night. In 1887 the lots opposite the old church site at the corner of Tompkins-avenue and McDonough-street were purchased for $32,000. Their dimensions were 205 feet on McDonough-street and 135 feet on the avenue. Ground was broken in June, 1888.

On Jan. 6, 1889, the congregation entered its new church. The membership was 2,100, and it is steadily increasing. The church cost $101,390. The Sunday school was started in June, 1889, and at the same time the Parish House project was set on foot. The cost of the house has been $85,000. It is really a lean-to to the church proper, and is connected with it. The cost of the entire property has been $217,890. Only $5,890 of the debt remains, beyond a mortgage of $36,000, and it is already secured by private subscription.

The Sunday school branch at the corner of Park and Marcy avenues numbers 1,500 pupils, and a new building for it is already contemplated.

The dedicatory programme of last night consisted chiefly of addresses by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, the Rev. Albert J. Lynch, and the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark.

Dr. Meredith made an eloquent address, feelingly alluding to the support his people had given him in his undertaking.

RIOTOUS HOBOKEN STUDENTS.

Some fifty students of the Class of '90 at the Stevens Institute ate their class dinner in this city on Thursday evening and imbibed enough mild wine during the occasion to addle their hard-worked brains. They boarded the ferryboat Hoboken of the Hoboken line at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately instituted a row in the ladies' cabin, during which they smashed windows, threw life preservers overboard, and frightened two ladies into hysterics. Fire Grouse blew an alarm of four whistles as the boat neared her slip that brought several policemen down on a run to meet her, and three of the leaders in the disturbance were arrested and locked up. They gave their names to Recorder McDonough in court a few hours later as Elijah B. Morgan of Bayonne, George McKenzie of Elizabeth, and William Jackson of Plainfield. The ferry company refused to prosecute and they were let off with a fine of $20 apiece.

THE SUIT AGAINST EWING.

The application of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company for an injunction to restrain William Ewing from playing baseball with any other organization was argued yesterday before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court. Joseph H. Choate and George F. Duysters appeared for the plaintiff and ex-Judge Henry Bacon for Ewing. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Wallace took the papers, including the opinion of Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court in the case of John M. Ward, and reserved his decision.

Ex-Judge Bacon, in his argument, attacked the sincerity of the prosecution, and urged that the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the court, because Ewing was a resident of New-York and not of Ohio, as was alleged in the complaint.

SKATER RUBENSTEIN AT HOME.

MONTREAL, March 14.—Louis Rubenstein, who left Montreal in February for St. Petersburg to compete in the skating contests there and who won two medals, arrived home yesterday. He complains bitterly of the treatment he received at the hands of the judges and the Russian authorities on account of his ancestry and antecedents, he being by descent a Polish Jew.

STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT.

THE SLAVONIA HAS AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE IN MIDOCEAN.

On her recent passage across the ocean the German steamer Slavonia, Capt. H. Schmidt, encountered a waterspout in latitude 43°, 22' north, and longitude 52°, 35' west, about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 9th. The spout, traveling in a direction from north to south, struck the bow of the Slavonia.

The temperature of the air was 37° and that of the water 54°. The former had been the normal temperature for several hours, but the temperature of the water changed rapidly from 33° to 57°. The barometer was slowly rising and showed no unusual fluctuations. The weather was squally, the wind being from north to north-northeast, with a force of from 15 to 25 miles per hour, and the waterspout suddenly appeared to windward in one of these squalls, coming down on the steamer out of the thick weather. It first appeared as though descending, but as it passed on it looked as though it were ascending, with the spirals moving in an opposite direction to that in which they first appeared to turn. The sea beneath the spout was in a state of violent agitation, as though the pressure of the atmosphere directly under the column was considerably less than elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

This waterspout differed materially from those usually encountered. They assume a vertical position between the descending cloud and the water. Whereas in this instance a curving or slanting direction was assumed, indicating a squall that would have been extremely dangerous for any sailing vessel to have encountered. In addition to the water that fell there was a quantity of snow precipitated. No electrical phenomena seemed to accompany the waterspout. There was no opportunity afforded for determining to what height the water rose in the axis of the spout, nor of getting at the height of the column itself.

THE BATTLE WITH THE MUD.

BROOKLYN STREETS ARE STILL IN A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

The contract between the city of Brooklyn and Cranford & Valentine for cleaning 36,000 miles of the streets of that city from April 1 next to April 1, 1893, for the sum of $1,148,625 was executed in the office of City Works Commissioner Adams yesterday morning. John C. Provost and James Gildersleeve qualified as the contractors' bondsmen.

Emergency Contractor Mullady, who will get $10,000 for what he may do in the way of making an impression on the mud between now and April 1, said yesterday that Gen. Greely had come to his assistance very opportunely, and that the rain and drizzle had so changed the consistency of the mud as to enable him to dispense with blasting, which he thought at first would be necessary to dislodge the solid mass that had accumulated in the streets. He thought that now the pick and shovel would do the work.

From the work of the day before great hillocks of refuse presented a serried front all along Fulton-street yesterday. From Flatbush-avenue to the ferry, between the car tracks, they reared their horrid front all day long and never a cart came to remove the melting masses of filth till, with the rain and the traffic, evening saw the slime and mud spreading themselves again over the streets.

Little was accomplished yesterday in the way of fighting the mud, but if the weather is better to-day, George H. Sterling of the Street-Cleaning Bureau said, another general attack will be made on the filth in the principal thoroughfares.

"AND EVERY SOUL WAS SAVED"

CAPT. MURRELL'S RESCUE OF THE DANMARK'S PASSENGERS ON CANVAS.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Chief Engineer Arthur N. Cross of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Missouri writes to the *American* that a picture is being painted by Mr. J. M. Henry, R. A., for the Royal Academy, London, in commemoration of the rescue of the Danmark's passengers by Capt. Murrell of the Missouri. It is the intention of the artist to exhibit it in the principal cities of the United States before it is finally placed in the Academy.

The title of the painting is "And Every Soul Was Saved." The picture will be 9 by 15 feet, and the artist has taken every possible means to get it exact in every detail, even procuring drawings from the builders of the two ships. Upward of one hundred living models were selected, and all the prominent faces on the two ships and in the small boats are taken from life, even to the babies. Capt. Murrell and the officers of the Missouri have given the artist sittings.

The Captain stands on the bridge with outstretched arm directing the movements of the small boats coming alongside with their living freight. The Missouri arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and Capt. Murrell will rejoin his ship, having left on two trips on account of an affection of the eyes and heart. He will be married soon in Baltimore.

WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE?

THE THOMPSON'S WOODS MYSTERY AS YET UNSOLVED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 14.—The police of this city have been unable to unravel the mystery which surrounds the identity of the man found dead in Thompson's Woods at Lyon's Farms last night, and in fact are in doubt as to whether the unknown really killed himself or was murdered.

The man evidently bled to death from the opening of a large artery in the left arm at the elbow, but the knife, or whatever weapon with which the deed was performed, cannot be found. The lining had been deliberately torn out of the new derby hat worn by the deceased, and the tags on his clothing, which would indicate where they were bought, had been carefully removed. The man had on fine white flannel underclothing, and his other garments were of a good quality.

He is 6 feet in height and weighs 185 pounds. He has auburn hair, closely cropped, a dark red, bristling beard, apparently his age is between thirty-five and forty. On the left side of his neck is an old scar about two and a half inches long. A large number of people viewed the remains to-day, but no one recognized them.

ISAAC SAWTELLE COMMITTED.

ROCHESTER, N. H., March 14.—In the hearing this morning in the case of Isaac Sawtelle, charged with the murder of his brother, Sawtelle's counsel complained of unfair treatment by the court. He said he had expected that the witnesses' expenses would be paid by the State; that the prisoner had been deprived of his money so that witnesses for the defense could not be summoned; that nearly all the objections raised by the respondent's counsel had been overruled, while those of the other side were allowed. He concluded by stating that under the existing circumstances he would refuse to put in any more testimony here and would go to the Supreme Court.

Isaac Sawtelle was then committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., March 14.—At a late hour last night fire broke out in a frame building at Bridge No. 6, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles east of here. The building was used as sleeping apartments for the laborers employed in rebuilding the viaduct at that point which was destroyed by the flood. Two men, whose names are as yet unknown, were burned to death. Several others were injured.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 14.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—Francis Ano, respondent, vs. Benton Turner, appellant.—George H. Beckwith for appellant, R. Corbin for respondent. Kate Towarl, respondent, vs. The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Samuel B. Clarke for appellant, Henry B. Stapler for respondent. Ann Crawford, respondent, vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Hamilton Adell for appellant, Artemus H. Holmes for respondent. Preston J. Arcularius, appellant, vs. Edward G. Dorchester et al., respondents.—D. B. Beekenstose for appellant, William C. Cogswell and A. P. Rose for respondents. George W. Dutt, appellant, vs. Frances M. Clint, impleaded, &c., respondent.—J. D. Decker for appellant, J. M. Dunning for respondent. William B. Weaver vs. Augusta Edwards et al., as executors, &c.—George H. Beckwith for appellant, R. Corbin for respondents. Francis J. Torry and another, appellants, vs. George A. Munger, respondent.—J. M. Dunning for appellants, George Bowen for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Monday next: Nos. 187, 263, 272, 234, 269, 296, 301, 302.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Edward Rush, respondent, vs. Eleanora Dilks, appellant.—C. S. Cary for appellant, J. H. Waring for respondent. Margaret Bohan, respondent, vs. the Port Jervis Gaslight Company, appellant.—Lewis E. Carr for appellant, John W. Lyon for respondent. Thomas Birkett, appellant, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, respondent.—C. H. Sedgwick for appellant, E. M. Waters for respondent.

The day calendar for Monday next is as follows: Nos. 795, 881, 823, 864, 883, 855, 886, 887.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $124,000, $1,500, $100,000, $50,000, $18,450, $1,000, $800, and $350, at 128. Coupon fours, $600, at 128. Registered fours and a half, $100,000, at 104½. Coupon fours and a half, $5,000 and $1,850, at 104½.

STATE CONTROL ADVISED

EXPERTS TALK OF SUBWAYS AND CURRENTS.

ALL SYSTEMS, THEY SAY, CAN BE MADE SAFE BY PROPER PRECAUTIONS—LESSONS LEARNED ABROAD.

The Senate Committee on General Laws resumed its investigation of the electric and subway systems at the Hotel Metropole yesterday morning, with Chairman Erwin presiding. All the other members of the committee were present, and in the parlor were also Subway Commissioner Gibbens, Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the Westinghouse people; Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin, Col. George Bliss, Prof. Morton, George H. Benjamin, Henry S. Kearney, a number of prominent electricians, and an old gentleman from Brooklyn, who said he was prepared to prove that there was no such thing as electricity.

The first witness called was J. E. Van Geisen, an inspector of electric appliances in buildings for the New-York Board of Underwriters, who said in a general way that he did not know of many fires that had been caused by imperfectly-insulated electric wires, and that insurance companies generally made no difference in rates on buildings whether they were lighted by gas or electricity. He thought that both the continuous and the alternating systems were equally good, if properly handled. Superintendent William A. Anderson of the Underwriters' Board said that for several reasons, of which undue competition was the principal one, the city wires had gotten into a very bad condition, and that his board had advised their companies to refuse many risks because of the fact that the equipments in the applying buildings were not up to the standard prescribed by the underwriters.

Mr. Anderson was asked by Senator Brown if companies generally, in issuing risks, found out beforehand how the buildings in question were lighted, and answered yes. Then Senator Brown said he knew positively that they did not.

Dr. Henry Morton, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, said that high-tension, high-pressure alternating, and low continuous currents would all be used safely, and said that the high tensions were safer than the low to life because they were surrounded with more precautions, and that they were not as liable to cause fires. Either system would kill, but they caused death differently. The low pressures caused a rupture and change of the tissues in the body, while the high tension exhausted the nerve force. The alternating current killed quickest.

He said the system of overhead wires in streets was a very bad one, and that the subway idea was a perfectly feasible one. There must be an honest and efficient State Board to look closely into all electric equipments and to have great discriminatory powers. The recent accidents in New York were due to the fact that it was a case of what was everybody's business was nobody's business. Dr. Morton promised to draw up his ideas on proper electric legislation and send them to Chairman Erwin.

After luncheon Henry S. Kearney, Engineer of the Board of Electrical Control, told of the conditions and progress of the subways of the city. He said the work was now at a standstill on account of the injunctions obtained in the fight to change contractors, and he said that if the quarrel was not soon settled very little work could be done this year because Commissioner Gibbens had told him that all the new pavements were laid they could not be torn up for any purpose whatever. Chairman Erwin wanted to know later on why the Western Union Telegraph Company was permitted to string its wires along the elevated road structures, and was told by Mr. Kearney that it was because the elevated roads were recognized as post roads for carrying the mails.

Then Mr. Cravath arose and asked to be allowed to make a statement.

"I am here," said he, "for purely commercial reasons to look after the Westinghouse interests, and I do not pretend to be here for any other reason. I ask in all fairness that the gentlemen here representing themselves as counsel for a philanthropic body of citizens, but really representing the interests of the Edison system, be made to acknowledge the fact. Messrs. Wheeler, Godkin, and Bliss are not retained by the gentlemen whose names are signed to the petition for legislative action in regard to electric safeguards that they brandish, and I ask that Gen. I. H. T. Collis, whose name is on the petition, be allowed to take the witness chair."

Gen. Collis said that Mr. Spofford, who is Henry Villard's private secretary, came into his office a few weeks ago and asked him to sign the petition in evidence. Mr. Collis read it, thought it was asking for legislation for provisions for saving life and property in this city were good, and supposing he was to be one of many thousand citizens who would be asked to append their names, signed it. Further than that, he took it into a neighboring office and got four of his broker friends, Hall, Hans Sommerhoff, J. G. Wilson, and Adolph Sheffel, to add their signatures to his. He did nothing further in the matter, and was exceedingly surprised to be informed on Thursday that he and his friends were represented by three learned and expensive lawyers before the commission. He most decidedly had nothing to do with retaining these gentlemen. Who Mr. R. J. Cortis (the only other signer) was he did not know.

Mr. Cravath asked if Mr. Cortis was not the father of one of Mr. Wheeler's partners, and if Mr. Wheeler was not a resident of Mr. Cortis. Mr. Wheeler said yes and no, respectively, to these questions. Mr. Cravath then asked him if he did not know that Mr. Villard, whom Mr. Spofford represented, was the President of the Edison General Electric Company and if he was not therefore representing simply and solely the Edison interests. Mr. Wheeler answered that all he had said he firmly believed in as a citizen.

George H. Benjamin, an expert electrician, who spent seven months of last year examining electrical light, telephone, and kindred systems in England and through the Continent, was the last witness of the day. He gave the committee a lot of samples of the cables used successfully abroad to carry as high as 10,000 volts. He also furnished sets of the regulations by which electrical affairs are governed in England, France, Germany, and Italy. He said that all that was necessary to secure perfect safety here was common sense and honest legislation.

Mr. Benjamin will go on with his testimony at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE NEW FORSYTH-STREET CHURCH.

The new church building on Forsyth-street, between Delancey and Broome, which has just been completed for the use of the congregation formerly known as the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, is noticeable for its economical construction as well as its handsome appearance. Messrs. J. C. Cody & Co., the architects, have built a substantial structure that will stand hard usage and require few repairs.

The first floor, a few feet below the street level, is devoted to the Sunday school. The main floor is entirely devoted to the church auditorium. The front portion of the building, above the first two stories, is devoted to a suite of ten rooms for the pastor's family. The building is of Kentucky limestone and brick, and occupies an area of 50 by 100 feet. The auditorium seats about 500 people, and the Sunday school will accommodate between 500 and 600 children. The cost of the structure is about $33,000.

GAMBLERS SENT TO PRISON.

Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions had an inning with the gamblers yesterday which they will remember for some time. For running a faro bank at 43 Ann-street George H. Webb was sentenced to one year and ten months in the penitentiary, and Charles Williams of Newark, N. J., three months in the same institution.

James Allen, who afforded the privilege to others of playing policy at 70 West Broadway, was given one year's imprisonment, while for carrying on a like game at 203 East Seventy-second-street Michael Keenan will remain within prison walls for the space of one year and ten months.

During February $2,000 in fines was collected from gamblers in Part III. of the General Sessions.

STOLE TWO PACKS OF JEWELRY.

Timothy J. Hogan, a postal car porter, has been doing a wholesale business stealing jewelry. He was arrested at the Grand Central Station yesterday by Post Office inspectors, and in his room two packs of jewelry of all descriptions were found. He confessed his crime, and United States Commissioner Shields held him in $3,000 bail. Hogan stole jewelry which was sent by mail from Providence, R. I., and Attleborough, Mass., to Chicago. He was porter on the car from Boston, and managed to conceal the jewelry during the trip or while it was being transferred at the Grand Central Station to the Chicago postal car. The jewelry shippers and the Chicago people have been making complaints of jewelry stolen in transit since October.

CORNERSTONE TO BE LAID TO-DAY.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue will be laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The order of exercises will be opened with prayer by Bishop Potter. This will be followed by a historical sketch of the infirmary by Mr. C. Haren Rhoades, after which Dr. E. D. Noyes will discuss "The Situation and Our Needs." The address of the afternoon will be made by the Hon. George William Curtis. After this Dr. Richard H. Derby will make a statement as to the contents of the box, and then the cornerstone will be laid by Benjamin H. Field, President of the infirmary.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will preside and Bishop Potter will give the benediction.

THE ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14.—The Schedule Committee of the American Baseball Association met here to-day. Several amendments were made to the constitution giving visiting clubs 40 per cent. of the gate receipts, instead of 20, except on July 4 and on Memorial Day, when the receipts will be divided equally. The guarantee is placed at $100. Each visiting club is given the right to select from the local staff of umpires in case no regular umpire is present. The date for holding the annual meeting was changed from the second Tuesday in November to the second Tuesday in December, the place to be selected by vote of the association. After the close of the season, on Oct. 14, clubs will be allowed until Oct. 20 in which to play off championship or postponed games.

The schedule for the season of 1890 was announced as follows:

BROOKLYN.

At Philadelphia—May 10, 12, 13, 14; June 16, 17, 18, and Sept. 15, 16, 17.

At Syracuse—May 2, 3, 4, 5; June 24, 25, 26, and Aug. 25, 26, 27.

At Rochester—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; June 19, 21, 22, and Oct. 4, 5, 6.

At Toledo—July 8, 9, 10, 12; Aug. 14, 16, 17, and Sept. 23, 24, 25.

At Columbus—July 13, 15, 16, 17; Aug. 19, 20, 21, and Sept. 19, 20, 21.

At Louisville—June 28, 29; July 1, 2; Aug. 5, 6, 7; Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

At St. Louis—July 4, (two games,) 5, 6; Aug. 9, 10, 12, and Sept. 27, 28, 29.

ROCHESTER.

At Philadelphia—April 22, 24, 26, 27; June 3, 4, 5, and Oct. 7, 8, 9.

At Brooklyn—April 22, 24, 26, 27; June 7, 9, 10, and Oct. 7, 8, 9.

At Syracuse—May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 15, 16, 17, and Sept. 15, 16, 17.

At Toledo—July 13, 15, 16, 17; Aug. 5, 6, 7; Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

At Columbus—July 8, 9, 10, 12; Aug. 9, 10, 12, and Sept. 27, 28, 29.

At Louisville—July 4, (two games,) 5, 6; Aug. 14, 16, 17, and Sept. 23, 24, 25.

At St. Louis—June 28, 29; July 1, 2; Aug. 19, 20, 21, and Sept. 19, 20, 21.

ATHLETIC.

At Brooklyn—May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 13, 14, 15; Sept. 12, 13, 14.

At Syracuse—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; June 19, 21, 23; Oct. 4, 5, 6.

At Rochester—May 2, 3, 4, 5; June 24, 25, 26; Aug. 23, 24, 25.

At Toledo—June 28, 29; July 1, 2; Aug. 9, 10, 12; Sept. 27, 28, 29.

At Columbus—July 4, (two games,) 5, 6; Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 30; Oct. 1, 2.

At Louisville—July 8, 9, 10, 12; Aug. 16, 17; Sept. 23, 24, 25.

At St. Louis—July 13, 15, 16, 17; Aug. 9, 10, 12; Sept. 30; Oct. 1, 2.

TOLEDO.

At Philadelphia—May 20, 21, 22, 23; July 28, 29, 30; Sept. 8, 9, 10.

At Rochester—May 15, 16, 17, 18; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 3, 4, 6.

At Syracuse—May 30, (two games,) 31; June 1; July 19, 20, 21; Aug. 31, Sept. 1, (two games.)

At Rochester—May 24, 26, 28; July 23, 24, 26; Aug. 27, 28, 30.

At Columbus—April 17, 18, 19, 20; June 3, 4, 5; Oct. 11, 12, 13.

At Louisville—April 26, 27, 28, 29; June 12, 14, 15; Oct. 7, 8, 9.

At St. Louis—April 22, 23, 24, 25; June 7, 8, 10; Oct. 4, 5, 6.

COLUMBUS.

At Philadelphia—May 30, (two games,) 31; June 2; July 31; Aug. 1, 2; Sept. 27, 30.

At Brooklyn—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 27, 28, 30; Aug. 31; Sept. 1, (two games.)

At Syracuse—May 19, 20, 21, 22; July 23, 24, 26; Sept. 7, 8, 9.

At Rochester—May 15, 16, 17, 18; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 3, 4, 6.

At Toledo—May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 24, 25, 26; Aug. 23, 24, 25.

At Louisville—April 22, 23, 24, 25; June 7, 8, 10; Oct. 4, 5, 6.

At St. Louis—April 26, 27, 28, 29; June 12, 14, 15; Oct. 7, 8, 9.

LOUISVILLE.

At Philadelphia—May 15, 16, 17, 19; July 23, 24, 26; Sept. 3, 4, 6.

At Brooklyn—May 20, 21, 22, 23; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 7, 8, 9.

At Syracuse—May 24, 25, 26, 28; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 27, 28, 30.

At Rochester—May 30, (two games,) 31; June 1; July 27, 28, 30; Aug. 31; Sept. 1, (two games.)

At Toledo—May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 21, 22, 23; Sept. 15, 16, 17.

At Columbus—May 10, 11, 12, 13; June 17, 18, 19; Sept. 12, 13, 14.

At St. Louis—May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 25, 26, 27; Aug. 23, 24, 25.

ST. LOUIS.

At Philadelphia—May 24, 26, 27, 28; July 19, 21, 22; Sept. 1, (two games,) 2.

At Brooklyn—May 27, 28, 30, (two games,) 31; June 1; July 23, 24, 26; Aug. 27, 28, 30.

At Syracuse—May 15, 16, 17, 18; July 27, 28, 30; Sept. 3, 4, 6.

At Rochester—May 19, 20, 21, 22; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 7, 8, 9.

At Toledo—May 10, 11, 12, 13; June 17, 18, 19; Sept. 12, 13, 14.

At Columbus—May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 21, 22, 23; Sept. 15, 16, 17.

At Louisville—April 17, 18, 19, 20; June 3, 4, 5; Oct. 11, 12, 13.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MEETINGS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE. Matinée—SEVEN SUABIANS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Matinée—OTHELLO.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 8:15—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:30—CONCERT OF THE PRINCETON GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinée. At 11—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE STILL ALARM. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SWEET LAVENDER. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—ORATORIO SOCIETY CONCERT. At 2—RHEINGOLD.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE FUCK. Matinée.
NIBLO'S—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by clearing weather.

The committee of the Civil Service Reform League which was appointed at the Philadelphia meeting on the 15th of February to ascertain how far the principles of civil service reform have been observed under the present Administration seems to be going to work in a systematic and business like way, but it has undertaken a herculean task. The committee proposes to make an investigation of all the changes that have been made in public offices in the last year, including those in about 35,000 Post Offices. It is seeking by correspondence with the former and present Postmasters to ascertain precisely why removals and appointments were made in all cases, and it is likely to get an interesting mass of information. It intends also to find out, so far as it can, how many applications for office each Senator and Representative in Congress has received, how much time it took to attend to them, and how much correspondence was involved in this patronage business, and also what reasons there were for making changes in the offices for which the applications were made. If the committee gets all the information it is seeking it will have material for a very valuable and interesting report. It is hunting for facts, and will doubtless give them their due weight as bearing upon the welfare of the public service, without reference to the political effect upon the present Administration; that will take care of itself.

The demand of the Republican representatives of Illinois that the bill to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee shall provide for the admission of all sugars below No. 16 free of duty especially deserves attention, because it is probable that the Republican delegations of other great Western States will follow it is example, and because the dividing line is drawn in it at No. 16 instead of No. 13, where it has commonly been placed heretofore by those who have called for a removal of any part of the sugar duties. If sugars below and including No. 13 were made free, the Trust would obtain its raw material free, but the margin for Trust exactions would depend upon the size of the duty retained upon the higher grades. The removal of the duties on sugars below and including No. 18 would not admit free of duty any sugar that could go to consumers directly. But the free admission of sugars "below No. 16" (a provision, by the way, that is not in accordance with the rate classification in the present tariff, where No. 16 is included in the class on which the duty is 2¾ cents) would let in, we understand, certain yellow or brown soft sugars that could be sold directly to manufacturers. We do not understand, however, that under such provisions there could be imported free of duty any granulated sugar. The Illinois representatives should have completed their resolution by suggesting what the duty on the high grades should be.

The Oklahoma bill as it has passed the House contains the provision concerning the Cherokee Outlet which the Senate had refused by a decisive majority to introduce into its own bill for the same general purpose, previously passed and sent to the House. The two branches of Congress agree that Oklahoma ought to become a Territory, with a regular and complete form of government. No doubt they also agree that there is occasion for urgency in this legislation, as the present anomalous condition of Oklahoma, without an adequate administration of law, is perilous to peace and good order. Yet a long dead-lock may result on this one point, since an amendment providing that nothing contained in the Oklahoma bill should alter the legal or equitable title of the Cherokee Outlet was defeated in the House by a vote of 38 to 77. It is true that the bill itself provides that no lands occupied by the Indians under treaty of law shall be included without their consent "except for judicial purposes." But the Senate's view is that such lands ought not to be included, prior to obtaining the consent of the Indians, even for judicial purposes. The Senate's plan is the safer, being unquestionably just and unobjectionable, whereas that of the House is protested against by the Cherokees as doing them a wrong. It is not pretended that the provision regarding the outlet is an actual necessity for giving Oklahoma a Territorial Government.

The Birmingham news that Lieut. GRAYDON is to have a trial in May of his dynamite gun, "under the auspices of the English Government," becomes the more interesting from the recent statement that Capt. ZALINSKI has also arranged for a trial within a few months, at Shoeburyness, of the invention with whose fortunes he is associated. The Graydon gun is said in the dispatch to be of fifteen-inch calibre, like the Mefford-Zalinski, and to throw a projectile containing 600 pounds of dynamite to a much greater distance than the other. Still, the accounts are sometimes exaggerated, as was the case, for example, with the assertion that France had bought the Graydon invention, and also with the recent cable statement that Capt. ZALINSKI, as the fruit of his untiring energy since he has been in Europe, had procured a positive order from Great Britain for fifty pneumatic guns, to be manufactured in that country. The true statement on the latter point seems to be that he effected an arrangement for thoroughly testing the invention at Shoeburyness. Should that test prove successful, as, judging from trials here it probably will be, there can be little difficulty in procuring orders for other guns, to be mounted in British forts. Meanwhile the nearly simultaneous trial in England of two different American inventions for throwing dynamite shells will be a matter of great interest.

GROUNDS FOR DISTRUST.

Mayor GRANT came into office with the fairest kind of promises and apparently with the best of intentions for giving the city a creditable administration. There was every disposition to "give him a chance" and to judge him by the record he should make. Those who understand Tammany and its methods did not attach great weight to the personal desires and intentions of Mr. GRANT, knowing the kind of pressure to which he would be subjected, and their anticipations of good municipal government were not high. They had every reason to doubt the ability of the Mayor to carry out his avowed purposes, even supposing them to be entirely sincere. He had given no evidence of the breadth of mind, the knowledge of affairs, and the capacity to deal with great public interests, or the firmness of purpose and the courage that were absolutely necessary to make a successful administration. Moreover, he was known to be a thoroughgoing Tammany man, and presumably a believer in its methods.

The first year of his administration afforded no decisive test. His appointments were open to criticism, but were not as a rule distinctly bad. Many of them did not wholly suit the Tammany politicians, but none of them gave evidence of independence of Tammany control. The first clear indication of a decided partisan disposition appeared in the Dock Department investigation, not in the fact that the investigation was ordered, but in the method by which it was conducted and the purpose it plainly had in view. The next significant event was the change in the Street-Cleaning Department. In this the value of the Mayor's intentions was conspicuously exposed. He was very severe upon Mr. COLEMAN, who was not a Tammany man, on account of the condition of the streets, which was largely due to the abandonment of the contract system in deference to Tammany influence, and he avowed his determination to have the streets cleaned. Having induced Mr. COLEMAN to resign he appointed a highly-respectable figurehead for the Department of Street Cleaning, and almost immediately forced a Tammany politician upon Mr. LOOMIS as his deputy. It speedily became evident that HAGAN was in the department to attend to its politics and see that its patronge and employments were subservient to the uses of Tammany. The consequence is a worse failure than ever in the business of street cleaning. This exploit of bringing the department which has the closest relation to the comfort of the people and is most directly under their observation into the mire of Tammany politics under a false pretense has afforded the first decisive test of the quality of Mayor GRANT'S administration. It has brought it promptly to judgment.

This has a very important significance with reference to another matter in which the public has a deep interest, and in regard to which it has been asked to put implicit confidence in the Mayor. The providing of rapid transit for the city of New-York is an undertaking of vast moment to its people. It is something quite outside of the ordinary field of municipal administration, and involves interests of complex and far-reaching importance. It is essential that it should be placed in the charge of men of the highest capacity and of unquestionable integrity, and above all it should be kept clear of all entanglement with local politics. Nothing worse could happen than to have this great enterprise made subservient to the interests of Tammany politicians. Now the Mayor has insisted that the selection of Commissioners to take charge of this vast enterprise should be left to him. A year ago, when his promises and pledges were fresh in mind, when his good intentions were generally believed in, and when he had done nothing to forfeit public confidence, there was a general disposition to accept from the Legislature a law which should intrust the task of providing for rapid transit to a commission to be appointed by the Mayor.

Now we doubt if any but devoted supporters of Tammany Hall desire to see this great power placed in the hands of Mayor GRANT. He has by his own course afforded ground for a deep distrust of the use which he would make of such a power. It will be impossible for him any longer to convince the general public that it would be safe to place it in his hands. While he might still proclaim his lofty purposes and his good intentions, there would be every reason to fear that his Rapid Transit Commissioners would be selected to suit Tammany Hall and its mighty chieftains. That would probably be Mayor GRANT'S way of making sure that they would do their duty properly to the city, but in the minds of the public it would signify that rapid transit was to become a huge job for the benefit of Tammany.

All possibility that the appointment of Rapid Transit Commissioners will be intrusted to the Mayor has been destroyed. It would be far better to have another postponement of the long-delayed provision for the city's sorest need than to take such a risk. The Mayor has shown himself at last to be the pliant tool of Tammany, which it was prophesied he would be when he was a candidate for his present office. He can no longer ask for the measure of confidence that would be implied in giving him the virtual control of the whole rapid transit project. That is now quite out of the question, and if he really wishes to promote this great undertaking he must give his assent to the passage of a law in which the Commissioners are named. The people of this city no longer desire to have their appointment intrusted to him.

A TARIFF FOR LABOR ONLY.

A dispatch published by our high-tariff neighbor, the *Tribune*, leads us to suspect that the owners of an iron-ore mine "whose output," the *Tribune* says, "led the world last season," have not explained to their workmen the real purpose of "the protective policy." These workmen appear to have believed that the duty on iron ore, for the retention of which their employers contend so vigorously, was imposed and is collected for the benefit of laborers in the mines, having been led to that belief by the arguments and pleas of their employers before the Ways and Means Committee and in political campaigns. They have recently discovered that their employers have all the time had in mind, not the comfort and enrichment of the laborers, but the dividends on their own stock.

The owners of the mines have not deemed it expedient to enlighten them about this, but they have got the facts in some way—possibly from some indiscreet publication of the amount of last year's profits—and now they know as much about the real meaning of those appeals for "protection" as is known by the owners themselves or any of the wretched tariff reformers. These workmen are employed in the Norrie mine, which is described by the *Tribune* as "the largest iron producer in the world," and they are on strike because the owners refuse to give them more than $1 65 per day, or the large sum of $9 90 per week. Our contemporary reports that "under no circumstances" will the managers of the mine grant an advance.

We presume that the recently-published accounts of this mine's great prosperity have been carried to the heart of the Gogebic range. The Metropolitan Iron and Land Company owns and operates three mines—the Norrie, the East Norrie, and the Pabst—of which the Norrie is the largest. These three mines produced last year more than one-tenth of the entire supply of iron ore from the Northwest ranges. On Jan. 18 the Metropolitan Company distributed to its stockholders $520,000 out of the profits of the year 1889, being $6 50 on each share of $25, or 26 per cent. on the par value of the stock.

The greater part of the profits that yielded this dividend was obtained in the last months of the year, and from sales of ore from the Norrie Mine. "All the product of this season," says the *Tribune*, "had been sold in advance to rolling mills in Pittsburg and Cleveland." The product for the current year having been sold at the high prices that yielded the 26 per cent. dividend, it is probable that, barring accidents, the dividend for 1890 will be in the neighborhood of 50 per cent.

If the owners had taken the trouble some months ago to explain to their workmen that the demand for a tariff duty in behalf of the laborer was not sincerely made, and that those who made it were really intent upon swelling the owners' profits, it is possible that this strike might have been avoided. The explanation having been withheld by the owners, it is only natural that when the workmen have procured the facts from outside sources they should ask for a part of the dividend. But the profits of last year are beyond their reach, in the pockets of certain worthy supporters of "the protective policy," who profess to despise the wretched Republican manufacturers in New-England who ask for free ore in order that their industries may be saved from ruin.

A FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

The Fassett investigating committee might profitably devote a little time to adding something to the stock of public information about the very suspicious agreement entered into between the new Standard Subway Company and the Board of Electrical Control. The Mayor and Corporation Counsel have lent all their influence to the closing of that agreement, but have failed to make any satisfactory explanation of their reasons for so doing.

If the committee should put the Mayor on the stand, there are several questions which will naturally suggest themselves. When the representatives of the new company were asking for the right which it is now proposed to give them, they offered to reduce rentals 50 per cent. Can the Mayor explain why he is ready to close the contract without any conditions, and, knowing that the new company is also in the electric lighting business, why the fact was not recognized and provided for that if the rentals of the ducts were not rigorously restricted, the company could crush out competition? The city pays a large sum annually for electric lighting; why have no conditions been imposed fixing a maximum charge for this service? Further, as the Corporation Counsel advised that contracts could be made with any of the electric lighting companies to construct the subways, why was the contract not awarded only after public advertisement, and to the lowest bidder? The Mayor publicly stated that he favored a plan whereby each company could build subways mainly intended for its own use. Why was not a fair opportunity given to each company to avail itself of this proposal? A verbal inquiry addressed to counsel retained to oppose a monopolistic grant cannot be held to constitute such an oppertunity.

In this, as in other matters relating to the grant of public franchises, the Corporation Counsel seem to have the faculty of adapting his opinions to the desires of the men whom he serves. At one time he advised the Mayor that the Board of Electrical Control had no power to contract with electric lighting companies for subway construction. He subsequently gave a totally different opinion. It is not necessary to assume that there was any connection between this and the appearance of Mr. COCKRAN, the law partner of the Corporation Counsel, as attorney for the Westinghouse Company, but the coincidence is suggestive.

The general reasons given for awarding the new contract are equally provocative of inquiry. What are the patented processes and materials which will enable the Standard Company to build subways with greater rapidity than the present company? In July, 1886, the present subway company—the Consolidated—addressed a communication to the then Commissioners of Electrical Subways in which its President made the following statement: "In the matter of patents I am instructed to furnish to the commission the list of patents herewith submitted, now held by this company, and which this company believes to be sufficient to cover the work contemplated by the commission, and I am further instructed to make the pledge that the company will procure such additional material, contrivances, and devices as may at any time be called for by the plans and specifications to be furnished to this company by the commission, as provided for by the contract, even though not covered by patents now held by this company, assuming that the commission will not require the procurement of contrivances, devices, or material not procurable at a fair price."

Has the Board of Electrical Control forgotten the existence of this agreement? Has it been cognizant of the existence of a new material lending itself readily to rapid subway construction without bringing it to the attention of the Consolidated Company, which pledged itself to keep abreast of all such improvements? Or is the material which the Standard Company claims to possess not procurable at a fair price? If so, are the electric lighting companies outside of the Westinghouse combination to pay rentals in the future not only at a rate sufficient to pay 10 per cent. net on the cost of subway construction, but also for "rights" to use articles patented and owned by the Standard Electrical Subway Company? And when the city finally succeeds to the ownership of the subways, is it to pay for them on the presumably extortionate basis of construction completed by the aid of patents too costly for the Consolidated Company to pay for? There is quite a promising field for the labors of the Fassett committee in the line of these inquiries.

THE PAY CORPS APPOINTMENT.

The President's choice of a successor to Paymaster General W. B. ROCHESTER curiously illustrates his characteristic inability ever to do exactly the right thing in exactly the right way. Rarely is a simpler problem presented in army nominations. The ranking officer in the Pay Department, Col. RODNEY SMITH, was universally conceded to be experienced, upright, and faithful. The President himself had made his promotion on Gen. ROCHESTER'S retirement for age the most natural step to take by having, at his previous choice of a head of a staff department, respected the claims of seniority in making Gen. KELTON Adjutant General on the age retirement of Gen. DRUM. Here was a precisely similar case, based on the precedent he himself had set. Moreover, the selection of Col. RODNEY SMITH would have given every officer in the entire Pay Corps a promotion, and no other possible selection in the army could have achieved that desirable result. Yet, after months of cogitation, prolonged till it kept the Pay Corps without a regular chief for four weeks, the President actually chose for the Brigadier General's place Lieut. Col. WILLIAM SMITH, a younger brother of Col. RODNEY SMITH and occupying a grade below him, being one of the Deputy Paymasters General.

Could there be a more singular example of perversity and of instinct for doing the ungracious thing? Lieut. Col. WILLIAM SMITH, as it happily turns out, is an entirely competent officer, and will doubtless make an excellent Paymaster General. But the President has for no conceivable reason, and without his solicitation, since he was not a candidate, raised him over the heads of all his seniors, and over the head of his own elder brother, who is now the ranking officer of the corps and entitled to the appointment, and who had been senior to the actual appointee in this very department for twenty-six consecutive years.

As nearly as one can presumptively trace the workings of the President's mind, guided only by the published reports of the progress of the long contest which has had so queer an ending, he had originally meant to give the prize to a candidate from his own State, Lieut. Col. C. M. TERRELL, who had a powerful backing of Indiana politicians. But while no one denied Lieut. Col. TERRELL'S good qualities, to pass him over his seniors in this way would have been such an obvious use of appointments in the military service as a personal perquisite that a great outcry was raised against it in the press. If that was the President's purpose, he abandoned it, although through the critical period just proceeding Gen. ROCHESTER'S retirement it was universally reported that Col. TERRELL had won. Nobody could have supposed, however, that, having taken the back track from that purpose, the President, instead of frankly returning to the senior officer, would pause on his younger brother, who stood only fourth in the line of promotion. The mental idiosyncrasy which led to this act becomes the more curious on observing that the President in so doing cut off his own power of getting a second bit of patronage out of this same office. Had Col. RODNEY SMITH been appointed, since he must retire for age Jan. 3, 1893, President HARRISON would have had the appointment of his successor, and could then have selected Lieut. Col. TERRELL or any other of the candidates, including Lieut. Col. WILLIAM SMITH himself, who as a younger man will then still be on the active list. But since this last-named officer does not retire until March 26, 1895, the President can presumably do nothing during his own term for any of the other candidates, and it may be imagined whether they can feel grateful to him for thus disposing of their chances.

But the real injustice, of course, is done not to the juniors of the new nominee, but to his seniors, and, above all, to Col. RODNEY SMITH, who, after his long career in the Pay Department, is deprived of reaching its highest honors. That department will no doubt be well administered under the present appointee, but the claims of seniority ought not to be set aside by caprice. The President is indeed authorized to depart from the rule of seniority in selecting general officers, but the very fact that the rule is made imperative in lower grades indicates that it should prevail in the higher also in the absence of sound reasons to the contrary.

It seems as if Senator DOLPH and his colleagues must very soon tire of making themselves and the Senate ridiculous by inquiring what Senators have betrayed the secrets of the body. An ingenious witness has compelled the committee itself to disclose one of these secrets by challenging the competency of the committee to question him under oath. That the committee might vindicate its right to be considered a committee and not a casual collocation of inquisitive Senators, it was necessary to inform the witness that it had been appointed in secret session. The committee will not find out anything and it will not lock up any witnesses for refusing to give it information, and it will have nothing to report. The final touch of ridicule is given to its proceedings by the fact that they purport to be undertaken to vindicate "the dignity of the Senate."

The news of high water in the Mississippi comes after a mild Winter. Every one knows there is no unusual accumulation of snow to furnish a flood by melting, and there have been no deluging Spring rains. This morning's news is from the upper reaches of the river. To complete the situation, it must be added that last week New-Orleans telegrams reported the water there higher than since 1874. "Incalculable damage" would have resulted if the levees had not been raised a foot and a half some years ago. Can it be that a flood is moving up stream to meet the one coming down? With the Gulf of Mexico for the river to empty into that would be impossible, unless there were a dam at the mouth. The question is worth asking, and answering, too, for, besides the millions at stake by individual owners, there is also involved the question of the improvements made by the Federal Government at a cost of over ten millions. When EADS boldly proposed to narrow the channel by his jetties and thus compel the river to scour a way open for commerce, he was told it was impossible by some. Other hydraulic engineers, while admitting what has since been achieved, were fearful of the backing up of the water. If now we have greater floods with less water coming down stream, the outlook is interesting in circles much wider than that of the comparatively few unfortunate planters behind the crumbling levees.

HE WON'T BE A CANDIDATE.

New-York Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, (Rep.)

The attention of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney was called to-day to a paragraph in the San Francisco *Examiner* stating that he would be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1892. After reading the article Mr. Whitney said:

"I don't know what led to its publication. I am not a candidate for President, and can only repeat what I said in a letter several months ago, that I won't be a candidate under any circumstances."

THE WILL OF GOV. ENGLISH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—The will of the late ex-Gov. James E. English was admitted to probate to-day. In addition to the $60,000 in public bequests previously reported it makes a number of small bequests to relatives, aggregating $37,000.

The widow is given the family residence, plate, &c., and the income from a large business block. She is also given the choice between $200,000 worth of real estate in the centre of the city and the amount named in the ante-nuptial agreement. The remainder of the estate, some $2,000,000, goes to the only son, Henry F. English.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WAGNER CYCLUS.

"Die Walküre" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before one of the largest audiences of the present season. Every seat was occupied and most of the available standing room. The performance had some new interest from the fact that Herr Kalisch appeared for the first time here as Siegmund, and Herr Fischer returned to his familiar place as Wotan. The public expressed its delight at this latter feature by loud applause on Herr Fischer's first appearance. Herr Kalisch approached the interpretation of Siegmund in the proper spirit, but it cannot be said that he achieved a brilliant success. He has not the physique nor the voice for the part, and save for his delightful lyric style in the love song, his singing in the great duet of the first act was lamentably weak. Herr Kalisch shines to better advantage in purely lyric rôles.

Frau Lehmann was, of course, the Brünnhilde, and comment on her superb interpretation of this part is unnecessary. Herr Fischer's Wotan likewise needs no recommendation to local music lovers. It is a noble piece of acting and singing. A word of praise is due to Herr Behrens for his excellent Hunding, which he has toned down just enough since his first assumption of the part. Fräulein Wiesner's Sieglinde was better last evening than heretofore, and Frau Sotig-Uhl's Fricka was just as uninteresting as ever. The Valkyr maidens were industriously vociferous in their mountain fastness, and their famous chorus went with vigor. For some reason the brass in the Walhalla motive was sadly out of tune in the early part of the opera, but otherwise the orchestra was fairly good. Herr Seidl conducted.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The fifth public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The rainy weather prevented the audience from being as large as usual, but, nevertheless, there was a goodly number of persons present. The programme was one of those to which no exception can be taken, consisting, as it did, of an overture, a piano concerto, and a symphony. The overture was Goldmark's new one, entitled "Spring," a melodious and richly-scored work, first produced here under the baton of Walter Damrosch.

The concerto was Beethoven's in E flat. There may be many who prefer more recent productions in piano literature, and there is good ground for the existence of the contemporaneous piano concerto which abandons the old form and system of development in part. But if we could all place ourselves at such a distance from present piano compositions as to get a proper perspective we should probably all agree that this concerto is the giant of piano literature.

It was undertaken yesterday by Mr. Paul Tidden, a Brooklyn pianist, in company with the orchestra under Mr. Thomas. Mr. Tidden's performance was intelligent and well considered. At times it was even more than that. In the second movement there was a certain amount of tenderness and elevation of feeling which are often missed in performances of this composition. In the more virile passages Mr. Tidden's tone was not quite large enough and his style not sufficiently warm, but he showed good judgment in playing within his limits and not sacrificing the distinctness of his enunciation to a vain attempt at power. On the whole, his playing was very creditable, and there was good ground for the warm applause of his fellow-townsmen.

The orchestra was in admirable form. Its part of the concerto, which, as Mr. Mees justly says in his programme notes, is symphonic, was played with fine vigor and precision. The Raff symphony received delightful treatment, and especial mention should be made of the beautiful horn-playing in the first movement. Mr. Thomas conducted in his usual unaffected and masterful manner. The whole programme will be repeated at the concert to-night.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Princeton University Glee and Banjo Clubs will give their annual concert at Chickering Hall this evening. College glees and part songs have a distinct character of their own, and of recent years American students have introduced a peculiarly national flavor into their songs. In this Princeton's musical talent has done its share, and the concerts of her Glee Club are now uncommonly interesting.

The Oratorio Society will give Grell's "Missa Solemnis" at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening. The work is one of great beauty and solid musical value, and is well worth hearing again.

The sale of seats for the Abbey Italian opera season opened yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Opera House and by noon the amount received was $82,500.

PICKINGS.

One of the farmers made a good point at the Brunswick town meeting, which brought down the house. When the question was before the meeting, "To see if the town will vote to tax dogs $1 each," he opposed the measure, telling the voters that the farmers were taxed to pay watchmen for protecting the property of residents of the village, from whom they received no benefit, and thought it was a hard case that they should also be taxed for keeping a dog to protect themselves—that he felt perfectly safe when he retired at night if his dog was about his premises, and that if his dog had had the care of the Town Hall the taxpayers would not have had the town's liquors stolen, to the amount of $400.—*Portland Argus.*

Many years ago, when Father Rogers, the pioneer clergyman of Franklin County, was pastor at Farmington, the Rev. Simeon Hackett ministered to the church at Temple. Parson Rogers's voice was strong, his manner quick, brusque, and hearty. One Sabbath afternoon these two had exchanged and met on their way home. "Ah, Brother Hackett," said Parson Rogers, "I've given your people a good waking up." "Then I am your debtor," replied Parson Hackett in his peculiar thin, mild, weak tone, "for I found your congregation had indulged in sleep so long that they could not be roused."—*Farmington (Me.) Journal.*

Salesman (in the Bowery Overland Underland Tea Company)—I couldn't help it, Sir. I was a-cleanin' the canisters when the whole pail o' vinegar upset into the chest o' Rio! Proprietor—Sorry, but I'll have to dock you $5. (Two minutes later)—Yes, mum, it's the rarest kind o' brand—40 cents a pound. Why—ay—let's see—Imperial pungent, Java. Two pounds? Yes, mum.—*American Grocer.*

A number of Denver Aldermen are visiting San Francisco for the purpose of studying the management of our municipal affairs. "A most instructive visit," remarked one of them to a native yesterday. "You found much to admire, then?" "Oh, dear me, no. We found much to avoid."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

I once listened to a lecture from an Indian chief. It was an unimpassioned effort to tell something of Indian peculiarities. Among other things he said: "Indian great smoker! Smokin' great help to laziness!"—*Christian Nation.*

First Young America—Why wusn't yer up to de fire las' night, Chimmy? Second Y. A. (extremely disgusted)—I wus; but, just my luck, it wus put out de minit I got dare. I allus wus a Jonah on a fire, anyhow.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Young Cassimere (who has been successfully passing himself off as a member of the 400)—Beg pardon, Miss Haut Tonne, but I believe you're down on my invoice for the next dance!—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

"Is there a to-morrow?" asks a writer in the March number of the *Arena*. Of course there will be a to-morrow; but it is beyond a night of darkness and cannot be seen.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

"There is a nice thing about having two babies in the house," said Sleepless. "What is that?" "They each cry so loud you can't hear the other."—*Chatter.*

DEATH OF JOHN R. S. DENTON.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 14.—John R. S. Denton died at his home here this morning at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Denton was widely known as a collector of rare books, musical instruments, china, and bric-à-brac generally. He was for many years associated with Jackson Stewart, the well-known collector of New-York. Mr. Denton had a somewhat varied career. Born in London in 1808, he served in the British Army, and received his discharge because of a wound in the foot.

He emigrated to New-York about fifty-five years ago, where he was naturalized. Later he settled in Newark, N. J., where he remained thirty-five years. He removed to Lakewood three years ago. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Denton was Colonel commanding the Bloomfield Battalion. He endeavored to enlist in the Union Army, but his old wound prevented him. He was an honorary member of the First Regiment, National Guard of New-Jersey. He was a member in good standing of Union Chapter, R. A. M., and of Newark Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., of Newark.

A COMPANY TO SUPPLY COLD AIR.

ALBANY, March 14.—One of the objects of the Hygeia Ice Company of New-York, Limited, is to make and supply cold air to persons, firms, or corporations. It has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 and these Trustees: Edward C. Schaefer, Simon Uhlmann, J. Christian, G. Hupfel, Thomas H. Baughie, Emil Schaefer, and Albert Tay.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN F. THURSTON.

Benjamin F. Thurston, who died suddenly in the University Club last Thursday, was the admitted leader of the Rhode Island bar and was well known in legal and political circles outside of his State. He was a native of Rhode Island and his father, B. B. Thurston, was at one time Lieutenant Governor of that Commonwealth. B. F. Thurston was graduated from Brown University in the Class of '49, and subsequently from the Harvard Law School. His income from his law practice was estimated at $40,000 a year. His specialty was patent law, and in this he ranked with the best lawyers in the country.

Mr. Thurston took a lively interest in politics, and had served in both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature, being at one time Speaker of the Assembly. He was formerly a Republican, but became the leader of the Rhode Island tariff reformers who supported Cleveland in 1884. He was elected a Trustee of Brown University in 1888, and received the degree of LL. D. from the same institution about the same time. The Sophomore Class of Brown had recently elected him to act as a judge of the Carpenter prize-speaking contest in June, and he was to have delivered a lecture in the Senior law course next Monday morning. Mr. Thurston was in his sixty-first year. He leaves a son, Benjamin F. Thurston, who is a member of the Freshman Class at Brown.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD DOWSE.

The Right Hon. Richard Dowse, Second Baron of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, died suddenly at Tralee, Ireland, yesterday.

Richard Dowse was born in County Tyrone in June, 1824. He was educated at the Royal School, Dungannon, and afterward went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a sizar, scholar, and first honor man. In 1852 he was called to the bar in Ireland, and in 1863 was nominated as Queen's Counsel. In 1868, at the general elections, Londonderry returned him to Parliament in the Liberal interests, and in 1869 he was appointed Queen's Sergeant in Ireland. In 1870 he became Solicitor General and was again sent to Parliament from Londonderry. In 1872, when Barry was elevated to the judicial bench, Dowse succeeded him as Attorney General for Ireland. He soon after withdrew from political life, being appointed Baron of the Court of Exchequer in place of Mr. Baron Hughes.

He was a member of the Royal Dublin Society and a Fellow of the Zoological and Royal Geological Societies of Ireland.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn will act as guard of honor to-morrow at the funeral of James W. Dean, who died at his home, 551 Pacific-street, that city, on Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness. The funeral will be in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. Mr. Dean was born in Duchess County in 1840 and was engaged in business in Brooklyn as a decorator for thirty years. He was a veteran fireman and Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias. He leaves a widow and four children.

Clarence H. Hunting, junior member of the firm of E. B. Hunting & Co., lumber dealers, at Baltimore, died at his residence yesterday of typhoid fever after an illness of one month. Mr. Hunting had been connected with the lumber business for ten years, and was a member of the firm for one year. He sold largely to all car shops in Eastern Pennsylvania, New-York, New-London, and Boston. Mr. Hunting leaves a widow. He was married Jan. 2 of the present year.

Catherine Elizabeth Hurst, wife of Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, died suddenly last evening of apoplexy. She was the daughter of the Hon. William La Monte of New-York State. She was distinguished for her skill in landscape painting and languages. She was the authoress of a series of biographical works entitled, "Good Women of History," the subjects being: "Life of Elizabeth Christine," "Life of Anna Lavater," "Life of Queen Louise," and "Life of Renata of Este."

The death of Thomas H. Silkman, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, was announced yesterday. He died at Cross River, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old. Up to within a few years, when he retired, he was a member of the flour-shipping firm of A. F. Roberts & Co., 24 State-street. The funeral will take place to-day at Cross River.

Joseph H. Pool, one of the oldest millers of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventy-nine. He went to Rochester from London in 1837 and started in the milling business. He was one of those whose enterprise gave Rochester the name

JERSEY CITY'S CAMPAIGN

THE REPUBLICANS TO BE EARLY IN THE FIELD.

THEIR CONVENTION TO BE HELD NEXT THURSDAY—FAIR ELECTION BOARDS ASKED FOR—RING EXPENSES.

The Jersey City Republican Committee, of which Emil E. Datz is Chairman, and the Hudson County Republican General Committee, of which Gilbert Collins is Chairman, held meetings at the Federal Club in Jersey City last evening. The local political situation and pending legislation in Trenton were talked over informally and formally, and four sets of resolutions were adopted.

The City Committee decided to call the City Convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor, to meet in Bergen Hall next Thursday, March 20, at 3 o'clock. The first set of resolutions, adopted unanimously after some discussion, read as follows:

Whereas, It is necessary, in order that the charter election to be held in Jersey City on the 8th day of April next, to elect a Mayor, shall be honestly conducted, that all those election officers who were guilty of criminal and illegal conduct at last Fall's election should be removed; and

Whereas, The first requisite of an honest election is an honest, non-partisan Election Board; therefore

Resolved, That the Jersey City Republican Committee respectfully request the Republican members of the House of Assembly, and the Democratic members who are in favor of honest elections, to immediately pass the Senate bill which provides for the removal of the election officers who are holding over from last Fall, and for the appointment of non-partisan election boards, composed of four inspectors, two from each political party, in order that such act may become a law in time to govern the appointment of election officers to conduct the charter election in Jersey City.

The next resolution adopted declared that the names of none of the election officers who served in precincts last Fall where frauds have been detected should be recommended to the Board of Aldermen for reappointment. Then came the following:

Whereas, The expenses of carrying on the Municipal Government of Jersey City have been so largely increased under the new charter as to become a very serious burden to the taxpayers; therefore

Resolved, That the Republican Executive Committee of Jersey City respectfully requests the Legislature of this State not to pass any law which will create any additional office in Jersey City or which will increase the salaries already paid the office holders of the city.

The following were appointed a Campaign Committee: First District, John Ramsey; Second District, John W. Lindly; Third District, Thomas Leather; Fourth District, S. Hammerschlag; Fifth District, Thomas D. Mills; Sixth District, M. Schultz, Jr.

There was a good deal of informal talk about Mayoralty candidates, the prevailing sentiment being that Richard C. Washburn was the right man. Much confidence in his acceptance and election if nominated was expressed.

At the meeting of the County Committee the following was adopted:

Whereas, A bill has been passed by the House of Assembly to use a portion of the school fund for other than school purposes; and

Whereas, The fund has always hitherto been regarded as a sacred trust for the purpose of giving all the children of this State a good common school education; and

Whereas, It is easy to foresee that, if the precedent of diverting the school fund to the meeting of expenses not connected with school purposes is once established, it will not be many years before the whole fund will be thus disbursed and the object for which said fund was established be defeated; therefore

Resolved, That the Hudson County General Committee earnestly petition the Senate of the State of New Jersey to faithfully protect the school funds of our State and to refuse their consent to the adoption of any measure which will permit the use of a single dollar of said funds for any other than school purposes.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen held a special meeting last evening and created six new election precincts. This action is said to have been necessary in order to conform to the law, which requires that each precinct shall be wholly within one district.

The anti-ring or Jeffersonian Democracy are, as already stated, preparing to hold a mass meeting in the Tabernacle next Tuesday night. Though under the auspices of this organization the meeting is intended to promote ballot reform and a citizens' movement for the deliverance of the city from the thieves. Among those who are expected to speak are ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, ex-Senator Rudolph F. Rabe, Joseph Dana Miller, and some of the clergymen of the city.

A fact of some interest concerning the anti-ring movement of last Fall and this Spring is that Mayor Cleveland is trying to make terms with some of the men in it. Last Fall the ring organs constantly referred to the anti-ring men as "Kern kickers," and represented that a movement run by "Billy" Kern must be very bad indeed. William F. Kern was in what is known as "the old Board of Works," which existed prior to the adoption of the new charter, a board which was indicted, though nothing came of the indictment. He is a machinist who works industriously at his own shop on West Broadway, this city, but is an active, wide-awake, aggressive man, and is known as "a hustler" in politics. He gets around among his friends and neighbors in the evenings, and is a force in politics. He ran for the Assembly last Fall on the ticket of Speaker Heppenheimer, and many people believe he received more votes than did Heppenheimer, though Heppenheimer was declared elected.

In spite of all the charges the ringsters have made against Kern they have recently been trying, with no success, to get over to the ring's side. Mayor Cleveland has appointed Kern's brother to an office, and overtures have been made to Kern to run for Alderman. These overtures were made by his own friends, but it seems probable that the ring would cheerfully support him if it was assured that he was "wid us." But Kern is not with them.

He said yesterday that he had nothing to do with his brother's appointment, and that he should not run for Alderman under any circumstances. He added: "I never had any idea of supporting Mayor Cleveland. I think him one of the meanest and most untrustworthy men among them all. Moreover, I believe Cleveland cannot be elected unless the Republicans nominate a dummy. If they put up a good business man it seems to me that every property owner in Jersey City will support him as against Cleveland. I am sure that the Property Owners' Associations in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, formed of Republicans and Democrats, and numbering as much as 4,500, are against him. Cleveland is surely beaten in any fair contest against a good man, though of course we can't tell what tricks may be played."

THE TIMES yesterday referred to the packing of the city departments in Jersey City with clerks and other employes for whom there are no duties, merely to reward men who helped to "ballyrag the election returns last Fall. This appears to have been done in a wholesale fashion. Many instances are mentioned of such appointments under the Board of Finance, the Tax Commission, the Street and Water Commission, and in other departments. In the Engineering Bureau of the Street and Water Commission alone the monthly pay roll has been raised from $825, where it was before election, to about $1,200—precisely $1,195 for January, since election.

By a provision of the new charter this bureau is enabled to get a good deal more money out of the people than ever before. Under the old system it was allowed $9,000 for expenses. Under the present system $6,000 is allowed, with an indefinite addition to be made from money collected from property owners, where streets are paved, sewers dug, &c. The grand total the bureau is enabled to get for its own expenses is therefore far more than $9,000.

Among the rascally election officers who have been appointed to places under the Street and Water Commission, or are being assessed to receive have had their pay raised, are John McKean, John Rowe, Peter Cassidy, William Heller, Charles Conway, Michael J. O'Mara, O. O. Stringham, Philip Tumilty, Jr., Francis Cleveland, a son of the Mayor; T. J. Carroll, cousin of Dennis McLaughlin; Arthur O'Brien, a man named Eller from the Third District, a man named Nolan from the Fourth District, besides many others.

When Edward A. Dugan, Street and Water Commissioner, testified before the Senate committee, he was asked if O. C. Stringham had not been appointed surveyor to the department as a reward for assisting in fraud at the polls on election day. Dugan replied in the negative. Stringham, he said, had been on the department for years. "You are thinking of Conway," Dugan volunteered. But the fact is that Stringham has had his salary raised $25 a month since election, and no one who knows him has much doubt that it was for election-day perfidy. Conway, who had been dismissed as janitor and who claimed to be a Republican, was appointed as assistant surveyor in the Engineering Bureau after election, he having played into the hands of the ring as election officer.

The fact seems to be that the Jersey City Government not only follows the maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils," but improves upon it by holding that the man who assists in gaining victory by committing crime is especially deserving of the spoils, and must be appointed to office, even though there are no duties for him to perform.

A citizen who knows whereof he speaks says that a complete force for the Engineering Bureau is 1 engineer, 1 surveyor, 1 rodman, 1 axeman, 1 tapper, and 1 clerk—6 in all. That is all there is work for. But under the present régime there are 1 engineer, 2 surveyors, 3 rodmen, 3 chainmen, 1 assistant, 2 tappers, 2 assistant tappers, and 4 clerks—20 in all. The greater part of these employes perform no duties. They are in office as a reward for crime, to prevent their "squealing," and for future use in bedeviling elections.

The three Commissioners in the Street and Water Board are feathering their own nests to the best of their ability, though one of them has boasted to THE TIMES's man that they are doing it in such a way that the law cannot touch them. Many of the facts about them were told in this paper last Fall. Somers does the city carting through his brother, Dugan furnishes the feed through his father, and Van Keuren, the Republican and the Keenen one of the ice, gets pay from most of the railroad companies. The families of these men, like those of others in influential places, are provided for to a large extent at the city's expense. Mayor Cleveland himself sets the example of having a brother for City Treasurer, a son in the Street and Water Commissioner's office, and, it is said, other relatives in places. McLaughlin, O'Neill, and the others nearly all have many relatives cared for at public expense. A well-informed man said yesterday that, calculating the expenses under the ring from as much data as could be obtained, he figured that the Jersey City Government would cost $70,000 more, for salaries alone, this year than last.

The reference to the gambling dens in yesterday's TIMES called forth the remark yesterday that it was true so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. Doyle & Co.'s den, under the shadow of the City Hall, just burned out, and Thiele & Jordan's den on Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street, just started, were conspicuous ones, he said, but there was another on Newark-avenue near Jersey-avenue, another on Jersey-avenue not a stone's throw from the other, another on Jersey-avenue between First and Second streets, another at the corner of Newark-avenue and Third-street, and one which has been running for years on the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street, opposite the Thiele & Jordan establishment. There are many others besides, and the number of policy shops, where poor people are lured to stake a few cents at a time twice a day, is simply legion. To enumerate them all would be to start a gamblers' directory, and it would be of large proportions.

THEY WILL BEAR WATCHING.

MR. TOWNSEND INTRODUCES HIS RAILWAY BILLS.

ALBANY, March 13.—Mr. Townsend of Queens, a member of the House Railway Committee, has introduced three bills which have been eyed with more or less suspicion. Exactly what their object is has not as yet been determined, for Mr. Townsend maintains a mysterious reticence concerning them. Bill No. 1 is entitled "An act in relation to railroad corporations." It provides that nothing in the General Railway act of 1875, the original Cable act of 1866, and the Cantor act of 1886 shall prevent any railway company, founded under the Law of 1850, from crossing any street or road or village underneath the surface, upon obtaining the consent of the proper authorities.

Bill No. 2 revivifies the Tunneling act of 1880 by expunging those parts which the Court of Appeals has declared to be unconstitutional, and legalizing consents already obtained by the company.

Bill No. 3 amends the original cable law, Chapter 697 of the Laws of 1866, by adding a new section, which reads: "The provisions of this act may be applied to any railroad company proposing, before the opening of the same for traffic, to substitute some other traction power, by filing a declaration of its intention with the Secretary of State; first, its corporate name and date of its charter; second, its route or routes which it was formed to occupy but had derived no revenue from; third, such changes of extension of routes last mentioned as it may adopt and designate at the date of filing and may proceed to acquire or occupy under the provisions of this act in addition to the powers it previously possessed."

Railroad lawyers who have hastily examined these bills are of opinion that under them the Long Island Railroad can perfect its long-cherished plan to build sunken tracks through Brooklyn. As Mr. Townsend is one of the recognized agents of this road at Albany, the supposition is natural. Another opinion is that it will permit the construction of an underground road up Fifth-avenue, where it is now well known a great many consents have been obtained for a cable railway. The three bills will bear close investigation.

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When the House reached the Deyo bill, to repeal the demagogical act of last year, fixing the pay of laborers on public works of the State at $2 a day, Mr. Deyo of Broome wanted the measure laid on the table, and Mr. Hitt of Albany, who is regarded as one of the friends of the laboring man, wanted it referred to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of a hearing.

Mr. Fish expressed surprise at Mr. Hitt's motion. The motion was defeated, 42 to 59, and the bill was tabled. Both Democrats and Republicans are loath to push this bill forward, although thus far it has cost the State over $600,000.

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In matters of legislative history, it is seldom that Gen. Husted errs, but to-day in introducing Mr. Edward S. Judson, as the oldest surviving member of Assembly, he made a slip. Mr. Judson, who is a remarkably well-preserved man for his years, served in the House of 1839. But Mr. Judson is not the oldest member living, for Mr. Platt Potter, who was one of the three Representatives from the counties of Montgomery and Hamilton, is living at Schenectady, hale and hearty in spite of his eighty-odd years.

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The House passed to-day Col. Webster's bill for the construction of a new bridge over Macomb's Dam at a cost not to exceed $1,500,000, and the Fish bill to change the existing system of electing vestrymen in the Episcopal church, a measure that is advocated by Bishops Potter and Doane.

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A bill was introduced by Mr. Mullaney, giving the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund power to reduce the percentage of receipts which a railroad must pay for its franchise.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

NEW GYMNASIUM ON STATEN ISLAND—NEXT WEEK'S CONTESTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Staten Island Athletic Club on Thursday evening Messrs. J. W. Edwards, F. W. Janssen, W. C. Davis, O. T. Johnson, and J. W. Cole were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Corinthian Athletic Club of West New-Brighton, S. I., in regard to consolidating the two clubs, or, rather, to taking the Corinthians into the Staten Island Athletic Club. The board also decided to fit up gymnasium in an annex of the clubhouse at Livingston, S. I., at a cost of $6,000. The gymnasium will be 45 feet wide, 85 feet long, and 17 feet high. The matter was put into the hands of Messrs. F. W. Janssen, J. W. Edwards, and O. T. Johnson. The resignation of M. W. Ford, who was recently suspended from the club for a month, was accepted.

The officials who will be invited to act at the gymnastic championships, to be decided next Tuesday evening, are:

Judges—W. B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club; G. Bojen, New-York Turnverein, and Charles Eberhard, Boston Athletic Association. Timers—E. See, Pastime Athletic Club; M. Bishop, Staten Island Athletic Club, and A. M. Sweet, New-Jersey Athletic Club. Clerk—H. C. Hughes, Manhattan Athletic Club. Starter—R. C. Schaider, New-York Turnverein. Announcer—F. W. Burns. Reception Committee—H. Morrell, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Blumenthal, American Athletic Club; E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club; F. Abbott, Mohican Athletic Club; J. Stell, New-York Turnverein; L. R. Sharp, New-York Athletic Club; S. J. Campbell, Acorn Athletic Club; G. Kaiser, National Athletic Club; L. Smith, Cathedral Athletic Association, and F. G. Webb, Prospect Harriers.

The rain of yesterday injured somewhat the prospects for the cross-country run at Morris Park to-day, but whether it rains or shines the run will occur this afternoon at 3:30. A majority of the 200 athletes entered will start, so that the event will be full of interest. Trains for Morris Park will begin running from the Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at 2 P. M.

LOUISE BALFE LOSES HER TEMPER.

Adelaide Stanhope played the part of Mrs. A. B. C. Johnson in "The Stepping Stone" last night at the Standard Theatre. This rôle has hitherto been filled by Louise Balfe, but at the matinée Thursday afternoon a disagreement arose between Miss Balfe and Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who plays the part of Johnson, which resulted in Miss Balfe's retirement from "The Stepping Stone" company. The trouble came about through the lateness of Miss Balfe at the performance. Her tardiness caused a stage wait, and Mr. Seabrooke was forced to do a lot of nonsense in order to hold the attention of the audience until Miss Balfe should appear. When she finally made her appearance she found the audience so convulsed at Mr. Seabrooke's "fooling" that she claimed her scene had been ruined. She thereupon gave Mr. Seabrooke a piece of her mind, called him a "variety" actor, and generally made him feel uncomfortable. Even this did not satisfy her, and she threw up her engagement. Thursday night Miss Balfe did not appear and the part had to be read. Last night Miss Stanhope played the part at short notice.

A PRIEST ACCUSES A BROKER.

E. A. Horner, a broker, whose office is at 88 Wall-street, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by the Rev. A. B. Schwenniger, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, at 427 West Forty-ninth-street. Lawyer Newberger, who appeared for Father Schwenniger, said that Horner told the clergyman that he had 200 bonds, issued by the German Government, which drew 7 per cent. interest, and which would be paid up in full in 1892. Father Schwenniger, believing the prisoner's statement, bought the bonds, paying $2,500 in cash and his note for $4,500 for them. He subsequently learned that the bonds were issued by a village in Bucharest and drew no interest, and were worth much less than was represented. Mr. Newberger admitted that the representations were not made in writing, and Justice White said he did not think a case had been made out; but upon application of counsel for the priest the examination was adjourned until next Wednesday.

MEETINGS MADE LIVELY

BAWHIDES AND NINTH WARD SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

MESSRS. FAURE, VAN ARSDALE, AND M'NAMARA DESCRIBE INTERESTING SESSIONS OF THEIR BOARD.

The special committee of five Commissioners of the Board of Education to whom the investigation of school matters in the Ninth Ward was intrusted by the board held a protracted session last night, in which the methods of the Trustees was the special object of inquiry. A large number of witnesses, including the four Trustees and a bevy of female teachers, was present. Previous to the examination of witnesses on the subjects mentioned Commissioner Guggenheimer moved that the committee report to the Board of Education that the charges made by ex-Trustee Tinsdale against Principal Southerland and Teacher Lewis were not sustained by the evidence, but Commissioner Hunt raised the objection that this was not the proper procedure; that the committee should formulate its conclusions upon the testimony and present them to the Board of Education. Chairman O'Brien sustained the objection.

Trustee John P. Faure stated that during 1889 he found himself twenty-three times in the minority in votes of the Board of Trustees, of which he had been a member since Dec. 24, 1887. He stated that the majority was composed of Trustees Tinsdale, Benedict, and Van Arsdale. These three had assigned themselves to the three grammar schools in the ward and had assigned himself and Trustee McNamara to the primary schools. Commissioner Hunt asked: "What schools received the most attention from the Trustees?"

"No. 3 and No. 41," was the answer.

"Who had charge of No. 3?"

"Tinsdale."

"Did there seem to be any more terror and anxiety surrounding the teachers of those schools than of the others?"

"Yes."

"Because of doubt about their tenure of office?"

"Yes."

Trustee Van Arsdale testified that he did not believe there had been anything wrong in the conduct of Principal Southerland and Teacher Lewis. There had been so much gossip about the case and there was such excitement pending that he, for the purpose of preventing further talk that would be injurious to Miss Lewis, had voted to have her transferred. On Feb. 3, when the subject of Principal Southerland's re-election as clerk of the Board came up, and Mr. Southerland had by advice of his lawyer not been present at the meeting, the board adopted resolutions commendatory of him and his past services. These resolutions were voted for by Tinsdale, who two days later wrote the letter to Superintendent Jasper in which he imputed improper conduct to him and to Miss Lewis.

Then the witness was asked about an exciting little affair that happened just before the adjournment of the board meeting of Jan. 9 last, in which he and Mr. Faure were the principals. He was asked: "Did you ever at any time attempt to assault Mr. Faure?"

"No, Sir," he replied; "I simply reciprocated his polite attentions to me."

The witness handed up a letter written by Trustee John P. Faure to him on Jan. 6, in which Mr. Faure took him severely to task for his alleged surrender to Tinsdale and lack of backbone in standing up to his convictions that Tinsdale was an unfit man to have charge of school business. This letter, which he considered "the concentration of vanity, egotism, and conceit," had offended him mightily, and the more he thought of it the madder he got. At the next meeting of the board, after the business had been disposed of, he tapped the chair to Trustee Benedict and, stepping down to the opposite side of the table from Trustee Faure, he drew a rawhide from under his coat and, shaking it in Faure's face, told him that he "had better keep his mouth shut about witness's affairs, and that it depended upon his future actions entirely "whether he got his coat dusted or not." Faure, he said, made no reply, but sat still and looked scared.

Mr. Faure came back long enough to state with regard to this incident that it was referred to Trustees Tinsdale and Benedict to report upon, but that no report was ever made, and, after waiting for the report for two meetings, he served notice on Mr. Van Arsdale that if the latter should ever display so much as one inch of that rawhide in his presence outside of a public school building, he (Faure) would take it away from him and use it on him. Van Arsdale as circumstances might seem to justify.

Dr. McNamara, another of the Trustees, said there was an apparent prearrangement of matters relating to the management of the schools between Tinsdale, Benedict, and Van Arsdale. At the meeting on Jan. 9, 1889, all the resolutions were prepared in advance and were forced through by the votes of the three Trustees mentioned. He was loth to say there was a combine in the board, but so it seemed to him.

Trustee Benedict was not present when his name was called, and on motion of Commissioner Hunt it was ordered that he be subpœnaed again, and that, if he refuse to attend the next meeting, a writ of attachment be procured from the Court of Common Pleas to compel his attendance. The examination will be continued next Monday.

Several of the School Commissioners who were present told a TIMES reporter that in view of all that had transpired with reference to the Southerland-Lewis case their views regarding secret investigations of school scandals had undergone a radical change, and that they were in favor of establishing a rule that hereafter there should be no secrecy about any of the transactions of the board or of any of its committees. In this particular case it was said that Miss Lewis and Mr. Couders, her counsel, had been in favor of an open and public investigation, and that Miss Lewis had suffered unjustly by the resolution of the committee to hold the investigation behind closed doors.

MRS. WINSLOW'S IBSEN READINGS.

Mrs. Erving Winslow's third Ibsen reading at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon was attended by an audience that occupied every available inch of room in the parlor set aside for the purpose. The play "An Enemy of the People," was listened to with as much interest as those previously read, which was a tribute to Mrs. Winslow's charm of manner and eloquutionary power. The central figure in this play is a physician in charge of certain baths in a certain Scandinavian town. His sense of duty compels him to proclaim the fact, discovered through his analyses of the water, that the baths, upon which his own prosperity and that of his fellow-townsmen depends, are injurious rather than beneficial. And he is brave enough, in spite of the poverty that he must endure after this revelation, and the contempt and insolence of his neighbors, to remain in the town and begin the battle of life anew. Mrs. Winslow's last reading will be given next Monday. "The Lady from the Sea," one of the latest of Ibsen's social dramas, and one of the most picturesque, will be the play.

LECTURES BY JOHN FISKE.

Mr. John Fiske is to give a course of six lectures at Hardman Hall on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock, beginning March 19. The subjects are "Pre-Columbian America," "How America Came to be Discovered," "The Conquest of Mexico," "The Conquest of Peru," Bartholomew de las Casas," and "Spanish Crusaders and French Pioneers." It is said these lectures are pronounced by Mr. Fiske to have been written with more care and interest than any he has yet delivered, because the field covered was so rich in romance. The proceeds are to go to the Burnham Industrial Farm, a deserving charity, where boys are rescued from the streets and placed in cottages scattered over a large farm, where they are taught manual training and given a common school education. The committee in charge of these lectures comprise ladies and gentlemen well known in society, among whom are Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Charles M. Chandler, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Brayton Ives, and Judge Henry Howland.

YALE'S INDIGENT STUDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—On account of the large number of students at Yale University who have applied for aid from the indigent fund, notice has been given that hereafter only those whose standing is as high as 2½ on a scale of 4, will be given the benefit of the fund.

It is believed that the published statements about the college fund for aiding students of small means has brought many to Yale who depend too much on such aid. The new requirement will undoubtedly be a factor in increasing the average of scholarship.

FIGHTING FOR THE CRONIN CONVICTS.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Judge McConnell tonight signed the bill of exceptions in the Cronin case. The signature of Clerk Gilbert is to be obtained to-morrow, and the document will then be taken at once to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where Lawyer Forrest will apply for a supersedeas. The effect of the supersedeas, if obtained, will be to return Coughlin, Burke, and O'Sullivan from Joliet Prison to Chicago and relieve them of penitentiary labor and discipline pending further proceedings.

DIED IN A CAB.

Mrs. Mary Brooks, an elderly lady, who is said to have lived in Fifty-fifth-street, hired a cabman Thursday afternoon to drive her to the Bremen steamship pier in Hoboken to see some friends off on one of the outgoing boats. When the dock had been reached and the cabman opened the door, he was horrified to find his passenger dead on the seat. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death.

A LITTLE DINNER TO ALGER.

ONE OF GRESHAM'S BOOMERS PUZZLES ALL OF HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—A dinner given by C. W. Fairbanks to Gen. Alger on Monday evening has provoked considerable comment and caused some smiles. Mr. Fairbanks is one of the wealthiest men in Indiana, his chief interest being in railroads. His home is the scene of some récherché dinner parties during the season, and when it was said that he would entertain Michigan's candidate for the Presidency the best Hoosier society plumed itself. Mr. Fairbanks is one of the chief Gresham boomers of Indiana and enjoys the warm personal regard of the Judge. Just why he should take up Alger at this stage is unknown. Mr. Fairbanks had never been in politics at all, except as a Mugwump in the first Cleveland campaign, but having been defeated a few months ago for a place on the Republican State Central Committee, he seems to be shying his castor into the ring.

The little Alger dinner was very nice, but it is doubtful if ever before such a political and social mixture got its legs under the Fairbanks mahogany. It was the funniest mixture ever known here. There are numberless factions within local Republican politics, but Mr. Fairbanks's lovefeast took them all in. The "Slick Six," an organization of Republican county operators was knocked out several years ago by Democratic majorities, but was revived for the dinner party. Of the Six there were present Harry E. Adams, late Sheriff of Marion County; Ross C. Hawkins, legal adviser to the Six; Otto H. Hasselman, city printer and supply agent. Marshal Ransdell of the District of Columbia, his brother-in-law, John R. Leonard, assistant to the Marshal, and ex-County Treasurer Mothershead, who now lives at Paterson, N. J., were the other members of the Six, and the half of it not present. The State officers were present, including Michener, the Attorney General, who wants to be United States Senator and is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to aid his chances. Mr. Michener is late of Shelbyville, where dinner parties take place at 12 o'clock noon, with broiled sausage and boiled hominy as the chief factors of the menu. A Gresham group was formed by the following gentlemen: William F. Fishback, Master in Chancery of the Federal Court; A. C. Harris, defeated for Congress in a listless campaign against Mr. W. D. Bynum, Noble C. Butler, Clerk of the United States court, and naturally Mr. Otto Gresham, a son of the Judge. Ex-Mayor Denny was present as much as the normal politician to defeat in a municipal Waterloo and was defeated by Private Secretary Halford for delegate to Chicago, loomed up and could say mean things about the Administration to Col. Thomas W. Bennett of Richmond, who, at the meeting of the State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was here this week, openly denounced the Administration.

John B. Elam, the only remaining member of the law firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam, was present, along with Mr. Horace McKay, once Collector of the Port, but now enjoying the freedom of private life without hindrance from the people at Washington; Mr. Smiley N. Chambers, the United States District Attorney, who would not prosecute Col. Dudley, was on hand, as well as Judge Woods, who threw the Dudley cases out.

The country editors were represented by Mr. Gil. R. Stormont of the Princeton *Clarion*. Gov. Hovey, who wants to be United States Senator, if Michener can be pulled off, was ill and could not be present. His private secretary, Mr. W. B. Roberts, however, represented his interests. Mr. George W. Spohr, the man whose voice has no limit and who can swear longer and louder than anybody in this Congressional district, was present to offset the presence of ex-Adj. Gen. James R. Carnahon, a gentleman who cultivates military æsthetics and has written a book. Mr. Oliver T. Morton, son of the late Oliver P. Morton, represented the society of Indianapolis. Ex-Treasurer Bundy and leader of the "social court," which grew upon the vacated foundations of the lamented assembly. Mr. R. B. F. Pierce, Gen. Gresham's warmest enemy and an ex-Congressman from the Crawfordsville district, was another guest among all sorts and conditions of men. Nor has he overlooked the prevailing portion of the seventy high-class Republicans to snub him is Lieut. Gov. John J. Chase. He was nominated when nobody was looking; is a preacher of demure countenance and long hair, and would add grace to any assembly.

It appears that the list of those present published in the local papers was subject to expurgation before going to the public. It leaked out to-day that a ward politician named Joseph B. Keating was present. He was talking about the party in a restaurant to-day, and contended that he had not yet found out how he came to be invited; moreover, he felt apprehensive lest the fact of his presence at the dinner would bind him to Alger's support.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND.

There was a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday that differed from those usually held there, in that its business had to do with nothing but one of the best of charities. It was the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Fund. Morris K. Jesup presided, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Jesse Seligman, Charles S. Smith, and Frederick F. Cook were present.

The chief business before the meeting was the annual distribution of the fund. This distribution is made on the basis of the number of "free days" given by the hospitals to the public. The total number of "free days" last year in all the hospitals was 387,760. The sum of $46,825 was distributed among them at the rate of 12⅛ cents per day per patient from the undesignated fund. The sums received from both the designated and the undesignated funds was as follows:

Hospitals.	*From Undesignated Fund.*	*From both Designated and Undesignated Sources.*
St. Luke's	$6,824 90	$8,771 82
Mount Sinai	6,929 73	6,929 73
German	4,870 92	4,894 92
Ruptured and Crippled	4,707 58	4,747 58
Montefiore Home	3,171 80	3,171 80
Home for Incurables	2,858 19	2,476 19
St. Mary's	2,280 65	2,788 40
Colored	1,869 11	1,869 11
House of Rest	1,800 30	1,800 30
Skin and Cancer	1,398 84	1,403 84
French	1,281 93	1,281 93
Holy Comforter	1,173 70	1,173 70
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital	961 84	961 84
Orthopedic	951 30	986 30
Infirmary for Women and Children	950 57	952 57
Post-Graduate	892 48	917 48
Woman's	881 46	1,026 46
Eye and Ear Infirmary	720 41	720 41
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	645 28	845 28
Medical College for Women	577 39	577 39
Ophthalmic Hospital	546 52	546 52
Home for Consumptives	416 31	471 31
Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	332 20	332 20
Babies' Hospital	310 19	385 19
Total	$46,825 00	$49,989 27
Designated to hospitals outside the association		3,840 05
To expenses of past collection		402 38
Reserved for future expenses		2,847 96
Total collection for 1889		$57,079 66

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

Few women have come to America from abroad who have made so many personal friends as has Miss Amelia B. Edwards. Since this lady has been in this country she has been unfortunate enough to break one of her arms, but in spite of that mishap she has pluckily filled all her engagements and faithfully fulfilled the task she was sent here to perform—that of impressing upon the minds of American the importance of the researches in Egypt to both theological and historical students.

Next week Miss Edwards will be in New-York and will lecture in Chickering Hall on Monday, Wednesday, Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon. On Tuesday evening Sorosis will entertain her, and on Wednesday afternoon, at Chelsea-square, she will be introduced to the friends of Dean and Mrs. Hoffman.

BOUGHT A CHURCH ON SPECULATION.

The purchase of the Christ Church property, at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, by Louis S. Samuel has occasioned a great deal of comment as to what purpose Mr. Samuel intends to devote his purchase. Mr. Samuel bought the property through Broker W. P. Schrymser. The general tendency to turn Fifth-avenue into a business thoroughfare naturally suggested that Mr. Samuel had purchased the property for business purposes. His broker, however, insists that Mr. Samuel bought the property purely as an investment.

Mr. Samuel verifies his broker's statement by saying that he bought the property with a view to the erection of no particular kind of building. He is ready to devote it to the end that proves most profitable to him. It is reported that $250,000 was paid for the property.

MR. STEINWAY CONTRIBUTES AGAIN.

William Steinway has set an example that is well worthy of imitation. Some time ago he contributed $100 to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Nevertheless he is so anxious that the monument shall be completed this year that yesterday he sent a check for a still larger amount as a second subscription. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscription: Through the *World*—William Steinway & Sons, $250. Previously acknowledged, $73,973 32; grand total, $74,223 32.

THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL

ASKING FOR IMPROVED NEW-YORK WATERWAYS.

REASONS WHY THE HUDSON AND EAST RIVERS SHOULD BE CONNECTED—DEEPER WATER UP TO TROY.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day heard Representatives Flower, Tracey, and Quinn upon the subject of improvements in New-York Harbor.

Representative Flower, while advocating generally the improvement of the Hudson River ports and New-York Harbor, devoted himself particularly to the Harlem River project. He said that 400,000 of the people of New-York lived above that river. It should properly be used largely by the canal boats and barges which came down the Erie Canal and obstructed and confused the navigation of the harbor. The easier Congress made it for vessels to get in and out of New-York Harbor, where 69 per cent. of our foreign commerce was transacted, the greater was the benefit to the country at large. Few people realized the importance of the small creeks there. Not many New-Yorkers knew where Newtown Creek was, yet he had seen 45,000 barrels of English chalk unloaded at one factory on that creek in one year. There were many such streams and little rivers that he would have opposed if they had been inserted in a River and Harbor bill before he had seen them, but after looking into their commerce he had seen his error.

Mr. Blanchard—I suppose New-York will vote for a twenty-five-million-dollar River and Harbor bill this time?

Mr. Flower—If she gets a piece of it.

Mr. Tracey addressed the committee in advocacy of the improvement of the upper Hudson, above Albany, so as to give eleven feet of water up to Albany and nine feet to Troy. He earnestly advocated the allowance of the full estimate ($150,000) for the next year, and received the assurance of the Chairman and several members that he would receive satisfaction. He also urged the inclusion in the River and Harbor bill of his project looking to the appointment of a commission to estimate the cost of deepening the Hudson from New-York City to the State dam at Troy and to New-Baltimore. Mr. Tracey said that the project contemplated the admission of ocean vessels to the upper river so as to load directly from the Erie Canal boats. The canal itself was to be made a ship canal. The effect would be to benefit the entire Western country by reducing freights.

Representative Quinn of New-York spoke for the great channel of New-York Harbor. The amount asked for its improvement was $160,000, and it should all be allowed. It was humiliating to our people to see the great steamship City of New-York grounded in that channel last Summer. The committee assured Mr. Quinn that he need be under no apprehension on that point, as his wishes would be gratified and estimates allowed.

Concerning the Harlem River, Mr. Quinn hoped that the committee would not permit bridges over it, as they would make the passage impracticable for anything except barges. The time for bridges had gone by; even drawbridges took up too much space and too much time to operate. There was no reason why tunnels should not be constructed at every necessary point, and he hoped never to live to see more bridges over the Harlem.

Representative Fitch made an argument in the afternoon in favor of an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the prosecution of the Harlem River improvement. He told the committee that, although the improvement had long ago received the approval of the War Department and the engineers had repeatedly suggested that appropriations be made for it, nothing has been appropriated from 1879 to 1888. In the bill of 1888 an appropriation was made but the bill failed.

He urged favorable consideration for a Government appropriation, not for a local improvement, which it was not, but for an improvement in which the entire country, doing business in the harbor of New-York, was just as much interested as was that city. The ship canal that was proposed could be completed for $2,000,000, and the engineers reported that $1,000,000 could be expended advantageously during the coming year.

Addressing himself to the objections recently made by the Connecticut Railway people to the cutting of the ship canal, he told the committee that it was scarcely a fair thing for those objectors to wait so long to set up their right to monopolize business. The law now gave to any vessel that chose to pass through the Harlem bridges the right to demand that the draws be opened for it. Having maintained their bridges for years in the face of the law it was somewhat presumptuous on the part of the railroads now to ask Congress to say that commerce through the Harlem River should be sacrificed for their convenience.

Mr. Fitch said that it was the opinion of the city and the United States Engineers that high bridges could be provided in case a ship canal were opened, and that, with these bridges, there would be no stoppage of railroad trains. He suggested that it was probable that the time was not far away when all the railroads would have their termini on the north side of the Harlem River, and when the bridges would not be crossed by trains of cars bound to distant points.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain or snow, slight changes in temperature during the day, winds shifting to northwesterly and much colder by Sunday morning, fair weather on Sunday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, colder Saturday night.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, followed during the day by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, colder by Saturday night, colder, fair weather on Sunday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, colder, fair weather

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 14—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co...	85	85½	85	85½	500
*Am. C. O. Express.	27	27	27	27	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36	36¾	36⅝	36¾	6,350
Atlantic & Pac.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	310
Cameron Coal....	3½	4	3½	4	400
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	700
Canada So. 1st..	108½	108½	108½	108½	6,000
Canada So. 2d....	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	3,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	26,000
Chee. & O. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	100
Citizens' G., Brk.	68	68	68	68	50
Chi. Gas Trust....	42¾	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	13,070
Chi. & N. W....	111	111	110⅝	111⅛	1,310
Chi. & N. W. pf..	141⅝	141⅝	141¼	141¼	35
Chi., Bur. & Q....	107¾	107¾	106⅞	107	3,660
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78⅞	80⅛	78⅞	80⅛	12,825
C., M. & St. P. pf.	118¾	119	118¾	117	300
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	94⅛	93½	93⅞	7,358
Chi., St. L. & P.	17	17	17	17	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	71	71	1,164
Col. C. & I. 1st pf.	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	30
Col. & H. V. 5s..	75	75	74¾	74¾	14,000
Col. & H. V. 6s...	74	74	74	74	6,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	9,000
D., R. G. & W. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94	94	94	94	10,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s, ext. g. 5s.	90	90	90	90	3,000
Elg. & Big. 5s. 1st.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s. 1st.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106¼	105½	106¼	42,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	94	94½	94	94½	13,000
Hnt. & G. N. gen. 6s, 1.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	20,000
Iowa Cent. 1st...	85½	85½	85½	85½	7,000
Iron Mount. 2d...	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s..	92½	92½	92½	92½	6,000
Kan. & Texas cn. 5s.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	4,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	65	65	64½	64½	27,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	76	76	75½	75½	13,000
K. & T. 1st 4s, wi.	76¼	76¼	76	76	291,000
L. Shr. Central 4s.	85	85	85	85	5,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st...	82	82½	81¾	82½	71,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	102	102	101	101½	79,000
L. St. L. & T. 1s.	97½	98	97½	98	9,000
Met. Elev. 1st...	113½	113½	113½	113¼	26,000
Met. Elev. 2d...	103¼	103¼	103	103	3,000
M. & N. 1st, 1917, con.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	103	103	103	103	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	27,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
North. of Col. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	11,000
North. Pac. 1st...	115	115	115	115	3,000
O., I. & W. 1st, rs.	82¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	87,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	80	80	80	80	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66	66	66	66	75,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	25,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	38	38¾	38	38	19,000
Read. gen. 4s....	82½	82½	82½	82½	20,000
Rich. & A. 1st. D.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	6,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	7,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99	99	99	99	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	78	78	78	78	10,000
Rio G. W. 1st....	70	70	69⅞	70	18,000
Rock I. 5s, c....	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	6,000
Rock Island 5s, r.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	20,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105	105	105	105	3,000
St. L. & S. F. pf..	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	12,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	79	79	79	79	2,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	15,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	15,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	127	127	127	127	10,000
St. P. gen. 4s. A.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
St. P. 1st. 7s.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, La. C.	103	103	103	103	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	114½	114¾	114½	114½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.	87	87	87	87	5,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	9,000
Shen. V. gen., t. r.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	2,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st. con.	103	103	103	103	15,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	91⅝	92	91⅝	91⅞	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38	38	38	40,000
Tol. & W. 1st.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Union El. 1st....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
Union Pac. s. f.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	1,000
U. P., L. & C. 6s.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
Wabash 2d.....	31	31	31	31	71,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105	105	105	105	12,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	500
Wis. Cent. inc....	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	500
Wis. Cent. 1st....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10,000
Total sales.....					192,675

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	106	106	106	106	$6,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	15,000
At., T. & S. F. 1st.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	53,000
At. & Pac. inc....	13⅞	15	13⅞	14⅜	131,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
*Canada So. 1st..	108½	108½	108½	108½	6,000
Canada So. 2d....	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	3,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	26,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	100	100	100	100	2,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	81	81	81	81	10,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st.	116½	116½	116½	118½	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93¼	93¾	92¾	92¾	8,000
St. L. & K. C. 1st 7s.	119	119	119	119	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st, T. lien.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
Chi., St. L. & P. 1st.	119	119	119	119	3,000
Chi. & M. 1st.	70½	70½	70½	70½	5,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	93¾	94	93¾	94	4,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	75	75	74¾	74¾	14,000
Col. & H. V. 6s...	74	74	74	74	6,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	9,000
D., R. G. & W. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94	94	94	94	10,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s, ext. g. 5s.	90	90	90	90	3,000
Elg. & Big. 5s. 1st.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s. 1st.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106¼	105½	106¼	42,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	94	94½	94	94½	13,000
Hnt. & G. N. gen. 6s, 1.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	20,000
Iowa Cent. 1st...	85½	85½	85½	85½	7,000
Iron Mount. 2d...	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s..	92½	92½	92½	92½	6,000
Kan. & Texas cn. 5s.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	4,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	65	65	64½	64½	27,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	76	76	75½	75½	13,000
K. & T. 1st 4s, wi.	76¼	76¼	76	76	291,000
L. Shr. Central 4s.	85	85	85	85	5,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st...	82	82½	81¾	82½	71,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	102	102	101	101½	79,000
L. St. L. & T. 1s.	97½	98	97½	98	9,000
Met. Elev. 1st...	113½	113½	113½	113¼	26,000
Met. Elev. 2d...	103¼	103¼	103	103	3,000
M. & N. 1st, 1917, con.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	103	103	103	103	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	27,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
North. of Col. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	11,000
North. Pac. 1st...	115	115	115	115	3,000
O., I. & W. 1st, rs.	82¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	87,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	80	80	80	80	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66	66	66	66	75,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	25,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	38	38¾	38	38	19,000
Read. gen. 4s....	82½	82½	82½	82½	20,000
Rich. & A. 1st. D.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	6,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	7,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99	99	99	99	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	78	78	78	78	10,000
Rio G. W. 1st....	70	70	69⅞	70	18,000
Rock I. 5s, c....	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	6,000
Rock Island 5s, r.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	20,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105	105	105	105	3,000
St. L. & S. F. pf..	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	12,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	79	79	79	79	2,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	15,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	15,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	127	127	127	127	10,000
St. P. gen. 4s. A.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
St. P. 1st. 7s.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, La. C.	103	103	103	103	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	114½	114¾	114½	114½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.	87	87	87	87	5,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	9,000
Shen. V. gen., t. r.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	2,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st. con.	103	103	103	103	15,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	91⅝	92	91⅝	91⅞	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38	38	38	40,000
Tol. & W. 1st.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Union El. 1st....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
Union Pac. s. f.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	1,000
U. P., L. & C. 6s.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
Wabash 2d.....	31	31	31	31	71,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105	105	105	105	12,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	500
Wis. Cent. inc....	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	500
Wis. Cent. 1st....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10,000
Total sales.....					$1,881,000

*Including $3,000 at 108, seller 30. †Seller 7. ‡Seller 20. ¶Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,000
Aspen.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	10
Challenge.....	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
El Cristo.....	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	500
Freeland.....	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.10	3,500
Hale & Norcr'ss.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Horn Silver....	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.60	1,500
Ontario.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	35
Potosi.....	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	100
Phœnix of Ariz.	.54	.54	.54	.54	700
Sutter Creek....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1,500
Silver M. of L. V.	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Utah Consol.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Total sales.....					11,745

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. inc.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	$5,000
Can. South. 1st..	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2,000
Can. South. 2d....	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	2,000
Den. 2d cn.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Ft. W. & D.C. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Int. & G. N. 2d.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	10,000
Phil. & Read. gen.	82½	82½	82½	82½	15,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	66	66	65¾	65¾	5,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	45¾	46	45¾	46	6,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	38	38	38	38	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38½	10,000
Wis. Cent. inc....	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	4,000
Wabash 2d.....	31	31	31	31	5,000
Total sales.....					$73,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F..	36	36¾	35⅞	36¾	4,670
Cameron Coal....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	400
Chi. Gas Trust..	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	1,070
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	94⅛	93½	94	6,570
Chi., Bur. & Q....	107¼	107¼	107	107	210
C., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	71	100
Colorado Coal....	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾	250
Canada South....	54⅞	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	90
Chi., M. & St. P.	80¼	80¼	80	80	8,440
Del., Lack. & W.	135¾	136¼	135¾	136¼	7,100
Den., T. & F. W.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	200
Hocking Valley	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	200
Lake Shore.....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,120
Louis. & Nash..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	6,040
Missouri Pacific.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	18½	18½	18½	18½	11,750
N. Y. & N. E....	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	50
North. Pac. pf...	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	40
Oregon Trans....	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	400
Phil. & Reading.	39	40¼	39	39¾	14,820
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	430
Sugar Ref. Co....	87¾	87¾	84¾	85	8,740
Texas Pacific....	20	20	19¾	19¾	110
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	50	50	47¾	48¾	1,120
Union Pacific....	63¾	63⅞	62¾	63⅛	5,180
Wabash pf.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	10
Western Union..	85	85¾	85	85¾	480
Wheel. & L. E....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf....	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	100
Total sales.....					84,740

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Non Line certs.	90⅞	90⅞	89¾	89¾	353,000
Clearances.....					1,896,000

The week market was dull and generally firm. Tennessee Coal and Iron broke from 83⅛ to 45, but recovered a couple of points later in the day. The Granger stocks were firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Toledo and Ohio Central, preferred, 2¾; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 2½; Philadelphia Gas, 1½; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, 1⅜; Cameron Coal, Chicago Gas, Colorado Coal, and New-York Central, each 1, and Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Reading, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each ⅞. *Declined*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg and Chicago, 2½; Philadelphia Gas, 1½; Wisconsin Central, ⅞, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, each ¾.

In the trust stocks Whisky advanced ⅛ and Lead ⅜. Lead was practically neglected until the last hour, when it became active and strong. Sugar declined ⅞ and American Cotton Oil ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and without feature. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged, 60 days at 482½ for bills and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 81¾@$4 82 for 60-day bills, $4 84¾@$4 85 for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for cable transfers, and $4 80¾ for commercial. Continental bills were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $77,000 4s coupon at 123. In State securities $1,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 107¾, but respected settlement was made at 104½. In bank stocks 5 shares of Bowery sold at 290, 50 of Market and Fulton at 225, 5 of Ninth at 156, and 150 of Western at 96.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Wisconsin Central incomes, 1½; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s, 1½; Reading first preference incomes, 1, and Central Pacific 6s of 1896 and Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, each ¾. *Declined*—Pittsburg and Western first 4s, 1½; Detroit, Bay City and Alpena first and Kansas and Texas 5s, trust receipts, each 1, and Iron Mountain seconds and Rio Grande Western firsts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 90@89¼. In mining securities Comstock Tunnel income 4s sold at .30@.30¼, stock at .17@.18, and Phœnix of Arizona at .83.

It is officially announced that the proportion reserved for the United States of the issue of the stock of the British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation, Limited, announced for sale yesterday, has been subscribed for and allotted.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Chatham.....	325	Mechanics'.....	215
Columbia.....	330	Mechanics' & Trds'.	250
Continental.....	140	Mercantile.....	220
Corn Exchange.....	160	Merchants'.....	140
East River.....	165	Merchants' Ex.....	140
Eleventh Ward.....	150	Metropolitan.....	8
Fifth Avenue.....	2,000	Metropolis.....	295
First National.....	300	Mount Morris.....	300
First Nat. of S. I....	112	Nassau.....	170
Fourteenth Street..	165	New-York.....	240
Fourth National....	150	New-York County..	450
Gallatin National..	280	New-York Ex.....	135
Garfield National..	400	North River.....	145
German-American...	121	Oriental.....	215
Germania.....	270	Pacific.....	175
Greenwich.....	145	Park.....	290
Hanover.....	340	Phenix.....	139
Hudson River.....	150	Republic.....	187
Importer & Trad'rs'	550	Seaboard National..	140
Irving.....	160	Second National....	125
Leather Manuf'rs..	245	St. Nicholas.....	120
Lincoln National....	200	State of New-York..	113
Manhattan.....	215	United States.....	215
Market & Fulton....	223	Western National..	98

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	103½	104
4½s, '91, c.....	103½	104
4s, 1907, r.....	121½	122½
4s, 1907, c.....	122½	123½
Cur. 6s, 1895....	110	....

	Bid.	Asked.
Cur. 6s, 1896....	113	....
Cur. 6s, 1897....	120	....
Cur. 6s, 1898....	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1899....	125	....

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$115,785,575
Balances.	$4,211,643

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	54⅛	54¾
Reading.....	19⅞	19-16
Lehigh Nav....	51⅝	51¾
North. Pac.	30	30¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	72⅝	72⅞
Lehigh Nav.	51⅞	52⅛

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul.....	68⅞	69
Reading gen.	82½	83
Read. 1st pf.	65¾	66½
Read. 2d pf.	48¾	47
Read. 3d pf.	38	....

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 14.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka.	36.00	Boston & Mon....	50.00
Boston & Albany.	216.00	Calumet & Hecla.	260.00
Boston & Maine.	221.50	Franklin.....	15.50
Chi., Bur. & Q....	107.50	Huron.....	3.50
Chi., San. & Clev.	28.25	Kearsarge.....	10.50
Eastern.....	161.00	Osceola.....	30.50
Eastern 5s.....	125.00	Pewabic, n.....	6.00
Flint & Père M..	27.50	Quincy.....	72.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	95.50	Santa Fé Copper.	1.05
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	18.00	Tamarack.....	183.00
Mass. Central....	16.25	Anniston Ld. Co.	57.00
N. Y. & N. E....	47.87½	Boston Land Co..	6.12½
Ogd. & Lake C....	7.00	San Diego L. Co.	17.00
Old Colony.....	182.00	West End Co....	94.00½
Rutland pf.....	70.00	Bell Telephone..	220.00
Wis. Central....	30.12½	Lam. Store Serv.	29.00
Wis. Central pf..	80.00	Water Power....	5.75
Allouez M. Co., n.	3.25	Centennial M....	24.12½
Atlantic.....	to 14.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Bulwer.....	.15	Mexican.....	3.00
Best & Belcher.....	2.55	Ophir.....	3.90
Challar.....	2.15	Potosi.....	1.90
Con. Cal. & Va....	6.30	Savage.....	2.15
Crown Point.....	1.65	Sierra Nevada....	2.05
Commonwealth.....	2.55	Union Consolidated..	2.15
Gould & Curry.....	1.35	Utah.....	.45
Hale & Norcross....	2.40		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 108 cars, 1,956 head; 37 cars at Hoboken, direct to slaughterers; 31 cars at Sixtieth-Street, 22 cars at Jersey City, of which about 17 were for sale at Weehawken and 5 at Fort Lee. The foreign market remains dull. M. Goldsmith ships 386 live Cattle on the California to-day, and 366 Cattle on the Canada to-morrow. The Furnessia will take out 2,750 quarters, and the Canada 1,850 quarters for Eastman's Company. Total exports for the week from this port, 2,596 live Cattle, 12,102 quarters, and 1,400 sheep. There was no life in the market, and Cattle of all grades were dull and a shade lower. The yards were cleared by noon, a load of Ohio Steers, average weight, 1,307 lb., brought $4 87½ ₱ cwt., the top price of the day; common to fair Steers sold at $4@$4 80 ₱ cwt., weights 10 to 13½ cwt.; stags and Oxen, $3 20@$4 40 ₱ cwt.; Cows, $2 30@$3 10 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 70@$3 65 ₱ cwt.

SALES.—*Newton & Gillette*—2 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,300 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 7 do., 1,403 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 14 do., 1,212 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 5 do., 1,136 lb., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 15 do., 1,080 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; do., 1,220 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 1 Pennsylvania Bull, 1,560 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 1,580 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt.; 2 Pennsylvania Cows, 1,190 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 1 do., 980 lb., $2 90 ₱ cwt.; 8 do., 900 lb., $2 40 ₱ cwt.; 17 do., 833 lb., $2 30 ₱ cwt.; 8 New-Jersey Cows, 895 lb., $2 30 ₱ cwt.

Samuel Sanders—8 Ohio Steers, 1,285 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 18 do., 1,232 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 10 do., 1,161 lb., $4 17½ ₱ cwt.; 5 Ohio Oxen, 1,600 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,780 lb., $3 10 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 1,400 lb., $2 90 ₱ cwt.

M. Goldsmith—6 Chicago Steers, 1,123 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 1 do., 1,180 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt.; 41 do., 1,068 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 6 Bulls, 1,471 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 4 do., 1,237 lb., $2 85 ₱ cwt.; 6 do., 1,333 lb., $2 70 ₱ cwt.

J. A. Monroe—21 Chicago Steers, 1,254 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 17 do., 1,286 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt.; 16 do., 1,268 lb., $4 27½ ₱ cwt.; 7 do., 1,014 lb., $4 02½ ₱ cwt.; 13 do., 983 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 970 lb., $3 75 ₱ cwt.

D. McPherson & Co.—17 Ohio Steers, 1,307 lb., $4 87½ ₱ cwt.; 1 State Ox, 1,880 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 1,850 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 4 do., 1,380 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 14 1,300 lb. Bulls, 2½c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Culver—2 Ohio Steers, 1,332 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 5 Oxen, 1,491 lb., $3 20 ₱ cwt.

CALVES—Receipts, about 600 head at all points. The feeling was weak and the market barely steady at yesterday's prices. Western Calves sold at 3½c. @5½c. ₱ lb.; Veals, 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SAL

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., in partition, F. H. Coudert, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 24 by 86.6, 149 Broadway, northwest corner of Liberty-st., and lot 83.6 by 63, 83 Liberty-st., north side, 86.6 feet west of Broadway, for $544,500, to Singer Manufacturing Company.

Boyd & Gibson, under a foreclosure decree, Myer Nussbaum, Esq., referee, sold the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with plot of land irregular by 108.4 by 52.1 by 133.6, 11 and 13 James-st., northwest corner of New-Bowery, for $45,700, to Mahoney Brothers. Also, under a similar order, William Talcott, Esq., referee, sold three four-story brick flats, with plot of land 50 by 100, on East 134th-st., north side, 275 feet east of Willis-av., for $12,225, to W. S. Marx.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, Daniel L. Gibbens, Esq., referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Walnut-st., southeast corner of 9th-st., West Farms, for $1,450, to August Kohn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 14.

High Bridge road, n. s., 247.6 ft. e. of Tiebout-av., 76x260.6x34.4x98x65x196; Ann M. Vreeland and husband to Isabella Warren..... $2,350

81st-st., 94.6 ft. w. of Avenue A., 50x102.2; Patrick O'Brien and wife to Lilly Hertsberg..... 1

32d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Seymour S. Peloubet and wife to Aaron Butler..... 1

Greenwich-st., s. s., lot 54, indefinite, 24x1 block; John J. Reynolds to Alvah L. Reynolds..... 2,000

123d-st., s. s., 174.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11; Caroline K. Betts to Maria Hustace and others..... 15,000

73d-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of 10th-av., 54x76.5; Charles V. Nickerson and wife to P. W. Nickerson..... 1

1st-av., 807; George H. Cook and others, trustees and executors, to Charles Meier.. 9,250

Same property; Charles Meier and others to Samuel Kempner..... 10,800

32d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Aaron Hutler and others to Ann O. Humphrey..... 1

127th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15x99.11; Charles F. Beesley to Maria Austin. 15,500

26-av., 2,097; Jacob Heizmann and wife and others to Carrie Wagner..... 18,100

Bowery-lane, s. s., 26 ft. w. of Elizabeth-st., lots 874 and 896, map of lands of Bayard Farm; Robert S. Hayward, executor and trustee, to Bernard McCann.. 66,000

Broux River road, e. s., lots 144 and 145, 90.1 ft. n. of Opdyke-av., 59.5x100; Walter E. Scott to Thomas Webb..... 4,060

Clinton-pl., 309 ft. e. of Mac Dougal; George Harrett to Charles M. Fairbrother..... 2

98th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Henry A. Borert, trustee, to Henry R. Borert..... 1

Delancey-st., 148; Mary Sheridan to Peter Sheridan..... 1

17th-st., n. s., 70 ft. east of 11th-av., 15x100.5; Cornelia K. Little and others to Charles A. Kinch..... 1

Northern Terrace, s. s., 300 ft. east of Park-av., 4dx132; Edward White and wife to Chapman W. Chapman..... 800

Chatham-st., s. s., 98.7 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 19x75, and other property; William J. Plath and others to Ernest Plath..... 1

76th-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x102; Thomas Fitzgerald to Michael Condron..... 4,400

Lexington-av., 1,639; Michael Fries and wife to Bernard Gormley..... 17,500

33d-st., 218.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9; Louis Heyman and wife to Marks Rinaldo..... 9,500

159th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; Ernest H. Lucke and wife to William C. Lewis..... 3,200

5th-av., n. e. corner of 131st-st., 199.10x125; John W. Hasrch and wife to Andrew T. Judge..... 325,000

91st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Morris Berger and wife to Joseph Koch.... 18,450

78th-st., n. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; John M. Conway and wife to William Connolly..... 3,000

79th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William Connelly and wife to John M. Conway..... 1

Conant-av., 437; Edwin D. Fox and wife to Sidney Cooper..... 1

Wooster-st., 186-188; Frederick W. Klein and wife to George W. Tubbs..... 48,000

145th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x100.4; Richard S. Newcombe and wife to Elizabeth Boyd..... 10,441

9th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 103d-st., 25x76; William H. Hall and wife to Solomon Fry.. 24,000

9th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3; Fannie Cutner and another to Isaac Rosendorf and another..... 27,125

126th-st., 427 West; Oscar Langer and wife to James Jennings..... 25,000

127th-st., s. s., 208 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x99.11; Sophia A. Van Demark and another to Louise M. Hayward..... 18,000

Bronome-st., 25; Mary Agrell to Simon F. Flannery..... 1

45th-st., s. s., lot 42, map of property of Mangle Minthorn, 25x95.3; George Hornberger and wife to Hermann Alberst..... 46,500

Gambril-st., n.s., 681.8 ft. e. of Marion-av., 25 x 100; Elias Ainley and wife to George W. Webb..... 575

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.

The advertiser has a few more of the elegant residences, varying in size from 18 to 21 feet, all brick and brownstone, three stories and basement, on 115th-st., between 5th and Lenox ave.

SUPERIOR FINISH,

BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION.
TWO BATHROOMS.
PARQUET FLOORS.
CABINET TRIM.
SANITARY PLUMBING.
DECORATIONS AND GAS FIXTURES.
CELLARS CONCRETED, DRY AND AIRY.
FAULTLESS IN EVERY DETAIL.
PRICES FROM $20,000 UPWARD.

An opportunity is here offered principals to secure a first-class house and lot under original cost. Terms to suit.

Janitor on premises. Apply to owner, No. 28 West 115th-st., or to

H. R. CASSEL,
152 Broadway.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $13,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 76 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO L'T STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
H. EARLE PERSONS,
1,179 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

A MAGNIFICENT NORTHWEST CORNER of 72d-st. and West End-av., exceptionally well built in every particular, for sale at reasonable prices. Inquire 167 West End-av., F. E. ROBINSON, owner.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 13, 127 *Floor.*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—178 WEST 76TH-st.; a $40,000 house for $36,000; the owner offers this house at this reduction by reason of going out of house-building; equal to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction; can be seen any time without permit.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 143 WEST 81ST-st.; 19 feet wide; four stories, with three-story extension; sanitary plumbing; hard wood; bay windows; always open.
A. E. PICK & CO., 29 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—121 WEST 95TH-st., attractive house for physician or small family; price, $17,000; rent, $1,000. Address Owner, Room 61 16 Broad-st.

HOUSE—MORRIS DOCK STATION, 24TH Ward; rent, $30 upward; sell $4,500 upward. ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, for a Summer home, a fine residence at Norwich, Conn. The situation combines the advantages of city and country, though within city limits. The lot has 132 feet of frontage by 781 of depth. The house has three floors of nine rooms, 17 in number; an abundance of closets, bathroom, hot and cold water throughout; laundry; commodious barn and other necessary outhouses; fine lawn, shade trees, and an abundance of fruits. For other particulars inquire of Dr. G. M. RANSOM, No. 5 Charlton-st., New-York, or at the house, No. 247 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWBURG, ON THE Highlands of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes' drive of the city, a magnificent country seat; an elegant new and modern mansion in Al order; handsomely decorated; every convenience; gas, steam heating, caloric pumping, engine, &c.; beautiful interior and exterior views of the lovely Hudson; high, dry, and healthy; spacious stables, numerous and varied trees and shrubs; abundance of water, and all requirements of a gentleman's country seat. Inquire of ISAAC RAE, 383 Fifth-av., corner 44th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Attractive and desirable country seat at Whitestone, Long Island; one hour from New-York; frontage on shore 250 feet; two acres of lawn, three acres of garden and orchard; commodious house; large barn and stable. This property will be sold or let upon favorable terms by application to
C. GRAHAM, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y., or M. GRAHAM, 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT for sale or let, with privilege of buying. The FINEST SITE in Orange County. Near schools, churches, &c. Those wishing an elegant home, not too isolated, are invited to investigate. Apply for particulars to P. P. DEMAREST, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., or C. W. DEMAREST, 39 Union-square, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A HANDsome property of nearly four acres, beautifully laid out and planted. E. B. CLARK, 67 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT, 36 ACRES, NEW-HAMburg, Hudson River; perfect order; $75,000; free and clear; will exchange for large apartments.
MARTIN & BROS., 10 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st.
Three-story brick, lot 19.4x73.8.
Also,
No. 1,869 1st-av., near 98th-st.,
Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x75.
Maps, &c., with Messrs. HESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 38 AND 40 GRAND-ST.
24 THOMPSON-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

57TH-ST., NO. 351 WEST.

Handsome four-story and basement brownstone residence, 22x80; extension; 18 rooms; first-class order; rental, $2,500. Permits from
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 58TH-ST.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x56, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by F. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES B. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; stables and carriage rooms are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park-av., or J. B. HAY, 2 Broadway.

A.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; RENT, $600; 122d-st., near Pleasant-av.; three-story brownstone, good order, $600.
PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

$45 MONTH.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 10 rooms; all improvements; fine location. W. Howe, 582 Mott-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT,

Low Moor, Monmouth Beach, Hollywood, Norwood Park, Highlands of Navesink.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
Catalogues and information on application to
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
20 Nassau-st.

A SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT THE SEASIDE.

To let or lease at Rockaway, L. I., large three-story house; in perfect order and fully furnished; hot and cold water, steam heat, open fireplaces, stable, coachhouse, and laundry; three acres of lawn, with shade and fruit trees. OWNER, 863 Park-av., or MCBRIDE, agent, Far Rockaway R. R. Depot; rent, $1,600.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling; 6 box stalls; to let for year, $3,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 129 Fulton-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY residence; five acres of land; fine lawn; excellent garden; splendid river view; 40 minutes from city, Erie Railroad; photograph and plans; rent, $800. Room 16 No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM Chambers-st., several houses with modern improvements, $300 to $600; pleasant grounds, stable, &c. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 81st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT APARTments, in perfect repair; eight rooms with bath; location unsurpassed; immediate possession; shown by janitor.

HAMILTON APARTMENT; 8 LARGE, sunny rooms; all improvements; newly decorated; $50 rent. 165 East 66th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

50TH-ST., 39 EAST.—EIGHT LARGE light, decorated rooms; every improvement; first-class tenants; rent, $50.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT.
The new and attractive six-story and basement brick building
69 CORTLANDT-ST.
Immediate possession and low rent.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

HIGHLY-IMPROVED APARTMENT House, Montague Heights, Brooklyn; solid investment; exchange country seat. 10 Wall, Room 27.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE LE JEUNE SCHOOL OF VOCAL CULture.—The first quarter's instruction to classes in singing, sight reading, and harmony, under the direction of M. Le Jeune, will begin at the school, 174 East 90th-st., on Monday, the 10th inst.; terms for the above, $10. For information apply at the school to 9:30 A. M. LE JEUNE. Prospectuses at music stores.

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT 3-silver bell parlor, stage, and orchestra banjos; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

8:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:05 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 1:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reporters, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

9:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second next day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M. "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coach leave 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 8:00, 8:30 (Royal Blue and Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 5:30, 11:15 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 4:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:40 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 5 A. M. Sunday for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Tottenville, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M., (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

Main Express Trains, 7:45, 9:00, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night,) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 125 East 125th-st., New-York; Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:

7 A. M. for Easton and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and R. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M., connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points. 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Exhibition at Tokio, Japan.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES of Japanese manufacture, to be held AT TOKIO from APRIL 1 TO JULY 31, 1890, under the auspices of the Japanese Government.

For the purpose of giving the public an opportunity of visiting the Exhibition,

The Canadian Pacific Railway

have made A SPECIAL RATE OF THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS FROM NEW-YORK TO YOKOHAMA AND RETURN. Tickets now on sale good going until June 30, 1890, and for return journey within four months from the date of purchase. STOPOVER PRIVILEGES ALLOWED on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Correspondingly LOW RATES FROM ALL OTHER POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
For information, time tables, and selling dates apply to or address
EVERETT FRAZAR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Chicago & Atlantic Ry., 205 Washington-st., N. Y. City. E. V. SKINNER, Packing Agent, 128 Washington-st., N. Y. City.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
- & -
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth-av. and 42d-st., New-York.
THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:30 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS—Due at Canandaigua 8:00, Buffalo 8:20 P. M.

9:30 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—Due at Chicago 9:30 A. M. next day.

10:30 A. M. SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—Due Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11:30 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays. Train having on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

6:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—Due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second next day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M. "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coach leave 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 8:00, 8:30 (Royal Blue and Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 5:30, 11:15 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 4:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

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is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:40 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 5 A. M. Sunday for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Tottenville, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M., (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

Main Express Trains, 7:45, 9:00, 11 A

M'CALLA'S HARSH METHODS

MEN CHAINED TO THE DECK AND TO EACH OTHER.

THE SEAMEN ON BOARD THE ENTERPRISE WERE A "TOUGH LOT" AND WERE DEALT WITH ACCORDINGLY.

The court of inquiry before which so much testimony damaging to the official reputation of Commander Bowman H. McCalla has been given met in the gayly-decorated room in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning promptly on time and proceeded with its work of getting at the facts of the recent cruise of the United States corvette Enterprise. Commander McCalla came in early, and was shortly reinforced by his several counsel. Perhaps it was the awful dreariness of the day that made him for the first time since this investigation began look unhappy, but unhappy he did look, and the air of beautiful indifference which he had hitherto maintained was entirely gone.

The actual taking of testimony was interrupted for a few moments to allow the witnesses who had already testified and who had received transcripts of their testimony to make some corrections, under oath, in the evidence they had given. Lieuts. Ingersoll, Fishbohm, Osterhaus, Mulligan, and Lemly made such corrections, but they were not important. Lieut. Lemly, however, the officer who created the first "sensation" in the hearing, availed himself of the opportunity presented, evidently with the ordeal to which Lieut. Bennett had been subjected the day before in his mind, to say that he had never discussed the subject of his testimony, and had never intimated to the press or to any living soul what the nature of that testimony would be.

Commander McCalla then informed the court that the time of Apprentice A. R. Craven had expired, and that if his testimony was desired he would have to be called that day or else he could not be called at all. Craven was sent for, but he did not turn up during the session. The court instructed Lieut. Fishbohm to prepare a synopsis of the log of the recent cruise of the Enterprise, giving the time spent at sea, the number of days under sail, and a record of all offenses committed, and the awards of punishment and by whom awarded, to be compiled from the entries in the log book.

Sergeant of Marines Michael Gallagher was the first witness called to the stand. He was asked about the modes of confinement or punishment which prevailed on board the Enterprise during the cruise. He said that men had been put in irons, had been ironed together, and, by order of court-martial, had been sentenced to solitary confinement, with bread and water as a diet.

The witness had been present at the Walker episode, he had seen the seaman struck, had seen him gagged with a bayonet, and had afterward seen him put in a strait jacket, in which he was kept for several days. The witness regarded Swaziieh, about whom so much has been said, as a useless man. Before the ship had sailed on her cruise he had been told by a policeman that Walker was a "tough man," drunk or sober, and would cause trouble before the cruise was over. Gallagher told of several occasions when refractory seamen were put in irons, and said that once while the ship was at Stettin eight or ten men were caught stealing away from the ship—the offense had been committed several times by the same men—and were ironed together in a unique way. The feet irons of the forward man in the line were made fast to a ring bolt in the deck, and the irons of the last man in the line were chained to the mess rack. The men were thus securely fastened to the deck. Some of them had on feet irons; all were manacled with feet irons.

The suggestive Mr. Menzies then took hold of the witness and got things out of him that he was afterward sorry for. He adhered to his usual method of cross-examination, and for a time got the Sergeant to admit almost everything he suggested. The witness said that, in his opinion, Bourne, captain of the maintop, and Delmour, captain of the foretop, were largely responsible for the turbulent nature of the cruise. They were "bad" men and were continually engaged in brawls. The punished men, he said, were always ironed with their hands behind their backs in order that they might not break their irons, as they could do if their hands were ironed in front of them.

Mr. Menzies then performed an accidental somersault and developed the fact that the buckets of water with which the unfortunate Walker had been soused were thrown on him after and not before Commander McCalla had struck him with his sword. He informed the witness that Walker had dodged and ducked so much that little of the water touched his head, hadn't he? but then the witness asserted himself and broke loose from the guiding string he had been following. He observed, with a roll of his seasoning head, that he guessed the water went all over Walker, and it must have touched his head, too.

"When was the water thrown?" asked Mr. Menzies.

"Just after Capt. McCalla had cut the man," the Sergeant replied.

"What?" observed Mr. Menzies, hysterically. "Just after the blow was struck," repeated the marine, gazing at his questioner's bulging eyes with some degree of astonishment.

"But," said Mr. Menzies, "other witnesses have said that it was before the man was struck. Would you not believe their testimony?"

"I would believe my own eyes, Sir," the man responded calmly, and then the lawyer dismissed him.

Sergt. Alfred H. Monroe, duty sergeant of marines, told of many instances of men having been put in irons for offenses committed, and of the case of the man Lorsch, who was ironed and confined in the coal bunkers, the door of that place being kept closed. The witness was one of the men who helped secure Walker just before that person was struck by the Commander, and he told a graphic little story of the occurrence. He and three others had fought the man and had gotten him down on the deck. He was sitting on Walker's prostrate form, and others were trying to gag him, when Commander McCalla called out, "Stand clear there." The witness "got off his perch" and the Commander struck Walker lightly with his sword while the man was struggling to his feet. He had almost gotten up when the Commander struck him again and knocked him down.

Just then one of the men at the forecastle shouted out, "Now you've done it," and Commander McCalla said, "Bring that man aft and I will silence him, too." Lieut. Mulligan went forward to get the man, but failed to find him. A few minutes after this the water was thrown on the wounded fireman, and a piece of board was put in his mouth as a gag. Walker afterwards begged Lieut. Ingersoll to remove the gag, and that officer ordered it removed. On cross-examination the witness said he had heard that Walker had been a criminal—that he was a burglar.

"Now, Monroe," said Mr. Menzies, "don't you think that that situation demanded prompt and energetic action on the part of the Commander? Do you think the Commander could have acted in any other way than he did?"

"Well," said the witness hesitatingly, "he might have used other means."

Under the circumstances it was an astonishing answer, and every officer in that room regarded it as such. Every eye was on Commander McCalla, and he got extremely red and moved uneasily in his chair.

Private Marine John Brandon said that it was his bayonet with which Walker had been gagged. In describing the water-throwing incident Brandon said—after having corroborated the Sergeant's statement about its having been thrown after the wound was inflicted—that a bucketful of water standing on the deck was first picked up, but Lieut. Ingersoll cried out: "Don't do that; there's lime in it." Water was then dipped up over the side of the ship and hurled over Walker's whole body.

The witness was one of the men ironed together at Rouen, and he said he deserved all the punishment the Commander had given him. He had a boil on his hand at that time and his hand irons were taken off; these on his feet were kept on. The irons were kept on all the men night and day for eight or nine days, he had forgotten which. The men were allowed fifteen minutes for meals, but had to eat on deck and with their irons on. The officer of the deck was asked by them to take their hand irons off while they ate, but he said that the Commander had ordered the irons to be kept on all the time.

Corporal of Marines Alfred F. Dean commenced to tell a story of how a man had once been struck by Lieut. Ingersoll, but, as that episode will be brought out in a separate investigation, he was not allowed to proceed. He told of instances of men having been ironed, put in strait jackets, and lashed to the Jacob's ladder, and Private Marine Samuel Cuddy—whom Mr. Menzies with a recollection possibly of Metropolitan slang insisted upon calling "Dolly"—followed suit with the relation of the story of how once two white men and a negro were ironed together, much to the disgust of the white men and their fellows in the crew.

Private Marine Russell also was stopped in an interesting story he started to tell about Chief Lieut. Mulligan, the possessor of the allied representative of the revered George Washington's first dear brother, once gagged a man, as that episode will be looked into in a separate hearing. Corp. William O. Cook, the next witness, had seen men in irons and ironed together, had seen men in strait jackets and lashed to the Jacob's ladder, but had never seen the gag used. Ship's Corporal Joseph H. Dorley gave the same kind of testimony. He agreed with Mr. Menzies that the disciplined men were ironed and put in strait jackets in order that they might get sober, and also that it wasn't at all painful to be lashed to the Jacob's ladder. John Brooks, Master at Arms, was a similar witness.

Quartermaster Matthew H. Hand was one of the men who got drunk at Cronstadt while doing target duty and who was put in irons. He and the others, he said, were compelled to march up and down the quarter deck in irons from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. They were confined that night, and the next day were required to do extra duty. For two nights running they were made to "toe the pitch"—to "toe the seam," he explained, as he saw a look of vague wonder in the faces of several persons—from 8 o'clock till 1 o'clock. Then they were allowed to turn in. This witness had seen a man struck by Lieut. Ingersoll, but he was not permitted to testify about the occurrence.

Gustave Johnson, the ship's Corporal, contradicted previous testimony by saying that the man who was confined in the coal bunker—because other other witnesses had said his drunken yells had kept the whole ship awake—was not howling nor had complaints been made that he kept the other men awake. This witness declined the chaperonage of Mr. Menzies and asserted himself right manfully.

The inquiry was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, as the supply of witnesses had been temporarily exhausted.

COL. ROGERS'S CRUSADE.

A JURY PRONOUNCES ANOTHER WARD'S ISLAND PATIENT SANE.

"Insane or not insane?" That is the question which Col. A. H. Rogers, himself recently discharged from Ward's Island Insane Asylum, is asking the courts to decide regarding a small army of those who were his fellow-inmates there.

Two of his protégés have already been discharged from the institution as sane. Two others were brought before Judge Ingraham and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The first was Thomas McBurney. Thomas was a good-looking man and apparently a level-headed fellow. His wife said she did not think he was insane. He was committed on Aug. 30, 1889. She said he was a good husband, earned $3 a day, and gave her a proper share. His only weakness was getting drunk, but he was a jolly, good-natured man, who would never hurt anybody. The doctors said that they thought he might be discharged without danger.

Then Thomas was put on the stand. He said he was not insane, never had any idea of being insane, in fact. He admitted that occasionally he indulged copiously in the spirit of rye and other fermented cereal extracts, but thought that he was a pretty good kind of a fellow who kept his passion within reasonable bounds and never became particularly obstreperous. "I am not insane," he said.

"How, then," asked the Judge, "did you come to be sent to the insane asylum?"

"Well," answered Thomas, in reply to this poser, "I got drunk one night and was unfortunate enough to run into an insane policeman. After that I had no show. He said I was insane and I was sent to the asylum."

After a few minutes' deliberation in the box the jury said Thomas was sane. The Judge would not discharge him, however, until he looked into the law.

Elated with the success that had attended his fellow-pleader, Willett S. Hasbrouck took the stand. The doctors had said that if Willett was not insane he was at least eccentric enough to be a very unique and dangerous person to meander unfettered and unguarded among his fellow-men. Willett thought he could make the jury believe otherwise. In clarion tones he said to the jury:

"Gentlemen, it is a most profound absurdity to say I am insane. I know everything I am doing. I know everything everybody else is doing. You cannot fool me! Why, I know that up in Ulster County they have buried six men in my name, and they have buried them in my clothes, too. I can prove it. If you don't believe it, come with me and take up the bodies and I'll show you my name in indelible ink on every piece of the underclothing. No, gentlemen, there is nothing insane about me!"

The jury said that Willett must go back to the asylum.

Col. Rogers was very much elated over getting a "sane" verdict for McBurney. Going out into the corridor, he soon had a large and appreciative audience about him, to whom he dramatically proclaimed:

"Why 90 per cent. of all the people in the world are insane. Insanity is only the holding of a hobby. Why," said he, grasping a sturdy Hibernian who was standing by, "I have no doubt you are insane."

"Oi am not," replied the surprised victim.

"Have you no hobby?" asked the Colonel.

"Oi have not."

"Don't you love fast horses?"

"Oi do not."

"Don't you love whisky, music, or women?"

"Oi do not."

"Well," said the undaunted Colonel, "don't you like to go to church?"

"That Oi do," was the reply.

"Ah! gentleman," proudly exclaimed the Colonel as he walked away, "that proves it. We all have our hobbies. We are all insane."

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER.

EXPERTS DISCUSS THE TEST OF THE VESUVIUS—THE SHIP'S COMPLEMENT.

The result of Thursday's test of the dynamite guns of the cruiser Vesuvius was the general theme of conversation yesterday among military men and experts generally. It is conceded on all sides that the trial just ended is the most satisfactory one in the history of the dynamite gun, and its friends are enjoying a quiet feeling of satisfaction.

The fuse action of the shells used in Thursday's test appears to have created the liveliest interest among experts, and it is recognized that their use has greatly enhanced the efficiency of the gun. Lieuts. Schroeder and Fiske, who are recognized ordnance experts, agree that a travel of at least twenty yards should be allowed the projectile under water before exploding. Lieut. Schroeder even advocates a distance of thirty yards. It is not generally known that the angle at which the projectile enters the water differs from the angle of travel. In the former case the angle is about twenty degrees, whereas the angle of travel is only twelve degrees. This fact was discovered very fortunately during the trials carried out at Fort Lafayette last Spring with the fifteen-inch dynamite coast gun. Should a projectile fall short of a vessel by thirty yards, a wait of one second will not only find the shell directly under the enemy, but at a depth best calculated to afford the greatest play of destructive powers. It is generally conceded now that this depth should be about twenty feet. At such a depth the explosive charge receives a full tamping effect.

One of the first duties of the officers of the Vesuvius after the vessel is placed in commission will be to determine tables for losses of air over the different ranges. Rules will have to be established also for the fuse action.

It is learned that the Navy Department has allowed the Vesuvius a complement of fifty-six men. Lieut. Schroeder, the vessel's future commander, at one time called for a complement of eighty men, but deeming that this force would crowd the vessel he subsequently reduced the figure to seventy. The department, it is said, cut down the number to fifty-six. Of the force aboard twenty-two will be in the engineer's department and thirty-four on deck. Of the twenty-two men in the engineer's department four will be oilers and the others first and second class firemen. The thirty-four men on deck will comprise in their number the petty officers of the ship. In addition to the fifty-six men allowed by the Navy Department, the Vesuvius will carry four machinists. She may possibly have one warrant officer, of the rank of gunner. The complement of commissioned officers will consist of three Lieutenants, a surgeon, and an engineer officer. It is not likely that any guard of marines will be allowed the Vesuvius.

A CRACKER TRUST.

The New-York Biscuit Company is the title of a combination to suppress competition in cracker manufacturing and selling in the States of New-York and New-Jersey. While disclaiming the name of a trust it has all the characteristics of such an organization. Its avowed object is to monopolize the business of cracker baking, and therefore to drive all the smaller institutions out of the business by undersselling them in their own markets, so that they can make prices to suit themselves. The company is organized under the laws of Illinois, because the laws of that State are considered more favorable to the purposes of this trust in food products.

Since its organization the trust has managed to control every large cracker bakery in New-York and New-Jersey but one, and has begun to shut down upon such of the works as are not necessary to keep the market supplied. The New-England Cracker Bakery of this city and the Daniel Canty Bakery in Williamsburg have been shut down entirely, and several small concerns have been driven out of business. The New-York Biscuit Company is owned and officered by the Diamond Match Company, which is also a trust concern and is organized under the laws of Illinois.

SHAKE OFF THE EFFECTS of a bad cold promptly by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.—*Advertisement.*

YOU CAN'T HELP liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. Only one pill a dose. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Ware.

Pepper-boxes, Salt-shakers, Oyster-forks, Egg-spoons, with or without cases.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square. 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BROOKLYN'S NEW NUISANCE.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT STRUGGLING WITH FOUL ODORS.

There seems to be a general demoralization in the various public departments of Brooklyn. No sooner is one evil remedied, after a long struggle, than another, equally bad, is allowed to exist, not only to the annoyance of many of the citizens, but to the detriment of their health as well.

For two weeks past the residents of that portion of the Eastern District bounded by Bedford and Division avenues and Wilson-street, down to the Wallabout Canal, have been tortured by a most horrible combination of odors. At first it was supposed to originate from the public garbage dock at the foot of Division-avenue, which always during a westerly wind sends a parting farewell to the residents of that section, but that idea was soon dispelled, for the odor continued from day to day, gaining strength with age, until closed doors and windows were a necessity, else house and clothing became permeated with the vile and sickening smell. The police were appealed to, but they only shook their Milesian craniums, gave a vigorous twirl to their clubs, and said there was some department for the "likes o' that."

About five days ago several complaints were sent to the Health Department, and, these not bringing any result as far as could be seen, THE TIMES was appealed to to bring the matter before the public. There was no missing the place. It became smellable a half mile away, and continued to grow until Division-avenue was reached, when it burst out in its strength, an invisible but decidedly perceptible monument to the activity and general efficiency of Brooklyn's Health Board. Occasionally the garbage dock would send along a representative whiff, but it was quickly swallowed up in the aromatic spirit which emanated from the old malt house on the corner of Taylor-street and Kent-avenue. The cause of this atmospheric disturbance was inside the building, as the reporter discovered when he stepped in the door and met a personage who announced himself as janitor, kilntender, and wheat drier.

"What's the cause of this terrible smell?" he was asked.

"Terrible, is it? Why, it's foine up stairs where the kilns are. Come up; you'll like it." The possessor of many offices informed the reporter that a cargo of damaged wheat was being kiln-dried. Two weeks had already been consumed in the work, and it was expected that the process would be finished by next Thursday. The wheat had, from its appearance, been through a fire, for it was filled with charred wood. It had been thoroughly wet, and in consequence had soured, but the owners thought that it could be saved by subjecting it to the drying process. The man in charge could give no information as to who owned the foul-smelling mass.

"Have you had many complaints?"

"Yes, lots of 'em. The health man came here to-day and told us we must hurry up, as there was a big kick from the aristocrats on Bedford-avenue."

The reporter called on a number of the residents in that section of the city. The general cry was "The garbage dock is bad enough, but we cannot stand this." "We'll boost that kiln, and all of public leeches out," said one gentleman, "as soon as we get a chance, for we can get no redress from them." Said another gentleman, a large property owner: "We have a Mayor and various city departments. We give them a good sum of money with which to do certain things. We don't ask them to build our houses or keep our sidewalks in repair, but we do ask them to protect us from nuisances, whether they are filthy streets or still more filthy odors."

At the Health Department all the head centres had departed, but one of the lesser lights said that the nuisance had been investigated by Dr. R. C. Baker, Secretary of the department, and the owners would be notified to-day to abate the nuisance at once.

BIDS FOR PAVEMENTS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR ASPHALT IN EIGHT STREETS.

Bids for paving with asphalt and concrete foundations portions of eight streets were opened yesterday by Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy. It was the first batch of the year, and the bids show lower figures under the new specifications than those asked for last year. The lowest bidder on seven of the eight jobs was the Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company. The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company was the lowest in the bidding for the pavement in Seventy-third-street, from West End-avenue to Riverside Drive.

The three lowest bidders on each street were as follows:

For paving Seventy-third-street, from West End-avenue to Riverside Drive:
Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company..... $4,163 30
Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company.. 4,241 50
Barber Asphalt Paving Company..... 4,334 25

One Hundred and Seventieth-street, from St. Nicholas avenue to Eighth-avenue:
Warren Scharf Company..... $6,746 82
Sicilian Company..... 6,959 12
Barber Company..... 7,064 03

One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas avenues:
Warren Scharf Company..... $5,007 62
Sicilian Company..... 5,124 17
Barber Company..... 5,160 98

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues:
Warren Scharf Company..... $3,426 00
Sicilian Company..... 3,523 00
Barber Company..... 3,439 00

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues:
Warren Scharf Company..... $3,982 50
Barber Company..... 4,046 20
Sicilian Company..... 4,137 00

One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues:
Warren Scharf Company..... $8,408 66
Barber Company..... 9,887 39
Sicilian Company..... 9,995 06

One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues:
Warren Scharf Company..... 3,459 78
Barber Company..... 3,478 87
Sicilian Company..... 3,558 18

One Hundred and sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Boulevard:
Warren Scharf Company..... $47,195 68
Barber Company..... 51,704 64
Sicilian Company..... 58,571 66

Mr. Gilroy has not yet considered the bids.

GOOD AND BAD CORDS.

The revival services held during the week by E. P. Telford of Tower Hamlets Mission, London, in the Olivet Church, Second-street, between First and Second avenues, have been so successful that it has been decided to continue them through next week. Mr. Telford had his largest audience last evening, when he gave a special talk to young men on "Cords and Ropes." He told the many young men present that they were young colts, and, like the colt in the Bible which Christ sent His disciples to get, were tied with a rope or cord.

The first cord with Mr. Telford held up was a gold cord. This he said signified the love of getting money, and bound hundreds of young men. The silver cord, which he next showed, meant unworthy attachments. Then the silk thread was the thread which bound young men with the fear of making the rules of social customs, and there was the whip cord, which stood for betting at the race track.

These and many other cords Mr. Telford urged his hearers to break, but there were cords of a different sort which it was well to be bound by, and among them the mother's apron string was one of which no young man need be afraid.

JERSEY CITY'S FINANCES.

Finance Commissioner Kenney of Jersey City walked into the Board of Finance meeting Thursday evening with a written speech in his pocket. At an opportune moment he read it. He was severe in his denunciation of the extravagances of the new charter officials which threaten to run the city into bankruptcy.

"In about four months from now," he said, "the Board of Finance will have to ask the question, 'Where will the money come from to carry Jersey City through the next fiscal year?'" The address has served to draw the attention of the public more forcibly than anything else that has been written or said about Jersey City's finances to the recklessness with which city affairs are being administered.

A HOME TRANSFERRED.

Judge Bartlett of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of the Isabella Helmath, the Home for Indigent Women of German Birth or Descent, which Mr. Oswald Ostendorfer founded at Astoria, to transfer its property to a new corporation of the same name and with the same object. The new institution is situated at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Audubon-avenue, New-York. The inmates of the old home to the number of 136 have been transferred to the new one.

THE SHIRTMAKERS' STRIKE.

THE UNION CONFIDENT OF CARRYING ITS POINT.

The striking shirtmakers were still out yesterday, and they received information that the shirtmakers at Rahway, N. J., as well as those at Carmel had also struck and would remain out until the trouble in New-York had been satisfactorily settled. The Shirtmakers' Union now engaged in the strike is composed mainly of men engaged in making woolen and silk Summer shirts, in which industry in this city about two thousand men are engaged. Of women who do not belong to this union, but who are trying to organize one, there are some fifteen hundred.

The woolen and silken shirt industry has been largely increased of recent years, but the wages instead of advancing under the allered protective tariff have been steadily going down. Operatives who could make $10 a week now get only $7 or less, usually less, and $5 a week is regarded as a high average for all employed. The reduction in wages is in a measure ascribed to the large influx of Jewish immigrants who have come from Russia, and many of whom engage in the clothing industry. The strikers' union is almost entirely composed of this class of people, and so is the contractors' combination. The former united, and have determined to bring about a radical change in the system of manufacture that will improve their condition, and bring them, if possible, in direct relations with the manufacturers themselves.

The manufacturers, or warehouse men, as the strikers call them, give out the work to the contractors, to whom they supply the material. All that a contractor has to do is to rent a couple of rooms and send for workmen or workwomen, who have to bring their own sewing machines. In these rooms as many workers as possible are crowded, and, according to the statements of the union, they have been compelled to work as long as sixteen and eighteen hours a day.

The ease with which a man could become a contractor attracted many into this line of business, and the contractors then began to underbid each other with the manufacturers and reduce the wages of their employes in proportion. They refused to pay their hands weekly, but gave them part of their wages once in three or four weeks. This system compelled the employes to keep on working for their taskmasters, and it is charged by the union that not a few contractors, when they owed their hands some $70 or $80, suddenly disappeared with the money. This a dishonest contractor could easily do, as he had no plant for his shop, and what little household furniture he possessed he could easily sell out to a second-hand furniture dealer.

To remedy these evils the union has determined that the contractors shall furnish the sewing machines and that wages shall be paid regularly every week. While the advance in wages demanded will, the union leaders say, enable the men to earn an average of $8 a week, they have also determined to reduce the hours of labor to ten a day. They would prefer to work directly for the manufacturers in regular large factories where the machinery is driven by steam power, as is the case in the old-fashioned American shirt factories, where the employes make a little less, but where they work from 7 o'clock until 6, with an intermission of half an hour to an hour for dinner.

If the union should succeed in enforcing its demands the number of contractors will be reduced, as it will require some capital to furnish sewing machines for the employes. The strikers felt very confident yesterday, and expect to win within a few days.

GRANT AND CHATTANOOGA.

INTERESTING TALK IN THE BERKELEY LYCEUM BY GEN. HOWARD.

"Gen. Grant and the Battle of Chattanooga" was the subject of an address delivered last night by Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, at the Berkeley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth-street. The room was crowded with members of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, together with a large number of army officers. Conspicuous among these were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum, and Gen. Sickles. The spirit of the address was very strong throughout the audience, and the General's remarks were frequently interrupted by vigorous applause.

Gen. Howard illustrated his address by means of maps showing the position of Chattanooga, the battlefield of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and the positions of the troops commanded by Gens. Sherman, Bragg, Hooker, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sloeum.

Commencing with the arrival of Gen. Grant at Hooker's headquarters before Chattanooga, Gen. Howard showed with great clearness all the strategic operations that led up to the capture of Lookout Mountain and the victory of Missionary Ridge. The latter he compared to Pickett's fameus charge up Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg. His remarks were enlivened by a number of anecdotes concerning the great military chieftain, which Gen. Howard, from his close relationship with Grant, was enabled to observe. He spoke of Grant's equanimity and imperturbability when in the heat of battle, surrounded by danger, and of the persistent, relentless energy that stamped his renowned success in the campaign of 1863.

Tears fell from many eyes when toward the conclusion of his address Gen. Howard spoke of his last interview with Gen. Grant during the hero's fatal illness. He told of Grant's fortitude and Christian resignation; of his patient submission to the will of his Maker. "Taking his hand in mine as I said good-bye," said the speaker, "I asked the General if there was not something I could do for him. 'Nothing, Howard,' was his reply, 'only pray for me.'"

TO OPEN NEW STREETS.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvements was asked yesterday by the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, through its counsel, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, for permission to open, at its own expense, One Hundred and Thirty-second-street from Locust to Brooke avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-third-street from Locust to Trinity or Cypress avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street from Trinity or Cypress avenue to the Southern Boulevard, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street from Locust-avenue to the Southern Boulevard.

The board authorized the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary legal steps toward opening the streets mentioned, on condition that the Port Morris company give the city a bond guaranteeing to pay the entire assessments and costs of the proceedings, and to accept a nominal award of $1 for all its land taken for street purposes.

The board also authorized the opening of Audubon-avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, and of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-street from Tenth to Audubon avenue.

IN FAVOR OF NEW NAMES.

The proposal to change the name of Ninth-avenue above Fifty-ninth-street to Columbus-avenue, and of Tenth-avenue above the same street to Holland-avenue was discussed before the Aldermen's Committee on Streets, in the City Hall, yesterday. F. B. Houghton told the committee that over 70,000 circulars had been sent out to property owners, storekeepers, and residents, and no answers had been received opposing the change. President Cyrus Clark of the West End Association said that if the names were changed property would be benefited by it.

Thomas Storm of 41 West Eighty-first-street wanted to know why New-York should be behind Vienna, Dresden, Munich, or London in the matter of the names of streets. He said that the sooner the change was made the better. There will be another hearing next Thursday at 1 o'clock.

VALUES ON COLLEGE-PLACE.

E. A. Cruikshank, the real estate broker, was a witness yesterday before the College-place Commissioners. He appeared as an expert for the owners of the property at 62 College-place. The building on that lot is built at an L, and fronts also on Warren-street—72. Mr. Cruikshank thought the College-place land, with a frontage of 25 feet 11 inches and irregular rear, worth $18,000. A full lot in depth would be worth $45,000. The cross-examination was prolonged in figuring out value by the square foot and in appraising the land by rear sections. The witness said it was the frontage that gave property its chief value, however, and that if 25 feet were sliced off the College-place lot the rental value of the entire building would be reduced at least one-third. The rental is now $6,000 per year.

$7.50

We have marked the above price upon 3,000 BOYS' (long pants) SUITS, carried over from last season.

They are made of Worsteds, Fancy Cassimeres, & English Cheviots.

Former prices were $16, $14 & $12.

Also 1,500 Children's plaited and plain blouse Suits (from last year,) at $3, $4 & $5. Former prices $7, $8 & $9.

HACKETT CARHART & CO.

BROADWAY and CANAL ST:

Open until 10 o'clock to-night.

RIDLEYS',

Grand-street, N. Y.

SHOES

Ladies' soft Dongola Button Boots, hand welt process, with or without patent toe caps, every style last, all sizes and widths,

At $2 38 Pair;

well worth $3 00.

FOSTER HOOK GLOVES,

Treport Brand, Warranted.

5 HOOK, 85c. PAIR. 7 HOOK, 98c. PAIR. } *New Colors.*

SUEDE OR UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

5 HOOK, 85c. PAIR.
7 HOOK, $1 10 PAIR.

200 pieces ALL-WOOL DRESS FLANNELS, all colors, (36 inches wide,) 29c. yard; good value at 45c.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311½ to 321 Grand-st.,

56 TO 63 ALLEN-ST., 59 TO 65 ORCHARD-ST.

NEWS OF THE ANGLERS.

GETTING READY FOR THE SPORT THAT COMES WITH THE SPRING.

The wintry weather of the first days of the week, while a set-back to fishing for flounders, has not damped the enthusiasm of the anglers. They are now getting ready for the Spring fishing. April will bring the trout fishing, which of course is looked forward to with much interest on the part of the fly casters, of whom there are hundreds in the city. Flies are being overhauled and the attached snells tested to see that they have not been weakened during the Winter. Rods must be revarnished and tried, so that there will be no breakage. Fishing tackle is delicate and should always be thoroughly tested before being taken out.

Long Island anglers who will visit the South Side Club's preserve are encouraged by reports that the fish are abundant and in excellent condition.

Striped bass are said to be ready for biting if good food is offered to them. A few small ones are said to have been caught in the Hudson in the Spuyten Duyvil region. A few warm days will start the bass running. Last year the bass fishing was not good, and hopes are now expressed that 1890 may prove a luckier year. There were some very large bass caught in the nets last year, but they did not seem to care for the anglers' lures. Prettier fishing than casting for five and six pound striped bass cannot be found, and it would be a great boon to New-York fishermen if they should appear in big quantities this Spring.

Salmon are said to have been seen in the Upper Hudson. They ought to be here soon in quantities, and the anglers will begin to bring them in. In Gravesend Bay last year a goodly number of them was secured. They were much appreciated at the restaurants.

Once in a while a tarpon is caught in Florida waters, but they have not appeared in quantities yet. No big fish from 50 to three hours of fight with the "King of Herring" have come up from the tarpon grounds. Fishermen who can afford to wait till the last of April or the 1st of May will secure all they want. By that time, also, most of the experts are in the North after the trout.

Other fishing South is excellent. Indeed, anglers who have tried the Southern angling usually return spoiled for the more modest bouts with the finny inhabitants of the waters of the North.

Jamaica Bay anglers are patiently waiting for decisive action at Albany in regard to Senator Stadler's bill prohibiting seine fishing in the bay. If the measure is passed good fishing is predicted for this year. The first fishing in the bay is for flounders, and if they are dressed on hand, and a few warm days will set them to biting freely. Then a long "flounder train" will be put on the Rockaway Beach Road, as well as one on the Harlem Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, which tids fishermen to reach Bay and City Island patronize. These trains leave early Sunday morning and return just before night.

Cod and blackfish are biting on the Fishing Banks.

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.

The annual session of the Grand Commandery, State of New-York, United Order of the Golden Cross, will be held in the Citidel, at 501 Hudson-street, on Monday. There will be three sessions, beginning respectively at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. Each subordinate commandery is entitled to one representative and one alternate. All Past Noble Commanders, by service as such or by right of rank, are entitled to seats and eligible to office, but without voice or vote except in the election of officers. A public meeting of the order will be held in the Union Tabernacle Church, in West Thirty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Addresses will be delivered by Supreme Commander Fessenden I. Day, the Rev. Dr. Brother W. C. Steele, and others.

ACCUSED BY HIS BROTHER.

On a requisition from Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Frank A. Diffenderffer, formerly an Alderman of Lancaster, Penn., was arrested yesterday afternoon at his home, 366 Throop-avenue, Brooklyn, where for some time he has resided with his wife and child. The charge on which he is wanted in Pennsylvania is that of embezzling $69,000 of his father's estate, of which he was the executor.

The charge is made by a younger brother, who was a joint heir, and who says that Frank disposed of the whole patrimony to his brother-in-law. The prisoner was turned over to the Pennsylvania authorities last evening.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 10th, AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

Messrs. Brewster & Co. invite attention of carriage buyers to their Annual Exhibit of pleasure carriages, embracing many novelties for town use.

Specialties for country driving unusually attractive.

BREWSTER & CO.

(Of BROOME-ST.)

Broadway, 47th to 48th St.,

Only Place of Business.

DOTTED WITH SMALL PARKS.

PLANS TO MAKE THE TWELFTH WARD PLEASANT FOR HOMES.

Some of the property owners in the Twelfth Ward have come together for the purpose of providing that ward with small parks similar to the triangle at Sixty-fifth-street and the Boulevard. With that end in view they have prepared a bill which was introduced into the State Senate on Friday by Mr. Lispenard Stewart. The bill provides for the appointment of Commissioners, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall select such land as may in their opinion properly be set apart for public parks.

The Commissioners named in the bill are Frederic R. Coudert, George W. Quintard, Robert A. Chesebrough, John H. Watson, John Claflin, and Charles Strauss. They are to meet and start in upon their work within thirty days, and they are empowered to fill vacancies in their board by a majority vote. Although no pay is allowed the Commissioners for their labor, they are authorized to expend $500 for maps and surveys.

The purpose of the bill is to provide that section with small breathing places, such as corners and triangles, in which shrubbery may be set out and conveniences placed for play and lounging. It is thought that this is the proper time to make such provision, while there is abundance of vacant land which may be had at prices comparatively cheap.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Traders in yesterday's stock market accomplished very little. With one or two exceptions all the stocks of consequence were dull and featureless. News from the West was unimportant, though there is a growing belief that the rate war will be quickly settled.

It is intimated that the main obstacle to an immediate settlement is the attitude of certain influential Directors of the St. Paul Company, who demand concessions that the other roads will not be likely to yield. The St. Paul, loaded with a big lot of small bonds, can hardly invite a further fight, however, with anything like reasonableness. It is less prepared than any other road in the West for war.

More activity is to be expected in Reading next week. Not all of the gentlemen who were invited to step up and settle with the pool have yet squared accounts. In addition to the recent volcanic short interest in the stock there is now discovered a similar short interest in the second and third income bonds.

President R. R. Cable expects to have the regular Rock Island dividend declared before he starts West early next week. This is the dividend which Wall-street lately averred could never be paid.

Salesman Thomas C. Platt's Tennessee Coal and Iron stock took another of its lofty tumbles yesterday. It went down half a dozen points, and Wall-street has it that yet another coterie of Platt politicians bit the dust.

A floating debt of $3,000,000 or more is a new Sugar Trust feature. No wonder the trust refuses to show its books.

Lead Trust stock jumped up nearly a full point late yesterday afternoon. The cause was the announcement that the controllers of the trust had reconsidered their plan for reducing the trust's stock capital. It was declared that big earnings warranted dividends upon the present capital, but the real reason back of the reconsideration is that the magnates of the Standard Oil want it so. They opposed the capital reduction scheme from the start, and now they have their way—because they are able to show that they own a majority of the stock. They have been almost the only buyers of the stock lately, though so quiet have been their operations that Wall-street hitherto has not suspected their game.

A MINISTER TO BE INSTALLED.

The installation of the Rev. Nathanial Nicolai as pastor of the Canarsie German Reformed Church takes place to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. A. M. Quick, President of the Classis, will read the service. Mr. Nicolai is a graduate of the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, N. J., and is a member of that Classis. Two weeks ago he passed a successful examination for admission to the Classis of Long Island.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

TO-MORROW will be Overflowing with Columns of Important News

The New-York Times.

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LABOR'S CAUSE IN EUROPE

THE KAISER'S CONFERENCE AND THE ENGLISH STRIKE.

VAST INTERESTS THE STRIKE INVOLVES —FRENCH, NOT GERMAN, SPOKEN FROM NECESSITY—TIRARD'S FALL.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 15.—If the human race does not from to-day turn over a new leaf and proceed to be prosperous, good, and happy, it will be a cause of much surprise and indignation to our young friend William of Hohenzollern, who has made elaborate arrangements for just such a change. Something like fifty delegates, gathered from a dozen nations of Western Europe, assembled in the large hall of Prince Bismarck's Berlin palace this afternoon to inaugurate the conference for a discussion of five questions covering the regulation of labor in the mines, Sunday labor, and the employment of children, youths, and women.

These things having been debated in detail, there will be remaining the great question whether an international agreement on any of these subjects will be possible. The answer to this last is likely to be a distinct "No," and I very much fear that the arguments and orations leading up to this decision will receive scant attention from a frivolous and incredulous world; but sundry side aspects of the assemblage are interesting.

William started in on his career as a full-fledged journeyman Kaiser by announcing his desire that the French language, as a medium of diplomatic social converse, should perish and that German should take its place. He would eat at no dinner where the bill of fare was called a "menu" instead of a "speisekarte," and where any dish was given a French name. Wholesale changes of nomenclature were decreed in minor official titles in the army and the civil service, where French had been used a great deal, and all the patriotism of the Fatherland was set busily at work devising seven-syllable equivalents in the German speech for the brief Gallic terms which heretofore had been borrowed. Yet to-day, when the President, Baron Berlapsch, opened the conference, he had to do it in a French speech, and the Kaiser is confronted with the painful fact that not one in ten of his visiting delegates knows enough German to suggest that a fresh keg of beer be tapped.

This is discouraging, but worse remains. William has decided to be particularly patronizing to the French people, giving them the best seats at the table as distinguished folks who had seen better days. M. Tirard's Ministry responded pleasantly to the invitation and sent an important delegation headed by Jules Simon, who told everybody all about the magnificent speech he intended to make, and did not conceal his conviction that, with his assistance, the conference would quite easily bring about the millennium. But unfortunately, when this French delegation reached Berlin this morning and had the Berlin newspapers translated for them, they learned that yesterday M. Tirard's Ministry had been kicked out of office, which, of course, abruptly ended their commission to help reconstruct the universe.

It is a curious and significant coincidence that on this same day, when the Kaiser's conference began at Berlin, by far the biggest strike in the history of organized labor was inaugurated by the coal miners of England and Wales. The strike really began in Nottinghamshire on Wednesday, while Yorkshire, Lancashire, North Wales, and Durham follow to-day, with enough others on Monday to bring the total men, women, and children quitting their work up to the bewildering figure of 260,000. The trouble is, of course, about wages, the workers demanding two advances of 5 per cent., one now, the other in July. In isolated instances this demand will be acceded to, because the coal owners are not nearly so well organized as the miners are, and the public notion is that the demands are reasonable, since prices have ruled exceptionally high during the Winter. It is not believed that this colossal strike will last very long, owing to the vastness of the interests involved.

All the great manufacturing places of the north carry such small stocks of coal that they would be forced to go out of blast before the end of next week, which would throw, literally, millions out of work. The miners have funds enough to continue the fight for at least five weeks, and are extremely resolute. If, as seems likely, the public backs them up with subscriptions, the owners will have to give in. These latter, however, say that, now Spring is coming on, they prefer fighting the issue under the conditions of a diminishing demand instead of waiting to have it forced on them in the Fall. Thus do the possibilities of a gigantic and ruinous labor conflict open before us.

The fall of M. Tirard's Ministry, which had surprised everybody by surviving into its thirteenth month, is an event of more than ordinary interest. In the first place, it signifies the failure of the attempt to govern by a combination of moderate Republicans and moderate Conservatives. Hopes ran high that this attempt would succeed when the new Chamber was elected last Autumn, and for a time it looked as if they would be realized, but there is no use in blinking the fact of a failure. All the beatific resolutions of 1889 have gone to pave a whole new quarter in Hades, and the old fight between the Radicals and Reactionaries has broken out again as fiercely as ever.

This lamentable state of things is largely the work of the stupid young Orleans, who thrust his corpulent personality into French politics, creating a breach at the worst possible moment. I hear that he will be released very soon, and sent privately across the frontier; but the mischief is already done, and M. Carnot in self-defense must call in Radical Ministers to fight for a precarious existence in the familiar partisan fashion, so there will be more baiting of priests on the one side and sharp and renewed monarchical intrigues on the other in the old unhappy way.

But the incident has another meaning, which closely concerns Americans. The defeat of the Ministry in the Senate was the first overt step the protectionists as such have taken. The question was on a temporary trade understanding with Turkey until a new commercial treaty could be made, and the Ministry proposed a modus vivendi which was to contain the favored nation clause. This struck a blow at the duty on raisins, which during the last seven years has been raised from 14 cents to 120 per 100 kilogrammes.

Heavy importations of Turkish raisins began in 1883, when the phyllexera had reduced the French grape yield, and a huge increase of the duty has since been imposed on the theory of protection to the vine growers, but it happened that the cheap wholesome wine made from the raisins came in competition, not with the natural product of the vineyards, but with the evil chemical rubbish made in the drink factories. It is these manufacturers of poisonous beverages who make a combination to keep the raisin duty up.

It was under pressure from them that the Senate voted against the Ministry yesterday, and, as is well known, they controlled even a bigger majority in the Chamber. M. Tirard then threw up the sponge without challenging an adverse vote in the latter house. All this is very melancholy, but so long as demagogues can persuade the vine growers that the raisin duty protects them, when in reality it hurts them by fostering the manufacture of a vile stuff which discredits the name of French wine everywhere, there is no hope for more intelligent action.

The British politics of the week have centred in interest upon the sensational public quarrel between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Louis J. Jennings. These two had been playing Damon and Pythias below the gangway on the Tory side of the House, fomenting little spurts of mutiny against the rulers of the Tory Party and backing each other up in such rebellious adventures as occasion offered to either.

Only speculative interest has attached to their combination, I am bound to admit, but still there was a certain languid sort of excitement to be had in wondering which was the dog and which was the tail. On the question of the Parnell report they agreed that Mr. Jennings should offer an amendment, which was so mild and proper that really the Government might have accepted it without loss of prestige, and together they drummed up support from some dozen Tories and Unionists for it.

Then Lord Randolph Churchill got in ahead of Mr. Jennings and made such a vehement attack on the Government that Mr. Jennings had either to cut loose from him or be drummed out of the party with him. He chose the former, and did so with bitter words about treachery, which he has since amplified with iteration in the London edition of the New-York *Herald*, of which he is the editor.

Lord Randolph Churchill is not the editor of any paper, but he is by no means doomed to suppression on that account, and it is his intention to lose no time in publicly vivisecting his whilom friend. There is an understanding that he will resign his seat for South Paddington, which is a fairly swell residential district in West London, and make a fight for re-election as a sort of unclassified enemy of the present management of the Tory Party. The deepest kind of excitement would attend a contest of this character.

For the rest, the Liberals more than held their own in yesterday's by-election at Stoke. Another Unionist member of Parliament has formally announced his return to the Gladstonian fold, and I am credibly informed that the *Daily Chronicle*, a Unionist paper, which attacked the Ministry for its treatment of the Parnell report, has since gained 10,000 in circulation. All these things are against the Government, which weekly shows new signs of tottering.

To-day a new batch of atrocities in Siberia was spread before the London public from a Berlin source, and doubtless they have found their way to America. This latest yarn gives appalling figures about overcrowding and other abuses in the Tomsk prison. We may expect a great deal more literature of this same sort from Germany to keep in motion the ball Mr. Kennan has set rolling. There is in all these stories a varying proportion of truth; so also it is true that in Central Asia and Central Africa incredible barbarities are constantly committed; but things as bad as anything in Russia are done weekly under the ægis of British law in Ireland, and people who try to bring them to notice are sneered and coughed down by 300 English gentlemen on the benches of the House of Commons regularly, and the dearest wish of a large number of gilded youth who come here from America is to learn to talk and think like these same 300 English gentlemen. When this fact is examined in all its bearings the Anglo-Saxon tendency to get excited about rumors of what happens in far Siberia becomes a trifle grotesque.

Two deaths in Ireland monopolize the necrological interest of the week. Father Meehan of Dublin, who dies full of honors and years, was one of the most admirable figures in that outburst of juvenile enthusiasm of 1848, which enriched Irish literature and populated Irish prisons, but left the Irish people worse off than ever. Baron Dowse, who died suddenly on the Kerry Assizes with a grim joke in his mouth, was distinctively on the other side of the partisan fence, but despite his Toryism he was as pleasantly a typical Irishman as the island afforded. If his jests had been collected they would be worth all of Lever's and Lover's books put together. So long as he was in Parliament here no other funny man had a chance of making a reputation, and for the last twenty years he had been a twinkling star in the general blackness covering the Irish bench. His dictum in a Sunday closing case that a bona-fide traveler was a man with a bona fide thirst on him is famous. Baron Dowse once said to me at a dinner in Dublin that it was better to have a small career in Ireland than a great one in England, because in Ireland when one said funny things people comprehended them, and that made life worth living.

Two curious illustrations of the converse in England crop up this week. One of the great provincial papers solemnly explains on its editorial page that Frank Stockton makes a grievous legal error in his "Merry Chanter," because by English law it would be impossible that an English nobleman like Lord Crabstairs should be threatened with imprisonment on account of ancestral debts. An anonymous pietist writes to a London daily protesting against Gilbert's line in "The Gondoliers" about a Wesleyan Methodist of the most bigoted and persecuting type, and with delightful naïveté demands to know when the Wesleyans ever persecuted anybody.

One of the most interesting of modern archæological discoveries is reported from Canterbury, where on opening an ancient tomb in the south wall of the cathedral the remains of Cardinal Langton, who bore a big part in the struggle for magna charta and died in 1228, were found undisturbed in a stone coffin. Not only were the features distinguishable, but a very beautiful and unique collection of episcopal vestments with ring, staff, mitre, chalice, and paten was obtained, which has been placed among the treasures of the cathedral library.

The republication of Arthur Young's "Travels in France" of the last century has been such a success that a new and fine edition of his tour in Ireland is now announced with copious new notes. It is a very encouraging sign that his great merits as an observer and writer so long ignored (except by scholars) are now receiving such spontaneous recognition.

Theatrical and Masonic circles were much shocked this afternoon at the tidings of the death of John Maclean, who will be remembered in New-York as Camillo in Mary Anderson's production of "The Winter's Tale." That was his first American trip, and the extreme cold of that season greatly affected his health. Although only fifty-five years old he had long been associated with old men's parts, in which, especially of the classical kind, he had no English superior. His death was due to paralysis of the brain, and was very sudden, for he was at his lodge last night.

Irving probably will be seen as a young lover for the last time in his approaching production of Herman Merivale's romantic drama, "The Master of Ravenswood," founded on "The Bride of Lammermoor." Merivale has gone crazy since the play was finished. The piece will be put on the stage with a setting such as nothing inspired by Scott ever received before, and there is a general idea that Irving will make the part of Edgar one of the most striking and impressive in his répertoire. But the sense of continued gloom begins to oppress lovers of his work. Practically, no ray of sunshine has brightened the Lyceum stage since "Olivia," and even then there would have been pathos enough and to spare with players of less genius than Irving and Terry.

H. F.

CHICAGO'S FAIR FUND.

TROUBLE IN WASHINGTON OVER FINANCIAL PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The full committee on the World's Fair met to-day and received the report of the sub-committee in the shape of a bill providing for the fair, with amendments made to suit the wishes of the Chicago people. The proceedings were not entirely harmonious, and before the conclusion of the session it became evident that the New-York Representatives were disposed to differ from the sub-committee in respect to the financial scheme and other important details.

As soon as the first section of the bill had been read (providing that the fair shall be inaugurated in 1892 in Chicago) Mr. Hatch of Missouri moved to strike out the word "inaugurated" and insert "held," his object being to require the fair to be held in 1892 and not in 1893. After considerable debate this motion was disagreed to.

Another difference of opinion was manifested when the fifth section was reached. This empowers the National Commission to accept the site and plans of the building tendered by the Illinois corporation after it is satisfied "that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock of at least $5,000,000, of which not less than $500,000 shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of $5,000,000, making in all $10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition." Mr. Belden offered a resolution to the effect that it is inexpedient to adopt a bill on the subject of the World's Fair until the city of Chicago has furnished a site and a ten-million-dollar sufficient security. This resolution was debated at some length.

The friends of Chicago insisted that the nature of the security required should be specifically defined in the resolution, so that they could not be compelled at a later stage to furnish still other security, and the resolution was modified so as to read: "That when a guarantee fund of $10,000,000 shall be secured by the citizens of Chicago, the sufficiency and legality of which shall be satisfactory to this committee, that we report the pending bill with such amendments as the committee may agree upon." The debate upon this proposition was continued until the committee became weary, and after 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday morning.

JUDGE THURMAN'S CONDITION.

THE UNSETTLED WEATHER ADDED TO HIS AILMENTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—The rainy and changeable weather during the past Winter had the effect of adding to the rheumatic troubles of Judge Thurman, who has been kept closely indoors during the entire season. His old troubles have rather been increased than lessened during the past year, and during the last four weeks he has been up town but once, and seldom out of his own house. During the past few days the ex-Senator has suffered severe rheumatic pains in the back, which at times nearly unnerved him. To-day Mr. Thurman was feeling somewhat better and received callers. He longs for warm and settled weather, believing that with its coming his infirmities will be greatly lessened.

Mr. Thurman's general health is excellent and he is blessed with a hearty appetite. He devotes much of his time to reading and keeps a close eye upon the current events of the day—general and political. On the latter subject the Judge will not talk, except with the old wheelhorses, and with them only in the strictest confidence.

THREE KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

SCRANTON, March 15.—The Northwest Coal breaker, near Carbondale, was the scene of a boiler explosion to-day by which three persons were killed and three seriously injured. The engine house in which the boilers were situated was shattered to pieces by the tremendous shock, and three boys, who were eating their dinners there at the time were killed. Their names are Richard Wilkington, Bertie Rose, and John Rose, and all were employed as slate pickers in the coal breaker.

The injured are Henry Fenwick, aged forty; John Thomas, a slate picker, aged fourteen, and George Rose, foreman of the breaker. All the injured men are so horribly burned that their recovery is considered impossible.

The coal breaker was so badly demolished by the explosion that it will take months to put it in repair. It is the property of Simpson & Watkins, coal operators of Scranton.

SUFFERING FROM LACK OF WATER.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Advices from the lower Rio Grande country in Texas say that live stock of all kinds are suffering severely from a lack of water. Nearly all of the water holes, streams, and tanks in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Zapata, and Duval are dry, and in many places cattle have to be driven ten miles to water.

There is no lack of grass, but the scarcity of water has been a very serious drawback, and cattle are in very poor condition. Fears are entertained that if the drought continues much longer the loss will be very heavy. Since September last year there has been no rain to amount to anything.

VISITING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mrs. Fairchild, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the city Thursday and will remain until to-morrow as the guest of Miss Grace Benio Litchfield, at whose residence, on Connecticut-avenue, she welcomed a large number of her friends this afternoon. Miss Hoy poured tea.

"Y. & S." Stiff Licorice. For years the standard of excellence. Druggists. —ads.

Party going abroad will subject elegant suits at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease. —ads.

BURIED IN A LANDSLIDE.

THREE PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED BY THE CAVING EARTH.

TROY, N. Y., March 15.—Two houses on the west side of Warren's Hill were buried under a landslide early this morning, and of the twenty-three persons asleep in them at the time three were killed and several injured.

The houses overwhelmed were a two-story brick structure owned by Patrick Canfield and the one-story dwelling of John Lawrenson. In the Canfield house there were four families, and in the other was a family of seven persons. Mrs. Margaret Noonan and her daughter, Mrs. Johanna Hogan, both widows, and Annie Burns, an eleven-year-old child, were killed outright. Mrs. Patrick Canfield, Jr., Mrs. John Ahearn and her child, and Thomas Lawrenson were injured, but none of them seriously. The fire department was summoned and dug out the bodies of the dead and helped the others to get out from the ruins.

The mass of earth which was loosened from the hillside was 50 feet in depth. It covered the two buildings in its way, demolishing them, and pushed the ruins across Havermans-avenue. Here its further progress was stopped by a new brick building, which stood on solid foundations. But for this obstacle in its path the slide would have had a clean path to Hill-street, where it could not have failed to cause further damage to property, if not loss of life.

The Canfield house received the brunt of the shock. As nearly as the survivors of the disaster could tell it was between 2:30 and 3 o'clock when the slide occurred. Not one of the sixteen people in the house was awake, and there was no warning of the death-bringing downrush. The walls and beams of the building were thrown down the moment the heavy mass struck it. In the darkness the frightened inmates had little idea of what had happened, and none of those who escaped are able to tell just how they managed to make their way from under the heap of earth, bricks, and beams.

In the Lawrenson house were John Lawrenson and his wife and two children and Lawrenson's three brothers. This house was utterly demolished and buried under the wreck of the Canfield houses. John Lawrenson was the only one of the inmates who was injured. He received a cut on the head from a brick, which fell on him and gave him his first warning of disaster.

The wildest rumors prevailed as to the loss of life, and it was 8 o'clock, nearly six hours after the slide took place, before the ruins had been excavated so that it could be definitely known how many had been killed. Coroner Mackey took charge of the bodies of the dead and will hold an inquest.

WINTER FUN IN FLORIDA.

VISITORS AND THEIR AMUSEMENTS IN ST. AUGUSTINE.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 15.—The tennis tournament begins Monday, with a larger number of experts entered than ever before. Among them are Oliver S. Campbell, Henry Trevor, Messrs. Peacock and Radcliffe of England, Rodmund Beach of Yale, Harrison Dulles, Stuart Smith, and the Messrs. Whitridge, George Richards and A. W. Spencer, and J. S. Beckwith, and George Worthington, two of the best players in the West. The Englishmen have shown great form in practice, and there will be a struggle to prevent the title of National Tropical Championship from going abroad this year.

The Charity ball Thursday at the Ponce de Leon was attended by all the visitors. At its conclusion Lanfear Norrie of New-York gave a supper to thirty at the Alcazar, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Miss Remsen, Mr. Trevor, H. Le Grand Cannon, Miss Schieffelin, Stuart Smith, and J. Lorillard, Jr.

Recent New-York arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. James Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Ely Goddard, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser, Miss Hamilton, Miss Erving, and Legrand B. Cannon.

A cotillion will be given Wednesday next at Mrs. Franklin W. Smith's Moorish villa, Zorayada. Mr. J. Lorillard, Jr., will lead one end with Miss Nina Smith and Mr. Stuart Smith with Mrs. James H. Beekman at the other.

Mrs. Harrison and Postmaster General Wanamaker and his party are due here Monday. George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a party, is expected the same day on a special train.

MIKE DONOVAN RUNS AWAY.

HE LEAVES NEW-ORLEANS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF HIS BONDSMAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Mike Donovan, sostyled "Professor of Pugilism," who recently, while suffering from the evil effects of alcohol, gave a practical demonstration of his ability as a fighter by assaulting O. H. Schonhausen, the Royal-street saloon keeper, has fled to his Gotham home to escape the vigorous methods of a Southern court of justice.

On the 25th of February Donovan's name was called for trial in the Second Recorder's Court, but no Donovan appeared. Mr. Bud Renaud, Donovan's bondsman, made a statement to the court. It appears that Donovan, when here, recovered from his spree, which must have frightened at the enormity of his offense, and his fears were not in any part allayed by his associates, who poured into his unwilling ears horrible tales of martyrism, wherein numerous innocent men had been condemned to suffer penal servitude through the mistaken determination of New-Orleans Justices. Gothamitess, the professor was informed, were particularly amenable to mistakes, and one had never been known to escape.

The pugilist lost no time in getting to New-York, where he is now sojourning, notwithstanding the earnest protestations of his bondsman.

Mr. Renaud asked for an extension of time, which was granted. It is probable, however, that the prosecutor will have to wait until Donovan appears for trial before the Mississippi authorities and then entrap him.

DRIVEN FROM HER HOME.

AN OLD WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH IN SOUTH JERSEY.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 15.—All East Vineland, and, in fact, the entire southern part of Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, has been in a fever of excitement for the past week over the sudden and peculiar disappearance of Mrs. Ellen Gillis, mother of the Hon. John K. Gillis, late Senator from an adjoining county. It was supposed that she had lost her way and had perished in the cold, as the weather had been very severe for several days. Mrs. Gillis was eighty-two years of age. Hundreds of citizens have scoured the woods in every direction, but no trace of the unfortunate woman was discovered.

To-day three school boys who were hunting in the Jersey deer fines came upon a body frozen in the shallow water of a creek. The alarm was immediately given, and the body proved to be the remains of Mrs. Gillis, who had undoubtedly lost her way and perished in the severe storm of snow and hail.

The whole community is excited, as Mrs. Gillis was one of the most widely-known and respected residents of East Vineland. The remains were in an extremely good state of preservation. It is rumored to-day that the relations of the Gillis family were not as friendly as they might have been. It is even said that the old lady was driven from her home by her son-in-law. The affair will be investigated by the authorities, and interesting developments are looked for.

FASTER MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Col. Whitfield, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has completed an arrangement by which the Boston mails, via the Boston, Springfield and New-York Railway Post Office night line, reaching New-York at 6 A. M., will be delivered in New-York by the first carrier delivery. This will be a saving of about two hours. Hereafter the mails will be assorted en route and distributed to the carriers for immediate delivery, as soon as the train comes to a stop at the railway station in New-York.

A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, March 15.—The new Cabinet will probably be made up as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War—M. de Freycinet; Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Constans; Interior—M. Bourgeois; Finance—M. Rouvier; Justice—M. Brisson; Commerce—M. Roche; Public Instruction—M. Fallieres; Agriculture—M. Develle; Public Works—M. Guyot; Marine—M. Barbey.

GEN. FRANCIS H. SMITH PARALYZED.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 15.—Gen. Francis H. Smith, founder of the Virginia Military Institute and for fifty years its Superintendent, was paralyzed this morning and is now in a critical condition. He is seventy-seven years of age.

A LOTTERY BRIBE REFUSED

GOV. NICHOLS RETURNS A CHECK FOR $100,000.

BUT MAYOR SHAKESPEARE ACCEPTS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS—BREAK IN THE LEVEE AT EAST CARROLL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—The situation today, owing to the erection of the mud barricade along the river front, has greatly improved. Very little water has escaped through into the city, and in this neighborhood no important breaks have occurred. An interesting correspondence between the lottery company and the Governor took place late this afternoon. President Dauphin called on Gov. Nichols and placed in his hands a check for $100,000 with the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15, 1890.

To His Excellency Francis T. Nichols, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

GOVERNOR: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, held at their office this day, it was resolved that the President of the company be directed to forward to you the sum of $100,000, to be used at your discretion, to protect the people of Louisiana against the inundation now apparently so imminent, in consequence of the threatening condition of the river. Participating as they do in the anxiety which your Excellency must feel at this critical moment, the Directors and members of this corporation feel confident that the money which they thus place in your hands will be promptly and efficiently applied to the purpose for which it is intended.

In accordance with the resolution, I therefore inclose the company's check for $100,000. Very respectfully, M. A. DAUPHIN,

President Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Later in the evening Gov. Nichols returned the check to Mr. Dauphin with the following note:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15, 1890.

To M. A. Dauphin, Esq., President Louisiana State Lottery Company, New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have received your communication of this date inclosing the check of the Louisiana State Lottery Company for $100,000 for levee purposes. On the eve of a session of the Legislature, during which the renewal or extension of your charter will be acted upon, a question vitally affecting the interests of this State, I have no right to place the people under obligations to your company, in however small a degree, by my acceptance of a gratuity from it. I herewith return you the check. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS T. NICHOLS, Governor.

Meantime the Rev. Beverly Corradine of the Carondelet-Street Methodist Church addressed a letter to Mayor Shakespeare protesting in the name of eleven Methodist churches against the acceptance of the lottery company's gift of $50,000 to the city. The Mayor, however, accepted the present at once, declaring that he could permit no moral sentiment to stand in the way of the public safety at an hour of great peril.

Information has been received here that a break occurred at 5 o'clock this evening in the Raleigh levee in front of Dr. Wiley's house, in East Carroll. The break was 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and rapidly widening. This is the most disastrous crevasse that has so far occurred. Every human effort will be brought to bear to close it at once.

CAIRO, Ill., March 15.—The river has been on stand here since noon. The gauge reads forty-eight feet two-tenths and a fraction. The weather is very cold and the probabilities are that the river will rise slightly by morning. It is asserted that this cold weather will tend to stop the rise above and cause the river to again fall in the next day or so. If it does rise here it is not likely to go any feet and a half outside. This is two feet below the highest water and would not affect the levees here. The situation at Cairo remains unchanged, and reports from the low lands are that everything has been placed in safety from floods.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The Iron Mountain route to Texas, which has been somewhat crippled by high water in Southeastern Missouri and Arkansas resumed operations to-day and trains will run through to Texas. The cotton belt road is still troubled at and near Bird's Point, Mo., but traffic is resumed on all other sections. The Mobile and Ohio has not been injured, as was reported, and the Louisville and Nashville is open its entire length.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Several of the Louisiana Congressional delegation called on Secretary Proctor at the War Department today and represented that the Morgan sea levee in Point Coupee Parish, La., is in great danger from the prevailing floods, and that loss of life and property might ensue unless steps are at once taken to strengthen and protect it.

Secretary Proctor said he would do what he could in the matter, and telegraphed to Gen. Comstock, Chairman of the Mississippi River Commission, to ascertain exactly what further allotment of the Mississippi River appropriation can be applied to the levee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—A special to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark., says: "Negroes from the Arkansas side were discovered cutting the levee near Rosedale, Miss., last night, and were shot and killed by the guard."

A special from Newport, ARK., says: "The White River rise twelve inches here to-day. The Black River is also falling. A break occurred on the Batesville and Brinkley Road at Riverside to-day. A large force of men are at work repairing the breaks in the Iron Mountain Road north of Newport, and trains from St. Louis may possibly get through Monday. Reports of great destruction to stock continue to come in from the country, and the total loss to farming interests will not fall short of $500,000. At Newport the loss will be about $50,000."

THE LYONS FARMS MYSTERY SOLVED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 15.—President Runyon of the Elizabeth Nursery Company to-day identified the body of the man found on Thursday in a wood at Lyons Farms as that of James Ritchie, who was in the employ of his company as a canvassing agent. Unless a distant cousin of Ritchie's, who lives at Newark, takes charge of the body, it will be buried in the Potter's Field on Monday.

Ritchie had been in the employ of the nursery company only a short time. Before that he had worked in New-York as an Associated Press reporter. He was thirty years old and came to this country from Scotland. His family there is said to be eminently respectable. Ritchie had studied medicine in London, and also had taught school in various parts of England. His dissolute habits led to a quarrel with his father and to his leaving Scotland. In this country Ritchie seems to have continued his dissolute ways. He took up his residence at Newark three months ago with August Patterson at 44 Fair-street. He had first-class letters of introduction from several prominent persons in England.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Six prisoners escaped from the jail at Schenectady, N. Y., Friday night. Joe Furman, who had only one day to serve, had been granted the "freedom of the jail," procured saws and gave them to the other prisoners. They then cut the bars and escaped.

Henry Purdy, accompanied by his wife and daughter, while attempting to drive across the railroad track at Jackson, Mich., yesterday, were struck by an engine, and all three were killed. Mr. Purdy was a pioneer of Jackson County.

The proprietors of two brickyards at Rondout, N. Y., have each engaged fifty Southern negroes to work on their yards the coming Summer. It is said that brickyard owners elsewhere along the Hudson River will also employ colored men.

The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association have prepared a petition to the Baltimore City Council asking them to secure the building known as the Jeff Davis mansion as a memorial hall and museum for Confederate relics.

Samuel Eastburn, aged 65, a farmer of Upper Marion, Penn., while crossing the Reading Railroad at Bridgeport yesterday with his wife and son was struck by an engine and Mr. and Mrs. Eastburn were killed.

John Williams, an Englishman, owner of one of the largest cattle ranches in Montana, arrived in St. Paul Wednesday on his way to England. He fell into the hands of a hotel runner and was robbed of $1,400.

Two burglars attempted to rob the safe in the Mount Vernon Post Office early yesterday morning. They were discovered by the watchman and driven off after five shots had been exchanged, without injury.

A house occupied by Robert William Livingston, a farmer, living at Bourg Louis, in the Province of Quebec, was burned Friday night. Two children belonging to Mr. Livingston perished in the flames.

Annie Heffner, aged eight years, was murdered by her stepfather, Frank Groetner, yesterday at Allegheny City, Penn. No cause for the murder is known. Groetner was arrested.

The Hon. August Peterson of Minnesota is inspecting the different sections of Maryland with a view to selecting a locality in which to place a colony of Scandinavians.

Examinations made of peach orchards along the Hudson River and inland show that many buds were killed by the recent cold snap. The hearts of buds are black.

Lord Stanley, the Governor General, is to sail for England on March 26. He will return to Canada in season to received the Duke of Connaught in May.

The strike at L. Johnson & Son's shoe factory, at Haverhill, Mass., ended yesterday morning, all the men returning to work at advanced wages.

Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut has issued a proclamation making Friday, April 4, Fast Day.

The Kiraly "Water Queen" has been attached at Baltimore for a printing bill of $300.

The run on the Real Estate Loan and Trust Bank of Allegheny City, Penn., is over.

The city of Boston's ten-year loan of $574,000 was awarded yesterday at 104.38.

A LETTER TO DUNRAVEN.

HE IS INVITED TO BRING THE VALKYRIE OVER HERE AND RACE.

A letter to the Earl of Dunraven inviting him to sail his yacht Valkyrie to this country this season to race against the American seventy-foot yachts was mailed yesterday. As already published this letter was not written in the form of a challenge, but is an invitation to Lord Dunraven, and is sent by Fleet Captain Stephen Peabody of the New-York Yacht Club in the interest of the Auchincloss brothers, owners of the Katrina; J. Rogers Maxwell, owner of the Shamrock; Joseph P. Earle, owner of the Gracie, and C. Oliver Iselin, owner of the Titania.

The letter contains a proposition to Lord Dunraven to sail races in American waters, and expresses the earnest desire on the part of the owners of the four American seventy-footers mentioned to entertain Lord Dunraven in this country this season. The gentlemen in whose interests the letter was written were greatly disappointed last season because an international race for the America's Cup was prevented by the differences between the New-York Yacht Club and Royal Yacht Squadron over the deed of gift governing the cup. They had every reason to believe that Lord Dunraven was anxious to race the Valkyrie against American yachts, and as they cannot sail their yachts into English waters to try their speed with the Valkyrie, they are going to make an effort to have Lord Dunraven visit America with the Valkyrie, deed of gift or no deed of gift.

Lord Dunraven is assured of having plenty of racing. The owners of the seventies are all thorough racing men, and besides their yachts, the Volunteer will be in commission, and the Valkyrie will probably have an opportunity to race against her. Lord Dunraven said in one of his letters last year that he did not care about racing for the America's Cup, but was anxious to sail the Valkyrie against the swiftest American yachts, both to demonstrate the speed of a Watson boat of later design than the Thistle, and for the sport there would be in such contests.

Inasmuch as such was Lord Dunraven's attitude last year, the owners of the seventies feel very hopeful about the English gentleman's accepting their invitation to visit this country. They do not believe a race for the America's Cup can be arranged this year, or that there are even any serious thoughts about such an event, but they do not want to give up the idea of racing their yachts against the Valkyrie, which is also a seventy-footer, having been built to come within the New-York Yacht Club's seventy-foot class. Every effort will be made to induce Lord Dunraven to come here this year, and if he comes it will be due largely to Mr. Peabody's effort.

Mr. Peabody could not be found last night, but a TIMES reporter was informed that the contents of the letter, or rather the wording of it, will be withheld from the press, out of courtesy to Lord Dunraven, until the letter has time to reach its destination, which will be about a week.

"We do not desire," said the reporter's informant, "to give much publicity to the matter until Lord Dunraven receives the letter, and Capt. Peabody may decide to wait for a reply before giving out the news officially. We want the public to know all about our correspondence with Lord Dunraven at a proper time, but it seems better to wait before giving out the contents of the letter until it is received in London.

"Everything possible will be done to bring about a race, you may depend upon that, but we must deal with Lord Dunraven as we would have him deal with us. Capt. Peabody is the one who represents the owners of the seventies, although several gentlemen are advised of what is going on."

ATTACKED BY A HOUND.

TWO LITTLE BOYS SEVERELY BITTEN BY A SAVAGE BRUTE.

A big tan-colored Siberian bloodhound, with an ugly disposition, got on a rampage in West Forty-ninth-street yesterday morning and bit two little boys before being subdued. The victims were Tommy and Johnny Corbally, the nine and seven year old boys of John Corbally, employed at the Seventh-Avenue Railroad stables. The Corballys live on the top floor of the tenement house at 339 West Forty-ninth-street. Mrs. Corbally sent the boys to a milk store on Ninth-avenue for a quart of milk.

Just as they turned from Ninth-avenue into Forty-ninth-street they saw the bloodhound running wildly toward them. His unusual size and fierce appearance terrified the little fellows, and, screaming, they started to run toward home. The hound soon overtook them. Johnny was the first to suffer. The brute sprang at him and buried its teeth in the calf of his leg. Then he sprang at Tommy, and, fastening its teeth in his thigh, fairly lifted him from the ground and shook him as a cat would a mouse.

The boys' screams drew a crowd. Policeman John Dermody and a fireman seized the dog by a strap collar it wore, and took it to the Forty-seventh-street station, where it was shot. The boys were taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where their wounds were cauterized. Johnny's injury was very severe. The owner of the dog is unknown.

The quart of milk was spilled.

A DEADLY REVENGE.

TWO GIRLS DELIBERATELY POISONED BY THEIR REJECTED LOVERS.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 15.—The most sensational tragedy this city has had for years was enacted here to-day. For some time William Davis and John Hile have been suitors for the affections of Ida Askew and Lucinda Brooks. They were unsuccessful and took their defeat with poor grace. The two young men, who are of little account, are fast friends, and yesterday concocted a scheme to be revenged.

Last night they induced the two girls to take a walk with them. At some time during the stroll the men persuaded them to drink a liquid they had in a bottle, and which they pretended themselves to drink, asserting it was something new and delicious.

Soon after drinking the young women became ill, and the men left them and have not since been seen. The girls managed to get home, though suffering terribly. Miss Brooks died this morning, and Miss Askew cannot survive the night. Parties are hunting for Hile and Davis, who will be lynched when caught.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH JERSEY.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 15.—The elections of to-day and the past week have been the most exciting ever held in South Jersey. The prohibition and other like elements were prominent. At Mays Landing the Councilmen elected were John V. Beckett, James M. Blaisdell, and Judge Daniel Isaard; City Clerk—J. L. Veal; Treasurer—Daniel E. Isaard; Judge of Elections—Joseph Hamiel. In Weymouth William P. Hoffman was elected Judge of Elections and B. Lashley Freeholder. In Hamilton Township H. C. N. Rape was elected Freeholder after a bitter fight.

In this city the votes are not yet counted. But Theodore H. Boysen has been elected Mayor, City Clerk Norwan is probably re-elected, and Charles Gast is elected City Treasurer. All the Councilmen elected are Democrats, as are most of the other prominent officials.

The vote in Randolph Township resulted in a Democratic victory. In Absecon, Linwood, and Pleasantville there was a union of both parties, with no formidable opposition. Hammonton was carried by the Prohibitionists, and Buena Vista was Democratic by an increased majority.

HIS SODA WAS BEER.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 15.—Edward B. Simpson, a wealthy manufacturer of a drink called hop soda, residing at Fairport, has been arrested on orders from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, charged with

things worked much better, and the lawyers were enabled to get their money much more quickly than before.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Ivins, "that the passage of that act reduced the responsibility of the Sheriff as far as legislation can reduce it?"

"It reduced it materially," said the Mayor. "It allowed the Sheriff to get out of the suits, and let the parties fight it out themselves."

In response to Mr. Ivins's questions, the Mayor said that there were still some suits pending against him, and after the counsel for the committee and Mr. Cockran had exchanged compliments Mr. Ivins began to question his witness about the receipts of the Sheriff's office.

WHAT THE OFFICE PAID.

It was at this point in the hearing that Mr. Grant's way of keeping his accounts began to come to light.

"Can you tell us what the gross revenue of the office was in 1886?" was the way in which Mr. Ivins waded into this interesting topic.

"No," said his Honor. "I cannot tell what the gross receipts were. I can tell pretty nearly what the net income was."

As this net income represented the profits of the office to the individual, the crowd got more interested than ever. The Mayor said that in 1886 the net income was $24,000 or $25,000.

"What was the gross revenue in 1887?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I don't think I can give that," said the Mayor. "The net revenue was the only one that was firmly fixed in my mind."

"What was that in 1888?"

"About $30,000," said the Mayor. He added that he thought that the gross receipts could be had from the books.

"Explain the class of expenditures which serve to reduce the gross to the net revenue."

The Mayor did not explain these expenditures directly, and Mr. Ivins went into questions relating to the force employed in the office. This includes, the Mayor explained, the Under Sheriff, the clerks, and the deputies.

"Did you pay your deputies?"

"Yes, or rather no. That is, there were deputies whom I paid; for instance those who take prisoners."

"How many of that kind are there?"

"Six or seven."

"How many others?"

"Thirteen. Everybody is a deputy in the sense that he represents the Sheriff."

"Who was your Under Sheriff?"

"John B. Sexton."

"Who paid him."

"I did."

The Mayor explained that the Deputy Sheriffs had clerks and counsel. They paid their counsel $35 a month—except when they failed to do so, and then the counsel looked to the Sheriff for his pay. Who paid the deputies's clerks? The Mayor supposed that the deputies paid them. What did the clerks do? They ran around and did about everything the deputies didn't have to do themselves.

"Did you divide any of your fees?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I divided poundage." [Poundage in the Sheriff's office is 2½ per cent. on all moneys up to $250, and 1¼ per cent. on all moneys over that sum.]

"What did the poundage amount to in 1886?"

"I can't recall. The books will show."

"What do you consider poundage?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Everything that goes into the red book," answered the witness.

SOME UNIQUE BOOKKEEPING.

Senator Fassett was now so interested that he forgot about his grip and had one of the window's opened. This reminded everybody else of the grip and the window was closed. Mr. Fassett wanted to know if the Sheriff's Deputies were under bonds. The thirteen gave a bond for $20,000 each, he was told. Just at this time the problem of finding out what were the gross receipts of the office began to loom up again. A series of questions revealed the fact that no book in the office contained a statement of all the moneys received and all the moneys disbursed. There was a cash book, to be sure, but it did not contain any such general statement; thee there was the county bill book, which was the check book for receipts from county bills; then there was the red book, in which was recorded the poundage and other receipts, and there were several other books that might be useful in throwing light on the question of gross receipts. There were books showing the services in the courts, and giving a list of suits, with the amounts paid the judgment creditors; but a well-kept ledger that would have revealed to the committee or any one else interested just what the receipts and the disbursements were was wanting. This seemed to surprise everybody.

"I want to get a list of the books that show cash receipts," said Mr. Ivins, "so that I can get the gross receipts of the office, if possible."

The Mayor said that all the books were in court or could be had. He would furnish such a list.

"Is there any book that will show just what was disbursed?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No, I don't think that there is."

"Is there any way that you can tell except by calculation?"

The Mayor thought that the information could be got by going over the books. Asked as to what banks he was in the habit of depositing money in when he was Sheriff, he named the Chemical, the Union Trust Company, the Hudson River Bank, and others, and made the following statement, which increased the surprise over his way of bookkeeping:

"I made no distinction between the moneys that came in to me from the Sheriff's office and from my own private income. I took the money that came from my up-town office and put it in the banks with the money from the Sheriff's office."

"And you drew against this as you saw fit?"

"Yes."

The Mayor also said, in answer to Mr. Ivins's questions, that there was nothing to show whether this money was drawn for his own account or for the account of the Sheriff's office. He often made payments without entering them. He had paid amounts of $500 and $1,000 in this way.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

"This red book," said Mr. Ivins, "contains a record of half the poundage, but no record of the fees other than poundage. Is there any book in existence that will show what the deputies got?"

"No, there is not," said the Mayor.

"What check did you put on the deputies?"

"When I first went into the Sheriff's office I got Mr. Cockran to prepare a schedule of the fees that could be properly collected. A copy of this schedule was put up in the office. When I went into the office there had been considerable talk about scandals in the office. I thought I would do the best I could to stop any causes that gave rise to these scandals. One of my first acts was to cut down the number of deputies from forty-two to thirteen, and then I wanted to be sure that no fees were collected that were not in accordance with law."

Mr. Ivins took a seat here, and Mr. Boardman took up the examination of the Mayor. He went into the methods of transacting business in the Sheriff's office in detail, to bring out how the deputies got their pay.

"When a case is settled," said he, "except to pay the money to the judgment creditor, if the deputy can secure a gratuity from the counsel in the case, is that allowed?"

"If this money is a gratuity," said the Mayor. These gratuities were very general, he added.

"When they got a gratuity did you know of it? Is there any book showing the gratuities received by the deputies?"

The Mayor did not know of any such book.

Senator Fassett straightened matters out by explaining that gratuities in this sense meant the extra compensation spoken of in the law. The compensation is what the law allows, and this "extra compensation" is agreed upon by the deputy and the counsel. The Mayor said that if there was any dispute about the charges the parties to it were sent into court to decide it. There were as many as seventy-five executions a day in the office.

Mr. Ivins, resuming, asked the witness how many cases there were in the office in the course of a year, but he could not tell.

"Is there any book," was asked, "which will show how much money was deducted from the year's proceeds of a sale to pay you, the deputy, the advertising, and the other expenses?"

"No, Sir."

"Suppose you deducted $300, how much of that would you get?"

"Half the poundage."

"The extra compensation of the statute was any sum that could be agreed upon. When that sum was agreed upon it was made a part of the record in your office?"

"No, Sir."

Senator Fassett asked how any chicanery, if there was any, could be discovered. The Mayor answered that he could not say.

"Did you get any of this extra compensation?" he was asked.

"No, Sir. I did not see fit to exact it."

Bourke Cockran, who had been previously warned by the Chairman that he was there merely as a friend of the committee, and was not recognized as counsel, now became explanatory. "There are really no records in the Sheriff's office that could be taken as evidence in court," said he. "All the books and accounts are the Sheriff's personal property. The record is in the court, through which the return is made."

"The Sheriff's books," said Mr. Ivins, "are there, just the same as those of a merchant?"

"Exactly," said Mr. Cockran.

"Don't you think, Mr. Mayor, that it would be a good thing to have some regular scheme for the keeping of records in the Sheriff's office?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I certainly do. I sent a bill to Albany months ago for that purpose. It never got out of the committee, I think. They said I wanted more power, and the committee sneered at it."

"Is there any reason why you, as a private business man, should not keep a record showing debit and credit sides, disbursements and receipts?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I sent the bill to Albany so that these records could be kept and recognized as official."

HE DOESN'T KEEP A LEDGER.

After another question or two, the Mayor said: "I don't keep a ledger. I say so frankly. When the first of the month comes round I get my bills and pay them. When my obligations are done I have the balance to the credit."

Mr. Fassett asked why the number of deputies was reduced from forty-two to thirteen.

"For the reason that I thought that there was [illegible]

said the Mayor. "I thought they could do better, and that the business of the office could be done better."

"Thirteen well fed would pay better than forty-two not well fed," suggested Mr. Fassett.

"Have you any criticism to pass on any of those now in the office?" the Mayor was asked. He did not care to criticise anybody.

THE BIG CASES WERE HIS.

An interesting point was developed in the efforts of Mr. Ivins to ascertain how much the Deputies made. Beyond the statement made by the Mayor that some of them made $4,000 or $5,000 a year, the committee was left in utter darkness. In the course of the examination the Mayor said that when he went into office he raised the Deputies' bonds from $10,000 to $20,000, and that all cases in which the amounts of the execution was more than $20,000 he attended to himself, with the aid of his Deputy, John B. Sexton. Mr. Sexton was assisted to the big cases and Sheriff Grant exercised a supervision over them. By this arrangement all the big fish came into his net.

The Mayor said that the understanding of the deputies was that they should have one-half the poundage in the cases that went to them. The amounts involved in these cases were always below $20,000. Sheriff Grant and John B. Sexton attended to the rest. The Sheriff accepted the extra compensation there he was advised by his attorney that he had a right to do so. In the course of his examination the Mayor said that three deputies had been dismissed because of complaints against them for overcharging.

The committeemen went out to luncheon at 1 o'clock, and which they resumed work at 2 o'clock the crowd was greater than ever. There were Tammany politicians in and out of office and Tammany heelers in plenty. Mr. Ivins asked the Mayor if the deputies were in the habit of examining the accounts of sales. He answered that these accounts were proved by the deputies. In answer to several questions he said that if the "account sales" came within the statute they would be paid, and that no fees were allowed at any time that were not permitted by the law.

THE LIE GIVEN.

"Under all the circumstances you consider everything a proper compensation that was within the statute?" the Mayor was asked by Mr. Ivins.

"I don't. There are a great many things that could come in and there are a great many things that could not. You had a case of your own in which you were plaintiff, and there were things in it that could not come under the statute."

"I was never plaintiff in any such case in your office."

"You were," said the Mayor, getting very white in the face. "Either you or your brother was counsel. There were some goods that would not come under the statute—obscene goods."

"I never was counsel in any such case. I never saw Mr. Grant about any such thing," said Mr. Ivins. "The statement which you made is absolutely and deliberately untrue."

The Mayor got paler than ever and said in a loud voice:

"I say that is a deliberate lie. I say you were in the case."

Mr. Fassett called for order, and Mr. Ivins said that he had never paid a cent to Sheriff Grant. Going on with the investigation he said:

"I want to know now whether or not, as a matter of fact, the custom prevailed in your office of deputies collecting fees not recognized by the statute, and did not the deputies make trades with the lawyers providing for the payment of the sums?"

The Mayor said that the question was impertinent. There were several cases where the amount agreed upon had been reduced. Questioned as to what methods he took to ascertain whether the deputies were honest or not, he said that at first he used to send around a young man to make inquiries. Mr. Ivins spoke of this young man as a spotter, and Mr. Cockran did not think that that was a respectful thing to do. The term was withdrawn and the Mayor said that the general alertness of the office was largely depended upon to see that there was no pollution. The Chairman tried to get the Mayor to draw the line between the items that were within the statute as deputies' fees and those that were not. The Mayor reiterated his statement that none but legal fees were allowed to be collected.

AUCTIONEERS' FEES.

The question of auctioneers' fees was then gone into. Soon after coming into office Sheriff Grant made an arrangement with William Topping to do the auctioneering. While there were no auctioneers' fees provided for by law, it appeared that these were collected by arrangement with the counsel. From the moment the goods were seized until they were disposed of they were in the hands of Mr. Topping, and the lawyers made their arrangements with him. The Sheriff's arrangement with Mr. Topping was that if the latter did not get a sufficient amount, as his share of the proceeds from the auctioneers' fees which were paid by arrangement, the Sheriff would make up to him. The Sheriff had to do so only for the first six months. After that the auctions seemed to have paid pretty well, for Mr. Grant said that one year his share of the amounts received from Mr. Topping was about $5,000. Bourke Cockran took occasion to explain that, while the statute did not provide for auctioneers' fees, it did not prohibit them.

The Mayor was asked about the forfeited recognizances and said that one deputy, who had been designated by the District Attorney, had charge of them. He believed that there were more executions on forfeited recognizances in the first year of Sheriff Flack's administration than there had been in the last year of his. Mr. Ivins asked him if it was not true that in the last year or his administration as Sheriff the executions on forfeited recognizances amounted to only $230. Mr. Grant said that he did not know. The Commissioners of Accounts had been looking into the question of forfeited recognizance in the District Attorney's office by his direction, and he expected that a report was about ready for him.

M'GONIGAL TURNS UP.

David McGonigal, late Deputy Order of Arrest Clerk, now began to figure in the hearing. Mr. Ivins wanted to know if Mayor Grant had employed him while he was Sheriff. He said he had not, but Bernard F. Martin, now Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and then Order of Arrest Clerk, employed McGonigal on some cases, he believed.

"Is that the same Bernard F. Martin who was once a partner of 'Red' Leary?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"He never was a partner of Red Leary," said the Mayor indignantly. "I don't know anything about such people."

"There is nothing personal in this matter," said Mr. Ivins.

"That's all foolishness," said Mr. Grant. "It is personal against Mr. Martin."

McGonigal led up to Ludlow-Street Jail and ex-Warden Keating. The Mayor said that he appointed Keating as Warden before he went into the Sheriff's office, and Keating went into office the day that he did. The Mayor was asked if he was aware that prisoners held in Ludlow-Street Jail on civil process could get out. He said. "I have known them to be taken to their lawyers' offices, but that is all. I was responsible for every prisoner in that jail."

"How about keeping prisoners incarcerated?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"It depends upon the commitment. If they were on a limit bond they might go out, but if the commitment stated that they should not they could not go out."

"Would you think it right to allow them to go out to theatres with keepers?"

"I would not think that a wise thing to do."

"Or to dinner parties?"

"Not in ordinary cases."

A GOOD DINER OUT.

"Was Charles G. Francklyn, who had a suit brought against him by Sir Bache Cunard, a prisoner in the jail when you were Sheriff?"

The Mayor said that Francklyn was a prisoner then, but denied, in response to a series of questions, that he knew that Francklyn was allowed to go out and to give dinner parties at his own house. He did allow him to go to his lawyers' office at the urgent request of the lawyers.

"Did the pay of the Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail anything for accommodations?"

"I do not know—certainly not to my knowledge."

"In whose custody was he?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Mr. Keating's."

"Then Mr. Keating is the man. Was Martin paid by you for taking Francklyn out?"

"No."

Mayor Grant gave it as his opinion that imprisonment for debt should be absolutely abandoned, and the crowd applauded. Bourke Cockran backed him up in it and said the scandals growing out of it could not be prevented. After this Mr. Ivins directed a few questions at Mayor Grant to find out if he had to divide any of the proceeds of the Sheriff's office with any one outside the office. Tammany Hall was probably what he was driving at.

"Did you have any agreement to share with any one except Mr. Topping, the auctioneer?"

The Mayor started up at this. "Why, what was I there for?" he exclaimed. "That's the most absurd question I ever heard. No, why of course not."

Mr. Fassett adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock when John B. Sexton and other of the Sheriff's officials will be examined. Mr. Ivins, just as the committee was rising, called attention to the fact that at the last session Mayor Grant said that Mr. Clark was his counsel in the Sheriff's office.

"Now," said Mr. Ivins, "Mr. Cockran comes here as your counsel. You said you appointed Mr. Clark Corporation Counsel because of the good work he did while you were counsel in the Sheriff's office."

The Mayor said that Mr. Clark did the great bulk of the work.

THE CHANGES IN THE SEASONS.

WESTERN IRRIGATION THE CAUSE OF CLIMATIC PECULIARITIES.

The many and sudden changes in the weather which have marked the course of the year 1890 thus far, bring up the old question as to whether this section of the country is undergoing climatic changes, and if so what cause can be assigned for it. Rain and snow have quickly followed each other, until it would seem that good old Winter weather is a thing of the past, and in its stead we must be doomed to the disagreeable rainy season which marks the Winter months in countries of lower latitudes. The records of the United States Signal Service office in this city furnish many interesting facts relative to the present state of things, which may be somewhat surprising to the New-Yorker who has struggled through the rain and slush of the Winter and Spring months.

According to the statistics, last year was the warmest year on record, and not only the warmest, but the wettest as well. There was an excess of water fall over the normal of 15.15-100 inches, and an excess of mean temperature for the same period of 8.45°. It is strange as it may seem, during the period from Jan. 1, 1890, to last Friday night at 8 o'clock the waterfall in this city was two one hundredths of an inch short of the normal quota, and should we go on increasing the balance of the year in the same proportion, the temperature would be 2,300° in excess by Dec. 31, 1890, of that might be expected under ordinary conditions.

Since Jan. 1 the mean temperature has been 589° in excess of any like period for the past eighteen years. The following table will show the annual rainfall in this city for the past nineteen years:

	Inches.		Inches.
1871	48.80	1881	40 40
1872	45.79	1882	46.01
1873	39.09	1883	36.83
1874	40 84	1884	56.34
1875	45.09	1885	42.12
1876	47.40	1886	40.73
1877	44.93	1887	40.10
1878	46.6	1888	52.95
1879	36.1	1889	58.68
1880	37.8		

From this it will be seen that in 1879 the water fall was the lightest, and from that time the increase has been steady until 1889, when it was nearly three inches and a half more than in any previous year. The temperature for the same period follows the course of the water fall and furnishes a good example of the great change in this section. The lowest mean temperature for any month of December in that time was 25.1° in 1876, and the highest, 41.4°, in 1889. January, 1875, was the lowest, with 25.3°, and January, 1889, the highest, with 40.2°. February, 1885, was the lowest, with 23.1°, and February, 1889, the highest, with 40.4°. March, 1872, the lowest, with 28.9°, and the present month will undoubtedly show a greater difference than the previous examples. The year 1875, with a mean temperature of 48.6°, marks the lowest annual temperature, and 1889, with 53.5°, the highest, while the year 1879, with a rainfall of 36.13 inches, marks the lowest notch in eighteen years, and 1889, with 58.68 inches, the highest.

When asked the cause of the climatic change, Sergt. Dunn, the oracle of the Signal Service, said yesterday that only by a long series of observations could the matter be thoroughly determined. "It is an evident fact," he said, "that all through the Mississippi Valley and eastward to the Atlantic coast there has been a decided change in the climatic conditions. Warmer weather has overspread the country northward from the Gulf to the lakes, as far north, at least, as the forty-third degree of latitude, while on the northern side of that latitude the weather has been generally colder than previously. This state of affairs has been brought about, in my opinion, by the well-known fact that the storms traversing the country have traveled in a higher latitude than usual, drawing into the vacuum the warm waves from the south and the cold waves from the north, and while the temperature has been decidedly in excess on the southern side of the storm line, there has been an equal deficiency on the northern side.

"The mean temperature for January in this city was 40.2°, while that at St. Vincent, Minn., was 17° below zero, showing the Winter through the Northern States to have been very severe. The cause of the storms taking such a northerly course is due, it seems to me, to the vast irrigation taking place on the Western plains, through Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Thousands and thousands of acres of land are kept constantly moist by the vast irrigating system, while the storms from the northwest and southwest during the past two years have shown a decided tendency to travel toward that new water centre. The storms traveling over the Rocky Mountains deposit nearly all their moisture before reaching the east side of the mountains. Being exhausted, as you may say, they seek the country affording the nearest and greatest amount of moisture; then being in a more northernly latitude than usual, they start on their northeast passage toward the great lakes, the nearest body of moisture, which accounts for the great changes in the seasons and the change in the course of storms.

"Should the entire Western plains be placed under a state of irrigation as far south as Texas, which I believe is now being contemplated, there would then be no reason to expect the unusual changes now being made east of these great mountains. We would come back to our natural condition. The icebergs reported as so plenty in the Atlantic are due principally to this same change in the course of storms and not to an open Winter in the arctic regions. The storms in the arctic regions have been more severe and numerous during the past year or two, and very much so during the past Winter, and the high winds prevailing there are probably the cause of breaking off and starting the ice-flow southward. The climatic changes are due to an alleged change in the course of the Gulf Stream is, in my opinion, all bosh. First, because I don't believe the course has ever changed, and secondly, because the winds in this country, unlike England, blow the greater temperature attendant upon the course of the Gulf Stream away from our shores."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 15.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American Minister to France, will sail from Havre for New-York to-day on the steamer La Champagne. Mr. Reid goes to New-York for the purpose of accompanying his wife back to France.

The *Siècle* says that a force of 30,000 of the King of Dahomey's troops surround the French garrison at Kotonou, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, and that reinforcements for the French are urgently needed.

The returns issued by the French Board of Trade for February show that the imports increased $3,916,400 and the exports $3,543,600 over those for the corresponding month last year.

LONDON, March 15.—It is semi-officially stated that the modus vivendi established between France and Great Britain with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries is based upon the maintenance of the relations that have existed since July, 1818.

BUDA-PESTH, March 15.—A demonstration against ex-Prime Minister Tisza was made here to-day in the form of a public meeting, at which Herr Helfy and others made addresses. The crowd was finally dispersed by the police.

ROME, March 15.—The Pope has announced the formation of a hierarchy in Japan, with sees at Tokio, Kioto, Nagasaki, and Sinday. An apostolic prefecture has been formed in the German Cameroons.

LEGACIES FROM AN EMPRESS.
From the London World.

The Empress Augusta's legacies were distributed a few days ago. One lady in waiting, Fräulein von Reindorf, who had been in the Empress's service nearly fifty years, receives £2,000, and another lady in waiting £1,600. The ladies of the wardrobe have legacies of £500 each, and her Majesty's French, English, and German maid servants £300 each. The lackeys and coachmen are also remembered with, respectively, £100 and £50 each.

A TERRIBLE ECZEMA

One of the worst cases on record. Seventeen years of fearful suffering. Head, face, and ears, one solid scab. Body a mass of disease. Hair matted, lifeless, or gone. Limbs contracted and helpless. Unable to walk. Get about on hands and knees. Physicians and all medicines useless. No hope of relief or cure. At the end of seventeen years hears of the Cuticura Remedies, uses them eight weeks, and is cured. N. B.—This miraculous cure was made in January, 1879, and has continued complete and permanent to present date, Jan. 26, 1890.

CURED BY CUTICURA



At the age of three months a rash (which afterward proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face. A physician was called. He said teething was the cause; he prescribed some cooling medicine, but the sores spread to my ears and head. Another M. D. was called. He professed to know all about the case; called it "King's Evil," and prescribed gunpowder, brimstone, and lard mixed into a salve; but the disease continued. They could not do anything with it. Another prescribed borax water and flour; another, linseed poultices. None of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease continued unabated; it spread to my arms and legs, till I was laid up entirely, and from continually sitting on the floor on a pillow my limbs contracted so that I lost all control of them and was utterly helpless. My mother would have to lift me out and into bed. I could get around the house on my hands and feet, but I could not get my clothes on at all, and had to wear a sort of dressing-gown. My hair had all matted down or fallen off, and my head, face, and ears were one scab, and I had to have a towel on my head all the time in the Summer to keep the flies off. My parents consulted a prominent physician and surgeon here in Chicago, (the other physicians before mentioned were of Dundas and Hamilton, Canada.) He said he could do nothing for me. He wanted to cut the sinews of my legs, so that I could walk; but I would not let him, for if I did get better I would have no control of them.

The disease continued in this manner until I was seventeen years old, and one day in January, 1879, I read an account in the *Tribune* of your CUTICURA REMEDIES. It described my case so exactly that I thought, as a last resort, to give them a trial.

When I first applied them I was all raw and bleeding from scratching myself, but I went asleep almost immediately, something I had not done for years, the effect was so soothing.

The first morning after using it my flesh (I had no skin only on the end of my nose) was a pink color. Next day it was kind of white, and I could place my hands on the sores without it being painful. In about two weeks I could stand straight, but not walk, I was so weak; but my sores were nearly well.

As near as I can judge, I was cured in about six to eight weeks, and up to this date (i. e., from January, 1879, to January, 1887) I have not been sick in any way, or have had the least sights of the disease reappearing on me. I have an excellent appetite, have the very best of health. My limbs are straight, supple, and strong. I have been exposed to all sorts of weather without the least signs of the disease yet. The only difference I find in myself is that my skin is fiber, softer, and not so liable to get chapped as is other persons'.

No doubt many persons will not believe this almost improbable story; many will think it grossly exaggerated. I don't blame them a bit if they do, but to satisfy themselves they can call or write to me and find out if what I have written above is true or not. There are many persons who can testify to the wonderful cure I have received by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. W. J. McDONALD.

3,732 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30, 1887.

Since writing you, Jan. 30, 1887, in regard to my cure of eczema in January, 1879, I have had no reappearance of the disease in any form, and am as strong and healthy as though I had never had any such disease. W. J. McDONALD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

ish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier and greatest of humor cures, cleanses the blood of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, AND ALL TIMES.

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REFORMS BY CHINA'S EMPEROR.
From the London Times.

From the decrees of the young Emperor of China which appear in the Pekin *Gazette* it seems that he has entered on a career of energetic reform. He is inquiring into every department of the administration, and is issuing peremptory orders for the removal of abuses. Quite lately a decree requiring periodical returns of the strength of the army, in order to prevent officers drawing pay for troops which did not exist, was published in these columns.

Among still later decrees is one abolishing a large number of unnecessary boards in the provinces, which came into existence during the Taiping rebellion, and were maintained merely to find places for highly-connected persons. The Emperor now demands that whatever work they may do is to be done elsewhere, and those which it may be absolutely necessary to retain are to be specially reported, with the reasons for their retention and the cost.

In another decree he roundly lectures the Pekin officials for their laziness, and orders the heads of all departments to attend regularly to their duties. Then he attacks the Pekin police for their corruption and connivance with criminals, and says that the capital could be a model city if the police did their duty. The instructions in existence would be quite sufficient if they were obeyed. His Majesty threatens that "should there be any recurrence, after this warning, of the lax habits of duty and connivance with crime hitherto practiced by the police, we shall certainly punish without mercy both the commanding officers and their subordinates."

Another decree of the same date deals with the police of the provinces in the same trenchant fashion. Discharged soldiers, who largely swell the ranks of crime, are to be returned to their homes safely, and body guards are in future to be refused to all high officials moving from one province to another. That these decrees are not to be mere dead letters is shown by the circumstance that on the day succeeding the issue of that relating to the Pekin police all the gambling and opium dens in the capital were closed.

FUTURE DUELS IN GERMANY.
From the London Truth.

Emperor William has not prohibited dueling in the German Army, as has been stated by several of my contemporaries. But no duel is in future to take place until there has been a thorough inquiry into all the circumstances by two colonels, who are to allow an encounter only (1) if the provocation was a public assault, to which an apology has been refused; or (2) when an insult has been offered to a lady who is a relation or the betrothed of the challenger. Under no circumstances, however, is a duel to be permitted when the quarrel has arisen out of a brawl in a clubroom, coffee house, or any similar place, when one of the parties has already been "out" three times, or where one of the parties is a married man with children.

BIRCHALL IN JAIL.

SEVERAL WITNESSES IDENTIFY HIM AS THE MAN THEY SAW AT EASTWOOD.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 15.—Birchall spent another very comfortable night in his cell. The Sheriff has granted his request to have his meals brought to him. Birchall evidently puts in a good deal of his time in reading newspapers, as he seems to be well informed as to what is published in regard to Benwell's murder.

Detective Murray brought four more witnesses to the jail to-day to identify Birchall. They were Miss Alice Smith, Miss Swayzie, Miss Cromwell, and J. H. Jones, all of whom are supposed to have seen the prisoner at Eastwood on the afternoon of the 17th of February, before he took the train to Hamilton.

Murray took the party to visit each prisoner in the jail, his object being to allow the witnesses to pick out the man without any assistance. When they came to the corridor leading into the prisoners' cells, Jones, who is the assistant agent at the Eastwood station, exclaimed at once, "That's the man," pointing to Birchall, who was standing at the other end of the corridor. Jones had merely seen Birchall at the Eastwood station when he was waiting for a train, but he identified him without hesitation.

When Birchall saw Miss Smith he bowed politely in response to her "How do you do," but said nothing. Miss Smith identified him at once as the Lord Somerset of former days, and also as the man who had spoken to her at Eastwood on the afternoon of Feb. 17.

Miss Swayzie also identified the prisoner as the man she had seen at the Eastwood station on the day in question, and Miss Cromwell was satisfied that he was the same man that she had seen on the same date and at the same place. In short, the identification was complete in every respect.

Alexander Logan of Princeton stated this afternoon that he left Princeton about 10 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 17 for Woodstock. He concluded his business here and left for home about 1:30 in the afternoon. He says he met Birchall alone on the Second Concession, about a mile west of the swamp, or where Benwell's body was found. Birchall had his trousers turned up, his boots were muddy, and he wore a fur cap similar to the one referred to by other witnesses. Logan recalls the fact that Birchall was walking fast, and that he never looked up as he walked past. Logan saw Birchall at the jail to-day in company with Detective Murray, and fully identified him and the fur cap worn on the occasion.

RED IS STILL THEIR COLOR.

BUT THE ANARCHISTS SEEM TO HAVE TAKEN TO SOAP AND WATER.

The Anarchists and Communists of this city yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the rise of the Paris Communs by a mass meeting and concert at Clarendon Hall. Blood red of course was the order of the day, and such inscriptions as "Neither God nor Master" were traced on blood-red banners. Large crayon pictures of the Chicago Anarchists were also displayed.

Many of the Anarchists seemed to be unusually particular about their appearance. Instead of untrimmed beards, unkempt hair, and collarless shirts, silk hats, shaved chins, and white shirt collars with foppish neckties were seen. Some even carried canes, wore heavy watch chains, and pasted their hair in bangs with bandolite. Even the older men, who had run away after the fall of the Commune and had come to this country, looked neat.

The band played several selections, and the Socialistic and Anarchistic singing clubs sang a number of songs, which, if peculiar as far as the words were concerned, were melodious and well rendered. E. Dupre sang "La Carmagnole," which elicited great applause.

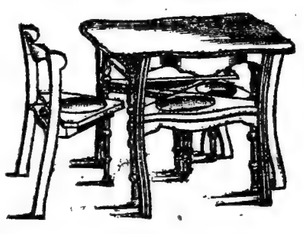
The principal figure at the festival was John Most, who delivered an address on the Commune, its rise, reign, and fall. He was graphic in his description, and roundly abused the Versailles Government and the German Army leaders for shooting shells and solid shot into the Communists instead of resorting to plum puddings and roast wild ducks.

Mr. Most was applauded, and, after several other songs, the mass meeting resolved itself into a dancing party.

THE PARKER HOUSE CREDITORS.

BOSTON, March 15.—This afternoon Mr. J. Reed Whipple took formal possession of the Parker House as its new landlord. The creditors of Punchard & Mann are not united on which of the two propositions made by Mr. Whipple they will accept. Some prefer 75 cents in cash and others are willing to take 40 per cent. cash and wait for the remaining 60 per cent. out of the earnings of the house. A settlement will be made on the basis that each creditor may desire.

THE LATEST THING.



FOR CARD PARTIES, AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, &c.

FOR CLUBS, READING ROOMS, SMOKING ROOMS, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S PLAYS AND TOYS.

FOR READING AND WRITING.

FOR ALL OCCASIONAL USES.

The four chairs look like a part of the table and are made to slide entirely under the table, where they cannot be seen. The table is just the right size and height. The seats of the chairs are in telescoped sections and can be extended to the full size by simply drawing them out. The chairs are very comfortable and have recessed seats and shaped backs. They can be used singly in any part of the room. This adds four chairs which occupy no extra space. Price of the table and four chairs complete, only $20.

De Graaf & Taylor Co.,

47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

ATHLETICS AT CORNELL

A GREAT REFORM IN ORGANIZATION.

THE FACULTY TO BE REPRESENTED AMONG MANAGERS, AND A RESPONSIBLE TREASURER TO BE CHOSEN.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 15.—A vital change and general reorganization in Cornell athletics and their management was brought about to-night, the results of which will be far reaching and important. For years there has been grumbling and complaint against the general looseness in the management of Cornell's athletic interests, particularly of the financial side. This year these complaints assumed the form of charges of dishonest management of funds, and the wide criticism has at last brought about the much-needed reform.

In the past there has been no recognized head of concentrated authority. Athletics have been managed by four bodies—the navy, baseball, football, and athletic associations. At the class elections each class elects a representative to each of these bodies, and each of these clubs of four in turn elects a manager. This manager is supreme; he plans all events and manages all the money, being responsible to no one for the manner and purpose of its expenditure. When there have been large receipts, and at the end of the year there has turned out to be a deficit of several hundred dollars, it has been but natural for at least carelessness to be charged. There has been, moreover, no chance for honest managers who have had back luck to vindicate themselves. In fine, the entire system has been productive of every kind of evil, and the confidence of the student body called on to support the different branches has been seriously impaired, thus reducing subscriptions.

Interested students and several prominent members of the Faculty have long been devising a scheme of reform, and the gift of an athletic field to the university and the legal incorporation of it have made it possible. Accordingly, a meeting of the Cornell Athletic Association was called for this evening to make formal the plans devised.

The Cornell University Athletic Association was incorporated in June, 1889, under the Laws of 1865, Chapter 368. The incorporators were Messrs. H. S. Bronson, F. D. Davis, Edward Hitchcock, Jr., W. H. Sage, S. I. Wheeler, and H. S. White. In the articles of incorporation the following five Trustees were named to manage the affairs of the association for the first year: H. S. Bronson, Edward Hitchcock, Jr., W. H. Sage, D. Upton, and H. S. White. Mr. Upton did not qualify, and afterward withdrew his name. Mr. Davis resigned his position. These vacancies were filled to-night by the election of H. H. Sanger and F. R. Benton. On March 12, 1890, a meeting of the Trustees was held and the following persons were elected Trustees of the Association: J. D. Bell, F. R. Benton, I. R. Easton, J. J. Herrick, H. H. Sanger, C. J. Shearn, A. W. Shepard, G. H. Thayer, and H. F. Nelligan. A constitution was adopted, and to-night the more important part relating to powers, &c., in the shape of by-laws was adopted as follows:

The Trustees of this association shall consist of the following persons to be selected at the end of the Spring term of each college year by the full Board of Trustees: Two representatives each from the boat club, the baseball club, the athletic club, and the football club, including the Commodore of the navy and the managers of the baseball, athletic, and football clubs; four members from the Faculty, including the Professor of Physical Culture, one representative from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the university, and one other member at large.

The officers of the association shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Graduate Treasurer, to be chosen annually. The graduate Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the different organizations which are intrusted to him, keeping a separate account of each fund, and making disbursements only to responsible persons in return for satisfactory vouchers.

The Trustees shall choose annually from their own number a Managing Committee of five persons, two undergraduates, one at large, and the President and Secretary of the association.

The graduate Treasurer shall be chosen annually by the Trustees.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority of the full board at a meeting of which due notice shall be given.

These by-laws are extremely elastic, and at the same time accomplish the desired ends. Everything in the way of delegating power by the different organizations is voluntary, but it is well known that they will be forced by public opinion and a desire for moral backing to make the transfer. The method of selecting those important personages, the managers, in the future will be as follows: At the class elections, as before, four Directors will be chosen for each organization. Their direction will consist merely in meeting and each choosing two of their number as nominees for Trustees of the athlet

DAY WINS IN A HARD RUN

HE IS UNRIVALED AS A CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNER.

AN EIGHT-MILE RACE IN THE MUD AT MORRIS PARK—DAY LEADS FIFTY-THREE RUNNERS AT THE FINISH.

W. D. Day, the famous distance runner of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, has again covered himself with laurels. He won the eight-mile handicap race of the National Cross-Country Association at Morris Park yesterday afternoon by one of the greatest runs ever known in the history of amateur sport, demonstrating again his superiority over all the noted runners of this country and several who have recently come from England.

Day is not quite twenty years old, of medium height, and very slender. No one would think from his slight build that he could stand the strain of a hard run of eight or ten miles, much less that he can combine speed with endurance. In fact, when Day remembers that a year ago he was running around the streets of Bergen Point, N. J., just for amusement, he can scarcely believe himself that he is now at the head of American distance runners, and has defeated the champion distance runner of England. He began to compete in athletic games last Spring, and showed some speed from the start, but it was not until he had been tested in races with well-known runners that he and his clubmates in the New-Jersey Athletic Club discovered his running ability.

Last Fall Day wound up a brilliant season by defeating Sidney Thomas, the champion five and ten mile runner of England, in a ten-mile race, making a new American record for the distance, and yesterday Day again defeated Thomas in as brilliant a cross-country race, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, as was ever seen. Thomas also enjoys the distinction of being the cross-country champion of England, having come to this country last Fall and competed since then under the colors of the Manhattan Athletic Club, but he was forced to give way to the little American runner, although he made great efforts to hold his own.

Day, having defeated Thomas before, and having proved himself on many occasions to be the fastest of the athletes who strive for victories in long runs, was placed on scratch by Handicapper E. C. Carter of the Amateur Athletic Union. The men given the limit of time allowed for starts were sent off 7 minutes and 30 seconds ahead of Day, but they were all passed by Day before the finish, so that Day's remarkable time—53:34—was the fastest made by any competitor.

About five hundred people, among whom were eight ladies, saw the race. Most of them went over the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad on the regular train leaving the Harlem Station at 2 P. M., and tramped through mud from Van Nest Station to Morris Park, the racing grounds of the New-York Jockey Club. It had rained and snowed in the morning, thus keeping away many who thought the race would not occur, but it began to clear at 2 P. M., and by 3 o'clock there were no prospects of a storm, although the air was very chilly. A steady, biting wind blew from the north, and to one unfamiliar with the "nerve" of amateur athletes it seemed ridiculous to think the young men would lay aside their clothing and don running suits on such a day, much less run eight miles in the mud "just for fun, a medal, and athletic glory."

E. C. Carter, the once-famous cross-country runner, however, revealed the spirit that had inspired the athletes to prepare for the race when he said: "What a fine day for a run! The air is just cold enough to make a fellow feel light and to keep him from becoming uncomfortable." Carter was picking his way through the mud from Van Nest Station to Morris Park at the time he made the enthusiastic remark, and a number of men entered for the race, who were with him, echoed his sentiments in an equally earnest manner, poohpoohing the thought of its being too cold to expose their bare limbs to the wind, water, and mud found on the eight-mile course.

To say the course was muddy is putting it very mildly. The recent rains had softened the ground of Morris Park until it would not resist the weight of a person until his shoes were hidden from sight in the mud. Water was standing several inches deep in some places of the field inside the tracks used for horse races, while the track itself was nothing but sticky, soft, heavy soil. In order to get a course for the race so that it could all be seen from the big grand stand at the finish of the race track, the officials of the National Cross-Country Association had laid it out in irregular directions, winding around in a zigzag way over the race tracks and inner field. The start was in front of the grand stand. Then the course went around behind a fence near the track, up the track opposite the grand stand—the only solid ground on the course—down the middle of the rough field, back again over several hurdles, then down toward the grand stand where was placed a water jump about two feet deep, then back up the field for over half a mile and down the three-quarter mile straight-away track to the finish before the grand stand. This course, marked by flags, was four miles long, and had to be gone over twice.

To prevent any athlete's cutting "across lots" or failing to go the proper way, judges and scorers were stationed at the various turns to note the ones who shortened their run or violated any of the rules of the association.

Two hundred and nine athletes were entered in the race. They represented about all the athletic organizations around New-York. Of these 111 started in the race and 53 finished the course properly, the slowest time being 1:14:05, made by E. H. Whitlach of the Prospect Harriers. A good many dropped out before the first four miles were covered, and a number were disqualified for not going the right course.

It was 3:44 P. M. when about seventy-five of the runners came out from under the grand stand, where they had taken off their street clothes and been rubbed down for the start. Nearly all of them wore nothing but low running shoes, light knee trousers, gauze shirts, and little caps, although a few had covered the calves of their legs with stockings. Their arms were bare and many did not even wear caps on their heads. On their shirts, however, were the emblems of their respective clubs, and in most cases these emblems, made of flannel, were the only warm pieces of clothing they had on. The emblems were, some of them, as large as the crown of a man's hat.

It took the officials fourteen minutes to get the athletes classified according to their respective handicaps, and during this time the runners stood in the mud on the track and shivered until their teeth chattered off something that sounded very much like "Annie Laurie." But they didn't seem to mind the cold much, giving more attention to the work of the officials than anything else, fearing all the while that they would not get every second allowed them by Handicapper Carter. At 3:58 the first batch of men were sent on their way at the crack of a pistol, and from that time the runners were let go by divisions at intervals of from five to thirty seconds until Day was given the word go amid loud cheering.

Thirty seconds ahead of Day was Thomas, twenty seconds ahead of Thomas was J. D. Lloyd of the Prospect Harriers, ten seconds in front of Lloyd was W. T. Young of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and fifteen second ahead of Young was S. T. Freeth, Prospect Harriers. These being the best runners, interest in the race was largely centred in their chase after the leaders. Lloyd has won many long runs. Freeth has also figured conspicuously in distance races in this country, while Young was a famous runner in England a year and a half ago. It was rumored before the race that Day was not feeling well. In fact, he said, as he came out for the start, after the slower men were off on the course, that he did not think he should make a very good race. This fact made Thomas and Young general favorites for winners, but Day's friends became confident of his success by the time he had gone two miles.

Day started off in fine form, going through the mud apparently with little difficulty, and when two miles were covered he was pressing close on Thomas and going at a very fast rate of speed. Thomas possesses great endurance, but he is no match for Day in speed and could not retain his position ahead of the New-Jersey athlete. Day passed Thomas when they had gone about two and one-quarter miles and then began his chase after Lloyd, Young, and Freeth, whom he caught and passed before the race was half over.

Young dropped out at the end of four miles, as did many others, but Thomas, Freeth, Lloyd, and Day held their pace, Day going the fastest, and all four passing the pack ahead of them one by one. The runners became strung out in a line nearly two miles long, and being spattered from head to foot with mud, they made a novel sight. They piled over the hurdles as best they could, and most of them could clear the water jump, but those who were too exhausted to do this plunged or fell into it, taking a cold bath. They would crawl out of the water, shake themselves, blow the dirty liquid out of their noses, and then resume their run with smiling faces and cleaner legs.

C. B. Gardiner of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, who had 6 minutes 45 seconds start on Day, and F. Kuhlke, Prospect Harriers, who was allowed 6 minutes 30 seconds start, held the lead until within three-quarters of a mile from the finish. They surprised every one by their pluck. At one time it seemed that one or the other of them would win the race, and Kuhlke would have won it if it had not been for Day, while Gardiner would have secured second. As it was, Kuhlke was second and Gardiner third. Day passed all the rest of the runners before seven miles were covered, and passed these two men on the last mile. At the finish Day spurted out and won the race in as fast a gait as he held when he started. He had kept up a fast pace throughout the run, notwithstanding his being weighted down with a medal, and a runner, and he was welcomed home with loud cheering and praise.

Thomas finished fourth. He had the strength to hold his gait for miles further, but he did not have enough speed to beat Day. The order of the finish, handicaps, clubs and actual times of the leaders is as follows:

W. D. Day, New Jersey Athletic Club, scratch, time 53:34; F. Kuhlke, Prospect Harriers, 6:30, time 60:30; C. B. Gardiner, New Jersey, 6:45, time 61:12; Sidney Thomas, Manhattan, 30 seconds, time 56:47; E. Edwards, Acorn, 4:15, time 59:47; K. Hierberg, New Jersey, 1:45, time 57:40; T. Dolan, Prospect Harriers, 1:30, time 57:47 2-5; S. T. Freeth, Prospect Harriers, 1:15; J. Rumpf, New Jersey, 6:45; W. S. French, New-Jersey, 5:00; A. R. McGregor, Prospect Harriers, 3:30; M. E. Healey, Acorn, 5:00; J. Reid, American, 3:30; T. F. Conboy, West side, 5:30; J. D. Lloyd, Prospect Harriers, 0:50; W. J. Rodgers, Acorn, 5:00; J. McCreery, St. George's, 5:30; A. D. Tompkins, Riverside, 5:30; H. Gray, New-Jersey, 2:45; J. Nolan, Acorn, 4:25; M. B. Bailey, Prospect Harriers, 6:30; G. W. Conklin, Prospect Harriers, 5:00; M. Bent, Union, 4:30; J. S. H. Mourgeon, Prospect Harriers, 3:15; W. A. De Podesta, Manhattan, 3:00; James Mean, Yonkers, 5:30; J. G. Raymond, Manhattan, 5:40; J. Flaherty, Prospect Harriers, 4:25; C. Kolin, Acorn, 5:00; A. Amsdorfer, Pastime, 4:00; E. Thorpe, Prospect Harriers, 5:00; D. R. Seaver, Acorn, 5:40; E. C. Baynes, St. George's, 6:10; E. Hach, St. George's, 7:15; W. C. Phelan, St. George's, 6:30; R. A. Baird, St. George's, 5:50; W. Dow, Prospect Harriers, 5:45; C. E. Nicholls, Prospect Harriers, 5:40; J. J. Heffernan, Pastime, 6:10; W. McCarthy, Manhattan, 3:15; W. Robinson, American, 5:30; R. H. Collins, Brooklyn, 5:30; F. Olsen, Acorn, 6:10; H. F. Spencer, Brighton, 5:30; J. Stanton, Silvia, 5:30; M. J. Rawlinson, St. George's, 5:50; J. J. Mullally, American, 5:30; B. E. Lovell, Young Men's Christian Association, 5:30; J. J. Stephens, Jr., Young Men's Christian Association, 5:30; F. Yeager, Young Men's Christian Association, 6:00; H. T. Hamill, Allerton, 5:30; F. Heuer, New-York City, 5:30; E. H. Whitlach, Prospect Harriers, 5:40.

Freith was protested on the ground that he did not run the proper course.

Day won a valuable cup offered by the *Herald* to the man making the fastest time over the course. The New-Jersey Athletic Club won a banner for the first team of six men home; the Prospect Harriers were second. The Acorn Athletic Club was third, and the St. George's Athletic Club fourth. Medals were given to each man that started. The officials were:

Referee—R. Williams, New-York. Judges—W. H. Curtis, New-York. Auxiliary Judges—J. R. Sullivan, Pastime; E. C. Carter, New-York; H. Growtage, Prospect Harriers; Eugene Van schaick, Manhattan; J. A. Cooper, Manhattan; Will Frank, Suburban Harriers; W. C. Davis, Staten Island; W. G. Schuyler, New-York, and Dr. W. H. Crawford, Manhattan. Timers—G. A. Avery and C. C. Hughes, Robert Stoll, New-York; A. M. Sweet, New-Jersey, and S. D. See, Pastime. Chief Marshall—George W. Carr, Manhattan. Starter—W. H. Robertson.

OBITUARY.

JOHN F. J. TRESCH.

John F. J. Tresch, the deaf-mute artist, died at his home, 409 West Fiftieth-street, Friday afternoon, of a complication of pneumonia, heart disease, and kidney trouble. He had not been in good health for quite a month, but it was only within the last three days that he was compelled to remain in bed. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Assumption this afternoon. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Tresch was born in this city April 15, 1862, both deaf and dumb. His parents, who were Germans, did not despair at this, but, resolving to give him an education, sent him to the school for the deaf and dumb, conducted by Mr. Greenberg, in lower Broadway. He remained there until he became quite a lad, when his parents sent him to a Roman Catholic school for the deaf and dumb in Montreal, Canada. While there he began to exhibit his talent for drawing. This was greatly encouraged by the priests, and when he returned home, at the age of seventeen, he bore with him a recommendation to his parents that he be educated as an artist. In consequence of this he studied painting with teachers for four years, finishing with Prof. Corelio a little more than six years ago.

Mr. Tresch rented a studio at 1,267 Broadway and began to secure a comfortable income painting portraits. He became deeply interested in the welfare of persons who were afflicted in a manner similar to his own condition and organized several social clubs, none of which prospered to any marked extent. Just previous to the last Presidential campaign he organized the Republican Association of Deaf-Mutes and became its President, remaining so until he died. He did, during the last two years, a great deal of illustrating for daily newspapers, contributing it was to the dramatic weekly periodicals and fashion magazines. Later he established the World Pictorial Associated Press with the intention of furnishing illustrations in duplicate to a number of periodicals. Mr. Tresch was very much esteemed by those with whom he came in contact. His mother is the only member of his family who survives him.

JOHN MACLEAN.

The death of John MacLean, the actor, was announced yesterday by cable from London. He was born in London, and first appeared as a professional actor at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, in 1859. He had previously given dramatic readings with T. J. Searle, one of the editors of the *Weekly Dispatch*. It i related of Mr. MacLean that, during the last provincial tour of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, when they appeared at the Theatre Royal, he attempted the rôle of the King in "Hamlet" at very short notice and was highly complimented by Mr. Kean on his success. After engagements at Jersey, Guernsey, and Birmingham, Mr. MacLean made his first appearance in London in 1861 at the Surrey Theatre. The next year he was engaged at the Olympic Theatre to play the part of Mr. Gibson in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." He afterward became a member of the New Surrey Theatre Company, and later appeared at the Princess's Theatre in "The Man o' Airlie." In 1868 he joined the company of the Gaiety Theatre, under Mr. John Hollingshead's management.

OBITUARY NOTE.

John Grubb, aged seventy-one years, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died yesterday. He was for thirty years teller of the Fallkill Bank, and for twenty years Secretary of the Poughkeepsie Lyceum.

THE PRINCETON CONCERT.

A large and fashionable audience attended the concert of the Princeton University Glee and Banjo Clubs at Chickering Hall last evening. The concert was under the auspices of the Princeton Club of this city, and the proceeds will go to the University Athletic Association. The programme, which embraced several novelties in the way of college glees, was well rendered throughout, many numbers earning merited encores.

Among the patrons of the orange and black present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Gifford Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. John Farr, Mrs. George W. Forsyth, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Logan C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis.

CANDIDATES FOR A CADETSHIP.

Examinations were held yesterday at Grammar School No. 10, for the purpose of enabling Congressman Amos J. Cummings to make an appointment to the Naval Academy from the Ninth Congressional District. Twelve boys appeared to try for the cadetship, and from 9 o'clock in the morning until nearly 7 o'clock in the evening they struggled with the questions submitted to them by Brother James and Principal Hess, who composed the Examining Board. They were tested with lists of questions on six subjects. All had previously passed a physical examination.

The successful competitor was James Edward Donnelly of La Salle Academy, who was marked 646 out of a possible 700. His average was over 92 per cent. Thomas E. J. Hamill of the Academy of the Immaculate Conception and William P. Coleman of La Salle Academy were next, with an average of 88 each. Donnelly has lived in the district six months. He is seventeen years old. The Award Committee will at once forward his name to Congressman Cummings.

CONNECTICUT KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

HARTFORD, March 15.—The sixty-third annual conclave of the Connecticut Grand Commandery of Knights Templar will be held at Waterbury, Tuesday next, in the asylum of Clark Commandery of that city. Monday evening the Waterbury Commandry will give a banquet in honor of the grand officers of the State. F. A. Spencer of Waterbury, Grand Commander; Ira L. Gardiner of Middletown, Deputy Grand Commander; Costello Lippitt of Norwich, Grand Generalissimo; Charles Swarts of South Norwalk, Grand Captain General, and Joseph K. Wheeler of this city, Grand Recorder.

The number of commanderies in the State is 11, and the whole number of candidates received the Knights Templar decree during the year was 138. Washington Commandery of this city stands at the head of the list, having conferred the degree on 34 Knights. Next Tuesday evening this commandery will confer knighthood on 11 candidates. Twenty have received knighthood in New-Haven during the year, 21 in Waterbury, 13 in Norwich, and 11 in Bridgeport. The year has been the best in a long time for the Grand Commandery in this State.

THE SEALING FLEET.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 15.—News of the Victoria sealing fleet was received to-day from Barclay Sound, west coast of Vancouver Island. Up to March 5 the Black Diamond had 151 skins, the Mollie Adams 136, the Ariel 121, the Sapphire 103, and the Beatrice 40. The weather had been very bad and prevented seal hunting, but now looks more settled.

JERSEY CITY'S BAD RULERS

FORCED TO CONCEDE ONE POINT TO DECENCY.

A GAMBLING DEN CLOSED—STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE—THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

The shameless rulers of Jersey City have actually been driven to make one pretty open concession to decent public opinion. The Greystone Club, as the new and elegant gambling den at the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street is called, has been temporarily closed. That THE TIMES was chiefly instrumental in forcing this concession is evident from the fact that this paper has been getting an unusual round of cursing from the ringsters during the last few days, and the further fact that dire threats have been openly made against those who are supposed to have given it information.

The giving of information, however, is not an act for which anybody should be threatened. The new gambling den was so open and flagrant a violation of decency and law that nobody who gives any attention to Jersey City matters could well be ignorant of it. The sounds of the revelry by night were plainly heard by all who had occasion to pass that way. It was public talk—so far as a new and elegant gambling den well can be—all over town. Groups of flashily-dressed, strutting, leering fellows stood about the place in the afternoons, and advertised its character as distinctly as a wooden Indian advertises a cigar store.

To say that THE TIMES had to be "informed" of such a place is to argue that it is purblind. To blame punishment to "the informer" is absurd and likely to put innocent persons in a wrong position. What the ringsters should do is to keep on cursing the paper itself. It cheerfully takes the responsibility. Its shoulders are broad and its back is strong. And it fully expects to see the day—and that in the near future—when these curses will go home to roost. The fact that THE TIMES is the only paper that has adequately noticed the gambling den doubtless makes its responsibility all the heavier, but it also greatly increases the demand for copies of the paper. It knows how completely the entire Jersey City local press is controlled by the ring and the gamblers.

If the Jersey City Chief of Police, Mr. Benjamin Murphy, speaks the truth it would seem that it was through THE TIMES's exposure that he got on to the fact of the existence of the new gambling den. He said yesterday that he first heard of it on Friday morning, which was after THE TIMES's publication. Whether he always speaks the truth or not the public can judge for itself after reading the following report of an interview with him yesterday:

"It is said," remarked a TIMES reporter to the Chief, "that the police have closed the gambling house at the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street. Is it true?"

"Yes, it is true," was the Chief's reply. "The place was opened just a very few hours, and the police closed it up. I first heard of it yesterday. We do not permit gambling in Jersey City. There has been none of it here for twelve years; that is, nothing generally known as gambling. There has been card playing in saloons for drinks, perhaps, and a quiet game of faro here and there, but no public gambling house."

"Indeed! Then your city is much better than its reputation," replied the reporter. "It is said that gambling goes on openly in many places in Jersey City. The place near the City Hall, run under the name of Doyle & Co., which was burned last Tuesday, is generally understood to have been a notorious gambling house. Do you say that it was not a gambling house?"

"It had that reputation," the Chief admitted. "But it was not so bad as its reputation! is that it" persisted the reporter.

"I say," replied the Chief, "that there is no public gambling in Jersey City now."

The reporter asked how about "the last twelve years," the Chief having said there was no public gambling during that time. But the subject was evidently distasteful to him and he withdrew without answering half the questions nearly put him.

Mr. Murphy has been connected with the Jersey City Police force for seventeen years, and has been its Chief for ten years. He is an inoffensive-appearing man, and the people would like to think well of him. He wears muttonchop whiskers, and his pictures are in the store windows that his beauty may be seen and admired. But no one could suspect him of independence or vigor, and it is evidently because he lacks these qualities that he continues as nominal head of the Police Department.

Chief Murphy was not aware, it seems, that he needs to know that the Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street gambling den had been running more than "twenty-four hours," and his statement that it had not was an entirely needless departure from the truth. He knows that an officer of the State Senate served a subpœna on "Mike" O'Mara in the den last Tuesday night, and that gambling was then in full blast. By his own confession the place was not closed until Friday. The Chief's statement that there is no public gambling in Jersey City now, and has not been for twelve years, is a perfectly gratuitous misstatement, and nearly all his representations in the matter were misleading or worse.

But the fact is well known that Murphy is not the actual head of the police force, and his barrings and quibblings are merely resorted to because he wants to keep his place. The real head of the police, and the man who is responsible for the iniquity it permits, is that vulgar and burly ruffian John P. Feeney, President of the Police Commission. Executive to the office of County Prosecutor Winfield, and Chief of the Guttenberg race-track police. Worse men than he are seldom brought to the front by any combination of municipal misfortunes. The choice of Mayor Cleveland and Prosecutor Winfield for two of the offices he holds, it is well understood that he stands in with every species of law breaking. He is believed not merely to know of every gambling den, but to draw an illegitimate income from every one of them. The liquor saloons are largely at his mercy, and it is said that he makes nearly all of them pay tribute. All forms of vice contribute to his prosperity, and he struts about the streets a living insult to every virtue, a menace to order, and a personification of law violated and defied.

The closing of the Greystone Club was no doubt by Feeney's direction, though it is probable that Mayor Cleveland and Sheriff Davis may have told him it must be done. They have discretion while he has none. They saw the damage it might do Cleveland on election day. But the closing was not done in a way to frighten gamblers. There is no pretense that gamblers were ever arrested, or gambling paraphernalia confiscated. Neither Feeney nor Mayor Cleveland nor Sheriff Davis would permit that. The gamblers are their friends, their allies, their political supporters. The gamblers fleece the unwary to contribute to the coffers of Feeney and company. Hence the closing was very quiet. The paraphernalia of the game will be kept by its owners, and when the election is over, in case Mayor Cleveland is given another lease of power, no doubt the place will be opened again. I may be done more quietly next time, but with Orestes Cleveland at the head of affairs there is hardly a doubt that it will be done. With an honest and efficient man in his place of course it will not be done.

Meantime the other gambling places continue undisturbed. The most notorious of them—the recently burned-out den near the City Hall—either has opened or is about to open again. A letter to THE TIMES from Jersey City of yesterday's date said:

"Appreciating the interest you have shown toward the welfare and reform of Jersey City, I would like to inform you that Doyle & Co., ('Paddy O'Neill,') recently burned out, are about to start their little game, I believe, this evening. I learn from an excellent source that it will open for night over the Police Headquarters in Cooper Hall, I presume under the name of the P. H. O'Neill Association."

It seems that when Doyle & Co. were burned out they made haste to secure new gambling paraphernalia, and began negotiations for rooms in a building on Montgomery-street, adjoining the Weldon Building. But the noise made by the exposure of the Greystone Club frightened them away from that very public place, and report had it yesterday, as above stated, that they were about to open in Cooper Hall. That is a central location, very near the City Hall and over the old—not the present—Police Headquarters. But the hall is so situated that the noise of gambling need not offend passers-by on the street, the entrance to it being round, and it is more difficult to ascertain what was going on up there. It was tolerably certain that somehow and somewhere the game must go on. Otherwise what would the members of the P. H. O'Neill Association do o' nights?

The action of Jersey City Republican Committee, reported exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, did something to help on the talk of the coming campaign. The nomination of Richard C. Washburn for Mayor continues to be regarded the best Republican programme that can be adopted, provided he will stand, and it is believed that if he would not stand he would have made that fact unmistakably plain by this time. That the Republicans are ready to nominate him cannot, of course, be asserted, for there are plenty of men in that party hungering after the city flapjots who want a more pliable Republican for Mayor. How dangerous this element is is shown by the fact that some of the so-called Republican election officers in the crooked precincts of the First District, including O. L. Prebourg and H. Essery, have been elected delegates to the Republican City Convention. But the sentiment in Washburn's favor is widespread and of the best sort. It exists most strongly among the people whose sole desire in the matter is to rescue the city from misrule.

The resolution of the City Committee asking the State Assembly to pass the Senate bill providing for election boards equally divided between the two parties is generally remarked upon as the right word at the right time. There is very little hope that any sort of Australian ballot reform bill will be enacted in time to be put in force April 8, the day of the Jersey City election. There is a good deal of fear that ballot reform will fail altogether at Trenton, though the members of the committee who have been at work in secret session speak with a good deal of hope.

But in any event the simple passage of the Senate Election Board bill, if it were to be for this Spring election only, would be a measure wholly in the interests of honesty. Its passage ought to occur as a matter of good faith. If Speaker Heppenheimer cared to clear away the cobwebs that surround his ballot-box reputation, he would speedy and work in its favor. Better still, if Gov. Abbett was sincerely anxious to have it appear that he was for honest elections and to rebuke the Hudson County frauds of last Fall, he could do a good deal toward it by asking the Hudson County Democratic Assemblymen to vote for the Senate bill.

Moreover, the passage of the Senate Election Board bill would make impossible what threatens to be a great scandal in the Jersey City Spring election. It has been reported for a day or two that the Board of Aldermen intend to continue the election officers of last Fall for the Spring election. Many of these men have been indicted by the Trenton investigation, guilty of crimes which ought to and may yet send them to State prison. Yet some of the worst of these criminals have, since their crime was proved, been appointed to places under the City Government and others have been drawn on a jury. It is probable that the Aldermen are ready to carry out the threat and continue them as election officers.

The selection of election officers by the Board of Aldermen will occur about March 25, if the present law stands. The Assembly could in five minutes put it out of their power to put a majority of convicted criminals in charge of each polling place. But not much confidence is felt that the Assembly will do it, or that Speaker Heppenheimer or Gov. Abbett desires it done.

The prevalence of ballot-box crime in Hudson goes far to account for the somewhat languid interest in the Australian system. "It is not bribery or intimidation that we have to provide against," said a Jersey City Republican yesterday. "Those are not prevalent vices here, though they doubtless are in other States and other counties in this State. The crime here is in the manipulation of the ballot box, and we should strike at that first. The way to strike is so simple and just that no man can oppose it who has citizenship in his heart."

That a thorough measure of ballot reform would be hailed with general delight by honest people is not to be disputed. Movements to help it on are heard of in many and unexpected quarters. THE TIMES's reporter was told yesterday of a joint meeting of the Irish and German Leagues of Jersey City in Germania Hall Thursday night, to take action on the subject. They appointed a committee to confer with the Knights of Labor and trades unionists and other organizations devoted to ballot reform with a view to making their displeasure felt against those who obstruct the progress of the reform. The membership of these leagues was put at 2,500. Naturally they are opposed to Mayor Cleveland. The mass meeting to be held in the Tabernacle Tuesday night springs from the same surprise. The fact remains that the first duty of the State Legislature is to provide against the reappointment of last Fall's election officers and the repetition of last Fall's ballot-box crimes by the enactment of the simple Senate bill for fair election boards.

The ringsters are acting cautiously about their city convention. Though the Republicans, as stated yesterday, will hold their convention March 20, the ringsters will not hold theirs until nine days after, or March 29. They expect the Senate investigating committee in Jersey City in the interim, and doubtless recognize that something may happen.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WHAT THE RAILROAD DESIRES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has at last submitted to the Common Council its plans for the elevation of its tracks through New-Brunswick. The company wishes the city to pay all the preliminary expenses for surveys, changing of street grades, &c., and also to pay all claims for damages to property because of the changes of grade. The plans, too, have been made with the expectation that the Council will change the grade of Somerset-street, near St. Peter's Church and Rutgers College, change the line of Washington-street, regrade George-street, the main thoroughfare of the city; change the line of Albany-street and vacate part of it near the New-Brunswick City House, and change the line of New and French streets and Easton-avenue, besides abandoning part of Church-street.

There is no probability that the Council will consent to these changes, and the demand that the tracks be depressed rather than elevated is renewed with vigor by property owners.

LOWER CORN RATES DEMANDED.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Gov. Thayer has addressed a second letter to the railway managers on the corn rate question. He reviews the history of the agitation, and declares that the gamblers, speculators, and dealers in futures have absorbed the 10 per cent. reduction granted, and the farmers have had no benefit therefrom. He makes another demand for a 10 per cent. rate from Nebraska points to Chicago, and, after contrasting the prosperous condition of the railway with that of the poverty-stricken farmer, he declares that the people of Nebraska don't want to fight the railways. They desire that they shall prosper, but they demand that the railways shall no longer oppress them as they have done.

The people, and the farming classes especially, he says, are aroused now as they never have been before, and will not cease their demands until justice has been granted. He says: "I again warn you of the disastrous consequences to the roads, if their just demands are refused, and I say this, not by way of a threat, but as a friendly warning."

THE MEXICAN PACIFIC.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, March 15.—Engineers surveying the line of the Mexican Pacific Railway in the District of Tonala, State of Chiapas, have found two mountains which are almost solid masses of iron ore, carrying 60 to 64 per cent. of metallic iron. The estimated amount of ore in sight is 200,000,000 tons. The iron is said to be well adapted to making steel, being quite free from sulphur and phosphorous.

The same company, which is surveying and building this line from Tonala, on the Pacific, to Frontera, on the Gulf of Mexico, has also surveyed and is preparing to build a line along the entire coast of the State of Chiapas, it being believed that this line will form a link in a future railway from the city of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama. Great amounts of railway material for constructing the Mexican Pacific are being regularly received from England.

FOR THE READING, PERHAPS.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Penn., March 15.—Sheriff Pittman of Fulton County to-day sold the South Pennsylvania Railroad by virtue of an execution issued by the Common Pleas of that county, upon a judgment obtained by Robert McFarlin for damages for right of way through McFarlin's land. George F. Baer of Reading, Penn., was the purchaser for the sum of $2,500. Other cases for the damages of rights of the way were settled. The purchase is believed to be in the interest of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The New-York Central to-morrow will change its system of through conductors from New-York to Buffalo. The run is to be divided, except in the case of men in charge of the Chicago and Southwestern limited trains. The long run has proved very hard on the conductors.

Robert Bice, recently general Superintendent of the Big Four Railroad system, at Cleveland last night was presented with a six-hundred-and-fifty-dollar watch and a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond stud by the men employed on the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Divisions of that road.

The January statement of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for the entire system shows gross earnings of $2,279,151, an increase of $229,987 over the gross earnings for the corresponding month last year, and net earnings of $682,855, an increase of $294,441.

Major Alexander Shaw, a stockholder of the West Virginia Central Road, secured an injunction and prevented yesterday's meeting of stockholders of the company in Baltimore from taking any action on the proposed lease of the Piedmont and Cumberland Road.

Jay Gould is said to have closed negotiations for station grounds for the Texas Pacific at New-Orleans, and to have selected the site for a bridge across the Rio Grande to connect with the Mexican Central Road.

A. L. Fulenwider has been appointed Eastern Passenger Agent of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Road, with office at Boston, Mass.

Levi C. Wade, representing a Boston syndicate, has made an offer of $1,800,000 for the Knox and Lincoln Railroad of Maine.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock last evening in the upper portion of the building 353 Canal-street, occupied by Zinn & Co., dealers in pipes, and Bettman & Co., cloak manufacturers, and was quickly extinguished by the firemen. The damage to the building and contents is $1,000. Foreman Edward A. Stannell of Engine No. 30 received a severe lacerated wound over the left eye by glass falling upon him while engaged at the fire.

A fire occurred last evening in the apartments of Abraham Cohen, on the first floor of the tenement house 26 Suffolk-street, causing a loss of $600 on his furniture and building. James Greene, a young man of 37 Jefferson-street, while exerting himself to put out the fire, thrust his right arm through a pane of glass and severed arteries of his wrist. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Fire at Regina, Manitoba, yesterday morning destroyed Smith's Hotel, the Palmer House, Ferguson's hardware store, Mowat's grocery store, Risch's bookstore, and seven other buildings. The entire block was swept away, and the flames were only prevented from consuming the whole town by the tearing down of Sprague's grocery store. The loss is over $100,000.

Seven brick business houses in Kirksville, Mo. were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on stock will be over $50,000; insurance about one-half.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the tailor's shop of Herman Keller, 827 West Forty-fourth-street, and caused a loss of $300.

A fire last evening in the frame tenement 321 West Forty-third-street, occupied by Mrs. E. Kemp, caused $1,000 damage.

A fire in Sing Wah's laundry, at 264 West Forty-fifth-street, late on Friday night caused $400 damage.

CELEBRATION BY "OURS."

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT HONORS ITS FIRST COLONEL.

The armory of the Twenty-third Regiment was crowded last night to an extent never before known in the history of Brooklyn's leading National Guard organization. The occasion was a review of the regiment by Col. William Everdell, who in 1862 was the chief organizer of "Ours." Invitations had been extended to every past and exempt member of the Twenty-third whose address was obtainable, and the result was a gathering of veterans without precedent. Prominent among these were Col. Joseph G. Story, under whose supervision the Clermont-avenue armory was erected; Capt. Charles E. Truslow, Capt. Harris K. Smith, and many others.

The exercises began with a dress parade, Col. Partridge in this respect agreeably varying the stereotype monotony of military affairs. In this ceremony fully 750 officers and members of the Twenty-third took part. Then came the review, in the taking of which Col. Everdell was accompanied by Quartermaster Charles H. Stoddard, Commissary James H. Frothingham, and Surgeon George H. R. Bennett of his original staff; Judge Calvin E. Pratt, his immediate successor as Colonel of the Twenty-third; ex-Lieut. Cols. John B. Woodward, Willis L. Ogden, and Alexander S. Bacon; ex-Major Charles A. Goldthwaite, and Major Darius Ferry, Vice President of the Veteran Association.

Following the ceremonies Gen. Pratt presented the "Iron Cross" of the regiment, bestowed for long and faithful service, to the following: A diamond medal, for twenty-five years' service, to Private Samuel M. Wood; a gold medal, for twenty years' service, to Privates Robert J. MacVeety and Frank H. Cordnan, and a silver medal for fifteen years' service to Privates John W. Sweeney, Lewis J. Elliott, and First Lieut. William J. Banta; a bronze medal for ten years' service to Privates A. L. Duryea, George A. Kellogg, Nicholas S. Carner, Frederick A. Horsey, John N. R. Bryant, William Burbank, William V. Nevius, Richard M. Chichester, Charles H. Kentzen, De Witt F. Dutcher; Musicians Thomas K. Payson, Jesse W. Mills, Philip H. Hawes; Sergts. Richard H. Hurles, George A. Turnbull, Halstead P. Fowler; Sergt. Major Frank W. Querenn; Second Lieuts. Clarence F. Hubbard, Thomas M. Goodwin; First Lieut., George H. Williams; Capt. Henry C. Everdell; Surgeon, William E. Spencer.

Robert E. Irwin, R. J. Blake, Alfred Raymond, Henry F. Blackwell, F. U. Walford, E. E. Lunys, L. F. Beenanan, Samuel Berger, A. I. Mitchell, W. Bamby, Hospitaler Steward William Hunte, and Standard Bearer George H. Thomas were decorated with Ambulance Corps badges by Surgeon Bennett, and R. R. Grenelle received the gold. F. H. Cordnan the silver, and J. M. Thebout the bronze Veteran Association reenrolling medals for 1889 at the hands of Major Ferry.

A rapid, effective, and entertaining "bugle drill" of the regiment, under command of Col. Partridge, concluded the formal exercises, after which a promenade concert was given by the regimental band and dancing was indulged in up to within a quarter of an hour of midnight.

RIDING CLUB DINNER.

EXPERT HORSEMEN EAT AND TALK IN IN THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

The sixteenth annual dinner of the New-York Riding Club took place last evening in the Hoffman House. About sixty members were present altogether, among them being such noted riders as Col. Benton, G. C. Clausen, and Dr. Guernsey. Howard Carroll presided, and first put the eloquence of the evening on tap with a few witty remarks at the close of the more gastronomical portion of the feast.

Desiring to find out with some degree of accuracy what number of those present would like to make a speech, Mr. Carroll asked at the close of his own remarks if all those who would speak would kindly jingle their

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—2TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th cols.
CITY FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DRESSMAKING—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FOR EXCHANGE—15TH PAGE—7th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—3d col.
MACHINERY—7TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
MILLINERY—7TH PAGE—3d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
MUSICAL—7TH PAGE—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—2d col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—15TH PAGE—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—15TH PAGE—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, colder, fair weather.

The office of Sheriff of this county is not a municipal office, and it is difficult to see how the questioning of Mayor GRANT in regard to the administration of that office is going to throw much light upon the problem of municipal government, the solution of which is supposed to be the object of the Senate Committee on Cities. The questioning before the committee yesterday seemed to be intended to discredit the Mayor's record in the Sheriff's office and perhaps to reflect upon his fitness for his present position, which does not accord altogether with the professed spirit and purpose of the investigation. The Sheriff's office may need investigating and there is certainly room for reform in it, but if the committee is seeking for information about the methods and working of our systems of municipal government, with a view to improving them by changes in their constitution, it will make more headway by refraining from the ordinary style of prodding and badgering officials about their own conduct and endeavor to get at the actual state of things in the municipal departments.

We are surprised that the *Sun's* esteemed and trusted correspondent, Mr. S. B. CONOVER, who was so deeply moved by the impending ruin of the great Henrietta and Maid Mine in Colorado, and whose interesting predictions concerning this "disaster threatening our country, so far-reaching that every man, woman, and child of our sixty million population is involved" held so prominent a place in the columns of our contemporary, has not improved an excellent opportunity to rejoice. The owners of the mine have recently made a contract for the delivery of 150 tons of ore per day for one year to the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company *on better terms than ever obtained before*, although the Mexican fluxing ores are still coming in. Is he one of those who find no pleasure in contemplating the prosperity and good fortune of their friends, but are aroused and eloquent only when the clouds of coming disaster seem to hang over them?

The danger of drawing the lines too closely in the administration of excise laws has been illustrated during the past year in the city of Pittsburg. Licenses were granted under the new law to only about ninety places in the whole city, and the result has been that the authorities and public sentiment have come so far short of sustaining this degree of restriction that an actual list of 800 unlicensed places selling liquor with impunity has been made up. Though the license fee is $500, the small number of licensed dealers have had such a rushing and profitable business that there was no inducement for them to aid in suppressing their unlicensed competitors. It is a significant fact that the temperance organizations which exerted themselves vigorously a year ago to restrict the granting of licenses to the last degree are very quiet now that the time for renewing licenses and granting additional ones is at hand. The too rigid policy has operated unfavorably to the cause of temperance and brought about almost a free sale of "rum" through the "speak-easies" or unlicensed drinking places.

The reports of the death of ABDURRAHMAN Khan have been about as frequent during the past four or five years as those of the death of OSMAN DIGNA. Accordingly it is not surprising that one of the early versions of the revolt which has just broken out in Afghanistan was that the Ameer had been beheaded, whereas the more detailed account seems to be that he has been beheading some of his courtiers who were in rebellion. The country has already enjoyed an unwonted degree of tranquillity since the last insurrection, so that another was due about this time. As usual, those who were concerned in it have taken refuge either in Persia or in Russian territory, which latter is now brought so near Cabul that it makes a very convenient shelter for any plotters against the Ameer. Of course all such intriguers are suspected of acting in Russian interest, since the friendship of the existing monarch for England is open and avowed. But even should he be overthrown, of which there is no immediate probability, the present uprising being reported to have failed, that would not materially endanger England's power in the country, as she has taken precautions not to have her authority diminished or undermined in any event.

The debate in the Reichstag on the mining strikes shows the difficulties which a benevolently paternal young Emperor is likely to encounter in his self-imposed task of making everybody happy. One speaker opposed the reduction of the hours of labor in mines upon the ground that miners were no worse off than other workmen. This is probably true, the difference being that they have made themselves more troublesome than other workmen, and this difference is not likely to be overlooked by the workmen whose grievances have not attracted the notice of the State. A member of the Ministry expressed surprise that the workmen in the royal mines have gone on strike "after having obtained exceptional advantages." This remark shows an interesting *naiveté* on the part of the orator, but it doubtless reflects the sentiments of his imperial master, with whom discouragement will be apt to succeed benevolence, and disgust discouragement, as he perceives how much his lieges prefer being made happy in their own way to being made happy in his.

MR. ALLISON ON THE TARIFF.

Senator ALLISON of Iowa has evidently felt the pressure of public opinion in the Northwest for a reduction of the tariff, and he has called in a reporter of the ever-faithful Philadelphia *Press* and unbosomed to him, and so to the public, the feelings that harass him. He declares that there must be a "revision" of the tariff, first, because it was promised in 1888, and, second, because the business of the country demands it. It would, perhaps, be inquiring too curiously to ask whether the promise, by itself, would influence Mr. ALLISON'S mind if he could safely get out of it, but he is convinced that he cannot, and that there must at least be some show of keeping the promise. When asked if he thought that the Senate bill of last year should be followed, Mr. ALLISON was adroitly vague. In a general way he would follow that bill, but conditions had changed so that it could not be followed in detail. Some things could go on the free list now that were not put there in that bill; some duties could be lower than they were then fixed; some could be reduced that were not then touched, and so on. It is all delightfully indefinite. You may believe as much as you choose, and you may select what you wish to believe. "Revision" is an elastic term and covers as fine a multitude of things as charity itself, and, in this case, of much the same quality.

Only it is well to remember that this net has been spread in the sight of the American citizen for nearly two years. It is the same old net, and its meshes are adorned with the same old lime. We should hardly think any one would be entangled in it. We should hardly say even that Mr. ALLISON believes that any one will be. Undoubtedly he feels now, as he did not last year, that the tariff ought to be reduced, and probably if he could he would like to reduce it. But last year he did not wish to reduce it, and this year he cannot do so. The result is the same. The perfidy of last year was abominable; it has been exposed and public opinion has condemned it, as Mr. ALLISON very well knows. It is quite likely that he would wish to avert the consequences if it were open to him to do so, but it is not, and his shameless tergiversation at the last session has destroyed all confidence in his good faith, though, as good faith would now be more advantageous to him and to his party, we are prepared to believe him. One thing in his latest statement, however, deserves a passing notice. It is but little more than a year since the Senate bill was proclaimed by Mr. ALLISON and his committee as a finality, as a conclusive answer to what was declared to be the definite demand of the American people, formulated in the elections of 1888. And already the author of the bill declares that the conditions of business have so radically changed that the bill must be essentially altered. What are we to think of the system that shifts like this with every twelvemonth? Is this not a conclusive proof that there is no safety, no guarantee of anything like stability save in the free operation of the natural laws of trade without interference from political legislation?

The only point as to which Mr. ALLISON has anything very clear to say is the sugar duties. He is convinced that there should be a "deep cut" on sugar, and he indicates about 45 per cent. as the depth of the cut. That is to say, apparently, he would follow his old bill in this regard and cut the sugar duty in halves. We know of no more deceptive way of dealing with the tariff than this. It is keeping the word and breaking the honorable pledge involved in the promise of reduction. The revenue would indeed be diminished, but the sugar monopoly would be left with its monstrous privileges untouched. This was made plain at the last session. It is just as plain now, and it could not be plainer. In one sense it is of no consequence, for the Republicans are not going to be able to reduce the revenue at all. In another sense it is of vital consequence, for it shows that the bad faith of the party leaders is rooted.

BRIDGING THE RIVERS.

The argument in favor of isolation for any community, whether a city, a State, or a nation, is delusive. Advantage lies in the freest possible communication and intercourse with all other communities. It is sometimes argued that bridges over the East River or over the North River would not be a benefit to the city of New-York, because they would facilitate the escape of her inhabitants to Long Island and New-Jersey, there to dwell and pay their taxes. Many of them would conduct their business and earn their living in the city, and spend their money elsewhere, contributing to the public expenses of other cities and towns, from which they drew nothing. But the city of New-York is to be considered as a great commercial community, holding important relations with the whole country, and even with the whole world. For its normal growth and prosperity it requires the closest and easiest means of access to and from all directions, and it would be an advantage to its population as well as its business interests to have the most complete facilities for expansion. There is a great advantage in its vast water front, but the interruption of land communication produced by the two rivers is a drawback which can only be overcome by providing the most effective means for closing the gaps. The argument against bridging and tunneling the rivers is superficial and shortsighted, for the production and diffusion of wealth and the comfortable condition of the people are more important than the collection and disbursement of taxes.

That all the railroad lines but one which connect the commercial metropolis of this continent with the vast territory to the West and South, which constitutes almost the whole of our own country, should stop at the Jersey shore, a mile from our wharves and warehouses, is an enormous disadvantage. It adds largely to the inconvenience and the cost of transferring outgoing and incoming merchandise, and is a burden and an obstruction to our commerce. The inconvenience to passenger travel is less important, but it is serious nevertheless. The water barrier on the east side of the city is a less serious matter because it cuts us off only from Long Island, but so far as it is a barrier at all, it is a disadvantage to the city and to its people. It means of quick and easy communication across the rivers, so that they would practically cease to obstruct movement, were to be provided, no doubt it would facilitate the overflow of population to Long Island and New-Jersey, but that population would still form a part of the life and productive power of the city, and the comfort of the people within and without its borders would be increased. Our greatest need at the present time is means of quick, easy, and cheap transit throughout the area of the city itself to facilitate the expansion of population to the north, but next to that our greatest need as a commercial and industrial community is the closest and easiest possible connection with the land beyond the rivers.

A consciousness of this need and of the cramped condition of the metropolis on its narrow island is the stimulus for continual projects for bridging and tunneling the rivers, but these have thus far come to little on account of the difficulties and obstacles in their way. The great East River Bridge has been a local relief down town, but almost its sole use is to make easier the daily flow of population between the city and Brooklyn. This is an advantage to both, but it opens the door of easy communication at only one point, and that only for local purposes. There is need of other bridges over the East River to serve the same purpose, and there should be at least one great bridge for passenger travel over the North River, a wide and easy gateway between New-York and the threshold of the vast continent of which it is the emporium and the commercial capital.

But it seems to us that the railroads with their vast freight traffic should reach the city rather by tunnels under the rivers than by bridges above them. The one now burrowing through the silt at the bottom of the Hudson may be regarded as having already demonstrated the feasibility of providing that method of communication. But even if the tunnel is successfully opened, and serves the purpose of letting railroad trains from the West and South into the city to discharge their lading at its proper destination, the need would still remain for at least one bridge, to constitute a grand artery for a free movement of the currents of life between the commercial heart of the country and the thousand channels that extend through its whole expanse.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN NEW-YORK.

The tendency of education to-day is to extend its privileges to the people as widely and freely as possible, and in increasing the usefulness of universities we increase their popularity and the endowments which are required for the enlargement of their work. This tendency has for some years been very notable in the enlargement of the functions of Oxford and Cambridge by appointing examinations and courses of lectures in history, science and the arts, and languages in such cities as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool, for the purpose of registering and increasing the attainments of persons in commercial and industrial life who are unable to obtain a university education, but are anxious to take up the higher studies in some form and obtain both assistance in their work and credit for what they accomplish. By this means Oxford and Cambridge have greatly extended their usefulness among the people, and in a certain sense have regained the position they held in the Middle Ages when people flocked to them from all parts of England. The movement toward the higher education in this country has taken a different form and can hardly yet be said to be organized, but it is taking shape in voluntary efforts to reach the university or the college and by great personal effort to secure a diploma and make a start in life from this point of advantage.

We yet lack, however, the full development of a plan similar to that pursued in England, and perhaps the present attitude of the Regents of the University of New-York toward popular education in the State and the encouragement of private and individual study opens the way to something even better than the plan of university extension in that country. In the United States we have suffered from the want of organization in education. Our higher institutions have been, for the most part, the result of endowments made to support education under some form of religion, and the relation of the State to education, except through the public schools, has not been developed. The organization known as the University of the State of New-York, established in 1784, gave the suggestion to the French Government long ago for the proper arrangements of the higher education in France, but it has not until recent years been revived and stripped of technicalities and put into proper shape for the better organization of education in this State. Under the direction of Secretary DEWEY the Regents of the University have been permitted by the Legislature to reconstruct their order of work, so that for the first time in its existence this institution is now able to take the lead in directing the educational interests of the whole community upon a plan which, though unlike the Oxford and Cambridge method, is directed to the same ends and means—the recognition of every bit of good work which is accomplished by any citizen or youth, whether connected with an institution or pursuing his studies by himself. While the examinations on attainments in university and college studies are of the first importance, and the Regents have made provision at important centres for examinations which will admit to any institution within the State and to confer degrees upon those who have earned them, there is a larger work to be entered upon by the university which will lead to a better organization of education in every department than has been as yet attempted in the United States.

The Regents further propose to assist students by the loan of educational books, serials, apparatus, or collections so that every facility shall be offered to deserving persons in the various walks of life to advance into the professions, become masters of the art of teaching, or take their place as general leaders in educational work. It is meant to encourage self-help and private effort in education on a comprehensive scale, without in any way interfering with existing colleges or universities. The Regents have already provided for the enlargement of the functions of existing institutions by appointing examinations where they are most needed, and this larger work among the people is an attempt to stimulate these who cannot go to college and whose efforts are entitled to encouragement. Large endowments will be needed as this popular extension of university aid among the people is realized, and they will be obtained without any difficulty as soon as the public fully understand the scheme which the Regents are putting into operation.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

There is nothing strange, except superficially, and certainly nothing unprecedented, in the fact that the defeat of the French Ministry has been accomplished upon a point intrinsically of no political importance. This has often happened in Parliamentary Governments. It happened in the collapse of Mr. GLADSTONE'S last Government, which was really, of course, a condemnation of the Irish policy of its chief, but which was ostensibly delivered and accepted upon an adverse vote in a trifling detail of the budget. It is not surprising that M. TIRARD should have taken his dismissal because he was outvoted upon a question relating to the order of business.

It is more surprising that he should have accepted his dismissal at the hands of the Senate. In all constitutional Governments in which the executive power is held subject to the approval of a bi-cameral legislature, it is the lower or popular house to which the efficient expression of approval or disapproval is confided. An English Prime Minister would not dream of resigning because he was outvoted in the House of Lords. It is, in fact, the routine that he should be outvoted there when he has anything of any moment to carry. He is outvoted once, and sometimes twice, and then he proceeds to bully the House of Lords, within its own walls and without them; to inform that body that it is an ornamental appendix to the Government, and not an integral part of it, and that if it obstructs the will of the nation the nation will be apt to abolish it altogether. The French Senate is not precisely analogous to the House of Lords, but there is enough similarity, one would suppose, to prevent a French Ministry from resigning simply because its conduct had failed to commend itself to the Senate, so long as it had a trustworthy majority in the popular house. This is precisely the point. It was really in the Chamber of Deputies and not in the Senate that the fall of the Ministry of M. TIRARD was decreed. It was plainly prefigured in the debate of a fortnight ago, which ended with a vote in favor of the Ministry of 257 to 195, among the minority being 78 Republicans. This formal absolution was taken on all sides to be a virtual condemnation, and from that time the dissolution of the Ministry has been confidently expected.

The cause of the dissolution was undoubtedly the substitution of M. BOURGEOIS for M. CONSTANS as Minister of the Interior. M. CONSTANS was not only about the strongest man in the Government, both in a Parliamentary and in a popular sense, but he was a moderate and conservative Republican. His retirement was in a large measure due to personal differences with his colleagues and his chief, and he has naturally made use of his grievance to insure the Government to the best of his ability. The loss of strength involved in his defection has been aggravated by the political position of his successor, who is a Radical, and it is at this point that the change in the Ministry became related to general politics. All the groups, except that to which M. BOURGEOIS himself belonged, were either affronted or alarmed by his selection. That group itself, to which the choice was a concession, was not placated, for the seventy-eight Republicans who voted against the Ministry in the division of March 5 were divided among the moderate Republicans, who thought the Ministry had gone too far in propitiating the Radicals, and the Radicals themselves, who thought it had not gone far enough. It was between these two stools that M. TIRARD came to the ground.

While the result which he has made an adverse vote in the Senate the occasion of acknowledging by his resignation is disastrous to M. TIRARD as a politician, it is mainly a personal defeat and has very little relation to the course of French politics. The schedules of the succeeding Ministry that are circulated in Paris may be taken as near the mark where they agree as such predictions may safely be in every Government controlled by public opinion. They agree in newly reconstituting the present Ministry, with the exception of M. TIRARD himself and his unlucky appointee, M. BOURGEOIS, for whose place the predecessor who was ousted to make room for him seems to be generally "slated."

So far as the change of Ministry throws any light at all upon the political condition of France, it tends anew to assure the stability of the republic and to secure that French politics will hereafter assume the form of government as a political postulate as much as our own politics do. The alarm raised by the appointment of a Radical to the Ministry is a new testimony to the essential conservatism of the French people, which strongly resembles our own and proceeds from the same cause, the very large proportion of the people that possess "a stake in the country," and which is thereby enlisted to defend existing rights of property and the established order.

SARCASM, PHYSICS, AND STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. GLADSTONE holds one opinion in regard to Irish affairs and Prof. TYNDALL holds another. Mr. GLADSTONE is a statesman, a scholar, a sort of amateur clergyman, and an old man eloquent and combative, upon the tail of whose coat nobody, no matter who, may be permitted to tread with impunity. Prof. TYNDALL is a physicist of approved ability, an Alpine climber of great importance, a successful demolisher of all who put faith in heterogeneous evolution, (once known as spontaneous generation,) an essayist in whose writings there is much "charm," and, added to this, he is a middle-aged man eloquent, fully as fond of talking on any subject that may come up for discussion as is Mr. GLADSTONE himself, whose mental range is wide enough to include HOMER and Col. "BOB" INGERSOLL; Thor's hammer and Hawarden's axe; Latin renderings of TOPLADY'S hymns, and the true significance of the Celtic expression, *honia ma diaoul*. We do not know that Mr. GLADSTONE ever went so far as to write a treatise on surface tension in certain fluids or that he ever attempted to explode Sir WILLIAM THOMSON'S vortex atom theory, although, if memory serves us, he has had a whack or two at evolution, which made its dry old pelt rattle again like a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, much to Mr. GLADSTONE'S delight and greatly to the chagrin of evolutionists in general. But as a rule, the Grand Old Man has managed to confine himself to about three-quarters of the universe and leave the remaining quarter to be looked after by specialists. Prof. TYNDALL is less modest or more comprehensive—which amounts to the same thing. According to the natural range of his work he should be a specialist in the physics of inanimate creation, but in reality he "goes in" for almost everything, from theology to celestial photography, from punching the head of a Bishop to sitting on a local school board, and from poetry to politics, and probably leaves much less than a quarter of the universe untouched.

For a long time these two distinguished men have been at variance with each other. Prof. TYNDALL, who is an Irishman, taking an English view of Irish affairs, and Mr. GLADSTONE, who is an Englishman, taking an Irish view of them. Month after month they have been hammering away at each other whenever opportunity offered or could be made, the Professor looking at the scholarly statesman in the light of a point of application in a parallelogram of forces, and the ex-Premier regarding the Professor as a very perverse and obstinate and uncalled-for meddler in matters beyond the utmost rim of his possible comprehension. Still, the elder man has carried off all the honors so far as courtesy, or indeed as argument, is concerned. One who had paid no attention whatever to the battle royal might know from the very tone of the Professor that he felt himself toppling in his saddle and about to tumble with his arms resounding as he fell. Prof. TYNDALL has hissed through his clenched nose to Mr. GLADSTONE that he, the Grand Old Man, is not so young as he once was, that "the heyday of his manhood" is forever gone, and that there was a time when, to quote the Professor's words, "Your vision was clearer and your temptations fewer than they are now." In reply to this, Mr. GLADSTONE says to the Professor, "I contentedly leave you to revel in the wealth of that vocabulary which you have almost exhausted in your effort to anticipate the condemnation that history is to pronounce upon me." Somehow or other this recalls Lord BEACONFIELD'S animadversion upon one who was "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity," but the fact is, perhaps, hardly worth mentioning. What is evident, however, is that the statesman as well as the physicist is allowing a good deal of his potential to become kinetic energy, but we doubt not that if the two gentlemen hammer away at each other much longer there will be either a grand explosion or a quiet establishment of equilibrium, standing upon whose broad expanse each may make faces at the other, and in this way help along the cause of justice in Ireland quite as effectually as either is now doing through the slinging of whole bucketfuls of withering sarcasm and scorn.

In his decision granting an injunction against the further production of "The Prince and the Pauper," Judge DALY points out that there is really no way of estimating the damages which the applicant, Mr. HOUSE, has suffered. Mr. CLEMENS ignored the agreement with Mr. HOUSE which the court finds that he made and under which Mr. HOUSE had written a play and prepared it for production. Although the play actually produced embodied ideas which are to be found in Mr. HOUSE'S version and not in Mr. CLEMENS'S book, its success does not furnish a criterion of what would have been the success of Mr. HOUSE'S play. This is one of the peculiar hardships of the case, and one which the legal maxim that there is no wrong without a remedy should be made to cover. In the absence of a remedy "Mark Twain" might console himself, although the court distinctly accepts Mr. HOUSE'S narrative of the agreement and distinctly rejects his own, with the reflection of one of the characters in Mr. STEVENSON'S "Wrong Box" that "all is sacred but honor."

ODD PHASES AND PHRASES.

The following dialogue occurred in court at Farmington, Me., recently: "What day did you fix up the line fence?" asked the attorney. "The 7th of September," said the witness. "When did you go to work for the plaintiff?" "The 1st of September," was the reply. "How long after that when you went to fix the line fence?" "About a fortnight." "Is it a fortnight from the 1st of September to the 7th?" asked the astonished attorney. Whereupon the witness coolly replied, "Yes, Sir; I think it is." A quicker-witted reply was that given by a witness at the close of a tedious cross-questioning. "Now tell how many sheep you ever saw, under oath, now remember." "I never saw a sheep under oath," replied the witness, which closed the cross-examination.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A gentleman was the possessor of a noble St. Bernard dog who constituted himself the companion, playmate, and protector of all the children in the vicinity of his home. One Summer afternoon some of his little friends were playing on the edge of a pond a few miles outside of this city and one of them fell into the water. The dog was after the child in an instant and unquestionably saved its life, but in doing so his teeth broke the skin on the youngster's arm, and the parents (dog cranks) actually asked to have the dog killed. This request was not complied with; but it recalls something that happened once on, or rather in, Jamaica Pond, a young girl who had been saved from drowning, while skating, complained bitterly that the rescuer had pulled her hair.—*Boston Post.*

At a late meeting of a Baptist convention two or three brethren were volunteering some advice to the American Baptist Publication Society as to how it should spend its money, when another brother arose and said: "Of course you brethren would not be indulging in these strictures if you had not put your own money into Dr. Griffin's hands; in leaving done that, you have a right to watch your investment and to claim that Dr. Griffith should either use your money as you meant it to be used when you gave it to him, or hand it back to you." A solemn stillness followed that remark, as no one of those likers had given the American Baptist Publication Society a penny for the last 6,000 years.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

New-York has not much to be proud of in the matter of World's Fair literature disseminated by its committees, but there are various printed circulars recently sent out from Chicago of a much more depressing character than even the most lurid efforts of our own and only Stokes. One of the Chicago fly sheets is composed of sentences like this: "These exhibits wants to be placed accessible and convenient for the people to go and see them and to be made comfortable for the journey in visiting these exhibits."—*The Epoch.*

It was on the rear platform of a street car as a crowd was going home from the theatre. "Let's see," mused a man who was jammed on the railing to the one on his left, "have we been introduced?" "I think not. My name is Taylor." "Ah! And mine is Porter. Mr. Taylor, you are throwing time away trying to get my watch. It is an old one and out of repair, and won't bring you $2."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Suppose a doctor does not take his own medicine; suppose a preacher does not practice what he preaches; he means well, and no man has a right to do wrong because some one else is not doing what he says ought to be done.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

A young man who shipped on board an oyster schooner a day or two ago testified that after he had been on board some hours the Captain assaulted him because he did not come from the same part of Ireland as himself.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary contains less than one-half the number of words contained in Senator Blair's speech on the Education bill, but it has the advantage of telling something new all the way through.—*Utica Herald.*

The impassioned orator who exclaimed, "I smell a rat; I'll nip him in the bud," has been fairly outdone by the esteemed *Journal*, which says "The slow, measured tread of justice dawns."—*Helena (Mon.) Independent.*

"Buying your wife an Easter bonnet won't go far toward getting you into heaven," remarks a soured man. That may be true, but it will make things on earth a heap pleasanter.—*Quincy Whig.*

"It is no use telling you to look pleasant," said the photographer to the pretty young lady, "for you cannot look anything else." And his scheme worked beautifully.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The trouble with very good people is that they usually look as if they had lived on green gooseberries all the year.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

The man who is blessed with a good memory needs to be blessed with forbearance, too.—*Somerville Journal.*

An evening call is generally productive of pleasure—if not when you come, when you go.—*Texas Siftings.*

REFORM WILL CARRY THE DAY.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, (Dem.)

Steadily the ballot-box reform movement keeps on its forward march. The politicians may kick against the pricks for awhile, but it's no use; reform is going to carry the day. One of the most encouraging indications of the progress of this revolution is the mass meeting which was held Monday night at the Cooper Institute in New-York City under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. Five assemblies were represented, and there was not a single politician among the speakers who addressed the meeting, the Knights wishing to emphasize the fact that ballot reform is the motto of workingmen, irrespective of political opinion. Let the people once thoroughly understand and appreciate that election reform is to their interest; that it will secure them honest elections and a better class of public servants, and it will take but a short time to make its workings felt in municipal, State, and national contests. The Knights of Labor throughout the country can set themselves no nobler task than to become the molders of public opinion in this respect.

BALLOT REFORM AND WORKINGMEN.

From the Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

In attacking Mr. Powderly and the Knights of Labor meeting in New-York on Monday night for having declared in favor of an official ballot system of voting, the New-York *Sun* asserts that the proposed system is intended to "disfranchise poor and unlettered voters in order that the forces of the Democracy may be diminished."

The *Courier* does not believe that this sort of criticism will be relished by the workingmen of New-York, especially workingmen who are Democrats.

In the meantime it will be anything but a wise policy for Democratic leaders and Democratic newspapers in this State to oppose an official ballot on the ground that it would defraud laboring men of their votes because they could not read the names, or have sufficient intelligence to obtain accurate information as to names of candidates, printed on official ballots.

For one, the *Courier* protests, and will constitute firmly to protest, against such a shortsighted, unwise policy.

SOME EMINENT MARRIAGES.

After reading Mr. Thistleton Dyer's "Loves and Marriages of Eminent Persons," persons about to be eminent will probably shun the altar is the opinion of the London *Daily News*. "The example of the eminent who loved *pour le bon motif* is one to avoid. For instance, there was the eminent Dean Alford. When he was a boy of nineteen or so he wrote to his fiancé 'like a printed book,' a printed book by Mr. Barlow, Tutor of Masters Merton and Sandford. 'You will not be offended,' says this precocious pig, 'if I insert a few short maxims for Shavior.' The eminent Cobbett was another odd case; at thirty-five he lost his heart to a maiden of giggling thirteen. This was premature indeed, but Cobbett was forty before he married. Mr. Bryan Waller Procter fell in love at six—'because enamored,' he says, 'and he adds, rather superfluously, that his passion partook of the innocence of his years. Mr. Procter did not stop at that amour. To quote Mr. Thistleton Dyer, whose style is a perpetual well-spring of entertainment: 'In the hunting season he studied the Albums and improved his early excellence as a boxer by taking lessons from a famous pugilist, in addition to which he fell in love with a Hertfordshire young lady.' 'In addition to which,' indeed! He improved his boxing, not only by engaging a pugilist, but by falling in love with a young lady. However, he did not marry the young lady, to whom, if we may judge by a poem quoted, he behaved rather ill. Confident, perhaps, in his improved boxing, he left her and married Miss Skipper.

"In Mr. Anthony Trollope's early youth a young woman down in the country fell in love with him, but, as he says, with graceful gallantry, 'No young man was ever much less to blame than I had been. The invitation had come from her and I had asked the plunk to give it a decided negative.' Men were rough mannered ever! As a very general rule, eminent persons fall in love when young with their cousins, and if they have little enterprise and are of a peaceful character the cousin leads them to the altar and there is an end of it. As Prof. Knight, a favorable witness, remarks, 'There was an entire absence of romance in Wordsworth's courtship.' So much so that Wordsworth had thought of 'renouncing his early love and going to'—guess where!—'to abstract mathematical science.' However, it is only fair to add that the 'early love' meant here is poetry, not a young lady.

"Some eminent persons have been 'impetuous in their love affairs'; others, like Mr. Anthony Trollope, 'apathetic.' They often marry young, Shakespeare at eighteen; perhaps, like Mr. Trollope, he was a young man not to be blamed. Dean Hook married a lady who, in 1829, wrote a valentine 'under the assumed name of John Bright.' Her own name was Anna Delicia. Southey's marriage was of the oddest. He was very poor; he and his bride parted at the church door, and the poet started for the Continent 'that he might learn foreign languages.' This was a cheerless wedding; the husband taking his honeymoon alone for the sake of economy.

"After these melancholy examples of eminent weddings, Mr. Thistleton Dyer gives a list of eminent weddings which were failures. Among the victims were William Beckford, the millionaire and author of 'Vathek,' Lady Blessington, Mr. Carlyle, Mrs. Hemans, Samuel Richardson, Laurence Sterne, and the Duke of Wellington; perhaps we might add Napoleon. Some of these gentlemen and ladies deserved ill fortune. For example, Lord Bolingbroke. As Mr. Thistleton Dyer says: 'What else could be expected?' Prior to his marriage he carried on, among others, an intrigue with an orange girl. Does this mean that he, among others, flirted with the orange girl, or that he flirted with the orange girls and others? However, he finally married 'a lady possessed of considerable personal attractions.'

"Lord Bolingbroke was a bad man; but poor William Carey, also unfortunately wedded, became the most extensive translator of the Bible that ever lived. But Mrs. Carey was not on his extensive intellectual level. This poor lady died, and Mr. Carey tried again, with better luck. Mr. Carlyle's life, 'it has been stated, is a striking instance of three lives irretrievably ruined by the error of one.' Who ever stated this stated nonsense. Mr. Carlyle would never have been happy, as men count happiness, but where could he have found a better wife? Mrs. Hemans, on the other hand, wedded a Captain of militia, and apparently 'the matrimonial deportment of the Captain' was not all that could be desired. Perhaps, like good Samuel Richardson, author of 'Clarissa,' the Captain was very fond of 'ladies.' He lived in a kind of flower garden of ladies.' If this was the Captain's tastes, as well as the publisher's, Mrs. Hemans may naturally have felt rather miserable. In the same way the wife of the Rev. Laurence Sterne was a good deal tried, being 'foolishly fond of him.' Mr. Whitefield appears to have been unhappy because he was not a man of great physical courage, whereas Mrs. Whitefield was as brave as a lioness. It was as if Conachar in 'The Fair Maid of Perth' had wedded the wife of Rob Roy, a lady of masculine valor. At all events Whitefield preached her funeral sermon."

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S PIANO.

Letter from John Broadwood & Sons to the Editor of the London Times.

In your leading article in the *Times* of to-day you state that John Jacob Astor the first—to whom credit is rightly due for founding the vast fortune just now bequeathed—joined an elder brother in London, who was engaged in the pianoforte and flute factory of his uncle, "a member of the firm of Astor & Broadwood."

Permit us to inform you that there was no firm of Astor & Broadwood. The original John Jacob Astor did a large business with us, but he was not a partner in our firm, which was at first Shudi, then Shudi & Broadwood, and during the present century has been John Broadwood & Sons. Whatever Astor ordered—and, as we have said, he ordered largely—he paid for, the invoices being delivered to his brother, George Astor, a flutemaker in Cornhill. The uncle of both may have been at one time in the employment of our house. The following copy of a letter is in proof of our assertion:

CITY COFFEE HOUSE, CHEAPSIDE,
March 14, 1795.

GENTLEMEN: Please to make me one of the best grant (*sic*) pianoforte you can. I rely on your honor to let it be a good one. I wish to have it plain in every respect and the case of handsome wood. The belly may be screwed fast. When done call on Mr. George Astor for the payment. I shall wish to have it shipped in July or August next by the ship Hope for New-York, or any other good ship. To be sent Mr. J. Astor. I am, gentlemen, with respect, yours, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

638. A g. pf. addl. keys.
Messrs. BROADWOOD & SONS.
JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS.

HELPED NAPOLEON TO ESCAPE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

There has just died in Rouen a retired commercial traveler—M. Thorel—whose name might have been buried in obscurity and oblivion with his bones were it not for the fact that he was instrumental in assisting Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterward Emperor of the French, to escape from the Château of Ham in 1846. M. Thorel at that time drove his traveler's "trap" between the various towns of the Departments of the Somme and the Pas-de-Calais. In the discharge of his commercial duties he came in contact with Thélin, the devoted servant of the Prince, who, in connection with Dr. Conneau, planned the escape from Ham. Thélin had bought various articles of use and necessity from the traveler, who was in the general line of business

COL. BLISS STIRS THEM UP

AND THE SENATORS ORDER HIM TO STAY AWAY.

A LIVELY SCENE AT THE ELECTRICAL INVESTIGATION—WITNESSES EXAMINED YESTERDAY.

The Senate Committee on General Laws resumed its hearings on electrical questions at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with Senators Erwin, Cogswell, Van Gorder, Vedder, and Chase present. The parlor in the Hotel Metropole was filled with an interested audience. George A. Hamilton, the electrician of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company and an expert of nearly thirty years' standing, was the first witness. Mr. Benjamin, who was to have gone on with his testimony on Friday, allowing him to take his place, as Mr. Hamilton's business engagements necessitated his getting away as soon as possible.

Mr. Hamilton testified on much the same lines as did Prof. Morton and Mr. Benjamin, favoring underground systems in large cities, except for the long-distant telephone lines. He said that practically perfect insulation could be made for as high as 20,000 volts. There was, of course, an element of danger in all electrical work.

Mr. Benjamin was then recalled and characterized the inspection system of the Board of Underwriters in this city up to two years ago as a perfect farce. Their inspectors knew nothing of their business, and he gave several amusing instances of mistakes they made. He thought the high-tension continuous system the most dangerous, but said it could be controlled by taking proper precautions, and said finally that electricity was to-day safer than steam. He said also that statistics would show that more men were killed by dynamite explosions in 1889 than were killed by electricity in the last ten years. Mr. Benjamin thought that nearly all the accidents that had occurred through electricity were caused by imperfect inspection or carelessness of the companies. He finished by saying that of twenty-five large cities abroad, fifteen used alternating currents of 2,500 volts tension, and eight of eleven large cities in this country used the high-tension systems.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler began to question Mr. Benjamin as to the reasons for his testimony. He wanted to know how Mr. Benjamin had come to go abroad on the investigations he spoke of and who had paid his expenses. Here Chairman Erwin interfered and told Mr. Wheeler that the commission would allow no cross-examinations and would not allow him to act as a counsel in any way. Mr. Benjamin asked to be put on record as saying that he had undertaken the investigations entirely on his own account and at his own expense, and that he was testifying simply for the good of the public and of his profession.

Senator Cogswell said that as Mr. Wheeler had asked whom Mr. Benjamin represented he would like to have Mr. Wheeler say just whom he appeared for. After considerable discussion Mr. Wheeler said that he represented gentlemen interested in the low-tension or Edison system. He said, however, that he was not retained by the Edison Company.

A recess was taken for luncheon, and at 3:15 o'clock the hearing was resumed, with Prof. George W. Plympton of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Cooper Union scientific schools in the witness chair. Senator Cantor was also present. Prof. Plympton told of the Brooklyn investigation to secure safeguards against danger from electric wires, and Superintendent Martin of the New-York Health Department gave a little testimony about the dangerous condition of the city's overhead wires and a great deal of testimony about the great danger to the public health from the great amount of gas the various gas companies allow to leak from their mains. He estimated that 1,000,000,000 cubic feet leaked out of the mains last year.

Mr. Cravath then offered in evidence a series of ten questions relating to electric matters, coined by Prof. Morton, and a series of answers received to these questions from Sir William Thomson of Glasgow, Prof. George Forbes, Dr. John Hopkinson, W. H. Preece, and E. Fesquet, all of London. The documents were accepted by the committee and were added to its files.

William Maver, Jr., of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company, took the stand and, at the request of Mr. Jones, the committee's counsel, gave the Senators a sort of electrical kindergarten talk that enlightened them greatly as to the technicalities of the science. Both Mr. Maver and Schuyler S. Wheeler, the expert of the Board of Electrical Control, said that about one-quarter of all the electric light wires in the city were now under ground and that the other three-quarters would join them in two or three years. Mr. Wheeler also showed the committee a number of samples of good and bad wires which were put away for future examination.

Mr. Wheeler finished his testimony at a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and Chairman Erwin entertained a motion to adjourn, whereupon there ensued a row. Col. Bliss took the floor and wanted to know why it was that the committee had not called Harold P. Brown to the witness chair. Mr. Brown, he said, was the one man who could give direct facts as to the power of electricity to kill, and he and Mr. Wheeler had repeatedly asked that the gentleman should be examined. Chairman Erwin did not appear to like Col. Bliss's tone, and said that the committee had found out beforehand every witness that could be of use to it, and that all of these gentlemen had been subpœnaed to appear. He said the committee had received dozens of applications from "cranks" to be allowed to appear before it, and that its time was too valuable to be wasted on such people.

Col. Bliss vigorously denounced the implied slur upon his witness. He said the committee simply did not dare to call Mr. Brown. Chairman Erwin said Col. Bliss had deliberately insulted the committee, and that from then on he would see that Mr. Bliss should not be permitted to attend its meetings. If he did come he would be put out by the Sergeant at Arms.

The other Senators took up the case to a man and demanded Col. Bliss's reasons for making such a statement. The Colonel said that they did not want Brown because they knew his testimony would be strongly in favor of low tension, while they themselves were biased in favor of the high-tension system. Senator Cogswell abswered for his colleagues that the charge of bias was unwarranted by any facts in Col. Bliss's possession. He said that a charge of treachery came very badly from a gentleman who had been "masquerading" before the committee as a citizen when he was really, by his associate's confession, acting solely in the interests of an electric company."

Senator Erwin then said that the committee would in all probability have called Mr. Brown at its next session to-morrow, and that Col. Bliss, who had been afforded every courtesy by him and his fellows, had attempted to bulldoze the committeemen. He repeated that he would not allow Col. Bliss in the room with the committee again and called an executive session of that body.

The session lasted until 6:40 o'clock, and then the committee announced that it would continue its hearing and called for Mr. Brown. That gentleman, with his lawyers, had disappeared, however, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, after announcing that Chairman Erwin's resolution to keep Col. Bliss out of its room hereafter would be strictly upheld.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.

The driver of one of Bloomingdale Brothers' delivery wagons left Otto Dwyer, a fourteen-year-old boy, in charge of the team yesterday afternoon at the Eastern Boulevard and Sixtieth-street while he went to deliver packages. The horse took fright and started to run away. Dwyer tried to get hold of the reins, but failed, and was thrown from the seat against the footboard. He would have fallen to the ground had he not managed to cling to one of the shafts.

At Sixty-second-street Bartley Grady of 1,449 Second-avenue was run down and received severe scalp wounds. Patrolman Atkins of the East Sixty-seventh-street station caught the horse by the bridle, and was dragged half a block before he could bring it to a stop. Dwyer was then released from his perilous position, and it was found that he was severely cut and bruised about the head and face. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment. Grady went there to have his wounds dressed, but was then able to go home. The policeman was bruised about the head and shoulders.

THE FASHION IN ARCHITECTURE.

"The Decorative Art Movement in Ornament and in Suburban Architecture" was the subject of the free lecture at Cooper Union last night. The lecturer was Prof. William H. Goodyear. He traced the rise of the Italian Renaissance, which began in the copying of the Greek-Roman ruins, and the influence of which he said is noticeable in the brownstone fronts and the Post Office Building of this city. About the close of the last century a reaction caused a reversion to the original Greek, of which the White House at Washington is a fair example. Later still the Gothic style began to exert an influence, and to illustrate this he showed a stereopticon view of the parsonage of Grace Church.

The decorative art movement, properly so called, originated in England with Owen Jones and the Prince Consort about the year 1854, and one of its earliest results was the establishment of the South Kensington Museum. Prof. Goodyear showed many Newport and seaside cottages as expressions of this latest movement.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON ILL.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton is suffering from a very heavy cold at his home in Garden City, L. I. He caught cold on his trip to Boston, where he lectured last Sunday, and returned home Tuesday quite prostrated, the cold developing into a kind of influenza. His illness prevents his preaching to-day, and the Rev. Arthur Eaton of Boston will fill his pulpit at both the morning and evening services.

MONTANA'S CHOICE NULLIFIED

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS TO BE UNSEATED —SUBSIDIES TO SHIPPING USELESS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day to look over the proposed report to be made in favor of seating Messrs. Sanders and Power as Senators from Montana. They found that Chairman Hoar had drawn up as good a report as could be expected, considering that Messrs. Maginnis and Clark were the only legally-elected Senators from Montana, and after suggesting one or two unimportant changes the document was adopted. It will be presented to the Senate early next week.

A minority report, declaring in favor of Messrs. Clark and Maginnis, will be made by the Democratic members of the committee. A good many speeches on the subject will be made in the Senate, and then Messrs. Sanders and Power will be seated by a strict party vote.

* * *

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day heard argument upon the several bills pending before the committee intended to encourage American shipping. The principal ones of these are Mr. Frye's Ocean Mail and Tonnage bills.

Mr. W. P. Clyde, of New-York, largely interested in steamship lines, said that the American shipping interest was dead, and, that being the case, it could not be revived by such measures as have been proposed. It must be built up on a basis that could not be done, he said, by voting subsidies calculated upon the present basis in England and other countries; the United States must begin where these countries began. The work would be long and laborious. "We cannot," he said, "require that the ships aided by Government payments shall be manned by American seamen. Good sailors are produced by long years of experience, and Congress will have to proceed slowly on that line."

* * *

Messrs. Weber and O'Beirne, Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New-York, spent several hours at the Treasury Department to-day in conference with Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Thompson, and Solicitor Hepburn in regard to the administration of immigration affairs under the new plan. They also called at the White House in company with Secretary Windom and had a talk on the subject with the President. They will go to New-York next week and arrange for the inauguration of the new system. Secretary Windom said this afternoon that he selected Bedlow's Island as a landing depot for immigrants because it was the best place he could get, and he has not changed his mind since on that subject.

* * *

The Revenue Marine transfer was under discussion in the House yesterday. From the fact that it did not come up until late in the afternoon only fifteen minutes' discussion was accorded it. The bill has been laid over as unfinished business, to be taken up the first thing Tuesday. It may possibly be reached Monday. No doubt seems to be expressed as to the ultimate passage of the bill.

* * *

The House devoted most of its session yesterday to eulogies upon Pennsylvania's dead Congressman, William D. Kelley. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania made the principal address, and was followed by Messrs. Banks of Massachusetts, Mills of Texas, McKinley of Ohio, Bingham of Pennsylvania, McKenna of California, and others.

* * *

The President to-day appointed Commodore George Dewey to be acting chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing until a permanent appointment to that office can be made. That action was made necessary by the resignation of Paymaster General Fulton as chief of the bureau, which was accepted this morning. Commodore Dewey is at present chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Repairs. He will perform the duties of both offices until the existing vacancy is filled.

* * *

Secretary Tracy, accompanied by Mrs. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding and Lieut. and Mrs. Mason, left Washington this morning on the Dispatch for a visit to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The party will return to Washington Tuesday evening. The Secretary will investigate the causes of the delay in the completion of the armor-plating on the gunboat Petrel, now receiving their finishing touches at the Norfolk yard.

* * *

The first of the cruiser Baltimore's eight-inch guns was tested at the naval proving ground, Annapolis, Md., yesterday, with good results. A charge of 110 pounds of American brown powder gave to the projectile of 250 pounds weight an initial velocity of 2,130 feet per second, the pressure being only thirteen tons.

* * *

The Pan-American Conference to-day discussed the report on the customs union, but arrived at no decision. The principal speeches were delivered by Delegates Quesada of the Argentine Republic, Guzman of Nicaragua, and Minister Romero of Mexico.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—A. H. Huffington, Bivalve; W. Formwart, Tyrone.

Virginia.—G. A. Lynn, Independence Hill; A. Hahner, Kestrey; Alice M. Shuler, Mosley's; J. M. Ratcliffe, Ratcliffe.

Pennsylvania.—J. M. Beardsley, Cold Creek; J. R. Koons, Huntington Mills; H. T. Kessler, Pine Station; D. A. F. Creesman, Pleasant Valley; T. Larison, Ridgebury; L. F. Clemmer, Tuckerton.

New-Hampshire.—C. T. Emons, Wilmot Flat.

Maine.—W. B. Eaton, West Sullivan.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, colder, fair weather, clearing on the coast, northwesterly winds, fair weather on Monday and warmer on Tuesday.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds, fair weather on Monday, warmer on Tuesday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair weather Sunday and Monday, northwesterly winds, colder Sunday morning, warmer by Monday morning.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	35°	30°	3:30 P. M.	43°	38°
6 A. M.	34°	37°	6 P. M.	44°	38°
9 A. M.	36°	35°	9 P. M.	41°	36°
12 M.	40°	35°	12 P. M.	40°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....38½°
Average temperature for same date last year..39½°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years.....36½°

METHODIST LAY DELEGATES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 15.—At to-day's session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the question of increasing the lay representation to the General Conference was taken up and after a general discussion of the subject the proposition to increase the number of lay delegates was defeated by a vote of yeas, 92; nays, 101.

The question came upon an order sent to the annual Conference by the General Conference of 1888, asking for a vote on the proposition that the lay delegates to the Conference should equal the clerical delegates. At present they have not an equal representation, but are given a great deal of power in making the laws of the Church, as they can call for a vote by orders and, by dissenting from the preachers, can vete any proposed action of the Conference.

AT REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Members of the West Side Republican Club passed a pleasant evening last night at an "inaugural" dinner in the club's quarters, 165 West Seventy-first-street. Justice Charles N. Tainter presided, and among those who made speeches were Prof. J. L. Hunt, David Mitchell, Dr. George C. Clark, W. H. Belamy, F. H. Platt, S. H. Randall, L. M. Stanton, S. H. Dunman, Alexander Caldwell, Dr. F. A. Utter, W. C. Docher, and J. E. Leaycraft.

At the meeting of the Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, to be held Tuesday evening at 510 Sixth-avenue, A. H. Steele, Vice President of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, will deliver an address entitled "About the Men who Make a Juggler's Hat of the Ballot Box."

HELVETIANS DINE TOGETHER.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Helvetian Singing Society was held last evening at Delisle's restaurant in Beaver-street. Every one of the French and Swiss societies in New-York and Brooklyn was represented. President V. L'Eplattenier, Jr., presided. Among the guests were Charles Teller, Dr. John Fredericks, F. W. Childs, W. H. Vesey, Dr. Fisher, Eugene Riss, M. Freuel, Jaques Depollier, and U. Christern.

GOV. GOODELL SERIOUSLY ILL.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The condition of Gov. Goodell, who is ill with nervous prostration at his home in Antrim, is sufficiently serious to cause apprehensions as to the result among his friends. A proposed trip to Washington with his staff the latter part of the month and a proposed later trip of his own to the South have been abandoned.

FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF

NEW BUILDING OF THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND LAYS THE CORNERSTONE AND GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS DELIVERS AN ORATION.

Mrs. Cleveland yesterday afternoon laid the cornerstone of the new building of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

An interesting programme of exercises was carried out without departure from the original purpose, except that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew could not preside on account of illness. Mr. Depew's place was taken by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who delivered an effective address, in which he detailed the causes of his individual interest in the infirmary. For five years after attaining his majority he had been practically blind, and had traveled all over Europe in search of relief. This experience had engendered within him a sympathy for all people afflicted with blindness that many years of a busy life had not lessened.

Mr. Hewitt delivered an eloquent eulogy on the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and declared that while his life had not been without honors, he treasured no other honor more than that he was a Governor of that institution. Mr. Hewitt's address was followed by a prayer by Bishop Potter. After the prayer Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades delivered a historical sketch of the infirmary from its foundation in 1820 to the present day. He told how the institution was launched in two small rooms at 45 Chatham-street, with but two physicians in attendance—Edward Delafield and J. Kearney Rodgers. These were the founders of the infirmary, and they had been justly revered and honored throughout the seventy years elapsing since 1820. The next habitation of the infirmary was at the corner of Elm and Walker streets, where it was located in 1834. At the latter place it occupied the second story, and its corps of physicians was increased to six. The number of patients treated in 1834 was 1,229, as against 646 in 1820.

The institution continued to grow, and in 1847 another removal was necessitated. This time a three-story building was taken at 97 Mercer-street, and the Governors thought that they could remain here permanently, but the infirmary grew with such rapidity that in 1857 it had to move again. Two lots were secured at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and a commodious building was erected and dedicated to the relief of the blind and the deaf. In this year the corps of attending physicians numbered 8, and the number of patients was 3,467, treated at an expense of $3,507. In 1886 the corps of physicians had swelled to 41 and the patients under treatment to 16,120, at a yearly cost of $26,803. In 1889 the patients treated were 18,096, at an expense of $16,934. The total number of patients treated since the founding of the infirmary, exclusive of the present year, was 458,959.

Mr. Rhoades grew eloquent in describing this great work, and declared that it was the purpose of the people interested to make the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary the greatest institution of the kind in America. It was in no sense a New-York institution except as regarded its foundation and conduct, for people from all over the continent and the world were welcome to its benefits without regard to race, color, or condition. Mr. Rhoades's address was received with enthusiastic applause. The next speaker was Dr. H. D. Noyes, who discussed "The Situation and Our Needs." Dr. Noyes's paper was scholarly and scientific and treated exhaustively the work done by the infirmary and its glowing promise for the future. He felt much pride in the fact that an infirmary physician, Dr. Koller, had discovered the use of cocaine, and he referred with satisfaction to contributions from the infirmary to medical literature and medical science. He outlined the wide scope of the institution and pictured the benefits to humanity that are still to come from it.

The orator of the afternoon was Mr. George William Curtis, who referred to the history of the infirmary as a touching story of good done to mankind. It was an institution to fill with pride the citizens of a city so aspiring that it once hoped to be the place for a World's Fair. But now that it had lost the fair, New-York should hope that Chicago would compromise with Paris and give the best World's Fair ever known. New-York could find consolation in the fact that it had a perpetual World's Fair with a permanent exhibition of all that interests mankind. After drawing a vivid picture of Jerusalem, Rome, and Athens as they were in the fullness of their glory, Mr. Curtis asked where New-York should have found her glory if she had secured the fair. It would have been in her schools, her libraries, her galleries, her infirmaries, and her hospitals. The test of metropolitan success was not in money multiplying itself, but in transmitting itself into other shapes of good. In New-York compassion was a social factor and a social power. The temples of compassion were the glory of the city. In this particular New-York excelled the golden days of Athens, Rome, and Jerusalem.

It was the touch of compassion that had actuated Delafield and Kearney Rodgers to found this infirmary, and had moved their successors to carry it on for seventy years, doing good and working miracles in pursuance of the teachings of Him Who walked in Syrian plains making the blind to see, the halt to walk, and the sick to heal. Reverting again to the World's Fair, Mr. Curtis said that he hoped Chicago would not find its new possession a toy dog stuffed with sawdust, and that the new responsibility assumed would not be the death of the fair on Lake Michigan. In conclusion he drew a picture of the time many years, perhaps centuries hence, when the cornerstone about to be laid should be removed and the contents of the box be beneath it exposed.

"Shall it be satisfied that our descendants should then see?" he asked. "Shall we be satisfied that they should learn that this was a city of the highest houses and the dirtiest streets; of the finest shops and the most squalid slums; of the greatest brag and the most public spirit? No, let it appear that this was a city in which no man felt at ease while any other man suffered; in which the prosperous darlings of fate and happiness asked for the next good thing to desire. Then the result would be obtained by strengthening and developing such institutions as the infirmary. By this policy New-York could proudly salute the violet crown of Athens, the armed force of Rome, the sacred traditions of Jerusalem. She would then be a city worthy of our race, our country, and our time."

When Mr. Curtis had ceased speaking and the applause had died away Dr. Richard H. Derby enumerated the contents of the box to be placed beneath the cornerstone. They were Mr. Rhoades's historical sketch; Dr. Delafield's address on the laying of the cornerstone of the present building, April 20, 1856; a copy of the sixty-ninth annual report of the infirmary; the seal of the infirmary and the cards of admission as now used; portraits of the original Delafield and Jacob Harsen; the ground plans and architectural design of the new building; a card of invitation to the ceremonies yesterday and a programme of the exercises, copies of the daily papers and a collection of American silver coins. Dr. Derby also read a letter from Benjamin H. Field, President of the infirmary, who offered to give $2,000 when $25,000 should have been raised for the use of the institution and $2,000 more when $50,000 should have been raised.

The exercises thus far had been conducted in the old infirmary building but now the company repaired to the outside where the great cornerstone was suspended and President Field led Mrs. Cleveland up the steps to the place where the architect and a mason were in waiting. A great crowd was in the street and cheered Mrs. Cleveland when she appeared. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, George W. Curtis, Archdeacon Mackay Smith, and Mrs. O'Sullivan, and Mrs. Newman, daughters of Mesmey Rogers, followed. These were all that could stand with safety on the small platform, and the others present crowded around on the floor below.

Mrs. Cleveland took the trowel, spread some mortar beneath the cornerstone, the gray mass was lowered into its place, and Archdeacon Smith said the benediction, and the ceremonies were ended.

Among those present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. Herman Knapp, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, John L. Riker, Dr. Gorham Abbott, Darius N. Lefferts, William C. Schermerhorn, William H. Appleton, Robert Sohell, Alfred Roosevelt, Jacob D. Vermilye, S. B. Van Dusen, Dr. Charles S. Bull, Robert Winthrop, Clinton Gilbert, John A. Stewart, Dr. Abram Du Bois, John T. Agnew, Lispenard Stewart, Henry J. Barbey, Dr. Robert F. Weir, and Dr. Albert H. Buck.

The new building is so arranged as to combine with the old one until money can be had to replace it. The complete hospital will be in three pavilions placed across the lot with open spaces between, and connected centrally by a narrow portion containing corridors and smaller wards. This construction insures an admirable and abundant quantity of light and air. The site is 103 feet on Second-avenue by 148 feet on Thirteenth-street. The wards vary in size. The largest contains twelve beds each and the smallest, one each. Open fireplaces are provided everywhere. In Summer the windows will give thorough ventilation, whatever the direction of the wind. The building is to have a basement, four stories, and an attic. The basement will be occupied by the kitchen, laundries, storerooms, and servants' quarters. The first floor will be devoted to out-patients. The second story is to be devoted to wards for indoor female patients and a few private rooms for paying patients. The third story is similar to the second, and will be devoted to male indoor patients. The fourth story is for the use of the staff. Upon the roof will be an isolated ward for contagious diseases and a laboratory for the use of the physicians. The beds for indoor patients number 112 in all. The exterior of the building will be in Romanesque style, with the principal story of light-colored Indiana limestone and the upper stories of pressed brick with stone trimmings. The bold chimneys and the round arches of the lower stories will give a marked character to the facades without unnecessary expenditure for ornament. The portals at present undertaken is the eastern pavilion and adjoining pens, which are being built as an addition to the old building. The Directors of the institution hesitated a long while before undertaking the work, owing to the expenditure involved, but were finally forced to it by the conviction that they could no longer continue their usefulness in the old quarters. They have raised all the funds necessary, except about $30,000, which they hope the public will contribute. The following gentlemen have already contributed to the funds in hand the sums appended to their names:

Abram Dubois, M. D., $5,000; Adrian Iselin, $5,000; W. C. Schermerhorn, $5,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $5,000; Robert Winthrop, $2,500; John L. Riker, $2,500; Lispenard Stewart, $1,500; Henry J. Barbey, $1,000; Harsen Rhoades, $1,000; Anson Phelps Stokes, $1,000; Robert Schell, $1,000; Benjamin R. Field, $1,000; H. D. Noyes, M. D., $500; Alfred Roosevelt, $1,000; John A. Stewart, $500; Richard H. Derby, M. D., $250; Gorham Bacon, M. D., $250; William H. Appleton, $250. These contributions aggregate $34,750.

MERRY ARIONS IN MASKS.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY AT ITS BALL RIDICULES BOSS PLATT.

The Arions assembled in costume in their beautiful clubhouse in Park-avenue last night, summoned their familiar spirit, and to the music of their orchestra and the clink of their wine glasses made Saturday night disappear into Sunday morning with an ease which must have rejoiced the old followers of Arion, who were certainly present in spirit.

It was the Arion's mask ball which is given every year by the members for the enjoyment of themselves and their families. The ball was under the supervision of an Arrangement Committee composed of Richard Katzenmayer, C. M. Vom Baur, Louis E. Newman, B. Karnpfiert, Dr. Deschere, P. Stanfer, and S. Bergmann.

The main entrance hall was turned into a bower of green and roses. There was a floral arch erected in front of the grand staircase within which was Arion in all his grace, giving his greeting to his disciples as they appeared. The balustrades were twined with holly and roses and at the first landing was a screen made of festoons of juniper and evergreens made bright with red and white flowers.

The ballroom was turned into the semblance of a Munich garden. There were tall balsam and cypress trees forming secluded nooks, while across the end which is usually occupied by the orchestra was a large screen of greens. Behind this was more distinctly a realization of the Munich garden, for there were colored lights and wine and merrymakers. The walls bore the armorial banners of such knights and barons as were not to the floor, while beneath each banner was the pavilion of some one of the many bowling clubs of the Arion Society. There were little booths on each side of the room, and when a lady desired a dance all she had to do was to drop a nickel in a slot, and with the ringing of an electric bell the floor would open and out came a costumed musk all ready for the dance. The gentlemen were provided in the same way with desirable *partis*.

The fun did not begin much before 11 o'clock, when there appeared on the floor figures which made up a very savage cut at Mr. Platt and the Chicago World's Fair. First there was an Indian bearing a banner upon which was "World's Fair, 1892." Then followed a donkey with a masque, dressed as Mr. Thomas C. Platt is usually seen, astride of his back and bearing on his breast the familiar legend, "Me Too." Then came four Anarchists, guarded by police, with balloons in their buttonholes labeled "Chicago Gas." The Anarchists drew a wagon in which was a pig. The Chicago Guarantee Fund Committee followed, bearing a great purse suspended from a pole, upside down and empty. The committeemen not engaged in carrying this went about the hall begging.

There was another satire upon public affairs, concerning the woman's suffrage question. Four elaborately-dressed ladies appeared, carrying an effigy of John L. Sullivan in full ring costume, with a laurel wreath upon his head and a ring bound in his hand. He carried a banner, upon which appeared the legend: "Our Boston Candidate."

One of the prettiest rooms into which the entertainment extended was the family dining room. This was simply decorated with green that none of the wall decorations could be seen. But at one end was an orchestra, each member of which was clad in a costume representing some one country, and the whole was regarded as an orchestra of all nations. The guests of the club were confined to a few members of the German opera company, including Mme. Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch, Herren Kalisch, Reichmann, Fischer, and Beck, the officers of the Leiderkranz, the New-Yorker Maennerchor, and the Eichenkranz.

A BROTHERHOOD VICTORY.

BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE NOT SLAVES FOR LIFE TO THEIR CLUBS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—In a long and carefully-prepared opinion Judge Thayer this morning sustained the demurrer against the granting of an injunction to restrain William Hallman from playing with any other club than the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club. Judge Thayer, in the opening portion of his opinion, however, decided that the matter was fully within the jurisdiction of a court in equity, which is contrary to a point made by the plaintiff's counsel. The Judge says:

"If this case depended upon the question of jurisdiction invoked by the plaintiff, and if all the facts alleged by either side existed, there would not be the slightest doubt concerning the justice of granting an injunction. But inquiry into the facts presented opens a different condition of affairs from that alleged. On Oct. 21, 1889, the plaintiff received a written notice requiring him to sign a contract similar to that of 1889, which, of course, included the eighteenth paragraph, as follows: 'It is further understood and agreed that the said party of the first part shall have the right to "reserve" the said party of the second part for the season next ensuing the term mentioned in Paragraph 2, herein provided, and the said right and privilege is hereby accorded the said party of the first part.' This request Hallman refused to comply with, and on this refusal the case rests.

"A careful reading of the paragraph discloses that there is nothing whatever contained in it to bind the player to sign another contract. All that it manifests is that the club should have the privilege of reserving him for another year. But upon what terms? It would have been easy for them to have said in the contract, 'Upon the same terms as the preceding year,' but they omitted to do so.

"The fact is that Paragraph 18 does not make any contract whatever, but only stipulates that Hallman shall sign a subsequent contract. The failure to designate the exact terms by which he is to be employed renders the contract incomplete, uncertain, and ineffective, and, such being the case, the plaintiff in the Philadelphia Baseball Club, as the contract was drawn up entirely in their interests. If it were true, as claimed by counsel for the plaintiff, that the contract binds him to sign a similar contract each ensuing year, it is then apparent that he must sign so long as it may suit his employers.

"In Paragraph 17 of the contract it is stated that they have the right to discharge a player at ten days' notice for any cause, and by this, in conjunction with their reading of Paragraph 18, Hallman has sold himself for life to them at a salary of $1,600 a year. He has no further hold on them than a ten days' notice and is at their mercy. Sick or well, at home or 2,000 miles abroad, he may be cast off with this ten days' notice. It is perfectly apparent that such a contract is so unfair and lacking in mutuality that no court of equity would lend itself to its enforcement. If the Philadelphia Ball Club did not want to insist on his signing a contract, including the eighteenth paragraph, they should have left it out of the notice which they sent to him requesting his signature. They did not leave it out, and it is now too late to alter it. The demurrer against the granting of an injunction is therefore sustained, and the costs of the suit are placed in the defendants."

The defendants are the Philadelphia Baseball Club, the proceedings in demurrer making Hallman the plaintiff.

LOTOS CLUB ELECTION.

The members of the Lotos Club held their annual election last night. There were two tickets in the field—one a regularly-nominated one, and another gotten up by the "opposition." Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, the present President of the club, headed both tickets, and his election was, of course, unanimous.

The principal fight was made on the position of Secretary. Henry Weston was the regular nominee for that position. John Elderkin was pitted against him. There was one member on the Board of Directors regularly nominated who was also objectionable to the "opposition"—Henry N. Alden—and another man was pissed against him.

The opposition was successful. Ninety-five votes were cast, and they had a two-thirds majority. The ticket elected was as follows:

President—Frank R. Lawrence; Vice President—W. H. White; Secretary—John Elderkin; Treasurer—E. B. Harper; Directors—Edward Moran, E. F. Hoyt, Stanley G. Cohen, Frederick G. Gedney, Walter P. Phillips, Chandos Fulton, Thomas W. Knox, C. H. Eaton, and H. W. Ranger.

THEY CAME UNDER CONTRACT.

Emigration Commissioner Stephenson says that fully 250 of the immigrants who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller were contract laborers, who were to work as masons at Newburg. Five of the men made affidavits that they had come over under an agreement to work for a dollar and a half a day from April to November, and for a dollar and a quarter a day during the rest of the year.

The men had been allowed to land before the affidavits were made. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the Commissioners of Emigration to-morrow.

LIVING IN AN ARAB HOUSE.

From the London World.

Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt and their daughter are, as usual, spending the Winter in Egypt. Their house is on the borders of the desert, about six miles from Cairo. It is a plain, unadorned Arab house, built of mud brick, and is innocent of fireplaces and all other modern frivolities. Mr. Blunt and his family have adopted the Arab dress, with the primitive customs of Arab rank, and live a life of simplicity which must be infinitely more satisfactory than are Irish politics.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

With a couple of surprises to wake up trading the market has been more active the past week than had been anticipated. Surprises are usually the property of the bears, but this time they fell to the lot of the bulls. Both events have been so thoroughly discussed that they need only be referred to here. But it is asserted that the Reading business is not over with. The reorganization of the bull pool has been very thoroughly effected, but the settlement of the accounts is not yet complete, and by the way the Reading securities have acted the past two days it might be inferred there was more mischief ahead. The calling in of the loaned stock last Monday morning developed a short interest of unexpected proportions, and complete as seemed to be the covering of shorts that day, it is plain that it did not go to the bottom, for the stock has loaned at flat to a premium all the week since. Only one other stock loaned at a premium during this time, Rock Island. In that the small shorts were captured in shoals, but there must still be some larger shorts out. Rumors were current that the next dividend was in danger, but any one who wants to sell it at less than 1 per cent can find a purchaser for all he is willing to sell. The rush to buy the Grangers Wednesday afternoon, after the announcement of the purchase of the C. B. and N. was rather exhilarating. In half an hour prices were up 2 per cent. C. R. and Q. was naturally the liveliest. Private advices from Boston for some days before had been that the Forbes party were buying that stock, but the secret of what they were buying it on was surprisingly well kept. The official announcement of the deal came right on the heels of the first dispatches from Bostou giving a rumor that it had been done. It electrified the market, which had been very dull, the Reading excitement having died away and left things flat. Wall-street had had a good many false alarms about C. B. and N. since the Western situation began to bother the market, and it accepted the actual fact of the purchase as the beginning of the end out there. Parenthetically, it may be pointed out that the purchase of the C. B. and N. stock by the parent company (for such is the C. B. and Q.) has been done on fair terms. All stockholders are invited to sell at the same price—$40 per share. Usually the way has been in these deals to purchase a bare majority from certain insiders, and then the minority holders might as well throw away what they have. It goes to next to nothing. The Pennsylvania Railroad corporation has been merciless in this way. But a better state of public opinion is making itself felt, and it insists that where a large system takes in an additional property, all the stockholders of the latter shall be dealt with alike.

If the purchase of the C. B. and N. stood alone, the event would not have much importance. The probability is that it does not, but is made in pursuance of a general plan for getting things into better shape in the West. It seems to be understood that the Manitoba Company is in the new deal, which means that President Hill has got other plans than those schemes of aggression which he was expected to put into force as soon as navigation opened. Rumors are also heard that the "Soo" and the Canadian Pacific are coming into the new Association, the plan of which Chairman Walker is expected to report in a few days. When they get their new association fixed up there is one reform which the companies might adopt, and which would tend to give to rates what most of all is needed, viz., stability. It has been suggested and urged in influential quarters, that no change in rates be permitted on a road without a formal vote by the Executive Committee of its Board of Directors. This rule is already in force in the Denver and Rio Grande Company. It should be the rule with all companies. It will one day be cited as a surprising example of former loose methods of railway management in this country, that rates were made and unmade at the will of subordinate officers. There is any amount of cutting going on now (not wholly confined to the West either,) and the aspect of affairs at St. Louis and Kansas City is not specially encouraging in this respect. Nevertheless, Atchison reports good earnings, and its securities have been showing great strength in the market. It would be more satisfactory if the increases were larger in the gross. These in the net earnings appear big enough, but net earnings are a good deal what the management choose to make them, for a time at least. The Street has had an experience this way with Reading, and one sees the same thing now in Jersey Central; where working expenses used to range from 65 to 70 per cent. and have dropped suddenly to 53 to 56 in the reports of the present managers. The Vanderbilt stocks are doing as much as they to give strength to the market, for they have been rising on buying which seems to be for keeps. This is not surprising, considering what satisfactory earnings they are making. The immense volume of tonnage moved eastward from Chicago in the first nine weeks of this year was referred to last week. The Government report of our export trade for February shows a comparative increase over last year of over $9,000,000, the increase being wholly in the items of breadstuffs and provisions—just the articles which the trunk lines bring to the seaboard. People who are near to the Vanderbilts say that Lake Shore will be a six per cent. stock this year, and the prospects are that save for times of exceptional distress, it will never pay less than six. Hence they expect to see it selling above 112 when money becomes cheap again.

It is getting easier on the other side, for the Bank of England again reduced its discount rate Thursday half a point, bringing it down to 4 per cent. Call rates here are 4½ to 5½ per per cent. and time money 5 per cent. There is considerable borrowing demand in commercial circles, where the situation is not good, the mild Winter having left on hand large lines of goods for which there is no sale. The retailers want their Spring goods, but are hard up for money because they have not been able to realize on their Winter stock. Collections consequently are reported poor in most local

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The complaint in a suit brought by Marcel Marie Grézier, Procureur of the Monastery of Grande Chartreuse, France, against Jarvey Alexander, was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. It alleges that the convent is in the charge of the order of monks known as the Carthusian Order, and that its income is derived from the sale of Chartreuse, which is put up in bottles, which since 1852 have been marked with the monastery's trade mark. Alexander is charged with putting up wine in bottles marked in imitation of those used by the monastery, and the Procureur desires that he be restrained from further use of bottles similar to the monastery, and that he be compelled to make an accounting.

A woman giving her name as Mrs. Emma A. Field tried several times to get money from Charles F. Naegele, an artist living at the Chelsea Apartment House on West Twenty-third-street. Mr. Naegele refused to be blackmailed, and yesterday caused the arrest of the woman and a colored man who said he was James Shuckell. At the Jefferson Market Police Court they were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Police Justice White.

An additional attraction at the Eden Musée on Thursday evening will be a fencing tournament. The competitors will include the most skilful of the Viennese fencing rinks now at the Musée, as well as two swordsmen who are members of the British Army. Erdelyi Naczi and his Hungarian orchestra will interpret a fine musical programme this afternoon and evening.

The annual convention of the Christian Alliance, in the Gospel Tabernacle, 692 Eighth-avenue, will close to-morrow evening. To-day at 9 o'clock there will be a prayer and testimony meeting, at 10:30 the dedication services of the Gospel Tabernacle, at 4 o'clock a public missionary meeting, and at 7:20 a preaching and testimony meeting.

A mass meeting of Italian citizens will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Tammany Hall. It is called for the purpose of protesting against the action of Consul G. P. Riva, who, as Chairman of a mass meeting held at Tammany Hall on March 2, refused to allow Mr. D'Angelo to express his views in regard to the Italian National Institution.

The Erie has just placed in service two of Pullman's latest vestibuled sleeping and reclining chair cars between this city and Rochester. These cars run on the 6 P. M. train from Chambers-street and 5:55 P. M. from Twenty-third-Street Ferry, arriving in Rochester at 7:30 A. M., returning next night.

The Young Men's Democratic Club will hold a meeting in the Hoffman House to-morrow evening. The notice of Mr. A. Walker Otis that he would move to reconsider the action of the club at the last meeting on the subject of ballot reform will be acted upon.

About thirty members of the Federal Club enjoyed an informal dinner at the rooms of the club, 645 Madison avenue, last evening. W. D. Murphy presided. Among the speakers were the Rev. H. P. Faunce, E. W. Harris, W. C. Hill, and J. R. Thomas.

Miss Victoria Vokes and her company will entertain the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory with performances of "Checkmate" and "A Mere Cipher" at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

"The Irish at Home and Abroad" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered in St. Teresa's Church, Rutgers and Henry streets, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by the Rev. John M. Kiely, pastor of Transfiguration Church, Brooklyn.

William O'Neil, who gained much notoriety some years ago as "Nan the Newsboy," was seized with a fit in front of 313 Broadway yesterday and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Twenty-three applicants for admission to the bar were examined in the Supreme Court, General Term, room yesterday by Commissioners Charles H. Daniel, Austen G. Fox, and Thomas S. Moore.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger will lecture on "Education in the Nineteenth Century," on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the College for Training of Nurses, 9 University-place.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

The annual dinner of the Brooklyn St. Patrick's Society will be eaten to-morrow evening in the assembly rooms of the Brooklyn Academy by the members and a number of distinguished guests. Among the gentlemen who will reply to toasts are John C. Meguire, Vicar General Keegan, Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, ex-Congressman William Sheehan of Buffalo, Judge Willard Bartlett of the Supreme Court, ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, St. Clair McKelway, and Andrew McLean.

Oscar Chambers of 628 Leonard-street, Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Miss Annie Meiller of 391 Manhattan-avenue, Greenpoint, for breach of promise of marriage. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his trial. A strange feature of the case is that Chambers was once before arrested on the same charge and that the papers in the suit mysteriously disappeared from the office of Justice Naeher.

August Wederkind brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover commissions for negotiating the sale of the Burger & Howard Brewery in Williamsburg to P. C. de Saumes, an English capitalist, for $450,000. The defense set up is that the negotiations fell through.

Superintendent Edgerton of the Union Ferry Company will tender his resignation to-morrow. This is taken to mean that the Hollis syndicate is about to assume active control. Other changes of importance are expected.

Coroner Rooney has begun an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mary Hudson, which took place at the City Hospital on Friday. She was admitted on Feb. 27, suffering from frightful burns.

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory Commission will meet to-morrow to appoint a supervising architect to have charge of the erection of the new armory.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Burglars broke into the Mount Vernon Post Office some time during Friday night by forcing a rear window. They bored two holes in the big safe, but were evidently frightened away, for they did not attempt to blow it open. There was also some money and postage stamps close at hand which they might just as well have taken as not, but they did not stop to take anything and even left some of their tools behind them. As they were escaping they were seen by a man as he saw them and fired a shot at them with his revolver, but without effect. One of them returned the fire with equally poor aim. The burglars are unknown.

George W. Littleton, indicted for grand larceny in stealing $100 from a roommate named Joseph P. Landry, in Mount Vernon, and who escaped and was captured in Connecticut and brought to White Plains on a requisition, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Mills. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison.

The various lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Westchester County will have a big parade in New-Rochelle to-morrow. There will be at least a dozen lodges and bands, and they expect to have a great turnout.

NEW-JERSEY.

Following is the list of the new Board of of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth County who will serve two years. The board is composed of eleven Democrats and five Republicans, as follows: Shrewsbury Township—George E. Snyder, Rep.; Freehold—Charles H. Wolcott, Dem.; Wall—William L. Tilton, Dem.; Upper Freehold—Joseph Holmes, Rep.; Millstone—J. E. Allen, Dem.; Matawan—William Dunlap, Dem.; Holmdel—John H. Heyer, Dem.; Middletown—John P. Cooper, Dem.; Eatontown—Lyttleton White, Rep.; Ocean—William H. Campbell, Dem.; Raritan—Thomas L. Seabrook, Rep.; Manalapan—Elias Vanderveer, Dem.; Neptune—Cook Howland, Rep.; Marlborough—A. W. Vanderveer, Dem.; Howell—Joseph H. Butcher, Dem.; Atlantic—Frank R. Heyer, Dem.

John Brennan of 183 Washington-street, New-York; John Allen of 71 Washington-street, James Campbell, and John Corcoran, whose places of residence are not known, were walking on the Erie Railroad track near Secaucus Friday evening, when a train surprised them. Campbell and John Corcoran managed to get out of the way of the locomotive, but Allen and Brennan were struck. Brennan was instantly killed. The other man was so badly hurt that he died before he reached the Jersey City Hospital.

Thomas Henahan, a driver of a Paterson-avenue horse car in Jersey City, was arraigned by Justice Stilsing yesterday to await trial on a charge of manslaughter. Some time ago he ran over Eva Lane, a little girl, with his car and killed her.

SEARCHING FOR HIS FAMILY.

John A. Bogart, a dockbuilder of 179 Thirteenth-street, Brooklyn, is now anxious to learn of the whereabouts of his mother, his brother, Francis Jubell, and his sister Louise Jubell, although for thirty years he had made no effort to keep track of them. Bogart is fifty-seven years old, and left his home in Claremont, N. H., when nineteen, to come to this city. He corresponded with his family for a while, and then the correspondence ceased. A short time ago he went to Claremont, but found that his relatives had left the place many years ago, and no one in the town knew where they had gone. So far he has not succeeded in finding any trace of them.

AN INSANE JUSTICE.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—A special from Massillon, Ohio, says: "The reason for the seeming inexplicable conduct of Justice Peter Hawk, who resigned his office at Bolivar, just south of this city, last Fall, but continued for about four months to exercise the prerogatives of the place, was learned here to-day. He was a confirmed victim of the opium habit and was not responsible for his act. He had been adjudged insane and sent to the county infirmary. At least six couples were married by Hawk unlawfully, and all the legal papers executed by him are null and void.

CATTLE STAMPEDED BY FIRE.

THE CHEROKEE INVADERS BURN THE PRAIRIES BEFORE THEM.

KIOWA, Kan., March 15.—The boomers who had the good sense to refrain from joining yesterday's invasion of the Cherokee Strip are doing the laughing now, while their more hot-headed companions—some of them already returning disappointed—look upon the matter as anything but laughable. Those who staked claims just over the line have already returned to Kansas and will await patiently as near their claims as possible the formal opening of the strip. A third, perhaps, of the whole number of boomers who crossed the line yesterday have already returned or are on their way to this place. They came straggling back with a good deal of their impetuous energy lost, to await as near their prospective claims as possible, the formal opening of the strip.

As yet the military force has arrived to expel the settlers, but it is reported that troops are on their way from Fort Supply and will arrive here to-morrow.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 15.—The cattlemen here did not receive the news of the President's proclamation ordering the invading settlers off the strip with much interest. To them it was like locking the door after the horse was stolen. The settlers seemed to think that the easiest way to gain possession of the strip was to drive the cattlemen off, and the easiest way to do that was to fire the prairies, and fire the prairies they did. From Ponca, White Eagle, Red Rock and other settlements in the outlet comes the news of burning prairies. It seems to have been generally agreed upon that the first thing for the settlers to do was to start a prairie fire and much of the strip has been burned over. These prairie fires served a double purpose. They drove most of the cattle before them, and also destroyed the fodder which those remaining might have fed upon. Therefore the cattlemen are naturally depressed over the gloomy prospects. Said President Hewins of the Cherokee Strip Cattle Company this morning:

"What the cattlemen can do in their present misfortune cannot even be conjectured. Our fences have been cut, our cattle scattered to the four corners of the strip, and every blade of grass on the range destroyed by prairie fires. There are now, or, rather, there were yesterday morning before the invasion, about 80,000 head of cattle on the strip. I don't believe the most energetic action on the part of the cattlemen and the Government can save them from irreparable loss. The damage is already done. The cattle cannot be marketed. They are not in a marketable condition. If left in the strip they will starve to death, for there is nothing for them to eat there and we cannot ship provender to them; it would be a losing investment. So there we are; 80,000 head of cattle good for nothing but hides, glue, and bone dust."

Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamships Winthrop, for Portland; Herman Winter, for Boston.

(The Story of the Boomers will be found on Page 12.)

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE BULLETIN OF THE SIGNAL OFFICE FOR THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Signal Office furnishes the following bulletin for the week ending March 15, 1890:

Temperature.—The week ending March 15 has been colder than normal in the central valleys, the Gulf States, in Oregon, Northern California, and over the southern and central plateau regions, the deficiency in temperature in these sections ranging from 2° to 3° below the normal daily temperature for the week. In the Middle Atlantic and New-England States and lower lake region the week has been warmer than usual, the daily excess ranging from 3° to 6°. Generally along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains the temperature was slightly in excess of the normal, while in Montana it was much more marked, the mean temperature in this region ranging from 6° to 8° above the normal.

The season from Jan. 1 to March 15 has been unusually warm generally over that portion of the country east of the Mississippi, and from Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado southward to the Gulf coast and the Rio Grande Valley. The average daily temperature over the greater portion of this region has been from 5° to 9° higher than the mean for the same period, as determined from observations of previous years, and the seasons from ten to fifteen days in advance in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New-England, and the Upper Ohio Valley, while it is about one week in advance throughout the Southern States and Lower Ohio valley. The season has been colder than usual from Minnesota and Iowa westward to the Pacific coast; the greatest departures from the normal of temperature occurring in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, where the Winter has been very severe. In this section the average daily temperature has ranged from 5° to 10° below the normal.

Precipitation.—During the week there has been more rain than usual in the central valleys, the region of excessive rains extending from Eastern Texas northward to Northern Iowa, and northeastward over Mississippi, East Tennessee, and the States of the Ohio Valley. Over the greater portion of this region the rainfall for the week exceeded two inches, while in Eastern Texas, portions of Louisiana, and a portion of Arkansas the rainfall exceeded three inches. Less than the usual amount of rain occurred in all other sections of the country, but in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region the rainfall for the week generally exceeded five-tenths of an inch, while in the South Atlantic States and from Texas northward to Dakota, and in Minnesota only light showers occurred, the precipitation amounting to less than one-fourth of an inch.

The season opens with an unusual amount of moisture throughout the States of the central valleys, the lake regions, and on the Pacific coast, while there has been very little rain from Virginia southward to Florida. Generally throughout the Winter-wheat belt there has been about one-half more rain than usual; the same condition prevails generally on the Pacific coast. In the Spring-wheat region of Minnesota and Dakota the season has been dryer than usual, the rainfall in this section being generally less than 75 per cent. of the normal. It has also been dry in the South Atlantic States, where less than one-half of the usual amount of rain has fallen.

General Remarks.—Freezing weather continues in the Northwest, where the season is backward and the ground still frozen; and although the rainfall has been less than usual in this section, ample moisture is reported. The recent cold weather has proved injurious to wheat and fruit in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana, and farm work is delayed by the late Spring. The freezing weather in the early part of the month extended as far southward as the Gulf States and Georgia and North Carolina, with injurious effect upon all fruit and vegetables and in many localities fruit trees are reported as seriously injured. Excessive rains in the lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys prevented the proper seeding of crops.

Wheat is reported in good condition in Texas, but the planting of corn and cotton has been delayed by wet weather and rain, and in some sections replanting will be necessary. Louisiana cane is reported in good condition, but planting is delayed. Low ground is under water in Louisiana and Mississippi. The week was favorable in South Carolina for all crops, and planting of corn, cotton, and rice is in progress. In the Middle Atlantic States Winter grain, grass, and clover is in excellent condition, but the recent freeze probably injured the early peach crop in New-Jersey and New-York. No farm work is yet reported in New-England, the northern portion of this region being covered with snow.

SHOT HIS FATHER DEAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—The *Times-Democrat's* Ocala (Fla.) special reports the killing of J. H. Burchfield by his fifteen-year-old son. Burchfield had severely chastised the lad and had taken up his gun to shoot his wife, when the boy drew a pistol and shot his father dead. Burchfield is represented as a dangerous character.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Secretary Proctor issued yesterday an order transferring the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri from Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis, Mo.

Ensign Harry George has been detached from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Commander E. T. Woodward has been ordered to examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster B. L. Heap has been ordered to the Despatch.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caledonia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 18.		
Bradenburg, Hamburg	.....	.....
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nevada, Liverpool	.....	3:30 P. M.
Edinburgh, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Stettin	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.		
Aller, Bremen	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 20.		
Algiers, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vizcaya, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 21.		
Rio Grande, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 16.

Colorado, Hull, Feb. 27.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.
Inkhill, Christiansand, March 3.
Isalia, Gibraltar, March 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 8.
Lydian Monarch, Hayti, March 3.
Oldland, St. Kitts, March 8.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 1.
Tauringia, Hamburg, March 8.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 15.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.
Alene, Port Limon, March 8.
Gallia, Liverpool, March 8.
Hipparchus, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.
Werra, Bremen, March 8.
Yemuri, Havana, March 15.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.
Alliance, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 20.
Devonia, Glasgow, March 6.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 11.
Scandia, Hamburg, March 3.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.
Adirondack, Kingston, March 12.
Alarick, St. Kitts, March 12.
Mascotte, Inagua, March 8.
Saratoga, Havana, March 15.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.
Horror, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 28.
Montauk, Swansea, March 6.
Runic, Liverpool, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.
Bermuda, St. Kitts, March 14.
Clenfuegos, Cienfuegos, March 11.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 12.
Laro, Gibraltar, March 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, March 7.
Sale, Bremen, March 13.
State of Nevada, Glasgow, March 7.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:10 | Sun sets...6:08 | Moon rises..3:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	3:08	Gov. Isl.	3:26	Hell Gate	8:19
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	3:55	Gov. Isl.	4:09	Hell Gate	6:02

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	9:40	Gov. Isl.	9:56	Hell Gate	11:39
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	9:50	Gov. Isl.	10:16	Hell Gate	11:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship H. A. Hartmann, (Norw.,) Wahlberg, Barcaco 5 dls., with trunks to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

Steamship Vizcaya, (Span.,) Rosalt, Colon, Carthagena, Savanilla, Santa Martha, Porto Cabello, Laguna, St. Jago, and Havana, 5 dls., with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballas & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steamship Britannic, (Br.,) Davison, Liverpool and Queenstown 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. Bruce Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Rigby, London 16 ds., with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

Steamship Aller, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Breman 10 ds., via Southampton, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

Bark Darien, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macdonald, Montevideo, via Barbadoes, 75 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N. W., cloudy; at City Island, light, N., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships La Bretagne, for Havre; Elder, for Bremen; Hafle, for Harburg; Slavonia, for Stettin, &c.; Othello, for London; Servia, for Liverpool; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Mounts Bay, for Avonmouth; Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.; City of Alexandria, for Havana, &c.; Leona, for Galveston; El Monte and Hudson, for New-Orleans; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyandotte and Wilmington, for Norfolk, &c.; F. W. Brune, for Philadelphia.

Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamships Winthrop, for Portland; Herman Winter, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

The ship Norria, (Amer.,) Capt. Barstow, from Pisagua Nov. 16 for New-York, was spoken Feb. 13 in lat. 1 N., lon. 35 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report that the ship Holyrood, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New-York Jan. 2 for Calcutta, was spoken Feb. 24 in lat. 3 S., lon 29 W., was erroneous.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 15.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Suevia, Capt. Ludvig, from New-York March 4 for Hamburg, was signaled off the Lizard at 4 A. M. to-day.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Champagne, Capt. Boyer, sld. from Havre for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Mount Hebron, (Br.,) Capt. Ellicott, sld. from Bremen for New-York March 13.

The steamship Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Bordeaux for New-York March 13.

The steamship Samelia, (Port.,) Capt. Rosa, from New-York Feb. 15, arr. at St. Michael's March 1.

The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. at Amsterdam March 13.

The steamship Illinois, (Amer.,) Capt. Spencer, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. at Deptford yesterday.

The steamship Assyrian, (Br.,) Capt. Bentley, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. at London to-day.

The steamship Glenarchy, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from China and Japan for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

The steamship Azalea, (Br.,) Capt. Petrie, from New-York Feb. 26 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The steamship Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Franck, from New-York March 1 for Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

The steamship Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York Feb. 28 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

The steamship Westhall, (Br.,) Capt. Howeagoe, from New-York March 2 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

The steamship Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Palermo for New-York March 8.

The steamship Regal, (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New-York March 10.

The steamship Lovelgonne, (Ger.,) Capt. Glasveckel, sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 12.

The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York March 12.

The Red Star Line steamship Rhynland, Capt. Weyer, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Flushing at 11 A. M. to-day.

The Red Star Line steamship Westernland, Capt. Jamison, from New-York March 5 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 11 P. M. yesterday.

The Cunard Line steamship Auranla, Capt. McKay, from New-York March 8, arr. at Queenstown at 9 P. M. to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily. Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING French and German, would go abroad as companion for Summer for expenses; highest references given and required. Address Refinement, Box 185 Times Office.

BY TRUSTWORTHY AMERICAN WOMAN, a position of trust to care for invalid or aged person; willing to combine housekeeping, plain sewing, or other duties; good reader, writer, and can keep accounts. Address H., Box 10 1,238 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By a middle-aged lady, (teacher,) intending to go back to Germany, as lady's companion or to take care of children during the voyage; has also the best facilities to give young ladies or children entire board and tuition at her home in Germany; first-class references. Address C. U., Box 297 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By young lady with a thorough knowledge of fine French language; also a first-class dressmaker, as companion; no objections to travel; references. Call or address Young, 128 East 124-st.

COMPANION, &c.—By French lady as companion or to take care of invalid or charge of children; best city references. Address T. A., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; quiet; experienced in dressmaking; (in private family;) well recommended. Address E. L., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman in private family; good seamstress; first-class references from here and the other side. Address M. B., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; excellent chambermaid and seamstress; in first-class family; only permanent place need apply; city reference. Address Competent, Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands care of lady's wardrobe; wages, $18 to $20; best city references. Address A. M., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of references from last employer. Call at 222 Lexington-av., first floor, left.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; or maid and seamstress in private family; best city reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing in a private family; best of city references. Address A. C., Box 856 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; two years' reference from last employers. Address C. McConnell, Box 257 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; understands the many duties required; private family; excellent city references. Address C. M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Address B. F. M., Box 862 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced young woman to do light chamberwork; good hand sewer and operator; city reference. Address C., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. Call at 107 Varick-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID FOR A Few Months.—By an English Protestant. Address 43 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Understands her duties thoroughly; city personal reference. Call at 304 6th-av., near 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or nurse. Address F. S., 163 West 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; will assist with sewing; nursing; is good at fine hand work; understands all kinds of dressmaking; can cut and fit; willing to travel; best of city reference. Call or address for two days, Miss Benson, 234 West 42d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid and dressmaking; can cut and fit; willing to travel; good seamstress; first-class references given; city reference. Call or address for two days, 234 West 42d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby month old. Call at 502 West 50th-st., second floor.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION AS Assistant cutter and make himself generally useful. Address James McGuire, in cigar store, 913 6th-av.

COMPOSITOR.—A young married man wishes a steady situation on weekly, news, or mail list. Address C. Hartling, 651 East 157th-st.

FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER AND FRESCO painter; also expert in relief papier-maché; decorative work by trade or otherwise; best references; samples, sketches, and ideas can be furnished. Address Decorateur, Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—By a respectable and well-recommended man as attendant to an invalid gentleman; can make himself useful; or would take charge of gentleman's rooms or apartments. Address W., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ATTENDANT, NURSE, OR COMPANION.—By a strong, intelligent, young man to care for invalid, or to chaperon party, at home or while traveling; has experience and the highest recommendations from prominent physicians; can give massage. Address P. B., 197 East 57th-st.

AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN OF BEST Education and Business Knowledge seeks employment in any branch of business, at a moderate salary to begin with; best references. Address H. Loesser, 389 East 49th-st.

AMERICAN BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, LIVING with his parents, would like a position as office boy where there is a chance of advancement; can give satisfactory references. Address J. Kluss, 111 West 60th-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—By an experienced bookkeeper and cashier. Address T. W., 106 West 42d-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man; age 30; just disengaged; thoroughly understands the duties of a man servant; has lived with first-class families; excellent references from last employer, who can be seen. Address E. N., Box 326 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; the family where I have been living for ten years recommend me highly; the family going abroad, will be disengaged April 1. Address B. C. O., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By steady, reliable, single man; English; age 35; understands thoroughly care of china, glass, wines, and salads; highest city references for past 15 years from two first families. Address Competent, Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; tall, neat, careful, reliable, and very competent, in private Christian family; city or country; best New-York and Paris references. Address R. A., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young Swiss man; Protestant; willing and obliging; in private family; can take entire charge of the dining room; good city references. Address J. C., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young man; four years with last employer, who can be seen; thoroughly understands his duties; in private family. Address Single, Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman having best city reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By Frenchman, aged 30 years; speaks a little English; desires situation in private family; good references. Address Caron Schmidebaur, 481 6th-av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; colored; in a private family; 14 years' city reference. Call or address George Jackson, 215 East 88th-st., second floor.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; 14 years' experience in good English families; 16 months in America; 15 months' personal reference in last situation; age, 24. Address Clarke, 54 East 10th-st.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; country or city; has good reference. Address Michael Kenny, 179 West 42d-st.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references; will be disengaged when wanted. Address M. W., 138 West 52d-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man; age 21; willing and obliging; sober and industrious; best city references. Address Jensen, 62 East 79th-st.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; the best of reference for honesty, sobriety, capability; six years with last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address James, Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a middle-aged Englishman; single; is a first-class driver and can milk; makes himself generally useful; fifteen years' highest references. Address, for two days, L. R., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By colored man; age 30; married; no children; thoroughly understands horses, harness, and carriages; good, careful driver; five years' first-class city reference from last employer. Call or address Troy, 429 West 39th-st., top floor, front.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable young man; lately landed; thoroughly understands care of horses; can milk; makes himself generally useful on gentleman's place; country preferred. Call or address J. C., 76 West 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; has four years' city references; is fully competent in care of horses and carriages; careful driver and strictly sober. Address Thomas, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av., corner 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—Is a good city driver; 14 years' reference; sober and honest; thoroughly understands care of trotting horses; no objection to the country. Call or address T. K., harness store, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; will be disengaged April 1; good, careful driver; will be thoroughly experienced in the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; best city reference. Call or address F. H., 921 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young Scotchman; married; thoroughly understands his business; has three and a half years' first-class reference from last employer in this country. Address R. L. Macdonald, 518 West 48th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; willing and obliging; best city and country references from former and last employer. Call or address D. R., 108 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class reference for three years; last employer can be seen; single; aged 33; height, 5 ft. 7; weight, 150; rides well; city or country. Address J. M., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class reference; city or country. Call or address Coachman, 132 West 49th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, Protestant, as coachman or groom; good reference from former and present employer; would be happy to have an interview with lady or gentleman who requires his services. Call or address 57 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; understands care of furnace and lawn; can milk; willing and obliging; good, careful driver; good reference from last employer. Address Scotchman, Box 192 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a Scotchman; married; no incumbrance; 10 years' city reference; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful. Address Graham, 818 East 71st-st.

COACHMAN.—A lady wants a situation for her coachman, who will be thoroughly recommended; has 12 years' references from former employers. Call or address at 45 East 62d-st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young German; understands the care of horses and carriages; good, careful city driver; references can be seen. Address W. Mekre, 251 1st-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; single; age, 29; ten years' best city reference. Address J. C., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his business; best of references; city or country. Call or address Richard, private stable, 105 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; reference, steadiness, and saving habits; age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Literary, Box 124 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; has four years' city references; is fully competent in care of horses and carriages; careful driver and strictly sober. Address Thomas, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av., corner 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—Is a good city driver; 14 years' reference; sober and honest; thoroughly understands care of trotting horses; no objection to the country. Call or address T. K., harness store, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; will be disengaged April 1; good, careful driver; will be thoroughly experienced in the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; best city reference. Call or address F. H., 921 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young Scotchman; married; thoroughly understands his business; has three and a half years' first-class reference from last employer in this country. Address R. L. Macdonald, 518 West 48th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; willing and obliging; best city and country references from former and last employer. Call or address D. R., 108 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address J. Casey, 685 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; young man, for the country, and generally useful around the house. Address J. T., 47 East 60th-st.

COACHMAN.—Married; aged 50; first-class man on gentleman's place; thoroughly posted in the care of fast horses, fine carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; several years' reference from best families

BRIGANDS SET FREE.

Naples Letter to the London Daily News.

Yesterday (Feb. 10) there arrived at the Prefecture from penal servitude in the prison of Favignana two brigands once belonging to the famous band headed by Carravetta. They had been condemned in 1849 to hard labor for life for many robberies and assassinations. Their chief, taken at the same time and condemned to death, obtained a commutation of his sentence and was also imprisoned, but, liberated before 1860, he returned to the mountains and to his former life, and, retaken, ended his days in the prison.

According to the new penal law, the two brigands who reached Naples yesterday, having behaved exceedingly well and expiated their crimes by quite forty-one years of penal servitude, obtained their liberty. They are two strong and robust Calabrians, who, though they have grown old in prison, have lost nothing of their native bravery. They entered prison, one at the age of twenty-nine and the other at thirty-three, and have now come out old men, absolutely new to modern life. Vincenzo de Cicco, from Celico, near Cosenza, is a tall, hale old man, and nothing ails him but weakness of sight, caused by the damp of the prison. The other, Giuseppe de Rosa, of Cosenza is short, square, and has a gloomy countenance, with high cheek bones, thin lips, and small eyes. They are quite stunned with astonishment; they scarcely believe they are free, and stumble in walking. The livid mark of the iron can be seen on their left ankles. They innocently asked where they could find the diligence for Cosenza, knowing nothing about railways or telegraphs, and the sights of the streets of Naples intoxicated them. One said, "It is paradise!" and the other, "I am born this morning!"

In the prison, when the Director announced to them that they were free, De Rosa fell as if thunderstruck and de Cicco thought that he was being hoaxed. The latter has no relations living, but de Rosa has still two brothers, in moderately good circumstances, to whom he is going. He says he has only one murder on his conscience—that of a youth who enticed away his sweetheart, and whom he killed by repeated strokes of a dagger. De Cicco denies that he ever took part in the assassinations and robberies committed—twenty-three murders and innumerable robberies. He only remembers that he once forced some peasants to provide himself and his companions with food. Such is the account given by the reporter of the *Pungolo* of these last survivors of old brigandage.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
By E. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.

Paid-up CAPITAL & SURPLUS....$630,000
Amount of Deposits.....$2,485,100

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank. Safe-deposit boxes to rent in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH F. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. AUREBACH,	HARRY B. HOLLINS,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,	DAVID H. KING, JR.,
JAMES H. BERGEN,	EDWARD V. LOEW,
TOWNSEND BURDEN,	GEORGE J. MAGEE,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	HENRY W. T. MALI,
SAMUEL J. COLGATE,	ROBERT MACLAY,
IRA DAVENPORT,	ROBERT G. REMER,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,	ANDREW H. SANDS,
WILLIAM A. DUER,	JOHN S. TILNEY,
JACOB HAYS,	JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,	HENRY P. WATSON,
CHARLES H. WELLING.	

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 33 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty millions of dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

A petition has been circulated by a committee of bondholders of the city of London in support of the suit now being brought in Philadelphia for the annulment of the voting trust existing in the shares of stock of the above company. This petition has already been signed in London by holders of nine million dollars of the bonds.

New-York bondholders who are desirous of co-operating with the London bondholders in this movement are requested to call at the office of, or communicate with, the undersigned on or before the 17th day of March, for the purpose of signing the above-named petition.

Copies will be sent upon application.

ISAAC L. RICE,
52 Wall-st., New-York.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:

H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.

Location of works, Mono County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of March, 1890, an assessment (No. 2) of twenty-five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 310 Pine-st., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal., or to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 20 and 22 William-st., New-York City.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 16th day of April, 1890, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1890, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office, No. 310 Pine-st., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

DOUGLAS & JONES.

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

ESTABLISHED 1872.—STOCKS; COMMISSION, 1-16; easy margins; order blanks mailed. C. B. GREENE, banker, 74 Broadway, member N. Y. C. Stock Exchange. Ladies' department.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange with good business desires a partner with capital; first-class references. Address B. E. C., Post Office Box 3,367.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,350 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,300 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to late	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

S. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to ALL REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS TO THE $18,000,000 FUND under the agreement of November 27th, 1889, that the Committee hereby offers to them THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE TO $4,000,000, being the unsubscribed balance of said fund.

The Committee will allot the entire $4,000,000 PRO RATA (in proportion according to amount of former subscriptions) among those registered subscribers who file their acceptance of this offer with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890. Any subscriber may, however, limit his subscription to such amount as he may desire.

Forms of acceptance may be obtained from members of the Committee or from the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

A GENTLEMAN FULLY ACQUAINTED with all the details of the municipal bond business, and having valuable business connections in Europe and this country, is desirous of forming a partnership with an energetic, ambitious gentleman who can advance $50,000 to $100,000 as capital. Advertiser has large clientele of customers, and can secure very profitable business at once. Interest will be paid on capital, which will be fully secured by deposit of collateral accepted by banks, in hands of party contributing same.

All the capital not needed at once. In the bond business the profits are very large, with no risk of heavy losses. References as to social and financial standing given and required. Address SECURITY, Box 152 Times Office.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered CAR TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS. GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

SALVAGE APPARATUS (PATENTED,) based on sub-marine working tunnel. Accomplishes grander results, less expensively and at greater depth, than diving bell. Unique opportunity for investment—$5,000 being subscribed and $15,000 more required. Apply to M. A. LESSER, Attorney, 45 Park-row.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1890.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED OUR offices to the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall-st.

POST, MARTIN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, Crockery, Glass, wanted for cash. Address, by note, MERDELL, 31 West 11th.

PERSONAL.

DETECTIVE WORK OF ALL DESCRIPtion; terms reasonable; strictly confidential. J. G. M., Box 166 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold Constable & Co.

CARPETS.

Spring Importations of
SCOTCH AXMINSTERS,
Royal Wiltons,
LOWELL BRUSSELS.
A New Fabric,
BIGELOW AXMINSTERS.
ORIENTAL RUGS.

The stock of these highly-prized fabrics is unique, and it is seldom as fine a collection can be shown at one time. Some extra fine pieces for Libraries and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Broadway & 19th st.

A.—G. BUNOUT,
27 UNION-SQUARE, NEAR 16TH-ST.,
IMPORTER OF FINE HUMAN HAIR AND SHELL GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED A CASE OF NICE GRAY AND DRAB SHADE.
THE FINEST SHELL PINS EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.
FLEURDE LIS FACE POWDER 50 CENTS BOX.
EAU CHARBONNIER HAIR RESTORER, $1 50 BOTTLE. EAU DE QUININE, TO MAKE THE HAIR GROW, $1.
CAP-SHAPE HAIR NETS, ALL SHADES.
OREOLINE, $1 BOTTLE.
ALL KINDS OF HAIR SWITCHES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TO INAUGURATE THE SEASON WE OFfer 375 dozen of handsome Suede Gloves, eight and twelve buttons, mousquetaires, at 98c.; reduced from $1 80 and $1 95. This week only. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

MILLINERY.

MADAM HARTLY BEGS TO INFORM THE public that she has moved to 945 Broadway, and will open during the ensuing week two cases of French Bonnets and Round Hats of the latest Parisian fashions and most exquisite styles. Owing to her recent removal, she is unable to issue cards. A specialty in large hats and small bonnets for young ladies. Agt.

DRESSMAKING.

ARTISTIC FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—(Glove fitting;) imported fashions from Worth's, (Paris;) makes stylish dresses, $6 up; guaranteed first-class work and fit. Mme. ROHAN, 305 East 79th-st.

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The Princess Anne, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

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S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

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MAGNOLIA HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
One of the most elegant hotels south of New-York; all modern appointments; capacity, 400; steam yacht; sail and row boats; driving and saddle horses; orchestral music. The spring water is unsurpassed.

CHAS. B. GOODWIN, Manager.

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Now open. Arrangements can be made for board. Fourth season; steam heat; open wood fires; elevator, electric bells, sun parlors.
J. R. PALMER, Manager.

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SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
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Opens June 26. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, 258 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

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On the American and European plans.
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Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter. ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

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DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, 19 March, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings during the current fiscal year of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock of this company, payable on the 16th day of April next at the office of the company, 52 Wall-st., New-York.

The preferred stock transfer book will close on 29th day of March at 12 M. and reopen on the 17th day of April next. FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

An interest dividend of $18 83 per bond for the year ending Feb. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after 1st April next, at the office of the company, No. 36 Wall-st., to the holders of Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad 6 per cent. income and mortgage bonds, on presentation of their bonds.

J. H. HOOABT, Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 26 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

MARCH 12, 1890. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR SUITS FOR SALE AT ONE-HALF the cost to manufacturer; four fine parlor suits to close business. UPHOLSTERER, Box 171 Times Office.

OAK FRAMES FOR CHEAP PICTURES, cords, &c., 5 cents up; 1 or 10,000. WILLIAM LEVIN, 37 Dey-st.

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LOST—ON OR ABOUT FEB. 28, ON 3D-AV. El. Elevated road, an opened-faced GOLD WATCH, monogram on back; finder suitably rewarded on return of same to Room 191 Times Building.

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The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,989 Broadway, between 81st and 82d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

1—275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE ROOM, with alcove; excellent board; large hall room; references.

1—SUITES; BATH; PRIVATE TABLE; also large and single rooms, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

2 WEST 46TH-ST.—BOARD; LARGE HANDsome room; private bath; also, hall room; parlor dining room; references.

5TH-AV., 743, NEAR 47TH-ST.—ELEgant suite; private bath, &c.; with board; references required.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

21 ST-ST., 47 EAST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, with good board; terms reasonable; references; table board.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms; also square room; superior board; references; suite April 1.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—SECOND FLOOR front room, with private bath; excellent table; also single room.

27 WEST 34TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room with board; references.

38 TH-ST., 60 WEST.—FRONT HALL ROOM, third floor; superior board; closet; highest references; gentlemen only.

62 WEST 46TH-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-FURnished room for gentleman; breakfast or board if desired.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board, at moderate terms; references.

108 WEST 48TH-ST.—ATTRACTIVE, REfined home, first-class accommodations, with board; en suite, singly; references.

111 EAST 56TH-ST.—PERSONS APPRECiating home and table will find such with select American family.

127 MADISON-AV.—LARGE SUNNY room, with board; suitable for family or gentlemen; references.

158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—ELEgantly-furnished rooms, with superior board; appointments the best; references.

257 EAST 48TH-ST.—ADULT CAN OBTAIN large room, conveniences, and board with small private family.

HANDSOME SUNNY SQUARE ROOMS, second and third floors, with superior board; also hall room; heated; references; 214 West 45th-st., near Broadway; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21 ST-ST., 44 EAST.—HANDSOME LARGE rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; central; moderate; reference.

46 WEST 35TH-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM ON second floor, front, on south side of street; references.

77 TH-ST., 104 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOM in private house; rent reasonable.

103 WEST 48TH-ST.—HANDSOME PARlor and extension to lease; physician or literary gentleman.

117 EAST 61ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY back room, nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

231 WEST 37TH-ST.—LARGE, COMFORTable furnished rooms at reasonable prices; gentlemen.

238—WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; CHEERful, well ventilated; bath; healthy location. Call or address 68 West 123d-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WELL furnished room to gentleman; 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Address L., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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A.—DENTIST WISHES OFFICE ROOM, either unfurnished or furnished, where there is a prospect of permanency, between 4th and 5th avs., 30th and 40th sts. Address, with terms, &c., O. F., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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BOARD AND ROOM WANTED BY GENTLEman and wife in private family only, between West 72d and 85th sts.; terms moderate. Address A. B., Box 152 Times Office.

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PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S THIRteenth ANNUAL SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE OF TROTTING STOCK, consigned by prominent breeders, TUESDAY to FRIDAY, March 18 to 21, 1890, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, (Office, 107 John-st.)

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, March 18, 1890.

The sale will open with Mr. A. B. Darling's consignment of 20 head, including the great pair of Geldings, Graylight (2:15½) and Duke of Wellington, (2:20); and many choice Colts, Fillies, and Driving Horses, by Starlight, Wellington, Herolight, Jerome Eddy, Cuyler, Lavalard, &c. There will also be sold Brood Mares by Kentucky Prince, Thorndale, Sorrey Kitchen, Knickerbocker, Volunteer, Blackwood, Abdallah Wilkes, &c., and young Stock and Driving Stock by Touchstone, Augustus, Expectation, Frank Ellis, and many other sires. Among other consignors are Dr. James O'Rorke, Mr. C. F. Barrett, Mr. George F. Foote, and Mr. Richard Ingraham.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1890.

The sale will open with the consignment of Mr. C. K. Ford, whose young Horses and Mares by Alcyone, Corinthian, Knickerbocker, Nominee, &c., out of splendidly-bred dams, form one of the choicest collections in the sale. Mr. W. O. Saltzberg offers some fine Mares by Hamlin, Almont, and a lot of young Harness Stock by Oak Hill. Mr. Nathan Straus will sell Majolica (2:15) and other richly-bred Mares. Mr. A. C. Hall sells a valuable young Stallion by Alexander's Belmont. Mr. William H. Clark a fast Gelding by Electioneer, Mr. George L. Clark some Mares bred to Haldane, some young Stock by him, good Driving Horses, Saddle Horses, &c. Mr. E. Lippincott sells the splendid Stallion Retort, by Onward, dam by Harold, out of the dam of Woodford Chief, and a splendid daughter of Red Wilkes in foal by him, her dam being a producing daughter of Belmont; a daughter of Governor Sprague, dam by George Wilkes, and a three-year-old Filly out of her by Retort. Mr. W. B. Leach sells some young Driving Stock by Kentucky Wilkes, Alcander, Stockwood, &c.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, March 20, 1890.

The sale will open with Mr. Robert Steel's consignment, including a splendid five-year-old Stallion by Onward out of a full sister to Wedgewood; a lot of Brood Mares, some of them by Happy Medium, in foal to Antevolo and Woodnut. Messrs. Bowne & De Cordova sell some young Mares of George Wilkes and Mambrino Patchen blood; a Mare by General Grant's Arabian, Leopard, and some fast Geldings. Mr. Charles M. Pond sends a young Mare in foal to Alcyone, and a Filly by Happy Medium, out of the dam of Dillingstone. C. G. Wicket, W. G. Baldwin, and Joseph Bathell send some driving stock bred in Northern New-York and Vermont.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, March 21, 1890.

Mr. C. M. De Garmendia sells a three-year-old Stallion by Artillery; two standard two-year-old Colts by Manxman, (grandson of Waterwitch,) from dams by Akers' Idol; a thoroughbred three-year-old filly; a Mare by Homer, dam by Mambrino Pilot. Mr. Frank S. Tracy sends some young stock by Kentucky Wilkes, bred in Maryland. Mr. Robert Bell sends two young gray Mares by General Grant's Arabian horse Linden Tree. The remainder of the day presents Stallions, Brood Mares, and young Stock of fashionable breeding and many fine Driving Horses for the road, the carriage, or for saddle use.

The horses may be seen in harness or otherwise on the track (one-eighth mile) within the building. Catalogues at 107 John-st.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., 107 John-st., New-York.

CART FOR SALE—J. B. BREWSTER, maker; almost new; blue trimmings. Apply at private stable, 109 West 18th-st.

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A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN IN THE patent medicine business wishes to obtain $25,000 capital, or a partner with that amount of capital, to put upon the market a remedy in opposition to a similar, but less valuable, remedy—the only one of its kind—and which realized to the owner $80,000 last year. Address M. W. T., 88 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A—I PAY CASH FOR STOCK OF MERchandise, as Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c., in any quantities; city or country. SOLOMON WEINBURG, 135 East 83d-st. and 61 Walker-st.

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GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their left-off clothing, will receive full value for them by calling or addressing R. MILLER, 68 6th-av.

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JOSEPHINE AND NAPOLEON.—FOUR-ACT play, copyrighted, will sell cheap. Address BELGIQUE, Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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WANTED—FIRST TENOR FOR ESTABlished male quartet. Address, with particulars, K., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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RESERVED SEATS.....50 CENTS
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE.....50 CENTS
AND BALCONY.....50 CENTS
COMMENCING TO-MORROW, MARCH 17,
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ST. PATRICK'S DAY MATINEE,
at 2 o'clock
THE KINGS OF LAUGHTER,

MONROE and RICE,

in their uproar of Mirth and Melody,

My Aunt Bridget,

assisted by their
PARAGON CAST.

GEORGE M. MONROE, JOHN C. RICE,
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JOSEPH NICHOL, Miss KATE DAVIS,
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Miss NETTIE NICHOLS, LITTLE ROSEBUD,
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DORA PEARL, NEAPOLITAN TRIO,
MERRY LENA MERVILLE.
Seats secured in advance as usual.

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CRANE
AS
THE SENATOR.

BY DAVID D. LLOYD AND SYDNEY ROSENFELD, AIDED BY HIS ADMIRABLE COMPANY,
Under the direction of MR JOSEPH BROOKS.

Matinées Saturdays only. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

***Thursday afternoon, March 20, professional matinee of "The Senator" will be given in honor of Mr. Jos. Jefferson and Mr. W. J. Florence. Members of the theatrical profession desirous of attending must apply by letter, inclosing stamped envelope, giving name of company to which they belong.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
The next public rehearsal and concert will take place on MARCH 22 and 29 instead of March 21 and 28. SOLOIST,

Dr. Hans von Bülow,

HIS ONLY APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY IN CONNECTION WITH AN ORCHESTRA.
Programme:
Symphony No. IV., in B flat.....Beethoven
Concerto for piano, with orchestra, in E flat, (Emperor).....Beethoven
Dr. HANS VON BULOW.
Ballad for orchestra, "The Minstrel's Curse"..... Bulow
Concerto for piano, with orchestra, E flat.....Liszt
Dr. HANS VON BULOW.
Tickets will be on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House on and after Monday, March 24.

THE EXPLANATORY LECTURES by WALTER DAMROSCH at the Berkeley Lyceum on the above programme will take place Wednesday afternoon, March 19, at 3, and Thursday evening, March 20, at 8:30. Admission, 75 cents.

Madison Avenue LENOX LYCEUM and 59th St.
TO-NIGHT, LAST BUT TWO OF THE
THEODORE THOMAS
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
CLEMENTINA DE VERE,
INFLAMMATUS, Stabat Mater.....ROSSINI
AVE MARIA.....GOUNOD
Jeanne Franko, Violinist. Anna Winch, Harp.
Brilliant and Popular Orchestral Programme.
Overture, Leonore, No. 3.....BEETHOVEN
Siegfried Idyl.....WAGNER
Hungarian Dances.....BRAHMS
Berger et Bergere } RUBINSTEIN
Pecheur Napolitain et Napolitaine }
Toreador et Andalouse.....
Symphonic Poem, Rouet d'omphale.....SAINT-SAENS
Air Varie, No. 2, Op. 22.....VIEUXTEMPS
Waltz, Alma (first time).....RUDOLPH ARONSON
Ballet, La Cid.....MASSENET
General Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Boxes, seating eight, $10 and $8, according to location. Over 500 seats open to the public at 50 cents admission. Doors open at 7:30.
Box Office open all day from 8:30 A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d-STREET THEATRE.
LAST FIVE WEEKS THIS SEASON.
7TH IMMENSE MONTH 7TH
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BRONSON HOWARD'S

SHENANDOAH

Every Evening at 8:15.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATINEE CHILDREN MATINEE HALF PRICE.
250th Performance April 9th—4th Great Souvenir SEATS READY.

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125TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.
WEEK MONDAY, MARCH 17. SAT. MATINEE,
HOYT'S
A MIDNIGHT BELL.
ORIGINAL CAST, SCENERY, and EFFECTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE.
125TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN
FROM THE
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE COMPANY,
COMMENCING TUES. EVENING MARCH 25.
LILLI LEHMANN, SOPHIE TRAUBMANN,
IDA KLEIN, HELEN V. DONHOFF, &c.
JULIUS PEROTTI, PAUL KALISCH, THEODOR REICHMANN, KONRAD BEHRENS, &c.
NORMA, TROVATORE, RIGOLETTO, &c.
PRICES: $2 50, $2, $1 50, $1, 50c.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, AT 9 A. M.

Art Lectures—Henrietta Russell
(Mrs. Edmund Russell.)
HARDMAN HALL, 5th-av. & 19th-st.
Three Thursday Afternoons at 3:30 o'clock, March 20, "Painting and Sculpture"; March 27, "Art in Dress"; April 3, "Room Decoration." And Three Wednesday Evenings at 8:30 o'clock, April 9, "Grace and Poise"; April 16, "Gesture"; April 23, "Bowing and Walking."
Tickets for the course, $5; single tickets, $1. Can be obtained at the piano warerooms of
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 5TH-AV.

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Realistic War Tableaux—Art Gallery.
TO-DAY—TO-NIGHT.
25c. TO ERDELYI NACZTS ALL HUNGARIAN BAND.
AJEEB, the Chess Automaton, Defies America.
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AFT., EV'G., and CLUB SWINGING by the 16 AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LADIES.

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GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
To-morrow the wonderful Spanish dancer,
CARMENCITA.
Flags of all nations. Ours. Japanese Troop, Lafra Lee, &c.
Matinées Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MISS MARIE GROEBL, STEINWAY HALL, Thursday Evening, March 20, at 8:15. Kindly assisted by:
Miss JEANNE FRANKO.....Violinist
Herr EDW. SCHLOMANN.

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HANDSOME FLANNELETTE, CHALLIE,
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WRAPPERS,
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Reduced from $2.50, $5.50, $10.50.

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Hilton, they will continue to have on exhibition the extraordinary collection of Marble Statuary, purchased by him from the gallery of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

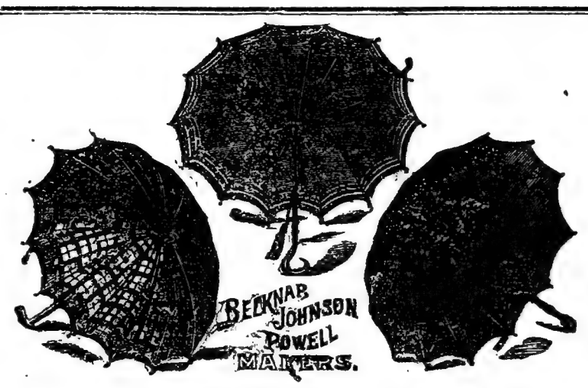
For
R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Advertisement
SEE PAGE 17.

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WILL DISPLAY, COMMENCING
TUESDAY, MARCH 18TH,
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COSTUMES,
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TEA GOWNS,
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Have added the past week many new and desirable Styles to their Stock of
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With Laces to match.
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VALUES:
42 pieces Black Lace
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Flouncings,
65 inches wide, at
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$1.58 yd.
LESS THAN
ONE-HALF
Regular Prices.
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Spring Importations
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FRENCH
LINGERIE,
Including
exclusive styles and materials in
Sauts de Lits, Matinees,
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Jupons, Chemises,
Cache Corsets.
In all forming the choicest assortments they have ever offered.
Also a
SPECIAL SALE
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Highest Cost French
Silk and Coutille
CORSETS
as follows:
O. P. Satin Corsets, Trimmed with Valenciennes Laces, at $5.50
Former Price $7.
And the following from the
PARIS EXPOSITION
A collection of
EXTRA FINE COUTILLE
n the most desirable Shapes and trimmed with Real Laces, at
$9.50.
And
48 Brocaded Silk and Satin
lined with Satin, hand-embroidered, and richly trimmed, in all sizes and choice colors, at
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Former Prices, $22.50 and $24.50.
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at $5.50, $6, and $7. each;
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IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
At $8.50 Per Pair;
Reduced from $12.00.
CHENILLE TABLE COVERS,
50 INCHES SQUARE,
AT $1.50 EACH;
Reduced from $2.00.
SILK FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
At $3.00 Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $4.50.
Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.
5-DRAWER OAK CHIFFONNIERS,
ANTIQUE FINISH
AT $7.50 EACH;
REGULAR PRICE, $12.00.
ANTIQUE OAK
PARLOR & LIBRARY TABLES
At $9.50 Each;
REGULAR PRICE, $17.00.
IN THEIR
Housefurnishing Department
(BASEMENT),
they are offering the largest and choicest assortments of China, Glassware, Silver, Wooden, and Agate Ware; special designs in Easter Cards, Booklets, and Decorated Baskets,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

Daniell & Sons

Trimmed Millinery.
ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC STYLES IN IMPORTED AND (OUR OWN MAKE) OF BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND TOQUES.
UNTRIMMED HATS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN OF ALL THE LATEST SHAPES.
MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, LACE WITH PERSIAN EFFECTS, SILVER, GILT, JET AND SILK LACES, STRAW AND GILT, JET AND GILT, AND FINE JET PIECES; IN FACT, EVERYTHING HANDSOME FOR THE ADORNMENT OF A HAT.
FLOWER DEP'T.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FLOWER BONNETS, AND CORONETS, MONTURES, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT VELVET ROSES, FORGET-ME-NOTS, HELIOTROPES, HEATHER DAISIES, LILACS, AND EVERY NEW FLOWER THE MARKET AFFORDS.
BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK CREPE DE CHINE AT
79c., $1 12, $1 28, $1 49 yard.
JUST RECEIVED, A VARIETY OF BLACK AND WHITE BROCADED STRIPED SURAHS, WHICH WE OFFER
at 85c. yard; {WORTH $1 00.
A JOB LOT OF FINE SOFT-FINISH IMPORTED BLACK SURAHS, BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
69c. yard; {WORTH $1 00.
COLORED SILK
DEPARTMENT
NOW REPLETE WITH HIGH-CLASS NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON. MANY DESIRABLE EFFECTS IN THE NEW ICED PLAIDS, CLANTARTANS, WASHING SURAHS, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS; ALSO FIGURED REAL INDIA AND YOKOHAMA SILKS IN FAST COLORS.
N. B.—ANY LENGTH CUT OF OUR INDIA AND CHINA SILKS.
MOURNING GOODS.
2,000 YARDS 46-INCH BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALL WOOL,
75c. yard.
500 YARDS 42-INCH BLACK BRILLIANTINE,
45c. yard.
300 YARDS 24-INCH BLACK GRENADINE, ALL SILK,
98c. yard.
200 YARDS 24-INCH EXTRA FINE QUALITY BLACK GRENADINE,
$1 25 yard.
RICH AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN
EASTER GOODS.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, EMBRACING MANY NEW AND ORIGINAL STYLES, MAKING VERY HANDSOME EASTER GIFTS.
BROADWAY,
8th and 9th Sts., New-York.

FURNITURE,

Large Assortment, Lowest Prices.
ELEGANT DESIGNS,
GRAND DISPLAY,
FINISH UNSURPASSED.
Parlor Suits in all Coverings,
$30 up.
SIDEBOARDS, $12. CHAMBER SUITS, $15. ROCKERS, $8.
CARPETS
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT IN MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS, &C., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
RUGS, MATTINGS, AND OIL CLOTHS.
Accounts Opened if Desired
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, WITH HINTS HOW TO FURNISH.
T. KELLY,
6th-av. and 17th-st.,
263 6th-av.,
102, 104, & 106 West 17th-st.

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THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—At the session of the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day the Rev. P. H. Whisner asked for the appointment of a committee of five on Sabbath Observance. He said there is a great struggle now going on between those who wish to see the Christian Sabbath kept sacred and those who wish to do as they please on that day. There is a great deal of Sabbath desecration all over the country, and the conference should exert whatever influence it had to put a stop to the desecration. The Bishop said he would appoint the committee later on.

The Rev. Beverly W. Bond from the Board of Finances reported that a call had been made to all the conferences to increase their subscription to the fund to defray the expenses of the General Conference, which meets in St. Louis in May.

The Rev. Collins Denny moved that the question be referred to the Committee on Finance, to remain there until the General Conference should take action. There would be a deficit anyhow, he said, when the conference would meet, and then it could be seen exactly what part of it should be apportioned to the various conferences. His motion was adopted.

A partial report was received from the Committee on Education, in which it was stated that the fund for ministerial education was entirely inadequate, and if it is not increased that part of the work would have to cease. The Roman Catholic Church would not turn a young man down" who wished to enter its ministry, and who could not procure the necessary education for want of funds, because the experience of that Church had taught it that in the end the Church was the beneficiary. So would Methodists find that to help and encourage young men to pursue their studies for the ministry would be to promote the growth of Methodism.

COMB TO CLAIM HIS BRIDE.

Count Maximilian Pappenheim, who is soon to be married to Miss Mary Wheeler, a Philadelphia heiress, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller. He was accompanied by his brother, Count Ludwig Pappenheim. Among the other passengers of the Aller were Dr. Henry Friedenwald, James M. Paulding, and Arthur Rabe.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

HORSES THAT WON RACES AT GUTTENBERG AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The races at Guttenberg were run yesterday afternoon with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lotion won, with Paradise second and Blessed third. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Vigilant won, with Gray Cloud second and Bothwell third. Time—2:31.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Wahoo won, with Mamie Hay second and Maia third. Time—1:34¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Festus won, with Millerton second and Queen of Hearts third. Time—1:31½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Glenmound won, with Clay Stockton second and Glendale third. Time—1:25⅝.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Thad Row won, with Tyrone second and Bay Ridge third. Time—1:44.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—The races here today were run over a muddy track with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Event won, with Friendless second and King Roxbury third. Time—1:13¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Billy Pinkerton won, with Molly Hardy second and Ormie third. Time—1:07.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Maggie B. won, with Lucille second and Castillian third. Time—0:53.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Vice Regent won, with Panama second and Pete Willis third. Time—1:52.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. Dakota won, with Lone Star second and Lexington S. third. Time—0:52.

The steamship Friesland, which was added to the Red Star fleet a few weeks ago, was inspected yesterday at the Red Star docks in Jersey City by a large number of invited guests. The inspection was followed by a luncheon, which was served in the handsome saloon of the new steamer.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

FIRST OF THIS YEAR'S SERIES OF WINTER MEETINGS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—The Harvard Athletic Association held the first of this year's series of Winter meetings in the Hemingway Gymnasium this afternoon. Although it was especially stated by Mr. Sturgis, the association's President, before the beginning of the contests, that nothing of the nature of "slugging" would be allowed, the middleweight sparrers indulged in some of the heaviest hitting seen here for a long time.

The events were won as follows: Putting the shot, H. R. Allen, '92, (three feet handicap); lightweight wrestling, A. L. Shapleigh, '92; heavyweight sparring, F. B. Winthrop, '91; featherweight wrestling, J. D. Stults, '91; lightweight sparring, G. Cheney, '92; middleweight sparring, F. B. Winthrop, '91.

The tug-of-war, '90 and '91, was won by '91, and that of '92 and '93 was won by '93. The '91 tug-of-war team was made up of, 1, F. Y. De Normandie; 2, A. B. Nichols; 3, J. F. Bass; anchor, J. J. Higgins. The '93 men were, 1, F. Winser; 2, P. V. R. Johnson; 3, R. Bisbee; anchor, N. T. Robb.

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

There were reported at Sanitary Headquarters during the past week 769 deaths, 714 births, and 245 marriages, showing an increase of 73 in deaths over the preceding week. The death rate in an estimated population of 1,604,527 was 25.01. Of the deaths 489 occurred in tenement houses and 165 in public institutions, and 265 were of children under five years of age. There were 105 deaths from pneumonia, 99 from consumption, 56 from bronchitis, 49 from heart diseases, 47 from Bright's disease and nephritis, 35 from diphtheria, 43 from violence, 20 from scarlet fever, 14 from diarrheal diseases, 11 from measles, 17 from croup, 5 from typhoid fever, 5 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

There were 9 cases of typhoid fever, 164 of scarlet fever, 4 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 109 of measles, 100 of diphtheria, and 5 of varicella reported during the week.

STAYNER GIVES BAIL.

HE WENT TO HIS HOME LAST EVENING —IVES STAYS IN JAIL.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening George H. Stayner, the elder member of the Napoleonic team of speculators which did business under the name of Henry S. Ives & Co., bought two Brooklyn Bridge Railroad tickets, one for himself and one for his son, and went to his home at 333 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, where he spent the night with his family, from whom for many months the bars and bolts of Ludlow-Street Jail have separated him.

The settlement with the creditors of Henry S. Ives & Co. for 5 cents on the dollar, and the consequent reduction of the bail in the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad from $250,000 to $5,000, made it practically sure that the long but luxurious imprisonment of Ives and Stayner was very nearly over. Each rested under $25,000 bail on a criminal indictment, making the entire bail between them and freedom $30,000. It was expected that both Ives and Stayner would dispose of this obstacle yesterday, but for some unknown reason Ives resolved to stay in jail over Sunday. On Monday he will undoubtedly return to active life.

Stayner had some difficulty in fixing up his bail, owing to a blunder made by somebody. He was not brought down to the District Attorney's office until 2 o'clock. The office closes at noon on Saturdays, consequently Col. Fellows and all his assistants except Mr. Goff had gone. Mr. Goff finally refused to act for the District Attorney in the matter, on the very reasonable grounds that he had never had anything to do with the case. Efforts were made to get some of the other assistants to come down, but they proved futile.

Judge Martine was waiting in his chamber, and Stayner and his bondsmen finally went before him with the bail bond and the bondsmen took the oath of qualification. These were George H. Stayner, Jr., son of the prisoner, who went surety for $15,000, swearing that he owned the house at 333 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, which was worth $95,000, and was mortgaged for $59,000, his interest in it being worth $36,000. The second bondsman was Caleb A. Gildersleeve, who went surety for $10,000, swearing that he had unincumbered property on West Seventeenth and West Twenty-seventh streets worth $25,000.

A messenger was at once dispatched with the bail bond to the house of Assistant District Attorney Semple to get his signature, and then to Judge Martine's house to have the order of discharge signed. The messenger was gone nearly three hours, which time was spent by Stayner and his son in the Sheriff's office. While they were waiting, Order of Arrest Clerk Tracy drew up the bail bond of $5,000 in the civil suit. The sureties were the same as on the criminal bond. This was not finally executed and signed by Under Sheriff Sexton until the messenger sent to find Mr. Semple and Judge Martine arrived and announced his success. If the necessary signatures to the criminal bail bond had not been secured Stayner would have had to spend Sunday in the Tombs instead of at Ludlow-Street Jail, a transfer that his counsel took every precaution to avoid.

TRAVELING MEN'S BANQUET.

The Travelers' Home Club held its annual banquet and installation of officers last night in the clubhouse, 109 East Nineteenth-street. The newly-installed officers are E. Bloomingdale, President; A. Cane, First Vice President; John A. Shatz, Second Vice President; Charles Etchhold, Treasurer, and Edward Wiskowski, Secretary. One hundred members of the club partook of the banquet, and a number of invited guests was also present. Among the guests from abroad were Samuel Redstone of Des Moines, William De Wolf of Pittsburg, S. S. Jastrowitz of Denver, J. D. Steinhardt of Birmingham, and William Falk of Omaha.

The following toasts were proposed: "The Incoming Board," by E. Blumenthal; "What Shall We Do with Our ex-Presidents?" M. J. Rosenberg; "Selling as a Fine Art," Sam Knopf; "Light Hearts and Light Expense Accounts," Sam Wolf; "The Home Brigade," A. Cane; "Our Charter and Our Future," Edward Wiskowski; "Foreign Trips and Domestic Rustling," A. F. Sterne. Mr. Samuel Grossmann was toastmaster.

THE OHIO FORGERIES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DENIALS FROM A. C. SANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—After a recess of over a month the special House committee charged with an investigation of the Ohio ballot-box forgery met this morning to conclude the taking of testimony. A. C. Sands of Cincinnati testified that he was a member of the Republican Convention which last nominated Gov. Foraker, and was on very friendly terms with him and with Mr. Kurtz, his secretary.

Sept. 30 last the witness met Kurtz at the Governor's office. He did not tell him that the Governor's ballot-box speech was a cracker; that he had been to Washington about the Ballot bill; that James E. Campbell had been to the President to facilitate the passage of the bill; that leading Ohio Republicans were interested in the bill, and that he (witness) had seen the contract. The witness never did come to Washington to look into the ballot-box matter. There might be some truth in Kurtz's statement, but witness had never told him that he knew of these things of his personal knowledge. He did not make any communication to Mr. Halstead to the effect that he knew anything personally of the ballot-box matter.

The witness told of his conversation with Gov. Foraker at Columbus Sept. 30. The Governor had told him that Wood was tired of the gang and wanted to down them. The witness told him not to place too much trust in Wood. The witness had told the Governor that Wood had told him he was friendly to Foraker, but was going to work quietly for Campbell. When witness told him it would keep him busy riding two horses in opposite directions Wood had replied that that was all right, that they must have his ballot box in any case. All of this witness told Gov. Foraker, as he was afraid Wood might lead him into trouble; also told Kurtz that Wood was not friendly to Foraker. The Governor mentioned Campbell as being connected with the scheme, and said that Wood had told him others were in it. Wood was to furnish him the contract and subscription list. If the witness had known that the Governor had the papers, then he would have stopped the whole business. He had influence enough, he thought, to do that, and would have stopped it as soon as he saw Senator Sherman's name.

The examination will be continued Monday. The witness read most of his testimony from written notes.

A YOUNG WIFE WANTS A DIVORCE.

CHICAGO, March 15.—In August, 1887, Adeline F. Hardy, a schoolgirl of Lakeview, created a sensation by eloping with Charles F. Pitcher, an iron molder. They went to Kansas City and to Hutchinson, Kan., where they were married. Their movements attracted a great deal of attention in the newspapers at the time. To-day Mrs. Pitcher was an applicant for a divorce in Judge Shepard's court on the ground that her husband had never lived with or supported her.

A SAD BLOW TO COL. SHEPARD.

Notwithstanding Col. Elliott F. Shepard's famous banquet, that pastoral chieftain suffered a severe blow last night at the meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District, when Col. William L. Strong was nominated for the Mayoralty amid great applause. Col. Shepard's name wasn't mentioned.

After the meeting had cheered itself hoarse for Col. Strong that gentleman declared that he didn't want the office. He was in politics for the fun of it. He wouldn't take any office under heaven's blue canopy.

Charles D. Sweeney made a speech conveying instructions as to the method by which Fourth Assembly District Republicans were to capture Tammany strongholds at the next election. If this were done, he declared, the Fourth would go solidly Republican.

STEAMERS DELAYED BY THE STRIKE.

The agents of the Union Line say that two of their vessels have been prevented from sailing from Liverpool owing to the strike of longshoremen at that port. The Wyoming and Arizona, which were to have sailed during the past eight days, will remain at Liverpool until about the middle of next month.

The City of Rome of the Anchor Line will be held back until May 3. The City of Berlin of the Inman Line, which was to have sailed on Wednesday, did not leave Liverpool until yesterday.

KICKED THE COLLECTOR OUT.

Lawyer Joseph F. Moss of Howe & Hummel appeared before Justice Taintor at Essex Market Police Court this morning as counsel for Gustav Amberg, the theatrical manager, and told his Honor that Mr. Amberg was sick in bed and unable to appear in answer to the summons issued yesterday. The summons was obtained by Adolph Eversfeld, a decorator, who claims that when he went to Amberg to collect a bill the latter kicked him out. The case was adjourned until Monday.

IT WAS A STUBBORN FIRM.

A GOOD DEAL OF DAMAGE DONE TO A STATIONER'S STOCK.

An ugly fire started in the sub-cellar of the five-story brick building at 56 Cedar-street just before 6:30 o'clock last evening. How it started is not known and therefore "spontaneous combustion" is made to shoulder the blame. The building had but two tenants. Horsford & Sons, stationers, occupied the store floor and the James Kempster Printing Company the four stories above.

The fire burned out the basement and Horsford & Sons' stock was ruined by fire, water, and smoke. The blaze did not get above the store floor, but the Kempster Printing Company's stock was considerably damaged by smoke and water.

The fire was a particularly hard one to handle, owing to the density of the smoke and the inability of the firemen to locate the blaze. Back drafts, the dread of all firemen, occasioned two explosions from the cellar. In one of these Hoseman Condey, of Engine No. 4, was severely burned about the face and hands. It took over two hours to bring about a condition of affairs that rendered a tour of the building safe.

Superintendent Hall of the Fire Patrol said the building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Horsford & Sons, he thought, had suffered to the extent of $20,000. They were fully insured. The James Kempster Printing Company, he said, had lost $10,000. It, too, was fully insured.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

With all the Novelties
WE NOW COMMENCE
the First Great Sale of Spring.

In Silk Department

we show by far the finest stock of Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks that we have ever shown, and give the following quotations as earnest of variety and values that you may expect to find:

Colored Silk Surahs, fancy shades,	36 cents
Colored Silk Surahs, all shades,	59 cents
China Silks, white and colored,	49 cents
Fancy Striped Surahs,	59 cents
Check and Plaid Surahs,	59 cents
Satin Stripe Surahs,	69 cents
Black and White Plaid Surahs,	69 cents
China Silks—32 inches wide,	69 cents
Scotch Plaid Surahs—24 inches wide	98 cents
Colored Faille Française—all shades,	89 cents
Silk Velvets—extra quality,	98 cents

To BLACK SILKS we devote special attention, rejecting such manufactures as we cannot fully recommend.

To those who buy of us
we promise Reliable Goods at the lowest prices possible for quality, together with GUARANTEE of wear.

And invite attention to the
Following Remarkable Values:

Black Dress Silks.....89 cents.....$1 09
Black Satin Merveilleux—
extra soft, high lustre,
especially desirable to
make up for Lace
Dresses, 59 cents.. .....69 cents
Black Satin Rhadames, 59 cents.....69 cents
22-inch Black Surahs—double warp.....59 cents
24-inch Black Surahs—double warp.....69 cents
Black All-Silk Surahs—extra quality.....49 cents
24-inch Black China Silks.....49 cents
Black Japanese Silks.....59 cents

OPENING OF

Spring Millinery,

Trimmed and Untrimmed,

in department now five times its former size.....
With five times former space we show five times the stock we ever showed.....This week you'll see some of the finest

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets
and
Most Exquisite Novelties in Flower Bonnets
ever shown in this city.

ALSO,
a large variety of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
together
with an unlimited assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Pompons, Aigrettes, and Millinery Novelties of all descriptions.

AS OPENING BARGAINS IN,
UNTRIMMED STRAWS
we will sell forty cases
Lace, Straw, and Milan Toques and Large Hats
at Sixty-nine Cents each.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Lace Straw Bonnets worth a dollar.
Flowers, 15c. to $6 Feathers, 49c. to $8

Ladies' Jackets and Wraps.

NEW SPRING JACKETS,
Black and Colored—side button—cutaway—vested—double and single breasted—tight and loose fronts—lined and unlined—$2 50 to $15

As Special Bargain,
a thousand Jersey Jackets,
Taffeta bound—single or double breasted—$2 98

Beaded Silk Wraps,
with netted and solid Jet Shoulders—with and without round Capes and long Tabs—fully three hundred styles—$1 98 to $75

As SPECIAL we offer
at Fourteen Dollars,
IMPORTED SILK WRAPS.
Crochet shoulders—deep fringe—lace ruche and passementerie trim—worth $23.

Novelties in Long Cloaks, Raglans, and Connemaras, $4 98 to $50.
Those at Four ninety-eight are of fine Ladies' Cloth—Blue, Black, and Tan—good value at $9.
Fine Wide Wale Cloth Newmarkets, satin lined to waist, $12; worth $20.

We will also sell a thousand
ELEGANT PASSEMENTERIE WRAPS
at SIX NINETY-EIGHT
and SEVEN NINETY-EIGHT
Bought by us from parties who made advances to the importer, who lately failed—bought by us for cash to close the account, we being the only firm who could handle the quantity.....At these prices we shall quickly sell.....You cannot duplicate the lower priced under Twenty dollars nor the higher priced under Thirty.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN

Ladies' Underwear.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
50 dozen
Ladies' Tucked Yoke Night Dresses,
Cambric ruffle all sizes.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Embroidered Ruffle Skirts full width and length.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Embroidered and lace ruffle Drawers sold everywhere at 69.

At Twenty-nine cents,
A thousand
CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS,
pointed neck—Embroidery trim all sizes

Ladies' Knit Yarn Skirts knit yoke 79 cents
Children's Drawers hem and tucks 9 cents

Corsets.

At Seventy-nine cents,
Five hundred pair
COUTILLE CORSETS, Sateen finish, bread bone—embroidered edge—silk stitched—perfect shapes—all sizes—worth $1 25.

Infants' Wear.

Infants' Short Coats—tucked shirts,	$1 98
Infants' Embroidered Cashmere Cloaks,	$2 99
Infants' Corded Swiss Caps,	19 cents
Short Gretchen Dresses—embroidered skirt,	59 cents
Long Dresses—embroidered yokes and skirts,	69 cents
Knit Skirts—hand finished,	99 cents

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

And now for Spring,
WITH
All the Novelties!

Within our stores, where'er you turn, new goods and new goods only greet the eye.....Past endeavors to give the best of values (the best of goods at lowest prices possible) have been rewarded, through appreciation of our customers, by constantly-increasing business.....21 and 23 West 13th-street, the last addition to our stores, enable us to promise from this time forth assortments even greater yet in all our sixty-five departments—the last, the sixty-fifth, being Leather Goods and Trunks.

The Fame of our

Great Sale of Trunks,

has gone abroad throughout the land.

Such sale of Trunks and Leather Goods was never until now.....Until now 'twas never possible to buy the BEST of Trunks and Bags and all those other articles known as "Outfitting Goods" at Half their Value.....With us 'tis possible as long as this great Sale shall last.....Not only can you buy the best, but in our store you'll see the greatest stock in all New-York so plainly marked and shown that a child can easily buy.....Everything, without exception, is with plain figures marked—of what other Outfitting or Trunk Establishment can this be said?—they're scarce—we know of none—The wise will heed.

LADIES' SARATOGA AND DRESS TRUNKS.
Zinc, canvas, and leather—one to four trays each.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$4 00	$1 98	$6 00	$2 98
11 00	4 75	9 00	4 50
12 00	5 98	17 00	8 50
22 00	10 00	25 00	12 50
29 00	14 00	35 00	17 00
38 00	19 00	120 00	58 00

GENTLEMEN'S TRUNKS.
Brass bound, royal riveted, and sole leather.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$7 00	$18 00	$8 00
24 00	11 00	36 00	17 50
40 00	19 50	70 00	36 00

THEATRICAL AND SAMPLE TRUNKS.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$22 00	$10 50	$19 00	$9 50

DRESS AND SARATOGA HAMPERS.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$25 00	$12 00	$27 00	$13 00
35 00	19 00	45 00	22 00

STEAMER TRUNKS.

Miller's Price.	Our Price.
$5 00 to $15 00	$2 10 to $7 50

THE "MILLER" STOCK of STEAMER RUGS will be found in
BLANKET DEPARTMENT,
including Welch, Margetson & Co.'s finest two, faced Rugs, such as sold in Twenty-third-street from $10 to $30....Our prices are just about half up-town demands.

TRAVELING BAGS AND SACHELS.
Gladstone, Club, Cabin, Knockabouts, Valises, Telescope, Dress Suit, and Toilet—all sizes.

Miller's Prices.	Our Prices.
$1 25 to $200	69 cents to $99 00

	Miller's Prices.	Ours.
Lawyers' Brief Bags,	$6 00 to $15	$3 00 to $7 50
Physicians' Bags,	7 00 to 17	3 50 to 8 00
Shopping Bags,	1 00 to 12	49c. to 5 00
Chatelaine Bags,	1 00 to 22	49c. to 11 00
Pocketbooks, Billbooks, and Card Cases,	25c. to 15	12½c. to 5 00
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	75c. to 13	39c. to 5 00
Portfolios and Tablets,	$1 25 to 22	69c. to 11 00
Music Rolls,	1 50 to 9	69c. to 4 50
Traveling Companions,	1 25 to 50	59c. to 22 00
Collar and Cuff Boxes,	1 25 to 12	59c. to 6 00

Also an elegant variety of
MANICURE SETS AND WRITING TABLETS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT HALF TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRICES,
and only in the basement of our own
FOURTEENTH-STREET STORES.

See the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1890.
Messrs. JAMES A. HEARN & SON:
GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that others represent their goods as stock that belonged to me, I will be obliged if you will state that you bought my entire stock.
Yours truly,
C. D. MILLER.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Of FRENCH SATEENS, the best, the finest. Assortment such as was never shown at any season of the year in any store will this week by us be shown at

Nine and Twenty Cents a Yard.

At Nine and Twenty cents a yard we'll show SATEENS, the like of which you cannot elsewhere find for less than Forty cents.....At Nine and Twenty cents a yard we'll this week show Five Hundred and Eighty different styles and colorings—the newest and the best.....If there be readers of this paper who, perchance, have not visited our famous basements, let them come this week—for them there is surprise in store—they'll surely see ten times the Wash Dress Fabrics that they ever saw in any store, and naught but new and good and all, without exception, at lower price than they can elsewhere buy.....Of all the best, Foreign and Domestic, we've everything.

The special offering in
SCOTCH GINGHAMS AND ZEPHYRS
will be a thousand pieces
Plaids, Stripes, and Side Borders
in all the popular and desirable colorings,
at Thirty-four Cents; worth 50
at Twenty-four Cents; worth 50

Lace Department.

Recent importations added to our already large assortment of

Black Drapery Nets and Flouncings
make our stock the most complete in the city. .....With Dressmakers and others who are judges our stores are recognized headquarters for best qualities at lowest prices.

In Drapery Nets we show over a hundred styles—Llama, Chantilly, Thread Lace, and Brussels effects: Dots, Stripes, and a variety of other floral and figured designs—This week we offer five hundred pieces—

At 98 cents.....$1 69.....$1 98

which we invite you to compare with any elsewhere to be found at $1 75 to $3 25.

Specials in Flouncings.

Chantilly—42-inch,	98c.; worth	$1 50
Chantilly—Thread Lace effects,	$1 49; worth	2 25
Chantilly—60 inches wide,	1 35; worth	2 00
Finest Thread Lace effects,	2 09; worth	4 00
Spanish Guipure—42-inch	98c.; worth	1 50
Spanish Guipure—extra quality,	1 49; worth	2 25
Escurial—42-inch,	2 98; worth	4 50
Hand-run Spanish,	3 98; worth	5 00

White Embroideries.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
22-inch Hemstitch and Scalloped Flounc- ings.....worth $1 00

At Ninety-eight Cents,
45-inch Hemstitch Skirtings.....worth $1 49

At a Dollar Nineteen,
27-inch Nainsook Skirtings—
open and close embroidery.....worth $1 98

At a Dollar Thirty-nine,
45-inch Embroidered skirtings—with and without Irish Point effects.....worth $2 00

At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
45-inch Real Irish Point Skirtings.....worth $3 50

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Walking Jackets.

(LONDON MADE.)

INVOICES OF LADIES' LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK WILL BE ADDED TO OUR STOCK MONDAY MORNING, ENABLING US TO HAVE ON SALE OVER 300 SEPARATE AND DISTINCT STYLES, WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE NAMED FOR LIKE VALUES.

Ladies' Suits.

WE HAVE IN STOCK OF OUR OWN MAKE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SUITS THAT WE HAVE EVER BEFORE SHOWN. THEY ARE IN ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE MATERIALS, AND ARE CLOSE COPIES OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES RECEIVED FROM THE LEADING PARIS DRESSMAKERS, WHILE THE PRICES WILL BE FOUND EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY OVER 2,400 PARIS WRAPS, RANGING FROM $4.75 TO $98. THESE PRICES ARE BUT A FRACTION OF THE ORIGINAL COST, AND ARE THE RESULT OF THE CLOSING OUT BY US OF SOME OF THE BEST MAKERS' STOCKS ON OUR OWN TERMS.

Misses' Suits & Cloaks.

WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING THE LARGEST STOCK OF MISSES' IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC SUITS AND CLOAKS FOR SPRING WEAR EVER OFFERED FOR SALE.

ALL OUR REEFERS, JACKETS, NEWMARKETS AND CONNEMARAS ARE MADE FROM SELECTED ALL-WOOL MATERIALS, AND TRIMMED IN THE VERY BEST MANNER.

WE MAKE THE ASSERTION THAT NO SUCH EXCEPTIONAL ASSORTMENT AND VALUES CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

300 Misses' Coats,
4 to 12 years, at
$3 98; *actual value $7 75.*

They are made in Spring-weight Bannockburn Cheviots—the most serviceable fabric known.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

Grand Preliminary Exhibit of Easter Millinery.

BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND TOQUES.

This week we shall make a choice exhibit of Bonnets, Round Hats, and Toques, displaying the latest creations of the leading modistes of Paris and London, brought out specially for our Easter exhibit.

Also, over 2,500 elegant Bonnets and Round Hats from our own workrooms in choice, novel designs, suitable for dress and suit hats.

STRAW GOODS.

12,000 dozen Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Bonnets, embracing every desirable style of Milan and Fancy Straw Lace Braid, in Black and all shades; also many novel styles exclusive with us.

FLOWERS.

5,000 cartons Imported Flowers, representing a large and choice Assortment of Novelty effects.

Special attention called to our large variety of Flower Toques and Bonnets, marked at very low prices.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Complete assortment of fine Imported Millinery Novelties, Fancy Laces, Jet Goods, Fins, Ornaments, Straw Braids, Fancy Crowns, &c.

6th Av. and 19th St.

THE BRIDGE GAVE WAY.

TWO LIVES LOST, TWO PERSONS INJURED, AND TWO MEN MISSING.

TROY, N. Y., March 15.—At about 10:30 o'clock this morning the Queensbury span of the old Queensbury-Moreau Bridge at Glens Falls fell into the Hudson River, carrying down the workmen who were upon it. The bridge was being demolished for the purpose of constructing an iron bridge, and only the flooring, under which supports had been placed, remained to be taken down.

Workmen were taking away a side beam on the upper side, when the supports gave way. The whole span rolled over, up stream, and fell into the falls below. Nelson Sansoucl, a prominent member of the Cunningham Hose Company of Glens Falls, struck on the rocks below, and, before assistance could reach him, rolled over into the river. He was seen to rise twice, but must have been drowned.

The remains of the bridge floated off with three men clinging to it. The body of George Carr, the veteran South Glens Falls mail carrier, was taken out on the Moreau side.

Thomas Holloran of South Glens Falls was rescued badly cut about the head. Thomas Farley of Windsor, Conn., an employe of the Berlin Bridge Company, was taken out with his right arm broken. A companion of Farley was uninjured. Two men are still missing, and perhaps more.

CLERGY WITH "BEGGARLY STIPENDS."

From the London Truth.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with £15,000 a year; the Bishop of London, with £10,000 a year, and other extravagantly-overpaid Anglican prelates must shudder when they hear of the beggarly stipends of the Scottish Episcopal clergy, the incomes of several of those in the Diocese of Aberdeen ranging from £21 a year to £85, while in a neighboring diocese they are between £90 and £97.

SPECIAL SALE

OF EXTRA FINE BROAD BROOK CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS, PROPER WEIGHT FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR. ALL COLORS WARRANTED FAST AND NOTED FOR THEIR EXCELLENT WEARING QUALITIES.

SUITS TO ORDER, - $16
TROUSERS, - - - 4

SPECIAL LINE OF FINE SPRING OVERCOATINGS, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT TO ORDER, $16.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. OUR MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM HAS PROVED A GREAT CONVENIENCE, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,
BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

SPRING OPENING.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS,
ROUND HATS,
AND
MILLINERY NOVELTIES,
LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MANTLES AND WRAPS.

Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 18 and 19.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,

8 East 14th-st.,
NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

REMOVAL

to 5th-ave. & 30th-st.
About May 1.

A large portion of our stock will be disposed of at a great sacrifice; and a liberal reduction from former prices made on all sales until that date.

LYMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
19 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST.)

THE DUTY ON ORANGES.

IT WILL PUT EXTRA BURDENS UPON THE POOR.

The recent attempt of Florida fruit growers to induce the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to impose a duty of 1 cent each on imported oranges has stirred up a hornet's nest among New-York importers, and they are preparing to fight the measure tooth and nail by sending to Washington a delegation of importers from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The importers aver that this matter is of vital importance to their business, and when a letter arrived yesterday from Congressman Flower, stating it to be his belief that the measure would be adopted by Congress, indignation reached a climax. The letter was written to Louis Contencin of 127 Pearl-street, who has recently returned from Washington, where he made a single-handed, against the proposed extortion.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Contencin said: "It is a matter of life and death to our business. In four years' importation of Mediterranean fruit I have made a profit of between 5 and 10 cents a box. Obviously any additional duty would drive us out of the market. The importations do not in any way injure or compete with the Florida trade. The bulk of the domestic fruit is marketed when the foreign fruit is sour and when it finds no market save in the trade of small peddlers or in shipments to the far West. Nor do these Western shipments interfere with the Florida trade, because the domestic fruit is less hardy than the foreign, and it cannot stand long shipments. In view of these facts it is surprising that the Florida men should complain of their 'competition' with Mediterranean importation.

"When Florida fruit becomes scarce, it sells because of its superior quality at such high prices that only the rich can afford to buy it. Therefore, if the duty is raised, the poorer classes will be deprived of fruit during that season. The plan of the Florida growers is plainly revealed by these statements. This proposed extortion is simply a scheme to double their profits by driving cheap fruit out of the market. If it is adopted, the Republicans will find they have put a dangerous weapon in the hands of their opponents, and one that will be used with disastrous results."

WOMEN AS VEGETARIANS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A chat with the keeper of a vegetarian restaurant revealed the fact that he fed about two hundred people every day. There is something enticing about the appearance of a vegetarian restaurant. Whatever may be thought of the fare, the place is always clean, and there are none of those very suggestive smells that are often too prevailing in places where the carnivori meet. The waitresses are generally neat and trim, too. The customers at this restaurant are chiefly dressmakers and shopkeepers' assistants. Perhaps 25 per cent. are women. The manager said he didn't think there were many among his customers who were vegetarians from conviction. "They come here for cheapness and change," he said. "Some are here every day; others come three or four times a week. The average price a man pays for a vegetarian dinner is 10d.; but the women only average 6d." The manager added that if there were any complaints they always came from women.

LONGEVITY AT LESBOS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The village of Dafia, on the island of Lesbos, can boast of an old lady who is thirty-one years older than "the oldest inhabitant of Austria." She is a devout daughter of Islam and has the complete use of all her senses. The island of Sappho must be favorable to longevity, for it contains three other inhabitants who have passed considerably beyond the hundredth year. A certain Ismael Apa is 130 years old, Khalil Apa is in his one hundred and nineteenth year, and Aschik Baba has just reached his one hundred and fifteenth year. What is most remarkable in these three male centenarians, according to the correspondent of a Berlin paper, is that they are all obliged to work to earn their daily bread.

EHRICH BROS.

IMPORTERS
6TH AVE & 23RD ST
NEW YORK

All articles enumerated below are of superior quality. They are specially noteworthy on account of the very low prices, and will give utmost satisfaction.

8,500 yards

Silks

OF VARIOUS WEAVES, COMPRISING PRINTED INDIAS, SOLID COLORED CANTONS, SHANGHAIS, SURAHS, FAILLE FRANCAISE, AND GROS GRAINS, AT

34c., 48c., 88c.
PER YARD;
Worth from 45c. to $1 25.

11,400 yards

Dress Goods,

COMPRISING A MIXED ASSORTMENT OF CHEVIOT CHECKS AND PLAIDS, 52-IN. FLANNELS, FRENCH BORDERED SUITING, ENGLISH MOHAIRS, AND FRENCH CASHMERE, AT

35c., 58c., 72c.
PER YARD;
Worth from 48c. to $1 10.

Ladies' Suits.

INDIA SILK SUITS IN PLAIN AND COMBINATIONS, WAISTS FITTED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, AT

$17 50 AND $21,
Worth $25. $27 50.

Ladies' Jackets,

SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR, MADE OF CORKSCREWS, WIDE-WALE DIAGONALS, AND SERGES, BEING THE PRODUCTION OF A LEADING MANUFACTURER, AT

$3 98 AND $4 98,
Worth $7 50 to $9 50.

We are in daily receipt of both European and Domestic Novelties suitable for early Spring wear, consisting of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, TRIMMING AND MILLINERY LACES, TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS, GLOVES, Etc., Etc.

Sixth-av., 22d and 23d sts.
(23D-ST. STATION ELEVATED ROAD.)

GEORGIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

A CONVENTION CALLED TO NOMINATE STATE OFFICERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—The recent success of the Prohibitionists of Georgia in several county elections has emboldened the leaders to try to capture the State in the Gubernatorial election of next Fall. During the past week Senator Pringle, who is President of the State Temperance Association, has called into council the Hon. W. B. Hill, Col. A. A. Murphy, and others, and the result was a call for a State Convention to be held on Tuesday, May 8, the delegates to which will be elected by mass meetings on the first Tuesday in April.

The call for the convention has attached to it names which render it significant. The first after that of President Pringle is the Independent Democratic leader, the Hon. W. H. Felton. The second is United States Marshal Buck, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Among the other names are those of Col. J. H. Estell, member of the National Democratic Committee, and Railroad Commissioner L. N. Trammell. Mr. Estell of course, will oppose political action in the convention, but the other gentlemen named have everything to gain by entering the field boldly. There will be an active party in the convention in favor of nominating officers from the top current down, and as it has the advantage of active leaders, it is very likely to win.

IN HIS SECOND CENTURY.

MAJOR HARWARD CELEBRATES HIS ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Major Thomas Harward celebrated his one hundred and first birthday yesterday at his home, 245 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn. A large number of old friends called to tender their congratulations, but only a few were admitted to the room of the centenarian, who was somewhat unwell.

Usually Major Harward is spry and active. He is a member of Dr. Cuyler's church and has long been a familiar figure to the congregation. He was born in Bowdoinham, Me., March 15, 1789, and comes of a long-lived stock, for his mother lived to be ninety-six years of age. He was one of twelve children. He had four sons and one daughter. All are dead but the daughter.

Major Harward says he has always been a hard-working man, being brought up on his father's farm and afterward engaging in shipbuilding in Bath, Me. In all he built twenty-two ships, the last one, the Thomas Harward, being of 1,200 tons and valued at $60,000. When eighty years of age he retired from business with an ample fortune. He has always spent his Winters at his Brooklyn home. He gained his military title in the war of 1812.

AFRICAN TROPHIES AT NEWSTEAD.

From the London Daily News.

The famous Webb collection of Livingstone relics and African trophies at Newstead Abbey has, in accordance with a suggestion in the *Daily News*, been placed at the disposal of the committee of the Stanley and African Exhibition. The Belgian Minister in London has also been informed from Brussels that the King of the Belgians consents with pleasure to be patron of the exhibition.

THE NELSON-ALGEYON CASE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—Judge Corlett heard arguments this morning on his order requiring the National Trotting Association to show cause why it should not be punished for violating an injunction restraining it from acting in the Nelson-Algeyon case. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

WORDS AND THEIR ABUSE.

PROF. QUACKENBOS TALKS OF VERBAL ODDITIES—SOME SAMPLES.

"Words and Their Abuse" was the topic discussed by Prof. John D. Quackenbos yesterday morning in the Columbia College Saturday morning lecture course. The Law School lecture room was well filled with appreciative auditors.

"For us," he said, "words are the soul's ambassadors, the artillery of reason, the spices that embalm and preserve knowledge, the commonest things in the world, yet sometimes the most precious caskets, heavy with the experience of ages, the wisdom of the wisest, the dearest treasures of thought, truth, beauty, poetry, and religion.

"Even little words have great significance, and two or three letters are not to be despised. We are told that the simple 'Ah!' of the eloquent Whitfield embodied a whole volume of pity for the impenitent. A malicious 'but,' with an expressive shrug of the shoulders, has damned a man's reputation as effectively as the best devised calumny, and an ugly 'if,' with its inevitable contingency, has interfered with enterprises of pith and moment. The lack of a decided 'No' has started on the downhill road a multitude of well-meaning but weak-kneed youths, and a gentle 'Yes,' breathed never so faintly from fair lips, has imparadised many a trembling soul that hung in suspense between the heaven of hope and the torturing fears of the mitten.

"Language grows and will grow with growing knowledge, both in its copiousness as a whole and in the beauty and fitness of its parts. New words are constantly enlarging the vocabulary of every tongue, and here, as elsewhere, the necessary survives, the useless is forgotten. Our new words are mostly compounds, which may be framed ad libitum, and technical words pertaining to new discoveries in art and science, not to mention the abundant coinage of second-rate writers, gain wide currency. One of the greatest abuses of words is the indiscriminate and unrestrained coining of these new forms. The newspaper fiends who have forced us to admit to the rights of citizenship the verb 'to interview' we have to thank for 'sororize,' (the counterpart of fraternize;) 'suicided,' 'walkist,' 'speculatist,' 'stabbist,' 'viatricide, (death by railroad accident,) and dozens of similar monstrosities, while the scientific expert has placed at our disposal 'uniformitarianism,' 'zygzignostat,' 'heterophemy,' and 'agamogenetic.' Affectation is largely responsible for this abuse, as well as for liberties taken with pronunciation.

"Some words that have been criticised in reviews as new are merely revivals of the old. Many an expression, characterized as an Americanism, lies buried in Elizabethan and pre-Elizabethan authors; as the 'woods' of Spenser's 'Shepheard's Calendar' and Marlowe's 'Milkmaid's Song,' 'mad' in the sense of angry in the 'Merrie Tales of Skelton,' reign of Henry VIII., and in Chapman's 'Homer'; 'conitured,' styled a product of Boston by the author of the 'Verbalist,' though kindly imported from the Hub, by Goldsmith and Shenstone, and 'right here,' designated as an Americanism by the same would-be instructor, but occurring in Chaucer 100 years before Columbus set out on his memorable voyage. To Sidney we owe the ordinary concession 'my better half.' 'So so' is Shakespearean, and 'A No. 1' is Chaucer's invention. Bishop Hall employs 'Fall' in the sense of Autumn. The Yankee 'Thanks' and 'I guess' meet us in many places from 1400 to 1600, and the 'too-too' of the modern æsthete is but the revival of a frequent reduplication, meaning exceedingly, and occurring as early as Henry VI.

"It is interesting to note how the forms and meanings of words change as the centuries roll on. This corruption is frequently an abbreviation. Voltaire once made a remark to the effect that the English gain two hours a day by clipping their words. Had he been acquainted with the Americans of this decade he would have given them credit for four hours. In this fast age it takes too long to say pantaloons, omnibus, cabriolet, hackney coach, speculation, wrappings; we prefer the monosyllables pants, bus, cab, hack, spec, wraps. Gentlemen has dwindled into gents. Physiognomy is metamorphosed into phiz. Think of the artists in bait, in mantua making, in pastry, in kalsomine, and of the professors of dancing and even of carpet shaking. And the good Saxon word lady, what has it become in the nineteenth century? It has ceased to imply the rank or refinement of the olden time, because of a snobbish or servile tendency to apply it to every figure in petticoats. In many of our compounds it has usurped the place of the good old Anglo-Saxon word woman, giving us 'saleslady,' 'forelady,' and this substitution has descended to our servants, who speak of the waiting maid as the 'chamberlady,' of the cook as the 'kitchenlady'; nay, designate the sable laundress as the 'washlady.' The climax of this disgusting abuse has been reached by an English clergyman who last year advertised

"'Two fine strong Dandie Dinmont puppies, lady and gentleman; first-class pedigree; 40s. each; also very handsome lady dog, nine months of age.'

"Not a few, dissatisfied with the wholesome words of our Saxon vocabulary, are led astray by high-sounding Latin derivations and corrupt the language of the nation with words of learned strength and thundering sound. With such a ghost becomes 'the trans-sepulchral manifestation of a departed spirit,' and a net is 'something reticulated or decussated with interstitial vacuities.' Such big words are too often a shallow disguise for small thoughts.

"Let our young people be taught pronunciation and grammar by correct models set before them in their daily walks and conversation; let them be kept from the force of bad example in these matters as carefully as from what is vicious in morals. Boys and girls in this great city are crammed with words that to them are not the signs of ideas. I call a few examples to show the defects of the present education of children in not teaching them primarily how to think, and they are bona fide answers to questions at examinations held in this college and elsewhere:

"'In 1066 Alfred the Great stemmed the tide of barbarism on the field of Hastings.'

"'The literary language of England in 449 was that of Martin Luther.'

"'Marlowe [died in 1593] translated Goethe's "Faust" into English, and Goethe [1749-1832] was so pleased with Marlowe's version that he thought of translating it into German.'

"'Christianity was introduced into England by Roman mercenaries.'" [missionaries.]

In answer to what was the first English tragedy, "The assassination of President Lincoln."

BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

INCOMING VESSELS REPORT HEAVY GALES AND ICEBERGS.

The brig E. S. Williams, which arrived yesterday from Crab Island, was caught in a terrific gale on March 2 in latitude 33° and longitude 73° 34'. The vessel labored heavily and sprang a dangerous leak. In addition to this the cargo got adrift. Capt. Oakes put into Hampton Roads in distress on March 13. Several new barrels, with bright iron hoops, were passed by the Williams on March 10 about thirty miles southeast of the Winter Quarter Shoals.

Capt. Davison of the White Star steamship Britannic, from Liverpool, met with strong gales from the southwest and north-northwest during the greater portion of the voyage. On March 12 the Britannic passed a large number of icebergs in latitude 43° 18', longitude 49° 35', and latitude 42° 31', longitude 54°.

Capt. Cramer of the schooner E. W. Schmidt, from Cardenas, reports that he met with severe northeasterly gales up to Cape Hatteras. The foresail and fore gaff were carried away, and other injuries were sustained.

SHE WILL CONTEST HIS WILL.

Mrs. Marietta Spender, the widow of Alfred H. Spender, yesterday filed a notice with Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn that she proposed to contest her husband's will, by which his estate, valued at $40,000, is divided between his children by a former wife. The couple were married last November. He was seventy years of age and a widower, and she was sixty-five and a widow. They quarreled after living together for a week at 1,509 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and Mr. Spender left the house and took up his residence in one of his other houses.

He died in January last and was buried before his widow heard of his death. She then found that her husband had made a will leaving her only $250 in lieu of dower, and dividing his property among his children.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $37,500, $10,000, $30,000, $100,000, $2,500, $1,000, and $300, at 123. Coupon fours, $800 and $200, at 123 flat.

The following is a statement of bonds purchased from Aug. 8, 1887, to and including March 15, 1890: Amount purchased, 4s, $126,049,350; 4½s, $135,452,550; total, $261,501,900; cost, 4s, $130,569,817; 4½s, $145,987,174; total, $276,556,991; cost at maturity, 4s, $218,747,698; 4½s, $152,903,962; total, $371,651,660; saving, 4s, $88,177,880; 4½s, $6,916,787; total, $95,094,668.

THE REV. MR. MANSELL IS GUILTY.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The Rev. Dr. T. B. Mansell of the McKeesport Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been on trial on charges of lying and defamation, was found guilty this morning on the first count and acquitted on the second one.

HAGAN'S HEROIC REMEDY

HE PUTS HIS STREET CLEANERS AT WORK.

THE FOREMEN OF THE GANGS WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR A THOROUGH CLEANSING OF THE CITY.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Edward Hagan yesterday afternoon started in to administer what he calls "a heroic remedy" for the muddy condition of the streets. Summoning the twenty-six foremen of precinct gangs of street cleaners before him at the department stables at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, he informed them that he proposed to hold them individually responsible for the thorough cleaning of the streets of their respective precincts to-day. He ordered the entire department forces, consisting of some 1,100 men and 400 carts, on duty at 7 o'clock this morning, and meant that the entire city should be put in tidy condition before to-morrow morning. After that, systematic and persistent effort would be made to keep the streets in cleanly condition.

Mr. Hagan said the department was crippled with a very defective plant that was little better than no plant at all when the streets ran with liquid mud as at present. He called the attention of the reporter to the carts that were filling by with loads of mud taken from the streets to the scows at the dump adjoining the stables. Most of them had but half loads, the remainder having leaked out and slopped over on the way to the dump, distributing large parts of their semi-fluid contents in this manner over many miles of streets leading toward the dumping places on the East and North Rivers.

The present filthy condition of the streets, he said, was due to the saturated condition of the ground—the frequent light rains and showers, that were not sufficiently copious to wash away the filth from the streets, but only held it in solution. He was asked where all the mud came from and said that it oozed up between the paving blocks in the streets, and that the law which required that when streets were paved or repaved the top-dressing of sand should remain thirty days was responsible for a very great part of it. He was not certain whether this was a requirement of law or of a regulation of the Department of Public Works, but he was certain that the Street-Cleaning Department was not allowed to remove this top dressing even when it had been converted into a liquid paste by rain or snow.

Streets in which the pavement rested upon a concrete foundation or was of asphalt presented no such difficulties as those in which the paving blocks rested directly upon the soil. In streets of the latter description the foundation upon which the pavement rested had been kept in a saturated state all through the Winter, and every passing vehicle forced the mud in greater or less quantity up through the paving blocks. Many such streets were seamed with defective street-car tracks, which kept the mud in constant churning and scattered it broadcast every time a passing carwheel struck a joint. These, he was aware, were difficulties of a persistent nature that were always present and with which the Street-Cleaning Department was intended to cope, but this season they had been of a particularly aggravating and continuous character.

For the prevalent persistently muddy condition of the streets the department had never been properly equipped, and in general the city was fifty years behind the age in its provisions for street cleaning. In the criticisms of the department, comparisons had frequently been made with other cities—criticisms that were always favorable to the other cities, and Commissioner Loomis had gone away to see what the facts were as to those cities. He had not written anything about his investigations thus far, but it seemed when these comparisons were looked into that there was about as much local complaint about dirty streets in wet weather in one city as in another.

The condition of the streets in that part of the annexed district lying east of Third-avenue and in the imm

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

GENESIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE REGENCIES AND THE TROUBLE THEY CAUSED—DOM PEDRO II. DECLARED EMPEROR AT FIFTEEN—WAR WITH PARAGUAY—RAILWAY BUILDING—A VAST SWINDLE FAILS.

(Continued from last Sunday.)

V.

Dom Pedro II. was an infant of only five years and four months when his father, rather than govern "by the people," abdicated in his favor, and left him to the guardianship of José Bonifacio Andradé. The child was precocious, and the father, recognizing true merit and lofty character, sank all resentment against the popular leader and confided the direction of his son's education to him. A scholar, a lawyer, a statesman, above all a genuine patriot and an honest man, José Bonifacio Andradé was loyal to the confidence reposed in him by Dom Pedro Primeiro, and as he was master of nearly every European language, and well versed in modern science, it was through him that Dom Pedro Segundo received his first education in studies which were his favorite ones in after years. From the same source were derived liberal ideas respecting government.

The regency of Andradé lasted for three years. It was overthrown by a combination of the old adherents of an autocratic Government and the clergy, who now began to exert very considerable political influence. The condition of affairs throughout the empire was far from satisfactory. The complete collapse of gold and diamond mining left the country altogether dependent upon other industries, which had been greatly neglected during the period of mining excitement. The sugarcane industry was only profitable in the north. The exportation of dyewoods and other natural products had fallen off largely, and coffee had not yet become a staple product in universal demand throughout the world.

The successor of José Bonifacio Andradé was a priest named Feigo, who for four years directed the affairs of the empire. The clerical Regent introduced almost monastic regimen in the palace. No ostentation was allowed, and the table was almost that of an anchorite. Throughout his life Dom Pedro Segundo lived in the most simple manner, and his table was in no way better than that of the average citizen. The regency of Aranjo Lima followed that of Feigo, and lasted till 1840. The period from the abdication of Dom Pedro Primeiro to 1840 was marked by great internal dissensions. There were formidable revolts in the extreme north and south, which the imperial power was unable to cope with.

In 1840 the popular party gained a signal triumph by advancing the termination of the regency and the assumption of responsible government by Dom Pedro, who was then fifteen years old. The opposition maintained that the Constitution prescribed eighteen years as the age at which the minority of the heir to the throne should cease. Carlos Andradé, a brother of José Bonifacio, headed this movement for the declaration of Dom Pedro's majority. He insisted that in the existing state of the country, with discontent everywhere prevailing, and the two extremes of the empire dominated by rebels, it was imperative to put a long irresponsible government. He declared that it was notorious that Dom Pedro was not a mere boy; that in intellect and character he was most remarkably developed. When the Regent, Lima, and his supporters continued to resist a divided majority in Parliament and declared his purpose to prevent, by force if necessary, an infraction of the Constitution. The Andradés and Alvares Machado, supported by other popular leaders in the Chamber of Deputies, stood firm, and upon the last meeting of the then reigning Parliament, the Deputies marched in a body to the Senate Chamber, where the two bodies immediately resolved themselves into a provisional Assembly, and, in the name of the people, declared that Dom Pedro, having reached the age of discretion, should assume the responsibilities of government. A committee was named to wait upon the Emperor and ask him to respect the will of the people as expressed through their representatives.

In this emergency Dom Pedro unquestionably showed the qualities of perfect self-possession and bore himself, not as a boy, but as a man of discretion. He received the deputation from the improvised provisional Assembly, listened to the reading of the resolutions adopted for the Regent and heard his arguments, and thereupon decided that the public interests imperatively demanded that he should assume the responsibility of governing. His answer was received by the waiting Senators and Deputies and by the public with the most demonstrations of delight and satisfaction. The young Emperor took the oath in the presence of the Senators and Deputies, whereupon the united representatives, as a provincial Assembly, decreed that "this body has, for the well-being of the country, seen fit to declare the majority of Dom Pedro de Alcantara to begin and enter at once upon the full exercise of his powers as constitutional Emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil."

The constitutional provision which was thus summarily evaded and no more sanctity than tacit consent had given to the charter which Dom Pedro Primeiro had proclaimed. The will of the people had not been consulted in the making of a Constitution, but had been dafied, inasmuch as their representatives in the Constituent Assembly of more than twenty years previous had rejected the instrument. Both proceedings were, however, characteristic of a Latin people accustomed to the civil-law methods and wholly unaccustomed to regularly taking the initiative in constituting orderly Governments.

In eighteen years three political revolutions had taken place without bloodshed and without formal initiatory action by the masses. A fourth one, far-reaching in its results, was effected two years later, when the opponents of popular government, having secured, chiefly through clerical influence, a majority in Parliament, enacted a law creating a Council of State, thus adding a new and, as events proved, a potential department of government.

The pretext for the creation of the Council of State was that it was to be a body of experienced advisers for the young Emperor, and to act, also, as a check upon the Ministry. It met the approval of Dom Pedro II., who doubtless felt that he required a sage and discreet body of advisers. The real object of those who devised the scheme was the overthrow of the Andradé Ministry, and in this they were successful. This was the more easy as the latter obstinately had stubbornly resisted the declaration of the Emperor's majority, returned to power, and the popular party was shorn of its victory.

In the due course of time the Emperor, who developed into a very clever politician, was able to use the Council of State to great advantage in balancing one political party against the other, and to divide with it, in times of danger, the responsibility which he hesitated to assume alone. But gradually it degenerated into an obstructive body, irresponsible to public sentiment and a stumbling-block in the way of the country's material and moral progress.

The disturbances in the north and south of the empire continued until 1845. The northern rebellion was wholly without justification, and was promptly put down, chiefly when Admiral Cochrane, who had distinguished himself in the service of Chili, enlisted under the Brazilian flag and assumed command of the naval forces dispatched to the Amazon. The Southern rebellion was of a political character, and it was not without reason, and the pacification of the people of Rio Grande do Sul was not accomplished until concessions were made to them. Their adhesion to the empire, and their refraining during many years from the organization of a republic was solely due to consciousness of numerical and financial weakness, and consequent fear of their Spanish-speaking neighbors. From time to time concessions were made, in response to demands in no uncertain tones, and the substantial character of the favors granted barely sufficed, as population increased, to reconcile the Brazilians of the extreme south to imperial rule.

Early in Dom Pedro Segundo's reign a republican movement of a serious character was organized in Minas-Geraes, and in the city of Sao Paulo. The leader was a young poet of promise, an enthusiastic republican. The movement was betrayed before the plan of rising was completed, and an ill-considered and foredoomed revolt was attempted. Prudent men, foreseeing that the attempt must prove abortive, held aloof, and the military force, hastily sent to Ouro Preto, easily suppressed the revolutionists, and the leader, nicknamed Tiredentes from his casual occupation as a tooth-puller, dentist, was taken prisoner and carried to Rio de Janeiro, where he was condemned and executed as a traitor. There can be no doubt that there was, and always has been, a very decided republican sentiment in Minas-Geraes, Sao Paulo, and the other two of Brazil, which then and since has only needed competent and energetic leaders to rally the greater part of the population to the support of any fairly feasible plan of revolution.

It is to this day believed in Minas-Geraes that it was the grandfather of Affonso Celso, late Visconde de Ouro Preto, and the last Prime Minister of the Empire, who betrayed the incipient plans of Tiredentes and his friends. This may be an unfounded popular story, but in the lifetime of Ouro Preto's father a mob of "Mineiras" assailed him, proclaiming that his grandfather was the betrayer of Tiredentes.

VI.

The House of Braganza, in seeking to strengthen itself by matrimonial alliances, was always decidedly influenced by English influences. The eldest sister of Dom Pedro II., who became Queen of Portugal, married a Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the third sister married Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe of France; the second sister married Aguilla, brother of the King of the Two Sicilies, and Dom Pedro himself wedded Donna Theresa, sister of the same King.

Remembering the political situation of continental Europe at this period, and the importance of Portugal as an ally of England and of Brazil, from a commercial point of view the diplomacy of British statesmen in these alliances will be clearly apparent. Indeed the part which England played during the early years of the Brazilian Empire was all important. Her political and commercial ends, always inseparable, were alone considered when she transported the House of Braganza to Rio de Janeiro, and solely considered when she brought Dom Joa back to Lisbon. The separation of Brazil from Portugal being inevitable, English commercial interests were prudently looked after by sending a special diplomatic agent to Rio de Janeiro to mediate between the two countries. When Brazil became the nominal home of the royal family, England was careful to exact and enforced all special privileges for British merchants trading with Brazil by placing them on an equality with Portuguese traders.

When Dom Pedro Primeiro abdicated, an English man-of-war carried him to England, and the Bourbon Government of France, the creation of British power and diplomacy, joined England in assisting the retired monarch in deposing his brother, who was hostile to English interests, and in securing the throne of Portugal for his daughter. During the minority of Dom Pedro Segundo, England's representatives in Brazil were of the first order and her influence preponderant. The supremacy of British trade was thereby established, while at the same time the prestige of her name and her known friendliness for the house of Braganza contributed in no small degree to the establishment and the stability of the new empire.

In 1842 steam navigation was established along the coast of Brazil, and in 1844 all serious civil disorders were allayed. The population of the country was then about 5,000,000, confined chiefly to the coast. There was no communication with the interior save by pack mules, and the navigation of the mighty Amazon was by canoes. The obstacles to be overcome in reaching the interior were great. All the streams flowing into the Atlantic except the Amazon were obstructed near their mouths. The great Sao Francisco, draining a region as large as that of the Ohio Valley and incomparably richer in soil and mineral wealth and having a more favorable climate, is obstructed 100 miles from its mouth by the Paulo Affonso Falls, the Niagara of South America. The first and only turnpike road in Brazil was not begun for more than twenty years after the coronation of Dom Pedro Segundo, and was not completed till 1868.

A general system of internal improvements which would render the interior accessible from the seacoast was a formidable undertaking. The Serra do Mar, the Serra da Mantiqueira, and the Serra do Espinaco bar the way along more than three-fifths of the Atlantic coast. The finances of the empire were at a very low ebb, and were further embarrassed by the war of 1849, waged with the Rosas dictatorship of the River Plate countries. In 1848 English interference against the African slave trade caused a temporary misunderstanding with Brazil, which was terminated by the latter prohibiting the further importation of slaves in 1850. A few years later the construction of the first railway in Brazil was undertaken by an English company—that from the port of Santos to the city of Sao Paulo. The Government guaranteed for ninety years 7 per cent. per annum on $12,850,000. The length was eighty-six miles and the grades very heavy, making inclines with stationary power necessary.

This was the beginning of English investments in public improvements in Brazil, from which the investors have reaped a rich return. The profits of the Sao Paulo Road have of recent years enabled the company to pay large dividends and reimburse the Government the advances made on account of interest guarantees. Since this first venture more than $100,000,000 sterling has been raised by the English public in railway and other enterprises, exclusive of mines, in Brazil. With few exceptions these investments have proved very profitable.

The railway legislation of 1853 was well considered, and the results commensurate with the responsibilities assumed by the State. Political considerations necessarily influence very greatly all works of public improvement. But, as a rule, those projected in 1853 were designed to develop the resources of great agricultural sections. Those in the north were intended to improve the transit to the coast centres of the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco. The Bahia and Sao Salvador line, starting from the city of Bahia, traverses sugar, cotton, and tobacco districts, seventy-seven miles long, and cost $3,000,000. The Recife and Sao Francisco starts at Pernambuco and runs seventy-eight miles into the interior, toward the Upper Sao Francisco River. It cost $6,428,335. These roads were completed and opened to traffic about 1863.

The Government on its own account began the construction of the Dom Pedro Segundo line to connect Rio de Janeiro with the valley of the Rio Parahyba, the great coffee region, and designed eventually to climb over the Serra da Mantiqueira and reach the grand plateau in Minas-Geraes. The difficulties were enormous and expensive, because the two great ranges of mountains had to be crossed, involving very costly works and engineering of the highest character.

The Paraguayan war, which began not long after the great work was undertaken and continued till 1870, involved an enormous outlay, the cost to Brazil aggregating about $250,000,000. The contest was unavoidable, Lopez, the dictator of Paraguay, not only having closed the Paraguay River, the great artery to Southwestern Brazil, but invaded Brazilian territory and ruthlessly ravaged a great part of the Province of Matto-Grosso. But the conduct of the military operations was marked by the greatest incompetence on the part of the imperial administration, and accompanied by the most shameless jobbery. The Brazilian officers were brave and competent, but were constantly embarrassed and poorly supported by the authorities at home. The war consequently dragged over years, when, with its resources and conquests afloat on the part of the Government, it might have been speedily concluded. There were all sorts of political rivalries and faction intrigues centring in Rio de Janeiro, with scheming for the advancement of imperial interests and the enfeoffment of personal and Court jobbers. More than one serious conflicts were threatened between the commanders in the field and the political powers. The general dissatisfaction of the officers of the army and navy with the Imperial Government dates from the period of the Paraguayan war.

In 1873, when the finances of the country were in a state of entire disorganization, with an enormous floating debt, and a currency depreciated to about half its nominal value, and a constantly-increasing yearly deficit, a gigantic scheme for building a network of railways at the cost of the State was carried through Parliament. It was a most stupendous job, engineered by native and foreign jobbers and contractors, and was planned so as to secure support from almost every quarter of the empire. The same species of jobbery which is resorted to in carrying through our Congress river and harbor bills was largely employed. Each province was to have a share of the plunder, and thus what we aptly describe as "logrolling" secured the passage of the measure.

The railways to be built were distributed to the provinces as follows: One to Rio de Janeiro, one to Espirito Santo, one to Minas-Geraes, one to Pernambuco, one to Parahyba, one to Rio Grande do Norte, one to Minas-Geraes, one to Sao Paulo, one to Parana, one to Santa Catharina, and two to Rio Grande do Sul. A guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction and equipment was guaranteed for thirty years. Scarcely one of the proposed lines was through a region which had been even reconnoitred by an engineer, and a vague approximate cost could not be arrived at with any sort of accuracy. The whole business was left to the discretion of the Ministry, aided by the section of engineers in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. Any one who wanted could propose for a line, or lines, for which he made such surveys, and such plans and estimates, and to those receiving the approval of the department engineers the contracts were to be awarded. The Government would be then bound to make good for thirty years 7 per cent. interest on the aggregate cost as fixed in these contracts. There was no limit to the gross amount which should be thus guaranteed. The promoters of the scheme estimated, in a general way, that the total cost would be about $62,500,000. But this limit was not fixed.

The Government on its own account and individuals organized surveying parties, and so-called preliminary surveys of the projected lines were made. Of course the most liberal estimates were provided, the whole thing being little better than guessing at the cost. Anything like even approximate accuracy was impossible. The only prices which could be determined in advance were for material laid down at the nearest ports; all others—supplies, labor, and land carriage—had to be guessed at. Then came the items of "extraordinary expenses," "working" of departmental engineers, and the "divies" for the native promoters, official and unofficial.

From beginning to end it was a monstrous swindle. The project would have provided means of communication for regions capable of great development, and feasible, had the profits of certain colonies which had been planted in inaccessible localities, and thereby have done some good to the empire, but the cost would have been far in excess of the real value of the imperial investment. There were men of influence, and of them directly connected with the Court, who would have been largely benefited by the increased value which would have been given to large bodies of land owned by them along the projected lines.

Fortunately for the finances of the country the aggregate expenditure was found to be so vast that it would inevitably bring about national bankruptcy, and the scheme broke down by its own weight. The law was repealed, with provision for the payment of the actual cost of the surveys which had been made. The parties, of course, brought in claims for excessive amounts, which were disputed, and endless controversies have grown out of them. Some of the English contractors who had been most active in promoting the scheme, and who had judiciously prepared the British public for issues of debentures, preferences and ordinary stocks, through newspaper and review articles, succeeded in compelling payment of their accounts by threatening to "boycott" the Brazilian Government loans through the London Stock Exchange.

The official corruption which at this period began to pervade all branches of the service, sapping the very foundations of government, was due in no small degree to the baleful, demoralising methods of English jobbers, contractors, and speculators who systematically laid siege to every avenue of approach to the Brazilian Treasury.

Foreign merchants and traders who had any dealings with the Government pursued the same policy, giving gratuities to subordinates and offering inducements to those supposed to have influence in high quarters. All nationalities are alike in this respect. Men who engage in business in South American countries will tell you that they are not there for pleasure, but to make money, and to make it as quickly as possible and get away. The German trader, for instance, invariably seeks to get some advantage over his competitor and usually by defrauding the Government revenue. A. M. C.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.]

REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BOSSES DON'T LIKE THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 14.—Ballot reform is rising above the political horizon in Pennsylvania, and it promises to become an important issue in the next State campaign. Some of the politicians and newspapers of both parties speak kindly of the Australian system of secret voting, but few of them are sincere, because they well know that the adoption of the desired reform would be the death knell of "bossism," and bossism is not particularly anxious to sound its own death knell.

It is easy, however, to speak kindly of ballot reform in this latitude, as there is a provision in the State Constitution which makes the secrecy of the ballot impossible. The provision referred to is that requiring each ballot to be numbered in the order it is voted. Theoretically, of course, the election officer is sworn to secrecy, and there are stiff penalties provided in case he divulges the nature of any particular vote, but practically there is no secrecy whatever. If any boss, industrial or political, desires to know how any man voted he can easily ascertain from the election officers, even if there were not numerous other ways of finding out. All the existing election laws of Pennsylvania favor espionage of the voter, and it is indulged in brazenly by foremen and political heelers who imagine that they have a right to know how every one of their fellow-citizens casts his vote.

There are some sincere, honest men in the State, however, who are anxious to make every man absolutely the master of his vote, and they desire the adoption of the Australian system, with all its efficacious guarantees for the secrecy and independence of the individual ballot. These men favor a Constitutional Convention as the only direct, effective plan of securing to the people the benefits of ballot reform. They are met with numerous objections at the start from men who pretend to favor the reform, but who oppose the only true way of securing it. The objectors argue that the numbering of votes is a good thing; that secrecy is secured by the form of the oath officers are sworn not to divulge how any man voted, and that if a Constitutional Convention should be held the result might, in a general way, be a worse Constitution than the one we now have. Besides, they allege that the desired remedy can be obtained by simply amending the present Constitution by legislative process. All these sophistries are but a tissue of hypocrisy and false pretense, and it is easy to see that they proceed because they do not really want ballot reform, but who are not unwilling to accept the popularity it will give them to pretend to favor a measure which stands so well with the people.

The opponents of the Australian voting system contend that it can only be secured through a Constitutional Convention in this State, and that it would be a sham and a delusion to pretend that there could be any real secrecy so long as the numbering of the ballots continues to be recognized as a portion of the organic law. They interpret the sentiment among the masses in favor of the proposed reform, however, and if the bosses ignore it now they will have reason to regret their conduct before the close of the campaign which will soon be upon us.

Senator Quay is quoted as being opposed to ballot reform, and State Senator Delamater, who is Mr. Quay's candidate for Governor, evades the issue, and contents himself with the meaningless and glittering generality that he is in favor of "honest elections." He ought to know that an honest election in Pennsylvania under the present laws of this State is an absolute impossibility, and that there can be no honest elections in the Keystone Commonwealth until such time as these twin evils of the ballot-box bribery and bossism are stripped of their baneful power through the agency of an absolutely secret vote.

It deserves to be said that all the boss opposition to the proposed Constitutional Convention or the purposes sought to be secured by the system of voting is not confined to the Republican side. There is an equally strong opposition among some of the old-time Democratic bosses, and why this should be so is rather difficult to understand. They certainly have nothing to lose by making a strong, manly, and vigorous fight for the reform, but the fine line of cowards don't seem disposed to do. It is quite likely that they fear it would cost them some prestige with the corrupt corporations of the State if they appeared to favor a measure so radical as that which means to take away from them a matter of his vote, and so they shrink from a duty which should be their chief pleasure. Some of the most tricky sophistries printed anywhere in opposition to the proposed reform have appeared in Democratic organs that are supposed to speak for the rank and file of the Democracy, and I have good reason to know that several Democratic bosses fear the project fully as much as the Republican bosses despise it.

One of the most consistent advocates of the Australian system in the State is the Hon. Chauncey F. Black of York, who vigorously urges the necessity of a Constitutional Convention. He shows that it will take five years to amend the present Constitution in such a way as to make the Australian system possible, while a Constitutional Convention could secure this great reform at once. Mr. Black also points out the difficulty of securing the necessary preliminary legislation at the hands of two successive Legislatures that will be dominated largely by influences which are inimical to ballot reform, and he claims that the people should address themselves to the question since it is so closely connected with their welfare. Mr. Black feels profoundly the great need which exists in all the industrial valleys of Pennsylvania for the enfranchisement of the voters who are now at the mercy of the bosses, and he is an uncompromising advocate of the Australian system, pure and simple, and that alone, as the only secrecy with which it can possibly be surrounded.

Ballot reform is most assuredly a live issue in Pennsylvania at present, and no matter how the political bosses may juggle with the subject, it is destined to play an important part in the next Gubernatorial campaign.

NO BEARS NEED APPLY.

CUSTOMERS IN ONE OFFICE WILL NEVER GO "SHORT" OF THE MARKET.

It is a notorious fact that the ordinary speculator always expects prices to go up. He is never a bear. He never seems to understand how it is possible for a man to sell what he does not possess. So he is always a bull.

Just before the recent squeeze of the big traders who were short of Reading stock, the manager of an up-town branch of a brokerage house decided to endeavor to form a bear party among his customers. He explained to them at length how it was possible to make money by selling stocks as well as by buying them, always provided, of course, that the market moved in the right direction. He repeated the lecture several times. It did not, however, have any apparent effect. The customers listened attentively, but they were clearly incredulous. Finally a hero stepped out and announced that he was willing to explore the unknown bear country.

He was observed with much admiration by the others. His courage compelled admiration.

"I think I will go short of something," he said, modestly, after the fashion of the truly brave.

"What shall it be?" inquired the manager, much gratified at the effect of his words.

"I think you may sell a hundred shares of Reading," said the hardy one.

It was only a few hours after this that a certain big firm of brokers was called upon to produce many thousand shares of Reading for those who had the right to demand them. This made a big demand for the stock, and the price rose about three points in a very short time. The bear party in the up-town office dissolved hurriedly, and the "short" side of the market is shunned now as a pestilence would be.

DRESSMAKING AS A PROFESSION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

While the lot of a dressmaker's apprentice is not an enviable one, there are few trades for women that offer such prizes as making clothes for other women. The chief dressmaker of a Bond-street establishment will command a salary of £250 to £300 a year. What is more, the supply is not equal to the demand. A good head woman will always have a dozen places open to her if she leaves one situation. Naturally this encourages an independence of spirit that is often fatal to long continuance in one place. A chief hand's work is confined to cutting out overlooking the other women, and conferring with the designer. The designer is the rock over which most of them spill, for if he wants too many alterations the dressmaker rebels. The hours of a chief hand are not heavy, and no Paris education is necessary, as many suppose. If French ideas are needed, a French woman is imported. The best houses prefer an English hand who is thoroughly English.

BERMUDA'S OLDEST TOWN

SLEEPY ST. GEORGE'S THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

A PASSING LOOK AT THOMAS MOORE'S OLD RESIDENCE AND THE WALSINGHAM CAVES.

The great day came for the excursion to St. George's. A great day, because there was to be a large party from both the Hamilton and the Princess Hotels. Those who had never been in Bermuda before, and knew St. George's only through the guide books, were filled with expectation and animation. It was an old town, they knew, dating back nearly three centuries; the ancient capital, containing many of the oldest buildings in the Bermudas; it must be a rare old place, well worth seeing. Those of us who knew St. George's by previous experiences were less enthusiastic. Twenty-four miles—twelve miles from Hamilton and twelve back—is a long and tiresome drive, even in a comfortable carriage and over the best of roads. We knew, only too well, alas! that a brief half hour exhausts all one cares to see of the place, and that then the chief anxiety is to find the driver and begin the journey home. We knew, too, something about the St. George's hotels, where we were to eat an early dinner, and had ominous forebodings when we learned that dinner for thirty-five had been telephoned for at the St. George's Hotel, on the market square, and was to be ready on our arrival. Many a cozy little dinner I have eaten in the St. George's Hotel in times past, with a much-traveled companion who now sleeps beneath the willows; but when a sleepy little inn like that undertakes to feed thirty-five hungry people at once, there is sure to be a failure and a disappointment. However, it was no use borrowing trouble, and we all started off together, a beautiful little funeral procession of nine carriages, Mr. Warner of the Mutual Life Insurance Company taking the post of honor usually occupied by the hearse. The Bermuda climate and the Hamilton Hotel fare had added so much to my weight that, just as we were on the outskirts of Hamilton, one of our springs snapped, and we had to put back to port in distress. This took us for a time out of the procession, but it was no matter, for the party were to stop at the Devil's Hole, now politely called Neptune's Grotto, in which we were already personally acquainted with every fish; and they were afterward to stop at Walsingham, so we were sure to overtake them. A fresh carriage was soon procured at the hotel, and in a few minutes we were under way again.

Go by any road you will, the drive from Hamilton to The Flatts is a beautiful one. This may be said, of course, of the drives all over the islands, but it is particularly true of the various roads leading to The Flatts. Why the place should be called The Flatts I do not know, for it is hilly enough, but so it has been named since the first settlement of the Bermudas. It is a pretty little village of several hundred inhabitants, and one of the oldest of all the Bermudian settlements. It was once a larger place, I believe, than it is now, and contains the ruins of a number of very ancient buildings of good size. It is curiously situated, part of it being on a narrow strip of land lying between Harrington Sound and the sea, the strip in some places not more than fifty feet wide. Just as The Flatts village there was a toll-bridge connecting the sound with the sea, through which the tides rush in both directions with great force. I have seen in old Bermuda records an account of a bridge over this outlet as early as 1619. It was a wooden bridge then, and is a wooden one now, probably the same one. The "keeper" of it in those days received sixty pounds of tobacco a year for his pains, but in 1650 his salary was raised to eighty pounds of tobacco on condition of his furnishing his own "plankes and nayles for repayres." It was a matter of interest to know what this capitalist smoked up the tobacco or sold it. There does not seem to be any reason for the existence of a village at The Flatts, but if we come to that, what excuse is there for the existence of Hamilton at all? If we have traveled that path often, I wonder that he did not break his neck. Thick trees and bushes surrounded the entrance to the cave, and made it dark down there, and damp. There was no light, and we groped our way from one rock to another, and the rocks were slippery. We could look down into the cave from the outside and see a deep pool of beautifully clear water and a great quantity of stalactites. I kept an eye on Capt. Allaire, who was in the party, to see whether he would or not be 225 pounds on the slippery rocks in the cave, but he staid outside, and I followed his example. It is not a large cave, but further in than the eye can pierce from the outside there are a number of chambers of large size. The largest of these, nearly 15 feet high and containing about 44 cubic feet, was sawed off by Admiral Milne in 1819 and sent to the Edinburgh Museum. There were five little spots in the roof in a cluster, from which the lime-impregnated water dripped, and it is the course of ages formed the stalactites. Forty-four years later his son, Second Admiral Milne, who was present when the stalagmite was cut, visited the cave again and found that several little knobs of new matter had formed on the stump, which he carefully measured. They were found to be about one-tenth of an inch, and at that rate the original stalagmite must have taken 600,000 years to form. For this bit of useful information I am indebted to the Bermuda Pocket Almanac, and as its editor has plenty of time I have no doubt he has figured out the number of years correctly. The publication of the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* was not begun until several years after the big stalagmite began to form. Some of the party ventured a few yards into the cave and came out dripping as to the head, but the majority preferred to stop at the mouth of the cave. Some one had a bottle of wine, and at that stage of the proceedings it was passed around, and I have good reason to know that several Democratic bosses fear the project fully as much as the Republican bosses despise it.

Walsingham is celebrated as having been the residence of Thomas Moore when he was in Bermuda, but the little, low, rambling-looking place I saw on the whole islands. No doubt its standing empty makes it look more desolate than it otherwise would, but it is about five miles from anywhere, on a lonely back road, with thick cedars on one side and a shallow pond with rocky edges on the other, and a big bell hanging under a tree, that used to call in the slaves, who have been buried for a century. The house has been repaired since I was in Bermuda last, but apart from its still being a private photograph of it here before me, but from the way it rambles all over the country I doubt whether an expert architect could describe it. The main building is two stories high, and the half-ruinous kitchen part looks a hundred years older than the rest. It takes a long drive to get there, to live in it with any pleasure as it is now; but it must always be borne in mind that places in warm countries go to ruin very fast when left unoccupied and uncared for; if Walsingham were put in order and occupied, perhaps it might make a pretty place. It is hard to learn much about Moore's life in Bermuda. The demand for poetry at that time, I believe, was not equal to the supply, and Moore's friends secured for him some Government position in Bermuda, which he filled for a short time. But he must have made himself acceptable to the ladies, for there is a tradition that he carved his name on the rock over which most of them spilt, for it he wants too many alterations the dressmaker rebels. The hours of a chief hand are not heavy, and no Paris education is necessary, as many suppose. If French ideas are needed, a French woman is imported. The best houses prefer an English hand who is thoroughly English.

NO BEARS NEED APPLY.

CUSTOMERS IN ONE OFFICE WILL NEVER GO "SHORT" OF THE MARKET.

It is a notorious fact that the ordinary speculator always expects prices to go up. He is never a bear. He never seems to understand how it is possible for a man to sell what he does not possess. So he is always a bull.

Just before the recent squeeze of the big traders who were short of Reading stock, the manager of an up-town branch of a brokerage house decided to endeavor to form a bear party among his customers. He explained to them at length how it was possible to make money by selling stocks as well as by buying them, always provided, of course, that the market moved in the right direction. He repeated the lecture several times. It did not, however, have any apparent effect. The customers listened attentively, but they were clearly incredulous. Finally a hero stepped out and announced that he was willing to explore the unknown bear country.

He was observed with much admiration by the others. His courage compelled admiration.

"I think I will go short of something," he said, modestly, after the fashion of the truly brave.

"What shall it be?" inquired the manager, much gratified at the effect of his words.

"I think you may sell a hundred shares of Reading," said the hardy one.

It was only a few hours after this that a certain big firm of brokers was called upon to produce many thousand shares of Reading for those who had the right to demand them. This made a big demand for the stock, and the price rose about three points in a very short time. The bear party in the up-town office dissolved hurriedly, and the "short" side of the market is shunned now as a pestilence would be.

DRESSMAKING AS A PROFESSION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

While the lot of a dressmaker's apprentice is not an enviable one, there are few trades for women that offer such prizes as making clothes for other women. The chief dressmaker of a Bond-street establishment will command a salary of £250 to £300 a year. What is more, the supply is not equal to the demand. A good head woman will always have a dozen places open to her if she leaves one situation. Naturally this encourages an independence of spirit that is often fatal to long continuance in one place. A chief hand's work is confined to cutting out overlooking the other women, and conferring with the designer. The designer is the rock over which most of them spill, for if he wants too many alterations the dressmaker rebels. The hours of a chief hand are not heavy, and no Paris education is necessary, as many suppose. If French ideas are needed, a French woman is imported. The best houses prefer an English hand who is thoroughly English.

passed before we were in the suburbs of St. George's. From one of the high hills we went over we had a beautiful view of the adjacent islands and harbors. St. David's Island, almost as large as St. George's, and not five miles away, is less known than any other of the larger Bermuda islands. It is very thinly inhabited and has no roads whatever. There are no vehicles of any kind on the island and only two or three horses. Gov. Lefroy, in some of his writings, says that when he visited the island a few years ago he saw a man plowing with a team composed of his wife, a donkey, and a pig. There are some interesting ruins on the island, and at the southeast corner is a small lighthouse. Further seaward, at the mouth of Castle Harbor, is Castle Island, where the great "King's Castle" used to stand, and where its ruins are still taking under the Bermuda sun. The King's Castle was a formidable affair for those early days, and the ruins still show its former great size. It was begun in 1619, the same year that Gov. Moore brought over the first lot of Bermuda colonists, and it was in operation for upward of a century. That year the handful of colonists began the construction of eight forts, and they were all finished by 1620, and so much time was wasted on them that ought to have been devoted to raising onions that the people were always writing home accounts of what hard times they were having. But onions did not flourish much in those days; tobacco was the principal crop, though the soil is not suitable for it, and all bills were paid with so many pounds of tobacco.

There are five big forts on St. George's Island which can all be admired from a distance, but not otherwise, for no strangers are allowed to go near them. Fortifications bristle up everywhere, and most of them are connected with cuts through the rock for the protection of troops moving from one to another. Away back in 1627 "John Leigh, once a Spanish merchant, being but a stranger, was sentenced to imprisonment during the continuance of the Assembly for indiscreet curiosities, concerning the state of the castles, forts, and storehouses." We had some curiosity to see the forts, perhaps, but it was not of the indiscreet variety, and we went no nearer to any of them than the public roads. Castle Harbor is large, but the water in general is shallow, and all the marine business of this end of the island is done in the comparatively small St. George's Harbor, in the mouth of which lies Smith's Island—*for* there are Smiths even in Bermuda.

The town of St. George's is well worth one visit from any American visitor to Bermuda. It is in a beautiful state of innocuous desuetude, but that only makes it the more interesting for the sightseer. The fortifications and other military matters are up on the hills, and the town is on the hillside and down by the water. The buildings are generally small and quaint in architecture, and some of the yards are filled with tropical plants and flowers, which flourish here perhaps even better than they do in Hamilton, as the town is protected by high hills from the north winds. I never saw any inhabited town in which the streets are so utterly deserted. Many of the shop doors even are kept locked, and when anybody rattles at the knob the proprietor comes out of the rear rooms and opens her and turns the key. The St. Georgians imagine that their general downfall is due to the growth of Hamilton and the progress of business in that direction, but I can give them a better reason than that. St. George's is blighted by the same curse that has fallen upon every one of these West Indian towns that was used by the British Government to give aid and comfort to the Southern Confederacy. Nassau and St. Georges were the principal points at which to run in supplies, and the Confederacy itself is not deader than both these towns. When the blockade-running industry was at its height, Nassau and St. Georges were both rolling in wealth; and now, only a quarter of a century later, they are both crumbling relics of a dishonorable past. The Bermudians were not to blame for what was done at St. Georges; it was the British; but many of these St. Georgians, I understand, exchanged good British gold for Confederate bonds, and I can imagine them now climbing up the creaking stairs and going to their cedar chests and taking out a handful of that moldy and badly-printed paper and sadly shaking their heads. As I believe the war is over, let us hope that it will be the same one. The "keeper" of it in those days received sixty pounds of tobacco a year for his pains, but in 1650 his salary was raised to eighty pounds of tobacco on condition of his furnishing his own "plankes and nayles for repayres." It would be interesting to know what this capitalist smoked up the tobacco or sold it. There does not seem to be any reason for the existence of a village at The Flatts, but if we come to that, what excuse is there for the existence of Hamilton at all? If we have traveled that path often, I wonder that he did not break his neck. Thick trees and bushes surrounded the entrance to the cave, and made it dark down there, and damp. There was no light, and we groped our way from one rock to another, and the rocks were slippery. We could look down into the cave from the outside and see a deep pool of beautifully clear water and a great quantity of stalactites. I kept an eye on Capt. Allaire, who was in the party, to see whether he would or not be 225 pounds on the slippery rocks in the cave, but he staid outside, and I followed his example. It is not a large cave, but further in than the eye can pierce from the outside there are a number of chambers of large size. The largest of these, nearly 15 feet high and containing about 44 cubic feet, was sawed off by Admiral Milne in 1819 and sent to the Edinburgh Museum. There were five little spots in the roof in a cluster, from which the lime-impregnated water dripped, and it is the course of ages formed the stalactites. Forty-four years later his son, Second Admiral Milne, who was present when the stalagmite was cut, visited the cave again and found that several little knobs of new matter had formed on the stump, which he carefully measured. They were found to be about one-tenth of an inch, and at that rate the original stalagmite must have taken 600,000 years to form. For this bit of useful information I am indebted to the Bermuda Pocket Almanac, and as its editor has plenty of time I have no doubt he has figured out the number of years correctly. The publication of the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* was not begun until several years after the big stalagmite began to form. Some of the party ventured a few yards into the cave and came out dripping as to the head, but the majority preferred to stop at the mouth of the cave. Some one had a bottle of wine, and at that stage of the proceedings it was passed around, and I have good reason to know that several Democratic bosses fear the project fully as much as the Republican bosses despise it.

Dinner was not to be ready for half an hour, and some of us went out and strolled about the town. At the foot of the stairs I found an aged colored gentleman sitting on an empty box, enjoying the sun and the view. He was near the end of the dock. He was a tall old fellow with a gray beard at the end of a good face, and his tattered clothes were wrapped around him as if a blizzard were in progress. He touched his cap to me, and I saw at once that he was no one of the native darkies. He told me that he was from Calcutta, having come over as an officer's servant more than twenty years before. He said that St. Georges used to be a fine place; "but," he added, pathetically, "the good people are all dead." He inquired kindly after my health, and in addition to a shop I wanted to find, and that, of course, cost me a sixpence. In one of the streets a party of little darky boys surrounded me and begged for coppers. The old man and the little boys were the first and only beggars I saw in Bermuda. He was a jeweler by trade, and I was sorely perplexed at the needle's eccentric evolutions. Holding it out at arm's length it pointed straight at my watch, and whichever way I turned, still it pointed at me. Not at all desirous to find myself the north pole to this little magnet I laid my gun down to consider a moment, and the needle immediately followed the direction of the gun. So I would warn all persons to see that their guns are well out of the way of their compasses before they consult the latter.

Once have I ventured alone into the woods without my compass, and that time I thought I should never get back! I suppose from first to last of my little adventure I experienced what many others have felt before me and have never since forgotten.

I happened to see some beautiful ferns and mosses under the trees a little way from the "clearing" where I stood. I knew the

GAME LAWS IN ENGLAND

WIDE INTEREST TAKEN IN RABBITS AND HARES.

HOW OTHER QUESTIONS SINK OUT OF SIGHT—HARCOURT'S INIQUITOUS BILL —TENANT FARMERS AND VERMIN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Several Winters ago it was my privilege to be invited for a few days' shooting down into a remote part of Wiltshire, where never a railway intruded, and stout old country squires lived placidly against a tranquil old-world background of broad rolling downs and fertile farm lands, of vine-clad, thatched-roofed cottages and Tudor manor houses, with church towers under which slept Knights who had fought for a white rose or a red, and woods kept now for game out of which once the Plantagenets had hunted robbers. By rail and fly, the place was less than four hours from London; by the views of its inhabitants, it might have been 400 years removed. Whole chapters could be written upon the various phases of this mental and social estrangement from London's busy ways, but one special feature is recalled now by the appearance of a certain bill in the House of Lords, the news of which, if indeed it has as yet filtered down through into my section of Wiltshire, must have created the nearest approach to excitement possible in those parts.

* *

When dinner was over, and the guests had got into comfortable postures around the big hearth, with pipes satisfactorily alight and legs stretched out into the toasting warmth of the blazing coals, something which was supposed to be conversation would ensue. Up to that time the day would have been practically silent. Breakfast was a solitary and grumpy meal, which each fellow went through by himself when he came down, helping himself out of the covered dishes set about on the hearth, while those who had already eaten quietly blew contemplative pipe smoke upon the window panes, or busied themselves with their guns and gaiters. Later, the drive to cover invited no talk, for the air was nipping cold, and the icy bedroom tub had given every one shivers which only the sharp exercise to come could chase away.

Then, when the destination was reached, and men dismounted, guns and cartridges were lifted out, and great coats stripped off and piled into the traps, there could be no talk, for the master and his keeper straightway settled how each wood in turn should be shot, and where the guns should be distributed, and thereafter, with a few brief exceptions, each man marched silently alone on the path marked out for him, separated by scores of yards from all his fellows. When luncheon-time came everybody was too hungry to do more than lie spasmodically between bites about the shots he had missed. And during the cold, twilight, homeward drive, and through the dinner hour which followed, the sleepy reaction from overfatigue thickened every tongue. But when we gathered around the fire afterward, and tobacco and the whiskey mingled their smoke and steam in an inspiring perfume for the nostrils—then Wiltshire became vocal.

* *

The first evening I assumed that it had been merely by accident that the talk had been kept to a solitary subject. The next evening the suspicion shaped itself that this topic might be a favorite one in the neighborhood. Successive evenings showed me conclusively that this was not only their pet theme, but the only theme which really interested my companions—that is, the elderly men who belonged in adjoining parishes and were helping to shoot my host's covers as he in turn would help them to shoot theirs. This subject became so familiar to my ears that sleep only brought dreams filled with interminable harangues upon it. From musing idly about writing an article on it I grew to contemplating the possibility of a whole book devoted to it. When finally the day came for my reluctant departure Londonward I left with the satisfied conviction that I knew more about it than it had ever been given to any other relatively youthful mind to grasp. I had heard it canvassed from every conceivable standpoint, with an iteration elaborating and enforcing every detail comparable only to that with which, in the old torture period, drops of water descended at minute intervals through two days and a night in precisely the same spot on a man's head. I had heard it sworn about, sneered at, expounded, denounced, torn to pieces, patched together again for fresh kicks and buffets, and forever kept paramount above all other conceivable topics of human interest. The subject I refer to was the Ground Game act.

* *

The ill-instructed alien, the flippant tourist, the denationalized city man—these may bring into my part of Wiltshire all sorts of vague and amorphous notions as to what constitutes, what menaces, England's greatness. They may take them away again for their pains. My friends the squires want no mental help from outsiders. They know why King John signed that considerable charta at Runnymede; why the London train bands went out to Barnet to do fatal battle against the recreant Kingmaker; why the Spanish Armada was scattered to the winds; why Waterloo was won; why the immortal six hundred charged their way into deathless fame upon the guns at Balaklava; why Shakespeare wrote plays and Garrick acted in them, and Newton, Herschel, Watt, and the rest of them discovered things, and Disraeli climbed his way to power—it was all because England reserved her hares and rabbits. Thoughtless people call the habeas corpus act the palladium of English liberty. My friends with the round, red faces and leather-bound calves saw things more clearly. They knew that the foundations of that noble edifice had really rested upon the old Ground Game laws. It was a very easy matter to prove this. When did England's greatness begin visibly to wane? In 1880. Very well; when did Sir William Harcourt pass that unspeakable Ground Game act of his? In 1880. Precisely! Need anything more be said?

* *

It is notoriously a stimulant to healthy and enlightened convictions to have definite views about a personal devil. If one is quite clear as to the existence of an original cause of all evil, the path of duty is much straighter and easier, and one is helped to a right understanding of things as they occur. Just at the time of which I speak a good many grievous things were happening. Anglo-Egyptian troops were being most insolently chased out of the Soudan by rebel natives; Russian emissaries were making trouble on the Afghan frontier; there was more than ordinary suffering in Ireland, which didn't matter so much, but then Irishmen had taken to coming to London with dynamite, which mattered a great deal; the Hessian fly had recently landed from America to complete the havoc which his cousins, the Colorado beetle and the Hartford (Conn.) potato bug had so energetically begun; in short, everything British was simply going to the dogs.

Had these good country Squires any doubt as to the reason for this hideous and universal collapse? Certainly not. The sun in the noonday sky could not be more apparent—in Wiltshire, I may interpolate, one does see the sun quite often—than was to them the fact that all these calamitous things proceeded from Harcourt's Ground Game act. If any of them had ever seen Tennyson's reference to the alternative Britain as

> "Some third-rate isle half lost among her seas,"

he would have promptly concluded that it was the poet's prophetic protest against Harcourt's impious scheme to destroy England's greatness.

* *

My careless disclosure at an early stage of the visit that I knew a number of the Irish Nationalist members personally, some of them very well indeed, and that I had even spoken with Parnell, threatened for a little to make amiable intercourse with these good gentlemen difficult. But my post, by dint of repeated explanations that I was a foreigner who couldn't be expected to comprehend at the outset all the nice differentiations of British preferences, and moreover, that it was part of my trade to meet all sorts of people, even to condemned murderers and Salvation Army leaders, managed to avert their hostility from me and even to allay most of their suspicions.

But I am convinced that, if I had been presented to their vision as a friend of Sir William Harcourt, nothing could have induced them to extend to me more than the most formal and frigid tolerance as a guest of their host's. For, after all, Parnell and the Czar and the Mahdi and Gladstone were mere incidents in the great national tragedy which Harcourt had brought about. It was he who had passed the bill to allow tenant farmers to shoot hares and rabbits on their own holdings among their own crops—he, and no other. And what makes it the worse, said one of the Squires, taking his pipe from his mouth and fixing me with an impressive eye, "the man is a renegade. You'd hardly believe it, but this Harcourt was born a gentleman!"

* *

What brings all this up fresh in memory now is the fact that the House of Lords has just passed a measure amending that awful Ground Game act. The new bill is entitled "for the protection of hares," and seems a very proper kind of measure from most points of view, since it provides merely that they shall not be killed during the breeding season, that is, between March and July. What is more interesting are the haste and diligence with which the Lords have passed this bill through its successive stages, within the first fortnight of their session, whereas no other piece of proposed legislation has got beyond a reference or first reading in that august body. To pass a measure for the preservation of hares and to defeat the Commons bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister—these are the two most congenial and familiar duties of the House of Lords.

Last year the Lords' bill about hares came to an ignoble fate in the Commons, but there is this year a somewhat better chance of its passing. A new amendment this year exempts from its provisions "nursery or other gardens," so that the bill simply protects the hare on the farm at large. To this there may not be so much opposition, for it is plain that the present system, by which farmers may at all times kill hares, is swiftly leading to their extermination. Before 1880, when the farmer was not allowed at any time to molest the hares and rabbits which were devastating his crops, both varieties of rodent were so vast a nuisance that Harcourt's bill was welcomed as a great agricultural boon. But in effect ten years of this license, while only moderately reducing the number of rabbits, has almost destroyed the hares, who breed with much less rapidity. This is not a desirable result, for the hare is a very important item in the public food supply, and, moreover, a large proportion of the tenant farmers themselves are fond of coursing—a pursuit which requires a hare quite as imperatively as did the good old French formula for *potage au lièvre*. So sentiment may this time run in favor of the bill.

* *

None the less is it curious to find the *Standard*, the chief Tory organ of England, this morning devoting a column leader to the subject, solemnly adjuring the Government to give the bill its official support in the Commons, and declaring that any further opposition to it can only be inspired by the narrowest and most selfish party spirit." No American will easily conceive the possibility of a party line being drawn in legislature or Congress upon any question of game protection. Still less will he be able to realize without effort that here in England there are thousands of wealthy gentlemen, all university bred, and magistrates and lords of the manor, who ate today vastly more excited and concerned about their right to preserve hares for shooting purposes than they are about any other public question of the day—home rule not excepted. But next to their indignation that the English tenant should be allowed to protect his crops from vermin, comes perhaps their wrath at the Irish tenants' criminal indisposition to pay more rent than his land can earn.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GARDENS OF THE SEA.

PROF. BICKMORE LECTURES ON CORALS AND CORAL ISLANDS.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore delivered a lecture to teachers yesterday morning at the American Museum of Natural History on "Corals and Coral Islands." The audience was a large one.

In treating of the subject of polyps, Prof. Bickmore began with the anemone, the lowest group of the family. The stereopticon revealed many very beautiful specimens of this form of animal life. Many of the anemones are more beautiful than the choicest flowers, and their delicate animal tissue possesses a degree of translucency not to be found in any other form of animal or vegetable life. The most elaborate results attained in the study of anemones are due to Prof. Dana's exploring expedition.

Ascending to a more advanced stage in this form of animal life, soft substances are found possessing the power of absorbing carbonates of lime. These are the coral animals, often erroneously termed coral insects. For untold ages they have followed specific laws in their distribution of forms—laws of which the architecture of to-day is but a copy. Several beautiful forms of individual growths were exhibited, among them the star-shaped or astræan, the leaf or coral fan, and the red organ-pipe coral, so-called from its parallel tubular formation.

The most valuable coral fisheries are those on the east coast of Spain, along the coast of Genoa, Corsica, Sardinia, Naples, and the shores of the Barbary States, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. In one year the revenue from the Algerian fisheries was estimated at $600,000. The most valuable color found is the rose pink, which finds a ready market at $100 an ounce.

Coral thrives best at twenty-five fathoms, although the more valuable varieties are frequently found at a depth of eighty fathoms. The fields are divided into beds, and the fishing season is regulated by the laws of the country. The excitement when a new bed is discovered, said Prof. Bickmore, resembled that in this country when new gas wells are developed. The fishing is done by means of a series of spokes, shaped like those of a wheel, rotating in the waters until they become entangled in the branches of the coral tree.

In concluding his address, Prof. Bickmore illustrated the growth of coral atolls, found so extensively in East Indian waters, as the result of the persistent growth of the little coral animal. The lecture closed with a very beautiful stereopticon view of an East Indian tropical sunset, with waving palms surrounding the crests of the coral islands.

TO STUDY ELECTRICITY.

A NEW DEPARTMENT AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

A department of electricity will be organized at the Brooklyn Institute Friday evening, March 21. About fifty members of the institute have expressed a desire to become members of such an organization, and eighty or more residents of Brooklyn and New-York who are connected with electrical works have signified their intention of becoming members of the department and the institute at its first meeting.

The department will conduct systematic courses of lectures, accompanied by experimental demonstrations on electricity and its various applications in the arts and sciences; it will provide a laboratory, equipped with instruments of precision for electrical measurements, and with other apparatus necessary for the study of electric and magnetic phenomena, that will be open to the members of the department for experiment and research; it will hold regular meetings for the presentation and discussion of electrical questions, and in general it will furnish those means for the advancement of knowledge in electricity that are provided by similar societies in other cities.

Arrangements have already been made with Prof. Robert Sabine to give the first systematic course of lectures before the department on the subject of "Electrical Measurements." The lectures will be very fully illustrated, and will be given on Saturday evenings, beginning March 28. A synopsis of the course will be issued on March 21. At the meeting for organization, on the 21st inst., Prof. Samuel Sheldon will deliver a lecture on "The Relative Values of Different Electric Batteries." The lecture will be fully illustrated.

HASTY PUDDING AMATEURS.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Howard University will present its annual Spring theatricals, in aid of the hasty pudding fund and the university crew, at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 7 and 8. A matinee performance will be given on Tuesday, April 8, at 2:30 o'clock. The evening performances will begin at 8:30 o'clock. The play is entitled "Helen and Faith; or, the Dude, the Dunce, and the Daisy." The cast is as follows: Paris, H. Skinner; Agamemnon, T. S. Woods; Menilaus, A. H. Nichols; Hannibal, E. P. Cheney; Homer, T. W. Sloan; Helen, H. F. Lockwood; Cassandra, S. Fullerton. The patronesses are Mesdames Francis B. Appleton, Edmund L. Baylies, Charles G. Beaman, George Blagden, Ira Bursley, Joseph B. Cheate, G. C. Clark, W. E. Draper, Francis O. French, Richard M. Hunt, Edward King, Adolphe Ladenburg, John W. Mintern, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles A. Post, Theodore Roosevelt, Jacob Wendell, and Robert Winthrop.

OPERATORS IN TRAINING

TO COMPETE FOR THE TITLE OF CHAMPION.

A NATIONAL TELEGRAPHERS' TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY—"OLD MAN KAY" MAY BE THERE.

There are about twenty-five thousand telegraph operators in the United States. That number includes both branches of the business—commercial and railroad. As a class they are rather clannish. In some of the larger cities there are many who have no acquaintances at all who are not telegraphers. They rarely, therefore, do things that interest the general public. Twice they have rebelled against the harshness of monopolies, and the public has been told a good deal about them. Occasionally one is made a hero for a few days because he performs some action that saves the lives of passengers on a train. Occasionally, too, one elopes with another man's wife. But it is a credit to the profession that its members are by a heavy majority most desirable citizens. It isn't so long ago that the man who dealt directly with that great mystery electricity was a curiosity. That is so now to a certain extent, for, although by this time nearly everybody has seen a telegraph instrument, a man or woman engaged in manipulating one is always regarded with passing interest.

The technical knowledge that is necessary to a speaking acquaintance with the business precludes the general public from being aware of the fact that among operators there are perpetual contests of speed in transmitting. It is a fact, however. Outside of the novelty—which soon wears off—of being able to converse with some one in a distant city, the possibility of becoming known as a "fast sender" is the chief attraction of the business to the youthful operator. To him there is not another goal in the world equal to it. He is inclined to pity his laymen friends because they have not the opportunity to compete for it. Every time he sends a message he sends it at top speed. The old-timer at the other end of the wire may complain that the characters he makes are not readable. He may often call him a "ham." But the youth will attribute any such observations to jealousy and plunge ahead recklessly.

This competition goes on year after year. Men become expert with long and constant practice; then they get lazy, tire of "whooping it up," and devote themselves to doing as little work as possible, an occupation professionally known as "soldiering." But new men take their places. It is a good thing for the telegraph companies. It increases the capacity of their wires. Very often, if it were not for the ambitious ones in an office, it might be necessary to employ more men.

As a result of this continual emulation, hundreds of operators become swift and accomplished senders. It never has been known, however, who was pre-eminent nationally. But it will be very shortly. On the afternoon and evening of April 10 a grand tournament is to be held in this city, in which any operator in the country may compete. Fred Gaulin, one of the chief operators in the big Western Union office, at Broadway and Day-street, said quietly one day several weeks ago that a tournament was being arranged, and now every operator in the United States knows of it. In fact a great many of them have been for months. He lost the fortune and spoke. And although the uninitiated may doubt it, it was known away down in Albuquerque, New-Mexico, about as soon as it was known in Hoboken. It doesn't take very long for news of interest to telegraphers to be conveyed to them. All over the country men are testing their speed to see whether they intend to enter the tournament or not, just to show what they could do if they tried.

That same lazy old-timer who wrestled with the youth is having a hard time of it. Whenever he sits down to take a message he gets "nailed." His only recourse is to inquire sarcastically of the man at the other end, "Are you practising for the tournament?" He may flee to the "jay wire," the route of which is through a lot of villages where the operators enhance their incomes by serving also as clerk in the grocery store, livery agent, milkman, Sheriff, school teacher, and Postmaster, and to whom the sending of a message is a rare episode. Ordinarily these countrymen stagger along at about ten words a minute. In their society the old-timer feels sure of relief. But the chances are that the instrument will tick out to him

> "Is that a telegram?"

A literal translation of this, as the countryman probably sent it, would be "Taj tyis gesage and sig me on it I fast to Grastice." A good operator would have sent, plainly "Take this message and time me on it. I want to practice."

There have been tournaments before, but they have not been true tournaments. Only men from this city participated. Three of them have been held, and mighty fast time was made at all of them. The first was in 1879. The prize was a set of instruments, key, and sounder. It was given by Jesse Bunnell, an old telegrapher who went into the electrical implement manufacturing business. It was held one Sunday afternoon in the luncheon of the Western Union office. William J. Curtis, widely known as "Billy" Curtis, was the champion of the day, often erroneously termed coral insects. For untold ages they have followed specific laws in their distribution of farms—laws of which the architecture of to-day is but a copy. Several beautiful forms of individual growths were exhibited, among them the star-shaped or astræan, the leaf or coral fan, and the red organ-pipe coral, so-called from its parallel tubular formation.

The most valuable coral fisheries are those on the east coast of Spain, along the coast of Genoa, Corsica, Sardinia, Naples, and the shores of the Barbary States, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. In one year the revenue from the Algerian fisheries was estimated at $600,000. The most valuable color found is the rose pink, which finds a ready market at $100 an ounce.

Coral thrives best at twenty-five fathoms, although the more valuable varieties are frequently found at a depth of eighty fathoms. The fields are divided into beds, and the fishing season is regulated by the laws of the country. The excitement when a new bed is discovered, said Prof. Bickmore, resembled that in this country when new gas wells are developed. The fishing is done by means of a series of spokes, shaped like those of a wheel, rotating in the waters until they become entangled in the branches of the coral tree.

In concluding his address, Prof. Bickmore illustrated the growth of coral atolls, found so extensively in East Indian waters, as the result of the persistent growth of the little coral animal. The lecture closed with a very beautiful stereopticon view of an East Indian tropical sunset, with waving palms surrounding the crests of the coral islands.

TO STUDY ELECTRICITY.

A NEW DEPARTMENT AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

A department of electricity will be organized at the Brooklyn Institute Friday evening, March 21. About fifty members of the institute have expressed a desire to become members of such an organization, and eighty or more residents of Brooklyn and New-York who are connected with electrical works have signified their intention of becoming members of the department and the institute at its first meeting.

The department will conduct systematic courses of lectures, accompanied by experimental demonstrations on electricity and its various applications in the arts and sciences; it will provide a laboratory, equipped with instruments of precision for electrical measurements, and with other apparatus necessary for the study of electric and magnetic phenomena, that will be open to the members of the department for experiment and research; it will hold regular meetings for the presentation and discussion of electrical questions, and in general it will furnish those means for the advancement of knowledge in electricity that are provided by similar societies in other cities.

Arrangements have already been made with Prof. Robert Sabine to give the first systematic course of lectures before the department on the subject of "Electrical Measurements." The lectures will be very fully illustrated, and will be given on Saturday evenings, beginning March 28. A synopsis of the course will be issued on March 21. At the meeting for organization, on the 21st inst., Prof. Samuel Sheldon will deliver a lecture on "The Relative Values of Different Electric Batteries." The lecture will be fully illustrated.

HASTY PUDDING AMATEURS.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Howard University will present its annual Spring theatricals, in aid of the hasty pudding fund and the university crew, at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 7 and 8. A matinee performance will be given on Tuesday, April 8, at 2:30 o'clock. The evening performances will begin at 8:30 o'clock. The play is entitled "Helen and Faith; or, the Dude, the Dunce, and the Daisy." The cast is as follows: Paris, H. Skinner; Agamemnon, T. S. Woods; Menilaus, A. H. Nichols; Hannibal, E. P. Cheney; Homer, T. W. Sloan; Helen, H. F. Lockwood; Cassandra, S. Fullerton. The patronesses are Mesdames Francis B. Appleton, Edmund L. Baylies, Charles G. Beaman, George Blagden, Ira Bursley, Joseph B. Cheate, G. C. Clark, W. E. Draper, Francis O. French, Richard M. Hunt, Edward King, Adolphe Ladenburg, John W. Mintern, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles A. Post, Theodore Roosevelt, Jacob Wendell, and Robert Winthrop.

every body has read of his remarkable feats of receiving messages at top speed without ever "breaking," that is, interrupting, the sender.

The number of words to be sent will probably be reduced to 250. Any fewer would not be expected, and there would not be time for each one to send 500 words. It is claimed by some persons that a five-hundred-word test is too short; that it is not a true test, because many of the best men do not have their reputations at speed "spreading," but to long sleep. A man of the calibre of E. W. Sharpe of Milwaukee, for instance, would probably make a far better average for an hour than for ten minutes. In a trial in 1868 he sent 9,631 words in an hour, a fraction less than forty-four words per minute. Shortly after that Patsy Burns sent 9,781 words in an hour. That it was genuine and readable Morse can be proved by Walter P. Phillips, the General Manager of the United Press, for he received it. Mr. Phillips has not telegraphed for a good many years, but he is always greatly interested in these contests. Prof. Morse presented him with a gold pen for his part in the test. This record of Burns's has never since been equaled.

The "old-timers'" class will be of especial interest in the coming tournament. Most of those who will participate are not now in constant practice, but it will be seen that few of them have lost their "grip." Some of those who are eligible are Manager Catlin, Robert W. Martin, chief operator of the United Press, and Frank Kitchiller, chief operator of the Western Union office in Boston, and Joseph Woods of Boston. All of them were celebrated senders in their time.

Mr. Catlin said the other day that he had received a letter from C. W. Summers of Shriever, La., declaring that Oliver Clark, who was the coming tournament to a standstill for $500 a side.

It is not generally known that George Kennan, the famous Siberian traveler, was once a telegraph operator, nor that his first visit to Siberia was in connection with the telegraph. He began operating when he was but fifteen years old. His father was for years the railroad agent and operator at Norwalk, Ohio. He retired recently at the age of seventy-six. His son went to work as an operator in the Western Union Office at Cincinnati when he was eighteen years old. His mind, however, ran to travel, and he applied several times to the late Gen. Anson Stager, then Superintendent of the company, to be sent somewhere. The first Atlantic cable was laid and failed about that time. Upon that failure, the feasibility of a land line between America and Russia, by way of British Columbia, Russian America, and Northeastern Siberia, which had been proposed, began to be actively discussed, and in 1864 the Russo-American Telegraph Company, or, as it was called, the "Western Union Extension," was organized in New-York.

One day Mr. Kennan received a dispatch from Gen. Stager. It said: "Can you be ready in six days to go to Siberia?" This was the very opportunity Mr. Kennan wanted. He replied: "I can be ready in six hours, if necessary." He spent three years in the land of snow. Then the second cable across the Atlantic worked successfully, and the overland route was abandoned, after the Western Union Company had invested $3,000,000 in the enterprise. It was during this journey that Mr. Kennan secured the material for the work on "Tent Life in Siberia." This book was regarded as a classic, but it had at first a limited sale. Now, however, that he has achieved fame as a lecturer and writer on Siberia, it has been republished and has had a remarkable sale. It was written before he was twenty-one years old.

Another gentleman who was formerly a fine operator, and who is remembered by old-timers in all parts of the country, is Milton J. Adams. He has had many varied and exciting experiences. He is recalled as the man who, during the first strike in 1870, mounted a box in a San Francisco street car, and, after reading a long paper from the boys, who were just then very hard up. From San Francisco he went to South America where he traveled with a lion show, crossed the Andes, selling maps to the natives, who could not understand them, and made a fortune in the restaurant business in Rio Janeiro in six months. He lost the fortune on the Coffee Exchange in two days.

He ran a newspaper in the Kimberly diamond fields in South Africa for a time. One evening a party of prominent citizens, after drinking considerable champagne out of water buckets, as was their custom, sang somewhat boastfully in Mr. Adams's presence, a song to the effect that Britannia ruled the whole earth. Mr. Adams corrected this statement in the next issue of his paper, and called attention to the existence of the United States, which, he said, had whipped Britannia twice, and, he asserted, offered to guarantee, could do it again. He gently reproved the gentlemen for their manner of taking wine, which was far from being in accordance with the usages of good society. They also, he said, drank more than their legs heads could stand. This would be, he declared, much more profitable for them if they would spend their leisure hours in the perusal of his paper, instead of devoting them to singing songs, written under a misapprehension of facts.

The citizens held an animated mass meeting, after which the patriotic editor left town. Mr. Adams returned to this country several years ago, after an absence of fourteen years. He is now associated with Mr. Edison.

The friendship of every operator who ever worked in the main office of the Western Union Company at 195 Broadway, has been bestowed upon one Timothy Finnegan. There have been thousands of them. Arrivals there are constant. Mr. Finnegan knows them all. Mr. Finnegan is not an operator; he is the doorkeeper and messenger boy. For years he has been on guard and no stranger ever entered without his permission. Mr. Finnegan is something of a character. His exterior is somewhat austere. That is so because years ago his temper was sorely tried by a gentleman whose name never was known to fame, but who was called, by the operators, "Old Man Kay." The reason he never saw him is that there is no such person. He is a myth. Who instituted him is not known, but the spirit of "Old Man Kay" has hovered over the Western Union office since the memory of the oldest operator goes. For years he has been flooded with inquiries as to the whereabouts of "Old Man Kay."

"Have you seen 'Old Man Kay' this morning, Mr. Finnegan?" an operator would inquire anxiously.

No, Mr. Finnegan had not seen him this morning, nor yesterday morning, nor any morning.

"Mr. Finnegan," another would say, "I expect 'Old Man Kay' will call for me this morning; will you come in and tell me when he comes?"

Mr. Finnegan would look for him, but he never came.

A green operator would say to him: "Mr. Finnegan, I was told that a man by the name of 'Old Man Kay' wanted to see me; is he out here."

Mr. Finnegan would answer, "No, he aint. I don't know him. I never seen him. I don't know no 'Old Man Kay' or no 'Young Man Kay.' Who th' divil is he! Where is he! What is he! I dunno."

But Mr. Finnegan knows he is a myth now, and when a new man inquires for the "old man," he does not bother to answer.

Notes from "Old Man Kay" have been received by operators for years. A history of any event has always included him as among those present. It is even said that he has sent word of his intention to participate in the coming tournament. But nobody has ever seen him.

A part of Mr. Finnegan's duty is that of showing the visitors of the operating room to visitors. He takes them first to the quadruplexed wires that run to Boston. "These," he says, "are the Boston quads."

"But," asks the visitor, "what is a quad?"

"I dunno," replies Finnegan. "Come along."

He shows them the pneumatic tubes. "These," he says, "are the pneumatic tubes. They run all over town."

"How do they work?" asks the visitor.

"I dunno," replies Finnegan; "come along."

He takes them back of the big switchboards, where the wires come in.

"These," he says, "are the wires. They run to Europe, Asia, New-Jersey, and Africa."

"How do they connect them?" asks the visitor.

"I dunno; come along," says Finnegan.

He was showing Joseph Chamberlain, member of Parliament, about the room when that statesman was here. During the tour Mr. Chamberlain, wishing to be sociable, inquired of him: "What sort of people usually come to see the office?"

"Mostly dom fools," replied Finnegan; "come along."

ENGINEMEN'S SUPERSTITIONS.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 14.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be compelled to abandon Engine No. 1,313, now in use on the road. It is regarded by the road men as unlucky. There is not an engineer or fireman on the road that has not a superstitious dread of the huge monster that during the past year has figured in more disasters than any other. In the first place, it plunged over the bridge at Latrobe last Summer, wrecking the whole train and killing the engineer, fireman, and ten others, and seriously injuring about a dozen persons. About a month afterward it collided with a train near Manor, seriously injuring the fireman and wrecking a number of cars. Again in a few weeks, while ascending the mountains, its boiler burst, and the fireman was blown through the cab window and badly hurt. It was repaired and once more put on the road, and all went well until about six weeks ago, when it again ran into a freight at Manor Station, smashing ten or twelve cars and slightly injuring the fireman. Lastly, while running near Sang Hollow Tuesday, it got into another scrape. This time its oil can exploded and severely burned both engineer and fireman. It is said that the employes of the road intend to ask the company to discontinue its use.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

The purser of the North German Lloyd steamship Aller, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, reports that on March 8 Balthasar Wolfrath, a steerage passenger, fired two bullets into his own head during a fit of delirium tremens. The bullets were extracted by Surgeon Noerr, and the man is now in a fair way of recovery.

THE BRITANNIC'S PASSENGERS.

The White Star steamship Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among other passengers Samuel Insull, Vice President of the Edison Electric Light Company; Capt. J. F. Skewes, Dr. J. J. Rogers, Harold Carlisle, George Davies, and W. E. Tilney.

READY-MADE OUTFITS.

At the beginning of every season busy woman turn with fresh hope to the new invoices of ready-made goods. In these days, when the most conservative wives and mothers, fortified with the sternest determination to confine themselves to their "proper sphere," and themselves constantly drawn hither and yon by strange forces to the fulfillment of novel duties, the word "ready-made" has come to have a seductive sound; there is music in it that hath power to calm a troubled brain and soothe a savage headache.

While all sorts of commissions are vainly endeavoring to settle the boundary question and fix a certain limit within which women may cast their lines with peace and profit, the dry goods merchants, those gallant gentlemen than whom none are more alert to anticipate woman's wants and cater to her whims, are doing their best to free her from the cares of the sewing room by providing for her acceptance ready-made goods in quite every department of apparel.

So rapid has been the recent development in this branch of women's furnishings that in quantity and variety nothing more may be asked. But there are as yet two obstacles intervening between women and ready-made bliss—the careless workmanship of the cheap goods and the high price of those more carefully made.

Perhaps the most satisfactory results have been attained in children's dresses, including the little coats which are only modified dresses. The disposal of the plain sewing—to which category children's wardrobes, with the exception of some of their more elaborate costumes, may be assigned—forms one of the chief problems of living in not a few households. The clouds of this plain sewing pile so high upon many a woman's horizon as to darken the entire heaven and scowl a Spring and Fall into seasons of gloom and the forerunners of certain nervous prostration.

While there is much just protest against the starvation prices paid to sewing women employed in the manufacture of cheap "ready-made" goods, it is yet true that many of these workers are wedded to their idols in the shape of shop work, making always the one style of garment. These workers learn quickly how to slight it to the best advantage of themselves if not of the buyer, and the latter becomes wholly mechanical, requiring little thought and no care. To turn from such work to the varied and perplexing details of private sewing is an irksome task for which she far better payment does not appear to compensate them.

It is presumably safe to say that there are few neighborhoods in which little plain-sewing shops, where orders were carefully taken and executed with promptness and accuracy, would would not receive abundant patronage at good prices. The little shops opened in the poorer localities by large manufacturers for the sale of ready-made wrappers and children's clothes do, some of them, accept private orders, but the work is subordinated in every particular to the shop work, the patron treated with scant courtesy, her directions unheeded, materials lost, and the order so poorly and unpunctually filled that she turns away in disgust to the triple alternative of doing the sewing herself, employing a home sewing woman in the already overcrowded limits of most city homes is often neither convenient nor pleasant, or seeking the ready-made supplies in the stores.

The association which has been formed in London for the purpose of making children's and young girls' outfits might be profitably copied in New-York; but as yet, though rare aesthetic and artistic sponsors as Mrs. Oscar Wilde and Mrs. Alma-Tadema, it would do well to select some line of manufacture other than garments for children, as the perfection reached in these by the regular trade leaves little room for improvement.

The costumes of the little folks share with those of their elders the paradoxical characteristic of elaborate simplicity, the most marked feature of the present era in dress. As a rule, the more simple in result the greater the labor of preparation and the time and money required to reward the effort. The comforts of the wearers is much more successfully studied than in the case of their mammas, big sisters, cousins, and aunties. There are no tight bands or anything whatsoever to interfere with the freedom of the tenderest little bodies to grow, indeed, the very long skirts, which, while they are bewitching to the beholder, must seriously try the patience of the miniature ladies, whose legs get tangled up in them. But then these tiny women are so early imbued with a sense of their mission in life that they submit to the inevitable without a murmur and seem to think that "they look just too sweet for anything."

The prices, on the average, are more than reasonable; while some very high-priced dresses are shown, the material and style of making generally justify the high cost, and pretty clothes of good material and workmanship are offered so low as to be below the cost of the goods, almost, certainly below that of the goods and the making. Not only are the garments fashioned more in accordance with the needs of the wearers than are those for older people, but the work put into them is better and the materials are always excellent.

Cashmere, light-weight cloth, light flannel, plaided wools, jersey cloth, India silk, surah faille, imported poplin, white cottons, and gingham and lawn are the leading fabrics. The free use of cashmere and India silk is noticeable; the best quality of both are employed, and with little trimming. In these fabrics much dependence is placed upon the colors, which are so lovely as to render trimming superfluous. Very artistic color schemes are carried out, and remarkably little that is unworthy the sentiment of the hour. An entire stock may be examined without anything of glaring ugliness being noted, while exquisite combinations attract the eye at every turn. The combining of dull plaids with surah of harmonizing tints is so well done as to make these dresses among the prettiest seen. No color is ignored in the selection for children's dresses, but pale yellow, baby blue, faint green, pure tan, and Gobelin blue in its new tint of rovigo produce some of the daintiest work.

Of trimmings there is an endless variety. Possibly the newest and most distinctive is the liberal use of infinitesimal buttons of white pearl, often as small as glove buttons, never larger than the small pearl shirt button. They are set on in little rows, in two and threes, and in almost design or in any place fancy may dictate, usually on the sleeves and body. Sometimes they are made the hitching posts for fancy lacings of narrow ribbon or pretty cord. Small gold buttons and little crochet buttons are in favor, and the tiniest of pearl counterfeits, principally, not over an inch in width, generally narrower, with the baby ribbon as popular as ever. Rosettes with and without ends, little bows, and all kinds of puckered devices, plain bands and rows, and odd striping are all in vogue. The fashion of tying the long sleeves tightly about the middle with ribbon made into a bow on top of the arm is not a graceful one, but it is the only objectionable use made of the ribbon trimmings, which otherwise are all particularly tasteful. White Vandyke laces and cotton and wool beadings in white and ecru, and plain and mixed colors are used, and wider gimps and braids, showing new ideas.

Feather-stitching in colored silk is justly popular, for children were made to be embroidered and beautified, and the feather-stitching is at once ornamental and childish. Braiding patterns on yoke, cuffs, and girdles are also feather-stitched in colored embroidery silk with the machine and give some handsome effects. The more expensive dresses are hand-embroidered and hand-finished. Smocking is made by catching the folds upon the outside with large stitches of colored silk, giving the appearance of silk netting. Shirring on large cords, an eighth of an inch in diameter or larger, is very effective. Steel, silver, and gold buckles are prettily bestowed in fastening ribbons and girdles, and the large, curved buckles used in confining the bodices of the Empire dresses of the little misses are employed in the same way upon the India silk and cashmere gowns for little girls.

In style of making, too, these dresses faithfully copy the grown-up ballroom gown. The short, high-puffed sleeves, the low, round neck, and the wide sashes, usually of the same material as the dress, are "evening dress" on a small scale. But there is this important difference—that the little dresses are all supplied with gamps of the same of some well-chosen combination, or of white. The latter is the favorite, and the quality and trimming of the gamp go far to classify the costume as plain or dressy. The finest muslins and nainsooks with the daintiest edgings and insertions are sought for the fancier dresses; tucking and all varieties of ornamentation known to the fine white goods art are resorted to, and for the most ceremonious occasion children should appear with neck and arms covered. Though it seems a trifle inconsistent to cover the dimpled neck and arms which are a joy to the eye and uncover those that are not always so, yet the children grain in health by their high-necked, long-sleeved suits, so no one may rebel at the decree.

The gamp sleeves are drawn close at the wrist unless the kamp is made of the same material as the dress, when the sleeves are sometimes cut off just below the elbow and the open bottom finished with embroidered points, which set over a full, close-wristed undersleeve, much like the lace undersleeves the ladies wore long ago. These are of surah oftenest, and are a pretty fashion. The short sleeve is in every style, one of which has a band, stiff, round-cornered cuff at the bottom, which finishes the long or two-third sleeves of new evening dresses. Others are merely caps or half-sheaths to the gamp sleeve, placed on the under or upper side of the arm as will. The sheath beneath the arm is daintily held by two bows of ings to and fro across the gamp sleeve, around rows of the little buttons, as noted above.

Bretelles and epaulets are conspicuously revived for the children's dresses, large and small, but repeated most frequently on the very little dresses. They form an excellent basis for elaborate embroidery, and the bretelles are so graceful as to be in themselves a pretty trimming. When the yoke is used it is generally of the square, sailor style, and often heavily trimmed. The dress bodies are fastened invisibly at the back. Basques, except in the broad stripe of India silk or cashmere matching the dress, seldom go all round. But begin under the arms and end up at the back with the front, when it is confined by all but by a belt or girdle which stops where the sash begins.

Many of the fine material suits are made all in one piece, others have the appearance of being so made and really have the two and feet-ened together, but all are practically in one, as the manufacturers, perhaps because they have little ones of their own, have learned that two-piece dresses are not popular with mammas or nurses, children seeing through the practicability of waists and little skirts impossible in the dressing process. The heavy cord shirring is showily used in gathering the fullness about the waist and the low neck of the Indias and cashmeres and about the thro

THE KAISER'S CONFERENCE

TRYING TO SOLVE THE WORKINGMEN'S PROBLEM.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DELEGATES IN BERLIN—SEEKING A NEW GOVERNMENT COMBINATION.

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BERLIN, March 15.—The International Labor Conference assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the famous Congress Hall of the Chancellor's palace. The proceedings were of the simplest character, and were not attended by any ceremony. Most of the delegates went to the palace on foot. The French members walked over from the Kaiserhof, and the British delegates from their embassy. A large crowd outside of the palace watched the arrivals in silence. There was no demonstration of any kind, except slight cheering when the British members passed through the lines kept by the police. It was noticed that the blinds of the hall were kept lowered, as significant of the Chancellor's desire to keep the results of the sittings private for the present.

Just before the time fixed for the conference to open, the Emperor visited Prince Bismarck and had a long interview with him. Baron von Berlepsch, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, was summoned to the conference and received instructions before going to the Congress Hall. His opening address to the delegates had no distinctive character. He referred to the Swiss proposal for a conference as a prelude to the Emperor's, whose programme would be considered simultaneously with that of Switzerland.

In the view of the Emperor, Von Berlepsch said the labor question demanded the attention of all civilized nations, since the peace between the different classes of the populations appeared to be imperiled by the industrial competition. To seek a solution of this question was not only a duty of humanity, but also the duty of statesmen upon whose sagacity the task devolved of providing for the welfare of the citizens and preserving to them the inestimable blessings arising from centuries of Christian civilization. All the nations of Europe were in a similar situation, hence an attempt was justifiable to bring about an agreement between the Governments to meet their common danger by combined preventive measures.

The programme of the conference would be so framed as to elicit technical discussion. Its decisions would be subject to the approval of the Governments represented. He trusted the deliberations would not be without results. The plenipotentiaries and delegates in attendance were noted alike for their wisdom and experience and were in the highest degree fitted to give opinions on questions affecting industry and the position of workmen. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the labors of the conference would have a beneficial influence throughout Europe.

The delegates proceeded to elect officers. Baron von Berlepsch was chosen President by acclamation, and Herr Magdeburg, Prussian Under Secretary of State for Commerce, was made Vice President. An Administrative Bureau was appointed, consisting of Fuerst, Councilor of Legation; Dumaine, Secretary of the French Embassy here, and Count von Arco Valley, Secretary of the German Embassy at Paris.

The sittings will begin daily at 11 A. M. Prince Bismarck declines to permit an official report to be issued until the proceedings shall have been concluded. The pseudo-secrecy of the sittings will not prevent the securing of reliable accounts of the proceedings.

Baron von Berlepsch to-day spoke in French. In his reference to the plenipotentiaries he included to the professional delegates among the delegates—Sir Edward Malet, the Belgian, Baron Greindl, the Dutch representative, Van der Hoeven, and the Portuguese Marquis Penafiel—who take only a formal part in the conference. On Monday sections will be formed to discuss special questions. Plenary sittings will be held afterward for reading the resolutions of the section.

All the documents were ordered printed in French and German. The deliberations will be conducted in French. Votes will be taken by calling the names of the States in alphabetical order. Each State will have one vote.

The Emperor will give a grand reception to the delegates and the whole diplomatic body. It is expected that five plenary sittings will suffice to register the sectional decisions, most of which will have an academic character. The conference will terminate at the latest on March 30.

The court festivities will begin March 19. A levee will be held in the Knights' Salon of the Schloss March 22. A chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle will be held March 23. A ceremonious reception will be given to the Prince of Wales and Prince George and a succession of Court dinners and receptions will be held.

The negotiations continues over the formation of a Bartel-Clerical majority. The Emperor accorded an audience to Dr. Windthorst, the Clerical leader, Wednesday, and Prince Bismarck and Dr. Windthorst had a prolonged interview Thursday. The terms of the *entente* urged by Dr. Windthorst included intervention in favor of the Pope against the Quirinal. The Emperor is reported to have advised Dr. Windthorst to use discretion in his demands, saying that he must not forget that he was a steadfast ally of Italy.

The *North German Gazette* favorably discusses the prospects of a Conservative-Centrist alliance.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a semi-official article, alludes to the overtures made by Prince Bismarck to Baron Schorlemer-Alst, the leader of the Conservatives' action of the Centrists, and says the move is directed against Dr. Windthorst if he refuses to agree to support an *entente* unless he obtains an alteration of Germany's policy toward Italy. The Baron attaches less immediate importance to the Vatican-Quirinal question than to the restoration of the privileges of German Catholicism.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* published a pretended interview with a Socialist chief, in which it was announced that the Socialists would support the Emperor and monarchism if they obtained the reforms foreshadowed in the imperial rescripts. The press generally drew pressing conclusions from the announcement of a cessation of the Socialist agitation. The *Volksblatt*, Herr Bebel's organ, denounces the interview as false, and says that the Socialists do not dream of abandoning the principles of their line of conduct. They would support the Emperor, or any one else, promoting social reforms. A strong section of the party recognizes the absolute impossibility of arriving at any compromise between the monarchy and the social democracy.

The debate in the lower house of the Prussian Diet discloses the fact that the Conservatives are alarmed over the course of the in favoring the workingmen. To-day Herr Berger asked who had induced the Emperor to receive the deputation from the Westphalian miners, who sent three noted Socialists to represent them. The complaints of the strikers, according to Berger, are unfounded, and have affected the trade of the whole country. The Emperor's countenance, he declared, has assisted in strengthening the Socialists. Herr von Eynern followed in the same strain. He feared that the workmen's committees would produce a permanent war between the employers and the employed.

Count Limburg Shrum defended the Emperor's action. He said that the fact that a strong monarchy had taken up the question was a guarantee of a practical and good issue, and was the only stable point of the whole movement.

The visit of three united rifle corps from New-York is announced. Capt. Sieburg has engaged ninety rooms in the Central Hotel, and ten others have been reserved in case of need.

The Magdeburg *Israelitisches Wochenstal* reports that a petition is in circulation among the rabbis of Europe and America begging the Pope to end the calumny that the Jews use human blood in religious sacrifices by ordering a formal denial throughout the Catholic churches.

ELEGANT TRIFLING AT DINNER.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Another innovation which involves a good deal of elegant trifling at table has been introduced into fashionable houses in Paris during the progress of that sometimes dreary part of the dinner called "dessert." This consists in the practice of placing on the table small receptacles in silver, rather bluntly called marmites, or "pots." The marmites are carefully covered, and may contain almonds, nuts, cakes, or any other tiny kickshaws of the sort. The elegant trifling comes in when the guests, brimful of mystery as to the contents of their respective receptacles, go through a process of exchange and barter—each discovery being saluted with observations of a more or less spiritual character. Polite dalliance is the rule when a guest has exchanged his well-filled marmite for a comparatively empty one, or received from a fair neighbor a "pot" replete with rare delicacies *en troe* for his own relatively valueless assortment of sweets.

ALLIGATORS BECOMING SCARCE.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

The demand for full-grown alligators for Northern museums and aquariums begins with the warm days of the Spring, and many an alligator's retreat has been carefully marked by the alligator catchers, who, when the signs are ripe, will dig the saurians out and sell them at from $1 to $2 per foot, according to the length of the animals. The negroes loop ropes around the big alligators and drag them out in triumph. The alligators are said to be getting fewer in the waters of this section, as they are continually being hunted and killed from the time they come out until they lay up again for the Winter. Hundreds of them are shot for the mere sport of shooting, and no effort is made to find them after they are shot. It is only in unfrequented streams and along marshes and impenetrable swamps that they are now numerous.

A DOWN-EAST LUMBER CAMP.

THE MEN WHO OCCUPY IT AND THEIR UNCOMFORTABLE LIFE.

BANGOR, Me., March 15.—Among the very peculiar ways in which men earn a livelihood that of gathering the big pine, spruce, hemlock, and other woods of this State stands well to the front. It is a life of hardship, privation, toil, and danger, and it offers as little remuneration as is accorded any species of toil, though it calls for strength, endurance, and brains. Men who engage in it with even a small profit are called upon to bury themselves in forests far from civilization for half a year at a time, and even then, if they have worked well and have been free from accidents and disease, they will have only about $100 to show for their labors; but if they have been at all unfortunate—perhaps ill three weeks of that time, have been struck by a falling limb, or cut in any way—they will have only about half of that amount.

The wild-land owners of Maine are the barons of the East. They have nothing whatever to do with the getting out of the logs save to sit in offices at home and sell "stumpage," or permits to cut timber on their lands. An ordinary owner is possessed of 100,000 acres, though there is one man here who owns and controls 1,500,000 acres. Mount Washington, in New-Hampshire, being included. These owners have men in their employ who are termed explorers, and they traverse the territory from time to time, reporting the growth and condition of the timber in the various townships. "Operators" are men who engage directly in the cutting of logs, and, having purchased "stumpage" on a certain territory, begin in midsummer preparations for nine months' work, investing amounts varying from $10,000 to $100,000. Their supplies, consisting of the coarser foods, are bought and sent up the lines of railroads and as far up the water courses as will allow, and a few men are "put in." Old log camps are repaired, new ones built, and when the snow comes the big army of men, with hundreds of horses and oxen, plunge into the forest. Some fellow-cold "tote" roads to former scenes of labor, but frequently new roads are "swamped" through a virgin forest as primitive as when the Mayflower landed at Plymouth.

The ideal camp is about fifty feet long, of logs the size of flower barrels, having a pitch roof, covered with cedar splits or hemlock or birch bark. The sides are chinked with sods, while the floor is of small spruce logs, hewn flat upon the side which is uppermost. The entrance is through a low door at one end; there is a window in the roof and one at the end opposite the door, where the cooking is done. In an old camp there will be found nests of porcupines, each animal large enough to fill a half bushel measure, and it often happens that if any molasses or salt codfish was left from a former operation a bear or two will be on hand. Weasels are there, too, lying in wait for the camp mouse, and often the skunk will be found to have taken a room in the house. All are shot or driven away, and then the crew move in amid smells which would deodorize a New-York offal wagon.

On one side, as the camp is entered, a long bunk running the whole length is seen, this being wide enough to allow the men to lie crosswise or with feet toward the centre of the room, which is usually five feet from the floor. In it is placed a mass of cedar and spruce boughs, with a few heavy blankets, there being no pillows, save a few old and cast-off coats rolled up and made to do duty as such. Along the front of the bunk runs a long bench, known as the "deacon seat," on which the men sit when in camp. On the opposite side is a long rough table with seats made from hewn logs elevated on legs, and at one end of this stands a small stove, on which are built a number of pint dippers, corresponding to the number of men in camp. Near this is a bread board, under which is a barrel of flour and a keg of sour empty ings from which the bread is made. A barrel of salt pork, one or beans, one of black strap molasses, a firkin of butter, a chest of tea, a baking pan or two, holding 100 biscuits each, and a barrel of water are hard by, and near these is an ancient stove. There is a big tin wash boiler in which stews are made, a few kettles, and a teapot of two gallons' capacity.

On the table at all times, save when they are in the wash pan, are two rows of tin plates with iron knives and forks, and at intervals of two yards stand molasses dishes made of tin. Overhead are pots, and these are hung mittens, drawers, socks, shirts, bandages, the skins of deer and other game, and in the crevices of the logs are seen blood-curdling novels and detective yarns of the ten-cent pattern. Near the camp are novels made of logs, in which the animal is driven by means of about the last are used bales of hay, so arranged that the beasts can feed directly from them at any time.

Next to the operator, who may have half a dozen camps ten miles apart, and who is always on the move, the most important man in camp is the "cook," who devotes the success of the crew in log-getting. He selects the ground to be cut over, watches the working of men and horses, keeps run of the supplies, and sells at fancy prices such clothing, tobacco, and medicine as he may have on hand and is called for by the men. He establishes the hours of rising and of work, and when he says "bed time" all hands must cease talk, work, or play and retire. Next in importance comes the cook. If he is poor at his trade, or lazy, then will the men shirk work, but they will make it miserable for him until he makes room for a better man.

Years ago lumbermen had an idea that oxen only could be worked in the woods to advantage, and this was true to a certain extent, for horses if shod with calks were small. A "six-team" rig being a good one; but of late years, horses of a large growth and of a gentle disposition have been bred for the business, and in nearly all cases have taken the place of the slow and clumsy cattle. In the woods of Maine to-day there are very many spans of horses which cost $500, even before they ever saw a woods road, and this year more than fifty carloads of Western New-York horses have been brought into Maine, and many spans of these have been brought no less than one thousand. A teamster cares for his horses, and his pay is $25 per month. The best men and the best teams haul the logs to the brooks, streams, and rivers, while the others are put upon the "tote" roads, where they keep the camps supplied with provisions, hay, and grain, and hauled from the main camp. Those hauling the logs haul what a man, or a set of men, cut, and at night the teamster renders to the boss an account of the number hauled through the day, and this shows just how hard the chap in the shop has worked.

Then there are the choppers. These men wear less clothing than do the others, going into the forest in the coldest days in their shirt sleeves, where all day long they swing the gleaming axes. Many of them can chop down fifty average trees in a day, and on such men the muscles of the arms, back, and neck stand out like whipcords. The rule for these men is that they shall be ready for work at the foot of a tree at daylight and shall work until dark, save when eating dinner. If they are a mile or more from camp then the cook, the aid to the cook, or the boss on hand, hauls one hot dinner on a rough sled, a fire is built, over which the tea is warmed, and then the work goes on until nightfall. Good choppers get $26 per month, while the poorer ones get only $16, and these, with the teamsters, the scaler, and the boss, form the aristocracy of the camp.

There are sled tenders who aid in loading logs, and who must be good men with an axe, as they clear away the road to the fallen trees, and at the landing there is a marker, who puts upon each log with a hatchet the mark of its owner. These marks are all agreed upon, to the end that no two men may give their logs the same mark, and are actually necessary, for when Springtime comes and the logs start down the rivers they join other logs until they number millions, being well mixed by the swirling rapids. When gathered in the boom at their destination, they are sorted out by the marks, and if the marker has neglected to mark a log left on his landing it is lost to the owner, and is sold for the benefit of the boom company as a stray log.

In the evening the men gather together on the "deacon seat," and if it happens that there is a violinist, or rather "fiddler," in the camp, out comes the instrument and there is a "fore and after." Often a jew's-harp or a harmonica will furnish the music, but in the camp mentioned there were no musicians, but there was a Bluenose who could whistle "Rule Brittania," and this he did each night before an admiring audience. Cards of all kinds are tabooed, and outdoors are spun, there is very much of wood's lore among the choppers and very much of horse talk among the teamsters, and all smoke until bedtime, when they retire and go to sleep, save those who may be a battling a fever without medical aid, or may be suffering from sprained ankles or wrists.

It is by no means silent in a lumber camp at night. Men eat from one-third to one-half more than in any other place, of hearty food, too, and, as a rule, they tumble into their bunks with full stomachs, and the pint or more of strong tea tends to make them restless. Therefore most of them talk in their sleep, and while one young fellow may be softly cooing to his sweetheart a teamster may break in upon his love dream with a "Hist there, blast ye! Get yer leg in over that trace"; or he may announce to the offhorse, that if he "don't git in thar," he'll find his "liver and kidneys scattered about these yer woods." One man may, in his dreams, be sleeping immersed in the intricacies of high-low-Jack; another warns a comrade of a tree that is about to fall, while others engage in hand to hand conflicts with down-river rivals. Out of the woods is always termed "down river." When not talking the men are snoring, and the sounds are as varied as those of a great city, often startling the novice by their vehemence.

GIFT TO WABASH COLLEGE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, March 12.

Mr. Simon Yandes's additional gift of $50,000 to Wabash College makes the aggregate amount of his gifts to that institution $100,000. Excepting the De Pauw bequest to the university of that name, this is the largest gift for educational purposes made by any citizen of Indiana. It shows the State is progressing on that line as on others, and its generous proportions will place Mr. Yandes's name high up in the list of Indiana's public benefactors.

A FEDERAL ELECTION BILL

ONE TO SECURE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

THE MEASURE PREPARED BY HENRY CABOT LODGE TO OVERSEE THE SELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on the Election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, to-day introduced a bill to regulate elections of Representatives in Congress. Mr. Lodge says the bill is very carefully drawn after consultation with many persons It is a voluminous bill of twenty-one sections.

It provides that, whenever 500 persons, voters and residents in any Congressional district of the United States, not less than two months prior to the next election of Representatives, petition the Judge of the District Court to place the next Congressional election in said district under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of such Judge to announce at once that the next Congressional election in said district will be held under the provisions of this act. The Judge shall then appoint such officers of election and registration and make such other provision for the conduct of the Congressional election as are hereafter provided.

There are to be two registers of voters for each voting precinct, one of whom shall be a member of the party which at the next preceding Presidential election polled the highest number of votes, and one a member of the party which polled the next highest number of votes. These registers are to prepare a preliminary list of the voters of their precinct, which shall be posted publicly, and give notice that they will meet at specified times and places to register voters. Within three days after the posting of the preliminary lists the registers shall begin to hold meetings, which shall be public, to register all duly qualified voters who may come before them and who are not already registered. Registration shall cease not less than ten days before the election. The second list of voters shall then be published, but no names shall be added after the close of registration, and no names shall be stricken off except on proof of death or removal from the Congressional district.

It shall be the duty of the registers on election day to be present at the polling place and furnish one copy of the amended list to the inspectors for use at the ballot box. They shall also bring another list, upon which they shall check the name of each voter who seeks admittance within the rail in order to vote; and no one shall be admitted within the rail to vote unless his name appears on the registered list, nor until his name has been called and checked off the list by the registers.

In the case of Presidential years the ballots cast at an election for Representative in Congress held under the provisions of this act after the 1st day of November, 1890, shall be printed and distributed at public expense. Every ballot thus printed shall contain the names, the residences, and the party or political designation of all candidates whose nominations have been duly made and not withdrawn, and shall contain no other names. The names of candidates shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates a blank space, in which the voter may insert the name of any person not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote. The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross mark (X) in a sufficient margin at the right of the name of each candidate his choice of candidates.

The ballot shall be of white paper of the weight ordinarily used in printing, and not more than eight nor less than six inches wide, nor more than ten nor less than eight inches long, and before distribution the ballots shall be so folded in marked creases that their width and length shall be reduced to the full ripeness of his unusual wisdom, a termagant who hated him; cases which seem to suggest that no man's choice of a wife is really dictated by his brain power at all. The lady, too, who said that saying was in no way original. Her judgment is the judgment all mankind in all ages, or, at all events, to be strictly accurate, of all that rather limited section of mankind—one hundred millions, perhaps, in twelve hundred—among whom free choice is allowed at all.

"Experienced readers will hear out in saying that in no grade did they ever see a circle of any size in which there was not at least one couple whose marriage was pronounced unintelligible, or one in which the perplexity was not occasionally deepened by obvious ability either to love or to be loved. 'What can he see in her?' or 'she in him?' is sure to be one of the many criticisms, and the one to which there is most seldom any reply. Sometimes, of course, it is a stupid criticism, due not to any reality, but to that impenetrable veil which hides in from each other, and which is intended, perhaps, to deepen the individual sense of responsibility, but very often in the cases selected by the critics it is as true as a criticism on appearance or peculiarities of manner.

"That is, if you will bear with me, something of a problem. Why should ability help a man, or for that matter a woman, so very little in choosing a companion for life? That genius should not help him is comprehensible, for though none of us know exactly what genius is, we all know that, whatever it be, its possessor cannot be, in consequence of the possession of judgment. A man of genius may be almost a fool in the conduct of life, and constantly is so in pecuniary affairs, or at least used to be, for the observant say that the old type of man of genius, who was usually in debt, is dying out, and that genius and care in the use of money are so often now united that even publishers fail to find them apart, and complain of the times in consequence. The world hardly expects a man of genius to marry rightly—we can call to mind at this moment the three great English poets of our age—and half includes a blunder in matrimony among evidences of genius.

"Of all men who ever lived, Shelley was perhaps the best representative of genius pure and simple, the man who had that in its highest degree, and no other faculty whatever, and those who read of Shelley and his marriage somehow feel that it was in him to make precisely the blunder which, without indorsing any one of the modern libels on Harriet Westbrook, we feel sure he did make. Observers may experience any emotion at the blunders of genius—indignation or regret or scorn or even a certain pleasure at finding the demigods so like men; but they are never surprised. The secret belief, which is quite ineradicable, even after one has understood Tennyson and Browning and Matthew Arnold, three of the sanest of mankind, that there is some relation between genius and insanity, prevents all wonder, and is probably the ultimate, though often the unconscious, cause of the otherwise immoral tolerance constantly extended, even by the good, to these 'errors of genius' which in other men they would heartily condemn. But why able men should make the same blunder is a constant cause of surprise.

"The reasons are many, but they are carried away by passion, though true sometimes, must often be untrue, and in any case does not explain why passion, men's field of choice being wide, does not fix itself upon the right person. It is said to be all summed up in the word 'elective affinities,' but why is full power to 'love,' when real love exists, it is odd how seldom the able who choose the one friend out of the world so badly choose their other friends without some sort of judgment. You will see a woman marry the man of the others least suited to her, and then gather a circle of friends round her whose excellence does but increase her trouble by rendering it more conscious; and men do the same thing, though it is less perceived. A third explanation—accident—has a little in it, as it has when any one of us enters in her' or 'she in him?' is sure to be one of the many criticisms, and the one to which there is most seldom any reply. Sometimes, of course, it is a stupid criticism, due not to any reality, but to that impenetrable veil which hides in from each other, and which is intended, perhaps, to deepen the individual sense of responsibility, but very often in the cases selected by the critics it is as true as a criticism on appearance or peculiarities of manner.

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CRUISING IN ITALIAN SEAS

THE SQUADRON AT GENOA AND SPEZZIA.

ALONG THE COAST FROM VILLEFRANCHE — RECENT DRILLS — ONE CLASS OF FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

SPEZZIA, Italy, March 2.—The squadron of evolution resumed yesterday its cruise along the coast of France and Italy. At 2 P. M. signal was made to get under way, and the ships stood out in succession, the flagship leading. The manœuvre was exceedingly well executed. The Chicago had the inner berth, and started at once at an eight-knot speed. The Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown followed, one after another, as the flagship passed, each one taking promptly her station at 400 yards.

Outside of Cape Ferrato the squadron turned to the eastward, skirting the coast. Many spectators were noticed at Villefranche and along the coast road between Nice and Monaco. They were no doubt rewarded by a very pretty sight. Abreast Monaco the squadron was joined by Mr. Bennett's yacht, the Namouna. She is painted white like the war ships, and fitted in very appropriately in rear of the column. The view from seaward was grand. Snow had fallen the night before and covered all the mountain tops. The afternoon was clear and cool, and the western sun glanced merrily along the crests. Monte Carlo, Roquebrune, Menton, Vintimille, Bordighera, and San Remo were passed in order.

Toward sunset the Atlanta and Boston were signaled to proceed to Genoa, and the Chicago and Yorktown shaped a course for Spezzia. An Italian regulation forbids the presence in one of its ports of more than three war ships of any foreign nation. This accounts for the separation of the squadron. The Atlanta and Boston are expected to coal at Genoa. They are now reduced to within a hundred tons apiece, whereas the Chicago and Yorktown have their bunkers about half full. The ships coaled last at Gibraltar seven weeks ago. In this time they have steamed about 115 hours. The greater portion of the expenditure is, therefore, in the auxiliary service of the ships, and in this particular the Chicago and Yorktown seem the more economical. They will not coal before reaching Naples.

Tino Island light was sighted at an early hour this morning. The time until daylight was spent in standing off and on, under easy steam, resuming the course when it was light enough to see. The Namouna had separated during the night, but reappeared to the southward and westward at daylight. The three vessels entered the harbor together, and were at anchor or moored at 8:30.

Spezzia shares with Castellamare and Venice the construction of war ships in Governmental dock yards. The Orlando Brothers at Leghorn are the one private firm that rivals in importance the national establishments. The harbor of Spezzia is commodious and sheltered, and affords every facility for a naval base. There are to be found in port at present the Dandolo (flagship) and the Duilio, the Italia, and the Lepanto, the Sardegna, (building,) the Piemonte, the Ionio, and the German war ships the Friedrich der Grosse and the Deutschland. The Italian vessels, except the two cruisers purchased from the Armstrongs (the Piemonte and the Dogali) and the gunboat Colonna are all of over 11,000 tons. The German ships are of 6,800 and 7,700 tons respectively. No previous opportunity has offered of inspecting so many powerful ships of various types mounting such heavy ordnance. Advantage will certainly be taken of it after the official visits have been exchanged.

During the past week at Villefranche the men were exercised every morning at battalion drill ashore, following the plan and organization of the preceding week, as already described. The interval between ships in landing and re-embarking was eventually reduced to six minutes, which seemed to be ample. On the last day of the drills, the men were equipped with the entire machinery outfit, consisting of rifle and bayonet, waist belt, cartridge belt, blanket bag, rubber blanket with roll, haversack, canteen, and canvas leggins. The only thing needed to complete the experience was to establish a camp for several days, carry out camp routine, with guard mounting and patrol, and begin a course in all system of individual target practice. Of course, none of these things was practicable under the circumstances. It cannot be disputed that the result of the two weeks' work has been much to the benefit of both officers and men. No attempt was made to combine in brigade formation. There will be time for that when the units are sufficiently drilled.

The second division of the French squadron made but a short stay in port, leaving again Feb. 25. It was learned that the day was spent outside the exercising ground in most useful drill in view of possible contingencies and of the size of the vessels taking part. The Flèche, the Condor, and the Agile assisted in carrying out hawsers for the iron-clads. For the evening it had been arranged that torpedo boats Nos. 126 and 127, which are of 45 tons displ., and the Agile, which had returned to Villefranche in the afternoon, should make an attack on the squadron. A rainy and disagreeable night prevented carrying out the plan.

The Dragonne (*avisо torpilleur*) did not leave with the squadron on account of certain repairs to be made to the boilers. It was stated that three different metals had been used in their construction, and that galvanic action had set in, causing continuous deterioration. A brief description of this type, consisting of the Dragonne, Vipère, Flèche, Bombe, Condor, Dague, Lance, Saint-Barbe, and Salve, would not be out of place. Their mission is to accompany the fleet, warn it of the presence of torpedo boats, and defend it from their attacks.

They are built entirely of steel, and are of the utmost lightness of construction. Their engines and locomotive boilers give a speed of from eighteen to nineteen knots. It is expected that the Dragonne, with new boilers, will make twenty knots. The engines are compound vertical, with three cylinders, and are separated from each other by a fore-and-aft bulkhead. There are four boilers of the locomotive type and a single funnel. The indicated horse power is 1,800.

The decks run the entire length, and can be entirely closed by water-tight hatches. A sealloped, at 32 inches in thickness, and coal inboard of it, furnish the only protection. The normal coal capacity is 50 tons, though more can be carried. The dimensions are as follows: Length, 185 feet; beam, 20 feet; mean draught, 6 feet, increased to 9 aft, due to projecting bilge piece for screws and rudder, extending below line of keel; displacement, 330 tons. The thickness of the metal is from 8 to 10 millimeters, and in certain places it is doubled. There are 10 compartments, separated by transverse bulkheads, and powerful pumping arrangements are provided for filling them.

The bridge forward carries a pilot house, with steering wheel, signals, and steam gauges. These latter are said to be necessary in torpedo boats, that the commanding officer may at all times know what speed can be depended on. On each extremity of the bridge is an 18-inch search-light projector.

The armament is as follows: On each side, in the waist, an over-water, gunpowder discharge tube and two torpedoes, (more are carried by the supply ship or armor clad;) four forty-seven-millimeter rapid-fire guns, one forward, one aft, and one on each side under the bridge; three thirty-seven-millimeter revolving cannon, one on top of the conning tower and one on each side aft. Light shields are provided for the battery. The present complement is a Lieutenant, two ensigns, one midshipman, and sixty-two men. Of the latter about forty are in the engine department or connected with the torpedo machinery.

The boats of this class are said to roll tremendously. The upper deck has no wood covering, and at sea it is customary to stretch a long rubber matting to afford a foothold. In bad weather spray comes over everything. The watch is kept on the bridge and in lee of the conning tower as much as possible. The rig is three masts, with triangular sails, and a signal yard on the foremast. It was curious to notice that in this little craft, where space was so important, the officers' staterooms were comparatively large and comfortable, larger, for instance, than those of the Yorktown, a craft six times her size.

Q.

TYRONE POWER'S QUICK JOURNEY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 13.

Looking over the time table actually covered by the Madison-Square Theatre Company on Monday we recall another trip over part of the same route, made on another theatrical journey by a great actor still affectionately remembered by Philadelphians who are young enough yet to enjoy the play. In Tyrone Power's "Impressions of America," published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1836, he tells of his first journey between New-York and Philadelphia on his way to New-Orleans. He was comparing progress in travelling within two or three years. "My first journey in September, 1833, between New-York and Philadelphia," he says, "was by steamboat and railway, having cars drawn by horses over thirty-five miles, which thus occupied five and a half hours. In October of the same year [1833] I did the same distance [thirty-five miles] in two hours." That stretch of railroad (first horse and then steam, in 1833) was the old Camden and Amboy, from Perth Amboy to Bordentown. The "two hours" wonderfully reduced time has been curtailed in our day to about forty minutes for regular trains for the thirty-five miles on the line that succeeds the "old Amboy," the same distance being covered on Monday by the flying special to Washington in about thirty-five minutes.

A MOTHER'S EPITAPH.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 9.

The tombstone to mark the grave of the late Mrs. Ann D. Carter, who died last October, has just been finished by a Media marble dealer. The stone, which was ordered by her husband, Amos D. Carter, after giving the date of her birth and death, has the following lines cut in the marble:

"Some have children and some have none,
But here lies the mother of twenty-one."

Mrs. Carter is buried in the graveyard of Bethlehem Church in Thornbury.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

"The Heir at Law," the younger Colman's best remembered comedy, will be substituted by Mr. Jefferson for "The Rivals" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next week, the last of his engagement. "The Rivals" will be on view, however, all of this week, and assuming that every one who goes to see good plays at all has seen Mr. Jefferson's Acres and Mrs. Drew's Mistress Malaprop, there is still Mr. Florence's inimitable O'Trigger, a mellow-toned, richly-humorous portrayal that has surely not been equaled since the best days of Brougham, and is probably as fine as the celebrated Irish Johnstone's performance of the part. Mr. Florence's performance is not appreciated at its worth.

In Colman's comedy Mr. Jefferson will appear as Peter Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S., the character in which he made his début at Laura Keene's Theatre, in this city, an unknown and unheralded comedian, Aug. 31, 1857. He has never acted Pangloss in this city since he left Miss Keene's company, two years later. Playgoers whose memory does not reach back so far as that recall portrayals of the preposterous swindling tutor by John S. Clarke, J. H. Stoddart, and James Lewis. Mr. Florence in "The Heir at Law" will appear as the good-humored, sturdy, honest Yorkshireman, Zekiel Homespun.

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Mlle. Rhéa, who has not filled an engagement in this city for seven years, will present, at the Broadway Theatre for a fortnight, beginning to-morrow evening, a play on a historical subject—"Josephine, Empress of the French," written by Mr. Albert R. Haven, a hitherto unknown playwright. A number of plays treating of this subject have been spoken of in print during the last few years, but this is the only one that has yet seen the light. The play has been performed by Mlle. Rhéa and her company in many other cities, and a neat pamphlet of "press opinions" has been prepared by her manager for the information of New-York newspapers. A careful examination of this eclectic literary work does not give one any clear idea of the scope and quality of Mr. Haven's play, and leads to the supposition that the "opinions" have been judiciously "edited." The only ideas distinctly expressed are that Josephine was a very great woman, and that Rhea is a very great actress, neither of which can be accepted without some qualification.

Mlle. Rhéa, as we remember her, was a handsome woman, with good taste in dress, and a competent actress, although her pronunciation of English was often puzzling. Presumably she speaks better after seven years. The course of European events in this century has been too rapid and exciting for historians to form an unbiased opinion of the first Napoleon. There is not one generally-accepted view of him, as there is of Cæsar or Cromwell, so that he is a difficult subject for a dramatist. There are numberless French opinions and numberless British opinions, based more or less on prejudice; but the character of the man is still associated with a false glamour. Mr. Haven, we infer, has not endeavored to make a new study of Napoleon; but to turn to sentimental use his divorcement of his French wife, and to exhibit that estimable, sweet-tempered, well-bred lady as a suffering heroine. The play begins after the accession of Bonaparte to the throne, and ends at the beginning of the hundred days. Talleyrand, Murat, Fouché, Eugène Beauharnais, Junot, and Maria Louisa are among the personages. Of course there will be a notable display of approved First Empire dresses.

Mr. William Harris will be the Emperor. He is a well-remembered actor, and was last seen in this city in Messrs. Robson and Crane's production of "The Comedy of Errors." For a number of years he played opposite parts to Maggie Mitchell, and he was for a long time the leading actor at Mrs. Conway's Park Theatre in Brooklyn.

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Mr. Daly announces a change of bill at his theatre. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be played the first four nights of this week and Wednesday afternoon. On Friday, and on Saturday at both performances, "The Taming of the Shrew" will be given. Hereafter, until the close of the season, April 12, these comedies of Shakespeare will be alternated with popular modern plays in the repertory of this company. "Nancy & Co." will be the first of these brought forward. A new version of Moser's "Haroun al Raschid" is also announced. "An Arabian Night," which had a prosperous run at this theatre in the season of 1879–80, was based on Moser's play.

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Mrs. Erving Winslow's Ibsen readings have been entirely successful, and are likely to create a demand for fresh translations of his works from the Danish. The last of the course will be given to-morrow at the Hotel Brunswick. "The Lady from the Sea," selected for this occasion, is one of the most attractive of the social dramas, and, unlike most of the others, it has a happy ending.

Mrs. Le Moyne's third Browning reading will be given at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon. "A Blot in the Scutcheon" will be the subject.

A WEEK OF "CLOVER."

The McCaull Opera Company will fill a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, beginning March 24, and, as it will not appear in New-York this Summer, this brief season across the river will be one of unusual interest. The beautiful opera "Clover," which had a six months' run at Palmer's last Summer, will be presented with the original strong cast. Marion Manola, who is reaping the benefit of a few weeks of rest, will be seen in one of her best parts, that of Stella, in which she has an opportunity to show her talents as an actress as well as her art as a singer. De Wolf Hopper will be the Cassimir and extract all the fun out of the part that is possible, singing as the topical song "Do You Catch the Idea?" Mme. Cottrelly will again show her grace and agility as Patroneilo, and Eugene Oudin will be the Rudolph of the cast. Pert Annie Meyers will once more be seen as Fanny, and Jefferson De Angelis, Josephine Knapp, and all the old favorites will appear.

This will be the last time that the McCaull Company, as it now exists, will be seen in the vicinity of New-York. The McCaull Company of next season will be practically a new organization. As it is to-day, it is one of the finest companies ever brought together in comic opera, and with Von Suppé's melodious "Clover" as the attraction, its first season in Brooklyn can scarcely fail of drawing large and appreciative audiences. Mr. Oudin will very likely not be heard in America again for a long time, as after this season he goes to Europe with his wife and intends spending some time abroad.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The annual benefit performance in aid of the sick relief fund of United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, will be given in the Grand Opera House this evening. Mr. Theodore Moss having offered the use of the house free of expense. United Council is the largest in the order, and its membership consists very largely of actors, actresses, and singers. The benefits are always well patronized, and as the performers give their services the amount realized for the sick fund of the Council is always a substantial one. This year the list of artists who will contribute to the entertainment is unusually large. Miss Rose Coghlan has volunteered, with the permission of Manager Abbey, and Miss Pauline Hall, Miss Marion Manola, Miss Bertha Ricci, Miss Annie Meyers, Mme. Cottrelly, Eugene Oudin, Jeff De Angelis, Ernest Stanley, and H. C. Cripps of the McCaull Opera Company, with the consent of Col. McCaull; Harry Hallam, Fred Solomon, and Richard Carroll of the Casino company, with the permission of Rudolph Aronson; Miss Léonore Snyder, Miss Mary Duggan, Miss A. Watts, Miss Kate Talby, Miss Pennington, Richard Clarke, Fred Billington, Richard Temple, and Mr. La Maisre of "The Gondoliers" company, by permission of D'Oyly Carte; Charles Reed of the Bijou, by permission of Manager Russell; Robert Hilliard, by consent of Frank W. Sanger; "The Old Homestead" Quartet, by permission of Denman Thompson; Rudy Brooks and a banjo orchestra, and Walter Pelham, the London humorist. The sale of seats for the entertainment is already large, but some choice places are still to be had at the box office of the theatre.

To-morrow evening Messrs. J. H. Ryley, John E. Kellerd, and Charles Collins, Mmes. Penisi, Miss Maduce, Miss Vida Croly, and Miss Ada Lovigh will appear in "The Stepping Stone" at the Standard in the rôles of A. B. C. Johnstone, Royal Mackenzie, Dr. Wyze, Mrs. Arden, Phyllis, Rosebea, and Ruth, the actors who have played these parts heretofore opening the same night in Albany on the tour of the play to Boston. Mr. De Belleville will appear as Thurman Noyes and Miss Fetter as Mrs. Johnstone.

"The Senator" goes right on filling the Star Theatre to overflowing. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Crane will give a matinée in honor of Joseph Jefferson and William J. Florence. The general public will have no share in this entertainment, only members of the theatrical profession, including, in New-York parlance, "the four hundred," being admitted, but the requests for seats have been so numerous from the players that the audience will certainly be as large as any before which "The Senator" has thus far made his bow.

This will be "anniversary week" at Tony Pastor's Theatre, being the closing week of Mr. Pastor's twenty-fifth year as a manager. An unusually attractive bill is furnished. The performers include Frank Bush, Sheefer and Blakeley, Maggie Cline, Tierney and Wayne, Rose and Martin Julian, Jenny Yalmore, The Midgleys, Kelly and Ashby, Lottie Elliott, and Prof. Elmer Ransom.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be the play at Niblo's this week, and at all of the performances Miss Ray Maskell, Tommy Russell, and Wallie Eddinger will appear jointly. Wallie will play Dick, the bootblack, and Ray and Tommy will appear in alternate acts as Lord Fauntleroy. "Kajanka," which was successful at this house earlier in the season, will be presented next week.

A big man-of-war, tossing about as if in real water, will be one of the novelties in the revival of "Pinafore" by the Duff Opera Company, which is to follow "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. The principal characters will be in the hands of the same persons who sang them at the Chicago Auditorium, and a chorus of ninety voices will be employed.

"My Aunt Bridget," a farce, will be the play at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre this week. The first performance will be given to-morrow afternoon—St. Patrick's Day. The cast includes George W. Monroe, John C. Rice, Louis Mopico, W. A. Mack, Bernard Dyllyn, Catharine Linyard, Kate Davis, Nellie Rosebud, Lena Merville, and Minnie Carlton.

"A Midnight Bell" will be seen at the Harlem Opera House all this week. Next week German opera will be given there by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, Lilli Lehmann singing in "Norma" Tuesday and Thursday, March 25 and 27, and Mons. Jean De Reszke in "Trovatore" Wednesday and Friday, March 26 and 28.

"A Long Lane," Sedley Brown's domestic drama which was originally called "Pine Meadows," will be presented at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre March 31. The scenes are laid on a New-England farm and in this city. Messrs. Frank W. Sanger and Joseph Arthur own this play.

Barry and Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation" will be the attraction at the Windsor this week. Next week Louis James will be seen at this house, and on March 31 an attempt will be made to revivify "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"Little Puck" at the Park Theatre has only three weeks more to run. A number of changes are to be made in the musical selections to-morrow, one of them being the introduction of a song and dance from "Monsoldelles."

Fine audiences continue to witness "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. Next season the play is to have entirely new scenery. The designs have already been accepted, and work is to begin in April.

New songs and choruses will be introduced in the last act of "The City Directory" to-morrow night. This farce is now in the second month of its run at the Bijou, and the attendance is as large as ever.

"The County Fair" will have its three hundredth performance in this city at the Union-Square Theatre on Tuesday evening, when souvenirs in bronze will be distributed to the audience.

The coming season at Herrmann's new theatre, on the site of Deckstader's, is to be occupied by three European attractions. Perhaps Agnes Huntington will open the season in "Paul Jones."

"The Wedding March," as rendered on the grand organ in Westminster Abbey, will be reproduced on the phonograph at the exhibition of "The Battle of Gettysburg" this week.

At the Amberg Theatre "Die Ehre" will be repeated every evening this week except Friday, when Mme. Clear-Delia will make her farewell appearance in "Marie Stuart."

The usual variety performance will be given at Koster & Bial's this week, a feature being a troupe of Japanese performers. A concert will be given to-night.

At Worth's Palace Museum in Fourteenth-street the admirers of freaks and curiosities will find an ample collection to attract their attention.

W. J. Scanlan begins a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House with a special matinée of "Myles Aroon" to-morrow afternoon.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night will be "London and Paris Compared."

"The Charity Ball" lingers prosperously on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre.

"Shenandoah" continues at Proctor's, drawing satisfactory audiences.

"Aunt Jack" continues at the Madison-Square Theatre.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The eleventh Thomas popular concert, and last but two of the present season, will be given at the Lenox Lyceum this evening at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Mlle. Clementina De Vere, soprano; Miss Jeanne Franko, violinist, and Miss Anna Winch, harpist. The programme follows:

Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
Siegfried Idyl.....Wagner
Hungarian Dance.....Brahms
Bérger et Bergere, }
Pecheur Napolitain et Napolitaine, }.....Rubenstein
Toreador et Andalouse, }
(Bal Costume, first Suite.)
Symphonic poem, "Ronet d'Omphale"...Saint-Saëns
Inflammatus, "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Mlle. De Vere.
Air Varie, No. 2, Op. 22.....Vieuxtemps
Miss Jeanne Franko.
Waltz, "Alma" (new).....Rudolph Aronson
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
Violin obligato, Miss Franko; harp, Miss Winch.
Mlle. De Vere.
Ballet, "Le Cid".....Massenet

Dr. Hans von Bülow, the famous conductor and pianist, will arrive in this city toward the end of this week for a short concert tour under the management of Mr. Lee Shubert. The announcement that he is to appear in four recitals at the Broadway Theatre will be a welcome one to the public, and especially to students of the piano, to whom the performances of this great artist furnish as the same time enjoyment and instruction. The programmes for these recitals are made up of representative selections from the works of various composers and promise to be even more attractive than his Beethoven concerts, which were so successful last year. His accentuated position as the foremost authority on the interpretation of composition for the piano makes the performances of Dr. von Bülow of special interest. The sale of tickets for single concerts commences to-morrow at Schuberth's music store.

The Directors of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association announce that the concerts and matinées of the ninth biennial music festival will be given in Music Hall, Cincinnati, on the evenings of May 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, and the afternoons of May 22 and 24. Theodore Thomas will conduct, as usual, and the famous chorus will take its accustomed prominent part in the festival. The following is the list of soloists engaged: Edward Lloyd of London and Theodore J. Toedt, tenors; Myron W. Whitney, basso; Emil Fischer of the Metropolitan Opera, Mlle. Clementina De Vere, Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, and Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, soprano; Miss Emily Winant, contralto. The "Messiah," Saint-Saëns's "Deluge," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Verdi's "Requiem," and selections from the Wagner music dramas are among the principal things to be performed.

The performances at the Metropolitan Opera House in the coming week will bring the German opera season to a close. The programme is as follows: Monday evening, "Siegfried"; Wednesday, "Die Götterdämmerung"; Friday, "Die Meistersinger"; Saturday afternoon, "Siegfried."

Henry E. Abbey's season of Italian opera, with Mme. Patti and Signor Tamagno as the stars, will begin one week from to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The season will consist of sixteen evening performances and four matinées.

A popular concerts will be given at the Union-Square Theatre this evening. Señora Maria Suarez, Signora E. G. Cosenza, Signor A. Jovine, and others will appear.

Theodore Reichmann will give a song recital at Steinway Hall on March 25. He will be assisted by Frans Wilczek, violinist, and Max Spicker, accompanist.

"The Grand Duchess" has proved to be a very strong attraction at the Casino and is expected to hold the stage for some months.

The McCaull Opera Company will begin an engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 24 in "Clover."

Lilli Lehmann, Paul Kalisch, Conrad Behrens, and others will appear in "Norma" in Albany on March 24.

Edward Lloyd, the English tenor, is due here on March 22 on the Etruria.

TORN TO PIECES BY SHARKS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 1.

Mail advices from Aden dated the 17th ult., which reached Queenstown yesterday, contain an account of a terrible scene at sea witnessed from the deck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Victoria, while homeward bound from Australia. When the steamship Victoria was midway between Colombo and Aden a male passenger, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, leaped overboard into the sea. The engines of the steamer were instantly stopped and reversed, and as soon as possible a boat was ordered to be manned and lowered. While the boat was being lowered the forward tackle, through some unknown cause, slipped, and the crew, numbering thirteen, fell into the sea. There was then painful excitement on board, particularly among the passengers, as it was generally known there were numerous sharks in the water. A second boat was quickly lowered successfully with a crew of eleven hands, and their difficult task of rescuing their drowning companions was watched by those on board the Victoria, who were horrified by seeing their unfortunate fellow-passenger who had jumped overboard, and two of the seamen, who were struggling in the water, torn to pieces and devoured by several sharks before they could be rescued. The second boat fortunately succeeded in saving the eleven other sailors. The water for a considerable distance around was reddened by the blood of the three unfortunate men who were devoured.

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD

SEAMAN WALMSLEY'S REMARKABLE STORY.

SAILORS ON THE SHIP CONSTANCE BRUTALLY BEATEN AND SHOT AT—FIRST MATE JOHNS ARRESTED HERE.

The door of United States Commissioner Shields's office in the Federal Building swung back with a positive slam yesterday afternoon, and the Commissioner, looking up, was surprised at the tableau which met his gaze.

In the doorway stood two men manacled to each other. One was a small man, weighing perhaps 140 pounds, and a little over five feet in height. The other was a man weighing nearly 200 pounds, and coming nearly up to the six-foot mark. The small man was Deputy United States Marshal Frederick Bernhardt and the other his prisoner, First Mate G. H. Johns of the ship Constance. The mate looked big and strong enough to pick the Marshal up in his arms and walk away with him, but this ludicrous side of the situation had evidently not struck the Marshal, who looked grim and determined.

Mate Johns was arraigned before the Commissioner and held without bail for examination to-morrow on a charge of assault with intent to kill, preferred against him by Thomas Walmsley, a seaman on the Constance. British Consul Booker has charge of the case against him, and if in the opinion of the Commissioner the charges against Johns are sustained he will be extradited to stand trial before an English court. The alleged assault for which Johns will have to answer was committed in September, 1889, when the Constance lay at anchor in the harbor of Manilla, in the Philippine Islands. The ship arrived at this port last Wednesday after a voyage of 154 days from Manila. On Thursday Walmsley went to the British Consul with his tale of cruelty, and Johns was arrested Friday night at the Pierrepont Stores, Brooklyn, where the Constance lay. The Marshal found a heavy set of brass knuckles in his pocket.

If the story told by Walmsley is true, there never sailed more brutal officers on board ship than those on the Constance. Walmsley shipped at Hong-Kong, where, according to his account, the crew of the Constance had deserted after her arrival from New-York. The ship soon after sailed for Manila, and as soon as she had cast anchor in the harbor the cruelties toward the crew began.

The Captain, P. R. Tingley, went ashore, and Johns was left in command of the vessel. On Sept. 28, Walmsley says, Johns ordered him up to oil down the foremast. It was at nightfall, and the mates became angry because unable to see clearly, Walmsley slipped, and some of the oil was spilled on the deck. The first mate noticed what had happened, and ordered Walmsley down, but said nothing more to him.

The next day was Sunday, and passed without unusual incident. Early Monday morning, however, trouble began in earnest.

At 6 o'clock Monday morning Walmsley was sent up to finish the work of oiling down the foremast. It was over an hour before he got through. Soon after Second Mate James Lee called him down and ordered him to get a bucket and clean the oil spots off the deck. Walmsley took the bucket and went to the tanks aft for water.

While bending over the tank, he says, Johns came up behind him and, picking up a belaying pin, hit him in the head, knocking him down. When Walmsley was down the mate, he says, struck him again, breaking his nose, then kicked him and told him to get up. As soon as he obeyed he was knocked down again, and after Johns had punished him some more he told him he could have just twenty minutes to clean the oil from the deck. Walmsley says he had neither said nor done anything to provoke this assault.

Walmsley declares that after he had scrubbed at the spots a few minutes Johns came up again and ordered him to go to work on the chains, and soon after, with four other men, he was ordered to furl the jibs.

One of the men, Isaac Burton, Walmsley says, did something wrong, and Lee, the second mate, went for a man, and when he had found one, tried to strike Burton with it. Burton, naturally enough, ran around the mast calling for assistance. The first mate heard Burton's cries, and urged Lee to kill him. Urged on by Johns, Lee caught his man, and knocking him down kicked him over the side.

The first and second mates then started on a stroll about the deck, and found a seaman named Knight standing forward. Johns asked him what he was doing, and Knight said he was doing nothing. Whereupon Knight in the manner discussed Johns and he got his belaying pin again. With it he knocked Knight down and then Lee joined in with another belaying pin, and together they pounded the prostrate man. Knight drew a knife, and saying, "Between you and me, I'll carry it out with it. Then Johns drew his revolver and shot Knight twice, one bullet taking effect in his cheek and one in his left breast.

Both Johns and Lee, according to Walmsley, appeared elated with the result of their campaign. Lee, he says, and the second mate, getting an axe, both rushed toward the men who were standing around. Walmsley, standing on the forecastle deck, says Thomas Gorman, a seaman, was struck by the second mate on the lee and neck, and, to escape, jumped overboard. Another seaman, Peterson, also jumped overboard when he was attacked. A boat was lowered and they were captured and brought back.

All this time Knight lay on the deck, bleeding profusely. He asked for a drink of water, and the first mate refused to let him have any, saying it did not matter if he died.

Comparative quiet was now restored, but Johns did not intend it to last. He ordered the second mate to "make the mules work or kill them," and Walmsley says he declared he had fixed Knight and would fix Walmsley.

At 6:30 the proceedings became more personally interesting to Walmsley even than they had been before. Lee ordered him into the miszentop, he says, and as he started to obey the order he passed Johns, who was standing at the galleyway with a revolver in his hand. Johns called to him: "Hurry up or I will fix you as I did the other man." Walmsley declares that he was about two yards from the first mate when he heard two clicks and then something struck him in the back. It was Johns's revolver which, having missed fire, he had brought to the sailor. When it struck him it went off and a bullet was buried in Walmsley's back.

Notwithstanding his wound, Walmsley says Johns ordered him up the mast. His clothing was on fire, but he was so frightened that he climbed up into the rigging, but was unable to do any work. "I shall fall," he said to another seaman, James Rolf, and Rolf seized him just in time to keep him from falling to the deck. He was helped down, and then Lee ordered him to go to work washing down the deck, and kept him at work for an hour.

Chained Tingley was on board at 6:30, Walmsley alleges, and when Walmsley told him how he and Knight had been abused he said he was glad of it, but wished it had happened at sea and not in the harbor. The Captain, however, soon left the ship on a pilot boat from Manilla, which he reached then, and Knight was the next day taken to the hospital on shore. The doctor said the ball ought to be taken out of Walmsley's back, but did not extract it himself, and when Walmsley asked to be allowed to go on shore and see the Consul and a doctor the Captain refused to let him leave the ship.

Tuesday morning Walmsley again asked to go ashore, and said if he didn't he was afraid he would die. "If you do I will be responsible for you," Capt. Tingley replied. Walmsley was not satisfied with the Captain's willingness to accept the responsibility.

Two days before they left Manila, Walmsley declares, Capt. Tingley asked him if he wanted to see the Consul and a doctor. Walmsley said he would wait until he got to New-York. Knight was left at Manila.

Walmsley charges that at Hong-Kong Johns and the second mate, Reilly, were arrested for an assault committed on the voyage from New-York, and Reilly was fined $20, while the charge against Johns was dropped.

Johns yesterday was not willing to make a detailed statement. He said eight men were shipped at Hong-Kong to fill the places of some of the crew who deserted. When the men were shipped they had the intention of killing him. They were his enemies, but he did not know why. Knight was the ringleader, and Walmsley was as bad. He overheard them talking with the other men, threatening to burn the ship upon the voyage from Hong-Kong to Manilla. After leaving Manilla for New-York there was no trouble, because Walmsley and Gorman, who had also been troublesome, were kept in irons.

Capt. Tingley refused to talk about the case.

ROME'S BUILDING CRISIS.

From the London Times.

The British Consul in Rome, in a recent report, returns to the subject of the building crisis in that city, and endeavors to answer two questions—first, whether the crisis has reached its climax; and second, what its immediate consequences will be. From official statistics it appears that 211,000,000 of private capital was invested in building in Rome in the six years ending with March, 1888. The larger part of this amount was supplied by mortgage banks on the security of the land and houses. The crisis came in 1887, large stocks of building materials remained on hand, the sale of building land was suddenly checked, and in the less favorably situated quarters underwent an enormous depreciation. Between 1882 and 1887, when the building fever was at its height, rents increased enormously, and even now are much higher than in any other Italian city except Naples. Owing, however, to the crisis the market value of house property is low, and capital which has been employed in building speculations remains entangled to the great detriment and serious risks of the banks and firms engaged in that business. But although there is great depression and no sign of an approaching revival of the business, the Consul says that the increase of public wealth in Rome since 1870 has been extraordinary. Capital has flowed in from many directions, especially from religious sources, for the numerous religious communities, old and new, of both sexes have attracted or brought in capital from abroad to erect churches and convents. The population of the city on June 30 last year was 407,986, excluding considerable floating population.

JUDGE NEHRBAS DEAD.

CARRIED OFF BY CONSUMPTION AGGRAVATED BY THE GRIP.

Judge Charles J. Nehrbas of the City Court died yesterday at his residence, 152 East Forty-sixth-street, from consumption, aggravated by an attack of the grip. Judge Nehrbas had been confined to the house since January. During the last election, when he was a candidate for re-election to the City Court Judgeship, he worked untiringly, and his health, always delicate, suffered in consequence.

After he was re-elected he took the oath of office and sat on the bench for one day of his new term, but the next day he was obliged to send word to his fellow-Judges that he was unable to attend to his duties. For many years he had been subject to lung troubles, and the severe cold which he had taken in his exhausted condition fastened itself on the lungs and rapidly developed into the grip. Dr. Alexander S. Hunter, Judge Nehrbas's family physician, and other eminent physicians were at once called in, and they gave hopes of his recovery.

For a time he gained in strength, but on Thursday last began to sink rapidly. On Friday it was thought that his condition was considerably improved, but early yesterday morning it rapidly changed for the worse, and the sufferer quietly announced to his family that he felt he could not live thorough the day. He died early in the afternoon.

Charles J. Nehrbas was born at Oppelheim-on-the-Rhine in 1848, and was brought to this country when a year old. He received his education in the public schools of this city, and graduated from the College of the City of New-York in 1869. He had been obliged to leave college for a year, having been threatened with the loss of his eyesight, but after delicate operations the trouble was removed, and he was able to apply himself to such purpose that he graduated fifth in his class.

After his graduation from college young Nehrbas began to read law, and being obliged to earn money to pursue the course which he had mapped out for himself he taught night school in North Moore-street, and gave private lessons in French and Spanish, in both of which languages he was proficient. Having been admitted to the bar, he soon formed a partnership with William F. Pitshke, who had been in college with him, and who afterward became a Judge in the City Court.

Judge Nehrbas first held public office in 1879, in which year he was appointed a School Commissioner by Mayor Cooper. He had been the year before nominated as a Judge of the City (then Marine) Court, but was defeated. In 1880 he was again nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sinnot, and this time was elected for the unexpired term of three years. At the expiration of his term he was again nominated, and was elected for a full term of six years, which expired last January, after he had been elected for another term.

In politics Judge Nehrbas was a prominent member of the German Democracy and of the County Democracy organizations. Up to the time he ran for City Court Judge at the last election he had been the nominee of the County Democracy. Last year, however, he was nominated by Tammany Hall with the expectation that the nomination would be indorsed by the County Democracy. At the time Judge Nehrbas was a member of the County Democracy General Committee, but the County Democracy did not indorse his Tammany Hall nomination.

Judge Nehrbas was a member of the Arion, the Liederkranz, and almost every other German society of prominence in the city, and was widely interested in German charities. As President of the Central Turnverein he worked with untiring zeal for its good, and that the Turnverein was able to erect its new building on Sixty-seventh-street was largely owing to his efforts. Judge Nehrbas leaves a widow and five children, the eldest about fourteen years.

The vacancy on the bench of the City Court caused by Judge Nehrbas's death will be filled until the next election by appointment of the Governor.

LENT PAST AND PRESENT.

From the Saturday Review.

The rescript to the Roman Catholic Bishops from the Inquisition, empowering them, in all dioceses visited by the epidemic, "qui hoc tempore non Europam modo sed alias Orbis regiones late pervasit," to dispense their flocks from the law of fasting and abstinence during Lent, has reminded the world in general of the fact that in bygone days those observances occupied a prominent place both in private and in public life. The first thing that will strike any one who takes the trouble to inquire into the subject will be the immense variety in the methods followed in different countries, at different periods, and under different circumstances; and if the student chooses to enlarge his field, and observe the various "uses" from that of the serious-minded young Englishwoman, who takes no sugar in her tea during Lent, to those of the Mohammedan, who tastes no food from sunrise to sunset during the whole of the month of Ramadan, or of the Jew, who on the six solemn fasts of the year eats nothing from daybreak until the three first stars appear, he will find matter enough to fill a good-sized volume.

In the early Christian Church wine was as much forbidden as meat to those who were fasting. If, in one of the novels, the present Pope were to say, like Mr. Goschen, "I cast my eyes upon wine," and then to forbid its use on days of fasting and abstinence, there would, we think, be not a little wailing among the faithful. Very terrible must have been the ascetic days of Holy Week, when cheese, under the euphonious title of Xerophagy, when the only food allowed was bread and salt, to which, in certain localities only, vegetables were added. St. Gregory of Nyasa, in the fourth century, wrote that neither food nor water was allowed to be taken until sunset on fast days. Much later mass was not said in Lent until 3 P. M., and until that was over, as well as the services of none and vespers, nobody was permit

COLLEGE WORK AND PLAY

SPORTING NEWS FROM HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CREW WORKING HARD—FOOTBALL AND OTHER ATHLETIC INTERESTS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—The last week was a lively one in Harvard athletic circles. The crew has perhaps gained the most, for Mr. Keyes, its "coach," who has been away for some time, has at last returned, and the men have gone on the water. During the absence of Mr. Keyes Capt. Herrick has been coaching, and both of the crews of candidates for the 'Varsity eight have been kept hard at work. On Wednesday Mr. Keyes put one crew through practice on the river, the positions and weights being: Stroke, Goddard, 151; No. 7, Jones, 163; 6, Tilton, 183; 5, Upham, 190½; 4, Finlay, 194½; 3, Perkins, 185; 2, Hartridge, 155½; bow, Keyes, 175; average weight, 176½. The stroke used was very slow.

About April 1 the launch will be brought out and serious work in the perfecting of fine points will begin. Early in April the men will go to the training table. Besides the candidates named above Watriss (164 pounds) has been pulling in the place filled by Tilton, and a second crew has been made up of: Stroke, Longworth, 165½; No. 7, Parker, 151; 6, Powers, 169; 5, Blanchard, 172; 4, Nelson, 164½; 3, Pulsifer, 173; 2, Lothrop, 163; bow, Herrick, 164½; average weight, 164½. Spectators have been shut out of the tank room in the Carey Building for the past week, because of the unnecessary confusion resulting from their presence and in order to save the air which they would use for the men on the crew.

Next to the "Varsity crew the 'Varsity nine has been the hardest-worked set of athletes about the college of late. Capt. Linn is untiring in his efforts to produce a defensive team, and allows no absence himself in the least. Early and late he may be found at work with his men, and he, together with Clarkson of the Bostons, who coaches the boys, keeps the candidates hard at work. The list from which to this honor are still numerous, but the thinning-out process goes steadily on. A number of batteries practice each afternoon, and the cage in the gymnasium is occupied by Capt. Linn and his men for two or three hours every day. As soon as the cage is ready in the new Carey Building the 'Varsity nine will go there, and the old gymnasium cage will be given over to the Freshmen.

Capt. Cumnock found some fifty men at the meeting he had called for Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of getting men to form a football squad. The work of choosing a squad to work from to the candidates is to be systematic. For a week all of the candidates will form one large squad, and will take light gymnasium exercise and a short run together. At the end of the week those men who seem most interested and do the best work will be picked out and formed into a second squad. A third squad will consist of those candidates who played in last year's eleven, together with the most promising of the new men. The second squad will be carefully instructed in the principles of football, and no effort will be made to show how the game is properly played. Everything will be carefully graded. Twenty-four of the fifty men who have so far presented themselves for the 'Varsity eleven are Freshmen.

The Mott Haven men fill a good part of the gymnasium floor in the afternoon now. During the past few weeks a good many of them have been doing special work for the various athletic club games in different places, but Tuesday all will be together again. After that time the main body, which exercises in the afternoon, will consist of about sixty members. The exercise is under the supervision of Capt. Sturgis, and consists of the use of dumb bells and chest weights, followed by a run around the track. Then the men scatter to their different specialties, in which they are watched by Trainer Ladrop.

A great addition to Harvard's possessions and a great boon to undergraduates is the new Weld boathouse, which was turned over to the students on Tuesday evening. It has below the Boylston-street bridge on the Charles River, and is one story high. In that one story there are 200 lockers, 2 bath rooms, and a steam-heated meeting room. There have also been built floats which will float some sixty or seventy men, and there is space for an unlimited number of private boats. The building and its privileges may be used by members of the university upon the payment of $5 to join the club and $1 rent for a locker yearly. The janitor, who will keep the boats in order, will be an experienced boat builder, and the boathouse is to be run by the boat club, but all bodies in any other college organization is run. Prizes will be offered for rowing every year.

The matter of raising funds to help carry on the work of excavation at ancient Delphi has been earnestly discussed of late, particularly by those interested in classical studies. Over a week ago Dr. M. H. Morgan of the Greek department called a meeting of the undergraduates for the purpose of having an informal discussion on the subject. The upshot of the meeting was that a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a plan of raising funds for the subject. The special sub-committee consists of Dr. Morgan, Dr. Rolfe, and Messrs. Nicolson, Abbot, Brown, Dexter, Haley, Magoun, Norton, and Stokes.

These new officers have been chosen for the Chess and Whist Club: President—Burlingham, '91; Vice President—Hale, '91; Secretary—Nicolls, '92; Treasurer—Talbut, '91. New members are: Paine, '91; Nichols, '91; Wilkinson, '91; Farquhar, '91.

The officers of the Camera Club are: President—Turner, '91; Secretary and Treasurer—Wood, '91; Executive Committee—Dadman, '90; Tileston, '91; Brown, '91; Hubbard, '92.

L. S. Thompson, '92, has been chosen leader of the Glee Club.

Manchester, '93, and Thomas, '93, have been chosen to fill the vacancies in the tennis league.

P. V. R. Johnson has been made Captain of the Freshman tug-of-war team.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15.—Under the new bill which has been passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature, and which will no doubt receive the Governor's approval, Rutgers College will in four years have 240 more scholarships, 60 being added each year. The bill was passed at the urgent request of the leading educators of the State, petitions having been received from the State Superintendent, the superintendent of Schools in each of the large cities, and the Superintendents of nineteen of the twenty-one counties, asking that the bill be passed. Its passage was moved by the Democratic leader of the House and seconded by the Republican leader, and there was no opposition to it either there or in the Senate.

The bill provides for the maintenance of one student each year from each of the sixty Assembly districts in the State, who shall be furnished gratuitous instruction in the branches of study in the State College—the Scientific School at Rutgers. The scholarships will be awarded on a competitive examination under the direction of the City superintendents and County Superintendents of Education in each county, to be held on the first Saturday in June of each year. The successful candidates will receive the appointments from the different Assembly districts, and in cases where all the scholarships in the district have been filled by special appointment from vacant scholarships in other parts of the State.

Among lectures announced is one by Dr. Charles Nott of Washington for the benefit of the Athletic Association on "Readiness for Chances as They May Arise," one under the auspices of the lacrosse club by Col. Fuller, late Superintendent of Public Schools, and several in the regular courses of the different societies.

Dr. E. A. Bowser has completed his seventh mathematical volume, a treatise on geometry. His series is now used in over seventy colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, among them all the leading universities and colleges, the latest to adopt his course being Cornell.

Prof. Nelson, the biologist, secured the requisite number of cats and dogs for some of his experiments this week by his advertisements in the papers offering to pay for the animals if brought to the college.

The cadet corps has received a stand of colors, and a fife and drum corps is now to be organized.

Alpha Rho, the Rutgers Chapter of Chi Psi fraternity, held its annual banquet at the Café Bates Friday night. The feast was the eleventh the chapter had had, and its success was due in great measure to the excellent management of the committee in charge, of which Garret J. Tolmsbee was chairman. The toasts and speakers were: "Chi Psi," George E. Jenkins; "Alpha Rho," C. Ward Richter; "Alpha Zeta," William N. Collier (Hamilton); "Our Absent Members," Gilbert T. Gale; "Fraternity Life," the Rev. William H. Boocock; "Our New Catalogue," Arthur Spaulding; "Social Life," James P. Pratt; "Our Future," Howard W. Ennis; "N. B.," W. Edwin Florance, and "Philip Spencer," Asher Atkinson.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 14.—The second of the series of Winter athletic exhibitions occurred Wednesday afternoon in the Lasell Gymnasium. The events and winners were as follows: Pole Vault—Wentworth, '91, 9 feet 1 inch; Person, '91, second. Running High Jump—Francis, '90, and Crook, '90, tied at 5 feet 4 inches; Francis then had a special trial, and made 5 feet 5¼ inches. Running Broad Jump—Wentworth, '91, 18 feet 5½ inches, (12 inches handicap.) Standing Broad Jump—Crook, '90, and Edgerton, '91, tied at 9 feet 10½ inches. Edgerton having 4 inches handicap. Standing High Jump—A tie between Crook, '90; Person, '91, and Wentworth, '91, at 4 feet 11 2-5 inches; Person and Wentworth had each a handicap of six inches. Rope climb won by Hagar, '90, in 0:6 2-5. Three-cornered sword fight, '92, sparred two rounds, Newton winning the greater number of points. The class work in dumb-bell exercises and Indian club swinging, for which the Banjo Club played an accompaniment in perfect time, was a novel feature.

The Sophomore Class will hold its annual class supper at Albany on the 28th inst. Avery, Booth, Hoyt, and Sackett constitute the committee.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs will not accompany the nine on its Southern trip, as had been intended, but expect to give a concert here this term, and early in the Spring term will probably visit Troy, Albany, and Saratoga.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

HAVERFORD, Penn., March 15.—The Executive Committee of the Haverford College Athletic Association has decided to hold an indoor meeting on March 27. The events will consist of running and standing high jumps, standing broad jump, pole vaulting, fence vaulting, rope climbing, and putting the shot. There will also be exhibitions of boxing, wrestling, and fencing. This is the first time an indoor meeting has been attempted, but judging from the number of entries it will be a grand success.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association on Thursday Reeves, '93, was elected to take the place of Ashenfelt, '90, on the Executive Committee, the latter having been obliged to resign.

The class games begin the first of this month, and the Freshmen have an unusually fine team, and the contest for the championship is likely to be very close. Despite the enthusiasm for baseball this Spring there are many of the old men in uniform, and it is seriously interfered with the college game—cricket—which was first started in this country here. Haverford is the only college possessing a cricket team, but the annual appointment from vacant scholarships in other parts of the State.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—The plans for the new Chemical Hall have been completed and ground will be broken as soon as the weather permits. The site selected is on the corner of Washington and Nassau streets, directly opposite the Methodist church and near the School of Science. Before planning the laboratory Prof. Cornwall of the chemical department visited Johns Hopkins, University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Columbia School of Mines. Every appliance that will facilitate the work of the students will be provided, and it is stated that the laboratory will be second to none in the United States. The building will consist of two stories and a basement, all above ground, and will be fire-proof throughout. The features will be a laboratory for work in chemical physics and a separate laboratory for graduate students engaged in advanced and original work. There will be two lecture rooms, one containing 300 seats, the other about 70; also two large working laboratories, with a seating capacity of 180, each student having a separate desk. Besides these, private laboratories for the exclusive use of the professors and assistants will be constructed.

The Class of '81 intend to present as their decennial gift to the college a collection of charts illustrating ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance sculpture.

As a result of the mid-winter examinations the following students compose the first group on the Freshman honor roll: Cortlandt Hodge, Barrington, N. J.; Alexander McGaffin, Belfast, Ireland; Bertrand Fosé, Beirouk, Syria; J. S. Rodgers, Philadelphia; John L. Tildsley, Titusville, Penn., and Andrew C. Wylie, Brooklyn.

The Freshman Glee Club has been reorganized as a double quartet under the direction of Thorp, '92. Prof. Winans, the instructor in the Science Course in ethics, has announced that eighteen students failed to pass the recent examination in that subject.

About twenty-five students assembled in English Hall this week to form a Southern Club. Batter, '90, was appointed temporary Chairman. It is the object of the club to stimulate a greater interest in Princeton in the South, prepare schools in the South and materially strengthen Princeton in that section of the country. A constitution will be drawn up and permanent officers elected at the next meeting.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., March 15.—Twenty-two hundred students were present at a mass meeting last Sunday evening, which was addressed by Messrs. Strong, '90, and Estelle, '91, of the Yale College Young Men's Christian Association. Last Thursday evening two Bowdoin College men, members of the Young Men's Christian Association, addressed another mass meeting.

The Registrar has made out the following list of Spring term elections: Seniors—Philosophy, political economy, international law, Greek, Latin, English literature, German, astronomy, chemistry, geology, (Junior and Senior.) Juniors—History, Latin, German, physics, geology, Greek, English literature, mathematics, chemistry, zyptogamic botany, (only open to biological students.) Sophomores—Greek, (Prof. H. M. Tyler.) Latin, rhetoric, German, botany, oratory, mathematics.

The second annual dinner of the Connecticut Valley Alumni Association was held at the Hotel Warwick, Springfield, on Wednesday evening. E. W. Bond, '41, presided, and the Banjo Club furnished music. The following officers were elected: President—William Allen, '42; Secretary—William Orr, Jr., '83; Executive Committee—Judge Allen, E. Porter Dyer, '61; F. H. Gillett, '74; Prof. H. M. Tyler, '65, and L. E. Hitchcock, '62. About 180 were present.

The Amherst College Alumni Association of Ohio and adjoining States will hold a reunion in Cincinnati on April 24 at the University Club. Prof. Seaver will represent the Faculty.

The Class of '89 will hold a reunion and banquet at Clark's, West Twenty-third-street, New-York, on Friday evening next.

The Glee Club will take a short Spring trip. Only four concerts are to be given.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

The past week has witnessed two of the most successful class dinners ever given by classes at Stevens. On Monday the Junior Class had its third annual banquet at Morello's, nearly every member of the class, and several of those who had left during the course, being present. Paul Spencer was toastmaster. The Freshmen had their dinner on Thursday evening at the Hotel Marlborough, nearly the entire class being present.

A very enjoyable evening was spent, as the class felt particularly elated at having kept secret the date of its dinner. They thus prevented the Sophomore Class from having their toastmaster and President, as had been intended.

The concert given last Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall by the Stevens Glee and Banjo Clubs was a success in every respect. The hall was crowded, and the audience was an extremely appreciative one, both clubs being encored again and again. The comic performances by Nelson Magyar were among the chief attractions, and elicited especial applause. The receipts on the occasion amounted to $200. The clubs gave another concert last evening in Harlem.

The Secretary of the Athletic Association has received notice of the meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association to be held March 29. It is not likely that any men will be sent on to represent Stevens in the games, as owing to the want of a good gymnasium and the poor condition of the track, little attention has been given to track athletics.

The examinations of the second term will begin on Monday, March 24, and the term will close April 22 for a vacation of nearly two weeks.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—The *Brunonian* publishes this morning a complete list of the subscribers to the John L. Lincoln fund now being raised for the benefit of the college. It amounts already to $59,000, and will doubtless reach the desired $100,000 on or before Commencement Day in June. There are four ten-thousand-dollar subscriptions on the list.

President Andrews addressed the Young Men's Christian Association on the subject of missions Wednesday evening. A letter from C. G. Hartsock, '89, whom the college is supporting as a missionary in the Congo Valley, was read.

President Appleton of Swarthmore College is a brother of Prof. Appleton of Brown.

The Glee Club and the Banjo Quintet gave a successful concert at Putnam, Conn., Wednesday evening, under the auspices of W. N. Morse, formerly of '90.

A meeting to organize a Western Club will be held in a few days.

R. S. Speer, Princeton, '89, representing the students' volunteer missionary movement, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon.

The Glee Club's annual concert, *Liber Brunensis*, promises to be more attractive than any of its predecessors. It will be handsomely bound in substantial covers and contain "half-tone" pictures of the musical organizations and the new Brown Magazine Board.

President Andrews has "A Word for the Dismal Science," political economy, in the March number of the *Collegiate*.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON, Penn., March 15.—It has been the custom for the professors in the engineering and chemical departments to take their classes to the various mines and mills in this region of the country. This week the senior civil engineers, under Instructor Porter, visited the Warren Iron Foundry at Phillipsburg, N. J., to observe the manufacture of iron, water and gas pipes. During the Easter vacation Profs. Silliman and Hall will take the mining engineers of the Junior Class on a trip through New-Jersey to visit the mines and get some practice in mine surveying.

A gun and rifle club has been formed here of over twenty members. C. A. Yakes, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. P., has been elected Captain. They will practice both rifle shooting (200 and 500 yards) and also clay pigeon shooting. They hope to arrange some contests with clubs of other institutions.

A mandolin club has been organized here, and the members are practicing with a view to taking a trip early in the Spring. The club is composed of: Mandolins—Ege, leader; C. Allen, '91; Davis, '89; Deswilder, '92, and Heft, '92; guitars, Harvey, '91; Boyer, '91; Clymer, '91, and R. Allen, '91, and violoncello, Hoke, '90. The club has appeared publicly twice this Winter, and in both cases its work was excellent. Although traveling under the name of the Mandolin Club, a double quartet will accompany them and aid in the entertainments.

Examinations on the work for the Winter term began on the 13th, and will continue till the close of the term on Wednesday, the 19th. The Spring term will open on Thursday, April 3.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., March 15.—The election of Prof. Appleton to the office made vacant by President Magill's resignation has delighted every student in the college, and the only regret, if he decides to accept the honor, will be that he will have to give up his classes in Greek, and this regret will be mutual between student and professor.

Prof. George L. Maris of Philadelphia lectured under the auspices of the Delphic Literary Society Friday evening on "The Pacific Coast." Prof. Maris has collected a number of interesting views, and these shown on the screen made the lecture an interesting one.

The second contest for the Department of Physical Culture Cups took place in the gymnasium last Wednesday. The events were warmly contested, and consequently Roberts, '90, was forced to break the record in the pole vault, which he had made the week before, and made a new one of 9 feet 2¼ inches, and this with a run of only thirty feet. In the shot, Saxman, with a handicap of 5 feet, took the place of 33 feet 11 inches, Starr second, 32 feet 8 inches. Roberts won the high jump at 5 feet 5 inches. At present the cups are held as follows: High jump and pole vaults, Roberts, '90; putting the shot, Saxman. The Freshman tug-of-war team, which won the cups at the recent indoor games, has been challenged by the tug-of-war of the same class at the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—There was a brilliant and fashionable crowd in the gymnasium last night to witness the indoor exhibition of the Athletic Association. Among those who took part were Messrs. Whitelock, N. P. Carey, Magown, Mitchell, Atkinson, Symington, Howes, Stewart, Johnson. The officers of the association are Dr. Edward Renouf, President; G. H. Horty, Vice-President; W. W. Willoughby, Secretary; Dr. Hartwell and George Carey, Directors; and G. G. Morrison, Business Manager. A feature of the evening was Mr. Magown's class in Swedish movements.

Torrian Quiroz, the new Professor of Physics of Cotterdin College, is a young Hispanic man.

The Glee Club is in excellent condition. In connection with the Banjo Club it will take a tour south during the Easter vacation, visit Washington, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, Lynchburg, and other places. The members are: First tenors, Dr. F. M. Gunnell, Howard; Mr. Smith, and John Stewart; second tenors, G. S. Fales, J. E. Hughes, C. M. Stewart, Jr., Horace Burroughs, and Hanson Hinz; first basses, W. Fox Carey, J. P. Carey, J. E. Rodgers, G. B. McKay, and W. F. Reeves; second basses, T. S. Baker, S. D. Morrison, Alfred M. Randolph, Jr., and Charles F. Woods, Jr.

Dr. Walter B. Scarpe will begin a series of lectures on "Historical Geography" next week.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 15.—Prof. W. O. Atwater has returned from Washington, where he has been engaged in Government work. He will have the Sophomore Class in chemistry the rest of the year.

The annual mid-year concert of the Glee Club will be given in Memorial Chapel on the evening of March 27. The newly-formed Banjo Club will make its first appearance on the same evening.

The Wesleyan Academy of Music Association will hold its annual banquet at the McDonough House on the evening of March 21. The Kent's Hill Association held its meeting at the same place on Friday evening.

The Sphinx Serpent, a senior class society, gave a progressive whist party in the parlors of Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson returned on Friday from Johns Hopkins University, where he has been delivering a course of lectures. He has not as yet announced any decision in regard to his election to the Princeton Professorship of Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., March 15.—The following students from '92 have been elected to edit the *Eyes* next year: F. P. Reed, Weeping Water, Neb.; C. A. Manson, New-York; Barron Shirley, Andover, N. H.; L. E. Patridge, Pescham, Vt.; S. E. Kreutzer, Rochester, N. Y.; W. L. Dunlley, Rochester, N. H.; A. G. Randall, Waterborough, Me.; S. J. Lord, Manchester, N. H.; C. Berry, Dover, N. H.

A new secret society has been formed here, consisting of eighteen of the best players in college, with the following officers: President—Champion Hilton, '90; Secretary—Hardy, '90; Treasurer—Pond, '91; Directors—Hilton, Nicholson, '90, Barnard, Holton '91, and Gunnison, '92. The club has leased a plot of ground in the rear of the baseball cage, and has fitted in mind to lay out four grass courts, which will be finished about the middle of April. They will be marked out with tape and have wire backstop nets.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE DIRTY STREETS OF BROOKLYN.

LETTERS WHICH SHOW THAT THE PEOPLE ARE AT LAST AROUSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The best people of Brooklyn owe you a debt of gratitude for the effective, persistent, and intelligent manner in which you are exposing the mismanagement of the Street-Cleaning Department. It has seemed almost hopeless to effect any reform in the direction of clean streets and in the bringing of the Street Commissioner to do his duty in this respect.

The law says, I believe, that any fifteen reputable citizens may demand to know why the streets are not cleaned, but no such inquiry would elicit any satisfactory reply from the Commissioner of the Mayor, for the reason that the Mayor would simply refer the matter to the Commissioner, as he has, and the latter would say, as he already has, in answer that the department never cleans the streets from November to April!

To show you how the present City Government of Brooklyn is carrying a reform to the best interests of the city I send herewith extracts from a private letter which was written to a gentleman of means in Boston by an old resident of Brooklyn. I will not give names, as it might be considered a breach of confidence were I to do so, but there can be no harm in letting the public know, and particularly those who are interested, how the good name of the city is being ruined by public officials who are paid to defend it. These are the extracts:

* * * "Now for the most important part of your letter. You ask me, 'Shall I invest in real estate in Brooklyn as long as the elevated road is an established fact?' &c. I say most emphatically *No.* Don't invest any money here in real estate and don't come here to live. The City Government is worse than that of New-York City. If you desire to move on this way, I advise you to select New-York City for both a residence and for investment. A new city government has been elected here, consisting of eighteen of the best players in college, with the following officers: President—Champion Hilton, '90; Secretary—Hardy, '90; Treasurer—Pond, '91; Directors—Hilton, Nicholson, '90, Barnard, Holton '91, and Gunnison, '92. The club has leased a plot of ground in the rear of the baseball cage, and has fitted in mind to lay out four grass courts, which will be finished about the middle of April. They will be marked out with tape and have wire backstop nets.

ASPHALT NOT YET SECURED.

CONTRACTS MUST PROTECT THE CITY, SAYS THE CONTROLLER.

The up-town property owners who think they have succeeded in the movement to secure asphalt pavements for some of the choice streets need not yet rest on their laurels. Controller Myers has filed a vigorous exception to the course of Commissioner Gilroy in advertising for bids prematurely, as the Controller thinks. On Friday the bids were opened by Mr. Gilroy, whereupon Mr. Myers warned him not to give out the work, for the reason that the contracts for seven of the eight lots would not be approved at the Controller's office. Without such approval the work cannot proceed in regular course.

When the Common Council passed the ordinances in regard to this work provision was made that the pavement in Seventy-third-street from West End-avenue to Riverside Drive should have a foundation of concrete. Nothing was said about the foundation for the other seven pieces—on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; on One Hundred and Seventieth-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues; on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues; on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues; and on One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and on One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues, and on Avenue and the Boulevard. The omission by the Common Council to designate the character of foundation for these pieces came early to the attention of the Controller, who wrote about it to the Commissioner of Public Works, advising him that in general defense he might be found in easement claims based upon ordinances so loosely constructed. The ordinances provided for the payment for the work by assessments upon the property to be benefited. Sharp lawyers, always on the lookout for loopholes, might secure hugely over-compensation from ubiquitation on this account unless the omissions were corrected.

Mr. Gilroy appears to have solicited the opinion of Corporation Counsel Clark upon Mr. Myers's criticisms, and there the matter stood when what the Corporation Counsel wrote to him in reply. In due season he transmitted this opinion and a statement of his own action to Mr. Myers. Bids meanwhile had been solicited and obtained.

Mr. Myers sent the following letter to Mr. Gilroy yesterday:

"I have read and fully considered the statement in your favor of the 13th inst. and the accompanying opinion. I regret I cannot concur in the views therein set forth.

"It is the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation I find this statement: 'I do not think the failure to designate the character of the foundation in the seven instances referred to in yours is open to objection. On the contrary, I think the failure to have directed that an asphalt pavement be laid, which must of necessity rest on some foundation, I am of opinion there is vested in you the legal right to designate the same and require the change of this incident to the laying of the pavement. The exercise of such an executive power is not open to the objection that the discretion or judgment required to be exercised by the Controller in that way is attempted to be given to the Department of Public Works.'

"Here you have a clear admission that a necessary, an essential, part of an asphalt pavement is a foundation. The foundation being an essential part of the pavement, it must be provided for in the authorization to lay the pavement. A concrete foundation is not to be assumed in the laying of such pavement. Asphalt may be laid on a stone-block foundation. It may be laid on a wooden foundation, or on a foundation of numerous devices. But whatever the foundation may be, it is a foundation of some kind being essential, and a concrete foundation not being necessarily implied as an essential of the pavement covered by the word 'asphalt,' I am clearly of the opinion that the essential part and requisite to the foundation of the asphalt pavement is a legislative and not an executive act, and must be prescribed by the Common Council. That power is lawfully be exercised by the executive officer, and there being no such necessary and essential association, I must object and protest that the Board of Public Works is not justified by the limitations which are certain to follow in the vacation of assessments if the contracts are proceeded with.

"You request action to follow in this matter. I again submit to you, is to delay any further action on your part upon any of these contracts until the omissions in the ordinances of the Common Council are corrected by providing specially for the kind of foundation which is to form a part of the asphalt pavement."

This letter has been supplemented by a distinct verbal Announcement from Mr. Myers to Mr. Gilroy that the sureties of some sureties will not be approved unless the city shall be amply protected in regard to payments for the new work. Mr. Gilroy has not yet made an award.

ITALIAN CHURCH REFORM.

From the Churchman.

The Rev. C. Stander, founder of the Italian mission in this country and for many years its active successful head, has been invited by the "Italian Church Reform Association" of England to work in the reform movement in Italy and to preside over the new seminary now nearly completed at Arrone, in Umbria. While the seminary buildings are in preparation Mr. Stander will act as chaplain in St. John's parish, Clerkenwell, London, to which is attached a mission to Italians, presided over by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Italian Church Reform Association asks America to help the missionary in the transfer of himself and family to his new field of labor, and in his support there for a period. Three or four thousand dollars are needed, of which a few hundred have been already contributed, the Bishop and several prominent clergymen and laymen heading the list.

Those wishing to offer may address the missionary, care of E. & J. B. Young & Co., 5 and 7 Cooper Union, New-York.

Contributions thus made will extend a helping hand to the "Italian Church Reform Association," and will be acknowledged in its annual report and a copy sent to each benefactor.

THE DOG STORY THEY TELL IN NEWARK.

From the Newark Advertiser, March 14.

A gentleman residing on the upper part of Summer-avenue is the owner of a very intelligent Gordon setter pup, who answers to the name of Juno. She is a sprightly, wide-awake, handsomely-marked creature, keenly alive to the duty of looking after the care of her master's house and grounds. About 10:30 o'clock, as her master was preparing to retire for the night, his attention was attracted by the barking of the dog. Hurrying on a few garments, he descended to the first floor, when the faithful watch dog met him and, seizing his hand, pulled him toward the staircase leading to the laundry in the basement. Seeing that something was evidently wrong, the gentleman hastily descended the stairs behind Juno, and following her to a closet, discovered that a pile of papers in one corner were on fire and blazing up toward the ceiling. It took but a minute to beat out the flames and place the house beyond the reach of mischief, and then the faithful dog, came in for a large share of petting, caressing, and extra feeding from her master and mistress.

HOTEL FOR CARNEGIE'S MEN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 14.

After founding free libraries in the cities where he has made his wealth, Andrew Carnegie has, it is said, entered a new field for the benefit of his workmen. It is stated that he will build a mammoth hotel at Braddock's to be occupied solely by his employes. Many of them are without families or other home connections, and Mr. Carnegie's new enterprise is felt to be a worthy supplement to his gift of a library, devised to lure them from less worthy pleasures. Details of the scheme have not been made public, Mr. Carnegie having first made known his intentions to those most intimately concerned, among whom it has occasioned many expressions of satisfaction and gratitude.

magnificent library the Astor Library could be made.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1890. TROAS.

THE RACE PROBLEM SOUTH.

HOW VULGAR NEGROES ARE THRUST FORWARD BY WHITE REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since receiving some days ago a letter from a friend, an extract from which is inclosed, I have been anxious to make such use of it as would most likely affect the good object of suggesting to thinking and patriotic citizens the expediency of considering the question "Whither?" in our dealing with the race problem of the South, and more notably in connection with recent utterances by one of the apostles of the extreme wing of the Republican Party in the Senate Chamber, which seem to contemplate the building up of a preponderance of that party in the South on the "color line." I know of no channel through which so large a number of the thinking people can be reached as through the columns of the fearless and conservative TIMES. The writer of the letter is a clergyman, eminent in his church, of mature years, a profound thinker and student, and a statesman. A Northern man, and an old-fashioned Republican. The extract is at your service, whether introduced by this apology or by your own forcible way of putting things. For obvious reasons the address is not given. J. S. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 3, 1890.

* * * Feb. 24, 1890.

"* * * I must confess that even this much mingling with the negroes as the social trends more and more to make me wish that Northerners would let the Southern negro question alone. I see everywhere evidences that Southerners are most solicitous for the education and religious good of the race, and nowhere the slightest evidence of unfriendliness to their business success or to anything of the kind.

"But while here and there an exceptional negro improves greatly in character, manners, and good sense, the overwhelming mass of them are coarse, lethargic, and dishonest, and they are characterized above all things by the ambition to associate with the whites and to take office. They seem to deem it their political right to mingle freely in their homes with the whites, and to drive them out of power to govern—a function for which they are singularly unfit. The persistence with which Northern politicians force the negroes upon Southerners seems to these latter like a deliberate wish to degrade, humiliate, and insult them and their finer feelings.

"A case is now under my eyes. A coarse, unfit 'buck' negro now sits in the Chicago Convention and voted for the nomination of Harrison in being appointed Postmaster of ——. No Northern community would submit to such an appointment. Is Gen. Lee will not be able to go to the Post Office and genuine men will feel the degradation in the tone in which they speak of it, and, having remonstrated in vain, express their submission, is, to me, something new in the experience of the South. We can do the best; we can only remonstrate and plead; we are a conquered people; we must submit to what we cannot resist.' Such acts are, however, among the causes of the recent uprisings in Mississippi, which are of a most deplorable character. Will they shirk from performing a duty which they cannot deny having publicly acknowledged themselves?

New-York, Friday, March 14, 1890. CAPTAIN.

GENEROUS BUT MODEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send herewith an item of news which I am sure will interest many of your readers.

Yesterday a check for $500 was sent to J. P. Morgan, Treasurer of the New-York Free Circulating Library, by a gentleman whose generous acts are only equaled by the modesty with which his gifts are made. In the letter soliciting the check the donor requested the gift to be entered as from "A New-Yorker," and stated that he wished to be called upon for the same sum annually.

He also requested that it be enrolled by name only among the regular members who pay $10 annual dues.

Such gifts, securing an income for the work, are of peculiar value to the society, and if all who are able to do so would enroll themselves as members, the payment of the $10 annual dues would in time probably relieve the work without any application for public aid.

J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN.

New-York, Wednesday, March 12, 1890.

HOW ABOUT THIS, MR. AMMIDOWN?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his remarks before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, E. H. Ammidown saw fit to assert that the people of Continental countries considered the oath of no value in matters where the Government was affected. While there may be some truth in this assertion in some cases, I would like to ask him whether he considers the oath of our own citizens any better in this respect, and respectfully refer him to the oaths taken by many of our leading citizens before the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in a swearing of their assessments on personal property. It is a matter of common notoriety that many of them do not hesitate to undervalue their personal property, so that we can scarcely claim any higher standard of morality among us than the people of Continental countries.

A PURCHASER OF FOREIGN GOODS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 12, 1890.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

Clémentina De Vere, Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton, Miss Emily Winant, Mrs. C. B. Raymond, Miss Lucille Carr, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Miss Annie Fischer Fowers, and the Mendelssohn Quartet Club have volunteered their services at a concert for the benefit of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association at Chickering Hall, Thursday evening, March 27. The purpose of the society is to provide nourishing food for the sick poor of this city. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. There are five kitchens in active operation, from which 14,818 patients were supplied last year.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody will continue his morning meetings during the coming week, speaking on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, at 10:30 o'clock each day, and at the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, on the same days at 11:30 o'clock. Tickets for these meetings may be had by application to the Young Men's Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third-street, either in person or by mail.

The first of a series of fencing exhibitions by the New-York District of Turners will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the gymnasium of the New-York Turnverein in Bloomingdale, 206 West Fifty-fourth-street. All of the fencing sections of this city and vicinity have promised to send representatives.

Gilmore's Band will give a concert to-morrow evening in Exhibition Hall, 50 West Fifteenth-street. The soloists are to be Miss Ida Klein, Henri Keeke, and Miss Elisabeth D. Griffith in Irish songs. Miss Bertha Welby will be heard in a recitation, with musical illustrations by the band.

The Gaelic Society will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in its rooms, 17 West Twenty-eighth-street. The programme is made up of songs and recitations in Irish and English.

The annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be held to-morrow evening at the rooms, 101 East Twentieth-street.

Bishop Potter will administer confirmation at St. Matthew's Church, Ninth-avenue, near Eighty-second-street, on Wednesday evening next.

TRASK'S CRUEL INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have taken such a kindly interest in the hard lot of the poor old sailors at Snug Harbor that I hope you will find space in your esteemed paper for the few remarks I offer on the subject. The Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, with the exception of Mayor Hugh J. Grant, met yesterday and continued their investigation of the charges brought against inmates, who were expelled ten months ago. The result was the readmission of Capt. Jervey, who had been let go "on account of your political opinions, Sir," as that most humane and humane of all Governors, Capt. Trask, expressed it.

Should the Trustees continue this marvelous celerity of investigation it would require only twenty-two weeks more to readmit the other eleven inmates who were expelled or suspended. Notwithstanding the exclusion of all reporters from yesterday's proceedings, the same inmates who were present on account of which Capt. J. Urquhart had been expelled had been drawn entirely. But what do the Trustees think of the fact that these latter counselled and were made leaders of gentlemen only nine months after their expulsion? Until Feb. 28 the public was permitted to remain under the false impression that Robert Childs as well as Capt. Urquhart and the other expelled veteran men had been expelled for having sold their votes!

Did the Trustees know of this unfair conduct of Capt. Trask, when some of them, on Jan. 18, issued testimonials to Capt. Trask endorsing every step taken by him? Were the Trustees really instrumental in drawing up these charges against the expelled men and did they personally unload on Capt. Trask the task of having him improcure the evidence against the men and convince themselves that everything charged was true? Is it not clear that they depended on the utterances of Gov. Trask, in which they were willing to place the fullest confidence? And yet on June 26 of last year at the meeting at the Trustees a letter was read from Capt. Trask to the board, which concluded as follows:

"Though fully aware of the absence of any specified charges against me by any responsible person, yet the extraordinary character of the publications constrains me to solicit a hearing before the Trustees, to the end that such investigation or other action may be taken in the premises as justice and the best interests of the institutions may require."

Recorder Smyth then moved the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the charges made against Capt. Trask, as Governor

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.

The advertiser has a few more of the elegant residences, varying in size from 18 to 21 feet, all brick and brownstone, three stories and basement, on 115th-st., between 5th and Lenox avs.

SUPERIOR FINISH.

BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION.
TWO BATHROOMS.
PARQUET FLOORS.
CABINET TRIM.
SANITARY PLUMBING.
DECORATIONS AND GAS FIXTURES.
CELLARS CONCRETED, DRY AND AIRY.
FAULTLESS IN EVERY DETAIL.
PRICES FROM $20,000 UPWARD.

An opportunity is here offered principals to secure a first-class house and lot under original cost. Terms to suit.

Janitor on premises. Apply to owner, No. 26 West 115th-st., or to

H. R. CASSEL,
159 Broadway.

T. S. Clarkson & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES:

William-st., near Beekman—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Water-st., near Beekman—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Front-st., near Burling-slip—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Howard-st., near B'way—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Washington-st., near Duane—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
North Moore-st., near West.
Pearl-st., near John—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Hudson-st., corner plot, above Canal—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Reade-st., near Church—Rented at 7 per cent. on price.
Great Jones-st., west of Bowery, 26x100.
William-st., large corner, above Beekman—Rented at 8 per cent. on price.
Pine-st., near Pearl—Rented at 10 per cent. on price.

For further particulars apply at our office, 55 LIBERTY-ST.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 50 feet deep; abundance of closet room; only six remaining unsold; no advance in prices.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS,
122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

SUPERIOR CABINET-FINISHED DWELLING, 128 West 42d-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.; location unsurpassed; opposite open park with view of Hudson; four-story, 20 feet wide; passenger elevator; complete, with decorations, fixtures, &c.; expert examination invited. Seen by permit only from SCHUYLER, corner 8th-av. and 41st-st., or of the owners, STYLES & CASH, 77 8th-av.

West 46th-st., Close to 5th-av.
Medium-width four-story and brownstone dwelling for sale by order of executors to close an estate. For permits and particulars

Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed book; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease. Immediate possession.
BELLAMY & WINANS, 359 5th-av.

TO BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.—DESIRable lots on east and west side of Park, also Harlem, (and Hamilton Grange, St. Nicholas and 204th aves., 141st to 145th sts.) with and without builder's loan; bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, an exceptionally fine 30-foot house, adjoining 5th-av., above 34th-st.; never been offered before.
SLETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 B'WAY.

$35,000—FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, dining-room extension 55th-st. close to Madison-av.; possession; others, all sizes and locations at lowest prices. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV.,
121st-st.; elegant four-story brick; 20x80 feet; fifteen rooms; cabinet finish; watchman on premises.
PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWNstone dwelling on Lexington-av., near Seventh Regiment Armory; in perfect order; entire new plumbing; two baths; lot 17.1x80; liberal mortgage. JOHN G. DAVIS, 75 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL LET TO RESPONsible tenant, fine house, with conservatory, stable, and five lots; beautifully located; perfect order. Address HARLEM, WEST SIDE, Box No. 3,782 Post Office.

A MAGNIFICENT NORTHWEST CORNER of 72d-st. and West End-av., exceptionally well built in every particular, for sale at reasonable prices. Inquire 167 West End-av., F. E. ROBINSON, owner.

GRAMERCY PARK, 20TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place.—For sale, an elegant four-story house, with or without lot running through to 19th-st. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

146 AV.—NEW THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE cabinet-finished residence, 18x52x100; price $16,500; only $3,000 cash required; cheapest house in the market. Apply on premises.

WEST 86TH-ST., NOS. 105, 109, AND 113, the three nearest houses to the finest street in New-York City, for sale on easy terms to a quick buyer; always open for inspection. HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Counselor at Law, 7 Beekman-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND upper west side lots a specialty. Large and small plots.
J. E. WHITAKER, 66 LIBERTY-ST.

DRY GOODS DISTRICT.—INVESTMENT property; five-story new iron building; leased term of years; paying 7½ per cent.; price, $70,000. MARTIN & BRO., 10 Wall.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVEN open lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

INVESTMENTS.—DOWN-TOWN TENEments in Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards; some very cheap.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

A DEV-ST. CORNER ON LINE OF COLlege place extension, for sale at a bargain; rents for over $7,000 now.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

BELOW 59TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—Handsome four-story dwelling at a very low figure.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

37TH-ST., EAST, MURRAY HILL.—MEdium-size house, with dining-room extension, in fine condition, for sale at a reasonable figure.
RICHARDS & SAUSE, 33 Liberty-st.

A.—117 EAST 70TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop stone-front dwelling, fine repair, for sale at very moderate price.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st., 1,181 3d-av.

A.—CHOICE LOCATION FOR CHOP house or restaurant on 35th-st, adjoining Harrigan's new theatre; 25x81m size house; price low.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st., 1,181 3d-av.

NO. 44 WEST 73D-ST.—A SUPERB 20-FOOT house, handsomely decorated; price reasonable. SCHUYLER, 1,157 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

FOR SALE—6TH-AV. STORE PROPERTY, $20,000 to $50,000. ISAAC A. GRAVES, 111 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.,

Offers for sale the following desirable Dwellings:

9th-st., close to 6th-av.—Attractive three-story high-stoop full width and dining-room extension.

10th-st., close to 5th-av.—An exceedingly desirable two-story high-stoop, with large extension, full width.

16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Extra-wide three-story brick, in good order.

19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Medium-width three-story high-stoop, well built and arranged, good order.

35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story English basement, exceedingly well built and in perfect order.

37th-st., near 5th-av.—An exceptionally fine dwelling, with large dining-room extension.

51st-st., near 5th av.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, in excellent condition. In fee.

52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, tastefully decorated and in thorough order.

53d-st., near Madison-av.—A four-story medium-width, butler's pantry extension, sanitary plumbing, excellent order.

54th-st., close to Madison-av.—Very attractive medium-width four-story butler's pantry extension, tastefully decorated; good order.

55th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-width four-story brownstone; price moderate.

56th-st., close to Madison-av.—An exceptionally well-built four-story brownstone, in excellent condition; nearly full width.

For permits and further particulars
Apply as above.
GEO. R. READ.

INVESTMENTS.

LIST OF BUSINESS PROPERTIES ELIGIBLY LOCATED FOR INVESTMENT:

FULTON-ST., NEAR WATER-ST.
FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR CHURCH-ST.
GREENE-ST., NEAR PRINCE-ST.
GREENE-ST., NEAR BLEECKER-ST.
GRAND-ST., NEAR WOOSTER-ST.
HOWARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR NASSAU-ST.
WOOSTER-ST., NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

For particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

SALE OR RENT—NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72D-ST.

The most elegant residence street in New-York; are as carefully constructed and handsomely fitted up as any of the 250 built and sold by us in the last ten years, but being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value, or will be rented.

PRICE FOR 105.....$38,000
PRICE FOR 107.....50,000

Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent. Investment properties.

Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO.
1,137 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, Sedgwick-av., opposite Morris-lane, Twenty-fourth-st. Depot. Large Queen Anne house, with stable and grounds; all conceivable improvements; 1½ minutes from Morris Dock stations on Northern and Hudson River railroads; on or near the principal drives; 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; 90 trains; surrounded by first class residences; magnificent views; sell $27,500; rent $1,800; other houses for sale or rent, same place; always open. Apply at office, Riverview Terrace, Morris Dock, or ANDREW POWELL, 157 Broadway.

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
MANHATTAN-AV., 113TH TO 118TH STS.,
Overlooking Morningside Park.
Houses 20 by 50, with extension.
Three and one-half stories on basement.
Exceptionally well built.
Cabinet trim.
Sanitary plumbing.
Box stoops.
Cellars concreted and light.
All modern conveniences.
Title from Title Guarantee Company.
Apply to owner, S. N. PENFIELD, 327 W. 112th-st.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIST OF
WEST-SIDE HOUSES
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.
Apply to SCHUYLER,
1,157 9TH-AV., CORNER 71ST-ST.

11 to 19 West 74th-st.

Handsome new four-story 20 and 22 foot houses; all improvements; back stairs, &c.; only 200 feet from Central Park; moderate prices and easy terms; circulars sent on application. Look at these before you purchase. D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

7TH-AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH-ST.
40x76. LOT 80.
Two apartments, seven rooms and bath on each floor; hard-wood trim; perfect in all its appointments.
PRICE $75,000, MORTGAGE $35,000.
This property will be worth $100,000 in less than five years. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 Cedar-st.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 76 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO 1ST STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FENTON SONS, BUILDERS,
1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

A HOUSE WHICH HAS NO EQUAL FOR the Price.—Every improvement to make a perfect home; elegantly decorated; choice restricted location. Apply 1,468 Lexington-av., near 95th-st., also 129 East 84th-st., near Park-av. Price, $1,600; value surely increase; 4 per cent. mortgage; housekeeper will always show; last two left. W. PATTEN, 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The elegant full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.
Permits and particulars of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 1 Pine-st.

BARGAIN.—THREE-STORY, NINE ROOMS, hardwood finish, parlor mahogany; marble bath; running water third floor; gas fixtures; decorations; location West 97th, near Park; negotiation invited. Address R. K., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—176 WEST 75TH-st.; $40,000 house for $36,000; the owner offers this house at this sacrifice from necessity of going out of house-building; equal to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction; can be seen any time without permit.

NEAR BROADWAY, BELOW CANAL.
A six-story fire-proof building, covering 2½ lots, rented over $20,000; price, $225,000. This is one of the choicest properties in the mercantile district at a bargain. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—110 EAST 89TH-ST.; 97th-st., near Broadway, three story, $25,000; 56th-st., near Madison-av., only $32,000; corner on Murray Hill, 32 feet, embracing two dwellings, for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st., or 500 5th-av.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY, OR suitable for apartments, studios, business, on West 44th-st., opposite Washington-square, running through to West 3d; size, 25x309; price, $42,500. F. E. HOUGHTON, 2 Broadway.

$38,000.—ELEGANT CABINET-FINISH 20-foot front dining-room extension dwellings, Nos. 33 and 43 West 76th-st.; exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT PRIVATE residences, 150 feet west of Central Park, in 95th-st.; just being completed, and ready for inspection. G. HOLLIDAY, Builder, 160 and 162 West 95th-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square, overlooks Central Park; 42 West 77th-st.; inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

111 LOTS, AT 189TH-ST. AND FORT Washington Ridge road, 12th ward, with brick residence, carriage house, stable, &c., commanding extensive views; price, $117,000; terms easy. JOS. J. FOTTER, Executor, 128 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN CITY AND country property; rent, sell, exchange; fine farms and gentlemen's residences. E. A. DAILEY, 74 West 36th-st.; established 1866.

FOR SALE—ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-built three-story stone fronts, cabinet-trimmed dwellings. Call and examine; 160 and 162 West 92d-st. $21,000. JAMES BROWN.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Gramercy Park can be bought at a bargain; full details. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

57TH-ST., SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs.—Two lots for sale, 50x100; terms easy. WM. S. BORCHERS, 1,505 Broadway, corner 44th-st.

WEST 94TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs.—Four very fine houses at a bargain; one 20 feet wide and three 17.8 wide. SCHUYLER, 1,157 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, 13th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.; reasonable price. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 86th and 90th sts., two new and attractive four-story dwellings; offer wanted. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st., or 500 5th-av.

$50,000.—100 FROM 5TH-AV., BELOW 59th-st.; brownstone residence, 25x 100. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

$575 EACH, $325 CASH.—LOTS FLEET-wood-av., East 185d-st., 10 per cent. guaranteed. OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

$125 EACH, $50 CASH.—LOTS YONKERS, Central Park Tract; bargain to prompt buyer. Address OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

PRINTED LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE—Washington-square to 125th-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st., or 500 5th-av.

$60,000 ONLY FOR AN EXTRA-WIDE corner house on Lenox Hill; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—$22,000; 21-FOOT four-story high-stoop brownstone. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PORTER & CO.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING CHOICE DWELLINGS:

126th-st., near Lenox-av.—3-story brownstone, 20x75x100 feet, $26,000.

121st-st., near Lenox-av.,—4-story brownstone, 20x75x150 feet, $27,000.

121st-st., close to Lenox-av.—3-story brownstone, 20.10x75, with extension, $26,000.

123d-st., near Lenox-av.—4-story brownstone, 18x75x150 feet, $24,000.

123d-st., near Lenox-av.—4-story brownstone, 20x76x150 feet, $28,000. Also others.

Full particulars and permits at

OFFICE, 211 WEST 125TH-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BROOKLYN, 104 SOUTH ELliott-place, near Fulton-st., 20 minutes from City Hall, New-York; house, 21x48; extension, dining-room, and lavatory, 21x15; lot, 100; in good order; occupied by owner; all improvements, including carpets, shades, &c.; will rent if not sold. Inquire on premises or at 224 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSES; BROOKLYN; TWO-story frame; brick basements; improvements; cabinet trim; must be sold to be appreciated; Herkimer-st., one block above Ralph-av. L. station, Kings County Road. Inquire W. O. FORRESTER, on premises, or 1,000 Herkimer-st.

BUY OR RENT IN BROOKLYN, 2,000 beautiful homes, well rented; every description and location; circular free. WILLIAM H. GRAGG, corner Willoughby and Jay sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED,

The best bargains in suburban real estate can be found at

FAIRMOUNT, NEW-JERSEY.

One hour from City Hall, New-York; commutation 10 cents a trip; city conveniences.

Houses, lots, and villa plots for sale and to rent. Also large mansion, suitable for Summer resort. Send for circular.

JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.
PETER BODINE, Box 16, Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE OR CAPITALIZATION—ONE of the largest and most profitable BRICK MANUFACTURING PROPERTIES on the Hudson River, covering about two hundred and fifty acres of best clay land; commanding full water front, and now under most profitable lease. Present production seventy-five million per annum. Can be easily increased to one hundred million.

Inquire personally or by letter, with satisfactory references, CLARENCE L. REID, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I., TWO DEsirable cottages near each other on Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, graperies, greenhouses, bowling alley, &c.; good stable with each house; owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms. For further particulars, inquire, by letter or personally, at 28 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, N. Y., PLACE containing over three acres, with dwelling, containing two stories, drawing room, butler's pantry, library, kitchen, laundry, and seven bedrooms, all supplied with hot and cold water, gas, and electric bells; furnace heat; also stable and coachhouse; lighted with gas; sundry outhouses; all in good order; price low.

Apply to
J. N. WELLS, 191 9th-av., New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Collamore-place; magnificent brownstone mansion; also stone outbuildings; grounds handsomely laid out; 19½ acres.

Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to
SLETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMing Summer residences on St. Lawrence River, among The Thousand Islands; Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; grounds and buildings complete in every detail. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—FOR SALE, ELEgant cottages, $3,000, $4,800; handsome building; sites low. J. W. FIELDER, 59 Liberty-st.; GEO. FOWLER, Richmond Hill.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, MONMOUTH Beach, and Seabright cottages and property of all kinds for sale or rent. THOS. W. COOPER & CO., Long Branch.

COUNTRY SEAT, 36 ACRES, NEW-HAMburg, Hudson River; perfect order; $75,000; free and clear; will exchange for large apartments. MARTIN & BROS., 10 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of Margrthia De Leyer, deceased,
308 and 305 East 36th-st.,
Two four-story brick tenements,
452 and 454 West 52d-st.
Two brick tenements,
northeast corner 8th-av. and 53d-st.
Tenements and stores.
Messrs. FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys,
237 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 13 NEW CHAMBER-ST.,
northeast corner Washington-st.
NO. 602 3D-AV.,
528 10TH-AV.,
and
117 EAST 109TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brownstone house and lot,
built for two families,
NO. 249 PARK-AV.,
between 80th and 81st sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story basement brick house and lot
NO. 126 EAST 93TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick house and lot
NO. 25 PERRY-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 213 WEST 46TH-ST.
AND
160 WEST 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the estate of Henry Schubart, deceased.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 118 and 118 East 74th-st.
Two three-story high-stoop private dwellings; lot 18x102.8 each; rent, $1,800.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 38 AND 40 GRAND-ST.
AND
24 THOMPSON-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
23 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
as follows:
Five lots on the northeast corner
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST.
will be sold in one parcel;
NINE LOTS ON 11TH OR
WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.;
NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS.,
between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick house and lot
NO. 25 PERRY-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brownstone house, with lot
NO. 121 EAST 89TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the
Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
18 three-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone houses, with lots,
NOS. 1 TO 35 WEST 119TH-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
561 2d-av., five-story store tenement.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
GRAND AND ATTORNEY STS.,
Southeast corner, three and four story basement brick houses with stores. Plot 50x100.
54 NORFOLK-ST., NEAR GRAND,
Four-story store, 20x38x75.

208 AND 205 EAST 126TH-ST.,
Five-story and basement brick, brown-stone, and iron double apartment house, 40x90x100.11.

12TH-AV., 152D TO 153D ST.,
Five-story brick building known as "Riverside House," and 10 city lots and gores; also very valuable water grant, 200 feet long, from 152d to 154th st., and pier 255 feet long to pier line.

138 EAST 44TH-ST.,
near Lexington-av.,
Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 15x80 x100.5.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—West 90th-st., near Park, one lot.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—625 Lexington-av.

239 East 104th-st.—Four-story brick flat.
314 2d-av.—Four-story brownstone.
734-st., between 5th and Madison ave.—41.5x79.7½.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

164, 168, 110, and 112 West 116th-st., near Lenox-av.,
Four-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone dwellings, with three-story extensions, 20x55x 100.11 each.
Watts and Washington sts., northeast corner.—Five-story store.
178 East 93d-st.—Four-story dwelling.
707 5th-st.—Three-story dwelling.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—455 West 24th-st.—Three-story brick.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
1,141 Park-av., northeast corner 81st-st.—Four-story brick flat, with store.
214 East 77th-st.—Four-story brownstone flat.
83 and 85 Thompson-st.—Three-story building.
76th-st., 100 feet west of Central Park, West.—Three lots.
THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
554 West 50th-st.—Six-story brick double tenement, with stores, 28.2x80.4x93.6.
787 and 789 Washington st.—Two five-story brick double tenements, with stores.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT RESERVE to close the estate of HOMER MORGAN, deceased.
Sixteen desirable lots, situated on 102d, 103d, 104th, and 105th sts., near Central Park West; 65 per cent. may remain three years at 5 per cent., or can be paid at any time on giving three months notice.
Maps of auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
48 AND 50 MAIDEN-LANE
through to
33 AND 35 LIBERTY-ST.
Five-story and cellar brick store and office building covering an entire plot, 48.4x118.5x47.10x110.4.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

BROWN & LEVINESS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1890,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., the full lot as shown below:

51st Street.



50th Street.

This is one of a very few unimproved lots south of 59th-st. and between 4th and 5th avs., and offers a rare chance to persons wishing to build their residence to suit their own tastes. Very desirable location for apartment house. For further particulars apply to BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st.,
Three-story brick, lot 19.4½x73.6.
Also,
No. 1,069 1st-av., near 58th-st.,
Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x75.
Maps, &c., with Messrs. HESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway,
or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 12 O'CLOCK,
the three-story high-stoop private dwelling
217 EAST 51ST-ST., LOT 20x100.5.
Maps, &c., with Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—
JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
Tuesday, March 18, 1890,
11 West 62d-st., near 5th-av.,
five-story finished basement brownstone apartment house; three families on floor.
Modern improvements. Well rented.
Size 20x59x100.5 feet.
Subject to mortgage of $18,000 at 5 per cent.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF COUNTRY PROPerty, 50 acres, more or less, near New-York, that can be bought cheap; give full particulars and diagram if possible. E. A. TREDWELL, Room 19 Times Building.

PHYSICIAN WANTS TO PURCHASE house, preferably basement on Murray Hill vicinity of 36th-st., or would lease for term. MEDICUS, Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ONE LOVELY four-story house to let, furnished or unfurnished, in that well-built block, West 57th-st. between 9th and 10th avs.; superb decorations; brilliant effects in woodwork; foyer hall, Mitchell-Vance fixtures; billiard table; house built by J. G. Pregne, architect. Inquire POWER, corner 56th-st. and 9th-av.

THE WINDSOR, 54TH-ST., CORNER Broadway.—One flat to let; tenant removing from city; ten rooms and bath, butler's pantry, ample closets, &c.; rooms conveniently arranged; recently decorated; sleeping apartments; immediate possession if desired. Address M. L. B., Box 176 Times Office.

A.—68TH-ST., 201 EAST.—CHEERFUL A. corner flats, six rooms and bath; also apartments adjoining the corner, seven rooms and bath; these buildings have many features to commend them; rents, $38 50 to $40.
L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. and 41 Liberty-st.

NEW FLATS.—ONLY A FEW LEFT. "THE Ballston," 147-151 West 35th-st.; steam heat; two passenger elevators; hall boys; elegantly-decorated apartments; seven rooms and bath, coal included, $60 to $67 50. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

THE FINEST AT THE PRICE.
The Hampton & Berwick,
63-69 West 131st-st., just reduced to $45 and $55. Seven rooms and bath; steam heated, hall boys, &c. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.
137, 139 W. 49th-st., all light, $60.

ONLY ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
The Lenwood,
227-229 West 40th-st., 5 rooms & bath, $22, $23.
206-208 West 33d-st., first flat, $25.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

A.—206 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 53D-ST. —Single apartments, eight large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated, &c.; rent, $50 to $62 50; possession at once.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st., or 1,181 3d-av.

A.—CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Janitor in house.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 288, NEAR 82d-st., directly opposite Central Park.—Suites eight large, light, elegant rooms; passenger elevators, hot water, &c.; to let at $1,000 per annum. Apply on premises.

"GREYLOCK."
2,048 to 2,050 7th-av., Boulevard, near 122d-st.; 1 elegant apartment of all light rooms to let at $50 a month; the best built and most beautiful apartment house in Harlem. Apply to Janitor.

"THE BEDFORD," N. E. CORNER 82D-st. and 10th-av.—Flats of 7 rooms; all improvements; private halls; perfect ventilation. Apply to janitor on premises or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST., (near Broadway.)—A very desirable apartment, eight light rooms, all improvements; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,100. Apply to janitor.

FACING MT. MORRIS PARK.—ELEGANT-ly-decorated, steam-heated apartments, 7 and 8 large light rooms and bath, 120th-st., near 5th-av. Open evenings.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS OF SEVEN and eight rooms; all improvements; 59th-st., near 5th-av.; possession at once. Apply on premises, 28 West 59th-st.

TO SUBLET—A SUITE—PARLOR, BEDroom, and bath; present occupants going to housekeeping. Apply The Burlington, 10 West 30th-st.

THE "SCOVELD," NOS. 267 AND 269 West 23d-st.—Seven light rooms and bath, $40, $45. M

WIRES OF THE POLITICIANS

THEY MAKE A PRETTY NET-WORK IN BROOKLYN.

THE ALBANY ENDS OF THEM PULLED WITH VIGOR—PATRIOT WATSON'S AMBITION—THE DIRTY STREETS.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the only Republican newspaper in Brooklyn, the *Times*, and the protest of Assemblyman Weed, representing a large body of citizens, the Assembly passed the objectionable Police Justices bill by a big vote. The secret of this lies in the existence of a deal by which a man who has disgraced himself and his party associates for years is to be made one of the proposed Justices in return for his influence with a certain class of Republican legislators.

That man is William Watson, just now Supervisor from the Twenty-sixth Ward. He is known far and wide as "Billy" Watson, and as a rough ward bully he has no equal. He was formerly a Justice of the Peace in the old town of New Lots, now the Twenty-sixth Ward, and he attained an unenviable reputation then by having prize fights in his court room, during one of which he acted as bottle-holder for a negro. Things became so notorious that Watson was indicted, but his political pull was great enough to have the indictment pigeonholed. Since then he has been a terror to every decent man in the Republican Party. His powers of invective are great, and he was never known to spare an opponent. Whenever he failed to pierce the skin with his tongue he knocked his opponent down with his fist. His performance at the Republican General Committee meeting on Tuesday night was positively disgusting, and when he turned on the venerable Mr. Ivins and bawled, "Shut up. You ain't got intelligence enough to make a motion," the few friends he had left him and his proposition was buried out of sight.

This is the kind of man who lobbied this Police Justices bill through the Assembly, and he did it solely to get for himself one of the offices provided for in that bill. If he succeeds he will be saddled on the city for four years at a salary of $5,000. What is more, Mayor Chapin and his subordinates will have to be responsible for appointing to such a position a man who is now under indictment for criminal conduct. But even if the Mayor concludes that he can afford to do this, will he decide to appoint a man whom Republicans despise? Nothing is more certain than that the local Republican organization will not indorse Watson's application. The entire Baldwin faction will be against it, and from present appearances Baldwin controls the General Committee. Ex-Assemblyman Taylor and Jonas Farrington, representing this interest, said the other night: "Watson's appointment would be outrageous, and we don't believe Mayor Chapin will dare to make it."

The Brooklyn *Times*, in referring to Watson's action in ousting Assemblyman Weed in the Assembly Chamber a few days ago, said:

"Supervisor Watson, we think, slightly outran his prerogative when he ventured to instruct Mr. Weed as to how he should perform his duties. Mr. Weed was selected by the citizens of the Eleventh Assembly District last November to represent them in the Assembly. He has so far, on the whole, fairly represented them, and his commission has not been recalled. Certainly Mr. Watson has received no authority to act as his mentor. Mr. Watson is not an Assemblyman, and as the Republican Committee on Legislation. His presence on the floor of the House was simply an impertinence; his utterance of threats against Mr. Weed for doing his duty was an affront to the dignity of the Legislature and to Mr. Weed's constituents.

"But we have no desire to deal harshly with Mr. Watson. If his presence and actions in the Legislature are likely to conduce to the defeat of a bill which simply aims to saddle heavy additional costs upon the Brooklyn taxpayers for the benefit of a few hungry office seekers, he should be allowed to stay there, and the citizens of Brooklyn could well afford to pay his expenses."

But perhaps Watson will sing a different tune next week, for the bill is now in the hands of Senator Birkett, who is not at all fascinated by Watson. In fact, he has said that he would kill the bill rather than let Watson be saddled on the community.

* *

There is another bill at Albany—Assemblyman Gretsinger's measure providing for a bridge over the East River—which is regarded with a great deal of suspicion, mainly because Gretsinger refuses, in an obstinate sort of way, to tell who are interested in it. But the new Assemblyman will learn that there are more ways of killing a cat than by drowning it. There is a very general impression that John A. Nichols, who brought Gretsinger into political life and who will keep him there—on certain conditions—has a large interest in the new bill. Behind him in turn is Thomas C. Platt, whose finger is plainly visible to any one watching the way in which the bill has been received in certain quarters.

There are no "peanut" politics about this measure, but there is a prospect of a big haul for somebody. The incorporators provided for are empowered to issue bonds to the extent of $30,000,000. This is a great deal more money than will be required to build a bridge. Where is the surplus to go? The only explanation can be found in the fact that "Tony" Barrett is looking out for the interests of the Democrats, who are to get in on the ground floor, while Tony Wendel Lefferts is picking up a few plums for the Republicans. If reports which come from Albany are true, a lot of money has been spent on the rural legislators.

But a much more serious feature of the case was suggested yesterday by a politician connected with the present municipal administration of Brooklyn, and who asserted that Mayor Chapin is opposed to this bill. He said: "The men interested in this measure may build the bridge, but the probability is that they will merely begin operations, get the bill passed, and then sell out. To whom? To the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. In that way, and in that way alone, could Jay Gould ever hope to obtain a franchise to cross the East River with his cars. What's to prevent such a scheme from being carried out? Absolutely nothing. You may not believe this now, but possess your soul in patience, and, unless that bill is killed, you will see that I speak by the card."

* *

The final decision of Mayor Chapin's Rapid Transit Commissioners in favor of a depressed road in Atlantic-avenue is regarded by all who have studied the subject as a decisive victory for THE TIMES. In the columns of this paper alone have the conclusive reasons of property owners and the overwhelming reasons for a depressed road been advanced. The local papers have either declared in favor of an elevated blockade or have remained silent on the matter. The two Democratic organs, the *Eagle* and the *Citizen*, have adopted the former course from what is alleged to have been the influence of the Long Island Railroad Company. Even since the Commissioners decided in favor of a depressed road these papers have persisted that it was impracticable, and never by a single line.

But THE TIMES had great influence on the Commissioners, it appears. President Lane said a day or so ago that it had educated him.

"I originally favored an elevated road," he added, "but you have convinced me up to a point where I can look ahead beyond 1900. A depressed road is the only thing."

Commissioner Gibb also told the writer that an elevated road had almost been decided upon. "The Commissioners recognized an agency that had no axe to grind," said one of Mr. Gibb's associates.

One result of the property owners' victory has been overlooked. It will deprive the Aldermen of one more prospective source of revenue. It is an open secret that these officials stood ready to give the Long Island Road the franchise for an elevated structure four years ago, but the company refused to pay enough for the privilege. For a franchise from the Commissioners the company will not have to pay a cent. If it had gone to Albany, as President Lane put it to his visitor, "it would have been a question of 'How much?'"

Another thing that has been overlooked in the estimates of the cost is the existence of the old tunnel from South Ferry to Smith-street, a distance of over a mile. This is 21 feet wide, and at the present rate for excavation work (about $8 a square yard) it would cost a good many thousand dollars to dig out that much of the proposed cut. This tunnel has been closed for over twenty years, and its opening will be a memorable event. Some years ago it was found to be the abiding place of several illicit distilleries, but they were all wiped out. Now portions of it are used as vaults by adjacent property owners, but rats hold sway over most of it. The walls are slimy and damp, and for purposes of a railroad are practically useless. As it is now the space is too narrow, and these walls would be torn down and the excavation widened by at least 5 feet.

* *

Lawyers at all familiar with the Brooklyn courts were surprised to see "Charlie" Patterson appear the other day as counsel for "Deacon" Richardson's Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company in a damage suit. It came out then that he had been retained as Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's successor as permanent counsel for the road. Patterson has for years made a specialty of actions against the local railroad companies for injuries received while getting on and off the cars, and he has made a fortune at it. He was supposed to be the last man to whom Richardson would go. When Gen. Tracy went to Washington the "Deacon" took his business to the new firm, Tracy, McFarland, Boardman & Platt, but the price was too steep, it is said, and he went nearer home.

* *

Several Brooklyn lawyers have been indulging in elegantly-appointed offices recently, and those of ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt, "Charlie" Patterson, and Jerry Wernberg are among the handsomest in town. Those of the last named are in the Mercantile Building, on the site of the old Dieter Hotel, opposite the City Hall, and are full of bronzes, statuary, etchings, and oil paintings. He got into them only a few days ago, and celebrated the event by giving a dinner to half a dozen newspaper men at the Brooklyn Club. The mean proved that the statements about the ability of the Brooklyn's new chef were not at all exaggerated.

* *

Nearly all the Brooklyn papers have admitted that THE TIMES forced Commissioner Adams to clean the streets of that city, but they carefully refrain from alluding to the fact that THE TIMES agitated the subject for three days before they would take it up. Then some of them reprinted the accounts published in this paper, while one put forward a picture representing Adams plodding along unmindful of the condition of affairs and explained it by quoting from THE TIMES, but the quotation was credited merely to "A published interview."

Commissioner Adams's final decision to clean the streets is said to have been forced by Mayor Chapin. At all events it was reached soon after the interview between the two men on Wednesday afternoon, and the following day laborers were put to work. They have done a great deal, but the streets are far from clean. There was only $10,000 put aside to keep them so until April 1, and as the Commissioner is paying $20 a mile for the work this sum will clean only some 400 miles. It will probably suffice to keep Fulton-street in a fairly decent condition, and that would satisfy a large body of citizens.

"In fact," said one of the engineers in the City Works Department the other day, "if the Commissioner had kept Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, Court-street, and Flatbush-avenue and some one of the popular drives like Bedford-avenue clean, he would never have heard of complaints. There would have been a few of course, but nothing like the public indignation aroused by THE TIMES's articles."

* *

No more certain proof of the expectation of political management to follow Police Commissioner Hayden's appointment could be found than the surprise created by his recent summary dismissal of four patrolmen for intoxication while on duty. The men whose confidence was so abused had "pulls," and strong ones, too, and they repaired at once to their respective backers. These powers waited on Commissioner Hayden, but found him obstinate. Threats, it is said, were used, but the Commissioner's old soldier blood was up and he chased his visitors out into the street. They went at once to the office of their friends and ally, the *Citizen*. The result was a bugle blast from that party mentor in which Commissioner Hayden was warned not to do any more. The warning was conveyed in this language: "We trust Commissioner Hayden will not fall into the mistake of his predecessor, who set out by being over severe and ended by relaxing the reins of discipline. Intoxication on duty is a grave offense, but still the first offense ought not to be treated as if the evil were incurable." In other words the new Commissioner must give every officer a chance to become a confirmed drunkard before punishing him for ruining the discipline of the force.

* *

A protest against the bill providing for a public park at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea has been sent to Senator Birkett, who, in response to it, has agreed to give the protestants a hearing before the Senate committee. Bensonhurst is a small place adjoining Bath Beach, L. I., and was formerly the Benson farm. One Lynch, a real estate speculator, bought it by the acre, laid out roads, put down water mains, and is now booming it as a great suburban resort. His great drawback, however, has been that a narrow strip of Bath Beach separates his property from the shore, and it is this land, only a few hundred feet long and half as many wide, that Mr. Lynch wants to have taken for a public park. He is now asking $1,000 each for twenty-foot lots facing on this plot, and, if the park is established, his price will probably double.

The whole scheme is declared to be one for private gain, and it is this charge that the protestants intend to lay before the Senate committee. They expect to show further that Mr. Lynch has had a chance to buy this very piece of land—some say he has taken advantage of the opportunity—and they argue that if he wants a park there he should cultivate it at his own expense. A park at this point would cost $100,000 in Mr. Lynch's pocket.

* *

While talking about parks, it may be well to recall that two Brooklyn men—Daniel M. Somers and Elijah R. Kennedy—are among the Commissioners named in an Assembly bill providing for a new Adirondack Commission whose object is to designate what lands are to be set aside for a State park. Everybody in Brooklyn knows Somers and Kennedy. They were Park Commissioners under Mayor Whitney, but Mayor Chapin had to get rid of them. Somers took up lands in the Adirondacks as an insurance agent, and the two combined showed that they knew absolutely nothing about parks. Each was confident that he was a great landscape gardener, and each tried his hand on Prospect Park with disastrous results, as readers of THE TIMES will remember. Some of the finest sections of the park were almost ruined, and some of the noblest old trees in it were ruthlessly destroyed to make what these gentlemen called "landscapist" work. They may try their abilities in "landscapist" work in some historic region in the Adirondack woods.

* *

It seems to be a very short-sighted policy on the part of the Brooklyn and Union Elevated Railroads to refuse to run night trains. Every previous attempt in that direction has been successful during the first week of the trial. A road catering to the same interests as the Union—the Kings County—has been operating all-night trains with big receipts all Winter, and yet Manager Goundis could not at first see the chance for a profit. It was only a few years ago that the surface companies put on "night hawks," and now some of them are running cars all night long on fifteen minutes' headway. Several efforts have been made by newspaper men, telegraph operators, and others, whose work keeps them out at night, to induce Manager Martin to improve the service of the Union Elevated in the manner indicated, but he never gives any answer other than "We can't afford it." Then he admits he has never tried it.

* *

The "surrender" of the little band of faith-curists in Brooklyn was really of much more importance than it appeared to be. These people, of whom about 1,000 reside in various parts of the city, inhabit tenements, so that, when one of them becomes ill, he is in a good way to communicate the disease to a number of others. This was the feature of the faith-cure failure that troubled Health Commissioner Griffin more than the mistaken views of the victims. He feared an epidemic during the coming Summer, and it would have been a hard one to fight. He doesn't yet put much confidence in the statement that the believers in this method of curing diseases have abandoned their faith, and when the next case of the kind comes up the guilty parties will find that the Health Office has not abandoned its watchfulness.

MISS CAMERON FAINTS ON THE STAGE.

CHICAGO, March 15.—During the performance of Ibsen's "Nora" ("A Doll Home") at the Columbia Theatre this afternoon Miss Beatrice Cameron, who was playing the title rôle, fainted on the stage. The performance was stopped. The rôle of Nora is a very trying one, and Miss Cameron has not been at all well lately. Her friends do not anticipate any serious results of her illness. The sympathy was so great that very few persons in the large audience accepted the offer of the management to return the money paid for tickets at the box office.

The tide has turned in Mansfield's favor and he is doing a large business. Every seat was sold for to-night.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY.

The popular steamers of this line, Drew and Dean Richmond, will resume their trips for the season on Wednesday next, (March 19.) During the Winter months these boats have been placed in thorough first-class order, having electric lights placed throughout the same, and neither money nor effort has been spared to maintain the splendid reputation already enjoyed by these floating palaces. The steamers will, as usual, leave their pier, foot of Canal street, North River, every evening at 6 o'clock, except Sundays, and make close connections at Albany with trains for all points North, East, and West.

THE STONY FORD STOCK FARM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 15.—Charles Backman, owner of the famous Stony Ford Stock Farm, has bought the adjoining property of 102 acres, known as the "Gavin Place." This addition makes the Stony Ford Stock Farm consist of about 900 acres of fertile and handsome grazing lands, lying in a compact body along the Walkill River and having a frontage of a mile and a half on one of Orange County's main highways. Before this purchase it was by far the largest and most important breeding and training establishment in the Eastern States.

A WHEELING MERCHANT DEAD.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Manuel Gutman, a well-known merchant of Wheeling, West Va., died to-day in this city, where he had come too late to receive successful medical treatment. His son, Malvin, is a merchant in New-York, and another son, William, is in business in Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Gutman was fifty-eight years of age. He leaves a widow and seven children.

TROTTERS CHANGE HANDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., has sold two highly-bred trotters, as follows: To W. H. Hill, Worcester, Mass., the b. m. Thorn Leaf, by Young Jim, dam Tillie Thorn, by Mambrino Patchen; to Harriman and Ewing, Bunceton, Mo., the ch. c. Miaturn, 4 years, by Harold, dam Meg Rene, by King Rene. No prices are given.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Chollar	2.05	Savage	1.80
Con. Cal. & Va	4.15	Sierra Nevada	2.05
Crown Point	1.60	Union Consolidated	2.10
Mexican	3.00	Utah	.45
Ophir	3.80	Commonwealth	2.80
Potosi	1.90		

M'CALLA'S BRUTAL THREAT

APPREHTION MEYER TELLS HIS STORY.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ENTERPRISE ACCUSED HIM OF SMILING AND SAID HE HAD A MIND TO KILL HIM.

Punctuality in assembling for work has been characteristic of the members composing the court of inquiry now investigating the recent cruise of the United States steamer Enterprise and the conduct of her Commander, Bowman H. McCalla. The Commander himself has always been prompt in his attendance, but yesterday morning when the court convened it had to sit beneath the gaudy emblems arranged above for some minutes, waiting with commendable patience for the arrival of the accused Commander.

He finally did appear, flushed with the exercise of rapid walking, and then he joined the court in waiting several more minutes for the arrival of his counsel, Mr. Menzies. That gentleman came at last, and then Admiral Kimberly, President of the court, announced, that owing to developments in the testimony during the last two days, the course of the investigation would have to undergo a change. What that change would consist of he did not say, but it is supposed that the charges incidentally made by witnesses in their testimony against other officers than Commander McCalla would be looked into during the sessions of the court next week. The specific charges made by officers and men against the Commander will also then be investigated.

Yesterday's session was begun by the calling of Lieuts. Mudd, Werlich, Bennett, and White, Surgeon Herndon, Chief Engineer Entwistle, and Ensign Kline, who corrected in minor details the testimony they had given before the court. No important change was made in their evidence, and when the last of them had been heard the taking of new testimony was commenced.

The first witness called was Seaman's Apprentice S. R. Graham, who in the beginning of the present year was unjustly kept in irons for five days, as had been testified to by previous witnesses. He said that on the night of Jan. 15, 1890, while the Enterprise was anchored at Antwerp, he was on duty on deck. He asked permission of Ensign Kline, the officer of the watch, to go to the head, and received it. While at the head he heard Commander McCalla come out of his cabin and shout for the officer of the deck, the orderly, and the Corporal of the Guard.

None of these officials responded, and the witness walked aft to where the Commander was standing. "He asked me where I had been, and I told him," the witness continued. "He only said 'Ah,' and then ordered the Corporal and myself to be put in irons. The order was done. I expected to be called before the mast the next morning, but I wasn't. At the end of five days the Commander sent for me, and when I went to his cabin he asked me if I had had permission to go to the head that night. I told him that I had, and he said he was sorry I had been ironed. He asked me why I had not told him so in the first place, and I said that I didn't think it was necessary because he hadn't asked me about it. Then I was released from irons and restored to duty."

To Mr. Menzies, Graham said that Ensign Kline was present when he (Graham) was ordered in irons, but had said nothing about having granted him permission to be absent from post. Re-examined by Judge Advocate Garst, the witness detailed the different modes of punishment which prevailed on board the Enterprise—the putting of men in irons, in straps, in jackets, lashing them to the Jacob's ladder, and putting them in solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water. He had also seen men ironed together and then made fast to the deck so that they could not escape.

The next witness then put several statements into the witness's mouth and got them on record. Then he struck another snag. He told the witness that the men put in irons at Cronstadt were put there to "sober 'em up," but the witness took issue with the statement and said that the men were kept in irons long after they had gotten sober. Well, Mr. Menzies said, they were then kept in irons to keep them from getting any more liquor, but Graham contradicted him and said they were kept there as a punishment for having gotten drunk. Mr. Menzies then handed to the interpreter, who, it seems, is a Russian Jew by nationality, a book on the subject and said that the sanitary condition of the ship was good, that much attention was paid to the men's clothes and their food, and that the ship was as nice and clean as she could be. When it was brought to him he buckled it on and then drew it. Then he said to me:

"'What made you smile at me?'

"'I did not smile at you, Sir,' I said.

"'You smile,' he said, 'I've got a good mind to kill you.'

"I did not say anything to that, and then the Commander said:

"'I've got a good mind to kill you to show a good example to the rest of the ship's company.' I did not make any answer to this, and then the Commander walked away."

After this incident, the witness continued, he was disrated, and after being held in the sentry's charge for about twenty days was tried by summary court-martial for disobeying an order given him by Lieut. Mudd.

Mr. Menzies labored hard with Meyer to get him to admit that he had been disrespectful to Commodore McCalla—that he had laughed at him or annoyed him in some manner—but the witness sturdily refused to admit anything of the kind. He had not smiled at the Commander, nor had he been in any way insolent to him. He was not thinking of his own case nor of McCalla when the Commander first addressed him, and he therefore might "have had a pleasant look on his face."

"Any one your Commander threatened to kill you on account of a pleasant smile?" observed Mr. Menzies, cunningly baiting a trap.

"I wasn't smiling at all, Sir," Meyer replied, equal to the occasion, and then Mr. Menzies gave it up and ceased his vain efforts to shake the man's testimony.

It was then only 11:30 o'clock, but there were no more available witnesses, and the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Those witnesses who gave evidence yesterday are called "red hot shell bursters," simply because their cases had been detailed in the testimony given by some of the officers on the stand. Mr. Choate was not present at yesterday's hearing. He left the court room early in the hearing the day before and has not since appeared to take part in the proceedings.

* *

A PROTEST AGAINST HAZING.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 15.—The Rev. Dr. Dudley, pastor of the First Congregational Church, appeared before the Board of Education last night and delivered an address on the case of his son, Will Dudley, who was hazed by members of the Senior Class in the high school and had a large patch of his hair cut off and his clothes torn. Dr. Dudley said that the insult, outrage, and humiliation were bad enough, but the barbarous system of hazing which had been practiced in the high school for two years was a disgrace.

The address created a profound sensation. The board adopted resolutions reprimanding the hazers, several of whom are young men of the first families, and requesting them to apologize.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

It seems that we cannot be permitted to pass through a single season without a revival of the tiresome controversy between the partisans of Wagner and those of the Neapolitan school. There is nothing so absolutely unsatisfactory as a contest over art, because where purposes are diametrically opposed it is impossible for the contending parties to understand one another. The Wagnerite says he does not care anything whatever about waltz tempi and sweet melodies, which are as comprehensible to a child as they are to an old man. He wants dramatic truth, and if an ugly sentiment is to be uttered, it must be expressed in dissonant music; for to couch it in mellifluous measures would be an absurdity. The anti-Wagnerite declares that he goes to the opera for pleasure, and that his pleasure consists in hearing beautiful tunes beautifully sung. It is a curious fact—at any rate, it seems to be a fact—that the bona fide anti-Wagnerite never goes to a symphony or chamber-music concert. If he did, he would, in order to be consistent, be obliged to condemn Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, Brahms, Dvorak, Tschaikowsky, and Rubinstein for doing the very same thing that Wagner did—writing dissonant measures when it suited their purpose to do so. But, as there is no blatant opposition to these composers, we are forced to the conclusion that the anti-Wagnerites do not go to hear their music, or else they are inconsistent, which is, of course, inconceivable.

What is the use of opposing Wagner, if he is such a wretched composer? Why not let him sink into that obscurity which is the inevitable doom of all false artists? Does any one suppose for a moment that the public of New-York can be forced to go and spend its money on a pleasure which does not please it? The spectacle of 3,000 intelligent citizens of this great metropolis struggling for seats or standing room in the Metropolitan Opera House four times a week to hear operas which they do not like simply because a few "Wagner maniacs," as they are called, proclaim in the market places that he is the greatest writer of lyric dramas that ever lived would be astounding. Would any amount of shouting and gesticulating induce this public to conduct itself in a similar manner with regard to the operas of Michael William Balfe? Not by any means. If you doubt this, ask James W. Morrissey or any other gentleman who has tried it. This public is the most independent public in the world. It is absolutely untestered by traditions and forbidden by conventionalities. It has the money to pay for what it likes, and it will not pay for anything else. If it has been possible to maintain performances of grand opera in German since November, 1884, with Wagner as the central figure, it is because the public wills it to be so, not because it is the wish of any "Wagner maniacs." Last season the deficit, over and beyond the subvention contributed by the stockholders, was $528 13. We have the authority of the director, Edmund C. Stanton, for the statement that the only reason why this season promises to be even better. The evidence is on the books of the Opera House that Wagner has stood the test of repetition better than any other composer. And Mr. George Griswold Haven, when asked recently if the directors were contemplating a change in policy, said emphatically that there was no notion of trying Italian opera. So much for German opera.

Now we are about to have a season of Italian opera, and from all indications up to the present time there is a very substantial public demand for it. Well and good; so be it. Is that any reason why a lover of the mighty dramas of Wagner should allow his choler to rise? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there nothing good in Italian opera because it is conceived in a different spirit and written in a different style from Wagner's work? Why, what nonsense! What puerility to make such an assertion! Italian opera has one merit which endears it to this public, and with good reason. It cherishes an art whose loveliness never grows old and whose attractions never pall. Age cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety. We mean the art of beautiful singing.

Without that art the opera must surely perish. With it the Wagnerian artist can reach real greatness. What would Lehmann and Fischer and Reichmann be without their voices and their polished vocalism? Valentini, the people know about singing Italy taught them directly or indirectly. It is not necessary for the writer of this column to reiterate his often-repeated estimate of the value of Italian methods in singing. Those methods speak for themselves through the medium of the marvelous voices with which a liberal Creator gifted such singers as Patti and Tamagno.

There would never be any controversy between Wagner and Italian opera if the contestants would clearly admire the purposes of each. Wagner strove to unite poetry, painting, action, and music in one coherent and vital dramatic art. The purpose of the music is the same as that of the painting and the action—to illustrate and explicate the poem. This being so, it is obvious that all set forms are illogical for the purpose in hand, and that music which does not sacrifice beauty to truth is false to the composer's design. The purpose of the Italian opera is to produce first, last, and all the time sweet melodies which can be sweetly sung. To this end the dramatic poem is worse than needless. It is a pleasing variety in the order of solos, duets, trios, quartets, choruses, and ensembles, and the orchestral portion of the work is treated strictly as an accompaniment to the voices. If any emotion demands a harsh and dissonant utterance it must be modified in such a way that it can be expressed in song without interference with the production of a beautiful tone. In brief, the whole machinery of the Italian opera of the "Lucia," "La Traviata," and "Il Trovatore" school is constructed for the business of turning out good singing.

Now, what is the use of going over the old argument that one is a true art form and the other an intolerable hybrid? Verdi has admitted the truth of that argument. So have Bonnet and Bolto and Meyer and Lalo and Franchetti and Saint-Saëns and Massenet, and other contemporaneous composers, who have demonstrated in their works their belief that the true principle was proclaimed by the inventors of opera when they sought for it in the Greek drama. Rossini practically admitted in "William Tell" that the Neapolitan idea was a mistake. Donizetti and Bellini lived in the reign of the great singers, and they wrote for them. If they had lived till to-day they might have followed Verdi and the rest of them.

If people who love Wagner, would content themselves with saying, "I do not like opera which is essentially undramatic," and those who love the Italian writers of the old style would be satisfied to say, "I like opera in which there is nothing but beautiful singing," and let the matter rest there, how much more pleasant it would be! "But," says some one, "the persons who write in the public prints will not let the matter drop. Why do not they assume the attitude which you so heartily recommend?" Simply because, dear reader, it is the critic's business to seek for the true, the beautiful, and to grieve over the false. If he becomes a controversialist, he is not holding the ideal position of a critic. If he becomes an out and out partisan, he sacrifices himself. But on the other hand, the critic must sometimes arrive at some conclusions. He must possess some sort of convictions. He cannot be forever going about inquiring, "What is true art?" The futility of an examination which never reaches any results is obvious. All that can be asked of the critic is that he shall carefully and without prejudice view both sides of the question before forming an opinion. That, too, is all that can be asked of the public. If the critic finds that a certain form of art is based on false principles, but has many beauties, he has no right to close his eyes to its attractions. Neither has the non-professional critic—for every person who goes to the opera is, of course, a critic in and for himself. The ardent lover of Wagner has no right to say that there is no merit in Italian opera. It is not true. Therefore he has no right to view with contempt those who prefer Italian opera to German. They like good singing and they don't care a rap about dramatic significance. There are substantial arguments in favor of a love for pure vocal technique, and in a like manner, if he is fair-minded, must recognize them.

If he feels that the lover of Italian opera is in a benighted condition of musical taste, let him calmly and sensibly endeavor to explain the greatness of Wagner. If the lover of Italian opera believes that his Wagnerite friend is in utter darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of tromboned, let him calmly and sensibly endeavor to explain the greatness of Donizetti. Let him tell his Wagnerite friend how to listen to Bellini. But, for pity's sake, let them not go at one another hammer and tongs, as if the divine mysteries of music were to be settled by the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry. Exhibitions of wrath over these things will never convince the world that one is seeking, as Matthew Arnold puts it, to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world."

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Mr. Walter Damrosch is much disturbed, and with good reason, by a so-called "defense" of himself which has been issued. This defense states that the last performance of "Lohengrin" was almost wrecked by the mutinous inattention of the chorus and orchestra, which, incited by published criticisms on Mr. Damrosch's conducting, refused to obey his beat. Mr. Damrosch says that this statement is not only false, but absurd. He truthfully says that if it were correct, if he were unable to control his men, he would be unfit for the position. He declares, however, that it is nonsensical to suppose that a body of men, to whom he gives so much employment in symphony, oratorio, and other concerts, would rebel against him to gratify any of his censors and thus deprive themselves of a source of substantial income. Furthermore, Mr. Damrosch says, the members of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra have some respect for their own professional reputations and would not purposely play incorrectly.

The writer was present at the performance referred to. There was some confusion in the second act, lasting about half a dozen measures. It occurred at a time when the dramatic action required about one-half the chorus to stand with backs toward the conductor. The performance was far from being wrecked, and the trip was not deemed important enough to be mentioned in any of the papers the following morning. The "defense" contained the first public mention of it. Why any one should feel called upon to defend Mr. Damrosch is hard to say. He appears to be thriving very well in this community, and is not so weak a plant that he cannot stand a little critical pruning once in a while.

FINE CONTESTS EXPECTED

AMATEURS PREPARING FOR A BUSY SEASON.

THE ATHLETIC UNION BESIEGED WITH APPLICATIONS FOR DATES FOR GAMES—CHANGES AT MORRIS PARK.

The active workers in the interests of amateur athletics are not concealing their energy in the secret board rooms and places of conference in their respective clubhouses these days. This fact is very plain to all who follow the news of the various branches of amateur sport. The boom being given to amateur contests of all kinds is indeed astonishing to any one unfamiliar with their attractions. It surpasses by far anything of the kind ever known before.

Even at this early day, when sports are supposed to be dormant, there is an activity within the many athletic organizations which promises a season of outdoor contests this year that has never been equaled in this country. The last week witnessed a victory for the athletic element in the New-York Athletic Club which must be taken to mean a future display of aggressiveness on track, field, and water, and a more intense rivalry between that club and the Manhattan Athletic Club. Yesterday occurred the greatest cross-country run ever given in this country, the number of entries being larger than that of any cross-country run ever held before. On Tuesday will be decided the annual gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, at Turn Hall, in East Fourth-street; on April 12, at Boston, will be given the annual indoor championships of the union, and these in turn will be followed on April 26 by the National Cross-Country Association's annual team championship race. Then the outdoor season will practically be in full blast, to continue until the national championships are decided in the Fall.

Beginning about May 1 there will be athletic games in the vicinity of New-York nearly every week throughout the Summer. There are so many of these events being planned that they must conflict if they are to be held on Saturdays and holidays, in which case athletes will have to select their games to suit their inclinations or the best interests of their clubs. From now until May 31, when the intercollegiate championships will be decided on the Berkeley Oval, all the available men in twenty colleges comprising the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes will be hard at work preparing to defend their college honor, while the crews of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Bowdoin, Cornell, and Pennsylvania will attract the attention of thousands of people interested in the outcome of the boat races in June.

The boating organizations outside of the colleges are unusually active. Each of the local odd clubs near this city is planning to give races of some kind. The associations which they comprise will give annual regattas, rowing among them being at its height at the time of the national regatta in August. Tennis, cricket, and lacrosse will have their share of attention, and the outlook for the contests of amateurs is indeed bright.

The clubs in the Amateur Athletic Union are already having trouble in regard to the selection of dates for games. Such days as Memorial Day and July 4 are considered the prize days, and naturally a good many clubs are anxious to have them. The union proposes this year to make up a schedule of games which it will expect the clubs to carry out. Many claims for dates have been made, and they will be considered by the Schedule Committee of the union to-morrow night. Secretary J. E. Sullivan, of the union, the Chairman of the committee, predicts hard work in arranging dates satisfactory to the clubs, but he says no partiality will be shown the larger clubs, every club being considered according to the priority of its claim. It is understood that several of the larger clubs have already put in a request for the most desirable dates.

Last year the most attractive place for an athletic meeting was the Berkeley Oval at Morris Park, President White of the Berkeley Athletic Club having turned the grounds into a beautiful athletic field, provided with a quarter-mile track, 220-yard straightaway, and grand stands for seating several thousand people. This year, however, the Berkeley Oval may have a worthy rival in Morris Park, which is to be dished up for field and track sports of all kinds, regardless of expense. Mr. John A. Morris has become interested in amateur athletics to such an extent that he intends to make Morris Park surpass in its advantages for games anything of the kind in the world.

Considering that Mr. Morris has spent $1,800,000 on Morris Park to make a superior home for the New-York Jockey Club, and is a man of great wealth, it is certain that he will carry out his present intention. It is expected that more than $100,000 will be spent this year to make the grounds suitable for the contests. A half-mile cinder track will be constructed on the best plan known, a 220-yard straightaway will be provided, and a still longer one will be made if, in the opinion of athletic managers, it is desirable. The infield is to be as level as a floor and will be drained so as to be dry at all times. One grand stand to seat 4,500 people will be built as a permanent fixture, and a movable stand to seat 10,000 or 12,000 more will be constructed in case the colleges should desire to hold their football contests on such a surface. There does not need to figure to make money in Morris Park for his outlay. His ambition in this regard is to make Morris Park popular with the athletic associations, and now that he has started in this direction he will probably go the outdone.

One objection to Morris Park at present that to get there one has to go to the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad by the elevated railroad, thus being obliged to change cars; but it is said that arrangements will be made so that trains will be run from Forty-second-street. The park is five miles above the Harlem River, and may be reached by carriage over a macadamized road, thus making a good drive for coaches.

The order of events to be contested at the seventeenth games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association on April 5 is as follows:

1.—93-yard dash, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in any running race, trial heats, winners to run in final.
2.—1,000-yard run, handicap.
3.—Intercompany tug-of-war, weight limited to 550 pounds, first trial pulls.
4.—93-yard dash, trial heat for second men, winner to compete in final.
5.—One-mile bicycle race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in a bicycle race at regimental games.
6.—220-yard run, handicap, trial heats, first and second to run in final.
7.—One-half mile walk, handicap.
8.—93-yard dash, final heat.
9.—Putting 16-pound shot, handicap.
10.—220-yard run, final heat.
11.—Back race, 50 yards, scratch.
12.—Three-mile invitation bicycle race, scratch.
13.—One-mile run, handicap.
14.—Potato race, scratch.
15.—Tug-of-war, second trial pulls.
16.—220-yard hurdle, handicap.
17.—Half-mile run, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in a running race; regimental cup as prize.
18.—Running high jump, handicap.
19.—Wheelbarrow race, handicap, two laps.
20.—Half-mile roller skating race, handicap.
21.—Three-legged race, handicap, one lap; members of teams to be members of same company.
22.—Throwing 56-pound weight.
23.—Two-mile bicycle race, handicap.
24.—Team race, scratch, four laps; teams of three men from each company; banner to be awarded to team winning on the number of points, points scoring in the order of finishing.

The football men at Princeton and Harvard are making preparations for next Fall. Capts. Poe and Cumnock are looking for new men among the undergraduates, and the available ones will receive instructions in the same during the rest of this college year, so that they will not be altogether green when they begin work in October. The effect of last Fall's trouble over football players will probably be to confine the members of the teams to undergraduates. Three places are already spoken of for the Thanksgiving Day game between Princeton and Yale—the Berkeley Oval, Washington Park, Brooklyn, and Morris Park. Mr. F. M. Firason, Chairman of the athletic department of the New-York Jockey Club, is said to be doubtful about Morris Park being in condition for a football game by Fall, but every effort will be made to have it ready in case the college men want to go there.

President White of the Berkeley Athletic Club also says that, if the game is to be played on the Berkeley Oval, he will want to know about it in time to provide ample accommodations for the crowds that will witness the contest.

The *Pennsylvanian*, published by the students of the University of Pennsylvania, regards the recent annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes with suspicion. In the first place, it regrets that Pennsylvania did not secure a plum in the way of an official position, and then it avers that, "to a certain extent," the officers and members of the Executive Committee were all slated before the meeting. Counting thirds in determining the champion college, the *Pennsylvanian* thinks this unfair, because it will be to the advantage of the large colleges if every team that is entered sends a large number of representatives to the championships and thereby have a better chance of winning thirds than the colleges which send only a few men to the games. It is also argued that the counting of thirds necessitates a crowding of heats, or else an increase in their number, which in some events—as the two-mile bicycle race—renders the men exhausted by the time the final heat is to be decided.

In Detroit there is springing up a rivalry between the Detroit Athletic Club and the Michigan Athletic Association which promises to become a "pocket edition" of the New-York-Manhattan rivalry in this city. Both of

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

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DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS

WORK OF EXTERMINATION BY THE "CRUST HUNTERS."

DIFFICULTY OF ENFORCING THE GAME LAWS AND OF CONVICTING VIOLATORS OF THEM WHEN CAPTURED.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 15.—The proposition by pot hunters in the Adirondacks to lengthen the season for hunting deer will meet with strenuous opposition from all sportsmen who are not professional hunters. The bill introduced into the Legislature permits the hounding of deer till Aug. 15. The law at the present time permits the shooting of deer for a period of two months, and the hunters desire that this shall be doubled. The request does not come from true sportsmen, all of whom realize the necessity of protecting the game, but mainly from professional hunters who have migrated from Pennsylvania and elsewhere for the purpose of making as much money as they can, and when the hunting is no longer profitable to go elsewhere.

It is not the four or six weeks of hounding deer that decimates them each year. Hounding during the warm weather is not only a cruel sport, but the meat of the deer killed after such a chase is totally unfit for food. The cruelty of hounding deer is an argument against any modification of existing laws. Another point is that when the woods are dense the deer when chased by hounds immediately take to the water. There their extermination is more easily effected. The present law has been the means of greatly increasing the number of deer in the Adirondacks, and to enact the bill in question will be simply to annul all the good that the law has effected. With the law as it exists the deer will increase rapidly.

It is the still hunter and "crust hunter," who creep upon them in his stealthy, silent, slouching, skulking way and shoot them without the aid of a dog, that threaten their entire destruction. During the year 1866 a party of still hunters as they are called, stopped on the banks of Morehouse Lake in Hamilton County, and by the use of "salt licks" killed eighteen deer in one day and sixty-five in a week. The animals were dressed on the shores of the lake and shipped south to dealers in packages made up to resemble packages of merchandise. Still hunting means extermination to the deer; and requires a skill that makes success impossible to any but the experienced hunters.

Word was received here recently that pot hunters were slaughtering deer in the upper portion of Warren County and a part of Essex. The average inhabitant of the woods cares about as much for the game law as the average fisherman on Lake George and Lake Champlain cares for the law of fishing. The Game Constable of this district, William H. Burnett, is acting under the auspices of the Lake George Fish and Game Protective Association, of which General Robert Lenox Banks of Albany is the President.

In the wilds of the Adirondacks it is an easy matter to carry on the slaughter of deer without the authorities of the State being very much the wiser. If the truth were known, the District Attorneys of the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Fulton would much rather have a murder trial on their hands than one game-law case. The reason of this is evident. In game-law cases it is almost impossible to convict. Backwoodsmen, lumbermen, and guides cannot be brought to believe there is anything criminal in killing deer out of season. In many instances it has been impossible to secure indictments before Grand Juries, even when the testimony was most direct. When it so happened that an indictment was found, it was hard to convict, as juries could not be brought to see the criminality of killing deer out of season any more than lumbermen or guides. In some of the courts held in northern counties there have been jurymen serving at the trials of game-law cases who, if the truth were known, should have been placed in the box with the prisoners.

In any game-law case the defendant may elect how he shall be tried, by a Justice, jury trial before a Justice, or waive an examination and go before the Grand Jury. In either instance it is a chance if the defendant is once convicted, unless the Justice happens to be situated in Glens Falls, or some one of the large villages and is not imbued with the same spirit of lawlessness that pervades other sections of the country. In trial by Jury, even if the testimony is most conclusive, which does not often happen, juries will not look at the matter from the point of law as they should. The law provides that during the open season the hounding of deer shall be allowed, but that each hunter shall not kill more than one deer.

Visitors to the Adirondacks desiring to hound deer should effect a life insurance policy on their dogs before entering the woods. The pot hunters have a mortal antipathy to deer hounds, and there are dozens of instances on record where valuable dogs have been shot while coursing deer. These specimens of American manhood indulge in "crust hunting" while the snow lies heavy on the ground. That, they argue, is not an offense against the unwritten laws of the woods, while hounding deer is, as the animals are liable to be driven into the interior fastnesses of the wilderness, where it is difficult for the "crust hunters" to get at them.

Viewing the situation from this standpoint, whenever they learn of deer-hunting parties in the woods themselves along-side the runways, wait for the dogs to pass, and shoot them down without mercy. This has been done several times in the town of Dresden, Washington County, as many residents of the four counties can testify.

Among the sportsmen "crust hunting" is looked upon as murder. As the woods begin to fill with snow, and it deepens gradually on the hills and in the valleys, the animals congregate in small herds on the northern sides of the mountains in what are known as "yards." The deer select the northern sides of the mountains, as the moss, which they live upon during the long Winter months, grows there in more profusion than on the southern slopes. When the snow is two or three feet deep on a level the "crust hunter" goes into the woods on his snow shoes, "locates" the animals, and at the first favorable opportunity visits the "yard" and shoots them down by the wholesale, killing all the deer in the "yard" before leaving the place. The frightened animals have no chance to escape through which to make their escape. Outside the "yards" the snow is so deep that as soon as they make a dash for freedom they flounder about helplessly, and they can be knocked on the head without resistance. In hounding deer the animal has a chance for its life. Crust hunters give the brutes no chance, and they are slaughtered as though in a trap.

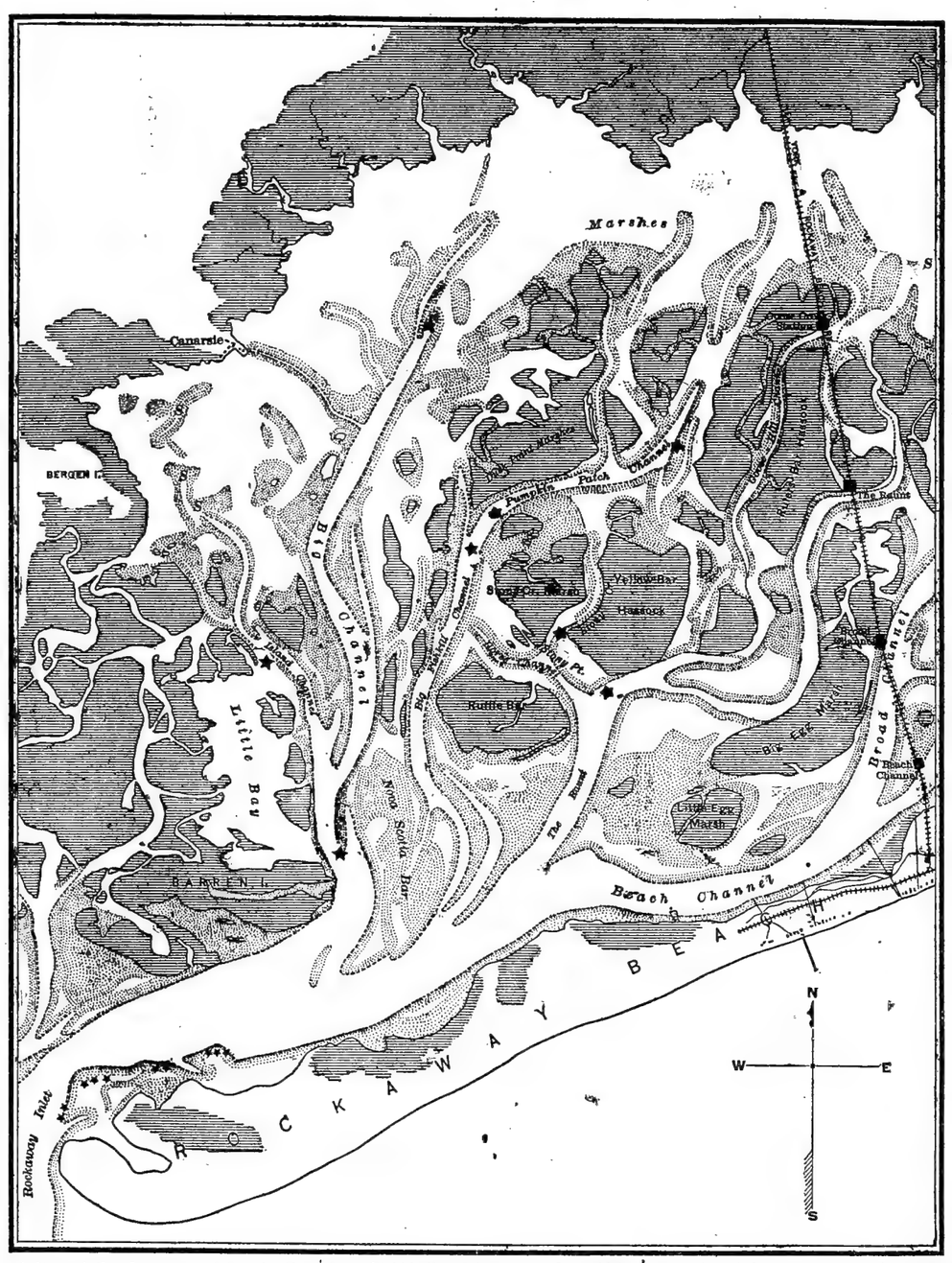
Another mode of hunting deer used sometimes in the northern wilderness is by blazing light thrown by pine knots on a dark night. A "jack" or cresset is rigged in the bow of a canoe with a birch-bark reflector, and with the hunter crouching in the dark shadow in the bow of the canoe, the steersman, or paddler, moves slowly along the shore, watching for the two eyes of fire—which a deer be present will surely shine out from some one of the leafy coverts on the shore. As soon as the hunter catches sight of the shining eyes he sights his weapon quickly and fires, taking aim for an invisible point between the eyes. Here is another case where the law has no application. Dazzled and astonished at the flaming object shooting alongin the darkness, it stands as though petrified, waiting to be shot. Instances are on record where the eyes of a friend have been mistaken for those of a deer. Then the result of the shot is not quite so pleasant. It is dangerous sport at best.

An earnest effort is being made on the part of the authorities to suppress illegal deer killing. The case of the three Barnett brothers of Hague on Lake George who were arrested some time ago by Game Constable Burnett for the illegal killing of deer, will come up for trial at the next Circuit Court at Caldwell, the county seat of Warren County. At the time of their arrest the Barnetts pleaded guilty. The suit now pending is to see whether the penalty provided by law. District Attorney Dornburgh of Essex County has been engaged as counsel by the defendants. Is it not a little queer that an officer elected by the people of an adjoining county to uphold the law should be engaged in defending three notorious law breakers? It may be urged in extenuation that the suit now brought is a civil suit, and that he has a perfect right to appear in the defense. This may be so, but it would look better for Mr. Dornburgh to retire from the case and give some struggling attorney a chance to win laurels and popularity among the backwoodsmen of the State.

Another instance may be cited. John and William Ducatt, said to be father and son, were arrested at Saranac Lake recently charged with having in their possession brook trout and venison boxed for shipment. The packages were found at the station on the Chateaugay Railroad ready to be sent South, billed as preserved goods, which the Ducatts said they were sending to friends in New-York City. The Game Protector found the packages contained the brook trout and venison as mentioned above. The two pot hunters were brought before Justice Miller, who imposed a fine of $100 or 100 days in jail on each of the prisoners. Here we find a Justice who is not afraid to uphold the majesty of the law.

The stringent law and the effort made by Game Protectors have been productive of much good. Lumbermen returning from the forests say that the number of deer in the mountains was never so great as at present. A few days ago two deer were frightened by a railroad train near the tunnel above Willsborough, Essex County, and jumped over the high bank into Lake Champlain. They crashed through the ice and were drowned. Deer have been seen near Westport, Port Henry, and Elizabethtown. Two of the animals walked into the confines of Plattsburg the other day, and, becoming frightened at the appearance of civilization, fled back into the wilderness.

THE MAP OF JAMAICA BAY TO WHICH ANGLERS CALL LEGISLATIVE ATTENTION



A glance at the above map of Jamaica Bay shows how the net fishermen, or pirates, as some indignant anglers dub them, have all the finny visitors to its waters at their mercy. Nature has made it as much a paradise for the sein drawers as for the fish.

It is practically an immense meadow covered with water at high tide, filled with channels, wide ditches, drains, and sink holes. Mud banks and sand bars have been formed at various intervals. It is owing to its peculiar formation that anglers are so impressed with the feeling that, unless the net men are stopped short in their work of devastation, the bay will soon be exhausted of food as well as game fish, and it is for that reason that anglers are so earnest in their efforts to secure the passage of the Stadler bill.

A similar map was shown to the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs, who gave the hearing to the Rockaway residents and rod and reel fishermen interested in Albany Tuesday, when the Stadler bill, prohibiting all net fishing in the bay, came up before its members. The bill was reported to the Senate the next day.

The stars designate the points where the net hauling is carried on regularly. Only a few of the most prominent places are noted. Indeed, to point out every spot where the nets have been drawn would make the stars appear in number as numerous as in the heavenly vault on a clear Winter's night. Small stars on the Rockaway shore indicate the shoal water into which the nets are swung around from the inlet with the great loads of bluefish and fat weakfish drawn and started into the bay.

Just below Canarsie will be noticed some sink holes indicated by the letter S. From these three spots, not more than fifty feet long and a quarter that distance in width, bushel after bushel of weakfish and bass have been scooped out.

Dotted sections of the map show the sand bars and mud banks, of which the bay is so full, and upon which hard and soft shell crabs, clams, mussels, and all kinds of sea life abide and thrive.

It is at one of the four stations—Goose Creek, the Raunt, Broad Channel, or Beach Channel—on the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad that so many hand-line and rod-and-reel fishermen from this city leave the train and secure their boats. They then anchor in the channel on either side of the road and work further eastward to points not shown on the map. If the weather is propitious they may sail down by Rockaway Beach and work up through the various channels to fine fishing pools in the Pumpkin Patch. Anglers from Canarsie go down Big Channel, visit the sink holes, or work in the Fish Kill Channel or about Ruffle Bar.

When the tide is low the bay is dotted with bars and mud banks and bits of salt meadow. A large area is covered with a foot or a foot and one-half of water only. Channels grow very shallow as they work up toward the shore of the bay. A stretch of several hundred feet of shallow water will occur and then perhaps a deep pool or sink will be found. As high tide fish in search of food work up these channels; as the tide recedes they drop back into the sinks or pools. Woe to them if a net fisherman comes along!

Visitors to Manhattan Beach have often noticed lines of buoys glistening in the sunlight or, if a heavy sea is on, great big breakers of foam off to the south. It is right over by these that the inlet to Jamaica Bay begins.

The channel is narrow and varies in depth from sixteen to forty feet, and in one or two spots soundings give as great a depth as fifty feet. Right in the inlet a strong tide prohibits much work with fixed nets, but as the inlet sweeps around between Barren Island and the westerly end of Rockaway Beach it broadens out, the water shallows, and there is a long series of sand bars over which there is only two or three feet of water. The net men come out here after bluefish with big seines, which they swing out in the tide and then haul around on the flats or sand bars. Sometimes these hauls are very successful and big catches are made. It is the hardest kind of net fishing however. Here also the pirates, as they are termed, come from Staten Island to made a tide haul. Of course the fish taken by these men do not benefit the Canarsie coterie, and there is war between them. Recently these piratical expeditions have not been of a friendly character.

As indicated on the map, soon Nova Scotia bar appears as an obstacle to the incoming water from the ocean and causes a split in the channel. A portion of the channel extends straight on and along the inside coast of Rockaway Beach and is called Beach Channel, while the other half of the water whirls around Barren Island and pushes its way in the mud up to Canarsie. Now, if the fish would but follow part of the channel, there would be some chance of a few escaping the nets; but they come in the bay to feed, and some to spawn, and few of an investigating turn of mind, follow up the channels. Of course, on the numerous sand bars and mud banks are thousands of crabs, shellfish, and all kinds of smaller orders of life, which tickle the palate of a healthy fish as ice cream does the throat of a country girl.

Suppose a respectable three-pound weakfish enters the bay and luckily escapes one of the chance hauls of the nets thrown out in the inlet and drawn in to shore. If he turns up toward Canarsie into the big channel, and runs into shallow water, as he is sure to do, the chances are he will plump into a net situated on one of the projections of Nova Scotia Bay, as indicated on the chart. This is a favorite spot for net men, and often big hauls are gained as far down as that. If the fish hugs the channel, however, and keeps on the main waterway he will finally get up into shallow water, when another favorite net ground is shown. It is midway between Canarsie and Duck Point Marshes. Is pretty certain to be caught in a net there. If he should start up Island Channel he will find his way into the sink holes just below Canarsie Landing. As the net men work these sink holes often, the fish have little show. They are not more than three, eight, or ten feet deep, and with a net it is apparent that one haul will clean out the place.

Now, if the fish was a wise one he would have at first continued up Broad Channel, hugging the Rockaway shore. He might reach the railroad trestle there in safety. Passing it he would soon work into shallow water, however, and again must run the gantlet of net drawers who work the pools and sink holes in the upper part of the bay.

A favorite channel for the fish, however, is Big Fish Channel and its continuation, the Pumpkin Patch. The water is not over twenty feet deep in any part of this channel at low tide, while in most places the depth is not over eight or ten feet. It was here, at the points indicated, that the great haul was made last Summer, when eight tons of weakfish were taken. Beyond the railroad trestle, not shown on the map, is another long stretch of very shallow water full of little sink holes and pools. This section is covered by two or three fishermen, who live on the edge of the bay. In any of the channels above the railroad, at low tide, not more than sixteen feet of water can be found, and the greater portion is much less. Here, as in the lower sections of the bay, when the water is shallow, the fish at low tide fall back into the deeper pools. Of course the net drawers know the location of these spots as well as they do their garden patches. Swooping through them with the nets, in one haul they take everything in a pool, and are ready to attack another. It is in such spots that the wholesale fish ravages are made and where they have such a complete advantage over the anglers. The rod-and-reel fishermen usually anchor in the channels and catch the fish when they are on the move or secure them on the feeding bars.

With such a vast area of fishing waters they would be unable to exhaust the supply.

Interest in the movement to save Jamaica Bay for the rod and hand-line fishermen increases every day, and the progress of the bill at Albany will be watched with close attention. In the various places in the city where fishermen are accustomed to gather, the Anti-Net bill is generally discussed, and the hope expressed that the legislators would thoroughly investigate the merits of the bill. Not much fear is felt for the fate of the bill, if it reaches the House, and it is believed by the fishermen as well as the Rockaway Beach people that the fight will be in the Senate.

Opposition to the measure, when ciphered down, is found simply to lie with the personal friends of the net men and a few marketmen in this city. The latter, of course, are losing, if an investigating turn of mind, follow up the is comparatively small. Jamaica Bay does little in furnishing the fish supply of this city. The seine men there during the Summer alone make their big hauls, and it is at a time when larger fish are scared by the regular fishing smacks and catboats outside the bays. The result is that, when the Jamaica Bay fish are sent to market by the seine drawers, there is a good supply on hand, and often there is practically a glut. Last Summer, when the immense haul was made by the Wansers in Pumpkin Patch, weakfish were almost given away and the net men procured ridiculously low prices. The effect of the haul worked both ways, for the regular fishermen who supply Fulton Market with fish netted outside received smaller remuneration for their catch.

To stop seine fishing in Jamaica Bay would have no appreciable effect upon Fulton Market, and the dealers there well know it. Yet a few seine drawers are blocking the interests of the bay, taking away hundreds of dollars from anglers who are just as much dependent upon the rod and line fishing parties for their livelihood as the net men upon their seines. If the seine men are anxious to continue their business, two hours' sail will take them outside, where there is no objection to their work. There are plenty of fish in the sea—enough to supply the demand in the markets. Only allow a few to enter Jamaica Bay for the benefit of hand-line and rod-and-reel anglers and be free from seine destruction there, and the anglers will not complain.

At a recent meeting of the Society for the Protection of Game much surprise was expressed that the number of seine men in Jamaica Bay was so small, as well as the fact that they had been allowed to carry on their work so long in direct opposition to the angling interests of two great cities. "The sentiment all over the city seems so unanimous," said a prominent member, "that there seems no question as to the passage of the bill."

The residents of Rockaway Beach and boatmen intend to form a permanent organization to look out for the interests of the fish in the bay. If the Stadler bill is passed, they will police the bay and see that offenders against the law are punished. Many of the fishermen in the bay will join with them in this work. Altogether the inhabitants of this little strip of beach by the seaside have not been so aroused in many a day as over the movement to give the fish of Jamaica Bay a chance and restore the bay to its former reputation as a fishing resort.

EVOLUTION OF FISHRODS

FROM THE SAPLING TO THE POLISHED BAMBOO.

REBUILDING A TWO-THOUSAND-DOLLAR ROD—CLOSE TO THE LIMIT OF LIGHTNESS—OLD-TIME DIFFICULTIES.

If Izaak Walton, who is pretty generally regarded as the father of artistic angling, is accustomed to wander in the spirit over the trout streams, what an itching must possess him to seize a modern rod from the hands of a modern fisherman and have a cast. Izaak was accustomed to use worms and bugs and other slimy and creepy things for bait, but he used them with such success that he has been rightly tendered the honor of having been the founder of the line of æsthetic disciples whose skill and prowess have continued to increase.

A fac simile of the rod used by the veteran angler, whose experiences it is so delightful to read, was constructed a few years ago by Mr. Mitchell, the Vandam-street rodmaker. It looked like a heavy bass rod, and compared with the springy bits of wood that now make up a rod was a clumsy affair.

The primitive rod in this country was the sapling out in the woods. Hickory was chosen by the settlers to do their fishing with on account of its pliability and strength. Boys brought up in the forest use hickory yet, while the Indians before them knew of its worth. How often the angler visiting a fine, broad trout stream among the hills has been surprised to meet an urchin with his trousers rolled up as high as they could go, lastly wading down the stream, swinging a light hickory wand over his head as he cast his hook, well baited with two or three fat angle worms. Perhaps it's an off day for fly fishing, and all the combinations of color and soft silken hackles or feathers will not tempt the spotted beauties in the pools. Then how meagre, how insignificant the well-equipped angler, with his forty-dollar split bamboo, his handsome wading stockings, his oiled silk line, and his finely-plaited trout creel, feels as the youth with a grin lifts out a pound fish from the bubbling foam and "rubs it in," so to speak, by offering to sell it for half a dollar! With bait, the chances are that the country boy would beat the artistic angler every time.

But sometimes the tables are changed and the expert caster will take the pound trout on his dainty artificial fly by casting right over the bait fisher's line. These hickory-sapling anglers are not to be laughed at. Birch sticks have also served many a fisherman caught in a fine trouting locality without his rod. Indeed, the angler should be well acquainted with the various woods that make good fishing sticks. Sometimes on a stream his store rod will break and he is forced either to "cut a tree" or go back to his hotel. If the fish are biting there is not much doubt as to what he will do.

The lines of the Indians were made of twisted bark and strong fibres. Hooks were of bone or horn or any hard-pronged substance. Indeed, fish have been taken with simply a piece of a stick tied crossways on a line. The fish, in swallowing the bait, got the stick caught in his gullet or gills, and often could be hauled out of the brook successfully. Even without the crosspiece, the line, if a firm one, would sometimes become entangled in the gills.

From these crude beginnings the handsome tackle of the present angler was gradually evolved. The first improvement on the old bent-bone or pronged hook was the pin, which was bent up in the middle. Without any barb on the hook, of course the fish had every chance to work off; but some big stories of angling with pin hooks are handed down from the early fishing times in this country. Five-pound pike are claimed to have been secured in Lake Ontario by so simple a device. Horse-hair lines succeeded the bark fibres and vines. The hairs were twisted nearly and proved strong. When not so long ago that horse-hair lines could be bought. Mare's-tail hair was said to be the luckiest—why, has never been satisfactorily explained by the experts.

A reel was not used by salmon fishers of the olden days because they had not studied out the device. Imagine hooking a big salmon with no reel and with the line tied to the butt. There was only one thing to be done when the fish made up his mind to travel down stream; that was to throw the rod or pole into the river and follow on. The rod would act as a sort of drag, and if it did not become wedged in between the rocks would tag on behind till the salmon became tired and the angler could regain it. It is needless to remark that rods were not made in fancy style in those days, and the grinding on the rocks and dragging through the rapids failed to injure their beauty.

Some one found out that it was a good plan to carry the line wound on a spool, or winch as it was called. This was attached to a belt around the waist. By this arrangement a salmon could be played in pretty much the same manner that a kite is played by a boy. If the kite is big and the boy small the latter is often carried off his feet and lifted into the air when a sudden burst of wind arises. Likewise, when a big salmon ran out all the line, naturally he pulled the fisherman into the river and both went down the rapids together.

As the art of angling grew a search was made for new woods, and lance wood was soon hit upon as an excellent substitute for the old tips, which were of whalebone fastened to the hickory butt joint of the rod. Soon pretty nearly all the rod was made of lance wood. Then greenheart was found to be an improvement upon the lance wood, and many fine rods have been made of it. Now Nolo wood is the rage next to the split bamboo. Nolo is an Africa wood, very tough and of finer grain than the greenheart. So far, it has given general satisfaction when used. Split bamboo for tips and joints has never been improved upon. It is light, springy, and strong, and is capable of a great deal of wear and tear.

One of the first batch of split bamboos ever made was in a city fishing tackle house recently. It is the property of J. E. Hulshizer. This rod was made thirty-five years ago by Sam Phillips of Easton, Penn. Phillips was a great tinker, and made and played violins, besides dabbling in fish rod architecture. The rod is made of three joints with a round butt of hard wood. The tips are of four strips of split bamboo worked down till they are round. The good quality of bamboo to be obtained in those days is apparent from the fact that the rod is serviceable yet, and that too with the enamel worked off the bamboo in making it round. The rod weighed twelve ounces.

Green & Murphy, the Newark rod makers, soon after began manufacturing the bamboo rods and it is said by some people that they were the first to make the rods. The Newark people improved on the rod in making six strips which added strength to the delicate little whips.

The split bamboo rods now turned out are marvels of workmanship. Made by machinery, their price has come down so as to be within the means of almost every fisherman, and if properly taken care of they will last for several years. Those made by hand are of course more expensive and more carefully put together.

For trout fishing, as near a fly rod as could be desired is now made, weighing about seven-and-one-half ounces. It is a little over eight feet long. The tips are made of eight strips of bamboo. Many visitors to the rod makers will not believe in the eight strips till a piece is cut through transversely and examined. In these, the splinters are not as thick as a darning needle, yet when glued and spliced they make the strongest kind of a tip. Ferules on the rod are of genuine silver and so are the guides or rings. A handsome piece of highly-polished locust wood or hard rubber forms the welded the butt, where it is grasped in casting. With one of these dainty little rods in a tackle store on Vesey-street last week, Mr. Wakeman Holberton laid out over forty feet of line on the floor in casting. He could have cut out more line had not windows barred the progress. As the ceiling is fifteen feet from the floor, and the store is only about nineteen feet wide, some idea of the work of the little rod can be imagined. Forty feet of line is all that is necessary in the average fisherman's pool or stream.

The hand-made split bamboo trout rods of fine finish are priced as high as $45, including an extra joint and two tips. Cheaper rods of just as good material, but lacking the fancy finish, will be found as desirable on the water. Extra fine salmon rods of twenty feet cost as much as $100 if one cares to expend that.

The old two-thousand-dollar rod which was made for exhibition at the London Exposition is now being made over at Abbey & Imbriess. New wood is being fitted to the old mountings. These are of solid gold, as well as the rings, which are tied on with gold thread. The gold reel that accompanies the rod cost $600. There is a big topaz set in the butt and even the plugs are adorned with precious stones. All the gold work is engraved and chased. It is not likely that another rod like it will ever be made, for while beautiful to look at its usefulness on the stream is questionable.

A great difference is often found in rods made apparently alike. The spring of the wood seems to be different. Bamboo is very variable, and great care in selecting the pieces is required on the part of a successful rod maker. The strips are cut from the round cane with a circular saw and then worked down by planing to hexagonal segments. In the planing the fibre is closely scrutinized and its quality is noticed. A sharp lookout is kept for flaws. When polished smooth two at a time the strips are glued together till the joint or tip is complete. In the latest rods the butts are made more pliable; that is, there is more spring just below where the second joint fits in. The result is that in striking the fish there is not so much snapping off of joints at the ferules, and the spring of the rod is apt to hook the fish. They are not doubleaction rods by any means, but the springing action is more evenly distributed through them.

From the big, heavy twelve-foot rod of Izaak Walton to the modern four-and-a-half ounce split bamboo is certainly a wonderful step. Every season some new device has been found to improve the workmanship and action, till now the trout rod seems almost perfect.

NEWPORT'S COMING SEASON.

PEOPLE WHO WILL SOJOURN AT THE CITY BY THE SEA.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 15.—Every Newport season sees a change in the composition of its society people, some familiar faces being missed, and others which have been missed being seen once more. Some go to Europe, others come from Europe, and thus the make-up of society is constantly changing. Among those who will not occupy their cottages here the coming season are Mrs. George Merrill, Mrs. John D. Ogden, Mr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. George Tiffany, Seth B. Sittt, Dr. E. J. Marsh, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Bishop Potter, Rear Admiral C. R. Case, the Rev. R. Terry, Mrs. R. H. Winthrop, and Mrs. A. M. King. Some of these will go abroad and still others are in mourning, and so seek quieter and less fashionable watering places for their Summer sojourns.

Among those who will be here are Mrs. Maturin Livingston, who will occupy her cottage on Bellevue Court, and who has not been here for several seasons; the Misses Caldwell, who are still abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, who were abroad last year and who will occupy their cottage on the cliffs; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Carley, who were also abroad last season, but who will be at Sung Harbor this year; W. F. Whitehouse of Chicago, who has not been here for several seasons, and Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler, who is now in Europe.

Cottage rentals are becoming more numerous every day. The latest are the Winter cottage, on Rhode Island-avenue, to E. J. Knowlton of New-York; the Griswold cottage, on Channing-avenue, to Mrs. Mary F. Merser; Shannondare, owned by the heirs of Alfred Smith, on Bellevue-avenue, to James A. Burden of New-York; the Arnold cottage, on Rhode Island-avenue, to Mrs. Sarah Zabriskie of New-York; the Hall cottage, on Bellevue-avenue, near Bailey's beach, to Mrs. H. M. Brooks of New-York; the Hamilton cottage, on Harrison and Holiday avenues, known as The Moorings, to Mr. A. Augustus Low of Brooklyn, and the De Blois cottage, on Gibbs-avenue and Francis-street, to Henry Sigourney of Boston.

J. N. A. Griswold of New-York owns several cottages and sometimes occupies one and sometimes another, renting those he does not use himself. This year he will live in his villa on Ocean-avenue, renting his large Bellevue-avenue residence and his smaller cottages.

The deed of the Walter H. Lewis cottage on the Cliffs to Frederick Pearson has been passed and recorded. The sale includes 125,000 square feet of land, the house, and all the furniture except the china and glassware, books, pictures, and bric-à-brac. The consideration was $164,000.

Aquidneck-avenue and the new avenue parallel to it on the brow of Honeyman Hill are to be turnpiked—an improvement which will be greatly appreciated by the hosts of New-Yorkers who drive out on those pretty roads.

Mrs. Katharine J. Franklin, wife of William M. Franklin of New-York, has purchased the estate of the late Gov. Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland on Sea View-avenue. The estate is is one of the finest in the vicinity of the upper part of the cliffs, and the price paid was $14,000. It adjoins the estates of Gen. George N. Cullum, United States Army, and Mrs. William Graham Rogers of Providence.

The New-York Yacht Club has purchased the wharf and clubhouse which it used last Summer, the clubhouse having been erected by the club with a view to subsequent purchase if the local authorities were favorable and the project of maintaining a clubhouse was a success.

The Winter Casino entertainment, which was given a few weeks ago in Masonic Hall by the Winter society people, was so successful that another is being arranged to take place on Tuesday evening, April 15. It will consist of private theatricals, followed by dancing, with a cotillion after the supper. The general manager is William R. Hunter, to whom the success of the former gathering was very largely due.

The lease of the Cliff-Avenue Hotel to J. W. Alsop has been cancelled, and it has been rented to Louis P. Roberts, nephew of W. M. Bates of the Ocean House, for a term of three years.

The death of Mrs. Matilda Lieber, widow of the eminent Francis Lieber, removes from Newport a woman of charming disposition and of highly cultivated powers. Her son, Col. Lieber of Washington, came to the funeral and took the body to Woodlawn for interment. The pall bearers were Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Dr. V. Mott Francis, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. George W. Cutter, A. B. Emmons, and C. A. Ives.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S CLAPTRAP.

Corporation Counsel Clark became a laughing stock among lawyers yesterday over his letter to Controller Myers asking for a statement of the sums paid in fees above the salary of $25,000 to "various persons who have held the office of Chamberlain," in order that action might be taken to enforce their return to the city. Mr. Clark claims to have authority for the proposed suits for recovery in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Supervisors of Erie County against County Treasurer Henry R. Jones, in which it was held that the County Treasurer could not lawfully retain fees above his salary.

Mr. Ivins said yesterday that the decision was based on a law that was passed expressly for Erie County, and was not applicable elsewhere. In regard to the practice in this city, as authorized by the Consolidation act, Mr. Ivins said that every Corporation Counsel for twenty years past had construed the law according to the practice. Why the present incumbent should make a move in the opposite direction Mr. Ivins could not say as he was not curious to know. The common opinion about town was that Mr. Clark is merely snapping at Mr. Ivins's heels in the hope of diverting him from the disclosures of city mismanagement and official inefficiency that he is making through the mouths of Tammany's heroes in the Senate Committee investigation.

THE EQUITABLE BANK TO MOVE.

The Equitable Bank, which had such an unpleasant experience recently in connection with the wrecking of the Sixth National and the Lenox Hill Bank, is about to remove from its present quarters in Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway. The persons chiefly interested in the institution have been convinced for some time that the present location of the bank is not as desirable as it might be.

Recently the agent of the estate asked President Nathaniel C. Chapman if the bank wished to renew its lease and, upon being informed to the contrary, posted notices on the building that the bank offices were for rent. These were supplemented by Mr. Chapman announcing in the same way that the bank was about to move. The change will occur April 30.

The removal will, however, depend largely upon the bank officials being able to secure a more desirable location. Should they not find one, the affairs of the institution will be placed in liquidation. The bank is now in a position. It is said by Mr. Jordan of the Western National Bank, to do this, if it becomes absolutely necessary, without any difficulty. The present deposits of the bank are said to be in the neighborhood of $25,000.

THE SEASON AT LAKEWOOD.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS UNDER WAY—THE MOVEMENTS OF SOCIETY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 15.—The permanent residents as well as the transient guests are congratulating C. H. Kimball upon his retirement from business in New-York and announced intention to give his undivided attention to Lakewood for some time to come. Mr. Kimball is the President of the Lakewood Hotel and Land Association, and it is to his enterprise and energy that the village is most largely indebted for its phenomenal growth. Ground will be broken without delay for the new hotel, and the building of cottages will proceed simultaneously with that of the larger structure. F. P. Tallman's residence will also be underway within a short time, and that of Mr. Marsh will not be far behind in completion. Both of these gentlemen are New-York business men.

Transactions in real estate are of such frequent occurrence that one has to be on the alert to keep track of them. The latest important purchases are those of Mr. Ferris, a wealthy Newark manufacturer, and Mrs. Benson of Benson nursery-by-the-Sea. Mr. Ferris purchased Oakhurst of Mrs. B. R. Smith, and Mrs. Benson bought one of the Hon. G. G. Smith's cottages. It is reported that Mr. Ferris, who already has a handsome residence here, has sold Oakhurst, but it is certain that Mrs. Benson made her purchase for a Winter home.

A company, at the head of which is Nathan Straus, has purchased a tract of about seventy-five acres on the northern boundary of the village. The plans for the projected improvement are patterned after those of Hollywood. The first building to go up will be a large brick hotel, capable of accommodating 400 guests.

One of the pleasant incidents of the week was the gift by Samuel D. Davis, in honor of the birthday of his daughter, Miss Agnes Davis, of a fund sufficient to provide a commodious extension to Hope Presbyterian Church. This church was, finuli a few months ago, a sort of annex to the First Presbyterian Church of Lakewood, but it is now standing alone, Mr. Davis having taken a deep interest in its welfare. It is understood that her customary birthday gift be devoted to the purpose named. Mrs. Moody, wife of the revivalist, and her invalid son, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davis at their Park-place mansion this week.

The only social event so far announced for next week is a crazy sociable in the interest of the Baptist church Sunday-school. The young ladies who attend the booths and tables for the sale of fancy articles will be attired in what are known as "crazy costumes," but they will have their wits about them.

It is expected that Sir Alexander Campbell of Toronto, and H. E. Hyde, President of the Equitable Insurance Company, and family will soon arrive at the Laurel House.

Among the prominent guests to arrive at the Laurel this week are W. D. Howells and family, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Endicott, Mrs. C. B. Gardner, Mrs. B. S. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Haynes, and M. E. Cobb of Boston; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John C. Bliss, Mrs. R. C. Atwater, the Misses Cowles, Mrs. John Sinclair, D. A. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Charles B. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sheldon, Mrs. Joseph Potter, Miss Pauline Rogers, Mrs. H. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing and Miss Cowing of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Townsend, Miss Huntington, Mrs. F. T. King, Miss King, D. J. Messerole, Miss Messerole, R. Mapleson, Mr. and Mrs. James Govern, E. U. Taft, R. Vanwyck, and Mrs. M. E. Watson of Brooklyn; Prof. and Mrs. C. A. Aiken, and Austin Wade of Princeton; the Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Stoddard, Mrs. E. Lynn, Miss Gladys Lynn, and Miss L. Jenkins of Jersey City.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—In the midst of the quiet which has prevailed in the drawing rooms of this city since the beginning of Lent, Cupid seems to have been hard at work, and there will doubtless appear before the penitential season shall have drawn to a close many evidences of his skill. Already two of his achievements have come to light. With nothing in the way of entertainments to divert itself, society has for the last few days been discussing the engagement of Prof. Henry A. Roland to Miss Letty Harrison. Prof. Roland is the Professor of Physics at the John Hopkins University, which place he has now filled for a number of years with great ability and signal success, having acquired a world-wide distinction for his experiments leading to the establishment of absolute electrical standards, for his practical demonstration of Joule's law, and for his improvements in the spectroscope. A few months ago Prof. Roland was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. It has also been privately announced that Le Roy Whyte is engaged to Miss Kitty Taylor.

The number of persons who intend spending the later Spring months and the Summer abroad seems to be gradually on the increase, and although hitherto many of the country seats in the vicinity have been abandoned for the more fashionable watering places, it appears that these too are now to suffer by the general exodus which will soon take place.

Walter Lee C. Feiney gave a dinner at his residence on St. Paul-street on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There were present Mrs. A. S. Falconar, Miss Laura Merryman, Miss Mary Hurst, Miss Sallie Fisher, D. K. Este Fisher, S. Gross Horwitz, Jesse Tyson, Richard Whyte, and Mr. Feiney.

Mrs. Charles D. Gaither gave a breakfast at her residence on Cathedral-street on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Among the guests were Mrs. Ross R. Winans, Mrs. John Van Bibber, Mrs. Bradley S. Johnson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Bessie Buckler, and Mrs. Clarence McDowell. Mrs. Edward Key, who has been at Fortress Monroe during the past week, will return to her home on Washington-place on Tuesday.

Mr. George Armistead left town on Wednesday for Atlantic City, where he will remain for some days at the Brighton.

Mr. Willie Williams gave a large dinner at the Maryland Club on Wednesday evening.

Miss Lillie Ellicott, a daughter of Henry William Ellicott, who has resided abroad for many years, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz gave a theatre party at the Holliday-Street Theatre on Wednesday evening.

James Hodges gave a dinner at his residence on Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dun of New-York.

IRON QUOTATIONS GO DOWN.

The recent boom in pig iron has diminished. The Southern fuanaces are feeling the slack trade most, and already there are reductions of consequence in their market rates. No.

CURRENT LITERATURE

SPRING'S AWAKENING.

"Rock-a-bye, baby, in the tree top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall;
Down will come baby, cradle and all."

March winds are blowing, blowing, blowing,
Baby of mine;
Winter is going, going, going,
Baby of mine.
See where the tree its arms is looking;
Bent to the blast they sway and swing.
Is it a cradle the tree is rocking,
Snow-clad nest of the infant Spring?

March winds are crying, crying, crying,
Baby of mine;
Winter is flying, flying, flying,
Baby of mine.
See where the tree's great arms are shattered;
Nevermore lovingly may they cling.
Down comes the cradle bruised and battered;
But lo! safe riseth the sweet child, Spring.

W. J. HENDERSON.

A REVIEWER'S REMORSE.

Dear poet in a distant land,
Of whom I wrote that hard review,
Somehow, I know not why, I feel
Repentant, Sir, concerning you.

"In proof" it seemed your just desert,
I never thought of ply there;
But now that Saturday is here
I wish it were to write again.

Though such contrition on my part
May seem a little quaint to you,
Who never meant—why, "bless your heart"—
To take it so *au serieux*.

And as I write I seem to see
A wife with fingers in your hair,
Creep close and whisper, "Never mind,
We love them, dear, so never care!"

—*The Academy.* R. LE G.

THE LEGEND OF MME. KRASINSKA.

It is a necessary part of this story to explain how I have come by it, or rather, how it has chanced to have me for its writer.

I was very much impressed one day by a certain nun of the order who call themselves the Little Sisters of the Poor. My friend Cecco Bandini (that is not his real name, of course,) had taken me to these sisters to support his recommendation of a certain old lady, the former doorkeeper of his studio, whom he wished to place in their asylum. It turned out, of course, that Cecchino was perfectly able to plead his case without my assistance, so I left him blandishing the Mother Superior in the big, cheerful kitchen and begged to be shown over the rest of the establishment. The sister who was told off to accompany me was the one of whom I wish to speak.

This lady was tall and slight; her figure, as she preceded me up the narrow stairs and through the whitewashed wards, was uncommonly elegant and charming, and she had a girlish rapidity of movement, which caused me to experience a little shock at the first real sight which I caught of her face. It was young and remarkably pretty, with a kind of refinement peculiar to American women; but it was inexpressibly, solemnly tragic; and one felt that under her tight linen cap the hair must be snow white. The tragedy, whatever it might have been, was now over; and the lady's expression, as she spoke to the old creatures scraping the ground in the garden, ironing the sheets in the laundry, or merely huddling over their braziers in the chill Winter sunshine, was pathetic only by virtue of its strange present tenderness, and by that trace of terrible past suffering.

She answered my questions very briefly, and was as taciturn as ladies of religious communities are usually loquacious. Only, when I expressed my admiration for the institution which contrived to feed scores of old paupers on broken victuals begged from private houses and inns, she turned her eyes full upon me and said, with an earnestness which was almost passionate, "Ah, the old! The old! It is so much, much worse for them than for any others. Have you ever tried to imagine what it is to be poor and forsaken and old?"

These words and the strange ring in the sister's voice, the strange light in her eyes, remained in my memory. What was not, therefore, my surprise when, on returning to the kitchen, I saw her start and lay hold of the back of a chair as soon as she caught sight of Cecco Bandini. Cecco, on his side also, was visibly startled, but only after a moment; it was clear that she recognized him long before he identified her. What little romance could there exist in common between my eccentric painter and that serene but tragic Sister of the Poor?

A week later it became evident that Cecco Bandini had come to explain the mystery, but to explain it (as I judged by the embarrassment of his manner) by one of those astonishingly elaborate lies occasionally attempted by perfectly frank persons. It was not the case. Cecchino had come indeed to explain that little dumb scene which had passed between him and the Little Sister of the Poor. He had come, however, not to satisfy my curiosity or to overcome my suspicions, but to execute a commission which he had greatly at heart—to help, as he expressed it, in the accomplishment of a good work by a real saint.

Of course, he explained, smiling that good smile under his black eyebrows and white mustache, he did not expect me to believe very literally the story which he had undertaken to get me to write. He only asked, and the lady only wished me, to write down her narrative without any comments and leave to the heart of the reader the decision about its truth or falsehood.

For this reason, and the better to attain the object of appealing to the profane, rather than to the religious reader, I have abandoned the order of narrative of the Little Sister of the Poor; and attempted to turn her pious legend into a worldly story, as follows:

I.

Cecco Bandini had just returned from the Maremma, to whose solitary marshes and jungles he had fled in one of his fits of fury at the stupidity and wickedness of the civilized world. A great many months spent among buffaloes and wild boars, conversing only with those wild cherry trees, of whom he used whimsically to say, "They are such good little folk," had sent him back with an extraordinary zest for civilization, and a comic tendency to find its products, human and otherwise, extraordinary, picturesque, and suggestive. He was in this frame of mind when there came a light rap on his door slate, and two ladies appeared on the threshold of his studio, with the shaven face and cockaded hat of a tall footman overtopping them from behind. One of them was unknown to our painter; the other was numbered among Cecchino's very few grand acquaintances.

"Why haven't you been round to me yet, you savage?" she asked, advancing quickly with a brusque handshake and a brusque bright gleam of eyes and teeth, well bred but audacious and a trifle ferocious. And dropping on to a divan she added, nodding first at her companion and then at the pictures all around, "I have brought my friend, Mme. Krasinska, to see your things," and she began poking with her parasol at the contents of a gaping portfolio.

The Baroness Fosca—for such was her name—was one of the cleverest, fastest, and slangiest ladies of the place, with a taste for art and ferociously frank conversation. To Cecco Bandini, as she lay back among her furs on that shabby divan of his, she appeared in the light of the modern Lucretia Borgia, the tamed panther of fashionable life. "What an interesting thing civilization is!" he thought, watching her every movement with the eyes of the imagination; "why, you might spend years among the wild folk of the Maremma without meeting such a tremendous, terrible, picturesque, powerful creature as this!"

Cecchino was so absorbed in the Baroness Fosca, who was in reality not at all a Lucretia Borgia, but merely a remarkably rough-and-ready piece of frivolity, that he was scarcely conscious of the presence of her companion. He knew that she was very young, very pretty, and very smart, and that he had made her his best bow and offered her his least rickety chair; for the rest, he sat opposite to his Lucretia Borgia of modern life, who had meanwhile found a cigarette and was puffing away and explaining that she was about to give a fancy ball, which should be the most *crême*, the only amusing thing of the year.

"Oh," he exclaimed, kindling at the thought, "do let me design you a dress all black and white and wicked green—you shall go as Deadly Nightshade, as Belladonna Atropa—"

"Belladonna Atropa! fiddlesticks! I've got something much better than that." * * * The Baroness was answering contemptuously, when Cecchino's attention was suddenly called to the other end of the studio by an exclamation on the part of his other visitor.

"Do tell me all about her; has she a name? Is she really a lunatic?" asked the young lady who had been introduced as Madame Krasinska, keeping a portfolio open with one hand, and holding up in the other a colored sketch she had taken from it.

"What have you got there? Oh, only the Sora Lena!" and Madame Fosca reverted to the contemplation of the smoke rings she was making.

"Tell me about her—Sora Lena, did you say?" asked the younger lady eagerly.

She spoke French, but with a pretty little American accent, despite her Polish name. "She was very charming," Cecchino said to himself, a radiant impersonation of youthful brightness and elegance as she stood there in her long, silvery furs, holding the drawing with tiny, tight-gloved hands and shedding around her a vague, exquisite fragrance—no, not a mere literal perfume, that would be far too coarse, but something personal akin to it.

"I have noticed her so often," she went on, with that silvery young voice of hers; "she's mad, isn't she? And what did you say her name was? Please tell me again."

Cecchino was delighted. "How true it is," he reflected, "that only refinement, high breeding, luxury can give people certain kinds of sensitiveness, of rapid intuition. No woman of another class would have picked out just that drawing, or would have been interested in it without stupid laughter."

"Do you want to know the story of poor old Sora Lena?" asked Cecchino, taking the sketch from Madame Krasinska's hand and looking over it at the charming, eager young face.

The sketch might have passed for a caricature, but any one who had spent so little as a week in Florence those six or seven years ago would have recognized at once that it was merely a faithful portrait. For Sora Lena—more correctly Signora Maddalena—had been for years and years one of the most conspicuous sights of the town. In all weathers you might have seen that hulking old woman, with her vague, staring, reddish face, trudging through the streets or standing before shops, in her extraordinary costume of thirty years ago, her enormous crinoline, on which the silk skirt and ragged petticoat hung limply, her gigantic coal-scuttle bonnet, shawl, Balmoralia boots, and great muff or parasol — one of the several outfits, all alike, of that distant period; all alike inexpressibly dirty and tattered. In all weathers you might have seen her stolidly going her way, indifferent to stares and jibes, of which, indeed, there were by this time comparatively few, so familiar had she grown to staring, jibing Florence. In all weathers, but most noticeably in the worst, as if the squalor of mud and rain had an affinity with that sad, draggled, soiled, battered piece of human squalor, that lamentable rag of half-witted misery.

"Do you want to know about Sora Lena?" repeated Cecco Bandini, meditatively. They formed a strange, strange contrast, these two women, the one in the sketch and the one standing before him. And there was for him a "pathetic whimsicalness in the interest which the one had excited in the other. "How long has she been wandering about here? Why, as long as I can remember the streets of Florence, and that," added Cecchino sorrowfully, "is a longer while than I care to count up. It seems to me as if she must always have been there, like the olive trees and the paving stones; for after all, Giotto's tower wasn't there before Giotto, whereas poor old Sora Lena— But, by the way, there is a limit even to her. There is a legend about her; they say that she was once sane, and had two sons, who went as volunteers in '59, and were killed at Solferino, and ever since then she has sallied forth, every day, Winter or Shimmer, in her best clothes, to meet the young fellows at the station. May be. To my mind it doesn't matter much whether the story be true or false; it is fitting," and Cecchino Bandini set about dusting some canvases which had attracted the Baroness Fosca's attention. When Cecchino was helping that lady into her furs, she gave one of her little, brutal smiles, and nodded in the direction of her companion.

"Madame Krasinska," she said, laughing, "is very desirous of possessing one of your sketches, but she is too polite to ask you the price of it. That's what comes of our not knowing how to earn a penny for ourselves, doesn't it, Signor Cecchino?" Madame Krasinska blushed and looked more young and delicate and charming.

"I did not know whether you would consent to part with one of your drawings," she said in her silvery, child-like voice—"it is—this one—which I should so much have liked to have— * * * to have * * * bought." Cecchino smiled at the embarrassment which the word "bought" produced in his exquisite visitor. Poor, charming young creature, he thought; the only thing she thinks people one knows can sell is themselves, and that's called getting married. "You must explain to your friend," said Cecchino to the Baroness Fosca, as he hunted in a drawer for a piece of clean paper, "that such rubbish as this is neither bought nor sold; it is not even possible for a poor devil of a painter to offer it as a gift to a lady—but," and he handed the little roll to Madame Krasinska, making his very best bow as he did so—"it is possible for a lady graciously to accept it."

"Thank you so much," answered Madame Krasinska, slipping the drawing into her muff; "it is very good of you to give me such a * * * such a very interesting sketch," and she pressed his big brown fingers in her little gray-gloved hand.

"Poor Sora Lena!" exclaimed Cecchino, when there remained of the visit only a faint perfume of exquisiteness; and he thought of the hideous old draggle-tailed mad woman, reposing, rolled up in effigy, in the delicious daintiness of that delicate gray muff.

II.

A fortnight later the great event was Madame Fosca's fancy ball, to which the guests were bidden to come in what was described as comic costume. Some, however, craved leave to appear in their ordinary apparel, and among these was Cecchino Bandini, who was persuaded, moreover, that his old-fashioned swallow tails, which he donned only at weddings, constituted quite comic costume enough.

This knowledge did not interfere at all with his enjoyment. There was, even to his whimsical mind, a certain charm in being in a crowd among which he knew no one; unnoticed or confused, perhaps, with the waiters, as he hung about the stairs and strolled through the big palace rooms. It was as good as wearing an invisible cloak, one saw so much just because one was not seen; indeed, one was momentarily endowed (it seemed at least to his fanciful apprehension) with a faculty akin to that of understanding the talk of birds; and, as he watched and listened he became aware of innumerable charming little romances, which were concealed from more notable but less privileged persons.

Little by little the big white and gold rooms began to fill. The ladies, who had moved in gorgeous isolation, their skirts displayed as finely as a peacock's train, became gradually visible only from the waist upward; and only the branches of the palm trees and tree ferns detached themselves against the shining walls. Instead of wandering among variegated brocades and iridescent silks and astonishing arrangements of feathers and flowers, Cecchino's eye was forced to a higher level by the thickening crowd; it was now the constellated sparkle of diamonds on neck and head that dazzled him, and the strange, unaccustomed splendor of white arms and shoulders. And as the room filled, the invisible cloak was also drawn closer round our friend Cecchino, and the extraordinary faculty of perceiving romantic and delicious secrets in other folks' business became more and more developed. They seemed to him like exquisite children, these creatures rustling about in fantastic dresses—powdered shepherds and shepherdesses with diamonds spirting fire among their ribbons and top-knots; Japanese and Chinese embroidered with sprays of flowers; mediæval and antique beings, and beings hidden in the plumage of birds or the petals of flowers; children, but children somehow matured, transfigured by the touch of luxury and good-breeding, children full of courtesy and kindness. There were, of course, a few costumes which might have been better conceived or better carried out, or better—not to say best—omitted altogether. One grew bored after a little while with people dressed as marionettes, champagne bottles, sticks of sealing wax, or captive balloons; a young man arrayed as a female ballet dancer and another got up as a wet nurse with baby *obligato* might certainly have been dispensed with. Also, Cecchino could not help wincing a little at the daughter of the house being mummed and painted to represent her own grandmother, a respectable old lady whose picture hung in the dining room, and whose spectacles he had frequently picked up in his boyhood. But these were mere trifling details. And, as a whole, it was beautiful, fantastic. So Cecchino moved backward and forward, invisible in his shabby black suit, and borne hither and thither by the well-bred pressure of the many-colored crowd; pleasantly blinded by the innumerable lights, the sparkle of chandelier pendants, and the shooting flames of jewels; gently deafened by the confused murmur of innumerable voices, of crackling stuffs and soothing fans, of distant dance music, and inhaling the vague fragrance which seemed less the deception of cunning perfumers than the exquisite and expressive emanation of this exquisite bloom of personality. Certainly, he said to himself, there is no pleasure so delicious as seeing people amuse themselves with refinement; there is a transfiguring magic, almost a moralizing power, in wealth and elegance and good breeding.

Just as he was making this reflection, a little burst of voices came from the landing. The multi-colored costumes fluttered like butterflies toward a given spot, there was a little heaping together of brilliant colors and flashing jewels. Then the crowd fell aside on either side of the doorway, not without much craning of delicate, fluffy young necks and heads, and shuffle on tip-toe. A little gangway was cleared, and there walked into the middle of the white and gold drawing room a lumbering, hideous figure, with reddish, vacant face, sunk in an immense tarnished satin bonnet, and draggled, faded, lilac silk skirts spread over a vast dislocated crinoline. The feet dabbed along in the broken prunella boots; the mangy rabbit-skin muff bobbed loosely with the shambling gait; and then, under the big chandelier, there came a sudden pause, and the thing looked slowly round, a gaping, mooning, bear-eyed stare.

It was the Sora Lena.

There was a perfect storm of applause.

III.

Cecchino Bandini did not slacken his pace till he found himself, with his thin overcoat and opera hat all drenched, among the gas reflections and puddles before his studio door, that shout of applause and that burst of clapping pursuing him down the stairs of the palace and all through the rainy streets. There were a few embers in his stove; he threw a fagot on them, lit a cigarette, and proceeded to make reflections, the wet opera hat still on his head. He had been a fool, a savage. He had behaved like a child, rushing past his hostess with that ridiculous speech in answer to her inquiries, "I am running away because bad luck has entered your house."

Why had he not guessed it at once? What on earth else could she have wanted his sketch for? * * *

He determined to forget the matter, and, as he imagined, he forgot it. Only, when the next day's evening paper displayed two columns describing Madame Fosca's ball, and more particularly "that mask," as the reporter had it, "which, among so many that were graceful and ingenious, bore off in triumph the palm for witty novelty," he threw the paper down and gave it a kick toward the wood box. But he felt ashamed of himself, picked it up, smoothed it out, and read it all—foreign news and home news, and even the description of Madame Fosca's masked ball, conscientiously through. Last of all he perused, with dogged determination, the column of petty casualties: a boy bit in the leg by a dog which was not mad; the frustrated robbery of a baker's shop; even to the bunches of keys and the umbrella and two cigar cases picked up by the police, and consigned to the appropriate municipal limbo, until he came to the following lines: "This morning the Guardians of Public Safety, having been called by the neighboring inhabitants, penetrated into a room on the top floor of a house situate in the little street of the gravedigger, (Vicco del Beccamorto,) and discovered, hanging from a rafter, the dead body of Maddalena X. Y. Z. The deceased had long been noted throughout Florence for her eccentric habits and apparel." The paragraph was headed, in somewhat larger type: "Suicide of a Female Lunatic."

Cecchino's cigarette had gone out, but he continued blowing at it all the same. He could see in his mind's eye a tall, slender figure, draped in silvery plush and silvery furs, standing by the side of an open portfolio, and holding a drawing in her tiny hand, with the slender solitary gold bangle over the gray glove.

IV.

Madame Krasinska was in a very bad humor. The old Chanoiness, her late husband's aunt, noticed it; her guests noticed it; her maid noticed it; and she noticed it herself. For, of all human beings, Madame Krasinska—Netta, as smart folk familiarly called her—was the least subject to bad humor. She was as uniformly cheerful as birds are supposed to be, and she certainly had none of the causes for anxiety or sorrow which even the most provincial bird must occasionally have. She had always had money, health, good looks; and people had always told her—in New-York, in London, in Paris, Rome, and St. Petersburg — from her very earliest childhood, that her one business in life was to amuse herself. The old gentleman whom she had simply and cheerfully accepted as a husband, because he had given her quantities of bonbons and was going to give her quantities of diamonds, had been kind, and had been kindest of all in dying of sudden bronchitis when away for a month, leaving his young widow with an affectionately indifferent recollection of him, no remorse of any kind, and a great deal of money, not to speak of the excellent Chanoiness, who constituted an invaluable chaperon. And, since his happy demise, no cloud had disturbed the cheerful life or feelings of Madame Krasinska. Other women she knew had innumerable subjects of wretchedness; or, if they had none, they were wretched from the want of them. Some had children who made them unhappy, others were unhappy for lack of children, and similarly as to lovers, but she had never had a child and never had a lover, and never experienced the smallest desire for either. Other women suffered from sleeplessness, or from sleepiness, and took morphia or abstained from morphia with equal inconvenience; other women also grew weary of amusement. But Madame Krasinska always slept beautifully, and always staid awake cheerfully; and Madame Krasinska was never tired of amusing herself. Perhaps it was all this which culminated in the fact that Madame Krasinska had never in all her life envied or disliked anybody, and that no one, apparently, had ever envied or disliked her. She did not wish to outshine or supplant any one; she did not want to be richer, younger, more beautiful, or more adored than they. She only wanted to amuse herself, and she succeeded in so doing.

This particular day—the day after Madame Fosca's ball—Madame Krasinka was not amusing herself. She was not at all tired; she never was; besides, she had remained in bed till midday; neither was she unwell, for that also she never was; nor had any one done the slightest thing to vex her. But there it was. She was not amusing herself at all. She could not tell why; and she could not tell why, also, she was vaguely miserable. When the first batch of afternoon callers had taken leave, and the following batches had been sent away from the door, she threw down her volume of Gyp, and walked to the window. It was raining; a thin, continuous Spring drizzle. Only a few cabs, with wet, shining backs, an occasional lumbering omnibus or cart, passed by, with wheezing, straining, downcast horses. In one or two shops a light was appearing, looking tiny, blear, and absurd in the gray afternoon. Madame Krasinska looked out for a few minutes, then, suddenly turning round, she brushed past the big palms and azaleas, and rang the bell.

"Order the brougham at once," she said.

She could by no means have explained what earthly reason had impelled her to go out. When the footman had inquired for orders she felt as a loss, certainly she did not want to see any one, nor to buy anything, nor to inquire about anything.

What did she want? Madame Krasinska was not in the habit of driving out in the rain for her pleasure; still less to drive out without knowing whither. What did she want? She sat muffled in her furs, looking out on the wet, gray streets as the brougham rolled aimlessly along. She wanted—she wanted—she couldn't tell what. But she wanted it very much. That much she knew very well—she wanted. The rain, the wet streets, the muddy crossings—oh, how dismal they were! and still she wished to go on.

Instinctively, her polite coachman made for the politer streets, for the polite Lung' Arno. The river quay was deserted and a warm, wet wind swept lazily along its muddy flags. Madame Krasinska let down the glass. How dreary! The foundry on the other side let fly a few red sparks from its tall chimney into the gray sky; the water droned over the weir; a lamplighter hurried along.

Madame Krasinska pulled the check-string.

"I want to walk," she said.

The polite footman followed behind along the messy flags, muddy and full of pools; the brougham followed behind him. Madame Krasinska was not at all in the habit of walking on the embankment, still less walking in the rain.

After some minutes she got in again, and bade the carriage drive home. When she got into the lit streets she again pulled the check-string and ordered the brougham to proceed at a foot's pace. At a certain spot she remembered something, and bade the coachman draw up before a shop. It was the big chemist's.

"What does the Signora Contessa command?" and the footman raised his hat over his ear. Somehow she had forgotten. "Oh," she answered, "wait a minute. Now I remember, it's the next shop, the florist's. Tell them to send fresh azaleas to-morrow and fetch away the old ones."

Now that the azaleas had been changed only that morning. But the polite footman obeyed. And Madame Krasinska remained for a minute, nestled in her fur rug, looking on to the wet, yellow, lit pavement, and into the big chemist's window. There were the red heart-shaped chest protectors, the frictioning gloves, the bath towels, all hanging in their place. Then boxes of eau de cologne, lots of bottles of all sizes, and boxes, large and small, and variosities of indescribable nature and use, and the great glass jars, yellow, blue, lilac, and ruby red, with a spark from the gas lamp behind in their heart. She stared at it all, very intently, and without a notion about any of these objects. Only she knew that the glass jars were uncommonly bright, and that each had a ruby or topaz or amethyst of gigantic size in its heart. The footman returned.

"Drive home," ordered Madame Krasinska. As her maid was taking her out of her dress a thought—the first since so long—flashed across her mind at the sight of certain skirts, and an uncouth cardboard mask lying in a corner of her dressing room. How odd that she had not seen the Sora Lena that evening. * * * She used always to be walking in the lit streets at that hour.

V.

The next morning Madame Krasinska woke up quite cheerful and happy. But she began, nevertheless, to suffer ever since the day after the Fosca ball, from the return of that quite unprecedented and inexplicable depression. Her days became streaked, as it were, with moments during which it was quite impossible to amuse herself, and these moments grew gradually into hours. People bored her for no accountable reason, and things which she had expected nice pleasures brought with them a sense of vague but distinct wretchedness. Thus she would find herself suddenly in the midst of a ball or a dinner party, invaded suddenly by a confused sadness or boding of evil, she did not know which. And once, when a box of new clothes had arrived from Paris, she was overcome while putting on one of the frocks with such a fit of tears that she had to be put to bed instead of going to the Tornabuoni's party.

Of course, people began to notice this change; indeed, Madame Krasinska had ingenuously complained of the strange alteration in herself. Some persons suggested that she might be suffering from slow blood poisoning, and urged an inquiry into the state of the drains. Others recommended arsenic, morphia, or antipyrine. One kind friend brought her a box of peculiar cigarettes; another forwarded a parcel of still more peculiar novels; most people had some pet doctor to cry up to the skies; and one or two suggested her changing her confessor, not to mention an attempt being made to mesmerize her into cheerfulness.

When her back was turned, meanwhile, all the kind friends discussed the probability of an unhappy love affair, loss of money on the Stock Exchange, and similar other explanations. And while one devoted lady tried to worm out of her the name of her unfaithful lover and of the rival for whom he had forsaken her, another assured her that she was suffering from a lack of personal affections. It was a fine opportunity for the display of pietism, materialism, idealism, realism, physiological lore, and esoteric theosophy.

Oddly enough, all this zeal about herself did not worry Madame Krasinska, as she certainly would have expected it to worry any other woman. She took a little of each of the tonic or soporific drugs; and read a little of each of those sickly, sentimental, brutal, realistic, or politely improper novels. She also let herself be accompanied to various doctors, and she got up early in the morning and stood for an hour on a chair in a crowd in order to benefit by the preaching of the famous Father Agostino. She was quite patient even with the friends who condoled about the loves or absence of such. For all these things became more and more completely indifferent to Madame Krasinska—unrealities which had no weight in the presence of the painful reality.

This reality was that she was rapidly losing all power of amusing herself, and that when she did occasionally amuse herself she had to pay for what she called this good time by an increase of listlessness and melancholy.

It was not melancholy or listlessness such as other women complained of. They seemed, in their fits of blues, to feel that the world around them had got all wrong, or at least was going out of its way to annoy them. But Madame Krasinska saw the world quite plainly proceeding in the usual manner and being quite as good a world as before. It was she who was all wrong. It was, in the literal sense of the words, what she supposed people might mean when they said that so-and-so was not himself; only that so-and-so, on examination, appeared to be very much himself—only himself in a worse temper than usual. Whereas she * * * Why, in her case, she really did not seem to be herself any longer. Once, at a grand dinner, she suddenly ceased eating and talking to her neighbor, and surprised herself wondering who the people all were and what they had come for. Her mind would become every now and then a blank; a blank at least full of vague images, misty and muddled, which she was unable to grasp, but of which she knew that they were painful, weighing on her as a heavy load must weigh on the head or back. Something had happened, or was going to happen, she could not remember which, but she burst into tears none the less. In the midst of such a state of things, if visitors or a servant entered, she would ask sometimes who they were. Once a man came to call during one of these fits; by an effort, she was able to receive him and answer his small talk more or less at random, feeling the whole time as if some else were speaking in her place. The visitor at length rose to depart, and they both stood for a moment in the midst of the drawing room.

"This is a very pretty house; it must belong to some rich person. Do you know to whom it belongs?" suddenly remarked Madame Krasinska, looking slowly round her at the furniture, the pictures, statues, knickknacks, the screens and plants. "Do you know to whom it belongs?" she repeated.

"It belongs to the most charming lady in Florence," stammered out the visitor politely, and fled.

"My darling Netta," exclaimed the Chanoiness from where she was seated crocheting benevolently futile garments by the fire, "you should not joke in that way. That poor young man was placed in a painful, in a very painful position by your nonsense."

Madame Krasinska leaned her arms on a screen, and stared her respectable relation long in the face.

"You seem a kind woman," she said at length. "You are old, but then you aren't poor, and they don't all call you a madwoman. That makes all the difference."

Then she set to singing, drumming out the tune on the screen, the soldier song of '59, "Addio, mia bella, addio."

"Netta!" cried the Chanoiness, dropping one ball of worsted after another. "Netta!"

But Madame Krasinska passed her hand over her brow and heaved a great sigh. Then she took a cigarette off a cloisonné tray, dipped a spill in the fire, and remarked:

"Would you like to have the brougham to go to see your friend at the Sacré Cœur, Aunt Thérèse? I have promised to wait in for Molly Wolkonsky and Bice Forteguerra. We are going to dine at Doney's with young Pomfret."

VI.

Madame Krasinska had repeated her evening drives in the rain. Indeed, she began also to walk about regardless of weather. Her maid asked her whether she had been ordered exercise by the doctor, and she answered, yes. But why she should not walk in the Cascine or along the Lung' Arno, and why she should always choose the muddiest thoroughfares, the maid did not inquire. As it was, Madame Krasinska never showed any repugnance or seemly contrition for the state of draggle in which she used to return home; sometimes when the woman was unbuttoning her boots she would remain in contemplation of their muddiness, murmuring things which Jefferies could not understand. The servants, indeed, declared that the Countess must have gone out of her mind. The footman related that she used to stop the brougham, get out and look into the lit shops, and that he had to stand behind in order to prevent lady-killing youths of a caddish description from whispering expressions of admiration in her ear. And once, he affirmed with horror, she had stopped in front of a certain cheap eating house and looked in at the bundles of asparagus, at the uncooked chops displayed in the window. And then, added the footman, she had turned round to him slowly and said:

"They have good food in there."

And meanwhile, Madame Krasinska went to dinners and parties, and gave them, and organized picnics, as much as was decently possible in Lent, and indeed a great deal more.

She no longer complained of the blues; she assured every one that she had completely got rid of them, that she had never been in such spirits in all her life. She said it so often, and in so excited a way, that judicious people declared that now that lover must really have jilted her, or that gambling on the Stock Exchange must have brought her to the verge of ruin.

Nay, Madame Krasinska's spirits became so obstreperous as to change her in sundry ways. Although living in the fastest set, Madame Krasinska had never been a fast woman. There was something childlike in her nature which made her modest and decorous. She had never learned to talk slang, or to take up vulgar attitudes, or to tell impossible stories; and she had never lost a silly habit of blushing at expressions and anecdotes which she did not reprove other women for using and relating. Her amusements had never been flavored with that spice of impropriety, of curiosity of evil, which was common in her set. She liked putting on pretty frocks, arranging pretty furniture, driving in well-got-up carriages, eating good dinners, laughing a great deal, and dancing a great deal, and that was all.

But now Madame Krasinska suddenly altered. She became, all of a sudden, anxious for those exotic sensations which honest women may get by studying the ways and frequenting the haunts of women by no means honest. She made up parties to go to the low theatres and music halls; she proposed dressing up and going, in company with sundry adventurous spirits, for evening strolls in the more disreputable portions of the town. Moreover, she, who had never touched a card began to gamble for large sums, and to surprise people by producing a folded green roulette cloth and miniature roulette rakes out of her pocket. And she became so outrageously conspicuous in her flirtations (she who had never flirted before) and so outrageously loud in her manners and remarks that her good friends began to venture a little remonstrance. * * *

But remonstrance was all in vain, and she would toss her head and laugh cynically and answer in a brazen, jarring voice.

For Madame Krasinska felt that she must live, live noisily, live scandalously, live her own life of wealth and dissipation, because * * *

She used to wake up at night with the horror of that suspicion. And in the middle of the day pull at her clothes, tear down her hair, and rush to the mirror and stare at herself and look for every feature, and clutch for every end of silk, or bit of lace, or wisp of hair, which proved that she was really herself. For gradually, slowly, she had come to understand that she was herself no longer.

Herself—well, yes, of course she was herself. Was it not herself who rushed about in such a riot of amusement; herself whose flushed cheeks and over-bright eyes, and cynically flaunted neck and bosom she saw in the glass, whose mocking loud voice and shrill laugh she listened to? Besides, did not her servants, her visitors, know her as Netta Krasinska; and did she not know how to wear her clothes, dance, make jokes, and encourage men, afterward to discourage them? This, she often said to herself, as she lay awake the long nights, as she sat out the longer nights gambling and chaffing, distinctly proved that she really was herself. And she repeated it all mentally when she returned, muddy, worn out, and as awakened from a ghastly dream, after one of her long rambles through the streets, her daily walks toward the station.

But still * * * What of those strange forebodings of evil, those muddled fears of some dreadful calamity * * * something which had happened, or was going to happen * * * poverty, starvation, death—whose death, her own? or some one else's? That knowledge that it was all, all over, that blinding, felling blow which used every now and then to crush her * * * Yes, she had felt that first at the railway station. At the station? but what had happened at the station? Or was it going to happen still? Since to the station her feet seemed unconsciously to carry her every day. What was it all? Ah! she knew. There was a woman, an old woman, walking to the station to meet * * * Yes, to meet a regiment on its way back. They came back, those soldiers, among a mob yelling in triumph. She remembered the illuminations, the red lights, and white lanterns, and those garlands all over the waiting rooms. And quantities of flags. The bands played. So gayly! They played Garibaldi's hymn and "Addio Mia Bella." Those pieces always made her cry now. The station was crammed, and all the boys, in tattered, soiled uniforms, rushed into the arms of parents, wives, friends. Then there was like a blinding light, a crash. * * * An officer led the old woman gently out of the place, mopping his eyes. And she, of all the crowd, was the only one to go home alone. Had it really all happened? and to whom? Had it really happened to her, had her boys * * * But Madame Krasinska had never had any boys.

It was dreadful how much it rained in Florence, and stuff boots do wear out so quick in mud. There was such a lot of mud on the way to the station; but, of course, it was necessary to go to the station in order to meet the train from Lombardy—the boys must be met.

There was a place on the other side of the river where you went in and handed your watch and your brooch over the counter, and they gave you some money and a paper. Once the paper got lost. Then there was a mattress, too. But there was a kind man—a man who sold hardware—who went and fetched it back. It was dreadfully cold in Winter, but the worst was the rain. And having no watch, one was afraid of being late, for that train, and had to dawdle so long in the muddy streets. Of course one could look in at the pretty shops. But the little boys were so rude. Oh, no, no, not that—anything rather than be shut up in a hospital. The poor old woman did no one any harm—why shut her up?

"Faites votre jeu, Messieurs," cried Madame Krasinska, raking up the counters with the little rake she had had made of tortoise-shell, with a gold dragon's head for a handle—"Rien ne va plus—vingt-trois—Rouge, impair et manque."

VII.

How did she come to know about this woman? She had never been inside that house over the tobacconist's, up three pairs of stairs to the left; and yet she knew exactly the pattern of the wall paper. It was green with a pinkish trellis-work in the grand sitting room, the one that was opened only on Sunday evenings, when the friends used to drop in and discuss the news and have a game of tresette. You passed through the dining room to get through it. The dining room had no window, and was lit from a skylight; there was always a little smell of dinner in it, but that was appetizing. The boys' rooms were to the back. There was a plaster Joan of Arc in the hall, close to the clothes-peg. She was painted to look like silver, and one of the boys had broken her arm, so that it looked like a gas pipe. It was Momino who had done it, jumping on to the table when they were playing. Momino was always the scapegrace; he wore out so many pairs of trousers at the knees, but he was so warm-hearted! and after all he had got all the prizes at school, and they all said he would be a first-rate engineer. Those dear boys! They never cost their mother a farthing once they were sixteen, and Momino bought her a big, beautiful muff out of his own earnings as a pupil teacher. Here it is! Such a comfort in the cold weather, you can't think, especially when gloves are too dear. Yes, it is rabbit skin, but it is made to look like ermine, quite a handsome article. Asunta, the maid of all work, never would clean out that kitchen of hers—servants are such sluts! and she tore the moreen sofa cover, too, against a nail in the wall. She ought to have seen that nail! But one mustn't be too hard on a poor creature, who is an orphan into the bargain. Oh, God! oh, God! and they lie in the big trench at S. Martino, without even a cross over them, or a bit of wood with their name. But the white coats of the Austrians were soaked red. I warrant you! And the new dye they call magenta is made of pipe-clay—the pipe-clay the dogs clean their white coats with—and the blood of Austrians. It's a grand dye, I tell you!

Lord, Lord, how wet the poor old woman's feet are! And no fire to warm them by. The best is to go to bed when one can't dry one's clothes; and it saves lamp oil. That was very good oil the parish priest made her a present of. * * * Ai, ai, how one's bones ache on the mere boards, even with a blanket over them! That good, good mattress at the pawnshop! It's nonsense about the Italians having been beaten. The Austrians were beaten into bits, made cats' meat of; and the volunteers are returning to-morrow. Temistocle and Momino—Momino is Girolamo, you know—will be back to-morrow; their rooms have been cleaned and they shall have a flask of real Montepulciano * * * The big bottles in the chemist's window are very beautiful, particularly the green one. The shop where they sell gloves and scarfs is also very pretty; but the English chemist's is the prettiest, because of those bottles. But they say the contents of them is all rubbish and no real medicine. * * * Don't speak of S. Bonifazio! I have seen it. It is where they keep the mad folk and the wretched, dirty, wicked, wicked old women. * * * There was a handsome book, bound in red, with gold edges, on the best sitting-room table—the "Æneid," translated by Caro. It was one of Temistocle's prizes, and that Berlin-wool cushion * * * yes, the little dog with the cherries looked quite real. * * *

"I have been thinking I should like to go to Sicily to see Etna and Taormina and all those places," said Madame Krasinska, leaning on the balcony by the side of Prince Mongibello, smoking her fifth or sixth cigarette.

She could see the hateful hooked nose, like a nasty hawk's beak, over the big black beard, and the creature's leering, languishing black eyes as he looked up into the twilight. She knew quite well what sort of a man Mongibello was. No woman could approach him or allow him to approach her; and there she was on that balcony alone with him in the dark, far from the rest of the party, who were dancing and talking within. And to talk of Sicily to him, who was a Sicilian too! But that was what she wanted—a scandal, a horror, anything that might deaden those thoughts that would go on inside her. * * * The thought of that strange, lofty whitewashed place, which she had never seen, but which she knew so well, with an altar in the middle, and rows and rows of beds, each with its set-out of bottles and baskets, and horrible slobbering and gibbering old women in them. Oh * * * she could hear them!

"I should like to go to Sicily," she said in a tone that was now common to her, adding slowly with emphasis, "but I should like to have some one to show me all the sights. * * *

"Countess!" and the black beard of the creature bent over—close to her neck—"how strange—I also feel a great longing to see Sicily once more, but not alone—those lovely, lonely valleys. * * *"

Ah!—there was one of the 'creatures' who had sat up in her bed and was singing, singing "Casta Diva!" "No, not alone"—she went on hurriedly, a sort of fury of satisfaction, of the satisfaction of destroying something, destroying her own fame, her own life, filling her as she felt the man's hand on her arm—"not alone, Prince—with some one to explain things—some one who knows all about it—and in this lovely Spring weather. You see, I am a bad traveler—and I am afraid * * * of being alone. * * *" The last words came out of her throat loud, hoarse, and yet cracked and shrill—and just as the Prince's arm was going to clasp her she rushed wildly into the room, exclaiming—

"Ah, I am she—I am she—I am mad!"

For in that sudden voice, so different from her own, Madame Krasinska had recognized the voice that should once have issued from the cardboard mask she had worn—the voice of Sora Lena.

VIII.

Yes, Cecchino certainly recognized her now. Strolling about in the damp May twilight among the old, tort

very little lack. Have we not always with us, for example, the time-honored maxim—"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast"?

—a statement which may certainly be true, in the sense in which Mr. Pecksniff found a soothing influence in notes of the church organ when Tom Pinch was playing, which lulled his slumbers "like a melodious snore"; otherwise, with deference to the poet, the charms of music are not precisely those to which the savage breast is most susceptible. Christopher Sly, waked with "a dulcet and a heavenly sound," calls for God's sake for a pot of ale.—*Temple Bar.*

THE SNOWDROP.

Through days of rain and nights of snow
A Flower grew silently and slow,
Till all around was white;
Then clad in robes of tender green,
With fairy bells that peep between,
The Snowdrop seeks the light.

What kindly hand has tended thee
In thy dark cell where none could see
The future promise bright?
How could we know while Nature slept,
A treasure like thyself she kept
To gladden Winter's sight?

Only a drooping Flower of Snow!
It sets the beating heart aglow
With hopes of brighter times;
And while the little snowbells ring
We hear the music of the Spring
Float on the airy chimes.

A Flower so tender, yet so brave,
That springs from out a wintry grave,
Needs not the praise of song,
I hear thee whisper, Flower of Snow;
"Through days of sorrow, nights of woe,
Be hopeful, and be strong!"

R. A. MACWILLIAM.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A REALIST AT WORK.—When Balzac wrote a book he became so absorbed in it that sometimes he would not stir out of doors for two months at a time. Then he would suddenly make his appearance in the boulevards very much as if he had just arrived from abroad. He would ask a hundred questions, shake hands with every one, and seem more eager to "live" than any one of his friends. And then he would as suddenly return to work. He never appeared to rest, and when one thinks that during these twenty years he made long and frequent journeys, that he read an enormous number of books, it appears almost miraculous; indeed, when one also considers the large quantity of coffee he took in order to resist natural sleep, it is a marvel that he even lived to the age of fifty.

It would be an interesting subject for conjecture—supposing Balzac's "banker" had appeared and paid his debts, as he believed he would some day—whether better work would have been done; whether, had the visions of demons in the shape of creditors been driven away by this imaginary philanthropist, his genius would have been more brilliantly displayed. Sainte-Beuve speaks of him as inebriated with his work. "He wrote his 'Comédie Humaine' not only with his thought, but with his blood and with his muscle." And in his letters Balzac seems to confirm this opinion. "I am now working twenty hours a day," he writes to Mme. Hanska in 1835, some fifteen years before his death, "and the cruel conviction gains upon me that I cannot long bear up under the present severe strain of work. Words talk of victims of war and epidemics, but who is there who thinks of the battlefields of the arts, of the sciences, of literature, or of the heaps of dead and dying caused by the violent struggles to succeed? * * * Work! always work! night succeeds night of consuming work; days succeed days of meditation; execution succeeds conception; conception, execution! When I am not leaning over my papers by the light of wax candles in the room which I have described in 'La Fille aux Yeux d'Or,' or lying down from fatigue on the divan, I am panting with pecuniary difficulties, sleeping little, eating little, seeing nobody; in short, I am like a republican General making a campaign without bread and without shoes." The "Vieille Fille" was written in three nights and the "Secret des Ruggieri" in one.—*Belgravia.*

THE NEST-DECORATING UMBRE.—The umbre is known in South Africa as the hammerkop or hammerhead, a name which was doubtless suggested by its appearance, as its curiously-shaped beak and the tuft on its head look comically like a hammer. It frequents marshes, rivers, and pools, and feeds upon fish and frogs, worms, snails, and insects, and is said to watch for fish with its neck drawn in much like a heron. In flight its neck and legs are carried straight out. Mr. Layard, who has given the best description of this bird and its habits, describes it as a "strange, weird bird, flitting about with great activity in the dusk of the evening," and he adds that "at times, when two or three are feeding in the same pool, they will execute a singular dance, skipping round one another, opening and closing their wings, and performing strange antics."

The hammerkop's nest is an extraordinary structure, of very considerable size, with a domed roof, the whole being built of sticks—of which some nests contain at least a large cartload—and the inside neatly plastered with mud, and so strong is the construction that the roof will bear the weight of a "large, heavy man" without collapsing. The entrance through a small hole generally placed in the most inaccessible side. These nests are placed on trees or rocky ledges, and are occupied year after year, being added to or repaired as required. The birds have a curious habit of decorating their nests, on which subject we again quote Mr. Layard, who says: "About some that we visited we found brass and bone buttons, bits of crockery, bleached bones, &c. Mr. Jackson said if a 'Tottie' lost his knife or tinderbox on the farm, or within some miles of the place, he made a point of examining the hammerkops' nests, and frequently with success, the birds, like the bowerbirds of Australia, embellishing their dwellings with any glittering or bright-colored thing they can pick up." Sir John Kirk describes the nests as colossal, and says that they sometimes measure six feet in diameter, and he tells us that the Africans look on this bird as unfit for food, and also as sacred, or as possessing the power of witchcraft, and that it is considered unlucky to injure it.—*The Saturday Review.*

LIFTING LEAR.—I acted in all Macready's plays. In "Lear" I had a small part of a few lines. It was my duty to assist in carrying him off the stage, when he is supposed to fall asleep in the heath scene. We had a long and fatiguing rehearsal—Mac's rehearsals were no joke. At that time it was the fashion to wear gaiter-bottomed trousers. My continuations fitted like my skin, and I was strapped up within an inch of my life. The moment had arrived when I had to lift up the sleeping King. I was in doubt as to whether my precious pantaloons (for they were quite new) would stand the strain. While I paused dubitating as to whether I might venture on the experiment, Lear grunted, "Err—now then, Sir! Err—look alive." I hesitated no longer, but bent "each corporal agent to this terrible feat." When lo! bang, squash, smash! my unfortunate pantaloons burst in every direction! Mac, whose eyes were shut all the time and who was utterly oblivious of my unfortunate position, growled out like a bear with a sore head: "Err—err—Sir, am I to lie here till the middle of next week? Why, in the name of God, don't you lift me?" "Because I can't, Sir." "Because you can't, Sir!—err, a great strapping young fellow like you; stuff and nonsense—why can't you?" "Because I've burst my bags!" I exclaimed, as I bolted amid roars of laughter.—*Temple Bar.*

CROTCHET AND QUAVER WIT.—Haye, a leading violinist at the Handel commemoration festival, was one day bragging of his having been to Italy and had instruction from Tartini. "Thanks, Mr. Haye," said Battishill, "we should never have imagined that from your performance." This rebuke nettled Haye, whereupon he appealed to the company as to whether he had really brought nothing of the great Tartini from Italy. To which entreaty Battishill responded, "Oh, yes; so much of his music that you have not yet exhausted it in your own compositions."

Not more generous, but as blunt, was Porpora's comment when the monks of a German convent begged a compliment upon the organist's playing. "I soon perceived,"

said the Italian singing master, "that his left hand knoweth not what his right hand doeth"—with which sour remark the old man passed on.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

RINGS.—We read of Pharaoh investing Joseph with a ring when he made him ruler over Egypt; we read of the men and women of Israel contributing their earrings—part, no doubt, of the Egyptian spoil—to the making of the golden calf. In all times the ring seems to have been a symbol of dignity and authority.

In the early days of the Roman Republic Ambassadors wore golden rings as part of their official dress. Later on every free Roman wore one as a right, although some who affected the simplicity of olden times wore iron rings. In more degenerate days the luxurious Romans loaded their fingers with rings, some of the more exquisite dandies even going so far as to have different rings for Winter and Summer wear.

The Lacedæmonians, as became their rugged simplicity, wore rings of iron.

Cæsar mentions gold and iron rings as used in Gaul and Britain for money, a thing customary among ancient peoples, and practiced even in Sweden and Norway down to the twelfth century, as it is now among some of the tribes of Africa.

In days when writing was a rare accomplishment a seal or signet ring was a necessity to Kings and nobles, and such rings were never parted with, even temporarily, save to persons in whom implicit confidence was placed.

These rings would pass from father to son for generations, and were, in fact, the sign manual of the head of the house. In "All's Well That Ends Well" Shakespeare makes such a thing the principal turning-point in the plot.

"A ring the County wears
That downward hath succeeded in his house
From son to son, some four or five descents
Since the first father wore it."

We must suppose that old Jack Falstaff made some pretensions to gentle ancestry in that scene at the "Boar's Head," where he complains of having been robbed during his vinous sleep behind the arras.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall have my pocket picked? I have lost a seal ring of my grandfather's worth 40 mark."

At which old Dame Quickly remarks:

"I have heard the Prince tell him, I know not how oft, that that ring was copper."

All the old romancers and dramatists have allusions to the customs of wearing and giving rings. When lovers parted they made an interchange of rings. At a betrothal, rings were the sign and evidence of troth plight.—*All the Year Round.*

HOW EGLINTON MET HIS MATCH.—Simple, kind, and unassuming as Lord Eglinton was, he could not avoid the atmosphere of incense that was burned at his shrine. The effect of this was sometimes amusing. It was an article of the Castle faith that no one could beat his lordship at billiards, rackets, or tennis—indeed at any game. A young officer—one of the Mundy family—arrived there, and, in ignorance of the Eglinton infallibility doctrine, had the audacity to offer to play his host at billiards, and to announce his superior skill by giving Lord Eglinton so many points. The general indignation was intense, especially among those *habitués* who never left the Castle, and who, if they were ever called away for a day or two, locked up their rooms. Those offered to prove their belief in their host's superior skill by backing him for large amounts.

In the evening we adjourned to the billiard room, and the great match commenced. It was evident from the first strokes that Lord Eglinton, who was really a very good player, had found his superior. There was a calm confidence about the new-comer that was very exasperating; he seemed so perfectly at his ease. There was a smile on his countenance that would have entirely disconcerted a less gentle nature than Eglinton's. As the game went on and the result was foreseen the excitement of the Eglintonians could scarcely be suppressed; it almost amounted to a tempest of indignation. The game ended and the young Guardsman collected his bets. However, we all looked forward to the morrow; the racquet court would recover the honors of the day, and the losses of the previous evening were to be retrieved. But alas, while the successful rival was regarded with eyes of jealousy and treated with scant courtesy by many of the backers of the Castle against the world—not by our host, who, with his perfect tact, only showed more than usual warmth and kindliness in his greeting.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE MORE YOU DRINK THE MORE YOU WANT.—A vegetarian lecturer once said in my hearing that he had gone a whole month without drinking one single drop of fluid—he found sufficient in the foods he swallowed; and two ladies whom I was told about the other day by a gentleman in whose veracity I place implicit reliance, greatly astonished a large circle of people by going long excursions and taking severe and continuous exercise while living on nothing but porridge, fruit, (mostly uncooked,) and well-cooked vegetables. These ladies were untroubled by thirst, enjoyed the most vigorous health, and distanced many of their competitors. When cycling, the less fluid the better, and runs of many hours are practicable, even in the hottest weather, without indulging in any fluids. This I have proved from repeated experiments. The muscles speedily acquire a firmness and tone impossible when fluids are taken, while exertion becomes a positive delight.

This is no crotchet of mine, but a solemn fact, and one being recognized by my brother cyclists, who are fast learning that the less fluid the better. Soldiers on review days in hot weather and in foreign climates have been gradually learning the same truth experimentally, and though, when they have been greatly overexerting themselves for many hours, they are not prohibited from taking fluids, they are cautioned to take very little. In this way the risk, always appreciable, of taking cold water in insanitary villages is avoided; though how many of the evils attributed to the badness of the water are really due to the amount of cold drinks imbibed? When the run is over, then, if you will, take a little fluid, but not much; the more you drink the more you want to drink, and nothing is worse for you. As for alcoholic beverages, every cyclist now knows that if he wants to cover a long distance he must avoid them like grim death as perilous beyond words. So you must need not take any portly flask or water bottles, and you need not incumber yourself with cold tea and flaverless coffee; you can set off absolutely unincumbered.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE DOG AND THE WOLF.—Gray tells his mother of an incident which happened when he and Walpole crossed the Alps: "The sixth day we began to go up several of these mountains, and, as we were passing one, met with an odd enough accident. Mr. Walpole had a little fat, black spaniel that he was very fond of, which he sometimes used to set down and let it run by the chaise side. We were at times in a very rough road, not two yards broad at most; on one side was a great wood of pines, and on the other a vast precipice; it was noonday, and the sun shone bright, when all of a sudden, from the wood side (which was as steep upward as the other side was downward) out rushed a great wolf, came close to the head of the horses, seized the dog by the throat, and rushed up the hill again with him in his mouth. This was done in less than a quarter of a minute; we all saw it, and yet the servants had not time to draw their pistols or do anything to save the dog."

Walpole thus writes about the same incident to his friend, Richard West: "The day before I had a cruel accident, and so extraordinary a one that it seems to touch upon the traveler. I had brought with me a little black spaniel of King Charles breed; but the prettiest, fattest, dearest creature! I had let it out of the chaise for the air, and it was waddling along close to the head of the horses on the top of the highest Alps by the side of a wood of firs. There darted out a young wolf, seized poor dear Tory by the throat, and, before we could possibly prevent it, sprung up the side of the rock and carried him off. The postilion jumped off and struck at him with his whip, but in vain; for the road was so narrow that the servants that were behind could not get by the chaise to shoot him. What is the more extraordinary part is that it was but 2 o'clock and broad sunshine. It was shocking to see anything one loved run away with to so horrid a death.—*Temple Bar.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE CONTRACTING MUSCLE.

PHYSIOLOGY OF BODILY EXERCISE. By FERDINAND LAGRANGE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. The International Scientific Series.

What is bodily exercise? A digs a ditch. B fences. Both perform muscular work. A works on every day ten or twelve hours digging ditches and feeds poorly, is ill lodged, and considers his labor as a task. B fences only when he pleases. He is careful not to overfatigue himself. Any waste of muscular tissue he makes up by means of generous food. A's work in time wears him out. B's fencing is exercise, and he improves in bodily condition. "What the workman does of necessity the man enamored of violent exercise does by excessive ardor." If B carries on his fencing to too great an excess, he will suffer from overwork just as A does. "Bodily labor and exercise are, then, synonymous from a physiological point of view," and in studying the matter the author refers them to their fundamental principle, which is "muscular contraction."

M. Lagrange's studies of the muscles need not be repeated here. We know that by weight in a well-developed man they make up rather more than one-half of his body. The muscles act as cordage. When the muscles contract they exercise a tension on the bones to which they are attached. It is the will which calls them into play. "Willing and doing seem so intimately connected with each other that they appear to fuse." The brain works on the spinal cord, the nerves, the muscles, and the thing is done. All being interdependent there must be co-ordination. It is the brain that starts everything. As to the stimulating effect which arises from perfect training, as far as its prodigious effect is visible, when we want to measure it, it escapes us, and is unaccountable. Pflüger compares it to something like an electric discharge, and as a physiologist he calls it "a nervous avalanche." With a man having a feeble will power and one with a strong one, each possessing a normal muscular force, the first will do less work than the latter. It is the personal equation which makes all the difference. Slow power does not stimulate. Helmholtz formulated this physiological law: "The length of the latent period is in inverse proportion to the intensity of the stimulus received by the muscle."

Does a man when he makes a slight movement comprehend the number of wheels or springs he sets rolling and uncoiling? A muscle contracts. Then the one near to it works, then another further removed, for they all are associated. I move my forearm, and the shoulder, the vertebral column, the thorax, the pelvis, all help. "From head to foot all the muscles participate in the most insignificant and most localized work."

You cannot move without some change of the centre of gravity. When I give a blow with my fist, the arm does it in part, but so do the legs and the feet. "A well-delivered blow with the fist is supported by the whole body." If this be the case in particular exercises, we see muscular effects produced in parts of the body which we hardly expected. There is in the planning of the muscles something which is not much thought about. "In each limb one-half of the muscles generally have an action diametrically opposed to that of the other half." Take the forearm. Here "the muscles of the anterior surface have the function of flexing the fingers and closing the hand." On the other side are the extensors. Without them the hand could not be opened again. These muscles, intended for different purposes, are called antagonistics. Between the two a balance is brought about. The one, then, regulates the other. Perfection of this muscular action comes about by exercise. In many movements it is apparently automatic. What is called the muscular sense is acquired, and, having it, we know just about what force we must expend in order to accomplish something. This sense is almost gifted with eyes, for it enables us to reach and clutch objects the position of which we know even if we are blindfolded. Carried out to its utmost limit, the absolute control of the antagonistic muscles is the stock in trade of the juggler, of the balancer.

Suppose that flexors and extensors acted with equal energy. They cannot, in this case, be called into action without the effort of will. Then comes immobility, but it is not one of repose. It is just like the tug-of-war. There is no apparent movement on either side, but the strain is there, all the same. This, with muscular action, is known as "the contracture, or static contraction." It has been proved that static contraction produces great fatigue and causes a more immediate rise in temperature of a muscle than the dynamic action, which is movement. In common language, the effect produced we call stiffness. When a lad begins work in a gymnasium, he exaggerates certain muscular movements, and so loses control over antagonistic ones, and accomplishes little, or what he does accomplish is awkward and absolutely stiff. From want of practice, and education is practice, much more force is expended than is necessary. The outcome of this is that the doctor who prescribes exercise should always bear in mind "the muscular education of his patient." Very delicate questions of the will power come in here. It is the brain that commands the thousand and one agents found in the body. When the drill is perfect, then the battle is more readily won. Every muscle has its training, and the education of all of them culminates, as it were, in the expression of the great apparent increase of muscular power.

Very curious is the study of the porter called upon to raise a heavy weight from the ground. First, there is preparation on the part of the man. He takes in a deep breath. The chest expands while the abdomen undergoes contraction. The ribs are automatically steadied. The legs are called upon to do their work. Then the muscles contract vigorously, and at this instant the weight is raised. When the burden comes to the man's shoulders then the chest is emptied, "with the production of a kind of murmuring sigh which indicates the end of the effort." The remarkable thing about this call on physical energy is the combination of phenomena, of which the final movement is the suspension of the respiratory movements. A man has to crack an almond between thumb and finger. It requires no effort. The face shows no change of expression. He now tries to break a filbert in the same way, which is a much harder nut to crack. Then he rises to the effort. Muscular contraction is visible in the arm. The veins of the neck and forehead swell. The face becomes congested. It is pretty much the same thing as when the porter lifted his load. It is, as M. Lagrange explains it, a chain of muscular contractions, a complex phenomenon, in which the great organic functions are not isolated.

The interstimulation of the human system on the great principle of "Ubi stimulus, ibi fiexus" must not be overlooked. Stagnancy of brain from want of work is as common as muscular feebleness from want of exercise. Carry out exercise to too great a degree and the salutary of physical exertion really tires the brain. You are burning your candle at both ends. The author presents the well-known facts of certain sects who exert physical means in order to produce religious fervor. "The war dances of savages, the contortions of dancing dervishes, produce, without the assistance of any alcoholic drink, a state of cerebral excitement capable of bringing about the most violent nervous phenomena." When the limbs act, all the other organs increase their functional movements, and it is muscular contraction which starts them.

Among the phenomena arising from muscular movements, there is one well known which we designate as fatigue. This is the safeguard. The muscle refuses to work. It will no longer contract, or its contraction under the will influence is accompanied by distress. This "fatigue," as we call it, is complex. It may arise in many different ways. It may be local. Hold out your arm straight for five minutes and you will be conscious of it. And yet the apparent work does not seem to have been very great. It may be that it is a case of a real struggle between the antagonistic systems, or that using a constant stimulus you have worn out the brain power. It might be that by another demand on the will new muscular force could be brought into play. M. Lagrange takes the condition of a file of soldiers depressed after defeat. They are making their way from the field. They plod along—they limp. They have been so overworked that they fancy they cannot run. "Their muscles had not lost the power of action, but the will was no longer a sufficient stimulus to set them in action." Suddenly the soldiers believe that the enemy's cavalry are nearing them. The new element of fear is the stimulus. At once that affects the tired muscles with a new energy, and the men run like sheep. In the animal, and sometimes in the man, fatigue may become absolute and beyond any response of the will.

It should be borne in mind that a man who exercises, who is of nervous or irritable temperament, ought to be cautious as to the amount of work he does, because, calling too much on his will, nervous hyperexcitability is likely to follow. M. Lagrange formulates a law in regard to this, and it is: "The muscular work being equal, the sensation of fatigue is the more intense the more active the intervention of the cerebral faculties demanded by the exercise." You may work the phlegmatic man, then, with less precautions than the one with an ardent temperament. In the latter case the danger is not only of exhausting the muscles, but of tiring the brain.

You are a few minutes later for your train than usual. It is still in the station. You have to run fairly fast to catch it. You get into the car just as it starts and sink exhausted in your seat, "your breathing is embarrassed, a weight presses you down, and a bar is fixed on your chest." While you were running there was singing in your ears. You could not even see well. You were being "winded" or pumped out. Strange as it may seem, M. Lagrange tells us that really no methodical or rational explanation of such a thing has hitherto been given, but still by determining what are the physical conditions during running you get near to the reasons. You are running up stairs. Why do you stop? Not because your legs are tired, but because you must take breath. There are many violent exercises, as with dumb bells, where there is no apparent want of power to breathe. The dumb-bell exercise stops because of real natural muscle fatigue, not because you are choking for want of breath.

This advent of breathlessness, then, "is not due to the contraction of certain muscles, to the displacement of certain bony levers, to the mechanical disturbance which certain organs undergo during exercise; it is due to the excessive expenditure of force which the exercise necessitates." The reasons for choking through violent exercise must come from the undue quantity of carbonic acid produced and our inability to get rid of it. It not only fills the lungs but is absorbed by the blood. We must stop our work or give up. The respiratory organ can only accomplish so much work and no more. When a horse runs he gives out three times as much carbonic acid as when at ordinary work.

Can this choking, or want of good air in the lungs, be cured? It can. The man who exercises knows how to regulate instinctively the intensity of the muscular effort necessary for respiratory purposes. He brings about equilibrium between the muscular power he is to expend and the lung work. He knows automatically just what he can do, and he stops, feeling certain that beyond a certain point work is impossible. He regulates his action. There may come the supreme moment when he has to tax legs and lungs. If he is a sprinter, he saves himself for that instant. We know that "forcing the running" is a cunning device to bring out a rival horse at once to the top of his speed. Then having got to the climax of his power, the urged horse—provided he leads—does not improve his distance, but falls back. He is "pumped." An overdose of carbonic acid, and asphyxia follows, and hoof beats are slower, and because he went too fast at first he is too slow at the finish. It is not necessary to run like a deer to lose your lung power. Depressing emotions take away our breath. Many animals could give the dog the go-by if it were not that terror interferes with his wind, and loss of breath breaks down his going powers.

We should like to follow M. Lagrange's reasonings as to the action of muscular contraction, producing an excess of the urates in the system, which clog and dull action, productive of stiffness and local troubles. The chapter on "Overwork" we deem one of the most important in the book. Too many substances, results of combustion in the system, are produced, and there is not strength enough left to eliminate them. It need not be insisted upon how overwork produces, not so much disease, but presents in the person the exact *nidus* in which the germ of disease is hatched. Nervous troubles are not, M. Lagrange tells us, singular to ladies who dance all night. The French peasant woman who works all day and is badly fed and clothed, suffers from nervousness quite as much as does her fashionable sister. The commanding officer of a regiment can, if he pleases, by overwork swell the surgeon's list.

The "abuse" of anything requires no demonstration. Men who do nothing else than fence show curvature on the side of the sword hand, whether the foil be used by a left-handed or a right-handed man. A man who is not strong learns how to fence, and does build up his muscular system, but he gains force at the cost of a spine rather out of line. M. Lagrange's remark is that the result in the case of the man who loves to fence is that the shoulder is lowered. Such high authorities as Bouvier and Boulland dispute our author, but he says that the lowering of the working arm of the professional fencer is the stamp of his calling. The remedy is for a man to be ambidexterous, but the fencer who can handle the foil equally well with either hand is not supposed to have ever existed save in a French romance. Among exercises less prone to bring about any structural change M. Lagrange presents riding as the best. One thing which the author states is not to the advantage of fencing as an exercise is that no man is an expert with the foil by sheer strength of arm and suppleness of wrist. A man to fence well must exercise a vast amount of brain power. Two well-matched fencers play a game of chess with foils. M. Lagrange is disinclined to advise fencing for studious men or for very young people, because it requires nerve force and a very large expenditure of it.

Some of M. Lagrange's deductions might find disputants, especially on his method of training, but the volume itself is of exceeding value. It is above all things else a methodical study of muscular exercise and ought to find readers wherever there is an athletic club wishing to combine brains with brawn.

THE NATURE OF CRIME.

CRIME: ITS NATURE, CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION. By SAMUEL M. GREEN, late Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Michigan. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

The author of this book will find to-day few who differ with him in his diagnosis—that crime is a moral disease. Jurors are, then, a council of physicians, who are to determine whether the person charged with an offense be really diseased or not. If such be proved to be the condition, then "the proper treatment ought to be administered for his cure, and the protection of the community on the same principle in all respects as in the case of an insane person." As to juries, the instructions given should be that if the prisoner was found thus diseased it was "most merciful, as well as just, to the prisoner himself that they should so declare by their verdict, in order that he should receive the treatment his condition required; and that, though it were better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer, yet it were better that no guilty person should be allowed to escape the just consequences of his evil conduct."

In describing the consequences of crime the author gives the usual definitions of it. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," is perfect natural justice. It is the simplest of laws, "for crime worketh out its own destruction." This self-destruction is, however, too slow at times, and the amount of mischief the disease is likely to inflict on the community is such that the justice of man intervenes through the law, and the forced exit of the murderer, as by hanging, takes place. For offenses of a less grave character we take measures of expediency, and effectually cage and close in a wicked man as we would a dangerous animal. Then comes the moral discipline of the man who has sinned, and the hope entertained that in time the offender will "realize the moral guiltiness of his acts, and that there will be an awakening of consciousness." Alas! that the cure should be so slow—so difficult of accomplishment.

The causes of crime Judge Green thoroughly discusses, and presents first that of heredity. If it is the instinct of a terrier to worry cats, we do not, however, forgive or excuse terriers. If, however, we agreed to this in the individual, and that heredity is a law of conservatism, we should arrive at the most terrible of conclusions, and it is that the offspring of criminals were bound to be criminals. But we do not believe that heredity, as far as relates to the baser qualities, must be considered as a fixed rule. There are variations. It is a pessimistic theory that argues that the worst qualities must and will predominate. The great law of nature has its way, and the worst members of the human family dig their own graves and perish sooner than do the upright. Nevertheless, there is no one who has studied this, the gravest of all subjects, the criminal class, who does not know that there is transmission of sentiments, appetites, and passions. Mr. Dugdale's examination of the genealogies of those who descended from "Margaret, mother of criminals," shows a spawn of 709 persons, 280 of whom were paupers, and 140 murderers, thieves, highwaymen, and robbers, and that this brood cost the State $1,380,000.

Ignorance, idleness, avarice, cupidity, and personal ambition, with the conflict between labor and capital, are presented and studied as causes leading to criminal acts. It follows, then, that by means of education, temperance, and the harmonizing of the social differences, there will be a diminution of crime. And who can gainsay this argument?

The author's chapters on the treatment of crime as the principles which should govern all action relative to crime, and especially the one on the discipline of persons convicted of crime, show sound judgment. With the argument advanced that crime must be treated as a disease it is almost unnecessary to state that Judge Green is opposed to capital punishment. You have no right to hang an insane person, and a murderer being insane you have no cause for his execution. Over the judicial execution of a criminal there always will be disputes, not alone as to the punishment, but as to the nature, of the law. Judge Green quotes Blackstone, who wrote that the execution of a man was "not by way of atonement or retribution for the crime committed, for that must be left to the just determination of the Supreme Being, but as a precaution against future offenses of the same kind." Punishments of criminals are directed to the lower instincts and baser qualities of the wretched violator of the laws, to his fears, his sense of shame, and his dread of physical suffering, and contain no hint of the enlightenment and cultivation of the moral faculties and higher sentiments of the man. Those who favor the idea that the higher instincts of man are never lost in the most degraded of criminals, (an apparent paradox,) see elements of vindictiveness, of resentment, and relics of savagery in certain methods of punishment. The fact is the exact animus of these punishments the law lays down is difficult to explain.

FROM TANGIERS TO FEZ.

INTO MOROCCO. From the French of PIERRE LOTI. Illustrated. New-York: WELCH, FRACKER COMPANY.

M. Loti had the good luck to be attached to the embassy of M. Paternôtre, the French Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco, and he followed his leader from Tangiers to Fez. In his preface M. Loti confesses his love for a country where there are neither roads nor railways, and where a Sultan gives handsome presents. "What is the use of worrying over anything which is civilized? What boots it to take such pains to overturn everything, to understand and embrace so many innovations, since we must die, since some day, in sunlight or in shade, when God alone can tell, we must give up the ghost?"

The author is in his element. He loves the tootings of African flutes, the drummings of tam-tams, the metallic clickings of iron castanets. An arabesque design on a shattered mosque, a shroud of whitewash on a ruined wall, delight him. He takes to baik and bournouse, shuffles along in papooshes, eats coos-coos, (which is far better than macaroni,) and is supremely happy. There are the Moorish horsemen executing their razzias on the flowery plains, and you hear the women squealing their "You! you! you!" There was once a Frenchman who became an Islamite, and for the good reason that it was happiness to live in flowing robes and wear loose slippers, and M. Loti might want to wear an elegance to the Sultana, as much does he love him. The Majesty of these semi-savages, however, has certain fairly arbitrary ideas of his own, and his people do not drink champagne nor smoke even cigarettes. He has a way of cutting off his subjects' heads which is hardly nice. It is a country where coffee is not taken. It is tea—and green tea—which is used. The fashionable Moor boils the highest priced and strongest green tea with sugar in a Russian samovar, and then flavors it with mint. M. Loti takes tea with the Vizier at Fez, and he writes: "It is counted good manners to take three cups, and the custom is not a pleasant one, for every time that there is a new deal the cups are interchanged among the guests without being washed, while the dregs which remain in them are mercilessly thrown into the teapot."

It is a regular caravan that tracks along bridle paths from Tangiers to Fez. Every night the tents are raised, struck next morning, and the march is resumed. It is a delight to follow the standard, which is in advance, borne by a stalwart negro and escorted by two followers that look like old baboons. It may be all passive for a moment, but then in an instant the change comes. Everything is now on the full jump. The splendid horses tear over the fields, the muskets are whirled into the air, the fusillade is heard, but it is a mock skirmish. Nobody has more *entrain* than M. Loti. He is inspired with true Orientalism at times, until he sings "Allah Akbar" at the holy hour of the Moghreb with the dervishes in the tall minarets of the sacred mosque of Karaouin or is steeped in langnor as he watches the Moorish women lounging on the housetops. M. Loti is inquisitive and tells of the flirtations of certain gay young widows of Fez, and how, in lieu of the *bouquet de rigueur* a conventional French admirer would send, the Moorish gallant presents the lady with a loaf of sugar. We are told of certain horrible tortures common in Morocco which give the reader the creeps—the gashing of the hands of a robber with a knife, cramming the wound with salt, and then applying a glove of raw leather, which shrinks when it dries. The negro blood mixed with that of the Moor has done neither race good.

M. Loti wants things to remain just as they are in Morocco. "Rest," he concludes, "dark Moghreb, many years yet, immured, impenetrable to the things that are new. Turn thy back on Europe and strengthen thyself in holding to the things of the past. Let thy sleep be the sleep of centuries, and so continue thy ancient dreams. May Allah preserve to the Bedouin pipes their mournful tones which make us shiver; to the old mosques their inviolable mystery and their shroud of whitewash to the ruins."

The man who wrote the "Pêcheur d'Islande" has variable moods, but he has the talent of setting himself in sympathy with many keys. It is good to be able to assimilate, but, after all, you might be more of a Moor than the Sultan himself and be a Frenchman after all. The translation is a good one.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

EAST COAST DAYS AND MEMORIES. By the author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson." New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

The worthy Scotch divine, essayist, and, we may add, man of the world, whose books have delighted so many American readers, in this present volume shows no signs of that coming old age he writes about. The preacher of the parish church of St. Andrews is still the happiest of raconteurs, and draws from his own personal reminiscences. No one surpasses him in the way of imparting a homely truth, and he is rather pleased when he can drive home a shaft with a particularly sharp point to it. There is a kind of Scotch independence about him, and he glories in the fact that his church has always insisted in saying just what it pleased, and that it owed no particular reverence to the Church of England. The fact is, the author will have his little laugh at the sanctity of the Anglican Bishop at his pomp and ceremony. Though he chides Lord Westbury, who, when a bill was mooted known as the "Bishops Residence bill," said it was needless, because "the law in its infinite wisdom has already provided for the not improbable event by the imbecility of a Bishop," it does look as if the country parson agreed with Lord Westbury.

Admirable is a chapter entitled "Of Taking in Sail," particularly addressed to men on the down grade of life who still work with their brains. "Past sixty there may be no sense of mental decay, but rather a pleasant conscious mastery of work once difficult. Still, it is certain that the machine must not be driven at sixty with that unsparing vigor with which it was driven at forty. That is, it ought not to be. In fact, it continually is, and then comes a terrible break-down." Do your work. You must do that, but try and do it with a diminished steam power. Preach twenty-five minutes instead of three-quarters of an hour. Save yourself. If you feel the power come, hold it in reserve—use it at the end of your discourse—and then you "let your nature have its way for just a little. So may you go home from even a hearty and uplifting evening service and yet be able to enjoy a little food, and after a space of quiet, saunter in ever so wintry air, to sleep without the perilous chloral."

The time does come when you will want to go to bed early, and are conscious of declining strength. There are innumerable things which show the change in you. Little things you once insisted should be so managed in your house you now pay no heed to. "You have found that human beings from early youth will go their own ways, and that you may as well give up the effort to make them, in every detail, go yours." You find how useless it is to put blockheads aright. You will listen to the most absurd statements and utter no word of correction. You find late in life, often too late, that it is not your mission to straighten out everything. Younger, you could carry on two, three things at once; now when you attempt that you are conscious of a distinct physical effect on the brain. "You feel the jarring." Seek the hour's nap before dinner, and above all, if you drive a quill, even if you read books for study, throw pen and print aside after the sun is set and let the rule be as it were Persian, "No work after the last meal of the day." Write of mornings, closet yourself for three or four hours, and then with no great effort you can turn out a fair amount of work. "It is by keeping regularly at it, no day without its line." Lord Macaulay's two pages a day of 'history' seem little, seem slow progress. But taking 300 working days in the year here are 600 pages. When the time comes, "you must take in sail." Wait, too, and be patient even in old age. It was Sir Arthur Helps who said, "When the days come wherein the thing must be tried, it is desirable that some little bit of honor or good fortune should come to the aging man about once in three years. So shall he keep a cheerful heart on the path down hill." But do these honors come? To the deserving, yes, but there are so few deserving ones.

The parson wonders how people do get things after all, when merit has so little to do with place or preferment. There were those called out one by one, and as they stooped to pass through the low gate they were cut down with sword or axe and their bodies dragged out of sight. Philip de Commines, whose memoirs give so interesting a picture of the reign of Louis XI., was twenty months a captive in the Conciergerie. For proparating Luther's heretical doctrines Louis de Barquin was thrown into the Conciergerie and afterward buried alive during the reign of Francis I. The fanatical assassin of Henry IV., François Ravaillac, spent his last hours in the Conciergerie and only emerged from it to suffer the most horrible death that the barbarous legislation of that day could invent—to have his breast and limbs torn with irons, his right hand burned off, melted lead and boiling oil poured into his wounds, and his body at the last drawn and dismembered by four horses.

After the unworthy favorite of Marie de Médicis, the Marshal d'Ancre, had been assassinated by the orders of the young Louis XIII., his wife was confined in the Conciergerie, and her trial on such frivolous charges as magic and witchcraft ended with her decapitation and the burning of her body. A like death was the portion of another notorious female prisoner of the Conciergerie, the Marquise de Brinvilliers, whose wholesale murders by poison will ever make her name memorable in the annals of crime. Before he was broken alive upon the wheel, the famous robber and cutthroat, Cartouche, was also imprisoned in the Conciergerie. Here, too, Damiens, the would-be assassin of Louis XV., was confined, being the last regicide in France to die with such tortures and mutilations as were inflicted upon Ravaillac.

But the Conciergerie was destined in the bloody days of the French Revolution to acquire a more terrible reputation than ever before. At times the prisoners who were herded within its walls to the number of 1,200. Savage dogs were turned loose in its yards to prevent any attempt at escape, and its luckless captives seldom left it but to mount into the carts of death and take their last ride to the guillotine, so that it came to be regarded as an ante-chamber to the scaffold. During the fearful days of September, 1792, when a band of miscreants invaded the prisons of Paris and massacred most of their inmates, 288 prisoners were killed at the Conciergerie. The women seem to have been spared, with the single exception of a flower girl, who had murdered her soldier lover and was put to death for it.

Many of the most illustrious victims of the French Revolution spent their last earthly hours in the Conciergerie as it awaited it to lose their heads under the sharp edge of the guillotine. For stabbing the anarchist Marat to death in his bath, the young and beautiful Charlotte Corday was imprisoned in the Conciergerie and then guillotined. Much sympathy was felt for another of the captives, Mme. Roland, who combined the heroism of a Roman matron with the charming manners of a Frenchwoman. She went to the scaffold dressed in white, with her long, black hair down to her waist, quickened the failing courage of the man doomed to die with her, saluted a statue of Liberty with the words, "O Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!" and perished bravely. From the Conciergerie, too, Bailly, the astronomer and former Mayor of Paris, walked through mud and rain to the guillotine, and there was confined also the celebrated chemist, Lavoisier, who vainly begged permission to keep his head on his shoulders for a few days longer that he might finish some experiments.

When the Dantonists were overcome by even more violent revolutionists, they learned their ordinance in the Conciergerie; Cam

A PLOT TO KILL FERDINAND

MAJOR PANITZA ONLY A STOOL PIGEON FOR RUSSIA.

HOW THE PLOT TO KILL THE PRINCE AND HIS PREMIER WAS DISCOVERED —PANITZA USED AS A TOOL.

SOFIA, March 1.—M. Stambuloff is the only Prime Minister in Europe who receives his visitors with a revolver lying next to the inkstand on his desk, and a loaded Winchester rifle within easy reach of his hand as he sits back in his comfortable armchair. Nor are these unnecessary precautions, for few men have so long carried their lives in their hands as the Bulgarian Premier and his sovereign, Prince Ferdinand. The plots to either kidnap or assassinate them have been continued without intermission since when the young Duke of Saxony first took up his residence here in 1887. As soon as one conspiracy failed, another one was immediately hatched in its place. In Bulgaria, as in most other countries, there are numerous unscrupulous men both in and out of office who know that the only chance of being able to gratify their insatiate ambition lies in the overthrow of the existing régime and in the confusion resulting therefrom. They are, therefore, perfectly willing to accept both the gold and the instructions of the only one of the great powers which has political reasons for objecting to a strong, honest, and independent Government in Bulgaria. If misrule and anarchy were to exist in the principality, Russia would have a pretext for the military occupation of the country, which she does not possess at present. Accordingly, she lavishes her money with a free hand on those who are prepared by foul and criminal means to overthrow the existing Government here. Each one of the plots against Ferdinand and Stambuloff have originated at the Muscovite Legation at Bucharest, and not only Russian rubles, but also written instructions bearing the signature of the Czar's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of King Charles, have been found among the effects of nearly every one of the would-be assassins. Under the circumstances it is difficult to extend pity to the autocrat at St. Petersburg with regard to his perpetual peril of death at the hands of the Nihilists, for he himself allows his Government to adopt similar terrorist measures to cope with the desperate men who are at the head of affairs in Bulgaria.

The most providential of the many narrow escapes of Prince Ferdinand and of M. Stambuloff occurred on the 8th inst. On that night a grand ball was to take place at the palace, to which all the principal officers of the garrison had been invited. Earlier in the evening the Prince entertained a small party at dinner, including his mother, Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, her lady in waiting, Countess Anna Grenaud; the Chamberlain, M. de Bourbounon, the Prince's secretary, M. Stancioff, the Baron and Baroness Doebner, and the three aides de camp in waiting. One of the latter, Major Marinoff, after taking his seat at the table, asked M. de Bourbounon, who was sitting beside him, why Capt. Markoff was not present. The Chamberlain promptly replied that the Captain had not been invited, and that he had not set his foot inside the palace for over three months.

"You astonish me!" exclaimed the Major, in tones which attracted the attention of Prince Ferdinand; "for I would swear a solemn oath to the effect that I saw him five minutes ago coming out of the private apartments and passing through the anteschamber."

"That is impossible!" interrupted his Highness, and perceiving that he had failed to carry conviction to the officer's mind, he gave orders that the four Macedonian body guards who were on duty at the two entrances to the private apartments should be relieved and report to him at once in the dining room. As soon as they entered he inquired if they had seen any one within the last two hours except the persons seated at the table. The janissaries, having carefully examined the faces of those present, replied in the negative, and were commanded to return to their post. During the remainder of the meal Major Marinoff was the object of much chaff and banter on the part of every one there, and was even taxed with spiritualism.

The ladies had retired with Princess Clementine after rising from the table, and the gentlemen were in the smoking room with the Prince, when suddenly the curtains were pushed aside and the commander of the Palace Guards entered and whispered something into the ear of Major Marinoff, who immediately left the room with him. A few minutes later he returned looking exceedingly disturbed and announced that there was in the orderly room down stairs an officer who demanded to see the Prince on a matter of life and death. His Highness immediately gave orders for the man to be brought into his presence, whereupon all the gentlemen with the exception of Baron Doebner withdrew into the adjoining apartments. A minute later the young officer appeared accompanied by Major Marinoff and Col. Petroff, the commander of the Palace Guards. He was pale as death, and his uniform, which was that of a Lieutenant of the Ferdinand Regiment stationed at Philippopolis, was much disordered. In reply to the questions addressed to him by the Prince, he related that he had come to Sofia that afternoon for the purpose of drawing some money, and that, after having been to the bank, he had gone to the cavalry barracks to see a brother officer before returning to Philippopolis. His friend happened to be absent, so he established himself in the room to wait for his arrival. While there he happened to fall asleep, but was awakened shortly after darkness had set in by the sound of voices in the adjoining room. Hearing the words, "Austrian" and "Coburger" repeatedly used he became interested, put his ear to the keyhole of the locked door which separated the two rooms, and was rewarded for his trouble by learning that sharp at midnight, at the time when the Prince's ball was in full swing, two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were to surround the palace, while the only battery of the First Regiment of Artillery was to dispose its six guns in such a way as to command the square in front of the Prince's residence. The troops in question were to be under the command of subaiterns, since all the field officers had received commands to attend the ball. The young Lieutenant added that the hoofs of the cavalry and artillery horses and the wheels of the cannons were to be wrapped with cloth in order to avoid all unnecessary noise.

Up to this point the Prince and his gentlemen had listened with a considerable amount of skepticism to the Lieutenant, and an incredulous smile lurked in the corners of his Highness's mouth. There were grounds for believing that the young subaltern was either the victim of some delusion or under the influence of drink. When he had finished his story the Prince inquired, half indulgently, and apparently with the intention of ensnaring him, whether he had heard anything else. The Lieutenant paused to think for a moment, and then replied:

"Yes, Monseigneur, I heard the following remark made by one of the conspirators present: 'On, Markoff is as well known at the palace as a yellow dog. He is familiar with all the corners and back stairs, and he has given us his solemn word of honor that he will cut all the wires without any one becoming aware of the fact. The palace will be cut off from all communication with the town for several hours, and the occupants will be able to summon assistance from the city.'"

At the mention of the name of Markoff the smile vanished from every face and a deep earnestness took its place. Major Marinoff, who had been snuffed to dinner for claiming to have seen Capt. Markoff coming out of the private apartments of the palace just before 7 o'clock, hurriedly left the room. Three minutes afterward he returned with blanched cheeks, and in tones of tremulous excitement exclaimed:

"So I was right, after all, Sir, when I observed that I had seen that sneaking scoundrel Markoff before dinner. Go, gentlemen," he continued, turning to the others, "and convince yourselves. The electric wires have been cut in his Royal Highness's exceedingly disturbed and announced that there was in the orderly room down stairs an officer who demanded to see the Prince on a matter of life and death. His Highness immediately gave orders for the man to be brought into his presence, whereupon all the gentlemen with the exception of Baron Doebner withdrew into the adjoining apartments. A minute later the young officer appeared accompanied by Major Marinoff and Col. Petroff, the commander of the Palace Guards. He was pale as death, and his uniform, which was that of a Lieutenant of the Ferdinand Regiment stationed at Philippopolis, was much disordered. In reply to the questions addressed to him by the Prince, he related that he had come to Sofia that afternoon for the purpose of drawing some money, and that, after having been to the bank, he had gone to the cavalry barracks to see a brother officer before returning to Philippopolis. His friend happened to be absent, so he established himself in the room to wait for his arrival. While there he happened to fall asleep, but was awakened shortly after darkness had set in by the sound of voices in the adjoining room. Hearing the words, "Austrian" and "Coburger" repeatedly used he became interested, put his ear to the keyhole of the locked door which separated the two rooms, and was rewarded for his trouble by learning that sharp at midnight, at the time when the Prince's ball was in full swing, two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were to surround the palace, while the only battery of the First Regiment of Artillery was to dispose its six guns in such a way as to command the square in front of the Prince's residence. The troops in question were to be under the command of subaiterns, since all the field officers had received commands to attend the ball. The young Lieutenant added that the hoofs of the cavalry and artillery horses and the wheels of the cannons were to be wrapped with cloth in order to avoid all unnecessary noise.

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Messengers were at once dispatched summoning Premier Stambuloff and Minister of War Mutkuroff to the palace, and upon their arrival measures were at once concerted for averting the danger. Half an hour later, Capt. Markoff was quietly arrested at his lodgings without any of his confederates becoming aware of the fact. Among his papers were found numerous letters and documents of an exceedingly incriminating nature. While the officers intrusted with his capture were examining his effects, a soldier arrived bearing a sum of 7,600f. and a letter from Major Panitza referring to the attack on the palace, and written in a strain that left no doubt as to the fact that Panitza was in chief command of the enterprise. At 11 o'clock, at a moment when many of the conspirators had already arrived at the palace to attend the ball, steps were taken by the Minister of War to prevent any of the troops leaving the barracks, and some thirty subaltern officers whose names had been found among Markoff's papers were placed under lock and key. Panitza, the Prefect of Police, and four other officers of high rank were arrested at the palace at the clock struck 12, the hour at which the Princely residence was to have been surrounded.

Throughout the evening the Prince maintained his composure. He chatted with his usual affability with all the gentlemen present, and paid his court to the ladies without betraying by a look or a word the imminent danger from which he had so narrowly escaped. His mother, the Princess Clementine, was kept in ignorance thereof until the following day.

Panitza was the officer who commanded the left of the victorious Bulgarian army at the battle of Slivnitza in 1885, and who contributed more than any one else to help Prince Alexander to defeat and rout the Servians. He is, moreover, the brother-in-law of Col. Nicolaieff, who held the post of Minister of War until two years ago, when he was removed to make way for Col. Mutkuroff, who possesses the advantage of having married Premier Stambuloff's only sister. Panitza was therefore not particularly well affected toward the Cabinet, and became very bitter against it when the other officers devoted to the new Minister of War were appointed to posts to which he considered himself to be entitled. Knowing that he had a certain following among the young officers, M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at Bucharest, determined to draw Panitza into his meshes with a view to inducing him to undertake the work of "removal" of both Ferdinand and Stambuloff. With the object of still embittering the Major against the Prince, he conceived the following Machiavelian design:

The agent of the Russian small arms factory at Tula, a man named Kaiupkoff, was instructed by his Excellency to offer Major Panitza a large commission if he would undertake to get the authorities here to give his firm the contract for the 60,000 rifles required for the Bulgarian army. Panitza, who is a sinner and a gambler, and therefore frequently in want of money, readily acceded to the proposal, and even induced a military commission, appointed by Prince Ferdinand for the purpose of investigating the merits of the Russian "Berdan" rifle, to issue a report in its favor. The contract was about to be awarded to the Tula factory, and the papers were before the Prince awaiting his final signature, when suddenly M. Hitrovo caused it to be made privately known to Ferdinand in a very roundabout fashion that the Czar would decline to permit the delivery of the rifles in question to the Bulgarian Government. Unwilling to expose himself to such an affront, the Prince, after consulting with his Premier, decided to award the contract to MM. Manlicher of Austria instead. Of course the reason for this change was kept very secret, and was not communicated to Major Panitza, who merely learned that Ferdinand had for some unknown cause refused to sanction the purchase of any Russian rifles. Unfortunately, Panitza had regarded the matter as already concluded, and on the strength thereof had discounted a considerable amount of the commission promised him. This unexpected loss left him face to face with ruin, dishonor and dismissal from the army. At this juncture, when his prospects appeared most desperate, he was approached by another of M. Hitrovo's emmissaries, who gave him to understand that there were other ways of earning large sums of money besides commissions on contracts for rifles and small arms. Panitza, in his misery, was ear to the insinuations of the tempter, and soon found himself at the head of a body of conspirators sworn to kill both Ferdinand and Stambuloff. The Major did not, however, become aware until after his accession that M. Hitrovo had arranged for his own (Panitza's) "removal" immediately after the coup. According to the contents of the Russian correspondence seized among the effects of the conspirators explicit instructions were given to certain of them with regard to his assassination. For Panitza's temper and proclivities, although rendering him an admirable tool for a sudden act of violence, were such as to render his "disappearance" imperative as soon as ever he had played his part.

For Bulgaria and for the peace of Europe it was indeed fortunate that the plot was frustrated. If Ferdinand and his Premier had been killed this country would have received its deathblow. No other Prince of equal rank and wealth could have been found to assume the vacant throne, a revolution would have broken out, and Russia would have seized upon the pretext to invade the country and to reap by force the fruits of three years' peace and astonishing property. Perhaps it was the knowledge of this which rendered the people here so unanimous and enthusiastic in their demonstrations of loyalty toward the Prince on Wednesday last, when he celebrated his birthday. Even the orthodox clergy, who have hitherto declined to recognize Feb. 26 as a festival on the ground that Ferdinand was a Catholic, joined on this occasion in the general rejoicings.

A side light of peculiar interest and importance is thrown upon the origin of the recent conspiracy here by a piece of intelligence which has been received from Belgrade and Constantinople. It appears that about ten days before the date fixed upon by Panitza and his crew for the assassination of Ferdinand, Mr. Youkowitch, a member of the Montenegrin Cabinet, was dispatched by Prince Nicolas to Constantinople via Belgrade on a secret diplomatic mission. Youkowitch spent a few days in the Servian capital, during which time he permitted to leak out that the object of his mission was to put forward the candidature of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro to the Bulgarian throne, "which he was already beginning to occupy." This news was subsequently confirmed from the Bosphorus after Mr. Youkowitch's arrival there. It is manifest, therefore, that Prince Nicolas, whom the Czar designates as "his best and only friend," knew at the end of January that a plot was on foot to murder Prince Ferdinand's throne vacant on the 8th of February, and was intriguing for its succession.

FOREIGN NAVAL GOSSIP.

In describing the gunnery trials of the monster British battle ship Trafalgar, which have just been completed, the *United Service Gazette* says:

"As soon as the Trafalgar got well into the Channel the quick-firing six and three pounders on the vessel's upper deck and the 4.7-inch weapons of her central battery were tested. Ten rounds were fired from each gun on the port side, the time taken varying from 1 minute 8 seconds to 1 minute and 19 seconds for the ten. Ten rounds were also fired from the three guns on the starboard side at barrel targets while the ship was under steam. Though no official hits are recorded, the practice was excellent. * * * Then came the turn of the turrets. Nine rounds were fired from the fore and twelve rounds from the guns in the after turret, before the authorities and experts declared themselves satisfied. The projectile used was a Palliser shell 40 inches long and weighing 1,250 pounds. The guns in the fore turret were tried first. The firing was with a half charge of slow burning cocoa powder, and it need only be said that at the end of the first series not the slightest injury was recorded. * * * The series of full charges, instead of firing, as was at first proposed, cautiously introduced with rounds discharged 60° and 75° before the starboard beam, was begun with a round fired directly ahead, with only 3° of elevation. The immense rush of gas caused a depression of about two inches in the deck near the water ridge in front of the turret, bending a beam below and fracturing one of the stanchions on the forward mess deck. This was the only injury sustained by any part of the ship, and as none of the steel work permanently suffered the result was an agreeable surprise for all concerned."

The French Minister of Marine has just made arrangements for the shipbuilding which is to take place in 1891, the total amount of credits to be asked for in the budget of the department being about £2,320,000. The ships upon which this sum is to be spent, as well in Government as in private dockyards, comprise one iron-clads, one first and two second class ironclad cruisers, two first and four second class cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, five torpedo boats, two iron-clad gunboats, one dispatch boat, twelve open sea torpedo boats, and thirty-five first-class torpedo boats, or sixty-eight in all. Of the ten iron-clads four—the Neptune, the Brennus, the Tréhouart, and the Magenta—are in course of construction, and of the six new ones to be laid down one is to be named the Carnot. The first-class iron-clad cruiser, the Dupuy de Lôure, is to be pushed forward at the Brest Arsenal, while the first-class cruisers, the Alger and the Isly, are to be finished at the same arsenal.

In a recent reply to Mr. Hanbury, Lord G. Hamilton said: "The Victoria is to be commissioned next month. The two 110-ton guns of the Victoria have been strengthened to the satisfaction of the Ordnance Committee. No orders have been or will be given that they are not to be fired with the full or maximum charge. Only three ships in the navy are armed, or are proposed to be armed, with these guns. The precise orders as regards practice are laid down in regulations issued in July, 1888. The utility and efficiency of these heavy guns is so undoubted that there is no intention of instituting any further inquiry into the subject. In an official letter just received, dated Feb. 5, 1890, the Captain of the Benbow reports that 'The 110-ton guns are excellent in that they do not show the slightest signs of weakness in their construction, and the officers and men have complete confidence in them.'"

Broad Arrow says: "The starboard gun of the Victoria is, after all, to be removed at once. It will be replaced by one of the strengthened type, but this gun will in all probability prove a failure, as in it are found the same defects, though not so pronounced, as in the condemned gun. The jackets of the long chase are simply shrunk on the tube; each jacket is only 1 foot 6 inches, and is not connected by welding, so the steel lining is simply surrounded by a series of detached coils, and has to support their weight. The consequence is there will always be a droop, even in the new gun. The Victoria is now in dry dock having brackets fitted to rest her torpedo booms, which are always to be fitted. She will be commissioned on the 19th of March, and at the end of the month will sail for Portsmouth to try her submerged torpedoes, and will probably reach Malta about the middle of April."

It is reported from England that men are as anxious to serve with Lord Charles Beresford in the Undaunted as they were to fight under Nelson. It is further said that "Charlie" Beresford has had his pick of officers and men, which number, all told, 490 men. The Undaunted is to be attached, nominally, to the Mediterranean squadron, but with a roving commission. The cruiser is new in commission.

"COMMONS" FOR YALE MEN.

From the New-Haven Palladium, March 14.

At the regular meeting of the Yale Faculty yesterday afternoon a petition from the Junior Class was read, asking that after the erection of the new gymnasium the old gymnasium be converted into a place for boarding students under university management as students are boarded by Harvard in Memorial Hall. A member of the Faculty stated last evening that at a meeting of the corporation some time ago it was proposed that a building be purchased in which "Commons" should be established. The petition was not favorably received, for while the Junior class, one first and two second class ironclad cruisers, two first and four second class cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, five torpedo boats, two iron-clad gunboats, one dispatch boat, twelve open sea torpedo boats, and thirty-five first-class torpedo boats, or sixty-eight in all. Of the ten iron-clads four—the Neptune, the Brennus, the Tréhouart, and the Magenta—are in course of construction, and of the six new ones to be laid down one is to be named the Carnot. The first-class iron-clad cruiser, the Dupuy de Lôure, is to be pushed forward at the Brest Arsenal, while the first-class cruisers, the Alger and the Isly, are to be finished at the same arsenal.

In a recent reply to Mr. Hanbury, Lord G. Hamilton said: "The Victoria is to be commissioned next month. The two 110-ton guns of the Victoria have been strengthened to the satisfaction of the Ordnance Committee. No orders have been or will be given that they are not to be fired with the full or maximum charge. Only three ships in the navy are armed, or are proposed to be armed, with these guns. The precise orders as regards practice are laid down in regulations issued in July, 1888. The utility and efficiency of these heavy guns is so undoubted that there is no intention of instituting any further inquiry into the subject. In an official letter just received, dated Feb. 5, 1890, the Captain of the Benbow reports that 'The 110-ton guns are excellent in that they do not show the slightest signs of weakness in their construction, and the officers and men have complete confidence in them.'"

Broad Arrow says: "The starboard gun of the Victoria is, after all, to be removed at once. It will be replaced by one of the strengthened type, but this gun will in all probability prove a failure, as in it are found the same defects, though not so pronounced, as in the condemned gun. The jackets of the long chase are simply shrunk on the tube; each jacket is only 1 foot 6 inches, and is not connected by welding, so the steel lining is simply surrounded by a series of detached coils, and has to support their weight. The consequence is there will always be a droop, even in the new gun. The Victoria is now in dry dock having brackets fitted to rest her torpedo booms, which are always to be fitted. She will be commissioned on the 19th of March, and at the end of the month will sail for Portsmouth to try her submerged torpedoes, and will probably reach Malta about the middle of April."

It is reported from England that men are as anxious to serve with Lord Charles Beresford in the Undaunted as they were to fight under Nelson. It is further said that "Charlie" Beresford has had his pick of officers and men, which number, all told, 490 men. The Undaunted is to be attached, nominally, to the Mediterranean squadron, but with a roving commission. The cruiser is new in commission.

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AUCTIONEERS KEPT BUSY.

A WEEK OF GOOD SALES AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Last week in the real estate market brought business to the auctioneers, but the brokers did not have much to do. Almost every sale at the Exchange was a good one. The crowds gathered because several large and important sales were announced, and they continued to attend every sale until the end of the week. The attractions at the Exchange seem to have drawn away customers from the offices of brokers. Such private sales as occurred were not at any rate of enough importance to warrant comment.

Of course the sale of the leasehold property of the Stewart estate was generally regarded as the most important, as it certainly was the most interesting, of the week. The opinion of property owners and of professional real estate men was that the Hilton family, in giving $700,000 for the leasehold rights of the ground on which the big store stands at Ninth-street and Broadway, paid all that these rights were worth. The leasehold will run at the option of the lessee for about thirty years yet, and the rental will for that period be at the rate of $36,000 a year. The lease may then be renewed by agreement of both parties for such further period as may be determined upon or, failing to renew, the owners of the ground are under covenant to purchase the building upon it at a fair valuation.

In regard to the other leaseholds sold on the same day for account of the Stewart estate, the opinion seems to be that the purchasers secured genuine bargains, the ground rent in each case insuring as large an income as could be expected from first-class property.

Another sale which commanded general attention and comment was that of the building at 149 Broadway, which covers an area of 3,000 square feet. The price was $544,500, an average of $182 per square foot. This is said to be the largest price per square foot ever paid for New-York property with one exception. The property at the southwest corner of Broad and Wall streets was sold some years ago at $330 per square foot. The property at 149 Broadway rents for $30,000 per year. It was bought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the price being too high for any of the heirs on whose account the property was sold.

Brokers have been freely expressing their opinion during the last week in regard to the insativity of the Real Estate Exchange in matters of public concern affecting property. About two years ago the Directors of the Exchange made a move looking to public agitation of matters of genuine concern to property interests. A legislative committee was appointed and was divided into sub-committees, each charged with some particular interest. One of these sub-committees was expected to look out for rapid transit. The officers of several companies or systems having rapid transit in view were consulted before the committee was formed out, and Russia would have seized upon the pretext to invade the country and to reap by force the fruits of three years' peace and astonishing property. Perhaps it was the knowledge of this which rendered the people here so unanimous and enthusiastic in their demonstrations of loyalty toward the Prince on Wednesday last, when he celebrated his birthday. Even the orthodox clergy, who have hitherto declined to recognize Feb. 26 as a festival on the ground that Ferdinand was a Catholic, joined on this occasion in the general rejoicings.

A side light of peculiar interest and importance is thrown upon the origin of the recent conspiracy here by a piece of intelligence which has been received from Belgrade and Constantinople. It appears that about ten days before the date fixed upon by Panitza and his crew for the assassination of Ferdinand, Mr. Youkowitch, a member of the Montenegrin Cabinet, was dispatched by Prince Nicolas to Constantinople via Belgrade on a secret diplomatic mission. Youkowitch spent a few days in the Servian capital, during which time he permitted to leak out that the object of his mission was to put forward the candidature of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro to the Bulgarian throne, "which he was already beginning to occupy." This news was subsequently confirmed from the Bosphorus after Mr. Youkowitch's arrival there. It is manifest, therefore, that Prince Nicolas, whom the Czar designates as "his best and only friend," knew at the end of January that a plot was on foot to murder Prince Ferdinand's throne vacant on the 8th of February, and was intriguing for its succession.

FOREIGN NAVAL GOSSIP.

In describing the gunnery trials of the monster British battle ship Trafalgar, which have just been completed, the *United Service Gazette* says:

"As soon as the Trafalgar got well into the Channel the quick-firing six and three pounders on the vessel's upper deck and the 4.7-inch weapons of her central battery were tested. Ten rounds were fired from each gun on the port side, the time taken varying from 1 minute 8 seconds to 1 minute and 19 seconds for the ten. Ten rounds were also fired from the three guns on the starboard side at barrel targets while the ship was under steam. Though no official hits are recorded, the practice was excellent. * * * Then came the turn of the turrets. Nine rounds were fired from the fore and twelve rounds from the guns in the after turret, before the authorities and experts declared themselves satisfied. The projectile used was a Palliser shell 40 inches long and weighing 1,250 pounds. The guns in the fore turret were tried first. The firing was with a half charge of slow burning cocoa powder, and it need only be said that at the end of the first series not the slightest injury was recorded. * * * The series of full charges, instead of firing, as was at first proposed, cautiously introduced with rounds discharged 60° and 75° before the starboard beam, was begun with a round fired directly ahead, with only 3° of elevation. The immense rush of gas caused a depression of about two inches in the deck near the water ridge in front of the turret, bending a beam below and fracturing one of the stanchions on the forward mess deck. This was the only injury sustained by any part of the ship, and as none of the steel work permanently suffered the result was an agreeable surprise for all concerned."

The French Minister of Marine has just made arrangements for the shipbuilding which is to take place in 1891, the total amount of credits to be asked for in the budget of the department being about £2,320,000. The ships upon which this sum is to be spent, as well in Government as in private dockyards, comprise one iron-clads, one first and two second class ironclad cruisers, two first and four second class cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, five torpedo boats, two iron-clad gunboats, one dispatch boat, twelve open sea torpedo boats, and thirty-five first-class torpedo boats, or sixty-eight in all. Of the ten iron-clads four—the Neptune, the Brennus, the Tréhouart, and the Magenta—are in course of construction, and of the six new ones to be laid down one is to be named the Carnot. The first-class iron-clad cruiser, the Dupuy de Lôure, is to be pushed forward at the Brest Arsenal, while the first-class cruisers, the Alger and the Isly, are to be finished at the same arsenal.

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I am a landsman. I have crossed the ocean, but my thought while on the ocean is, What a fool I am to leave my pleasant home for this eight-by-ten room and feel like this! My sexton is not a landsman. He went to sea when he was a boy in his early teens. As my minister I occasionally indulge in figures drawn from the ship. I have made up my mind to stop this indulgence. Usually after the close of a sermon which has contained a nautical illustration I say to my good wife, "Was that all right?" He begins to laugh and say, "Had as ever." "What," asked I on the last occasion, "doesn't a ship go under bare poles in a gale?" "No, you couldn't handle her if she were." "And don't you tie the sails to the masts?" "Tie the sails to the mast!" he said, "not a bit of it." I have therefore decided to stop my tendency to nautical metaphors, as I want to keep the respect of my sexton. I sometimes hear of my brother ministers who are given to be homiletic sailors. They usually beat about in the same latitude and longitude that I do. Some of them always get the ship into a storm; others have their attention directed to the life-saving service, to the line about from the shore, and tied to the mast; others are forever wrecking the ship on the reef of some temptation; others, yet more harrowing, are picturing the upturned faces and streaming hair on the yeasty waves. I always know whether they are going to land or to drown when they launch out.

A LARGE DEMAND FOR SALVAGE.

From the Hartford Times, March 13.

A bill for salvage was filed a few days ago in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court by Thomas A. Scott, the wrecker, of New-London, for $65,000. There are two claims in the bill, one for $50,000 on the steamer City of Worcester, and $15,000 on the cargo of the steamer. The bill is against the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

On the morning of Jan. 12, the steamer City of Worcester while proceeding from New-York to New-London with a cargo of cotton, merchandise, and express matter, ran upon Bartlett's Reef, filled with water, and was in danger of total destruction. About 4 o'clock in the morning Wrecker Scott went to her assistance and took off her passengers and crew. He then, with three tugs and three lighters, saved all the cargo, which, according to his best information, was valued at $150,000. After thus lightening the vessel he succeeded in floating her from the reef, and in doing this employed one steam wrecking vessel, three tugs, three lighters, and steam pumps. This necessitated the employment of a large force of men, as crews of the vessel, divers, and others. He took the City of Worcester to New-London and then to New-York for temporary repairs. She was then returned to New-London. The steamer is worth $300,000.

A DOG'S DEBUT IN "FAUNTLEROY."

From the Springfield Republican, March 14.

H. S. Hyde's fine mastiff will probably never forget his début on the stage in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" Monday evening. The first tableau culminated in the attempt of doggy to carry Fauntleroy off the stage; in the second the animal made a precipitous exit, but in the third he had to stay, for he was secured to the table leg, upon which was an oil lamp. This lamp had an equilibrium to maintain, and Mr. Hyde's coachman was wrapped up in a rug under the table to assist in keeping the dog-actor within bounds.

DID IT HAVE A FAIR SHOW

CURIOUS REPORTS ABOUT THE BELLEVILLE BOILER.

RUMORS AND STATEMENTS THAT ARE CONFLICTING—GOOD POINTS OF THE BELLEVILLE DESIGN.

A good deal of comment has been aroused in engineering circles by statements made by Navy Department officials concerning the Belleville boiler, as published in a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES recently. From prominent engineering experts in this city it is learned that the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department declined to inspect the Belleville boiler system now in use in the French Navy, and that it was generally believed that the Navy Department proposed to place Ward tubulous boilers in the new coast defense vessel Monterey, despite the fact that a specially-made Ward boiler, after a trial, had broken down on the revenue cutter Manhattan, and had been condemned by a board of Government engineers.

Engineers were surprised that Commodore Melville, Chief of the Bureau, should not make some inspection of the French boilers, if for no other reason than to assure the very best type of coil boilers being secured for the service. Instead, however, of allowing competitive tests to be made between the Belleville and other tubulous types, engineers say, the Bureau of Steam Engineering is bent on adopting a boiler which is believed to have been condemned by a board of Government engineers, composed of Chief Engineer D. C. Chester, Engineer Valiet, and Assistant Engineer H. C. Whitworth, all of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, and Consulting Engineer Charles E. Emery of this city.

From the Navy Department comes the reply that it is a mistake to think that the Navy Department refused to try the Belleville boiler; that the Belleville boiler was called upon to enter into competition, but that the opportunity was not used. According to engineers in this city it is said that every effort was made to get the Belleville boiler into competition, but that the Navy Department refused to recognize it. The whole affair, it is claimed, is on a par with the naval question, when the country appropriated $3,000,000 for all steel armor, only to find out a little later that compound armor was from 20 to 30 per cent. better. If Ward boilers are put into the Monterey in spite of their failure on the Manhattan, engineers point out, the Chester-Emery boilers on vessels. There is a Belleville boiler at the Quintard Iron Works built expressly for competitive test, but no opportunity has been given to it by the Navy Department. This boiler is at present running on a steam hammer at the Quintard Works, and has been worked under pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch.

It is argued that in ten days' time an engineer of the navy might be gotten aboard a French ship, and by seeing the boiler work learn more in a day than could be determined by a board in a year's time.

Engineers ask what better test for boiler efficiency can be had than by placing a competent navy engineer on a steamer where he can observe the boiler's work. Let him, they argue, go on board L'Oregal on her next arrival at Bordeaux from her voyage of twenty days' duration; then let him proceed with her to Marseilles. By so doing several days' experience can be had, they say, to convince the engineer of how little he knows of coil boilers.

He may learn, too, that the limit has not been reached in the improvement of the steam engine; that it is practicable to increase efficiency and economy by going from expansion engines of 12 to 16 to those of 32 volumes, because 400 pounds pressure is there shown to be manageable with entire security. Engineers declare that the limit for a return tubular boiler is about reached at 180 pounds working pressure, the thickness of one-and-a-quarter-inch plates being the maximum to which the present construction can safely go. In fact, they say, 400 pounds is to be the desired pressure some other than the present boiler must be obtained. It is understood that Le Milan's engines were designed about ten years ago and are of the compound type, using only 90 or 100 pounds steam pressure on her pistons. It is evident from this that the true inference to be drawn from her comparison with the Yorktown's performance, as made by Navy Department officials, is that Le Milan, with machinery made to use 180 pounds steam pressure (which boilers can safely carry,) and with engines as good as the Yorktown's, would reduce the proportionate weight to 60 pounds, or less, per horse power developed.

Objections are made, too, to the Navy Department bringing the Texas and Monterey into the comparison at all—vessels which will not be under steam for two years at least. As one engineer put it, it's not complimentary to the Secretary's judgment to base a comparison upon such a foundation against facts obtained on the Continent.

The excellent results of the Yorktown's trials appear to have thoroughly aroused the attention of engineers generally. Higher pressures and more expansions, it is believed, are the features which will govern the designs of steam machinery for future vessels, and while all desire a light boiler to carry these higher pressures it is thought that safety, economy of repairs, facility of attention, &c., must not be sacrificed to the lighter weights to be obtained by using the Belleville material. It is believed by engineers that the level-headed expedient devised by the Manhattan Examining Board to ascertain the true condition within the boiler at the locality which became damaged by fire had convincing results. The board found a weak at the bulge in contact with the metal to carry off the heat of the furnace, but instead it found plenty of steam, which is a non-conductor of heat. This point is a strong argument against the tubulous boiler in that body. In view of the great importance of rapid transit to real estate interests it was thought that this committee should be encouraged to go ahead, and that nothing should be done at any time which might even seem to obstruct a definite and aggressive expression of opinion on the part of the Exchange. All such hope for the present must now be abandoned.

Real estate men are beginning to see a serious side to the choice of Chicago for the World's Fair. When Chicago was first selected, the feeling among the property owners here was wholly one of disappointment. Some of them welcomed the choice as a positive relief. Into the discussion of this subject within the last week or two has entered the consideration of the effect of this choice not merely upon the commercial supremacy of this city, but also upon rentals and values of properties. It has been suggested that many of the foreign houses which have maintained agencies for the entire country in this city will probably now awake to the fact that there is a formidable rival in the West. It is said that throughout Continental Europe this city only has heretofore been known in connection with matters commercial in this country.

The choice of Chicago must necessarily bring to the attention of foreign interests the fact that there is a city that is able to compete successfully with New-York in a project of national proportions. Even if the World's Fair should be a financial failure, the fact remains that Chicago became the Nation for it than Chicago, because whatever may occur in the way of small rivalry at home, the World's Fair is recognized abroad as an affair of the Nation, and not of a city.

The advertisement that Chicago will receive abroad merely by reason of the choice of that city for the coming great event must be enormous. It is seriously feared that upon superficial inquiry into the geographical and commercial relations of various parts of this country many foreign houses, especially such as cannot be represented here by any of their principals, will be greatly inclined to attempt to establish agencies in the West, and perhaps to make Chicago a distributing centre for their interior trade.

Property owners do not despair over this prospect, but they think it is quite time that something was done to counteract it by means that will appeal visibly to such foreigners as may be induced to visit this country during 1892. There is talk in this connection of organizing a new property owners' and small urge upon the various departments the largest measure of public improvement and street and park adornment between now and 1892. There is already an incipient movement for the appointment of committees to wait upon the heads of the various municipal departments and to urge the importance of well-paved and clean streets, of beautified parks, of occasional statuary, and of such other adornment as will make the city pleasing to the eyes of foreign visitors, and will be sufficient proof that this city is deservedly the equal of Chicago, worthy to rank with the great cities of Europe in the arts of civilization as well as in commercial strength.

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SUBSIDIES FOR SHIPPING

FARQUHAR'S PLAN TO HELP THE MERCHANT MARINE.

A SUBVENTION OF 30 CENTS A MILE TO BE SUGGESTED—ANOTHER SCENE IN MR. DOLPH'S FARCE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has listened to a great deal of argument on the question of subsidies, most of it being for subsidies, as might have been expected, and the Chairman, Mr. Farquhar, says that a report may be looked for at an early day, which will recommend a policy of subventions to the American merchant marine. It is his opinion that the bill reported will be his proposing a mileage subsidy of 30 cents per mile sailed. He says that it will not be given to vessels sailing in ballast, so it is evidently expected that outward-bound American ships, destined for South American ports, will do better in the way of commanding freights than they have been able to do without the help of subsidies.

It is also the intention of the committee to see to it that some of the triangular voyages are not rewarded as direct voyages should be. A vessel that sails for Lisbon from an American port is to have a subsidy, but if it takes a cargo from Lisbon to Rio the subsidy is not to apply to that trip. It will be collectible, however, on the return trip from Rio to New-York, or some other American port. Mr. Farquhar is of the opinion that the committee will be substantially unanimous in recommending the trial of a subsidy experiment. Further than this he does not venture a prediction.

The House is divided on the question without regard to party. Some of the Democrats are known to entertain the opinion that a subsidy will encourage capital to invest in ships. A good many Republicans will support subsidies because the party is committed to that policy. But there are Republicans and Democrats who will venture to disregard platforms in voting on this question. The State Department has been publishing some interesting pamphlets on the question, but as one of them declares that the most dangerous competitors that American commerce has to contend with are the "tramp steamers" that are not subsidized, and most of the European subsidies are in the form of mail contracts, economically made, the State Department has really helped the opposition as much as it has the affirmative side.

In order to be able to pay subsidies, there must be an appropriation. Unless the benefits of any subsidy scheme are to be enjoyed by only a few lines of steamers now in existence, the amount to be appropriated must be large. When the subsidy hunters made their last attempt upon the Treasury they asked for $800,000. That was cut in two by the Congress, and Postmaster General Vilas declined, for excellent reasons, to make the distribution of the reduced appropriation. The men in the steamship business who contributed to the election of Harrison expect to be repaid, as well as Matt Quay or Wanamaker or Carnegie or the other people who were "fried."

Whatever amount can be spared by Mr. Cannon will be appropriated, and the would-be beneficiaries will see that it gets into the pockets of the men to whom it is supposed to be due as a political debt. Whatever amount it may be, it ought to be asked for soon, or it will embarrass the Appropriation Committee to provide money to meet permanent and annual appropriations.

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Nobody seems to know just when the end will come of the farce which Mr. Dolph and his selected company of special smellers have been presenting upon the Senate stage for nearly three weeks. It will not come until Mr. Dolph is convinced that it is really a farce and not a legitimate drama that he is directing, and how long hence that will be it would be foolish to try to predict. He appears to be in earnest yet, and, if the experience of the last fortnight is not enough to open his eyes to the situation, it is hard to tell how much more experience he will need.

With possibly one or two exceptions, Mr. Dolph was the only Senator who did not know at the very beginning of the play that it was a farce, pure and simple. If they had not known it the special smelling committee would never have been raised, and a majority of the Senators would never have agreed that newspaper men should be asked where they obtained their star chamber secrets if they had had the slightest fear the correspondents would answer any question of that kind; but Chairman Dolph has not known the direction he was supposed to possess, and the Senators feel that under his management the inquiry has been carried on in such a way as to hold up the Senate as an object of ridicule and contempt.

There was some degree of reasonableness in calling newspaper men as witnesses, and a good deal more in putting Senators themselves on the stand, but what was to be gained by cross-questioning President Harrison's private secretary and assistant private secretary, and what was to be learned from employés of the State Department of how secret session secrets leak out, Mr. Dolph is probably the only person who knows.

The latest move of the smelling committee is quite as silly as some that preceded it, although by it the members of the committee may learn some wholesome truths. The committee is now engaged in collecting from employés of the Senate, from Sergeant at Arms Canaday down to the pages, detailed accounts of all conversations they may have overheard in which any newspaper man took part and in which any reference may have been made to the work of the special smellers or to the subject of their investigation.

The newspaper men have rather decided opinions about the pending inquiry and those engaged in it, and they have not hesitated to express these opinions in and around the Capitol and even in the presence of Senate employés. The committee is therefore adding to the "evidence" before it a lot of second-hand conversations and detached remarks about its doings, some of which must be quite painful to the humps of self-esteem which certain Senators have developed. Not a day passes that some newspaper man does not make some sort of comment upon the great Senatorial farce, and the committee can therefore keep up this line of inquiry for an indefinite length of time.

The conversations are supposed to be wanted for their liability to contain clues which may lead to some particular source of information tapped by correspondents. It is not improbable, however, that Chief Smeller Dolph will find in them additional arguments to be used in his funny effort to induce the Senate to prosecute the wicked newspaper men for "sedition."

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An effort will be made in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Plumb, in accordance with his notice of last Wednesday, to displace the Blair Educational bill with his Land Grant Forfeiture bill. The vote on this proposition will, it is supposed, indicate the fate of the Educational bill. If the motion to supersede it on the calendar by the Forfeiture bill is successful, the belief is that it will not again be heard of at this session of Congress. If the bill shall be further discussed under the present order, it will not occupy all the time of the Senate until a vote is reached (on Thursday afternoon) to the exclusion of other business, as but one or two more speeches are to be made on the measure besides the summing up by Senator Blair, which is limited to one hour by the resolution of the Senate.

The subject of executive sessions will come up to-morrow for discussion under Mr. Call's notice to ask for the consideration of the Florida judicial nominations in open session.

Mr. Dolph's committee is expected to make a report of the results of its investigation of the subject of executive session "leaks" some time in the week. It is said that the committee is now considering the question of certifying one of the witnesses examined last week to the District Attorney for prosecution on the charge of perjury.

The Urgent Deficiency bill will be called up to-morrow by Senator Hale, and it will probably be disposed of without much discussion.

Early in the week the majority and minority reports upon the case of the Montana Senators will be submitted, but it is the understanding that action on them will be postponed until the Blair bill is out of the way.

Tuesday the Finance Committee will report the McKinley Administrative Customs bill to the Senate and urge consideration thereof at the earliest practicable date. To secure this the committee will antagonize the Pacific Railroads funding bill, Mr. Sherman's Trust bill, Mr. Hale's bill for the enlargement of the navy, and the Dependent Pension bill, all of which will be strongly pushed for first place as soon as the way is cleared by the execution of the present order, the Blair bill.

To-morrow being the third Monday in the month, committees calling up measures for action under suspension of the rules in the House will have the right of way, and, if the Committee on Accounts is reached, an earnest effort will be made to secure the adoption of the resolution granting clerks to all members of the House who are not Chairmen of committees. It is the present intention of the Committee on Elections to press the Maryland contested election case of Mudd against Compton to a conclusion during the week and to follow that up with the Virginia case of Bowen against Buchanan.

The Pension Appropriation bill is ready for action and will undoubtedly give rise to a spirited discussion upon the subject of general pension legislation. The Direct Tax bill is in position where it can be called up any day; and members of the Ways and Means Committee express their confidence of being able to report the Tariff bill before the close of the week.

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The stagnation in promotion in the army will be relieved slightly by the retirement of three more chiefs of bureaus during the present year. Quartermaster General S. B. Helabird will retire June 26, Commissary General of Subsistence Robert MacFeely July 1, and Surgeon General John Moore Aug. 16. None of the prospective candidates for these prizes has opened an active campaign as yet, and, before the vacancies occur, officers who are not now seriously thought of in connection with them may become prominent candidates.

Col. Charles H. Tompkins is in the line of succession in the Quartermaster's Department, and may get the place, although many officers believe that the fact that he has many Democratic friends may be to his disadvantage. If he is passed over it is considered likely that the President's choice will fall upon Col. Henry G. Hodges or Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batcheider.

In the Subsistence Department Col. Beekman Du Barry, the ranking Colonel, is looked upon as Gen. MacFeeley's probable successor. In the Medical Department Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, the ranking Colonel and the chief medical purveyor of the army, is most prominently mentioned, although it is probable that, as the time for Gen. Moore's retirement draws near, there will be several more candidates in the field.

The only other staff retirement for age this year will be that of Col. William D. Whipple, in the Adjutant-General's Department. In the line only two such retirements will occur—Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, July 8, and Col. Alfred L. Hough, Ninth Infantry, April 23. Gen. Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, will retire January 22, 1891.

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It seems to have escaped public attention that the session of Congress last Friday night was an absolute failure, so far as the passage of pension bills was concerned. The business Friday night was confined, under the rules, to the consideration of private pension measures. A week ago forty-seven bills were rattled through without criticism.

Last Friday Mr. Stone of Missouri spent part of the day at the Pension Office reading up the histories of the cases that were to come up in the evening, and he came into the House prepared to ask questions. His inquiries brought out the fact that one man, for whom a pension was asked, had been through Congress, but that the bill for his relief had been vetoed by President Cleveland. In this man had in the first application made oath that he had been wounded "in action," and in a revised affidavit he attributed his injury to a shot fired accidentally by himself. The Pension Office had refused him a pension.

The discussion that followed the arrest of this bill took a wide range, and the feeling displayed was indicative on the part of the invalid Pensions Committee of a disposition to attribute severity and economy rather than recklessness, to the Pension Office in granting pensions on doubtful evidence. The adoption of the tactics followed on Friday night, when not one bill was passed, will result in a season of unexampled dullness to the claim agents, who are responsible for most of the bills that come to Congress after the applicants have made unsuccessful applications to the Pension Office.

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Mr. Milliken, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, dropped into the box at the Speaker's desk a day or two ago a resolution asking that March 18, 19, and 20 be set aside for the consideration of public building bills. That resolution went to the Committee on Rules. As each member of that committee has one or more bills for his State on the calendar, it is probable that the resolution will be reported to-morrow and that it will be adopted by the whole body of log-rollers who are interested in the "pork" hunt.

Under the obstructive tactics heretofore followed by some of the members who have ventured to insist upon hearing the reports read, and in talking about the reports after they have been heard, it is not probable that it will be possible to pass more than eighteen or twenty bills in the three days. That will not clear the calendar, which is being replenished as fast as it is lightened at the top. As the matter now stands, it is absolutely necessary for a member who has a bill on the calendar to vote for everything that stands ahead of it.

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The President and Mrs. Harrison on Tuesday evening, April 8, will give a State dinner to the Justices of the Supreme Court, and on Tuesday, April 29, they will give a reception in honor of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. A week later a reception to the public will be given. These entertainments are State affairs, which it has become customary for the Chief Executive to give each Winter before Lent. The bereavements of the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy caused their postponement until after Lent this year.

FIVE SAILORS DROWNED.

AFTER ESCAPING IN A BOAT FROM A SINKING SCHOONER.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Capt. Burgess of the river steamer Defiance, telegraphs the *Sun* that on passing York Spit Lighthouse this afternoon he saw a schooner on the Spit, near the northwest buoy. About the same time a yawlboat was seen containing five men leaving the sinking schooner and pulling for the lighthouse. The wind was blowing with terrific force, and, as the boat approached the lighthouse, it was thrown against the iron piles and swamped, and all five of the men were thrown overboard.

The men grasped the iron rods of the piles in a desperate struggle for life, but the sea dashed over them with such fury that they were soon benumbed, fell off, and were drowned. A short time previous a boat had been lowered from the lighthouse, and a man was seen to descend a pile and jump into the boat, which on getting loose immediately drifted away. The Defiance got alongside the drifting boat and threw the man a line, and he was hauled on board and proved to be James B. Hurst, the second keeper of the lighthouse.

He stated that all five of the shipwrecked men were drowned. He was unable to render any assistance on account of the violent seas dashing over everything. It is supposed the schooner is an oyster vessel, and was trying to run into the East River, but it is impossible to learn her name or the names of the drowned men.

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KISSED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 16.—Mrs. Anastasia Parsell of West Fifty-second-street, this city, will be 104 years old to-morrow. The old lady is weak and emaciated, but her mind is still healthy and strong. She was born in Doverstreet, New-York City. She tells of having been a nurse during the yellow-fever epidemic in New-York, when she was twelve years old. She lived in New-York until nine years ago. Her two daughters, Mrs. Anastasia Gordon and Mrs. Margaret Howard, are alive, at the ages respectively of seventy-eight and seventy-six. Her son Edward died in 1887, at the age of seventy-eight, and there are a score of great-grandchildren and a half dozen great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Parsell remembers many of the great historical events. She says George Washington kissed her once when she was a baby.

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"HONEY" ROOT ESCAPES PUNISHMENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 16.—"Honey" Root, who nearly three years ago was caught stealing a hive of bees from a farmer south of here, has escaped punishment by trial, his counsel having the case dismissed at Watkins yesterday. At the time of the theft Eugene Root was Captain of the Twenty-sixth Separate Company, and much scandal had been stirred up by charges that he had robbed the State by false vouchers. The case was whitewashed, Root being an active lieutenant of Gov. Hill. He was indicted for stealing the honey, and allowed to resign his commission in the militia. His counsel, an ex-partner of Hill's, after much effort, secured an order taking the case to Watkins, and afterward having it postponed from time to time until Saturday, when Edgar Denton, District Attorney of this county and an active Hill man, allowed the dismissal of the case.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 16, via Galveston.—Piedras Negras is planting cotton. Improved cotton machinery is arriving at Guadalajara for the Altemac Mills.

A fellow representing himself as "Prince Victor," with his wife, "Princess Amelia," has been swindling the people of Puebla.

Mr. Hughes of the Ward Line will be entertained at dinner at the American Legation.

The special train conveying the party of General Passenger Agents has reached Zacatecas.

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TO GET THEIR BACK PAY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 16.—The Supreme Court at Trenton has granted an alternative mandamus in favor of President John J. Smith of the Elizabeth City Council, who recently obtained a judgment against the city for his salary for the years 1886-7. This insures the payment to all but two of the sixteen Councilmen of their salaries for the past four years, amounting with interest to $36,000. Two members signed releases to the Controller.

JUSTIFYING HIS PROTEST

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S EXPLANATION.

CLAIMING THAT HE IS NOT DISLOYAL TO THE UNIONIST PARTY—FAINT WORDS OF COMMENDATION.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill, publishing his original protest against the Parnell Commission bill, says he fails to see how this and his recent speech can be construed as disloyalty to the Unionist Party. It seems to him that the charge of disloyalty might be more forcibly urged against those who, in spite of every warning, forced upon Parliament a measure which, by its history and results, obviously dealt a heavy blow at the cause and party of the union.

He explains that when he sent his protest the Commission bill was in embryo, and the Government contemplated abandoning it, or at least withdrawing it, if it led to a protracted debate. The chief objections urged by Lord Randolph in his protest were as follows: In the first place, the offer of the commission to a large extent recognized the wisdom of the accused in avoiding a trial by jury. In the second place, it was unprecedented, and, in the third place, unwise and illegal, to engage Judges in a political conflict, which was certain to result in a loss of respect. In a fourth objection Lord Randolph dealt with the difficulties, unconstitutionality, and uselessness of the tribunal.

The *Morning Post* says that events have certainly justified Lord Randolph Churchill's protest against the Parnell Commission bill. It is a pity, it adds, that he made the protest privately instead of enforcing it publicly.

UNDER PREMIER FREYCINET.

PARIS, March 16.—The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War—M. de Freycinet.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Ribot.
Minister of the Interior—M. Constans.
Minister of Finance—M. Rouvier.
Minister of Justice—M. Falliores.
Minister of Commerce—M. Roche.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Bourgeois.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Develle.
Minister of Public Works—M. Guyot.
Minister of Marine—M. Barbey.
Minister of Colonies—M. Etienne.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 17.—One hundred thousand men are out on strike. Many owners are conceding the terms proposed by the meeting of miners' delegates at Manchester March 13. By this compromise the men receive an advance of 5 per cent. in wages now and a similar advance in July next.

The Morsa Mine in Glamorganshire, Wales, where a disastrous explosion recently occurred, is again on fire. The mine will be flooded. The bodies of forty-three victims of the late disaster have been taken out, but it is impossible to get the others.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Emperor and Empress and ex-Empress Frederick attended the consecration of the Protestant church of the Berlin garrison to-day.

Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of the Interior, to-day received the labor conference delegates at the Hotel de Rome.

BUDA-PESTH, March 16.—The new Cabinet is officially announced. Count Szapary becomes Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Herr Bethlen becomes Minister of Husbandry. The other Cabinet offices will be retained by the present incumbents.

PARIS, March 16.—The Duke of Orleans writes that he is opposed to the presentation to President Carnot of a petition for his release.

TO EJECT THE BOOMERS.

GEN. MERRITT ORDERS TROOPS TO THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 16.—Gen. Merritt has ordered six troops of cavalry to proceed to the Cherokee Strip and oust the boomers there. Two troops of cavalry have been ordered from each of the three towns of Oklahoma City, Fort Reno, and Fort Supply, to proceed at once to Guthrie. At that point the forces will be united under the senior Captain and a concentrated movement on the settlers will be made. The forces started from the towns mentioned this morning and will probably not arrive at Guthrie before Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Lieut. Dodge, a staff officer of Gen. Merritt, was dispatched yesterday from Fort Leavenworth to the strip to make a full report by telegraph of the state of affairs. Troops at Fort Leavenworth will be put in readiness to move should the report from Lieut. Dodge make such action necessary. It was learned this evening that Gen. Merritt has given instructions for the troops to give the settlers ample time to vacate before resorting to forcible measures. Under no circumstances will such measures be taken unless the boomers after being given full opportunity to vacate refuse to leave. In any case, the movement on the boomers will not be hasty. A day or two will probably elapse after the arrival of the troops at Guthrie before the march to the strip is taken up.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, March 16.—The President's proclamation ordering all settlers on the Cherokee Strip to vacate is already having the desired effect. This, together with the orders received by Gen. Merritt, at Fort Leavenworth, to use troops if necessary to eject the boomers, has already caused considerable of an exodus from the forbidden territory. All day long the trains were loaded down with boomers leaving the strip. A number were to Arkansas City, and about one hundred came here. Many poor people who flocked to the Cherokee Strip, under the wrong impression that it was open to settlement, have not the means to return and will remain till the troops drive them out.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Indian Territory, March 16.—Neither the President's proclamation nor the order for troops to oust the boomers has yet been received here. Consequently the boomers are arriving. Some are returning to Kansas and Oklahoma, but for every one that leaves there is a new couple to take his place. Many town-site boomers are here, and considerable of a town has been laid off and surveyed. A large tent has been erected, where the boomers met to-day and organized the town of Willow Springs. The streets are to be laid out to-morrow, and town lots are to be secured by lottery. Two female boomers were accorded the privilege of making first and second choice of corner lots. A large lumber yard is to be erected, and building will begin at once.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Joel B. Mayes, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, is in the city, having come on here for the purpose of protesting against the Government's taking the Cherokee strip. The news of the occupation of the strip by the "boomers" has angered him, and to-day he very forcibly expressed his opinion that some of them should be shot down. It would teach the others to respect people's rights, he said. He expressed his pleasure at the President's proclamation and his hope that the boomers would all be cleaned out.

Under date of Tahlequah, I. T., 24, Chief Mayes has written a letter to the President earnestly protesting against the latter's proclamation of Feb. 17, stating that no more cattle shall go upon the lands of the Cherokees west of the Arkansas River for the purpose of grazing, and that the men and cattle from whom the Cherokees have derived a revenue for the support of their schools and Government must go from said lands.

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QUARANTINED AT BERMUDA.

BERMUDA, March 11.—The Swedish training ship Saga, Commander Ekelöf, from Havana, arrived at Murray's anchorage on Wednesday last, where she still remains quarantined on account of a number of her crew suffering from what is probably Russian influenza in a mild form. The health of the crew generally is improving. Bermuda is intended as a place of call for the Saga during her present cruise. Surgeon Anderson died on Thursday evening from the effects of an overdose of morphia, and was buried on Nonsuch Island, the quarantine station at the east end, Friday afternoon.

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A SOMNAMBULIST'S FALL.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 16.—Mrs. Cheney, wife of ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, while in a somnambulistic state at an early hour this morning, fell over the railing of the stairs to a landing beneath, a distance of nearly 20 feet. She was very seriously injured and is considered to be in a most critical condition. Gov. and Mrs. Cheney returned in a late train last night from a trip to Washington.

HE LOST HIS PULPIT.

A COLORED PREACHER WHO IS NOT A SLAVE TO PARTY.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 16.—While the Republican League was in session in Nashville, Tenn.; while resolutions were being offered thick and fast reprobating the South for its treatment of the negro; while prayers were being offered and the brethren were groaning in the spirit and shiveling over the conduct of the Southern heathen and their treatment of the "brother in black," something of a tragedy in the political line was being performed in this town. The hero as well as the victim was a negro Baptist preacher, and he sacrificed his prospects in a worldly way to his independence in politics.

The Rev. C. B. W. Gordon was pastor of one of the largest colored congregations in the South. He preached a sermon in which he advocated a kind of civil service among candidates for office in the State. There was a Governor to be voted for. Mr. Gordon argued that the best man, whether he be Democrat or Republican, should receive the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, white and black as well. Members of the Legislature had to be elected. "Vote for the best men," exhorted Mr. Gordon—"the men who will consult the welfare of the whole State. Don't be slaves to party. Vote as free men, and, therefore, as your consciences and vital interests suggest. Follow no party blindly. Vote as men. The welfare of city and State demands this of you—the simple function of intelligent citizenship."

Because Mr. Gordon uttered these words he has been boycotted and run out of his pulpit. He has been given to understand that his congregation, composed mainly of Republican negroes, will tolerate no sentiment which indicates intelligent selection of candidates. The negro voters in Virginia must continue to vote the solid Republican ticket. This is the significant warning which the negro laymen serve upon their pastor. It is in the nature of an injunction which cannot be removed, and simply amounts to this: "Under pain of banishment from the Church and social ostracism by your race you must by no means have any political affiliation with your Democratic friends."

The Rev. Charles B. W. Gordon, who has been compelled to resign the pastorate of the First Baptist Church (colored) of this city, is a typical negro. He is black and has kinky hair. He has a well-shaped head, however, that indicates, together with a bulging and well-knotted forehead, the possession of a finer brain than is usually found among his race. He has published a history of his life, which is a very creditable literary production. He has also compiled and published a bulky volume of sermons, all delivered by himself, and of all of which he is the author. Besides, he is something of a newspaper man in his way. After visiting his numerous parishioners during the week, he still finds time to edit a religious weekly. So it may be concluded that he is by no means at a loss to earn a living after his expulsion by the congregation of the church which he had served faithfully. Humiliated and rejected, Mr. Gordon now thinks of accepting one of several offers which have been made him by other churches, one of which is in New-York.

CHICAGO'S BIG DRAIN.

THE DAMAGE IT WOULD CAUSE ALL AROUND LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—W. H. Hearding, a civil engineer, who has been employed in the service of the United States Government for many years, and who is familiar with Lakes Michigan and Huron, has written a letter to a local paper, in which he predicts most serious results from the proposed canal to drain Chicago and its vicinity.

According to the plans thus far made the canal in question would take 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan and discharge the same into the Illinois River. Arguing from figures which he presents Mr. Hearding says:

"It is more than probable that the mean lake level would at least be lowered to the full extent of twenty-two inches. Such a disturbance of the present conditions would involve a very large expenditure of means in the readjustment and maintenance of navigation, by reason of the increase in the lengths and the depths of the channels formed by dredging, the increased quantity of rock blasting, and the necessity for a change in the plans now in use for the construction of permanent stone or concrete superstructures for piers or breakwaters. As an illustration of the cost which would be involved, it may be said that additional dredging would be required at the entrance to Green Bay harbor to the extent of about 210,000 cubic yards, and various amounts at almost all other harbors situated on the lakes.

"The discharge of such a canal as is proposed to be constructed at Chicago would be three times as great as the volume of water carried by the Wisconsin River at Portage City, Wis., at low-water level, and six times as great as the low-water discharge of the Illinois River. It would be equal to 11.6 per cent. of the St. Mary's River, which carries the whole outflow of Lake Superior, and 4.4 per cent. of the output of the three great lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron."

THE POPE NOT DYING.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE CONTRADICTS THE PUBLISHED STORIES.

MONTREAL, March 16.—This week's issue of *La Semaine Religeuse*, the official organ of his Grace Archbishop Fabre, contains an article denying that there is any truth in a dispatch from Rome, printed by several papers, saying that his Holiness Leo XIII. was nearing his end rapidly, and that he had sent an intimation to the Conclave recommending Cardinal Vautelli as his successor.

"In the first place," says the organ of the Archbishop, "there is no Cardinal of that name. Then the Conclave is the assemblage of Cardinals reunited for the purpose of electing a new Pope. The reigning Pontiff would, therefore, find it difficult to intimate anything whatsoever to the Conclave. Lastly, we have it from good authority that Leo XIII. carries himself marvelously, and we hope that Divine Providence will preserve him for a long time as the head of the Church."

It also warns all good Catholics against believing similar foreign dispatches.

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NO FOOTMAN'S WORK FOR HIM.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—It has been announced that Mr. Horton Pope has resigned his position as private secretary to Gen. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, and that he is about to return to St. Louis to practice law. Mr. Pope is the son of Gen. John Pope, a retired officer of the United States Army, now residing in St. Louis. His appointment when announced was thought to be a great opportunity, and his lot was greatly envied by the young men in whose society he moved.

It turned out, however, that the duties were much more onerous than Mr. Pope imagined. Gen. Noble's correspondence proved to be much more varied and much more extensive than the young man supposed it would be, nor did the private secretary's labor end with the Cabinet Minister's official correspondence. The Secretary of the Interior, like other Cabinet officers, indulged occasionally in the luxury of a public reception. Mr. Pope was required not only to write and address all the invitations to these entertainments, but on more than one occasion was requested and required to deliver them. This he thought to be the duty of a liveried footman rather than that of an official private secretary. He drew the line at this point and tendered his resignation.

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JERSEY TALENT FOR NEW-YORK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—This city is to lose some of its best church singers this Spring by an arrangement made for their engagement out of the city. The Central Baptist Church of Forty-second-street, New-York City, will have four New-Brunswick singers from as many different churches in its new quartet choir. They are Miss Ella Mansfield, soprano; Miss Addie Dunham, contralto; Mr. C. T. Howell, tenor, and Mr. Charles R. Powelson, bass. Mr. Howell is the director of the New-Brunswick Musical Association. Mrs. Harry Vreeland, Jr., who is now soprano soloist at the Second Reformed Church, is, after May 1, to sing at the Classen-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

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A NEW PLAY FOR CORA EDSALL.

BANGOR, Me., March 16.—J. M. Hill's Cora Edsall Company left here to-night for New-York, where, on Tuesday, they will begin rehearsals of a new play, "A Noble Rogue," by Steele Mackaye. The company includes Wilton Lackaye, George Wessells, W. H. Thompson, and E. J. Henley. Relative to the first presentation of the play, Manager F. G. Prescott says it will take place at the Standard Theatre April 5, when Rosenfeld's "Stepping Stone" will leave for the Pacific coast. Both Mr. Hill and Manager Prescott are natives of this section, and last night the company met with a right royal welcome, such as is always accorded everything introduced by them.

DELAMATER IN THE LEAD

QUAY WILL NOMINATE HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN MACHINE BEHIND HIM IN THE CONTEST—PROSPECTS OF A PARTY REVOLT.

MEADVILLE, Penn., March 16.—There appears to be no longer any doubt that United States Senator Quay's friend, State Senator George W. Delamater of Meadville, will be the Republican nominee for Governor of this State. The suggestions of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Paxson as a less objectionable man and of Senator Quay himself as a more formidable candidate have not diverted a single delegate from Mr. Delamater's column nor aroused one whit of enthusiasm. Justice Paxson is, if anything, a more pronounced corporation man than Delamater, and his course upon the Supreme bench has stamped him as a shrewd politician. As for Mr. Quay becoming a candidate, he and his friends know only too well that he could not afford at this time to expose himself to the scorching fire that would certainly greet his entrance upon the race.

Thus far about fifty delegates to the Republican State Convention have been chosen. Of these fully three-fourths are for Delamater. The rest are divided between Congressman E. S. Osborne of Wilkesbarre, Lieut.-Gov. Davies of Towanda, and Adjt. Gen. D. H. Hastings of Bellefonte. The convention has not yet been called, and will not be until Senator Quay returns from Florida, and then only after the Senator satisfies himself that Mr. Delamater can safely land all the delegates required within the sixty days' time allowed by the rules between the issue of the call and the assembling of the convention.

No man ever entered upon the canvass for a nomination with more of the party machinery in harmony with his aspirations. Mr. Delamater has all the power and influence of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Col. Quay, and of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the Hon. William H. Andrews, who expects to succeed Mr. Delamater in the State Senate. Both of the United States Senators from Pennsylvania are with him, as is Postmaster General Wanamaker and all, save five, of the Republican Congressmen from this State. Add to these the thousands of Postmasters in Pennsylvania and the other thousands of census enumerators and it will not be difficult to understand where Mr. Delamater gets the strength which he admittedly shows in every Republican County Convention that is held.

It is no secret that city and cross-roads Postmasters and the great army of census takers in this State are being appointed, first, with a view to their political usefulness to Mr. Quay and his supporters, and, after that, with regard to their fitness. This is true of all save Allegheny County, where Congressman John Dalzell of the Twenty-second District made such a determined fight that Superintendent Porter created a special census district, and the nomination of George T. Oliver to be Superintendent was pushed through the Senate in spite of the written protests of Senators Cameron and Quay and Congressmen Bayne and Ray.

Along with the power of the party machinery and party spoils, thus so graciously placed at the disposal of candidate Delamater, goes the control of nine out of every ten of the Republican newspapers in the State, from the dignified Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer* and the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* down to the most obscure little journal in the backwoods towns of the Pennsylvania lumber regions. From Editor Charles Emory Smith, who is given the Russian mission at $12,500 a year, on through the list in every one of the sixty-seven counties of the Commonwealth, the newspaper people are kept singing the Delamater song through promises and places political. Mr. Delamater's Literary Bureau "works" these papers for all they are worth. Every scrap complimentary that can be found is sent broadcast to such journals as are loyal, as if to prove his popularity and demonstrate the groundswell in his favor. There are few editors, either in the large cities or small country towns, who will withstand the power of the Federal patronage or can resist the seductive advances of the National and State Chairmen.

Pitted against this powerful organization of Quay and Delamater is a scattering opposition. Brushing aside all sentiment, with an eye single only to delegates and political power, Mr. Delamater does not hesitate to fight his competitors where they are supposed to be strongest. He has broken down the tradition and the custom which concedes to a candidate the delegates from his own county or district. He went into Cambria County, where Gen. Hastings' Johnstown flood services, it was presumed, had made him invincible, and captured both delegates. Hastings, under the circumstances, could not with good grace make a canvass, and the Quay people, by quiet manipulation of the primaries, beat him out of sight. In Luzerne, where Gen. Osborne lives, Delamater got one of his delegates, and followed it up by securing the delegates from Susquehanna, Osborne's native county. The Delamater managers have announced their purpose of contesting in Warren County, where Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone lives, for the delegates whom courtesy ordinarily would concede to him as a Gubernatorial candidate.

The power of the Post Offices is also being used for Delamater in Lawrence County, where Thomas W. Phillips, another aspirant for the nomination, resides, while in Allegheny County, the home of Major E. A. Montooth, who has been a declared candidate ever since 1886, the Delamater people declare they will get nine out of the sixteen delegates or know the reason why.

The trouble with the field has all along been its failure to "get together." Adjt. Gen. Hastings appears to think he can sail into the Governor's chair by attending fox chases, banquets, and receptions, and through the kindly influences of the National Guard of the State, instead of hustling for delegates. Gen. Osborne is kept in Washington by his Congressional duties. He seems to trust entirely to his record as a soldier, and whatever prestige there may be in his name as a lettering circumstance that whenever hitherto he has been a candidate on the State ticket he has always led it in the number of votes. Major Montooth makes a fitful little canvass now and then when Senator Delamater, or other duties to keep him in the Criminal Court at Pittsburg. There is nobody helping him, and the fact that he served four years in the war and was one of the original members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania is not bringing him many delegates.

Secretary Stone, next to Senator Delamater, is the only candidate making any kind of a canvass, and even he has all his delegates to get yet. The field, in short, is badly scattered and sadly disorganized. It has no leader. C. L. Magee of Pittsburg, who is against Quay at the western end of the State, declines to touch State politics this year and instead is acquiring riches in street railway deals and real estate speculations. James McManes of Philadelphia, at the other end of Pennsylvania, has been sulking in his tent, lo! these many moons, with Quay, not in harmony with Magee, and out of sorts with himself. The opposition to Delamater, therefore, contents itself with protests against Quay's bossism and mud-slinging at Delamater. The latter's friends sling no mud, but saw a great deal of wood and get the delegates.

With Delamater's nomination apparently a certainty, the question of a revolt and the possibility of an independent ticket, as in 1882, are frequently discussed. There is nothing startlingly offensive about Mr. Delamater. He is accused of being a corporation man, a Standard Oil tool, and of unfriendliness to the granger interest; but it would tax the memory of the oldest inhabitant to recall the name of an anti-corporation man who ever rose to a position of commanding prominence in Pennsylvania politics. Quay, Cameron, and Gov. Beaver is for corporations, and so are the two United States Senators and nearly, if not quite all, the Congressmen from this State. As for the Legislature, the sole duty of State Chairman Andrews was to let the House and Mr. Delamater in the Senate at the last session was to see that nothing was done to diminish the power of the corporations or add to the strength of labor—for Mr. Quay is a corporation man and bluntly says so. It is through them he gets his majorities. He has openly declared that he finds it less troublesome to deal with a few men than with many. So that the opposition to Delamater within his own party does not arise from his corporation tendencies, but from the manner in which Quay picked out the office for him years ahead, regardless of the claims of others, and is now forcing his nomination at the muzzle of the political revolver of Federal patronage.

If there is an independent movement it is pretty certain that none of Mr. Delamater's competitors for the nomination will be in it, excepting Gen. Osborne possibly. He has shown an independent spirit already that none of the others has. But the uprising will have to come from the people and not from the politicians. The utterances of Wharton Barker's *American* at Philadelphia, C. L. Magee's *Times* at Pittsburg, Alfred Paschall's *Intelligencer* at Doylestown, J. C. Powell's *Record* at Wilkesbarre, and H. F. Barbour's *Star* at Bradford indicate that such a contingency is possible. That Mr. Quay will stick to Delamater, come what may, is certain. When Quay decided to run for State Treasurer in 1885 he was sadly in need of funds and friends. His political future and fortune were imperiled. Senator Rutan introduced him to young George Delamater of this county, who as Crawford's Chairman had done effective work. Delamater's assistance to Quay in that campaign was of incalculable value, and even Quay cannot escape the obligation.

Ex-Revenue Collector E. A. Bigler, who was the Democratic nominee last year for State Treasurer, and is ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace's friend and neighbor at Clearfield, says the Democracy's only hope lies in a divided Republican Party. The masses of the Democracy are for Wallace for Governor. He would poll the full party vote, but that is all. As opposed to Delamater his strength would be negative, for he is as good a corporation man as Delamater, if not more pronounced. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the great coal companies, and the Standard Oil people would view a contest between Delamater and Wallace with complacency and keep hands off.

Ex-Gov. Pattison is weak with the ward workers of the Democracy, but strong with the better element and the Republicans. Ex-Congressman Scott favors him, and Mr. Pattison has a well-developed bee in his bonnet, but William M. Singerly of the Philadelphia *Record* won't hear to it. He and Mr. Pattison are associated in banking and other enterprises; he has doubts of Mr. Pattison's ability to secure re-election, and he wants him to keep out of the race. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black, who ran against Beaver in 1886, stands no chance of nomination this year, although he would like to run again. He is out of joint with Pattison, Scott

STRONG PROOFS OF GUILT

THE JUGGLING OF NAMES IN THE ELECTION BOOKS.

BUT THE JUGGLERS MAY SERVE IN THE JERSEY ELECTIONS AGAIN—A BUILDING ASSOCIATION BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—The clerks employed by the Senate Election Committee are still engaged upon an examination of the registry lists and a comparison of them with the poll books found in the Hudson County ballot boxes. The examination is necessarily a slow and laborious one, and if it is to be continued till each of the ninety or more boxes shall have been completed it will be a work of many weeks' duration, and costly as well. It is likely, however, that the work will be confined to the precincts in which the grosser of the frauds were revealed by the excursion through the boxes. It may answer the practical purpose of showing that the fraudulent ballots found counted and strung in the boxes did not get there without the connivance of the election clerks.

"The examination of the registry books," said Mr. Corbin, the counsel of the committee, the other day, "is of especial value. We found ballots without number in the election boxes that evidently did not belong there. The election officers might have answered the charge that they had put them in there by saying that they had been folded in with other ballots, and dropped by dishonest voters and without their knowledge. But here in these registry books we find no end of falsely-registered names, and no end of names on the poll books that do not represent legal voters. The names must have been written by the election officers into the books, and so they are directly connected with the work. But the clincher in the proofs is the fact that on the poll books are entered the names of voters whose names are not on the registry books. To write on the poll books names that are not on the registry books is a crime under the laws of New-Jersey, punishable with fine and imprisonment. The examination now in progress fixes this offense upon some of the election officers."

It is noticeable that in two of the precincts most tainted with frauds either the poll book or the registry book is missing. It was explained, when a poll book failed to make its appearance in the box in which it belonged, that the election officers had in some instances filed the pool book, instead of the registry book, with the County Clerk. The County Clerk has surrendered to the committee all the books in his possession, and the missing poll book is not among them.

In the Fifth Precinct of the First District, which is now undergoing the scrutiny of the Senate Committee's assistants, the registry list is missing. There it is that the election officers in two of the worst of the precincts cannot be presented for the particular crime to which Mr. Corbin refers, and it would be a difficult matter to convince the people of the State that they have not themselves shrewdly disposed of the evidence that might have been used against them.

In the Fourth Precinct books thirteen names on the poll list cannot be found upon the registry books, and thirty-nine names on the former list differ in initials and addresses from those on the registry list. Four names appear to have been voted upon twice. It also appears that 26 votes were polled from the Arlington Flats; 11 from 133 York-street; 16 from 144 York-street; 7 from 77 York-street, and 7 each from 109 and 111 York-street.

The announcement that the election officers who have brought the Hudson County ring into such disgraceful odium may serve at the approaching charter election in Jersey City has aroused no end of discussion and speculation in legislative circles. Mayor Cleveland, who is one of the chiefs of the ringsters, hopes for a renomination; and the discovery that last Fall's election officers hold over by law through the Spring election serves to give point to the suspicions that have been aroused by the appointment of many of the accused election officers to fat places under his Government. It is said that Cleveland's only hope of re-election, if he should achieve a renomination, lies in the repetition of last Fall's methods at the polls, and it is believed that he and his has had the election rascals taken care of by his department chiefs for no good purpose.

It is not impossible, however, that the ring members may, by an incautious act or last Friday evening, have taken from themselves the pretext for manufacturing votes and confiding the rascals. The Aldermen in Jersey City created six new precincts, and had, therefore, to rearrange many of last Fall's precinct lines. In making this rearrangement they reannounced all the precinct lines. This may be such a reproduction of the original lines as would, if it did not make necessary, the reappointment of election officers. The Republican lawyers in the city are looking into this point in the hope of forcing the Aldermen to make fresh appointments for the Spring election.

The main effort of the Senate's committee is just now directed to the securing of information as to who printed the joker ballots and who made the machines that falsely stamped them. It is given out among friends of the ring that the printing was done either by Charles S. Clarke or by Charles W. Thomas. As to the manufacture of the stamping machine, it was supposed, from the peculiar misspelling of the name of Hoboken with a superfluous "e," that the machine had been made for the ring by a German.

Within the last day or two, however, it is said, something new has been discovered in the matter, and the committee is indulging in high hope of eventually finding the man. The story is that the bogus stamp was first used in Newark by the Republicans, but that the scene of its operations was transferred to Jersey City two years ago, which it was used with marked success in the Mayoralty campaign. Only a person reasonably familiar with the construction and operation of the boxes could, it is asserted, have counterfeited the points made by them. The committee claims to have struck a scent that it expects to lead to results.

The committee intended at the opening of the investigation to take the testimony of witnesses at the City Hall or at some other public place in Jersey City. That was not done last week, nor will it be done this week, and it may be that all of the 400 witnesses the committee intends to call will give their testimony in this city. The possible prosecution of some of the members of the ring for perjury is the reason for this change of base. It is assumed that if they perjured themselves at Jersey City to save their chiefs from the consequences of their crime the Hudson County Grand Jury would be packed against their indictments, and that they are more likely to be reached through the medium of the Mercer County authorities.

An act that Mr. Kalisch (Democrat of Essex) has introduced into the Assembly is destined to attract a large share of public attention, and to invite, likely, the strongest opposition from the lobby. It is aimed at the national building and loan associations. No one can gainsay the benefits the local building and loan organizations have conferred upon many sections of New-Jersey. They have given such a boom to house building within the last few years as the State had never seen before. One-half the new buildings that have gone up in some sections of the State within the last five years were erected with the aid of these institutions. They have, of course, a large clientage that looks with the utmost disfavor upon the encroachments of the national associations. They are regarded as a form of monopoly that menaces the existence of the humbler and smaller associations.

Mr. Kalisch's bill, designed to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment of these national concerns in New-Jersey, commands the favor, therefore, of all the local building and loan promoters and devotees. It requires a deposit of $25,000 from any national association before it begins business in New-Jersey. The Committee on Revision of the Laws, which has the bill before it for action, will increase the indemnity fund to $50,000. Such associations will be required to report annually to the Secretary of State, and are to be subject to regulation at his hands in much the same manner as insurance companies are now supervised. They are also to pay an annual license fee of $250. The bill will probably be reported early in the week with the amendment noted.

The Ballot-Reform bill is expected to come out of the joint committee Tuesday or Wednesday. A variety of reports have come from the committee room as to the shape the bill is taking under the secret discussions to which it has been subjected. The story, once circulated, that the committee had decided to circulate official ballots only on election days with all the safeguards the Saxton bill throws around the distribution, has given place to, another that the committee has decided to allow the County Clerk to give out ballots before election day, but only one at a time. The reticence of the committee makes it impossible to say whether either story is true, or what the action of the committee on this very essential point has been. It is not likely that a final conclusion has been reached upon it. The contest between the advocates of the two methods of distribution will probably be kept up among the committeemen, till the act is put upon the calendar for action by the houses.

The only piece of information as to the features of the proposed bill that has been vouchsafed from the committee room is the denial Senator Martin (Republican) of Essex was requested by the committee to make of partisan differences among the members over the bill. Even this would not have been given out if reports had not been circulated that the bill had provoked bitter partisan discussions.

The annual excitement over the establishment of a State Medical Board is on again. Mr. Kalisch's bill is the object of attack and defense among the disciples of Esculapius all over the State. It provides for nine examiners, whose certificate shall be necessary to practice medicine in the State. The struggle between the homeopaths and the allopaths for representation on this board bids fair, as usual, to wreck the whole scheme. The homeopaths are content to accept an equal representation, but the allopaths do not seem disposed to consent to that.

If the session had not already been prolonged to its tenth week without doing anything on the subject, some active effort might be made to relieve the suffering farmers of the State. THE TIMES of Saturday called attention to the decline of the agricultural industry, and the topic is one that is attracting notice all over the State. The answers made by the farmers to the Agricultural Bureau reports show that the average value of farm land in New-Jersey is only about $50 an acre, and that even at that figure from 50 to 75 per cent. of the farms are covered with mortgages. The farmers complain that their profits are further destroyed by the high assessments placed upon their holdings by the taxing authorities and by the size of their tax bills. They complain, too, of discriminations in freight rates that are hurtful. Legislation on these points may be asked, but the close of the Legislature is so near at hand that it is scarcely believed anything will be accomplished.

It is assumed that the session will not, at the furthest, last beyond April 10. There is some talk of a recess pending the continuance of the investigation into the Hudson County frauds.

IVES CERTAIN OF BAIL.

HE WILL BE RELEASED TO-DAY—HIS PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

The personal and business friends of Henry S. Ives to-day will have, it was promised yesterday, an opportunity to extend their congratulations to him because of the end of his unpleasant though luxurious retirement in Ludlow-Street Jail.

Ives was visited by his counsel in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton suit, Mr. Charles W. Ridgway, yesterday morning, and together they spent several hours in Ives's comfortable drawing room looking over memoranda which had a direct bearing upon the settlement of the claims against his firm upon the generous basis of 5 cents on the dollar. The conference must have been exceedingly satisfactory, inasmuch as both the financier and Mr. Ridgway looked happy when they separated. After Mr. Ridgway had gone Mr. Ives continued to make notes in his memorandum book, and then fell to reading the market reports in the Sunday newspapers with great zest. Although several reporters called upon him, Mr. Ives preferred to remain uncommunicative concerning his future movements, but what they will probably be were learned from other sources.

Since the imprisonment of Messrs. Ives and Stayner in the jail they have been granted all the privileges they desired save the single one of personal liberty. Thus through their friends they have been indulging themselves in "fliers" of minor importance on the market, besides aiding Assignee Cromwell and Messrs. Dexter and Dillon in the settlement of the claims against them. Mr. Ives fondly believed Friday that Mr. Stayner would remain with him until they were both liberated this week, but late Friday night George H. Stayner, Jr., told his father that he would be unable to assist in securing his release on bail the following day. Upon this the partners consented to part for a day or two. While the bondsmen for Mr. Ives had been selected, it was declared yesterday, neither Mr. Ives nor his counsel would tell the name of any.

There is no question in the minds of persons who are familiar with the syndicate of creditors who are interested in the settlement of the Ives case that in case the prisoner should have failed to secure bondsmen they would have found them, for they have concluded that the worst use to which they could put the man who had got the better of them was to imprison him, because he then remained unproductive even of information. Some persons go so far as to say that Mr. Ives's chief reason for Ives's representations in this regard that the creditors began to see things in much the same light as he did.

The purely-moral programme which has been announced as covering Ives's future course is this: Immediately upon his release from jail he will, with Mr. Stayner, devote himself to "straightening out" the still more or less complicated Ohio suits and to "using his influence" in convincing the still outstanding creditors that the best thing they can do is to sign the agreement and accept the 5 cents on the dollar compromise. This programme will be continued, it is stated, until May 1, when Assignee Cromwell will be discharged from further responsibility.

Concerning the probabilities of Ives and his partner being arraigned for a second trial on the criminal charges against them, an attaché of the District Attorney's office said yesterday that there was very little probability of the case being brought up again for either a second trial or pro hac vice account of one of the other indictments which were found against them last Autumn.

FOR ITALIAN SAILORS.

A NEW HOSPITAL IN BROOKLYN FORMALLY OPENED.

There is a neat little white house with green blinds at 141 President-street, Brooklyn, that will be looked to as a veritable haven of rest by many a sick Italian sailor coming to this port. It is this house that the Directors of the Italian Home, the benevolent institution established by Consul General G. P. Riva, have chosen as the advance post of their hospital work. It is to be devoted to the comfort of the sick Italian sailors. Yesterday this attractive place was formally opened with due ceremonies, and the Italian and American flags hung fraternally over the portico in honor of the occasion.

The exercises were witnessed by a large assemblage of Italians and were presided over by Consul General Riva, who was accompanied by Vice President Salvatore Cantoni, Secretary A. Oldrini, and Directors Louis Centenchi, Giovanni Lordi, Dr. Onofrio Abruzzo, Giuseppe Bonanno, Felice Tocci, Antonio G. Astarita, Giuseppe Ferrari, and Charles Barsotti. Representatives of many of the Italian societies of New-York and Brooklyn were present, and the service of honor was performed by the military society of Brooklyn, the Principe di Napoli, who were clad in their brilliant and picturesque uniforms.

The new institution is to be entitled the Italian Maritime Hospital. It already has two inmates. It is furnished with ten beds, and is under the direction of Capt. Scarpati, who is assisted by a staff of physicians, including Drs. O. Abruzzo, R. Asselta, G. Bettini di Moise, E. Villari, A. Zucchi, G. H. Kirch, G. Meralla, and F. Castellano.

The difficulty hitherto met with by sick Italian sailors has been, of course, that they could not make themselves understood at the public hospitals, but here they will be cared for by their own countrymen.

Already forty-seven Italian sea Captains have become subscribers to the institution, and the beds and furniture of the hospital have been contributed by Messrs. Cantoni, Ferro, Lordi, Barsotti, and others. It is expected that a similar enterprise will be begun in this city in a few months.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," Brahms's "Hungarian Dances," and selections from Rubinstein's "Bal Costumé" were the important numbers of the orchestral programme of the Thomas concert last evening, and they made it very enjoyable. Mr. Rudolph Aronson's waltz, "Alma," had its first hearing and proved to be a melodious, vigorous, and well-scored performance. Miss De Vere, who has gained a secure hold upon concert-going New-Yorkers, was heard to advantage in Rossini's "Inflammatus." Shorn as the work, perhaps the strongest and most dramatic ensemble of its composer, is of a great part of its proper effectiveness in the absence of a chorus. Miss De Vere sang the solo admirably, and her recall was enthusiastic. She was equally effective in Gounod's "Ave Maria," with Miss Franko in the violin obligato, and Miss Winch on the harp. Miss Franko appeared also as a soloist in Vieuxtemps's bravura variations.

At the next concert, the last of the series, Miss Alvira Friend will take the piano part in Rubinstein's Fourth Concerto and Miss De Vere will reappear. At the concert on Saturday evening for the benefit of the Memorial Arch fund the Thomas Orchestra will be assisted by several members of the Patti-Tamagno opera troupe.

It is very good news for music lovers that the old Thomas Summer concerts are to be resumed at the Lenox Lyceum, beginning May 30.

RUGS.

BARGAINS IN RUGS AND WHOLE CARPETS.

Having just received a large invoice of ORIENTAL RUGS and WHOLE CARPETS, we are prepared to offer special inducements to parties who intend to furnish.

The only exclusive Rug House in the City.

VAN GAASBEEK & ARKELL,
935 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.

RIVA'S FOES IN COUNCIL

BARSOTTI AND TOCCI VERY HARSHLY CRITICISED.

AN ITALIAN MASS MEETING ASKS TO HAVE THE CONSUL RECALLED—CHEERS, HISSES, AND INVECTIVES.

Those Italians of this city who are opposed to Consul General Giovanni Pietro Riva and are attached to the old management of the Benificenza Society held a mass meeting in Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon and very frankly expressed their opinion of the Consul General, as well as of Messrs. Barsotti and Tocci, who are accused of having misled the official who represents the Italian Government here. The gathering had been ordered by a committee consisting of Dr. G. Lapeuta, A. d'Agostino, P. Arata, V. Zeggio, G. Sardi, and G. Biucitti. It filled the seating capacity of the hall and galleries and overflowed into the passageways. Many ladies were in boxes at the sides of the hall.

On the platform were the members of the committee—Edward Ponti, the interpreter at Castle Garden; A. Piaritite, A. d'Angelo, and the Vice Consul, Count Naselli—who had been sent there by his chief to keep an eye on the proceedings.

Signor Angostino called the crowd to order. He named as officers for the mass meeting Edward Ponti, President; A. d'Angelo, Vice President, and A. Piaritite, Secretary, and there was no opposition to their election. Count Naselli was called to explain that in his opinion an injustice had been done to Chevalier Riva, and that if any expressions derogatory to that gentleman were used by the speakers he would be compelled to retire from the room. Then the fun began.

B. Morosi made a speech in English. He said: "We are not opposed to any institution for the improvement of the lot of our countrymen. We are opposed to those business men who desire, in the establishment of an Italian institution, to establish simply a shop in which they can take their victims and give full play to their speculations. I allude to Carlos Barsotti, a keeper of lodging houses, who runs a permanent circular known as *Il Progresso* for the purpose of advertising his bank, his patent medicines, and his other enterprises. He employs criminals for evil his newspaper as well as to handle the money in his bank. Over in Naples he has another branch where any criminal who has killed somebody in his native land can find means to be smuggled over to this country. [Cheers and hisses.]

"Now let me take up Felice Tocci of the *Eco*. Some time ago that man advertised in his paper, in pamphlets, and in circulars that he was running a bank in Buenos Ayres. Sixty thousand dollars of the money of his poor fellow-countrymen was put into this enterprise. It disappeared. Now he tells us in his newspaper that business is business, and that he is 'all right before the law.' Is he the man to be trusted to look out for the welfare of his poor compatriots?

"I have nothing to say against Consul General Riva as a gentleman. He is a man of education and refinement. But he came here not knowing the condition of things in America. He examined the institution under the control of the Benefficenza Society, and said: 'That, gentlemen, is the nucleus of the Italian home of the future.' Then he fell into the hands of these bankers and jobbers, who, having been foes before, had united their forces to control him. The Consul General has been imposed upon. I do not like to believe that he has been intimidated. Possibly, like an innocent man, he has accepted as gospel truth all that appeared in print in their papers. [Laughter.] They have a peculiar method of writing the most sycophantic description, and these have been marked and sent over to Premier Crispi. Maybe that is the reason why all our appeals seem to have gone into the waste basket.

"Our enemies, however, have not hesitated to use intimidation in this city. Their representative called some time ago on Giacomo Nasi, who had been writing articles criticising their conduct, and told him that if he did not desist he would be killed on a street corner some fine night. He replied that he relied on the protection of American law and was not afraid of them."

A. d'Angelo was the next speaker. He followed up the argument of Señor Morossi by charging that Editor Rovens of *Il Progresso* had been convicted of forgery in Italy, and that this there was a contemptuous whistle from one of about a dozen rival men in the rear of the hall.

"Put him out!" came from all quarters of the room. Everybody stood up and hissed, and it was some moments before order was restored. When d'Angelo got a chance to go on, he said that Consul General Riva "did not know how to conduct the union meeting of two weeks ago fairly." True to his word, Vice Consul Naselli got up and left the platform, and the confusion was renewed. Cries of advice out of the hall safely with the assistance of some of the other men on the platform.

V. Poletto spoke briefly. P. Arata told his fellow-countrymen that they had been grossly insulted by Chevalier Riva. Everybody was about like a roaring lion creating discord among the Italians." They only wanted the right to control their own affairs. They were as much opposed to Czarism as to Nihilism, and asked to have Riva recalled.

Giacomo Nasi spoke next to the same effect. President Ponti declared that Barsotti and Tocci, getting $2 a head for every immigrant from Italy who came here and $3 for all who applied for employment, were anxious to entice as many over here as possible. He thought the Colonization Bureau at the Castle Garden visit was intended to help them dispose of worthless lands.

Finally, resolutions were passed by a standing vote, which the committee had had translated, as follows:

Considered, That the assumptive conduct of the Consul General Riva, his tendency to impose laws and legislators unacceptable to us;

Considered, That such proceedings have caused a regrettable dualism among the sons of Italy;

Considered, That Riva has caused the downfall of a humane and beneficent institution protected by a regular charter of the United States court;

Considered, That on the 2d of March last the Italian Colony was thus deprived of its embryo Italian Home a general and interesting argument, and as on said occasion the same colony has given a numerous representation, the Consul suppressed all discussion on the word to Mr. Achille d'Angelo, that for himself and some others desired to give some explanation verging toward a reconciliation of the colony;

Considered, That in consequence of this Consular presumption the so-called valorous press, the *Eco* and the *Progresso*, dared to proclaim that the Consul and his adherents have obtained the general approbation;

Considered, That for the above reasons and others innumerable, the position of the Consul General, G. P. Riva, has become untenable before the Italian colony;

Resolved, That a vote of indignation shall be given to the Italian Consul and to the valorous press for their uncalled-for interference with the colony which has caused the present dualism, meanwhile voting and hoping that the home Government shall take the proper measures for the welfare of our colony.

The following telegram was also ordered sent to Baron Fava, Italian Minister at Washington:

"The Italian population, in mass meeting assembled, to the number of 2,000, protest against the illegal conduct of Consul Riva and pray your Excellency to inform the Italian Government of the fact. Explanatory letter will follow."

Then, with repeated "Vivas" for the United States of America, the meeting adjourned.

PRESIDENT LOW ADVISES.

President Seth Low of Columbia College addressed the students' meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House Concert Hall last evening. He gave the young men solid words of advice on the necessity of considering and appreciating during student days the seriousness of life and of the benefits of cultivating an enthusiasm for noble deeds.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamship Utopia, (Br.,) Capt. Morrison, from Naples March 11 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

84th Year

COWPERTHWAIT
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
Everything for Housekeeping.
193 TO 205
PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK.
CASH OR CREDIT.
PRICE LISTS MAILED.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD

TO NEGLECT THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF

A COUGH,
A COLD,
NEURALGIA, or
RHEUMATISM.
WHY?.

BECAUSE, IF NEGLECTED, THEY ALL END FATALLY OR PAINFULLY.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER

WILL STOP THE DANGER IN A DAY. DO YOU DOUBT IT? YOU NEED NOT. FIFTY YEARS OF CONSTANT USE AND THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS PROVE IT. IT IS A PAIN-KILLER, A DISEASE PREVENTIVE, A HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.

AFTER GORMAN'S SCALP.

WHY THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION DENOUNCES A POLICE JUSTICK.

The Central Labor Union yesterday congratulated the walking delegates on the manner in which they have conducted the strike at the Temple Court Building, as reported by Delegates C. Rogers and E. M. Loughlin. They had heard that Contractor Volkening would put an extra force of marble workers to work yesterday. So Loughlin managed to smuggle himself into the building, which was locked up as soon as the men had entered, while Rogers got a policeman, to whom he complained that the Sunday law was being violated in the building. The policeman came along, and Rogers gave a peculiar rap on the door that was understood by Loughlin. The latter opened the door in spite of the protests of Mr. Volkening and admitted Rogers and the officer. Mr. Volkening and sixteen men who were at work there were arrested and taken to the Tombs Police Court, where they were discharged by Justice Gorman.

The Central Labor Union sent a committee to the Fourth Police Precinct, where the committeemen were referred to Superintendent Murray. The Captain told them that no special permit had been given to Mr. Volkening to have work done on the building. The meeting appointed another committee to lay the matter before the Mayor or the Governor, and to try to get Justice Gorman impeached. The meeting further declared that if Justice Gorman were not taken to task for his action the Central Labor Union would fight the party that sustained him.

The administration party of Typographical Union No. 6 held a caucus yesterday at 98 Forsyth-street and made these nominations: For President—Charles Dumar: Vice President—James H. Breslin; Secretary—William Ferguson; Treasurer—William J. Brennan; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Robinson; Trustees—Anthony Kennedy, C. O. Hill, and William Grimes. Delegates to the International Convention—B. J. Hawkes, Charles Leonard, Walter Stone, and W. H. Lenahan. The anti-administration party held a caucus at Brooks's Assembly Rooms in Broome-street and made the following nominations: For President—Joseph Waldrick; Vice President—Maurice Freeman; Secretary—William White; Treasurer—George H. Moore; Sergeant at Arms—William Green; for Delegates to the International Convention—Henry Light, Joseph B. Haley, W. Bisbop, John Lyons. The election will take place on March 26.

The supporters of Factory Inspector James Connolly charge James P. Archibald, Master Workman of the Paper Hangers and Decorators' National Trades Assembly, Knights of Labor, with intriguing to displace him. They said that at the last conference of District Assemblies, held at Troy, N. Y., Archibald offered a resolution calling for Mr. Connolly's removal, but the country delegates opposed it and it was withdrawn. District Assembly No. 68, of which he has issued a circular to all the local assemblies throughout the State asking them to sign a petition to the Governor for the appointment of Daniel O'Leary, the Master Workman of No. 68, as Factory Inspector on the termination of Connolly's term of office.

The striking shirtmakers met yesterday at 125 Rivington-street and received contributions of money to support the strike from the Railway shirtmakers, the knee trousers makers, the Cloakmakers, the Progressive Labor Liberty Club, and the employes of Weil & Harkins. A dramatic representation will be given for their benefit this evening at the Thalia Theatre under the auspices of the coat operators.

The New-York Working Women's Society will have a mass meeting this evening at Cooper Institute to urge the appointment of female factory inspectors and consider other labor matters. Col. Robert Ingersoll, David Dudley Field, and Thaddeus B. Wakeman have been announced as the speakers.

WHERE RABBIS ARE NEEDED.

WORK READY FOR THEM IN DEALING WITH THE IMMIGRANTS.

The biennial convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association met yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the lecture room at Cooper Union. About sixty delegates were present, representing seventeen congregations from all portions of the United States. Jacob Blumenthal, President of the Board of Trustees, called the meeting to order, and after devotional exercises the remainder of the morning was devoted to reports relative to the financial standing and progress of the work. The object of the seminary is to further the cause of higher education, and to encourage the training of rabbis who shall represent American culture with fidelity to the principles and precepts of Judaism. There are, at present, fourteen young men pursuing their studies in the seminary under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman and Dr. G. Lieberman, and several more are awaiting examination for admittance.

The Treasurer's report showed an encouraging state of affairs, $5,304 56 being on hand. President Blumenthal, in his annual report, called attention to the large Jewish immigration to this country within the last few years and the need of intelligent rabbis to lead the new-comers to become good citizens. He said:

"The gradual influx of our co-religionists of former years developed no difficulties because they were so gradually assimilated socially, geographically, and commercially. This sudden transplanting of a vast multitude congregating in certain sections of our large cities constitutes an entirely different problem. However is to be done must be done by those who are in thorough sympathy with those for whom it is to be done.

"The worst that can be done for the poor is to pauperize or patronize them. Peddling at them constantly with petty little measures for the temporary relief from the difficulties that beset them; seeking to mend all the various trials and troubles with some pet nostrum must all be insufficient, even when they are not hurtful. The best that can be done for the immigrant classes is to put into effect such forces as will inspire them with the desire, point out the means, and afford the facilities for them to help themselves."

The Trustees in their report called attention to the great need of a well-equipped library, and recommended the formation of one. At the afternoon session power was given them to raise the money necessary, and several thousand dollars was immediately donated to give the movement a good start.

The question of securing a suitable building for the seminary was discussed at length, and it was finally decided to take steps toward securing the necessary amount at once. A great part of the afternoon was spent in listening to addresses by the Rev. Dr. Kohut, Jacob Blumenthal, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Johns Hopkins University, and the Rev. S. Morais.

The following were elected Trustees:

For Six Years—Dr. A. Friedenwald, Baltimore; Edward L. Rothschild, Philadelphia; Newman Cowen, D. M. Pisa, S. Jarmulowsky, Daniel P. Hays, and Louis S. Brush, New-York.

For Four Years—Jacob Singer, Philadelphia; Moses Ottenger and Miss Sadie Sanders, New-York.

For Two Years—Joseph Ullman and William H. Goldstein, New-York.

The time and place of the next convention were left to the Trustees. Among those present during the session were S. Morais and Solomon Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, J. Singer of Pittsburg, Penn.; Charles Hoffman of San Francisco, Cal.; J. Pollock of Galveston, Texas; E. L. Rothschild of Philadelphia, Drs. A. Friedenwald and H. W. Schneeberger of Baltimore, and Newman Cowen, Leopold Lowy, Louis Aah, Marcus Kohner, and Max Cohen of this city.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a property owner on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, I am interested about the proposed road, and would ask why the Long Island Railroad strip could not be condemned by right of eminent domain? Not much can be expected by the people of our Mayor, for he was made, and is now backed, by the Long Island Railroad through Corbin, his personal friend and associate in many enterprises, as also his former adviser, &c.

BROOKLYN, Friday, March 14, 1890. R. McC.

IN THE WORLD OF RACERS

BETTING ON SPRING HANDICAPS BEGUN.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CLOSING OF THE NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB STAKES—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A remarkable fact in connection with the great Spring handicap race—the Suburban—is that the one reliable book open on the event in the East should have marked against the names of St. Luke, Jubal, Rico, Dunboyne, and Fresno the word "full." To the uninitiated it may be explained that this word "full" means that the bookmaker will accept no more bets against these horses, the book standing to lose its limit, presumably $10,000, on each of them. Yet St. Luke, Dunboyne, and Jubal are horses that would seem to have no earthly chance in the race. The latter is probably the best of the three. The backer of St. Luke is probably Sam Love, a well-known "sporting man," who has backed his horse at long odds as a gamble pure and simple. Rico's backing comes from his owner, L. J. Rose of California, whose trotting horses sold for such remarkable prices recently. Fresno is probably backed by the Haggin money, as the owners of the colt as well as his trainer, Matt Byrnes, have always deemed him fully as good as Salvator, excusing his lack of performances on the ground that he is a horse of the terribly unlucky class to which Longstreet, Proctor Knott, and Gorgo also belonged last year. There are very many good horses in totality in the Monmouth Park contingent, who believe with Mr. Byrnes that the horse is very much better than his previous record would indicate, and that he has been "pitchforked" into the race.

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The odds on the best horses in the race are these: Fifteen to 1 each against Longstreet, Prince Royal, Proctor Knott, Salvator, Raceland, and Tenny; 20 to 1 each Firenzi, Come-to-Taw, and Senorita; 25 to 1 each Gorgo and Tea Tray; 30 to 1 each Blackburn, Carroll, Los Angeles, and Spokane; 35 to 1 Reporter; 40 to 1 each Badge, Buddhist, Diable, the Favordale colt, Fides, Kasson, and Sir Dixon, and 50 to 1 each La Tosca Bells and Strideaway. Odds against the others ranged from 60 to 1 up to 300 to 1, the latter figure being offered against Juggler, Orsiece, Persimmons, Vengeur, and Zephyrus.

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In the Brooklyn Handicap "full" is written against Dunboyne and Rico. Against the others these odds are offered: Ten to 1 Kingston and Raceland; 15 to 1 Badge, Gorgo, Longstreet, and Tenny; 20 to 1 Come-to-Taw, Hadover, Senorita, and Sir Dixon; 25 to 1 Diable, Oriflamme, Proctor Knott, and Strideaway; 30 to 1 Blackburn, Fides, Los Angeles, and Reporter; 40 to 1 Brown Princess, Erie, French Park, and Major Domo, and from 60 to 1 to 300 to 1 against the rest of the lot. Nearly all of the lot have been nibbled at a little at these prices or better, but why any well-informed horseman should want to back Proctor Knott for the Brooklyn at any price seems a mystery. Proctor Knott will certainly not be a starter.

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But Proctor Knott will be ready for the Suburban if Trainer Wheeler can get him into shape. Up to a week ago this Kentucky pet had not been handled at all, but allowed to run loose in his paddock and to eat and sleep and take such exercise as suited his own sweet will. Among the Kentucky horsemen who have been here recently attending the trotting horse sales there is a general belief that the gelding has now fully recovered from the surprisingly brutal treatment he received from his former part owner and trainer, Sam Bryant, the unique and voluble. Now he is being treated as a horse should be, but he will not be started in for hard work for a couple of weeks yet. Then the work of getting him ready for the Suburban will be begun, as his present owners, the Scoggan brothers, are desirous of winning the Suburban with him if possible. They care more to do this than to capture any other race for which he is nominated, and they believe they can do it at the weight allotted him. So, too, does so good a judge of horses as John E. Madden, the great trotting horse speculator of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Madden himself owns a good lot of fine horses and will soon branch out largely in that direction. The lot he now has, most of them youngsters, are now located at Memphis in charge of his trainer, Mr. McGuigan, who is known to readers of papers devoted to horses by his pen name, "Hopeful."

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If Proctor Knott stands the work of training and is ready in time it is an open secret among the Kentuckians that he will be sent on East in time to take part in the Toboggan Slide Handicap at Morris Park, in which race he would certainly have a wonderfully good chance at 124 pounds, for he is without question a wonderful horse at three-quarters of a mile, and the weight wouldn't bother him a bit at the distance. So he may be looked for then for his initial race if all goes well.

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Reference to Morris Park naturally calls to mind the plans for making the New-York Jockey Club the greatest racing club in America. Secretary Kock has been at work quietly, but very effectively, and his efforts have been attended with most gratifying results. Within the past month the club has received an accession of nearly 100 members, the list of made up of club men from this city as well as from other parts of the country. San Francisco, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Chicago, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Albany have now many representative club men on the rolls of the club, and new applications for membership are being received daily. With the new clubhouse completed and the attractions offered to both resident and non-resident members, it is not at all strange that the club's growth is so phenomenal. A social fixture, as well as a racing fixture, is clearly open to the new track.

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Secretary McIntyre of the New-Jersey Jockey Club announces that the stakes to be run at the Spring meeting, beginning April 14, will not close until April 1, instead of on March 20, as at first announced. This is done so that trainers may have a better chance to "feel" their horses and ascertain if they can be got in condition for racing so early in the season. That the class of entries for the stakes to be run at the meeting is high is assured by the fact that horses from the Belmont, Brown, Hearst, Beverwyck, Withers, Scott, J. A. & A. H. Morris, G. B. Morris, Littlefield, Davis & Hall, Gov. Bowie, and other high-class stables will be among them, but "'e lives in 'opes." By the way, Mr. Scott says he hasn't had a sick one among his lot this year, and expects that his three-year-old division will be a strong one, even if his two-year-old lot is weak.

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The Linden Blood Horse Association, which was so unfortunate last season, will start in anew this Spring, opening its racing meeting on April 22, racing a week then and resuming on May 7 for another week, the meeting closing on May 14. Thus the association will have alternate weeks with the New-Jersey Club. It will hang up $50,000 to be raced for, the daily allotment of money being over $6,500. Since last Fall the association has expended $20,000 in entirely reconstructing the track, which it is expected will now be perfectly satisfactory in every way to the horsemen. Under the new management the club expects a successful Spring meeting and it should have it, for its track is certainly one of the handsomest in this vicinity.

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Washington Park, the beautiful race track at Chicago, has done a wise thing in selecting Major Joseph J. Burke of this city for its presiding judge for the coming season. Major Burke is not only an entertaining writer on turf matters, but is thoroughly qualified for the position for which he has been selected. No man is better posted on racing rules, and though his services have been confined to the minor tracks up to the present time, he has shown himself to be honest, fearless, and absolutely incorruptible. The most liberal flow of wine in the clubhouse will make no difference to him, as it has with some men who have occupied similar positions, because he doesn't indulge, and therefore has always a clear head.

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The Dwyers' famous horse Inspector B., one of the best all-round horses of the decade, will not be in training this year. The Kittson Brothers have leased his services and he will join Elkwood in the stud at Erdenheim. His sons and daughters should be great racers, for they will have royal blood in their veins.

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It really looks now as if an end had come to the merry-go-round races in midwinter at Clifton and Guttenberg. Parties who have been at Trenton laboring with the legislators there have returned with the reports that there is very little doubt that the Senate will pass the bill recently passed by the lower house by about as decisive a vote as it received there. With such an expression in favor of the adoption of a bill restricting racing to a reasonable limit of thirty days and to weather that is fit for racing it is extremely doubtful if Gov. Abbett would refuse to sign it, even to accommodate such powerful friends as the Hudson County politicians, whose hopes of a continuance of Winter racing at Guttenberg now rest solely with him.

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The horse Creole, who has been running at New-Orleans and who is one of the very best of the lot there, has been supposed to be a half-bred, his pedigree being given as by "Cold Deck, dam unknown." Now a man named Carroll Jones of Natchitoches Parish, La., comes to the front and claims to have bred the horse. He says he is by Uncle Jeff, a son of the great Boston, out of a mare by Stonewall Jackson, a son of Lexington. He says Creole was foaled at Mansfield, La., nine years ago, and that he knows the pedigree to be correct. The trainers down that way believe the story, and say that no horse that can run like Creole can possibly have cold blood in his veins.

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Mr. J. B. Ferguson, who tried to act as starter at the last meeting at Jerome Park and who is now acting in a like capacity, says he has been engaged to serve as starter at the meetings to be held at Lexington, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Paul, and at "one Eastern track." The latter is probably the Washington track, if any. He was not a success at Jerome Park.

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The trotting horse men will have a comparatively easy time of it this week, as no great sensations in the sale line are on the dockets, though a number of well-bred and well-developed horses will be sold at the American Institute Building in the four days' combination sale which begins to-morrow. The sensational sale will come on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th, when 54 head of the choicest animals in Pittsburg and Cannelsville, each; New-York,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOME EMINENT WOMEN OF OUR TIMES. Short Biographical Sketches. By Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

This volume, written "for working-women and young people," as Mrs. Fawcett tells in her preface, is excellent, for surely have the lives of the many illustrious women who have given the world the benefit of their thoughts and acts been better described. It is high literary art to take such materials and work out brief biographies presenting the salient facts, and arranging them in such a happy manner as to interest not only the working-woman, but her better-to-do sister. It is just those little happy womanly traits in her heroines that Mrs. Fawcett catches, knowing by intuition that they would tell their lesson.

Take that story about Mrs. Browning. "Aurora Leigh" had been written, the manuscript was packed in a box for correction, and publishers were importunate to get it. Mrs. Browning went to Florence from London and the box got astray. It contained the velvet suits and lace collars of her little boy. Was Mrs. Browning annoyed about her "Aurora"? Not a bit of it. Her trouble was that her little son should be deprived of his nice suit and collars. Some of us have read about that famous lady, Dorothy Wyndlaw Pattison, more generally known as Sister Dora. Margaret Lousdale has written her biography. Sister Dora was rather a headstrong woman, but she had but one impulse, and that was to seek out the sick and to care for them. When the man who was one mass of corruption from confluent smallpox said, as he was dying, "Kiss me, Sister," she bent down low and kissed him. She had promised to sit by him until he died, and in the dark, with no one at near her but the perishing man, she spent her vigil. Here was courage that never quailed. The most touching of all the stories is of the man whose arm, torn to shreds by an accident, the surgeon wanted to amputate. "No," said Sister Dora, "I am going to save that man's arm." "It is at the peril of the man's life," said the surgeon. But save the arm she did, and when the man got well and Sister Dora was ill, the man would walk eleven miles to inquire, "How's Sister?" and on receiving a reply would add, "Tell her it's her arm that rang the bell," and walk back again.

Miss Nightingale's services are well told by Mrs. Fawcett, and she brings this into prominence: You can't do any good work if you don't know how. Enthusiasm is all right, but enthusiasm, unless tempered by knowledge, does more harm than good. Enthusiasm ties an uncomfortable bandage and over-salts the sick man's chicken broth. Because Miss Nightingale was thoroughly trained she accomplished so much. "Quality, quality," is what she advises her sex. "If you undertake a certain work, qualify yourself for it as a man does. * * * Do not exact a woman's privileges, the privilege of inaccuracy, of weakness, ye muddle-heads. Submit yourself to the rules of business, as men do, by which alone you can make God's business succeed." Those who knew Miss Nightingale in the Crimean work said "she had a voice of velvet and the will of steel," and so she brought a blundering commissariat and neglectful hospital stewards to a sense of their duties.

We hardly have appreciated what Miss Beatrice Gilbert and her helpers did in England, where their condition up to 1845 was terrible. She was the first who seems to have had practical ideas. If the blind are to support themselves, (a difficult task for those in the enjoyment of their senses,) it is not every kind of work that can be given them. All the blind are not musical. There are many who became sightless long after childhood. Now it must be apparent that there is some kind of work the blind can do better than other kinds of work. Do not, then, as Miss Gilbert has shown, expect a blind man to do a thing from beginning to end so as to put it on the market. Let him work out one part of it and a man with eyesight finish it. The world, if it wants to buy, has no sympathy. It asks for a good broom, and will not pay a cent more than it is worth, even if made by a blind man. It is right.

Mrs. Fawcett presents the lives of Mrs. Fry, Mary Carpenter, Caroline Herschel, (who lived only for her astronomical brother,) Mary Somerville, Harriet Martineau, Charlotte and Emily Brontë, Mary Lamb, Dorothy Wordsworth, Hannah Moore, Prudence Crandall, Lucretia Mott, and many others.

This is the text she preaches. It is all very nice to have sympathy, and a woman to faint and have recourse to smelling salts when she learns of the bad treatment humanity is subjected to, but really, what good does her fainting accomplish? As Mr. John Morley writes it: "In its pale shape of kindly sentiment and bland pity it is common enough, and it is always the fashion of the cultivated. But humanity armed, progressive, and alert, never slumbering and never wearying, moving like an ancient hero over the land to slay monsters, is the rarest of virtues." Because, then, Elizabeth Fry went to Newgate and nursed prisoners' brats to save the mothers and children, and Mary Carpenter, the dressmaker, associated with "thievish girls" in order to reform them, the world made an advance.

In a literary sense Mrs. Fawcett's work is excellent. For the purpose intended no better book than this can be put in a reader's hands.

THE MORMON TERRITORY.

HISTORY OF UTAH. By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. 1840-1887. San Francisco: THE HISTORY COMPANY.

Twenty-eight pages of closely-printed titles of books and documents show the authorities consulted by Mr. Bancroft in the construction of this history, and there is scarcely a page which does not have its foot notes. In nothing the author has yet attempted has there been a greater call for impartiality on his part. What he writes is to go down to posterity as the colorless story of the most curious religious divergence of the present Christian age.

The settlement of Utah grew out of the persecutions of the Mormons, and these persecutions were dastardly in their character. By the Constitution of the United States any one has a perfect right to believe as he pleases, if in the exercise of this blessed privilege he does not encroach on the rights of his neighbors or infringe on the laws. As Mr. Bancroft expresses it bluntly, "The American Congress is not a Sunday school." Ideas of human liberty must, however, be governed by certain ethical laws.

Mr. Bancroft does not think he is called upon to bother in the least with the miraculous assertions and spiritual manifestations which Mormons insist make their peculiar creed so obviously the right one, from their standpoint. He very impartially puts both sides of the question, and it is for the man of common sense to judge for himself.

The ex-President of Cornell University is now engaged in writing a series of carefully-prepared articles entitled "The New Chapters in the Warfare of Science," and his present topic is "Comparative Mythology." Curious as it may seem, Prof. Andrew D. White is to-day looked upon with no small amount of disapproval, because he discredits the story of Lot's wife, who, so it was written, was turned into a pillar of salt. Here is a myth which has existed for ages and will die hard—maybe not in a thousand years from now. Just so the golden tablets found by Joseph Smith will remain as real material things for many a year to come, nor will the Book of Mormon, with the drivel in it, be expunged from the human mind for centuries. What is the use of saying that it was originally a religious novel and appropriated by Joseph Smith? There are ignorant and superstitious men who will hold that it was brought down to earth by angels. The faith in Joseph Smith finds its parallel in the belief in Mohammed. Of course, Mormonism will dwindle in importance, unless for its future development some new region be found for its culture, but to drive the creed out of certain curiously-constituted brains will be impossible.

In the Mountain Meadow massacre, really, there were not as many people killed as in a small unheralded skirmish of the rebellion. It is true, women and children were murdered, but that was a side incident. "The last victim was a little girl who came running to the wagons. She was shot dead. * * * Brother Lee and his associates went to breakfast, returning after a hearty meal to bury the dead." There was put a camp there, with an inscription: "Here 120 men, women, and children were massacred in cold blood, early in September, 1857. They were from Arkansas." Just before Lee was executed, some twenty years afterward, when preparing for death, he said: "I ask the Lord my God, if my labors are done, to receive my spirit." This is the same spirit which Mr. Herbert Spencer shows existed among the Fiji Islanders, where the great chief Tui Thakan said, eulogizing his son, who was dead: "He could kill his own wives if they offended him, and eat them afterward."

It is not a pleasant thing for a man to mount up too high on a tower of his own construction, and to gauge from this standpoint the creeds of others. But this was what Michael Faraday said when considering the many beliefs: "I declare that, taking the average of many minds that have recently come before me, (and apart from that spirit which God has placed in each,) and accepting for a moment that average as a standard, I should far prefer the obedience, affections, and instincts of a dog before it."

LAW FOR THE MILLION.

THE LEGAL ADVISER: AN EPITOME OF THE BUSINESS AND DOMESTIC LAWS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION AND THOSE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By F. M. PAYNE. New-York: EXCELSIOR PUBLISHING HOUSE.

"Every man his own lawyer," like "everybody his own doctor," ends fatally to the client and patient, but that is no reason why a good common-sense volume containing exactly what people want to know about the drawing up of papers and what everyday law terms mean should not have its value. Mr. Payne has made up a very good volume, in which is to be found what almost everybody wants to know, and which is understandable by persons who have given no attention to the study of the law. Nine people out of ten know no difference between executors and administrators, nor the exact character of an arbitrator or what are the responsibilities of common carriers, or what is a contract or what a delivery. Apart from the useful character of legal adviser, it has its particular interest. There are the various State exemptions from levy and sale on execution. If you were "broke" in California, no remorseless creditor could bother with your "seventy-five beehives" nor your musical instruments. In Kentucky the bankrupts may keep "six cups and saucers, six plates, six knives and forks," while nothing is said about napkins. As to interest allowable, a reader can see at a glance how variable it is, and he can understand how the dullest and dumbest of all things, and the most ineffectual, are the laws against usury. At the conclusion, what is of great general interest, the laws in regard to patents, the forms to be employed, are all given. The book commends itself to general use, having quite everything one wants to know, and Mr. Payne very wisely says, when you are in doubt about something of real importance, "Go to your lawyer."

LITERARY NOTES.

—A new work by Ernest Rénan, entitled "The Future of Science," will be published in May by Roberts Brothers, simultaneously with its appearance in England. This will be only a fortnight after its publication in France.

—William Sharp's biography of Robert Browning, in the Great Writers' Series, will be issued in London about April 1.

—A translation by Mathilde Blind of Marie Bashkirteeff's journal is about ready for publication in London by Cassell & Co.

—Belford & Co. will issue Mrs. Davis's biography of her husband by subscription, and the title of the work will be, "Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States; A Memoir by his Wife."

—G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for issue in April "Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England," by W. Clark Russell. It is the first volume in the new biographical series entitled "Heroes of the Nations." Volumes to follow the "Nelson" are these: "Gustavus Adolphus and the Struggle of Protestanism for Existence," by C. R. L. Fletcher of All Souls' College, Oxford, and "Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens," by Evelyn Abbott.

—The account of Capt. Cook, by Walter Besant, in the Englishmen of Action Series, is just ready in London. "Sir Henry Havelock," by Archibald Forbes, will follow it.

—Mr. George Curzon, who recently published a valuable book on Central Asia—really the best book yet issued—will bring out at a not distant day a work on Persia, the main part of which will consist of letters written for the London *Times*.

—Mr. Howard Carroll is engaged on a biography of President Arthur, with whom he was intimately acquainted for many years. Besides the literary reputation he acquired as a journalist of large experience, Mr. Carroll is known as the author of an interesting biographical volume entitled "Twelve Americans, Their Lives and Times," which Harper & Brothers published several years ago.

—William O'Brien's novel will be published soon after Easter. Arrangements are in hand for its translation into French, German, and Italian.

—Christian Reid has written the complete novel for the April number of *Lippincott*.

—Henry Holt & Co. announce for issue at once "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome, an English humorist, author of "Three Men in a Boat." The firm will publish soon an "Introduction to Systematic Botany," by Charles E. Bessey, professor in the University of Nebraska, and author of "Bessey's Botanies" in the American Science Series.

—John Wiley & Sons have in press the following works: "Handbook of Problems in Direct Fire," by Capt. James M. Ingalls of the First United States Artillery, and "Constructive Steam Engineering," by Prof. Jay M. Whitham of the Arkansas Industrial University.

—Miss Edwards's visit to this country has been attended by a sharp demand for her well-known work, "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile." Her publishers, George Routledge & Sons, have often had their American supply exhausted. A new one has just been received at their store in Lafayette-place.

—Prof. J. D. Dana is again studying the characteristics of volcanoes, with a view to publishing further matter on the subject. He possesses a mass of new material, based on observations in the Hawaiian Islands. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a new edition of Prof. Dana's "Coral and Coral Islands."

—Some Browning manuscripts will be sold in London this month. They are his "Jocoseria," "Ferishtah's Fancies," "La Saisiaz and the Two Poets of Croisic," "The Agamemnon of Æschylus," "Parleyings with Certain People," "Dramatic Idylls," (second series,) and "Aristophanes's Apology," and include proof sheets with the author's corrections. With each manuscript there is an explanatory letter from the writer, which lets one into a secret or two about each book.

—Andrew Lang has written an introduction for an edition of Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," intended for use in schools.

—In the library of William Bell Scott, which was to have been sold at auction in London a few weeks ago, were first editions of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Burns, Milton, Sterne, Gray, Keats, Shelley, and Coleridge. There was also a first edition of Bewick's "Birds."

—Funk & Wagnalls issue the first number of a periodical called the *Literary Digest*, which aims to do for the American public a service similar to that done for the English by Mr. Stead's *Review of Reviews*. The number of readers who will find it valuable is large.

—The will of Sir Percy Shelley, the poet's son, provided that in case his wife died first his valuable portraits of William Godwin, by Northcote; of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, by Opie; of Percy Bysshe Shelley, by Miss Curran, and of his mother, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, by Holland, should be offered to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and, if not accepted by them, to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. Lady Shelley, however, has survived her husband. A further provision of the will was that if it should be decided to sell the Boscombe Manor estate, it was first to be offered for £25,000 to the testator's successor in title.

—Agitation against the three-volume novel system has again arisen in England. No one can be found who is willing to take the responsibility for the existence of this strident nuisance. Says a recent writer of novels in a letter to London *Truth*: "As a novelist, may I ask you to discover who our Protestus is? 'Not I,' writes Mr. Mudie, 'for I lose by the three-volume novel system.' So do I," protests the publisher; 'and I also,' groans the author; 'and I most of all,' growls the public. Who, then, keeps this universally excreated anachronism alive? This is a great mystery! I can tell Mr. Mudie in two words, however, how it can be killed in one season, to his great surprise, relief, and advantage. Let the libraries—who are the sole purchasers of three-volume novels—issue to the publishers a joint circular discontinuing them, and the thing is done. It could be done by a joint circular from Messrs. Mudie and Smith alone."

—A cheap popular edition of "Robert Elsmere," (2s. 6d.,) has been issued in London, the number of copies printed being 10,000. Of other editions, 45,000 have been sold there.

—A novel by Charles Gibbons, the English writer, with the title, "Was Ever Woman in this Humor Wooed?" will be published by Frank F. Lovell & Co.

—An autograph letter of Richard III. was sold in England recently for about $5 25 per inch of surface. It was written at Barnard Castle, in Durham, Aug. 4, 1480, or about three years before the crook-back Duke of Gloucester, then Constable and Admiral of England, came to the throne, and is described as "slightly tinged and torn, but written in a small, clear hand, pasted on a clean sheet of white paper, and inclosed in a glazed oak frame."

—Mr. Cole's engravings from old masters in the April *Century* will be two Madonnas by Giovanni Bellini—the famous altar pieces in the Church of S. Zaccaria and the Church of the Frari, in Venice, which all tourists go regularly to see. Mr. de Kay has one of his Irish series in this number, an illustrated paper entitled "The Old Poetic Guild in Ireland."

—The "Stanley and Emin" special number of the *Illustrated London News* is a handsomely printed folio of thirty-two pages, with twenty-seven illustrations, many of full-page and several of double-page size.

—Dr. Furnivall, one of the best authorities on Browning, has investigated the question of Browning's Jewish origin, "and the result is," he says, "that there is no ground for supposing the presence of any Jewish blood in the poet's veins. On the contrary, on July 4, 1757, Thomas Browning, the poet's great-grandfather, had his fourth son christened 'Christian.'" The family held for some generations, it seems, a noted country inn, and Dr. Furnivall concludes his researches thus: "We may then, dismiss the Jewish notion, and hold our poet a pure Anglo-Saxon, sprung from one of the Brunings, the followers of a chieftain Brun. The family may have been workingmen or yeomen before we hear of the innkeeper Robert I., who had a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1719. Our poet, Robert V., came from that middle class to which we owe Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and almost all that is best in England."

—Frederic Harrison, in a recent lecture on "The Study of History," said of Carlyle and his work on Frederick the Great: "Frederick was, of course, the greatest man of his century. We have no real history of his life. Carlyle wrote what he called his history. Carlyle was one of the greatest writers, one of the greatest men, and one of the greatest geniuses of any age. But his book, in spite of its literary brilliancy, was not even a history or an attempted history. It was a series of interminable character portraits. There was barely a word about the great ruler, the great administrator. There were squabbles about family affairs, squabbles about some fourth-rate or tenth-rate author or man of science, some miserable animal of a poet."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MARÍA. A South American Romance. By JORGE ISAACS. The translation by NOLA CODDEN. An introduction by THOMAS A. JANVIER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

WHAT I REMEMBER. By THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. Vol. II. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

THE PURITAN SPIRIT. By RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL.D. Boston and Chicago: CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY. 1890. 8vo, cloth.

GETHSEMANE. Meditations on the Last Day on Earth of Our Blessed Redeemer. By the Right Rev. THOMAS T. BENEDICT, D.D. Second edition. New-York: ROBERT CODDINGTON. 1890. Cloth.

THE BELLE OF THE SEASON; OR, THE FALSE HEIR. By Mrs. HARRIET LEWIS. New-York: STREET & SMITH. 1890. Cloth.

AFLOAT IN THE FOREST. By Capt. MAYNE REID. The Banner Library. New-York: WORTHINGTON COMPANY. 1890. Paper.

TWO YEARS IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES. By LAFCADIO HEARN, author of "Chita," &c. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

KENNY'S GUIDE. Published every Monday by F. H. KENNY. New-York, 83 Nassau-street. Cloth covers, map of the city.

FROZEN HEARTS. A Romance By G. WEBB APPLETON, author of "A Terrible Legacy," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1890. Cloth. 75 cents.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK, 1806-1889. By Col. EMMONS CLARK. Vol. I. New-York: Published by THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, $5 and $7 per volume.

FANCIES. By ARDENNES JONES-FOSTER. New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Paper.

PROF. FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON. In Memoriam. New-York: SOCIETY OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND STATE MEDICINE. 1886. 8vo. cloth, 45 pages; not titled large.

THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS. By G. T. BETTANY, M.A. Popular Review of Religious Beliefs and Customs. Numerous illustrations. New-York: KNIGHT & LEICESTER COMPANY. 1890. Parts I., II., and III.

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A DICTIONARY OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY. By T. E. Thorpe, Ph. D. Assisted by Eminent Contributors. In four volumes. Vol. I. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. 8vo. cloth; 715 pages.

THE SKYLARK AND ADONAIS. By PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. English Classic Series. New-York: EFFINGHAM, MAYNARD & Co. 1890. Paper.

A MEETING OF FENCERS.

The rattle and clash of a hundred foils resounded through the hall of the New-York Turn Verein Bloomingdale yesterday afternoon, where a hundred fencers and as many spectators were gathered to enjoy their favorite pastime. The exercises, consisting of calisthenics with foils, assault and retreat, and broadsword exercises, were conducted by Louis Frederick, Jr., the fencing master, assisted by George Heintz, Jr., son of the fencing instructor at the United States Naval Academy. Remarkably clever work was done by some of the fencers.

The clubs which participated were the New-York Turn Verein, the Bloomingdale Turnverein, the Central Turn Verein, the Harlem Turn Verein, and the Carlstadt (N. J.) Turn Verein. Next Sunday night the Bloomingdale Club will give its first public exhibition of fencing at the gymnasium in West Fifty-fourth-street.

TWO PARADES TO-DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The regular St. Patrick's Day parade of Brooklyn Irishman will take place to-day and, as for years past, there will be two processions. The Ancient Order of Hibernians will rendezvous at Fort Greene at 11 o'clock, and, after going over a lengthy line of march will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at the City Hall. Then they will attend their annual musical festival at Ridgewood Park.

The Irish societies not affiliating with the ancient order will assemble at the Soldiers' Fountain on Bedford-avenue at 10:30 o'clock, and they too have arranged to be reviewed by the Mayor as they march by the City Hall.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The following fixtures are announced by the Corinthian Navy: May 31, opening sail; June 28, Spring regatta at New-Rochelle; July 5, regatta of the New-York Bay squadron; July 19, regatta of Hudson River squadron; July 26, regatta of East River squadron; Aug. 2 to 9, annual cruise; Aug. 23, regatta of West Long Island Sound squadron.

Reuben B. Poole, Librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Bookmaking in Ancient Times" before the Young Men's Association Congregation Ahawath Chesed, in the vestry room, corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, on Thursday evening at 8.

Francis T. O'Keefe of 201 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, a trailsman on the Third-avenue elevated railroad, was so severely injured yesterday by falling down the stairs of a barber's shop at 872 Third-avenue that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

"C. H. G."—The number of national banks in the United States is 3,326. The number of State banks cannot be stated exactly, no returns having been made after 1882, when there were 4,473, including private banks and bankers.

Mr. James W. Gerard will read a paper on "The Retribution of Louis XIV." before the Huguenot Society at Columbia College, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-ninth-street, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The closing exercises of the male department of the School of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will take place at Mechanics' Hall, 18 East Sixteenth-street, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Among the passengers of the steamship Trinidad, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, were Col. A. N. Boleman, H. Nichols, J. B. Hooper, and the Rev. Mr. Abbott.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Mary Rice, a vagrant, fifty years old, was found dead yesterday in the hallway of 205 Worth-street.

BROOKLYN.

Otto Haekh and his pupils, assisted by Mme. Teresa Foster of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Charles Kaiser, the tenor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will give a concert to-morrow evening in Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton streets.

The annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Brooklyn this year, and the Memorial Committee has appointed a sub-committee of five to arrange for the time and place.

Mr. Charles B. Grant will deliver his illustrated lecture on "The Emerald Isle" at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

The department of archæology of the Brooklyn Institute will hold one of its interesting meetings this evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Oliver Goodale, an eccentric character of Peconic, died recently. He was known to be well off, but the executor under the will has astonished the heir, his daughter, Mary G. Terry Goodale, by informing her that the value of the estate is $150,000. There are sixty-three mortgages, representing $99,460, all on property in Peconic.

Propositions to erect a new insane asylum, to cost $200,000, and a county hospital and medical school, to cost $100,000, in Queens County are being agitated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company is about to sign a contract with the Jersey City Electric Light Company to supply its cars with electricity as a motor. The first experiments will be made on the Montgomery-street hill, and overhead wires will probably be used there. The hillsides in Jersey City are so steep that the company doubts if cars can be propelled even by storage batteries. Storage batteries may, however, be used on the level places.

The Prohibitionists talk of nominating the Rev. John L. Scudder of the Tabernacle as their candidate for Mayor of Jersey City. The Rev. Mr. Scudder says he will not accept the nomination if it be tendered. He thinks that the crisis in Jersey City demands a union of all interests against the candidate of the ring.

Principal J. H. Brensinger of Public School No. 3, in Jersey City, and Captain of Company E of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., is confined at his home by an eye disease contracted during the war. There is serious danger, it is said, of his losing the sight of both eyes.

Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., wholesale grocers at Newark, gave an option on their business for $1,800,000 on Saturday last, to a syndicate of English purchasers. The purchase price is to be half bonds and half cash.

FAREWELL TO THEIR OLD CHURCH.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, in West Seventy-first-street, held farewell services in their old edifice last night, and will worship next Sunday in their new church, in Seventy-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The Seventy-first-street property has been sold to the Trustees of Grace German Lutheran Church.

The new St. Andrew's property is much larger than the old, and both the church and the parsonage are built on a more convenient plan. The Rev. Dr. James M. King, pastor of the church, spoke at last night's services on the continued growth and prosperity of the congregation and of the promises in the future. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week the ladies of the parish will be at home in their new parlors, where a bazaar will be held.

TWO MEN'S SKULLS FRACTURED.

James Casey of 232 East Thirty-sixth-street went over to Brooklyn yesterday to see some friends, and he met Patrick Ferris of 152 Prince-street, Brooklyn, in ex-Supervisor Garrett Cullen's saloon on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Prince-street. The two friends drank freely and were still drinking at 6 o'clock last evening when a question arose as to the payment. Bartender Lee proceeded to eject them, and he was assisted by Thomas Maher of 434 Hudson-avenue. In the fight that ensued Casey and Ferris were badly injured. Both men's skulls were fractured and they were otherwise injured. They were removed to the City Hospital. The assailants and some witnesses to the affray were arrested.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BRADY AND DANIELS, JJ.—Nos. 90, 94.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 511, 513, 981, 437, 932, 153, 578, 280, 281, 66, 144, 249, 1043, 1011, 112, 78, 247, 1048, 999, 600, 601, 608, 604, 605, 606.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 63, 84, 86. Law and Fact—Nos. 1421, 1371, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389, 377, 399, 113, 19, 353, 701, 40, 409, 432, 200, 201, 202, 203.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—BARRETT, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 921, 918, 980, 1569, 882, 881, 890, 3021, 1687, 888, 1415, 1093, 1076, 1730, 1736, 970, 884, 1516, 1467, 1781, 1525, 1663, 1414, 1662, 1686.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 1608, 1633, 1654, 789, 1573, 1574, 1597, 1643, 1326, 1392, 740, 741, 1593, 1608, 1509, 1503, 1168, 1621, 1620, 1622, 1363, 837, 1635.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 1850, 1857, 1863, 3245, 1750, 1845, 521, 1874, 819, 991, 1504, 1497, 1334, 1656, 1490, 970, 1394, 1395, 1396, 2305.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 26, 40, 33, 37, 38, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 332.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 594, 550, 390, 321, 323, 323, 324, 325, 326, 406, 388.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 822, 1269, 1302, 1243, 948, 1259, 1337, 1187.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 848, 1120, 1121, 878, 1190, 1043, 983, 1102, 1211.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 578, contested will of Christian Ziegler, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken by the Private Clerk—Wills of William A. O'Connor, Emeline Wilson, Charles Nesbitt, Morits Richter, J. O'Keefe, W. De F. Day, and H. J. Yoers at 10 A. M.; Ellen Hoey, L. S. Tendy, and H. Gerlach at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—No. 2.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday of April, 1890.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 1255, 1427, 801, 1141, 1675, 1618, 1619, 1631, 1711, 1417, 1651, 1653, 1130, 383, 1517, 1674, 1676, 409, 735, 333, 1678, 1679, 880, 1681, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1532, 1246, 1628, 1624, 1175, 1682, 1161, 1632, 588, 1642, 646, 1197, 924, 1677.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FITZSIMONS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCADAM, C. J.—Nos 431, 73, 456, 4579, 49.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 578, 398, 587, 2422, 579, 37, 545, 3449, 3561, 612, 617, 647, 65, 577, 2278, 705, 706, 707, 708, 702.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—VAN WYCK, J.—41, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1232, 535, 538, 2355, 307, 471, 2422, 632, 554, 657, 655, 642, 349, 542, 543, 2452, 1923, 1498, 627, 629.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 2,000 head, making 57,592 head for the week, against 61,599 head for the previous week. The demand was small, but it equaled the number of Cattle on sale, and the market was steady at Friday's range of prices, or at $3@$5 25 for shipping Steers, at $1 50@$3 50 for Cows, and $2@$3 75 for Bulls.

The receipts of Hogs were estimated at 15,000 head, making 122,681 head for the week, against 145,480 head for the previous week. There was a very brisk demand, chiefly speculative, for a little while in the morning, and opening prices were at a further advance of 5c.@10c., the best sorts selling up to $4 45. Later the advance was lost, the market closing as at Saturday, $4 20@$4 40 for poor to choice.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 17—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	*Low.*	*Closing March 15, 1889.*
Alton & Terre Haute pf.	115	115	90
American Tel. & Cable Co.	85⅝	85	84
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé.	36⅝	33⅝	49
Atlantic & Pacific	5¼	5	7⅞
Cameron Coal	3	3	3
Canada Southern	55⅞	54	61⅝
Canadian Pacific	75⅝	75¼	48⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	23¼	16¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf.	61	60⅜	36
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf.	40½	40	24¾
Chicago Gas Trust	44⅜	41½	45¼
Chicago & Northwestern	111⅛	109¾	104⅞
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	141⅝	140¾	136¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	109⅛	104	99¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70	66⅞	61¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117¾	114	108⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	96	90¾	93⅞
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	17	17	17
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf.	52½	50	37½
Chic., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	71½	69¾	--
Chic., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	98¾	--
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	25	25	1½
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf.	5	5	1½
Citizens' Gas, Brooklyn	68	68	--
Colorado Coal	44	44	30¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	21¾	20¾	24
Columbus & Hocking Coal	19⅛	18⅞	20
Chicago & East Illinois	30½	29¾	41¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	74	74	95½
Commercial Cable	103	102⅞	--
Colorado Fuel	79	79	--
Consolidated Gas Company	96¼	95⅞	82½
Delaware & Hudson	140¾	140	130⅛
Delaware, Lack. & Western	137¼	135⅝	135¾
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	34½	32	19½
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅝	15	15⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47½	46	43
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	9	8¾	9¼
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	72	72	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	23¼	23	21⅝
Edison General Electric Co.	105	105	--
Flint & Père Marquette	27⅜	25⅝	--
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	95⅜	95⅜	--
Green B. & Win., 1st sub. pd.	6⅞	6⅞	--
Homestake	4	4	11
Houston & Texas	4	4	--
Illinois Central	114⅜	114½	108⅜
Illinois Central, leased lines	99	99	--
Kingston & Pembroke	16	16	27
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	11⅞	11⅞	--

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
CLOTHING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—3d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
FINE ARTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—3d col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—5TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c, TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—3d col
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—3d col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 11—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MYLES AROON. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. At 2:30—READINGS.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SIEGFRIED.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Congress, though it approaches the end of its fourth month, has still hardly begun its serious work. This week only it is promised that the Tariff bill shall be reported in the House, while in the Senate the absurd bill of the absurd BLAIR blocks the way to all legislation of practical importance. The general policy of pension legislation is likely to come under debate in the House when, on Wednesday or Thursday, the Pension Appropriation bill is brought up for action, and the Commerce Committee is trying hard to get a Subsidy bill ready. Thus the questions on which the majority was so eager and so sanguine eighteen months ago have as yet not even taken definite shape, and it would be a very hardy prophet who should venture to say what that shape will be or how the party will be able to agree when these matters come up.

According to press reports from Washington the Pan-American Congress will now shortly be prepared to make a formal and complete statement of what it has done. It is said that a report will be adopted today from the Committee on Customs Union in favor of the negotiations of réciprocity treaties whenever practicable. This may prove to be both interesting and important. A report has been adopted on railway communication, and reports on communication by water on the two sides of the Continent and in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea are in the hands of the printers. We do not from this infer that they have been adopted by the conference. It will be seen that the ground covered is very considerable, and we shall before long be in a position to judge of the manner in which the work has been done and of its probable result.

Although the Protective Tariff League industriously defends combinations designed to suppress competition and earnestly warns protectionist journals and legislators that such combinations should not be attacked by protectionists, it cannot avoid using occasionally the old argument about competition in the home market. It is difficult for the League to give up absolutely that old plea, which even now it sets forth prominently in its published platform of principles. For example, it says in the *Tariff League Bulletin and American Economist:* "Its [protection's] more important function is to insure a market for what is made *at prices kept to the minimum by domestic competition.*" But when some of the high-tariff journals say that combinations designed to prevent or suppress this domestic competition are the worst foes of the protective policy and should be treated by protectionists as such, the Protective Tariff League characterizes such remarks as "concessions of principle" or even as the utterances of "an irresponsible demagogue."

Mr. HERBERT WELSH, Secretary of "The Indian Rights Association," addresses us a note of protest against the passage of the bill for the removal of the Southern Ute Indians, which has been favorably reported to the House. It is stated that the mountain lands in Utah to which the Utes are to be transferred from their present reservation in Colorado are arid and inaccessible, and their character will force the Indians back to the lawless savagery that occasioned their former removal nine years ago. Undoubtedly it ought to be the policy of the Government to train these Indians to self-supporting citizenship, and their removal to lands where they could not support themselves would be a grave injustice, which the association does well to expose.

Pending the issue of a general amnesty proclamation to deserters from the army, which for some reason still hangs fire, the President is occupying himself with reducing the sentences already inflicted for desertion and other offenses and approved under the Administration of his predecessor. Industry and zeal have enabled him to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences in forty or fifty cases, and by the end of the month he may have scored eighty or a hundred instances of Executive clemency. In one or two cases, notably in that of a colored soldier condemned to life imprisonment for a very grave offense, there has been reason for doubting whether the man was not wrongly accused. But for the most part the President is simply exercising his prerogative to cut down the sentences of courts-martial to suit his ideas. The general theory seems to be that desertion has hitherto been treated as too grave an offense, and that three years' imprisonment is too much for it. Hereafter sentences are likely to be reduced to two years in time of peace. Certainly if all those deserters who have never been captured are to be favored with amnesty, two years in prison is sufficient for those who were unlucky enough to be taken. It will not do to make too odious by comparison the offense of being caught.

The decision of Judge THAYER of Philadelphia that the "reserve" clause in the contracts of ball players is null and cannot be enforced, simply puts in the form of a judicial ruling what every reasoning man outside the ranks of professional ball players has always assumed. It is extremely important, however, in these days when the baseball craze seems to have attacked the whole country, because it is an authoritative announcement of the exact legal status of players and clubs, so far as the contracts between them are concerned. Under the "reserve" clause of the League contract players have been held by the clubs as so many slaves, to be bought and sold, without any reference to their own wishes, and he who was bold enough to insist on his right to make an engagement in defiance of the club "reserving" him, has been blacklisted and prevented from earning his living as a player anywhere. This was one of the main grievances the agitation of which resulted in the organization of the Brotherhood, and now the first attempt to enforce the "reserve" clause to prevent a player from joining a Brotherhood club has resulted in demolishing the whole foundation upon which the slavery of the men has been based. The League will not find it so easy a matter in the future to hold its men together and assign them positions to suit itself at salaries fixed without competition by the clubs themselves. Hereafter a player will be worth just what he can get for his services, and the club that is willing to pay for him will secure him. If the Brotherhood does nothing else than it has now accomplished in establishing in a court of law that the slave system of the League cannot be maintained against any player with spirit enough to assert his rights, it has amply justified its existence, and every player, in League or Association, owes it a debt of gratitude.

MR. LODGE'S ELECTION BILL.

Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts has introduced into the House of Representatives the Election bill which has been expected from him for so long a time, and as to which there has been a good deal of rather random talk. In one way or another either the correspondents and interviewers have managed to give a very incorrect account of Mr. LODGE'S ideas and intentions, or these have been much modified by study and consultation, for the bill as it has finally seen the light and as it was given in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning is a very different measure from the one he has been reported to be engaged in preparing, and much more moderate both in its scope and in its immediate provisions. It relates only to the elections of Representatives in Congress, which are, of course, the only elections really under the direction of Congress. As to these, however, there is no question. The Constitution (Art. I., Sec. 2, §1) says: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." It further provides (Sec. 4, §1) that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for * * * Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations." Thus, while the essential qualifications of the electors for members of the House are fixed by the Constitutions of the several States, Congress possesses full power to prescribe in what manner these qualifications shall be ascertained and the right of suffrage exercised. In this it has the same authority that any State Legislature would have if Congress should not act.

Mr. LODGE'S bill provides that on the petition of 500 voters in any Congressional district the Judge of the United States District Court shall place the next election in that district under the provisions of the act. These are, briefly, as follows: The Judge shall appoint two registers for each polling district, one from the party having the highest, and one from the party having the next highest number of votes at the preceding Presidential election. These registers shall make a list of voters, and at a series of public meetings shall complete and correct the list, closing it not less than ten days before the election. The Judge shall also appoint two inspectors of election for each precinct, and these shall hold the election, guided by the registry list. The votes are to be cast under provisions almost identical with those of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill, now pending in the Legislature of New-York. There is to be an exclusive official ballot; the voter is to mark it secretly, except when illiterate or blind, when he may have the aid of the inspectors, and any voter who discloses or person who endeavors to induce a voter to disclose how he has voted shall be guilty of an offense punishable by fine. The Marshal of the district, with deputies in sufficient numbers, shall be charged with the task of keeping order and enforcing the provisions of the law. The returns are to be made to the Clerk of the Court from each polling precinct, and by him, with the Judge, the returns for the Congressional district shall be computed.

It will be seen that this measure of Mr. LODGE'S is in effect hardly more than a tentative one. It is to go into operation only on the petition of a certain number of electors in any district, and though this number is so moderate that there would be no trouble in getting their co-operation in any step promising a partisan advantage, we do not see how, without graver dereliction on the part of the District Judges than we like to believe possible, and which we are sure would in any case be very rare, there could be any partisan advantage in this step. Unless the Judge were willing to appoint a corrupt lot of Democrats as registers and inspectors, and unless such Democrats could be found, we can perceive no chance for partisan abuse. Indeed, if either party is to lose in an election conducted under this law, we should think it would be the Republican Party in the South, since they have the larger number of illiterate voters, who might be deterred from the—to them—formidable operation of preparing and casting a ballot. Whether the bill could be made to work with reasonable smoothness we cannot say. That ought to be determined fairly well in committee and in the discussion in the House. But this much may be said for Mr. LODGE—and we say it with the greater pleasure because we have heretofore had occasion to criticise his course for too aggressive partisanship—that there is no trace of partisan partiality in this bill, and that it is an honest and courageous attempt to apply a sound principle of public policy and a high standard of political purity to a most difficult and perplexing problem.

THE OKLAHOMA SCANDAL.

Several incidents in the last few days have tended to recall the shameful scandal attending the opening of Oklahoma as well as the President's extraordinary and affectionate regard for the land officers at Guthrie, who were roundly denounced eight months ago by his Secretary of the Interior, and with whom that Secretary refused thereafter to have communication for the apparent reason that the President had forbidden him to dismiss them from the public service in disgrace.

A decision has been made by the General Land Office in a case involving a dispute as to lands claimed in Oklahoma by three persons, this being the first case of the kind sent up for adjudication. The claimants were EWERS WHITE, CARLEY J. BLANCHARD, and VESTAL S. COOK, and the land in question was a quarter section forty miles from the Land Office at Guthrie. WHITE was on this quarter section at noon on April 22, the hour fixed for the opening. He had been in the district for some days as a United States Deputy Marshal, "maintaining law and order." BLANCHARD was also on the coveted tract of land at the same time, having entered the district some days earlier as an employé of one of the railroad companies. COOK did not arrive until half an hour later. With a nice regard for the law he remained on the boundary until noon and then reached the land by means of eight relays of horses which had been placed along the route in the district, the horses being held by persons who had entered unlawfully. WHITE'S application was received by the land officers at Guthrie and the applications of BLANCHARD and COOK were rejected. A contest arising, the claims of all three were rejected, and this decision has been confirmed by the General Land Office.

It will be seen that the General Land Office is now within forty miles of the claims filed at Guthrie by COHN, DILLE, and other relatives and friends of Register DILLE and Receiver BARNES, and the townsite plat prepared by Col. CLAYTON, now United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. All these claims were filed immediately after 12 o'clock on April 22, and by persons who had entered the district unlawfully before that hour. Under the decision mentioned above all these claims should be thrown out, but although more than ten months have elapsed the Land Office has not reached them.

Last Friday about twenty thousand persons are said to have entered the Cherokee Strip and to have taken land there. It was well known before that day that most of these persons were encamped on the borders of the tract and were intending to enter it, but the President did not choose to forbid such an invasion by proclamation until Saturday, when they had distributed the choice bits of land and were putting up cabins on them. Then he gave warning as follows:

"The entrance of settlers upon these lands is unlawful and all persons are hereby warned against entering thereon. When these lands shall become open to settlement, prompt public notice will be given of that fact; but in the meantime it is my duty to exclude all persons therefrom, and those who enter unlawfully will only involve themselves in unprofitable trouble, as they will be immediately removed."

It is stated that troops are now to be sent from Fort Leavenworth to drive the settlers out. Some of the invaders are going out voluntarily, but their places are taken by new-comers, and the majority of those who crossed the line are busily engaged in laying out towns and making improvements on their claims. There is said to be a settlement of 5,000 persons on the unopened lands not far from Guthrie and its notorious Land Office.

The press dispatches say that all except a small minority "believe that President HARRISON will allow them to remain." Probably they are acquainted with the good fortune of his friends in and near Guthrie. Probably they have read that letter of Secretary NOBLE'S to Register DILLE on July 1, in which he said that the President had directed him to tell DILLE that the latter's explanation was not satisfactory, and added:

"The President, as well as myself, also *marks with emphasis* the fact that your former law partner, Mr. KENNER, was one of those for whom a location was made in connection with your half-brother, Mr. DILLE, and that *it appears as if you had all left your homes with the preconceived idea that the opportunity offered was a favorable one, by whatever means you had at command, to take advantage of your fellow-citizens, without regard for the law or the trust imposed in you.*"

Probably they know that this officer and his associate, who was also denounced in the correspondence, have continued to hold their places since July 1, and that CLAYTON, as District Attorney, is still prosecuting those who break the Federal laws in Arkansas.

A TAX ON HUMAN LIFE.

A petition is being widely circulated and is obtaining signatures in great numbers, especially in the Northwest, asking of Congress to repeal the import tax on copper. There are many reasons why even a Republican and protectionist Congress, with the extremest views as to the beneficence of taxation as a source of national prosperity, should promptly and eagerly grant this modest prayer. Indeed, if the Republicans could pry their eyes open wide enough to see the signs of the times that lie just beyond their noses, they would not wait to be asked to take such a step. There is not the shadow of an excuse for a duty on copper. If there ever was one, and that is not true, it has long since ceased to exist. From the beginning the legislator had to strain his conscience beyond what that elastic organ can fairly be asked to bear to discover that the American copper mines could not stand against all foreign competition with entire free trade. But the duty was imposed at a time when patriotic excitement ran high, when anything asked for in the name of America was granted without question, and when shrewd and grasping speculators stood ready to avail themselves of this generous fervor to line their own pockets. The duty thus meanly obtained was kept up by the ingenious and persistent and lavish use of skilled talent in the lobbies of the National Capitol long after the sharpers who owned the mines had been shown to be selling their copper abroad at lower rates than they compelled their confiding fellow-countrymen to pay.

It was a shameful piece of business, amounting in morals to obtaining money under false pretenses, since the duty was granted specifically to protect the copper mine owners from the foreign competition which they boldly sought and overcame in foreign markets. One of the immediate and cruel consequences of this knavish scheme of "protection" was to wipe out what had been a prosperous and growing industry—the sheathing of ships' bottoms. Other minor industries were disastrously affected, while a needless, unjust, and greedy exaction was imposed upon every trade into which copper entered as a raw material—*i. e.*, upon practically every trade into which it entered at all. And this exaction was necessarily transmitted through each successive branch, so that the cost of living in the United States was steadily increased beyond what it would otherwise have been, the burden falling, as it always must fall in the long run, most heavily upon those who were least able to bear it. No instance exists in our history more exactly and completely typical of the baleful effect of legislative favoritism. The rich were made richer and the poor found their hard lot made more hard by the imposition of this "protective" tax. Small industries were crushed, larger ones were crippled, and the only ones in all the Nation who gathered any benefit whatever were the fortunate owners of mines so rich that they would have been the source of great fortunes under any conditions whatever.

But within the last few years, during which the protected monopolists have shown themselves more cynically regardless of the rights of their fellow-countrymen, by joining a conspiracy with foreign gamblers to impose still more wicked exactions upon their victims, the course of mechanical and scientific discovery has developed a new need for copper that cannot be met so long as the duty shuts out foreign competition. It has been found that electricity, for lighting and for the service of the telephone and motors, can be safely transmitted only over copper wires of a certain size. Though the danger of fire cannot thus be completely avoided, that to life can be practically done away with. But the cost of copper wire in such quantities and sizes as are required has been so great as to prevent its use. It may be said, indeed, that it has not been so great that the electric companies could not have borne it, had they been content with the prospect of smaller profits, but, on the one hand, this is a proposition that cannot be definitely proved, and, on the other, there is no sound reason why the possible profits of a new class of enterprises, of the greatest utility and even necessity, should be curtailed to increase those of an established, powerful, and enormously wealthy monopoly created by legislative favor. The fact cannot be disputed that the tax on copper is a tax on the safety of human life, and that its repeal is as much demanded by reason and justice as the abatement of any other dangerous nuisance maintained for the profit of a limited number of persons. If these facts are not obvious to zealots like Major MCKINLEY or calculating schemers like Senator ALLISON—the leaders of the majority in the two branches of Congress respectively—they are becoming plainer every day to the voters of the country, and if the Republican managers do not see what duty and interest require of them, the people will find means to teach them.

CONGRESS AND THE MARINES.

The House Naval Committee has been hearing officers of the Marine Corps in regard to the legislation needed for this body. That something should be done to increase its efficiency is generally conceded; but there is a difference of opinion among the experts as to whether this can be accomplished better by enlarging or by contracting the scope of its operations. The Naval Board on Reorganization and Revision of Tactics, of which Commodore GREER was President, recommended that the marines should be withdrawn entirely from cruising vessels and used only for guard duty at the navy yards and stations. This was a hard blow to the officers of the corps, who had submitted a plan to Secretary TRACY for increasing the number of marines, both afloat and ashore, and for giving them greater importance on shipboard by having them trained to take charge of the rapid-fire and machine guns of the secondary battery, leaving the main battery to the bluejackets. Between these extremes of opinion there is a chance for some shades of more conservative change.

Our Marine Corps has an honorable record of more than a century of service, and it is remarkable that from its formation in 1776 until now there have been only eight Commandants, including the present one. On land, in the Bahamas, in Tripoli, in Canada, in Florida, in Mexico, in China, in West Africa, in Corea, and in the Fiji Islands the marines have been engaged in battle under our flag. Marines fought repeatedly on land during the civil war, and have frequently served in quelling riots or doing guard duty while great fires were raging. On the sea they have shared in scores of battles, from those of the *Bon Homme Richard* with the *Serapis* and of the *Constitution* with the *Guerrière* down to a great part of the sea fights of the civil war. The marines have been mentioned nineteen times in resolutions of thanks passed by Congress. FARRAGUT considered them "one of the great essentials of a man-of-war." PERRY had regarded them as "necessary to the proper preservation of discipline." With this record of the corps for battle service and with the strong professional opinions which have been given as to its usefulness as a marine guard, Congress is likely to pause before adopting the suggestion to wholly withdraw them from the cruising vessels. It is true that the conditions of naval warfare have greatly changed within the last thirty years, and that the best utilization of space on shipboard has also become a matter of great importance. Modern ships are very different from those of earlier times, when much fighting was done at close quarters and with constant efforts to board. Still there has certainly been no such progress made in the character of the average crews over those of the days of PERRY and BAINBRIDGE as to make the functions of the marines as a guard aboard ship of less consequence, while as an expeditionary landing force they are very useful to our service.

Perhaps the proposal to withdraw the marines from the cruisers and concentrate them at the shore stations was really due to the counter-proposal to increase the corps by from 400 to 500 enlisted men. The ground of the increase thus asked for was that there were too few men for the duties they were called upon to perform, and that to furnish guards for all the new vessels now building would leave the navy yards without adequate protection. It was when this alternative was placed before the Greer board that it solved the difficulty by declaring that the vessels did not need marine guards. If there is already any lack of numerical strength in the Marine Corps it is due to its extraordinary record of desertions. This is far greater than that even of our army, which is sufficiently monstrous. Col. MCCAWLEY, the Commandant, gives the number of the year's desertions in his last report at 515. At that rate the corps, unless recruited, would be drained to the last man in a period of from three to four years. When it is remembered that one of the duties of the Marine Corps is to guard the sailors from deserting, the old question comes up, *Quis custo diet ipsos custodes?* As there are many faithful marines who keep in the service year after year by re-enlisting, the drain of desertion among the comparatively small number left is almost incredible. Yet they have privileges which the sailors do not possess, among them being that of retirement for age, like the soldiers of the regular army.

The officers of the Marine Corps think that if they had more men they might receive all recruits at a central station and instruct them in their duties, including not only skill with the rifle, but the use of machine guns, so that they would be of greater service on shipboard. In future years the enlisted force both of sailors and marines will probably have to be increased. Meanwhile, by subordinating the undoubtedly urgent need of getting more men to getting a more trustworthy class of recruits, a gain could be made in the end. In the army the continued frequency of desertion, in spite of all experimental remedies, has forced attention to the one great need of not enlisting men about whose trustworthiness nothing is known. Even with a small nucleus of good men a central station of marine recruits could at least hold what it had, and by being relieved for a time of details of marine guards on some ships might soon increase to an available force with which to meet all present needs.

VIRGINIA'S PEACH CROP RUINED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remainder of the peach germs not destroyed by the cold snap of a week ago was killed last night. The four warm days of last week brought out all the trees that had not before bloomed, and after the rain of yesterday the wind shifted to northwest and became intensely cold, and this morning the peaches as well as all other early fruit is destroyed. It was the coldest night of the whole Winter, and the sudden change has extended to all sections of the State. Many farmers had but lately embarked in fruit raising, and this snap will be disastrous to their hopes.

D.

BRANDY STATION, Va., Sunday, March 16, 1890.

THE STARVING CHIPPEWAS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The Right Rev. John Shanley, D. D., Bishop of North Dakota, occupied the pulpit of the cathedral here today and told a pitiful story of the privations and sufferings of the Chippewa Indians occupying the reservation at the extreme northern part of his diocese. His object was to secure assistance for their relief.

He charged the Government with having stolen 11,000,000 acres of land this tribe possessed when Dakota Territory was divided between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. "Eleven million acres stolen boldly and not one cent paid in return for it," said the speaker, "and the owners sent to the northern border of the State, the coldest and bleakest spot in the country, where two townships were organized with 5,000 acres of land. This is filled with bad timber forests and lakes, swamps, and rocks. On these 5,000 acres were put 1,930 Indians, who are trying to make their living. These wards of the United States are living where 100 white men could scarcely raise enough to keep them alive."

Bishop Shanley described a personal visit to these townships, where, he said, he witnessed scenes that would have disgraced Siberia. "I spent over a week with these people with the thermometer registering 40° and sometimes 44° below zero. The Indian houses are log huts constructed by the Indians themselves, without flooring, and with sheets and quilts covering the windows and doorway. The crevices between the logs are filled with mud that cracks and falls out in the Summer heat and is blown out by the northern Winter blasts, so that the occupants may as well be sleeping outside. In one of these huts it is not infrequent to find six families living. These 1,930 Indians cannot make their own living there. They have never been supplied with proper agricultural implements. Last Spring the Director of the Catholic Indian Bureau sent twenty-four plows to them, and with these they managed to break 800 acres of this virgin soil. But there was no rain and to-day they are absolutely destitute; no grain, no food, no clothing, no money; 1,930 Christians, 1,930 of God's children are living on this continent today on the point of starvation.

"While visiting these people I entered the house of an old Indian. There was no food in the house that day, but there were tears and desperation. A poor old Indian woman had a puny, sickly child in her arms. She wept for joy when she saw me, thinking God had sent relief to her children. She showed me her child. There was not a pound of flesh on its bones. I am sure that child is dead now. In the corner of the room there was a boy six years of age. Another was crying by the chimney place trying to warm his shivering form, while an old Indian was kneeling by the fire place muttering, probably vowing vengeance on the white race.

"At another hovel a poor old man of eighty-five years was lying on the frozen ground dying of consumption, no one near him but his poor old wife, who knelt over him with a rosary in her hands praying for God to take her husband. Night was setting in, but there was no light, no candle, no one to say a kind word to the poor old couple. And this in a Christian country, in the United States of America, the land of the free, the land of plenty.

"The United States appropriated $5,000 to these Indians—about $2 50 to each one. This amount is spent in flour and fat pork and distributed among them. The pork is sickening. I myself would not have believed the truth of the story if I had not witnessed it. During the eighteen months previous to the 1st of January, 1890, out of 1,400 Indians 100 died. During the month of January, 1890, 75 died. These deaths are almost invariably of starvation. The women are almost universally clad in one garment—a calico dress—to protect them, and let it be said to their credit that not one woman was missing from the little parish church on Sunday."

The reverend speaker closed by appealing to the congregation to extend to these poor people—their unfortunate brethren—a portion of their substance for their relief.

NOTHING IN PARTICULAR.

A man was heard discoursing in a café the other day about the relative merits of "gentlemen" and "lady" waiters. "I'd always rather have a lady," he remarked, "to wait on me. It is strange how a lady will see what you want when a gentleman will not notice." His remarks were a bit pathetic, in view of the fact that the colored gentleman who was waiting upon him was evidently a trifle "rattled" and had just brought him a big pickle fork and a sugar spoon for his individual use.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A party of ladies and gentlemen passed a table in the Congressional Library a day or two ago at which a very black man was seated, apparently deeply engrossed in a volume spread before him. His appearance was that of a field hand in costume and general make-up, and he was as black as the ace of spades. One of the party interested in learning the book which occupied the colored man's time, discovered, by looking over his shoulder, that it was "The Laws of Evolution."—*Washington Post.*

Some days ago a drummer tried to sell whetstones from a quarry in Ohio to a Raleigh hardware firm. The hardware man carried the drummer up to the State Museum and showed him samples of whetstones from twenty-five counties in North Carolina—all better than his. For once an Ohio man had to confess himself beaten. This sort of educating is what teachers call the kindergarten method—giving object lessons.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

It may be an old joke revamped, but it is true. A man was seen trying to put a letter in the College-street fire-alarm box. "That ain't the box," said a passer. "The boxes are green. There's one over there," pointing across the street. "Oh, yes," was the reply with a curious smile, "thank ye, Sir, thank ye; but I thought the Dimmycrats painted everything red last week."—*Lewiston Journal.*

There is now no question that Cincinnati, after years of effort to be recognized as the musical centre, has accomplished her dearest wish. At a musicians' convention in that town recently, Baltimore Local, No. 17, was excommunicated, expatriated, and expelled because it had employed a musician who had been dismissed from Pittsburg Local, No. 15.—*Washington Star.*

In the case of a Chicago church which burned a few weeks ago one of the hot-air pipes discharged all its heat directly against the floor, instead of through a register. It was the easiest way to fix it, and so the workmen left it in that way, knowing that poor old "defective flue" would get the blame.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The once populous town of Meadow Lake, Nev., has now but one inhabitant, and he has just emerged from forty feet of snow. He left home through a trap door in the roof and a toboggan incline.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

The business man who sits calmly in his office and waits for luck to come to him will very likely have his expectations fulfilled, but his visitor is pretty sure to be bad luck.—*Somerville Journal.*

"You look sick. What is the matter?" asked Nobbs of Dobbs at the poker table, and Dobbs, who had just drawn the deuce of clubs to four hearts, feebly gasped, "Heart failure."—*Boston Bulletin.*

If railroad men are not more careful hereafter it will not be for lack of good advice from the newspapers. The courts may make a contribution of the same kind later on.—*Buffalo Express.*

If there is one thing greater than a girl's praise of her home when she is in another town it is her abuse of it in comparing it to the other town when she gets back.—*Atchison Globe.*

An exchange says: "Robert Browning's estate, worth $85,000, came wholly from the bounty of his muse," and, it might have added, the worriment of his readers.—*Denver Times.*

If old Noah were living now he would be working day and night on another ark.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The Mayor of New-Orleans is trying just now to hold levees.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

CANADIAN GRAND ARMY POST.

MONTREAL, March 16.—In answer to a notice calling together all soldiers who had taken an active part in the late war of the rebellion in the United States with the object of organizing a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, over forty persons appeared at the Town Hall of St. Henri this afternoon. Mr. S. Schaile was called to the chair, and Mr. S. Hart was elected Secretary pro tem.

The charter and laws of the society were explained and discussed, and it was unanimously resolved to organize a post of the society in Montreal, and the Secretary was instructed at once to communicate with the Grand Army headquarters at Washington and procure a charter. Thirty-two persons gave in their names as wishing to become members. Enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed, and confidence is felt generally in the successful establishment of the post. An adjournment was taken until March 20 to complete arrangements.

If this post is organized, and there is no reason why it should not be, for there are many veterans of the army in Montreal, it will be the first of the kind in Canada. A year or so ago an effort was made to organize one in Ottawa, but the attempt was a failure. It is not likely to prove so here, however.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The work of the Pan-American Conference has so far advanced that adjournment is confidently expected within the next thirty days. With that in view, arrangements are making for the trip through the South, which will end the official hospitalities of the United States to the delegates. The trip will be arranged and carried out by the officers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, as was the Northern and Western trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials.

Most of the work of the conference is done in committee. The status of the subjects referred to the committee is as follows: Customs Union, under discussion by the conference, two reports having been presented; the majority report, recommending the negotiation of reciprocity treaties between the several nations wherever practicable, it is thought will be adopted to-morrow. Communication on the Atlantic, report pending in conference. Communication on the Pacific, communication on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, customs regulation, port dues, and Monetary Convention, reports prepared and in the hands of the printers. Extradition, report being translated. Banking and general welfare, reports under consideration by the committees. Railway communication, sanitary regulations, patents, and trade marks, weights and measures, and international law, reports adopted.

Senhor Mendonca of Brazil, one of the committee appointed to devise and report a plan for expressing the grateful appreciation by the visiting delegates of the courtesies and hospitality extended by the United States Government and the delegates from the United States, will submit to his colleagues to-morrow his ideas upon the subject. He will propose that the delegates from Central and South America inaugurate a movement for the erection in the city of Washington, as a gift to the people of the United States, of a monument to commemorate the gathering of the first congress of all the nations on the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Mendonca, explaining his views to-day, said it was his desire that this monument should not only commemorate the meeting of the congress, but typify in its design the principal results secured, chief among which he placed the adoption of the principle of arbitration as the means of settling all disputes and difficulties that might arise between two American nations. The representatives of the Central and South American nations in Washington are to be constituted a committee to ask for designs for the proposed monument from architects, sculptors, and artists in the three Americas, and superintend its erection upon a site to be designated by the Congress of the United States, to be unveiled in 1892. For this purpose a fund of $125,000 will be proposed by Mr. Mendonca, to be contributed by the nations interested in proportion to their population. He has no doubt his proposal will be accepted and adopted by his colleagues.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Although the week at the Chicago playhouses has been above the average in attractions and business, the chief feature has been the Booth-Modjeska engagement at the Chicago Opera House. With the joint performances of those famous artists New-York is familiar. The season here has opened with tremendous houses and most enthusiastic audiences. It has two weeks yet to run. During the coming week the double bill of "The Fool's Revenge" and "Donna Diana" will be presented, and "Macbeth." "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Hamlet."

The four weeks' season of Mr. Aronson's comic opera company at McVicker's came to an end last evening. It was fairly prosperous and terminates the series of comic opera engagements with which Chicago has been delighted this Winter, unless Manager Henderson fetches "The Gondoliers" back to his house.

Mr. Richard Mansfield has found "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" the strongest attraction in his repertory and will keep it on the stage during the closing week of his engagement at the Columbia, possibly presenting "The Frenchman," which has never been seen here, toward the last of the week.

Miss Margaret Mather has played to a week of moderate business at Hooley's, her engagement terminating last evening.

The attraction at the Grand Opera House was Cleveland's Minstrels, and at the Haymarket Roland Reed in the "Woman Hater."

The return engagement of the Abbey-Grau Italian Opera Company at the Auditorium last week was less prosperous than the one with which the house was opened. Tamagno was ill during the week, and at a performance of "Otello" his solos were cut and the performance was otherwise curtailed.

The coming week will see Clara Morris at McVicker's, Cora Tanner at the Grand Opera House, and "The Prince and Pauper" at Hooley's. At the Haymarket, Murray and Murphy will be seen, "The Fairies' Well" at Havlin's, Agnes Herndon at the Clark-Street Theatre, and Hallen and Hart in "Later On" at the Windsor.

"The Crystal Slipper" is to be revived on an elaborate scale at the Chicago Opera House late in the Spring. Manager Henderson has just received the sketches of the scenes and costumes for the new spectacular burlesque for the coming Summer, the designs being by the English artist, Percy Anderson.

The German Grand Opera Company from the Metropolitan Opera House, New-York, will open a three weeks' season at the Auditorium April 21 next.

Rumors are current that McVicker's Theatre is to be bought by a syndicate, Mr. Will Morton to have the management of the house. The theatre property has been in the market for months, and will undoubtedly change hands if terms can be agreed upon.

THE CONGO THEIR MECCA.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—George Brown, a negro preacher of more than ordinary intelligence, is organizing a colony of his race in St. Louis to emigrate to Africa. In response to questions to-day he said that he was

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH

ANXIETY CAUSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE RACE TROUBLE STIRRED UP—HARM DONE BY THE AGITATORS—PRAISE FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

Some idea of the effect of Mr. Harrison's Administration on the welfare of the South may be gained from the following views of Mr. W. H. Skaggs, who is the Mayor of Talladega, Ala., and a prominent banker in that city. Mr. Skaggs is a young man and an enthusiastic student of the political and industrial condition of his section. He is now visiting New-York, and yesterday he talked with a reporter of THE TIMES.

"The South had no reason," he said, "to apprehend a return to sectional animosities, nor the revival of political partisanship under the present Administration. Sectional animosities had to a great extent been buried at the beginning of Mr. Garfield's Administration. The inalimity of Republican animosity had well-nigh spent its force, and the discord in the Republican Party at the close of the de facto Administration plainly indicated that the 'Grand Old Party' was all but undone. The dignified and careful Administration of Mr. Arthur brought peace and prosperity to the South.

"The wonderful natural resources of the South had attracted the attention of labor and capital in almost every part of the civilized world. The cessation of political strife had given encouragement to the south, and with remarkable energy her people turned their attention to the development of their material resources and to the advancement of their industrial interests. Capital came from Europe; it came from New-England and from the West. It was invested in every kindred of industries, and in almost every interest it was safely invested and yielded large profits to the investor.

"With the election of Mr. Cleveland a new era of prosperity dawned upon the South. Relieved of the incubus of political agitation it was assured a friendly administration and guaranteed at least a period of peace. The return of the Democratic Party to power was naturally and justly received with great demonstrations of joy in the South, but the feeling of tranquility and security was paramount to the feeling of triumph and possession of political power.

"The prudent and wise policy of Mr. Cleveland manifested itself at an early period of his Administration. The confidence of capital was manifested to an extent that had not been experienced in this country for many years. This prosperity was not confined to any section of the country—the North, the South, and the West alike prospered under the Administration of Mr. Cleveland. Capital was invested in legitimate enterprise and labor found profitable employment throughout the entire country. Mr. Cleveland's Administration was clean, dignified, and conservative. It marked an era of general prosperity and added millions of dollars to the wealth of the South. Mr. Cleveland was not at first the choice of the southern people. But the southern people were soon impressed with the soundness and prudence of his policy, and at the close of his Administration he was looked upon as a conservative and able statesman.

"Such was the condition of the South at the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration. Our material resources had been developed to a great extent. Our industries and our commerce were in a condition of unprecedented prosperity and a normal political condition; a state of peace, so to speak, of which the South was sorely in need, had been realized. This condition of affairs should have continued, and the good judgment and the statesmanship of both of the two great political parties had determined the wisdom of continuing this policy of peace in the South. Nothing which Mr. Harrison had said during the campaign, nor, indeed, was there anything discovered in his inaugural address, indicated that it would be the policy of the Administration to renew so unpolitical partisanship which had been so unfortunate to the South and which had well nigh brought his party to ruin. This condition of prosperity and peace in the South has unfortunately been disturbed by the agitation of what is commonly known as the negro question.

"In the Southern States there is not felt any alarm touching this question, and it is the opinion of every intelligent patriot that we are capable of bringing this question to a satisfactory solution, and of conducting it without the aid of the Federal Government. The negro question is essentially a local question. Representatives from the South who were elected years ago, in times of great political excitement, and when the issue was drawn line between the white man and the negro, fail to comprehend the revolution which has taken place in the Southern States in the past decade. They are not in sympathy with the present political, social, and industrial condition of the South; they have not comprehended the new South in its true condition, and they are not in full sympathy with the sentiments of the people whom they claim to represent. The conditions are not as represented, and the people who would naturally be most concerned in the solution of the question are the least alarmed at the present condition of affairs. The Southern people, owing to their long experience with the negroes, their full acquaintance with their habits, their capacity, and the demands of the race, are in a better position than others to treat with them and to solve all the perplexing questions that may arise touching their social and political condition.

"The condition of the negro in the South today, political, social, and industrial, is far better than it has ever been. It cannot be denied that in some instances the negro has not received the full measure of justice in the South, but considering his moral, industrial, and social condition he does not receive less consideration, and is treated with no less justice, than the people of other races in a corresponding condition.

"The negro has made considerable advancement in the matter of education, and the South, the States have materially aided in promoting his interests in this direction. The moral and social condition of the negro, however, is little better to-day than it was fifteen or twenty years ago.

"The white people of the South, as a rule, are willing to accord to the negro all of his political rights, but so far as social rights are concerned the South has never been willing, nor will it ever be willing, to recognize the negro in the least degree. The only trouble which has existed between the races in the South has been the results of the effort on the part of political agitators to advance the social condition of the negro in the face of the just prejudices of the white people.

"To-day the more intelligent and honest element of the Southern people are fully persuaded that the negro can be given an honest count, and that the white people can continue to control their own affairs without depriving the negro of his political rights. It has been established to the satisfaction of many that the negro, notwithstanding his great attachment to the Republican Party, has sufficient good judgment to cast his ballot for honest candidates without regard to political affiliations.

"The negro, if treated with justice, is an industrious and a faithful laborer, and no greater calamity could befall the South to-day than a sudden emigration of the negro population. If the radical agitators of the Republican Party feel the keen interest in the prosperity of the negro which they have so frequently avowed, they would look more to those measures which would insure the prosperity and welfare of the race in which they claim to feel so deep an interest. Unfortunately, however, the negro question has been used by demagogues and political agitators in the North and by demagogues and political agitators in the South for the same purpose. The Northern Republican, so long accustomed to the cry of outrages in the South, has almost persuaded himself that his continuance in power is contingent upon creating a feeling of animosity in the minds of his constituents against the Southern people, and the politicians of the South, who, in some instances, connived at ballot-box stuffing and other dishonest measures to place them in power, doubtless feel that their political power will be continued by creating alarm in the minds of the Southern people. The intelligence and morality, and indeed the patriotism of the South, have ceased to sympathize with these political agitations.

"The policy of the present Administration has neither strengthened the Republican Party nor advanced the interests of the negro. Indeed, it may be said that the present Administration has had no fixed Southern policy; at least, it has been impossible to determine up to the present time what is the real purpose of the present Administration in Southern affairs. In the beginning of Mr. Harrison's Administration the agitation of the White Leaguers, as they were called, demanded some attention. Prior to his inauguration Mr. Harrison was waited upon by a delegation from the South States composed of intelligent and influential men of the Democratic Party who were more concerned with the industries of the South and more concerned in the permanent prosperity of Southern industry and Southern commerce than they were in the success of the Democratic Party. This delegation which waited upon Mr. Harrison was to some extent supported by the white element of the Republican Party. Strange to say, however, President Harrison's first alleged recognition of the White League was by the appointment to an important Federal office of a man who had perhaps been the most bitter partisan, and who had done more to stir up race prejudice than any Republican in his State.

"A conservative policy on the part of the present Administration would perhaps have gained more strength for the Republican Party in the Southern States, but the new Democratic appointments are looked upon as poor apologies for the bitter tirades which have been made against the South during the past two or three months by leading Republicans who are presumed to voice the sentiments of the present Administration. So long as political partisanship and the agitation of the race question form the leading features of the Republican campaign the South will not be divided. The South was satisfied with the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, if not so much because it was a Democratic Administration, but because it was an Administration that brought peace and prosperity. Had the Republican Party returned to power with the same policy in view and with a desire to promote the condition of industrial prosperity there would have been a more inviting prospect for divisions in the Democratic Party in the South.

"The agitation of the race question and the revival of political animosities since the beginning of Mr. Harrison's Administration have not resulted up to the present time in any great disadvantage to the South. But within the past four or five years there has been invested in the Southern States a great deal of Northern and Western capital. As I have said, investors have been satisfied with their investments. Those who have invested in Southern securities naturally protest against any political measures which threaten the stability of their securities, and that political party which undertakes to destroy the confidence and create alarm in the minds of those who have made investments in the Southern States need not expect a hearty support from any section of the country.

"The personal popularity of Mr. Cleveland, so richly deserved by his marked ability, coupled with the splendid record of his Administration, indicates the most flattering prospects of his re-election. The personal popularity of Mr. Cleveland is not by any means confined to the South; indeed, the frequent evidences of his popularity in the North have indicated beyond question the true sentiment of the Northern people. The Administration of Mr. Cleveland was not less satisfactory in the North than it was in the South.

"If renominated, Mr. Cleveland may rely without question upon the solid support of the South. The return of the Democratic Party to power would restore the confidence which the Republican Party has undertaken to destroy—it would practically settle the race question in the South. Four years of Democratic Administration decreased in a marked degree the agitation of this question. Political animosities were buried, and little was heard of injustice to the negro or an infringement upon the political rights of any class or race. The Southern people have sympathy with the views which have recently been expressed by Southern representatives, and in the discussion of the emigration of the negro we realize that it would be wholly impracticable, illegal, and dangerous. So long as the agitation of this question continues it will be difficult for the South to entrust positions of responsibility the men who are more fully acquainted with the present condition of affairs."

THE ALORYON-NELSON CASE.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SAYS NOBLE CONFESSED THE FRAUD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—The order to show cause why the National Trotting Association and its President should not be punished for contempt for an alleged violation of an injunction order issued in the Alcryon-Nelson suits was argued before Judge Corlett at his chambers on Saturday morning. The plaintiffs appeared by Attorney M. J. Smiley of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Norris Morey of this city; the defendants by D. N. Lockwood and William B. Hoyt. Mr. Morey read the injunction order and affidavits of service on defendants, and also an affidavit showing that a resolution was passed in the Congress of the National Trotting Association in this city on Feb. 12 suspending the owners, C. H. Nelson and F. H. Noble, and the driver of Alcryon, George Rowen, from all privileges of the trotting courses to membership of the association. He argued that the passing of this resolution was an evasion of the injunction order.

In answer Mr. Hoyt read the defendant's affidavit, which denied the material allegations in the complaint and alleged that all proceedings that had been taken by the Board of Review in regard to this alleged fraud were in accordance with the rules, by-laws and customs of the association; that the members of the Board of Review were not prejudiced; that the track was an association track, and that the race was advertised to be trotted under association rules; that the plaintiffs were not members of the National Trotting Association and had no interest in it, and that vast sums of money were paid out annually for the various driving parks, and that it was the duty of the Board of Review to investigate all charges of fraud when-ever they occurred, so that men guilty of fraudulent practices in turf matters might be excluded from all associations and tracks.

An affidavit from President F. P. Johnston was also read, but the most interesting affidavit submitted was that of George W. Archer, President of the Rochester Driving Park, a member of the Board of Review, and one of the judges of the Alcryon-Nelson ten-thousand-dollar race. He affirmed that on or about Oct. 1, 1888, after the race he met Frank L. Noble at the Murray Hill Hotel, in New-York City. Noble is one of the plaintiffs in this action and had the control and management of the horse Alcryon during the season of 1889, and at the time deponent stated to Noble that it was fortunate for him that Alcryon threw his toe weights in the last heat. Noble replied, "That made no difference, that he had had the horse shod a few days before so that no driver could drive him to win the race, and that if they had taken off Robens the horse would have lost just the same." Noble further stated 'that before the race began he had agreed to let Nelson win the race, and had Nelson's check for $5,000 before the race started; that he (Noble) had won second money, and had got $7,500 out of the race.'

Deponent replied to him, "Don't you think you are taking pretty desperate chances?" and Noble said, "I don't know; what could you have done about it if you had discovered the fraud at the time?" Deponent replied that if they had known of the fraud at the time the judges would have declared the pools and the race off.

Mr. Hoyt maintained that the whole object of the action was to determine whether or not the National Trotting Association had a right to investigate this charge of fraud, and that the injunction order had simply restrained them from making such investigation pending the action. Assuming that the court would give final judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, still the owners of the tracks would have the right to prevent men and horses from competing for their premiums without assigning any reasons, and the court would not compel decent men to have any relation with a person who had publicly confessed that he had been guilty of a dastardly fraud.

The court gave the plaintiffs' attorneys twenty days to submit a brief and the same period to the defense to answer it, so that a decision can hardly be handed down within a month.

FISTS USED IN A CHURCH.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 16.—A disgraceful scene occurred in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this city this morning. George Hughes is a prominent merchant of Poughkeepsie—a furniture dealer. According to his statement he hired a pew in St. Mary's Church other than Father Terense Early, the pastor, had selected for him. Hughes's own selection having been pew No. 11. He insisted upon occupying it, and several attempts were made, unsuccessfully, to prevent him.

This morning, according to the statement of Mr. Hughes, he and his son went to the church. Father Early came to them and told them they had no business there; that the pew belonged to another person, and showed Hughes a card on the end of the pew with that person's name on it.

Hughes says he reached over to pull the card off, when Father Early 'struck him a swinging blow in the face, cutting open the flesh on his cheek bone. He rose to his feet and attempted to ward off Father Early's blows with his hands, when Philip sullivan and John Cullen, nephews of Father Early, and another man came from the vestry to the pew. One of them threw his arm around Hughes's neck and forced him to the other end of the pew, where he held Hughes's head down by the whiskers while John Cullen got upon the seat of the pew in front and hammered Hughes on his face, head, and neck with his fists until he got so tired he could hammer no longer, and then, Hughes says, Father Early and the three men went away. To-night he has sworn out warrants for the arrest of Father Early, Sullivan, Cullen, and the other man.

TO BE AN ASSISTANT BISHOP.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—At the early service at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church this morning the Rev. Dr. William F. Nichols, who for the past twelve years has been the rector of that church, one of the wealthiest and most fashionable in the city, read a paper to his congregation, announcing his acceptance of his recent election as Assistant Bishop of California.

Dr. Nichols was born in 1849 and was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1870. He was ordained Deacon in 1873 and raised to the priesthood in 1874 by Bishop Williams of Connecticut. After his ordination he became Assistant Minister of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Middletown, Conn. He received a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Hartford, in 1877, where he remained for one year, when he received a call to St. James's in this city, where he has been stationed ever since. He was also for a short time Professor of Church History in the Berkeley Divinity School.

The new Assistant Bishop is a man of much learning, of a commanding appearance, with an amiable disposition. He is possessed of an eloquent and easy delivery. It will take several months yet before Dr. Nichols will be ready to depart to his new field of labor.

THE YACHT C. S. PARNELL WRECKED.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., March 16.—The sloop yacht C. S. Parnell, Capt. Mathews, bound from Atlantic City to New-York, ran into the boiler of the old wrecked steamship Mediator, which lies on Barnegat Shoals, early this morning. The yacht filled. The Captain and one man were in danger for three hours, when Capt. Ridgeway and crew of the life-saving station took them off. Capt. Ridgeway has been trying to save the vessel. She has worked in over the bar, but is rolling heavily.

THE PACER EMMA SOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—J. S. Coxey of Massillon, Ohio, who was in the city to-night, stated that he had just purchased, at Cambridge City, the pacer Emma, record 2:16¼, at a pretty steep figure.

Emma is by Egbert, who is put No. 17 in the 2:30 list for 1889, and is considered the fastest pacer in her class. The mare will be bred to Acolyte, record 2:21, in May, and then campaigned through the grand circuit.

GORMAN'S RULE MUST END

BALLOT REFORM MAKES RAPID STRIDES IN MARYLAND.

THE LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES FAIL TO STOP ITS ONWARD MARCH—A "REFORMER" AND HIS FLOPS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 16.—The progress of ballot reform in Maryland is being watched with intense interest. Never did public sentiment appeal more unanimously for a law. Never did political tricksters try with greater persistence and ingenuity to deceive the people and defeat the carrying out of their demands.

Both parties are distinctly and explicitly committed to the Australian system properly modified to suit the local conditions. The Democrats being greatly in the majority, the law will necessarily have to come from them. The Republicans favor the law and talk for it, but their desires in that direction are not entirely consuming their souls, for the simple reason that it would not assist them very materially, while the lack of it gives them valuable campaign material.

They recognize the fact that Maryland is a Democratic State. The majority of its voters are Democrats. The most of the intelligence and wealth is in Democratic possession. Republican gains in the past have come when the best Republicans stepped forward and took control of the campaign and enlisted the support of the independents. The regular ward management of the party is no better than that of the machine Democrats. Some of its primaries in Baltimore have been thoroughly disgraceful, and in a number of cases Republicans who were elected were handled by the Democratic bosses. In times gone by, what are known as "Gorman Republicans" have been sent to the Legislature from Southern Maryland, and with some of the present Republican members of the House of Delegates the lobbyists are on dangerously good terms. Of course, such a party cannot retain the support of independent citizens for any length of time, and only the curse of practical ward politics as directed by Senator Gorman and interpreted by such men as Eugene Higgins and Morris A. Thomas can give them a text for preaching and professing the gospel of reform.

In the badness of the Democratic management lies the Republican strength. Once that is reformed, the Republicans are defeated in Maryland. That explains why the best reformers to-day are the independent Democrats. Senator Gorman and his supporters know these facts perfectly well, and when they say that an Australian law would weaken the Democratic Party in Maryland they merely confess that it would weaken their management of things and allow the best Democratic sentiment of the State to have a more authoritative voice in party affairs, so the fight of these men against the reform is not a fight for their party, but simply a fight for self-preservation. Senator Gorman has said more than once that the Republicans can never carry the State as long as the Democrats can use the negro as a scarecrow. The policy is to promise everything before election to the Republicans with trying to put negroes on the polling boards, negro children in the schoolhouses with the whites, and then after election to laugh at the gullibility of the people and throw the promises to the winds.

The present status of ballot reform is peculiar. Five-sixths of the legislative session has gone. A number of bills have been introduced, many speeches have been delivered, and little has been done. This, too, in spite of the almost unanimous demand from all parts of the State for the passage of the Australian law. To understand fully the situation the lobby must be considered. This year it is unprecedentedly strong. The corporations want an unusual amount of legislation. There is the bill to give a corporation control of gas production in Baltimore for twenty-five years; the bill to lease the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for a small sum; a bill to relieve the most productive passenger railway company of Baltimore of one of the provisions of its charter; bills to incorporate trust companies with unlimited privileges (which have been after much fighting); bills to give railroad companies larger concessions, and so on—all big opportunities for the lobbyists. These traffickers in legislation are in high clover. They have money, and champagne flows freely. So aggressive did they become that they invaded the sanctity of the Legislature until Delegate Laird, the leader of the independent Democrats, arose and protested against the outrage. This formidable array of rascality is solid in its opposition to ballot reform, and it is a very important factor in the fight, for while working for the various schemes the lobby has also worked against the Australian law, knowing that such a law will injure their trade as well as all other forms of corruption.

In the Legislature proper the conditions are not as promising as they should be. The leader of the regular Democracy, who are more particularly the followers of Senator Gorman, is Senator John Prentice Poe. He is a man of undoubted ability, a lecturer on law in the University of Maryland, a busy corporation lawyer, and the author of the Maryland Code. He is a relative of Edgar Allan Poe, and he occupies a good position socially. His son is the Captain of the Princeton football team. For several years Senator Poe has been the lawyer and chief stump orator of the Gorman forces in Baltimore. The majority elected him admirably for the work. Last year, to arrange the ticket, his name was put up for the State Senate. He made a campaign brilliant in promises. With all the forces of his rhetoric he declared his undying adherence to the Australian system. He was elected. Soon after the legislative session opened Poe began to introduce reform bills and to make reform speeches. His conversion was hailed with great satisfaction. He delivered the finest address of the session on the Australian law. He said that the best thought of every State demanded it; that wherever it had been adopted it had never been repudiated or obliterated; that it was the best, the fairest, the most economical system.

"Standing especially pledged, as we from Baltimore City are," he continued, "how is it possible for us, with any self-respect or self-respect not to advocate this system? Such a man would deserve nothing but derision and contempt. This system has had an experience of thirty years. It has proved to be the wisest and best that the intelligence of man has suggested."

Mr. Poe's colleague from Baltimore City is Senator Wentz, a dreary time killer who can best be described as "the Senator Blair of the Maryland Legislature," with the exception that he is a Democrat. Wentz hates any kind of reform worse than Satan dislikes holy water. He has distinguished himself by talking more and saying less than any member of the Legislature. His principal occupation is the Australian system, and he has fought it with all the resources of his dreadful loquacity. In his speech Senator Poe disposed of Senator Wentz's criticisms, and showed everybody how foolish and unreasonable they were. The Saturday following this speech Senator Poe went to Baltimore and told the reformers there that the Australian bill would be passed almost unanimously.

Well, so far things had proceeded rather pleasantly. It was the Dr. Jekyll part of the performance. The other part came a few days afterward. It was first manifested by a bill in the form of a report from the Committee on Elections with a Ballot bill and a Registration bill. The two measures were ushered in with a great deal of solemnity. The first was called an Australian ballot law, and, strange to say, it was cordially indorsed by Senator Gorman, who had been so violent in his opposition to the law; by Senator Wentz, who had been denouncing the Australian system as a fraud; by all the machine politicians, and last, but not least, by the eloquent Senator Poe, who had submitted the law to Senator Gorman before it reached the Senate.

The conversion of these sturdy anti-reformers was a great surprise, but it did not last long. When the bill was examined it was found to be an Australian law "modified"—exceedingly modified. Instead of an official ballot it provided for three ballots and the party-column system, which is known to be a method of fraud, as has been illustrated by the Tasmanian dodge by which a voter can put a blank piece of paper in the envelope and carry away the official ballot for some one else to vote. It could be worked, too, in such a way as to show that the repeater or ward worker voted the ticket according to contract. There was nothing at all in the bill to prevent printing facsimile tickets from the official forms. No better schemes for the benefit of bribery could be devised, for it gave an opportunity of marking the tickets cast. The bill was as full of loopholes as a shad seine. The Registration bill was even worse. It proposed to abandon biennial registration, which was forced from the managers by the recent amendment, two years ago, and substitute triennial registration. It also provided for ward instead of precinct registration and reduced the penalties for violations of the law.

Senator Poe, who had talked so eloquently about the real Australian law and who had at the beginning of the session introduced two first-class bills, his own and that of the Business Men's Democratic Association, turned from these measures and tried to convince his fellow-Senators that the two committee bills were just what the people wanted. Then came the sawyer. The press unanimously condemned the bills. The people swore at them. Two Democratic caucuses were held and the independent members "went for" Mr. Poe and his bills in very lively style. The result was that Senator Poe flopped again on one of the bills. The sentiment was too strong for him. The Registration bill was abandoned. But, curiously enough, when a motion was made to substitute Senator Poe's original ballot bill for the committee bill, Senator Poe opposed it and defeated it, too.

This was not all. A week later another caucus was held, and the way that the independents attacked the mongrel bill was a caution to the snakes that it contained. They hammered it right and left. Finally Senator Poe arose. No one knew what he was going to say. But he soon removed the anxiety. Having flopped on the Registration bill, he now flopped from the mongrel ballot bill to the real ballot bill, which he had introduced, and from which he had made his first flop. "If we want to satisfy our friends," said he, "we had better stick to the Business Man's bill. [This is the Australian bill prepared by the Business Men's Democratic Association of Baltimore and introduced by Senator Poe.] I desire to keep for the State the implied promise that was made, and I certainly desire to keep the positive promise made to the city. I am not sure, but I strongly believe that some of us would not have been here now if this promise had not been made. With a desire to do what is best, I don't see my way clear to accept the bill that comes from the committee."

So, after all the turmoil and trouble, the Business Men's bill came before the Senate. It was a carefully-prepared law, based solidly upon the Australian system, with minority representation, and containing the feature of the New-York bill providing an unofficial ballot for the guidance of voters. The Senate spent a large part of its time this week in amending the bill. Efforts were made to have three official ballots—one for each party—but they were not successful. The single official ballot remains. On the ballot party emblems not exceeding 2½ by 2 inches will be printed. Three amendments which were adopted weaken the bill. One places the appointment of the Board of Election Supervisors in the hands of the Governor instead of in the authority of the County Commissioners for each county. A second authorizes the judges of election to appoint and admit as many election police within the rail as shall equal the United States officials within the said rail and for the same length of time. A third permits a person of foreign birth "who cannot speak English" to select and bring with him a friend who may go with him to the rail, but not inside, and remain there until he has deposited his ballot. These latter two changes are serious defects, as they give large opportunities to ward workers and place all the advantages with the dominant party which, of course, will control the machinery. At the last moment four counties—Harford, Carroll, Baltimore, [Baltimore City is not in a county,] and Garrett—were exempted from the provisions of the bill. Three of these counties give a Democratic plurality of more than three thousand. The other—Garrett—is slightly Republican.

This bill passed the Senate day before yesterday by a vote of 23 to 1, Senator Urner disagreeing because of the change in the appointment of election supervisors. The Republicans and independents, while not fully satisfied with the law, preferred it to the present system and voted for it. It is now in the House of Delegates and will be disposed of next week. Its fate there is questionable, for the managers have been controlling the House with little or no difficulty. The danger is that it may be further weakened by amendments. Even if it should pass there, it may encounter another obstacle when it comes to Gov. Jackson. The Governor is generally considered a level-headed man, but he is a close friend of Senator Gorman, and he had the nerve seriously to state in his message that the present ballot law in Maryland is satisfactory to the people, a statement that was contradicted and repudiated by all the Democratic newspapers of the State. It is not thought possible, however, that he would court oblivion by vetoing an Australian bill.

Maryland politics are rather sensational, and the disposition is to look upon them as thoroughly demoralized and continually getting worse. This is not the case. As a rule the State and the counties are well governed. There is an improvement, and this improvement is due to the aggressive power of the independent Democrats. They are gaining ground every year. Never before were they so thoroughly organized. Never before were they so strong of purpose and so well equipped for a contest. They are in the fight to stay until they have beaten the machine. The present party management does not represent the people. Senator Gorman and Gov. Jackson are failing tariff men. The people are tariff reformers, and tariff reform clubs are being organized all over the State. Most of the young men are independents. In Baltimore this is especially the case, and they are doing good work in behalf of reform. The success of the Australian system means the beginning of a political change in Maryland—not a triumph for Republicanism, but a change from Gormanism to Democracy, and with that the really able men of the State will come to the front, and Maryland will be more adequately represented in Congress.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE "CARLOAD CASES" DECIDED.

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Carriers are not at liberty to classify property as a basis of transportation rates and impose charges for its carriage with exclusive regard to their own interests, but they must respect the interests of those who may have occasion to employ their services, and conform their charges to the rules of relative equality and justice which the act prescribes. There is such an important element in fixing transportation charges not entitled to fair consideration, but is not alone controlling nor so applied in practice by carriers, and the value of the service to the shipper is another element of value to be recognized in connection with other considerations. The public interests are not to be subordinated to those of carriers, and require proper regard for the value of the service in the apportionment of all charges upon traffic.

A difference in rates upon carloads and less than carloads of the same merchandise between the same points of carriage, so wide as to be destructive to competition between large and small dealers, especially upon articles of general and necessary use, and which, under existing conditions of trade, furnish a large volume of business to carriers, is unjust and violates the provisions and principles of the act.

A difference in rate for a solid carload of one kind of freight from one consignor to one consignee, and a carload quantity from the same point of shipment to the same destination, consisting of like freight or freight of like character from more than one consignor to one consignee, or from one consignor to more than one consignee, is not justified by the difference in cost of handling.

Under the official classification the articles known in trade as grocery articles are so classified as to discriminate unjustly in rates between carloads and less than carloads upon many articles, and a revision of the classification is required to correct unjust differences and give these respective modes of shipment more relatively reasonable rates is necessary and is so ordered.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Schoonmaker and Bragg will hold a public session at the Federal Court Rooms, United States Post Office Building, New-York City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18 and 19, commencing at 11 A. M., for the purpose of obtaining evidence in regard to rates on grain transported to the seaboard under an order of the United States Senate. In addition to those requested to testify at such hearing, the commission will be glad to have any persons who may be able to give information relating to the transportation of food products appear and aid the investigation by any statement they can make on the subject.

THE MONON PURCHASE.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A gentleman who is familiar with the inside history of the deal by which the control of the Monon Railroad changed hands says that the credit of the transaction belongs to Henry Crawford, the well-known railroad lawyer of this city. Some years ago Mr. Crawford was forced to sell the old Indianapolis Air Line to the Monon, and he had no love for the latter corporation.

Then, as attorney for the Winstandley Syndicate, he met with a serious defeat in litigation against the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company, and the natural desire of the syndicate to revenge itself against the Monon, which controlled the bridge company, was added to Mr. Crawford's hatred. The lawyer discovered that for several years the Monon Directors had been re-electing themselves with only 8,000 or 10,000 shares of the stock out of a total of 50,000 shares represented at the stockholders' meeting.

Where were these 40,000 shares was the question, and how to get hold of them was the problem. Mr. Crawford brought the Pennsylvania, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Winstandley Syndicate together. The Winstandleys agreed to furnish the money for the deal, and the railroads were to hunt up the stock through their agents and brokers.

The railroads did their share of the work, and when the meeting was held in New-York 31,000 shares of the capital stock of the Monon was voted against the 12,000 shares held by the old board. The syndicate and Mr. Crawford had revenge and the Pennsylvania Company captured a rival and rate-cutting road.

ST. JOHN'S FISHERMEN EXCITED.

MONTREAL, March 16.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from St. John's, Newfoundland, says: "There is great alarm and indignation here over the agreement reached between England and France settling upon a modus vivendi regarding the lobster fisheries on the west shore of the island. Both houses of Parliament yesterday passed resolutions condemning England's action as an invasion of territorial rights, injurious to the fisheries of the island, and destructive of the prosperity of the people. The resolutions were at once cabled to Great Britain. Public feeling is very strong."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Saturday morning Charles Shaffer and Ida Conrad were found lying in an open field in the snow, near Weston, W. Va. Both were unconscious, and the woman's body was so badly frozen it had begun to turn black. They were put in charge of physicians, and Shaffer's life may be saved, but the woman is dead. They had wandered from the path during the storm.

Three fishermen, Andrew Sorenson, Andrew Nelson and an unknown man, who were out on Lake Michigan in the storm of Friday night, were given up yesterday as lost. It is believed they were caught in an ice floe and either frozen to death or crushed and drowned.

THREE DANGEROUS BILLS

RAILROAD INFLUENCE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

MEASURES THAT WILL BEAR VERY CLOSE WATCHING BY THE TAXPAYERS WHOM THEY WILL AFFECT.

ALBANY, March 16.—Three bills are before the Legislature that ought to excite the liveliest interest among the taxpayers—one the Cornell Staten Island Bulkhead bill, the second that authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River from Morrisburg, St. Lawrence County, for the purpose of giving the Canadian Pacific Railroad a direct New-York line, and the third, the most iniquitous of all, the Kimball measure, which proposes to lift the capitalization tax from all railroads that consolidate.

The only one of these that will prove of advantage to the State is the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge scheme, but that is hinged to a certain extent upon the Kimball corporation grab. Of all the measures introduced this year or last this one of Kimball's stands pre-eminent. It seems extraordinary that the Chairman of one of the leading committees of the House, that of Railroads, should introduce and support a bill, which if passed, will take from the State Treasury anywhere from from $50,000 to $100,000, if not more. What do the farmers of St. Lawrence County, who are now oppressed by overtaxation, and whose farms have depreciated 50 per cent. in value in consequence, who are dependent for whatever reduction in taxation may fall to their lot, not upon the benefits they derive from their lands, but from the wealth of corporations—what do the farmers think of the course of a man elected by them, to serve and protect their interests, who draws his salary from the State Treasury and who betrays his trust, repudiates his oath of office, subjects himself to impeachment by openly pandering to and advocating the financial interests of corporations?

This latest Treasury grab is worth studying. It is interesting in more ways than one. As originally introduced it proposed to repeal the law that places a tax upon the capital stock of every railway corporation in the State. It was introduced by Kimball when he came to Gov. Jackson. The Governor is generally considered a level-headed man, but he is a close friend of Senator Gorman, and he had the nerve seriously to state in his message that the present ballot law in Maryland is satisfactory to the people, a statement that was contradicted and repudiated by all the Democratic newspapers of the State. It is not thought possible, however, that he would court oblivion by vetoing an Australian bill.

Maryland politics are rather sensational, and the disposition is to look upon them as thoroughly demoralized and continually getting worse. This is not the case. As a rule the State and the counties are well governed. There is an improvement, and this improvement is due to the aggressive power of the independent Democrats. They are gaining ground every year. Never before were they so thoroughly organized. Never before were they so strong of purpose and so well equipped for a contest. They are in the fight to stay until they have beaten the machine. The present party management does not represent the people. Senator Gorman and Gov. Jackson are failing tariff men. The people are tariff reformers, and tariff reform clubs are being organized all over the State. Most of the young men are independents. In Baltimore this is especially the case, and they are doing good work in behalf of reform. The success of the Australian system means the beginning of a political change in Maryland—not a triumph for Republicanism, but a change from Gormanism to Democracy, and with that the really able men of the State will come to the front, and Maryland will be more adequately represented in Congress.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15, 1890.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $7@$7 75 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $7@$7 25; Up-River Hard, $7@$7 25; Long Island, $7@$7 50; Jersey, $6 75@$7; Pale Bricks, $5 50@$6; Croton, Dark and Red, $15@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15....Rosendale Cement is worth $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 15@$2 30; English Portland, $2 30@$2 55; German Portland, $2 85@$2 75....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do., finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 85c.; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Laths are worth $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 1,000....Plaster Hair is worth 22c.@25c. ₱ bush.; Calcine Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE.—Was in light sale, in private trade, but held confidently.....Rio No. 7, flat bean, quoted here as before at 19¼c. Sales reported of 3,000 bags Rio, Nos. 7 to 9, on the basis of 18¾c. for No. 8; 1,100 bags Maracaibo and 290 bags Savanilla on private terms.....And in the option line the business was moderate, (aggregate for the day, 35,750 bags,) but on a stronger market, on more urgent buying orders, partly credited to the long side of the deal, and values were advanced for the day 10@15 points, leaving off here steadily. Cables of firmer though irregular markets.....Brazil reports were of unchanged character. Rio Janeiro to-day, 14,000 bags, and at Santos 4,000 bags, and season from July 1 to-day, respectively, 1,741,000 bags and 1,491,000 bags, against in same time last crop year, 3,381,000 bags and 1,891,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, down to 34,000 bags, against 374,000 bags a year ago, (Exchange closed there at 22¾d.,) and at Havre, stock of Coffee, 406,000 bags. (367,000 bags Brazilian,) against a grand total a week ago, of 404,000 bags, and stock of Brazilian Coffee here, 108,600 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 358,924 bags.....And on the spot quoted unchanged at 18.05c.@18.10c., April at 17.90c.@17.95c., May at 17.75c.@17.80c., (range 17.55c.@17.80c. on sales of 10,750 bags,) June at 17.60c.@17.65c., July at 17.45c.@17.50c., August at 17.30c.@17.35c., September at 17.15c.@17.20c. and October to December within 16.80c.@17.05c.

COTTON.—Exhibited little animation, in the speculative line—aggregate business here for the day on options, 31,800 bales, and ruled weaker—declining for the day 1@3 points, partly on easier cables and closing dull. Total sales for the week, options closed here at 11.25c.@11.27c., April at 11.28c.@11.29c., May at 11.33c.@11.34c., June at 11.38c.@11.39c., July at 11.43c.@11.44c., August at 11.48c.@11.49c., September at 10.98c.@11.00c. on sales of 9,400 bales; September at 10.77c.@10.78c., October at 10.48c.@10.49c., November at 10.38c.@10.34c., December at 10.32c.@10.33c., and January at 10.32c.@10.34c.....And for prompt delivery no sales were reported and values were nominally unchanged.....Middling stood here at the close at 11 7-16c.@11 1-16c.....Receipts at interior towns for the week down to 9,399 bales, and from Sept. 1 to date, reported as 2,036,704 bales, against 2,054,781 bales same time in preceding crop year, and shipments thence for the week, 36,871 bales, and season to date, 1,966,305 bales, respectively. 2,176,599 bales and 2,189,959 bales, and stock there at the close down to 168,310 bales, (against 204,283 bales a year ago.)....Exports in the shape of shipping ports for the season, commencing Sept. 1, to date, from all shipping ports, 2,416,813 bales to Great Britain, 442,270 bales to France, and 1,360,524 bales to the Continent, against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 2,195,804 bales to Great Britain, 341,228 bales to France, and 1,218,734 bales to the Continent.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR had a much livelier call from home trade and export buyers and hardened in prices, in several instances 5c. @10c., closing strong. Home-trade requirements ran chiefly on the low grade for the largest choice to fancy Spring Wheat Patents. The export inquiry was mainly for ports in Great Britain, favored to some extent by the depression in ocean steam freight rates, (reported to-day at 1s. 9d. @2s., charge from 1s. 9d.@2s., mostly 1s. 9d.@1s. 3d. ₱ ton.)....Arrivals here, 5,773 bbls. and 2,770 sacks, and clearances hence, 647 bbls. and 10,324 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 48,332 sacks and bbls....Sales reported of 38,650 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 12,850 sacks and bbls., to shippers.)....Of the sales were 2,350 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 15@$2 65; about 3,100 bbls. City Mills Extras, for West Indies and South America, at $4 30@$4 50, as to brands and packages, mainly at $4 30@$4 35, with Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 75@$5 15; about 17,500 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which about 7,700 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras at $4 40@$5, mainly at $4 75@$5, with very choice to very fancy, in odd lots, up to $5 10@$5 25, and Minnesota fair to strictly choice fancy at $3 85@$4 65, mainly at $4 15@$4 50, and No. 1 and Clears at $3 25@$3 85, (a line of 4,000 sacks bakers' Extras went for shipment to England, about 2,000 sacks No. 2 Extras for do., part at $2 35@$2 50,) and Rye Mixtures, in barrels, at $3 35@$3 85; about 10,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, in good part to strictly fair, at $4 30@$4 90, mainly at $4 40@$4 70, and Patents at $4 87½@$4 85—fancy up to $5; 1,850 bbls. Southern do., chiefly Clears and Straights, at $3 85@$4 10 and $4 15@$4 35; 1,400 sacks and bbls. Corn Meal, in sacks, at $2 20@$2 50, and 1,850 sacks and bbls. Fine, bulk Winter, at $2@$2 25....And of RYE FLOUR 550 bbls., in lots, here, at $2 75@$3 for superfine, $3 for very choice, and up to $3 10 for fancy.....And of CORNMEAL 650 bbls., including Brandywine at $2 55, and about choice to fancy Yellow Western at $2 70 @$2 85.....City Corn Grits, Cornmeal, in bags, at 70c.@72c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted steady at $1 25@$1 40 for fair to very choice.....RYE, BARLEY, and MALT as last quoted, but quiet.....Rye strong and in good request, with 40-lb. at 70c.@75c., local millers generally claiming 75c.

WHEAT.—On an active speculation—aggregate of option sales at the two exchanges, 5,298,000 bushels, largely at the outset—contract Wheat was advanced early about ¼c.@¾c. from the latest figures of yesterday, partly on continued eagerness to cover outstanding contracts, stimulated by renewed reports of cold weather and crop damage, but subsequently weakened again, on freer selling orders, and in the late afternoon left off barely steady, and on the day on such trade was unchanged. Cables spiritless.....And for early delivery Wheat was extremely dull, and, with the options irregular, and only about 37,000 bushels Red Wheat were reported changed hands, of which to shippers, about 18,000 bushels, ungraded Red and Winter, within the range of 86c. @87¾c., mostly at 84¾c.@84¾c., and to local millers about 14,000 bushels, delivered, at 87c.@87½c., delivered, at equal to 90c., (or 1¢c. over the May option,) and ungraded Red, part at 85c.....Receipts here, 15,100 bushels, and for export, 5,200 bushels; reported of 45,000 bushels, (all for Liverpool,) while from near-by ports clearances noted of only 6,907 bushels.....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 140,434 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 30,052 bushels, and for week to all those points, 1,496,000 bushels, against, last week, 1,184,000 bushels, and corresponding week last year, 908,000 bushels.....And here this afternoon on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 88¾c.: April at 88¾c.; May regularly at 88¾c. (range, 88c. @88¾c., subsequently, 88¾c.@88¾c., latest, 88¾c. on sales and exercises of 3,816,000 bush.); June regularly at 87¾c., (range 87c.@87¾c.) July at 85¾c., (range 85½c.@85¾c.;) August at 84¾c., (range 84½c.@84¾c.;) September at 85c., (range 84½c.@85c.,) and December at 87¾c., (range 87¾c.@87¾c.)

CORN.—Though comparatively tame, again hardened for the day slightly and left off steadily. Export call light. Atlantic port clearances for the week ran to an exceptionally large aggregate, (represented as approximating 4,000,000 bushels, and New-York leading as a port of outlet.).....Arrivals here, 19,200 bushels, and from three ports 49,746 bushels, and from the four prominent Atlantic ports 247,260 bushels.....Sales reported of 599,000 bushels, of which on options 452,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and seaboard forward deliveries about 137,000 bushels, (about 68,000 bushels credited to shippers in addition to further moderate export sales near-by reported on the New-York account.....Included in reported sales were No. 2, in elevator and afloat, at 36¾c.@ 36¾c. and delivered at 37¼c.@37¾c., mostly at 37¾c. do., special lake April delivery, at 38¼c.; No. 2 Corn, March option, at 36¾c.; do., April, at 36¾@37c., closing regularly at 37c., (subsequently up to 37⅜c.@37¼c., latest at 37¼c.;) do., May, at 37½c@37¼c., closing regularly at 37¼c., (subsequently at 37⅜c.@37½c., June, at 37¾c., do., July, at 38¼c.@38½c., closing at 38¼c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 36¾c.@36¼c., and delivered at 37¾c.@37½c., closing at 37½c., queried at 40c.; steamer White at 39c.; No. 3 at 35¾c. @35¼c., and delivered at 36¾c.@36¾c.; Low Mixed at 36¼c.@36¾c.; Rejected at 30¾c., and ungraded Mixed Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 28¾c.@38¼c., as to quality and condition.

OATS.—Were again quoted somewhat firmer, though very lightly dealt in. Some export call noted, (this chiefly for No. 2 White for special forward deliveries.).....Receipts here, 63,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 21,933 bushels, (all for Rotterdam,) and from near-by ports, 7,916 bushels.....sales reported of 171,000 bushels, of which on options 50,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt and early delivery about 121,000 bushels, distributed in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 29¾c.@30c., and delivered at 31c.; No. 2 White, for March quoted at 29¾c.; do., May, at 28¾c.....No. 3 White at 29½c.@29¾c., in store and elevator, at 28¾c.@28¾c., and delivered at 29½c.; do., March option, at 28¼c.; do., April, at 27¾c.; do., May, at 27c., closing at 27c. bid; do., June, at 26¾c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, at 28c.; Rejected, at 27c., ungraded White at 29c. @35c., and ungraded Mixed at 26¼c.@30c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, No. 1, is worth 75c. ₱ 100 ℔.; No. 2, 60c.; No. 3, 50c.@55c.; Hay, Clover, 40c.@45c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 40c.@50c.; Hay, shipping, 45c.; Hay, Salt, 40c.@50c.; Long Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@ 60c.; Oat Straw, 45c.@55c.; Wheat Straw, 40c.@ 45c.

HIDES.—Holders again reported a generally firm position for really desirable qualities, which were offered reservedly, though the market ruled quiet.....Prime to strictly choice State quoted at 17c. @19c., and down to 15c. for common, and Pacific at 16c.@17c. for best, and down to 12c. for good. (all of last year's crop.)

LEATHER.—Was in good request, and, as a whole, quite steady in price.

METALS.—Of Pig Lead, further sales were reported of 100 tons, prompt, at 3.95c.....Market otherwise very quiet here.

SPELTER.—Sales were held to previous figures, but inactive.

PETROLEUM.—Certificates of Crude Petroleum ruled firmer for the day ¾c., though very dull, and left off steadily at 90¾c. bid, (range 90@90¾,) on sales of only 106,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, held to former prices, but dull.

PROVISIONS.—Of Pork products were stated to be irregular, but for the day altered only slightly here, on a moderate movement.....Pork sold to the extent of 300 bbls. Mess on the advanced basis of $11 50@$12 for new, and $10 50@$10 75 for old, and $11 75@$13 50 for Short Clear, and $11 50@ $12 for family Mess, and $9 50@$10 for extra Prime.....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with city quoted at 5¾c.@6c. for heavy weights, (Prices at 5c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 25,759 head.....CUT-MEATS in fair request here, including Pickled Bellies, 14 ℔., at 5c., 12-lb. at 5¼c.@5⅜c., 10 ℔. at 5¼c., 10-lb. at 5¼c.@5¾c., and Pickled Shoulders at 4½c.@4¾c., and other kinds as before.....And of Western Steam LARD sales were reported of 700 tcs., to arrive, part at $6 50, closing at $6 50@ $6 52½.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 2,250 tcs., and weakened for the day a trifle, leaving off steady, with April at $6 49, May at $6 49, (after selling at $6 50,) $6 49, June at $6 52, (after selling at $6 50,) July at $6 54, (after selling at $6 53@$6 54,) August at $6 59, September at $6 64, and October at $6 69.....And of City Steam Lard 180 tcs. sold up to $6 06.....Refined Lard for the Continent at $6 30@$6 90, and for South America at $7 25@ $7 30.....BEEF favored buyers, on freer offerings, and a very moderate inquiry, with City lugs, and a very moderate inquiry at $8@$9, Extra India Mess, in tierces, at $18@$14, and Family at $8@$9 ₱ bbl.....BEEF HAMS in light sale and quoted here at $13 50@$18, and at the West at $13 50@$13.....BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS without further important changes, and less active.....Choice city TALLOW quoted firm at 4½c.....Choice LARD STEARINE quoted at 7½c.....Oleo MARINE STEARINE, 7½c.....OILS unaltered, but quiet.

RICE.—In fair demand, Gott continuing in most favor, within the previous range.

SUGAR.—Raw unchanged, but dull.....Refined Sugars declined slightly on a restricted business, with Cut Loaf and Crushed quoted at 7½c., Powdered at 7c., Granulated at 6 15-16c., Confectioners' A at 6¾c., Yellow and White Extra C, respectively, 6 1-16c.@6 1-8c. and 5 15-16c.@6 1-16c., and Soft Yellows at 5 13-16c.@5 7-8c., all as to quality.

MOLASSES.—Centrifugal Cuba, 89 degrees Arvado Molasses, a cargo to arrive at Breakwater reported offered at 23½c. for 90-test, showing less strength.

FREIGHTS.—Were only moderately active, even in the leading interests, and ruled easy—both freights by the steam carriers showing further depression and much irregularity, and several lines reported as working chiefly on arrangements of freight contracts, largely through; while for tonnage for charter—as well steam as sail—the inquiry was comparatively limited, and the bidding characterized by much hesitancy and ruling low for prompt and successful negotiations, (about 72,000 bushels Grain—bulk Corn—from Boston for Liverpool reported at 4½d.; room, hence quoted at 4d. asked, and for Cotton at 11-64d. for compressed,) and, for Provisions, (Lard, Bacon, and Cheese,) 20s.@30s., and Leather, 40s., and Flour, 15s. 9d., and Oil Cake at 13s. 9d.; about 56,000 bushels Corn from Boston for Glasgow, reported at 3s.@3s. 1½d., with room hence quoted at 4½d.; 120,000 bushels Grain, bulk Corn, from seat of the ports for Great Britain and the Continent, within the range of 3½d.@3¾d. and 3s. @3s. 6d.; about 152,000 bushels Grain, from Baltimore for Cork and orders, forward shipment, at 4s. 3d., and 100,000 bushels do. from New-Orleans for do., quoted at 4s. 9d.@4s. 10½d.; about 32,000 bushels Grain, from Baltimore for Antwerp, at 4s. 3d.; 2,000 sacks Flour, hence for Leith, at 18s. 3d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10 1-16c.; net and gross receipts, 5,901 bales; exports, 1,674 bales; exports, coastwise, 301 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 191,842 bales. Net overland movements for the week ended March 14, include 1,416 bales, against 14,735 bales this week last year; total since Sept. 1, 828,597 bales, against 852,851 bales; amount of crop brought into sight for the week, 56,179 bales, against 76,224 bales for the same week last year; making the total crop since Sept. 1 for the month 111,719 bales, against 169,707 bales, and the total since Sept. 1 to date, 6,812,617 bales, against 6,439,985 bales; Northern spinners took for the month and Canada overland, for the week, 11,721 bales, against 27,260 bales; total since Sept. 1 to date, 1,648,382 bales, against 1,840,440 bales. The decrease during the week in stocks at ports and 29 leading Southern markets has been 72,996 bales, against 101,514 bales during the same week last year. The stocks at interior towns are now 289,993 bales less than they were at this time last year.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 13-16c.; net and gross receipts, 1,227 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,825 bales; coastwise, 659 bales; sales, 170 bales; stock, 26,710 bales.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton firm; Middling 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 5-16c.; net and gross receipts, 972 bales; sales, 369 bales; stock, 21,038 bales.

THE OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Petroleum fairly active and firmer. National Transit Certificates opened at 89½; closed at 90¼; highest, 90¼; lowest, 89⅞.

BRADFORD, March 15.—National Transit Certificates opened at 89½; closed at 90; highest, 90; lowest, 89¼; clearances, 696,000 bbls.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to ALL REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS TO THE $18,000,000 FUND under the agreement of November 27th, 1889, that the Committee hereby offers to them THE RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE TO $4,000,000, being the unsubscribed balance of said fund.

The Committee will allot the entire $4,000,000 PRO RATA (in proportion according to amount of former subscriptions) among those registered subscribers who file their acceptance of this offer with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890. Any subscriber may, however, limit his subscription to such amount as he may desire.

Forms of acceptance may be obtained from members of the Committee or from the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

A petition has been circulated by a committee of bondholders of the city of London in support of the suit now being brought in Philadelphia for the annulment of the voting trust existing in the shares of stock of the above company. This petition has already been signed in London by holders of nine million dollars of the bonds.

New-York bondholders who are desirous of co-operating with the London bondholders in this movement are requested to call at the office of, or communicate with, the undersigned on or before the 17th day of March, for the purpose of signing the above-named petition.

Copies will be sent upon application.

ISAAC L. RICE,
52 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.
Negotiation of new loans a specialty.

INTER-STATE NATIONAL BANK, 167 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt-st.

ROBT. H. WEEMS, Pres't. F. F. STONE, Cashier.

Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY. Cash Capital, $500,000 00. 34 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST., Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris. Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1890.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED OUR offices to the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall-st.

BOST, MARSH & CO.

FINANCIAL

Reorganization OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4's Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (non-cumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,102,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4's Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached.....$1,045

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to commence for reduced interest.....250

May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.

Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond.....750

Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent of holdings to late.....250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4's per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y., March 15, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, in the city of Albany, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 16th day) of APRIL next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April, next, at 12 o'clock m.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHAS. PERRY, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock m.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHAS. PERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILroad Company, Room 724, No. 32 Nassau-st, New-York City.—The annual meeting of shareholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the board, will be held at the company's office on March 24, 1890, at 3 P. M.

FREDERICK K. WINSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1890.

DIVIDEND NO. 86.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending March 31 instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record on the 20th day of March instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20 and reopened on the morning of April 1 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. } LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared out of earnings a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record March 20, 1890.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20, 1890, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1890.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NOTIFICATIONS by the Secretary notice is hereby given, as required by the by-laws of a special session of the Christ Executive Committee of the Master Laundrymen's Association of New-York to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel (Room 101) on Monday, March 17, at 8:30 P. M., at which business of the highest importance will be discussed and most energetic and decided action taken thereon.

THE PRESIDENT.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

MARCH 12, 1890. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL LONG BRANCH,

IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.

For accommodations address

FREDERICK HOEY, Hollywood,
or apply to H. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Now open. Arrangements can be made for board. Fourth season; steam heat; open wood fires; elevator, electric bells, sun parlors.

J. R. PALMER, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Opens June 26. For particulars and circulars address R. HATHAWAY, 258 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT CARPETINGS, Rugs, Mattings, Fancy Furniture, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Desks, &c., at lowest cash prices. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Madison-av., 56-57th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT FEB. 28, ON 3D-AV. Elevated road, an opened-faced GOLD WATCH, monogram on back; finder suitably rewarded on return of same to Room 191 Times Building.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, by its deed of trust dated April 1, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 993, page 295, conveyed to the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, a trust company, the following-described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy (1670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west along the north line of Clark-avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east, along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by leased property, together with the tenements and hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company (and assigned by the last-named company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company) by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right and liberty to use in said city of St. Louis an improvement in the manufacture of gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,382 and dated August 13th, 1872, and the improvement in processes and apparatus for making gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,383 and dated August 13th, 1872.

SEVENTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 11,358 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay pipes in the streets and alleys for heating purposes," approved April 8th, 1880. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 13,495 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company and its successors and assigns shall be permitted to lay and maintain pipes and appliances in the streets, alleys, and public places of the City of St. Louis for the distribution, supply, and sale of gas for the term ending January 1st, A. D. 1920," passed January, 1886.

And whereas said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds therein described, to wit: One thousand bonds, numbered from one to one thousand, inclusive, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated February 1st, 1883, and payable to bearer on the first day of February, 1903, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of February and August in each year, (said interest being evidenced by interest coupons, payable to bearer, attached to said bonds.)

And whereas of the bonds so secured by said deed of trust $93 (aggregating $893,000) were issued by said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company should at any time, after demand made, make default, or refuse, neglect, or omit for any period exceeding three months to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds secured by said deed of trust, or any of them, then and in such case said trustee should, upon the request in writing of the holders of one-half in amount of the bonds outstanding, proceed to sell the property by said deed of trust mortgaged to the highest and best bidder, at public sale at the east front door of the Court House in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at public sale at the said front door of the Court House, on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock M., and four o'clock P. M. of That day, the 24th day of May, 1890, for the purposes of said trust.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
By JOHN B. GEST, Vice President.
Attest: CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary.
Dated February 27, 1890.
f27.15w2awM&Th&may28

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY THE FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
240 5TH-AV.
C. F. WETMORE, Proprietor.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
March 19, 20, and 21,
at 2 o'clock each day.

By order of Mr. A. S. Hamburger of Amsterdam,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
SALE OF ANTIQUES.

Marqueterie furniture—card and odd tables, bureaus, cabinets, boxes, odd chairs and in sets, old Dutch silverware, old enameled jeweled watches, old laces, exquisite fans, tall old Dutch clocks, porcelains, plated and brass ware, parchment books, &c., &c.

The whole now on exhibition until 10 o'clock each evening.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Mch. 19, 8 P.M. | Adriatic, Apl. 9, 8:30 A.M.
Germanic, Mch. 26, 1 P.M. | Majestic, Apl. 16, 1 P.M.
Teutonic, April 2, 3 P.M. | Germanic, Apl. 23, 8:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 4 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, March 18, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 15, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 29, 1 P. M.
ALASKA.....Sails April 29, June 3, July 5
ARIZONA.....Sails May 13, June 17, July 22
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., March 19, 3:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., March 26, 11 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Wed., April 2, 3:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 9, 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 48 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry.
First cabin, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships.
From Pier 41 N. R.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, March 22, at 10 A. M., and July 26.
Cabin, $60 and up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Devonia, Mar. 22, 7 A. M. | Anchoria, April 5, 5 A. M.
Circassia, Mar. 29, 1 P. M. | Ethiopia, April 12, 11 A.M.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by new twin

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction sales at the Exchange and Auction Room during the past week have been largely attended and many of the auctions have been carried through with better results than of late. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 15, was $2,895,950, as against $1,501,205, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 17.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Keane, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 57.6 by 24.4 by 59.4, 594 10th-av., east side, 98.9 feet south of 33d-st.; also, similar sale, Herbert P. Dickson, Esq., referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 67th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, Esq., referee, of two two-story frame dwellings, with lot 25 by 100.5, 37 West 64th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 6th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry McCloskey, Esq., referee, of two three-story dwellings, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, 238 and 240 West 121st-st., south side, 375 feet west of 7th-av., and four three-story dwellings, with plot of land 66.8 by 100.11, 242 to 248 West 121st-st., south side, 408.4 feet west of 7th-av.

Tuesday, March 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick building, with gore lot 27.6 by 14.6 by 21.6, 18 New Chambers-st., northeast corner of William-st.; three-story brick house, with lot 21.8 by irregular by 25 by 95, 25 Perry-st., north side, 78.4 feet west of Waverley-place; three-story brick building, with lot 13 by 60, 602 3d-av., west side, 27 feet north of 39th-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 77.6, 528 10th-av., east side, south of 40th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 213 West 46th-st., north side, 167.9 feet west of Broadway; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 160 West 54th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; three-story brick house, with lot 18 by 100.5, 126 East 95th-st., south side, east of 4th-av., and four-story brick apartment house, with lot 13.9 by 100.11, 17 East 109th-st., north side, east of 4th-av. Also partition sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80.6, 926 Park-av., west side, 82.2 feet north of 80th-st.

By Boyd & Gibson, executor's sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 38 by 70, 39 and 41 Delancey-st., south side, 18 feet east of Forsyth-st.

By L. J. & J. Phillips, executor's sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 19.4 by 73.6, 96 8th-av., east side, 38.8 feet south of 15th-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25.1 by 75, 1,069 1st-av., west side, 25.1 feet north of 58th-st., and two three-story stone-front buildings, with lots, each 18 by 102.9, 116 and 118 East 74th-st., south side, 140 feet east of 4th-av. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 217 East 51st-st., north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front building and two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 102, 315 East 75th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 18.6 by 70, 581 3d-av., east side, 19.7 feet north of 38th-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five-story stone-front apartment house, with lot 25 by 100, 111 West 62d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.; four-story stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 100.5, 114 East 64th-st., south side, east of Park-av., and two four-story apartment houses, with lots, each 37.6 by 100, 164 and 166 West 128th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 7th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wickes, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 27.8 by 166.7 by 27.9 by 168.5, 1 Waverley-place, north west corner of University-place.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Larremore, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 18.6 by 80, 231 75th-av., east side, 117.2 feet south of 24th-st.; also, similar sale, John B. Pine, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 95 by 201.10, on East 99th-st., running through to 100th-st., 325 feet west of 3d-av.; also, similar sale, F. P. Forster, Esq., referee, of the four-story flat, with lot 21.8 by 99.11, 248 West 129th-st., south side, east of 8th-av.

By Ezra F. Raymond, partition sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of the two story brick and two-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, 412 West 39th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 9th-av.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Irwin, Esq., referee, of the one, two, and four story buildings, with plot of land 128.6 by 15.10 by — by 41.8, 636 to 642 West 55th-st., south side, 450 feet west of 11th-av.

Wednesday, March 19.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of two five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 18.11 by 46.11, 38 and 40 Grand-st., north side, east of Thompson-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 19.1 by 56.7, 24 Thompson-st., east side, 46.11 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of the four-story and three-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 165.2 by 26 by 171.6, 87 Crosby-st., running through to 88 Greene-st., 240 feet south of Prince-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 54 Norfolk-st., east side, 100.2 feet north of Grand-st.; three four-story brick houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 70, 425 to 429 Grand-st., southeast corner of Attorney-st., a three-story brick house, with lot 30 by 50, 14 Attorney-st., adjoining above in the rear, five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102, 123 Bowery, east side, 50 feet south of Grand-st.; four-story brick flat, with lot 25.6 by 84.10, 2,270 Fifth-av., east side, 75.5 feet south of 131st-st.; five-story apartment house, Glenwood, with plot of land 40 by 100.11, 203 and 205 East 124th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., and four-story and five-story brick building, Riverside House, with ten lots and gores on 152d and 153d sts. and Hudson River.

By William Kennelly & Brother, executor's sale of the three-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 103.1, 446 West 14th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 80, 644 11th-av., southeast corner of 47th-st.; five-story stone-front building, with lot 25.8 by 100, 1,840 2d-av., northeast corner of 95th-st.; three similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 1,842 to 1,846 2d-av., adjoining above; four-story brick building, with 20 by 100, 214 East 120th-st., north side, east of 3d-av. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 394 Warren-st., south side, 25 feet west of Hoyt-st., and three-story brick building, with lot 19.6 by 129, 138 York-st., running through to (23) Talman-st., east of Jay-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Joseph Ullman, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 100, 224 Lenox-av., east side, 42.10 feet north of 121st-st., and three five-story stone-front flats, with plot of land 75.11 by 80. 1,796 to 1,802 9th-av., southeast corner of 103d-st.

Thursday, March 20.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the six-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 176 Irvington-st., north side, west of Attorney-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 94.10, 239 East 10th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 60, 314 2d-av., east side, 37 feet north of 18th-st., plot of land, 41.5 by 79.7, on East 73d-st., south side, 58 feet west of Madison-av., and four-story brick tenement, with lot 20 by 110, 917 3d-av., east side, 25.5 feet north of 55th-st. Also, executor's sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, 625 Lexington-av., east side, 80.5 feet north of 53d-st., and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 99th-st., north side, 250 feet west of Central Park, West.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 76.8 feet north of 76th-st.; one plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on Boulevard, north side, corner of 99th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., south side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 100th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., north side, 325 feet west of 9th-av.; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 121st-st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av., and one plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on 10th-av., southwest corner of 122d-st.

Friday, March 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 21 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

By Brown & Levinesa, foreclosure sale, J. R. Cuming, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, 20 East 62d-st., south side, 79 feet west of Madison-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 15.

Norfolk-st., 115; Jacob Finkelstein and wife to Morris Gellert.....$46,000
Orchard-st., 29; Morris Gellert and wife to Jacob Finkelstein.....34,000
1st-av., n. s., 25.5 ft. e. of 54th-st., 25x 94; Samuel Grodginsky and others to Abraham Frank.....26,000
Allen-st., 93; Samuel Cohen and wife to Herman Wertheim.....35,000
Madison-st., 164; Abraham Frank and wife to Henry Bendel and wife.....25,000
Henry-st., 91; Herman Wertheim and wife to Samuel Cohen.....27,500
Same property; Abraham Frank and wife to Samuel Grodginsky and another.....31,000
Same property; Samuel Cohen and wife to Abraham Frank.....30,000
Sheriff-st., 63; Abraham Frank and wife to Samuel Cohen.....32,000
8th-av., n. e. corner of 151st-av., 196.10x125; A. T. Suggs to John W. Heaven.....35,500
110th-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Alexander Johnston to Solomon Ivy.....8,825
109th-st., n. s., 237 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x74; Johanne Osthaus to N. Schaumberger.....13,250
83d-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.8; P. Ryan to James O. Shea.....35,000
Sheriff-st., 63; Henry Bendell to Abraham Frank.....30,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 73d-st., 18x80; S. H. Lasswell to W. W. Mack.....1
125th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.3 x100.11; Elijah W. Gardiner to Daniel T. Farrell.....6,000

90th-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 45th-st., 25x100; Joseph Kinnear et al. to Ishael Kinnear.....30,000
113th-st., 106 and 108 East; Wm. Rhoades to John M. Merkle.....31,000
10th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 25x100; Fanny Lewine to H. Guerber.....20,500
Madison-av., 848; James Jennings to Oscar Langer.....30,000
Rosevelt-st., 125; Elias Hyams to Abraham Lichtenstein.....40,000
78th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x 102.9; Charles McDonald and another to Samuel W. Smith.....1
10th-av., n. e. corner of 73d-st., 25x 100.11; Jacob Mohr to W. H. Garies.....44,000
114th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x 100.11; same to J. Belmonte.....22,000
79th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Park-av., 20x 102.9; John E. Kaughran to Jacob Lippman.....20,750
134th-st., 221 West; James Henderson to M. Coddington.....25,000
73d-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x77.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to John T. Rowell.....1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The time-honored methods of title examination.

NO. 15.

A merchant owned, some years ago, the greater part of two blocks of up-town land in New-York City. From time to time he has sold parts of them, and he has several times borrowed money upon different parts of the property. He is a careful man and always employed the best lawyers.

His first trouble was with an old road. He found one day that he did not own the bed of it. After long negotiations with the claimants he bought their interests for more than $5,000. Shortly afterward he sold some lots, and an attorney discovered another set of claimants whose ancestor, it was claimed, had never conveyed his half interest in property.

After more negotiations he bought these people off at the rate of $250 per lot. Since then he has sold and borrowed a number of times, and always has had the same trouble. The price for releases, however, has risen to $500 per lot.

He had paid the fees for several examinations of title before any trouble arose, but in spite of this has paid in all something like $7,000 for releases, and no representative of the old and approved methods has come forward to contribute in any way toward clearing his title.

The opinion of an attorney is not a proper protection to the property owner or lender. The absolute guarantee of this company is

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Goldermann,	Jun Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
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A RARE CHANCE.

The advertiser has a few more of the elegant residences, varying in size from 18 to 41 feet, all brick and brownstone, three stories and basement, on 115th-st., between 5th and Lenox avs.

SUPERIOR FINISH.

BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION.
TWO BATHROOMS.
PARQUET FLOORS.
CABINET TRIM.
SANITARY PLUMBING.
DECORATIONS AND GAS FIXTURES.
CELLARS CONCRETED, DRY AND AIRY.
FAULTLESS IN EVERY DETAIL.
PRICES FROM $20,000 UPWARD.

An opportunity is here offered principals to secure a first-class house and lot under original cost. Terms to suit.

Janitor on premises. Apply to owner, No. 26 West 119th-st., or to

H. R. CASSEL,
152 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
at the lowest current rate of interest.
PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE
can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
34 Nassau St., New York. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.
Mutual Life Bldg.
FIXED RATES.
NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

A—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 76 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS,
1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

GRAMERCY PARK, 20TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place.—For sale, an elegant four-story house, with or without lot running through to 19th-st. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—121 WEST 95TH-st., attractive house for physician or small family; price, $17,000; rent, $1,000. Address Owner, Room 61 16 Broad-st.

151 TO 160 WEST 92D.—CHOICE THREE-story cabinet finish; reduced. STEVENS 9th-av., corner 92d.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 10, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,
1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention in all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

55x100.8, NORTH SIDE 90TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av. Price, $30,000; terms very easy. Owner, 80 West 47th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Collamore-place; magnificent brownstone mansion; also stone outbuildings; grounds handsomely laid out; 10-a. acres.
Terms easy to cash purchaser. Apply to
SETON & WIESMANN,
78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots very low prices. Address Dr. A. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—FOR SALE, ELEgant cottages, $3,000, $4,800; handsome building sites low. J. W. FIELDER, 59 Liberty-st.; GEO. FOWLER, Richmond Hill.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF WM. J. SYMS, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

22 choice and valuable lots on
NORTHWEST CORNER
BOULEVARD AND 99TH-ST.
SOUTHWEST SIDE
10TH-AV. AND 102D-ST.
And on
8TH-AV., BET. 76TH AND 77TH STS., 100TH, 101ST, AND 121ST ST.
65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.
For book maps, &c., apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attorneys, 88 Nassau-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
the choice and valuable property
NO. 13 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.,
northeast corner William-st.
NO. 609 3D-AV.,
528 10TH-AV.,
and
117 EAST 109TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
four-story basement brownstone house and lot, built for two families,
NO. 924 5TH-AV.,
between 80th and 81st sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
three-story basement brick house and lot
NO. 126 EAST 95TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
the three-story brick house and lot
NO. 23 PERRY-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 213 WEST 46TH-ST.
AND
160 WEST 34TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
the choice and valuable property
NOS. 38 AND 40 GRAND-ST.
and
24 THOMPSON-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st.
Three-story brick, lot 19.4x73.6.
Also,
No. 1,069 1st-av., near 58th-st.,
Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x75.
Maps, &c., with Messrs. HESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the estate of Henry Schubart, deceased.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 116 and 118 East 74th-st.
Two three-story high-stoop private dwellings; lot 18x102.2 each.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 LIBERTY-ST.
OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. h. s.....$2,750
17th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. Fr. bas. 2,800
30th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,800
34th-st., bet. Mad. and Park av., 5-sty. h. b.
34th-st., bet. 5th and 7th avs., 4-story h. s.... 3,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.... 1,300
38th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s..... 3,000
83d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s.... 2,000
34th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,500
34th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s..... 3,750
60th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story h. s..... 2,000
67th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story h. s..... 2,500
73d-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s..... 1,500
91st-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s..... 1,200
120th-st., near Mt. Morris Park, 3-sty. h. s. 1,300

57TH-ST., NO. 351 WEST.
Handsome four-story and basement brownstone residence, 22x60x extension; 18 rooms; first-class order; rental, $2,500. Permits from
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 58TH-ST.

A—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone dwelling to rent from May 1 at $1,100; can be seen any afternoon; excellent location. Apply on premises, 29 East 126th-st., or PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

A—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT 18-foot house, elegantly decorated, good location, to rent from May 1; elevated station at 116th-st and 8th-av.; rent, $1,100. Apply on premises or PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

A—130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV., POSsession May 1, desirable 3-sty. brownstone, 10 rooms, $1,050. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

A—MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE MOUNT Morris Park, desirable 3-story brownstone, 10 rooms, $1,200. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

40TH-ST., NEXT TO NORTHEAST CORner of Park-av.—High-stoop house, 25 feet front, with lot 100 feet. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A DWELLing house of 12 rooms in Elm-st., opposite Frankenfield; rent $700. Inquire of Miss M. H. GARNARD, 36 South-st., Morristown, or to WM. A. COOK, Attorney, 245 Broadway, New-York.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 32d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

"THE BEDFORD," N. E. CORNER 82D-st. and 10th-av.—Flats of 7 rooms; all improvements; private halls; perfect ventilation. Apply to janitor on premises or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

HAMILTON APARTMENT; 8 LARGE sunny rooms; all improvements; newly decorated; $50 rent. 165 East 66th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

307TH-ST., 314 WEST.—THIRD FLOOR, five rooms, high ceilings, chandeliers, private house, to small family of adults. Seen between 10 and 5 o'clock.

50TH-ST., 39 EAST.—EIGHT LARGE light, decorated rooms; every improvement; first-class tenants; rent, $50.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 113 Broadway.

A FLOOR TO LET, 75X85; LIGHT ON four sides; elevator service and steam heat; power if desired. 404 East 32d-st. THE MILLER, DUBBUL & PETERS M'F'G. CO.

LOFTS, 25x90, WINDOWS ON EVERY side. Apply 191 West 31st-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE LIMITED for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 6:38 P. M., Columbus 8:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:30, 11:10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 3:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 4:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

6:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Shamokin.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M., (Through cars, with parlor cars attached, Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading Short Line, and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leave at 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, Express, 4:00, 4:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

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*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK C

FIGHTING FOR THE FISH

JAMAICA BAY FOR ANGLERS IS THE CRY.

ROCKAWAY HOOK-AND-LINE FISHERMEN MUCH ENCOURAGED AT THE PROGRESS OF THE STADLER BILL.

If the members of the Legislature who are to decide whether Jamaica Bay shall be preserved for the line-and-hook fishermen could have glanced over the bay yesterday they would appreciate what an interest there is in the fishing and how many persons are accustomed to visit its waters. A cold wind was blowing over the bay, sweeping the water up into curls of cold, white foam. Yet from each of the four fishing stations on the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad boats put out filled with fishermen. Eight and ten boats were let from each of these resorts.

In the cold, wrapped up in oilskins, the fishermen managed to pass a few hours without becoming absolutely numbed. Their angling enterprise was rewarded by a few nice flounders. Had the day been pleasant the boats would have been out by the dozen. They were used by men from Brooklyn and this city whose only day of recreation is Sunday and whose means restrict them to Jamaica Bay fishing. It is for just these people that the bay should be preserved.

The flounders have been quite abundant in the bay during the week, and some fat two-pounders have been lifted out. Their toothsome qualities are better than usual this Spring, owing to the mild Winter. The boatmen at Rockaway say that the fish have not burrowed in the mud as they do in a cold Winter, and therefore have not gained that muddy flavor that has sometimes been noticed in the Spring fish.

Men who watch the oyster beds also believe that striped bass are in the bay. Recently a few have been seen weashed up on the meadows. It sometimes happens in a very high tide that fish work up over the meadows and are left there when the tide goes out. The bass have probably been in the bay most of the Winter, and they are likely to be any day now.

The fishermen who braved the cold at Rockaway yesterday between bites discussed the Anti-Seine bill and expressed their hopes of its passage. There was hardly one who could not tell some story of big catches before the net men monopolized the fishing. Even the flounders and blackfish have fallen prey to the seine men. Indeed, they have left nothing to anglers but toadfish, sea robins, &c., whose chief value seems to be to teach lessons of patience to the fishermen. A man who can keep his temper from rising after a day's siege with sea robins and toadfish without the satisfaction of a bite from a big fish is just about prepared for heaven.

Some of the fishermen pulled up their lines in the afternoon and came ashore in time to attend the meeting of boatmen, fishermen, and Rockaway residents, at Bressel's Exchange, near Hummel's Station, in order to hear the report of the committee which went to Albany to represent those interested in the passage of the Stadler bill. The word received was favorable, and it is believed that the measure will go through.

The meeting was well attended and was enthusiastic. While, of course, the Rockaway people cannot do much now but watch the progress of the bill, they do not intend that it shall slip out of sight through any negligence of theirs. It was reported at the meeting that Senator Stadler will call it up, probably in two or three days. Just as soon as it passes the Senate the committee will attack the House and bring the bill to the attention of that body at once. Little opposition to the bill is being met with in the Senate except from Senator Hawkins, and the more the bill is talked of the more friends it secures. Senator McCarren, who, it was said all along, was a bitter opponent of the bill, has now said that he will not oppose it. He says openly that misrepresentations were made to him when the measure was first brought to his notice, and that he had no idea that there was such a feeling in its favor.

It has been a great surprise to many to learn that there were so few net men who fished the Jamaica Bay waters. The statement of their number in THE TIMES of last Tuesday opened the eyes of not a few persons, and they readily saw that the interests of these men were simply a drop in the bucket in comparison with those of the great number of anglers who have been accustomed in the past to visit the channels and fishing ground near Rockaway.

Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson, who represents the Rockaway district, has also come out in favor of the bill, and in a letter to the Chairman of the committee which visited Albany last week he asked that this fact should be made known at the meeting of fishermen yesterday. It had been thought that Mr. Johnson was opposed to the measure, so that when the announcement was made at the meeting it was received with loud applause.

Senator Hawkins's opposition is set down to personal interests. He is said to be interested in the mossbunker fisheries, and is afraid that if the bill is passed as regards Jamaica Bay the same movement will be extended to the waters off the north shore of the island, where great quantities of mossbunkers swarm the bays. Indeed, in explaining the map of Jamaica Bay to the Committee on Internal Affairs at Albany, Mr. Hawkins dwelt with a fond and enthusiastic fervor upon Barren Island, which by a little slip of the tongue he said was his place. Outside of Senator Hawkins, the opposition has shrunk down to almost nothing.

These facts were all told at the meeting yesterday. That effort must not be relaxed is fully appreciated, however, and that the Assembly is still ahead as well as the Senate is fully realized. Meanwhile the Long Island Senator is dubbed unanimously "Mossbunker Hawkins."

The committee appointed to prepare a plan for a permanent organization of the Jamaica Bay anglers and boatmen will hold a meeting in a week or two. Its members wish to wait till the Rockaway season opens before perfecting the organization, so that the fishing clubs may be better represented. There are dozens of these clubs on the beach, having a membership of from ten to thirty persons. Many of them have clubhouses fitted up with all conveniences for fishermen, lockers and cots and cars for keeping baits, as well as space to store boats. The members, of course, do not visit Rockaway much in the Winter. Many more of these clubs have been projected and preparations for building clubhouses were stopped, only because of the poor fishing last Summer. If the Stadler bill becomes a law and there is again a chance for fishing in the bay, the clubs will spring into active life again. One of the biggest is being organized by Dr. Philip E. Donlin, Coroner's physician, in this city. Rockaway ought to be a paradise for such organizations. Two hours' sail will carry fishermen outside to the old wrecks, where the big sea bass are found, while trolling with a squid for the large bluefish is within easy reaching distance. There are the bluefish which come in shore, chasing some of Senator Hawkins's moss bunkers.

If the Stadler bill is passed, these clubs will see to it that the law is enforced. Other good results, it is believed, will be gained by a permanent organization at Rockaway, and other evils to the fishing interests will be remedied.

It was reported at the meeting that sentiment in reference to seine fishing was changing, even at Canarsie, which is practically the home of the net men. Hotel men and boatmen are realizing that it is to their advantage to have fishing parties visit the village. Not much is said there openly, but the committee of Rockaway people which started the war against the seines is receiving letters from residents promising no opposition and such support as they can give. The half dozen net drawers have practically controlled the town of Canarsie, and it is a fact that residents there are as afraid of them as though they were a band of blood-thirsty pirates instead of a few men who find a meagre return for hard work dragging their seines in the bay. To secure the prohibition of netting in the bay would be of benefit to them, according to those who have looked into the matter recently. Their boats could be let, upon estimates made, with greater return than they can obtain from net work. The only wonder is that they have continued at it so strenuously.

Did the markets depend on them it would be a different matter, but their great hauls have usually occurred when fish were cheap and the markets were supplied by the outside fishing smacks. As a result, sometimes only 1½ or 2 cents a pound was received. When these great hauls were made fish have been known to be thrown away by them.

Anglers who have often fished Jamaica Bay and are experts in regard to it, said yesterday that the effect of the passage of the anti-net bill would be seen at once, and that with the first run of game fish the hook and line people would see a difference from last year. The fish would soon seek deeper over the bay and a supply would be in the bay that the legitimate fishermen would not exhaust. Fish would be left to spawn. The outside net drawers would thus in the end profit. Netting everything as soon as it came in the bay was destroying the interests of those in the regular outside fishing smack business by not giving the fish a chance to spawn and increase.

JUDGE NEHRBAS'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services of Judge Charles J. Nehrbas will be held to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M. in the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. The family desires to have the funeral as private as possible. The bearers, ten in number, will probably be Judges and ex-Judges of the City Court. The Rev. G. F. Krotel, pastor of the English Lutheran Church, in West Twenty-first-street, will conduct the funeral services. The interment will be in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village, L. I.

HE PASSED TWO WORTHLESS CHECKS.

Walter G. Lowery, a stylishly-dressed young man, who says he is a son of the late Police Captain Lowery of this city, will be arraigned before Justice Walsh, in Brooklyn, this morning on a charge of passing two worthless checks, one for $8 on C. M. Jacobson and another for $12 on J. McCormack, a shoe dealer.

When arrested in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, he admitted that he had passed the checks, but intended to make them good. He had $50 in his pocket when arrested, and $200 worth of diamonds on his shirt front and fingers.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CRAZE.

HOW THE AMATEURS BUSY THEMSELVES AT THIS SEASON.

Various firms in this city which sell and manufacture photographic apparatus complain of poor business, and are anxious for settled weather, that they may serve the amateurs with plates and developers and such articles as are used freely on the field and in darkrooms. Some idea of the business transacted in supplying photographers and the vast crowd of amateurs can be had when it is known that there are forty of these houses in New-York and Brooklyn. Most of them depend upon the amateur trade, and all are anxious to secure that branch of the business. Dry plates are made all over the country, and there is much rivalry among the manufacturers. Every large city in the West has two or three and some even more photographic supply houses. New styles of cameras are being turned out almost daily, while the number of formulas for developers is fast nearing the million. Yet all these houses manage to make money.

Just as soon as the rainy weather is passed and there is some chance of a day being clear from morning till night, the excursions of the amateurs will begin. Already several trips have been projected by members of the Society of Amateur Photographers and the New-York Camera Club. Within a radius of thirty miles some fine views can be had, and they are certainly as varied in subjects as can be desired. Almost every tree, turn of the stream, or rock in the Bronx region has been photographed, but, as the amateurs say, there will be new leaves in the woods and fresh water in the river this Spring, so that the stream will be as popular as ever for the knights of the camera.

The Paris Exposition was a bonanza for the amateur photographers who went abroad. True, the police forbade any photographing within the exposition grounds, but by means of cameras hidden in baskets and hat boxes there were hundreds of the pictures secured. To-night Frank La Manna, President of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, will show the pictures he secured, at the rooms of the New-York Camera Club, 314 Fifth-avenue. Mr. La Manna makes his own slides, and some fine pictures may be expected. Not only will views of the exposition be given, but also a number of scenes in Brittany which Mr. La Manna was fortunate enough to gather in.

The lantern-slide exhibitions at the Camera Club have been very successful this season. The rooms are comfortable, and the friends of the club's members have found much pleasure in visiting them. During the week an entertaining lecture was given by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia College upon "The Bosphorus and Its Villages," amply illustrated by the optical lantern. Among the views were some fine French ones, pictures of the river, parts of Constantinople, palaces, and mosques on the banks. Interesting to the ladies present were the interiors and exteriors of the Turkish houses.

In photographic circles the sudden death of J. B. Gardner a few days ago caused great sorrow. For many years he had been identified with the interests of the photographic section of the American Institute, serving as the Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was one of the few who well remembered the daguerreotype days. Many a story he had to tell of the great surprise the discovery made.

Mr. Gardner was very skillful in his branch of work and earnest in his efforts. He was a genial friend to amateurs, and was always ready to mix with them and give practical advice. At all the meetings of amateurs Mr. Gardner was to be seen, and his criticisms and suggestions were always of value.

The official report of the International Photographic Congress held in Paris last Summer, according to *Anthony's Bulletin*, contains a recommendation of the use of the metric and decimal system of weights and measures in all countries; recommends that solids be expressed in weights and liquids in volumes, and that chemical and not trade names be used in all photographic books or catalogues.

All processes where light is used, according to the congress, shall have the prefix "photo" and termination "graphy" with the special term of the process between them. The period of exposure of a shutter and its measurement was also considered, and the method of measurement of this period, it was decided, should be the vibration of a tuning fork. A special ticket of red with a black sun was adopted for packages of sensitive photographic material, such as plates, films, and bromide paper, when intended for transportation, as well as the words "Guard from light and open in the presence of receiver." The total suggestions of the congress are embodied in a report of seventy pages.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Amateur Photographers, 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, Mr. Wallace Goold Levison gave an illustrated lecture on the "Photography of Self-Luminous Subjects." This branch of photography has hitherto received very little attention. By lantern slides projected on the screen the audience were enabled to see how poorly the photographic plate caught all the beautiful colors and scintillations that one sees in various kinds of fireworks. Yet certain compositions, such as the Bengal lights, made an actinic light and were perfectly depicted on the plate. He had experimented in photographing by lamplight, and exhibited pictured of the effect of different colored fires on the dry plate. Photographs of Geisler tubes with the electric current passing through different gases and a very good view of a steel watchspring burning in oxygen were shown. One of the most effective views was of the grand burst of fireworks on the Eiffel Tower, made by a French photographer named Louie.

Miss Catherine Weed Barnes read a practical paper on "Helps in the Studio," in which she described the patience the operator must have and the disappointments one must expect if satisfactory portraits are to be made.

In addition to two or three new shutters and detective cameras, there was shown a new camera designed to take panoramic pictures instantaneously. This was one of the most interesting novelties at the meeting. The entire camera revolves in one direction, either for a quarter, half, or whole circle, as may be desired, while the sensitive film moves in the opposite direction, passing from one roll to another behind a narrow slit only one-sixteenth of an inch wide, through which the picture from the lens passes to the film.

Motion is given to the camera by pulling a cord passing through the centre of the tripod head. In photographing a whole circle the operator must stoop below the line of the lens if he does not wish to be included in the picture. Some very curious negatives and photographs made with this camera were exhibited. The apparatus is very compact and light.

The working members of the society have been having some lively discussions during the past week over the arrangement of the darkroom accommodations in the new quarters at 12 West Thirty-first-street, and it is probable that whatever is finally decided upon will be very complete and convenient.

Private dark rooms, thoroughly equipped and well ventilated, are to be provided and will be rented to those desiring to have better facilities than can be had at their own homes. This is a new feature in photographic society doings. Printing rooms, enlarging rooms, and a commodious northern skylight for portaiture are to be arranged.

On Friday night of this week lantern slides will be tested at the society's rooms. Next week the regular monthly exhibition of lantern slides occurs.

The fact that animals are interested in photographic pictures would never occur to the ordinary observer, but proof of it is to be had by throwing lantern slides on the screen and noticing the effect on any animal that may be in the room. A case of this kind came to notice which particularly shows the sagacity of dogs. A gentleman took a picture of some ruins with his son standing in the foreground quite prominently. Their pet terrier dog was with them at the time. The father tells a friend:

"I made a lantern slide from the negative, and when I first showed it on the screen (the dog being in the room) it made my son appear to be nearly as large as life. The dog, noticing the picture of my son, jumped up with delight on the screen. Of course he was deceived. Another time I thought I would repeat the experiment in the presence of a friend, but the dog was not deceived a second time."

MRS. ELIZABETH VON HOF MISSING.

Mrs. Elizabeth von Hof, a well-preserved old lady of sixty-eight years, who with her husband, who is seventy-four, lived with their son-in-law, Leopold Berger, at 146 Ludlow-street, has been mysteriously missing since Feb. 24. On that day she paid a visit to her married daughter, Mrs. Foss, who lives at 672 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, and, remaining over night, started for her home in this city the following evening. Since then she has not been heard from. The police of both cities were immediately notified of her failure to reach her home.

All the public institutions of both cities have been visited in vain by her children, and they ask the papers to direct attention to the case in the hope that she may be discovered. The old lady was hale and hearty, and when last seen wore a gray woolen dress, a red shawl, and a white knitted hood. She is 5 feet 3 inches in height and has blue eyes and white hair.

MR. STEPHENSON ON HIS DIGNITY.

Emigration Commissioner Stephenson refused yesterday to turn over to the Custom House authorities the affidavits of the immigrants who arrived on Saturday on the Aller and who admitted having come to this country under contract. Mr. Stephenson said he allowed the men to land because he had no authority to detain them. The Custom House officials should have found out for themselves the fact that the men were contract laborers.

Mr. Stephenson will give the evidence which he has obtained to the Congressional investigating committee.

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WHEN THE HEAD feels dull and heavy, the skin appears sallow and greasy, and the stomach refuses food, take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

PETS AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

A DOG THAT DECLINES TO SHOW SURPRISE AT THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

Next to Mr. Crane himself and Mrs. Crane, who is as popular among those who know her as her genial husband, the two most attractive features of the elegant flat in Fifty-seventh-street which "The Senator" is now occupying are Pete and a phonograph. Pete is a bright little black-and-tan, the joint property of Mr. and Mrs. Crane. Much travel and careful training have made of Pete one of the most intelligent of dogs. He has seen a great deal of this great country of ours, always accompanying his master and mistress on the comedian's tours, and what he does not know about Pullman car porters and conductors and hard-hearted hotel proprietors is not worth learning by a well-bred dog. He has a bright, saucy eye, which looks you straight in the face and gleams with canine wisdom. Pete always barks at the approach of a stranger, but the minute the stranger's hand is grasped by Mr. or Mrs. Crane he is accepted as a member of the family, and not even a growl disturbs the social harmony of the occasion after that. Pete is, to sum his character up in a few words, a remarkably well-behaved dog.

The antipathy of Pullman car porters and hotel keepers to dogs of any kind is well known, and Pete has had many an adventure in his encounters with these unfeeling people. His master and mistress, however, have a sleight-of-hand trick of their own by which they render him invisible to all but themselves when occasion requires, and Pete always travels with them in as fine style as they, in spite of railroad rules and perquisite-grasping baggage smashers. Just how this is accomplished is a secret which even a reporter feels bound to guard as too sacred for the public ear.

Pete is always at the theatre when Mr. Crane acts. He goes to his master's dressing room, curls himself up in a chair, and remains there usually until the end of the play. Mr. Crane may change his clothes a dozen times in the course of the play, but the dog knows every suit, and never moves until his master begins to make the last change after the curtain has fallen in the last act. Then Pete rises, shakes himself, and makes ready to take his seat in the carriage, which whirls him home. Occasionally he makes excursions on the stage between the acts, and greets his friends among the company. On these forays his eyes are kept on all sides of him, and if Mr. De Vere, the stage manager, happens to appear, Pete scampers off in a hurry to his master's dressing room. He knows that he has no business on the stage, but he also knows that nobody but De Vere will feel called on to enforce the rules. Except at these times, when a guilty fear overcomes his natural affection, Pete is a warm friend of Stage Manager De Vere.

The phonograph was for some time a mystery to Pete, and he eyed it suspiciously as it sent forth its volume of sound from familiar voices. On Mr. Crane's cylinders are songs and recitations by Frank Wilson, Lew Dockstader, "The Senator" himself, and a number of friends with whom Pete is familiar in the flesh. When it was first brought to his attention, Pete barked lustily at the phonograph, but he soon got used to it, and would walk about unconcernedly while it was being used, or sit sedately by and enjoy its utterances with the guests of the family. One day a friend of Mr. Crane's prepared a cylinder for Pete's special benefit. He suddenly ordered numerous recitation and song with the shout, "Here, Pete! come here, you little scoundrel! Here, Pete! Pete! Pete!" The dog bounded around him in glee, but when the calls were repeated by the phonograph in the familiar voice of the man who was absent, the dog was fairly transfixed with amazement. He stared at the great funnel from which the call issued, jumped frantically about it, and whined. This was repeated two or three times, while his master and mistress, with their guests, laughed loudly at his performances.

Then Pete began to meditate. What his line of reasoning was will never be known, for with all his intelligence Pete is dumb. But he evidently came to the conclusion that he was being made game of, and one day when the shrill yell "Here, Pete!" issued from the phonograph the dog failed to respond in the accustomed way. He uttered a low growl, seated himself gravely before the funnel, and with a sedate face sat watching it until the sounds ceased, when he arose, grabbed a little rubber chicken and began playing with it as though nothing had occurred to rouse his curiosity. He has never been deceived by the phonograph since, and if his little brain is filled with wonder when the instrument is on exhibition, he exercises a remarkable self-control over his face. Pete and the phonograph are now on equal terms. He declines to be astonished by it.

NEW HATS AND WRAPS.

MANY BEAUTIFUL THINGS FOR THE FAIR SEX AT H. O'NEILL & CO.'S.

There is a window in H. O'Neill & Co.'s great store in Sixth-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, which attracts every passer-by. Scattered about in it are Spring hats and bonnets which seem to be chiefly composed of blossoms and leaves, flower-colored ribbons, and the most delicately-tinted gauze-like fabrics.

This window is merely an introduction to the attractions of the interior of the store. There are Spring styles everywhere and at almost every price. In the millinery department there are some exquisite importations. They are either large or toque-shaped, and are made either of crêpe de soie or crêpe de chine. One large hat of crêpe de soie was of black and a delicate shade of green, trimmed with jonquils; another was of straw lace, trimmed with morning glories, and was bordered with a shirring of pink crêpe de soie; a black tulle French poke was decorated with three rows of gilt braid and iris flowers, while a beautiful little bonnet was of the tontine shape and was made chiefly of corn-colored ribbon, plaited lace, and elderberry buds. One of the prettiest hats among the recent importations was a gray and steel lace toque trimmed with sage-green ribbon caught with Japanese pins.

There are some very beautiful children's cloaks shown. One of the most stylish of these was of Sicilian cloth, with Van Dyck trimming, velvet yoke, and wide sleeves. A young lady's Newmarket of light cloth, in Suède checks, with sleeves of faille Française, was also in the new styles. The infants' cloaks were chiefly in faille Française, China and India silk, and Sicilian cloth.

Some of the ladies' wraps are very handsome. The shorter ones have Marie Antoinette collars, some with close-fitting fronts and cape backs, others with loose fronts and tight-fitting backs, but almost all covered with embroidery. One especially stylish wrap was short, with a Marie Antoinette collar whose points extended to the waist line, showing a vest of solid embroidery. A long wrap of fawn-colored broadcloth, with green velvet vest, with loose effect and velvet belt with a rosette of the same color, was also exhibited, while one of the most tasteful was also long, of chocolate brown, loose fitting and double-breasted, with a long military cape with a high, rolling collar, the cape being elaborately embroidered with Van Dyck designs. The cape also carried a hood.

A jacket of the new Eiffel Tower shade was decorated en applique with a vest whose ground was of Gobelin blue, and which was almost covered with embroidery. Its collar was high and rolling, and the sleeves were with puffed shoulders. Another jacket was of gray and white; the vest and revers were appliqued. The collar was high, the shoulders high, and the back made to fit close to the figure. The coachmen's jackets are of the new pretty shade, made loose in front with flap pockets and cover seams.

The Spring costumes are of the various light fabrics, the colors being about the same as those which have been mentioned in the millinery department. They are, almost without exception, made very plain, but are exceedingly pretty.

A CORNERSTONE LAID.

The cornerstone of St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church in Christopher-street, near Greenwich, was laid yesterday afternoon. The Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston officiated at the services, and preached the sermon which followed in the basement of the new edifice. He was assisted by the Rev. John F. Fitzharris, the Rev. James H. McGean, the Rev. John Edwards, the Rev. John R. Salter, the Rev. James M. Galligan, and the Rev. James Jones. The stone is a block of polished granite, bearing the date of the beginning of the building. During the ceremony the Society of the Holy Name was present in a body.

The new church will be built of brick, with two high towers. The parish is one year old.

Purify Your Blood

When Spring arrives, it is very important that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months, or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Illipolis, Ill.

N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug.* 17, 1889.

WENT OUT "TO LOOK AROUND."

BUT A "BUCKIN' KIYOOT" INTERFERED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAN.

A New-York youth, who recently went to Dakota with a view to making a fortune, has returned—without the fortune. His lack of success was due to an attempt to apply literally the expression so often used metaphorically by business men "to look around."

When a business man says he is going somewhere "to look around," his professional acquaintances understand that he will talk business to somebody, find out how prices are, keep his weather eye wide open, and look for a chance to make a few dollars. But this New-York youth was not a business man. He was a society man. Society had, in fact, up to the time he made up his mind to go to Dakota "to look around," claimed him as all her own. He was a shining light at the assemblies and a valued member of several hunt clubs. When he announced his purpose to go West his friends asked, in some surprise, "What for?"

"Oh," he said, "just to look around."

So these friends thought he was going out to interview business men and invest his rather meagre patrimony, with a view ultimately to making a fortune. Well, that was the end he had in mind. But when he said he was going "to look around" he meant look around. He didn't think it was necessary to explain that he was going out to Dakota, get up on a high hill, and really look around. But so was. The trouble was that he didn't reach the hill. If he had he might have looked around and seen something somewhere that would have put him in the way of making a very large fortune indeed.

Just before he arrived at Rapid City, Dakota, he turned to the man in the seat back of him and asked him "the best way to look around out here."

The man had been gazing at the youth ever since he entered the car. His clothes, his eyeglasses, and his general Fifth-avenue make-up had interested him.

"If I was going to look around," he replied, "I'd just hire a broncho and go out and look. You'll see droves of broncos. They're cheap and stylish."

The youth thought that was good common sense. Sure enough, there was a drove of broncos on the principal street of Rapid City. He asked the price of one of them.

"Stryger," said an old Dakotian who stood by, "stryger, you don't want nothin' to do with them buckin' kiyoots."

"Pardon me," said the youth with crushing superiority, "I know what I want."

"Oh," said the Dakotian, "if you know, Stryger, what you want, that settles it."

The youth bought the broncho, and leading the animal to a stump mounted him. He was going to a hill a little way off to look around. He realized a moment or so after he had mounted that a remarkable upheaval of something had taken place. He was sitting in a puddle of mud some distance from the stump and the broncho was trotting amiably back to its former owner. The aged Dakotian stood hard by.

"Stryger," he said, "I told you you didn't want nothin' to do with them buckin kiyoots."

"Did he buck, then?" asked the youth.

"Yes, he bucked."

"Well," said the youth, "if that's what he does when he bucks, what in the world does he do when he kiyoots?"

So the youth came back to New-York and his exploit would never have been known here if he had not told it himself.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The second of the extra course of lectures at Daly's Theatre will be delivered by Mr. Stoddard at 11 o'clock this morning, the subject being "Napoleon; From Corsica to the Throne." Good seats for this or any of the three following lectures can still be secured at the box office of the theatre.

"The Knights of Tyburn," which is to be seen at Niblo's April 17, is an adaptation of a French play that had a remarkable run on its original production at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris. Mr. Godchaux, its manager, has received many valuable suggestions from M. Duquesnal, who handled the piece in Paris and is making extensive preparations for its production at Niblo's. Among the leading people engaged to support Miss Clara Thompson, who will play the principal character, are Mrs. Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Louise Sylvester, E. D. Lyons, L. Grisel, and Barry Maxwell.

John L. Kelly, the Irish comedian, will join Herrmann's Vaudeville Company in Chicago this month and remain with that organization the rest of the season, going with it to California. This will enable him to be in constant consultation with Miss Williams, with whom he is to star next season, in regard to their new play.

The remarkable success of "The Grand Ducess" in the Casino throws in the shade every record previously made at this house. The theatre is packed at every performance and many large parties have been turned away. Jokers and neighboring cities to visit the opera. Rudolph Aronson has been asked by a number of people to allow Lillian Russell to sing one performance in French, the rest of the company singing English, and he is seriously considering the suggestion.

H. M. Pitt, stage manager of the Boston Museum, has severed his connection with that house. George C. Boniface has assumed the duties of the position, and Manager Field is said to contemplate intrusting the stage to his management next season.

Robert Mantell has been studying Hamlet for a long time, and on Wednesday evening he will make his début in the part in Troy. Mr. Mantell comes to the Grand Opera House April 7.

Manager Pitou has re-engaged John T. Sullivan to support Rose Coghlan next season. Miss Coghlan will play her last engagement in New-York this season at the Grand Opera House the week of March 31, appearing both in "Masks and Faces" and "Jocelyn."

Lillie Akerstrom will try her new play, "A Little Busybody," for the first time next Wednesday evening in Wilmington, Del., preparatory to its production at Niblo's in May.

Richard Golden has purchased the inn in Bucksport, Me., where in his boyhood days he used to listen to the words of his venerable friend Jed Prouty.

IN ITS NEW HOME.

The new building of the Allen-Street Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1819 as the Mission Church in the City of New-York, at 126 Forsyth-street, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. Two years ago the congregation decided to abandon its old quarters in Allen-street and some months afterward the present Forsyth-street site was acquired and work on the new edifice begun. The building is best described as a model people's church. Its exterior is in Kentucky limestone and brick, and is of massive outline. Its ground measurement is 50 feet by 100 feet and it is five stories high in front.

Above the first two stories the front portion is devoted to a suite of ten rooms for the pastor's family, well lighted and furnished, and prettily finished in colors. A few feet below the street level is the Sunday-school room, which will accommodate between 500 and 600 children. The main floor is entirely occupied by the church auditorium. The cost of the building was $33,000.

The Rev. S. M. Hamilton presided over the dedication services. The prayer was offered by the Rev. A. W. Sproull. J. Finley Smith read the report of the Building Committee, and there were addresses by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. George W. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. H. E. Elliott, the Rev. H. T. McEwen, the Rev. A. W. Halsey, and the Rev. J. T. Wilds.

At the services last night the Rev. Dr. N. W. Conkling and the Rev. F. H. Marling made addresses.

SMOTHERED BY SMOKE.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a man ran to the quarters of Engine No. 1, on West Twenty-ninth-street, and said there was a fire in a frame building in the rear of 234 West Thirtieth-street. The company turned out, and Capt. Croker, entering the place as soon as possible, found an old woman crouched in the corner of a front room on the first floor. She was dead he discovered when he carried her out. She was Mary Reilly, sixty years old, and a washerwoman. She had been smothered by smoke because she was too feeble to escape.

The fire's origin was not ascertained. It did about $450 damage to the property of occupants and $600 damage to the building. The dead woman was taken to the Morgue.

O'NEILL'S,

6th-av., 20th to 21st st.

SPRING OPENING.

FINE DISPLAY OF SPRING MILLINERY.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

1,500 TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS,

NEW COLORS, NEW SHAPES, NOVEL DESIGNS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

We make special efforts to give our customers the best variety in CHILDREN'S TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS.

Choice combinations in FLOWERS, NEW LACES, AND NETS.

The latest designs and colorings in Imported Spring Dress Goods at attractive prices.

LADIES' CLOAKS & SUITS.

We have just received our second importation of NEW SPRING DRESSES, WRAPS, AND LONG GARMENTS.

Also a choice selection of Ladies' London and Paris COATS and JACKETS at remarkably low prices.

1,500 fine IMPORTED JACKETS in a variety of Colors and Black, $4 98, $5 98, and $6 98.

Ladies' Fine SILK WRAPS, silk lined and richly trimmed with gimp and lace, $11 75, $14 75, and $24 95.

We are offering unusual bargains in LADIES' SPRING DRESSES.

2,000 Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere-finish Jersey Waists, $1 59; worth $2 75.

The balance of our stock of WINTER CLOAKS at HALF COST.

A DULL DRIVING DAY.

FEW OUT ALTHOUGH THE ROADS WERE GOOD—GABE CASE RETURNS.

Yesterday was a beautiful one for driving, but strangely enough it brought out but a very small crowd. The road, although a bit muddy in the morning, hardened into an excellent condition later in the day, and the sun shone genially, with but one or two exceptions, from the rising to the setting of the same. Perhaps the cool, sharp wind that prevailed kept many people at home, but to those who came out to face it it gave any amount of the right sort of invigoration, and kindly refrained from any practical ear-nipping jokes.

The attraction of the day to many of the road goers was that eminent gentleman John L. Sullivan, who paid a visit to several road houses, and sang bass solo refusals to drink about five hundred times.

All of Gabe Case returned from his California trip on Saturday in fine health and spirits, but his elaborate wardrobe was not with him. He refused to say what had become of it, but it was whispered on good authority that it had been stowed away in a trunk in the lobby of the leading exhibit in 1892. All of Gabe's brother hotel keepers from Barry's up to Wisemon's called to pay their respects along with the rest of his multitude of friends, and the doctor was forced to dose up the latter part of the afternoon to save himself from being talked and handshaken into the likeness of a living skeleton.

Among those whom he did not succeed in eluding were John Quinn, John Cusick, John A. Ryan, Commodore Hutchinson, George A. Lane, John Kennedy, J. L. Humfreville, Isaac Taylor, Jr.; R. J. Dean, W. E. Dean, Will Dean, Jr.; Isidor Cohnfeld, George Conkling, George G. Hart, John Allen, ex-Alderman Hughes, Augustus Raymond, George Floyd-Jones, P. F. W. Spence, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Seaman Lichtenstein, and R. N. G. Livingstone.

GAMES AT FORDHAM COLLEGE.

The second annual gymnastic competitions of the Fordham College Athletic Association will be held this afternoon in the college gymnasium, beginning at 2 o'clock. The events to be contested by the students are club swinging, parallel bars, horizontal bar, flying rings, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, sparring, wrestling, and high jumping. The officials will be A. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club, referee, and Messrs. E. J. Giannini and Robert Stoll, New-York Athletic Club, judges.

The plans have been drawn for the new gymnasium at Fordham, and according to them the building will be one of the best of its kind in the country. It will have three stories. The first will be devoted to baths, a swimming tank, and a baseball cage; the second will be given up to the gymnasium, and the third will be a drill and entertainment hall. The building will be situated near the new stone building now being constructed.

FURNITURE.

Manufacturer *versus* Dealer.

OR, RATHER, DEALER *VERSUS* MANUFACTURER, BECAUSE 'TIS THE DEALERS WHO ARE MAKING THE "FUSS," WE ARE NOT. WE CLAIM THE RIGHT TO SELL OUR FURNITURE AT ANY PRICE WE CHOOSE. WE HAVE CUT OUR PRICES ON RELIABLE GOODS POSITIVELY LOWER THAN THOSE OF ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY, BECAUSE WE ARE RESOLVED TO HOLD THE LEAD.

SHOULD ALL OUR SALESMEN BE ENGAGED YOU MAY WALK THROUGH OUR SHOWROOMS AND MAKE UP YOUR ESTIMATE UNATTENDED, BECAUSE PRICES ARE IN PLAIN FIGURES.

A VISIT TO OUR UPHOLSTERY WORKROOMS IS INTERESTING AS WELL AS INSTRUCTIVE. TO GET THERE TAKE PASSENGER ELEVATOR NO. 2.

FOR SPECIAL DESIGNS CONSULT OUR DESIGNERS.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

BRUNER & MOORE CO.

41 · 43 · & 45 W. 14th ST.

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

THE NEWARK POST OFFICE.

CAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASED APPROPRIATION.

An odd story is brought to the surface by the opposition made in Congress to the increase of the appropriation for the new Post Office at Newark from $300,000 to $650,000. It was intended with the larger sum to purchase the Bolles estate, lying between the present Post Office and the canal. The opposition to the passage of the bill in Congress was made by the Bolles.

T. N. Bolles was President of the Hohenstein Naphtha Launch Company till its failure, a few weeks ago. When ex-Mayor Henry Jaeger took possession as receiver it was learned that Mr. Bolles had given some preferences to a relative, and that he had a large number of notes out, on which the company and himself appeared either as maker or indorser. When the nature of the failure came out there was a general effort to save something out of the wreck. The security given to the relative was contested, and an effort is being made to attach Mr. Bolles's interest in the Bolles Building.

He is one of several who have also claimed that the interest could not be touched as long as the building remained in the hands of the executors. If the Government were allowed to step in and condemn there would be a distribution of the estate and the creditors of Mr. Bolles would, of course, take their share.

It was to prevent this distribution, it is said, that the bill in Congress that gave the Government power to condemn, the property was opposed in his interest.

GOLDEN CROSS DAY.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the Union Tabernacle Church in Thirty-fifth-street at the "Golden Cross Day" meeting in the interest of the United Order of the Golden Cross. On the platform were W. H. Solomon, W. H. Rountree, M

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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TOM PLATT'S HELP NEEDED

DAGGETT'S POSTAL CARD CONTRACT IN DANGER.

TOO MANY COMPLAINTS AND TOO MANY EXCUSES—AN OFFICE FOR A BROOKLYN WARD POLITICIAN.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consuls.—WILLIAM S. PRESTON of New-York at Cognac, JAMES S. KELLOGG of Louisiana at Stettin, ALFRED W. STREET of New-York at Coatzicoak, SAMUEL R. ZEIGLER of Iowa at Aix-la-Chappelle, JAMES R. DANFORTH of Pennsylvania at Verviers and Liege.

Supervising Inspector of steam Vessels.—FRANK BURNETT of Missouri for the St. Louis (Fourth) District.

United States Marshals.—DANIEL LAKE for the Eastern District of New-York; WILLIAM VAN BUREN for the Eastern District of Michigan.

The nomination of James R. Danforth of Pennsylvania as Consul at Kehl was withdrawn.

* *

The nomination of David Lake to be United States Marshal, although it had been expected for several days, is reported to have been received with general disgust by Brooklyn Republicans. Henry Bristow, a near neighbor of Lake and a personal friend, the reports say, gave expression to the views of many when he said, "There will be the dickens to pay for this." The whole thing is looked upon as a plan by which Congressman Wallace hopes to be renominated next Fall.

For years "Dan" Lake has been one of the most active Democratic political ward workers in Brooklyn. He was "boss" of the Eighth Ward, and was in the good graces of the ring. Several times he was elected Supervisor, and for two terms he sat in the County Auditor's office. It was while he was there that all the fraudulent bills for county work, for passing which the Supervisors have recently been indicted, were audited, and it was on the strength of Lake's guarantee that they were paid.

When John Y. McKane was expelled from the Democratic Party for treachery he ordered Lake to follow him out, and, although the latter then held the office of Auditor, to which Democratic votes had elected him, he obeyed the order. When the next election came around he saw he would be out of a job, so he made a deal by which the Republicans nominated him for Supervisor at Large. The result was that he was about the weakest man on the ticket. He ran behind Col. Baird, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and it is now admitted that Col. Baird did not receive anything like his party vote. On that presentation of facts, Lake lost more Republican votes than he gained Democratic, so that local Republicans could not understand yesterday why the Washington people regarded him as so strong a man. Every one knows him to be in politics for what he can make.

John Y. McKane, report says, has been boasting that he demanded and obtained Lake's nomination in return for his services in casting the vote of Grave-end for Harrison. He thinks he and Lake, if they act together, will have patronage to dispense, can entice about 3,000 Democrats from the support of the local machine and so convert Brooklyn into a debatable city.

* *

Tomplatt, Gen. J. N. Knapp, and ex-Marshal Louis F. Payn appeared here last night about the same time that Mr. Bourke Cockran astonished his Democratic friends by turning up on his way to Florida when his counsel was desired in New-York by one of its distinguished citizens. The appearance of Tomplatt was explained by Brooklyn men when the nomination of Daniel Lake to be Marshal was sent to the Senate by the President. The Chicago people explained it by deciding that he came to Washington to round his corner as a "wrecker" by depriving that city of the fair, of which he had already robbed New-York.

But there was another explanation, not easy to get, but quite as reasonable. At the Arlington Hotel, where Platt, Knapp, and Payn put up, it was noticed that Mr. Albert Daggett, minus his usual happy smile and with a palpable burden of anxiety, was visible in the company of the "bosses" of the New-York Republicans. There was cause for Daggett's look of concern. He is in trouble. A good many complaints have been heard from time to time about the quality of the postal cards furnished by Mr. Daggett as contractor. The courtesies that fell upon him were supposed to be shown in a measure by Payn, who is interested with him as a partner, and sympathetically by Knapp and Platt.

It was feared that there is great probability that Postmaster General Wanamaker will cancel the contract and ask to have new bids made by some one who can furnish satisfactory cards. Mr. Wanamaker said to-night that the trouble about Mr. Daggett's contract was that the postal cards furnished were not up to the contract standard. All sorts of excuses had been made for their poor quality. One was that a new building had been put up in which to manufacture the cards, and the damp bricks and mortar had affected the sizing of the cards. These excuses had been accepted by the department until it would seem as if the experimental stage had passed, and it was time good cards were supplied. Many millions of the cards had been rejected, and it was impossible for the department not to know that the standard was not reached. "It is only fair, Mr. Wanamaker added, to say that some of the cards were of a very fair quality; but many millions were not. The authorities had concluded that it was time proper cards were supplied, and, if they were not forthcoming, the contract would be rescinded.

If Mr. Daggett loses his contract it will have to be advertised again, new bids will be received, and a new contract let to the most satisfactory bidder. There will be nothing to hinder Mr. Daggett from putting in a bid for the new contract, but it will be a fair assumption on the part of the Post Office Department that if he could not supply good cards under the present contract he would be unable to do so under another contract. Mr. Wanamaker said there was no trouble about Mr. Daggett's bondsmen. Mr. Woodruff had asked to be released from the bond, but the department would not grant the request until a substitute was furnished who was as satisfactory as was Mr. Woodruff when he was accepted.

* *

The sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, having in charge the Customs Administration bill, reported the bill back to the full committee to-day, and it may be expected to be reported to the Senate to-morrow. Senator Aldrich says that, while it has been amended in many particulars in conformity with the wishes of the importers, and particularly with regard to their request to have questions of fact as well as law taken into the courts, all of the suggestions made by the importers have not been acted upon.

Another Senator who has looked carefully into the measure expresses the opinion that under the importing is to be a difficulty, business, and that it is still so effective as a rate-increasing instrument that it can be predicted that without a change of the tariff laws this bill will increase the customs revenue at least $15,000,000 annually.

* *

When Paymaster Sewall Fulton of the navy tendered his resignation last Friday it was generally supposed in the Navy Department that Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, who had been his chief assistant, would succeed him. It is now understood that he has very little chance of being selected.

In is said that the objectionable letter to Commodore McCann, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, which presented the trouble between the Secretary and the Paymaster General, was written, in fact, by Pay Inspector Kenny, although it was signed by the Paymaster General. The letter itself will not be made public, but enough is known of its contents to indicate that it contained nothing very sensational. It was not, however, just such a letter as Commodore McCann thought the Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard ought to receive, and so he sent a copy of it to the Secretary. This, in itself, would not have been likely to cause a breach between the Secretary and the Paymaster General, if it had not been for the previous friction between them. If the story of Pay Inspector Kenny's authorship of the McCann letter be true, he will hardly receive the appointment.

Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton, in charge of the Washington pay office, and Pay Inspector Edwin Stuart, in charge of the New-York pay office, are mentioned for the place.

* *

Mr. Chandler learned to-day what is thought of him by some of the Southern Senators, the denouncing of whose constituents is the chief end of Chandler's Senatorial existence. The New-Hampshire Senator is Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, and until to-day Messrs. George of Mississippi and Call of Florida were members of it. Soon after the Senate met to-day Mr. George asked to be excused from further service on the committee, and a little later Mr. Call made the same request.

Neither Senator gave any reason, but both were formally excused by the Senate. It was well understood that neither Mr. George nor Mr. Call cared to serve on any committee of which Mr. Chandler was Chairman or of which he was a member. Their places on the Immigration Committee were filled this afternoon by the appointment of Messrs. Eustis and Daniel.

* *

Not all of the Senators forgot that this was St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Sherman remembered it, and paid honor to the memory of Ireland's patron Saint by appearing with a bunch of green leaves in the lapel of his coat. Mr. Blair was also conspicuous with a boutonnière of green, and so were Messrs. Mitchell, Teller, Allison, and Paddock. The only Democratic wearer of the green was Mr. Reagan, who sported a big geranium leaf. President Pro Tem. Ingalls discarded his familiar bright-red neckatie for one of white, crossed with broad bands of dark green. The flag over the Senate Chamber was not hoisted until nearly a half hour after the session began, but it is not known that this very unusual incident was connected in any way with St. Patrick's Day.

* *

Among the bills introduced in the House today was one by Mr. Kelley of Kansas to provide for the election of members of the House.

It declares that no State law or Constitution shall deprive a citizen once duly authorized to vote for a member of the Legislature of his right to vote, except upon conviction of felony. Congress is to fix the Congressional election districts in each State immediately upon the publication of the census returns and the determination of the basis of representation. The districts are to be made up of contiguous territory, and are to be as nearly equal in population as possible, and, in case Congress fails to arrange the districts ninety days before election, the Representatives are to be elected from the State at large. District Judges are to appoint Commissioners of Elections at a salary of $1,500 per annum, who shall prescribe the precincts and election places, transmit returns, and preserve ballots. They are also to appoint registrars of voters, who shall nominate four associates to hold the elections. The Commissioner is to furnish ballots. If persons are by intimidation prevented from voting, they may file a statement of their intention with the Commissioner of Elections. The elections are to be held on the Australian system.

* *

In view of the information which has been communicated to members of Congress concerning the disposition of the Ottawa Parliament or some of its members to restore the duties on certain articles now on the free list, the House Ways and Means Committee has considered a proposition to provide legislation calculated to meet any emergency which may arise.

Representative Baker of New-York has introduced, for reference to that committee, a bill providing that all articles imported into the United States shall, in addition to the import duties now assessed by law, pay an additional duty equal in amount to any export duty which may be assessed on the shipment of the same to the United States. Eggs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per dozen, hay, 25 per cent. ad valorem; straw, $3 per ton; fish, 1 cent per pound, and plants, trees, and shrubs, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

* *

Senator Hawley to-day introduced a bill to provide that hereafter promotions to every grade in the army below the rank of Brigadier General shall be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that corps. If after examination an officer fails to pass, and is reported unfit for promotion, the officer next below him in rank shall receive the appointment. Officers who served in the late war, in case of failure on such examination, shall be placed on the retired list of the army.

* *

The special House committee which has been investigating the Ohio ballot-box frauds finished its work yesterday. The testimony yesterday was of little importance. Representative Grosvenor asserted that the "Trust me, Charlie," telegram, which had been referred to in this investigation, was an answer from Representative Butterworth to the witness' appeal to help him at the Marietta meeting, and had nothing to do with this case.

Representative J. D. Taylor of Ohio has been confined to his house under the physicians care since last Wednesday, suffering from a severe cold, with symptoms of pneumonia.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—J. H. Giddings, Webstuck, Dutchess County.

Maryland.—William Leasure, Basen.

Virginia.—L. C. Barger, Loving Creek.

Pennsylvania.—C. F. Krauser, Glen Moore; J. C. Rogers, Sheshequin.

Vermont.—E. H. Goodenough, Middlesex.

A CITY IN DARKNESS.

AN OLD LAW INVOKED BY A COLUMBUS ATTORNEY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—The city is in darkness to-night, owing to a temporary injunction issued by Judge Pugh on the petition of an attorney who has claims against the city which have not been satisfied. There is an old law on the statute books, known as the Burns law, that prohibits a city from making contracts of any kind whatever unless the money is actually in the Treasury. It is claimed by the plaintiff that at the time the contract was made with the electric light company there were no funds in the City Treasury and the contract was illegal.

The Assistant City Solicitor is also enjoined from performing any service for the same reason, and the City Clerk is enjoined from paying out any funds. There is no little indignation against the attorney, C. T. Clark, and many believe that Judge Pugh should have refused to grant the injunction on the ground that public safety would be jeopardised by so doing.

COLORED PEOPLE DECEIVED.

LAREDO, Texas, March 17.—During the month of September prominent colored men from Fort Bend County passed through this city en route to the City of Mexico to confer with that Government to secure a subsidy for the removal of a colored colony to that republic. They claimed to have secured suitable concessions and made all the necessary arrangements, and were to have 20,000 souls in the land of God and liberty in time to make a cotton crop this season.

So far they have failed to carry out the project, but several poor families of colored people from Wharton and Jackson Counties have arrived here overland en route to Mexico, but on arriving here did not know where to go. In their ignorance they supposed they only had to cross the Rio Grande to be in the tropical happy land of Canaan and squat on the lands there. Finding their error, they have been compelled to go to work in this city for a livelihood, selling their horses and mules at a sacrifice.

JOHN T. LESTER'S WILL.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The will of the late John T. Lester, the noted Board of Trade operator, drawn just prior to his death, was admitted to probate by Judge Kohlsaat to-day. Mr. Lester left an estate worth $750,000, nearly all of which is in cash, bonds, and stocks.

The property goes to the members of his family in about the usual statutory proportions except as to his daughter who recently married P. D. Armour's son, and the peculiar circumstances of whose wedding were said to have helped to make Mr. Lester ill. To her he leaves only the income on $50,000, the principal to be divided at her death among other members of the Lester family.

AN EX-CITY TREASURER INDICTED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—John A. Davis, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer, was arrested on a bench warrant here this afternoon on charges contained in an indictment returned by the Grand Jury this morning.

The indictment is for grand larceny in the first degree. Davis was in the Sheriff's office for several hours waiting for the warrant to be issued. He is now endeavoring to secure bail, which was placed at $30,000. The amount of the defalcation, which is secured by the ex-Treasurer's bondsmen, is $60,000.

A NEW PROVING GROUND.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—The old Smoot estate, at Indian Head on the Potomac River, has been purchased by the Government for $6,000. It will be used by the Ordnance Department as a proving ground for the new steel guns. It is an elevated point, from which there is a clear reach of water for ten miles up and down the river.

MRS. CLEVELAND TO VISIT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—It is reported that Mrs. Grover Cleveland has accepted an invitation to visit Mrs. George P. Wetmore here during the coming season.

Gargle with Pond's Extract for hoarseness and sore throat; speedy relief.—Adv.

BISMARCK OUT OF OFFICE

HIS RESIGNATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED.

ONLY RUMORS ALLOWED TO BE SENT FROM BERLIN—HIS SON SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED ALSO.

BERLIN, March 17.—A report is widely current this evening that Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. Emperor William visited him this morning.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is stated there that both Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck have tendered their resignations, and that Emperor William has accepted the resignation of the Chancellor, but refused to accept that of Count Herbert.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News*, timed midnight, says that all telegrams are rigorously inspected by the authorities, and are stopped if they go beyond announcing rumors. The immediate and ostensible cause of the resignation of Prince Bismarck is a divergence of opinion between the Chancellor and the Emperor concerning factory inspectors.

The *Times's* Berlin correspondent says: "Something must have occurred in connection with the labor conference to cause Prince Bismarck's unexpected action. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who arrived yesterday, appears to have failed in his attempt to mediate between the Emperor and the Chancellor."

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "The German officials decline to forward my message."

Gen. von Caprivi is mentioned as the successor of the Chancellor.

COLOGNE, March 17.—The *Gazette's* correspondent in Berlin says he believes that Prince Bismarck will immediately retire from all the posts now held by him. A meeting of the Cabinet, the correspondent says, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which Prince Bismarck presided, to deliberate upon the position which would arise from the Chancellor's resignation.

MUST PROVE THE INTENT.

WHITE CAPS HELD GUILTLESS OF AN ASSAULT TO KILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—In the Supreme Court this morning the case of the State against Charles Arabie, S. Leche, and Gastie Smith was decided in favor of the defendants. The accused were sentenced to serve various terms in the State penitentiary for entering the house of one Duplechin, in St. Martinsville, at midnight on Feb. 28 and shooting at him with intent to kill. They applied to the Supreme Court, alleging that they had no intention other than of dragging forcibly from the house of Duplechin a woman named Tillie, who was wrongfully inclined and a disgrace to the community in which she resided. Duplechin had interfered, and one of the crowd, Fagout, fired a shot over Duplechin's head to frighten him. They had no intention of doing him bodily harm.

The defendants allege that they belong to a band of "Regulators," or "White Caps," and that it was in pursuance of the principles of this organization that the assault on the woman Tillie was committed.

The court quashed the indictment, holding that a criminal offense is not complete without felonious intent, without which it would merely be a trespass. The accused must be allowed to introduce testimony to show that his intent was anything but that to kill, even if the intent was itself unlawful. Associate Justice Hoche rendered the decision of the court, and Associate Justice Fenner dissented.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

A BIG REDUCTION AGREED ON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have finally reached an agreement upon the sugar schedule. They have agreed to make raw sugar, from 16 Dutch standard down, dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, and refined sugar, above 16 Dutch standard, dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem.

This is equivalent to 50 per cent. reduction on many grades of sugar and to more than 50 per cent. on others. The reduction will average a cut of above 50 per cent., and will reduce the revenue from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000. There is no provision made for the payment of any bounty whatever. The cut in the sugar duty which will thus be made is larger than any two and three times that proposed by the Mills bill, and the duty will be collected upon the value and not upon the pound, as heretofore.

The duty given to the refiners is only 5 per cent. more than that given the raw sugar men, and the Committee believes that the 10 below will admit two grades of merchantable sugar fit for domestic uses. It is hoped and believed that this will take away from the refiners the power to raise the price of sugar to the consumer at will. The Republicans regard this heavy reduction of the sugar duties as a most generous concession to Western sentiment. The rate fixed is lower than the rate fixed by the Senate Tariff bill, and is moreover free from the objection raised against the Senate bill, viz., the bounty clause. The Senate bill made a reduction of 50 per cent. and gave a bounty of 1 cent a pound. The action of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee makes a cut of even more than 50 per cent. and eliminates the experiment of paying a bonus to one class of producers directly from the Treasury.

LOTTERIES ARE PROHIBITED.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, March 17.—The following circular has just been issued:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY, MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, March 17.

To B. F. Smallwood, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation; E. Jacobson, National Secretary, John S. Farr, Key Morris, Ed. Spring, C. H. Harris, and all others to whom these presents may come:

I am directed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to notify you and each of you that no lottery drawing will be permitted within the limits of the agency that the presence among the Choctaw or other Indians of persons attempting to engage in such proceedings will be considered as detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and they will be dealt with under the law accordingly.

I have this day directed the United States Indian Police that if any attempts are made by any person to set up or operate any such lottery, the paraphernalia be seized and such persons arrested and held for instructions. Respectfully,

LEO BENNETT, United States Indian Agent.

A SCHOONER BURNED AT SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17.—Capt. Hopkins of the schooner Mabel Howard, which arrived this evening from Boston, reports that on March 9, the day on which she sailed, she saw a large schooner on fire. The vessel's mainsail was partly hoisted. Before the Mabel Howard could get within half a mile of her the burning schooner turned bottom up.

The Mabel Howard passed close to her and could not see any one on or about her. Capt. Hopkins supposes the crew were taken off by a fishing vessel, as there were one or two in the vicinity.

The schooner, which appeared to be lumber laden, was about 100 tons. She was, doubtless, the Lizzie D. Small, from St. John, N. B., for New-York, with piling, previously reported abandoned on the 9th, fifty miles off Boston Light.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church South continued its session to-day and evening. Bishop Duncan said that the labor of the colporteur is one of the most important works in which the Church is engaged, and it ought to be encouraged. He was never so much impressed with its importance as when he went to Texas and found the Bible read in fifteen different languages. This was all due to the American Bible Society.

PLAIN SMITH SCARCELY IMPROVED.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Gen. William Sooy Smith, the well-known civil engineer, obtained leave of Judge Horton to-day to change the name of his minor son, Gerald Campbell Sooy Smith, to Gerald Campbell Sooysmith. His own name remains Smith, while his son's is Sooysmith. The General did not give any reason for making a change which would seem to be the distinction without material difference.

"PRINCE AND PAUPER" IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 17.—"The Prince and the Pauper" opened to an overflowing house at Hooley's to-night. Elsie Leslie was recalled seven times, and the audience was "meet enthusiastic."

BACK FROM THE STRIP.

THE SOLDIERS PREPARING TO DRIVE OUT HESITATING BOOMERS.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 17.—And still they come—back from the Cherokee Strip. All day yesterday disappointed and deluded boomers alighted from heavily laden trains which brought them from the promised land. Reports from Caldwell and Hunnewell state that there has been little excitement beyond the advent of a few belated settlers, who have not heard of the President's proclamation. Lieut. Charles Dodge of Gen. Merritt's staff arrived here yesterday from Fort Leavenworth. Speaking of the situation Lieut. Dodge said:

"I am convinced that a large number of the boomers now settled upon the strip will vacate voluntarily when they learn the conditions. A few, however, will remain until ordered out by the military. It can be authoritatively stated that should troops be called out they will be stationed in the southern part of the strip, where they can make effective patrol."

It is understood here that Lieut. Dodge telegraphed Gen. Merritt to that effect yesterday, and troops are expected soon.

Ira Burnett, a large cattle owner near here, has returned from an extended trip over his range and reports that no cattle have been killed by fire or boomers. He estimates the number of acres burned over to be at least 100,000, but thinks that enough remains to feed the cattle until new grass sprouts. Burnett also reported colonists on their way out of the strip in great numbers, and was of the opinion that but few would be left for the military to displace.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, March 17.—Inquiry at the military headquarters here elicits the information that when six companies arrive here they will be dispatched in a body to the Cherokee line and there cut up into detachments and deployed in a line that will probably cover twenty miles. Very little, of course, can be learned, but enough has been gleaned to warrant the statement that this skirmish line will cross through the strip, over sixty miles wide, as rapidly as possible, and then by flank movements to the right and left will return to Oklahoma. By this means the entire strip will probably be cleared in less than two weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has instructed C. F. Davis, special Inspector of the department, to proceed to the Indian Territory and assist the authorities in executing the President's proclamation relative to intruders upon the Cherokee Strip. Mr. Davis will speak for the Secretary in explaining to the proposed settlers the status of legislation affecting these lands.

IN THE WHEAT PIT.

NEW-YORKERS GIVE THEIR CHICAGO FRIENDS A SHARP LESSON.

CHICAGO, March 17.—New-York and Chicago met in the Board of Trade wheat pit to-day and New-York was a winner. The local operators went on the floor to sell the market for a turn. It proved to be the wrong kind of a turn long before night. What made the dose doubly large was the very unexpected returns made on stocks at other cities. The trade here looked for 800,000 bushels decrease in stocks in the visible supply report. Fully one-half of this was expected from New-York.

An early dispatch gave the entire decrease there in store and afloat as a little over 100,000 bushels. Jones-Kennett and McCormick were the first houses to plunge in and sell heavily on this news. The scalpers hastened to follow suit, and the prices went off from 79⅞ cents to 79⅜ cents. Considerable wheat was absorbed around 79½ cents on New-York orders, and many houses had orders from the same source for round lots at lower figures. But the lower points were not touched.

Bull news came in thick and fast. A half-million-bushel increase in stocks in country elevators was reported in the Northwest. Toledo authorities confirmed the worst reports of damage to Winter wheat in at least three States, and a big lot of choice hard wheat sold for cash close up to $1 at the seaboard. On top of this was a rumor that a crop expert sent out by Cudahy had furnished that big bear with positive proof that he was on the wrong side. At any rate Cudahy became a furious buyer.

The market started up as though hitched to a balloon. The frightened crowd bought wheat, and watched Cudahy's brokers until the price went to 80 cents. But some unseen hopper continued to swallow the wheat faster than the entire trade could sell it. Up went the price to 80⅛ cents. Then for ten minutes there was realizing on a grand scale.

The explanation at the close was that New-Yorkers worked the pit. The suspicious bear news came early and found orders already placed. When the price flew up to 80⅜ cents, or 1 cent over the turning point, the New-Yorkers took their profits. It was a big scalp. Hutchinson sold heavily at 80 cents to stop the advance, but the market went by him and away from him.

BENWELL'S REMAINS IDENTIFIED.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 17.—Detective Murray and Miss Lockhart left to-day for Princeton, where the body of Benwell was exhumed for identification by Miss Lockhart. Miss Lockhart was on the train which conveyed Birchall and Benwell to Eastwood on Monday, Feb. 17. She sat two seats behind them and noticed them particularly. Her description of the two men coincided exactly with that of the deceased and Birchall.

On arriving at the cemetery in Princeton Miss Lockhart viewed the remains of Benwell and positively identified them as those of one of the men whom she saw on the train. Benwell's body was well preserved. Detective Murray regards this identification as very important, and considers the chain of evidence against the prisoner as about complete.

CAPTURED BY THE WIDOW.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—Some time ago a widow of Glenwood, Mrs. Richardson, made a contract to marry David Emerick of Silver City, the consideration being $6,000, Emerick agreeing to mortgage his property as security. The children of Emerick enjoined the execution of the mortgage, and now ask that a guardian be appointed for their father, claiming that he is not of sound mind.

The case is now being tried in Judge Carson's court and is attracting no little attention throughout this and adjoining counties. Emerick is an old settler in Mills County and has considerable wealth, but wealth and all he freely yields to the witchery of the widow.

A BAND OF BAGGAGE THIEVES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 17.—Louis P. Mallory, a college graduate and formerly Secretary of a Pennsylvania mining company, is under arrest here for being connected with a band of thieves who have been operating in railroad stations. Their scheme was to exchange the checks on trunks and then claim and carry off the baggage. Mallory is also wanted at Elmira for forgery.

On Friday night the band broke into several clothing stores at Auburn, and Edward Wilson, one of the thieves, is under arrest there. Mallory's father is largely interested in coal mines and lives at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—The Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, ex-United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has written a letter in which he declines to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The State Executive Committee will meet in this city April 3 to make a nomination. The avowed candidates so far are Col. Jere Baxter of Nashville and the Hon. Josiah Patterson of Memphis. It is expected that the Hon. W. L. Capp of Memphis, speaker of the House of Representatives, will soon announce himself.

MAJOR GOODLOE'S PAY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The badly-decomposed body of a man was found yesterday morning in the eastern branch of the Potomac River. Mrs. Jones, wife of Benjamin A. Jones, the defaulting pay clerk of Major Goodloe of the Marine Corps, this morning identified the body as that of her husband, who has been missing since Christmas Day. She also identified several articles taken from the clothing of the dead man. Mrs. Jones's son also identified the body as that of his stepfather.

HIS REFORM MUST BE PAID FOR.

BOSTON, March 17.—In the Superior Court today George L. Newton, wholesale grocer, was ordered to pay John Lankota, a New-York drummer, $100 and interest. Newton promised to pay Lankota $100 if he would stop smoking and drinking for a year, and then refused to abide by the agreement.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Have you tried a cup when exhausted?—Adv.

BURIED BY FALLING WALLS

TEN FIREMEN KILLED IN INDIANAPOLIS,

AND OTHERS STILL TO BE RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS—COLLAPSE OF A BURNING BUILDING.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—What at first seemed an insignificant fire in the Bowen-Merrill bookstore this afternoon resulted in a catastrophe in which at least ten men were killed and a dozen wounded, some of whom will die.

The building occupied by the book company was a four-story and basement marble front, facing Washington-street, just west of Meridian. The fire started shortly before 3 o'clock, near the furnace in the sub-basement. The Fire Department, when it arrived, seemed at a loss to locate the fire, and began pouring water into the building at the front when the seat of the trouble was in the rear. For two hours the fight had continued in this way until a majority of the spectators had left under the impression that the fire was out. About 5:30 o'clock however, there was a terrible crash, and the entire building, except the front wall, fell inward. At the time a number of firemen, variously estimated at from eight to twenty, were on the roof of the building, and were buried in the debris, which was piled forty feet high within the walls.

Immediately the work of rescuing the living and extricating the dead was begun by at least 500 volunteers, who, in addition to the uninjured firemen and members of the police force, formed a strong corps of workers. At times their ears would be greeted by the groans of the wounded underneath the ruins, and then the work would be pushed with renewed vigor. At this hour (midnight) the following have been taken out dead:

GEORGE FAULKNER.
ULYSSES GLAZIER.
GEORGE GLENN.
AL HUFFMAN.
ESPEY STORMER.
RICHARD LOWRIE.
CHARLES JENKINS.
ANDREW CHERRY, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm System.
THOMAS S. BURKHARDT.
THOMAS A. BLACK.

The wounded were as follows:

ANTHONY VOLTZ, pipeman.
LEW BAKER, fireman.
THOMAS BARRETT, fireman.
A. C. MERCER, Captain, Fire Department.
SAM W. NEAL, pipeman.
THOMAS A. BLACK, pipeman.
WEBB ROBINSON, pipeman, slightly.
WILLIAM PARTEE, pipeman, internally hurt; may die.
HENRY WOODRUFF, pipeman, badly hurt.
EBENEZER LEECH, pipeman, cut and bruised.
TOM TALENTYRE, foreman Engine No. 2, fatally crushed.
WILLIAM LONG, pipeman, slightly hurt.
CHARLES JENKINS, pipeman, badly bruised.
WILLIAM HEINSLEY, pipeman, badly hurt.
JOHN BURKHART, pipeman, badly hurt about head.

The workmen digging in the mass of brick, iron, and mortar are trying to extricate a man whose face, bloody and bruised, appears just above the debris. He is supposed to be Daniel Jones, a pipeman. His feet are caught by a huge iron girder, and he is being liberally plied with stimulants to keep him alive. Underneath him is another man who is supposed to be dead.

The scenes at the fire headquarters this evening have been only exceeded in pathetic interest by those at the homes of the dead firemen. Old men, fathers of the younger men who lost their lives; wives, mothers, and children of the dead and living, have crowded into the room seeking information of their loved ones, and, getting none, they have rushed to the scene of the fire and by their frantic appeals have made doubly arduous the work of those endeavoring to get at those imprisoned beneath the ruins.

The first ambulances to leave the scene of the fire carried the remains of the first four men taken from beneath the fallen floors. They were followed by a procession of carriages, wagons, and pedestrians, and proceeded first to the undertaking establishments, and then to the homes of the dead, where in two instances their coming gave the first intimation of the sorrow that had fallen on the home.

The cause of the loss of life is as yet not quite apparent. Firemen were on each of the three floors and the roof when the crash came, and they were, of course, carried down in the collapse. It would seem that the building had been insufficiently tied to those on either side of it, and that the flames ate a hole in the centre, letting the whole cave in.

A fund has already been started for the relief of the injured firemen and the families of those who are dead which has already reached the total of $2,000. Mayor Sullivan has issued a proclamation calling for subscriptions. The Coroner has been investigating and will hold an inquest to-morrow.

The Bowen-Merrill Company carried a stock valued at $125,000, on which there was an insurance of $70,000. The building was owned by Silas T. Bowen, and the loss on that will be $30,000. H. F. Wasson, dry goods, suffered a loss of $10,000 by smoke and water, and Byram & Sullivan, dry goods, half that amount. Several smaller stocks are badly damaged. Bowen & Merrill have secured a new location and will be ready for business in a few days.

Col. Sam Merrill of the firm is the newly appointed Consul at Calcutta and will leave for his post to-morrow.

THE WARRING RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The warring Western railroads are accusing each other with all sorts of questionable practices, and the feeling has become so intense that a further reduction of rates would surprise no one. Several ugly rumors were current to-day. One of these was to the effect that the Burlington was paying heavy commission on the sale of tickets, and that the commission allowed for the sale of a Denver ticket was $4 50.

Another report was that the Union Pacific, in applying the ten-dollar rate from the Missouri River to Pueblo, via Denver, has issued tickets that may be manipulated by scalpers by which it is virtually making a rate of $8 to Denver. There is danger that some of the other roads will meet the rate by an even reduction.

RAILROAD REPORTS FILED.

ALBANY, March 17.—The following reports for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889, have been received:

Second Avenue Railroad, New-York City.—Gross earnings from operation, $266,198; operating expenses, (excluding all taxes,) $177,796; net earnings from operation, $27,401; income from other sources than operation, $1,000; gross income from all sources, $28,401; deductions from income: interest on funded debt, $22,624; taxes, $10,300; rentals, $932; net deficiency from all sources, $5,455; cash on hand, $56,970; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $105,486.

The New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.—Gross earnings from rentals, $599,537; operating expenses, (excluding all taxes,) $13,491; net earnings from operation, $586,046; income from other sources than operation, $5,777; gross income from all sources, $591,622. Deductions from income: Interest on funded debt, $120,000; sundries, $59,411; taxes, $1,724; rentals, $128,938; net income from all sources, $284,947; cash on hand, $99,303; profit and loss, (surplus,) $382,047.

SECRETARY TRACY RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Navy Department has information to the effect that Secretary Tracy and friends have been taken aboard the Fish Commission steamer Fishhawk, which left Washington at noon, and are now on their way to Norfolk.

The Despatch is still aground on the shoals off Cedar Point, sixty miles down the Potomac River. The tugs Fortune and Triton have gone to her assistance. The former left the Norfolk Navy Yard and the latter the Washington Navy Yard. It is thought at the Navy Department that the vessel has been floated by this time and is now on her way to Norfolk.

FATHER EARLE TO ANSWER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—The row in St. Mary's Catholic Church Sunday morning between the pastor, Father Earle, and George Hughes, one of his parishioners, is an absorbing topic of conversation among all classes. The hearing in the case against the priest and others for assault is set down for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and Father Earle has received notice to be in court at that hour. He states that he did not assault Mr. Hughes. The latter is still confined to his house from the injuries received on the occasion referred to.

MR. VAN KLEECK'S BODY FOUND.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 17.—The body of John J. Van Kleeck was found in the Susquehanna River, near Owego, to-day. He had been missing since last Tuesday and his disappearance had been the cause of much comment. He was one of the leading citizens of Owego and a prominent Democratic politician, having been County Clerk of Tioga County three terms. Business troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease. —Adv.

SULLIVAN STILL FREE.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRIZE FIGHTER QUASHED AS DEFECTIVE.

JACKSON, Miss., March 17.—John L. Sullivan's sentence by the Perry County court was twelve months' imprisonment in the county jail, without any fine being attached. The Supreme Court to-day reversed the judgment of the lower court, quashed the indictment, and held Sullivan to answer under his present bond at the next term of the Circuit Court of Marion County for such indictments as may be preferred against him.

Sullivan has two chances now of escape, one being that no indictment will be found, and the second acquittal before the jury. The indictment was quashed for two reasons—first, because it did not show that the fight was public or that Kilrain fought Sullivan. The courts say the indictment contains two counts, the first for violating the statute of 1882 prohibiting prize fighting, and the second for assault and battery. Sullivan was convicted under the first count and acquitted under the second. The motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial were denied him by the court below. The upper court holds that the indictment upon which Sullivan was convicted was fatally defective. The statute neither defines the offense of prize fighting nor declares what act done shall be a violation of its provisions. The specific offense was unknown to the common law, the participants being only punishable for an affray, riot, or assault and battery, according to the circumstances. The indictment does not charge that Sullivan and Kilrain fought together and against each other, but avers that Sullivan, in pursuance of a previous appointment made to engage in a prize fight with Kilrain for a large sum of money, "did unlawfully engage in a prize fight with Kilrain; did enter a ring, and beat, strike, and bruise the said Kilrain."

The parties in a prize fight are severally guilty, but the guilt must arise from the joint act of two. The demurrer to the pleas in abatement should have been extended to the indictment and the indictment quashed. The opinion of the court is long, but the above synopsis gives the gist of it.

TWO YALE MEN DROWNED.

THEIR BODIES FOUND AT THE EN

cloak merchant, who made a big failure in the dry goods district four or five years ago?"

Mr. Sexton said that he didn't know.

"What was paid in the Kindekopf case?"

"I don't recollect."

The compensation, Mr. Sexton explained, depended upon what the attorneys allowed and the amount of the sale. Mr. Ivins endeavored to get at the average amount paid. Two hundred and fifty dollars, Mr. Sexton thought, was altogether too large a figure for the average; $150 was too small.

"What, in fact," asked Mr. Fassett, "is a fair average amount?"

"Between $50 and $75," said Mr. Sexton.

Mr. Ivins explained, in speaking of the cases above, $20,000 which were looked after by Sheriff Grant, that the next best cases went, as he understood it, to Deputy Sheriff Julius Kaufman and Under Sheriff Sexton. Inquiry as to the compensation received in the cases below $20,000 led Mr. Ivins to ask: "Was there any rule in the office requiring the deputies to report the amount of compensation received over and above the stated fees?"

"The deputies always brought in the bills and had them proved."

"Was there any record of compensation so received?"

"I don't know of any such record."

Mr. Ivins wanted to know if there had been any complaint about the demands of the deputies. Mr. Sexton said that there had been, and that such cases were sent into the court from which the execution issued for settlement. When the bill went to the judge it went with the item of compensation on it.

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCE.

The subject of executions on forfeited recognizance was next taken up.

"Who has charge of the executions on forfeited recognizance?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Deputy Sheriff Patrick F. Ferrigan."

"What is his business?"

"He is a wine merchant."

"His business in the Sheriff's office is incidental to his business as wine merchant, is it? His business goes right on, does it?"

"I suppose it does."

"How much money was collected on forfeited recognizance during Sheriff Grant's term?"

"Very little was collected," said Mr. Sexton.

"What has been collected during the term of the present Sheriff?"

"I know that more money has been collected on forfeited recognizance in one month of Sheriff Flack's term than was collected during the whole of Sheriff Grant's term."

"Who was District Attorney during the most of Sheriff Grant's term?"

"Mr. Martine."

Mr. Sexton explained that Mr. Fellows, when he became District Attorney, asked the Sheriff to designate a deputy to take charge of the forfeited recognizance. The Sheriff appointed Mr. Ferrigan. The latter did nothing else.

LUDLOW-STREET JAIL AGAIN.

"Who is now Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail?" asked Mr. Ivins, getting on to a topic in which the audience showed much interest.

"Dennis F. Cray," said Mr. Sexton.

"When did he become Warden?"

"About a week ago."

"Who was Warden before him?"

"James P. Keating."

"Did he resign?"

"He did."

"Have you any record of confinements in Ludlow-Street Jail on civil actions?" A list was handed up, and a more complete one was asked for.

"Who pays for the maintenance of Ludlow-Street Jail?"

"The city for its part of it." Mr. Sexton was not certain that any part of the maintenance was paid by the Sheriff. Possibly there was something in the nature of expense for the Order of Arrest Department. This department included John M. Tracy, Chief Deputy, and Deputies Hebbard, Sullivan, and McGonigal at that time. There was some discussion as to the nature of commitments on civil process to the jail, and Mr. Sexton explained that a prisoner should not be allowed to go out of it if sent there on a close commitment. He was not certain whether Henry S. Ives was there on a close commitment or not. A close commitment was one that would not allow a prisoner to be taken from the jail without an order from the court.

"Do you understand that you would have a right to take any prisoner out without an order of the court?"

"I understand that the Sheriff is personally responsible. If he let Mr. Ives escape he would be responsible in the amount of bonds fixed for Ives."

"Was Charles G. Francklyn taken out of the jail while there on a commitment?"

"Yes, he was brought to his attorney's office."

"Were you paid a salary by the Sheriff?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you have any other income from the office besides this salary?"

"No, Sir."

"What was the salary?"

"Five thousand dollars a year."

"Do you know Wellington Smyth, who was auctioneer before Mr. Topping, refused to divide the auctioneer's fees with the Sheriff?"

"I never heard so."

Mr. Ivins asked if the witness knew whether the sheriff had ever given any portion of his income to any one outside the Sheriff's office. He probably meant Tammany Hall. Mr. Sexton said they did not know of any such arrangement. Mr. Sexton then identified the books that had been carried into the court room and was dismissed by Mr. Ivins.

EXPENSIVE FOR MR. FRANCKLYN.

Charles G. Francklyn was the next witness.

"You were defendant in the suit of Sir Bache Cunard against Francklyn, were you not?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Yes, Sir."

"During the progress of that suit you were confined for a time in Ludlow-Street Jail?"

"Yes, Sir."

"During the time you were there did you ever go out?"

"Yes, I went out every day but one."

"Where did you go to?"

"I went to my attorney's office and staid there all day. I went to dinner on two occasions, but did not give a dinner party, as has been stated. On one occasion I dined at home with my wife and family."

"Who went out with you?"

"Sometimes Deputies Young and Martin, and sometimes there were three. I once gave a dinner to these deputies."

"Did you dine well, Mr. Francklyn?"

"I did—very well."

"Who paid for the dinner?"

"I did."

"Did you ever pay Mr. Martin or the other deputies?"

"My lawyers were Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. I think it was Mr. Notman of that firm who made the arrangement for the payment for my accommodation. I did not know how much this was at the time, but I learned afterward. It was about $100 a day."

"How many days?"

"There were eight days. The amount was $750."

"Was this arrangement made with Mr. Martin?"

"The arrangement was made by the attorneys."

"That is all you know about it, is it?" said Mr. Clark. "You were told by your lawyers that the arrangement was made?"

"I know," said Mr. Francklyn, as he left the stand, "that I paid the bill."

MR. HERSH'S EXPERIENCES.

Following up the Ludlow-Street Jail end of the inquiry into the affairs of the Sheriff's office, Mr. Ivins next called Nelson Hersh, the *Herald* reporter who recently made an investigation into the management of the jail, to the witness box. Mr. Hersh said in response to questions that he was confined in the jail from Feb. 21 to Feb. 24.

"During the time you were there did you go out?"

"Yes, I went out with Keating, the Warden."

"How did you come to go out of jail?"

"I spoke to Mr. Keating about going up town Sunday night on the afternoon of Feb. 23. He said it would be a pretty expensive matter. I asked him how expensive, and he said that it would cost $20. I told him that one of the keepers said that it would only be $15. Mr. Keating explained that it would cost $20, and I said that I would not allow a five-dollar note to stand in the way. I went up town in the afternoon with Mr. Keating. On Friday before this I arranged with McGonigal to stay out of the jail and it cost $40. We went to the theatre that night. McGonigal bought drinks twice. I paid $15 for board while I was in the jail and dined at the Warden's table."

MR. KAUFMAN TESTIFIES.

Getting back to the Sheriff's office proper, Mr. Ivins called Julius Kaufman, Deputy Sheriff, to the stand. Mr. Kaufman did not shed much light on the questions at issue. He answered the questions in a voice that not all of the members could hear. Mr. Fassett asked him if he had ever been refused the extra compensation. He said that he never had been refused. "Who suggested the amount of it?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"The lawyer."

The witness admitted having received extra compensation in one case out of four. He said that he never received any part of the auctioneer's fees. He never received $500, he said, as extra compensation. He might have received as much as $250 in one case.

"MR. MULVANEY WILL KNOW."

The comedy element of the hearing was furnished by Lawrence Delmour, Deputy Sheriff. He said that besides being a Deputy Sheriff he was a florist. He kept a ledger in the Sheriff's office, and his clerk, Henry P. Mulvaney, kept it for him.

"Who pays the clerk?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I do," said Larry; "the arrangement is that he gets one-third of the money that comes to the desk when it's a good month and when it's a poor month he gets one-half. I don't think the net receipts have been over $3,000 any one year and of this my clerk would get about $1,000 and I would take $2,000."

Inquiry developed the fact that Larry was but a figurehead and that Mr. Mulvaney, who has been in the office for fourteen years, did all the work.

"What does the deputy do?" asked Mr. Ivins in surprise.

"He is on hand whenever it is necessary."

"Do you do what your clerk tells you?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you do anything that your clerk doesn't tell you to do?"

"No, Sir."

In answer to questions about the office, Mr. Delmour said that Mr. Mulvaney would know all about the fees and about the way the business was done. Mulvaney kept the accounts and gave him his share of the profits. Mr. Mulvaney was an honest man and knew all about the business.

"Did he keep any accounts?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Only those he destroyed after the end of the month when we had settled up."

"Did you ever make out a fee bill?"

"No, Mr. Mulvaney attended to that."

MR. MULVANEY KNEW.

Mr. Mulvaney, Larry's clerk, was called to the witness box and made it clear that he did know considerable about the way business was conducted in the Sheriff's office. He certainly knew a great deal more than any of the deputies examined confessed to. He said that during the first year of Sheriff Grant's administration his share of the receipts at Delmour's desk was about $1,500. Since then it had averaged about $1,100. He told the committee that in making out the deputies' fee bills he always left the extra compensation blank. This was always agreed upon with the lawyers. This way of making up the fee bills made the committee clearer than it had been before on the methods of getting at the extra compensation. Mr. Mulvaney explained that the extra compensation was given for some additional service, as in a case that had many difficulties in it.

"The amount given as extra compensation depends upon the generosity of the lawyers."

"How does the generosity of the lawyers average up?" asked Mr. Fassett.

"Some don't want to give, and others are very willing to."

"What is the largest amount you ever received as extra compensation?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Five hundred dollars. This was on a case in which there were six suits and many difficulties attended it. I left the question of extra compensation to the lawyer, and he made it $500."

"And you have been in the office fourteen years, and can now only make about $1,100 a year?" said Mr. Fassett commenting on the ease with which Delmour earned his money.

Mr. Mulvaney said that the law should be changed so that extra compensations should be done away with, and the deputies should be paid so that extra compensation would not be necessary. He believed, too, that the law should be changed so that when attachments issue against securities in a bank it should be only necessary to serve the process on the bank instead of actually getting the possession of the property.

When his examination was concluded, Senator Fassett adjourned the hearing until Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

ENGLAND'S VAST EMPIRE.

STRIKING FACTS AND FIGURES STRIKINGLY PRESENTED.

Under the auspices of the Institute of Bankers Mr. J. Scott Keltie, librarian of the Royal Geographical Society of London, recently delivered, at the London Institute, Finsbury Circus, the third course of four lecture on the "Commercial Geography."

The lecturer stated that, including every scrap of land over which we had any claim—the mother country, India and her feudatory States, the colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence—the area of the empire was probably not less than ten million square miles—very nearly one-fifth of the whole land area of the globe. It was nearly three times the size of Europe; one and a half million square miles larger than the whole of the Russian Empire in Europe and Asia; ten times the size of the German Empire at home and abroad; eight million square miles more than the whole of the French dominions, even including Madagascar; and just about a million less than the area of Africa.

On this immense area there lived and worked something like 350,000,000 people, embracing almost every type of humanity under the sun. Thus, of the total population of the globe, about one-fourth or one-fifth were our fellow-citizens. An agricultural country could never support a very dense population, and in so small a country as ours could never have much surplus capital for great enterprises or surplus inhabitants for purposes of colonization. Our coal and our iron had, to a great extent, been the making of us, and had enabled us to avail ourselves of our geographical advantages. The total value of our trade had grown enormously within the past thirty years. In 1860 imports and exports together amounted to £365,000,000; in 1889 their value was £740,000,000. Our imports thirty years ago were valued at £210,000,000, now they were £427,000,000; our exports thirty years ago were £164,000,000, now they were £313,000,000.

About 40 per cent. of our imports consisted of food, produce, and about 35 per cent. of raw materials or various kinds, to be used, directly or indirectly, for manufacturing purposes, partly for our own consumption, but largely also for being exported in a manufactured state. Over 60 per cent. of the raw material consisted mainly of raw cotton and raw wool, which were manufactured into textile materials, to be exported to all parts of the world. Nearly one-half of our exports of home produce consisted of fabrics of raw materials in various stages of manufacture. Cotton manufactures and yarn alone amounted to somewhat less than one-third of the total exports, while metals in various stages of manufacture (including machinery) amounted to somewhat less than one-fourth. Our great raw export, coal, formed only about one-seventeenth part of our exports of home produce.

The relative importance of the mother country so far as size and population were concerned, compared with the rest of the empire, might be seen from the fact that of the 10,000,000 square miles only 121,000 belonged to the United Kingdom. The population of the mother country was to-day close on 38,000,000, or just about one-eighth part of the whole of her Majesty's subjects. The whole trade of the empire might be valued, imports and exports, at about £1,200,000,000, of which about 70 per cent. was the share of the mother country, leaving just 32 per cent. to the vast remainder of the empire. Mr. Keltie then dwelt in detail on the commercial, strategical, and geographical features of the empire beyond the seas. On the whole, he said, we were fortunate in our colonial empire—much more fortunate than France or Germany, Portugal or Spain, who, except France, had very little beyond the tropics.

The proportions of our colonial empire, too, were well adapted to our wants. He had stated that the total trade of the empire might be estimated at about £1,200,000,000 annually. That was just one-half of the trade of all foreign countries put together. Of the £1,200,000,000 we must credit £460,000,000 to that portion of the empire beyond our shores. Of these £460,000,000, about £170,000,000 belonged to the seven million-odd square miles of what we called colonies of settlement, with their population of 16,000,000, mostly whites. The remaining £290,000,000 must be credited to the tropical and sub-tropical possessions, which covered only about 2,700,000 square miles, but with a population of some 300,000,000, among whom was only a sprinkling of whites. Of the £290,000,000 of trade allotted to tropical possessions, about £180,000,000 belonged to our great Indian Empire. About five-sixths of India's imports of merchandise came from us, while of India's own produce about three-eighths came to the United Kingdom.

Whatever habitable parts of the earth were available for European settlement had fallen to the lot of English-speaking peoples, and among them we must reckon the United States, which we could not treat as a foreign country, and which did an annual trade of $300,000,000, of which $90,000,000 was with the old mother country, who in this matter stood far ahead of all others. In commerce, as in some other things, blood counted for something. Whether our colonies remained attached to us, or whether the larger ones—which now managed their own affairs—might, like the United States, set up for themselves, the future alone could tell. Whatever form it might take, however, he thought that, in the interest of commerce as much as for sentimental reasons, we ought to stick together. The spread of our race on the face of the earth, the energy, the enterprise of explorers and adventurers, had helped to give us predominence in the commercial as it had done in the political world.

In one form or another the English language was the medium of communication for something like 400,000,000 people—nearly one-third of the population of the earth, and some who tried to forecast the future thought it might yet become the universal language. When we remembered that more than one-fourth of the whole trade of the United Kingdom was with the rest of the empire, it was surely our interest to do all we consistently could to promote that commerce and to encourage the development of our colonies and the judicious extension of the British sphere. As yet our colonies could not do without us. One means among others of enabling us to keep our place with so many powerful rivals in the field was to acquire a full knowledge of the geographical conditions which bore on the interests of commerce.

WELL PAID FOR MARRYING THEM.

From the London Truth.

A great scandal has been created in North Germany owing to a youthful member of one of the principal mediatized families having been privately married by the Prince's domestic chaplain to a wealthy middle-aged Jewess, the widow of a Hamburg merchant. The reverend chaplain is said to have received £1,000 as a present for his services, and the offended Prince who is the head of the bridegroom's family has commenced proceedings in the Coblenz High Court with the object of having the marriage declared invalid, as there is an ancient ecclesiastical law in the Rhine Province which prohibits mercenary unions.

AN APOLOGY BY MR. JONES

A FRANK AVOWAL BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

HE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HIS ACTION ON FRIDAY WAS WRONG, BUT SAYS HE DID IT FOR A WORTHY END.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Senate spent an hour to-night discussing the whys and wherefores of Lieut. Gov. Jones's action in declaring last Friday that no session of the Senate would be held that day because of the absence of a quorum. The Republicans came prepared, evidently, to press a resolution of censure, but were successful only in getting a number of remarks uncomplimentary to the Lieutenant Governor spread upon the record. Mr. Jones practically took the wind out of their sails by acknowledging that his action last Friday was wrong. He justified it, however, on the ground that the Senate needed some such reminder as this, that it was neglecting its duty by refusing to transact business on Friday.

Senators Fassett and Erwin, the Republican heavy-weights, were absent, and the task of rebuking the Lieutenant Governor fell upon the shoulders of Senator Sloan, who was seconded by Mr. Cogeshall and one or two others. As soon as the Journal had been read Mr. Sloan inquired if there was any Journal of the proceedings of last Friday, and the Lieutenant Governor informed him that no session was held on that day. Mr. Sloan then rose to a question of privilege, saying the question did not relate so much to his own privilege as a member of the Senate as it did to that of the entire body as a component part of the Legislature. He said he was absent last Friday attending to public business, and was proceeding in a roundabout way to reach the point when the President informed him that he was not confining himself to the question of privilege. "Under the circumstances, however," the President continued, "the Chair does not propose to interrupt the Senator. He merely wishes him to understand that he is out of order."

"If the Chair says I am out of order I will appeal to the Senate," was Senator Sloan's reply. As there was no immediate response he continued his remarks, but Senator Cantor made the point that he was wide of the question again. The Chair sustained this view, and Senator Sloan appealed. Senator Cantor moved that the appeal be tabled. This motion was lost, Senators Koesch and Jacobs voting with the Republicans.

A long debate followed on the question whether the appeal could then be considered. Mr. Ives maintained that Mr. Sloan could not rise to a question of privilege and state as a cause an occurrence which took place in his absence, and in which his name was once mentioned. Mr. Sloan replying said he felt he had a right as a member of the Senate to state the question of privilege, and he thought that notice should be taken of it in order that the dignity of the body might be maintained, and to insure in future such an administration of the duties of the Chair as would protect the rights of the members. Mr. Sloan then referred to the occurrence of last Friday, but was again interrupted by Mr. Cantor, to whom he replied.

Mr. Jones, who had stood calmly in his place while Mr. Sloan was striving to reach the point of his argument, here ruled that the Senator from the Twenty-first District must address the Chair and not another Senator. Mr. Sloan apologized. Mr. Ives then quoted rules of the Senate in support of his proposition that there was no point of order before the Senate upon which an appeal could be taken. The Chair ruled in accordance with this view, and interjected the statement that he had been in the wrong last Friday, and that he acted on the theory that it was never too late to correct an error. Mr. Sloan, who apparently did not hear this remark, declared it was too late to say the appeal was out of order, because parliamentary business had intervened. The President then said: "The Chair is not aware that he is not the first time he has corrected his mistakes. It is his common practice to right a wrong when it is possible to do so. The Chair does not wish to shirk any responsibility. His action on Friday was due to his desire to bring before the public the fact that the Senate is not attending to its business. On the preceding Friday there was no quorum, and public business could not be transacted. The Chair decided to take this step in order that the people might know who were here to do business and who were absent."

Senator Koosch interrupted with this query: "Ought not the people to be permitted to learn from the Journal of a regular session?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Jones; "the Chair is willing to make up for the mistake. He should also apologize for many other things—for instance, for not keeping order in the Senate Chamber, and for permitting Senators to break every rule in the Blue Book. One point more: The Chair is troubled because he has been cartooned and some of his duty, such as signing certificates to the Controller that Senators were here present when they were, in fact, absent from duty. Therefore he asks the Senate to put a rule in the Blue Book providing for a bi-daily call of the roll in order that he may know who is present, and that he may not make mistakes."

Senator Sloan, who saw the ground slipping from his feet, asked if the Chair would permit him to proceed, and received the information that he could not if waste as much of the people's time as he pleased. The gentleman then rehearsed the proceedings of Friday, told how the rights of the people had been trampled upon, and expressed the hope, in conclusion, that in the future the President would be more considerate of the rights of the Senate.

Senator Coggeshall asked to go on record as protesting against any alleged indictment by the Chair of the Senators. The Chair might arraign the clerks, he might even advertise himself as the great "I Am," and go up and down in the State advertising himself, but he must not speak for Mr. Coggeshall. "He is not the dictator of this body," roared the Senator in conclusion, "and I for one do not propose to act as his menial."

Other Senators relieved their minds, and then a majority decided that the *Record* should contain the night's proceedings. Then the regular business proceeded.

* * *

Senator Roesch introduced a bill to-night amendatory of the act incorporating the Franklin Loan and Trust Company of New-York. It gives the company power to act as the fiscal or transfer agent of any State, municipality, body politic, or corporation; to handle real estate in the transaction of its business; to accept trusts from, and execute trusts for, married women in respect to their separate property; to deal in stocks, bills of exchange, bonds and mortgages, and other securities.

Mr. Roesch also introduced a bill providing that the contractor for repaving and repairing certain portions of West-street, from Canal to Chambers street, in New-York City, shall be authorized to recover from the city the price limited by the authorization of the Commissioner of Public Works, provided the price is shown to be just, with interest from the date of acceptance of the work.

Senator McCarren has a bill requiring the Supervisor of the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Brooklyn to deliver to the County Treasurer of Kings County within thirty days after the passage of the bill his bond, with two or more sureties for $20,000. Every Supervisor hereafter elected must give bond within five days after entering upon office.

A bill, of which Senator Stadler is the sponsor, compels Directors of corporations which guarantee bonds and mortgages to real estate, to own at least five shares of stock each. The number of such Directors must not be less than five, or more than twenty.

Senator Roesch handed in a petition signed by residents of the Seventh District praying for the prohibition of net fishing in Jamaica Bay.

A petition with 6,000 signatures from the Brooklyn Ballot Reform League, addressed to the Governor and Legislature, asking for the passage of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, was presented by Senator Saxton. The Saxton Ballot Reform and Corrupt Practices bills came to the Senate to-night from the Assembly. They were tabled by request of Senator Saxton in order that the amendments might be printed.

* * *

Mr. C. C. Clarke of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District displayed undue excitement when his bill to appropriate $3,000,000 for a tunnel under the Harlem River was brought before the House in the order of second reading, and he threatened John Connelly with personal chastisement for presuming to move to send it back to the Committee on Cities. The bill had been reported from the Committee on General Laws, and Connelly and Col. Webster contended that it should have been considered by the City Committee. Clarke ended a high-falutin sort of harangue by declaring that the bill was not his but the people's.

"I would ask if the city authorities were represented before the committee?" asked Col. Webster.

"The Counsel to the Corporation appeared, and he did not oppose the bill," returned Clarke.

"What did he say?" asked Mr. Mase of Dutchess.

"He was not against the bill," said Clark. "The local authorities had their say and we had ours."

"I would go further," interrupted Mr. Fish, "and would ask Mr. Clarke if the local authorities approved of the bill?"

"I want to say right here," exclaimed Speaker Husted, "that the bill would never have been referred to the Committee on General Laws had not a request been made to that end. The proper reference for it was the Committee on Cities."

Mr. Clarke got his innings again and made this declaration: "I guarantee that the local authorities in New-York do not to-day oppose this bill."

Nevertheless, when John Connelly, from behind his gayly-decorated St. Patrick's Day desk, made the motion that the bill be referred to the Committee on Cities, the House sided with him in spite of Mr. Clarke's flings at the "reformer from the west side," as he termed the former.

* * *

Gen. Husted had to come to the rescue of Mr. Fish's bill, which enlarges the power of the Superintendent of the Capitol by placing within his jurisdiction all the State buildings except armories and the Soldiers' Home at Bath, and authorizing him annually to obtain estimates for the needs of these institutions and report to the Trustees of the Capitol. For the additional responsibilities his salary is increased from $3,500 to $5,000 a year. The dangerous point of the bill, which several Republicans detected but refrained from noting publicly, is that it enables a canny Governor like Mr. Hill—who with the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House is a Capitol Trustee, to whom the Superintendent of Buildings reports—to make bargains, tickets and understandings with the officers of the different institutions before the appropriation is agreed upon. It is another effort of the Governor's toward centralization, another encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Legislature. The Governor appoints the Superintendent of Buildings, and therefore to a very large extent controls him. It is but natural to suppose that an institution which displays hostility to the Governor, or refuses to come to his terms, or declines perhaps to nominate officers whom the Governor recommends, may find its appropriation very materially reduced. The plan is not a good one; the precedent is dangerous and may lead to all sorts of abuses.

Gen. Husted took the floor in behalf of the bill. He declared it would save this State $250,000 a year. He had served several years on the Committee on Ways and Means, and sometimes as its Chairman, and he had never yet reported the supply bill without questioning the correctness of some of the items. The Legislature is absolutely ignorant, he declared, of the public expenses incurred.

Mr. Acker wanted the salary of the Superintendent reduced from $5,000 to $4,000, but the House, although in a strongly economic mood, voted the proposition down. The bill was sent to third reading.

* * *

Mr. Peck's Armory bill managed to squeeze through the House by the narrow margin of 67 votes. Mr. Mase kicked it, Col. De Peyster vainly insisted that it should be referred to the Military Committee, and several members voted against it. The bill authorizes the Supervisors in the different counties of the State to acquire land by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with the approval of the Adjutant General. The powers conferred on the Boards of Supervisors for furnishing and maintaining armories are to be conferred on the local authorities of New-York City and Brooklyn, and the same shall be a State charge.

* * *

The annual report of the State Commissioners of Emigration was received. It showed that during the year 1889 the number of passengers from foreign ports arriving at New-York was 420,444, of whom 349,233 were aliens. Of these alien immigrants landing at Castle Garden 156,538 were adult males, 86,151 adult females, and 57,447 children under fifteen years. In 1888 the number of aliens landing was 419,718, and the largest in any year was 476,086 in 1882. The total number of arrivals since 1847 is 9,639,635. Of this total Ireland sent 2,541,149, England 1,178,157, and Germany 3,425,208.

Last year the number of steerage passengers landed at Castle Garden was 314,380, a decrease of 69,215 from the number received the previous year. There were also 2,518 tourists and visitors in transit. The number of citizens returning from abroad was 71,211. Of the immigrants 92,665 were laborers, 16,452 farmers, 5,002 peddlers, and 148,578 of no occupation. Since Aug. 3, 1882, there were 2,791 immigrants prohibited from landing and 3,317 were returned upon their personal request. Last year 422 were prohibited from landing. Of the 432 sent back, the Board's finances show there was on hand Jan. 1, 1889, $156,683, while during the year there was received $12,299 from rentals, $144,329 from immigrant funds, and from other sources enough to make the total receipts $215,492. The balance in the treasury at the beginning of this year is $1,477, with $17,682 in unpaid bills.

* * *

Col. Webster introduced in the House to-night a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. It reads as follows:

"No person shall be arrested or imprisoned or deprived of personal freedom except for offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment or by both fine and imprisonment."

Mr. Cornell produced a new highway bill, which provides that in counties not exceeding 200 square miles in area it shall be the duty of every town to repair at least one mile, and not more than two, of road.

Mr. Kirk has introduced a bill limiting to ten hours in twelve consecutive hours a day's labor on all street, surface, and elevated railways.

Judge Greene's bill to legalize and confirm the foreclosures of mortgages on real estate by advertisement was ordered to a third reading.

TIGHT LACING IN MONKEYS.

From the Medical Press and Circular of London.

The evil effects of tight lacing have been discussed and demonstrated well-nigh *ad nauseam*, though the exhortations to reform have not so far received any marked response. It is to be feared that their importance and the persistence of the reformers would warrant. It has fallen to Dr. Lauder Brunton to afford a further demonstration of the pernicious effects of this practice in a way at once original and somewhat entertaining. In the course of the investigations carried out by him in conjunction with his colleagues of the Hyderabad Commission on the vexed and highly-technical question of chloroform versus ether, it occurred to him to try what effect a mode of dress which was likely to interfere with respiration would have in causing sudden death under an anæsthetic. The experiments were carried out on female monkeys, for the simple reason, as Dr. Brunton ingenuously explains, that they are more like human beings than dogs are. Each subject of the sex was accordingly enveloped in a plaster of paris jacket to imitate stays, and a tight bandage was then tied round the abdomen so as to imitate the band which would sustain the petticoats. It is with mingled feelings of curiosity and sympathy that we learn of the result of the experiments, which is reported to have been "very marked, indeed," so much so, indeed, that several of the monkeys died very quickly. Dr. Brunton added that the survival of some of the animals experimented upon was probably due to the fact that the diaphragm is able to compensate to a large extent for the enforced loss of chest movement; nevertheless, if our lady friends do not take this lesson to heart and learn from the fate of these tight-laced monkeys how serious a thing it is to handicap nature in her endeavor to eliminate the graceful outline of the wasp, the medical philanthropist may well despair of ever being able to bring reason to bear on dress.

NATURE OF TENNYSON'S ILLNESS.

From the London Athenæum, March 1.

As the somewhat conflicting reports of Lord Tennyson's health have caused universal anxiety, our readers will thank us for stating exactly what he has been suffering from, and what are now the hopes of his recovery. Though the weather in the Isle of Wight has been unusually cold and fraught with danger, even to the most robust persons, Lord Tennyson has refused to yield to it—refused to give up his daily two hours' walk along the cliff. On Monday, the 17th ult., however, he was visited by a sharp attack of bronchitis, with high fever. This went on till the 23d, when, though the fever became moderated, rheumatic gout complications set in, accompanied by extreme debility. Sir Andrew Clark was urgently summoned by telegram, but he could not attend. Apparently the crisis was now passed. But it was not till the 25th (after Lord Tennyson had had the best night since his attack, with quiet sleeping for two hours at a time,) that there was any real alleviation of the grave anxiety in which his family and friends had been plunged. We are happy to say that, up to the time of going to press, the reports of his medical attendant, Dr. Hollis, become more and more favorable. There is still coughing, but it is now almost without the fatigue which a few days ago was so alarming. Nourishment is taken voluntarily and in more solid form, the temperature is normal, and the pulse regular at seventy-two. In a word, the poet's complete recovery may be confidently hoped for.

RUSSIA'S SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Russian *Gazette* of St. Petersburg states that the special commission presided over by an engineer, M. Nicolai, has just drawn up its report on the most practicable way of constructing the great Siberian railway. According to this report the work should be accomplished step by step, but with the result that the whole line would be completed in five years. The cost of construction would not exceed 250,000,000 rubles, spread over ten years, so that the Treasury would only have to advance 25,000,000 rubles a year. Judicious economy would reduce this sum by 50,000,000, so that the cost per verst would not exceed from 225,000 to 238,000 rubles. It goes without saying that such a reduction for a line exceeding 7,000 verats cannot be realized without simplifying as much as possible the technical work. The line would be as narrow as possible; conduits as excepted, all the work would be in wood, and large stations would only be established at the most important points. The rails would be of the type of the Morschansk Syzrane line, and there would only be reservoirs of water in the proximity of rivers. At the beginning of the enterprise also there would be a minimum of rolling stock. For this reason engines of eight wheels would be employed except in the steppes, where engines of six wheels might be adopted. Another suggestion is that those sections most promising of revenue should be begun first.

CHEAPER FROM HERE THAN ENGLAND.

From the London Truth.

Here is one more illustration of the anomalies resulting from our preposterous rates for "ocean postage." A letter from any part of the United States goes to India for 2½d. From England the postage is 5d. The United States letters are actually transmitted through England. That is to say, a letter may come from San Francisco to New-York, thence to Liverpool, and thence to India, for half the postage of a letter from Liverpool to India. And we pride ourselves on being a business people!

UNDER THE GREEN FLAG

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT DULY HONORED.

THE ST. PATRICK'S CLUB DINES AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE—FULL OF HOPES FOR HOME RULE.

Had the spirit of St. Patrick hovered about the corridors of the Hoffman House last evening, it would undoubtedly have returned to the abode of departed ones whispering, "But everybody knows where the shamrock grows." Over two hundred of the members of the St. Patrick's Club were celebrating the anniversary day of their patron saint with a banquet, the seventh annual feast of the club.

The snug little isle was landed to the skies, the battles it has fought and the defeats it has suffered were fully dwelt upon, and the victories it has won were spoken of as promises of a glorious future.

Yet over the gathering there was a gloom, a shadow, cast by a vacant chair. With characteristic inconsistency Gov. Hill had promised to attend, and had then failed to put in an appearance. Though the feast was scheduled to begin at 7 o'clock, the club and its guests waited until nearly 8 for the fickle David. Disgusted, they then went to the tables, filled the chair that the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State was to have occupied with the portly form of the poet Geoghegan and started the music. Then the banquet went on, and closed with as much spirit and as much merriment and enthusiasm as though the Governor had outdone himself by proving true to his promise.

Roswell P. Flower was unfortunately kept in Washington, and ex-Mayor Grace sent a letter saying that he had caught a cold during the afternoon parade that rendered it a physical danger for him to leave his house. But the club was not without its distinguished guests. President William J. Fanning had on his right the Hon. Warner Miller, and on his left Charles A. Dana, while among the 200 others were Congressman John H. McCarthy, Justice David McAdam, Edmund Fitzgerald, James Daly, Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., Thomas F. Grady, and Judge P. Henry Dunne.

The speeches, as one member expressed it, were "not too Irish, not too English, but a pretty Irish average." In calling his club to order, President Fanning said that never before had the Irish in the rule party progressed with such mathematical precision as it had progressed under the leadership of Parnell. A study of the figures in political contests showed a steady rise in the tide of Continental liberal opinion. The figures showed that a dissolution of Parliament was a surety, and when that dissolution came Ireland's battle would be won. He paid an eloquent tribute to Joseph Bigger, quoting largely from the foreign correspondence of New-York papers to show the unique character of the man, and in conclusion said:

"This little Ulsterman knew the rules better than the Speaker, had more endurance than a policeman, and was not afraid of any living soul. When the English people come to understand our brethren in Ireland, as the members of the British House of Commons came to understand their fellow-member, Joseph Bigger, then justice will be given to a brave race."

Charles A. Dana responded to "The Day We Celebrate." He said: "Ireland's future is pregnant with greater blessings than any she has yet realized. There is a reason why American sympathy is with Ireland to-day. We Yankees feel we have a little account running with John Bull. We look forward to a period when nations shall be united, and when peace shall be the will and progress the uninterrupted fact, but that will not be under the rule of the British lion. It will come after monarchies and aristocracies have been swept away, after justice has been done."

"The United States" was Warner Miller's toast. "As a follower of St. Nicholas," he said, "it gives me pleasure to join with you in honoring the patron saint of Ireland, and the duties of Gov. Hill have prevented him from being present to-night, but I am not in any way responsible for that. I did my best to relieve him of those duties. Perhaps he is holding himself in reserve for 1892. [Laughter.] The United States has done more than Ireland in an asylum for the oppressed. It has created a grand moral example before which every despotism of the world has bowed. I appeal to you as Irishmen to say whether the lot of your brethren in Ireland has not been improved by the moral support which has gone out from our 65,000,000 people."

"The State of New-York" was responded to by Judge David McAdam. "The Bar" by Congressman John H. McCarthy, "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland," by Thomas F. Grady, and "The Ladies" by Edward R. McCall.

WITH THE FRIENDLY SONS.

MANY SPEAKERS PRAISE IRELAND AND HER SONS.

The golden harp of Erin and the Stars and Stripes of the American Union were impartially distributed over the walls of Delmonico's big dining room when the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick sat down to their one hundred and sixth annual dinner last evening. The chandeliers were tinted with green, and little candelabra at each table showed shades of the same color.

David McClure, President of the society, set the ball rolling after dinner had been disposed of, introducing Judge George C. Barrett, who spoke on "St. Patrick." Judge Barrett declared that in New-York every man was presumed to be an Irishman unless he presented affidavits to the contrary. He said that Ireland was the mother, America the bride, and England the mother-in-law. He called Recorder Smyth to witness that the Irish in America were not often guilty of any offense against the laws inspired by anything worse than a hot temper. It was because of this character that the Irish nation had won the sympathy of every human English heart in its struggle for liberty. He hoped that the English statesman—there was only one of them—would yet live to see the triumph of Mr. Parnell's hirework.

Ellis H. Roberts responded to "The United States." He said the time was when the typical Yankee was represented as always asking questions. In the present age the tables were turned. The whole world was asking America what was to be done with the problem of self-government. A pure ballot was the only remedy for political evils, and success of self-government in America was the best augury for the eventual establishment of such government in Ireland.

Because of Mr. Depew's enforced absence the toast to Ireland was drunk in silence. R. M. Waiters moved that a basket of flowers be sent to the absent man and the motion prevailed amid a round of cheers.

The Rev. Clarence E. Woodman responded to "Civil and Religious Liberty." He declared that civil liberty could not exist without religious freedom. He recited that the Roman Catholic Church was opposed to religious liberty. It was in favor of a free press. It favored free schools. There might be differences as to the amount of religion that should be taught, but the necessity of free education was recognized. A free ballot and a free church were also necessary.

"Let us support our own churches," said he, "and not be taxed for the support of establishments to which we cannot belong. Where the spirit of God is, there is liberty."

The Hon. I. James, who represented the St. David's Society, said he had good reason to revere the memory of St. Patrick, because on two occasions he had been nominated before the Senate for Postmaster of New-York on the 17th of March. "I am not an Irishman," continued Mr. James, "I am a double-barreled Welshman. Wales is solid for home rule for Ireland."

Gen. Horace Porter spoke to "The State of New-York," and James Fitzgerald to "The Bench and the Bar." "The City of New-York," was the topic allotted to Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce. Among other things he said:

"I claim that the government of a great city should be a matter of business and non-political, and to the same extent as this custom prevails in any great commercial institution. I don't expect this millennium of political reform will come in our day, but I am willing to predict that our children will see it, and will be

BLENDED WITH THE NAVY

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE REVENUE MARINE.

FEATURES OF THE MEASURE WHICH HAS PASSED THE HOUSE—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The bill to transfer the Revenue Marine Service of the Treasury Department to the Navy Department was today passed by the House, under suspension of the rules, with an opposition so feeble as to be scarcely worth the making. It was so small as to be insufficient to second a demand for the yeas and nays, so that the Speaker "counted" the bill through.

It had not been expected that an attempt would be made to pass the bill at such a time, but Mr. Lodge, it seems, was so confident of its popularity as to be willing to try it when a two-thirds vote was required. As only about twenty members voted against it, his canvass appears to have been a careful one. The Senate will undoubtedly oppose the action of the House.

It has taken eight years to reach this stage of the proposed transfer. The Secretary of the Navy recommended it in 1882 and again in 1883. Bills to carry out his recommendations were introduced in both branches of Congress, but failed of perfection. With the incoming of the present Congress the bills were again brought forward, and were reported favorably by Mr. Lodge in the House and by Mr. Gray in the Senate. Secretary Tracy gave his approval to the proposition and so did Secretary Windom.

There had been, during the time that E. W. Clarke was Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, an influence at work in the Treasury adverse to the change. Recently, however, the Treasury has fully favored it, so that nothing stood in the way of the transfer except the necessary legislation.

The transfer was asked for by all the officers of the Revenue Marine Service in an address to the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill makes a transfer of the entire service office—officers, men, and vessels—to the naval establishment. As the two services are to be blended, great care has been taken to preserve the relative position of the officers, to do no injustice to any in either of the present branches, and also to preserve to the Treasury Department all the needed aid for the protection of the revenues, and to enable the Treasury Department to have undivided control in respect of collecting the customs duties.

Captains in the Revenue Cutter Service are to be commissioned as Lieutenant Commanders in the navy; First Lieutenants are to be Lieutenants, senior grade, in the navy; Second Lieutenants are to be Lieutenants, junior grade, in the navy; Third Lieutenants are to be Ensigns; Chief Engineers to be Passed Assistant Engineers, with the relative rank of Lieutenants, senior grade, and so on, giving to each officer transferred from the Revenue Marine to the navy a position in the navy corresponding in rank to the position that he occupied in the Revenue Marine Service, as provided by the act of March 3, 1863, and, as among themselves, their officers take rank in the navy according to the state of their commissions therein, and their seniority among themselves is determined by the date of their commissions in the Revenue Service.

In order to prevent all possible conflicts or controversies about filling vacancies after the transfer is made, it is provided that, whenever a vacancy shall occur, from any cause whatever, among the transferred officers, it shall be filled by an officer so transferred according to seniority, subject to examination for the grade for which he is promoted. It is further provided that no officer transferred shall be promoted to vacancies occurring among officers not so transferred, so that there can be no conflict in respect of this between present officers of the navy and those of the Revenue Marine Service by the bill transferred to the navy.

It is also provided that whenever a vacancy occurs at the foot of the list of the transferred officers it shall be deemed an ordinary vacancy in the naval establishment and filled according to the law and custom of the navy, and the Secretary may detail any officer of the proper grade to do duty in the vacancy so occurring, and such vacancy (at the foot) shall be filled and details made in like manner until the list of transferred officers shall be exhausted.

Again, it is provided that all line officers transferred shall be considered out of the line of promotion upon attaining the rank of Lieutenant Commander; all Engineers upon attaining the rank of Passed Assistant Engineer, and so on, thereby cutting off promotion upon arrival at these grades. By so doing, and by filling the vacancies at the foot as above explained, in time and without friction, the two services will become absolutely one, and all the officers in the navy will be officers in that service, without reference to a special Revenue Marine Service, which will then have ceased to exist. It is further provided that after the list of transferred officers shall have been exhausted by the processes above indicated, the Secretary of the Navy may detail any officer to perform revenue marine duty in the same manner as details are now made for other special duty, with further provision that a transferred line officer shall not be placed under the command of or in a subordinate position to any officer so detailed by the Secretary, &c.

In order to do full justice to the officers who are to be transferred—and it is provided that the examinations for promotion shall be made by boards composed of such transferred officers—this and the subsequent provisions are made to give officers of the Revenue Marine Service the benefit of the service in which they have been especially employed, and not to require of them that they shall pass examinations in respect of matters which their previous training and duties have not called them to familiarize themselves with, and to expected that the ordinary result of administration under the provisions of this act will be that the service of the transferred officers will be in the line of duty that they have been hitherto performing.

Section 2 provides that the Treasury Department shall transfer to the Navy Department all vessels, with their appurtenances, &c., belonging to the Revenue Cutter Service, and that thereafter these vessels, &c., shall form a part of the regular naval force of the United States. But in order that the revenue protection of the revenues shall not be in any way impaired, and in order that it may be still under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is provided that, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy shall assign suitable vessels, with the proper complement of officers and crew, to perform the duty now performed by the Revenue Cutter Service, and the movements and operations of these are to be controlled and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officers so detailed are clothed with the authority of and authorized to exercise the powers now or heretofore pertaining to the Revenue Cutter Service.

The result of this is that, while the Revenue Marine Service becomes a part and parcel of the naval establishment, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to have vessels, officers, and crew detailed to act under his direction in respect of the matter of the collection and protection of the revenue.

VALUABLE HORSES SOLD.

CHICAGO, March 17.—To-day fifty-eight horses were sold at the opening of the Kidd, Edmonson & Morse sale at Battery D for a total of $24,220, an average of $417 50 per head. A large crowd was in attendance and the bidding was spirited. The horses sold for $500 or over were as follows:

Trandallah, by Hamilton; Thomas H. Harper, Paupac, Ill.	$500
Feddo, by Belmont; R. L. Johnson, New-York	1,200
Pantaloon, by Pancost; J. W. Correy, Taimo, Kan.	800
Chestnut Wood, by Hawthorne; William Dyer, Lancaster, Wis.	1,010
Major Thorn, by Hawthorne; O. B. Hilgredth, Newton, Kan.	625
Glen Maid, by Kentucky Prince; J. L. Tarlton, Louisville, Ky.	600
Stella, by Volunteer; G. H. Hammond, Detroit	925
Martha, by Lakeland Abdellah; J. L. Tarlton, Louisville, Ky.	925
Kentucky, by Princess; Glencarey Stock Farm	2,300
Susie C., by Joe Bowers, Jr.; W. A. Manchester, Newark, Neb.	1,120
Judge Hayes, by Robert McGregor; W. H. Banford	3,800

AN OPENING FOR A DOCTOR.

From the London Truth.

Frequently do I hear lamentations over the difficulty experienced by young medical men in finding their way into a practice. Let me draw attention to the valuable opening at present existing at Plymouth for a young doctor who means business. At an inquest on an old man who died in that town last week the son of the deceased deposed that he went out on the night of his father's death to find a doctor. The gentleman who had been attending the deceased was engaged. The son tried another, who was ill. A third replied that he did not go out at night. A fourth simply declined to go. A fifth wanted a guinea before he would move, and the messenger had not a guinea with him. The old man consequently died without medical assistance. A place where five doctors can afford to refuse to attend a dying man, who was certainly not in destitute circumstances, must be a perfect paradise for the medical profession.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE IN BREMEN.

Hamburg Dispatch to the London Times.

A horrible murder and suicide took place at Bremen this afternoon. A bricklayer named Seidel, who had been ordered by his widowed landlady, Frau Emighola, to quit his lodgings, fired several revolver shots at her out of revenge. The wounded woman ran down stairs into the kitchen, but was followed by Seidel, who, perhaps alive to the result of his crime, threw several dynamite cartridges into the fireplace, wrecking the house, and at the same time destroying himself and his dying victim.

UNABLE TO GET A LOAN.

DR. C. L. MOREHOUSE ACCUSES THE GRANITE STATE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF MANCHESTER, N. H., WHOSE NEW-YORK OFFICE IS AT 169 BROADWAY, IS IN HOT WATER WITH SOME OF ITS MEMBERS, WHO ALLEGE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN IMPOSED UPON BY THE PLAUSIBLE STORIES TOLD BY ITS AGENTS OF THE FACILITY WITH WHICH MEMBERS SECURE LOANS WITH WHICH TO PURCHASE HOMES. ONE OF THE GRANITE STATE'S MEMBERS WHO IS NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED THAT THE ASSOCIATION IS ALL THAT IT IS REPRESENTED TO BE IN ITS PROSPECTUS IS DR. CHARLES L. MOREHOUSE OF 1,230 BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AND HE HAS PLACED HIS GRIEVANCE IN THE HANDS OF COUNSELOR WALTER THORN, WHOSE OFFICE IS IN THE GARFIELD BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

From his complaint it appears that his wife, Mrs. Matilda Morehouse, some time since invested $240 in sixty shares of the association, which included four months' dues in advance, on the representation that she was to be secured a loan of $9,600 within thirty days for the purchase of the house 44 Hansom-place, Brooklyn. She paid the money to Mr. Joseph D. Bennett, at that time one of the agents of the association, which had an office corner of Court and State streets. On application to the New-York office for the loan her husband was informed that as the house was held at $10,000 he would have to purchase five additional shares and pay four months' dues in advance, when he would receive the loan within thirty days. He paid the $20 and was told to call again for the loan. When he next visited the office he was told that as he had no equity in the property the association declined to make the advance. Then he demanded the return of his money and he says that was refused, but he was told that if he continued his payments until they should amount to 20 per cent. of the purchase price of the house he would be awarded the loan. Then, thinking he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines, he placed his case in the hands of his lawyer.

Lawyer Walter Thorn says that when the case was placed in his hands he visited the office to demand the return of Dr. Morehouse's $260, and that he was ordered out of the place.

Mr. Joseph D. Bennett was found at 41 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, where he runs a brass foundry. He said that he accepted Mrs. Morehouse's application in good faith, and in order to be certain that everything was all right he personally visited the office in this city and was told that there would be no question about the loan. When I found that $20 more was demanded from me," said Mr. Bennett, "I grew suspicious, and to test the matter I made application myself for a small loan and subscribed for five shares, paying the association $20. When I asked for the loan it was refused on the same ground that Mrs. Morehouse had been refused and then I resigned." Mr. Bennett used some very harsh language in referring to the association and said it was about $150 in his debt. He also gave the reporter the names of a number of subscribers who he said had been unable to secure the promised loans or to have their money refunded.

At the offices of the association Manager Julius Landau and Charles J. Lord admitted that Dr. Morehouse had paid in $260 and had applied for a loan of $10,000. They, however, denied that he had been promised the loan within thirty days or that any misrepresentations had been made by them. They said that the association had two plans of making loans—one when the borrower had an equity of 20 per cent. in the property, and then the loan could be made within thirty days. The other plan—when the borrower had no equity—required him to wait until his payments into the association amounted to such an equity. They insisted that if any misrepresentations had been made it was done by the agent, and that he had been discharged. Mr. Lord furnished a list of parties who he said had secured loans with very little delay.

WHO IS "MRS. OSGOOD"?

TWO STORIES OF A RECENT ARREST AT THE HOTEL BUCKINGHAM.

A handsomely-dressed woman, well supplied with diamonds, who gave her name as "Mrs. Carrie Osgood," was locked up in the Fifty-first-street station last Thursday night charged with being intoxicated. She was arrested by Policeman William Dixon. He says he found her in front of the Buckingham Hotel.

Another story, but a rather misty one, made her arrest a somewhat sensational one. It was to the effect that she entered the Buckingham Hotel and inquired of the clerk for "Mr. Osgood." The clerk said Mr. Osgood was at dinner. Thereupon she bolted into the dining room. Mr. Osgood was there, according to the story, enjoying a quiet little dinner with another woman.

"Mrs. Osgood" rushed up to the couple, produced a revolver—which afterward turned out to be unloaded—and a photograph of a baby, flourished the weapon in Mr. Osgood's face, and demanded hysterically to know if he wasn't the father of the child. This made a great stir in the dining hall. It is said that the hotel clerk, assisted by several waiters, took the revolver away from the excited woman, and then a policeman was called in and she was arrested. "Mr. Osgood" and his companion disappeared.

The next morning at the Yorkville Police Court Mrs. Osgood was discharged, and then she also disappeared.

At the station last night there was an extraordinary manifestation of ignorance regarding the affair. The clerks knew nothing about it. The proprietor might know, they said, but he wasn't in.

Capt. Warts said that a Mrs. Osgood was in custody at the station-house on Thursday night. But he had no idea who she was and he knew nothing of any escapade in the hotel. She was so tipsy when she was brought in, he said, that it required two officers to hold her steady. She gave her age as twenty-six; but Capt. Warts thought she was considerably older than that. She was very blonde. The Captain said she looked like a woman who had been well brought up.

CELEBRATING THE COMMUNE.

The Socialists last evening celebrated the anniversary of the Paris Commune by a mass meeting at Cooper Institute. Only two red flags appeared on the platform. August Delabar, Secretary of the Bakers' National Union, acted as Chairman.

Sergius E. Schevitch was the first speaker. He denied that the Paris Communists were the bloodthirsty ruffians that they have been represented to be, and compared their uprising with the American Revolution in the United States. The Versailles Government called upon the Communists to disarm, and when the latter refused and resisted they were hunted and shot down like dogs by the thousands. It was true that the Communists did slay a few hostages who were killed richly deserved the punishment. But they were too merciful to their enemies, trusting to their honor, and were betrayed.

Paul Grottkau spoke in German, and speeches were also made by M. Zametkin and A. Paulowski. The Socialistic Liedertafel sang, and a band furnished music.

ELECTING ITS OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held last evening at 101 East Twentieth-street. The society was organized in March, 1858, but during the stormy days of the rebellion almost went out of existence. It was, however, reorganized in 1864, and the year following was incorporated. At present it numbers about one hundred members.

During the evening a history of the society was read by William R. Weeks of Newark, N. J. The annual election resulted as follows:

President—Daniel Parish, Jr.
Vice Presidents—Andrew C. Zabriskie, James Oliver, William Poillon, A. M., and David L. Walter, LL. B.
Secretary—Henry Russell Drowne.
Treasurer—Charles Pryer of New-Rochelle.
Librarian—Lyman H. Low.
Curator of Numismatics—Charles H. Wright.
Cursior of Archæology—Edward Groh.
Historiographer—William R. Weeks.

THE MARGARET STRACHAN HOME.

The Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women (formerly the Faith Home) celebrated its seventh anniversary at the home, 105 West Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. James A. O'Connor, publisher of the *Converted Catholic*; the Rev. Wendell Prime of the New-York *Observer*, and the Rev. Scott M. Cook of Calvary Episcopal Church.

Among those present during the exercises were Mrs. F. Bottome, Mrs. C. C. Dodge, Mrs. E. Livingston Lynch, Mrs. George Hepburn, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. Abraham Van Nest, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, Mrs. George B. Satterlee, Miss Spelman, Mrs. Robert Sewell, Miss Barker, and Mrs. Henry C. Meyers.

VIENNA'S OLDEST INHABITANT.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* records the death of "the oldest inhabitant" of the Austrian capital, and probably of the whole empire. The deceased is a widow named Magdalena Panna, who, it is stated, was one hundred and fourteen years and two months old. She had never been ill, except a few days in her one hundredth year, and then her illness was the result of a fall. She has had seven children, of whom only one, a daughter, a widow aged seventy-four years, survives. She has been an agricultural laborer, and had worked till twenty years ago.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 17½.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR TALKS.

NO RACE PROBLEM TO SOLVE, NO FEDERAL ELECTION LAW NEEDED.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—To the Northern visitor there is an attractiveness about this city, and to one who has never before visited the capital the prosperity apparent on all sides is wonderful. The traveler's attention is directed to the large furnaces, mills, and factories before the city is reached, and once in the centre or business portion the first expression is, "A wideawake Northern city in the South." And that is what Atlanta is to-day.

One of the greatest secrets of the prosperity of the capital city lies in the fact that after inviting Northern and Western people here the people left the gates wide open, instead of slamming them in the faces of those that had come to build up Atlanta and better their own condition. The new State Capitol is one of the most beautiful, light, and airy public buildings in the Union. Every room in the building is light, cheerful, and conveniently arranged for the transaction of business in every department. The Senate and House Chambers are elegantly furnished. For the erection of the Capitol building an appropriation of $1,000,000 was made, with the full understanding that there should be no deficiency created and no further appropriation asked for. It was completed and turned over to the State's representatives one year ago and accepted. After all bills had been paid there remained on hand the sum of $118, which was returned to the State Treasury. Governor Gordon says it is the only public building in the Union where all the requirements and specifications were fully carried out within the limit of the original appropriation.

Gov. Gordon was asked about the views entertained in Georgia and other States in regard to the passage of a Federal election law. The Governor is very liberal in his own views. Referring to the passage by Congress of the election law, he said in substance:

"I should regret exceedingly any such action at this time, and I hope, for the good and prosperity of the whole country, that the bill will not be passed. At no time since the close of the war has there been such a feeling of hearty good will and such encouraging conditions as exist to-day, and I fear that the passage of the bill now under discussion would have a tendency to unsettle affairs and ultimately put us back ten years. By that I mean that the good feeling now existing would be endangered and, practically speaking, the bill proposed, if passed, would not remedy the ills complained of."

"If the measure should become a law would it, in your opinion, be opposed in the South?"

"If you mean by armed or organized opposition I emphatically answer no. But in certain localities there would undoubtedly occur breaches of the peace, although I should do all in my power to discourage and frown down any and all unlawful acts. I have too much confidence in the wisdom and loyalty of the American people to believe that their representatives will pass a law that in its results might possibly end in creating strife and perhaps bloodshed. I think that there exists a conservative sentiment in the Republican Party that will weigh the matter fully and consider the question in all its bearings before voting for the Federal election law proposed. There is a vast amount of Northern capital invested here in mineral and coal lands, in banks, railroads, quarries, and other business. To my mind those that have large interests here, Republicans or Democrats, will oppose the passage of any measure calculated to disturb the present good feeling that exists between the races, and which at the same time would have a tendency to at least to cripple the now prosperous industries of the whole South."

Continuing, the Governor said: "There is no race problem to solve. There is no uniformity in the kind or amount of charges made by the various countries represented at the conference. The committee would have asked the conference to recommend the complete abolition of all port dues or charges in the interest of navigation and commerce, believing that the exactions so dispensed with would be more than made up in the cheapness of transportation and the reduction of the price of merchandise, but has not been consummated only to indicate a method for making port charges uniform, it has not felt authorized to formulate such a recommendation.

It therefore proposes that it be recommended to the Governments of the several nations represented in the conference:

First—That tonnage dues shall be the only port dues imposed.

Second—That the amount to be charged shall not exceed 10 cents per registered ton, payable once a year.

Third—That a ship shall be exempt from such dues in every other port of the same nation on presenting a certificate of payment issued by the authority concerned.

Fourth—That ships of war and transports, ships of less than twenty-five tons' burden, and ships which have been obliged to enter port owing to damages received at sea, shall be exempt from tonnage dues.

BERNHARDT FELINE LIKE CLEOPATRA.

Paris Letter to the London Truth.

"Cleopatra," in which Sarah is rehearsing the part of the lascivious Queen of Egypt, is to be the antithesis of the Galilean Mother. Both are to be type women of dissimilar religious ideals. Cleopatra is to be an adaptation of Shakespeare's heroine; and she, when analyzed, is found to be the incarnation of the cat-cult which reigned in the olden time in the valley of the Nile. The domesticated Tom and Tabby were indeed given divine honors there. Originally this no doubt was so because cats saved the corn granaries from being infested with mice. As time went on, the cat was worshipped because it was a cat. It was objectively before all eyes in temples, on domestic shrines, and in amulets. Next its qualities came to be admired by votaries, and children came to be born with cat traits of character. Was there ever a more feline creature than Cleopatra? How she toyed with her victims; how remorseless was her cruelty; how gentle she was in her caresses; how graceful in all her ways, and what fearful savagery in her love! She had the velvet paw; the light scratch, the tigerish ferocity, and that love of luxury which makes the cat so fond of the drawing-room hearthrug, with indomitable independence of character. We can consent to do as we please, but the cat only consents to obey when our will falls in with its inclinations. Cleopatra slipped from Cæsar when she found he intended to parade her as a captive in his triumphal entrance into Rome. She was not to be held by him, and was physical grace and loveliness to the last. Sarah Bernhardt approximates to Cleopatra in being herself feline and in touch with felines.

THE OYSTER IN POLITICS

RUINING THE BEDS OF CHESAPEAKE BAY.

THE UNWISE POLICY PURSUED BY THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AT THE DICTATION OF IGNORANT VOTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—There is great disappointment in Maryland over the failure of the Legislature to agree upon a law to check the ruinous depredations upon the oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay. The situation is serious. It affects not only Maryland, where the oyster trade is the greatest single source of wealth, but the larger part of the country which looks to Baltimore for the general oyster supply.

The cry has gone up so often against the policy of Maryland, and so much has been said about the diminishing yield, that it has become worn by repetition, but the conditions now are worse than they ever were and there is full cause for alarm. Several years ago Prof. Baird, the United States Fish Commissioner, declared that at the rate of decrease the natural oyster supply of the country would be exhausted in ten years. Within twelve years the supply in Baltimore has fallen from 15,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels, and Crisfield, which is a town built on oyster shells and oyster revenue, has had to close its houses because the great beds of Tangier Sound, so prolific a few years ago, have been worked to death. In many parts of the bay some of the best oyster bars which were considered inexhaustible are now barren.

The finest and largest oysters in the whole world are in the Chesapeake, but they have been unable to stand the continuous depredations, because the dredgers took away everything they could get without a thought of returning even the shells to provide for the future supply. The young oysters were taken out with the large ones, and either thrown away or sold for seed to New-York and Connecticut and the Delaware Bay. Indeed, the Chesapeake has for years stocked these places at the cost of its own future, and even the oysters of California owe their parentage to Maryland. While Connecticut was planting 7,000,000 a year and raising oysters on new beds from Maryland seed, and New-York and Rhode Island were increasing their supply, this State has been simply relying on nature to do all the work.

It is not surprising that nature has refused to make up for all this rapacity. She simply couldn't do it. The extravagance of the oystermen has been amazing. Oyster shells returned to the water became the basis of future crops. The oystermen knew this, but they have never taken the trouble to put them back in the water. For years the packers paid to have these shells removed from their houses. Millions of bushels have been burned to lime. Millions more have been used on the country roads of the State. Last week Tom Cook's correspondent traveled from Cape Charles, northward over the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad. For ninety miles the road was ballasted with oyster shells. All these represent millions of bushels of bivalves. Indeed, when one looks into the facts of the extravagance, it is wonderful that the supply is holding out as well as it is. But it won't hold out much longer if the same grab game goes on. This year the people have paid more for their oysters than they ever did. With many dealers the same prices have prevailed, but they have made up the difference by watering their stock. Next year there will be more water and higher prices.

The fight on oysters in Maryland is that it is in politics. All the dredgers and packers and workers are useful at election time. They muster nearly forty thousand votes, and the most of them are ignorant votes. They cannot look at the future. They want everything they can get out of the present, and they will fight with every possible resource any movement to place oyster cultivation on an intelligent basis. It is useless to point out to them that the State gets only $50,000 from oyster licenses, and spends more than that on an oyster navy that is mainly valuable for providing political workers with soft jobs. It is useless to show them that by oyster culture and the proper regulation of dredging the million acres of territory in the Chesapeake can be made to yield $10,000,000 a year instead of $2,000,000 as now. The investigation of the best scientists have been laid before them in vain. They simply reply that any effort to limit the catch means starvation for them and interference with the rights of the poor people. So they have prevailed because the politicians were afraid of them. It was hoped that something would be done this year. A great deal was promised but it has all resulted in a measure that will give very inefficient relief.

This bill has been reported from the Legislative Committee on the Chesapeake Bay. It will become law. It provides that all small oysters which shall measure less than two and a half inches in length shall be culled on their natural bed or bar as taken, and shall be returned to the water; that the dredging season shall extend from Oct. 15 to May 15; that it shall be unlawful for any person to have oysters in his possession between April 10 and Sept. 1, provided the oysters are not from other States than Maryland, and provided they are not from private beds for private use. The result of this law will be merely to check the clearing off of small oysters. It will not decrease the consumption during the Summer months, as the oyster is eaten all the year round in Maryland.

An effort was made by a company to lease 10,000 acres of ground in the Chesapeake for oyster planting. There was $100,000 behind the enterprise, and it was to pay the State a cent per bushel for all oysters it raised. The poor oystermen, however, raised the starvation cry and defeated it.

There cannot be any question that the future of the Chesapeake supply lies in oyster culture. Dr. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University, who spent months on the Chesapeake investigating the subject, says that the beds are capable of yielding 500,000,000 bushels annually. The Northern States are doing what the Southern States have yet to learn. The difference between the two policies is strikingly illustrated in the returns. North of Maryland the gross income of the oyster industry is 20¼ per cent. of the invested capital. Including Maryland and south of it is only 9¼ per cent., or less than one-half.

But a fact like this does not have much weight with the Maryland Legislature. As long as the 40,000 oyster votes demand an oyster grab game they get it. While more than 10,000 acres of barren ground in and around Long Island Sound have been made productive oyster beds, Maryland and Virginia have made 200,000 acres of productive beds barren ground by their short-sighted policies. Even Vitellius, that amiable glutton of old Rome, who is said to have eaten 2,000 oysters at one meal, must turn in his grave at such a showing.

READY TO QUIT THE LEAGUE.

THE PITTSBURG CLUB WAITING FOR A GOOD OFFER.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Among baseball patrons here there is a growing impression that the Pittsburg Club may be induced to quit the League. President Nimick to-day denied that A. G. Spalding had advised Pittsburg to sell out, but went further and said: "The only way to get rid of us is to buy us out. We have no special desire to remain in. They can't drive us out, that is certain, but a good offer would be considered. Such a step would be business."

Vice President O'Neil came on from Chicago to-day, and was in consultation with Nimick, but it was given out that nothing of importance had occurred. The desertion of Beckley is still denied by Secretary Scandrett and as vigorously insisted upon by Hanlon of the Brotherhood. It is known that the League people are feeling badly at being left with but three veterans and nearly a score of colts to begin the season with, and that a mere matter of dollars and cents stands in the way of withdrawal. Secretary Scandrett will not admit this, but the trend of events the past week has indicated that such a move is not improbable.

WANTS TO JOIN THE BROTHERHOOD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Another ball player is ready to jump to the Brotherhood. He is Elton Chamberlain, the St. Louis pitcher. Last season he signed with Von der Ahe on the agreement that the latter would remit about $500 in fines. Now he is anxious to get out. He is corresponding with Capt. Comiskey with a view to joining the Chicago team, though he will sign with Buffalo if he can get his figure.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—A telegram from Hot Springs to the *Times* to-night says that Clements and Gleason, now playing with the Philadelphia League Club, are likely to be found with the Philadelphia Players' League Club when the season opens. These two men made overtures to the Brotherhood people at the Cleveland meeting, even offering to pay it a money penalty for having deserted, and the matter has been referred to the Philadelphia Players' League Club for adjustment.

REPAIRS TO SEVILLE CATHEDRAL.

From the London Times.

It will be remembered that two years ago the condition of Seville Cathedral, that beautiful monument of Moorish art, once a mosque, excited great anxiety. A pillar and part of an arch in the nave fell, and fears were entertained that the whole building might suddenly collapse. It is now believed that by massive substructions the danger of further mischief has been averted. The fallen pillar and arch are being replaced, and other extensive repairs and precautions are being carried out. Especially the celebrated entrance known as the Portal San Cristobul, which was never finished, is being now renovated and completed. Architects will recall the fact that the present pillars of the nave and aisles of the basilica of St. John Lateran, in Rome, are massive columns of masonry built up around the original much slighter pillars, some of which gave signs of collapsing.

NEW-JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE.

A BILL PASSED TO RELIEVE THE OVERCROWDED STATE PRISON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—The House tonight passed the bill giving the Court of Pardons power to release prisoners confined in the State prison on tickets-of-leave under certain conditions to be imposed by the court. The bill also provides that the court, or the Governor when the court is not in session, may revoke the ticket. This measure was brought about by the overcrowded condition of the State prison, which now contains 300 more prisoners than there are accommodations for as prescribed by law. The Governor called attention to this disgraceful state of affairs in his inaugural, and a bill was introduced providing for the erection of a wing to the prison, but the poor condition of the State's finances made its passage so doubtful that the ticket-of-leave measure was introduced to relieve the prison.

A bill was introduced in the House to give the Director at Large of the Hudson Board of Freeholders additional power. It provides that he shall vote only when there is a tie, and that he shall have the power to settle all claims, and that a two-thirds vote will be required to pass a claim over the veto. Another bill introduced gives the Newark policemen $1,000 a year.

An attempt to purify the elections of Hudson was made in the Senate this evening. Senator Cranmer introduced a bill giving the inspectors of election $6 a day and the clerk $4 a day. The clerk and judge must belong to opposite political parties, and no State, Federal, or municipal employe, or one who was such employe one month prior to the election, shall be eligible to a position on the Election Boards.

The comparison of the poll books and registry lists of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Precincts of the First District of Hudson County was completed this evening. On the poll book of the Sixth Precinct there were 11 names which could not be found on the registry lists, and 311 names were on the poll book as having voted while there were only 294 checked on the registry. The comparison shows that ten, and in some case twelve, persons have voted from houses which are known to contain more than 2. The poll book of the Seventh Precinct showed 16 names as having voted which did not appear on the registry. Of the 314 names on the registry 227 were checked off. In the Eighth Precinct equally outrageous frauds were discovered. In the poll book were 95 unnecessary names and a certificate stating that 403 votes had been registered, while an actual count showed the number to be 419, 240 of which were checked off as having voted.

The investigation committee will resume the taking of testimony to-morrow with Michael J. O'Mara, the employe of the Jersey City Board of Street and Water Commissioners, who turns the wheel in a faro bank, as witness.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction E. O. Chapman has finished his annual report. The first part is devoted to manual training in the grammar and the Read kindergarten system in the primary department, showing that the methods of instruction have been of great benefit. He complains of the lack of school accommodations throughout the State, and urges that more money be appropriated for the erection of schoolhouses. Essex County has the most advanced schools in the State. There are 1,642 school buildings, 1,379 school districts, 124 private non-sectarian schools, and 111 sectarian schools in the State.

The school census showed that the State contained 392,209 school children between the ages of five and eighteen years, while the total enrollment in the public schools was 264,000, and the seating capacity sufficient for 211,514. The total cost of maintaining the schools was $2,644,518 89 and the value of school property $8,300,610. The number of male teachers was 802 and of female 3,497. The male teachers received an average monthly salary of $7,186 and females of $4,276. It costs $974 to educate each pupil calculated on the basis of the census, and $1,163 on the basis of the attendance.

ARRANGING THE DATES.

MEETING OF THE SCHEDULE COMMITTEE OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

An important meeting of the Schedule Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, made up of Messrs. J. E. Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club; A. C. Stevens, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and F. Gerow, American Athletic Club, was held last evening in Greenville, N. J. The union will hold a schedule meeting to-morrow evening in the Astor House to consider the schedule of athletic games made up last evening. This meeting was decided upon at the annual convention of the union last Fall to avoid the trouble over dates experienced last season. The Board of Managers of the union is anxious to have all questions of dates settled before the season of outdoor sports begins.

The Schedule Committee found last evening that there were claims made by several athletic clubs for the most desirable dates, so these claims were considered in the light of their priority. The Staten Island Athletic Club and Berkeley Athletic Club both wanted May 24, the week before the intercollegiate championships, but as the Staten Islands applied for it in writing last December, some time before the Berkeleys', the committee decided to recommend giving it to the former. The New-Jersey Athletic Club, Scottish-American Athletic Club, Acorn Athletic Club, and Staten Island Athletic Club wanted May 30, Decoration Day. The New-Jerseys had made their application first, and were put down for the date. The Scottish-American Club also asked for July 4, and were given this date instead of May 30.

The New-York Athletic Club and Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club of Philadelphia conflicted on June 7. The main reason for giving this day to the New-Yorks was because the tide will be favorable then for boating at Travers Island, boating being a feature of the club's sports. The Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club was given June 14, and that day was also allowed the Acorn Athletic Club. June 28, claimed by the Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association of Jersey City, and Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., was given the former, as it made the first application. The Lorillards also want Sept. 13, but this date will be recommended by the committee for the national championships to be held at Washington, D. C.

The committee will recommend the adoption of the schedule at the meeting to-morrow night. The Berkeley Athletic Club will have to arrange for a date other than May 24 if the committee's schedule is ratified by the union, and other clubs will also be compelled to fix times for their games other than those dates they have applied for. The committee's action, however, is only preliminary, the final arrangement of a schedule being left to a vote of the delegates from the union clubs represented at to-morrow's meeting.

The difficulty between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen over the rule passed by the League's Racing Board forbidding athletic clubs to pay the entrance fees and expenses of bicyclists to races given under the league's rules has been practically settled. The Racing Board of the league has agreed to change its obnoxious rule so as not to discriminate against athletic clubs. The settlement has been brought about through correspondence between the Racing Board and a committee of the Amateur Athletic Union appointed to confer with the league representatives.

PLON-PLON GROWN OLD.

Paris Letter to the London Truth.

Jérôme Napoleon is still here. He is much thinner than formerly, which ages the face a good deal, as the cheeks have fallen somewhat. His hair is quite white, but still plentiful enough, and he wears it in the shortest of military crops. Plon-Plon, in short, looks quite an old gentleman. He has been too many for the interviewers, who have tried to "draw" him on a variety subjects, but, of course, chiefly about his opinion on the present state of affairs in France. A man whom I know had talk with him some days ago. The conversation fell on Boulanger for a moment, whom the Prince's interlocutor had lately seen. "You found him a very amiable, well-mannered man!" said Jérôme. "Yes; but rather scatter-brained; don't you think so?" replied the other. No reply. But after a couple of puffs at his little cigarette, (he smokes particularly small ones,) the Prince said, with an air of changing the conversation: "Have you read about the Duke of Orléans?" Plon-Plon speaks Italian extremely well, and with great fluency. He has exchanged visits with his connections by marriage at the Quirinal, but there was nothing beyond the "duty" call on both sides. For the most part, he has been going about *en touriste*, and doing his antiquities conscientiously. Twice he has made trips to Corneto Tarquinia to visit the Etruscan Museum and tombs. He was quite right; it must have been much livelier than passing the Carnival at Rome. There is nothing left of it but a few balls.

VACATIONS FOR BOSTON TEACHERS.

From the Boston Home Journal.

The order which has been presented to the School Committee providing that teachers, when they have been nine years in service, shall be allowed a year's vacation on half pay, is, in every sense of the word, an admirable one and should be passed. Teaching is the most arduous work for which the State pays. The average of teachers who break down is large. Nervous prostration is becoming the accepted fate of teachers. This could, in a large measure, be avoided if the teachers could once in nine years have a chance to rest and recuperate, and it would not cost the city anything, as there is always a surplus of young teachers ready to substitute. By such a plan the teachers would be able to keep in a fresh mental as well as physical condition, and the schools would be the gainers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle will entertain Gov. Hill's staff at dinner at his residence, 114 West Thirty-eighth-street, next Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Covers will be laid for thirty persons. Gen. Earle is Chief of Artillery on the Governor's staff. Invitations have been extended to Gov. Leon Abbett, Lieut. Gov. E. J. Jones, Mayor Grant, State Controller Edward Wemple, Judge William L. Muller, Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, Gen. Emmons Clark, Col. T. S. Williams, Col. George B. McClellan, and others.

Mrs. John A. Cockerill of 470 Lexington-avenue entered the parlor of her residence yesterday afternoon and found a rough-looking individual ransacking the apartment. She caught him by the collar, but he broke away and ran into the street, closely pursued by a plumber, who was working in the basement and was attracted by Mrs. Cockerill's screams. Policeman Hill caught the fellow after a long chase, and he was taken to the Yorkville Court and held in $1,000 bail. He gave his pedigree as James Patterson, a waiter, forty-four years old, of 52 Monro

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
JERSEY CITY PROPERTY—7TH PAGE—3d col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—4th, 5th, and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—5TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—MORGAN ORGAN CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
EDEN MUSEE—At 8—ERDELJI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.

It is reported in the Washington dispatches of the St. Louis *Republic* that Col. WILLIAM W. DUDLEY has recently made some interesting comments upon the President's affectionate regard for DILLE, the Register of the Guthrie Land Office in Oklahoma. The Colonel is said to have remarked that the President did not dare to remove DILLE. We are not ready to believe that the Colonel has said this. He may have been misrepresented by some superserviceable friend. The Colonel really expects, we presume, that Mr. HARRISON will remove DILLE by and by, when the scandal about the retention of this man begins to affect his personal comfort. DILLE was Secretary of the Republican Committee of Indiana during the blocks-of-five campaign in that State, and he has certain unwholesome secrets, it is said, about the manner in which that race "for the White House or the poorhouse" was run. Undoubtedly his intimate knowledge of the affairs of that campaign has been taken into consideration by the President, and we presume that for this reason DILLE has been retained for eight months since Mr. NOBLE threw up the case in disgust, but we do not think he will hold his office throughout Mr. HARRISON'S term.

The Republicans of Jersey City have an opportunity which they are in some danger of throwing away. They will hold a convention on Thursday to make nominations for the city election, which occurs on the 8th of April. The present administration of Jersey City, which is controlled by a corrupt Democratic ring, is in very bad odor with all the best citizens of both parties, and many of them are ready to vote independently if the issue is squarely made between honest government and the present state of things. That issue can only be made through the character of the men nominated for Mayor. The candidate of the ring will be the present Mayor, ORESTES CLEVELAND, and the Republicans could get the advantage of support from the reform element by pitting against him a citizen of known ability and character who would command general confidence, and with such a candidate they would stand a good chance of success, which would redound to the benefit of their party. But there has been a Republican ring in Jersey City which was little better than that which has displaced it, and the local politicians who have run the city organization are associated with that ring. The danger is that they will control the convention on Thursday and that the choice will not be presented to the citizens which so many of them desire, between a corrupt gang on one side and a reputable and honest set of men on the other. If the contest is between two corrupt gangs, that which is already in will be likely to maintain its ground, as the normal majority in the city is Democratic.

A cry of distress comes from the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas in the form of an open letter to the delegation of that State in Congress. It calls attention to the fact that a single law firm in Southern Kansas has a contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 farm mortgages, and speaks of the need of relief to save imperiled homes. It is rather strange that the agricultural population of one of the most productive States of the Union should be calling upon Congress for relief, and it is evident that the Farmers' Alliance has no clear conception of the relief that is needed or that Congress can afford. The measures demanded, it says, "relate to questions of money, of transportation, and of the ownership of American lands." But what the farmers of this country are suffering most from is a system of taxation which compels them to sell their products at the lowest prices and buy their supplies at the highest, and drains their resources to swell the profits of "protected" capitalists.

Secretary TRACY'S adventure on board the *Despatch* will at least make him feel now that he knows more about the navy than he did a week ago. It is generally a source of mystery to the uninitiated how our Government vessels are able so often to touch upon shoals or to collide with other craft. This is particularly true of vessels like the *Despatch*, not sent to foreign stations, but kept in home waters and supposed to have become fairly familiar with a few of the more prominent bays and sounds. Still, that course from Washington or Annapolis to Norfolk evidently presents strange attractions for a Government craft to get herself aground, as the recent disaster of the *Constellation* showed no less than the present mishap of the *Despatch*. The neighborhood of Newport is another one which requires a high degree of circumspection for its navigation, as the accident to the *Boston* indicated. But the *Despatch*, though perhaps not as famous for these little troubles as the *Tallapoosa* used to be, has had enough of them not to be much worried now. Probably she would have preferred some other occasion for her present performance than a trip with the Secretary aboard, even though she may not have been directly admonished that *Cæsarem vehis*. At any rate, Mr. TRACY will now be able to talk on the pilot question with some degree of experience.

Never was a Ministerial crisis less of a crisis than that which has just been met in France by the reconstitution of the Ministry under the primacy of M. DE FREYCINET, whose reluctance to take it can easily be understood to be sincere. This is the fourth time that he has been Prime Minister, though he has never kept the place for the space of a year, and the position of a political stop-gap cannot be welcome to a man of political ambition. For the rest, M. CONSTANS, whose dismissal occasioned the downfall of the Tirard Ministry, comes back to the Ministry of the Interior with flying colors, while it is rather surprising to note that M. BOURGEOIS, for whom he was displaced, is retained in the new Cabinet. It is plain enough that this result is a personal triumph for M. CONSTANS and a personal defeat for M. TIRARD, but it takes great ingenuity to detect in it the least really political significance.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE REVELATIONS.

Doubtless the recent exposure of abuses in Ludlow-Street Jail had something to do with directing the attention of the Senate Committee on Cities to the Sheriff's office as a field for immediate investigation. The diversion of its inquiries in that direction seems likely to be justified by the results. While the main purpose of the committee, according to the terms of the resolution directing the inquiry to be made, is to ascertain the defects in the methods of municipal government, in order to prepare the way for such remedies as may be provided by legislation, it can do no more useful work than that of exposing the actual evils that have grown up under the existing state of things. Here the city and county are identical, and the Sheriff's office is to all intents and purposes part of a single system of government.

It has long been within the knowledge of the lawyers of this city and of those who have had the misfortune to be concerned in extensive litigation that the Sheriff's office is full of abuses. Persons who have been committed to Ludlow-Street Jail in civil proceedings have been made very comfortable and have been accorded all manner of favors if they were able and willing to pay for them. Mr. FRANCKLYN, who was nominally confined to that institution for about a week, testified yesterday that he was allowed to be about the city in company with two Deputy Sheriffs during the day and to dine at home with his family when he desired, and for these privileges he paid about $100 per day. This was a matter of bargain between his lawyers and the officers of the Sheriff. The case only illustrates a prevailing practice in the jail of which a *Herald* reporter easily obtained specific evidence by getting himself committed as a prisoner. Such a practice is in effect extortion and blackmail, though in form only bribery. Some of the officers make the plea that the inmates of the county jail are not criminals, and that the Sheriff and Warden are merely responsible for their safe custody pending certain legal proceedings; but when the law provides for imprisonment in any case it is not for the officers of the law to decide what imprisonment means. That is defined by the law itself, and it is not intended that a county jail shall be an institution for making money out of its inmates for those placed in charge of it.

But the Ludlow-Street Jail method of money making seems to have prevailed through the Sheriff's office. Deputies who have had charge of executions have been went to make bargains with lawyers for "extra compensation," taking in addition to legal fees whatever they could get. It is evident that under such a "system" it could easily be made worth a lawyer's while to be liberal, and that "gratuities" would become a necessity to secure the services to which he was entitled without them. It would be sure to become virtually a system of organized blackmail, oppressive or otherwise according to the character of the men engaged in it. It seems that under Sheriff GRANT a lawyer was employed to advise the deputies just how far they could safely go, and that they were "assessed" $35 a month each to pay for his services.

Mayor GRANT has himself made some very remarkable admissions as to the methods which prevailed in the Sheriff's office under his own administration. He seems to have conducted it as if it were a private business of his own, for which he had no responsibility to the public, and his business methods were of the loosest kind. He made deposits in bank of his official receipts and his private income without distinction, and made payments in the same promiscuous way from these deposits on official and personal account. He kept no system of books by which the receipts and disbursements of the office could be ascertained, and he had no means of knowing whether his deputies and clerks collected only legal fees and such compensation as they were lawfully entitled to, except by keeping a watch upon them. How much that mere oversight amounted to is shown by the evidence already obtained. A significant illustration of Sheriff GRANT'S ideas of his official responsibility is afforded by his admission that he made a bargain with an auctioneer for selling property under execution, for which the latter was permitted to charge regular auction fees, paying half of them over to the Sheriff for giving him the job. Now the Sheriff is required to make these sales as part of his official duty, and if he employs an auctioneer for the purpose it is properly at his own charge. Auctioneers' fees to be paid out of the proceeds of sales are not allowed by the law, much less is the Sheriff authorized to share in them.

For the abuses and violations of law already disclosed the District Attorney and the Grand Jury have begun proceedings, and there is trepidation in the Tammany camp in consequence, for the end is not yet and there is no knowing how far the disclosures may go. The probing should certainly go on until the extent of the rottenness is fully revealed. The Senate committee will doubtless find sufficient suggestion for its own task of devising a remedy for existing evils, so far as they can be cured by legislation. It may be possible to devise a system of administration for the Sheriff's office and a means of enforcing it that will cut off the opportunity for many of the present abuses, but after all there is but one radical cure for this kind of maladministration, and that is the selection of capable and upright men for places of public trust, and that depends upon the people of the city and not upon the Legislature of the State.

AN UNLIKELY BARGAIN.

The report in the Washington dispatches of the *Post* that a certain number of Southern Democrats are willing to make a "deal" with the Republicans to save their section from what they regard as dangerous interference with elections seems to us a little absurd. It is possible that there may be representatives from the South who so entirely misunderstand the situation in their own States that they are ready to enter into an arrangement of this sort, but it is highly improbable. The South has as real a "stake" in the general legislation of Congress as any other part of the country, perhaps even a greater than most others, and it has very little really to fear from Federal interference with elections, as its representatives ought to know. There is almost nothing that Congress can do in this direction that can harm the South even from the peculiar point of view of the most reactionary Southern politician. To state it plainly, the only interest the South has in this connection is the prevention of negro domination in local government. Now, with the elections for local offices Congress cannot interfere, and does not seriously propose to interfere. The most that Congress can do, or is likely to try to do, is to regulate Congressional elections, which from the Southern point of view are relatively unimportant. Why, then, should Southern men concede anything to escape this? That is the practical question, and we believe that the answer to it is too plain to be mistaken.

There are two classes of national questions in which the South has a real interest, though not equally acknowledged. One is the tariff, the other is the currency. As to the former, most of its public men are clear-sighted and sound. They see that in the long run, with the great natural advantages of their section, it can win in a free competition, and win high prizes too. And they see that the wider and more free the competition is, the more extended are the relations of this country with the rest of the world, the greater and more profitable will be the demand for Southern products. Why should its representatives wish to yield on this vital point to obtain security against a comparatively unimportant danger? The interest of the South in the currency is of the same character, but not so obvious nor so generally perceived. As its resources make it beneficial to have the widest commerce, so it will be to its advantage that the country should have a sound currency, which is necessary to the widest commerce. Why, then, should those of its public men who know this vote for free coinage of silver and bedevil the currency for a generation to escape from Federal legislation as to elections which can really do very little if any harm? We cannot believe that any considerable number of them are inclined to enter into any such unprofitable combination, even if their sense of duty did not restrain them.

The fact is, and it is becoming more and more plain every day, that the best policy for the South is patience. Time is its great and powerful ally. It has very little to gain from any positive legislation and very much to gain from waiting. It is slowly but surely settling the race problem. Little by little at various points it is learning how to divide the negro vote. It was done last Fall in Virginia, in some portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, and it can and will be done more and more as time goes on. Already the area within which the negro vote is suppressed has steadily contracted, and has now reached a point where it is of relatively little consequence in national politics. The day that it is recognized in the North that division and not suppression of the vote of the negroes is the policy of the South, the Southern question will entirely disappear. Even now it has so far disappeared that the majority in this Congress will not be able, and will hardly dare to try, to pass any election law directed against the South alone, or capable of being worked against the South alone. The schemes of the leaders—the Chandlers, Shermans, Reeds—are mischievous in appearance, but they are vain. It would be a very bad bargain for Southern men to try to defeat them by making concessions in other matters, for they would have everything to lose and nothing substantial to gain.

RANK HERESY IN KANSAS.

When the people of Kansas discovered that two-thirds of the silver-lead fluxing ores imported from Mexico were brought to the smelters of their State, they began to see that the exclusion of those ores by a prohibitory tariff might not be a good thing. When they learned that in retaliation for Mr. WINDOM'S restrictive instructions the Mexican Government had imposed a duty of 28 cents a bushel on the corn of Kansas, thus cutting off a market to which they had been sending a part of their superabundant crop, they were ready to admit that a high tariff is not always beneficial to everybody affected by it.

We have already spoken of the formal and emphatic protest of the Board of Trade in Kansas City, (Kan.,) and the appeal of this board to the Senators and Representatives of the State. That the opinions set forth in that protest are held outside of the city where are situated the works of the smelting companies that buy the Mexican ores and would like to feed 5,000 mules in their Mexican mines with Kansas corn, is shown by the following remarks of the *Capital*, a well-known Republican paper published at Topeka:

"The theory of protection is that home industries should be established, not demolished. Dutiable ores from Mexico tend to demolish our smelting industry. The *Times* [of Kansas City, Mo.] says Colorado won't agree with this demand, [for "free silver-lead fluxing ores."] Perhaps not. It should, at all events, for it is *in the interest of the owners of Colorado mines containing refractory ores that the fluxing ores be obtained as cheaply as possible.* It is short-sighted policy for Colorado to object.

"But what if it does? Protection is not different from other policies and theories of government. Expediency, not logic, should govern. If the industry of *a few producers of lead ores in Colorado* is of greater importance than that of the smelters, and the free admission of Mexican lead ores would destroy it, then tax the Mexican ores. *But no one acquainted with the situation will make this claim in good faith.* The free admission of Mexican fluxing ores is the part of wisdom, and is based purely on the policy of protection."

It will be noticed that the Topeka *Capital* has not been misled as to the real designs and motives of those who urged Mr. WINDOM to reverse the old ruling, and who have since induced the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee to satisfy their demands in the new Tariff bill.

But what heresy and selfishness are disclosed in this Republican journal's reasoning! These smelters in Kansas, these farmers who are in sympathy with them, and this Republican organ are really no better than the traitorous Republican manufacturers in New-England who ask for free wool and free iron ore and free bituminous coal in order that their industries may not be "demolished." These wretched creatures in the East are denounced by the New-York *Tribune* as no better than free traders and enemies of the protective policy. Their appeal to the Ways and Means Committee by petition is called by the *Tribune* a "free-trade trick." The orthodox doctrine is understood to be this: That the Kansas smelters and farmers should be content to suffer for the good of those who are benefited by the duty, these favored persons being, in the case of the Mexican ores, a few rich men who own the group of carbonate mines in Colorado.

THE TORIES AND PARNELL.

The political obituaries of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL which the British press contained last week were very amusing reading, and all the more amusing from the solemnity with which they were delivered. There was really nothing novel in the substance of the speech which called forth these excommunications—that is to say, there was nothing novel for Lord RANDOLPH. Like the other aspiring British politicians who have patterned themselves upon "Dizzy," Lord RANDOLPH has always elected to be known as a parliamentary guerrilla. He has never paid much attention to the party whip, and he has caused it to be known that whoever wanted his valuable support must be prepared to pay his price for it. What there was new in the speech was a vivacity of expression that was somewhat startling, even for its author, and that seems to have shaken British respectability to its centre. Very likely the same sort of commiseration used to be bestowed upon Lord RANDOLPH'S prototype when he was bringing himself into notice by attacking Sir ROBERT PEEL with great violence of language, but apparently with no violence at all of emotion, nor with any other purpose except that of "getting on" in British politics. It is unlikely that the process will be any more effectual in the present case to suppress a rising statesman.

In fact, Lord RANDOLPH has shown much more political sense than anybody suspected him of at the outset of his career when he became conspicuous by the ferocity with which he assailed Mr. GLADSTONE, and it was generally assumed that his assaults would have attracted no notice if they had not proceeded from "the blackguard son of a Duke." But since that time he has shown more capacity to read the signs of the times than most of his Tory or "Unionist" colleagues. He has made himself conspicuous in the same way that Mr. LABOUCHÈRE has made himself conspicuous on the Liberal side, as the *enfant terrible* of his party, by blurting out in the House of Commons or on the stump what everybody knows to be true, but what timid politicians reserve for private conversation. Mr. LABOUCHÈRE'S cheerful observation upon Lord RANDOLPH that "he supposed the right honorable gentleman must regret about two-thirds of his public utterances" is quite as applicable to himself. The party organs will probably have a good many more occasions to publish political obituaries of both these politicians without at all interfering with the progress of either of them.

In the present instance, Lord RANDOLPH seems to us to be considerably wiser than his critics. The object of the speech that so scandalized the party press was to point out that the whole business of the Parnell Commission was a political blunder on the part of the Government and to disclaim for the speaker any share in the blunder. So far is the orator from being scared by the commotion his speech has made that he has followed it up by publishing the protest he entered against the bill creating the Parnell Commission before the bill was passed. He objected to it upon the ground that it justified PARNELL and his associates in refusing to seek reparation in the courts of law for any injuries the assaults of the *Times* might have done them, and also upon the ground that to invoke the Judges to decide controversies essentially political was to incur for them a loss of public respect. Both these points are well taken. Though the utter collapse of the prosecution through PIGOTT'S confession was not anticipated by Lord RANDOLPH any more than by anybody else, it was even more disastrous for occurring before a tribunal especially devised by the Government for the trial of the case than it would have been if it had occurred in an ordinary court. The efforts of the Unionists, in the face of this collapse, to extract comfort out of the finding of the commission that the accused members had been doing what they never denied that they had been doing must be as unsatisfactory to the persons engaged in them as they are amusing to disinterested onlookers. It is not likely that any member of the Government would now deny in private that the establishment of the commission was a huge blunder, however much he may feel bound to put the best face possible upon it in public. The condition of such a politician, in view of the next election, is not enviable. Every politician who advocated the commission must now wish that he had not done so, and would be very glad to show that he had deprecated it in advance and was therefore in a position to denounce it and to disclaim all responsibility for it in view of its grievous failure. Lord RANDOLPH is in that enviable position, and he has made use of it for his own benefit. The very head and front of his offending hath no more than this extent, and this by no means suffices to close his career or to justify the composition of his political obituary.

The present flood in the Mississippi Valley is the highest of which there is any trustworthy record, but that is not the most remarkable thing about it. It comes after a season which was marked by the lowest water ever known. Last New Year's Day as far north as Iowa there was no more ice in the Mississippi than in the Hudson at Albany—which is to say there was none at all. And the water in the Mississppi there was two inches below the record of 1864. At Rock Island the water was eighteen inches below low water, and there was fear of a famine in houses and mills. The low water and mild Winter together point irresistibly to the conclusion that the snow and ice which usually form the sources of the Spring freshets ran away as the rain fell, draining the country dry. That leaves the present floods to be accounted for. The weather observer here attributes it to irrigation, which he thinks is now on such a scale as actually to produce the climatic changes. The Louisiana press has another explanation. It declares that the progressive settlement of the Northwest has led to the drainage of entire districts and the destruction of forests over thousands of square miles. Hence, when it rains now, the water runs into the Mississippi almost as quickly as a pavement sheds a shower into the sewer. It is easy to see whither this argument leads. The Nation built the jetties; therefore it should take over the levees. The twenty-nine States which drain into the Mississippi, and so despoil the lower States for the benefit of the upper ones, will be held bound to assent. Through this crevasse might pour a flood of dollars which would place the surplus beyond even the aid which TANNER devoutly invoked for it.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There was another lively meeting of the World's Fair Committee to-day. Messrs. Frank (Missouri) and Bowden (Virginia) were absent from the city, and Mr. Wilson was engaged in the ballot-box investigation. As a consequence Chicago temporarily lost two members favorable to her, and the committee was tied up so as to be unable to achieve any positive progress. The question of requiring a positive guarantee by the citizens of Chicago of a ten-million-dollar fund caused trouble and was left over. The dates were filled in so as to require the fair to be opened April 30, 1892, and closed Oct. 20 of the same year. The entire bill was then read over and agreed upon, excepting the financial section. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when it is probable the Chicago men will make an effort to reverse the action of to-day fixing the date for holding the fair.

GLADSTONE'S LIBRARY.

From the London Truth.

Mr. Gladstone's article upon "Books and the Housing of Them" is most pleasant reading. It is a chat with a man who loves his books, familiar, genial, and unconstrained. I cannot say that I think that his room, 40 feet by 20 feet, with its array of projecting bookcases, would be a comfortable living room. It would not be a warehouse, but it would be a book room. For a public library the arrangement is excellent, but a library in a private house ought to unite comfort with the utilitarian object for which it is primarily intended. The best library, from the living standpoint, for a private house is a room which is part library and part morning room.

GERMANY'S NEW RIFLE.

From the London Truth.

The new rifle with which the German Army is now being armed is the third which has been adopted by the sages at Berlin since the Summer of 1871, and each change has involved an expenditure of 110,000,000 marks.

CRISP AND PUNGENT.

It was last Sunday (when the sleighing was good) and the Sunday-school class were in great distress. They wanted to go sleigh-riding and were afraid the snow would be gone by Monday evening. They didn't exactly want to go that afternoon, Sunday and still they did want to go. So they made a compromise with their consciences and the day as follows: Of course, the Sunday-school must be up to snuff with them, so the ride would be very dignified, befitting the day and their position as Sunday-school scholars. Then, further, each scholar promised to learn a certain number of extra verses for the following Sunday. In this way good, not evil, would come out of the ride, surely. And finally, that there might not be too secular an atmosphere to their sleigh ride, they rode to a well-known cemetery, which doubtless made their thoughts serious for a time. Taken all in all, it was a very ingeniously-devised and doubtless very thoroughly-enjoyed sleighing party, even if it did happen on Sunday.—*Boston Times.*

A good story which has the merit of being true is told at the expense of one of our new Federal officers who recently kindly relieved a Democrat, and a good one too, of his big leather chair. The office is one in which the work is nearly all done in the forenoon, and the Democrat was on duty until about 1 o'clock. His desk had been cleared up and everything was in shape for the new appointee to take hold, with practically nothing to do that day. As soon as he had been sworn in, the Republican quietly saw to it that he should draw the salary for that day. The Democrat did not say anything, but the story would not keep.—*Boston Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.*

Some persons in Oakland are said to be considerably worked up over the prophecy that an earthquake is to shortly involve that city and San Francisco in a common ruin. The people are urged to repent of their sins and prepare for the inevitable. A little repentance will do some of them no harm, judging by the revelations of boodling in connection with City Government affairs. For that matter San Francisco is in even greater need of change of heart. So far as the coming catastrophe is concerned, however, it would be more to the purpose for these sinners to take to the Contra Costa Mountains. The Lord helps those that help themselves.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Imagine the surprise of a Michigan-avenue grocer the other day when a stranger walked in and planked a big dollar down on the counter and said: "Three years ago, in making a purchase here, you overpaid me to this amount. I have been in Wisconsin ever since, but have now returned to live in Detroit." "By George! but you are an honest man!" exclaimed the grocer as he pulled in the money. "Thanks. I want a few groceries this morning, and want to get them on credit." "Oh!—ah! Three doors below, if you please. My terms are cash on the nail."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A young lady was recently married in Albany, Ga. In the surmoil of her arrangements for the happy event, when anything went wrong, she would say: "Well, I'll know how next time." The groom-elect was present one day just before the ceremony, and the bride was vexed with something that had gone wrong. She thoughtlessly said: "You may count on it that the next time I'm married I won't have this confusion," and the groom failed to appreciate the pith of her statement.—*Savannah News.*

Gen. Banks has given the younger members of Congress a chance to hear the voice which used to attract and hold great crowds of enthusiastic voters more than a quarter of a century ago. The General is an old man now, but the voice is the same—clear, sonorous, and effective. It has been said of him that he is the only American who says "Good morning" in the same tone in which he would pronounce a classical oration.—*Boston Herald.*

Bobby is a great tease and causes his small sister to utter no end of complaints. In the midst of it all the other day he exclaimed: "Well, if you don't want me to do anything I have been doing, what do you want me to do?" "I want you to 'do' nothing," cried she. "All I ask of you is just don't!"—*Chicago Times.*

Snippers—Can't you pay a little something on your suit to-day? Waggles—Certainly. Been carrying $10 around for you since Saturday. Confound it, it's gone. There's a hole in the pocket. Why don't you make pockets that won't tear out?—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Mrs. Gotham—This paper says mud baths will cure rheumatism. Mr. Gotham (a great sufferer)—Nonsense! I've fallen down in Broadway half a dozen times, and it didn't do a bit of good.—*New-York Weekly.*

If you believe what people say, nothing is everything. Women cry about it, men scoff for it, people claim they are working for it, nobody wants it, but everybody seems to be getting it.—*Atchison Globe.*

"Bob, you know patient waiters are no losers. I intend to remember you in my will." "Thank you, grandpa; but if it's all the same to you, I'll take my tip now."—*Boston Gazette.*

The time is coming when grade crossings will be considered a relic of barbarism as truly as executive sessions are now.—*Philadelphia Record.*

It is strange that consistency is a jewel, for paste is noted for its consistency, and paste diamonds are not jewels.—*New-York Racket.*

THEIR CHARTERS REVOKED.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 17.—Atlantic County is stirred up over the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State declaring the law under which Somers Point, South Atlantic, and Sea Isle City were incorporated null and void. The citizens of those places are agitating the question and eagerly watching for any new information on the subject, as they are once more compelled to become parts of the several townships, and have to assist the rural districts of the different townships in their burden of taxation.

Ocean City citizens are opposed to again incorporating, and South Atlantic City has a good number of voters in favor of annexation to Atlantic City. Linwood was incorporated under the old law, and it has been decided that her charter holds good, but fully two-thirds of Linwood's population are in favor of giving up their city charter and once more becoming a part of Egg Harbor Township.

A large part of the younger people in May's Landing favor incorporation, arguing that, as the county seat, great advantage would be gained by changing the system of government. But the wealth of the town says no, with an emphasis that takes all the courage from the friends of incorporation. Petitions are now being circulated through Somers Point, Sea Isle, South Atlantic, and Ocean City calling for an election at an early day to again incorporate—this time under the old and not the seaside city law. The greatest excitement prevails through the entire county, especially as the revoking of charters has reduced the number of chosen Freeholders just elected.

MRS. WINSLOW'S READINGS ENDED.

The last of Mrs. Erving Winslow's readings of plays by Henrik Ibsen was given in the north parlor of the Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon. The room was crowded, as usual. The play was "The Lady from the Sea," which Mrs. Winslow read from a translation in manuscript, which differs somewhat in its phraseology, and is probably closer to the nice shades of meaning of the original, than the one published translation in the Cameo Series. This is one of the most romantic and picturesque of Ibsen's prose plays, and Mrs. Winslow's rendering of it was greatly enjoyed. At the close of the reading Mr. L. J. B. Lincoln expressed to Mrs. Winslow in a graceful little speech the thanks of the people who have enjoyed her interpretation of the Norwegian dramatist. It has been suggested to her that she would probably attract a large audience to a public reading of "A Doll Home" at the Madison-Square Theatre.

TO RELIEVE DISTRESSED MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 17.—A largely-attended public meeting was held here this afternoon in which all the churches and benevolent associations united and organized for the relief of the distressed miners. A central storehouse is to be established at once, to which all contributions are to be brought and from which the various committees will draw their supplies for distribution. Relief will be extended to the needy in all parts of the Wyoming Valley, and great quantities of supplies will be required to meet the demand.

It is thought that the local contributions will not suffice, and other cities may be asked to aid. Marx Lonz, a merchant here of fifty years' standing and a member of the Central Poor Board for years past, will have charge of the large warehouse.

PAYING OFF A KING'S DEBT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria, being straitened in his circumstances, has received a pension of 5,000 florins, or 20,000£, from the Emperor of Germany by way of keeping up his dignity. This proves that his Highness is very faithfully paying off the debts of the late King Louis.

OBITUARY.

MAGNUS GROSS.

Magnus Gross, who for many years was prominently identified in politics with the German Democratic element of this city, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his late residence, 541 East Eighty-sixth-street, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had just gone down to his breakfast when the stroke came upon him. He was carried up stairs to his room, and passed away about an hour afterward surrounded by his family. He had had a very severe stroke last January.

Mr. Gross was active in politics in this city and in journalism. He was born at Fulda, Prussia, Sept. 28, 1817, and when eighteen years old graduated at the Magdeburg University. He came to this country in 1846, and went to St. Louis, where he was occupied for a time in taking charge of the affairs of his brother, Joseph Gross, who was a physician in that city. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and spent a few years as editor of one of the local newspapers there, at the same time corresponding for many Eastern papers. In 1852 he came to this city, and was editor of the *Abend Zeitung* until in 1854 he went to Philadelphia and took charge of the Philadelphia *Democrat*. Here he remained until 1857, when he went to Washington and engaged in the drug business. In 1860 he came back again to this city, and took great interest in the campaign for Stephen A. Douglas, who was a personal friend of his, and "stamped the State" for him. About this time he became editor in chief of the *Staats Zeitung*, and continued to act as such for the nine succeeding years.

In 1869 Mr. Gross was appointed School Commissioner by Mayor Hall and the next year he was appointed Health Commissioner. He resigned from both of these offices before the expiration of his terms. In 1875 he served as Alderman at Large and this was his last active work in politics. He wrote a book on "Languages and Popular Education," while conducting his duties as School Commissioner, and later published a volume on "The American Crisis in 1872." He leaves a widow, four sons, and four daughters.

The funeral will be on Thursday from the late residence of the dead man, and the body will then be taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., where it will be cremated.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

J. Young Scammon, who was prominently identified with the early history of Chicago and has been for more than fifty years a conspicuous figure in that city, died in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Scammon was born in Whitfield, Me., in 1812. He went to Chicago in 1835 and began practising law. His active temperament would not permit him to confine his energies solely to his profession, and for many years he was identified with the growth and development of the city.

He contributed largely to the building up of the railroad system of the Northwest, was one of the organizers of the Marine Bank, the first institution of the sort in Chicago established under the general banking law, founded the Chicago Fire and Insurance Company, and aided in the establishment of the *Tribune*, the *Evening Journal*, and the *Inter Ocean* of Chicago. He was the founder of the first Swedenborgian church in Chicago, and founded, built, and presented to the city the Hahnemann Hospital. He built the Dearborn-Street Observatory, and for a long time paid the salary of the Superintendent.

In 1857 Mr. Scammon retired from active business, having acquired large property possessions outside of his regular commercial interests, but in 1860 he found his insurance company threatened with financial disaster and its affairs in very bad shape. He therefore opened a private bank and closed up the affairs of the old institutions. The fire in 1871 destroyed all the building property he had, and that and the panic of 1873 swept away most of his fortune. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Catharine Mulligan, widow of R. P. Mulligan, at one time Treasurer of the Second-Avenue Horse Railroad Company, this city, died yesterday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert S. Green, at Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Mulligan was seventy-six years old. She was born at Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y. Two children survive her—Mrs. Robert S. Green, wife of ex-Gov. Green, and Capt. James B. Mulligan.

George P. Stebbins, the veteran day foreman of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* composing room, who had been in the service of the paper for thirty-seven years, died last evening. He was held in high esteem as a citizen. He had served in the Local Government and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1882.

H. R. King, Treasurer of the Corinne Opera Company, died in Chicago yesterday of heart failure. He was fifty-two years of age, and was well-known in the theatrical and circus business, having been for thirteen years with the Barnum and Forepaugh shows.

Frank A. Low, an old member of the Produce Exchange, died on Sunday at his home at Passaic, N. J. He was formerly with the firm of H. P. Low & Co., but for several years had been in the commission business for himself.

Thomas Gray, C. B., Secretary of the

SENATE DIGNITY IN PERIL

MEMBERS HORRIFIED BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

AN OLD-TIME TRADITION RUTHLESSLY ATTACKED—A REACTION TOWARD SECRECY—THE DOLPH FARCE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Some of the time-honored traditions of the United States Senate appear to be in serious danger. If there is any one thing more than another that the Senators regard as sacred to the star-chamber sittings it is the consideration of extradition treaties and everything pertaining to them. Until it is ratified and formally promulgated, the public must not know that such a treaty had ever been thought of, to say nothing of its progress through the Senate.

When, therefore, Mr. Cockrell of Missouri rose in the open session to-day and proposed to present certain petitions asking the Senate not to ratify the pending extradition treaty with Russia, President Pro Tem Ingalls promptly informed him that the petitions must be handed in when the doors were closed. Mr. Cockrell remarked that he would not appeal from this decision, but he did think there ought to be some way in which the petitioners might know their petitions had been laid before the Senate. The petitions were printed and had been mentioned in the newspapers, and he believed it was proper that they should be presented in open session. He was not aware that a treaty was now pending in secret session, and if none was pending why should the petitions be secret?

Mr. Platt agreed with Mr. Cockrell, and then Mr. Harris, who is the most earnest advocate of secrecy in the Senate, innocently asked what was the nature of the petitions. Mr. Cockrell seized the opportunity to tell the Senate and the public just what the petitions asked, while some Senators smiled, and Mr. Harris looked horrified.

Finally Mr. Ingalls said he would take the sense of the Senate on the question whether the petitions should be received in public. He did so, and, to the surprise of a good many persons, only Mr. Harris, Mr. Dolph, and two or three Republican Senators sustained Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Cockrell put in the petitions, and Mr. Vest added some of the same sort he had received. Such a deliberate overturning of Senatorial traditions must read like the handwriting on the wall to the Senators, who still insist that the public has no right to know what they are doing.

Mr. Call's desire to consider with open doors the nominations of Charles Swayne to be District Judge and Joseph N. Stripling to be District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida will not be gratified by the Senate. The Florida Senator asked the Senate to-day to consider a resolution so to amend the rules as to permit public consideration of the two nominations. Mr. Ingalls, who presided, ruled that the resolution must be presented in secret session.

Mr. Call then asked for a reading of another resolution providing directly for open doors on the Swayne and Stripling cases. Mr. Ingalls said he had examined the resolution, and it could not be received in open session. Mr. Call insisted that the Senate must decide that question, and then Mr. Sherman moved that a secret session be held.

"I raise a point of order," Mr. Call exclaimed.

"The Chair can't entertain it," said Mr. Ingalls.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," said Mr. Call.

"The Chair declines to entertain the appeal. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors," was Mr. Ingalls's response.

Then the public was driven out of the galleries and down stairs, the doors were closed and double-locked, telegraph operators and newspaper men were hustled away from the doors, corridors, guards were stationed ten feet distant from each door, extra guards were stationed at the foot of each stairway, and the elevator conductors were ordered not to run above the first floor.

When all these precautions had been taken, the Senators lit their cigars, hoisted their feet upon the desks, leaned back in their easy chairs, and listened to Mr. Call while he explained that he wanted to discuss Judge Swayne in public, because the only reason for his appointment was that he thus insulted the people of Florida and the South, and was a vindictive partisan, who had packed juries and who had never had any considerable experience as a lawyer. Having heard Mr. Call, the Senators voted down his resolution by an overwhelming majority. They did the same to his proposal to amend the rules.

Then they confirmed Deputy Pension Commissioner Davidson and a few Postmasters, and ordered the doors opened. The Senate has not yet issued orders to close the pipes which furnish fresh air to the chamber.

The special smelling committee which is trying to discover where newspaper men get their secret session news cut to-day's act of the farce quite short. The smellers examined the clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator Payne of Ohio, who is a member of that committee. The clerk, of course, could give them no idea of how star-chamber secrets leak out, and it is understood that the Senator was able to swear most emphatically that he was not in the habit of peddling extradition treaties along Newspaper-row.

Chief Smeller Dolph is getting into shape another report to submit to the Senate, and it is said that he is taking the advice of Mr. Sherman in its make-up.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 17—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	38°	22°	3:30 P. M.	42°	32°
6 A. M.	31°	26°	6 P. M.	42°	30°
9 A. M.	39°	33°	9 P. M.	41°	37°
12 M.	40°	38°	12 P. M.	41°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.....33½°
Average temperature for same date last year..39½°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years.....34¾°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., is at the Brevoort House.

Vladimir de Pachmann of Paris is at the Everett House.

S. I. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Paymaster Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace of Pennsylvania and F. A. Bridgman of Paris are at the Gilsey House.

Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha and Matthew Hale of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

William F. Sheehan of Buffalo and Count Kessler of Paris are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Edward F. Beale of Washington, Augustus Schoonmaker, and W. L. Bragg of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, John P. Sanborn of Michigan, ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts, and Logan H. Roots of Arkansas are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

NOW FOR THE BANK WRECKERS.

The new Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Part, for this district was sworn in yesterday by Judge Benedict, with Edgar S. Ryder, paper manufacturer, of 110 Nassau-street, as foreman. Much important work is to be done at the coming term of court. The case of the up-town bank wreckers is in the budget now ready to be submitted for consideration. From what occurred yesterday there is reason to expect prompt and vigorous action, for as soon as the formalities of organization were concluded, Foreman Ryder led his associates to their room, where they entered at once and seriously upon their duties. It is understood that the Federal Building was that the new Grand Jury would prove to be an eminently creditable body, and that the work entered upon with such directness of business methods would be productive without needless delays of a full and strong calendar.

THE ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN.

The new illustrated paper, the *Illustrated American*, is displaying much energy and enterprise in its conduct. It is making a strenuous effort, without regard to expense, to arouse a general interest in the navy of the United States, and thus to better the condition of our naval affairs. It has also sent a special correspondent to Brazil and retained him there in the belief that the struggles of the newest republic are yet to come. The *Illustrated American* is also making a specialty of the African travels and explorations of H. M. Stanley, which is copiously illustrating. The management of the paper is greatly encouraged by its support thus far, and claims for it a rapidly-growing constituency.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The foreign actress Mlle. Rhéa, who has been a traveling star in this country for many years, and who speaks English so fluently that an attentive listener can frequently understand what she says, was the principal figure in a novel theatrical and millinery exhibition at the Broadway Theatre last evening. Rhéa is a competent actress, and were it not for her speech she would be an unusually interesting one. She is a shapely, handsome woman, with a noble head and a striking face. Her motions are graceful, and the eye follows her with pleasure as she paces the stage. Her acting is cold and she never moves the spectator; but it is always well considered, and she has very impressive moments, when her playwright is agreeable. The great defect of Rhéa's performances seven years ago is still unabated. From the back of the auditorium last night it was really difficult to catch the meaning of a word she uttered. People in the front rows of the parquet found that they gradually became accustomed to her peculiar intonation and inflection and her mispronunciation of words, but even in the later scenes of the play much that she said was difficult to understand.

The present medium of the exhibition of this comely and bewildering performer is a play made out of Lanfrey and Aubenas and other chroniclers of the rise and fall of the First Empire in France by Mr. Albert Roland Haven, a gentleman whose face has hitherto been more familiar to habitual theatregoers in this city than his name. "Josephine, Empress of the French," is divided into six episodes called acts, and in its form, literary quality, and lack of dramatic coherence it resembles the Italian Giacometti's two historical pieces prominent in Ristori's repertory, "Elizabeth" and "Marie Antoinette." Thereis this difference, of course, that Elizabeth is a strongly marked character in history, heroic and picturesque, and that the pathos of the suffering of the Queen of Louis XVI. has touched the hears of the whole world. The pretty widow of Beauharnais, whom General Bonaparte married, probably to strengthen his hold upon the conservative people in France, who presided at his republican court when he was First Consul, and shared his glory with him, who was crowned at his side after the most audacious political stroke the modern world has seen, and enjoyed the revenues of an Empress, with a little Court of her own at Malmaison, until her death about the time of Napoleon's first abdication, was a sweet-tempered, cultivated woman whom the world has not been educated to regard as a heroine or a victim of cruel fate.

Napoleon's career is too near us to be made the subject of a play. It is not possible for a dramatist to get a point of view that will suit any large proportion of playgoers. Mr. Haven's Napoleon, with the assistance of Mr. William Harris, the actor, is a gruff, scowling gentleman who bullies his court, poses a great deal, and reads his destiny in the stars with the assistance of a Mameluke whom he rescued from death on the banks of the Nile. He is not an impressive figure or a convincing representative of the nineteenth century conqueror of the world. In his suite are Talleyrand, described as the Machiavelli of his time, and the adroit Fouché. The gentleman who plays Machiavelli Talleyrand endeavors to indicate the depth of his treachery by standing at ease with his eyes closed and his mouth opened. Fouché appears to be a feeble sort of Bill Sykes in tights. The other characters, except Josephine, are nonentities, although Murat, played by a slender gentleman, (who is also the Mameluke,) has a fine set of whiskers.

The first episode of the play is explanatory. The scene is a ball at the Tuileries; Josephine there learns of the death of Napoleon's adopted heir, the Prince of Holland. In the second episode the divorcement is accomplished. In the third, Napoleon catches Talleyrand at the Court of Vienna to demand the hand of Maria Louisa and says an affectionate farewell to Josephine by moonlight. These are the best passages in the play. In the fourth episode, the scene being Malmaison, Josephine is informed of the approach of cannon of the birth of the King of Rome, and rejoices for the sake of the Emperor.

The next scene occurs after the flight of Napoleon to Elba, in the Spring of 1814. Josephine died about that time. She is very much alive here. She is robust, forceful, strong-lunged, and abusive. She calls Monsieur Talleyrand "ze prance of cheats," and, meeting Maria Louisa by accident, lets off her superfluous energy in a fiery outburst that recalls Nat Lee's Roxana and Statira and Schiller's Mary Stuart and Elizabeth. It appears that Maria Louisa, who is a very nice, modest little woman, proceeds to the Duchy of Parma bearing the curse of Josephine with her, because she is not sorry for Napoleon in his hour of defeat. In the last scene Mr. Haven's Josephine at length dies to the return of Napoleon from Elba is announced.

Probably Mr. Haven has done quite as well as he could with these materials. He has served Mlle. Rhéa's purpose, undoubtedly, in affording her an opportunity to wear many elaborate costumes in the Empire style, which become her well. The dialogue is largely composed of narrative, of course, as was to be expected. The efforts of the author to give it variety and to infuse a vein of telling repartee are not wholly successful. The conversation between Napoleon and Talleyrand is well intentioned, but a keener pen than Mr. Haven's would be needed to give it literary finish and fine dramatic effect. The attempts at wit in the general conversation of Josephine's domestic Cœurs at Malmaison are dreary failures, and the frank discussion of obstetrics in that episode is not very agreeable. Josephine's sentiments are expressed in commonplace language, but what her speeches lack in quality they make up in quantity. She says a great deal.

Mlle. Rhéa's sing-song, loudly-pitched delivery is imitated by every member of her company. A more monotonous theatrical performance we have never seen. Still it has its novelty, its millinery, and Rhéa's personal graces to commend it. First Empire dresses are greatly admired, and there are a good many of them on exhibition in "Josephine." The pictorial part of the performance is satisfactory.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Wagner's music drama, "Siegfried," was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season. It might have been given before, but the sudden death of Herr Seidlmayer left the house without a Mime, and though Herr Kalisch was amiable enough to sing the rôle in "Das Rheingold," he could hardly be expected to get up the part in "Siegfried," too. There has been some fear that the departure of Herr Alvary would leave the Metropolitan without a competent Siegfried, and doubtless to-day comparisons are in order. The difference between Herr Alvary's performance and Herr Vogl's is greater in kind than in degree. It is mainly a difference between two men. The former had youth, manly beauty, vigor, and an unworn voice in his favor; the latter the invaluable experience of a studious artist of years' standing, a very expressive face, and a vocal training which overcomes much of the weakness and hardness of his worn voice. Herr Vogl was not so energetic and picturesque in the forging of the sword as many persons could have wished, but in the second act his singing was good, and his acting full of poetic tenderness and beauty. His enunciation of the text was a source of constant pleasure. On the whole, therefore, it may be said that he achieved a decided success in the one part in which he had to fear comparison with his predecessor. The audience called him out enthusiastically a number of times after the first and second acts.

Fräulein Lehmann was, as usual, Brünnhilde, and most of the remaining members of the cast cannot lay claim to any high amount of praise. Herr Reichmann's Wotan was admirably sung, but it was inadequately acted. It lacked dignity and significance. The man's face looked as if carved out of wood, and its gestures were without meaning. Like Herr Fischer, he omitted to wear the broad-brimmed hat, which is explicitly demanded by Wagner's stage directions. It may be remarked that Wagner wrote no stage directions without a purpose.

Herr Seidl's Alberich is always a good performance, but this busy world can get along very happily without Herr Gorski's Mime. Herr Behrens sang the music of the troublesome "Wurm" very well. Fräulein Betty Frank made sad work of the lovely bird music. The orchestra, disclosed in all its duties admirably, and Herr Seidl conducted with his customary skill.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Sydney Rosenfeld made almost a complete change in the cast of "The Stepping Stone," at the Standard Theatre, last night. The changes were as follows: Mme. Ponisi appeared as Mrs. Arden, Ada Levick as Ruth Arden, May Haines as Phyllis, Vida Croly as Roesehen, Alma Doerge as Cicily Newman, Frederick De Belleville as Thurman Noyes, John E. Kellerd as Royal Arden, H. R. Riley as A. C. Johnsone, Charles Dade as Nick Vale, Frank Hatch as Caleb Knox, and Charles M. Collins as Dr. Wyke. The performance was liberally applauded, Mme. Ponisi and Mr. De Belleville being received with special marks of favor.

W. J. Scanlan attracted a regular St. Patrick's Day audience to the Grand Opera House last night. Every corner in the big auditorium was filled, and the enthusiasm of the audience was boundless. "Myles Aroon" was the play, and the bold Irish peasant boy as represented by Scanlan won their sympathies entirely. The character alone would have been enough for such an audience, but when Scanlan's smile and voice were added, happiness reigned supreme. The star was cleverly supported by Robert McNair, Thaddeus Shine, Mattie Ferguson, and little Constance Wallace.

The complicated chain of misunderstandings which holds together "McKenna's Flirtation" amused the patrons of the Windsor Theatre last evening. From the dropping of Patrick McQuirk's hod of bricks through the roof of Mrs. O'Donnell's beer saloon to the fishing out from the river of Timothy McKenna, otherwise Mr. William Barry, there was a continued roar of laughter, and the gallery gods were wild with delight.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" was presented at Niblo's Garden last evening. Tommy Russell showed the numerous virtues of the little lord and received a great deal of applause. The play was evidently an old friend to many in the audience, but old friends and those who saw it for the first time apparently enjoyed it alike. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be seen at Niblo's for the rest of the week.

Tony Pastor's Theatre was crowded to the doors last night. The entertainment as a whole was good, and was furnished by Lottie Elliott, the Midgleys, Rose and Martin Julian, Sheffer and Blakeley, Jennie Valmore, Kelly and Ashley, Maggie Cline, Tierney and Wayne, Frank Bush, Prof. Ransom, and Tony Pastor himself, who had a new budget of very fanny songs.

A great crowd received with manifestations of pleasure the farce called "My Aunt Bridget" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre last evening. Performers who know how to sing and dance well are employed in this production, and some of them are exceptionally popular comic actors. Mr. George W. Monroe, Miss Kate Davis, and Miss Lena Merville are the most prominent.

"A Midnight Bell" drew one of the largest audiences of the season at Hammerstein's Opera House in Harlem last night. The performance of Mr. Hoyt's merry play was received with much applause.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's last concert will be given at Steinway Hall this evening.

THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

HOW COL. WILLIAM SMITH RECEIVED TIDINGS OF HIS PROMOTION.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, March 12.

Brig. Gen. Smith sat at his desk yesterday in conversation with a *Pioneer Press* reporter, to whom he was explaining some of the details of the Paymaster's Department, and incidental to the subject of promotions in such department he said that his brother, Col. Rodney Smith, would probably succeed Paymaster General Rochester. Continuing, Gen. Smith told how he was riding with his father one day at the outbreak of the civil war and asked his advice as to joining the army in some capacity. His father, who, by the way, was a Paymaster during the war of 1812, suggested to him that service in the pay department would be most congenial, "and this," said Gen. Smith, "I presume, accounts for my present position." "I came to here in '57," said he, "and am quite a pioneer, you see, although there are quite a number of men here now who antedate me as residents of St. Paul. I met one of them the other day, who told me of purchasing the present site of the First National Bank for $1 or $2 more and selling a portion of it later for $37 on unlimited time." At this point Gen. Smith's reminiscences of pioneer days were interrupted by the entrance of Lieut. Woodruff, aide de camp to Gen. Ruger, who handed him a telegram. The courteous Lieut. Woodruff said, "Thank you!" to Lieut. Woodruff and "Excuse me for a moment" to the reporter, he opened the envelope and began to read the message. Pausing, with a perplexed expression on his face, he held the message in a better light, and then, as its import became clearer, a smile appeared as he modestly handed the following telegram to Lieut. Woodruff and the reporter:

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Gen. William Smith:

Your nomination as Paymaster General has been sent to the Senate for confirmation. A thousand congratulations to yourself and household.

"Thank you, gentlemen," said Gen. Smith, as he accepted his first congratulations. "And now you must excuse me; I must go home and tell my wife."

Gen. Smith, although more or less surprised and naturally pleased at the news of his promotion, was not without some intimation that it might occur, and with a less modest man these intimations would be considered probable property as soon as received, but, as it was, his appointment was unthought of except by a few friends who have urged it, and who, it is safe to say, will never have any cause to regret their recommendations.

Gen. Smith's parents were born in Vermont and entered the service Aug. 29, 1861, as Additional Paymaster; was honorably mustered out July 20, 1866. For some time previous to the latter date and subsequently he was interested in a saw mill at Anoka. In January, 1867, he was appointed Paymaster in the Army, on establishment, and since 1873 has lived continuously in St. Paul, save for a tour of service in Washington lasting two years. Gen. Smith's record in the department is spotless, and is conspicuous for an intelligent administration of affairs intrusted to his supervision, circumstances that assure a successful career in his new and enlarged field. As a resident of St. Paul his modesty and sense of official fitness alone have prevented him from being a conspicuous figure. But his friends are legion, and not only in this State but throughout the Northwest, wherein he has made many arduous and not a few dangerous trips in pursuance of his official duties.

Gen. Smith has a wife and family who will be welcome accessions to official circles in Washington, D. C., to which city his promotion will carry the General with but little delay. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Col. J. H. McAlester, the St. Paul capitalist.

MR. ASTOR AS A CHURCHMAN.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE PEN OF THE REV. MORGAN DIX.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, contributes to the *Trinity Record* a tribute to John Jacob Astor and his estimate of the dead man as a churchman and Christian. Among other things he says:

"It deserves to be generally known that Mr. Astor was a well-read theologian, familiar with the system of the Church, and particularly interested and appreciative in its liturgical parts.

"To the charities of the church, as administered by the rector and his assistants, Mr. Astor was a liberal and constant contributor. The mission house was not to have been built without his aid; his first response to the appeal for funds to purchase a site and erect a building was a very large one, and in addition to this he privately gave the rector an assurance that he would make up whatever might be needed at the end to secure the completion of the work.

"Mr. Astor was for nineteen years a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church and for three years its Senior Warden. His resignation, presented in 1887, was received with surprise and accepted with regret, but neither argument nor entreaty availed to change his purposes.

"Few things were more remarkable in Mr. Astor than his modesty. He was settled in his convictions and strong in will, as a man ought to be; but he never assumed superiority to others, nor bore himself as one who sets a high value on himself. He was reserved and reticent, nay, he seemed almost shy, as if fearing to presume on the strength of his paramount claims to precedence, and preferring rather to stand apart and aside. He was one of those good Christians on whom a special benediction rests, because they are modest, meek, and lowly of heart, and almost blow the trumpet before them nor make proclamation of their claim to attention and admiration."

GROWTH OF THE ARCH FUND.

This week opens with an encouraging subscription from the Art Students' League for the Washington Memorial Arch fund, accompanied by a letter from President E. F. French, in which he says: "I inclose check for $43 25, the result of a subscription among the students in this institution. We regret that no more could be raised, but assure you that the sympathies of all are with the movement, and ask you to remember that students are generally of limited incomes and have many calls upon their resources."

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Art Students' League, $43 25; through the *Commercial Advertiser*—Additions to "women's list," $50 55; through the *World*—Sypher & Co., (second subscription,) $10; through the *Tribune*—"E. G.," 88 cents. Previously acknowledged, $74,333 32. Grant total, $74,438.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday at Norwood, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road, destroyed the livery stable of L. G. Joyce, the blacksmith's shop and dwelling house of Mr. Gerdes, and the dwelling of Mr. Littleton. All the horses were burned. The loss on the stable is $10,000; insurance, $5,000. On the others the loss is $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

Fire last night destroyed the Boston and Maine woodshed at Newport, containing 3,000 cords of wood, together with several cars loaded with lumber and the two-horse Derby belonging to the International Company. Loss about $8,000.

Fire at Harrisville, Butler County, Penn., yesterday destroyed E. S. Beatty's hardware store, Curry's grocery, Henderson's barber's shop, Goldraith's shoe store, and Morrison's grocery. The loss was about $15,000, with $5,000 insurance.

Two alarms were sent out early yesterday morning for a fire which broke out in the building 60½ West Forty-ninth-street, occupied by Jane Kelly for drying grain, but the fire was extinguished before more than $500 damage was done.

Fire at Garner, Iowa, Sunday night destroyed Finch Brothers' hardware store; loss, $15,000; insurance, $6,000. Lahrsen's drug store; loss, $5,000; no insurance. John Wickman's law office; loss, $2,000; no insurance.

A building used for refining saltpetre at Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s flint-glass works in Millville, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is said to be trifling.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the stable of John O'Hara, in the rear of 231 West Thirty-fifth-street, causing $400 damage.

Rust Brothers & Co.'s mill at Bay City, Mich., was burned yesterday morning by incendiaries. The loss will reach $50,000; insured.

The residence of John C. Cloyd at Sea Cliff, L. I., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $8,000, partially insured.

A TARANTULA IN VERMONT.

From the Brattleborough (Vt.) Phœnix, March 14.

While a boy was cutting bananas from a bunch in a Burlington grocery store last Saturday evening a large tarantula sprang at him, striking him on the side of the neck. From the boy's neck the insect leaped into a barrel half full of crackers. No one caring to meddle with such an ugly customer, the barrel was treated with kerosene, carried into the street and set on fire.

GREAT STRIKES IN EUROPE

THE DEMANDS OF THE ENGLISH MINERS.

NEW ACCESSIONS TO THEIR RANKS—ADVANCES REFUSED BY AN EMPLOYERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 17.—Ten thousand miners in North Wales have joined the strike, together with 20,000 Tyneside engineers. The coal porters at Liverpool are also out.

Several mills in Lancashire have been compelled to stop work on account of the scarcity of coal arising from the strike of the miners, and others are running on short time for the same reason. The attitude of the miners varies according to the manner in which their demands are met by the masters.

Most of the miners who went on strike in Nottingham have resumed work, the masters having conceded an advance of 5 per cent in their wages.

A conference of the coal mine owners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and North Wales was held to-day to consider the situation arising from the strike. The conference refused to grant the men's demands for an advance of 5 per cent in their wages now and a further advance of 5 per cent July 1. A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the men Thursday and endeavor to secure joint action looking to the arrangement of a method for the regulation of work and avoidance of strikes in the future.

There was much excitement at the Coal Exchange to-day in consequence of the general strike of the coal miners. Prices advanced greatly.

BERLIN, March 17.—The strike of the coal miners in Brunswick has ended, the employers conceding the men a small advance in their wages. They have, however, dismissed 100 Poles, who were the ringleaders in the strike.

One hundred and twenty of the 400 miners employed in the Kaiserstuhl Mine at Dortmund held a meeting yesterday and appointed Herr Schroeder a delegate to the International Miners' Conference at Brussels. Herr Schroeder made an address to the miners in which he declared that if masters could not be arranged peacefully the miners would seek to establish a universal brotherhood and start an international strike in order to show the world the poverty-stricken condition which would prevail without coal. Herr Schroeder's speech finally became so violent that the police dissolved the meeting.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The striking dockers engaged in a riotous demonstration here to-day. Thirty thousand of them marched through the streets and the route of the procession was the scene of constant disorder. The magistracy has invoked the aid of the military to preserve the peace.

THE PROBLEM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 17.—The International Labor Conference to-day appointed three committees. The first is on Work in the Mines, and is presided over by Herr Hancheeorne, head of the Berlin Mining Academy. The second is on Sunday Labor, and has for its President Bishop Kopp, and for its Vice President the Danish delegate Tietgen. The third committee is on the Labor of Women and Children, and is presided over by Jules Simon, with the Hungarian delegate Schnierer as Vice President.

The Emperor will receive the delegates at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and after the reception he will give a banquet in their honor in the picture gallery of the schloss.

Prince Bismarck gave a dinner yesterday to the British delegates to the International Labor Conference.

Emperor William wrote a letter to the Pope informing him that Bishop Kopp of Breslau had been appointed one of the German delegates to the labor conference, and declaring that he relied upon the support of the Catholic clergy in settling the social question. The Pope in reply thanked Majesty for the appointment of Bishop Kopp, and indicated that himself and the Church had always been interested in the question, which would be best solved by the application of the Christian principles of Sunday rest and religious education.

LIBERAL PENSION LEGISLATION.

From the Buffalo Express, (Rep.)

It is estimated that if all the pension bills introduced in this Congress should become laws they would call for a present expenditure of $670,000,000. What the ultimate result would be no man dare compute, but it would be a sum beside which the present public debt with its interest—$1,601,713,842 82—would seem a trifle.

Talk about wiping out the surplus! The existing surplus would be but a drop in the bucket. All hope of tariff reduction, of public improvements, would have to be abandoned. The country would be hopelessly bankrupt.

Yet what friend of "liberal pension legislation" is willing to admit that one of these bills is less meritorious than any other of the series?

FROM LIGHTNING RODS TO CONGRESS

From the Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

It is said to be a fact that Sidney Clarke was literally taken off a lightning rod wagon by Jim Lane and made a Congressman. Clarke was riding on his wagon through the streets of Lawrence, and was hailed from a window by Lane. He obeyed the summons, and was startled by a proposition to run for Congress. He hesitated, but Lane commanded, and said he would write him two speeches, one for afternoon delivery and the other for evening. Clarke took the speeches and Lane's nomination, and was elected to Congress. He staid in Congress six years. By that time the speeches had worn out their usefulness, and Lane was dead, and Clarke could not write any for himself.

THE BROWN FAMILY'S LIBERALITY.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, March 11.

Senator Brown is a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and has proved his zeal by frequent large contributions to the enterprises of that denomination. His gift of $50,000 to the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., is well remembered. The congregation in Atlanta, to which the Senator belongs, want to build a new church. The Senator headed the subscription list with $10,000; his son, Joseph M. Brown, $2,000; Elijah A. and George, two other sons, $1,000 each; Mrs. Brown, $500, and Miss Brown, $300. The Brown family thus gives $14,800, about one-fourth of the whole amount needed for the new church. This liberality has received warm assurances of gratitude from the Baptists of Atlanta.

LILLIAN RUSSELL SIGNS A CONTRACT.

Lillian Russell yesterday signed a contract for two years at an increased salary with Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino. Her old contract will expire May 1. This announcement will stamp all reports concerning this popular singer's future engagements for grand opera, &c., as fiction, pure and simple, at least for two years from May 1, 1890.

EX-TREASURER DAVIS INDICTED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a sealed indictment against John A. Davis, the defaulting city Treasurer. He was arrested, but obtained bail and was released. His bail bond is $20,000. His defalcation was about $62,000.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Schedules were filed yesterday in the assignment of Susskind & Co., the Canal-street bankers and brokers who closed their doors several months ago leaving hundreds of poor Polish Hebrews to mourn the loss of their savings. Joseph Susskind absconded with the bulk of the assets and is now in parts unknown. Herman Cohn, his partner, was arrested on a criminal complaint and was locked up for a long time. The schedule of assignee David Tim shows the nominal assets to be $8,999 54, actual assets, $7,594 89, and liabilities, $19,764 68.

The firm of Ballance & Sorrell, consisting of William P. Ballance of Boston, James W. Ballance of New-York, and James M. Dunwoody of Macon, Ga., boot and shoe dealers, 42 Lincoln-street, Boston, have been petitioned into insolvency in the Suffolk County Court. The firm of Owens & Tyler, dealers in finished leather, 103 South-street, Boston, and a special warrant has been issued, but is said the resident parties are not to be found, although the stock is under attachment.

The East End Lumber Company, 14 to 24 Gilbert avenue, Cincinnati, assigned yesterday to C. W. Baker. The assets are estimated at $25,000; liabilities the same. Preferences were given to the Fifth National Bank, $3,300; Lafayette National Bank, $2,800; Ohio National Bank, $1,710; other individual creditors, $2,000.

Henry J. Butler and Ferdinand Bock, composing the firm of Butler & Bock, dealers in builders' hardware at 92 Centre-street, made an assignment yesterday to David K. Schuster, giving two preferences for $1,200 each. They started in business about a year ago, claiming a capital of about $7,000, chiefly furnished by Mr. Bock.

Fred P. Mentges and Christian Burmeister, composing the firm of Mentges & Burmeister, coal dealers, at 78 and 80 Nutgrove-alley, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick C. Boehmer. They succeeded J. P. Mentges & Son in September, 1888.

Edward H. Hobbs, assignee of Franklin Woodruff & Co., salt merchants, has filed a provisional bond of $100,000, which has been approved by Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sherman & Burl, contractors and mill men at 437 Central-avenue, Cincinnati, assigned yesterday to Robert Fulton. Their assets and liabilities are estimated to be equal at $20,000.

James P. Joy, a lumber broker of Chicago, assigned yesterday. Liabilities are placed at $32,000, and the assets $28,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 17.—The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Normandie, Capt. Collier, from New-York March 8, arr. at Havre at 7 A. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Scevia, Capt. Ludvig, from New-York March 4, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO AMEND THE INTER-STATE ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Baker of New-York, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, to-day introduced a bill amending the inter-State commerce law. The bill is understood to have the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

A number of the amendments were recommended by the commission in its last annual report. Other amendments permit free carriage to persons injured in railroad accidents, as well as physicians and nurses for attendance upon persons so injured; allow free transportation or reduced rates to resident families of employes of railroads, and prohibit the payment, directly or indirectly, of any compensation whatever by one railroad to another for the sale of tickets or for influencing business in its favor.

It is also provided that all regularly appointed ticket agents shall be supplied with certificates of appointment, and shall keep the same exposed to public view in their offices. It is declared to be unlawful for any person not holding the certificate above referred to to sell, barter, or transfer for any consideration any ticket of any common carrier. A fine of $5,000 is imposed for violating this provision. It is also provided that common carriers shall, at the request of a purchaser, redeem an unused ticket at its cost price, and if the ticket has been used only in part the unused portion shall be redeemed at the price paid, less the regular schedule price for the distance used. Carriers are to be permitted to make such arrangements among themselves for the routing of immigrants who do not choose their own route as may be approved by the Inter-State Commission.

The commission is authorized and required to determine what rate of compensation may be allowed for any or all terminal services for the use of cars. Other amendments extend the act to roads running partly in this country and partly in Canada.

RAILROADS JOIN HANDS.

There are indications that the Lehigh Valley and New-Jersey Central Railroad Companies have joined hands in the contest with Jersey City for railroad privileges in the South Cove. The Lehigh Valley Company, in laying its track along the towpath of its canal, reached the Henderson-street bridge. As it apparently contemplated tearing down the bridge without the city's consent, the Jersey City Board of Works sent a detail of police to guard the property. At that time it was understood that each company was preparing to cross the city's "grant" of about eight acres just beyond the bridge.

At the meeting of the Street and Water Board yesterday, however, the New-Jersey Central surprised everybody by asking that permission be given to the Lehigh Valley Road to tear down the bridge and place a "lift" bridge there in its place. The New-Jersey Central claimed in its communication ownership of the bridge, and argued that the substitution of a lever bridge would not interfere with the vested rights of anybody.

The application was referred to a committee.

IOWA LAWMAKERS LESS RADICAL.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—The House Committee on Railways to-day, by the decisive vote of 8 to 2, decided to report the Two-Cent Fare bill, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. This practically determines that there will be no legislation this season adverse to the railroads, unless it is a bill to empower the Commissioners to fix and enforce joint rates.

The popular sentiment which two years ago was so strong against railways has undergone a great change in Iowa, and there is really no desire, except among a few extremists and agitators, to oppress the roads or exercise over them more than a reasonable control. Some new roads are wanted in Iowa, but getting them was practically out of the question while the public sentiment that dominated the legislation two years ago continued in force. The feeling now is more conservative, and while it is not proposed to recede from the doctrine of control which has been established in the law, public sentiment is for a more reasonable exercise of that power.

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Charles Francis Adams appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning, and submitted to the committee the printed reports of arguments previously made by him. He then discussed the Frye bill. He did not object to the general provisions of the bill nor insist that the Union Pacific should be placed on equal terms with the Central Pacific. But he was forced to the conclusion that the burden which the Frye bill imposed upon the Union Pacific Company was too severe and too heavy. He did not think that he would be willing to be responsible for the results of the future if the conditions of that bill were imposed upon the company.

The Frye bill loaded the company down to the water line, beyond what he considered the limit of safety. He felt compelled, on behalf of his company, to say in closing that in his judgment the Senate bill in its present form was not one the passage of which was for the advantage of the Government, any more than it was for the advantage of the Union Pacific.

NOT FOR THE READING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Officers of the Reading Railroad Company deny that the purchase of the right of way of the South Pennsylvania Railroad at the Sheriff's sale in Fulton County was made for the Reading. The rights acquired by the principal, for whom Lawyer George F. Baer acted, are subject to a mortgage which is locked up in the safe of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The bonds secured by the mortgage are owned by the Vanderbilts.

The opinion expressed very generally to-day was that the sale was made and the property bought in the interest of the Vanderbilts, who are taking that method of perfecting their title to the road and clearing up litigation which has been pending.

A little over a year ago the Vanderbilts bought out the interests of local and Pittsburg South Pennsylvania stockholders, and they are now practically the owners of this road.

A NEW LINE OPENED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 17.—The Allentown Terminal Railroad was opened to-day

ALLEGHENY'S LICENSE COURT.

THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS NEARLY DOUBLED THIS YEAR.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—The annual session of the License Court for Allegheny County opened to-day. There are nearly 2,000 applicants, as against 1,300 last year, when about 250 wholesalers and retailers were licensed. Last year Judge White presided, and construed the Brooks, high-license law so strictly that but 93 saloons were allowed for Pittsburg's 230,000 inhabitants. This year Judges Christopher Magee, Democrat, and Thomas Ewing, Republican, are conducting the hearings, and there is an impression that they will be more liberal with applicants.

This view is strengthened by the circumstance that there are 800 "speak easies" in the city, which the police decline to interfere with and the constables neglect to report. To-day the applicants from the First Ward were heard. Their examination was the more interesting in view of the stand taken by Alderman Cassidy, who appeared in court to disclose their records, and of the Rev. Father Morgan M. Sheedy, one of the foremost Catholic priests in Pittsburg, who sounded a warning from the pulpit yesterday. "I find that a great many people of this ward are again going into the License Court to-morrow morning to ask for liquor licenses," he said. "If their requests are granted it means more crime among our people, more heart-broken mothers and more little children in rags. It is said St. Patrick drove the reptiles out of Ireland, but his children of to-day are doing all they can to make reptiles out of their brothers. So, then, good friends, I appeal to you to promote temperance and have nothing to do with delivering into who have brought and always will bring dishonor on the Irish Catholic name."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and Law and Order Society, which took such a prominent part as remonstrants last year, did not figure in to-day's proceedings. The hearings will continue about a month, during which time they promise to be the all-absorbing theme in Allegheny County.

PERSONAL TAXES EVADED.

THE ELMIRA ASSESSORS CONDEMNED BY A GRAND JURY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 17.—The Grand Jury which closed its labors in this city on Saturday made a written report to the court that has caused a great sensation. For many years it has been openly charged in the public press that certain large property owners were favored by the City Assessors, and within the past two weeks the *Daily Advertiser* of this city has made open war on the powers who control city affairs. The Grand Jury, believing that the subject was a fit one for investigation, subpœnaed several prominent citizens to appear before them and give testimony, including E. L. Adams, editor of the *Advertiser*.

During the investigation the Grand Jury found it necessary to come into the court room several times to ask for instructions, and soon the suspicion was aroused that the Assessors were standing on a volcano. The jury finally abandoned the investigation, being informed by the District Attorney that they did not have jurisdiction. The matter will now receive the attention of the civil authorities, who will sift it to the bottom. In the meantime Democratic city and county officials are on the anxious seat, while Elmira Tweedism is the topic of the hour.

The report of the Grand Jury says that the jury is of the opinion that the Assessors have grossly neglected to perform the duties laid upon them, and many thousands of dollars of personal property invested as capital in banks has carelessly, if not willfully, been allowed to escape taxation, and the Assessors are deserving of public censure for such misconduct in office. The Assessors are prominent citizens, and claim to be able to meet any charge against them and to justify their official actions.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

ANNUAL GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE AMATEUR UNION.

The annual gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided this evening in Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth-street.

The entries for the events are:

Rope Climbing—J. Boerners, F. Noll, J. Hoffmann, and J. Fullers, New-York Turn Verein; J. T. Rothschild, Hoboken Turn Verein; R. Stoll and F. Hartshorne, New-York Athletic Club; B. Sanford, Wood's Gymnasium; H. Woerner, American Athletic Club; H. S. Welch and L. L. Clarke, Berkeley Athletic Club; A. Fleischman, New-Jersey Athletic Club.

Flying Rings—George Bessinger, New-York Turn Verein; F. M. Hartshorne, New-York Athletic Club; H. Woerner, American Athletic Club; F. Schilling, Lexington Athletic Club, and B. Klein, New-York Turn Verein.

Horizontal Bar—Henbo Klein, New-York Turn Verein; R. Haeckl and B. Bacht, Sparta Athletic Club; G. Ahl, Newark Turn Verein; H. Woerner, American Athletic Club, and F. J. Hasp, Manhattan Athletic Club.

Club Swinging—H. J. Long, Newark Turn Verein; J. Farquhar, Active Athletic Club of Paterson, N. J.; J. Harris, Metropolitan Rowing Club; J. R. McCoy, Warren Athletic Club; H. Bjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club; E. J. Greis, Pastime Athletic Club; A. Schroder, New-Jersey Athletic Club; C. E. Smith, Manhattan Athletic Club; L. Gnily, Union Athletic Club.

Parallel Bars—H. Benning, W. Winter, and B. Klein, New-York Turn Verein; A. Lauterwasser, New-Jersey Athletic Club; G. Ahl, Newark Turn Verein, and F. Schnabil, New-York City.

The Columbia College Fencers' Club has just been organized, with the following officers: President—Prof. R. F. O'Connor; Vice President—William C. Humphreys, Law School; Secretary—W. H. Hanford, '92, School of Arts; Executive Committee—W. C. Humphreys, W. H. Hanford, W. J. Warburton, '90; G. M. West, W. T. Romaine, H. S. Coykendall, '91, and C. B. Fisk, Jr., '92.

The club has a room in the old Barnard house and employs two instructors, Messrs. Jacoby and Capdevielle of the New-York Fencers' Club, one of whom is in attendance at the college four two hours every day. The club has thirty members.

The Amateur Athletic Union's Board of Governors has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of forming a lacrosse league.

The souvenir medals of the National Cross-Country Association's cross-country run, intended for all the athletes who started in Saturday's race at Morris Park, can be obtained from J. F. Pedersen, 1½ Maiden-lane.

FIRST SNOW ON THE RIVIERA.

Writing from San Remo on Feb. 12 a correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "Up till now the lower ranges of the Alps and Apennines that, running parallel with the coast line of the Mediterranean, shelter the Riviera from 'cauld Boreas's biting blast,' have worn a Summer coat of green. But Boreas has at last conquered, and forced them to put on a wintry garment. To-day, for the first time this season, snow lies within sight of the coast here, and travelers report that the white line extends in a wavy broken belt from Genoa to Marseilles. This season the weather has been almost abnormally summer-like in its character—cloudy and windy days there have been, but they have served only to remind us of the storms that were raging further west, of which they were feeble reflections. The present lowered temperature is rather welcome than otherwise, especially as it may be safely prophesied that it will prove very slight in duration."

WHY NO ONE-POUND NOTES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Goschen, it is stated on sufficient authority, has entirely for the present abondoned all idea of issuing one-pound notes. Inquiry and observation have shown those whom he has consulted that in the English system the enormous increase in the use of checks is going to a great extent, and in a manner certainly not less satisfactory, the customary work of notes of small value. But the fact which has had apparently not less influence in leading to this resolution is the constantly-increasing use of postal orders effective in the way of a note circulation. There is some question as to whether sufficient precautions have been taken in the style of printing and numbering these orders to secure the State against forgery. Though the circulation is constantly increasing, there are no official complaints of any such difficulty.

TESTING THE FORTH BRIDGE.

From the London Times.

The testing of the Forth Bridge by the Board of Trade officials was completed yesterday. The tests, which extended over three days, show the structure to be the strongest and stiffest railway bridge yet built, capable of accomodating the heaviest traffic. With ordinary steel girder bridges the deflection is equivalent to three-fourths of an inch per 100 feet of span, but with the Forth Bridge the deflection will be little more than half that amount. The inspectors say that if sufficient locomotives were available to cover the bridge, the deflection caused by the transit of 220 locomotives, weighing 16,000 tons, would be only five-eighths of an inch per 100 feet of span. Such a bridge is far stronger than one of masonry, and amply fulfills the requirements of the Board of Trade.

MIGRATIONS OF BIG MAINE GAME.

From the Bangor (Me.) Commercial, March 14.

Some of the Maine hunters report that the caribou are fast leaving the Maine forests and are going north into Nova Scotia. John Darling informs us that John Francis of the Trout Brook region and Capt. Barker of the Baggley Lakes, two well-known hunters, report that the caribou have been leaving their localities for the past five years, and now only a stray one is found in the woods. The deer, on the contrary, are growing more plenty in these parts, and are fast leaving the Machias and Union River region. The hunters are unable to assign any reason for these movements of game.

NINTH WARD SCHOOLS.

THE SECRET INVESTIGATION CLOSED LAST NIGHT.

The investigation of Ninth Ward school matters proceeded last night to a conclusion at the Board of Education rooms, all the members of the special investigating committee being present. Trustee Charles A. Benedict was the important witness. His testimony was calculated to injure Tisdale.

A number of teachers were called to testify about certain appointments of teachers in the ward, the purpose being to show that Tisdale had exercised an arbitrary and unjust power in promoting one teacher to a position of great responsibility over the head of another who for a long period of years had been her superior in the grades. Commissioner Gallaway expressed his surprise that the committee should go into such a question, and doubted that the resolution under which the committee was appointed gave it any such leeway. But upon looking the matter up he found that the resolution was so framed as to permit questions of all kinds relating to the schools of the Ninth Ward.

The committee went on until it became apparent to some of the members that they had stirred up a nest of grievances that would soon swarm like excited hornets about their ears, when they called a halt and Chairman O'Brien told the teachers that he did not believe the Board of Education had any business with their complaints—that the matters they had been talking about belonged exclusively to the Ward Trustees.

Thereupon the investigation was declared closed and it was stated that at their early convenience the committee would formulate their report and present it to the Board of Education.

Members of the committee and several members of the Board of Education who have been watching this investigation have expressed the conviction that this should be the last effort at a secret investigation of school scandals. The secrecy attempted was not attained, they said, and the efforts of the committee only resulted in partial and misleading reports getting out, which were more injurious to the school system than the newspaper reports would have been if the reporters had been allowed in the room.

The object of the secrecy—the suppression of scandal affecting the schools—it was thought by those who expressed themselves to the reporter could be undoubtedly better secured by having it generally understood that guilty persons would meet hereafter be screened behind a star-chamber inquiry. In this respect, at least, the investigation promises to be of benefit to the school system.

HOME NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Active preparations are being made by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company for the preliminary test of the new fifteen-inch gun ordered by the British Government. The importance of the final test, which will be made at Shoeburyness, hinges on the fact that an order for fifty dynamite guns depends on the result of the trial. The new gun is at present in process of construction at the West Point Foundry and will be ready for mounting by the 1st of April. The preliminary test will take place in the course of a week after the gun is in position. The test will be an unusually severe one, the Pneumatic Gun people being determined that the piece shall not go abroad with any doubt as to its efficiency. The trial at Shoeburyness, it is understood, will be made not only to demonstrate the range of the gun, but also for the purpose of forming some idea of the destructive properties of the projectiles against different kinds of armor plate and shore implacements.

Besides determining the efficiency of the fifteen-inch gun, the British Government will have to make its own selection of fuses from those offered by the dynamite gun people. So far there are two fuses to choose from—the electrical fuse of Capt. Zalinski's invention and the mechanical fuse devised by Mr. H. F. Merriman, and employed in the gunnery tests of last Thursday. The gun about to be turned out from the West Point Foundry is said to be the highest developed gun built so far for the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company.

The launch of the new war ship Newark, which is to take place from the Cramp Shipyards to-morrow, will make vacant the ways on which the new steamer El Sol will be built. The El Sol is ordered constructed by the Morgan Steamship Line, the contract work having been taken by the Chesapeake and Ohio Dock Company of Newport News, and sublet to William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The construction of both hull and machinery is under the direction of Mr. Horace See, until recently with the Cramps, but now consulting engineer for the Chesapeake and Ohio Company. The El Sol will be the largest American steamer engaged in the Atlantic coast trade, and in dimensions will be only 23 feet shorter than the City of Peking of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. In length the El Sol will be 400 feet, with a beam of 48 feet, and a depth of hold of 33½ feet. The vessel will be supplied with only one screw, operated by a set of triple expansion engines.

The contract as made with William Cramp & Sons calls for the completion of the vessel by Oct. 1. Some doubt is expressed as to the ability of the contractors to put the vessel up in so short a time, notwithstanding the fact the steamship San José and other smaller vessels have been turned out from shipbuilding establishments in this country in four months after the laying of the keel. Most of the frames for the El Sol are now ready, but only a few plates are as yet finished. She will not be launched before November, it is thought.

During the past two weeks the Quintard Iron Works have made rapid progress in the construction work on the machinery for the armored cruiser Maine. There has been delay in the receipt of material, owing to the fact that many of the establishments handling the subtle work have been unable to produce satisfactory castings on the first trial. This delay has in consequence held back the erecting work at the Quintard shops. As it now stands, the bed plates for one set of engines are in place, and in the course of a day or so the columns will be erected in the beds. The shafts are now in the Quintard shops, and are to be hurried along in order that they may be turned over as soon as possible to the construction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The construction of the machinery for the cruisers Concord and Bennington seems to have given the Quintard people especial fitness for the Maine work, so much so that the work now in progress promises to be unexcelled in its solidity and finish. It is generally recognized that the N. F. Palmer, Jr., Company (Quintard's) is taking particular pride in this big contract, and proposes that it shall prove a credit to the establishment.

It is learned that the real cause of the delay of the gunboat Petrel in getting to sea is due to the fact that her new propeller is not yet cast. The contract for the manufacture of the screw has been given to the Aluminium Bronze Company. This establishment is reported to have made twelve casts before securing the propeller now in the Petrel, which, however, has been condemned for service. The Aluminium people are said to have received the order for a new propeller for the Petrel some five months ago, but so far have failed to make any delivery. No confirmation of this report could be had yesterday, but it appears to be recognized as a fact.

The propellers for the armored cruiser Maine will be ready for delivery, it is said, inside of a month. These screws are being manufactured by B. F. Cramp & Co. of Philadelphia. The propellers are four-bladed, each blade weighing about 3,300 pounds. The hubs of the screws weigh 7,100 pounds. The material is manganese bronze.

General satisfaction is being expressed in Boston over the desire of the Navy Department to induce Congress to restore the Charlestown Navy Yard to the rank of a ship-building establishment. During the past ten years this yard has gradually been falling more than a topsail, and has had comparatively little to do even in this direction. The Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year allows $140,000 for the development of the yard, and provision is also made that one of the new steel ships shall be built there.

The chartered patrol steamer Richards, which has been employed on anchorage duty in this port for several months, was taken off yesterday and replaced by the revenue steamer Manhattan. The Manhattan is the regular anchorage steamer of the port, but lately she has been engaged in boarding duty on Long Island Sound, and in connection with the Inspector's Service on incoming steamers. It is rumored that a change will soon be made in the officers in charge of the anchorage work, Chas. Tozier, the present incumbent, desiring to do duty on a regular cruising vessel.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S WIDOW.

From the Galveston News, March 12.

It may have been noticed that the widow of Jefferson Davis, since his death, signs her name "V. Jefferson Davis." Many persons doubtless suppose she has added the name Jefferson to her Christian name Varina. But this is not the proper explanation. V. is the abbreviation of veuve, the French for widow, and it is the custom in Louisiana and perhaps in other parts of the South for widows to place that letter before the Christian names of their deceased husbands. V. Jefferson Davis simply means the widow of Jefferson Davis.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Provisions were inclined to drag in speculative circles to-day. A diminished volume of business was transacted as compared with the closing days of last week, and with the offerings of future product more free, and the receipts of Hogs a little larger, the demand from shorts was less urgent. The result was a gradual letting down at prices, but at no time was the feeling especially weak. May Pork opened at $10 47½, rose to $10 57½, rallied to $10 52@10 55, and closed at $10 50; June Pork sold at $10 60@10 67½, and July at $10 82½@10 85, both closing at $10 42½. For May Lard $6 67½@6 70 was the range, and for May Ribs $5 85@5 92½; as to 06 2@5 07. The former closing at $6 67½ and the latter at $5 05. Based on Saturday's closings this was a shrinkage of 7½c. @10c. in Pork and 7½c. @8c. in Lard, with Ribs unchanged. Cash sales summed up 2,000 brls Pork at $10 70, Lard at $6 05, green Hams average 16 lb. at 8½c., and loose Short Rib Sides at $5 02½.

Developments in the Wheat pit were without special interest up to noon, and, under a steady selling pressure, May property worked off from 79½c. at the opening to 79¼c., being 4c. below the closing price of Saturday, and July showed somewhat generally was playing the market for a reaction after last week's bulge, and it came as advertised, but a great many of the bears were unprepared for the sudden change that came later.

During the last hour there was a heavy business transacted and an advance from low point of 1½c., May going to 80¾c. about thirty minutes before the adjournment. Concentrated selling and the heaviest kind of pounding by the bear element had not prevent the market from closing as the extreme top, or at 80¼c. for May, 80c. for June, and 78¾c. for July. The cereal's range for Saturday's latest quotations was ¾c. in all futures.

The Northwest sold here on the increased interior movement of Spring Wheat in that part of the country, and Louisville parties sold on the warmer weather. Bull influences were to be found in the crop damage news, of which there was plenty. King of Toledo wired that his advices showed worse damage to the crop than they had at any time previously. Chase was also credited with buying over 600,000 bushels to-day on the strength of the report made by John Inglis, his field expert.

New York firms brought in and distributed no little to the strength. Withdrawals from store here were 6,360 bushels of No. 2 Red and 4,876 bushels of No. 2 Red and No. 3 Spring Wheat. Stocks in country elevators in the North West showed a reduction during the last week, one authority placing it as high as 500,000 bushels.

In the cash market prices for the contract grade of Wheat showed ¾c. higher, or at 80c. for round lots of both Winter and Spring. In special bin a 15,000-bushel lot of No. 2 Spring sold free on board at ¼c. premium over May. Samples were in fair supply, and in store No. 3 Spring sold at 75@76c., No. 4 do. at 55c.@56c., No. 2 White at 80c.@79c., No. 3 Red Winter at 70c.@75c., and poor to fancy No. 4 Red at 58c.@70c.

Corn was fairly active and firm, with speculative trading at slightly improved prices. The net gain here in futures was about ¼c. May opened at 34¾c., advanced to 35¼c., and closed at the top. July opened at 30¾c.@31c., advanced to 31¼c., and closed at that. The volume of business done in the pit was quite large, Hess and Boyden being conspicuous buyers. Cash was in good request, and the sample market averaged ½c. higher than on Saturday. No. 2 Corn sold in store at 28¾c.@28⅞c., according to the date of receipts, No. 3 Yellow at 28¾c.@29c., and No. 3 in special location at 27c. Sales free on board cars were reported at 25c.@28¾c. for No. 4, at 28c.@28½c. for No. 3 Yellow, and at 27½c.@28¾c. for No. 2.

Oats ruled quiet and the feeling was steady throughout, the trading, as usual, being confined almost entirely to May. That future sold at 21¼d. @21¾c., and closed at 21¾c., a trifle better than Saturday, with June and July unchanged at 21c. and 21½c., respectively. The cash market was slow at 20¾c.@21c. for No. 2 in store, but samples, being in smaller supply, were firmer. Sales on track and free on board were as follows: No. 3 at 21c.@21¼c., No. 3 White at 22c.@23c., No. 2 at 21c.@22¾c., and No. 2 White at 23c.@23¾c.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 18.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bradsburg, Hamburg.....	.....
Chalmette, New-Orleans.....	3:00 P. M.
Nevada, Liverpool.....	2:30 P. M.
Sidonian, St. Croix..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Stettin.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

Aller, Bremen.....12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool.....12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp..... 2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Niagara, Havana..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

Algiers, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall.....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Obdam, Rotterdam..... 2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg.....	6:00 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow.....	8:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vizcaya, Havana.....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Rio Grande, Florida.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Alisa, Kingston.....11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denmark, London.....	.....
Devonia, Glasgow..... 5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Liverpool..... 3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Island, Copenhagen..... 3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre..... 2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lampassa, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Ludgate Hill, London.....	.....
Louisiana, New-Orleans.....	3:00 P. M.
Magnolia, San Juan.....11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sorrento, Hamburg.....	.....
Thuringia, Jacmel.....11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Bremen..... 4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 18.

Ailsa, Port Limon, March 8.
Allianca, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 20.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 27.
Devonia, Glasgow, March 6.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.
Gallia, Liverpool, March 8.
Hipparchus, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.
Island, Christiansand, March 2.
Lydia Monarch, Halifax, March 3.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 11.
Scandia, Hamburg, March 8.
Sorrento, Hamburg, March 1.
Thuringia, La Guayra, March 8.
Werra, Bremen, March 8.
Yumuri, Havana, March 13.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

Adirondack, Kingston, March 12.
Alarich, St. Kitts, March 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 8.
Saratoga, Havana, March 15.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

Horrox, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25.
Montauk, Swansea, March 6.
Runic, Liverpool, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Bermuda, St. Kitts, March 14.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, March 11.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 12.
Lero, Gibraltar, March 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, March 7.
Saale, Bremen, March 12.
State of Nevada, Glasgow, March 7.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Circe, Glasgow, March 8.
Italia, Hamburg, March 6.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 15.
La Champagne, Havre, March 15.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 20.
Salerno, Pernambuco, March 5.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:06 | Sun sets...6:10 | Moon rises..5:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..10:06	Gov. Isl...6:24	Hell Gate...7:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..5:49	Gov. Isl...6:06	Hell Gate...7:59
LOW WATER—THIS DAY.		
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k.11:33	Gov. Isl...11:59	Hell Gate...1:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k.11:52	Gov. Isl...12:00	Hell Gate...1:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 17.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Richmond, Jenny, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

Steamship Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Marseilles, Genoa, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, and Gibraltar, 47 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steamship Aisenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.

Steamship Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston 4ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Richmond, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Egyptian Monarch, (Br.,) Irwin, London, via Boston, 10 ds., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

Steamship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Seaman.

Steamship Colorado, Eyre, Galveston 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Standard, Evans, Boston, the Standard Oil Company.

Steamship Obdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Bark Arrieta, (Aust.,) Sargiovich, Lisbon, 45 ds., with to order—vessel to Bela Cosulich.

Bark Jennie Barker, (of St. John, N. B.,) Barker, Plymouth 64 ds., with China clay, &c., to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Harriet G. Stanley, Nuevitas 12 ds., with mdse. to Mosle Brothers.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. N. W., cloudy; at City Island, fresh, W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Lamestina, for Copenhagen; H. A. Hartmann, for Barcona, Cadiz, (Norw.,) for — City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Delaware, for Charleston, &c.; Kanawha, for Newport News, Va.

Ship Glancus, for Calcutta.

Barks Harold, for Rio Grande do Sul; Justin H. Ingersoll, for Rio Janeiro.

BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 17.—The North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, Capt. Ringk, from New-York March 8, arr. here at 10 P. M. yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Sander, from Bremen sld. hence for New-York at 7 P. M. yesterday.

LONDON, March 17.—The steamship Cervin, (Br.,) sld. from Girgenti for New-York March 15.

The steamship Estella, (Ital.,) Capt. Bruno, from New-York Feb. 26 for Palermo, passed Gibraltar March 14.

The steamship Regal, (Br.,) from Girgenti Feb. 28 for New-York, passed Gibraltar March 15.

The steamship Lake Huron, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York March 4 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

The steamship Marcia, (Br.,) Capt. Peanick, from New-York Feb. 26 for Havre, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The steamship Powhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New-York March 2 for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head yesterday.

The steamship Calabrian, (Br.,) sld. from Tenerife for New-York March 4.

The steamship Bengdala sld. from — for New-York March 8.

The steamship Sitka, (Ital.,) sld. from Palermo for New-York March 15.

The steamship Redruth, (Br.,) Capt. Hodge, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. at Amsterdam March 15.

The steamship Thorn Holme, (Br.,) Capt. Holmes, from Hamburg, arr. at Shields yesterday and will load for New-York.

The steamship Timor, (Br.,) Capt. Rodgers, from New-York March 1, arr. at Avonmouth yesterday.

The steamship Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. at London to-day.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Raritan Bay, N. J.—Additional Buoys Placed.

Additional spar buoys have been placed to mark dredged channel in Raritan Bay, N. J., as follows: Red buoy No. 4, in 3¾ fathoms of water; Princess Bay Lighthouse W. by N. ½ N., Elm Tree Beacon N. E. ½ E. Black buoy No. 1, in 3 fathoms of water; Princess Bay Lighthouse W. by N., Elm Tree Beacon W. by N. Red buoy No. 6, south-east of Ward's Point, has been changed to the following position, in 3½ fathoms of water: Great Beds Lighthouse W. by N. ¼ N., Princess Bay Lighthouse N. E. ¼ E. A black buoy, No. 7, has been placed on the south side of this channel, in 2¾ fathoms of water, on the following bearings: Great Bed Lighthouse N. W. by W. ½ W., Princess Bay Lighthouse N. E. ¼ E. The bearings given are magnetic.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

FREDERICK RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy, Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 17, 1890.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—By a German (23) as companion or lady's maid; speaks French and English; references. Address B. H., 115 South 8th-av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waiting lady in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 308 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable person, six years' reference, for one month, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid; assist with any light work. Address A. L., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; thoroughly understands her business; good seamstress; first-class references from here and the other side. Address M. B., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing in small private family. Brooklyn preferred; good city reference. Address K. L., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references. Address R. F., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; country preferred. Seen at present employer's, 37 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; very best city reference. Address S., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; first-class chambermaid or do chamberwork and fine washing in private family; fully competent; good city reference. Call at 427 East 79th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in small private family; good city reference. Call at 415 West 39th-st., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Call at 304 East 33d-st.; rings twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; can do sewing or wait on a lady; good city reference. Call at 100 West 28th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from her last place. Call at 146 East 43d-st., top floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and waiting; six years' city reference. Call at 328 East 35th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid; will make herself useful; two years' city reference. Address L., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 874 6th-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a very capable chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at 125 East 60th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call at 115 West 53d-st., Wilson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best of city reference. Call at 674 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 454 West 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; city reference. Call at 541 West 57th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; good city reference. Call at 424 West 48th-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; has first-class reference. Call or address 42 East 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; good city references. Call or address M. M., 133 West 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent girl in private family; good city reference. Call at 317 West 35th-st., Room 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl, with best city references. Call or address Della, 129 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; can serve family; best city references. Address A. A., 108 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl to do up-stairs work. Address 220 East 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; if required can sew; private family; best city references. Address A. A., 108 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl to do up-stairs work. Address 220 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; can getup dinners and luncheons; highest city references. Call at 343 7th-av.; second bell, twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good family cook; no boarse washing; city or country; city reference. Address M. W., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; excellent baker; in private family; best city references; city or country; wages, $20 to $25. Address F. M., 112 West 53d-st., first-floor, rear.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook in private family; would assist with washing in small family; four years' unexceptionable city references. Call at 208 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; assist with washing and ironing; good baker; city or country. Call at 323 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to large family; city or country; city reference. Call at 242 West 30th-st., grocery store.

COOK.—By American Protestant woman as cook; competent; willing to take full charge; no washing. Address Mrs. A. Moore, 84 2d-av.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; assist with washing and ironing; in private family; city reference from her last place. Call at 144 East 83d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as excellent cook by day or week; best city reference. Call at 514 3d-av., top floor, front.

COOK.—As excellent cook and do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 310 West 40th-st., two flights.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Address E. McDonald, 357 East 71st-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress; two years' best city reference. Call at 153 West 93d-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook; do coarse washing in private family; best city references. Call at 220 East 39th-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook and laundress in a private family; city reference. Call at 152 West 52d-st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By a woman as good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at 165 East 97th-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and assist with washing; good city reference. Call at 143 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By Protestant cook; understands all kinds of dessert and baking; city reference. Call at 312 West 47th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; first-class baker; would do work of small family; city reference. Call at 859 9th-av., store.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; cooks French and German; best city references. Address 180 East 44th-st., first bell.

COOK.—In a private family; city reference. Call at 246 East 55th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a German as cook in private family. Call at 6 Rivington-st.

COOK.—By good cook; assist with washing; city reference. Call at 438 West 53d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; good city references. Call at 220 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook in private family. Call 150 East 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one as first-class cook; assist with washing; 11

OF THE SAME MIND TWICE.

From the Paris Evening Gazette.

Paris has actually stood still, and been of the same mind twice running. Here in tabular form are the Boulangist votes cast in the six "invalidated" constituencies at the general election and yesterday respectively:

	General Election.	Yesterday.
Fifth Paris	4,830	3,840
Thirteenth Paris	6,808	5,710
First Bezons	12,895	11,310
First St. Denis	4,810	4,515
Second St. Denis	6,036	8,401
Third St. Denis	10,724	10,191
Total	44,401	43,867

In one case (the Fifth Paris) a second ballot will be necessary; in all the others the Boulangist candidates have been again returned. This result emphasizes still further the difference between Paris and the provinces; for in the recent provincial by-elections the Boulangist vote showed a heavy falling off. In Paris it remains stationary. Probably, however, yesterday's vote was cast less in favor of Boulangism than in opposition to the majority's high-handed conduct in invalidating the elections.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 17.—In the First Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following causes were argued:

George W. Lawton and another, appellants, vs. William N. Steele, respondent.—Motion for reargument submitted. James E. Holcomb, appellant, vs. George Rice, respondent.—Leslie W. Russell for appellant, E. Countryman for respondent. Jonas M. Libbey, respondent, vs. Lewis C. Tufts, impleaded, appellant.—Austin G. Fox for appellant, Noah Davis for respondent. Pedro Mora, F. Ledon, and another, appellants, vs. Frederick C. Havemeyer et al., respondents.—Noah Davis for appellants, John E. Parsons for respondents. Stephen A. West, respondent, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—B. Tolles for appellant, Alfred Taylor for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 18: Nos. 289, 301, 302, 295, 296, 304, 307, 308.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

The following causes were to-day argued in the Second Division of the Court of Appeals: Oliver Porter, appellant, vs. Franklin Pierce and another, respondents.—Submitted. James C. Stout, respondent, vs. Thomas Jones, appellant.—Submitted for appellant, W. H. Wood for respondent. The National Bank of Virginia, respondent, vs. Robert A. Mills and another, appellants.—E. Countryman for appellants, George L. Carlisle for respondent. The Meriden National Bank, appellant, vs. Peter W. Gallaudet, respondent.—William H. Arnoux for appellant, E. Elliott Miner for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday, March 18, is as follows: Nos. 886, 887, 873, 870, 888, 1285, 890, 892.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Cattle market was unsettled to-day and averaged lower. The most attractive shipping steers sold as well as at the close of last week. So did such sorts as go into the hands of local butchers and canners, but there was a decline of about 10c. in common to good shipping grades. The cattle left over unsold—and they numbered several hundred head—consisted mainly of common to good 1,100 to 1,300 lb. Steers. The pens were cleared of Cows, Bulls, and stockers. Trading was on a basis of $1 50@$3 25 for Cows, $2@$3 75 for Bulls, and $3@$5 25 for shipping Steers. Not many of the offerings sold above $4 65, and a still smaller number below $2. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 75@$4 90; good grade shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 65; fair to medium shipping Steers, $3 80@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 30@$3 65; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 35; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 35; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 60.

After opening close to Saturday's latest prices, the Hog market became dull and weak. Before the close the best sorts were bearing buyers at $4 20, while good grades were a drug at $4 10@$4 15.

There was no important change in the Provision market, nor were the receipts of Hogs so much in excess of the recent average as to warrant any serious drop in prices, but they "slumped" to the tune of 10c. @15c. @ 100 lb. just the same. There were a few early sales at $4 30@$4 32½, and in one or two instances $4 35 was paid, while toward the close equally good Hogs could not be unloaded at over $4 15@$4 20. Poor grades sold at $3 95@$4, and the bulk of the trading was at $4 10@$4 20. Receipts were: Cattle, 16,000 head; Hogs, 26,000 head.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was made at the Exchange and Auction Room to-day:

Two three-story dwellings, with lots, 238 and 243 West 21st-st., south side, 375 feet west of 7th-av., lots 16.8 by 100.11, to Charles Kendall, for $95,110.

Sale of five lots on West 67th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to March 24. Sale of the dwelling, with lot, 37 West 64th-st., west of 5th-av., adjourned to April 7.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK,

Monday, March 17.

47th-st., s. s., 79 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19x90; Emily J. Brown to Anne C. Parsons..... $26,000
Columbia-st., 87; Emma Buermann, to Charles and August Buermann..... 1
Avenue A, 76; Emilie Beim to Peter Endlich..... 12,000
Old Post road to Albany, adjoining lands of George H. Peck, indefinite; John Corbet and wife to John Parsons..... 1,500
Wooster-st., 226; Matilda W. Bruce to George L. Ronalds..... 13,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 98th-st., 70x100.11; William Buhler, Jr., to Mary K. Eichhorn..... 10
165th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 18x120; George P. Arbogast and wife to Catharine Groto..... 6,750
High Bridge road, n. s., 187 ft. w. of King's Bridge road, 35x80x49x51x22x106; Eliza A. Armstrong and others to James H. Jones..... 3,000
11th-av., s. s., centre line between 64th and 65th sts., 25.1x100; Susan A. Baldwin to Thomas F. Devine..... 2,950
128th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11; Aaron Butler and wife to Adelaide Michaelis and another..... 14,000
91st-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19.8x100.8; Sarah E. Bussell and others to Samuel Schwarzschild..... 36,000
109th-st., s. s., 213.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10; Angeline F. Carman and another to Mary A. Walsh..... 6,000
Columbia-st., 87; Henry Buermann to Charles and August Buermann..... 1
25th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Henry W. Deane and wife to Henry H. Wessiman and another..... 16,000
113th-st., 77 East; Thomas F. Dunne and wife to Herman Reisner and wife..... 24,500
Trinity-av., s. s., 88.2 ft. e. of 165th-st., 18.9x100; Mary E. McCarthy to August C. Westerling and wife..... 7,300
Bowery, e. s., 25 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24x100; John McBride and wife to Nancy McMullen..... 750
50th-st., 216 West; Mary McClure to Martin Philbin..... 1
90th-st., s. s., 136 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 27.6x100.3; Solomon Marc and wife to Bertha Simon..... 27,000
58th-st., 317 and 319 West; William R. Martin and wife to Phœbe A. Igams..... 120,000
115th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x75; Sarah A. Mott and husband to Augusta L. Simberlund..... 4,800
73d-st., 244 West; William M. Le Cato and wife to Clarence W. Francis..... 40,000
24th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.9x98.9; Samuel W. Ehrich and others to Anna C. Klinker..... 38,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 98th-st., —x100.11; Mary K. Eichhorn to Frederick Beck and another..... 10
Greenwich-av., e. s., 26.7 ft. n. of West 10th-st., 28x94.1; Ella V. A. Dayton to John Heller..... 1
Henry-st., s. s., lot 720, map of Henry Rutgers, 26.1x100; Daniel Daly and wife to Barnet Levy..... 12,000
St. Nicholas-av., e. s., 280.10 ft. n. of 145th-st., 18.8x65; George Dacker and wife to Mary J. Healey..... 25,000
120th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x100; Martha Dunn to James G. Wagner..... 85,000
39th-st., n. s., 168.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x98.9; Johanna Deitsch and another to Isabella Unger..... 11,875
Sidney-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Troy-st., 22x75; Caroline Lesley to Mary Lesley..... 500
Sidney-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of Troy-st., 24x175; Mary S. Lesley to Mary Lesley..... 500
Central-av., w. s., 450 ft. s. of Gerard-av., 50x200 to Inwood-av.; Mary A. Kelly to Florence Fraser..... 2,600
2d-av., e. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25.1x100; Bertha S. Korn and others to Thomas Fitzgerald..... 16,500
22d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Kinney Tobacco Company to American Tobacco Company..... 10
Talmadge-st., s. e. corner of Railroad-av., 900x100 to Washington-av.; Wilhelmina Hupfeld and another to John Massimino..... 18,500
89th-st., n. s., 106.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26.8x100.8; Bertha E. Kirsch to Clara Wilkins..... 27,500
80th-st., n. s., 254.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Charles Hitzel to Max Heller..... 18,000
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; James H. Havens and wife and others to Philip W. Hyatt..... 30,000
112th-st., n. s., 225.8 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 24.8x100.11; Kate Gallagher and another to Henry B. Zwinge..... 16,000
Avenue A, e. s., 225 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25x100.3; John Harrison and wife to Peter J. Carr..... 500
Wooster-st., 223 to 229; Alois Guttweilin to Adolph S. Kaescher..... 85,000
134-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; Thomas McInerny and wife to Jane Taylor..... 1
Bidge-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Mary Mosback to Nathan Cohen..... 29,000
Greene-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100; James W. Nash to Sanders Gatmon..... 45,000
66th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5; Frederick W. Nolte and wife to Andreas Thoma and another..... 15,050
7th-av., s. w. corner of 20th-st., 24.9x78.3; Catharine O'Donnell to Albert J. Adams..... 40,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 145th-st., 25x100; Margaret O'Brien to William Thompson..... 1
11th-av., s. e. corner of 73d-st., 31x76.8; William Ormiston and wife to Mary E. Low..... 10
50th-st., 218 West; Martha Philbin to John McGlone..... 1
70th-st., 163 East; William Proanitz and wife to Charles Greenebaum..... 23,000
89d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x102.2; Henry A. Robinson to Virgilio Del Genovese..... 28,900
73d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x102; Catharine Rapp to Agnes McGeer..... 600
Bayard-st., 45; James S. Reynolds and wife to Frederic Carraret..... 1
25th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Joseph W. Sandford, Jr., to Henry W. Deane..... 16,000
60th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; Henry W. Schmidt and wife to Charles A. Stadtler..... 24,000
87th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x92.9; Maurice J. Seeley and another to William A. Miles..... $23,000
Broome-st., s. s., 45.6 ft. w. of South, 5th-av., 21.9x80; William C. Vallean to Sarah Grimm..... 3,000
16th-st., s. s., 184.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x92; Mary C. Van Rensselaer to Mary A. Pine..... $1,000
3d-av., W. s., 69 ft. n. of 126th-st., 23x100; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Donald O'Reilly..... 15,000
35th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x98.9; William S. Webb and another to Sara Rives..... 10,500
Same property; same and others to same..... 12,000
Same property; George C. Webb to same..... 1
Spring-st., 51; Diedrich Wertsiman and wife to Anna Nicolini..... 39,250
134th-st., s. s., 875 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100; William Talcott, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 1,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Philip W. Wyatt and wife to James H. Havens..... 30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK; all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk. Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

SALE OR RENT.—NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72d-st.
The most elegant residence street in New-York; are as carefully constructed and handsomely fitted up as any of the 250 built and sold by us in the last 10 years; but, being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value, or will be rented.

Price for 105..... $88,000
Price for 107..... 50,000

Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent; investment properties.
Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

11 to 19 West 74th-st.

Handsome new four-story 20 and 22 foot houses; all improvements; back stairs, &c.; only 200 feet from Central Park; moderate prices and easy terms; circulars sent on application. Look at these before you purchase. D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

A.—NOW READY.
NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, Nos. 68, 70, 72, AND 74 WEST 71ST-ST.
VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS.
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.
WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS,
1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

7TH-AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH-ST.
40x76. LOT 80.
Two apartments, seven rooms and bath on each floor; hard-wood trim; perfect in all its appointments.
PRICE $75,000, MORTGAGE $35,000.
This property will be worth $100,000 in less than five years. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The elegant full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.
Permits and particulars of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
No. 1 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—117 East 45th-st.; new four-story extension house, 20x74 to block; excellent rear; cabinet finish throughout; suitable for two families if desired; always open; see it and make offer to
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BROWNSTONE
20-FOOT RESIDENCE,
near Fifth-av. entrance to Park.
Owner anxious to rent; low offer accepted.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWNstone dwelling on Lexington-av., near Seventh Regiment Armory; in perfect order; entire new plumbing; two bathrooms; lot 17.11x80; liberal mortgage. JOHN G. DAVIS, 75 Cedar-st.

146 WEST 120TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-av.—New three-story brownstone cabinet-finished residence, 14x52x100; price $16,500; only $3,000 cash required; cheapest house in the market. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVEN open lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

WALL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR William; 25x100; price low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I., TWO DEsirable cottages near each other on Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, graperies, greenhouses, bowling alley, &c.; good stable with each house; owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms. For further particulars, inquire, by letter or personally, at 228 Madison-av., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A COTTAGE, CONtaining 9 rooms, lot 125x226 feet, on shore at Whitestone, Long Island, (one hour from New-York), six minutes' walk from depot and steamboat dock, will be sold very low and on very easy terms, or to let at $800 per annum. Apply to M. GRAHAM, 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Cacia, Orange Co., Fla.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, MONMOUTH Beach, and Seabright cottages and property of all kinds for sale or rent. THOS. W. COOPER & CO., Long Branch.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—FOR SALE, ELEgant cottages, $3,000, $4,800; handsome building sites low. J. W. FIELDER, 59 Liberty-st.; GEO. FOWLER, Richmond Hill.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court; City and County of New-York. THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAMS. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1886, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited), Nos. 5 to 55 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-street; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York February 24, 1890.
GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City. 2tu2t-2awswTu&F.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

57TH-ST., NO. 851 WEST.
Handsome four-story and basement brownstone residence, 22x60x extension; 18 rooms; first-class order; rental, $2,500. Permits from
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 58TH-ST.

A.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone dwelling to rent from May 1 at $1,100; can be seen any afternoon; excellent location. Apply on premises, 29 East 129th-st., or PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

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NO. 6 WEST 9TH-ST.—DESIRABLE THREE-story high-stoop house to let, unfurnished. RICHARDS & SAUSE, 53 Liberty-st.

A.—126TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—3-STORY brick; 20x45; 10 rooms; immediate possession; $800. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

A.—DESIRABLE 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE near 5th-av., 131st-st.; 15x50; perfect order; $900. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

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SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing. Elevators. Suites, with or without board. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

A1.—FOR SMALL FAMILY OR BACHelor; five rooms and bath; nicely furnished; close to all railways, theatres, hotels; Broadway outlook; $70 month. Address APARTMENTS, 1,933 Broadway.

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Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

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MORRIS DOCK, within six minutes of depot, small cottage with six rooms, on grounds of the undersigned; rent $300.
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TO RENT—AT GREENWICH, CONN., FORTY-five minutes from Grand Central Depot, small, unfurnished cottage for winter season; just put in complete order; newly papered and painted; running water, bathroom, laundry, furnace. For particulars address K. L. W., Box 4, 1,238 Broadway.

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JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY for Sale.—Brownstone house; three-story and basement; 14 rooms; fronting Hamilton Park; lot 25x140 feet; open to street in rear; cars pass the door to four ferries—viz., Chambers, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and 23d sts., N. Y.; five minutes' walk to ferry; possession May 1.
Also, plot of ground 150 feet front by 100 feet deep; frame building for storage covering all; solid ground, capable of carrying any building; situated on 10th-st., about 500 feet from Erie freight depot, Jersey City; possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD GRANT, 181 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE.

HIGHLY - IMPROVED APARTMENT House, Montague Heights, Brooklyn; solid investment; exchange country seat, 10 Wall, Room 27.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
Nos. 23 AND 25 EAST 74TH-ST.
24 THOMPSON-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF WM. J. SIMS, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

22 choice and valuable lots on
NORTHWEST CORNER
BOULEVARD AND 99TH-ST.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
10TH-AV. AND 122D-ST.
And on
8TH-AV., BET. 76TH AND 77TH STS., 100TH, 101ST, AND 121ST STS.
65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.
For book maps, &c., apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attorneys, 88 Nassau-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
23 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
as follows:
Five lots on the northeast corner
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST.
will be sold in one parcel;
NINE LOTS ON 7TH OR
WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.;
NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 96 8th-av., near 15th-st.,
Three-story brick, lot 19.4x73.6.
Also,
No. 1,869 1st-av., near 58th-st.,
Four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.1 x75.
Maps, &c., with Messrs. RESS & TOWNSEND, Attorneys, 206 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
SENEFORD SALE.
To close the estate of Henry Schubart, deceased. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 116 and 118 East 74th-st.
Two three-story high-stoop private dwellings; lot 18x102.2 each.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

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STORES, &C., TO LET.

ALDRICH COURT,
Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.
SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET, SINGLY OR IN SUITES.
PRICES AND FREE SQUARE FOOT.
Rapid elevators, electric lights day and night. No extra charges. Apply on premises to
SPENCER ALDRICH.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, BASEMENT NOW occupied by the Fifth-avenue Bank, in No. 831 5th-av., northeast corner of 44th-st. Sherwood House. Inquire in the bank or of WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NO. 1,999 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING

THE ISSUE IN JERSEY CITY

DANGER THAT THE REPUBLICANS MAY MISS IT.

A TIMELY WARNING—THE GUILTY ELECTION OFFICERS—AN IRISHMAN'S INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The Jersey City Republican Convention will be held two days hence, and will decide the most important public and political question previous to the election of April 8. That question is, Who shall be the Republican candidate for Mayor? This decision may, indeed, be more important than the election itself. For if the convention should show that it is not controlled by men who desire a reform in municipal affairs, but by those who merely want a change in men, it will render the election itself of little account.

There are plenty of earnest and honest Republicans in Jersey City who fear that the spoils element is going to control the convention. One of these Republicans, an ex-member of the Legislature and a man of good character, has said in a letter to THE TIMES what several others have said more guardedly and with more qualification to its reporter. This is an extract from the letter, dated Jersey City, March 15:

"The old Republican City Hall ring was rotten to the core, always trading with the very worst element of the Democratic Party. A list of names will be furnished the Senate committee when they arrive here, and if all or any part of the number are called for to give testimony, some rich developments can be expected. It may be well to say that the members of the City Hall ring of Republicans now rule the party through the County Committee. Mr. E. Datz, who was recently appointed to an office by Mayor Cleveland, was last night appointed Chairman of the ring Republican Campaign Committee. Mr. Datz is a brother of Albert Datz, the man who printed the 'joker ballots' used at the last election. The only man mentioned by the Republican ring for Mayor is Tom Jordan. Tom is a brother of Charley Jordan, the wheelman of Pavonia-avenue. Your Jersey correspondent, who, by the by, is well up in his business, knows this to be true. The good people in Jersey City will win in the end."

Republicans might as well face the situation to-day as two days from now. It is perfectly plain that if the City Convention on Thursday nominates a man who is believed to belong to a ring the party will be hopelessly discredited. The situation is critical. Great abuses are known to exist under the present City Government. The Democrats are responsible for them. The people generally are anxious for reform. If it proves that the Republican Party can do is to give voters a chance to vote for turning out the present rulers only to put in others of the same sort, then that party will be of no further use. The city will be in the condition of the wounded fox in the fable, which asked its friend not to drive off the flies which had filled themselves with his blood, because it would only make room for a new and hungrier swarm.

Of course, it will be promised that any Republican Mayor would be an improvement on the present Democratic Mayor. That would not be promising very much. But what the Republicans must do if they expect to get the hearty support of an indignant and misgoverned people is to promise to reform abuses altogether, and they must put the promise in such form that it cannot be discredited. The city will not be carried by the Republicans on a party issue, for a majority of voters are doubtless Democratic. The only issue the Republicans can make with hope of success is the issue of honesty against dishonesty, decency against indecency, the taxpayers against the thieves. That issue will have to be put clearly, strongly, unequivocally, or it is not worth while to make a campaign at all.

It is hardly necessary to mention names, yet it is certainly evident that such a Republican candidate as Richard C. Washburn against such a Democratic candidate as Orestes Cleveland would make the issue as unmistakable as could be desired. On the other hand, such a Republican candidate as Thomas D. Jordan would not make a clear issue. Whatever may be Mr. Jordan's merits, he has not the confidence of the people of Jersey City in that full measure that is necessary to attract the honest vote, irrespective of party. That may be his misfortune rather than his fault. It is not necessary to know as to that. But the fact is established by the testimony of so many intelligent and personally disinterested citizens that there can be no reasonable question about it.

Mr. Jordan himself should be able to see, and his friends should see, that as a candidate it is just as necessary to actually have the public confidence as to deserve it. Mr. Washburn has it to a most satisfactory degree, and other men can be found who have it. But whatever Mr. Jordan's deserts, he has it not. The fact that he and Emil Datz, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, were members of the City Government previous to the new charter, and that the present ringsters were able to overthrow that Government and establish a worse one only because the people had lost confidence in them, would be enough to destroy Mr. Jordan's chances as a reform candidate.

It has been suggested that Mr. Jordan might be elected by beating the present rulers at their own game. The argument is even held out by some of Jordan's overzealous friends that he is the man to run against Cleveland, because he can play at tricks as well as the next one. But if the election shall assume that complexion honest folk will have nothing to do with it. Unfortunately for Mr. Jordan, the public is so ready to accept ill reports about him that he would make poor work discrediting charges after he was nominated.

There is another consideration that bears on the contest, and is occasionally mentioned. The Republicans of Jersey City have without newspaper support, and the lack is most seriously felt in every campaign. The *Evening Journal* professes to be Republican, but last Fall and last Spring and on other occasions it virtually supported the ring. One of its editors is now holding an office by appointment of Mayor Cleveland, and others of its staff have been given places in the city departments. Yet the *Journal* is on record as favoring Washburn and disapproving of Jordan. On Wednesday last (March 12) it said:

"We wish we could feel sure that the Republicans will put up a strong candidate, [for Mayor,] the strongest they can find, but it is by no means certain that they will be able to do any such thing. It is more than probable that a sufficient number of delegates will be run into the City Convention who will not only not nominate the strongest candidate or man, * * * but will do just what the ring manipulators and managers have beforehand determined they shall do. That the Paterson *Press* mentions Mr. Richard C. Washburn and Mr. Thomas Jordan as possible candidates of the same sort—as candidates who would have the same sort of standing or strength—only shows how little the *Press* knows about it. Mr. Washburn's candidacy would mean an attempt to elect a high-toned, nontrading, straight Republican. Mr. Jordan's nomination would not mean anything of that sort."

Such a declaration might not hold the *Journal* up to Mr. Washburn's active support. It has been known to reverse its policy very quickly when the consideration seemed to be worth while; it did so last Spring. But the paper would not be able to oppose Mr. Washburn without such evident self-stultification that it would be a greater laughing stock than ever. On the other hand the nomination of Mr. Jordan would evidently furnish it the very motive it desires for backing up the ring again.

There is emphatic demand in Jersey City for the removal of the election officers whose work at the polls last Fall has brought so much odium upon Hudson County. Alderman P. H. O'Neill, the Pooh-Bah of local politics and alleged proprietor of the recently burned-out gambling den, is of the opinion that the Aldermen have no power or discretion in the premises, but that the board will, at its meeting on the 25th inst., have to reappoint them all to serve at the Mayoralty election to be held in the Spring. Some Democratic lawyers who are not identified with the ring, and almost all the Republican lawyers, are of the opinion that the board has the power to name new election officers, in some of the precincts at least.

The First Precinct of the Second Aldermanic District is cited as a case in point. That precinct in a charter election is the First Precinct of the First Assembly District in the Fall election, and it is contended that no action of law can enable a First District election officer last Fall to "hold over" as a Second District election officer in the Spring. The very fact that the precinct is translated, by the differences between the Aldermanic and Assembly lines, from the First to the Second District is a sufficient justification, it is urged, for the making of the change, especially as the election officers whose tenure is thus brought into question are those under whose eyes some of the grossest of the frauds were committed.

Aldermen O'Neill and O'Rourke yesterday had City Clerk Scott send a communication to Corporation Counsel Edwards asking for information as to the power of the board in the premises. Edwards is a true politician before he is a lawyer, and no one can foretell what his decision may be, though it is well known that the appointments last Fall were made only to fill vacancies.

The St. Patrick's day celebration was a more general topic of conversation in Jersey City yesterday than politics. There was a big turnout, and the procession was reviewed by Mayor Cleveland and some of the other city officials. Irish and American flags were freely displayed. It was said that none of the prominent ringsters appeared in the procession, and it was creditable to the procession if they did not. Indeed, an Irishman told THE TIMES's reporter that Mayor Cleveland, though very polite and suave and attentive to Irish organizations about election time, was distinctly inclined to favor Englishmen in his appointments. Appointments were individually referred to that showed the Mayor's anti-Irish and pro-English proclivities. But be that as it may, it is evident that genuine Irishmen, like genuine men of every nationality, have a thorough abhorrence of many of Cleveland's acts and appointments. The following protest, which comes to THE TIMES with a St. Patrick's day's date, shows this feeling:

"As an Irishman admiring the great leader of the Irish people at home and the world over, I enter a protest against your using the name of Mr. Parnell in connection with that individual who has helped bring the administration of justice in Jersey City into disgrace. I mean that man Feeney. That loafer's name (I know him to be a corner loafer) was John Patrick Feeney. Why the great leader's name should be coupled to his I do not know, except through the conceit of the poor ignorant fellow himself.

"As an admirer of your popular journal and out of respect to the Irish people I hope you will discontinue using the great name of the Irish leader in connection with that individual who is at the head of the police of Jersey City. If he were in any other city he would have the police looking after him."

Our correspondent's indignant protest loses none of its force from the fact that THE TIMES has not called the President of the Jersey City Police Board "John Parnell Feeney" without indicating its understanding that the "Parnell" was a mere assumption. Of course the assumption is offensive to honest friends of Ireland, because association with Feeney is naturally contaminating. Feeney is only called "Parnell" by those who wish to flatter his conceit or make a joke of it.

WEBER AT CASTLE GARDEN.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER ALSO VISITS BEDLOW'S ISLAND.

John B. Weber, who hails from Buffalo, the new Federal Commissioner of Immigration, is at the Astor House and will probably be in this city most of the time up to April 18, when he takes formal possession of his office. Room 10 at the Barge Office has been assigned for his use. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock he visited Collector Erhardt's office at the Custom House and had a long consultation with the Collector.

Early in the afternoon Collector Erhardt and Commissioner Weber, in company with Surveyor Lyon, went down to the Barge Office, took the revenue tug Washington, and sailed down the bay. They landed under the statue of Liberty and spent a few moments in examining the spot where the Government proposes to establish its big immigrant clearing house. Then after a trip around Governor's Island they returned to Manhattan Island and proceeded to the office of Superintendent Jackson at Castle Garden.

Col. Weber was introduced to the Superintendent and was shown around the Garden. Meanwhile Commissioners Stephenson and Ridgway had been telephoned for and they hurried down to the office. Collector Erhardt and Surveyor Lyon went back to the Custom House and left Col. Weber to the tender mercies of the men whom he is expected to supersede. Commissioner Stephenson took him into his private office and labored to convince him that immigrants could not be effectively landed on any island.

Col. Weber told a TIMES reporter that he had had no time to form any positive impressions as to possible reforms in the system now followed. "I can't presume," he said, "to tell these men who have been here for years how their work ought to be done. I might think I had detected a defect, and yet any remedy I suggested might be worse than the evil it was intended to remove. What do I think of Bedlow's Island as a landing place? Well, I don't know that I am called upon to express any views on that subject. It is one on which the Secretary or the Treasury will make his own decision."

"Do you anticipate any legal struggle with the present State board?"

"Not at all. They have treated me with the greatest courtesy so far, and I don't suppose anybody doubts the right of the Federal Government to take the matter into its own hands."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate and House Committees on Immigration held a joint meeting this morning. The agreement previously made by Chairmen Chandler and Owen was formally ratified. Under this arrangement the committees will leave Washington next Friday morning for New-York and hold an informal meeting that evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. At that time they will receive all persons who may desire to present propositions respecting the location of the Government landing station. The Governor of New-Jersey and the Mayor of Jersey City will be invited to appear and state their objections to the use of Bedlow's Island for this purpose, and their arguments in favor of the selection of Ellis Island.

Saturday and Monday, if necessary, will be occupied in visiting the several islands under consideration, and inspecting the work at Castle Garden. Invitations were received by the committees to visit Ellis Island in New-York Bay, inspection under the auspices of the New-York State Immigration Commissioners, but the trip will be made independent of invitations from any source. A request will be made by the committee that a representative from each the War, Navy, and Treasury Department be detailed to accompany the committee on its trip. An investigation of the immigration question generally, if it shall be decided upon, will be held later.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Stadtlecker of New-York, by request, to prohibit objectionable foreign immigration, encourage desirable emigration, defend American institutions, and protect American labor. The bill provides that every alien who comes to the United States shall be taxed $3, to be collected by the Collector of Customs at the port where he lands. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint Commissioners of Immigration, in no case to exceed three at any port, to receive a salary of from $2,000 to $5,000 a year. No person shall be permitted to land who is an avowed Anarchist, polygamist, Socialist, Nihilist, or who is an idiot, a lunatic, or who has been convicted of any crime, or any person crippled or without means of support or who has any loathsome or contagious disease.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.

TANNED SKINS OF ALL KINDS TO BE FOUND AT TIFFANY'S.

Big crowds are flocking to Tiffany & Co.'s, attracted by the wonderful collection of hides, skins, and leathers—a list of samples representing the dozen years' work of the firm's collectors in every quarter of the globe. Much, if not most, of the tanning has been done right here in New-York, and the "Swamp" merchants themselves have been the most eager to inspect the collection, which has just been returned from the Paris Exposition, where it won a first prize.

Perhaps the most noticeable specimen in the entire exhibit is a chameleon skin tanned for the first time by the Tiffanys. A New-York belle can get her Lenten A Kempis bound with it for about $40. She can, too, purchase for something like that amount an elephant-skin card case or note book.

One of the necessarily rare objects in the sample list is a bit of tanned buffalo's skin. Another remarkable specimen is a waterbuk hide. There is a Nile River crocodile, tanned in its beautiful natural green, and a twenty-foot boa constrictor with its rough hide. An enormous alligator, turned out with head entire from the tannery, is among the sights to be seen. Just across the room, away from the leather exhibit, Tiffany & Co.'s patroness can see into what marvelous forms of pocketbooks, card cases, cigar cases, and betting books the hides can be transformed. The collection will be displayed during the week.

LOTS WANTED FOR A WOODYARD.

The committe in charge of the woodyard of the Charity Organization Society has decided that this branch of the society's work cannot be properly carried on unless it can find suitable independent quarters where sheds may be erected ample enough to accommodate the men who apply for work and to store the wood as it accumulates. For this purpose the committeemen are looking for a vacant lot, and they appeal to all who are interested in the work to aid them in the search.

The lot should be situated between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, and within two or three blocks of the river, on either the east or west side, and should be about 200 feet square. Size of site valued at extra.

It is hoped that through some one interested in the charity such an unused lot may be obtained at a low rental—say, for payment of taxes and such excess as the committee may be able to command over expenditures in each year. The committee would expect, of course, to give the lot up if required at any time by the owner for other purposes, so that any one furnishing it could obtain possession at will. Suggestions may be sent to the Chairman, Henry S. Iselin, 74 Cortlandt-street.

The committee is now carrying a large quantity of split kindling wood for which it has very insufficient steerage room, and orders for the wood will be a great help to it.

A BLAZE IN WEBSTER HALL.

The Sweeney Association, a social organization of the Fourth Ward, was to have had a ball in Webster Hall in East Eleventh-street last night, but it was compelled to change its quarters to Everett Hall, owing to a fire which occurred in the former hall yesterday morning. It broke out at 11 o'clock in the hat room adjoining the dressing rooms on the first floor of the building. It had gained such headway when the engines arrived that a second alarm was sounded. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the first floor of the building. The damage to the building, furniture, and fittings, which are owned by Charles Goldstein, is estimated at $5,000. There is an insurance of $76,000 on the building and contents.

While in charge of the fire Deputy Chief Reilly was struck by a shower of broken glass, and was so badly cut about the face that it was found necessary to take him to his home.

LA GASCOGNE'S ROUGH TRIP.

The French steamship La Gascogne, which arrived from Havre early yesterday morning, met with severe winds from the southwest and northwest. On March 11 it blew a gale and a heavy sea was running. The steamship was delayed some hours owing to the heavy weather. Among the passenger were the Count de Kessler, M. de Pachmann, the singer; E. F. Ferguson, the Abbé Fourshegu, Gaston Baudry, and the Abbé Chesrais.

A WAR SHIP'S DISCIPLINE

NO UNUSUAL THING FOR SAILORS TO BE PUT IN IRONS.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY OF COMMANDER M'CALLA'S FORMER MASTER AT ARMS—SEVERAL SEAMEN TESTIFY.

Rear Admiral Kimberly and his court of inquiry went merrily on yesterday with the investigating of Commander McCalla's methods of preserving discipline aboard the good ship Enterprise, and unintentionally brought out a deal of damaging testimony against Executive Officer Ingersoll.

As Lieut. Ingersoll is to be brought before the court as soon as the present hearing is over, Judge Advocate Garst told the witnesses of yesterday not to waste their ammunition, but they were so full of the subject that a great many statements as to Lieut. Ingersoll's harshness leaked out. Armorer Kennedy, Sergt. Corcoran, Private Kelly, and Paymaster's Clerk Waldman, four members of the crew who were not present on Tuesday last when all Enterprise men who had complaints to make were told to step forward, were brought before the court when it opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and asked by the Admiral if they had anything to say against Commander McCalla. They all said "No" and sought the outer air again.

Sergeant of Marines Corcoran, now of the Wabash in the Charleston Navy Yard, was the first witness. He said he was Master at Arms on board the Enterprise during the greater part of her cruise, and told substantially the same story of the striking of Fireman Walker as did the previous witnesses. He said he was putting Walker in irons while Lieut. Mulligan held a gun to Walker's mouth, and when Commander McCalla struck him, but said that the prisoner was very abusive and that the Commander had ordered him several times to "shut up" before he "shut him up." Corcoran instanced as an example of the Commander's kindheartedness the fact that after he had soused Walker with cold sea water he ordered him to be released, to be dressed in dry clothes, and—ironed again. A remark by a humorous spectator about "washing and ironing done here" was frowned upon by the court, and Corcoran went on to tell of a case at Gibraltar in which a fireman named Fitzgerald was smacked for proclaiming that the ship's name was "Murphy."

Corcoran said it was a usual thing to put sailors in irons two or three days before sailing, so as to make sure they would not desert. In some ports a string of men were chained together every night. He had heard Lieut. Ingersoll threaten to knock seaman Neill's "——head off," and had also heard him call Seamen Norris and Leahy "the Vleet of names. When they protested, he threatened to "knock their ——heads off" also, and flourished a belaying pin at them until they ran forward.

Corcoran had stood close to the boy Meyer when Commander McCalla had threatened to kill him. He heard the Commander say to the youngster: "You'll smile at me, will you, you insolent hound! D—— you, I've got a good mind to kill you in your tracks and make an example of you."

The ex-armorer created a little stir when he told of the way in which the reports of punishments were "fixed." In one instance, he had written that a certain prisoner had been confined in a strait jacket and had to change it to a statement that the man had been put in the master's charge. This keeping the case the court allowed Corcoran to step down, as Lawyer Mennies wanted a chance to examine the records before beginning his cross-examination.

Armorer Daniel Kennedy, a picturesque white-haired old salt, was called next, and, although several witnesses have sworn that Commander McCalla cursed him roundly on one occasion for accidentally discharging a revolver in his presence, said that the Commander had simply scolded him. After casting a few anxious looks in the Commander's direction, he blurted out that he thought he should have gotten twice as much punishment as he did get, and he escaped from the witness stand in a very nervous condition.

George D. Ross, Otto Sundblad, P. E. Wigan, C. M. Nilsen, A. C. Neill, Samuel Westberg, and Otto Klein all testified to the delights of being in irons, and the day's hearing closed.

THE NEWEST SPRING FABRICS.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS SHOWN BY ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

The recent importations of Spring and Summer fabrics by Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. are many of them exceedingly beautiful, and all of them are appropriate for the seasons in which they will be worn. The assortment of colors is almost bewildering, for not alone are there all shades of plain goods, but there are plaids and checks and brocades, combining in themselves very nearly every color of the rainbow.

The assortment of Lyons silks is particularly noticeable because of the wealth of design which the manufacturers have given them. There is a particularly desirable line of taffetas rayée, both brocaded and in satin effects. The plaid and striped bengalines are very rich in color effects. The firm has imported a very large quantity of Fims's royal irish poplins, the soft fabrics of which are dyed as many lines as a paint box palette could bear. Of course, there are shown very rich varieties of armure, diaxonale Ecossais, broché glacé, diaxonales, grenadines, crêpes and gauzes, India ponkees, and coraha. Any lady who desires, therefore, to find a Summer wardrobe, from material shall be chiefly silk, will find plenty to select from in this department.

Side by side with the silks, and losing nothing by their proximity, are the woolen goods, equally rich in color and capable of being draped in even more artistic folds than the silk. The firm has the cashmere d'Ecossais in all shades. There are plain and fancy mohairs and printed challies with all sorts of pretty colored designs upon them, and the prettiest sorts of striped and embroidered ginzhes. Then there is a very carefully-selected line of plain and mixed camel's hair goods, French suitings, English tweeds, cheviots, homespuns, and embroidered robes with the most elaborate designs.

The other light fabrics shown are D. & J. Anderson's Scotch zephyrs in plaids, stripes, checks, and bourette effects, and the Frères Koechlin's printed sateens, with all the sheen and coloring of the satin it so successfully imitates.

SUFFOCATED IN A SUGAR FACTORY.

Patrick Kelly, one of the hands employed in Matthiessen & Wiechers's sugar house at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, met with a horrible death early yesterday morning. On the ground floor is a great furnace which furnishes the establishment with heat, and many flues lead from it to the floors above. The large room over the furnace is being overhauled, and holes had been made in the floor to allow the flues to be extended upward. The broad mouths of these flues were protected by loose boards laid over them.

Kelly had been at work during the night. Toward morning he went into the upper room to get warm. He did not return, and a search was made for him. The board which covered one of the flue holes was displaced, and, upon examination, it was found that he had fallen into it, and a minute later his lifeless body was drawn out. He had been suffocated by the volume of heat pouring from the furnace through the flue. Kelly was seventy years of age, and had been in the sugar company's employ for a quarter of a century.

THEY WERE NOT CONTRACT LABORERS.

The Custom House inspectors of contract laborers will not endeavor to stop the men whom Emigration Commissioner Stephenson pronounced as contract laborers when they arrived at Castle Garden on Saturday. The men were on their way to Newburg, where they expected to work as masons. According to the inspectors, the men did not come here under contract.

One of them worked at Newburg some years ago, but had returned to Germany. Recently he wrote to his old employers asking if they could give him work. They wrote to him to come on and to bring some other masons with him. He did not, however, find the other suspected masons in Germany, but made their acquaintance while coming over in the steamship Aller, and told them that they could find work in Newburg.

Precious Stones.

Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Diamonds, Opals; carefully-selected stones, unset or in appropriate mountings.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between
Fronting Madison-square, 25th & 26th
1,126 BROADWAY, Streets.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELEVATED ROAD OR NONE.

MR. MAXWELL'S PROPOSITION FOR ATLANTIC-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

The fear that the Long Island Railroad Company would, after all, use its power to prevent the construction of a depressed road along Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, became a settled fact yesterday when the Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commissioners received a letter from Vice President Maxwell refusing to do anything but build an elevated structure. Mr. Maxwell said that the Board of Directors of his road had considered the subject and that they had found "insurmountable obstacles in the way of adopting and carrying out the plan" of the Commissioners. The main objections, according to Mr. Maxwell, are these:

"The large amount of money required to construct such a road could not be raised upon the security of the property; the railroad on Atlantic-avenue and the franchises pertaining thereto are the property of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, operated under lease by this company, are already mortgaged by that company, and could not be pledged by this company as security for a loan, but even if it were otherwise, the board is convinced that the revenue to be derived from the operation of a depressed road would be insufficient to meet interest charges.

"It has been suggested, with favorable comment by many, that the work might be done with the aid of the credit of the city, through an issue of long-time bonds, at a low rate of interest, to be paid by the company out of earnings, but a careful examination of the subject discloses such doubt of the validity of such an issue of bonds that it does not furnish a reliable solution of the question."

After explaining out the disadvantages of the underground roads of London, which he neglects to show are totally unlike the open cut proposed for Brooklyn, Mr. Maxwell refers to the fact that the Pennsylvania Road enters Philadelphia by an elevated structure, and is preparing to do the same thing in Jersey City. Therefore, he says, an elevated road is what Atlantic-avenue needs, and he makes this offer:

"Our board remains of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Brooklyn and its suburbs, as well as of the large territory naturally tributary to Brooklyn, would be best served by a four-track elevated structure, extending from South Ferry to the city line, but is anxious to meet the wishes, as far as it reasonably can, of adjacent property owners, as well as the requirements of the hundreds of thousands of passengers, and I am therefore authorized to propose as a compromise the erection of a double-track two-post elevated structure, with the necessary side tracks, turn-outs, and terminal tracks from South Ferry to the city line through Atlantic-avenue, and upon its completion the Long Island Railroad Company will withdraw its entire passenger service from the surface tracks. To dispel any fear of the use of the elevated tracks for freight purposes, we are prepared to agree that no freight business shall ever be conducted along Atlantic-avenue, except upon the surface tracks to and from local stations between Flatbush-avenue and the city line, and then only in the nighttime, at low rates of speed, not to exceed ten miles per hour, and that the existing fences and gates will be removed.

"If such a railroad be formed by your commission, those who are interested in the Long Island Railroad will subscribe for its stock and build the road."

The Commissioners took no action on this letter yesterday, but they expect to act to-morrow. One of them said: "It is well to notice that in his formal proposition Mr. Maxwell practically repudiates his previous agreement to remove his cars from the surface in case he gets an elevated road. He so agreed at the meeting at the Mayor's office, but in this letter he proposes to retain those tracks and use them for freight business. But he offers to remove the fences and the gates. Do you think that would increase or decrease the number of accidents?"

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Letters from Lawrence Barrett to friends in this city announce that he is getting along nicely, and that there is not the slightest doubt of his playing with Edwin Booth next season. It has been definitely decided that Arthur B. Chase will retire from the management of Booth and Barrett at the close of the present Booth-Modjeska season. A tour of thirty weeks has already been booked for Booth and Barrett next season, including twelve weeks at the Broadway Theatre in this city, three in Boston, and three in Philadelphia.

On April 7 a sensational drama in five acts by Steele Mackaye will be presented at the Standard Theatre by J. M. Hill, under the title of "Money Mad." The play was originally produced as "A Noble Rogue" in Chicago two years ago, but Mr. Mackaye has entirely rewritten and remodeled it. He says it is not "written on Shakespearean lines or in blank verse"; and he thinks it avoids the rock "above the heads of the average playgoers or beneath the contempt of the critics." One of the realistic scenes represents a river with a drawbridge, in which floats a boat 70 feet in length, and Mr. Hill's new patent sky will be used, doing away with the old sky "borders." Among the people already engaged for the cast are Wilton Lackaye, E. J. Henley, George Wessells, Hudson Liston, W. H. Thompson, and E. J. Vanderleit. During the run of "Money Mad" Miss Cora Edgal will give a series of Wednesday matinées at the Standard in "Camille."

Daniel Frohman leaves Chicago for New-York to-night, having seen "The Prince and the Pauper" safely started on a three weeks' run, arranged for the appearance of the Lyceum stock company for a season of five weeks, beginning early in August, in "The Charity Ball" and "Sweet Lavender," and settled for a four weeks' return engagement of the Kendals in April, on their way back from the Pacific coast. The advance sale for the first week of the Kendals in San Francisco, which opened last night, reached $10,000, the largest amount realized in an advance sale by these artists since their American tour began.

Frank Wilson and A. H. Canby ran over from Philadelphia yesterday for a short visit to New-York. Mr. Canby says "The Gondoliers," as Wilson is doing it, is the sensation of the season in the Quaker City.

It has been finally settled that Stuart Robson will begin his engagement at Proctor's, April 21, with a revival of "The Henrietta," and it is very doubtful if "An Arabian Knave" will be seen in this city at all. The whole season at Proctor's is thus likely to be devoted to Bronson Howard's plays. The last night of the eight months' run of "Shenandoah" at this theatre is to be made a special event, following the two hundred and fiftieth performance of April 9, when souvenirs will be distributed to the audience.

The Krelling Brothers of the Tivoli Garden, San Francisco, are the first to announce an unauthorized version of "The Gondoliers," which they propose to produce two weeks hence.

Ullie Akerstrom has been prostrated with sickness at Wilmington, Del., and was unable to act last night. She has canceled all her dates until her opening at Niblo's in May next.

Neil Burgess and Manager Hill will celebrate the three hundredth performance of "The County Fair" at the Union-Square Theatre to-night by the distribution of bronze souvenirs among the audience.

"The Old Homestead" at the Academy is in its one hundred and seventh week, and is moving on as prosperously as ever. A new quartet has been introduced in the first act.

The first performance of Sydney Rosenfeld's "Stepping Stone," outside of this city, was given at Proctor's Theatre, Albany, last night, by a company embracing many of the original Standard Theatre cast. The house was filled, and both play and company were well received.

IN LOCAL REPUBLICAN CIRCLES.

The Republican Club held its regular monthly meeting last night and elected several new members. John P. Windolph, one of those proposed for membership, withdrew his name before the election. Mr. Windolph is an ex-member of the Assembly. He keeps a saloon on Eighth-avenue, and there was some opposition to his becoming a member of the club. There was even a rumor that he might be blackballed, but if any one had any such intention, Mr. Windolph forestalled it by refusing to allow his name to be voted on.

The Republican Club of the Ninth Assembly District held a meeting last night, and adopted an amendment to its constitution providing for the raising of a building fund by setting apart all moneys received from other sources than members' dues. The profits of the reception held on March 3, amounting to $500, were placed to the credit of the fund as a nucleus, and a committee was appointed to arrange for an excursion in June to increase the fund.

Thomas C. Platt went off to Washington yesterday. Just what branch of Mr. Harrison's Administration needs his attention is a matter of speculation.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $34,500 and $100, at 122. Coupon fours, $25,000 and $700, at 123. Registered halves, $20,000, $8,800, $1,400, $10,000, $30,000, and $150,000, at 103⅛; 4½ per cents, coupon, $2,000, at 103½.

MORE ROWING RACES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MIDDLE STATES REGATTA ASSOCIATION.

An interesting meeting of oarsmen was held yesterday afternoon in the office of John Bloodgood & Co., in the Mills Building. It was a meeting of the men who are foremost in the formation of a new rowing association to comprise all the boating clubs in the vicinity of this city, and the result is that the association is now on a firm basis.

There were representatives present from the following clubs:

Triton, Eureka, Mystic, Institute, Passaic, Atalanta, Metropolitan, New-York Athletic, Nassau, Nonpareil, Berkeley Athletic, Union, Crescent Athletic, Seawanhaka, Varuna, Neredi, Alcyone, New-Jersey Athletic, Arthur Kull, Staten Island Athletic, and Hudson.

The most important business done was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. These rules do not recognize any superior authority over the oarsmen who compete in the races of the association containing the following definition of amateur:

"One who does not enter into any open competition, or either for a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; whose membership of any rowing or athletic club was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, or who has never been employed in any occupation involving any use of the oar or paddle, and who shall otherwise conform to the rules of this association."

The name given to the association is the Middle States Regatta Association. The membership is limited to clubs within a radius of fifty miles from New-York, and the races shall not conflict with the regattas of other associations within a radius of 100 miles of this city. Each club in the association will be allowed three representatives at the meetings, but only one vote. The initiation fee of charter members is $5 and other members $10, and there will be an annual assessment made on the membership clubs not to exceed $30, to be devoted to regatta purposes. The amount, if any, as well as the requirements of the clubs to be given back to the clubs. To be eligible to compete in any of the association's races, an oarsman must have been a member of the club from which he enters for six months prior to the time of making such entry, and entries will not be received from oarsmen who are not in good standing in their respective clubs.

The annual meeting of the association will be held on the first Monday in April at the Atalanta Boat Club's house, 574 Fifth-avenue, at which time a date and place for a regatta will be decided upon.

MOVING AGAINST DIRECTORS.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America may be called upon to make some radical amendments in their by-laws at the coming meeting, for the special committee appointed last Thursday has recommended some important modifications in order to reduce the powers of the Directors. This committee consists of three lawyers—Messrs. Hector M. Hitchings, William Hutchinson, and Theodore B. Gates—and James B. Ives, the Nassau-street art dealer.

Among the changes recommended is one to make nine a quorum of the Board of Directors instead of five. The committee proposes to abolish voting by proxy altogether, and also to limit the extraordinary powers heretofore enjoyed by the Directors in filling vacancies in the board.

It is, however, with Section 8 that the body of the policy holders of the association have the most fault to find as giving the Directors unlimited power to make removals. The committee recommends that this be expunged altogether, and that the following be substituted:

"SECTION 8. Any Director or officer of this association may be removed from his office, for cause, by a majority of the policy holders of the association present and voting, at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose. In such case a new Director or officer may be elected in his place and stead without preliminary notice, and at the time of the election of the other Directors."

THE TROUBLE ON THE CONSTANCE.

United States Commissioner Shields held an examination yesterday in the proceedings to extradite First Mate C. H. Johns of the ship Constance, who is charged by Sailor Thomas Walmsley with assault with intent to kill. Walmsley told his story as it has already been printed, and several of his fellow-sailors, who said they had witnessed the shooting by Johns, told their stories, which closely coincided with that of Walmsley.

One of the sailors, who testified that he saw Johns throw his revolver at Walmsley when Walmsley was shot, also testified that when Walmsley came aboard at Hong-Kong he was drunk and challenged Johns to come forward, saying he would "lick him" if he did. Another testified that some of the men tried to get Walmsley back into the forecastle on this occasion, but he would not go.

Johns will tell his story this morning.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The committee appointed by the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn to investigate the circumstances surrounding the payment of $3,200 to Greenleaf A. Smith and Michael Buchman by "Al" Daggett during the recent fight for control of the Kings County Republican General Committee reported yesterday in favor of expelling both the accused men.

The powers that be in Brooklyn Democratic circles have about decided that Deputy City Clerk Cummings is to be made City Clerk in place of John Shanley. The place is worth $3,600, and the incumbent has the gift of several minor offices.

ONLY A SHILLING is the price of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. The people are happy.

You will not get "left" if you buy a bottle of SALVATION OIL for your rheumatism. 25c.—*Advertisement.*

BABIES' APPAREL.

One of our departments, recently enlarged, is that for Babies' Outfitting, in which we shall display, to-day, the newest ideas in all kinds of goods relating to an Infant's Wardrobe. Many of these are of our own creation and are not to be found elsewhere.

New effects in Gingham Dresses, 2 and 3 year sizes, inexpensive and desirable; long and short Cambric Slips and Dresses; unique designs in Short Coats, Hats and Caps, at the lowest possible prices.

These Outfits, complete, are furnished at short notice; the prices ranging from $15.00 to $500.00 each.

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ONE OF HILL'S PROTEGES.

EDWARD J. MITCHELL APPOINTED CORONER FOR YONKERS.

Gov. Hill's latest appointee is a person named Edward J. Mitchell, who will henceforth perform the functions of Coroner in the Yonkers district of Westchester County, in the place lately occupied by Dr. Nordquist.

Mitchell has been notorious in and about Yonkers for the last twenty years, having affiliated and officiated in several minor capacities within the gift of the whisky element, by whom he is regarded as a sort of patron saint. He is a First Ward saloon keeper, and so is his brother Peter and his two cousins Michael and Thomas. When he made his appearance in Yonkers nearly a quarter of a century ago, Mitchell had no money and no profession, but since that time he has managed to built up a very clever barroom business, until to-day his possessions are estimated at $75,000.

Mitchell's ambitions took tangible shape some four years ago when he announced his desire to be an Alderman. There was a very perceptible anti-saloon element in Yonkers at that time, and the "profession" to which Mitchell had allied himself threatened to prove objectionable, if not disastrous. Accordingly he announced his determination of going out of the business, and actually did sell his place at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. This repudiation of the offensive red eyes won him the day and he became an Alderman instanter. The next week he bought a new saloon on Riverdale-avenue, where he did a largely-increased business by virtue of his Aldermanic exaltation.

After two years of the Alderman business, Mitchell became Coroner. In this capacity he made so notorious a record that his own supporters repudiated him in his aspirations for a second term and gave a handsome majority to Dr. Nordquist, his opponent. Dr. Nordquist was a Republican, and the district contained 1

IN THE GRAND JURY'S NET

BARNEY MARTIN AND OTHER BRAVES INDICTED.

A VERY BAD DAY FOR TAMMANY HALL —CHARGES RANGING FROM BRIBERY AND EXTORTION TO PETIT LARCENY.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day by the Grand Jury yesterday was not of a nature to bring rejoicings to Tammany politicians. While the braves and their followers were sporting the green in parade and on the reviewing stand certain of their number were engaged in the disagreeable duty of chasing the elusive bondsman and trying the quality of chairs in the District Attorney's office under the watch of detectives.

The Grand Jury were gathered in their room long before the Court of General Sessions opened. Owing to the celebration in honor of Ireland's patron saint there was no court in Part I., where Judge Fitzgerald is this month dispensing justice, nor in Part III., where Recorder Smyth superintends the grinding of the mill. So Judge Martine received the Grand Jury when they came in at 11 o'clock. They handed up an ominous-looking bunch of indictments. Two of them were relative to the Sheriff's office and affected the liberty of six Tammany men.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay grabbed these indictments and carried them to Clerk Sparks, who immediately made out bench warrants. Judge Martine signed the warrants with dispatch. A squad of detectives who had been hovering about the District Attorney's office waiting for the word "go" darted out to gather in the persons indicted. Before 5 o'clock they had captured three. The others were off at the parade or seeking enjoyment in what to city officials was practically a holiday.

Deputy Commissioner Bernard F. Martin, whom every one knows as "Barney" Martin, was the first one to be secured. Detective Reilly arrested him just as he was entering the office of the Department of Public Works, after having figured as a witness before the Senate committee which is looking into the City Government. The gentle tap of the detective upon his shoulder surprised Martin. At first he evidently thought it was a familiar movement upon the part of the detective preliminary to the presentation of a few congratulations. Instead, however, of phrases of fulsome flattery the words were not cheering, but conveyed the intelligence that the Tammany leader of the Seventh was wanted in the District Attorney's office.

Luckily for the ex-Coroner, ex-Order of Arrest Clerk and former part owner of the "Burnt Rag," a place of some notoriety in its day in Bleecker-street, his lawyer, ex-Senator Grady, he of the silver tongue and golden periods, was right at hand and occupied no mean position in the little procession across Chambers-street to the brownstone building. The party immediately went before Judge Martine. Senator Grady was agreed that he could not see the indictment, but he was told that it was for bribery and that the bail would be $10,000. Mr. Martin was fairly staggered at this. His face assumed almost the tint of the color of green ribbon in his buttonhole. Then a wilted, resigned look came over his countenance. Listlessly he listened to the words of his counsel. Of course it was no difficult matter for Martin to secure bail, and a messenger soon brought in two men with pockets overflowing with securities and bonds and other documents that have such substantial and pleasing names to dwell upon in the time of trouble. The men were Charles Golden of 56 South Fifth-avenue and ex-Senator Plunkitt. Mr. Golden offered as half of the bail a building at 56 South Fifth-avenue worth $35,000 and mortgaged for only $5,000. Ex-Senator Plunkitt offered property in Lenox and at 446 West Fifty-fourth-street. Then Mr. Martin quickly departed. No time was fixed for his pleading, but it will probably be next Monday.

Ex-Order of Arrest Clerk Martin is indicted for bribery and extortion in taking $750 from Charles G. Francklyn in October, 1887. Mr. Francklyn was then arrested in a civil suit, which had been instigated by Sir Bache Cunard to recover $3,000,000, claimed to have been secured by Mr. Francklyn while engaged in the interest of the Cunard Line of steamships in this city. On the 20th of that month the arrest occurred, and the defendant fell into the clutches of Mr. Martin, who, then under Sheriff Grant, was Order of Arrest Clerk. The charge is that the money was taken as a bribe for favors to Mr. Francklyn, in keeping him out of jail and in making it unnecessary for a party of friends, when conviviality was indulged in. He was allowed to visit his counsel's office. Deputies also went out with him, and dinners were had at fine restaurants. The consideration for all these favors was practically $100 per day, it is charged, the money being paid by Mr. Notmann or Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, who were counsel of Francklyn.

Martin is well known in this city and has appeared in various phases in city life. As leader of the Seventh Assembly District he became of value to Tammany Hall. For three years he was Coroner, and when that term of office expired Mr. Grant provided for him in the Sheriff's office. While Coroner he appeared before the public in a bad light in releasing "Billy" Porter, who came out of "Shang" Draper's saloon with a pistol in his hand which was yet smoking. "Johnny" Walsh and "Johnny" Irving had just been shot.

The reason that ex-Senator Grady was not allowed to look at the indictment against Martin was that there were other indictments in the names of men who were implicated in the Francklyn matter. One of these men, Philip V. Walsh, was arrested later in the afternoon. He is now custodian of the Register's office, but in 1887 he was a Deputy Sheriff in the Order of Arrest Department. He accompanied Mr. Francklyn, it is charged, during the trips to his counsel's office and during various other outings of that gentleman. Of course, Walsh had to be staked, and thus he came under investigation. Walsh is a Tammany captain in the Second Ward. His address is 10 Peck-slip, and he is well known among local politicians down town. Walsh's bail was fixed at $10,000.

Walsh succeeded in procuring bail last night. Andrew Horn, who keeps a saloon in Park-row near the bridge, justified in $20,000, offering as security two houses and lots in Mott-street worth $66,000. Walsh, Horn, and Detectives Reilly and Freel went up to the club rooms of the Knights of St. Patrick, 816 Broadway, where Judge Martine approved the bond, and Walsh was allowed to go home.

The third man arrested during the afternoon was Deputy Sheriff Patrick Fitzgerald. He is indicted under a charge of petit larceny and extortion in receiving $12 50 from a poor woman. Bail in this case was put down at $2,000. Emanuel Mendelsohn, a pawnbroker at 90 Greenwich-street, furnished bail for him and he was allowed to go home. Mendelsohn offered the stock in his store, valued at over $8,000, as security.

Fitzgerald lives at 48 Broadway, and is a Tammany Captain in the First Assembly District. The crime he is charged with is of recent date. On Feb. 6, 1890, he had an execution against Mrs. Josephine E. Olean, the amount owed to one Moses Firtz being only $94 02. Fitzgerald went to Mrs. Olean, it is charged, and demanded $12 50, saying that it was due to him. When the recent investigations into the methods of the Sheriff's office were made, Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald is said to have gone to Mrs. Olean and paid back the money, and made every effort to have the matter kept quiet. He retained Lawyer Samuel Goldsmith to look after his interests yesterday.

The other indictments are supposed to be against Deputy Sheriffs Joseph Young, ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward W. Hibberd, and Charles Lindemann, a clerk for Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald. Young and Hibberd are said to be indicted on the same charge with Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Martin and Walsh. The four are the men who took Mr. Francklyn out on his various excursions.

Lindemann is simply implicated, according to report, with Fitzgerald in securing $12 50 from Mrs. Olean.

Another indictment was reported among the politicians to have been found against Stephen Sullivan, a clerk in the Order of Arrest Department, who is said to have been engaged in the McGonigal-Keating transactions with reporter Hersh of the *Herald*.

More indictments may be expected to-day, for the Grand Jury are not through with their investigation of the Sheriff's office by any means. Indeed, the field is so fruitful that an hour's examination of witnesses by the Grand Jury seems to give plenty of basis for an indictment.

Comment is made upon the fact that Mayor Grant admitted before the Fassett committee that in big cases, in which $20,000 or more bail was required, or when large sums of money were at stake, the Sheriff personally took charge of them. This will bring him into the Francklyn case, which is one of the strongest against the Sheriff's officials. Some startling developments are hinted at as the result of the Grand Jury's examination and the hangers-on at the District Attorney's Office and the Courts of General Sessions will not be surprised at anything new. Col. Fellows is personally guiding the investigation and two or three assistants are in attendance upon the Grand Jury.

The deputies in the Sheriff's office were a badly-scared company of men yesterday. They knew not where the axe might fall next.

Mayor Grant declined to talk of the indictments.

Commissioner Gilroy was asked if he would demand Martin's resignation in consequence of the indictment. He replied that according to his view it would hardly be fair to Martin to condemn him unheard. The indictment had been found in the usual way after the hearing of only one side of the case. He should suspend judgment until both sides of the case could be heard. It would be time enough to punish Martin when he was found guilty. As to whether Martin would be asked to resign his leadership of the Seventh District Tammany organization Mr. Gilroy said he could not speak authoritatively, but he was opposed to doing anything that would prejudice Martin's case before trial.

Under Sheriff Sexton said that Sheriff Flack was engaged with his trial and had not had time to consider the case of Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald. As to the special deputies, he said no action was necessary, as they are employed only on special assignments.

THE SOUND OYSTER BEDS.

WORK OF INVESTIGATION BY THE FISH COMMISSIONER.

NEW-HAVEN, March 17.—Connecticut oyster farmers are interested in the report of United States Fish Commissioner McDonald in reference to the work of the United States steamer Fishhawk, just published.

The Fishhawk was sent out by the United States Fish Commission to make explorations and ascertain the condition and bottom of the waters in the Sound and learn the habits and best means of exterminating the great enemy of the oyster, the star fish, or "five fingers." The scientific men who had supervision of the work went over the oyster beds in all directions, and conducted their search in the most thorough manner. They were assisted by Connecticut Shellfish Commissioners and oyster planters, and obtained from them a great deal of information which otherwise it would have been impossible to secure. The oyster growers took the investigators aboard their steam dredges and gave practical illustration of the manner of conducting the industry, from the first preparation of oyster ground to the final harvesting of the crop.

In his report upon the work the Commissioner says, among other things: "This work involves a study of all the conditions, physical and otherwise, prevailing over the ground occupied by the oyster beds, the density and temperature of the waters, and the character of life existing at the bottom. One of the facts unfolded by this investigation is that quantities of garbage and sewage are scattered throughout portions of the Sound, to the possible detriment of the oyster beds. How seriously the dumping and subsequent distribution of this débris has affected the beds cannot be authoritatively stated until further observations have been made. The subject is deemed to be of such importance that a conference is being held between the Coast Survey and the Fish Commission looking to joint co-operation in carrying out the work next Summer. The idea is to have the Coast Survey make surveys to determine the direction and strength of the currents, and to ascertain whether there has been a silting up of the bottom of the Sound, owing to the deposit of the sediment from garbage, &c. At the same time we will pursue the study of the oyster beds."

AWAY WITH THE CAUCUS.

A ROCHESTER ALDERMAN'S PLAN OF NOMINATING LOCAL CANDIDATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—The recent defeat of Mayor Cornelius R. Parsons, who for fourteen years has been Mayor of Rochester, has given a great stimulus to the cause of charter revision, which has been warmly discussed at frequent intervals for the last ten years, and the fear of placing any additional powers in the hands of the perennial Mayor having been removed, it is highly probable that a new charter will be agreed upon here and ratified at Albany.

One suggestion, made by Alderman Derille W. Selye, who has for years been especially prominent in municipal affairs, has the charm of novelty, and, if embodied in a charter, will doubtless attract universal attention. Mr. Selye holds that the principal evil in municipal politics is the present caucus system. It has been the experience of Rochester that the people do not err usually in choosing between two local candidates when one is materially superior to the other. It is the fact that, on election day, it is usually a choice between evils, and that is the reason that an honest man or a rogue, that leads to the election of so many men unfit to occupy positions of trust. The nominees are almost always selected by the ward clubs, and are very frequently chosen merely because they are willing to pay the club's price.

Alderman Selye's proposition is that every voter at an election under the new charter be required to register on one of three days before each election. When he registers, each voter shall also hand to the Registry Board a slip of paper marked, on the outside, "Republican," "Democrat," "Prohibitionist," or by the designation of whatsoever party the person registering chooses. This slip shall be placed in the box such outside superscription indicates. Inside these papers shall be written, or printed, the names of the persons the voter desires his party to nominate for the various ward and city offices. On the last day of the registry these ballots shall be counted, and the persons receiving pluralities of the votes of their respective parties shall be declared such parties' regular nominees. Each voter may vote at the charter election will have voted in caucus.

Here is a suggestion in electoral reform that is extremely interesting. Alderman Selye is confident it is the panacea for the evils necessarily engendered by attempting to apply the town meeting principal of nomination to large municipalities.

BISHOP PARET CRITICISED.

A WOMAN TAKES UP THE CUDGELS IN BEHALF OF HER SEX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I hope you will give me space to answer a portion of Bishop Paret's address, delivered at the business men's prayer meeting in Baltimore.

Having had some sad experience in my own family in consequence of the "revival system," I have reason to agree with him in believing the whole "system" wrong, but cannot concede that women are responsible for it. In fact, the "field" of religion is not left to women. It is true they are within the field, and, no doubt, perform the greater part of the labor, but they are ever advised and directed by the men, who at least profess to be in sympathy with them, and who are in turn advised by their Bishops and pastors. Nor is it "sentiment" that impels women in this peculiar field, but an unwholesome fear, instilled into them by their pastors, who rant and rave, who exhort, coax, and wheedle them to come into the "Church," and "get religion" and be saved from the tortures and torment of "hell fire."

In their frenzy they reach out their hands and grasp the church as a drowning man snatches at a straw, and think they have "got religion" and "are saved," but it is no less men than women who are thus affected, but the reaction comes sooner to men, simply because being thrust out into the world they are forced to reason.

Women have too long in this field, as in others, waited for men to lift them out of the "slough of despond," and they cannot learn too soon, to rely on their own united strength to burst their bonds and prove that they are not a "class," but a "sex," and refute the accusation that their standard of honor, their noble aspirations, are but maudlin "sentiment."

And the good Bishop! Does he follow his Master's teachings when he says he "cannot feel like a woman," "cannot pray like a woman?" Did not the Master, when the most miserable of all women "did but touch the hem of His garment" feel that "virtue had gone out of Him?" Was He not in full sympathy with her, or do I misinterpret it? And when He said, "Thy sin is no more," did He not take upon Himself the full burden of her sin? Could this have been done even by the Christian incarnation of God if He had not felt like a woman? When man, who may be in his office, can thrust from his mind his maudlin "sentiment" in regard to women, then will man find his helpmeet, woman her ideal, and both their religion.

CURNELIA S. ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1890.

MORE COMFORT DEMANDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have frequently observed that THE TIMES is liberally patronized on the various passenger lines between New-York and Boston. On this account its friends will be concerned and its influence felt in the deliberate mismanagement by the Shore Line officials of the train leaving New-York for Boston at 12 o'clock every night. This train consists of four sleeping coaches, a smoking car, and an ordinary passenger coach. As a rule, every berth in the sleepers is taken and travelers who, for any reason, are unable to apply until a short time before the hour of departure find themselves obliged to occupy the "day" coach. This is one of the earliest-numbered cars of the road, and is unfit for present use except on accommodation trains. All through passengers, and especially those who pay first-class fares, expect and deserve better cars.

Your correspondent recently endured an all-night ride in this car, and he is one of a large number who have been heard to complain of the wretched accommodations. In the night-mean the frosty air blew in where the ill-fitting windows of the old car rattled in their frames, and the stove soon became useless for whatever to the unlucky passengers. Overcoats, scarfs, and even a waistcoat were brought into requisition, but to no great satisfaction. Then, too, the car seats are hard from having been worn down by use. In fact, the ramshackle affair belongs to the primitive railroad era, and should never be run on a Shore Line express by so rich a company. Health is endangered and comfort lost, and this on the plea that the seats of better coaches would be injured by the feet of all-night passengers.

Why cannot this Shore Line train offer as good accommodations as those of the excellent coaches of the Boston and Albany, which leaves New-York every night at 11 o'clock for the same destination? Very many travelers are asking this question, through the columns of its New-York readers asks for an answer and a remedy from the Shore Line people.

F. L. P.

BOSTON, Friday, March 14, 1890.

DAMAGES ASKED FOR BY THE WIDOWS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 17.—The widows of the victims of the Nottingham mine disaster, in which eight men were killed by an explosion of gas about six weeks ago, entered suits to-day against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for damages aggregating $100,000. They claim that the accident was due to criminal negligence on the part of the company in not providing sufficient ventilation to prevent the accumulation of gas in the mine. The disaster was one of the most appalling in the history of the anthracite coal fields, the victims being literally roasted by blazing gas before being taken out. The officials of the company had made a change in the mine bosses a short time before the accident, and it is claimed that the ignorance of the new men regarding the workings of the mine caused the explosion.

TRYING THE CONSPIRATORS

TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF THE FLACKS.

BOOKSTAVER AND THE JARVISES AS WITNESSES—HOW THE RECORDS OF THE DIVORCE WERE HIDDEN.

The sixth day of the Flack divorce conspiracy trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury, was marked by some interesting features. Sheriff Flack, his son, and Lawyer Meeks, the three defendants, were on hand early with their imposing array of counsel and friends. District Attorney Fellows and several of his assistants got to court with the Judge. The corridors of the big white building in City Hall Park were early thronged with applicants for admission, but Capt. Ricketts took good care to prevent overcrowding. The unusual crowd was doubtless attracted by the expectation that Mrs. Flack would be a witness. She did not appear during the day, but her time may come this morning.

Nathan S. Jarvis, Clerk at Special Chambers of Judge Bookstaver's court, was recalled by the prosecution. Assistant District Attorney Goff renewed his efforts to get the witness to testify when he recorded the order in the Flack case appointing Meeks referee. As on Friday, ex-Judge Russell took up a position near Mr. Goff and interposed objections to almost every question asked. By the court record the order was entered June 10, and the entry is in the witness' handwriting. He could not tell whether he made the entry that day or in July, when the case became public. He thought that he had made the entry subsequent to the date mentioned, as it was his practice to clear his desk when convenient. He could not tell how he came to make the entry of the order. On Friday he was under an impression that he made the entry from a slip furnished by the Clerk of the court, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. Mr. Goff was not elated over the information extracted from the witness, and, after dismissing him, put in evidence the book containing the entry.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the former Clerk of the court, testified that he did not furnish any memorandum of June 10 to the Clerk at Special Chambers. On July 12, 1889, he filed the decree in the Flack case, and made the file mark on the order of reference June 10, in order to make it consistent with the index. He never heard of the order of reference before that date. He could not tell how his attention was called to the fact that the order of reference did not bear the file date. The judgment roll was handed him by Judge Bookstaver in the library. The Judge said the roll was to be sealed. The order of reference should have been filed when it was made, because it was a Special Term order. The failure to do it was an irregularity or omission on the part of Nathan S. Jarvis. He was not taken to task by the witness when he discovered the omission. Irregularities of the kind were not uncommon. He put the judgment roll in an envelope and sealed it, pursuant to the instructions of Judge Bookstaver.

The envelope, divorce docket, and reference book were identified and put in evidence. The witness, in reply to ex-Judge Russell, said: "I am not a stenographer, and did not listen to the hiling of this case until Judge Bookstaver gave me the papers July 12, 1889. It often happened during my term that papers were not marked the date of filing."

He told ex-Judge Russell it was not a common thing for Judges to order papers in divorce cases sealed. Judge Beach ordered a case sealed in 1881. The testimony in the Burroughs against Burroughs case, which he entered July 12 last, the same day that he did the Flack case, was sealed, he thought, by order of Judge Daly.

Assistant District Attorney Semple—You have there an indexed registry of the papers on file in the Clerk's office of the court?

Mr. Jarvis—An indexed registry of the papers supposed to be in the court.

Mr. Semple—Under date of June 10, 1889, there appears an entry by you of the order of reference in the Flack case, when, as a matter of fact, the filing to your knowledge was July 12?

Mr. Jarvis—Yes.

The prosecution was well pleased with this admission that the court records had been falsified and did not detain Mr. Jarvis longer.

George A. Moulton, who was the stenographer of Justice Monell's court, identified the handwriting of his late employer in the divorce papers. Monell was the attorney of Sheriff Flack.

The next witness was Benjamin Wright, the real estate lawyer whom Referee Meeks got to act as Mrs. Flack's attorney.

Mr. John H. Bird then took an active interest in the proceedings. He made a hasty inspection of the judgment roll, consulted with the client Meeks and then with Messrs. Russell and Fullerton of counsel for the Flacks, and announced that he would admit the authorship of these documents alleged to be in the referee's handwriting. The documents included the depositions of Mrs. Flack, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Miss Kate Cannon, the summons, the affidavit of regularity, and the reference order of Judge Bookstaver. The signature of Mr. Wright to one paper was repudiated, and to another seaming uncertainty. The documents were recorded in detail to the evident satisfaction of Mr. Goff, for he dismissed the lawyer without asking him a question, neither was he examined by any of the lawyers for the defense.

Andrew G. Hamilton, lawyer and managing clerk in the office of Elbridge T. Gerry, testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of William L. Flack, the son of the Sheriff. Mr. Goff showed the witness a letter and asked if he recognized the writing. He said it was in the hand of Mrs. Flack. Mr. Goff made the letter marked for identification and dismissed the witness. Mr. Goff was asked by the defense what the letter had to do with the case, and replied that its contents would be made known later on. It was then learned that the letter was the one written by Will Flack to Benjamin Wright, purporting to be a request from Mrs. Flack for him to act as her attorney. The allegation is that it was written at the suggestion of Meeks for his special protection.

After the noon recess the prosecution sought to prove by County Clerk Edward F. Reilly and the records of his office the intimate relations between James A. Flack as County Clerk and Joseph Meeks as searcher. This link in the chain of evidence was not forged without a series of objections by the defense, on the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial. Their objections were invariably overruled. By the records of the County Clerk's office it was proved that Meeks was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of the State May 9, 1859. He was discharging his duties as searcher in the County Clerk's office in June and July last. The intimate relations of Ambrose Monell and Sheriff Flack as attorney and client was proved by the admission in evidence of papers in suits brought by John T. Lockwood and Morris G. Hirsh. Both gentlemen are members of the bar. They were present to testify the facts.

Mr. Goff asked permission to examine a witness out of the regular order, as the witness was compelled to leave the city and the time of his return was uncertain. The witness proved to be Mrs. C. Roeder, a reporter of the *World*. He got as far with his story as the point that he was sent to Debenham's Hotel in New-Britain to see Mrs. Flack, and saw her son there, when ex-Judge Russell put the customary objection. He did not think the evidence admissible at this stage of the proceedings, and thought the prosecution should not attempt to offer it, knowing the attitude of the witness. Judge Barrett expressed a desire to know what it was proposed to prove by this witness. He held a whispered conference with Mr. Goff and ex-Judge Russell, with the result that the witness was excused and told that he could only leave the State while under subpœna at his penalty.

Joseph De Camp testified that he served the summons and complaint in the divorce proceeding upon Sheriff Flack at the request of Will Flack, and after that made affidavit of service. He was not paid anything for the part he took in the conspiracy. At the time he was employed by the firm of Flack & Son.

Commissioner Gilroy of the Department of Public Works, who used to be Deputy County Clerk under Flack, said he never regarded Ambrose Monell as the private legal adviser of the chief defendant. He never knew anything to the discredit of the defendants before the disclosures in this case.

Sylvester E. Nolan, Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court, said he used to be in the County Clerk's office. He was the notary who took the affidavit of service made by De Camp. It was a common practice for him as a notary to visit dwellings and houses for the convenience of attorneys.

Judge Bookstaver was manifestly embarrassed when called on as a witness. He had an apoplectic appearance, and his mind was painfully befogged. A more pitiable spectacle than he presented as a witness would be difficult to imagine. His story of the part that he played in the infamous transaction was practically the same that he told the Assembly committee, and equally damaging to the defendants, particularly to Meeks. The Judge could not tell when he first heard of the domestic difficulty in the Flack family. It was at a social gathering during a talk with Ambrose Monell. He said that Mrs. Flack contemplated divorce proceedings.

"When next did you hear of the contemplated action?" asked Mr. Goff.

"I can't tell; the record will probably show."

"What record?" "The papers."

"What papers?" "The usual papers in such cases."

"Were they presented to you in open court?"

"I believe so."

"By whom?" "I think a clerk of the court."

"Who was the attorney?" "I don't remember."

It came out that the papers were no sooner handed to him than he signed the order of reference and gave the papers to an officer. He was not certain of this and he could not tell his name. He thought the next time he saw the papers was when the report was made by the referee.

"How did you come to appoint Meeks?" "I don't know."

"Wasn't his name suggested by some one?"

"Not that I remember."

"You wrote his name when the papers were first handed to you?" "Yes."

"And you had never appointed him a referee before?" "Never."

The Judge's only explanation was that he probably thought of several names, including that of Meeks. When Mr. Goff questioned the witness in detail about the papers and the dates of Meeks's visits he got badly muddled. Apparently the referee made four visits, and the papers in the case had been tampered with outside of court. He brought the judgment roll into Chambers July 2, last. Judge Bookstaver looked at the summons and complaint and noticed that the name of Ambrose Monell appeared as plaintiff's attorney. The Judge knew that Monell was disqualified from acting in the case for Mrs. Flack, and he rejected the report on account of this irregularity. He did not at that time express any desire to see Monell and demand an explanation. Meeks went away, saying: "Mrs. Flack has known Mr. Monell for many years, and she don't want to get any other lawyer."

Replying to this, Judge Bookstaver said: "Then Mrs. Flack must apply to some other Judge. I cannot accept these papers." He did sign the papers shortly after this, when they were submitted with the name of Benjamin Wright substituted for that of Ambrose Monell. How the substitution was obtained was unknown to the witness. He was understood to say that he signed the order of reference some time in July, and also that he signed an order of reference in June without noticing the name of the plaintiff's attorney.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the cross-examination of Judge Bookstaver was deferred. Mr. Bird said after court: "Either Bookstaver is an unconscionable liar or my client is an infamous scoundrel. I will make it hot for him to-morrow."

CHEAP JOHN'S NEW STAMPS.

GOOD PRINTING CANNOT BE DONE AT HIS PRICE.

The Postmaster General's weakness for aping the British in the size and color of letter postage stamps has not only brought upon him the maledictions of those who have no appetite for printers' ink, even when smeared homeopathically on the tongue, but it has also subjected him to the ridicule of everybody who knows anything about the subject. The bargain-counter instinct seems to have been reflected in the specifications issued from the Post Office Department as well as the desire to be English when bids were solicited for the new stamps, for the size was to be reduced from 1 inch by 25-32 inch to 7/8 inch by 3/4 inch—the British size for letter stamps.

So far as his purpose may be judged, now that the stamps have come into use, he had the twofold idea that a carmine stamp would catch the eye more readily than a green stamp, thus perhaps increasing sales because the thing looked pretty, and that in increasing the size he might lower the expenses of his department by a few hundred dollars yearly, while possibly adding something to its income. There seems to have been nothing more serious than this in the policy of reform in this line which he undertook.

"This stamp," said an old engraver yesterday, "is inferior only in the matter of printing, and for that Mr. Wanamaker's peanut policy of needless economy is solely accountable. When the bids were solicited and Mr. Wanamaker let it be understood that he meant to save money under the contracts, that was hint enough to the bidders. Of course they lowered their prices to meet his ideas. Every one knowing anything of the business of engraving and printing, including some of the veteran officials in Mr. Wanamaker's department, knew and warned him that satisfactory work could not be done at the prices bid. The chance of size implied new and costly machinery, and the change of color implied extra expense, for carmine ink is the most expensive in use. Cheap paper was also likely to be used. Of course a contractor must make money, and under these conditions he could make a profit only by using an inferior ink.

"Wanamaker could not be told anything. It was no use to remind him that green had stood the best tests in printing both stamps and currency, and that a poor quality of red ink would run and smear after printing. He knew what he wanted better than experienced men could tell him.

"The result is before the country. Nothing is the matter with the engraving on the new stamp. Poor ink and inferior paper spoil it. I understand that the contractors have had to build machines to print 400 stamps from every plate instead of 200 per plate, as before. In order to cover the roller for this surface with carmine ink the ink must be so diluted with oil that it is impossible that it shall print well. The wonder is that more sheets are not blotted and utterly spoiled."

MR. BROWN DIDN'T APPEAR.

AND THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL LAWS RETURNED TO ALBANY.

The Senate Committee on General Laws, which has been investigating electrical matters in New-York, has finished its hearings rather abruptly. Senator Chase, after the session of yesterday was over, told a TIMES reporter that the committee "had got about all the evidence it needed, and it was unlikely that any further hearing would be held."

The Chairman, Senator Erwin, and Senator Cantor were not on hand yesterday during the session. Mr. Cantor dropped in later in the day, and subsequently took an afternoon train with his colleagues for Albany.

Senator Vedder wanted to make a speech and he made it. "The actions of Col. Bliss during this hearing," he declared, "have been as ungentlemanly as they were uncalled for. He sent a sealed letter to Senator Erwin, asking that Electrical Expert Harold P. Brown be cited as a witness. As a matter of fact, Mr. Erwin hadn't read the letter before Col. Bliss defied him on Saturday. He notified Mr. Brown to appear to-day. In the absence of our Sergeant at Arms we could not compel his presence. Mr. Brown has not thought fit to come here."

The members of the committee who were present indorsed the view of the situation adopted by its temporary Chairman. That was all it did do. Electrician Brown did not turn up, and the committee adjourned without date.

THE DELEGATES NO LONGER HUNGRY.

William E. Curtis, replying to the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., to the Pan-American delegates to visit that city, says: "It is not the purpose of Mr. Blaine to send the party South, unless a sufficient number of the delegates accept to give it character. A number of them have declined, but I think we shall be able to muster a respectable party; at least we will make an effort to do so, and leave Washington as soon after the adjournment of the conference as possible. This I presume will be the first week in April. While in Charleston I hope your people will not provide too much entertainment. The delegates are like all other travelers, and desire to see only the places of peculiar and historical interest. I should say that a cruise around your harbor, a visit to Fort Sumter, and a reception in the evening at the hotel or some private house, where they can meet your people and see the ladies as well as the gentlemen of Charleston, would be much more acceptable and enjoyable than visits to factories and banquets. The delegates have been fêted so much that they have lost their appetites; but they always enjoy social pleasures, particularly when ladies participate."

DEPOPULATING WARD'S ISLAND.

Col. A. H. Rogers appeared in the Supreme Court before Judge Andrews yesterday with eight of the men who he says are sane although they are kept locked up in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum. Four others were to have been brought in on the writs of habeas corpus which the energetic Colonel had procured. An assistant to the Corporation Counsel, however, announced that they had been discharged from the Ward's Island institution. Col. Rogers was jubilant, but said he wanted better proof that the men had been discharged.

Of the eight men brought into court Judge Andrews kept four and sent four to Judge Allen, in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Allen adjourned the hearings in his court. Judge Andrews arranged to have Judge Patterson take charge of the trial of two of his four on Monday. Judge O'Brien will preside over the trial of the other two.

The men discharged were Gustav Hillman, C. Matthews, Frank Yabb, and H. A. Enright.

A PROMINENT MAN MISSING.

OWEGO, N. Y., March 17.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the sudden disappearance of John Van Kleck, one of Tioga County's most prominent Democrats and business men. Since last Tuesday nothing has been heard of his whereabouts. He held the office of County Clerk for two terms and was also one of the principal stockholders in the Owego Cruciform Casket Company.

About a year ago he was obliged to make an assignment, and during the past year has met several reverses, which, it is thought, have caused mental derangement. It is feared that he has been drowned, and parties are dragging the Susquehanna River for his body.

His family stand high in social circles here, and much sympathy is expressed for them.

THE KANSAS FARMERS.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17.—The Farmers' Alliance, which has within six months become the most powerful farmers' organization that Kansas has ever known, has through its President addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interests in this State and demanding legislation for their relief.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES

A PROPOSITION TO UTILIZE THE OLD MONITORS.

THEY MAY BE SO CONVERTED AND IMPROVED AS TO BE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE COAST DEFENSE.

It is reported that strong efforts are about to be made in certain naval quarters to induce Congress to authorize the converting of the single-turreted monitors of the navy into "floating batteries." The idea proposed is to take off the turrets altogether and supply each vessel with two or more guns mounted on disappearing carriages, of the type now made by the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company. A bill with this very object in view has already been introduced in the House, authorizing the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company to convert the single-turreted monitors Wyandotte and Nantucket into "floating batteries." The project, in its first conception, does not appear to have attracted much attention in the Navy Department, but recent claims advanced by President C. E. Creecy of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company have not only aroused the liveliest interest, but have caused prominent officials to conclude that the question "What to do with the old Ericsson monitors" has at last been answered.

The proposition now about to be advanced is the removal of the turrets and guns from not only the Wyandotte and Nantucket but from all the single-turreted monitors. It is pointed out that the present twelve-inch iron armor of the monitors' turrets can be pierced by projectiles from any of the six-inch steel guns, while the projectiles from the fifteen-inch muzzle-loading Dahlgrens of the monitors can be stopped by four inches of modern armor.

From the fact that the monitors are so weighted down that only about 20 per cent of reserve buoyancy remains in their hulls, it would be unsafe to add additional weight consequent to strengthening the turret armor. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the turrets of the old monitors cannot be adapted to modern high-power steel guns with any safety to guns or crew, from the fact that the revolving gear is so likely to jam on receiving heavy shocks. This trouble has been eliminated in the more modern turrets, but still exists in the original vessels as we now have on hand. It is therefore, proposed to remove all this obsolete, inefficient material and utilize the weights thus saved by putting below the water line high-powered modern eight or ten inch rifled steel guns, mounted upon the most improved carriages of the type for disappearing guns which has been adopted by the War Department as the type of carriage to be used in our coast defenses.

In all there are thirteen single-turreted monitors, which it is proposed to convert into "floating batteries." These vessels are the Ajax, Canonicus, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Hahopac, Manhattan, Montauk, Valiant, Wyandotte, Nantucket, Passaic, and Comanche.

All the above vessels, representing an aggregate cost of $7,000,000, are at present lying "in ordinary," nine at the Navy Yard at the Washington Navy Yard, one at Annapolis, and one at the Mare Island Navy Yard. These vessels are the only armored vessels that we now possess in a state of completion, and, though of an antiquated type, will have to be depended upon in case of a declaration of war before other coast-defense vessels are built. Inefficient as they are, they must be taken care of, which is effected at considerable expense to the navy. By clearing the turrets off the decks of these vessels, providing, in lieu of their present armament, high-powered guns on disappearing mounts, the efficiency of the navy, it is claimed, within six months, thirteen harbor-defense vessels actually available, at an expenditure of about $500,000.

At the present time these monitors have a speed not much over six knots an hour. The lighting of the vessels would permit of additional weight being given to machinery, allow of a greater coal-carrying capacity, and possibly permit of heavier armor being carried on the sides. A small outlay on the engineer's department would afford forced draught to the boilers, applied directly to the fire-pits, and also permit substituting surface for jet condensers. The Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company believes that if permitted to effect the changes on the single-turreted monitors it can save the Government some $7,000,000 worth of property, at present useless for war purposes, but which can be made a first-class auxiliary to the coast-defense system. It is not deemed for a moment that the vessels so transformed will be any more efficient for sea purposes than they now are, and in advocating the proposition many officers emphasize the fact that we are obtaining strong harbor forts movable from point to point, but not war ships for the high seas, as is sought for in the battle ships.

It is calculated that a saving of fully ninety tons can be made by the removal of turret and guns from a single-turreted monitor and in their place can be substituted two eight-inch breech-loading rifles firing 250-pound shells capable of penetrating thirteen inches of armor a mile away. In mounting the guns on disappearing carriages it is proposed to protect the opening in the deck by a flat, parasol-like shield fitting down into and flush with the top of a low circular glacis worked around the opening in the armor deck. In working the guns on disappearing mounts it is calculated to afford them a nearly all-around fire, exposing them for only a few minutes at a time, disappearing immediately after a shot like a "hell driver," and bringing down the shield to keep out pieces of shell exploding above them.

The train and elevation of the guns will be regulated by observers in the armored tower built into the deck and applied to the pieces before they are raised clear for firing. At one mile the eight-inch guns of the monitors so converted would pierce the armor of the English ships Alexandra, Belle Isle, Conqueror, Dreadnought, Destruction, Hero, Nelson, Rodney, and the French iron-clads Tempete and Terrible, while at two miles the guns would pierce the armor of the Aurora, Impérieuse, Warspite, Warrior, Bellerophon, Gordon, Hecate, Hercules, Rolopus, Sultan, Temeraire, Thunderbolt, Iron Duke, Invincible, Monarch, and Nelson of the English Navy, and the Ocean, Marengo, Trident, and Colbert of the French Navy. These are the ships most likely to be sent against us in the event of war with England and France.

In the shallow waters of our bays and harbors these converted monitors could take up positions where they could not be pursued. The freeboard is very low, so that with the turrets off, there will be little above water to shoot at. During the late war there were very few cases of the armor being struck. Most of the hits were on the turrets or were shots which glanced from the armor deck. The guns and disappearing carriages, it is further claimed, could be put on board these vessels, and when the latter had outlived their sphere of usefulness, the carriages and guns could be transferred to sunken batteries along shore, and would still be a most important factor in our coast defense.

The disappearing gun, recommended for the monitors, is now recognized by all foreign powers and by our ordnance officers as the best gun for fortifications. The plan of their operation on shipboard is simply to cause them to

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 17—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express....	151	153	151	151	110
Am. Tel. & Cable....	85⅜	86⅜	85⅜	85⅜	110
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	27	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	1,420
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	38,450
Balt. & Ohio....	104	104	104	104	100
Cameron Coal....	34	34	34	34	800
Canada Southern	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	3,490
Canadian Pacific	71⅜	71⅞	71⅛	71⅜	1,400
Ches. & Ohio....	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	245
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	140
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	210
Chi. Gas Trust....	43	43⅝	42⅝	43	3,800
C., B. & Q....	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	427
Chi., Bur. & Q....	107	107⅜	106⅞	106⅞	2,810
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69	69⅛	68¾	68¾	5,860
C., M. & St. P. pf.	117	117	116⅜	116⅜	310
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	1,820
Chi., St. L. & P.	17	17	17	17	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛	1,976
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	96⅞	97	37
Col. & H. Coal....	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	2,043
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅜	1,800
Chi. & East. Ill....	29	29	29	29	100
Commer. Cable....	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	100
Consol. Gas Co....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Del., Lack. & W.	135⅞	136⅛	135⅝	136	3,305
Den., T. & Ft. W.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	210
D., T. Va. & Ga....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	200
Ed. Gen. El. Co....	105½	105½	105½	106¼	150
Evans & T. H....	106½	106½	106½	106½	130
Flint & P. M....	29⅝	31¾	29⅝	31¾	1,800
Flint & P. M. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	200
Green Bay & W.	6	6	6	6	200
Great North. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	100
Hill. Coal & Coke.	31	31	30¾	30¾	455
Kingston & Pem.	16	16	16	16	600
L. E. & Western....	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	258
L. E. & West. pf.	63⅝	64⅝	63⅝	64¼	2,510
Lake Shore....	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107¼	4,081
Louis. & Nash....	83¾	83⅞	82⅝	83⅜	4,145
Louis., N. A. & C.	47	47	46	46	1,500
Manhattan con....	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1,980
Michigan Cent....	97¾	98⅛	97¼	98⅛	2,930
Minnesota Iron....	84	84	83¾	83¾	200
Mo., K. & T. pf., n.	23	23	23	23	698
Missouri Pacific.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	2,550
Mo., K. & T. t. r.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	110
Mo., Kan. & T....	9	9	9	9	100
Morris & Essex....	149	149	149	149	200
Mobile & Ohio....	15	15	15	15	100
*Nat. Lead trust.	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	3,955
N. Y. Central....	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1,213
N. Y. & New Eng.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	3,127
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	500
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	20
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅞	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	1,205
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	200
Nort. & West. pf.	60½	60½	60	60	700
North. Pac.	31	31½	31	31½	500
North. Pac. pf.	73¾	73	72⅝	73	2,339
Ohio & Miss.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	400
Oregon Imp.	45	45	45	45	135
Oregon S. L.	43	47	43	44	2,255
Oregon & Trans.	37	37	37	37	3,790
Pacific Mail....	38¾	39⅛	38	38¾	400
Phil. & Reading....	40⅝	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝	48,550
Pitts. & West. pf.	37	37	37	37	300
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	153½	153½	153½	153½	15
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191½	191½	191½	191½	100
Rio Grande W....	17	17	16¾	17	500
Rio Grande W. pf.	40	41	40	41	828
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	691
Rich., W. & O....	105	105	105	105	513
Rome, W. & Ogd.	88	88	88	88	25
St. P. & Omaha....	32⅝	33¾	32⅝	33¾	200
St. P., M. & M....	113½	114	113½	114	1,050
Southern Pacific.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	800
St. L., A. & T....	4	4	4	4	100
*Sugar Ref. Co....	68¾	69¾	68¾	67⅞	15,547
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.	47⅜	50	47⅜	50	7,750
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
T., A. A. & N. M.	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	900
Texas Pacific....	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼	955
Union Pacific....	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	12,895
U. S. Express....	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	55
V. Midland....	45½	45½	45½	45½	100
Wabash....	13	13	12⅞	13	200
Wabash pf....	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	1,400
West. Union Tel.	83	83½	82⅝	83⅛	901
Wheel. & L. E....	35¾	36¼	35¾	36	4,800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	100
Wis. Central....	30	30	30	30	300
Total sales....					198,242

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	$3,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	109	109⅛	109	109⅛	10,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	26,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	58	59¼	58	59	$62,000
At. & Pac. inc.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	42,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	13,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Ches. & O. con.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	51,000
Ches. & O. 1st, A.	119	119	119	119	4,000
Ches. & O. 2d, R. & A.	85	85	85	85	5,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	9,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
C., P. & St. L. 8s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st, M.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	6,000
C., St. L. & C. 6s.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	18,000
D., T. & F. W. 1st.	87	87	87	87	1,000
D., T., V. & G. 1st.	119	119	119	119	1,000
Dub. & Sio. 1st.	96	96	96	96	5,000
E., T., V. & G. 1st.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Flint & P. M. 6s.	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	17,500
Erie 1st.	120	120	120	120	3,000
E. & L. W. 1st.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	61,000
Ga. Pac. 1st.	113	113	113	113	10,000
Int. & G. N. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	90,000
Ill. Cent. & G. N. 1st.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	22,000
K. & T. m. 4s, w. i.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	14,500
K. & T. gen. 6s, t. r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	16,000
K. C. & N. r. e. 7s.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
Keo. & D. Bd. 2d.	104	104	104	104	20,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104	104	104	104	3,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	110¾	111	110¾	111	7,000
L. C. & W. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
Lacledo Gas 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
L. & W. B. con. 5s.	113	113	113	113	2,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	104	104	104	104	5,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. & N. & M. & Chi.	101	101	101	101	160,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	98¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	114	114	114	114	10,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	108	108	108	108	9,000
Mo., K. & W. 1st.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2,000
M. & O. gen. 4s.	59	59¾	59	59¾	12,500
Mor. & Essex 2d.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	15,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	97	2,000
N. Y. S. & W. 1st, R.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Norfolk & W. 6s.	96	96	96	96	6,000
North. Pac. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
North. Pac. 2d.	113	113	113	113	1,000
North. Pac. & Mon.	105	105	105	105	50,000
N. W. ext. 4s.	97	97	97	97	15,000
O. L. & W. 1st, r. &	83	83	83	83	2,000
Ohio R. R. W. P. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	115	115	113	113	6,000
O. S. L. & U. N. Cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Ore. S. & N. Con. 5s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	9,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	67	67¾	66⅞	66⅞	15,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	48¼	48¾	48	48¾	22,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	39¾	40	39¾	40	187,000
Read. gen. 4s.	83¼	84	83	83¾	76,000
Rich. & A. 1st, D.					
Rich. & D. con. deb.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	15,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	70¼	71¼	70¼	71	75,000
Rock Island 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	79	79	79	79	1,000
St. Paul con. 8. f.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	10,000
St. P. 1st, 7s, R. &	124½	124½	124½	124½	11,000
St. P. 1st, 5, Minn.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	3,000
St. P., Min. Pt. 5s.	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.	101	101	101	101	3,000
Shen. Val. 1st, tr.	119½	119½	119½	119½	15,000
Shen. V. gen., t. r.	54½	54½	54½	54½	80,000
S. F. of N. M. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, gu.	98	98	98	98	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92⅛	58,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	21,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	1,000
Union El. 1st.	107½	107½	107¼	107½	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	118	118	118	118	6,000
U. P., L. & C. 6s.	102	102	102	102	4,000
Utah South. gen.	114	114	114	114⅝	6,000
Wabash 1st.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10,000
Wabash 2d.	81	81	81	81	28,000
Wabash deb., B.	47	47	47	47	12,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	32	32	32	32	5,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99⅜	8,000
West Shore 4s, g.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	12,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59	59	59	59	4,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	18,000
Total sales....					$2,202,500

*Unlisted. †Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria....	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Argonia....	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Bullion....	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	300
El Cristo....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Freelsand....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	4,100
Horn Silver....	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.60	50
Julia....	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
La Crosse....	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Moulton....	.33	.33	.33	.33	300
Navajo....	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
North Belle Isle.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Plymouth of Ariz.	.86	.90	.86	.90	4,300
Sutter Creek....	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.85	800
Standard....	.15	.25	.15	.20	200
Trust Consol....	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Ward Consol....	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Total sales....					16,750

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc.	59	59	59	59	$7,000
At. & Pac. inc....	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Can. South. 2d....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
Del., H. & M. l. &	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Erie 2d cn....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5,000
Gen. Pacific 6s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 7s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾	30,000
North. P. 1st, c.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	97	2,000
N. Y. S. & W. 1st, R.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Norfolk & W. 6s.	96	96	96	96	6,000
North. P. 1st, c.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
P. & R. 1st, p. inc.	67	67¾	67	67	9,000
P. & R. 2d, p. inc.	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	4,000
P. & R. 3d, p. inc.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	15,000
Pitt. & Read. 4s.	88	88	88	88	3,000
P. & W. West. 1st.	81	81	81	81	5,000
Rich. & W. P. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	70	70	70	70	2,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	10,000
Union 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	6,000
West Shore 4s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	8,000
Wabash 2d.	81	81	81	81	1,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2,000
Total sales....					$179,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	500
Am. T. & S. F.	58	58⅜	58	58⅜	22,000
Chi. Gas Trust.	42¾	43⅛	42¾	42⅝	200
Cameron Coal....	34	34	34	34	200

...And of RYE FLOUR 550 bbls. and of CORNMEAL 275 bbls., in lots, at steady figures. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR selling moderately at from $1 25@$1 40....

RYE dull, but steady here....Interior millers recently contracted freely for No. 2 Western Rye, to arrive, on the opening of navigation, and reported on the basis of 49c.@50c....Of BARLEY, 5,000 bushels Ungraded Canada sold at 60c....Market unchanged....FEED again in very good request and again higher, with 40 to 100 lb. at 70c.@75c., closing from local mills at 75c.

WHEAT—Was again quite active in the option line—aggregate of option sales and exchanges, 12,000,000 bushels—and, with very wide market prices, opening heavily and declining about ⅝c.@⅞c. from the latest figures of Saturday, partly on more favorable weather reports from interior points and depressed cables, but rallying again, partly on a revival of the talk of crop damage and renewed inquiry from export buyers (this mostly for Great Britain and not to an important extent) and consistent buying covering purchases, and the range was carried about ⅞c.@1c. above the final quotations of Saturday, though near the extreme close weakening on realizing, and leaving it flamely....And for early delivery Wheat fluctuated with the options, winding up firmly, on a moderate business, reacting about 1¼,000 bushels, of which no single parcel exceeded 194,000 bushels, to 94c. for No. 1 Northern Spring, to arrive, about 56,000 bushels, this week from Buffalo, and delivered at equal to about 96¾c., for 95½c. over the May option,) a boat-load of 30,000 bushels of No. 2 Red sold at 94c., and by the same exporting house—for old freights, for England direct—and ungraded Red, in lots, part to fill up, at from 91c.@95½c., and to local millers about 69,000 bushels at 93½c.@94c., including No. 2 Red at 93¼c.@93c., and No. 2 Red, delivered, afloat, at equal to 90½c.@90¾c., (interior millers also reported as taking No. 2 Red, delivered, at various points on the line of the Central Railroad, at 93c.@94c.) Closing prices: No. 2 Red, 94c.@94¼c.; No. 3 White at 92½c.; No. 2 White, 96¾c.; No. 1 Northern Spring, 94c.; No. 1 Northern, 93c.; No. 2 Northern, 91c.; No. 3 Spring, 90c.; No. 3 Red, 91c.; rejected, 87c.; ungraded Red, 91@96c.; ungraded White, 94@96¾c.; No. 1 White, 96¾c.; No. 1 Red, 94c.; No. 2 Red, 94c.; No. 2 White, 96¾c.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 93c.; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 91c.; No. 1 Hard Manitoba, 94c.; No. 2 Hard Manitoba, 91c.

CORN—Was in good demand and, though variable, left off firmly at slightly-advanced figures....In some export inquiry noticed....Mainly Gate in warehouse and elevator here decreased last week 327,674 bushels, or to 742,264 bushels, (of which 199,586 bushels No. 2 White, 188,745 bushels do. clipped, and 1,251,703 bushels No. 2 Mixed) stock....Shut on Saturday, 10,100 bushels, and aggregate in sight, 4,550,884 bushels, or a decrease for the week of 317,806 bushels, (against 7,519,455 bushels a year ago)....Receipts of Western, 1,962 bushels, and clearances hence, 19,873 bushels, (this for London,) and from near-by ports, 49,888 bushels, (of which 30,000 bushels from Baltimore, also for London, and 19,888 bushels No. 2 Mixed, all rail, of which on options 176,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 130,000 bushels No. 2 White do., and for prompt and early delivery about 196,000 bushels, about 40,000 bushels shipped to Canada, and 5,963 bushels Rejected included in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 30½c.@30¾c., and delivered at 31c.@31¼c.; No. 2 White, for March at 30¾c.; do., May, at 29⅝c.@29¾c., and No. 2 White, all rail, delivered, at 31¾c.; No. 3 White at 29½c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28½c., and delivered at 29½c.; do., March option, at 28¾c.; do., April, at 27½c.; do., May, at 27c.@27⅛c., closing at 27c.; No. 2 Oats, at 26¾c.@26⅞c., closing at 26⅞c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, at 26c.; Rejected at 27c., ungraded White at 29½c.@30c., and ungraded Mixed at 26½c.@30c., as to quality; and Mixed at 28c.

HOPS—Were essentially as last quoted, on a very tame market....Prime to strictly choice State quoted at 27c.@29c., and 26c.@27c. for common, and Pacific at 24c.@27c. for best, and down to 12c. for good, (all of last year's crop.)

MEALS—In the local market had little inquiry, and were quoted weak and irregular....Jobbing Linseed to-day sold at 3.97½c., Pig Tin, for June, quoted at 20.10c.....Lake Ingot Copper, for March, at 14.50c.....Pittsburg reported sales of 1,250 tons of Copper Matte, at 11½c., and proposed Philadelphia reported of Pig Iron that "the offerings of southern Irons has had the effect of weakening prices, although in the absence of firm offers for large lots quotations remain nominally as last....No. 1 southern is offered at $19 delivered and Grey Forge at $17, with a possibility that these figures might be shaded a little on the right kind of an order, but for the present Pig Iron sellers are disposed to make firm offers at prices likely to be accepted."

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, with Strained, common to good, quoted at $1 10@$1 20, and spirits Turpentine dull at 37½c.@37c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum declined for the day 2½c. on a moderately speculative, and left off easy at 91½c., (range 89½@91½c.) on sales of 2,323,000 bbls....Refined and Crude Petroleum in shipping order, is slow sale, with Refined here and at near-by ports down to 7.25, (cases at 9.45,) Crude at 7.50, and Naphtha at 5.45@5.50.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were in fair demand, but again irregular, with Lard weaker....Week's exports from four Atlantic ports, 6,534 bbls. Pork, 13,125,795 lb. Lard, and 10,697,064 lb. Bacon....Receipts at Chicago, 22,000 hogs, 5,000 below our previous range....DRESSED HOGS were moderately active, with city quoted up to 5 7-16c.@6c., as to weights, (Pigs at 5 13-16c.@5 15-16c.,) and Western inferior points, 40,231 head....CUTMEATS were in more request and quite firm, including Pickled Bellies, 14 lb., at 5c., 12 lb. at 5¼c.@5 3-16c., and 10 lb. at 5 7-16c.@5½c.; Shoulders at 4½c.@4¾c., Pickled Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c., Fresh Bellies, 10 lb. at 5¾c., and other kinds as before....And of Western Steam LARD sales were reported of 500 tcs. at $6 47½, closing at $6 47½....And in the option line Western steam Lard sold to the extent of 3,000 tcs., and declined for the day 4@7 points, but leaving off steadier, at $6 45@$6 47½, (May at $6 44, (after selling at $6 42@$6 45,) June at $6 47 asked, (after selling at $6 47,) July at $6 49, (after selling at $6 49,) August at $6 54, September at $6 60, nominally, and October at $6 62....And Lard 140 tcs. sold at $6....Refined Lard for the Continent at $6 30@$6 90, and for South American at $7 25@$7 30....Beef quoted steady, though in slow sale....BEEF HAMS in light request at previous figures....BUTTER and CHEESE generally about as last quoted and wanted moderately....EGGS steadier and in fair sale, closing at 13¼c.@14c. for best domestic....Live Poultry dull....Live Calves 25c.@28c. and Goose at 50c.@60c.)....Choice city TALLOW held firmly at 4½c., (50 hhds. were placed at 4½c. ....Choice LARD STEARINE quoted steady, though in slow sale....LARD OILS 53c., 1,200,000 lb. sold at the West at 5c., subsequently quoted at 5.10c.....Of Crude COTTONSEED OIL, 450 bbls. prime sold at 28c.

...And of Lagos Palm Oil, 10 tons at 5¼c. Market firm....CLOVERSEED dull and easier in price, with strictly choice Western, carloads, quoted at 6.50@6.60.

SUGARS—Raw were in much more demand and firm in price, with sales reported of four cargoes of Centrifugals, cost and freight, 96° test, at 3 5-16c.; 15,000 bags Cuba, at 3 3-16c., and 3,000 bags Porto Rico, at 3 5-16c., 6,500 bags Molasses Sugar, 89° test, at 2 15-16c., and 3,500 tons Domestic do., at 4½c....Refined Sugars slow, with Cut Loaf and Crushed quoted at 6¾c., and other kinds as before....Cables quoted Beet sugar tame, and from London gave the week's receipts of sugar at the four ports of the United Kingdom at 46,000 tons; warehouse deliveries, 15,000 tons and stock 145,902 tons, (against 153,402 tons a week ago and 151,505 tons a year ago.)....Of refining Muscovado Molasses two cargoes of Cuba, basis of 89° test, centrifugal, sold over at 2¾c., and market,) and four cargoes do., same basis, for Philadelphia.

FREIGHTS—Continued depressed, especially in the line of berth freights by the steam carriers, on a restricted business, shippers generally showing much hesitancy in their bidding for room by the steam fleet, and corresponding weakness in the rate....Wheat hence, for Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels, at 4d.; Great Britain and Continent, chiefly via near-by ports, about 104,000 bushels of Grain within the week, at from 2½d. to 4d., and 35,000 bushels Oats on private terms; Cork, for orders, from Baltimore, about 168,000 bushels Grain, April-May shipments, at 4s. 3d.; Havre, from Baltimore, about 24,000 bushels Grain, at early shipments, part at 4s.; and for the several ports moderate shipments of Flour, Provisions, Leather, Tobacco, Oil Cake, Cottonseed Cake, and other Heavy and Measurement Goods, part through, at irregular figures—in instances somewhat easier.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money and 97 5-16 for the account; Mexican ordinary, 37⅜; St. Paul common, 70⅞; New-York Central, 111; Pennsylvania, 55⅞. Money, 2@3½ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent Rentes at 88f. 22½c. for the account and Exchange on London at 25f. 22½c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £59,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand. Pork in fair demand. Hams in good demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lb., firm at 44s. 6d. Bacon in firm demand. Cheese in poor demand; American finest white and colored, still at 54s. Tallow in fair demand. Spirits of Turpentine in good demand; steady at 31s. 9d. Rosin in poor demand. Lard—Spot and futures in good demand. Prime Western spot, March, April and May, steady at 33s. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot and futures in poor demand: Mixed Western, March, April, steady at 3s. 6½d.; May, steady at 3s. 7d. Hops at London—Pacific coast—There is nothing offering. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 16,200 quarters; from Pacific ports, 7,000; from other sources, 17,000. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 92,000 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American Middling, Low Middling Clause, March delivery, 5 3-64d., buyers; March and April delivery, 5 3-64d., buyers; April and May delivery, 5 5-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 7-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 9-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 11-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 13-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 7-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 5-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 3-64d., sellers.

LONDON, March 17—4 P. M.—Produce—Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

BERMEN, March 17.—Petroleum, 6 marks 70 pfennigs.

HAVANA, March 17.—Spanish Gold, 240¾@241. Exchange—Upward tendency; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 5¼@9 premium; do., short sight, gold, 9¾ premium; on London, 19¼@19⅝ premium; on Paris, 6¼ premium. Sugar quiet.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 17.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City (Exchange).	2,563	36	347	10,923	$21,866
Communipaw (Cove).	4,285	174	2,872	9,720	
Hoboken....	3,522	60	64	2,596	2,985
Weehawken, ex. port....	1,307	..	..	..	17,915
Forty-fifth-Street....	..	..	.

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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DEATH OF NELSON CHASE

HEIR TO MME. JUMEL'S ESTATE AND MANY LAWSUITS.

HISTORY OF A BRILLIANT FLAME OF AARON BURR AND OF A FAMOUS REAL ESTATE CONTROVERSY.

Nelson Chase died yesterday in his seventy-ninth year, by his own account, in Ridgewood, N. J. His funeral will take place from the house at 1 P. M. to-morrow. The interment will be a private one at Greenwood. He was born in Otsego County, in this State, and came to New-York when quite a lad. Accounts as to his age differ, but among those who knew him best it is declared that he was at least twenty years older than was credited by common report. This would make him about ninety-nine years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Chase cut quite a figure in the courts here for some years in the litigation over the Jumel property. The fight was carried on by him in behalf of his children. He had married Mary Jumel Bownes, or Bowen, who was the niece and ward of Mme. Jumel, the old flame of Aaron Burr. Mrs. Chase died in 1843. In 1827 Mme. Jumel conveyed all of her property to her niece, receiving back a deed authorizing her (Mme. Jumel) to use, rent, lease, or sell it. The fee was thus out of Jumel's possession, but she could do with the property the same as if she owned it. There was never any revocation of this conveyance, and out of that omission grew lawsuits by Chase on behalf of his children even during the lifetime of Mme. Jumel. When she died, in 1865, the original estate was about as badly tangled as it could be in the matter of rights, titles, and interests. Her death naturally added to the number of litigants, claims being presented at once on behalf of Stephen Jumel's family, and also by George Washington Bowen, who called himself a natural son of Mme. Jumel.

The legal contest over these various interests lasted about twelve years, when the court-depleted estate was sold at auction for the benefit of all concerned. The sale was one of the most famous that ever occurred in this city. There were bargains in it in abundance, for buyers were a little timid about running against further possible lawsuits. Quite a number of brokers and speculators now well known got their start toward a fortune at this sale. Mr. Chase and other parties to the former suits bought in some of the property.

There were two classes of property left by Mme. Jumel. The first consisted of what she had acquired from her husband, and the second was what she had purchased on her own account. The conveyance to her niece in 1827 was intended to shield Mme. Jumel from the consequences of possible exposure of the methods by which she had used her husband's power of attorney to put herself in possession of his property. In the return conveyance it was stipulated that Mme. Jumel might not only use the property or dispose of it as her own, but that she might by appointment indicate to whom it should go at her death. In 1828 she signed such an appointment, naming her niece as the legatee. There were ninety-five acres of property on Washington Heights, and quite a good deal on the Bowery and at Liberty-street and Broadway.

Her niece lived with her almost from infancy. They occupied the famous old Jumel mansion. The niece's marriage did not disturb her residence at the mansion, for Mr. Chase was quite willing to be master of such a home. His children were born there, and after the death of his wife he continued to live with the children, to make the old house his home.

At about the time of the death of Mrs. Chase Mme. Jumel, exercising her right to dispose of the property and wishing to nullify the deed of 1827, made a transfer and got a return transfer in fee. She attempted no actual conveyances, however, until 1857, when she sold part of the Washington Heights estate to Ambrose Kingsland and J. P. Martin. Mr. Chase did not appear to have known of this sale while Mme. Jumel lived, her secretive habits having been carried even to her extreme age. At her death he was left in possession of the estate.

George Washington Bowen brought his suit as the son of Mme. Jumel to recover from Mr. Chase such property as Mme. Jumel may have acquired by her own purchase as distinguished from that which her husband left her. Early in the proceedings in this suit the fact of the conveyances to Kingsland and Martin appeared. It also appeared that she had acquired much of her own property in Saratoga on which Bowen had been raising some money. As the Kingsland-Martin property had been covered by the appointment of 1828 Mr. Chase on behalf of his children brought a suit of ejectment against the purchasers, claiming that the conveyance by Mme. Jumel to Mme. Jumel's juggle conveyance of 1842 were frauds upon the Chase children and were illegal and void.

During the dozen years that these suits went through the maze of the courts, Chase and Bowen were turned inside out for the benefit of court and public view and scandals. Much eventful life was told and retold. Her supposed origin, traced back to the workhouse at Providence, and her dazzling career after she was fairly launched upon the world, would make volumes if all the publications about her were collected. Where Mrs. Chase sprang from was also a question of some interest, and in other respects the history of the family as variously brought out presented a most extraordinary narrative, running over a series of years of publication—all through the extended contest over the estate.

In the United States Circuit Court, where the suit of Chase and Bowen was brought, Justice Blatchford decided in favor of Chase. He found that all the deeds complained of were fraudulent as to the Chase children, who were entitled to recover all the property conveyed to Messrs. Kingsland and Martin $305,000, and that as the property claimed by Bowen was not enough to secure the collection of these damages, the Chase children were entitled to an injunction to restrain Bowen from further pressing his suit for the property which Mme. Jumel had bought with her own money. Judge Blatchford directed that Bowen pay over $2,500 to Chase, Bowen having received that sum for having released his claim to a piece of property which Chase had sold.

Bowen appealed from Judge Blatchford's decision to the United States Supreme Court and secured a reversal, legalizing all the transfers made by Mme. Jumel and leaving the Chase children rightful legatees only of such of the property owned by Mme. Jumel in 1828 as had not afterward been sold by her to purchasers for value. There was prolonged subsequent litigation between Bowen and Chase, which resulted in a sale of the estate on substantially the basis indicated by the Supreme Court. After the whole knot of the litigants disappeared from public view.

JUDGE COOLEY IMPROVING.

DETROIT, March 18.—Judge Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has just returned to his home in Ann Arbor from a two months' sojourn in the South. He reports the trip as decidedly beneficial to his health, which he feels is greatly improved. Still, neither he nor his family speak with such a confident tone as to warrant the assumption that he will be able at once to resume his duties upon the commission. Nothing is yet said about the date of his probable return to Washington, and it is likely that he may be constrained to govern himself by his physician's directions for some time to come, while there is much ground for hope that he is slowly but steadily making progress toward recovery.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Messrs. Miller and Sibley sold yesterday to R. H. Moore of Traer, Iowa, the five-year-old stallion Sulwood, by Sultan, dam Lady Graves, by Nutwood. Sulwood is a very fast colt, and, though having no record, shows ability to trot in 2:20. The price is private, but is known to be high up in the thousands.

A delegation of packers and provision dealers of Kansas City passed through St. Louis yesterday on route to Washington to protest and work against the passage of the Edmunds bill in respect to the inspection and shipment of American meats to Europe.

In the Railway Committee of the Dominion Parliament yesterday the Detroit River Bridge bill was passed. The measure authorizes the Detroit River Bridge Company to construct a bridge similar to that across the River Tay.

The City Bank of Watertown, N. Y., with a capital stock of $100,000, was organized Monday night. Gilderoy Lord was elected President, John E. Kemp, Vice President, and R. H. Huntington, Cashier.

The Washington Grand Jury yesterday reported to Chief Justice Bingham an indictment against Charles E. Kincaid for the murder of ex-Representative William F. Taulbee.

Seventy-five weavers employed by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Elastic Web Company went on strike yesterday because non-union weavers were employed.

James H. Van Wert, in jail for drunkenness at Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat.

Ex-State Treasurer Noland of Missouri gave bail yesterday to answer a charge of embezzlement.

GAY REVELERS WERE THESE.

A SUMMER COTTAGE BROKEN INTO AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 18.—The police court here was the scene of much excitement this afternoon at the hearing of a party who were arrested at midnight last night in the Summer cottage of George W. Martin, a wealthy citizen of Newark. The party consisted of one Shultz, Harry W. Brice, Frank W. Brice, Mrs. Rebecca McGill, Mrs. Rebecca Kittle, and Miss Ella Kittle. They got into the cottage late in the evening. Their boisterous conduct attracted the attention of the neighbors, and the police were notified. The house was raided and the entire party escorted to Police Headquarters. When found in the house they were drinking beer.

When arrested they broke down completely and pleaded to be released. The three women were let go by Chief of Police Bailey this morning. The three men were arraigned before Justice Borden. They pleaded guilty. The hearing was postponed until March 27. The prisoners were released on bail. Mrs. Rebecca Kittle is the wife of Capt. John Kittle, formerly keeper of Life Saving Station No. 2 at Sandy Hook. Miss Ella Kittle is her daughter, and is only 16 years old.

Bruce says that he got the keys of the Martin cottage from C. M. Norris, who keeps a billiard hall on Cookman-avenue. Norris denies this. Mr. Martin was notified of the arrest this morning and came down to the hearing. He says he never left keys to his cottage with any one here. He intimates that he may prosecute the prisoners on the criminal charge of breaking and entering. They are now charged only with disorderly conduct. It is probable also that the Commissioners of the borough will push the case.

TWO MINISTERS CENSURED

FOR HAVING VIOLATED THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—The case of the Rev. R. P. Ewing, D. D., who violated the Confession of Faith by marrying Miss Agnes Stevenson, his deceased wife's sister, came before the Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church to-day. A special committee reported that Dr. Ewing admitted his guilt under the rule, but claimed that the Bible imposed no such prohibition. The Rev. W. J. Reid, who performed the ceremony, held a like opinion.

The committee therefore recommended the passage of a resolution requesting Drs. Ewing and Reid to appear before the bar of the church court to be publicly reprimanded by the Moderator.

This resolution was vigorously fought by the Rev. W. H. Knox, who was opposed to placing a stigma upon two of the brightest men in the Church. As between the Confession of Faith and the Bible, he would stick to the Bible.

The Rev. T. J. McCrory and the Rev. H. A. McLaith, D. D., vehemently asserted that the resolutions didn't go far enough, although their pleas led to the offending brethren.

The Rev. Mr. Little moved an amendment that Drs. Ewing and Reid be suspended from the ministry, but this was promptly voted down. The original resolution then passed by a vote of 64 to 40, instead of consenting to be reprimanded, Drs. Ewing and Reid took an appeal to the Synod, which meets at Greensburg in December.

To-night the Rev. Dr. Ewing's resignation of the Third Church, this city, came before the Presbytery, which declined to accept it, inasmuch as he is one of the foremost men. Dr. Ewing insisted, however, as some of his members seemed to desire it, and the Presbytery reluctantly decided to let him go.

AN AUDITOR'S DEFALCATION.

CHATTANOOGA LOSES NEARLY $7,000 AND A MERCHANT HIS WIFE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18.—For six years Vernon S. Whiteside has been Auditor of Chattanooga. He is a member of the most influential and wealthy family in the city, and is comparatively a young man.

Some two years ago he became intimate with the wife of Mr. Edward Meis, a prominent young merchant. About a month ago Meiz brought suit for divorce against his wife. Mrs. Meiz left the city for Chicago. Meiz sold out his dry-goods business and left the place. A week after Whiteside went off.

An expert bookkeeper was put on the city accounts, and at the meeting of Council to-night Whiteside was reported as having drawn from the City Treasury warrants for $6,882 to pay outside creditors, and failed to make the entries. His office was declared vacant. It is thought that when his accounts are thoroughly investigated a greater defalcation will be found.

Whiteside has joined Mrs. Meis, and they were last heard of at Detroit. He leaves a wife and three children here.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

M'INNIS'S BILL TO MAKE GAELIC AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE THROWN OUT.

OTTAWA, March 18.—In the Senate to-day Senator McInnis brought in his bill proposing to make Gaelic an official language in the Dominion of Canada. He maintained that the use of Gaelic in official documents would accommodate very many people. He showed that the Highland Scotch absolutely controlled fourteen Canadian counties and held the balance of power in sixteen others.

Senator Abbott, leader of the Senate, scouted the bill as a "far-fetched joke." Several letters and petitions in Gaelic were read in support of the bill. On a vote, however, it was defeated, only seven Senators supporting it.

The Railway Committee of Parliament to-day threw out the bill for the construction of an international bridge across the St. Lawrence River from a point near Cornwall into New-York State.

Sir John Macdonald said it was not the policy of the Government to allow the construction of any more bridges across the St. Lawrence. He said that navigation would be impeded if any were more built.

A monster deputation arrived here to-day and interviewed the Government regarding the deepening of the Beauharnois and Cornwall Canals. Sir John Macdonald said that the work would be commenced this year. It will cost $12,000,000. The effect will be that the largest ships on the lakes will be able to reach the Atlantic.

A DISASTROUS MINE FIRE.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 18.—The most disastrous mine fire that has occurred on the Upper Peninsula for years is raging in the Vulcan Mine, near Norway. The fire started last Friday and is still burning. Nothing definite is known as to the damage, but it cannot fall short of $50,000.

Yesterday afternoon five miners were found to be missing and the greatest excitement prevailed until a searching party went into the mine and brought them out. They were not in the vicinity of the fire, but were driven to the skip shaft by the smoke.

All got into the skip to come up, when it was found that to signal the brakeman to hoist one would be compelled to get out. Not one would leave the skip to signal, and the result was that when they were brought to the surface two hours later they were nearly frozen, two of them being unable to walk. By the timely warning and aid of Capts. Bond and Harris all the miners were gotten out safely. General Superintendent Keily, Capt. Bond, and others who went into the mine to-day were brought out nearly suffocated by the smoke.

SECRETARY TRACY'S TRIP.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 18.—The Fish Hawk, with Secretary Tracy and party on board, arrived here at 6 o'clock. She stopped for mail and provisions and proceeded to Norfolk to-night.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the recent grounding of the United States steamer Despatch in the Potomac River, provided the Secretary of the Navy, who was on board the vessel at the time, is satisfied that the circumstances demand such action.

THE BAY VIEW DISASTER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—The Coroner's jury in the Bay View railroad disaster concluded their labors to-day and returned a verdict stating that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road was guilty of gross negligence. They censure Division Superintendent Charles B. Coues and state that Conductor John W. Houghtaling is personally responsible for the accident, and they hold that he was culpably negligent.

Easter Weddings and Dinners.
Get menus and estimates from Clark, 22 West 23d-st.—Adv.

SCORING THE RINGSTERS

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

THE HUDSON COUNTY FRAUDS AND MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION DENOUNCED—BALLOT REFORM DEMANDED.

Hudson County took a decisive step toward ballot reform last night, when 600 friends of the movement met in the Congregational Tabernacle in Jersey City and expressed themselves in a way that cannot be misunderstood. A call had been issued and preparations made to outdo all previous efforts in the reform movement. The following persons occupied seats on the platform: The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational church; State Treasurer John J. Taffy, ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, ex-Senator Rudolph F. Rabe of Hoboken, Judge Rankin, Frederick Wolbert, Marmaduke Tilden, Washington B. Williams, the Rev. David Mitchell of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Capt. John Graham, Gen. John Ramsay, Alderman George Shawda, Max Salinger, John M. Cronin, C. D. J. Nolke, Joseph Dana Miller, and Richard J. Allen.

The Rev. John L. Scudder called the meeting to order and made the opening speech. He said he represented the better element of the people of New-Jersey, and not any political party. He represented a class of people who were dissatisfied with the disgraceful electoral system practiced in New-Jersey in general, and in Hudson County in particular. The outrages last November were the foulest blots on the history of elections. The honest people of Jersey City had been treated as slaves, and they would stand in the attitude of slaves until they banded together for a general renovation and cleaning out. "The press everywhere points with scorn and derision at Hudson County," he continued, "and we have done nothing yet. Will you permit the duffers and bulldozers to enslave you on April next? Then awake from your lethargy and put a stop to it."

Ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins was the next speaker. He began by asking how long the people of Hudson County proposed to tolerate the infamous practices of last November. The dominant element in Hudson County to-day stood a receiver of stolen goods, and the same element would steal the same goods next year unless the honest Democrats put a stop to it. In a county with a Democratic majority why should there be any frauds by that party? It is because the men whom they nominate are unworthy and unfit to perform the functions of county officers, said the speaker. Partisanship would carry men pretty far, but this time it had overreached itself. Worse even than the frauds in Hudson County were the legislative measures enacted at Trenton, measures which paved the way for the frauds and made trickery a natural result. These measures in nearly every instance were introduced by members from Hudson County, who knew that in so doing they were preparing for the blackest crimes in the history of the electoral system.

Ex-Senator Rudolph F. Rabe of Hoboken said, at the beginning of his speech, that "if any man doubts the rottenness of the New-Jersey Legislature, let him look at his evening paper and see it recorded that Sheriff Davis this very day dictated the proceedings of that body. Whatever Davis touches is fouled and besmirched." Continuing, the speaker said that, although he was a Democrat, he wanted to warn the Democrats in the Legislature that they were carrying their jugglery too far. He had long ago renounced politics, but when he was forced to sit by and see such startling evidences of corruption, he felt the spirit moving him to warn the honest men. If the thieves who stole the election last Fall were not indicted, he thought the ruin of Hudson County was at hand. Continuing his speech Mr. Rabe said his city, Hoboken, wasn't half as corrupt as Jersey City, which was saying a great deal.

Major Pangborn, editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, was the next Speaker. He began abruptly by calling the Hudson County officials "a lot of boodle-grafting, ballot-box thieves." The Major thought no punishment was bad enough for the men who had desecrated the polls last November. He described the efforts made during the past twenty years to secure wholesome election laws in New-Jersey, and the inevitable failure that had attended every effort. He firmly believed that scoundrelism in Hudson County was on its last legs. Although the Legislature and the County Government were in league making laws to deal with crooks, yet he thought the end was in sight, because rascality of that sort could never go unpunished in America.

Sherman Cummins made the next speech as representative of the Printers' Union of Jersey City. His speech and that of Richard J. Allen, who followed, were devoted to the labor cause and its great interest in the overthrow of the Hudson County corruption.

Joseph Dana Miller, Secretary of the Hudson County Single Tax Club, made one of the best speeches of the evening. He related several incidents of individual fraud that he had observed at the last election. Jersey City had become a by-word and a reproach. The municipality was honey-combed with corruption. The sewerage was awful. The city was in debt. Police Shops, Keno dens, and gambling of every known sort held full sway. The police arrested a little boy seven years old for stealing a fence paling, but they were blind to the fraud at the polls, blind to the gamblers, blind to all the rottenness of this ring-ridden, ill-fated city.

The Rev. J. T. Duryea, pastor of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church said it was commonly supposed that the clergy should hold its peace on political topics, but this was an exceptional case. "God forbid," he said, "that we of the cloth should not condemn from our pulpits the scoundrels who desecrate our churches, our homes, and our prerogatives."

At the conclusion of Mr. Halloran's remarks the committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with cheers and applause:

Whereas, The citizens of Jersey City, assembled in mass meeting to take into consideration the condition of its municipal affairs, brought about by a system of fraud at the ballot box, by which they have been deprived of that right so dear to American citizens, to wit, the right to select their public servants to administer their government; and,

Whereas, The frauds recently unearthed by the investigation now taking place at Trenton, before the committee of the Senate, admonish us that a check must be placed on those reprehensible practices, or the liberty of the citizens will be made a mere sham and pretense, placing their lives, liberty, and property in danger of attack by a horde of that class, dangerous outsides of the penitentiaries and damnable when holding the power of administering its public affairs; and,

Whereas, This condition has been brought about by the inertness of its citizens and made possible by their neglect to attend to those duties assigned to them by the Constitution and laws of the country in failing, on their part, to be watchful and active participating in the elections; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to a faithful discharge of our duty in the selection of all candidates who may be presented for our suffrages at elections, and, determine, as far as possible, to put an end to the great disgrace now covering us, blighting the fair fame of a city which should be prosperous.

Resolved, That this meeting call on the people irrespective of former political affiliations to place on the altar of duty and patriotism any and all party considerations, and to rally around the platform of justice, honesty, and good government until we can right ourselves by placing men in office whose characters and modes of living guarantee an honest, pure, and wholesome administration of our public affairs. To which end we advise a speedy public convention or mass meeting to make such nominations for the support of honest people.

Resolved, That we call on all of those who have in hand the administration of justice to see to it that the contamination now surrounding our ballot box be swept away and that those known to have corrupted it shall be speedily brought to justice and made to pay the penalty of their enormities.

Resolved, That we call on the Legislature for the passage of such laws as will make the present system of ballot-box stuffing impossible and guarantee to us the power to select our public servants by an honest vote and a fair count.

SUBJECTS FOR PRIZE ESSAYS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 18.—The subjects for the John A. Porter prize essays at Yale University for 1891 are as follows:

1. The French drama during the last thirty years.
2. Spanish politics during the first three decades of this century.
3. Sociological principles underlying Hebrew legislation.
4. The conflict of the Church with feudalism in the time of Gregory VII.
5. Political and theological creed of Dante.
6. The ethics of plagiarism.
7. Darwin's theory of instinct.
8. Subsidising American vessels.

The competition for this prize, which is the sum of $250, is open to every department of the university, and it is the only university competition at Yale. The prize is annually offered by the Kingsley Trust Association.

IS PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE GAMBLING?

MARSHALL, Mo., March 18.—Judge Ryland, in delivering his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, directed its attention to the violation of the gambling laws. He informed them that playing progressive euchre for prizes was a violation of the law and punishable as such.

Young & Smyth's "Acme" Licorice Pellets. All indorse them who use them. All druggists.—Adv.

THE BIBLE RULED OUT.

IT CANNOT BE READ IN WISCONSIN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MADISON, Wis., March 18.—One of the most important cases decided by a court in many years was that of Weiss against the District School Board of Education. Some of the public school teachers were in the habit of daily reading the Bible to their pupils, and to this some Catholic parents objected, particularly because the Bible used was the St. James edition, portions of which are repugnant to the Romish Church. The case was tried in the Circuit Court for Rock County, which overruled the demurrer of the Catholics to the answer of the School Board. The action of the Circuit Court is now in turn overruled by the Supreme Court, this giving the victory to the Catholics and declaring the reading of the Bible in public schools unconstitutional. The court says:

"In considering the question whether such reading of the Bible in public schools is sectarian instruction, prohibited in public schools by the Constitution, the books will be regarded as a whole, because the whole Bible without exception has been designated as a text book for use in the Edgerton schools, and the claim of the School Board is that the whole contents thereof may lawfully be so read. This being so, it is quite immaterial if the portions thereof set out in the return as the only portions thus far read are not sectarian. Yet it should be observed that some of the portions so read seem to inculcate doctrines of the divinity of Jesus Christ and of the punishment of the wicked after death, which doctrines are not accepted by some religious sects."

The court refuses to affirm or deny that the Catholic Church is opposed to common schools. The court further says that the reading from the Bible in the schools, although without comment on the part of the teacher, is "instruction," seems too clear for argument. The court holds that the Bible contains many doctrinal passages, and that the general tendency of it is sectarian instruction. It also holds that such textbooks as are founded on the fundamental teachings of the Bible, or which may contain extracts therefrom, may be used in school. It says:

"Some of the most valuable instruction a person can receive may be derived from reading alone, without any extrinsic aid by way of comment or exposition. The question therefore seems to narrow down to this: Is the reading of the Bible in schools—not merely selected passages therefrom, but the whole of it—sectarian instruction of pupils? In view of the facts already mentioned that the Bible contains numerous doctrinal passages upon some of which almost every religious sect is divided, and that such passages may reasonably be interpreted to inculcate the doctrines predicated upon them, an affirmative answer to the question seems unavoidable. Any pupil of ordinary intelligence who listens to the reading of the doctrinal portions of the Bible will be more or less instructed thereby in the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the eternal punishment of the wicked, the authority of the priesthood, the binding force and efficacy of the sacraments, and many other conflicting sectarian doctrines."

The court further says that the place where the Bible is read is a place of worship, and that as taxpayers are compelled to erect and support schoolhouses, and the children are, under the late law, compelled to attend public or private schools, the constitutional clauses forbid us to use schoolhouses as places of worship.

AN AMERICAN WAR SHIP.

THE NEWARK TO BE LAUNCHED BY THE CRAMPS TO-DAY.

Every arrangement is reported to have been made by William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia for the launch of the new war ship Newark to-day. The Newark, in size, is one of the largest war ships ever built by the Cramps, approaching very closely the general dimensions of the cruiser Baltimore. The design of hull and machinery of the Newark may be termed essentially American, in contradistinction to the English hulls of the Baltimore and Charleston.

The ideas employed in the construction of the Newark are to a great extent English, but this is because the greatest development in shipbuilding has been made in England, and the Navy Department of this country, in casting about for the latest types, have been compelled to draw upon British models.

The plans for the Baltimore and Charleston were bought outright from English firms, while the plans for the Newark are the results of foreign ideas developed in this country and pretty thoroughly Americanized. It is thought by many experts that the Newark, when in commission, will prove herself to be the most efficient cruiser we possess. To-day will be a gala day in Philadelphia, as all launch days are, and the slipping from the ways of one of the most powerful modern cruisers cannot fail to attract large numbers of spectators. The Newark is the last war ship to be launched of the lot on which the Cramps have lately been working. Since the Newark was commenced four war ships have been launched from the Cramp yards, namely: The Vesuvius, Yorktown, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Of this number all have been tested for speed, except the Philadelphia. The Yorktown and Baltimore are both in commission, and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will also be commissioned, it is expected, in the course of two months.

The Newark is designed for a speed of eighteen knots an hour. Her battery, which was originally set down for twelve six-inch rifles, will now consist of ten six-inch rifles. The christening at the launch to-day will be performed by Miss Boutelle, daughter of Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

MRS. BATTERSBY JUMPS FROM HER CARRIAGE AND IS BADLY INJURED.

ALBANY, March 18.—Mrs. John Battersby, wife of County Treasurer Battersby, was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon. She had been out riding, having for companions her niece, Edith Pegg, and Miss Fannie Ball, and the carriage was stopped in front of Miss Ball's residence on Broadway, near the Battersby Home. Thomas Keiting, the driver, got off the box to allow Miss Ball to alight. In doing so, she either caught hold of the reins or else the horses started of their own accord.

Keiting tried to stop the team, but was hurled to the ground. Miss Ball rode on the step for some distance, when she was brushed off by the close proximity of a tree. The horses continued on at a lively gait but not furious for several blocks, when Mrs. Battersby jumped out, striking on her head. The team was secured within a short distance, Miss Pegg being uninjured.

Mrs. Battersby was carried to her home in an ambulance, where she has since remained unconscious. Dr. Ward expresses the belief that Mrs. Battersby received a fracture at the base of the skull which caused a rupture of the blood vessels of the brain. Her recovery is doubtful.

TO COMPEL CITIZENS TO VOTE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 18.—Senator Toadvin to-day introduced a bill making voting compulsory in this State. It requires the judges in each voting precinct of the State, at the close of the polls at each election, to make out a list of the persons voting at that election, this list to be certified to the return judges. They in turn are to certify the list to the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City and the Clerks of Circuit Courts in the counties, who are immediately to issue a summons requiring the offenders to appear before the Judges of the court to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be fined $5 and costs for not voting. A party convicted is allowed $100 exemption before the fine can be collected.

Thus framed, the bill will not affect very poor people, but is aimed at the rich citizen who does not take sufficient interest in the affairs of the State to cast his vote.

THE MARYLAND BENCH SHOW.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The first bench show of the Maryland Kennel Club was begun to-day in the Natatorium. The dogs are by far the best lot that has ever been exhibited in Baltimore. There are all sorts and conditions of blue-blooded dogs.

There are 311 dogs in the show. There is a nice lot of Gordon setters and a big field of Chesapeake Bay dogs. The display of spaniels is small but select. The display of pugs is fairly good.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER MAN.

RED BANK, N. J., March 18.—William J. Kellett, a newspaper correspondent, died suddenly at his home here to-day, of apoplexy, aged thirty-seven years. He was a native of New-York and had been in the newspaper business for nearly twenty years. He wrote for the *Star*, *World*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*. At one time he was the Associated Press agent for this district, and subsequently acted as a correspondent for the United Press. He leaves a widow and three children.

CHANCELLOR NO LONGER

THE KAISER ACCEPTS BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY RESIGNED ALSO — THE RUPTURE FOUND IRRECONCILABLE.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Chancellorship was accepted by the Emperor at noon to-day. Some of the morning papers affirm that the Emperor yesterday informed Prince Bismarck that he would not insist upon his remaining in office if it was his desire to retire to private life.

All the members of the Prussian Ministry resigned at the same time Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation.

The report is repeated to-day that the Emperor proposes to appoint Gen. von Caprivi, who is now Commander of the Tenth Army Corps, to the Chancellorship.

It is given out as a reason for the delay in accepting Prince Bismarck's resignation that the Constitution does not admit of an interregnum in the tenure of the Chancellorship, and, as the choice of a successor to Prince Bismarck is beset with difficulty, his Majesty deferred his acceptance, trying to decide whom he should appoint as Chancellor.

It is stated to-day in well-informed political circles that the present difference between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck is irreconcilable. It arises from the Chancellor's refusal to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical Party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant of the throne of Hanover, the larger portion of the Guelph fund. The attitude of the Emperor in opposing Prince Bismarck in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the Clerical Party. If the Government is to secure a working majority in the new Reichstag, it cannot well get on without the party of the Centre, which Dr. Windthorst controls.

The *National Gazette* says: "The gratitude toward the restorer of Germany that is filling the hearts of Germans at this critical time proves that Prince Bismarck will long be regarded as the personification of Germany's growth and prosperity."

The *National Gazette* believes that Count Herbert Bismarck will remain in office.

The *Reichsanzeiger* this morning made no allusion whatever to the resignation of Prince Bismarck.

The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, published the reports concerning the resignation of the Chancellor, but made no editorial comment on the subject.

When the public worship estimates came up for discussion in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, Dr. Windthorst said it had been his intention to review the position of Catholics in Prussia, but that he would desist owing to the uncertainty of the political situation.

Dr. Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, said he shared the view expressed by Dr. Windthorst that the Church, school, and State ought to work together. Radical changes, he declared, were impending in the field of education. The new organization would mainly be effected on the lines of the Emperor's recent decree dealing with cadets in colleges.

The Emperor has called a meeting of the commanders of the various army corps. He had a conference with the Minister of War this afternoon.

Telegrams were subjected to censorship until 2 o'clock this afternoon, after which all were allowed to pass.

The resignation of the Ministry was merely the customary formal act, but it is reported that Count Herbert Bismarck and Minister Maybach really intend to resign.

Herren Rickert, Goldschmidt, and other Freisinnige Deputies were invited to the Court banquet to-night. Never before has a member of the Freisinnige Party been thus honored. It is stated that Herr Delbrueck, Professor Handl, and Herr Miquel will be invited to enter the Cabinet, as an earnest of the Emperor's desire to legislate for the people.

The *Tagblatt* attributes Prince Bismarck's resignation entirely to the social legislation question. The Bourse was only slightly affected by the Chancellor's resignation.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says: "It is true that Count Herbert Bismarck tendered his resignation, but a change in his office is unlikely, although it is probable that Prince Hohenlohe or Count von Hatzfeldt will be summoned to advise Count Herbert."

The Vienna Boerse showed a slight depression yesterday, but recovered toward the close. European bankers and bankers appear to be fully confident that the Bismarck crisis has been discounted. There is less excitement in Europe over the Chancellor's resignation than might have been expected.

The *Temps*, *Journal des Debats*, and other French newspapers display anxiety regarding the future. They say that in view of the previous surprises afforded by the Emperor's policy there is no guarantee that the structure which the Chancellor so carefully built will be retained intact.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "The world without its Bismarck cannot easily be imagined."

The *Neue Freie Presse* says: "History begins a new page."

BISMARCK AS CHANCELLOR.

The resignation of Bismarck had been long looked for; possibly there was good ground for surprise at the delay in its occurrence. When the old Emperor William died, in March, 1888, it was easy to conjecture how the new men of the new time might force him aside. Much as the personality and genius of Bismarck stand to the outside nations for the German power of to-day, his authority has always been dependent on the favor of the Emperor. Bismarck was not a Minister chosen either by the people or by the representatives of the people. He was the Emperor's own representative, and to the Emperor alone was he responsible. Under the old Kaiser there was never a likelihood of any change. Dying in that Kaiser's lifetime, Bismarck was quite certain to die in harness. Between the master and the servant most cordial harmony prevailed. With men of their respective characters and positions this fact meant the possession of the place of real mastery by the servant and not by the master. Bismarck, in most essential things, we may be very sure, had his own way so long as Kaiser William I. was on the German throne. Bismarck, more than William, was Emperor.

What was the change when Frederick came into possession of the place he was to fill for so short a time and in such pitiful circumstances. Frederick was a man of advanced liberal ideas. Whatever his views of the divine right of Kings may have been, we may confidently say he did not hold that they had any right to "govern wrong." Under Frederick history will record that the German people would have enjoyed an enlightened, humane, and generous rule. His were not the qualities that Bismarck desired in a master. It is reasonable to admit of any question that a serious conflict, having only one result, must have ensued speedily had Frederick been restored to health and activity. While he lay in bed with protracted illness there was nothing to do but await events.

With Frederick's son, the throne matters again assumed an interesting phase. Here was a monarch imbued with lofty notions of his own "war lordship," and as deeply impregnated with ideas of one-man rule as Bismarck himself; so far there was promise of easy agreement; but the fact remained that he was an ardent, bold, and ambitious young man, the other a clear-headed, experienced old man. It was inevitable that the one should wish to go faster than the other; inevitable that restraint should be imposed and then resisted; hence relations rather strained must follow between Bismarck during the brief career of his young master has often been in a state of excessive irritation and disgust. That visit to the Sultan, for one thing, could scarcely have gratified him; least of all would Bismarck invite the ill will of Russia; cordial relations with the Turk could scarcely promote Russian good will.

But more than by any of these things has Bismarck been irritated by the Emperor's grand scheme for a conference on the European labor question. Ever since his entry into public life has he dreaded the problem of conflict with democracy, and his way of meeting it was never the way now chosen by the young Emperor. When the Socialists answered the olive branch held out by the Emperor's programme by polling more votes by some thousands at the recent election than they had ever polled before, one can imagine Bismarck not altogether cast down by it. Obviously he has abandoned all hope that the Emperor will see the error of his ways. The young man is strong-headed and will not be turned from his course. Hopeless was it further to carry on the struggle to restrain and tame him.

What Bismarck has done for Germany is a great theme and a familiar one. Along with the military genius of the puissant Moltke, his genius as a statesman, and not Kings, not Princes, was the creator of the empire. Without him we may demonstrate with good accuracy that there would have been no German Empire as we know it now, and possibly none at all. In those critical days back in the early sixties, before Austria had been made to "shift her centre of gravity to the eastward and cease to be a German power," a weaker hand than Bismarck's might have been outdone by the Austrian, and the future German Empire had Austria instead of Prussia for its centre. How the young Emperor gets on without Bismarck will become in future a most interesting subject of study and observation. He has already lost the majority the Conservatives formerly had in Parliament, and his smash-to-pieces policy recently enunciated seems scarcely calculated to restore it. The obvious outlook is for a far greater widening of the road between Emperor and Parliament and possibly some day a smashing to pieces in a direction not anticipated by the young man now.

Statistics of territory and population will show what this union of the several German States in Bismarck's time has really meant. Prussia proper is a State having an area of 137,066 square miles. The twenty-four States which were added under Bismarck increased this area to 212,028 square miles, or 5,000 more than the area of France. It is curious to observe here that Alsace-Lorraine has an area of 5,500 square miles, or enough, were it ever to become French again, to make this comparison favorable to France instead of Germany. The population of Prussia proper is something more than 27,000,000 souls, and of the whole empire something more than 45,000,000, as against 38,000,000 for France. German unity, therefore, resulted in a near approach to doubling the territory and the population of the lands over which the Hohenzollern dynasty exercised its sway.

But to these figures considerable additions should be made to represent the colonial possessions of Germany. Their acquisition has been essentially the work of Bismarck himself in very recent years. The policy was distinctly his, and it was carried forward after Bismarck's own methods. On the west coast of Africa Germany has annexed Togo and Bazida, besides Bembia, the island of Nikol, various districts on the Cameroons River, and portions of Damara Land and Angra Pequena, giving her away along a coast line of 750 miles, while annexations have also been made in the Zanzibar region. On the island of New-Guinea she has possessed since 1885 a region having 70,000 square miles

THE DARK-LANTERN TARIFF

EVIDENT PREPARATION TO FRY MORE FAT.

FIGURES TO BE ADVANCED RATHER THAN REDUCED FROM THE SENATE BILL—A SOP TO THE FARMER.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Ways and Means Committee is about ready to bring out the Tariff bill, and, if it can finish to-morrow the work that it has been pushing forward down in the crypt of the Capitol with all the secretiveness with which the Senate has unsuccessfully aimed to conduct its executive sessions, the measure will be submitted to the gaze of the wondering country.

This latest "dark-lantern" revenue measure will unquestionably be, to the manufacturers, an assurance of stronger admiration for the manufacturers than the Senate bill upon which it was based. So far as can be learned, it will more frequently advance than reduce the figures fixed by the Senate.

In one respect it is expected to be novel. There will be in the bill a new classification for the benefit of the hitherto neglected agriculturist. The agriculturist has had time to learn that the tariff is "worked" upon him very much as a "bunko" game is used to delude rural visitors to the great cities. It is understood that the McKinley expedient for "fuddling" the agriculturist is the introduction of a class of articles under the heading "Agricultural Products" which is to be announced as the first and only schedule of that kind ever contained in any Tariff bill. Hay, barley, potatoes, hops, and a variety of other articles, including eggs, are to appear in this specially-favorable section for the farmer. Just what the farmers want of a duty on most of these articles, in view of the fact that the statistical reports show that very small quantities of them are imported and very large quantities of most of them exported, may be clear to Major McKinley, Gov. Dinkley, Mr. Burrows, and the other farmers on the committee.

Whatever agreement may be reached in the committee, whether it be upon sugar, as a test, or upon wool, will probably be ratified by the Republicans of the House. The Illinois men, who only a day or two ago insisted upon having free raw sugar in any bill that might be reported, will growl about the lobbies a little, but in time they will "come in." They know that their constituents want some reductions of rates, but they will not dare to defy the rule of the Speaker if he asserts that party success depends upon the adoption of the bill his committee has reported.

There is no intention of permitting a free fight over a measure because it too boldly attempts to put in practice the theory that there cannot be too much of a thing that is basically good thing as protection. So far as can be learned there is no reduction of rates as compared with the schedules of the Senate bill. The attempt to cut out the tobacco taxes, according to the report, will be only half way successful. The Kansas men are in favor of a reduced rate on the "necessaries of life," but will be induced to see that eggs are not so necessary to life that they may not be taxed 5 cents a dozen for the alleged benefit of the American hen on the Canadian border.

As the noisiest demand for the egg duty came from Pennsylvania, it may be assumed that the Pennsylvania farmer entertained the idea that he might be able to "fry" the manufacturers of that state, who regard eggs as necessary for the satisfaction of their appetites.

McKenna of California, who does not like the sugar schedule, which is not encouraging to the men who get free sugars from Hawaii, hopes to hear such a protest from the coast of the Pacific as will justify him in "kicking." With McKinley opposed to any such action, California and Louisiana also opposed to it, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota demanding free sugar or a deep cut, and two or three other gradations of opinion in the committee, it is possible that the 35 and 40 per cent. cut will not be accepted without the most severe discipline in the caucus.

There has been no tariff legislation in Congress during the last ten years that has been made up in such secrecy as the one now about to become public. It has not been treated as if it was a public matter since the useless hearings began. The rates have been changed without reference to the arguments.

A New-England Republican said this afternoon that only a secrety-made Tariff bill would put the Republicans in a hole, as he understood this bill really intended to do. That will be interesting to the shoe manufacturers, who will be expected to believe that leather will be cheaper for a tax on the hides out of which leather is to be produced. But as the duty on hides is expected to interest the cattle growers of the West and give them larger profits, it is to be assumed that the Republicans believe that they will get more votes in the West by the imposition of a duty on hides than they can possibly lose in the East.

The impression appears to be that the Republicans have so secured the manufacturers of the East that they will not venture to question the soundness of the application of the rankest protection rates in order to maintain the supremacy of the party in the Administration and in Congress. There is no doubt that the Tariff bill will illustrate the party doctrine that protection is so good a thing for everybody that there cannot be too much of it.

FEATURES OF THE NEW BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The internal revenue features of the new Tariff bill are as follows:

The entire abolition of all special taxes upon dealers of all kinds, commonly known as licenses; the taxes upon snuff will be repealed; farmers and planters growing tobacco will have the liberty to sell to whomsoever they please, without restraint, in the same manner as any farmer can dispose of any other of the products of his land. The tax upon manufactured tobacco will be reduced from 8 cents to 4 cents a pound; cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes will carry the same tax as is imposed under the present law. Alcohol used in the arts is free under substantially the same conditions as are prescribed in the Senate bill. The reductions in the revenue from these sources will be, in round numbers, between $17,000,000 and $19,000,000.

The following are the principal provisions in the tariff schedules:

The earth, earthenware, and glassware schedules remain substantially as in the existing law.

There are a number of important changes in the metal schedule. Existing rates are maintained upon iron ore and pig iron; barbed wire and fencing is made dutiable at 6-10 cent a pound. Beams, girders, and structural iron is reduced from 1¼ cents to 6-10 cent a pound. Railway iron is reduced 6-10 cent a pound, the present rate being $17 a ton, a reduction of about $4 a ton. The duty on steel rails is reduced $4 per ton. The duty on tin plate has been increased to 2 2-10 cents a pound. Pig tin remains free. There is an increase in the duty upon pocket cutlery. Gun barrels are placed upon the free list. Hand-sewing needles are also placed upon the free list. The new metal aluminum is given a designation for the first time under "metals and manufactures" thereof, and is made dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

In the lumber schedule the duty on sawed boards, planks, and finished lumber is reduced 50 per cent. from the present rate. There is a special provision inserted that in case Canada lays an export duty upon lumber, then duties shall be collected according to the rates under existing law.

The duty on Sumatra tobacco is increased to $2 75 per pound.

There is an increase generally along the entire list in the duties upon agricultural products. The duty upon barley is raised to 30 cents a bushel, being 5 15 cents per pound, buckwheat to 15 cents a bushel, macaroni and vermicelli 2 cents a pound, and oats 10 cents a bushel. The duty on agricultural seeds is increased. The duty on rice is reduced from 2¼ to 2 cents a pound, rice flour and rice meal from 1 cent to ¾ cent a pound, and broken rice to ½ cent a pound. Butter and substitutes therefor have the duty increased to 6 cents a pound. The duty on eggs is raised to 5 cents a dozen; potatoes to 25 cents a bushel. Hides, which are now on the free list, are made dutiable at 1½ cents a pound. There is a small increase in the duty upon fruits. Oranges and lemons in packages of 1½ cubic feet or less, 25 cents per package; in packages exceeding 1½ and not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 50 cents a package. Raisins, 2½ cents a pound duty.

Spirits, wines, and other beverages have been left as found in existing law. Salt also has not been touched. Cotton manufactures are left substantially as in the Senate bill. Jute, manila, sun and sisal grass are put upon the free list, as is wool degras, which enters into the finishing of leather. A reduction is made in the duty on binding twine.

In the wool schedule, wools of the first class, known as clothing wools, 11 cents a pound; wools of the second class, known as combing wools, 12 cents; carpet wools, valued at 12 cents or less, 3½ cents a pound; valued at over 12 cents, 8 cents a pound. This is a reduction of 1½ cents a pound from the Senate bill and an increase of 1½ cents from the present law. The difference between the duty given the manufacturers by the Mills bill and the proposed measure is 10 per cent. After giving to the manufacturers a compensatory duty for the duty upon wool, yarns and cloths are made dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem additional, woolen goods at 50 per cent., and ready-made clothing at 60 per cent. The carpet schedule has not yet been arranged. There is some division in the committee upon the subject. For the encouragement of silk culture in the United States, a duty will be recommended upon raw silk.

Sugar, under and including 16 Dutch standard, is made dutiable at 35 per cent., and above 16 Dutch standard at 40 per cent. This gives 5 per cent. additional duty to the refiners and, as the standard is raised from 13 to 16, the people of the United States will be enabled, in case the refiners combine, as the protectionists allege, to put up the prices, to import sugar which will be in every way fit for family use. This is but in the duties upon sugar of from 40 to 80 per cent. Molasses is made dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem, the present rate being specific.

The committee has not yet settled what duties shall be levied upon load ores, this being one of the few matters yet to be definitely passed upon.

Among the new legislative provisions proposed in the bill is one that no importations shall be made into the United States which do not show plainly the country from which they are imported. This is done in order to put a stop to the practice, which has become very common, of sending foreign goods into the United States with American brands thereon, the purpose being to deceive the public and have the wares supplant American goods which have established reputations. The bill also repeals that section of the statutes which gives to the United States and contractors under it the right to import supplies into this country free of duty. By this means it is intended to require the United States and all its officers and contractors to be bound by the laws which it establishes for its citizens.

It is estimated by the framers of the bill that it will reduce the revenues about $60,000,000. Of this reduction about $26,000,000 will be secured by the cut on sugar and about $18,000,000 by the internal revenue features of the bill. The free list, which contains with a few exceptions all the items in the Senate bill, and a few others which were not in the Senate bill, will, it is estimated, make a reduction of between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

DISCUSSING THE RATE QUESTION.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A special meeting of the Presidents of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association was held to-day to take action on the notice of withdrawal recently given by the Wisconsin Central. It was not a large gathering, only five roads being represented. Those present were President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island, President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Vice President Stone of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Receiver Truesdale of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Assistant General Manager Tuck of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Even Chairman Walker was not present, having been called out of the city on other business. The Wisconsin Central's notice of withdrawal was received and placed on file.

Having disposed of this matter in a formal way, the meeting fell into an informal discussion of the general situation with a view to determining whether an early restoration of freight and passenger rates in the West and Northwest could be accomplished. A discussion of the passenger rate situation followed. It was agreed that the war had reached a point where it was necessary to call a halt, and that prompt steps should be taken to bring all the belligerents together with a view to patching up a truce. When the Presidents adjourned it was with the understanding that a meeting of the General Managers should be called within a week, if practicable, for the purpose not only of ordering a restoration of rates, but of laying the foundation for a new association to take the place of the defunct Western States Passenger Association.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 18.—The annual meeting of the Dubuque and Sioux City Road and branches (Illinois Central, Iowa lines,) was held here yesterday. Out of a total of 80,000 shares of stock, 78,726 were represented. Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, John Arthon, S. V. R. Cruger, H. F. Webster, W. D. Gurnie, and T. H. Gibson, New-York; E. C. Woodruff, Elizabeth, N. J.; A. S. Garretson and James F. Leavy, Sioux City; S. L. Daws, Cedar Rapids; W. J. Knight, M. M. Walker, J. V. Riner, and John T. Hancock of Dubuque were elected Directors. W. J. Knight, President of the company, submitted the annual trial balance, showing total receipts of $1,814,104, operating expenses and taxes $1,332,641, necessary expenses and interest $628,946, leaving a net deficit of $117,507. The deficit on the operation of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Branch amounts to $152,718. These unfavorable results, it is said, are due to low charges put into force by State Railroad Commissioners.

THE STATION WAS REMOVED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 18.—Business men at Asbury Park are loudly protesting against the removal of the freight station of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad at that place. The station stood on Cookman-avenue, near the railroad crossing and the nearest place possible to the business portion of the town. About two weeks ago the station was removed to the vicinity of the water works, fully a mile from its former location.

Petitions protesting against the change, bearing the names of many prominent business men, were forwarded to the freight department of the Pennsylvania and the New-Jersey Central Roads. Senator Blodgett, Superintendent of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, claims that the removal was necessary to secure sufficient siding to handle the traffic of the Summer season. The Pennsylvania and Central Companies say they were not consulted regarding the removal, and that no change could be made without their approval.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A bill was introduced in the Maryland House yesterday authorizing the Board of Public Works to sell all or any part of the shares owned by the State of Maryland in the separate and distinct stock of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to provide for the application of the proceeds toward the payment of the public debt of the State. The Senate bill amending the charter of the Washington and Cumberland Railroad and authorizing it to lease the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was passed by the House.

The stockholders of the Port Townsend Southern Railway Company have elected the following Directors: Elijah Smith, Prosper W. Smith, James H. Benedict of this city; Thomas Jackaman, Charles Eisenbeis of Port Townsend and Washington; J. C. Haines and W. H. McNeil of Seattle. Elijah Smith is President, and H. W. McNeil Vice President.

It is stated that the block of Concord (N. H.) Railroad stock, consisting of 4,190 shares, owned by the Northern Railroad has been purchased by the Hon. Frank Jones, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The price paid is said to be over $150 per share.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has mailed circulars to its stockholders soliciting proxies for the annual meeting of May 8. The transfer books close April 8.

A NEW BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

IT IS TO CONNECT GREENWOOD AND FORT HAMILTON.

The eighth Rapid Transit Commission met in the office of the People's Trust Company in Brooklyn yesterday, and organized the Sea Side and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Company, to build a road from the present terminus of the Union Road at Greenwood to Fort Hamilton. The capital stock of $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares, was subscribed to by the men who own the present Union system, so that the new road will merely be an extension of the old one.

The gentlemen who foot most of the stock were Simon Uhlmann, 1,000 shares; Frederick Uhlman, 500; Hugo Rothschild, 500; W. N. Cohen, 500; Reuben T. Pollard, 500; Frederick Martin, 500; Edgar M. Johnson, 500; Elbert Snedeker, 500; Henry J. Cullen, Jr., 500; Adolphs Ladenburg, 500; Abram J. Hardenbergh, 500.

When this formal work had been completed $50,000 in cash was handed over to the Commissioners, being 5 per cent. of the capital stock. Out of this the Commissioners must pay all the expenses of organization. The new stockholders at once held a meeting and elected the following officers:

President—Simon Uhlmann; Vice President—Reuben T. Pollard; Secretary—John W. Mitchell; Treasurer—Hugo Rothschild.

Directors—Simon Uhlmann, Frederick Uhlmann, Hugo Rothschild, W. N. Cohen, Reuben T. Pollard, William B. Lonsyear, Frederick Martin, John W. Mitchell, A. J. Leavey, J. N. Kaufmann, Otto Ladenburg, Frederick K. Winslow, and Edward L. Foster.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor and the Aldermen and secure a franchise.

A BIG FIRE AT MILFORD.

MILFORD, Mass., March 18.—A great fire is raging here. It started about 7 o'clock from a chimney in Sweeney's meat market, 73 Main-street, in a block owned by Mrs. M. Raftery and occupied by numerous tenants.

Aid has been summoned from neighboring towns. Among the losses so far to occupants of the Raftery Block are the following: James Thom, boots and shoes, $6,000 to $8,000; insured. Hixon Brothers, furniture, $10,000 to $12,000; M. Sweeney, meat market, $1,500 to $2,000; on buildings, $15,000. In Union Block, Pierce & Wood, grocers, $7,000; T. Maguen, confectioner, $1,500. The block is owned by C. R. Scott.

"ONE OF MY MEN WAS ATTACKED WITH A TERRIBLE SORE THROAT AND I THOUGHT THAT HE WOULD DIE. I GAVE HIM SOME OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, WHICH HE APPLIED BOTH EXTERNALLY AND INTERNALLY. IN AN HOUR HE WAS RELIEVED, AND THE NEXT DAY AT WORK AS USUAL."

IRA H. RANDALL, AUGUSTA, ME.

"MY WIFE WAS AFFLICTED WITH A VIOLENT COUGH WHICH REDUCED HER SO MUCH THAT SHE WAS UNABLE TO ENJOY A MOMENT'S REST DAY OR NIGHT. ONE BOTTLE OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER ENTIRELY RELIEVED HER AND SHE IS NOW ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH."

F. H. BELONGER, PERRYSVILLE, OHIO.

"A SEVERE AND SUDDEN COLD WHICH SETTLED ON MY LUNGS PRODUCED TERRIBLE INFLAMMATION AND PAINFUL SORENESS IN MY CHEST. BY BATHING THE AFFECTED PARTS WITH PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER THE SORENESS WAS DRIVEN AWAY AND THE COLD WAS MADE TO VANISH."

J. M. HEWITT, RUTLAND, VT.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

ACCOMPLISHED THESE THINGS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC GAMES.

GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS DECIDED LAST EVENING—OTHER NEWS.

The third annual gymnastic championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union, held last evening in Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth-street, were witnessed by only a few people, and although there were several clever exhibitions of agility and strength, the contest could not be called an unqualified success. All but four of the athletes entered appeared in the contests, which comprised rope climbing, performing on the parallel bars, club swinging, horizontal bar exercises, and feats on flying rings.

J. Hoffman of the New-York Turnverein won the contest at climbing a rope by scrambling up 22 feet of rope in 0:6 4-5, while B. Sanford, who started from Wood's Gymnasium, was second, in 0:7 2-5. H. Woerner of the American Athletic Club was third in 0:9 3-5. The other competitors were J. Boerners, F. Noll, and J. Faller, New-York Turnverein; J. T. Retschild, Hoboken Turnverein; Robert Stoll and F. M. Hartshorne, New-York Athletic Club, and A. Fleischman, New-Jersey Athletic Club. In the first trials the times of the competitors were: Boerners, 0:08 2-5; Noll, 0:09 3-5; Hoffman, 0:07 2-5; Faller, 0:09; Retschild, 0:10; Stoll, 0:9 3-5; Hartshorne, 0:09; Sanford, 0:09; Woerner, 0:08 1-5; Fleischman, 0:09 3-5.

The parallel bar competition was won by G. Ahl of the Newark Turnverein, who executed several difficult movements and showed commendable form and grace in his work. B. Klein of the New-York Turnverein and New-Jersey Athletic Club, was second, and F. Gutn, Essex Athletic Club, was third. George Leunning and W. Winter, New-York Turnverein; Lauterwasser, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and F. Schalbel, Wayne Athletic Club, also competed.

In the club-swinging contest were eight contestants. J. Harris, Staten Island Athletic Club, who won second place, was protested, so that a fourth man—C. F. Smith, National Athletic Club—was decided upon. H. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, a brother of E. Hjertberg, the well-known runner, was allowed third place pending an investigation of the protest made against Harris. If the protest is sustained Hjerberg will be given the second prize and Smith will be awarded third. The winner was F. Schroeder of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. The other contestants were H. J. Lang, National Turn Verein of Brooklyn; J. Farnow, Active Turn Verein; J. R. McCoy, Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington, Del., and L. Gully, Union Athletic Club.

G. Ahl, Newark Turn Verein, won another victory on the horizontal bar. He did about all the standard feats from a common "scale" to the "giant swing," going through them with apparent ease. J. Van Hoop, Manhattan Athletic Club, was second, and H. Woerner, American Athletic Club, was third. B. Klein and R. and B. Baecht, Sylvia Athletic Club, were the other competitors.

The flying rings championship went to Robert Stoll, the former Staten Island Athletic Club champion. Mr. Stoll competed under the colors of the New-York Athletic Club. F. M. Hartshorne, another New-York Athletic Club gymnast, was second, and H. Woerner, American Athletic Club, was third. George Bissinger, New-York Turn Verein, and C. Schilling, Lexington Athletic Club, also competed.

One of the most entertaining events of the evening was an exhibition of calisthenics by sixteen members of the New-York Turn Verein. The judges were Messrs. W. E. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club; G. Bojus, New-York Turn Verein, and C. Eberhard, Boston Athletic Association.

The newly-elected Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club met for the first time last night at the clubhouse, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street, and settled down to business with the election of Col. John J. McCook as Vice President of the organization. Then the board appointed the following committees:

House.—Thomas R. Clarke, Chairman; W. G. Schuyler, Stephen Sweet, Joseph A. Donoghue, James B. Moore, M. K. More, and H. A. Rogers.

Athletic.—W. G. Schuyler, Chairman; G. J. Bradish, R. W. Rathbone, R. Patterson, A. A. Jordan, W. T. Anderson, and L. Rodewald.

Restaurant—Henry Elsworth, Chairman; G. W. Scott, and R. W. Rathborne.

Bath—James B. Moore, Chairman; A. T. Sullivan, and Dr. T. C. Taylor.

Billiards and Bowling—M. E. More, Chairman; F. D. Sturges, and Dr. G. M. Hammond.

Fencing—Eugene Dolgeorguer, Chairman; A. A. Jordan, and H. A. Gildersleeve.

This work over, the board took up the matter of selecting a successor to A. G. Mills as representative of the club in the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union, and after a long discussion appointed Messrs. Curtis to the position. Mr. Mills, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Bradish were selected as the club delegates to the schedule meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union that is to be held this evening at the Astor House.

Efforts are being made at Columbia College to form a cricket club. If twenty men can be induced to join, an eleven will be selected from these men and games may be arranged with other cricket teams. Among the men at Columbia who play the game are: A. E. Wright, '91, Law, the tennis player who is now competing in the Tropical Championship Tournament at St. Augustine; F. M. Carnegie, '93, Arts; C. W. Mellon, '92, Law, who played the game at Oxford while attending Brasenose College; L. B. McWhood, '92, Arts, one of the younger members of the New-York Cricket Club; W. J. Warburton, '90, Arts; C. B. Fisk, Jr., '92, Arts; J. C. Travis, '92, Law; C. M. Carter, '93, Arts; J. R. Blake, '92, Law, and Warren, '92, Law.

FUNERAL OF A BURMESE QUEEN.

The Rangoon *Gazette* reports the burial recently of the Meebya Queen, one of the wives of King Mindone Min, whose body had been lying some time in state at the residence of her daughter, near Rangoon. About 9 o'clock the procession, which was nearly a mile long, started. White umbrellas, the special symbol of Burmese royalty, were numerous, and the priests mustered in strong force. The shrines and other ornamental structures were ablaze with gold leaf, the heads of music were numerous, and the cartloads of presents for the priests would have sufficed to stock a bazaar with almost every conceivable article of food and wearing apparel, besides crockery, kerosene oil, fans, and furniture. The Princess, as chief mourner, walked in front of the coffin, preceded by her retinue of fifty white-robed women walking in pairs; before them girls strewed the path with roses. The Princess, like her attendants, was dressed in pure white, and wore no jewels whatever. She and her maids of honor bore in their hands the white rope attached to the coffin. The latter was slung from a pole and carried by bearers. Over it was thrown a splendidly-decorated pall, piled high with bright flowers. The scene of the cremation was the Grove of the Shwy Dagon Pagoda, near Bahan, where an inclosure had been erected round the funeral pile, upon which the gilt coffin was laid to the sound of weird music. By desire of the Princess the coffin was opened to enable her to take a last look at her mother. The pile was then set fire to, and after the body had been entirely consumed the ashes were taken away to be cast on the broad bosom of the Irrawaddy.

QUEER TOWN NAMES.

From the Montreal Gazette, March 17.

The Ormstown *Record* objects to the compounding of geographical names resorted to in this province, and instances as bad specimens Tres Saint Sacrement de Riviere du Loup, Chateau de Ormstown, Holy Jerusalem of Lachute is another sample of an unhappy combination.

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ARENA OF LOCAL POLITICS

TAMMANY CROWS RAVAGELY AT MR. SOHMER.

A DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMAN WHO VOTED FOR BALLOT REFORM—REPUBLICAN PRIMARY IN THE FIFTH.

When the Saxton Ballot Reform bill passed in the Assembly last Thursday there were four Democrats who voted for it. One of these was William Sohmer, who is the Assemblyman from the Tenth Assembly District in this city, who was elected on the Tammany ticket and had the backing of the Steckler crowd, which is depended upon to run the Tenth in the interest of Tammany. Tammany, as has been demonstrated by the public utterances of its chosen orators, is utterly opposed to any such decent method of ballot reform as is proposed by the Saxton bill. This did not affect Assemblyman Sohmer's vote, however.

When his Peanut Excellency, David B. Hill, heard that Mr. Sohmer was going to vote for the Saxton bill he sent for him, and there followed a conference of two or three hours in the Executive Chamber, during which Hill tried to induce Mr. Sohmer to recede from his position and vote against the Saxton bill. At first his Peanut Excellency cajoled him and told him that a vote for the Saxton bill would be a vote against the principles of the organization which Mr. Sohmer represented in the Legislature—Tammany Hall. Mr. Sohmer was obdurate to any such plea, and then the Governor threatened that if he did not vote against the bill he would be destroyed politically. All this Mr. Sohmer, who is not a Hill henchman of stool pigeon and who has a mind of his own, but cannot be swayed by D. B. Hill, listened to with adequate patience and then voted as he pleased—in favor of the Saxton bill and decent ballot reform. Mr. Sohmer explained to the Governor that he had an honest business that he could live by, and wouldn't bow to the will of Hill or any other politician.

This did not please the Sticklers of Steckler-ville, as the Tenth District is called. A day or two after Mr. Sohmer had exercised his judgment in the Assembly, Tammany's sub-committee in the Tenth District got together and proceeded to discuss the action of Mr. Sohmer. Julius Harburger, who is at the head of the Steckler Association, which glories in a fine clubhouse on Second-avenue, presided. It was argued at the meeting that when Mr. Sohmer was nominated in Florence Hall he made a speech in which he declared that he would be true to the principles of Tammany Hall. Assuredly voting for a decent ballot-reform measure was not being true to the principles of Tammany; so what to do with Mr. Sohmer was a problem. Some thought that he should be "disciplined," and it was decided that the verdict of the voters in the district should be taken. To get this "verdict" men have been sent throughout the district getting signatures of voters to papers which declare that the stand taken by Mr. Sohmer was all wrong and that the stand of Senator Roesch, who opposes the bill, is all right. These reports will be returned to the Tammany Sub-Executive Committee in the Tenth District at its meeting this week, and if Tammany's committee decides to "discipline" Mr. Sohmer it is probable that the Steckler Association, of which he is an officer, will take steps to "discipline" him also. The outcome will be watched with interest, because Mr. Sohmer decided to act honestly and independently even though it did offend the Sticklers of Steckler ville.

The fighting Fifth Assembly District Republicans had another primary election last night at 123 West Houston-street. The fighting Fifth has a habit of preventing the County Committee from organizing at the beginning of the year. It did so in 1889 and it did so this yer when the Frank J. Carroll-John Dodd faction had their men sent to the County Committee against the protest of the Audley J. Mooney-"The" Allen faction, which insisted that as their inspector of election, Edwin F. Kienle, had been hustled out of the regular primary by the Carroll faction and temporarily placed under arrest, the case of their representation in the County Committee was not entitled to sit. This contest prevented the Republican County Committee from organizing until the February meeting, at which the Committee on Contested Seats, of which William H. Crowley of the Fourth Assembly District was Chairman, made a majority report calling for a new primary. This was passed by the County Committee, and Chairman A. V. Cropper appointed Frank Raymond, N. A. Prentice, T. F. McGowan, and John R. Reed to act as inspectors of last night's election.

There was, of course, a contest in yesterday's primary. Frank J. Carroll had flopped over from Dodd to Mooney, and "The" Allen and the Mooney-Carroll-Allen crowd put up a ticket with Daniel Mooney, a relative of Audley J. Mooney, for President and Stephen B. French, ex-Police Commissioner, for Chairman of the County Committee delegation, with the object of making Mr. French the member of the Executive Committee. This ticket was elected. The Dodd ticket had John Von Gerichten up for President and John C. Dodd for Chairman of the County Committee delegation. The successful Mooney-French ticket got 263 votes and the Dodd ticket got 140 out of the 404 cast. One ballot was blank. There was considerable excitement at the counting of the votes, and the result does not establish a less warlike feeling in the Fifth than has prevailed there for some time past.

The Business Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District meets in a hot and stuffy hall at 510 Sixth-avenue, but manages nevertheless generally to raise a breeze. A week ago it raised a sort of pastoral zephyr by nominating Col. Elliott F. Shepard for Mayor, and last night it was shaken for a moment by an earthly equal. An orator named Steele had made a ringing speech against what he called the suppression of the ballot in the South and produced a great array of figures to show that it required 8,000 more votes to elect a Congressman in the Northern States than in the Southern States. Then Thomas Jarrett, a colored orator who was present, was called on for a speech, and he responded in a way that threatened for a time to produce results similar to those which broke up the society upon the Stanislaus. In England, he said, the negro who had money to pay his way enjoyed the same privileges as the white man, but in this country he could not buy a meal in a public restaurant. This, he said, was not the case in South Carolina, but in New-York City. But he warned his hearers that the negroes were bound to have their rights if they had to fight for them. For his part he was in favor, if necessary, of resorting to the use of dynamite. "I tell you, white man," he exclaimed, "you may build, but unless we get our rights we will blow you to atoms."

This was too much for a white-haired member of the G. O. P. named Humphrey, who requested the Chairman to "preserve the order." The Chairman, Vice President C. W. Anderson, a young colored man, declared that Brother Humphrey was out of order, but the latter would not be put down so easily, and he continued to insist on his point of order until Jarrett's sympathizers began to manifest loudly, and a free row seemed imminent. At length some white men who enjoyed the fun rather more than Brother Humphrey went over to his side of the hall and persuaded him to keep quiet. Then order was restored, and Jarrett concluded his speech in a somewhat milder tone. President McMurray announced that at the meeting on next Tuesday night there would be a general discussion as to the expediency of pushing the nomination of Col. Shepard for Mayor.

That portion of the Business Men's Republican Organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District which claims to be the regular association held a meeting last night in Linden Hall, Boulevard and Sixty-seventh-street. It was reported at the meeting that Mr. Charles J. Sweeney, owning a hall in the Nineteenth, intended forming another organization in the district above One Hundred and Tenth-street. The members present decided that Mr. Sweeney could do as he pleased, but that they intended to go on in their work and call themselves the regular organization.

At the meeting of the West Side Republican Club last night, it was favorably reported by the Executive Committee that the dues be raised after June 1 to $20. This question, as well as others affecting the prosperity of the club, will be decided at the next meeting. William A. Daily and Prof. J. L. N. Hunt discussed the immigration question.

VAGRANTS WITH BANK ACCOUNTS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

That the commercial prosperity which happily prevails at the present time has reached the lowest strata of society is conclusively proved by the fact that vagrants who make begging their mode of livelihood have commenced to keep banking accounts. Henry Burke and Joseph Turner, two well-known members of the mendicant fraternity, were taken into custody in Pimlico while busy telling a piteous tale of poverty and starvation and soliciting alms from the benevolent. On Turner a savings bank book was found, which showed that during the last week of February he had been able to place to his credit the sum of 19s. out of the proceeds of his frauds upon the benevolent, after defraying expenses. If this system does on well soon be the fashion for tattered beggars to offer politely to cash a check for gentlemen who excuse themselves from giving alms because they have got no change. The ministerial decision of the case at Westminster Police Court will apparently be no interference of the days in the banking transactions of the mendicant firm of Messrs. Burke & Turner, that being the period allotted to its members for the exercise of hard labor.

BAR LAKE AND HIS RHOODS.

A PRIVATE FOOL OF JOHN Y. MCKANE, KING OF CONEY ISLAND.

Brooklyn Republicans have had a great deal to complain of since Benjamin Harrison became President, but if their vigorous methods of expression are any criterion of their personal feelings, nothing that has occurred during the past year has so disgusted them as did the selection of Republican "Bar" Lake to be United States Marshal. In Lake's own ward, the Eighth, this feeling is most intense, for that ward had a candidate for the office in the person of Robert W. Fielding, a life-long Republican, who had been formally indorsed by the entire party organization.

Chairman Woodruff and all his followers had gone to the capital in person and urged Fielding's appointment. That he was basely betrayed Mr. Fielding boldly asserts, and he says he proposes to see if half a dozen men like Woodruff and Naval Officer Willis can sell out a man who had been backed up by the entire Kings County Republican General Committee. "They added insult to injury," said Fielding yesterday, "by shifting me and taking in my place a Democrat who took my office away from whom I have had to fight politically for over a dozen years. Here I have been struggling to hold our party vote in this Democratic district for a decade and have had to buck against the great power of this fellow Lake, backed by Boss McLaughlin, and yet when a chance of reward comes I am cold to step aside so that the man who beat us on so many occasions may be put forward. It was a shameful political swindle."

And President Harrison will find that Mr. Lake is not an angel by any means. His record in the Board of Supervisors for six years and in the County Auditor's office for six more is one that no man could be very proud of. During these twelve years he was the abject tool of John Y. McKane and, during part of the time, of Daniel Ryan, now the Superintendent of Construction and Repairs in Brooklyn. While he was a Supervisor, Lake was a member of the gang which ruled that body. He never kicked over the party traces, but, as the records show, voted for all the unnumerable little jobs by which petty repairs were ordered at prices a few hundred dollars over the figure at which they could have been done by a private individual. During the entire period there is no record of his objecting to or refusing to vote for one of these jobs.

The ugly scandal that came up during his three terms was the job connected with the Raymond-Street Jail, in which the Supervisors were shown to have made, in the aggregate, about $60,000. It was on this occasion that Lake distinguished himself by adopting bogus plans for a jail minus an entrance. An investigation was begun, but the ring was enabled to smother it.

It was while Lake was Auditor, from 1883 to to 1889, that he got in his fine work. His first effort was in connection with the County Farm at St. Johnland in 1886, when he audited bills for three times the aggregate amount of the contract price for building the shore road as that was completed. This investigation, too, was also stopped, but it was soon followed by the scandal in reference to the new Hall of Records, where Lake had got his finger into another pie. Again the inquiry was stopped by the gang.

There are now five Supervisors under indictment for passing bills which Lake, as Auditor, certified to be correct. He did this in violation of law and did it constantly. He is required by statute to certify that "the charge is just, reasonable, and proper, and was incurred by due authority of law," and that "the services were duly rendered," or "the materials duly furnished." To those facts he had to swear every time he audited a bill, and yet he passed all the bills of Architect Eastman (some of them charging for four times the amount of work performed) and all the bills of the Gravesend constables and Justices for work never performed.

How Lake could certify these as facts is something he may have explained to the authorities at Washington, but it is doubtful if he has ever shown President Harrison the bills presented by his constables for arresting and for not arresting prisoners. These officials put in bills showing that they had each traveled, on different occasions, 148, 152, 108, and 124 miles daily in carrying prisoners to and from court. Lake certified to these as correct. The reason for his conduct is seen by glancing at the back of each bill. John Y. McKane has indorsed nearly every one of them as "O. K." Where he has failed to do so, his clerk, Jacques Stryker, has performed that service for him.

It was not until the case of McKane was reopened that the frauds of Lake were kicked out of the local Democratic ranks that the former became aware that fraudulent bills were going through his office. He had audited all the bills by which County Clerk Delmar made a fortune copying records, which were in no longer of being destroyed, and he had gone on auditing just such bills for County Clerk Ranken until he suddenly ceased to be in the favor of the ring. Then he found that Ranken's bill for $18,000 was a fraud. He sent up a cost sheet showing that it cost Ranken $1,000, and finally cut down to about $11,000. But Lake's reformation must have been peculiar, for it was subsequent to this outbreak that he passed the fraudulent bills of Eastman and the Gravesend constables as correct.

An official who has been connected with the Board of Supervisors for many years said last night: "Lake was very lucky as a Supervisor in that there were no big steals during the six years he held office. But he was in the ring and took part in all the petty affairs. McKane merely knocked his fingers and Lake obeyed. Since he became Auditor he has done as McKane bade him. In auditing bills from the various towns it was decided to let the Supervisor from each town guarantee the correctness of strictly town bills, and it was understood under that rule that McKane or his man stryker indorsed all Gravesend bills. Lake merely turned over the bills, and if he found the name of either man he audited it."

Lake boasts that he is a poor man, but that is because he is a very high liver and a frequenter of the race tracks and the cloth-covered tables. His friends tell stories of occasions on which Lake has spent big sums of money, much more than he could have saved out of his salary.

THERE'S LUCK IN A BLACK CAT.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A black kitten walked unannounced into the house of a well-known resident of North Baltimore a few evenings ago and proceeded to make friends with the family. "There is good luck in store for us," said the lady of the house pleasantly, as she remembered the proverb about strange black cats paying unexpected calls. Now, it happened that several weeks ago the lady had lost a valuable breastpin. She had laid it upon her bureau while preparing her toilet, and, on looking for it, it was gone. The bure

LEGISLATION IN TRENTON

THE SENATE PASSES THE JURY COMMISSION BILL.

SALARY GRABS AND CROOKED WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE NON-PARTISAN ELECTION BOARD BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The greatest political debate of the session took place in the Senate this morning on the bill to take the power of selecting juries from the Sheriffs of counties and vest it in commissions appointed by Judges of the Circuit Court. The commission in each county, the bill provides, shall consist of two persons of opposite politics, who shall receive a salary of not more than $500 each.

Just before the debate opened Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, and Robert Davis, boss of the Hudson ring Democracy, entered the Senate Chamber. Davis took his station immediately behind the chair of Senator McDonald, and all McDonald's protestations of personal innocence of the Hudson frauds, all the Republican denunciation of Hudson methods, and all the Democratic admissions that he (Davis) was not a fit man to select juries did not appear to please him a particle. On the contrary, McDonald had scarcely ceased saying, in his own language, "Thou can't not say I did it; never shake thy gory locks at me," when he and Davis were observed in an earnest whispered conversation. It was remarked, in view of McDonald's evidently close relations with Davis and his gang, that his protestations of personal freedom from ballot-box contamination were getting a little tiresome.

Another point in the debate that attracted notice was Senator Adrain's declaration that Gov. Abbett would be a fool if he approved the bills of the Senate investigating committee, and his general hostility to the investigation and prejudgment of its result. But he made it clear that he spoke for "the Democratic policy," of which Gov. Abbett is apparently the author, rather than his personal convictions.

Senator McDonald of Hudson opened the debate with the declaration that there could be no reason in a country where the people selected their own Sheriffs why the time-honored prerogative of naming the jurors should be taken from that officer. There might be isolated cases of abuse of power, though the Senator professed belief that these were unusual. But whether such cases existed or not, they did not furnish a reason for changing the law. If wrong was done, and an unfit jury was selected, the Circuit Judges had the power to dismiss it. Even the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas had discharged jurors when they failed to return a verdict in accord with the facts. "We have had commissions in Jersey City," the Senator added, "and during that time the people were robbed and heavy debt was incurred. Under a jury commission more guilty men escaped than when the juries were selected by the Sheriff." In conclusion, he demanded that if there was a reason for depriving the Sheriff of the power belonging to him it be stated.

Senator Gardner (Republican) of Atlantic County replied to McDonald and supported the bill. It was, he said, a copy of the bill first passed two years ago. That bill created jury commissions and gave their appointment to the Circuit Judges, but it was amended so as to provide for their election by the joint session of the Legislature. The present bill was the original one without the amendment. The reasons for its passage were the same now that they were in 1888, and recent events had emphasized the necessity for it. It was then urged that it would be wrong to deprive Sheriffs of the ancient prerogative of selecting juries. The fact that it was an ancient prerogative was the only argument offered against the change.

"But," said the Senator, "a great many ancient prerogatives have had to give way. This country would not now be a republic if they had not. There is nothing in an argument based upon prerogative. There is no reason why a Sheriff should retain the power of selecting juries. Under the situation, the surrounding circumstances have all changed since this ancient prerogative was established. Sheriffs became members of cliques or rings, and their fellow-members in these cliques or rings enjoyed comparative immunity from punishment for any crimes they might commit. Men reach the office of Sheriff through political manipulation who cannot safely be trusted to select juries.

"This act was repealed," the Senator continued, "for no good purpose. It was one of a large batch of bills repealed by the Legislature last year. The repeal was conceived in crime, for a criminal purpose, and it has yielded a harvest of crime. The Senator from Hudson may have trouble in convincing the people that his opposition to this bill is not in that interest. It is difficult to see how any honest man can object to a bill to take power from those who desecrate the ballot box and put it in the hands of the Judges of the higher courts. It requires rare assurance from any man to stand on this floor and assert that the interests of crime and the perpetrators of crime are not served by opposition to this bill."

Senator Wyckoff (Democrat) of Warren County opposed the bill and asserted that the commission law, when in force, gave his county the worst juries it ever had. Before that law went they sent out notes asking for names of men to serve as jurors and the politics of each man.

Senator McDonald said that Mr. Gardner's remarks had, by implication, seemed to localize crimes in Hudson County. "Whatever wrong was done," he added, "I do not seek to condone, but I do not mean to permit wrongs done by others to impair my usefulness as a representative of the people. The state of affairs he (Gardner) depicts does not exist. He may denounce iniquities, but they have not been committed in all the twenty-one counties in New-Jersey. Why set aside a system that works well generally because it fails in one instance? There are enough good and law-abiding citizens in Hudson County to correct any evil. Let us see if the juries do not do justice." The Senator further declared that if the situation became very bad, there could be an uprising of the people to correct it.

Senator Adrain (Democrat) of Middlesex made a long political speech, full of light badinage and with comparatively little bearing on the subject. He declared it a pleasure to say that there were great frauds in Hudson, because only paltry frauds had been discovered—a few hundred "jokers" put in the boxes by insignificant persons, for whom no one cared. He charged that Republicans were just as ready to commit frauds as Democrats and that the witness (O'Mara) he was ready to testify that the Republicans in Jersey City last Fall tried to introduce repeaters from New-York. He declared that the Senate investigation was useless, because it could not unseat McDonald, but that it was going to cost the State $20,000 or more, "provided the Governor is fool enough to approve the committee's bills."

Senator Adrain proceeded to defend the repeal bills of last year, which had been pronounced so iniquitous, as a part of the Democratic policy, which was for the party to repossess itself of its rights in the State that the Republicans had taken away. He also defended McDonald's personal honesty and defended the force of prerogative. He took up the charge that the Sheriff of Hudson was not a fit man to draw juries and said it was not sufficient basis for the proposed legislation. In conclusion, he pronounced the move to pass the bill political clap-trap, since it was known that the Democratic Assembly would not pass it, and declared that the purpose of the Hudson investigation was merely to expose the political situation and make Republican capital out of it.

Mr. Gardner replied that the institutions of New-Jersey were for many years kept nonpartisan. But a few years ago an attempt was made to make the management political, and it was done. Every one of them was made a treasure house of political loot. He denied that the Republican Legislature of 1888 robbed the Democracy of anything it was entitled to. It had merely attempted to deprive that party of the power to carry elections by fraud and to make more certain the punishment of crimes at the ballot box and elsewhere. Mr. Gardner referred to Adrain's characterization of the Hudson County frauds as "paltry," and said they could only appear so to a man accustomed to more monstrous ones, as Adrain might be in his own county of Middlesex.

Mr. Werts (Democrat) of Morris County protested against the passage of the bill, and declared that if the people could not be trusted to choose Sheriffs fit to select juries then the American system of government was a failure. He would admit, for the sake of argument, that there were frauds in Hudson County and that the Sheriff of that county was not fit to draw jurors. But that case furnished the exception, not the rule. The bill could not be passed without declaring that the other twenty Sheriffs of the State—of whom sixteen were Republicans—were also unfit. The bill was wrong in principle, because the selection of juries was an executive and not a judicial act. Let the Judges appoint the Jury Commissioners, and they would come to select the juries and control their verdicts. Mr. Werts further declared that the repeal of the juries law, the election law, the personal registry law, and the election officers law was not criminal as in the interest of fraud, and added that when those laws were in force the Republicans suffered a greater defeat in the State than they ever had before.

The full Senate voted on the bill—the 11 Republicans for it and the 10 Democrats against it—and it was declared passed.

The Senate passed the bill which diverts the State School fund receipts to general use for State purposes, not, however, until Senator Carter (Republican) had entered his solemn protest against the attack on one of the most sacred reserves of the State. The bill was inspired by a desire to get money to spend, and to avoid at the same time the imposition of a trifling State tax.

A great lobby invaded the floor of the Assembly Chamber this morning when the bill increasing the pay of the lay Judges in certain of the smaller counties of the State was called up for final passage. The bill is one of the countless salary-grabbing schemes with which the calendars of the two houses have been loaded since the opening of the session.

These bills have reached in all directions. They have been for the increase of the salaries of city officials, county officials, and State officials. In Newark alone the increases of salaries made and proposed by the Legislature have added $65,000 to the city's pay roll. The bill allowing the Aldermen $750 each makes up an item in itself of $22,500; the gift of $3500 a year to the School Board is another item of $15,000. Other cities are suffering a like experience.

When the Lay Judges bill was called up this morning a little debate followed, and Speaker Heppenheimer put the question for its final passage. The roll was called and there appeared to be thirty-two responsive yeas—thirty-one votes being required to pass it. An examination of the roll showed, however, that two of these thirty-two votes had been surreptitiously entered upon the check list. One of them purported to have been cast by Berle (Democrat) of Hudson, who was absent not only from his seat but from Trenton. Protest was made against recording his vote. Then it appeared that Mr. Kelly (Democrat) of Hudson had voted for him. When he was called to account, Mr. Kelly explained that he had been authorized by his absent colleague to vote yea for him, and that he had voted accordingly. Such a thing had never been heard of, even in Trenton, before, and the Speaker promptly directed that the vote be stricken from the record.

The other name was that of Trimmer (Democrat) of Hunterden, who announced when his name was called that he was not within the bar of the House. That cut him out of the privilege of voting on the bill, but it was found that he had been marked down as having voted affirmatively. It was explained that, after refusing to vote on the ground that he was not within the bar, he had quietly slipped up to the Speaker's desk, whispered that he was within the bar, and had his vote recorded before the result was announced. Mr. Voorhees (Republican) of Union made a vigorous protest against this transparent irregularity, but Speaker Heppenheimer refused to yield to the protest, allowed the vote to stand, and announced that the act had received votes enough to put it through.

The Assembly treated the Senate to a surprise to-day in its action upon the concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the State Constitution. These amendments repeal the clause which forbid special legislation for cities and counties and for corporations. The clause restricting special legislation for cities and counties has been found to be somewhat embarrassing at times, but on the whole its operation has been beneficial.

There is, on the other hand, reason why the clause against special legislation in behalf of corporations should be wiped out. The vast majority of the corporations of one kind and another in the State were founded under special charters. No general law for the regulation of corporate interests could be devised that would conserve all interests—that would not, in other words, hit somewhere disastrously. The House, however, defeated this amendment, while that permitting the Legislature to wreck and revolutionize local Governments whenever they pleased was passed.

It was expected that an effort would be made in the House to-day to bring up the Senate bill providing for non-partisan election boards, which the Jersey City Republican Committee has asked to have passed so that it may be in force at the city election April 8, but it has been discovered that the Senate bill fixes Sept. 1 as the date it is to go into effect. A new bill will therefore probably be presented. Assemblyman Potts (Republican) of Hudson County said he was not without hope that such a bill would pass. But Speaker Heppenheimer declared that it could not pass. "The House," he said, "is not going to be dictated to by the Senate." A ballot-reform bill was going to be passed, he said, that would be just to everybody. But of course that would not be in force in time for the Spring election.

A NICE EXAMPLE TO SET.

PLAINFIELD CITY FATHERS CAUGHT DRINKING IN A SALOON.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 18.—Local Republicans are jubilant over a discovery made at midnight Monday, when Chief of Police Carey quietly raided J. B. Miller's Hotel barroom and caught President Moffett and Councilmen Hetfield and Gallup, all three Democrats, drinking at the bar. The officer who accompanied the Chief was Policeman Giese. Both will testify that they saw liquor served, drank, and paid for.

The Chief came near having a personal collision with Mr. Moffett. "A nice example you gentlemen are setting," he said, "to the citizens of Plainfield. You make laws and expect me to enforce them, yet you yourselves are the first to violate them." It is an offense punishable by $100 fine to sell liquor between 11 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning. Mr. Miller was arrested and pleaded not guilty.

Following the water-works agitation so closely, the affair has caused no little excitement. The three Councilmen have been strenuously urging eternal vigilance on the part of the police against the barrooms, and during the Council meeting, which they should just left, they had discussed the matter warmly. They claim they visited Miller's only to talk over with him the defeat of their scheme to oust Rudolph Hering from his position as supervising engineer of the construction of the Plainfield Water Works, but the evidence is that the water talk was supplemented by whisky drinking is said to be clear. Republicans are glad of a chance to repay old grudges against Miller, whom they claim is a traitor to the Republican party.

All efforts to hush the matter up have been unsuccessful, and in retaliation the Councilmen threaten to make things "hot" for Carey. It is said that they claim that to get into Miller's he had to burst open the door, proving which they will have him arrested for breaking and entering.

DRAWING ON THE TREASURY.

HOW ROCHESTER POLITICIANS GOT MONEY FROM TREASURER DAVIS.

ROCHESTER, March 18.—When defaulting City Treasurer Davis offered to turn over to the city all his property to help make good his shortage of $60,000 several of his friends and the politicians generally at the City Hall offered to raise a fund that would cover the deficit if only a prosecution could be thus avoided, but the authorities decided that the guilty must suffer, and accordingly Davis was indicted yesterday.

To-day it becomes apparent that the politicians who generously offered to help Davis out of a hole were not without secondary motives. A list has been made out by Expert Bookkeeper Brower of persons who have from time to time borrowed various sums from the City Treasury on notes usually well indorsed, but frequently the security has been questionable.

It appears that Davis did a regular banking business, and that it was easier to get money on doubtful security at the City Treasury than at any bank in the city. This list of borrowers has not been published entire but the footings of amounts thus outstanding at the time the defalcation was discovered have been given and amount to $40,000.

Many prominent persons are known to be involved. The list will doubtless be made public when Davis is tried, if not before.

JERSEY'S PARDON COURT AT WORK.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—It is reported to-night that the Court of Pardons, which met to-day, will give consideration to-morrow to the petition of Eva Hamilton, the wife of Robert Ray Hamilton, but it is not likely that a pardon will be granted her until the ticket-of-leave law goes into operation, when she may be released under its provisions. This measure, which has already passed the House, will be passed by the Senate to-morrow, and as he bill is advocated by Gov. Abbett as a means of relief for the overcrowded prison, he will sign it at once.

The court to-day pardoned nine convicts from the prison, all of whom were incarcerated for minor offenses and had nearly served out their time. Among the number who were released was William Kitheart of Camden, who has been in the prison since Aug. 3, 1888, having been convicted of burglary and sentenced for five years. When his petition was presented to the court to-day it was demonstrated that he had been convicted without legal evidence. John Burns, who was given a similar sentence for complicity in the same crime, corroborated this testimony with a statement that Kitheart had nothing whatever to do with the burglary, and, in fact, knew nothing of it.

YALE WILL ONLY ROW WITH HARVARD.

NEW-HAVEN, March 18.—Not discouraged by Yale's recent refusal to row with Cornell next Summer, the Committee on Rowing at the University of Pennsylvania, through its Secretary, Charles S. Potts, wrote to Capt. Allen of the Yale crew last week in reference to making arrangements for a race between crews from the two universities.

Capt. Allen sent a brief reply, stating that Yale declines to row with the university this year. He has arranged for practice between the Yale University and Freshmen crews this season, and the only race which Yale will enter next June will be that with Harvard.

Capt. Cleaver is very much displeased with the course pursued by the Pennsylvanians at New-London last Summer, and then declared that Yale would not row with Pennsylvania very soon.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 18.—The second trial of Richard Barber for the murder of Ann Mason on March 16, 1888, was held here to-day. The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Forbes sentenced Barber to Auburn Prison for life.

KILLED FIVE NEGROES.

DECATUR, Ala., March 18.—This week's issue of the Livingstone *Journal* contains the first reliable account of last week's cyclone in Dade County. It says the storm wrecked a sawmill and six cabins on L. Oliver's place, near Shaeman, and killed five negroes.

AMONG ART TREASURES.

RARE AND VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—The opening of the new wing of the Museum of Fine Arts to-day was the culmination of months of preparation and of years of collecting valuable casts, antiquities, and other works of archæological and artistic interest.

During the past year, thanks to public contributions, the Trustees have been enabled to more than double the previous capacity of the museum and to add largely both to the scope and character of the collections. The additions comprise Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, but more notably a large collection of friezes and statuary representing various periods of Greek and Roman art; the whole of Prof. Morse's famous illustrations of the ceramic art of Japan, consisting of about four thousand five hundred pieces of rare and costly pottery.

The collection now observed a certain chronological order, for the visitor, beginning with Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, passes through Greek art in its various stages, and after inspecting the works of the Renaissance period in Italy, France, and Germany, ends with modern artists and American art.

The new rooms include about six on the ground floor and eight on the second floor. The "first Greek room" contains "Lions from the Gate of Mycenæ"; in the "second Greek room" are shown some striking figures from the pediment of the Temple of Athena, Ægina, while the "third Greek room" contains figures of amazons and part of a frieze from the Theseion at Athens.

The "bust room" is devoted to a rich collection of heads and a case of miniature statuary. The Parthenon room has 275 feet of the Parthenon frieze; also eight "metopes" from the famous temple. A "Greek and Roman corridor," extending the whole length of the building, forms a striking feature of the additions. It contains a copy of the "Hermes" of Praxiteles, a "Venus of Melos," and several other new specimens.

In the "Hall of the Maidens," so named from the classic porch at the entrance, there is a remarkable piece from the altar at Pergamon, representing Zeus and Athena in combat with the giants, with a separate enlarged figure of Athena hurling a vase. The Italian room contains sculpture from Florence, and the French and German room the only copy ever made of Peter Vischer's statue of King Arthur, from the tomb of Emperor Maximilian at Innspruck.

In the completed building are also several antiquities acquired through the Egyptian exploration fund, notable among them being large columns from Bubastis, a Hathor head, and a figure of Rameses II. At the head of the main stairway leading to the second floor the Samothrakian figure of "Victory," winged but headless, looks down upon the ascending visitor.

This morning the representatives of the press were conducted through the basement by Mr. Edward Robinson, while Prof. Morse initiated them into the mysteries and beauty of the Japanese department. The opening of the museum to the general public will occur on Thursday.

KINGSTON'S ELECTION ROW.

INSPECTORS AND POLL CLERKS CHARGED WITH FELONY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 18.—The Aldermanic election muddle in the Fifth Ward was given a fresh complication this afternoon by Henry Beck swearing out warrants for the arrest of the entire Board of Inspectors. The members of the board are Henry Jordan, James B. McDermott, and Joseph Larkin, inspectors, and Martin J. Ward and Michael Flynn, poll clerks.

Beck in his complaint charges the board with intentionally making a false canvass and a false statement of the returns in the official statement as filed with City Clerk Augustus Schepmoes. The Fifth Ward is know as the "Bloody Fifth." It has been the scene of many rows, and in the matter of "stuffing" ballot boxes the tactics resorted to in instances have been bolder than Tweed ever dreamed of. The Fifth Ward is also the battle ground of the sectarian school war. Mr. Beck is a Trustee of the school in that district. He believes in free schools and is opposed to sectarian sectionalism in this ward where there are three candidates for Alderman—Henry Beck, Patrick J. Brennan, and Morris Block—all Democrats. No Republican candidate was placed in the field. Beck is now called an Independent Democrat.

While the votes were being counted the proceedings were disgraceful. There was no presence of anything like the law. Only on two times the ballots were counted, and the last time it was announced that Brennan had a plurality of one. Four ballots were not counted, the inspectors declaring that they were defective. Three of them voted Beck's name, one being the name of "Henry Beck," the second "H. Beck," and the third "Beck," "Beck," the word Beck appearing on each side of the face of the ticket, with a black dash between. Henry Jordan, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, put two of the ballots in his pocket, and the counting of Beck's was deferred. Citizens who protested were threatened with bodily violence. The offense complained of is felony, and if conviction ensues the penalty is imprisonment in the county jail or a penitentiary not exceeding one year, or a fine or prison not exceeding five years. The warrants were placed in the hands of officers this evening, and several arrests were made to-night.

In the Fourth Ward contest the Common Council has declared Ernest Carter (Rep.) elected. It is said that he has done so in the face of Aldermen who so voted are liable to be arrested for contempt of court. Judge Forsman of Troy issued injunctions restraining the Common Council from seating Beck and Carter. The fact that Carter was declared elected is alleged to have been a violation of the injunction. Carter was not seated. The submissions in the injunction orders are returnable before Judge Forsman at Albany on March 25.

THE HEALY INVESTIGATION.

ABANDONMENT OF THE CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The investigation of the charges of cruelty and misconduct against Capt. M. A. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear, which was postponed two weeks ago on account of the absence of witnesses for the prosecution, was resumed to-day. The counsel for the prosecution stated that he would not press the charge of drunkenness, as he could not find the witnesses to substantiate it to his satisfaction.

Several merchant sailors who were at Ounalaska last Summer testified that they saw two sailors taken from the bark Estella to the Bear in irons. One of the witnesses heard Capt. Healy order the men "triced up." Witnesses were of the opinion that Capt. Healy was intoxicated at the time.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—At the meeting of the Methodist Conference to-day the Rev. Rumsey Smithson presented the application of the Rev. W. S. Holland of the Tennessee Methodist Episcopal Conference (Northern Church) for admission into the Baltimore Conference. Mr. Smithson said the applicant's petition was clear, and he could see no objection to its admission.

The Rev. J. S. Hutchinson said he did not wish to be understood as finding fault with the young man, but he seemed to be a rover. Then, again, he is a married man with three children, and a case of this kind ought to be considered thoroughly. It was difficult to provide for the married men already in the conference.

The Rev. Thomas Carson—He is a young man of bodily vigor and spiritual earnestness and I don't think the line ought to be drawn on him. We have already taken two other married men into the conference.

A vote was taken and Mr. Holland was admitted into the conference.

The report on Sabbath observance was read and adopted. Its recommendations are that the ministers shall endeavor to impress upon the people the importance of the subject, and that they shall encourage every movement made by others toward a more religious observance of the day.

CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The World's Fair Committee of the House held what will probably be its last meeting this morning. The result of the session was a complete victory for the Chicago people. Mr. Belden's proposition, which requires the Chicago citizens to present to the committee an absolute guarantee of a ten-million-dollar fund before the bill was reported was defeated. Now they will only be required to file with the President satisfactory proof to him that not less than $10,000,000 has been raised or provided for by the Illinois corporation. The consideration of the bill was then completed, and it was ordered to be reported to the House immediately without further amendment.

The dates for the exposition, April 30 to Oct. 20, 1892, were left as fixed upon yesterday, but the Chairman, Mr. Candler, has given notice that he will move in the House, when the bill is under consideration, that it be so amended as to provide for the dedication Oct. 12, 1892, and the holding of the fair the following year.

MRS. TRASK WANDERS FROM HOME.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18.—The wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. Trask, while suffering mentally, wandered away from her home about 10 o'clock last night, and although a search was kept up all night she was not found until this morning, when she was discovered on the Wilbraham road near Doyle Brook with her arm broken and unconscious. She was apparently trying to go to Monson, where she lived several years ago.

MISS BRADY'S "DEAR TOM"

MISKILL'S HEART AND BANK ACCOUNT ASSAILED.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT BY A BUD OF FIFTY-EIGHT AGAINST A STURDY OAK OF THIRTY-FIVE.

Such a breach of promise suit as that of Miss Isabella Brady against Thomas Miskill, which was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Truax and a jury in the Superior Court, has seldom, if ever, furnished amusement for Judge, lawyers, and court loungers. Miss Brady is at least fifty-eight, for that is her age as given by herself. She looks older. Mr. Miskill, the unhappy defendant, is barely thirty-five. Miss Brady wants just $10,000 because of Miskill's refusal to keep his alleged promise to marry her.

It appeared from the testimony of the two principals that they had been friends since 1882. Miskill had frequently called on Miss Brady of a Sunday, and sometimes on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. He liked to be in her company, for she was an educated, cultured lady, and he had few friends.

As to the friendship which began in 1882, both Miss Brady and Miskill were of the same mind. Each had enjoyed the other's company. In 1885, however, Miss Brady declared Miskill had promised to marry her, and the friendship was swallowed up in love. Miskill, on the other hand, declared the friendship lasted, being interrupted at times by disagreements, until Miss Brady brought her suit, and that there was never any love on his part, and no promise to marry.

Miss Brady says she bought her wedding outfit, and Miskill helped her choose it in London, too, she and Miskill went to her solicitors, and there they made out mutual wills. Miskill denies all knowledge of the wills, and says Miss Brady followed him to London when he went there for the benefit of his health, and renewed her attempts to get him to marry her. He would have none of it, and he and the scorned woman returned to the United States on the same steamer.

Miskill's name was Thomas Burke when Miss Brady first met him. He had deserted from the British Army and changed his name as a necessary precaution. Miss Brady discovered that Burke was not his real name, and says she wouldn't marry him until the mystery was cleared up. She sent to England for proofs, and when she finally found out it was as he said, and he thus had been pardoned for deserting, she was ready for the marriage to proceed, but Miskill was not.

On cross-examination by Abraham Hummel, Miss Brady was much excited, and continually rose up to make long orations, which greatly amused the listeners.

It having appeared that Miskill had played the clarionet at several theatres, Miss Brady was asked as to an occasion when she took some mouthpieces to him. He was at Coney Island playing with Gilmore. There had been a stormy interview, and finally she had thrown the mouthpieces at him.

"You brought those mouthpieces to Coney Island?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"I took them there. That is the way we speak in English," snapped Miss Brady.

Miss Brady had written letters to Miskill which covered quires and quires of paper.

In one dated 225 East Tenth-street, Sept. 30, 1885, she thus pleads her case:

You must remember that when I left New-York in the Summer of 1884 I said of all matters that I had purchased for housekeeping. It was your cruel conduct, bad treatment, and temper that have separated us.

You again came to see me in London. Our engagement was renewed. You wanted us to be married then (in England.) You wanted us to be married there. My dress was bought and partially made. You bought your tie same color as my dress. You then brought me out here under the pretense that we were to be married at once. * * * Your conduct was extraordinary and everything but straightforward.

You bought the wedding ring (you ordered it at Tiffany's) the middle of April, 1886. We were to have been married on the Monday following. * * * Months then passed. At length came out the disclosure about your name and your desertion.

The suffering I then endured no mortal pen could write or any human person know the anguish of mind I underwent. It was tortuous. I felt it more than pen can describe. You then promised if I would consent to be your wife you would be a true, faithful, devoted husband. I did consent to marry you. You were to all appearance faithful and constant. * * *

Now, Thomas, dear Thomas, as a faithful, good woman and as a lady, I must at once require to know what you are going to do. I require immediately to know. I will not be shirked any longer. You will have to fulfill your promise of marriage. I have been too true a woman a Sophronia to creep out of. I have been more than honest, faithful, and true. My character is stainless, though you have tried to blot it. * * *

Bear in mind there is sufficient testimony in England of your engagement to me. On this side there are more than a dozen persons that can testify against you, and what I have is ample proof if I choose to bring it forward.

Do you think I will be trampled on by you? Your life you owe to me. Who would have tended to you as I did? What painted, puffed-up doll would have nursed you and waited on you as I did?

You will never succeed in your profession if you prove unfaithful to me. God, I know, will punish you. As I have frequently told you, no person ever did me wrong but in the end calamity has befallen them in some way or other.

I remain, dear Tom, yours ever until death,

ISABELLA BRADY.

Another letter runs as follows:

I never had any of your money from you beyond barely sufficient to keep you. You gave me $5 a week and that barely done, for which I paid for your washing done, toilet soap, and everything else, and by my little savings I managed to buy you at least six good pocket handkerchiefs, if not more. I never had so much as a spool of cotton for myself.

I cannot make out what you are. Are you a crank or are you a downright villain? Which are you? I much fear it is the latter. If so, dear Thomas, I ask you as a good, faithful woman to calm down. Consider the unhappiness of her who is penning this, of her who is willing freely to forgive you.

From your heart-broken, constant until death,

ISABELLA BRADY.

The trial of the case will be continued to-day.

VILLAGE CHARTER ELECTIONS.

NYACK, N. Y., March 18.—The three Nyack villages held their charter elections to-day, with the following result:

Nyack.—William D. Groat, President; Abraham Myers, Trustee; George G. Williams, Collector; John M. Gesner, Treasurer.

Upper Nyack.—Col. Richard Vose, President; Samuel C. Eaton and Joseph M. Bombard, Trustees; John B. Gardinier, Collector; James H. Blauvelt, Treasurer.

South Nyack.—James Winterbottom, President; James W. Blauvelt and George T. Morrow, Trustees; Henry R. Hope, Collector; Charles A. Chapman, Treasurer.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 18.—The annual charter elections took place in Tarrytown and North Tarrytown to-day, with the following results:

Tarrytown.—President — Thomas Rawcliffe, (Rep.;) Trustees—Edward S. Yocomo (Rep.) and Edward Buckhout, (Dem.;) Collector—George Cypher, (Rep.;) Treasurer — Isaac Requa, (Rep.;) Water Commissioners—Ferdinand Mangold and Frank R. Pierson, both Republicans.

North Tarrytown.—President—Abram De Revere, (Dem.;) Trustees—John Manning and Owen Martin, (Dem.;) Collector—Andrew Tracy, (Dem.;) Treasurer—Evander Farrington, (Rep.)

DOBBS FERRY, March 18.—The annual charter election for village officers took place here to-day and resulted in the election of Andrew C. Fields (Dem.) as President for the sixth term. The other officers elected were: Trustee —Alonzo Steenman; Collector—John Lange; Treasurer—John R. Ackerman.

GAMBLING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Mayor Shakespeare and the Grand Juries for many terms back have repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, tried to stop gambling here. Recently a municipal law was passed to reinforce the State laws against gambling, and renewed efforts are being made to crush out games of chance. To-day, before Recorder Murphy, the first conviction in the city took place. Thomas Quaid ran a pin-pool game at 9 St. Charles-street in an establishment really owned by Joseph A. Walker, an influential capitalist.

The police made five affidavits against Quaid for running a banking game. Secretary to the Mayor Shanks, City Treasurer Hardy, Broker Newman, Auctioneer Curtis, and Pool-room Owner Oberlander testified that pin pool is a game of science and skill.

Captain of Police Donnelly and John Stump, a prominent citizen, thought it gambling. Detective Littleton and Special Officer Tergebonne saw people betting and saw the game in progress.

Recorder Murphy found Quaid guilty and fined him $25 on each of the five charges. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken on the ground of unconstitutionality of the ordinance.

ELOPED AND THEN DESERTED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 18.—The elopement and love escapade of pretty Kitty Gardner of this city and the dashing New-York commercial drummer, Tom Foote, Jr., has had all the romance knocked out of it by Foote deserting his handsome little girl in Buffalo and going to New-York.

Foote was the traveling representative of Bennett, Sloan & Co.'s large New-York cigar house. While in Buffalo the couple enjoyed themselves until their money ran out. Foote then left for New-York. Miss Gardner was taken home by her mother and is in retirement. Foote has lost his situation and is now seeking other employment.

THE BRIG L. STAPLES LOST.

BOSTON, March 18.—Private advices from Porto Rico report the loss of the brig L. Staples of this port together with cargo. Nothing further is given. The brig was last reported sailing from St. Thomas for Bisquas, Porto Rico.

The Sponge is Mightier than the Brush.



THROW AWAY THE SHOE BRUSH and use a Sponge and water, which will keep your SHOES BRIGHT and CLEAN if you use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

The women know a good thing and will have it, and the men ought to.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pink Book, Black

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Furnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

TRY IT.

A PAINT THAT ONE APPLICATION WILL DO IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

SOROSIS'S BIRTHDAY.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS A GUEST AT AN ELABORATE LUNCHEON.

Sorosis celebrated its twenty-second birthday yesterday afternoon with an elaborate luncheon at Delmonico's, at which its members improved the opportunity to pay their respects to their famous English sister, Miss Amelia B. Edwards. Nearly 250 ladies sat down at noon to the repast, and each one received as a souvenir a dainty birch-bark canoe filled to the gunwales with violets, roses, lilacs, or other Spring flowers.

Miss Edwards was given a similar canoe, 32 inches in length, filled with La France roses and bearing the American and English flags at its bow and stern. Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, the re-elected President of the society, sat at the head of the first table, with Miss Edwards at her right. The other tables were headed by Mrs. Croly, Vice President; Mrs. C. J. Haley, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary A. Newton, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Miss Hannah Allen, the retiring Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Jennie Lozier, the retiring Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Titcomb and Mrs. Donlson, the incoming Secretaries, and Mrs. M. M. Bergholz, the newly-elected Chairman of Custodia, sat at the right hands of their predecessors.

When what would have been the cigar and coffee period at a man's dinner came around, Mrs. Clymer arose and, in a clever little speech, reviewed the past year of the society, its prospects for the coming year, and the work of its individual members. She announced that Miss Edwards had been elected an honorary member, and, amid a well-bred patter of applause, pinned a gold society badge on that distinguished lady's corsage. Miss Edwards returned appropriate thanks and highly complimented the Sorosis on its successful and entertaining history. She complimented American women in general for quickness, spirituelle beauty, and tact, and said she liked America better than any country in the world, except, of course, her own. Other speeches were made by Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Titcomb, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. Lucy Stone, and Miss Grace Dodge.

EVIDENCE AGAINST JOHNS.

LOG ENTRIES INDICATING THAT HE WAS A PERSISTENT BULLY.

In the examination before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in the proceedings for the extradition of First Mate C. H. Johns of the ship Constance, who is charged by Sailor Walmsley with trying to kill him, Capt. P. R. Tingley was the only witness examined. Capt. Tingley was evidently anxious to give unbiased testimony, and was obliged to tell of things that were unfavorable to Mate Johns, although he was clearly of the opinion that the sailors who had the trouble were hard fellows to deal with, and that the shooting of Walmsley was not intentional.

Capt. Tingley said the runner of the sailors' boarding house at Hong-Kong, who put on board the men with whom the trouble took place, told him he had overheard the men say that they were going to thrash the mate. This testimony was taken subject to the Consul's counsel's objection.

These men who came on board at Hong-Kong were hard men, obeyed orders reluctantly, and would work slowly. They would mimic the orders given them.

Other entries on the log showed that at Manila the Captain had refused to discharge nine men who said they had been ill treated, and at Hong-Kong twelve men who had been assaulted by Johns and Reilly, the second mate, were discharged at their own request. The Captain got rid of Reilly, but could find no one to take Johns's place. He had found Johns drunk on shipboard at Hong-Kong, with a bottle of gin and one of whisky under his head and one empty bottle on the floor. It was indicated by entries that Johns had been bullying the men at about the time of the shooting.

The part of a revolver with which Johns declares Walmsley was shot was shown to Capt. Tingley, and he said he found it in Johns's desk at Manila after the shooting. The barrel was gone and the hammer had no spring. The Captain said, if it were thrown so as to strike as it struck Walmsley, a cartridge in it would be exploded.

DISSATISFIED EGG DEALERS.

A number of egg dealers in the New-York Mercantile Exchange are very much dissatisfied with the present system of a daily egg call on the floor of the Exchange, and are circulating a petition to the Executive Committee to have the said call abolished that now has ninety-seven signatures. These dealers claim that the telegraphing of the prices obtained for small lots all over the country decidedly injures large sales, and offers a chance for unfair "bearing" that is dangerous in the extreme. They therefore want a return to the old sale system of their "daddies." It is hardly expected that the committee will abolish the rule, but the dissatisfied members will try to force a call for a general meeting to thoroughly discuss the subject.

FORGED HIS WIFE'S NAME.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 18.—Ex-Policeman Michael Sagerton was to-day arraigned before Justice Borden charged with forging his wife's name to a note for $489. The note was given to Buchanon & Smock, lumber dealers, for lumber used in the construction of a house belonging to Sagerton at the corner of Main-street and Third-avenue. Mrs. Sagerton denies the signature, and says she never knew of the note until she received the notice of protest.

Mrs. Sagerton lost her right almost completely some years ago, and since then her husband has transacted most of her business. Mr. Sagerton claims that the signature on the note in question was made with his wife's authority. Justice Borden committed him for a hearing before the Grand Jury.

JOHN FISKE'S LECTURES.

Mr. John Fiske, the celebrated historian and lecturer, has consented to give his six lectures on the discovery of America for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm. The lectures will be given in Hardman Hall, 138 Fifth-avenue, on consecutive Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock, beginning to-day. The subjects announced, in their order, are: "Pre-Columbian America," "How America Came to be Discovered," "The Conquest of Mexico," "The Conquest of Peru," "Bartholomew de Las Casas," "Spanish Crusaders and French

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY PLACE TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
FINE ARTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FOR SALE—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SHIPPING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—At 3—LECTURE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE — At 8:15 — MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—PERENTI'S CACCI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MYLES AROON. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler, fair weather, followed by local rains.

Governor's Island ought never to be degraded to the purposes of an immigrant landing station. It is too fine and useful an island, too near the two cities, too picturesque and agreeable a spot for so ignoble a fate. If the Government is willing to abandon it as a military post, the island ought to be acquired by the city, by purchase or lease, to be made into a park. Put to that proper use it would be of incalculable advantage in Summer to the people of the lower wards of the city. It would save the lives of children, restore the health and spirits of tired mothers, and as an evening resort for workingmen it would be visited and used by more persons of that class, and with greater benefit, than all other parks in the city put together. Let us keep a few good things for ourselves. We have already turned over Blackwell's Island to the thieves and drunkards and insane whom Europe has blessed us with. Further up the East River still other islands are given up to institutions for erring or defective humanity. Why shouldn't the honest and sound part of the community be allowed to enjoy the use of at least one such spot as Governor's Island? Bedlow's Island or any other would do for the immigrants, and at the present stage of our growth it would be better if we could get along without any immigrant station at all. But to take Governor's Island would be a public outrage.

When Mr. MCKINLEY and his Republican associates in the Ways and Means Committee put in their Tariff bill a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs they must have had in mind this appalling prediction of the American Protective Tariff League in the *Tariff League Bulletin* of the 7th inst.:

"New processes of preservation having come into use, we shall soon be deluged with eggs from foreign countries."

With so dreadful a calamity impending, something had to be done.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday expressed his approval of the form of contract adopted by the Park Commissioners for laying rails in the sunken road across the Park at Eighty-fifth-street. It would be more accurate, we believe, to say that he withdrew his withdrawal of his original approval. At any rate, it is to be hoped that his latest action indicates that the Mayor has ceased to oppose the construction of a road very urgently needed by the people who live and do business on either side of the Park. It appears, however, that if the one bid submitted be a fair criterion, the appropriation made for the road is very much too small. A trustworthy estimate should be made at once and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund appealed to to consent to such an appropriation as may be necessary. The work has been delayed far too long already.

The State Board of Arbitration has been engaged upon one of its infrequent tasks in investigating the strike of shirtmakers in this city. The system now in vogue under which the manufacturers give out their work to contractors, who employ the labor on their own account and in their own way, seems to work oppressively in some cases upon those employed. The testimony has been conflicting, but men and women have testified to working sixteen hours a day in order to earn from $4 to $8 a week, while employers have declared that some of their workmen earned from $9 to $13 a week by ten hours' labor a day. The trouble is evidently not altogether due to legitimate competition, and the "sweating" system seems to be a bad one in its effects upon labor. A representative of the union advocated before the Arbitration Commissioners a co-operative scheme under which groups of workers should be organized, with a responsible agent to deal directly with the manufacturers. This, if it is practicable, would be a decided improvement, and we see no reason why the manufacturers should not co-operate in giving the plan a trial. An effort is to be made to bring together a joint committee of conference to-day of the union, the contractors, and the manufacturers to settle the present difficulty, and if the right spirit is shown something may be done to ameliorate the conditions under which the shirtmakers work.

To-day the cruiser *Newark* is to be launched from the shipyards of CRAMP & SONS, the well-known builders of the *Yorktown*, the *Baltimore*, the *Philadelphia*, and the *Vesuvius*. The invariable success of her predecessors constitutes the best letter of introduction which the new-comer can present to the public; and although her own estimate of speed is fixed at eighteen knots, which is quite moderate in these days of fast fliers, nobody will be surprised at finding her going beyond it. The building of the *Newark* was authorized by Congress more than five years ago, near the close of the administration of Secretary CHANDLER, and she was the vessel known as Cruiser No. 1 in the bids. A change in her plans required an application to Congress for a new appropriation, and hence this long interval has elapsed before her launching. As it is, the contract called for her completion nearly five months ago, and she will probably be a year behind time. The *Newark*, like the *San Francisco*, which was launched last Fall, is an unarmored steel vessel of 4,083 tons displacement, and will carry twelve six-inch, high-power, breech-loading rifles. She has twin-screw, horizontal, triple-expansion engines, which are expected to give her at least eighteen knots speed. She has been built at a cost of $1,248,000 for hull and engines, and will undoubtedly prove a serviceable contribution to a navy that is now beginning to show a creditable array of modern war vessels.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of BISMARCK is by far the most grievous misfortune that has befallen the young Emperor of Germany. It would be proper to describe it as the most dangerous mistake he has made, for it is quite evident that no pains have been taken either to retain the services of the Chancellor or to make it appear that his resignation is not virtually a dismissal. The deprivation of his actual assistance has been anticipated by but a short time, for BISMARCK will be seventy-six in less than a month, and he has earned the right to retire if any man in our time has earned it by faithful and successful service. If his retirement were caused by death or by actual disability, it would be, if not any longer a great national calamity, at all events a great calamity to the Emperor and the empire. As was said of HAMPDEN, "he leaves none his like behind him." It is not alone that there is nobody who remains active in German politics who has done the State anything like the same service, but there is nobody who is capable of rendering anything like the same service now. It is true that his present efficiency is in great part the result of his past services. We are very apt to say that he has succeeded in getting his own way from the Reichstag by dint of "bullying," but, of course, that is a very incomplete account of the matter. Strong and vehement as is his will, there are too many men of resolution and independence in the German Legislature to make bullying that body a safe or profitable task, even for BISMARCK. It is because he is a great German, of whom all Germans are proud, that he has induced the Reichstag over and over again to support propositions which, in the opinion of the majority, were gravely questionable, and which could not have been carried by anything less than the personal weight which the Chancellor had derived from his long and illustrious career. At the outset of this career the Prussian monarchy was not higher than fifth in the list of European powers, and at the end of it the German Empire is incontestably the first.

This great support to the empire must in any case have been withdrawn when BISMARCK died or was forced by physical infirmity into retirement, for such unique influence is not transferable, except in some measure by inheritance. But the alliance between the Chancellor and the functionary he has been fond of calling his "master" need not have been so rudely dissolved as to array the national pride in the greatest German against the Imperial Government. If the Emperor FREDERICK had lived and ruled BISMARCK would have ceased to be his most trusted counselor, because the Emperor was an enlightened man, with much more modern and liberal ideas than those of the Chancellor upon the kind of government proper for Germany. BISMARCK would have been out of place in the Cabinet of such a sovereign, as being more royalist than the King. A German Emperor who has the Zeit-Geist with him can afford to dispense with the services even of the greatest of his subjects who is a reactionary. If BISMARCK had then been retired he would have been retired loaded with honors, and his retirement would have been accepted by liberal and progressive Germans as the sign of a new departure.

Such an explanation, which the fact itself of BISMARCK'S retirement would have supplied, would have made the loss of his *prestige* a matter of little account, because its place would have been supplied by a greater force. But of course no such explanation can now be given. Upon the Constitution of the German Government and upon the Imperial prerogatives the Emperor and his Chancellor are in perfect accord. The personal influence of BISMARCK has done what no other agency could possibly have accomplished in preventing the reform of the Constitution and the curtailment of the prerogatives. In dismissing him the young Emperor shows either that he has overruled the judgment of BISMARCK upon some point of policy, or else that he has dismissed him from a mere peevish jealousy of a servant greater than his master. In either case the result cannot but be disastrous to him. Outside of barracks the spontaneous judgment of the German people, upon learning that there had been a difference of political opinion between the Chancellor and the Kaiser, would be that the Chancellor was right and the Kaiser was wrong. The case is even worse if the Emperor has ostracized the Chancellor because he is tired of hearing him called great or because he suspects that he is suspected of being under BISMARCK'S influence. The suspicion would be natural, but it would also be a guarantee, such as the Emperor is unable to furnish from his own intellectual resources, that what he wished to do was not wildly silly and mischievous. There would have been a presumption which it would have taken a deal of evidence to overthrow in favor of the rescripts themselves if it had been known that BISMARCK advised or assented to their promulgation. As it is, the projects of the Emperor will stand upon their own merits as the productions of a young man of no experience in anything except in soldiering in time of peace, and who cannot even be well advised, since he looks not for advisers but for instruments in the members of his Cabinet.

The next session of the Reichstag will probably open this young man's eyes. He is fond of talking about his grandfather as his model. His grandfather was an old gentleman of limited abilities and excellent intentions, who attained great renown by a practice which his successor would do well to imitate, but which he has discontinued. He had the good fortune or the skill to surround himself with men abler than he, whose counsel he took, whose services he cordially acknowledged, and whose renown he never grudged. He reaped the benefit of MOLTKE'S abilities in the field, and of BISMARCK'S in the Cabinet. It remains to be seen how his grandson will get on without either, and his progress will be interesting to watch, though it will be watched with a more complacent interest by foreigners than by Germans.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA.

Our Columbus dispatches the other day showed a very interesting state of things in Ohio with reference to the politics not only of that State but of the country. We have all known for some time that there was grave discontent with the operation of the tariff among the farmers of the Northwest, but this has been due to the fact that while they pay protected prices they sell at free-trade prices, fixed in free-trade markets, and enjoy no protection, not even a fictitious one, for their own products, which are almost wholly grain. But now there is still graver discontent among the Ohio farmers, who do enjoy very high protection for their wool, and the discontent hinges on this very point. High as are the duties on wool, the farmers want them increased practically to the point of prohibition. So far as political effect is concerned, it makes no difference that the protection they now have has hurt them and that higher duties would only hurt them still more. They have got it into their heads that they need higher duties, and they demand them in good set terms as the price of their loyalty to the Republican Party. They have been appealed to to vote the Republican ticket to save themselves from destruction by the repeal or reduction of the duties. It is useless for the Republicans, at any rate, to tell them that more of the same sort of protection will not benefit them. And as they have been taught to regard their relations to the party as a matter of bargaining, it is at once natural and logical that they should now wish to make a better bargain.

Two things they have learned. One is that the old notion with which they were so long beguiled, that protection, by building up manufactures would give them a profitable home market, is so far a delusion that they are growing poor in the midst of this home market. That of itself is a great gain, because it clears their minds of one sophistry and prepares them to consider facts as they are. They will no longer be put off with second-hand advantages. The second thing that they have learned is that they pay, as consumers, higher prices for goods than they would pay if the manufacturers of these goods were not protected by tariff duties from foreign competition. They have got rid, in this way, of the old pretense that the exporter and the exporter only pays the duties imposed at the entrance to American markets. Senator EDMUNDS'S philosophy, however eloquently and authoritatively expounded, will no longer convince them that it is not they, the American buyers, who in great part, and to their own disadvantage, pay the duties in the higher prices of the goods they consume. Here, then, is the basis of their present policy. They are taxed by the Republican Party for the benefit of others. They demand, as an offset, that others shall be taxed for their benefit. If not, then they will go to the party that will at least relieve them of the taxes they now pay for the profit of others. That is rational; and it is reasoning backed by the strongest of motives, self-interest. The significance of it for the Republicans lies in the fact that it comes from Republicans and protectionists in a State that has just been carried, in an off year, by Democrats and tariff reformers. Clearly it must be attended to.

But this, while it makes the situation clear enough in Ohio, is not the whole of the business by any means. While the Ohio farmers are demanding higher duties as the price of their support, the manufacturers of New-England and even of Pennsylvania are demanding lower duties as the price of their continued allegiance. The two demands are not to be reconciled. The party cannot raise duties on wool and reduce them both at the same time. If they must lose votes whichever they do—as they must—then the only thing open to them is to choose between the votes of the farmers and the votes of the manufacturers. Unfortunately for their peace of mind, they can spare neither one set of votes nor the other. They need both, and they need them badly. They cannot get on without Ohio, and they are equally unable to get along without New-England. Nor is this the extent of their troubles. Whichever demand they accede to, it will be a precedent for like demands from other directions. For instance, if they concede a higher duty on wool, supposing that they could carry such a bill through Congress, they would only fortify the demand for a double duty on tin plates, for a duty on raw silk, and for others of like character, and with each of these concessions there would be a new secession from their ranks. On the other hand, if they reduce or abolish the duty on wool, what could they say in reply to the Republican manufacturers who demand free ore and coal and coke, and lower duties on pig iron and on steel? They could say nothing that would be accepted as satisfactory. This is the dilemma between the horns of which the Ways and Means Committee has brought forth the bill described in our Washington dispatches. It will content none of the discontented. Meanwhile, it is a comfort to the friends of tariff reform, that, however the party now in power may be badgered and perplexed by this situation, the reform of the tariff is hastened by it, and that when that reform arrives all these now conflicting interests will be benefited, and none at the expense of others.

PROPOSED DUTIES ON SUGAR.

After much tribulation the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee have reached, it is said, an agreement as to the duties that are to be imposed on sugar in their forthcoming Tariff bill. All sugars up to and including No. 16 of the Dutch color standard are to be dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, and on all sugars of higher grades, as classified by the same standard, the duty is to be 40 per cent. The polariscope is to be laid aside and all sugars are to be graded by color alone.

What would be the effect of the proposed changes upon the refiners' Trust? There would be included in the sugars dutiable at 35 per cent. all the Trust's raw material. All the sugar now consumed in this country, except a comparatively small quantity supplied from the Louisiana plantations, is imported as raw sugar, not above No. 13 of the color standard, and goes through the refineries before it reaches the consumer. Under the schedule now proposed such sugar would be dutiable at 35 per cent., (the specific duty now collected being equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 70 per cent.,) and with this raw sugar would be admitted at the same rate certain low-grade soft yellow or brown sugars that could go directly into consumption. The sugars dutiable at 40 per cent. would be substantially all the refined sugars with which the American consumer is now familiar. Mr. H. O. HAVEMEYER testified in Washington that of the sugar consumed in this country 50 per cent. is above No. 20 of the color standard, and 25 per cent. between No. 16 and No. 20.

The Trust and the independent refiners would pay a duty of 35 per cent. on their raw material, and their finished product would be protected by a duty of 40 per cent. At the current prices of raw sugar, assuming that the cost of refining is the same here and abroad, the difference in these rates would afford for the domestic refined sugar protection to the amount of from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a cent per pound. The difference under the present law between the duty on that grade of raw sugar most largely used and the duty on those grades of refined sugar that supply the greater part of the demand for consumption is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

While testifying before the House Committee on Manufactures in March, 1888, Mr. H. O. HAVEMEYER, President of the largest refining company in the Trust, and a Trustee of that organization, said:

"Under free trade [in sugar] I am not prepared to admit that HAVEMEYERS & ELDER alone could not hold their own, although they would do it at a great disadvantage. Now, the other refineries I do not think could."

Mr. MOLLER of the North River Refining Company, which was taken into the Trust, testified that to the best of his knowledge and belief there had been allotted to Mr. HAVEMEYER'S company between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000 in Trust certificates out of the entire original certificate capital of about $45,000,000. Mr. HAVEMEYER represented, therefore, with respect to this company and one or two others with which he was connected a very large part of the producing capacity of the industry. Of course, if his refinery could hold its own without any protection, it could easily do so with protection of from one-third to three-eighths of a cent per pound.

The proposed reduction of duty on raw sugar is about 50 per cent., and upon the basis of last year's importations and prices it would reduce the revenue about $27,000,000, if the receipts should not be affected by the admission of low-grade soft sugars and of foreign refined sugars in competition with those refined at home—in other words, if all sugars consumed, those of Louisiana excepted, should continue to be supplied from the domestic refineries.

THE WHOLE DIFFICULTY.

In the absence of Commissioner LOOMIS of the Street-Cleaning Department, Deputy Commissioner HAGAN has been making a herculean effort to give the streets of the city a respectable appearance. The Mayor promptly takes occasion to speak words of praise for the result, and to say that he thinks the streets are cleaner than they have been before for two years. All this seems to be part of the scheme by which the public is to be reconciled to having HAGAN at the head of the department. Mr. LOOMIS was appointed as a figurehead, because he would be accepted by the public as a capable and efficient man, and because he was known not to be identified with Tammany politics. Then he was hindered and bothered and wearied out by the political deputy who was thrust upon him, and his administration was made a manifest failure; and when he goes off in disgust and weariness, the deputy takes hold to make a great show of street cleaning on his own account. He has made some impression upon the principal streets, where the most noticeable effect can be produced, and is evidently preparing the way for the assumption that he is the man to clean the streets of New-York.

It is generally assumed that it is an exceptionally difficult task to keep the streets of this city clean, but there is no good ground for such an assumption. There are a good many bad pavements in the city, there is a good deal of digging up of streets, and there are various other drawbacks, but they do not differ materially from those encountered in other cities. Moreover, the general lack of cleanliness is not explained by these conditions, for it prevails almost as much in streets where they do not exist as where they do. When streets are left untouched for a week, when dirt is scraped up into heaps and left to be scattered again by passing vehicles and by the wind, and when it is gathered up and carried away in such a slovenly manner as to strew a considerable part of it over the surface anew, the trouble is not with rough pavements or the tearing up of streets. The fact is that it is no more difficult to clean the streets of New-York than those of any other large city, if a proper system is applied. That part of the city below Fifty-ninth-street, whence most of the complaints emanate, is compact and in a condition to admit of comparatively easy and thorough cleaning. It is only a question of resources and of the systematic application of labor under intelligent direction.

The whole trouble lies in the paralysis that local politics has put upon the work. When Mr. COLEMAN had the streets in the lower part of the city cleaned by contract, it was better and more economically done than at any time within easy recollection. If the city were divided into districts and a contract let on proper conditions for cleaning each, and for carrying the dirt and refuse to the dumps, there is no reason why the streets should not be kept as clean as in any large city. The advantage of the contract system is that the contractor can have his obligations clearly defined, and can be held to them by his bond and by a supervision that is independent of himself. Besides, he can employ men for what they can do and pay them what their work is worth, free from the interference and dictation of politicians. With a contract system and the department under a capable head, left to make and carry out his own plans of supervision and administration, this task would not be such a tremendously difficult one. Mr. LOOMIS has not been balked by the difficulty of the task itself, but by political interference that prevented him from taking hold of it in his own way. He wished to restore the contract system and was prevented because the Tammany Corporation Counsel had to approve the form of contract and neglected to do so. He wished to employ and direct the men of his department with sole reference to getting the work properly done, but HAGAN was imposed upon him as a deputy, with control over employment, and he began at once to give places to Tammany heelers and dependents.

Whatever show of cleaning streets HAGAN may make by devoting his energies solely to making a show in Mr. LOOMIS'S absence, it is simply impossible for permanent results of value to be secured under his system or by any man who works the department as part of a political machine. When men are discharged to give place to others on political grounds; when attention is given to the "claims" of political heelers and hangers-on and their dependents; when, in short, the department is run for the benefit of Tammany politics, there will certainly be inefficiency, extravagance, lack of discipline, and dirty streets. No business of such a very practical kind can be successfully conducted in any such way. There is no menace just now to street cleaning in New-York half so formidable as the prospect of HAGAN'S becoming the Commissioner. It means politics in the department and filth in the streets. To have HAGAN continued as the Deputy Commissioner is almost as bad. Put a capable man at the head of the department with no other purpose but that of street cleaning and with power to select his subordinates and adopt the methods he finds most effective and the difficulty of the task will disappear. There has been nothing yet to show that Mr. LOOMIS would not be entirely able to cope with this task if he were permitted to do so.

The controversy over the site for a Custom House and an Appraiser's Warehouse in this city has got into the State Legislature, and Senator ERWIN yesterday seized the occasion to declare his independence of PLATT. He opposed passing the bill to give the United States Government authority to acquire the necessary land before it was known where the sites were to be selected, and took ground against the Platt scheme of having the Appraiser's Warehouse located at the Bowling Green in spite of the protests of the merchants. The ordinary course for the Legislature would be to grant the authority asked for limiting the amount of land to be taken if it saw fit and leave the question of location to be decided by the Government. The chief significance in the opposition to this course seems to lie in the evidence it affords of a break between PLATT and some of his former obedient followers. Nobody seems to assume that this is inspired by any but selfish and sordid motives, for it is promptly traced to the disappointment caused by Wall-street losses through misplaced confidence in PLATT'S "tips."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WATER COLORS.

At their galleries, 303 Fifth-avenue, Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. exhibit two sets of water colors, one by a lady of distinction in French art, the other by a young Canadian artist more influenced by English than French prototypes. Mme. Madeleine Lemaire is famous for the illustrations she has made for books of fiction like Halévy's "L'Abbé Constantin," and has been an honored contributor to *Les Lettres et les Arts*, the periodical published in Paris. The inner gallery is hung with water colors and monochromes done with the utmost nicety, as if for miniature, yet much larger than ordinary miniatures—rather, it may be said, like to illuminations of the old anti-printing days. The greater part were prepared for a novel called "Flirt," as that three or four men and women appear in them under different circumstances and in different costumes. The figures are intensely French, not perfectly high-bred French, however, but of the Parisian types, which affect fashion without being really fashionable. The workmanship is clean, neat-handed, and decisive. There is great clearness shown in the dramatic air of groups, and in several cases much expression has been thrown into the faces. A large picture of a young woodcock woman in a red wrapper is particularly full of expression, but, what is more remarkable, painted with considerable breadth. Mme. Lemaire's flower pieces have that knowing air, that smartness in composition rather than tenderness, which is so often found in Parisian work, not only of the present age, but in that of the last century. They are logical flowers that Mme. Lemaire draws, but not perfectly natural flowers. They have a look of being warranted to wear indefinitely. If Mme. Lemaire never reaches sentiment or the highest point of mastery in painting, she is a marvel of deftness, good sense, nice taste for colors, and knack at composition. There is surprisingly little that is distinctively feminine in her work, but plenty of that all-round ability which is often found in men.

The water colors by Mr. John A. Fraser tell of Scotland and the South of England, though the artist, unless we are mistaking him for another water colorist of the name, who works in much the same style, is a Canadian by birth. He is not without traces of the influence of Dutch water colorists, but he may be assigned to the English school, in which he ought to rank with the better sort of workmen in aquarelles. His eyes see rich tones in landscapes and discover the picturesque with no little success. One or two of the Scottish scenes express with blunt directness effects of rain mist passing between the observer and distant hills, but leaving the foreground clear. Mr. Fraser's broad style is in strong contrast to that of Mme. Lemaire. The latter is more suitable to the illustration of novels, the former to reminiscences of travel through the Scottish Highlands and the Weald of Kent.

DEPEW GOING TO FLORIDA.

Chauncey M. Depew, who has been confined to his residence for the past ten days with a threatened attack of pneumonia, will leave for Florida this morning in quest of rest and strength. He will be accompanied by his wife and son, and his niece, Miss Paulding, and will probably remain away two or three weeks.

Mr. Depew's general appearance shows the effects of his struggle with the much-dreaded disease. He said last evening: "For the past twenty-five years I've never spent a day between the sheets from sickness until the present attack. I went to Buffalo a week ago last Thursday to inspect some new coal trestles and docks lately built by the railroad company. The wind blew a hurricane, and the thermometer was down to zero; but I experienced no ill feeling, although out in it all day, until evening, when I put on my dress suit. Then I was taken with a severe chill, became alarmed, came right home, and went to bed, where I remained four days.

"Dr. Bassett said if I had waited in Buffalo twenty-four hours longer as I intended the newspapers would have had a chance to draw on their 'boneyards' for obituary matter. The fever knocked me completely out. I had no idea that a strong man could be so reduced to the condition of a limp rag by the first blow. When the doctor first called I said to him, 'If this is pneumonia you and I won't bother about the thing professionally any more, but if it isn't fire away,' and as a result of his firing away I am going South to-morrow.

"The intense weakness in these cases, the doctor says, is followed by extreme susceptibility to cold and a second attack is generally fatal, so he concluded that while he wouldn't let me go out doors here he would let me pick oranges in Florida. I'm not going to study the race problem, nor the necessity for a Federal election law, nor the industrial development of the New South, nor any other novel or brain-straining question, but only to chase alligators, smell magnolias, suck fresh-picked oranges, get outside of juicy steaks and honest milk and take in ozone. If the thing works well, I'll be back in time to attend Col. Shepard's dinner to the 'the boys' on the second of April.

No especial programme has been laid out for the stay of Mr. Depew's party in Florida. Jacksonville is the present objective point.

THE ARCH FUND.

Yesterday's additions to the Washington Memorial Arch fund were mainly from the business men, although the working hands of the ladies was felt in a neat fifteen-dollar additional subscription. While the donations of the men is somewhat spasmodic, that of the ladies is steady, rain or shine. The amount received yesterday places the fund near the seventy-five-thousand-dollar mark, and it is to be hoped that that figure, if not a greater one, will be reached to-day.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: S. W. Bridgham, $25. Through the *World*: Ladd & Coffin and Randel, Baresore & Billings, $25 each; James H. Seymour, $10; F. E. Moore and S. A. M., $1 each; John O. Giles, Jr., 10 cents. Through the *Commercial Advertiser*: Additions to the "women's list," $15; Frank Stringer, $2. Previously acknowledged, $74,438; grand total, $74,542 10.

MR. CLEVELAND'S BIRTHDAY.

Ex-President Cleveland's birthday yesterday was remembered by Miss Julia Richman, the Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 77, on First-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. This lady has introduced into her department the custom of celebrating the birthdays of eminent Americans, both living and dead, by appropriate exercises.

After the pupils had assembled in the main room and the school session had been opened in the customary manner yesterday, one of the little girls advanced to the main aisle and read a concise biography of Mr. Cleveland, and this was followed by the recital of excerpts from his speeches, public letters, and messages to Congress. The special programme was brought to a close with musical exercises. The visitors were then shown through the handsome school building and were given an opportunity of viewing the work of the cooking class of twenty girls.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The sale of seats for the Abbey season of Italian opera at the Metropolitan closed Monday evening, and amounted to $97,000 for the twenty performances, or a little over $4,800 for each. The sale of single tickets began yesterday. The programme for the first week is as follows: Monday evening, Verdi's "Otello," with Signor Tamagno as Otello, Signor Del Puente as Iago, and Mme. Albani as Desdemona; Wednesday, "Semiramide," with Mme. Patti in the title rôle; Thursday, Signor Tamagno and Mme. Nordica in "Gli Ugonotti"; Friday evening, Mme. Patti in "La Sonnambula"; Saturday afternoon, Tamagno and Albani in an opera not yet announced, but probably "Otello."

The Wagner "cyclus" will come to an end at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening with "Die Götterdämmerung." On Friday evening "Die Meistersinger" will be repeated.

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT MR. KING.

The absence of the Rev. Homer King from his pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Union Hill, N. J., has been satisfactorily explained. The gentleman has been holding revival meetings in various sections of New-Jersey. Since Nov. 1, he has filled his own pulpit but three or four times and had engaged the Rev. A. A. Phelps to do his work while he was away. Some rather cruel stories have been circulated about Mr. King's absence and statements made to the effect that he had incurred a lot of personal debts previous to his disappearance.

It is only fair to state that all rumors of the kind are absolutely untrue. Evangelist King says that an enemy has been industriously at work circulating malignant reports against him.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

EXPLAINING ITS POLICY AND RECEIVING A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, March 18.—The statement of the new Ministry announcing the policy which it would follow was read in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day.

A synopsis given out yesterday did not fully cover the statement. It says that the Government will vigorously defend republican institutions and the entire democratic work of its predecessors. It appeals cordially to all sections of the Republican Party. Its object will be to effect a union of all the Republican forces and to exclude none. It will welcome to the Republican fold all well-disposed men who will work with it for economic and social reforms. It will thus form a broad, open, tolerant, and peaceable republic.

The country has affirmed its wish to place the customs régime on a new basis, and awaits the expiration of the treaties of commerce in 1892 to fix new tariffs. It intends to demand, after the matter is maturely studied, more effective protection for the agricultural and labor interests. The Government frankly associates itself with this policy. It will take measures to see that the liberty of Parliament is unfettered in 1892, even in regard to the friendly nation whose commercial relations with France were recently considered by the Senate. Continuing, the statement says:

"We live in a time of social transformation, when the condition of workingmen is the just object of special consideration. Our first duty is to turn to the toiling people and assist in improving their position. No Government, especially that of a republic, can escape this duty. We shall shortly propose laws the purpose of which will be to secure progressive improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, especially with a view to the making suitable provision for old age. The aim will be government in the true meaning of the word. The Government has not only to enforce the law at home, but to secure to France the respect due to her abroad. Such a Government we can be if your confidence is granted."

The reading of the statement was greeted with applause in both the Senate and Chamber, especially the part referring to a free and tolerant republic.

In the Chamber, M. Lockroy asked the Ministry to explain its attitude regarding the school and military laws.

M. de Freycinet, the Prime Minister, replied that those laws would be enforced in a spirit of justice, but with firmness.

In the Senate, M. Léon Say promised to support the Government if its policy was liberal. The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 318 to 78, expressed confidence in the Government.

STRIKES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, March 18.—It is the general opinion that the striking miners of Great Britain will succeed in forcing the masters to concede their demands for an immediate advance of 5 per cent. in their wages and a further advance of 5 per cent. on July 1. Many more mine owners in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire have acceded to the terms of the men.

The cotton mills in Accrington, Blackburn, Berry, and Bolton are stopping work owing to the scarcity of coal because of the miners' strike. The London and South-western Railway Company is also suffering from the scarcity of coal. The officials have instructed the employes to be as economical as possible in the use of fuel. One of the economies ordered is the stoppage of all fires in the waiting rooms of the stations along the line.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The strike of the dock laborers here is collapsing. The leaders of the strike have lost touch with the men, and the latter are showing a disposition to submit the question in dispute between themselves and the dock companies to arbitration. New hands to fill the places of strikers are arriving in Liverpool at a rapid rate.

BERLIN, March 18.—The ship carpenters at Stettin have struck for higher wages.

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN SPOILS.

LISBON, March 18.—A dispatch from Mozambique says that the British flag was hoisted at Chiloma. The journal *Correio Damanha*, referring to the dispatch, says it does not know where Chiloma is, but if it is south of the confluence of the Shiré and Ruo, the British occupation is inexplicable, and if it is north of the confluence the British action is not in good faith, in view of the pending negotiations.

The paper adds that the Cabinet, at yesterday's meetings, reached important decisions, regarding which absolute secrecy is maintained.

Opposition journals declare that if the action of the British at Chiloma is the result of the Portuguese Government's policy the Government might have spared itself the trouble of stifling the national outburst of patriotism.

The evening papers print London telegrams, stating that the hoisting of the British flag on the British steamer Shiré gave rise to the report of the hoisting of the flag in the Shiré district. They also state that Chiloma is north of the confluence of the Shiré and Ruo.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 18.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, Liberal, complaining of encroachments upon the public right of way in Scotland, and asking that the laws be reformed and that the matter be intrusted to the County Councils. Mr. Chamberlain, a number of Unionists, and a few Scotch Conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted by the vote of

PLATT, ERWIN & COMPANY

THE BIG POLITICAL FIRM DISSOLVED.

EVIDENCE OF THE BREAKING OF THE ALLIANCE IN THE DEBATE ON THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

ALBANY, March 18.—There is every evidence around the Capitol that the grip which Thomas C. Platt had upon the Republican machine of this State is daily and hourly diminishing. The heavy loss that several of his faithful followers in the Senate suffered in the recent fall of Tennessee Coal and Iron cannot be overcome by promises for the future. What the average legislator is looking for is solid, cold, indisputable cash. So long as Mr. Platt's Wall-street "tips" guaranteed a secure return to the statesmen who a year ago seemed to be proud of his leadership, his gang would remain firm, but the moment his "points" failed to realize and the gang lost money, his influence began to wane. Senator Erwin has been looked up to confidingly as one of Mr. Platt's lieutenants, but within three weeks Mr. Erwin has served notice on his old friend that new and more substantial alliances must be made to hold him to the Platt column. Erwin is no novice in politics. If he deserts an old friend that has been tried for a new one who has not been tried, it is because he sees some great advantage for it.

Three weeks ago Mr. Erwin served notice that hereafter he did not propose to be dictated to by Platt or boss. People who read between the lines then believed that he was serving notice on Mr. Platt that their days of intimacy were gone. To-day Mr. Erwin reiterated his position, and by his course left no room for doubt that, so far as he was concerned, the old-established firm of Platt, Erwin & Co. was dissolved.

It came up on the Lewis bill, giving the consent of the State of New-York to the purchase by the United States of land in New-York City to erect a Custom House. The original law was passed last year. At that time it was well understood that Mr. Platt desired both the Custom House and the Appraisers' Stores to be at Bowling Green. A new Republican President had just been elected and inaugurated, and Mr. Platt was known to be, so far as New-York State was concerned, the power behind the throne, and the Legislature was perfectly willing to sneeze whenever he took snuff, particularly as no other Republican was disposed to jump into the political arena and measure swords with him.

Mr. Platt had his own way last year; he cannot have it this year. The merchants began to oppose his Bowling Green scheme for a storehouse. THE TIMES has kept its readers well informed as to the Bowling Green site, and has repeatedly exposed the true inwardness of Mr. Platt's scheme and the gigantic real estate speculation involved in it.

It is very certain that neither Mr. Lewis nor any other Assemblyman or Senator exactly understood the provisions of the bill. So far as giving the consent of this State to the purchase or acquisition by condemnation under judicial process by the United States is concerned, not a question was made, as the troubles usually arise when the second section was reached and its contents were found to be as follows: "The consent of the State of New-York is hereby given to the purchase or acquisition by condemnation under judicial process by the United States of any lands in the city of New-York as an Appraiser's storehouse, for a Custom House, and for other public purposes," and here appears the cat from under the meat, "provided, however, that the parcel or parcels of land so purchased or acquired shall not in the aggregate exceed in area 200,000 square feet." It was not until the hour-and-a-half debate was drawing to a close that the point was raised that under the last sentence of the bill the Government could exercise the right of perpetual condemnation. Senator Stewart was in charge of the bill and Judge Robertson was in charge of Senator Stewart. The principal antagonist to the measure was Mr. Erwin, who held that importing interests in New-York were opposed to going south of Chambers-street.

"We all know," he exclaimed, "that the site selected for the Custom House and storehouse is at Bowling Green. Now, I know that the importers oppose accepting that site for many reasons. Besides, Congress is considering this measure now; why not wait till we hear what Congress has done? This bill allows the Federal Government to go where it pleases, and I believe we ought to nail them right down to one site. I know that they propose to confiscate the Barge Office, which was erected for altogether a different purpose. The law now reads the storehouse will go with the Custom House to a point where the importers don't want it."

Besides, Mr. Erwin said, the bill spoke of "other public purposes." He did not understand this sentence. There was a controversy between the importers and the Government.

"The only proposition contained in this bill," observed Judge Robertson, "is in regard to the amount of land."

"If the Government," said Mr. Erwin, "were to locate in the southern point of the island, the detriment to importers would be incalculable, and I may as well say here that I would refuse to vote for the bill."

"The Secretary of the Treasury," put in Judge Robertson, after this threat, "has abandoned the Bowling Green site for a storehouse. I think that so long as Congress has the matter under consideration we ought to give the Government some discretion."

"The simple proposition," said Senator Saxton, "is to allow the Government to acquire 200,000 square feet of land for a public building in the city of New-York. The original act allowed the Government to select all the land in it desires in one place, but the present bill provides that the parcels can be separated." Mr. Saxton held that under the Constitution of the United States the Federal Government could step in and acquire the land by the right of eminent domain, whether the Legislature gave its consent or not.

Mr. Linson expressed some surprise at this assertion. Senator Roesch, the third constitutional lawyer of the Senate, gave out the announcement that Congressman Dunphy has a bill before Congress providing for the construction of the Appraiser's Store above Chambers-street, and he could not understand the haste of the Senate to pass this bill before knowing what Congress was to do.

Judge Robertson stummed up the situation in these words: "All that this bill proposes to do is this: It gives to Congress the right to condemn land under judicial process if it cannot be purchased; it permits Congress to select land to be condemned, and it allows Congress to condemn land by the laws of the State."

Senator Stewart refused to accept an amendment. He objected to Mr. Erwin's criticisms. Referring to Erwin's remarks that he was unable to understand the phrase "for a Custom House or for other public purposes," he expressed great surprise, and desired to know if any one ever heard of such a bill employing the words "for private purposes." This hit Erwin hard. He flung back to Stewart in his most sarcastic manner, but Stewart turned to Judge Robertson and smiled. The bill was finally set down for third reading for next Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. Stein's bill cutting down the rates of interest received by pawnbrokers passed the Assembly this morning. This is an old-timer and has been known as a "strike" from the date of its birth. To-day when it was reached on the calendar Judge Gibbs of New-York moved that the first section be stricken out, "in order," he said, "to secure an explanation."

Mr. Stein was ready to defend the bill. "This is the bill," said he, "which has been introduced in the Assembly for the past four years. It reduces the rate of interest a pawnbroker is entitled to receive from 3 per cent the first six months and 2 per cent thereafter to 2 per cent the first six months and 1 per cent thereafter—in short, from 30 to 18 per cent. Heretofore the bill has never passed the committee stage and was undoubtedly what the newspapers have termed it, a "strike." This year the same old cry has been raised, but I wish it distinctly understood that the bill was introduced by me in perfect good faith, and I desire its passage. The business of the pawnbroking establishments has grown to enormous proportions and should be properly restricted. Poor people are the victims, and the amount of interest they are obliged to pay is exorbitant in the extreme. The gentleman who moved to strike out the first section of the bill was not acting in good faith. I heard this morning that opposition would come from this quarter. The bill should become a law."

Mr. Gibbs withdrew his motion after reiterating his statement that he simply made it in order to give Mr. Stein a chance to explain. He voted in the negative, however, when the bill was put on final passage, and Messrs. Kerrigan and O'Hare of New-York and McTernan of Brooklyn did likewise. Mr. Gibbs subsequently gave as his reason for opposing the bill that Mr. Stein had "impugned his motives, and he proposed to "get even" with him. Mr. Kerrigan said he voted against the bill because it did not go far enough. He is the parent of a measure which reduces the rate of pawnbrokers' interest to 12 per cent. Mr. Kerrigan is authority for the statement that another bill is to be introduced, which will provide that the police shall take charge of unredeemed pledges and sell them at public auction. This has the true "strike" flavor.

* * *

Another bill which passed the Assembly today was that of Mr. Blumenthal of New-York, which amends the act relating to lectures for workingmen and workingwomen. According to its provisions no admission fee shall be charged for such lectures, and at least one school in each ward, where the Board of Education deems it practicable or expedient, shall be selected and designated, and one or more lectures shall be given each week, in the discretion of the board, at the school selected, between Oct. 1 and March 31. The Board of Education is further empowered to advertise the lectures, and, if necessary, to hire a hall for the accommodation of those who wish to attend.

* * *

Mr. I. Sam Johnson of Wyoming introduced to-day two bills amendatory of the law providing for the formation of societies for the prevention of horse stealing. One gives such societies the power to employ detectives and to take cognisance of any crime in the county to which the society belongs; the other gives the patrolmen, riders, messengers, or detectives of each society the right to pursue and arrest any person suspected of having committed any crime. Mr. Johnson says there are several organizations of this kind in his county and many throughout the State, and that much good would result if all classes of criminals were brought under the provisions of this particular law.

Assemblyman Riley of Rensselaer dropped into the box a bill authorizing the construction of a State dam to take the place of the one which now extends across the Hudson from Troy to Green Island. It appropriates $300,000 for the purpose and empowers the Superintendent of Public Works to prepare plans and let contracts to the lowest bidder. The crest of the proposed dam is to be not more than sixty feet south of that of the present structure. Mr. Riley said this morning that the bill was framed in the interests of slack-water navigation between Troy and Waterford, and that the old dam was almost worthless.

Mr. King of New-York introduced a bill giving the Dock Department of the city of New-York authority to open the two piers at the Gansevoort-Street Market to the use of vessels at such times as the piers are not in use for market purposes. These piers, Mr. King says, have not been occupied by vessels for the past year, owing to their having been reserved for the exclusive needs of the market, and are now practically idle. The bill is designed to give the Dock Department power to regulate their use.

Mr. Hoag of New-York views with disfavor the large income of the Controller of the city of New-York, and to-day he submitted a bill fixing the salary of that official at $10,000 and cutting off all the fees he now derives under the collateral inheritance tax law, which last year amounted to the handsome sum of $10,000. "It is absurd," said Mr. Hoag to THE TIMES's correspondent, "for the city to pay such an enormous sum annually to one official. The salary named in my bill is ample and all that the Controller should be legally entitled to."

* * *

The Assembly decided this afternoon to take a recess until 8 o'clock in order to dispose of the heavy calendar and do away with the necessity of a session to-morrow night, because several members desire to attend a dinner party. At the hour named about eighty members were in their seats, and the third reading of bills proceeded. There were a number of private claim bills on the list, one by Mr. Decker, providing for the relief of Grittman E. Davis, a National Guardsman, who lost an arm in 1855, coming first. This bill was promptly attacked by Mr. Fish and others, and in a few minutes its enacting clause was stricken out.

C. M. Martin discovered that the House was not in humor for an adjournment, and he therefore resorted to tactics calculated to delay the business. After a half hour of this kind of work Mr. Gibbs moved to adjourn. About this time Speaker Husted resumed the Chair, and hammered the house into order. While the roll call on Gibbs's motion was proceeding, Mr. Sulzer of New-York undertook to explain his vote. This was clearly against the rules, and the Speaker ruled him out of order. Sulzer paid no attention and continued to stand and talk. With the new gavel the "bald eagle" rained a shower of blows on the desk which sounded liked sharp skirmish firing.

"The gentleman is out of order," he shouted; "the gentleman will take his seat."

Mr. Sulzer, with rapidly-coloring face and with compressed lips, maintained his position, and again attempted to make himself heard. "If the gentleman does not take his seat the Chair will order the Sergeant at Arms to seat him," the Speaker roared again. Mr. Sulzer did not sit, and the Speaker called: "Will the Sergeant at Arms make me forward?" Several members told Sulze at this juncture that he ought to obey, for he was in the wrong, and he concluded to take his seat. Thereupon the Speaker demanded his vote and he voted in the negative.

As soon as the vote had been declared lost, Mr. Sheehan arose on a point of order. He said he knew Mr. Sulzer was wrong in assuming that he would explain his vote on a motion to adjourn, but that the ruling of the Chair was wrong. He then inquired whether the Chair could, under the rules, decide that a member was out of order, and then place him under the charge of the Sergeant at Arms. He was interrupted by the Speaker, who said he had made no such order, and refused to listen to Mr. Sheehan. The latter tried his best to make himself heard, but Gen. Husted used the gavel unsparingly, and the din was deafening. As soon as he ceased, Mr. Sheehan moved to strike out the first section of the bill just called, and in this way secured recognition. He said, in the mildest of tones, that he was actuated only by a friendly spirit in making his inquiry, and he was thankful for the pleasant reply which might guide the members in future.

"It may have been in a friendly spirit, Mr. Sheehan, but it was in an unfriendly tone," replied the Speaker.

Mr. Sheehan spoke for several minutes in support of his statement that the Speaker had made an unjust and arbitrary ruling, but the latter was cool and sarcastic, and finally closed the matter unceremoniously. The session then went on until the last bill on the calendar had been reached and passed.

* * *

The annual Appropriation bill was the special order of the Senate this morning. On Mr. Sloan's motion, the appropriation for the State Library was increased $500. Mr. Sloan said this was done to put the item into the hands of the conference committee. State Librarian Dewey had stated that the $16,000 appropriated would be inadequate to carry out his plans, but the committee had not had time to make a personal examination of the library.

Mr. Sloan moved to amend so that the use of the appropriation of $5,000 to enable the Dairy Commissioner to employ experts to teach farmers how to make butter and cheese. Mr. Sloan replied that the statute of 1888 required the appropriation, and the only way to do away with it was to repeal that statute.

Mr. Sloan stated that in the judgment of Superintendent Draper, the appropriation for the Cortland Normal School should be increased from $20,000 to $21,000, and he moved to grant the increase. The motion was adopted. Mr. Erwin moved that the sum $1,000 for the Cortland Normal School should be obtained by cutting down the appropriation for the Albany Normal School. All the normal schools should be on an equality. There was no further discussion on the bill and no amendments were made, except verbal ones, beyond the increases for the State Library and the Cortland Normal School. The bill was then passed unanimously.

* * *

Mr. Bradford Rhodes, who last night had laid aside in the Assembly his bill relating to the supervision of mortgage companies organized under the laws of another State, asked that it be recommitted to his committee for the purpose of amendment. The bill was introduced on Jan. 15.

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The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to report to-morrow the resolution to submit to the people next Fall the question of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

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Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following:

By Mr. Stewart—The Martin Assembly bill for the erection of a soldiers' memorial arch on the plaza at the southeasterly entrance to Central Park; also, to amend the New-York charter by increasing the powers of the court in judicial proceedings to enforce the payment of a tax on personal property, when the comptroller is satisfied that the payment of the tax should not be enforced.

By Mr. Ives—Amending Section 191 of the Code by providing that an appeal cannot be taken from a judgment if the matter in controversy is less than $2,500.

* * *

The final hearing before the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs on the Hendricks High License bill will be given Wednesday afternoon.

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It is likely that the Senate Committee on Railroads will report on Thursday the Fassett Rapid Transit bill, with several amendments. The amendments are all ready for interpolation in the bill, but Senator Fassett took them to New-York for submission to the friends of the measure, and he is expected to return to-morrow. The Erwin bill will be reported adversely the same day that the Fassett bill comes from the committee.

* * *

Gov. Hill's veto of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill is expected on Thursday or Friday of this week.

* * *

There was a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Cities on the five bills lately introduced by Mr. H. C. Johnson of Queens relating to Long Island City. The first of these authorizes the Common Council of Long Island City to acquire by purchase the lands embraced within "Ravenswood Park," the "Parade Ground," and "Astoria Park" in that city, together with adjacent lands. Park bonds of the denomination of $500 each and bearing interest at 4 per cent are to be issued to provide money for the payment of these lands. The second bill empowers the Mayor and Common Council of Long Island City to issue bonds for $75,000, payable in twenty years, at not more than 5 per cent per annum, to be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds. Bill No. 3 amended the law of 1887, to the end that Long Island City may purchase lands and erect schoolhouses, the aggregate amount to be expended not to exceed $295,000. The fourth bill provides for the reorganization of the Fire Department, the annual cost of the improved service not to exceed $14,000. The fifth stipulates that the expenses of the Water Department of the city, exclusive of the cost of fuel and necessary repairs, shall not exceed $24,000 in any year. The Board of Water Commissioners cannot spend over $1,000 per year for extensions or repairs, and must report twice each year to the Common Council.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, fresh from the hearing before School Superintendent Draper on the Long Island City school teachers' appeal, was present with six of his Aldermen—Kraussman, Desmond, Claven, Busch, Schmidt, and Smith. George A. Stearns, who is also the counsel for Miss Lawton, against Gleason's school board, representing the Fourth Ward Republican Association of Long Island City, appeared in opposition to all the bills. He said the general scheme was one of lavish expenditure, which the city was not prepared to adopt in its present condition. Rudolph Horak, in behalf of the German-American Citizens' Committee of Long Island City, also denounced vigorously each of the Johnson bills, claiming that they contemplated expenditures which would place the taxpayers of the city under too severe burdens.

Mr. E. N. Abel, representing the Trustees of Union College, approved of the bills, but though they should go further and provide for the issuance of enough city bonds to anticipate the collection of all the assessments.

"Burly Pat" then took the floor and indulged in one of his demagogic speeches, which was accepted only for what it was worth. He said he had been Mayor of the city eight years, and his administration had been pure and undefiled. He would like to have the committee visit Long Island City and investigate the condition of affairs, for he was certain that if they did they would support all of the Johnson bills. The schools needed enlargement, and this was the time to purchase the land and begin the work. The Mayor gave an exposition of Long Island City politics from his standpoint, the burden of his song being that the opposition "couldn't down Gleason." He was followed by Alderman Kraussman, who made a plea for salaries for the Long Island City Aldermen. The committee reached no decision on the bills.

* * *

The Assembly Canal Committee decided tonight to report adversely Mr. Harwood's bill appropriating $200,000 for building floating elevators in New-York and Buffalo. Chairman Loder of the committee is very ill, and Messrs. Selleck and Miller of the committee were also absent. The other members were a unit in opposing the bill.

AN OLD RIVER MAN'S VIEWS.

CAPT. LEATHERER'S OPINION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—The veteran navigator, Capt. Thomas P. Leatherer, has pronounced views on the river question. To THE TIMES's correspondent to-day he said:

"I have watched the river for fifty-three years as Captain and pilot, and have had licenses as both all that time. I think it is my duty to inform the people of the valleys of the grievance and wrongs which exist. They have patronized me for fifty years, and I am grateful. During my years of service I have noticed all the work which has been done on my beat. I consider that the first great injury done to the river was stopping up the Southwest Pass and Pass-à-Loutre to obstruct the flow of water to the Gulf. The river rises and falls four feet at the head of the passes to every sixteen feet of change here—four to one. At Vicksburg the difference is three to one as compared with New-Orleans, so that four inches of rise here gives one foot of rise there.

"The second mistake has been the contracting of the sides of the river by the commission, contrary to engineering claims. The elevation of the surface causes the bottom to fill. That has been the result of the great work at Providence and Plum Point Bend, where numberless piles have been driven and mattresses put down. The rise and fall of the water at Cairo is 51½ feet, and it is also that at Vicksburg, where it wants 51½ feet of high water, and I am satisfied that the gauge is not right, while at Memphis and Plum Point it is only 36 feet. At Plum Point the river is very wide, and the St. Francis Swamp has a levee across it. Now, the river commission has contracted the river there to one-half its former width, and the St. Francis Swamp has a levee across it for the Arkansas Railroad forty-two miles in width. It stops the flow of water there, and the further contraction at Plum Point Bend, where there is only thirty-six feet full, does not leave sufficient capacity for the river to flow. It is the same contraction as in Providence Beach and that vicinity.

"At Cairo the Kentucky Swamp has been leveed for the railroad. There is a deep swamp there five miles wide, and its filling stopped the flow of water there. Besides that, there has been a bridge put across there now. The bridge stops the flow of water between high and low water, and there is at least 3,000 cubic feet released from that cause alone. If there is a bridge to be placed at Cairo also, I believe that the river being wider at that point, there will be more piers, and consequently more resistance.

"From my standpoint and my observation it is impossible to get rid of the water with the present stopping up of the river at its mouth and above. All the piers are on alluvial bottoms and stop the flow of the water just in proportion to their front face, and that means the elevation of the river just that much. The River Commission is claiming the deepening of the river, and I can only say the surface, but I know that it is exactly the opposite. I know that the gauge to-day reads 44 feet at Natchez and 46 feet at Vicksburg; that is 5 feet below high water at Vicksburg and 6 feet at Natchez. That is where the trouble is, that they call the zero gauge, which is intended to represent low water, does not go to low water. The gauges have been moved up. I have practical proof that the gauges are not correct. In the case of my little boat, last October we had to restrict her capacity to 7½ feet, so that she could get through at St. Catharine's Bar, twelve miles below Natchez. For fifty years there never has been less than 9 feet of water there, but now the depth is less. At that time the gauge showed that there was 4.30 feet of water, but actually it was but only 7 feet of water in the channel. That shows a clear fall there of 6 feet, or at least the bottom had filled up that much last October.

"I would like to give my advice. If the Government intends to stop the navigation of the river by building low bridges and overflowing the bottoms, it would be useless to have navigation be dispensed with entirely and that ponton bridges be built in place of those now existing. It would make little difference to steamboat men, as they find it impossible to run 100-foot steamboats through 50 feet of space given by those bridges. I have been on a steamboat that could go under the Cairo bridge during high water, for there is only 53 feet of room. Ponton bridges will, at least, not obstruct the flow of water.

"In conclusion, I know that there is not more than 50 per cent of the capacity to discharge water at South Pass that there was the first day Mr. Eads went there. The channel to-day is not large enough to discharge the Kanawha River when full."

PRINCETON COLLEGE NEWS.

THE ATHLETIC TEAM IN TRAINING—A NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—In response to Capt. W. C. Dohm's order the following men, who are candidates for the athletic team, presented themselves at the gymnasium to-day to begin active training at once: K. L. Ames, H. L. Chapin, H. H. Janeway, and J. N. Thomas of the Senior Class; Jerry Black, J. S. Roddy, H. P. Robinson, G. B. Agnew, L. B. Crane, Pringle Jones, and R. B. Wallace of the Junior Class; Peter Vredenburgh, E. G. Brotherlin, Chester Bayles, J. H. Adams, John M. Brennan, R. D. Small, G. K. Davis, W. M. Aikman, Lucien Abrams, Austin McLanahan, and C. C. Jefferson of the Sophomore Class; W. C. Woodbridge, H. L. Carey, A. C. Hencken, A. H. Culley, F. A. Boerohelin, and K. C. Kirtland of the Freshman Class. It is the intention of Capt. Dohm to practice daily until the intercollegiate contest in May.

At a meeting of fifteen men in college last night, a club to be known as the Southern Club of Princeton College, was permanently organized. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President—Edgerwith B. Baxter, '90, of Georgia; Vice Presidents—R. Brenden, '90, of Tennessee, and E. A. Poe of Maryland; Secretary—John H. Sealy, '91, of Texas; Assistant Secretary—William A. Guild, '93, of Tennessee; Treasurer—John M. Brennan, '92, of Kentucky; Executive Committee—Baxter, E. Cooper, '91, of Tennessee; B. Whitley, '92, of Georgia, and Harris Lindsley, '93, of Tennessee.

President Patton held a very successful library meeting this evening at the Prospect Mansion. Mr. Thomas Davidson read a paper on "The Philosophy of Rosmini." He briefly described the Rosmian doctrine as objective idealism, subjective realism, and absolute materialism. The meeting was open only to Juniors and Seniors, professors, graduates, and theological students.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, widow of Capt. Charles D. Ludlow, died on Monday at her home 75 Second-avenue, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, of heart trouble. and funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Ludlow came of the old Vaughan family of Connecticut, and was born in Canaan, Conn., in 1814. She came to this city when but fifteen years of age, and at twenty married Capt. Ludlow, who belonged to the well-known Brooklyn family of that name. He commanded the steamers Alabama, Knoxville, and Ariel, and was killed during a storm in 1857 while commanding the latter vessel.

George D. Rosengarten, the founder and for years the active head of the extensive chemical works of Rosengarten & Sons in Philadelphia, died at his home yesterday, aged eighty-nine years. Mr. Rosengarten was born in Cassel, Germany, and came to this country when eighteen years of age. A few years later he started in a small way the chemical works which are now among the largest and most important in the United States.

Capt. Reuben M. Potter, United States Army, died at his residence, 282 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Capt. Potter was born in New-Jersey. Removing to Texas, he was appointed Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, March 1, 1849, and on July 28, 1866, was commissioned Captain. He was retired in 1882. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Leonard Everett, a well-known and wealthy engineer and dredging contractor, died at Lockport, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy years. He was born at Canton, Mass. At the time of his death he was General Superintendent of the American District Steam Company, which has plants all over the country.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Werra, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen and Southampton 6 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

RELIEF FOR IMPORTERS

ONE OF THEIR DEMANDS TO BE GRANTED.

CHANGES MADE IN THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION BILL—THE SMELLING COMMITTEE'S FARCE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Finance Committee of the Senate has not quite finished consideration of the Customs Administrative bill, but it will probably do so to-morrow morning, so that the measure can be reported back to the Senate before the close of the day. The sub-committee has finished its work, and the full committee spent over two hours to-day discussing the changes it proposes to make in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

These are quite numerous, but members of the committee say that only one is of really great importance. This is a radical change in Section 15 of the bill, by which the House provided that the facts found and certified by the Board of Appraisers should be final and conclusive upon the courts. Importers have found great fault with this provision. The Finance Committee has so changed the section as to provide that the Appraisers shall send to the court the evidence on which they base their findings of fact, and the court is given authority, in finally passing upon the facts, to call for additional evidence from either party to the controversy, and to accept such additional evidence as either party may desire to present. This, the committee thinks, ought to satisfy the demands of the importers, as it meets the principal objections they have raised.

The committee has agreed to push the bill through the Senate with all possible speed, and it hopes to see it become a law in time for its provisions to go into effect on the 1st of July, the date which has been inserted in the measure.

* * *

The special smelling committee, charged with the duty of finding out how newspaper men obtain the Senate's star chamber proceedings, had no meeting to-day. It has, indeed, reached nearly the end of the roaring farce it has been playing so long, and there seems to be little left for it to do beyond presenting a report acknowledging its failure to find out the private business of Washington correspondents.

Chief Smeller Delph is now at work upon this report. It is said that he will inform the Senate that the committee examined all but three of the eighty-two members of the Senate, and learned from them that none of them had given away the secrets of the star chamber. He will add, it is said, that the committee has discovered no way by which the secrets can be given out if not from members of the star chamber, leaving the plain inference that the three unexamined Senators could have thrown light upon the subject if they had been put upon the witness stand. One of the three is Mr. Brown of Georgia, whose health has not permitted his attendance since the present Congress opened. Another is Mr. Quay, who has been on a fishing tour ever since long before the smelling committee was organized. The third is Mr. Gorman, who has been in the Senate only one or two days in the last three weeks. It remains to be seen how these Senators will like this feature of Mr. Delph's report.

In the meantime the contumacious and "seditious" newspaper men who refused to answer the committee's questions are still under subpœna, and the resolution to lock them up is still pending in the star chamber.

* * *

The public buildings pork barrel was opened again in the Senate to-day, and the six or eight Senators present pulled out several very nice chunks. Every time the hook was dropped into the barrel it brought up something, and each one was landed without delay. The only interruption to the proceeding was when some unknown crank in the visitors' gallery remarked in a loud voice that it was time the Senate passed the Dependent Pensions bill. He was quickly silenced by his neighbors.

The first chunk taken from the barrel was a piece that had been pulled out with some difficulty in the House, because it provided for a fifty-thousand-dollar building in the little village of Houlton, Me. It met no snags in the Senate. When the barrel was finally headed up and rolled out of the Chamber, it had been emptied of the following pieces:

Houlton, Me....	$50,000	Sioux Falls, S.D.	$350,000
Taunton, Mass..	75,000	Tacoma, Wash..	100,000
Spokane Falls, Washington...	100,000	Deadwood, S. D.	200,000
Walla Walla,		Seattle, Wash...	100,000
Washington...	30,000	Dover, N. H....	100,000
Saginaw, Mich..	250,000	Nashua	30,000
Total			$1,285,000

In addition, a bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for a penitentiary for the State of North Dakota.

* * *

After unusual delay in the Government Printing Office, the Army Register for 1890 will be ready for distribution to-morrow. Its arrangement is just the same as in former years, except that the names in the index are preceded by two columns, giving the lineal and relative rank of all officers.

An important addition is made to the register in the shape of a list of those students who stood highest in the military department at the last commencements at those universities, colleges, and other schools having military instructors detailed from the army. The object in publishing this roll of honor is to give the students at these institutions additional incentives for work, and the policy at present favored by the War Department of making civilian appointments in the army from officers of the National Guard and from the graduates of these schools will give the students a definite object to work for. Young men who succeed in getting their names on this roll of honor will be in the direct line for appointment to the army.

If some of the bills now pending in Congress looking to the increase of the army, become laws, there will soon be enough vacancies annually to make places for most of the young men on the list. Among the names mentioned this year are the following:

St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.—Charles C. Marvin, Daniel J. Dowdney, and Willard S. Wright.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.—Archie R. Conover, Dominicus S. Voorhees, and Michael Nolan.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—C. E. Freeman, J. V. Scaife, and J. C. Brewer.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.—John P. Street, Joseph S. Stillwell, and Albert C. Arend.
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.—Max L. Powell and George Bliss.

* * *

Pension matters attracted the chief attention in the House to-day. A resolution introduced by Mr. Morrill of Kansas, calling for information as to whether it would not be a great saving to have the Bureau of Pensions transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department, was the first move. This was quickly followed by another resolution by the same member calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for data relative to the payment of pensions and the estimated amount to the amount required for the payment of arrearages in case the limitation of the Arrears act is repealed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Morrow of California, who has charge of the bill, explained its provisions in detail, and, in reference to the general subject of pensions, said it could safely be assumed that the number of pensioners would reach its maximum about July 1, 1894, on which date, under existing laws, the number of pensioners on the rolls would be 1,751,000. Mr. Hayes of Texas discussed the pension system as effected by both acts of Congress and the administration of the service. He cited numerous statistics showing that the pension expenditures for the last fiscal year was greater than the total cost of the Mexican war and in excess of the total expenditure for pensions from 1789 to 1861. He severely criticised the administration of the Pension Office, claiming that many of their decisions were insorrect and unjust, and thought there should be a thorough investigation of the system in order that complete justice might be done the men who fought for their country and that bounty-jumpers and laggards might be stricken from the rolls.

* * *

Secretary Proctor to-day aproved the recommendation of Capt. W. A. Kirkland, United States Navy, Supervisor of New-York Harbor, for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding $1,500 per month for the hire of a tugboat and launches for night service in patrolling the harbor during the months of March, April May, and June, for the purpose of preventing any injurious or obstructive deposits in the harbor. The action of the Secretary in disapproving Capt. Kirkland's previous recommendation for the purchase of the tug Luther C. Ward at a cost of $37,000 is due to a report made by the Superintendent of Construction of the Lighthouse Department in New-York that the vessel is rotten in certain places and that $25,000 would be a liberal price for her.

Capt. Kirkland has been instructed to submit a project for obtaining the necessary patrol boats for this service, either by purchase or by building them, as may be deemed for the best interests of the Government. The Secretary was guided in this matter by the recommendations of Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers.

* * *

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which is considering the proposition to establish a postal telegraph, has received an invitation from the Western Union Telegraph Company to visit the company's headquarters and principal offices in New-York and examine their general operations and multiple and automatic systems in daily use. Dr. Green and Gen. Eckert suggest that the committee or any members thereof would, in a personal visit to the principal offices, see and learn more of what is required to make a telegraph system than it would be possible for them to learn from statements in the committee room.

* * *

The MacAdoo bill authorizing the construction of a suspension bridge across the Hudson River at New-York City has been finally passed upon by the House Committee on Commerce and ordered to be favorably reported to the House. A few amendments were made in the bill, the intent of which is to allow the Inter-State Commission to fix the percentages of dividends that may be paid upon the capital stock of the bridge company and fixing the minimum height of the bridge at 135 feet, as in the case of the Brooklyn Bridge, with a proviso that the Secretary of War may hereafter increase the requirement in this respect to 145 feet.

* * *

Acting Secretary Batcheller to-day appointed the following examiners in the Appraiser's Departments at New-York: Ernest J. Chapman, Henry W. Rudd, Charles C. Brown, William R. Davis, Zach Jellison, Fred A. Russell, George S. Bruen, and James R. Hillyer. A number of laborers and messengers were also appointed in the Appraiser's office and several detectives in the Collector's office. William Hersch was appointed a bookkeeper and Henry H. Browne a clerk of Class 2 in the latter office.

* * *

The opponents of compulsory pilotage, who had expected that this Congress would pass the bill abolishing the imposition, by State pilots, of fees where they do not render service, were seriously disappointed by the vote on that measure Monday.

Mr. Hopkins had asked for the passage of a resolution fixing a day for considering the bill. It required two-thirds to adopt it. The vote was 112 to 122. That was not only a failure to secure a day, but it indicated the lack of a majority for the bill, if it should get a day. Dunphy, Flower, Payne, Raines, Spinola, Stahlnecker, Tracey, Turner, and Wallace of New-York were against it. The State pilots insist that the right to exact fees, whether earned or not, is the only protection that can be accorded them, and they demand protection.

* * *

A number of New-York merchants will appear before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-morrow to argue in favor of Mr. Dunphy's bill requiring the proposed new Appraiser's Stores in New-York to be situated at least as far up town as Chambers-street. Among them will be Messrs. Constable, Sloane, McCreery, and Gibb. They will tell the committee that they have no particular objection to putting the new Custom House on the Bowling Green site, but they will insist that it would be a serious disadvantage to the importers to place the Appraiser's Stores in that part of the city.

* * *

Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee has failed in his effort to cut off the Watervliet Arsenal with only $200,000 for the work to be prosecuted there. Secretary of War Proctor asked for $1,100,000 for the arsenal, and Representative Tracey has worked hard to secure it. The item was finally passed upon by the committee to-day, and Mr. Cannon's proposal to cut the figures down was beaten by a tie vote. It was a narrow escape, but the original item stands and Mr. Tracey feels better.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—C. Betz, Farmington, and J. D. Taitt, Stanley, both of Ontario County; J. H. Newhall, Lincoln, Wayne County.
Maryland.—W. H. Hurley, Drawbridge; J. G. Shreve, Sandyville.
Virginia.—J. E. Phelps, Barren Springs; J. A. Yates, Houston; W. B. Henderson, Smith's Creek.
Pennsylvania.—J. F. Keeler, Tribley; O. Klingensmith, West Greenwood.
New-Jersey.—S. Denton, Vernon.
Connecticut.—L. A. Brown, Gale's Ferry; J. V. Bissell, North Westchester; E. E. Ashley, Plainfield.

SPRING OPENING AT MACY'S.

NEW FEATURES OF INTEREST EXAMINED BY THE SHOPPERS YESTERDAY.

The store of R. H. Macy & Co., Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, was crowded yesterday by a throng of shoppers, who had come to see and to purchase of the many novelties of this familiar house on the occasion of its annual Spring opening.

The silk goods in black and colors were there in their usual profusion and excellence. But up stairs many people discovered the large bedroom and art-furniture department for the first time or came unexpectedly upon the harness department, where everything that the horse lover can wish, except the horse, is to be had.

But, as usual, the particular attention of the firm has been devoted to perfecting its assortment of millinery and to making particularly attractive the collection of trains and glass wares. The latter department the Rudolstadt ware figures chiefly. Formerly Wedgwood was supreme here, but Macy & Co. are doing a great deal to show that Rudolstadt may be as popular because it is as beautiful and as carefully made.

The array of fine cut glass is another portion of Macy's stock in trade in which particular pride may be taken. The cutting and designing of this glass is done on the premises. And some of this work has been so successful that the firm is able to offer at a greatly reduced price some fine cut glass which is absolutely out of the reach of persons of ordinary means a few years ago. Ice cream sets, engraved sets, and delicate gold-bordered wine and fruit sets are among the bargains to be found in this department. Handsome crystal candelabra, which if imported would cost $20, are offered here at $5.

Another portion of the great store that was particularly crowded yesterday was that space devoted to the millinery department. Here some dainty bits of headgear at most reasonable prices are to be found. One of the importations may be mentioned in honor of Julia, the heliotrope shade predominating in its tints; another of black lace with jet and orange trimmings, the work of Baracco; one by Heitz-Boyer with trimmings of the faintest pink, and another by Josse, trimmed with robin's-egg blue. The "Dorothy" bonnet, in black, in the Gainsborough style, are to be found in all shades, the former at $6 49, the latter at $4 98

TARDY ARMORY WORK.

VEXATIOUS DELAYS IN THE NEW BUILDING OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

When the Armory Board met yesterday in the Mayor's office it ascertained that the new Twenty-second Regiment Armory is not so far along toward completion as it was expected to be at this time. Contractor Langtry, who is doing the carpenter work, reported that he could not put up the stairway because the plaster was not dry. Contractor D. Murphy is also behind with the mason work. Lieut. Col. Leo, the architect of the building, said that he had done everything in his power to hurry Mr. Murphy up.

"This is a most embarrassing thing," said Mayor Grant. "It puts us in a ridiculous light."

The Mayor was evidently referring to the permission which the Board had given the Trustees of St. Joseph's Home to hold a fair in the Fourteenth-Street Armory, now occupied by the Twenty-second. This fair was to be held in the old armory the last two weeks in April, and the understanding was when the permission was given that the Twenty-second would vacate that building before it was time for the fair to begin. Lieut. Col. Leo said that he would make an effort to get the regiment out of the old armory and into the new by the middle of April.

Capt. Roe of Troop A notified the board of the withdrawal of his offer to raise $50,000 for a new armory for the troop. Mayor Grant had objected to leasing quarters for the troop if a new armory was to be put up, and now that the fifty-thousand-dollar offer is withdrawn it is probable that the proffer of the use of Charles W. Dickel's Riding Academy upon certain nights will be accepted. It was contemplated at one time to use the plot of ground in the rear of the Eighth Regiment Armory for the site of a new armory for Troop A and the First and Second Batteries, but this plot will now be sold.

The board sent an answer to S. T. Meyer, who offered to pay half the expenses of the condemnation proceedings against the land at Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street if such proceedings were discontinued. Mr. Meyer was informed that the proceedings would be discontinued if he would pay all the expenses incurred up to date.

A NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

A MEASURE WHICH SENATOR SHERMAN THINKS CANNOT BE EVADED.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Sherman, from the Senate Committee on Finance, reported to-day a substitute for his Anti-Trust bill. In the shape presented to-day Mr. Sherman thinks he has met and overcome all objections to the measure on the ground of unconstitutionality. The members of the committee reserve the right to express their opinion of the bill when it comes up for consideration.

The substitute provides that all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between two or more citizens or corporations, or both, of different States, or between two or more citizens or corporations, or both, of the United States and foreign States, or citizens or corporations thereof, made with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation, or sale of articles imported into the United States, or with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in articles of growth, production, or manufacture of any State or Territory of the United States, with similar articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of any other State or Territory or in the transportation or sale of like articles the production of any State or Territory of the United States into or within any other State or Territory of the United States, and all arrangements, trusts, or combinations between such citizens or corporations, made with a view or which tend to advance the cost to the consumer of any such articles, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful, and void.

The Circuit Court of the United States shall have original jurisdiction of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity arising under this section, and to issue all remedial process, orders, or writs proper and necessary to enforce its provisions. And the Attorney General and the several District Attorneys are hereby directed, under the direction of the United States, to commence and prosecute all cases to final adjournment and execution.

Any person or corporation injured or damnified by such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust, or combination, defined above, may sue for and recover in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, without respect to the amount involved, of any person or corporation a party to a combination described in the first section of the act, twice the amount of damages sustained and the costs of the suit, together with a reasonable attorney's fee.

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

THE QUESTION WHEN MAY AN APPOINTMENT BE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Civil Service Commission has in course of preparation a circular of instructions to applicants for examination for appointment to the Government departmental service. Under the caption "When may an appointment be expected?" the circular says:

"Seven times as many men are appointed from the clerk examinations as from the copyist examinations, and six times as many men are appointed to the departmental service as women. The number of women examined (last year the number was about eight hundred) is greatly in excess of the needs of the service. During the year ended June 30, 1889, twenty-three were appointed from the copyist register and fourteen in the preceding year. The appointment of women from the clerk list has been rare. The copyist grade is the usual entrance grade for women.

"There is an increasing demand by the several departments for men qualified as typewriters and stenographers for appointment to the ordinary clerk and copyist places. What is true of these places is also true of special pension examiners, law clerks, draughtsmen, proofreaders, translators, and topographers in the Geological Survey.

"It is learned upon inquiry that the quotas of the several Eastern, Northern, and Western States are generally exhausted, those of the Southern States, especially in the eligibles for appointment from the clerk registers, are by no means full, the fact being, it is stated, that competent clerks who can pass the necessary examination from either Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Kentucky are reasonably certain of appointment. During the last three years 17 men from the State of Alabama successfully passed the clerk examination. Of these, 10 have received appointments, the remaining 7 having been certified, but not appointed.

"During the same time about 190 men from Indiana successfully passed the same examination, only 5 of whom have received appointments. Of the 150 from New-York, about 20 received appointments. Taking the appointments in the entire departmental service it was stated only one woman is appointed out of every thirty who successfully pass the required examination."

WRESTLER MILLER'S CRIME.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—Sebastian Miller, known as the strong man and champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of Germany, and who made such a good showing with Tom Cannon recently, was arrested here this morning charged with criminal assault. His victim, Amelia Lutz, living with the Hessenaurs, where Miller was stopping, did not make her friends acquainted with the facts until last night, fearing that the brute would kill her. Yesterday Judge Duncan sentenced a man who was convicted of the same crime to the penitentiary for life. Miller, when seen at the prison to-day, was informed of his victim's condition and turned deathly pale when informed of the penalty attached to such a crime. He has a wife and two children living in New-York.

CONDUITS AND TUBES.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Interior Conduit and Insulation Company of New-York City, formed to manufacture, use, buy, and sell all kinds of conduits and tubes for containing or holding electric wires and for speaking and other purposes, for the manufacture and sale of electrical appliances and insulating material, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day.

The capital stock of the concern is $1,000,000, and its charter allows it to carry on its business in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Schenectady, Syracuse, Buffalo, and other cities. The Trustees for the first year are Edward H. Johnson, Sigmund Bergmann, John H. McClement, Edwin T. Greenfield, and Philip H. Klein.

PURLOINING A LETTER.

LEAVENWORTH, March 18.—Governor Smith and Postmaster Halloway of the Soldiers' Home were arrested this morning on complaint of Comrade J. Batson, who charges them with purloining a letter addressed to him. They were taken before a United States Commissioner and released on their own recognizance. A preliminary hearing will be given the case to-morrow.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Dolphin, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Key West, Fla., yesterday morning from the West Indies. The Kearsarge, Galena, and Yantic, comprising the remainder of the fleet, are also at Key West. These vessels will probably set sail for the West Indies in a few days, and will be followed soon by the Dolphin.

Second Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, First Infantry, has been relieved from further duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Brig. Gen. William Smith has been ordered to Washington as soon as practicable to assume the duties of his office as Paymaster General.

Lieut. R. T. Watling (junior grade) has been ordered to examination for promotion.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RESULTS AT GUTTENBERG YESTERDAY AND ENTRIES FOR CLINTON.

The races at Guttenberg yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Wandermeer won, with Rob D. second and Waterbok third. Time—1:43.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Harry Fabiana won, with Shakespeare second and Alva third. Time—1:25½.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lomax won, with Thad Rowe second and Dynamite third. Time—1:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Top Sawyer won, with Melodrama second and Seabick third. Time—1:43.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Wahoo won, with Burnside second and Clay Stockton third. Time—2:04¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. John Jay S. won, with Bothwell second and Bay Ridge third. Time—1:44.

Following are the entries and weights for the rabes to be run at Clifton this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Landseer, Partisan, Baroum, and Ebatian, 125 pounds each; Gregory and Dunpark, 110 each; Maude Hay, Ariel, and Monmouth Belle, 105 each; King Volt, Sabage, Pegasus, Roger, and Peril, 100 each; Albemarle, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sundial and the Rosemary Muntay gelding, 118 pounds each; Windmill and Ayala, 109 each; Consignee, 104; Tramp, Sam Love, Go Lucky, Australand and Waterloo, 97 each; Unstaga and Imogene, 94 each; Navilla and Miss Brooke, 92 each; The Sea Follet, 67.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Billy Brown, Bonnie S., and John Arkins, 109 pounds each; Little Jim, 106; Specialty, 104; Crispin, 103; Wild Cherry, 100; Flitaway, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Monsoon, 109 pounds; Malachi, 108; Little Jake, 103; Insight, 100; Frejols, 94; Samaria, 91; Lemon Blossom, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Prince Howard, 122 pounds; Insight, 105; Harrison, 96; Lemoine H. and Jenevova, 92 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Romance, Golden Rod, Jim Murphy, Alfred, Brier, King Arthur, Jamaica, Jaffar, Falcon, Mulligan, Halfspring, Samaria, Jim McCormick, and Monsoon, 100 pounds each.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Creole won, with Pritchett second and Harlee third. Time—1:10¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Crispino won, with Semaphore second and Revival third. Time—1:03½.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Harkrite won, with Porter F. second and Van Rensselaer third. Time—0:51.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Ormie won, with Vice Regent second and Marchburn third. Time—1:31.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The bond offers accepted to-day were as follows: Registered fours, $100,000, $1,000, $100,000, $4,000, $200, $5,000, $15,000, $100,000, and $1,000 at 123. Coupon fours, $900 at 123. Registered four and a halfs, $3,500 and $5,000 at 103½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 18.—To-day's Cattle market was dull and dragging, and there was no appearance of activity at any time or in any class of stock. Fat light and middle-weight Steers were taken by the dressed beef men at fully steady prices, and exporters were willing to pay Monday's rates for the few hundred head needed to fill their orders. Other sorts of shipping Cattle were wholly neglected and holders found it impossible to effect sales save at the further sacrifice of prices. Butchers' stock sold fairly and there were buyers for all desirable stock Cattle at steady quotations. Although the fresh receipts were light, a considerable number was left over from Monday, and the supply proved more than adequate. Sales were principally at $2 15@$2 75 for Cows, at $2 50@$3 25 for Bulls, at $2 60@$3 40 for stockers and feeders, and at $3 65@$4 40 for shipping Steers. There was a light supply of Veal Calves, and the market was strong at $3@$5 50. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 75@$4 90; good trade shipping Steers, $4 30@$4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 30@$3 65; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 70; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 50.

The Hog trade was more active. The best sorts brought $4 25. That figure was not paid for many of the offerings, however, the prevailing prices being $4 12½@$4 20. Poorer lots were disposed of at $4@$4 05, and the average price was closed to $4 15. Shippers and local packers both bought liberally and the bulk of the lings had been weighed before 10 o'clock. The market finished strong. Receipts were: Cattle, 6,500 head; Hogs, 26,000 head.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 20.		
Algiers, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vizcaya, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 21.		
Rio Grande, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22.		
Alsa, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denmark, London	.....	.....
Devonia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Halifax, Queenstown	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lindgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Magnolia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Sorrento, Hamburg	.....	.....
Thuringia, Jacmel	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 24.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 19.

Adirondack, Kingston, March 12.
Alarich, St. Kitts, March 11.
Alianca, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 20.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 27.
Devonia, Glasgow, March 6.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.
Gallia, Liverpool, March 8.
Hipparchus, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.
Island, Christiansand, March 2.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 8.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 11.
Saratoga, Havana, March 15.
Sorrento, Hamburg, March 1.
Thuringia, La Guayra, March 9.
Werra, Bremen, March 8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

Horrox, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25.
Montauk, Swansea, March 6.
Rugic, Liverpool, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Bermuda, St. Kitts, March 14.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, March 11.
Germania, Liverpool, March 12.
Lero, Gibraltar, March 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, March 7.
Saale, Bremen, March 14.
State of Nevada, Glasgow, March 7.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Circe, Glasgow, March 8.
Italia, Hamburg, March 6.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 15.
La Champagne, Havre, March 15.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 20.
Salerno, Pernambuco, March 5.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

City of Para, Aspinwall, March 16.
Ems, Bremen, March 15.
India, Hamburg, March 9.
Orizaba, Havana, March 20.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:05 | Sun sets...6:11 | Moon rises..5:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..6:03	Gov. Isl...6:20	Hell Gate...8:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..6:41	Gov. Isl...7:01	Hell Gate...8:54

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..12:00	Gov. Isl...12:16	Hell Gate...1:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..12:25	Gov. Isl...12:51	Hell Gate..12:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

ARRIVED.

Steamship El Paso, Quick, New-Orleans 4 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Slokle.
Steamship Tallahassee, Alsop, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
Bark F. E. Hagemeyer, (Ger.,) Sandstedt, Bremen, 57 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Rupert & Co.
Steamship Brassberg, (Norw.,) Shrousen, Hamburg, via Halifax, 21 ds., with mdse. to R. L. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
Steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Hugg——, London 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
Steamship Yumuri, Curtis, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Cardenas, and Havana 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Zenus E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.
Steamship Rio Grande, Conners, Fernandina and Brunswick 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
Steamship Scandia, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg 15 ds., with mdse. to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
Steamship El Callao, (Br.,) Schofts, Laguna 7 ds., with mdse. to Boland Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
Steamship Alsa, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston, Port Gentry, Port Maria, Carthagena, and Port Limon, 20 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30A. M.
Steamship Rosenda, Neilsen, Newcastle, Nova, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship General Whitney, Reeves, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.
Ship Chanda, (Ger.,) Zimker, Rotterdam 58 ds., with lodge, to order—Vessel to Thomas Hunter & Co.
Ship Ida, (Ger.,) Winters, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. to order—Vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Golden Sheaf, (of Portland,) Chandler, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Jules Sazerac & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.
WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W., hazy; at City Island light, W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Nevada, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for ——; Iago, for Newcastle; Princess, for London; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Guyandotte, for Newport News; City of Atlanta, for West Point, Va.
Ship Andrew Rodgers, for Shanghai.
Barks Victoria, for Konigsberg; White Cloud, for Santos; Hector, for Wilmington, Del.
Brig L. L. Bowen, for Port Natal.
Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamship Standard, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

The bark Cambusdoon, (Br.,) Capt. Carland, from New-York Nov. 30, for Batavia, was spoken Feb. 27 in lat. 2 S., lon. 33 W.
The bark Alpheus Marshall, Capt. McFadden, from New-York Jan. 8 for Penang or Singapore, was spoken March 11 in lat. 3 S., lon. 25 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wreck and cargo of the steamship Robilant, (Ital.,) Capt. Longobardo, which was wrecked in Salbana Bay while on a voyage from New-York for Cape Town, were sold at auction for $1,000 on Feb. 15.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 18.—The North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, Capt. Ringk, from New-York March 8, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 A. M. to-day.
The State Line steamship State of Indiana, Capt. Ritchie, from New-York March 6, arr. at Glasgow at 7 A. M. to-day.
The steamship Weshall, (Br.,) Capt. Howsagoe, from New-York March 2, arr. at Hull yesterday.
The steamship Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York Feb. 27, arr. at Harburg yesterday.
The steamship Lianacrieve, (Br.,) from Genoa March 10 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
The steamship Mascotte, (Br.,) Capt. Rosa, from New-York March 1 for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.
The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lauh, from Copenhagen March 6 for New-York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.
The steamship Hermann, (Belg.,) Capt. Meyer, from New-York March 2 for Antwerp, passed Dover to-day.
The steamship Glengyle, (Br.,) Capt. Gasson, sld. from Singapore March 16 for New-York.
The steamship Lassell, (Br.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro March 15 for New-York.
The steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Leighton, sld. from Queenstown March 17 for New-York.
The steamship Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Birtelow, sld. from Queenstown March 17 for New-York.
The steamship Lumen, Capt. Brown, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.
The steamship Azalea, (Br.,) Capt. Petrie, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Rotterdam March 16.
The steamship Cyril, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, from New-York March 6, arr. at Para March 10.
The steamship Illinois, Capt. Spencer, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. at Antwerp March 16.
The steamship Marcia, (Br.,) Capt. Pennick, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress or wait on lady in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman; is quite experienced in dressmaking; can be well recommended by last employer. Address K. C., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress; in private family; understands her business; willing to go with family to country for Summer. Address N. C., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID — LAUNDRESS. — By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as laundress and assist with chamber-work; private family; city reference. Call at 129 West 19th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING or Assist with Washing.—By a German Protestant girl; best city reference. Call at 200 East 73d-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do waiting alone; in private family; city reference. Call at 130 West 19th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference; is willing and obliging. Address A. M., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid in private family; do sewing and wait on lady; city or country. Call at 100 West 28th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as thorough chambermaid; will make herself useful; two years' city reference. Address M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly competent; five years' best personal city reference. Call at 207 West 45th-st., first basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing; city reference. Call or address 431 West 52d-st.; S. McDonald's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 165 West 19th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID — DAY'S WORK.—By two colored girls; one as chambermaid; other day's work; both with home references. Call or address C., 133 West 30th-st., in rear, first floor, left.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; city references. Call at 2,441 8th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 307 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young German girl as chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to assist with grown children; city reference. Call at 251 West 29th-st.; ring Bethman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended. Address C., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; understands the many duties required; private family; excellent city reference. Address G. M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid in private family; fully understands her business; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in plain American family; best city reference. Address K. Q., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; country preferred. Seen at present employer's, 37 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; first-class chambermaid or do chamberwork and fine washing in private family; fully competent; good city reference. Call at 427 East 76th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in small private family; good city reference. Call at 415 West 59th-st., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Call at 304 East 63d-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; assist with other light work; best of city references. Address C. M., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or as nurse and do chamberwork. Call or address Miss Cronin, 529 East 16th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 331 East 20th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 442 3d-av.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; seven years' best reference. Call at 358 Hudson-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By a young girl; best city reference. Call at 794 8th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in small private family; best city reference. Call at 345 West 43d-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a steady young woman as excellent cook and baker in a small family; good city reference. Call at 8 East 76th-st.; ring once.

COOK.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city references. Call at 145 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook in private family. Call 220 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By competent cook; best city references. Call at 144 West 53d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; best city reference from last place. Call at 774 9th-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; highest city reference. Call at 806 West 41st-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call at 341 East 42d-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young woman, sisters, in private family; one excellent cook and plain washer; other chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Address E. W., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; takes chef's place; understands getting up dinner parties and lunches; both French and American dishes; accustomed to have kitchenmaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 153 West 45th-st.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young woman, sisters, together, in private family; one cook and do plain washing, other chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call at 223 West 16th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; country for the Summer; first-class city references. Address Neile, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best city references. Address R. S., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine family cooking; marketing if required; fully competent to be entire charge; best city reference. Address E. S., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook; excellent laundress; in small private family, or laundress to assist in chamberwork; four years' city reference. Address L. F., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; understands meats, games, soups, deserts, creams, and jellies; best city reference; city or country. Address G., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a woman as good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good references; city or country. Call at 448 4th-av.; no cards; second bell.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call or address 247 West 30th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, entrées, soups; day, week, or month; boarding house or private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., two flights, front.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook or washer, ironer, or do general housework; good city reference. Address C. D., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands all the arrangements of kitchen; good bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; city or country; wages, $20. Address Cook, Box 143 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; seven years' best city references from last employer. Call at 508 West 28th-st.; ring Cannon's bell.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; get up company dinner; do marketing; best city reference. Call at 436 7th-av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; country or city; city reference. Address K. P., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent baker; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; fully understands her business; the best city reference. Address A. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; fully understands her business; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city reference. Address A. L., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—NURSE.—By two young Swedish girls, sister, in American family; one as cook; no washing; other as nurse; good city reference. Call at 978 8th-av., two flights; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; city or country; all soups, entrées, desserts, and excellent baker; good city references. Call at 167 East 97th-st.; ring first bell, east.

COOK.—In private family; city or country; very best city references; excellent bread and biscuit; understands ice and butter. Call at 335 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—First-class; will go out by day, get up company dinners, or do other work; best city reference. Call at 159 West 51st-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; four years' city reference. Call at 214 West 62d-st.

COOK.—By Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; country. Call or address Bailey, 203 East 37th-st., second floor, back; no cards.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; assist with washing; good references; no objection to a boarding house; city or country. Call at 130 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; wages, $25 to $30. Address W., 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in a private family; do coarse washing; four years' city references. Address E. C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and first-class laundress in small private family; no objection to country; best city reference. Call at 208 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; first-class baker; would do work of small family; city reference. Call at 856 9th-av., store.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call or address 245 East 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing; seven years' reference from last place. Call at 204 10th-av.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; bread, biscuits, and pastry; private family; references. Call at 182 East 111th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook; three years' city reference from last place. Call at 177 West 64th-st.

COOK.—By a competent English cook and baker; entrées and good soups; assist in washing; city reference. Call at 247 East 28th-st.; ring once.

COOK, &c.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as cook and laundress. Call at 250 East 40th-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. Call at 345 West 48th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in private family or boarding house; good reference. Address 105 West 24th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young woman to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. Call at 217 East 29th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook; will assist in washing; six years' best city references. Call at 427 East 77th-st., first floor. Ryan.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK.—French; good cook in small private family; no washing; city or country; best city references. Call at 162 West 32d-st. T. R.

DAY'S WORK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, work by the day, week, or month; willing and obliging. Address K. H., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; no objection to assist in the kitchen. Call at 149 East 43d-st., ground floor.

DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW more engagements by the day or take home; has first-class reference for dresses and cloaks. Address A. C., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or week; understands her business. Address C., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; perfect fit and stylish draping guaranteed. Address Fanny, 108 West 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out by the day; terms, $2 50. Address Mrs. Hall, 1,912 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week. Address Anderson, 301 East 41st-st.; ring twice.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By the day in American families; children's dresses; terms reasonable. Address Box 17 1,026 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable, reliable person, English, in a widower's family, or with aged couple; a good plain cook and seamstress; good references. Address M. M., 250 East 57th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, has general housework or kitchenmaid of do chamberwork in a small private family. Call at 986 East 25th-st., second floor; no postals.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Protestant girl in a small private family; no washing; best city reference. Call at 256 West 37th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small American family; city reference. Address Doylis, 157 West 26th-st.

INVALID'S NURSE, &c.—By a girl to take care of an invalid lady or of grown children; is a good sewer; kind and trustworthy; best of city reference. Call at 503 West 49th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young woman as Lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; or as parlor maid; well recommended. Address F. E., 41 West 23d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person as Lady's maid or care growing children; no objections to travel; not seasick; good city reference. Apply, by letter only, B. D., 65 Park-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid, Latdressmaker

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 18:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the three-story brick Building, with gore lot 27.6 by 145 by 21.6, 13 New Chambers-st, northeast corner of William-st, for $8,900, to A. F. Eho; three-story brick house, with lot 21.8 by irregular by 25 by 95, 25 Perry-st, north side, 75.4 feet west of Waverley-place, for $15,700, to A. L. Reynolds; three-story brick building, with lot 18 by 80, 602 3d-av, west side, 27 feet north of 39th-st, for $12,600, to Solomon Jacobs; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 113 West 46th-st, north side, 187.6 feet west of Broadway, for $15,000, to John Hayes; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 160 West 54th-st, south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av, for $18,000, to J. J. Kane; three-story brick house, with lot 18 by 100.5, 126 East 95th-st, south side, east of 4th-av, for $17,050, to Daniel Rosenthal; four-story brick apartment house, with lot 18.9 by 100, 117 East 109th-st, north side, east of 4th-av, for $8,900, to Charles Wolinsky. Also, in partition, disposed of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80.3, 926 Park-av, west side, 81.2 feet north of 80th-st, for $29,400, to Thomas J. Barry.

Boyd & Gibson, by order of the executors, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 38 by 76, 39 and 41 Delancey-st, south side, 18 feet east of Forsyth-st, for $50,500, to J. H. Ford.

L. J. & L. Phillips, by order of the executor, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 19.4 by 73.6, 96 8th-av, east side, south of 15th-st, for $18,000, to E. A. Lambert; four-story brick building, with lot 21.1 by 75, 1,093 1st-av, west side, 25.1 feet north of 58th-st, for $19,000, to Patrick Fitzpatrick, and two three-story stone-front buildings, with lots, each 18 by 102.3, 116 and 118 East 74th-st, south side, east of 4th-av, for $30,400, to J. Adler. Also sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 217 East 51st-st, north side, east of 3d-av, for $9,000, to J. Metzler.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the four-story stone-front building and two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 102, 315 East 75th-st, north side, east of 2d-av, for $12,400, to G. J. Germond.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 18.6 by 75, 581 3d-av, east side, 18.7 feet north of 38th-st, for $19,200, to Patrick Gleason.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story stone-front apartment house, with lot 25 by 100, 111 West 62d-st, north side, west of 9th-av, for $29,450, to Jacob Becker; four-story stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 100.5, 114 East 64th-st, south side, east of Park-av, for $20,925, to Mary E. West; four-story flat-tenement house, with lot 37.6 by 100, 164 West 128th-st, south side, east of 7th-av, for $28,000, to A. W. Rintleon, and similar building, with lot 37.6 by 100, 166 West 128th-st, adjoining above, for $28,850, to J. Selligan.

William Kenealy & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Wm. Larremore, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 18.6 by 80, 231 7th-av., east side, 117.2 feet south of 24th-st., for $18,150, to J. B. Harrison. The sale of lots on East 99th and 100th sts., and that with lot 1,248 West 129th-st, east of 8th-av, was adjourned to March 25.

E. F. Raymond, in partition, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, sold two two-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, 412 West 39th-st., south side, west of 9th-av., for $10,100, to Weil & Meyer.

Smyth & Ryan, sale of the buildings, with plot of land, 636 to 642 West 55th-st., was adjourned to March 25.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 18.

3d-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 93d-st., 25.2x100; Mary Ann Boyle to Alexander A. Jordan. $28,000
3d-av., 1,221; Leon E. Bailly and others to Elizabeth McMillan. 1
401th-st., n. s., adjoining lot 1,092, 150 ft. e. of 11th-av, 25x102.9, map of property of Ellen E. Ward; Catharine Hogan and others to Thomas Halligan and another. 6,750
Northeast corner of Macomb's Dam road and Gerdale place, to enable him; Henry J. Abeles and wife to William J. Linden. 425
Goble-place, s. w. corner of Inwood-av., 25x100; same to Mary E. V. Linden. 400
Broome-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 20x60; Max Cohn and wife to Elias Dreyer. 9,700
Avenue B, s. w. corner of 83d-st, 26x98; Louis Brandt and others to Henry Harins and another. 30,000
15th-st., 227 West; George H. Bulmer, guardian, to Abraham Quackenbush and another. 3,500
Houston-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lewis-st, 25 x100; Eliza Dean to Benedict A. Klein. 1
Madison-av., 1,575; Hugh Brady and wife to George Schaffer and another. 29,000
83d-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 9th-av., 51x58.7. George McIntosh, trustee, to Isabella D. McIntosh and others. 1
82d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-av., 27x75; Charles J. Fagan to Margaret McDonnell. 16,500
32d-st., s. s., 16.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.1 by 49.1; Elijah C. Keys, executor, to Louis Lebo. 7,500
York-st., 6; Thomas Jennett to Edward L. Snyder. 36,000
Union-av., e. s., 197.4 ft. n. of Denman-place, 49x350; Alfred W. Hoffmann and wife to John C. Fahl. 1
Same property; John C. Fahl to Rosanna Nevins and another. 54,000
1st-av., e. s., 50.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 25x95; Hannah Levinthal to Mary L. Goldstein. 1
Prospect-av., e. s., 69 ft. n. of 157th-st., 25x100; Charles A. Mapes and wife to Caroline Mihm. 2,000
177th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20 x100; Lewis G. Morris to David L. Woodall. 1,200
Franklin-av., n. w. s., lot 131, map of village of Morrisania; Susan A. Rinnersley to Ellen Walsh. 3,200
Cherry-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Corlears-st, 200x195; Elizabeth H. Fearon and others to Harriet L. Carroll and others. 295,000
W. s. and lead. from Hunt's Point road, 405 ft. s. of an old road, 23d Ward, 211.4x320.3x irregular; the Equitable Assurance Society to William Schneider. 27,500
Liberty-st., s. w. corner of Greenwich-st, 56.4x73; John A. Cisco to John Mayer. 168,000
41st-st., n. s., 84.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 61x98.9, irregular; Frederick Beck and others to William Buhler, Jr. 1
170th-st., n. s., 124.4 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 23.8x99; Elizabeth H. F. Andrews and husband to Annie R. Westlake. 4,500
New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, (Harlem River Division,) 100 ft. n. of Lane-av, 35x100; Emma E. Bushfield to Peter Odell. 1
Madison-av., w. s., 27 ft. n. of 48th-st, 24x 99; Martha B. Smith to Frederick R. Mauser, Jr. 50,500
25th-st., 421 East; Edward Lestrange Phipps and wife to Cornelia E. Cocks. 16,000
102d-st., 116; Jacob M. Newman to Esther Lloyd. 1
West Broadway, 152; Edmund J. Sause, Jr., and wife to Thomas Jennett. 32,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 145th-st., 25x100; William Thompson and wife to Seth M. Milliken. 1
57th-st., 212 East; George Wist and wife to Frederic W. Nolte. 17,600
42d-st., s. s., 132 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; Leopold Gaulieb to Gilbert C. H. Stiles. 1
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 93d-st., 50.8x95; Charles Gulden and wife to Seth M. Milliken. 31,000
Madison-av., w. s., 27 ft. n. of 48th-st, 24x 95; Frederick R. Mauser, Jr., and wife to J. Hooker Hamersley. 1
102d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x 100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Leah J. Magruder. 1
15th-st., 227 West; Henry F. Gassin and others to Abraham Quackenbush. 14,000
Lewis-st., 118; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another. 1
Boston-av., s. s., 52.7 ft. s. of 169th-st., 40x 125; Agnes Macauley to William Sherwood. 8,750
Cherry-st., 43; John D. Korst, Jr., and wife to Rosa H. Hochstatter. 47,250
Bainbridge-av., s. e. corner of 184th-st., 25 x127.6; Peter Handibode and wife to Ida M. Putnam. 2
119th-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x 100.10; Francis J. Marks and another to Curt Erwin Hildebert Nicolai. 8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

at the lowest current rate of interest.

PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.

34 Nassau St., New York, 16 Court St., Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

FIXED RATES.

NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

SALE OR RENT.—NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72d-st.

The most elegant residence street in New-York; are as carefully constructed and handsomely fitted up as any of the 250 built and sold by us in the last 10 years; but, being the last left unsold, must be disposed of regardless of value, or will be rented.

Price for 105.....$38,000
Price for 107.....50,000

Other houses in desirable locations for sale or rent; investment properties.

Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

A BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—117 East 45th-st.; new four-story extension house, 20x½ block; excellent rear; cabinet finish throughout; suitable for two families if desired; always open; see it and make offer to

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ONLY THREE LEFT

of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

A FINE HOUSE IN 129TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs., in perfect order.

J. E. ELLISON, 59 William-st.

NO. 44 WEST 72D-ST.—A SUPERB 20-FOOT house, handsomely decorated; price reasonable. SCHUYLER, 1,157 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The new methods of title insurance. How they protect.

No. 1.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company issued its policy No. 6,357 to W. on his purchasing his house in 29th-st six months afterward W. was sued by a person representing one who had conveyed the property in 1871. The suit was brought to set aside that conveyance on the ground that the person making it was a lunatic when it was executed. The company at once assumed all the trouble and expense of the difficult litigation that ensued, defeated the attempt to set aside the old conveyance, and paid the lawyers' charges. The insured did not incur a single dollar of expense or suffer a single hour of anxiety.

Would the insured have been likely to fare as well under the old and approved methods? He might have won his suit, but who would have paid for winning it?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogue,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Weesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks.	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. G. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the

CITY OF NEW-YORK;

all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.

Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

NOW READY.

A NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74 AND 76 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK.

WATCHMAN ON PREMISES.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.

T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best planned medium-size houses in the city; 90 feet deep; abundance of closet room; only six remaining unsold; no advance in prices.

J. W. A. TEETS, 122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

NEAR BROADWAY, BELOW CANAL.

A six-story fire-proof building, covering 2½ lots, renting for over $20,000; price, $225,000. This is one of the choicest properties in the mercantile district; a bargain. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 Cedar-st.

$38,000.—ELEGANT CABINET-FINISH 20-foot front dining-room extension dwellings, Nos. 33 and 43 West 76th-st., exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; opposite Manhattan square, overlooks Central Park; 42 West 77th-st.; inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE light extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease; possession immediately.

E. SELLAMY & WINANS, 689 5th-av.

GRAMERCY PARK, 20TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place.—For sale, an elegant four-story house, with or without lot running through to 19th-st. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

ELEGANT FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT single flat in best block of 17th Ward; bargain; little cash required; rent, $2,700. Apply 112 East 10th-st.

TWO LEFT, 159 AND 160 WEST 92D.—Two-story cabinet trim, $20,000; others, $10,000 to $36,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d; 145 Broadway.

HOUSE BUYERS CAN SAVE TIME AND money by calling on STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Faola, Orange Co., Fla.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick house, with lot,
NO. 237 EAST 38TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three and four story frame buildings and lot,
NO. 148 WEST 19TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 136 EAST 15TH-ST.
Maps at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES OF WM. J. HYDE DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.

12 choice and valuable lots on
NORTHWEST CORNER
BOULEVARD AND 80TH-ST.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
161ST-AV. AND 193D-ST.
And on
8TH-AV., BET. 76TH AND 77TH STS., 106TH, 181ST, AND 182D STS.

85 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

For book maps, &c., apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attorneys, 88 Nassau-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brownstone house, with lot
NO. 131 EAST 28TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
18 three-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone houses, with lots,
NOS. 1 TO 35 WEST 119TH-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and attic brick dwellings, with lots,
NOS. 15 AND 17 CHEEVER-PLACE,
NEAR CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story basement stone house, with lot,
NO. 175 EAST 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, plaintiffs, against VERNON M. STEVENSON and others, defendants.—Action A.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and [illegible] eleven (111) feet northwardly from the [illegible] westerly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, delivered and to be recorded simultaneously therewith, this mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

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EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable EDWIN D. MORGAN, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON M. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action B.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the [illegible] westerly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street, one hundred (100) feet, thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet, thence eastwardly but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage delivered and to be recorded simultaneously therewith; this mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

mh12-2aw8wW&F—ap3

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 LIBERTY-ST.
OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-sty. h. s.....$2,750
17th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. Fr. bas. 2,800
30th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s. 2,800
31st-st., bet. Mad. and 5th av., 4-sty. h. s.
34th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 4-story h. s. 3,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s. 1,300
38th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s. 3,000
82d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s. 3,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s. 2,500
53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s. 3,750
60th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story h. s. 2,000
67th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s. 2,500
73d-st., near Lexington-av., 3 story h. s. 1,500
91st-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s. 1,200
120th-st., near Mt. Morris Park, 3-sty. h. s. 1,300

A.—234 AND 242 EAST 69TH-ST.—MODern three-story high-stoop dwellings; 20 feet front; all improvements; immediate possession; rent, $1,100.

J. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av., or 41 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST., UNFURnished; medium house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice.

J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.

J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

A.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, RENT, $1,000; 126th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story brownstone, 18.9x50. PORTER & CO., 271 West 125th-st.

A.—130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV., POSsession May 1, desirable 3-story brownstone, 10 rooms, $1,050. PORTER & CO., 271 West 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—THE FURnished residence and stables of the late Arnold Fleet; delightfully located in the village of Oyster Bay; 12 minutes' drive from depot, (10 trains daily;) 5 minutes' walk from the bay. The house contains 10 rooms; has hot and cold water, spacious piazza, and is surrounded by handsome grounds. For terms apply to Mrs. DELIA UNDERHILL, Oyster Bay, L. I. Post Office Box 23. Reference: E. M. Townsend, 345 Broadway.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from

CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent; list now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

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SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE; FURNACE, WATER; 32 minutes from Chambers-st. Address Box 106, Arlington, N. J.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 9:25 P. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturdays.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 8:05 A. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, Cincinnati and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Louisville 10:00 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

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"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:30, 8:00, and 8:50 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Shenandoah Valley Express, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

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Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

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MRS. FLACK AS A WITNESS

SHE TELLS HER STORY OF THE DIVORCE CONSPIRACY.

ALTHOUGH A NERVOUS WITNESS, HER EVIDENCE IS STRAIGHTFORWARD AND EMPHATIC—SHE TRUSTED HER SON AND WAS CONFUSED AS TO THE PAPERS SHE SIGNED.

Sheriff Flack's wife was a witness in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday afternoon and gave testimony against her husband, her son, and Lawyer Joseph Meeks, all of whom are on trial for conspiring to procure a divorce decree and making Mrs. Flack the innocent victim. The District Attorney expected that the wronged wife would tell a plain, straightforward story, and he was not disappointed.

All sorts of rumors had been heard that the people's chief witness in this celebrated case had been won over by the defense, and extraordinary public interest was aroused by the fact that the prosecution found it necessary to protect her from alleged conspirators.

Not since the trial was begun has the court room been so besieged as it was yesterday after the noon recess, when it became known that the time for Mrs. Flack to tell her story in public was at hand.

Mrs. Flack's entrance was very quiet. She was admitted through the private door and walked quickly behind the jury box to a seat near Judge Barrett's bench. She was dressed in black and wore a sealskin sacque. Her neatly-arranged gray hair was crowned by a pretty black bonnet, and diamonds sparkled in her ears. She wore brown gloves and carried a small sachel of alligator skin. When she took her seat in the witness chair she put her sachel on the Judge's desk and retained hold of her handkerchief and glasses. She was very nervous and kept her eyes lowered most of the time. Her disturbed feelings were also shown by the way she had of incessantly rubbing her eyeglasses with her handkerchief. In her excitement she broke the glasses.

Neither the Sheriff nor his son was visibly affected by the presence of Mrs. Flack, although they were undeniably absorbed in the proceedings. When the son was not chewing tobacco he munched a toothpick and kept his bulging eyes riveted on his mother's face.

The keenest interest was also shown by ex-Judge Russell, ex-Judge Fullerton, and John H. Bird and his client, Meeks. Mrs. Flack's voice at times was scarcely audible ten feet away, and frequently the court stenographer was asked to read the answers.

Dramatic incidents were frequent during Mrs. Flack's examination, which lasted over three hours. Mr. Goff asked the usual preliminary questions. The witness said she was the wife of the defendant, James A. Flack. They had been married forty years.

SEPARATED TWO YEARS AGO.

Q.—Where have you resided for the past ten years? A.—In East Fifty-seventh-street.

Q.—James A. Flack resided there with you? A.—Yes.

Q.—On what floor was his room? A.—On the parlor floor.

Q.—Did you occupy it? A.—I did until I left to go to another room.

Q.—When was that? A.—Two years ago.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—Nothing, only he said he wanted a separation, as we couldn't live pleasantly together, and so I took the other room.

Q.—In what part of the house was this? A.—It was a back hall room.

Q.—Did he order you out of his room? A.—He did not order me out; he only said we could not live pleasantly together, so I took the other room.

Q.—Did you live together after that? A.—No.

Q.—Did your relations remain pleasant? A.—He seldom spoke to me. I saw him about once in two or three weeks.

Q.—How long did that condition continue? A.—Two or three years.

Q.—Do you remember the conversation you had with Mr. James A. Flack two or three years ago in the back parlor at Fifty-seventh-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what your husband said to you and you to him. A.—He said he wanted a separation. I asked him what for, and he said because we could not live pleasantly together. I asked him if I had not been a good wife, and he said yes, but we could not live together. He asked me to make up my mind, and I said I could not then. I would have to see my son about it.

Q.—Was anything said about a partnership when you spoke to your son? A.—Yes. He said he was going to become a partner of his father.

Q.—Anything further? A.—No.

Q.—Before this conversation with your son had the latter said anything to you about a separation? A.—Yes, he said that his father wanted a separation, and he had the papers and wanted me to sign them.

Q.—Did he say anything about his father annoying him about the matter? A.—He said his father had asked him frequently whether the papers had been signed. Will said to me he would throw away the papers if I did not sign them.

Q.—Did you ever after that have a conversation with James A. Flack? A.—No.

Q.—Did Will say anything after that about the papers? A.—Yes, when I signed them.

Q.—Did you know Justice Monell? A.—I met him two or three times. I had not seen him in at least a year.

NEVER SAID A WORD ABOUT DIVORCE.

Q.—Did you ever employ Mr. Monell to bring an action for divorce for you against your husband? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Monell upon this subject? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever authorize Mr. Monell, or any other person, to bring an action in your name for absolute divorce against your husband? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you ever give any such authorization by word of mouth, or through any other means? A.—I never said a word about it.

Q.—Do you know a gentleman named Benjamin Wright? A.—Yes, since this trouble came up.

Q.—Did you ever see or hear of him before? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever employ him to bring an action for divorce in your name? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever authorize any person to act as your agent in any divorce proceedings? A.—No, I did not.

Mr. Goff at this point turned to the defense and asked Joseph Meeks to stand up. Pointing to him, he asked,

Q.—Do you know this gentleman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, that is Joseph Meeks. Did you ever authorize him to employ Benjamin Wright or any one else to bring an action for divorce in your name? A.—No.

Q.—Or to appear for you in any way? A.—No.

Q.—You say that Will spoke to you about signing some papers. Was that before his father had spoken to you? A.—No.

Q.—What did Will say? A.—He said nothing more than "mother, please sign. I am very much annoyed by this thing. I cannot attend to my business. Father wants this separation."

Q.—Was anybody else present? A.—No.

THE PAPER THAT MRS. FLACK SIGNED.

Q.—You signed a paper? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What became of it? A. Will took it.

Q.—Have you ever seen it since that time? A.—I never have.

Mr. Goff again turned to the defense and said: "I call upon the defense to produce that paper."

Ex-Judge Russell replied: "The defense has no such paper and will not produce it, because there never was such a paper."

Mr. Goff asked the court to strike out the remark of the counsel for the defense as entirely uncalled for.

Judge Barrett said that there was no necessity for discussion, the defense having refused to produce the paper.

Q.—Do you remember the substance of this paper? A.—No.

Q.—Have you not some recollection as to it?

The witness put her handkerchief to her eyes and wept silently for several minutes. When she took it away again her features were convulsed with emotion, her eyes were very red and full of tears, and her lips were quivering. She replied: "I think it said 'This is to certify that James A. Flack and Mary E. Flack agree to separate, the said James A. Flack agreeing to give to Mary E. Flack the house at 425 East Fifty-seventh-street and $25 a week during her lifetime.'"

Q.—Do you remember whether the name of James A. Flack was signed to it? A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—Was there any other name? A.—Yes, that of Ambrose Monell.

Q.—Did you make any observations to Will about the matter? A.—I said I didn't know why he should get up such a thing against me; that he did not know anything about the matter.

Q.—You were referring to Monell? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you notice anything about his handwriting? A.—Yes, I said it did not look to me as though Monell wanted to get it up, because his was very poor handwriting.

Q.—Was there another paper? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was said about this? A.—I said, "William, what is this, paper?" He said that it was a deed of the house.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—No.

"WILLIE, I HOPE I CAN TRUST YOU."

Q.—Did he? A.—No; I signed it upon his representation. I said to him: "Willie, I hope I can trust you?" He said: "Yes, mother, you can trust me."

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—Yes; he said he was my only son and I could surely trust him.

Q.—Was anything said to you about a notary? A.—Yes; he said he was going to bring one to the house to have me swear to my signature.

Q.—When this man came was a paper produced? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who produced it? A.—Will did. He laid it on the table and the man signed it.

Q.—Did you sign it? A.—No; he only asked me if that was my signature.

Q.—Was the paper read? A.—No.

Q.—Did you look at the paper? A.—No.

Q.—Did you think it one of the two that you had signed?

Judge Russell—I object.

Judge Barrett—Objection sustained.

Q.—Was anything said about what paper you signed? A.—No.

Q.—Did they tell you it was one of the two you had signed? A.—No.

Q.—Did he bring another man later? A.—Yes—Mr. Meeks.

Q.—Had you ever seen him before? A.—No.

Q.—Was a paper produced then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you look at the paper? A.—No.

Q.—Was the paper read to you? A.—It was not.

Q.—What became of these papers? A.—Will took them.

Q.—Did you ever have the papers in your possession? A.—I never did.

Q.—As far as you know, did you ever see those papers afterward? A.—No.

Q.—Mrs. Flack, did you ever knowingly bring an action for absolute divorce against your husband? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever knowingly sign a deposition in an action for divorce? A.—No, I never did.

Mrs. Flack was handed the complaint in that action, and asked if her name, which appears upon it, had been written by her. She replied: "No, that is not my signature." The same reply was made as to her signature to the deposition in her alleged testimony before Referee Meeks.

NERVOUS UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Judge Russell now arose and began the cross-examination. His manner from the start was very severe and sharp toward the witness, and appeared both to intimidate and confuse her to some extent. On several occasions she answered wildly, but evidently because she did not understand the questions addressed to her. During the cross-examination Lawyers Bird, Fullerton, and Carpenter crowded around Mr. Russell, and whispered suggestions to him.

Q.—Do you read? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you learn to read well? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did you attend school? A.—Three years. I left at the age of twelve.

Q.—Do you read the newspapers? A.—Yes.

Q.—With any degree of regularity? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you write? A.—Yes.

Q.—I ask you to read what I now hand you.

Mr. Russell handed up to the witness a part of the papers in the Flack divorce case. The witness was unwilling to receive them, and there was a commotion in the court as she pushed them aside. During all the time that she had been in the witness chair she had been nervously rubbing her gold-bowed eyeglasses with her handkerchief, and now it appeared that she had broken them. Sheriff Flack produced a pair of glasses, which she said were of the same strength, and these were handed to her. She still refused to read, and an appeal was made to Judge Barrett to instruct her that it was her duty to do so. Still objecting, she said: "I never saw that paper before." She was evidently much excited, and it seemed at one time as though it would be necessary to commit her for contempt for refusing to obey the instruction of the court directing her to answer the question. She calmed down at the critical moment, however, and looked at the signature to the complaint.

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—No.

Q.—Nor this one on the affidavit? A. (crying)—No.

Q.—And you are positive about these signatures? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you are positive as you are about anything you have sworn to? A.—Yes.

The witness managed to read off a good deal of the paper, but stumbled over some of the simplest words, which seemed to justify the impression that she was more confused than incapable. Mr. Russell took the opportunity to point out to the jury the mistakes made by Mrs. Flack, but several times she corrected the mistake immediately after he had taken this trouble. Some minutes were consumed in this and then the questioning was resumed.

Q.—When did you go up into the second floor front room? A.—I did not go up to the front room, I had a back bedroom.

Q.—Who selected it for you? A.—Mr. Flack.

Q.—Why? A.—He said we could not live pleasantly together any longer, and he did not want me.

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—No.

DENIES THAT SHE DRANK LIQUOR.

Q.—Did he give as a reason your habit of drinking? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Didn't he say, "Mary, if you will stop drinking we may be able to get along together yet"?

A.—No, he did not. He came home one night himself in liquor and told me to get out of the room.

Q.—You hadn't been drinking then? A.—No, but he had.

Q.—Did you ever drink so that you felt it? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you in the habit of getting your stimulants? Did you get them at Nagle's, corner of First-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street? A.—No.

Q.—Or at Delaney's, 1,055 First-avenue? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever send a servant to either place for whisky? A.—No, I never sent a servant out for drink of any kind.

Q.—Do you know Sheriden's, at Third-avenue and Sixtieth-street? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever drink there or send there for drink? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know a Mrs. Quinn? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever drink at her place? A.—No, not a drop.

Mr. Russell produced two dark pint flasks partly filled with liquid and showed them to the witness. She took them unwillingly and handed them back after a cursory examination.

Q.—Were not these bottles taken from you after you had taken from them what is missing? A.—No; they were not.

Mr. Goff arose here and objected to the question upon the ground that the bottles had not been identified, nor their contents, and that the habits of the witness, even if proved to be what the defense claimed, had no bearing whatsoever upon the charge of conspiracy.

Q.—Weren't bottles like these concealed about your house by you, and were not bottles of whisky frequently taken from you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you never take a glass of whisky in your life? A.—Oh, I may have taken whisky as medicine, but never otherwise.

MRS. FLACK WRITES HER NAME.

Mr. Russell now inquired as to her opinion of Mr. Flack previous to the time that their relations became estranged. She said that he had always been a kindly husband and a good provider, and that Will had been a good son to her. She was asked to write her name, and drawing off her glove sat down at the table next to the District Attorney and wrote.

The paper bearing her signature and the papers in the Flack divorce case that are alleged to be the same were handed about among the jurymen while Mrs. Flack was being asked as to money that had been paid her after she separated from her husband. She said that she had received her $25 a week regularly, and she indentified a number of checks that had been sent to her. They were drawn upon the Importers and Traders' Bank by James A. Flack & Son, and indorsed by her and George Debenham. They had been cashed at a bank in Newburg.

Immediately after she had identified these checks Mr. Russell took some legal papers, and, folding them up so as to conceal their contents, handed them to Mrs. Flack with this question:

Q.—Now, I ask you, is that your signature?

Mr. Goff—Your Honor, I object to any attempt to entrap the witness.

There was considerable discussion as to the right of the defense upon cross-examination to test the credibility of the witness, which was ended at Judge Barrett's allowing the question. The witness answered, "No."

Q.—Remember that you are under oath. Are you sure? A.—I am sure.

Q.—That is not your signature, I ask again? A.—No, it is not.

Mr. Russell (holding up the paper)—Your Honor, this is the petition for the revocation of the divorce, admittedly signed by her. I want to show what kind of credibility we have here.

There was a sensation in the room and a buzz of conversation, and Mr. Goff and Judge Russell got into a wrangle about the propriety of the trick that had been played. It was ended by Judge Barrett declaring that there was no call for any such excitement, and ordered Mr. Russell to continue his examination.

Mrs. Flack testified that she had not known Mr. Monell except by sight, and did not know that he had been transacting business in his official capacity. In repeating her conversation with Mr. Flack as to the latter's demand for a separation, she added some details to what she had already said. She said that the conversation occurred in the morning after breakfast.

Q.—What else did he say than what you have already said? A.—He said that if I would never say anything about the matter it would never be known.

Q.—Did you not ask him something that led to this? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't your husband say: "Mary, if you stop drinking we may get along together yet?" A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you ask him if the papers could be drawn so as to keep the separation quiet? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't Monell ask you the next day about what should be put in the papers? A.—He did not. If Mr. Flack had come to me like a man and had told me what he wanted I would have been perfectly satisfied.

The witness retracted this a moment later, when it was shown to her that by that statement she confessed that she would have consented to a divorce. When asked to explain the difference between a divorce and a separation, she said that if her husband could have been divorced he could have married again, and if only separated he could not. The witness was getting very excited now, and showed by some of her answers that she did not wait to fully understand the question before starting to answer. She was asked whether she had not given the deed of the house to her son to keep for her. She replied that she had not seen it after it was signed, and he took it away with him. She had trusted him implicitly.

SHE CHARGES FORGERY.

It was brought out that when Flack ran for office he borrowed money and gave a mortgage on his house in Fifty-seventh-street. Ex-Judge Russell got Mrs. Flack to declare that she never signed any deed in her life, whereupon he produced a deed executed in October, 1885, bearing what purported to be her signature. Holding the paper up before her, he said: "Is that your signature?" She replied with emphasis: "I never signed that paper. That signature is a forgery."

Q.—If you had been asked to sign this paper would you have done it without any hesitation? A.—I would.

This was the deed that was executed at the time Flack was pressed for money and made a loan.

DENIES HER OWN SIGNATURE.

Judge Russell again showed a legal document to Mrs. Flack and asked her if that was her signature attached to it. She declared that it was not her signature—that she never signed it. When it was explained by the interposition of the District Attorney that the paper was one of the affidavits in the proceedings to set aside the fraudulent divorce, she appreciated her mistake and corrected herself.

Judge Russell also got her badly mixed in regard to the two divorce proceedings. Before it became clear what he was driving at she denied that she had a divorce suit pending.

Mr. Goff then took the witness.

Q.—Did you ever know a woman named Susan T. Reynolds? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or her relations to your husband? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever know of a woman named Sarah Cherry? No, Sir—that is, not until after this affair came out.

Mrs. Flack said that the first lawyer she consulted about a divorce from her husband was Tread well, Cleveland, and she did not see him until after her return from Debenham's Hotel.

Mr. Goff asked:

Q.—Did you, in his office and on his advice, sign a petition to set aside a divorce obtained by your husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—(Showing her petition)—Is this the paper you signed? A.—It is.

Q.—Did you understand ex-Judge Russell when he asked you about this paper? A.—I did not.

CLOSE OF MRS. FLACK'S EXAMINATION.

This finished Mrs. Flack's examination. Mr. Fellows made a statement to the effect that the people were through with her as a witness and the defense could call her as their witness if they wished.

Mrs. Flack at once left the court room by the private entrance, and was followed by a lady friend. Mr. Goff said they were going to send her back to the hotel, but she would then be free to go where she liked. One of the lawyers for the defense was asked what impression Mrs. Flack's story made on him. "I should like," he replied, "to find out its effect upon an impartial person." He did not know whether they would call Mrs. Flack as a witness.

JUDGE BOOKSTAVER ON THE STAND.

Interest in the morning session of the court centred in the cross-examination of Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, whose direct examination was given on Monday. Mr. Goff first asked him some questions.

Q.—Do you know now, Judge, how many orders of reference in this case you signed? A.—Two.

Q.—Did you sign the second order did you think Referee Meeks had taken testimony under the first order? A.—That is my impression, but I do not remember making an inquiry about it.

Q.—Before you signed the order did not you notice that all the papers were apparently drawn by Meeks? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did Benjamin Wright never appear before you; he appears by the papers to be the plaintiff's attorney? A.—He never did appear in the case.

Q.—Did Ambrose Monell, who was the plaintiff's attorney in the first proceeding, appear? A.—I never saw Monell except at the social gathering when he told me that Mr. Flack contemplated an action for divorce.

According to the Judge, Lawyer Meeks was the only person who ever appeared in either action. On the second application he said he represented Benjamin Wright as the plaintiff's attorney. When Referee Meeks appeared with his report in the case his functions as referee ceased.

The Judge said that when he saw that Lawyer Wright's name had been substituted for that of Lawyer Monell as plaintiff's attorney in the proceeding it did not occur to him that an explanation was necessary because at that time he had implicit confidence in Meeks and no suspicion of a conspiracy.

Mr. Bird began his cross-examination by asking the Judge if he had known Lawyer Meeks a long while. "Yes," was the reply, "ever since Meeks went into the Superior Court as clerk, about fifteen years ago." The defendant's character was always good before this affair. Had it not been for the witness he would not have written Meeks's name to the order. The Judge did not know anything about the divorce proceeding until application was made for the appointment of a referee.

He said that he made only a cursory inspection of the papers submitted in the case. He said he was paid a salary of $15,000 a year to examine papers and attend to court business, but sometimes he was compelled by a rush of business to act quickly. He did not inspect the papers brought to him the second time by Meeks carefully enough to discover that they were the old papers somewhat altered.

Q.—Did you direct the papers in this case to be sealed? A.—I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Meeks ask you to do it? A.—He did.

Q.—Then? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Are you positive? A.—I am.

Q.—You persist in stating that you had ample time to inspect the papers submitted, and regarded them as proper? A.—I did.

Q.—How do you reconcile the fact that you ordered the appointment of a referee in July for a case closed long before? A.—I did not examine the dates.

Q.—Now, Judge, did you not instruct my client to alter those papers? A.—I did not.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that this unfortunate man got into trouble through blind obedience of your act instructing him to have the name of Benjamin Wright substituted for that of Ambrose Monell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your whole conduct in wishing to conceal the record was judicial, was it not? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you not, when the case was discovered and printed, express delight at the prospect of the rascals being caught and punished? A.—In what way?

Q.—In an interview, don't you remember? A.—I don't.

A DOCUMENT ALTERED.

The only other witness of the day was Frank M. Tichener, who is a lawyer in the office of Benjamin Wright, where Referee Meeks fixed up the judgment roll. Mr. Tichener remembered when Meeks was there because he (the witness) took an affidavit for Mr. Wright who was in his room with Meeks. The affidavit was exhibited. The witness inspected it closely and said: "The date has been changed. The word May is written over July and 22 is changed from July 2. When I signed the paper in the presence of Mr. Wright and Mr. Meeks the alterations had not been made. I don't know who made them. The paper was taken away by Mr. Meeks."

The defense tried to show that Mr. Meeks made the alteration at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, who discovered that a change was necessary in order to make the papers in the case agree.

Before recess the whole judgment roll in the fraudulent proceeding was read to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Semple.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 this morning.

A NOTABLE HARLEM WEDDING.

MISS CARRIE N. WHITEHEAD BECOMES MRS. WILLIAM M. SPERRY.

In the Mount Morris Baptist Church, at 7 o'clock last evening, before a fashionable crowd of up-town people, Miss Carrie N. Whitehead, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Whitehead, and William M. Sperry of this city were married by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of the Church of the Disciples. The bride was given away by her brother, Lydell Whitehead. She wore a pretty gown of white faille and tulle, and a tulle veil caught with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of La Bride roses. She was attended by one maid of honor, Miss Cornelia Gregg, who wore a frock of pink silk and crêpe and a short veil of pink tulle. She carried a large bunch of Catherine Mermet roses.

D. A. Woodhouse acted as best man and the ushers were V. Hartland Woodhouse, R. J. Alexander, George B. Walker, and Thomas H. Sperry, brother of the groom. A reception and wedding supper, at which Pinard served, followed at the residence of the bride's mother, 46 Edgecombe-avenue. The guests at the church and house included the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Tyler, William Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Van Loan Whitehead of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Keator, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Howard, T. James Fernley of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Tatnall, Commodore and Mrs. T. D. Wilson, Miss E. Boorsaem and Miss Margaret Clark of Washington, D. C.; W. Alexander Bass, Jr., W. H. Ralston, Robert Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bower of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden of Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperry will make a long wedding trip through the South and will take up their residence in Edgecombe-avenue on their return.

THE RIGHT-HOUR DEMAND.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met yesterday and selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters as the trade whose members should be the first to demand eight hours work on April 1. It is believed that this trade will not have much trouble in enforcing their demand, as the carpenters have their busy season, and should they strike they will all be supported by assessments to be levied on all workingmen connected with the American Federation of Labor. Should they be successful the United Miners' Union will next be selected to fight. George E. McNeill and Paul Grottkau were appointed missioners to travel in this country and Canada and act with the carpenters in pushing the movement.

It was decided to send a demand to Congress to amend the bill for building jetties in Texas so that the work should be done on the eight-hour system.

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequaled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general Spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years I was sick every Spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

SHAKE OFF THE EFFECTS of a bad cold promptly by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.—*Advertisement.*

MANY FORMS of nervous debility in men yield to the use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

THE STYLES AT ALTMAN'S.

FOREIGN BUYING DONE WITH DISCRETION FOR THE BIG STORE.

In the popular store of B. Altman & Co., at Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, the widespread error to the effect that in order to obtain a satisfactory imported garment a lady must herself visit the shops of the foreign modistes and there make choice of such as she may desire is thoroughly disproved. To be sure, there may be some cases where a personal visit abroad may be convenient, but in this one New-York store, at least, there is every evidence to prove that in no case is it necessary to do one's own importing.

As the season has but just opened, one would hardly expect as yet to find full preparation to supply the Spring demand. But at Altman's such a conclusion as this would immediately be disproved. All departments have been put in proper condition to satisfy the most exacting feminine heart. Above all is this true in the department of imported cloaks, mantles, gowns and millinery, where the work of all the celebrated Parisian and English artists is to be found. The selections for the house have been made with the greatest taste, not as if for trade purposes, but with the same judgment and discrimination as would have been exercised had the purchases been for the personal use of the firm's buyer.

Among the stock, including as it does all the novelties of the season, is a hundred different shades and styles. A few more notable ones may, however, be mentioned. There were shown yesterday some striking productions of Worth, Felix, and other celebrated artists. Perhaps the most magnificent of the imported cloaks was a Russian circular of black camel's hair, with vest and fichu of velvet. The general effect of this garment was heightened by the becoming Stuart collar—which, by the way, seems to be a very popular characteristic of this year's imported cloaks—and by a brilliant ruching of red and yellow, sweeping the whole length of the figure and making most agreeable contrast with the inky hue of the garment itself. Down the back, draped from each shoulder, are cords of heavy passementerie.

Another, a "dust cloak," of the style which is much worn by Parisians this year at the races and out driving, is called the Jeanne d'Arc, being designed after the custom of Mlle. Bernhardt's recent triumphant part. It is very successful in attaining the object for which it was designed, the high puffed sleeves, the cut of the bodice, and the golden girdle reproducing wonderfully well the effect of the maiden warrior's armor. The material of which this cloak is made is a delicate mauve silk, with gold embroideries.

The millinery and parasol departments offer many other attractive novelties. All of them to be desired need but to be seen.

HENRY S. IVES FREE.

PARTNER STAYNER HUNTS UP BONDSMEN FOR THE DASHING FINANCIER.

Henry S. Ives was released from the Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday and went home after partaking of some refreshment at the Astor House. Bail was secured for him in both the criminal and civil actions.

George H. Stayner appeared at the District Attorney's office during the afternoon, accompanied by Edward Lauterbach, another lawyer from Brooklyn, and Mr. Henry Hamilton. Upon his representation that Mr. Hamilton was ready to furnish bail for Mr. Ives, a Deputy Sheriff was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail. In half an hour Ives walked into Recorder Smyth's court room, smiling and looking in excellent health, notwithstanding his sojourn in jail for over a year.

There was little delay in fixing up the bail bond. Mr. Hamilton gave his address as at 220 Bedford-avenue. He owns houses 944 and 948 Lafayette-avenue, worth $50,000 and mortgaged for $16,000. Five houses on Bedford-avenue were valued at a like sum and carried a similar mortgage. As the bail required was $25,000, Mr. Hamilton's sureties were ample. He is a well-to-do livery stable owner. The formalities being attended to, the party adjourned to the Sheriff's office to fix matters there.

The bond for $5,000 in the civil suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to recover $2,500,000, was fixed up by Order of Arrest Clerk Tracy in the Sheriff's office with very little delay. George H. Stayner, Jr., went surety for $2,500 on the house at 333 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, in which he has a thirty-six-thousand-dollar equity, and George W. Stryker of Lexington-avenue qualified on an oath that he owned $25,000 in personal property for the other $2,500.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager A. M. Palmer has just received the manuscript of "A Pair of Spectacles," an adaptation from the French by Sydney Grundy, which is now running successfully at the Garrick Theatre, London, with John Hare in the leading rôle. The play is in three acts, and is of the higher order of comedy, and Mr. Palmer proposes producing it at the Madison-Square Theatre next season. Either Mr. Stoddard or Mr. Holland will create the principal character here.

The season at the Madison-Square will close April 28, when the company will go to Boston for a four weeks' run of "Aunt Jack." It will then be given a vacation of two weeks, starting for the West June 16. It will go directly to Seattle, Washington, and work its way back eastward. The route will take in Seattle and Tacoma the week of June 23; Portland, June 30 to July 12; San Francisco, July 7 to Aug. 9; Los Angeles, Aug. 11 to 16; the circuit, Aug. 18 to 23; Denver, Aug. 25 to Sept. 6; Kansas City, Sept. 8, 9, and 10; St. Joseph, Sept. 11; Omaha, Sept. 12 and 13; Chicago, Sept. 15 to 27; St. Louis, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4; Philadelphia, Oct. 6 to 18, and Brooklyn the week of Oct. 20. The company will open the season at the Lyceum theatre Oct. 27. During the Summer Richard Mansfield will occupy the Madison-Square. Mr. Palmer has some new plays for him, and he will probably use up most of the time himself, but it is possible that one or two plays may be produced by other companies under Mr. Mansfield's direction.

Joseph Jefferson will attend the matinée of "Shenandoah" at Proctor's this afternoon, and as he is to be present at the special matinée of "The Senator" to be given in his honor by Mr. Crane at the Star to-morrow, he will see two American plays this week. The Star promises to be held to-morrow the most brilliant professional audience ever gathered in a New-York theatre. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Florence, Mrs. Drew, and other members of the Jefferson company will occupy the boxes, and there is scarcely an actor or actress in the city of any standing who has not applied for and received seats.

"Natural Gas" will follow the Jefferson-Florence company at the Fifth-Avenue March 31 and will remain for four weeks, closing the season and Mr. Tompkins's management of the house. This is the same attraction with which Mr. Tompkins opened the theatre two years ago, and Manager Reynolds thinks the circumstance a good omen for a brilliant closing of the season.

"The City Directory" reached its forty-third performance at the Bijou Theatre last night. This funny absurdity continues to draw the largest audiences ever known at this house and creates no end of laughter and applause. Last evening "The Smithville Gems," a combination of four of the principal numbers of "The Gondoliers," were sung by permission and received numerous encores.

The scenery for "The Knights of Tyburn," the English version of Dennery's "Chevaliers du Brouillard," prepared by Miss Clara Louise Thompson, who will also assume the leading rôle in the production, arrived in this city last week. Its early arrival will enable Manager Godchaux to present the piece for the first time on Monday, April 14, instead of Thursday, the 17th, the date originally fixed. The production will excite some little interest, for the reason that it is one of a number of plays which Manager Godchaux has arranged with M. Duquesnel, the director of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, to produce in this country.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons.

Tasteful patterns of high finish at low, fixed rates per ounce the same for any number of pieces from one-half dozen upward.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square. 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

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Royal Baking Powder

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A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Found Superior to all others in Strength and Leavening Power.—*U. S. Government Report, 1889.*

FREIGHT RATES ON CORN.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS HEARING TESTIMONY.

Two members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Augustus Schoonmaker and Walter L. Bragg, held a meeting in the New-York Post Office Building yesterday to make inquiry as to the rate of transporting food products, especially corn, from the West to the seaboard. Messrs. Morrison and Veazey of the same commission are holding a meeting in Chicago with the same purpose, and Judge Cooley, the head of the commission, is in Florida.

Thomas L. Greene, a professional railroad expert, furnished a long list of statistics compiled from the records of the Department of Agriculture as to corn production. The crop of 1889 was the largest in the last five years, and was disposed of at the lowest price, an average of 28.3 cents per bushel at the farm. In 1889 the States east of the Mississippi declined in corn productiveness, while those west of the Mississippi had increased. Mr. Greene stated that the trouble with corn now was that it could not be sold at any price it would pay.

The State Department of Agriculture of Illinois had estimated the loss on the corn crop of last year to be $10,000,000. The witness did not think that this was a fair estimate, as the labor of the farmers had been counted in at the highest figures. He thought that the evil of which the Western farmers complained could not be cured by reducing the rates of freight. Such a measure, in his opinion, would not increase the consumption of corn in New-York.

Erastus Clark, Jr., Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, testified that the freight rates on all grain, except corn, from Chicago to New-York were 25 cents per 100 pounds. Since Aug. 1 of last year the rate for corn had been 20 cents per 100 pounds. There were no intermediate charges for freight between Chicago and New-York. The difference in rates did not affect the amount of grain shipped from the West to the seaboard. Mr. Clark considered that the grain rates were reasonable.

William James, the Foreign Freight Agent of the New-York Central, testified that in his department the transportation of grain had been of little consequence in the last five or six years. There were no terminal charges in New-York on exports except on grain consigned to the railroads to ship. Then there was a charge of 1½ cents extra to cover weighing, elevating, &c. The ocean rates were higher than usual.

Henry T. Kneeland, Chairman of the Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange, testified that prior to 1866 very little grain came to New-York in bulk. The price of corn at the seaboard was affected by the rates of freight, but the producer was not benefited, for as the rates of freight declined so did the price of grain at the seaboard. Consequently, the foreign consumer was about the only one benefited by a reduction of freight rates. One great difficulty in reducing freight rates was that transportation could not be secured. At low rates the railroads would not make an effort to put the grain through on time and the losses caused by delay were greater than the difference between the lower and the higher rates of freight. It required a year to grow grain and a year to market it. Small dealers buy grain from the producer and dispose of it to a few big dealers. The margin, however, was very close and money could be made in grain only by handling it in large quantities.

The corn of the United States was exported to Great Britain, France, Denmark, Italy, Germany, and all the countries of Western Europe. But there was such a large production of corn in the valley of the Danube and in Southern Russia that the demand for American corn was not great. In 1881, when the American crop was short and exports were practically stopped, the European market price was scarcely affected so great was the European supply. Frederick V. Dana of the New-York Produce Exchange testified in corroboration of Mr. Kneeland's evidence. The commission then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

MISS FORSYTH INDIGNANT.

MISS SUSIE WALSH'S TESTIMONY ABOUT MR. TINSDALE DENIED.

According to Secretary Arthur McMullin the report of the committee of the Board of Education which has been investigating the school troubles in the Ninth Ward will not be handed in to-day at the Board of Education's meeting. The testimony is all in and the report had been expected.

Miss M. E. Forsyth feels exceedingly hurt over the testimony which Miss Susie V. Walsh gave in relation to Trustee Tinsdale and Miss Forsyth. Miss Walsh had told of some unfavorable sentiments Miss Forsyth had uttered regarding Mr. Tinsdale. On March 11 Miss Forsyth sent this letter to Miss Walsh:

Miss S. V. Walsh:

MADAM: I would not stand in your shoes before God to-day for uncounted millions. After all the love and kindness I have shown you, you stooped to the meanness of telling two downright, deliberate lies, for you know I never in all my life, to you or any one, made use of those expressions, or words relative to Mr. Tinsdale which you swore to last night.

May God forgive you, and not bring it up against you when you put your head for the last time on an earthly pillow; and, worse still, when you shall face me, when we stand before the judgment seat of Christ. You cannot know now I despise such wickedness of which you have been guilty! I shall tell every one I meet about it, and some day perhaps the public will know how you have sinned in telling these awful lies. MARY E. F

A THUMPING IN A CHURCH

POUGHKEEPSIE IS STIRRED TO ITS DEPTHS.

FATHER EARLEY AND PARISHIONER HUGHES TALK HARSHLY OF EACH OTHER AFTER THE BATTLE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 18.—The very sensational assault and battery case of George Hughes against Father Terence Earley, John Cullen, Philip Sullivan, and "one John Doe" was called before Recorder Alfred B. Smith this morning, but the Recorder had information that the plaintiff could not appear, and it was adjourned until next Tuesday. Mr. Hughes lies in bed at his home, 52 Smith-street. A bandage is wound around his head. It covers bruises on the back of his neck, a cut behind his left ear, and sundry bumps and discolorations on other parts of his cranium. But it does not cover some slowly-healing scratches on the left cheek and a sickly-green swelling, which will presently become black, under the left eye.

They are the result of the thumping he received in St. Mary's Church last Sunday morning. He insisted on his right to occupy Pew 11. Father Earley denied the right. The thumping followed.

The eighteen-inch whiskers, dark brown in hue, which played such an important part in the battle, float airily down over the white counterpane. Mr. Hughes is sore in head and sore in spirit, and even the contemplation of this luxuriant growth of beard does not soothe him.

Poughkeepsie is torn up over the affair. Nothing else is talked about. Not only Catholics discuss it. Everybody of every creed discusses it. Even the children on the streets discuss it. It is toothsome because entertaining little details are attached to it, and the arguments upon it are long-continued and sometimes heated, because neither party lacks strong retainers. The outcome is doubtful. Some people talked to-day of the likelihood of a compromise. But they ought to have a few moments' conversation with Mr. Hughes. No compromise there. He thinks he's right, and nobody ever heard of George Hughes backing down when he felt that way. The bearing of Father Earley gives no evidence of compromise either. He is determined, and he looks determined and smiles grimly when he talks of the big row. He is sure he is right.

Probably the reverend father has the larger number of supporters. That is but natural. He is a leader. He is genial with the men folks. He has cheered, consoled, and advised the women folks. He talks rapidly and stammers a little, but he is always earnest and sincere. He is handsome, being tall and straight, and having a face that is swarthy as to complexion and thoughtful as to expression. His black hair is tinged with gray. Perhaps he is forty-five years old. Four years ago he came here from Highland Falls, to take charge of St. Mary's Church. The people worshipped then in a little edifice on Cannon-street, near Academy.

Father Earley soon began to agitate a proposition to build a new church, and as a result of his exertions the new church was dedicated on Feb. 2 last. Soon after his arrival he formed a strong friendship with Hughes. But before the church was built differences over money matters drew up both sweets them. They culminated in Sundays encounter.

But Hughes is not without friends by any means. They are composed of a number of people who think that Father Earley pressed them too hard in the matter of church subscriptions for the new building, who believe that he has often been unnecessarily severe, and who say he is obstinate, and think that he should not have given way to his passion.

Hughes was born in the old country, but he has lived in Poughkeepsie thirty years, and he has been a member of St. Mary's parish since it was established, seventeen or eighteen years ago. He's about fifty years old, large-framed, and powerful looking, with a round, ruddy face and the most beautiful chin whiskers in the world. He is in the coal business on Main-street, and is fairly well off. He has been somewhat prominent—though sadly unfortunate—politically, and he has shown how easy it is for a man to change his mind. First, it is said, he was a Greenbacker. Then he became a Prohibitionist. In 1882 and 1883 he ran for Alderman on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated both times. He claimed not to have been treated fairly, and in 1884 he became a Butler Democrat. During the last Presidential campaign he shouted loudly for Harrison, and during that campaign, also, he is said to have made a speech against the Germans that incensed them greatly.

"He will be anything for money," said Father Earley to-day.

The money difficulties that parted the two friends were these: Father Earley holds Mr. Hughes's accommodation notes for $2,600, given in July, 1887, and on April 5, 1888, another note was given to Father Earley by Hughes for $600. This is a demand note. Father Earley made the demand for the $600 last August, but he says that Hughes refused to pay it, at the same time asserting that the money did not belong to Father Earley, but to the church. The coolness followed, and when Hughes went to Father Earley just before the dedication to arrange for a pew in the basement of the new church where the services are held now pending the completion of the building, the priest refused to give him a pew until he had publicly retracted his statements regarding the money. That is what Father Earley says occurred in the vestry room. Mr. Hughes declares that he selected Pew No. 11 with the Father's entire acquiescence. The stories of both differ on many other points.

As to Sunday's occurrence, Father Earley stated to-day that Hughes entered the church at 10 o'clock.

"He had no right in Pew 11," he continued, "and I walked to the pew to remonstrate with him. He began to talk loudly, and I begged him to remember where he was. I attempted to enter the pew and he pushed me violently out. I did not propose to be ridden over by him, and I boxed his ears. Then his son appeared and raised his cane to strike me. I received the blow on my finger, and it cut the skin. Then my nephew, John Cullen, interfered, and others came, and the disturbance was quelled. I will not permit George Hughes or any one else to blacken my reputation. He plainly insinuated that I have handled the Church funds dishonestly, and until he gives me a written apology I shall have nothing to do with him in business or church transactions."

"He struck me," went on the priest, "and by that very act he is excommunicated. So also is his son, for he also struck a priest. George Hughes is a boisterous, loud-voiced, and rough man, and no one is afraid of him."

Father Earley said also that he had begun a civil suit to recover the $600. The other notes are in a bank and Hughes has from time to time made payments on them.

A TIMES reporter saw George Hughes to-day. "Father Earley says you struck him, did you?" he was asked.

"He tells a falsehood," replied Hughes, "if he says I struck him, and he only blackens himself."

Hughes was disappointed at the outcome of the stormy engagement in the church. He says he got away with three men on one previous occasion, and with two on another. He thinks he could have won the fight if it had lasted much longer. This is his story:

"I entered the pew alone on Sunday. I was on my knees praying when the priest came up to the pew. He looked unusually mild, I thought. I blessed myself, sat up, and nodded to him.

"'This pew,' he said, 'is rented to other parties.'

"'Father Earley,' I said, 'you had no right to rent this pew to others, and you know it.'

"'Do you think you have done justice to me?' he asked.

"I said, 'Yes, I've done exact justice to you and overflowing. You know I selected this pew with your consent.' I pulled out a check which I had sent to him in payment for the pew, and which he had returned to me, and offered it to him. He said he would not take it.

"'If this was your pew there would be a ticket on it,' he said.

"I leaned over and saw the name McCabe on a ticket. I intended to pull it off at once when he hit me on the left cheek. I have been hard hit, but I think never so hard before."

Hughes went on to tell how his son Charlie came in. He struck at the priest, but missed him. Then Cullen and Sullivan appeared. Cullen entered the pew in front of him and attacked him fore, and Sullivan entered the pew behind him and attacked him aft. They pounded and thumped him, and while they were at it "one John Doe, a big man," according to Hughes, came up, and catching hold of his beard (he pulled it hard, he said) that Hughes stopped striking at Cullen. Then Cullen and Sullivan jumped for Charlie Hughes, and Sullivan and Charlie went down to the floor in the pew and became as one down there.

Hughes said the blows were so heavy that he thought it was a fight to death struggle.

"But I was determined to stay in the pew," he said.

He cried out, "Go way from me. You can't get me out of here. I'll die right here."

Then the men went away, and he said through the sermon. He feared another attack, but another son came in, and "we were better prepared for them," he said. "They would have had to drag me out," he added.

Hughes proposes to carry the matter before Vicar General Preston. He states that some of the Trustees besought Father Earley to let him have the pew to avoid scandal, and he declares that the money he owes is owed to the church, and not to Father Earley. He says the "John Doe" is a man named Gulifoyle. He states that he has always aided the church as liberally as his means allowed.

There appears to have been a serious row over a change of site for the new church. It was said to-day by a citizen that Hughes bought a lot at the corner of Main and Hamilton in the expectation that the church would take it. According to the citizen he paid $11,325 to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for it, and, still according to the citizen, he represented to the church people that it cost $14,500 and offered to sell it for $15,000. The citizen adds that he has spent $2,600 made by Father Earley to Hughes was to go toward purchasing the lot. The two men were them the best of friends. The parishioners held a meeting and decided on the present site. The old Trustees resigned because of this, and Archbishop Corrigan had to come up to smooth matters over.

All of the defendants are free on their own recognizances. The trial is awaited with vast interest.

PRIVATE WILD'S STORY.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS OF THE STEELE COURT-MARTIAL.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The court-martial for the trial of Second Lieut. M. T. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, convened at noon to-day in Battery D Armory. The members of the court were in full uniform and wore their side arms. Capt. Arthur Murray, Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Missouri, acted as Judge Advocate. Lieut. Steele appeared in fatigue uniform, without his sword, and sat beside his counsel, Lieut. E. H. Crowder of the Eighth Cavalry.

Capt. Murray having administered the usual oath to the members of the court, the Judge Advocate read the formal charge. It alleged in one charge and two specifications that on Oct. 24 last Lieut. Steele used insulting language to Private Dell P. Wild, and afterward struck him, all of which was prejudicial to good discipline and contrary to the proper conduct of an officer.

To this charge Lieut. Steele, who had remained standing while it was being read, pleaded not guilty, both as to the charge and the specifications. Lieut. Crowder here arose and said: "I wish to say a few words as to our plea. We plead not guilty, not because we deny the facts alleged, but in order to facilitate the fullest inquiry into this matter. Our defense will be that whatever was done was a necessary act, and was necessary for the maintenance of good discipline and for the good of the service."

Private Dell P. Wild, the complainant, was then brought into court and sworn. In a low voice he told his story. He had been ordered, he said, to carry a piece of canvas to Lieut. Steele's headquarters. He was told to take it to the back yard, where he was met by Lieut. Steele, who requested him to assist in placing the canvas on a storm roof leading from Steele's back door to an outhouse. "I did not think he had any right to ask me to do that," continued Wild, "and so I says: 'Lieutenant, I refuse to do that work, because I don't have to act as servant to no officer. If you ask me to split or carry in wood, I'll do it, but I won't do nothing of this kind; I think it is menial work.' He then called me a deserter and swore at me, and finally struck me in the face, knocking my hat into a tub of water."

"I then started out of his yard, when he ordered me to halt and had me placed under arrest. I was taken to the quarters, and then got permission to go back and get my cap, which was still in a bucket in the Lieutenant's yard. Corp. Scott took me back, and when I got to the gate Steele says 'What do you want?' and I says 'I want my cap, Sir,' and he says 'Get it and get out of here.' I went to quarters, where I staid until I was tried in November. I was imprisoned from the 24th of October until the trial."

The defense examined Wild and attempted to prove that he had frequently expressed the wish that he had killed Lieut. Steele. In reply to a question as to the truth of this statement, Wild replied: "I refuse to answer that question; it ain't got nothing to do with this case. I ain't on trial here." He finally admitted that he had said that he would have rather killed Steele than to have struck him. "Because," he said, "I could get justice in a United States court, but I can't get no justice in a military court."

"Did you ever serve in the United States Army under the name of E. P. Ward?" asked the counsel for the defense.

"I object," said the Judge Advocate, "on the ground that this is irrelevant to the case."

The spectators indulged in applause at this position taken by the Judge Advocate. After the attorneys had argued the point the court retired to an anteroom to consider the question. They returned after several minutes' absence and sustained the objection.

Lieut. Crowder then asked permission to bring into court one McComas, who had known Wild under the alias of Ward. The court again retired to the anteroom to consider and this time ruled in favor of the defendant.

McComas was then called in, and in his presence Wild was asked if McComas was not his (Wild's) Sergeant in the Fifteenth Infantry. The question was not answered, as the Judge Advocate objected to it, and the objection was sustained.

Corp. Hiram Scott, who had charge of Wild after his arrest, testified that he took Wild back to Steele's house to obtain the missing cap.

"What was the prisoner's demeanor at the time?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"He appeared very angry."

The witness was then dismissed, but was called back by the Judge Advocate, who inquired: "To whom did you refer when you said the prisoner appeared angry?"

"I referred to Lieut Steele. Wild seemed nervous. That was all I noticed."

The audience again took occasion to applaud, showing their sympathy with the private. The prosecution here rested the case, and the defense asked for more time in which to prepare for the presentation of their case. The court was, accordingly, adjourned until to-morrow, when it will meet at 11 A. M. in the same place.

ROADS AND ROAD MAKING.

AN INTERESTING MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

At the regular meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room at Clinton Hall, Dennis C. Crane of Roselle, N. J., read a paper on "Roads and Road Making." Good roads, he said, were invaluable to farmers, who were still unwilling to give up time for their repair.

Under the existing road laws incompetent road overseers took their $2 a day and sat upon a convenient fence to pass the time instead of taking off their coats and doing their duty. He suggested doing away with the present system of allowing farmers to work out their road taxes and making them pay their cash. He would then let the work out.

He advocated the classification of roads as county or State roads. The State should keep in repair roads between centres of population. Mr. Crane spoke at length of the depressing effect poor roads had upon farm lands, and made the astounding statement that from a careful examination in the State of New-Jersey 75 per cent. of the farms in that State were plastered with mortgages, and farm lands in that State had depreciated in value within the past ten years from 50 to 75 per cent.

In this last statement he was fully sustained by Dr. W. R. Ward of Lyons Farms, N. J., one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Abbett last Winter to examine the law and working of the present road system with a view of remedying existing evils, who said he had made a personal examination of that matter and that the statement was correct. He further added that the alarming state of affairs was undoubtedly due to the villainously bad roads of New-Jersey.

In concluding his paper, Mr. Crane advanced the proposition that a sort of civil service examination concerning their qualifications be compulsory to any person desiring to become an overseer of roads, and this, even if the present law continued in effect, would undoubtedly improve the road service. As to the best treatment of roads to secure present and future improvement he favored the Macadam rather than the Telford system because it was cheaper and more durable.

RAILROAD IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Another application for permission to build a surface railroad in the annexed district turned up in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It came from the Washington Bridge, Tremont and Westchester Railroad Company, of which William H. Talbot is President. It was sent to the Railroad Committee. The route as described in the application leaves one in a rather uncertain state of mind as to the exact plan. It is as follows:

"Commencing at the easterly terminus of the Washington Bridge, thence running through Aqueduct-avenue, and soon as legally opened and graded, to the road known as Featherbed lane, as soon as legally opened and graded, to the Macomb's Dam road, along the same as soon as legally opened and graded, to the road known as Morris-street (or One Hundred and Seventh-street) to Jerome-avenue or by any more feasible route to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street and Jerome-avenue, as soon as such route are legally opened and graded; thence across the same Tremont-avenue, (or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street,) formerly known as Locust-avenue, Tremont-avenue, crossing the Harlem Railroad bridge at Railroad-avenue, and thence along said Tremont-avenue to the Bronx River at West Farms to the Westchester-avenue bridge, or so much of said bridge as is situated in the city and county of New-York."

LEFT HIS CREDITORS BEHIND.

DANVILLE, Va., March 18.—A business man named Gideon K. Poindexter has disappeared, leaving a number of unpaid bills and one of the city banks minus several thousand dollars. Poindexter rented a warehouse and was engaged in the public sale of leaf tobacco brought to the house by farmers or shipped by rail. He gave checks to the planter and shipper, which were honored by the bank.

Saturday last he informed the Chairman of the Warehouse Board that he would have to give up the house on account of not being able to meet the rent.

He went off and did not appear to-day. It is estimated he leaves behind him debts to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000. His whereabouts are unknown. Poindexter is unmarried.

COMMISSIONER LOOMIS HEARD FROM.

Two letters have been received at the Department of Street Cleaning from Commissioner Loomis since his departure. One was dated last Friday at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, and the other was dated Monday at the Hygeia, Old Point Comfort. He says that he will be back in New-York on Saturday and will resume work in the department on Monday.

PLENTY OF GRIEVANCES

SEAMEN ON THE ENTERPRISE TELL OF THEIR WOES.

COMMANDER M'CALLA WAS NOT THE ONLY OFFICER WHO STRUCK THEM AND PUT THEM IN IRONS.

The course of the court of inquiry now engaged in ascertaining the facts of the cruise of United States steamer Enterprise underwent a change yesterday. The complaints of the seamen against certain officers on board of the ship were taken up by the court and inquired into in detail. Lieuts. Ingersoll and Mulligan were present during nearly all the session to look after their own interests. Lieut. Ingersoll was represented by counsel, but Lieut. Mulligan was his own legal adviser.

The first witness called was a second-class fireman, Jeremiah Shea, who had a complaint to make against Lieut. Ingersoll. That officer was sent for by the court, and appeared with his lawyerr, Mr. Charles Alexander. Shea said that while the vessel was at Cronstadt he was detailed on target practice and got drunk. He got to the vessel an hour and a half after the other members of the party returned. "Lieut. Ingersoll ordered me," he said, "to toe the seam on the quarter deck." This he did until 1 o'clock in the morning. Then he leaned on a gun, having become almost exhausted. and Lieut. Mulligan for this offense ordered him put in irons and tied up to the Jacob's ladder. He was kept in irons until 4 o'clock, and was then put on extra duty until 9 o'clock that night. Then he was put in irons again and compelled to toe the seam for six or eight hours. That night he was sent forward and made to sleep on the forecastle, still in irons. This sort of treatment was continued for about a week.

As this testimony affected Lieut. Mulligan, that gentleman was sent for in order that he might hear it. Mr. Mulligan said that he did not remember the circumstance as related by the witness. He knew that the men who were punished at Cronstadt were not ordered to toe the seam; they were kept on their feet in order that they might get sober. Mr. Menzies took Shea in hand on cross-examination, and told him a great many things in his usual way of testifying, which, however, the witness declined to affirm.

Michael Murphy, a coal heaver on the ship, was, at Shea's request, brought in to corroborate his statements, which he did. Michael Keavy, another fireman, likewise corroborated Shea's evidence. He was sure of the date at which Shea was punished, because it was the same time he made a memorandum of the case. This evidence disposed of Shea's complaint. Fireman J. W. Bittner followed him on the stand. Bittner was also a member of the party of men who were accused of having been drunk at Cronstadt. He denied that he was drunk at the time, and stated that he had been delayed in getting back to the ship because of the fact that he stopped to help a member of the ship's company who had charge of a drunken man.

When he reached the ship, he said, Lieut. Ingersoll put him to the drunk. He denied the accusation, whereupon Lieut. Ingersoll called him a liar and "chased him to the quarter deck to toe the seam." He and his companions were kept at this pleasant duty all that night, and on the following morning were ordered to exercise at the masts. Bittner was compelled to do extra duty, to toe the seam, and to sleep in irons on the bare deck. The witness told of a case where Mr. Ingersoll struck a seaman twice in the face. But he did not go into details, as he himself will relate that incident later on in the investigation.

The witness was cross-examined both by Mr. Alexander and by Lieut. Mulligan. He said that he had made no previous complaints about the treatment he had received on board the ship because he thought it would be no use. He was also afraid that if he did complain the officers would make it unpleasant for him.

Admiral Kimberly asked Lieut. Mulligan if he had ever triced men to the Jacob's ladder, and the Lieutenant said that the only case of the kind that had come to his notice was when he had a man so lashed at the order of Lieut. Ingersoll. Fireman Michael Keavy testified that once he had been gagged with a bayonet at the order of Lieut. Mulligan, and that officer volunteered the statement to the court that he had received no order to gag Keavy, but had ordered him to stop his cursing. He said that he had lashed Henning to the Jacob's ladder at the order of Lieut. Mulligan. Both he and Private Terns, who followed him, corroborated Henning's story.

Lieut. Mulligan at this point said that Henning was drunk on board ship and refused to stand up when ordered to. Then, at the order of Lieut. Ingersoll, he was lashed to the ladder. Commander McCalla at that time was not on board of the ship.

Paul Hennig, seaman, then rehearsed his part-theirs grievance. He was one of the men put in irons at Cronstadt. He was ironed on one side to another man and on the other to a ringbolt in the deck. Commander McCalla reprimanded them all severely before the ship's company. They had to eat their meals with their irons on, to sleep with their toe to the seam, and for a week they had to sleep on the deck "like a lot of cattle."

On another occasion, while the ship was at Greenock, Scotland, the witness was accused of being disrespectful to the officer of the deck and was ordered before the mast. Lieut. Ingersoll walked up to him and said, "Damn you, I have a good notion to brain you." The witness tried to get a hearing in his case, but could not do so. Lieut. Ingersoll would not hear him. He was ordered to be tried by summary court-martial, and for the time intervening before the court was called, was kept in irons, was prevented from getting clean clothes, and was not allowed to wash himself. When he was called for trial, he said, he was filthy. He had been in irons for eleven days. He was convicted by the court and was sentenced to fifteen days' solitary confinement.

Mr. Alexander here asked Lieut. Mulligan if he had ever heard Lieut. Ingersoll swear at the witness, and Mr. Mulligan said he never had. Lieut. Fiebeger read from the log showing that Hennig was first confined Sept. 12, 1889, in double irons for safe keeping. He was tried by court-martial Sept. 20, and on Sept. 23 was sentenced. The complaint against him was the smuggling of liquor aboard and for being disrespectful to an officer.

Some other testimony, taken to corroborate Hennig's story, was heard by the court, and an adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning. The case of Hennig will then be further inquired into.

WHO OWNS VEDDER?

COL. GEORGE BLISS WRITES A LETTER WITH A STING IN THE TAIL.

MY DEAR SENATOR: "It is the wounded bird that flutters." I perceive that having issued a vermilion edict against my being present in the same room with the committee this morning (which, of course, I obeyed) you took advantage of my absence to relieve your mind of numerous adjectives anent my conduct. Now let me remind you that the question is not how badly I behaved, but whether the committee, or any member of it acting for the committee, was determined to prevent the examination of Harold P. Brown as a witness. Mr. Brown, let me further remind you in passing, had acquired the active hostility of the Westinghouse people because, as the expert employed by the State, he had selected their system as the one surest to kill criminals.

The burden of your defense is contained in the statement "that no one of its [the committee's] members—with the possible exception of Mr. Erwin—knew that Mr. Bliss desired to have Mr. Brown examined until 6 o'clock on Saturday evening." But, my dear Senator, do you see what a position this puts your Chairman, Mr. Erwin, in? He admittedly told Mr. Everett P. Wheeler on Friday, in response to an inquiry as to when Mr. Brown would be examined, that the committee did not want to examine him at all, that they knew all he would testify to. Do you mean that Mr. Erwin, concealing from the committee all knowledge of Mr. Brown and our desire for his examination, of his own motion, but in the name of the committee, undertook to shut him out? If this were so, the committee ought to be deeply grateful to me for bringing to their attention their Chairman's usurpation of their functions. I hasten to add that I do not believe Mr. Erwin so acted. But either Mr. Erwin, when on Friday he avowed his intention to exclude Mr. Brown, acted for the committee or he did not. If he acted for them you must be mistaken in your assertion that no member of the committee knew until Saturday night of the desire to have Mr. Brown examined. If he did not act for them it was right to call your attention to the fact. Which horn of this dilemma will you take?

But let me remind you that you are wrong in saying that no one of the committee, "with the possible exception of Mr. Erwin," knew until 6 o'clock on Saturday evening of the desire to have Mr. Brown examined. You and every member of the committee knew it while there was still time to examine him on Saturday, for in the course of that afternoon when the chemist of the Board of Health or the expert of the Board of Electrical Control—I am not sure which—was being examined a report of an examination made by Mr. Brown and the chemist was referred to and I arose and stated that Mr. Brown, who was present waiting to be examined, could tell all about it much better than the witness. I was then over the full committee notice as to Mr. Brown's presence and the desire to have him examined, and I did it because I felt sure that in the light of the statement made to me by the Chairman on Friday that you expected to finish on Saturday, I desected the determination to carry the examination along and then to say it was too late to examine him, and I did not mean that this course should be pursued ignorantly.

Again, at the close of the recess I had handed to the Chairman a letter asking to have Mr. Brown examined touching his position and selling meat, and that Mr. Wallach's smaller competitors, not in Baltimore or Richmond, but in New-York, getting labor at first hand and for 25 instead of 45 cents, could undersell him in the market.

Mr. Levene asked Mr. Wallach if he would give out work directly to the Shirtmakers' Union if the latter were to appoint one man to deal with him. The answer was that financial responsability in some one contractor had been found necessary by past experience. If such responsibility were assumed on the part of the agent he would not object to giving work to a co-operative organization.

Michael Zametkin said that while a uniform rate per dozen was paid by the manufacturers to contractors for hands working at the rates for the lowest grade, a uniform rate was not paid by contractors to operatives. For this grade some would get 32 cents, some 26, and some as low as 24. The result was that a contractor would go into the wholesale shirtmaking business by pointing and selling meat, and that Mr. Wallach's smaller competitors, not in Baltimore or Richmond, but in New-York, getting labor at first hand and for 25 instead of 45 cents, could undersell him in the market.

Mr. Levene explained that he was not in any way opposed to labor organizations. His firm some years ago had a percale shirt manufactory at 329 East Fifty-third-street, the only one in the city at that time. But a union was formed then, its demands were excessive, competition had to be met from Troy and elsewhere, and finally the factory had to be closed and 500 laborers were left idle. He counseled moderation in the demands of the operatives. He believed a compromise was possible in the present difficulty. The contractors were not getting rich rapidly. The wages asked would be unfair. "But I tell you people frankly," said he, "that you are distrusted by many of the larger houses. If you try to abolish the contractors you will only end in keeping these folks starving."

Mr. Zametkin said the contractors were divided into two classes—doing steam and foot power respectively. The first-class furnished machines. In some cases they charged for their use.

"Who does that? Name somebody," called out Contractors Stein and Levi in chorus. Goldberg, 56 Rutgers-street, and Seidenberg, 137 Eldridge, by request, went in to look for, for he has a record of 2:16½, and is but eight years old. But his foot was injured, and Mr. Darling withdrew him from the sale, as under the circumstances the chances of getting anything like his actual value were highly improbable.

Of the 40 head sold, 37 were stallions, and sold for prices ranging from $200 down, so that some really good bargains were secured. These animals sold for $500 or upward:

Duke of Wellington, 2:20, b. g., 10 years, by Wellington-Young Daisy, by Strideaway; William Ottman, New-York City.....	$1,600
Odd Comwell, b. c., 2 years, by Fred Wilkes, dam Kitty Clyde, by Kentucky Prince; H. R. C. Watson, West Farms, N. Y.....	1,225
Daisy Hunter, gr. c., 4 years, by Wellington-Young Daisy, by Strideaway, and Walkill Maid, gr. m., 5 years, by Frank Ellis, out of the dam of Walton Boy, by Edward Everett, (the pair sold as a team;) William Ottman, New-York City.....	1,000
Prince Jerome, b. c., 4 years, by Jerome Eddy-Black Meg, by Kentucky Prince; A. F. Whitehead, Rochester.....	850
Expectation, b. h., 6 years, by Administrator-Balm o' Gilead, by Thorndale; F. J. S. Stevenson, Swansea, Mass.....	700
Bay colt, yearling, by Loveland-Rushlight, by Starlight; David Bonner, New-York City.....	600
Empress, br. m., 12 years, sire said to be by Winthrop Morrill, out of a mare of unknown pedigree, (in foal to Expectation;) Paul Viane, New-York City.....	600
Natilla, b. f., 3 years, by Monmont-Anna Wilbers, by Peter Story; Dr. C. W. Miller, New-York City.....	560
Naomi W., b. f., 3 years, by Wellington-Lady Galloway, by Frank Ellis; J. B. Ferguson, New-York City.....	550
Sunshine, b. f., 3 years, by Wellington-Tempest, by Aberdeen; T. S. Miller, Newark, N. J.	535
Lady Torlieda, b. m., 13 years, by Kentucky Prince-Lady Almont, by Almont, (in foal to Dictator Chief;) J. B. Ferguson, New-York City.....	500

The sale will be continued to-day, sixty animals, the property of various owners, making up the lots to be disposed of.

SLAVES OF THE SWEATER

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

WORKING SIXTEEN HOURS A DAY FOR FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK IN A LAND OF PROTECTION AND HIGH WAGES.

A crowd of shirt-making sweaters filled Justice Stackler's Fourth District Civil Court room yesterday morning when Florence F. Donovan and Gilbert Robertson, State Arbitration Commissioners, began their investigation into the existing strike which affects nearly every shirt-making sweater in this city. Louis Levene appeared for the Shirtmakers' Union. Several of the contractors were present. A statement from the operatives was read, in which they claimed that they had to work fourteen hours a day, and got as low as $4 a week out of the piece work given them. Contractor Stein, who had seventy workers leave his shop, denied these statements so far as he was concerned. His people worked from 7:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., with half an hour for dinner. Nobody had ever made so little as $4 a week. A good female operative could make $9 a week, and a man $13. He conceded that work was sometimes taken home. He said that German, American, and Irish girls had been driven out of this industry by the Jews who were now on strike. Shirts were made in the Trenton (N. J.) State Prison to a large extent. Cheviot shirts, drawers, overalls, jackets, vests, &c., were hardly made at all in New-York.

Mr. Dreyfuss of H. Bernheim & Co. stated the manufacturers' position. They gave out all work to contractors and knew very little about the arrangements between these men and their employes. What they did know was that they had a small margin of profit now and the hottest sort of competition. Isaac Wallach of H. Wallach's Sons supplemented this statement by explaining that his firm paid 40 cents, 55 cents, 70 cents, 81 cents, and $1 50 per dozen for different grades of goods to the contractors. The workers must, of course, get less. Of the forty-five-cent grade, four dozen could be easily made in a day. On the average, more was paid for shirtmaking than ten years ago. Late immigration, particularly from Russia, had brought into the country a large male population depending on shirtmaking for a living and ignorant of the language and customs of the country. These men had trusted themselves to contractors who furnished lights, room, heat, and sometimes machines and power. For this they were entitled to remuneration. Mr. Wallach said he didn't care how much he paid for making shirts if he was not undersold in the market by men in other cities who got cheaper labor.

Mr. Levene asked Mr. Wallach if he would give out work directly to the Shirtmakers' Union if the latter were to appoint one man to deal with him. The answer was that financial responsability in some one contractor had been found necessary by past experience. If such responsibility were assumed on the part of the agent he would not object to giving work to a co-operative organization.

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DIRT IN BROOKLYN STREETS.

ADAMS TALKS VAGUELY AND RELIES CHIEFLY ON SUNSHINE.

Commissioner Adams of the Brooklyn Department of City Works smiled savagely yesterday when a TIMES reporter inquired of him what work, if any, was being done on Brooklyn's thoroughfares. He guessed he wouldn't be interviewed on that subject. He thought he had contributed his share to current literature, and he found it an unprofitable and unenviable sort of notoriety. Finally, however, the Commissioner said the streets were being cleaned, and he thought there was no cause for complaint.

"How many streets are to be cleaned?" was asked.

"All that are dirty," replied the Commissioner.

"When will work begin on the principal thoroughfares?"

"Soon 'spossible," and the boss of the Street Cleaning Department showed symptoms of rising choler. He would say no more.

Mayor Chapin didn't know much about the matter. He had been called upon to authorize an extra appropriation, and having done so, the faithful performance of the work rested with the Commissioner. That was all the Mayor knew about it.

At $25 per mile, according to the new contract, the ten-thousand-dollar appropriation ought to clear 400 miles of streets—more than there are in the city of Brooklyn. Instead of carrying out the work thus provided for, Commissioner Adams has contented himself with cleaning a small portion of Fulton-street, and that only in patches. The slightly-improved appearance of the street is due to the sun, which has dried up the mud. Yesterday a few carts appeared on Fulton-street, but they disappeared after getting one load of dirt. The first rain that visits Brooklyn will put Fulton-street in just as sorry a plight as it was in when Commissioner Adams bewailed the lack of street-cleaning funds.

It is impossible to keep Fulton-street clean while the side streets remain so conspicuously dirty. Every vehicle carries a portion of the mud. Here would be an admirable opportunity for the Commissioner to do good work in a single day, but nothing has been done yet. Near the river front, notably on Main-street, dirt is everywhere. Nassau, Cranberry, High, and Middagh streets are indescribably filthy. The gutters are not to be seen under their deposits of ashes, mud, paper and vegetable decomposition. In the immediate vicinity of the Mayor's and Commissioner's office the street is clean—almost immaculate. The contractor knew what he was about in this respect. But on Adams and Willoughby streets, just around the corner, everything is vile. Boerum-place hasn't been cleaned in six months.

The block from Smith to Bridge street, on Fulton, is clean because the merchants there pay $400 a year each to have it kept so. This is done in many places throughout Brooklyn, where ordinary street-cleaning methods have long since been rated at their true worthlessness. Dunfield-street, Flatbush-avenue, and Fistbush-avenue dried under yesterday's sun and contributed a strong odor of putrefaction to the filth-laden atmosphere. On Hudson-avenue, between Fulton and De Kalb, the mud is six inches deep, and, being hidden from the sun's rays by the elevated road, it maintains its dampness and putridity.

Startling results follow a visit to the vicinity of Brooklyn's public schools and hospitals. Owing to the condition of their environments the inmates of these places are constantly inhaling an atmosphere laden with disease germs. The air within these places is bad enough of itself, but when one considers the added contamination from the unkempt and festering streets, one can but wonder that hospital patients do not all die in the Brooklyn institutions.

JUDGE NEHRBAS'S FUNERAL.

A LARGE GATHERING AT THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The funeral of Judge Charles J. Nehrbas of the City Court took place yesterday afternoon from the Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. The services attracted an immense gathering. There were delegations present from the Central Turnverein, of which the dead jurist was President, the Taxpayers and Property Owners' Associations of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, the Central German Democratic Organization, the New York City Politklnik, the New York Maennerchor; the Liederkranz, and the Arion Society.

A chorus of forty voices from the latter society, led by Anton Seidl, sang selections

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, March 18—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co...	85½	85½	85½	85½	10
Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	700
Am. S. R. Co.	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	11,200
Atlantic & Pac.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55	55	1,750
Central Pacific.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	50
Ches. & Ohio.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Chi. Gas Trust.	42¾	43¼	42⅝	43	750
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	550
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	141¾	142	120
Chi. Bur. & Q.	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾	1,907
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68¼	4,950
C. M. & St. P. pf.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	50
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94	94	93¾	93¾	3,570
Chi., St. L. & P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	2,000
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	432
Cin., W. & M. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	100
Colorado Coal...	45	45	44¾	44¾	1,100
Consol. Gas Co...	96½	97	96½	97	89
Del. & Hudson...	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	216
Del., Lack. & W.	133¾	133¾	133¼	133¼	6,400
Den., T. & Ft. W.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	115
Den. & Rio G. pf.	46	46	46	46	5
*Dis. C. F. Tr.	40¾	41¼	40	40	300
*Dist. S. S. & A.	8	8	8	8	75
Ed. Gen. El. Co...	105	105	105	105	520
Flint & P. M.	31¾	33	31¾	33	1,035
Flint & P. M. pf.	93	98	97½	98½	410
Great North. pf.	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	300
Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	100
Illinois Central.	114¼	114⅝	114	114⅜	200
L. E. & Western.	17½	17½	17½	17½	200
L. E. & West. pf.	84	84	84	84	230
Lake Shore.....	107½	107½	106½	107	2,206
Long Island.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	200
Louis. & Nash...	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	5,457
Louis. N. A. & C.	47	47	45	45	400
Manhattan con...	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	530
Michigan Cent..	98	98	98	98	300
Minnesota Iron..	85	85	85	85	5
Mil., L. & W. pf.	113½	113½	113	113	25
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73⅜	7,045
*Mo., K. & T. pf., n.	23	23	23	23	121
Morris & Essex.	149½	149½	149½	149½	10
*Nat. Lead Trust.	78½	78½	78½	78½	2,400
N. Y. Central.....	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	350
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	1,310
N. Y. & N. H....	249	249	249	249	40
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	50
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	1,175
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	370
North. Pac.	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
North. Pac. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72	8,224
Ontario & West..	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	450
Oregon Imp.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
Oregon R. & N....	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	400
Oregon S. L.	44	44	43¾	43¾	610
Oregon & Trans..	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	2,120
Pacific Mail.....	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	1,000
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	9,830
Phila. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	300
P. Peoria & M...	112	112½	112	112½	400
Sugar Ref. Co...	87	88¼	87	88	2,730
Penn. Coal & Iron.	45	45	45	45	30
Union Pacific....	62⅞	63	62¾	62¾	6,300
Wabash pf.....	27¾	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	120
Western Union..	83¾	83¾	83	83	80
Wheel. & L. E....	36¾	36¾	35¾	36	200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Total sales.....					134,620

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc...	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	$12,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s	84⅜	84½	84⅛	84¼	165,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	59½	60	59	59½	35,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	6,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	113	113	113	113	5,000
Brooklyn El. 2d..	86	86	86	86	6,000
B. H. R. & W. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st..	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
Canada So. 1st...	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	2,000
Canada So. 2d....	97½	97½	97½	97½	16,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	70	70	70	70	4,000
Cent. P. 6s of '98.	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100	100	35,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	2,000
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	76½	76½	76½	76½	6,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	14,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	106	106	106	106	15,000
*Erie 2d cn.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	11,000
Erie con. tr. 6s..	119½	119½	119½	119½	2,000
Erie 1st.....	120	120	120	120	1,000
Erie 5th ext. g. 4s.	104	104	104	104	1,000
F. & P. M. 1st 6s.	122	122	122	122	5,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	6,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	96	96	95	95	12,000
L., D. & S. 1st, r.	101½	101½	101	101	8,000
L. & G. N. gen. 5s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	4,000
Iowa Cent. 1st...	85½	85½	85½	85½	2,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '96.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	7,000
K. & T. Trust 5s.	64½	64½	64½	64½	10,000
K. & T. n. 4s, w. i.	75⅞	76	75⅞	75⅞	155,000
Ky. Central 4s...	84½	84½	84½	84½	5,000
Laclede Gas 1st..	81½	82	81½	82	8,000
L. & W. B. 5s....	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	118	118	118	118	1,000
L. N. & A. Con.	101	101¼	100	101	12,000
Met. Elev. 1st....	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	6,000
Met. Elev. 2d....	108	108¼	108	108¼	20,000
Mex. C. 2d inc..	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	2,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931.	113	113	113	113	10,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s....	94	96	94	96	30,000
M. & O. gen. 4s..	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	8,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	117	117	117	117	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	38,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st...	114	114	113	113	45,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Norfolk & W. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	13,000
North. Pac. 1st...	115	115¼	115	115	17,000
North. Pac. 2d...	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	6,000
North. Pac. 3d...	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	5,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	105¾	106	105¾	106	9,000
Northwest'n, c...	127½	127½	127½	127½	4,000
N. W. s. f. 6s....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
N. W. ext. 4s....	97	97	97	97	2,000
O. & N. I. 1st...	76½	76½	76½	76½	3,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	16,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Ore. S. Trans. 1st.	104½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d...	66	66	66	66	13,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66½	66½	66½	66½	3,000
Read. gen. 4s....	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	7,000
Read. 2d inc....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	29,000
R. & W. P. T. con. tr. 5s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	12,000
Rio G. W. 1st....	71⅞	72	71⅞	72	73,000
R., W. & O. cn....	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st. con. cl.	88	88½	88	88½	3,000
St. L. & S. F. con. 6s.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	5,000
St. P. 1st, La. C.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
1st P., E. & G. T. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	88½	88½	88½	88½	12,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	99¾	99¾	99	99	16,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	136,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	21	21	20¾	20¾	18,000
Third-Av. 1st 5s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	25,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	1,000
Union El. 1st.....	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	4,000
Union Pac. s. f.	112½	112½	112½	112½	12,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Va. Min. con....	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000
Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	87	87	87	87	6,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	41,000
Wabash 2d.....	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	5,000
Wabash, deb., B..	47	47	47	47	16,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	31	31	31	31	10,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105½	105¾	105¾	37,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,500
Total sales.....					$2,768,500

*Including $3,000 at 101¼, seller 15. Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.06	.06	.06	.06	4,500
Alta.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Best & Belcher.	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Challenge.....	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Con. Cal. & Va..	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	100
El Cristo.....	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	800
Freeland.....	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	2,500
Gould & Curry..	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	300
Horn silver.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Hale & Norcr'ss.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
La Crosse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,000
Mexican.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Mexican.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Mutual S. & M..	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Phoenix of Ariz.	.90	.90	.90	.90	1,900
Savage.....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Sutter Creek....	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.00	1,500
Utah Consol.....	.55	.55	.55	.55	300
Total sales.....					15,050

OIL.	Bid.	Asked.
Pipe Line certs..	87¾	88
Clearances.....		866¾

	877¾	388,000
		748,000

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	27⅜	27¾	27	27¼	140
Atch., T. & S. F.	37⅜	37⅜	36¾	36¾	13,340
Chi. Gas Trust..	43¼	43¼	42½	43	440
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	2,800
Chi., Bur. & Q..	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	400
Canada South....	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	400
Colorado Coal...	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	200
C. St. P., M. & O.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	300
Chi., M. & St. P.	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68¼	4,130
Del., Lack. & W.	136	136	135¼	135¼	8,240
Lake Shore.....	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	200
Louis. & Nash...	83¾	83⅞	83½	83⅝	2,320
L. E. & West....	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & W. pf...	68	68	68	68	100
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾	2,720
Manhattan Con..	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	200
Michigan Cent..	98	98	98	98	200
Nat. Lead Trust.	18⅞	18	18¾	18¾	700
N. Y. Cent. & H.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	200
N. Y. & N. H....	248	248	248	248	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	50
North. Pac. pf....	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72	8,224
Ontario & West..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	450
Oregon Imp....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
Oregon R. & N....	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	400
Oregon S. L....	44	44	43¾	43¾	610
Oregon & Trans..	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	2,120
Pacific Mail.....	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	1,000
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	5,580
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	335
St. Paul M. & M..	112	112½	112	112½	400
Sugar Ref. Co...	87	88¼	87	88	2,730
Penn. Coal & Iron.	45	45	45	45	30
Union Pacific....	62⅞	63	62¾	62¾	6,300
Wabash pf.....	27¾	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	120
Western Union..	83¾	83¾	83	83	80
Wheel. & L. E....	36¾	36¾	35¾	36	200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Total sales.....					56,110

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc...	15	15	15	15	$20,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	17,000
Can. South. 1st..	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
Brooklyn El....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
B., W. & O. 1st..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Kent. Cent. 1st..	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s..	75	75	75	75	10,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d..	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization

OF THE

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAYS

In Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders and represented here by the Central Trust Company committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to the following plan:

THE NEW SECURITIES WILL BE
$20,000,000 4% Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.
$16,409,000 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage (noncumulative) Income Bonds, due 1990.
$4,162,250 Preferred Stock.
$16,538,500 Common Stock.

THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES.

Each $1,000 old 1st Mortgage Bond will receive:

New 4% Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, with November, 1890, coupon attached.....	$1,045
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond, to compensate for reduced interest.....	250
May, 1889, coupons will be paid in cash.	
Each $1,000 old 2d Mortgage Bond will receive:	
New 4 Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bond.....	750
Preferred Stock, as compensation for surrendering 25 per cent. of holdings to late.....	250

The old common stock will receive new common stock, share for share.

Assessments.

5 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds; 10 per cent. on the common stock for which new 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds at par will be given.

Copies of the reorganization agreement and comparative statement may be had of any member of the committee, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Immediate application will be made to list the reorganization certificates on the Stock Exchange.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS,
Of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR,
Of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM,
Of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER,
Of Woerishoffer & Co.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Trust Bonds

OF THE

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
50 AND 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1890.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to a provision contained in the trust bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1882, secured by mortgage to Edward H. Green and John A. Stewart of same date, under which bonds to the amount of Ten Million Dollars were originally issued which are outstanding except so far as redeemed by Sinking Fund, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company hereby avails of the provision in said bonds to redeem the same at 10 per cent. premium, (110,) and that the same will be paid at such rate, with accrued interest, at the office of the company, 52 Exchange-place, New-York, on May 1, 1890, at which date interest on said bonds will cease.

This notice is given and advertised for three months, pursuant to the provisions in said bonds.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

By EX. NORTON, President.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund it has drawn by lot fifty-one (51) bonds, numbered as follows, viz.:

SERIES A.		
31	658	1208
195	688	1258
205	718	1322
241	748	1325
248	749	1364
275	773	1371
309	855	1448
328	890	1475
355	916	1495
414	935	1550
450	971	1598
501	988	1653
512	1030	1702
618	1108	1854
642	1110	1913
SERIES B.		
4	48	110
117	198	292

And that upon presentation and delivery to it of said fifty-one (51) bonds or any of them they will be redeemed at the par value thereof. Interest on all the said fifty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.
By R. G. HOLSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1890.

THE Washington Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
SURPLUS..... 250,000

DAVID M. MORRISON, CHARLES F. CLARK, President. Vice President.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, JOHN B. MORRISON, HENRY H. ROGERS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, GEO. B. FERRISS, JOEL F. FREEMAN, L. T. POWELL, GEORGE L. PEASE, WM. HENRY HALL, P. C. LOUNSBURY, CHARLES F. CLARK, GEO. A. HAMID, THEO. A. HAVEMEYER, SETH E. THOMAS, LUCIUS K. WILMERDING, GEORGE A. MORRISON, JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, WALDO HUTCHINS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

This Company is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds and is authorized to do any and all other business usually done by Trust Companies of responsibility and standing.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:

H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered CAR TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,
54½ PINE-ST.

DOUGLAS & JONES.

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1890.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED OUR offices to the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall-st.

POST, MARTIN & CO.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS. GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY. DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
54½ PINE-ST.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit.
SHEPHERD & ATWATER, 39 Nassau.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

General Mortgage Bonds.

This is to certify that one hundred and sixty-four (164) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows:

36	10026	12434	15296	17765
142	10040	12459	15811	17807
154	10067	12543	15814	17912
177	10087	12679	15816	17922
7688	10101	12710	15843	17941
7703	10121	12754	15896	17955
7775	10134	12790	15466	17971
7776	10266	12797	15467	18018
7777	10315	12863	15494	18181
7892	10336	12923	15856	18193
7943	10441	13871	15871	15268
8077	10513	13418	16000	18474
8118	10692	13581	16011	18520
8137	10711	13740	16053	18542
8281	10714	13744	16143	18556
8343	10741	14098	16234	18557
8447	10792	14100	16248	18604
8452	10884	14127	16446	18611
8453	10937	14162	16805	18649
8567	10950	14347	16840	18652
8648	11155	14593	16860	18707
8674	11157	14607	16896	18734
8814	11179	14728	17078	18784
8839	11181	14701	17084	18946
8931	11269	14913	17320	19421
8939	11452	14975	17369	19459
9358	11530	15005	17397	19562
9390	11740	15068	17559	19619
9568	11910	15145	17622	19681
9586	12094	15153	17629	19725
9639	12267	15164	17630	19841
9665	12290	15229	17649	19926
10007	12339	15246	17660	

have this day, Wednesday, March 5, 1890, at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1890, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange-place, in the city of New-York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1890.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
by EX. NORTON, President.

I hereby certify that the foregoing bonds were this day drawn as stated.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of March A. D. 1890. HERBERT M. HYDE,
Notary Public, New-York City.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND CANAL CO'S.

General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

and other desirable investment securities,

FOR SALE BY

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

18 WALL-STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
44 WALL-ST., New-York, March 17, 1890.

To the Stockholders of the
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY:

The second quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent on the stock of this company (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company) will be declared by the Board of Trustees, due and payable on April 1, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record March 24, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 24, 1890, and reopened at 10 A. M. on April 4, 1890.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 25, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared out of earnings a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record March 20, 1890.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 20, 1890, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1890.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT A meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 26 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

MARCH 12, 1890. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Room 601, 34 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, March 20, 1890, at 3:30 P. M. A full attendance is requested.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marshall Consolidated Coal Company will be held at the company's office

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 12,031. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BLOCK INDEXING BILL AND THE TITLE COMPANIES.

The rivalry between the two principal title guarantee companies brings into prominence the importance of the land transfer reform legislation and the desirability of quickly getting the Block Indexing bill into operation.

A comparison of the annual reports of the two companies is interesting. They represent rival interests and are drawing their principal income from different sources. The Lawyers' Company's report shows that more that 80 per cent. of its gross income, exclusive of interest receipts, is derived from fees for "searches." These fees cut largely into the receipts of the County Clerk and Register, but are still paid for by the clients, being charged to them as "disbursements" when the titles are closed.

From its title insurance premiums the Lawyers' Company derived 7 per cent. of its gross income, exclusive of interest receipts, during 1889.

The lawyers have always frankly stated that they organized their company to protect their business, and they seem to insure titles with great reluctance, lest they may not be able to examine such titles over and over after one another. The small percentage of the company's earnings derived from its title insurance business shows this. Its chief revenue comes from the large search fees heretofore paid to the County Clerk and Register.

The report of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which represents the other faction, shows 82 per cent. of its gross income, exclusive of interest receipts, to be derived from its title insurance premiums, and 18 per cent. from search fees. The company has abolished these search fees in its own business, though it makes searches which attorneys use in lieu of County Clerk's and Register's searches.

The greater portion of its income, however, it is apparent, comes from the fees for examining titles, which have heretofore gone to the lawyers.

These fees last year exceeded $300,000. If the company succeeds in making guaranteed titles generally accepted, so that when once a title has been examined and insured the property will not have to pay for the law work on any subsequent tranfers or mortgages, the inroads upon the lawyers' fees will be still greater.

The magnitude of the search fees which are paid in New-York and Brooklyn, and which, except in the practice of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, are ordinarily collected back from the clients as disbursements, will appear from the following facts:

During the three years of the term of Register Reilly, the fees collected by this single official were as follows:

1884	$88,123 02
1885	86,380 78
1886	110,885 70
Total	$285,389 50

The fees for searches collected by the Lawyers' Company in 1888 amounted to $132,000. In 1889 they were nearly twice as much.

If the fees collected by a single company and paid for by property owners as disbursements, over and above what they pay for the examination of title, can amount to $250,000 in a single year, it is no wonder that a simpler system of indexing and of searching is insisted upon by real estate owners.

Of course the satisfactory working of the block bill will make a great difference with the income of the title companies, particularly with that of the Lawyers' Company, which seems to get over 80 per cent. of its income from its search business.

As a matter of fact, however, the search question is really an insignificant one in comparison with the main purpose of the real estate owners, which is to save, if possible, the constant heavy expense for repeating the law work every time a property changes hands. It is estimated that these law charges amount in New-York and Brooklyn to $3,000,000 per annum.

If title insurance can accomplish this it will do far more than the incidental reform in the system of indexing. Any movement that can give to property owners a strong and satisfactory insurance of title on which the public generally will rely, and that can enable property to pass from hand to hand and be used as security for loans, simply by a re-issue of the insurance to the new owner or lender, will accomplish a great deal toward making real estate available capital.

REAL ESTATE.

From the N. Y. Tribune, March 12, 1890.

The foregoing comparison emphasizes the contrast suggested in the statement given out by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company through the *Mail and Express* of March 7.

It there states that it "is about to undertake the transcript of the records of New-York County," and that "the methods which the company has employed for obtaining copies of the records hitherto, have been such that it has not been obliged to use for such purpose any of its capital," and that "in this respect it stands in remarkable contrast to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company."

The contrast certainly is a marked one. On the one hand is a company that has put up its own money and made with its own capital, against the determined opposition of all the adherents of the old system, a copy of the records, that it might put that copy at the service of its clients. It has thus been able to relieve its clients altogether of the disbursement charge and to offer the community an escape from the annual burden of more than $300,000 absolutely wasted for searches.

On the other hand is a company that, forced unwillingly into existence and still striving to preserve the old imposts, draws less than 10 per cent. of its income from the title insurance business, but seizes upon the disbursement feature of the old system as a lucrative source of income, out of which ultimately it hopes to make a plant that the clients will have paid for, instead of the company's own capital.

Does the real estate owner realize the use that is being made of him? If he does, he will insist that the "disbursement" item be stricken out of his bill altogether. He will refuse to contribute to the $250,000 annual income from searches. He will use the company that has already made its plant, and made it with its own money, and does not wish to make it with his. He will use the company that is really insuring titles in the owners' interest.

The attitude of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company toward the real estate owners, and that of the advocates of the old system both before and after the formation of their company, have been in marked contrast from the outset, and ought to be carefully studied.

Conveyancers used to tell the public that there was nothing in title insurance; that it was quackery. But the public was not to be deceived. It weighed impartially the two systems and passed its judgment upon them, and the Lawyers' Company had to be formed. Then the public was told that a "locality plant" was not necessary; that money put into such a plant was wasted capital. The public, however, has been shown that such a plant means economy and safety. Investors have learned that the item of "disbursements" means a useless waste, and again the old system surrenders. It resolves to make a plant and acknowledges that a title company cannot be worked without one. But even when the plant is finished, the question with the public will be, which is the real title insurance company. Certainly it will not be one that derives only 7 per cent. of its income from its title insurance business. It will not be one that in any way seeks to hold on to the old fat fees for re-examinations. The public does not like to pay lawyers and particularly does not like to pay twenty of them in succession for the same piece of work, any more than it likes to waste $300,000 annually for disbursements for searches.

It will have its titles insured and will pass them from hand to hand under that insurance. It will use the company that provides the largest capital and the best plant. It will not put up with "extras for searches." It will demand a system of thorough examination made once for all in the insuring company's own interest and not the applicant's. It will require policies of title insurance that can be put at the service of subsequent owners and lenders without delay and almost without cost.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer. NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

TARIFF BILL OUT TOO SOON

PROTESTS COMING IN THICK AND FAST.

ITS REPUBLICAN FRAMERS ANGRY AT ITS PREMATURE PUBLICATION—POSSIBILITY OF MANY CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—By an awkward accident, that the Ways and Means Committee would have prevented if it could, the new Tariff bill got out earlier than the committee intended, and results that are anything but comfortable are already following its premature publication.

Monday night, after the schedules had been approved, in spite of the opposition of Mr. McKenna of California to the compromise sugar tariff, Mr. McKenna obtained permission from the committee to send to the Pacific coast the points in regard to sugar. With that permission he turned his copy of the bill over to a representative of several Pacific coast papers, and it was not long before the entire bill was in the offices of the San Francisco papers. Information to that effect was soon back in Washington, the fact having escaped the understanding of the members of the committee that the telegraph works as quickly backward as forward.

In the scene that followed, the Chairman, Mr. McKinley, intent hitherto upon keeping the tariff schedules out of sight in the East except to a few manufacturers, permitted the sugar schedule to be sent out, with the opinions of the committee to back it up. Then it turned out that there had been another leak, by which the California Representative had permitted an Eastern paper to get from Mr. McKenna's copy of the bill a very minute and careful sketch of the measure. As soon as McKinley discovered this to be the case he reluctantly consented that a synopsis of the bill should be given to the Associated Press.

All of the Republicans on the committee are now mad because the information got out before the committee was ready to report the bill and in shape to stand by it. As it is, there must now be a vote on the bill with the schedules, and there is just a chance that the members of the committee may hear something that will constrain them partly to undo what has been announced as a deliberate conclusion. Word has reached here from New-England that the shoe manufacturers are on the way to protest against the proposition to put a tax of 1½ cents per pound upon hides. Mr. Harmer, speaking for the refining interests of Philadelphia, says at once that the reduction of the sugar duties, as proposed in the bill, will be a blow to the refiners in that city that will be killing, as the reduction will let in grades of sugar that will limit the market of the refining establishments.

The Ways and Means Committee room was this morning thronged with men who wished to see influential members of the committee in order to have changes or all kinds made in the schedules as reported. Southern men who had heard that the tobacco schedule was to be a disappointment, were still hopeful that they would be able to get something more satisfactory to the friends of an absolute repeal of the tobacco taxes. Western men who had asked for a cut in sugar to the very verge of free sugar to a reduction of 75 per cent were running into the room and buttonholing members on the floor of the House, to express their disappointment at the inadequate relief accorded to the consumers of sugar.

The premature publication of the measure may serve a good, though embarrassing, purpose in giving notice to the public. It will not change the course of the Democrats on the committee or in the House, who do not yet know by any official information what the bill provides. The Democrats are not disposed to "trim" the bill. Mr. McKinley has not yet permitted any of the minority members to see the bill that he has kindly exhibited to the Pacific coast in order to permit that section to make an altogether hopeless protest, it is probable, against the sugar cut. Even if the Democrats had seen the bill, it is not likely that any difference of opinion on the rates would be allowed to be brought into the committee before the Republicans had been compromised. Changes, if any were, the work of the strong protectionists might be overturned by a vote or two from the Democrats.

It will scarcely be worth while, in the present situation, to attempt a comparison with existing rates, or with the rates proposed by the Senate bill. Even the steel rail reduction, which is one of the most important, may be changed; and the representatives of the woolen interest are not certain that the schedule that they have been working for years may not come to them before the bill gets in the House. The Florida orange men, who only came here last week, and who asked for a duty of a dollar a box on imported oranges, are astonished that they forced as well as such short notice to the committee of their wants. They are almost sure that the advance that is looked for in the price of Florida oranges will give Florida to Harrison for President in 1892. If that prediction reaches the ears of some of the Republicans of the House it is safe to promise at once that a change will be made, but that they will not be so sweeping as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means. The Canadian Government, now in session at Ottawa, has delayed bringing down the proposed tariff changes so far, and it is altogether likely they are waiting to ascertain what changes will be made in the American tariff.

FOR MURDERING A NEGRO.

GRENADA, Miss., March 19.—The first man ever hanged in Mississippi for murdering a negro suffered the penalty of the law to-day. M. J. Cheatham was hanged in the Court House here this afternoon for the murder of John Tilman on July 10 last. Influences were brought to bear on Gov. Stone to commute the sentence, but the Governor refused to interfere with the operation of the law. The convict sent for the Baptist and Presbyterian clergyman and after consultation decided to embrace the faith of the latter, and he was finally admitted to church membership. He then sent for his three little daughters and bade them farewell. He mounted the scaffold with firm tread and smiling face.

THE GIRL WAS CARELESS.

A PISTOL IN MISS LONSBURY'S HANDS GOES OFF AND A BOY IS SHOT.

PEEKSKILL, March 19.—This town is all excitement over the shooting affair in which young Walter Scribner received a twenty-two calibre bullet in the head from a pistol in the hands of Miss Emma Lonsbury yesterday afternoon. Nearly all reports are contradictory as to the details, but all agree that the shooting was accidental.

Walter Scribner, a youth of seventeen, and Isaac Broadie, aged twenty-two, went out toward the Ansville Creek, a mile and a half away, yesterday, to shoot muskrats. Broadie had his gun with him. Finding no muskrats to shoot they commenced firing at some stones on the other side of the creek at a point near the site of the upper bridge, which was swept away not long ago by a freshet from Wallace Pond.

While they were thus engaged Miss Emma Lonsbury, who was visiting her grandfather, Anthony Conklin, who lives about half a mile away, came upon the scene, and, being acquainted with the young men, asked to have a shot, too. Young Scribner handed her his revolver, and while in her hand it was discharged, as all say, accidentally. Broadie's story is that she pointed it first at one, then at the other, and jocularly remarked to each: "I'll do you up." Presently, while it was pointed toward Scribner, it went off, and the bullet struck him just over the right eye, where the bone is the thickest, and he fell to the ground. He was assisted home, and Drs. Charles Mason and E. D. Lyon attended him. They probed the wound an inch and a half and think the ball is lodged just back of the nasal bone.

The wound was not necessarily fatal, but inflammation may set in, and then the case will become dangerous. When a reporter called at the house this evening his family said he was sitting in a chair and getting along nicely. He has told his family that it was altogether accidental. He does not blame any one for the shooting. He will lose the sight of his right eye, so Dr. Mason says.

Coroner Sutton went there to take an antemortem statement, but the boy said he was not going to die, and therefore had no statement to make. Miss Lonsbury, who is a pretty blonde eighteen years of age, says that she had no idea of shooting any one, and that the weapon was discharged purely by accident. Her mother is a very respectable widow woman, and is living with her sister, Mrs. Alonzo Pollack, on Main-street.

Isaac Broadie is spoken of as a peaceable young man, and he and Scribner were the best of friends. The story of the rivalry between them for favor in Miss Lonsbury's eyes is exploded by the fact that Broadie is engaged to a very estimable young lady in this village. He is a baseball player, and expects to play with the New-Yorks next season.

A VICTORY FOR THE TOWNS.

A NEW APPORTIONMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

BOSTON, March 19.—A long-expected change in the apportionment of delegates to the Republican State Convention was made to-day at a meeting of the Republican State Committee.

For some time there has been considerable complaint from the towns that, under the old plan, some of the smaller cities had a larger representation than they were entitled to hold. The old plan provided that each town, city, and ward of a city, should have one delegate at large to the State Convention, and one additional delegate for each 200 votes cast for the Republican Electors at the last Presidential election. Under this system, such towns as Weymouth and Leominster, for example, while casting nearly as many Republican votes as their neighboring cities of Northampton and Quincy, had a much smaller number of delegates allotted to them. To-day's change may be said to be in the nature of a victory for the towns. The new rule reads:

"The basis of representation for 1890 at the State Convention shall be one delegate for each 150 votes and for every fraction as large as 75 cast for the Republican Presidential Electors in 1888 in each town or ward of a city, provided that each town or ward of a city shall have at least one delegate."

This plan abolishes all delegates at large and brings the basis of representation right down to the number of Republican votes cast. The new plan will make the next Republican State Convention a body of 1,261 delegates, instead of 1,432 as last year. Of course, the basis of representation adopted by the State Committee applies only to State Conventions, and the Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Committees can adopt it for those conventions or not as they please. It has generally been the custom, however, to follow the example of the State Committee in all conventions.

BISHOP ESHER ON TRIAL.

READING, Penn., March 19.—The committee of the Evangelical Association appointed to try Bishop Esher of Chicago on the charges preferred against him organized this morning in Salem Evangelical Church. The Committee on Examination announced the following as the Committee on Trial: The Revs. D. A. Medlar, J. H. Shirey, R. M. Lichtenwallner, S. B. Brown, J. C. Krause, J. A. Feger, Reuben Deisher, A. L. Reeser, E. Butz, D. S. Stauffer, D. Z. Kemble, J. Seyfrit, J. Smith, J. W. Gross, J. M. Lansdorf, J. C. Christ, and S. Stokes. The committee organized by electing the following officers: President—D. A. Medlar; Vice President—S. Stokes; Secretary—J. Smith; Assistant Secretary—J. C. Krause.

The charges were then read in substance as follows:

"Un-Christian conduct, slander, evil speaking and falsehood, creating dissension, and perpetuating and encouraging the same in the Church, and disturbing her peace by a revival of old and previously adjudicated difficulties and differences."

The defendant, Bishop Esher, is not in attendance, but is represented by counsel. It is understood that he denies the authority of the committee to try him, claiming that he has already been exonerated.

A TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 19.—The engineer of an extra freight train on the Boston and Maine Railroad about noon to-day, owing to the snowstorm, did not see that the gates on the drawbridge over the Merrimac River were closed until nearly upon the bridge. He could not stop the train owing to the slippery rails and down grade.

The draw tenders, who were swinging the draw, saw the engine coming. They stuck to their posts and, redoubling their efforts, succeeded in getting the draw to within three feet of the closing point, when the train came on and reached the middle of the bridge before stopping.

The engine and a car were derailed on the draw, and trains from the East must reach Boston via the Western Division for some time. The fireman jumped and was slightly injured.

A VASSAR SCHOLARSHIP.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—The Vassar Students' Aid Society offers a scholarship of $200 to the applicant who passes the best examination for admission to the Freshman Class of Vassar College in June next. The applicant must possess good health, all the entrance requirements to the college must be satisfied, and the scholarship must be accepted in June, without interest and without definite time. Applications must be made before May 31 to Miss A. Hayes, Secretary, 6 Acacia-street, Cambridge. Those who apply before May 10 to Dr. James M. Taylor, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., may be examined at Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Omaha, San Francisco, or Washington. Examinations will be held in Poughkeepsie June 5 and 6.

THE REV. L. SMITH HOBART'S WILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19.—The will of the Rev. L. Smith Hobart of this city leaves $10,000 in trust, the interest to go to his wife, and at her death $1,000 each to the American Board, American Home Missionary Society, American Missionary Association, American Congregational Union, American College and Education Society, American Congregational Association, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, New West Education Commission, Chicago Theological Seminary, and the department of theology, Oberlin College.

POINDEXTER STILL MISSING.

DANVILLE, Va., March 19.—The sudden disappearance of Gideon K. Poindexter, the warehouse man, continues to be a sensation, and his whereabouts are still unknown. Some persons believe that he left with $15,000, if not more. The countrymen whose tobacco he sold are out about $3,000. One hundred attachments have been issued by the clerk of the courts against persons supposed to be indebted to Poindexter. It is said Poindexter borrowed large sums from several parties on Saturday.

Use Pond's Extract for over-tired, weak, and sore eyes. Effect is magical.—Adv.

EXCITED GRAIN MERCHANTS.

A PROPOSED NEW INSPECTION LAW IN MARYLAND CAUSES A LIVELY ROW.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—The grain men of Baltimore are up in arms. The excitement is caused by the unexpected developments of a little movement to place in the hands of the Governor the power of appointing a commission to regulate the inspection of grain. When it first began it was considered trivial, and it did not attract a great deal of attention, but this week it has risen to an issue which is being combated by all the trade interests of the State.

At the last election of the Corn and Flour Exchange the opposition ticket was badly defeated, but twelve members of the minority set about to get even for the result. Most of them are politicians well skilled in political manœuvring. They had the bill introduced in the House of Delegates. As out of 700 members of the Exchange less than 25 favored it, the grain men did not believe the movement would amount to anything.

But the twelve men—"conspirators" they are now called—went to work. They had a useful lever for their purpose. The farming interests are largely represented in the Legislature. Last year the unprecedented floods damaged the crops so that the wheat and corn were largely below grade. They brought indifferent prices. It was, therefore, easy to convince the farmers, who are so dissatisfied with the financial results of their crops, that those low prices were in a great measure due to the Baltimore inspections. Another step in the argument satisfied them that the inspections ought to be placed under State control, so that their interests could be protected. It has thus come about that the twelve schemers have manufactured a strength, to resist which every resource of the 675 members is being enlisted. Committees are being sent to Annapolis daily, and the newspapers are declaring that, if the bill goes through, it will jeopardize all of Baltimore's grain trade. The situation is complicated, because there is practical politics behind the scheme.

So alarmed are the grain men for the safety of the trade that all the substantial interests of the city are co-operating with them in fighting the bill. There is now in the State an official tobacco inspection. The result of it has been to cripple the city's tobacco trade, but as long as it gives berths to politicians it has been found impossible to abolish it. Similar results are feared if a compulsory inspection of grain is established. The present system in Baltimore has been in use for more than eighteen years. The fifteen Directors appoint a committee of nine members of the Exchange as the Wheat Committee, nine as the Corn Committee, and smaller committees for rye and oats, all selected with special reference to their knowledge as experts. These committees establish grades and instruct the inspectors. The Directors appoint the inspectors and fix their salaries. They are required to give bond. Baltimore's trade has developed from nothing until now it reaches nearly 50,000,000 bushels per year. All the grain ports of the Atlantic have inspections that are somewhat similar. The present scheme is the first attempt to introduce State inspections similar to those of Chicago and St. Louis. Baltimore's grades are slightly below New-York and the same as Philadelphia, and have always been considered honest. The bill at Annapolis proposes that the Governor shall appoint nine members of the Exchange, who shall fix grades, appoint inspectors, determine the salaries, and regulate inspection. These men shall be appointed every three years, whereas under the present system the Corn and Flour Exchange Directors appoint the committee annually.

The excitement over the fight increases daily. The bill has been read the first time and every effort will be made to kill it as quickly as possible, although it has a fair chance of getting through. The temperature on Change is about one hundred in the shade. Public sentiment is against the measure, for the people remember that the same kind of State inspection almost ruined Baltimore's flour trade, which did not recuperate until the law was repealed.

ELECTION LAWS VIOLATED.

A CHIEF OF POLICE INDICTED BY A UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

ROME, N. Y., March 19.—A term of the United States District Court began in Utica yesterday morning and late yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury reported two indictments. Both of these indictments are against William W. Willard, Chief of Police of the city of Troy. One charges that at the general election of Nov. 6, 1888, he obstructed, hindered, and delayed voters from voting at the Second Election District of the Second Ward of Troy. The other charges him with encouraging and inducing one Charles Taylor, alias "Fish" Taylor, of the Fifth Ward of Troy, who had voted in that ward, to vote also in the Second District of the Second Ward. Taylor was subsequently arrested for the crime, pleaded guilty, and was punished.

Indictments were also found against two policemen, Manally and Ormebee for like offenses The indictment against Manally was tried at Utica last year, but the jury disagreed. It is claimed by the Government that these officers acted in the interest of Willard under the instructions of Chief Willard in preventing men from voting while they ran in opposition and illegal voters.

Forty or fifty voters, mostly Republicans were thus prevented from voting. The operations began at 8 o'clock and until this time only four or five regular voters had a chance to vote.

It is asserted that those who remonstrated against such procedure were silently pulled from the line and threatened and in some cases assaulted.

The indictments against Chief Willard will be tried at the May term of court in Rochester.

FATHER BRUNS RESIGNS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 19.—The Rev. Henry Bruns, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, caused something of a sensation among the members of his parish to-day by sending his resignation to the Bishop of his diocese, the Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell. The resignation was the result of several disagreements between priest and people. Father Bruns says that he learned recently that charges had been preferred against him by some of the members of the congregation. He did not propose, he said, to be made a football for any congregation.

No one will say what the charges were that have been preferred against the priest. His disagreements with his people began when he ordered some members of his congregation to desist in their preparations for a ball in Turn Hall. The large majority of his people, however, were friendly to him. Father Bruns recently gave a series of lectures in his church in five languages.

A MUSICALE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There were many guests at the musicale given by Mrs. Howard Ganson White this evening, at the residence of her father, Senator Sawyer. The hostess, who stood with her father to receive the guests, wore a Récamier gown of ivory-white satin, the petticoat delicately embroidered in a narrow border of silver. The Watteau back, which fell in a long train, was of moire antique, while in front, from the edge of the low-cut corsage to the hem of the satin petticoat, fell a drapery of duchesse and point de Venice lace, fastened on with diamond pins. The sleeves were high puffs of ivory-colored satin, closely beneath which were broad ribbons of moire antique brought across the bust and tied high in front.

At the close of the musicale the dining room was thrown open and a collation was served.

LESTER B. FAULKNER'S WILL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—C. L. Bingham, receiver of the First National Bank of Dansville, pronounces the report that Lester B. Faulkner is alive and in Mexico as without the least particle of truth. The Rev. Mr. Ward, who officiated at Gen. Faulkner's funeral, also says he is dead. He saw the body after death. Gen. Faulkner's will was offered for probate at Geneseo, the county seat of Livingston County, yesterday.

The will gives all the property to Miss Frances J. Brown, with a proviso that she immediately make a will transferring her interest in the estate to the two acknowledged sons of the deceased and Miss Brown, Lester and Ross, who live with their mother in Dansville. Mrs. Lester B. Faulkner, the widow, is not mentioned in the will.

CANVASSERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 19.—This afternoon the entire Board of Canvassers of the Fifth Ward—Henry Jordan, James B. McDermott, and Joseph Larkin, inspectors, and Martin J. Ward and Michael Flynn, poll clerks—were arraigned before Recorder Hussey, charged by Henry Beer with having intentionally made a false canvass and a false statement of the result of such canvass of the Fifth Ward polls at the recent charter election. They waived examination. Each was held in the sum of $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury of Ulster County.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. No imitation without his signature.

LAUNCHED IN A SNOWSTORM

THE NEW CRUISER NEWARK TAKES THE WATER.

A SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH IN THE PRESENCE OF OVER SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE—DIMENSIONS OF THE SHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The new United States cruiser Newark was successfully launched from the yards of William Cramp & Sons at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The launch was in every way eminently satisfactory. Despite the snow and slush fully six thousand people were present, and even this number many are inclined to believe far underestimates the spectators.

Probably at no launch since the first of the new cruisers was completed has the representation among the guests been scattered so widely throughout the country as in the case of to-day. New England especially was well represented, as was also the Western States and even California. The presence of so many representatives of different parts of the country was not accidental, it was intentional, and the only explanation given is the universal interest manifested by the people in the development of the new navy. Special trains were run from Newark and Washington to accommodate the large number of citizens and officials desirous of attending the launch, and though no specials were run from New-York and Baltimore the regular trains carried large representations to Philadelphia.

It was fully expected that President Harrison would be in attendance with the ladies of the White House, but it was learned to-day that the idea was relinquished by the President at a late hour last night. Secretary Tracy was prevented from appearing by the delay caused by the grounding of the Dispatch. He was accordingly represented by Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, who assumed immediate charge over Miss Boutelle in the all-important business of christening the new war vessel. The Navy Department was represented by four of the bureau chiefs, Commodores Norman H. Farquhar, Theodore D. Wilson, George W. Melville, and John M. Browne, representing respectively the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of Construction and Repair, of Steam Engineering, and of Medecine and Surgery.

All preparations for the launch had been practically effected by the Cramps yesterday, so that little remained to be done to-day aside from sawing through the shoe and knocking away a few of the remaining supports. At an early hour this morning the riggers at the yard bedecked the Newark from stem to stern with gayly-colored bunting, and observed that the final touches were given to the long tier of stands which had been erected for the benefit of the spectators. The hour of the launch had been set for 12:30 P. M., although to the day's operations of ceremony and disagreeable, it was decided at an early hour to slip the vessel in accordance with previous arrangements.

It was shortly after 10 A. M. when the first party of New-Jersey representatives put in an appearance, followed almost immediately by a large delegation from Washington, made up of Senators, Representatives, prominent citizens, and army and navy officers. A large number of ladies accompanied both the Newark and Washington parties, appearing to all intents proof against the weather. At the same time that the special train arrived from Newark another party, consisting of representatives of the New-Jersey Legislature and prominent citizens of the State, made their way to the Cramp Ship Yards by steamer, having taken this means to reach the launch.

From Philadelphia, nothing but the weather prevented the city from enjoying a gala day, and thousands who would have put in an appearance were confined indoors in consequence. As early as 9 o'clock a force of half a hundred policemen were on hand to clear the grounds in the yards, and just previous to the launch carefully saw to it that the crowds kept clear of the ways. The preparations for the launch appear to have been perfect, not the slightest hitch occurring at any point, while the admirable position arrangements kept the crowd orderly and out of harm's way.

In addition to the platforms built beyond the sides of the cruiser, a special platform was erected around the bows, the grand stand clasping its beak right up among the guests gathered at this point. This was reserved for the christening party and the most prominent of the invited guests, who, despite the storm, insisted on proceeding to the vessel immediately on their arrival. With the exception of 200 sailor lads from the ship's crew, the guests and the officers accompanying them, no one was allowed upon the decks of the Newark while the vessel was on the ways. Although deemed perfectly safe, the Cramps considered it best to err on the safe side and keep aboard, if for no other reason than the difficulty to be experienced in getting them ashore.

Promptly at 12:30 P. M. the blows of the workmen's hammers were heard knocking out the last supports which held the big ship in place. At the first sound the christening party, consisting of Miss Boutelle, the daughter of Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee; Miss Stetson, Miss Brown, granddaughter of ex-Senator Davis; Miss Carter, daughter of the Hawaiian Minister; Miss Herbert, daughter of Congressman Herbert; Rear Admiral Jouett, and Mr. Henry Cramp assembled under the Newark's ram. A semicircle was formed around the little group by those on the platform, and all eyes were riveted with keen interest on the gray-haired Admiral and his fair charges. Mr. Henry Cramp thought carefully for a firm hold on the lanyards of the bottle to be of service in case the little lady should find the blow too hard a one to deliver. It was several minutes before the great ship began to feel the giving way of her leashes, but as the last connections were through her whole frame, there was a sudden start, a shiver, a slight move, another, and gradually gathering headway, the huge war ship at first slowly but every moment faster and faster, finally rushed with terrific force down the incline, but before she was fairly off a musical voice called out, "I christen thee Newark," accompanied by a peal of girlish laughter, as the impetus of the rush that is was not until the war ship was 200 yards in the stream that she was captured and slowly towed to a position close to that occupied by the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. During the few minutes and during preceding the launch a glance from the main stand over the yard revealed a perfect sea of umbrellas, with here and there groups of three and four endeavoring to obtain shelter under a combination of two umbrellas. The ardor of no one, however, seemed to be in the least affected.

Immediately succeeding the launch all invited guests repaired to the offices of the builders, where a substantial collation had been arranged. Fully 500 people gathered around the tables, and though there was an absence of formal speeches, there were many complimentary remarks concerning the navy and the need of pushing still further the development now begun. The majority of those composing the Washington party left for the capital at 3 P. M., though all during the afternoon the visitors continued to take their departure. Among the most prominent people in addition to those already mentioned were Senator Blackburn, wife, and daughter; ex-Gov. McCreary of Kentucky; Congressmen Herbert, Bontelle, Dolliver, McAdoo, Elliott, Watson, and Darlington, the latter accompanied by the Misses Darlington; the delegation from the New Jersey State Legislature, consisting of Messrs. Rubinstein, Trefz, and Pollock; the committee from the city of Newark, consisting of Mayor Haines, Col. E. G. Jos, Sheriff Hines, and Deputy Sheriff Davis; the representatives of the press, consisting of Gen. Hyde, Charles H. McClellan, H. W. Scranton, and J. R. Andrews; Secretary Tracy's private secretary, Mr. H. W. Raymond, and wife, and Senator Gray's private secretary, Mr. Charles W. McFeat.

Among the prominent navy officers were Capt. Lewis Saldadia Gama of the Brazilian Navy, Capt. Robert F. Bradford, Commanders Colby M. Chester, E. C. Merriman, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, with his wife; Lieuts. W. H. Reeder, L. C. Logan, John C. Fremont, and F. F. Fletcher, Surgeon L. L. Hamilton, Cadet Constructors William L. Minteyne and Robert W. Steele, Chief Engineers R. B. H. Wharton, Robert Potts, John A. Scott, Passed Assistant Engineers Albert C. Engard and Herschel Main.

Among the citizens from Newark were F. O. Fostrum, M. Holbrooke, Messrs. Spaeth and Thompson, H. F. Osborne and Miss Bessie Osborne, E. B. Gooding, Theodore Cowles, Chandler Gresson, George Phillips, and some three hundred others. Philadelphia was represented by nearly all her prominent men with large numbers of ladies. The members of the Cramp family were out in force, including William Cramp, Charles Cramp, Samuel Cramp, Theodore Cramp, Edward Cramp, Andrew Cramp, and Walter Cramp, also the members of the firm of B. B. Cramp & Co., the manganese bronze propeller people.

The launch of the Newark is the final one in the list of the five Government war ships contracted for and built by the Cramps. This includes in the order of their completion, the Vesuvius, Yorktown, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark. Of this number the Yorktown and Philadelphia are accepted and in commission. The Vesuvius, it is expected, will soon be in commission, and the Philadelphia and Newark have yet to undergo their trial tests for acceptance. It will be well into the Fall, it is thought, before the Newark will be ready for even her preliminary tests. The hull work, though now completed, is by no means the whole of the work, and in fact may, in many respects, be deemed the easiest part to contend with.

In size and general dimensions the Newark resembles greatly the Baltimore, being but a few tons less in displacement. Her lines, however, are altogether different. The Baltimore was constructed on designs obtained from British naval architects, though the engines of the vessel are American. The Newark's design is thoroughly American, and in many respects presents glaring distinctions when compared with the English design. The following are the principal dimensions of the Newark as authoritatively given by the Navy Department:

Length extreme, 328 feet; length on load water line, 310 feet; breadth moided, 49 feet; breadth extreme, 49.14 feet; depth from flat keel plates to under side of spar deck, 31.80 feet; draught of water mean, 18.825 feet; displacement in tons to load water line, 4,082.93; tons per inch at load water line, 24.96; area of load water plane, 10,481 square feet; area of immersed midship section, 807.23 square feet; area of nine principal sails, 11,932 square feet; indicated horse power, natural draught, 6,000; indicated horse power, forced draught, 8,500; maximum speed per hour, (calculated,) 18 knots; complement of men, 300. In reality it is expected that the Newark will do at the least 19 knots an hour.

The motive power will be furnished by two triple expansion engines, in separate watertight compartments. The cylinders are 34, 48, and 76 inches in diameter by forty-inch stroke. The four boilers are 13½ feet in diameter by 19½ feet long, designed for a steam pressure of 160 pounds; grate surface, 540 square feet.

The battery will consist of ten six-inch rifles mounted on central pivot carriages. None of the guns will be mounted on the topgallant forecastle or on the poop, but instead underneath each of these decks. There will be a liberal supply of secondary battery guns, distributed advantageously throughout the ship. In point of fighting efficiency the Newark, Philadelphia, and Baltimore may be deemed to be structurally on about the same par, though it is believed that the American-designed Newark is a better vessel than her predecessors. Considering the vessels structurally on about the same par, the personal equation will then decide which will prove most to the credit of the country as a fighting factor.

PRINCETON'S GRAND STAND.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. M'COOK'S WELCOME GIFT TO THE COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—The names of the donors of the new grand stand to be erected this Spring on Princeton's athletic grounds were made public to-day. Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook of New-York, who have always shown a hearty interest in Princeton athletics, have made this most generous and acceptable gift to the college. The piers for the new stand are now being placed in the northeast corner of the university field. McLeod of New-York, who has the contract, has promised its completion by the middle of April.

The Princeton stand will be somewhat similar in design to the covered stand upon the Berkeley Oval. It is, however, larger, having a seating capacity of 750, with more ample space for each seat. The ground measurements are 100 by 35 feet. It is placed at the northeast curve of the track, at the finish of the 220-yards' stretch, and is built in three sections, of equal size, at open angles to one another. The eastern section will be directly behind the catcher's position. The nearer sections will overlook the diamond and the eastern half of the new 'Varsity football field.

The entrance is by a back stairway so that the front will be kept clear during the progress of a game. The exits will be both front and back. The stand is placed so as to be thoroughly shaded from the afternoon sun. A row of lower seats will be inclosed in boxes. All the seats will have a fine view of the field, and the upper rows, twenty-six feet above the level, will command a view of the plain, stretching off forty miles to the Navesink Highlands. No expense has been spared as to the size or design of the stand, and when completed it will be the largest and handsomest college athletic stand in the country.

The subject for the Theodore Cuyler prize thesis and examination, to be handed in June 1, is announced as follows: "State and Local Taxation of Personal Property in the United States." The prize is the interest of $1,000, presented by E. C. Cuyler of New-York of the class of '79.

MISSISSIPPI'S TREASURY.

THE REPORT ON EX-TREASURER HEMINGWAY'S DEFICIENCY.

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the State Treasury submitted a unanimous report to the Governor to-day. The deficit found to exist is $315,612 19, which is the same amount reported by R. C. Hatty of the State Commission. The work of the committee was examined by R. H. Wilberger, who, in his report, says the findings are correct, and that ex-Treasurer Hemingway's books show that all of the deficit except $7,640 must have occurred within the last four years.

Hemingway claimed that a thorough investigation would show that some of the securities had been overlooked in the bookkeeping and credit not given for them. The report says:

"We submit we have demonstrated to an absolute certainty that ex-Treasurer Hemingway cannot now reduce the balance due the State by any one of the various miscellaneous securities received from Holland, his predecessor, in addition to examination of special matters which we have discussed, and beg leave to inform your Excellency that we have also made an exhaustive examination of transactions of the Treasury Department, and have tested detail and verified them by comparison with the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts. If there are any errors arising from the system of book-keeping, we have been unable to discover them, and we add the Auditor has also failed to do so.

"Mr. Hemingway and his Deputy, Mr. A. F. Hemingway, have been interrogated by the committee, and they have

THE REGISTRATION BILL

PASSED IN THE SENATE WITH BUT THREE NEGATIVES.

A LITTLE SCHEME OF GOV. HILL'S FATHERED BY GEN. HUSTED NIPPED PROMPTLY IN THE BUD.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Republican Senate passed to-day the General Registration bill which was prepared under the direction of the Statutory Commission. From this fact no one should believe that the Republican Party, which had the votes in the Senate to put the bill through, was sincerely desirous of having it go to the Governor; for, no matter how cordial was the sentiment expressed by the Republican Senators, an underlying feeling of politics was manifest under every line and word expressed by them.

There was no denying the fact that the bill came from Gov. Hill—designed, prepared, submitted, advocated, supported by him. Shrewd Republicans like Senators Fassett, O'Connor, Hendricks, and Saxton were as fully aware of it as were such devotees of the Governor as Cantor, Brown, Roesch, and Linson. The purpose of the Republicans was to meet Gov. Hill in a spirit of concession—to meet him half way, as it were. But while the Republicans passed the bill in the Senate, no one acquainted with the circumstances imagined for a moment that they were sincere, and the general sentiment was expressed that the bill would die in the Assembly, in retaliation for Gov. Hill's veto of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill.

When the measure came before the Senate, Senator Hendricks sent up a number of amendments, which were accepted without cavil or debate by the Democrats. Their general tenor was to make the provisions of the act apply to city elections.

In explaining his vote Senator Erwin said: "There is no desire in the country for this measure. It ought to exist in the cities, but in the country it will seriously interefere with the rights of electors." In speaking of the provisions touching the poll lists he declared that the poll lists should not be copied. It was a dangerous thing to do. Here in Albany and up in Troy poll lists had been used for years, and people had been voting for years on the names of dead persons.

He was interrupted at this point by Senator Saxton, who informed him that the same poll lists could only be copied for two years successively.

"I have waited," said Mr. Erwin, "in the hope that some one would make a general explanation of this bill. It is simply and purely a Democratic measure. It ought to be called a bill to destroy the Republican Party in the country districts. I hope it will not pass. There is no fraud at elections in the country. In the cities only charges of fraud are made. Has any one come here from the country to indorse this bill? In the country all the elections are honest, for every one knows every one else. We tried this experiment once, and the people insisted that the law should be repealed."

Senator Fassett took direct issue with his colleague. Of course, he said, such a law was onnoxious in the country, and always had been. He never before had been called a Democrat, but he was willing to be this time if it was found that this bill came from Democrats. It is a good measure," he said. "It applies to thirty cities in this State. The same stringent requirements are applied to the voters in New-York and Brooklyn, where the laws are considered capital." It was notorious that in the smaller cities the registry laws are shamefully inadequate. Mr. Erwin had made the strongest argument against the bill by saying that every one in the country knew every one else, "but that proposition," said Mr. Fassett "I deny, for there every one don't know every one else. One effect of this bill will be, however, to persuade every decent voter who takes an interest in honest, clean elections to see to it that delinquent electors are brought to the polls on election day. The bill is a grand step onward to protect our polling places, to purify elections, to identify voters, and with Ballot Reform practices act and the Ballot Reform bill, which is paramount to all others, the elections in this State would be models of purity and perfection."

Senator Hunter of the Cayuga district spoke against the bill, but voted for it. He began by declaring that there was not a particle of political necessity for the enactment of such a law in country districts; at the same time he was frank enough to confess that he did not believe there was the slightest chance for the Democrats to wipe the Republicans out of existence, as Mr. Erwin had intimated, if the bill should become a law. "As a matter of fact," said Senator Hunter, who is known for his hard-headedness, "the Democrats are as bitterly opposed to the bill as the country Republicans, but," he added, in conclusion, "the Republicans must vote for this bill," and he suited the action to the word.

Senator Linson held that the question of corruption was not germane to the subject. What the bill aimed at was to secure an official poll of voters. He asserted that the counties bordering on the State of New-York contributed at each election scores and hundreds of voters who were not residents of the State. ("That's a bad hit at you, Erwin," exclaimed Senator Hunter.) It is well known that the Republican majorities in the counties bordering on the northern frontier are swelled by voters who are imported from Canada.

Senator O'Connor of Binghamton declared with Mr. Fassett that he was broad enough in his views to vote for any measure that would improve the existing condition of affairs. "The only fault I find with the bill," he said, "is that it don't go far enough. Why should Little Falls, with a population of 10,000, and Owego, with a population of 7,000, be exempt from the operation of a general registration act?" He hoped that this entering wedge would widen so that next year a law would be put upon the books to make registration general in every town and village of the State. He did not look for any great calamity to the country if this bill became a law because the Democrats had introduced it, for if the Democrats could afford to introduce and support such a bill as this he was willing to be criticized for helping it along. In his judgment the measure did not go far enough.

The bill passed by the following vote (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:)

YEAS—Messrs. *Ahearn*, Birkett, *Brown, Cantor, Chase, Collins*, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Fassett, *Hawkins*, Hendricks, Hunter, *Ives, Jacobs, Lanahan, McCarren*, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, *Roesch*, Saxton, Sloan, *Stadler*, Stewart, Vedder—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Coggeshall, Erwin, Van Gorder—3.

It seems to be the policy of a great number of legislators to declaim for the benefit of the public and their constituents against extravagant appropriation bills and quietly to introduce measures that are nothing more nor less than raids on the Treasury. The readers of THE TIMES are sufficiently well acquainted with Mr. Kimball's bill to exempt from taxation the capital of railroads that consolidate; and now today comes Mr. Coggeshall, who proposes to allow all persons who are awarded claims before the Board of Claims to receive interest. Gov. Hill last year vetoed the appropriation for the awards made by the Board of Claims on the ground that a rule had been tacked on to the bill allowing interest. The policy of the State is never to pay interest on any judgment obtained against it. Last year the amount of claims presented to the Board of Claims aggregated $299,863; but if the interest had been added from the date of the filing of each one, it is within the line of reason to say that the amount would have been at least twice that presented. The aggregate sum awarded by the board for 1889 was $41,906 without interest. Now Mr. Coggeshall's bill authorizes the Board of Claims to award claims against the State only when the legal liability can be established, as in an action for a like cause against individuals or corporations in a court of record, allowing interest on all claims hereafter awarded as some compensation or indemnity for delay. Interest is sustained in all claims for unliquidated damages from the date of filing such claim upon the sum awarded, and in claims for damages for breach of contracts when the damages are liquidated from the date of breach.

Several lawyers who have examined this measure are of the opinion that under its provisions the Western Union Telegraph Company can easily find an opening to recover the amount of its enormous claim against the State, which now reaches without interest $189,000. With interest on this sum at 6 per cent. for six years no imagination is required to understand just how much the State will lose if this bill becomes a law. Of course there are hundreds of other claims against the State, some large and some small, heavy enough in themselves, but particularly onerous when interest is allowed to be added. The Snaith claim will be heavily benefited by this bill. It amounts to $40,000, and at 6 per cent. interest for three years will make, if the court makes the award, a better investment than the money could have made. Besides, it will encourage people who have claims against the State to hold them back, for the reason that they can obtain a higher rate of interest from the State than they could if they engaged in any other kind of investment.

Mr. Stein's bill for the reduction of the rate of pawnbrokers' interest, which passed the Assembly yesterday, was the cause of a lively little episode when Clerk Kenyon announced it in the Senate this morning. "Miscellaneous Corporations," announced the Lieutenant Governor as the committee which was to consider it. The pawnbrokers had intended to kill the bill in the House, but its introducer, young Mr. Stein, was so earnest and sincere in having it passed that the men who were disposed to handle the money preferred to wait until the hill struck the Senate, where it was expected that it could be handled more easily and less expensively. Into their chagrin there soon came to flicker disappointment. For no sooner had Mr. Jones made its reference than Senator Erwin arose to his feet:

"Mr. Chairman, that bill should go to the Committee on General Laws."

Mr. Deane, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, interposed a prompt and vigorous objection. Mr. Erwin contended that his committee should have the bill, and Mr. Deane maintained that the ruling of the Lieutenant Governor should stand.

"The Committee on General Laws," said Mr. Erwin, "has had very little work to do and very few bills before it, and I believe it should have this bill."

At this point some wicked Senator muttered under his breath, "As this is a financial measure, why not send it to the Finance Committee?"

Very few persons, however, detected the gentle sarcasm in the remark. When the test came the Senate stood by the Lieutenant Governor, upon which Mr. Erwin demanded a roll call. He said the only interest he had in the bill was in having it referred to the proper committee. The situation was growing troublous, when Senator Fassett moved that the bill be advanced to the Committee of the Whole. This proposition was adopted, and no one was more surprised at the new turn of affairs than the representative of the pawnbrokers, who came here to choke it to death in the Senate committee for which it might be referred. As it is now, the bill stands a very good chance of reaching the Governor.

* * *

Senator Roesch served notice in the Senate that he withdrew his authority from the bill which he had introduced empowering the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New-York to sell or lease Essex, Centre, or Clinton Market on the ground that a number of Grand Army posts and the Volunteer Firemen's Association would be deprived of quarters that they had hired under a bill that had been passed two years ago.

* * *

The Saxton Ballot-Reform bill was made the special order for to-morrow in the Senate.

* * *

Gen. Husted and Mr. Sheehan, who was the agent of Gov. Hill in the matter, arranged a little scheme this morning which worked successfully in the Assembly, but failed miserably in the Senate. Sheehan suggested and Husted adopted a proposition that the Assembly pass a resolution that the Legislature adjourn sine die April 30. In the natural course of events that resolution should have come from the leader of the majority, Mr. Fish, but in the scheme proposed Mr. Fish was not to be trusted, and Gen. Husted took the responsibility on himself.

After the reading of the Journal Gen. Husted relinquished the chair and took up a position in the main aisle, just above the well. "Mr. Speaker," he said when he secured recognition, "we have entirely cleaned the calendar for the second reading of bills, and there are a very few left on the order of third reading, and for that reason I think it proper for us to consider now the question of a final adjournment. In view of that fact I offer the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that this House do adjourn sine die on Wednesday, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. O'Hare of New-York objected to the consideration of the amendment, but was frozen out. Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic leader, expressed his unqualified approval of the resolution. He said he was glad that the Speaker had taken this action so early in the session. "I have," said he, "always been of opinion that the Legislature should be able to finish its work and adjourn by April 30. If the House pass this resolution and the Senate concur it will be one of the earliest adjournments in years. I hope the resolution will be sustained."

The House adopted the resolution unanimously. It appeared in the Senate just before final adjournment, and was received with hoots of ridicule and contempt by the Republicans. Its purpose was so apparent that even Senator Jacobs regarded the lead of Senator Saxton, whose writhings for its adoption were ludicrous to behold. "Buncombe!" exclaimed Senator Jacobs. "Buncombe!" said Senator Fassett. Cantor would have nothing but the immediate adoption of the resolution. Erwin wanted to lay the whole matter on the table, but with—w in order to let Senator Sloan make a motion to send it to the Committee on Finance. Cantor refused to listen to such a proposition. The resolution, he insisted, must be adopted at once. The Senate would have practically finished all its work by the 30th of April.

Of course the Republican Senators were quick to perceive that the adoption of such a resolution at this stage of the session, while so many important measures were still to be acted upon, would place the Legislature in exactly the same position to the Governor as that of last year, and would allow him the same opportunity to have amusement at the expense of the Legislature after it was unable, by adjourning, to retaliate. It would give the Governor, moreover, possession of all the most important measures, which he could sign or not sign or veto as he pleased, and enable him to complain, as he did last year, of the great number of bills submitted to him. It was after Senator Cantor had made a ten-minute speech, and had grown very red in the face in his demands for the immediate adoption of the resolution, that Jacobs from the Democratic side and Fassett from the Republican side clasped hands over the well, and uttered that significant word, "Buncombe!" Cantor's motion was voted down, and the resolution was plunged into the recesses of the Finance Committee.

* * *

Senator Ahearn's bill exempting City Hall Park from the provisions of the law providing for the erection of a municipal building in New-York City was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly to-day notwithstanding determined opposition.

* * *

The bill of Mr. Hoag of New-York providing for the removal of the Forty-second-street Reservoir occasioned a warm debate. It was called from the table and Mr. Blumenthal, the great New-York objector, opened the fight on it. This bill, Mr. Blumenthal argued, was in advance of the demands of the people. "It would be unwise," he said, "to transform this reservoir into a park. The city should take no risks like this at present. The bill was framed for those who would prefer to have a pretty flower garden rather than a reservoir, which would be worth an incalculable amount in case of a monster conflagration." The bill was ordered to a third reading.

* * *

Mr. Nolan introduced to-day a bill prohibiting the killing of black or gray squirrels between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1.

Mr. Byrnes of Brooklyn introduced the bill which is identical with that of Senator Jacobs, fixing the salaries of the Commissioners of the Brooklyn Park Department at $3,000 each.

The Canal Appropriation bill is a special order for to-morrow in the Assembly.

Mr. Acker's bill to promote the care and curative treatment of the pauper insane was also made a special order for to-morrow.

* * *

The two bills of Senator Collins relating to the employment of convicts in the State penal institutions came up for a hearing this afternoon in the Senate Chamber before the Senate Committee on Prisons, and the old question of prison against honest labor was again debated. The first of these bills provides for the banishment of motive power for manufacturing purposes from State prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories, and prohibits the employment of any convict in any trade or industry where his labor is farmed out or contracted for. Convicts can only be employed in making articles required in penal and other State institutions. Notwithstanding the prohibition of motive power, the bill appropriates $500,000 for the purchase of materials to be used in manufacturing such articles, and it follows that if it should become a law, all this work would have to be done by hand, if at all. The bill really aims to do away with all prison labor.

The other provides that the total number of prisoners employed at any one time in manufacturing one kind of goods which are produced elsewhere shall not exceed 5 per cent of the number of all persons in the State employed in making the same kind of goods, except in industries in which not more than fifty-three persons are employed. It prohibits the employment of over one hundred persons in the manufacture of stoves, iron hollow ware, boots and shoes, and in the manufacture and laundering of shirts.

Mr. Robert Oppenheim and twelve young women, representing the Shirt Ironers' Union of Troy; Mr. H. Meyers, Chairman of the Legislative Committee for the State Federation of Labor; Controller W. J. Roach of Troy, and H. H. Persons, C. M. Brayton, James Zimmerman, W. M. Cunningham, James Donovan, Thomas Earle, and A. H. Neal of Erie County, the latter the keeper of the Erie County Penitentiary, were present at the hearing, and several of them made arguments. Mr. Meyers, who led off, favored the first-mentioned bill in particular, claiming that it struck at the root of the prison labor evil. Mr. Oppenheim, who represented himself as a workingman, who was losing a half day in order to appear before the committee, said that in Troy, the head centre of the laundry business in the United States, wages had decreased 30 per cent during the past year because of the competition of the convicts in Sing Sing and other prisons. He cited the case of a Troy shirt manufacturer who had a difficulty with his employes, and had solved it by contracting with the Sing Sing authorities to do the work required at a far lower price than he had been paying, thus throwing 100 persons out of employment. He said great injury had been done to the working classes through the employment of convicts, and expressed the opinion that the State should be as careful of the welfare of its law-abiding wage workers as of its law breakers.

In reply to a question by Chairman Hunter as to the method he would adopt in keeping the convicts busy, he said he would keep the majority at work making clothing and other necessary goods needed by the State institutions, and the others he would employ on the State highways. "I do not see," he said in conclusion, "why working people should always come into competition with prison labor. Why not educate the prisoners, establish colleges in the prisons, and seek to make these convicts lawyers, doctors, or preachers? I would be in favor of having a college in Sing Sing and sending the graduates to China or Africa as missionery. New-York City has also thousands of heathens, and these missionaries ought to be able to do lots of good there."

Mrs. Patrick, one of the Troy delegation, said in terms of contention that she could not see why convicts should be permitted to compete with honest women and cut their wages down. "What are you going to do with us?" she asked. "Drive us to committing criminal acts in order to secure a livelihood? The people talk of the unemployed prisoners becoming insane. Are not the necessities of honest working people to be considered in this connection? The price of work in the prisons should be made the same to the purchaser as that of outside labor, in my opinion."

Mr. Roach spoke in favor of the bills, and several of the Erie County delegation denounced them as calculated to do a great deal of injury. The committee finally decided to give a joint hearing on this subject, if possible, two weeks from to-night.

* * *

The Assembly Public Education Committee to-day heard arguments on Mr. Ahearn's Senate bill providing for three additional School Commissioners in New-York. Senator Ahearn and Assemblyman Martin, who favored the bill, said that the majority of the present twenty-one School Commissioners were residents of the Murray Hill district, and took the position merely for the honor attached. Fourteen of the Commissioners are from the Seventh School District, three from the Eighth, and two each from the Fifth and Sixth Districts, while the territory below Fourteenth-street is without any representation whatever, notwithstanding it contains 53 per cent of the population of New-York City, pays 73 per cent. of its taxes, and furnishes 47 per cent. of the schools' attendance.

They said the present Commissioners, out of local pride, spent most of the school appropriations on schools in their respective localities, and claimed that 60 per cent. of the school appropriations for the past few years had been spent on territory above Fourteenth-street. In some of the schools it was nothing unusual to find pupils studying in basements by gaslight. Mr. Martin said the school in his district had not been visited by a School Commissioner in seven years, and such was the case, more or less, with other down-town schools. They were willing to have the bill amended by leaving the number of Commissioners as at present and providing that three of such Commissioners should be residents of school districts below Fourteenth-street. They insisted that the districts below Fourteenth should have representatives on the board who were in sympathy and conversant with the needs of their people.

* * *

The Senate Committee on Cities decided to-day to report Senator Cantor's bill for the erection of a public building in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York. The limitation of expenditure has been placed at $200,000. This committee will also report favorably the bill by Mr. J. J. O'Connor of Brooklyn, providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Repairs of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

* * *

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will report favorably Mr. Fassett's bill amending the collateral inheritance law by allowing the Tax Collectors and the Controller of New-York City to refund taxes illegally paid them.

* * *

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will present a favorable report on Senator Ahearn's bill requiring ferry companies to provide additional closets on their boats, and on Mr. Linson's for a footway over the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Senator McCarren's Grand-Street Bridge bill will be reported adversely.

MONITORS AS WAR SHIPS.

THEIR UTTER INEFFICIENCY EXCEPT FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Congress in establishing a new navy for this country would leave the question of type to be settled by the men in the Navy Department who have made a life study of the merits and faults of every war ship in the world, and would confine itself to deciding how much it is willing to pay for naval protection, instead of meddling with technical matters of which it knows nothing, the people of the United States would soon have an efficient navy and an assurance of protection for their great commercial interests. But such seems not to be the order of affairs, and the more clearly people are shown what kind of vessels their Congressmen are proposing to provide for the navy the better it will be for the country.

In Senator Chandler's proposed amendment to the Hale bill for the construction of eight battle ships the monitor type of vessel is advocated in place of the modern, sea-going, high freeboard ship of war. It is proposed to substitute monitors of 5,000 or 6,000 tons displacement with their small supply of coal on hand and coal for vessels of 10,000 tons displacement carrying two or three times as many guns and with far greater endurance at sea. The advocates of the monitor urge that it is much less costly than the modern battle ship, and that it is its equal in combating to the last small target the low sides of the monitor present.

In the mind of nearly every American there is a halo of glory around the idea of the monitor which entirely blinds the perception of its true qualities. The monitor was invincible in fighting with the wooden ships of thirty years ago and would probably be wholly efficient against vessels of its own type now, but it is utterly unable to cope with the fighting ships of modern navies. A monitor of 6,000 tons displacement carries four twelve-inch guns at a height of seven and a half feet above the water line and a few machine guns on a light superstructure between the turrets. The sides of the vessel extend two feet nine inches above the water when lying in a perfect calm, and a fresh breeze on a fine day would toss up waves large enough in the mouth of a harbor or off the coast to prevent any service of the guns more efficient than an occasional shot while the water was not coming into the turrets through the openings for the long modern guns it is impossible to run them in and close the ports. Such a vessel would offer a raft-like target 280 feet long and 60 feet wide, no small object, and making a good mark for the heavy rapid-fire battery and multitude of lighter guns on the high and dry decks of the modern ships.

It is argued by those who favor the monitor that it is not the policy of the United States to have an aggressive navy, but to have one merely to prevent an invasion by an enemy, and that the monitor is the best vessel to be constructed to the purpose. A vessel that could not chase an enemy's fleet to drive it away would be of no use in defending a coast line. Owing to its low freeboard the monitor could not be forced through the water at speed greater than thirteen knots an hour without swamping the vessel, and the modern battle ship, with its speed of eighteen or twenty knots an hour, could ravage the coast from Maine to Texas by simply keeping several hundred miles ahead of the small supply of coal a monitor is able to carry, owing to its construction, makes it impossible to take the vessel far from a base of supplies, and the sixty rounds of ammunition for the main battery it carries would be exhausted in one engagement, making a retreat necessary for the monitor, while the modern vessels would be wholly unable to attack and disperse a blockading fleet of modern war ships; they would be unable to use their guns in any but calm weather, and they would be unable to pursue and intercept an enemy, owing to their poor manœuvring qualities; in other words, the monitor is a type of vessel that is wholly unfit for even the purposes of coast defense.

As a means of harbor defense, and of harbor defense only, with smooth water and in a narrow channel, so that it cannot be passed by a swifter vessel, the monitor would be very efficient. But because a certain type of vessel makes a serviceable floating battery and is useful in supplementing the defenses of a harbor, it is no reason for making that type the naval defense of the country. By all means let Congress provide monitors for the special defense of certain harbors, but not until it has provided ships that can keep the sea in all weather, that can keep the enemy's fleets away from the coast, and can do something more than lie in the mouth of a harbor as an auxiliary of the land fortifications.

P.

A PRIEST AGAINST A BROKER.

FATHER SCHWENNINGER CHARGES BROKER HORNER WITH FRAUD.

Broker E. H. Horner of 68 Wall-street was a defendant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Father A. B. Schwenninger, pastor of the Church of the Assumption, in this city, with obtaining money from him under false pretenses. It is claimed that the broker sold the priest Buchanest bonds which he represented to be worth $5,000, drawing 7 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 1892. Since then the priest has learned that the bonds did not bear interest, having been drawn for ten years ago.

Mr. Horner says that the affair was an ordinary business transaction, which Schwenninger thoroughly understood, as he was an extensive dealer in European bonds. He says that the Bishop of St. Cloud was a partner in and also understood the transaction. The printed bill of purchase which the priest signed distinctly said that the last drawing of the bonds would be in 1892. Mr. Horner further says that as part payment for the bonds the priest gave three promissory notes for $1,500, five of which are overdue. Horner began a civil suit in the City Court to get his money, and he says this criminal presecution was instituted simply to injure him in his civil action.

Judge White adjourned the case for a week.

A DOG HOLDS FIREMEN AT BAY.

Fire was discovered about 10 o'clock last night in the dry goods store of J. E. Bedell, 241 to 245 Sixth-avenue. Attention was attracted to the fire by the baying of a large black mastiff, which was locked up in the store. When the firemen broke open the door the dog sprang forward and held them at bay until Capt. Shay of Engine No. 14 struck him on the head with an axe. By that time the first floor was in a blaze. The fire, however, was quickly brought under control. The damage to the stock and building was estimated at about $12,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. A watchman who stays in the store at night was absent when the fire broke out. Bedell was to move on May 1, and Fox & Kelly were booked as the new tenants.

GEORGIA CAYVAN ILL.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the leading lady of the Lyceum Theatre company, was so ill last night that she could not appear in the performance of "The Charity Ball." Her place was taken by Miss Albertina Gallatin. Miss Cayvan is suffering from the effects of a cold.

TRYING TO AVOID POLITICS

THE NEW CUSTOMS BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK.

MERCHANTS PLEADING IN WASHINGTON FOR A CONVENIENT SITE—PROSPECTS OF THE BLAIR BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul.—JAMES F. ELLIS of Wisconsin, at Brookville, Canada.

Secretary of Legation.—FRANCIS MACNUTT of the District of Columbia, at Constantinople.

Registers of Land Offices.—HARLAN P. WOLCOTT, at Larned, Kan.; REUBEN N. KRATZ, at Mitchell, S. D.

Receiver of Public Moneys.—EDMUND W. EAKIN, at Pierre, S. D.

Rear Admiral.—Commodore ANDREW E. K. BENHAM.

Commodore.—Capt. JOSEPH FYFFE.

Capt ains.—Commanders FREDERICK RODGERS and JOHN F. MCGLENSEY.

Commanders.—Lieut. Commanders CHARLES M. THOMAS and ALBERT S. SNOW.

Lieutenant Commanders.—Lieuts. HOBERT E. CARMODY and EUGENE D. F. HEALD.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade.—Lieuts. HENRY C. GEARING, TEMPLIN M. POTTS, and WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade.—Ensigns GEORGE H. STAFFORD, GEORGE R. CLARK, ALLEN G. ROGERS, and WILLIAM P. WHITE.

* * *

There was a large hearing in the room of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning on the question of locating the new Custom House and Appraiser's Stores in New-York. There were present, representing the New-York merchants, Mr. Alexander E. Orr, Mr. James McCreery, and Messrs. Sloane and Gibb, Mr. Hans S. Beattie, and several others. There were also in attendance Representatives Flower, Spinola, Fitch, Dunphy, Turner, and the members of the committee.

Mr. Orr opened the talk in an argument for Mr. Flower's bill. That bill provides for the erection of Appraiser's stores anywhere in the collection district, and for the construction of the Custom House at a cost not to exceed $7,500,000, the present Custom House to be sold for not less than $3,000,000. The work is to be conducted by a commission of five persons, two to be Democrats and three to be Republicans. Mr. Orr prepared this bill, as it appeared from what Mr. Flower said, and it came out in the course of his talk that he was not so strongly in favor of having the Custom House and the Appraiser's Stores together as he was when last he argued before the Treasury Department. He believed that the Government, by selecting a commission of business men, could repeat the record of the Produce Exchange in constructing a building within the estimates of its cost.

Mr. Flower followed in a spirited speech in favor of making the work a non-partisan one, and specially implored the committee to see that it was kept out of politics. Gen. Spinola, too, was heard in protest against stalking the scheme in the slums of politics, "and then gave Mr. Flower's bill a little black eye by intimating that if the Building Commission was to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury it was ten chances to one that he would get the whole matter into the "slums" without much waste of time.

Mr. Dunphy was heard in behalf of his proposition that the Appraiser's Stores shall be situated up town above Chambers-street in order to accommodate the persons who transact business in the locality. Mr. Dunphy's measure also proposes to do away with the commission idea, which, as he told the committee, he thought would add hundreds of thousands to the expense of the Government and would tend directly toward making politics with the work.

The committee heard several of the visitors who were in favor of the Custom House proposition and did not give so much attention to the matter of the location of the Appraiser's Stores. There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to what was to be the peculiar interest held by Senator Erwin in the location of the Appraiser's Stores. Here in Washington it has not been a secret for months. He has repeatedly been here, in company with Senator Arnold, and it was always understood that he came to look after the Lasght-street site. Ex-Secretary Coon, who had taken the case in his charge, found it impossible to give it attention and he turned it over to Arnold and Erwin.

The chance that the Treasury would retain the present site was good until Platt got at the down-town job. Erwin was not "let into" the Platt scheme. The way he found it out was funny. Discovering that he needed influence behind him, he went to Platt to get him to back up his request to have the Laight-street site chosen. Platt knocked him flat by telling him that he was for the other place—the down-town location at the Battery. Erwin has stuck to his up-town clients.

The committee took no action in the Custom House matter and does not expect to make a report at once.

* * *

If Senators live up to the agreement made last week they will to-morrow dispose of the Blair Educational bill, a measure which has for many weeks stood in the way of bills of something like importance and of which every Senator except Senator Blair is heartily tired. Under the agreement, Mr. Blair is to add one more hour to the days of talk he has already given on the subject, and then the Senate will begin voting on such amendments as may be offered, and after finishing with them the bill itself is to be put upon its passage.

Neither friends or foes of the measure are entirely certain to-night what its fate is to be. In the last Congress it passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 29. Its warmest supporters admit that no such majority can be thrown for the bill to-morrow. Some of them would not be surprised if it had less than four majority, and some of its opponents would not be surprised if it was beaten by two or three votes. The vote is likely to be very close.

The final result will depend a good deal upon the attitude of the Senators from the new States, who will probably be divided in opinion. Mr. Moody of South Dakota is for the bill, and Messrs. Casey and Pierce of North Dakota and Squire of Washington are expected to vote against it. Messrs Allen of Washington and Pettigrew of South Dakota are put upon the doubtful list, together with Mr. McMillan of Michigan and Mr. Walcott of Colorado. The predecessors of the two last named voted with Mr. Blair in the last Congress.

A somewhat careful canvass of the Senate shows that if the bill receives the full support of Senators who voted for it two years ago and of the new Senators who are believed in favor of it now, it will need the help of at least one of the uncertain Senators to carry it through. On the other hand, if all the doubtful Senators join with those who are counted as sure to vote in the negative, the bill will lack at least one vote of the necessary majority. There is, indeed, a fair chance for a tie vote, in which case Vice President Morton may be called upon to cast the decisive vote. In that event the bill would probably fail.

* * *

Vice President Morton presided over the Senate yesterday after a two weeks' absence.

The feature of the day was a speech by Senator Voorhees supporting his agricultural depression resolution, introduced Monday. He spoke of the discontent and alarm in the farming communities owing to the fact that the burdens of war taxes were still carried. It was a notorious fact that the tariff increased the farmer's expense account from 33 to 100 per cent. on every implement with which he toiled. He did not believe that the hands of the farmer would hold a Republican ticket at the next election. They were too bitterly realising their mistake. In twenty-five years there was an absolute decrease of 33 per cent. in land value. On the farms of Ohio there was $800,000,000 in mortgages, in Illinois $400,000,000. In the Western and Northwestern States from 20 to 50 per cent. of the farm lands was mortgaged at such rates of interest as made it vain for the people to hope to free themselves with their crops. There was the same relative decadence in the Eastern and Middle States. The remedies that must be applied were tariff reform, a full supply of legal tender money, free coinage of silver, suppression by law of gambling in futures, and a liberal pension policy.

* * *

Mr. Charles Tupper, the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is confined to his hotel with a very severe cold, which the doctors fear may develop into pneumonia. He had intended to leave Washington yesterday for Ottawa, to consult with Sir John Macdonald and the other members of the Privy Council regarding the fisheries matters, but his doctor told him that it would be extremely dangerous for him to attempt to take a long railroad journey. To-night Mr. Tupper's condition is reported to be better, but he will probably not be able to leave his room for two or three days.

Regarding the negotiations, Mr. Tupper is well satisfied with what has already been done, and believes that a treaty will be concluded which will be entirely satisfactory to the Canadian people.

* * *

Secretary Proctor has designated Gen. Schofield to represent the War Department in the matter of the selection of a landing place for immigrants at New-York, and he will accompany the special Congressional committee to that city Friday. Solicitor Hepburn and Surgeon Gen. Hamilton will represent the Treasury Department.

There was a conference on this subject at the Treasury Department to-day, at which were present Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Tichener, Solicitor Hepburn, and Mr. Wiber, the new Commissioner of Immigration. The Secretary's selection of Bedloe's Island as the best available place for the landing station was indorsed, and it will be established on that island unless Congress shall direct otherwise. Secretary Windom regards Governor's Island as a better place, but he could not secure it.

* * *

A statement having gained some currency that he was in favor of abolishing the Senate press gallery, because of the publication by correspondents of executive session news, Senator Cullom said to-day that such was not the fact. He did not favor such a course, and, so far from its being the case, he personally would be inclined to look favorably upon the extension of the privileges of the floor of the Senate to newspaper correspondents.

* * *

The President, accompanied by ex-Senator Sewell of New Jersey, left Washington this afternoon on a ducking expedition, to the preserves of the Maryland Ducking Club, with headquarters at Bengies, near Triumph, Md. He made a similar visit to this place last Fall. He will probably return to Washington Friday night.

* * *

The nominations of the following Presidential Postmasters were submitted to the Senate to-day:

New-York.—Henry C. Hammond, at Brockport, Monroe County; John A. Place, at Oswego, Oswego County.

Maine.—John Lovejoy, Rockland.

Vermont.—Justin W. Moody, Waterbury.

Massachusetts.—Charles W. L. Hayward, East Weymouth.

Maryland.—Michael Keating, Centreville.

Virginia.—George S. Smith, Marion.

Texas.—George W. Cotter, Alvarado; William C. Bagnell, Gonzales.

South Carolina.—Maggie L. Carson, Aiken; Joshua E. Wilson, Florence.

Wisconsin.—Noyce S. Smith, Kilbourn City.

Ohio.—Jacob C. Reid, Cuyahoga Falls; Milton B. Deshong, Ashland.

Missouri.—William Cochran, Jr., Milan; Mark L. Doughty, Farmington.

Michigan.—Henry A. Whitehead, Eaton Rapids.

Iowa.—William F. Moulton, Stuart.

Indiana.—Jonas Myers, Rochester; William C. Adams, Petersburg; William H. Broding, Edinburg; Dr. Mark D. Mood, Monticello.

Illinois.—Joseph H. Weeks, Upper Alton; Frederick G. Dietenbach, Blue Island.

Nebraska.—Samuel L. Andrews, Crete; James R. Hardwell, Hastings; Frank E. Helvey, Nebraska City.

Arkansas.—James B. Miles, Helena.

South Dakota.—Newman C. Nash, Canton.

Arizona.—Alex Corbett, Tucson; John W. Archibald, Prescott.

New-Mexico.—Jacob Weltmer, Santa Fé; Hallum G. Williamson, Albuquerque.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Virginia.—John K. Wicks, New-Market.

Pennsylvania.—William Robinson, Branch Junction: Frank M. Gillett, Canoe Camp; William F. Rearick, Farmers Mills; S. J. Dicks, Goshenville; T. C. Shackman, Honeybrook; H. A. Lancaster, South Sterling.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Statesman Thomas C. Platt's Tennessee Coal and Iron Company provided about all the joy there was in yesterday's stock market. It went up 4 or 5 points and staid up.

* * *

Of various theories current to explain this rise that which is likely to commend itself most to tender-hearted people is that finally Statesman Platt has concluded to come more or less to the rescue of the political innocents who swopped their wealth for his stock market points. Now, the stock has got to go up only about 40 more points before the once hopeful Platt contingent up at Albany will be given again—that is, they all will except the feminiscent host who have gone the way of ordinary Wall-street flesh and are "wiped out." And perhaps even these latter ones, some of them, may be able to do a little merry-making by proclaiming the fact of the State Senate that they will be no more Thomas's ox, or his ass.

* * *

Wall-street continues to concern itself with the relations between Mr. Platt and the Tennessee Coal's ex-President, John H. Inman. One day they are friends; the next day they are foes. Yesterday was the love feast day. There were indications in the market that to-day would be full of similar happiness. Evidently somebody was wideawake during the recent liveliness, celebrating the drop of 45 points, for it leaked out in Wall-street yesterday that John H. Inman has just invested $150,000 of spare cash in a Pittsburg avenue vacant lot, upon which he is going to build a magnificent home for himself.

* * *

Sugar Trust went up a point on the reference of the dividend application to Judge O'Brien for decision to-day, the trust's Wall-street mouthpieces insinuating that a compromise had already been practically arranged by which the dividend could be paid. The same authorities hastened to broadcast the point that a big rise in the stock was likely to take place immediately upon the declaration of the dividend. The thing that is likliest to "go up," however, is the margin of trustful souls who are seduced into buying the stuff on anything like the predicted manipulated boom.

* * *

The company organised in Illinois into which the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Trust has been merged will soon issue its certificates, and it is expected that developments of consequence in the company's business will soon become public.

BRAVE BOY AND CRUEL WOMAN.

Henry Morrisey, aged fifteen, his sister Agnes, aged nine, and his niece Lizzie, aged four, were carried before Justice Ford, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Theirs was a pitiful tale. The parents of the two elder children camewhere from England three years ago, both in ill health. A month ago the mother died, and the father was so far gone with consumption that he was committed to the Charity Hospital. The lad found a temporary home for himself and his little wards at 322 West Forty-fourth-street, with a Mrs. Frank Niddo, who, it is said, took the furniture of the family and a number of pawn tickets. Then he secured work with a district messenger company at $4 a week and turned over the money week by week to Mrs. Niddo. Last week he spent 60 cents for some trifles for his father, which enraged Mrs. Niddo and she turned the three children into the street. Henry then applied to the society.

Justice Ford started a subscription in court for the children and $13 was raised, which Henry manfully said should be applied to the benefit of the girls. The girls were temporarily placed in the Five Points House of Industry and a home was found for

PROFANITY AND THREATS

JACK'S LOT NOT A HAPPY ONE ON THE ENTERPRISE.

ACCORDING TO THEIR TESTIMONY THE SEAMEN ON THE CORVETTE WERE BADLY TREATED.

Several supplementary tales of woe were related yesterday to the naval court of inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by seamen attached to the United States corvette Enterprise. The complaints of many of the men were directed mainly against three of Commander McCalla's subordinate officers, Lieuts. Ingersoll, Lemly, and Mulligan. The Commander himself was only incidentally alluded to in these recitals of grievance.

The same arrangement of the court as was made on Tuesday held in force yesterday. Lieut. Ingersoll, with his counsel, Mr. Alexander, was present at the beginning of the session, and as later witnesses came on and charged the other two officers with certain offenses, those officers were permitted to hear the evidence given. Lieut. Lemly availed himself of the proffered services of Mr. Alexander, but Lieut. Mulligan persisted in his determination to argue his own case in his own way.

Yesterday's session commenced with the taking of additional testimony on the complaint of Paul Hennig, which had been rehearsed at the afternoon session the day before. Corporal of Marines Dean said that while Hennig was in irons waiting to be tried by court-martial he requested permission of the officer of the watch to shave himself. The request was referred to the executive officer of the ship, Lieut. Ingersoll, and nothing further was ever heard from it. Hennig did not get shaved. Master at Arms Brooks denied Hennig's statement that he (Hennig) had not been permitted to wash himself while in confinement. That statement, the witness said, was false.

The next complainant to appear was the person of William Fitzgerald, a coal heaver on board the Enterprise. He, too, complained of bad treatment received at the hands of Lieut. Ingersoll. While the Enterprise was at Odensland, he said, he went ashore on liberty. Some Russian soldiers gave him vodki to drink, and he remembered nothing until he found himself back on board ship. He was put in double irons that night, he said, and made to sleep in the forepassage. Next day, still suffering from the effects of the liquor he had drank, he was ordered to go to work. He was not able to work, "badly off" that he could not stand up. Lieut. Ingersoll told him to get up off the deck, and when the order was not obeyed the officer caught the witness by the collar, and jerking him up, struck him in the face before he had fairly gotten on his feet.

After this unusual punishment had been inflicted, Fitzgerald said, he was tricked up to the Jacob's ladder by order of the executive officer. He was then so "badly off" that he wanted to sleep while he was at work. Lieut. Lemly was kept in that position for some hours and then taken down. Then he was ironed hand to hand with another culprit and compelled to march up and down the quarter deck until 1 o'clock that night. When that hour arrived he was put in the "gang" for six days. The men previously testified about as having been ironed together—and kept there for six days. He and his fellows in the "gang" were made to sleep on the bare deck, were not allowed to have their hammocks—were made "to sleep the best way they could." Afterward he was tried by court-martial.

"And convicted?" asked Mr. Alexander, smiling pleasantly.

"Oh! yes," the witness replied, with a smile as bitter as Mr. Alexander's had been sweet. "I was always convicted. There was no justice for us on that ship." Two other witnesses testified to having seen Fitzgerald struck by Lieut. Ingersoll, and the next complaint was then taken up by the court.

It was that of Peter J. Armstrong, coal heaver, who also accused Lieut. Ingersoll of having, in violation of naval regulations of discipline, struck him in the face. While the ship was at Dartmouth, he said, he was ordered to the mast for some petty offense. While he was there Mr. Ingersoll walked up to him, said "What the —— is the matter with you?" and almost at the same time struck him in the face with his open hand. The blow staggered him, but did not knock him down. To Mr. Alexander, Armstrong said that he had asked to see the Commander, but that request was refused, and Mr. Ingersoll answered his request by ordering him to be sent forward. After that he never repeated his request, because he "didn't think there was any use."

Corp. Dean, called again as a witness to this striking episode, said that Armstrong had addressed some insulting remark to the Lieutenant, whereupon the latter struck him.

Charles A. Witt, Captain of the afterguard, starboard watch, had a somewhat similar story to tell. When the Enterprise was in Stockholm—he thought it was the port—he was ordered by Lieut. Lemly to clean the first cutter. Half an hour later Mr. Lemly came up to him and told him to hurry up, as he wanted to use the boat very shortly. The witness asked for assistance—politely, apparently, for he said he made this second statement. When he made this second statement Mr. Lemly promptly declared that the witness had contradicted himself and that he (Lemly) proposed hereafter to impugn the veracity of his testimony. A considerable amount of animated discussion, resulting in nothing in the end, was ended by the taking of an hour's recess.

When the court was reconvened, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Commander McCalla's senior counsel, appeared and asked for a statement from the court as to the exact scope of the investigation as ordered by the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Kimberly replied that he would prefer that Mr. Choate would put his request in writing, and that a written reply would be given him on the following morning. This was done.

Seaman Neilson then corroborated the story told by the negro fireman. He said that Lieut. Lemly had "jumped on him." The Admiral, startled into active curiosity by this assertion, leaned forward and said. "Jumped on him?"

"Yes, sir," replied the man, "I mean by that that he growled at him."

"Oh," said the Admiral, comprehending this bit of slang with some difficulty, and then sank back in his chair looking extremely relieved.

The witness did not see Lieut. Lemly draw his sword, and if Mr. Anderson, a cook on the Enterprise, who followed him on the stand said that the Lieutenant had made a motion as if to draw his sword when he was talking to Hillman, but that he only drew the blade about half way out of its scabbard. After that occurrence, Mr. Lemly did draw his sword, but, he admitted on cross-examination, it was customary for officers at great gun drills to stand with drawn swords.

C. W. Anderson, seaman, said that once at Southampton Lieut. Lemly ordered him to go down into a supply boat lying at the ship's side and carry up a box that was in it. He told the officer, he said, that he couldn't do it, as he had a sore knee. Lieut. Lemly thereupon called up two marines and ordered them to take the witness to the boat and make him carry the box. The men got him down into the boat, but couldn't make him carry the box. The Lieutenant ordered them back to his deck. This operation they found impossible to perform, and Anderson was then permitted to return to the deck.

He was not punished for this disobedience, but eight days afterward was reported by Lieut. Lemly again for insubordination. He was put in the seniors' charge and then was confined in irons for two days. He asserted that Lieut. Lemly had misrepresented the case and that his punishment was due to this misrepresentation. Corp. Cook said that Anderson had been very untruly when ordered to go into the boat. He said nothing then about suffering from a sore knee. When the witness got into the boat, at Lieut. Lemly's order, he found that Anderson "was more drunk than anything else." He so informed that officer, and he at once ordered the man out of the boat.

Joseph Winters, captain of the forecastle, had nothing more serious to complain of than loss of sleep on account of Lieut. Lemly.

Sergt. Calkins, now on duty at the Charlestown Navy Yard, said that at one time on the cruise Lieut. Lemly ordered him to arrest two men whom he found to be on duty in the engine room. The assistant engineer refused to allow them to leave their posts, and when the witness so reported Lieut. Lemly said to him: "G— d—n you, why don't you do as I tell you! Go and get those men." He went back to the engine room, explained the case to the assistant engineer, and was permitted to arrest the men. The witness reported the blasphemous remark made by Mr. Lemly—reported it to the executive officer, who contented himself with observing "Pshaw!"

On another occasion Lieut. Mulligan, the witness said, came on deck and found some men eating there. He asked the Sergeant "What in —— they were doing there" and "What in —— he was standing there for, as useless as a cigar sign." At Cronstadt the witness had heard Lieut. Ingersoll call a lot of men vile names and saw him drive them forward with a belaying pin.

Lieut. Mulligan then claimed the right to disprove the testimony of previous witnesses who had told a story of how he had once put a greasy swab in Fireman Walker's face to stop his cursing. Fireman Monroe, whom he first called, said that he had helped put Walker in irons on the occasion referred to and had not seen Mr. Mulligan use a swab or any other kind of rag. Four orderlies, who alone stood guard during the time that Walker was alleged to have been swabbed, swore that they never saw any such occurrence.

Mr. Mulligan, having elicited this testimony, made a somewhat lengthy address, in which he characterized as absolutely false the testimony which charged him with having put a swab in Walker's mouth. He admitted having dragged the man Keavy, and claimed that he was justified in so doing.

The investigation will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

PRIVATE WILD'S VERACITY

CALLED IN QUESTION BEFORE THE STEELE COURT-MARTIAL.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The trial by court-martial of Lieut. Steele on a charge of abusing Private Wild was resumed this morning. The Judge Advocate recalled Private Wild, who repeated his testimony of yesterday, to the effect that Lieut. Steele struck him only once. It was a hard blow, nearly knocking him down. He did not know whether the building on which he was asked to work belonged to the Government or to Lieut. Steele.

Sergt. John Comas of the Fifteenth Infantry was then called on behalf of the defense and testified that when he was a Sergeant in Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, Wild was a private in the same company under the name of Daniel P. Ward. Wild's reputation for truth was bad, and he would not believe him under oath.

Sergt. Jacob Shaw of the Eighth Cavalry testified that he would not believe Wild under oath. Steele, he said, had always acted in a gentlemanly manner toward his men and never as a tyrant.

Sergt. Crowder then offered in evidence a part of the official record from the office of the Secretary of War of Wild's trial at Fort Yates, showing that Wild had on oath stated that he had ever before enlisted in the army.

Private Wright of the Eighth Cavalry was then called and testified that he believed Wild would tell a lie if it was to his interest to do so. Lieut. Steele, he said, was never tyrannical, and was a kind friend to his men.

Musician Crumler testified that Wild's lack of veracity had been frequently discussed by the men in the garrison, who nearly all agreed that he was a notorious liar.

Wild was recalled to testify as to the substance of the statements he had had with the Judge Advocate regarding his own veracity. He admitted that he could not give the name of any member of his troop who would testify to his veracity. The defense offered to produce twenty-two witnesses to testify to Wild's bad reputation, and all the soldiers of Lieut. Steele's company to testify to the latter's humane rule as an officer.

MISS MADDERN IN A NEW ROLE.

SHE WAS MARRIED YESTERDAY TO HARRISON GREY FISKE.

Minnie Maddern, the well-known actress, was married yesterday afternoon to Harrison Grey Fiske, the editor of the New-York *Dramatic Mirror*. The ceremony was held at Larchmont Manor, with only a few relatives and immediate friends present.

Miss Beatrice Hodges, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Lyman Otis Fiske, brother of the groom, was the best man. The Rev. Charles Hull Everest officiated. The newly-wedded pair will make a short tour in the West, for which they started last night. In May they will go to Europe, to return next Autumn.

Miss Maddern will permanently retire from the stage, on which she has been nearly all her life as a child actress, as a member of stock and combination companies, and as a star. Her real name before her marriage was Mary Augusta Davey, and she is descended maternally and paternally from a family of actors. Miss Maddern's greatest theatrical success have been in "Caprice" and "In Spite of All." Her last appearance on the stage was in the latter play in Toronto last February. Miss Maddern's union with Mr. Fiske is her second marriage.

NEWS ITEMS FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 19, via Galveston.—The Governor of the State of Jalisco received the General Passenger Agents at Juan acatlan, where they were entertained at luncheon. Upon their arrival here yesterday the agents held a preliminary meeting and adjourned until to-day. At the meeting to-day W. B. Wrenn presided. After an organization had been effected an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The visitors will be given a banquet by Delphin Sanchez of the Inter-Oceanic Railroad. The banquet, it is said, will cost $25,000. President Diaz has expressed his willingness to receive the agents, and has given orders that every possible courtesy be extended to them during their stay.

Mr. Hughes of the Ward Line was given a banquet at the American Legation last night.

Rich coal discoveries have been made in the State of Vera Cruz.

It is rumored that the following diplomatic changes will be made: Angel Nunez Ortez, now Mexican Minister in Bavaria, will be appointed to Russia; Romero Vargas, now in Berlin, will go to Brussels; Señor Saavedra will be appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic; the Minister of Justice will go as Plenipotentiary to Germany, and Gen. Mexia, Mexican delegate to the Pan-American Congress, will go as Minister to England.

It is stated that the Government has revised its contract with Edison for a postal phonograph system in a manner more advantageous to Mexico.

Gen. Carrillo, commanding the forces operating against the Yaquis Indians, telegraphs to the War Department that he has finished his inspection and will commence a vigorous campaign.

The Government of the State of Yucatan will begin active operations against the Indians with a view to forcing them down to Belize.

The Secretary of the Interior, Romero Rubio, has signed a contract, in the name of the Mexican Government, with J. D. Casares for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and Progreso and New-Orleans and Progreso, the vessels to sail under the Mexican flag.

The Minister of Public Works has contracted with Augustin Goza for the construction of a railroad from Tuxpango to Tulancingo. The line will run through the richest part of the State of Hidalgo.

The tobacco crop in the State of Vera Cruz is excellent this year.

SHE BLED TO DEATH.

ROME, N. Y., March 19.—About noon to-day as John Pritchard was passing the residence of Mrs. George L. Waanington, 73 Liberty-street, Utica, his attention was attracted by the cries of a three-year-old child who was endeavoring to wake its mother who lay on the bed in the room facing the street. Pritchard forced the door in. Upon entering the house he found the child dressed in a ragged undershirt and the mother dead in the bed. The child said "Mamma went to sleep yesterday night; had nose bleed." The dead woman lay on a bed scantily covered. She evidently had had a severe hemorrhage at the nose.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

WHAT CHICAGO IS CALLED UPON TO DO BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Candler of Massachusetts presented in the House to-day the report of the special committee on the World's Fair. The committee, besides inserting the name of Chicago in the original bill, has made several important amendments.

In the second section the representation of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia has been increased from one to two Commissioners from each, and provision is also made for the appointment of eight Commissioners at large. A name is also given to the commission, the designation applied being "The World's Columbian Commission."

The third section dispenses with the United States corporation which it was proposed to create by the Congress of the United States. It is also stipulated that the Commissioners to be appointed from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, together with the eight Commissioners to be appointed at large, shall be selected equally from the two leading political parties.

In the fifth section the commission, in place of acting as a corporation under the United States law, as in the previous bill, is authorized to apply for the World's Columbian Exposition, the site, plans, and specifications of the buildings to be erected and tendered by the corporation created under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as the "World's Exposition of 1892." This relieves the United States Government from any obligations, implied or otherwise, beyond that which the Government appropriates for its own purposes.

In the original bill it was provided that not less than the sum of $5,000,000 should be subscribed and pledged and not less than 10 per cent thereof paid in cash to the corporation before the commission should do any corporate act other than that necessary to its organization. The new bill provides that the commission shall not only be satisfied that the actual bona fide subscription to the stock of at least $5,000,000 has been made, of which not less than $500,000 has been paid in, but also declares that the further sum of $5,000,000, making $10,000,000 in all, shall be provided by the corporation in ample time or as needed for the successful prosecution of the work.

Section 7 provides for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition on the 30th day of April, 1892. Upon the question of time for holding the exposition there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee, and each member reserved the right to offer a resolution for opening and closing the exposition as might be deemed best after further discussion.

Section 9 provides that in addition to the approval of the commission the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that $10,000,000 has been raised or provided for to successfully carry on this fair before proclamation is made and invitations extended to foreign nations.

Section 11 appropriates $20,000 to be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, in the place of $100,000, which was named in the original bill, as it is estimated that that amount is all that will be required during that period for the expense of admission of foreign goods for exhibition.

Section 12 limits the cost of the Government building to the sum of $400,000, and appropriates $100,000 of that amount for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Section 17 appropriates $200,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government exhibit, maintenance of the buildings, and for the employees of the commission and other contingent expenses, all subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and limits the expenditure of the Government hereafter, for all purposes connected with the exposition, to the sum of $1,500,000.

The committee calls attention to the efforts Chicago has made to inform itself as to the needs of a World's Fair, and to the assurances it has given of ample financial resources, which appear to the majority perfectly satisfactory. A minority report signed by Messrs. Belden and Flower of New-York and Hatch of Missouri appears to show some doubt of this, for it submits a resolution that when $10,000,000 guarantee fund of $10,000,000 shall be secured shall the pending bill be reported to the House.

COW MEN GET TOGETHER.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America held its fifth annual meeting yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. President Edgar Huidekoper occupied the chair, and there were present G. D. Wheeler of Deposit, N. Y.; Jere Allis of Isinour's, Minn.; John A. Frye of Marlborough, Mass.; Thomas B. Wales of Iowa City, Iowa; W. G. Powell, Springborough, Penn.; T. G. Yeomans, Walworth, N. Y.; Martin L. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. W. Horr, Wellington, Ohio; C. R. Payne, Hamilton, N. Y.; W. Brown Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.; J. B. Duteher and Orlando B. Potter of this city; E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.; James Neilson, New-Brunswick, N. J.; H. Langworthy, West Edmeston, N. Y.; Fred L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.; Judson Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

Treasurer W. Brown Smith read his report, showing that the association has over $21,000 on hand. Secretary Thomas B. Wales's report showed that there were recorded during the year 1889 1 imported and 2,617 American-bred bulls, 94 imported and 4,323 American-bred cows; total, 7,035. Transfers were 1,587 bulls, 4,223 cows; total, 6,208. The record books of the association up to March, 1890, show: Bulls, 20,279; cows, 32,106; total, 52,385. Twelve new members were elected during the year, and the membership of the association is now 352.

The election for officers resulted as follows: President—D. H. Burrell, Little Falls, N. Y.; First Vice President—George D. Wheeler, Deposit, N. Y.; Second Vice President—W. M. Leggett, Benson, Mich.; Third Vice President—John A. Marlborough, Mass.; Fourth Vice President—John B. Dutcher; Secretary—Thomas B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa; Treasurer—W. Brown Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; Superintendent of Advanced Registry—S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.; Directors for Two Years—W. G. Powell, Springborough, Penn.; Jere Allis, Minn.; Wallworth, N. Y.; William M. Singerly, Philadelphia, Penn.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., in March, 1891.

Dr. Peter Collier, Director of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station, delivered an address on "How to Make Dairying Profitable." He said there were more than 1,550,000 milch cows in this State, representing in round figures $46,000,000. He illustrated the difference between successful and unsuccessful dairy farming by saying that there were 1,200 dairy farms in this State, embracing over 400,000 cows, showed an average annual yield per cow of 3,000 pounds of milk, which is equivalent to 120 pounds of butter. Returns, however, from ten model farms showed a yield of 363 pounds of butter per cow.

THE STRIKES STILL ON.

SHIRTMAKERS AND CONTRACTORS HOLD A CONFERENCE.

The striking shirtmakers and the contractors held a conference yesterday to try and arrange their quarrel. The union presented its claims, which were ten hours' work, weekly payments, an advance of 15 per cent. for work on foot-power machines and 10 per cent on steam-power machines, a uniform scale of wages in all shops, the employment of union hands exclusively, and the furnishing of sewing machines by the contractors.

The contractors were willing to grant the ten-hour work rule, and also to pay wages weekly. They were also willing to employ union hands, but wanted to reserve the right to employ apprentices, whether union or not, in cases of emergency. As to increasing wages, the contractors declared that, under present conditions, they could not do it.

Commissioner Donovan suggested that both the contractors and the union appoint a joint committee to call at the warehouses and ask the manufacturers for an advance. The contractors said they were willing. The manufacturers, it was said, make a profit of fully $4 on a dozen shirts, and are growing wealthy, while the contractors and men are starving.

At the headquarters of the strikers it was reported that several manufacturers had promised to employ the men directly without the interference of any contractors.

The walking delegates had a conference yesterday with Mr. Farnsworth, the architect of the Temple Court Building, in reference to the strike against Contractor Volkening. Mr. Farnsworth has tried to get the contractor to employ union men or to get him out of the building. He had first asked Volkening to employ union men, offering to pay him the difference between what he paid his men and the union rate of wages, but Volkening refused the offer or to employ union men at all.

An offer by Mr. Farnsworth to buy up Volkening's marble for the building was also declined, and when Mr. Farnsworth got an order to show cause why Volkening should not be enjoined from doing further marble work to enable the other contractors to complete their work, Volkening yesterday withdrew his men from the building, and said he would keep away for ten days to enable the strikers to resume work if they did not want to work with his men. This, however, the walking delegates refused to accept, but insisted that Mr. Volkening must either employ union men at union wages or withdraw from the building permanently.

MILK PRODUCERS' ORGANIZE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 19.—Farmers and milk producers, principally from Ulster and Delaware Counties, formed a branch of the Central Union of Milk Producers here this afternoon. The officers elected were: N. M. Bliss, Hobart, President; D. Van Dyke, Roxbury, Vice President; T. E. Barlow, Gardiner, Secretary; George W. Dubois, New-Paltz, Treasurer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Suit has been begun in the United States District Court by United States District Attorney Mitchell to have forfeited to the Government eighteen boxes of decorated glassware seized on June 31 from the steamer Victoria. The glassware was imported from Venice by the American and European Express Company as agent, and the Government claim was undervalued to avoid the payment of the whole duty on it. The name of the person for whom the glassware was imported are D. D. Lord of 120 Broadway, Dr. S. F. Peaty of Colorado Springs, Col. L. G. Jewell of 20 Fifth-avenue, and Miss Codington of 42 Fifth-avenue.

A number of prominent church members from the various Catholic parishes in this city will meet to-night at the cathedral schoolrooms, 111 East Fifty-first-street, to make arrangements for the fair to be held in the armory building, Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, in aid of Father Callaghan's mission at Castle Garden. One of the features of this fair will be the competition for the $1,000 presented by Archbishop Croke to the late Father Riordan, founder of the mission which has done so much to lend material help to the immigrant upon his arrival in this country.

Louis Sauter was convicted by a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday of a misdemeanor in representing himself as a City Marshal to Adolph Schneider, Samuels 177 Stanton-street and then proceeding to dispossess her for Landlord Charles Schneider, who hired him to do it. Sauter had no warrant. Judge Goldfogle of the Fifth District Court ordered an investigation, which led to the indictment of both Sauter and Schneider. Sauter will be sentenced on Friday. Schneider's turn in court will come later.

Henry Logus, a dealer in kindling wood at 704 Ninth-avenue, took rat poison in beer Tuesday night, but, although he was in great agony from midnight to 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he did not admit that he had taken poison until a couple of hours before he died. He had been melancholic for some time, and believed, without reason, that he was becoming poor. He leaves a widow and a son and was an Odd Fellow.

Mr. John Fiske yesterday afternoon gave his lecture on "Pre-Columbian America," the first of the course of six which he is to deliver in Hardman Hall for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm. The lectures relate to the discovery of America, and are to be given Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock until the course is completed. The lecture on Saturday will be on "How America Came to be Discovered."

Annie Nolan, a schoolgirl, daughter of an iron founder, died at 530 West Forty-fifth-street on Tuesday night. A week ago in Grammar School No. 51, in West Forty-fourth-street, she was vaccinated by Sanitary Inspector George F. Morris, with other girls, and her family insist that her death was caused by it. There appears to be no reason for entertaining this popular fallacy, but a post-mortem examination will be made.

R. M. Gallaway, Vice President of the elevated railroad, has sent a reply to Controller Myers's letter on the subject of the amounts due the city from the elevated. Mr. Gallaway informed the Controller that he would bring the matter before the Directors at their next meetings, and in the meantime he would furnish the Controller any further information that he might want.

Among the securities sold at auction on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday were 25 shares of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company at 165; 25 shares of the American District Telegraph Company at 30½, 100 shares in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at 706, and 17 shares of the Tradesmen's National Bank at 83½.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-York Association of Collegiate Alumnæ will be held next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 17 East Thirty-eighth-street. Miss Helen Magill will then read a paper on "Student Life at Cambridge, England," and Miss Anna R. Brown will talk of "Study for Women at Oxford, England."

Mr. D. L. Moody will deliver an address to young men in Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, next Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The address will be supplemented by songs from Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins. Admission tickets may be obtained free at the hall.

Mrs. Caroline Gladys Dinsmore was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Police Justice Smith to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury preferred against her in connection with her testimony in her recent suit to be declared the wife of Joshua Gregg, the carpet dealer.

A concert and lecture for the benefit of the charity fund of the James C. Rice Post, No. 29, G. A. R., will be given in Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, March 26. The lecture will be on "The Land of the Pharaohs," by Major James A. Dennison, formerly of the Egyptian Army.

The New-York Rifle Club has applied for voluntary dissolution. It has no debts and no assets. It was organized in 1879 for the purpose of creating an interest in rifle shooting. Great decrease of interest in the sport, in Trustees say, has rendered its existence unnecessary.

The Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union met last evening to protest against the importations of laborers on contract. They adopted resolutions stating that the contract labor law is constantly being evaded by employers, and notably so within the past week.

The Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America was formally incorporated yesterday for social and athletic purposes. The managers are Antonio Pastor, J. Wesley Rosenquest, W. H. Crane, Charles W. Thomas, Frank W. Sanger, and De Wolf Hopper.

Charles C. Brown, Charles A. Mulle, Ernest J. Clapman, Frederick A. Russell, George S. Bowen, and James R. Hillyer, who were on Tuesday appointed examiners in the Appraiser's Stores, were yesterday sworn in by Collector Joel B. Erhardt.

Representatives of the Congregational Club and the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Unions will unite in a joint meeting, which will be held at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, on the evening of March 24 at 7:30 o'clock.

The St. Joseph Day Nursery, at 149 West Sixty-third-street, which was opened about two months ago, was dedicated last night. Thirteen rooms will accommodate the children of poor women who are compelled to go out at day work.

Four of Col. Rogers's alleged "sane" inmates of Ward's Island Insane Asylum were brought before Judge Allen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Dr. W. A. Macy said they were insane. The cases were adjourned for a week.

Helen McGrath, who threatened to shoot Proprietor Barry of the Glenmam Hotel on Tuesday evening, was yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, placed under a bond of $300 to keep the peace for three months.

The Governing Board of the Stock Exchange acted on the case of Joseph A. Blair yesterday. He was accused of "splitting commissions." He was found guilty and sentenced to a year's suspension.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Werra, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were James C. Sanford, Dr. F. Donaldson, Director H. Langsdorf, and F. May.

The American Express Company has filed plans for the erection of a ten-story brick warehouse at 59 to 65 Hudson-street at a cost of $275,000.

"J. N. D."—We cannot give you the desired information.

"W. E. J."—1869.

BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Charities Commissioners made these appointments yesterday: John Stanton, carpenter; Thomas Slavin, farmer at St. Johnland; John Healey, nurse; Leonard Tracy, painter; Charles Murphy, fireman, and Francis Kirby, special officer.

Henry McGuirk, who had his skull fractured on Monday night during a street fight, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital. Joseph Jones of 325 Bedford-avenue and John Lyons of 53 Hope-street, who were parties to the assault, are under arrest.

NEW-JERSEY.

By a recent act of the Legislature women are permitted to vote at elections for the choice of School Trustees, and at three of the towns in Essex County Tuesday evening they turned out in force. At South Orange 72 ladies voted, at West Orange 100, and at East Orange 75. In the other townships the women who deposited ballots were not numerous.

The Freeholders of Hudson and Essex Counties were to have held a meeting yesterday to formally accept the new bridge at the foot of Jackson-street in Newark. It has been constructed across the Passaic at the joint expense of the two counties and cost $74,869. The contractors finished work on it on Monday.

Policeman Edward Adams of the Newark police force was called Tuesday night to arrest three insulting beggars on River-street. One of them when arrested showed fight, and in the struggle the policeman had a leg broken. His assailant was not arrested.

Charles D. Warner was re-elected a Trustee of the Red Bank schools at the annual election held on Tuesday night. Mr. Warner has held the position for about twenty years. Dr. Ehrick Parmley was elected Trustee of the Oceanic public school.

A Post Office is to be established at Centreville, Monmouth County. The name of the place will be changed to Wayside, and R. S. Carter is to be Postmaster.

MINISTER AND WIFE SEPARATE.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—A sensation was created among the crusaders of Lathrop, Mo., yesterday by the announcement that a separation had taken place between the Rev. J. L. Carmichael and his wife. Mr. Carmichael is the minister of the Baptist church at Lathrop and Mrs. Carmichael is President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that place, and also one of the leading organizers of the recent crusade movement in Clinton County.

Mr. Carmichael accuses his wife of wrongdoing with one of the members of his church, and will apply for a divorce. Mrs. Carmichael is highly connected in Clay County.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1890.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Hardly any business was transacted in Bricks in the Exchange to-day. Hasteraw Hard Bricks are worth $7 @ $7 50 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 75@$7; Up-River Hard, $6 50@$6 75; Lone Islands, $7@$7 50; Jerseys, $4@$7; Pale Bricks, $5 25@$3 50; Philadelphia Front, $8@; Trenton Front, $31.....Rosendale Cement is worth $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 15@$2 30; English Portland, $2 20@$2 55; German Portland, $2 50@$2 75.....Rockland Common Lime is worth $1 05@$1 10 ₱ cask. And of Pike Susq. 236 pks. Young Hyson 18c., 225 pks. Imperial at 16c.@16½c., 568 pks. Gunpowder at 11c.@24c.....And of Japan, 248 pks. Pan fired at 15c.@17c., 226 pks. Basket fired at 12c.@17c., 63 pks. Siftings and Nibs at 8c.@14c., 1,440 pks. Congou at 9c.@24½c., 132 pks. India and Orange Pekoe at 15c.@21c.....And of Oolong, 1,431 pks. Pecshow at 10½c.@16½c., 1,584 pks. Formosa at 17c.@26c.

FREIGHTS—Were without further important alteration—ruling barely steady at least—on a comparatively tame movement. There was little demand for the purpose of berth accommodation by the regular steam packets.....Grain for Glasgow, hence, by steam, about 40,000 bushels reported for May and June at 4d.@4½d., and for Liverpool, about 20,000 bushels, part prompt, at 3¾d.; Great Britian and the Continent, chiefly via near-by ports, about 80,000 bushels Grain, within the range of 3½d.@4d., and 3s.@3s. 3d. Amsterdam, hence, about 24,000 bushels, early shipments, at 11½; Cork, for orders, from near-by ports, about 240,000 bushels Grain, forward loading, reported at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½d., from an Atlantic Gulf port. Cargo of Wheat at 37c. said for three several ports, moderate shipments of Flour, Provisions, Tobacco, Leather, and other heavy measurement goods, part through, about previous figures, though showing heaviness.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 96 cars, 1,598 head: 4 cars at Sixtieth-street, 3 cars mostly for export in quarters, 1 car for slaughterer; 40 cars at Jersey City, 17 cars of export, 2 for local dressed beef butcherers, and the remainder for sale; 52 cars at Weehawken for export. The stock for sale was common to good; no prime stock was offered. The feeling was strong and 10c. ₱ cwt. higher than Monday; common to good Steers sold at $3 90@$5 ₱ cwt., weights 11 to 14¼ cwt.; Oxen, $3 30@$4 50 ₱ cwt.; Cows, $1 25@$3 75 ₱ cwt.; one prime Cow, 4c. ₱ lb., and some sensitive markets, reflecting, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 60@$3 65 ₱ cwt. Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef still about 4d. or scant 8c. ₱ lb., and American live Cattle dull at 10¾@12¾c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. N. Morris will export 500 live Cattle on the Connemara and Lehman Brothers 200 live Cattle to-morrow. The Trinidad will take out 50 live Sheep.

McClellan & Co.—Ohio Steers, 1,441 lbs., 5c. ₱ lb.; 5 do., 1,304 lbs., $4 95 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 1,150 lbs., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 2 Indiana Oxen, 1,590 lbs., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 13 do., 1,247 lbs., $4 ₱ cwt.; 1 State Cow, 1,150 lbs., $3 75 ₱ cwt.; 3 do., 1,168 lbs., $3 10 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 1,205 lbs., $2 75 ₱ cwt.; 11 do., 933 lbs., $2 50 ₱ cwt.; 1 Cow, 1,050 lbs., $2 25 ₱ cwt.; 8 do., 914 lbs., $2 25 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 765 lbs., $2 50 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,940 lbs., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 3 do., 1,015 lbs., 3c. ₱ lb.

Newton & Gillette—17 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,247 lbs., $4 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 Pennsylvania Cow, 1,130 lbs., $4 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 1,100 lbs., $3 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 New-Jersey Cows, 907 lbs., $2 40 ₱ cwt.; 10 do., 862 lbs., $2 60 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 700 lbs., $1 45 ₱ cwt.; 3 State Cows, 1,253 lbs., $3 75 ₱ cwt.; 21 do., 988 lbs., $2 70 ₱ cwt.; 9 do., 1,400 lbs., $3 65 ₱ cwt.; 2 do., 950 lbs., $2 65 ₱ cwt.

J. Shomberg—16 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,292 lbs., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 3 do., 1,143 lbs., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 1 Chicago Steers, 1,317 lbs., $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 34 do., 1,179 to 1,260 lbs., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 34 do., 1,121 lbs., $4 25 ₱ cwt.

M. Goldsmith—8 Chicago Steers, 1,368 lbs., 5c. ₱ lb.; 16 do., 1,320 lbs., $4 75 ₱ cwt.; 18 do., 1,323 lbs., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 14 do., 1,193 lbs., $4 47½ ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,270 lbs., $3 40 ₱ cwt.; 15 do., 1,333 lbs., 3c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Culver—10 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,434 lbs., $4 90 ₱ cwt.; 18 do., 1,230 lbs., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 2 State Oxen, 1,440 lbs., $3 30 ₱ cwt.; 7 Bulls, 1,024 lbs., $2 60 ₱ cwt.

D. Morgan, 19 Chicago Steers, 1,100 lbs., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 19 do., 1,104 lbs., $4 20 ₱ cwt.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 218 head, including 101 head at Hoboken. The market was about steady at $20@$47 ₱ head; one cow sold for $50.

SALES.—*A. Miller*—9 Cows, $30@$45 ₱ head.——*C. J. Rockefellar*—14 Cows, $20@$40 ₱ head.——*J. J. Hallenbeck*—20 Cows, $25@$45 ₱ head.——*J. G. Curtis*—12 Cows, $45 ₱ head; 1 Cow, $50.

CALVES—Receipts, 885 head. The market was strong for common stock, firm and higher for selected grades. At Jerseys the stock was about medium. At Sixtieth-street it ranged from common to prime. Fed Calves sold for 3½c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; Veals, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb., with a few at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SAME-LIKE SALES.—*Mallon & Co.*—Veals, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; 14 do., 323 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, 8c. ₱ lb.; 8 do., 130 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 3 do.,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CLOTHING—6TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—8th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d, 3d, and 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A NIGHT OUT DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. At 11—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—EDEN MUSEE—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
HARDMAN HALL—At 3:30—ART LECTURE.
KOSTER AND BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8:15—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MARIE GROSS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The General Registration bill was passed by the State Senate yesterday with only three votes in the negative. These were cast by Senators ERWIN, COGGESHALL, and VAN GORDER, and Mr. ERWIN, professing to speak for the country districts, opposed the measure in debate. It is nonsense to claim that there are never any election frauds in the country districts, and still more nonsensical to talk about a registration law like that proposed disfranchising Republican or any other voters. The bill requires personal appearance annually for registration only in cities. In other places the election officers would make up lists of the legal voters in their districts in the ordinary way pursued in other States. It would work no hardship whatever upon country voters, but would merely prevent the voting of tramps and non-residents or other disqualified persons on eletcion day. We can see no ground for an honest opposition to such a moderate measure for registration. There is some intimation that more opposition will appear in the Assembly and that Republicans will undertake to defeat the bill if the Ballot bill is vetoed. That will be a mistake, for the Registration bill is in no sense a party measure and has no necessary relation to the method of voting. Republicans who claim that they are contending for honest elections cannot afford to go on record in opposition to a general registration of all qualified voters.

The remarks of Mr. BRADLEY of Pittsburg as to the duties on wool serve to show how far the new scheme of the Republicans is likely to still the protests that have been heard from the manufacturers of woolens. He says that he and his associates can get along well enough for a little while with the 40 per cent. duty, but that it is only a temporary makeshift, and that nothing will put the industry on a sound basis but free wool. Meanwhile, according to the Springfield *Republican*, the great carpet factories of New-England have decided to stop one-fourth of their looms for the nine months beginning with April 1, the home market being "glutted" and the foreign markets hermetically sealed against them by the tax on the raw material. How much they will be pleased by the prospect of 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. greater burden can be imagined.

It is rather curious that, wherever marriage with a deceased wife's sister is held in England to be one of the manifestations of the "bad form" of the Dissenters, in this country opposition to it, as a religious tenet, is confined to the Presbyterian Church. The recent outbreak against it in the Episcopal Church seems to be distinctly Anglomaniacal in its origin. There is no doubt that the practice is forbidden by the Confession of Faith, and this prohibition makes all the more significant the action of the Presbytery in Pittsburg, which has been considering the cases of a Presbyterian minister who has married his wife's sister and of another Presbyterian minister who has performed the ceremony. They were not suspended from their ministerial functions, but they were summoned to appear and be publicly reprimanded. Even this mild form of discipline was voted by a majority of less than two to one. Evidently the Confession of Faith does not need to be formally relaxed when it is thus defied, and laymen can scarcely be expected to conform their lives to it when ministers violate its precepts with no more serious consequences than a reprimand.

The success which has attended the movement to create an Assistant Secretary of War has encouraged the Navy Department to hope that it may obtain an analogous office through the legislation of Congress. Certainly there are reasons to be urged for the latter project, as for the former. These reasons were set forth very fully in a letter of the Secretary of the Navy dated Jan. 16, 1883. Three years later a bill pending in Congress for that purpose was urgently supported by Secretary WHITNEY. No one can doubt that extra work has been thrown upon the Navy Department since the construction of the new steel fleet was undertaken eight years ago. This process must still go on for many years, and when it is more nearly complete than at present it will also undoubtedly call for a larger force of sailors and officers. This in turn will throw more work upon the department, and although it is true that the bureau system prevailing at Washington distributes the various duties so that they may be discharged more easily, yet in this as in the War Department there are occasions when the absence of the Secretary or his preoccupation with general affairs as one of the President's advisers makes it desirable that he should be able to turn over routine business to a competent Assistant Secretary.

There is some chance that the Blair Educational bill will to-day be got out of the way in the United States Senate, where it has so long been an obstruction and a nuisance. According to the agreement of last week, Mr. BLAIR is to have another hour in which to bore the Senate; then the amendments will be voted upon, and it is expected that the final vote on the passage of the bill will be taken before night. In the last Congress the bill had a majority of ten in the Senate, and yet failed to pass the House. To-day the vote will be very close, and those who are known to be in favor of the bill are less than a majority of the Senate. Should all whose position has not been declared and is still in doubt vote against the measure it will be defeated. There is a possibility that its fate may depend upon the casting vote of the Vice President, in which case it is believed to be doomed. If it should squeeze through the Senate, where it will get some votes from a mere desire on the part of Senators to maintain a consistent record, there is scarcely a possibility of its passing the House. If it dies in the Senate, it will have no hope of resurrection. It will be a gain to get it out of the way in that august body.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

The interest in the Tariff bill concocted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is almost purely political, because it is highly improbable that it can ever become a law, or, indeed, that any bill reducing even moderately the revenue of the Government can be passed at this session. The present scheme is intended to reduce the revenues about $60,000,000, according to the claim of its authors. Probably this is exaggerated, and in any case the bill is so complex in its provisions that it is impossible to estimate its effect upon the receipts with any degree of accuracy. But in the reductions on sugar and on the internal revenue taxes it would undoubtedly cut off some $40,000,000 of revenue. As there is not likely to be $40 of surplus after the present session of Congress, it is plain that the Tariff bill does not stand much chance. In fact, the only chance it may be said to have is that it will be passed with the deliberate purpose of creating a deficiency and thus excusing an advance of tariff rates in the next Congress. But it is hardly likely that the Republican leaders will care to go before the country in 1892 with a record showing that they first spent the surplus, then reduced taxation, and then increased it again. That would be a demonstration of such arrant incapacity that no politicians in their senses would willingly make it.

Politically the new scheme, like those of the protectionists which have preceded it, is a varied and assorted collection of false pretenses and contradictory provisions. Its main reduction is in sugars. It is then proposed to take $18,000,000 from the internal revenue, chiefly from the tobacco taxes. The only motive the Republicans have ever had for repealing or reducing these taxes is to prevent the reduction or repeal of tariff duties for which the existence of a surplus revenue was an obvious argument. But the destruction of the surplus by the able management of the Appropriations Committee and the various lobbies removes this inducement and leaves this part of the bill with very little probability of passage. Apart from these the only item of reduction in the bill that affects any general interest is the cut of 50 per cent. in the duties on lumber. This is in the right direction, and if it could be carried out would indicate that the Republican leaders had finally listened to the voice of reason and to the demands of intelligent public opinion at some risk of party loss in Michigan and in Maine. But it is more than likely that the faithful Republicans of these regions have been reassured by the promise that the bill will never pass. If that promise has been given those who have made it are likely to keep it.

On the whole, however, the bill as outlined is distinctly reactionary and goes further in the direction of aggravating the present oppressions and inequalities of the tariff than anything that has yet been proposed in public. Here are a few of the enormities embodied in the bill or involved in its passage, together with that of the McKinley Customs bill now before the Senate: A duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound is imposed on hides, which are now free and were untouched by the Senate bill of last session. This is a direct and damaging blow to an extensive and well-established American industry. It is nominally a bid for the agricultural vote, but is really dictated by a ring of Republican politicians with large cattle ranches, a great portion of which were stolen or fraudulently obtained from the Government. The duty on tin plates is more than doubled. At present it is 1 cent per pound. Under the McKinley scheme it is 2 2-10 cents per pound—an increase of 120 per cent. and 20 per cent. higher than even the Allison bill proposed. This, also, is a blow at not one but a vast number of American industries, and is for the sole benefit of a small ring of wealthy Republicans in Pittsburg, Penn. The duties on wools are heavily increased. On clothing wool costing less than 30 cents a pound it is advanced from 10 cents a pound to 11 cents a pound, and on combing wool of like price from 10 cents a pound to 12 cents a pound. This is the kind of wool most largely imported, and the advance is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent., respectively. On carpet wool the advance is 40 per cent. on wool costing less than 12 cents per pound, (from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound,) and on wool costing more than 12 cents it is 60 per cent., or from 5 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound. To offset these advances there is an increase in the duty on yarns and on woolens estimated at 10 per cent., but whatever it is it would not help the manufacturers seriously and would only add to the burden of the consumers. The duty on oranges, lemons, and raisins is advanced, and that on Sumatra tobacco—used only in American manufactures—is made $1 75 per pound, which would be prohibitory. This is a fair account of what the Republicans would do if they could do anything.

THE HENDRICKS LICENSE BILL.

We have little expectation of seeing any measure for improving the excise laws of this State enacted at the present session of the Legislature, for the reason that the differences that have so long prevailed between the Republican majority of that body and the Governor appear to be irreconcilable. On this particular question there is no prospect of agreement between the Republicans and any considerable number of Democrats. Both parties seem determined to keep up the political issue on the liquor question, and it is doubtful if representatives of either would support a measure that was acceptable to the other. There is some reason for believing that the changes made in the Commission bill last year were intended to insure a veto from the Governor, and that without the expectation of such a result even the amended bill would not have been passed. While the Governor has more than once professed to be in favor of the original Commission bill, it is doubtful whether he would have approved it if it had been passed without change. The disposition to agree upon the question for the purpose of settling it does not appear to exist.

The non-partisan "Joint Committee on High License" has been earnestly endeavoring, ever since the defeat of a distinctively high license law, to secure some kind of legislation that would be an advance upon the existing statutes, which are so confused and conflicting as to be sadly in need of revision. The Joint Committee not only advocated the adoption of the original Commission bill, but was in favor of accepting it even with the amendments made to it last year. The bill introduced in the Senate this year by Mr. HENDRICKS is another modification of that submitted by the commission and was prepared by the Joint Committee on High License itself. It is vigorously opposed by the representatives of the liquor interests, including Mr. THOMANN, who was a member of the commission that prepared the original bill of last year. The general standard of license fees proposed by the commission has not at any time been changed, and while it is not a very high standard it would be an improvement upon that of the present law. The original Commission bill proposed four classes of licenses for the sale of liquors to be drank upon the premises where they are sold, viz.: hotel licenses, permitting the sale of all kinds of liquors; saloon licenses, permitting the sale of all kinds of liquors; saloon licenses, for the sale of wines, ale, and beer only, and eating-house licenses, for the sale of all kinds of liquors. The fees proposed were "not less than $100 nor more than $500" for hotels in cities, and $75 to $250 for hotels in towns; for saloons of the first class, $300 to $500 in cities and $100 to $200 in towns; saloons of the second class—that is, selling only wines, ale, and beer—$60 to $150 in cities, and $40 to $100 in towns, and eating-house licenses, $100 to $250 in cities, and $40 to $100 in towns.

One of the principal changes made in the bill before it was passed last year was the omission of all provision for licensing eating houses and the striking out of the clauses that permitted the licensing of saloons in towns, leaving to the latter only hotel licenses. This in itself was sufficient to repel Democratic support and induce the Governor to withhold his approval, because it excited the opposition of the liquor interest. The Hendricks bill also omits the provision for granting licenses to eating houses at a lower rate than is required for saloons. It would not prevent restaurant keepers from taking out saloon licenses, but there is some argument in favor of a distinction between the two classes of dealers, as well as between saloon keepers and hotel keepers. The commission bill provided for granting special licenses to persons and corporations engaged in transporting passengers in cars and steamboats or other vessels. This was stricken out last year, but it is retained in the Hendricks bill, with the exclusion of "excursion boats" from its benefits. This is the cause of some of the opposition. The section providing for special licenses to associations giving balls or other social entertainments upon licensed premises, which would permit the sale of liquors at all hours of the night during such balls, is entirely omitted from the Hendricks bill, and that adds to the opposition. There are other points in which the measure is more rigidly restrictive than the Commission bill, and in which it is claimed that it would work injustice to those already holding licenses when it came into effect.

The most important question just now is not whether this bill is, on its merits, better than that reported by the Crosby commission. In some respects it is better, and some of the changes are ill-advised. It is certainly an improvement upon the present laws. But the question of chief interest is whether it has been put in a shape that is likely to secure its enactment. We do not think so. It will probably be passed without much change by the Senate and Assembly, and be vetoed by the Governor, and the Democrats, with few or no exceptions, will vote to sustain the veto. So we shall have the same old story, and no improved excise legislation. There is certainly little prospect of such legislation of any great value while DAVID B. HILL is Governor.

LOBSTERS AND LOYALTY.

The Anglo-French dispute over the Newfoundland fisheries has at last reached an intelligible stage, and has, moreover, developed another very pretty quarrel which may prove serious in the present strained state of relations between Great Britain and her colonies on this side the Atlantic.

The main quarrel is so far from being settled that a *modus vivendi* is necessary, and one has been agreed upon. It seems harmless on its face. It reserves in its first line all questions of right and principle, and goes on to declare that, pending negotiations, matters shall remain as they were on the 1st of last July, provided that upon joint agreement of the British and French naval officers Frenchmen may establish new lobster fisheries. The same privilege is accorded to British lobster fishers, man for man, and new fisheries are forbidden to both French and English, except upon those terms. That seems fair. But, according to resolutions passed in the colonial Legislature on Friday, they are a breach of the assurance that action should not be taken without the consent of the Assembly of Newfoundland. That is a rather serious charge to be formally resolved by the Parliament of a colony already so weak in its imperial allegiance, and so ready, too, to adopt a new loyalty more in keeping with its commercial interests. But that may be termed a point of order. The intrinsic objection, as phrased by the heated amendment of the Opposition, is that the *modus vivendi* engrafts upon the concurrent right to take cod in common an inferential right to take lobsters.

The Newfoundlanders have no notion tamely to submit to establishing lobster fisheries only when a like privilege is granted to a Frenchman, and upon consent of the naval officers of two nations almost equally alien in sentiment to local wishes. They want to take lobsters wherever they choose, and they don't want the French to take lobsters at all. Hence popular indignation, mass meetings, and resolutions of indignant protest. Perhaps France will yield the point. But if France and England agree to proceed, the effect may be a speedier shaking of the Canadian plum tree.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is the Protestant zealots who wish to convert the public schools into instruments of proselytism who do most to make it difficult to maintain the common school system against the assaults of the Roman Catholics. These latter support their parochial schools avowedly as instruments of proselytism. Hitherto they have been compelled to support these at their own expense, but their demand for a division of the school fund would be plausible if the public schools were made places of sectarian instruction. The Protestant zealots have insisted, at all events, upon the "reading of the Scriptures without note or comment" as a part of the school exercises. This practice is harmless and may be edifying when the whole community is agreed in its favor. It is perfectly well known that the Catholics object to the English version of the Bible in use among Protestants as inaccurately rendering many important passages, and they insist that the weakness and flabbiness of the English, in which their own authorized version is rendered is more than compensated by its superior "soundness." The more distasteful the version used in the schools is to the Catholics the more anxious the Protestant zealots are that it should be forced upon Catholic children, and they have taken their stand upon "the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment" as the least offensive dose to Catholics that the State ought to administer through its schools.

A judicial decision has just been obtained from the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that will put a stop to this mode of worrying the Catholics in that Commonwealth. Some teachers have been in the habit of reading extracts from the King James version of the Bible to their schools against the remonstrance of some Catholic parents, one of whom finally brought suit to restrain the practice. The Bible had been made a textbook by the Trustees of the district in question, and the point upon which the case turned was whether the reading of the Bible was "sectarian instruction," which is forbidden by the Constitution of the State to be given in the schools. "Sectarian instruction," within the meaning of the Constitution, would certainly comprehend the inculcation of religious doctrines upon which there is a difference of opinion among Christians, and it would probably cover the inculcation of such doctrines upon which there is any difference of opinion at all in the community. Inasmuch as the Catholic Church declares that the version used in the schools is inaccurate and misleading on many points, and inasmuch as the whole Bible is authorized to be used as a textbook, it is clear that the reading of the Bible is "sectarian instruction," and the court so holds it to be.

There can be no doubt of the correctness of this conclusion. It would doubtless be possible to compile from the Bible a body of moral doctrine which would contain nothing controverted by any sect of Christians or of unbelievers, and which would thus not be open to the charge of sectarian instruction. In that case it is not too much to say that the people who are most eager to have "the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment" would take a very languid interest in an exercise that would excite no animosities and would give no opportunity for forcing upon the Roman Catholics something offensive to them. The court in this case makes another point which seems to be conclusive, and that is that a place in which the Bible is read becomes a place of worship, and that the use of a schoolhouse as a place of worship is forbidden by the Constitution.

While this decision is based upon the text of the Constitution of Wisconsin, it has an applicability beyond the borders of that State. The spirit of the Constitution of Wisconsin with regard to public instruction and to the absolute separation of Church and State is the spirit of all American Constitutions and of all American legislation. The forcing upon the children of unwilling parents what those parents regard as sectarian instruction is distinctly hostile to that spirit. If the public schools inculcate the sectarian instruction favored by the majority, the minority have a right to demand a share of the school fund for the inculcation of the sectarian instruction favored by themselves. The only means in which this demand can logically be resisted is by omitting all religious instruction in communities in which there is a division of opinion as to what religious instruction is proper to be given. In most communities this would mean that public instruction must be absolutely secular. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has laid down the doctrine by which alone the common school system can be maintained in its integrity, and it is a doctrine that will commend itself to all Americans who do do not permit their sectarian zeal to interfere with the duties of good citizenship.

TRIFLES.

Though the high-spirited students of Kalamazoo College have struck because the members of the Faculty object to being hazed, it is thought likely that they will return to the lecture rooms provided the professors agree to say nothing henceforth about liberties taken with them. Instructors of youth who make an unpleasant disturbance merely because their playful charges bind and gag them and carry them away and dump them into a cornfield will have to learn that innocent amusement must not be regarded too austerely. Let the professors cheerfully devote a share of their time to being hazed for the enjoyment of their pupils and the latter probably will agree to let bygones be bygones.—*Chicago News.*

At a recent exhibition of the Boston Art Club one of the club members, a dignified-appearing man living on the Back Bay, happened to loiter a few moments near the Dartmouth-street exit. A pert-appearing miss approached him and asked, rather abruptly, some information regarding the catalogues. The gentleman advised her to ask one of the attendants, whereupon the young woman naively remarked: "Why! I thought you were the attendant." "I am your very obedient servant, Miss, but not a servant of the club," was the reply. Those near by smiled, while the interrogator walked away in some confusion.—*Boston Times.*

Think how evanescent is the popularity of modern crazes! They are butterflies of a season. Books and songs and styles spring up, expand, and soon explode. The various styles and fashions come and go, and books that "set the world afire" are themselves consumed and forgotten. Dr. Johnson says: "Nothing can please many and please long but just representations of general nature." If the oracular doctor was correct, and it would not be very beneficent to dispute with him, these modern crazes are grotesque or whimsical perversities that attract attention by their abrupt and radical departure from "general nature."—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Propyl æum is the classic appellation of a feminine association in Indianapolis, Ind., which, translated into Bostonese, means "an attempt to approach the higher culture." The Propyl æum was the name of the gate through which was approached the Acropolis of Athens; but the Indiana "Propylæum" is a romantic stock company, whose purpose it is to build a handsome clubhouse for the use of women's clubs and other organizations. The stock is $20,000, divided into twenty-five-dollar shares, each share constituting a vote.—*Boston Traveller.*

A well-known dentist tried hard to collect a bill, but after many ineffectual efforts said to the debtor: "I do not intend to send you any more bills, and I don't intend to sue you; but, there is one thing I want to tell you. Every time you cut off a piece of beefsteak and pass it to your wife I want you to remember that she is not chewing that beef with her teeth, nor with your teeth, but with my teeth." In two or three days he received a check. The motion of those doubly-false teeth in his wife's mouth was too much for him.—*Christian Advocate.*

The other day O. H. Lebold of Abilene, Kan., resigned the following positions: The Mayoralty of the city, the Presidency of the Dickinson County Immigration Society, the Presidency of the Abilene Gas Company, the Presidency of the Abilene Improvement Company, and the superintendency of the Lutheran Sunday school. It is a very easy thing for a man to become too popular for his own good.—*Kansas City Star.*

Gus—Why, Algy, what is the matter? Are you sick? Algernon—No, my dear fellah, but I'm fwightened about myself. A doctor told me yesterday that the air in pwesence of me with a pwessure of fifteen pounds to the inch. That's a fewwible thing, and I don't believe I can stand it much longer.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

"What would you do if you were Mayor of Chicago?" is a question a Chicago newspaper requests its readers to answer. A large proportion of the answers will probably be like this: "I would resign if I couldn't run the office in a more satisfactory manner than the present incumbent."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Doctor (to patient)—You are troubled with stuttering, I believe. Patient (indignantly)—No, Sir. I—I—I—don't stu—stu—stu—stut—stut—stut—stut—stutter at all, but I sta—sta—sta—stammer—stammer some, when I get excited.—*Washington Star.*

Social Agitator—Isn't it a shame the way they work the help in this store? Fifteen hours a day and wages almost nothing! Companion—Why do you trade here? "Oh, they sell things so much cheaper."—*Chicago Times.*

An unknown elephant, loose in the streets without a keeper would be a disquieting spectacle. What of an unknown young German Emperor loose in European politics without Bismarck?—*Hartford Courant.*

Salesman (seductively)—A great bargain, Sir. They have been reduced to 50 cents. Tom Allbroke—So have I; and I haven't dined.—*American Grocer.*

A bilious man hunting for something to get mad at is generally successful in his search.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Obesity induces to inactivity. That's probably why the fat office never seeks the man.—*Binghamton Leader.*

THE MIDDLETON SCANDAL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 19.—The Middleton scandal was inquired into by a select committee to-day. Gen. Middleton, through counsel, denied all the charges, and added that he never got the furs in question, which, however, he admitted he confiscated because Bremner, the half breed, was a rebel.

Mr. Hayter Reed gave a similar denial. He said the letter ordering the furs to be put in packages for Gen. Middleton, Warden Benson, and himself was written upon the General's instructions.

R. G. McDonald, who was Quartermaster at Battleford, made out a strong case for the prosecution. He said he personally addressed a package containing furs for all three of the men above referred to. He added that he believed that the balance went to junior officers upon orders written by Gen. Middleton and Col. Otter.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The Wagner "cyclone," as it has been wittily called, came to an end at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with a fine performance of the closing drama of the Nibelung trilogy. The presentation of the entire series of Wagner's music-dramas (except "Parsifal") has been a very significant event in the history of opera in this town. Whatever may be thought of the value of Wagner's art theories, there can be no denial of the fact that a development of some kind has taken place in musical taste; for such a thing as the Wagner "cyclus" would have been hopelessly impracticable half a dozen years ago. Its triumphant success proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that Teutonic art has obtained a wide and deep hold on the affections of this public.

Next week we are to hear Italian opera, and there is every prospect that the short season will be successful. If it is, it will simply be another proof that New-York is the most cosmopolitan city on earth. We cannot believe that the Germans will patronize the Italian opera very largely, any more than we can believe that many Italians have attended the German opera. Success for both means that there are Americans in this town of widely-varying taste or of great enough catholicity to make both kinds of opera possible. This seems to be pretty good ground for believing that opera in the English language, if given on the same scale of excellence as either German or Italian opera, would speedily become the music of the future in New-York.

Last evening's performance of "Die Götterdämmerung" did not differ materially from those which have already taken place this season. Herr Vogl appears to have a better advantage in this work than in "Siegfried." His maturity is in place, and his appearance is satisfactory. We do not look for the same freshness and buoyancy of youth in the hero of "Die Götterdämmerung" as we expect in the young Siegfried. The music took to be more congenial to Herr Vogl, and he sang last night with fine vigor and plenty of tonal power.

Frau Lehmann's Brünnhilde is a marvelous study. Those who have witnessed her interpretation of the part this season must have seen how beautifully she develops the character, showing the perfect poise of the Valkyr's celestial nature in "Die Walküre," the awakening of womanhood with the dawn of love in "Siegfried," and the accomplishment of the perfection of that womanhood in "Die Götterdämmerung." It is a noble histrionic achievement, a fitting compliment to her superb singing.

Herr Beck repeated his excellent impersonation of the unhappy Gunther. Herr Fischer was, as usual, a fine Hagen, and Fräulein Meisslinger a tolerable Gutrune. The Rhine maidens were, as heretofore, Fräulein Traubmann, Fräulein Huhn, and Fräulein Miron. The chorus did its work well, and the orchestra beautifully, the Rhine journey in particular being magnificently played. Herr Seidl conducted.

AMERICAN PICTURES ON SALE.

About one hundred and fifty pictures now hanging in the Fifth-Avenue Art Galleries will be sold at auction this and to-morrow evenings. A goodly proportion belong to Mr. Richard Butler, a successful merchant of the city, who used to be one of the noble band of encouragers of home work nearly thirty years ago, and until comparatively recent years was prominent in the Union League Club as Chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts. To his collection we can assign most of the specimens of the late Sanford R. Gifford, with whose minor work the assemblage abounds. One very large Sanford Gifford, a view of San Giorgio, Venice, from the edge of Piazza, or perhaps from a nearer view, shows the elder Gifford at his best. The maximum of effect is produced with the minimum of paint, for in his day artists had a horror of thick and prominent brush work. As a consequence their pictures resist the disintegrating elements of oil and pigments much better than some of the late work in the painty style. The "San Giorgio" looks as if it would never change by the cracking, scaling, or darkening of the paint, if it were a thousand years. There is a gentle pensiveness about this Gifford's landscapes and a pleasing though narrow range of color that make his pictures welcome to many natures. In the sketches and less ambitious pieces here the same qualities are general present. Mr. Butler must have bought in a good many of them at the sale after Gifford's death.

Early work by other Americans is here. Mr. George B. Butler is seen A. D. 1869 in "Noon-Day Rest, Campagna," and Mr. J. G. Brown in 1865 by "Light Heart Carries Heavy Burdens." The former is somewhat woolly, but there is good work on the two rough-coated shepherd dogs that sit by the prone *contadino*. The latter is poor in color, but painted with greater breadth and ease than Mr. Brown's later pictures. Two drawings by the late F. E. Church, a "Distant View of the Hudson River," by the late Thomas Doughty, N. A.; early pictures of deer, by A. F. Tait, N. A.; several marines and woody landscapes by Kensett, Durand, Durrie of Hartford, and a sentimental young lady "Drifting" in a rowboat, by Emmanuel Leutze, transport one back to the days when New-York had a definite and well-defined landscape school. On the other hand, a good many modern pictures have been introduced here, some of which were recently in the gallery of the Eden Musée, such as W. A. Coffin's "Reverie," Joseph Decker's "Upset," Charles Walter Stetson's "Out of Consecrated Ground," (called in this catalogue "The Burial at Night,") and the late George Fuller's girl and calf, called "Led Through the Meadow." The last mentioned is a picture which ought to be bought with advantage for the Metropolitan Museum as a good example of Fuller's style. A bold little drawing by Winslow Homer, called "The Fishermen"; a white calf by Carleton Wiggins; several among eight examples of George Inness, all small and early specimens; the snowy marine, by J. H. Twachtman, called "In Winter Quarters"; "The Coast of Holland," by William M. Chase; an Indian on a horse, who brandishes a scalp, called "Revenge," by George de Forest Brush; "The Closing Hymn," by Alfred Kappes—these are pictures shown heretofore, but well worth buying. Foreign work is not entirely absent, but in general it belongs to past phases of fashion in pictures. Here is an early Cabanel, "The Expulsion from Eden," in which Eve has every appearance of being a woman somewhat defective on the side of morality, and Adam is not much better. Here are David Col's "Wine Tasters" and Blaise Desgoffe's rather poorly-painted bits of still life; Seignac's "Wedding at Eocene," and Lonstaunau's "The Rendezvous." Pictures in this sale are somewhat more pell-mell than they would have been were only those of Mr. Richard Butler present.

PENSION MONEYS PROTECTED.

ALBANY, March 19.—A question of much interest was settled by the Court of Appeals Tuesday. It was whether real estate purchased by a veteran with his pension moneys can be levied upon and sold under execution. The case on which the decision was rendered came up under the title "Yates County National Bank against Zeno T. Carpenter, impleaded." Carpenter was a private in the Union Army, serving from 1861 to 1865. He was wounded, lost an eye, and contracted permanent disease by imprisonment in Southern prisons. Because of these facts a pension certificate, dated June 27, 1884, was given him.

In July he received from the United States Pension Agent at Syracuse a check for $1,000, which he deposited for collection with the First National Bank of Penn Yan. Oct. 25 he paid one Hunford, in part payment of a house and lot, the sum of $700, the money being part of the proceeds of the pension check. He gave a mortgage for $600 for the balance of the purchase price. In March, 1882, the Yates County Bank obtained a judgment against the defendant for $110 45, damages and costs, and had execution issued thereon Feb. 15, 1885. The house and lot were levied upon.

The plaintiff held that under the Federal statute pension moneys are protected only in case of transmission. The Yates County Court thought differently. The General Term of the Fifth Department reversed the order of the County Court in the matter. Now the Court of Appeals undoes the action of the General Term and affirms the decision of the County Court.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. George B. Williams of Indiana is at the Gilsey House.

William L. Scott of Pennsylvania is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck of Albany is at the Victoria Hotel.

Insurance Superintendent R. A. Maxwell of Albany is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

T. de Souza Roza, Portuguese Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Norman R. Read and John W. Doane of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE GALLIA A LITTLE LATE.

The Cunard steamship Gallia, which was due on Monday, arrived at Quarantine last evening. Capt. Murphy reports that he was detained by head gales and high seas which prevailed during the earlier portion of the voyage. The storm reached its height on March 14. The seas were very high and the ship labored heavily. Owing to the snow and fog yesterday the Gallia was detained four hours off Sandy Hook. Among the passengers were Alfred Evans, F. G. Chambers, Mrs. J. T. Van Rensselaer, and Thomas W. Watkins.

LORD SALISBURY'S THREAT.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Salisbury at to-morrow's meeting at the Carlton Club will threaten to dissolve Parliament if the Tithes and Land Purchase bills are not passed.

RECIPROCITY WITH MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 12.—The *Economista Mexicano* questions the fact of there being any desire in Mexico for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the United States, as stated in THE TIMES, and rather indignantly asserts that since the cavalier treatment of the Grant-Romero reciprocity treaty by the United States Congress the matter has been dismissed from the minds of every one.

This may be true to a certain extent in the city of Mexico, or certain political circles here, but evidently the *Economista* is regarding the matter from too narrow a point of view. Those engaged in the largest and most important industry in the country, that of mining, whether carried on by Mexicans, Americans, or other foreigners, are unanimously in favor of a reciprocity treaty, which would give a better market for their ores and cheaper supplies. This naturally applies most to the Northern States, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Durango, and San Luis Potosi, but important as is the industry involved, possibly these States are still too remote from the city of Mexico to be taken into account by the editor of the *Economista*.

This feeling, however, is not confined to the one class and to the States named and their mining districts, but it is shared in by all Americans doing business here or engaged in industrial pursuits and by those dependent on them. The *Two Republics*, writing on the same subject, seems to ignore the possibility of such a feeling existing to such an extent, and argues that the only class that has considered the question is that engaged in commerce. This is not the case, as Mr. Windom's treasury letter of July last brought the question most painfully before the miners. The latter paper argues that the commerce of the country being principally in the hands of European houses, they naturally do not wish commercial relations to grow closer with the Republic on the north, but admits that these very houses are even now handling American goods to a large extent, from which it would be fair to reason that they would be materially benefited better facilities for handling still larger amounts, for here as elsewhere business is not a matter of sentiment but of profit. There is one of the wealthiest German houses in the country that carries a heavy stock of German, French, English, and American goods, and it would be ready to do anything in its power to be able to increase its sale of any irrespective of nationality, and there is no doubt that this house has hoped for a recipr

J. F. PLUMMER SUSPENDS

A MILLION-DOLLAR FAILURE IN DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE FIRM OF JOHN F. PLUMMER & CO.—NOMINAL ASSETS MORE THAN LIABILITIES.

Politicians as well as dry goods men heard with keen interest yesterday afternoon the news that John F. Plummer had failed. Following so closely upon the suspension of Harbison & Loder, this failure caused a considerable stir in the trade.

The firm of John F. Plummer & Co., which did a large commission business in dry goods at Broadway and Leonard-street, was composed of John F. Plummer, Albert T. Plummer, and William S. Darling. The firm made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Jeremiah P. Murphy, their cashier. Mr. J. F. Plummer also made an individual assignment to Mr. Murphy.

These assignments, Mr. Murphy explained, were due principally to depreciation in the value of the goods the firm had on hand, and which they had been carrying for some time. When they realized the position they were in they made every possible effort to go on, but found it was impossible, and therefore made an assignment without preferences. "Mr. Plummer," continued the assignee, "is the personification of honor, and is a competent business man. The firm hope the trouble will be only temporary, and that they will be able to go on again."

All of the creditors concerned can make the suspension only temporary if they decide that the firm can resume. The liabilities, Mr. Murphy said, were about $1,000,000, of which amount $300,000 is for borrowed money, and the balance is due to manufacturers and for trust money deposited with the firm by relatives and friends. There is not a great deal of this trust money. It is to a large extent a family matter, usually. The assets, usually, are a little larger than the liabilities. The assets consist of stock and outstanding accounts, and some valuable real estate owned by John F. Plummer. Some of his real estate is at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, consisting of several houses and lots, 75 by 100 in all, and his residence, 24 East Fifty-sixth-street.

In the trade the liabilities are reported to be $1,100,000 and nominal assets $1,200,000. The cause of the failure is attributed, in the trade, principally to overadvances, chiefly on their satinet accounts and complications arising from the old firm of Stoney & Darling, whose business John F. Plummer took. This matter recalls to the trade the failure of Ferdinand Mayer in September, 1885. It was said at that time that the firm of Pomeroy & Plummer was closely mixed up with Mr. Mayer in real estate transactions, and about that time the firm of Stoney & Darling was made up, composed of Mr. Stoney, who controlled the satinet accounts, and Mr. Darling, cashier of Pomeroy & Plummer. It was thought at the time that the firm of Stoney & Darling was formed to take up the satinet end of the business in case of any complications arising through the real estate transactions of Pomeroy & Plummer with Mr. Mayer. Pomeroy & Plummer dissolved Jan. 1, 1885, and was succeeded by the present firm of John F. Plummer & Co. They took the satinet business of Stoney & Darling, who went into liquidation, and it is said that John F. Plummer & Co. made the necessary advances to Stoney & Darling to enable them to liquidate. The Hookanum Company of Rockville, Conn., is reported to be one of the largest creditors of the firm. Mr. Maxwell, President of that company, loaned Mr. John F. Plummer $50,000 when the latter formed the present firm, but this loan, it is said, was repaid last August.

From *Bradstreet's* reports it appears that Mr. John F. Plummer had been for many years with the old house of Pomeroy & Adams, in which he was admitted a partner in 1866, and three years later the firm was changed to Pomeroy & Plummer. A. T. Plummer, a brother, was admitted in 1877. On Jan. 1, 1885, Mr. Pomeroy retired and J. F. Plummer & Co. succeeded, assuming the liabilities of Pomeroy & Plummer, amounting to about $1,023,000. The new firm claimed a capital of $300,000, and to have done a business of $3,000,000 during the first year of its existence. Since then their statements have shown considerable increase in business. In 1889, capital, their statement showed assets $830,978 and liabilities $385,862. The open accounts amounted to $624,570, and these were the principal assets. The firm did a large business, principally in woolens, and were recently negotiating to take on some Southern cotton goods account, which was to increase the business about $1,000,000 a year.

Mr. John F. Plummer took an active part in politics during the Presidential campaign in 1888, but it was claimed that this did not interfere with his business. "It is unfortunate," said a merchant yesterday, "that two leading Republicans, Mr. Plummer in New-York and Mr. Franklin Woodruff in Brooklyn, should fail within a month."

HARBOR LINE HEARING.

STEAMSHIP MEN WANT THE EXISTING PIERS EXTENDED.

The public hearings before the New-York Harbor Line Board of army officers, appointed by the Secretary of War to fix lines for this harbor, closed yesterday, when the representatives of four steamship companies out of fourteen, to whom invitations had been sent, gave their views upon the subject. James A. Wright of the Inman Line, Richard L. Walker of the Savannah Line, C. G. West of the French Line, and W. H. Stanford of the Old Dominion Line were the agents who appeared. They wanted the present pier lines extended. Mr. Wright was specially urgent upon this point.

The statements of the agents, which hardly had the formality of testimony, tended to show that the piers were ordered out, and that with the increase in the length of vessels the consideration of safety ought to be of weight in determining an extension of piers sufficient to provide room within the lines for every part of the longest ships. Colonel Warren remarked that in regard to the needed length of piers, Gen. Abbot, on behalf of the board, said that if changes were made they would certainly be uniform, for piers of irregular length would be as dangerous to navigation as would be the prows of ships protruding out into the stream. As time went on, he said, the board wanted to leave as much as possible of the river unobstructed, for the river was the Broadway of commerce.

The officers waited in session until late in the afternoon, hoping that other agents might appear, but none coming the hearing was declared closed. Further proceedings in the matter will be conducted in executive session. It is not expected that a report will be ready for several weeks.

NO FUSION IN PROSPECT.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY TO KEEP BY ITSELF.

George E. Seward, one of the Directors of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company, takes vigorous exception to the published statement of Vincent R. Schenck, that this company is likely to be absorbed by the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, for which Mr. Schenck assumed to speak. According to Mr. Seward the scheme which Mr. Schenck exploits is a wrecking one. He wishes it understood that the Directors of his company are not in any way parties to it and that they are sustained by an unalterable and unpurchasable majority of the stockholders.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company, so far from justifying Mr. Schenck's word that it has not lately been prosperous, has enjoyed very great prosperity, Mr. Seward says. While, on the other hand, Mr. Schenck's company is yet to be floated. No capital has been paid in, and it may be doubted if there have been subscriptions for it. Under these circumstances it is preposterous, Mr. Seward says, that representatives of the two companies have been in negotiations for a fusion. There has been some talk among individuals about an attempt by some of Mr. Schenck's people to buy stock of the New-York company, but it indicated nothing except curiosity on the part of the New-York holders to learn what Mr. Schenck's friends were driving at.

CAPITAL STOCK DOUBLED.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was held yesterday, and a proposition to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 was adopted, 70 per cent of the shareholders being in favor of it. The increase is for the purpose of acquiring certain properties which the company has been operating, but which have been owned by John W. Mackay and the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which was sold about three years ago. A portion of the increase will be applied to the extension of the lines into the West.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

The interest in the Washington Memorial Arch is extending, and societies are now manifesting a disposition to join in the work of completing the fund. Yesterday a representative of the Sons of the Revolution notified the Treasurer that a contribution sufficient to provide the keystone for the arch would be made by that society. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt through the *Commercial Advertiser* of $28 additional to the women's list. Previously acknowledged, $74,542 10; total, $74,570 10.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE STRIKES ABROAD.

LONDON, March 19.—A meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire coal mine owners was held to-day, at which it was decided to resist the demands of the miners. The mine owners of Leicestershire also held a meeting to-day and decided to give the men the advances they demand. It is expected that the conference to-morrow will result in a compromise between the miners who are still out and their employers.

The Dundalk and Newry Packet Company announces that, owing to the coal strike, they are compelled to suspend operations on the Liverpool line. Several more mills at Accrington and Leeds have been compelled to close. The situation is becoming alarming.

Eight thousand employes of the Armstrong Gun Works, at Elswick, have struck for a working day of eight hours.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The strike of the dock laborers here is practically ended. The men are resuming work.

MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

PARIS, March 19.—It is officially stated that a telegram has been received from the Congo country, stating that a French post, consisting of ten natives under a European agent, has been massacred at Ubungus. The abduction of the wife of a native chief by a European is stated to have been the cause of the massacre.

A dispatch from Kempa from Kotonou says: "A number of European prisoners were seen en route to Abomey on Feb. 26. They were in chains, and were being cruelly treated by the escort. The French Consular Agent, owing to his sufferings and despairing of assistance, attempted to commit suicide."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—At a military conference here Gen. Unterberger, Governer of the province of Amoor, advocated a policy of moderation toward China on the ground that in case of war Russia could place only twenty battalions against 80,000 Manchurian soldiers. He urged the speedy construction of the Siberian Railway as the best counteraction to the massing of Chinese troops on the Siberian boundary with the object of seizing Russian ports on the North Pacific coast.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Committee of the Labor Conference, presided over by Jules Simon has agreed to the exclusion of children under twelve from factories.

LONDON, March 19.—Thomas Hope of New-York bequeathed £90,000 to found a hospital at Langholm, Scotland, where he was born.

TO BE IN USE IN JULY.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT'S PROPHECY ABOUT THE AQUEDUCT.

"I hope to stand on the bank of the reservoir in Central Park on the first day of the coming July and watch the water flow into it for the first time from the new aqueduct," said Commissioner Scott of the Aqueduct Board yesterday. This will be very agreeable news to thousands upon thousands of householders, storekeepers, and every other class of people in New-York. The paucity of the water supply has come to be such an intolerable nuisance that the opening of the new aqueduct will be a big boon to everybody.

"It will be a pretty close call if we get ready to let the water through by the 1st of July," continued the Commissioner, "but we are doing our utmost to accomplish that end, and I think we will do it. The work on Section 9, just this side of Yonkers, and the completion of the pipe line from the end of the aqueduct at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to the reservoir are the things that are troubling us most now, but we will do our best to redeem our promise to have the aqueduct open on July 1."

The Aqueduct Board met yesterday, and Mr. Scott called its attention to a bill, which has been sent up to Albany by John O'Brien and other aqueduct contractors, in which it is sought to create a short cut to the settlement of claims against the board. Mr. Scott looked upon the bill as a one-sided affair. "It provides," said he, "that if this board gives a favorable decision on the claims they must be paid within five days, but if there is any dispute the matter is to be referred to arbitrators, whose decision shall be final. This looks like a plan to deprive the courts of their jurisdiction in these cases."

Mr. O'Brien introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee composed of two Commissioners be appointed by the President of this board as a special committee to oppose in behalf of this commission any proposed legislation providing for the compulsory arbitration of contractors' claims in any manner or tribunal except such as is now provided by law for the trial of actions against the city of New-York.

President Duane appointed Commissioners Scott and Howe to act upon the committee.

MRS. STRANAHAN'S GIFT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—Mrs. Clara Harrison Stranahan, wife of ex-Congressman Stranahan of Brooklyn, has sent a formal proposal to the authorities of the Michigan State University placing at their disposal the sum of $25,000 to be invested and the income to go toward the education of the descendants of her father, Seth Harrison.

The conditions are that these descendants shall make application to the Regents, and if a period of seven years intervene the benefits can be conferred upon any deserving student. This gratuity, however, ceases immediately upon the presentation of an application from one of the descendants aforesaid.

The sum is to be a perpetual scholarship fund. It has been accepted.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE POLICY.

BOSTON, March 19.—There was to be a hearing to-day before the Insurance Committee of the Legislature on the controversy regarding the New-York Life's peculiar form of policy. Counsel for the remonstrants against the legislation asked for by the New-York company were ready, and "a great cloud of witnesses" were also ready, but the counsel for the New-York Life asked for a postponement, in order that the efforts which were in progress looking toward a compromise might be brought to a favorable conclusion. After some discussion between the counsel and a few words from Commissioner Merritt, in which he expressed doubt whether any conclusion would be reached that would avoid the necessity for further hearings, the committee voted to adjourn until next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Joseph T. Brown & Co., dry goods merchants of Paris, and Decatur, Texas, filed a trust deed yesterday to J. B. Boothe, covering the stock at Decatur, giving the trustee possession and providing for his disposal of the goods. The preferred creditors are: First National Bank, Paris, $12,329; Glaser Brothers of St. Louis, $4,531, and Eastern creditors, $34,000. The Paris creditors have claims sufficient to cover the stock at Decatur.

William W. Palen and James E. Fitzgerald, composing the firm of W. W. Palen & Co., auctioneers, at 260 Fifth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Kitchen. They succeeded Leonard Brothers May 20, 1889, and claimed a capital of $15,000, contributed mainly by Mr. Palen. An attachment for $158 a few days ago precipitated the assignment.

The schedule of C. N. Stimpson & Co., piano dealers and manufacturers of piano legs in Springfield, Mass., was filed in the Insolvency Court yesterday. The liabilities are $61,000. The proposition of the firm to compromise at 10 cents on the dollar will probably be accepted.

Bond S. Searing, silk jobber at 452 Broome-street, made an assignment yesterday to Augustus E. Losee, giving preferences for $685. He was for fifteen years with H. B. Claflin & Co., and started for himself in January, 1887, claiming a capital of $2,500.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., brickmaker at Croton, N. Y., who failed last week, filed an assignment in this city yesterday to Henry L. Sprague, with preference for $5,206, as he owns considerable real estate in this city.

Joseph H. Day, wholesale and retail hardware dealer of Lewiston, Me., has made an assignment to W. H. White and Charles H. Miller. His liabilities are stated to be about $40,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Union Block at Milford, Mass., which was damaged by fire Tuesday night, is owned by C. H. Scott, and there is $4,500 insurance on it. The occupants, Pierce & Wood, grocers, and A. T. McCuen, confectioner, carry an insurance of $6,000. The Tremont Block, owned by Raftery and Coon, was insured at $10,000, and is a total loss. The insurance on it is $6,000. The grocery store of James Thoms, who suffers badly, is insured for $3,500. Hixon Brothers, furniture dealers, lose $10,000. They carried $8,200 insurance. The Henry M. Taft two-story frame block was completely destroyed. The loss is $5,000, and there is $4,000 insurance. The loss of James F. Stratton, liquors and cigars, is not known. His property was insured for $2,000. The Flatiron Building, owned by C. H. Scott, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The foundry and machine shop of T. H. Brooks & Co.'s architectural iron works at the corner of St. Clair and Lawrence streets, Cleveland, Ohio, were partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000; covered by insurance.

At 11:45 last night fire broke out in the carriage trimming factory of H. F. Gundrum at 465 Elridge-street. Damage, $1,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gov. Hill has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person who abducted and murdered Maggie Hartigan on or about Oct. 14, 1888, in the town of Middle Falls, Washington County. The proclamation is issued upon the joint request of both houses of the Legislature.

The four-masted schooner William Johnson of Somers Point, N. J., Capt. P. H. Reed of Linwood, N. J., was launched yesterday morning at Camden, Me. She is 165 feet long and 738 net tons, and will be towed to Belfast to load ice.

The price of Ohio crude oil was advanced 2 cents per barrel Tuesday by the Standard Oil Company, making the price now 25 cents a barrel.

Martin McCarthy, while attempting to cross the railroad track at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, was struck by an engine and killed.

WIRE PULLING IN BROOKLYN.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AFTER POSTMASTER HENDRIX'S PLACE.

The appointment of "Dan" Lake as United States Marshal for Brooklyn has killed off several South Brooklyn candidates for Postmaster, among them Henry Bristow and James S. Case. No sooner had the news of Lake's selection reached town than a new aspirant for Postmaster Hendrix's shoes, in the person of William Cullen Bryant of the Nineteenth Ward, began to get in his fine work.

This gentleman is the publisher of the local Republican organ, the Brooklyn *Times*, and is a son-in-law of the owner of that paper, Mr. Bernard Peters. He has been mixing in politics for several years and, his friends say, is very ambitious to hold public office. He became convinced a week ago that if Lake was made Marshal some Eastern District man would have to be picked out for Postmaster, and he decided that the work necessary for anything he would be that man. He got the Nineteenth Ward Association together on Tuesday night and engineered an indorsement of his application.

Yesterday this conduct was being very severely criticised by Col. Andrew J. Baird, the late candidate for Mayor. He has been working innumerable wires for over six months by which he hoped to have his follower, William J. Taylor, also of the Nineteenth Ward, nominated for Postmaster. Mr. Taylor is to go to Washington, and, as the leader of the local Republican Party, presented his claims in person. But that was before the recent election on which occasion Col. Baird was buried under a political snowslide. The Washington people have since exhibited little uneasiness at the Colonel's persistent demands for patronage, and Congressman Wallace represents that he has been authorized to go ahead and select a Postmaster, his appointment to be made upon the expiration of Mr. Hendrix's term.

The sudden appearance of Mr. Bryant is a part confirmation of these assertions, for he is backed by John A. Nichols, Internal Revenue Collector Nathan, and other advisers of Congressman Wallace. One of these Wallace men said yesterday that a deal had been made by which the Woodruff-Willis contingent should be given the Marshalship and the Nichols crowd the Postmastership. In addition, the Woodruff people agreed to support Wallace for renomination next Fall. Secretary Tracy, who, it is said in Brooklyn, acted as mediator, also agreed to get Mr. Robert D. Benedict to stand aside at the next convention and let Mr. Wallace win if he could. Mr. Benedict, it will be remembered, was thrust aside at the Congressional Convention in 1888 because he was not a blind follower of Thomas C. Platt and John A. Nichols.

The next part of the plan has been started out in the appointment of Lake. Judging from the anger of the friends or William J. Taylor yesterday, the second feature will soon be consummated in the appointment of Bryant. Col. Baird himself admitted late last night that he was already defeated. The success of the third section of the covenant, Wallace's renomination, is problematical, depending largely upon the amount of bad blood generated by the carrying out of the other two.

It leaked out yesterday that Lake's appointment was made in spite of the resignation of President Harrison of telegrams full of indignant remonstrance from Benjamin D. Silliman and Robert D. Benedict. An effort was made to get Franklin Woodruff to telegraph to the same effect, but that weighty statesman refused to do so. He is authority for the statement that Secretary Tracy favored the selection of Lake.

Robert W. Fielding, who was shelved in order to make room for Lake, has made such a fuss that he is to be pacified by an appointment as Naval Officer in Brooklyn at a salary of $2,500 a year. This position was offered to Clarence A. Barrow, but he declined to accept it, owing to the pressure of his private business. Lake announces his intention of making applications for appointments at a meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Association. He has always been an enrolled Democrat.

NAMED FOR TINSDALE'S SEAT.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO CONSIDER.

At yesterday's session of the Board of Education W. H. Townley, Seventh Ward; Joseph H. Oliver, Fourteenth Ward, and John J. Riker, Twenty-first Ward, were elected School Trustees. They were nominated at the last meeting. No action was taken in the matter of the Tinsdale vacancy in the Ninth Ward, but the nominations of Albert G. Bogert and Sylvester S. Jones for Mr. Tinsdale's place were received and referred to the Committee on Nomination of Trustees. Another name, that of the Rev. A. C. Wedekind, has been placed in the hands of Chairman Griffin, it is understood, for the place.

The report of the special committee to investigate the Ninth Ward trouble was not presented. Commissioner O'Brien said the committee wanted to present all the facts in its report and so allow the board to vote intelligently on the action recommended. It is understood that Messrs. Hunt and Guggenheimer, as a sub-committee, have the framing of the report. It is not yet drafted, and Mr. Guggenheimer says that both Lawyers Coudert and Whalen have been asked to submit briefs, and will do so before the sub-committee gets to work on the report. The Trustees of the Ninth Ward asked the Board of Education yesterday for a copy of the testimony of Miss Mary E. Forsyth at the investigation, and their request was referred to the special committee.

Ensign Roger Welsh, United States Navy, was appointed junior instructor on the schoolship St. Mary's at $800 a year. The Controller was asked to issue the necessary bonds and pay into court $70,763 56 awarded to property owners in the Fourth Ward school site condemnation. A new course of study in French and German was recommended by the committee and went over under the rules.

Superintendent Jasper's monthly report shows for February, 1890, a registry of 151,720 pupils and an average attendance of 140,944. The number of teachers employed was 3,456, or 73 more than the number of the same month last year. They had 4,537 more pupils to attend to.

YOUNG BUT SKILLFUL RIDERS.

The younger pupils at Durland's Riding Academy enjoyed their second anniversary music ride at the rink, on the Grand Circle, last evening, and their clever horsemanship was watched by about 2,000 proud parents and interested friends. The academy was gayly decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting and velvet hangings, and no one could wish for a prettier sight than the graceful evolutions of twenty boys and girls, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, rode in to give an exhibition of class evolutions under Commander Nyerzard.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien's little six-year-old daughter was the youngest and one of the best riders in the class, and won any quantity of applause for her coolness and her graceful manners. Master O'Sullivan, ten years of age, gave an exhibition of horsemanship on the "high school" stallion Rosco that was remarkable in every way, and the Misses Mattie Smith, Gertrude Watkins, Maggie Curren, Jennie Dowling, and Masters Knight, Stoerzer, Curren, and Zinsser rode through a floral favor quadrille very nicely. An exhibition of vaulting and leaping and a *jeu de barre* finished the programme.

THE COLLEGE-PLACE IMPROVEMENT.

It is now pretty clearly established that the College-place widening will cost the city in property damages a big round sum. The city intends to contest the valuations submitted, and yesterday Franklin H. Bartlett was retained as an associate of Assistants to the Corporation Counsel Dunn and Harris.

Since the widening, a quarter of a century ago, of Church-street at an expense of $2,000,000 this is the most costly public improvement contemplated in the down-town district. Both Trinity Church and Columbia College are holders of much of the land which the proposed widening will affect. The entire ground was a portion of the old "Church Farm" originally deeded to Trinity under a royal grant of Queen Anne. S. Charles Welsh, an executor of the George W. Welsh estate, at 60, 54, 56, and 58 College-place, testified yesterday as to the rentals and taxes incomes derived from the property. A further session has been set for to-day and Monday at 3.0 clock P. M.

CAPT. HEALY'S "HUMANITY."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—At the investigation of the charges against Capt. Healy to-day, Lieut. Buhn, the executive officer of the Bear, testified in behalf of the defense that under Capt. Healy's orders he took several sailors from the bark Estella to the Bear at Onalaska last July and tried them up about fifteen minutes, and afterward double-ironed them and fastened them to stanchions below the decks. He said the punishment was not painful at all and that Capt. Healy had told him the trieing up was intended to frighten the men more than to hurt them.

The witness also testified that Capt. Healy was not intoxicated on the entire trip, and he considered him a remarkably humane man.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS WILL DEBATE.

The joint debate of the literary societies of Columbia College will be held in the Law School Friday evening, April 25. The question under discussion will be: Resolved, That the negro should be disfranchised. The affirmative side will be defended by William J. Warburton, '90, of the Barnard; Henry M. Powell, '90, of the Pathological, and Henry Gildersleeve, Jr., '90, of the Philolexian. The speakers on the negative will be James W. Gerard, Jr., '90, of the Philolexian; Charles H. Hayes, '90, of the Barnard, and Charles Hood, '91, of the Pathological.

DEAD AT NINETY-TWO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 19.—Capt. Luther Wilson, from whom the village of Wilson, on Lake Ontario, was named, died there Tuesday night, aged ninety-two. He was one of the oldest lake Captains and vessel builders on the lake. He built and made his town settlement there in 1810.

TEXAS SENDS US A STORM

BAD WEATHER ALL ALONG THE COAST.

A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW AND HIGH WINDS IN AND AROUND THE CITY —CROWS COME TO TOWN.

There came all the way from Texas yesterday a storm which was full of suggestions of mid-winter. A little after 8 o'clock in the morning a cold northerly wind swept over the town and brought with it a cloud of snowflakes. Before daylight two inches of snow had fallen. The thermometer stood at 29°, and the wind, traveling at the velocity of eighteen miles an hour, came from the north-northeast.

The early cars from the stables of the surface railway companies were provided with four horses, and went along the avenues churning the still white snow into a mass of mud and slush. The storm continued, and by 7 o'clock the elevated railway engineers were obliged to run their trips with a one-third increased time schedule in order to avoid collisions.

As the morning progressed the temperature rose to 32°. The snow came down in large wet flakes, which stuck wherever they fell, and saved the city and suburbs from what, had the snow been dry, would have been very serious blockades. But in the down-town streets the quickness with which the snow packed made walking dangerous to persons who were not extraordinarily careful, and led to many minor but none the less annoying accidents.

By noon the railway companies had all their great eight-horse sweepers out, and they went clanging and whirring along the avenues frightening horses and spattering pedestrians with the impartiality of fate. But they showed what might be done by Hagan's Street-Cleaning Department had the streets been attacked by it while the snow was still loose. Mr. Hagan declared that before he decided what he would do he would wait until the storm ceased.

The afternoon brought with it no cessation in the heavy winds nor in the density of the storm. The flakes began to lessen in size and become less clinging, the thermometer, according to the United States Signal Service Corps, falling 3° in a little more than three hours, and the wind increasing to twenty-five miles an hour from the northeast.

The storm centre had then reached Washington, having traveled from Texas in about eighteen hours. Snow was falling on all sides of this city, the storm extending to the lake region, where very heavy gales were reported. In New-England the cold was severe, and the wind had an average velocity of thirty-five miles an hour. In the South Atlantic States the snow had become sleet, and was driven before a gale of varying intensity. At Cape Hatteras the wind was reported to be blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

The fall of snow was almost uniform, averaging on the level about an inch an hour. At 8 o'clock in the morning it was reported to be from five to six inches deep in all the storm region, with the exception of the South Atlantic States. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon in this city it was calculated that four inches more had fallen. There were reports from the lake region and the Northwest that the temperature was falling rapidly, at St. Vincent, Minn., the thermometer being 8° below zero. The temperature in this city was the same as in Boston, and varied, between 8 o'clock in the morning and midnight, between 26° and 32°. In Philadelphia the mean temperature was 32°; in Chicago, 28°; in Washington, 36°, and in Key West, Fla., 72°.

Besides the delay on the elevated railways and the East and North River ferries there was a very considerable damage done to the telephone wires of the city several small districts up town being entirely cut off by the breaking of wires. With the telegraph service of the Western Union Company the delays were even more annoying. Superintendent Simmons said that the heaviest storm in the South had practically cut off communication south of Baltimore, and that the communication between this city, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia was particularly bad.

"In fact," said Mr. Simmons, "it can be scarcely said that we have any connection with those cities worth speaking of."

The snow was not heavy enough to break the telegraph wires in this city during the day, but as the wind increased in violence at nightfall they were very severely tested.

There were but few blockades upon the railways centring in this city, the delays upon any of the mail trains, according to Superintendent Jackson of the Railway Mail Service, not amounting to more than a few minutes in each instance. This absence of blocks, Mr. Jackson thought, was due to the clinging quality of the snow and the inability of the wind to make it drift to any great extent.

When it stopped snowing a little after 5 o'clock, Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Haynes made a flying trip to the Department stables at the foot of East Seventeenth-street and issued orders right and left that the sweepers and carts at the place should be put to work. In addition to this he gave instructions that the precinct foremen should employ men and set them at clearing the crossings and sweeping up the snow from the gutters.

The Deputy Commissioner also turned out the ashmen. Their carts were given additional capacity by heightening the sides and then they were sent out to gather up the heaps of snow, which were to be finally dumped from seven selected piers along the North and East Rivers. Each cart was expected to dump ten loads of snow, and the record of each one was kept on a tally sheet at the dumping pier. With this force the Deputy Commissioner went to work on Broadway as far as Forty-second-street, Wall-street, Cortlandt-street, Fulton-street, Park-row, Chambers-street, from Park-row to the North River; the Bowery, Canal-street, Desbrosses-street, Fourteenth-street, and Twenty-third-street. In these streets the piled up snow was carried away and the gutters cleared. Along Fifth-avenue to the Park also the snow was heaped up.

There were several districts where the snow was piled up, but was not removed owing to the insufficient number of carts. These heaps, it was promised last night, would be removed to-day.

Partly because of his determination to do so much work last night and partly because of the excuse which the snow gave him, Hagan applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for $10,000 more to pay for the clearing away of the snow. The amount put in the budget for this purpose was $25,000, but $18,000 of that amount has already been used, and yesterday's storm increased the demand on this particular fund. The board will meet to-morrow to take action on the proposition.

During the morning, while the storm was at its height, a flock of about 500 crows alighted in the Battery Park and settled upon the walks, benches, and the snow-covered turf. One sportsman, who evidently believed that the law was up on crows in Battery Park during the month of March, appeared bearing a shotgun, with which he brought down one crow. As the park policemen now began to show some signs of activity, the successful sportsman hurriedly departed. After spending some hours in the park the crows disappeared. It is supposed that they came from somewhere in New-Jersey. Numbers of blackbirds were also seen during the morning in the neighborhood of the park.

It was very thick on the bay and rivers during the storm, and the ferry pilots were obliged to proceed with great caution, and in a number of instances the boats were delayed. The Sound steamers as a rule arrived nearly two hours behind time. Few vessels arrived at Sandy Hook during the day.

Yesterday's heavy fall of snow carried dismay to the heart of City Works Commissioner Adams of Brooklyn. The streets were soon in as dirty a condition as they were before THE TIMES stirred the department up, but Adams consoled himself with the reflection that April 1 will soon be here, and the new contractors will have to get to work. He has not spent much of the $10,000 he obtained for street-cleaning purposes until April 1, and people who have been watching the streets would like to know why that money is not being spent. The men put to work have not cleaned ten miles of streets yet, while the appropriation will enable them to clean 400 miles between now and April 1.

It was almost impossible to get satisfactory service out of the telephone and telegraph companies in Brooklyn yesterday owing to the destruction of wires by the storm. Communication with Coney Island was practically stopped. The surface cars were delayed in the early part of the day, but the elevated roads experienced no difficulty.

WIGGINS'S PREDICTION.

From Last Saturday's Times.

OTTAWA, March 14.—Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, has predicted a very violent storm. He says it will be felt all over the world, and will reach Europe from the 17th to the 19th inst. It will burst over the continent of America between the 21st and 22d inst.

Nothing short of a miracle, he says, will prevent the destruction of shipping that may be caught out of harbor. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes will take place in the South and on the Pacific coast and also in Europe.

During the last two years there have been unusual planetary actions over our Northern Pacific Ocean, especially Japan and China. This powerful attraction contracted that part of the planet, causing earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and the overflow of the Yellow River, which swept over a large area and drowned thousands of people.

The storm will originate in the Northern Pacific, and it will be the most dangerous on that ocean on account of tidal waves. It will be very heavy in America. One part of it will move up the Mississippi Valley and come down the great lakes, while a northeast current will move over Quebec to meet and welcome it.

The gale will be heavy from the southeast and east in the maritime provinces and Eastern United States.

AN ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE.

From Last Monday's New-York Sun.

Prof. Earthquake S. Wiggins, the Canadian seer, is at it again. We don't know whether his new seismic storm will come off or not, but we wish that he would.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

From Yesterday's New-York Sun.

BERLIN, March 18.—A shock of earthquake has occurred at Bohn.

From Yesterday's Times.

MADRID, March 18.—Malaga and neighboring towns were strongly shaken by an earthquake to-day.

A SEVERE STORM ON THE COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 19.—From all appearances to-day's storm will verify, in a great measure, Prof. Wiggins's prophecy of the disastrous storm which was booked to reach here to-morrow. The fall of snow is heavy and is accompanied by terrific winds. The weather has gradually grown colder, and to-night the thermometer registers 15° above zero.

The damage to crops throughout the county is said to be unparalleled. Much damage is also reported along the bluff between Monmouth Beach and Elberon. A mammoth washout has occurred just south of Actor Oliver Doud Byron's cottage at North Long Branch. Several tons of the bluff were carried out to sea in front of the old East End Hotel site this morning, and a big gap was cut in Ocean-avenue opposite the Mansion House. Another washout occurred opposite Chelsea-avenue, and fully five feet of the bluff was torn away in front of the de Peyster cottages. Minor wash-outs are reported at North Bath-avenue, North Broadway, in front of the Ocean and Howland Hotels, and one of considerable size nearly opposite the United States Hotel.

The sea is unusually high, and two of the piles that support the iron pier landing were uprooted by the waves this morning. The Shrewsbury River has risen to its high water mark, and late this afternoon the New-Jersey Southern Railroad tracks at Galilee were submerged by the overflow. A portion of the Galilee fisheries were also under water. No inundations have been reported at Monmouth Beach, but they are expected at high tide to-night. The storm continues, with no signs of abating.

HEAVIEST GALE OF THE WINTER.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 19.—The heaviest gale of the Winter has swept over Cape Cod since noon and continues from northeast at sunset, with a blinding snow. No reports of wrecks have been received from the life-saving stations up to sunset. Several coasters and fishermen succeeded in making a harbor here during the afternoon, among them three now, with brig George, for Boston, returned at noon.

COHASSET, Mass., March 19.—The storm here is the most severe of the Winter. It commenced snowing at 9 o'clock this morning, and has continued with increasing severity since that time. The wind is equal heavy from the northeast and the snow is drifting badly.

BONDOUT, N. Y., March 19.—Eight inches of snow fell along the Hudson to-day. In the Catskills drifts impede travel.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—A heavy snowstorm is raging in the Hudson River Valley, having begun at 6 o'clock this morning. At 2 P. M. it is snowing here so fast that objects a block away are hardly discernible.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIRE.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING ADJOINING THE BURNED STRUCTURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon the east wall of the Becker Block, adjoining the burned Bowen-Merrill Building, crashed down on top of the ruins of Monday evening's fire. For a time the wildest rumors of disaster were afloat, and before they were set at rest a large portion of the city's inhabitants had thronged into the adjacent streets and alleys. After full investigation, however, it was learned that but two men had been slightly hurt, though many had narrow escapes.

After the crash Mayor Sullivan inspected the ruins and ordered that the front wall of the Bowen-Merrill Building be torn down. This was done, and a half-hour later the Becker Building, a narrow four-story structure occupied by a notion store, fell down in a heap. Then the flames broke out again in the ruins and a flood of water was poured into the piles of wreckage. There is, however, no fear of further fires, though the five-story stone-front building occupied by George W. Sloan, druggist, is regarded as unsafe, and there are fears that the dry goods house of H. P. Wasson may also succumb.

By to-day's accidents E. P. Bicknell, housekeeping notions, sustains a loss of $10,000; George W. Sloan, druggist, $1,000, and several stocks of goods have been more or less damaged.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 19.—At Derby to-day the Derbyshire Handicap hurdle race, of but two miles, was won by Brownie, by Camballo, with Meldrum second and Prince Frederick third. There were ten starters.

The inauguration of the Hurst Park Club steeplechase meeting took place at Molesey Hurst to-day. The principal event was the Hampton Court Handicap Steeplechase of about three miles. Gamecock won, being the only one of the starters who went over the whole course. Wild Meadow and Trinidad refused the jumps and Magic and The Tyke fell.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—The races here to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Friendless won, with Harvest second and Billy Pinkerton third. Time—1:08¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mollie Hardy won, with School Girl second and Sheridan third. Time—1:03¾.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Lizzie D. won, with Captain King second and Cicquot third. Time—0:49.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Recluse won, with Macaulay second and Vice Regent third. Time—1:43.

FIVE MINERS LOST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Hurley, Wis., says: "A great fire is raging in the Germania Mine and threatens heavy loss of property. Five miners penned in the burning mine have perished. Their names are James Thomas, his son, Joseph Thomas; Hugh Waller, Jimmy Sullivan, and William Banks, all miners.

"The fire burned fiercely, and soon found its way to the surface and destroyed the shaft house and threatened the engine and boiler-house.

"As soon as it became known that several men were in the burning shaft, searching parties were organized and sent into the mine to rescue the missing

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, March 19—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express.....	130	132	130	130	60
*Am.C.O. Tr.rcts.	27	28⅜	27	27	900
American Ex.....	115	115	115	115	135
Arch. T. & S. Fe.	30⅜	35⅝	30⅜	30⅜	5,805
Atlan. & Pac.....	10⅝	5½	5⅜	5½	100
*Brunswick Co..	39	30	29½	29½	200
Canada Southern	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅝	1,110
Canadian Pacific	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	400
Ches. & Ohio.....	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	302
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	7
Chi. Gas Trust...	42⅜	42⅞	42	42⅞	2,400
Chi. & N. W.....	110⅜	110⅞	110	110⅜	8,117
Chi., Bur. & Q....	106⅜	106⅝	106	106⅞	3,300
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68⅜	68¾	67⅜	68¼	10,208
C., M. & St. P. pf.	116	116	116	116	160
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99⅜	99	98⅜	99	3,350
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	30
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	350
Cin., W. & B. pf..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	200
Colorado Coal...	45	45	44	45	300
Chicago Gas.....	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	500
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	76	76	76	76	5
Consol. Gas Co...	98⅞	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	10
Del. & Hudson....	143¾	144	143¾	143¾	480
Del., Lack. & W.	155⅜	155⅞	154⅜	155⅜	20,900
Den. T. & Ft. W.	33¼	33¼	32¾	33¼	913
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	100
Evans. & T. H....	104½	104½	104½	104½	100
Flint & P. M.....	33	33	33	33	310
Flint & P. M. pf..	98	98	98	98	10
Green Bay & W....	7	7	7	7	100
*Great Northn. pf.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	1,500
*Ill. Coal & Coke.	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	200
Illinois Central...	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	100
Lacledo Gas.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	10
L. E. & Western..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	100
L. E. & West. pf.	63½	64	63½	63½	700
Lake Shore.....	108¾	107	106¾	106⅞	1,050
Louis. & Nash....	83⅛	83⅝	83	83⅜	8,226
Louis., N. A. & C.	40	40	40¾	40	300
Manhattan con....	106⅛	107	106½	106⅝	605
Michigan Cent....	97⅜	97⅜	97	97⅜	200
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	100
Minn. & St. L....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	100
Minn. & St. L. pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	10
Missouri Pacific.	73⅛	73⅝	73	73⅝	3,880
Mobile & Ohio....	15	15	15	15	1,400
Morris & Essex...	150	150	149½	149½	64
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	2,265
N. J. Central.....	119	119	119	119	100
N. Y. Central.....	107	107	107	107	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	46⅛	46¼	45⅞	46¼	3,025
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	1,620
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	28	28	28	50
Norfolk & West.	19½	19½	19½	19½	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	600
Northern Pac....	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	900
Northern Pac. pf.	71⅞	72	71⅜	72	2,305
Ohio & Miss.....	20½	20½	20½	20½	100
Ontario Mining..	41	41	41	41	150
Ontario & West..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	110
Oregon Imp.....	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	5
Oregon S. L.....	43¾	44	43	44	1,050
Oregon & Trans.	37	37	36¾	37	2,500
Pacific Mail....	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	500
Phil. & Reading..	40	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	14,650
Rich. & W. P....	20⅞	21	20¾	21	1,275
Rich. & Dan. L. & T. pf.	81	81	81	81	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38½	38½	33⅓	38⅓	50
St. P. & Duluth pf.	84	84	84	84	100
Southern Pacific.	34	34	33¾	34	480
*Sugar Ref. Co..	68¾	69	68¾	69	22,535
Texas Coal & Iron.	41¼	43	41	43	9,500
Tenn. C. & I. pf..	97	99	97	99	200
*Tol., Peo. & W.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	100
Tol. & O. C. pf..	76	76	76	76	100
T., A. & N. M....	37¼	37½	37	37⅜	700
Texas Pacific....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	250
Union Pacific....	62	62¾	61⅝	62¼	14,850
Wabash.....	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	800
Wabash pf.....	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	400
Wells-Fargo Ex..	140	140	140	140	25
West. Union Tel.	83⅜	83	82⅜	83	1,941
Wheel. & L. E....	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	1,700
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	71⅛	68¾	71⅛	1,500
Wis. Central....	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	200

Total sales..... 160,220

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Central 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	$20,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	2,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	11,500
At., T. & S. F. inc.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	28,000
At. & Pacific 4s.	75	75	75	75	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
Canada So. 2d....	98	98	98	98	3,000
Ches. & O. cons. 6s.	100½	100½	100	100	8,000
Chi. & Alton 1st.	120	120	120	120	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s. dep.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
C., R. & Q. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
C., P. & St. L. 8s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s.	100	100	100	100	20,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	94	94	94	94	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	76	76	76	76	20,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, c.	115	115	115	115	7,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78⅜	80	78⅜	78⅜	6,500
Det., M. & M. 1. g.	36	36	36	36	2,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	106	106	106	106	2,000
*Erie 2d cn.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	7,000
Erie fd. c. 5s.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	5,000
E. & Ind. 1st cn.	112	112	112	112	1,000
F. & P. M. 1st 5s.	105	105	104	105	10,000
Ft. W. 2d, m. l. g.	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
I., D. & S. 1st, tr.	101	101	101	101	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st..	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	16,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½	15,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, tr.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	20,000
K. & T. 2d. 4s, w. i.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	2,000
Knox. & O. 1st..	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2,000
Litch., C. & W. 1st.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Lacledo Gas 1st..	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,000
Long Dock 7s.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5,000
L. & N. Nen. 5s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M....	118	118	118	118	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & M.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st, St. L.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
L., N. A. & Ch. cn.	99¾	100	98	99¾	81,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	97	98	97¼	98	11,000
Met. Elev. 1st....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	104	104	104	104	1,000
M. & O. gen. 4s..	59	59	59	59	5,000
Nash. & Dec. 1st.	119	119	119	119	10,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3,000
N. Y. Out. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	97	2,000
North. Pac. 1st....	115¼	115¼	114¾	115	19,000
North. Pac. 2d....	110¼	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
North. Pac. & M. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	6,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s.	108	108	108	108	2,000
Ohio South. inc..	45	48	45	48	14,000
Ohio South. 1st..	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
Oregon Imp. 1st..	104¼	104¼	104	104	7,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	30,000
Penn. 4½s.....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
P., D. & E. 1st..	104	104	104	104	1,000
P., D. & E. 1st, E. D.	102	102	101	101	4,000
Pen. & Y. U. 2d..	87	87	87	87	2,000
Read. & San. 1st.	148¼	148¾	148¼	148¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66¾	66¾	65⅝	65⅝	28,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	47¾	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	79¼	79¼	79	79	12,000
Rio G. W. 1st....	73¼	72	71¾	72	98,000
Rock Island 5s..	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
R. W. & O. cn....	112¾	113	112¾	113	3,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	79	79	78¾	78¾	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, cr.	88	88	88	88	7,060
St. P. & Om.....	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	4,000
St. P. 1st, C. & L.	102	102	102	102	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2,000
St. P. 1st, La C....	112	112	112	112	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. W.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
St. P., C. & P. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	88¼	88¾	88¾	88¾	6,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	6,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	5,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	13,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	99	99¾	99	99¾	14,000
Union El. 1st....	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Wabash 2d.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	12,000
Wabash deb. B..	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	3,000
Western Union 7s, deb. of 1875.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s..	99¾	100	99¾	100	4,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	12,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	500
Wis. Central 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	7,000

Total sales..... $941,500

*Including $6,000 at 101¾, seller 15. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.06	.06	.06	.06	4,000
Bullion.....	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Caledonia B. H.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	300
El Cristo.....	1.60	1.60	1.25	1.60	2,700
Father de Smet.	.35	.35	.35	.35	300
Freeland.....	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	2,500
Iron Hill.....	.60	.60	.59	.60	200
La Crosse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Phœnix of Ari.	.90	.90	.84	.88	1,300
Sutter Creek....	2.25	2.25	2.05	2.25	2,800
Standard.....	.15	.15	.15	.15	400

Total sales..... 16,400

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.....	87½	88⅜	87¼	88⅜	154,000
Clearances.....					1,116,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	40
Atch., T. & S. F..	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	6,780
Chi Gas Trust....	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42	170
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	4,800
Chi., Bur. & Q....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	60
Chi., M. & St. P..	68¼	68¾	67¾	68⅜	10,070
Chi. & N. W....	110⅜	110⅜	110	110⅜	10
Del., Lack. & W..	155¼	155¼	154¾	155¼	7,330
Den., T. & F. W..	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	100
Lake Shore.....	106⅞	107	106¾	106⅞	720
Louis. & Nash....	83¾	83⅝	83	83⅝	2,830
Missouri Pacific.	73⅛	73⅝	73	73⅝	4,280
Nat. Lead Trust..	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	1,710
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25¼	250
N. Y. & N. E.....	46	46¾	46	46¾	1,500
North. Pac. pf....	72¼	72¼	72	72	1,240
Oregon S. L.....	43¾	44	43¾	44	110
Phil. & Reading..	40	40⅛	39¾	40	7,540
Rich. & W. P....	21	21	21	21	340
Sugar Ref. Co...	68¾	69	68¾	69	2,840
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	49	50	49	50	140
Union Pacific....	62¼	62¾	61¾	62¾	3,880
Western Union...	83	83	83	83	80
Wheel. & L. Erie.	35¾	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	240

Total sales..... 55,750

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo., K. & T. 6s..	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	$5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s..	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	10,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	66¾	66¾	65⅝	65⅝	18,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	5,000
Rich. & W. P. 5s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	15,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Wabash 2d.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
West Shore 4s....	105¾	105¾	105	105	16,000

Total sales..... $70,000

The stock market was very dull and was somewhat lower. London prices came in at fractional concessions, the weakness being attributed to uneasiness over German politics. In the afternoon there was more business, the

principal changes were: Advanced—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 4¾, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1. Declined—Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, ⅝; Canadian Pacific, 1⅞; Toledo and Ohio Central preferred, 1¼; New-Jersey Central, 1, and Chesapeake and Ohio and Pacific Mail, each ⅜.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 1¼, American Cotton Oil declined ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 3½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to 84 82½ for 60-day bills and 84 85¼ for demand, but business was done at $4 82½ for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@84 85½ for demand, $4 85¾@84 86 for cable transfers, and $4 81¼@84 81½ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $9,000 4½s coupon at 103½. In State securities $15,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 73⅜. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was dull and firm. The principal changes were: Advanced—Northwestern debenture 5s, 2; Ohio Southern first, 1½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Flint and Père Marquette 5s, and Oregon Improvement firsts, each 1, and Knoxville and Ohio firsts, ¾. Declined—Houston and Texas main line seconds, trust receipts, 2; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants and Ohio Southern incomes, each 1, and Reading first preference incomes, ⅞.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 87⅞@89. In mining shares Silver sold at $2 45, Phœnix of Arizona at .82@.86, and Robinson at .40.

The Edison General Electric Company has declared its second quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable April 3. The transfer books will be closed March 24.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	212	Mechanics & Tr'd'rs'	245
Butchers & Drovers'	190	Merchants' Ex.....	120
Chatham.....	327	Metropolitan.....	8
Columbia.....	240	New-York.....	240
Fourteenth-Street..	165	New-York County..	480
Fourth National....	180	Ninth National.....	157
Gallatin National...	295	Phœnix.....	188½
Garfield National...	400	Seaboard National..	140
Manhattan.....	225	Western National...	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	103½	104
4½s, '91, c.....	103½	104
4s, 1907, r.....	121¾	122¼
4s, 1907, c.....	122¾	123¼
Cur. 6s, 1898.....	116	.....

Cur. 6s, 1898.115	.....	
Cur. 6s, 1897.120	.....	
Cur. 6s, 1898.123	.....	
Cur. 6s, 1899.125	.....	

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges. $118,076,057	Balances..... $56,877,652

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 19.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch & Topeka..	36.75	Atlantic.....	13.00
Boston & Albany.	215.00	Boston & Mon...	18.00
Boston & Maine.	222.00	Calumet & Hecla.	236.00
Chi., Bur. & Q..	106.00	Franklin.....	15.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	25.00	Huron.....	3.50
Eastern.....	162.25	Kearsarge.....	10.62½
Flint & P. M....	33.50	Oceola.....	28.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	97.50	Pawabic, n.....	8.00
K. C. St. J. & C. B. 7s.	121.00	Quincy.....	70.00
Little Rock 7s....	100.00	Santa Fé Copper..	1.00
Mass. Central....	19.25	Tamarack.....	168.00
Mex. Central....	18.25	Anniston Ld. Co.	57.00
N. Y. & N. E....	46 12½	Boston Ld. Co....	6.12½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	126.00	San Diego Ld. Co.	17.50
Ogd. & Lake C...	7.50	West End Ld. Co.	24.87½
Old Colony.....	177.50	Bell Telephone..	220.00
Rutland pf.....	70.00	Lamson Store S..	28.12½
Wis. Central....	29.50	Water Power.....	5.75
Wis. Central pf..	61.00	Centennial Min..	22.25
Allouez M. C., n.	3.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher....	2.50	Navajo.....	.25
Bodie Consolidated.	.50	Ophir.....	8.90
Challenge Con....	2.20	Potosi.....	2.10
Consol. Cal. & Va.	4.25	Savage.....	1.55
Crown Point.....	1.60	Sierra Nevada.....	2.10
Gould & Curry.....	1.35	Union Consolidated	2.15
Hale & Norcross....	2.40	Yellow Jacket.....	1.95
Mexican.....	3.05	Commonwealth.....	2.80

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Cattle market was liberally supplied to-day, and although there was a very good demand from all classes of buyers, salesmen found some difficulty in effecting sales at the previous day's prices. This was more particularly the case with heavy Cattle, drovers averaging over 1,400 lb. Fat, light, and middle-weight Steers were the most salable. Sales of shipping sorts were on a basis of $3 30@$4 for common to medium and at $4 25@$5 25 for good to extra, with most of the trading at $3 60@$4 30. Butchers' and canners' stock was steady at $1 50@$3 25 for Cows and at $2 @$3 75 for Bulls, with sales of the former principally at $2 15@$2 75, and of the latter mainly at $2 85@$3 25. Stockers and feeders continue to bring good prices. They are selling at $2 60@$3 60 for averages of from 700 to 1,150 lb. Veal Calves are in light supply, and are selling at $3@$5 50 per 100 lb, the outside quotations for fat light weights. The general market closed more active and firmer than it opened. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5 25@$5 45; choice Cattle, $4 75@$4 90; good grass shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 80@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 30@$3 65; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 35; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 35; stockers and feeders, $2 60@$3 60.

Early sales of Hogs averaged 2½c. 25c. better than Tuesday's close, a good many Hogs changing hands at 5c higher. The market reached $4 37½@$4 40, but later in the day the market worked easier. The close was at substantially Tuesday's latest prices, or at $4 20@$4 25 for poor to best sorts. From $4 15 @$4 40 was the range upon the Hogs, the quality running pretty even and averaging fair. So far this week the shipping demand has lacked the strength characterizing it for some time previous, which may have left only about one-third of the offerings. It is to the falling off in the demand from that quarter that is to be ascribed the recent weakening of prices. Receipts were: Cattle, 18,000 head; Hogs, 27,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton opened easy; closed steady; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 5-16c.; net receipts, 3,810 bales; gross receipts, 4,131 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,005 bales; to the Continent, 3,655 bales; coastwise, 960 bales; sales, 3,250 bales; stock, 174,152 bales.

GALVESTON, March 19.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 9-16c.; net receipts, 769 bales; gross receipts, 873 bales; exports, to the Continent, 103 bales; sales, 178 bales; stock, 13,048 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 13-16c.; net and gross receipts, 495 bales; exports, coastwise, 176 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 28,435 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 511, 513, 153, 280, 281, 66, 144, 249, 1043, 247, 1048, 999, 601, 604, 605, 311, 612, 613, 614, 618.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 137, 183, 383, 558, 567, 825, 690, 494.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART III.—BRADY, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1247, 1350, 239, 858, 1243, 1246, 1255, 308, 1230, 1136, 1361, 1364, 1376.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1140, 1121, 1273, 1245, 1119, 1330, 1392, 1139, 1041, 1358, 923, 1275, 1415, 1426.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. No. 577, contested will of William Quinn, died 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of M. C. Tilden, Seligman Arnam, August Eberhahn, Jane Tommey, Charles Rose, and Margaretha Schellenberger at 10 A. M.; M. J. & S. Seabury and Henry Rothery at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday of April, 1890.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 801, 1618, 1619, 1621, 1721, 1417, 1417, 1445.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FITZSIMONS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCADAM, C. J.—Nos. 575, 502, 162, 2116, 520, 79.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 550, 537, 579, 577, 709, 492, 571, 662, 957, 675, 589, 1896, 3228, 584, 609, 685, 687, 688, 699, 1817, 701, 702, 703.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—VAN WYCK, J.—Nos. 3022, 2955, 642, 461, 488, 475, 638, 836, 836, 936, 937, 838.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY), MARCH 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, Galveston.....		3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Obdam, Rotterdam....	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow.....		8:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vizcaya, Havana.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 21.		
Rio Grande, Florida....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22.		
Allas, Kingston.....	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denmark, Lewes.....	.....	.....
Borussia, Glasgow....	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Liverpool.....	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Island, Copenhagen...	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre..	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lindgate Hill, London.	.....	.....
Louisiana, New-Orleans.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Magnolia, San Juan....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg.....	.....	6:00 A. M.
Servonia, Baltimore....	.....	.....
Thuringia, Jacmel.....	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Weert, Bremen.....	4:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

Chattahoochee, Sa-

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 19.

A. H. Mueller & Son sold at public auction two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 18.11 by 46.11, 38 and 40 Grand-st., north side, east of Thompson-st., and four-story brick building, with lot 19.1 by 56.7, 24 Thompson-st., east side, 46.11 feet north of Grand-st., for $89,250, to E. Ruff.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the executors, sold the four-story and three-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 165.2 by 26 by 171.6, 87 Crosby-st., running through to (52) Marion-st., south of Prince-st., for $40,250, to A. Garrison; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 54 Norfolk-st., east side, north of Grand-st., for $18,100, to William C. Flanagan; three four-story brick houses, with lots each 16.8 by 70, 425 to 429 Grand-st., southeast corner of Attorney-st., and three-story brick house, with lot 30 by 50, 14 Attorney-st., adjoining above in the rear, for $102,000, to same purchaser; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102, 123 Bowery, east side, 50 feet south of Grand-st., for $98,500, to Charles E. Williams; three-story stone front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.5, 138 East 44th-st., south side, east of Lexington-av., for $11,450, to William Lalor; four-story brick flat, with lot 26.6 by 84.10, 2,270 2d-av., east side, 75.5 feet south of 117th-st., for $16,750, to A. Garrison; five-story apartment house, with plot of land 40 by 100.11, 203 and 205 East 124th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $44,800, to M. A. C. Levy, and four-story and five-story brick buildings, Riverside House, with ten lots and gores on 152d-st. and 153d-st. and Hudson River, for $34,900, to L. Goldberg.

William Kennedy & Brother, by order of the executor's sold the three-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 103.1, 448 West 14th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., for $25,500, to Hugh King.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 80, 644 11th-av., southeast corner of 47th-st., for $24,500, to J. Healy; five-story stone-front building, with lot 23.8 by 100, 1,840 2d-av., northeast corner of 95th-st., for $31,000, to Fishel, Adler & Schwartz; three similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 1,842 to 1,846 2d-av., adjoining above, for $67,575, to D. J. Dwyer, and four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100, 215 East 120th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $12,000, to H. N. Smith. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 394 Warren-st., south side, 25 feet west of Hoyt-st., sold for $8,900, to J. Franklin, and three-story brick building, with lot 19.6 by 128, 138 York-st., running through to (23) Tillary-st., east of Jay-st., for $5,900, to Dr. Byrne.

J. Thomas Stearns, sale of the dwelling, with lot, 224 Lenox-av., north of 121st-st., was adjourned to April 2, and sale of three buildings, with plot of land, 1,796 to 1,802 9th-av., corner of 103d-st., was adjourned to March 26.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 19.

124th-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Julia E. Sullivan to Augusta Filer $11,000

59th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25.2x100.9; W. G. Hitchcock to the Reverend Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Timothy's Church 30,000

35th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; Catherine Traud to Carl E. Kessler 13,130

3d-av., w. s., 39.8 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19.8x60; Henrietta Pinckney, individually, to Henrietta Pinckney, executrix of Isaac Pinckney 1

3d-av., w. s., 162.2 ft. s. of 178th-st., 27.1x113; Isaac Anderson and wife to Lena Seifert 3,900

28th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Joseph Hassell and wife to William H. Lord 10,500

Boston-av., s. corner of 164th-st., 76x100 irregular; John Malion and wife to Mary Johnson 27,000

Milton-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; Caroline E. Hecht and another to Peter C. De Wolf 8,500

Aqueduct-av., e. s., 30 ft. s. of 169th-st., 50x95; Samuel Omphalius and wife to John S. Miers 5,200

Wooster-st., 186 and 188; George W. Tubbs and wife to Jefferson M. Levy 20

165th-st., s. s., 19 ft. within six inches of Post-av., 19.3x100; John W. Decker to Abraham Greenstein 5,800

Cauldwell-av., n. s., 253 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 18x100; John W. Decker to Mary A. Smith 7,800

9th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 71st-st., 25x100; Joseph H. Goodwin and wife to William H. Gray 12,000

Green-16th-st., 617; Mary A. Baskerville to John H. Voght and another 18,750

Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 143d-st., 20x106; James E. Dougherty and wife to David Daly 15,000

83d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x102.2; Henry S. Day and wife to Thomas P. Kelly. 14,500

1st-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 50x100; Terrence McMeel to Jas. Lamien 2,550

Riverdale-av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of 122d-st., 50x100; Leonard Lewisohn and others to Elisabeth A. Dunnberry 28,000

4th-av., n. e. corner of 17th-st., 28x115; William S. Webb and others to Richard F. Harms 81,600

Same property; William S. Webb and another to same 20,400

10th-st., 166 West; Mary E. Lawrence and others to Daniel Rosenbaum 40,000

Bronx-st., 419 and 421; Jane E. Johnson to John E. K. Greene 200,000

Jefferson-av., n. e. corner of Cedar-st., 100x100; Robert A. Beers to Louis T. Eickwort 1,100

King's Bridge road, w. s., lots 20 to 31, map of Lucius Chittenden; Frederick Bedford to Charles E. Rusk 14,000

4th-av., n. e. corner of 17th-st., 28x115; George C. Webb to Richard F. Harms 1

82d-st., s. e. corner of 9th-av., 225x102.2; Susan L. Robert and another to Edward Oppenheimer and another 145,000

13th-st., n. s., 238 ft. w. of Avenue-D, 50x206.6, to 14th-st.; James P. Kernochan and others to Charles Myers 30,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOW READY.

A—NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, Nos. 66, 68, 70, 74 AND 76 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,173 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The elegant full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST. Permits and particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 1 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—117 West 125th-st., new four-story extension house, 20x½ block; excellent rear; cabinet finish throughout; suitable for two families if desired; always open; see it and make offer to P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

146 WEST 120TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-av.—New three-story brownstone cabinet-finished residence, 18x52x100; price $16,500; only $3,000 cash required; cheapest house in the market. Apply on premises.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV., 121st-st.; elegant four-story brick, 20x50 feet; fifteen rooms; cabinet finish; watchman on premises. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVEN new lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, foot of West 15th-st.

WALL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR William; 25x100; price low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, MONMOUTH Beach, and Sea Bright cottages and property of all kinds for sale or rent. THOS. W. COOPER & CO., Long Branch.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I., TWO DESirable cottages near 40th cliff or Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, graperies, greenhouses, bowling alley, &c.; good stables with each house; owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms. For further particulars, inquire, by letter or personally, at 228 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED Rates.—Beautiful Norwood Inn at Avon-by-the-Sea, formerly Key East; new and handsomely furnished; also, several beautiful lots at very low prices. Address Dr. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paola, Orange Co., Fla.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK Mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and one-quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
23 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:
Five lots on the northeast corner RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST. will be sold in one parcel;
NINE LOTS ON 11TH OR WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.;
NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable leasehold Property,
NOS. 240 AND 242 1ST-AV.,
and
403 AND 405 EAST 14TH-ST.,
northeast corner 1st-av. and 14th-st.
Maps &c., at auctioneer's 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
3-story basement brick and stone Dwelling & Lot, No. 209 WEST 131ST-ST.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO RENT A House in that great street of the west side, 86th-st., West, is now given; built by J. G. Prague, architect; furnished or unfurnished; brilliant woodwork; mosaic wood floors; M. Vance gas fixtures; billiard table. Apply to POWER, 1,464 9th-av., corner 86th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ON PARK-AV., near 37th-st., a four-story medium size high-stoop House. GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 31st-st.

UNFURNISHED.

40TH-ST., NEXT TO NORTHEAST CORner of Park-av.—High-stoop house, 25 feet front, with lot 100 feet. Apply on premises.

A—DESIRABLE 3-STORY QUEEN ANNE house, near 5th-av., 131st-st.; 15x50; perfect order; $900. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.

RIVERDALE, within a few minutes of depot; place formerly belonging to W. R. Mercer, deceased. Dwelling with sixteen rooms, water, gas, furnace, fine view of Hudson River, and stable; will be put in excellent order; rent $1,200.

RYE, 19 miles from city, within six minutes of depot, small cottage with six rooms, on grounds of the undersigned; rent $300.

HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—PERTH AMBOY, N. J., ON RARItan Bay, a gentleman's residence; all improvements; rent $600. ARTHUR G. JOHNSON, 31 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE; FURNACE; WATER; 32 minutes from Chambers-st. Address Box 108, Arlington, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

A1—FOR SMALL FAMILY OR BACHelor; five rooms and bath; nicely furnished; close to all railways, theatres, hotels; Broadway outlook; $70 month. Address APARTMENTS, 1,238 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
The handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general services unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.

AN ELEGANT FLAT NEAR LEXINGTON-Av.; seven rooms and bath: $29 to $32; immediate possession; liberal allowance for moving expenses; flats newly papered and painted; halls heated; beautiful brownstone portico entrance; cannot be duplicated; references. LINSCOTT, 1,594 3d-av., near 89th.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST FLATS IN the city, high-stoop flat in the Imperial, 76th-st., near Madison-av., double flat, having dining room and parlor in front; room enough for a large family; rent, $70 per month. N. W. RIKER, 986 6th-av.

A—CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenants from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, SUITABLE for a physician; four rooms and bath; also desirable suite, seven rooms and bath, for rent in the absolutely fire-proof Yosemite Apartments, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE flats in upper part of city to let: 54th-st., near Madison-av.; rents, $660 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, BASEMENT NOW occupied by the Fifth-avenue Bank, in No. 831 5th-av., northeast corner of 44th-st., Sherwood House. Inquire in the bank or of WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

LOFTS, 25x80, WINDOWS ON EVERY Side. Apply 131 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, WAITRESS.—By competent girl; assist in any work; best city reference. Call at 295 Avenue A, near 18th-st., top floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent colored girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress in private family; best city reference. Address Sampson, 241 East 75th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as good seamstress; can furnish good city references. Address C. M., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references. Address R. F., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference; is willing and obliging. Address A. M., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address C. Bing, 102 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c. — By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in small private family; best city references. Call at 307 E. 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference; willing and obliging. Call at 307 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl; three years' best city reference. Call at 649 3d-av.; ring Bailey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Address Y. V., 322 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In American family; by a young German girl; good city reference. Call at 200 East 73d-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young girl as thorough chambermaid or waitress, or both; best references. Call at 300 East 73d-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman; is quite experienced in dressmaking; can be well recommended by last employer. Address E. C., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; is willing to go to the country for the summer months; city reference. Call or address 576 2d-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; first-class bread and pastry maker and fancy desserts; country for the Summer; first-class city references. Address Nellie, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds soups, meats, game, &c.; country preferred; best city reference. Address F. C., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; five years' city reference; wages $20 to $25. Call at 995 West 62d-st., third floor.

COOK.—By respectable young girl; excellent cook and help with washing and ironing; two years and a half last city reference. Call at 488 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room 5.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a woman and daughter to do the work of house in a small private family; good reference; no cards. Call at 185 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; will assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 124 East 47th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two North of Ireland girls, recently landed; one as cook; other as chambermaid; good references. Call, for two days, 581 3d-av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; private family; city reference. Address M. M., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; eleven years' city reference; willing and obliging. Call at 354 West 48th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK.—French; good cook in small private family; no washing; city or country; best city references. Call at 162 West 32d-st. T. R.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl; is first-class laundress; three years' reference. Call at 310 East 45th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and baker; assist with washing; in private family; best city reference. Address G., 228 West 29th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Call at 262 West 47th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; best city reference. Call at 144 West 52d-st., first floor; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; go out by the day; best city references. Call, for two days, at 525 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a widow, either as housekeeper, matron, or companion; is particularly fond of children, and could instruct them if desired; smaller salary accepted where she could have her daughter of nine for a home; highest references given. Address Mrs. H. A. Holden, Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, Canada.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, has general housework or kitchenmaid or do chamberwork in a small private family. Call at 886 East 25th-st., second floor; no postals.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant, lately landed; thoroughly understands all the duties; good dressmaker, needle woman, and hairdresser; first-class reference. Address M. B., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; no objection to invalid or elderly lady; understands dressmaking; willing to make herself useful. Address M. S., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; good laundress and seamstress; good packer; best city reference. Call or address C. W., 256 West 21st-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl as maid and seamstress; good experience in nursing or take care of growing children; best city reference. Address F. A., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; good references. Address G. K., Box 864 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young woman as lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; or as parlor maid; well recommended. Address F. E., 441 West 23d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address, by letter, J. D., 202 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands the business; three years' references from last place in city. Address A. K., Box 870 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; assist with chamberwork in a private family; good city reference. Call at 228 East 45th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; day or month; good city references. Call at 322 West 49th-st.; ring Holmes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. Address L. M., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day; private family; best city reference. Call at 219 East 47th-st.; ring second bell.

MAID, &c.—By a young Protestant French girl as maid and to assist chamberwork, or nurse to grown children; city references. Call at 502 1st-av., second floor.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to lady or growing children; thoroughly competent; first-class seamstress; good city reference. Call at Room 20, 319 East 48th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; 5½ years' reference; excellent manager with children; convenient to objected to apply between the hours of 10 and 1, on Wednesday and Thursday morning, March 19 and 20, to Mrs. Robert Colgate, The Hanover, 2 East 15th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By an experienced French nurse, and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call at 251 West 31st-st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By a French girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address A. B., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE OR MAID TO GROWING CHILD AND Assist with Sewing.—By an intelligent girl; six years' reference from last employer. Address H. K., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant woman as infant's or child's nurse; eleven years' best reference from present employer. Call, after 10 A. M., at 25 East 69th-st.

NURSE TO GROWING CHILDREN.—By experienced Protestant Englishwoman in first-class family; city or country; many years' city reference. Call or address Nurse, 115 West 51st-st.

NURSE.—By a first-class French nurse; thoroughly competent; age 40; for young children; wages, $20; city references. Call or address 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge small children; good seamstress; no objection to travel; good reference. Call or address M. A., 116 West 26th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss girl, Protestant, not knowing English, as nurse. Address C. G., 770 Madison-av.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse. Apply Thursday and Friday, at present employer's, 24 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—By young woman; can take entire charge of infant from birth; twelve years' reference. Call or address Tynan, 216 East 25th-st.

TO TRAVEL.—A North German maid; competent and agreeable, would like to travel with a family to Europe; never seasick; the best personal references. Address Bade's Hotel, Hoboken, N. J.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; understands serving wines, salads, and carving; good city reference. Address S. F., Box 895 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; in small family; first-class city reference. Call or address Mrs. Lind, 348 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid; understands her business; good city reference; willing and obliging. Address E. M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By experienced, reliable girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. Call at 157 West 51st-st., first flight.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid, and assist with washing or light chamberwork and waiting; city references. Call at 237 East 59th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 144 East 43d-st.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl; can take care of children; good reference; seven years in last place. Address L. M., Box 149 554 3d-av.

WASHING.—By a Swedish woman; first-class laundress; wishes ladies' and gentleman's washing to take home. Call or address for two days, Mrs. Lind, 348 West 37th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; go out by the day or do any kind of work; good city reference. Call at 428 West 28th-st., first flight.

YOUNG LADY WILL ENGAGE AS TRANSlator, amanuensis, to assist in literary work, or other occupation suitable to her education; converses, reads, and writes English, French, German, and Swedish, and understands Danish and Norwegian. Address Linguist, Box 185 Times Office.

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CHINA, GLASS, PICTURES, FURNITURE, &c., carefully packed for shipment or storage, furniture repaired and polished, floors and woodwork stained, waxed, or varnished; marble statuary cleaned and packed. Charles Rose, 218 West 38th-st.

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ATTENDANT, NURSE, OR COMPANION.—By strong, intelligent young man to care for invalid, aged, or insane patient, at home or while traveling; has experience and the highest recommendations from prominent physicians; can give massage. Address F. B., 127 East 57th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—Well experienced; just returned from Lenox; willing and obliging; can take full charge of dining room; understands all kinds of salads for private family or boarding house; best city reference. Address Arthur, Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler in private family; has fifteen years' experience in the business; can furnish the best and longest references from Europe and this city; no objection to the country. Address A. J., 325 4th-av.

BUTLER, VALET, OR TRAVELING SERvant, wishing to return to England, would give service for passage; best of references. Address Charles, Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—In a private family by Swiss Protestant; highly recommended; thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; city or country; used to travel. Call or address Louis, present employer's, 1,046 5th-av.

BUTLER.—English; just arrived; highest references; town or country. Address R. C., Box 837 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—English single man; aged 30; first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; competent to take entire charge of gentleman's place; this is a man worth having; strictly temperate, honest, and reliable; highly recommended. Address William, Box 867 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Lady wants situation for her coachman, whom she can thoroughly recommend; 12 years' reference from former employers, and will thoroughly recommend from present and former employers. Call or address Coachman, 45 East 62d-st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class steady, single man; age 28; highly recommended to be first-class man in all branches; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; last employer can be seen. Call or address Coachman, 354 West 44th-st., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an experienced, first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; refers to last employer, with whom he has lived ten years. Call or address M. N., 883 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a German; thoroughly experienced; care of fine horses, carriages; willing to be useful around a gentleman's place; sober, honest, industrious, reliable; first-class references; country preferred. Address T. B., care of Breitner, 653 Hudson-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; country preferred; three years' good reference from last place. Address John, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; sober; good city driver; best city references from last and former employers. Call or address Coachman, 127 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a single young man, a position with a private family as coachman and gardener; careful driver; strictly temperate and reliable; first-class city and country reference. Address James, Box 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man, Protestant; age 26; stylish appearance; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; best city and country references. Address A. F., Box 145 554 3d-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By Protestant young man; age 25; understands care horses, harness, and carriages; careful city or country driver; two years' reference from last employer. Address G. R., Box 144 554 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; has eight years' city references; is fully competent in care of horses and carriages; careful driver and strictly sober. Address Thomas, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av., corner 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a German Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; generally useful; good reference. Address Coachman, 222 8th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young German; understands the care of horses and carriages; good, careful city driver; references can be seen. Address W. Mekre, 251 41st-av.

COACHMAN.—Has lived seven years with last employer; leaves only through death in the family. Best city reference. Call or address 138 East 41st-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable man; married; no family; will be found willing and obliging; very best of reference from last and former employers; can be seen. Call or address James, 202 East 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—A thoroughly-experienced, careful city driver; reference. Address L. K., 1,390 9th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—By married man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place and grounds on a farm, and everything that belongs to a place; the best of references can be given. Address John Fasler, 125 Washington-st., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By single man; understands his business in every particular; fifteen years' experience in the culture of hothouse, the growing of fruits, vegetables, care lawns, &c. Address R. Siack, 747 6th-av.

GARDENER.—By a German, 35 years of age; married; one child; competent in everything on a gentleman's place; not afraid of work; best of reference. Address B., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener; understands his business thoroughly; greenhouse, grapery, first-class vegetable gardener; single man; good reference. Address Henry, Box 217 Times Office.

GARDENER.—On a private place, by a Protestant married man, aged 33; understands greenhouses, graperies, steam pump, gas, &c.; eight years in last place. Address F. Pfaff, Rye, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By married gardener; small family; good reference. Address M. Limpreht, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly conversant with gardening in all its branches, landscape, &c.; single. Address Landscape, Box 2 1,238 Broadway.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of carriage and saddle horses, and especially road driving; is a good driver, and understands his work; city references. Address W. M., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in private family; has four years' experience, one and a half years with present employer; best of references. Address H. S., care of Rener & Brothers, 129 Waverley-place.

SECOND MAN.—First-class; in private family; or as butler in small family; highest city references; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Address M. B., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Not afraid of hard work. Address T. H., Box E, 1,238 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A WAITRESS WANTED BY PRIVATE FAMily; must be a thorough silver cleaner; understand wines and salads; persons of city reference indispensable; wages, $18. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 117 East 34th-st.

NURSE WANTED—For two children; must have good reference from last place. 86 West 89th-st.

WANTED—First-class, willing and obliging laundress and chambermaid; best city reference required; to be seen between 10 and 12 Thursday, March 20, at 424 Park-av.

WANTED—A parlormaid who understands sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, to-day, at 11 o'clock, 23 East 26th-st., basement door.

WANTED—Cook and laundress for small family in Englewood, N. J.; references required. Apply, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at 61 West 17th-st.

WANTED—Competent laundress and chambermaid in private family. Apply, Thursday, before 1, at 150 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A competent housemaid; city references required. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 414 5th-av.

MALES.

GOOD, HONEST, STRONG, ACTIVE American boy in real estate office; must be well recommended and be a good writer; must reside up town on east side. Address D., Box 50 1,419 3d-av.

WANTED—An experienced man to act as teller in a stock broker's office; references, with particulars, Banker, Box 174 Times Office.

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TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor. "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEAD MASTER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT CARPETINGS, Rugs, mattings, fancy furniture, chairs, rockers, tables, desks, &c., at lowest cash prices. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Broadway, 10th and 11th sts.

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The highest medical authorities of the world prescribe and recommend the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES for diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and also for Consumption.

"I have used the Soden Mineral Pastilles and found them a most excellent remedy, which has always proved successful in my hands. I can honestly recommend their use." Respectfully, SAMUEL S. MORSE, Professor of New-York College.

Dr. Belcher Hyde, Assistant Medical Examiner in New-York for the National and Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, used the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a patient suffering from an old, troublesome cough with very satisfactory results.

At all druggists, at 25 and 50 cents a box.

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15 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an old society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch, President—Isaac N. Phelps. This old association is an old society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. President—Isaac N. Phelps. This old association is an old society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed

A PROTECTION OUTRAGE

LEATHER MEN PROTEST AGAINST TAXING HIDES.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF BILL HAS AROUSED A STORM OF INDIGNATION IN "THE SWAMP."

Among the principal provisions of the new Tariff bill which the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives promises it will bring forth to the wondering consideration of the country within a very few days is one which declares that hides, which are now on the free list, shall be made dutiable at 1½ cents a pound. The provision appears exceedingly innocent as it reads to the uninitiated, but, after the manner of much recent Republican tariff legislation, there has been aroused by it in the leather trade such a show of indignation as should make Republican campaign managers doubt the advisability of allowing the Ways and Means Committee any further existence without the attachments of a chain and muzzle.

The knowledge that Messrs. Armour, Swift, Lawrence, and Hammond of Chicago, familiarly known as the "Big Four" of the packers, were engaged in bringing all the influence they could muster upon the Ways and Means Committee in order to induce the latter to take hides from the free list, where they have been for a number of years, and subject them to the imposition of from 1 to 3 cents a pound, according as the particular member of the "Big Four" became enthusiastic over the fearful ravages which the importation of hides was making in his income, has been known in "the Swamp" through gossip for some days, but that the committee would ever make so great a mistake, both commercially and politically, as to seriously consider such a proposition was not believed by the representative men in the trade.

When, however, it was announced in yesterday morning's newspapers that the committee had not alone considered the proposition of the Chicago packers, but had actually resolved to take hides from the free list and impose a duty upon them of 1½ cents a pound, there was such a storm of indignation as would have made Mr. McKinley think very considerately of a business which represents a capitalization of $350,000,000. Of course, as in cases of great trade interests, particularly when it affects the relations between the leather men and the public, there was at once a stream of indignant visitors upon Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, editor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. They found that veteran Republican as indignant as any of his visitors could possibly be, and the discussion, which resulted from the general question, "Do you see what they propose doing with hides now?" was interspersed with exclamations of "monstrous," "preposterous," "outrageous," and so on. But the leather men are, as a rule, very prompt to act, and before many visitors had called upon Mr. Bailey it had been decided that a remonstrance to the Ways and Means Committee should be drawn up and signed by the business men who are affected by the proposed imposition of duty (which means every man of importance in the Swamp) and sent to Washington to prevent, if possible, the contemplated outrage being completed. Mr. Bailey wrote to Congressman Flower asking him how soon he wanted a protest from the leather men of New-York against the proposed bill to be in his hands. He could have it as soon as he wanted it, Mr. Bailey added, because there was no division in the sentiments of the members of the trade in regard to it. Then Mr. Bailey wrote this editorial, which appears in this week's issue of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*:

"LOOKING BACKWARD.

"It is reported that a majority of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives have agreed to report a bill in which a duty of 1½ cents a pound is to be levied on hides. This is so long a step backward that it is difficult to believe that the committees are in earnest. The impost on hides was removed eighteen years ago after a vigorous appeal to Congress made by some of the strongest representatives of the leather-producing industry in the country, and concurred in by the whole fraternity without an exception. The abrogation of the tax was followed by a considerable export traffic in hemlock sole leather, which has continued and been increasing ever since. It is so manifestly in violation of the principles of political economy to tax a raw material of this nature that we have never for a moment imagined such a measure would be proposed. Every tanner, shoe manufacturer, and shoe dealer in the United States ought to sit down at once and address to his Representative a remonstrance against taking this one of their proper places on the free list. At present prices of hides the proposed duty would be not only a burden, but a burden most inequitably distributed. For example, Plata hides at 13½ cents a pound, the market price today, the duty would be 11 per cent. ad valorem. On Buenos Ayres, which sell at 8½ cents a pound, the duty would be 35 per cent. ad valorem. What could be the motive of the members of the committee for making this extraordinary recommendation? Haven't the business men enough machinery in lifting their business out of an unremunerative condition, that they should be offered up as victims of legislative oppression? We cannot make up our minds that a majority of the members can be persuaded to sanction the innovation. Our trade has some representatives in the popular branch of Congress, and they are requested to work while it for granted they will oppose the imposition of a duty on hides, and that they will make their opposition felt should there be need of it."

Concerning this remarkably inequably divided duty Mr. Bailey said to a TIMES reporter that the original duty, when it was taken off, in spite of protection by a protectionist Congress in August, 1872, was only 10 per cent., so that the Ways and Means Committee proposed not to restore the duty which had been abrogated, but to impose one which in many instances would be more than three times as much. "Just as soon," said Mr. Bailey, "as the duty of 10 per cent. was taken off we began to export, and now there is a very large trade done with England and the Continent. The possibility of the committee taking any such action as is accredited to them did not seem within reason to the importers of hides. It must be remembered, too, that the importations of hides are relatively very small, not being much more than one-fourth of those used in this country for tanning purposes. Not alone has the placing of hides upon the free list opened up the important and constantly-growing export trade, but it has made the tanning interests of this country exceedingly prosperous and numerous. It may be, in this connection, a matter of grim satisfaction that the man who was most particularly interested in and one of the chief movers in the abrogation of the duty in 1872 died about a year and a half ago and did not have the misfortune to see the measure which he fought so hard to secure threatened in this way. This gentleman was Andrew W. Allen of Milwaukee, and at the Tanners' Convention which was held in Boston Sept. 1, 1886, he reviewed his experience before the Finance Committee of the Senate, fourteen years before, when his arguments overcame all obstacles and succeeded in making hides free. His address is particularly interesting at this time. He said:

"In making an argument before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate in connection with the removal of the 10 per cent. duty upon hides, which was one of the first obstacles in the way of the exportation of our leather to foreign countries, I made this remark: That there was not one article that entered into such universal consumption as leather, not excepting breadstuffs. Senator Morrill of Vermont, who was upon that committee, said: 'Mr. Allen, will you prove that?' Said I: 'Yes.' After a certain age of minor childhood, the consumption of breadstuffs commences, the milk period having been passed. At precisely the same age the consumption of shoes upon the child also begins. They begin at the same period, they end with death. Therefore, the consumption of breadstuffs is just equal to the consumption of leather in the form of boots and shoes; they are identically equal for there the consumption of breadstuffs begins and there the consumption of breadstuffs ends. But with leather it is but the commencement of this consumption. You cannot go into your library without finding leather binding upon your books; you cannot get into your carriage without finding leather for the cushions of the seats, for the covering which keeps the sun and the rain from beating upon you; you cannot go into any of your manufacturing shops without finding leather as one of the powers which drives your machinery in the form of belting; there is not an agricultural machine in operation to-day in the whole United States but what uses leather for belting which drives the machinery; you cannot get into a baggage car without finding that it is leather that makes the trunks and valises and the bags and reticules with which you travel; you cannot unbutton your pantaloons without finding that it is leather which upholds the pantaloons; you cannot open your vest, and you cannot go into your pockets without finding that it is leather that makes the wallets in which you carry your money. And this is not all. At that time, 1870, there were 40,000,000 people in this country, there were in addition to the human family 10,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 mules that were valueless but for the leather that saddled and bridled them.

"Mr. Morrill said: 'Mr. Allen, there is no need to go any further.' 'No,' said I, 'here are forty millions of people who want the duty of 10 per cent. upon hides removed, because every man, woman, and child beyond the milk age is a consumer of leather. Forty millions of people pray for it, ten millions of horses neigh for it, and two millions of mules bray for it.'"

Mr. Bailey concluded by remarking that, considering the efforts which the Government is now making to increase the good feeling existing between South American States and the United States, the choice by the committee of making hides dutiable was particularly curious, for the greater portion of the imported hides and kips come from South American ports.

Among the most prominent of the importers of leather in the Swamp is the firm of Hoyt Brothers at 72 Gold-street. Mr. E. C. Hoyt said that the imposition of 1½ cents a pound duty would destroy to a large extent the export trade. "Of course," he said, "with this duty the price of the exported leather would necessarily rise, and unless the English manufacturers can get the leather at the ruling market price they will not buy in the American markets. At present the price of hides is exceedingly low; yet the tanners are all wealthy. Then, as a matter of fact, the amount of imported hides by no means seriously enters into the vast tanning business of the country. I should regard the hide provision of the proposed bill as by no means likely to be adopted because of the manifest injustice done to very large interests, and because Congress certainly must be in possession of facts which will show how enormously the leather interests of the country have grown since the abolition of the tariff of 10 per cent. in 1872. The proposition to tax the dry hides cannot fail to annoy the delegates to the Pan-American Congress, for there are heavy importations of dry hides from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Grande. The protest to Congress will be very extensively signed among the leather men of this city."

Mr. Nelson of the firm of Palen, Nelson & Co. of 87 Gold-street said that he had noticed the suggestion which the committee had decided upon, and that henceforth he was a free trader. "I went about Boston previous to the last Presidential election crying protection as a good Republican should. I have seen what the Harrison Administration has done, and I am satisfied with my experience with it. I don't want any more protection. I am not a Mugwump in any sense. But I am, after this exhibition of legislation on the part of a committee whose avowed intention was to reduce taxation, a free trader. That is all I have to say, except, perhaps, I know lots of other men in the Swamp who feel just exactly as I do about this matter."

Mr. F. C. Costello of F. C. Costello & Co. of 91 Gold-street was quite as emphatic in his statements as any other of the score of gentlemen seen by the reporter concerning the committee's action. "The proposition to take hides off the free list is preposterous," he said. "Under the present condition the affairs of the tanners and the merchants are prosperous and in a marked degree, and they want to be let alone. The prices of imported hides are very low, and were the proposed bill to become a law the income to the Government would be relatively very small. The action of the committee, coming as it does from a Republican source, must seem a matter of low comedy to the South Americans, who are now here for the purpose of strengthening trade relations. The provision in the bill referring to hides will not, I think, be passed. It is altogether too ridiculous."

Mr. John Andreson of John Andreson & Co., 89 Gold-street, said: "The whole thing is preposterous and is an outrage."

From other sources it was learned that the prices of hides had gone down within a not very extended period from about 23 cents a pound to 13 or 11 cents, and that, notwithstanding the importations upon which the Tariff bill lays such stress, the domestic green hides rule the market in price. Besides this, the country at large is making more hides now than ever before in its history. In this connection, and in consideration of the fact that this country provides, in round numbers, 12,000,000 hides a year to the tanners from the domestic beeves and other cattle, the following comparative statement of the imports during the last four years is of considerable interest. It will be seen that in the list of districts whence the imported hides are taken South America is the most important:

RECEIPTS OF HIDES AND KIPS IN NEW YORK FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	1889.	1888.
From Buenos Ayres	617,492	776,038
From Montevideo	329,361	265,901
From Rio Grande	57,407	64,270
From other foreign ports	1,228,939	1,461,577
From domestic ports	506,563	486,492
Total	2,944,362	3,474,276
	1887.	1886.
From Buenos Ayres	450,544	209,152
From Montevideo	405,555	654,481
From Rio Grande	76,338	142,639
From other foreign ports	1,601,232	2,029,089
From domestic ports	451,598	407,874
Total	2,977,765	3,383,235

The total from all sources for the other six years of the decade are as follows: 1885, 2,690,050; 1884, 2,573,356; 1883, 2,319,522; 1882, 2,574,527; 1881, 3,289,599; 1880, 3,423,675. It will be noticed that in 1887 there was a decided falling off in the importations. The reason for it was that, because of particularly advantageous conditions, the skins taken off domestic cattle were greater in number than had been expected by the tanners. The "Big Four," who are regarded as responsible for the hide provision of the proposed bill of the committee, make from 7,000 to 8,000 hides a day from their slaughtered cattle, and it is because of this 2,200,000 hides a year that they wish to practically kill an exceedingly prosperous branch of trade.

THE GREAT OPERA SEASON.

OPENING OF THE SALE OF SINGLE-NIGHT SEATS YESTERDAY.

The Patti-Tamagno season of Italian opera under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, which is to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday evening, is going to draw throngs of music-loving patrons. The sale of season tickets by subscription amounts to $97,000, and Marcus R. Mayer and his assistants have just now about all they can comfortably attend to in arranging and delivering the subscription seats. The single-night sale began at the Opera House yesterday, and about $20,000 was taken in at the box office for tickets for the performances of the first week, making the total amount already in the hands of Abbey and Grau, as a sort of guarantee fund for the season's success, about $117,000.

The single-night sales are, after all, the best test of the popular interest attaching to the opera season, because they show how the general public, which cannot afford to purchase boxes for the season, regard the performances. If Abbey and Grau had any doubt of the success of their enterprise in New-York, it would have been dispelled by a visit to the Opera House yesterday morning. Over a thousand people surrounded the lobby and stood on the sidewalk in the driving snowstorm waiting for the box office to open, and before daylight the advance guard of the applicants numbered about two hundred. When the office was at length opened there was a preliminary scramble to get the best seats, but the policemen present soon brought order out of confusion. Four lines were formed leading to the window, through which Mr. Hirsch pushed the coveted tickets and raked in the greenbacks as an equivalent. The greatest good nature prevailed, and the work of selling was done as rapidly as possible. When the sale closed for the day not a seat had been left on the first floor for the first Patti night, next Wednesday, and large blocks had been taken for every performance of the next week. The sale of single seats will continue this morning, and some very good ones remain for most of the performances.

The season in Boston, which is to last only this week, is proving more successful financially than even Marcus Mayer in his wildest dreams could have imagined. The receipts for Tuesday night, when Patti sang in "Semiramide," were $12,496. The Patti nights at the Metropolitan next week are Wednesday and Friday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The new revision of Von Moser's "Haroun al Raschid," to be produced at Daly's Theatre next week, is the work of Sydney Grundy. It was successfully produced at the Comedy Theatre, London, in the Spring of 1888. The title used then was "The Arabian Nights." "An Arabian Night" was the title of Mr. Daly's version of the play, which made the first great hit of Daly's Theatre in the season of 1879-80.

Mrs. Rachel Macauley will produce a new play at a matinée in the Madison-Square Theatre early in May.

Seats to the full capacity of the Star Theatre, 1,573 in number, have been issued for the special matinée of "The Senator," which Mr. Crane gives this afternoon in honor of Joseph Jefferson, W. J. Florence, and their company. All these seats have been presented to actors and actresses; now playing in or around New-York, and the gathering of theatrical people will doubtless be one of the most notable witnessed in New-York for years. No money will be taken for admission, nor will anybody not presenting a ticket be recognized at the door. Manager Brooks will have nobody in the audience who is not made comfortable with a seat.

Benjamin F. Stevens, manager of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, which opens at the Broadway Theatre in May, has engaged for that organization Annie O'Keefe, the pretty and competent singer who is the understudy for Lillian Russell this season at the Casino.

James W. Morrissey, who has had charge the American tour of Sarasate and D'Albert for Abbey and Grau, will not go to Mexico with the company, but returns to New-York to take the business management of the New Madison-Square Garden, of which Mr. P. H. Powers has control, and which is to open May 19 with Strauss's famous Vienna orchestra and the grand ballet from the Alhambra, London.

The success of the Casino production of "The Brigands" last Summer induced a London manager to revive the opera in that city, and now that "The Grand Duchess" has made another great success, a number of European managers have cabled to Rudolph Aronson for permission to duplicate this production in scenery and costumes. Photographs and models of the scenes and all the costume plates will be forwarded to London on the steamer Werra on Saturday, and Alfred Hayes will arrange for the production at either the Lyric or the Avenue Theatre.

The Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund will go to Philadelphia in a body to-day to attend the performance in aid of the fund to be given this afternoon in the Chestnut-Street Opera House. In the evening the Trustees will, on the invitation of Francis Wilson, attend the performance of "The Gondoliers" at the Broad-Street Theatre.

"Napoleon, from the Throne to St. Helena," will be the subject of Mr. Stoddard's third lecture this morning in the extra course at Daly's Theatre. Single tickets can be obtained at the box office.

Next week, at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, will see the last of Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence in this city the present season. On Monday evening Colman's comedy, "The Heir at Law," will be presented for the final week of the engagement, with Mr. Jefferson, for the first time in this city in thirty-one years, as Dr. Pangloss, and Mr. Florence as Zekiel Homespun. The revival of Colman's old comedy will be a novelty, and the demand for seats indicates that the public are interested in the appearance of Messrs. Jefferson and Florence in this piece.

DRUGGISTS ON THE WARPATH.

A CONTEST EXPECTED FOR OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

There is likely to be a high old time at the annual meeting of the members of the New-York College of Pharmacy this evening. The meetings at which officers and Trustees of the College of Pharmacy are elected annually are held at the college in East Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and though there is always a good deal of warmth displayed by the friends of the rival candidates, this year the contest promises to be of a particularly heated character on account of the unfortunate interjection of the question of nationality into the struggle. Representatives of the German element among the members say that they have long enough remained in the background so far as recognition at the annual elections is concerned, and that this year they propose to assert themselves to the extent of running an independent ticket.

"Numerically and professionally the German pharmacists of New-York and vicinity are on a par with their American brothers. Heretofore, through modesty, they have permitted themselves to be set aside in the distribution of the offices. They thought that a spirit of fair play, if not of generosity, would prompt the people who make up the annual tickets to give them such recognition as their numbers and their standing would seem to deserve, but with the exception of a German now and then elected, they have been ignored. This year they have decided to make a stand, and if you happen to be at the meeting Thursday evening you will see whether they succeed or not."

This was all a prominent German apothecary would say on the subject to a TIMES reporter last evening, but from another it was learned that a complete opposition ticket had been agreed upon, and that for a month past electioneering has been in active progress. "We do not want the earth," said this gentleman, "but we do think that with the large number of eminent German members and the very large increase in the German graduates of the college, we ought to have a much more liberal representation among the officers and members of the Board of Trustees than is accorded us. If you look over the roll of membership you will find two to one German. Out of eighty-eight graduates of the college in 1888, no fewer than fifty-one were Germans or foreigners. In 1889 the percentage was even larger. All we want is fair treatment."

The officers to be elected are President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Trustees to hold office for three years. The regulars have renominated Druggist Ewen McIntyre for President, and for Vice Presidents they have selected Gustavus Ramsperger, Thomas F. Main, and George C. Close. Their candidate for Treasurer is Theodore Louis, and J. Niven Hegeman is renominated for Secretary. For the five Trustees they wish to elect Gustavus Kalser, John R. Cassell, Lucien M. Rovee, Dominick Parma, and Roland Hazard.

The opposition have kept their intentions so carefully concealed that very few of the regulars know the names of the rival candidates. They make no pretensions to running a distinctively German ticket, but they say the gentlemen whom they have selected for their suffrages are liberal-minded American and German druggists of the best standing, who are willing to pledge themselves that the foreign element among the members shall receive fair play. Professor Charles F. Chandler, when off duty, Dr. Ewen McIntyre, is entirely acceptable to them. Among the names mentioned for members of their Board of Trustees are B. T. Fairchild, William L. Vannard, and Theodore Louis.

"I cannot see any good reason for our German friends to be dissatisfied," said President McIntyre yesterday. "Out of the twenty-one officers and Trustees they have a representation of six, and I don't see what more they could ask. I shall certainly do what I can to prevent any clash, for that is not what I don't want to leave a disagreeable legacy to my successor. I understand that I am to have opposition for the office of President, but I know nothing about the make-up of the tickets on either side. The whole thing will, I think, be settled amicably."

WHERE IS MAJOR CLARK?

MR. RANDOLPH'S ASSAILANT FAILS TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL.

Major William Hancock Clark created a surprise yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions by not appearing when he was called to trial for assaulting Wilton Randolph. His counsel—ex-Judge Gildersleeve, Arthur C. Palmer, and W. J. Hardy—seemed as much surprised as the court at the non-appearance of their client. After a jury had been called Mr. Hardy addressed the court, saying that some most unfortunate or serious accident had undoubtedly detained Major Clark. He had left him at 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday night after making an appointment to meet him at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. His client had failed to keep the appointment.

Judge Martine waited a reasonable time and then declared the bail bond forfeited, stating that Major Clark was an intelligent man and must have fully understood that the trial was set down for yesterday morning. He did not believe in the doctrine that the court must await the convenience of a defendant.

Vernon K. Stevenson was Mr. Clark's bondsman. He did not seem much grieved at the loss of $1,000, which was the amount of bail, but said he could make that sum in two or three hours. He had given bail for Major Clark not because of any friendship between them, but because the Major was a member of the Southern Society, to which he also belonged. He would do the same for any member of the club.

Detective Kernan spent the afternoon yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to find the Major. A bench warrant for his arrest has been issued and it will hardly be safe for him to show himself in the city.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

SOME OF THE POINTS OF DELURY'S NEW BOOK ON FASHIONS.

Delury's new work on fashions, published by the Upper Trade Society of English Tailors for the especial needs of his New-York trade, has just been issued. Beautifully illustrated, it gives a complete description of all the latest styles of garments likely to find favor during the Spring and Summer seasons.

The motto of Delury's house, at 214 Sixth-avenue, just off Fourteenth-street, is, "Fine Tailoring for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear," and the descriptive catalogue just issued to the trade lays down some excellent rules for the choice of dress. Along with the book itself come samples of textures now in vogue and the prices and proper instructions as to measurements. One of the features of the publication is the plate representing the new-cut riding habits which Delury has made a specialty. By expert riders this style of habit has been adopted as the most suitable one for the saddle. The new catalogue emphasizes in a notable way the principle Delury has adopted in his trade, and that is to produce first-class, reliably-made garments at strictly moderate prices.

ONE MORE TAMMANY MAN ARRESTED.

Charles E. Hebbard, a clerk in the Order of Arrest Department of the Sheriff's office, having secured a bondsman, was ready to be arrested yesterday, and he was, therefore, taken into custody early in the morning on a charge of bribery and extortion.

Mr. Hebbard is a member of Tammany Hall. He is specifically charged with securing $10 from Edward Norman, who had been arrested under an execution in the suit brought against him by Thomas A. Cooney. Norman for the consideration of $10 was taken to his counsel's office and sent different places about the city.

Norman Andrews of 509 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street became his bondsman, the amount of bail being fixed at $2,000. The bond being approved by Judge Fitzgerald, Hebbard was all ready to be arrested. Indictments in Sheriff's office cases were brought into the Grand Jury yesterday, though the investigation has not been finished.

A RESULT OF THE ENGLISH STRIKES.

The strike of the English colliers will, it is said, seriously affect the American glass manufacturers. One of the requisite staples in working glass is soda ash. Last week it sold at 1 cent per pound and yesterday it was quoted at 2½ and 3 cents. Bleaching powder has also jumped to 2¾ cents a pound, an advance of nearly 2 cents.

The necessary chemical stock for the trade cannot be supplied in this country and the trade has always depended greatly upon the English market. The present advance is quoted at 125 per cent. If the colliers' strike and the labor troubles at the Liverpool docks continue thousands of American workmen will be thrown out of employment. The manufacturers say that they simply cannot stand the prices demanded.

OLD GUARD ELECTION.

The Old Guard (Veteran Battalion) held their annual election last night at their armory, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Of course, Major George W. McLean was re-elected. Rastus S. Ransom was elected Captain of Company A, with Eben B. Woodward for his First Lieutenant and George H. Wyatt for his Second Lieutenant. William Henry White was elected Captain of Company B, L. Frank Barry First Lieutenant, and James F. Wenman Second Lieutenant. Capt. Henry L. Faris was re-elected Treasurer, and Lieut. Edward F. Moore was re-elected Secretary.

After the election a supper was served, and an Old Guard punch, from the famous McLean punch bowl, was enjoyed.

LAWYER WRIGHT TESTIFIES

HOW MEEKS DREW HIM INTO THE FLACK CASE.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH, TELLS WHAT SHE KNOWS OF THE DIVORCE CONSPIRACY PROCEEDINGS.

Eight days have now been occupied in the trial of Sheriff James A. Flack, his son, William L., and Lawyer Joseph Meeks, indicted for conspiring with others to divorce the past Tammany Sachem from his lawful wife, and the District Attorney is still at work proving his case. Judge Barrett was told last evening that the prosecution would probably rest by 1 o'clock to-day. In that case, the defense will open after recess. The Judge said he would continue the afternoon session until 6 o'clock, and then decide in regard to a suggestion to hold evening sessions.

There was delay on account of the storm yesterday in resuming the trial. Juror Stern was late and wished to make an apology, but was told that none was necessary in view of the weather. During the day some important testimony second only to that of Mrs. Flack and Judge Bookstaver was taken. It was damaging to all the defendants, but particularly to the Sheriff and Meeks. Its importance as bearing on the motive for the alleged crime was best shown by the fact that a certain line of examination was challenged and vigorously debated for about an hour. The evidence in dispute pertained to the woman Cherry, one of the co-conspirators, whom the Sheriff is charged with having spirited away.

Benjamin Wright, the real estate lawyer who was tricked by the conspirators, made a capital witness. He was called first. He said he did not know any of the defendants except Meeks. Their acquaintance extended over a period of about twenty years. He said he made a specialty in practice of real estate business and never had anything to do with divorce cases but once or twice.

Q.—Did you ever see Mary E. Flack? A.—Yes, for the first time last August.

Q.—Prior to the month of July did you know of a divorce suit pending between Mary E. Flack and James A. Flack? A.—I did not know of it until a subsequent date.

PERSUADED BY MEEKS.

The examination led up to the interesting interview in July between the witness and Meeks. "He called at my office," said Mr. Wright, "and said Ambrose Monell had a divorce suit pending and wanted me to represent him as attorney of record. I demurred, saying he knew very well that my office business occupied all my time, and I was not disposed to accept the proposition. He said he would regard my acceptance as a personal favor. I said 'Joe, is there anything that is not straight and square in this matter?' He replied, 'Ben, did you think I would ask you to take the case if there was anything wrong?' I said, 'No, Joe, I don't think you would.' I finally consented to act if he would get me Mrs. Flack's authority in writing. He told me he and said he didn't think it would be necessary. Ambrose Monell, he told me, had been the Flacks' attorney for fifteen years and his consent in writing would be sufficient. I understood that Monell was Mrs. Flack's attorney. When I asked Joe what he wanted me to sign he took from his pocket the judgment roll and I signed the summons and complaint at his request."

Q.—When you wrote your name did you notice an erasure? A.—I did not.

Q.—What next occurred? A.—He put the papers in his pocket and left.

Q.—At the time did you have any knowledge that any other summons and complaint in a like action had been served upon James A. Flack? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you direct any person to make service in the case? A.—No, Sir.

The witness said that Meeks called again to get an affidavit of regularity. The paper was prepared and in the referee's hand-writing. He said it was all right, in apple-pie order. The witness then signed the paper. He did not notice the date.

Q.—Did you ever appear in court in the action? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever authorize any one to act for you in the case before Judge Bookstaver? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever receive any compensation for your services in this case? A.—Not a cent, or fee in any form.

Assistant District Attorney Goff produced a letter and offered it in evidence. The defense inspected it and objected. To Judge Barrett Mr. Wright said he saw Mr. Meeks twice before the case came out in the papers, and fifteen days or so later he got a letter authorizing him to act as attorney of record in the Flack case. This was the letter Mr. Goff offered. The court held that it was admissible as against Meeks. Mr. Goff then read the letter to the jury as follows:

LAW OFFICES AMBROSE MONELL, }
280 BROADWAY, April 23, 1889. }

Benjamin Wright, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby authorize you to appear for plaintiff in the action of Mary E. Flack against James A. Flack. Very truly yours,

AMBROSE MONELL.

Mr. Wright said the reporters gave him the first intimation of the fraudulent proceeding. It was the day before the publication, and they came to his office for information. This was the last of July or the first of August. That very day he hurried over to see Meeks at the County Clerk's office, and not only found him, but Monell. This meeting was in the corridor outside the office. It was very brief, because the witness had to make his train for Bay Shore. His curiosity had been aroused by what the reporters told him. He was assured by both Monell and Meeks that everything was all right and he need have no fear. They said he could not be blamed as he had authority to act. Monell used this expression: "D—n it, it is only a nine days' wonder."

Mr. Goff exhibited a letter, and the witness identified it as the one he had found in his office. He also said the letter was in the handwriting of Meeks. Mr. Goff read it as follows, punctuating it with a description of certain accentuated words:

(Confidential.) Everything is being hushed up. Keep to the plan rigidly adopted by you. Professional courtesy. Say nothing. Your authorization from Monell protects you. I don't think anything will appear after to-day. Yours truly, JOE.

During the reading of the letter the author's face became scarlet and he cast angry glances at the witness.

WILL FLACK'S LETTER.

Mr. Goff next showed Mr. Wright an envelope.

Q.—Do you recognize that? A.—It is familiar.

Q.—Where did you first see it? A.—It inclosed a letter that I received by mail at Bay Shore last August.

"It is marked with this letter, which has been identified as being in the handwriting of the defendant William L. Flack," said Mr. Goff. "We offer it now in evidence as against him and Meeks." The usual objection was made and overruled. Mr. Goff read the letter, explaining that the envelope was postmarked Bay Shore, Aug. 8, 1889. This is the letter:

3 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889. }

Benjamin Wright, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: My mother contemplates proceeding against my father for a divorce.

It is understood between them, and I wish you to represent her in the matter. Yours truly,

WILLIAM L. FLACK.

The cross-examination of Mr. Wright by Mr. Bird was interrupted by the luncheon hour, and occupied several hours altogether. Mr. Wright said he had no hard feeling against Monell, and he did not give up the letters put in evidence until the prosecution asked for them. He always had implicit confidence in Meeks.

The defendant named was so much affected by this expression that his eyes filled with tears. It was elicited that Mr. Wright was referee in a big partition suit involving over $600,000 in which Meeks had an interest. His share of the property was one-sixth, and he got it within a year. This made him so independent that he was not compelled to look to any one for financial assistance.

MRS. SMITH TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Margaret Smith was called next. She proved to be a rather pretty women, dressed in sober colors, with a sealskin cape and black bonnet. Her face was very pale, and she was painfully nervous. Like Mrs. Flack's on the previous day, her voice could not be heard a dozen feet away from where she was seated. N and when she began, even the stenographer had to ask her to repeat her answers in order to understand them. She testified rather fully about the private life of the elder Flack:

Q.—You knew Sarah Cherry? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you first meet her? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Where did you first meet her? A.—At the house in Eleventh-street in which I boarded.

Q.—What was before you went to housekeeping? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever board with her family? A.—Yes, in Eighteenth-street.

Q.—During the year 1889, did a person board with you at 42 West Thirty-fourth-street by the name of Sarah Raymond? A.—Yes.

Q.—At that time did a son of Mrs. Raymond board with you? A.—No, he only visited there one week. It was during his vacation when he came home from school.

Q.—What was this boy's full name? A.—Edward Raymond.

Q.—Don you know James A. Flack? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he ever board with you? A.—Not exactly; he took some meals at my house.

The witness had to pause now, having become so nervous that she shook in the chair, Lawyers Fullerton and Russell stood up in front of her objecting to every question as it was put and taking exceptions. Judge Barrett overruled the objections.

Q.—Mr. Flack occupied a room in the house? A.—He visited there and had a room. At least, Mrs. Raymond got a room.

Q.—What name was he known by during that year? A.—I don't know that any one in the house knew him by any other name than Raymond.

Q.—Did you know him by his real name? A.—Yes.

Q.—I call your attention to the early part of the Summer of the latter part of the Spring of 1889. Do you remember a conversation in your house one evening with James A. Flack? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was that conversation held? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—Was there any other person present but Flack and yourself? I cannot recollect positively. There was no one present when the conversation began. I believe Mrs. Raymond came in afterward.

Q.—Were you in the parlor first? A.—No; Mr. Flack was, and he sent for me.

FLACK'S PROPOSITION.

Q.—State the conversation between James A. Flack and yourself on that particular evening? A.—He told me his wife Mary E. Flack would make her happier and him. It would be better for her and him. He would do what was right by the boy. That is my best recollection. Mrs. Flack wanted a divorce, and if I would sign my name to the papers it would be better for her and for him. The conversation was very short.

Q.—Did he say anything about who would give you the papers or where you would find them? A.—I think Mrs. Raymond told me where I could find the papers.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Flack say if you would sign the papers he would send them to you by Mrs. Raymond, and she would explain them to you? A.—I can't recollect his words. He may have said that. She brought them to me and I signed them.

Q.—You remember you testified before the Grand Jury? A.—I can't recollect what I testified to then. I was there.

The witness was here shown the minutes of her testimony before the Grand Jury for the purpose of refreshing her memory.

Q.—After reading, do you remember now whether Mr. Flack said anything to you about how you would get the papers? A.—By looking over these papers I find that he said he would send them to me to sign, as he was unable to go down town.

Q.—After Flack said that did you see any papers? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you see them? A.—The next morning or the one following.

Q.—Who had them? A.—Mrs. Raymond.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—She read part of the papers to me and asked me to sign them. She said it would be better if I did. She urged me to sign them.

Q.—You signed the papers? A.—I did.

The witness was here shown her deposition in the divorce proceedings and identified her signature.

Q.—Did you say anything to her when she read the papers to you?

Ex-Judge Russell, ex-Judge Fullerton, and Mr. Bird objected to this question on the ground that the defendants on trial were not affected by any statements made by the missing defendant, whose part in the alleged conspiracy had not yet been proved. Col. Fellows argued that the statements of one of the conspirators were bound by the acts of any one so long as those acts were part and parcel of the conspiracy. All the lawyers took part in the argument and Judge Barrett finally decided to allow the examination to proceed for further developments.

Q.—Did she say anything to you while you were reading the paper about your knowing Mary E. Flack, the wife of James A. Flack? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Did you know Mary E. Flack any part of the five years as stated in your deposition? A.—I did not.

Q.—How did you know anything about her? A.—I cannot recall just now. I can't recollect.

Q.—Had you before you signed this deposition seen Mrs. Flack? A.—She was pointed out to me.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Mrs. Raymond.

Q.—Was that the only time you knew the name of Reynolds—Susan T.—and he was living with her by the name of Reynolds." Is that true? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mrs. Raymond say anything about that? A.—She said it was all right. It was for Eddy's sake that the name Reynolds was used in the paper.

Q.—I read again from the deposition: "I have known the plaintiff for about five years." A.—I said I did not know Mrs. Flack, and she said, "You know of her, and that is sufficient."

Q.—(Reading from the deposition,) "I have known the defendant, James A. Flack, for over fifteen years." Was that true? A.—I believe so.

Q.—I read further from the deposition: "When I first knew Mary E. Flack she was known by the name of Reynolds—Susan T.—and he was living with her by the name of Reynolds." Is that true? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mrs. Raymond say anything about that? A.—She said it was all right. It was for Eddy's sake that the name Reynolds was used in the paper.

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Q.—(Reading from the deposition,)

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The New-York Times.

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At Twelve Cents and a half,
Ten cases
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Neatest year's patterns, but the latest, best, and most desirable styles, including novelty "Ombres."

Five hundred pieces
Finest Scotch Zephyrs.
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All-silk Surahs,
a hundred pieces.....worth 50 Cents
At 39 cts....Plain Colored Chinas 32 inches wide
At 49 cts....Black India Silks 24 inches wide
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At 89 cts....Faille Francaise black and colored
At 59 cts....Plaid Surahs black and white and col'd
At 69 cts....Roman-stripe Wash Surahs;
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Three hundred pieces
Fine all-wool Plaids, Checks, and Stripes—new Spring Colorings, also Silver Grays and Blacks and and Whites—all double width——worth 60 to 75 cents.

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At 6¾ cts...Victoria Lawns....shilling quality
At 8½ cts...Yard-wide Cambrics.....extra fine
At 5¾ cts...India Linen Plaids...large and small
At 12½ cts...Lawn Apron Lengths...lace borders
At 4¾ cts...All-Linen Crash.....18 inches wide
At 3 cts...All-Linen Dollies.....plain and fancy
At 17 cts...Half-Bleach Table Damasks.
At 35 cts...Extra Heavy Table Damasks.
At 89 cts...Full Bleach—72-inch—new designs
At 89 cts...Cardinal Table Cloths..1½ yds. long
At 98 cts...Tollinette Table Cloths..2 yds. long
At $1 49 ...Fine Damask Lunch Cloths..2½ yards long—fringed.
At 38 cts...Table Felts.....sixty inches wide

A Thousand Dozen
TOWELS——as follows:
Twill, 20x40, 8½c. Linen Huck, 18x40, 10c.
Huck, 22x44, 19c. Hemstitch, 24c.

We Will Sell

Leather Goods and Trunks

From the "Miller" Stock as follows:

	Miller's Price.	
15-inch Grain Leather Bags,	$1 49	$3 00
Leather-lined Opera Bags,	1 79	3 50
Russet Morocco Sachels,	1 98	4 00
Cuban Clothes Bags,	1 98	4 00
Shopping Bags—patent lock,	2 19	4 25
English Grain Gladstone Bags,	2 49	5 00
Alligator Shopping Bags,	3 19	6 00
English Grain Cabin Bags,	5 98	12 00
Gentlemen's Sole Leather Valises,	8 50	16 00
Imported Alligator Bags—gold frame,	9 25	19 00
Large Black Alligator—silver frame,	12 49	25 00
English Club Bags—22 inch,	12 98	24 00
Real Alligator Gladstone—Eng. frame,	14 49	27 00
Steamer Trunks,	2 10	4 00
Cedar-lined Trunks—Full size,	4 98	9 00
Full-size Dress,	6 59	12 00
Steamer Chairs,	1 49	3 00
Carryalls,	98c.	2 00

DOG COLLARS—Toy Terrier to St. Bernard, 19 cents to $1 49, Miller's price, 50 cents to $5 00

From the "Miller" stock of

Steamer and Traveling Rugs

we quote:

Fancy California Rugs, $1 98; Miller's price $4 00
Fine Plaid Californias, 3 69; Miller's price 7 00
Welch Margetson's Plaids, 4 98; Miller's price 9 00
Welch Margetson's Doubleface Rugs, 6 98; Miller's price 13 00

These are in Blanket Department, where you will also find
10-4 White Blankets, pair, 74 cents
California Crib Blankets, pair, $1 25
Chaille Comfortables, full size, 1 29
Batiste Comfortables, fancy shades, 1 69

We Will Sell

At Eighty-nine Cents and A Dollar Forty-nine, a thousand pair
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Taped all round—handsome patterns—white and ecru, such as always sell at $1 50 and $2 50.

At Three Ninety-eight,
200 pairs Ten-Dollar Saxony Chenille Portieres, 3½ yards long, shaded in folding.....'Twould puzzle you to find the shading if it were not pointed out.

At A Dollar Forty-nine,
Extra heavy Raw Silk, Turcoman Portieres—all colors, with mottled Chenille dados; worth $3.

At Two Ninety-eight,
we offer Fifty pieces
Elegant Satin Warp Tapestries,
The heaviest goods made—Medallion, Vine, and large and small Floral designs in Old Rose, Salmon, Spanish Olive, Terra Cotta, Bronze, Crimson, and Peacock, Steel, and Gobelin Blue....Goods made especially for the Furniture trade, and by them used only for the most expensive Drawing Room Suites——Goods always sold at from Eight to Twelve dollars a yard——our price as stated——Two Ninety-eight.

We Will Sell

In Art Embroidery Department
our entire stock of Turkish Embroidered Goods
At LESS THAN HALF VALUE

Turkish Easel Scarfs	69c.;	were $1 50
Turkish Table Scarfs	99c.;	were 2 25
Turkish Tidies	$1 15;	were 2 50
Turkish Cushion Covers	1 75;	were 4 50
Turkish Table Covers	3 35;	were 7 00
Turkish Table Covers	12 99;	were 20 00

THE BLAIR BILL DOOMED

A DECISIVE VOTE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

OLD FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE DESERT IT AND IT MEETS WITH DISASTER—CONTESTANT MUDD SEATED.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A large and very tiresome nuisance has been abated in the United States Senate, and Mr. Blair of New-Hampshire is in mourning. The Blair Educational bill has been killed by a majority that has fairly dazed its supporters and that is not a little astonishing to its enemies. The measure was not even allowed to reach the stage where a direct vote could be taken upon it, but it was ruthlessly squelched on the question of ordering it to a third reading. A majority of the Senators were so tired of the whole thing that the very first chance they had to get rid of it was promptly acted upon. It was a bad day for Blair.

Mr. Bate began to-day's consideration of the bill with a long and earnest speech in opposition. It had been agreed that when he had finished Mr. Blair should have one hour in which to make a final appeal for support, and then discussion of amendments should be had under the rule limiting speeches to five minutes. When Mr. Bate sat down, Mr. Blair gave the Senate a genuine surprise by announcing his willingness to forego the hour allotted to him and to let the proposed amendments be taken up at once. His colleagues stared at him in blank astonishment for a moment, for it was the first instance ever known in which Mr. Blair had failed to seize with avidity a chance to talk on his one special hobby. Less than a dozen Senators were in the chamber. One of them was Mr. Plumb, and he protested against the omission of Blair's speech, saying that Senators were not on hand to vote, as they had not expected the final votes would be reached so soon. The New-Hampshire Senator kindly consented to go on with the programme. Diving apparently at random into the bushel or more of papers that had encumbered his desk for months, he grabbed up a handful of printed slips and began to read a lot of uninteresting stuff about the importance of knowledge. He kept this up, with occasional glances toward the clock, until the hour was ended, and then he stopped.

A good many Senators had strolled into the chamber and there was no trouble about a quorum when the Vice President put the question on agreeing to the amendments made in the original bill by the Committee on Education and Labor. These were quickly adopted and then the Senate took up the amendment proposed by Mr. Moody, which provided that illiterate Indians should be included in the basis of apportionment of the money for North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, and the Territories. Mr. Edmunds took advantage of the five-minute rule to make an earnest appeal for the bill, having previously spent considerable time buttonholing Senators who were supposed to be against the measure. Mr. Hawley filled up five minutes more with a very spirited protest against the bill, as one filled with odious features. He was especially bitter in denouncing the provisions allowing Federal subordinates to investigate complaints against the conduct of Governors of States, and declared the bill was full of caterpillars and nests breeding controversies. If it became a law, instead of lasting eight years and expending $77,000,000 it would last fifty years and cost hundreds of millions. He was not sure that the bill was unconstitutional in letter, but he was sure that it was unconstitutional in spirit.

Mr. Moody's amendments were agreed to without a division, and Mr. Hawley then offered a *pro forma* amendment in order to get the floor. He wanted, he said, to put a few figures—some Republicans will call them "scare" figures—into the record for Senators to look at hereafter. With absolute disregard for future figures and arguments, he pointed out that the estimated revenue of the Government was only $450,400,000, including the revenue of the Post Office Department. Against this were estimated expenditures sufficient to leave a probable deficiency of $31,000,000, while the appropriations already proposed in the Senate, including the Direct Tax bill, the Blair bill, the French spoliation claims, ships for the navy, and increased pensions, would bring the expenditures up to about $73,000,000 more than the revenue. In the light of these figures, Mr. Hawley warned the Senate that it had get to recall some of its measures, to reconsider some of its steps, to stop passing such things as the Blair bill, and if it kept on passing such measures, to stop revising the tariff. Mr. Hawley's remarks made Mr. Edmunds very angry, and he announced that he would not violate the rules requiring speeches to be confined to amendments by replying to the Connecticut Senator.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment providing that the money appropriated by the bill should be distributed on the basis of illiteracy. He was the only Senator who voted for the amendment.

No further amendments being presented, the Vice President put the question on ordering the bill to a third reading. Mr. Ingalls called for a yea and nay vote, and it was promptly ordered. Half a dozen Senators took out tally sheets and followed the vote closely, for it was to settle the fate of the measure. Mr. Blair frowned when Mr. Berry voted in the negative, but he was not astonished. The Arkansas Senator voted for the bill in the last Congress, but he announced then that he was opposed to it, and supported it only because instructed to do so by the Legislature that sent him to the Senate. The voting went on without incident until Mr. Berry's colleague, Mr. Jones, was reached, and then the Blair bill lost another vote that went for it in 1888. A moment later Mr. Payne of Ohio reversed his judgment of two years ago and voted in the negative. Then his example was followed by Mr. Sawyer of Wisconsin. Immediately afterward Mr. Sherman followed his Democratic colleague into the ranks of the opposition, and a murmur of surprise was heard on the floor.

Mr. Blair's face was already too long to grow longer, and he hardly noticed when Mr. Walthall of Mississippi also left him and went over to the enemy. Here were six distinct losses from the vote in the last Congress, when the Blair bill passed the Senate with ten majority. The New-Hampshire Senator had failed to note a single gain to offset these losses, and he hurried down to the Clerk's desk to see how the vote stood. He was told that the bill was killed by a vote of 32 to 36. Quickly addressing the Chair, the beaten Senator announced that he would change his vote so that he could move a reconsideration after the vote was announced. The Vice President therefore stated that the motion to read the bill a third time was lost by a vote of 31 to 37. Mr. Blair entered the motion to reconsider, and the fight was over.

The vote in detail was as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, *Barbour*, Chandler, *Colquitt*, Cullom, *Daniel*, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, *George*, *Hampton*, *Hearst*, Higgins, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morrill, Pasco, Pettigrew, Platt, *Pugh*, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, *Bate*, *Berry*, *Blackburn*, Blair, *Blodgett*, *Cockrell*, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, *Faulkner*, *Frye*, *Gorman*, *Gray*, Hale, *Harris*, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, *Jones of Arkansas*, Jones of Nevada, *Kenna*, *Morgan*, *Payne*, Pierce, Plumb, *Reagan*, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, *Turpie*, *Vest*, *Voorhees*, *Walthall*, *Wilson* of Maryland, Wolcott—37.

Of the affirmative votes eight were thrown by Democrats and twenty-three by Republicans. Twenty Democrats opposed the bill, together with seventeen Republicans, including Mr. Blair.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Senate the finding of the court of inquiry into the existence and purpose of organizations among naval officers, in pursuance of the resolution introduced by Senator Chandler Dec. 19. This resolution called for an expression by the Secretary as to whether such organizations are compatible with the proper discipline of the naval service. The Secretary does not express any such opinion, but simply transmits the findings of the court.

The court found that there is in existence, first, an organization known as the Line Officers' Association, with Capt. Howison as President and Lieut. Beatty as Secretary and Treasurer, organized for the purpose of influencing Congressional legislation in favor of the line, but not for the present time acting for that purpose, and having on hand $843 84 left over from last year.

Second—An organization of engineers with a committee consisting of Chief Engineers P. H. De Valin and F. G. McKean, Passed Assistant Engineers G. W. Baird and James H. Perry, and Assistant Engineers F. C. Beig and W. M. McFarland, and designed to protect the special interests of the Engineer Corps. This organization was formed to influence Congressional legislation, but was not at present acting for that purpose. The committee received from the committee of last year about $1,400, and the present committee had solicited from the officers of the corps a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent of their sea pay, and had received about $1,300 for securing legal advice and incidental expenses.

Third—An organization with a committee consisting of Ensigns F. R. Alger, J. B. Bernadon, and H. Rodman, and Assistant Engineers B. C. Bryan, H. P. Norton, and Emil Theiss, and embracing officers of the grade of Ensign in the Line and Engineers Corps only, but designed to advance the interests of that grade in all the corps. It has collected $20 for the expenses of printing circulars.

Fourth—An organization of mates who have paid to Senator Cragin a retainer fee of $10 each for his services as attorney, and have contracted to pay Mr. Cragin $90 and Paul Jones $200 for their services in securing the passage of a bill for their relief.

Fifth—An organization with a committee, consisting of Medical Inspector H. M. Wells, Pay Inspector A. S. Kenny, Commander C. M. Chester, and Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, for the purpose of securing the views of the several corps on the subject of proposed legislation having in view the interests of the Naval Service as a whole.

Sixth—An organized movement originating from certain circulars sent out by the Hon. John R. Thomas soliciting a five-dollar retainer fee and 10 per cent of increase of pay for his services in endeavoring to secure the passage of the so-called Cowle bill, to which circulars about 120 favorable replies were received.

In conclusion the court finds that in all these cases where an organization has been formed for the purpose of influencing Congressional legislation it has been proposed to do so in no other way than by submitting, either personally or by counsel, to Congress, either through the department or otherwise, the views of the officers affected by such legislation, with arguments in support of such views.

* * *

The Republicans to-day added one to their number in the House and nominated the next Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Maryland. That will enable them to get more easily a constitutional majority without the aid of the materialising gavel of Speaker Reed, but it will help to make it difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Reed to get possession of the "trick gavel" in another term of the Congress. Having already put out two Democrats and put in as many Republicans, it was easier for them to overcome the Democratic opposition, and it will be easier still to get in the next Republican who may be marked by the Committee on Elections.

The Mudd-Compton case has only occupied two days of time in discussion. Mr. Compton was heard to-day in his own behalf. He made a spirited and manly speech, the feature of which was his attack upon Mr. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, who had ventured to repeat, for the third time, the speech that won for him a good deal of praise at home for its delivery when the case of Smith against Pendleton was before the House. He had alluded to the Baltimore riots as in some impossible way affecting the men who had voted for Mr. Compton, and the contestee protested, in a rather lively way, against this abandonment by Massachusetts of her high standard of statesmanship that had once animated her sons. Mr. Compton was prepared to go out, a full-fledged Democrat, conscious of having won the respect of all his associates except the gentleman from Massachusetts, and he rather clearly intimated that he expected to come back to the district he lived. The Democrats voted in force on the motion to declare that Compton was entitled to the seat. They cast 145 votes, and the Republicans had 155. On the motion to seat Mudd the Republicans mustered only 158 votes, or several votes short of a majority of the whole membership. Mr. Compton has been a very good member. Mr. Mudd has already given evidence of uncommon ability as a patronage-hunter.

* * *

Postmaster General Wanamaker has made a temporary arrangement with Postal-card General Daggett, and that gentleman and ex-Marshal Payn may go on once more with the difficult task of attempting to make acceptable postal cards out of blotting paper. It seems that Mr. Daggett's anxiety was caused by the absolute refusal of the Department to take any more cards of the sort he had been furnishing. The factories were shut down for ten days. That brought Daggett's friends down here in a crowd to save him from being declared a failing contractor. In order to keep his contract he proposed to supply the paper on which the cards are printed from the factory in which the samples were procured at the time the contract was awarded. This proposition was accepted, and on this paper the cards are to be hereafter printed. As Mr. Daggett has stated that the only way he secured the contract was by making a low bid, with the expectation that he could use paper that was to come cheaper than that on which the cards were printed under the last contract, it may be that he has offered to do the work for a low price, or calculated too much on the Platt influence to support him in getting rid of an inferior article of paper.

* * *

Mr. Belden has introduced a bill in the House naming Joel B. Erhardt, G. W. Quintard, T. E. Roessle, Edward N. McKinney, William Demuth, Elwood Osborn Roessle, and John G. Farnsworth as the incorporators of the Metropolitan Gas Light and Fuel Company of the District of Columbia. The capital stock is not to exceed $2,000,000.

* * *

Representative Andrew of Massachusetts has received the following interesting letter from a well-known attorney of Boston:

"I have recently learned of a parliamentary rule applicable to deliberative assemblies, which strikes one as much more drastic and original than any innovation of Speaker Reed. There is a society of lesser railroad men in Boston composed of the operatives of the various roads. Occasionally certain members have been refused leave of absence for the purpose of attending the meetings of this society. The society, therefore, adopted the rule that the votes of any absent member should be recorded in favor of the radical side of each question. The effect of this, as you will perceive, might be very curious. In case a minority were present, any member might make a radical motion, and it would be sure to pass, as a majority would be declared in favor of it under the rule. Should Speaker Reed hear of this precedent in legislation, I feel confident that he would adopt it. By simply ruling that upon each roll call the vote of every person who failed to respond, whether present or absent, should be recorded against himself with the *Times*, the House was unable to recognize letters to that newspaper as complete answers on the part of the Government to serious charges.

Mr. Balfour said he would endeavor to adopt Sir William's tone and manner, and then he would be certain to conciliate every section of the House.

Robert Richardson-Gardner has resigned his seat in Parliament. He represented Windsor, and is a Conservative.

Mr. Gladstone had another conference with his colleagues to-day on the subject of the Parnell Commission report. It was finally decided to offer no amendment to Lord Salisbury's motion that the report be adopted.

OLD HUTCH GETS ANGRY.

THE OLD MAN REFUSED TO BE CALLED AFTER 1 O'CLOCK.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A stranger on 'Change at the close to-day might easily have thought that "Old Hutch" was about to be mobbed. The trouble grew out of the business in "puts" and "calls," in which, with hundreds of others, Hutchinson does a great business on the curb. The trade generally regards puts and calls as a species of gambling, which is not controlled by the rules of the board. The traders, therefore, see fit to "call" the old gentleman on these trades at any time. Hutchinson has advertised to the world that he will not be called on his word unless after the 1:15 P. M. bell strikes on 'Change.

To-day some one sought to call him on a curb trade as he was rising from his chair to leave the floor. He jumped to his feet with flushed face and roared in very emphatic terms that he would not be called by any man on earth after the bell struck. "If one minute after the bell, why not one month?" said he. "I am no monkey. I am here for business, and my business stops when the board adjourns."

A few members who attempted to justify the big speculator in his arbitrary course raised a storm about their ears. Angry words and uncomplimentary terms flew thick and fast. It will not be surprising if more serious differences arise out of the "put" and "call" business.

ELMIRA'S NEW GYMNASIUM.

THE BODY TO BE EDUCATED AT THE REFORMATORY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 20.—A new feature in prison discipline was inaugurated at the Reformatory to-night, when one of the finest and most complete gymnasiums in the State was opened. The gymnasium is in a separate building, 140 feet long and 100 feet wide.

It is equipped with all the most approved apparatus for physical culture, with Russian and Turkish baths attached, and is in every respect a model. The Reformatory has instituted many new features in prison discipline, and the erection of this elegant structure is the evolution of Superintendent Brockway's idea that to develop the mind one must develop the body.

The opening ceremonies to-night were witnessed by about two hundred citizens of Elmira and a number of guests from out of the city, among them being Dr. Hartwell, the physical instructor at Johns Hopkins University, who was most enthusiastic in his praise of the new institution.

The evening's exercises consisted of an exhibition by the physical training class.

A SEALING CAPTAIN'S GRIEVANCES.

OTTAWA, March 20.—Capt. J. D. Warren, a sealing Captain of Victoria, B. C., arrived here to-day. He has had in the past a number of sealing vessels seized by the United States authorities for operating in Behring Sea.

He claims a large amount of compensation from the United States, and he is here for the purpose of pushing these claims with the Dominion Government. He believes that no progress has yet been made toward a settlement of these claims.

Capt. Warren says that the British Columbia fleet of sealers are fitting out for the season's work, and notwithstanding the efforts of the United States they intend to continue the catch of seals in Behring Sea until otherwise instructed by the Canadian Government.

LEPROSY AT TRACADIE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 20.—A very interesting report on leprosy at the Lazaretto, Tracadie, N. B., has been presented to the Government by Dr. A. C. Smith, the visiting physician of that institution. He reports twenty persons suffering from that disease now in the Lazaretto, and three deaths as having occurred during the year. Leprosy, he states, is dying out in Tracadie, but as cases were reported appearing in the neighboring districts, Dr. Smith made a special tour of inspection, which resulted in his finding a focus of the disease between Caraquet and Shippegan, and he traced from this centre several cases to other settlements.

The doctor urges permanent measures of segregation as the only means of stamping out this loathsome disease.

FATAL SHOOTING MATCH ON A TRAIN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 20.—Conductor Breck McCurdy of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Julius Simon, a negro, had a shooting match on a passenger train at Morristown, 100 miles south of here, this morning. The negro got on the train and, refusing to pay his fare, McCurdy slapped him. He pulled his pistol and fired five times, two balls taking effect. McCurdy staggered into a seat and then shot Simon four times, killing him instantly.

McCurdy cannot live until morning. The negroes on the train were inclined to do him violence after the shooting, but the train hands prevented it.

GRAND ARMY MEN IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 20.—Local members of the Grand Army of the Republic met here this evening and organized a post with a membership of about fifty. The following officers were elected: President—A. S. Choel; Secretary—S. Hart; Treasurer—J. R. Lorge. A meeting will soon be held for further solidification, when all comrades in the United States will be invited to become chartered members.

PLATT'S WILLING TOOLS

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—COL. SHEPARD TO GIVE ANOTHER DINNER.

The low tricks which T. C. Platt will resort to in order to avenge himself upon those who will not wear his collar and do his bidding were well illustrated by a resolution which was passed by the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee at a meeting held before the regular monthly meeting of the County Committee in Nilsson Hall last night.

Those who have been taking even a casual interest in political affairs hereabout are aware that the Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt and Platt are "out." When the Collector wanted the new Emigration Board put under his control, Platt, of course, opposed him, and Secretary Windom sided with Platt. Then Mr. Erhardt stood out against Platt on the World's Fair question, and in addition, refused to run his office at Platt's dictation. The Collector's temerity aroused the wrath of the boss, and he now loses no opportunity of "getting back" at the Collector. He seems to have used the Republican Executive Committee last night to give Mr. Erhardt a vicious thrust. The following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, That we commend the action of the *Tribune* and other Republican papers in endeavoring to secure the removal from the Government service of Democratic officials who have made themselves offensively partisan.

There was something of a murmur in the committee when this was read, but it was passed by a viva voce vote, which was not, however, unanimous. Those who voted against it were among those on the Executive Committee who stood out against Platt in the World's Fair matter, but the opposition did not develop in time for a discussion.

The point of the resolution is clear. Collector Erhardt's retention of Deputy Collector McClelland, Democrat, for so long a time, owing to his efficiency as a customs officer, is what is meant, but why the committee should have gone out of its way to commend the action of the "*Tribune* and other Republican papers" for their action in turning on the Republican Collector would not be so clear were it not for the side light that is turned on it by Plattism.

The Executive Committee also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Secretary Windom in placing the landing of emigrants directly under control of the Federal Government meets with the approval of the committee.

This was the form in which it was passed, but not its original form. That contained an indorsement of Bedlow's Island as the site of the new landing place. John Simpson, leader in the Sixth, who has charge of the landing of immigrants at Castle Garden, opposed this indorsement, and said that the Executive Committee should not commit itself to any site. He didn't approve of Bedlow's Island, and he thought that as long as the joint committee was coming on from Washington it would look at the site question the committee should strike out the indorsement clause. George W. Wanmaker also argued on this line, and the resolution was passed in the above form.

The meeting of the County Committee was a short one. John Wesley Jacobus presided, in the absence of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. There was a fair attendance. Most of the district bosses were present. The action of the Executive Committee in electing Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson its Chairman was reported, and Mr. Patterson was cheered. The standing committees for the year were also reported. They have already been printed. Frank Raymond, Chairman of the committee which was appointed to reorganize the "fighting Fifth," reported the result of the primary in that district last week, and then the delegation from that district sent in the name of Stephen B. French, ex-Police Commissioner, as its executive member. His course in the Executive Committee will be interesting to follow.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard is going to give the members of the Republican Executive Committee another fine frolic. It is only a few weeks since he dined them and wined them and toasted them and boasted about them at the Union League Club. That was a memorable affair, and Elliott thinks for mere glory. It brought him in touch with very many politicians, and he liked it. He put up ninety-three years bottle of good wine, and they liked it. At the conclusion of the ninety-third bottle the affair was voted a tremendous success. Elliott went home and had a frightful nightmare, and a day or two later decided to give another just such affair.

The truth is that Col. Shepard is nursing a boom for Elliott F. Shepard. He has had two or three little booms, and it is doubtful which one he is nursing just now. He has been nominated by the statesmen of the Eleventh District Business Men's Republican Organization for Mayor, and he has been nominated by a Federal Club dinner for Governor. He won't give the dinner at the Union League Club this time. He will go across Fifth-avenue to the Republican club. He has invited the members of the committee to meet him there April 2 at 7:30 P. M.

There was a disappointed crowd of Tammanyites at the Iroquois Club, on West Thirteenth-street, last night. A special meeting of Tammany's organization in the Seventh Assembly District had been called, and it had been quietly given out that the purpose of it was to indorse Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Bergen Martin, Martin is one of the men now under indictment. If this was the real purpose of the call for the meeting, orders came from the bigger Tammany bosses that the Martin matter must not be touched upon. When the meeting was called to order by Alfred J. Murray, he announced that he wanted it understood that the meeting was for the purpose of considering ballot reform and for no other.

Then City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain made a speech denouncing the Saxton bill in the usual Tammany style. It was finally decided to send Gov. Hill a petition asking him not to sign it, just as if there was any necessity for such a step. "Barney" Martin led the applause, and Joseph Young, Deputy Sheriff, also indicted, joined in swelling it.

YOUNGEST OFFICER IN THE WORLD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20.—A military commission out of the ordinary line of promotion was issued by the Adjutant General to-day. S. M. Williams, Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, writing for Col. Gibbons, requested that a commission as First Lieutenant be issued to John Alexander Logan the third, born on Feb. 12 last, and a grandson of the late Senator Logan.

The request of Col. Gibbons is that out of regard for the late Gen. Logan, and considering the great interest of Capt. John A. Logan second in the National Guard, as well as the fellow's intended future, a commission as a First Lieutenant in the Logan Rifles be issued.

The request was granted, and the commission, signed by Gov. Campbell and Adjt. Gen. Hawkins, was forwarded to-night. The commission dates back to the day that John A. Logan the third was born. This makes young Logan the youngest commissioned officer in the State of the United States.

A CANADIAN BANKING ACT.

OTTAWA, March 20.—A new banking act was introduced in Parliament to-night by Minister of Finance Foster. The reason of its introduction is that the charters of all Canadian banks expire in 1891.

The Government refuse absolutely to adopt the American plan of a Government guaranteed national currency. The new act forces all banks to form a co-operative guarantee for the issuing of the currency of each individual bank. To this there is great opposition. The stronger banks, particularly the Bank of Montreal, object to this system.

The new act also enforces a Government audit annually. The act will pass this session, despite the opposition in financial circles.

CONFIDENT KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-night with a fair attendance of members. The political situation was fully discussed, confidence being expressed in continued Democratic supremacy, no matter what action might be taken by the wheelers and Republicans. The time for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for State offices was fixed for June 17.

DR. HARRISON WAGNER WANTED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—Gov. McKinney to-day issued a requisition on the Supreme Justice of the United States Court, at Washington, for the rendition of Dr. Harrison Wagner, against whom the Grand Jury of Stafford County, Va., have found found four indictments charging him with felony in connection with suits against the Adams Express Company. An officer will go to Washington City after Wagner.

Use Pond's Extract for earache, facache, neuralgia pains. Wonderful relief.—Adv.

HORN CLOUD'S REVENGE.

NO WATER WAS PREFERRED TO HIM AND HE DOES SOME KILLING.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 20.—The most tragic event that has taken place at the Standing Rock Indian Agency since the days of 1876 occurred this morning. A half-breed girl from Devil's Lake Agency, named Julia, daughter of an Indian known as Irish Mike at that agency, has been living with an Indian named No Water, who also belongs to the Devil's Lake Agency, but who has been stopping at Standing Rock during the Winter.

No Water, with his squaw, child, and Julia started for home last evening, and crossed the river just above the agency intending to take an early start from Winona this morning. They were followed by an Indian from the agency named Horn Cloud, who tried to persuade Julia to return to the agency and live with him, but she refused to do so. Horn Cloud then took his Winchester, pretending to start for home.

He called Julia outside the tepee and said: "We'll shake hands before we part for good." He grasped her hand, kissed it, and as she turned to go into the tepee he fired at her. The ball struck her in the back. Julia fell and the assassin fired again, striking her in the arm, breaking it. He then turned and shot his own horse, which stood near by.

No Water, hearing the firing, started to run for the timber a short distance away, when Horn Cloud fired, and down he dropped. Horn Cloud then went up to the fallen Indian and shot the second time, killing him.

The bloodthirsty Sioux then entered the tepee and began firing at himself, three shots taking effect in his body. As he pulled the trigger the last time he fell into the fire in the centre of the tepee and was burned to a crisp.

The facts were reported to the Standing Rock Agency this morning by No Water Squaw. The affair has caused the wildest excitement among the Indians, who are going about moaning, shouting, and wailing. The woman, Julia, now lies at the Agency Hospital in a very critical condition, but Dr. Brewster expresses the opinion that her life may be saved.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

A MUSICALE AT WHICH MANY GUESTS WERE ENTERTAINED.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mrs. Hearst, wife of the California Senator, entertained a large company at a musicale this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Hearst received her guests in the music room and wore a gown of pale olive brocade and satin vest of finely-plaited white mull and gold passementeries. The young ladies who assisted in seating the guests were Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Nellie Biddle, and Miss Hillyer of California. Among the guests were Mrs. Secretary Noble, the Misses Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Strong, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mrs. and Miss McKeever, Admiral Harmony, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. David R. McKee, Mr. Courtney Therpe, Mrs. Thomas Breed, Mrs. Gibson of Maryland, Mrs. Stewart, Admiral and Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Isham Horn, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Chaplin, Mrs. Hoes, Miss Rosecrans, Mrs. Thomas Riggs, Miss Riggs, Mrs. Kenna, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Manderson, Judge and Mrs. Hagner, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Stratton of Baltimore, Mrs. Mullan, Mrs. Walthall, Miss Dawes, Miss Evarts, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. J. D. Langhorne, Mrs. Stephen D. Preston, Miss May Williams, Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, and Miss Kate Field.

Miss Cameron and Miss Catherine Cameron, daughters of Sir Roderick Cameron, and Miss Flora Davis of New-York, arrived in the city Monday evening for a fortnight's stay at the Shoreham. They are chaperoned by Mrs. Street, mother of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and since their arrival have been tendered a number of luncheons, theatre parties, and dinners.

Miss Wilson of New-York, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Michael Herbert, for some time, returned yesterday to New-York and sailed to-day for Europe, to remain until the Summer season, when she will join Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert at Newport.

PITTSBURGERS SQUEEZED.

MANUFACTURERS THERE FORCED TO PAY HIGH PRICES FOR CHEMICALS.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Pittsburg manufacturers who use soda ash, salt cake, and kindred chemicals are making wry faces over the manner in which their shrewder brethren in Baltimore and New-York have squeezed them. Not long ago these chemicals sold at $1 10 a hundred, but now the price is $3 50.

When the advance began Pittsburg consumers received orders from New-York and Baltimore for considerable quantities to tide the purchasers over a "short supply," and the Pittsburgers innocently sold at reasonable figures. Now they are buying back their own goods at the gilt-edge prices quoted.

It appears that English manufacturers of the chemicals are unable to run their works for lack of fuel, caused by the coal-miners' strike. This has caused an unprecedented scarcity. Of these facts New-York and Baltimore took an early advantage.

W. M. Watsen, a well-known glass manufacturer, said to-day that, in view of the present crisis, glass and paper makers at this end of the State, who consume large quantities of chemicals, were likely to get together and establish a manufactory of their own. It was possible to do this profitably, he said, and thus make American consumers independent of England. As yet the industry is carried on to a very small extent in the United States.

WANT THE CRICKET RULES CHANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The meeting of delegates from the various cricket clubs held to-day to consider the proposed radical change in playing rules resulted in the adoption of a compromise. Recent agitation for the popularizing of cricket brought out the Thayer or American plan, by which, on the fall of three wickets, the opposing side are to take the bat, and so on until ten wickets have fallen.

Great interest was at once aroused among local cricketers, and strong parties were formed for and against the plan. Its opponents argued that it would destroy the game, and they brought forward as alternative in the old "average" system, by which unfinished matches are declared won according to the average per wicket of each side.

Several largely attended meetings and much discussion did not bring agreement, and it is being admitted that it was well as the first order to shorten time and increase the interest. It was resolved to recommend that the various clubs play one game on each plan to determine the better.

The Thayer plan contemplates ten-ball overs, alternate turns of three men each, an equality of turns, and a decided shortening of time between innings.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—Adjt. Gen. Porter, in General Order No. 7 issued to-day, requires rifle practice by every officer and enlisted man in the National Guard, excepting those of organizations not armed with rifles, and musicians.

The dates for the regiments at Creedmoor are as follows:

Seventh—June 23 to 27; Eighth—June 18 and 20; Ninth—June 17 and 19; Twelfth—June 11, 13, and 16; Thirteenth—May 12 and 13; Fourteenth—May 19 and 20; Twenty-second—June 10 and 12; Twen

ASHAMED OF THEIR WORK

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL A DELUSION.

TO BE REPORTED WITH NO INTENTION OF PASSING IT—SOME PLAIN TALK BY A "CONSISTENT" REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—If the statements of well-informed and somewhat disgusted Republicans here are to be taken in full for what they put forth, there is really no reason for anybody to worry about the probability of the passage of the new Tariff bill. A very strong and not obscure Republican said this morning that the measure, as made up, was one of which, as a Republican, he was thoroughly ashamed. The drivel that had been sent out through some of the newspapers about its being a "symmetrical" and a "consistent" measure made him feel like using bad language. It was, in his estimation, a bill made up just as the River and Harbor and the Public Building bills are made up, to please a certain number of men in offering baits for their districts. There was in his belief no intention of carrying out its outrageous promises. It would be death to many enterprises to adopt all the changes proposed. All that was expected to be done was to announce that a report had been made conceding certain advances demanded and then to see to it that none of them was adopted. That would give to the Republicans all the credit of having pretended to favor some petitioners, and the failure to pass the bill would put them in a position to say that although the proposed legislation was mischievous the Republicans were considerate enough not to pass it.

But will the Republicans be able to so thoroughly "fuddle" the people as this sort of silly talk would suggest that they imagine they can? It would, in the estimate of the Democrats, be assuming that a sensitiveness among the voters that led them to avoid the Democratic Party as the party of danger on the tariff question, is to be suspended when the Republicans take the place of the Democrats. When the Republicans were appealing to the country to take the control of the Congress away from the Democrats, they constantly referred to the fact that the introduction of the Mills bill inflicted incalculable damage upon the business interests of the country. It was to no purpose that the reply was made that the introduction of the measure could not really be any damage, and that its passage in the House while there was a Republican Senate ought to have made every manufacturer who had anything at stake feel reasonably secure. The McKinley bill had gone to the country. It may be somewhat changed before it is reported, but the intent of the Republicans has been made plain enough. Will the first report tend to add security to the woolen manufacturers or to the tanning interest or to the leather trade? Will the lines secured by Burrows and Gear and Lafollette to assure the agriculturists on the northern border that the prices of eggs and hops and barley and other products may be raised, give the assurance to the great body of agriculturists who depend upon a foreign market that they are to be in any way benefited?

The men who ask these questions answer that the Tariff bill now about to be reported is nothing more than a trick to deceive. It is not intended to be passed. It is a bodge-podge so unpalatable that it would not be swallowed by Republicans. Already there are heard expressions of opposition from New-England. The dissatisfaction of a few manufacturers in the East, however, would not lead the Western Republicans to change the bill if it was satisfactory to the West. When the leaders men from the East get here and make their objections it is possible that there will be a modification of the rates in hides. If it becomes advisable to cut off the cent-and-a-half-a-pound duty the Western men will fall back on the original bill to prove how they were disposed to put the tax on, but were thwarted. The Republicans will hear a good deal about the effect of the proposed duty on hides in a few days. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a letter to Mr. Carlisle, gives an illustration of what the effect will be of the imposition of a duty of 1½ cents a pound. "In the production of boots and shoes," he says, "one part, say $10,000, of capital invested in buildings, tools, and machinery, enables the manufacturer who is in good credit to convert four times as much capital, say $40,000, in hides, leather, shoe thread, and the like, into five times the value of boots and shoes, say $50,000 worth. Comparing his product with his investment of capital, his capital is turned over five times a year. A profit of 2 to 5 per cent. on the boots and shoes will give him 10 to 25 per cent. on his capital, but if the duty on the hides which he uses, as proposed in the McKinley bill, it will amount to three, four, or five times the ratio of profit which he may undertake to get in the conversion of these hides. Then, unless he can advance the price of boots and shoes, he must give up the business. If you cut off the profit, small as it may be, you stop the art, discharge the workmen, and deprive this country of a branch of industry to which the tax bears but a very small ratio on the total product."

That the schedules have not yet been adopted beyond correction was proved to-day, when Mr. McCormick of Pennsylvania, who comes from a district in which there are a good many lumbermen, went to the committee to object to the 50 per cent. lumber announced in the published abstract of the bill. He told the committee that the rate proposed in the bill as it passed the Senate was fully as little as his constituents could stand, and a good deal less than they would ask for if they were consulted. When he intimated that he should not be able to vote for a cut of 50 per cent., he was told that the lumber schedule was not finally agreed to and that it would probably be adopted as it was passed by the senate. While that will be more satisfactory to the Pennsylvania member, who is directly interested in maintaining a sufficiently high duty, it will not be satisfactory to those Western men who have been consistently insisting upon a lower duty on all forms of lumber. The Senate bill made the duty 20 per cent. ad valorem, the existing rate, and the Mills bill proposed to make nearly all forms of wood free.

It is not the Democratic programme to attempt to mar the "symmetry" of this last production of the protectionists. So far as they are concerned, they will be pleased to see the Republicans make the bill as preposterous as they choose. When it gets before the whole committee, and the Republicans have formally adopted it as their own, the Democrats will submit a bill with their minority report. If the McKinley bill is made a revenue bill, the revenues it must, according to the calculations of the Democrats, do so by prohibitive importations. If the importations should continue to be as large under the bill as they have been, there would be an increase instead of a diminution of the revenues of the Treasury. The Democratic bill will be designed to reduce revenue and taxes at the same time. It will not tax hides, and it will undoubtedly offer to make lumber free.

ENGLAND FOR A CANADIAN MARKET.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 20.—A special to the *Empire*, the Government organ, from Ottawa, says:

"The proposition which has been telegraphed from Washington to impose very much higher duties on agricultural products shows how timely was Mr. Carling's action in taking steps to provide means whereby Canadian barley can be sent to England. Thirty cents per bushel on barley would shut out Canadian grain from American markets, but when Canada has grown two-rowed barley of the class being imported for her farmers by the Government we shall not be left in the lurch. Canadian barley can then go to Great Britain. One effect at least of this new move will be to draw special attention to the openings for Canadian products in England instead of the United States."

The *Globe*, (Liberal,) commenting on the proposed changes in the American tariff, says:

"The effect of imposing these taxes will either be to wipe out Canada's trade to the United States in 'animals and their produce' and 'agricultural produce,' or to force our farmers to accept prices from 15 to 20 per cent. less than they now obtain for some $20,000,000 worth of what they have to sell. Not only so, but the surplus which we now sell to the United States will be thrown on the home market and reduce the prices of all products of this class for our own consumption. Their annual loss will thus mount up to many millions, and the value of their lands and plants, a value which decreased $8,000,000 last year and fully $100,000,000 during the last decade, will be enormously diminished. Every merchant, every bank, every loan company, every holder of mortgages, every mechanic, must suffer with the farmers, and all alike should join in agitation to avert the disaster by forcing the Government to seek continental free trade."

FAVORING GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

About sixty persons, mostly Germans, assembled last evening at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, to devise means by which German can be crammed into the heads of the Brooklyn children in addition to the present branches. Peter Bertsch was in the chair, and the Agitation Committee had prepared a long set of resolutions giving many reasons why German should be taught in the public schools. These resolutions are to be submitted to the Brooklyn Board of Education on April 1.

It is argued that German has more than 82,000 words, a quarter more than any other language in the world. Many leading industries in Brooklyn, as sugar refineries, iron foundries, tailor shops, groceries, and butcher shops have German proprietors or employes. German is taught in the public schools of all the great commercial towns of the country. The resolutions say that the petitioners do not want the German language made one of the studies of the public schools because they are Germans, but because they are good Americans, and feel that, owing a duty to their country to serve it with all that is good in them, they are bound to use their best judgment in its behalf.

PRESS CLUB MEN AT DINNER.

GUESTS OF ALL SECTS AND PARTIES MEET THEM AT DELMONICO'S.

Those two great exponents of opposing beliefs, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Col. Elliott F. Shepard, came together last night at the dinner of the Press Club at Delmonico's, and were not alone introduced, but shook hands with much apparent fervor and then sipped champagne together like old and tried friends. There were many other notable things which occurred at the feast, among them being Speaker Husted's elaborate and pathetic defense of the State Legislature, the members of which he declared were capable of all sorts of good things, and were very much misunderstood, and Mayor Grant's unaccounted-for perturbation of spirit. This was extraordinary, for the Mayor on like occasions is usually one of the most blandly contented of guests. Last night, however, his nervousness was so manifest that it was generally remarked. It finally became so great that he arose and made his excuses to Col. John A. Cockerill, the President, before the entertainment was much more than half over.

Nearly 150 members of the Press Club and friends partook of the eighteenth annual dinner of the organization. Among them were Gov. Leon Abbett of New-Jersey, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, A. A. Fowle of the Boston *Globe*, Col. Shepard, J. Edward Simmons, Gen. Husted, Stilson Hutchins, Dr. John A. Irwin, A. A. Brockway, E. J. Newell, George F. Williams, James Pooton, Marshall P. Wilder, Commissioner Gilroy, Gen. Horatio C. King, Leicester Holme, S. C. Austin, H. W. Ormsbee, John W. Keller, William H. Steinway, Edmund C. Stanton, Chester S. Lord, Robert B. Roosevelt, Foaco B. Perkins, Surrogate Ransom, Justice Stickler, George F. Lyon, William J. Kenney, William N. Penney, Judge McAdam, Adolph L. Sanger, Simon Sterne, F. W. Sanger, W. J. Arkell, and James Arkell.

An amusing feature of the dinner was the use of a phonograph to convey to the diners the messages of regret which were sent out by those who were invited, but who could not attend. The first was from Mr. Talmage and was given "without gestures." The tones were so weak that the cylinders were accused of forgery. The second was from Vice President Levi P. Morton, and in quavering syllables it informed the newspaper men that the owner of the voice would have liked very much to be present, "only he had taken an early start for a trip in Florida."

Upon this Col. Ingersoll interjected softly: "Not much second term in that."

Then Congressman Flower piped that he was detained because of a pressure of business and David B. Hill sent forth from his cylinder a succession of ejaculations, among which could be distinguished "Capitol ceiling"—ceiling! bal—bal—tot reform," and concluded with a repetition of Mr. Morton's excuse, much to the amazement of the phonograph operator.

The first speaker called upon was Gov. Abbett, who, among many things, said that the worst thing the press could do to a man was not to mention him, and then Col. Shepard spoke from a text from Proverbs which read, "A merry heart doeth good like medicine." He was encouraged in various uncertain portions of his speech with encouraging shouts of "Good! That's all right! Keep it up!" When Speaker Husted had pleaded for a more general recognition of the saintly attributes of the members of the Assembly, Col. Ingersoll was introduced and declared: "I like men who can create something and are not tied to the earth by mere facts. I thought once of starting a society for the suppression of the truth, but you gentlemen, in establishing this club, have made the work unnecessary. The truth always has an idiotic confidence in itself, but a good healthy lie generally does the business."

Other speeches were made by Police Commissioner MacLean, Mr. Simmons, and others.

THE HATCHET WAS BURIED.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

It is many years since the members of the New-York College of Pharmacy turned out in such numbers to attend an annual meeting as they did last evening. The excitement of an unusually heated contest for places among the officers and on the Board of Trustees brought just 101 druggists together from this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey. One of these was one of the few women druggists who have graduated from the college, Mrs. E. S. Brunner, Vice President of the Alumni Association of the college.

The contest was chiefly between the members who wished to see the German druggists given a larger representation among the officers and those who wished to see a thorough infusion of young blood into the official staff regardless of nationality. The latter won easily. The ticket they elected is largely made up of representatives of the big wholesale houses. The friends of the Germans succeeded in electing a solitary Trustee, Mr. Gustavus Balser. This was the ticket they nominated. For President—Ewen McIntyre; for Vice Presidents—Gustavus Ramsperger, George C. Close, and Thomas F. Main; for Secretary—J. N. Hegeman; for Treasurer—Theodore Louis; for Trustees—Gustavus Balser, D. Peraza, A. Tsheppe, C. F. Lord, L. M. Royce, and David Hays.

The successful ticket is as follows: President—S. W. Fairchild; Vice Presidents—George Massey, W. L. Vennard, and T. F. Main; Treasurer—H. N. Fraser; Secretary—J. Niven Hegeman; Trustees—Ewen McIntyre, John R. Cassell, Theodore Louis, Domingo Peraza, Albert A. Merritt, and Gustavus Balser.

The outgoing President was given the handsome vote of eighty-eight for member of the Board of Trustees. He has been President of the college for four years and is one of the oldest members, having taken his degree back in 1847. When he assumed the Presidency in 1875 the classes were held in the old University building in Washington-square. During his administration the present college building was purchased from the Church of the Reconciliation. Some years ago the Trustees purchased the adjoining building for laboratories. The college buildings are now worth $50,000, practically free of debt. Mr. George C. Close, who was defeated for the Vice Presidency, is the oldest living Alumnus of the college, having been graduated in the Class of '31.

The voting was very spirited and was accompanied by some warm interchanges between the leaders of the rival factions. Druggist H. W. Atwood set the pace for the independents by nominating Mr. Fairchild for President in a glowing speech. He had not delivered to say against the veteran President, Mr. McIntyre, who had passed the best years of his life in endeavors to advance the interests of the college. But he said it was time to get new blood in the official staff, and the question of nationality should be abolished. When Mr. Fairchild had been elected T. J. MacMahon nominated Mr. Vennard for Vice President.

Mr. Edward Kemp then nominated his partner, Mr. George Massey, for another Vice President. He was elected by a handsome majority.

L. M. Royce was the leader of the faction which wanted the Germans to be given a show, and, though he pursued admirable tactics and held his interests well together, he found them in a minority on every vote.

When the election was over the druggists, on invitation of Mr. Edward Kemp, adjourned to Delmonico's and drank the healths of the defeated and successful candidates.

QUEER FISH IN CONNECTICUT WATERS

From the Hartford Times, March 17.

Queer fish are sometimes caught in the Tunxis River. Within a year or two some unrecognized varieties have been caught at Tariffville and Windsor. Saturday Mr. George Blodgett, in pulling in his net at the Thrall place in Poquonock, found a fish of a kind still different from the unrecognized Tariffville capture—of which, if we remember, two or three were caught a year or two ago—and unlike anything he had seen. It was about seven inches long, with a dark olive-green body, in shape and action much like a burbot. (This latter rare fish—or one pronounced to be the burbot—has been caught in recent years repeatedly in the Connecticut not far from the mouth of the Tunxis, but its head every time was much like a bullhead's.) The head of the fish caught this morning was much more like that of an eft, or evet, one of the newt tribe of the lizard family, than that of a burbot, and it had also some resemblance to the head of an eel. The dorsal and other fins were apparently those of the burbot. Some queer fish seem to be developing in Connecticut waters.

MR. GLIDDEN'S ADVENTURES.

Frank Glidden, fifty-two years old, who claimed at the police station to be Mayor of Lexington, Ky., was locked up in the Thirtieth-street station last night for disorderly conduct at the boarding house of Dr. Morgan Weld, 42 West Twenty-sixth-street. Glidden had formerly been a boarder in the house, but for non-payment of his bills had been ordered out, while some of his baggage was held. Last night, while intoxicated, he went to the house, struck the servant girl who opened the door, and rushed up to the room he had formerly occupied. He then dropped out of the back window but escaped injury. A policeman who had been summoned to the house arrested him in the back yard.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Traveller, March 17.

Notwithstanding the talk of a decline in religious interests so frequently heard, the Boston churches have seen good-sized congregations during the past Winter, even when the weather has not been favorable, and contributions for the support of the Gospel at home and abroad have never been more generous nor more freely and cheerfully given.

EX-GOV. WOODS'S SMALL ESTATE.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 14.

The appraisers of the estate of the late ex-Gov. George L. Woods of Oregon filed their report, showing the estate to be valued at $3,247. The smallness of the estate is due to the Governor's generous nature and his honest career.

COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

THESE DEMONS OF DISEASE ATTACK, AFFLICT, AND KILL MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN WHO MIGHT OTHERWISE LIVE LONG LIVES. THEY ARE DREADFUL, BUT THEY NEED NOT BE DREADED.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

TAKEN AS PER DIRECTIONS WILL CURE ANY COLD OR COUGH; RUBBED UPON THE INFLAMED PART WILL REMOVE RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA. INDEED, IT IS THE IDEAL HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

THE PRESIDENT GUNNING.

POT HUNTING AMONG THE REDHEADS OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—This morning, at 4:15 o'clock, Henry Preston, the colored Superintendent of the clubhouse at Bengies, was at the door of President Harrison's chamber rapping vigorously. The President donned a ducking outfit, consisting of a pair of black trousers, the bottoms of which were tucked into a pair of heavy gum boots reaching to his knees, a long coat of straw color, a negligé shirt, and a large white slouch hat. The other members of the party were: Gen. William J. Sewall, ex-Senator from New-Jersey; Messrs. Benjamin A. Knight, President of the club; E. C. Knight, Sr., E. C. Knight, Jr., R. Dale Benson, Edward S. Clarke, and Alford Fells, all of Philadelphia. They were up nearly as soon as the President, and in half an hour were seated at the breakfast table, with Mr. Harrison at the head.

As soon as all had finished breakfast the President was taken into the gunroom and there told to choose from the rack his weapon. Though he had his own twelve-bore gun with him, he selected a much less destructive one, accompanied by Gen. Sewall, he took his station on the bar, about 300 yards from the house. The others distributed themselves along the shores.

The President had no sooner gotten in the blind than along came a large flock of unsuspecting ducks on their way north. Feeling fresh and thinking this was probably the best chance, he then the cost of moving the old one will not exceed $175,000. The changes of the sewerage would cost more. Probably for all sewers, house and water connections, &c., the cost would be about $300,000. The whole cost, not including the new water main, would be about $500,000.'"

The method of building the road is also touched upon in the letter, and in the following language Mr. Parsons renews his plea that the city bear the expense:

"In regard to the building of the road, if the Long Island Railroad Company are unable or unwilling to be at the expense, they have expressed their willingness and ability to be at an annual charge of $300,000 for a road. This is 5 per cent. upon my maximum estimate of its cost. The city collects very properly, and rightly to its pecuniary benefit, and the comfort and convenience and profit of its citizens, and to the increase in value of a large extent of its taxable territory, improve Atlantic-avenue by making the depressed road from its own resources—by its bonds at fifty years at 2½ to 3 per cent. interest, and then granting the franchise of a free road upon it to the Long Island Railroad Company for the unexpired term, eighty-seven years, of their lease from the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, for the $300,000 per year that the Long Island Railroad has stated it is able and willing to be at the expense of for a road, and this could be done in harmonious co-operation with the former company. If need be, the rights of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company in the siding could be purchased and the city own, as it ought to, the whole avenue.

"Under this arrangement the city would receive back yearly the interest on the bonds and 2 to 3½ per cent. of their principal, and before the maturity of the bonds the whole principal, and thereafter a clear income of $300,000 per year. It would be different from the city's present arrangements, so imperatively demanded and at the same time of such lasting benefit to itself and so immediate and permanent advantage to its citizens and the traveling public generally.

"The taxes on the increased valuation alone, of taxable property affected by the improvement and directly resulting from it, would pay the interest on the bonds issued to make it. It would only require an increase of $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 to do that, while the estimate of increase during the next few years is somewhere $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

"The opportunity for such an improvement, with such far-reaching results, should not be lost. An elevated railroad will bring nothing but irreparable harm to the avenue and disgust to the people all along its line."

The Commissioners took no action of this communication, but they notified their engineer to be present at to-day's meeting with his plans and estimates.

All hope of a depressed road on Atlantic-avenue, however, was dispelled last night by the action of the Ninth Rapid Transit Commission. The members of that body, Messrs. Lane, Miner, Gibb, Ward, and Linton, met in the Garfield Building in secret session, but they admitted J. Rogers Maxwell and Gen. Wingate and his law partner, Henry J. Cullen, Jr. This session lasted for over three hours and culminated in what amounts to a decision to build an elevated road that will be satisfactory to the Long Island Railroad and unsatisfactory to every one else.

President Lane was in the chair, and on motion of Commissioner Miner the resolutions in favor of a depressed road were unanimously reconsidered. Then Wingate and Cullen submitted an opinion in regard to the power of the city to build or aid in the building of a depressed road, and also the power of the Legislature to form a company authorized to construct such a road through Atlantic-avenue. Both propositions were declared in this opinion to be impossible of execution. In regard to the right of the city to build, the opinion said:

"The only way the city of Brooklyn could (so far as this commission is concerned) aid in the construction of any railroad on Atlantic-avenue would be by subscribing to the stock of the company which your commissioners are authorized to form under the Rapid Transit act for the purpose of building such a road or agreeing that it will donate a certain amount of public money to those who may subscribe for the stock.

"There is no law authorizing either of these things to be done. Neither is there any law in existence authorizing the city of Brooklyn in any other way to construct or aid in the construction of a railroad in Atlantic-avenue or elsewhere or to devote any of its moneys, securities, or credit to that purpose, and the city has no power to do so.

"We do not see how a law authorizing the city to build a depressed railroad upon ground belonging to another railroad, (which cannot afford to do the work itself,) and presenting that after it is built it shall be leased to the corporation owning the land on which it is built, can be considered to be anything but a loan of the credit of the city to that corporation and not to be a 'city purpose,' (like the supplying of gas, water, or light—55 Hun, 550,) and that any public benefit which may inure to the community from the construction of such a railroad will be merely incidental."

The right of the commission to organize a company to build a depressed road was disposed of in this way: "As stated in our former opinion, the strip of land in the centre of Atlantic-avenue, east of Flatbush, through which a depressed road must necessarily be constructed, is the property of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, is leased to the Long Island Railroad Company, and is actually used for railroad purposes. Under these circumstances no other railroad company, whether organized by this commission or not, can acquire any interest in such strip or in any way interfere with its use or occupation for railroad purposes, except to cross it, except by the consent of its owners and lessees."

"This commission has no power whatever to form a corporation which could build a depressed road on or under this strip of land without such consent."

A discussion lasting two hours followed the receipt of this opinion and the action on Mr. Minot's motion. In the course of the talk it was conceded by the Commissioners that an elevated road seemed to be the only method of solving the difficulty, but then the greed of the Long Island Railroad at once came out. Mr. Maxwell demanded that the present surface tracks, the cause of all the dissatisfaction among property owners, should not be removed. He wanted them for freight traffic, he said. To this the Commissioners demurred and some heated speeches were made. Commissioner Gibb said that this demand was the only thing that prevented an immediate decision in favor of a two-track elevated. As it was, the meeting was finally adjourned until to-morrow morning for a formal decision on this point. President Lane said after the meeting: "There is almost no doubt that an elevated road will be resolved upon."

A ROAD TO SUIT CORBIN

THE ELEVATED PLAN URGED IN SECRET SESSION.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS OF BROOKLYN'S ATLANTIC-AVENUE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commission met in the Garfield Building, in Brooklyn, yesterday and received, in a communication from S. M. Parsons, the engineer, some additional reasons why nothing but a depressed road should be allowed on that avenue, and incidentally some idea of the extravagant manner in which the Long Island Railroad Company had made estimates of the cost of the proposed road in order to make the public believe that the expense was too enormous to expect the company to bear.

The company's figures were at the rate of $1,700,000 per mile, or than $12,000,000 for the entire road. Mr. Parsons says it can be built for the maximum price of $6,000,000. Then he adds:

"Whence comes this difference between $12,000,000 and $6,000,000? It comes from the different method of constructing the road. The engineer of the Long Island Railroad proposes to make about the same cut and build four walls—two walls with an open space between them 26 feet wide in the centre of the cut for city rapid transit trains, and the two other walls, one on each side of the central space, at the distance of 12 or 13 feet from the central walls. These two side wings, so-called, are for through trains and are to be roofed over the whole distance from Flatbush-avenue to the city line. These roofed wings add enormously to the expense—more than half the whole, as Mr. Richardson informed me, and Mr. Maxwell also, I think, and both stated that an open cut of fifty feet, with two walls only and no roofing, would be preferred, as giving more light and air to the passengers, and the preference needs no argument to support it.

"If the roofing and the two extra walls, which neither the railroads concerned, nor the city, nor the passengers, nor any one would want, if these are left out, the $12,000,000 estimate of the Long Island Railroad Company is reduced by themselves to less than the $6,000,000 that I stated as the maximum cost.

"The proposed stopping over the side wings was to give more roadway on each side of the open cut, but it is quite unnecessary, and if needed at any time, at any part of the avenue, it can be readily done."

"This plan of Mr. Parsons's, as he goes on to show, will provide for an open cut 50 feet wide, two roadways, each 20 feet wide, and sidewalks each 13 feet wide. There would then be room for four tracks in the cut, two for rapid transit and two for through trains. Mr. Parsons submits estimates from Canal Engineer McElroy who places the cost of the road at $4,500,000. In regard to the assertion of Mr. Maxwell that the removal of the sewer pipes would cost over $1,000,000, Mr. Parsons replies in this quizzical manner:

"Mr. Robert Van Buren, chief engineer of the Department of City Works, writes me in reference to the expense attending the water mains, &c., incident to the proposed depressed road fifty feet wide, as follows: 'The city needs another main, and it will be well to lay it near the line of the sewerage work north. Feeling fresh and thinking this was probably the best chance, he leveled his weapon to the centre of the flock and fired, once, twice, but not a bird fell. The President reloaded and waited another good chance, when he crippled and brought to bag four birds. This ended his wild do him credit at the White House table on Sunday. Flock after flock passed above the President's blind, but the ducks seemed to have divined the President's purpose and kept in the middle of the creek and as high up as was comfortable, out of the gunner's deadly range.

Decoys were used in abundance along the beach, but the ducks, after being hammered on one side of the creek, then on the other, for the past month, were too old in the business to be entrapped by decoys, and kept flying on, passing each in perfect safety. The other members of the party were more fortunate than the President and Gen. Sewall, and managed among them to bring down ten ducks.

Toward noon, as another promising flock came sailing up the creek, President raised his gun in a way that would give no misunderstanding that he meant business, and he did. Another "reddy's" wings were crippled, and the bird fell tumbling, tossing, and splashing in to the water. After this the President went around to a temporary blind in Bayley's Cove, but met with but little success there, the birds flying out of the reach of his gun. Feeling a little tired, he went to the clubhouse and partook of a light lunch. After dinner things began to look more favorable for the gunners, and again the President shouldered his twelve-bore and sauntered toward one of the blinds, where he met with much more success than in the morning. He will now be able to carry to Washington several pairs of ducks as the result or his trip to Bengies.

SHAKESPEARE NOT BACON.

INTERESTING LECTURE IN TORONTO BY UNITED STATES CONSUL POPE.

From the Toronto Empire, March 14.

A cultured and appreciative audience gathered in Association Hall last night to hear the Hon. Charles R. Pope, United States Consul, lecture on "Shakespeare, Bacon, Donnelly,.or an Hour with Genius, Philosophy, Fraud." The lecture, which was given under the auspices of the Literary Society of Toronto University, was in aid of the University Library fund. On the platform were seated Sir Daniel Wilson and Prof. Baker, the former of whom introduced the lecturer of the evening in appropriate terms, in the course of which he referred to the general enthusiasm and sympathy that were assisting the university in its efforts of restoration.

Mr. Pope is gifted with the qualities that constitute a most successful lecturer. Commanding in presence, possessing a rich and powerful voice of musical resonance, he combines the eloquense and fluency of an orator with the entertaining faculties of a reforting and interesting raconteur. In luminous and vigorous style he presented a thorough and striking view of the subject of Shakespearean authorship. His excellent treatment of the question riveted the attention of his audience throughout his remarks. The lecturer gave a brief account of Bacon's meteoric career, telling how in turn he became Solicitor General, chief adviser of James I., and Lord High Chancellor. At the very time when the Chancellor was at the zenith of his powerful and engrossing career the great plays were produced upon the stage. By a comparison of dates the lecturer proved that it was impossible for one so deeply immersed in affairs as Bacon was at that time to write such magnificent works. Under great pressure Bacon's necessitous circumstances compelled him to write for the stage, the lecturer showed that at the time of the production of most of the plays he was in affluent circumstances. It was not till later on in his life, when Shakespeare was producing only a few plays, that misfortune overtook the great Chancellor.

Mr. Pope then took up the psychological argument. He maintained that the constitution of Bacon's mind was such as to make his authorship of Shakespearean plays an utter impossibility. Gifted and endowed as he was in one direction, nature had never intended him for a dramatic poet. The contention often raised by the supporters of the Baconian theory, that Shakespeare's low origin and lack of education precluded him from writing such great works, was next dealt with. The lecturer showed from what resources the world's poet drew his inspiration. His education, while poor, was not so incomplete as might be thought. He had educated himself by reading many current works. The mastery essays of Bacon himself and Montaigne were in easy access, while North's translation of Plutarch's Lives had been so thoroughly conned by the poet that some of his plays might be called a poetic and inspired paraphrase of the Lives. A comparison with other poorly-educated writers, such as Bunyan and Robert Burns, showed that a thorough education was not necessary for the creation of a master mind.

Ignatius Donnelly and his cipher theory received a thorough and destructive handling from Mr. Pope. The lecturer showed by illustrations of the cryptogram what absurd conclusions might be arrived at, and claimed that the theory is so elastic that it may be applied to the works of any other writer. In concluding his paper, Mr. Pope cited the authority of Shakespeare's contemporaries, in whose minds there was no doubt of the genuineness of the authorship.

CANADIAN FISHERMEN.

From the Montreal Gazette, March 18.

The statistics of the shore fishery of the maritime provinces—that is, the fishing which is carried on in boats from the shore, as distinguished from the sea fishery in which decked vessels are employed—are as follows: Nova Scotia, 21,463 men; New-Brunswick, 9,141; Prince Edward Island, 3,563. The sea fishery gives occupation to 6,644 men in Nova Scotia, to 699 in New-Brunswick, and to 816 in Prince Edward Island. Thus it appears that 34,167 men, representing a population of from 150,000 to 200,000, are partially or wholly dependent on shore fishing for their subsistence, while 8,159 men, or a population of 40,000, get their living from the sea fishery.

SOMEBODY FORGOT TO POST IT.

From the Worcester Spy, March 18.

A business house in this city received a postal card through the mails Saturday that was dated Auburn, Dec. 25, 1875. The delay was not the fault of the mails, because it was only dropped in the Post Office here Saturday. It had probably reposed peacefully in somebody's old coat more than fourteen years.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has purchased from John Lyon a house and lot at the corner of Railroad-avenue and Willet-street, Portchester, which is needed for the completion of improvements there. It is awaiting the action of the Board of Village Trustees on its petition to close up Adee-street and open a crossing a little further east.

According to the annual report made to the New-Jersey State Board of Assessors by the Sea Shore Electric Railway Company of Asbury Park the capital paid in, funded and other debts, amounts to $318,540 04; cost of road and equipment, $309,-938 48. The cost of supplies and managing expenses for the year foots up to $27,805 32. Income from all sources was $28,072 66.

The Peoria and Eastern Railway has filed at Springfield, Ill., a resolution authorizing the issue of $4,000,000 of income mortgage bonds in favor of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Charles W. Fairbanks, Trustee.

For other Railroad news see 6th Page.

HIS FORTE WAS KISSING.

AND IT FINALLY LANDED HIM IN THE POLICE STATION.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—For nearly a week an unknown man has terrorized the little Illinois town of Belleville by hugging and kissing ladies on the street. His operations were carried on in the evening, and at least a dozen ladies have been caressed by him. He came to grief this evening about 7 o'clock.

As one of the most estimable young ladies of Belleville was passing the corner of Richland and First South streets, unaccompanied, she was suddenly grasped from behind by a tall man and held in a vise-like grip. The man hugged and kissed her for several minutes, the girl being so badly frightened that she could not scream. Finally, after a struggle, she freed herself from his grasp and ran down the street screaming for help, while the kisser departed in an opposite direction. Several gentlemen whose lady friends had been assaulted on previous evenings were down the watch and got track of the fellow and followed him into the Washington House, on South Illinois-street. The police were notified, and they went immediately to his room in the hotel to arrest him.

Upon opening the door they found a well-dressed man, 6 feet 2 inches in height, with a butcher knife in his hand, who defied them to arrest him. The officers drew revolvers, but with difficulty placed him under arrest. At the station he gave no explanation for his conduct. He is a first-class mechanic, played the mad act, and attempted to clear out the police station, but in a few minutes he was lodged safely in a cell. He gave his name as Walter Delhanty, and said that he formerly resided in Chicago, but had separated from his wife. He has been in Belleville about four months. He was dressed neatly, with a light overcoat, and is a man of polished manners.

THE DEMAND FOR CHEAP COPPER.

From the Electrical World.

It ought to be very encouraging to the electrical fraternity to be assured of the keenest public sympathy in the struggle for cheap copper. Time was when no one cared whether the duty on copper was 3 or 4,000 per cent., but now it is a question of the most vital importance, not only to the great electrical industries of the country, but to every man who feels the touch of modern progress. Cheap copper to-day means cheaper service in almost every department of applied electricity—cheaper long-distance telephone rates, cheaper rapid transit, cheaper light, perhaps, soon, cheaper heat. Possibly we may be charitable and say that the duty on copper was imposed before the evil effects of such a source of revenue had been proved, but the attention of Congress is now called to it in no gentle terms. The cry does not come alone from the electrical interests, but the daily papers are taking it up and dinning it into the ears of obdurate protectionists. Let the good work go on until the obnoxious duty is abolished.

LEAD PENCIL ALTERATION IN A WILL.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 19.

Following its own decision that a will written wholly in pencil was as valid as one written in ink, the Supreme Court Monday, in Tomlinson's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, decided that pencil cancellations of an ink-written will were also valid. Justice Green delivered the opinion of the court. After referring to the court's former decision he says: "If there be no distinction between these methods of writing, so far as their legal effect is concerned, we can see no reason for assigning an effect to a pencil alteration different from that we would assign to an alteration in ink. If we do that, we say they are not the same, whereas we have deliberately decided that they are the same, not only in relation to wills, but to other solemn instruments. It would certainly be inconsistent to hold that in alterations of wills pencil writing and ink writing have not the same effect, when in all other cases we say they have. As indicative of the testator's intent, the pencil alterations speak quite as certainly as if they were in ink."

CINCINNATI SEES A COMET.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, March 18.

People whose business keeps them out until the early hours of the morning had the pleasure yesterday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, of seeing in the northeastern heavens a comet, supposed to be Halley's, the advent of which has been expected by astronomers for some time past. Its tail was about 10 degrees in length and shone with remarkable brilliancy for perhaps an hour, until it was lost in the greater light of approaching dawn.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 20.—The Red Star Line steamship Nederland, Capt. Bennet, from Philadelphia March 6 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at midnight yesterday.

The steamship Glenorchy, (Br.,) Capt. Fergusson, from Japan and China ports for New-York, passed Malta to-day.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Devonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow and Movilie 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steamship Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Dagnia Store, (Ital.,) Darco, Seville 47 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Steamship Sorrento, (Ger.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg 19 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

La Grippe has Left the System badly debilitated in millions of cases. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and restore Tone and Strength. It never fails. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A WAIL FROM OHIO.

SENTIMENTS THAT MAY HAVE ALARMED PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20.—There was a decidedly earnest meaning held by ex-soldiers at McCoy Post rooms a few evenings since. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the Service Pension bill. There was a large attendance and the greatest interest manifested.

Prof. T. C. Ryan was called upon to discuss the provisions of the bill, and he severely criticised the action of the Commander in Chief, Gen. Alger. He charged that the Commander in Chief had wholly disregarded the instructions of the National Encampment because of his personal hostility to the Service Pension bill, and had in every way opposed the measure regardless of the instructions of the National Encampment and the rank and file that had won the victories that placed eagles and stars upon the shoulders of the very men who now assumed that these insignias of rank belonged to them by divine right, while the private soldiers who served in the bullet department were relegated to the rear.

He urged upon his comrades to be active and vigilant from this on, and to see to it that the Colonels and Brigadiers did not carry off the honors of the next department encampment to be held at Cincinnati. He claimed that the soldiers of this county held the balance of power and urged that they at once organize, regardless of political bias, and demand the recognition due them.

Other speeches in the same vein were made, and in all Mr. Alger was severely criticised.

Prof. Ryan when spoken to in regard to the matter said substantially: Gov. Alger opposed the meas

FLACK'S STORY REPEATED

READ BY THE GRAND JURY'S STENOGRAPHER.

THE SHERIFF'S TOUCHING ALLUSIONS TO HIS TENDER HEART—THE PROSECUTION CLOSES ITS CASE.

Secrets of a Grand Jury room were yesterday revealed in the Oyer and Terminer Court, where the Flack conspiracy trial has been occupying the attention of Judge Barrett and a jury for almost two weeks. This is an extraordinary proceeding in a criminal case, but this is one of the most extraordinary cases ever brought to trial in this State. When the scandal came out in the papers and the Grand Jury was bound to investigate it, the chief participants almost ran a race in their eagerness to exonerate themselves and shift the blame. Sheriff Flack, Lawyer Meeks, and William L. Flack, the trio on trial, were among those who testified without being coerced. They wouldn't talk to reporters, except to make promises.

It remained for the District Attorney to make the disclosure in part sufficient for his purpose. This was his last trump in the case and it was played yesterday with success. The defense resisted, but Judge Barrett overruled the objection. The Grand Jury stenographer was permitted to read his report of the examination of Sheriff Flack. This was the central feature of the day's proceedings and brought the case of the prosecution to a close.

There was also a morning sensation yesterday. A small man with a bald head and a flaxen mustache was called by Assistant District Attorney Goff at the opening of court. The witness said he was Samuel H. Smith, the husband of Margaret Smith. This is the woman who on Wednesday told about the life of Sheriff Flack when he boarded with her under the name of Raymond and lived with Sarah Cherry Raymond, the mother of his boy Eddie. The testimony given by Mr. Smith added an interesting chapter to the history of the celebrated case.

AS TOLD BY MR. SMITH.

The witness corroborated what his wife had said about the relations of Sheriff Flack and Sarah Cherry Raymond. After the exposure Sheriff Flack and the witness met at the Wawayanda Club and arranged for the removal from New-York of Mrs. Raymond and her child.

Q.—Did the Sheriff give you any money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What for? A.—For the use of Mrs. Raymond.

Q.—Did he give you a letter for her also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did that letter contain money? A.—I don't know the contents of it.

Q.—Did you leave New-York the next day? A.—Yes, with my wife, Mrs. Raymond, and the boy.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—First we went to Saratoga, then to Ballston Spa, next to Schenectady, after that to Lansingburg, and finished the tour at Amsterdam. We stopped at hotels, remaining from one day to a week.

Q.—And you remained at Amsterdam how long? A.—Four or five days.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—My wife and I came back to New-York, leaving Mrs. Raymond and her boy.

Since then the witness has not seen them. When he got home from the trip he communicated with Sheriff Flack and they met at the Park-Avenue Hotel by appointment. The defendant was curious to know how Mrs. Raymond was getting along.

A POINT AGAINST YOUNG FLACK.

It took Gus C. Roeder, a reporter for the *World*, ten minutes to tell the story of a trip he made to Debenham's Hotel at Little Britain, N. Y., to see Mrs. Flack and her son. In those ten minutes he said enough to further implicate Will Flack in the conspiracy, and gave ex-Judge Fullerton amunition for a most rigid cross-examination lasting an hour and a half. While at the hotel the two had accidentally overheard a loud conversation between the mother and son. It was to this effect:

"What are you doing here? You ought to go back to New-York."

"You know that I only wanted a separation according to the papers."

"I know that, but father was urging and pushing me on."

When the witness was assigned to go to Little Britain he took his wife. They both talked with Mrs. Flack and he talked with the son. It was his best judgment that the witness arrived at by himself and wife were those of Will Flack and his mother.

When Mrs. Flack was giving her testimony the other day she declared that she never talked to a reporter. Ex-Judge Fullerton brought out a contradiction from Mr. Roeder. He said he took Mrs. Flack to be a woman of sense, and he had frequent interviews with her. Once he showed her a dispatch he had prepared for his paper about the case, and she made several alterations in it.

Mr. Platt E. Wright, a son of Benjamin Wright, the lawyer, and James J. Donnelly, a clerk in Mr. Wright's law office, gave testimony bearing on the part Meeks played in the conspiracy. Managing Clerk Hamilton of Elbridge T. Gerry's law office, who the other day identified the May Shore letter of William L. Flack, was recalled. His attention was called to certain alterations in it.

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Q.—In whose handwriting are those alterations? A.—In that of William L. Flack, the defendant.

THE GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.

The second sensation of the day's proceedings came next. The prosecution called Charles E. Fosdick, who was foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the sixteen-count indictment against the three defendants. He testified that each of the three defendants appeared before the Grand Jury and made a statement under oath after receiving a caution or charge. They were, in the opinion of the witness, not obliged to make statements.

Mr. Ford told the court that his client, Meeks, was forced to tell his story by a process or subpœna. Mr. Fosdick then said Meeks was cautioned before a word of his story was taken. Mr. Goff handed the witness a paper, and it was identified as a copy of the charge.

By Mr. Bird—If my client should go upon the witness stand and state that he misunderstanding his declarations should not be used against him at any time in any form, would it be an error? A.—Most certainly it would be an error. I don't see how he could have had any such understanding. He was plainly told that his statement must be regarded as voluntary.

Copies of the oath and charge were exhibited, and Jerome Brady, the stenographer of the Grand Jury, was called. He said he took verbatim reports of the statements of the three defendants. Mr. Goff offered the stenographer's book for identification, but the defense objected through ex-Judge Russell. The three defendants looked anxious, and, putting their heads together, began an earnest consultation. During the discussion that ensued the stenographer was asked whether he had made the transcript and whether he had compared it with his notes. He said he transcribed part of his notes and his assistants transcribed the remainder, but the typewritten matter had not been verified. He was requested to bring his shorthand notes to court and a recess was taken until 2:30 P. M.

BRADY READS HIS NOTES.

When court reconvened Mr. Brady again took the chair at the request of Mr. Goff and said he had brought his notes of the case as instructed.

"I offer these notes," said the Assistant District Attorney, taking the books from the hand of the witness, "as evidence in the case against James A. Flack."

Ex-Judge Russell made an objection, which was overruled by Judge Barrett, who at once instructed the witness to proceed with the reading of his notes. Mr. Goff suggested that as the Judge would take a recess this week to keep his official engagement for next week, time could be saved by having the witness read his transcript.

The defense objected to this because they had never been able to see the Grand Jury minutes. The stenographer was therefore compelled to read his report. He began with Mrs. Flack before the Grand Jury made during two sessions last August. During the reading either Assistant District Attorney Goff or Semple followed the typewritten manuscript. The witness, however, corrected his notes with remarkable facility and made very few pauses considering the length of the story. It was a remarkably interesting one and to a majority of the listeners was new, in a large part at least.

Stenographer Brady's notes showed that when Flack was summoned before the Grand Jury he volunteered to make a statement. His full name, he said, was James Alexander Flack. He said he was married in 1850. He became acquainted with Sarah Cherry fifteen years ago. She was in his employ a year or two, and he paid her regular wages. Sixteen years ago she gave birth to a boy, whom he adopted. He adopted the boy, whose full name is Edward J. Raymond. He was born in a house occupied by a Mrs. Pritchard in this city. Mr. Flack said he was not introduced as Mr. Raymond. He visited Mrs. Raymond at various places where she boarded, and he took some meals there. The people might have thought them husband and wife and he never disabused their minds upon this subject. He paid the boy's expenses in school. He last saw Mrs. Raymond three months ago. He had communicated with her when she was at Spring Lake and breakfasted with her on her return from there at Mrs. Smith's house in Thirty-fourth-street.

He was asked, "Is the Grand Jury to understand that your statement is entirely voluntary?" He replied "Yes."

"And if we ask you questions will you state the entire truth?" "Yes."

The Sheriff said he had sent money to Mrs. Raymond since she left New-York through Mr. Smith. He was asked how Smith could have known where she was, and replied that he understood that she went into the country with Smith and his wife. He did not know where she was and didn't want to, because he did not want to have detectives sent after her to dog her. "I was man enough," he said, "to protect her." He had sent money to her several times. He had been subpœnaed to bring her, but did not know where she was, neither did he know of any persons who could tell whose child she was.

FLACK'S TENDER HEART.

Coming down to the subject of divorce, he testified that the matter had been in his mind for ten or twelve years. When asked why he had waited so long before he had put his plan into execution, he replied that he was tender-hearted and did not want to cause his wife any unnecessary suffering. She was usually in such a condition that he could not talk to her upon any sensible subject. He did finally tell her one morning, when she seemed capable of understanding him, but she became too much excited, and he deferred the more important part until a later day.

"I have been trying," he said, "to keep this skeleton from the world since her mother died." In the first part of April he was surprised one morning to find from several questions that she had learned the truth. She was in an unusually sensible and quiet condition. She evidently understood all that he said to her. They went up stairs into the back parlor of their house in Fifty-seventh-street, and he told her that it would be better if they were divorced. She asked him how that could be done. He told her that he had an attorney whom he had known for fifteen years who would attend to the matter for him. He would take everything on his own shoulders and keep it from being known. Mrs. Flack did not want to be called to my lawyer's office and wanted to know what questions would be put to her and what she would have to say. She was afraid she might be in a different condition when the time came than she was that morning.

Mrs. Flack finally consented, upon his promise that she would be spared all annoyance. He told her he had taken her son, about whom she cared more than anything else, into partnership in the William-street business; that he would give her the house in which they had been living and an allowance of $25 a week. Mrs. Flack did not have a separate lawyer other than Monell. Monell had been his lawyer before. He employed Monell for her. Monell prepared the papers, and he told him that the action was for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. He gave the name of the co-respondent as Reynolds, for the reason that she did not want to have certain persons with whom she was acquainted know the facts.

Flack was asked this question: "When Ambrose Monell appeared for Mrs. Flack was he yet your attorney?" He replied, "Yes; he was my attorney."

"As the Sheriff's attorney?"

"No; my private and personal attorney."

In regard to Mrs. Flack's ability to understand what she was signing, if she was in the condition alleged by the witness, the latter made some vague and unsatisfactory explanations. He thought she might not have understood if she had been drunk, but thought she knew what she was about at the time the papers were signed. He thought Monell put Mrs. Flack's name to the Bigelow deed, given for the loan which he had need for in his business and in the political campaign. He thought Mrs. Flack signed a mortgage. He said he gave Monell the details of the case of the complaint. He gave him to understand that the woman Reynolds was the same as Raymond.

HE DEPENDED ON MONELL.

At this point Judge Barrett asked the defense if they wished to object to the Sheriff's declarations before the Grand Jury as to his son William. Mr. Russell said they did not wish to make any objection, and Mr. Brady resumed the reading of his notes.

It appeared the Sheriff told the Grand Jury that he intrusted the whole matter to Monell, and was assured that Judge Bookstaver would appoint a friendly referee. The Sheriff did not remember seeing Meeks before he became referee. He saw all the papers in the case after they were prepared, and took the deputations of Mrs. Smith and Miss Cannon to the house where Mrs. Raymond's boarded to be signed. At that time the Sheriff believed the papers as drawn were based on facts.

Mr. Bird got a ruling from the court that this testimony was not to be used by the jury when considering the case against Meeks.

According to the notes of the witness, the Sheriff gave the name of Reynolds (meaning Raymond) to Monell to insert in the papers. Flack and Mrs. Raymond discussed the divorce matter and the part she was to take in the proceedings. She told the Grand Jury that he knew he could do the right thing by Mrs. Raymond and the boy without getting a divorce, but he wanted to get a divorce so as to get rid of the woman with whom he could not live longer. He knew that if a man was divorced in this State he could not get married again. He knew he could go to Jersey City and get married. He thought that the divorce proceeding was all right and his conscience never troubled him. The fact that he could go to Jersey and get married after the divorce was decreed was first made known to him by the press. While Flack was being questioned by the Grand Jury he said that fifteen years ago he was known as Reynolds; that is, he passed by that name. He admitted that during the intervening period he had passed by the name of Raymond.

MRS. RAYMOND'S WHEREABOUTS.

Apparently Flack was questioned very closely by the Grand Jury as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Raymond. He said she wrote him from Amsterdam within three weeks of that day, Aug. 19. His examination proceeded after this fashion:

Q.—Will you produce Mrs. Raymond? A.—I shall have to be governed by my attorney.

Q.—Won't you produce her and save us a great deal of trouble? A.—It would be necessary for me to know what kind of protection she would have.

Q.—Will you? A.—Before this Grand Jury.

Q.—What kind of protection? A.—Protection from indignities. Every human being has feelings.

Q.—She will suffer no indignities before this Grand Jury. I can assure you of that. Have you any objection to producing her? A.—I have no objection.

It did not appear that Flack produced the co-conspirator. Further along in his examination he said that he did not know whether she would come voluntarily, and then again that she might not come from the jurisdiction of the United States authorities. He also asked the question as to whether her presence was really necessary, and was told that the Grand Jury thought it was.

Before Flack was dismissed by the Grand Jury he was told that he was at liberty to make any further statement he might desire, and he took advantage of the opportunity to narrate the history of his domestic troubles. After Mrs. Flack's mother died his wife was an invalid at intervals for about two years. She had severe fits of nervous prostration, and was under treatment from the family physician about all the time. One day the physician suggested to Flack that there was no use of his coming there any longer to attend his wife, that he couldn't cure her, and Flack was only throwing away money. The doctor said the only thing to do in her case was to put her in an asylum. Flack told the doctor that he could never do that.

Mrs. Flack continued to grow worse and worse until it was impossible for him to live with her.

It was always his desire from the first to obtain a divorce and not merely a separation, and she understood it. The understanding was mutual; there was no conspiracy, and neither of them conspired to wrong any one.

Her trial in Orange County was very pleasant, Flack said, until some one put it into her head that she had been robbed, and that her husband had between $75,000 and $100,000. Flack told the Grand Jury that this was part of a conspiracy against him, and he never did any one an injury; that he had worked himself up from a boy at 10 shillings a week to his present position, and enemies were trying to break him.

FLACK COUNTS HIMSELF BLAMELESS.

This is a summary of Stenographer Brady's testimony. He did not finish until about 6 o'clock. Ex-Judge Fullerton, who had been an attentive listener to the reading of the shorthand notes, got up, his face all smiles, and, walking over to Sheriff Flack, extended both hands, saying: "My boy, I congratulate you on your manly course in this whole affair." The chief defendant, as he extended his hand and half rose, replied: "Judge, I have never done anything I am ashamed of and never will."

The Sheriff and his son showed more emotion during the Grand Jury story than at any time during the trial. The defense apparently was generally pleased with this branch of the people's case, and the conspirators and their lawyers went out of court in good spirits.

Just before adjournment the District Attorney posted Assistant Judge Russell as the defence could open at 10:30 this morning. Ex-Judge Fullerton will address the jury.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—After a discussion occupying the greater part of its sessions for the past three days, the Pan-American Conference has recommitted the report of the Committee on Port Dues. There are several countries represented in the conference, notably the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Nicaragua, whose systems of lighthouses are maintained under contract, and their representatives desired that these countries should be excepted from the operation of the recommendations of the committee until the present contracts expire.

Representatives of other countries desired that harbor dues should be assessed upon the gross tonnage of ships instead of the registered tonnage, as the committee recommended. It was finally decided that the best way of securing a satisfactory basis of action was to send the report back to the committee, and this was done, the committee being increased from five to seven members.

FORCED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—An advance of 150 per cent. in the price of soda ash caused the Canton (Ohio) Glass Company to close its doors to-day. Work will be resumed Monday to fill present orders, but if the price of soda ash is not reduced the company will go out of business. The factory employs 150 hands and has been running night and day for more than a year.

BALLOT REFORM IN DANGER.

THE DELAY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO REPORT A BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—A corps of clerks is still busily engaged in the comparison of the poll books with the registry books of the fraudulented election precincts in Jersey City. In the Second Precinct of the Second District eighty-three names on the poll books were not on the registry books. Fifty names were on the registry list three times, and on the poll book twenty-five were noted as having voted twice and two as having voted three times. One man who is marked as "dead" on the registry list was on the poll books as having voted. The certificate on the poll book declares that 397 votes had been cast, while only 361 names had been checked off on the registry list.

In the Ninth Precinct of the First District 158 names more than could be found on the registry book were marked on the poll book as having voted. Thirty-one names were voted on twice and four three times. The registry contained 765 names, 494 of which were checked as having voted.

Three days of the Legislature for the week without having presented a Ballot Reform bill has aroused no end of criticism and given rise to the apprehension that some one is purposely obstructing an agreement as to its features. Each week's delay increases the chance of the defeat of the measure, for the Legislature will soon become impatient for adjournment. There was talk last week of a recess pending the investigation of the election frauds. There is talk now of a recess pending the consideration by the Ballot Reform Committee of the business it has in hand.

The committee sat until 4 o'clock this morning to talk over the bill. The discussion was almost entirely on the question of the official distribution of the ballots. The notable feature of the conference was the change in the attitude of Assemblyman Kerr of Paterson, a Democrat, who has been opposed to the distribution of the ballots before election. Mr. Kerr's change of mind made the committee, when a vote was taken, a tie on the question. Assemblyman Cole, Republican, moved a reconsideration of the vote. The discussion was resumed, but no conclusion was reached. The committee will meet again Monday night.

Among the bills which have recently found their way into the House is one creating the office of Auditor for Hudson County. The idea is borrowed from Essex County, where the Auditor examines all bills and allows the creditor just what he is entitled to. The only objection to it is that it provides another office for the existing Board of Freeholders to fill.

The report of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Society has just been made to the Legislature. It states that there is much room for improvement in the systems which govern the county and city almshouses throughout the State. Freeholders have been slow to conform to the law requiring complete separation of the sexes. Complaint was made that children are kept in the county almshouses, and special legislation is advised to stop the evil.

OF COURSE HE IS DEAD.

LESTER B. FAULKNER'S BURIAL WITNESSED BY MORE THAN FIFTY PEOPLE.

CANASERAGA, N. Y., March 20.—So many foolish stories have been told of the supposed appearance of Col. Lester B. Faulkner in the South, that it may be well to set them at rest by repeating the facts connected with his death, which are well known to all in this neighborhood.

Col. Lester B. Faulkner died at this place on Monday, Jan. 27 last, of pneumonia. He was first taken with la grippe, and was confined at his home in Dansville for several days, but upon getting better he drove to the farm of Joshua Healy, about three miles west of this village, and spent part of a day in looking over stock, at which time he took a severe cold. He left there in the afternoon and drove to Canaseraga, then to his farmhouse, occupied by Dr. A. L. Bacon. He was there taken sick and was unable to drive home that night. He continued to grow worse until Mrs. Faulkner was sent for, and she remained by his bedside until the last. The best medical skill was provided and everything possible was done to save the dying man, but without avail.

The funeral services, which were of a very quiet nature, took place from the house where he died, on the following Wednesday. The Rev. George E. Ward, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dansville, officiated. THE TIMES's correspondent attended the funeral and viewed the remains, as did over fifty people, who would be willing to make affidavits that they were those of Lester B. Faulkner. There have been several rumors afloat, all of which are without foundation. The story that he was not buried, but that a gardener was buried in his place, is utterly false. Lester B. Faulkner is dead and buried.

A WATCH FOR A HERO.

HE IS GEORGE COLSON OF BUCKSPORT, ME., AND HE CAN'T BE FOUND.

BANGOR, Me., March 20.—At the Castine Custom House, an elegant watch, a tribute to the heroism and skill of a Yankee sailor, suitably inscribed and sent by the Canadian Government, awaits its owner, George Colson of Bucksport, Me. On Sept. 19, 1889, the fishing schooner Aroostook, Capt. Alfred Bradford of Gloucester, Mass., was homeward bound from the Georges. When eighty miles southeast of Matinicus Rock they sighted the schooner G. L. Cotter of St. John bound to New-York.

She had capsized in a squall, had been righted, but was nearly under water. The Captain and his wife had been washed off and drowned. The crew of four men were clinging to the rigging.

When Capt. Bradford called for volunteers to assist him in rescuing the apparently-doomed men, Colson responded. They launched a light dory and pulled for the wreck. At the risk of danger of the tempestuous sea were those from floating wreckage and bundles of lath and lumber which had formed the deck load of the sinking craft, but finally they got to leeward. The exhausted men dropped into the sea and were taken aboard the boat and later were landed in Gloucester.

The last heard of Colson was Dec. 5, a letter of that date reaching his sister from Rockland. As yet the Custom House officials have failed to find any further trace of him, and relations fear that some accident or foul play has caused his death.

PENNED BY NAPOLEON'S MARSHALS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Thirty-seven important documents—most of them original—are to be sold in the Hôtel Drouot. They have nearly all been penned by some of the First Napoleon's Marshals, and relate to his campaigns. One of them, however, is written by Prince de Talleyrand-Périgord to Gen. Marmont, but also bears on military matters. Most of the correspondence is by Marshal Berthier, Prince of Wagram and chief of Napoleon's staff, who writes voluminously on the campaign of 1805. In another document Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, gives Berthier full information respecting the preliminary movements before the battle of Jena. Highly interesting is a letter from Berthier, dated July 20, 1806, to Gen. Savary, Duke of Rovigo, in which the latter is severely reprimanded for not having obeyed the Emperor's orders to the letter. Savary is, in fact, told that he did not know his business and that he had better be more careful in future. Berthier also, in a letter dated July 4, 1809, gives precise details about the preparations for the battle of Wagram, including the full text of Napoleon's dictated instructions respecting the crossing of the Danube by Oudinot's troops. There are, furthermore, a letter from Ney to Soult relative to the positions of the former's troops before Ligny, and a dispatch from the same to the same describing the difficulties of the army at Quatre-Bras, and expressing some pessimism as to the plans of Napoleon for a march on Brussels. The collection likewise comprises some useful information from Soult relative to the campaign in the Peninsula, and notably to the battle of Albuera, immortalized by Byron in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," and to the siege of Badajos. Nobody knows how these important historical documents have found their way to the salesrooms.

A CHINESE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, March 20.—The first Chinese society incorporated under the Societies act is the Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association of the City of New-York, whose certificate has been filed with the Secretary of State. The objects set forth are to ameliorate the condition, care for the sick and distressed, give pecuniary assistance and advice as required by reputable and deserving Chinamen in New-York City, and to generally aid and succor all worthy Chinamen in need. The Trustees are: Leung Jum, 8 Mott-street; Mon Lee, 5½ Mott-street; Wong He Chong, 19 Bowery; Tom Lee, 4 Mott-street, and William A. Haug, 13 Pell-street. The signatures to the certificate are in English and are well executed.

MRS. BIRCHALL RELEASED.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 20.—Mrs. Birchall arrived here to-day and was taken before Judge Finkle and released on $1,000 bail.

After her liberation Mrs. Birchall was driven to the jail, where she had an interview with her husband.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DOCTOR.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—Dr. M. A. Rust, one of the oldest and most prominent German physicians in this city, fell from a ladder to-day at his residence and was instantly killed.

A PLOT TO RUIN NEW-YORK

THE WICKED SCHEME OF REPUBLICAN BOSSES.

THEIR ORDERS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR BUSINESS AND THE McKINLEY BILL INDICATIONS OF THEIR INTENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall offer no apology for this intrusion upon your columns. None is needed. The occasion justifies the sacrifice.

The prosperity of the city and port of New-York is menaced by a serious and imminent danger. A powerful and wily foe has organized a determined crusade against our commercial supremacy. The State of New-York has in recent years become the turning point in the national elections. The city of New-York holds the balance of power for the State and indirectly for the entire country. The fiat has gone forth that this power must be broken. The threat that the results of the last Presidential election should be held with "a mailed hand" is about to be enforced. Desperate measures have already been adopted and are about to be executed. All the mercantile and financial advantages of this great municipality are to be ruined, if necessary, to the end that its political power may be destroyed.

The scheme was first shadowed forth, when it could no longer be concealed, by the introduction in Congress of a new customs law, intended to affect the port of New-York only, and to which project Mr. McKinley of Ohio offered himself as the ready and willing sponsor. It found its first public and pronounced expression in the recent vote in the House of Representatives, under the peremptory dictation of the Administration, by which this city was deprived of the privilege of crowning the Republic with the honor and glory of a great and successful exposition to which the entire world should be invited.

Here was seen the strange anomaly of the party delegation from the New-England and Eastern States voting almost solidly and at the nod of the party masters, to send the fair more than a thousand miles away from their homes, a way from the mass of their constituents, and from the metropolis of the Nation. It was the first direct and savage blow at New-York City.

As the ruin of the exposition was of little moment in comparison with the reign of the party of Jay and Lincoln, of its loss only by a brief and temporary set back against the incubus which will be fastened upon us by the McKinley bill. Under the present political character of the Senate such a law may, like Sindbad's Old Man of the Sea, cling to us for a decade, or until a worse one is enacted. No minute dissection of the measure is required to disclose its baleful effects, or to show that it was prepared with the distinct view of its effect upon the commerce of this port. Its pernicious purposes stand boldly patent on its very face.

Within the borders of the United States there are nearly three hundred customs stations and ports of entry, yet from among all these New-York is the only one selected, openly named, and specially discriminated against. It is at this city that the blow is aimed, and it is here that its force is expected to fall.

For this port, and for no other port, there is to be a board of three Appraisers. Two of them are to constitute a working majority, and they are to have in effect unlimited power to construe and administer all the great controlling essentials of tariff computations. They are to be political and partisan appointees of the President, and the law provides that they must act "under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury." They will be the pliant subjects of Executive orders, and if by mischance a just or fair-minded man should be appointed he may be peremptorily removed on the simple plea of inefficiency, of which the President is to be the sole judge. Access to the courts is practically prevented, and thus the scheme is complete by which the commerce of New-York is to be crippled, her political influence reduced, the rates of tariff revolutionized by executive decision regardless of law, and the protected manufacturers are to be fed, feasted, and fattened for the next quadrennial frying. Already the Administration is bidding for the votes of Western Senators in favor of this bill, and the statement is offered that one-fourth of the business of this port will be transferred to a single Western city—Chicago.

That the bill contains various palpable violations of the Constitution there can be little doubt, but certain it is that the great advocate of customs taxes levied upon the masses for the benefit and aggrandizement of the classes in his ardent zeal for the cause did not give that venerable document a moment's consideration.

Fortunately the subject of special legislation by Congress for or against any port is settled in advance by the Constitution itself, and in language so plain and explicit as not to be misunderstood. I shall quote it for the honorable gentleman's information. Article I., Section 9, provides that "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

And now as to the many changes by which the bill proposes, Section 12, relating to the method of appraisal, is perhaps the most prominent. Any adequate criticism of this section must include a direct reference to its author, as only by this means can the real animus which underlies it be fully discerned.

Under the present law there is a faint semblance of fairness toward an importer, but it is in appearance only, as I shall very clearly demonstrate. If the importer is not satisfied with the valuation of his goods as fixed by the Appraiser, he may give notice to the Collector. Thereupon the Collector must "select a discreet and experienced merchant to be associated with the General Appraiser to examine and appraise" the merchandise. The decision of this board is in most cases final and conclusive. Here is at least a superficial appearance of justice toward the importer, and, naturally, it was one of the first targets for the poisoned arrows of the importer's arch-enemy. It was a slight concession which has rankled deeply in the bosoms of the protective fanatics of the McKinley stripe. He determined upon its removal.

The proposed law repeals and abolishes it altogether, and the importer is thrown upon the cold charities of a couple of party heelers who have been rewarded with offices as general Appraisers. Upon any value which they may fix, whether based upon ignorance, malice, or bribery, the duty must be computed. When this clause was reached, its author did not have the effrontery to propose it to Congress without some attempt at justification, but it was a lamentable failure. Standing before his colleagues in the House, he said: "The purpose is to do away with the system under which importers participate in reappraisals and in many cases nullify the efforts of the Government officers to collect the duties contemplated by law." This statement is without the slightest foundation in fact.

It is not for me to say that Mr. McKinley is lacking in truth and veracity, or that he is in pitiable ignorance of the law which he seeks to supersede; but from both these alternatives he cannot escape. By one or the other of the horns of this dilemma he must be impaled. I shall state the facts and leave the public and the press to decide.

In not a single instance was a merchant appraiser ever able to "nullify the efforts of the officers" to collect any amount of duty or to fix any valuation to which he might think how exorbitant. The merchant appraiser is perfectly helpless in every direction. He has no authority. His functions are advisory only. He is powerless to act. So long as he follows the wishes of the Government Appraiser implicitly he maintains the form of official position, but the instant he attempts to assert an opinion of his own he may be, and usually is, promptly overruled and set aside. I may assume to speak with some authority on this subject, as I have been appointed merchant appraiser in many cases and have served as reappraisals in some scores of instances and have seen the decision of the merchant appraiser frequently annulled. But I have a better proof ready at hand.

Against this reckless statement of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee I put the sworn statement of Mr. Wells, attached to the decisions of the merchant and the General Appraiser, Section 2,930 of the Revised Statutes says: "If they shall disagree the Collector shall decide between them, and the appraisement thus determined shall be final."

By the provisions, options, and rulings, and decisions of the General Appraiser may invariably be sustained and enforced. The Appraiser first and the Collector last have full control and final control. No power can "nullify the efforts of the officers" by the Collector himself.

There are various motives which have inspired the projectors of this scheme, but they are of common origin; they work by similar methods for a mutual purpose, and they move hand in hand toward a common goal. The objective point is not to promote the welfare of the people, but to perpetuate that ever-present cancer on the system of elective government—the success of party politics. To this end the commercial pre-eminence of New-York is to be attacked, her prosperity broken, and her political power transferred.

The bounty now lavished upon protected manufacturers is to be continued and increased by means of the absolute power given to two appraisers—dependents of the President—to regulate rates, values, grades, and classifications at will.

The third great object—the reduction of the surplus—is now entirely superfluous, since the present Congress, like a modern Briareus, standing with its hundred hands deeply plunged in Treasury gold, is scattering to the four winds of heaven the millions of the hard-earned savings of the common people, extorted from them by unjust, unequal, and oppressive taxation.

But it is useless to argue, as the most convincing logic will only fall on senseless and unlistening ears. The success of the party demands the measure and the bill will become a law. The importers are the first victims and the slaughter of the innocents is about to begin.

In the ancient days of Rome the gladiators, standing face to face with death under the edict of a cruel Emperor, bent the knee and cried aloud: "Cæsar, morituri salutamus." ("Oh, Cæsar, we who are about to die salute you.") May not the doomed importers of New-York feebly paraphrase this tragic apostrophe: "Great McKinley, we who are about to suffer defy you"?

A. M. WARNER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1890.

THE STEELE COURT-MARTIAL.

EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT PRIVATE WILD WAS A HARD CHARACTER.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The trial by court-martial of Lieut. Steele was continued this morning. Members of Lieut. Steele's troop were introduced and testified to his kind demeanor as an officer and to Private Wild's bad reputation.

Lieut. Crowder offered in evidence the record of Wild's connection with Troop F, Eighth Cavalry. It showed that it extended over a period of sixteen months, during which time he had spent 195 days in the guardhouse, had been court-martialed six times, imprisoned once for disobedience of orders and once for quitting his post of duty, and four times for other offenses.

This evidence, the Lieutenant said, was introduced for the purpose of showing that Lieut. Steele, in striking Wild, did so with provocation, knowing, as he did, that Wild was an habitual guardhouse character. Lieut. Crowder also offered to put in the record of Wild when in the Fifteenth Infantry, from which he was discharged for disability, and that while there eighteen months he had been eleven times in the guardhouse, and that in the recruiting station at Jefferson, Mo., he had been put in the guardhouse for insubordination.

The Judge Advocate objected to the introduction, but Lieut. Crowder said he hoped the members would recollect that Wild had been lauded all over the United States as one of the country's brave defenders, that his cause had been championed by the authorities of the land from the highest to those of the humblest, all of which was due to the press, the representatives of which had been imposed upon by men of character like Wild's. It was therefore but just that Lieut. Steele be given every opportunity to show the kind of a character he had to deal with in Wild.

The court, after a brief executive session, overruled the objection of the Judge Advocate, and also another made against the admission of the record of Wild in the Columbus Barracks.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow, when Lieut. Steele will take the witness chair in his own defense.

OIL FIELDS IN WYOMING.

CAPITAL INVESTED BY SEVERAL COMPANIES TO WORK THE WELLS.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Pennsylvania oil operators are turning their attention to Wyoming Territory, from which those interested are claiming that big things are in prospect. The oil fields are located in the central part of the Territory. Oil was found there several years ago, but the Territory has never been developed to much extent. Now, however, an energetic effort is to be made in that direction by several companies, and the coming Summer promises to be a lively one there in field operations.

Knolly & Treat of Bradford have secured by purchase a block of about 60,000 acres, on which they will put down wells. The Standard Oil Company has bought up 100,000 acres in the Big Horn oil basin, and Pittsburg oil operators have also got hold of several thousand acres in the lower portion of the Territory.

A company of Pittsburg men is now about completing the purchase of 70,000 or 75,000 acres on which to start operations this Spring. Whole townships of thirty-six square miles have been bought up by oil men. So that if Wyoming's fields are not properly developed it will not be the fault of the operators.

What are known as the Landor wells, located south of the Wind River Reservation and owned by a Salt Lake City company, which have been shut down for three or four years, are to be opened up again, and it is thought they will give out a combined daily production of 700 barrels. They are shallow wells, being only 350 feet deep. Their product is a fine quality of lubricating oil, that would be worth in Pittsburg, it is claimed, $12 a barrel. Both lubricating and illuminating oils are found in Wyoming, the latter being about the same quality as Washington County (Penn.) oil.

AS TO NAPOLEON DARU.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The ex-statesman who has just died in Paris in his eighty-fourth year, Count Napoléon Daru had a title to fame not only by his political career, but also by reason of the fact that he was held at the baptismal font by Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine. The deceased was the son of the statesman of the First Empire, and, after having studied in the Polytechnic School, he joined the artillery, that being, as is well known, the branch of the service in which his famous godfather first won his laurels at the siege of Toulon. After having served some time in Africa M. Daru, then a Captain, gave up his rank in 1848. He had previously entered the House of Peers by hereditary right, and at the Luxembourg became the fast friend of Montalembert and other Catholic Liberals. M. Daru was one of the most prominent of the organizers of the railways in France, but identified himself more closely with politics in December, 1851, when he was the instant and energetic opposers of Louis Napoleon's coup d'état. For this the Count was imprisoned in the Fortress of Vincennes, and on his liberation retired into private life until 1870, when the Emperor induced him to join Ollivier's Liberal Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Daru, however, could not swallow the *plébiscite*. He had also failed in his endeavors to have France represented at the Vatican Council for the proclamation of the "Papal infallibility," either by an Ambassador Extraordinary or by a Minister attached to the Imperial Government who should be capable of urging its claims. Cardinal Antonelli opposed this policy doggedly, and France therefore remained neutral in the affair. In 1871 M. Daru was elected a Deputy, and in 1876 became a Senator, but lost his seat in 1879. His title of "Count" he inherited from his father, who had been Commissary General in the Napoleonic armies, now goes to his nephew, an artillery officer.

NOBIETY AMONG JEWS.

From the London Daily News.

Dr. Richardson cites the Jews as a living example of the advantages of sobriety. The remarkable vitality of their race strikes him as something astounding. Oppressed by cruel laws in the past, and living in abodes where others must have died, they yet contrived to exist. The explanation, according to this indefatigable apostle of Hygeia, is that which was given by Hallet, a leading German doctor of the last century. It is that they lead, as a rule, simple lives, and are mindful of the expressive maxim in Proverbs, "Wine is a mocker." Dr. Herman Adler has pointed out that, although Judaism does not denounce the taking of wine in moderation, there runs throughout the Hebrew literature the strongest condemnation of intemperance. It is, however, we are told, a mistaken idea that during Passover Jews are forbidden to take fermented wine. What is forbidden is the product of fermented grain, for which reason strict Jews at such time are restrained from the use of such liquors as whisky.

MAY WELL TEAR HIS HAIR.

Russian Letter to the London Daily Telegraph.

In Warsaw recently a man fell ill, and was attended by a physician till his complete recovery. Having no ready money wherewith to pay the doctor's fees, he begged him to accept a ticket of the Imperial State Lottery which had been in his possession for years, and his request was graciously acceded to. Now he is tearing his hair and cursing the day he was born, for the ticket in question has just won 75,000 rubles.

The Sponge is Mightier than the Brush.



THROW AWAY THE SHOE BRUSH and use a Sponge and Wolff's ACME Blacking, which will keep your SHOES BRIGHT and CLEAN if you use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

The women know a good thing and will have it, and the men ought to.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, which WILL ST

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
AUCTION SALES—8TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DOGS AND BIRDS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—9TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
FINE ARTS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—10TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—9TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
SHIPPING—10TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—MARIA STUART.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—TAMING THE SHREW.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE MEISTERSINGER.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, warmer weather.

The vote on the Blair Educational bill in the United States Senate yesterday was a gratifying surprise. Two years ago the bill was passed in that body by a vote of 39 to 29. It was known that it had lost ground since then, but it was hardly expected that it would be defeated, so many Senators had pledged themselves to its support and so many others were on record in its favor. But half a dozen of the latter had the courage of the change in their convictions, and their loss was not made up from among the new Senators. The bill did not even reach a vote on its final passage, but was killed on the question of ordering it to a third reading. The vote stood on the record 31 to 37, but one of the latter was that of Mr. BLAIR himself, who changed to the negative in order to be entitled to enter a motion for reconsideration. But the bill is dead, and there is no sort of doubt that the cold-blooded way in which it has been disposed was in a measure due to the weariness and disgust which Mr. BLAIR himself has produced by making such a hobby of it. His dull and interminable speeches and his absurd displays of crankiness were calculated to injure the cause he advocated, and when at last the Senate got at his hobby, it had lost all sympathy for the object which its rider had pursued so long. The bill was regarded as a nuisance to be got out of the way.

Mr. COOMBS, who knows whereof he speaks by extensive experience, points out that the imposition of a duty on hides would practically put an end to our trade with a considerable part of the South American States. At present the hides we buy from there serve to all intents and purposes as currency. They are pretty uniform in value, and they are sent in smaller or larger quantities from innumerable points. The producer can readily calculate their value, and can order his purchases in this country accordingly, very much as the Virginia farmer used to deal with England on the basis of the sale of his tobacco crop. But if the hides are taxed on entry to our markets, they will go elsewhere, and purchases will be made against them in the markets to which they are sent, and not here. As it is a well-established fact that our exports to South America have been steadily increasing in the articles into which labor enters most largely, it will be seen that the tax on hides is a tax on the demand for American labor.

The bill for the appointment of thirty medical examiners in the Pension Bureau, now pending, provides that they shall be appointed without examination under the civil service rules. This is not only a most inexcusable piece of bad legislation, but it is a direct blow at the reform system. It would practically result in the appointment of examiners who would be retained, while the old ones, who won their places by competition, would be discharged. It would also introduce a great deal of confusion into the service by having two distinct classes of employés doing the same sort of work and appointed in different ways. There is no possible need of any such exception because the Civil Service Commission could promptly and without difficulty supply competent men for all the work that is to be done. It is to be hoped that the bill will be defeated or amended to bring it into accord with the professions of the party and of the President.

Electric lighting companies outside of the Westinghouse combination will derive some comfort, though not much, from the remarks made by Judge ANDREWS in his decision denying their application for an injunction, to the effect that any company unfairly treated by the Standard Subway Company may appeal to the Board of Electrical Control, and from that body to any Judge, who "may act in the most summary manner, and if the directions of the Judge be not obeyed, the officers of the subway company can be fined or imprisoned." It is to be remembered, however, that the Standard Company has plenty of money to hire lawyers, and the process of forcing an entrance to the monopolized subways by fining and imprisoning the officers of the company would necessarily be slow and costly. Meanwhile, whatever the electric lighting companies may do, it is evident that the public is to have no protection against the extortionate charges which the Standard Company proposes to impose. Judge ANDREWS is silent on that point. Probably that matter did not come within the scope of his decision. No doubt he has correctly stated the law in affirming the validity of the transfer of the contract, and the Standard Company is now free to fix charges that will pay 10 per cent. upon a grossly exaggerated estimate of the cost of the subways it is to construct, and these charges will ultimately be paid by the public.

It is natural and laudable that the young Emperor of Germany should have a great admiration for the founder of the Prussian monarchy, but he does not follow him with great discretion. It was one of FREDERICK the Great's maxims that soldiers were the best Ministers and the best diplomatists. The appointment of Gen. VON CAPRIVI to succeed BISMARCK is an application of this maxim. By such an appointment the young Emperor makes it plain that a Ministry, according to his notion, is a civil staff the members of which are responsible to their chief alone and are to obey orders and give their opinions when they are asked for and not otherwise. He does not betray the slightest consciousness that this is the nineteenth and not the eighteenth century, and that it is now necessary, in order to govern a civilized nation, to take the opinion of the nation itself. If Gen. VON CAPRIVI succeeds to the Parliamentary functions of his predecessor, his first appearance in the Reichstag will be calculated greatly to cheer the good BISMARCK in his retirement.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The opposition to the final passage of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill in the Senate at Albany yesterday was almost entirely confined to an effort to secure the use of an unofficial ballot, with the condition that any person using it should return to the election officers his unused official ballot. The claim that this would do no harm is not worthy of consideration. As Mr. SAXTON said, it would subvert the whole purpose of the official ballot. But a point worth noting is that it was stated by a Democrat that if this amendment were adopted every Democratic Senator would vote for the bill. Whether this statement was authorized or not, or whether it really expressed the purpose of the Democratic Senators, we do not know, but if such was the case it was an admission that they had no objection to any provisions of the bill except that requiring an exclusively official ballot. It narrowed Democratic opposition to that single point and limited the Democratic contention to the substitution of an unofficial ballot by those who preferred to use it. This little device for keeping the way open for coercion and bribery is credited to Lieut. Gov. JONES, and it may or may not have had the sanction of Gov. HILL. But that loophole of escape for the Democratic opposition to ballot reform was not opened by the Senate.

The bill was passed by a vote of 18 to 7, and the only Democrats who voted for it were AHEARN of this city and CHASE of Albany. Three Republicans and four Democrats were absent. It is a noticeable fact that no Senator from a district north of the boundary line of this city gave his vote against the measure. Four of the seven negative votes were those of the Tammany Senators, CANTOR, IVES, ROESCH, and STADLER, and the other three were those of JACOBS and MCCARREN of Brooklyn, and HAWKINS of the Long Island district. Mr. LINSON has all along shown a reluctance to go on record against ballot reform and refrained from voting, and COLLINS, MCNAUGHTON, and BROWN were absent. The last named is a Tammany man. It will be remembered that the four Democrats who voted for the bill in the Assembly were all from this city, and included one Tammany man, Mr. SOHMER. This shows a very significant division of sentiment. The Republicans have been unanimous and unhesitating in their support of the Saxton bill, and when the nominal leader of the Democrats of the State, who at the same time holds the official place of greatest power and influence in the State, has declared his opposition so unequivocally and insisted so strenuously upon making this a party question, it is somewhat remarkable that even four Democratic Assemblymen and two Democratic Senators should vote for it, while several others failed to vote against it.

These things are a recognition of the undoubted fact that the sentiment in favor of ballot reform, with an exclusively official ballot, is strong in the Democratic Party. It is our belief that but for the malign influence of Gov. HILL it would have appeared quite as strong as in the Republican Party, for it has so appeared in several other States of the Union. It is certainly a fact that the reform is quite as important to the Democratic as to the Republican Party, even if it is not more so. It is in effect opposed only by politicians who rely upon corrupt and vicious methods to carry their ends, and it is only the fact that Gov. HILL is such a politician and has been in a position to exercise so much influence with his party in this State during the last three years, that has dragged the Democrats in the Legislature into their equivocal and embarrassing position. Now it remains to be seen whether Gov. HILL will persist, in spite of the demonstration of public opinion in favor of this reform, in using the highest prerogative of his office to defeat it. Even from the narrow point of view of party expediency it will be taking upon himself a very serious responsibility, for his course will tend to divide and weaken and not to harmonize and strengthen the party. So far as his personal fortunes are concerned it will be ruinous, but that in itself will be no public calamity. It is plain that the progressive element of the party is decidedly in favor of ballot reform as embodied in the Saxton bill; the labor element is in favor of it with practical unanimity; the general party feeling outside the circle of active politicians is favorable to it, and even those engaged in practical politics are at least divided upon it, as is shown by the votes in the Legislature.

If Gov. HILL again vetoes this measure he will take upon himself the whole responsibility of undertaking to put his party wrong on one of the leading issues of the time, and the one in which the keenest interest is felt by all classes of people. Democratic members of the Legislature may save the party in some measure from the effect of such a course by refusing to sustain the veto. This would fasten the responsibility upon HILL and relieve the party of it, but it would also make it inevitable for the party to repudiate henceforth all of the Governor's claims to leadership. Nothing could be more salutary for the party than that, and if it were certain that the bill would be passed over the veto we should be glad to see the Governor interpose his objections again for the sake of the consequences to himself. But if he should be sustained it would not simply be a defeat for the time being of a great public reform, but a serious damage in this State to the party to which we have come to look for reform in other directions.

HOW TWO TRUSTS ARE "CRUSHED."

"All the Trusts which are dependent in any way on the tariff," said the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the most prominent and influential Republican journals in the West, on the 14th inst., "must be crushed in the revision of the customs schedules to be made this year. We presume the Ways and Means Committee is keeping this necessity in mind in framing its bill." We do not see how the work of the majority of the committee, as now disclosed, can be satisfactory to our contemporary in St. Louis, or to Mr. BURROWS—one of the majority members of the committee, who declared at the beginning of the session that the products of every combination ought to go on the free list—or to certain other Republican authorities that profess to regard combinations as the "deadly foes of the protective system."

Among the combinations that deserved the attention of the committee are the two great organizations known as the National Lead Trust and the National Linseed Oil Trust. The first of these has a larger capital stock than that of any other Trust, the Standard Oil Trust excepted, and it includes 97 per cent. of the productive capacity of the white lead industry. A few weeks ago it challenged the committee by arbitrarily raising the price of white lead throughout the country, there having been no change in the cost of raw material that could warrant an advance. This great Trust depends for its profits and its existence upon the tariff duty of 3 cents a pound on white lead, a duty that is equivalent, as we have shown, to an ad valorem rate of more than 70 per cent. Its exactions have not escaped the attention of Republican journals, and the following extracts from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* show what the opinions of one of the foremost of these journals are:

"The Republicans will give their attention to the White Lead Trust and all similar conspiracies against the people when Congress meets." [July 28, 1889.]

"The fact that the White Lead Trust is an offshoot of the Standard Oil aggregation does not in itself make the former 'combine' the more infamous. Both must be crushed, and both will be crushed eventually. The task of wiping out the white lead conspiracy, however, is comparatively easy, and probably will be accomplished during the existence of the Fifty-first Congress." [Aug. 1, 1889.]

"The profits of this combination are said to be about 50 per cent. on the actual capital invested, and yet, as the recent advance made in white lead shows, the profits are not large enough to suit the Trust. We hope that the Ways and Means Committee will see its way clear to remove the duties which protect the lead 'combine.'" [Jan. 20, 1890.]

Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates have undertaken to "crush" this Trust by retaining the full duty of 3 cents a pound under which the combination was formed and by means of which it extorts from the people the high prices required for dividends on more than $50,000,000 of water.

The National Linseed Oil Trust has raised the price of linseed oil from 38 to 59 cents a gallon since it was formed—an advance of 55 per cent., a small part of which was due to the increased cost of raw material. It has been enabled to do this by a duty of 25 cents a gallon on foreign oil—a duty that has been substantially prohibitory in spite of the Trust's high price, for only $8,600 worth has been imported in the last two years.

We could republish here the remarks of the *Globe-Democrat* and other Republican journals in denunciation of this Trust, but it is sufficient to say that there has been no lack of such material. The case is a very clear one. No one will deny that this Trust exists, for its existence is disclosed as plainly as that of the Lead Trust, whose share certificates are sold by the thousand at our Stock Exchange. And it is notorious that the price has been raised until the combination has almost reached the top of the tariff wall of 25 cents a gallon (about 70 per cent.,) that keeps out foreign oil while these "deadly foes of the protective system" work their will with the home market.

Have Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates set out to restrain and discipline this Trust by a reduction of duties? Our contemporary in St. Louis, as well as the New-York *Tribune* and certain other high-tariff organs, will be pained to learn that these gentlemen, in their bill, have raised the duty to 30 cents a gallon! If this change should be enacted it would enable the Linseed Oil Trust to add 5 cents a gallon to its price.

The committee's action with respect to other combinations we shall consider at another time. We have already shown how the Sugar Trust would be affected by the proposed new schedule of duties on sugar. In that case the combined refiners have really been treated as "deadly foes of the protective system," it is true, for their "protection," as against foreign refiners, has been reduced from more than 1¼ cents per pound to only 5 per cent., which would not exceed, as we showed on Wednesday, ⅛ or ⅜ of a cent per pound, and might fall below the first of these fractions. But if the Sugar Trust is to be disciplined in accordance with the doctrine repeatedly proclaimed by the New-York *Tribune* and Senator SHERMAN and other advocates of the high tariff, why should the National White Lead Trust escape and the National Linseed Oil Trust be rewarded?

THE WORST YET.

It is enough to make Gen. GRANT and Gov. JEWELL—the great tanners of the Republican Party—turn in their graves, this latest proposition of the Republican managers to put a tax on imported hides. It was during the Administration of President GRANT, and in consequence of a movement in which Gov. JEWELL took an active part, that the very modest duty of 10 per cent. was taken from hides. This was done in the interest of American industry, and was a rational and practical measure, and it was so far from being an injury to American cattle growers that the latter have derived an indirect benefit from it by reason of the great stimulus to the consumption of all sorts of leather. It is true that the price of hides has fallen very considerably of late, but that has been a common experience with all agricultural or pastoral products, and it has extended over the world. In estimating the present advantages or disadvantages of one or another branch of industry, this must be taken into consideration. The question is not whether cattle growers now make less than they did, but whether they have been in any way unfairly discriminated against. As to this there can be but one answer. They have not been the victims of any discrimination whatever. They have no right, therefore, to come to Congress now and demand discrimination against others.

The proposed duty is 1½ cents per pound on hides of all sorts. This in some cases would be but 11 per cent. In other cases it would be as high as 35 per cent., and in common with all specific duties it would weigh heaviest upon the cheaper article in the most extensive use. In other words, like nearly all the so-called protective duties, it puts the sorest burden upon the working class, upon those who are least able to sustain it, and to whom an increased cost in a necessary of life is of the greatest consequence. It may make the same percentage of difference to the workingman if he pays $3 instead of $2 50 for a pair of shoes that it does to a wealthy man who pays $12 instead of $10. But if the 50 cents for the one is one-fourth or one-third of his daily income, and the $2 to the other is one-tenth or one-twentieth of his daily income, the burden for the poor man is three or four times as great. Nor is this the only consideration. While the cattle growers imagine that a duty on hides will help them, they are counting without their host. They make several wholly unfounded and mistaken assumptions. One is that the demand will remain the same, which is not true. If the price of hides is advanced by this duty—and that is the only possible purpose of imposing it—the price of everything into which hides enter will also advance. The result will be that many things now made and consumed in large quantities will then be consumed in smaller quantities, and many now generally used will not be used at all. The laborer whose family now consumes two pair of shoes a year will try to make a pair last nine months. The farmer will patch up his harness instead of getting a new set. The old trunks will be made to "go" longer. Everywhere, in all the countless channels of trade, the movement will be more sluggish until the price falls again.

The second assumption is that the supply will remain stationary. If it did not, the exclusion of hides from abroad would serve no purpose. But it will not remain the same. It tends to increase under any circumstances from domestic sources. It will be stimulated by higher prices. In the end the lessened demand and increased supply will, after a period of excitement and confusion, leave the cattle growers no better off than they are now. The scheme of the Republican managers is, therefore, an illusory one. It will not confer the benefits it promises. But the injury it would do would be immediate and real. It would kill the export trade in leather, which has been steadily growing. In 1888 this amounted to $9,500,000. In 1889 it was $10,700,000. This is not a trade that we can afford to throw away. It is not one that any political party has the right to destroy. We shall not try to characterize the political wisdom of such a measure. It is incalculably reckless and stupid. For the immediate interests of the country we should hope that it might not pass, and we do not believe that it can. For the ultimate interests of the country it would be well that it should pass, and that the protection policy should be loaded with this and like blunders until a disgusted and indignant people arose and swept it out of existence.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The bill to establish boards of medical examiners in this State is expected to come up in the Assembly for its third reading within a day or two. This bill proposes to establish three boards, one corresponding to each of the three schools of medicine recognized and incorporated by the State—the allopathic, the homeopathic, and the eclectic. It is opposed, or, to use the legislative word, "antagonized," by a bill which proposes a single board.

The object of these several measures is a public service of the first importance. It is to make sure that nobody shall be licensed to practice medicine in this State, or under the authority of this State, without a competent scientific knowledge. In times past grave scandals have been created and grave dangers incurred by the issue of diplomas that were held to be valid by whoever chose to issue them, without any effective public supervision. This danger is averted both by the bill providing for a single board and by the bill providing for a separate board. The only public questions are which plan averts it the more completely, and under which plan are the rights of educated physicians of any school better secured.

The advocates of the single board maintain that, inasmuch as the knowledge needed for the practice of medicine is the same, no matter in what school the possessor of it has acquired it or means to put it in practice, it can be ascertained by a single examination whether a candidate possesses it or not, and that there is no need for the existence of several bodies authorized by the State to issue the same license. In behalf of the homeopathic and eclectic schools it is argued that a board controlled by allopathic practitioners would look with disfavor on the graduates of homeopathic and eclectic colleges, and that students of medicine would naturally avoid these colleges if they desired to procure a license to practice on the easiest possible terms.

It is to be noted that the examination of the single board could scarcely be a single examination. In most branches, no doubt, the knowledge required for a physician is the same, no matter to what school he belongs. But in therapeutics wide differences of theory and practice prevail. An examination that did not include the practice of medicine would be incomplete. An examination in therapeutics planned and conducted by the physicians of any one school of practice would necessarily be partial and would work injustice to students of other schools. For that reason, doubtless, it is proposed to allow representation to the homeopathic and the eclectic physicians on the single board, and to them will naturally and necessarily be confided the examination of applicants of their respective schools in those branches in which the schools differ from one another.

The certificate of the single board will not, therefore, be a certificate that everybody who holds it has passed the same examination. It must ultimately mean that the holder of it has passed an examination satisfactory to the examiners of his own school. The single board must for some purposes be subdivided, and the examination must in some respects be a triple and not a single examination. The supervision of the Regents of the University will be a guarantee of the thoroughness of the examination, whether the board be nominally a single body or not.

So far as the protection of the public against incompetent and ignorant practitioners is concerned, we cannot see that it is not as efficiently provided in one of the plans as in the other. This, of course, is the only justification of any examination under public authority. The difference between the two plans seems to be that under one of them the State will "recognize" homeopathy and eclecticism, and in the other it will not, and that is probably the reason of the professional partisanship that has been aroused over the rival bills. The State, however, has already recognized homeopathy by incorporating homeopathic colleges and hospitals, and it would manifestly be a stigma and an injustice if it were to ignore homeopathy in the composition of the Board of Examination. The recognition, indeed, of the homeopathic and eclectic schools would virtually be the same whether it were bestowed in the selection of members of those schools on a single examining board, or in the establishment of a separate board for each.

There is no analogy to the proposed examination which can profitably be invoked. There is only one "school" of law, and law is the only profession except medicine into the competency of the practitioners of which the State pretends to look. We may imagine what would be the result if the "single board" were applied to examinations in theology. The Roman Catholics, of course, as the most numerous body, would be entitled to the largest representation on such a board. Imagination reels appalled before the thought of summoning Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist candidates for the ministry before such a tribunal. The homeopaths and the eclectics claim the same right to license their own graduates that the different churches possess, and there does not seem to be any good reason why it should not be conceded to them.

Four days before the Tariff bill made in the crypt of the Capitol by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee was given to the public this warning was sounded by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, perhaps the most influential Republican paper of the Mississippi Valley:

"It is reported that the Ways and Means Committee proposes to reconcile the country to an increase of tariff duties by so adjusting the matter as to give more protection to the farmers; but such an expedient will not prove satisfactory. The people will not indorse any scheme of tariff reform except one providing entirely for reduction. Perhaps certain interests are fairly entitled to additional protection, but this is not the year for granting such favors."

The *Globe-Democrat* does not agree with the New-York *Tribune* about these things. The *Tribune* finds that the "radical increase in duties on agricultural products" is "eminently justified by the needs of agriculture," but the St. Louis paper declared a few days ago that "in fact there are duties on all important agricultural products so large as to be practically prohibitory," and added that "it is very certain that we shall not ascertain that the source of the farmer's distress is a want of more tariff protection."

THE VOICE OF NEW-ENGLAND.

EX-GOV. DAVIS OF RHODE ISLAND TALKS OF CLEVELAND AND REFORM.

From the Charleston News and Courier of March 17.
(Dem.)

"Yes, I believe Cleveland would carry Rhode Island." This prophecy was made by ex-Gov. John W. Davis of Rhode Island at the Charleston Hotel yesterday. Gov. Davis was the Democratic Governor of Rhode Island from 1857 to 1858 and is at present a candidate for Gubernatorial honors. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the New-England Democracy and is an enthusiastic admirer of Grover Cleveland.

"The people of our little State," he continued, "are now beginning to fully appreciate the value of their ex-President. They see what an honest and bold President can do for his country, and although our State is usually radical in its Republicanism, I believe Cleveland can and will carry it if he is nominated in 1892. I haven't the slightest doubt but that at least 3,000 regular Republicans would vote with the Democrats for Cleveland, and that would carry the State for the Democracy. It is not improbable that Cleveland would get even a stronger vote. It hardly seems right in view of the fact that last Saturday Rudolph Aronson gave me a leave of absence until yesterday. He wanted me to do some work on Lecocq's 'La Fille de Madam Angot,' and here is the material he gave me. This is what he probably refers to in his note as his property.

"I shall return the books and manuscripts to-morrow. Whether he intends to produce 'Madame Angot' I can only conjecture. I went to the Casino at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon to report, but Mr. Rudolph Aronson was not there, and I didn't go back or wait for him. Our relations have been pleasant for four years, and I have no complaint to make. I am glad to be free, and shall now be my own master. This afternoon at 5 o'clock I signed a contract with R. D. Stevens to arrange for the production of Byrne's new opera, and I am already at work on it. I only got the libretto and score to-day, and it is not true that I did work outside the Casino."

PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

The sale of the Richard Butler collection of modern paintings was begun last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Art Galleries of Orgies & Co. The collection contains many fine bits of canvas by Innes, Gifford, Col, Glide, Muller Chace, Wyant, and others. The prices realised during the evening were low, a "First Quarter of the Honeymoon," by Charles L. Muller of Paris, bringing $1,150, the highest price of the evening. The bidding on the Innes specimens offered was quite spirited and they brought fair prices. Seventy-four paintings realised $8,854.

A great many of the finer specimens were purchased by dealers. Among the principal purchasers were Richard Butler, who secured Muller's "First Quarter of the Honeymoon;" Dr. William Carr, John Emmons, Thomas McKee, John McDonald, John Snedecor, James B. Wilson, Sir Roderick Cameron, James G. Wallace, A. T. Hill, Clarence Whitman, and C. Kinckner. The principal pictures sold brought the following prices:

"First Quarter of the Honeymoon," Muller	$1,150
"Wine Tasters," D. Col	525
"An Autumn Afternoon," H. P. Smith	490
"Adirondack Woods," J. H. Wyman	430
"Harvest Time," George Innes	380
"Winter Twilight," George Innes	350
"Solitude Evening," George Innes	300
"Berkshire Hills," J. R. Bristol	210
"Alms Pond, Newport," W. Kensett	200
"A Full-Mell Charge," W. T. Trego	200
"A New Recipe," C. R. Grant	180
"Landscape," J. F. Murphy	170
"Norwegian Landscape," Hans P. Gude	170
"Painting in the Convent," Albert Conrad	150

The sale will be continued this evening.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 20.—The Queen has given a cup valued at 100 guineas to the Royal Albert Yacht Club to be raced for during the coming Summer.

The strike of the coal miners has ended. A conference of delegates representing the coal mine owners and the miners was held in Westminster to-day at which it was agreed to make an immediate advance of 5 per cent. in the wages of the miners and a further advance of 5 per cent. on July 1. The men will resume work immediately. Arrangements for dealing with questions of wages in the future were agreed upon in principle.

The British steamer Bon-Accord, bound from Blythe for Malta, foundered off Cape Finisterre during a gale. Her crew escaped and have landed at Gibraltar.

The new White Star Line steamer Majestic has been towed to Belfast Lough, whence she will sail on her trial trip.

The report of the Army and Navy Commission has been issued. The changes recommended by the commission are to take effect on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief of the forces.

The Bolton cotton industry is paralyzed in consequence of the coal strike, and 30,000 looms are idle in Barnsley.

Dom Pedro will visit Naples and Florence in the Autumn.

LISBON, March 20.—An official announcement that Great Britain disavows the occupation of the disputed Shiré territory has allayed the excitement of the people here.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The Czar has ordered the establishment of a separate court for the Czarowitch, with Gen. Tscherenetieff as Chamberlain.

CAIRO, March 20.—Henry M. Stanley will leave Egypt on April 7.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

The annual election for Governors of the Manhattan Club was held last night. The club has twelve Governors, and four of these are elected annually to serve three years. The retiring Governors this year were C. C. Baldwin, Robert McClay, Manton Marble, and J. Sergeant Cram.

According to the rules of the club, nominations for Governors must be made by posting the names of the nominees on the bulletin board at least ten days before the election, and selections must be made by not less than five members of the club. Messrs. Baldwin, McClay and Cram were nominated to succeed themselves and were not opposed, but John M. Bowers and Frank K. Pendleton were nominated to succeed Mr. Marble. Mr. Bowers declined to enter the race and wrote a letter saying that he would not run because a disposition had been shown to consider his nomination as the expression of a Tammany movement in the club. His withdrawal removed the opposition to Mr. Pendleton and that gentleman, with the three above named, was elected without a contest.

An amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Governors from 12 to 15 was also adopted. This will have to be ratified by the Board of Governors and then the certificate of incorporation will have to be amended in accordance with it before the provision can become operative. The Governors will probably act on the amendment at their next meeting and there is little room for doubt that they will ratify it.

Arrangements have been made to move the club into the Stewart mansion by May 1.

ALIENATION OF LAND IN AUSTRALIA.

In a recent issue of the Sydney *Morning Herald* it is stated that, out of the area embraced in the five colonies forming the Australian continent of 1,885,537,120 acres, no less than 89,000,000 acres have been alienated from the Crown. In this connection it must be remembered that the former figures include all the land on the continent, accessible and inaccessible, good and bad. The alienated land is divided as follows: New South Wales, 42,385,244 acres; Victoria, 22,493,913 acres; Queensland, 10,927,057 acres; South Australia, 10,780,738 acres, and Western Australia, 2,270,676 acres.

DISCHARGED BY MR. ARONSON.

Max Freeman, who has been connected with the Casino for a long time as stage manager and actor, is no longer in the employ of Manager Rudolph Aronson. Their business relations were summarily broken yesterday by this note to Mr. Freeman:

I hereby beg to notify you that your services are not further required. You will please return by bearer all scores, libretios, costumes, sketches, &c., belonging to me. RUDOLPH ARONSON.

At the Casino last evening reporters who inquired for the cause of Mr. Freeman's dismissal were simply told that it was a fact. Albert Aronson said: "Freeman was discharged to-day for inattention to duty. He has not been here since Saturday."

There was a rumor to the effect that there is another reason for the dismissal of the stage manager. It is that Freeman had been doing work in his line for persons outside the Casino—notably Charles A. Byrne and Benjamin D. Stevens. The former is the author of the new comic opera, "Castles in the Air," the music for which was written by Gustav Kerker, and the new company organized by De Wolf Hopper and Mr. Stevens is to produce it at the Broadway Theatre May 5.

Whether there is anything else behind the affair remains to be seen. Gossips say there is a story yet to be told. Mr. Albert Aronson denied that there was anything concealed. He said that no one had been engaged to replace Freeman, and for the present his work will be done by the assistants, Arthur W. Tams and Edgar Smith.

Mr. Freeman was found at his rooms in the Hotel Metropole. He said he got the note about noon by the Casino messenger boy, and was very much surprised at its contents. He was also mystified by the fact that it did not mention a cause for his dismissal.

"However," said he, "I suppose I must accept the discharge. I did not hear until to-night that it was alleged I had neglected work. It hardly seems right in view of the fact that last Saturday Rudolph Aronson gave me a leave of absence until yesterday. He wanted me to do some work on Lecocq's 'La Fille de Madam Angot,' and here is the material he gave me. This is what he probably refers to in his note as his property.

"I shall return the books and manuscripts to-morrow. Whether he intends to produce 'Madame Angot' I can only conjecture. I went to the Casino at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon to report, but Mr. Rudolph Aronson was not there, and I didn't go back or wait for him. Our relations have been pleasant for four years, and I have no complaint to make. I am glad to be free, and shall now be my own master. This afternoon at 5 o'clock I signed a contract with R. D. Stevens to arrange for the production of Byrne's new opera, and I am already at work on it. I only got the libretto and score to-day, and it is not true that I did work outside the Casino."

AN EXCLUSIVE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

From the Camden (N. J.) News, (Dem.)

If our State shall subscribe to the doctrine of exclusive official ballot, obtainable at the polling booth only, the workers will find a new feature added to the curriculum of the school of practical politics—that of teaching the ignorant the art of reading at least the names of candidates upon the party tickets. In the course of years the country will be redeemed of its ignorant middle-aged and its ignorant old through the medium of the despised political worker. And then again, the worker will be surer of the vote of his pupil than he could be of the vote unduly influenced. Think of the grand station there is in store for the political worker—he is to occupy the proud position toward the untutored mind of the old as our school teachers do to the developing mind of the young. This is two ends against the middle, and ignorance must inevitably succumb. But, in the meantime, candidates will have to have a care, for the worker, with his class, will be a man not to trifle with.

TO REPEAL LOTTERY CHARTERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—Bills repealing the charters of the Frankfort, Henry County, and Grand Lodge Lotteries passed the Kentucky House of Representatives to-day. The anti-lottery men form a strong majority in the Legislature and will use every effort to suppress the lottery.

SMALL TALK.

The *Congregationalist* tells us that "a minister down on the South Shore hired a stenographer to take one of his extempore Sunday evening sermons. Result, upon reading over the discourse Monday morning, a rather disgusted minister, more sympathetic with his people than ever before, but convinced that the experiment paid." It might be well for ministers sometimes to preach their sermons into a phonograph and then hear them themselves before they deliver them. They would no doubt think less of them, and at the same time their congregations might recognize improvement in their spiritual food.—*New-York Observer.*

Habitual newspaper readers are asked to recall the first census taken within their memory. Do they not recollect a feeble joke that went round to the effect that all women would be obliged to tell their ages to the census taker? Do not newspaper readers remember, for one of the horrors of each succeeding census this same feeble joke? Have they not already noticed signs of its reappearances this year? Are women, as a rule, any more shy of telling the truth about their ages than men are?—*Troy Press.*

A curious incident occurred on Ellicott-street Tuesday morning. A milkman's wagon was standing on the street with the horse untied, as is customary while the owner is delivering his milk. A farmer came along leading a cow by a halter on his way to market. The sight of the cow so terrified the horse that he ran away at a furious speed down the street. That milkman's customers are now wondering how long it is since his horse saw a cow.—*Buffalo Courier.*

A Maryland clergyman who was trying to raise a church debt offered to marry for nothing every young man in the audience who would contribute the wedding fee to the fund. Of course every young man promptly contributed—a dollar, the reporter states, which apparently is all weddings cost in Maryland—but not one of them will have the boldness to ask the clergyman to marry him for nothing, and probably he knew it.—*Buffalo Express.*

Manager (to young playwright)—I'm sorry but we can't accept your play. It doesn't quite suit. Playwright—That's unfortunate, Sir. Will you kindly suggest wherein it may be improved? Manager—Sorry

READY FOR HILL'S VETO

THE BALLOT REFORM BILL NOW BEFORE HIM.

SO IS THE CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL—THE PAUPER INSANE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE UNEXPECTEDLY.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Legislature of 1890 distinguished itself to-day. It sent to the Governor the Saxton Ballot Reform and the Corrupt Practices bills, and the Assembly, contrary to general expectation, passed the bill of Mr. Acker of Steuben to transfer to State care the pauper insane confined in county asylums, except in the counties of New-York, Kings, and Monroe. The bill was sent to the Senate without amendment.

The session in the House was one of the longest held in ten years. When the result was announced and it was found that 69 votes were cast in favor of the bill and 50 against it, an outburst of applause swept through the Assembly Chamber. The bill is tolerably certain to reach Gov. Hill.

The opposition to it in the Senate is heavy and determined, but the interests of the measure are in Senator Fassett's charge, and he is confident of putting it through within a fortnight. The Senators who are known to be opposed to it are Richardson, Linson, Coggeshall, Erwin, Laughlin, Vedder, Emerson, and Sloan.

One of the sources of surprise around Albany is the attitude of Senator Sloan. The common report is that sympathetically the Senator is in favor of the bill, but politically he is opposed to it, for the reason that he is influenced by a Supervisor from Oswego County who holds a clerical position in the Legislature. It seems almost ridiculous that a Senator, particularly one of Mr. Sloan's high character, should allow himself to be swerved from humane and civilized measures by such considerations.

When the bill came up in the Assembly it was a special order on second reading. None of its friends imagined it had the slightest chance of being advanced, and the calling to the chair by Speaker Husted of Mr. Bullock of Oswego, who was known to be a strong "county man," and who, by the way, was very particular to recognise, during the first three hours of the debate, only those speakers who sympathized with his side, had a depressing effect upon the friends of the bill. All but the most convinced them that the last hope was gone. The Supervisors, who want to kill it, and the humanitarians, who want to make it a law, filled the rear of the chamber.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, who has been one of the most persistent advocates of State care, and the three Commissioners in Lunacy, Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, ex-Congressman Reeves, and Goodwin Brown were interested spectators of the struggle.

The debate lasted over five hours. Two efforts were made to saddle the bill with amendments, and both failed. Mr. Andrus of Erie wanted his home county to be included with those exempted, and Judge Greene of Orange to have the Governor appoint a commission to appraise the value of the county asylums with the view of purchasing them. It was just at the close of the day's session that that these amendments were voted down, and the people interested in the bill realized that it was safe.

The victory is a great one for Mr. Acker, who has handled the bill in a masterly manner in the House, and who has taken his position in defiance of the threats of the Supervisors of his own county.

Mr. Peck of Cortland opened the ball by moving to strike out the first section, and he then read a long speech in opposition to the measure. His remarks bore the stamp of careful coaching on the part of the Supervisors' Board of Supervisors. He said it was an indisputable fact that four insane persons are returned cured to their homes from county asylums where one such person is returned from State institutions. He dwelt upon the alleged beauties of the county asylum system, and sought to convey the impression that the proposed change in the method of caring for the insane would involve the expenditure of vast sums of money.

Each county, he contended, would be robbed annually of sums far in excess of those now used to support New-York, Kings, New-York, Kings, and Monroe Counties had the right to care for their own insane if they cared to. Why should they seek to deprive Cortland and other counties of the privilege?

"It would cost at least $10,000,000 to remove the chronic insane of this State from their present quarters to State institutions," Mr. Peck declared in conclusion.

Mr. John Connelly of New-York made a strong appeal for the passage of the bill. He called attention to the county asylums and pictured the misery which reigns in them. The question at issue, he said, was one of humanity and justice. A commission composed of reputable men had declared that it was impossible to cure insane people in county asylums, and he therefore believed that the State should step in and take charge. There was something above dollars and cents or local self-government in this measure.

Mr. Decker of Tioga County—a county where the State Board of Lunacy found a condition of affairs truly deplorable—said he firmly believed that the zeal of the friends of this bill was born without knowledge. Then he painted a picture of the Tioga County Insane Asylum which would have made the most hopelessly insane of its inmates smile. It was easy to see that Mr. Decker had an eye only on the financial aspect of the question.

Mr. Mott of Madison consumed an hour or more reading affidavits designed to impeach the statements published by the State Lunacy Commission in its last report. The Madison County Insane Asylum was placed in the same category with the Tioga institution by the gentleman.

Then Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua took up the cudgels for the county asylums. He said that, according to the existing law, there could be but one argument in this bill. It was that the State Board of Charities and the State Lunacy Commission confessed themselves unable to perform their duties. For twenty-five years, he said, the alleged evils depicted by these boards must have been growing, and the question was, Why had they not been looked after before? In his opinion the State Lunacy Commission should spend its time enforcing the present laws and not seek to procure the passage of the Acker bill.

Mr. Nixon attacked the State asylums, charging that they are inefficiently managed, and made a number of wild statements, which were subsequently refuted.

Mr. Sulzer of New-York said the reason why Mr. Nixon spoke so strongly was because the Supervisors or Overseers of the Poor of his county were here to urge him on in his opposition to the measure.

Mr. Nixon interrupted at this point by asking Mr. Sulzer to explain why he favored the bill.

"Because I believe that in the interests of the Empire State demand its passage, and because the impulses of my heart urge me to favor it," was the reply.

Mr. Deyo asked Mr. Sulzer to give way in order that he might ask a question.

"I will give way to any gentleman except the one from Broome," replied Sulzer. "The other day in a mean, niggardly manner he refused to grant me a favor on this floor. I have a good memory, and the gentleman will vouch for it before this session ends."

Mr. Deyo subsided, and the New-Yorker continued to pour hot shot into the opponents of the bill. He said the care of the insane should not be made a party question, and concluded his presentment by reading extracts from the report of the State Lunacy Commission and commenting on them.

Mr. Deyo secured the floor at a time when it was generally hoped that the debate would soon close and talked for thirty minutes in behalf of the county institutions. He said that sympathy should not be permitted to take the place of sober sense. If the chronic insane inmates of the county asylums were not adequately provided for by the munificent State Board of Charities had power to remove them to the present State asylums. The State asylums were, in his opinion, overcrowded and the attendance was insufficient. These abuses should be corrected before the friends of the Acker bill asked people to send their friends who were afflicted with insanity to such institutions. The Binghamton Asylum was instanced in support of his contention. Official reports commending the county asylums were then freely quoted from.

As Mr. Deyo ceased speaking, Speaker Husted, who had taken up his position just behind him, addressed the Chair, and stated that he had been called to New-York, but that before going he wished to announce that he was in favor of the bill and opposed to any motion to amend it, to lay it on the table, and that he desired that it be placed on record in the affirmative on third reading and final passage.

Mr. Deyo churlishly objected, whereupon many members crowded around him and expressed their indignation.

Mr. Sheehan of Erie, in a menacing tone, said he hoped the gentleman from Broome would withdraw his objection, because he would lose strength if he did not.

"If the gentleman insists I will stay here and vote," said the speaker with anger in his voice and eye.

Mr. Deyo saw that he had made a serious mistake and lost no time in receding from his position, saying in explanation that some of the opponents of the bill who were absent might wish to be placed on an equal footing with the Speaker.

"I am here," retorted the Bald Eagle, the dangerous glitter still in his eye.

The speaker's request was granted, and Mr. Whipple, who was against the bill, secured a like privilege and left the chamber because of illness.

Mr. Mase of Dutchess, who had yielded the floor to Gen. Husted, made a strong plea for State care. The difference was as great as that between a poor country hotel and a first-class city one. "Of course," said he, "the State asylums are overcrowded, but if this bill be passed a new and other asylums will be built and the difficulty remedied."

The county institutions, he maintained, were poorly equipped for the work. In short, they were relics of barbarism. There were, on an average, about two persons to each for twenty-seven, and in some asylums the patients were shut up in cells before dark and permitted to sleep until broad daylight in order to save the expense of lights. Mr. Mase was frequently interrupted, but his remarks were unusually pointed, and his opponents finally ceased to trouble him.

Mr. George H. Bush of Ulster attacked the bill, claiming that it was backed by "sickly sentimentalists" who had formed a lobby for breaking down the county system. Judge Greene of Orange showed his animity to the bill in a long speech and then offered an amendment providing that, in case the bill should become a law, the Governor should be authorized to appoint a commission to appraise the value of the county asylums with a view to their purchase by the State; also providing that if the exempted counties should desire to come under the provisions of the bill they might do so.

Mr. Acker defended the bill in gallant style. He said it was evident to him that those who opposed it had not read it carefully. The question involved was one of humanity against dollars, one in which skill and experience were arrayed against ignorance and inexperience. There was no extravagant outlay of money contemplated in this measure. The total amount was only about $760,000, and this was to be used in providing decent quarters and good treatment for the unfortunates whose reason was dethroned. The bill was aimed at the vicious system now in vogue.

"Do you know," he said in a most dramatic manner, "that the law now on the statute books declares that a person who has been insane two years may be adjudged a chronic case? That then he may be carted off to a county asylum, where the chances are that he will pace the narrow corridors and breathe the poisonous air until the day of his death?"

Mr. Acker made the strong point, which physicians will sustain, that the chances of recovery are largely lessened if insane people are removed from all intercourse with friends and from familiar surroundings. In county asylums the evil conditions exist which the bill strikes down.

Mr. Andrus offered an amendment to exempt Erie, as New-York, Kings, and Monroe had already been exempted, from the operations of the bill. Erie County, he said, had ample facilities, as was well known, for the care of the insane.

Mr. Hitt spoke against the amendment. He was heartily in favor of the original bill. If Erie were exempted every other county would ask to be. The aim is to remove the care of the insane from the realm of ward and county politics. The Albany County Superintendent of the Poor, a man of years of service and wide experience in the matter, Mr. McKenna, was an earnest advocate of the measure. Acting on his judgment, the City and County Government had asked the Albany County delegation to vote for the bill. The Legislature, all men and women of experience, the Bar Association, the two State medical societies, were urging the bill. The opposition came from the desire to keep a small amount of political patronage in the department of a Superintendent of the Poor and his deputy. Such petty politics were arrayed against a great cause of philanthropy.

Mr. Sheehan of Erie announced that he would support the bill if Mr. Andrus's amendment were adopted.

Mr. Fish of Putnam expressed the hope that the amendment would not prevail, and took occasion to state from which, in his opinion, would, if enacted into a law, be the only monument Mr. Acker would ever require to perpetuate his memory in New-York State.

Mr. Peck's motion to strike out was withdrawn. The Andrus amendment was lost by a vote of 59 to 60, Judge Greene's was overwhelmed a few minutes later. Then, in its original form, the bill was placed on second and third reading, and finally, after withstanding an onslaught of nearly six hours' duration, was declared passed—69 to 50. This is the vote in detail:

Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS.—Messrs. *Abbey*, Acker, Andrus, Ballantine, Barton, *Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce*, Bradford, *Brady, J. I. Burns, Robert P. Bush, W. G. Byrne, Thomas F. Byrnes, Connelly, Cooney, Cornell*, Currier, Curtis, De Forest, *Dinkelspiel*, Fish, Fitts, Gardenier, Gibbs, *Gittleson*, Greteinger, *Haffner, Hitt*, Hoag, *Huson*, Albert Johnson, Jones, *Kerrigan*, Kimball, King, Larmon, R. J. Lewis, Mase, *McFarlane, McGuire, McManus, Messenger, Meyer, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, J. J. O'Connor*, Page, *Peaire*, Pierson, Rhodes, *Riley, Sage*, Saunders, *Schaaf*, Sheffer, *Shields, Schmer, J. H. Stevens*, Nelson Stevens, De Witt Sutphin, *Van Brunt, Van Vranken, Webster*, Weed, Willis, *Wissig*, the Speaker.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Bennett, Bridges, W. B. Burns, *George H. Bush, Clarke, Coons*, Crawford, Davis, Decker, Deyo, *Dolan, Dudrea*, Ernst, *Greene*, Groat, *Guenther*, Gulford, *Harwood, Henderson*, H. C. Johnson, J. Samuel Johnson, R. S. Johnson, *Kelly, Kirk*, Kurth, H. J. Lane, O. F. Lane, B. B. Lewis, I. Hommeden, *Martin*, Mitchell, Mott, Nixon, J. K. O'Connor, *O'Hare*, Pearsall, Peck, *Rice*, Rose, Sawmiller, Selleck, *Sheehan*, Stranahan, *Sullivan*, Thompson, Towne, *Townsend*, Treadway, Whipple.

An analysis of the vote shows that members from thirty counties voted against the bill, the three representatives from Oneida, Ulster, two of three of Onondaga, three of the five from Erie, the two representatives from Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Jefferson, Niagara, Queens, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, and Wayne, the single representatives from Allegany, Broome, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Essex, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Orleans, Schoharie, Sullivan, Tioga, and Wyoming. Two men from Kings—Kelly of the Fifth and Kurth of the Twelfth, and four from New-York—Sullivan of the Second, Martin, Ninth; O'Hare, Eighteenth, and C. C. Clarke of the Twenty-fourth voted with the Supervisors. All the representatives from six Senatorial districts, the Thirteenth, Richardson; Twenty-first, Sloan; Twenty-third, Pierce; Twenty-fifth, Hendricks, and Thirty-second, Vedder, were solid against it. It was a great victory in the cause of humanity.

* * *

The Saxton Ballot Reform bill was consigned by the Legislature to the tender mercies of Gov. Hill to-day and with it the Corrupt Practices bill. It was understood that the veto of the Saxton bill is all ready and with a possibility of its coming in to-morrow, unless the Governor desires to display the dramatic in his character and hold it off for the benefit of the fair ladies of Albany who throng the Capitol habitually on Monday nights.

The sumptuous dinner which Col. Brown gave to the full Senate last night was responsible for the empty chairs at 11 o'clock this morning when the bill was to have been considered, and the result was that Mr. Saxton was compelled to postpone consideration till noon in order to get votes enough to pass the bill. Senator Linson made a motion to recommit for the purpose of incorporating the amendment proposed by Lieut. Gov. Jones to allow the use of the unofficial ballot, the voter pressing a key to check the official ballot. He said this was the last opportunity this year to put the bill in such a perfect way as to insure its becoming a law. The proposition could not possibly result in harm to the voter, and would overcome the objections hitherto raised against the use of the unofficial ballot.

Mr. Saxton observed that he never claimed the bill was perfect—this in reply to a declaration of Mr. Cantor that it was not too late to perfect the measure, and that three years ago, when it was originally introduced, its friends had claimed it was then perfect—but, without question, it was the best bill of the kind ever presented to any Legislature. It would not disfranchise the illiterate voter. It allowed every voter to exercise his own judgment in voting. It gave to the illiterate voter better facilities than any other law on the books. There was no necessity for an unofficial ballot.

Mr. Cantor argued that the Linson proposition was entitled to consideration. The Senate refused to think so, however, voted it down, and passed the bill by the following votes, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. *Ahearn*, Birkett, *Chase*, Coggeshall, Deane, Donaldson, Erwin, *Fassett*, Hendricks, Ives, *Jacobs*, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Stewart, Van Gorder, Vedder—18.

NAYS—Messrs. *Cantor, Hawkins, Ives, Jacobs, McCarren, Roesch, Stadler*—7.

Every Republican in the Senate Chamber voted for the bill, with two Democrats, Ahearn of New-York and Chase of Albany. Senator Linson refrained from voting, as he did when the bill originally passed, and Senators Brown, Collins, McNaughton, (Democrats,) and Laughlin and Sheard (Republicans) were not present.

The Corrupt Practices bill, as amended in the House, was also passed without debate and forwarded to the Governor.

* * *

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported adversely the bill of Senator McCarren of Kings which provides for the construction of a bridge over the East River at Grand-street. McCarren objected to this report and moved that the Senate disagree with it and that the bill be advanced to Committee of the Whole. He made a speech illustrative of the necessity of the scheme and of the great benefit it would be to both cities.

Senator Stadler showed conclusively that the bridge would benefit Brooklyn far more than it would New-York. The Senate stood by the committee and killed the bill by a vote of 17 to 4, the latter all the Long Island representatives—Hawkins, Birkett, Jacobs, and McCarren.

* * *

Mr. Stewart of New-York handed in to the Senate to-day a remonstrance from the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation against the passage of the Syracuse Water bill.

* * *

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following:

By Mr. Vedder for Mr. McNaughton—Authorizing the use of the Myers automatic ballot box.

By Mr. Chase—For the licensing of peddlers who sell foreign-made goods.

By Mr. Saxton—Providing for the payment of the incidental expenses of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission. The commission has stricken out the item for $170,000 to complete the grand State monument.

* * *

Brooklyn office holders have recently been making a very lively raid upon the County Treasury. Almost every officer and Commissioner in the county has sent a bill up here for the increase of his salary. Mayor Chapin recently said that the city of Brooklyn's debt was very near the taxation limitation, but this announcement has only had the effect to stimulate the rapacious office holder to more vigorous efforts. Bills are now in Albany for the increase of the salaries of the following: Board of Health Commissioner from $4,000 to $5,000 a year; the three Excise Commissioners from $3,000 to $5,000 each; Park Commissioners, who draw nothing now, are demanding $9,000 a year; the ten Assessors from $3,000 to $4,000 each, the President to receive $5,000; police surgeons, who, with the Health Commissioner, are the only officers in the list deserving of more compensation, ask for $2,000 instead of $1,200; the members of the Board of Aldermen maintain a reputation for modesty and parsimoniousness characteristic of their class and believe their valuable services are worth $3,000 a year instead of nothing, which they now receive; the policemen are not satisfied with their compensation, and they have a bill which will add $100 a year to the incomes of every man on the force. And then it is considered that the three Police Justices will receive under a new bill $5,000 each and that the clerks and stenographers will be taken care of later, it will be seen that the contemplated invasion of the Brooklyn Treasury is assuming large and dangerous proportions. It is estimated that the passage of these various bills will add from $400,000 to $500,000 a year to the Brooklyn tax list.

* * *

Mr. Weed of Brooklyn introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that commercial agencies which furnish financial information for their patrons shall state in their reports the actual facts concerning any particular case stated. If it refers to any judgment the report must tell how said judgment was obtained, but if for any good reason, satisfactory to the agency, particulars are withheld, a reference shall be made to them by the mark or sign indicating that information is possessed which is not desirable to impart other than by verbal or confidential communication. A violation of these provisions is adjudged a misdemeanor, and damages may be recovered for libel.

Mr. Weed also introduced a bill empowering Boards of Excise to collect a license of $25 a year from each dealer in cigarettes. Applications for licenses must be accompanied by the signatures of at least five reputable citizens.

Mr. de Peyster of Dutchess introduced the annual bill authorizing the printing of 3,500 copies of the Legislative Manual for 1890, to be distributed as follows: Twenty copies to each member of the Legislature and 300 copies for officers and reporters.

The Assembly Committee on Banks submitted a bill to-day authorizing the Superintendent of Banking, when he shall have reason to believe that the capital of any bank or banking association is reduced below the amount required by law, to require the deficiency to be made good within sixty days, unless he becomes convinced that the institution is in an unsound condition, in which case he is empowered to take possession of the property and appoint a receiver if necessary.

A bill by Mr. J. Irving Burns of Westchester makes it unlawful to store or refine petroleum in any city of less than 50,000 inhabitants without the consent of the city authorities.

Mr. Greteinger of Kings introduced a bill creating the board of "Commissioners of the County Farm of the County of Kings," to consist of four members, two to be appointed by the County Judge, one by the Mayor, and the Sheriff. The term of office is fixed at four years. The board is given entire control of the erection of buildings, construction of sewers, roads, and water mains on the Kings County Farm authorized by the law of 1884 and not yet begun. The limit of expenditure is fixed at the bill at $500,000. As fast as completed the work is to be turned over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Tim Sullivan of New-York came to the front to-day with a "strike" calculated to put pawnbrokers in a cheerful frame of mind. It fixes the yearly license fee of pawnbrokers at $250 and provides that the rate of interest charged shall not exceed 1 and 1½ per cent. per month for the first six months and 1 per cent. per month for each succeeding month on any loan not exceeding $100 and larger sums the rate is 1 per cent. per month. Each pawnbroker must transmit daily to the Superintendent of Police a memorandum of the articles pledged with him and the amount loaned on them. After goods have remained in his possession a year he may sell them at public auction, the auctioneer to be designated by the Mayor. The money remaining after the interest and expenses are deducted goes to the City Treasury in case the pledgers do not appear.

* * *

A combination to force several bills out of the hands of the committees to which they were referred partially failed in the Assembly today through a lack of organization on the part of the conspirators, Messrs. John Martin of New-York, Towne of Chautauqua, and J. K. O'Connor of Oneida. These gentlemen had canvassed the House and felt reasonably certain that they could manipulate things to suit them. Mr. Mase started in by trying to take from the Committee on Public Education Senator Ahearn's bill for the appointment of additional School Commissioners in New-York City. He said that at present only one of the city's twenty-one School Commissioners came from below Fourteenth-street, and 72 per cent. of the taxable property and 51 of the population had no representation. He would not oppose amendments which would provide one Commissioner from each of the eight districts and thirteen at large. He charged the committee with an attempt to kill the bill, which had been before it for some time.

Chairman Saunders of the committee denied the impeachment, but Mr. Martin's motion prevailed.

According to the original plan Mr. Towne was next to try to wrest from the Insurance Committee the valued policy bill, but he was not watchful, and Mr. O'Connor slipped in with a motion that the Ways and Means Committee be discharged from further consideration of the Utica Armory bill.

Mr. Fish of Putnam, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggested that it would be a good idea if the House should relieve the committee of all the armory bills now in its possession.

Mr. O'Connor replied that the two companies now in Utica needed the armory badly, and that when he was supporting Mr. Fish in the fight on the World's Fair bill that gentleman assured him his armory bill would be reported one taken up by the Ways and Means Committee. The gentleman had forgotten his promise, however, although several other bills of this nature had been considered by his committee.

Mr. Fish, with indignation stamped on his countenance, said that if Mr. O'Connor presumed to say he had broken a promise he was saying an untruth. Never, during the World's Fair bill discussion, had they spoken of this bill, and Mr. Fish was positive that he had never heard of it before.

Mr. O'Connor said, in reply, that he was glad his memory was not so treacherous as that of Mr. Fish. This appeared to resolve itself into a question of veracity between himself and Mr. Fish, and he would stick to his original statement. Mr. O'Connor's motion was lost, and when Mr. Towne came to the front, a few moments later, the House also consigned his motion to oblivion.

* * *

Concurrent resolutions were introduced in both houses to-day declaring null and void the Sing Sing printing contract, recently entered into by Warden Brush and Horatio V. Davis. The House passed the resolution, but the Senate sent it to the Committee on State Prisons, with a bill by Senator McCarren adjudging the contract null and void.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, southerly winds, warmer.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, southerly winds, warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, rain, southerly winds, warmer.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, southerly winds, warmer.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	40°	29°	3:30 P. M.	52°	47°
6 A. M.	39°	29°	6 P. M.	36°	47°
9 A. M.	38°	31°	9 P. M.	35°	42°
12 M.	40°	36°	12 P. M.	34°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....38½°
Average temperature for same date last year.37¼°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years.....36°

WENT CRAZY IN CHURCH.

The residents of Harlem, in the neighborhood of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, 120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, were aroused by a series of howls, shouts, and maniacal ravings last evening at 8:30 o'clock. A crowd collected in front of the church to find out what was the cause of the hullabaloo, when a man dashed out of the church portico, ran down the street, and around the corner into Lexington-avenue. The crowd followed, for the man gave every evidence of madness, and was, without doubt, very dangerous. Two policemen at length secured him, but had a great deal of difficulty in getting him to the station at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

It was there ascertained that the cause of all the disturbance was a mechanic named Michael Sullivan, who is employed in a distillery and lives at 245 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. He had raised almost a panic in the church, where services were being conducted at the time of his entrance. So violent was his behavior at the station that it was found necessary to put him in a strait jacket. He is supposed to have been drinking heavily.

FOSSILIZED TOOTH OF A SHARK.

Yesterday the fossil tooth of a shark, 6¼ inches long by 4⅝ inches broad, was found on McDonough-street in Brooklyn. The question arises whether the tooth belongs to the Long Island formation or was brought there from some distant locality. No excavations have been recently made in the immediate neighborhood. Some time ago, however, McDonough-street was repaired. It might have been that some collector had dropped the tooth there. The size of the specimen is fairly large, teeth 7 inches long being among the largest. The McDonough-street tooth certainly measured over 7 inches when it was perfect. The specimen resembles in every way teeth of the Squali found in the phosphate beds of South Carolina.

A STATE RUNNING ON TICK

RHODE ISLAND'S AVAILABLE FUNDS EXHAUSTED.

SQUABBLING IN THE LEGISLATURE PREVENTS THE PASSAGE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—For nearly three weeks now the Government of the State of Rhode Island has been running on credit and on credit only. Not a penny has been available since Feb. 28 to pay salaries, to run the courts and other departments, or to furnish supplies, and meanwhile every one in the service of the State, from Governor down to page, is awaiting the pleasure of the General Assembly. The General Appropriation bill has not been passed, owing to a partisan squabble in the Legislature, and, owing to statutory restrictions, the money actually in hand cannot be used.

The State has about $50,000 on hand, and $50,000 more is coming in next month. The appropriations are always made to cover twelve months, beginning with Jan. 1, but the statutes allow officers and boards to continue their functions during the months of January and February at the rate of expenditure authorized by the appropriation of the preceding year. A constitutional provision allows the fund in the Treasury to be overdrawn, but not to exceed $50,000, and none of this can be touched for expenses incurred after the last day of February until the act of appropriation is passed.

The act disposes of $600,000 and contains one item of $15,000, upon which the present dead-lock hangs. The State Home and School was established as a place where neglected or abused children could be committed by the courts, where they would be reared under proper moral restraints, and where they would be given the foundation, at least, of mental and industrial education. Its establishment resulted from the efforts of well-known philanthropists, and in operation it was allied with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which here finds its field of labor among the ill-used children of the slums, and less alone the well-fed and well-cared-for children of the stage. It is not a correctional institution and is under the charge of the Board of Education.

Some time ago ugly rumors gained currency that Maurice F. Healey, the Superintendent, had established the Spartanado as a punishment for children who wore out their shoes in less than three months, and that he indulged in other acts of cruelty. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chace, one of the founders of the Home, brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Education, and a committee held what was termed by courtesy an investigation. It was a star-chamber affair and the committee apparently did not care to hear too much, for although the newspapers sent hither and yon and published statements from former officers in the school bearing upon the charges, these people were not asked to appear before the committee and its deliberations were drawn to a close as quickly and as quietly as was consistent with decency.

The committee's report said that Healey might have been indiscreet, but he had been admonished, and probably there would be no further cause for complaint. The Democrats attempted to make political capital out of the affair, and when the Appropriation bill came from the Senate, the House, which has a Democratic majority, tabled the whole measure until the delay caused criticism, and then struck out the amount for the Home and School. The issue was clearly made; the majority of the House proposed to cut off all appropriations until they could coerce the Board of Education into dismissing the obnoxious officials, Healey.

"The people of this State," avers Senator Brown, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Providence, "are not willing to support the State Home and School if it is to be carried on under the management of the past."

The Senate insisted that the bill should be passed as a whole, and meanwhile, also, the injustice of forcing Healey from office without the fullest opportunity to defend himself was becoming apparent. The Senate proposed an investigation by a special board to be appointed by the Governor, while the House held out for a legislative investigation.

The House finally got into a muddle, and, according to the Clerk's indorsement of the document itself, the Journal of the session, and the newspaper reports, the House killed the whole matter by voting to non-concur with the act as sent by the Senate. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday having passed, the members awoke to a sense of some one's stupidity and to a knowledge that they would either have to formulate a new bill or reconsider the vote of a few days before.

Speaker Miller was unable to decide in what form he had put the question, but many Democratic members assured him that he had put it upon concurrence with the Senate in its amendment, and so the poor Clerks had to shoulder the blame and the whole matter was sent back to the Senate again. That body yesterday refused to recede from its position.

The Senate to-day floundered in the deep sea, and finally adjourned without finding its footing.

When the committee of conference was proposed from the Democratic side the President ruled that the bill was not in the Senate, as the Clerk of the House had only announced the non-concurrence of that body in an amendment. Then the Democrats insisted that yesterday's action was entirely out of order. From the Republican side it was moved that yesterday's action be communicated to the House, which motion, the President said, should have been taken then.

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IN MRS. TOOKER'S HONOR.

A reception in honor of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Tooker, the lecturer and advocate of the equal rights question, was given last evening in the library of the Park-Avenue Hotel by her sister workers of the New-York City Woman Suffrage League. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the President of the league, received with Mrs. Tooker, and later on in the evening introduced her to the assemblage in general in a witty little speech. Mrs. Tooker responded with a brief address on the ideas and scope of woman suffrage, and ended with a compliment to the work of the New-York coningent. Dr. Emily Kempin, the head of the Female Law School, also made a short address.

The 500 guests included Mrs. Astor Herrman, Col. and Mrs. Sprague, Mme. Van Norman, Mrs. F. A. Watson, Arthur Lumley, Mrs. F. E. Wakeman, Miss Wakeman, Miss Mary F. Seymour, G. H. McAdam, the Misses Johnston, Miss Lockie, Judge Ridley, Dr. Cuyler, Countess Ferraikow, Mrs. ex-Gov. Fuller, Mme. Clara Brinckerhoff, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lovell, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Wilcox Gibbs.

SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

George Stence fired two shots at his wife, Kate, last night, one of which took effect in her head and the other in the right side of her neck. She was taken to the New-York Hospital and he was locked up in the West Twenty-eighth-street station house, having been arrested by Policemen Gannon and Carey.

The couple are young, the husband being twenty years of age and the wife seventeen. They were living apart, he at 218 West Twenty-eighth-street and she at 302 West Twenty-fifth-street. The shooting took place at the latter address.

ADDED TO THE ARCH FUND.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was swelled yesterday by the receipt of $66 from Mrs. Ruth O. De Lamater, "as a birthday offering, a dollar for each year that has been granted me." Treasurer William R. Stewart, 54 William-street, acknowledges these additional subscriptions: R. Percy Alden, $20; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, "Women's List," $15; previously acknowledged, $74,570 10. Grand total, $74,671 10.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Executions have been issued to the Sheriff against the Charles D. Pratt Company, importing Paris fancy goods, formerly at 33 Chambers-street, for $13,408, of which $10,179 is in favor of J. H. Pratt and $3,229 in favor of G. P. Sheldon. The company was incorporated in July, 1886, with an authorized capital of $60,000, succeeding W. F. Pratt & Co. W. S. Glore of Louisville, Ky., the principal capitalist of the company, died in February, 1889, and about a month ago the company's effects were sold out to liquidate a claim of interest. The Sheriff has found nothing to levy upon.

A meeting of creditors of A. G. Leonard & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Chicago and Joliet, Ill., was held in Boston yesterday. Mr. Leonard presented a statement of the affairs showing the liabilities to be $162,076, of which $94,000 is due to Eastern banks. The nominal assets are $136,495, valued at $42,604. No proposition for a settlement was made, and a committee, consisting of Luther S. Johnston and C. M. Prouty of Spencer, and John McNair of Lynn, was appointed to investigate the case.

Frank C. Tyrr and William P. Woodruff, composing the firm of Frank C. Fry & Co., merchant tailors at 1,339 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel W. Lambeth, Jr., giving preferences to J. B. Allison & Co. for $4,477, Alberger, Hoos & Co. for $350; to Mr. Fry has been in business about ten years, with various partners. Mr. Woodruff was admitted about a year ago, contributing, it was said, $2,000 cash capital. The firm carried a stock of about $8,000.

Charles O. Benson, dealer in moldings, pictures, &c., at 1,339 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William Langdon, giving preference for $8,685. He has been in business since Oct. 6, 1888, and succeeded Alling Fontaine & Co., in which firm he was a partner Jan. 1, 1890, at which time the inventory showed assets of $8,300.

The failure of Fisher Pidcock, a prominent citizen of White House Station, N. J., and a brother of Congressman Pidcock of New-Jersey, is announced. With liabilities of nearly $60,000 and nominal assets.

ART NOTES.

The *Studio* for March 15 has a paper by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent on the terra cotta groups shown lately at the Union League and figured in a recent issue of the *Century*. It appears that Mr. W. J. Stillman has been freeing his mind about these groups in the *Nation*, and says they are not genuine. Mr. Feuardent points out that Mr. Stillman has hold of one end of a controversy which has raged for some years in Paris, and proves that it is the wrong end. He has neither examined the groups themselves, (this he admits,) nor apparently read the defense made several years ago to attacks emanating from archæologists who failed to set very remarkable treasures while excavating in Asia Minor. Yet he knows better than the archæologists and connoisseurs who, having handled the groups, agree that nobody living could compose such beautiful works of art. If Mr. Stillman's belated and long-disproved criticisms needed refutation at all, it is well to have it from a man like Mr. Feuardent, who has made such things the study of his life, and is, moreover, said on good authority to have no longer any interest as a dealer in the sale of antiquities. Equally strong as a connoisseur, Mr. Feuardent alludes to old coins which have some of those modern traits that alarm the cut-and-dried archæologist when he sees pictures of these delightful groups. "A look over the charming series of the official coins struck in the fourth century, B. C., by the little city of Bruttium, called Terina, will reveal to our eyes quite a joyful family of heads of pretty sirens, and the reverses of the coins, a gracious army of plump damsels under the figure of 'Victories,' who, forgetting the 'fidaux' of past years, are seen playing with birds, enjoying ripe fruits, and juggling with apples. And Monday having passed, the members awoke to a sense of some one's stupidity and to a knowledge that they would either have to formulate a new bill or reconsider the vote of a few days before.

Speaker Miller was unable to decide in what form he had put the question, but many Democratic members assured him that he had put it upon concurrence with the Senate in its amendment, and so the poor Clerks had to shoulder the blame and the whole matter was sent back to the Senate again. That body yesterday refused to recede from its position.

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GRAVE OLD WORLD TOPICS

TIRARD AND HIS MINISTRY BEFORE THE FALL.

BLUNDER IN THE ORLEANS CASE—CARNOT ASKED TO BERLIN—WHETHER TWO SALONS OR ONE—MUNEACST.

PARIS, March 5.—The antagonism between M. Constans and M. Tirard was an old story even in exhibition days. Even then, M. Constans was the moving spirit in the Ministerial household. Of course there were other men in the Cabinet; but in public estimation they were mere figureheads and no one cared even to label them. To the spectator there were only two members worth mentioning; one was M. Constans, to whom all homage went, and the second was M. Tirard, whose unpopularity shouldered every mistake.

Popular opinion is never entirely wrong, and M. Constans deserves a large share of the praise given him. He was a Minister, and he was not afraid, to speak vulgarly, to say that his soul was his own. He managed the Boulanger matter most cleverly, he carried through the exhibition season, and he wire-pulled the elections to secure Republican and Governmental success. No other man in the Government would have dared so much, and it is hard to realize how he accomplished it all. He has a singularly quiet way of doing everything. He makes no fuss, he is not a bit theatrical, is entirely free from pose, and enjoys a wonderfully easy charm of manner and a simplicity of address that is surprising. He is eloquent, but more from the conviction of his argument than from any previous forethought or study.

Under all this apparent bonhomie is concealed a master mind, powerful to organize and think, and quick to execute. His friends consider him to be conscientious, his opponents state that he is as unscrupulous as he is bold. In any case, he is a man. He stood without flinching in wild tempests of vituperative abuse. If he cared, he said nothing; and I am inclined to doubt his suffering. Probably the greatest annoyance in his life was Tirard—the direct cause of his momentary exile. Tirard has remained very much like a mummy, lifeless, useless, and of no good. I am not giving opinion, but simply noting facts.

To M. Constans succeeds M. Bourgeois, a Radical, at least of past persuasion, and a man of about forty years of age. He has been Prefect of Tarn and was Prefect of Police in 1887, and during the Floquet Ministry he was Second Secretary of State. Of such men there are dozens in the Chamber of Deputies. It is probably just this fact that has saved the Ministry for a few more political days. Unfortunately in the issue the Presidency seems more injured than the Cabinet. M. Bourgeois saved the situation pro tempore, without clearing the atmosphere; and, contrary to all prevision, the Ministry still remains, dancing on one foot in a limp fashion. But that is far more than was anticipated, and all is now to begin over again.

To-morrow the participation of France in the Berlin Congress is to come up, and although the parliamentarism of all parties assures support to the Government, it may be a starting point for an enlarged discussion upon foreign policy destructive to the tottering Cabinet. "If not to-day, then for to-morrow," and meanwhile the strongest man in France is M. Constans. The name of Jules Ferry begins again to echo in Presidential circles, but it is a distant rumor.

It was M. Tirard who made the surprising blunder of keeping the Duke of Orleans here. M. Constans advised M. Carnot to have him politely conducted to the frontier and not bother his head about laws or justice. It is said that he even went so far as to say that it was a queer way to serve the republic to thus martyrize an Orleanist. M. Carnot is a prudent man and a timid one. He would persist in asking Tirard, and then the trouble began, which definitely led to M. Constans's resignation.

The greatest bother in the world to the Government is the Clairvaux prisoner. Not even the Orleanists can make a martyr of the young Prince, who seems to have rather a wise head of his own, and his party and friends are learning each day to temper royal conduct to modern republican common sense. They certainly bend gracefully to popular will, and the young man is not ridiculous. This is a saving grace. Nevertheless, could he be spirited away by some good republican fairy, the Government would not count the cost. Probably the Prince would be pleased. Clairveaux is not a dreary prison, and the government is certainly courteous and pliable to almost every wish; but it is a Government. After three months, should he still be there, people will have forgotten all about him and something else will have to be invented.

What more interests the usual outside world, then, without the possibility of any benefit coming from political agitation, is the Russian question. The recent articles of M. de Tatitscheff, published in the *Russian Messenger*, have created a sensation here. The autnor begins his very elaborate article by mentioning a slight incident, which was evidently intentional, and yet, curiously enough, caused no comment. In all the regular New Year speeches, President Carnot was the only one who mentioned any desire, on the part of the nation he represented, for the maintenance of peace. This was closely followed, after a fortnight, by a similar declaration, not only by the Russian Minister of Finance, but by the Czar himself, in his reply to the Governor of Moscow.

To counterbalance this the gosaips talk of a journey of M. Carnot to Metz to meet Emperor William, and again of his journey to Brussels for the silver wedding of Leopold to which William is a promised guest. This is all sheer nonsense obviously, and yet M. Spullers, whose name was directly mentioned in connection with M. de Morenheim, felt obliged to give some confidential explanations to the Marquis de Breteuil, the friend and confidant of the Comte de Paris, of the Prince of Wales, and of Gen. Boulanger.

After that came rumors of reconciliation with Germany and restitution of Alsace and Lorraine, in exchange for an alliance against Russia. It is here that the second advised article of M. de Tatitscheff comes in, with disturbing influence to general outside opinion. He sensibly puts aside all idea of real love between France and Russia, as far as this sentiment might influence combined action, he deems such alliance to be the absolute political need and necessity of the morrow. Popular French sentiment, even the enthusiasm of the *blouses*, would emphasize the first, and not care a rap for the second. A mere glimpse of the Russian colors sends up a cheer, and any pretext serves for a Russian demonstration, but simply because it is anti-German.

If M. de Tatitscheff represents Russian sentiment, it reads very much akin to the French as far as the close observation of every wink of Bismarck's eye is concerned. He indulges in a long dissertation upon the cordial reception that would meet the Republican President and how much French *amour propre* would be caressed. However, as M. Tatitscheff continues, the French President has absolutely no direct action upon the people; it is his Cabinet that makes the *pluie et le beau temps*, and meanwhile France has not closely followed the Russian wishes.

In the Croation question France refused to submit to the Russian desire for an international congress; when Russia asked France to make protest against the Italians in Abyssinia, M. Spuller simply acknowledged the receipt of the Italian official note concerning the treaty with King Ménélick, and in both instances the French Minister informed the Russian Ambassador that both the English and Italians must be courteously treated by France. In return, in the instance of Egypt and in the Bulgarian question, the French Cabinet adopted all the other foreign powers, and against all the other foreign powers, and to this M. de Tatitscheff states that Russia was and is most sensitive.

There is probably absolutely nothing official in the document of the Russani author, but his very earnest, conscientious work carries heavy weight, and its close argumentation is persuasive. It has arrested the attention even of the popular crescent newspapers, and its infrequent absurdity has been made quite plain to the careless, ignorant reader. M. de Tatitscheff is no friend of Boulanger. He obviously refers to his policy and career when he closes his long chapter by stating that the only real danger to the Franco-Russian alliance is its apparent usefulness to mere adventurers. He says that the "two nations need each other, and that for France Russia is a necessity of life or death."

M. de Tatitscheff even goes further, and states that if Germany should purchase French neutrality by the concession of Alsace and Lorraine, who knows if, after the battle, Germany would not only take them back, but demand more, either for herself or her friends? He bids France to remember the forgotten words of Bismarck, that she must be "crushed and divided, and on her ruins must rise a kingdom of many states."

It does not seem now as if Paris could avoid the rather undefined attraction of two Salons. Thrice has the return of the second to the first been quite determined, but M. Meissonier is an obstinate man, *quand il veut, il veut bien*, and the artists grouped around him have yielded more or less graciously. It is not pleasant to begin a new enterprise for a day, and in its forthcoming state and condition it is hard to realize that the new society can last, and the first season is going to be a very costly one, even should all the world flock to the Champ de Mars.

It is impossible to form an idea of the desolation of the place at present writing; one can scarcely imagine the beauty and splendor of six months ago. It was this estimate of expense that shook the courage of the new society, and without the strong will of the little big painter, the association would scarcely have had decent burial. Meissonier sees everything big. He has the largest studio in Paris; it is an immense hall, like a cathedral, in which the artist paints his small pictures—small in size, but great in conception and execution.

Meissonier says himself that he can't live in a small space; he wants atmosphere and elbow room. The intense respect and artistic veneration felt by all for Meissonier have certainly made the creation of the new society more easy, and there is intense interest, even eagerness, shown in its further prosperity, without the slightest belief, however, in the continued existence of two distinct Salons. For the season of 1889 the opening is a foregone conclusion, in spite of two distinct interruptions, violent tempests, calmed, soothed, and doctored by the absolute will of the great artist Meissonier.

The doors of M. de Munkacsy's temporary studio at Neuilly have been put ajar for a few friends, critics and artists, to see the ceiling, of over one hundred metres square, just finished by the painter for the Museum of Art of Vienna. It is a Renaissance allegory. Titian is teaching his pupils to reproduce Nature and Truth, represented by two nude female figures. To the left Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci come slowly down a gigantic staircase. Well in the foreground, to the right, leaning on the balustrade and lost in thought and reflection, is Michael Angelo. In the background, standing on a stool and painting, is Paul Veronese. Below him, at his feet, a head projects—the head of Munkacsy. In a loggia in the centre the Pope, Julius II., is sitting, and the architect Bramante is showing to him the plans of the new Vatican. The Genius of Art, with hands full of laurel, rises above the entire composition. It is, of course, impossible to judge the work in its present locality, and it is doubtful if the Salon will better elucidate its quality. Such extensive creations must be seen *en place*; but the critic in any case is but a guest in an artist's studio.

It will be remembered that when the "Angelus" was presumedly purchased for the Louvre, Courbet's "Remise des Chevreuils" was also sold for 80,900f. It has just now been definitely given to the Louvre.

L. K.

THEY OPPOSE A CHANGE

IN THE LAWS GOVERNING IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The committees of the House and Senate on immigration and naturalization, sitting jointly, gave a hearing today to persons opposed to changes in the laws on those subjects. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, spoke for a number of German and other societies in the West. He said that the ratio of immigration to the population is decreasing and the time has not yet come to restrict immigration. He was born in Bohemia; his brothers in America. He was as good as they; the accident of birth in this country did not make them any better than he. This pride in birthplace is a survival of barbarous fanaticism. The pauper laborers of Europe transplanted to America are generally supposed to injure the interests of American laboring people. This was not the case. When the pauper laborers reach here their condition changes; their wants are larger, and in consequence they become greater consumers.

Native Americans have largely given over to foreigners the heavier kinds of labor, and these immigrants are invited to take their place. There had been a great deal of criticism against the coming in of Italians. For one he had a tender feeling for Italy and Italians. Christopher Columbus was an Italian; the people of that nationality were cultivated in the arts and sciences hundreds of years before America had been thought of. He believed in the application of the golden rule in our relations with peoples of other nations. People who believed there was something wrong with the machinery of Governments were classed as Socialists, and, therefore, under the terms of the bills before the committees denied admittance to the United States. Bellamy and Henry George are Socialists, holding opinions radically at variance with the principles of our form of government. The latter thinks and says that it is not wrong to hold these opinions. What would be the effect upon treaties we have in force now with other countries by a change in our naturalization laws? Would it not involve us unpleasantly with the Governments of those countries?

Richard Barnhold, Chairman of the conference of delegates of German-American societies which met in Washington this week, read the protest adopted by that body against the passage of any and all measures now pending in Congress designed materially to change the present national laws on immigration and naturalization, as follows:

First—These proposed measures are fraught with the same mischief and breathe the same spirit which caused the founders of this Republic to rise in rebellion against a British tyrant and to hurl at him the following indictment: "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

Second—The industry, thrift, and honest intelligence of the immigrant have, for more than a hundred years past, been a chief factor in developing the mineral, agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of this country, and in raising it to its present proud position among the nations of the world.

Third—The patriotic devotion of those who have in the last century emigrated to our land and acquired a right of citizenship among us has been such as to win a needful place in its history. What right have we to assume that the character of those who come under a continued liberal policy of immigration will be one particle lower than that of those who came before?

Fourth—The proposed change of the naturalization laws, as embodied in bills now pending in Congress, must be regarded as uncalled for and a mischievous departure from the policy first established under Washington's Administration. Not merely should we encourage those who have cast their fortunes among us to soon become loyal members of our body politic, but the very existence of large bodies of unnaturalized residents would seem to constitute a menace to our institutions. Love of a free country can best be bred in men by securing to them the full and early enjoyment of its privileges and blessings.

Fifth—The scheme proposed of emigrant inquisition through our consular and Governmental representatives abroad is impracticable. It will also be undesirable merely and deter the good. No European Government will assist in retaining its bad elements and forwarding the good. Besides, a system of espionage like this is odious and degrading, inasmuch as it promotes blackmailing and corruption.

Sixth—Our existing laws, if rigidly and honestly enforced, afford ample protection against all undesirable and criminal immigration; but no such system of laws as now proposed can be enacted without violating the fundamental principles of our national compact and darkening the brightest pages of our national history.

Mr. Simon Wolff of Washington, appointed by the German Delegates' Conference, declared that change in the present laws was neither necessary nor desirable.

The committees will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow morning. In the evening they will receive informally at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel those persons who desire to advise the committees respecting the location of the proposed immigrant landing station. On Saturday they will visit Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, Ellis Island, and Castle Garden. On this trip the committees will be accompanied by Gen. Schofield, representing the War Department; Commander Folger, representing the Navy Department, and Solicitor Hepburn and Surgeon General Hamilton, representing the Treasury Department, all of them being interested in the settlement of the question of locating the landing station.

If the steamer Belgravia, now en route to this country with 1,100 Italians aboard, is likely to reach New-York Monday, the committees will remain in that city and observe the operation of debarkation at Castle Garden.

GOOD TRAITS IN ANY MAN.

From the Troy Press, March 18.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio, a veteran who refused to accept a pension from the Government when his circumstances became so prosperous that he did not need it, now declines all railroad passes and insists on paying his fare. The Governor seems to have a number of pleasing little peculiarities that increase his popularity.

TWO RUSSIAN GENERALS

DISLIKE OF THE CZAR DUE TO THE FATE OF THEIR SONS.

ONE SON DEAD, THE OTHER DISGRACED—TROUBLES IN THE CZAR'S OWN FAMILY—RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The mysterious suicide in the Winter Palace of young Dragomirow, concerning which the most extraordinary stories are whispered in both club and *salon*, is likely to be fraught with serious consequences for the Czar and his dynasty. The lad, who was an inmate of the Imperial School of Pages, and as such a participant in all Court functions and entertainments, was the only son of the famous Gen. Dragomirow, who is the Military Governor General of the whole of Southwestern Russia, and who has already been designated by the Emperor as the Commander in Chief of the Muscovite forces in the event of any war with Austria.

Justly celebrated throughout Europe as a military author of eminence, Dragomirow is without exception the most popular General in the Russian Army. For many years he was Director of the Imperial Staff College, and there is at the present moment hardly an officer of consequence among the younger generation of Generals who has not been formed and molded in a military sense by him. A strict disciplinarian in matters of service, he becomes the most genial and kindly comrade when off duty, and does not disdain to associate, dine, and drink with even the humblest sub-Lieutenant. Among the rank and file he is worshipped much in the same manner as was Skobeleff. For the men know that he is their friend, and only recently he issued a general order declaring that he intended to court-martial any officer caught striking or otherwise ill treating these under his orders. He likewise gave instructions that the soldiers, and especially the Cossacks, should no longer be prevented from singing their national and local ballads.

Dangerously wounded in 1877 at the Shipka Pass, he has remained slightly lame, and experiences some difficulty in mounting a horse. Like Skobeleff, too, he is a rabid Panslavist, and in his eyes the doctrines of the movement are far more sacred and important than any sentiment of loyalty to the Romanoff dynasty. The Czar knows this, and cordially dislikes and distrusts him in consequence. He cannot, however, ignore the General's preeminence in all military matters, and accordingly makes a point of always keeping him at some post far distant from the capital. Of course, Dragomirow would decline any minor command, and hence the Czar has been obliged to entrust him with that of Southwestern Russia, with headquarters at Kiev. Gen. Obrutcheff, the chief of the general staff of the army, is one of Dragomirow's most intimate friends and former pupils, and, standing in the same relation to the Panslavist party, is equally disliked by the Czar. Only recently, discussing the importance of Obrutcheff's office, makes a point of never transacting any business with him personally or of honoring him with private audiences.

These two officers, Dragomirow and Obrutcheff, constitute a serious danger to the Emperor and the throne. Were any serious reverses to be sustained at the outset of a war they would be the first to attribute defeat to the effects of the imperial maladministration and to head the popular movement against the throne. The word of Holy Russia—from a Panslavist point of view—is all-important in their eyes, and neither they ner the officers of their following and school would hesitate to sacrifice the Emperor and dynasty if necessary.

Possibly it was the knowledge of this and the desire to retain in his hands a hostage for Dragomirow's fidelity that induced the Czar to attach the General's only son to the imperial household. It was only the other day that the lad was helping to bear the train of the Czarina at the festival of Theophany, and to-day he lies dead. It is said by his own hand. The manner in which he met his death will remain as much a mystery as the other equally unexplained "suicides" that have occurred from time to time during the past ten years among the members of the imperial household. Certainly no one will regret the tragedy more sincerely than the Emperor, who cannot fail to realize its terrible importance to his throne and house. For no amount of explanation or condolence will be able to satisfy the General as to the circumstances of his boy's death or to diminish the bitterness toward the house of Romanoff with which it has filled his heart.

The only other General of prominence in any way qualified to command an army corps in the event of a European war is Gen. Gourkho, the Governor General of Poland. Like Obrutcheff and Dragomirow, he is an ardent Panslavist, and is both disliked and feared by the Czar. Nor can his own feelings toward his sovereign be of a very affectionate nature. For it is only a few months ago that the Emperor dismissed his only son in disgrace from the army and prohibited him from entering himself again in the Russian military uniform. It is true that young Capt. Gourkho, who was attached to a cavalry regiment at Warsaw, fully deserved the punishment to which he was condemned, for he had been guilty of military and personal dishonor in the eyes of his brother officers corps of officers of his regiment, from the Colonel down to the junior subaltern, threatened to resign unless his name were removed from the roster of the army.

His offense, had, however, been condoned by his father and the officers censured for their animosity toward him, when the order arrived from the Emperor cashiering him out of the service and upholding the conduct of the regimental officers over the head of the Governor General. Gen. Gourkho, who is one of the most powerful and arrogant personages in the empire, is certainly not the kind of man to forget or forgive his Majesty's behavior in the matter, and his loyalty will last just as long as the Emperor remains victorious and powerful, but no longer. It certainly is singularly unfortunate for the Czar that the two most important commands of the empire—the two in fact which would be called upon to bear the first brunt of an attack in the event of war with the triple alliance—should be in the hands of a couple of Generals who are filled with sentiments of the bitterest nature toward him, the one on account of the death and the other in consequence of the disgrace of an only son.

Unlike Dragomirow, Gourkho is very unpopular with the rank and file. He is of an exceedingly brutal and even cruel character. Thus during the war of 1877, when the Russians were forced to retreat across the Balkans, he issued stringent orders that all the wounded and sick should be left by the roadside to the mercy of the Bashi-Bazouks in pursuit. He declared that he could not have his army cumbered with men who were hors de combat, and was indifferent to the fact that his order was equivalent to a sentence of death by slow torture for the sick and wounded at the hands of the bloodthirsty Turkish irregulars. Frequently, too, during the war did he give the significant command before the beginning of a battle "that no prisoners were to be made."

The only other command which can in any way rank with those of Poland and of the Southwestern provinces, is that of the home or St. Petersburg district, which covers an area of about the same extent as the German Empire. It is invariably held by a member of the Imperial family. The present Emperor filled the post until the date of his accession to the throne and since then it has been occupied by his eldest brother, Grand Duke Vladimir. The latter, although a tall and handsome-looking man, is absolutely ignorant of anything beyond the merest rudiments of military matters, and, indeed, is recognized both at home and abroad as the fool par excellence of the Russian imperial family. His principal objects in life are gastronomy and gossip. Everything of the interest which he vouchsafes is of the most languid and indolent nature. His wife, a clever German Princess, whom both the Czar and Czarina thoroughly dislike, has pulled him time and again out of innumerable scrapes into which his love of fun drawn by his love of pranks and by his indolence. Those are of so flagrant a nature that the Emperor sarcastically remarked the other day, "If Vladimir were not such a fool he would deserve to be sent to Siberia."

Just at present he is more than ever in the Czar's bad graces, owing to the disappearance of the entire fund, amounting to some 800,000 rubles, which had been subscribed toward the erection of a memorial church to the ill-fated Alexander II. Vladimir was President of the commission intrusted with the collection of the money and the execution of the scheme and had appointed one of his protégés as Treasurer. As stated above, both Treasurer and treasure have vanished and his Majesty has now called upon his brother to atone for his almost criminal negligence by restoring the entire sum out of his own personal fortune.

The two Field Marshals of the army are the brothers of Alexander II. Both are old, in bad health, and thoroughly discredited. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, who commanded the Russian Army in Asia Minor in 1877, was deprived some time ago of the Governor Generalship of the Caucasus, where his pretensions and conduct had given umbrage to his nephew and sovereign. The other, Nicolas Nicolaievitch, now dying of cancer on the neck, has recently, notwithstanding his morbid condition, been severely taken to task by his nephew, the Emperor, for presenting his wife's magnificent jewels to his mistress, Mme. Shislav.

The Grand Duchess herself, who has retired for the remainder of her days to a subterranean cell in the rock cave convent on the Petchersk Hill, gave orders that a splendid diamond and sapphire tiara necklace and bracelet, which formed part of her jewels, should be presented as a wedding gift to the Montenegrian Princess Who married her son Ivan Summer. The Czar, aware of his aunt's instructions upon the subject, inquired of the young Grand Duchess at one of the court balls the other day why she never wore her mother-in-law's diadem.

On learning that she had never come into possession thereof the Emperor began inquiries, the result of which led him to visit his uncle for the purpose of demanding information concerning his aunt's jewels. Nicolas, after considerable hesitation, finally admitted that he had given them to his belle amie, Mme. Shislav, who resolutely declined his request to return at least a portion of them. Immediately afterward the lady in question received a visit from Gen. Gresser, the Chief of the Police here, who demanded restitution of the jewels in the name both of the Grand Duke Nicolai and of the Czar, and threatened to seize them by force if she refused. The fair one relented not and with many tears surrendered the magnificent parures, and two days later she was found dead in her bed, poisoned, as the doctors said, by an overdose of morphine.

The leaders of the Women's Rights movement in the United States will certainly be interested to learn that at length their Muscovite sisters are beginning to receive recognition at the hands of the Imperial Government. For the first time in Russian history women are to be employed as ticket agents, telegraphists, and clerks on the various State railroads. Moreover, married women desirous of traveling abroad may in future obtain personal passports for their own individual use without the written consent of their husbands, and altogether independent of the passports given to the latter. Hitherto their names have been only allowed to figure on the passports of their respective spouses, and they were, therefore, unable to leave the country or to travel abroad without obtaining marital consent.

Divorce is an exceedingly costly and difficult process in Russia, and hence there are an immense number of married couples who, having quarreled, live apart without being legally separated. In cases such as these it often became extremely difficult for the wife to obtain the husband's co-operation in the request to the Government for leave to travel, and many of the Russian grass widows who reside at Paris and Florence have been forced to buy their husband's acquiescence to their absence abroad at a heavy cost. The restrictions imposed by the Government upon Russians leaving the country, although apparently tyrannical and despotic, are not without their advantages. No one can either leave or enter Russia without a passport, and the latter is invariably refused if the applicant is seeking to depart in order to evade payment of debts or legal proceedings instituted by the courts.

A WAY TO PAY A CHURCH DEBT.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES TAKEN OUT IN FAVOR OF ST. MONICA'S.

There are always many interesting episodes occurring in the business of the life and fire insurance companies of this city, but lately there has been none which savored so much of originality as the scheme of the pastor of a Roman Catholic church up town to pay off the mortgage held by a life insurance company against the church building. Of course, the plan is likely to be imitated, and so in the future it is more than likely that the pastor or rector of every parish whose meeting place is incumbered will constitute himself a life insurance agent.

The church in question is St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. J. Dougherty, its pastor, in order to extend the parish work and to add to the church building, sought to obtain a loan of $125,000 from a life insurance company. After the loan had been fully considered by the officers of the company it was decided that $120,000 should be lent to St. Monica's, provided $20,000 of it was secured by policies upon the lives of the pastor and the three principal men of the parish. To a clergyman of Mr. Dougherty's activity the proposition naturally presented itself, Why should he not clear off the entire mortgage in exactly the same manner? So he buckled down and became a veritable insurance agent.

His energy was so great that between July and November of 1889 he succeeded in having insurances written for the full $120,000, eleven persons entering into the scheme. The proposition was that at the death of any of the persons holding the policy the company should credit the church with the amount of the face, so reducing the total amount of the loan that by the time the last of the eleven policy holders died the church indebtedness should be entirely wiped out.

The scheme is not alone working admirably at St. Monica's, but the higher dignitaries of the Church are said to look with considerable favor upon the idea of Mr. Dougherty.

DINNER SETS ON SHIPBOARD.

WHAT NEW CRUISERS NEED MORE THAN BELLS OR LIBRARIES.

Now that so many of the new ships of the navy are being named after cities of the Union, every launch finds the citizens of the place honored with a namesake giving some handsome present to their war ship. In some instances these gifts have been most appropriate, and in others decidedly out of form. Libraries are not needed, because the Navy Department furnishes each vessel with a well-selected set of books of standard literature. One thing that would be acceptable aboard each of the new war ships is a service set for the cabin and wardroom tables—something that can be used on state occasions.

Our war vessels when abroad are continually accorded courtesies and often distinguished honors out of respect to the flag which the ship flies. It becomes incumbent on our officers to not only recognize these honors but to return them in some substantial way aboard ship. As the Government makes no provision for expense incurred in entertainment the cost has to be sustained by the officers themselves. On the European station especially few officers are able to save a cent of their salary on this account. Many of those interchanges of courtesies are absolutely necessary, and any incident on the part of our naval officers would be set down as a discredit to the whole American people.

In foreign services the expense of the majority of the entertainments is borne by the Governments represented. On these occasions, especially after some state affair ashore or on foreign vessels, the return dinners of our officers are cheapened by the conventional service which is made to do duty, day in and day out, aboard ship. During the past three years the cities of Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, Baltimore, Newark, Charleston, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Concord have been honored by having their names put on new war ships. The majority of these cities have sent costly and handsome souvenirs to the vessels, but in no instance has any city provided a service set for the tables.

TRICK OF A PARIS THIEF.

Paris Dispatch to the London Standard.

A thief arrested yesterday had recourse to a clever trick, which very nearly succeeded. This man, named Edouard Bonnis, protested loudly to the detectives who had apprehended him that they were committing an egregious blunder and urged them to take him to his rooms in Rue Fontaine le Lot to convince themselves of their error. They did so, and found none of the articles of which Bonnis was accused of having stolen, but, as their prisoner could not give a satisfactory account of how he came to have certain articles of value in his possession, they seized them, together with a large number of letters. His arrest was maintained for the time being; but he was on the point of being released as the wrong person when, unfortunately for Bonnis, a man, whose name is not given, complained to the police of having been robbed of the articles seized by the police. It was then discovered that Bonnis had taken the detectives into the rooms inhabited by a neighbor. It is almost needless to add that, when the police searched the rooms in which Bonnis really lived, they found a great quantity of stolen goods and a most complete set of housebreaker's tools.

CO-OPERATION AMONG WAITERS.

Russian Letter to the London Daily Telegraph.

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity" is the device of the Co-operative Society of Waiters lately founded in Baku. The special feature of this commercial fraternal combination consists in the circumstance that these ministers to the most imperious of human wants possess their own black swallow-tail coats, their own knives and forks, spoons, dishes, and glasses, so that they are ready and willing to organize public dinners, funerals, and repasts, and wedding breakfasts without the costly intervention of middlemen—such as hotel keepers and *restaurateurs*—and at proportionately moderate charges. And yet Russia is sometimes taunted with being behind the age.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 20.—To-day's Cattle market witnessed moreased activity and a general strengthening of prices. There was freer buying, both on Eastern and export account, and for good to best sorts salesmen were enabled to add a trifle to prices, the average gain being about 5c. ₱ 100 lb. There were instances where an advance of 10c. was secured. Butchers' and canners' stock was firm, but without advance, nor was there any quotable change in the market for stockers and feeders. From $1 50@$1 75 for inferior Cows, sales ranged upward to $5 for extra Steers. Few of the offerings went above $4 40. The largest number changed hands at $2@$2 75 for Cows, $2 25@$3 for Bulls, and $3 60@$4 30 for shipping Steers. The market closed firm. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, ₱ 100 lb., $3@$3 30; choice Cattle, $4 75@$4 90; good grade shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 80@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 30@$3 65; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 35; report to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 35; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 65.

Hogs were dull at a lower range. After a little early trading at 5c. off from Wednesday's closing prices the market grew rapidly weaker, and before 10 o'clock a decline of 10c. was established. After that hour it was up-hill work to induce buyers to even look at stock, and although the arrivals were moderate a good many lots had to go over unsold. Around the close prime Hogs sold at $4 10@$4 12½, and $4 20 would have bought the best in the yards. There were scattering sales at the opening of business at $4 22½@$4 25. Closing quotations were $3 90@$4 20. Receipts were: Cattle, 11,000 head; Hogs, 18,000 head.

RAIL AND OCEAN FREIGHTS

WITNESSES WHO THINK THE RATES ARE FAIR.

MR. LIVINGSTON TRIES IN VAIN TO HAVE MR. MORTON'S TESTIMONY STRICKEN OUT—THE FARMERS' POSITION.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Augustus Schoonmaker and Walter L. Bragg finished taking testimony yesterday on the question of grain rates. Just as Mr. Schoonmaker announced that he had about heard all the testimony that the commission would need from New-Yorkers and was about to adjourn, Mr. John Livingston, an old gentleman, who said he had a farm in Tioga County but lived a good part of the time in this city, said he wanted to make a motion if he might be heard.

"I want to move," said he, addressing Mr. Schoonmaker, "to strike out certain testimony given by one of the witnesses."

"You have no standing here," said Mr. Schoonmaker; "you represent no one. This is not a court. We are not trying anybody, and any motion from any one is entirely irregular and not to be entertained."

"What I want to have stricken out," Mr. Livingston told the reporters, "is the testimony given by the witness Paul Morton relative to the tariff and the Nebraska farmers borrowing money at 3 per cent. a month. He said that what troubles the Nebraska farmers is not the railroad rates but the tariff. Now, I want all that stricken out. It is trying to interject politics into a case where politics have no business."

The witnesses before the commission yesterday were Edwin E. Livermore, a member of the Produce Exchange since its foundation and a large exporter of wheat and corn; H. J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association; Timothy C. Eastman, the cattleman; Herbert Barber, agent of the Barber and Monarch Lines of steamers, and Andrew M. Underhill, shipping agent of the Guion Line.

Mr. Livermore impressed the commission by saying that his exports of corn last year amounted to one-eighth of the entire product. He is mainly interested in ocean freights, and didn't think that the inter-State commerce law had affected rates, except to make them more stable and uniform. He said the price of corn in the West was lower now than since 1876, because since then the corn buyers of the world had had many new markets opened to them. He thought this year's surplus crop would be about 400,000,000 bushels. He didn't think the reduced grain rate between Chicago and New-York would give a better price to the farmers.

Vice President Hayden of the New-York Central said that before the passage of the Inter-State law the published rates were not lived up to, and there was much more irregularity than at present. He said there were no terminal charges on grain that the railroads had anything to do with. A twenty-cent rate from the Missouri he didn't think would pay the expense of hauling trains, and as to the twenty-five cent rate, he said the price was safe. It was the opinion of all railroad men that it was unreasonably low. They could thank the Baltimore and Ohio for it."

T. C. Eastman, who has been exporting beef since 1857, told the commission something about the business. He buys in Chicago and St. Louis, and last year shipped 200 cars of 15 cattle each to New-York from those points. He pays 26 cents the 100 pounds from Chicago and 31 cents from St. Louis, and he thought that about a paying rate for the railroads. Even now some shippers receive rebates from the Chicago and St. Louis companies. He had been offered them himself. The ocean freights he paid on live stock were from 60s. to 80s. a head. That, too, he thought reasonable.

Herbert Barber and Andrew M. Underhill testified as to ocean rates on all kinds of freight and agreed that while grain pays the lowest rates it is often the most profitable freight because it stows better.

LUCIUS TUTTLE RESIGNS.

Lucius Tuttle, who for a year has held the office of Chairman of the Trunk Line Railways' Passenger Committee, tendered his resignation yesterday to Chairman of the Executive Committee H. J. Hayden. He is to take the position, recently created, of General Manager of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. His resignation takes effect May 1. In his new place he will have general charge of the road's traffic, with headquarters at New-Haven.

Mr. Tuttle's action was a surprise to the trunk lines' officials, and his departure will be a matter of sincere regret to them. He has performed the perplexing duties of his office with great ability, and he is looked upon as one of the best railroad men in the country. He says it is his desire to return to active railroad service that causes him to resign, and the New-Haven Road offered him strong inducements.

It is not known yet who will succeed him. The position which he vacates is a most desirable one, and is considered a prize by railroad men.

Mr. Tuttle has had an extensive railroad experience. He was General Ticket Agent of the old Hartford and Providence Railroad at Hartford, twenty-five years ago, and he held the same position for the New-York and New-England Road when it bought the former road. He took the position of General Passenger Agent of the Eastern Railroad, at Boston, in 1878, and in 1884 he became General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Lowell Road. Two years later he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as General Passenger Traffic Manager, with headquarters at Montreal. That position he held until last May, when he accepted the office he now vacates. He is forty-four years old.

PLANNING A NEW ROAD.

There was a meeting of the General Committee of the Saratoga, Gloversville, Johnstown and Western Railway Company in the new city of Gloversville, this State, on Tuesday to hear the report of the survey which had been made in pursuance of a resolution adopted a year ago. The attendance included a number of prominent merchants in the centre of the State. The survey had been made to cover the distance from Saratoga, Mechaniesville, and Ballston on the east, and crossing the country by way of Rock City, Galway, Foster Hill, Broadalbin, Gloversville, Johnstown, Garoga, Lassellsville, Oppenheim, Dolgeville, Devereaux, Fairfield, Newport, Stittville, Marcy, and Utica on the west.

The distance is about one hundred miles, through a country now largely without railroad facilities. The greatest height is 1,377 feet, at Pitt's field. The estimated cost is $2,717,900 to $2,993,122. N. E. Kernan, R. H. Wicks of Utica, Alfred Dolge of Dolgeville, J. C. Hutchinson, P. P. Argersinger of Johnstown, J. W. Green, G. Lever of Gloversville, F. H. Littlejohn of Broadalbin, and Cashier Bockes of Saratoga were named a committee to take the matter in hand and go forward with the enterprise. A charter will be secured without delay.

FIGHTING JERSEY CITY.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company yesterday renewed its invasion of Jersey City's "grant" in the South Cove. The city had fenced the grant in, and directed the Central to remove its tracks. Yesterday a writ of certiorari was served on the Street and Water Board of the city certifying the resolution directing the removal of the tracks to the Supreme Court for review.

Later in the day the company began to tear down the fence the city had erected. Twenty-five policemen were sent at once to the place, and they put an end to the work of demolition; not, however, till the railroad company had torn down seventy-five feet of the fence.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY), MARCH 21.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Rio Grande, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22.		
Ailsa, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denmark, London	.....	.....
Devonia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Island, Copenhagen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Magnolia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Sorrento, Hamburg	.....	.....
Thuringia, Jacmel	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 24.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 25.		
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 20.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the six-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 176 Rivington-st., north side, west of Attorney-st., for $38,750, to A. L. Bruce, and the four-story brick building, with lease of lot, 19 by 80, 1,102 3d-av., east side, 60 feet south of 65th-st., for $9,825, to William J. Breen.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 94.10, 239 East 105th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., for $21,700, to H. H. Reis; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 60, 314 2d-av., east side, 37 feet north of 18th-st., for $17,400, to George Beyer; plot of land, 41.5 by 79.7, on East 73d-st., south side, 58 feet west of Madison-av., for $22,500, to William Feilder, and four-story brick tenement, with lot 20 by 100, 317 3d-av., east side, 25.5 feet north of 35th-st., for $24,500, to William Lasor. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of the three-story stone dwelling, with lot 20 by 60, 625 Lexington-av., east side, 80.5 feet north of 53d-st., for $16,500, to L. S. Samuels, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 99th-st., north side, 250 feet west of Central Park, West, sold for $7,500, to D. Abele.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 76.8 feet north of 76th-st., for $36,600, to Judge P. H. Dugro; one lot, 25.11 by 100, on Boulevard, northwest corner of 92d-st., for $12,800, to same purchaser; one lot, 25 by 100, on Boulevard, adjoining above, for $7,900, to same purchaser; two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $15,600, to T. D. Carter; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 99th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard, for $6,700, to Henry B. Cochenu; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 100th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 9th-av., for $6,725, to Peter Somers; five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., south side, 150 feet west of 9th-av., for $34,750, to Thomas J. Barry; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., north side, 325 feet west of 9th-av., for $6,500, to same purchaser; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 121st-st., south side, 300 feet west of Boulevard, for $11,000, to Henry B. Cochen, and four lots, together in size 99.11 by 100, on 10th-av., southwest corner of 122d-st., sold for $25,350, to same purchaser.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, sold the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 94.10, 209 East 10th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 2d-av., for $21,500, to Charles Guntzer.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 20.

114th-st., s. e. corner of Manhattan-av., 100.11x120; Homer J. Beandet and wife to Elijah F. Briggs.....$150,000

75th-st., 212; David C. Andrews and another to Julius Gumpel..... 5,500

77th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2; Butler H. Bixby to Julia A. Wright..... 1

Lisbon-place, s. w. corner of Cadiz-place, 50 x100; William Boylan and wife to Eliza Prescott..... 1,100

71st-st., 123; Ignatz Boskowitz and wife to Emilie Gabler..... 20,000

138th-st., s. w. corner of Willis-av., 25x 81.6; John Cotter and others to Hermann N. Meyer..... 38,000

167th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Tiffany-st., 25x 100; Reuben B. Burton to Catharine Borton..... 600

Union-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Glen-av., 25x 100; Edward A. Burgoyne to Annie L. Burgoyne..... 1

29th-st., 341 West; Edward R. Johnes and wife to Asher Weinstein..... 16,200

15th-st., 280 East; Anna M. Hoch to Henry Herrman..... 37,500

Brook-av., n. e. corner of 147th-st., 50x100; Luke Gleason to Cornelius W. Brenneman 6,500

Mulberry-st., 126; Mary Brothers and another to Abraham Isaacs..... 11,500

Palisade-av., s. w. corner of Independence-av., 129.10x169; Charles L. Cammann and another to Mary E. Cox..... 7,500

Jackson-av., w. s., 114.6 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 19.9x75; John W. Decker to August H. Marx..... 4,800

139th-st., n. s., 18 ft. w. of Morris-av., 36x 61x10x42; John Demarest to Frank Demarest..... 7,800

Edgewood-av., centre line, 375 ft. n. of High Bridge road, 50x132; John H. Eden and wife to Anna M. Day..... 1,700

103d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.6x 100.11; Ephraim E. Hitchcock to John A. Rochford..... 1

96th-st., s. s., 118.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., 35x 100.11; Sebastian Kerner and wife to Sarah F. Lane..... 25,000

133d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 25x100; George De F. Lord and another to Walter Edwards..... 13,728

2d-av., 662; Adolph P. Lasch to Sophie F. Lasch..... 1

36-st., s. s., 138.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.6x 75; Babette Herman to Harriet Baer..... 11,250

17th-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92; William G. Graeber and wife to Conrad Witt..... 17,000

Thompson-st., 35 and 37; William H. Gibson and wife to Eliza West..... 14,000

70th-st., 163 East; Charles Greencbaum to Regina Prosnitz..... 23,100

Madison-st., 213; Jacob Feigenbaum and wife to Maurice Levy..... 34,000

58th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5; Peter W. Felix and wife to Rose Hyman..... 42,000

40th-st., s. s., 198.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x98.9; Mary Henderson and another to Thomas F. Coyle..... 8,484

Catharine-st., 47 to 51; Jacob Hirsch and wife to Harvis Shedlinsky and others..... 40,500

Chrystie-st., 185; Jane Smith to Morris Coleman..... 28,000

75th-st., 212 East; Alexander H. Nones and another, executors, &c., to Julius Gumpel. 5,500

Same property; same and others to same.... 1

Division-st., 15 to 21; James H. McGowan, executor, &c., to Morris A. Rosenbaum..... 8,800

3d-av., s. w. corner of 102d-st., 20.11x100; James McDonnell to Joseph Stern..... 32,500

53d-st., 200 to 214 West; Wright E. Post to John W. Huzlett..... 75,000

85th-st., 28 West; John A. Rochford to Elizabeth Steinmetz..... 1

144th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x 100; Charles Van Riper to Mary E. Molter and another..... 1

Franklin-av., n. w. s., 119 ft. n. e. of 170th-st., 50x100x irregular; Laura Verlander and others to Letsie C. Reeve..... 1

9th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 99th-st., 25x75; Bernard Tielmann and wife to Justina Buchbaum..... 26,000

Avenue B, 254; Thomas E. Tripler and wife to Thomas E. Tripler, Jr..... 24,000

Same property; Thomas E. Tripler, Jr., to Emilia Schantz..... 24,000

5th-av., w. corner of 119th-st., 28x—; Jerome O'Connor to Kate J. Murphy..... 1

Spring-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 25 x100; Gilbert C. Scott to Jane Sorge..... 14,000

144th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x 100; Mary E. Miller to Charles Van Riper. 1

Creston-av., w. s., 153.9 ft. s. of 182d-st., 50 x130.9; Jacob F. Paulsen and wife to Thomas T. Petersen..... 1,500

39th-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x 98.8; Alexander B. Waters and wife to Ellen Flanigan..... 14,500

Henry-st., 55; Louis H. Viemeister and wife to James J. Loonis..... 20,250

Johnson-av., w. s., 108.5 ft. s. of Lebanon-av., 150x99.11; James Ward and wife to Magdalena Dels..... 3,200

85th-st., 28 West; Elizabeth Steinmetz and another to Ephraim E. Hitchcock..... 1

132d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.7x 99.11; David Silberstein and wife to Isabella K. Harlam..... 1

Madison-av., e. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 93d-st., 50x 95; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Seth M. Milliken..... 24,000

Avenue A, s.w. corner of 119th-st., 17.7x75; Richard Paillon and wife to Thomas H. Young..... 9,000

75th-st., s. s., 172.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.7x 102.2; Blanche E. Nones and another, by guardian, to Julius Gumpel..... 1

5th-st., s. s., lot 190, map of Mangle Minthorne, 25x96.2; Henry Sierichs and wife to Gottlieb W. Graeber..... 27,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,544 Broadway; branch office, 1,524 3d-av., gives special attention to all matters pertaining to real estate. Selling, renting, collecting and general management of property. Houses for sale and to let, registered free of charge.

ONLY THREE LEFT

of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 32d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

CORNER PRIVATE DWELLING—Lexington-av., above 59th-st.; $28,000; other locations. ISAAC A. GRAVES, 111 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 18, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE

The new methods of title insurance. How they protect.

No. 2.

S. bought some lots on the west side and had his title insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He built a fine house upon part of the land and sold the remaining two lots to B. with his warranty. Two years afterward, B. applied to a savings bank for a loan upon these two lots and two adjoining ones which he had long owned.

The loan was refused unless releases were obtained from people claiming under an irregularity in an ancient deed. The claim was not believed by the best lawyers to be a good one. Insomuch, however, as it was asserted, the bank refused to lend. B. found that $2,000 was demanded for releases. He called for help, as to the first mentioned two lots, upon his warrantor, who held the title policy, although he had no claim enforceable against S. until the claimants had established their rights by suit.

S. looked to the company to protect him, and, rather than have him annoyed, it at once paid the $1,000 for the release of the two lots insured, and B., who had no policy on the other two, paid the balance and got his loan.

Which fared the better? S. with the title insurance policy or B., who had relied on the old and approved methods? And how long would it have taken B., and what would it have cost him, to collect the $1,000 from S. if S. had not been insured, but had been advised to pay when he had to, and not before?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

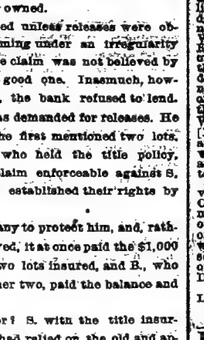
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23 Feet Wide,

Only Two Houses Left.

38th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs.



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LIBBY & SCOTT BROS.,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

(NASSAU-ST. ENTRANCE.)

NOW READY.

A NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

FOR SALE—NOS. 70 AND 72 WEST 91ST-ST., 21x54; butler's pantry extensions; the most convenient and best-finished three-story houses in New-York; 8 and 9 rooms and 19 feet front, four-story, with three-story extensions; finished in best manner; open for inspection. Apply on premises, ELI MARTIN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

23 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

Five lots on the northeast corner
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST.
will be sold in one parcel;

NINE LOTS ON 11TH OR WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.;
NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick house, with lot, NO. 232 EAST 58TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three and four story frame buildings and lot, NO. 148 WEST 19TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 136 EAST 15TH-ST.
Maps at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brownstone house, with lot NO. 131 EAST 29TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the
Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
18 three-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone houses, with lots,
NOS. 1 TO 35 WEST 119TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and attic brick dwellings, with lots,
NOS. 15 AND 17 CHEEVER-PLACE, CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story basement stone house, with lot, NO. 175 EAST 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story brick tenement, with two stores and lot, NO. 136 FORSYTH-ST.,
between Catharine and Market sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. JOHN T. TERRY and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable EDWIN D. MORGAN, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action No. 2.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited), Nos. 55 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York February 24, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City. feb25-2aw4wTuSF

J. E. LEVINESS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Northeast corner of Bleecker and Jones sts.
BROWN & LEVINESS will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 63 and 65 Liberty-st.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF EMILY ROGERS.
THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BLEECKER AND JONES STS.,
lot 25x75 feet, with three-story and attic brick dwelling on front, 25x35 feet, and two-story and attic brick dwelling on rear, 20x25 feet.
Maps and terms of sale can be had at the auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO RENT A house in that great street of the west side, 86th-st. West, is now given; built by A. G. Prague, architect; furnished or unfurnished; brilliant woodwork, mosaic wood floors; M. Vance has fixtures; bill-room stable. Apply to POWER, 1,484 9th-av., corner 86th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES, ALL IMprovements, central location, at very low rates. Apply to RUFUS KING, Agent, office of estate of N. Low, 1 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN PRIVATE houses; very centrally located; rents very moderate. Apply to RUFUS KING, Agent, office of estate of N. Low, 1 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

A—132D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—DESIRable three-story brownstone, 17x45: 10 rooms; $800. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

AN ELEGANT FLAT NEAR LEXINGTON-av.; seven rooms and bath; $29 to $32; immediate possession; liberal allowance for moving expenses; flats are gold papered and painted; halls heated; beautiful brownstone portico entrance; cannot be duplicated; references. LINSCOTT, 1,594 3d-av., near 89th.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($900 to $1,500.)

1,048 5th-av., cor. 86th-st.

Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

FACING MT. MORRIS PARK.—ELEGANTly-decorated steam-heated apartments, 7 and 8 large light rooms and bath, 120th-st., near 5th-av. Open evenings.

104 WEST 94TH.—SEVEN ROOMS; STEAM heat; decorated; hall boys; $55. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

DALHOUSIE, FOR RENT—ONE OF THE large apartments in this fire-proof building; facing Central Park. Janitor, 40 West 59th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—HANDsome brick residence; fifteen rooms; hardwood finish; high elevation; pleasant surroundings. Inquire of EMBREE, 140 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 113 Hudson-st.

LOFTS, 25x80, WINDOWS ON EVERY side. Apply 131 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING French and German, would go abroad as companion for Summer for expenses; highest references given and required. Address Refinement, Box 185 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid or to wait on elderly lady; no plain sewing; city or country; city references. Address E. F., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman in a private family to do up-stairs work and assist in the care and tuition of growing children; very best references; no objection to the country. Call at 451 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young girl; has been in this country 2 years; understands her business; willing to go to country with family for Summer; city reference. Call at 431 West 34th-st., fourth bell, left. H. C.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; city or country; very best references. Address L. D., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid; would do fine washing; first-class city references. Address M. E. M., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. Call at 345 West 43d-st., fourth bell, east.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid. Address.—By competent Swedish girl; first-class city references. Address Swede, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy, thoroughly-competent Canadian girl; good references; willing and obliging. Call at 30 East 59d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, capable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in small family; good city references. Address M. C., care of Mrs. Rock, 1,605 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Thoroughly-competent girl as chambermaid or waitress or both; best references. Call at 800 East 73d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will be obliging; city reference. Address M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITING.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Call at 695 3d-av.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. Call at 146 East 45d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small family; best city reference. Call at 1,196 2d-av., corner of 63d-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young girl as thorough chambermaid or waitress, or both; best references. Call at 300 East 75d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork or housework; good city reference. Call at 528 West 39th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl; not long in the country, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call or address M. S., 204 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 180 West 19th-st., third floor.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine family cooking; marketing if required; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address E. S., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; soups, desserts, all kinds of baking; in private family; coarse washing if required; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent women; one as excellent cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference. Call at 156 West 28th-st., Room 6.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a small private family where kitchenmaid is kept; can serve dinners in first-class family; first-class city references. Address Mary, Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address K. R., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable Episcopal woman as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; country preferred. Call at 113 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., basement.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and baker; North of Ireland woman; no objection to flat; good city reference. Address C. H., 159 West 51st-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, entrées, soups; day, week, or month; boarding house or private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman in private family; understands getting up dinners, entrées; city or country; best city reference. Call at 163 West 48th-st.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; no objection to assist with washing; references. Call at 157 West 51st-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; no washing; wages, $20 to $25; city references. Address A. B., 1,092 9th-av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Address E. McDonald, 357 East 71st-st.

COOK.—By a steady young woman as excellent cook and baker in a small family; good city reference. Call at 8 East 76th-st.; ring once.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; city references. Call at 345 West 43d-st., fourth bell, east.

COOK.—By experienced girl as cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. Call at 261 West 30th-st., two flights, back.

COOK, &c.—By cook and laundress; in private family; best city references. Call, two days, at 454 West 52d-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and first-class laundress. Call at 310 East 46th-st., Room 41; no cards.

COOK.—As excellent cook and to do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 306 West 41st-st., Room 8.

COOK.—First-class; for hotels, restaurants, or families; reference. Call at 112 East 17th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—Housework neatly done by a reliable woman. Address, for two days, E. Johnson, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman by the day to do any kind of work, cooking or washing; good reference. Address K., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day cooking or cleaning; best city reference. Call at 188 West 52d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; no objection to assist in kitchen. Call at 146 East 43d-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By perfect of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address K., 226 East 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; good seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; take charge of lady's wardrobe; long experience; best city references. Address R. S., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; with family going to Europe; good city references. Address C. R., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address, by letter, J. D., 202 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in private family; best city reference given from last place; the lady can be seen; wages, $20. Address L. K., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; two years from last employer. Address C. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Address A. G., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman in private family; best city references; assist with light chamberwork. Call at 159 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in a small private family; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call, two days, at present employer's, 45 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl to do laundrywork in small private family; no cards; city references. Call at 742 3d-av., 46th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; understands her business thoroughly; no chamberwork; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman to go out by the day or week as first-class laundress; good city reference. Call at 743 3d-av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; understands how to do up all kinds of lady's fineries. Call at 615 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman as laundress; best city reference. Call at 263 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; best city reference. Call at 149 West 51st-st., grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; city references. Call at 779 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as cook; good city reference. Call at 337 West 36th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; good seamstress and dressmaker, packer, &c.; Protestant, with good city reference. Address C. R., Box 156 554 3d-av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl; is good dressmaker; willing to help with children or chamberwork; best references. Address Gray, 351 East 86th-st.

MAID OR NURSE.—By a young girl; best city reference; no objection to country. Address M. A. C., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German girl; to growing children not under 10 years old; willing to teach German; city reference. Address P. A., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good city reference. Address E. N., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss nurse; thoroughly experienced; takes entire charge baby from one to six years old; patient; loves them; good sewer; good reference. Call Angel, 116 West 28th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By reliable young woman; can take entire charge from birth; can do plain sewing; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French woman as first-class nurse for grown children, or as nursery governess; first-class references. Address C. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant woman as infant's or child's nurse; eleven years' best reference from present employer. Call, after 10 A. M., at 26 East 69th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl; just arrived, but experienced in care of children as nurse, and does plain sewing; excellent recommendations. Address M. C., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—English; Protestant; city reference; can cut out and make nicely by hand; city or country. Address A. L., 206 East 88th-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

NURSE.—By ladies' nurse; would like a few more engagements; doctors' and ladies' recommendations. Address Mrs. Gill, 1,492 6th-av., top flat.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as invalid's or baby's nurse; city reference; no cards. Call at 83 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. Call at 254 West 30th-st., Room 5.

PARLORMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing in Private Family.—Best city reference. Call at 160 West 14th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; go out by day; do all kinds of sewing; best city reference. Call, two days, at 874 8th-av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. Address E. M., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 345 West 43d-st., fourth bell, east.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., Room 12.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family or parlormaid; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 137 554 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; first-class city reference. Call at 478 3d-av.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress in private family; neat and obliging; good city references. Address L. F. D., 108 West 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 225 West 32d-st.

TO TRAVEL.—A North German maid, competent and agreeable, would like to travel with a family to Europe; never seasick; the best personal references. Address Bade's Hotel, Hoboken, N. J.

THE TRADES.

CHINA, GLASS, PICTURES, FURNITURE, &c., carefully packed for shipment or storage, furniture repaired and polished, floors and woodwork stained, waxed, or varnished; marble statuary cleaned and packed. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG FOREIGNER SPEAKING AND writing English, German, and French desires a position in a mercantile or banking house; has had business experience in European countries; salary no object; city references. Address E. W., Box 206 Times Office.

ATTENDANT, NURSE, OR COMPANION.—By strong, intelligent young man to care for invalid, aged, or insane patient, at home or while traveling; has experience and the highest recommendations from present employer; can give massage. Address F. B., 127 East 57th-st.

BARTENDER.—By a young man as bartender; first-class reference. Address Bartender, 516 West 27th-st.

BUTLER, &c.—PARLORMAID.—By an Englishman and wife as butler, valet, and parlormaid, or as valet and maid to a family going to travel; thoroughly competent; first-class European and city references. Address L. H. W., 1,027 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER AND VALET DE CHAMBRE.—By a Frenchman in private family; best references from city and Paris. Address J. Noël, 316 West 44th-st.

BUTLER.—By thorough English servant where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class London and city references. Address G. L., Box 514 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young Swiss as butler or valet in small family; good city references. Address T. W., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class English butler; steady place; well up in the business; abstainer. Address Butler, 197 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY-USEFUL Man.—Single; middle aged; strictly sober and reliable; first-class coachman, groom, and driver; has mild, active and indefatigable manner; country preferred; 13 years' first-class reference; employers can be seen. Address G., Box 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class family conchman; disengaged on account of the family going abroad; will be found willing and obliging, and can be personally recommended by his last employer, with whom he has lived four years. Call or address T. R., 6 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—Tho

A REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

GEORGE F. PERKINS FOR MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY.

AN ABLE BUSINESS MAN WHO HAS THE WELFARE OF THE CITY AT HEART —ALL ELEMENTS PLEASED.

The Jersey City Republican Convention yesterday nominated George F. Perkins as a candidate for Mayor, to be voted for April 8. Mr. Perkins is an old citizen, highly respected by all who know him, a successful business man, and anxious to have the city's affairs efficiently and honestly conducted.

The convention had no other business than to adopt a platform and nominate a candidate, and it having been ascertained that Mr. Perkins would accept a nomination, that business was quickly transacted. It was called to order by Emile E. Dats, Chairman of the City Committee, and on motion of Z. K. Pangborn, Chairman Dats and Secretary Thomas McEwan of the committee were made Chairman and Secretary of the convention. Nearly all the eighty-two delegates were found to be present, and there were no contested seats. Messrs. John Ramsey, J. A. Conkright, J. H. Moulds, N. Allen, Z. K. Pangborn, and John Reid were named as a Committee on Resolutions, and the convention took a recess to enable the committee to prepare its report. When the convention was again called to order Mr. Pangborn read the report, which was as follows:

"The Republicans of Jersey City in municipal convention assembled recognize fully the urgent necessity for reform in the administration of municipal affairs and with confidence recommend our candidate for the Mayoralty to the support of citizens who desire reform and wish to express at the polls their condemnation of the recent fraud in elections. We ask the active co-operation of men of all parties in an effort to secure a pure ballot and an honest, efficient, and economical Government for Jersey City.

"*Resolved*, That this convention, representing the Republican voters of Jersey City, view with indignation the corrupt practices which have robbed the people of their rights at the ballot box, and we demand at the hands of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of this State a law which will guarantee beyond all doubt purity in elections.

"We also, in the name of justice and in the interest of the purity of the ballot, demand that our city officials who exercise the power of appointing officers of elections shall appoint none but honest and reputable citizens to such offices, and we protest against the appointment or reappointment as election officers of any of those persons whose official action at the last election has been shown to have been dishonest.

"*Resolved*, That we view with uneasiness and alarm the 10,000 children in this city growing up in ignorance and vice for want of proper school accommodation; that we believe in the waste and extravagance in our City Government could be stopped, and a stop put to the raid upon the City Treasury for the increase of salaries and the creation of useless offices, there would be sufficient means to rent or erect a number of small buildings for the use of the primary departments of our schools, and without any additional tax upon the people."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention at once proceeded to nominate a Mayor. Mr. John Reid said: "I would like to present the name of a well-known citizen as a candidate for Mayor, one who has served the city faithfully and well in one capacity, a business man, [applause,] who is without stain, and a man who has the nerve to say 'No' and stick to it. I believe we have an opportunity which comes but once in a thousand times to put the right sort of man in the Mayor's chair. The 'joker' party is very ill and will be more so after the election of April 8. I propose the name of George F. Perkins. [Applause.] He has come up to the front by his own industry and intelligence; he is a churchman, which is not against him, and is a temperance man, though not a T. A. B. If nominated I believe he will be elected."

William L. Vandersee, who said he had the honor to serve on the Board of Education with Mr. Perkins, seconded the nomination, and declared him to be a man of honor and whose character was above reproach. Mr. Flavel McGee also seconded the nomination, and Z. K. Pangborn indorsed it with all his might. He declared that the city was on exhibition before the country, and this nomination gave everybody notice that the Republicans wanted to bring in a good and clean administration. Secretary McEwan also favored the nomination of Mr. Perkins, but said that justice required him to state that the nomination of the most successful Republican candidate for Mayor of Jersey City — Mr. Gilbert Collins — was not brought forward was that Mr. Collins had declined to be a candidate. The nomination of Mr. Perkins was then made by acclamation and with much enthusiasm.

Messrs. William L. Brian, J. W. Kull, Thomas Leather, William L. Vandersee, Z. K. Pangborn, and John Reid were named as a committee to wait on Mr. Perkins and bring him before the convention. Mr. Reid stated, however, that Mr. Perkins was out of town. He had assurances of the nominee's acceptance and could personally vouch for it. This announcement was satisfactory to the convention, and was received with cheers.

Discussion ensued on a proposition by Mr. Bumstead to have a citizens' committee created, outside the City Committee, to assist in campaign work and in protecting the ballot box, but it was not adopted. In opposing it Mr. Frank O. Cole said: "You have done yourselves honor in nominating a candidate for Mayor; do not create a new committee that will clash with the one already in existence. The opportunity was never so good as now to redeem the city. Every department of the city is now honey-combed with fraud. The Board of Finance, the Board of Tax Commissioners, the Board of Works, and the Board of Police were appointed—in short, about every appointment Mayor Cleveland has made has been with a view to the profit it would bring the ring."

The convention then adjourned.

The satisfaction of Republicans over the nomination of Mr. Perkins was universal, so far as could be ascertained last evening. Some declared it providential. He is a business man who is interested in the welfare of Jersey City, and is willing to devote both time and effort to its improvement. He has lived there about twenty-three years, and six years ago built a handsome house, situated in beautiful grounds on Bergen-avenue. Though the house is said not to have cost more than $20,000, the place is considered to be the finest on Jersey City Heights.

Mr. Perkins was born in Lee, Mass., about fifty-four years ago. He came to New-York shortly before the war and went into business with H. C. & M. Hulbert, paper dealers, on Peck-slip. In 1861 he enlisted in the army. War broke out he entered the army, and, after serving his term, returned to his occupation in this city. About 1865 he left the Messrs. Hulbert and connected himself with C. S. Buchanan, paper dealer. A little later he went into partnership, the firm being Buchanan, Perkins & Goodwin. In 1869 Mr. Buchanan retired and the firm became Perkins & Goodwin, and so continued until it became Perkins, Goodwin & Co.

This firm now does business at 66 and 68 Duane-street, this city. No one in the place had heard of Mr. Perkins's nomination when a TIMES reporter called there about 6 o'clock last night, but it was apparently not unwelcome news. Mr. Squire, the junior member of the firm, said Mr. Perkins was now visiting in Ohio, but that this nomination might hasten his return. If Mr. Perkins were elected Mayor of Jersey City, he added, there would be an end of peculation, and its affairs would be conducted on sound business principles. As to the campaign, Mr. Perkins would doubtless enter actively into it, and the ballot-box manipulators would be carefully looked after. He (Mr. Squire) believed Mr. Perkins would get the whole Republican vote and the conservative Democratic vote. He was not a Mugwump, but he was an honest man.

That the nomination is very satisfactory to Democrats who desire to have the municipal administration reformed is undoubted. Such men as ex-Sheriff Cornelius Cronan speak of him in terms of enthusiasm. One Democrat said last evening: "The nomination of George F. Perkins is excellent. He is a business man with capacity above ordinary men. He would unquestionably make a thoroughly businesslike Mayor. He has an interest in the welfare of the city, and not in trying to see how much he can get out of it. His home is here and a fine place it is. He has always interested himself in movements for the benefit of the city. He belongs to the Board of Trade, and is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Improvements Association. He has sought to have the county boulevard built because he wants to see the city and county improved. I don't know any reason why any good citizen should vote against him. Against such a man I am sure Mayor Cleveland can never honestly win. The people would deserve to live in the mud as they do now if they did not elect Perkins. I have no doubt about it with an honest count. Of course the Jeffersonian Democrats will indorse him. He is just the kind of man they want—just the kind of man all good citizens with no personal axes to grind want."

It is perhaps worth noting that the Jersey City *Evening Journal* issued an extra last evening to announce the nomination, which it did with great apparent satisfaction. "This Means Business" was its significant headline.

CRICKETERS IN COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League met last night at 35 Broadway. The following members were present: J. H. Lacy of the New-York Club, C. G. Turner of the New-Jersey Athletics, J. Flannery of the Cosmopolitans, J. G. Davis of the Manhattans, W. J. Wood of the Kings County Club, and H. A. Holmes of the Bedfords. Preliminary arrangements were made for the season's championship games, which will have precedence over all inter-league contests. The English champions and the elevens from Philadelphia, Chicago, and Pittsburg will make tours through the East during July and August, and will most picked teams from the Metropolitan League on the New-York grounds. The dates of these games have not been decided upon. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford formally accepted the office of President of the league.

CRANE AND HIS BRETHREN.

A NOTABLE PERFORMANCE OF "THE SENATOR" AT THE STAR.

William H. Crane received his brother professionals yesterday afternoon—as many of them as could be seated in the Star Theatre—and presented "The Senator" for their consideration.

The matinée was given specially in honor of Joseph Jefferson, through whose courtesy Mr. Crane has been allowed to continue his successful season at the Star, and that veteran comedian with his family occupied Box A, to the right of the stage. Opposite, in Box B, were W. J. Florence and Mrs. Barney Williams; Box C contained two generations of the famous Drew family, Mrs. John Drew being accompanied by her two sons, John and Sydney, and Mrs. Sydney Drew, (Gladys Rankin,) and in Box D were Thomas Jefferson and members of the Jefferson-Florence company. In the audience, which was composed almost exclusively of actors and actresses, were Helen Dauvray, W. J. Scanlan, Wilton Lackaye, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rosenquest, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Reynolds, Tony Pastor, Helen Barry, Mrs. Joseph Brooks, Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and nearly all the members of the Lyceum, Madison-Square, Shenandoah," "County Fair," "Old Homestead," "City Directory," Casino, "The Gondoliers," "Little Puck," and other companies now playing in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Crane and his excellent company never acted with more spirit, and "The Senator" was never received by a more enthusiastic audience than that of yesterday. Georgie Drew Barrymore was brighter than usual in presence of her mother and two brothers, and she fairly divided the honors of the occasion with Mr. Crane. The applause was almost continuous from the raising of the curtain to its fall on each act, every member of the company being greeted with a "reception" on his or her first appearance and applauded liberally as every exit. At the close of the third act the entire company responded to a curtain call, and Mr. Crane, in response to deafening applause, made a little speech of welcome. He spoke of his former partner, Mr. Robson, as one of the noblest of men, and told how Mr. Jefferson had come to his rescue when he thought that he would have to break up his New-York season in the very height of its success, publicly thanking him for his courtesy. Mr. Jefferson dodged behind the curtains of his box while the flattering eulogy on his professional courtesy was being delivered. "If you are as much pleased with 'The Senator,' dear brethren," said Mr. Crane, in conclusion, "as he is pleased to welcome you here, this matinée will be recorded as a grand success."

DOWN-TOWN REPUBLICANS.

RESTLESS MULATTOES AND LOCAL DUMPING SCOWS ASSAILED.

Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., addressed the Down-town Club of the Business Men's Republican Association at their noon meeting yesterday on the state of the South. "If I were a political missionary," said this "statesman from the North," "I would ask every black man in the South to vote the Democratic ticket and then we would have all the ignorance in the country arrayed on one side. Let us have ignorant black Democrats in the South as we have ignorant plundering Democrats in the North." After conceding that the blacks in the South do not desire to vote, he advanced the statement that the mulatto, with the adroitness of the white and the physical strength of the black, would be the future explosive agent in the South.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis of the Committee on Harbor Dumping and Harbor Improvement reported that the Congressional committee having charge of the River and Harbor bills had publicly intimated to the members from New-York that the appropriations asked for New-York Harbor would without doubt be granted, and also that the Secretary of War had approved the recommendation of Capt. Kirkland, United States Navy, supervisor of New-York Harbor, for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding $1,500 per month from March until June for the hire of patrol boats for the purpose of preventing dumping in the harbor. The committee announced their intention of calling upon all the steamship companies using the harbor, requesting upon acts as a sort of vigilance committee to report any abuses which might come under their notice.

President Cheeseborough was appointed a committee to represent the club before the Senate and House Committees on Immigration, which meet at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this evening to listen to suggestions relative to the location of an immigrant landing station in place of Castle Garden. The President said that the location of the station at Castle Garden twenty-five years ago was in his opinion a big mistake; that it had not only cost the city millions of dollars, but had been a blight upon the lower portion of the First Ward. He thought Ellis Island a hundred times more desirable place for a landing station.

THOMAS HOPE'S LEGACIES.

THE GREATER PART OF HIS ESTATE GIVEN FOR A SCOTCH HOSPITAL.

The will of Thomas Hope, who died at Noroton Heights, Conn., on March 3, leaving an estate of something over $600,000 in securities and realty, the latter nearly all in this city, and bequeathing about $400,000 to found a hospital at Langholm, Scotland, where he was born, has not yet been filed at the Surrogate's office here. A petition for its probate has been placed on record by the executors, William A. Brewer, Jr., President of the Washington Life Insurance Company, and Edward B. Crowell of New-Brighton, S. I. Mr. Hope was never married. He leaves a sister, Miss Jane Hope, who lives at 217 West Twenty-second-street, and three children of a deceased brother, Miss Isabella Hope, who lives with her aunt; John Hope, 51 Greenwich-avenue, and Miss Grace Hope, 347 West Fifty-first-street, in this city. Mr. Brewer said yesterday that minor bequests were made to several charitable institutions here under the will. Just what they were he could not tell.

Mr. Hope was over eighty years old when he died. He came to this country from Scotland when a boy, and sixty-five years ago opened a grocery store at Chambers-street and Hudson-place. His brother, A. S. Hope, afterward came to America and was admitted to partnership with him. The firm took the name of Thomas & A. S. Hope. John W. Condit, W. J. Merrall, David Acker, and Charles L. Acker were clerks in this concern. The firm prospered. In 1858 the Hope interest was sold out, and the present firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit took possession. A. S. Hope died soon after. The senior member of the old partnership retired from business life. Partly from faithful association, the old buildings of the original concern has never been torn down.

Mr. Hope had a residence in Noroton Heights, but spent much of his time here. He was satisfied with his income and meddled with neither business nor speculation. His big bequest for a Langholm Hospital had been a pet idea often talked over with his personal friends. The citation to the heirs is returnable March 31 in the Surrogate's office.

ONE LAMB WITH THREE LIONS.

There was an impressive spectacle in the Mayor's office yesterday. Col. Elliott F. Shepard dropped in to urge the Sinking Fund Commissioners to allow him to charge 10 cents instead of 5 cents on his stage line. Postmaster Van Cott came in to have a chat with Mayor Grant, and Controller Myers was on hand to attend the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Mayor Grant met the Postmaster in the centre of the room, and was about to shake hands with him when Col. Shepard made a break for the Controller with the same intention. The result was a tangle, and when it was untied the crowd discovered the four statesmen standing under the chandelier in a circle, the hands of Mayor and Postmaster clasped over those of Controller Myers and Col. Shepard. It was a delightful picture of momentary harmony. There was the good Colonel, who would like to be Mayor, and the Republican Postmaster and the County Democratic Controller and the Tammany Mayor all in a happy bunch.

There were two absentees from the Sinking Fund Commission, and so no meeting was held.

GEN. MILES AT WILLET'S POINT.

Gen. Miles went up on a private tour of inspection to Willet's Point yesterday. The Quartermaster's steamer Chester A. Arthur was placed at his disposal and he was accompanied by Major Rodney Smith. On Gen. Miles's arrival he was greeted with a salute of eleven guns and welcomed by the Commander of the post, Lieut. Col. W. R. King. The engineer station with all its apparatus was inspected.

Before Gen. Miles returned to Governor's Island two torpedoes were placed in deep water 500 yards from the shore and exploded by electricity. The explosion threw up a column of mud and water over two hundred feet high.

HE ASKED TOO MANY QUESTIONS.

The second trial of the breach of promise suit of Josephine Gunther against John McKee, which was begun on Wednesday before Chief Justice McAdam in the City Court, was brought to a sudden close yesterday. Judge McAdam withdrew a juror, put the case over to the next term, and ordered August P. Wagener, Josephine's counsel, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for insisting in asking questions of a sort the Judge ruled out and told him to stop asking.

FIRES IN TWO HOSTELRIES

ALMOST A PANIC AT THE HOTEL BRISTOL.

GUESTS, AROUSED FROM SLUMBER, SCRAMBLE WILDLY FOR SAFETY—A BLAZE AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

Exciting and dangerous fires occurred yesterday in the Hotel Bristol, kept by Mrs. Florence A. Case, at 13 to 17 East Eleventh-street, and in the New-York Hotel.

The fire broke out in that part of the Hotel Bristol known as 13 East Eleventh-street at 7:45 o'clock A. M., when few of the 150 guests were out of their beds. Mr. J. G. Goldsmith, a maker of pianos and organs, whose office is at 58 Broadway, occupied the front of the parlor floor. His bedroom is an alcove room which backs up to an air and light shaft, which goes to a skylight in the roof. In the bedroom is a closet in which he and his wife locked their very valuable wardrobe, which comprised two sealskin sacque worth $800.

In the closet is an old grate. To the grate runs a flue which connects with a flue of the furnace in the cellar. There had undoubtedly been lurking fire in these flues for some time until yesterday morning, when it caught a draught and spread to the closet.

Mr. Goldsmith was awakened by the flames were beginning to crackle and roar up the air shaft, and other guests were leaving their beds on the upper floors to discover where the dense smoke came from. The hotel is so constructed that on nearly every floor access is easy to the other houses, so that few of those who were imperilled had any trouble in reaching a place of safety, and no one went to the street; but all had to leave in light attire.

In the rear of the top floor was the apartment of Mr. Brown, author of "A Long Lane," which is to be produced week after next at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and his wife, Henrietta Crosman, of Daly's. They slept until the flames reached the skylight and burst into a room between it and their apartment. Mrs. Brown awoke to find her bedroom full of smoke and near the noise of the fire. Her husband was not convinced there was any danger until he had kicked in the door of the intervening room and recoiled before the flames. Then he and his wife acted as people who have to hurry usually do. Forgetting to dress, she cried, "Your play!" and he seized the precious manuscript and ignored a valuable watch and chain on his dressing table. Then they rushed for the roof-scuttle stairs.

On the roof the snow was about 8 inches deep, and they had to tramp through it barefooted to the hero's scuttle. They met a crazed lady guest, who screamed for help, and was unkind to Mr. Brown because he did not open the scuttle quickly enough. All got into the main hotel unharmed, but Miss Crosman bewails the loss of her wardrobe by smoke.

Another providential escape was that of Miss Laura Shannon, who slept in a room near the shaft. She awoke thinking something was running over her arm and found the sleeve of her night robe ablaze. Among others who had to escape suddenly were Mr. Howard Kyle of J. M. Hill's company and Mr. John A. Fraser, the artist.

The fire burned out the core of the house, comprising the middle rooms. Mrs. Case is insured for $6,000 on furniture in the Ætna of Hartford, and the buildings are insured together. The loss on furniture by fire, smoke, and water is $3,000 and about $2,500 on the building. Mr. Goldsmith's loss is $1,500, and he is not insured. The other guests in the building lose from $2,000 to $2,500, so that the total loss is about $10,000. Mrs. M. Gould, who lived on the second floor, claimed the loss of about $600 worth of apparel. It included a sealskin sacque, which had been tried up and put in a room on the first floor. When it was looked for it was missing. Other guests claimed to have lost small articles and one lost $100 in money.

The second fire occurred at 1:30 o'clock. Col. L. C. Scheffey, Va., was writing in Room 422 on the fourth floor of the northern or Waverley-place wing of the New-York Hotel, when he saw a column of smoke rising from the floor and heard the crackling of wood. Just as he was summoning the chambermaid and calling up Gen. Ewing, the ex-Senator, Mrs. Col. Lake of Baltimore, who with her husband occupied Room 423, rushed into the corridor to give an alarm, and in a few seconds the guests, servants, and clerks were all active and Engine No. 33 was taking water from the hydrants in front of the house.

The trouble came from Room 405 on the same corridor as those of Col. Scheffey and Mrs. Lake. It was occupied by Mr. O. Barrett of Abingdon, Va. He left a grate fire burning and unprotected when he went away with Gen. Ewing in the morning. A live coal set fire to the carpet over a crack, which caused a draught, and the flames were sucked in between the beams until they were under Rooms 405, 423, and 422, and over Rooms 305, 322, and 323 on the third floor. The firemen had to act quickly and use their axes freely, so that they rendered the rooms untenantable, and Col. Scheffey, Col. Lake, and Mr. H. D. Lafferty, who occupied Room 323, suffered much loss to their property. The water reached the magnificent ceiling of the dining room and greatly disfigured it. The damage to the hotel and its furniture is about $2,200, and the loss to the guests about $1,200. Mr. Henry Cranston recognized that Col. Scheffey's promptness saved the hotel and publicly thanked him.

A SUGAR TRUST DIVIDEND.

JUDGE O'BRIEN MAY ALLOW PROFITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

The Sugar Trust lawyers, Elihu Root and John E. Parsons, went before Judge O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, yesterday with an application to pay a 2½ per cent. dividend. De Lancey Nicoll and John M. Bowers represented Henry Winthrop Gray, the receiver of the North River Sugar Refining Company, one of the members of the trust.

Mr. Root said that there seemed to be no objection to the proposition that had been made by the trust to deposit the share of the dividend to be paid and of the dividends that have been paid, which the North River Company claims, with a trust company pending the final settlement of the case. He said the total amount of dividends due the receiver was $74,375. Mr. Nicoll said that he had no means to contradict the statements as to the earnings of the trust except by examining the books, and if the court was satisfied from the papers that the amount claimed had been earned and that the interests of Receiver Gray would be protected, he would not with the trust company, he would not oppose paying the dividend.

Affidavits were put in as to the earnings of the trust, which have already been printed in THE TIMES. A decision may be handed down to-day.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The regular Spring season of English grand opera will open at the Grand Opera House May 26 with an organization to be known hereafter as the Grand Opera House Opera Company. The operas to be sung during the season are Flotow's "Martha," Gounod's "Faust," Bizet's "Carmen," Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," Verdi's "Il Trovatore," Wallace's "Maritana," and Balfe's spectacular opera, "The Enchantress." Each of these will be given a week's run, a change of programme being made every Monday evening.

Sydney Rosenfeld will give one performance of "The Stepping Stone" in Yonkers to-morrow evening. As that is Mr. Rosenfeld's home, he naturally expects a large audience to witness the latest production of his pen.

Wallie Eddinger plays the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy at Niblo's to-night. At the matinée to-morrow he will appear as Dick, the bootblack, Tommy Russell playing the little lord.

Among the principals who will appear with the Duff Opera Company during the Summer season at the Academy, beginning in May, are Digby Bell, Laura Joyce Bell, and Lily Post.

Louis James comes to the Windsor next Monday for his last engagement in this city during the present season. His repertory for the week will include "Othello," "Hamlet," "Ingomar," "Julius Cæsar," and "Richard III." Included in the supporting company are F. C. Mosley and Miss Mabel Hunter.

Mr. Mantell's Hamlet impressed a Troy audience very favorably on Wednesday evening. It is probable that he will play the part in this city in the near future.

Monroe and Rice have proved so successful with "My Aunt Bridget" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre that they will remain all next week, when new features will be introduced.

ONE STRIKE IS ENDED NOW.

The strikers of the Temple Court Building resumed work yesterday morning, at least for a few days. The walking delegates had another interview in the morning with Architect Farnsworth, and said that if the workmen of their unions were to work on the building they did not want Volkening's non-union men to be around while they were there, as they would not, under any circumstances, work alongside of scabs. The delegates were assured that Volkening and his men had left the building.

The striking shirtmakers are not much nearer a settlement with the contractors than they were on the day that the strike began. The contractors declare that they cannot furnish the machines nor grant any advance in wages as long as the manufacturers pay them only the present rates. The strikers intend to begin work in co-operative shops within a few days, a number of manufacturers having agreed to give them work.

PARIS MUTUALS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, March 20.—The French Government has decided to suppress the Paris mutual betting agencies.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

A YOUNG GIRL TORTURED BY AN ANONYMOUS LETTER WRITER.

JOLIET, Ill., March 20.—Miss Jessie White, the nineteen-year-old daughter of James S. White, an old resident, committed suicide last evening in a most sensational manner. She was out riding in a buggy and drove up and down Chicago-street several times, bowing and smiling to acquaintances. Finally, when nearly in front of a hotel, she stopped the horse, took a box from the bottom of the carriage, drew out a revolver, and shot herself through the heart. Several gentlemen rushed to the carriage just in time to catch her body as it was falling into the street.

It is believed that the young lady was demented as the result of a long series of persecutions at the hands of an anonymous letter writer. About three years ago he began his work. Every young man who met her at a party or a dance and received an introduction to her has been the recipient of anonymous letters. All the local newspapers received letters directed against the young lady by the same person and in the same handwriting. A cousin of Miss Jessie, David White, was arrested and tried in the Circuit Court, but no positive evidence could be obtained, and the trial resulted merely in his being bound over to keep the peace.

After the trial the persecuting letters kept coming to her, to her people, to all the society young gentlemen in the town, and to all who could possibly be interested in any way. The young lady and her family were constantly in a state of terror, letters were dropped on the doorsteps, shoved under doors, and sent in every way. Miss Jessie was sent away for a while to the East, but this did not stop the letter writer, and after three years of this kind of torture the girl became so distracted that she could bear it no longer.

In the box in the carriage in which she had the revolver was found a letter addressed to her family, in which she says:

"I am tired of life, and am going to shoot myself and the letter writer the pleasure of doing it. Three years is long enough to be tortured by him, and there are no prospects of any peace for me as long as I live, and inasmuch as he has promised to take my life, I really think he means to. But now he never shall. If he found any pleasure in torturing me I hope he will be satisfied now, for he has driven me to destroy my soul. All I have to say now is for you to forget and forgive me for the wicked act I am about to commit. Now, dear folks, I love you all so dearly I could not live if any of you were to be taken from me. I want you all to think it is all for the best that I should leave this world."

She also gives directions as to how she shall be buried, who shall officiate, and names the pall bearers she desires.

ADDING TO THE LISBON FUND.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR PORTUGUESE DEFENSE.

The Portuguese Minister, Señor Thomas de Souza Rosa, arrived in this city two nights ago. His mission is evidently an important one, and yesterday afternoon he had an interview with Consul General Barao d'Almeirim at the Brunswick Hotel. Public attention had been drawn to a printed notice calling upon all Portuguese subjects residing in the United States, especially those living in New-York, to subscribe to Portugal's national defense fund.

The notice states that spontaneous contributions from Portuguese subjects will be gladly welcomed.

Roughly estimating it, the Portuguese population in this country amounts to about 6,000, and they are most numerous at Boston and New-Bedford, where they are represented, in a small way, in the fishing trade.

The popular clamor at Lisbon and Serpo Pinto's fiery harangues started this national defense fund. The Government, while disclaiming any direct connection with the fund, has, nevertheless, discountenanced subscriptions. Minister Roza's visit to New-York is certainly in its interest, and he made this statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"It seems to be the popular wish that this fund should be turned over to the Government to be used to erect new fortifications and strengthen old ones. My Government does not directly authorize the scheme. Of course it is only natural that whatever may be contributed should come through the Consulate offices. On the very first day the fund was started in Lisbon over $300,000 came in from the people. This sum represented only the poor of Portugal's capitalists, and when all capital have already espoused the measure an immense aggregate is looked for. I am only at liberty to say that my Government disclaims any active connection with the movement."

At the Consulate General's office, 148 Pearl-street, further information was refused. The advertisement for subscriptions, according to Chancellor A. A. Ferreira, was not authorized by the Consul General.

A TARIFF-REFORM SCHOOL.

REGULAR FRIDAY ADDRESSES ON THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE DAY.

The Sub-Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club has inaugurated a vigorous campaign, introducing a decided novelty in the shape of a school for the study of the tariff question. Lectures have already been arranged for. Prominent members of the club have agreed to serve as lecturers in a complete course of topics suggested by the Committee on Industrial Statistics and the Committee on Literature.

Weekly Friday meetings at Cooper Union will be held. To-day's lecture will be delivered by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, whose subject will be "Wool and the Tariff." These further lectures will follow in the order indicated:

March 28, "Iron and Steel," by J. De Witt Warner; April 4, "Iron and Steel," by Lindley Vinton; April 11, "Tin, Lead, Copper, and Brass," by E. Ellery Anderson; April 18, "Clothing and Carpets," by James W. Osborne; April 28, "Raw Materials," by E. P. Wheeler; May 2, "Shipping," by John Codman and Gustav Schwab; May 9, "Tariff in its Relation to Manufactured Food Products," by Read Gordon; May 16, "Tariff and the Farmer," by Walter H. Page, and May 30, "Protected and Unprotected Industries," by W. T. Croasdale.

E. Ellery Anderson is Chairman of this new movement, which is known as the "School for Political Speakers," and all that is required to secure membership in the class is the announcement of an intention to attend its meetings as regularly as possible.

IN THE ATHLETIC CLUBS.

The new Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club has begun its work of cutting down the expenses of the city clubhouse at 104 West Fifty-fifth-street. It was intimated a few days ago to Superintendent Thomas Toby that the board proposes to run the clubhouse without a Superintendent, and Mr. Toby immediately handed in his resignation to the board. The resignation has been accepted, and Mr. Toby has signed an agreement to act as Superintendent of the Union League Club.

The New-York Athletic Club's board has also reduced the price of Turkish baths from 85 cents to 75 cents. The club will give an entertainment on March 29, at which each member will be allowed to have one guest.

A special meeting of the Manhattan Athletic Club will be held March 28 to consider changes in the constitution of the club, among which is a proposition to increase the initiation fee from $50 to $100 when the list of active members reaches 1,500. The Manhattans give a musicale at the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. Many ladies attended.

MOODY TO CONTINUE HIS SERVICES.

Mr. Moody, acceding to the urgent desire of his friends, will continue his Gospel meetings in this city for the present. In addition to the morning services he will hold afternoon and evening meetings. These are the arrangements he has made for next week:

On Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, he will address young men only in Association Hall, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue; on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., he will speak in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street; at 4:30 o'clock on the same days he will speak in the Collegiate Church, corner Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, and at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

FREIGHT CARS GO INTO A RIVER.

BLAIRSVILLE, Penn., March 20.—Freight train No. 61 on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, which left here at 9:12 o'clock last night, struck a rock at Bagdad station, near Allegheny Valley Junction. The locomotive and several cars were thrown into the Kiskiminetas River. George Ringle, conductor, had to have one leg amputated below the knee and was hurt about the head and otherwise injured. Engineer David Greasley, Fireman M. L. Anderson, and Brakeman Sullivan were slightly injured.

STUDENTS FROM SIAM.

NEW-WILMINGTON, Penn., March 20.—The Rev. E. P. Dunlap has been informed that the Government of Siam has sent six of its brightest young men to be educated at Westminster College, an institution situated here. The young men are from the highest caste and royal line, and the King himself will defray their expenses. They will be chaperoned by a medical missionary stationed at Bangkok by whom Westminster was recommended and from whom notice was received yesterday.

A USE FOR THE MONITORS.

REAR ADMIRAL JOUETT FAVORS MAKING THEM FLOATING BATTERIES.

Rear Admiral James R. Jouett, United States Navy, has written a letter to Col. C. E. Grey, President of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company, in relation to the plan of the former to convert all the single-turreted monitors into floating batteries for harbor defense. The plan was given at length in THE TIMES of the 18th inst. Admiral Jouett hastens to indorse Col. Grey's idea, and in his letter says:

MY DEAR COLONEL: You are on the right track. My board two months ago made a special report on those monitors; took it up. With your system applied to their guns, the removal of the turrets, &c., they can be made most admirable coast and harbor defense vessels with a trifling cost. You can send from them 60 heaviest torpedoes, and if you wish to use the dynamite gun, no steadier platform could be found, theire being flat bottoms, and light draught ramming them would be difficult, as they would slide away from such impact. Imagine five of these monitors, improved as you suggest, laying in some cove inside the Narrows of New-York Harbor. A foreign fleet passes. Five jets of battle fire and makes a combination on the forts. The forts are immovable, helpless; if that combination can't be broken, it's only a question of time as to the fate of the forts. Now let your five monitors make a combination from some point on any one of the attacking squadron's stern, landing a ten-inch shot upon his rudder and propeller. Why, he'd go to the bottom in twenty minutes. More or less rust would and could destroy any combination which could be made.

Forts! Why they are nothing unaided; but if you have six or eight moving forts you can do anything. It's folly to talk of hitting one of those old monitors three miles away. You could not see them with your disappearing guns and no turrets. I am only writing to encourage you to go ahead. All of my board are with you. In much haste, I am, very truly, yours,

JAS. E. JOUETT,
United States Navy.

In the above plan it is proposed to convert all of the thirteen monitors now lying idle into floating batteries. The vessels would be perfectly useless even in their transformed state for service on the sea, but in waters nearly land-locked they would be powerful. They would be enabled to work their disappearing guns and materially assist the forts and shore batteries.

The guns are intended to be raised and lowered through openings in the deck. The cost for the alteration of these old monitors is calculated at $1,000,000. The original cost of the vessels was nearly $7,000,000. In their present condition they are not only useless, but a source of expense.

TO OFFICER THE NEWARK.

ONLY ONE DETAIL MADE BUT MANY EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Some interest is being already felt among naval men in the prospective choice of a commander for the new cruiser Newark, and the selection of her officers. Only one officer in the vessel's complement has so far been selected. Passed Assistant Engineer Albert C. Engard, at present one of the inspectors on the machinery of the vessel. Mr. Engard's future detail is assured from the fact of his being at present assigned to the Newark. The real interest, however, centres on the prospective commanding officer. From the fact that the Newark is essentially an American ship in design, machinery, and construction, with every indication of developing high speed, the detail is particularly desired.

Among the most likely candidates mentioned for the honor is Capt. William T. Sampson, the present Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Capt. Sampson's last sea service expired in December, 1881, so that he has practically been on shore duty nine years. Besides Capt. Sampson, the following Captains are mentioned: Rush R. Wallace, a member of the Examining Board ashore on this duty since 1884; Albert Kautz, stationed at Portsmouth Navy Yard and on shore since 1888; Alfred T. Mahan, on duty in the Bureau of Navigation and on shore since 1885; Henry B. Seely, commandant of League Island Navy Yard and on shore since 1884; Gilbert W. Wilder, commanding receiving ship Minnesota and on shore since 1885; Silas Casey, on leave and on shore since 1882; Bartley J. Cromwell, ordnance duty new orunisers, and on shore since 1881.

The weight of opinion is inclined, however, to Capt. Sampson. The executive officer of the Newark will be selected from the Lieutenant Commanders' list. Among the prominent names mentioned are those of William W. Rhoades, Samuel W. Very, Eugene H. C. Lentze, and William Swift. This by no means unlikely list will be increased later. The vessel will take charge of the Newark's engines, though should he fail to do so it is assured that Passed Assistant Engineer Engard will be in charge. The important details are expected to be made very shortly. The use of the Navy Department in assigning the principal officers before a vessel is fully ready for commissioning is to enable the latter to become thoroughly acquainted with the vessel's needs during the final stages of completion.

A COLUMBIA MAN'S SUICIDE.

ALBERT WEIL'S BODY IDENTIFIED BY HIS FRIENDS YESTERDAY.

The body of the young man who committed suicide in Prospect Park on Wednesday was identified yesterday as that of Albert Weil, a Columbia College law student, who lived at 133 West Twelfth-street, this city. He was twenty-four years old, and, as far as is known, was a very steady young man. He left home at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in a cab, saying he was going to a matinée. When he reached Madison-square he dismissed the cab, but at once took another, and was driven to the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry. There he bought a ticket to Ronkonkoma, but did not use it. Why he purchased it is a mystery, for he must have gone direct from the ferryhouse to Prospect Park. On his way to Brooklyn he purchased a copy of an afternoon paper, which was found in his pocket.

The dead man's brother, Samuel, was in Coroner Rooney's office in Brooklyn yesterday, but he could assign no reason for the suicide. Albert, he said, had been very melancholy for a long time, owing to the fact that he was slightly paralyzed in the lower limbs, as the result of spinal difficulty, but none of the family had ever heard of his being concerned in any love troubles. He was a close student, and expected to graduate at the end of the present term. The body was taken home last night, and will be buried to-day.

THEIR SEASON'S WORK ENDED.

PLEASANT EXERCISES AT THE MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN'S SCHOOL.

Two hundred boys and young men who have been improving their evenings in the classes of the free school of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York closed their Winter's work last evening. Formal exercises were held at the society's headquarters, 18 East Sixteenth-street. Several hundred friends of the students attended.

Instruction in the school is limited to drawing and modeling, including architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, cabinet work drawing, free-hand drawing, machinery drawing, and modeling in clay. The specimens of the work exhibited testified to the efficiency of the classes and the value of the school.

The exercises were brief. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Harrower offered a prayer for the future welfare of the departing students. Then Albert G.

THE PROTECTION FARCE

REPUBLICANS IMPOSING ON THE PAN-AMERICANS.

HOW THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS IS AFFECTED BY THE TARIFF ON HIDES —THE TANNING INTEREST'S GROWTH.

In the midst of the storm of indignation which has been aroused by the Republican tariff tinkerers by the proposal of the Ways and Means Committee to remove hides from the free list and subject them to the imposition of a duty of 1½ cents a pound the question is being asked, What are the South Americans going to do about it? The *raison d'être* of the Pan-American Congress was to foster commercial relations between the North American and South American States. These relations, as exporters well know, have been, because of the protectionist policy of the successive Republican Administrations, discouraged almost to the extreme of rupture on account of the excessive duties charged upon articles imported from the Spanish-American countries. In return the latter have shown a natural disposition to deal with such countries as would admit their products without practically prohibitive tariffs, and the exportation of the manufactures of this country to South America has by no means grown in the same trade ratio as the exportations to other lands.

While, therefore, Mr. Blaine is endeavoring to persuade the Pan-Americans that this country is prepared to do almost anything to gain the trade of the nations they represent, the Ways and Means Committee places a practically prohibitive tariff upon a staple article which South America sends us more of than all of the other foreign countries put together. The country most particularly interested is the Argentine Republic, though there is scarcely a republic along the Atlantic coast of South America, in Central America and Mexico, which does not send large quantities of hides to this port and Boston. The imposition of such a duty as proposed would, according to the statements of importers, practically destroy the trade in hides between this port and De la Plata.

Mr. William J. Coombs of the firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy of 78 South-street, whose trade is in part directly with the De la Plata region, said yesterday: "The imposition of the duty of 1½ cents a pound upon hides would deprive us of the last thing we can import from the river. The last stroke of enterprise which the protectionists have reason to congratulate themselves upon was the practical prohibition of the importation of wool from the Argentine Republic, and the transfer of the sale of the fleece of that great district to the markets of France and England, where we now have to go in order to get such wool as we want. The abolition of the duty upon hides in 1872 was one of the wisest measures ever adopted by Congress, for its effect was to encourage the trade relations with the Central and South American States, and to give general activity to our export trade with those countries.

"This was accomplished by giving the merchants, not alone in the cities of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Grande, but in all the little towns of Central and South America and Mexico, a means of exchange. The country succeeded in getting an exchange upon us by the shipment of its domestic products. That is, the merchant knew, of course, the value of his hides at his rancho or plantation, and had a very good idea of what the prevailing price was in New-York. All he had to do would be to ship his hides to this city, direct that they be disposed of, and then make his purchases for remittance. In case the duty is imposed, it is scarcely possible that the Spanish-American merchant will sell his hides in Germany and then, in order to purchase goods in New-York, will pay as high a rate of exchange as, say, 10 per cent., as it is sometimes, in order to get his money into this market. He will pursue the only intelligent course under the circumstances. He will purchase his goods in Germany, even though he get a little more or are of inferior quality to the American goods. The introduction of this facility of exchange into our relations with South American merchants is of immense benefit to our exporters, because once the foreign consumer begins to use the American manufactures he will quit those of England and Germany.

"The production of hides in this country has never suffered one cent of loss from the free importation of the article. That is admitted by the most ultra protectionists. The fresh home hides are used for special purposes for which the foreign dry hides cannot be employed, so that the placing of this duty on the raw material will not only result in the killing of the exportation of goods made from foreign hides, but will also seriously injure a great many manufacturing interests which cannot fail to be influenced by any injury to our exporters. Any such change in the present tariff which could be more childish or more injurious in its effects upon the merchants trading with the smaller republics. I can only account for the move as being a desire on the part of the high protectionists to make one more bid for agricultural support in favor of protection, and to somewhat deaden the clamor which is steadily growing in the agricultural regions as the farmers appreciate how monopolistic is the tendency of high protection. The measure cannot fail, I think, to disgust the delegates to the Pan-American Congress and convince the merchants and statesmen of South America, who are anxious for closer commercial relations with this country, that we are governed solely by an entirely selfish policy."

The protest which is to be sent to Congress by the tanners is likely to be a very formidable document, and the probabilities are that the men who sign it will cause a very serious defection from the Republican Party as it is represented in "the Swamp." The peculiar idiocy of the measure was brought into particularly unfavorable light by a statement made by Mr. G. B. Horton, largely interested in tanneries, who declared that, while the price of imported dry hides had never been lower in thirty-five years than at present, the price of the great home domestic hides had several times been lower within the last ten years.

"The two grades," he continued, "do not come into competition in any way, each being used for a distinct purpose. There are dry hides made in this country, but the curing of them is by no means increasing. The number made may not be much smaller from year to year, but the total does not increase in a ratio parallel with the other divisions of the business. I happened to be in Washington yesterday, and before the Ways and Means Committee, by the way, but it was not in relation to the proposed tax on hides. I then said that I would be willing to sign any petition presented to me for the placing of a tariff upon hides of 25 cents to 50 cents. I regard the proposition to make hides dutiable in two ways. Regarding it purely from a commercial point of view, the suggestion is unqualified for and ridiculous, but politically considered the proposition is excellent, for when some of my protectionist friends in 'the Swamp' saw how the thing worked there would be such a hub-bub that they would all become in favor of an intelligent tariff system.

"The growth of the tanning industries under the free importation of hides into this country has been enormous. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give the exact figures, because, while the great tanneries have prospered to an astonishing extent, there have sprung up hundreds of small tanneries in all parts of the country, which, while their individual output has not been great, yet taken in the aggregate the output for leather has been enormous. Since 1872 I should say that the tannery interests have increased in the same ratio as the increase of population plus 25 per cent. These are astonishing figures, yet I have reason to believe that they are very nearly accurate. Besides, under this free admission of imported hides, instead of it operating against the cost of manufacture of leather in competition with the manufactories of England, France, and Germany, we can, despite the fact that we have to pay wages that are very much greater than those paid in the countries I have mentioned, put out leather on the market at prices lower than any country in the world. This is due to excellent machinery and improved processes. I am very certain of this statement, having had occasion not long ago to compare figures with representative tanners from foreign countries.

"Should the duty be imposed, it will be a severe blow to the exporting interests of the country, which are now very great. It will necessitate the same procedure as was in force previous to the abrogation of duty in 1872. The drawback then was 90 per cent. of the duty, and I presume that is the same rate now. We were obliged to sign bonds at the Custom House that we had shipped goods in question and then these were again signed on the other side and returned before we were entitled to the rebate. Of course this was as exceedingly vexatious complication in our trade with foreign countries, for in some instances, particularly in the case of moderate orders, the consignees would forget to sign and would not return the papers within the twelve-month limit, and so we would lose the advantage of the drawback.

"The result would be that the controllers of the leather business in England would very materially change in their relations to this country. It would be no object to us to ship, say, an order of 500 sides of leather because the time spent in wading red tape would more than wipe out the profit. The great factors in the leather business would monopolize all the leather shipped from this country. In default of this the American houses would have to establish branches in England, France, or Germany, and so go to the additional expense of sustaining them. The system of exportation would tend to monopoly, as all efforts of protection are monopolistic."

FAVORING AN EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to consider the application of the New-York and Long Island Railroad Company for the aid of the Chamber in securing the consent of the city authorities to the construction of a connecting railway between the New-York Central and the Long Island Road by a tunnel under the East River. The matter was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping for a report at the next regular meeting. The project appeared to be generally favored.

MANY TRADES AFFECTED.

THE RISE IN ALKALI PRODUCTS MAY HAVE SERIOUS RESULTS.

The manufacturers of paper, soap, cotton fabrics, and woolen goods, as well as the glassmakers, are seriously affected by the big increase in prices of the alkali products, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, and sal soda, all of which chemicals are chiefly imported from England, although one big concern, the Solvay Company, with works at Syracuse, also produces them. The American makers of bicarbonate of soda are also affected, because soda ash is their staple raw material. This has gone up from 1½ to 2½ and 3 cents per pound, bleaching powder from 1½ to 2½ and 2¾ cents, caustic soda from 2⅜ to 3½ cents, and salsoda from 90 cents to $1 50 per 100 pounds. The resulting advance in bicarbonate of soda made in America is fully 100 per cent.

A member of the firm of J. L. & D. S. Riker, on Cedar-street, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter: "There is no doubt about the cause of this advance in alkali products. Other staple chemicals have not gone up. The big strikes in England, particularly the dock strike and that of the colliers, are chiefly responsible. Then the advance of 100 per cent. in the cost of salt used by all these manufacturers must be considered, as well as the scarcity of coal. It is hard to get over here even the stock that is ready to be shipped, because the steamships select their own freight and do not care to take cheap matter of this class. English manufacturers are doing their best to fill contracts here, but the obligation on them is only a moral one. The agreements all have a clause making strikes a good reason for failure to deliver goods or to receive them. The latter provision has been taken advantage of, to the inconvenience of the Englishmen, during all the long strike in the glass industry here. Other trades have used it too in similar emergencies. So the American purchasers of alkali products have no reason to complain of non-deliveries according to contract.

"The situation is not unlike that of 1865 and 1866, when soda ash went up from 3½ to 14 cents per pound. The trouble then originated in a series of storms on the Atlantic. All of these products were then shipped in sailing vessels. Many of these were lost. Communications, as well as the importers of alkali products were concerned, was almost suspended for two years."

Mr. Wing of the firm of Wing & Evans, at the corner of Pine and William streets, said that his firm represented both the Solvay Company of Syracuse and Brunner, Mond & Co. of Northwich, England. He said that the American company was turning out as much as possible of these products, but, of course, could not supply the demand. As to the causes of the advance, he agreed with Mr. Riker.

In connection with the rise in price of these chemicals, it is noted that the druggist men have run up the wholesale figures on camphor from 32 to 55 cents per pound. At the office of Charles Pfizer & Co., on Maiden-lane, it was explained that this increase was not due to a diminished output of crude camphor in Japan, but to a tremendous demand for that article in France and Germany. It is believed in the trade that camphor is used in the smokeless powders now being made on secret formulæ by both the French and German Governments.

MR. OLMSTED'S ANSWER.

REPLYING TO A CRITICISM BY THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

Frederick Law Olmsted has published an interesting statement of his relations to the original Yosemite Commission in 1864 and his views on the enjoyment and availability of natural scenery. He begins by stating that in a communication recently given to the public by the Governor of California he was surprised to find his name introduced in a manner that compels him to reply. The utterances of the Governor to which Mr. Olmsted refers were inspired by a publication in the *Century Magazine* remonstrating against the systematic cutting out of all young trees in the beautiful Yosemite Valley.

This article was written, Mr. Olmsted says, by one of the *Century* staff who called upon him to obtain information gleaned from his pioneer duty in the valley. Mr. Olmsted explains that he had nothing to do with the article, but believes it to have been inspired by none but honorable and high-minded motives. The Governor, in his official paper, however, gives it out to the world that the author of the *Century's* article is Mr. Olmsted's nephew, and that all he wanted in this business was to bullnose the Commissioners into giving Mr. Olmsted employment. All of this Mr. Olmsted denies.

After the above narration, Mr. Olmsted gives some advice from the standpoint of a professional field student concerning the requirements of the landscape designer and the methods by which the distinctive charm of natural scenery may be beautified rather than distorted by the hand of man. To the perpetuation of the charm he says that nothing is more essential than the constant renewal of its wood—an axiom which the Yosemite Commissioners do well to heed. Mr. Olmsted shows the error of any other system by quoting the advice given several years ago by the landscape architects employed for the preservation, development, and exhibition of Niagara Falls, which reads as follows:

"Having regard to the enjoyment of natural scenery, and considering that the means of making this enjoyment available to large numbers will unavoidably lessen the extent and value of the primary elements of natural scenery, nothing of an artificial character should be allowed a place on the property, no matter how valuable it might be under other circumstances, and no matter at how little cost it may be had, the presence of which can be avoided consistently with the provision of necessary conditions for making the enjoyment of the natural scenery available."

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS EXHIBITED.

There was an entertainment given in Music Hall, Tarrytown, last evening to raise funds to help pay off some indebtedness on the Greenburg Dutch Reformed Church at Elmsford. It was also designed to commemorate the eightieth birthday of the pastor, the Rev. William E. Turner, and the fiftieth year of his ministry. This is an old church, of which Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André, was the chorister and a deacon. He is buried in the graveyard there, and a monument is erected there by the citizens of Westchester County. Jay Gould's residence is not a great way off, and he has been one of its best patrons and has contributed liberally to its support, the congregation being small.

The Rev. Mr. Turner became pastor in 1879, and has been doing a good work in the vicinity. He was moreover a classmate of Senator Frelinghuysen and Justice Joseph J. Bradley in Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, N. J., and the latter wrote a congratulatory letter to Mr. Turner. The entertainment consisted in a display of Revolutionary relics, the recalling of events of that time, and several appropriate addresses were made. The whole was given under the auspices of a committee of ladies, of which Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, a great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton of Revolutionary fame, was Secretary.

A HORSE DIES IN A MANHOLE.

Travel on Broadway was interrupted for more than an hour yesterday afternoon by the falling of a horse into an electrical subway manhole at the southwest corner of Warren-street. James Collier, driver of wagon No. 253 of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, drove against the circular iron railing placed over the trap while men are at work inside, and the hind quarters of one of his horses slipped into the manhole. As quickly as possible a derrick was sent for to pull the horse out, but before it arrived he was dead. It is probable that he broke his back.

N. A. Mullen, an employe of the subway company, was in the manhole when the horse fell in, but as there is a chamber about ten feet square below the trap he was able to keep out of the way of the horse's heels until the animal quieted down sufficiently to enable him to climb out with the aid of a rope thrown to him by his fellow-workmen.

SOLD OUT BY THE SHERIFF.

The William H. Baeder Glue Company, at 283 Pearl-street, was sold out by the Sheriff yesterday under several executions. The company has made a proposition to compromise with the creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, 10 cents in cash and 15 cents at four and eight months, and a committee of creditors, composed of S. Townsend, G. F. Taylor, and William Fiscus, has the matter under advisement and will make an examination of the accounts, &c.

The statement of the company's condition shows gross liabilities of $343,728, of which $125,500 is preferred. The nominal assets in New-York are valued at $191,500, against which there are judgments and other claims to the amount of $190,000. The nominal assets in Pittsburg are about $62,800, which are fully covered by the confessed judgments and wages. So that the actual assets, all of which are in New-York, are about $83,000.

COTTON EXCHANGE INSURANCE.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday amended the by-laws regarding the life insurance plan. At present a member of the Exchange pays an assessment of $10 when a death occurs up to nine. For all over that the amount is taken from the sinking fund, which now amounts to about $90,000. All the members have carried the same amount of insurance heretofore, so that the family of one who had been a member but a few days would be entitled to the same amount as the family of the oldest member. Now the insurance will be according to the length of membership. If one dies within a year after entering the insurance will be $1,000, and for each year of membership thereafter an increase of $500. The change takes effect at the beginning of the gratuity year, June 1.

KLINE BEARDS M'CALLA

THE ENSIGN CONTRADICTS HIS DOUGHTY CAPTAIN.

WAS THIS SUBORDINATE OFFICER FOUND ASLEEP IN THE PILOT HOUSE WHEN HE WAS ON DUTY?

The taking of testimony as to actual cruelty or unusual punishments inflicted on board the United States cruiser Enterprise during her recent tempestuous cruise, which has been in progress before the naval board of inquiry in session at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the past week, seems to have been pretty well concluded. All the seamen and the marines who had specific complaints to make have been heard before the court, and yesterday the stories of one of the two officers on board the vessel who had similar complaints werd heard.

Ensign G. W. Kline, who is now under suspension by order of Commander McCalla, was the complainant, and the consideration of his case occupied the attention of the court during almost the whole of its session yesterday. Many witnesses, among whom was Commander McCalla himself, were examined, and the whole story was pretty thoroughly ventilated.

The day's work was commenced with the usual formality of allowing witnesses to make such corrections as they liked in the transcripts of their testimony as furnished to them. Then Admiral Kimberly, as President of the court, presented the written answer to the request of Mr. Choate, made the day before, that he be informed as to the exact scope of the investigation as ordered by Secretary Tracy at the request of Commander McCalla. The answer was as follows:

The court will say that it considers it its duty, both to the regulations and the precept, to report its conclusions as to the facts that it may deem to have been established by the evidence, but not opinions as to whether future judicial action should be had.

R. A. U. S. N., President of Court.

Admiral Kimberly supplemented this reply with the oral assertion that this investigation must not be regarded in any manner as a court-martial. Commander McCalla had not been arraigned before this court of inquiry nor had any official charges been made against him.

Ensign Kline then appeared before the court and asked to make a statement. He said that he had to complain of having been wrongly accused by Commander McCalla of having been asleep on duty while the Enterprise was lying at anchor near Antwerp on the morning of Jan. 15 last and of having been suspended in consequence. He was prepared to prove the charge he made, and proposed to do so by calling witnesses.

Mr. Menzies, for Commander McCalla, entered a vigorous protest against any such complaint being entertained by the court. The whole question, he said, was placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, who alone had jurisdiction in the matter. The court promptly overruled this objection and directed Mr. Kline to proceed. He asked and received permission to have Lieut. Werlich act as his counsel, and called as the first witness Commander McCalla, who was at once sworn and who seemed to regard the whole proceeding as somewhat ridiculous.

On the morning of Jan. 15, he said, he was awakened some time after midnight by a heavy squall which struck the ship. He at once rang his bell for the orderly on guard at the cabin door, but there was no response. He rang the bells—there were two of them, worked by electricity—then again and again, devoting fully fifteen minutes to the exercise, and still receiving no response, he went up on deck. There was not a living soul in sight. There was no sign of life on deck. This state of affairs made him highly indignant.

He walked forward to the pilot house, saw no one on the bridge, and then opened the door of the pilot's house. Inside he saw Ensign Kline sitting on a chair, his legs stretched out before him, the hood of his overcoat thrown over his head, and sound, dead asleep. The Commander said he walked up to the sleeping officer, shook him roughly, and commanded him to wake up. Mr. Kline obeyed that order with dazed alacrity. He sprang to his feet, knocking over a lantern as he did so, and then stood upright, winking and rubbing his eyes and not seeming to know where he was. Then he denied that he had been asleep at all.

The Commander then walked aft to the quarter deck, followed by Mr. Kline. He summoned the orderly, the Corporal of the guard, and the Quartermaster, and then the executive officer, Lieut. Ingersoll. When that official arrived he was ordered by the Commander to put in double irons the three petty officers, whom he accused of having been asleep on duty to relieve Mr. Kline. These men were then confined in the brig, and to put him under suspension for having been asleep in the pilot house. Mr. Kline again denied that he had been asleep, and the Commander then called the persons present to bear testimony to the fact of that denial. The Commander then went below to his cabin to resume his interrupted repose. It was then, he said, just 1:54 o'clock.

Lieut. Werlich, as counsel for Mr. Kline, then proceeded to subject his Commander to a pretty severe cross-examination. The Commander did not appear to relish the task which he said he was compelled to reply to leading questions addressed to him by an inferior under his own command on shipboard, and his answers were short and curt. He said "Yes" and "No" in a manner suggestive of Fourth of July torpedoes, and uttered those short words as often as was possible. The cross-examination resulted in nothing important as to testimony, but it afforded a considerable amount of amusement to the few spectators in the room.

Mr. Kline was then called upon to tell his side of the story. He described minutely his every action from the time he went on deck as officer of the deck in the midwatch until after his interview with Commander McCalla. He went into the pilot house shortly before 1 o'clock and shut the starboard door to keep out the wind—it was a squally night—leaving the port door open. While there he received several routine reports from various petty officers, the last one being made at about 1:20 o'clock. At 1:30 o'clock the Quartermaster asked permission to go to the lee side and relieved it. This Quartermaster, Graham, it might be interpolated, is the man who was confined in irons for five days for being off post before it was discovered that he had received permission from Mr. Kline to leave his post.

A few minutes after 1:30 o'clock, Mr. Kline continued, he heard Commander McCalla's bell ring four times. It was the bell summoning the orderly, and he, Kline, paid no attention to it. Very shortly afterward the witness heard some one try the closed door of the pilot house and then he heard Commander McCalla outside call out, "Get up, sir." The Commander then entered the pilot house and accused Mr. Kline of being asleep, which Mr. Kline promptly and emphatically denied. The Commander seemed much excited, and spoke very loudly and harshly.

He shortly went to the quarter deck, and when witness reached that spot he saw by the deck clock that it was then just 1:42. It did not take more than three or four minutes for the Commander to issue his orders and go back to the cabin.

Half a dozen witnesses were then called by Mr. Werlich, including the men who had reported to Mr. Kline and the man who got permission from him to leave his post, and they all testified that at the various times they named him he was very much awake. Graham said that within five minutes after he left Mr. Kline he heard the Captain's voice on deck calling out for the various officials who should have been on deck. The statement of a sentry who had been discharged in some European ports, saying that he saw Mr. Kline five minutes before the Captain came on deck was read, and, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Menzies, was admitted as testimony. Executive Officer Ingersoll read a memorandum from his note book made within an hour after the occurrence showing that it was 1:42 o'clock when he was called on deck by the Commander.

Lieut. Werlich then summed up his whole case in a very concise and methodical manner. He argued that the testimony heard showed conclusively that Mr. Kline had been shown to have been awake at 1:30 o'clock and that he was on the quarter deck with Commander McCalla at 1:42, twelve minutes later. It must have taken five or six minutes for the Captain to have kneeked at the cabin door, to have conversed with Mr. Kline, and to have gone back to the quarter deck, so that there were left but six or seven minutes in which Mr. Kline could have fallen into such a sound sleep as not to have heard Commander McCalla when he, as he said, opened the pilot house door and shook him roughly to wake him up. Commander McCalla, he said, had also made an evident mistake in the matter of time. He said that it was 1:54 when he came back to his cabin. He had been on deck at 1:42, as shown by testimony, and had not remained there more than four minutes at the outside.

The court was adjourned then until 10 o'clock this morning, when the complaint of Chief Engineer Entwistle, who is also under suspension, will be taken up.

BRIDES AT THE ALTAR.

TWO LENTEN WEDDINGS CELEBRATED WITH QUIET IMPRESSIVENESS.

The well-known Kentucky turfman, W. S. Barnes, formerly half owner of the famous Melbourne Stables, was married yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to Miss Annie Lyle Bradley of Lexington, Ky. The wedding was a very quiet one. The Rev. Dr. John Hall performed the ceremony. Only a few relatives and friends were present, including the mother of the bride, Mrs. Thomas Bradley. The bride's father, the late Thomas Bradley, was a wealthy banker of Kentucky, and Miss Bradley herself has been a leader in Lexington society. Mr. W. S. Barnes, the bridegroom, has owned some celebrated horses during his career, and used to be called the "blonde Apollo of the Turf. His name is a familiar one in sporting circles, and he has at times figured prominently in the public eye.

The bridal couple will pass the honeymoon in the East and in May will return to take up their permanent residence in Lexington, Ky., where Mr. Barnes has large interests in the distilling business.

Miss Grace Simpson Brown, daughter of Theodore B. Brown of Englewood, N. J., and George Simmons Coe second were married on Wednesday evening last at the residence of the bride's grandmother, at 416 Grand-avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth of Englewood officiated. Louis S. Coe, brother of the groom, was best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Susie Murray. There were no ushers. The wedding was a very quiet one, on account of a recent death in the bride's family. The groom is the hero of the fight with a burglar in the Englewood schoolhouse in May, 1886, in which he was badly wounded. He and his brother Louis, although unarmed, grappled with the burglar in the face of his loaded revolver and beat him into insensibility. Mr. Coe was shot in the head and stomach, and nothing but his superb physique brought him to recovery.

MR. BLANC'S SUBWAY PLAN.

AN UNDERGROUND ROAD NOT TO DISTURB GAS AND WATER MAINS.

F. N. Blanc of this city has devised a scheme for the construction of underground railroads and electric and gas subways in cities which he says will be far less expensive than any plan before suggested, will avoid the disturbance of existing gas and water mains and connections, will afford room for four railroad tracks, and will offer the most effective system of handling the electric wire difficulty. He thinks it is especially adapted to such a street as Broadway.

Mr. Blanc would build a continuous and sufficiently strong structure of stone or iron underneath the paved surface of the street and the gas and water mains, supporting them without disturbing either. This would form a tunnel roof, and the passage underneath would be divided horizontally by a flooring, above which the electric wires could be carried, with plenty of space for proper insulation and perfect facility of connection, with buildings on either side of the street above. Below this flooring the underground road would be placed, and being under every sort of impediment, it would be wide enough for four tracks, two for express trains and two for way trains in either direction.

The stations under this plan would be placed on the level of the railroad underneath side streets at their intersection with the thoroughfare tunneled. Their construction would therefore not interfere with the gas and water pipes. The only pipes which Mr. Blanc would move at all would be the sewer mains, which he would put on the lowest part at the side of the railroad tracks. But by his plan the complete construction of the substitute mains could be carried out without disturbing existing sewer connections. He would therefore avoid all annoyance to abutting property owners.

IT IS NOW A CORPORATION.

THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB COMPLETES ITS ORGANIZATION.

The Hoboken Turtle Club completed its organization, under its changed conditions as a corporation, Wednesday evening, by adopting a new constitution and by-laws. They were drawn by L. A. Chandler, Chairman of the committee, and are similar to the laws governing the social clubs of this city. The affairs of the club will be managed by a board of eleven Governors, six of whom are selected from the members at large, the remaining five being the President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer. The annual dues are raised from $10 to $25, and hereafter an initiation fee of $25 will be required, although any new member subscribing for one or more of the one-hundred-dollar bonds of the $100,000 required for the purchase of the Laronmont property, will escape this fee.

The assessment which each member may be required to pay in any one year is limited to $10. Honorary and life memberships are provided for. The democratic character of the club will still remain.

Wednesday evening sixty-three new members were elected, including Steele Mackaye, J. M. Hill, Parmenas Taylor, M. Rossevelt Schuyler, William Storey, Henry Ogden, Dr. Walter Fleming, Dr. P. R. Whitcomb, William H. Deming, F. A. Ringler, Bryan G. McSwyny, M. E. Stern, John J. Rogers, Robert Hyslop, and Capt. Thomas Sloan of the New-York Athletic Club.

When the club gets into its new home President J. Rockwell Fay says there will be 100 new names ready to be posted. A large number of the members of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New-York Athletic Club have expressed a desire to become "Turtles."

LEFT HIS CREDITORS BEHIND.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—Quite a sensation was caused in this city to-day when it was reported that J. W. Woodruff, ex-President of the Life and Reserve Insurance Company, had hurriedly left town, leaving a number of creditors behind. For nearly eight years Woodruff had been associated with the Life and Reserve Company, but the fact of his running heavily in debt became known in the office and created unpleasant comment.

Lately it was discovered that everything was not all right, and an investigation was ordered. It was found that Woodruff had purchased a lot of land and had contracted to build fourteen houses thereon, the money for which was taken from the funds of the company. The Board of Directors thereupon deposed Woodruff from office.

Woodruff had a pretty blonde typewriter with whom he fell in love, and it is reported that the couple has fled together. The Sheriff has started in pursuit of Woodruff.

WOOD'S COUNSEL-FEES CLAIM.

An order was served on the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday to appear in the Supreme Court next Monday to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel the board to pay the claim of Col. Edward T. Wood for counsel fees amounting to $6,982 25. This claim comes out of Col. Wood's appointment as Corporation Counsel by President Kirk of the Board of Aldermen, which was made in 1885 on the assumption that Mayor Edson's term expired at 12 midnight and Mayor Grace's did not begin until 12 noon on Jan. 1. Mr. Lacombe was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Grace, and Col. Wood made a fight to get the office, but failed. He claims counsel fees under the terms of a special law under which Corporation Counsel Lacombe got $9,018 38 for the same purpose.

SEES "WESTINGHOUSE SYMPTOMS."

Reports of the investigation of electrical affairs pending before the General Laws Committee at Albany have given rise to the statement that the committee did not desire to hear the testimony of certain expert witnesses. Col. George Bliss was asked yesterday if he suspected that members of the committee had been retained as attorneys. He very emphatically declined to express himself on this point. He said the reason of Mr. Brown's non-appearance before the committee on Monday morning was that Brown was not anxious to appear, and had used Senator Erwin's insinuations as a sufficient provocation for absenting himself. Certain Westinghouse symptoms had developed in the form of hostility toward Brown's testimony. For this reason he declined to appear.

BISHOP ESHER'S TRIAL.

READING, Penn., March 20.—This morning's trial of Bishop Esher of Chicago for un-Christian conduct was mostly taken up with a reading of the extensive correspondence between the Committee on Investigation and the Bishop, in which they invite him to come to Reading and be examined. He curtly refused, saying: "Or the seriousness of the charges I will speak in my own time. If God spares my life that time will come." Later he wrote that he had already been examined and exonerated in strict accord with Church discipline. He sent back the copy of the charges and refused to submit to a second examination.

FIRE IN THE PULLMAN WORKS.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A portion of the Pullman Palace Car Company's works at Pullman was destroyed by fire between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock this morning. The company has not yet figured up the loss, but it is estimated to be between $40,000 and $80,000.

The fire caught in some unknown manner in the trip-hammer shop. Car wheel axles are manufactured here, and a large quantity of valuable machinery was in use and was rendered valueless by the heat. The shop and contents were totally destroyed. There is a full insurance.

SUBWAYS ARE NECESSARY

SO JUDGE ANDREWS FINDS FOR THE STANDARD.

IT MAY BUY OUT THE OLD COMPANY IF IT IS READY TO TAKE THE RISK OF FUTURE LITIGATION.

The right of the Mayor and of the Board of Electrical Control to make new contracts for the building of electric subways has been settled by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court. The issue was raised recently by the adoption of a resolution by the Board of Electrical Control to transfer the contract for building subways from the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which has built all the subways up to date, to the Standard Electrical Subway Company, a new concern.

No sooner was this resolution passed than lawyers representing the Manhattan Electric Light Company, the East River Electric Light Company, the Northern New-York Electric Light Company, the Harlem Electric Light Company, and the Mount Morris Electric Light Company rushed to the Supreme Court and from Judge Patterson obtained a temporary injunction restraining any transfer of the subway business. George E. Armstrong, as a taxpayer, secured a similar injunction.

Judge Andrews listened for two days to arguments. The petitioners in substance declared that the transfer was but a blind, concealing an effort of the Westinghouse electric lighting interests to freezing out the Thomson-Houston companies. They said that the Standard Company was nothing more or less than a combination of the Westinghouse interests. They further alleged that the subway contract could not be transferred. A statute stipulated that the contract should be void only when the Consolidated Company defaulted. They denied that there had been any default. Armstrong's motion as a taxpayer was based on an allegation that the transfer would result in a waste of the city's equity in the subways. Judge Andrews disposes of this very summarily by saying: "It is conceded upon the argument that Armstrong brought his suit not for the benefit of the taxpayers of the city, but in aid of the other action."

In regard to the question as to whether or not the old contract with the Consolidated Company had become "inoperative and ineffectual," and therefore had been defaulted, the decision says that the Board of Electrical Control has declared it to be so, and it has facts in its possession which make its opinion the best to be obtained. The court says that there is no suggestion that the board is acting in bad faith. Continuing, the decision says:

"I am of the opinion that said contract has been and has become wholly ineffectual for the accomplishment of its just purpose and the purposes of said act. * * * To convert the overhead systems of electric wires and cables to underground systems as soon as possible without impairing the efficiency of their service, was the purpose of such contract was to provide subways in which such electrical conductors could be placed, and it seems to me to be too clear for argument that said contract has been and is wholly ineffectual."

To provide accommodations for wires that have been removed is of great importance to the public and to the city, and should be done at once, in a year if possible. The officers of the Consolidated Company have declared that they cannot undertake to do the work in that time. The Standard Company is ready to guarantee to do the work. Says Judge Andrews:

"As the Consolidated Company through its at torneys declares that it cannot do the work in less than two years, whereas the Standard Company will agree to construct them within one year, it seems to me that the contract with the Consolidated Company must be considered to have been and to be 'ineffectual.'"

Regarding the claim that the Standard Company is simply a Westinghouse combine to freeze other companies out of the subways, Judge Andrews says that there is nothing in the proposed contract to justify the claim. No evidence justifies the apprehension that the contract with the Standard Company is precisely the same as the old one with the Consolidated Company, will not be faithfully carried out. The Standard Company must bow to the rules of the Board of Electrical Control as to the rents charged, the mode of use, and all important matters. Moreover, the law compels the company managing the subways to furnish equal facilities to all. Continuing, the decision says:

"If, therefore, any company should be deprived of just and equal facilities, it can apply to the Board of Electrical Control for relief, and that board can afford relief in case that company should fail to give such relief, application can be made to any of such Judges, who can act in the most summary manner; and if the directions of the Judge are not obeyed, the officers of the subway company can be fined or imprisoned."

The claim that the Board of Electrical Control cannot release the Consolidated Company from its obligations to build new subways and maintain those already constructed is answered by the statement that the old contract is ineffectual. Continuing, the decision says:

"The old company is willing to sell the subways already constructed for a sum equal to their cost, and the Board of Electrical Control has decided that it is reasonable and necessary for the proper working of the system to add to the existing electric wires that the subways already constructed should be under the same control as those to be hereafter built, and if it sees fit to accept the obligation of the new company to maintain and repair completed subways as well as construct the new ones, the statute gives it the right to do so."

In conclusion, Judge Andrews says that the case is not one in which an injunction restraining public officers from the performance of what they deem to be their duty should be granted before trial. He says:

"If the proposed contract is made and the Standard Company shall invest, as it necessarily must in performing the contract, several millions of dollars in constructing subways, and it should hereafter be determined that the contract is invalid, the result will necessarily be that the Standard Company will have no right to such subways, and will lose the money invested in building them. Even therefore, if it were assumed that there is a doubt as to what the ultimate result of the litigation will be if the Standard Company is willing to take the risk of spending such large amount of money in constructing subways, it should be allowed to do so, because of the great interest which the public has in having such subways constructed as speedily as possible. If the position taken by the plaintiffs is found, and they shall succeed upon the trial of the action, which can be speedily had, an injunction will then be granted and the Standard Company will lose whatever it has invested, while the practical effect of continuing the present injunction would be to postpone indefinitely the construction of subways, and also the time when the public will have the benefit of a complete system of electric light and power wires operated under ground."

Mayor Grant received notice of the decision dissolving the injunctions against the Board of Electrical Control soon after it was made public. He at once issued a call for a meeting of the board, to be held in his office at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow. As the legal obstacles are now removed, the board will probably go ahead and make the contract with the Standard Subway Company. Then a lot of new subways will be ordered.

THE PLUMMER FAILURE.

John F. Plummer & Co., dry goods merchants of Broadway and Leonard-street, and Mr. Plummer individually, filed amended assignments yesterday, the previous ones having been defective, as the assignee, Jeremiah P. Murphy, had not signed an acceptance of the assignment as required by law. Mr. John F. Plummer was at his store yesterday, and many creditors called to express their sympathy. Mr. Darling, his partner, was also there all day. He hoped that some arrangement would be speedily made whereby the business could be continued in some form. All the creditors appeared to be very friendly. A statement of a special law under which Corporation Counsel Lacombe got $9,018 38 for the same purpose.

The liabilities, he said, were a little over a million dollars, as the assignee had stated. The bulk of the indebtedness was due to Eastern manufacturers who were strong financially, and he did not think the failure of his firm would affect any others. Of the liabilities, about $300,000 was due to the banks.

In regard to the affairs of Stoney & Darling, he said he did not care to go into any details. There had been a good deal of business done back and forth with J. F. Plummer & Co.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Secretary Proctor has issued a general order to the army that hereafter commanding officers at posts where general courts-martial are convened shall, at the request of any prisoner who is to be arraigned, detail a suitable officer of the command as counsel to defend such prisoner. If there be no such officer available at the post, the fact will be reported to the appointing authority for action.

Lieut. Commander William B. Newman has been detached from the navy yard, New-York, 31st inst., and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, April 1; Lieut. Commander William H. Webb, from the receiving ship St. Louis, April 1, and ordered to duty at the navy yard, League Island.

First Lieut. H. S. Bishop has been ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty, and on his arrival will report by letter to the superintendent of the Recruiting Service, New-York City.

Sherman D. Callender of Harts Grove, Nineteenth District, Ohio, and Charles F. Smith of Chillicothe, Twenty-Third District, Ohio, have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy.

Capt. William A. Miller, Eighteenth Infantry, has been reported unfit for active service and has been granted indefinite leave of absence.

Capt. James M. Roper, Eighth Cavalry, has also been reported unfit for active service and has been granted indefinite leave of absence.

Chaplain Frank Thompson has been ordered to duty at the navy yard, Mare Island.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The bond offers to-day were as follows: Registered 4s, $7,000, $100,000, $170,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000, at 128. Registered 4½ per cents, $150,000, $30,000, and $500, at 103½. Coupon 4½s, $1,000, $7,000, and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 20—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer.T.& C. Co..	84	84	84	84	6
American Ex....	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	10
Ateh. T. & S. Fe.	87⅛	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞	1,800
Cameron Coal....	3	3	3	3	100
Canada Southern	64½	65	64⅜	65	700
Canadian Pacific	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	200
Ches. & Ohio....	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	770
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	15
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	200
Chi. Gas Trust...	43	43¼	42⅜	43	1,625
Chi. & N. W....	110¾	111⅛	110¾	110⅝	2,250
Chi. Bur. & Q....	106¾	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	1,000
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	4,950
C., M. & St. P....	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118¼	100
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	92¾	93⅛	92¾	93	2,250
C. St. L. & P. pf.	50	50⅜	50	50⅛	100
C. C. C. & St. L.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	900
Colorado Coal....	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	1,350
Chicago & E. Ill.	80	80	80	80	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	76	76	76	76	100
Com. Cable.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	150
Consol. Gas Co....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	260
Del. & Hudson....	143	143	143	143	200
Del., Lack. & W.	135	135	134⅞	135⅝	7,970
Den. T. & Ft. W.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33⅜	100
Denver & R. G....	15	15	15	15	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	98
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Edis'n Gen. El. Co.	105	105	104½	104½	568
Flint & P. M....	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
*Great North. pf.	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	600
Iowa Central....	9	9	9	9	100
Ill. Coal & Coke.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	200
Illinois Central.	111	111	110	110	1,000
L. E. & West. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	100
Lake Shore.....	107	107	107	107	672
Louis. & Nash....	83¾	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝	4,500
Mich. Cent.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	300
Manhattan con....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	270
Manhattan Bh....	5	5	5	5	100
Mexican Central.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	25
Michigan Cent....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	30
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113	19
Missouri Pacific.	73⅜	73⅜	72½	72⅜	10,040
Mo., K. & T. pf.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	100
Mobile & Ohio....	15	15	15	15	172
*Mo., K. & T. pf. (new).....	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	202
*N. at Lead Trust.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	1,118
N. J. Central....	120⅛	120⅛	119½	119½	600
N. Y. Central....	107⅛	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	70
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	1,360
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	500
Norfolk & W. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,100
Ontario & West.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	300
Oregon Imp....	47	47	45	46	50
Oregon S. Line....	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	50
Oregon & Trans.	38⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	2,200
Pacific Mail....	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	100
Phil. & Reading.	40	40	39¾	40	1,200
Pitts. & West. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	100
Rio Grande W....	18	18	18	18	100
Rich. & W. P....	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	600
R., W. & O.....	105	105	105	105	100
St. P. & Duluth..	33	33	32½	32½	200
St. P. & M. P....	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	1,350
Southern Pacific.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	510
*Sugar Ref. Co...	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	28,240
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	51	54	51	53⅝	9,700
Texas Pacific....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	100
T. A. A. & N. M.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	300
Union Pacific....	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	12,700
U. S. Express....	88	88	88	88	15
Wabash pf.....	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	200
Wells-Fargo Ex..	143	143	140¾	140¾	58
West. Union Tel.	82	82	81⅛	81⅜	3,155
Wheel. & L. E....	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	74	73⅜	71¼	72⅛	3,530
Wis. Central....	29½	29½	29½	29⅝	100
Total sales.....					117,132

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & T. H. 2d pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	$2,000
Atl. & W. P. 5s.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	125,000
Atl. T. & S. Fe.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	1,000
At. & Pacific inc.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	10,000
At. & Pacific 4s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	5,000
Balt. & Ohio S.W. 1.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
B. & O. 1st. Park'g.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	3,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98	98	98	98	4,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5,000
Canada So. 2d.....	103	103	103	103	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100	100	100	100	8,000
C., B. & N. 5s.....	104	104	104	104	4,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	93	92½	92½	92½	8,000
C. P. & St. L. 5s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1,000
Distr. & Can. 1st.	94	94	94	94	2,000
Cal. & H. V. 5s..	76	76	76	76	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.....	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80	80	80	80	500
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	119	119	119	119	2,000
E. T., V. & G. equip. 5s.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	15,000
E. T., V & G. g. 5s.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106	12,000
Erie 2d cn.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	51,000
Erie 5th ser. g....	104	104	104	104	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	94	94	94	94	6,000
*Ga. Pac. cn. 5s..	82½	82½	82½	82½	500
Ill. Cent. 1st. sterl.	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
Ill. Central 3½s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	3,000
Int. & G. N. 1st..	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	64½	64½	64½	64½	3,000
*L. & N. M. 4s....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	1,000
Knox. & O. 1st..	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	5,000
L. & W. B. cn.	118	118	118	118	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s..	115½	115½	115½	115½	4,000
L. & N. cn. 7s....	119	119	119	119	5,000
L. N. A. & C. 1st.	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	99½	100	99½	100	58,000
Met. Elev. 2d....	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	5,000
Mich. Central....	107	107	107	107	4,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	104	104	104	104	6,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	122½	122½	122½	122½	10,000
Nash. & C. 1st....	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s..	112	112	112	112	1,000
†N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	36,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s, '90, r.....	101	101	101	101	4,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 6s, '97, r.....	107	107	107	107	7,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
N. Y. & W. 1st., C.	97	97	97	97	2,000
North. of Cal. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	6,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	105⅛	106	105⅛	105⅛	15,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	2,000
Ohio & M. s. f. 7s.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	10,000
Ohio South. gen. 6s.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Ohio South. 1st..	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	69,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	103	103	103	103	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	6,000
Penn. 4½s.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
P., D. & E. 2d....	66	66	66	66	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	55⅞	56	55⅞	56	32,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	47⅜	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	5,000
Rich. & A. 1st. 6s.	69¾	69¾	69⅜	69⅜	8,000
R. & A. 2d cy. 6s.	90	90	90	90	3,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	79	79	79	79	3,000
Rio G. W. 1st....	72	72	72	71¾	19,000
Rock Island 5s..	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	8,000
R., W. & O. cn....	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	4,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st, g.	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	8,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st, r.	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	9,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	10,000
St. P. & N. P. 1st.	115½	115½	115½	115½	3,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	127½	127½	127½	127½	11,000
St. P. 1st. D. & M.	99	99	99	99	1,000
S. S. 1st....	112	112	112	112	10,000
St. P. 1st. M. Imp.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	3,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Shen. V. 1st, t. r.	120	121	120	121	62,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st. cn. 5s.....	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	8,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	100	100	100	100	4,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	100	100	99	99	26,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	92	92	91⅞	92	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅜	16,000
Union Elev. 1st..	107½	107½	107½	107⅜	18,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	3,000
Va. Mid. gen....	85	85	85	85	15,000
Va. M. gen., stpd.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Wabash 1st.....	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	9,000
Wabash 2d.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
Wabash deb. 5s.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	96	96	96	96	5,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Wis. Cent. inc....	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	10,000
Wis. Central 1st.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	6,000
Total sales.....					$966,000

*Unlisted. †Including $10,000 at 111, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,000
Astoria.....	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,800
Sacrolina.....	.22	.22	.22	.22	1,000
Comstock Tun.	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	1,000
El Cristo.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	800
Freeland.....	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.10	3,200
Horn silver.....	2.55	2.55	2.50	2.55	100
La Crosse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,800
Mutual S. & M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	200
Occidental.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Phoenix of Ari.	.83	.83	.83	.83	200
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	4,500
Robinson.....	.40	.42	.40	.42	200
Sutter Creek....	2.35	2.50	2.25	2.40	3,200
Sierra Nev. of L.	.40	.40	.40	.42	1,000
Silver King....	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Total sales.....					18,800

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chas. & Ohio 5s..	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	$3,000
Canada South. 2d 5s	98	98	98	98	4,000
D., D. & E. B. 1st.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	10,000
Erie 2d cn.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	22,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66	66	66	66	15,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	3,000
Rock Island 5s..	105	105	105	105	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	92	92	92	92	2,000
Texas Pacific inc.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	22,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Wabash 1st.....	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	4,000
Wabash 2d.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Total sales.....					$110,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. T. & S. F...	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	5,580
Chi. R. I. & Pac..	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	93¼	2,940
Canada South....	65	65	65	65	100
Chi. & East. Ill....	30	30	30	30	100
C., C., C. & St. L..	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	200
Chi. Bur. & Q....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	100
Chi. M. & St. P....	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	6,470
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	100
Chi. & N. W.....	111¼	111¼	110⅝	110⅝	220
Del., Lack. & W.	135⅝	135⅝	135	135	1,000
Denv., Tex. & F. W.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	100
Lake Shore.....	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	80
Louis. & Nash....	83⅝	84	83⅜	83⅜	3,980
L. E. & West. pf..	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	100
Missouri Pacific....	73⅛	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	6,700
Manhattan cn.....	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	100
Nat. Lead Trust..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	280
N. Y. & N. E....	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	1,000
North. Pac. pf....	72⅛	72⅛	71¾	72⅛	250
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	120
Oregon Trans....	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅛	400
Phil. & Reading..	39⅞	40	39⅝	40	1,710
Pacific Mail.....	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	100
Rich. & W. P....	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	260
Sugar Ref. Co....	69⅝	69⅞	68⅝	69¼	5,810
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	51⅛	54	51⅛	53⅝	700
Union Pacific....	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	4,499
Wabash pf.....	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	100
Western Union....	82	82	81⅛	81⅜	2,000
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73	73	73	73	100
Total sales.....					52,570

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.....	88⅞	88⅞	86⅛	86⅛	324,000
Clearances.....					456,000

It was the dullest day of the year in the stock market. Tennessee Coal and Iron and Wheeling and Lake Erie were the only features, and both were strong. The general list was also firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 4½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2¾; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 1¼; New-Jersey Central, 1½, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, 1½. *Declined*—Colorado Coal, 1¼, and Denver and Rio Grande, ⅜.

In the trust stocks Sugar was fairly active, but it closed unchanged at 69¼. Lead declined ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 3@4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4 83 for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 82¾ for 60-day bills, $4 85½@$4 86 for demand, $4 86@$4 86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4 81¼@$4 81¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $3,000 Missouri funding bonds sold at 111¾. In bank stocks 10 shares of Hudson River sold at 153 and 50 of Western at 96.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and was generally a fraction lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, 1½, and Houston and Texas Central main line firsts, trust receipts, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts, each ½. *Declined*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, 2; Manitoba 6s, 1½; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, 1½; Knoxville and Ohio firsts, ⅞, and Atlantic and Pacific 4s, Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, and Richmond and Danville 6s, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 87⅞@86⅛. In mining securities Comstock Tunnel income 4s sold at .30, Horn Silver at $2 45, Kingston and Pembroke at .60, and Navajo at .30.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 ₱ cent, payable May 1. The transfer books will be closed March 28.

The Daly Mining Company has declared a dividend for February of 25 cents ₱ share, payable March 31. The transfer books will be closed March 26.

The Brooklyn Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable April 1. The transfer books will remain closed until April 2.

Announcement is made in another column by the State of Georgia asking for bids for $1,000,000, full particulars concerning which are set forth in the advertisement.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	211½	Manhattan.....	190
American Exchange	161	Market & Fulton..	226
Broadway.....	260	Mechanics'.....	215½
Bull's Head.....	190	Mechanics & Trad's'	170
Chase National..	250	Mercantile.....	215
Chatham.....	350	Merchants' Ex....	120
Chemical.....	4500	Metropolitan.....	8
City.....	470	Metropolis.....	225
Citizens'.....	180	Mount Morris....	350
Columbia.....	280	Nassau.....	170
Commerce.....	207	New-York.....	242
Continental.....	140	New-York County.	450
Corn Exchange..	240	N. Y. National Ex.	135
East River.....	165	Ninth National...	158
Eleventh Ward....	150	North America....	180
Fifth Avenue....	1700	North River.....	147
First National....	3000	Oriental.....	180
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Park.....	290
Fourteenth-Street.	155	People's.....	250
Fourth National..	161½	Phenix.....	136
Gallatin National.	290	Republic.....	188
Garfield National.	400	Seaboard National.	141
German-American.	270	Second National..	1220
Germania.....	270	Seventh National..	132
Greenwich.....	150	Shoe & Leather...	160
Hanover.....	340	St. Nicholas.....	120
Importers' & Traders'	550	Tradesmen's.....	200
Irving.....	190	United States Nat.	215
Leather Manufac's.	248	Western National..	95
Lincoln National..	230		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r....	103⅛	104	Cur. 6s, 1898.	118	....
4½s, '91, c....	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120	....
4s, 1907, r....	121¾	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	....
4s, 1907, c....	121¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges...	$99,895,571	Balances.....	$5,000,989

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	53⅞	54	St. Paul.....	68¼	68⅜
Reading.....	19⅞	19 15-16	Reading gen.	83	83¼
Lehigh Nav....	51¾	52	Read. 1st pf..	65½	66
North. Pac. pf.	72¼	....	Read. 2d pf..	47¼	47⅜
Nor. Pac. pf..	72	72¼	Read. 3d pf..	38⅜	39¼
Lehigh Nav..	51⅞	52			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 20.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.....	36.75	Calumet & Hecla.	255.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Franklin.....	15.50
Boston & Maine..	222.00	Huron.....	8.50
C., B. & Q.....	106.75	Kearsarge.....	10.75
Chi., Sau. & Clev.	23.75	Osceola.....	28.75
Eastern.....	164.25	Oswaldo, new....	1.00
Flint & P. M....	39.50	Quincy.....	70.00
Flint & P. M. pf..	97.50	Santa Fé Copper.	.99
Mass. Central...	18.00	Tamarack.....	188.00
Mexican Central.	19 1/2	Anniston Co....	57.00
N. Y. & N. Eng..	46 3/8	Boston Land Co..	5 1/2
Old Colony.....	177.00	San Diego L. Co.	20.37½
Rutland pf.....	70.00	West End L. Co.	25.37½
Wis. Central....	29.00	Bell Telephone..	223.00
Wis. Central pf..	63.12½	Lamson store S..	27.50
Allouez M. Co....	3.00	Water Power 6..	5.75
Atlantic.....	13.00	Centennial Min..	21.00
Boston & Mont..	48.62½		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.....	1.10	Potosi.....	2.05
Bodie Consolidated..	.45	Savage.....	1.55
Challenge.....	2.00	Sierra Nevada....	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va....	4.80	Union Consolidated	1.90
Gould & Curry....	1.30	Utah.....	.45
Hale & Norcross....	2.30	Yellow Jacket.....	1.90
Mexican.....	2.10	Commonwealth....	2.60
Ophir.....	3.75	Belle Isle.....	.20

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1890.

COFFEE—Was held to steadiness in private trade, though very dull.....Rio No. 7, flat bean, quoted here at 18¾c. An invoice of 1,000 bags Rio, No. 9, was placed at 17c.....And in the option line, on a less active speculation, prices early showed continued depression, yielding about 5@15 points, but rallied somewhat sharply, and through various fluctuations hardened for the day 5@15 points, partly on covering purchases, leaving off steadily. Cables from Europe were at the outset of a further decline, but the latest from Havre was of a recovery there of 1f. The aggregate placed on options here for the day was 67,750 bags.....Deliveries at the Janeiro to-day given as 10,000 bags, and at Santos 5,000 bags.....Stock at Rio Janeiro, 84,000 bags, and here of Brazil Coffee, 107,838 bags, (as increased by the receipt of 24,088 bags by the steamship Horrox from Rio Janeiro).....And here the March option closed at 17.80c@17.85c., April at 17.40c@17.45c., (range 17.15c@17.40c., on sales of 3,000 bags.) May at 17.15c@17.30c., June at 16.95c@17.25c., on sales of 14,000 bags.) June at 16.95c@17c., July at 16.75c@16.80c., August at 16.60c@16.65c., September at 16.40c@16.45c., (range 16.20c@16.45c. on sales of 11,000 bags.) October at 16.20c@16.25c., November at 16.05c@16.10c., and December at 16c@16.05c., (range 15.85c@16.10c. on sales of 11,500 bags.) 600 bags, for January, 1891, sold at 15.85c@15.90c., and 600 bags, for February, at 15.85c., closing at 15.85c@15.95c.

COTTON—On a fair speculative movement—aggregate business here for the day on options, 85,500 bales, bulk May to August—prices were advanced here or the day, 5@9 points, helped by stronger cables, very light port deliveries, and a more urgent inquiry here, partly for covering purposes, leaving off steady.....Port deliveries to-day, only 2,585 bales, (comparing with 6,384 bales this day last week, and 11,525 bales this day last year,) and stock at the ports, 429,775 bales, (of which here, 127,535 bales, including 115,950 bales in warehouses,)..... March options closed here at 11.30c@11.31c. April at 11.33c., (range 11.25c@11.34c. on sales of 8,500 bales.) May at 11.37c@11.39c., range 11.30c@11.40c. on sales of 12,700 bales.) June at 11.42c@11.43c., (range 11.34c@11.43c. on sales of 17,800 bales.) July at 11.46c@11.47c., (range 11.38c@11.48c. on sales of 11,600 bales.) August at 11.46c@11.47c., (range 11.37c@11.46c. on sales of 22,800 bales.) September at 10.77c@10.78c., October at 10.47c@10.48c., November at 10.30c@10.31c. December at 10.20c@10.23c., and January at 10.20c@10.21c.....And for prompt delivery sales were reported, of 338 bales to spinners, and quotations were advanced 1-16c.....Middling stood here at the close at 11.56c.@11.81c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR experienced a rather sharp increase of demand, chiefly from home trade sources, though shippers also were in the market to-day, (the latter mainly for the West Indies and South America,) and prices ruled firmer, in several instances hardening 5c.@10c., with the advantage at the close in favor of holders, who were reserved in their offerings, in view of the upward course of Wheat values.....Arrivals here, 9,111 bbls. and 5,078 sacks, and clearances hence, 11,842 bbls. and 6,221 sacks, (of which here were 9,917 sacks for Leith, 4,357 sacks for London, and 2,550 sacks for Liverpool,) and from three Atlantic ports, as much as 99,638 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported, of 27,000 barrels and sacks, (of which here, (about 10,700 sacks and bbls. to shippers).....Of the sales were 1,700 sacks and bbls. low Extras at $2 15@$2 65; about 6,150 bbls. Minnesota Mills Extras for West Indies and South America, at $4 25@$4 50, as to brands and packages, mainly at $4 25@$4 35—held at the close higher—with Patent Extras, in two instances, at $4 75@$5, and about 3,000 bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which about 3,000 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras at $4 45@$5 05, mainly at $4 75@$5, with very choice to very fancy, in odd lots, up to $6 10@$6 25, and Straights, about fair to strictly fancy, at $3 90@$4 65, mainly at $4 20@$4 50, and No. 1 and Clears at $3 35@$4 15, and Rye Mixtures, in barrels, at $3 40@$3 85; about 7,400 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, in good part Straights, at $4 10@$4 35, fancy up to $4 40@$4 50, and Clears at $3 90@$4 15, and No. 2 and Extras, chiefly low, at $2 65@$3, and $3@$3 25, and Patents at $4 40@$4 90, mostly at $4 65@$4 85—fancy up

The New-York Times.

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SALISBURY'S SHARP WORDS

ASKING APPROVAL OF THE PARNELL REPORT.

AN ILLUSTRATION DRAWN FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—HIS SPEECH ATTACKED AS ONE-SIDED.

LONDON, March 21.—The Marquis of Salisbury moved, in the House of Lords to-day, that the report of the Parnell Commission be approved. He referred to Mr. O'Brien's statement before the commission, in which he withdrew the accusations against Lord Spencer while Viceroy, but maintained them against his subordinates. This form of withdrawal, said the Premier, was an atrocious imputation on Lord Spencer, suggesting his readiness to put on the shoulders of his subordinates the defamation leveled at himself.

The Parnellites congratulated themselves, he said, upon being found not guilty on certain charges, but there was evidence to show that the Parnellites in Parliament were ready to make use of crimes committed by Parnellites outside of Parliament. The Irish Parliamentary Party had their hands on the throttle valve of crime—["Hear, hear!"]—and let go or restrained criminality as their political necessities required. How could the country consent to committing the government of Ireland to men thus linked with criminality and immorality? The commission had laid bare and indicated the spirit of these aspiring governors of Ireland. It would be a pitiful prospect if an industrious community, especially that of the prosperous Protestant section, which, through good and evil report had clung to England, were handed over to such men.

When the American Revolution was proceeding it might have been prophesied from the previous record of Washington what the future Government would be, and that he would carry into the Council Chamber the same high spirit of integrity that had distinguished him in the field. The same rule applied to the Parnellites, whose conduct ought to frighten the country from admitting the possibility of ever confiding to them the rule of Ireland. Here were men whose political objects were systematically pursued by means leading to outrage and murder, and their political careers ought to warn the country beforehand what would be the fate of loyal adherents of the Crown if ever these criminal conspirators got control of Ireland. [Cheers.] The House owed thanks to the commission for its impartial exposure of this episode in its history.

Baron Herschell attacked the one-sided character of Lord Salisbury's speech in referring only to the charges on which the Parnellites were found guilty, and omitting mention of the charges on which they were acquitted. The Government, he said, had constituted a new court, creating it by political means, to try political opponents, and even this court had been constrained to clear the Parnellites on all but charges on which the Government did not dare to invoke the infliction of a practical penalty. The verdict of public opinion was on the side of the Parnellites now, and when the story of the episode was fully written on the pages of history the praise and the blame would be awarded in a very different fashion from the way in which they were awarded by Lord Salisbury. Condemnation would not rest upon the Parnellites, but would concentrate upon their accusers.

Lord Kimberley said that the whole case was pivoted upon the forgeries, and it was only just to record that the charges based thereon had collapsed. He thought Lord Salisbury lacked generosity and cruelly treated a man whom he considered fit to make a political alliance with in 1885.

Lord Spencer said he would venture to say that the commission would never have been appointed but for the forgeries. The motion of Lord Salisbury placed the House in a dilemma. It must blindly accept the report or act as a court of appeal. The first course was an unworthy one, and the second impossible without entering into political matters, which would place many transactions in a very different light. He could not support the motion without recording the great wrong inflicted upon Mr. Parnell. The old methods of governing Ireland had failed, and the only remedy was to throw upon Irishmen the responsibility of managing their own affairs.

Lord Derby said that the commission was unconstitutional, and declared that it was far more fit to deal with the matter than a select committee would have been. It must be remembered, he said, that Parnell refused a jury trial. The commission had thrown upon Irish affairs a light far from agreeable to Parnell.

Lord Rosebery said that the adoption of the motion would do a grave injustice both to themselves and to the Parnellites. It was degrading to Judges to thank them for impartiality. The gravest objection to placing the report on the Journals of the House was that it failed to distinguish between moral guilt and political crime. None of the findings of the commission were so serious as they appeared. If the Nationalists had used seditious language, so had the Unionists, and that with the sanction of Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir Henry James. At any rate, the Parnellites had been whitewashed by the alliance of 1885. He severely censured the Government for offering no reparation to Mr. Parnell and for taking steps to punish Mr. Pigott. He concluded with an eloquent reproach and warning to the Irish aristocracy, saying that all history gave evidence that an aristocracy separated from the people was a doomed aristocracy.

The Lord Chancellor here denied that the Government had instigated the charges against the Parnellites.

Lord Granville reproached the Government for leaving the burden of the debate to Unionist peers, whom he congratulated on their chivalry in defending one of the least defensible acts of the Government.

Lord Salisbury's motion was adopted without a division.

Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to the Paddington Tory workmen, says that their censure of him is nasty, that their knowledge of his speech is imperfect, and that time will modify their judgment.

THE KAISER'S NEW ADVISER.

BERLIN, March 21.—The *Berliner Nachrichten* says that the Emperor declines to accept the resignations of the Prussian Ministers, and that the rumors of a revision of the ambassadorship appointments are premature.

Referring to Emperor William's rescript the *North German Gazette* denies that further steps will be taken to induce Prince Bismarck to withdraw his resignation.

Gen. Von Caprivi, the new Chancellor, had a conference to-day with Prince Bismarck.

The newspapers here regard the Chancellor Caprivi's reply to Herr Bebel in the Reichstag in 1885. In this speech Gen. Caprivi severely condemned attempts to imbue the troops with the poison of Socialism. It is stated that Gen. Caprivi only accepted office on the Emperor's abandonment of the plan for the separation of the Chancellorship and the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet.

The Reichstag will meet April 14.

VIENNA, March 21.—The outward calm in official circles here concerning the changes which have taken place in Berlin does not coincide with the actual feeling in the highest quarters. Prince Bismarck was a long-proved ally of Austria. Of Gen. von Caprivi nothing is known. The high praises of his merits sounded by the German press are insincere and unreliable. The Emperor himself is regarded as the real successor in the Chancellorship. He, it is asserted, has a temperament which causes apprehension of surprising and dangerous resolutions.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says there is the highest authority for denying that differences exist between the Emperor and Count von Waldersee.

PARIS, March 21.—*Le XIXe Siecle* asserts that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, will succeed Count Herbert Bismarck as German Foreign Minister.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITING.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, Empress Frederick and her daughters, and a number of Princes of the reigning families of the German States. A guard of honor was also at the station.

When the Prince alighted from the train the English national anthem was played by the band. The Emperor and the Prince entered a carriage and were driven to the castle. They were escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The Emperor was attired in the uniform of a General of English Dragoons, while the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a German General. A large crowd assembled along the route from the station to the castle and warmly cheered the Emperor and the Prince.

A banquet was given at the Schloss this evening. The Emperor took in Princess Frederick Charles, while the Prince of Wales took in the Empress. Prince George escorted the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. At the table Gen. von Caprivi, as Chancellor, faced the Prince of Wales. Count von Moltke and Count Waldersee were also present. During the banquet Emperor William toasted the Prince of Wales in the most complimentary manner. He drank to the continuance of good relations between the two nations, and hoped that their fleets and armies might still co-operate in the cause of peace. The Prince of Wales made his reply in German, thanking the Emperor for the compliments paid him.

A STATE'S MONEY LOCKED UP.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—The legislative week has ended with the General Appropriation bill still hung up and both branches of the General Assembly at swords' points. When the Senate, Wednesday, voted not to recede from the position it had taken, the Appropriation bill lay, with other business, on the Clerk's desk. Subsequently all bills were ordered communicated to the House, and Clerk Eugene F. Warner took down all but the Appropriation bill. Clerk Warner has been for years in the service of the Senate, and says he never heard of sending the other branch a negative message of this character. If the Senate had insisted on its amendment, action would have been taken and the bill would have been transmitted.

To-day's action in the Senate was a Republican motion to notify the House that it insisted upon its amendment, which the Democrats sought to amend by asking a committee of conference. The plea that the resolution incorporated two ideas was sustained and it was divided, the notice of insistence being passed and the call for a conference voted down.

In the House the return of the measure was like a red rag shaken before an angry bull. Mayor Carroll of Pawtucket, the Democratic leader, wanted to know by what right the bill was back in the House. Henry W. Hayes, the Republican leader, thought the House should ask for a conference committee, but the majority was in no mood for this suggestion, and voted to notify the Senate of its insistence, and then adjourned. And here occurred one of those curious lapses which show how legislation depends upon technicalities. When a motion to adjourn is made in the Senate, and there is business to be communicated to the House, Clerk Warner leaps to his feet, and with "One moment, wait till I get out of the door," is gone.

The House adjourned at once, and Clerk Edwards, who is serving his first term, was probably not aware of the necessity for haste; consequently by the time he reached the bar of the Senate several members of the House had preceded him and the word had been passed that the House had adjourned. Clerk Edwards handed the bill to a Senate page. Senator Utter objected to receiving a message from a body not then in session, and the Senate adjourned while the bill was yet in the page's hand, raised aloft to hand it to the Governor. This raises an interesting question. The bill is in the custody of neither branch, but is in the air at the end of the page's arm. There is a touch of humor in the suggestion that the page be locked up with the bill until Tuesday morning, when he shall be discovered in the same attitude.

If a conference is not now asked by the Senate the measure is killed. Meantime real hardships are suffered by those to whom State aid is expended. Every jury dismissed this month has received, instead of good money, the State's I. O. U. Gov. Ladd, in approving bills to-day, said to a claimant that there was no need of hurry, as no money could be obtained from the Treasurer, when the claimant said he was forced to borrow money on his warrant at once.

MORE SUBSIDIES ADVISED.

PACIFIC COAST COMMUNICATION AMONG PAN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The International American Conference to-day received the report of the Committee on Communication on the Pacific Ocean.

The committee recommends that the nations lying along the western coast of the American continent, and represented in the conference, agree to subsidize one or more lines of steamships, which shall make regular voyages between the port of San Francisco and that of Valparaiso, in the republic of Chili, and the intermediate ports. These vessels are to make bi-monthly round trips, at least, to each port; to be first-class in every respect, and of not less than 4,000 tons capacity. Vessel owners are prohibited from entering into any arrangement or combination to increase passage or freight rates.

As a compensation for this service a subsidy is provided for, to be paid annually by the subscribing nations in proportion to their population. The total amount, however, is not to exceed 60 cents per gross registered ton for each 1,000 miles run. The convention is to last ten years, at the expiration of which time it shall be considered as extended ten years, provided twelve months' notice shall not have been given of its dissolution. The course to be pursued in case of war between one or more nations subscribing to the convention is definitely settled.

Government aid is also recommended to be given to the company, which shall connect the principal ports of the nations bordering on the Pacific by means of submarine telegraphic cables. It is also recommended that the nations which are now members of the Universal Postal Union adopt existing conventions as to postal drafts and the exchange of postal money orders, or that they enter into special conventions having the same end in view.

The conference to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Communication on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, already published.

WRECKED ON THE JERSEY COAST.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 21.—In the storm which raged along the New-Jersey coast early this morning a heavily-laden schooner came ashore about five miles north of the inlet to Barnegat Bay. The vessel was first discovered at 5 o'clock by the members of the crew of Life-Saving Station No. 16. The schooner came inshore rapidly and soon stranded. The men from Stations Nos. 15 and 16 gathered on the beach opposite the stranded vessel and fired a line over the rigging. The crew of eight men were safely landed by means of the breeches buoy. The vessel proved to be the schooner Lawrence N. McKenzie, bound from Porto Rico to New-York, and loaded with oranges. The schooner is 154 tons, and was built in Essex, Mass., in 1883.

She was commanded by Capt. Lawrence N. McKenzie, from whom she took her name. The Captain and the crew were taken to Station 15. In a few hours the vessel was high and dry upon the beach. She is not leaking and probably will be taken off the beach with but little damage to her bottom. The cargo of oranges is consigned to Mohns & Co. of 85 Front-street, New-York. The steamer Rescue of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Organization came down the coast to-night, and to-morrow an attempt will be made to pull the schooner off into deep water. The amount of the insurance upon the vessel and cargo could not be ascertained.

WILL BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—William Wolff and Mrs. Annie Betts, his married sister, who were arrested in East Newark Thursday evening on a charge of having set fire to the tenement house at 6 Middlesex-street, are confined in the Hudson County Jail. The building was burned during the night of Sept. 13, 1887, and two of the six Hungarians who slept on the top floor perished in the flames. A third, who leaped from a window, subsequently died at the hospital in Newark. The charge to be presented against the prisoners will therefore be murder in the first degree.

The warrants for their arrest were issued on the statement of Mrs. Augusta Letz, who says that she overheard Wolff say that he intended to set fire to the building to recover the insurance of $500 which he had upon the furniture in his apartments. The police are inclined to view the story with incredulity, but it is asserted at the time that the fire was of incendiary origin, and outside of police circles the story is believed to be true.

A SUICIDE'S BODY FOUND.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 21.—Gunners on the South Shrewsbury River yesterday afternoon found the half-submerged body of Joseph Embley, who suddenly disappeared from his place as foreman of Andrew Buckalew's livery stables at Seabright on Nov. 9 last. Embley was twenty-eight years of age and left a widow and one child. He twice attempted suicide on Nov. 9. The first time he was persuaded by his wife to go home with her. This was in the morning.

Later in the day he stole away from his home and, running in the direction of the Seabright drawbridge, declared that he would make a second effort to drown himself. The body was only recognized as Embley's by his clothing. The burial will take place at West Long Branch to-morrow.

MR. HUNTINGTON BUYS A STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—Collis P. Huntington has bought, through J. D. Yarrington, the Mount Zoah Stud Farm, containing 300 acres, and lying within three miles of this city, at $130 per acre. D. F. Johnson was the seller. For years he has bred great horses there, one of which was Lucy May, who won the Oaks at Louisville, Lexington, and Chicago, she being the only mare to accomplish this great feat. Mr. Huntington, it is said, will breed trotters.

Pond's Extract quickly heals cuts, burns, and old sores. Refuse substitutes.—*Adv.*

DEATH OF GEN. CROOK

STRICKEN BY HEART DISEASE IN CHICAGO.

THE OLD SOLDIER IS ATTACKED WHILE EXERCISING IN HIS ROOM—AN HONORABLE LIFE ENDED.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Major Gen. George Crook, United States Army, in command of the Department of the Missouri, died at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:15 o'clock this morning, of heart disease.

He arose shortly before 7 o'clock, apparently in his usual health, and, in accordance with his custom, began exercising with the weights and pulleys connected with an apparatus for the purpose which he kept in his room. After a few minutes he stopped and laid down upon a lounge, saying that he felt a difficulty in breathing. A few minutes later he called to his wife: "Oh, Mary, Mary; I need some help. I can't get my breath."

Dr. Hurlbut, who lives near by, was sent for. Everything possible was done, but he failed to rally. Mrs. Crook and her sister, Mrs. Reid, were the only members of the family present at his bedside when he passed away. He had no children. Ever since he returned from his last trip to the Northwest he had been complaining of a bearing-down sensation in the neighborhood of the heart.

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Crook it was arranged this afternoon that the funeral services shall be held on Sunday afternoon. The remains will then be put on board a special car, tendered by the Pullman Company, and will leave for Oakland, Md., at 3 o'clock, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, escorted by the officers of the late General's staff and a small detachment of soldiers as a body guard.

Adjt. Gen. Williams, on behalf of the widow, has asked a number of prominent citizens to act as pall bearers. In the meantime the body will lie in state in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, with a body guard of soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The news of the death of Gen. Crook was a great shock to the officials of the War Department. Secretary Proctor sent a personal message of condolence to Mrs. Crook, and gave instructions for the preparation of a general order announcing Gen. Crook's death to the army.

The order will recite the personal worth and distinguished services of the deceased, and will direct that the flags on all military posts be placed at half mast on the day of his funeral, and also that officers of the service wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

The President was informed of the death of Gen. Crook by telegraph from the White House.

A SOLDIER'S CAREER.

George Crook, Major General of the United States Army, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828. When in his twentieth year he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, where he was the classmate, among others, of Henry W. Slocum, David S. Stanley, Alexander McD. McCook, and during part of his course of Philip H. Sheridan. He was also the roommate of Sheridan.

On his graduation, July 1, 1852, Crook was assigned to the Fourth United States Infantry, in which Grant was then Captain, with rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was for a short time on garrison duty at Fort Columbus, this State, when his regiment was sent to do frontier duty, first at Benicia, Cal., and in 1853 at Fort Humboldt and Fort Jones, in the same State. July 7, 1853, he was made full Second Lieutenant. In 1855 he escorted a topographical party, and participated in the Rogue River expedition. March 11, 1856, he became First Lieutenant.

In 1857 he commanded the Pitt River Expedition and was engaged in several actions with the Indians, in one of which (June 10) he was wounded in the face. In 1858 he made Lieutenant, which he carried as long as he lived. He was stationed for a time at Fort Ter-waw, California, and in 1858 marched to Vancouver, Washington. He was with the Yakima expedition that year and, returning to Fort Yamhill, Oregon, remained until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861.

He became Captain May 14, 1861, and, having come to the East, was, Sept. 12, 1861, made Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. He began service in West Virginia, and was at Summerville until May 1, 1862, when he was placed in command of the Third Provisional Brigade until Aug. 15, 1862. He participated in the action of Lewisburg, Va., May 23, 1862, where he was wounded, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services.

He also participated in the Northern Virginia campaign of August and September, 1862, and in the Maryland campaign in September and October, being engaged in the actions of South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862, at the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. For gallant and meritorious services in the latter action he was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army. He was engaged in operations in West Virginia until February, 1863, and was in command of an Infantry Division at Cross Lanes, then, from March till June, and July 1 was given command of the Second Cavalry Division.

He was in the advance on Tullahoma in the latter part of June and first of July, in action at Hoover's Gap June 26, and in the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19 and 20, 1863. He engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Wheeler from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, took part in the actions at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains Oct. 3, McMinnville Oct. 4, Farmington Oct. 7, and almost daily skirmishing. He operated against guerrillas from Shelbyville, Tenn., to Decatur in October and November, 1863, and was in command of the Kanawha district, West Virginia, from February to June, 1864, being engaged in the raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May, 1864, participating in the action of Cloyd's Mountain May 9, when Brigadier General Jenkins was killed, May 9, New River Bridge May 10, with continuous skirmishing from Lewisburg to Lynchburg and thence to New-Castle.

Gen. Crook was in command of the troops in West Virginia in July and August, 1864, being engaged in the actions of Snicker's Ferry, July 19, and of Kerntown, July 24, 1864. He was in Gen. Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign from August to December, engaging in the battles at Berryville Sept. 3, Opequan Sept. 19, Fisher's Hill Sept. 22, near Strasburg Oct. 14, and at Cedar Creek Oct. 19. He was made Brevet Colonel, United States Army, Oct. 7, 1863; Brevet Major General, United States Volunteers, July 15, 1864; full Major General, United States Volunteers, Oct. 21, 1864, and March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fisher's Hill, Brevet Major General, United States Army.

Feb. 21, 1865, he was captured at Cumberland, Md., but was exchanged, and was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from March 26 to April 9 of that year. During this time he was in actions at Dinwiddie Court House March 31, at Jetersville April 5, at Sailor's Creek April 6, at Farmville April 7, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House April 9.

The war ended, he was put in command of Wilmington, N. C., till September, and Jan. 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. After a short leave of absence he was assigned to duty as examiner of cadets, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third United States Infantry on July 28, 1866, and was assigned to the district of Boisé, Idaho, where he was actively engaged against the Indians.

Gen. Crook's career in the Indian country gave him world fame. His first move was an expedition against the Snake Indians. Many skirmishes followed. He was a member of the Retiring Board in San Francisco in September, 1870, and was commander of the Department of Arizona June 4, 1871. In 1872 Indian disturbances having broken out, he sent word to the chiefs to return to their reservations or "be wiped from the face of the earth." The word was not heeded, and he attacked them in their stronghold in the Tonto Basin and brought them to terms. They had long been troublesome, but he subdued them and taught them the arts of peace. Gen. Crook spoke several Indian dialects and was able to talk directly with them. Under his direction their manner of living and dealing greatly improved.

In 1875 Gen. Crook was directed to move against the Sioux and Cheyennes, and defeated them in the battle of Powder River, Wyoming. In March, 1876, a battle resulted in destroying 125 lodges, and in June, at Tongue River and the Rosebud, he won decided victories. The massacre of Custer followed, but on receiving reinforcements Gen. Crook attacked the Indians at Slim Buttes, Dakota, defeated them, and followed the advantage with such vigor that in May, 1877, the hostile tribes of the Northwest yielded. In 1882 Gen. Crook returned to Arizona, drove the squatter invaders off Indian lands, encouraged the Apaches in planting, and assured them of protection.

In the Spring of 1883 the Chiracahua Indians raided many settlements, and having intrenched themselves in mountain fastnesses on the Mexican border were very difficult to deal with. Gen. Crook found the trail of a raiding party, followed it backward to their fastness, took possession of their camp, and as fast as the raiders came in made them prisoners. During the next two years he had sole charge of the Indians and no depredation occurred. He set the Indians at work on farms, and the tribes became self-supporting.

In the Spring of 1886, however, the Apache raids under Geronimo having lasted for some time and Gen. Crook's plan of dealing with them having been disapproved by Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Crook asked to be relieved. He expressed his belief that his plan was the best one that could be adopted, but added: "It may be that I am too much wedded to my own views in this matter, and as I have spent nearly eight years of the hardest work of my life in this department, I respectfully request that I may be relieved from its command." He was relieved and Gen. Miles brought the campaign to a successful issue, capturing Geronimo, but did it by following substantially Gen. Crook's plan.

In April, 1888, Gen. Crook was made Major General by nomination of President Cleveland. He had a great popularity in the far West, where his Indian policy was best appreciated. When he left the Pacific coast in 1875, after having tamed the Apaches, the citizens of San Francisco formally testified their high regard for him.

A correspondent, writing of the demonstration, said: "I have seen political demonstrations, torchlight processions, and an immensity of fanfaronade, but I never witnessed anything that spoke so clearly the sentiment of the people's heart as the gathering last evening. They honored a soldier and a man who had opened up to them a portion of the public domain that was before sealed from their vision by the tomahawk and arrow."

Gen. Crook came of martial stock. His father, Thomas Crook, carried a musket in the war of 1812, and after the disturbances following that conflict had subsided he emigrated to Ohio with his family and settled in the then wild district of Southwestern Ohio, on the Big Miami River.

Young Crook secured his appointment to the Military Academy at West Point through Robert C. Schenck, then Congressman from his district. When he graduated he did not stand very near the head of his class, and in afteryears was expressed a dislike for West Point, and never wished to return even to visit it.

The Queen City Hotel, now under the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., was the scene of the capture of Gen. Crook by the Confederates during the West Virginia campaign. He had gone there to visit the lady who afterward became his wife, and who was then the widow of a Confederate General. Gen. Crook passed the lines in Confederate disguise, but was betrayed by a man whom he had trusted with his secret, and was arrested as he was leaving the hotel.

A bearer of dispatches once visited Gen. Crook's camp, and inquired of a group of officers in gilt-braided and tasseled uniform where he could find the commander of the detachment. They pointed to a man standing a short distance away, with his trousers tucked inside his muddy riding boots, a red flannel shirt, blue coat, and slouch hat. That was Gen. Crook.

He leaves a widow and brothers, who live near Dayton, Ohio. Capt. Walter Crook was a member of the State Legislature during the last session, and his brother, Charles Crook, lives on the old homestead. Two other brothers became well-known physicians.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, at his headquarters on Governor's Island, said yesterday that the news of Gen. Crook's death had greatly affected him and that the service had lost one of its bravest and most efficient officers.

"I was at West Point with Crook," said he, "although I was below him, and I liked him from the first moment. I saw his shining 'tow-head.' He was a sturdy, self-contained, and unusually reticent chap, but he made many loyal friends. He was not very quick at learning; in fact, he graduated thirty-eighth in a class of forty-three, but he was persistent, and what he learned stuck to him. During the civil war we knew him as a good skirmisher and a dashing cavalry officer, and he won his promotions rapidly.

"When Crook first went out West he made a splendid record in the Indian troubles, and gained the esteem of the whites and the healthy awe of the redskins. He was a natural frontiersman, and could follow a trail as well as any Indian. He was a mighty hunter and a good shot. I remember once when he and I were out in Arizona that he shot with rifle-balls from a moving carriage a coyote fully 600 yards away. He fought the Indians in their own way, too, but he at the last put too much faith in his 'good Indian' guides, and Gen. Miles, who would not have anything to do with them, succeeded where he had failed. Crook was a temperate man and treated his men strictly but fairly."

Brig. Gen. Miles will, in all likelihood, be made the third Major General and Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, now commanding the Department of Arizona, stands for the Brigadier Generalship. Col. Schofield was made Lieutenant General, then Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley comes in, in the natural order of things, for the Major Generalship, and the vacant Brigadier Generalship would find candidates among Cols. Charles F. Smith, Wesley Merritt, Eugene A. Carr, Alexander McD. McCook, and James Forsyth.

Brig. Gen. Miles is at the Hotel Brunswick, but he was out at a dinner party last night and could not be seen. An intimate friend of his said that, while Gen. Miles and Gen. Crook were not, for various reasons, on good terms since the late Indian troubles, he had a great respect for Crook, and was very much shocked at his sudden death.

EXCITING RUMORS IN BRAZIL.

THE DICTATORSHIP EXPECTED TO BE CONTINUED FIVE YEARS LONGER.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 21.—The air here is alive with rumors. People are saying now that it is the intention of the provisional Government to annul the decree convoking the Constituent Assembly and to prolong the Dictatorship for five years. At a dinner given some days ago to the ex-Minister of Agriculture the Minister of War took occasion to allude to this report. The people of Brazil, he said, should be more grateful and not insult the Government and the army by circulating such rumors. Neither in the Government nor in the army was there any one who desired the baneful supremacy of the sword. What the members of the Government most earnestly desired was to return as soon as possible to private life. Office had no charms for them, and as to himself there was no inducement that would be sufficient to reconcile him to remaining.

The many reports in circulation in regard to the boundary treaty with the Argentine Republic have caused the Government to publish an article on the subject in the official paper. This article deprecates all discussion of the question at present as premature, since the terms of the treaty have not yet been made known, and states that all apprehensions in regard to those terms are groundless, since the Government has full sense of its responsibility in so important a question. Besides the treaty, before becoming operative, has to be ratified by the legislative assemblies of the two countries. If it is not ratified the boundary question will be settled by arbitration and the President of the United States will be requested to act as arbitrator.

NOT SURE OF THE CALL.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Rev. W. S. Holland, who was received into the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference South, Wednesday, from the Genesee (N. Y.) Conference, is not satisfied with his appointment and says he will be forced to return to the Genesee Conference. He has been pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegany, N. Y. Bishop Duncan appointed him to the Shenandoah Mission, Page County, Va.

Mr. Holland said to a reporter that, while he was anxious to get home, he was not enough of a religious fatalist to believe that he could afford to accept an appointment where the pay is $100 from the missionary fund, with what he can collect. He doubts that he can collect enough to feed his horse, and it will take more than $100 to move his family from Allegany, N. Y., to Virginia. He is sorry, he says, but he does not think God would ever have given him such a call. He is willing to work for the Lord and does not expect to make money out of the Methodist ministry, and yet, at the same time, he does not propose to tempt Providence to starve himself and his family.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST CARMICHAEL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Judgments against Daniel Carmichael, the Amsterdam forger, aggregating $10,635 were entered up to-day. They were on notes as follows: Two thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars, dated New-York, July 22, 1889, made by Robert Graves & Co.; $2,211, same date and signed by Graves Co.; $2,244, dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1889, signed by William Campbell & Co.; $2,097, dated New-Brunswick, Sept. 20, 1889, signed by Juneway & Co., and a promissory note for $1,500, indorsed by John Carmichael and John McFarlan of Amsterdam, dated Aug. 23, 1889.

VERY LIGHTLY PUNISHED.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Police Commissioners to-day rendered their decision in the cases of the twenty-eight policemen against whom charges of interference in elections were made by the Police Board. Two men were reprimanded and the others were acquitted. The Commissioners refused to let the Reform League prosecute the case. The league thereupon disclaimed all responsibility for the results. The decisions to-day were what were expected under the circumstances. All the Commissioners are Gorman Democrats.

CASTLE GARDEN BUSINESS

WHERE SHALL IMMIGRANTS BE LANDED?

COMMITTEES FROM THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE COME FROM WASHINGTON TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER.

Fourteen "potent, grave, and revered seignors" from the Senate and House of Representatives came to this city yesterday afternoon from Washington to make a preliminary examination as to the advisability of removing the business of receiving and discharging immigrants from Castle Garden, where it has been conducted since 1855, to Bedlow's Island, where Secretary of the Treasury Windom says that would-be Americans from foreign lands could be handled to much better advantage.

The committee is a joint one, made up of the Senate and House Committees on Immigration and Naturalization. The Senators are Chandler, (Chairman,) Hale, Squire, Pettigrew, Voorhees, McPherson, and Evarts. Senators Eustis and Daniel could not come. The Representatives are Owen, (Chairman,) Brewer, Oates, Lehlback, De Haven, Covert, and Stump.

These gentlemen held a sort of an informal meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. They do not intend on this trip to take the evidence upon which they will make their final report, but merely are here to look the ground over, hear general statements from interested parties, and get such an intelligent idea of the subject they have in hand as will enable them to act with discretion when later they come here to make their regular investigation.

It was for the purpose of getting general statements that last evening's meeting was held. The parlors were filled with politicians and a few business men interested in the subject. Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City was given the first chance. He consumed very little time, simply saying:

"The people of Jersey City are opposed to the use of Liberty Island for the landing of immigrants. They feel that it is not necessary for the United States to take that place. There is an abundance of room elsewhere. We feel that Liberty Island has been dedicated to a more sacred purpose. You could take Ellis Island, where you now have a powder magazine that for years has threatened your property and lives. You could also take Oyster Island or Governor's Island. There are abundant places. The people of Jersey City earnestly protest against the use of Bedlow's Island, and bitterly oppose any movement to convert it to the proposed use."

Mr. Ridgway, Chairman of the old Board of Immigration, followed Mayor Cleveland, saying in substance:

"The Commissioners of Emigration think that Castle Garden is the best place about New-York for an immigrant station. Bedlow's Island is on flat land, and continual dredging will be necessary. In severe Winters Bedlow's Island cannot be reached for weeks at times by boats owing to the fact that it is directly in the line of the ice flow. The latter objection also applies to Governor's Island. The committee must understand that the steamboat companies pay the expense of transporting immigrants from their piers to Castle Garden. Bedlow's Island is in the State of New-Jersey, and if the depot was there we could compel steamboat companies landing in the State of New-York to deliver passengers in New-Jersey."

In response to questions, Mr. Ridgway said that Castle Garden was unquestionably large enough for a landing station, but it did not offer sufficient hospital and harboring accommodations. "We have 120 acres on Ward's Island, where there is ample room for this, however."

Collector Erhardt said that for Secretary of the Treasury Windom he could say that the difficulties standing in the way of using Castle Garden were largely due to the fact that the rent of 4 per cent. on $200,000, for half of which a better and more suitable structure could be put up. It would take $40,000 to cleanse it. This did not reflect on the Commissioners of Emigration, but rather was due to the character of the people and to its age and character of the building. Castle Garden was not large enough. Ellis Island was looked at, but it was in very shallow water and contained the powder magazine. Governor's Island was thoroughly looked over, but there were objections there which, to his mind, were very well founded. It is not a mere recruiting station, but is the headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic.

Bedlow's Island was finally chosen. The greater part of that island was never visited by sightseers, Mr. Erhardt said. "In Winter there are no visitors to the island, and in Summer none in inclement weather. Now there is on it but a few old barracks and the Statue of Liberty. We could put up low, good-looking buildings there which would not obstruct the view of even the base of the statue. The water haul is a little longer, but that is a small matter."

Senator Evarts asked Mr. Erhardt if there were any other objections to using a portion of Governor's Island than the individual objections of the people living there. Mr. Erhardt said he knew of none. Then Senator Evarts wanted to know if the immigrant business was transferred to Bedlow's Island whether, besides receiving and discharging there, the Government would be able to care for the sick and pauper immigrants. A part of the business is now done on Ward's Island. Collector Erhardt called on Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn, who has been Secretary Windom's representative in this matter, to answer.

Mr. Hepburn's statement was unique. He said that if the transportation was made to Bedlow's Island an entirely new scheme would be put in operation. He said that now the Government paid for the keeping of every pauper immigrant on Ward's Island who had not been landed for more than a year. Under the new plan this would be difficult. They would have a hospital on Bedlow's Island for such immigrants as were sick when arriving. All others would be landed in the city of New-York when passed, and if after that they became paupers, then the city would have to take care of them.

"Then," said Senator Evarts, "you propose to foist upon the city of New-York each year hundreds of immigrants who become paupers for whom the Government now cares?"

"Other cities take care of such immigrants as go to them as paupers," was the reply.

"Why should not New-York?"

"No they don't," said Commissioner of Immigration Stephenson. "Hundreds of immigrants who have gone to cities all over the country and become destitute are sent back to us every year. They are sent back to New-York if they have been in the country less than a year." Then, Mr. Stephenson continued: "Twenty years' experience convinces me that immigrants must be landed on the mainland. I do not stand out for Castle Garden, but the business must be done on the mainland. It would be dangerous to land them on Bedlow's Island. It is the anchorage ground, and the current there is so strong that lives would surely be lost in transportation. In twenty years we have landed 9,600,000 immigrants at Castle Garden and never lost a life or a piece of baggage. When this committee can give me more time I can satisfy them that no island will do for receiving and discharging immigrants. The conclusion of my twenty years in the business is that it would be thoroughly impracticable.

Commander Folger of the navy, speaking for the department, said that Ellis Island must be counted out unless the Government gave another place for the powder magazines. He did not think the island suitable anyway. The water about it was too shallow. Robert A. Cheeseborough, representing the Down-town Business Men's Republican Club, said that Castle Gardenhad become a "fester" in the beautiful Battery district, and his club hoped it would be moved. He did not agree with them.

At the last minute Gov. Abbett of New-Jersey ran in and said that Bedlow's Island belonged to New-Jersey, and New-Jersey would bitterly fight any attempt to desecrate it by making it an immigrant station.

To-day and Monday the committee will spend visiting and inspecting the islands and Castle Garden.

A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL IN CUSTODY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—John Williams, who was arrested here by the detectives a few days ago with a large number of counterfeit coins on his person, was given a hearing in the United States court to-day and held for the Grand Jury. It was brought out by the testimony of Philadelphia detectives that he is Sam Tait, a most notorious criminal, and the counterfeiter who figured so conspicuously in the Sharpless murder case, giving testimony against "Oil Charley" Wilson and "Dutch Gus," who were accused of the crime. Detective Miller pronounces him the most dangerous all-round criminal known to the Philadelphia police, and says that his picture has been in the Rogues' Gallery for eighteen years.

THE BENWELL MURDER CASE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—Detective J. W. Murray, who is employed by the Ontario Government, has been in this city for the past day or two looking up further evidence in the Birchall murder case. He will probably have to go to England to obtain a copy of the letter supposed to have been written by Birchall six days after Benwell's death asking for £500 to close the deal.

It is likely that the Dominion Government will appoint a special commission to try the case. No prosecution of Mrs. Birchall in the United States as an accessory to the crime is likely.

IN THE WHEAT PIT.

FARDRIDGE AT THE WRONG SIDE AND BURNS HIS FINGERS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—While the courts are trying to decide whether or not the Board of Trade has any rights on earth, the trade on the floor is flowing along, doing the heaviest business for months. The story of Thursday night that a storm on the coast pr

SPEAKING FOR THE SOLDIER

IMPUTING SORDID MOTIVES TO THE VETERANS.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE—ATTEMPT TO EVADE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Pension Appropriation bill was passed to-day, but not until the opportunity to discuss it had been taken advantage of by the Democrats to worry the majority.

Mr. Cheadle of Indiana suggested a good many things in a speech that he made. He is a roaring Republican and he has undoubted belief in the vote-commanding power of liberal pensions. He spoke for the soldiers as men whose services to the country could be repaid only by lavish pensions. His whole view of the case was sordid. It is doubtful if even the Indiana soldier would like to have his patriotism rated so low and his greed as so enormous as it was pictured by Mr. Cheadle.

When Mr. Bynum got the floor he bothered Mr. Peters of Kansas by sending to the Clerk's desk a letter written by the Kansas man in regard to pensions in which some reflections were cast upon the disposition of the Democratic members of Congress from Indiana in the matter of granting pensions. Having thus introduced the subject, Mr. Bynum told the Republicans in very vigorous language that it was the intention of the Democrats to insist upon it that the Republicans should fulfill their election promises to bring in a Service Pension bill and pass it. No matter what the cost, they were pledged to it, and the Democrats would see to it that they did not forget their promise.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi made a rapid speech, in the best of humor, but, nevertheless, a sarcastic reply to Mr. Cheadle's inartistic description of the soldier as a man who could only be paid for fighting in coin. Mr. Allen said that he agreed with Mr. Cheadle as to the great service the Union soldiers had performed in keeping him and other Confederates in the Union, but there was a difference between him and Mr. Cheadle. He was a man of sentiment. It was his desire to feel that he must always owe the soldiers something; that he was glad to be regarded as a man to whom the country owed a debt of honor. Cheadle, he thought, was inclined to insist that the debt should be paid in cold cash. It was the fear of Mr. Allen that, if the Treasury was turned on to the soldiers, they would pay themselves so freely that the country would not owe them anything, and he was in favor of holding on to the idea that we should always be their debtors.

Mr. Enloe had something more to say about the management of the Pension Office under Tanner, and he alluded to newly-discovered iniquities perpetrated under that erratic but generous officer.

Gen. Spinola succeeded in stirring up the old controversy about the number of Democratic and Republican soldiers in the army of the Union, and gave Mr. Flower a chance to turn a very good point against Cutcheon of Michigan.

The attacks upon the Republicans for not reporting a service pension bill will probably result in the early report of the Morrill bill, introduced a few days ago, that bill gives a pension to every soldier who has reached sixty-two years and is inclined to ask for it. It will cost $40,000,000 a year at the most careful estimate. As the careful estimates of the cost of pension bills are always exceeded, it may cost twice that amount. It is very positively asserted by well-informed Republicans that that will be the extent of general pension legislation for this session.

* *

Notwithstanding the efforts Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge is alleged to have made to secure from Republicans in the Senate the insertion of an amendment to make the civil service law apply to the appointments, the joint resolution providing for thirty additional medical examiners for the Pension Office was reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee today in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives. Mr. Plumb made the report and announced that he would ask for speedy consideration of the measure.

Mr. Lodge must have had the help of Senator Cockrell in trying to put the new examiners under the merit system, for the Missouri Senator announced to-day that he did not join in reporting the joint resolution, and he gave notice that he would, at the proper time, move to insert an amendment applying the civil service rules to the new examiners. To this, he added, the Republican Party stood solemnly pledged. The fact that the Appropriations Committee has held the measure more than a fortnight would seem to indicate that there was hardly so much necessity for hurried action upon it as was claimed when it was forced through the House under suspension of the rules.

As the resolution passed the House, and as it has been reported from the Senate committee, it carries out the purpose of the Republicans to leave the way clear for Pension Commissioner Raum to select the new examiners without any restriction whatever. The committee which has reported in favor of this scheme and thus ignored the alleged arguments of Mr. Lodge is composed of Senators Allison, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Farwell, Beck, Cockrell, Call, and Gorman. Mr. Lodge will have Mr. Cockrell's help in trying to defeat the scheme in the Senate, but the Republican majority may be safely counted upon to vote down Mr. Cockrell's amendment.

This is all in spite of the protest of Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt in a letter to Representative Andrews of Massachusetts, that there could be no excuse for excepting the appointments from the operation of the law. If there had been so much urgency about the matter as Mr. Lodge declared there was, Commissioner Raum ought to have stated the case to the President, who has the power to change the rules. Mr. Lodge will have justified his excuse of urgency by asking the President to suspend the rules by which the appointments would probably be made in the classified service under existing regulations.

* *

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman read from manuscript an argument favoring the passage of the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations. He said the bill dealt only with unlawful combinations and not with any lawful business. It was intended to destroy the injurious monopolies of such combinations as the Cotton Trust, the Whisky Trust, the Sugar Refineries Trust, the Copper Trust, the Salt Trust, and many others.

Mr. Vest conceded the importance of the subject and the necessity for restraint of the enormous abuses that have arisen from the system of trusts, but his education and training as a lawyer warned him that the proposed bill was unconstitutional, and that it would be thrown out of the Supreme Court. He affirmed that trusts were protected by high tariff, and worked their iniquitous purposes under the buttress afforded by the tariff laws.

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Vest's argument, denying the connection between high duties and trusts.

Mr. Hiscock spoke against the bill, and Mr. Reagan spoke in support of his own amendment. The bill finally went over to the unfinished business of Monday.

* *

The Secretary of the Navy, in answering a resolution of inquiry calling for an estimate of the expenses for a three years' cruise around the world of a line-of-battle ship of 10,000 tons, takes occasion to say that no conceivable emergency would ever lead the department to undertake anything of the sort. He also says that, as no vessels of this type have yet been constructed, the answer is to some extent speculative. However, he gives these figures: Cost of maintenance, from $17,000 to $19,000 a month; coal, $26,253 for the voyage; incidentals, (based on the Chicago,) $2,387 per quarter.

In regard to the expense of gun practice on such a cruise, the Secretary states that the department proposes to fit up a vessel with modern guns for the special purpose of gunning, training, and target practice. Upon this vessel all the seaman gunners and all the seamen in the navy should have their principal training in gunning. The expenditures for training of men in marksmanship are a part of the general cost of the maintenance of efficiency in the personnel, and are not properly chargeable to any ship.

The Secretary reiterates his statement of the uselessness of such a cruise. The purpose of battleships, he says, should be to protect the coasts and cities of the United States, to prevent the occupation by the enemy of adjacent waters, to declare and supply which might render such occupation possible, and to assert and maintain its rights and those of its citizens and its trade against foreign encroachment, to which the growing wealth and material prosperity of the country render it year by year more liable. Whatever may be the employment of these vessels in time of war—and their qualities are such that they will constitute the main strength of our navy for all operations at sea or on the seacoast—their cruising ground in time of peace is near their own country. The cruises should be for the purpose of training officers and men to use the vessels in action to the fullest advantages. The true way to obtain this practice is in squadrons of evolution, kept at sea for limited periods, not loitering in harbors, but employed, as long as they are employed at all, as actively as possible in actual training.

* *

Representative Brosius, from the Committee on Agriculture, to-day reported favorably to the House, with amendments, the Conger bill, defining lard and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, &c., of compound lard. The amendments except "a substitute for lard" from the compounds falling within its provisions; defining a wholesale dealer as one who sells in packages of not less than fifty pounds; reducing the retail special tax from $5 to $2 per annum; reducing from two years to one year the terms of imprisonment prescribed for selling the compound in any except authorized packages or under false brands; reducing from $1,000 to $500 the penalty for knowingly buying compound lard from manufacturers who are without license, and making the same reduction in the case of manufacturers wilfully violating the requirements of the bill.

* *

Mr. John J. Cockrell, son of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, who is a lawyer in practice in Lincoln, Neb., is on a visit to Washington for treatment for pen paralysis, and has been reading with some astonishment the dispatch in a New-York paper advertising him as having become insane.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—R. O. Carroll, Beulah.

Virginia.—H. F. Lemons, Belfast Mills; Ellen B. Harris, Caledonia; W. R. Powers, Crane's Nest; W. H. Whisman, Sugar Grove; H. B. Shell, Wabash.

Pennsylvania.—J. W. Osborn, Arlington; D. F. Kapp, Concord; Miss M. M. Fink, Newry.

Delaware.—J. H. Anderson, McDonough.

Vermont.—Miss A. Bowden, Olcott.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

STRIKING AT THE PEERS.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Labouchère moved the abolition of hereditary representatives in Parliament. He reminded the House that democracy had become a reality. Hereditary peers, he said, were in fatal and eternal antagonism with democracy. The people would not long tolerate the idea of several hundreds of men born with the privilege to interfere with the Government and to legislate as a class. The House had the spectacle before it of men excluded from the Jockey Club and warned off the race courses and yet able to interfere with the legislation of the nation.

Llewellyn Jones (Liberal) seconded the motion. It was a moderate proposal, he said. It did not aim to abolish the House of Lords, but only to modify it in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the times. There was no other legislature in the world where a purely hereditary assembly was tolerated.

After a brief debate the motion was rejected—201 to 139.

GRANTING MINERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, March 21.—The coal miners are elated with their success in securing from the masters the advances they demanded. Dispatches from the mining districts report that the men are everywhere going back to work.

BERLIN, March 21.—The coal mine owners in Brunswick have granted an increase of wages to the striking miners, and the men have gone back to work.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 21.—Dr. Saumarez Smith has been elected Episcopal Primate of Australia.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the *modus vivendi* with France in regard to Newfoundland provided that the French lobster factories existing in 1889 might continue in operation this season, and that new factories should be established only upon the joint consent of the British and French commanders. The questions of principle and respective rights, he said, were reserved.

Three men, named Lacklose, Smith, and Robinson, who, it is alleged, are American "crooks," were arraigned at the Guildhall to-day for attempting to steal a bag containing 25,000 from the City Bank. They were remanded for a further hearing.

PARIS, March 21.—A brilliant audience, including the President and Mme. Carnet, Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, and Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, and Lady Lytton, witnessed the performance of "Asranio" this evening. The chief honors fell to Lassalle. The production was a decided success.

M. Naquet resigned his seat in the Senate to-day. He said he only entered the Senate in order to secure a divorce. He prefers to be in a Chamber elected by popular suffrage. The reading of his resignation caused an uproar.

BELGRADE, March 21.—Gen. Gruics, who has been filling the positions of President of the the Ministerial Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has abandoned the latter office, to which M. Djaja has been appointed. Gen. Gruics still retains the Presidency of the Council.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Children's Committee of the labor conference has resolved in favor of a maximum of six hours' work daily for children under fourteen years of age.

LEIPSIC, March 21.—Several foreign Jews have been arrested here on the charge of treason.

ATALANTAS WELL PLEASED.

THEY ARE MORE THAN READY TO MEET THE YALE EIGHT.

About a score of members of the Atalanta Boat Club had a lively time in the clubrooms at 574 Fifth-avenue last evening. The bowling team of the club had defeated the Manhattan Athletic Club's team in a game played on alleys in Fourteenth-street, which gave the Atalantas cause to rejoice, and when the members reached their clubrooms at 10:30 P. M. they found there a letter to Capt. Van Raden from Capt. Philip Allen of the Yale University Boat Club, containing the welcome news that Yale will be able to arrange a race with the Atalanta's famous eight-oared crew, to take place at New-Haven at the time of the Spring regatta of the Yale navy.

The Atalantas were highly pleased with Capt. Allen's letter, and said that there was no doubt now that the race would be arranged.

No challenge has been issued by either club to race, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. When the race was first suggested THE TIMES published interviews with Capts. Allen and Van Raden showing that both were in favor of arranging a race, and the result was that Capt. Allen wrote to Capt. Van Raden in regard to the matter. In a talk with a TIMES reporter, Capt. Allen said that the difficulty would lie in the fact that the Yale crew would not be allowed to leave New-Haven to enter into public contest during term time, and that after the Spring term expires Yale's attention will necessarily be devoted to her race with Harvard. Capt. Allen said, however, that Yale would be glad to entertain the Atalanta crew at New-Haven if the New-Yorkers would consent to go there.

Capt. Van Raden was very much pleased with Capt. Allen's statement and with his letter, and sent him a reply to the effect that the Atalantas would be pleased to arrange a race with Yale on any fair terms. Capt. Van Raden's letter was sent some time ago, and a definite answer was not received until last night. Now that a race is practically assured, the Atalantas will work harder than ever to have their famous crew, known as the Passaic eight, in good trim by the time the event takes place. The men have been working in a gymnasium ever since Capt. Allen's first letter was received, their work being preliminary to their practice in the boat, which will begin soon.

The Yale men have been training ever since the present college term opened, their progress with the oar having been revealed in detail in THE TIMES from week to week. While Yale's greatest desire is to beat Harvard in the race at New-London, her men are very much interested in the arrangements for a race with the Atalantas, and the result of this contest will probably reveal the possibilities of Yale's 'Varsity crew. It will be interesting to oarsmen to watch the result of a contest between crews representing the far-famed English stroke, and a stroke whose chief characteristic is that it has been abis to "get there" in every race its crew has rowed. The Atalantas go in for strength and endurance more than anything else, although the crew shows good form under the coaching of the veteran oarsman, Capt. Van Raden.

The Atalanta Boat Club's house on the Harlem River was broken into by thieves on Thursday night. The lockers were broken open, and a good many rowing suits were stolen. The thieves evidently went to the boathouse in a boat.

Capt. Van Raden believes the thieves were after the numerous medals won by the club's representatives. The medals are kept locked in a safe deposit vault in the city.

The Manhattan Athletic Club's Board of Governors held a meeting last evening and elected sixty-two new members. It was decided to have a billiard tournament of the club soon, and Messrs. Walton Storm and Eugene Van Schaick were appointed a committee to arrange for it.

ART AT THE VATICAN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A distinguished Egyptologist, just returned from a considerable stay in Italy, has given a London correspondent some remarks about the Vatican Museum at Rome which are particularly striking so far as they refer to the treatment which Egyptian antiquities have received at the hands of the curators of two or three generations ago; statues which were incomplete, say, on account of the destruction of a limb or a head, have been restored according to no principle but that of completness of form and outline. This has been done without regard to anything but appearances, and cinnography and science and the fitness of things in general were scornfully subordinated to the sentiment of what was understood to be beauty, but which really was incongruity. The antiques thus pieced together with modern restorations are frequently so far idealized as to have become not reproductions or conscientious imitations of the parts of the body which were originally there, but virtually forgeries, the tendency of which is rather to mislead than to inform.

ACCOUNTS SHORT, CASHIER MISSING.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Henry Van Auken, assistant cashier for W. H. Saulsbury & Co., dealers in rubber goods, has been missing since last Saturday, and a partial examination of his accounts show a shortage of $1,000. His plan, it is alleged, was to collect bills due the firm and pocket the money. He lived in a fashionable suburb and was a social favorite.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

AFFAIRS ON THE READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 21.—Vice President and General Manager A. A. McLeod of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had two visitors to-day, George M. Pullman and Gen. Horace Porter of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who came in reference to the new rolling stock that the Pullman Company is building for the Reading Road. The first consignment of the stock is expected to be delivered early next week. It will consist of several hundred gondola cars. Last October the Reading placed a large order with the Pullman Company, with the understanding that the cars were to be delivered early this Spring. The contract calls for 6 baggage cars, 50 passenger coaches, 1,000 straight-bottom gondola cars, and 3,000 thin hopper gondolas.

The baggage cars are to be extra long, with very broad doors, and will be used principally in carrying the scenery of theatrical companies. The passenger coaches are somewhat similar to those built for the Reading's Atlantic City Road last year. They are to be used largely on the main line and Philadelphia and New-York Division of the Reading.

In addition to this equipment the Reading has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for fifty hard-coal-burning locomotives, made up as follows: Fifteen ten-wheeled fast-freight engines, six consolidated, nine standard consolidated, ten Philadelphia and Reading standard shifters, and ten passenger locomotives.

President Corbin of the Reading to-day issued the following order:

"All Superintendents will be strictly responsible for the enforcement of the rule relating to the use of intoxicating liquors by employes. Men who violate it must be promptly discharged, and proof that a man goes inside a drinking place while on duty will be ample evidence to warrant his dismissal. Men known to drink to excess or frequent drinking places will be cut off duty must be discharged. When employing new men strict inquiry should be made as to their habits, and preference should always be given to those who do not use intoxicating liquors at all. Heads of departments must keep informed as to the habits of the men under them and make sure that these rules are strictly observed."

TO ELEVATE TRACKS IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 21.—The Pennsylvania Railroad officials held an important conference last night with the Railroad Committee of the City Council and accepted a plan by which the Pennsylvania is to elevate its tracks through the city, beginning at North Elizabeth. The highest point will be at the Union Station, where the tracks will be eighteen feet above the street.

The New-Jersey Central is to run at grade at this point, but will gradually elevate its roadbed between the Union Station and Elizabethport so as to enable Reed, Spring, Catherine, Madison, and Jefferson streets to be carried under the line by slightly depressing these streets.

Morris avenue is to be covered at the station and is to run over the present site of that building and will be decreased ten feet, which will enable vehicles to pass under the Central Railroad into Broad and East Broad streets. The buildings which now form the block between Broad-street and the Pennsylvania Railroad in Morris avenue will be removed to make way for the proposed alteration of Morris avenue. If the plan is adopted a new station will be erected at the corner of East Grand and Broad streets by the Pennsylvania, while the Central will build a station in Broad-street.

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PRESIDENT COLBY RESIGNS.

MILWAUKEE Wis., March 21.—Charles L. Colby to-day resigned the Presidency of the Wisconsin Central Company and Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. E. H. Abbot was elected President and Treasurer of both corporations, and Howard Morris, Assistant Secretary, resigned and was elected Secretary of the corporations, a position made vacant by the election of Mr. Abbot to the Presidency. Henry F. Spencer of Boston was chosen Assistant Secretary and also Director in place of Colgate Hoy of New-York, who resigned from the Directory. It is believed that Mr. Colby will soon be chosen President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A charter has been granted at the Pennsylvania State Department to the Lebanon and Reading Railroad Company, capital $300,000. It will extend from Lebanon to Reading, a distance of thirty miles. The President is J. N. Du Barry. This will be a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

As a result of charges that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has been making a Kansas City-Denver rate of $7 50, through brokers, the Missouri Pacific has given notice that it will make that an open rate between Kansas City and Colorado points on Monday.

A BIG FAILURE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Another large wholesale house has gone to the wall. Lamarche, Prevost & Co., wholesale fancy goods and dry goods importers and dealers, have made a judicial abandonment of their assets.

Their liabilities reach $165,000. They have no immovable property. The assignment was made on the demand of the Banque du Peuple, the principal creditor, with a claim of $80,000, but they hold securities. Molson's Bank also is a creditor in $21,000 and, holds securities.

Other creditors are the Hon. Wilfrid Prevost, $11,750; W. Prevost, $14,254; estate of J. M. Prevost, $6,000; Dame A. Lamarche, $4,650; Robinson, Howell & Co. of Boston, $2,668. English firms suffer to the extent of $14,870. The cause of the crash is ascribed to bad weather and consequent bad trade.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EXPELLED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 21.—On Monday last, St. Patrick's Day, four Irish students—W. W. Park, T. Reddy, D. J. Kelly, and another, all of Boston, Mass.—left the Ottawa University in the afternoon without permission and remained away a little over an hour. Immediately on returning they were confroted by one of the Directors, who at once laid information with the Faculty.

The same evening a council was held, with the result that the quarter of students were expelled. The remaining 200 students held several indignation meetings the following day and waited on the President, who refused to move in the matter.

AGAINST THE GAS TRUST.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 21.—The Supreme Court has refused to grant a rehearing in the case of the Chicago Gas Trust. The effect of the decision is to declare that the trust is an illegal organization.

TREASURER HEMINGWAY ARRESTED.

JACKSON, Miss., March 21.—The District Attorney to-day made an affidavit against ex-State Treasurer W. L. Hemingway, charging him with embezzlement of State funds. Hemingway was arrested and gave $25,000 bail for his appearance.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch yesterday obtained from Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court an attachment for $114,740 against Frederick W. Alcock, silk manufacturer at 61 Pearse-street and at Paterson, N. J., in favor of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. for money advanced prior to Jan. 1, which Mr. Alcock had promised to pay. The total amount of the account was $139,110, against which there is a credit of $24,368, received by the plaintiff on account of merchandise belonging to Mr. Alcock which was sold by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., leaving the amount due and unpaid by Mr. Alcock $114,740. Mr. Alcock ran the Dale Mill at Paterson, having been in business there since May, 1881. George G. Tillotson was a special partner for $10,000 up to January, 1884, when Mr. Alcock purchased his interest, and has since continued the business alone. He made extensive improvements in his plant, and was reported to be under heavy expense. Mr. Blumenstiel also stated to-day that a similar attachment had been granted against Mr. Alcock's property in Paterson. Instructions had been given to the Sheriff in New-York to levy upon the equity in consigned goods and accounts in the hands of parties in this city.

Roberts & Co., dealers in boots and shoes at 16 Bible House, are in the hands of the Sheriff on executions for $1,838. The firm is composed of Herbert A. Roberts and Miss Delia C. Rich. The latter, who is a teacher in the public schools of Boston, it is said, furnished all the capital. They bought out Thomas Lowell & Co. Jan. 1last, paying him part cash, it is said, and the balance, $5,500, in notes, which are not yet due.

Bradstreet's reports 200 failures in the United States during the week, against 209 in the preceding week, 242 in 1889, 192 in 1888, and 191 in the corresponding weeks of 1892, 1888, 1887, and 1886 respectively. The Middle States had 69, New-England 38, Southern 24, Western 54, Northwestern 16, Pacific 26. Canada had 37, a decrease of 4 from the previous week.

The Detroit Steel and Spring Company yesterday executed a chattel mortgage on its plant in favor of the Preston National Bank for $58,000, and the Commercial National Bank for $25,000, to cover the paper of the company discounted at the bank in question. Overstock of raw material is said to have made the action necessary.

Mrs. Amelia Mayer, dealer in Tobacco and cigars at 191 West-street, made an assignment yesterday to Mr. J. Courtney. The business was started twenty years ago by Henry Mayer, who died in June, 1887. His widow has acted as executrix of the estate and has since carried on the business, claiming a capital of $10,000.

Pratt & Kelly, millers, doing business at Gaylord and Osborne, Kan., have failed for a large amount. Their affairs are said to be in a bad shape, the liabilities greatly exceeding their assets.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT

JERSEY CITY TO HAVE A SPEAKING CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE PLANS FOR BEATING THE RING—LOOKING AFTER THE ELECTION OFFICERS.

The Jersey City Republican Committee held a fully-attended session at the Federal Club last evening, ratified the nomination of George F. Perkins for Mayor, and discussed campaign plans and prospects with much animation and hopefulness.

Mr. Perkins has not yet returned to the city, and plans will not be fully decided upon until after consultation with him. But it is expected that it will be a speaking campaign. Meetings will probably be held in every district, and an earnest effort will be made to arouse the people to a full sense of the situation. Lists of persons who will be invited to speak were made out. Among them were Senator John J. Gardner of Atlantic County, Chairman of the committee engaged in investigating the election frauds.

The active management of the campaign, it was decided, should be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, who are to act with the candidate. This committee consists of John Ramsey, John W. Kail, Thomas Leather, S. Hammersehlag, Thomas D. Mills, and Michael Schultz, Jr.

The subject of election officers received a good deal of attention. Mr. Benjamin Drachman, from the committee charged with the matter, reported that a complete list of names for Republican election officers in the Spring election had been reported to the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen. On motion of Mr. J. C. Young a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged particulars of Republican election officers in the frauds of last Fall. The committee is to consist of William M. Brian, H. H. Abernethy, S. W. Stilsing, S. Hammerschlag, J. C. Young, and J. W. Fenner. It will make its report both to the City Committee and the County Committee.

Dr. U. Allen offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican City Committee and the Hudson County General Committee enter their solemn protest against the appointment of any election officer, either Republican or Democratic, in any precinct in which gross irregularities have appeared and been proved, and request our Board of Aldermen to declare vacant the places of the election officers in such precincts.

A committee consisting of Gilbert Collins, John H. Hopken, and H. H. Abernethy was appointed to draw resolutions expressive of the sense of the committee on the death of Michael C. Newbold and to attend the funeral as the committee's representatives. The committee then, as a further mark of respect to Mr. Newbold, adjourned its session.

The talk among the Republicans at the committee meeting and the club last evening was all of a very hopeful sort. Mr. Perkins is believed to have more elements of strength than are often combined in a candidate, and if the ballot boxes could be efficiently guarded entire confidence in his election would be felt. Mr. Thomas McEwan, Secretary of the committee, said no one could realize how strong the feeling in favor of reform taxpayers unionism now is he had been among them. The property owners' associations, which exist in four of the six districts of the city, have discussed the burdens and injustice they have to endure until they are thoroughly aware on the subject.

"I have myself," he added, "laid this matter before the Mayor. I pointed out how much more burdensome our taxes were than those of the people of Essex County, with its cities of Newark, Orange, and Montclair; or of the people of New-York and Kings County. We are in a sense in competition with those places, but we are handicapped with such burdens that we are almost out of the race. In New-York, for instance, the tax rate is far lower than ours, being not more than 2.25, while ours is nearly 3. Assessors' valuations in New-York, too, are hardly more than one-third the actual value. I know of a piece of property in that city, the actual cost of which was $310,000, and it is assessed at $80,000. I know of another piece worth $10,000 and assessed at $3,000. These assessments were fixed without the owners making any request about them. But here in Jersey City property is assessed at all rates, and the owners are told that they must not complain if the assessment is not above the selling price.

"Some of us have all our means invested in real estate in Jersey City, and we cannot realize 6 per cent. on it. We realize, too, that if the ring rule continues we shall be punished for having protested against injustice. In fact, in that case it will appear as if it meant confiscation. We shall be in a hopeless situation, and might as well abandon our holdings. But I do not believe ring rule can be continued. I believe the facts can be put to the people, when it comes to making speeches, so that the vast majority will be with us, and will vote with us for better and juster city government.

"Why," continued Mr. McEwan, "see how this city is administered in other respects. See the streets for instance. Over in New-York a great deal is said about misrule and foul streets, but your streets are cleanness itself compared with those of Jersey City. You fairly drove Commissioner Loomis out of town because he let the snow lay longer in the streets than his predecessor did. But over here the streets are never cleaned. We wade in the mud up to our knees, and it has been suggested that we carry banners to wave for help in case we are completely engulfed."

The talk of other Republicans was equally earnest and emphatic. The *Evening News* printed interviews with several citizens of both parties on the candidacy of Mr. Perkins, all of whom pronounced him very strong. That paper also editorially compliments the nominee, and says that the Republicans mean to elect him.

The gambling houses of Jersey City have been closed for some days now, apparently as a precautionary measure. The result has been that the frequenters of these places have been wandering up and down the streets in a very discontented frame of mind. It was reported again last evening that some of them, including the O'Neill place, would probably open to-night. It was also said that several policy shops owned by Charles Thomas had been sold to Keating and Gorman and would be opened under the protection of Sheriff Davis.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY IN THE EAST.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The committee appointed to deal with the importation of black slaves into the Turkish and Persian dominions met in Brussels, writes the correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* recently. A hot discussion immediately began between Caratheodori, Turkish Minister, and the President, M. Lambermont, on the Belgian scheme. Caratheodori read the Turkish firman promulgated on Dec. 30 prohibiting importation, the same to be punished by death throughout Ottoman territory, and stated that Turkey was ready to indorse all the provisions of the Belgian scheme which were consistent with that firman, but would not touch nor allow to be touched the vested rights of the present slave proprietors in Turkey, inasmuch as the said slaves were well treated and far happier than they would be if freed and returned to Africa. In short, Turkey is ready to prevent and punish the importation of fresh slaves, but strenuously opposes the liberation of those now held. M. Lambermont pointed out that this would amount to officially sanctioning the principle of slavery. The debate was adjourned. Meanwhile the committee voted Clause 2, about which there was no difference, and which provides for the liberation and return to Africa of slaves intercepted in course of transportation.

GLADSTONE AND CARDINAL NEWMAN.

When at Oxford recently Mr. Gladstone, writes the London correspondent of the Aberdeen *Free Press*, breakfasted one morning with Mr. Bryce in Oriel College. On entering the common room he said that it was in that room sixty-two years ago that he first met Newman. He has met Newman in all only six times. Every one who was at Oxford during Mr. Gladstone's recent visit seems to have been enchanted with him. He entirely eschewed politics, and was very happy and very agreeable. As a result of his visit much of the bitterness with which he was regarded by political opponents has disappeared.

THE SOUTH SIDE FIELD CLUB.

ALBANY, March 21.—The South Side Field Club of Penataquit Point, L. I., incorporated by the Secretary of State, has as Trustees Richard M. Montgomery, Alanson T. Enos, and Henry Forest Baldwin of New-York, Chauncey E. Low and Charles Robinson Smith of Brooklyn. The headquarters are at Islip, and the objects are social, athletic, musical benefit, yachting, fishing, and lawful sporting purposes.

REPORTED SALES TO A SYNDICATE.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—It was reported this evening that three of the principal leather manufacturers here had made terms with an English syndicate and that a conference with Messrs. Halsey & Smith and Salomon & Lailly was held in New-York this afternoon, when selling prices were agreed upon. It is said that these figures are lower than the sum originally asked, which was $5,000,000.

A LAWYER IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

MACON, Ga., March 21.—Col. L. A. Hall of Eastman, one of the most prominent lawyers of the State, was to-day sentenced to five months in jail for contempt. Evidence was before the court that Hall had participated in the execution of forged deeds to large tracts of land in Dodge and surrounding counties.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

BRADFORD, Penn., March 22—1 A. M.—Word reaches here at this hour from Hancock, N. Y., that a wreck has occurred on the Midland Railroad and that five persons were killed. No particulars have been received.

ONLY EIGHT CLUBS.

THE BASEBALL QUESTION HAS BEEN SETTLED AT LAST.

There was a long session of the committee selected to solve the baseball question in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday. After the adjournment late last night it was stated on good authority that Indianapolis and Washington would withdraw, and that eight clubs instead of ten would battle for League honors this season.

To-day there will be a meeting of the representatives of all the clubs, and the question will probably be settled. With Indianapolis and Washington out of the League, the circuit will be as follows: New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia in the East, and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati in the West. By this arrangement the League will conflict with the Brotherhood in every city but Cincinnati. The Brotherhood men have not placed a team in Cincinnati, but have selected Buffalo instead. Last night the League magnates were jubilant. They said that they are now in a position to fight the new organization, and that they will make matters rather unpleasant for the men who are putting up the cash. The Brotherhood men, on the other hand, laugh at these assertions. Ward said that the Brotherhood has come to stay and that the League will come out second best in the event of a baseball war.

As soon as the Hoosiers and Senators resign, the players of the Indianapolis Club will be transferred to New-York, and the Giants will be greatly strengthened by the addition of Denny, Glasscock, Boyle, Bassett, Myers, and other players. Boston, however, wants Boyle the pitcher, and there is likely to be a row between Presidents Day and Soden. A prominent League man said last night that the new schedule to be adopted by the League will be arranged so that the League and Brotherhood Clubs will be playing on the same days throughout the season.

There was a report in baseball circles last night that Ward is suffering from an affection of the eye and that he would probably not be able to play this season. Ward promptly denied the report. He says that his eyesight is as good now as ever it was.

A. G. Jordan has been appointed manager and Captain of the New-York Athletic Club's baseball nine, which will compete in the Amateur Athletic Union's championship series.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—President J. M. Braden of the Atlantic Association to-day notified President Phelps of the American Association that the Washington National League Club had been admitted to the Atlantic Association. This left the National League with only nine clubs, and unless another club can be dropped it is thought that Detroit will be selected as the tenth club.

DETROIT, March 21.—F. K. Stearns, a representative of the baseball interests here, was shown the dispatch from Louisville saying Detroit was to be admitted into the National League to fill the vacancy caused by Washington going into the Atlantic Association. Mr. Stearns said Washington dropping out did not give Detroit better chance, as he knew the policy of the national was an eight-club league. Their desire could now be gratified by dropping another club. He was positive there was no chance for Detroit to get into the National League. "Therefore," he said, "we will play in the International this year."

TO SAVE ST. ANGELO CASTLE.

Rome Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

There is hope that the polygonal mediæval towers of the Castle of St. Angelo may after all not be included in the work of destruction commenced in carrying on the Tiber Embankment.

The President of the Artistic International Association, Signor Palmaroli, and the architect, Signor Piacentini, have waited on the Minister of Public Instruction to make fresh representations on the subject. His Excellency found himself well informed about the matter, and expressed to them the extremely favorable impression he had received from the perusal of Capt. Borgatti's project, which, it may be remembered, was in favor of letting the new Riverside Road pass behind the castle instead of in front of it, latter course necessitating the destruction of some historically interesting portions.

Several other members of the Cabinet are against the scheme of destruction; but the Minister of Public Works, in whose hands the affair really is ultimately left upon it. Signor Finali, though doubtless an able public servant in other matters, does not possess the kind of culture which would enable him to appreciate, or even to understand, the weight of his opponents' arguments.

The other Ministers, however, find their hands strengthened by the support of the artists and of a large portion of the press, and it is now decided that there shall be a conference, with a view to determine the point in dispute, between the Ministers of War and Public Instruction and the Minister of Public Works. The newspaper which enjoys the reputation of being Signor Crispi's organ has all along been in favor of Capt. Borgatti's plan.

FAIR SOLDIERS DRILL.

A very novel and interesting military drill was given last evening at West End Hall, 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The striking feature about it was that a corps of blooming young women took part in the manœuvres and gave evidence that they had a very thorough knowledge of tactics. The drill was under the auspices of the Young People's Society of the New-York Presbyterian Church.

After the military young women had shown their proficiency in the manual of arms, guard mounting, and the details of camp duty, the cadets of the Barnard Military School came on the green, and gave an exhibition drill. They were clad in their neat gray uniforms with white cross belts. Their marching and countermarching, as well as their general military appearance, brought forth the plaudits of the spectators. The drill of an awkward squad and the discovery of a spy in the camp also formed a portion of the programme. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be contributed to the building fund of the New-York Presbyterian Church.

GEN. EARLE'S DINNER PARTY.

A very enjoyable dinner was given in the Hotel Normandie last evening by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Staff on Gov. Hill's staff, to his fellow-staff officers. Covers were laid for thirty guests, and the large banquet hall of the hotel, which connects with Gen. Earle's residence, 114 West Thirty-eighth-street, was very prettily decorated with palms and other tropical plants. Among those who were present—all in full-dress uniform—were Chaplain Maynard of the Ninth Regiment, Major-Gen. J. W. Plume and Gen. Irving R. Steele of New-Jersey, Gen. T. S. Watson of Connecticut, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. David McLeer, Col. D. S.

TO DIE BY ELECTRICITY

KEMMLER'S MODE OF DEATH IS SETTLED.

THE COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES THAT THE NEW LAW REGARDING EXECUTIONS IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgments of the courts below in the Kemmler murder case, declaring the Electrical Execution act constitutional, and holding that no error was committed on the trial of the accused. The court is unanimous. Judge O'Brien rendered the opinion. He says:

"The relator, being in the custody of the respondent, agent and Warden of the State prison at Auburn, applied for a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of his detention, which was made returnable by the officer granting it before the County Judge of Cayuga County. The relator, in his petition for the writ, stated that the cause or the pretense of the imprisonment complained of was that after an indictment and trial for the crime of murder in the first degree and his conviction thereof in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, he was sentenced by that court to undergo a cruel and unusual punishment for that crime, contrary to the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and was threatened with deprivation of life without due process of law by reason of such illegal sentence and judgment of the court. The writ was duly served upon the respondent, who made return thereto that he detained the relator in his custody by virtue of the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in Erie County, whereby the relator was duly convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, and also by virtue of a warrant duly delivered to him under the hand and seal of a Justice of the Supreme Court presiding at the said Court of Oyer and Terminer whereby the relator was convicted, which recited the indictment, trial, conviction, and sentence of the relator and directed the respondent to carry the same into effect. This command and direction to the Warden was in accordance with the sentence actually passed upon the relator after conviction. On the return day of the writ the relator and respondent appeared by counsel before the County Judge and, by agreement of counsel, the production of the relator, pursuant to the command of the writ, was waived.

"The object of the relator then offered to prove that the infliction of the penalty named in the sentence—namely, death by the application of electricity—is a cruel and unusual punishment within the meaning of the Constitution, and can not, therefore, be lawfully inflicted. The Attorney General objected on the ground that the court had no authority to take proof in regard to the constitutionality of the statute. This objection was overruled by the County Judge, and the counsel for the respective parties agreed that a referee be appointed for the purpose of taking the testimony in pursuance of the offer. The result was that, after hearing upon the proof and report of the referee, the County Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the relator to the custody of the respondent. When it appeared from the return of the respondent that he detained the relator in custody under and by virtue of a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction that the relator was convicted of murder, it was the duty of the County Judge to dismiss the writ and remand the relator to the custody of the Warden of the prison unless it could be shown that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was without jurisdiction to pass the sentence which it did. (People ex rel. Davis vs. Warden, &c., 100 N. Y., 20; People ex rel. Tweed vs. Liscomb, 60 N. Y., 559.) It is not denied that the court had such jurisdiction, providing that the Legislature had power under the Constitution to enact Chapter 489 of the laws of 1888, relative to the infliction of the death penalty.

"Prior to the passage of this statute the punishment by death in every case was to be inflicted by hanging. This provision of law was changed by the amendments of the code above referred to, and now the law commands the infliction of the death penalty by electricity. The only question in this appeal is whether this enactment is in conflict with the provision of the State Constitution which forbids the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. (Con., Art. I, 35.) This provision was borrowed from the English statute passed in the first year of the reign of William and Mary. It enacts that 'excessive bail ought not be be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.' When this statute was made part of the Constitution of the United States the word 'ought' was changed to 'shall,' and in this form it first appears in the Constitution of this State, adopted in 1846. It is not very clear whether the provision as it stands in our Constitution was intended as an admonition to the Legislature and the Judiciary or as a restraint upon legislation inflicting punishment for criminal offenses.

"When the statute referred to was enacted in England it was not intended as a check upon the power of Parliament to prescribe such punishment for crime as it considered proper. The enactment did not alter the law then existing, nor did it mitigate the harshness of criminal punishment in that country. For more than half a century after it appeared on the statute book a long list of offenses were punished by death, many of which had not been so punished before the Bill of Rights was passed. The accession to the throne of a new Prince was the cause of the enactment of the new law, and it was simply a declaration of the way the people wanted the Government run. But, whatever its origin, we think that its presence in the Constitution of the State confers power upon the court to declare null and void legislative acts prescribing unusual and cruel punishment in fact. This is the power invoked against the amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure above referred to by the counsel for the relator. It is an interesting subject for great research. The power of the Legislature over crimes and punishments cannot be disputed.

"The amendment prescribes no new punishment for this offense; the punishment is death, as heretofore, the only change being in the mode of carrying it into effect. The death must be accompanied by pain, and is resorted to only because it is necessary for the protection of society. The relator attempts to show that the new mode is torturous. The argument would apply with equal force to any untried method, and, if carried out, would prohibit the death penalty. Every law of the Legislature must be presumed to be in harmony with the fundamental law until proved contrary. The testimony of experts is not admissible to show that some clause of the Constitution is violated. If the act on its face is in conflict, then extraneous proof cannot be brought in."

The decision recites the appointment of the commission to investigate a humane method of death punishment and the enactment of the electric statute, and says:

"The Legislature proceeded with care and caution and with unusual deliberation. It would be a strange result if it could be now charged, and had been with the intent to obtain a more cruel method. Whether or not electricity is more humane was a question for the Legislature alone to determine, and they had more chance of so determining than an appellate court.

"The decision of the Legislature is conclusive upon the courts. The amendment to the code making the new penalty is not in general purpose or intent a violation of any provision of the Constitution. The testimony taken by the referee, while not impeaching the validity of the Legislature's acts, is a valuable collection of opinions, but nothing more. The court finds that the mode proposed is not cruel within the meaning of the Constitution, though unusual. On the contrary, all agree with the court below that it removes every reasonable doubt that the application of electricity to the vital parts of the human body under such conditions and in the manner contemplated by the statute must result in instantaneous and, consequently, painless death. The order appealed from should be affirmed."

PLEASED WITH THE DECISION.

W. Bourke Cockran, who was so prominently identified with the commission last Summer as a pleader against electrical execution, was in Washington yesterday, and the people in his office were instructed to say nothing about the case until his return, which will probably be to-day.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who was Chairman of the commission, and in whose office the bill was drawn, is in Georgia. Mr. H. D. Hamilton, of Mr. Gerry's office, who was Chief Clerk of the commission, said that, while he could not exult in the fact that the method of Kemmler's death had been fixed, it was nevertheless gratifying to know that the constitutionality of the bill had been settled by the Court of Appeals. There would be no further legal procedure in the case and Kemmler would have to die by electricity.

ELECTRICITY FOR SLOCUM.

"James J. Slocum," said Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, "the sentence of the court is that you suffer the punishment of death as prescribed by law for the crime of which you have been convicted, and the court doth appoint the week commencing Monday the 5th of May next as the week within which the said sentence must be executed. And I further order that you be taken to the City Prison, whence you came, and within ten days after this day's session of court, the Sheriff of this county is directed to deliver you, together with the warrant therefor, to the Agent and Warden of the State prison at Sing Sing, where you will be kept in solitary confinement, and on some day within the week so appointed that you be there executed in the mode and manner prescribed by the law of this State."

Slocum was convicted last week of murder in the first degree in having on New Year's Night beaten to death his wife, Ellen, at 114 Roosevelt-street. He was formerly a professional pugilist himself. He received the sentence without showing emotion. It came with the same force owing to the fact that the news that the Court of Appeals had decided that Kemmler must die in the electric chair had just been received.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGES.

THE FARM AT ISLIP.

COMMISSIONER PORTER WANTS MONEY TO IMPROVE IT.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday Commissioner Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction appeared before it with a petition asking that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to prepare a bill to be introduced in the Legislature authorizing the board to issue bonds for $1,000,000 to raise money for the improvement of the farm for the insane at Central Islip, L. I. Just before Mayor Hewitt went out of office a similar resolution was passed, but nothing was done about it.

President Coleman of the Tax Commission then voted for the measure, but yesterday he opposed it. He wanted to know about the retention of patients in the asylums whose release had been ordered by the court as a result of Col. A. H. Rogers's activity. Commissioner Porter said there were only two such patients. These he said were in the convalescent ward and would have been discharged anyway.

"You don't mean to say that we keep people confined who should not be confined, do you?" asked Mr. Porter in some anger.

"Oh, I don't say anything. I only know what I read in the newspapers," said Mr. Coleman.

"Well," said Mr. Porter, "you don't want to mind that fellow Rogers. It is all nonsense; but if he or any one else with him could get all the people out it would be a great relief to us."

Getting back to the question of the bond issue, Mr. Coleman objected to the Islip farm on account of its distance from the city. He said that it costs visitors too much to get there, for one thing.

"Those poor people don't have visitors," said Mr. Porter, "unless they have a little money."

Mr. Coleman said that the board was negotiating for the lease or purchase of the Ward's Island property, and he thought that it would be time enough to act in the Islip matter when these negotiations were concluded.

"Bless your soul," said Mr. Porter, growing exclamatory, "the buildings on Ward's Island won't shelter more than 300 patients even after they are repaired. I wouldn't give $300 a year for Ward's Island. We want to put the patients where they can get out and work. The patients at Central Islip have cleared 400 acres of land. We have a place there now for $250,000, and it is equal to what has cost Kings County $1,500,000. It is a charity to give these poor people something to do."

Mr. Coleman pointed out that the money had been well expended, but he said: "Here is this bill which has just passed the Legislature, appointing a State commission to take charge of all the asylums in the State with the exception of those in New-York, Monroe, and Kings Counties. I should favor selling the farm at Islip to the State."

The matter was laid over for one week.

At the request of Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Edward P. Hagan, $10,000 was transferred from the street-sweeping fund to the fund for clearing off the snow and ice.

Controller Myers was directed to issue school bonds for $70,758 59 for a school site at Fourth-street and First-avenue, $18,221 for furniture and heating apparatus for the new Primary School No. 43 at King's Bridge, and $7,000 for salaries of draughtsmen and inspectors employed on new school buildings.

Commissioner Devoe of the Board of Education asked that bonds be issued to buy a site and erect a new headquarters for the department at Park-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. He said that the department offices were now scattered through three buildings.

"And the children are scattered about the streets when they could be in school," said Mayor Grant. "Let your board make a statement to me in writing that all the children seeking school accommodations are provided for either in our own or rented buildings, or will be by the time the schools reopen next September, and I will then agree to take up this matter, but not before."

The board distributed $46,913 62 excise money among charitable institutions.

SHOWING OFF SADDLE HORSES.

A FINE EXHIBITION IN DURLAND'S ACADEMY LAST EVENING.

Something like twenty-two hundred spectators, among whom were some of the most prominent society people of the city, witnessed an exhibition in Durland's Riding Academy, Eighth-avenue and Central Park, last evening of one of the most interesting collections of saddle horses ever seen here. Russell Sage was in a side box, and "Fritz" Emmet was on hand with a big bouquet of flowers.

John H. Starin, T. T. Eckert, Joseph Larocque, E. S. Stokes, and George and Edwin Gould were among those who appeared on their favorite horses, and the music to which the handsome animals kept time was continuous. The decorations of the riding hall were very pretty.

Joseph Larocque on a high-stepping lady's saddle horse, the bay gelding Garnet, led the first part of the entertainment. After him come the following riders in the order named:

John H. Starin, r. g. Clausen; T. T. Eckert, c. g. Czar; C. T. Wills, b. g. Sunlight; E. S. Stokes, c. g. Governor; M. H. Mallory, br. g. Perfecto; J. T. D. Bristed, blk. g. Fritz; William Durland, s. g. Roscoe; W. S. Ormiston, c. g. Pontino; L. C. Gillespie, b. g. Roderick; A. L. Northrop, blk. g. Ajax; E. H. Johnson, b. g. Vernon; Mrs. E. W. Little, c. g. Earl; D. M. Harris, b. g. Rockwell; Edwin Gould, gr. g. Jack; E. S. Drone, gr. g. Bluebird; J. H. Hardenbergh, blk. g. Keene; Marcellus Hartley, b. g. Logan; Miss A. G. Brackett, b. g. Mack; C. L. Railey, c. m. Clytie; W. J. Pyle, b. g. Leone; Prof. Loiseau, b. g. Kilmarnock.

These were followed by the tandem pair Chappie and Mate, driven by W. E. McCredy, and the High School tandem team Vernon and Earl driven by E. H. Johnson. This was a display of long-tailed horses. The bangs tails came in for a good deal of attention, when he was led by E. S. Stokes on his black gelding Prince. The rest of the riders in this were:

William Chambers, blk. g. King; Joseph Larocque, b. g. Duke; Charles Flint, b. m. Glee; George Gould, b. m. Lillie; J. W. Clendenin, gr. g. Robinson Crusoe; Ben. Bathgate, b. g. Hon; John Walsh, b. g. David; I. E. Sheldon, b. m. Pearl; Willard Brown, blk. g. Pluto; C. L. Railey, b. g. Solace; Capt. Hays, c. g. Tzin.

After this an exhibition of four of the most perfectly trained horses—the ch. g. Earl, the b. g. Vernon, the b. g. Sunlight, and the ch. g. Governor, ridden respectively by George F. Clausen, E. H. Johnson, C. T. Wills, and H. A. Stoerzer—was followed by C. L. Railey's crack show of T. T. Eckert's Partisan, said to be the handsomest high school saddle horse in America. Partisan keeps time to the music perfectly, dances, changes gait at command from a canter to pacing or a trot, and is a perfect light bay, without a spot of white anywhere. Mr. Durland is Professor Quigley's entertainment with an exhibition of jumping on Sportsman and several other horses of his own.

WALL-STREET TALK.

After being dull and almost stupid for the greater part of the day, yesterday's stock market developed a sudden liveliness just before it closed. Many stocks advanced; none of the substantial ones declined.

* * *

Tennessee Coal and Iron, which has monopolized so much of the activity of the week, was placid enough, rising something like two points above where it closed the night before. Sugar Trust went up a point, too, on the permission given by the Supreme Court for further dividend payments. There is precious little short interest left in that quarter now.

* * *

The Gould stocks were leaders in the activity which marked the closing of the day. Missouri Pacific rose about a point, and the other Gould stocks were firm. The Street has it that Mr. Gould, on his return here next week, will come out an enthusiastic bull, whooping up his own stocks particularly.

* * *

All the coal stocks were buoyant. Reading went up nearly a full point, while Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central, and Lackawanna all jumped up a full point. The Reading pool is to assume new activity next week, if its friends are rightly informed. The suit by which the hopes that President Corbin can be ousted from office will be begun then. The short interest in Reading is not by any means a by-gone thing; some of the big professional bear traders are out of it, but there is every indication that the little traders are still as bearish as ever, and though most of their paper profits have been wiped out they are still gambling on a further break.

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The Villard stocks had a notable part in yesterday afternoon's better feeling upon the Stock Exchange. Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacific preferred were both conspicuous among the advancing stocks. Foreign houses have been quietly buying both stocks lately.

* * *

The belated and somewhat dilapidated bull pool in Chicago Gas Trust received unpleasant news from Chicago yesterday, where the Supreme Court refused to grant the trust a rehearing in the proceedings impeaching its legality. The stock broke over a full point and seemed ready to go much lower, when the desperate managers of the pool determined to buy still further. This checked the slump.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

Three boys, whose ages ranged from fifteen to seventeen years, were arrested yesterday at Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, charged with having robbed a store at Buffalo. Their names are David Birmingham, Arthur Quinn, and Sandford Young. The police were notified of the whereabouts of the boys by Miss Gertrude Birmingham, sister of one of the culprits, who lives at 221 West Forty-third street. The prisoners were taken to the Yorkville Police Court and remanded to await the action of the Buffalo authorities. The boys are all respectably connected. Quinn is the son of Detective Quinn and the nephew of Capt. Quinn of the Dudley Detectives.

NEW-JERSEY'S TREASURY

THE STATE'S EXPENSES PAID BY CORPORATIONS.

FACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—LARGELY INCREASED EXPENDITURES.

The report of the "Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts to the Legislature of New-Jersey, with the Treasurer's report to the Governor on the finances of the State" for the past fiscal year, (1889,) has recently been issued in pamphlet form and distributed with the compliments of John J. Toffey, State Treasurer. It is an interesting document to every citizen of the State, embodying in detail every item of receipt and expenditure. The committee preface the report with a statement that they had examined the accounts and found them correct, and commend the Treasurer and his assistants for the exactness with which all the accounts are kept.

New-Jersey is one of the States that for several years has avoided a State tax, owing to its revenues from railroad and miscellaneous corporations, which has kept the Treasury moderately well supplied with money. The appropriations and expenditures of the past two or three years have, however, become so great that the State is now considerably in debt, and the present Legislature is seriously considering some plan for relief. Gov. Abbett is opposed to any direct tax, and numerous plans are suggested, including an increase of the tax on railroad property. The entire receipts of the past fiscal year amounted to $1,512,061 42, of which $150,000 was from a temporary loan. The railroad corporations paid it $938,515 59, miscellaneous corporations $272,026 71, State prison later $64,267 22, United States Government for disabled soldiers $18,772 33, dividends on stocks owned by the State $18,870, and official and judicial fees $81,827 66. The remainder was derived from a variety of sources. The disbursements were $1,440,905 42, leaving a balance of $72,056.

Of the railroad taxes much the greatest amount was paid by the Pennsylvania Company for its main line and tributaries, aggregating $277,892 25; the New-Jersey Central came next with $170,864; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western lessees of the Morris and Essex Railway and branches paid $168,690, which included $33,296 due on the preceding year; the Long Dock Company added $33,052, the Easton and Amboy $54,309, the New-York, Susquehanna and Western $27,824, the Long Branch roads $21,139, the Atlantic City roads $16,072, the West Shore $38,172, Bound Brook Route $18,282, New-Jersey Junction $6,335, National Dock $5,131, Greenwood Lake $5,876, Warren Railroad $15,004, Erie Railroad $11,800, Paterson and Ramapo $5,952, New-Jersey Southern $10,448, Paterson and Hudson (paid in prior year) $7,100. The remainder was paid in smaller sums by a large number of local roads pervading various portions of the State.

The laws of New-Jersey are so liberal that numerous corporations in other States have taken out charters in New-Jersey and pay a tax there accordingly. The sum of $42,477 was received as fees for filing acts of incorporation alone with the Secretary of State during the fiscal year. The sum of $6,222,103 03 was derived from the taxes upon miscellaneous corporations, and $6,110 48 from life insurance companies of other States. The greatest amount so paid by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, aggregating $33,556; and the Metropolitan Traction Company paid $10,000 in a round sum. Other noticeable payments were as follows: Prudential Life of Newark, $7,764; Metropolitan Life, $5,250; National Transit Company, $4,815; Newark Gas, $4,964; Citizens' Gas of Newark, $3,478; Hudson County Gas, $2,510; Philadelphia Welsbach Incandescent Company, $3,000; Welsback Incandescent Company, of Philadelphia, $4,500; American Dock, $3,000; Southern Cotton Oil Company, (2 years,) $7,194; Spring Lake Beach, $2,082; Sea Girt Land, $2,628; Jersey City Gas, $2,635; Provident Life, $2,516; Western Union Telegraph, $2,172; Mutual Life of New-York, $2,706; National Storage, $2,400; Mutual Gas Improvement, $1,331; Northwestern Mutual Life, $1,134; Tidewater Pipe Company, $1,339; American Glucose, $1,322; Allen Paper Car Wheel, $1,250; Trenton Gas, $1,429; New-York and Texas Steamship Company, $2,500; Hoboken Land Company, $1,473; Domestic Telegraph $1,232; Philadelphia Gas, $1,000; Trenton Gas, $1,429; Mutual Life of New-Jersey Dumping Boat, $1,000; Virginia, Tennessee and Carolina Steel and Iron, $2,965; New-York and New-Jersey Telephone, $2,853; Iron Steamboat Company, $1,000; Trinidad Asphalt Company, $1,020; Industrial Printing Telegraph, $2,418; Rogers Typograph, $1,025; National Cordage, $2,000; Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph, $1,126; Lamson Consolidated Store Service, $4,000. A considerable sum was received from fines for violation of the Milk and Oleomargarine acts.

The largest items of expense were: For courts, $146,938 66; lunatic asylums—State, $143,857 99; county, $78,522 20; militia, $124,688 66; public debt, $90,000; Legislature, $84,300 31; disabled soldiers, $81,619 30; State prison, maintenance, $76,082 14; salaries, $74,524 96; printing, $42,604 72; $46,118 45; Reform School, $52,363 02; blind and feeble-minded, $47,100 31; salaries, $46,118 76; printing, $42,604 72; State Capitol, $26,156 02; State House, $23,010 83, and a variety of incidental items to make up the remainder.

In the Legislature it is to be noticeable that most of the Judges, including the Chancellor, drew their salaries monthly except during the Summer vacation. Judges Knapp and Dixon only drew pay quarterly, and the Vice Chancellors also had quarterly claims. Advisory Masters were paid $25 a day. With great regularity, and more was the usual expenses for telegrams, stenographers, typewriters, rental of rooms, and subordinate officers. The militia expenses included about $40,000 for the State Encampment, and more than $30,000 for uniforms, the remainder being expended for transportation, ammunition, services, &c., including $35 for one gold badge—the Gov. Green Champion Marksmen's Badge.

The legislative expenses show that some of the members drew their entire salary as soon as the Legislature was convened. Noticeably early were the Senators Smith, Martin, Roe, and Gardner, Assemblymen West, Farrell, Cansell, and others, Senators Everitt, Adrain, Edwards, and Rue were the only ones who did not seek any pay until the close of the session. The advertising expenses were generally for printing the Election Laws and other proposed route. Of the expenses for blind and feeble-minded about $6,000 was paid to the New-York Institution and nearly $20,000 to the Philadelphia Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. The State salaries were all paid monthly from Gov. Green down except to the Attorney General, who drew $1,750 each quarter. The State House has cost $1,025, Stanton to Stockton for the National Capitol $8,157 50, New-York Centennial Celebration $4,697, agricultural experiments $16,201 76, Geological Survey $12,722 60, dairy protection $12,106 29, Gettysburg battle monuments $9,540 89, Industrial School $9,000, fisheries $6,921 31, labor inspection $3,757 80, stationery and postage $8,537 56, agriculture $6,820 70, State Board of Health $6,406, State prison repairs $6,251, Bureau of Statistics $5,975 52, pensions $5,246, State House fire $4,172 95, New-York boundary $3,00 6 41.

ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER.

The Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni Association of this city had its eighth annual dinner last evening at the Hoffman House. Thomas F. Wentworth presided, and speeches were made by ex-Gov. Charles Bell of New Hampshire, Edmund Wetmore, Prof. G. A. Wentworth, and Prof. Stetson.

Among others present were Edward B. Merrill, William W. Richards, E. Hindekoper, Fordyce D. Barker, E. D. Balch, Prof. Peck of Yale, Robert C. Wiggin, representing the Boston Alumni Association, and G. C. Benell.

These officers were elected: President—The Rev. G. D. Wildes; Vice Presidents—Dr. Clement Cleveland, S. Sidney Smith, George A. Plimpton, Dr. W. S. Seaman, Dr. Hawkins, N. S. Smith; Treasurer—J. K. Chiley; Secretary—Lawrence E. Sexton; Executive Committee—J. B. Gerrish, E. P. Bullard, A. S. Terry, F. G. Ireland, Charles MacVeagh, Fordyce D. Barker.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Suburban Harriers will give a cross-country handicap run from Fort George at 6 P. M. on April 12. Prizes will be awarded to first, second, and third men home, and extra medals given to the man making the fastest time and to the first novice to finish the race. Entries are $1 each, and they will close on April 5 with Thomas A. Collett, 344 East Nineteenth-street.

The *Spirit of the Times* publishes a letter which Joseph F. Donoghue has sent to A. D. Norseng, the noted Norwegian skater, in which Donoghue says he aspires to the title of champion amateur skater of the world, and, believing that no one can fairly claim that title until he has defeated Norseng, Donoghue has expressed a desire to race the Norwegian next December at Christiania, Norway.

The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association will give its Spring games to-night in the armory at Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. The events to be contested, open only to members of the regiment, are fifty-yard dash, quarter and mile run, mile walk, running high jump, medley race, three-legged race, obstacle race, and tug-of-war.

P. D. Skillman, the distance runner of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, has gone out West to live. This will weaken somewhat the New-Jersey's team to be entered in the cross-country championship.

The Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union will meet in Boston on April 12, the date of the inter-collegiate games. Mr. Curtis will probably meet in New-York a week before that date.

The West End Athletic Association of Newark has been allowed May 31 as a date for games by the Schedule Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, instead of Aug. 9, as at first decided upon. This leaves Aug. 9 open.

Company I of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is planning to give open athletic games on April 8 in the armory at Seventh-street and Third-avenue.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Coupon fours, $2,000, at 123; registered fours, $1,000, $100, and $2,500, at 123; registered four and one-halfs, $1,000 and $500, at 108.

WHY FARMING DOES NOT PAY.

REASONS SUGGESTED IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by Statistician J. R. Dodge in the March report of the Department of Agriculture.

The prevalence of low prices is noted, and a feeling of discouragement in rural circles throughout the world is indicated. It is and has been especially severe in Great Britain, and is the subject of complaint, discussion, and official investigation in Germany, France, Italy, and other countries. It is present in monarchies and republics, under diverse currencies and economic systems. But it is less severe here than in other countries. Though prices of implements, utensils, and fabrics are also low, the farmer's interest account is unreduced and his mortgage harder to lift.

The main cause of low prices is referred to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat and other staples are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population 5,000,000 in ten years. Intercontinental areas have been carved into farms, free to natives and foreigners, opening millions of acres to cultivation. Railroad extension has stimulated production and overwhelmed the East with Western products. Special methods and utilizations forward have produced results that have astonished the world with a plethora of bread and meat. The Old World has joined with the New to crowd the mountain valleys, slopes, and far-stretching plains of a continent with beeves in the haunts of the once countless herds of the buffalo. In more Eastern areas the maturity of beeves has been hastened by breeding and feeding.

Extended comparisons show how, in the progress of forty years, production had outrun population in its widest strides. It is shown that wheat growing has become a philanthropic mission to make cheap bread consistent with low wages in Great Britain; that the Northwestern missionaries continue sowing their seed and floating their bread across the waters, mourning for the profits that do not return after many days. It is suggested that less than a fourth of the people of the world eat wheat, that half the people of Europe scarcely know its taste, and that Asia, Africa, South America, and Australia will have wheat to sell.

Mr. Dodge says that, while there is excess of production of a few staples, there are insufficient supplies of many other necessary products, and a total absence of scores of others which should furnish profitable employment to rural labor. There is too narrow a range of cropping. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. There are imports of $240,000,000 per annum of agricultural products, which should be produced here. These are sugar, animals and their products, fibres, fruits and nuts, barley, leaf tobacco, and wines. Farmers are suffering for want of hundreds of millions of dollars that the sweat of brows and dexterity of hands might produce in "raw material" for use and sale in new industries.

It is stated that the cotton crop, valuable as it is, would not suffice to furnish board for the people of the cotton States at first-class hotels for a week; that a score of other products not now grown should enrich her agriculture and relieve existing depression. It is argued that there should be imposed a tariff of sufficient rate and when they could grow hemp enough in six months to bind the wheat of the world. This, he says, is exceeded only by the twin folly of the cotton growers, who are wild to go to India for jute, when it will grow in their cotton fields as readily as seeds. Depression more intense will result, it is predicted, if farmers continue to restrict their efforts, walk in the furrows their fathers turned, and seek to live and die in the same overdone and profitless routine.

Another serious cause of depression, he says, is the exorbitant share of the farmer's products taken by the middlemen and carriers. While growers receive 25 to 30 per cent less for beeves, consumers pay the same for beef. Milk is bought for 3 cents per quart and sold for 8. In the States where the largest dairying product in a day than the grower received for producing a season's growth. The seller's profit on fresh fruits is a suggestion of greed and extortion. The army of dealers in futures disturb the natural flow of trade, check exportation by false reports, and force down or run up prices and greater fluctuations. Speculators depress prices when garners are full, and boom them when farmers have nothing to sell, as at present. The community is infested with pestilent swarms of non-producers. The curse of speculation blights and consumes the result of honest industry. Leeches fasten on every product of labor and suck from it the life blood of profit. Men who produce nothing, who neither toil on the farms nor spin in the factories, are absorbing the wealth of the country by combinations without conscience and service without equity.

It is suggested that farmers may be compelled to retail their own fruits and vegetables, sell their own meats, and manufacture their own flour.

ITS CHARTER FORFEITED.

A BLOW AT THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The plan for rapid transit proposed by the New-York Underground Railway Company has received another blow by a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Freedman of the Superior Court. This company claimed the right to build an underground road from City Hall Park to the Harlem River.

The company is the successor of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company, organized in 1868. The new company, in February, 1887, applied to Commissioner John Newton of the Department of Public Works to open the streets along the proposed route. He refused, so mandamus proceedings were instituted. It was agreed that the successors of the Commissioner should abide by the decision.

Judge Freedman's decision strikes the company squarely in the wind. He says its charter has been forfeited by non-user, that it has not specified in sufficient detail what it wants to do, and that it has not secured the consent of one-half of the property owners or the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Nor has the General Term of the Supreme Court appointed Commissioners to fix compensation for the property to be taken. The decision further says that the necessity for a mandamus at the present time does not seem to exist. In conclusion the Judge says:

"Upon the whole case the conclusion is inevitable that the right of the relator to the relief demanded is so doubtful that the application for a writ should be denied."

DR. M'GREGOR A BAPTIST.

A BROOKLYN DIVINE CONVERTED FROM METHODISM.

The Rev. Dr. Duncan McGregor, a well-known pulpit orator of Brooklyn, and for the past four years pastor of the Carroll Park Methodist Church in that city, last night announced his conversion from Methodism to the Baptist faith. It was in the chapel of the Hanson-Place Baptist Church that the reverend gentleman made known a few of the reasons which impelled him to a change of creeds. The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel E. Wood of the Strong-Place Baptist Church presided as moderator and introduced Dr. McGregor.

"I don't come here as a sinking soul," he began, "for my soul has found a perfect refuge in the rifted rock. I come to a faith that will more thoroughly serve my views, and the change has come to me through months of thought and prayer. I never did acknowledge that sprinkling was the best Scriptural mode of baptism, and I cannot accept it now. I have no clubs to throw at Methodism or the Methodist Church."

Deacon Claudius Morse then announced on behalf of the Prudential Committee of the church that they had examined Dr. McGregor, and believed that his change of faith was genuine, and based on deep religious conviction. A vote of the congregation was then taken, and the candidate was unanimously admitted to membership, after the rite of immersion shall have been performed. To-morrow morning Dr. McGregor will preach at the Hanson-Place Church, and at the close of the evening service in the same church he will be baptized by the Rev. Dr. Wood.

CRAZED BY SUPERSTITION.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 21.—As the time draws near for the fulfillment of Crank Erickson's prophecy of the simultaneous inundation and destruction of San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago, and New-York by an earthquake April 14, believers here are becoming more and more excited. They are selling real estate at half its value and disposing of other property for a song to second-hand dealers. They will move to the surrounding hills out of harm's way. There will be an organized hegira under leaders, and daily prayer meetings will be held until the night of the 13th.

Yesterday a piece of property assessed at $10,000 was sold for $6,500, and all the furniture in a nine-room house went for $35. One devotee gave away several cords of wood saying he would not need it.

MARRIED AT NINETY.

RITCHIE COURT HOUSE, West Va., March 21.—Jacob Heffner, a patriarch of ninety years, was Tuesday married to Mrs. Ray, a blushing widow of sixty-five. Heffner walked from his home twenty miles to Mrs. Ray's home, introduced himself, proposed, and was accepted in less than half an hour. Heffner then walked his bride to their place, secured a license and solemnized the happy couple were pronounced man and wife. Grand times since 1877.

FLOUNDERS HAVE ARRIVED

FISHING IN PELHAM BAY AND AT ROCKAWAY.

ANGLERS PATIENTLY WAITING TO HEAR FROM ALBANY AS REGARDS THEIR INTERESTS IN JAMAICA BAY.

The recent snowstorm, anglers believe, was not of a nature to delay the fishing. The weather was not cold, while the snow was readily dissolved. It is not improbable that fish would have taken bait in such a storm just as they do in a warm Summer's rain. It requires a genuine blizzard at this season of the year to have much effect upon the fishing, and a cold storm with plenty of chilling blasts is what plays the mischief.

The flounder fishing will formally open to-morrow, when the celebrated flounder train on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will begin running. This train will leave the Harlem River station at 6:50 A. M. This is half an hour earlier than last year, owing to a request from some of the fishermen who are anxious to reach the grounds early. Passengers taking this train and the horse cars from Bartow station to City Island will reach the bridge before 7:30 o'clock and will be in ample time to secure their boats. It is only a short distance to the fishing grounds, so that a long day can be put in by those who desire to do so.

Flounder fishing usually can be depended upon in Pelham Bay, and often nice fat fellows are caught. An improvement will be found in their eating qualities this Spring, owing to the open Winter. It has been necessary for them to bury themselves in the mud, and they have therefore not taken up that muddy taste that has sometimes been noticed.

The City Island flounder train has taken out as many as 1,000 persons on a trip, but it is expected that this year there will be a greater record to put down on the company's books.

It does not make much difference what tackle is used for flounders. Small hooks tied on double shells are considered as effective as any other arrangement. In fishing where there is not much tide two or three hooks may be tied on the line below the sinker. If the tide is heavy, put the hooks on above the sinker and let it rest on the bottom. The common hack rod for haphazard fishing is just the thing—strong enough to lift up two or three of the fish. Clams and worms for bait. Both grubbers are found on the oyster beds and sand or mud banks. If there is an oysterman raking the bivalves near by, it is a good plan to get in his wake, as the flounders will undoubtedly be close at hand snapping the small bits of life that the rake stirs up.

Good striped bass fishing is predicted for this season, and the open Winter is stated as the basis for such prophecies. So far there has been no seining under the ice, no ice having been formed, and all the conditions for the bass have been excellent. The bass are already beginning to show themselves, and angling for them will soon be in order. From a dock at Riverdale Edward F. Mayer caught one weighing less than a pound this week. He threw it back into the water to allow it to grow a little larger before returning to his hook. Other small bass have been taken along the river. A bit of warm weather is all that is needed to fetch out the bass.

Lobster culture, which is deservedly receiving considerable attention now a days, is not a new method. Fred Mather, the ingenious Superintendent of the Cold Spring Hatchery, has given the matter some attention. The difficulty seems to be in the food. The eggs hatch readily enough, as has been proved by the United States Fish Commission.

The culture is worthy of much study, as the lobster is growing scarcer yearly. Sometimes in the New-York market there comes a demand for lobster that cannot be met. During the three days' centennial exhibition there was a great amount of fish on hand, but no lobsters could have been used if they had been at hand. There was a boom in lobster salad in those days. Bluefish are still hovering off the Carolina capes. They do not seem to have gone much below that section during the Winter. They are not far away, and may be expected to come north early this year.

Anglers are watching the papers daily for news from Albany in regard to the progress of the Jamaica Bay Anti-Net bill. Senator Stadler has not as yet taken it out of the Committee of the Whole. It is thought, however, that the bill will pass the Senate in spite of Senator "Mossbunker" Hawkins's opposition. The fishermen want the bill passed, and want it to become a law before even the smaller fish begin to run in the bay. The seiners have the reputation of having robbed up the small as well as the large fish. Just as soon as striped bass come into the bay the netmen watch the tides and scoop up the fish as they settle in the pools and sinks. Often their plowing will be a great mass of half-pound fish. Of course these are not marketable. To any great extent when fair ones are taken outside, and the wonder is what becomes of them. It is to be feared that sometimes they find their way to fish factories and are ground up with Senator Hawkins's mossbunkers.

The fishermen interested in preventing the bay are not remaining entirely passive, however. During the week a petition in favor of the Stadler bill was sent up to the Assembly from the Seventh Senatorial District, and others will follow if it is considered necessary. Already public meetings in the city and on City Island has been expressed against net fishing. Even those who do not go fishing, and, therefore, have no personal interest in the matter, realize the justice of the measure. The committee of Rockaway boatmen and fishermen stands ready at a moment's notice to go to Albany if its presence is needed.

The good results of prohibitory measures have been exemplified near at home. When Prince's Bay was so badly depleted and it was realized that some action to preserve the fish was necessary, attention was called to the way in which it was restricted. The result was better fishing last Summer in Prince's Bay than there had been in several years—this, too, in spite of the fact that the season was not naturally a good one for weakfishing. Frequent rains all Summer kept the water from becoming discol

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—3d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
PIANOS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—TAMING THE SHREW. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MYLES AROON. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—At 8—THOMAS ORCHESTRA.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—SIEGFRIED.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK. Matinée.
NIBLO'S—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

When the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in the Pension Office without requiring them to pass civil service examinations was rushed through the House under a suspension of the rules, it was claimed that urgent need of an additional force was the excuse both for hurrying the resolution through and for exempting the applicants from examination. Notwithstanding this tremendous haste, the Senate committee held the resolution for two weeks and finally reported it yesterday without change. Commissioner ROOSEVELT has declared that there was no validity in the excuse given for avoiding the civil service examination and has protested against the exemption. His statements and the leisurely way in which the Senate committee has dealt with the resolution confirm the impression that the whole purpose was to give Pension Commissioner RAUM the opportunity to make these additional appointments to suit his own civil service ideas. Senator COCKRELL has given notice that he will propose to amend the resolution so as to place the new medical examiners under the civil service rules, and he reminded the Republicans of their pledge to adhere to the policy of requiring such a test of fitness. There is no reason for expecting this reminder to have any effect, and the resolution is likely to be adopted without change, though it is not probable that any Senator will have the face to repeat the excuse offered in the House.

We have said that the protection afforded to the Sugar Trust by the Republican Tariff bill—being the difference between 35 per cent. on the raw material and 40 per cent. on the finished product—would not exceed one-third or three-eighths of a cent per pound, and might be even less than one-third of a cent. We notice that HENRY A. BROWN, formerly a Treasury Agent, with whose testimony concerning sugar and in behalf of various refining interests Congressional committees have for some years been familiar, estimates this protection of 5 per cent. at "less than one-fourth of a cent per pound," and that a well-known house in the trade puts it even as low as one-sixth of a cent. There the Lead Trust has been permitted to retain its entire duty, and the greed of the Linseed Oil Trust has been rewarded by an addition of 20 per cent. to its "protection." But is it possible that Mr. MCKINLEY and his allies will now yield to the blandishments of the Sugar Trust, after they have deliberately reduced the Trust's protection to 5 per cent.? While such Republican papers as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* are saying that "the blow is not so heavy as was desired by the party," and the reduction is commended by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* as "severe, but perfectly just," will Mr. MCKINLEY now listen and surrender to the emissaries of the Trust and thus recall the charges with which he and his party associates assailed the makers of the Mills bill?

It is to be hoped that the rumor is baseless which attributes to the Administration the intention of bestowing upon Gen. MAHONE the Consulate General at Paris. This is to be hoped in the interest of public decency and of the national character, for it will not make any great difference in the public judgment of the Administration. The President has already taken pains to tar himself, and, so far as he could, the Republican Party with the same stick as MAHONE by helping that adventurer in the disgraceful canvass in which all the decent people of Virginia were arrayed against him. The undertaking failed, and MAHONE can now do nothing to help or harm the Administration and the party. To give him a fat office that would take him out of the country would be to offer a gratuitous tribute to political depravity. In such a performance there would be no more of "politics" than there would be of decency. When a man like MAHONE "falls outside the breastworks," the best thing to do is to let him lie there. If it be true that the President cherishes this design, it is to be hoped that there is enough manliness on the Republican side of the Senate to prevent him from compassing it. If the "courtesy of the Senate" should secure the immediate confirmation of MAHONE, the public disgust with that mysterious and mischievous system of etiquette would be greater than ever.

The sudden death of Major Gen. GEORGE CROOK removes from the active list of the army a widely-known officer who had reached the highest grade now open to promotion. His military career has been continuous since his entrance upon it in 1848 as a cadet at West Point, and it includes not only distinguished services in the civil war, but since its close in Indian campaigning and negotiations. Next in the line of promotion is that consummate soldier, Gen. NELSON A. MILES, the senior Brigadier General, who has served ten years in his present grade and has for a long time been exercising a Major General's command, that of the Military Division of the Pacific.

If the oven department of the military establishment is not hereafter elevated and improved, it will not be because its ministrants have failed to seek due recognition at the hands of Congress. A bill introduced by Mr. LODGE organizes a subsistence detachment, which is to consist of one baker for each garrisoned post, and, if necessary, one or more assistant bakers. The pay of a baker is to be $35 per month, or more than double that of a Sergeant of infantry, with the usual longevity increase and the liberal allowances of quarters, fuel, and lights given to a post Quartermaster Sergeant. These bakers are not to attend reviews, parades, or other military ceremonies, or to perform any military duties. Besides, at a post which contains more than six companies or batteries, or more than four troops of cavalry, the baker is to have an assistant for each additional four companies or three troops, or else is to have $5 a month extra pay. Whatever this arrangement might effect for the improvement of army cooking, it would be a very good thing for the baker. Gen. HOWARD in his last report recommended that company cooks should be regularly enlisted for that duty only. Gen. MILES also recommended some improvement in the method of preparing the ration. The Commissary General has frequently urged the special enlistment of skillful cooks and bakers, and Secretary LINCOLN supported that recommendation.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

The Blair bill providing for Federal aid to education in the States has been so long before the public, has been so much discussed, and Mr. BLAIR has made himself so tiresome in his persistent and long-winded advocacy of it, that it had come to be regarded as a national bore. Its final defeat—for the vote of Thursday in the Senate may be taken as decisive of its fate notwithstanding the motion to reconsider—produced so great a sense of relief that its real importance is in danger of being overlooked. When the proposition embodied in this bill was first made, some eight years ago, it was regarded with favor by many who have since come to appreciate its mischievous character. An excuse for it was found at that time in the fact that a large proportion of the colored race at the South was illiterate; the States of that section were still feeling the effects of impoverishment and had never had a very effective school system, and the nation was regarded as responsible for giving the ignorant blacks the powers of citizenship, which they were so ill prepared to exercise. From this it was plausibly argued that the Government was morally bound to give its assistance for the better education of the colored race at least. Congress could not appropriate money directly for the benefit of that race or devote national funds to certain States alone, and so the scheme which finally took shape in the Blair bill was devised to accomplish the end in view.

Since that time the Southern States have made great gains in their industrial resources, and have largely improved their school systems and provided more liberally for their support. As the condition of things in this respect has improved the excuse for national aid has diminished in force, and the considerations against it as a matter of principle have increased in weight. The importance of self help in the Southern States has been more fully appreciated, and it has come to be recognized and admitted that Federal assistance would be demoralizing. It would be likely to relax local efforts in support of popular education and create a sense of dependence upon the National Government which could not fail to be pernicious in its consequences. It was seen that it would be much better for the welfare of the people of the South in the long run if they were left to rely upon themselves, to feel their full responsibility and to build up by their own efforts and their own resources the system of education which they needed.

No doubt various considerations contributed to the final defeat of the Blair bill, among which was a reluctance to make the large appropriation which it contemplated, at a time when so many other schemes for depleting the Treasury are on foot and when there is a demand for a reduction of the revenues which cannot much longer be disregarded. Nevertheless the defeat of the measure is to be counted as a distinct triumph for sound principle in regard to Federal intervention in the affairs of States, and in that lies its greatest importance. It marks a decided step in the return toward a safe and stable policy, from which the Government was widely swerved by the events growing out of the great civil conflict, and away from the tendency to sectional legislation. Though nominally and in form the Blair bill was not a sectional measure, it derived its excuse for being and its support from sectional considerations, and was in effect a proposed intervention of the National Government in the affairs of Southern States.

The mischief of intervening in the way proposed is manifold and far-reaching. If Congress can find an excuse for devoting national funds to education within the jurisdiction of separate States and for exercising that power and influence in educational administration which would have to go with financial aid, it might readily go further and give its support and direction to other local interests. The habit on the one side of depending upon assistance of this kind, and on the other of affording it, would go far toward obliterating the clear and all-important distinction between State and Federal jurisdiction. It would create an insidious policy of centralizing power in the National Government, which has always been the greatest menace to the balance of our Federal system, whose stability depends upon conserving as completely as possible the full jurisdiction of States over their own affairs. Aid to popular education in the States, for which there seemed to be so much excuse a few years ago in the acknowledged illiteracy of the great mass of those whom the Government had clothed with the rights of citizenship in the South, was the form in which this encroachment of the national power was least likely to be resisted. That it has been finally defeated after such a prolonged effort and such thorough discussion is an event of striking importance, because it must check a tendency in which there were possibilities of great danger. It is to be hoped that it is a precursor of the final abandonment of the policy of interference by the General Government with the affairs of States which can be far more safely left to their own control, a policy to which one political party of the country has been too much and too long addicted.

THE M'KINLEY WOOL DUTIES.

While Mr. MCKINLEY and his Republican associates in the Ways and Means Committee were making their Tariff bill in the subbasement or crypt of the Capitol, there were added to the appeals of Eastern Republican manufacturers for free wool the warnings of prominent Western Republican journals that public opinion called for a reduction of duties generally and would not approve an increase of them in any part of the list. To these journals as well as to the unfortunate manufacturers of woolen goods, the proposed duties on wool in the bill that was made in the crypt must be full of interest.

Of the wool imported last year 18 per cent. was wool of Class 1, or clothing wool. The duties are now 10 cents a pound on wool of this class whose value is 30 cents or less per pound, and 12 cents on wool of greater value. The committee substitutes for the two rates one rate of 11 cents. In this way the duty is raised 10 per cent., because substantially all of the clothing wool imported is now dutiable at 10 cents, the lower of the two rates. Last year the quantity of unwashed clothing wool imported under the rate of 10 cents was 22,297,725 pounds, and the rate of 12 cents was paid on only 13,185 pounds. Here, then, is an increase of 10 per cent. in the first class.

Wool of Class 2, combing wool, constituted about 5½ per cent. of the entire quantity imported in 1889. In this class there are now two rates—10 cents a pound and 12 cents a pound—the higher rate being applicable to wool worth more than 30 cents. The committee substitutes one rate for the two, the new rate being 12 cents. The change raises the duty by 20 per cent., even if the tax be not further affected by requirements as to washed wool, for, as in the other class, substantially all the clothing wool imported falls now under the lower of the two rates, the respective quantities in 1889 having been 6,588,664 and 58,781 pounds. Here, then, is an advance of 20 per cent.

But it is with respect to wool of Class 3, commonly called carpet wool, that the greatest additions to the tax now collected are proposed by Mr. MCKINLEY and those who have been sitting with him in the crypt of the Capitol far from the wicked Democrats who are also members of the committee. More than 76 per cent. of the wool brought into this country last year was wool of Class 3, and for such wool there are now two rates—2½ cents a pound for wool whose value is 12 cents or less and 5 cents a pound for wool worth more than 12 cents. The first of these rates has been raised in the new bill to 3½ cents, and the second to 8 cents. Here is an advance of 40 per cent. on wool of the lower grade 20,000,000 pounds came in last year. The addition of 40 per cent. is made with respect to the duty on a kind of wool concerning which the American Protective Tariff League recently published the following admission:

"It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wool could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection."

Owing to new provisions relating to washed wool, the duty of 3½ cents would really be higher than the duty of 4 cents that was proposed in the Senate bill of last year. Messrs. HARPSTER and LAWRENCE of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association say:

"The Senate bill, which passed Jan. 22, 1889, proposed 4 cents on carpet wool, *whether washed or unwashed*, but the rate of the proposed bill of 3½ cents on unwashed, with the *higher rates on washed* and scoured, make it much better for the wool growers than the Senate bill."

The bill says: "Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water on the sheep's back," and it is provided that third-class wools so washed shall pay double duty. It also says: "Wool washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back shall be considered as scoured wool," and it is provided that for scoured wools of the third class worth 12 cents or less the duty shall be multiplied by two and one-half. Many of the third-class wools worth more than 12 cents are dipped in water and rinsed immediately after clipping, but wools so rinsed cannot properly be called "scoured" wools. Under the new bill, however, the duty on such rinsed wools would be 24 cents instead of 8 cents, under the general provision as to scoured wools, and we presume this would be prohibitory.

The various provisions concerning washing and scouring, by which the duties are greatly increased, we shall not consider further at this time. They lead the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, a protectionist journal, to say: "If the wool growers wish free wool in three years, their present course cannot be too highly commended." The increases to which we have chiefly directed attention are those which are disclosed on the face of the bill.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW CHAMPION.

The dull monotony of a Congressional inquiry has again been relieved by the appearance and testimony of Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD, the well-known telephone millionaire, as "friend of the public." This time Mr. HUBBARD has aired what seemed to be his opinions concerning the proposed postal-telegraph system before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. A few days ago he appeared before the House Committee on the Judiciary to oppose, "in behalf of the public," the pending bill for international copyright. With complete devotion to the service of the people, he declared then to the Judiciary Committee that "if the public demanded the works of an American author the demand should be granted," even if it should be necessary to withhold from the author a copyright and thus to deprive him of his power to obtain pay for the work of his brains. He sought to convince the committee that the writings of authors ought, above all things, to be made cheap, apparently without regard to any rights these wretched creatures might claim to have in their own property. And the possibility of monopoly—he had very decided opinions about that. He was torn with anxiety lest there should be "a monopoly of book publication." Now he tells the Committee on Post Offices that he is "in favor of a cheap telegraph." He finds that the Western Union Company is unable to do the business "economically." He thinks the Government should take charge of the business and do it by means of contracts with the company. He longs to relieve the people by reducing the cost of telegraphing.

How Mr. HUBBARD'S heart must ache as he contemplates the greed and selfishness of his wicked partners in the Bell Telephone Company! We suppose there can be nothing more harassing to a warm-hearted philanthropist than to be associated in business with monopolists whose exactions have become notorious. Every transaction in which their greed is shown must shock him. Every time the Bell Company collects $14 a year in rent for the use of telephone instruments, the entire cost of which is only $3 42, Mr. HUBBARD must be moved by shame and indignation. With reluctant fingers he takes the great dividends that are the fruit of greed and monopoly, praying that the time may soon come when his partners shall see the error of their ways and he shall be spared this humiliation.

We presume Mr. HUBBARD will admit that there was a time when he was equally culpable and greedy. At the beginning of the life of the Bell Company he owned one-third of the stock, and BELL, his son-in-law, another third. In April, 1886, he still owned a large interest, and the third originally held by BELL had come into the possession of Mr. HUBBARD'S daughter. The stock was watered several times. In 1880 the present company was formed with a nominal capital of $10,000,000, and no less than $6,500,000 of this was allowed for the capital stock of a preceding company, that capital stock being only $850,000, and representing about $110,000 paid in. Until a comparatively recent date the transactions of the company, or rather those of the wicked partners, must have had Mr. HUBBARD'S approval, for he appears to have held two-thirds of the stock in his family and to have been the person who "developed the property."

Even when the companies in and around Boston were consolidated, and the Boston Exchange was "put in" by the Bell Company at $3,894,300, although the net cost of it had been only $129,550, we suspect that Mr. HUBBARD was a consenting partner. And when the Bell Company began to take the local companies all over the country by the throat and to compel them to surrender from 35 to 50 per cent. of their capital stock for the privilege of paying $14 a year for the use of instruments costing $3 42, Mr. HUBBARD may not have lifted up his voice in dissent. When in this way the parent company had accumulated more made that remarkable contract with the Western Union at the end of the Dowd suit; when it sought by deceptive proceedings in the Patent Office to prolong and perpetuate its monopoly, and its power to exact extortionate rates, we are inclined to believe that Mr. HUBBARD'S attitude was still one of approval.

But now we are assured upon the authority of Mr. HUBBARD himself that he is the unrelenting foe of monopoly and the champion of the public against extortion and exaction. We must assume, therefore, that the shameful exactions and greedy monopoly of the Bell Telephone Company are maintained against his most vigorous protest. We expect to see him cut loose from the wicked associates who compel him to share the odium of these things, and to assist the people in overthrowing the monopoly these unphilanthropic men enjoy.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

The proceedings in which the act providing for the infliction of capital punishment by means of electricity has been opposed have been not a little scandalous. Of course a man under sentence of death should have every chance to dispute the rightfulness and the lawfulness of his sentence. The contention, however, that a man condemned under the act should not be put to death by electricity was a contention that he should not be put to death at all. The competency of the Legislature to abolish execution by the rope was not questioned, nor the fact that that mode of execution was abolished. If the Legislature was not competent to prescribe the substitute it did provide, then its action amounted to an abolition of capital punishment until a new act was passed, and indeed an absence of any punishment for murderers condemned to death under the new law. This result nobody except murderers can have contemplated with any satisfaction.

This was not the worst of it. The corporation the apparatus of which had been chosen for the infliction of the penalty had an interest in making it appear that persons subjected to the current generated by that apparatus would not surely die, although the evidence that they had died was conclusive and the probability that they would die was simply overwhelming. The judicial scandal was that the time of the courts was taken up in trying to persuade the public of the harmlessness of their machine. The culprit under sentence was used merely to enable the corporation to get a standing in court, and the issue of life or death for him was a mere incident of the litigation. That the courts could not lawfully or decently prevent this litigation does not make it less scandalous, but rather more. Inasmuch as it was begun, however, it is perhaps fortunate that the real appellant was not a poor and friendless murderer, but a rich corporation amply able to retain expensive counsel, and expert witnesses, and to carry the question involved to the court of last resert, and there to get an authoritative decision upon all the points involved in it, which will close the question in future.

Such a decision has now been reached in the Court of Appeals. It is unanimous, as all the judicial opinions taken in the courts below have been, and to the same effect, namely, that the constitutional prohibition of "cruel and unusual punishments" does not apply to the infliction of death by electricity. There has never been any plausibility in the attempt to show that it did, but it is well to have the question settled, once for all, and before the new method has been put into operation at all. The opinion of the Court of Appeals, delivered by Judge O'BRIEN, makes very short work of the sophistries by which it has been attempted to defeat the execution of the law. As the opinion intimates, the disinterested opinion of the Commissioners who reported in favor of execution by electricity, as being at once the most certain and the most humane way of putting a man to death, is entitled to more respect than the interested opinion of a corporation which makes homicidal machines or of the experts retained by that corporation. While the power of the courts to nullify any act of the Legislature providing for really cruel punishments is maintained by the Court of Appeals, that court holds that, with regard to an untried mode of punishment, the decision of the Legislature that it is less cruel than that already in use is conclusive upon the courts. Doubtless this decision ends all question of the constitutionality of execution by electricity. It is satisfactory to reflect that it also leaves the corporation which has spent so much of its own money and of the time of the courts in resisting the execution of the law in a worse position than if it had made no efforts for obstruction, and had left the condemned murderer to his own devices.

The cable-railroad gang is making another effort to resuscitate its old scheme by legislative action. The bill for the purpose introduced in the Assembly yesterday is even bolder and more outrageous than the Hamilton bill of last year. It not only authorizes the old commission, with the vacancies filled by the Mayor, to remedy the defects in the charter which proved fatal to the original scheme and gives validity to everything done under that charter, but opens the way for a modification and extension of the original routes with the consent of the Board of Aldermen and of a majority in interest of property owners. In short, it contemplates not only giving new life to the old cable scheme but extending its scope to any extent for which the necessary consents can be obtained. Under this bill it would not be limited to the use of cables as a motive power, but might resort to horses or electricity. Happily there is no probability of the passage of the bill.

The court-martial in the case of Commander J. B. COGHLAN seems to have reached a somewhat lame and impotent conclusion from inability to compel the attendance of the only person or persons whose evidence would have been of much consequence. The aim was primarily to show that Commander COGHLAN was not responsible for everything connected with the navy. As its publication was followed by ordering the reputed author home from the command of the *Mohican* for trial, the editor evidently did not see why, since the court-martial could not force him to testify, he should voluntarily contribute to any further punishment of his too free-spoken correspondent. Since Commander COGHLAN does not appear to have disowned the letter, as he presumably would have done had it been a forgery, it is no tax upon ordinary credulity to conclude that he wrote it. Still, that does not show that it was meant for publication, and he is entitled to use all technicalities in his defense. The very comprehensiveness of his slashing attack somehow relieved it of the look of individual malice. It abused both line and staff, and was a kind of prolonged jeremiad. If it touched with a little extra severity on Mare Island matters, it may at least be remembered what Secretary WHITNEY said more decorously on the same subject, and even with special reference to the repairs of the very vessel to which Commander COGHLAN was assigned.

OTHERS SAY THEIR SAY.

There is a married man living up town who dearly loves to smoke. Before he married he promised, of course, as most men do, that the minute he was married he would quit smoking. And, of course, as most men do, within a month after the wedding he was indulging himself on the way down town. Of course, he had the odor of tobacco smoke about his clothes continually, and he tried to make his wife believe that it came from being where other men were smoking, but she would not have it. So he boldly confessed and began to smoke in the house. This, she declared, she would not endure, and the poor gentleman was put to his trumps to satisfy his craving for the weed. As it happens, there is a police station across the way, and he bethought him that the officers might permit him to make use of the detention cells. He applied to the Captain and his request was granted. So every evening new he strolls over to the police station, goes into a cell, and smokes his pipe in peace.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Two Harvard youths, making a pedestrian tour in the Scottish Highlands, were in the habit of stopping at small farmhouses and asking for milk, the charge for which was invariably a penny a glass. Calling one Sunday at a romantic-looking cottage in beautiful Glen Nevis, they were sourly received by the cotter's wife, and though the milk was supplied, the proffered twopence was refused, with a solemn admonition as to the impropriety of such doings on such a day. The collegians were turning away with a courteous word of thanks, when the woman made her meaning clear. "Na, na!" she cried; "I'll no' tak' less than saxpence for bi'akin' the Sawbath!"—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

When Joseph Cook delivered a lecture in Brunswick a year or two since, Mr. E. A. Crawford secured his services. His subject was, "Does Death End All?" and the reader may well conceive that Joe's orthodoxy was of the stiffest order. After the lecture Mr. Crawford went to the Tontine Hotel to settle with him. Mr. Cook had not made much of an impression on those who listened to him, and spoke of the coldness of his audience. "But," Mr. Crawford blandly replied, "they did applaud you roundly when you closed"—a fact which the lecturer could not gainsay.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

It was not many months ago that two lawyers who were trying a case in a court not far from this city bulldozed and blackguarded each other until vituperation and insult lost their sting, and each drew on the resources of his hip pocket. Five times they banged away at each other and nobody was hurt. They prepared to reload, but the Judge, who had been an excited spectator, sprang to his feet and yelled: "By Heavens, gentlemen, if you shoot again and don't kill each other, I'll have you both arrested for contempt of court!"—*Spokane Falls (Wash.) Spokesman.*

One of our Court-street tailors makes a distinction which, even if unintended, is worthy of notice. In his windows he has a display of cloths suitable for covering the lower limbs of male humanity. On one side, the window bears this legend: "Pants to order, $5." The other side contains cloths of higher value, and the legend reads: "Trousers from $7 up." This is on the principle "gents wear pants, gentlemen wear trousers." Purity of language in this city is not confined to Beacon Hill and Commonwealth-avenue.—*Boston Republic.*

Women use but four words to express their admiration of works of art, at least, as ascertained the other day at an exhibition in one of the local galleries. Whether the picture represented some religious subject, or a landscape with peacefully-grazing cattle, or two lovers in a passionate embrace, or some beautiful Adonis, or an old cathedral, the exclamations of approval always were, "Lovely!" or "Elegant!" or "Sweet!" or "Splendid!"—*Albany Journal.*

There is to be but one great city in the Northwest, and Duluth was destined when the world was made to be that city. Villards may come and Villards may go, but the operation of God's laws goes on forever.—*Duluth News.* The *News* probably never went to the debating school when it was young and learned that "God made the country, but man made the town." Duluth may do for country.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

That Missouri Judge who declared a game of "progressive euchre" to be a violation of the law evidently does not know where amusement ends and downright gambling begins. And that's just exactly the trouble with a great many bright young men who go wrong and turn up unexpectedly as embezzlers.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Georgia editors are declining right and left to serve their country in the Legislature. They are right; they deserve nothing less than Congress; but from the way things are working in Washington now it is doubtful if Congress deserves them.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

There is one thing that can depreciate property in Kansas worse and quicker than drought, grasshoppers, prohibition, and resubmission all combined, and that is the appearance of the assessor.—*Emporia (Kan.) Republican.*

An impecunious Terre Haute young man, who has become a brother by brevet to seven heiresses, calls them "the little sisters of the poor."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"What are you working at now?" said one young man to another. "Nothing." "It strikes me you ought to have had that done by this time."—*Washington Post.*

"What kind of a memory have you?" "Bad—very bad." "In what particular?" "It remembers things that were better forgotten."—*Chicago Times.*

Mrs. Brown—What made you chalk your name on my new table? Little Johnnie—'Cause I'd lost my jackknife.—*The Epoch.*

The "honest dollar" will belie its title if it be not rightly used, as well as rightly gotten.—*Chicago Advance.*

THE GERMAN OPERA.

Wagner's beautiful opera, "Die Meistersinger," was given once again at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and it was heard by a large and enthusiastic audience. The only new feature of the performance was the reappearance of Emil Fischer as Hans Sachs. He was received with a round of applause when he made his entrance, and was frequently applauded in the course of the performance, in spite of the endeavors of many to enforce quiet. Herr Kalisch was in fine voice and sang Walther in excellent style. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore, and were generally satisfactory. The enthusiasm of the audience at the close of each act was great, and the principal singers were called out several times.

HAMILTON, MADISON, AND COLGATE.

From the Buffalo Courier, March 19.

There has been some confusion as to the identity of Hamilton College at Clinton, Oneida County, and Madison University, at Hamilton, Madison County, only twenty miles away. It is the latter which has changed its name to Colgate University in honor of a wealthy soap maker, who endowed it in his will. Hamilton is a Presbyterian college, Colgate a Baptist.

MR. DEPEW IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—Chauncey M. Depew passed through here last night in his

GRITUARY.

CHARLES H. MALLORY.

Charles H. Mallory, the well-known steamship owner and head of the firm of C. H. Mallory & Co. of this city, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, of heart failure.

Mr. Mallory was born in Mystic, Conn., about seventy-one years ago. He was the son of Charles Mallory, a prominent shipbuilder of that place and the owner of a large fleet of whaling and merchant vessels. During the early years of his life he attended school in his native town, but at the age of sixteen he left school to go to sea. His first voyage was made before the mast in the brig Appalachicola. At the age of twenty-one he commanded the same brig.

After following the sea for eight years he became associated with his father in the shipbuilding business at New-London. He also engaged in the coasting and California trade, laying the foundation for the large interests with which he has since been identified. On the breaking out of the war Mr. Mallory constructed several vessels for the Government, among which was the Varuna. About the year 1865 he came to this city and established a firm at 153 Maiden-lane. This firm now exists under the name of C. H. Mallory & Co. He had as his partner Capt. Elihu Spicer, who survives him. For many years the firm controlled Brazil and New-Orleans lines besides their own ships, which ran between this port and Galveston and Key West.

In 1862 Mr. Mallory was elected State Senator from the New-London district on the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority, but his large business interests demanded attention and he declined renomination. He was a Republican. He was a member of the New-York Yacht Club, in which he always took a lively interest, and was the owner of the steam yacht Clifton. He was a regular attendant at Plymouth Church.

His health had been poor for some months, and his last visit to his office was in June last. The flags on the office building and the Mallory Line pier, as well as on those of its steamers which happened to be in port, were half-masted yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Mallory leaves a widow and five children, three of whom—Charles, Henry R., and Robert—are now members of the Mallory firm.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mme. Pommery, the head of the great wine house, died in Rheims last Wednesday. She was about seventy years of age and leaves a fortune of $4,000,000. Mme. Pommery was left a widow many years ago, and the distinction gained by the champagne bearing her name was largely due to her management. Her first great business advantage was gained in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war. When the German army occupied Rheims nearly all the rich wine people fled, but Mme. Pommery remained, and her mansion was occupied by officers of the invading forces. This gave her an opportunity of buying up many of the whole vintage of 1870, and she was quick to seize it. Since that time her business has grown rapidly, both in Europe and this country. Mme. Pommery leaves a son and daughter, the latter being married, who are interested in the business and will continue it with Mme. Pommery's partners. Mme. Pommery bequeathed Millet's famous picture, "The Gleaners," to the Museum of the Louvre, Charles Graef & Co., the New-York agents, suspended business entirely yesterday through respect to the deceased.

Medical Director Robert T. Maccoun died yesterday at Baltimore. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed Assistant Surgeon from New-Jersey Nov. 27, 1844. He was commissioned Surgeon in September, 1858, Medical Inspector, March 3, 1871, and Medical Director Nov. 7, 1872. He had a record of fifteen years' service and fourteen years' shore and other duty. Dr. Maccoun was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1852. During the civil war he participated in a number of engagements, notably in the actions with Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and against Port Hudson. He served as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic station in 1867-70, and was one of the delegates to the International Medical Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1877.

Dispatches from London announce the death of the Duke of Manchester, William Drogo Montague, K. P. He was born in 1823 and succeeded to the title in 1855. Viscount Mandeville, who succeeds him, was born in 1853.

Gen. Francis H. Smith, for fifty years Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, died last evening at Lexington, Va. He will be buried to-morrow with military honors.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE METHODS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. Buchanan of New-Jersey presented to the House Committee on Commerce to-day charges against Superintendent Kimball of the Life-Saving Service in support of his resolution calling for an investigation of that bureau.

In brief they allege that the officer discarded life-saving appliances of excellent quality, or so altered them so as to destroy in large measure their usefulness; that he forced upon the men uniforms unsuited to the service; that he has purchased supplies without advertisement, or, in case of advertisement, he frequently awarded contracts to other than the lowest bidder; that he has, by failing to give proper notice of an intention to purchase supplies, prevented persons who have, in the past, furnished satisfactorily goods for the service from bidding, and, finally, that, although the service is professedly non-political, he has uniformly favored one political party in making appointments of officers and surfmen who are in many instances unfitted for the service. Instances are given in detail to support the charges.

Superintendent Kimball was present at the meeting and received permission to file with the committee a written answer to the charges. In relation to the question of uniforms, which Mr. Buchanan charged were illegally forced upon the men, Mr. Kimball said that there was no warrant of law for uniforming the army or navy and that regulations effected this just as it did in the case of the Life-Saving Service.

HARRISON STILL SHOOTING DUCKS.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—This was a good day for ducks at Bengies Point, and President Harrison and party were very successful in bagging them. At 10 o'clock a string of about forty redheads, mallards, and bald pates adorned the railing in front of the clubhouse kitchen, credited to President Harrison. The sport began at daybreak and was very good up to noon. Mr. R. A. Knight, the President of the club, shot from one side of the marsh, while a number of attendants were strewn out on the other to catch stray low-flying ducks, but principally to turn their flight over and near the President's blind. The rain had no effect on the sportsmen. Mr. E. C. Knight and Mr. Edward S. Clarke remained in the cottage. Mr. E. C. Knight, Jr., Col. R. Dale Benson, and Alfred Fells returned to Philadelphia on Thursday evening.

The President and Gen. Sewell came in from the blind about noon and dressed for dinner. Vice President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his two sons joined the party, and ducking suits were not resumed until very late, and then only for a short time.

The President and Gen. Sewell will shoot Saturday morning, and, after an early dinner, will leave in Mr.

FLACK'S DEFENSE BEGUN

LAWYER MEEKS FIGURES AS A WITNESS.

DEFENDING HIS COURSE IN THE FAMOUS DIVORCE CASE — EX-JUDGE FULLERTON'S OPENING ADDRESS.

Yesterday will be a memorable day for James A. Flack, Sheriff of New-York County, a deposed Tammany brave, his only son and partner in the bookbindery business, William L. Flack, and Joseph Meeks, lawyer with Tammany affiliations. It was the tenth day of their trial for conspiracy in obtaining a fraudulent divorce to the great wrong of Mary A. Flack and the judiciary of this State.

The opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer signalized the beginning of their defense. Ex-Judge Fullerton opened the proceedings in a speech to the jury. Next a long procession of white-haired citizens of unquestionable reputation paraded to and from the witness stand to give the defendants "a good character." A third feature of the programme was the bringing to court of a bevy of women to tell about the habits of Mrs. Flack. But the court made a ruling excluding this evidence. The defense, however, made some telling points by offering evidence tending to discredit some of the witnesses for the people, and it was a bold play to subject the defendant Meeks to a severe cross-examination.

Ex-Judge Fullerton spoke almost an hour. In the beginning his voice was inaudible to persons a dozen feet away, but after ten minutes he spoke distinctly and with evident emotion. Among other things he said:

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON'S SPEECH.

"The District Attorney yesterday introduced a statement of James A. Flack before the Grand Jury. It was a liberal thing to do, for it laid before the jury many facts hitherto unknown. It was an extraordinary story. His public life had been well known, but his private life, what he had suffered in all those years in his private home, was unknown. The presentation of this statement may save the defense the necessity of repeating it.

"Mr. Flack had been known to many persons in New-York who appreciated his sober, incorruptible character. His business, political and otherwise, compelled him to keep late hours, and his wife did not see very much of him. Their only son was sent to school, and the wife and mother was left alone. Whether for this reason or some other, she fell into bad habits and was no longer either a good mother or good wife. Remonstrance and advice were all to no purpose. One feature was particularly significant. During all those years of suffering Flack was never known to utter a word of harshness.

"This continued for a series of years, but he studiously avoided speaking of it outside. It went on until 1889, when his wife became intolerable, and he said to her what was heard in this statement before the Grand Jury. He promised to abandon his home and to pay her $1,200 a year, if her son might continue to live with her. She accepted those terms readily. Judge Monell, whom she had known for years, was intrusted with getting up the papers.

"The wife made out affidavits and certificates to avail herself of her rights. Now, what was done? She was told Judge Monell would be employed and she assented. Properly employed, too, because public policy demands secrecy, and the Judge was also a friend of the family and willing to keep the matter quiet. The summons was served on the husband as required by law, and the wife was also served. She kept the papers in her possession forty-eight hours. These papers stated fully all the facts. She says she did not read them, but the defense is prepared to deny that statement. In fact, a motion will be made to-morrow that the defense hopes it will be entertained by the learned Judge, to introduce her entire testimony, because it is evident that she committed perjury as to many of her statements, and the law holds that perjury as to some things invalidates the whole testimony, though other things in that testimony may be true.

"The papers were left in her son's care. She made several forays from time to time as to the reason she had not signed them. When asked she was plain. She was not in condition to. The son waited patiently, and then in his presence she signed the papers. An officer of the court was sent for and she took the necessary oath. This officer will be here to testify before the jury. It is true Sheriff Flack secured testimony from certain witnesses under wrong names, but that is a matter of indifference so long as the facts stated by these witnesses were true. It was not a proper thing to do, and not necessary, but the Sheriff wanted to save these witnesses from possible scandal, and this little piece of deception was entirely justified and to a certain extent commendable.

WHERE THE HITCH CAME.

"Beside the house and $1,000 a year Mrs. Flack received two policies of life insurance, so that when this divorce was granted she was amply provided or. It has been said that Flack had no intention of consummating this agreement. It will be shown that this is not true and that there is no foundation for any such assumption. The difficulty arose from the fact that the papers were taken to Judge Bookstaver and that he objected at a certain stage. Had it not been for that nothing would have ever been heard or the controversy. Judge Bookstaver took it into his head to object. He had no right to interfere as all. What business was it of his whether Judge Monell was counsel for Mrs. Flack or not? What did he have to do with it? He had no knowledge of the facts.

"After this followed certain alleged irregularities by Mr. Meeks. Who is he? Up to the time of this accusation the breath of scandal had never reached him. He was instrumental, indeed, in obtaining the divorce. It is said he went to the house of the plaintiff. What difference does that make if the facts alleged in the proceedings are true? The testimony was sworn to and that was all that was necessary. What is the crime charged in this indictment? First, the defendants are charged with falsely instituting a suit for divorce. How can they charge that when the facts in the divorce proceedings were as alleged? The defense will prove that Mrs. Flack had a full knowledge of the proceedings and instigated them.

"The second charge is that the defendants conspired for the purpose of obstructing and perverting the due administration of the law. Hasn't the husband a right to say to his wife, 'You can have me for divorce; I will help you; I will tell you where you can get the evidence?' Flack will testify that the divorce was obtained with her knowledge and consent. The son will testify that she lied to him here, and what is the basis of this whole prosecution. It has been said also that there was great privacy in regard to the proceedings after the divorce had been obtained. That is merely following a purpose of the law."

Judge Fullerton had no sooner ceased speaking than Mr. Goff called the attention of the court to what he declared were erroneous statements in the address. Judge Barrett said he had not allowed the errors to escape and though they were unintentional. Judge Fullerton said they were mistakes.

MRS. FLACK'S HALF-SISTER.

Mrs. Susan M. Capes was called first. She is a half sister of Mrs. Flack. She testified that after Mrs. Flack's marriage her mother lived in the same house with her. She know Mr. Flack very well. He was a splendid husband and a good father.

Q.—You know Mrs. Flack's habits? A.—Oh, my, yes.

Q.—What were they?

Before she could reply Mr. Goff objected on the ground that Mrs. Flack's habits were incompetent and immaterial to the issue. Judge Russell said that they desired to introduce the testimony to prove that Mrs. Flack was in such a chronic state of alcoholism that her moral sense was perverted and her memory gone to such an extent that she was incapable of telling the truth. Judge Barrett, in ruling on the question, said that, of course, if it could be proved that Mrs. Flack was continually under the influence of liquor or morphine, or anything else so as to destroy her moral sense or her memory, then it would be material, but, then, expert testimony would have to be introduced, or the testimony of those who had seen her sufficiently to make them competent witnesses. Before the witness could testify as to that she would have to show that she had knowledge of Mrs. Flack and her habits.

By Judge Russell—Q.—Did you see Mrs. Flack sufficiently this last twenty years? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Goff—Q.—Have you seen Mrs. Flack to speak to in the last two years? A.—Not in the past five or seven years.

Q.—How many times have you seen her in the last five years? A.—I have seen her a number of times.

Q.—Where have you seen her in the past five or seven years? A.—At her house. I called to see her mother and saw her only passing through the room.

The objection was sustained.

By Judge Russell—Q.—Would you believe her under oath? A.—No.

Gen. Geo. W. Wingate testified as to the reputation of Sheriff Flack, and was asked as to the general practice of lawyers in divorce cases.

Q.—Is it usual for the referee to go to the witness's house to take testimony? A.—That depends entirely on the nature of the case and the referee.

Q.—Is it not the practice of the referee to take merely the testimony without inquiry, such as a Judge would ordinarily institute? A.—Yes.

Before the noon recess School Commissioner Hunt and others gave testimony as to the business reputation and general character of the Fiacks and Meeks. This line of evidence was resumed after luncheon. Acknowledgments were obtained by Col. Fellows, however, that "Raymond" and his habits were an unknown quantity to witnesses.

LAWYER CLEVELAND'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness of any public interest in the afternoon was Treadwell Cleveland, Mrs. Flack's lawyer. He was called by Mr. Bird and testified that he was a member of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and that he knew Benjamin Wright, the lawyer. He saw him in August last relative to a divorce case pending between Mr. and Mrs. Flack.

Q.—Did he say he signed three papers in the proceedings in this case on the same day—the summons and complaint and affidavit of regularity? A.—No, not in that form. I never heard of three papers.

Q.—Did he mention two papers? A.—Yes, the complaint and affidavits and complaint of regularity.

Q.—That is your best recollection that he said he signed those two papers in the same day? A.—It is.

Q.—Mrs. Flack has stated that she did not employ your firm to appear for her in divorce proceedings.

Mr. Goff objected, declaring that she did not say anything of the kind, and he was sustained by the court. Mr. Bird showed the witness petitions in the suit brought by Mrs. Flack against her husband, and asked him if he saw her sign both papers. Mr. Cleveland replied that he had no doubt about it. He was then asked by ex-Judge Russell if he had the summons and complaint in the new divorce action among other papers. He replied that the papers were not in his possession. He had never seen them since they were signed by Mrs. Flack. He had never seen the affidavit of regularity. He had never seen Mrs. Flack sign them in your presence? A.—Yes Sir.

Ex-Judge Russell offered the papers in evidence as to the signatures. Mrs. Flack having testified that she did not sign the papers. Mr. Goff asked Mr. Cleveland if he ever got the two insurance policies that had been mentioned in the case. Mr. Cleveland said he never had. He had demanded them of Judge Fullerton, but had never seen them.

Morris Wassel, the notary public in the Fifty-seventh-street civil court who was taken by Will Flack to his mother's house to get her to sign a paper, was called by ex-Judge Russell. The witness said he was not appointed by Judge Monell, and was under no obligations to him for his position in the court. He was at his desk one morning when a boy came in and told him that Will Flack wanted to see him. The witness at once left his desk and found Will on the corner outside. Will said: "I want you to go down with me to my mother's house and witness my mother's signature." They went to the house, where a lady, who he understood was Mrs. Flack, signed the paper. Mr. Wassel was asked how he could account for the difference in the ink of her signature and his own. He said that he used a fountain pen, as was his custom, and she did not. Col. Fellows cross-examined this witness.

Q.—You did not think it strange to be called out of court by a boy to go off and witness the signing of the paper? A.—No, I did not think it strange. It happens quite often.

Q.—Did you know Will Flack? A.—Only casually and indifferently.

Q.—Did the boy tell you what Will wanted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you left your desk and went a block to see a comparative stranger, and then went another block with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Flack sit down or stand up? A.—She leaned over the table and signed the paper and I administered the oath.

Q.—Was there a Bible there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the paper read to her in your presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the date was filled in? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you know that the figures and letters, 19th, are in the handwriting of Will Flack, the defendant? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are they in your handwriting? A.—I know they are not.

Q.—There was no delay or preparation on her part? A.—None.

Q.—She stepped up to the table and leaning over affixed her signature? A.—That's it.

Mrs. Mary J. Flack, the sister of the Sheriff, was asked these two questions, neither of which she was allowed to answer: "Do you know what were the personal habits of Mary A. Flack as to drink?" "Did you observe her, from day to day, for fifteen years sufficiently to tell?"

MEEKS ON THE STAND.

After Charles Banks, the law-book publisher, had given testimony as to his knowledge of the Sheriff's general reputation, but not on his domestic affairs, Mr. Bird caused a stir in the court room by requesting his client to take the witness chair. Mr. Meeks said he was born in New-York and was educated in Columbia College; that he was graduated in the Class of '56 and then entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1858. He returned to his native city, studied, and was admitted to practice in 1859. He was Clerk of the Superior Court from 1862 to 1864. In 1863 he married the daughter of Ambrose Monell, and had one daughter and two sons. He was searcher for three years in the County Clerk's office under James A. Flack, but other relations were only those of employer and employe.

Meeks said he was familiar with the Code of Civil Procedure, especially the section regarding referees, and he did not think it improper to act as a referee while he was employed in the Counsel's office. He made a general denial of the allegation that he was a conspirator in the Flack proceedings and said that he never dreamed of wronging Mrs. Flack. He did not hear of the case until June 10, 1889. On that day Monell informed him that he (Meeks) had been appointed referee in an action for divorce by Mrs. Flack against her husband. On June 11 he took the oath of office. That day he saw Will Flack, who wanted to know when it would be convenient for him to take his mother's testimony.

As she was an invalid, the witness suggested that Will should serve him the points and he would prepare an affidavit, which could be shown to Mrs. Flack. Mr. Meeks next described the visit to Mrs. Flack on the 14th of June, told how she signed the paper, and said that apparently she was in possession of all her faculties. It was some days later that Justice Monell gave him the draft of what Mrs. Smith and her sister, Miss Cannon, would swear to. The following day he met them in the Justice's office, and he read their depositions to them. When he was ready to present his report, Meeks said that Justice Monell was taken with a hemorrhage, and went away under the advice of his doctor.

Meeks called on Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, July 2, taking some papers given him by Mr. Monell. He explained to the Judge upon Mr. Monell's illness and absence from the city, and that he had requested him (Meeks) to appear. The Judge opened one of the drawers of his desk, took out an envelope, and removed the bulk of the papers contained. The witness gave him the paper he had, and he was going out of the room when the Judge called him back, saying, "Mr. Meeks, when I signed the order of reference in this case I did not know that Ambrose Monell, attorney for Mrs. Flack, was attorney for the Sheriff. The record is irregular, and I can't sign the papers."

The witness was puzzled what to do, as Mr. Monell was away. The Judge helped him out of his predicament by telling him to take the papers and get some other attorney of record. Meeks said he would do and see if he could get his friend Ben Wright to act, and taking the papers from the Judge, started away. This was on the 2d of July, and he went direct to Mr. Wright's office. Meeks said that when Wright consented to act as attorney there was no record on which he could make in the papers. Meeks erased the name of Ambrose Monell and removed the summons. Wright called his boy and told him to bring a blank summons, and it was given to Meeks to fill out. It was on Wright's suggestion, the witness said, that he inserted 183 Nassau, the number of the lawyer's office, and also wrote May 22 over July 2, so as to make the proceeding regular. The substitution was not made in the required twenty days, but in twenty minutes.

LAWYER AND JUDGE.

The witness said he put the papers together and went to Judge Bookstaver, who took them. He told Judge Bookstaver that Mr. Wright had consented to act as an attorney, and the Judge looked over the papers until he came to the order of reference. He objected to this because Monell's name was on it, and said that it would have to be changed and that the best way would be to draw up a new order, leaving the name of the referee blank. "I said to the Judge that it would take only a few minutes to make out a new order, and that I might as well do it then and there, but he said no, to take it away and draw up a new order, and then hand him the papers complete." The witness said that he took back the papers all complete within four hours of the time that he left the Judge. He called on the following morning, July 3, and the Judge signed the decree. "He told me," said the witness, "that there was enough testimony for a dozen cases, and he signed in my presence."

Q.—Judge Bookstaver said on the witness stand the other day that you told him on that day that the subject of alimony had been agreed upon between the parties. Did you make any such statement? A.—Not a word was said on that subject.

Q.—Did any living soul but Judge Bookstaver and Benjamin Wright, besides yourself, counsel you in any way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any intent to commit a crime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you think that you were injuring any body's interests by your actions? A.—I did not, or I would not have done them for all the Judges in New-York.

By Juror Bagley—Why was there any necessity for your hustling around to get a lawyer? A.—I was not hustling around.

Q.—Why didn't you see Monell or the Fiacks and let them attend to it? What necessity was there for your acting any further? A.—Judge Bookstaver told me that I must get some other lawyer. I was going out of town and didn't want to waste any more time than necessary.

HE CONTRADICTS WRIGHT.

The witness denied Mr. Wright's version of the conversation had between Wright, the witness, and Monell. He contradicted Wright's testimony as to the confidential letter in which he wrote that he would have matters hushed up. He meant nothing more by his promise to "hush up" the matter than to quiet Wright's nerves. On cross-examination he admitted that he had been many times a referee and knew the proceedings in cases. He admitted that his action in the Flack matters had been extraordinary and unusual, but said that he had been governed by the advice of Judge Bookstaver.

Q.—After so many years of practice as a lawyer, and with such a legal education as you received, did you imagine that any such authorization as you say you received from Judge Bookstaver was legal and binding? A.—I didn't stop to think.

Q.—Did not the fact strike you as suspicious that a man known to you for many years as James A. Flack was described in these papers by another name? A.—No, I knew that there were a good many men around New-York who were known by different names.

Meeks said that Monell gave him the decree and asked him to give it to Judge Bookstaver, who was going to sit in July. To nearly every question that he found it difficult to answer the witness replied: "I thought there was nothing in these things; I looked upon the case as being all closed up when it came to substituting Wright for Monell, and I didn't see how the rights of the parties were affected in any way by the changes I made in the papers."

This letter from Judge Monell was put in evidence. It was dated July 15:

MY DEAR JOE: I am at a loss to know what Judge Bookstaver wants. The original complaint and order of reference have my name as attorney, and it will appear very singular to have another attorney put in without order of substitution. I send you, however, what you desire; but I can't see what use it can be, now that the decree is signed. I am improving daily, and hope to be home soon. My physicians say there is nothing the matter with me, but I am still very weak. Love to all. Destroy this letter to W. if not used. Your friend, 'BROSE.

This letter contained the authorization from Judge Monell to Meeks to withdraw the papers in the case. Meeks said that he took the papers to a room in which Mrs. Flack, Will Flack, and a strange gentleman were on a certain Friday night in June, 1889. Mrs. Flack told her afterward that she had signed papers.

The trial will be continued at 10 A. M. to-day.

TARIFF MAKERS ANNOYED

PROTESTS CAUSING THEM TO REVISE THEIR WORK.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE—HIDES PUT BACK ON THE FREE LIST—A PROTECTION ORGAN'S SAD MISTAKE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A little judicious posting of the protectionists' organ by Major McKinley or some of the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee would be decidedly in order. It was only a few days ago that attention was directed in these dispatches to the blunder of the Philadelphia *Press* in announcing that the duty on steel rails had been cut down by the committee to $10. All the iron men and the steel men in Pennsylvania had been thrown into mental convulsions before the discovery was made that no one except the *Press* and Mr. Robert P. Porter had the news.

To-day the *Tribune*, which ought to be entitled to correct information, prints what it is pleased to call a copy of the Tariff bill. If any of the old readers of that foundered concern has scanned that alleged copy of the Tariff bill, he has been astonished at the absence of many things that ought to be there, and pained to find some things there that should have been left out. It may as well be said, by way of excuse for the *Tribune*, in palming this alleged Tariff bill off upon its trustful readers, that Mr. McKinley and his "dark-lantern" methods are really to blame. If the committee had been as ready to give the Tariff bill to the manufacturers and importers of the East as it was to send it to the sugar men of the Pacific coast, the *Tribune* readers would not have been so imposed upon.

As it is, the paper is criticised by the Republicans as not being sincerely friendly to the protection cause in misleading and confusing the public with a bill that is shamefully incorrect. The trouble is that while the Ways and Means Committee has been at work there have been several spare and incomplete copies of the bill knocking about in the hands of persons interested in the schedules. One of these copies undoubtedly fell into the hands of the *Tribune* people. A glance at it will show that it is incomplete.

To begin with, it has no free list. Even a protectionist of the deepest dye may be assumed to admit that there can be a free list without menace to home industries. The *Tribune*'s imperfect copy did not carry the free list, to which a few articles have been added. Worse than that, it has no internal revenue clauses. Mr. McKinley naturally thinks that the internal revenue clauses of his bill are of some importance. If the *Tribune* had them it did not print them. It also escaped the attention of the editor that the bill did not contain any paragraph concerning lead ore, when it is possible it was on the free list that the *Tribune* did not print.

Then the *Tribune* bill does not have any sugar schedule. The Tariff bill will have a sugar schedule, if the Republicans can make one. But the bill that the *Tribune* printed, and which is perhaps a month old, omits that important chapter in protection. It would be useless to undertake to point out all the errors contained in the *Tribune* bill. Just about the time that the compositors in the *Tribune* office were ticking off the clauses in the lumber schedule, with the rates cut down, the Ways and Means Committee was shouldering the multitude in the demand of the lumber interest to have the higher rates of the Senate bill restored. The *Tribune* bill puts rice, cleaned, at 1½ cents, and uncleaned at 1 cent a pound. The committee has put cleaned rice at 2 cents, and uncleaned at 1¼ cents. To-day, when the *Tribune* puts at ½ cent a pound, it is to be taxed at 3 cent.

The *Tribune* copy of the Tariff bill puts raw silk at $1 a pound, while Mr. McKinley says that it will be on the free list.

Again, in the agricultural product schedule, the *Tribune* puts tendon oil at 20 per cent., while the committee has made them dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. This is all matter upon which the mistaken protectionist is entitled to be correctly informed, and he may naturally resent the attempt of the debilitated organ to lead him astray.

Just to two or three other somewhat material departures from the truth in this alleged Tariff bill, the Ways and Means Committee has taxed structural iron at 9-10 of a cent a pound, to please the men who submitted to be "fried" in order that Mr. Harrison might be President. The *Tribune* copy of the Tariff bill puts the duty at 6-10 of a cent. That was the rate of the Senate bill, but it is not the rate in the McKinley bill. The structural iron people ought to take heart and another paper.

Glassware seems to have gone wrong on the *Tribune*'s copy, for it has put it for laboratory purposes at 50 per cent., when the committee has only taxed it at 45. Further on, when it comes to thin blown glass, which the *Tribune* has taxed at 25 cents a dozen and 50 per cent. ad valorem, the committee has taxed at 10 cents a dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The committee has been in great tribulation all day trying to suppress the growls that are coming to them from all over the country, not excepting the floor of the Congress. The sugar schedule is not yet completed. When it is the rates will probably be as low, as an average, of ad valorem duties as proposed. California will undoubtedly rebel if there is any cut at all, as Spreckels has been heard from in protest. Lumber will probably stick at the Senate rates. There is still a howl over the lead ore clause and, unless the Kansas smelters are to be defied, the men who insist that lead in any form shall pay a cent and a half a pound will be disappointed. As Representative Carter was elected in Montana mainly upon his personal assurance to the voters of the State that he would labor in favor of the full admission of argentiferous ores should be reversed, and his hopes of a return to Congress depend largely upon his success in making that election promise good, the matter is not likely to be dropped without an effort.

Those pestiferous shoe men of Massachusetts, who think that there should not be a duty of 1½ cents a pound on hides, have so far impressed the committee with their views as to lead them to decide this afternoon that hides should go back on the free list, and not be taxed, as the *Tribune* bill represented.

THE BAY STATE'S PROTEST.

BOSTON, March 21.—New-England opposition to the proposed duty on hides was voiced today by an earnest protest of the New-England Shoe and Leather Association and by a string of resolutions introduced into the Legislature by Representative Josiah Quincy.

The tanners, boot and shoe manufacturers, and shoe dealers declare that they learn with surprise and alarm of the proposed action of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, and in behalf of these branches of industry, and also in behalf of boot and shoe consumers throughout the country, protest against such action. They claim that the theory of thus protecting cattle raisers is fallacious; that the benefits which would be said to follow the removal of duty have been realized to the country, and that the present large export trade would be crippled or largely destroyed.

The resolutions which the Legislature is asked to adopt set forth that the manufacture of boots and shoes is the leading industry of this Commonwealth, and that the Senate and House of Representatives do most respectfully and earnestly protest against the reimposition of any duty upon hides, and request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Commonwealth to use every endeavor to prevent the enactment of such a duty.

PROTESTING AGAINST A REDUCTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—The Louisiana Planters' Association held a meeting to-day and adopted a series of resolutions protesting against the reduction of the tariff on sugar without a corresponding reduction on all other protected articles; protesting against the duty on sugar being changed from specific to ad valorem, and also against the standard being raised from 13 to 16 Dutch Standard, color test.

OUTRAGE ON THE LEATHER TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to enter my protest against an outrage that the Ways and Means Committee wish to perpetrate upon the leather trade of the United States by taking hides off the free list and taxing them at the rate of 1½ cents a pound. The sum in itself seems to the public very insignificant, but it is a question whether the industry which has taken years of hard toil to build shall by one blow be destroyed by men who know nothing about the hide or leather trade, much less about true political economy, but whose sole endeavor is to catch votes and gain political patronage.

I am naturally a quiet man, but this makes my blood boil. LOUIS P. JAGER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1890.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

The Senate Committee on Cities will hold the fourth session of its investigation into the affairs of this city, in Part II. of the Superior Court, beginning at 10:30 A. M. to-day. The inquiry into the Sheriff's office will be continued, and several of the lawyers who do business with that office have been called as witnesses. When the Sheriff's office is completed, the Coroners' office will come in for the attention of the probe.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieut. C. D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, has been granted three months' additional leave, and Second Lieut. L. P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry, twenty days' additional leave.

First Lieut. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, now in New-York City, has been ordered to St. Louis, Mo., for duty under the Missouri River Commission.

WILL HE BE DISCIPLINED?

WHAT THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" THINKS OF ASSEMBLYMAN SOHMER.

The Steecklers of Steecklerville and their followers have taken no definite steps as yet to "discipline" Assemblyman Sohmer, the Tammany representative from the Tenth District, who had the honesty to vote for the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. The documents sent through the district asking for an indorsement of Senator Roesch's course in opposing the bill and condemning Mr. Sohmer's course by inference were returned to the Steckler Association last night with over 4,000 signatures attached.

The Tenth is a German district, and the Steecklers and their people will read the following editorial printed in yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* with interest:

"The few Democratic Assemblymen who dared to vote for the Ballot Reform bill are being fiercely attacked in the *Sun*. That paper is especially attacking Mr. Sohmer, who exhibited courage on this question so much the greater as his action was in direct opposition to the instructions of the bosses of his organization, (Tammany,) while the County Democratic members of the Legislature received opposite instructions. The *Sun* dares to assume that Mr. Sohmer has put himself in opposition to his constituents. Mr. Sohmer will probably not consider himself as the representative of a comparatively small number of Tammany politicians.

"As a Democratic Assemblyman Mr. Sohmer was pledged to support ballot reform. The platforms of the party contain a plank expressly for it. Mr. Sohmer had certain objections to make to the pending measure, as others have; but he thought it necessary to sacrifice these objections in order to have a measure passed at all which is certainly worth a trial and under no circumstances can be detrimental to the public interests, but promises to do much good. It could only be detrimental to the political machine, whose leaders find it difficult to hold their voting cattle together.

"That Mr. Sohmer refused obedience to the instructions of these leaders does the greatest honor to his independence and his sense of duty. They may discipline him for it in their way, but he must have been prepared for that. The time may come when they will be glad to have him accept another office; meantime he will be glad if they do not offer him any. For the position of member of the Legislature in accordance with the views of these Tammany politicians is entirely incompatible with the self respect of any honorable man. In consequence of such a view of party or organizations discipline, our legislative halls are filled with a contemptible pack of scalawags who compensate themselves for their self-disgrace by the proceeds of corruption. It is a wonder to see a man like Sohmer get among such rabble, and we are sorry to say that such men generally have enough with one experiment."

NEHRBAS'S SUCCESSOR.

TAMMANY WILL RECOMMEND LEONARD A. GIEGERICH FOR THE PLACE.

It appears to be pretty well settled now that Tammany's candidate before the Governor for appointment as Judge of the City Court, to succeed Judge Nehrbas, will be ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Leonard A. Giegerich. A conference which John F. Shuchman of the Fourteenth District and Lewis Kohn of the Twelfth had with Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, who is regarded as Tammany leader in the absence of Mr. Croker, is understood to have settled this point. Mr. Shuchman is a candidate for the place, and went to Mr. Gilroy's office yesterday to ask Mr. Riley of the Fourteenth District, which was in effect that Mr. Shuchman was the candidate of that organization of that district for the place.

Mr. Gilroy said that before Richard Croker went away the illness of Judge Nehrbas was called to his attention and that he was satisfied that the appointment of a successor would be necessary was considered. Mr. Croker believed that Mr. Giegerich was the man who should be recommended to the Governor for the place. Mr. Croker's opinion on this matter will, of course, be followed by Tammany, and Mr. Shuchman's friends are not a bit satisfied with the outcome of his visit to Mr. Gilroy. Another candidate for the place who has a good backing is Edward Jacobs, a lawyer of ability. He has been one of the Secretaries of the Tammany General Committee and graduated from the Columbia Law School and was admitted to practice in 1878.

Joseph E. Newberger has the County Democracy backing for the place, and arguments in his behalf are based on the good run he made against Judge Nehrbas on the Citizens' ticket last Fall.

PICTURES AT LOW PRICES.

COMPLETION OF THE SALE OF THE RICHARD BUTLER COLLECTION.

The concluding sale of the Richard Butler collection of modern paintings was held last evening in the Fifth-Avenue Art Galleries. The prices realized during the sale have been extremely low outside of a few choice specimens, and even these did not realize the original cost prices. A noticeable feature of the sale was the presence of a large number of the works of the late Sanford R. Gifford. Many of these, by reason of not bearing the signature of the artist, brought remarkably low prices. Last evening's sale realized $13,831, making the total for the two nights' sale $22,685.

The finest examples sold last evening were bought for private collections, the names of which were carefully withheld from the public. A painting by Gifford, "San Giorgio—Venice," brought the highest price of the evening and of the sale. Started at $1,100, the bids came rapidly until it was finally knocked down at $3,150. "Led thro' the Meadow," by the late George Fuller, was second choice, and brought $2,100. As on the previous evening, the Innes pictures brought good prices.

The principal paintings brought the following prices:

"San Giorgio—Venice," S. R. Gifford	$3,150
"Led thro' the Meadow," George Fuller	2,100
"Holding the Line," Gilbert Gaul	780
"Accused of Witchcraft," Douglass Volk	900
"Meadow Brook," George Innes	380
"After a Shower," George Innes	370
"Sunset," George Innes	360
"The Expulsion from Eden," Alex. Cabanel	350
"A Cloudy Day," George Innes	340
"Landscape," George Innes	335
"The Seasons," George H. Hall	228
"Autumn," S. R. Gifford	225
"A Dancing Lesson," Richard Gross	225
"Apple Blossoms in May," J. A. Brown	220
"A Breezy Day in New York Harbor," Harry Chase	210

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 21—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair weather, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair weather, northerly winds, slightly cooler.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair weather, followed by light rain, easterly winds, stationary temperature.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
3 A. M. 32°	42°	3:30 P. M. 39°	50°
6 A. M. 32°	46°	6 P. M. 35°	52°
9 A. M. 34°	50°	9 P. M. 35°	48°
12 M. 34°	51°	12 P. M. 36°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....43½°
Average temperature for same date last year.34°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years.....35½°

GLEASON'S MASTERY OVER HORSES.

Prof. O. R. Gleason's exhibition of horse training continues to attract crowds every night to the Coliseum at Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street. The programme is changed nightly so, that those who repeat their visits can rely on seeing something new. The performance last night began with the handling of a large iron-gray horse which had achieved a reputation as a balker and kicker. He was an intelligent animal, but as his education had been neglected he had all the obstinacy of dense ignorance. The professor began by persuading him, with the aid of the footstrap, to lie down; then the guy rope prevailed on him to go ahead at the word of command, and finally he was so subdued as to consent to be driven in single harness, a concession he was, according to his owner, never known to yield before.

But the worst subject was a thoroughbred designated as the "Sheepshead Bay kicker," an animal which plunged and kicked so that at first it seemed impossible to do anything with him. It was a tremendous struggle for fully half an hour, but at last the kicker succumbed. His evening was a victory. A vicious, high-strung bred and an unruly mustang will be handled, and at the close of the performance the professor will show the audience how trick horses are taught.

SILK THIEVES CAPTURED.

Alfred Cropsey, alias Williams, and two brothers named G. H. and Edgar Follwel were arrested yesterday by Detectives Armstrong and Woodbridge, charged with stealing silks from various Greene-street importers. The officers have been watching the men for some time, and chose an opportunity for making the arrest when the thieves had some of the stolen goods in their possession. When confronted by Inspector Byrnes the prisoners acknowledged their guilt and confessed to having stolen $5,000 worth of silks in the past two years.

The thieves were taken to the Tombs and remanded. Simon Abrahams, charged with being a receiver of the stolen goods, was also arrested.

An excellent night's rest may be enjoyed upon the "sleepers" of the midnight express of the Shore Line between New York and Boston.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Metropolitan Opera House Company OF NEW-YORK, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House Company of New-York, (Limited,) for the election of thirteen Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held in the Ball Room of the Opera House (39th-st. entrance) on Wednesday, April 2, 1890, at 2:30 P. M.

The polls will open at 4 P. M. and close at 5 P. M.

EDMUND C. STANTON, Secretary.

A LUXURY for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, FRANCES LOUISE, eldest daughter of Charles H. Skidmore, to CHARLES L. TAYLOR, both of Brooklyn. *No cards.*

WILSON—GREACEN.—On Thursday, March 20, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, 427 West 50th-st., by the Rev. Thomas W. Anderson, MARGARET GREACEN, daughter of Robert Greacen, to WILLIAM WILSON, both of New-York City.

DIED.

FIELD.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Fourth day, Third month, 19th, EDMUND FIELD, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Seventh day, Third month, 22d, at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, N. Y., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains upon the arrival of the train leaving New-York, Grand Central Depot, at 9:05 A. M.

HILL.—At Worcester, on the 20th inst., J. HENRY HILL, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday.

KENDALL.—Committal services will be read at the grave of SARAH A. KENDALL, widow of Isaac C. Kendall of New-York, at Island Cemetery, Newport, R. I., on Saturday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

KESSLER.—On Thursday, March 20, at New-Brighton, S. I., BERTHA CAMILLE, beloved wife of Edward Kessler, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence at 8 P. M. Sunday. Carriages will meet the 2:20 boat from New-York at Livingston station.

MALLORY.—On Friday, March 21, at his late residence, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, CHARLES H. MALLORY, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral private, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Interment at Mystic, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

NEWBOLD.—MICHAEL TAYLOR NEWBOLD, on Thursday, March 20, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 120 Sip-av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., Sunday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Springfield, N. J., on Monday.

PARKIN.—On Thursday, March 20, at her late residence, 37 Lexington-av., SARAH ELIZABETH, widow of Dr. John S. W. Parkin, in her 84th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

REED.—On Friday, March 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. J. Hamilton, ESTHER C., relict of George Reed, in her 86th year.

Funeral services at Passonage at 5 o'clock, from 451 Lenox-av. Interment at Cexsackie, N. Y.

SICKELS.—On Friday, March 21, 1890, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM H., son of Henry D. Sickels and Ella M. Sickels, aged 4 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandmother, No. 140 West 122th-st., Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Sing Sing, suddenly, on Thursday, March 20, 1890, EMMA L., wife of Albert E. Smith and daughter of Isaac Allan.

Services at the residence of Miss Mary H. Calam, Highland-av

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 21—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts of deals in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am.C.O. Tr.rcts.	27	27¼	27	27¼	320
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	39⅝	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	5,489
Boston & L. pf.	103	103	103	103	100
Bost., Hoosac T.	90	90	90	90	25
Canada Southern	54½	54¾	54½	54½	800
Cheaa & Ohio	24⅝	22¾	22⅝	22¾	400
Chos. & O. 1st pf.	58¾	59	58¾	59	200
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	113
Chi.Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	41¾	42½	12,525
Chi. & N. W.	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅞	1,500
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	15
CM., Minr. & P.	106⅞	107¼	106¾	107¼	1,750
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	6,358
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	94⅛	93¼	94	3,190
C., C., C. & St. L.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	800
Colorado Coal	43¾	44	43¾	44	3,750
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22	22	21¾	22	411
Chicago & E. Ill.	30	30	30	30	500
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	76	77¾	76	77¾	15
Consol. Gas Co.	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅛	200
Del. & Hudson	149	149⅜	149	149⅜	225
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136⅝	135¼	136¼	8,530
Den. T. & Ft. W.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	150
Denver & R. G.	15	15	15	15	150
K.T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72	72	73	72	100
Edis'n Gen. El. Co.	105	105	104½	104½	159
Evans & T. H.	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
First & P. M.	23	23¼	23	23⅛	1,500
*Great North. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	140
*Ill. Coal & Coke	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	200
L. E. & West. pf.	64	64¼	64	64¼	1,000
Lake Shore	107	107¼	107	107⅜	1,200
Louis. & Nash.	84	85¼	84	85	16,920
Louis., N. A. & C.	42	42	40	40	860
Manhattan con.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	200
Manhattan Bch.	33	33¼	33	33¼	300
Michigan Cent.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	200
Mil., L. S. & W.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	20
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	98	98	98	98	200
Missouri Pacific.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	5,000
Mo., K. & T., t. r.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	20
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18¾	18¾	18	18¼	1,850
Nash., C. & St. L.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	100
N. J. Central	119½	119½	119½	119½	500
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	45⅝	46⅜	6,400
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	25
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	35½	35½	35½	35½	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	60½	60¾	60½	60½	100
Northern Pac. pf.	72¼	72¾	72¼	72⅝	1,362
Ontario Mining.	41	41	41	41	23
Ontario & West.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	825
Oregon Imp.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	105
Oregon S. L.	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	508
Oregon & Trans.	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	6,725
Phil. & Reading.	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	6,000
Pitts. & West. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	40
Quicksilver	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	100
Quicksilver pf.	21	21	21	21	925
R., W. & O.	105½	105½	105	105½	100
St. P. & Duluth.	32¼	33	32¼	33	300
St. P., M. & M.	112	112	112	112	200
Southern Pacific.	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	4,307
*Sugar Ref. Co.	69½	70¼	69¼	69¾	26,035
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	54¼	54⅞	53⅝	54⅞	4,307
Tol. & O. C.	60½	60½	60½	60½	15
T., A. & A. P.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	700
Texas Pac. L. T.	20	20	20	20	100
Union Pacific.	62¾	62⅞	62⅜	62⅝	5,100
Wabash pf.	28¾	28¾	26¾	26⅞	200
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81⅞	980
Wheel. & L. E.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½	800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	72⅜	72½	71¾	72½	810
Wis. Central.	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29¾	125
Total sales					141,842

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & C. A. L. 1st.	103	103	103	103	$6,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84¼	84¼	84	84¼	29,500
At., T. & S. Finc.	58¾	59	58⅝	59	42,500
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	1,000
Buff. & Erie, new.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Canada So. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d	98	98	98	98	2,000
Cent. P. 6s of '97.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '98.	116	116	116	116	3,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100	100	100	100	33,000
C., C. C. & St. L. 1st. Cairo.	90	90	90	90	10,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	5,000
Clev., P. & A. 7s.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5,000
Col. Coal & Ir. 6s.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	76	76	76	76	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	55,000
Flint & P. M. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ft. W. & W. 1st. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	30,000
Kan. Pacific. 1st.	118	118	118	118	4,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
L. S. & M. S. 4s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	35,000
Lehigh & Hud. R.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,000
La. E. & W. 5s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
L. & W. R. cn.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	100	98¾	99¼	123.000	
Louis. South. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Mot. Elev. 2d.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
Mor. & Ess. 1st.	140	140	140	140	1,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	15,000
N. Y. C. 5s. deb.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	4,000
N.Y. Cent. 7s, ex.	104	104	104	104	6,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	4,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
North. Pac. 3d.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	9,000
Northwest. g.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	1,000
Northwest. g. r.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	4,000
N. W. 2½ yr. deb.					
5s, r.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107½	3,000
O. L. & W. 1st, r.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	56,000
Ohio Souph. 1st.	110	110	110	110	10,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Penn. 6s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81	3,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	66	66	66	66	14,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66	66	66	66	30,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	47	47	47	47	2,000
Read. gen. 4s.	83	83¼	83	83¼	45,000
Rich. & A. 1st. D., M. & Co.'s certs.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	79¼	79¼	79	79	12,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	10,000
Rock Island 5s.	104¾	105	104¾	105	60,000
St. L. & Calro 4s.	78	78	78	78	1,000
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	7,000
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st, ex c.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1,000
St. P. gen. 4s. A.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	124	124	124	124	10,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	123½	123½	123½	123½	1,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	7,000
St. Paul & N. P. 1st.	120½	120½	120½	120½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	12,000
Shen. V. 1st, t. r.	121½	122	121½	122	43,000
Shen. V. gen. 5s.	53	54	53	54	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, R.	100	100	100	100	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	100	100	100	100	11,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	91¾	92	91¾	92	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
U. P. Den. & G. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Va. Mid. gen.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Wabash 2d.	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	25,000
W. Con. 1st. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
West Shore 4s.	105¼	105¼	105	105	29,000
Total sales					$1,064,500

*Unlisted. †Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Barcelona	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Bullion	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Excelsior	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
El Cristo	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Freeland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.30	3,400
Julia	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Mourton	.33	.33	.33	.33	1,900
Phenix of Ark.	.87	.91	.87	.91	500
Rappahannock	.05	.06	.05	.06	5,000
Sutter Creek	2.40	2.49	2.35	2.35	2,000
San Sebastian	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Sutro Tunnel	.06	.06	.06	.06	400
Silver King	.38	.38	.38	.38	100
Utah Consol	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Total sales					13,400

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs	85⅝	87¼	85⅝	86⅞	173,000
Clearances					736,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F.	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	2,050
Chicago Gas Trust	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	610
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼	2,530
Colorado Coal	44	44¼	44	44¼	200
Canada South.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	68⅜	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	5,780
Chi. & N. W.	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	50
Del., Lack. & W.	135⅜	136⅜	135¼	136⅜	7,080
Lake Shore	107	107¼	107	107¼	300
Louis. & Nash.	85⅜	85¾	85⅜	85¾	1,400
Manhattan Con.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,700
Missouri Pacific.	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73¼	3,700
N. Y. & N. E.	46⅜	46⅝	46	46⅛	13,140
North. Pac. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	10
Nat. Lead Trust.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	150
Oregon Trans.	38	38⅜	37⅜	38⅛	200
Phil. & Reading.	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	3,100
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	310
Sugar Ref. Co.	69¾	70¼	69¾	69¾	7,330
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	53¾	54	53¾	54	200
Union Pacific.	62⅝	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	2,880
Western Union.	81⅜	81¾	81⅜	81¾	60
Total sales					55,140

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	$2,000
Cent. of N. J. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¼	101½	101½	101½	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	2,000
Mo. & West. 1st.	81	81	81	81	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	2,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	1,000
P. & R. gen. 6s.	83	83	83	83	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	123	123	123	123	3,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	7,000
St. Paul & N. P. 1st.	120½	120½	120½	120½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	12,000
Shen. V. 1st, t. r.	121½	122	121½	122	43,000
Shen. V. gen. 5s.	53	54	53	54	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, R.	100	100	100	100	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	100	100	100	100	11,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	91¾	92	91¾	92	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
U. P. Den. & G. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Va. Mid. gen.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Wabash 2d.	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	25,000
W. Con. 1st. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
West Shore 4s.	105¼	105	105	105	29,000
Total sales					$684,000

The stock market was very dull until the last hour, when prices advanced under covering by the shorts. Chicago Gas was sold down on the effect of the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court. It was announced that the trust was to be re-organized as a corporated company, and that the dividend will be paid when due. The close was dull and generally unchanged. The principal changes were: *Advanced* firm, Colorado Coal, 2; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Rock Island 1⅛; Louisville and Nashville 1st, 1; Fort Worth, each 1; and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, each 1. Lackawanna and Western Improvement, each ⅞, and Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Central, ¾, and Missouri Pacific 5s, ⅛. *Declined*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 4½, and Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced ½, and American Cotton Oil, ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 3½@4 ₰ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ₰ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 82¾@$4 83 for 60-day bills, $4 85¾@$4 86 for demand, $4 86 @$4 86½ for cable transfers, and $4 81½@ $4 81⅝ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94¾ and 95½@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $6,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 95 and $34,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74. In bank stocks 8 shares of American Exchange sold at 161, 5 of Fourth at 161, 100 of Phenix at 140, and 10 of Western at 95.

The railway mortgage market was dull and practically lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Kansas Pacific consols 2, and Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Louisville Southern firsts, ⅜; St. Paul 8s, 1, and Central Pacific 6s of 1897, Laclede Gas firsts, and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, each ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 86@87⅜. In mining stocks Freeland sold at $1 05@$1 60, and Phenix of Arizona at .86.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway has declared a dividend of 1¼ ₰ cent., payable April 10. The transfer books will be closed March 31.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	211	Irving	190
American Exchange	180	Leather Manufac's	248
Broadway	290	Lincoln National	225
Butchers' & Drovers'	195	Manhattan	190
Central National	144	Market & Fulton	295
Chase National	250	Mechanics'	215
Chatham	350	Mechanics & Trad's	245
Chemical	4500	Mercantile	215
City	470	Merchants' Ex.	135
Columbia	280	Merchants' Ex.	127
Commerce	208	Metropolitan	9
Continental	140	Nassau	350
Corn Exchange	240	Ninth National	260
East River	185	New-York	241
Eleventh Ward	150	New-York County	480
Fifth Avenue	1200	New-York National	157
First National	2000	North America	180
First Nat. of S. I.	112	North River	145
Fourteenth Street	165	Oriental	215
Fourth National	161	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	295	Park	290
Garfield National	400	People's	245
German-American	120	Phenix	137
German Exchange	205	Republic	187
Greenwich	150	Seaboard National	141
Hanover	340	Seventh National	131
Hudson River	151	Tradesmen's	70
Importers & Traders'	501	Western National	95

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$96,801,940	Balances	$4,906,469

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103⅛	104	Cur. 6s, 1896.	113	----
4½s, '91, c.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120	----
4s, 1907, r.	121⅜	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	----
4s, 1907, c.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	----
Cur. 6s, 1895.	116	117			

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	53⅞	----	St. Paul	68¾	68⅞
Reading	20⅛	20 3-16	Reading gen.	83¼	83½
Lehigh Val.	51⅞	52	Read. 1st pf.	69	69½
North. Pac.	30⅜	30⅞	Read. 2d pf.	47⅜	47⅝
Penn. Pac. pf.	72¾	73	Read. 3d pf.	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Nav.	51⅞	52¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 21.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	37.12½	Atlantic	13.00
Boston & Alb.	218.00	Boston & Mon.	48.75
Boston & Maine.	226.00	Calumet & Heela.	256.00
C. B. & Q.	107.12½	Franklin	15.00
Eastern	104.50	Huron	3.50
Eastern 6s	121.00	Kearsarge	11.00
Flint & P. M.	32.25	Osceola	34.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	98.00	Pewabic, new	5.00
L. K. & F. & R. 7s.	100.00	Quincy	70.00
Mass. 4s.	104.00	Tamarack Copper	87½
Mexican Central	19.00	Tamarack	158.00
N. Y. & N. E.	46.12½	Anniston L. Co.	57.00
Old Colony	177.50	Boston Land Co.	6.37½
Rutland	8.75	San Diego	2.75
Rutland pf.	73.00	West End L. Co.	25.12½
Wis. Central	29.75	Cahsen Store S.	28.00
Wis. Central pf.	81.00	Vater Power	8.00
Allouez M.	5.00	Universal Min.	28.00

Money on call, 4½@5½ ₰ cent.; time paper, 6½@6½ ₰ cent.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	2.55	Savage	1.50
Challar	2.20	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Consol. Cal. & Va.	4.30	Union Consolidated	2.10
Crown Point	1.50	Utah	.40
Gould & Curry	1.30	Yellow Jacket	1.90
Hale & Norcross	2.10	Belcher Extension	2.05
Mexican	3.00	Nevada Queen	75
Opair	3.00	North Belle Isle	1.20
Potosi	2.20		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 21, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 174 cars, 2,905 head; 65 cars at Jersey City, of which about 35 cars were for export and the rest for sale; 43 cars at Sixtieth-Street, of which 15 cars were for home slaughterers and 28 cars for Eastman's Company; 40 cars at Hoboken direct to slaughterers; 20 cars, 298 head, at Weehawken for export. The Cattle offered at Jersey City were of very fair medium, and the market was steady, with prices a shade lower than yesterday. Fair to medium steers sold at $4 20@$4 95; Oxen, $3 00@$4 60 ₰ cwt.; Cows, $1 50@$4 50 ₰ cwt.; Bulls, $2 25@$3 90.

Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef still dull at 4d. ₰ lb., and American live Cattle slow at 10c.@ 11½c. ₰ lb., estimated dressed weight. M. Goldsmith bought 150 live Cattle on the Denmark to-day and 465 on the Egyptian Monarch to-morrow. The Denmark will take 2,060 Beef quarters and the Egyptian Monarch 1,400 Beef quarters to-day, and the Celtic will take 2,560 Beef quarters for Eastman's Company to-morrow. The Connemara sailed to-day with 511 Cattle for Lehman Brothers, making the total shipments from this port for the week 2,496 live Cattle, 150 live Sheep, and 14,420 quarters of Beef.

SALES.—*Newton & Gillette*—13 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,140 lb., $4 40 ₰ cwt.; 6 do., 1,230 lb., $4 50 ₰ cwt.; 21 Illinois Steers, 1,060 lb., $4 30 ₰ cwt.; 6 State Cows, 1,320 lb., $4 20 ₰ cwt.; 7 do., 1,307 lb., $3 65 ₰ cwt.; 1 Pennsylvania Cow, 1,500 lb., $4 50 ₰ cwt.; 9 do., 960 lb., 3½c. ₰ lb.; 2 do., 1,065 lb., $3 40 ₰ cwt.; 10 do., 1,000 lb., 2¾c. ₰ lb.; 8 do., 867 lb., 2c. ₰ lb.; 10 do., 900 lb., 2½c. ₰ lb.; 2 do., 700 lb., $1 50 ₰ cwt.; 5 New-Jersey Cows, 985 lb., $2 80 ₰ cwt.; 1 do., 890 lb., 2½c. ₰ lb.; 1 do., 800 lb., 2c. ₰ lb.; 2 Jersey Oxen, 1,870 lb., $4 80 ₰ cwt.; 2 do., 1,625 lb., $3 60 ₰ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,600 lb., 3½c. ₰ lb.; 1 do., 1,380 lb., $3 10 ₰ cwt.; 2 do., 1,840 lb., $3 ₰ cwt.; 30 do., 33 cwt.

M. Goldsmith—7 Kansas Steers, 1,153 lb., $4 45 ₰ cwt.; 64 do., 1,121 lb., $4 30 ₰ cwt.; 15 Bulls, 1,333 to 1,471 lb., $3@$3 10 ₰ cwt.

Somers, Sanford & Co.—15 Illinois Steers, 1,127 lb., $4 40 ₰ cwt.; 4 Bulls, 1,312 lb., 3¾c. ₰ lb.

D. McPherson & Co.—15 Indiana Steers, 1,210 lb., $4 75 ₰ cwt.; 20 Chicago Steers, 1,035 lb., $4 25 ₰ cwt.

J. A. Monroe—22 Chicago Steers, 1,309 lb., $4 55 ₰ cwt.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 20 head; market about steady at $20@$45 ₰ head.

SALES.—*Samuel Sanders*—5 Cows and Calves, $110; 1 Cow, $40.

CALVES—Receipts, 325 head, mostly at Sixtieth-Street, which sold at 3c. ₰ lb. The run was small and the market dull. Veals sold at 5c.@7c. ₰ lb.

SALES.—*Jelliffe, Wright & Co.*—19 Veals, 135 lb., 6c. ₰ lb.; 55 do., 123 lb., 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 6 do., 97 lb., 5c. ₰ lb.; 14 do., 97 lb., 6c. ₰ lb.

Dillenback & Delius—14 Veals, 148 lb., 7c. ₰ lb.; 40 do., 140 lb., 6½c. ₰ lb.; 17 do., 120 lb., 5c. ₰ lb.

Hunn & Mullen—45 Calves, 83 lb., 4c. ₰ lb.; 60 do., 96 lb., 3½c. ₰ lb.

J. Gallagher—15 Veals, 138 lb., 7c. ₰ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 18 cars, 3,737 head; 9 cars at Sixtieth-Street; 8 cars at Jersey City, and the rest, 1,200 head, direct to slaughterers. The market was steady at Jersey City, and of the 8 cars offered there were 4 unsold. Sheep sold at $6 20@$6 60 ₰ cwt.; Lambs, 7½c. ₰ lb. At Sixtieth-Street Sheep and Lambs were both firm. Sheep sold at 5½c.@6½c. ₰ lb.; Lambs, $7@$7 75.

Clipped Lambs, 5c.@6¾c. ₰ lb.

SALES.—*Dillenback & Delius*—9 State Sheep, 93 lb., 6c. ₰ lb.; 50 State Lambs, 73 lb., 7c. ₰ lb.; 70 do., 74 lb., 7½c. ₰ lb.; 92 do., 70 lb., $7 30 ₰ cwt.; 47 clipped and poor, 58 lb., 5c. ₰ lb.; 129 Western Lambs, 74 lb., 7½c. ₰ lb.; 107 do., 82 lb., 7c. ₰ lb.

J. Gallagher—21 State Sheep, 92 lb., 5½c. ₰ lb.; 109 State Lambs, 80 lb., 7½c. ₰ lb.; 100 do

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, March 21, were postponed as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the dwelling, with lot, 21 East 74th-st., west of Madison-av., and sale by Brown & Levineas of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 62d-st., west of Madison-av., were both adjourned to March 28.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 21.

70th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x200.10 to 69th-st.: John A. Hochford to George L. Reves..... $46,000

145th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Whitlock-av., 25x100; Charles G. Jorgensen to Simon Bruton..... 2,475

75th-st., 209 East; Alexander H. Nones and another to Thomas Hodgins..... 5,500

75th-st., s. s., 133.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.7x102.2; Blanche E. Nones and another, by guardian, to Thomas Hodgins..... 1

75th-st., 208 East; A. H. Nones and others to same..... 1

Same property; David C. Andrews to same. 5,500

New Chambers-st., 36; Moritz B. Philipp to Abbey A. Phillips..... 1

Mulberry-st., 219; David Griffin and wife to Simon Fine and another..... 3,000

Washington-st., n. w. corner 174th-st., 100x100; Frederick Foltz to Henry A. Lodenhose and another..... 14,000

4th-av., w. s., extends from 50th to 51st st.; Hobart Oakley to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 135,000

Frankfort-st., 33; Pauline Baker to Edward Hausel and another..... 200

88th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.3; D. N. Barney to S. R. Donnellon... 44,000

143d-st., 219 West; Samuel D. Styles and others to Selma Wallack..... 27,500

43d-st., n. s., 224.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 0.1x100.5; *Century* Association to Louisa M. Lee..... 203

Cedar-st., 123; William Hilgenbocker and wife to Lyman Denison..... 12,000

Bensons.t., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Moore-av., 25x100.6; George C. Metz and wife to John Guendling..... 1,000

Same property; John Guendling to George C. Metz and wife..... 1,000

Mott-st., 2, 21, 2,247 to 2,255; David S. Hart and others to Herman Wronkow..... 64,275

Same property; Julian B. Hart to same..... 1

137th-st., n. s., 620.10 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Citizens' Savings Bank to Francis S. Marden..... 7,000

Same property; same to Lizzie M. Somers.. 8,500

St. Nicholas-av., e. s., 26.5 ft. s. of 150th-st., 75x109; Sigmund Bergmann and wife to Charles E. Kunk..... 16,400

Houston-st., 433 East; Solomon Joffe and wife to Joseph Goldberg..... 11,500

Willis-st., 51; Harry Harris and wife to Solomon Leut..... 14,000

Same property; Harry Harris and wife to Morris Solomon..... 14,000

104th-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x100.11; Sophia Stein to Alwina Gross. 10,750

Jones-st., 23; William G. Ulshoeffer and others to Samuel Kempner..... 11,250

82d-st., s. corner of 9th-av., 225x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Charles McDonald..... 1

132d-st., s. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11; Jesse K. Furlong, referee, to Aaron Butler..... 16,000

64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to William Winters..... 18,000

19th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 23.6x92; Mattie G. Browne to George F. Carey..... 21,000

120th-st., 108 West; John Dawson and wife to Mathilde A. Pelham..... 19,000

Monroe-st., s. s., 150.8 ft. s. of Rutgers-st., 29.9x100; Jacob Levy and wife to Charles L. Cohn..... 1

Same property; Charles L. Cohn to Rose Levy..... 1

130th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11; Lizzie Carpenter to Callie T. Genet. 23,500

8th-av., n. e. corner of 47th-st., 19x75.4; Jacob H. Schiff and wife to Catharine O'Donnell..... 50,000

106th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.11; Byron S. Cates and wife to Thomas F. Garrett..... 1

Same property; Thomas F. Garrett and wife to Philip Bohnet..... 1

1st-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 124th-st., 25x100; Philip Bohnet to B. S. Cates..... 1

76th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of West End-av., 44x102.2; James Baker and wife to E. W. Aldrich..... 23,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Nos. 12, 14, 18, 20 WEST 85TH-ST.

Four handsome brownstone bay-window-front houses. Four stories, basement, and sub-cellar. Hard-wood mantles, tiled bathrooms, parquet floors, &c. These houses were built by one of the best builders in the city, and are in prime condition for a first-class paying investment.

Will sell cheap or trade for income property in New-York City. Janitor at buildings. Address GEO. E. FAILE,

135 Broadway, New-York City.

NOW READY.

A NEW, ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, NOS. 64, 66, 74, AND 78 WEST 71ST-ST. VARIOUS SIZES AND NOVEL DESIGNS. CONVENIENT TO L'D STATION AND CENTRAL PARK. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS. T. FARLEY'S SONS, BUILDERS, 1,172 9TH-A.V., CORNER 72D-ST.

FOR SALE.—NOS. 70 AND 72 WEST 91ST-ST., 19 feet; butler's pantry extensions; the most convenient and best finished three-story houses in New-York; 56 and 62 are 20x19 feet fronts, four story, with three story extensions; finished in best manner; open for inspection. Apply on premises. SELI M. MARTIN.

PIERS AND BULKHEAD PROPERTY TO LET in best part of Jersey-st., North River; half of Pier 23. Pier 24, and bulkhead connected therewith; best location in the city; will be rented to a desirable party at moderate terms. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVEN open lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st.

CHOICE FIVE-STORY, 25x62, 100, 9TH-av., near office, $25,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWBURG, ON THE Highlands of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes' drive of the city, a magnificent country seat; an elegant new and modern mansion in Al order; handsomely decorated; every convenience; gas, steam heating, electric pumping, smoke, &c.; beautiful prospect of extended views of the lovely Hudson; high, dry, and healthy; spacious stables, numerous and varied trees and shrubs; abundance of water, and all requirements of a gentleman's country residence. CHARLES MACRAE, 533 Fifth-av., corner 44th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATTRACTIVE AND desirable country seat at Whitestone, Long Island, (one hour from New-York,) frontage on shore 250 feet; two acres of land; three acres of garden and orchard; commodious house; large barn and stable.

This property will be sold or to let upon favorable terms by application to C. GRAHAM, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y., or M. GRAHAM, 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT for sale or to let, with privilege of buying. The FINEST SITE in Orange County. Near schools, churches, &c. Those wishing an elegant home, not too isolated, are invited to investigate. Apply for particulars to P. P. DEMARREST, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., or C. W. DEMAREST, 39 Union-square, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WESTCHESTER COUNTY farm within one hour of New-York; new building, with all modern improvements; Queen Anne style; farm contains 168 acres of very choice land; will sell cheap or trade for improved city property. Address GEO. E. FAILE, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT stone mansion with large stone stable; commanding magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO RENT A house in that great street of the west side, 86th-st. West, in new given; built by J. G. Prague, architect; furnished or unfurnished, brilliant woodwork; massive wood doors; M. Vance gas fixtures; billiard table. Apply to POWER, 1,464 9th-av., corner 86th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES, ALL IMprovements; central location; at very low rates. Apply to RUFUS KING, Agent, office of estate of N. Low, 1 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN PRIVATE houses; very centrally located; rents very moderate. Apply to RUFUS KING, Agent, office of estate of N. Low, 1 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

A.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; RENT, $1,000; 126th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story brownstone, 18.9x50. PORTER & CO., 271 West 125th-st.

103 EAST 40TH-ST., NEXT TO PARK-AV.—Rent, $1,800. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

23 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

Five lots on the northeast corner RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST., will be sold in one parcel:

NINE LOTS ON 11TH OR WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.:

NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.

RIVERDALE, within a few minutes of depot; place formerly belonging to W. B. Meeker, deceased. Dwelling with sixteen rooms, water, gas, furnace, fine view of Hudson River, and stable; will be put in excellent order; rent $1,200.

MORRIS DOCK, within six minutes of depot, small cottage with six rooms, on grounds of the undersigned; rent $300.

HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, EDEN Hill Mansion and Park in Stockbridge, Mass. Apply to WILLIAM MOLLOY, 1 Broadway, New-York.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

CLEVELAND.

A.—126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.

Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

AN APARTMENT TO LET OF FOURTEEN large, light rooms in the Dalhousie, 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., facing the Park; one of the finest fire-proof buildings in the city. To be seen at any time.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

The Madison-Square Garden

COMPANY

Are prepared to receive proposals for the rental of all privileges connected with the sale of Cigars, Beer, Wines, &c., in the Garden during the Concert season of 1890. Such season will comprise the months of June, July, August, and possibly September. Details will be furnished at the office of the Madison-Square Garden Company, No. 10 West 23d-st.

Proposals must be addressed to HIRAM HITCHCOCK, Esq., President.

A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES AT NO. 27 Beaver-st.; second floor. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st., Room 23A.

TO LET—AT 329 GREENWICH-ST., STORE floor, 25x100, and fine cellar, 25x115; reasonable rent to first-class party.

LARGE CORNER STORE TO LET—122D-st. and 3d-av. T. CRAWFORD, 2,228 3d-av.

LOFTS, 25x90, WINDOWS ON EVERY side. Apply 131 West 31st-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A.—THE NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE Union will hold another grand jubilee at Masonic Temple, 6th-av. and 23d-st., Sunday, 23d inst. Doors open at 2; a good seat by coming early. Meetings of thrilling interest. The vast audiences in ecstasy. An extensive musical and literary programme. Short addresses by eloquent speakers. Prof. Keenan, teacher of elocution, his pupil, the boy wonder, and Mr. Harry Nicholas in recitations. Mr. Nicholas will recite the "Benediction," with organ accompaniment, obligato. Edith Mason, the sweet soloist. Piano solo by Gustaf Rhodin, the great composer. Prof. Cary, organist. A large choir and congregational singing, Charlotte Tiffin Interbrun, leader. The great imitable Georgia colored singers in plantation hymns and melodies. "Old Black Joe" draws tears from every eye. Ella Wright, the blind colored prodigy, sings in five different languages, and Mary Bell, the charming colored soprano, are with us; their first appearance. J. B. GIBBS, President. EUGENE UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. G. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 48th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., will preach in the evening.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 3d-av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11; Rev. William J. M. Taylor, D. D., preaches at 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av., Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. William J. M. Taylor, D. D., at 10:30. Pastor preaches at 7:45.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday, 3:30, special subject for consideration—"The Nebraska Amendment Campaign." Speakers, Prof. Samuel Dickie, Col. R. S. Steves, John Lloyd Thomas, and Rev. I. K. Funk. Choice song service. Miss Annie Park, cornetist.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

A SERVICE FOR ASSOCIATES OF THE AGirls' Friendly Society (Diocese of New York) will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, 49th-st. and 6th-av., Tuesday, March 25, 10 A. M. There will be a celebration of the holy communion and an address by the Right Rev. F. Courtney, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia. All interested in the work of the society are invited to attend.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 12:30 P. M. Lecture Tuesday, 8 P. M., in parish house; subject—"Agnosticism, the Last Refuge of Doubt." The public cordially invited.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST Church, 2 to 10 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

AFTERNOON GOSPEL ADDRESSES BY Mr. D. L. Moody in the Collegiate Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 4:30 o'clock. Tickets may be secured at Association Hall, 23d-st., without charge.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. H. Grattan Guinness of London will preach at this church, 310 West 54th-st., on Sunday, March 23, 1890, at 11 A. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M.

AT LENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, 126th-st., east of Lenox-av., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; Sunday school 3 P. M.

"A MIGHTY STORM APPROACHING."—The shepherd appointed of the Lord to feed His "little flock" preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come and be fed.

BEREAN BAPTIST,
Corner Bedford and Downing sts.
The pastor, Edward Judson,
will preach
Sunday morning, 10:30;
Sunday evening, 7:30.
Week-night services Tuesday and Friday.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 131st-st., near 7th-av., Rev. William Warren Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited. Seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 7th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, March 23, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach: 11 A. M. subject—"Besetting Sins—The Ingratitude"; 7:45 P. M. subject—"Common-sense View of God and His Government." Special music.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st., Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Sunday, March 23, 1890: Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4:15 P. M.; evening service and sermon, (seats free,) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastor, will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 57th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the pastor. All invited.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th-av. near 125th-st.—Rev. W. D. Buchanan, pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. —Morning service at 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Grande-st., near Canal.—Rev. Edward P. Payson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 6th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd preaches morning and evening. Morning, "The Core of Christianity." Evening lectures on "Beyond the Grave"; subject—"Is there a Hell? If so, What is it and What is it Not?" Sunday school, 3 P. M. All cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st.—Rev. Dr. Tabernacle, 8:30 A. M.; morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M. The rector, Rev. E. Walpole Warren, preaches at the morning and evening services. Evening subject—"Stopping Heavenward—Third Step."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, —Sunday evening at 8: Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," Gordigiani's "Stabat Mater," Gounod's "Gallia," with orchestra. Admission, $1.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 56TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—Morning sermon by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, D. D.; evening sermon by the pastor, the Rev. B. B. Tyler.

EVENING GOSPEL ADDRESSES BY MR. D. L. Moody, assisted by Mr. George C. Stebbins and chorus, in Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-av., corner 73d-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 25, 26, 27, and 28, at 8 o'clock.

ELEVENTH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, Pastor.—Sunday services: 11 A. M. "The Eyes of the Lord"; 7:45 P. M.—Words to Young People—I. "Looking Forward."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30 22E RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10h. ½ du matin et à 4 h. du soir." Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. near Park-av., Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Grand Central Depot.—Preaching by Rev. I. M. Haldeman. Morning, 11 A. M. Subject—"The Book of the Revelation; or, Divine Consummation." Evening, 7:45 P. M. Subject—"Salvation by a Sin Bearer." All are invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor, Rev. W. T. Sabine, will preach. Special Lenten services Fridays, 8 P. M. Rev. J. F. Faunce, D. D., will preach 28th inst.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 W. 47th-st., William J. Barard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FULTON-STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or the hour, as your time admits. No. 113 Fulton-st. and 58 Ann-st.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., immediately west of Broadway. Rev. Joseph T. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner 12th-st., Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HUGH O. PENTECOST SPEAKS AT MAsonic Temple, 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., on Sunday, at 8 P. M. Subject—"More Sins of the Government."

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. W. Wendte, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday 28. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Cordial welcome to strangers and those without any church home.

MADISON - AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 53d-st.—Rev. Charles H. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening lectures on "Women of the Bible:" IX.—"Mary and Martha—The Sisters."

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, evening at 7:45. Union Bible Class Saturday evening at 8.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOC'N.
1. Primary Union, this day, 2:16, Broadway Tabernacle Chapel, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, teacher.
2. Teachers' Class, this evening, 8 o'clock, Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. Teachers' Class, this evening, 8 o'clk, Madison-Av. Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, in Bible Society House.
5. Bible Teachers of Harlem, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th-st.
6. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Deems, conductor, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, chapel of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, cor. 22d-st.
7. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, conductor, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, Collegiate Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av.
8. Teachers and Parents' Class, Sunday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church Chapel, corner 10th-st. Lesson of the following Sunday. Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.
9. West Side Teachers' Class, Rev. J. B. Shaw, teacher, Friday evening, 8 o'clock, in the West End Presbyterian Church, West 104th-st. and the Boulevard.

All interested in teaching the young invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30 A. M.; services at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Temptations of the Lord—Worshipping our Own Goodness."

PILGRIM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) Madison-av. and 121st-st., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services: Morning at 11; evening at 7:45. All seats free at evening service.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 73d-st. and Madison-av.—Rev. Frederick Campbell of Boston will preach to-morrow. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE CHURCH, COR-ner Boulevard and West 73d-st., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8. Cordial invitation to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 127th-st., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, 11 A. M.; choral vespers, 4 P. M.; evening prayer, 7:45 P. M.; morning, the rector; evening, Rev. Dr. Peters, rector of St. Michael's. On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, choral litany, with instruction by the rector in American Church History.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th-st., west of 9th-av.—First services in the new church. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. by Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D. Addresses before the Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. by Rev. F. L. Wilson, Rev. C. W. Millard, and Rev. Dr. J. E. Price. Preaching at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADIson-av. and 44th-st., Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11; in the afternoon at 4; in the evening at 7:45. Bishop Potter will visit the church at the morning service to administer confirmation. Dr. Greer will preach in the afternoon at the children's service; Bishop Courtney will preach in the evening.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Lectures by Mr. Mangasarian at Chickering Hall at 11:15 A. M.; subject—"The Theatre and the Novel." At the hall of the Harlem Democratic Club, 125th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., at 8 P. M.; subject—"Giordano Bruno." All interested are invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 22d-st., Rev. George Harrison McGrew, Pastor.—Sunday services: Preaching by the pastor, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.; lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10TH-st.—Dr. Rylance will preach. Morning subject—"The Law of Moral Entail." Evening subject—"Is Science an Enemy of Christian Faith?" 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Topic—"Jonah the Fugitive and Mighty Herald." Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Forty-sixth-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. Percy Hart, rector. Service on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, WEST 3D AND Macdougal sts., Rev. T. A. Eaton, Rector.—Sundays, 11 and 3:30. Wednesdays, Fridays, Holy Days, 11. Sunday school, 9:30. Free seats.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30. All will be welcome.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPH. Madison-av. and 64th-st.—Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th-st.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 206 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.—The pastor Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., will preach tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school session commences at 9:30 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

8:00 A. M.—THE EAST LINE for the West. Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Arrives Cleveland 6:25 A. M.; Columbus 5:30 A. M.; Chicago 8:00 P. M.; and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibuled Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, barber rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passengers for New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Pa., the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

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"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:56 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 12:00, 2:10, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Connections, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 5:00 P. M. daily.

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Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:20 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00. (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Williamsport, Lewisburg.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Williamsport, Lewisburg.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem

HABITS OF THE OFFICERS

NEW PHASE OF THE ENTERPRISE INQUIRY.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY WANTS TO KNOW WHETHER COMMANDER M'CALLA AND HIS OFFICERS WERE INTEMPERATE.

Any reference to the late George Washington and the members of his respected family as they were presented to a select few of the citizens of Bermuda by Commander McCalla of the United States cruiser Enterprise and three of his officers on a hilarious Sunday last month has been rigorously abstained from by the Court of Inquiry now investigating the facts relating to the recent cruise of that vessel. Up to yesterday no inquiry had been made during the investigation as to any action on the part of any officer on board the ship in which the demon Rum in any of his multifarious disguises played a conspicuous part.

At the session of the court yesterday afternoon, however, some pertinent questions were asked by the court which induced Commander McCalla to abruptly abandon his idle occupation of drawing knock-kneed skeletons on blank pieces of paper and which served to inject some excitement into a day that had been unusually dull. They brought to the mind of every person in the room the story of that George Washington party in Bermuda last month, and indicated that other somewhat similar performances on the part of the officers of the Enterprise were going to be looked into pretty thoroughly by Admiral Kimberly and his associates on the board of inquiry. The questions were not gone into to any very great extent becauseit was late in the day when they were asked, but to-day's session is full of promise in the matter of interesting testimony.

The hearing yesterday was commenced exactly at 10 o'clock, and at once, after the court had been convened, Judge Advocate Garst read a letter addressed to the court by Charles J. Hobbs, coal heaver on the Enterprise, who had been in the Naval Hospital ever since the vessel's arrival in New-York, asking that he be permitted to testify to once having been knocked down by Lieut. Ingersoll while the Enterprise was in foreign waters. The man was sent for and then the complaint of Chief Engineer Entwistle against Commander McCalla was taken up. The Chief Engineer was present, and Lieut. Werlich, who had acted in the same capacity the day before for Ensign Kline, was allowed to act as his counsel.

Engineer Entwistle complains of having been wrongfully charged by the Commander with having disobeyed orders and of having violated his instructions. Mr. Menzies, for Commander McCalla, entered the same objection to the matter being heard by the court as he had in the case of Ensign Kline, arguing that the whole affair was already in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The court overruled his objection and directed Mr. Werlich to go on with his case. Commander McCalla was asked by that officer to take the stand as the first witness, and he did so, not, however, without some show of reluctance.

The Commander said that Chief Engineer Entwistle had repeatedly received instructions to report to him all necessary repairs to engines or machinery of any kind. At Villefranche the Chief Engineer was instructed to use fresh water in the boilers at all times except when the vessel was at sea, but when the Enterprise reached Lisbon it was agreed that salt water might be used. When the Enterprise reached Plymouth on Jan. 4, 1890, Mr. Entwistle reported that repairs were necessary to boiler No. 3, and was directed to go ahead and make them. The executive officer was afterward instructed by the witness to tell him to use fresh water in that particular boiler. On Jan. 7, the witness sent an orderly to Mr. Entwistle to inquire if No. 3 was ready for use, and received word that the boiler contained salt water.

Mr. Entwistle was then sent for and asked why he had disobeyed orders. He told the Commander that he would have the salt water pumped out. He said that it had been mutually agreed between him and the witness that it made no difference whether fresh or salt water was used. The Chief Engineer, Commander McCalla said, frequently interrupted him in talking, and finally said: "What's all this about, anyway? Am I to be treated like a pickpocket? This is outrageous." The witness then sent for the executive officer, and directed him to suspend Mr. Entwistle for using disrespectful language and for disobeying orders. Mr. Entwistle was suspended, and an entry to that effect was made in the ship's log.

"Is it your custom," asked Lieut. Werlich, "to first privately reprimand an officer, and then report him to the Navy Department afterward?"

"No, Sir; it is not," responded the Commander, gazing intently at the ceiling. "In this case I intended simply to reprimand Mr. Entwistle, but his conduct in my cabin made it necessary for me to report him."

"Did you speak to him in your ordinary tones?" continued the Lieutenant, probing his Commander with legal persistence.

"My tones, Sir," responded the witness, with much dignity, "when in social conversation with the officers of my ship are different than when I talk to an officer upon official business."

The Commander completely ignored several other questions put by the Lieutenant, and went on to say that Mr. Entwistle had on several previous occasions been insubordinate and impertinent. Asked if he had informed the Chief Engineer that he intended to refer to these other deficiencies in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, he said that he had not done so.

"Then you reported him without giving him an opportunity to answer all portions of the charge made against him?" observed Mr. Werlich.

"The report could have been sent back to him had he desired it," replied the Commander, and afterward he volunteered the statement that he had referred to the other matters in order that the Secretary of the Navy might judge of the "characteristics" of the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Entwistle, in his own behalf, said he had used salt water in the boiler to test a leak that had just been repaired, and used it because it was cheaper than fresh water. It was customary in such cases to use salt water. Besides, while at Lisbon he and Commander McCalla had agreed that salt water might be used. When he was summoned to the Commander's cabin, he said, the Commander was angry, talked loudly, and refused to listen to any explanation. The witness tried again and again to explain his reasons for using salt water, but the Commander would not hear him. He said, "I do not care for your opinion, Sir," and then the witness was provoked into using the language quoted. Other witnesses, including Assistant Engineer Bennett, testified that it was customary to use salt water in boiler repairs, and then this complaint was finished.

After recess Hobbs, the sick coal heaver, was brought in, and in the presence of Lieut. Ingersoll and his counsel related his particular grievance. While the ship was lying at Dartmouth, he said, he came up on deck and his shoes were not very clean. They left muddy marks on the deck, and Lieut. Ingersoll, catching sight of them, ordered the Corporal of the Guard to throw the witness down, take his shoes off, and throw a bucket of water over him. The Corporal was rather slow in obeying the order, and Lieut. Ingersoll then caught the witness by the back of the neck and threw him heavily to the deck. The Corporal then took his shoes off, but did not pour water on him as he had been ordered to do. Corporal Cook and Seaman Bittner corroborated this story.

While Bittner was on the stand, Lieut. Mulligan being present, he was asked about the statement, denied so positively by Mr. Mulligan, that that officer had once stopped the cries of Fireman John E. Walker by "jabbing" a greasy swab in his mouth. Bittner said he saw the occurrence, and described it in detail as it had been described by other witnesses.

"You mean to say," asked Lieut. Mulligan, "that I put a dirty swab in the man's mouth?"

"Yes, Sir," the witness responded promptly; "you did, Sir, and some of the handle, too, Sir."

Along came Seaman Armstrong then with another tale of woe to relate. He had been lashed to the Jacob's ladder once for two or three hours because he sold Lieut. Lemly that a gun was clean when it was ordered to clean it. He was then kept in double irons for ten days, and then was tried by summary court-martial. What punishment he received, if any, was not brought out. At another time he broke his liberty, and, as a punishment, was put in irons, ironed to another man, and made to do extra duty.

Admiral Kimberly at the conclusion of this testimony asked Lieuts. Lemly and Ingersoll and Commander McCalla if they had any recollection of Armstrong's having been lashed to the Jacob's ladder, and they said most positively that they had no recollection of any such occurrence.

"Why did you not complain at the time of the treatment you received?" Mr. Menzies asked Armstrong.

"What was the use?" the witness responded laconically.

"And what put it into your head to make the complaint now?"

"Because this is the only place where I could get justice, Sir," the man replied, and Mr. Menzies said, "That will do, Sir."

Sergt. Calkins remembered distinctly lashing Armstrong to the Jacob's ladder. He did not remember when or where it occurred, nor from whom he received the order. Sergt. Monroe likewise remembered the occurrence.

Another complaint was then heard. Seaman William H. Jelley testified that for going ashore at Villefranche without permission he was put in double irons and ironed to another man. They had to parade the quarter deck thus manacled and the irons were kept on at night. He and his "pardner" managed to get some sleep by crowding into a hammock together.

At this point in the investigation came the second bombshell fired. It took shape eventually in an inquiry into the amount of strong drink consumed by the officers of the Enterprise during her long cruise, and seemed to make Commander McCalla and his counsel extremely uncomfortable. Lieut. Ingersoll was called to the stand, and as he settled himself in his chair Admiral Kimberly picked up a piece of paper lying in front of him and handed it to Judge Advocate Garst with the request that he read the questions written on it. Lieut. Garst cleared his throat and read off this:

"Was the Enterprise, in your opinion, a happy and contented ship during her cruise?"

In an instant Mr. Menzies was on his feet. He was much excited. He said that for some days he had heard rumors that such a series of questions as that proposed would be put to witnesses, and he objected most strenuously to having them put in open court before Commander McCalla had heard them read. These questions, he understood, were directed mainly as to the conduct of Commander McCalla. The investigation was an investigation into the circumstances of the whole cruise, and he believed that his client should be permitted to consider these questions before they were propounded to other witnesses.

Admiral Kimberly began to say that the questions were propounded by the court, and was evidently about to say that they would be put then and there, when he was interrupted by the Judge Advocate, who said that he had shown the questions to other officers on the ship and had asked them to refresh their memories on the subjects inquired into. The Admiral said that he ought not to have done so, but then said that under the circumstances Commander McCalla was entitled to an equal privilege. He therefore directed that a copy of the questions be given to him and further that the questions be asked at 10 o'clock the following morning.

Admiral Kimberly then picked up another slip of paper and said: "Here are two other questions. They have not been shown to any officer attached to the Enterprise. Let them be put to this witness now." Lieut. Garst took the slip and read this question:

"Do you know any officer attached to the United States steamship Enterprise being intemperate as to the use of intoxicating liquors during the cruise? If so, name them and the occasion or occasions."

This query brought Mr. Menzies to his feet with more alacrity than the other question had done. When he asked his first question it was as evident as if it had been written in his face that the Bermuda episode was strong in his mind and that he feared the consequences of this mode of procedure.

"Does that question apply," he asked, "to officers on duty or officers off duty?"

"The question applies," the Admiral said, impressively, "to officers on duty and to officers off duty"—at which Mr. Menzies looked blank—"on board ship."

The end of this reply seemed to afford Mr. Menzies an awful amount of satisfaction, for he sank back in his seat and exclaimed: "That's perfectly satisfactory to us, Sir; perfectly satisfactory to us!"

The question was repeated to Lieut. Ingersoll then, and he, too, looked embarrassed. He pondered long and deeply and then gave his answer. He did know, he said, cases where officers on the Enterprise had been under the influence of liquor. The first case he remembered—and of this an official report had been made—was at Fayal on the way abroad. Assistant Engineer Bennett and Naval Cadet Davis had at that place been intoxicated. Mr. Davis had since left the ship. Both offenders were reported and punished by Commander McCalla.

The second case the witness remembered was in February, 1889, when Lieut. Lemly was intoxicated. In December, 1889, at Lisbon, Lieut. Lemly was again intoxicated. At this point Mr. Menzies suggested that as this testimony was likely to interest Lieut. Lemly himself, it would be well to send for him. The suggestion was adopted. The witness then went on to say that on other occasions Lieut. Berryman, who was afterward court-martialed and suspended, and Lieut. Werlich had been intoxicated.

Lieut. Ingersoll here interrupted himself to ask if he were required to testify as to what he knew absolutely or what he had been informed of. The court told him to tell only of such cases about which he personally knew or which came to his notice through official reports, and he at once requested that all his testimony except that concerning Assistant Engineer Bennett and Cadet Davis be withdrawn. The other cases he knew, but neither personally nor officially. That is, he had not actually seen the officers intoxicated nor had he received an official report that they had been intoxicated.

Mr. Menzies again rose to ask if the question put to Mr. Ingersoll referred to occasional lapses from sobriety or to the habit of intemperance.

"Certainly not to habitual intoxication, Sir," Admiral Kimberly replied; "it is taken for granted that a man so afflicted could not remain in the navy."

Lieut. Lemly insisted that he be allowed to make a brief statement in relation to the charge of intoxication made against him, although the testimony had been withdrawn. He was allowed to go so, and then, in his quick, impetuous way, he made his statement.

"While we were at Villefranche," he said, "I went on board the Lancaster, lying there, to a reception given by her officers. While there I partook freely of punch, and, well, in truth, the hospitality extended proved too much for me. As far as a man can be a judge of his own condition under the circumstances, I know that I had taken too much punch. I waited until after all the guests had left the ship, and was urgently asked to stay and help drink up the rest of the punch. But all I wanted was to retire. And that is all, Sir, there is to that occurrence.

"As to the assertion that I was intoxicated at Lisbon, I deny it absolutely. If Lieut. Ingersoll says that I was under the influence of liquor there simply because he had heard so, as I understood him to say, I think the testimony should not have been entertained by this court."

Mr. Lemly was informed that that testimony had been expunged from the records, but he retorted, "It's all very well to have it expunged from the records, but it hasn't been expunged from the newspapers."

Thus was yesterday's hearing closed. To-day the whole list of interesting questions will be put to the officers of the ship.

Admiral Kimberly yesterday received a letter from a man in Newark, N. J., who said that he had seen Commander McCalla, while a Lieutenant on board the Powhatan, cut a seaman's ear off with his sword. The Admiral, however, said that this circumstance did not come within the scope of the present inquiry and would not be touched upon. Commander McCalla, when asked about the occurrence, gracefully looked out of the window and remarked, "Bad weather for this time of the year, isn't it?"

CAPT. RICKETTS GETS MARRIED.

It has been a long while since any important trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer has gone on without the presence of "Billy" Ricketts, Captain of the court squad of officers in the Supreme Court. Capt. Ricketts has come to be looked on as a necessary institution on these occasions, but, notwithstanding, the trial of the Flack case has been carried on this week without the Captain. His absence occasioned considerable comment, and it was generally supposed, even by the court officers, that it was caused by sickness.

It leaked out yesterday, however, that the Captain was not sick, but had gone away very quietly Tuesday to the residence of a clergyman, and had there been united in marriage to a very estimable lady to whom he had been engaged for some time. Capt. Ricketts had kept all but one or two intimate friends in the dark concerning his matrimonial intentions, not wishing any publicity about the matter. His many friends at the County Court House are ready to give him a hearty reception when he returns from his wedding trip.

IDENTIFIED AS MRS. FRITZ.

The identity of Celia Wise, a young woman who, last Tuesday, was arrested at Ly Sing's Chinese laundry, 337 North Second-street, Brooklyn, by Policeman McGrath of the Nineteenth Precinct, was established yesterday. When arrested, the young woman was charged with being a vagrant, though she was richly dressed, and Judge Kenna held her in $1,000. It was ascertained yesterday that the young woman's name is Celia Fritz, and that she is the wife of Engineer Fritz of the Bushwick Railroad, and has been living with her husband at 705 Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

She is twenty-four years of age, and for some time has been interested in evangelizing the Chinese. She has taught a Chinese class in the Washington-Avenue Baptist Church. Ly Sing was one of her pupils, and she says she visited his laundry in pursuance of her missionary labors. Mrs. Fritz will have an examination this morning.

THE SUGAR TRUST MAY PAY A DIVIDEND.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has decided that the Sugar Trust can pay its dividend of 2½ per cent. on its $50,000,000 worth of certificates, provided the trust deposits, as it has agreed to do, an amount sufficient to cover the claims of the North River Sugar Refining Company. In a brief opinion Judge O'Brien says: "There being no substantial opposition, and the affidavits submitted having shown that the profits have been sufficient to justify the payment of a dividend as asked for, the motion should be granted. However, the share of the North River Sugar Refining Company in this and prior dividends declared since the judgment of dissolution of the North River Company should be deposited to await the final disposition of the case in the Court of Appeals."

Solid Silver Ware.

New and artistic pieces for Tea, Dinner, and Dessert Service, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square. | Between 25th & 26th Streets.

1,126 BROADWAY,

YOU CAN BREAK up a bad cold by the timely use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough remedies.—Advertisement.

Avoid all Substitutes for Royal Baking Powder.

No other Baking Powder is "just as good as the 'Royal'" either in strength, purity or wholesomeness. The "Royal" is superior to all others in all ways. Most housekeepers know this from their practical experience, and the reports of the U. S. Government investigations show it officially. The Government chemist says the "Royal" is "undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal" they do so because they can make a greater profit upon the other; good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower-cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with alum or cheaper and inferior materials.

Because the "Royal" uses more highly refined and expensive materials it costs more to manufacture than any other baking powder, but it is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and accordingly of greater money value to consumers, although the retail price to them is generally the same. Consumers are entitled to full value for their money, and therefore will not, if wise, accept any substitute for the "Royal."

Unfortunately, not only are many of these would-be substitute powders made from inferior and unwholesome materials, but they are placed before the public with advertisements intended to mislead as to their true character. A powder advertised by its manufacturers to have printed upon its label all the ingredients used in it, proves upon analysis to have in its composition four substances not named upon its label, two of which are lime and sulphuric acid. Most of the alum powders are fraudulently sold as pure cream of tartar goods.

The danger incurred, should such powders be substituted for the "Royal," will be apparent to every consumer.

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AN ANGRY WOMAN IN COURT.

ROSE FIEDLER SHAKES HER FIST IN JUDGE DUGRO'S FACE.

There was a scene in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday that made the spectators and the court attendants fairly hold their breath. Judge Dugro had been hearing the application of Chaim Fiedler for an absolute divorce from Rose Prinz Fiedler on the statutory ground. He decided against the woman. When her counsel explained to her that she had lost the case she sprang from her seat in a hysterical way, ran behind the rail, mounted the Judge's rostrum, and, shaking her fist at him, fairly screamed:

"They all are a lot of liars! I never did what they say!"

Then she lost all possession of herself and yelled like an Indian. The court officers for a moment seemed too dumfounded to speak or act. Finally they forced the woman out into the corridor, though it was no easy task to overcome her struggles. There Officer Rhoades took hold of her, and despite her kicking and screaming literally carried her from the building.

She was first taken to the City Hall police station, and then to the Tombs Police Court. There her counsel explained to Justice Gorman that at the time of the offense his client was hysterical and irresponsible. With a warning the Judge discharged her.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET.

The Executive Committee of the Harlem Valley Branch of the Milk Producers' Union met last night in the Grand Union Hotel, and arranged that the agent of the branch at the Harlem Railroad milk depot shall receive a commission of 10 cents upon every forty-quart can of milk sold without previous contract. Producers were advised to contract with dealers at not less than the established rates. Other arrangements were made as to the powers and duties of the agent. The committee also advised that every proper measure be taken for the shipping of pure unadulterated milk.

The price of milk as arranged by the union was reported to be 3 cents for April.

THE MURDER OF "KATE THE REBEL."

George Spence, the coal cart driver who shot his wretched young wife Thursday night at 302 West Twenty-fifth-street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court and the Coroners' office yesterday, she having died at the New-York Hospital at 9:05 A. M. He was committed to the Tombs. Both had unenviable reputations, and the wife, who was known as "Kate the Rebel," was drunk and singing an Irish song when she was shot. She was utterly dissolute, and her husband has a police record. A spasm of jealousy, singular under the circumstances, prompted Spence to murder.

Real India Stella Shawls.

Black, White Red, and Blue Centers, six to sixteen inch borders, for

$25.00, Reduced from $75.00.
$40.00, - - $120.00.
$75.00, - - $225.00.
$100.00, - - $300.00.

Just the thing for Spring and Fall,

only 1/3 original price.

India Mountain Cashmere Shawls from $25, to $100, splendid values.

India Valley Cashmere from $125, to $350, and for the extra fine grades $400, $500, $600, $750, and $900.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire GOOD COOKING. good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

RIDLEYS', Grand-street, N. Y.

HOSIERY.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.

75 Doz. Children's Ribbed Vests, high neck, 3-4 sleeves, white, also natural, at 9c. each; worth 15c.

One case Ladies' Maco Ribbed Vests, striped, full sizes, at 11c. each; usually sold at 15c.

300 PIEC

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 12,033. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1890.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHAT THE KAISER WILL DO

HIS NEXT STEP AWAITED BY ALL EUROPE.

TALK OF DISARMAMENT — MAZZINI'S MONUMENT—STORIES MANCHESTER'S DEATH BRINGS OUT.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 22.—In place of a Bismarck a Caprivi.' This is the week's astonishing contribution to history. Of course, there have not been lacking warnings of the Chancellor's intention to resign, and for months back these dispatches have been laying stress on the fact that he was weary, disgusted, and anxious to throw down his thankless burden. But somehow Europe had persuaded itself that he would stick to the post, and the result was in consequence a great surprise. Vast excitement reigned all over the empire for a time. The Bourses declined and diplomats went scurrying around like leaves in a November gale, but it is interesting to note that already discussion on the topic has practically ceased.

It has taken three days to relegate Prince Bismarck to the background. Before he has fairly got his furniture moved away from Berlin to Friedrichsruh popular interest has shifted away from him and concentrated itself on the question what new surprise Germany has in store. By Germany one means now the young Kaiser. He is crowding his melodrama so thick with incidents and sensations that no rival show has a ghost of a chance with the public. Chroniclers of European events have no choice but to devote the lion's share of their space to his doings, for by comparison most other actors on the stage are mere marionnettes.

What will he do next? Nobody can guess. His movements are at once as momentous and as inscrutable as are those of the unbound cannon on the deck of the corvette in Hugo's "Ninety-Three." Only one thing seems thus far to be clear—that he has chosen in the new Chancellor a man whom he expects to be able to keep in willing subordination to himself. Caprivi has just entered his sixtieth year, and, as the head of the Naval Department a while ago, showed phenomenal administrative ability. He has long been regarded as one of the cleverest soldiers in the army, and until the rise of Waldersee, was looked upon as the most probable successor of Moltke as chief of the general staff.

Physically he bears considerable resemblance to Bismarck. He is not quite so tall, but has the same bulk of figure, a bald crown and stubby white mustache, but his eyes lack the strange bull-like protuberance of the Iron Chancellor's, and his face is nothing like so powerful and striking in effect. About his opinions, prejudices, and sentiments in matters of international politics, absolutely no information exists. If he has any, they have been dissembled with profound skill.

When you remember that it has taxed to the uttermost all Bismarck's tremendous energy and marvelous knowledge of tangled intricacies of European interests and his towering genius for a diplomatic game to preserve peace from year to year, this change presents terrible possibilities. Who will keep the peace, now he is gone? For the purposes of this grave question Caprivi means nothing at all, and it completely baffles human judgment to predict what young William does mean. There is no doubt that just now he sincerely believes himself to be resolved upon peace. For the past few weeks he has been moving about wrapped in a mystical dream of Christian Socialism, his emotional bosom stirred with deep love for all mankind. In this beatific mood he has actually discussed with Jules Simon, in a hypothetical way, the possibilities of making Alsace-Lorraine neutral and independent territory, and to several people he dropped hints which seem to point to an intention of calling a European conference to discuss a general disarmament.

These things sound like fairy tales, but they in truth reflect the tendencies of his present state of mind. He is also just now pervaded with great enthusiasm for England, and he welcomed his uncle, the Prince of Wales, to Berlin last night in a speech full of extravagant talk about the historic friendship of the two nations. A year ago he was not on speaking terms with this uncle, and was credited with a lively desire to help whip England out of her boots. Heaven only knows how he will stand on either question a month hence, let alone a year.

It is not forgotten that this young man, who has the finest army in the world for a plaything, has in his veins not only the blood of the fighting Hohenzollerns, but the blood of the crazy English George and the crazier Russian Paul. Therefore Russia promptly moves down eight new regiments toward the Galician frontier, and it is announced to-day that France has ordered three additional regiments from the south to Toul, thus making a complete division there. This is the most practical comment possible upon the substitution of Christian socialism for a Bismarck.

As I have already said, only the most meagre interest attaches to anything else in Europe when brought into comparison with the startling new departure in Germany. There are some distinctly important fights under way here in the field of British politics, but nobody seems to pay much attention to them. A stiff contest in the Ayr Burghs is to be settled next Tuesday, and shortly after by-elections will be held in Carmarthen, Windsor, and Down. Thus, curiously enough, all four countries in Great Britain will contribute a test vote to the situation, and there is not much doubt that the net result will be to further encourage the Gladstonians.

But for the moment partisan interest languishes. Most of the dailies in London print only an abridgement of the speeches in the Lords last evening on the Parnell report, and give still less space to Labouchère's remarks in support of his annual motion to abolish the Lords altogether. In the former debate one odd point was made by Lord Herschell, who was ridiculing the idea that any weight was to be attached to the commission's finding the Parnellites guilty of criminal conspiracy.

The ex-Lord Chancellor told how he was once at an American watering place where prohibition was in force in the hotel and the landlord was unable to sell him drinks, but presented them to him instead, and later charged them on the bill as "sundries," which he himself regarded as a most ingenious and admirable proceeding. But it unquestionably made him a party to a criminal conspiracy against the law, and his offense was quite as grave as those for which the commission condemned the Irish members.

While the Tories and Unionists are inviting the laughter and contempt of intelligent people by their stupid effort to treat the commission's report as a verdict of guilty, the King of Italy shows how history really regards revolutionists by subscribing to the monument to Mazzini. Already some $20,000 has been raised, and the remaining expense will be defrayed by the Government. The intention is to make it the most imposing memorial in modern Rome—at least next to the memorial of Victor Emmanuel. One can only dimly imagine what the Pope's feelings will be like, to have a statue of Mazzini following thus on the bronze heels of Bruno's effigy.

The abiding interest in the question of the choice of a profession is always deepest over here where competition is so fierce. It had been greatly stimulated by the news that the late Sir William Gull left a fortune of nearly $2,000,000. This was regarded as the more remarkable because he was a poor boy and took his first guinea fee after he was forty, and the result was a notable increase everywhere in the number of young men who had resolved to study medicine. But it appears now that Sir William Gull really earned only from fifty to a hundred thousand yearly, and that the rest was due to hints about investments given to him by great city magnates who were his patients.

Having brought all the mummified cats in Egypt home for manure, England has now begun importing fine hard woods from Madagascar. An English company has a concession there of a forest covering 1,600 square miles and the first consignment of their products comprises a number of new varieties suitable for cabinet work which are very beautiful and novel in grain and color and differing from anything now in use. These were bought up at high prices, and as a regular supply is promised England, they are likely soon to set a new fashion in furniture. How it happens that the French, who have wasted so much blood and treasure in this far-away island, allowed England to get ahead of them in this matter is not explained.

England rarely goes long without exciting murder trials, and, though these cannot pretend to rival the inimitable productions of France in the same line, the superiority of the press work here gives a sensation of this sort an immeasurably wider audience. Practically everybody in England has been this week reading the trial of two wretched youths in Crewe who planned and carried out the murder of their father in the coolest possible way because he maltreated their mother and behaved like a brute generally in the family. A certain amount of evidence showing his all-round bestiality was admitted, but the Judge explained that this was not defensible ground for parricide, and accordingly both boys are under sentence of death. There will be steps taken promptly, however, to pile up huge petitions in their favor, and nobody expects the extreme penalty will be meted out.

Some of their principal reasons for killing their father was that, though a well-to-do man, he allowed a family of eight only $2 25 a week for food and insisted on having meat daily himself, but they only on Sunday.

At last British conservatism has yielded to transatlantic allurements, and an amateur baseball league has been formally started in Manchester. So far as I can learn, the league thus far is confined to one club, which was organized on Thursday, but it is understood that others will be formed in the north, and doubtless another year or two will see the game established here. It is out of the question, however, that it should ever become here the monopoly of professional players.

The death of the Duke of Manchester, although it occurred in Naples yesterday afternoon, only became known here late to-day, and the news came through such roundabout channels that the papers for a time discredited it. The Duke himself was merely an amiable and rather limited old gentleman, whose domestic afflictions induced wholesale sympathy, from expressions of which he escaped only by a very secluded life; but his death creates a lot of interesting food for gossips.

First of all, it elevates to the ducal rank that ignoble and scrofulous little loafer, Lord Mandeville, who will be by far the worst thing in Dukes that even England ever saw. Next it makes another American Duchess in the person of the lady who deserved a kinder fate. Most interesting of all, it makes a widow of that very remarkable woman, the Duchess of Manchester. No English peerage for years has mentioned her age, and it filled with amazement all who saw her that her son, Mandeville, was indubitably born in 1853, but the Almanac de Gotha says she was born in January, 1832, which would make her eighteen months older than the Marquis of Hartington. She certainly looks eighteen years younger than this nobleman, with whose name hers has been so long associated in everybody's mind. Their close friendship and inseparable companionship is one of the most familiar of modern English romances.

For years no one has dreamed of inviting one of them to a country house or a town house without the other, and it is perfectly understood that Lord Hartington has remained a bachelor all these decades on her account. Although the daughter of a Hanoverian noble, she seems the most typical English lady of the hunting and racing kind to be found in the kingdom. All England will now be in a tremor of curiosity to see whether she and Lord Hartington will marry. It is of interest perhaps to recall that when Lord Hartington recently left England for Egypt the late Duke accompanied him as far as Naples.

The estate is one of the smallest of the British Duke's estates, but still its income is understood to be worth about $90,000 a year. I hear that this has been so tied up that the new Duke will get almost nothing of it. Perhaps, however, he will secure enough to release Bessie Bellwood, a notorious music hall singer, with whom he has recently been living, and who to-day was sent to Holloway Prison for twenty days for debt.

Andrew Lang devotes a leader in to-day's *Daily News* to Bret Harte, whom he hails as the most delightful author of a continent, and otherwise praises to the inferential prejudice of Mr. Howells. His eulogy of Mr. Harte is all right, but it sounds queer to have Mr. Lang place in the forefront of Mr. Harte's merits the fact that he does not belong to any clique, when Mr. Lang himself is the most obvious logroller in contemporary English literature.

Hawes Craven is hard at work on the designs for the scenery he is to paint for Mr. Irving's production of "The Master of Ravenswood" next September. There will be seven sets, one for each scene, and they will be as a whole the most elaborate and splendid yet seen on the Lyceum stage. Their sequence helps the reader of "The Bride of Lammermoor" to guess the outline of the play. The first act has for its scene a chapel with the pomp and ceremony of a funeral; the second act has three scenes, the library at Ravenswood, Tod's den, and the weird castle of Wolf's Craig; the single scene of the third act is the Maiden's Well, and the fourth act has two scenes, the hall at Ravenswood in its refurnished and embellished state and then the mystical moonlight effect of Kelpie's Flow. Mr. Craven has gone to Berwick for studies of the locality and thence goes to Raynham, Norfolk, where are the best remaining examples of Queen Anne rooms and furniture. H. F.

THE KINGSTON MUDDLE.

TWELVE ALDERMEN SUMMONED ON CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 22.—The Aldermanic election muddle in this city was given a fresh complication this evening by the serving of a Supreme Court summons, issued by Judge Fursman of Troy, on twelve of the Aldermen who acted as members of the Canvassing Board to decide the recent charter election, and also upon Enoch Carter, whom the board declared to be elected in the Fourth Ward, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

The Fourth and Fifth Wards are in the lower portion of the city. In the Fourth the candidates were Enoch Carter, Republican, and Daniel Halloran, Democrat. The ballots were counted over and over again. At 3 o'clock in the morning, while the canvass was still in progress, somebody extinguished the lights, and a general row followed. When the returns were filed with City Clerk Schepmoes, it appeared on their face that Halloran had a majority of one. A majority of the inspectors said erroneous returns were filed. They changed them to read as follows: Whole number, 499; Enoch Carter, 247; Daniel Halloran, 246; Defective, 2; Blank, 4. This statement was placed before the Common Council acting as the Canvassing Board.

The contest in the Fifth Ward was also presented. In this return the figures were: Whole number of votes cast, 484; Patrick J. Brennan, 179; Henry Beck, 178; Morris Block, 120; scattering, 4. As in the Fourth Ward, there was no pretense of complying with the law. Four ballots were not counted, the Inspectors declaring that they were defective. Three of them contained Beck's name, one being the name of "Henry Beck," the second "H. Beck," and the third "Beck" "Beck," the word Beck appearing on each side of the face of the ticket with a blank dash between. Henry Jordan, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, put two of the ballots in his pocket and the counting of the two was deferred. Citizens who protested were threatened with bodily violence. Finally Aldermen Ten Broeck, Dederick, Dolson, Curtis, Goodsell, Beck, (the latter was appointed to the old Board), Yates, Wiebe, Northup, Thompson, Hamburger, and Contant voted to declare Carter elected in the Fourth, and to send the Fifth Ward returns back for correction.

In the meantime injunctions had been served on each Alderman and on stirring Sam Newkirk, restraining them from declaring Carter or Beck elected, or from seating them in the Council. The proceedings lasted the greater portion of a day, and the scenes enacted were disgraceful in the extreme. It was stated this afternoon that Aldermen who declared Carter elected were in contempt of court. They said that was an erroneous supposition, and in their support the following clause from the charter was read: "The Common Council shall determine the rules of its own proceedings and be judge of the election and qualification of its own members, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members from time to time, to prescribe the duties of all the officers and persons appointed by them to any place whatever, subject to the provisions of this act." The fact that Carter was declared elected and that he, as alleged, took the oath of office, is said to have been a violation of the injunction. Carter was not seated.

The summonses in the injunction orders and in the summonses for contempt of court are both returnable before Justice Fursman at Albany on March 25. How the entire Board of Canvassers in the Fifth Ward were arraigned before Recorder John Hussey on Wednesday, and held to appear before the next Grand Jury on a charge of felony for having made a false canvass and a false statement of the result of such canvasses, has already been told in dispatches to THE TIMES. The fight is a bitter one, and there seems to be no end to the trouble. The new board stands twelve in favor of Carter and Beck and Mayor John E. Kraft, and six Aldermen opposed.

BIG FLOODS THREATENED.

ALARMING REPORTS FROM PITTSBURG, ALLEGHENY CITY, AND WHEELING.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—From all indications a flood of serious proportions threatens this section. A warm rain set in late last night and has continued ever since. The mountains were covered with several feet of snow, and this, melting, has swollen all the small streams until they are out of their banks.

Dispatches from all points along the Allegheny, Youghiogheny, and Monongahela Rivers report the waters rising rapidly. At the headquarters of the Monongahela the water is higher than ever known before, and it is still fast creeping up. Farm lands along the streams are already under water and great alarm is felt.

The danger line here is twenty-three feet, and a rise of three to five feet more will inundate the lower portions of the south side and Allegheny City, and cause a suspension of work in the mills along the rivers, by reason of the flooding of the furnace pits. People living in the lower districts are preparing to vacate their houses in the event of the flood reaching them.

WHEELING, West Va., March 22.—Much anxiety is felt in this city on account of the reports received from the waters of the Monongahela River in this State. Advices have been received by the *Intelligencer* to the effect that the Monongahela is 19 feet at Weston and is still rising. The dispatch says that great damage has been done. Reports from Piedmont are that the Potomac is booming.

CANALS FOR NEW-MEXICO.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The Hon. Tranquilino Luna, ex-member of Congress; P. R. Simpson, and J. A. Weggin of Albuquerque are in Chicago on their way from New-Mexico to Boston. They are interested in reclaiming the arid lands along the Rio Grande River, and represent a company owning 1,000,000 acres of land along both sides of the river near El Paso.

Two million dollars, it is said, has been paid in for the construction of a canal on each side of the Rio Grande between El Paso and Pena Blanca; a distance of 300 miles, making in all 600 miles of canal.

RIOTOUS RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The students of the university and the Academy of Agriculture engaged in a serious riot here yesterday. The students insist upon the restoration of the liberal regulations of 1863, and the refusal of the authorities to comply with their demand led to the outbreak. Five hundred students were arrested and imprisoned. Troops guard the streets in the vicinity of the university, and all traffic in the neighborhood is stopped. The newspapers make no mention of the disturbances.

Further Reduction in Railroad Fares.

The Missouri Pacific Ry. are making the following rates to Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs, viz.: From St. Louis, $13 50; from Kansas City, $7 50. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from St. Louis. Wm. E. Hoyt, Gen'l East'n Pass'r Agt., 261 Broadway, New-York. —Adv.

GEN. CROOK'S FUNERAL.

THE BODY OF THE DEAD SOLDIER LYING IN STATE.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The body of the late Gen. George Crook, clothed in the full dress uniform of his rank as Major General of the United States Army, is lying in state in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The casket is covered with purple broadcloth, and on it lie the sword and insignia of rank. The remains are watched over by a military guard of honor. This afternoon the parlors were thrown open and a large number of friends viewed the face of the dead General, which retains a wonderfully lifelike appearance.

The body will lie in state until the funeral, which will take place at the hotel at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. McPherson will officiate. The procession will move directly thereafter to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, with Gen. Fitzsimmons as Marshal. The military escort will be as follows: Battalion of police; First Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; catafalque; family and staff of the General, army officers; Second Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; Fourth Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; D Battery, Illinois National Guard; Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic.

The funeral car will be attached to the 2:55 train, and will reach Oakland, Md., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. There the interment will be made directly after arrival. Col. Corbin is in charge of the arrangements, and will accompany the funeral party with Col. Heyl, Col. Stanton, Major Randolph, Major Roberts, and Lieut. Kannan. Following is the list of honorary pall bearers: Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry; Col. Thaddeus Stanton, Pay Department; John Collins of Omaha, Gen. Scoysmith, Porter Palmer, ex-President R. B. Hayes, Marshall Field, W. C. D. Grannis, Wirt Dexter, Col. J. B. Sexton, Judge R. S. Tuthill, Mayor D. C. Cregier, John R. Drake, Gen. M. R. Morgan, Subsistence Department, United States Army; Gen. Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General; P. K. Studebaker, J. Frank Lawrence, George Dunlap, Judge W. Q. Gresham, John B. Carson, Gen. W. E. Strong, John M. Clark, W. Penn Nixon, H. J. Macfarland, and C. D. Roys.

At Oakland the funeral party will be met by Gen. Schofield, the Secretary of War, the Representatives and Senators from Ohio, but the burial will be private.

A telegram was received by Adjt. Gen. Williams to-day notifying him that Gen. Schofield has been ordered to take command of the Department of Missouri in conjunction with his present command until further orders. Gen. Schofield will remain in the East.

A large number of persons have sent telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Crook, who is greatly prostrated by the sudden death of the General. Among them are Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Green B. Raum, and Gov. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Secretary of War to-day issued an order to the army announcing the death of Gen. Crook, in which he recites the gallant services of the deceased and expresses his appreciation of the great loss sustained by the service. The order concludes:

The flag will be placed at half-staff at all military posts and stations and fifteen minute guns will be fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22.—Gov. Campbell has appointed Assistant Adjt. Gen. Dill and Cols. McKinney of Cleveland, Hinman of Columbus, Arnold of Cincinnati, Williamson of Delta, and Chance of Urbana, members of his staff, to act as escort to the remains of Gen. Crook. They will report at Chicago immediately and attend the funeral in Maryland.

At a special meeting of the National Board of Managers of the Sons of the American Revolution, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted in memory of Gen. Crook, and the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church and National Vice President for Illinois; the Hon. William H. English, National Vice President for Indiana; Gov. S. B. Buckner, Vice Presidents for Kentucky; the Hon. W. H. Brearley, Vice President for Michigan, and the Hon. Horace Eubiee of the Wisconsin Society were appointed to attend the funeral as a committee representing the National Board of Officers. Col. Ethan Allen of the New-York Society, President J. C. Pumpelly of the New-Jersey Society, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of the Maryland Society, Gen. W. H. F. Lee of the Virginia Society, and Col. A. J. Woodman of the Delaware Society were appointed a special committee to attend the ceremonies at the grave, and the President of the Maryland Society, in whose State his body will find a last resting place, was earnestly requested to invite his society, either by committee or in a body, to attend the ceremonies at the grave.

BEHIND IN ITS WORK.

IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—The ninety days' session of the Maryland Legislature ends with the present month. All the important legislation remains to be passed.

The Australian Ballot bill is in the House of Delegates, after getting through the Senate in a slightly mutilated condition. The High License bill is in danger. Last night a big delegation of the weightiest men in Baltimore came down and held a meeting. They brought petitions representing the ownership of $150,000,000 worth of Baltimore real estate. In its present shape the bill calls for a license fee of $600 for spirituous liquors and $300 for beer. The liquor interests are fighting it strongly, and they may defeat it.

The Senate bill to prohibit pool selling has reached the House with the probability that it will not get through. The bill extending the time for heating passenger cars by stoves will succeed. A great deal will take place next week on the bill to place grain inspection in the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Governor. This is opposed by 675 out of the 700 members of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and by all the business organizations of Baltimore. The farmers, however, have been led by the politicians to believe that political inspection would benefit them. They contribute about 4,000,000 out of the 45,000,000 bushels that are received at Baltimore. The grain men say that if the bill passes, New-York and Philadelphia will get a large part of the 40,000,000 bushels which now come to Baltimore from the West. The bill passed the House, but the grain men hope to defeat it in the Senate.

SISTER GERTRUDE DISAPPOINTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Dr. J. M. Whitney of Honolulu, who arrived here on the steamer Australia yesterday, states that Sister Rose Gertrude, the English girl who was anxious to nurse lepers at Molokai, will not become an exile in the leper settlement and perhaps die there, as she anticipated. The settlement of Molokai is in charge of Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who are maintained there by the Hawaiian Government, and as Sister Rose Gertrude belongs to another order—the Dominican Sisters—she could not be admitted.

She is, therefore, at Kalihi, the receiving station for lepers, or those who are supposed to have contracted the disease. There they are cared for until it can be determined what their ailment really is. Dr. Whitney states that she is very comfortable at Kalihi, and not isolated, though she is disappointed in her expectations.

A CRUSADE AGAINST RUMSELLERS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 22.—The Board of Commissioners of this place has begun an active crusade against the rumsellers, who have been doing a thriving, though illicit, business. At a late hour this evening William R. Dill, who has been running a "speak easy" near the Ebbitt House, on Summerfield-avenue, was arrested at the instance of Chief of Police Bailey. Bail was fixed at $300, in default of which Dill was sent to jail. The police are keeping a constant watch on the suspected drug stores, and other arrests will undoubtedly be made.

BISHOP ESHER'S EXPULSION.

READING, Penn., March 22.—The secretary of the committee which tried and deposed Bishop Esher of Chicago from office, the Rev. F. Smith of Lebanon, has been instructed to notify all the conferences of the Evangelical Church in America and Germany that Bishop Esher had been suspended as a Bishop and preacher, and this will be done at once.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—A north-bound freight train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad jumped the track at Geyserville, two miles south of here, this afternoon. Ten loaded cars rolled down a steep embankment and were demolished. The track was badly torn up, and travel was delayed several hours. The loss is very heavy.

Young & Smylie's "Acme" Licorice Pellets Contain natural curative properties for sore throat. —Adv.

FOR PARTY PURPOSES ONLY

REPUBLICAN TARIFF MAKERS SLIGHTLY MIXED.

NO HOPE FOR EASTERN MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS—A REBUFF FOR CANNED GOODS MAKERS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—To say that the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee are "rattled" would be to use a rude and slang term, but it would be true. It has been announced two or three times within a week that the Tariff bill would be brought into committee to-day, and it was fully expected that it could be brought in yesterday.

To-day, however, instead of submitting the bill to the full committee, that body reopened the case for the tin plate consumers, and heard them give their reasons for opposing the duty of 2 2-10 cents a pound that the committee proposes to fix for the encouragement of an industry yet unborn. The proposed increase of duty is 120 per cent., and canners of New-York and Maryland think it is too much. Mr. L. L. Bunting, President of the New-York State Canned Goods Association, and A. K. Shriver and R. T. Smith of the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimore were the talkers.

They had a good deal to say about the extent of the business and the effect that so great an increase of duty would have if it checked the importations of tin plate. It was not upon the canners, as the committee appeared to think, that the duty would fall. They would pay it, of course, but they expected to get it back, with a profit on the duty as well as on the goods. The consumer, they said, already paid 10 per cent. more for his goods, because of the duty on tin plate, than he would have to pay if tin plate were free, and if the duty on tin plate was increased as proposed he would have to pay 10 per cent. more than he does now.

Mr. Dingley inquired very seriously if the canners meant to say that the consumers paid this tax.

Mr. Shriver responded that they most certainly did.

As if he did not quite see how this could be, Mr. Dingley asked further, "Then does the consumer pay the tax on canned goods?"

Mr. Shriver responded, "He does."

"Then why," asked Mr. Dingley, "should we not remove the duty on canned goods and cheapen the goods to the consumer?"

This was expected to prove a "stumper," but it did not. "We think you should do so," answered all the representatives of the canned goods interests. They were perfectly willing, with tin plate on the free list, to have all canned goods put on the free list, and they would undertake to meet all foreign competition.

Mr. Bayne, the protestor of the unborn tin-plate industry, had a man named C. F. Gethin of Pittsburg in readiness to talk for the sheet-iron interests, and he cross-questioned the canned-goods men sharply. He told them that they would get their tin made cheaper in the end if they would only consent to pay higher prices for it while the Pittsburg iron men were learning how to make it.

Mr. Bayne thought that, with the increased duty, this unborn industry would so develop that in two years tin plate would be cheaper than if all the duty were taken off. It was his opinion that the people at the last election had voted to have tin plate taxed higher, and that the committee was bound to regard the verdict of the country.

"If they did," said Mr. Shriver, "they had no idea how far you would carry this protection theory."

After the hearing was over, a member of the committee spoke of the talk of the visiting canners as useless. "We have made up our minds about this tin-plate tax, and the canners may as well get ready to submit to it."

If there were any canners in the West who were disposed to make an objection to being protected in this way, it is probable that they would receive more courteous treatment. No effort is spared to have it understood that the bill is a Western tariff bill, although it does not appear to be entirely satisfactory in all its schedules to the Western men for whose benefit it is said to have been constructed.

Mr. Oliver Ames came here from Boston to ask Mr. McKinley to have some regard for the necessities of New-England manufacturers in directing up his schedules. He directed his attention to the papers that have been sent here by the consumers of coal and iron and the makers of shoes. Mr. Ames reported that he had talked very plainly about the feeling in the past, concerning the Tariff as reported in the newspapers, and he thought that he had convinced the Chairman of the Ways and Means that some of the duties proposed were preposterous from a business point of view and murderous from a political standpoint.

Yet, when Mr. McKinley was asked about the conversation with Mr. Ames, he said that there was nothing very notable about it, that Mr. Ames was "thoroughly satisfied" with the bill as it stood, and had no suggestions to make in the way of alteration. It is not likely that any Eastern representation can change the bill materially.

It is determined that the New-York farmers who live on the Canadian border shall get the impression that they are to be benefited by the "agricultural products" schedule, when no one imagines it is intended to pass that schedule, or any of the schedules, as a matter of fact. The will is to be taken for the deed.

A very much exercised constituent of Representative Andrew of Massachusetts has written to express his opinion of the proposed increase of the duty on Russian flaxen goods, from 35 to 50 per cent. ad valorem, with the addition of 3 cents a pound, which would make the total rate on the coarser and heavier goods 65 or 70 per cent., being more than four times what it was before the war. The duty was then 15 per cent. ad valorem, and the fine porcelain, though not large, supplied a good and cheap article of toweling, especially for the poorer classes.

"In 1861," he writes, "the duty was advanced to 35 per cent., but the article was so well suited to the wants of the people that its importation has gone on steadily, always in moderate quantities, from year to year. At the last tariff revision an attempt was made to increase the duty to 40 per cent., but it failed. The proposed advance would probably operate to stop the importation altogether. It seems scarcely credible that even the most ultra protectionists should fail to see that every additional turn of the screw hastens the inevitable destruction of the whole system of monopoly. But they may be well assured that truth and justice will prevail, and that with this ultra-protection they are hastening the downfall of their whole system. Indeed, they cannot put a better weapon in the hands of tariff reformers than this monstrous proposal to quadruple the original tax on an article used so largely by the poor. It seems difficult to imagine that any decent representative assembly could adopt it.

The feeling of contempt that is manifested for the New-York and Boston importers, who are quoted as articulate in the Tariff bill, is indicative of the disposition that has all along been shown to treat the importer as a criminal, as no better than a cutpurse, and as the proper object of hostile legislation. There is a belief that the iniquities in the Administration's bill, that has been amended in some respects in the Senate, were fully understood, and that they were there by deliberation and not by accident. The bill was constructed, it is asserted, upon the theory that the importer is a thief, and if his thieving can be stopped by taxing him he will be driven out of business, along with the manufacturers of the East, who have presumed to ask of a Republican Congress the boon of free raw materials.

A PROTEST BY LEATHER MEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—Representatives of shoes and other leather goods manufacturers met in the Chamber of Commerce to-night to protest against the passage of that portion of the Tariff bill levying 1½ cents a pound tax on imported skins and hides. L. P. Ross, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Resolutions formally protesting against the tax were passed. The closing paragraph of the resolution says: "We enter this protest regardless of party affiliations and without committing ourselves to any expression of opinion as to the policy of protection in general."

KILLED THE COACHMAN.

NORWICH, Conn., March 22.—J. Everett Briggs, thirty-five years of age, son of Ira Briggs, the wealthy owner of four cotton mills in Voluntown, shot and instantly killed Samuel Green, the family coachman, this afternoon.

Young Briggs only recently returned from the South, where he was engaged in buying cotton for his father. There is no telegraphic communication with Voluntown and particulars of the shooting are wanting. At last accounts Briggs had not been arrested.

GAMBLING HOUSES RAIDED.

Gambling houses at 90½ and 98 Third-avenue were raided at 10 o'clock last evening by officers from Police Headquarters. Eight prisoners were captured and a lot of apparatus confiscated.

For R. H. Macy & Co.'s Advertisement See Page 17.—Adv.

WILLIAM TURNBULL KILLED.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TICKET SPECULATORS IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.

James F. Hyde shot William Turnbull in front of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre last night at 7:45 o'clock. Both men were ticket speculators, and the cause of the shooting was an altercation arising out of the pursuit of their calling. The story as told by Hyde to the police is as follows: A great crowd of people was pressing up to the box office window and Turnbull was annoying the purchasers by trying to sell them tickets for reserved seats.

Hyde, who has the speculating privileges of the house, remonstrated, and, one word leading to another, Turnbull struck Hyde and knocked him down. He then kicked his prostrate opponent and jabbed at his eye with the point of an umbrella, making a wound on Hyde's cheek. The latter scrambled around one of the pillars in front of the theatre, Turnbull pursuing. As they came together again Hyde drew a five-barreled American "bull-dog" revolver of 32 calibre and shot Turnbull in the abdomen.

Officer Joseph Toye, who was on duty at the theatre, arrested Hyde and took him to the Thirtieth-street station, where he was locked up. Hyde's face bore evidence of hard usage. His left eye was badly swollen, and his left cheek was scarred as if with the point of a stick. Turnbull was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died at 8:30 o'clock.

The bullet from Hyde's pistol entered Turnbull's abdomen three inches to the left of the median line and four inches below the umbilicus. Death was due to shock and internal hemorrhage.

Hyde is thirty-eight years of age and lives with his wife and children at 244 West Twenty-second-street. He is one of the best known ticket speculators in New-York, and has heretofore borne an excellent reputation among all classes of theatrical people. He is sober, quiet, and peaceful and is a member of the "Five As" Club, the theatrical athletic organization.

Turnbull, on the other hand, is reported to have had an ugly and quarrelsome disposition. The management of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre say that he has caused them more trouble than all other ticket speculators combined. He is fifty years of age, but is a much larger man than Hyde. Turnbull resided at 84 Greenwich-avenue, and was a married man.

Hyde claims that seven or eight years ago Turnbull attempted to kill him with a knife on Eighth-avenue, and that he saved his life only by running away.

INFLUENCED BY "LOANS."

HUDSON FREEHOLDERS CHARGED WITH ACCEPTING BRIBES.

NEWARK, N.J., March 22.—Freeholder Tierney has instructed John A. McGrath, the counsel of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, to begin suit against John F. Plunkett, an East Newark saloon keeper, to recover $5,000 damages. The suit brings to light a fresh scandal among the Hudson Freeholders. Some months ago Hudson and Essex Counties agreed to construct jointly a new bridge across the Passaic River, which divides the two counties. Two sites were proposed—one at the foot of Fourth-avenue, and one at the foot of Clay-street. The Clay-street site was, after much discussion, agreed upon, and the bridge has since been located there at a joint expense for the two counties of about $70,000.

When the bridge was formally opened a few days ago Freeholder Tierney said, during the course of his little after-dinner speech at the dinner given in honor of the event, that whatever influences had moved others in the board to vote for the Clay-street site he had voted honestly for it. Wonder was aroused as to what had prompted this remarkable declaration, and it was learned that in a barroom discussion Saloon Keeper Plunkett had said that the Clark Thread Works people had placed $5,000 with Tierney and one of the factory employes named Adam Grau to influence the Freeholders to select the Clay-street site. Tierney denies this, but is not willing to say that no money was spent to influence the action of the members of the board of one of the two counties or of both counties.

Rumor says that three or four of the members accepted "loans" of $1,000 each from persons interested in the location of the bridge. J. J. McGrath, one of the sub-contractors of the bridge, says that the amount of these "loans" has been exaggerated. He declares that the Essex Freeholders were all right as far as he knew, but he refused to talk about the motives that prompted the Hudson County Freeholders.

THE MURDER OF MRS. ALEXANDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 22.—Particulars recieved here concerning the assassination of Mrs. Jane Alexander at Round Lake Church, in the Indian Territory, show that the deed was deliberately planned. According to the statement of her companions, Mrs. Alexander and two other ladies were standing near a camp fire, about seventy-five yards from the church, where religious services were in progress. The assassin crept up within twenty yards of his victim and fired two shots, the fourth shot took effect, killing the unfortunate woman almost instantly. The assassin escaped without disclosing his identity, and the motive of the crime is a profound mystery. Mrs. Alexander had recently removed from Virginia, and is said to have been highly related there. Her husband owns a good deal of real estate and railroad interests.

THREE MEN KILLED.

PORTAGE, N. Y., March 22.—A collision occurred to-night between a passenger and freight train on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Road, about 400 feet north of Portage Bridge. Engineers Warner and Stout were badly scalded. Brakemen Riley and G. Olsen and a fireman named Hughes were killed. A man from Rochester had both his legs ground off and a passenger received fatal injuries. Conductor Godfrey was badly hurt.

ITALIANS STRIKE FOR MORE PAY.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 22.—A large number of Italians employed on the new Reading Sea Shore Railroad struck yesterday for more wages, and also complained that the contractor had failed to pay them for previous work. This is the third strike in three weeks. The men assaulted Contractor John McGibbon with clubs and stones. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Folsom, where the strike occurred. A special messenger from the company arrived this afternoon, settled with the hands, and discharged the contractor.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 22.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Chester, S. C., says a destructive cyclone passed over the village of Edgemoor, near Chester, this afternoon. Fourteen houses were blown down, a negro named James Miller was killed, and several persons seriously injured.

The roof of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Station was blown half a mile away. Robinson & Brothers' establishment and Dickeys drug store were totally demolished. Edgemoor's new church was also destroyed.

THE ARCH FUND.

The Washington Memorial Arch Fund continues to grow steadily. A few more contributions and the figures will be $75,000, or three-quarters of all that is needed to finish the work. Yesterday $2 was received from Genevieve R. B. Andrews, and $25 from the *Commercial Advertiser's* "women's list," making the total $74,812 10.

A FACTORY GOING SOUTH.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—The Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass., today bought four acres of land in Knoxville, and

these gentlemen, and certainly the State has not been wronged in any way.

"Who are these defendants? The Sheriff is one, and, I may remark right here, that the most dangerous thing there is about the case for the chief defendant is the fact that he is the Sheriff of this county. He has been pictured as the chief executive of the county and as a politician with a powerful pull. For this very reason, he dared not have a Democratic lawyer. One whom I sought to interest in behalf of the defense declined to take part because he feared that if he did the prosecution would score a point. They would say: See! Tammany is behind the Sheriff and Tammany feels the need of getting him out of this scrape for obvious political reasons.

"A great deal has been said about the secret life of the defendant, James A. Flack. Is it such a strange thing in this community that a man should have relations with a woman not his wife? You know and I know many men who have lived that way, and many men are leading double lives, and yet they stand well in the community. I can name scores of men of my acquaintance who have offended against that moral law, but I might add they did not violate the eleventh commandment by being found out.

"You may wonder, gentlemen, at the fact that this is the first prosecution of the kind of which I can find any record in the State. I suppose the law against perversion of justice has been in existence thirty years or more. When I say that this is the first case of the kind on record I do not refer to actual divorces. The divorce mill has been running a long while, and hundreds, yes, thousands of secret divorces have been granted in this city and this State. The proceedings have been sealed and never disclosed."

Ex-Judge Russell was interrupted by Judge Barrett, who said the court would take a recess for luncheon. Five officers of the court were then sworn and the jury was placed in their charge.

When ex-Judge Russell resumed his address he said:

"A collusive divorce is a fraudulent divorce in the meaning of the law. If Mr. and Mrs. Flack agreed, he having committed the adultery with her connivance and consent, and if the adultery was a fact, she was entitled to a judgment, and there was nothing wrong about the proceeding. It was she was perfectly competent for her to make her case for her agent. So Mrs. Flack was bound by the acts of her son as her agent. If Mrs. Flack signed the verification to the complaint, Judge Monell had a perfect right to act in her behalf provided she had a knowledge of that complaint.

"It is said that the action was brought without the consent of Mary E. Flack. What is the evidence as to that? She as her own witness says she agreed only to a separation. Both father and son have testified to the facts, and the only denial has come from her. Not a man in this room believes her statement as to her signatures. It may have been improper to give a false name to the co-respondent, but the law does not care about names. It made no difference what name she was known by, for they were all assumed. Her real name was not Cherry any more than it was Raymond or Reynolds. The intention in using the name Reynolds was to protect an innocent boy.

"There is not an act from the beginning to the end of this case that can be laid at the doors of William L. Flack. By an act of monumental folly on the part of Judge Cowenhaver, who has since committed other follies, he got himself committed to a false theory and false statements, not so much by what he did in the divorce action as by what he has done since. And so he lied about it. It would have been much better if these defendants had done things the right way, and God knows why they did not, but irregular practice is not crime."

COL. FELLOWS SPEAKS.

During the latter part of Judge Russell's address Judge Grey of the Court of Appeals and Judge Ingraham were upon the bench with Judge Barrett. Col. Fellows, in summing up for the prosecution, said in part:

"The question before you, gentlemen, is whether the courts of this State were outraged and their processes defied. It is conceded by the defense at the outset that if Mary A. Flack did not authorize the bringing of the two petitions for divorce, they are guilty. The defense avers that the suit was authorized, and that Mary E. Flack knew all about it. Perfectly conscious of all that occurred, and yet, strangely enough, without any explanation, no sooner was this judgment rendered than she flung from the building-place than the whole world was filled with the protests of Mary E. Flack. She wanted it done, she had willingly subscribed her name, yet she protests.

"A fair inference from all the facts is that Mary E. Flack was deceived, and that she was not the moving party in the divorce proceedings. It is a fair inference from all the facts that the instigator of the action was James A. Flack. It was a most extraordinary proceeding that the plaintiff's attorney in the record knew not the plaintiff. Now, I say that he was cognizant of the entire action, why the necessity of all the secrecy? I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the law requires the greatest publicity in all civil proceedings as the test of the decree. Now why was the fact of the decree in this case concealed? Why is it that you never before saw or heard of such a record as appears in the case of Flack against Flack? Were these men fools, utterly ignorant? Men like Bookstaver, Ambrose Monell, Benjamin Wright, and Joseph Meeks—did they know what they were doing, or were they innocent parties to a mild conversation or conversation between sheriff Flack and Ambrose Monell?

"Although there is not a regular thing in these papers, you are told that no crime has been committed and no one has been wronged. Are you a jury of New-York, going to accept that conclusion? I cannot believe it. According to this idea, any one might begin a divorce in the morning and have it consummated before night, in spite of the courts. I do not care to say anything more about the Judge who is mixed up in this case than is necessary to show his connection with this conspiracy, because he must answer to another tribunal for his conduct. A Judge in the performance of his duty is beyond the reach of the Grand Jury, and that will explain to you why the Judge in this case was not on trial.

"Where does Will Flack, the son, appear in these proceedings? He comes to the surface after the bogus record is unearthed. Does he get the recess of his mother? No; he joins his father and his co-conspirators against his mother. Pray Heaven if we are to have sons like these, let them all be daughters.

"You have seen that the reputations men achieve as these defendants did can be built up in the eyes of the world while ghosts lurk and are hidden in the background. Do you suppose that three years ago, if the voters of New-York county had known that James Alexander Flack's character was not so pure and spotless as the white-haired men who marched before his chariot, they would not have been elected to the high offices that he has filled? I do not condemn him, I say, for his private life. I am merely the representative of the people, and Flack is called to the stand for his official garb, confronted by the law of this State with accusations of a serious nature; his son is implicated, and so is Meeks and all the conspirators, and are so mixed and entangled that it appears to me to be a nefarious crime without equal.

"Politics has not played a part in this case. You never would have known whether the defendants were Democrats or Republicans, as we studiously avoided all reference to politics. I need hardly say that I am a Democratic lawyer, and I have known the defendants for years. Without the record that we have proven in this case I should still deem them worthy of the respect of the community. But they have torn down the fabric of the sacred marriage relation and invoked the courts and perverted the law to do it. They have sought to destroy the very foundation of society."

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

When court reconvened after the recess for dinner, Judge Barrett charged the jury. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The time has now come when you are to receive my final instructions. This is a case of very grave importance both to the people and to these defendants. Before proceeding to give you the instructions which I intend to give you we may as well consider at the outset a question which was suggested by some remarks addressed to you by the counsel for the defendants and which have been emphasized by a request to charge which I need not read. And it is that you are the exclusive judges of facts.

"Now, with these preliminary observations, I will proceed briefly to instruct you upon this law. It would be a very perfunctory performance for me to read you the statute as to conspiracy, charge you as to reasonable doubt and good character, and then leave the case to you. You have the right to lean upon me as a source for the presentation of the facts which are pertinent to the case and to point out to you just what it is you have to determine and what you have to determine not.

"This is an indictment for what is called the law of conspiracy, and it is very tersely stated in the Penal Code in these words: 'If two or more persons conspire either to falsely institute or maintain an action or to commit an act injurious to the public health or public morals or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or of the due administration of the laws, each of them is guilty of conspiracy.'

"Now, there could not be anything plainer than these words. There are two kinds of conspiracy. One is a conspiracy to do an unlawful act—an act unlawful in itself. That is a conspiracy even if the most righteous means are resorted to. Then there is another conspiracy which is equally reprehensible. That is to commit or perform or do a lawful act by unlawful means. You will observe the language of the statute: 'A conspiracy requires two or more persons. That is the essence of conspiracy doctrine. It follows from this that you may find in a given case a verdict for or against one or more of the defendants. You may find all innocent or all guilty; two innocent and one guilty. And when I say one guilty, I mean the same be guilty even if he conspired with one of the other defendants, who is dead. For the dead man and the one man make the combination. The one man is guilty. You may find, for instance, that all the other persons were guilty, except Mr. Meeks. If you find that Mr. Meeks conspired with Mr. Monell, who is dead, you can find a verdict against him. There must be two in it or more.

"I feel bound to say to you, gentlemen, that this judgment record is a record of a fraudulent divorce. Of that there can be no doubt whatever. It would be a misapplication of language to call it an irregular proceeding. The two questions for you to determine are, first, whether there was with which resulted in this decree was fraudulently instituted, then the question for your consideration is, Was this decree obtained by fraudulent means? And by that I mean fraudulently as stated by these defendants. When I pronounced this a fraudulent decree, I do not mean to characterize the conduct of the defendants, which I want to leave exclusively to you. But I would not be performing my duty if I told you that the preparation, for instance, of a summons and its signature by the attorney without any authority from the plaintiff was a mere irregularity. Under our rules of practice an attorney cannot shift his responsibility upon another attorney without what is called an order of substitution. There can be no substitution without the consent of the plaintiff. For an order of substitution there are necessarily the consent of the existing attorney and the written consent of the plaintiff. Where the plaintiff never was consulted; where the plaintiff never gave any consent for the substitution; where, indeed, the attorney himself never gave any consent, but the new attorney simply took the attorney's crown and placed it on his own head, to call some of these things would be absurd to call that an irregularity. It is fraudulent, and so with the erasure of the name.

"Whether this judgment in these proceedings was the result of a conspiracy entered into by these defendants is a question which you must solve. The defendants are entitled to the benefit of what is called a reasonable doubt. There should, however, be no misunderstanding about the nature of what is a reasonable doubt. It must not be a fight or a capricious doubt. It is not a doubt which a desire to eliminate from one's full duty as a juryman. If the jurors after a fair and faithful examination of the evidence is not satisfied that the party is responsible for the acts there exists a reasonable doubt. But the juror has no right to shrink from the performance of his full duty nor trudge into the doctrine of the law for his own indolence, caprice, or for the perversion of justice.

"Then there is the doctrine on what is called good character. I am asked to charge you that a good character often creates a reasonable doubt where, but for it, the doubt would not be created. And that is true. There is no case in which the juror cannot in his discretion give the prisoner the benefit of a good character, no matter what the testimony may be.

THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

"After you have considered these beneficent considerations of the law the case still remains unsettled. The first question is the question as to whether the suit itself was falsely instituted. That depends upon two considerations. The first is, of course, whether Mrs. Flack is to be credited in her statement that she did not want a suit so be brought for an actual divorce. That is a question exclusively for you to decide. If you believe that she has committed perjury in one branch of the case you may disregard all her testimony at the same time that is not to be done lightly and capriciously. You are to consider whether she really ever gave her consent for an absolute divorce. You have seen the witness; you have heard her testimony on the cause; you know what kind of a woman she is. It is for you to say, then, whether you think she desired to get a divorce or not.

"But with regard to the other branch of the case, you have another and equally plain function to perform. I will assume that she did consent to give her husband a bill of divorce, and that she is to be used as a plaintiff to charge him with adultery, and that it was understood that she was not to have merely a separation, but an actual dissolving of the marriage tie. Now, gentlemen, we come to what I consider a very grave branch of this case. Assume that she consented to obtain a divorce and was entitled to that divorce, and calling it—for the purpose of the discussion—a lawful divorce, was that decree obtained by lawful or unlawful means? If it was obtained by unlawful means, then there is a perversion of justice of the due administration of our laws.

"I assume that you will have no doctrine, either in law or in morals, that the end justifies the means. The rules and safeguards of the law are not mere red tape, instituted for the purpose of obstructing honest people in getting their rights and making it difficult for them. They are instituted for the purpose of preventing guilty purposes from being carried into effect.

"Our statute is foremost in its respect for the marital relations. While elsewhere there have been laxer methods of divorce—and it is not for me to say whether that is wise or not—it has been the policy of our State to permit no divorce except for one cause, adultery. While that law is on the statute book it must be respected. The people of this State have said that that rule shall not be infringed upon, no matter how the individual may suffer. He cannot go into a court and obtain a divorce on the consent of the defendant. The defendant may go into the court and cry, 'Peccavi, I am guilty.' But there must be an independent and truthful proof without collusion. It is the policy of the court to see that in every case there is absolute freedom from corruption, collusion, or fraud.

"For this reason the defendant must be actually summoned by actual service of process. In ordinary cases between man and man you can choose your own tribunal. But in divorce cases it is a question in which the laws of the State are to be considered, and the referee must be appointed by the independent judgment of the court.

"Now, upon the conceded facts, was there a conspiracy or not to pervert the administration of our laws? It is not necessary to prove any direct consent or even a meeting of the conspirators. It can be concluded from the collateral circumstances of the case. The unlawful conspiracy is to be inferred from the unlawful conduct of the parties. It is of no consequence whether the object has been effected.

"Now, gentlemen, as to whether unlawful means were resorted to for what you may consider a lawful end. I charge that if Mr. Flack and his wife disagreed, and if Mr. Flack made a confession of his adultery to his wife, who was innocent of any knowledge of it, and she wanted an airorce in consequence of his confession, there is nothing necessarily criminal in that. But the question is whether the means adopted were lawful. The complaint charges, upon information and belief, that the defendants committed adultery with one Susan T. Reynolds. Now, what was the condition of things when Mrs. Flack signed that? She said she had no knowledge of the fact. Until she received this complaint she was not in a position to make any charge against him. Her husband substantially confessed to the allegation to be made use of against him that he was guilty of adultery. That is what he wanted her to swear to, and that is the origin of this suit. There is not a particle of evidence in the case that the defendant ever went by the name of Reynolds. The witnesses who testified to the adultery on which the decree was made have told us they never knew him by that name.

"Mr. Meeks built so that he never saw the order of reference until he had noted upon it—that he took an oath of office on the statement of Mr. Monell that he had been appointed. The means adopted by Mr. Meeks in taking the deposition of the witnesses were the reverse of the practices of the court and the laws of the land. It appears that Mr. Monell drafted these affidavits from the information received from Mr. Flack, and Mr. Meeks simply copied the draft. He should have had the witnesses sworn before him and examined them. He had not signed the order of reference when he took the depositions, according to his own statement. If he had done his duty, he would have learned that the witnesses never knew the defendant by the name of Reynolds. They knew him as Raymond. If he had done so, this decree would not have been granted.

"Then came the condition of things which I have stated to you were fraudulent beyond any mistake. That was when the Judge refused to grant the desired because of the name of Monell. There is no such thing as a substitution of attorneys by erasure. It is no defense to such an act that it was effected by the order of the court. If the Judge orders such a thing, the attorney is bound to refuse. Mr. Meeks concedes they tore up the summons and substituted a new one, and that he never saw the name of Monell and inserted Wright's. These were devices which must be characterized as fraudulent.

"It is not a question as to whether there was a real cause of action. The question is whether the law was not abused and perverted by fraudulent practices. That brings me to the final consideration of the case. Mr. James A. Flack is not connected directly or indirectly with these fraudulent changes. The case against him rests upon his wife's testimony and the manner in which this suit was brought by charging the adultery with Sarah F. Reynolds by the affidavits given to the preparation of the affidavits of Margaret Smith and Kate Cannon. The case as to Meeks is affected unfavorably by what appeared when he went to Wright. The case as to Will Flack depends upon considerations which have been given to you as to the participation in the different proceedings which were taken, and particularly by the letter which he addressed to Benjamin Wright.

"Take the facts just as they are and render such verdict as properly falls from those facts. Be neither influenced to punish a public officer or a man standing not be affected by any desire to shield a popular official. These defendants are guilty or not. If there is a reasonable doubt of their guilt it will be your pleasure to say so. If you conclude that there is no reasonable doubt as to the guilt of one or all, it is for you to say so."

THE JURY GO OUT.

At the conclusion of Judge Barrett's charge ex-Judge Russell and Mr. Bird submitted thirty-three requests for special charges to the jury. To most of them Judge Barrett acceded, but many of them he very decidedly refused. Then counsel read a long list of exceptions that they had noted to his Honor's charge, and all this consumed almost another hour.

The jury retired in charge of the court officers at 9:10 o'clock. Bird were conducted to the Supreme Court, Special Term, room. Mr. Bird told the reporters that, in view of the charge, he confessed he had little hope of more than a disagreement. Judge Russell would not be quoted on the subject.

Flack and his son gave no indication of how they were affected by Judge Barrett's charge. During its delivery they preserved the same stolid demeanor that had marked their bearing during the progress of the trial. As the jury retired they, with Joseph Meeks and their counsel, withdrew to one of the vacant court rooms to wait for the verdict. Several of Inspector Byrnes's officers mixed with the throng that lingered in the corridors, which gave the impression that the defendants were under police surveillance.

AN EAVESDROPPER CAPTURED.

Shortly after 11:30 o'clock the jury sent a communication to Judge Barrett asking for instructions, and after his Honor took his seat on the bench the room quickly filled up. Addressing the jury, Judge Barrett said:

"I have just been informed of an extraordinary incident and that you have discovered a reporter concealed in your room. Is that the fact?"

The jurymen excitedly replied that it was, and Juror Pratt stood up in his place and told Judge Barrett that he had discovered the reporter hidden behind the curtains of the Judge's bench in the room to which the jury had been assigned.

The reporter had been given in charge of an officer, and was arraigned before Judge Barrett. He said his name was Dilworth Choate, and admitted that he had concealed himself in the room before the jury entered it, and that there had been no collusion between him and any of the jury.

"I know you as a reporter for the *World* newspaper," said Judge Barrett, "and I must say you have committed a gross impropriety. I would be only too glad to punish you severely if it was in my power. I cannot find, however, that I have that power or that your act is a criminal contempt of court, as you appear to have had no communication with the jury."

"The spoke to me," said Juror Pratt. "When I found him behind the curtains I said to him: 'Here you are, eh?' and he replied: 'Oh, we are everywhere.'"

Mr. Bird and ex-Judge Russell insisted that the act of Choate was an attempt to pervert justice and that it was a case for the action of the District Attorney. Then Mr. Bird asked that any notes that the reporter had taken in the jury room be taken from him. Choate reluctantly delivered them up. The Judge then asked him to promise not to divulge what he had heard or reproduce it for his paper, and at the request of the lawyers he was sworn and made the promise under oath. Judge Barrett took possession of Choate's notes, and then turned to the jury and instructed them on the question of criminal intent. His Honor said that criminal intent was the doing of an unlawful act intending to do it. The jury again retired, and at 12:30 o'clock returned, with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

RELEASED ON THEIR BAIL.

After the jury retired, Mr. Goff addressed Judge Barrett, saying that the District Attorney saw no reason why the case should not be left to the court. All the defendants had been convicted and he did not see why they should receive any extraordinary consideration. Ex-Judge Russell asked that further action in the case be suspended until Monday and the defendants be released under the present bail bonds, $5,000 each.

Judge Barrett said it was ample security, in his opinion, for the appearance of the defendants in court at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and he adjourned court till that hour, when such action as is deemed appropriate in the case will be taken. Meeks was more visibly affected by the result than the Flacks.

The defendants and their counsel at once departed for their homes. Ex-Judge Russell and John H. Bird said they would take an appeal on the exceptions.

Mr. Goff said the offense of which the Flacks and Meeks were convicted was a misdemeanor, the maximum punishment for which is one year's confinement in the penitentiary and $500 fine. What effect the verdict will have on the Sheriff's tenure of office is a matter for the Governor's consideration.

SOLDIER ATHLETES.

NOVEL EVENTS AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

The second annual Spring games of the Twenty-second Regiment took place last evening at the armory on Fourteenth-street. All the events were fairly contested and several unexpected features were introduced which were both amusing and, in some cases, startling. From an athletic point of view the most interesting surprise of the evening was an exhibition mile run by the cross-country champion, W. D. Day of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. His perfect form and light, graceful step brought forth resounding applause.

This feature had not been put down in the printed programme, and so it had the added charm of something unexpected. All through the run, of course, he preserved the same beautiful style, and finished in 4:47 3-5, apparently as fresh and unwinded as when he began.

The comical three-legged race possessed unusual interest last evening, there being a large number of contestants and all in good training. In every case, almost, the two men with their adjacent legs strapped together got over the ground as neatly as if they had been perfectly free from each other. Two teams competed in the final heat in this event, one being composed of F. F. Silney and J. A. Quigley of Company E, the other of E. W. Hepper and G. W. Howe, Jr., of Company H. They ran almost neck and neck all around, the latter-named team being slightly behind. As they came down the home stretch, this team made a brave effort to get the lead, and the consequent excitement among the spectators was tremendous. The finish line was just beyond the turn, and in making the turn a very funny thing happened. The course was lined at this point with a row of chairs, and among the occupants of these, just at the corner where the long stretch ended, were two very pretty girls, who were watching the race with the greatest enthusiasm. Just as the team composed of Hepper and Howe reached this place they lost control over their legs for once, and went heading into the arms of the fair spectators. For a moment the scene resembled a football scrimmage, and then the bare-legged athletes extricated themselves and went on, finishing a good second. The time of the winners, Silney and Quigley, was 20 3-5 seconds.

Another event was the "medley race." The contestants were obliged to walk a lap, then run a lap, and finally run backward a lap. The last lap was an amusing one, those who had proved themselves proficient in going ahead in both ways finding considerable difficulty in operating their machinery. The leader, E. D. Lawrence, Company B, finally won, however, in 1:24 2-5, with E. C. Collyer, Company C, second.

Following are the results in the other events:

Fifty-Yards Dash, Handicap—D. S. Meyer, Company K, first in 6 seconds; T. Carr, Company K, second. Five-Mile Race—E. D. Lawrence, Company B, first, time, 8:05 4-5; S. M. Phillips, Company K, second. Regimental Tug-of-War—Won by Company B's team, composed of W. A. Barwick, A. Miller, W. T. Beaver, and D. S. Brown, Jr.; Company G's team was second, composed of W. H. Decker, V. A. Villar, J. C. Villar, and F. H. Noble. One-mile run—R. E. Billings, Co. F., Company C, first, 5:09 3-5; E. C. Collyer, Company C, second. 440-yards run—E. W. Hepper, Company H, first, in 58 3-5 seconds; F. F. Silney, Company E, second. Running high jump—F. Silney, Company E, first, 5 feet 5½ inches, D. M. Fernandes, Company F, second. Obstacle Race—W. L. Follett, Company F, in 14½; E. W. Hepper, Company H, second. The bands awarded the prizes. The company with the greatest number of points was won by Company B.

The officers of the meeting were: Referee—W. R. Pryor; Judges—John P. Lee, C. A. De Bois, and H. H. Treadwell; Timers—M. W. Ford, C. C. Hughes, and J. E. Sullivan; Announcer—Fred W. Burns.

WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM.

THE CURIOUS HALLUCINATION OF AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—For several days past the farmers in Ewing Township, near this city, have been alarmed by a stalwart lunatic who went from farm to farm tearing out the sides of small outbuildings. He said that he was building ranges for Uncle Sam. Every day he would partly demolish several buildings, using nothing but his arms and hands.

Yesterday afternoon he began his depredations on the farm of John Roach, who endeavored to eject him, when he was grabbed by the crazy man and given a hard fight which resulted in a retreat for the farmer, who drove to neighboring farms and secured the services of a County Constable and a score of men to assist in capturing the lunatic. It was dark when they appeared on the spot, and with the light of lanterns discovered and made a rush for him.

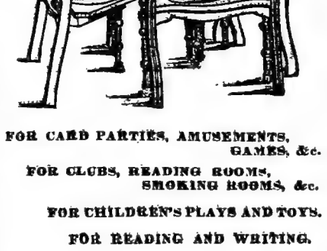
He fought desperately with stones, boards, and bricks, wounding several of the party, and when he was overpowered it took half a dozen men to hold him down while others bound him with ropes. Late as night he was brought to this city in a wagon and detained for examination. It deprived to be Jonathan Pancoast, a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, who have been searching for him since his escape from a Philadelphia asylum about a week ago, where he was known as a most dangerous lunatic.

THE FRUIT CROP IN SOUTH JERSEY.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 22.—The fruit growers of South Jersey have for several weeks dreaded an approach of cold weather, as the peach and other trees were throwing out shoots and budding fast, and it has been feared that a sudden spell of cold weather would ruin the crop for the coming season. The recent cold wave has proved that the worst fears of the fruit growers were not well founded, as the peach and early berry crop is undoubtedly ruined. Mr. Stacey Shaw, who owns 4,500 peach trees, informed a TIMES representative to-day that they were ruined, and also his early quince and pears.

In Galloway, Germania, Hammonton, Elwood, Egg Harbor, Linwood, Vineland, Buena Vista, and all through Cumberland County the peach crop will be a total failure. The loss to early fruit outside of peaches will be well up among the thousands. Charles Mason of Weymouth Township has lost 5,000 trees, George Pressey 2,000, John Gail of Vineland 7,000, and several others as many. These fruit growers are dispondent and are making little or no preparations for the harvesting of the crop the coming season, as is usually the case at this season of the year.

THE LATEST THING.



FOR CARD PARTIES, AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, &c.

FOR CLUBS, READING ROOMS, SMOKING ROOMS, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S PLAYS AND TOYS.

FOR READING AND WRITING.

FOR ALL OCCASIONAL USES.

The four chairs look like a part of the table and are made to slide entirely under the table, where they cannot be seen. The table is just the right size and height. The seats of the chairs are in telescoped sections and can be extended to the full size by simply drawing them out. The chairs are very comfortable and have recessed seats and shaped backs. They can be used singly in any part of the room. This adds four chairs which occupy no extra space. Price of the table and four chairs complete, only $35.

De Graaf & Taylor Co.,

47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

Scaly Psoriasis 20 Years.

A startling revelation of suffering. Entire person covered with dry scales. Every morning a dustpanful, some as large as an envelope, taken from the sheets. Tried every medicine and many doctors and hospitals. All thought he would die. Body a mass of disease, hair dead and lifeless. Suffering fearful. Cured in six weeks by the CUTICURA Remedies. N. B.—This cure was made in 1879 and has remained permanent to date, Jan. 27, 1890.

CURED BY CUTICURA

I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.s Psoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this Winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of Winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything almost that could be thought of without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where, I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toenails came off; fingernails dead, and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer.

My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of CUTICURA in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, "We will try CUTICURA." Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and SOAP. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of RESOLVENT three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used CUTICURA SOAP freely; applied CUTICURA morning and evening. Result: Returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER,
Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1886.

A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the aforesaid Hiram E. Carpenter, and know his condition to have been as stated. We believe his statement to be true in every particular.

L. B. SIMMONS & SON, Merchants, Henderson.
G. A. THOMPSON, Merchant, Henderson, N. Y.
A. A. DAVIS, Henderson, N. Y.
MILLARD E. JOINER, Merchant, Henderson, N. Y.
JOHN CARPENTER, Henderson, N. Y.
A. M. LEFFINGWELL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Henderson, N. Y.

In answer to yours of Jan. 21, 1890, I have to say I am and have been in uniform good health for the several years that have passed since I first used your CUTICURA REMEDIES. I believe there is no remedy or medicine prepared that will compare with them for the relief and cure of obstinate skin diseases.

H. E. CARPENTER,
Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Jan. 27, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

Words can scarcely do justice to the esteem in which these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and greatest of humor remedies are held by the thousands upon thousands who have found them the only source of immediate relief and of speedy, permanent, and economical cure of skin, scalp, and blood diseases which have rendered life almost unendurable.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

The Madison-Square Garden
COMPANY

Are prepared to receive proposals for the rental of all privileges connected with the sale of Cigars, Beer, Wines, &c., in the Garden during the season of 1890. Such season will comprise the months of June, July, August, and possibly September. Details will be furnished at the office of the Madison-Square Garden Company, No. 10 West 23d-st.

Proposals must be addressed to
HIRAM HITCHCOCK, Esq., President.

OPPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

MR. CARLISLE'S STRICTURES ON SOME MEASURES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The *Sunday Gazette* of this city will to-morrow publish an interview with ex-Speaker Carlisle upon the attitude of the Democratic Representatives toward several important measures pending before the House.

Mr. Carlisle first attacked the Lodge bill providing for Federal regulation of elections for Representatives. "The Democrats in the House are a unit," he said, "in opposition to the first clause, which in practice would make the bill operate only in certain sections of the country. If we are to have such a law, it should operate everywhere alike, and not be left, as the Lodge bill leaves it, to operate here and there as may be requested by a given number of voters in this or that Congressional district. The intention is, in other words, to control the machinery of the elections for Representatives in Congress from the Southern Congressional districts, and from a few Northern districts. This we shall oppose."

Mr. Carlisle estimated that to carry out the provisions of the bill would require the employment of 630,000 officers of election, at an expense of from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000 every two years. This would have to be met by the United States Treasury. This estimate is based upon the present number of polling places, but he holds that the system (Australian) proposed would prove so slow and cumbrous as to make necessary a vast increase in the number of polling places. Then, too, he argues that the bill is so complex that its requirements could never be made clear to illiterate voters or to ignorant Republican election officers and in the South, and a local election would be impracticable by what he terms.

"The bill is full of requirements difficult of execution by the officials, and not easily to be understood by the voters. It would be the prolific source of innumerable contests and, continued Mr. Carlisle, speaking with great emphasis, that is just what the Republicans, they could take advantage of every irregularity that might and would arise under this multifarious law. And the additional machinery of the law provides how this may be done."

He declared that the bill did not come within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution conferring upon Congress the right to prescribe the manner of elections. It deprived the Governor of the right to issue certificates of election, and in fact took away from the State all control of elections.

Mr. Carlisle said that the McComas bill, providing that the elections for Representatives in the next Congress shall be held in the districts as they were constituted at the last election, was open to the same objection. "If the bill be not unconstitutional, at least it is certainly unwise," he said. "It puts too much power in the hands of canvassing boards in conjunction with the Clerk of the House—always a partisan—and would provoke contests and lead to innumerable frauds."

In conclusion, Mr. Carlisle said that while the extravagant expenditures of the party in power and its proposed partisan laws were important questions, they would not be the overtopping issues of the Fall campaign, but that the great question would continue to be the relief of the people from unnecessary taxation by the tariff laws.

TAILORS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

From the London Daily News.

Russian tailors deserve the cordial gratitude of their brethren all the world over for the courageous spirit in which they are grappling with a grievance felt by knights of the scissors ever since skins and cloth supplanted nakedness and fig leaves. Hitherto, after engaging "forked radishes" in becoming suits of black or colored stuffs, they have had to sit down and wait for their money—it may be for years and for "ever be for ever," as the song says, all debts, even the last one to Nature, taking precedence over those contracted toward one's tailor. Now they have bravely risen up and rebelled against this crying injustice. The plan of campaign of the St. Petersburg tailors at first consisted in the publication of the names of insolvent customers in the most widely-circulated journals of the capital; but the authorities set their faces against this extreme heartlessness. The indomitable tailors then hit upon an equally effectual device, which they are trying with unparalleled success. Immense blackboards are hung up in the most conspicuous place in the reception room, where they cannot fail to meet the eye of the visitor; thereon are chalked, in letters as big as arrow-headed inscriptions, the names of their hopelessly-indebted clients, and the sum of their indebtedness. If the tailors have succeeded in mortally offending some of their most influential customers, on the other hand they have the consolation to reflect that bad debts have already diminished by 60 per cent.

LAVIGERIE GOING TO ROME.

From the London Daily News.

Cardinal Lavigerie is shortly expected at Rome from Algiers. He is said to have been sent for by the Pope to arrange matters with Gen. Simmons, who is still in Rome, and seems to have concluded no arrangement. He sees often, it is the case of our correspondent, to the Vatican, and has long conferences with Cardinals Rampolla and Mocenni. At the celebration for Pio Nono in San Lorenzo he was the only diplomatist present, and was scandalized that there was no Cardinal or prelate present of the many on whom Pio Nono's favors showered so many benefits. Gen. Simmons is treated with special deference, the Pope hoping to keep him permanently as the representative of England. But the English diplomatist begins to be annoyed by the amiable vacillations that take place. The Maltese fear that the Holy See may yield, and oppose obstacles; the Jesuits support the English aims, trusting to retake possession of what they had in the island. One of the points of the negotiations concerns the opening in Malta of a grand college for African missions, and therefore the Primate of Africa, Archbishop of Algiers and Carthagena, will be invited to come to Rome.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 22.—The Red Star Line steamship Westernland, Capt. Johnson, from Antwerp for New-York, was delayed off Flushing at 6 P. M. to-day.

The Red Star Line steamship Waesland, Capt. Grant, from New-York March 12 for Antwerp, was sighted off the Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.

A FAIR DIVISION WANTED

THE SENATORS AND PUBLIC-BUILDING GRAB.

AN OBSTRUCTION WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME—ANOTHER EDUCATIONAL BILL BY MR. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A single piece of public-building pork caused more delay in the Senate to-day than any twenty pieces that have preceded it. It had been agreed to confine to-day's sitting to consideration of bills on the calendar, and the first of these happened to be an appropriation of $300,000 for a public building at San Diego, Cal.

The piece was being hauled out of the barrel as nicely as possible when Mr. Sherman dropped a snag in its way by remarking that the usual appropriation for a building in a town of San Diego's size was $100,000, and he wanted to know why San Diego was to get three times that much. Mr. Stanford replied that the San Diego building was to accommodate the Post Office, Land Office, Internal Revenue Office, and Custom House. Mr. Ingalls made more trouble by asking Mr. Stanford, as Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee, how many other buildings California had been given, and how much they were to cost. Mr. Stanford did not know, but he was sure no buildings were provided where they were not needed. An answer which Mr. Ingalls declared was vague and indefinite. There was a general complaint in the newspapers, he added, that extravagant appropriations were being passed for unnecessary buildings and he wanted some information.

Mr. Sherman mentioned several Ohio cities larger than San Diego which had no public buildings, and he thought there should be "a fair divide." Mr. Hoar asked if the Post Committee had shown any favoritism and received a prompt negative from Mr. Stanford. The San Diego prospect was growing very slim, when Mr. Spooner came to the rescue with an earnest defense of the bill and of the committee. Messrs. Platt, Wilson of Iowa, Morgan, and Dolph followed in the same line, Mr. Dolph, quite naturally, warning the Senate not to be influenced by newspaper criticisms. Mr. Teller complained that the West had been sadly neglected in distributing public buildings.

Then Mr. Hearst made a little speech which made it sure that the San Diego bill would pass. Mr. Hearst is not often heard in the Senate, and it is rare that any Senator receives closer attention than was paid to him. California, he said, had been a State for forty years, and had been neglected all that time. It had only one Post Office and that had to be propped up. Mr. Hearst made the Senate laugh as he drew a vivid picture of the beauties of San Diego and its vast importance, and added that he would not tell of all its beauties for fear he should be accused of bulldozing the Senate. He assured the Senate that he intended to present the claims of California and he intended to see every one attended to. He was doing other things, a large sum for a Post Office at San Francisco, and he expected to get it.

Mr. Dawes pleaded for the bill, and then Mr. Ingalls removed all snags by declaring that the discussion had shown the necessity for the San Diego bill, and the fat piece of pork was landed without a negative vote. Later in the day the Senate provided $15,000 for an addition to the public building in Houston, Texas.

It will not be Mr. Blair's fault if the Senate escapes another tiresome discussion of the proposition to use the public money in aid of common schools. The New-Hampshire Senator has little hope of securing a reconsideration of the vote by which his Educational bill was beaten. He has, therefore, started the thing over again from the beginning, by introducing the defeated bill as a new measure, with only one or two unimportant changes in the text. The bill was referred to-day to the Committee on Education and Labor, and that body will undoubtedly report it back favorably, so that it will again become a nuisance on the calendar.

Mr. Blair is

THE JERSEY CITY OUTLOOK

INDICATIONS OF A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

MR. PERKINS ACCEPTS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND MR. NEWBOLD.

There are many apparent indications in Jersey City at present of the real coming of a political revolution that is to lift from power the ringsters who now outrageously mismanage its affairs, and fill their pockets at the expense of the taxpayers. Thus far it seems as if the opponents of the ring had made no great mistake. The nomination of George F. Perkins is not only satisfactory to all the elements of his own party, but it is recognized on all sides as strong. Few steps have yet been taken toward pushing his candidacy, but every move is in that direction has shown the general public interest and willingness to co-operate.

At Mr. Perkins's office in this city yesterday it was stated that he had not yet been heard from concerning the nomination, but that a good many good things had been heard about his candidacy. Many Jersey City Democrats have called there to ask about him, and to promise their individual support. "I should think," said Mr. Squire affably, "that there had been enough such callers already to insure Mr. Perkins's election, if they all vote for him, as they seemed determined to do." In response to a suggestion that the opportunity for usefulness for Mr. Perkins was unusual, he said it was, and that he thought Mr. Perkins would take advantage of it, if elected. "The management of a city," he said, "is very much like the management of any other corporation. It should be carried on under business principles. There is not much room for politics in it. A city is operated under a charter, not a constitution. The questions of raising and spending money are the principal ones. They should be considered from the standpoint of the business man."

There has never been any reason since Mr. John Reid, in the convention which made the nomination, vouched for Mr. Perkins's acceptance to doubt that he would accept. Mr. Reid evidently knew whereof he spake. But the people who wanted further assurance appear to have got it last night in the following dispatch, which was printed in a Jersey City evening paper:

WELLINGTON, Ohio, March 22.

The demands of the party and people of Jersey City are so pressing that I sacrifice my personal desires and wishes, and with great reluctance accept the nomination of the Republican Party for Mayor. Will be home Wednesday morning.

GEORGE F. PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins's return will no doubt be an interesting event. He is certain to be welcomed with enthusiasm, whether the welcome is formal, as has already been suggested, or informal. The steps that will be taken thereafter to guard the ballot boxes will be of the utmost interest. It begins to dawn upon the people that with sufficient vigilance and energy fraud can be prevented. Mr. Perkins will be likely to insist on the needful precautions.

One thing that will help this work by encouraging men to take hold of it will probably be the appearance of the State Senate committee which is engaged in investigating the Hudson County election frauds. This committee is expected to begin its sessions in Jersey City not later than Thursday, and when it does begin testimony will be presented that cannot fail to arouse people. The half or the quarter of that shameful story of ring cheating has not yet been told.

Quite as important as any other event before election may be the meeting of the Hudson County Circuit on the 1st day of April. The April Grand Jury will, of course, be drawn before that time. Sheriff Davis is expected to draw it next week. He has promised, or threatened, to select "a jury of aristocrats." Whatever sort of jury he selects the names on it will be carefully scrutinized, and the character of the men known before the court meets. The common trick of drawing a few good men while the great majority are merely Davis's tools may be resorted to, but it will not deceive the wary. Light will be let in on all the dark spots, and the more numerous these "spots" are in the jury the greater will be the public indignation.

It is the general belief that Judge Knapp is very much in earnest about the election frauds. Though, as has been before noted, some persons believe his talk to the retiring jury was perfunctory, and that he is much too anxious to please Gov. Abbett. That is not the prevailing opinion. The Judge has established a high reputation for honesty and sincerity. Republican and Democratic lawyers almost universally accept his words as meaning all they imply. They say his own character and self-respect forbid his swerving from what he sees to be the line of his duty. There is sufficient reason for accepting this statement. He has had an honorable career, and is now sixty-six years old. He has been three times appointed to the Supreme Court bench, first by Gov. Bedle, next by Gov. Ludlow, and the third time by Gov. Green. At his age his character is not only established, but known. To keep it clear must be a much more pleasant thought to him than any possible political or judicial promotion.

Hence no doubt is felt that when the court sits April 1 he will deliver a charge to the Grand Jury that will make every member of it feel his responsibility, and it is also believed that if the jury fails in its duty he will deal with it in exemplary fashion. The drawing of the jury and the charge to the jury of course have no direct connection with the Spring election, but the occurrence of all these events a few days before the election occurs will aid not a little in arousing the people to a sense of their duty and power.

Meanwhile the ring programme will also develop itself. The naming of election officers by the Board of Aldermen is expected to occur on Tuesday evening. The ring city convention is fixed for Saturday. These two events will sufficiently show whether the ringsters take warning by the gathering storm, or whether they propose to ride through in their characteristic reckless fashion.

The Prohibitionists have an organization in Jersey City, and have nominated Daniel Black, a grocer on the Heights, for Mayor, but they have also adopted resolutions expressing a readiness to join a citizens' movement. Meantime Parson Scudder of the Tabernacle, who says he is a Prohibitionist, has published a letter indorsing Mr. Perkins and promising him his support.

The heavy rain of yesterday was of great benefit to Jersey City in that it washed accumulations of snow and filth out of the streets that would otherwise have lain there for an indefinite period. How great this service was the outsider can hardly appreciate. But it can be understood that it was very great when it is known that a local paper said last week how a fire had done great damage on Jackson-avenue Wednesday night because the Fire Department "could not, on account of the impassable condition of the streets, get their machines to the fire in season to check it."

The discomfort and disgust of pedestrians, the spectacle of wagons stuck in the snow and mud, the outcry against the prevailing foulness of the town, all appear to have ceased to attract attention. But when it becomes apparent that the town is in danger of burning up because the condition of the streets is impassable to fire engines, even the Secaucus Journal mentions it. Doubtless some citizens, whose residence in Jersey City has taught them not to look for street-cleaning except by the elements, regarded the rain of yesterday with something like the superstitions joy that the natives in some districts of India regard the rain that saves them from famine.

The Bar Association of Hudson County honored itself yesterday by one of the most memorable meetings in its history, in expressing its sense of loss in the death of Michael T. Newbold. It seldom happens that a meeting is held to honor the dead in which there is not more or less perfunctory speaking. But Newbold was so vigorous, upright, courageous, public-spirited, and guileless a man, and was so ruthlessly cut down in the very prime of his manhood, that everybody seemed to unite sincerely feel the shock of his death and the loss it implies. His own spirit of frankness and cordiality seemed to pervade the meeting. He was born at Mount Holly, Burlington County, N. J., about 1843, graduated at Yale College about 1866, and has practiced law in Jersey City since 1868. THE TIMES has already spoken of his noble character, which so far as it had influence was a disinfectant for the city he lived in. It abhorred meanness and wrong, and never hesitated to denounce it whatever shape it took. Hence this paper was glad to say that he was its friend and ally in all its Jersey City work.

It is only possible to select a few words from the speeches about him at the meeting yesterday. William A. Lewis, who presided, said: "We admire Mr. Newbold's character. It stands out clear and beautiful. An honest man, the noblest work of God. He had the courage of his convictions. Devils and angels could not turn him from what he thought was right." Jacob Wert said: "He was bold, vigorous, and strenuous in what he conceived to be right. If he had a fault, it was too great aggressiveness in pushing his views. But those who knew him best knew what a kind heart he had." Mr. Wert gave an account of Mr. Newbold's efforts, through many years, for the improvement of the Jersey City Law Library. Mr. W. B. Williams spoke of Mr. Newbold's "self-reliance, ingenuity, and persistence."

John C. Besson said: "There is not much to regret so far as he is concerned. He has fought the battle of life and fought it well. He has worn the armor and laid it off. We may look on his character as worthy of emulation and imitation. He was an honor to his profession and to manhood. It is a source of encouragement that men of his worth are appreciated." Charles C. Black, who came from Mr. Newbold's native place in Burlington County, said: "The traits of character for which you have praised Mr. Newbold were stamped on the family from which he sprung. The boldness, self-reliance, and assertiveness which characterised him also characterised his father and grandfather. No man ever questioned the integrity of either of them. This man's mind instinctively turned to what was right and never shrank from the manly and vigorous assertion of it. His remains are to be taken back to his native place to be buried beside those of his father's. I feel his loss. I honor his character. And I am glad he sustained his family reputation."

Mr. Floyd McGee, who was admitted to the bar with Mr. Newbold, said: "He was honest, courageous, upright. His death is a loss to the community and a loss to the bar." Judge J. H. Lippincott, who knew Mr. Newbold as a boy, said: "He came of a proud family, yet there never was a time that he could not treat the humblest with as great consideration as the highest." Mr. E. A. S. Mann, who was his classmate in college, said: "He was always outspoken and impetuous; yet he won the love of every student and member of the Faculty, and when he left Yale did not leave an enemy." Judge John A. Blair said: "Mr. Newbold was bold, fearless, independent and aggressive. He always had opinions and was ready to defend them, for he reached his conclusions by a process of reasoning every step of which was honest and open. In the law he filled Lord Brougham's requirement of the true advocate—his relations with his client were so sacred that he knew no other person." Spencer West spoke of personal traits of Mr. Newbold which showed his entire conscientiousness.

Mr. Gilbert Collins said: "Mr. Newbold's marked trait was not so much his fearlessness—though he is the only man I ever knew without a physical or moral fear—as his lovableness. His denunciations of wrong were impersonal. He had no animosity." Ex-Gov. J. D. Bedle said: "His striking traits were his quick perception and his industry. He was an accurate reader of the law. He loved his profession. While his mind might be deemed dogmatic, it was receptive and persistent. No lawyer was more faithful to the interests of his client." Thomas M. Noonan, who studied in Mr. Newbold's office, said: "He never took a retainer unless he believed the cause to be just and that he could win it. He would disdain to take a man's money unless he could return its equivalent."

A letter was read from ex-Judge R. B. Seymour, whose illness has been coincident with Mr. Newbold's, saying:

"The memory of Michael T. Newbold is deserving of every honor possible for this association to bestow. An intimate personal acquaintance of over twenty years gave me full opportunity to know and appreciate his worth. In deciding what course to pursue on any subject he first determined in his own mind what was right, and, having decided that, he boldly maintained what he deemed the right against all odds. He was the uncompromising foe of corruption, public or private. As a lawyer he was always an honorable member of the legal profession. As a friend he was ever loyal and true. As a citizen he was patriotic, always interested in the public welfare, and ready to devote his time and energy in behalf of good government. He was talented, noble, and brave, and his removal in manhood's prime is a severe loss."

The association adopted the following resolution and decided to attend Mr. Newbold's funeral in a body:

Resolved, By the members of the Hudson County Bar that for the high character and fearless integrity of Michael T. Newbold as a lawyer we have a just admiration. He was a lawyer who dared at all times to stand for the right and to advocate and defend with marked ability every interest intrusted to his care, and that as a lawyer and citizen he was faithful to every trust.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WHY A CHARTER WAS SECURED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—One of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day made an interesting statement regarding the charter just issued to the Lebanon and Reading, with a capital of $300,000, to build a railroad thirty miles long, from Lebanon to Reading. He said that the Pennsylvania had owned a charter for a similar road which had recently expired, and the new charter was to take the place of the one which had become useless. Surveys are now being made between Lebanon and Reading, but no route has yet been determined upon, and it is not definitely settled that a road will be built. It would be of advantage to the main line of the Pennsylvania because of the freight which it would obtain from the city of Reading and vicinity. The projected road would also be a feeder for the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company.

It has been stated that the Lehigh Valley Railroad would build to Reading, and from this it was surmised that the Pennsylvania was arranging with the Lehigh Valley for a line from Harrisburg to New-York by way of Reading and Allentown to compete with the arrangement of the Reading and Jersey Central, which will soon have a through passenger service from Harrisburg to New-York, which will be at least fifteen miles shorter than the present route of the Pennsylvania. The rumor, however, that the Lehigh Valley will build to Reading is denied, and the officers of the Pennsylvania assert positively that a through traffic arrangement with the Lehigh Valley for New-York is not contemplated.

RATHER A SMALL DIVIDEND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company announced to-day that they will pay on April 1 $3 75 for the coupon of the first income bonds for the year ending Nov. 30, 1889. This is equivalent to ⅜ of 1 per cent. upon each one-thousand-dollar bond, or 7½ per cent. upon $50, the amount which would have been paid on each one-thousand-dollar bond if full 5 per cent interest had been earned.

In January the managers formally announced that no interest had been earned upon the income bonds. The trustee for the bondholders investigated the Reading Company's accounts and found that the sum of $950,000 was applicable to the payment of interest, and it is from this fund that the payment of ⅜ of 1 per cent will be made. One of the Directors said to-day that, while the payment was trifling, it was made to properly dispose of the sum. It is due to the present holders, and it would not do to carry it until another payment is made upon another coupon, for by that time the bonds will have passed into other hands.

WORK OF A RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 22.—The annual report of Charles E. Pugh, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Department, shows that there were 3,845 accessions to membership. The total membership at the close of the year was 21,457. The average monthly membership for the year was 20,540. There were 292 deaths during the year, the death rate being equal to 14 2-10 per 1,000 members. The average number of members constantly disabled was equal to 33½ per 1,000 members.

Under the provisions for continued payments by the companies to members who have ceased to be entitled to sick benefits there was paid during 1889 to 162 persons the sum of $18,882 60. The sum of $170,788 was placed with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 4 per cent. interest, as a foundation for a fund for superannuated members, and the sum increased to $177,688 68 on Jan. 1, 1890.

There were 16,032 payments, of which 64, amounting to $37,704, were for deaths from accident; 219, amounting to $121,417, for deaths from natural causes; 4,915, amounting to $66,928, for accidents, and 10,834, amounting to $126,219, for sickness, a total of $343,569.

TRYING TO OUST CORBIN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—A prominent member of the faction of Philadelphia and Reading security holders that is hostile to the administration of President Corbin said to-day that the anti-Corbin party would prefer charges against President Corbin, and submit them to his fellow-voting Trustees for the purpose of forcing his resignation. There is dissatisfaction because the trustees refuse to issue Reading stock instead of voting trust certificates for the convertible third preference bonds. Stocks would carry with the voting privilege which the Trust certificates do not possess.

The issue is one which can only be determined by the courts.

It is further intimated that President Corbin will be accused of participating in some stock-jobbing transactions with Reading, which are unbecoming to a President and voting trustee.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island Road is quoted as saying that agents of the Colorado lines will meet to-morrow to consider the advisability of boycotting the Missouri Pacific on the ground that it is cutting under its nominal rates.

Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County (N. J.) Circuit Court, yesterday decided that the Lehigh Valley Road can go on laying tracks in the South Cove grant in Jersey City. The trial of the suits over this property will be held early in April.

WITH A KNIFE IN HIS BRAIN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Coroner for East London a few weeks ago held an inquiry at the London Hospital respecting the death of William Benjamin Rowland, aged thirty-eight, a carman, late in the employ of Messrs. Macnamara, and lately residing at 69 Brady-street, Whitechapel. On the 20th of July last deceased was driving a pair-horse van, when one of the horses shied, and deceased was pitched off his "dicky" on to his head. He was admitted to the London Hospital as a case of kidney disease, and was afterward found to be suffering from phthisis. The post-mortem examination showed that the condition of the brain was normal. On opening the head there was found part of the blade of a knife protruding through the left side of the temporal bone about an inch. The brain was uninjured, the blade having passed between the convolutions of the brain. It must have been there some considerable time, as the bone had healed on the surface and there were no marks on the skull. The Coroner said that it was a most remarkable case, and was very similar to one which came to his notice about two years ago, when he held an inquest on a young man who had lived for years with a steel penholder firmly embedded in his brain. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

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ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST,
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3,000 TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

THE MOST RECHERCHE MODELS OF FOREIGN MODISTES AND FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Costumes, Mantles, Wraps, Gowns, and Jackets.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.

All the choicest Novelties in Plaid, Stripe, and Lace effects, as well as Fine Lace Covers and Fringed Novelties.

Sun and Rain Umbrellas with Fine Mounts.

Easter Cards, Novelties, Booklets, Bannerettes in Torchon paper, Satin and Plush combinations.

Display of Spring Novelties throughout our 85 Departments.

WE EXTEND AN INVITATION TO ALL.

The display will be large and worthy a visit and your inspection.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311½, to 321 GRAND STREET,

56 TO 68 ALLEN, 59 TO 65 ORCHARD ST., N. Y.

LEATHER MEN ORGANIZE.

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING THE LEVYING OF DUTIES ON HIDES AND SKINS.

The members of the leather trade of this city held a meeting yesterday morning in the rooms of the Hide and Leather Club, 1 Ferry-street, and, after electing J. T. Tubby President and G. B. Horton Secretary, proceeded to give utterance to their indignation that the Ways and Means Committee should propose to take hides from the free list and subject them to a duty of 1½ cents a pound. There were present W. Helmrath, H. G. Lapham & Co., Lee & Co., J. L. Bulkley & Co., M. E. Clarendon & Son, J. B. Van Woet & Co., Redmond Keresey, E. Sterling, Hoyt Brothers, Palen, Nelson & Co., P. C. Costello & Co., A. Schwob, Schultz, Innes & Co., J. R. E. More, Schultz & Hoyt, A. Healy & Sons, Wells & Knight, Hall & Vaughn, Barnes & Merritt, Hans Rees's Sons, Pickard & Anderson, Richard Young, and D. T. Stevens & Sons.

Henry B. Vaughn, of Hall & Vaughn, introduced these resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, There is now embodied in a Tariff bill to be proposed to the present Congress a tax of 1½ cents per pound upon hides and skins imported into the United States, and there are within the State of New-York a very large number of tanneries, currying shops, and those manufacturers whose interests would be affected injuriously by such imposition; and

Resolved, That at a meeting of the members of the leather trade of New-York City we ask our Representatives in the New-York Legislature to propose resolutions that the members of Congress from the State of New-York be asked to oppose the imposition of any duty upon hides and skins and that they shall be allowed to remain upon the free list as at present.

It was resolved, also, that a committee be appointed to go to Washington to watch carefully the eccentric work of the Republicans who desired to take advantage of the leather trade.

RESCUED AFTER FOUR DAYS.

HE SAW HIS COMPANION DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

ERIE, Penn., March 22.—Nicholas Frazer and Frank Schneider, two young men, left Ashtabula Harbor last Tuesday in a fishing boat to set nets. When out about six miles their boat capsized and the fishermen climbed on top of it. Ice cakes surged around them, and the bitter cold winds chilled them. Navigation had not yet opened, but they could see tugs in the distance searching. They could not stand up to make a signal, and as they saw the searching boats turn to leave them as night came on, they prayed for deliverance by death.

After three days of untold suffering Schneider gave up, and, bidding his companion in distress farewell, gave himself up to the deep. Frazer's heart was the stronger, and although terror-stricken and so badly frozen that he was almost powerless, his breast was still filled with hope. A boat in the distance to-day attracted his attention, and seeing a hunter, he called with all his power, and succeeded in catching the ear of Station Agent Stone of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, who was out shooting as wild geese. Frazer was rescued, but so badly frozen and chilled that his recovery will be marvelous. His hands and feet are frozen. Neither of the men had families.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. FULTON.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 22.—George H. Fulton, the wealthiest resident of Monmouth County, died at his home on the Deal Turnpike this morning at 4 o'clock. The deceased was forty-six years of age. He died of paralysis. He had just returned from a pleasure trip to Washington. He leaves a fortune estimated at $500,000. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Tuesday morning.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Henry B. Brown of Detroit is at the Everett House.

Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John M. Bailey of Albany and Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Gilsey House.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

John M. Tierney, William F. Porter, and Carrie F. Porter, comprising the firm of Tierney & Porter, coal dealers, at 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, who made an assignment about two weeks ago to John Mulhelagel, filed schedules yesterday, showing their liabilities as $11,816 36; nominal assets, $6,248 77; actual assets, $2,036 94.

Dame Marie Anne Dessault of Montreal, carrying on the business of carpenter and joiner, has made an assignment. The principal creditors are the Company of Jesus, $15,000, and the Association of the Immaculate Conception, $12,000.

BEST & CO

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Spring Opening.

Tuesday & Wednesday, March 25 & 26.

Boys' Clothing Hats, Caps,

and Furnishing Goods.

Misses' & Children's Suits, Dresses.

Jackets, Cloaks, Millinery, &c

NOVELTIES FOR THE BABIES.

We believe we can safely promise the most attractive display of Children's Wear ever offered for inspection.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.
And 51 West 22d-st.

FOUND AT LYCOSURA.

ANCIENT GREEK ART THAT PAUSANIAS DESCRIBED.

Dr. Waldstein writes from Athens to the correspondent of the London *Times* in Rome, Mr. Stillman, that the excavations of Mr. Cavvadias at Lycosura last Summer have resulted in the discovery of the fragments of the group of Demeter and Despœna (Persephone) described by Pausanias (Arcadia VIII., 37,) as he saw them in the Temple of Despœna, the statues and the throne on which they sat being of one piece of stone carved by Demophon. He says:

"There can be no doubt that the temple he has excavated is that of Despœna, as described in Pausanias. The inside of the nave measures ten meters, and at the west end is almost (to about eight meters) taken up by the throne, upon which, according to Pausanias, were four figures—Demeter and Kore, with Artemis and Anyton. Of these statues nearly all the fragments apparently have been recovered. There are over a hundred fragments, most of which have already been brought here, though not unpacked and not visible to the public, while some of the torsos were so large that they could not be transported on the roads that exist there. Special arrangements will be made for transporting them soon. There are also a number of smaller figures, which apparently belong to the decorations of the thrones.

"All these are of excellent workmanship, pointing to the close of the fourth century B. C., but what most struck me were some large fragments of drapery belonging to these colossal figures. The folding is beautifully free, and one piece is decorated with figures of Nike and Iris, done in very flat relief, reminding one of gold repoussé work. There is one still larger fragment with flowers worked in similar relief. There can be no doubt that all this class of work is a reminiscence of the Greek gold and ivory statuary carried over to the marble work of the fourth century. I saw some five small figures, about 1½ feet high, the bodies ending in fishes' tails, carrying large baskets on their heads, similar to the one the large figure from Eleusis in the Fitzwilliam collection at Cambridge has on her head. Cavvadias thinks that these were supports to the throne. I am not quite satisfied about this. We may hope to be able to complete nearly the whole composition. What makes this one of the most important discoveries yet made is that we have here an original *against*, a genuine Temple statue of a cult of the period which we can identify with a noted artist, Demophon of Messene, the most celebrated artist of that city, who flourished about the one hundred and second Olympiad."

YOUNG HUGO'S LOSSES.

MONEY OF HIS GRANDSIRE THAT SHARPERS HAVE.

Paris Letter to the London Truth.

I am sorry that Georges Hugo is letting his share of his grandfather's hard-earned fortune fall into the hands of sharpers. It was not ged for the youth (who is now a young man) to feel the eyes of Paris converging on him the day of Victor Hugo's funeral, or, rather, apotheosis. There never was such an astounding street opera as that ceremony. Walking by himself and well apart from everybody else behind his grandfather's hearse, Georges shared his glory. He was a singularly handsome lad, and a hum of sympathy greeted him all the way from the Arch of Triumph to the Pantheon. After that to be nobody! It was a hard trial. Georges thought of becoming somebody by adopting a *blason* and having "Vicomte Hugo" on his card. The stepfather, Lockroy, is a man of wit and of sense, and distrusted this ambition. Mme. Dubosle, a very experienced person, into whose hands Georges fell, encouraged him to live "as a nobleman should." She showed a maternal interest in him, setting up to be his Lady Castlewood, and making him more impatient of home criticisms on his conduct and social ambitions. He confided her his counsel and consolation, and was so verdant as to think her a Marquise of the ancient nobility.

Then she led him to the sharpers, who plumed him. The parquet does not seem to find anything in her conduct on which to base a prosecution. She was, indeed, in ignorance. She knew that the gang to which she introduced the poet's grandson were what they were. At the same time it seems queer that Georges, soon after he came of age, should pay 30,000f. for a fur-lined mantle, which one of them—Pasquier, the couturier—made for her. M. and Mme. Lockroy would bless their stars were young Hugo to commit some political misdemeanor which would lead to his being shut up in Clairvaux Prison. Incarceration there is, I am sure, a blessing in disguise to the Duc d'Orleans, who gave a deal of trouble to his illustrious parents before and since he came back from India. His cousin, Prince Henri de Chartres, also got into money lenders' hands, and was sent to expiate his folly in a long and arduous tour in Central Asia.

RUSSIA AS COLONIZER.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to the London Times.

Russia has long been trying to colonize the Amgor districts with her peasants from the interior provinces. Two thousand two hundred and forty colonists for this extremity of the empire were shipped there in the course of last Summer. The circumstances of their unfortunate voyage from Odessa to Vladivostock are remarkable. In August the Canton, a French steamer chartered by the Russian authorities, arrived in the Russian Pacific port with 964 colonists from the provinces of Poltava and Chernigoff. She started from Odessa with 1,027, but owing to bad arrangements and the horribly insanitary conditions on board, no fewer than 63 died during the voyage. So says the *Eastern Review*, a paper published in Siberia. Forty children of the party also died in Vladivostock, and many of the emigrants were anxious to return to European Russia.

Several years ago a sensation was caused by the reported miseries of Russian exiles shipped from Odessa to the island of Saghalien. Russian colonists do not seem to fare much better. On the other hand, the Government appears to be doing something to improve the conveyance of prisoners to Siberia down the Volga, if we may judge from the fact that, in lieu of increasing the number of barges that are generally used, they have just purchased of an English firm here a steamer, which is being refitted for the accommodation of exiles on their way from Nijni-Novgorod.

BRITISH GOLD IN MEXICO.

ENORMOUS HELPS TO BANKERS, MINES, AND RAILWAYS.

The last report from the British Legation in Mexico contains statistics from a Mexican economical journal of the various companies formed in London, with their registered capital, for undertakings in Mexico. Of these there were 11 with £2,555,000 registered capital in 1888, 15 with £5,135,800 in 1887, 26 with £10,956,020 in 1888, and 26 with £14,343,370 up to Nov. 9, 1889, thus giving a total of 77 companies, with a total registered capital of £32,990,190.

This enormous sum has been invested in railways, lands, mines, public securities, banks, &c., and constitutes (says Sir Francis Denys, the author of the report) a tremendous mortgage on the resources of the republic, rendering the maintenance of public order a matter of almost as much importance to Great Britain as to Mexico itself. On the railway system this country has a strong hold; the Mexican Railway is an English corporation, the control of the National Line is in English hands, the Interoceanic and Mexican Southern are also English companies; the Tehuantepec Railway is being constructed with British capital, and it is stated that the majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railway have passed into English hands. A number of railway concessions in various parts of the country have been granted recently, and it is probable that the money for their construction will be sought in London.

The dealings of the city of Mexico has been undertaken by British capitalists on security offered by the city of Mexico. The capital of the various mining companies registered in London during the first nine months of last year amounted to over a million sterling, and an English bank is about to be established in Mexico. It appears that American capital in Mexico, except that invested in mines, is being gradually withdrawn and replaced by British capital. Sir Francis Denys suggests that this is because the American insists on doing business his own way, and will not adapt himself to the slow and dilatory methods of the Mexican, partly also to the scope for capital in America itself, and partly to Mexico being close at hand and therefore not so attractive.

On the other hand, in Argentine Republic, Mexico, being one of the chief silver-producing countries, is regarded as a kind of El Dorado, while the distance is too great for people to go and judge for themselves of the soundness of their investments. "The unscrupulous promoter, therefore, has an admirable field for his operations in Mexico," says Sir Francis Denys, and the London market will be flooded still more with all manner of Mexican schemes for extracting money from the British public; showers of concessions have been granted by the Government during the past two years for every sort of financial and industrial enterprise.

This leads Sir Francis Denys to recommend that every caution should be exercised before concessions are taken up second hand, or investments made in land companies in remote districts where there is no population, or perhaps no water; where the transport for produce is long and difficult, or where there are no local markets. Mines struggle under similar drawbacks, railways compete with existing lines, and so on in the case of many other enterprises. The securities offered for local State or municipal loans should also be closely scrutinized in view of the existing mode of taxation. At the same time, Mexico is undoubtedly advancing rapidly in material prosperity; the administration has a strong hold on public confidence, and, "if proper caution and discrimination are exercised, there need be no fear on the part of the public abroad in embarking under the present Government in those mining, agricultural, or financial enterprises which offer reasonable prospects of success."

THE RICE DIVORCE CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—In the celebrated divorce case recently instituted by ex-Mayor Rice of this city against his wife, counsel for the defense recently took an appeal from the ruling of Levi T. Hannum, the Master in the case, on the grounds that he had no legal right to make Mrs. Rice remove her veil while she was brought before him to give testimony. Her lawyers also appealed from the Master's ruling in deciding that the opposite side had the privilege of inspecting a letter, which had been shown to a witness for the defense for the purpose of examining the handwriting, in order to identify it.

Vice Chancellor Bird to-day filed his opinion, in which he sustains the Master's ruling on the first point, claiming that it would be a strange doctrine to say that the court has not the right to see the face of every person in its presence, if there be any occasion for it. On the second question the Vice Chancellor is of the opinion that the Master erred in permitting the complainants to see the letter, and decides against his ruling.

WHERE WAS CAPT. KITTLE?

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 22.—The three women who were in the party of revelers arrested on Monday night in the Summer cottage of George W. Martin of Newark were arraigned before Justice Borden to-day. The women were Mrs. Rebecca Kittle, wife of Capt. John W. Kittle, at one time Mayor of Neptune City; her sixteen-year-old daughter Ella, and Mrs. Rebecca McGill. They are all of very respectable families, and this scandal has created no small amount of comment.

They pleaded guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct. The two elder women were fined to the full extent of the law, Miss Ella Kittle being released on account of her youth. They all swore that Charles M. Norris, who runs a billiard room in the rear of the Martin cottage, opened the cottage for them. Proceedings will probably be begun against Norris on the criminal charge of breaking and entering.

THE AWAKENING OF NATURE.

The members of the Grand General Council of the Masonic Oriental Rite of Misraim, or Egypt, celebrated last evening the awakening of nature by a banquet at the Hotel Girel, at 35 West Thirty-sixth-street. Worthy Grand Master for the United States H. Hubert conducted the ceremonies, and there were also present L. Baserque, Grand Chancellor; Mr. Montandon, Worthy Master of Lodge No. 2; B. Laperte, Worthy Master of Lodge No. 1; Mr. Oehs, Worthy Master of Lodge No. 4; Mr. Scheitgen, Edward Lambert, and Master of Ceremonies Paral.

The Masonic Oriental Rite of Misraim has been regularly organized in this city for two years, and has four lodges here, besides lodges in Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

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59th Street, Corner 3rd Av.

MILLINERY.

More than a thousand different styles in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, comprising a magnificent display of novelties from leading Paris Milliners and many charming styles from our own workrooms. Also very complete assortments of Untrimmed Hats in all the new shapes and shades.

Sale of Silks.

We have just closed an immense purchase of the well-known "Regatta Silks," which are fully warranted for wear, and will place the entire lot on sale on MONDAY, March 24, at 9 o'clock A. M. Any lady desirous of purchasing a Black Silk Dress at about half usual price will find this a most favorable opportunity.

50 pieces Regatta Black GROS GRAIN SILK, actual value 75c. for..... 59c.
150 pieces Regatta Black GROS GRAIN SILK, actual value $1.00, for..... 68c.
(Superb quality and finish.)
125 pieces Regatta Black GROS GRAIN SILK, actual value $1.10, for..... 79c.
(Cashemire finish.)
110 pieces Regatta Black GROS GRAIN SILK, actual value $1.25, for..... 98c
(Sublime quality.)
120 pieces Regatta Black GROS GRAIN SILK, actual value $1.75, for.....$1.15
(Very rich quality and finish.)
500 pieces Black SURAH SILKS, warranted all pure silk, 43c., 55c., 65c., 69c..... 75c.
100 pieces Black SURAH SILKS, 24 inches wide, warranted all pure silk, worth $1.00 a yard, for..... 69c.
200 pieces WASH SILKS, worth $1.25..... 89c.

Dress Goods.

Not in all our long experience have we ever exhibited such a magnificent stock of DRESS GOODS. As an advertisement for the department we will offer for THIS WEEK the following TEMPTING SPECIALS:

1,000 pieces pure TURKISH MOHAIR, in all the Spring colors, 65c. quality, for..... 48c.
500 pieces All-Wool SERGES, all colors, 40 inches wide, 55c. quality, for..... 35c.
(These for Monday and Tuesday only.)
500 pieces All-Wool CASHMERES, all colors, 65c. quality, for..... 50c.
200 pieces SCOTCH PLAID, 80c. quality, for..... 50c.
100 pieces Pin-Check and Stripe CHEVIOTS, $1.00 quality, for..... 75c.
100 pieces 54-inch CHEVIOTS, Check and Stripes, $2.00 quality, for.....$1.50
100 pieces 40-inch Half-Line Chevron-Weave CHEVIOTS, $1.50 quality, for.....$1.16
5 cases Half-Wool CHALLIES, 20c. quality, for..... 12½c.
200 choice boxes SUITS, (Plain Henriette, with Novelty Silk to combine,) $15.00 Suits, for.....$9.98

Black Dress Goods.

50 pieces pure TURKISH MOHAIR, 65c. quality, for..... 45c.
100 pieces pure TURKISH MOHAIR, 75c. quality, for..... 55c.
100 pieces All-Wool HENRIETTA, 65c. quality, for..... 50c.
100 pieces All-Wool HENRIETTA, 75c. quality, for..... 60c.
50 pieces 46-inch All-Wool HENRIETTA, $1.25 quality, for.....$1.00
25 pieces All-Wool BATISTE, 75c. quality, for..... 55c.
25 pieces All-Wool ESTRELLETTE, (Wool and Alpaca,) $1.25 quality, for.....$1.00

And a large variety of Priestley's Summer Fabrics at lowest prices.

Beautifully illustrated Spring Fashion Catalogue Mailed FREE to any address OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Bloomingdale Bros.,

THIRD-AV., CORNER 59TH-ST.

SOUTHERN LIBERALITY.

WHAT THAT SECTION HAS RECEIVED BY THE GENEROSITY OF ITS CITIZENS.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, March 20.

We used to bemoan the fact that Southern men of fortune rarely gave liberally to the cause of religion and education. The Northern men of wealth have all along been far more generous and considerate in this particular than the Southern people have been. We never heard of great benefactions until two men in Baltimore set the example to the Southern people. Johns Hopkins gave some eight or ten millions of dollars to found the greatest American University, which very properly bears his name, and the noble hospital, the most complete in the world, that is also named after him and in his honor. Then Mr. Pratt gave a goodly sum to establish a free library for the city of Baltimore.

Senator Jo Brown of Georgia gave $10,000, we believe; there was, to the Baptist Theological School at Louisville, Ky. Years before the war the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Skinner and his venerated father, each gave $5,000 to the building of the First Baptist Church, Raleigh. The same day Mr. Skinner, the father, gave $5,000 to the endowment of Wake Forest College.

The late R. F. Moore of Raleigh in his will bequeathed $5,000 to the university of North Carolina. A Chatham lady also left a generous bequest to the same noble institution. Mr. Julian S. Carr has given liberally and in many ways. He gave to College some years since $10,000. He has given $1,000 to the students' fund at Wake Forest College. He has just added to his gift to Trinity, offering $20,000 additional if it is removed to the growing town of Durham. But the prince among North Carolina givers is Mr. Washington Duke, who offers the large sum of $85,000 to Trinity College in order to bring it to Durham.

Col. J. M. Heck has given liberally to Wake Forest College. His gifts, we suppose, will not fall below $5,000. The late John G. Williams gave some $4,000 or $5,000 to the same institution of learning. The latest Southern bequest is that of the Rev. Christian Board of Virginia, who leaves from $7,000 to $10,000 to Roanoke College, in that State. This college has received five other bequests from Virginians since the war.

Before the war several Southern colleges were built by the liberality of one individual, Mercer University, Alabama, and Davidson College, North Carolina, are of this number.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
DANCING—15TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FOR EXCHANGE—15TH PAGE—6th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—15TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—15TH PAGE—7th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—15TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—12TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—15TH PAGE—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols
STEAMBOATS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—7TH PAGE—2d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by clearing weather.

As was generally expected, the Pan-American Conference has agreed to report in favor of a liberal system of subsidies both to steamship and submarine cable companies. The provision that the subsidy, if granted, shall be paid by the different countries subscribing according to their population necessarily throws the greatest burden upon the United States, but it is as fair an arrangement as any if subsidies are to be paid at all. We venture to think, however, that the labors of the conference will bear little, if any, fruit. The present majority in Congress is getting so badly tangled on the revenue question, there are so many demands upon the "surplus," and there is so little chance that there will be any, that the conflicting claims of rival subsidy beggars are likely to defeat one another. This is the more probable, because there is a growing opinion in the country that the tariff is an insuperable obstacle to successful foreign trade, and that until that is removed it will be useless to try to create commerce by "deadheading dear goods."

The order of Judge ANDREWS dissolving the injunction which prevented the Board of Electrical Control from entering into a contract with the Standard Subway Company was so modified by him before it was recorded yesterday as not to take effect until the General Term of the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the issue involved, the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company having taken an appeal. As a consequence the Board of Electrical Control had to adjourn without signing the contract. The General Term is expected to take up the case next Thursday, and considering the fate that Judge ANDREWS's decision granting the injunction against the removal of dangerous wires met at the hands of the court, there is reason to apprehend that it may differ from him in regard to the power to make this contract. The electric light companies which are fighting against the proposed Westinghouse control of the subways complain that the Consolidated Company is trying to freeze them out already by refusing or neglecting to grant their applications for ducts in the subways now laid. The Board of Control refused to interfere in their behalf, which may afford some indication of the protection it would afford after the Westinghouse monopoly was once established.

We notice a slight but interesting difference of opinion in the columns of the *Press*, the leading high-tariff organ of this city, and those of the *Tariff League Bulletin and American Economist*, which is the mouthpiece of the Protective Tariff League. This difference of opinion relates to the cost of producing tin, and was disclosed in connection with some remarks about a block of this metal which was sent some weeks ago to Pittsburg from a mine in South Dakota. Said the *Tariff League Bulletin*:

"The cost of producing the tin [in South Dakota] in the form of pigs is $2 15 *a pound*. The cost of producing the tin in Cornwall, England, is $4 44 a pound."

But how can Cornwall tin or other foreign tin be sold in New-York for 20 cents a pound if it costs $4 44 a pound to get it out of the mine? And how can these South Dakota miners expect to sell tin costing $2 15 a pound in competition with the same metal at 20 cents? Perhaps the *Press* will throw some light on this. On the 6th inst. the *Press* said:

"This Dakota tin costs $2 15 *a ton* to produce, as against $4 44 *per ton* for producing tin of the same quality from the mines of Cornwall, England."

So it is a ton and not a pound that costs $2 15, is it? The South Dakota miners must have a very good thing, for the market price of a ton of tin in New-York is now about $453. And this is the very tin that is produced, the *Press* says, in the English mines at a cost of $4 44 per ton! Do these wretched Englishmen compel us to pay more than one hundred times the first cost? And do the South Dakota miners expect to exact $453 for metal that costs them only a little more than $2? Is it possible that neither the *Press* nor the *Tariff League Bulletin* knows what it is talking about? They should hold a conference and reduce their figures to bushel measurement.

The approaching trial of the cruiser *Philadelphia*, which was launched last Autumn, becomes the more interesting because her contract substitutes speed for horse power as the guaranteed element which is to earn premiums for excess or forfeit penalties for shortcomings. The main advantage in this arrangement, which applies also to the *San Francisco* and the other later vessels, is its dealing with the end and not with the means. The Government wants the speed, while the amount of engine power which is to produce that speed is the contractor's business. If the indicated horse power is all right and the speed is yet far below what the Government needs, the former element is small consolation. On the other hand, if the speed is more than the Government expected, it can well afford to pay a premium for the excess, even if produced by less horse power than was supposed to be necessary. But while speed is what the Government wants it also desires to be as sure of getting it as it is of getting the horse power that can be calculated with precision. To determine speed with sufficient exactness by the patent logs is impracticable, as experience has shown. It has been suggested that, by taking the number of revolutions of the machinery necessary to go a carefully-measured short distance, of a mile or two, under various conditions, a trial of four hours could be had anywhere, and the equivalent speed then calculated from those data. But probably the most satisfactory solution to all, and certainly to the public in general, would be the careful measuring off of a regular Government course in shore waters, perhaps in Long Island Sound or else south of Long Island, of sufficient extent to make going forth and back over it once a full trial of four hours. Observers, properly stationed, could determine the influences of tide, currents, and so on, and the cost would be a small matter considering that the Government or the contractor might be unjustly deprived of $50,000 by an error of even a quarter of a knot in an hour's run, due to any less thorough methods of determining speed.

EXPOSURE AND REFORM.

When the Senate Committee on Cities was directed to make an investigation of the subject of municipal administration throughout the State, the avowed object was to ascertain the defects in existing systems and methods with a view to applying such remedies as can be provided by legislation. It was said that there was no political or partisan purpose in the inquiry, but that the object was a general improvement in city government. That there are defects in existing municipal charters, in the forms of organization, and in the methods of administration, is generally admitted, and no doubt some of the evils and abuses that prevail are due to such defects. An inquiry, conducted in a non-partisan spirit for the purpose of ascertaining wherein changes can be advantageously made by legislative action, would serve a very useful purpose, and it is an inquiry that ought by all means to be prosecuted with thoroughness. Whether this can be done satisfactorily by a legislative committee may be open to question.

But in whatever way this investigation is to be made, a necessary part of it is the exposure of existing evils. It is only by knowing what these are and how far they extend that a judgment can be formed as to their causes, the extent to which they are due to systems that have the sanction of law, and how far they are the result of official incapacity and dereliction. This preliminary inquiry would almost inevitably assume a political aspect, especially when conducted by a legislative committee with an obvious bias. Circumstances led the Senate committee to look first into the conduct of the Sheriff's office in this city, and the result seems likely to divert it to a considerable extent, for a time at least, from the original purpose of the investigation. Nobody can deny that the revelations made fully justify the examination, and show that it was entered upon none too soon. In carrying the inquiry back to the administration of Mayor GRANT in the office of Sheriff, there may have been the motive of exposing his unfitness for the position he now holds and of discrediting the Tammany professions in regard to capacity and integrity in the present municipal administration. But if such an exposure is made and discredit is brought upon Tammany methods, that will in itself justify the line of inquiry adopted, for it will show the necessity for it. The public should know, first of all, how its affairs are actually managed by those who have been intrusted with their conduct. Modifying systems and tinkering charters can never cure the evils which are directly due to incapacity and want of honest purpose in the actual administration.

The Senate committee seems to be in the mood of going on with an exposure of Tammany methods, and it looks very much as if political effect were no small part of its object. But if Tammany methods will not stand exposure and if the effect will be unfavorable to the organization and to the party with which it is associated, so much the worse for Tammany; but the public is entitled to have the exposure made, and ought to derive benefit from it. But whether any substantial and enduring benefit will come depends upon the people of the city themselves. While Republicans may rejoice at every blow struck at the prestige which Tammany leaders have been trying to build up for their organization, and may exult over a demonstration that Tammany professions of reform and of fidelity to public trust are worthless, it should not be forgotten that the Republican organization and Republican voters of this city are responsible for the restoration of Tammany to power in 1888.

Nobody could question the ability, the integrity or the independence of Mayor HEWITT, or deny the fact that great progress was made under his administration toward the establishment of capacity, honesty, and fidelity in the management of municipal interests. There was an opportunity to continue his administration and carry that progress forward, but the Republicans of the city deliberately sacrificed that opportunity to partisanship, for gain, real or fancied, in the general political field. They insisted upon putting up and supporting a municipal ticket of their own, when they knew that the result would be simply to strike down Mayor HEWITT, throw away all that had been gained by his administration, and restore Tammany to control over the affairs of the city. They have no right to indulge in denunciations of the consequences of their own course or to derive political capital or advantage from any exposure or discredit of Tammany. A heavy share of the discredit belongs to them. Until the people of this city learn to act with independence in local affairs and to sever the question of administering municipal interests from all connection with party politics, they will continue to have a succession of exposures of corruption and incapacity, for which they have only themselves to blame.

STRONG PARISHES.

THE TIMES has already commented upon the movement for consolidation among the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city. It appears that the movement owes its impulse to Bishop POTTER'S address before the last convention of the diocese, and three consolidations have taken place in accordance with the suggestions of that address. At least two have taken place, but in the third case the consolidation is vigorously resisted, and it has been found necessary to appeal to the courts for a writ of mandamus compelling a recalcitrant Warden of St. Stephen's to carry out the decision of a Vestry meeting uniting that church with the Church of the Holy Trinity in Harlem.

The wonder is that such opposition has not been developed in other cases, and there is also some cause for wonder at the quarter from which the opposition in this case proceeds. To a layman it seems that the susceptibilities of the clergy would be the chief obstacle to unions of which the temporal advantages might be ever so manifest. They were especially manifest in the proposed union between the Church of St. Stephen and of the Holy Trinity. The former parish had a comfortable income, in part from investments, but a small and apathetic congregation. The latter had a numerous and earnest congregation and a large new church with a large new mortgage. There could scarcely be a case in which the advantages of union were clearer, and in which the interests of the parishes immediately concerned and the Church at large were more manifestly furthered by union. One would have expected the opposition to come from the rector of the church proposed to be merged, which in this case was St. Stephen's. On the contrary, it appears that he was ardently in favor of consolidation, inasmuch as he is past the active period of life and as the proposed plan of consolidation provided for his retirement, and his ardor in this behalf is alleged, by the dissentients among his congregation, to have led him into making it appear that the sense of the parish was in favor of the union, when in fact it was not.

However this may be, it is not from the laymen of a church that opposition was to be expected, but while the Rev. Mr. HART has exerted himself to secure the execution of a plan which musters him out as supernumerary, his Senior Warden is so determined in his opposition that the coalitionists have been forced to invoke the secular arm in the form of a mandamus. The susceptibility of a clergyman, when it is a question of his remaining in charge of a parish, can readily be understood, but the susceptibility of a Warden is not so easily explained. To the ordinary mind, the honor and dignity of Wardenship, with its concomitant honor of passing the plate, are not overwhelmingly impressive. Nevertheless, there is no accounting for the freaks of human ambition. SCALIGER thanked GOD "that He had put it into the hearts of some men to make dictionaries." It is a common observation that some men are sincerely desirous of holding office in clubs, which they thereupon find anything but places of resort for pleasure, becoming as they do targets for the slings and arrows of their fellow-members and having their lives made burdens to them in performing functions in which, as Dr. JOHNSON said of the lexicographers, they "can only hope to escape reproach." If, as experience shows, a man may yearn to hold an office in a club, there is no reason why he may not be anxious to hold office in a church, and experience a positive pang when his office is taken away from him by a consolidation. Such an ambition may induce such a man to resist the consolidation, even to requiring a mandamus to get him out.

It may be, of course, that the Warden who refuses to execute the transfer of the stock, fixtures, and good-will of St. Stephen's is actuated by a single regard for the good of the parish, and believes that the congregation is not in favor of the union. In that case he has only to protract his resistance till Easter Monday, when the appeal to the people is taken in the form of the election of a Vestry. However that appeal may turn out, it will remain true that the plan of consolidating weak or struggling parishes, which the Bishop of New-York has adopted, is calculated greatly to strengthen the Church in which it is applied. It is an argument, as a matter of expediency, in favor of the Episcopal form of church government that such changes can be made under it much more readily than where each congregation is completely independent. When a "society" dwindles and languishes by reason of the movement of population, or for any other cause, there is nothing for it but extinction, if it be subject to no ecclesiastical authority or supervision. In churches which have such a supervision it may be merged with another body in the same condition, so as to make one strong parish, which is immeasurably stronger than two weak ones.

HERBERT SPENCER ATTACKED.

Is the philosophy of HERBERT SPENCER permanent or perishable? Has he constructed a working theory of the universe or only a patchwork of speculation, unsound in its parts and unstable as a whole? These are questions of immense interest to men of science, for the philosophy of SPENCER has found wide acceptance, has visibly guided and shaped much of the philosophical thought of the last thirty years, and its author is revered as a Prophet and Founder by great numbers of men who have turned from the dogmas of the theologians and the wranglings of the metaphysicians to his teachings as one turns from darkness to the light.

These questions are asked about SPENCER, and his system and his pretensions are squarely attacked in a remarkable article elsewhere printed upon this page of THE TIMES. The writer of the article signs himself "Outsider," too modestly, we think, for while for the purposes of his inquiry he may desire to stand apart from the adepts whom he calls upon to speak their minds about HERBERT SPENCER, he is himself eminent for his attainments in science and might speak with some authority upon the questions he raises. "Outsider" makes his assault with spirit and skill. It would be a serious matter for Mr. SPENCER and for his followers and the converts to his teachings to have his standing questioned and not speedily and satisfactorily established in the several branches of science which he has made tributary to his great work. Is SPENCER'S competence recognized in mathematics by mathematicians, in biology by biologists, in psychology by the leaders of the modern school, asks "Outsider," or "is each of these specialists accustomed to think of Mr. SPENCER as eminent in every branch but his own"? Furthermore, he asks, what "successful predictions" have been based upon the synthetic philosophy, what discoveries have come of it? If it is a working system, it must be able to stand the wear and tear of application in a hundred ways to the phenomena of the universe. Can it stand this test, or is it to be set down as a closet philosophy, fit only for the entertainment of minds not too inquisitive?

For our part, we should like to see "Outsider's" position thoroughly discussed, to see the pretensions of the synthetic philosophy examined by friend and foe, and to find out which way opinion about SPENCER is drifting among the high priests and the laity of scientific and theological thought. In the whole range of subjects about which human minds are busying themselves there is nothing more important. It involves faith, ethics, and politics, and leaves scarcely any point of man's life and activities untraced. HERBERT SPENCER has sought to weld into a sublime whole all the discoveries of science, all the beliefs which the modern world holds to be well established. The doctrine of evolution which DARWIN, in his study of its workings, purposely restricted to a field convenient for his personal examination is made by HERBERT SPENCER to account not only for living forms but for the development of human society and human institutions, for man's conscience and his notions of right and wrong. He puts the universe under the sway of Law, and upon the demonstration of that law his system rests. In place of the wayward gropings of science and philosophy, in place of a score of irreconcilable systems, he has set up a Unity as broad as the Kosmos itself. Some thousands of minds he has converted to his beliefs, other thousands he has stirred to denial and hostility, and all minds capable of taking thought about so vast a matter he has deeply interested.

We repeat that we should like to see HERBERT SPENCER subjected afresh to analysis and inquest. It is a popular subject, for everybody knows something of the synthetic philosophy, and it is a subject about which men of science, philosophers, and theologians are forced to do a good deal of thinking. THE TIMES will make room for a discussion of the subject and will give it every encouragement. Let the champions of the two hosts come forth and join battle. It shall be a free field and a fair one.

LOVE AND MUSCLE.

There lives at Alexander, in Genesee County, this State, a young woman over whose head but eighteen Summers have flown, who looks as delicate and fragile as a flower, who tips the scale at only 110 pounds, and who, nevertheless and notwithstanding all her youth, fragility, and fairylike lightness, has been selected by Nature as the vehicle of an enormous amount of force; and by force is here meant not moral, mental, or emotional energy, but such physical force as was displayed by Samson when he brought down the house in Philistia. Almost any charming girl of eighteen, with a delicate rose-bluah tint on her cheek, a slender waist, and well-padded biceps to match, can swerve even the stoutest young man to her will and whim as though he had been bent that way when he was a twig and inclined so ever since, but it is indeed seldom that such a young woman is found who can bend a poker by whacking it on her exquisitely chiseled arm, or throw a tramp bodily over the tallest sort of front gate precisely as if he were an old pair of shoes or a coffee pot with an unsolderable hole in its bottom. Nature, intending that young people of opposite sexes should love each other and plant the earth with families, has taken mighty good care not to increase and multiply the stock of abnormally vigorous girls who, if they choose, can literally twist the lords of creation around their little fingers. Miss EMILY HARPER of Alexander, in Genesee County, is a rare bird among the lands, and the fewer there are like her the better will it be for young men, and the more likely in the long run will Nature be to accomplish the chief work that she appears to have warmly at heart.

Till about three months ago Miss HARPER did not differ in any perceptible way from any other girl of her size and weight more than one girl differs from another girl in glory. If she laid her hand upon a young man's shoulder, it was not to fracture his collar bone or crush him to the earth, or if she happened to essay to lift a pail of water from the floor to the table, it was not to have it suddenly and unexpectedly shot up to the ceiling as if it had been struck from below by a battering ram. Her strength was simply normal and, such as it was, it was wholly under the control of her will. When she took hold of a thing to move it, she knew what she was about, and the result was such as she had expected. Then there suddenly came upon her an increment of physical strength, the effects of which she appeared, and, according to all accounts, still appears, to be wholly unable to estimate when a proper estimate of them is a matter of crying importance. If she took hold of a glass tumbler, for instance, to raise it to her lips, the intensity of her grip at once shattered the vessel as if it had been squeezed in a vise. If, in visiting a neighbor, she wished to tap at the door for admittance, the pound that she bestowed on the panel would break the door down and arouse the whole neighborhood. If she intended merely to cuff her little brother's ears for making mouths at her and calling her a Mean Thing, she would give him such a buffet as Friar TUCK bestowed on the side of King RICHARD'S head in merry Sherwood forest, and drive him spinning heels over head clear through the kitchen, out into the yard, and bounding like a rubber ball till he brought up at last, stunned, bruised, and boiling with rage, in the very remotest corner of the woodshed. It is even recorded of her that once, when her mother had chided her for being so careless as to squeeze a galvanized iron pitcher into the semblance of an hour glass while she was washing it, she gave the old lady something that she intended to be a conciliatory hug, but which, in practice, turned out to be a compound comminuted fracture of two ribs.

Now, it is perfectly apparent that unless the young lady can calm herself down into some reasonable dynamic condition, her matrimonial chances are depressingly low. No eligible young man with a proper amount of self-respect would submit to, much less court, the embraces of this delicate, fragile, and flowerlike being. How could he even ask her to take his arm on their way home of an evening from some service of song at the village church, when he very well knew that the probability was that, miscalculating her strength, she would take him literally and pull his arm out of its socket at the funnybone or the shoulder? Certainly, it is perfectly clear that in the hour when a young man should make to such a girl a full and explicit declaration of his love, he would be in most imminent peril. Running her white hand through his dark curls as she gazed into his eyes with a look of unutterable tenderness and pride at that supreme moment, she might make him as bald as a snowball by unthinkingly tearing out every hair in his head. Or if she clasped him around the neck, what reason is there to believe that she would not dislocate two or three of his upper vertebræ and paralyze him for life? More than this: it is in no man's power to assert that one of the lady's lightest love taps on her adorer's nose or cheek or chin would not lay the swain out as cold as if the fistic champion of the world had "given him one" just for luck.

We can offer no better advice to the Genesee County catapult in the semblance of a fragile flower than that, if she be at all matrimonially inclined, she should not fail to reduce her strength by laying in at least a dozen bottles of "Snooks's Perfect Tonic and Infallible Strength-Bestower." If she shall use this invaluable remedy as directed, and if, whenever she is out of it, she will immediately send for a dozen bottles more, gradually increasing the dose as she finds herself becoming weaker, she will, within a reasonable time, become an object of dread to no lover and stand in no man's way.

The debate in the House of Lords on the report of the Parnell Commission was considerably fairer than that in the House of Commons. Lord SALISBURY repeated the undignified trick of the Tories in the House by pretending that the Parnellites had been acquitted of some offenses but convicted of others of equal importance. For this he was roundly rebuked by several of the subsequent speakers. Lord ROSEBERY put the real point neatly and conclusively when he condemned the commission for failing "to distinguish between moral guilt and political crime." To pretend that evading the land laws is a crime in the same sense in which it is a crime to connive at assassination is an insult to the intelligence of the English people. Earl SPENCER, whose experience as Viceroy in Ireland gives especial weight to his words, expressed what is already the opinion of the world outside of Great Britain, and what must before long be the British opinion also, in saying that "the old methods of government in Ireland had failed, and the only remedy was to throw upon Irishmen the responsibility of managing their own affairs."

CAB EXPERIMENTS IN PARIS.

From the London Daily News.

A curious experiment will to-day be tried in Paris. The cab fares have latterly caused great discontent and been frequently revised. The new idea is to apply a time tariff to short distances and to allow drivers and the public to see how the scheme works. The course or "set down" will be 1½*f.*, and the hour's drive 2*f.*, at the hirer's option. But, in addition to this, and also at the hirer's option, the cab may be taken for a short time at the rate of 1*f.* per minute. Thus, assuming a cab to go at the moderate rate of five miles an hour, the tariff is at the rate of 6*d.* a mile. It is the competition with omnibuses that causes the cab proprietors to undertake this experiment. Latterly the cheaper vehicles have become not only so popular but so numerous that the cabmen find their occupation gone. The experiment will be tried only with a few vehicles and for a limited time. Londoners and London cabmen will be interested in seeing how it works.

HERBERT SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY.

IS IT UNSCIENTIFIC AND UNSOUND?—ITS PRETENSIONS ATTACKED AND A DEMONSTRATION CALLED FOR.

Herbert Spencer's philosophy has been before the public now for some thirty years; it seems time that some one should tell the truth about it, and inform the public what value has been accorded to it by men competent to judge it. We know well enough that Hegelians and such like scorn it, and also that the "general reader" reveres it. But what we would like to have told is whether the pretensions of Mr. Spencer are acknowledged to be well founded; whether, for example, since his doctrine partly rests upon mathematical considerations, he ranks high as a mathematician among mathematicians; whether biologists have awarded him those tokens of respect (such as medals and foreign memberships of academies) which usually mark their recognition of a leader; whether the modern school of psychology reckons him as one of its chiefs, and whether anthropologists hold that his sociological tables have been drawn up in a truly scientific and critical method; or whether, on the other hand, each of these specialists is accustomed to think of Mr. Spencer as eminent in every branch but his own.

Are his methods of reasoning in each of the sciences in which he professes to instruct the world such as its adepts will pronounce the most powerful and unexceptionable at their command? An outsider is often tempted to doubt this. For example, in laying down his first principles, he makes the following statement:

"This method is to compare all opinions of the same genus; to set aside, as more or less discrediting one another, those various special and concrete elements in which such opinions disagree, to observe what remains after the discordant constituents have been eliminated, and to find for this remaining constituent that abstract expression which holds true throughout its divergent modifications."

Is it possible, then, to deduce truth from a mere opinion, or from any number of opinions, these having sprung, it may be, from temperamental hopes or superstitious fears acting in a field of utter ignorance? Would not the result of this method, had it, for instance, been applied before the rise of modern science to the different systems of astrology, have been that the stars in some way influence the destinies of men; and would this have been a conclusion to "rank next in certainty to the postulates of exact science"? Are thinkers ever really obliged to give all opinions equal votes without educational qualification, and shall not the doubts which must instantly spring up when any proposition is found to rest on no better ground than that be allowed their vote, too?

It is one of Mr. Spencer's first principles which he is content to establish in this fashion, and particularly important is it that a thinker of the mold in which he is cast should set out with premises true beyond all manner of doubt. For he is not one of those philosophers who launch upon a voyage of discovery, supported by the pressure of a fluid experience renewed at every step, subject to incessant change, a thing to be vigilantly watched, through which (advancing most when almost overwhelmed) they are propelled toward their goal by skillful adaptations of the force of elemental and cosmical thought, the breath of the universe; but he is one of those who build Babel systems to scale the heights of knowledge; structures standing upon hard, unchangeable foundations of "first principles," so that no stage of their erection can be more secure than their cornerstones—cornerstones too often resting on quaggy ground which gives way beneath them more and more with time.

Next, readers would like to be informed whether Mr. Spencer's system is logically put together. Does he fully understand his own theory; does he accurately distinguish all the different elements of it; does he recognize precisely what part each has to play; does he justly assign them their relative ranks, and does he use this knowledge of his own theory to form with it a consistent and thoroughgoing philosophy? These are the respects in which English thinkers have generally been at fault. The oft-signalized inconsistency of Berkeley in admitting the substantial soul while denying corporeal matter is only a specimen of the common patchwork of English philosophers, who would one and all dread to carry even the allsalutary multiplication table too far. It is true that the English have gone to great extremes in philosophy, witness Ockham, Hobbes, Mandeville, Hume, Jonathan Edwards, James Mill, Bentham. They are extreme without being thorough-going; it is a part of their inconsistency. Indeed, the extreme character of their thought is itself due to their omission to reflect upon the precise sorts of effect which the different general elements of their hypotheses are fitted to account for. John Mill, for example, pronounces the mind to be a succession of feelings. This proposition is the garland that crowns him a philosopher. But if he had ever sat down to consider as a general question what continuity was, and how the occurrence of the conception of it could be accounted for, perhaps he might not have taken up that extreme position. Such being the deformity to which English thought is liable, we naturally inquire whether or not Mr. Spencer has been able to escape it. Since his is a philosophy of evolution, has he sought to apply this principle to the explanation of everything capable of being explained and presenting those characters which belong to phenomena such as may be developed by evolution?

There are philosophies of evolution which undertake to explain everything, or rather to render everything explicable. Hegel's, for example, accepts nothing as primordial but blank immediacy itself. But Mr. Spencer's is not one of these. There are certain things which his somewhat clumsy conception of evolution has left him no room to explain in any evolutionary sense. It is not, perhaps, a fault that he leaves Matter one of these; for blank indeterminate matter, the mere germ of existence, presents no order, no relationship, no characters at all that call for explanation; and it is posited as primordial by the great father of metaphysical evolutionism, Aristotle himself. Nor would it be fair to complain that Time remains behind the starting point of Spencer's evolution, although time is a system of relationship inmost intimate analogy with the consecution of thought; for great analytic power would undoubtedly be required to detach the idea of evolution from that of time. But Space, does not space call for some explanation? Is not that a half-way philosophy which in these our days does not explain, or at least hold out some promise of explaining, why space is continuous, why it has such a wonderful uniformity in all its parts, why there are neither more nor less than three dimensions everywhere, why every closed curve can, by a continuous change of position, size, and form, be brought into coincidence with every other, and why the three angles of a triangle make exactly one hundred and eighty degrees, or at least so very closely so that we cannot tell whether they make more or less? The study of philosophy seems to exist only by virtue of a presumption that all the regularities of the universe are to be explained upon some one principle; and we might expect that, were this principle once grasped, these regularities of space, so intelligible as they are, so universal, so fundamental, would, among the first and easiest of things, get explained with mathematical precision and clearness. The general laws of mechanics are of much the same character. There, however, we have to thank Mr. Spencer for an easy but important generalization, namely, that each of these laws is a statement that in every motion a certain quantity definitely related to that motion, remains unchanged. It follows from this, according to Spencer, that these laws are themselves immutable, and consequently not to be explained by evolution. But one cannot help asking whether, if so, it is not so much the worse for evolution, and whether, in fact, this would not show at once that evolution is not that El Dorado of which philosophy is in quest. But then Mr. Spencer says that these inexplicables spring directly from the Unknowable, and this seems to be at any rate a somewhat imposing *subterfuge* for an explanation. But is it not something like the doctrine of Special Creations; is this resort to the Unknowable thoroughgoing evolutionism? One would like to hear, too, about this Unknowable, or is it not merely this Unknown of Mr. Spencer's; is it the good, authentic, practical, working God of religion, or is it a poor, decayed divinity, exercising no functions in this evolutionary world, but retained on half pay for the sake of auld lang syne?

The most remarkable feature of Spencer's evolutionism would seem to some readers to be that for him evolution is only a secondary result of another principle, namely, that of the conservation of energy, which he holds to be primordial. He belongs, in short, to that generation who, after they have opened such eyes as they have been blessed with, and have looked upon the world, teeming and bursting with life all over, having asked themselves whether the principle of growth would seem to be something primary and *sui generis* or something secondary and a special variety of something else, have been able to reply, "It is undoubtedly an incidental result of mechanical principles." Of course, it would require quite an intricate combination of lifeless elements to make a living, growing thing; and consequently the definition of life is decidedly complicated, and as life is a special kind of mechanism, so consciousness is an aspect of a special kind of life. Now, do those who know all about it really tell us to believe that feeling is merely an aspect of a special mechanical contrivance? It must be a remarkably clever trick. Do mathematicians consider the demonstrations of that chapter to be perfectly rigid and perspicuous in which Spencer professes to show, from mathematical considerations, that evolution is a necessary result of the principle of living forces? We have heard that this last was equivalent to saying, that if the directions of motion of all the bodies in the world were at one instant all to be reversed while the velocities remained the same, the universe would pass back through all the configurations by which its parts had arrived where they were when their velocities were reversed, and, in short, it would go through all its motions backward; the man that had been knocked down would fly up to meet the fist, at contact of which his pain would disappear, he would walk home backward, and would grow to be a boy and a baby again, and back we should go to the primeval nebula. This, at least, is the dissum of the conservation of energy. But this would not be evolution, but counter-evolution—not growth, but ungrowth, one would think. That which prevents anything like this from generally happening would seem to be something different from the conservation of energy, and yet something that has to do with the law of development.

Enough of these questions. Herbert Spencer claims to have produced, not a philosophy comparable with former systems, but a great scientific theory, a philosophy worthy to form the crown of modern science; and, indeed, a less pretension would be simply a confession of nility. Now, the recognized touchstone of a scientific theory is successful prediction. A theory which brings forth bad fruit is rejected, and one that brings forth none at all is brushed aside. Spencer's theory, therefore, having been before the world now these thirty years, no doubt can point to considerable discoveries directly resulting from its predictions—not, be it understood, from the general doctrine of evolution, or from the Darwinian theory, but from the seventeen articles of the Spencerian confession. No doubt other even greater additions to our knowledge have been brought about by it indirectly. For the doctrine of Spencer, if worth anything at all, is a far greater thing than that of Sir Isaac Newton. Now, we know what Newtonianism accomplished for the world. It began by staking its entire credit without reservation upon a formal prediction that the earth would be found flattened at the poles. Geodesists set themselves to work to ascertain whether this was so in fact. The early results were doubtful; then for a time it seemed to have been shown that the globe was *prolate*, or elongated. But the Newtonians never flinched, hedged, straddled the question, or shifted their ground, but simply awaited the final issue.

That final decision about the flattening of the earth made the Newtonian philosophy king and master of speculation. So much for its direct predictions; as for its indirect achievements, we may reckon among them the molecular philosophy, modern physics, and a great part of modern mathematics. We wish some competent persons would give a condensed résumé, in not over fifty pages, of all the similar discoveries which the synthetic philosophy of Spencer, as drawn up by him in those seventeen propositions, has thus far given to the world.

OUTSIDER.

A NEW PIPE LINE PROPOSED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 22.—A new and independent pipe line to the seaboard in opposition to the Standard Oil Company looks like a certainty. Producers are in a very dissatisfied state of mind over the condition of the oil business. The scheme now on foot has a backing of Eastern capitalists. Besides this a number of large producers are going into the venture. Mr. J. Craig, President of the Chartiers Oil Company, and formerly largely interested in the Globe Refinery and Western and Atlantic Pipe Line Company, both of which concerns were not long ago absorbed by the Standard, is widely mentioned as being one of these. Indeed, some go so far as to say that he is the head and front of the movement.

Mr. J. W. Salterfield, another large operator, is also mentioned in connection with the projected line. The promoters of the enterprise claim to have a backing of several million dollars, and all they ask is a guarantee from the producers that the latter will furnish the line with 5,000 barrels of oil a day at the start. At the seaboard end of the line it is intended to erect several refineries. It is believed that the producer will not only agree to furnish the 5,000 barrels of oil daily to the new line, but will make it 10,000 barrels. The Producers' Association is still in existence, and this, oil men say, will prove an element of great strength for the new line, particularly in the upper country around Bradford and Oil City. One of the most prominent producers in Pittsburg, in speaking on the subject to-day, said:

"The Standard people have given the lie to low prices themselves by buying production and territory in the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields at prices away above what conservative operators would pay, and prices which would ruin a producer should he have on even 25 cents for Ohio and $1 for Pennsylvania oil, and that is where the Standard now has more and stronger enemies than formerly. It has come into the field and is trying to force producers out, as it has the refineries. Several of the large companies have old scores to settle. The trade remembers the money the Standard gave them on the 6,000,000 barrels during the shut-down, and they knew when they were taking it that the Standard was not giving them 1 per cent. on the amount it made from the sacrifice in shutting in wells and stopping their business."

Another leading producer said: "There are scores of producers right here in Pittsburg ready to show their faith in its success by putting their money in the new line. Why, I know several who never had a word to say against the Standard up to within the last few weeks who have declared their intention of taking as high as $150,000 worth of stock each in the new line. That looks like business, doesn't it?"

Mr. T. W. Phillips, the wealthy operator, who never gave the Standard a barrel of oil during the shut-down movement, is warmly in favor of his product into the Pittsburg pipe line, is strongly talked of as the President of the new pipe line company.

INCREASE OF INSANITY IN PARIS.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*:

The statistics published by the Prefecture of Police in Paris indicate a very rapid increase in the number of insane persons admitted into the special infirmary for the criminal classes and vagabonds of the capital. This is shown in a very startling form by the appended table:

Year.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
1872	1,695	1,889	3,584
1876	1,783	1,443	3,226
1880	1,932	1

TWO JAIL BIRDS PLUCKED

WARDEN KEATING'S METHODS IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

HE CHARGES IVES AND STAYNER $10,000 FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF LIVING WITH HIM A SINGLE YEAR—SATISFACTORY PROBING BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Hard names were not called nor was the lie given at yesterday's session of the investigation which the Senate Committee on Cities is making into the departments of this city, but in spite of the lack of such episodes as gave an unusual tingle of sensationalism to the two previous sittings of the committee, yesterday's session was of even greater interest than its predecessors.

No new incision was made by the keen legislative probe, but it was applied remorselessly to the old wound, and more light was shed on the peculiar affairs of the Sheriff's office.

The retention of unsatisfied executions by deputies owing to partiality for certain lawyers and law firms, the flagrant abuses in Ludlow-Street Jail and in the Order of Arrest Department were among the things that were developed during the day. Mayor Grant's plan of taking half of the auctioneers' fees also received attention, and the acknowledgment by some of the lawyers who were on the stand that had they known that the Sheriff was to receive half these fees they would certainly have refused to pay as large fees or as much extra compensation furnished one of the features of the session. One lawyer said that he certainly had a ground of action to recover part of the money so paid, and if Mayor Grant should be sued for such money it will make a very interesting litigation.

Henry S. Ives's description of his sojourn in Ludlow-Street Jail and his admissions as to the amount of money he was obliged to pay for extra accommodation while a prisoner was a stirring revelation.

As this important inquiry proceeds the interest in it grows more intense with each succeeding session. The possible political significance of it is discussed in every gathering of politicians, and its effects on the Fall campaign are speculated upon in every quarter.

Part II. of the Superior Court held an audience at yesterday's session that crowded it compactly. As usual the political complexion of the crowd was Tammany, and as usual many of the Tammanyites were of the "heeler" species. Senator Hendricks, the Chairman of the committee, was absent and so was Senator McNaughton, one of the two Democratic members. Senator Bowers presided and the other members present were Ahearn of this city, Democrat, and Stewart, Birkett, and Deane, Republicans. Tammany Senators Cantor and Roesch were invited to seats on the bench. William M. Ivins and Col. Fellows, who are manipulating the probe in behalf of the committee, were both on hand. The bulk of the questioning, however, was done by Mr. Boardman, Mr. Ivins simply asking a few questions and exercising a general supervision of the work. Sheriff's office officials had occupied the stand at the previous hearing and yesterday the lawyers who do business with them had their innings. Corporation Counsel Clark was the only Tammany lawyer present.

Alexander Blumenstiel was the first witness called to the box. He is a member of the firm of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, commercial lawyers, and resides at 108 East Seventy-ninth-street. He explained that his firm did a general commercial law business, and that he was brought into almost daily contact with the Sheriff's office.

"You do the largest business in the collection of debts of any firm in the city, don't you?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"As large as any," said Mr. Blumenstiel.

"You generally get in somehow on every prominent failure, don't you?"

Mr. Blumenstiel admitted that this was about so. Many questions were put to him about the method of doing business in the Sheriff's office. He explained among other things how his firm dealt with the question of extra compensation, and how essential it was that executions unsatisfied should be returned promptly to the lawyer, so that proceedings in equity could be begun before a lawyer representing some other client had an opportunity of getting in ahead. He did not remember that he had paid the Deputies specially for these prompt returns. Sometimes his firm got ahead of other firms in this particular, and sometimes the other firms got ahead.

DIVISION OF AUCTIONEERS' FEES.

To ascertain something about the amount of auctioneers' fees and extra compensation, Mr. Boardman asked the witness to select one of his cases as a sample, and at the same time suggested the great failure of Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co., which happened during the administration of Sheriff Grant. Mr. Blumenstiel described the charges made in this case. William Topping, who had been appointed auctioneer by Sheriff Grant, and who divided the auctioneer's fees with the Sheriff, sold the goods in this case, and, when the statement of the expenses came in, $5,000 was charged for auctioneer's fees. The witness said that $900 or $1,000 of this sum represented disbursements made necessary by the sale. He objected to the charge of $5,000, and finally settled by paying about $4,000.

"Did Mr. Topping make any statement to you about the usual rates charged by auctioneers?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"No, that was not necessary," said Mr. Blumstiel.

"Did he tell you that the Sheriff was interested one-half?"

"I never knew that until the testimony about it was given at this hearing."

"Do you know whether Sheriff Flack is interested in these auctioneers' fees?"

"I didn't know it."

Mr. Blumenstiel explained that he was well satisfied with Mr. Topping as an auctioneer. The case of Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. was one of those that Sheriff Grant exercised a general supervision of himself. He assigned it to Under Sheriff Sexton as he did all the big cases. Mr. Sexton did not, as a rule, go out of the office himself, but assigned most of such cases to Deputy Sheriff Kaufman.

The witness, however, Assistant Deputy Byrnes was assigned by Mr. Sexton to the Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. case. Mr. Blumenstiel had great confidence in Mr. Byrnes.

"When the bill was presented," asked Mr. Boardman, "was the line for extra compensation filled out?"

There had been much testimony at previous hearings to the effect that this question of compensation was left wholly to the lawyers. Mr. Blumenstiel said that the line was filled out, and his recollection was that $3,000 was asked for as extra compensation.

"You didn't suggest that," said Mr. Boardman.

"We don't suggest anything," said Mr. Blumenstiel.

"Did you allow $3,000 for extra compensation?"

"No, it was cut down to $1,500."

"What did you understand this extra compensation was for?"

The witness said that the care of the property and other things were considered.

"How much money have you paid into the Sheriff's office in the past five years for auctioneer's fees and extra compensation?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"About $125,000," answered Mr. Blumenstiel. "Something like $25,000 a year."

"Who can get the unsatisfied executions returned first so as to get out the creditor's bill and go ahead with the proceedings in equity?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"It depends upon the Deputy Sheriff," was the answer.

"Can any lawyer do the business you do without being on good terms with the people in the Sheriff's office?"

"No, it cannot be done. You must be on good terms in the Sheriff's office."

Mr. Ivins asked the witness what he thought of the idea of making the Sheriff's office a salaried one. Mr. Blumenstiel did not know but that was the best plan. He also looked with favor on Mr. Ivins's suggestion that the city be divided into districts and each district have a Deputy Sheriff appointed for it. The deputies should keep detailed statements of the business done and of the receipts and disbursements. The Sheriff should also have books showing all the business done and all the receipts and disbursements. Mr. Blumenstiel said that the deputies should be nominated by the Sheriff and confirmed by the courts, and that every account of sales should be filed in the County Clerk's office.

Mr. Boardman took hold again, and asked about the discretion that the deputies had in the matter of relieving executions, and Mr. Blumenstiel was of the opinion that this discretion should be wiped out. An interesting admission made by the witness was that his firm was often notified of the intention to arrest certain of its clients. This information came from the Sheriff's office, and was useful because it enabled the lawyers to have a bond ready.

JOHN J. ADAMS IS INDIGNANT.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams was the next occupant of the box. He was very indignant about the retention of unsatisfied executions, and, as his testimony showed, he had reason to be. His business is that of a commercial lawyer, and he lives at 114 West Seventy-fourth-street. He had done business in the Sheriff's office under Sheriffs Davidson and Grant and under the present Sheriff. He said that the retention of unsatisfied executions by the Deputy Sheriffs was a gross abuse. Within the last two or three weeks he obtained two judgments for the Garfield National Bank—one was for $5,000 and the other for $10,000. They were detained by "Little Mulvaney," who was a relative, he thought, of Tom Thumb. He could not get them returned. Mulvaney knew there was no money to be obtained from him. The witness complained to Under Sheriff Sexton, who at once ordered the return of the executions. The execution for $5,000 was the only one returned that time, and, as a result of the delay, a creditor for $100,000 slipped in in the equity proceedings ahead of Mr. Adams and he was left. He thought there should be legislation to remedy the abuses in the Sheriff's office. When asked by Mr. Clark if he favored abolition of punishment for contempt of court, he said: "I don't know what kind of contempt you mean. I am in contempt myself sometimes." He didn't think there should be imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Ivins had a few more questions to ask Mr. Blumenstiel, and he was recalled. Sheriff Grant's taxation of the auctioneers' fees was again called to his attention, and he said that he would not have allowed the whole claim of $4,000 for the fees in the Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. case nor the $1,500 for extra compensation in the same case if he had known of Sheriff Grant's system of dividing the fees. Mr. Ivins asked the witness if he did not think that some of this money could be recovered. He said that he did.

"In an action for money had and received under false pretenses?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I think a suit would be for damages in three times the amount involved under the law providing for such damages where illegal fees have been collected," explained Mr. Blumenstiel.

HENRY S. IVES TESTIFIES.

"Henry S. Ives," called out Mr. Boardman.

The crowd took on an air of unusual interest as the slim young fellow who once made such a big bid for the mastery of Wall-street and who only a few days ago got out of Ludlow-Street Jail on bail made his way through the crowd and climbed into the witness chair.

Young Mr. Ives looked younger and thinner than ever. The gold-rimmed eyeglasses were in their accustomed place, but the little side whiskers he wore in his palmier days were missing. He answered every question put to him in a soft, purring voice, and with a snappy jerk of the head like a bashful girl talking to a stranger. He gently confessed to having been confined in Ludlow-Street Jail from Jan. 29, 1889, until a few days ago. He was arrested under a civil process in his office at 96 Broadway by Bernard F. Martin, David McGonigal, and Deputy Sheriff Young. George H. Stayner was the only other man in his private office at the time. Mr. Stayner was also taken into custody. The officers came there about noon.

"What was said and done there?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"I cannot remember."

"Did you ask any favors of the Deputy Sheriffs?"

"I did not."

"You are rather reluctant to testify in this matter, are you not, because you feel that if any favors were done for you it would not be gentlemanly to disclose them?"

"It would be if there was anything to disclose."

Mr. Ives then went on to explain that on the Saturday of his arrest he went with the deputies and Mr. Stayner to the Sinclair House. He staid there until the following Monday.

"Did you have any lawyers?"

"I had many of them."

"Did you have a lawyer who had dealings with the Sheriff's office?"

"Two or three of them."

"Who were they?"

"Mr. Johnson of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and Mr. Bidgway, brother of the District Attorney of Brooklyn."

Mr. Johnson, it was explained, made the arrangements with the Sheriff's office and told the witness that everything was all right. Asked as to how he settled with the deputies, Mr. Ives said that his lawyer settled with them. All he knew was that he had paid $14,000 to Mr. Johnson for counsel fees. He could give no information as to how much of this had gone to the Deputies. This money was altogether independent of the money he had paid for his accommodation in Ludlow-Street Jail. He had paid "quite a number of thousand dollars" to the lawyers. Whatever sum was agreed upon for the deputies who guarded him while at the Sinclair House, if any, was agreed upon without his knowledge.

"Who settled with the deputies?" asked Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Ives repeated that he had paid his lawyer $14,000.

"In cash?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"In hard cash," said Mr. Ives with a retrospective smile.

"Was it very important that you should stay out of jail those days you were at the Sinclair House?"

"It was very important that I should stay out at any time."

"Why didn't you stay out?"

Mr. Ives drummed on the edge of the bench railing and smiled one of his gentle, innocent smiles.

"Did the game get too expensive?"

"I guess it did."

Mr. Boardman's inquiries developed the fact that there are two classes of prisoners in Ludlow-Street Jail—those who paid and those who didn't pay. Ives belonged to the paying class. He said that the up-stairs part was called the jail and the down-stairs part the "hotel." He lived for the most part of the time in the "hotel."

IVES PAID WARDEN KEATING $10,000.

"How much money," asked Mr. Boardman, "did you and Mr. Stayner pay the Warden while you were in Ludlow-Street Jail?" This question covered a period of about fourteen months.

"Ten thousand dollars," said Ives softly. About everybody in the room whistled in astonishment. Ives just smiled and seemed to enjoy it. Senator Fassett had to rap for order.

"Did you pay this to the Warden personally?"

"Yes; I paid my half in bank notes. Mr. Stayner paid his. Sometimes I paid for Mr. Stayner and at others Mr. Stayner paid for me."

"Was it paid to Keating?"

"Yes; James P. Keating."

"Did you have a private table?"

"We did at first."

"Who ordered the meals?"

"The Warden ordered them."

"How long did you continue in that way?"

"We lived that way for some time, and then I gradually accustomed myself to living at the regular table."

"Why did you do this?"

"It was a matter of economy." Mr. Ives explained that it cost less, and about the only difference was that he took dinner in the middle of the day instead of at night, as was his custom. This table board cost $15 a week.

"That was supposed to cover table board and lodging?" asked Mr. Boardman.

Another gentle smile, and Ives said: "No, the lodging is extra."

Senator Fassett pounded his gavel to stop the laughter as soon as he could control his own tendency in that direction. "What was the justification of the $10,000 that you paid when the board was but $15 a week?"

Ives said that he often had typewriters, stenographers and clerks in the jail. He also had many visitors. Explaining further about his life in the jail he said that he and Stayner at first lived in a large room down stairs. Finally they moved up stairs and reduced their expenses. At first they paid $250 a week for their board and privileges. Then by releasing privileges the expense was reduced to $200 a week, then to $150, then to $100, and finally they got it down to $75 a week.

"Did you have any wine?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"There was no wine to be obtained in the jail. Sometimes a bottle was brought in by friends."

"Could you get any beer?"

"Not as a rule. I got some beer once in the jail, though."

"How did you get it?"

"I think I saw it in the refrigerator."

"Whose was it?"

"I did not know whose it was."

"Did Keating sell beer?"

"I know that he did not."

The witness explained that there was a bar in the jail, but it had not been in operation since Mr. Keating's predecessor was in office.

"How many times did you leave the jail without an order of court?"

"Once."

"For what purpose?"

In a lower voice than ever the young man explained that it was to attend the funeral of his sister. He was only gone a few hours. In view of it he paid Mr. Keating $30. He said that Mr. Keating did not ask for the money.

"Did he decline to receive it?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"He never declined anything."

Mr. Ives said that he and Stayner were paying $75 a week when this $30 was paid.

"Did you complain to the Warden while you were paying $250 a week about any unkind treatment that you received at the hands of one of the men who waited on the table?"

Mr. Ives said that he did make such a complaint, and Mr. Keating took the side of the man who had treated him with incivility. "I think he said that if I didn't like it I could go up stairs in one of the cells."

"Wasn't it profane language?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"It might have been."

"Wasn't it obscene and unkind?"

Mr. Ives thought it was.

"Did it hurt your feelings very much?"

Mr. Ives nodded.

"After that time were your relations with the Warden as pleasant as they were before?"

"No, they were not."

MR. IVES ON POKER.

"Did you know a client of our office, named Marx, who was in the jail?" asked Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Ives remembered him.

"Did you ever see Marx play poker?"

"Yes, a little game once in a while."

"How much did Marx owe the game when he was sent up to the Tombs from Ludlow-Street Jail?" asked Mr. Boardman. "How much was he behind?"

Mr. Ives's face lit up again.

"If he owed it he was not behind," was the answer born of experience.

Senator Fassett and the other members of the committee laughed as loud as the crowd, and it was a full minute before order prevailed again.

"You didn't know how much he owed?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"I did not."

"Did you ever play with the Warden?"

"No."

After Marx went away Mr. Ives said he heard something about the debts from the men who were "hung up," as he put it.

"Did you have to get a permit from the court to play poker?"

"It was understood that we shouldn't do it."

"Did you know Warden Keating's son?"

Mr. Ives knew both William and Stephen Keating from seeing them about the jail. Stephen is a student in Columbia College.

"Do you ever see Stephen Keating do any cleaning in Ludlow-Street Jail? Did you ever see him sweeping or scrubbing or washing dishes?"

"No. The cleaning was done by the United States prisoners."

"Do you know any reason why Stephen Keating, a student in Columbia College, is on the city pay roll as a cleaner in the jail at $60 a month?"

Ives was quick with his reason. "Sixty dollars a month," he said.

The committee and the crowd laughed louder than ever. Ives was never more entertaining.

Mr. Clark asked Mr. Ives who was Sheriff when he was arrested, and he said that Mr. Flack was.

"Are you in favor of a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt?"

Much to the surprise of every one Mr. Ives said, after hesitating a moment, that he was not in favor of such a measure.

EXPENSIVE MR. M'GONIGAL.

David McGonigal, once Deputy Order of Arrest Clerk, bobbed up again in the hearing at this point. After Ives had left the stand Mr. Boardman called for George H. Stayner, but he had left the court room. George P. Platt, a lumber dealer, was then called to the stand. He said that he was arrested under a civil process Jan. 4, 1888. McGonigal had charge of him. He started to look for a bondsman and McGonigal went with him. The latter asked him if he would use him all right for going around with him. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning. He got his bondsman and was at the Sheriff's office with him at 1 o'clock. After the bond was given McGonigal asked for $50. The witness was surprised and asked McGonigal if he would give him a receipt for it. McGonigal would not do this, and Mr. Platt gave him the $50, and McGonigal handed him back $10.

"Did you have any delicacy about taking back this $10?"

"I did not."

Mr. Stayner was again called for, but he did not appear. He probably was not frightened off by the examination of his young partner, but something had taken him away. Obtaining no response from him Mr. Boardman called Frank J. Byrnes, assistant deputy for Joel O. Stevens, Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Byrnes said he had been in the Sheriff's office for fifteen years. He gets $25 a week from Mr. Stevens, who has been ill for some time and is about sixty-five years of age. Mr. Byrnes admitted that he did about all the work. He could not state what Mr. Stevens's income was, although he kept the books. He was the deputy who acted in the case of Nicoll, Cowlishaw & Co. He got some of the extra compensation. Mr. Sexton assigned him to the case, and Sexton paid him what he got out of it. He always left the question of extra compensation to the lawyer. Sometimes the lawyers would increase the amount suggested by him.

"Can you name one lawyer who ever did that?"

"Yes, a lawyer named McDowell, who had an office on Broadway, raised it from $65 to $100."

"Is he dead?"

"He is."

The crowd thought that this was funny enough to laugh hard at.

James McNamee, a lawyer who does some business with the Sheriff's office, told of the queer things that followed the arrest of Solomon R. Ellithorpe. The latter was taken into custody on the first day of terms ago. Mr. McNamee talked with "a large man named McDonald," as he put it, and found that it would cost $100 to keep his client out of jail that day. He thought this exorbitant and went to the Sheriff's office to see about it. He was referred by Bernard F. Martin to one of the deputies. It cost $200 to keep Ellithorpe out of jail from Saturday until Tuesday. Before this matter was fixed up another civil process was served on his client and it cost $62 per day for some days to keep him out of jail on the second process.

MUST STAND IN WITH THE SHERIFF.

Stillman F. Kneeland, who has done much business with the Sheriff's office, and has his law office at 51 Chambers-street, said that he had been a lawyer since 1868, and had had a large experience in the Sheriff's office. He said that the greatest discretion vested in the Sheriff and his deputies was that which allowed sixty days in which to return the executions. This power was liable to abuse, he supposed. A deputy had four executions in his hands. He can detain them sixty days or return one or more of them promptly. The prompt return means an advantage for the lawyer getting it in the equity proceedings. This enables some lawyers to get ahead of others. The witness explained that he would get ahead of some men. This was due to his generosity.

Mr. Ivins jumped up and asked:

"Isn't it the generosity of the client?"

Mr. Kneeland admitted that it was the client who had to pay for the generosity, and said:

"It is always best, under the present administration of the law pertaining to the Sheriff's office, to stand in with the Sheriff."

In reply to Mr. Ivins he said that it was almost impossible to guard against the efforts made to secure prompt returns of the execution.

He said that he paid about $5,000 a year as "extra compensation." Mr. Ivins said that the Mayor had testified that his net revenue for the last year he was Sheriff was $30,000. He wanted to know how this could be true if Blumenstiel & Hirsch paid in $25,000 a year, and he paid in $5,000 a year, and other law firms paid other large amounts. The witness said there were only half a dozen firms that paid in much.

"Did you know that Sheriff Grant divided the auctioneer's fees with Mr. Topping?"

He did not. He would not have paid the fees charged if he did.

"Wouldn't you consider the payment of these charges as robbery of your clients?" asked Mr. Ivins.

Mr. Kneeland said that he would not have settled on the same basis that he had if he knew at the time that the Sheriff got half the auctioneer's fees. He said that in the county of New-York there was no Deputy Sheriff who was capable to act as an auctioneer. He believed that one should be appointed who was competent to be an auctioneer. He was not in favor of making the Sheriff's office a salaried one.

William O. Campbell, another lawyer, was called after Mr. Boardman had made another effort to get Mr. Stayner. Mr. Campbell's experience were all under Sheriff Grant so far as his business with the Sheriff's office was concerned.

"Did you have occasion to make complaints against deputies to Sheriff Grant?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"Hold on," said Mr. Clark, walking around to the witness.

"You've some lawsuits now pending against Mr. Grant as Sheriff, haven't you?"

The witness admitted that he had, and Mr. Clark protested to the Chairman that it was not fair to allow Mr. Campbell to testify, inasmuch as what he said might effect the pending suits. Mr. Fassett thought that Mr. Clark's point was well taken.

"If all parties who have suffered wrongs in the Sheriff's office had brought suit and were not allowed to testify before this committee on that account it would be a pretty difficult matter to get witnesses," said Mr. Clark.

After a long discussion Senator Fassett said that he would not decide the point that Mr. Clark had raised until Senator McNaughton was present. Mr. Campbell's grievances are said to be against Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens and his assistant, Byrnes. Senator Fassett adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning at 10:30, when it will be resumed in Room 25, Court House. Mr. Stayner is counted on as the first witness.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain or snow, northeasterly gales on coast, lower temperature, fair weather on Monday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain Sunday morning, followed by clearing weather during the day and fair on Monday, winds shifting to colder northwesterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, rain Sunday morning, followed by clearing weather, fair weather on Monday, northwesterly winds, colder.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, rain or snow, followed by cooler, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, fair on Monday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	36°	48°	3:30 P. M.	55°	45°
6 A. M.	37°	48°	6 P. M.	53°	43°
9 A. M.	42°	49°	9 P. M.	43°	45°
12 M.	48°	48°	12 P. M.	46°	42°

Average temperature yesterday..... 45½°
Average temperature for same date last year..... 45½°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years..... 35½°

LIVES LOST IN THE FORTH BRIDGE.
From the London Daily News.

The cost of the Forth bridge has to be counted in lives as well as in money. Major Gen. Hutchinson and Major Marindin, in their final report to the Board of Trade on the bridge, state that the total number of fatal accidents during the seven years of its construction has been fifty-six. The inspectors do not appear to think this expenditure of life was avoidable. They say, although it is greatly to be deplored, "the fact that it has not been larger on a work of such magnitude, with so large a number of men employed in dangerous positions, shows that no reasonable precautions for their safety have been omitted." The report concludes with this splendid testimony: "We think it right to record our opinion that this great undertaking, every part of which we have seen at different stages of its construction, is a wonderful example of thoroughly good workmanship with excellent materials, and that both in its conception and in its execution it is a credit to all who have been connected with it, bearing testimony to the ability of the engineers who have designed it, to the skill and resource of those who have superintended it and constructed it, and to the zeal and courage of the workmen who have been employed upon it."

RIGHTS OF AN EMPEROR

THE CAUSE OF BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

A QUESTION AS TO THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GERMAN MINISTRY—THE WORK OF THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

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BERLIN, March 22.—The *North German Gazette* to-night supplies some much-desired light on the causes leading to Prince Bismarck's resignation, seizing the occasion to contradict the statement of the Hamburg *Correspondent* that, before the late crisis reached its climax, the Chancellor had already made application for leave to resign, and had withdrawn it and endeavored, to reconcile himself to the situation, but without success. The *North German Gazette* says that this, like the reports regarding the Prince's opposition to the labor programme, is entirely erroneous.

What has happened is this: The Chancellor did not wish to depart from the Cabinet order of 1852 relating to the intercourse between the Prussian Ministers and the sovereign, but desired to retain his control and right of co-operation. The intercourse between the Emperor and the Secretaries of State is regulated by the law of 1852. It was only within the last few weeks that Bismarck felt it necessary to refer to that regulation. He considered its execution and observance indispensable and did not wish to be a party to its abrogation. The opposition he encountered in this matter finally brought clearly home to him the necessity for his resignation The negotiations between Prince Bismarck and Dr. Windthorst, with reference to the Guelph fund, and the attitude of the Clerical Party in the Reichstag, were only connected with the crisis so far as that the Chancellor refused to subject his intercourse with the Deputies to any control. No steps have been taken by the Emperor personally or by the sovereigns of any of the federal States to induce Bismarck to remain at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The tone of the *Gazette* only feebly indicates the sullen, smoldering anger which exists in the Bismarckian circle. The papers have hitherto avoided touching the dangerous and delicate question of the Emperor's interference in ministerial responsibility, but the *Gazette's* frankness will lead to a discussion which may awaken the Emperor to the fact that a personal, direct system of Government has not yet obtained a supreme hold upon the German people. The complacency with which Bismarck's retirement is now generally regarded may soon be replaced with regret that the country is left at the mercy of a self-willed and untrained.

The Cabinet order of Sept. 8, 1852, has always been held by Bismarck as interpreting the Prussian Constitution to mean that the President of the Ministry ought to appoint his own Cabinet, choosing men having political opinions and principles in harmony with his own. The Emperor refused this reading, and maintained the right of the monarch to appoint Ministers having a direct responsibility not to the President, but to the Crown. The appointment of Baron von Berlepsch as Minister of Commerce was the thin end of the wedge. The direct instructions that the Emperor gave to Berlepsch affecting the economic policy of the empire evoked a warm remonstrance from the Chancellor.

The Emperor in a written communication sent by him to Bismarck early last week explained his views of monarchical prerogatives; his opinion that the Chancellor's claims were an encroachment on the rights of the sovereign, and, finally, his determination to exercise a general and absolute control. About the same time direct overtures to Windthorst and other leading clericals from persons in the Emperor's entourage, aiming to take the guidance of negotiations out of Bismarck's hands, produced the climax of the crisis. On Saturday the Emperor got, as he probably desired and expected, an intimation of Bismarck's resignation, and on Tuesday, in a closely-written document of twenty folios, the Emperor received the Chancellor's reasons for resigning. It was hoped that the Emperor would assent to an early publication of this great historic *apologia*, but its non-appearance, besides Thursday's re-scripts implies that the Emperor considers it a private state paper.

Bismarck has not parted with the Emperor either in the sulks or in apparent anger, for after his decision to retire became definitive the Emperor consulted him with regard to the choice of his successor and followed his recommendation of Gen. von Caprivi. The new Chancellor yesterday held a long interview with Bismarck and to-night dined with the Prince and Princess in their palace. Since the crisis was disclosed, and especially since Bismarck's resignation was announced, Princess Bismarck has held daily receptions, which have been crowded. Officials of Berlin yesterday filled through the *salons*. The retiring Chancellor appeared for a short time in the afternoon and seemed more alert, cheerful, chatty, and bright than for years.

The *National Gazette* asserts that Bismarck will not accept the title of Herzog von Lauenburg. The Bismarckian sentiment certainly is that while responding to the Emperor's expressed desire as phrased in the rescript: "Dass ihr rath und ihre Thatenfreudigkeit ihre treue und Hingebung auch in Zukunft mir und dem Vaterland nicht werden,"—Bismarck ought not to accept no favors or dignities from the Emperor. He starts for Friedrichsruh on March 30.

The work of reforming the Ministry will not be hurried. Count Herbert Bismarck, however, perhaps as his intention to withdraw from the Foreign Office at the earliest possible moment, and this obliges the Emperor to make an immediate selection of his successor. Herr Maybach offered to resign, but the Emperor objected. Herren Miquel, Bennigsen, and Hinspeter are talked of as probable Ministers. Count Eulenburg, now Civil Governor of Hesse-Nassau, who is an advocate of reforms in the internal policy, is mentioned as the successor of Herr Herrfurth in the Ministry of the Interior. Freisinnigen visionaries dream of the possibility of their party being represented in the Government. Nothing is certain, except that the Ministers must be submissive instruments of the Emperor's internal and external policy.

Advices from Vienna point to the retirement of Count Kalnoky. His personal relations with Prince Bismarck contributed to the chief reason for his being retained in office by the Austrian Emperor. Kalnoky's pliancy suited the Chancellor, but was not approved by Emperor Francis Joseph, who will now seek a stronger man and one able to give Austria a chance to assume an equal footing with German diplomacy. The Austrian Government appears to distrust Emperor William's leaning toward the Czar.

The *Nachrichten* announces that the work of the International Labor Conference is so far advanced that the final sittings are expected to be held April 8. The decisions already protocoled by the committees embrace these recommendations: Only males over fourteen years of age shall be employed in mines; female labor underground shall not be allowed; children's labor in factories must depend upon their completion of the prescribed school course; the employment at night of persons under fourteen years of age is prohibited, or where permitted only six hours' labor out of twenty-four, with a half-hour interval, shall be required; the employment of children in unhealthy or dangerous trades is prohibited; Sunday shall be a day of rest in all employments except those in which it is necessary for the continuity of production, or which can only proceed at certain seasons.

The Emperor to-day held a chapter of the Black Eagle. It was a brilliant spectacle. His Majesty conferred the decoration of the order upon Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, Prince George of Wales, Count von Münster, the Prince of Pless, and Herr von Boetticher.

The guests at the dinner given by Bismarck to-night to his successor, Gen. von Caprivi, included all the members of the Prussian Ministry, the Secretaries of State, and Dr. Schwenninger, Prince Bismarck's physician.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says that at Thursday's luncheon Prince Bismarck used the expression "Le roi me reverra," or "The King will see me again."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 22.—When the interpellation in regard to the Franco-Turkish commercial treaty is submitted to the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, the Cabinet will explain that wine made from dried grapes might be subjected to an internal duty, by which French wine growers would be protected, and the abandonment of the advantages secured to France by the treaty of 1802 would be avoided.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day elected M. Spuller Vice President of that body.

Eight hundred leather dressers made a demonstration to-day against the prohibition of imports of live cattle. Their delegates were received by the Ministers.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The Government has abandoned the prosecution of the woman Tchebrikova, who was charged with writing and sending to the Czar a letter threatening that, unless he modified his reactionary policy, he would meet the fate of Peter III., Paul I., and Alexander II.

MADRID, March 22.—Forged notes to the amount of 500,000 pesetas have been discovered in a package of funds brought to a bank here from Seville.

The little son of Gen. Crittenden was devoted to his father's war horse, that was named for the illustrious John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, the child's grandfather. He asked his father to tell him of a retreat he made during the war, but at a certain point said: "Father, were you on John J.?" Being answered affirmatively, the youngster slid down from the paternal knee and was toddling off as fast as his little legs could carry him, when his father said: "Where are you going, my son?" "Father," he said, turning and showing a face full of reproach, "John J. never would have retreated if you hadn't turned him 'round."—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Comparison of closing prices yesterday with those of a week before showed only fractional changes, with two or three exceptions. As a rule business has been deadly dull. Unless there is improvement soon brokers think they will have to get a living at something else. The profession of Deputy Sheriff, with prisoners paying $100 per day for the privilege of consulting counsel, might be a good thing to go into. There is certainly no money in the commission business, except to a few favored houses which have large pool accounts. No one seems to want to trade, and a general disposition prevails to wait for something. What the something is there are indefinite ideas about. The prevailing notion is that it is the April settlements, and the easy money period which is expected to follow. If a bull market does not come then, one may bid good-bye to any hope of it until the next crops are assured. But of this one may rest confident, that every period of dullness such as Wall-street is now suffering from is invariably followed by a period of correspondingly extreme activity. It is during the period of apparent stagnation that things are shaping for the subsequent activity, as the apparent deadness of Winter is the preparation for Spring. The coming week will be marked by an important meeting of the managers of the Western roads, at which it is expected there will be some new developments in the relations of these roads to each other, the first sign of which was the absorption of the C. B. & N. by the Burlington. It is evident that changes are in progress which will show themselves later, and that they are expected to be favorable may be inferred from the firmness of the Granger stocks and their rising tendency. Besides this, the earnings of these roads continue good. The February report of the Northwest shows an increase of over $230,000. The foreign demand for grain holds up, so that the grain deliveries at Chicago show for March no diminution in their ratio of increase over last year, the figures being over nine million bushels in the first three weeks of the month as against a little less than six millions for the same period last year. What goes in comes out again, and the traffic of the roads from Chicago eastward to the consuming sections, or the ports of export, is so heavy as to make dividends sure for the year. There are complaints that trade is slackening in most lines of manufacturing, principally due to the mild weather having left unsold stocks of Winter goods on hand. One or two recent failures give point to these complaints, and banks have become doubly cautious about discounting commercial paper. Such a state of affairs was foreseen, and the chances are that things will be worse before they are better in that line.

In December there was a rushing business done in general trade, but Wall-street was quiet and has been since. Now the stagnation is getting into commercial circles, and by the time it is generally heard of there Wall-street will have discounted it and be on the upward way again, discounting the revival to follow later. For the Street is always a few months ahead; hence it comes that merchants often wonder what stocks are going up on, when they are in the dumps; and as often, when they are active and the stock market is depressed, they wonder again and say that "Wall-street is the only black spot in the country." The slackening in trade will send money back to this centre, as it always does; and active trade in securities will be possible, because the currency supplies coming in will keep pace with the increasing demand which results from a broadening market. With nearly all the principal roads, and with many of the smaller ones, the outlook for this year is not of a decrease but of an increase of dividends. Stocks which now are off the dividend list are expected to move up to that level, or if not that, that their junior securities will pay something to the holders. St. Paul and Atchison are cases in point. The Rock Island people will publish earnings monthly after the 1st of April. This is a timely concession to public opinion, and it also indicates that the reports are expected to prove satisfactory. Among the group of smaller roads the Lake Erie and Western continues to do well, and so does the Wheeling and Lake Erie. The stocks of the latter, common and preferred, are slowly but surely moving up, as a consequence of the improving conditions of the property; and it may be said that no stocks on the market have been more judiciously handled than these. They are great favorites among the traders, because it has been easy to make money trading in them. In the Northern Pacific group there appears to be something going on, of which vague rumors have got into circulation; and a complete change in the directorate of the Wisconsin Central, which is now part of the N. P. system, has been made. The stock of the O. T. Company has also been in brisk demand lately, and is higher. But this group of securities was somewhat depressed by the complications in Germany, where so large a proportion of them are held. The news of the resignation of Prince Bismarck had a paralyzing effect on the European Bourses, greatest at Berlin of course, and led to considerable selling. The foreign selling on this market caused a rise in exchange rates. Quieting advices were received later, and London prices became firmer, but it required no unusual clearness of vision to see that there is an underlying feeling of anxiety, or at least uncertainty, as to what may be the outcome of the new departure in German affairs. This is certainly not favorable to the bull side of speculation in stocks. It may be in wheat.

One of the most active stocks of the week has been Sugar Trust. This has been largely due to the uncertainty about the dividend, but things shaped themselves in such wise that when Judge O'Brien decided on Friday morning that the dividend might be paid, the decision had been anticipated and discounted. The proceedings have a more than temporary interest, because they may be assumed to settle in the affirmative the question of the payment of any other dividends earned during the pendency of the litigations. The court has decided, in substance, that the rights of all parties being protected, the sworn statements of the officers of the trust that a dividend has been earned will be accepted as sufficient to justify its payment. Another question now meets not only the Trust, but all sugar refiners in the country, viz., the proposed changes in the sugar duties. Men in the business say if these changes are made, a long farewell may be bid to ten per cent. dividends. If the trust can earn three or four per cent. it will be fortunate. Mr. Spreckels, the champion opponent of the trust, appears to be greatly alarmed. Says he will stop work on his new building and do other desperate things. But the new Tariff bill seems to have roused such a storm of opposition that it is doubtful whether anything will come of it. Tariff legislation is not the easy thing it was once. Before President Cleveland gave us his famous message, it was hard to work up any general interest in so dry a subject as customs schedules. Now the tariff is an active political issue, it is disintegrating the old parties, and like the "nigger question" of old, it won't down. The Western farmers are discussing it, and the railroad people are beginning to see that it is to their advantage that they should. The farmers have blamed the railroads for all the troubles they complain of, and have legislated against them. Now that the farmer is asking whether the tariff is not more or less responsible for the difficulty he finds in making both ends meet, the railroad is likely to get more reasonable treatment. Why should not the

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Patrick J. Dunn, bookkeeper for Janitor Cleary of the Equitable Building, fell down the steps at 49 Wall-st. yesterday afternoon, and when taken up was dead. The body was removed to the Old-slip police station and the Coroner made an investigation. Dunn had for some time complained of severe pains in the region of his heart, and it is supposed that his death was due to heart failure. He was sixty-two years old, married, and had four children. He lived at 649 Bergen-street, Brooklyn.

Judge Allen, in Common Pleas, yesterday morning granted an application of counsel for hearings in regard to damages to property by the elevated railroad at 122 and 124 Third-avenue, belonging to Keeseger H. Perry, and of which Morris S. Thompson is surviving trustee, and to 57 Division-street, owned by Henry S. Mount. The hearings will take place before the new special commission, Andrew H. Green, Dwight H. Olmstead, and Edward C. Donnelly.

A temperance meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the United Presbyterian Church, Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, under the auspices of Onward Lodge, No. 459, of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Dr. J. H. Ferman will preside and addresses will be made by Grand Chief Templar Fred. M. Monks, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele, and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Crosbie.

There will be several lectures at Hardman Hall during the present week, as follows: Jenness Miller will lecture on "Dress and the Artistic Care of the Body," March 26 at 11 A. M.; Mr. John Fiske, "The Conquest of Mexico," March 26 at 4 P. M., and "The Conquest of Peru," March 29 at 4 P. M. Henrietta Russell's fourth lecture of her art series will be "Art in Dress," on March 27 at 3:30 P. M.

The engagement of the Hungarian dancing girls and Viennese fencers at the Eden Musée is drawing to a close, and only a few more opportunities remain to see their interesting and skilful performances. A fencing and dancing tournament between male and female fencers will be given at the Musée this week.

The will of Soloman Adler, which was filed yesterday, bequeaths $500 each to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Mount Sinai Hospital, and $2500 each to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New-York Asylum.

It was said at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday that Commissioner Loomis would return to this city this evening. General Superintendent Robbins said that the force of the department is now effective work during the last week and that the streets are now in a fairly clean condition.

Howard S. Terrell and Dr. Benjamin S. Van Zile were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday for being concerned in the death of Tillie Cook, a girl with whom Terrell has been on very friendly terms. Terrell was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Dr. Van Zile has not yet been captured.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of Elmira will lecture to-morrow evening in the Reformed Church, Lenox-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, on "A Dangerous Inheritance." The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the New-York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Among the passengers of the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were Col. Chesebrough, Major Hutchinson, C. J. Ross, J. S. Wilson, Selwyn Tidd-Pratt, and Dr. W. F. Grinstead.

Mr. Julian Ralph's new paper, *Chatter*, is out in a different and greatly improved cover. The inside of the paper, however, remains its most attractive feature, the contents being unusually bright and entertaining.

Several hundred dollars' damage was done Friday night to Herbert West's stock of trimmings on the third floor of 39 Mercer-street through a faucet being left turned on on the fourth floor.

Gotthorn Olsen, the faith curist, who refused to get medicine for his child when the latter was dying of diphtheria, was indicted for manslaughter by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday.

The Photographic Society of Columbia College has elected these officers: President—Julien T. Davies, '91; Secretary—D. W. Taylor, '91; Treasurer—H. R. Taylor, '91.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Celia Fritz, who was arrested in Ly Sing's laundry, at 337 North Second-street, Brooklyn, as a vagrant, was discharged yesterday, there being no evidence on which to hold her.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles McElvaine and the Japanese sailor, Jugigio, the condemned murderers who are awaiting execution by electricity in Sing Sing Prison, have been transferred to the new building just completed in the rear of Principal Keeper Connaughton's office, where they will remain until the new time fixed for their execution.

The Republicans of the town of Rye have nominated the following for town officers: For Supervisor—William H. Hyler; Town Clerk—John C. Ralph; Justice of the Peace—Samuel Hall (to fill vacancy) and David Ambler; Assessor—Samuel G. Ellis; Collector—John H. Billington.

An independent ticket has been nominated in New-Rochelle for town officers as follows: For Supervisor—William Burnett; Town Clerk—V. B. Strong; Justice of the Peace—C. M. Devean; Excise Commissioner—Henry Berker; Assessor—A. Mahlstedt.

The Mount Vernon *Argus* has entered upon its twelfth year in an entirely new dress. It has abolished the patent sheet, and is greatly improved in appearance. Messrs. French and Sniffen, the editors, are both young and enterprising.

In some of the towns a special ballot will be cast at the election next Tuesday either for or against having the town roads worked by Commissioners of Highways.

Bishop Potter will visit St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Peekskill to-day and confirm a large class.

NEW-JERSEY.

By invitation of the New-Brunswick branch of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union several hundred young ladies, representing temperance unions from all parts of the State, met in that place yesterday for a conference on methods of work. Miss Mary Campbell, President of the New-Brunswick union, made the address of welcome, and papers and discussions followed on social work, the kitchen garden, evangelistic work, the flower mission, and how to make meetings interesting.

The Keyport and Matawan Street Railroad was sold on Thursday by an order from the Court of Chancery. John W. Keough of Keyport was the only bidder and it went to him for $5, subject to the bonded indebtedness, amounting to $80,000. The larger part of the bonds are held by residents of Keyport, and they have the power to either reorganize the company or petition the Trustee, who is Thomas S. R. Brown, to sell the road outright.

The difficulties in the St. John's Church parish at New-Brunswick which led to the resignation of Father Bruns because of the scandalous stories circulated about him, and which were finally presented to the Bishop in the shape of charges, have been smoothed by the withdrawal of the charges and the transfer of the priest to another diocese. The transfer will probably take place this week. Father Bruns will preach as usual to-day.

Application has been made to Prosecutor Crane of Essex County for the exhuming of the body of Mrs. Mary Albert, who died at her home, on Mcmmouth-street, Newark, in 1888. The certificate of her attending physician gave heart disease as the cause of death. Miss Minnie Volz, one of her nieces, is said to have made an affidavit alleging that she has reason to believe that her aunt's sudden death was due to foul play.

The application by the trustees of the Public Library fund for a mandamus requiring the Board of Finance of Jersey City to pay over to them the full amount to which they are entitled under the law, was argued before Judge Knapp yesterday. Decision was reserved. Under the act the library trustees claim to have been entitled to about $25,000. The Finance Board appropriated only $10,000.

The property of the Weston Electric Light Company at Orange and Plane streets, Newark, has been transferred to the United States Electric Light Company. A mortgage by the latter company to Marcellus Hartley and others for $750,000 has just been recorded. Mr. Hartley is of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham of New-York, and one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Company.

The frult schooner Laurence V. McKenzie, from Porto Rico, bound for New-York, which stranded near the inlet to Barnegat Bay Friday morning, will probably be a total loss. Yesterday she listed off the beach and the heavy surf is breaking over her from stem to stern.

The oyster planters of Keyport are painting their sloops and otherwise preparing for planting in Raritan Bay. It is thought that by May 1 1,150,000 bushels of oysters will have been planted.

The marriage of Miss Ida Levy of New-York and Henry Naftal of Asbury Park will take place on next Sunday.

The Rev. Charles Everett has been elected Trustee of the Englishtown public schools.

A MUSCULAR TITLED LADY.

From the London Daily News.

A contemporary, whose pages are devoted exclusively to the entertainment and instruction of the gentler sex, assures us that there is a titled lady whose chief pleasure is found in exhibiting her muscular powers in her own drawing room to a circle of admiring and astonished friends. Attired in a long and clinging gown, she lies down at full length upon the floor, with arms held closely to her sides. A friend is then requested to fasten her skirts securely around her feet and place her handkerchief upon them. This done, the handkerchief is conveyed by her feet to her mouth. She then resumes her first position, and, without moving a limb, gradually raises herself until she stands upon her feet, without a hair out of place or the tiniest bead of moisture on her brow.

CHARGES OF FOUL PLAY.

AARON KAHN MAKES A SERIOUS ACCUSATION AGAINST ALLEN R. WOOD.

The family feud which has been in existence for over a year between Aaron Kahn, a lawyer, and Allen R. Wood, an ex-theatrical manager, some-time son of Louis Bresler, a retired merchant, who at one time was possessed of considerable wealth, has broken out afresh. Bresler died on Friday at 345 West Fifty-eighth-street. Coroner Levy has been called upon by Kahn to investigate the circumstances of his death, which, he asserts, was due to poisoning. He charges that Wood was instrumental in causing it.

Bresler was for many years a well-known furrier in this city, and retired from active business about eight years ago, with a fortune estimated at $300,000. His family consisted of his wife, three daughters, and one son. The eldest daughter was married to William Strauss, a resident of Williamsburg; the second daughter, Rosa, is the wife of Kahn, and the youngest, Bella, is married to Wood. Arthur lives with the Kahns, and Bresler and his second wife lived for several months past with Wood and his wife in a flat in West Fifty-eighth-street. Bresler was a Hebrew and his widow was originally a Christian, but was converted to the Jewish faith before she married him, and the family have been brought up in that religion.

Wood, however, is a Christian. He was introduced to the Bresler family by Arthur, the young son, and he was married to Bella in December, 1888. Kahn alleges that the marriage was distasteful to Bresler, and says Mrs. Bresler used her influence to coerce her husband into giving his consent.

The career of Wood has been thoroughly ventilated heretofore in connection with his scheme to erect the West End Theatre in Harlem in June last, in which enterprise he was backed up by his father-in-law. The lots upon which the theatre was to have been erected were purchased from Maggie Mitchell, and the cornerstone was laid with great éclat in June last, little Tommy Russell taking part in the ceremony. The bubble burst in August following, and then came an exposure of the remarkable career of Wood, whose real name was Charles Hahr, and who was then under indictment for forgery committed in Hoboken. Kahn, who took a prominent part in exposing his brother-in-law, endeavored at that time to have him arrested for swindling his father-in-law out of $150,000, but as Bresler, who seemed to have been infatuated with Wood, would not make a complaint, the prosecution was dropped.

Yesterday Kahn called on Coroner Levy and informed him that Bresler, who was eighty-eight years of age, had died on Friday after a short illness; that the circumstances about the death of the old man were suspicious, and he demanded an investigation. The Coroner and Dr. Jenkins went to the house, and were there met by Kahn, who repeated his accusations. He said that Wood had entered the family by falsely pretending to be the son of the late Prof. James R. Wood of Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the heir to his estate. He charged that Wood had swindled Bresler out of all his money, so that the old man had died poor. He was willing to make an affidavit that he had reason to believe that Bresler's death was due to arsenical poisoning, for which Wood was responsible.

The Coroner suggested that Mrs. Kahn was the proper person to make an affidavit as she was a daughter of the dead man. He went with Kahn to his residence, 160 West Fifty-third-street, and there met Mrs. Kahn. She was naturally in great mental distress at the death of her father, and although she was as full of suspicions as her husband, she declined to make an affidavit. She said that the death of her father was certainly suspicious. Despite his years, he had always been in robust health until about three or four weeks ago, when his health seemed to fail suddenly. His face lost its ruddy complexion and he became very pale. He often objected to take the medicines given him, and one day while she was at his bedside he said to her: "Oh, if those doors could speak what secrets they could tell."

It was ascertained that when Bresler was taken sick Dr. Dumont of the Barrett House was called to attend him, but subsequently, when his condition became serious, Dr. Mark Blumenthal of Madison-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, who had been the Bresler family physician for many years, was called in, and he remained in attendance until death occurred. Prof. A. L. Loomis was also called in in consultation with Dr. Blumenthal. Dr. Blumenthal said last night that he had treated Bresler for typhoid pneumonia and Prof. Loomis agreed with him in this diagnosis. He was about to make out the usual certificate of death, giving typhoid pneumonia as the cause, when the Coroner and Dr. Jenkins called on him in reference to the case. He, therefore, deferred giving the certificate, and although he had not detected any symptoms of poisoning during his attendance on the dead man, he freely coincided with the Coroner in the opinion that as such serious accusations had been made by a member of the family an autopsy should be made. It was decided, therefore, that an autopsy should be made to-day by Dr. Jenkins, and at which Dr. Blumenthal will be present.

Young Wood was indignant last night when informed of the action taken by Kahn, and said that it was nothing but a continuation of the persecution which he had experienced at the hands of his brother-in-law. Kahn had accused him of almost every crime known to men, and now he had added murder to the list. There was no truth in the accusations made against him, he said.

Mrs. Bresler, the widow, was greatly angered at the interference of Kahn. She said that it was an outrage for which he would be made to suffer. She had been in constant attendance on her husband during his illness, and almost all the medicines he had taken were administered by her.

The future action of the Coroner will depend entirely upon what is disclosed by the autopsy.

LOTOS CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

BRILLIANT CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Twenty years ago the Lotos Club was organized in this city. Yesterday its members celebrated the anniversary in right royal fashion.

All day long the clubhouse at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street was thronged with members and guests, and congratulations were only outnumbered by wishes for future prosperity.

In the evening there was a banquet in the parlors. About one hundred gentlemen participated. Frank R. Lawrence presided, and among the guests were Gen. Schofield, Judge Brady, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Col. Richard Lathers, Senator W. C. Squire of Washington, Congressman Brawer, E. B. Harper, ex-Judge Gedney, Capt. William Henry Wright, Edward Moran, Count Keesler, Max O'Rell, Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, and Capt. C. H. Lester, United States Army.

The after-dinner speeches were thoroughly informal and proportionately enjoyable. To each guest was given a very handsome souvenir of the occasion. It was a folio containing four original etchings. H. W. Ranger contributed a view of that part of Fifth-avenue on which the clubhouse stands. H. Seppings Wright of London gave a view of the banquet hall with the banqueters seated at the tables. One of the club's "Saturday Nights" was portrayed by Robert Reed of Paris, and Edward Moran contributed "The Dream of the Lotos," an allegorical picture.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A new labor union, called the "Workingmen's Benevolent and Protective Association," was formed at Pottsville, Penn., yesterday. The new organization will advocate and encourage the principle of arbitration on a co-history basis, and cultivate a closer relationship between employer and employe.

Frank B. Tribe, a carpenter of Tioga County, ran off with Isaac Coleman's wife last June and fled to Dakota, where they were captured recently. They accepted summonses in a suit for a divorce, but refused to surrender any portion of the money which they took with them.

Mrs. John Wolf, wife of a farmer of Sullivan County, left her home a few days ago and took with her a child two years old. Search was made and the woman was found, but the child was missing, and the demented mother cannot account for its disappearance.

Thomas J. Bemper, aged twenty-eight years, who, in October, 1888, killed his brother-in-law, Clarence H. Willey, by shooting, was yesterday at Salem, Mass., allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to State prison for life.

During the first two months of this year 28,271 immigrants arrived in this country, against 23,588 in the same period in 1889. Germany sent 5,239, England and Wales 4,298, Austria (excepting Poland) 3,498, Italy 3,202, and Ireland 1,356.

The trial of Sherman on the charge of robbing grain elevators was continued in Buffalo yesterday. The District Attorney said Sherman had robbed the elevators of grain worth $300,000. The case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

Julia Appleby, the girl who is under indictment for arson and attempted murder, awaiting trial, was yesterday arraigned before by Dra. J. P. Wilson and William Cramer and committed to the Hudson River State Hospital.

James W. Husted, Wallace G. Andrews, Lewis E. Payne, and Michael J. Daly have been added to the three original trustees of the Hudson River Stone Supply Company, incorporated recently.

It is reported that many farmers in the neighborhood of Kingston, Ontario, owing to their heavy indebtedness, are mortgaging their farms and leaving for the United States.

Two new Boston students expelled from the Catholic University of Ottawa for leaving the college without permission left for home yesterday.

The Dominion Government has decided to expend $16,000 more, or $36,500 in all, in purchasing seed wheat for Northwest farmers.

Albert A. Fosdyck, County Surveyor, was shot dead Friday night at Paw Paw, Mich. No cause is known for the act.

The steamer Daniel S. Miller, which ran ashore in the fog near West Point Friday night, was floated yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Drafts—Sight 12½; telegraphic, 17½.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, NO. 1,269 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A LADY LIVING AT HOME, OF A QUIET, retired taste and well up in general matters of society, style of dress, housefurnishings &c., and who would like to increase her income somewhat by devoting a portion of her time to a light business, in the connection of which she can personally fair opening by addressing, with full particulars, which would enable us to judge it advisable for further consideration, Address Strict Business, Box 2227 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN HOUSEKEEPING, also a good traveler, would like a position with a widow as companion and housekeeper; would take charge of widower's family or chaperon a young lady; unquestionable reference. Address C. B., Box 125 Times Office.

A PROTESTANT PERSON, SPEAKING GERman, French, and Enrlish, wishes any position of trust, either here or to go abroad. Call, Monday, 10 to 12 o'clock, present employer's, 15 West 29th-st.; no cards.

ATTENDANT.—By respectable Christian young woman as attendant on invalid or sick person; wages no object; city reference. Call, Monday, at 27 Peary-st.

COMPANION, &c.—By English lady, speaking French fluently, as companion or visiting governess; would go abroad for Summer for expenses. Address Paris, Box 206 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By cheerful, kind, willing woman as companion or nurse to invalid or child; good sewer; references. Call at 447 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl in a small private family; last employer can be seen. Address Mary Allen, Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; or wait on lady; in private family; best city references. Address M. J., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to get a situation as chambermaid and to assist with growing children, for a Protestant who has lived a year with her. Call, between 10 and 3 o'clock on Monday, at 113 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID.—By well-educated young woman; good packer; would take care of young miss; willing to travel; best city reference. Address L. A., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; three years' best city reference. Address S. G., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; city or country; very best city references. Address L. D., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call on Monday and Tuesday last place. Call or address 221 Lexington-av., Munson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By, respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 416 West 39th-st., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By a French girl; willing and obliging; speaks English; good city reference. Call at 162 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—First-class; by young Scotch girl; good references. Call at 471 3d-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 431 West 54th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young women, sisters, together in private family; one cook and plain washer, other chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. Address E. N., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches; very willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address A. B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; would desire all kinds of baking; in private family; coarse washing if required; best city reference. Address C. M. L., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class American cook; no objection to city or country; go to no place but where a good chambermaid is kept; understands all dishes; good reference from last place. Call at 130 West 52d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as thorough cook where assistance is given; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinners; do marketing; best city references. Call at 486 7th-av.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine family cooking; marketing if required; fully competent to take entire charge; best city references. Address E. B., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as g od cook in private family; willing to assist with washing; good city references. Address M. L., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, meats, game, entrées, and desserts; city reference. Address N. V., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad wishes places for her cook and her chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday afternoon, at 63 West 54th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no washing; city or country; best city reference. Address H. H., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Scotch cook; equal to chef; town or country; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Address O. M., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; do plain washing; one year's city reference. Address N. F., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young woman to do cooking, washing, ironing, or any kind of work by the day. Address J. L., 318 East 40th-st.

COOK, WAITER, &c.—By French couple; wife good cook; man to wait on table and do general housework. Apply at 81 West-st.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook and do plain washing, or day's work or to washing at her home. Call or address 236 West 41st-st.

COOK.—French; in a small private family; no washing; German and English spoken; best city references. Call at 162 West 32d-st. Jeanne.

COOK.—By respectable colored cook at any wages; good city reference. Address, by letter, 922 6th-av., rear, first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Address E. McDonald, 357 East 71st-st.

COOK.—By a first-class respectable colored woman by day or week; best city reference. Call at 754 West 26th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, from 10 till 2, at 436 Madison-av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; good city reference. Address M. R., Box 137 254 3d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman by the day as first-class laundress or do house-cleaning; excellent city reference. Call at 750 10th-av., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman, work by day or week; sleep home. Call at 474 2d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By superior dressmaker; artistic designer, cutter, and fitter; has the most reliable styles for walking suits, Easter toilets, cassaques, riding habits, and tailor-made garments; also giving private treatment and nursing carefully attended; business at home, $3 50 per day. Address or call at 53 East 36th-st., where references and work will be shown.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic French dressmaker; (glove fitting;) imported fashions from Worths, (Paris;) makes stylish dresses, $8 up; guaranteed first-class work and fit. Mme. Bohan, 805 East 78th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French lady; elegant draper; perfect fitter; few more engagements by the day or at home. Address Mme. Noel, 142 West 28th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; stylish draper and cutter, fitter; for private families; $2 50 per day; write for engagement by letter; best city reference. Address Miss McCoy, 355 West 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish dressmaker; good fitter and trimmer; no meals; $1 75 per day; good city references. Address K., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior fitting and draping; tailor gowns and evening costumes; dresses remodeled equal to new patterns cut. Call at 401 Lexington-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; makes fine dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class fit and finish; best references. Address Mme. M. Vest Mellaert, 44 West 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; first-class fitter; few more engagements by the day; best city references. Address Miss A., 150 West 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Dancing, promenade, and school dresses for girls 7 to 15 years; own material made up; Parisian style; moderate prices. Address Antoinette, 112 West 17th-st.

DRESSMAKER, FORMERLY OF EGAN'S, DEsires few more engagements; suits $12 to $15. Call at 70 West 50th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, good cutter and fitter, a few more customers by the day. Address Miss Forster, 870 8th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; spring and Summer dresses; moderate prices; Paris style; perfect fitting; short notice. Call at 199 West 15th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young German girl; wishes a few more customers by the day; best city reference. Address Miss Schmidt, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

G. & G. GILEATRICK, MODISTES, 590 PARK-av., between 59d and 60th sts., would like a few more customers; home or by the day.

GOVERNESS.—By North German kindergartner as governess; will take entire charge of children; no objection to go to Europe; best city reference. Address 512 East 58th-st.

GOVERNESS, HOUSEKEEPER, OR COMpanion.—By English lady; French, music, drawing, painting. Address E. G. H., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as governess; best city references. Address F. P., 909 West 22d-st.

HAIRDRESSER.—Ladies' hairdressing done there or at their homes at lowest terms; special care of the hair by artist of long experience. Call or address M. R. Henry, 139 West 45th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French widow lady as husband's assistant; speaks English thoroughly all branches; experienced; speaks good English and German; best references from the city and first-class Paris hotel; city or country. Address Dr. M., 1,096 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Parisian widow lady as housekeeper or lady's companion; widower's home; thoroughly experienced; speaks English and German; good references. Address Mme. Lambert, 1,026 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Gentlemen's wanting good quick and neat. Call at 145 East 41st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined North German lady; widow; age 34; kind and experienced wish a good home; no objection to travel. Address S., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman for housework in small family; home more than high wages; best city references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 337 East 13th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework in private family. Call at 413 West 45th-st.; ring Lyman's bell.

JANITRESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady and daughter; would take charge of a gentleman's residence or an apartment house; best references. Address C. G. B., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl as kitchenmaid or plain cook in small private family. Call at 301 East 27th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID OR USEFUL COMPANION.—By an Austrian; 28 years of age; faithful and competent in her duties; speaks German, English, French, Italian; to travel abroad; accustomed to travel. Address H., care of Mrs. L., 486 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; is competent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; experienced in service; best city references. Address Mariette, 162 West 42d-st., by letters only.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks different languages; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; can, if necessary, do fine laundry work; best city references. Address Josephine, Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German as lady's maid; knowledge of landing invalids; is a good traveler and packer; best city references. Apply at 28 West 115th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; speaks English thoroughly; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; experienced in service; best city references. Address Marie, 162 West 42d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; speak English; good hairdresser and seamstress; wages $25; city references. Address J. P., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German Hanoverian Protestant; to one or two ladies; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; take entire charge of wardrobe; last employer can be seen. Call or address G. L., 150 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; visits and likes good packing; three years' city reference. Address N. M., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; good hairdresser and manicure; good packer; best city reference. Call or address C. W., 245 West 31st-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; no objection to go to Europe; first-class city reference. Address F. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address or call at Mme. Fimarcus, 114 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person as lady's maid or care growing children; no objections to travel; not seasick; good city reference. Apply, by letter only, B. D., 85 Park-av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; willing and obliging; good hairdresser and seamstress; take charge of wardrobe; best city references. Address, care of Mrs. Benoit, 130 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; just arrived; good hairdresser and seamstress; reference. Address Maria, 212 West Waverley-place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; no objection to traveling. Address J. H. A., 374 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class reference from all dishes; good reference from last place. Call at 130 West 52d-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-reliable woman as first-class laundress; competent and fully understands her business in all branches; highest city reference. Call at 341 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent Lyoung woman in private family; best city reference; assist with light chamberwork. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as Lplain laundress by the day or week. Address Mrs. Neill, 144d-st., west of 11th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 229 East 45th-st., second floor, front.

MAID.—By French maid for young ladies and Myoung miss; good dressmaker and seamstress; good city references; don't speak English. Address H. C., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By young girl; wait on a lady; do light chamberwork and sew; four years' city reference from last place. Address B. M., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By German girl; would like to go to Germany with a family; good city reference. Call at 258 West 39th-st.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid for growing children or a lady; good sewer; best city references. Address Irene, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German, (Hanover,) with city reference; speaks different languages; no objection to the country or traveling; American family preferred. Call from 9 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., present employer's, 20 West 11th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady (Hanover) as nursery governess; can teach children; dressmaker and seamstress; first-class city reference; no Hebrews. Address E. A. Fritsing, 399 Garden-av., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced and refined French Protestant; good sewer; country preferred; references. Call or address Miss A., 150 West 14th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined French girl as nursery governess; best city references. Address 308 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—By reliable young woman as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; do plain sewing; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable American widow, aged 46, as nurse or companion to an invalid lady or aged person; thoroughly competent; highest references from physicians and patients. Address Mrs. E. F., 224 East 40th-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to growing children or maid to a lady; first-class seamstress; good city reference. Call at 438 West 56th-st.; ring Kelly's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced French person as nurse for young or growing children and sew; good city reference. Address French, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable, competent baby's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; first-class personal city reference. Address C., Box 231 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young French girl, lately landed; does not speak English; good, patient, fond of children; do plain sewing. Call or address L. D., 326 4th-av.

NURSE.—By a French person; very good accent; can take entire charge of children; good needlewoker; very best reference. Address Adèle, 189 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By experienced woman; take entire charge of infant; bring up on bottle; do light chamberwork; references. Address M. A., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young educated German girl to two or three children, in a gentle English family; does not object to traveling. Address H. s., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced, worthy, and reliable girl as nurse to infant or growing children; city reference. Call, two days, at 1,486 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

NURSE.—By competent American girl to take entire charge of grown children as nurse of nursery governess; best city reference. Call Monday at 245 East 82d-st.

NURSE.—By young woman as excellent nurse; patient and fond of children; city or country; best city references. Address L., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to invalid; reasonable; by the month; excellent city references. Address 386 West 38th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish woman; understands her duties perfectly; first-class reference. Address Nurse, 228 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—By French Protestant; nurse or chambermaid; good city reference. Call at 347 West 41st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; is willing to travel; has first-class city reference. Call at 144 West 41th-st.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced, careful city driver; references. Address F. E., 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent, trained nurse; takes full charge; reliable in fevers and babies; many years' experience; would prefer mother of care; highest city reference. Call at 241 West 37th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By English girl as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; best city references. Address M. G., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Parisian dressmaker; reception, street, and traveling dresses; latest styles; short notice. Call or address O. Michel Durand, 65 West 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker in private family; operates; best hand sewer. Address C., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—By the week or month; understands to lady or gentleman needing first-class help by the year; last employer is strictly investigated; careful, stylish driver; neat and clean; saves years' first-class reference as to honesty and capability; city or country. Address Coachman, 228 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a young married American; understands care of lawns, horses, carriages, and stock; would like cottage; capable of taking entire charge gentleman's place; six years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address A. Z., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; aged 30; understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; best of city reference; three years with last employer; can be seen. Call or address Coachman, P. D., 585 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; active and willing to work; long experience with private families; reference; can come to the country; can give excellent city references. Address W. C., 102 West 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and trustworthy man; fully understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; is a good, stylish, careful driver; will and obliging; five years' and upward city reference from last employer. Address A. H., 29 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of road and carriage horses; is a good rider; can milk; willing to be generally useful; best references. Address D. M., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class groom and driver; single, sober, and generally useful; can milk; fifteen years' first-class reference; lived with good families; employer can be seen; willing, obliging, and reliable, and thoroughly understands his business. Address G., Box 308 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Any lady or gentlemen in want of a first-class coachman for the incoming pleasure season—best reference from oldest family in this city. Both married and single; can start April 1, F. Y., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; has been two years in last service; leaves on account of employer going to Europe; has 12 years' reference from former employers and will be thoroughly recommended by present employ

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	8a.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 25.		
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hondo, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Italia, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.		
Allianca, Rio Janeiro	.....	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
Horsa, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mariel, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, Para	.....	.....
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 27.		
Adirondack, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Morgan City, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 28.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 23.

Alsatia, St. Kitts, March 11.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 15.
Hippardus, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.
Italia, Hamburg, March 6.
La Champagne, Havre, March 15.
Lero, Gibraltar, March 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, March 7.
Montank, Swansea, March 8.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 8.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 20.
Salerno, Pernambuco, March 5.
State of Nevada, Glasgow, March 7.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

City of Para, Aspinwall, March 16.
Ems, Bremen, March 15.
India, Hamburg, March 9.
Orizaba, Havana, March 20.
Russia, Hamburg, March 9.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

Alexandria, Gibraltar, March 10.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam, March 11.
Circassia, Moville, March 14.
City of Berlin, Liverpool, March 15.
Richmond Hill, London, March 11.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

Belgravia, Gibraltar, March 11.
Bessel, Rio Janeiro, March 8.
Grava, Gibraltar, March 11.
Jerome, Para, March 13.
Panama, Bordeaux, March 13.
Seneca, Havana, March 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 19.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:58 | Sun sets...6:15 | Moon sets...9:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..9:37	Gov. Isl...9:51	Hell Gate..11:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..9:53	Gov. Isl...10:14	Hell Gate..12:07

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..3:23	Gov. Isl...3:47	Hell Gate...5:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..3:39	Gov. Isl...4:03	Hell Gate...5:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Hondo, (Br.,) Brewbrigg, Kingsloh, Greytown, Belize, and Livingston 23 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 21st.

Steamship Falcon, (Br.,) Hughes, Baracoa, 6 ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

Steamship Ozama, Rockwell, Cape Haytien and Inagua 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

Steamship Seminole, Platt, Jacksonville, 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship San Marcos, Burrows, Galveston 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. L. Walker.

Steamship Johan Sverdrup, (Norw.,) Monsen, Baracoa 5 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Steamship Anerley, (Br.,) Sherbourne, Las Palmas 15 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steamship Muriel, (Br.,) Locke, Sagua, via Philadelphia 9 ds., in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Steamship Bernicia, (Br.,) Jones, Hull 19 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steamship Germanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool and Queenstown 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. Bruce Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

Steamship Saale, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen and Southampton 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

Steamship Runic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool 12 ds., with mdse. to J. Bruce Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 21st.

Bark Lizzie Carter, Goodman, Wiscasset, to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, strong, N., cloudy and thick; at City Island, fresh, N. E., raining and thick off shore.

SAILED.

Steamships Gallia, for Liverpool; Alsatia, for Glasgow; Westphalia, for Hamburg; Ordino, for Rotterdam; La Gascogne, for Havre; Yoxford, for Lisbon; Olinda, for Oporto; Main, for Baltimore.

SPOKEN.

The ship Eclipse, (Amer.,) Capt. Whittaker, from New-York Jan. 14 for Yokohama, was spoken Feb. 10 on the equator in lon. 24 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Illinois, (Amer.,) Capt. Spencer, from Antwerp for New-York, has arrived at Plymouth with her stem badly twisted to port.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 23.—The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Normandie, Capt. Collier, sld. from Havre for New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York March 3, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

The steamship Assyria, (Br.,) Capt. Spittal, from New-York March 5, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

The steamship Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York March 9, arr. at Portland to-day.

The steamship Poenhontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar March 21.

The steamship Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Maas, from New-York March 8 for Deutford and Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship Amald, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 20.

The steamship Ismailia, (Br.,) sld. from Marseilles for New-York March 20.

The steamship Leipzig, (Ger.,) sld. from Bremen for New-York March 20.

The steamship Tychis Brahe, (Belg.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Maranhese, (Br.,) Capt. Tregarthy, sld. from Penarth for New-York to-day.

The steamship Enotria, (Ital.,) Capt. Bruno, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Genoa March 19.

FINANCIAL.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered

CAR TRUST BONDS OF

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,

45 WALL-ST.

PERKINS & HOTT,
115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ANGLO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS.

Interests purchased in and money loaned to profitable enterprises in need of additional funds. American and foreign capital procured for big paying industries only.

Authorized American correspondents of the leading foreign investment syndicates.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MARE OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.
Paid-up CAPITAL & SURPLUS....$630,000
Amount of Deposits.....$2,485,100
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank.

Safe-deposit boxes to rent in
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH, CHAS. T. BARNEY, JAMES H. BESSLIN, I. TOWNSEND BURDEN, FREDERICK G. BOURNE, SAMUEL J. COLGATE, ISA DAVENPORT, HENRY F. DIMOCK, WILLIAM A. DUER, JACOB HAYS, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, HARRY B. HOLLINS, DAVID H. KING, Jr., EDWARD V. LORW, GEORGE J. MAGEE, HENRY W. T. MALI, ROBERT MACLAY, ROBERT G. REMARS, ANDREW H. SANDS, JOHN S. TILNEY, JOHN P. TOWNSEND, CHARLES F. WATSON, CHARLES H. WELLING.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

JULIEN TRACTION CO. STOCK.
SEATTLE, L. S. & EASTERN R. R. 1STS.
IRON STEAMBOAT BONDS.
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & K. CITY, PF. STOCK.
TEXAS & PAC. INC. AND L. G. INT. SCRIP.
WAGNER CAR COMPANY STOCK.
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS 1STS, 6S. 1924.
NICARAGUA CONSTRUCTION CO. STOCK.
STANDARD GAS PF. STOCK.
PENSACOLA & ATLANTIC R. R. STOCK.
SOUTH & NORTH ALA. R. R. STOCK.
SO. PITTSBURG CITY STOCK.
ENSLEY LAND CO. STOCK.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE STOCK.
HUDSON RIVER TELEPHONE STOCK.
GRAND RIVER COAL & COAK 1ST 6S.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE COAL 5S.

And all securities which have not a ready market dealt in by

TOBEY & KIRK, No. 8 Broad-st.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

STOCKHOLDERS OF

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Company

AND OF

Kanawha Improvement Company

are hereby notified that circulars containing PLAN OF

Reorganization

can be obtained at the office of

HOMANS & CO.,

NO. 2 WALL-ST.

ELECTIONS.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1890. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. E. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marshall Consolidated Coal Mining Company will be held at the company's office in the city of Denver, Col., on April 1, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. E. REINERDINGER, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS.

Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and antique novelties.
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their left-off clothing will receive full value for them by calling or addressing R. MILLER, 68 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

CARPETS.

Spring Importations of

SCOTCH AXMINSTERS,
Royal Wiltons,
LOWELL BRUSSELS.
A New Fabric,
BIGELOW AXMINSTERS.
ORIENTAL RUGS.

The stock of these highly-prized fabrics is unique, and it is seldom as fine a collection can be shown at one time. Some extra fine pieces for Libraries and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Broadway & 19th st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
44 WALL-ST., New-York, March 17, 1890.

To the Stockholders of the
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY:

The second quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the stock of this company (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company) has been declared by the Board of Trustees, due and payable on April 3, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record March 24, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 24, 1890, and reopened at 10 A. M. on April 4, 1890.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CHICAGO, March 20, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $1.00 PER share will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 28 and reopen April 29, and be again closed May 2 for the annual meeting (June 4.)

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER share has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889, payable April 15, 1890, to holders of record March 14, 1890. The transfer books of the preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 14, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. April 16, 1890. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK.
77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. E. BERGER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, proximo. Books will be closed 18th April 1, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"A MIGHTY STORM APPROACHING."—The shepherd appointed of the Lord to feed his "little flock," preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come and be fed.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 46th-st.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evening service at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,) Harriman Hall, corner 125th-st. and 5th-av., entrance No. 9 W. 125th-st.—Preaching service, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; Bible class at 12 M. Christian Science Headquarters, reading room, and dispensary No. 10 E. 23d-st.; open day and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meeting for divine worship at Friends' Meeting House, No. 144 East 20th-st. (Gramercy Park,) at 11 A. M. Sabbath school, 3 P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, REV. HENRY Ladeck, Rector.—Morning service at 11 in St. John's M. E. Church, 258 West 53d-st.; evening service at 7:30 in St. Thomas's Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st.

THE FIFTH OF THE CHURCH CLUB Lectures will be delivered at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Sunday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Church of To-day." Lecturer, the Rev. Frederick P. Davenport, D. D., Professor of Canon Law in the Western Theological Seminary.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

4th-avenue and 15th-street, New-York.
On the American and European plans.
C. H. HERNER, Proprietor.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF,
BROADWAY AND 36TH-ST.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
SUPERIOR RESTAURANT.
SUITES FOR FAMILIES.
FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Proprietor.

HOTEL ALBERT,

11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.

Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter.

ALBERT MORRELL & LADY, Managers.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 300 rooms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MEN OF ability and means throughout the United States who, after a thorough investigation, would be willing to subscribe for stock and accept a situation on the road in a strictly first-class company now organizing in New-York City for the manufacture and sale of one of the largest bonanzas and monopolies in the United States, and as simple as gold. For further particulars address SUBSCRIBER, Box 300 Times Office.

STOCK FOR SALE IN CONTEMPLATED printing and publishing corporation owning patented publication worth a fortune; business established; well rated; successful; prosperous; large facilities; 10 per cent. solicited; principals only. Address CAPITAL, Box 138 Times Office.

—I PAY CASH FOR STOCK OF MERchandise, as Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c., in any quantities; city or country. SCHWEINBURG, 126 East 83d-st. and 61 Walker-st.

MAN WITH $1,000 CAN HAVE SALARY of $1,200 and profit of over $2,000 this year; business cash; absolute security. CERTAINTY, Box 139 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE.

A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built as from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.

Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.

Apply early for choice dates.

FINE ARTS.

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MADISON-AV., 127.—NEWLY-FURnished large sunny room, with board; references.

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A MORE THAN LIBERAL REWARD WILL be paid for the recovery of a moderate-sized horseshoe BROOCH, made of 15 sapphires and some small diamonds; it was lost, not stolen, about the first week in January. Any one having purchased or lent on it will be fully reimbursed on returning it to HOWARD & CO., 264 5th-av.

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SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the SCREAMING SUCCESS.

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Too irresistibly ridiculous to maintain one's dignity.—MARY ANDERSON.

Never heard such excellent voices in farce comedy before.—NICOLINI.

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LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
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In the original historical play by Albert Roland Haven, Esq., entitled
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Supported by Mr. Wm. Harris and company.
Mlle. Rhéa is a beautiful Josephine.—The World.
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Hans von Bülow

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BROADWAY THEATRE. THE MIKADO.
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As produced at the Auditorium, Chicago. | MIKADO | Chorus of 75, Band of 30, and an unequaled cast.

To be given for a limited number of nights by the J. C. Duff Comic Opera Company.
The sale of seats commences Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

HARDMAN HALL, 5th-av. and 19th-st. CHURCH OF CHRIST, (Scientist.) Services Sunday morning, March 23, 10:30 o'clock.

French Matinée by Berlitz School of Languages TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 25, 2 o'clock.

Jenness Miller School for Physical Culture. Subject: "The Artistic Care of the Body." WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 26, 11 o'clock.

Lecture by the eminent historian, Mr. JOHN FISKE. Subject: "The Conquest of Mexico." WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 26, 4 o'clock.

Art lectures by HENRIETTA RUSSELL. Subject: "Art in Dress." THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 27, 3:30 o'clock

Lecture by the eminent historian, Mr. JOHN FISKE. Subject: "The Conquest of Peru." SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29, 4 o'clock.

Bright—Humorists—Instructive. GRISWOLD'S TOUR ROUND THE WORLD. By A. Mitchell Griswold, editor of the Texas Siftings, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock until April 1.

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Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Hilton, they will continue to have on exhibition the extraordinary collection of Marble Statuary, purchased by him from the gallery of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart.

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REAL LACES, comprising Valenciennes, Mechlin, Pointe de Venise, Pointe d'Angleterre, Pointe Applique, Pointe Rose, Duchesse, and Black Thread.

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18th Street, 19th Street, and 6th Ave.,
(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

WHITE CAPS AT WORK.

COACHMAN BRADY DRIVEN FROM WESTFIELD, N. J., BY MASKED MEN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—There is some excitement in the village of Westfield, in this State, over an alleged outrage by White Caps. The facts, as alleged, in the case are that Michael Brady, a stalwart Irishman, at one time coachman for ex-Congressman Clark of this city, some time ago went to Westfield and entered the service as coachman of Richard Seybold, a wealthy resident of the village and until recently employed in the New-York Department of Public Works. This place he left at the time of the market investigation, owing, it is said, to alleged irregularities in the accounts.

Coachman Brady became quite a favorite with the family, and particularly so with Mrs. Seybold, who with her daughters nursed him during a severe illness. Brady and his employer's wife frequently drove out together, and this aroused the ire of the good people of the village, who fancied that a scandal would result from the partiality shown Brady by Mrs. Seybold. It is said that a secret meeting of certain of the villagers was held, at which it was decided to run the objectionable coachman out of town.

Accordingly a number of masked men called at Seybold's residence Thursday night, when they knew he was at the hotel playing billiards, and ordered Brady to quit the place. Mrs. Seybold's daughter, a plucky girl, showed fight, and picking up a rifle threatened, it is said, to shoot. She was finally frightened into submission and made no further resistance, when the leader of the party led the way to Brady's room, made him dress, and escorted him to the owl train on the Jersey Central, which he boarded later, and he has not been seen since.

It is asserted that Mr. Seybold, who remained with his son George at the hotel while this scene was being enacted, was very angry when he learned what had happened, and sent his son to the station to find Brady and bring him back to the house. The coachman refused, saying he did not want any more fuss or to be the cause of any more talk. It is also reported that Seybold consulted his lawyer, Gen. Fay, of this city, with a view to having several of the White Caps, arrested. Gen. Fay could not be found this evening, but County Detective Keron said he had no intimation that any arrests were to be made, nor had any person notified or called his attention to the reported outrage. Mr. Keron said it was true that Brady lived with Seybold, but he thought the affair had been greatly exaggerated.

Prosecutor Wilson said that he ought to know if any arrests were intended, but he had not even been informed of the affair. Inquiries at the County Jail were met with the reply that no prisoners had as yet been brought there from Westfield, nor had any word been received of arrests at that village. John M. C. Marsh, a brother-in-law of Mr. Seybold, is chief constable and detective for the village. He always consults Detective Keron on any matter of consequence, but the latter said Marsh had seen him this morning, and made no allusion to the alleged outrage.

Mrs. Seybold came to Elizabeth this evening, accompanied by her little son and an unknown man. The two entered Lawyer Fay's office and had a long conversation with him. The lawyer declined to say what was the object of her visit. She is a well-dressed, handsome woman, and looks rather like an actress.

MATCHMAKING IN RUSSIA.

Russian Letter to the London Daily Telegraph.

Marriages solemnized in Russia are not supposed, as with us, to be made in heaven. The manner in which they are frequently brought about is simplicity itself. Instead of the matrimonial agency, which has not yet acquired the right of citizenship in Russia, gossiping matchmakers perambulate the country, each keeping to his or her district, and, like Irish hedge schoolmasters two generations ago, everywhere sure of a welcome. In Bakhmoot, for instance, you have scarcely taken possession of your room in your hotel when a well-dressed woman walks in, makes a profound bow, and asks you bluntly: "Would your nobility think of marrying?" If excusable curiosity or a less excusable desire to exchange single for married misery prompts you to give him an civil answer, he lays album after album before you with the photographs of eligible brides and bridegrooms, according to your sex, on which are inscribed marginal notes containing brief but interesting details about the social position, fortune, expectations, and drawbacks of the original. He discusses the "points" of his clients with charming candor and objectivity—many of these matchmakers have been horse dealers before—and refers you to prosperous married couples who are as happy as the day is long since he brought them together. Heretofore, the matchmaking profession was monopolized by women, as it still is in the Northern and Central Provinces. In the South, however, men are taking it up methodically and completely cutting out their sisters.

SCRANTON MINERS STARVING.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 22.—At a meeting of the Central Relief Committee and the Scranton Poor Board to devise means of alleviating the widespread destitution now prevailing among the miners of this valley, the Mayor-elect of Scranton, John H. Fellows, who is Chairman of the Relief Committee, bitterly criticised the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for its heartless disregard of its starving workmen.

Mr. Fellows stated that it was the sheerest nonsense to try to deny the fact that large numbers of the residents of Scranton are on the verge of starvation. He said there is no use in men who claim to have the interest of the city at heart to pooh-pooh the idea of the wide extent of the distress. A personal investigation had shown the committee the sorrowful extent of want existing. The demand on the relief fund is much in excess of the contributions coming in, and the store would have to be closed unless more assistance was given.

Mr. Fellows asserted that the railroad company is responsible for nearly all the distress that to-day exists in this city. They have brought many times more men here than were needed to work their mines, or that they could furnish with enough work to live on. They opened more collieries than were necessary, and by this system of crowding the place with miners they reduced their wages, having, seemingly, the object in view of keeping the people so poor that they would have to work at any price.

The company had driven their employes to starvation, they had made them a charge to the public, and had not contributed even as much as 1 cent toward alleviating the distress of the employes, whom they had compelled to beg. The company should, he said, be compelled to support their employes.

Mr. Fellows suggested the doubling of the poor tax for the purpose of making the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company do their share in the work of relieving the necessities of their own workmen, since that corporation could not be reached in any other way.

Mr. Richard Thomas, who is also a prominent member of the committee, denounced the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company for making the miners poor and then throwing them on this community for support. He had made a personal investigation of the needs of the poor, and he declared that the extent of the poverty among miners was appalling.

The feeling is quite general among the people of Scranton that the great corporations whose workmen are suffering should do something substantial to aid them without delay. The Poor Board is co-operating with the Relief Committee in attending to the immediate wants of the poor.

WET AND FOGGY.

ANOTHER DISMAL DAY AND AN UNCOMFORTABLE EVENING.

It rained yesterday in every State of the Union east of the Mississippi River. In nearly all the territory west of the Mississippi it was fair. It was also warmer on this side of that river than on the other. Indeed, the Mississippi, according to Signal Service reports, was yesterday the dividing line between wet and dry, warm and cold. A dense fog was reported all along the Atlantic coast, with high winds blowing in shore. This condition made navigation very dangerous.

The coldest locality yesterday was in the Northwest, and at 8 o'clock yesterday the thermometer registered 10° below zero. In Chicago it was 34° above, and in New-York 49° above. The rainfall yesterday was .90 of an inch. The highest point reached by Hudnut's thermometer was 48° above zero. This was the temperature at 3 A. M., and it continued the same at 6 A. M. At 9 A. M. the mercury had fallen to 46° and at noon it had descended to 45°.

The average temperature of the corresponding date last year was 45½°, with 55° as the maximum.

The fog was quite thick in the harbor and the rivers at times during the day, but it did not have the effect of interrupting navigation. Early in the evening it grew thicker, and the ferry pilots were beginning to fear that a trying night lay before them, when the mist suddenly began to lighten. In a short time it had entirely cleared away.

The rain, however, refused to follow the good example set by the fog, and fell in showers with short intervals between all through the evening. The wind had increased in vigor, and blew fitfully but pertinaciously, and the temperature was keeping showy on along the downward path, at 11 o'clock having got down to 42°. All things taken together, it was a fairly uncomfortable evening to be out in, and tramps kept under awnings and in doorways, instead of exposing the soles of their feet to the attacks of ruthless Park policemen.

BONDOUT, N. Y., March 22.—The rainfall along the Hudson and at points inland was heavy this afternoon and evening and is still heavy to-night. In the Catskills freshets are reported.

Stern Bros.

have now opened their latest
IMPORTATIONS
of
Lyons and Paris
SILKS,
consisting in part of
Satin and Gros de Tours
in large squares,
Ombre and Faconne
Pekin Satins,
Changeable Tartan
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Crepe du Chines
and other Nouveautes,
and will offer in their
DRESS GOODS
SECTIONS
the following
EXTRAORDINARY
VALUES:
340 pcs.
PRINTED
FRENCH SATEENS
In Most Desirable Colors and Designs,
at 10 cts. yard.
90 pcs.
PEKIN FOULE
CAMEL'S HAIR,
In Wide and Narrow Effects,
at 59 cts. yard.
110 pcs.
CHEVIOT SUITINGS,
In Plain and Broken Stripes,
at 65 cts. yard.
75 pcs.
Small and Medium Broken
CHECKS & CHEVIOTS
at
59, 68, 73 cts. yd.

Also, a Collection of
ROBES,
consisting of Cashmere de l'Inde, with Embroidered Panels, Combination Camel's Hair, with raised silk embroidery and Pompadour needlework,
at
$12.50 AND $16.50
Former prices, $19.50 to $28.50.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

BARNUM AND VON BÜLOW ARRIVE.

The North German Lloyd steamship Saale arrived a Quarantine last evening with P. T. Barnum and von Bülow, the pianist, on board. A concert in aid of the Seamen's Orphanage was given in the saloon on Friday afternoon and was presided over by Mr. Barnum. Among those who took part in the entertainment were von Bülow, Mrs. L. Frobock, S. S. Beel, and Col. Mansfield Davis. The only copy of the life of Mr. Barnum on board the vessel was sold at auction and brought $16 50. The total receipts of the concert were $154.

Mr. Barnum said that he never felt better in his life, and that he did not have a sick day during the voyage. At night he slept an hour and a half longer than he had been in the habit of doing on shore. He will spend a few days at the Murray Hill Hotel and will then go to Bridgeport.

Stern Bros.

Will Exhibit
Tuesday & Wednesday,
March 25 and 26,
Their Importations of
TRIMMED
BONNETS & HATS
from the
Leading Milliners of Paris
with those of
THEIR OWN MAKE,
in all forming
the largest and choicest collection
they have ever shown.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

NEW SPRING STYLES
CARPETS
AT MODERATE PRICES.
We are showing the largest and most varied assortment of any retail house.
You are invited to an inspection.

ALSO, CLOSING OUT A LARGE VARIETY OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS AT EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

Some Body Brussels, $1.00 per yd.,
AND
Tapestry Brussels, 55c. per yd.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY. SELECTIONS CAN BE MADE NOW FOR DELIVERY LATER IN THE SEASON.

John & James Dobson,

MANUFACTURERS,
RETAIL WAREROOMS,
40 and 42 West 14th St.

BALTIMORE'S POST OFFICE.

THE NEW BUILDING FORMALLY ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—This was a red-letter day for Baltimore. The occasion was the "taking possession" of the handsome new Post Office building by the new Postmaster, Mr. William W. Johnson. A party of Washingtonians came over to assist at the ceremonies, including the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. W. H. H. Miller, Attorney General; Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, almost the entire Congressional delegation from Maryland, the Chairman and members of the committees of Congress on public buildings and appropriations, and many more men of power in official life.

These were met at the station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a committee of citizens, and were taken in carriages to view the old Post Office every one is so glad to see abandoned, and to grope their way through the dark and dingy Custom House. From here the party were driven to the fine new Post Office building, where Mayor Davidson and a committee of the Common Council were in waiting to receive them. The inspection concluded, the building was formally accepted by Secretary Windom, and by him handed over to the representatives of the Postmaster General, who in turn transferred it to the custody of Postmaster Johnson.

The entire company was then conveyed to the Carrollton Hotel. In the parlors here there was a short and informal reception, and then each guest was placed in charge of a member of the citizen's committee and all proceeded to the great banquet hall of the Carrollton, and partook of a generous luncheon. Mayor Davidson presided.

The new Post Office Building was thrown open to the public from 5 to 10 o'clock. The new building is a handsome structure of granite, situated on Monument-square, where the broad plaza renders its architectural beauties singularly striking. It occupies one block of ground, bounded by Fayette, Calvert, Lexington, and North streets. Its eastern side faces the City Hall, with a broad space between, which has just been cleared of the buildings that formerly occupied it. This space is to be made into a pretty little park, which will, when completed, render still more striking the fine proportions of the building.

COUNTRY CLUB MATCHES.

MR. MOTT WINS IN THREE CONTESTS AT THE TRAPS.

Despite the driving rain, many members of the Country Club of Westchester County assembled at the club grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the shooting match at live birds between the crack shots of the club. The programme called for five events, in each of which a silver cup was to be the trophy, but owing to the absence of some of the expected contestants the third and fourth matches were declared off, their places being filled by sweepstakes contests. The contestants for shooting honors were Messrs. T. W. Thorne, Marion Story, T. Williams, C. O. Iselin, Newberry Thorne, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and W. R. Sands.

The conditions of the first match were: Five birds; handicap rise; 27 yards and under; one miss to count as no bird; miss and out after killing first five birds. In this event Messrs. Mott and Sands outclassed their opponents, and the contest was won by Mr. Mott, after an exciting struggle. Nine straight birds was the winner's record. Mr. Sands was second with eight birds.

The conditions of the second match were: Seven birds; handicap rise; 26 yards and under; one miss to count as no bird. In this event Mr. Mott won, with Mr. Sands only one bird behind.

The next event, a sweepstakes, miss and out, had but four entries—Messrs. Mott, Sands, Williams, and Iselin—and went to Mr. Sands.

A sweepstakes, five birds, closed the day's sport. The contestants were Messrs. Mott, Sands, and Williams. Mr. Mott carried off his third victory with a clean score of five birds, closely followed by his former antagonist, Mr. Sands.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 22, via Galveston.—President Diaz will receive the visiting passenger agents.

The branch of the Mexican Railway to Pachuca is nearly completed.

Jay Gould and party have reached Guadalajara.

The residence of A. H. Patterson, in Morris Township, Huntingdon County, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $4,000.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
FOR FINE CARPETS
UPHOLSTERY, and
FURNITURE.

BEST FIVE-FRAME
BODY BRUSSELS
At 90c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $1.25.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
at 50c. and 65c. per yard;
REDUCED FROM 65c. AND 75c.

BEST ALL-WOOL
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS
At 55c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM 75c.

HANDSOME PORTIERES
IN INDIA DESIGNS
At $8.00 Per Pair;
Reduced from $12.00.

SILK FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
At $3.00 Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $4.50.
Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,
Elegantly Cut and Made for Suites of 7 Pieces, Material Included,
At $12.50 Per Suite;
BETTER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.

IN THEIR
Housefurnishing Department
(BASEMENT),
they are offering the largest and choicest assortments of China, Glassware, Silver, Wooden, and Agate Ware; special designs in Easter Cards, Booklets, and Decorated Baskets,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Catalogue for above Departments furnished upon application.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

THE RAILROAD WINS.

AN ELEVATED ROAD AGREED UPON FOR ATLANTIC-AVENUE.

The Long Island Railroad Company obtained what it wanted yesterday when the Ninth Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commission formally decided to have a two-track elevated road built on Atlantic-avenue, from South Ferry to Essex-street. At that point the structure is to begin a down grade so as to reach the surface of the street at Kingston-avenue, from which point the company's tracks will occupy the middle of the street to the city line. This decision is a compromise all in favor of the Long Island Road, for it allows that company to retain its present surface-track nuisance all the way from Montauk-avenue to the city line, a distance of eighteen blocks. These surface tracks will run through about half of the new and growing Twenty-sixth Ward.

The commission met yesterday morning in the Garfield Building, and, on motion of Mr. Linton, the provision for an elevated road was adopted to take the place of the depressed road recently decided upon. The structure is to be supported on posts in the middle of the street, and cannot be built until the Long Island Railroad enters into an agreement to remove the present surface tracks, fences, and gates west of Essex-street, and to level the street and place the regulation horse-car tracks through the centre of the avenue. No freight trains shall be operated on the elevated structure west of Flatbush-avenue. The commission will invite plans and will meet on March 29 to adopt one of the plans submitted.

J. Rogers Maxwell and H. W. Maxwell, on behalf of the Long Island Company, accepted this compromise and agreed to subscribe to the stock of the company to be organized by the commission.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The annual Spring performance of the Columbia College Dramatic Club in aid of the university crew will take place at the Berkeley Lyceum on the evenings of April 23, 24, 25, and 26, with a matinée on the 26th. The play to be presented is an original burlesque in three acts entitled, "Lafayette; or, the Maid and the Marquis," written by the author of "Captain Kidd and William Penn." The Columbia ballet corps will take an active part in the production and are in active rehearsal. The principal characters will be portrayed by R. Lee Monell, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Richard T. Wainwright, John C. Derr, Jack Travis, Oliver H. P. La Farge, George Anderson, and Henry B. Culver. Among the patronesses are the following: Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. George Griswold Haven, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the case of Lieut. Commander Longnecker does not call for any action on the part of the Navy Department at present, being a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Longnecker is in command of the receiving ship Hancock, at Newport, and some time ago he had some trouble with one of the sailors of his command, which resulted in the latter's discharge from the service. Subsequently the two men met at Newport. After at exchange of angry words, the officer caused the sailor to be arrested and put in irons, supposing that his discharge papers had not been completed. It turned out, however, that the man was entirely out of the service at the time and beyond the control of the naval authorities. As soon as he was released he instituted civil proceedings against Longnecker, and their case now pending.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, has been ordered from the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., to the Benham Motor Works, Perryman, Md.; the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.; the Jersey Steel and Iron Company's works, Trenton, N. J., and the spiral Tube Company's and the Meade Machine Company's works on public business, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, First Artillery, has been ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty, in place of First Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, who is relieved from duty at the Academy, to take effect upon arrival of Lieut. Sturgis.

First Lieut. James C. Starford, Corps of Engineers, now in New-York City, has been ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to report to Lieut. Col. Charles A. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the Missouri River Commission, for duty as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Missouri River Commission.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davidson, Eleventh Infantry, March 14, 1890, has been extended twenty-one days. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. C. E. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, has been extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Daniell & Sons

MILLINERY.

A CHOICE LINE OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, IMPORTED, AND THOSE SPECIALLY DESIGNED FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS, FOR LADIES AND MISSES, ARE ON EXHIBITION IN THIS DEPARTMENT. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED HATS IN EVERY NEW SHADE AND SHAPE.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE LACES, WITH PERSIAN EFFECTS, SILVER, GILT, JET, AND SILK LACES, STRAW AND GILT, JET AND GILT, AND FINE JET PIECES.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FLOWER BONNETS, AND CORONETS, MONTURES, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT VELVET ROSES, FORGET-ME-NOTS, HELIOTROPE, HEATHER, DAISIES, LILACS, &c.

COLORED SILKS.

LOT 1—NEW DELIVERY OF REAL JAPANESE FIGURED SILK, FOR TEA GOWNS, (26-INCH.) 79c. YARD.

LOT 2—GENUINE SHANTUNG, OR NATURAL PONGEE, PRINTED IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS, (27-INCH.) 75c. YARD.

SPECIAL LOT 3—FIGURED INDIA SILKS, CHOICE DESIGNS, (SPECIAL COUNTER.) 39c. YARD.

LOT 4—REAL SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE SILKS, WHITE AND CREAM, DECIDED BARGAINS,
49c., 59c., 69c. yard.

FINE LACES.

5,000 YARDS BLACK DRAPERY NETS, IN STRIPES AND FIGURES, IN NEWEST DESIGNS,
82c., 98c., $1 24 to $4 38 yd.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, VANDYKE EFFECTS.
Chantilly, $1 74, $2 19 yard.
La Tosca, $1 98, $2 18 yard.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF POINT GENE LACES, AND INSERTIONS IN ECRU AND WHITE, POINT GAZE, FEDORA, MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, AT POPULAR PRICES.

TORCHON LACE, 2¼ INCHES WIDE, 5c. YARD.

A FULL LINE OF MEDICI, FLORENTINE, AND CLUNY LACES, INSERTIONS TO MATCH.

PARASOLS.

OPENING OF FINE PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES AND SHAPES. FANCY PLAIDS, BROCADE, STRIPES, PERSIAN DESIGNS, AND FANCY NET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CARRIAGE SHADES, FROM
$1 25 to $5 63.

BUCKLES.

500 DESIGNS IN FANCY BUCKLES AND SLIDES SO MUCH IN DEMAND, IN GOLD AND SILVER PLATED, STEEL, SMOKE, AND MOTHER-OF-PEARL; ALSO OXIDIZED AND PLAIN SOLID SILVER,
14c. to $5 50.

RICH AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN
EASTER GOODS.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, EMBRACING MANY NEW AND ORIGINAL STYLES, MAKING VERY HANDSOME EASTER GIFTS.

BROADWAY,
8th and 9th Sts., New-York.

FURNITURE,

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS.

CARPETS,

RUGS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT, LATEST DESIGNS.

LOWEST PRICES
FOR GOOD RELIABLE GOODS.

CASH OR CREDIT.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET "HINTS ON HOUSEFURNISHING" SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. KELLY,

6th-av. and 17th-st.
263 6th-av., 102 104, and 106 West 17th-st.

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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF
THE TIMES,
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The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

For Special Opening Days

We have no time——Each day sees something new within our stores.....Novelties constantly arriving are put on sale as fast as they're received——Instant appreciation is test of value immediately considered; that which does not quickly sell is marked to price that makes it valuable at price.....Although we have no opening days, our stores are always open and we'll gladly have you come on any day and let us know if anywhere you'll find greater or more attractions.....In Millinery and in Cloaks and Dresses for Ladies and for Children we are and have been showing thousands of novelties and are daily told that our exhibit is the finest in the city.....Come and be you judges,

Ladies' Dresses and Wraps.

To inaugurate the season with éclat
we offer
Five Hundred Elegant Costumes,
as follows:

At $35 00 **Imported Dresses,** richly embroidered, appliqued, velvet or silk trimmed—positively worth $60 to $75.

At $22 00 **French Henrietta Dresses,** novelty and silk combinations, with and without fine Passementerie trim; worth $40 to $50.

At $15 00 **Tailor-Made Dresses** and Cashmere and Alpaca Dresses, plain and trimmed; worth $25 to $30.

At $14 00 **India Silk Dresses,** all popular shades; worth $22.

At $10 00 **Mohair Dresses** and Tailor Cloth Dresses, plain braided or velvet trimmed——worth $18 and $20.

Of TRAVELING CLOAKS and Light-weight CONNEMARAS and NEWMARKETS——plain, brocade, stripe check and plaid——variety far exceeds any previously shown——fully five hundred styles, $4 98 to $75 00.

As special attractions we offer
the following unapproachable values:

Scotch Plaid Connemaras—full plaited back,	$5 00
French Cloth Connemaras—velvet yoke,	6 00
Tan Cloth Newmarkets—silk ornaments,	9 00
Fancy Black Cloth Connemaras,	9 00
Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets—full sleeve,	10 00
Black Corkscrew and Wide Wale Raglans,	12 00
Imported Applique Newmarkets,	18 00
Fancy Brocade—applique and velvet trim.	25 00

For Misses and Little Children

you will find novelties in Dresses, in Jackets, in Coats, and Gretchens at prices out of all proportion to the beauty of the garments.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS:

Children's Spring Gretchens—fine cloths—single and double Capes.....ages 4 to 10...	$3 98
Little Children's Short Coats...worth $6 00...	3 98
Misses' Fine Diagonal Jackets...worth $6 50...	3 98
Children's Gingham Gretchen Dresses.....	79
Children's White India Linen Dresses—box plaited Skirt.....solid tucked Waist—full sash back.....10-year sizes.....	1 39

and in

Boys' Clothing,

because people, somehow, look for better value with us than elsewhere, this week
we'll sell

At 49c.....Boys' Best Percale Waists—dark and light.
At 49c.....Boys' Blue Flannel and Cheviot Pants
At 49c.....Boys' Military Caps.....all sizes
At $1 98....Boys' Flannel Kilts.....worth $3
At $2 98....Boys' Navy Blue All-Wool Flannel Suits—warranted fast colors, 4 to 13 years
At $2 98....Boys' fine All-Wool Cheviot Suits—stylish Checks and Plaids....4 to 13 years

and invite inspection of seven hundred Two and Three Piece Suits of Imported Corkscrews, Cheviots, Kerseys, and Worsteds at $3 98 to $6, which will be found most excellent value.

Here is what we offer in

Dress Goods.

Quotations given are but heralds of an army of values.

At THIRTY-THREE CENTS,
Wool Mixtures—one yard and a half wide—not fifty inches, but full four and fifty inches wide——Ten shades—real value sixty cents;
we know of some who sold inferior goods at 75.

At FORTY-THREE CENTS,
French Bordered Serges—all wool—all shades.

At 49c.....53c.....62c.....79c.....89c.....95c.
we offer respectively six grades of
All-wool Henriettas,
of which we make a specialty; value unsurpassed.

54-inch Tailor Cloths—all wool,	49c.
54-inch Habit Cloths—all new shades,	63c.
Camel's Hair Serges—all wool,	49c.
Plain and Stripe Mohairs,	39c.
Fine Mohairs—plain and stripe,	54c.
French Challies—all wool—best styles,	49c.
Striped French Flannels—all wool,	59c.
Fine Plaids and Stripes—all wool,	49c.
Fine Silk and Wool Plaids,	74c.

Of Fine Black Silks

we never sold so many as in weeks just passed—convincing proof of values, while our guarantee of wear gives confidence never yet misplaced.

Surahs,	10 qualities, 49c. to $1 25
Gros Grain,	18 qualities, 59c. to 3 00
Satin Marveilleux,	8 qualities, 59c. to 1 50
Faille Française,	15 qualities, 69c. to 2 75
Satin Rhadames,	14 qualities, 59c. to 2 48
Satin Duchesse,	6 qualities, 98c. to 2 25
Peau de Soie,	7 qualities, 79c. to 1 98
Armures,	5 qualities, 79c. to 1 50
Régence,	6 qualities, 79c. to 1 50
Brocades,	6 qualities, 89c. to 2 00
Satin Stripes,	6 qualities, 79c. to 1 50
Metrés,	8 qualities, 89c. to 2 25
Chinas and Indias,	7 qualities, 49c. to 1 25

COLORED SILKS.

Surahs,	29c.	Plain Chinas,	49c.
Fancy Surahs,	49c.	Fancy Chinas,	49c.
Satin Stripes,	59c.	Colored Brocades,	59c.
Roman-Stripe Wash Silks, worth $1 50,			69c.
Large Plaid Surahs—blacks and fancies,			69c.
22-inch colored Indias,			69c.
Extra fine Surahs—light and dark,			59c.
Faille Française—new spring shades,			89c.
Silk Velvets—all shades,			98c.
Black Silk Velvets—extra quality,			98c.

The "Miller" sale of

Trunks and Leather Goods

starts upon another week with undiminished interest.....Truly, there was never sale to equal this.....The largest and the finest stock of Trunks, Bags, and everything belonging to a complete outfitting establishment is now, at half its value, being sold.....Come while assortments are complete—come while choice is great, come that you may not regretfully look back at opportunity lost.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Why are sales double those of year ago?....Is it because of increased assortments, greater values, or larger space, or all combined?....We know not——we only know that we are selling double the quantities of Ginghams, of Sateens double, of Challies double, of Percales double, and double the quantities of Calicoes that we ever sold in March.....Success is but incentive to greater efforts——therefore this week we offer

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
Two thousand pieces
Fine American Ginghams,
Shaded Stripes in Sage, Dove, Ecru, Mahogany, Cardinal, Navy, and other popular shades. Small Plaids in Moss, Garnet, Havana, Myrtle, Navy, Brown, and Black and White Combinations, and over a hundred styles in Fancy large Block and Scotch Plaids in every conceivable coloring——Not one yard ever before sold under 12½ cents——The regular price is 15.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
Ten cases
French Printed Sateens.
Not last year's patterns, but the latest, best, and most desirable styles, including novelty "Ombres."

Five hundred pieces
Finest Scotch Zephyrs.

were Sixty,	Thirty-four cents.
were Fifty,	Twenty-four cents.
were Thirty,	Nineteen cents.

At Four Cents and three-quarters.

Zephyr Crinkles,	Worth Ten cents.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters.

Seersuckers and Chambrays,	Dress styles.

At Seven Cents and a half.

Ombre Cambrics,	beautiful effects.

At Twenty-nine Cents
we continue the sale of
Finest French Sateens,
the best and most desirable of this season's styles.....At NINETEEN CENTS, another grade not quite as fine, but of most excellent quality.....At TWELVE CENTS and a half, others still as noted above.....At NINE CENTS and a half, Pin Dots and Polka Dots——French, too; worth thrice the price, while three qualities, at 8¾c....7¾c. and 5¾c. complete the line.....This range of prices includes more than two thousand styles—the largest variety ever shown.

Upholstery.

Now is the time for refurnishing and recovering.....If you want any kind of Furniture Covering or Drapery come to us, for nowhere in the city will you find such wonderful assortment or such extraordinary values.....During the past week we have made large purchases, and in every instance at great concessions from regular prices. Therefore we offer

Reversible Tapestries,	39 cents; worth	55
Double Warp French,	59 cents; worth	$1 00
French Linen Tapestries,	83 cents; worth	1 25
Tricolor Spun Silks,	98 cents; worth	1 50
Heavy Silk and Wool,	$1 29; worth	1 85

Two Ninety-eight,
we offer Fifty pieces
Elegant Satin-warp Tapestries.
The best and heaviest Medallion, Vine, and large and small floral designs in Old Rose, Salmon, Spanish Olive, Terra Cotta, Bronze, Crimson, and Peacock, Steel, and Gobelin Blue.....Goods made especially for furniture trade, and used only for the most expensive Drawing-room Suits——Goods always sold from Eight to Twelve dollars a yard——our price as stated——

Two Ninety-eight.
If you want fine goods recognize opportunity.

Double Twisted Scrims,	4⅞c.; worth 8
Fancy Cottage Scrims,	5⅞c.; worth 10
Fancy Silkolines,	9⅞c.; worth 15
Fancy Bordered Draperies,	9⅞c.; worth 15
Madras Figured Draperies,	12½c.; worth 18
Illuminated Scrims,	12½c.; worth 20
Fish-net Scrims—42 inch,	12½c.; worth 25
Nottingham Curtain Nets—54 in.,	19c.; worth 30
French Sash Muslins,	27c.; worth 40
Tambour Sash Muslins,	39c.; worth 60
China Silks—plain and fancy,	69c. upward
Gold Stamped Cotton Plushes,	27c.; worth 40
Reversible Figured—40 in. wide,	29c.; worth 40
Plain Colors—27 inches wide,	9⅞c.; worth 13

At Eighty-nine Cents and A Dollar Forty-nine,
a thousand pair
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Taped all around—handsome patterns—white and écru, such as always sell at $1 50 and $2 50.

At Three Ninety-eight,
200 pairs Ten-dollar Saxony Chenille Portières. 3½ yards long, shaded in folding.....'Twould puzzle you to find the shading if it were not pointed out.

At A Dollar Forty-nine,
Extra heavy Raw Silk Turcoman Portieres—all colors, with mottled Chenille dados; worth $3.

Ask to see the FIGURED SILKOLINE CURTAINS, hand-fringed top and bottom, at $1 98; also the silk-filled MADRAS CURTAINS, with side borders and dado top and bottom, at $3 89; the SATIN CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS, at $6 98, which you cannot elsewhere buy for less than Ten, and then look at the

Wonderful Values in Silk Curtains
at $4 98.....$7 98.....$9 98.....$11 98
all double warp, reversible, and in all the new colorings—at prices we ask they could not be imported.

5 ft. Curtain Poles—Brass trimmings	15c.
5 ft. Curtain Poles—Wood trimmings	29c
5 ft. Brass Poles—Brass trimmings	39c.
Any size to order——50 styles to choose from.	

Curtains and Window Shades hung and all kinds of Upholstering done by experienced workmen.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Art Embroideries

AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE.
Our entire stock of Turkish Embroidered Goods.

Turkish Easel Scarfs,	69c.; were $1 50
Turkish Table Scarfs,	99c.; were 2 25
Turkish Tidies,	$1 15; were 2 50
Turkish Cushion Covers,	1 75; were 4 50
Turkish Table Covers,	3 35; were 7 00
Turkish Table Covers,	22 99; were 60 00

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

LADIES' EXTRA FINE IMPORTED UNDERWEAR.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, MARCH 24,

will place on sale an exceptionally large and well-selected assortment of

RICH FRENCH LINGERIE,

especially adapted for the best class of trade, at an

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES.

An opportunity is offered to select from a large collection of ***VERY FINE*** Silk, Linen, and Nainsook Garments, comprising Negligees, Matinees, Saute de Lits, Peignoirs, Bridal Sets, &c.

Also a large number of single pieces of fine ***SILK NAINSOOK*** and ***LINEN NIGHT ROBES, CORSET COVERS, SKIRTS, CHEMISES,*** and ***DRAWERS,*** all of the latest designs and importation, valued at from ***$8, $12, $20,*** and ***$25*** upward, which are marked for next week, beginning Monday, March 24, at ***FAR BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE IN PARIS,*** and among which are the following:

CHEMISES
$2.75 and 4.50;
value $6. to $10.

NIGHT ROBES
$2.45 and 3.50;
value $4. to $6.

Walking Skirts $3.50,
value $6. to $8.

DRAWERS
$2.50 and $3.
value $7. to $10.

CORSET COVERS
$1.45 and 1.80;
value $3. to $6.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.
(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 6th Av.,
Corner 12th St.

MACHINE OR HAND MADE SHOES?

IT IS TRUE THAT THE MACHINE-MADE SHOE IS A FAIRLY GOOD SHOE AND IS FAIRLY RELIABLE AND SERVICEABLE, BUT IT HAS SOME SERIOUS DEFECTS. WOODEN OR METAL PEGS AND NAILS, HARD KNOTS AND WAXED ENDS OF THREADS OBTRUDE INTO THE INNER PART OF THE SHOE, BRUISING THE FOOT AND STAINING AND TEARING STOCKINGS.

IN THIS WAY, THOUGH CHEAPER AT THE BEGINNING, THIS SHOE BECOMES VERY EXPENSIVE AT THE END.

IT IS MUCH BETTER TO PAY THE SLIGHT ADDITIONAL COST AND PROCURE A HAND-SEWED SHOE.

THESE HAVE NO PEGS, NAILS, OR BAD ENDS OF THREAD TO PRODUCE DISCOMFORT OR DESTROY STOCKINGS.

THEY ARE ALSO A BETTER WEARING SHOE THAN THE MACHINE KIND, AND ARE THUS REALLY MUCH CHEAPER IN THE LONG RUN.



Ladies' Strictly Hand-Sewed Button Boots.
$3.50.

LADIES' SOOLMA KID STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS.....$3.50
LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS.....$3.50
LADIES' SOOLMA KID STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED.....$3.75
LADIES' FRENCH KID FOXED DONGOLA KID TOP STRICTLY HAND-SEWED, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED BUTTON BOOTS.....$3.75



Men's French Calf Strictly Hand-Sewed Shoes.
$5.

MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON SHOES.....$5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED LACE SHOES.....$5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED CONGRESS GAITERS.$5.00
MEN'S ENAMEL HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, IN CONGRESS AND LACE....$5.00
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, IN BUTTON, CONGRESS, AND LACE.....$5.00



MISSES' SHOES.
Widths A, B, C, D, E.
Sizes 11 to 2.

MISSES' STRAIGHT GOAT HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING HEEL, BUTTON BOOTS.....$2.00
MISSES' SOOLMA KID, HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING HEEL BUTTON BOOTS.....$2.00
MISSES' SOOLMA KID, EXTRA HIGH CUT, BUTTON BOOTS.....$2.00
MISSES' SOOLMA KID, STRAIGHT PATENT LEATHER TIPPED, SPRING HEEL, HAND-SEWED WELT, BUTTON BOOTS.....$2.00
MISSES' CALF FOXED, KANGAROO, KID TOP, HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING HEEL, BUTTON BOOTS.....$2.00
MISSES' GRAIN LEATHER, HAND-SEWED WELT, BUTTON BOOTS, SOLE LEATHER TIPPED.....$1.50



CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Widths A, B, C, D, E.
Sizes 5 to 10½.

CHILD'S STRAIGHT GOAT, HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING-HEEL BOOTS.$1.50
CHILD'S SOOLMA KID, HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING HEEL, BUTTON BOOTS.....$1.50
CHILD'S SOOLMA KID, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED, HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING HEEL, BUTTON BOOTS.....$1.50
CHILD'S CALF FOXED, KANGAROO, KID TOP, HAND-SEWED WELT, SPRING HEEL, BUTTON BOOTS.....$1.50
CHILD'S SOOLMA KID, EXTRA HIGH-CUT, BUTTON BOOTS.....$1.50
CHILD'S GRAIN LEATHER, HAND-SEWED WELT, BUTTON BOOTS, SOLE LEATHER TIPPED.....$1.25



INFANTS' SHOES.
Widths B, C, D, E.
Sizes 1 to 6.

INFANTS' FRENCH KID, BUTTON, HAND SEWED.....$0.90
INFANTS' SOOLMA KID, BUTTON, HAND SEWED, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED......75
INFANTS' AMERICAN KID, BUTTON, HAND SEWED......50
INFANTS' CURACOA KID, HIGH COUNTER SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE.....$1.00



BOYS' SHOES.
Widths B, C, D, E.
Sizes 2½ to 5½.

BOYS' CALF EXTRA HIGH-CUT LACE SHOES.....$2.50
BOYS' CALF WAUKENPHAST LACE SHOES.....$2.50
BOYS' CALF LONDON TIP HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, BUTTON AND LACE.....$2.50
BOYS' CALF LONDON TIP SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE.....$2.00
BOYS' VEAL CALF SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE.....$1.75



YOUTHS' SHOES.
Widths B, C, D, E.
Sizes 11 to 2.

YOUTHS' CALF EXTRA HIGH-CUT LACE SHOES.....$2.00
YOUTHS' CALF WAUKENPHAST LACE SHOES.....$2.00
YOUTHS' CALF LONDON TIP SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE.....$2.00
YOUTHS' VEAL CALF SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE.....$1.50

These above lines of Boys' and Girls' Shoes are elegant in form, fitting smooth and evenly. Having them in every style, size, and width, I can fit any foot not unfortunately deformed satisfactorily and correctly.

I sell all kinds of reliable Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, and Overshoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men, Boys, and Youths, and for less money than sold by any other dealer.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and Price List MAILED FREE on application.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth Avenue, cor. 12th St.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

Ladies' Walking Jackets
(LONDON MADE.)

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO THIS STOCK ON MONDAY, COMPRISING THE VERY LATEST LONDON SHAPES IN CHEVIOTS, DIAGONALS, CORKSCREWS, AND KERSEY CLOTHS, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. AMONG THEM ARE OVER 70 DIFFERENT STYLES, OF WHICH THERE ARE ONLY FROM ONE TO THREE OF A KIND.

Ladies' Imported and Domestic SUITS.

OUR IMPORTED SUITS WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, AT PRICES WHICH ARE MEANT TO CLOSE THEM OUT AT ONCE.

IN SUITS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE WE WILL SELL, IN NEWEST MATERIALS, COPIES OF THE LATEST PARIS MODELS, AT

$8.50	$12.50
14.75	16.50
18.50	19.75
26.00	29.75

Misses' Suits & Cloaks

Confirmation Dresses.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF CONFIRMATION DRESSES IN EXCEEDINGLY CHASTE STYLES, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

ALSO TO

Imported Novelties in
Misses' Jackets,
Misses' Coats,
Misses' Connemaras,
Misses' Newmarkets,

And a great variety of styles in
Misses' Reefers,
in 4 to 16 year sizes.

School and Dress Suits.

IN MISSES' SUITS FOR DRESS, SCHOOL, AND STREET WEAR OUR ASSORTMENT IS MORE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE THAN ANY WE HAVE EVER OFFERED. VISITS OF INSPECTION AND COMPARISON PARTICULARLY INVITED.

We continue our Special Sale of Misses' BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOT COATS at
$3.98; value $7.75.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

Easter Novelties in MILLINERY.

IMPORTED BONNETS
ROUND HATS AND TOQUES.

This week we shall make our regular Easter exhibit of Novelties in Bonnets, Round Hats and Toques, representing the choicest models from the leading modistes abroad, together with a very large collection of designs from our own workrooms.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS.

Over 2,000 Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children, all new choice designs, suitable for dress and school wear, at very low prices.

STRAW GOODS.

10,000 dozen Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Bonnets, representing complete assortments of Milan and Fancy Straw Braids in Flats, large Round Hats, Turbans, English Walking Hats, and all the popular shapes; also many styles exclusive with us.

PARASOLS.

All the novelties of the season in Fancy Trimmed Parasols, for street and carriage wear, including Point d'Esprit, Dotted Nets, Hand-Run Spanish and Marquise Laces; also in Plain and Fancy Coachings——all at surprisingly low prices.

KID GLOVES.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

We shall sell the balance of the stock of first-quality four-button Real French Kid Gloves recently purchased by us from a leading importing house, and consisting of all the prevailing shades of brown, tan, mode, slate, and black, with handsomely-embroidered backs, the actual value of which is $1 75 per pair, at the nominal price of

75c. Pair.

Ladies will please note that this is an opportunity to secure the very best quality Real French Kid Gloves at less than half regular price.

JOUVIN GLOVES.

We are now receiving our Spring importations of these justly celebrated Gloves (for which we are the exclusive New-York Agents) in all the new colorings and lengths, Kid and Suede, plain and embroidered.

High-grade Gloves fitted at counters, and satisfaction guaranteed.

6th Av. and 19th St.

SPECIAL SALE.

COAT AND VEST TO ORDER, $15.
TROUSERS TO ORDER, $5.

WE POSITIVELY OFFER THE GREATEST VALUE EVER HEARD OF, A VARIETY CONTAINING 1,000 STYLES, FROM THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN MAKERS: FITCHBURG, FAIRFIELD, AND GLOBE CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS, MARTIN'S PINHEAD CHECKS, CLAY DIAGONALS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, BLACK AND BLUE, IN ROUGH, SMOOTH, AND FANCY EFFECT; ALSO THE RENOWNED F AND H THIBETS IN NEW COLORINGS.

THESE GOODS ARE A SPECIAL BARGAIN, AND SOLD BY MERCHANT TAILORS FROM $50 TO $80, POSITIVELY THE SAME GOODS, WITH NO BETTER TRIMMINGS, STYLE, OR WORKMANSHIP THAN OURS.

EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT IN SPRING OVERCOATINGS, SILK-LINED THROUGHOUT, $18.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. OUR MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM HAS PROVED A GREAT CONVENIENCE, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN EVERY INSTANCE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,
BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

SPRING OPENING.

T. O'DONOGHUE,
5th-av. and 14th-st.,
Will Have His Spring Opening
ON
Tuesday & Wednesday
March 25 and 26,
OF
French Bonnets
AND
English Round Hats,
Together with a Large Assortment from His Own Workrooms.

Millinery Novelties,
Straw Goods,
French Flowers,
Laces, & Dress Trimmings.
NO CARDS.

REMOVAL

to 5th-ave. & 30th-st.
About May 1.

A large portion of our stock will be disposed of at a great sacrifice, and a liberal reduction from former prices made on all sales until that date.

Lilienan & Lamore & Co.
19 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST.)

THE COLLEGIATE ALUMNÆ.

PAPERS READ ON STUDENT LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-York Association of Collegiate Alumnæ was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood, on Madison-avenue. Among the alumnæ present were Miss Mary Evelyn Hakes, President of the association; Mrs. C. G. Trask, Vice President; Miss Elizabeth R. Hoy, Secretary; Miss Clara Potwin, Treasurer; Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Miss Maria Porter Brace, Miss F. J. H. Merrill, Miss Jane A. Denton, Miss Mary W. Clarke, Miss M. L. Avery, Mrs. Collier, and Miss Alice Williams.

Miss Helen Magill read a paper on "Student Life at Cambridge, England." After describing the university and its environments, Miss Magill drew several comparisons between woman's educational facilities in England and in the United States, showing the history of the educational movement from its origin to the present time.

Miss Anna R. Brown read a paper on "Study for Women at Oxford, England." She said women students were strongly interested in Oxford, attending all lectures and being admitted to all the university honor examinations for men, except in law, theology, and the Indian languages. There are two additional departments for women not open to men—English and modern languages. The women at Oxford are provided with a regular course of professional lectures, arranged by the Association for the Higher Education of Women at Oxford. They study under tutors and have access to the Bodleian and Taylorian libraries, the laboratories and museums. As to the daily life of the women students, Miss Brown said they had quarters in any of the four halls for women, their living expenses ranging from $125 to $75 for a term of eight weeks.

DEATH OF A COLORED PHYSICIAN.

Dr. John N. Gloucester, a colored physician, who was widely known in Brooklyn for nearly half a century, died on Friday at his home, 144 Remsen-street. The house is a large brownstone mansion next the exclusive Hamilton Club, and Dr. Gloucester's daughters run it as a boarding house. It was started by Dr. Gloucester's wife during the war, and out of it she made a fortune. She was regarded at the time of her death a few years ago as the richest colored woman in the United States.

Dr. Gloucester was seventy-one years old, and, in addition to being a physician, was a minister. He preached occasionally in the colored churches.

A KANSAN VERDICT.

From the Manhattan (Kan.) Nationalist.

At Kansas City, Kan., a man stabbed his brother, but the injured brother did not die. The jury's verdict was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the third degree had the prosecuting witness died."

EHRICH BROS.,



IMPORTERS
6TH AVE & 23RD ST
NEW YORK

In addition to the many rich Novelties displayed by us in the past few weeks, still further attractions will be offered during the coming week in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, LACES, PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c., &c.;

ALSO IN

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Exclusive designs in FONTAINE LUMINEUSE SHADINGS, in rare METAL and JEWEL BEAD EFFECTS; BONNAZ EMBROIDERIES, in STRAW, BEAD, and METAL EFFECTS. New designs in HAND-CUT JET TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, and EDGINGS, in above shadings.

FIGARO SETS, in plain, fancy, and art jet, and as a specialty an assortment of

SILK
PASSEMENTERIES,

OF A RECENT IMPORTATION, IN CHOICE DESIGNS, AT

65c. PER YARD.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

METAL TRIMMINGS,

COMPRISING MANY NEW AND NOVEL COLORINGS, AT

95c. PER YARD.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY

METAL AND BEAD GIMP,

INCLUDING RICH EFFECTS AND NEW COLORINGS,

$1.95 PER YARD.

ALSO IN

LACES

WE SHALL DISPLAY A RICH COLLECTION, INCLUDING ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES AND PATTERNS, INCLUDING A SPECIAL LOT OF

Point de Genes and Dentelle Eugenia

AT

48c. PER YARD.

ACTUAL VALUE,

$1.00.

SIXTH AV., 22D AND 23D STS.
(23d st. Elevated Station.)

AMHERST COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

AMHERST, Mass., March 22.—At the college meeting this morning J. T. Stone, '91, was unanimously elected football manager for next year. The revised constitution was read and adopted. This afternoon "students'" election occurred and the following will constitute next year's Board of Editors: From '91, H. A. Cushing, editor in chief; E. B. McFadden, C. R. Hyde, C. N. Thorp, N. P. Avery, and A. E. Mulnix; from '92, R. S. Smith, H. L. Clark, and E. S. Brooks; from '93, M. Hiscox. A business manager will be elected next term.

THE CHAPLAIN WAS ABSENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—The Chaplain failed to appear when the House of Delegates met this morning. Speaker Hubner tried to get a member to lead in prayer but failed. He then prayed himself and his petition was strongly commended. Mr. Hubner's predecessor was Mr. Seth. Two years ago Speaker Seth prayed in the absence of the Chaplain. Both gentlemen are well-known politicians.

BALTIMORE'S ORATORIO SOCIETY.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Baltimore's Oratorio Society is threatened with dissolution because of insufficient support. Andrew Carnegie, who has been visiting the city this week, has offered to aid it financially, and President Sutro said to-day that a meeting would be called to consider the offer. The society has done excellent work in Baltimore. It has 400 members.

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

GENESIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE SIMPLE LIFE OF DOM PEDRO II., HIS CHARITIES AND WEAKNESSES—HOW SLAVERY CAME TO BE ABOLISHED—THE RISE AND FALL OF PARTIES—JESUITICAL INFLUENCE AND ITS RESULTS.

Continued from Last Sunday.

VII.

The personal character of Dom Pedro Segundo is in every respect admirable. His mode of life was always simple, and his manners those of a well-bred, democratic gentleman. Any one, no matter how humble, could approach him, and, if he or she had a tale of distress to tell, was sure of a patient listener and of receiving aid. His charity was munificent, and often inconsiderate. A great part of his income was spent on dependents and favorites, or given away to beggars. His household expenses were enormous, notwithstanding the simplicity in which he lived, simply because he never discharged a domestic and always pensioned, not only the infirm, but provided something for their children. He had scarcely any revenue outside the allowance he received from the State. The town of Petropolis, his Summer residence, was built upon land belonging to him, and an insignificant ground rent remained a charge upon the ground disposed of to private parties. The old city palace, the palace of Sao Christovao, and a Quinta on Caju Point belonged to the Crown, and these, with the Summer residence at Petropolis, and their furnishings were all he possessed.

The imperial carriage was a very plain and rather rusty-looking coach, drawn by four mules, and these by no means the best. No money was squandered on palace furnishings. Plain as our White House is, it is gorgeous compared with the palace of Sao Christovao. The plainness of his manner of life, the entire absence of anything approaching ostentation, his approachableness, his affability, and his generosity gained for him from the common people the appellation of "Old Banana," the comparison to this product of the ground being appreciated alike by rich and poor, conveying the highest compliment the masses could pay to modest and sterling worth.

The intellectual qualities of the Emperor were not of the highest order. He was not a genius. Without the many fortuitous circumstances of birth and position he would not have achieved distinction in any capacity. Although studious, he was versatile rather than profound, quick of apprehension, acquiring readily salient features, but lacking in generalization, the result of sound philosophical reasoning. His weakness was intellectual vanity, an inordinate desire to display mental accomplishments. He strove to produce effects—to shine—to display varied acquirements. He was a ready versifier without any of the qualities of a poet. He knew a smattering of modern science and courted the society of savants, and was ambitious of figuring as the patron of learned men. But he utterly failed to grasp the dynamic force of modern thought, the resultant of modern scientific investigations and conclusions.

A clever politician, he lacked the greater capacity of statesmanship. His was not a strong, rugged nature, impressing itself upon those by whom he was surrounded, but rather plastic one, molded by dominating influences which from time to time came in contact with it. Even as a politician he was adroit rather than masterful—a trimmer, not a leader. The effects of his earliest teachings have been traceable throughout his life. From José Bonifacio Andradé he derived the inclination for intellectual pursuits, scholarly attainments, and liberal views of government. From Feigo, the priest, he imbibed religious tendencies which sensibly increased with age. From the same source came the policy of temporizing and of playing one political faction against another, of employing indirect rather than direct means in governing.

Assuming the responsibility of government before reaching a ripe age, and soon after being subjected to a body of authoritative advisers, he accustomed himself to be guided and never rose to the dignity of guiding. The Council of State became the real controlling power of the Government. It assumed judicial prerogatives, administrative functions in addition to its advisory powers. There was a Council of Ministers, with Councilors of State to act as advisers of Ministers, and the same Councilors to advise the Emperor when he summoned them to the Council of State. Then, with life Senators and Councilors of State almost always selected from the body of life Senators, it will be readily seen that the supposed representative body of Deputies became relatively unimportant. Moreover, with an extremely limited body of voters, the superior prestige and greater administrative power of the other bodies made it possible for them to control the choice of Deputies in most instances.

In point of fact the Emperor took in the government of Brazil was almost insignificant. In the beginning of his reign the struggle between the popular party and the Imperialist, or rather autocratic, party was fierce, but gradually the latter gained, through the device of the Council of State and consequent early preponderance in the Senate, a comparatively firm possession of power, and, under the name of Conservatives, maintained a dominating influence in the Government. Senators were selected by the Emperor, with the advice of the Council of State, from the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes. The popular party soon ceased to be representative of the people in the sense of struggling for a genuine representative government. It became known as the Liberal Party, but the principles it championed were not the broad and catholic ones contended for by José Bonifacio Andradé and his coadjutors. Its issues were little better than elittering generalities, and possession of power, distribution of patronage, and enjoyment of spoils were the real incentives to the constantly-recurring party struggles for supremacy.

The Emperor was on the whole partial to the Conservatives, but he thought that the interests of his family and of the country would be best served by maintaining some measure of equilibrium between parties, and endeavored to balance one against the other when a good opportunity offered. But this was during the earlier years of his reign. During the later period he concerned himself less and less in the general affairs of government. He found more congenial employment in his library, his laboratory, or his workshop, and derived more pleasure from literary or scientific pursuits than in statecraft. Even if he summoned the Council of State at a critical time it was more for the purpose of having a decision furnished him than advice to enable him to decide.

He was extremely anxious for the good opinion of mankind in general, and was naturally a humane and just man. He earnestly endeavored to have the importation of slaves prohibited, and was always an abolitionist. But his influence did not exceed the former and was comparatively unimportant in bringing about the latter event. It was the firm stand of foreign powers against the African slave trade and the threatening attitude of England in 1843 toward Brazil on account of her persistent encouragement of it, under the flag of the latter, compelled her, in 1850, to prohibit further slave importations. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the introduction of African slaves continued for several years, slavers, escaping the vigilance of the cruisers of other powers, landing their human cargoes in Brazilian waters with scarcely nominal hindrance from the Government authorities.

However, natural causes were gradually preparing the way for the solution of the slavery problem. After the collapse of the gold and diamond mining industry in the interior, the great number of slaves thus employed were taken to the coast region. There was no employments for them in the interior, because agricultural development was impossible on account of the cost of transportation. Cotton growing in the northern provinces ceased to be profitable soon after the close of the civil war in the United States, and this, with the great drought in Ceara, made necessary the disposal of slaves employed in the cotton fields of empire. Slavery never existed to any considerable extent in the three southern provinces. Hence the great body of the slaves were gradually concentrated in the provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo, and in a very limited section of Minas Geraes.

The sugar industry began to languish upon the stimulation of the beet-root product in Europe, and the prosperity of the sugar-producing districts of Brazil has steadily declined during a number of years. But in these localities the labor of the black man was, on account of climate and the absence of any other laborers, absolutely necessary. The wonderful development of coffee culture in the province of Rio de Janeiro created a great demand for slave labor there. After the completion of the railway to the city of Sao Paulo coffee growing spread to the interior of that province, and slaveholding rapidly increased in that locality.

In the meantime the general sentiment of enlightened mankind against the institution of human slavery was making itself felt in Brazil. The enforced emancipation in the United States undoubtedly exerted a salutary influence, which was added to by the events transpiring in the island of Cuba. The number of abolitionists increased in Brazil, and some of the foremost men in the empire embraced the cause. The most prominent of these among party leaders was José Nabuco, one of the ablest and purest men in the country. Ruy Barbosa, the present Minister of the Treasury, and one of the leading spirits of the Republican Party, signalized his first entry into public life by boldly advocating immediate emancipation. He is a native of Bahia, where slaves properly constituted the bulk of the wealth of the dominant class, and where it was almost certain political death for one to give almost certain political death for one to give aid sentiment to state honors to advocate abolition. But Ruy Barbosa is as brave and intrepid in the advocacy of right as he is eloquent and honest. The army and navy officers were generally in favor of the extinction of slavery, and so were the adherents of the Positivists, who embraced a very large part of the highly-educated class. The cause thus became highly respectable; hence it was favored by the intellectual, cultivated portion of society.

The sincerity and zeal of the Emperor in behalf of abolition were always manifested and gave tone and strength to the movement. A portion of the clergy was also enlisted and undoubtedly contributed considerable strength by their influence with a certain class of electors. But the Conservative Party leaders were strongly opposed to the movement, their chief strength was with the planters, who were the great slaveholders and constituted the wealthiest and most influential part of the suffragists. The cleverest and adroitest politician of modern Brazil was the Barão Cotigipe, the descendant of an Englishman by a slave woman. He was the great leader of the Conservatives, and for many years controlled the destinies of the empire. In every respect he was a most gifted man. He was witty, a master of sarcasm and invective, suave, haughty, and stern as occasion required. He knew the history of his country as if he had made it, was a learned scholar, and a profound lawyer. Long experience gave him an intimate acquaintance with all the springs and sources of political power in every part of the country, and a more clever intriguer never lived. He commanded the respect of all who were wedded to the past and bound by traditional respect for the ancient régime. By no means scrupulous, he understood and practiced the use of official promotion and promotion with the most consummate skill.

During again and again as Opposition leader was Sinimbu, of old Danish descent, also a very remarkable man. He is a native of Alagoas, and was, during a long series of years, the tower of strength in the Liberal Party. But his liberalism, like that of his party, was rather a partisan shibboleth than a broad distinction in principles from those of the Conservatives. Both parties had their adherents among the planters, the landholding and slaveowning class. This element was, of course, identified in many different ways with the wealthy residents of the cities and with the commercial body, trade in Brazil, as in Portugal, not being considered respectable. Only the learned professions were fit for gentlemen.

Sinimbu was a great tactician, and sought to attract young men of promise to his party by judiciously promoting them. He preferred to put others forward for honors, while he remained, so to speak, under cover as the deus ex machina. Save in the lighter mental qualities, which served Cotigipe so well, Sinimbu was his peer in intellect and acquirements.

Under leaders were ranged many politicians of distinguished ability. The Brazilian mind is brilliant, quick, and subtle. Politics is a profession, and every boy and young man of family expects to play some part in the general and popular calling. With few exceptions, all Brazilians have a remarkable command of words, and speechmaking is a prevailing vice. As lawyers and legislators they are well grounded in the principles of the civil law and very familiar with the wonderful mass of precedents which seems so confusing to the stranger who undertakes to unravel them.

Among a people with whom politics is a serious business as well as a recreation, congenial and largely a means of livelihood, it was inevitable that the question of slavery should become the point of political contention. Both parties, really afraid the demon might prove their destruction once it was raised, were glad to agree upon a compromise, which was effected in 1871, whereby it was provided that all children thereafter born of slaves should be free. But the spectre would not down, and, in 1875, another compromise was agreed upon providing for an annual registration of slaves and the manumission of those over sixty years of age. A few years later the further provision was made for a certain percentage of taxes and the license fees for all lotteries to provide a general emancipation fund. The Emperor encouraged voluntary manumission by distributing titles and decorations to those who freed their slaves.

It is surprising how rapidly these measures were accomplishing their purpose. The registration of slaves in January, 1888, showed that only about 600,000 were in bondage. But it must be noted that during the previous year extraneous causes had operated largely to increase manumissions. The phenomenal growth of prosperity in the Argentine Republic, which set in a few years previous, was due entirely to forced immigration. For years the Brazilians had been endeavoring to attract immigrants to their country, with very meagre results. The Argentines, by offering the same inducements, had attracted in 1887 over 100,000 settlers. The effect was prodigious, and the "boom" in values was extraordinary. A number of coffee planters in Sao Paulo, who were extending coffee planting in new districts, opened by railway extensions into the interior, tried the experiment of importing Italian colonists under contracts for laborers on their new plantations. The result proved that white labor was cheaper and more efficient than that of slaves. This led to a remarkable movement in Sao Paulo. The planters, in considerable numbers, began to free their slaves, some contracting with them on the spot, others supplanting them with imported white laborers. In contracting for black laborers the Paulista planters asked no questions of those offering their services. This led many slaves on plantations in the province of Rio de Janeiro to take to the woods and make their way to Sao Paulo.

The speculators in Rio de Janeiro saw their opportunity to work up a "boom" like that of Buenos Ayres if immediate emancipation could be brought about, and at once began an agitation to that end. The time was auspicious. The credit of Brazil was high in all the money centres of Europe. Very considerable progress had been made in the building of new railways and in extending old lines. The Government had completed about three hundred and fifty miles of the line from the city of Rio, Pedro Segundo, which now extended a considerable distance into the province of Minas-Geraes. The branch to Sao Paulo was about one hundred miles long, and other branches aggregated about one hundred miles more. The whole system had cost about $60,000,000 and was paying a fair return to the State on this amount. Connecting lines built by native and foreign companies in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas-Geraes, and Sao Paulo had supplied rich regions with transportation facilities and were earning handsome dividends. Other lines had been built in the province of Rio de Janeiro and were paying. Rival companies were building southwest from the city of Sao Paulo and developing new coffee districts. The Mogyana Railway was being built toward Southern Goyaz, and was opening a settlement the beautiful campos country of Northwestern Sao Paulo. A branch of the Bahia and San Salvador was in course of construction, and the Recife and San Francisco was being extended. English capitalists were building a line across Rio Grande do Sul, and the navigation of the Upper Sao Francisco and the development of the immense and marvelously rich region drained by it were about to become accomplished facts. There were nearly 6,000 miles of railways in operation and 1,000 miles more in course of construction. Brazilian railway securities were becoming prime favorites with European investors.

The immediate abolition of slavery would attract world-wide attention to Brazil and touch a responsive chord everywhere. The magnificent possibilities of the country must attract immigrants in vast numbers, once the curse of human slavery was removed. The picture was not overdrawn. It would be difficult to exaggerate the future of a country of such vast and varied resources, the greater part of which is blessed with a climate like that of Southern France.

Doubtless there was a great deal of honest sincerity in the roseate views which the agitators gave voice to, but nevertheless the mercenary spirit pervaded the movement. It was very attractive to the venal politicians who had watched with envy the progress of Argeotine statesmen from poverty-stricken schoolmasters to wealthy nabobs. Parliamentary and department lobbyists saw their opportunity, and were active propagandists. The press lent its aid without regard to party affiliations.

The Conservative Party was in power, and the ablest man in the Ministry, Prado, had led in the voluntary emancipation movement in Sao Paulo. The Liberals were certain to insist upon an act of abolition when Parliament met in May. The great bulk of planters had been led to believe that some adequate compensation would be provided for the heavy loss they must sustain, and that in addition means would be taken to bring in such a supply of immigrant laborers that the change from the slave to the free labor system would scarcely be noticeable.

The Conservatives had no choice but to go out on the issue or champion it. Their old leader, the veteran Cotigipe, was unalterably opposed to immediate abolition and declared his determination to oppose it in the Senate. If no one else raised his voice in denouncing it. But he was out of favor at Court. He had quarreled with the Princess Imperial a few years previous because she had thrown her influence against the Ministry of which he was chief, and he had spoken plain language in the Senate and still plainer outside the Chamber. The Emperor sustained his daughter. Cotigipe with a sneer, predicted that the empire, which he had guided through many troublesome periods, would not long survive him. The Princess was in 1888 Imperial Regent, in her father's absence, and lent all her influence to the immediate abolition movement. The law was passed May 13, 1888, and only three votes were recorded against it, those of Cotigipe and two other Senators. The Princess received a golden rose from the Pope with his blessing, and eighteen months later was sailing out of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, an exile from her native land! Cotigipe's words were prophetic!

VIII.

But the abolition of slavery simply hastened, did not cause the overthrow of the empire. Cotigipe himself did not foresee this abrupt termination of slavery when he predicted the early collapse of imperial power. But with his long and intimate knowledge of the sources of political movements in Brazil he clearly foresaw the ultimate triumph of the Republican Party. For years there had been a persistent agitation of republican principles in the press, and a central organization had systematically distributed propaganda literature throughout the empire. Republican clubs existed in almost every centre of intelligence. All the principal schools and universities were more or less inoculated with republican ideas. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhaes, the first mathematician of Brazil, who distinguished himself in the Paraguayan war, and subsequently taught the higher branches of mathematics, both in the Military School and the Central School of Rio de Janeiro, was from his youth up a republican and an advocate of democratic principles of government. A man of fine presence and amazing manners, gentle, kind, and attractive as a teacher, he won the respect and admiration of all his pupils. Persuasive, a master logician, profoundly philosophical, without reserve, and mingling freely with all classes, his influence was widespread. The leader of the Positive Philosophical Society, which had its cult in every city and principal town, he was directly and indirectly brought in contact with every advanced thinker in Brazil. The army had navy officers were, as a rule, Positivists; at least all who were educated and of a serious turn of mind.

It is a noticeable fact that among all Latin peoples, whether French, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese, the Roman Catholic Church, year by year and day by day, not only exerts less and less influence upon men of all classes, but is regarded with contempt, if not hostility, by the vast majority of educated men. It is looked upon as obstructive to intellectual progress and as reactionary in its political tendencies. In Italy and France the issue is unmistakable and irrepressible. In Spain and Portugal less general intellectual progress has been made, but the struggle is not ended; it has only begun. Singularly enough, the increase in power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church is confined to English and German speaking countries. In all Spanish-American countries the same contest in different and progress against reactionary tendencies had to be fought out. The contending forces, no matter under what party names, were really Church and Anti-church parties. It is only in those States where the Anti-church party has been permanently triumphant that stable governments are established and marked intellectual and material progress has been made.

The same issue was inevitable in Brazil. For obvious reasons it had not the same distinctive characteristics as in the Spanish-American countries. The Church was a State institution here and the empire was allied with it. The Brazilian clergy exerted little if any moral influence, and its political importance was chiefly derived from its State connection. Its interference in politics only served to array liberal, progressive men more firmly and decidedly against it. The opposition of the clergy to civil marriage and to the secularization of cemeteries was not only irritating, but provocative of contemptuous ridicule—the most potent influence which the masses are as keenly appreciative of the ridiculous as the Brazilians are. It was notorious that immorality was enforced by the denial of civil marriage. Marriage was actually discouraged by the clergy, and in numerous instances virtuous women refused to be married in the presence of wife and their offspring's legitimacy by the obstinate refusal of priests to permit wedlock. Christian burial and the saying of masses for the dead were forbidden for trivial reasons. The action of the priesthood all tended to the constantly-growing and widespreading organization, was arrayed against the Church, and its imperial political colleague, because interment in consecrated ground and masses for the soul of a Grand Master Mason, a man of unblemished character, who had rendered service to his country, were refused by the primate of the Brazilian Church. The ignorance and immorality of the great body of the priesthood, recruited from the lowest order, was so conspicuous a fact as to render the sacred office contemptible.

The Princess Isabella, heir to the throne, was deemed fanatical in her devotion to the Church. She was undoubtedly a very devout Catholic and ostentatious in the performance of religious duties. Her belief was widespread, though doubtless unfounded, that she performed menial services in the imperial chapel, the story being that she scrubbed the floor. The bestowal of the Golden Rose and a special blessing by the Pope soon after the immediate emancipation act of May 13, 1888, had a decided tendency to increase the popular feeling against her. The Emperor's visit to the Pope, the attributing of his recovery, when at death's door, to the particular intercession of the Pope in his behalf, his visit to a sacred shrine in France, and the celebration of special high masses, on his return to Brazil for his miraculous restoration to health, and to recognize the hand of God in the sudden extinction of the cholera, had cost him dear, though he sensibly weaken that personal respect of the people for him which was the only tower of strength the Empire had. The conclusion was that these displays of religious zeal were largely due to his daughter's influence, and to vanish into nations.

The belief certainly prevailed that the Jesuits were regaining power in Brazil, although the evidence of the fact was not sufficient entirely to satisfy impartial, unprejudiced minds. But the husband of the Princess Imperial was a Bourbon, and it is a popular belief that a very close and intimate alliance between the Jesuits and the Bourbon family. Moreover, the Comte d'Eu was a foreigner and was personally unpopular. He was considered grasping and avaricious. Trivial things are, under certain circumstances, of great importance in moulding public opinion. The Count owned considerable real estate in Rio de Janeiro, and, instead of improving it, he persisted in maintaining miserable tenant houses in a fashionable quarter. It was charged and believed that he maintained the nuisance because these tenements paid a greater revenue on the investment than modern fashionable dwellings would.

But above all other causes which made the republic inevitable upon the death of Dom Pedro Segundo was the imperative necessity for the radical reform of the entire government system. As has been shown, the Constitution was the work of one man, Dom Pedro Primiero, who epitomized his idea of a constitutional monarchy in the reply to the demand for a change of Ministers—"I will not do everything *for* the people, nothing *by* the people!" The Constitution provided a form of government which in the course of time became a mere vehicle to serve the purposes of corrupt and ambitious men. The addition of the Council of State, the life Senatorships, with limited suffrage, made it an autocratic rather than a limited monarchy with a representative body of legislators. There were inherent defects in the character of Dom Pedro Segundo. He was not a great and capable ruler. His intentions were good and his aims high, but the bent of his mind was always in the direction of scientific and literary acquirements and accomplishments. He neglected the serious affairs of Government. He was peculiarly susceptible to flattery, was more intent upon securing the plaudits of learned societies in Europe than in giving his people a thoroughly good and honest Government. Advantage was taken of his weakness, and, while simplicity and ill-considered charity were always marked features of every-day Court life, corruption, in reality, radiated from the palace.

It resulted that every branch of the public service became corrupt. To have business considered in any department it was necessary to give "gratifications" to every subordinate, from the men who opened the doors to the chief of division. Delays were always or were almost interminable, and it was difficult to have anything concluded. The *Advogado Administrativo*, or administration lawyer, was a feature of the capital—a veritable affliction, more insatiable than the horse leech's daughter. These men either traded on their influence with Ministers, or played the part of obstructionists through their connection with corrupt subordinates. In any event, they were able to levy tribute and exact payment. They were usually the sons of Senators or relatives of Ministers, briefless attorneys dependent entirely upon the bartering of their influence for a living. Always extravagant, generally dissolute, and wholly unscrupulous, if they were employed for a specific purpose. They rarely endeavored to have the business conducted by any one or another pretext to get additional money from their clients to remove obstructions which they, in collusion with department employes, had put in the way. These men were protected by their family connections, and hence their potential influence. They came to be known as "Filliates," an expression originally denotine a brood of young pigeons fed by their parents.

The conduct of business was cumbersome, and by various influences had been fashioned into a system of delays and "gratifications" a marvel in its way—far more dilatory and vexatious than the routine methods described by Dickens. The Council of State, popularly supposed to be an august advisory body concerned chiefly with great questions of policy, was mainly principally occupied with the details of administration, being divided into sections and assigned to different departments. The Ministers could refer questions to these Councilors, or the chief of a division could do so, without consulting the Minister. The latter could act independently of his Councilors, upon the recommendation of a minority, or majority, as he saw fit, or could override a unanimous opinion, and his decision stood, unless an appeal was taken to the full Council of State. In general the reference to these Councilors was simply a way of prolonging or indefinitely postponing a subject. The Councilors were all old men, with a multitude of details always under consideration, and without clerical assistants. It was physical impossibility for them to give dispatch to the business referred to them, and when they finally reached a subject and reported a subordinate in the department whence it came could almost indefinitely pigeonhole their report.

From top to bottom the reorganization, remodeling, and reformation of the whole civil system, legislative, administrative, and judicial, was imperatively demanded. Nothing but the radical pruning knife of revolution could have effected this work. Those who have had any experience know how impossible it is to substitute in a single department of government a new and efficient system of administration for one effete and inefficient which by its defects facilitates and engenders corruption. For nearly forty years the Treasury Printing System of the United States has been recognized by all familiar with it as practically worthless and absurdly cumbersome and expensive. It makes possible frauds in every other branch of the public service. But no Secretary of the Treasury will ever undertake the reform. It will be a very remarkable man who will familiarize himself with the workings of the present system. The agitation for civil service reform is well enough, but reform of the civil system is just as necessary.

The administration of justice under the empire grew to be notoriously scandalous. In civil suits delays were seemingly interminable, and back-door influence was considered as necessary as the employment of advocates. Itching palms could not be disregarded. All courts officials expected "gratifications." There were honest Judges, as there were incorruptible statesmen. In every age and in all countries, however prevalent the general demoralization of public morals, upright men have been found.

The maladministration of imperial affairs was reproduced in the direction of those of the provinces. While in theory the provinces were not sovereign in regulating their domestic concerns, they nevertheless exercised independent power in imposing both import and export duties, and in these could discriminate against their neighbors. The development of Brazil was seriously retarded in this way.

The Presidents of provinces were appointed by the Imperial Government, and could give to or withhold approval from laws enacted by provincial Assemblies. This made the Imperial Government responsible for the obligations thus concurrently assumed, but, nevertheless, the national powers held that liability attached only to the provinces. The relations of the provinces to the empire were altogether anomalous, and the evils were hydraheaded. The appointments of Presidents were either through rank favoritism or dictated by political exigencies. The salaries were absurdly low, being insufficient for ordinary living expenses. Unless the appointees were rich they had to eke out the inadequacy of salaries by jobbery. The practice was to give these important places to strangers and not to natives of the provinces, hence the motives which might have constrained even a venal man to be honest were wanting.

It was not possible to correct these and many other evils by an appeal to the people, because with very limited suffrage the elections could be, and were, controlled by the assisting interests. There were less than 250,000 voters out of 14,000,000 inhabitants under the revised suffrage law of 1885.

A. M'G.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT SUNDAY.]

THE AMERICAN OYSTER.

PROF. BICKMORE SAYS THAT IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore delivered his lecture, No. 118, to the teachers of the city and State of New-York at the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, yesterday morning. His subject was, "The Oyster—Currents along the Atlantic Coast," and in spite of the weather a large audience assembled in the large lecture hall of the Museum to learn of the ways and mental characteristics of the succulent shell-back. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of the oyster taken from all points of view, and also of the other bivalves, all of which, Prof. Bickmore declared, are higher up in the scale of intelligence or physical development than the crude but delicious oyster itself.

The anatomy and internal economy of the oyster were shown in detail on the screen and explained very clearly and satisfactorily. Several facts, rather startling to the ordinary person ignorant of the idiosyncrasies of oysters, were brought out. Among these was the revelation that the mouth of the animal is in reality on the blunt end of his shell and inside, while the only way to get at it is by a somewhat circuitous route beginning at the opposite end of the shell.

The description of the method by which the young of the oyster is nourished, under the "gill plates" or lung-like "fringes" of the parent, until it has attained sufficient strength to kick for itself, was very interesting. Each mother oyster produces about a million of these minute offspring, 100 of which, if placed together in a line, would make an inch in length. With such immense increase, the lecturer said, it would, of course, be a very short space of time before every bank and shoal in the sea would be transformed into an oyster bed, if it were not for the destructive depredations of other living organisms. So great is this destruction, however, and so defenseless the oyster in its natural state, that about 999,990 out of every million perish early. Those who do so at first float about on the surface of the sea, attaching themselves to bits of seaweed or whatever may come in their way, and at last, becoming heavier, sink to the bottom and thereafter lead a very exclusive existence.

Prof. Bickmore said that the rule that age in an oyster could be determined by counting the parallel lines which may be seen in the shell, concentrating upon the blunt end, is an erroneous one. The annual growth may possibly be indicated by these rings, just as the age of trees is determined by the rings of wood in the trunk, but it has not yet been determined that this is the fact. The conditions of growth depend so much upon the temperature and purity of the water and upon the presence of the microscopic animals upon which the oyster subsists that no accurate method of determining its age has yet been discovered.

The oysters of America, and particularly of Long Island Sound, are the finest in the world, the professor thought. He had tasted the oysters of nearly every country, but those of Lake Fusaro, near the Bay of Naples, where oyster cultivation is carried to great perfection, but American oysters are more tender and pleasanter to the taste than any of these. The oysters "fattening" in the current of cold water which sweeps down along the coast of North America, the purity and coolness of which are such as the envy of the great varieties of food fish that we have in American waters. The Saddle Rock oyster, the lecturer said, exists only in name, the original of that name having been all carted away from Saddle Rock in Long Island Sound, in two or three tides after their chance discovery.

The culture of the oyster, also, is possible in American waters to a greater extent than elsewhere, and the quality of the shell-fish has, without doubt, improved. The chief object to be attained in the cultivation is merely the protection of the young oyster from his enemies. Many other interesting details were given in the course of the lecture, which was loudly applauded at its close.

RUINOUS TO OSWEGO.

THE PROPOSED INCREASED DUTY ON BARLEY MAKES A GREAT ROW.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 22.—There is in this city a large amount of capital invested in the Canadian barley trade. The barley from the Bay of Quinte region is famous the world over, and Oswego is the main port of entry for that product into the United States. There are several large malting firms in the city, a number of firms of barley buyers and commission men, and a large fleet of vessels engaged in its transportation. Hundreds upon hundreds of laboring men depend upon this trade for employment.

The duty on foreign barley is now 10 cents a bushel. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has decided to increase the tariff on barley to 30 cents a bushel, which, of course, means prohibition. It will utterly wipe out the only grain trade of this port and leave Oswego, now the seventh port of entry in the United States, a deserted village.

Now the queer thing about this all is that all the firms directly and most largely interested in the barley trade of Oswego are those who have been the mainstay of the party of "protection" in this city. They have been relied upon to furnish the sinews of war for Republican campaigns, and have during the last two Presidential contests given the weight of their prominence in trade, opened their purses, and freely contributed to the success of the party whose banner bore the magic legend "Protection." They rallied at Republican mass meetings, organized protection clubs, loudly proclaimed the doctrine of high tariff, marched through the mud to the music of protection bands, and protection pay was the cry for employes, declared that if Cleveland was elected they would close up their establishments and "escape to the mountain."

Just now these gentlemen are not enjoying the prosperity of the practical working of the system they so resently and so vehemently upheld. They see a prospect of getting protection with a vengeance; of realizing in their own flesh the beauties of the system for which they are recently fought and freely bled. Just now the Republican party is shouting for help to save them from protection. They don't want to be protected, and they have sent delegations Washington to protest against protection for themselves. They are willing that the rest of the country should enjoy it; they favor it on account of its influence upon the value of the Canadian barley trade. It is safe to say that protection stock has gone down several points during the last week in Oswego.

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

Last week 755 births, 270 marriages, and 772 deaths were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters. Estimating the population at 1,605,425, the death rate was 25.09. The following cases and deaths of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 10 cases, 5 deaths; scarlet fever, 68, 12; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2, 0; measles, 163, 11, and diphtheria, 96, 28. The other principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 10; malarial fever, 2; diarrhœa, 7; heart diseases, 42; croup, 13; bronchitis, 52; pneumonia, 126; phthisis, 121; Bright's disease and nephritis, 60, and violence, 21. There were 181 deaths in institutions and 485 interments, and the mortality among children under five was 282.

A DICKENS BAZAAR.

What is known as a "Dickens Bazaar" will be held at 71 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street in aid of the Lenox-Avenue Union Church, beginning on March 24 and continuing for one week. There will be representations of "Bleak House," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Great Expectations," "A Walk in a Workhouse," &c. Incidentally there will be a sale of fancy articles by the ladies of the Lenox-Avenue Union Church and a display of furniture, flowers, plants, bric-à-brac, and Easter cards. There will also be a special entertainment each evening, which will include readings, recitations, music, and an exhibition of Edison's phonograph. Dinner will be served each evening from 3 to 10 o'clock.

THE RICH BERMUDA SOIL

ONLY TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF TILLABLE LAND.

ONIONS AND POTATOES MAY GIVE WAY TO THE ORIGINAL TOBACCO CROP—DELIBERATE FARM METHODS.

Thirty thousand crates of onions and three thousand barrels of potatoes make an average weekly cargo for the steamers to bring from Bermuda to New-York in the best of the season, which is from the middle of May to the middle of June. The Bermuda steamer arriving to-day should bring about 200 crates of beets, 150 crates of onions, and 150 barrels of potatoes, but these few crates and barrels are only the forerunners of the crop. All these vegetables, the beets, onions, potatoes, and tomatoes, are raised on less than 2,000 acres of land. There are only 10,000 acres in the whole Bermuda islands, and of these nearly 8,000 acres are hills or woodlands unsuitable for cultivation. Four acres of tillable land is a big farm in Bermuda, and the man who owns such an immense tract is a capitalist. The usual size of a "farm" is from a quarter of an acre to two acres that can be cultivated, to which is attached as much hill, rock, and timber as you choose.

The making of a Bermuda onion bed is a work that requires a vast amount of time and calculation. There was a lot about two hundred feet square on the outskirts of Hamilton, inclosed with a high stone wall, so near the hotel that I saw it every day and had an excellent chance to watch the operation of cultivating it. The soil was dark and rich, smooth and friable, as most of the tillable soil in Bermuda is. Three men, all colored, went to work at that lot the last week in January and began the preliminary work toward making an onion bed. They paced it off from north to south, east to west; measured it with poles, paced it off again, then lay down under a tree to rest. This measuring and resting took several days. When they were sure of the exact size they brought in a horse and plow and began to turn over the soil, one man driving the horse, another holding the plow, while the third rested under a tree. After two or three furrows were made there was evidently a difference of opinion as to whether the lot should be plowed up and down or across. There was an earnest conversation, a vast amount of pointing and gesticulating, and the horse and plow were taken away. The next day the plowing began again, and after three days of what in Bermuda is called labor, the lot was plowed. Such exertion of course demanded a period of rest, and after the lapse of one day the three men reappeared, armed with hoes and rakes, and began to "smooth down" the soil. This is work that the Bermuda darky must delight in. He must first determine where to begin, and that requires some hours of deliberation. Then, having made up his mind, he attacks one corner with a hoe, and strikes several effective blows. A carriage drives past and he stops and leans upon the hoe handle till it passes out of sight. Two or three more blows and he goes slowly off to a distant part of the lot for a drink of water. On his return to work he breaks two or three more clods, finds a little stone or a bit of broken glass that attracts his attention, picks it up and carries it to one of his fellow-workmen to get his opinion of it. Returns to work, breaks a few more clods, and by this time is so fatigued that he has to stretch out in the nearest rest. It is only, of course, while he is under the boss's eye that he exerts himself in this way. When the boss is absent the darky is asleep under the tree. He gets 4 English shillings a day for this business, and does not earn one. Although the Bermuda darky is not celebrated, and is generally more civilized than his brother in the West Indies, he is just as lazy and just as thoroughly worthless.

At the end of two weeks the lot was plowed and raked down to a proper smoothness. Then follow several days of rest, which is needed for the soil recover from its unwonted exertion. After a lapse of three or four days the men appeared again and repeated their former pacing off and measuring, alternating this with siestas under the tree, and heated arguments about whether the bed should be planted up or across. This important matter took days of deliberation, and at length the beds were marked out. Then came putting out the "sets," for in Bermuda the onion seed is sown last. The sets are nearly every one of those of Lake Fusaro, near the Bay of Naples, where oyster cultivation is carried to great perfection, but American oysters are more tender and pleasanter to the taste than any of these. The process of "setting" is the current of cold water which sweeps down along the coast of North America, the purity and coolness of which are such as the envy of the great varieties of food fish that we have in American waters. The Saddle Rock oyster, the lecturer said, exists only in name, the original of that name having been all carted away from Saddle Rock in Long Island Sound, in two or three tides after their chance discovery.

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WHAT TO DO IN BULGARIA

INFLUENCE AMERICA HAS HAD ON AFFAIRS THERE.

THINGS FERDINAND HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY — ALEXANDER'S CAREER AND FALL—THE WAR THAT'S COMING.

LONDON, March 5.—It is now three years since it became generally understood that the Bulgarians were resolved to elect as their new ruler the young Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and that he would accept the post. The election actually did occur in July of 1887. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the curious and devious ways of European diplomacy than the fact that even now—when we are getting on toward July, 1890—the various powers are officially ignorant of the very existence of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. To find his name in the Almanac de Gotha you have to look for him in the Saxe-Coburg family list, where he is casually mentioned as one of five children born of a marriage between Prince August and Princess Clementine, both unimportant people. As for Bulgaria, the Almanac gives it four pages among the outlying provinces of Turkey, along with Samos, Egypt, and the Suez Canal Company. Yet this twenty-nine-year-old Prince, whom the Governments know formally as a mere cadet of a second-rate royal German family, has proved himself in excessively difficult circumstances to be one of the most capable, resolute, and clear-headed of sovereigns and administrators, and the country that he rules, which in area is bigger than Denmark, Belgium, and Holland combined, and which has a population nearly as great as that of Portugal, while it gets only four pages in the Almanac, bids fair to occupy a whole chapter for itself in the chronicle of Europe's next war.

* * *

The Bulgarian story is a very old one, and the only excuse for reviving thoughts of it here is that strange things are just now going forward in the principality, the outcome of which will claim the attention of the whole political world. When the Berlin congress in 1878 marked out on the map a broad oblong section of Turkey in Europe, lying between the Danube and the Balkans, and stretching from Servia eastward to the Black Sea, and called it Bulgaria, it was in everybody's mind that a docile and characterless dependency of Russia had been created, which would take its orders submissively from St. Petersburg. This impression was so strong that when the Czar said he had a fit young Prince in his mind's eye for this new State, nobody dreamed of objecting, and nobody pretended surprise when this young man turned out to be the nephew of the Czarina, Prince Alexander of Batterberg.

This hitherto insignificant person was one of the four sons of a somewhat irregular marriage which the Czarina's brother, Prince Alexander of Hesse, contracted with the daughter of a Polish adventurer named Hauck. The bride was not of a lineage to become a recognized member of the Hesse family, but she was created Princess of Battenberg in order to give her children the title of Serene Highness, and they were called Battenberg for the mother instead of Hesse for the sire. Alexander, the second of these sons, was at the time of his selection twenty-two years old, and was serving as a Second Lieutenant in the Prussian Garde du Corps at Potsdam, as all his brothers in their turn have done. But though he was thus placed as a German noble in the German Army, he had always been thought of as a poor relation of the Russian Court. It was well known that what little pocket money the Battenbergs had came from the purse of their imperial aunt at St. Petersburg. Alexander, moreover, had secured the personal liking of his august relation, the Czar, and had obtained permission to serve in the Russian Army during the Turkish war just ended. I mention all this to show how completely he was regarded as the Czar's personal nominee.

* * *

A wholly pro-Russian National Assembly of 250 Bulgarians—22 of whom were Moslems—elected this young man their Prince unanimously in April, 1879. There were, however, some impulses of national spirit among these delegates, and they at the same time adopted a Constitution much more liberal than anything that had ever been heard of heretofore in Eastern Europe. Their Prince took his time in coming to them, spending three months in paying visits on the way to the principal sovereigns and statesmen of the Continent. About the very first of these visits there clings the memory of a prophetic epigram. "You are going to be Prince of Bulgaria," said Bismarck to the young man. "H—m. It will be an interesting recollection for your declining years."

When Alexander arrived in Sofia, the Russian Army was still massed in Bulgaria. This force was withdrawn the following month, but a host of Russian officers remained in order to help the young Prince to organize his dominion on Russian lines. The National Assembly showed too radical an attitude, and was summarily dissolved. A new election returned an even greater radical majority. This, too, was sent packing and with it the obnoxious Constitution. By an arbitrary show of force and an even more prodigal use of Russian money, an Assembly was elected in 1881, which consented to despotism, and a mock Constitution was adopted which gave the Prince a free hand. Thus everything was started in the new Bulgaria to the Czar's complete satisfaction and on approved Russian lines.

* * *

But now a curious thing happened. The psychology of the change which the next few years wrought in Alexander's mind is still very obscure. I suppose that is always the case. Who can map out in their exact sequence all the steps in evolution which drew Gladstone out of Toryism; which turned one of the Newman brothers into a Cardinal, the other into an atheist; which led James Russell Lowell to say of Cleveland, as he was leaving the London mission, "though he slay me, yet will I trust in him!" So far as the public eye saw, there was one great incident upon which the change may have turned. In the middle of the tyrannical measures by which Bulgaria was being dragooned into abjection by its Prince, the old Czar was assassinated by Nihilists, and a new young Czar came upon the scene. This new Czar did not like his left-handed cousins, the Battenbergs, overmuch. He was given to taking top-lofty views of things, and he specially felt that this Battenberg youngster, whom his father had lifted from obscure poverty up to a throne, ought to tremble and fall on his face at the mere mention of the name of the Czar. It happened that trembling was not much in the Battenberg's line. Somehow this became manifest, and presently it grew to be understood that personal relations between Czar and Prince were strained.

* * *

But that is only the outer and superficial explanation of the change. The real truth was that Alexander—a young man of great natural abilities and statesmanlike impulses—had come in contact with liberalizing influences, and that his mind was being expanded by them. He had gone roughly to work upon the iron-clad Hohenzollern-Romanoff system in which he had been reared, to create for himself, by fraud and force, a military despotism. But no sooner had he done this than he began to discover that there was a higher political ideal than an autocracy, and that both he and the Bulgarians were capable of better things. The unfriendly attitude of the new Czar may have helped forward this discovery, but vastly more important than this in working out the Prince's enlightened change of mind was the element of American ideas. It seems droll enough that these should be found affecting the situation in a semi-barbarous Slavonic principality, just released from the bondage of the Turk. And it is, when you come to think of it, an amazing thing—but none the less true. It was the effect of an American education upon some scores of young Bulgarians which, reacting upon the Prince, altered his point of view, and thus changed the whole character of the Eastern question.

* * *

For years Roberts College, in Constantinople, had been drawing the bulk of its pupils from the well-to-do farmer class in Christian Bulgaria, and had been annually graduating some dozens of these young Bulgars, who spoke English with American accent and idioms, and were filled with American political notions. Many others had been persuaded to go to the United States to seek this education at its fountain-head. I can remember that just before the outbreak of the Turco-Russian war there were two of these Bulgarian youths at Hamilton College, and I understood at the time that there were many others scattered about at our various universities and colleges. No special importance was attached to their presence at the time—at least by the Americans—but, in reality, the foundations were being laid for a momentous diversion in European politics. It is not too much to say that the whole international problem of the Old World has been affected by the accident of an American education coming in the way of these young men. They were of Prince Alexander's generation—most of them about his own age—and they constituted practically the only educated class in Bulgaria. The Prince found first that he liked them better than he did the Russian officers with whom he was still surrounded. They knew more, they had better ideas, they were honester men. From this he grew to imbibe their political notions—to catch the inspiration of their deep patriotic fervor. He grew to feel like one of them—to become an Americanized Bulgarian himself—and as a consequence the Russian officers began to be frozen out. One by one they found their occupation gone. Some returned to Russia; others remained to sullkily conspire against the Prince who had deserted them. And the Czar kept piling fuel upon the fires of his wrath.

* * *

I need not rehearse the details of what followed. Alexander, in his new national zeal, seized upon Eastern Roumelia by the device of a popular and bloodless revolution and annexed it to Bulgaria. In the war with Servia which ensued he won conspicuous laurels as a General on the field. Then, after nearly a year, the Czar struck at him in characteristic Tartar fashion. He was abducted from his palace and carried to Russia. Returning, he was frankly notified that the Czar was implacable, and as help was forthcoming from neither coward Vienna nor interested Berlin, he as frankly said that the task was too big for him, and abdicated. Then the Russian Kaulbars tried to rule the country, and lamentably failed. After a Danish Prince had been elected and had declined, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha accepted the risky post, and has held it ever since. He was a Lieutenant in the Austrian Hussars, as his predecessors had been at Berlin, but in other respects his status was much higher. He was the grandson of Louis Philippe, the heir to an enormous fortune, and a personage in both the scholarly and the Court circles of Vienna.

* * *

After nearly three years of pretending not to know that he is on the Bulgarian throne, Europe is at last confronted with the necessity of recognizing him. He has brought Bulgaria into commercial prominence, built railways, opened harbors, founded schools, and raised the whole level of industrial and social life in his principality. He has the profound regard and loyalty of nineteen-twentieths of his people. Next week a traitor soldier and some dozen accomplices are to be put on their trial for a conspiracy to assassinate him and his Premier. Some of these are Russian subjects, and all are clearly the tools of a Russian intrigue managed by the Russian Minister at Bucharest and paid for with Russian money. The proofs of this are direct and unanswerable. How fully they will be produced at the coming trial is still uncertain—for one set of advisers are urging upon the Bulgarian Government the policy of not openly connecting Russia with the scandal. But the scandal remains, and the Bulgarians naturally feel that their patience has been taxed to the final limit. A deputation will be sent around to the various Courts submitting the story of Bulgaria's trials and triumphs, and asking for recognition. If for any reason this be not given, then Bulgaria will declare itself independent, and Ferdinand will assume the style and title of King. The whole matter has an interest of its own for American readers, in that the present situation is almost wholly the work of young men educated on American lines. But it has a graver collateral interest the whole world over, for the reason that the next great European war will, in all human probability, be provoked by some phase of the Bulgarian question.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

PITTSFIELD'S ICE BOOM.

BERKSHIRE TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF NEW-YORK CONSUMERS.

PITTSFIELD, March 22.—The ice boom in Berkshire has continued during the past week. It is proving to be one of the greatest financial benefits in the history of the county. Pittsfield alone will be at least $300,000 richer on account of the vast amount of ice that will be shipped out of town.

This has been an excellent week for the ice cutters, although during the last few days the weather has been warm and there has been considerable rain. All the men that could be hired have been at work on the various lakes and reservoirs in the county during the week. The companies have not been satisfied with cutting ice during the daytime, but several of them have had two sets of hands at work cutting and hauling night and day since the last cold snap of a week ago. O. Dennett and Mr. Penniman of the Knickerbocker Company have been in Pittsfield during the week. Mr. Penniman says that the company will continue to cut ice here as long as possible. He says that he does not expect that his company will be able to store a pound of ice from the Hudson River this Winter, but as New-York City must be supplied from Berkshire, Lake Champlain, Canada, and Maine.

When asked how much ice he thought the Knickerbocker Company would harvest this Winter, he said that it would probably take 2,000,000 tons to supply the great demand upon the company this year in New-York City. There was some doubt, however, of this amount of ice being harvested on account of the treacherous condition of the weather. He thought that if the company succeeded in getting 1,250,000 tons it would do well. When asked what proportion of this great quantity of ice would be taken from Berkshire County he said that at the present rate at which it was being cut, one-third and perhaps one-half would come from here. He spoke of the excellent quality of the ice taken from Windsor Reservoir in the town of Windsor, Richmond Lake in the town of Pittsfield, from Pontoosuc and Onota Lake in Pittsfield, and from Cheshire Reservoir in the town of Cheshire.

Sprague & Lawton are cutting for the Knickerbocker Company on the latter reservoir, where they are loading about twenty cars a day. The ice is shipped to Hudson, and thence taken in barges to New-York. About twenty-five cars are being loaded at the Dalton station with ice from the Windsor Reservoir, which is fourteen inches thick and of excellent quality. This is also being taken to Hudson and shipped to the great icehouses of the Knickerbocker Company at New-York. At this same reservoir the company is stacking 20,000 tons. More ice has been taken from Pontoosuc Lake, in Pittsfield, than from any other body of water in the county. Two stacks containing over 20,000 tons each are being put up here for the Knickerbocker Company, and about as much more has been taken to Pittsfield station, where it is loaded on the freight cars of the Housatonic Railroad and taken to New-York by way of Bridgeport.

About 600 men were at work at Onota Lake during the past week. Burbank, Gimlich & Learned, who have a large contract for furnishing ice for the Knickerbocker Company, have been obliged to keep two sets of hands at work during the week in order to fill their contract. They have been stacking night and day, and now have about 12,000 tons in one stack and several thousand more in another. One hundred or more teams are drawing ice from this lake to the freight station of the Boston and Albany Railroad, where it is loaded and shipped by way of Hudson to New-York.

The price for hauling ice during the first part of the Winter was 50 cents a ton. There has been such a demand for teams that the price is now $1 a ton. It is unfortunate that during the last cold snap, when the mercury nearly touched zero, not enough men could be obtained to cut the ice as fast as it should have been done, although there have been over two thousand men at work cutting ice in this vicinity during the past two weeks. Some of the local dealers here have sold out the ice that they have harvested for use here in Pittsfield to companies in this and other cities, and the probability is that ice will be higher in this place than it ever was before. Mr. Penniman of the Knickerbocker Company says that company will continue to cut ice here as long as possible. He says that if there is only another week of cold weather the company will obtain as much ice from this county as they expected to at the first of the season.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

WISDOM FROM THE NORTH.

DEER KILLING DISCUSSED BY THOSE WHO KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES of the 16th inst. contains a communication from Glens Falls which compares the various methods of hunting deer in the Adirondacks, and gives it as the author's opinion that hounding is the least destructive. The views maintained are so erroneous that the writer must be considered either insincere or ill acquainted with the subject which he discusses. It has been my good fortune to have been in the western woods for many Summers; to have heard the natives express their opinions regarding deer, their habits and the ways of killing them, and to have had, besides, a deal of personal experience. In view of my thorough knowledge of these matters, I vouchsafe to criticise and answer the article referred to, and am confident that I present the views of the majority of true sportsmen, i. e., those who are not "pot hunters."

While maintaining that "it is not the six weeks of hounding deer that decimates them," my opponent goes on to describe accurately the condition of a deer after a race—that the meat, heated and filled with blood, is unfit for food when obtained; that the deer takes to water and is there easily killed, and that the "sport" is cruel. Let me describe this sport—so unworthy of the name. Experiment has taught the guide that from a certain section of forest a chased deer will run to certain ponds and lakes. Accordingly a hunter, with or without a boatman, as the case may be, is stationed on each pond, and as many as may be necessary watch the large lakes. Then a guide with a number of hounds goes through the woods in search of fresh deer tracks.

On each track a dog is loosed, and ere evening comes his deer is brought to water, driven there by desperation in order to shake off its pursuer. But what a fate awaits him! The hunter rows to the swimming deer, heads it off from the attempted shore, comes within easy range, (I have often known of a boatman's holding a deer by the tail while the hunter shot it or clubbed it to death,) and then murders his victim. What has he as a reward for his "bravery"? A deer which has been run until its blood has permeated every tissue of its body, which has been heated to the verge of decomposition, which has then plunged into chilling water, preferring death that way to death at the hands of the oncoming hounds. Such is hounding. I ask any intelligent, thinking man wherein is the sport, and what chance of escape has the deer? It is at the mercy of the dog if caught in the woods and at the mercy of man, the one being endowed with that attribute, if it takes to water, which it invariably does. Nine out of every ten, yes ninety and nine out of every hundred, deer that hope to render themselves "unscentable" by going through water are killed while swimming, and ten chances to one the escaping deer dies from exhaustion. I have it on the authority of an old and reliable hunter that "95 per cent of all the deer killed in the Adirondacks are killed by hounding."

I will not occupy space by proposing a remedy. That belongs to the legislators, the representatives of the people; but I have a word or two to say concerning illegal hunting and other modes of hunting in season. My friend from Glens Falls attempts to describe jack hunting, but fails ludicrously, for the reason that he is in a position that his readers are ignorant of the true method. A "flaming pine knot" and a "birch bark reflector" are not the articles employed. The jack is sometimes a half cylinder of spruce bark with a candle or lantern inside, sometimes a "bull's-eye" lantern, sometimes a box with a glass front and a reflector back of the light—a civilized copy of the rustic jack first described. To obtain a shot at a deer at night it is necessary that absolute silence be observed by both hunter and paddler, that the light move steadily, consequently the boat must be kept moving or still, so that if a deer happens to be feeding or drinking at the time the boat passes the shore—and not afterward, as then he sees the boat and runs away and calls out to any other deer that may be feeding in the vicinity—and that the deer when found be not frightened, else he takes alarm at the light and, saying to himself, "I've been fooled by you before, my friend, but I'm wiser now," walks quietly into the brush.

"As soon as the hunter sees the shining eyes he fires, taking aim for the invisible point between the eyes." Ah! my dear sir, so far you are correct, but you simply mistake—the hunter never misses, and that he never sees more of his game than the "shining eyes," which is not correct. To say nothing of their having missed their marks in broad day, expert shots, though seeing plainly the whole body of the deer and aiming at it as they supposed, have sent the entire charge, not into the deer's body, but into the trees above, and that at a distance of only thirty or forty feet from their game. The average floater gets ten shots and kills one deer.

Another mode, and to my mind the most sportsmanlike, and the one giving the deer the most chance of escape, is to watch a pond by daylight for a deer to voluntarily come for food or drink. Here the chances are all in the deer's favor. It is luck if one comes in, luck if the sportsman gets within range, by boat or shore, before the deer sees him and runs or goes out unscared, luck if the shot takes effect in that small mark—and a deer at 100 yards is a small mark.

My adversary dwells long and well upon the evils of crusting and jacking, but regarding still hunting he errs again. He thinks that my hunting is watching salt licks. Perhaps it was "in 1866," when the event he tells of took place, but now watching salt licks is illegal and rarely done. No, still hunting is tracking a deer on its feeding ground or in its "yard" in Winter or late Fall; the law forbids it at other times. And a still hunter has to be a thorough woodsman, has to make little or no noise, has to be an expert shot and a hardy man, able to endure a day's hard tramp. Few deer are killed in this way. Most market hunters are too lazy and consider it too slow. None are killed except the old foresters and guides can get a shot even, and two deer a day is extraordinary luck, only one in three days not uncommon.

Let me say that of all modes hounding and crusting are the only ones that endanger the existence of the deer, the extermination possible. And one way is as deterimental as the other; in fact, the cruster often uses dogs. There is a class of people in this section—not woodsmen, nor living in the forest, but on its borders—who use dogs the year round, and are too lazy to hunt in any other way. Out of season, their hounds are muzzled to keep them from baying, or mongrel-"alient" dogs, as they are called, are used. It is the same class, the "pot hunters," the "immigrants from Pennsylvania," who crust. It is they who hound. They are the ones who evade the agents of the law. Let all the other methods be allowed by law for two months and a half or three months, and let these methods be prohibited, and provided the constabulary be active, deer will increase faster than ever before. Five years ago, in September, it was hard to get a deer, even by dogs; now it is no strange thing to see them in the daytime on streams and lakes.

If New-York State is to have game within its borders for many years to come it is necessary that not only the lawmakers, but also the hotel keepers, the guides, and the sportsmen, should make an effort to preserve it. Can they not see that it is for their interests to abolish all destructive modes of hunting and to practice only those which give the game a chance? Why do the large proprietors, like Paul Smith, try to retain hounding? If the game is exhausted, where is their custom to come from? It is short-sighted in them to think only of how their guests may obtain sport for a single season, and not to provide for the continuance of the pleasure and sport for years to come. NU DELTA.

NUMBER FOUR, N.Y., Thursday, March 20, 1890.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements about deer and their habits in your last Sunday edition by your Glens Falls correspondent are remarkable. See what he says:

"It is the still hunter and crust hunter, who * * * shoot them without the aid of a dog, that threaten their entire destruction. * * * Still hunting means extermination to the deer, and requires a skill that makes success impossible to any but the experienced hunters."

Notice the evident self-contradiction in the last sentence. Your correspondent argues that, while the skillful hunter exterminates, you add the element of the dog and his instincts, the unskillful hunter and his shotgun, and the so-called guide and his "tail holt," and presto, the deer are preserved. Observe, he distinctly says the still hunter exterminates without the aid of a dog. If a dog aids man to kill deer, is not such a form more destructive? And if he does not aid, why use him?

The knowledge of deer and their habits possessed by your correspondent is evidently entirely derived from what he has heard said, and his gullibility would not be taxed by my old guide's story about "the old four-pound blind trout, with moss on his back, led by the tail of a small trout, whom he had often seen at the fish hole." Is it not refreshing where he speaks of the deer being driven "into the interior fastnesses of the wilderness, where they are safe"? Safe under the protection of the dragon and the gnomes and the other poetic beings used for nursery tales. Listen, you woodsmen, to the above! Why, in Utica he has the crust hunter finding the deer in a yard, living upon moss, (nothing else,) and then at "the first favorable opportunity * * * shoots them down by the wholesale, killing all the deer in the yard." No one knowing the habits of the animal, who holds his white flag aloft, would make such an assertion.

Let me say to this worthy that if he would follow up this crust hunter he would find him to be the same who has filled him with such original information, and with him would be "the sport." "There," and the rest of the pack, as it is only by their aid that he can kill them "all."

The coupling together of the legitimate still hunter and the illegal crust hunter is an unjust and heaviest man in the boat, his chest measurement is smaller than that of Ferris and only equal to Lee's. His physique is to his advantage over these two men would therefore be considered much greater in baseball or foot-ball than in rowing. The average weight of the twelve candidates is 171½ pounds and their average height is 5 feet 10½ inches. Rogers is now exactly as heavy as when he rowed against Harvard last June. Brewster is 7 pounds heavier than last year, Hartwell 1 pound heavier, and Lee 2 pounds heavier. The weight of each man will be reduced by training before the race on the Thames. The faults of the men are pointed out as follows:

Allen has a tendency to kick his slide out, get an imperfect catch on the water, and start his shoulders too soon on the recover.

Hartwell is very confident and doesn't spend much time in practice.

Ferris is crooked on the stroke and recover, pulls the oar badly, and gets an imperfect catch on the water.

Heffelfinger is slow with his hands and ponderous, usually a little behind the others. He pulls in on the catch, sinks his oars too deep, scatles his body badly at the finish, and twists his shoulders too much. He gets a great deal of muscle in the stroke, though.

Newell is the opposite of Heffelfinger and catches ahead. He feathers under water, is a little slow with his hands on the recover, and is often uneven on the slide.

Brewster is slow with power on the catch, recovers his body too quickly, and feathers under water. Rogers has a tendency to be behind, is slow with his hands, fails to get his power regularly, and has a poor, uneven finish. Harrison has a tendency to pull out too much, and is too slow on the catch.

Klimpke loses his power in the stroke and is unsteady on the recover.

Ballist fails to get the full catch, takes a short stroke and is slow with his hands.

Isham pulls out on the finish, and yanks his arms too much.

Simms has a poor catch, kicks his slide out, varies the depth of his oar, and has a tendency to buck.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Much indignation has been expressed by the students over the unenviable notoriety that the institute has achieved during the past week through the newspapers. The whole cause of it was the arrest of three members of the Freshman Class, who were fined for disorderly conduct on the ferry boat while returning from a class dinner in New-York. The report that the students who were arrested are to be expelled seems not to be without foundation, for President Morton has informed their parents that he intends to sift the matter to the bottom and will see that the guilty members are expelled. There is some hope that the matter will be entirely dropped, as the students have been very quiet this week, partly owing to a desire to study for the final examinations.

An important change is to be made in the roster next term, in the Department of Engineering the Junior Class will take up the study of thermo-dynamics instead of "Unwin's Machine Design," as usual. Thermo-dynamics has heretofore been a Senior year study, and Prof. Wood has made the change in order to give him time for the consideration of another text-book on the subject, more modern than Unwin's. The text book used in thermo-dynamics will be Prof. Wood's, and the whole of the theory, but none of the applications, will be studied next term.

The examinations will begin to-morrow and end on April 1. Examination at Stevens have become quite a feature of the term—they are regarded formerly, owing to the system adopted in some of the departments of excusing from examination all those having good term marks. This, however, only applies to the Freshman and Sophomore classes, the Junior Class has a term examination, lasting for eight days, which is a severe strain upon them.

The Seniors this term finish up their course at Stevens, next term being devoted entirely to work on the theses. This work need not be done in Hoboken, consequently most of the students choose a subject for a thesis where they can spend the term at home working on it.

The manager of the lacrosse team received this week a letter from Lehigh asking him to change the date of the game on that day, and offering a guarantee partly to cover expenses if the game is played on any day except Saturday. It will, however, be almost impossible to accept this offer, as an entire squadron of Russian gunboats is due in our harbor? But Seward did. It meant this: The Admiral of that squadron was in possession of sealed orders. His orders from the Russian Government were to remain where he was until this great question that was agitating France and England was settled. Upon the instant the Confederacy was recognized by those European powers the seals were to be broken, and his orders were to report for instructions in person to President Lincoln. That was the depth of the import embodied in the acquisition of Alaska to the United States."

LONDON GOSSIP OF FASHIONS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is likely to be a plague of butterflies. They are hovering about every new hat and every new bonnet. There are great, gaudy, golden butterflies, lace butterflies, and natural-looking butterflies with pretty plumage. The lace butterflies are the newest; they will be the rage presently. Mauve pink is a new color in millinery, and several model bonnets are trimmed with it. This color is also used on hats trimmed with pink and yellow roses. In spite of the fact that gold embroidery has been fashionable so long, its popularity is as great as ever. It will be worn throughout the season. Lace hats and bonnets of fancy straw are fast making their appearance. Fancy straw worked out in lace-like patterns is a favorite trimming both for hats and bonnets. I have been trying to glean some ideas about next season's materials and style of dress. But dressmakers are chary of showing their hand, and nothing new will be seen until after Lent. The dresses in hand now are of the substantial or dowdy order. The smartest dresses for outdoor wear are of amazon or habit cloth. In nearly every case the sleeves are of velvet, set in very high at the shoulders, and the skirt is usually ornamented with one or two velvet panels. A good deal of embroidery is used about the bodice and skirt. Cheeks are still popular and likely to remain so.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLITICAL CUNNING.

From the Chicago Advance, March 20.

Thirty-eight thousand changes in Federal offices under the first year of President Harrison's Administration make it look as if his ideas of civil-service reform were somewhat confused. His declaration that "Only the interests of the public should suggest removals from office" must either have escaped his memory or been intended to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. The President has made many notably good appointments. It is a pity he has not held himself and held his subordinate officials to more honest conformity to the pledge of the party and the increasingly imperative demand of thoughtful and patriotic people, irrespective of party. Such a course would have greatly strengthened him before the people. Some political pages that were tolerated years ago will not be tolerated in the near future. On the whole, the country was never more prosperous than at the present moment. It is no time for the short-sighted political cunning of small men, a cunning which in the end is most apt to trip the foot the trickster himself stands on. No President ever had a grander opportunity for the manifestation of great statesmanship than President Harrison still has during the remaining years of his Administration.

COLLEGE WORK AND PLAY

THE OARSMEN OF YALE AND THEIR PRACTICE.

STATISTICS OF THE CREW AND PECULIARITIES OF ITS MEMBERS—MR. COOK TO TAKE CHARGE SOON.

NEW HAVEN, March 22.—The candidates for the Yale crew have been thinned out so that now only twelve remain in practice, including Hartwell, who is pretty sure to row. It is just possible that Gill may be induced to take a seat in the boat again this year, but there is plenty of good material without him. Capt. John Rogers of '87 is coaching the oarsmen and will continue until the Easter vacation, when "Bob" Cook will take charge for a few days. After the Easter vacation the crew will be coached by various old oarsmen under the direction of one man who will be appointed later. The men are now being trained with particular attention to individual work. The positions have therefore not been decided upon, the final decisions in the matter resting principally with Mr. Cook. The present make-up of the crew, and that which is most apt finally to be adopted, is shown by the following table, in which are also given the measurements of the men as made by Dr. Seaver. The girth measurement of the inflated chest is published, as a valuable indication of the physical development of each man. The table is as follows:

Position.	Name and Class.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Girth of Chest.
Stroke	Philip Allen, '90, S	20	171	6 ft. 3 in.	40 inches.
No. 7	J. Harwell, P. G	20	173	6 ft. 0 in.	39 inches.
No. 6	W. Ferris, '91, S	21	176	6 ft. 0 in.	41 inches.
No. 5	W. W. Hoffelfinger, '91, S.	20	206	6 ft. 2 in.	44 inches.
No. 4	C. B. Brewster, '91	21	184	6 ft. 0 in.	41 inches.
No. 3	G. P. Rogers, '90	21	178	6 ft. 0 in.	40 inches.
No. 2	A. J. Hartwell, '92	21	160	5 ft. 9 in.	38 inches.
Bow	Paul Klimpke, '92	22	161	5 ft. 9 in.	40 inches.
Substitute	A. J. Ballist, '91	22	166	5 ft. 9 in.	38 inches.
Substitute	A. S. Isham, '91	21	168	5 ft. 9 in.	38 inches.
Substitute	W. A. Simms, '91	20	165	5 ft. 9 in.	38 inches.

It will be noted that while Heffelfinger is the tallest and heaviest man in the boat, his chest measurement is smaller than that of Ferris and only equal to Lee's. His physique is to his advantage over these two men would therefore be considered much greater in baseball or foot-ball than in rowing. The average weight of the twelve candidates is 171½ pounds and their average height is 5 feet 10½ inches. Rogers is now exactly as heavy as when he rowed against Harvard last June. Brewster is 7 pounds heavier than last year, Hartwell 1 pound heavier, and Lee 2 pounds heavier. The weight of each man will be reduced by training before the race on the Thames. The faults of the men are pointed out as follows:

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Hartwell is very confident and doesn't spend much time in practice.

Ferris is crooked on the stroke and recover, pulls the oar badly, and gets an imperfect catch on the water.

Heffelfinger is slow with his hands and ponderous, usually a little behind the others. He pulls in on the catch, sinks his oars too deep, scatles his body badly at the finish, and twists his shoulders too much. He gets a great deal of muscle in the stroke, though.

Newell is the opposite of Heffelfinger and catches ahead. He feathers under water, is a little slow with his hands on the recover, and is often uneven on the slide.

Brewster is slow with power on the catch, recovers his body too quickly, and feathers under water. Rogers has a tendency to be behind, is slow with his hands, fails to get his power regularly, and has a poor, uneven finish. Harrison has a tendency to pull out too much, and is too slow on the catch.

Klimpke loses his power in the stroke and is unsteady on the recover.

Ballist fails to get the full catch, takes a short stroke and is slow with his hands.

Isham pulls out on the finish, and yanks his arms too much.

Simms has a poor catch, kicks his slide out, varies the depth of his oar, and has a tendency to buck.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Much indignation has been expressed by the students over the unenviable notoriety that the institute has achieved during the past week through the newspapers. The whole cause of it was the arrest of three members of the Freshman Class, who were fined for disorderly conduct on the ferry boat while returning from a class dinner in New-York. The report that the students who were arrested are to be expelled seems not to be without foundation, for President Morton has informed their parents that he intends to sift the matter to the bottom and will see that the guilty members are expelled. There is some hope that the matter will be entirely dropped, as the students have been very quiet this week, partly owing to a desire to study for the final examinations.

An important change is to be made in the roster next term, in the Department of Engineering the Junior Class will take up the study of thermo-dynamics instead of "Unwin's Machine Design," as usual. Thermo-dynamics has heretofore been a Senior year study, and Prof. Wood has made the change in order to give him time for the consideration of another text-book on the subject, more modern than Unwin's. The text book used in thermo-dynamics will be Prof. Wood's, and the whole of the theory, but none of the applications, will be studied next term.

The examinations will begin to-morrow and end on April 1. Examination at Stevens have become quite a feature of the term—they are regarded formerly, owing to the system adopted in some of the departments of excusing from examination all those having good term marks. This, however, only applies to the Freshman and Sophomore classes, the Junior Class has a term examination, lasting for eight days, which is a severe strain upon them.

The Seniors this term finish up their course at Stevens, next term being devoted entirely to work on the theses. This work need not be done in Hoboken, consequently most of the students choose a subject for a thesis where they can spend the term at home working on it.

The manager of the lacrosse team received this week a letter from Lehigh asking him to change the date of the game on that day, and offering a guarantee partly to cover expenses if the game is played on any day except Saturday. It will, however, be almost impossible to accept this offer, as an entire squadron of Russian gunboats is due in our harbor? But Seward did. It meant this: The Admiral of that squadron was in possession of sealed orders. His orders from the Russian Government were to remain where he was until this great question that was agitating France and England was settled. Upon the instant the Confederacy was recognized by those European powers the seals were to be broken, and his orders were to report for instructions in person to President Lincoln. That was the depth of the import embodied in the acquisition of Alaska to the United States."

LONDON GOSSIP OF FASHIONS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is likely to be a plague of butterflies. They are hovering about every new hat and every new bonnet. There are great, gaudy, golden butterflies, lace butterflies, and natural-looking butterflies with pretty plumage. The lace butterflies are the newest; they will be the rage presently. Mauve pink is a new color in millinery, and several model bonnets are trimmed with it. This color is also used on hats trimmed with pink and yellow roses. In spite of the fact that gold embroidery has been fashionable so long, its popularity is as great as ever. It will be worn throughout the season. Lace hats and bonnets of fancy straw are fast making their appearance. Fancy straw worked out in lace-like patterns is a favorite trimming both for hats and bonnets. I have been trying to glean some ideas about next season's materials and style of dress. But dressmakers are chary of showing their hand, and nothing new will be seen until after Lent. The dresses in hand now are of the substantial or dowdy order. The smartest dresses for outdoor wear are of amazon or habit cloth. In nearly every case the sleeves are of velvet, set in very high at the shoulders, and the skirt is usually ornamented with one or two velvet panels. A good deal of embroidery is used about the bodice and skirt. Cheeks are still popular and likely to remain so.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLITICAL CUNNING.

From the Chicago Advance, March 20.

Thirty-eight thousand changes in Federal offices under the first year of President Harrison's Administration make it look as if his ideas of civil-service reform were somewhat confused. His declaration that "Only the interests of the public should suggest removals from office" must either have escaped his memory or been intended to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. The President has made many notably good appointments. It is a pity he has not held himself and held his subordinate officials to more honest conformity to the pledge of the party and the increasingly imperative demand of thoughtful and patriotic people, irrespective of party. Such a course would have greatly strengthened him before the people. Some political pages that were tolerated years ago will not be tolerated in the near future. On the whole, the country was never more prosperous than at the present moment. It is no time for the short-sighted political cunning of small men, a cunning which in the end is most apt to trip the foot the trickster himself stands on. No President ever had a grander opportunity for the manifestation of great statesmanship than President Harrison still has during the remaining years of his Administration.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—The Seniors are practicing for their coming minstrel performance, which will be the feature of the Spring term at the college. The men are practicing under one of Primrose & West's burned-cork artists.

Prof. F. C. Van Dyck made an address at the recent meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Lafayette Alumni.

O. M. Voorhees of the Junior Class at the seminary is supplying the pulpit of the Rev. C. H. Polhemus of Hopewell, N. Y., who is in Europe.

Price Morris, who was expelled because of the trouble over the college bell clapper, is now in Bellevue College studying medicine.

A. W. Hopper of the Sophomore Class is to have an article on Rutgers in the *Illustrated American*, to be illustrated with photographs taken by W. D. Ward of the Senior Class.

The college bi-weekly, the *Targum*, is congratulating itself on the discovery of what its name means. A recent paper by Prof. Lyon of the Cambridge Divinity School speaks of Targumme in connection with tablets recently found in Egypt. A Assyrian word is Argoman or interpreter.

Erastus Whitenack, who was obliged to leave college while at the head of the Senior Class because of trouble with his eyes, will re-enter college in the Fall and graduate with '91.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Nott of Washington, D. C., lectured in Kirkpatrick Chapel Monday evening for the benefit of the Athletic Association on "Headlessness for Chaos." The largest audience of the season listened to the lecture. A new grand stand is to be erected from the proceeds of the lecture.

Dr. Patton is quite ill, and has been unable to meet his classes this week.

Hannibal A. Williams gave the second of his series of Shakespearean recitals in Association Hall Wednesday night. The play selected was "The Taming of a Shrew."

On Tuesday Prof. F. A. Wilber addressed the Madison Presbyterian Church on Young Men's Christian Association work.

Dr. Anstien has moved into a handsome new residence recently erected for him on Union street.

The Hon. Charles W. Fuller gave a series of readings in Kirkpatrick Chapel Friday evening under the auspices of the Lacrosse Association. Howard Stephens, the accompanist of the Glee Club, gave several piano selections and the Glee Club quartet sang.

Howard W. Ennis of the Senior Class is now Superintendent of the Bethel Mission, which is doing good work among the poor of the lower parts of the city. A number of the students give an entertainment this week for the benefit of the mission.

The Sophomores held their second annual banquet at the Café Bates last night, the Committee of Arrangements being P. C. Field, P. M. Brett, J. W. Thompson, and J. C. Hazzard. The toastmaster was J. Charles Hazzard, the President of the class. The toasts and speakers were: "The College," Walter Scudder; "The Faculty," Hall Berry; "Our Athletic Record," P. M. Brett; "

A RUINOUS PROTECTION

MAKERS AND USERS OF TIN-WARE PROTEST.

WHAT THE PROPOSED DUTY OF 2 2-10 CENTS A POUND MEANS TO THE USERS OF TIN PLATE HERE.

The Republican Ways and Means Committee, which seems to have become afflicted with that madness which, according to the Greeks, immediately precedes destruction, not content with removing hides from the free list, announces its intention of recommending the advance of the tariff upon tin plate from 1 cent a pound, as it is at present, to 2 2-10 cents a pound. Thus the tariff tinkers of the present Congress perform their promise of reducing taxation upon necessary articles, so that the poor as well as the agriculturist and the artisan may be benefited.

With the same fatuous confidence in the complacency of the public which the present Administration has shown in many ways, the Ways and Means Committee promises that the imposition of the increased tariff cannot fail to foster the manufacture of tin plate in this country and in the end make this country independent of the Wales workmen and of the English factors. It is declared that the proposition to increase the duty 1 2-10 cents comes from a syndicate of Pittsburg iron men, who have promised their representatives in the Ways and Means Committee that if the additional tax is imposed they will be not alone able to make tin plate in Pittsburg, but make it at a profit. The utter heedlessness of this statement is manifest in a variety of ways, but none more so than by the consideration of the condition of the tin plate workers of Wales. They may be justly regarded as the lowest type of the working man. They have been engaged for generations in the manufacture of the tin plate, and have in this way become habituated to the poisonous influences of the process of coating the thin iron or steel plates with the tin. Whole families work at the industry for an average recompense of not more than 35 cents a day.

Even under a tariff which would be quite prohibitive, the men interested in the tinware business of this country declare that tin plate could not be made in sufficient quantity here to supply the demand because of the always certain refusal of the American workingman to so degrade himself both in manner of life and rate of recompense as would bring his products in direct competition with the tin plate workers of Wales. At present the United States depends absolutely upon England for her tin plate. There is no infant industry here which needs to be nurtured in this regard, because there is none established. The advisability of establishing such an industry would be a very grave question for discussion by economists. The imposition of an increased tariff, therefore, can have but one effect. It will increase the cost of the thousand and one domestic articles which are made in this country from the imported tin plate; it will be a very serious drawback to the competition of American canned goods in foreign markets with similar goods of foreign manufacture, and it will add in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. to the cost of every tin roof in the country. Thus the Republican Ways and Means Committee aims a direct blow at three important elements in domestic economy—utensils, food, and shelter.

But it is by no means here that the evils of an increased tariff on tin plate stop. The added duty of 1.2 cents, as proposed, is a direct onslaught upon the agricultural interests of the country, in spite of the repeated avowals of the protectionists that it is the farmers in whom they are most particularly interested and whose sad lot they are using every effort to ameliorate. The increased tax will directly limit the possibility of the American farmer competing with the European agriculturist in the supply of canned fruits, meats, and vegetables, which has become in the last ten years an enormous business in all parts of the world and is one of the most important ones existing at present between the United States and tropical countries, most notably South and Central America. The entrance of so much iron or steel into the composition of tin plate, which as raw material is taxed to such an excessive extent for the benefit of the Pittsburg men, enables the manufacturers of cans in Canada and Australia to produce them at a much lower price than they can be turned out in the United States. The chief element in their successful competition in this line is the great fertility of the soil and the cheapness with which the vegetables, meats, and fruits are produced. An additional tax would at once nullify this advantage and place the farmers in the same relative position as the cotton textile industry as they are now occupying in Illinois in the production of corn. There can be no dispute of the proposition that the proposed increased duty on tin plate will do more to injure the agricultural interests of the country than the duty on wool has ruined them.

In connection with this phase of the question it may be of interest to relate that according to recent careful estimates 750,000 persons are now directly or indirectly dependent upon industries which employ tin plate as a raw material, which it certainly may be regarded in its relation to the manufacture in this country. It is again estimated that 15,000,000 persons in the United States are constant consumers of canned goods, while the house of the poorest day laborer is roofed with tin, his kitchen is supplied with at least a few of the cheaper utensils made of tin in which his wife prepares his food. This table, which covers a period of fourteen years to the end of 1888, the statements for 1889 not having been yet completed, shows that the United States is the largest consumer of tin plate in the world:

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN OF TIN AND TERNE PLATES.

Yes	United States. Cwt.	All Other Countries. Cwt.	Total Exported. Cwt.	Percentage of Whole Amount Taken by the U. S.
1874	1,828,140	631,068	2,459,200	74.3
1877	2,131,860	932,660	3,064,520	69.5
1879	2,283,340	1,090,060	3,373,400	68.0
1883	1,335,720	1,132,920	1,468,640	79.2
1886	2,178,620	1,400,720	3,574,340	79.0
1888	2,647,180	1,793,720	4,440,900	78.5

The Government lays a specific import duty on tin plate of 1 cent a pound, which at the ruling prices for the year 1889 was equivalent to 22 per cent. ad valorem. In 1888 of about 655,000,000 pounds, worth in the neighborhood of $19,000,000, were imported, upon which duties were paid amounting to more than $6,500,000 of the surplus revenue of that year. Had the Ways and Means Committee's proposal been a law then the duty would have been very nearly $15,000,000, thus assuming that the demand for the plate would not have fallen off in proportion to the exorbitant tariff.

Previous to 1842 there was no tax on tin plate. In that year a duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem was levied, in 1846 this was increased to 5 per cent., in 1857 it was reduced to 4 per cent., it was increased to 10 per cent. in 1861, to 25 per cent in 1862, and in 1872 it was reduced to 15 per cent. ad valorem. In 1875, however, the duty was made specific at 1.1 cent a pound, which was then equivalent to about 15 per cent. ad valorem. In 1882 a Pittsburg company determined to establish a factory near that city. This company had been able to manufacture tin plate during the war, when the price ranged from $15 to $40 a box, with considerable profit. They wanted more of it, so that this corporation made a pathetic appeal to Congress, much the same as has been made to the Ways and Means Committee, that the duty be advanced to 2½ cents a pound. There was at once aroused a storm of indignation which swept the country. The manufacturers of tinware sent a committee to Washington with representatives from New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and after consulting with the Ways and Means Committee and after exhaustive arguments had been made pro and con, the committee succeeded in having the duty reduced to 1 cent a pound. This was done in spite of a feeling in the then controlling protectionist interests that the tariff on everything should be raised. Since this reduction the duty has remained at 1 cent a pound.

But there is in connection with this a point which must be very carefully considered—that the ad valorem rate has been steadily increasing as the cost of the tin plate has been decreasing, and that it is much higher now than it ever was before, and that should the proposed increase be authorized the ad valorem rate will be something like 73 per cent. It is calculated in this connection that all the tin plate used in this country be manufactured here it would give employment to about 75,000 persons. It has been, however, said that 750,000 persons are interested in industries which now regard tin plate as a raw material. It is precisely in this relation that the farmers and the great canning industries of the country will be affected.

Very nearly one-third of the total importation of tin plate—200,000,000 pounds—is manufactured into cans for the purpose of preserving food for home consumption and for export. This enormous amount of the import is manufactured into 800,000,000 cans, upon which a duty of 1 cent a pound, or $2,000,000, is paid. In this calculation it should be remembered that one-tenth of the plate is lost in the manufacture, and so upon this waste a duty of $200,000 is exacted. Thus these two very significant facts appear under the present rate of tax, not considering the proposed increase of 1 2-10 cents a pound, that tinned plate upon which the people have paid $200,000 taxes is actually thrown away; but there are 600,000,000 cans upon which a duty of $3,000,000 has been paid, which merely serve as wrappers for food and which bear the same relation to the product as a sheet of paper to a pound of coffee. The cans are thrown away after their contents have been withdrawn, and thus the present tariff adds $2,000,000 every year to the garbage dumps. Should the proposed bill become a law, however, this will be increased to $4,400,000, which would employ nearly 9,000 men fifty weeks at the rate of $10 a week. Yet this would be as inevitably thrown away as the present $2,000,000 a year is.

A canning factory of ordinary capacity will turn out 10,000 three-pound cans a day, employing an average of forty-five persons in the various divisions of the work, from picking the vegetables to capping the cans. The present tariff on a three-pound can amounts to about three-eighths of a cent. Thus, it may be easily demonstrated that if a factory packs 10,000 three-pound cans a day the present rate of duty takes from him $37 for that privilege, compelling him in good seasons to add that much to his prices, inducing the wholesale merchant to add the same percentage to his and the corner grocery man to his until the can, burdened by all these tariffs and profits, reaches the consumer, who may have voted for the election of the men who now propose to add 40 per cent. to the present 35 per cent. ad valorem tariff equivalent.

One of the largest can manufacturing firms in this country was called upon yesterday, and was asked by a TIMES reporter what the effect of the increased duty would be in case the Ways and Means Committee's proposed increase should be authorized. The representative of the firm said: "The condition of things is bad enough with the present rate of 1 cent a pound, but the proposed increase, with its proposed duty of 2.20 per pound, would have widespread and disastrous effects. One of our associates has written us: 'If they advance the duty on tin plate to 2.20 per poud it will close the doors of half the canning factories.' This is our belief. Any cause which increases the cost of a commodity will ultimately enhance its price with a resulting falling off in the demand. It makes no difference from what source the increased cost arises. A tax upon raw material which must be advanced by the manufacturer is evidently the first element of cost after the raw material or, strictly speaking, is a component part of the price of the raw material.

"Even the present rate is a grave injustice to the packer. Doubtless he counts upon ultimately getting from the consumer all that he has advanced in payment of the tax, and even a profit on this advance; but this he can only do when he is selling his goods at a profit. The pack of corn and tomatoes for 1889 is being sold at a loss of from 10 to 12 cents a dozen, and this loss is vastly aggravated to the full extent of the tax, which would amount to 4½ per cent. of the value of the packer's output if the latter could sell his goods for $1 a dozen, but which amounts to over 8 per cent. of the value of his output at ruling prices.

"The packers of Harford County, Md., in 1888 were obliged to invest at least $130,000 more in their business than it there had been no tax on tin plate. If the proposed tariff bill had been law, they would have been compelled to risk nearly $290,000 more than if tin plate were on the free list. There would be only two means by which the packer could recover this enormous sum. First, by lowering the wages of his hands; second, by advancing the price to the jobber, who would be obliged to advance the price to the retailer, adding his profits to the increased price; and the retailer would do the same by the consumer, who, if all past experience is worth anything, would at once curtail his consumption of canned goods. The consumer, the retailer, jobber, the working people, and the packer would all suffer the latter most of all, because his capital is immovable, being invested in buildings, machines, and agricultural land, which are constantly depreciating, and upon which he must, at least, make interest and wear and tear, to say nothing of profits. The jobber may decrease his orders one-half without serious embarrassment, but if the packer is only turning out one-half of his ordinary output, one-half of his plant, in which his capital is locked up, is lying idle and deteriorating, while a protective tariff tightens its grip upon his diminished profits.

"In the early part of this year the Maryland Tariff Reform Club published a little pamphlet concerning the then proposed tax by the Senate bill upon tin of 2.15 cents a pound. The following concerning the results of much investigation by the authors of the pamphlet will not be uninteresting to those persons who are interested in just commercial relations. It should be remembered that the Ways and Means Committee bill proposes a tariff of .05 more than the Senate bill. This excerpt reads as follows:

TIN ROOFING AND THE TARIFF.

Between 95 and 98 per cent. of all the roofs in the large cities are of tin, which is the cheapest and most desirable roofing material known. It serves its purpose as well as galvanized iron, copper, or lead, costs about half as much, and lasts about twice as long. This material is already taxed about 31 per cent. ad valorem, which rate the Senate proposes to more than double.

The result would be that the well-to-do house owners would use galvanized iron or lead as a roofing material, and the houses of the poorer classes would be roofed with shingles or pitch paper in the absence of a city ordinance forbidding the use of these materials. It is not a difficult matter to calculate the increased cost owing to the tariff of a tin roof of any given size. Because the tinned plate, as a rule, passes directly from the importer's hands to the roofer, who buys it by the box as his demands require. It does not, therefore, like a saucepan or a can of tomatoes, come to the consumer after a number of transactions by the profits or half a dozen separate transactions between the importer, manufacturer, packer, jobber, and retailer. For this reason the tariff does less damage in the roofing trade than in tinware manufacturing and the canning industry.

In order to get an idea of what the tariff on tinned plate has cost the people of this country for the last six years, with respect to the roofs of their houses, we may take Baltimore as an example and consider the list of building permits issued there as a basis. From 1884 to 1889 inclusive 7,954 have been issued. To be on the safe side, we may discard between 5 and 6 per cent. of these permits and assume that the number of buildings erected since 1884 has been 17,000. At the same time assume that all buildings erected are roofed with tin. This will be safe, as the estimate does not take into account gutters and spouting of any description.

The plates mostly used for roofing are cut 20 by 28, weighing 216 pounds net to the box, worth $9, of which $2 16 is customs duty. Or they are cut 14 by 20, weighing 108 pounds to the box, costing $4 50, of which $1 08 is customs duty.

Two boxes, each one of which of 20 by 28 will exactly cover an area of 385 square feet, would also cover a roof for a house with a front of 14 feet and a depth of 52 feet. If all the houses built in Baltimore each year averaged this front and depth the tariff has cost the people of that city on the item of tin roofing alone over $73,000 within the last six years. The Senate bill would have increased the item to $138,000. A calculation of this kind may not be satisfactory, di mento, because it is impossible to find the average front and depth of all the houses constructed from year to year. Any expert however, would say that two boxes of 20 by 28 on the house in question is a fair estimate, and that the tribute paid on tin roofs since 1884 has been far more than $73,000. This makes the cost of roofing for a small house come to about $18, of which amount $4 32 is owing to the tariff on tinned plate. If there was no such tax the roofing would have cost $13 68. The Senate bill would make it cost $22 97, an increase upon the present cost of $4 97, which is a sum the poor man may well consider worth saving when he reflects that the measure is for the sole benefit of a few wealthy iron and steel manufacturers in Pennsylvania, one of whom is already making $1,500,000 a year under the wing of a protective tariff.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN SPAIN.

PROGRESS NOW MADE AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THE BILL.

Madrid Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The Universal Suffrage bill has been pushed on so quickly of late in Congress that it seems probable it will be approved in the lower house before Easter and in the Senate before the Summer recess in July. Both Conservatives and Dissentient Liberals have ceased to obstruct the Reform bill, because they believe that if the Universal Suffrage bill and the budget for 1890-91 are voted this Summer Señor Sagasta will no longer have any plausible pretext for postponing the moment when a general election must take place. Now, both Conservatives and Dissentient Liberals are convinced that the Queen Regent will not allow Señor Sagasta to preside over the Cabinet which will consult the country under the new electoral law, and both hope her Majesty will ask either Señor Canovas del Castillo or some Dissentient Liberal statesman, or Gen. Martos or Marshal Martinez Campos to form a Government before that event takes place.

Señor Sagasta and the majority of the Liberals, Democrats, and Republicans, on the contrary, anticipate that Queen Christina will not only allow the present Parliament to last until its powers expire in May, 1891, but they affect to believe also that the Queen will naturally let the Liberal Party put into practice the electoral law and other democratic reforms that it has promoted during the last five years. In this country, where the elections are never sincere and public opinion powerless against the powers that be, it is, unfortunately, the Sovereign alone who must decide if the moment has arrived when it would be unadvisable to leave the outs too long in the cold shade of Opposition.

FRESH FLOWERS IN GERMANY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It appears that from the beginning of November, 1888, to the end of May, 1889, cut flowers to the value of over £142,773 were sent abroad from Cannes, of which the majority went to Berlin and other large towns in Germany. The art of arranging fresh flowers artistically is said to be most successfully practiced by German lady florists, a large number of whom make a comfortable living by this employment. The trade has during the last few years been particularly flourishing, gifts of fresh flowers being very popular with all classes in Germany. Not only is every family festivity made the occasion of gifts of flowers, but the custom of bestowing bouquets or posies on the parting guest or friend is greatly increasing. The rich lady takes her magnificent baskets and fanciful bouquets into her carriage as she takes leave of her friends at the station, and the poor woman carries away her pot of fuchsia or mignonette, wrapped in a piece of pink tissue paper and ornamented with a bit of ribbon.

NO CREMATION FOR CATHOLICS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has issued an energetic protest against cremation, in accordance with the formal decision of the Holy See. In his circular to the priests of his diocese Cardinal Richard calls the practice a "pagan custom," which the Municipal Council of Paris, in its hatred of religion, is endeavoring to make common. The Catholic Church, as the Cardinal points out, has preserved the traditions respecting burial which the Jewish nation had originally received from the Patriarchs, and had adopted the custom of depositing the dead in consecrated clay.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

To-morrow evening lovers of good opera will have an opportunity of hearing Verdi's "Otello" under better circumstances than when it was first produced in this country as the feature of Signor Campanini's miserably managed season at the Academy of Music in 1888. Instead of the unhappy Marconi, we shall have in the title rôle Francesco Tamango, a tenor of world-wide reputation. It is doubtful whether Signor Del Puente's Iago will be better histrionically than that of Signor Galassi; but we may expect a treat, if the Boston critics have written with their customary keenness, in Mme. Albani's Desdemona. The gentlemen of the Hub do not speak enthusiastically of Signor Arditi's orchestra; but it must be remembered that they measure everything in the shape of a band by the standard of one of the finest concert orchestras in the world.

Altogether, there is reason to hope for a fine performance of Verdi's latest opera to-morrow evening. It appears to be a piece of wise policy on the part of that prince of impresarios, Henry E. Abbey, to open his season here with "Otello." To begin with any of the hand-organ operas would have presented too great a contrast to the lofty music whose echoes will barely have died away when the Italians enter the Metropolitan. But in Italy, out of veneration for the genius of Verdi, the conductors of hand organs have been forbidden to perform pot-pourris from "Otello," and in this country they have not yet attempted it. Brass bands have made marches out of themes from "Siegfried," and John Rietzel, a musician and a wag, has written a set of lanciers on melodies from "Die Götterdämmerung," but Verdi's ripe achievements is still inviolate.

We have met Italianissimi, who, in their anxiety to avoid even the suggestion that Verdi had heard of Wagner, asserted their inability to see any advance in the maestro's "Aida," and declared that they did not deem it any better than "Rigoletto." And, of course, following out this line of thought they had no especial admiration for "Otello," one of the loftiest operatic works of our time. That Verdi, because of Wagner, should be robbed of some of his just meed of praise by his own camp followers is really too bad. And it is wholly unnecessary. The most ardent Wagnerite in the world cannot claim Verdi as his prey. A New-York writer, in mentioning "Wagner and Verdi" as "two manner maniac," wrote the following: "It is entirely an immaterial question whether or not Verdi owes the progress toward dramatic expression which 'Aida' and 'Otello' show to the influence of Wagner. The music of these two operas shows that at an age when most composers rest on their laurels Verdi began to study French and German masters. The fact shows a seriousness of purpose, a conviction of duty toward art, that has few parallels. The world is full of dissolute men, more or less consistent, and, in some respects, most successful effort to realize the higher purposes of a real lyric drama. With this conception nationalism has nothing to do."

If nationalism had any bearing on this conception it would be because Italians invented and established the true lyric drama. For a time they wandered from the path of truth and sought after sensuous beauty. To-day they are striving to combine the two, with a leaning in favor of truth. All the eminent composers of the present period are endeavoring to produce truthful and consistent lyric dramas. There is, however, a difference in styles, with which we think nationality has much to do, though it certainly has no bearing on the fundamental conception of a lyric drama. Wagner aimed at the production of this kind of work and wrote music which is as truly German in spirit as it is intensely individual in character. Gounod in his "Faust" followed the French idea of combining suave poetic melody with dramatic power. The French have always clung to dramatic writing since the days of Lulli and Rameau, and Gounod's masterpiece is a legitimate product of French musical development. It is the custom of some to sneer at Auber's operas as so tuneful, and there is no question that in some places the sentiment of the music is somewhat effeminate; but, as we have said elsewhere, there are passages in this opera which come nearer to the ideal music drama than anything outside of the scores of Wagner. Meyerbeer, Halévy, and Massenet are but following in Gounod's footsteps, with this difference—they are striving to express the more weighty passions of humanity rather than the sweeter sentiments. Is it astonishing that they should lapse into the style of the composers of the days of him who boldly aimed at exposing the most tremendous conflicts of human emotions? But their imitations are not so slavish as the opponents of Wagner would have us believe—for behold that is the name adopted by people of this country for the last six years, with respect to the roofs of their houses, we may take Baltimore as an example and consider the list of building permits issued there as a basis. From 1884 to 1889 inclusive 7,954 have been issued. To be on the safe side, we may discard between 5 and 6 per cent. of these permits and assume that the number of buildings erected since 1884 has been 17,000. At the same time assume that all buildings erected are roofed with tin. This will be safe, as the estimate does not take into account gutters and spouting of any description.

The plates mostly used for roofing are cut 20 by 28, weighing 216 pounds net to the box, worth $9, of which $2 16 is customs duty. Or they are cut 14 by 20, weighing 108 pounds to the box, costing $4 50, of which $1 08 is customs duty.

Two boxes, each one of which of 20 by 28 will exactly cover an area of 385 square feet, would also cover a roof for a house with a front of 14 feet and a depth of 52 feet. If all the houses built in Baltimore each year averaged this front and depth the tariff has cost the people of that city on the item of tin roofing alone over $73,000 within the last six years. The Senate bill would have increased the item to $138,000. A calculation of this kind may not be satisfactory, di mento, or di anything else; no more ritornelli, and, to the unspeakable anguish of your real Italianissimo, no more cabaletti. Continuous melody in the orchestra and dramatic honesty on the stage are the elements of the new Italian school, of which Verdi, who has been the leader and the representative man in the Italian musical history of the last half century, is the acknowledged head. Let those who think he stands alone remember Boito, Ponchielli, and Franchetti. Bizet entered the new field first, but he had yielded the generalship to the rightful master.

The movement in favor of a restoration of the true musical drama in place of the absurd hybrid of the Neapolitan school has the advocacy of the strongest composers in the three nations which have conducted the musical progress of Europe. Now that Russia is gaining recognition as a musical power, we can only add that the works of Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky show the same tendency. Those who go to the Metropolitan Opera House in the coming season of 1890-91 will have an excellent opportunity to study the difference between the contemporaneous Italian music drama and the Neapolitan opera; for "Otello" is to be followed, on Wednesday evening, by Rossini's "Semiramide," a work which has about as much musical value as Proch's "Air and Variations," and which was written with precisely the same purpose. There will be a great audience in the house on that night, but it will assemble to pay its homage to her who has for years been the queen of song. Verdi's "Otello" could be brought forward in the German opera season with Perotti as Otello, Reichmann as Iago, and one of the second sopranos as Desdemona, and would be sure of wide public attention. It is safe to say that if Rossini's "Semiramide" were produced with Mlle. Clementine de Vere, the best of our resident coloratura singers and an artist of unquestioned merit, in the title rôle, it would not draw $2,000. On Wednesday night the receipts will be nearer $10,000 than $2,000.

All of which goes to show that the Rossinian opera was and is merely a medium for the display of highly cultivated vocal technique, while the contemporaneous Italian opera, in spite of the Italianissimi, is simply music drama. The great and essential difference between the music drama of Wagner and that of Verdi is that the former writes declamation for the voices, while he endeavors to make the orchestra an actor in the drama, and the latter, retaining the orchestra in a subservient position, endeavors to express the emotions of his characters in music written favorably for the singer. Reduced to a mere statement, the difference does not seem to be great, but in practice the result is a wide variance in styles. For instance, Wagner has about a hundred leit motives in "Die Götterdämmerung," while Verdi has only one in "Otello." It is a true leit motive, however, and its significance cannot fail to the ordinarily intelligent listener. In this it has the advantage over many of Wagner's, whose meaning can only be learned by a careful study of the score. Again, there are many pages in Wagner's later music dramas which do not contain a single measure of truly vocal music, the singers being called upon to declaim while the orchestra sings; but in Verdi the singing is for the singers first, last, and all the time. And it is just this fact that stops the ears of many to the real facts of the case. Because they hear xoxd singing of singable music, they fancy they are still feeding out of the flesh pots of Rossini, whereas Verdi is leading them out of the wilderness and into the promised land.

A MASON & HAMLIN MUSICALE.

The second private musicalé of the season was given at the warerooms of the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, Union-square, yesterday afternoon. The programme was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of people. The artists were Miss Edith Wendell, soprano; Miss Lucie E. Mawson, pianist; Gaston Blay, violinist; Louis Blumenberg, violoncello; Charles A. Northrop, flute; Frank J. Taft and Frank F. Northrop, organ, and Ferdinand Q. Dulcken, pianist.

The delicate tone and great power of the Mason & Hamlin instruments were especially shown in the selections which were performed upon the piano and Liszt organ. Among these were allegro and andante movements from the Fifth Symphony by Mesars. Dulcken and Taft. One unique composition, entitled Humoresque No. 2, on the piano and orchestral organ, was performed by Messrs. Dulcken and F. F. Northrop, and was a very ingenious treatment of the erratic but popular air, "Razzle Dazzle."

A VICTORY FOR NEW-YORK

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CAR-LOAD LOT DECISION.

THE JOBBING TRADE OF THIS CITY SECURES A CHECK TO DISCRIMINATIONS BY THE RAILROADS.

Pamphlet copies of the entire text of the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission holding that the railway classification and the rates for carloads and less than carloads must be relatively reasonable were received in this city yesterday, and the report and opinion of the commission are found to be much more important and far-reaching than was suggested by the preliminary synopsis made public a few days ago. This case, brought in the interest of jobbers in New-York's grocery trade, was presented to the Inter-State Commission nearly two years ago, and its long consideration before the commission found itself ready to report upon it shows something of its importance.

Briefly stated, the issue was largely a matter of whether or not New-York's jobbing trade was to hold its position—or to be permitted, in fact, to exist at all. Involved also was the broader question (of not quite so much local financial consequence, perhaps) whether or not big shippers should be "protected" at the expense, if not the extinction, of smaller ones.

Before the inter-State commerce law was passed large shippers were favored by the railroads through a system of secret rebates, representing usually an advantage of something like 20 per cent. to the large customer. Such a scheme was not practicable, however, under the operations of the inter-State commerce law, whereupon the railroads hit upon the more or less ingenious device of establishing differing rates of classification for goods of similar kinds shipped for different customers. The large customer buying goods in carload lots was to have his shipment invoiced as belonging to one class, while his neighbor and competitor, able to buy and ship less largely, was to have the same sort of goods put into another class. The operation of this bit of clever discrimination was to extend to the large shipper not the old 20 per cent. rebate advantage merely, but in most cases it made the advantage very much larger; in some instances the classification favor extended to one hundred per cent. for the extra tax put upon the small shipper—has reached to 60 and 80 per cent.

The New-York grocery jobbing trade was selected to endure this sort of thing first; the dry goods and other interests were to be similarly leveled upon later. The New-York business widespread and very earnest interest in the appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the New-York Merchants' Freight Bureau, by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, by the rubber manufacturers in the New-York grocery trade. Simon Sterne, with his law partner, Charles F. Beach, Jr., undertook the fight in New-York's trade interest. They showed that the small merchant in the West was under the operations of this special complex classification not only discriminated against by being deprived of a right to choose his market, but that the discrimination system worked to its end must prove ruinous to the great jobbing interests here. They made it plain that a lower rate for carloads than for less than carload quantities would, under existing conditions of commerce, a large demand existed in less than carload quantities was unreasonable and unjust, because it subjected small dealers dispersed throughout the country who might wish to purchase from seaboard jobbers or distant jobbers to a disadvantage in choice of markets and compelled them to purchase from near jobbers, and that to enable seaboard jobbers to continue their business and compete with interior jobbers what was called the commercial package of less than carload should be the unit of classification and rate.

The decision of the commission is written by Judge Schoonmaker, who, after an exhaustive discussion of the principles involved, says:

"The rates charged by complainants for shipments of the grocery articles in question are chiefly made in less than carloads has not been controverted. The evidence shows that one of the complainants, one of the largest dealers for the respondent lines about 20,000 tons of freight, of which only about 120 tons, or three-fifths of 1 per cent., was in carloads, and that another firm shipped over 10,000 tons, of which 1,000 were in carloads, which about one-eighth of 1 per cent., or 31 tons, was in carload quantities to one consignee. * * * All rates must be reasonable and just. Differences ranging from 20 per cent. to 100 per cent. upon the same goods to the same destination, in substantially like quantities as well as in less, in the same kind of car, and perhaps hauled in the same train, are manifestly neither reasonable nor just, and work undue prejudice and disadvantage to shippers and consignees of miscellaneous freight, both in full carloads and in smaller quantities. The circumstance of many consignors to many consignees of a full carload to the same destination is too unimportant in the item of cost of handling to constitute a difference in the rate."

The decision continues:

"A classification is not a fixed condition to which other interests must necessarily yield. It is the creation of carriers for their own and the public convenience, and may be changed by its creators. If not compatible with the public interests, it should be modified to subserve those interests. In these cases the commission finds that no adequate reason has been shown for a difference in rates for a carload quantity of the traffic to the same destination, whether from one consignor to one consignee or from several consignors to several consignees, and the discrepancy between the rates for carloads and less than carloads upon the grocery articles in question is unreasonable, both as to the particular destination, and seems in a lesser degree to be unreasonable when less than carloads go to different destinations."

The commission orders that the respondents proceed forthwith to make the corrections indicated, and that they complete and put the same in effect within thirty days from the service of the order, with a copy of the report and opinion.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

The plan of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company to convert the single-turreted monitors into "floating batteries," as recently given in THE TIMES, has resulted in calling out a letter from President Irving Scott of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, who, addressing Col. Greey, says:

"I have carefully examined the drawings and specifications of your plan for converting the old single-turreted monitors into floating batteries and using disappearing high-power guns instead of the turrets and cast-iron guns now on them. I think your designs are practical and economical and cannot fail to be of great advantage in utilizing the thirteen monitors have to a practical use. Each of these vessels at a small outlay and in a short space of time, besides utilizing some seven millions of property now lying idle. Disappearing guns are used extensively in Europe and are being tried by all the great powers, and from present indication promise to supersede the use of barbette and casemate ordnance.

"I witnessed the working of a twelve-inch gun carriage at Sandy Hook, which was operated by your device, as well as the loading of the gun, and from my observations during its firing, as well as observation made at the firing of the navy eight-inch gun at Annapolis, the carriage of which was fitted with your device, I have no hesitation in saying that your company's system of mancuvring and receiving the recoil of heavy ordnance by the use of pneumatic power is in every way better than, and to be preferred to, the hydraulic methods principally used abroad and, at present, by our Ordnance Bureau. Late information indicates that the ordnance officers of Europe are substituting the pneumatic system for the hydraulic. I think it would be better in converting the monitors to place two eight-inch guns in each in place of one ten-inch, as more recent evolutions indicate that the rapid use of smaller guns is much more effective and destructive than large guns slowly operated."

Some opposition seems to be manifested by Secretary Tracy to the present bill in Congress for the retirement of mates. The Secretary points out that under the present provisions of the bill she mates will receive a salary equal to that allowed to Junior Lieutenants during the first five years of service. In his protest Secretary Tracy says:

"While the department is of the opinion that so great an increase in the pay of those mates as is proposed by this bill should not be made, it is suggested, for the reasons given for extending to them the benefits of retirement, that the bill be amended so as to give them the pay as fixed by law for warrant officers during the first three years after their appointment, viz.: At sea, $1,200; on shore duty, $800, and on leave or waiting orders, $700."

The passage of the Revenue Marine Transfer bill in the House last week by a vote of 114 to 19 is believed in naval circles practically to assure the success of the measure. The transfer of the Revenue Marine to the Navy Department will save an annual expense of $138,000, and at the same time do away with a naval school now in operation at New-Bedford, Mass. The bill provides that the transfer shall be effected on or before July 1, 1890. The passage of this measure will increase the naval force by 206 officers and 1,000 men, and 38 vessels will be transferred.

The report of the Board of Survey, consisting of Capt. L. A. Beardsley, Naval Constructor Mintoyne, and Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, held recently on the Enterprise, has been submitted to the Navy Department. The board finds that the corvette can be repaired at a cost not exceeding $10,000. As this sum comes within the 20 per cent. limitation, no doubt is felt but that the Enterprise will be continued in service.

A petition signed by 225 members of the Woman's Temperance Union of Manchester, N. H., has been laid before the Senate Naval Committee protesting against "the enormous expenditures being made for the navy and the so-called coast defenses." A similar petition has been signed by about thirty members of the Woman's Temperance Union of Concord, N. H., and by some hundred friends near Indianapolis, Ind.

At the test last week of the first all-American steel eight-inch gun, a muzzle velocity of 2,129 feet per second was obtained with a 110-pound charge and 15.5 tons' pressure. The projectile weighed 250 pounds, and its velocity was the highest ever attained by an eight-inch shell in this country. The gun is intended for the new cruiser Baltimore.

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WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

MRS. NOBLE'S COLLECTION OF SPOONS—INCIDENTS AT LUNCHEONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mrs. Noble, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, possesses one of the most unique collections of gold, enameled, and silver spoons to be found in Washington. These curios are kept in the parlor in an inlaid mahogany table, the top of which is sunk several inches below the outer rim, lined with tufted crimson satin and covered with a plate-glass top, which fastens with a spring, the key to which is safely stowed away up stairs.

Among the most interesting of the collection is a dull-looking silver spoon, on the handle of which, in bas relief, is shown the baptism of Christ, with the Holy Spirit descending from heaven in the form of a dove as John the Baptist pours a copious draught of water from his hands raised high above his Master. This spoon was secured from an old cathedral in Nuremburg, at which place was also obtained a set of small, delicately-shaped teaspoons with pointed bowls and fine openwork filigree handles. Another curious piece, picked up in Moscow, is a small vessel, a cross between a spoon and a cup, used in the churches of Russia by the nobility drinking the holy water. This is of gold, inlaid with transparent enamel, which on being held up to the light shows the most brilliant coloring. An open-work golden egg, enameled in the same manner, can be taken apart and formed into two egg cups.

Among the handsome luncheons given during the present week was one at which the hostess was the happy possessor of a baker's dozen of unusually unique and handsome forks, recently purchased for the sum of $125. The prongs of these are of highly polished metal, on which the curiously wrought handle of oxidized silver is set on in the form of a cherub's head, with outstretched wings. The top of each handle is a figure representing a different disciple, while the thirteenth one of the set, larger in every way than the others, is called the master fork, the figure surmounting it, with aureole about the head, being that of Christ.

Not long since there was a luncheon given at which Apostle spoons were used at one of the courses, and, unlike the forks, there being in this case no name on each to designate which of the twelve it was intended for, the fair hostess laughingly proposed that some one name the Apostles in order. One after another the guests essayed to comply, but, singularly enough, not one of those present could enumerate the names beyond a half dozen at most. This, too, at an assemblage which numbered clever, bright women, up to the mark in the current literature and events of the time.

The number of curious incidents which happen at luncheons during the course of the season is incredible, the more so as the great majority never get into print. In this list may be included one which is of recent date. Among the guests was an elderly lady, whose worldly possessions reach up into the millions, though the usual observer would never dream it from her unpretending style of dress. During the luncheon she complimented the hostess on the delightful biscuit, about the circumference of a silver half dollar, at the same time eating several of them with evident enjoyment. As the close of the luncheon the ladies adjourned to the parlor, and, as they sat chatting for a few moments before leaving, the old lady began toying in an absent-minded manner with her handkerchief, which lay on her lap. Another moment and she raised it to her face, and the next it fell, rolled from her lap, down on the floor, in the full sight of all the guests, two of those wretched little biscuit, which spun along several paces across the waxed floor.

On another occasion the civility of a hostess was put to a severe test by observing one of the guests adroitly transfer an exquisite little dish filled with salted almonds from a table to the shelter of a lace handkerchief and from thence to her pocket.

The home of the Secretary of State is open to visitors every afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Mrs. Blaine and her daughters receive callers in the big drawing room, which extends across the front of the house, on the second story. It sometimes happens that the young ladies are out from a promenade during the greater portion of the afternoon, during which time Mrs. Blaine presides at the small table at one end of the drawing room, from which she serves a fragrant cup of tea, with wafers or small cakes. Near this table there has recently been hung a large portrait of Mrs. Walker Blaine. Last Tuesday was the birthday of Mrs. Blaine's oldest daughter, and the two little Coppinger boys came on from Governor's Island to carry flowers to the cemetery and place them on their mother's grave.

Vice President and Mrs. Morton returned with their family early Tuesday morning from their Florida trip.

Mrs. S. S. Howland, who leased for the season the house on K-street, owned by Mr. Charles Nordhoff, has been completely refitting during the present week so as to make it necessary that ropes be stretched across the street on each side of the house.

WOMEN BARBERS IN LONDON.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A lady whom I know is thinking (writes Miss Mantal

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

The Napoleon play at the Broadway Theatre, with the Napoleon lectures of Mr. Stoddard in the mornings at Daly's, have absorbed a great deal of feminine attention during the last week and have made the Man of Destiny a topic of the hour. It is likely that there has been an increased demand at the bookstores and public libraries for John S. C. Abbott's immortal work. Mr. Stoddard's lectures, profusely illustrated with stereopticon views, convey the conventional idea of Bonaparte. Mr. Albert Roland Haven's drama, in spite of the effectiveness of its scenic dress, conveys no idea of him at all. How could it? Napoleon as a subordinate figure in a drama having the negative character of Josephine as a central figure is necessarily a mere puppet.

The attempt of Mr. Haven to keep tolerably close to facts is creditable to his conscience, but it is fatal to his art. The divorcement of Josephine, as he pictures it, is not dramatic. The only two passages in this piece that have a hint at dramatic value are the protest of Murat after the signing of the papers and the denunciation of Maria Louisa by Josephine after the flight to Elba.

In the first one attempt is made, after the manner of inexperienced playwrights, to suddenly shift the interest from the principal personages to one who has been, up to this point, a lay figure, with whom the audience have no sympathy. Murat has been standing at the side of the stage speechless, and only those spectators who remember the pictures of Napoleon and his Marshals have identified him by his whiskers and top-knot. Suddenly he bursts forth into a harangue, the burden of which indicates his chivalric disposition, but which really has nothing to do with the case. The other scene is so clearly an attempt to reproduce, without the proper materials, a famous stage "situation" that there is little or no illusion. The advent of the Empress at Malmaison is as clumsily managed as the sudden revelation of Murat's heroic disposition.

Of course the only way to turn the story of Josephine's divorce to good dramatic use would be to boldly make Napoleon a heartless villain and Josephine a strongly-protesting, clearly-defined heroine of romance. Then we would have another "Alexander the Great," with Josephine as Roxana and Maria Louisa as Statira. Mr. Haven has lacked the courage to do that, as well he might, and has turned out a long narrative piece sticking closely enough to the superficial facts of history to be lamentably dull and spiritless. Josephine does little but talk, and the great Napoleon is a theatrical figure which the best artistic treatment could make as impressive as the late George Browne's Israel Putnam on horseback, and no more so. Mr. Harris poses and scowls and paces the stage, and sits with his head sunk on his breast; he wears the kind of clothes Bonaparte wears in pictures, and that is all that can fairly be expected of him.

There are some delicious moments in this prosy play, though. Josephine, after the divorce, comes into the Emperor's room. He is asleep in his boots, with the green moonlight of the stage faintly illuminating him. As she touches him he awakes, crying "Assassins!"; but her soothing mispronunciation of English quiets him, and he listens affably while she tells him how much she loves him. He even replies that her affection is warmly reciprocated. Their chat is rudely interrupted by a great noise behind the scenes like the rattle of a lawn mower on a Shandakin farm. That is Talleyrand going to Vienna. It seems to excite no surprise. The Machiavelli of his age was evidently in the habit of departing in that manner. "Ah!" exclaims the afflicted Josephine, "he goes to claim the hand of Marie Louise for you!" To this revelation of intuitive intelligence Napoleon cannot satisfactorily reply.

At Malmaison the divorced Josephine is surrounded by her friends, who include all of Napoleon's court except Fouché, whose services are probably needed at the Tuileries, and the Mamelukе, who is unavoidably absent because the gentleman who plays him also plays Murat. An interesting event is culminating behind the scenes. If it is a girl five guns will announce the fact to the French nation; if a boy, there will be 101 guns. The first gun is heard. All the personages assume attitudes denoting eager expectancy. Five guns—then a pause! "A girl!" exclaims the chorus, shrinking backward with manifest disappointment. Another gun! "A boy!" exclaims the chorus, and delight is expressed by their attitudes. Happily the curtain falls before the remaining ninety-five guns are heard!

There is nothing funnier than this in "The City Directory," that indescribable farce which is attracting crowds to the Bijou Theatre, but there are no long narratives in the text of "The City Directory," and there is no humbug in it at all. Some grave persons profess to find cause for much anxiety in the vogue of such farces, but farce was popular in the palmiest days of dramatic literature, and the genial mockery, the nimble gayety, and the caricature of contemporary foibles in this piece and "Little Puck," at the Park Theatre, are not to be despised any more than they were in Garrick's time in "The Apprentice," "All the World's a Stage," and other famous afterpieces. "The City Directory," to be sure, has no particular meaning, but it is harmless, and the performers are all exceptionally capable. Mr. William Collier, who for a long while filled a subordinate place at Daly's Theatre, indicates in his caricature of the seedy stage manager a larger share of dramatic aptitude than his associates seem to possess, except, of course, Mr. J. W. Jennings, who is rather out of his element. But everything that is attempted is well executed; what little design there is in the buffoonery is carried out to perfection. And that is something to be praised.

Mr. Daniels in "Little Puck" has a rather more coherent piece, and his own extraordinarily comical personality is in itself a great attraction. Miss Sanson, too, a performer whose talents are worthy of rather more elevated work, though she seems to be quite in sympathy with her present task, and Mr. Harry Conor, who has hitherto been unknown, is a promising comedian. The other current farce, "My Aunt Bridget," now at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, unlike its rivals, is overburdened with spoken dialogue, and contains a great deal of nonsense that is only tolerated. Mr. George Munroe's bewildering portrayal of an eccentric female, who is absurdly unlike anything in real life and yet constantly reminds one of people he has seen, is the central figure in this exhibition, and Miss Kate Davis's remarkable powers of mimicry are displayed to excellent advantage.

Sir John Vanbrugh's "Relapse" has probably not been acted in New-York since the time of the younger Lewis Hallam. It was undoubtedly in the repertory of the American Company after the Revolution, but there is no mention of it in Ireland's records. "The Relapse" was intended by Vanbrugh as a sequel to Cibber's first play, "Love's Last Shift," of which Congreve said that it contained "a great many things that are like wit." Vanbrugh's comedy, which contains the famous character of Lord Foppington taken from Cibber, has always been considered the better play. Voltaire made an adaptation of it which was acted at Sceaux. Sheridan modified it and purified it, as Garrick did Wycherly's "Country Wife" and other Restoration plays, and called his version "The Trip to Scarborough." This piece was long popular in the London patent theatres, but it seems to have been forgotten, for Mr. Robert Buchanan has lately undertaken to make a new version of "The Relapse."

Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," the principal incidents compressed into one act, and the coarse intrigues of the old play omitted, will be produced at Daly's Theatre on Wednesday night with a new title, "Miss Hayden's Husband," and with this cast: Lord Foppington, a beau of the old school, Charles Leclercq; Young Fashion, his brother, George Clarke; Sir Tumbelly Clumsy, Charles Wheatleigh; Colonel Townly, Eugene Ormond; Lory, valet to Young Fashion, Frederick Bond; Nicodemus, man to Sir Tumbelly, Hobart Bosworth; Mrs. Coupler, a matchmaker, Adelaide Prince; Miss Hayden's nurse, May Sylvie; Annanda, Lillian Darley; Berenthia, Maud Jeffries, and Miss Hayden, Ada Rehan.

The piece in its new form will be clean, (Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough" was only comparatively so,) and Mr. Daly has endeavored to retain all the gayety and humor of Miss Hayden, a character in which all the famous English comediennes of the last century were seen. It is exactly in the line of some of Miss Rehan's best achievements. Sydney Grundy's version of Moser's "Haroun al Raschid" will be acted for the first time on the same night. In "An Arabian Night," Mr. Daly's own version of this capital farce, Mr. John Drew made the first substantial success of his career, during the first season of Daly's Theatre, just ten years ago. The cast then included Miss Catherine Lewis as the circus rider, Miss Rehan as the "real niece," Mr. Leclercq as the canon-ball tosser, Mr. Charles Poole as the mother-in-law, and Mr. George Parkes as the fop. Mr. Grundy's play was produced in London with success two years ago. It omits the cannon-ball tosser altogether, and treats the droll adventures of the new Haroun more in the manner of modern polite comedy than Mr. Daly's version. Grundy's piece was called in London "The Arabian Nights," but its title at Daly's will be "Haroun al Raschid and His Mother-in-Law." Mr. Drew will return to his old part of the hero, but none of his former associates will assist him. The cast will be as follows: Arthur Hummington, the modern Caliph, John Drew; Georgie, the Caliph's wife, Sara Chalmers; Mrs. Gillibrand, Mrs. Gilbert; Joshua Gillibrand, Frederick Bond; Ralph Ormerod, George Clarke; Daisy Maitland, the real niece, Isabel Irving; Rosa Colombier, late of the circus, Kitty Cheatham.

Mr. Jefferson's first performance of Dr. Pangloss in New-York since his engagement at Laura Keene's Theatre, 1857-9, will be regarded as a notable theatrical event. He has just been telling, in the March installment of his memoirs, about his first appearance at Laura Keene's and his reception there. "The Heir at Law" will be done at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, with Mr. Jefferson as the sagacious tutor and Mr. Florence as Zekiel Homespun. Some of the tiresome sentiment of Stedfast, Caroline, and Henry will be omitted. People would listen to the younger Colman's conventional sentiment to-day even less cheerfully than to the long and severe love scenes between Falkland and Julia in "The Rivals," which Mr. Jefferson wisely omits.

Mrs. Erving Winslow, encouraged by the success of her recent Ibsen readings at the Hotel Brunswick, will read "A Doll Home" at the Madison-Square Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 1. Mrs. Le Moyne's Monday afternoon Browning readings at the Lyceum Theatre have been steadily prosperous, and have afforded great enjoyment. Her programme tomorrow afternoon will comprise "Love Among the Ruins," "The Statue and the Bust," "Clive," "In a Gondola," and "The Bishop Orders his Tomb at St. Praxed's Church."

THE "PROFESSIONAL" MATINEE.

The "professional matinée," while it has its advantages for the actors who attend it as spectators, has also its manifest disadvantages for the managers who arrange it, as William H. Crane and Joseph Brooks can testify from experience. The matinée of "The Senator" at the Star last Thursday was given primarily with a view to allowing Mr. Jefferson an opportunity to see the play for which he had courteously given up his own time at that house. To make the honor to Mr. Jefferson more marked, it was decided to invite his brother actors to attend, and to exclude the general public by refusing to sell any tickets for the performance. As soon as this plan was decided on, the troubles of Mr. Crane and his manager, Mr. Brooks, began.

It seems that actors and managers ought to know, if anybody does, that there is but one front row in the orchestra of a theatre, and but one in the balcony. It is reasonable that they do know this, but they certainly all seem to think that they are entitled to the only choice seats in the house. To distribute seats at a free entertainment is a thankless task at best. Somebody, if not everybody, is sure to be offended, and Crane and Brooks soon found this out. They decided to give the front seats to companies belonging to this city, like Daly's, the Lyceum, and the Madison-Square, and to treat the others on the principle of first come first served in the distribution of the rest of the seats.

This plan was faithfully executed but it resulted in many heartburnings and plaintive, if not exactly fierce, protests on the part of those who found the reserves placed in the rear of the house. What made the situation worse was the fact that both Mr. Crane and Mr. Brooks are personally acquainted with nearly every actor and actress in the city, and they were expected by each of them to give him or her the best seats in the house. The mail for a week preceding the matinée was burdened with letters appealing for tickets or returning those already sent with caustic reflections on the location of the seats. One manager sent back seats for his entire company, because they were in the rear of the orchestra. He was pacified by another row of seats nearer front, but on the side, which, as a matter of fact, were no better than the first lot, though they were not lettered so far back in the alphabet.

But the trouble was not over when the seats had been distributed. It was decided that nobody would be admitted who could not be seated, and announcement was made of this four days in advance. The printer's ink might have been saved, so far as any good that the announcement accomplished was concerned. The line of many people in front of the house were thronged on Thursday afternoon by actors, or men who claimed to be actors, clamoring for standing room. The rule was vigorously enforced, however, and Mr. Crane and Mr. Brooks added just so many to the list of their professional enemies as were denied admission.

For days before the matinée Manager Brooks, smarting under his tribulations, declared that he would never again be tempted to arrange a "professional matinée." But after the performance came a number of pleasant things which made both manager and star feel better. Many letters were received from "professionals," thanking Mr. Crane for the pleasure he had given them in "The Senator," and one from the Madison-Square company was especially grateful. It was signed by Mantell Smith, from Edward Bell, Frederick E. Robinson, Nannie Craddock, E. M. Holland, Eugenie Taber, Louis Massen, Marie Burroughs, Harry Holliday, Charles F. Butler, Maud Harrison, Walden Ramsey, Harry Woodruff, and H. S. Millward, and read: "My Dear Mr. Crane: This is merely by way of leaving a card after the most enjoyable afternoon of our lives." "Cards" of this kind have a very pleasant effect on the minds of men who have been harassed by "professional" importunities for days, and it is just possible that even Manager Brooks may some time reconsider his resolution.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A benefit concert in behalf of the sick relief fund of United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, will be given at the Star Theatre to-night. This council is composed very largely of theatrical people, who give their services each year to enlarge the relief fund, and Theodore Moss, the owner of the Star, furnishes the theatre free of expense, so that practically nearly every dollar taken at the door to-night will go to swell the fund. The array of artists this year is unusually large. It includes Miss Rose Coghlan, who will contribute a recitation; Henry Hallam, Fred Solomon, and Richard Carroll of the Casino company; Marion Manola, Bertha Ricci, Aunie Meyers, Mme. Cottrelly, Eugene Oudin, Jefferson De Angelis, Ernest Stanley, and H. A. Cripps of the McCaull Opera Company; Leonora Snyder, Mary Duggan, Miss A. Watts, Kate Talby, Miss Pennington, Richard Carle, Richard Temple, H. Le Maistre, and Miss Mamie Horton, solo whistler, of D'Oyly Carte's "Gondoliers" company; Charles Reed of "The City Directory," Robert Hilliard, Ruby Brooks, and a banjo orchestra, and Walter Putnam, the London humorist. The sale of seats for this benefit has already been large, but very good places are still to be had at the box office of the Star. The council is the largest in the order, and the addition to its relief fund furnished by these annual concerts enables it to do a great deal of benevolent work among its sick members.

Messrs. Gilmore and Tompkins are now negotiating for the purchase of the old house in Swansey, in which Denman Thompson is said to have passed his boyhood. If successful the house will be taken down and brought here and erected on the stage of the Academy for the first act of "The Old Homestead" next season. To make room for that the stage of the Academy will have to be enlarged, and the managers are now in communication with the proprietors of Nilsson Hall, in Fifteenth-street, the site of which is necessary to carry out the proposed plans. Meantime the play rolls along toward its one thousandth performance.

The annual benefit of Mr. H. S. Sanderson will take place at Tony Pastor's Theatre next Thursday afternoon. An unusually strong bill will be presented by volunteers from the Bijou Theatre, the Howard Athenæum, Boston; the Central Theatre, Philadelphia; Collier and Mantell's from "The City Directory" company; Harry Kennedy, Baker, Jones, Manning, and Davis; George Murphy, Kelly and Anby, the Midgleys, Ella Wesner, Buckley and Jerome, Miss Jennie Valmore, John Whitman, and many other variety performers.

In an advertisement published this morning two separate dramatizations of "The Prince and the Pauper," by Mr. E. E. House, are referred to. This is explained by the fact that one version has been prepared with a view to the representation of the parts of the Prince and Tom Canty by a child of about the historical age of the real Prince Edward, and another in which the lads are shown to be fifteen or sixteen years old, as indicated in the romance. In this second version the double part is intended for an adult actress.

An afternoon performance of "A Peer of the Realm," a new four-act somedy by Frederick W. Broughton, will be given in London, April 1, for copyright purposes. This play, with "The Fool's Mate," now running prosperously at the Avenue Theatre, London, and "The Bailiff," now in course of preparation in that city, is the property, so far as America is concerned, of Alexander Comstock, business manager of the Academy of Music. "A Peer of the Realm" is to be presented in one of the New-York theatres next Fall.

Mr. Steele Mackaye's drama, "Money Mad," will be produced at the Standard Theatre by J. M. Hill Monday evening, April 7. Among the mechanical effects will be a swing draw bridge, which is a novel 70 feet long, loaded with excursionists, will pass. The cast will include George Wessels, Wilton Lackaye, W. H. Thompson, E. J. Henley, E. H. Vanderfelt, Hudson Lyston, Harry Gwynette, George Dalton, Mrs. Yeamans, Myra Goodwin, Lelia Wolman, Miss Hallman, and Mary Hampton.

"Berlin in 1889" is the subject of Mr. Stoddard's fourth lecture, to be delivered at Daly's Theatre to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Since its delivery in the second course, Bismarck has resigned the Chancellorship of the German Empire, and as many of the pictures are reminiscent of the Iron Chancellor and his work, this lecture is peculiarly timely. Mr. Stoddard will not be seen in New-York again this season after the conclusion of the present extra course.

"The Mikado" will be presented at the Broadway Theatre a week from to-morrow night by Mr. J. C. Duff's company. Handsome scenery and dresses will be used, and the cast of this excellent operetta will include Charles A. Bassett, Digby Bell, W. H. McLaughlin, Frank Pearson, Mark Smith, Lilly Post, Louise Beaudet, Leona Clarke, and Laura Joyce-Bell. Mr. Duff's company has just finished a memorable engagement at the Chicago Auditorium.

Louis James begins a week's engagement at the Windsor Theatre to-morrow night in "Othello," which will be repeated on Thursday. Tuesday and Friday "Julius Cæsar" will be presented, with Mr. James as Brutus and Fred C. Mosley as Marc Antony. "Ingomar" will be given at the Wednesday matinée, "Hamlet" Wednesday night and Saturday afternoon, and "Richelieu" Saturday night.

The entertainment at the Broadway Theatre Sunday evening, April 20, for the benefit of the Theatrical Treasurer's Club will include a recital by Nelson Wheatcroft, entitled "The Marseillaise at Sebastopol," for which incidental music is now being arranged by Fritz Williams. The orchestra will embrace 100 pieces under the direction of Ernst Meyer, leader at the Broadway.

Edith Craske, a graceful dancer; Edith Macklin, an English comic singer, and six French gymnasts will appear in "Kajanka," the fairy spectacle which is to be presented at Niblo's for two weeks, beginning to-morrow night. Manager Gilmore is contemplating giving additional matinées for the accommodation of the children during this engagement.

"Shenandoah" has four weeks more to run at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre this season. It is still drawing large houses and its popularity seems to be lasting. The two hundred and fiftieth performance of the play in New-York will be given April 9, when another souvenir will be distributed to the audience.

An excellent variety performance is promised at Tony Pastor's this week. On Easter Sunday night, April 6, Mrs. Judic will give a benefit concert at this house in aid of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. The new European company to appear at Mr. Pastor's March 31 sailed yesterday on the Teutonic.

"The County Fair" continues to test the capacity of the Union-Square Theatre. The hymn-singing scene is one of the drollest of the funny things presented in the play. Manager Hill and Mr. Burgess have already arranged to continue "The County Fair" at this house next season.

Manager Samuel W. Fort of Baltimore is about to sever his connection with theatrical enterprises, and a public testimonial has been arranged in his honor by J. W. Albaugh of the Holliday-Street Theatre and Abbey and Schoeffel. April 16 has been fixed as the date for the performance.

"Aunt Jack" and "A Man of the World" continue to please large audiences at the Madison-Square Theatre. Mr. Palmer has taken advantage of the prosperity of his theatre to spend a few days in rest and recuperation at his country home in Stratford, Conn.

A large aggregation of curiosities, animate and inanimate, is on exhibition at Werth's Palace Museum in Fourteenth-street, and stage performances are given every hour.

Mrs. Genevieve S. Thompson and Miss Mary S. Thompson will give the annual "Delsarte matinée" at the Madison-Square Theatre next Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

A ballad sung by Edith Hazen, a London songstress, will be one of the features of the phonograph exhibition at the "Battle of Gettysburg" this week.

Mr. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" has not yet completed its swing around the circle. It will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week.

"The Charity Ball" still runs prosperously at the Lyceum. Miss Georgia Cayvan has recovered from her indisposition and is again in the cast.

Sedley Brown's "Pine Meadow," rewritten and renamed "A Long Lane," is to be presented at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre March 31.

"The Vatican and its Statues" will be the subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night.

"Die Ehre," (Honor,) with Ernst Possart in the leading rôle, will be given every evening this week at Ambery's Theatre.

A "grand musical festival," early in August, is among the plans of the managers of the Academy of Music.

Carmencita continues at Koster & Bial's, where the usual variety performance is announced.

"The Senator" continues at the Star Theatre.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The twelfth Thomas popular concert, and last but one of the present season, will be given at the Lenox Lyceum this evening, at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Mlle. Clementina de Vere, prima donna soprano; Miss Alvina Friend, pianist; Mr. Otto Oesterle, flutist, and Mr. Frederick Rietzel, flutist. The programme follows:

Overture, "La Carnaval Romain" ..... Berlioz
Variations for the pianoforte, E flat minor, Op. 9 ..... Schumann
Concerto, No. 4, D minor, op. 70 ..... Rubinstein
Miss Friend.
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12 ..... Liszt
Aria, "Etoile du Nord" ..... Meyerbeer
(Flutes Obligato, Messrs. Oesterle and Rietzel.)
Mlle. De Vere.
Loin du Bal, Gavotte ..... Gillet
String Orchestra.
Funeral March of a Royal Marionet ..... Gounod
Perle de Brasil, "Thou Brilliant Bird" ..... Felicien David.
(Flute Obligato, Mr. Oesterle.)
Mlle. De Vere.
Waltz, "Blue Danube" ..... Johann Strauss

The Italian opera season under the management of Henry E. Abbey will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening with its financial success already assured. The opera will be Verdi's "Otello," with Signor Tamagno in his original rôle of the Moor. Mme. Albani will be the Desdemona, Signor Del Puente Iago, Mme. Symenberg Emilia, and Signor Ferrucci Cassio. The Wednesday evening bill is "Semiramide" will be sung, with Mme. Patti in the title rôle, Mme. Fabbri as Arsace, and Signor Vicini as Idreu. On Thursday evening Signor Tamagno and Mme. Albani will appear in "Il Trovatore," and on Friday evening Mme. Patti will lend the Amina in "La Sonnambula." At the matinée Tamagno and Albani will appear again.

Dr. Hans von Bülow, the most instructive pianist of our time, is due here to-day. The programmes for his recitals at the Broadway Theatre on April 1, 2, and 3, and May 1 have been issued, and are of a nature to whet the public appetite. They are admirably arranged, and while chronological order has not been preserved, the scheme of the recitals is such as to give a good view of the growth and development of piano music. Dr. von Bülow's high appreciation of special tendencies in music is shown in his programmes, and it can safely be assumed that his recitals will be full of interest, instruction, and deep intellectual pleasure.

The sixth concert of the Symphony Society will take place next Saturday evening, prefaced by the usual rehearsal on Friday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The programme will consist of Beethoven's fourth symphony and fifth piano concerto, von Bülow's ballad for orchestra after Uhland's poem, "The Minstrel's Curse," and Liszt's E flat piano concerto. The soloist will be Dr. Hans von Bülow, who will thus make his reappearance here on Friday afternoon.

Lilli Lehmann, Sophie Wiesner, Sophie Traubmann, Paul Kalisch, Theodore Reichmann, Conrad Behrens, Julius Perotti, and other members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company will appear at Hammerstein's Opera House, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, during the coming week. On Tuesday and Thursday "Norma" will be given, on Wednesday and Saturday "Die Hugenotten," on Friday "Der Troubadour. Walter Damrosch will conduct.

On Wednesday evening a concert of American composition will be given under the direction of Franz Van der Stücken in Washington. The composers represented on the programme will be Arthur Foote, Arthur Bird, Mr. Van der Stücken, J. K. Paine, S. W. Chadwick, Dudley Buck, Henry Holden Huss, Frederic Grant Gleason, Arthur Whiting, Margaret R. Lang, Wilson G. Smith, and W. Gilchrist.

A testimonial concert will be tendered to Mr. Albert Arrseshon, the Norwegian baritone, at the Berkeley Lyceum Thursday evening, March 27. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck, Miss Adelaide Forssman, Miss Maud Morgan, Mr. W. A. Prime, Mr. Victor Hijdö, Mr. F. Treat-Southwick, Mr. Victor Harris, and the Dudley Buck Quartet.

Theodore Reichmann, the eminent baritone of the German opera, will give a song recital at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. He will be assisted by Franz Wilczek, violinist, and by Max Spicker, accompanist. Mr. Reichmann needs no commendation before this public. His singing is always a treat.

The McCaull Opera Company, including De Wolf Hopper, Eugen Oudin, Marion Manola, Jefferson De Angelis, and all the old favorites will begin an engagement of one week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening in "Clover."

A concert will be given at Chickering Hall on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Margaret H. Elliot, soprano, assisted by Mrs. George H. Bloddard, contralto; Théophile Manoury, basso, and the Beethoven String Quartet.

The fourth concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club will take place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. The soloists will be Ida Bond Young, soprano, and Eugene Weiner, flute.

The Central Turn Verein will give a concert this evening in its hall, in East Sixty-seventh-street. The soloist will be Anna Riegel.

The twenty-third annual concert of Henry Mollenhauer's College of Music will be given at the Brooklyn Academy on April 9.

The next organ and harp concert of Mr. George W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan is set down for Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

The students of the New-York College of Music will give a concert in the college hall on Tuesday evening.

John P. Jackson has issued an English translation of Wagner's "Parsifal," with illustrations.

"The Grand Duchess" is doing a very large business at the Casino.

"The Gondoliers" is still the attraction at Palmer's Theatre.

DESIRES TO DIE IN BRAZIL.

DOM PEDRO'S OFFER TO GIVE UP ALL CLAIMS TO THE THRONE.

PARIS, March 8.—A gentleman holding a Governmental position in Brazil and a close friend of Gen. da Fonseca, has just arrived here from Brazil, bringing with him some interesting news. He said a letter, undoubtedly inspired by Dom Pedro, but signed by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, had been received by Gen. da Fonseca thanking him for the consideration he had shown the Emperor during the period of the revolution, which the writer states was the most trying in the life of the aged monaren.

The writer states that Dom Pedro fully appreciates the kindness and generosity of da Fonseca and regrets that circumstances over which he had no control compelled him to decline the offer of the 5,000 contos the new Government, through its chief, made as a condition of his banishment. Further explaining the ex-Emperor's declination, the writer states that, although exiled, Dom Pedro could only with dignity accept the annuity the Constitution granted him; that to have accepted the 5,000 contos under the circumstances under which it it was tendered would have compromised his dignity and cost him the esteem of his friends abroad.

"Dom Pedro," the letter continues, "is by no means a bankrupt in spite of the heavy losses he has sustained by the change in Brazil. He has a large income from extensive investments abroad of long standing, which is more than sufficient to supply his present wants. Consequently, when it is stated that it is the desire of the Emperor to return to Brazil, not as a dictator, but as a private citizen, where he could with contentment pass the remainder of his days among the people he so much loves, and to whose government he has sacrificed nearly a half century of his life, it is not because he needs anything of them other than a continuance of that loyalty he has always enjoyed and sympathy in his declining years.

"He therefore hopes that the honored chief of the new Government will respect the desire of the ex-Emperor and use his influence to have an exception in the case of banishment pronunciated made in his favor that he may be free to return whenever he desires. In return for this kindness Dom Pedro would present all of his real property, except his home at Petropolis, to the State, and, if the Brazilian people insist by actual demonstration, he would renounce all claims to the throne of Brazil and annul all heredity therefrom. This is sufficient proof that the only wish the ex-Emperor has is to die in the land of his birth in the midst of his countrymen."

"While Gen. da Fonseca," says the gentleman who brings this news, "is disposed to treat the ex-Emperor with the greatest consideration and entertains a profound respect for his wishes, he is inclined to regard the letter as a device of his heirs, who deem it advisable to stoop to conquer. He will pay no attention to the appeal unless Dom Pedro makes his desire known over his own signature."

SOCIETY IN LAKEWOOD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 22.—The week has been quieter in a social way this week than usual, there having been much disagreeable weather during the past few days.

Bishop Scarborough of the New-Jersey Diocese, spent last Sunday here and officiated in All Saints' Memorial Church.

To aid the Baptist Church Improvement fund, twelve prominent gentlemen consented to enter a sewing contest for two prizes, with needles and sailor aprons. Mr. Walter Adams won the first prize, Mr. C. C. Brooks carried off the booby prize, and the fund gathered in a neat sum in cash.

Mr. Orrin Small of Chicago, who was Consul to Stuttgart during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and who has been quite ill, was reported better last evening. He has been at the Laurel House almost the entire season.

Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, and Mrs. Henry C. Pratt of New-York are at the Laurel House. Mrs. John A. Logan will be there next week. Mrs. Logan will remain a week or ten days.

Mrs. William V. Kelly, Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Miss Dora Greenwood, and Miss M. T. Van Wyck of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Converse, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Hall, Miss Converse, Miss E. A. Estabrook, Mrs. Noble Bill, and Miss Hill of Boston, are also at the Laurel House.

Ex-Senator Hopper of Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Odell, Miss Oden, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Farley, and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Moran of New-York, are at the Palmer House.

Mrs. Roscoe Conkling and Mr. William Dowd arrived at the Laurel House to-night, and will remain here during next week.

COST OF LIVING IN HONG-KONG.

From the London Times.

Last April a commission was appointed by the Government of Hong-Kong to consider the question of increasing the salaries of the colonial officials. It has now presented a report, which contains some interesting facts respecting the cost of living in a foreign settlement in the far East. It finds that in the last ten years the cost of living in Hong-Kong has increased 20 per cent. for Europeans and 100 per cent. for Chinese, clothing being the only necessary which is cheaper now. Rent has increased from 100 to 150 per cent. for Europeans and 100 per cent. for Chinese houses, servants' wages have increased 10 to 15 per cent., imported articles risen in proportion to the fall in exchange, the cost of medical attendance has doubled, while the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar is severely felt by those who have families to maintain or educate at home. The commission therefore proposes that official salaries generally should be raised on an amount in current dollars equivalent to their original sterling value, taking the dollar at 4s. 2d., while non-European officials should receive an advance of 20 per cent. The report is signed by five leading merchants (one being a Chinese) and the Chief Justice, who was the only official on the commission. In an appendix to the report the Commissioners lay it down that the superior English officials may reasonably expect—(1) to live in comfort; (2) to be able to go home when leave is due; (3) to retire at thirty; (4) to be in a position to send their children to England and educate them there; (5) to be able to insure their lives, and (6) to save sufficient to live in retirement, for which their pensions would in themselves be insufficient.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN LONDON.

From the London Daily News.

Since London began to govern itself the signs of local public spirit have multiplied. In Kensington a second series of public meetings has just been arranged for the purpose of discussing subjects of public importance to ratepayers. The meetings are to be held in Kensington Town Hall, under the auspices of the Kensington Ratepayers' Association, itself a sign of the times. Lord Cheimsford is the President, and he will take the chair at the first meeting of the season on Thursday evening. Mr. Wilmsdeld has undertaken to start a subject for discussion by a lecture on "The Work of the London School Board." Such associations and such meetings are likely to revolutionize the old system of practically self-electing vestries. Members of this association are invited to interest themselves in the work of finding candidates for the local elections of vestrymen and poor-law guardians.

SEVEN VALUABLE HORSES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—Seven horses arrived here from Sacramento last night in charge of C. Le Denman. They belong to Mr. Miller of this city. One is a stallion by Wilkes, dam by Sultan, three years old; a mare by General Benton, dam by Electioneer; a four-year-old mare by Sydney, a two-year-old stallion and filly by Albert W., record, 2:20½; a three-year-old black stallion by Erlin, and a four-year-old mare by Electioneer.

The animals came on Leland Stanford's train, on which were 102 horses en route for New-York. Among them was Ansel, the famous horse for which Robert Bonner paid $20,000. One of Mr. Miller's horses was left at Lincoln, Neb., sick with chills, along with six of Mr. Stanford's and one of Mr. Bonner's animals.

SPRING WRAPS AND JACKETS.

The baby blizzard left on Spring's doorstep developed into such a healthy scion of old Winter that ladies drew their furs closer around them and shivered as they looked askance at the light wraps inviting their attention in every window of the great stores. But a cruel foster mother dosed the foundling with sunshine opiate, and, although the south wind summoned for his quieting made him somewhat restless, his fate is sealed. Not even Winter's desperate measure of heading off a Texas norther and sending it back at the rate of eighty miles an hour can save him; the child was born to die in infancy, and soon will sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Hardened men scorn him, and sensitive woman shrugs her pretty shoulders and seeks the capes of Spring to cover them.

At least that is what she was doing at the openings of the past week. Jackets and long coats are all very well, but capes are on top, as where else should they be? and no wonder when they come in such numbers—no less than nine to one wrap. Very small capes those were, certainly, not wider than two inches, and so compactly joined that they formed one solid shoulder cape reaching to the waist of the light tan cloth coat—tan by grace of courtesy, yellow by virtue of strict truth, and solid is the word for cloth like that, fine grained and thick, too stiff to be subdued to paltry decorations, condescendingly only to be hemmed and stitched, then asking no odds in elegance and style of the fanciest wrap in all the fancy thousands—millions may-hap, for counters and tables are heaped high with Spring wraps, figures are clad in them and they are on the rack, as are the women, too, who must needs decide upon one when many claim their admiration.

But more than admiration is demanded—so much more that not every one who looks may buy. Cheap wraps may be bought? yes, and will be bought, but not by those whose purses can be stretched to secure the higher-priced goods, so distinctly is the line drawn this year in cut and in and quality. While in other lines of woman's dress cheapness is the rule, wraps have no such democratic merit. The fine imported cloths, the tailor make, the elaborate passementeries and embroideries are made the basis of a scale of charges whose highest notes demand a Patti or some one of equal income.

The three general styles of wrap—the jacket, the long cloak, and the cape—are multitudinously varied and modified and combined, until each class shows almost as many different varieties as there will be buyers. Not satisfied with appearing in their own rightful garb, each borrows from the other and wraps appear with real or simulated capes and jackets atop them, and jackets not only carry capes about, but one jacket appears outside another. Some leading characteristics belong to all, not least the extravagant use of exquisite embroidery and applique, showy trimming and passementerie; the frequent employment of self-color and contrasting silk in ruffles, jabots, tabs, sleeves, and vests; the glittering tinsel; the pinking and perforating of edges—one of this season's fads, by the way, which is not confined to the ornamentation of wraps, but appears in many of fashion's latest productions.

Large buttons and very handsome ones of pearl and gold and silver and crochet fasten the wraps they adorn, and adorn those they do not fasten. Kilt, box, knife, and accordion plaiting are so busy they have forgotten their jealousy of one another and fraternize in the most amicable way; though the sleeves are more conspicuous, it is not more useful than its fellows. The high collar belongs to every class of wrap; it flares, it rolls, it turns back in square revers, it stands up straight, and does every expected and many unexpected thing, and does them all well. Some full sleeves are as ubiquitous and as ornamental as the long collar; the bishop sleeve with cuff, the sleeve that suggests the genuine "leg o' mutton," the long, flowing sleeve, the large coat sleeve with high shoulder, offer a wide choice, very wide, indeed, if the width of some of the specimens is considered.

In colors the grave and the gay have their followers. The former claims the browns, grays, tans, and écrus, with their innumerable and indefinable variations. Chocolate brown is one of the newest favorites, and still more admired is the deep brown with a red tone like the paint on the old red barns in the Empire State. The grays show lovely tintings of blue and of pink, the one running almost into gobelin blue, the other into old rose, while the silver grays and pure drabs are more popular than ever and ashes of roses less so. The tans and écrus merge into shades impossible to define other than as "light cloth," the old-fashioned generic term for all the delicate shades in cloth which now aspire to an individual denomination. All these neutral and semi-neutral tints are trimmed in self color, in some darker shade of the same, or in plain or lined black; when in white or gold they may be ranked among the gay colors, which include every shade seen in any class of goods, with much white, no little scarlet, green in plenty, and no scarcity of strong blue and yellow to the dress. These colors, in connection with outer wraps, have a strange sound to the ear, but the eye can find no fault.

In cloths there is the heavy, smooth-faced, plain felt cloth, beautiful and costly; the soft, rough-faced cloths with bright figures; the tartan; the flannel cloth in all colors, and the black jacket cloths. There is an absence of plush but an abundance of velvet, and combinations of silk, brocades, and crêpe that can but be voted ouiré until seen, but once looked upon capture the most unwilling spirits. The linings of bright silk rival the cloths in beauty. The poet sings:

"Purple or homespun—wherefore make ado
What coat may cover, if the heart be true?"

But the poet is professedly and proverbially an unworldly creature. If he were not, then would he have remarked instead: "Wherefore make ado what heart be covered with the coat be new?" Less of poetry, more of prose, more s

THE GREAT SEALING FLEET

OFF FOR THE NORTHERN ICE FLOES.

HOW THE SEAL HUNTERS OF NEWFOUNDLAND CAPTURE THEIR PREY—SAILING AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

Once more the great sealing fleet has left the Newfoundland ports for the northern ice floes. They sailed from St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear—a few vessels from other small places—the sailing vessels leaving about the 10th of the month, the steamers on the 15th. It was a fine sight to see half a dozen of these strong and stately ships, their decks crowded with cheering men, steaming out through the Narrows in the face of the stiff gale. They were detained in port later than the sailing vessels, for the experience of past years has shown that a steamer will sometimes have half her cargo on board before the sailing vessel reaches the floe.

All these steamers were built on the Clyde and were thoroughly overhauled before starting on their expedition. They are chiefly owned by large Scotch houses having branches in St. John's. Since St. John's obtained her fine dry dock the largest ships can be overhauled on the island without crossing the Atlantic.

The quantity of provisions needed for the cruise for one of these steamers is large, as the crews will range from 200 to 300 hearty men. Scores of barrels of prime mess pork and beef are laid in, hundreds of bags of Hamburg bread, and butter and molasses, flour, meal, peas, and tea in proportionate quantity. There are bunks ranged along the side, tier above tier, to be used before the cargo comes in. But when the ship's hold is once full of seals the men are obliged to lie about wherever they can room, and are thankful for that.

And what great strapping fellows these seal hunters are! As they stood about the wharves ready to go to their respective ships, each one with his spare clothes tied in a cotton handkerchief or stuffed into a large carpet bag, a long single-barreled sealing gun on the shoulders of some, and gaffs on the shoulders of all, they presented such a picture of sturdy, daring, and capable manhood as one seldom sees. Some of them wore heavy blue Guernsey shirts—"ganzy" is how they pronounce the word—some had jumpers on; all had sealskin boots, either smooth and tanned or made of the raw skin and sewed at the foot like moccasins. Three and four pairs of heavy woolen socks are worn inside the "skin" boots, and the hunter can go over the slipperiest ice and not fall or slip. In a sheath belted to the side is thrust a large knife, which the hunter uses for eating and for stripping the pelt off the seal.

Very often the chief point of departure, St. John's Harbor, is jammed with heavy ice when the fleet is ready to go, and then the crews swarm about the ice with heavy ice saws, handspikes, and axes. The people of the curious old town come down to look on and cheer the hunters, who reply till the echoes from the south side and Signal Hill are flung back and fill all the harbor.

But how pleasant it was to see the good nature with which they departed the other day, each crew going to their own ship! This, alas! is not a feature of the departures from that turbulent port, and for these regrettable reasons: From the north, and chiefly from such places there as Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus come Protestants, a large number of whom are Orangemen. From the west—that is, from St. Mary's and Placentia Bays—come Roman Catholics. The men scarcely ever, if they can help it, meet upon the same ship, so that one Captain has a Protestant crew and others a Catholic crew. The brawling of one drunken hunter may sometimes precipitate a riot.

It is not so long ago since in the midst of a yelling mass of enraged men, some armed with heavy pikes pointed with steel and others with guns loaded with buckshot, the calm, stern voice of a magistrate read these words, and every man could hear him:

"Our Sovereign Lady the Queen chargeth and commandeth all persons immediately to disperse themselves and depart to their lawful habitations or their pains contained in the act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of King George III. to prevent tumultuous risings and assemblies. God save the Queen!"

There was an awful pause for a few moments, and the inflamed mob was jammed between high buildings in a narrow street. The storekeepers had put up their heavy iron shutters, always an ominous movement at sailing time in that part of the town. Suddenly, after straggling shots fired, a few blows struck with the heavy gaffs, and when the crowd moved off to their ships some were taken away wounded and some were dead.

The cause of the affray was this: A Carbonear man hoisted upon a pole, which he carried, a flag representing the Pope lying on his back, and above him, mounted on a horse, William Prince of Orange. One of the horse's hoofs was on the Pope's neck. A St. Mary's man promptly leveled his gun and fired at the flag. In a few minutes the crews swarmed ashore from their ships.

After these great iron-sheathed steamers, with their heavy steel outwaters, got out from the Narrows they shape their course for the point where the Captain expects to find a "well-filled" floe. The expectations this year are good, for the veteran Captains saw that the great bodies of ice formed in Baffin's Bay and other regions must have started earlier this year than usual, and this would bring the seals nearer, for the tendency of these floes, irrespective of prevailing winds, is to work southward each year. Most of the ships have doubtless reached ice by this time, and are making their way "inland," as pushing into the compact floe is sometimes called. Some of them will be heard from, returning with loads, in from three to four weeks.

The sailing vessels are chiefly owned by small and local concerns, and put out for the fields from every considerable port of the island. They are staunchly-built schooners, capable of standing rough buffets, but they often come to grief on the edge of a floe or in broken ice when the wind blows hard. The steamer can make two trips in the Spring, and often one of them returns with two loads, containing from 50,000 to 60,000 pelts, but the sailing vessel may consider herself fortunate if she can land one cargo in the same time. This year the number of sailing vessels out is smaller than usual. I am informed that men care less and less each year for going in these vessels, preferring steamers. Many and many a wooden vessel gets caught in a floe after going out, doesn't see a seal for the entire Spring, returning with a crew heavily in debt and broken spirited. A hunter, or "sotier" as he is invariably called by the coast people, gets in a sailing vessel "half his hand." That is to say, half the entire catch is divided evenly among the crew. The steamer's crew gets one-third of the entire catch.

Mid-March is a blustery time around this wild Newfoundland coast, but the fleet fearlessly plows its way through the stormy waters. Sometimes ice is sighted after the first day out, or very four or five days, but frequently they have to explore for it, sometimes shoreward and again in the open seas. But I have never heard in the history of the island that ice has been missed.

In one of the sturdiest of these iron ships the writer gained his own experience. The ship was just four day's out, and had got well up on the eastern coast of Labrador. The Captain had theories as to where seals were to be found, and when the lookout, late on the fourth day, shouted, "Ice ahead!" the Captain sprang to his knee and said, "I expected it; and 'tis well fished, too." He had reason to believe that no other ship had yet reached this floe.

The Captain said to the second officer, "We'll tack her into a little to the port of the fellow," meaning a very large berg that towered up almost into the clouds about two miles in from the edge of the floe. "It is going to be a bad night, and it's coming sudden, too, so let us get her comfortable quick as possible."

Presently a great mass of black cloud began drooping over the sea and, whitening the waves as it moved; soon it struck the ship and went whistling and shrieking through spars and rigging. You could not stand upon the deck without seizing hold of rope or rail, and the driving spray soon encased the vessel over with ice. As the sun set the ship was only about a mile from the edge of the ice, and soon the great cubes of ice formed far up in the north were tossed about as if they were so many wooden blocks. As the ship drew nearer still, through the piping of the wind and the roar of the sea a rumbling sound resembling distant thunder could be heard. This was occasioned by the grinding of the ice cubes; while in the wan light over the cold, ghostly field could be noticed the rocking of countless seals on the ice. The great one stood there stolidly and defiant of the storm that raved about it.

The Captain gave a few rapid but specific orders as the vessel came close to the floe. Strong as were her iron sides and heavy timbers there was just enough of danger in the entry in such a storm and darkness as to make every one hold his breath. Where the opening seemed widest the ship lunged forward, then she struck and quivered; then a great block was flung against her quarter and she quivered again. The tumult of wind, wave, and grinding ice was so great that conversation was impossible. But every man seemed to know his duty instinctively, and the great vessel pushed her heavy cutwater in among the broken ice as if feeling her way along. Her railing was badly smashed, it is true, but no serious harm was done. Little by little she pushed and strained and groaned, sometimes she was motionless; again, as a great wave rolled under the floe and made an opening, the great prow reached forward. The Captain would continue to encourage her, saying at each piece of progress, "Well done! Well done!" as if she knew what he was saying. An hour found her safe from the storm, held fast in the embrace of the great ocean floe. Then a ship's meal—by some called supper and some tea—was eaten, and she entered the safest and calmest harbor in all the world.

All night long, while the hunters slept, the ship was making her slow way further and further into the field. At the first break of dawn a score of men in the rigging were waiting for light to show them the surface of the floe.

"There they are," shouted the Captain, "plenty of them, too. Hurrah, my lads! this ice is well fished. They are all over; every place I turn my glass I can see them."

As the morning brightened out the seals could be seen with the naked eye, scattered here and there in little groups and lying quite still. How glorious the sight was when the clear, bright sun arose out of the distant east! Everywhere stretched a white gleaming field; the summits of the bergs sentinelling the floe caught the sun first and fairly quivered and scintillated in flame. The side turned to the east was burning gold; the side away from the sun was a steel blue. Birds which make these icy peaks their home till they reach their breeding haunts further in the south rose and circled in a wanton about the top of the berg. But when the sun rose above the smooth-ice level it sent long spears of yellow fire, so numerous and so bright that you could not look at the path way of scintillating light.

It needs no orders from the Captain to get the men out on the ice such a morning as this. Every man of them, except the regular crew, sallied forth, his gaff in his hand. The gaff is a weapon with a stout wooden handle and a steel spear and gripping contrivance at the end. This is the hunter's weapon of slaughter. He carries a coil of rope on his shoulder and his great knife in his belt.

He has no fear on this floe, for all the armies of the world and all their horses may rest upon it with safety. It consists of a vast agglomeration of "pans" or "cakes," frozen together and compacted except when the floe begins to break up. Ocean ice always forms in this way, and never in great sheets, as on rivers and still water. The wintry ocean waves are forever in motion, which would break up large areas of thin ice. The bergs are regular ocean wanderers and are imprisoned by the fast ice, but they break away in the Spring advances and have a fondness for the track of ocean ships. Of all other floating things they are, in foggy weather, the most deadly menace to ships.

The writer went out for slaughter with a great brawny hunter who soon showed how the work was done. Here and there on a broad ice pan was a covey of three, four, or five seals, all sunning themselves, and apparently sucking the ice. They have no other food in this wilderness so far as can be seen. They go on the ice to bring forth their young, and also perhaps to get no free access from Greenland to Newfoundland and the shores of the Canadian provinces.

They seldom make much effort to get away as you come up to them, but the hunters declare that there is a look of terror in their soft, dark eyes, and they have, moreover, the firm belief that the seal sheds tears. Lifting his heavy gaff the hunter strikes the animal on the head, strikes every one of them in the group, then taking out his knife he strips off the pelt by opening the animal back and front down to the tail on the skin, which is gray, save for the blubber or fat, and the carcass is left on the ice. These pelts are left where they are till all the animals in a convenient radius have been secured. Then, tying several of the pelts together the hunter proceeds to collect them, putting them all together, and marking them with a miniature flag from his ship.

Here is the advantage of the steamer; she can work her way up, following the lead of the men from day to day picking up the pelts. The sailing vessel remains where she gets fast, and the inmates are obliged to forage their rations for miles over the ice. They get lame at first from ice travel and they all get ice blind unless they wear green goggles, as they call that kind of glasses.

The seal is not the valuable fur animal from which ladies' jackets and muffs are obtained; he is known as a white-coat, and the fur is not in much request, being coarse and presenting a bristly appearance. In about a week the ship had over 20,000 pelts, worth about $5 each, and in another fortnight had added nearly another 10,000. This filled her to the hatches, and the men ships about on the top of the cargo. Their clothes were saturated with seal oil and they smelled strongly of it.

There are hosts of sea birds on the floes, and some good sport can be had. The greenhorns looking for adventures would go after the huge stormatopus, or hooded seal, but they usually left in much terror. Heavy seal shot has little effect on the "dog hood." He covers his head and lies defiantly on the ice before the hunter's gun.

He is nearly as large as an ox.

A curiosity is the small white fox known as the ice fox. He comes out to feast on the carcasses left by the scalpers, but if there is any chance of an off storm, which would blow the floe off from land, he scampers shoreward. He is an excellent weather prophet.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

JOHN FISKE DELIVERS HIS SECOND LECTURE AT HARDMAN HALL.

John Fiske delivered his second lecture in the course on "The Discovery of America," which he is giving at Hardman Hall, yesterday afternoon. The audience listened with intense interest to facts already somewhat familiar, but brightened and expanded by the speaker's wealth of historic knowledge. Mr. Fiske showed that the discovery of America by Columbus was a very slow process. The idea of finding a western passage to India was conceived by him about 1473. In 1492 he discovered some of the West India islands, but died in the belief that it was Asia and not the New World that he had found. The discovery of America as a distinct continental mass was completed in 1773 by James Cook.

The era of discovery between 1492 and 1778 was unique. However great the work of arctic voyagers or African pathfinders, there will never be an era of exploration equal to that of which the discovery of America was the crowning glory.

The voyages of the Norsemen to America were not followed up because of the weakness of Europe in the eleventh century. People were too much occupied with civil wars and struggles against neighboring States to have serious energy for exploration. Then came the Crusades, which, by the tide of commerce that followed them, built up the city republics of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa. As the religious enthusiasm subsided and the Turks gained power, it became dangerous for Christian ships to navigate the Mediterranean. The old routes for trade with India being cut off by the Turks, it became necessary to seek for new routes, and the mercantile spirit thus, more than either love of science or romantic adventure, urged men to the discovery of new continents. Portugal took the lead in this movement because she first disposed of the Moors at home and had time to reach out for other lands. The superstition of the age was a great obstacle to navigators bent on discovery. People feared that because a ship seemed to sink beneath the horizon continuing to the west it would eventually get so far down hill that it could never return to port. They thought that since the north was surrounded with ice the south must be a place of boiling water inhabited only by salamanders. This latter superstition checked for a long time attempts to find the Indian route around Africa.

Columbus took part in these voyages down the African coast, and his brother, Bartholomew, doubled the Cape of Good Hope with Diaz. This encouraged Columbus to push his project, conceived in 1473, of finding a western route to India, and by a fortunate mistake he calculated the distance from Spain west to Japan and made it about equal to the distance from Spain to Cuba. Had he known the actual size of the earth and the real distance to India he would probably have found it impossible to enlist either men or capital in his enterprise. The terms of Columbus were high. He was to be Viceroy of the land discovered and to have one-eighth of the profits resulting therefrom. He was ambitious to conquer the Sultan, and rescue the holy sepulchre, and expected to begin his conquest as soon as he landed. The flagship of his little fleet measured 63 feet in length, with 23 feet beam, and his crew consisted of ninety men.

After describing the voyages of Columbus, Cabot, and Amerigo Vespucci, Prof. Fiske gave a most graphic account of the first circumnavigation of the globe by Magellan; how, after untold hardships, the gallant Captain lost his life in a fight with savages just at the completion of his great undertaking. Of the five vessels and 200 men that started on the expedition only one ship and thirteen haggard sailors dropped anchor in the Spanish harbor from which they started.

MISER DURAND'S FORTUNE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A rather remarkable miser named Durand has just departed this life in the town of Rodez. He was eighty-six years old, and according to the French estimate of fortune he was a triple millionaire, his *magot* being worth in cash and paper 2120,000, or 3,000,000f. Durand used to go about the town like a mendicant—so much so that people often offered him alms, but were grinned at for their proffered generosity. He was known to have had but one suit of tailor-made clothes during his long years of residence in Rodez, but on the days when he went to draw his dividends at the local bank he generally donned a garment intended to be ceremonious, which seemed to be a compromise between a blouse and a sack. The miser lived alone in a big house, the doors of which were doubly locked, and he occupied himself with mending his clothes and boots, cooking, washing his linen, and counting up his money—this last task being his daily delight and principal pastime. Durand has left his house and the bulk of his bullion to a female tradesmonger—the widow Noverand—who sometimes visited him. To his own relatives, some of whom are in poverty, the miser has not left a penny.

THIRTEEN TIMES LOCKED UP.

From the London Daily News.

An incorrigible gourmand has for the thirtieth time been before the Correctional Tribunal of Paris for swindling restaurateurs out of dinners. Our Paris correspondent says that he has been thirteen times locked up in asylums as a kleptomaniac, and as often escaped. His last offense was ordering a copious dinner at a café, and when he had dispatched it asserting that he had left not a shilling in his world. A week previously the cost of a dinner which he ate at the Maison d'Or and could not pay for came to 53f. Some years ago, he squandered a fortune of £1,400 a year in guzzling. According to Dr. Motet, who was asked to examine him, he is a hopeless case, wholly deficient in moral sense, and dangerous. Nothing, however, a gentus for getting away from asylums. The prisoner was remanded. A letter was found on him to the Duc d'Orleans, hailing him as a fellow-sremember, who knew how to do honor to the skill of the French chef.

GOOD WORDS FOR M'CALLA

HIS OFFICERS SPEAK VERY WELL OF HIM.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE CRUISE OF THE ENTERPRISE DRAWING TO A CLOSE —LIEUT. INGERSOLL'S DEFENSE.

The interesting questions concerning intoxication among the officers of the United States cruiser Enterprise in her recent cruise were, for some reason or other known only to the court of inquiry engaged in investigating that cruise, dropped suddenly at yesterday's session of the court in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. Ingersoll, Executive Officer on the Enterprise said, after he had made a handsome apology to Lieut. Lemly for an assertion he had made the day before while on the witness stand, that with the exception of one case, he had never seen an officer intoxicated on board the ship. Then the question was dropped absolutely. The force of Mr. Ingersoll's testimony of the previous day, however, was in no way modified, for his testimony yesterday was accounted for by the change in the form of the question propounded. The day before it was simply an inquiry as to whether he knew of the intemperate use of liquor among the officers. As put yesterday the question includes the words "on board ship." There are no sheds down which to slide on board ship, and on board ship there are no tables on which the representatives of George Washington and his family might be placed in imposing array.

At the opening of yesterday's session Admiral Kimberly reserved the right to modify any or all of the series of questions he proposed to ask, and then he entertained the formal objection of Commander McCalla to the hearing by this court of the complaints of Chief Engineer Entwisle and Ensign Kilty.

Lieut Ingersoll was the first witness called, and when he came in the room he was accompanied by Lieut. Lemly. Mr. Ingersoll said that he desired to make a statement to the court in the presence of Mr. Lemly, and, having obtained permission, he said:

"In the presence of Lieut. Lemly I want to make an explanation. I stated in my testimony yesterday that Lieut. Lemly was intoxicated while the Enterprise was at Lisbon. I had that impression then and I have had it since. But as I have learned that it was simply a question of opinion by two observers, and as Lieut. Lemly has in this court emphatically denied that he was under the influence of liquor at that place, I am convinced that I was mistaken, and I am very sorry that I made the statement. I regret it very much as an injustice to a brother officer in the service. I make this statement of my own free will and without in any way having consulted with Mr. Lemly."

Mr. Lemly heard this apology with unmoved countenance and when it had been made, he asked permission to retire and did so. The inquiry then proceeded.

"Was the Enterprise," asked Lieut. Garst, Judge Advocate, reading from the paper handed to him by the President of the court, "considered a happy and contented ship, and if so, why?"

"Well, Sir," the Lieutenant replied, "I have no means of knowing whether the whole ship's company was happy and contented or not. Compared with other ships on which I have served, I do not think that the Enterprise was a happy or a contented ship. A large proportion of the crew was unhappy and discontented. This state of affairs I attribute to three reasons—first, the presence of an element of badness in the crew. There were about fifteen men among them who were bad, and they had an injurious effect on the rest of the crew, particularly the younger members of it. They were regardless of rules, they had no idea of naval regulations, and punishment had no effect upon them. Second, the personnel of the crew, made up as it was of men of six or seven nationalities. The majority of the men had no respect for the flag under which they sailed; they had no patriotism, they had no love for the ship, and they cared nothing for the success of the cruise. They worked only for the money the United States Government paid them, and they tried to do as little work as was possible for them to do.

"The third reason for this feeling of discontent I deem to be the nature of the service on which the ship was engaged. It was a hard and trying cruise on both officers and men. We made short and quick runs, and there were many unnecessary reasons for discontent. There may have been other minor reasons of a personal nature which made the ship an unhappy one, but the three reasons I have enumerated I think were the principal reasons for that condition of things on board."

"Were you Commander and his officers," read Lieut. Garst when Lieut. Ingersoll had concluded, "in accord as to the carrying out of the discipline of the service as required by the regulations?"

"They were," the witness responded. "I was loyal to my Commander and the other officers were loyal to me. The discipline laid down by Commander McCalla was the only discipline known aboard the Enterprise."

"Did the commanding officer delegate his authority in punishing offenders to his subordinate officers?"

"He did not, Sir. In some minor offenses I was instructed to punish the men, but no man was confined or similarly punished for grave offense except by the direct order of Commander McCalla."

"Were the men who were confined in strait jackets so confined by order of Commander McCalla, or with his knowledge?"

"They were, Sir, to the best of my knowledge."

"Was Walker gagged by order of Commander McCalla, or with his knowledge?"

"He was, Sir; by his order."

"Were the men lashed to the Jacob's ladder by order of the Commander, or with his knowledge?"

"They were."

"Were the men ironed together on the quarter-deck and under the forecastle by order of the Commander or with his knowledge?"

"To the best of my belief they were."

"Were any persons confined in the coal bunkers by order of Commander McCalla or with his knowledge?"

"I do not know. No such order was ever given to, by, or through me."

"Was extra duty on Sunday imposed on any man by Commander McCalla or with his knowledge?"

"I do not remember to have received such an order, Sir. I have no recollection of an instance in which a man was made to do extra duty on Sunday."

"Were the awards and punishments carried out and awarded in a systematic manner and without unjustly discriminating, one man against another, or one part of the ship against another part?"

"They were made in a systematic manner. There was no discrimination, and if there were any exceptions in dealing out punishments, they were on the side of leniency."

There was still another question on the list, which, however, the Judge Advocate did not ask. Later on Mr. Menzies, on behalf of Commander McCalla, who has a copy of the list, asked it and received an answer. The question and answer were:

"Was the Enterprise an efficient, smart, and tidy man-of-war, and did the proper *esprit de corps* prevail on board of her?"

"As to efficiency," the witness said, "she was an efficient ship. She was always ready to carry out any order in a proper manner. She was always ready to move on short notice. She made a good impression in foreign ports. Especial attention was paid to practicing the crew in 'war drills,' and she was the only ship in which I ever served in which the officers were required to be proficient in revolver practice. The ship was always ready for battle in spite of the fact that the crew was a bad one. The men were compelled to perfect themselves in drills that would prove useful in battle.

"As to tidiness, I can only say that I worked hard to make her a credit to the service. She was tidy except when she was coaling or when, for sanitary reasons, she could not be washed. She did an unusual amount of cruising—traveling something like 39,000 miles—and owing to her many short runs, it was hard to keep her clean. As compared to other ships with which we fell in—with the sole exception of her guns and batteries—she compared very favorably."

"In your opinion," asked Lieut. Garst, reading another question prepared by the court, "was a large proportion of the insubordinate men of the crew in the engineering department, and do you think that the Chief Engineer and his assistants were competent to control them?"

"I think," the witness replied, "that many of the bad men on board were under the Chief Engineer's charge, and that any lack of knowledge he and his assistants were competent to control them. I know of no neglect on their part."

The results obtained by the cruiser in her long voyage, Lieut. Ingersoll believed, were as good as under the circumstances could have been obtained. Punishments, he said, were never hastily imposed, and if any mistakes were made in imposing them they were due to errors of judgment rather than a desire to be cruel. Mr. Menzies labored industriously to get the witness to admit that he had seen a disposition among the crew to combine in resisting the ordinary discipline of the ship, but he was unsuccessful. Mr. Ingersoll had never seen or heard of any such combination. Mr. Menzies, however, pointed out instances in which Commander McCalla had been courteous, affable, and kind to members of his crew and his officers as well, to all of which Mr. Ingersoll gave cordial acquiescence. The cruise of the Enterprise, he concluded, was successful in the amount of work she had performed—dismally unsuccessful in making the ship a pleasant home for officers and men.

Mr. Alexander, unversed in naval technicalities, but alert as to opportunities, asked at this stage that, while Mr. Ingersoll was on the stand, he might be permitted to make his defense as to the various charges of cruelty, &c., that had been made against him by various seamen. The court acquiesced in the proposition and the examination was at once begun.

Lieut. Ingersoll's defense was a sweeping, specific denial of almost every charge against him. He was forty-two years old, he said, had been in the service for twenty-six years, had served in fifteen different vessels, and until this investigation began had never been accused of violence, of using profane language, or of assault on a seaman. During the cruise of the Enterprise, he positively asserted, he had never done physical damage to any human being on board the ship, he had never used any of the profane epithets attributed to him—he had never used such expressions, any one of them, in the whole course of his life—and he had never punished a man during the cruise, except by order of Commander McCalla.

Getting down to specific charges, Mr. Ingersoll said that the statement given by the man Bittner was altogether false. In the case of Keavy, who accused the Lieutenant of having struck him, he said that Keavy, who was a desperate person, had menaced him by threat and gesture, and, believing that he was about to be attacked, he struck him on the cheek. The blow was not a hard one, did not knock the man down, nor leave a mark on his face. The witness believed that he was justified in doing as he did—he did not think that the blow was a violation of the meaning of the naval regulations governing discipline.

As to the case of Witt, Lieut. Ingersoll said he would have to admit that in dealing with that man he had been imprudent, but he submitted that the provocation for striking the man had been great. Witt was at the mast and had been very insolent to the corporal of the guard and other petty officers. The witness said to him that he ought to have his face slapped for his impudence, whereupon the man said, "You can't do it. I dare you to do it." Thereupon Mr. Ingersoll slapped him in the face. Afterward, he testified, he told the man he was sorry for what he had done and apologized. With said: "It's all right, Sir," and witness thought that that ended the matter.

The other charges against him were denied specifically by the Lieutenant. He had never told Lieut. Lemly that he ought to have knocked the negro Hillman's head off; he never struck the coal heaver Hobbs, and he never refused to entertain a complaint made by Master at Arms Calkins.

After recess Lieut. Ingersoll told Mr. Menzies that he had never reported any act of Commander McCalla's to the Navy Department for investigation.

"Do you know of any act on the part of the Commander which you considered it your duty to report to the Navy Department?" persisted Mr. Menzies.

"I know of no such act, Sir," Mr. Ingersoll replied, and his reply was somewhat discouraging. "An executive officer on board a ship must be very sure of his facts before he reports his commanding officer."

"You saw the Walker incident?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness, looking somewhat surprised.

"Well, in your opinion, wasn't it a question then for Commander Commander McCalla should yield to Walker or Walker to Commander McCalla?"

"No, Sir; I cannot say that that was or is my opinion," the witness replied, and Mr. Choate buried his face in the folds of his dark-blue overcoat and asked no more questions during the day.

Lieut. Lemly was also given an opportunity to present his defense in the charges made against him. First, however, he was asked the eleven questions which had been propounded to Lieut. Ingersoll.

He said the Enterprise was essentially not a happy ship. He thought the officers were loyal to the Commander. He could not say that they in all cases approved of his methods of carrying on the discipline of the ship. All other of the questions he answered practically as Lieut. Ingersoll had done, except the last one. He did not think the Enterprise a smart nor tidy man-of-war. At the beginning of the cruise the proper *esprit de corps* did exist, but toward its close that *esprit de corps* was entirely destroyed.

Lieut. Lemly's defense was mainly a total denial of the accusations made against him by Hillman, Calkins, and Anderson.

To Lieut. Werlich were put the same series of questions. He attributed the unhappiness among the officers and men mainly to the fact that the character of the ship was kept a profound secret. The other questions he answered almost in the same manner as had the previous witnesses to whom they had been put.

Lieut. Mulligan said he had been happy and contented during the cruise. He probably forgot the morning after the Berry was episode. Other men on board, he said, had been unhappy, but he really didn't know why. Mr. Mulligan answered the other questions as had his brother officers, but he got considerably tangled in trying to give a definition of *esprit de corps*. He arrived at some vague conclusion after a while—during the process of evolution the court individually indulged in its first smile since the inquiry began—and then observed that if that was what was meant by *esprit de corps* a proper *esprit de corps* did prevailed on board the Enterprise.

Mr. Mulligan then put in his own defense. It consisted of the calling of Private of Marines Clark, who swore that Mr. Mulligan had never rammed a greasy swab into Fireman Walker's mouth.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

EARLY THEATRICALS.

A CLERGYMAN'S CONDEMNATION OF THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN HARTFORD.

From the Hartford Post, March 19.

In May, 1778, the first dramatic performance in Hartford took place. The piece was entitled "Tanered and Siglamund," and the players were the "Junior Sophister" class of Yale College. The performance was given in the Court House before a large audience. Little record of this performance exists outside of a letter written by the Rev. Andrew Eliot, a Fairfield clergyman, to his father. His description of it is best given in his own words.

"When diversions are innocent in themselves and not carried to excess; when they are not tended with too great expense and do not lead to levity, dissipation, and vice, they are allowable and salutary. But when to the variety of amusements peculiar to the country, the moderate use of which is prejudicial, are added to stage plays, it appears to me an alarming circumstance. Could you think it, that on Friday evening in election week, in Hartford, the capital of the State, in the Court House, the place where the fathers of the Senate meet, at the most public time and in the most public manner, was acted 'Tanered and Siglamund' by the Junior Sophister Class of Yale College, who had been forbidden to act the same at Glastonbury, where they had lately studied, and who embraced the opportunity of vacation and secured the Court House for the purpose. To this succeeded a farce of their own composing, in which Gens. Burgoyne and Prescott were introduced. To keep up the characters of these Generals, especially Prescott, they were obliged (I believe not to their sorrow) to indulge in very profane language.

"The audience consisted of the gentry of Hartford and the vicinity and a number of strangers, among whom were Dr. Rodgers and Mr. Tannent. Those reverend gentlemen were very much offended at the profane language introduced. Better for them and the interest of religion that they had been elsewhere!

"When royal Governors in great parade came over time after time, when Commissioners and Custom House officers—a corrupt, tax-luxurious, and dissipated tribe—abound in every part of New England—the voice of many was, and justly enough, that the representation of stage plays—the encouraging a theatre was destructive to a young country—they were too expensive diversions and tended to impoverish the young and unprincipled persons—and no company dare exhibit for any time for fear of the Grand Jury. Alas! that on one of the first pages of our new history these things should be publicly tolerated. What adds to the illegality of the affair is that the act was never but only passed agreeable to the characters they assumed as men, but female apparel and ornaments were put on, contrary to an express statute. Besides, it cost the lads £60 to prepare for the exhibition.

"On the 1st day of January after the dramatic performance above mentioned, the Rev. Mr. Eliot preached in Wethersfield for the Rev. Mr. Marsh, and in his sermon took occasion to make a more public censure of the inclinations of the public. "A selfish, avaricious, anti-patriotic spirit and a love of pleasure," he said, "too much prevails in America, which swallows up what public virtue is left among the inhabitants. There is no people, however, that will allow themselves or their neighbors to be so bad as Massachusetts." So, by the last clause, it can be seen that, despite the depths of degradation into which the reverend gentleman asserted the rest of the country had fallen, yet the Bay State was a little the worst of any.

In the above letter Mr. Eliot speaks of Glastonbury as where the Yale students "lately studied." This was the last time (during the Revolutionary war) New-Haven was considered unsafe for the students, and they were scattered over the State.

NEWSPAPER PROGRESS IN ENGLAND

From the London Daily News.

The new annual edition of the Newspaper Press Directory exhibits the most encouraging progress in the newspaper world. There are now 2,234 newspapers published in the United Kingdom, as against 551 published in 1846, when the Directory started on its useful career. Of this larger number, 185 are daily newspapers, against 14 in 1846. These are the most remarkable figures of the entire tabulation, and they alone would entitle us to say that the abolition of the stamp duty and the repeal of the paper duties have fully answered the expectations of their promoters. In all the long catalogue of Mr. Gladstone's brilliant reforms there is none of more momentous consequence than the repeal of the paper duties. And there is none perhaps that gives him greater pleasure. His enemies were often those of his own household. Lord Palmerston had no enthusiasm whatever for the measure, and Lord John Russell was lukewarm. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone owed much to the enlightened support of at least one Conservative, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. For a long time in this great undertaking men had to walk by the inner light, for they could not find sufficient guidance in party principles, and many walked very much awry. All sorts of dreadful consequences were predicted of the reform, and one in particular, that it would flood the country with literature as nasty as it was cheap. It has not had precisely that effect, for in the former quality we have nothing to compare with some papers of the period anterior to the abolition of the duties.

STATESMEN OUT IN A FOG

MR. CHANDLER'S COMMITTEE GO INVESTIGATING.

THEY SEE CASTLE GARDEN BUT NO IMMIGRANTS—A VOYAGE ABOUT THE MISTY HARBOR.

When Senator Chandler awoke in a luxurious apartment at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday morning he rolled over and went to sleep again. In the brief interim between the waking and the sleeping, however, the eyes of the proprietor of New-Hampshire's politics had taken in that which justified his apparent laziness. A glance out of his window had told him that it was raining. It was rain, plain rain, coming down in a torrent that satisfied Mr. Chandler that his joint committee of Senators and Congressmen who are here inquiring into immigration matters were coerced into inactivity by the gods that govern the elements.

Mr. Chandler's nap lasted about an hour. Then, about 9 o'clock, he arose and soon joined the joint committee of fourteen. By unanimous consent it was agreed that it would never do to make the trip which yesterday's programme had laid out. The weather was altogether too inclement to make feasible a trip around the harbor and an inspection of the various islands to which it is proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Windom to transfer the immigration business now carried on at Castle Garden. The general query was, "What shall we do?" The popular answer was a movement toward that section of the hotel where glasses of varied kinds adorn a heavy mahogany counter and highly-polished mirrors reflect the allurements of well-filled decanters.

While the statesmen were thus deliberating they were joined by Gov. Abbett of New-Jersey, Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, and Immigration Commissioner Stephenson. The newcomers were taken into the consultation. Gov. Abbett and Mayor Cleveland suggested that the committee could spend an interesting and profitable day by going over to New-Jersey and taking a practical lesson in politics by inquiring into and witnessing the methods in vogue there. Fortunately the country was saved this threatened danger by a message from Commissioner Stephenson that the committee should go down and see Castle Garden.

The committeemen went to Castle Garden, but their visit was about as unprofitable as would be by a race course on an off racing day. Steamers carrying 6,000 immigrants were due, but the vessels were detained at the Bar by the fog. Consequently the Garden was about as uninteresting a rookery as can be imagined. The committeemen conscientiously or perfunctorily inspected the premises, however. They examined the bologna sausage that is sold to immigrants for 10 cents a chunk, the beer that costs 10 cents a bottle, and such other necessaries of life as are on sale there, carefully inquiring the prices asked and then quietly expressing the opinion that, after all, the Fifth-Avenue Hotel was a very reasonable place to board. They looked into the system of registering immigrants, of exchanging money and tickets, and last, but not least, the plan of handling baggage, in which the renowned Barney Biglin plays so important a part. Biglin was introduced to the committee, and the great man whom the statesman questioned him as to the vast benefit he was conferring on would-be Americans by running his Castle Garden baggage express made seven Barney's brother Phil smile.

It was nearly noon when the committee got through inspecting Castle Garden. Then, for some unaccountable reason, they boarded a Government tug and sailed out into the harbor. The route covered on that trip is a mystery to every body aboard except the pilot at the wheel. The fog was as thick as New-Orleans molasses. Generally the route traversed took in some of the islands on which it is proposed to build the new Castle Garden. The party sat in the small cabin to keep dry and partook of a lunch consisting of sandwiches made by Castle Garden chef, Castle Garden beer, and whisky. Twice were they called away from this epicurean festival—once on a not wholly substantiated rumor that an indistinct outline which was revealed through the fog was Bedloe's Island and the Statue of Liberty, and again to gaze on what appeared to be a dark shadow on the general gloom, but which the pilot solemnly swore was Ellis Island. These are two of the sites proposed for the transfer of the immigration business. Oyster Island, another proposed site, could not be found, though search was made for it for an hour. Then the trip was ended.

In the evening most of the investigating statesmen went to the theatres. What they will do to-day is an unsolved problem. Some said they were going to church in the morning, to vespers at 4 o'clock, and to a praise service in the evening. Others said they would run down to Castle Garden and see some immigrants. Word came from the commander of the revenue cutter in the harbor, however, that his craft would be at the piers for the committee. Chairman Chandler asked the commander to call at the hotel in the evening. It is quite possible, therefore, that the committeemen will recuperate from the exhaustive investigation they are making by taking a little trip down the bay.

To-morrow, if it does not rain, the committee will again visit the harbor Islands, make a landing, and look over them.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY A CANADIAN OFFICER—ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED.

From the Halifax (N. S.) Herald, March 18.

The last annual report of the Department of Marine contains a valuable paper by Lieut. A. R. Gordon on tidal observations. Lieut. Gordon, who is one of the best qualified men in Canada to speak on this subject, says that while a thorough knowledge of the tides is of great scientific interest, it is of far greater practical importance. Vessels approaching our coasts are so frequently enveloped in fog that a knowledge of the currents, which admittedly exist and have considerable velocity and great variability, is of the utmost value. Many ship masters are of opinion that these currents depend so largely on the wind that they cannot be predicted, but in Lieut. Gordon's opinion by far the larger part of the unknown currents is due to tidal action, and might be predicted with great accuracy if we had the necessary information. The means now in the hands of mariners for making these predictions are, he says, little better than guesswork, and the publication of tide tables and a tidal chart for our coast waters would be a great boon to navigators, who on making land at present must often trust wholly to the lead, which is very insufficient, and to fog signals, which are often misleading.

The observations by which a complete knowledge of the tides on the eastern coast of Canada might be obtained would extend over nineteen years, though a great deal of information might be obtained in a much shorter time. The cost for the first ten years would be about $14,760 a year. The total cost for the whole nineteen years would not likely be greater than $200,000, or about

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9th-st., close to 5th-av.—Attractive three-story h. s., full width and dining-room extension.

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Northwest Corner on the Crown of Murray Hill—Very attractive four-story brownstone. Sanitary plumbing. Perfect order.

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51st-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, in excellent condition. In fee.

52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.—Medium-width four-story brownstone, tastefully decorated and in thorough order.

53d-st., near Madison-av.—A four-story medium-width b. p. extension, sanitary plumbing, excellent order.

54th-st., close to Madison-av.—Very attractive medium-width four-story b. p. extension, tastefully decorated; good order.

55th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-width four-story brownstone; price moderate.

56th-st., close to Madison-av.—An exceptionally well built four-story brownstone in excellent condition; nearly full width.

For permits and further particulars
Apply as above.

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LIST OF BUSINESS PROPERTIES ELIGIBLY LOCATED FOR INVESTMENT:

FULTON-ST., NEAR WATER-ST.
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GRAND-ST., NEAR WOOSTER-ST.
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Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 123d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room; only six remaining unsold; no advance in prices.
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47 Liberty-st. or 500 5th-av.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease; possession immediately.
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PIERS AND BULKHEAD PROPERTY TO lease at foot of Vesey-st., North River; half of Pier 23. Pier 24, and bulkhead connected therewith; best location in the city; will be rented to a desirable party at moderate terms.
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FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE, 81st-st., near Park-av., 50x20. (lot 100 feet,) with laundry and butler's pantry extension, 15x10; decorated, cabinet trim, handsome mirrors and chandeliers; a bargain for prompt purchaser. KAVANAGH, Madison-av. and 79th-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—176 WEST 75TH-st.; a $40,000 house for $36,000; the owner offers this house at this reduction by reason of going out of house-building; equal to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction; can be seen any time without permit.

18 EAST 34. THREE-STORY, 20 FT.....$32,500
1811 West 18, four-story, full size..... 40,000
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Park-av., near 39, 18-foot extension..... 50,000
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146 WEST 130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-av.—New three-story brownstone dwelling, finished residence, 18x52x100; price $16,500; only $3,000 cash required; cheapest house in the market. Apply on premises.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY Brownstone dwelling on Lexington-av., near Seventh Regiment Armory; in perfect order; entire new plumbing; two bathrooms; rent $1,290; liberal mortgage. JOHN G. DAVIS, 75 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR INVEST-ment.—A six-story building leased for five years at $15,000 per year; also a valuable corner on Deyst. rents at $8,400; bargains to offer.
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WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND upper west side lots a specialty.
Large and small plots.
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121st-st., elegant four-story brick dwellings, 25x60 feet; fifteen rooms; cabinet finish.
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A.—NEAR 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Extra size four-story high-stoop dwelling; can easily be altered into an apartment house. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

A.—117 EAST 76TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling; thorough repair; will be sold at low figure to immediate purchaser.
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A.—63D-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—Medium size, three-story, high-stoop dwelling; price $12,000. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY dwelling, No. 725 Park-av., on the crown of Lenox Hill, for sale or to rent; very low. Apply on premises.

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ALL YEAR RESIDENCE, STABLE, Grounds, 24th Ward, City.—Sell or rent. ANDREW FOWELL, Owner, 157 Broadway.

$1,250 EACH, $450 CASH.—LOTS WEST 172d-st. and Amsterdam-av., fronting Claremont Park, Central Morrisiana. Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

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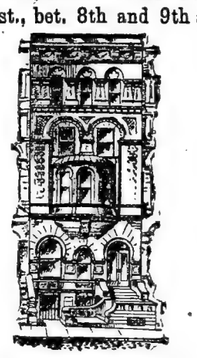
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A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
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all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING CHOICE DWELLINGS:

119th-st., near Madison-av., three-story brownstone, 15.8x53 feet, price, $13,500.

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Also others. Particulars and permits at office.

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Beautiful three-story
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Very unique; ten rooms; perfect order; all improvements; reception hall; 25th-st. cars.
Madison-av. cars run within one block of the houses.
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A THOROUGHLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE in first-class location, size 25x68x extn.; four stories; sanitary double plumbing; beautiful hard-wood trim; owner will make liberal concessions to a ready buyer. PERMITS FROM

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A FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x75x100, with extension in "L" station; rents, $2,690; mortgage, $15,000 at 4½. Asking price $26,000.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D-ST.—7,500 square feet—over three city lots in area; price, $16,000; terms to suit. These lots have rock; but situation is the most commanding on entire avenue. Station at 94th-st. There is no section on Manhattan Island so certain of a rapid advance as this.
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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OLD NEW Yorkers, with best credentials, would like to take entire superintendence of an apartment house—employing janitor, hall boys, &c., and renting apartments, looking into references, &c. Address J. A. E., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND 123 looking Central Park.—That exceptionally-fine new 24-foot dwelling No. 42 West 77th-st.; for sale at reasonable price. Inquire on premises.
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ONE LEFT, NO. 169 WEST 92D.—EXTRA well-built three-story brownstone, cabinet trim throughout, restricted street; $21,000; call and examine. JAMES BROWN.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 92d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

PRINCE-ST., NEAR WOOSTER.—TWO lots; old buildings; cheap to quick buyer; possession; growing neighborhood.
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$16,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE most desirable residences near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It is a well-located plot, 60 by 100 feet; fine house, in good order; every way modern; it has three bay windows; will accept two-thirds mortgage and one-third cash, or satisfactory real estate if sold soon. Address M. Y., Post Office Box 2,974, New-York City.

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Perfect every way. 60 minutes from Wall-st.

APPLY 60 BROADWAY, ROOM 311.

A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND FOR Sale.—Hour and half from city; situated on the bluff mouth of Black Rock Harbor, commanding an extensive view both up and down the Sound; the house is large and modern; all conveniences; gardener's house, greenhouse, kennel, &c.; about 45 acres; is considered the finest place on the Connecticut shore; a number of beautiful sites could be disposed of without interfering with the mansion proper. For maps and particulars apply to
SAM'L GLOVER, 58 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I., TWO DEsirable cottages near each other on Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, graperies, greenhouses, bowling alley, &c.; good stable with each house; owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms. For further particulars, inquire, by letter or personally, at 228 Madison-av., New-York.

RANCH.

2,400 acres of land in best grazing and agricultural county in Central Kansas; houses, stables, granaries, &c.; every facility for ranch or farm. Apply to owner, FREDERICK A. DENMAN,
44 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

ISLIP, L. I.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE FINest located pieces of property in Islip; of moderate size and on the water; it is surrounded by elegant private residences; the houses and numerous outbuildings are of the best, and the entire property is in first-class order; price and terms reasonable. For interview and an inspection of the premises address Owner, Box 147 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMing Summer residences on St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands. Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; grounds and buildings complete in every detail. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

OWNER GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL his handsome country house at Orange, N. J.; fully furnished; also horses, carriages, Jersey cattle, &c., &c., at a very low figure.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. E. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SEA-son.—A desirable and fully-furnished cottage at Wianno, (Osterville,) Mass. Address T., 332 Palisade-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Bumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
128 East 64th-st.—Three-story brownstone.
104, 108, 110, AND 112 WEST 116TH-ST., near Lenox-av.,
Four-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone dwellings, with three-story extensions, 20x56x100.11 each.
170 East 72d-st.—Four-story brownstone, with extension.
Watts and Washington sts., northeast corner—Five-story store.
178 East 93d-st.—Three-story dwelling.
707 5th-st.—Three-story dwelling.
Executor's sale, 456 West 24th-st.—Three-story brick.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
1,141 Park-av., northeast corner of 91st-st.—Four-story brick flat, with store.
422 Second-st., northwest corner of Pitt-st.—Four-story store.
5 Pitt-st., adjoining—Three-story brick.
214 East 77th-st.—Four-story brownstone flat.
WILLIAM YOUNG, NORTH SIDE,
100 feet west of Central Park, West.
Three choicely-situated lots, 25x102.2 each; unsurpassed location for residences, with advantages of Manhattan-square and Central Park.
35 THOMPSON-ST.,
Three-story and basement brick and frame house, with store.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
332 Lexington-av., southwest corner 39th-st.—Four-story brownstone, with two-story extension.
554 West 170th-st.—Two-story brick double tenement, with stores 28.2x80.4x93.6.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
787 AND 789 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Two five-story brick double tenements, with stores, size 50.3x93.10 1-7x50.1x90.3 6-7.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.
1,530 9th-av.—Five-story brick flat, with store.
232 East 12th-st.—Four-story brownstone.
212 East 14th-st.—Four-story flat, four-story extension.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate Angelina Henry, deceased.
27 West 30th-st.—Four-story brownstone.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
85, 37, and 39 East 62d-st.
136 West 50th-st.
137 West 17th-st.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3.
115th and 116th sts., west of Lenox-av.—Eight lots.
To close the estate of John J. Borger, deceased.
191 Prince-st., northwest corner Sullivan-st.
Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs, will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
sale absolute and without reserve,
to close the estate of Homer Morgan, deceased,
16 DESIRABLE LOTS,
SITUATED ON 102D, 103D, 104TH, AND 105TH STS.,
near Central Park, West.
Sixty-five per cent. may remain three years at 5 per cent., or can be paid at any time on giving three months' notice.
Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
48 AND 50 MAIDEN-LANE
through to
33 AND 35 LIBERTY-ST.,
Five-story and cellar brick store and office building covering entire plot, 48.4x118.8x47.10x110.4.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
23 CHOICE AND AVAILABLE LOTS,
as follows:
Five lots on the northeast corner
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST.
will be sold in one parcel;
NINE LOTS ON 11TH OR WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.;
NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS.,
between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
2-story and attic brick house and lot,
NO. 9 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., the three-story brownstone dwelling & Lot,
NO. 121 WEST 44TH-ST.,
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 136 EAST 15TH-ST.
Maps at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
3-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 1,249 WEST 97TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4-story brown-stone-front house, with lot,
NO. 162 EAST 64TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
the valuable improved property,
NOS. 30 and 32 BAYARD-ST.—Two three-story brick dwellings; lots 20x50 each.
NO. 36 FORSYTH-ST.—Two-story and attic brick store and dwelling; lot 25x50.
For further particulars, maps, apply to Messrs. BRIESKEN & KNAUTH, attorneys, 229 Broadway, or the auctioneers', 149 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer.

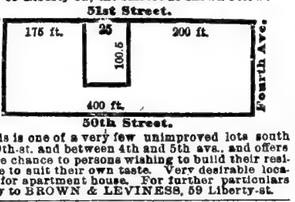
THE
MOST ELEGANT PROPERTY
ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND
FOR SALE AT AUCTION
ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

This property lies directly on the Sound, and is about 75 feet above tidewater. It contains about THREE ACRES, and has been known as LOSEES'S HILL for the past 38 years. It is located in Westchester County, Town of Rye.

Being one mile from Rye and Harrison, and two miles from Port Chester Station, N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. It is one of the finest beaches there is on the Sound. It is within half a mile of the American Yacht Club House and grounds, on MILTON POINT, and in the immediate vicinity where the Hon. Wm. H. Calvin, William H. Starbuck, Esq., and several other gentlemen are putting up splendid mansions. This property is available for public or private use, and has been known by rowdmen from Bridgeport to Harlem River for the past 35 years. There are six feet of water at this point at low water. With a little trouble and expense, it would make a very eligible place for a good dock.

Do not forget the date, April 2, at 2 P. M. For further particulars inquire of or write to W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer, Port Chester, N. Y., or WILLIAM YOUNG, owner, De Soto House, Port Chester. Sale positive.

BROWN & LEVINESS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1890,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., the full lot as shown below:



This is one of a very few unimproved lots south of 59th-st. and between 4th and 5th avs., and offers a rare chance to persons wishing to build their residence to suit their own taste. Very desirable location for apartment house. For further particulars apply to BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

J. E. LEVINESS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Northeast corner of Bleecker and Jones sts.
BROWN & LEVINESS will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF EMILY ROGERS,
THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
BLEECKER AND JONES STS.,
lot 25x75 feet, with three-story and attic brick dwelling on front, 25x35 feet, and two-story and attic brick dwelling on rear, 20x25 feet.
Maps and terms of sale can be had at the auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A PIECE OF down-town property, south of Canal-st., east or west side; give full particulars.
E. A. TREDWELL,
19 Times Building.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 AND 72 West 34th-st.,
Brokers and Managers of Estates,
make a specialty of the management of real estate in all its branches; rent and collect in all locations; can save any owner money on repairs and procure him tenants where others fail; remittances made to all parts of the world.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—EXCELLENT FACILities for renting, selling, and exchanging city and country property; registration free; management of estates a specialty; 24 years' references from our patrons. E. A. DAILEY, 74 West 35th.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE MEDIUM-sized brownstone house, near Prospect Park; no agents; state particulars and lowest price. W. H., 78 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO LEASE, ON LONG OR SHORT terms, tenement or business property. RESPONSIBLE, 1,238 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO RENT A house in that great street of the west side, 86th-st., west, is now given; built by J. G. Pragne, architect; furnished or unfurnished; brilliant woodwork; mosaic wood floors; M. Vance gas fixtures; billiard table. Apply to POWER, 1,464 9th-av., corner 86th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, four-story high-stoop brownstone house, with B. P. extension, on 75th-st., near Madison-av.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

TO RENT—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished three-story high-stoop house, 23.6x50 x100, on 31st-st., near Madison-av.; private family only.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

54TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH-AV.—VERY desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent, furnished or unfurnished.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th and 27th sts.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ON PARK-AV., near 37th-st., a four-story medium size high-stoop house. GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 31st-st.

FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 74TH-ST., near Madison-av., to rent, ($3,000.) E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET.—A MOST SATISFACTORY ARrangement can be made for a very fine four-story corner house, dining-room extension, fine finish and condition; owner, who must be absent, will retain part; liberal concession, or will let whole; location and neighborhood unsurpassed; Lenox Hill, opposite Normal College grounds. Apply LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. or 1,181 3d-av., near 69th-st. See owner at up-town office from 2 to 3.

WEST 70TH-ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Four-story high-stoop house, 18.6x60x100, to rent, unfurnished, $1,600 per year.
SETON & WISSMANN.
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

208 2D-AV.—TO RENT UNFURNISHED, four-story English basement brownstone house, 17.5x60x105; rent moderate.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED 4-STORY high-stoop stone house, 22x55 and B. P. extension, to rent unfurnished, on 30th-st., near Madison-av.; private family only. SETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

NO. 124 WEST 12TH-ST.—NICE OLD-fashioned house in excellent neighborhood to let to strictly private family; rent, $1,700; Rhinelander lease. Permit from 79 Cedar-st., Room 50, 2 until 4.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN BRICK HOUSE in perfect order; all improvements; lot 50x200, with large stable, on Walton-av., near Cedar Park; a delightful residence; rent moderate. Apply to MCCORD, 610 Motte-av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON EAST 19TH-st., near 2d-av., desirable three-story and basement high-stoop house; rent, $1,400 per annum. Apply to L. & W. RUTHERFURD,
51 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A THREE-story English basement house on 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Apply to L. & W. RUTHERFURD,
51 LIBERTY-ST.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x58, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co., of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brownstone dwellings, high stoops, 25 East 83d-st., 121 East 72d-st., and 1,076 Madison-av. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

TO LEASE—NO. 10 EAST 73D-ST.; FOUR-story brownstone, 22½x90x102.2; two-story bay window, having fine view of the Park. Apply to SAM'L GLOVER, 58 Liberty-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP Brownstone house to rent unfurnished on 19th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT to refined married couple without children in exchange for board. E. A. DAILEY, 74 West 35th.

NO. 29 WEST 48TH-ST.—MOST DESIRAble residence to let to strictly private family; two to five year lease. Permits from 79 Cedar-st., Room 50, 2 until 4.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST., UNFURnished; medium house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice location.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, 37TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av.; butler's pantry extension; perfect order; low rent. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

77TH-ST., 78 EAST, NEAR MADISON-AV.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone, in complete order; two baths; moderate rent; immediate possession. R. BARRY, 1,273 Broadway.

CHOICE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS together; seven rooms; brownstone house; 310 West 29th-st.; with owner. Apply at office, 256 West 29th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES, ALL IM-provements, central location, at very low rates. Apply to RUFUS KING, Agent, office of estate of N. Low, 1 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

AT 102 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO FLOORS TO rent, separately or together; newly papered and painted; rent reduced. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN PRIVATE houses; very centrally located; rents very moderate. Apply to RUFUS KING, Agent, office of estate of N. Low, 1 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE THREE-story high-stoop house in best 124th-st.; low rent to good tenant. Owner, 178 William-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house, just put in order, 139 West 42d-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

PORTER & CO.,

211 WEST 125TH-ST.,

OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

116th-st., near 2d-av., 3-story h. s.	$900
119th-st., near 3d-av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms	700
121st-st., near Madison-av., fine 3-story b. s.	1,000
122d-st., near 7th-av., fine 4-story b. s.	1,200
123d-st., near Lenox-av., fine 4-story 20x60	1,500
126th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story b. s.	1,200
128th-st., near 3d-av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms	800
126th-st., near Lenox-av., desirable 3-story b. s.	1,000
128th-st., near Lex.-av., 3-story b. s., 10 rooms	680
129th-st., near Mad.-av., 3-story brick, 18 rooms	840
130th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story 20x55	1,080
130th-st., near Lenox-av., fine 3-story b. s.	1,000
130th-st., near Lenox-av., desirable 4 stories, b. s.	1,300
131st-st., near 5th-av., 3-story Queen Anne	800
131st-st., near 7th-av., fine 3-story b. s.	900
Lexington-av., near 125th-st., desirable 3-story b. s.	900
Madison-av., opposite Mt. Morris Park, fine 3-story	1,200
Madison-av., fine corner for a doctor, 3-story	1,000
5th-av., near 128th-st., elegant 3-story b. s.	1,650
5th-av., near 130th-st., desirable 3-story b. s.	1,000
5th-av., corner, fine house, with grounds	700
Lenox-av., near 123d-st., fine 3-story b. s.	1,500
7th-av., near 122d-st., elegant 4-story h. s.	1,500

ALSO OTHERS, ALL LOCATIONS.

21ST-ST., BET. 9 AND 10 AVS., 4- story h. s. stone.....$1,600
23d-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 3-story h. s. brick.....1,500
22d-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 4-story R. s. stone.....1,200
22d-st., bet. 9 and 10 avs., 3-story h. s. stone.....1,700
22d-st., bet. 9 and 10 avs., 3-story h. s. brick.....1,000
23d-st., bet. 7 and 8 avs., 3-story R. s. marble.....1,600
23d-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 3-story h. s. stone.....1,600
24th-st., bet. 5 and 6 avs., 4-story h. s. stone.....2,500
24th-st., bet. 7 and 8 avs., 4-story h. s. brick.....1,200
24th-st., bet. 9 and 10 avs., 3-story h. s. brick.....900
24th-st., bet. 4 and Lex.-av., 3-story h. s. brick.....1,200
23d-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 4-story E. bas. stone.....1,100
23d-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 3-story E. bas. brick.....1,020
24th-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 4-story R. s. stone.....1,500
Perry-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story h. s. brick, with stable in rear.....1,200
Renwick-st., bet. Canal and Spring sts., 2½-story h. s. brick.....750
103d-st., bet. 9 and 10 avs., 3-story h. s. stone.....1,200
34th-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs., 3-story h. s. stone.....2,000
34th-st., bet. 9 and 10 avs., bk. stable 4 stalls.....
Will be rented separately.
E. V. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st., Room 22A.

H. B. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 LIBERTY-ST.
OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-sty. h. s.	$2,750
17th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 5-sty. Fr. bas.	2,800
30th-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.	2,800
34th-st., bet. Mad. and Park avs., 3-sty. E. b.	
34th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 4-story h. s.	3,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.	1,300
52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s.	3,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.	2,500
54th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story h. s.	3,750
60th-st., near Lexington-av., 4

SOME BROOKLYN TOPICS

MAYOR CHAPIN'S BIG VOTE STARTS A TREASURY RAID.

RAGE OVER THE "EAGLE'S" NOMINATION OF HILL FOR SENATOR—THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The fact that Alfred C. Chapin was re-elected Mayor of Brooklyn by a plurality of over 9,000 votes last November is used now as a convincing argument in favor of passing some big financial bills at Albany. A great deal of gossip from the legislative halls gets down to Brooklyn, and the latest interesting morsel concerns City Works Commissioner Adams and some of these bills.

Adams was before the Assembly Cities Committee, and, in reply to an assertion by a Republican that the people did not want any more improvements just now, he said: "That same cry was raised previous to the last election, but the people answered it by re-electing Mayor Chapin by 9,000 majority."

Now, it may be well to note that there are bills at Albany affecting Brooklyn which provide for the expenditure of over $9,000,000. The Second-avenue improvement alone will cost $5,000,000; the Twenty-sixth Ward sewers, $2,500,000; the new street pavements, $1,000,000, and the proposed Fourteenth Regiment Armory, $450,000, while the Charities Deficiency bill calls for $243,000. The balance of the $9,000,000 is made up of small sums, desired mainly to increase some one's salary or to give a salary to some official now serving without pay.

For all these the argument about Mr. Chapin's majority is being used for all it is worth. Health Commissioner Griffin, for instance, wants his salary increased from $4,000 to $5,000; the Police Commissioner wants five additional surgeons at $2,000 each; the Coroners want a new clerk at $1,500, and the Excise Commissioners want their pay increased from $3,000 to $4,000 a year each. The Park Commissioners, who now get nothing, have sent up a bill, with Mayor Chapin's approval, asking for $3,000 a year each, while the nineteen Aldermen are pulling wires for the passage of a measure giving them each $2,000 a year.

There seems to be no good reason why the Park Commissioners should be expected to work without compensation, especially since the reduction of the commission to three members has greatly increased the amount of work falling to each man. But it is difficult to see how the Aldermen are worth anything to the city. It might be wise to give each of them $2,000 upon his signing a covenant to keep out of the Common Council Chamber for twelve months.

These measures are all Democratic, of course, for all the office holders belong to that party. The leaders were therefore particularly incensed a few days ago to see in the *Eagle*, whose politics have been described as "wabbling," an editorial denouncing these bills as outrageous. In view of Editor McKelway's recent jubilation over Mayor Chapin's triumphant reelection, it may be well to put him on record in regard to his present views. He says:

"The triumphant shout of '9,000 majority,' heard after the last election, has been echoed in significant acts. For example, but for the '9,000' impulse it is doubtful whether a large part of the extravagant legislation proposed at Albany would ever have been ventured on. It is not necessary to assume that all these bills are bad. Some are only doubtful. Others are simply scandalous. But the present point is that the reckless emptying of them all into the Legislature now is attributable to the boldness, not to say effrontery, encouraged by the 'large majority' of November, 1889. Every thousand of it stands for a million of dollars added to the load which already galls the public shoulder."

In getting down to the various items, the *Eagle* finds the Aldermanic bill the hardest to digest, and repels it in this language:

"The impudent proposal to pay the wretched Aldermen who now compose the Common Council $2,000 a year for their worthless alleged services is perhaps the most abominable. The thing of compensation for the Park Commissioners, while less offensive, is wholly inexcusable."

The suggestion made by Mr. McKelway, through the *Eagle*, that Cleveland should be nominated for President, Hill for Senator, and Chapin for Governor, has created for him more enemies than anything else he has ever done. The local bosses read that editorial with something nearer akin to pity than they had ever experienced before. McLaughlin, it is said, expressed a belief that the man who originated that was drifting into second childhood. The Kings County Democracy is for Hill for President first, last, and all the time, and Mayor Chapin is with the Kings County Democracy on every subject affecting the nomination of the next Governor of this State.

A man who has been a Justice and a County Clerk, and who is as near McLaughlin as any one, said yesterday: "The *Eagle's* ticket is ridiculous. It gives Hill the almost impossible job of carrying the Assembly while Cleveland is to do nothing but let people vote for him. Besides, why should Hill busy himself in the Senate? Not for love of Cleveland, you can bet. No, Sir; this county wants Hill in '92, and this county will get him."

But the *Eagle* thinks not, for it published a second editorial the other day, pointing out that McKelway had predicted the nomination of a lot of public men, and closing as follows:

"If the suggestion of last Monday of Chapin, Hill, and Cleveland for 1892 should have the successful fruition of the former ones referred to, the dissenting newspapers to-day permitted to display their amateur political qualities in our columns would certainly have a new opportunity to improve their intelligence, but it is quite doubtful that they would exhibit the good temperament and the alert mentality which would enable them to do so."

Private advices direct from Washington indicate that the Secretary of the Navy has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of harmonizing the warring factions in the Brooklyn Republican organization. It is frequently admitted now that THE TIMES was right on Wednesday last in showing that Gen. Tracy brought Congressman Wallace and the Woodruff faction together, and brought about "Dan" Lake's appointment, in addition to opening a way for William C. Bryant to become Postmaster. Wallace's renomination is the next step, and there is some fun in fathoming his chances by creating a post of confidential adviser to Secretary Tracy and giving it to Robert D. Benedict.

This would remove all opposition to the Nichols-Nathan-Wallace management in the Third Congressional District. The local fight between the Nathan and Woodruff forces really had its beginning in the convention in that district in 1888, and culminated in the Daggett-Baldwin scandal in January last. If all the scores on the old slate were wiped out now, of course Wood's use to oppose him in the General Committee would cease and there would be a general reunion. That this is to be the basis of the reorganization of the local machine is regarded as almost a certainty, and that Gen. Tracy is to be the general savior is extremely probable.

All the big wheels and all the little wheels that have been set in motion to bring about this result have ground at least one man to powder, in a purely metaphorical sense. Col. Andrew D. Baird is that unfortunate individual. His rise was rapid, like unto that of a rocket, and, unlike the rocket, his stick required two years to fall, but when it came down it descended deep into the bowels of the earth. In the Autumn of 1887 Col. Baird loomed up as the Republican candidate for Mayor, solely because he was "the friend of labor." He surprised everybody by coming within a few hundred votes of winning, and for the succeeding two years he was looked up to as the strongest man in the party. As such he took a turn at Federal office seeking, and demanded the appointment of William J. Taylor as Postmaster. This he wanted done before the election, but no reason could be given for the removal of Hendrix. Then came Col. Baird's political burial, and now his friend Chapin is setting up Wallace's friend Bryant. Col. Baird is reported to be disgusted with the faithlessness of man and to contemplate retirement to the seclusion which his stoneyard grants.

There is no more interested observer of the result of the Senate committee's investigation into the departments of New-York City than Mayor Chapin. His friends say he is particularly concerned in the figure cut by Hugh J. Grant when Mr. Ivins took that statesman in hand. Mr. Chapin, it is known, does not regard Mr. Grant as a man of great mental ability, and to his intimate friends he has not hesitated to say so. But he and his backers have a great respect for the power of Tammany Hall, and they fear that that influence may be cast solidly for Grant in the Gubernatorial Convention of 1891. Mr. Chapin expects to have a personal interest in that convention, and he is looking forward to a possible contest with Mayor Grant. Just now he sees a chance to kill off Mr. Grant, and so get rid of at least one opponent.

It is even intimated by a pretty reliable authority that Mr. Chapin, through knowledge obtained while he was State Controller, has directed Mr. Ivins's attention to several little items which, when laid before the public, will not reflect much credit upon the official career of Mayor Grant. In fact, the head of Brooklyn's municipal administration is reported as regarding Mr. Ivins's questions as being of as much interest to him as those put to Hugh J. Grant, although not so embarrassing.

One week ago City Works Commissioner Adams obtained a special appropriation of $10,000 with which to clean the streets of Brooklyn until April 1. He had men at work on Fulton-street for about twenty-four hours, all told, but they made only a slight impression upon the mud. Gifted by some evident genius they piled the dirt into mounds, and left these little monuments of their own stupidity in the streets. A few hours saw the dirt in its old place in the gutters. When the heavy snow of Wednesday morning came, what did Adams do? Nothing. Not a single shovelful of snow was lifted out of Fulton-street by his contractor. It was allowed to lie waiting for a rain or a thaw. Both came, and to-day Fulton-street is an inch deeper in mud than it was a month ago.

In the meantime what is Adams doing with that fund of $10,000? He can't be paving it out to the contractor at the latter's bid of $25 a mile, for that bid was for work on the streets, and no such work is being done. It is safe to assert right now that when April Fool's Day arrives there will not be one cent of that emergency fund in the Commissioner's official pocket. But it is only fair to warn Mr. Adams now that there are three Fulton-street property owners who have formed a compact to ascertain just where that money goes. One of them, who has to clean the street in front of his store at a cost of nearly $500 a year, said yesterday: "We are biding our time, but we propose to trace every dollar of that money from the City Treasury to the breeches pocket in which it now is."

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Brooklyn has an efficient police department, competent courts, and an active District Attorney, and yet none of these officials have paid any attention to the accounts published in regard to how two men fractured each other's skull in Garrett Cullen's saloon on Myrtle-avenue last Sunday. They had been drinking there for several hours and got into a row over the payment for their liquor. The bartender and several others witnessed the affray, but no attention was paid to this proof that Cullen had his place open in violation of law. The evidence is positive, and a jury would have to convict on it. But no attempt will be made to punish any one.

The secret lies in Cullen's political pull. He is an ex-Supervisor and a power in the local ward machinery. He makes and unmakes policemen, and for years has defied the law. His place is open all night and all day Sunday, and although the police station is less than half a block away, no attempt is made to shut him up.

There is another place near Cullen's, kept by a man named Ryan. It is much more pretentious than Cullen's, and has never been closed since the day it began business. A side door is used after 1 A. M. and on Sunday, but it is never locked, and one has only to turn the knob and walk into a brilliantly-lighted parlor. Detectives stand in front of the door nearly all night, and have no diffidence about going inside at any hour when invited to do so. Police Captain Campbell and his sergeants know all about this constant violation of the law, but they say no public complaints are made, so why interfere?

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The Church of the Pilgrims, of which Dr. Storrs is pastor, is to be enriched by a stained-glass window erected by S. B. Chittenden as a memorial to his father and mother. The design has been prepared by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, and the Tiffany Glass Company is at work on it. The window, it is estimated, will cost about $4,000. It will be 21 feet high and 9 feet wide, and will be arched by a cusp. The window proper will really consist of two panels, each containing three pictures. The left panel will be inscribed "Simeon Baldwin Chittenden," and the right "Mary Hartwell Chittenden." The Biblical inscriptions for each of the pictures were selected by Dr. Storrs and Mr. Chittenden. The window will be made wholly of opalescent glass, on which very little paint will be used. Mr. Tiffany thinks the design will not be ready for placing in the church before May, or possibly June.

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Frank Brooks, the young barber who killed his mother because he feared she had consumption and then sent a bullet into his own head, is slowly dying in Raymond-Street Jail. He lies all the time on a pallet, silent and melancholy, and almost blind. He has lost the sight of one eye completely, and the light of the other is slowly going out. Dr. Shepard, who attends him daily, says he has parcels in an advanced stage and cannot long survive. His condition is really pitiable, and several lawyers have taken steps to have him adjudged insane and sent home to die. Brooks was, until a year or so ago, an exceptionally bright man for a barber. He made plenty of money and had collected an extensive and valuable library. To all his associates he was known as "The Student." It is supposed the germs of the disease which is now eating his life away are due to overstudy and mental worry, growing out of the morbid fear that his aged mother was to become a consumptive.

HAMILTON AND BURR.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THEIR FATAL DUEL.

The monograph published some weeks ago by the Hamilton Bank of this city, presenting the story of the Burr-Hamilton duel as told in the newspaper accounts of 1804, has attracted a degree of attention that illustrates the interest still felt in that tragic and lamentable event. Several score of letters have been received at the bank asking for the pamphlet or commenting upon the facts therein presented. One writer, in the course of his comments, says:

"A gentleman connected with the Schuylers and Hamiltons closely by marriage, and with whose friendship I was long honored, once told me, 'I am the only man living who knows the real cause of that duel, and I shall carry my secret with me to the grave,' which he did. My mother, only daughter of Nathaniel Pendleton, (Hamilton's second in the duel,) often told me, 'Father did not, I think, wish Gen. Hamilton to fight with Burr. He felt certain that Burr would kill him. Burr was a dead shot; the General was a very poor one. Of Burr my mother always spoke with the most undisguised scorn and contempt. She told me often, 'I have seen him walking the streets of New-York, often—a little, decrepit, shabby, mean-looking man, too poor to pay his way across the ferry.'"

Another venerable correspondent writes: "I was nine years old when the duel occurred, and remember the event very well. The country was greatly excited, threatening to hang Burr. In some respects he had his deserts. He was despised, an outcast from society. I have seen him twice, the last time the morning after his last marriage. He and his wife went on the New-Haven steamboat, in New-York. He was a very small man, but every person would notice his remarkably bright black eyes."

Says another writer: "My great grandfather, Theodore E. Vallon, signed as a witness to Gen. Hamilton's will, and his son was at that time a student at law in Hamilton's office. To him the General is said to have given his last words of direction about his business affairs on the afternoon previous to his meeting with Col. Burr. Of course, no intimation was then given of what was to follow."

In Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr" a statement is made that the marble monument erected by the St. Andrew's Society of New-York, of which Hamilton was President, upon the spot in Weehawken where he fell, was broken down and carried off by vandal hands, and that "the slab which bore the inscription was preserved until recently," but "upon searching for it" it was discovered that that relic had disappeared in the same mysterious manner as the rest." The publication of this monograph has thrown light upon that mystery, for one of the letters above referred to is from a member of the family to which that historic spot belongs, who says: "The duel was fought on my father's property, and he now has in his house the slab that the St. Andrew's Society erected to mark the spot."

A STATUE TO JOHN ERICSSON.

A movement has started down town for the erection of a statue of John Ericsson at the open space at the junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth-street. It is not yet proposed to solicit subscriptions for a statue fund, but rather to awaken the public feeling upon the subject in the hope that perhaps the city may be induced to take the matter in hand. Those who have already interested themselves in it are of the opinion that the services of Ericsson to this country, and particularly to this city, constitute on his behalf a very strong plea for at least this kind of recognition.

In the circulars which are in course of preparation it is recalled that, in the construction of the Monitor to stay the course of the rebel ram Merrimac, Ericsson rendered conspicuous service to the country at large. The circular goes on to say that if the Merrimac had been able to reach New-York Harbor unobstructed the Confederate Government might have exacted a stupendous tribute. It is hoped that the movement will also be favored because its object is to provide suitable adornment for a spot specially well adapted for such a purpose.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, March 22.—On Thursday next the annual election of the Young Men's Association will be held. There is more interest in the contest than in the charter election, which takes place ten days later. The Young Men's Association was incorporated in 1833, and is therefore one of the institutions of the city. Its charter says that it is "for mutual improvement." A library is maintained and reading rooms are kept up, which have recently been made free. The association is supported by life members, who pay $50, and yearly members, who purchase tickets at $2 each. The revenue derived from these two sources is principally through the interest over the elections, for not one-half of the two thousand and odd members avail themselves of the privileges of the library.

This year the "regulars" have placed Dudley Farlane, General Freight Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at the head of their ticket. The "opposition" has nominated Charles B. Templeton, a young lawyer.

A NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—With a capital of $5,000 the Fisher's Island Telephone Company has been incorporated at Albany to construct a line of telegraph on Fisher's Island, Suffolk County, or from or to any other points within this State. The capital is $5,000, and the entire number of shares but three are taken by E. M. Ferguson, Pittsburg, Penn., and Walter Ferguson, of Stamford, Conn.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Just this one week of Lent and the gay world will take up its pleasures where they were dropped nearly forty days ago. Not that the post-Lenten festivities are to be particularly brilliant, for, with the exception of Mrs. Whitney's dance, which is really to be the most striking event of the month, and two or three dances at Sherry's, not to mention a formal dinner of 100 covers, there is little of promise before the Spring flitting out of town will begin. No house in town lends itself more conveniently to large entertainments than that of the Whitney's, and what with the bevy of Washington girls who are to come over and assist as a setting for the home belles, the dance promises to furnish pleasant gossip for the participants for some time. It is a fitting finish for a season that has been phenomenally gay, and the unusual spirit of the early Winter will render the last month of the season somewhat less brilliant.

These forty days of mourning that are yet with us have been filled to overflowing with the good things that make life here in New-York so well worth the living. The very name of Lent has come to mean dinner almost, for it is then that that most delightful form of hospitality holds sway. It is a name dear to the heart of the young man and maiden who are gravitating toward each other. Then it is that the all-seeing matron who has watched with kindly eye the blossoming of that tender regard lends a helping hand and a dinner, where he who is marked for the flowery chains takes out her who is in future to grace the head of his table. All of the guests are noticeably unconscious of the young people's presence, and the opportunities for an uninterrupted tête-à-tête are such as a dance never affords. And just as all the world loves a lover, so all bless the coming of Lent.

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Speaking of lovers, the season's gayeties have brought about an unusual number of desirable marriages. The year has been altogether free from any announcement of those startling mésalliances which so frequently furnish gossip for friends of the interested persons. A long list of weddings is already announced for April, and June, the favorite month for the beginning of the voyage of matrimonial life, will look upon even more. Perhaps one of the most interesting will be that of Lawrence Turnure, Jr., who is to be married in London to Miss Romaine Stone. All of the English-American colony will be invited, and the event will be on an elaborate scale. The date said to be fixed is the middle of June. By that time London will be full of Americans, as usual. Of weddings nearer at hand there are many. A week from to-morrow Miss Grace Woodhouse will be married to Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Jr., the son of the ex-Minister to the Netherlands, and on the same day Stephen H. Brown, son of the agent of the Cunard Line, will marry Miss Grace Quartley, the daughter of the late Arthur Quartley, the marine painter, at Christ Church, Staten Island. On Easter Wednesday Miss Marguerit Allen is to marry Arthur Ketcham, and on the 14th will occur the wedding of Miss Maud Sargent to John Bouvier, Jr. Other weddings are those of Miss Charlotte Goodridge to George Edward Wyeth, of Miss Katherine Paine to Edward B. Swan, and of Miss Marie Wright to William J. Cooke. The weddings of Miss Mary Randolph to Frank Webb, of Miss Annie Murray to Wickliffe Yulee, and of Miss Alice Rathbone to Mr. Archibald are also spoken of as events that the coming of June will probably witness, although the dates have not yet been fixed. At one of the weddings the bridesmaids are to carry little rakes, somewhat after the manner of german favors.

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The Duchess of Marlborough will be in New-York all of this week at least, and will probably make a somewhat longer stay, although the only reason for her coming is legal business. It is her first visit here since she became the "American Duchess," and several arrangements have been made looking to her entertainment here in a manner befitting her rank and popularity. That is to say, arrangements have not been perfected, for no one knows positively just how long she is to be here, and her disposition toward accepting American hospitality. It is exceedingly unlikely that she will be able to get away without showing herself in at least two drawing rooms.

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Next to the problem of Easter bonnets and Easter gowns society has been bending its pretty head low over steamship plans and puzzling its brains over stateroom accommodations. In two or three weeks the usual exodus abroad will have fairly begun, and much of the fun of the trip is in arranging the preliminary details. The astonishing amount of knowledge of steamships displayed by the average girl, as she goes over the plans of the various vessels with her intimates, would astonish a steamship agent. She knows just which stewards are to be relied upon and which are not, can tell about the jolly Captain's dinner on this line's last Sunday out, can point out how there isn't a thing fit to eat on that vessel, and how on this one the doctor is such a boor, what a fine fellow the Captain of such and such a vessel is, and so on. She even goes so far as to select a stateroom on the port side of the vessel, because the prevailing winds will be so and so, and she can keep her port windows open and so on. Then, too, half the pleasure of the voyage is congenial companionship, and if by a little finesse she can learn that some companionable people are to take a certain vessel, well and good. Her party will be one with them. The question of "tipping" on board ship is a fad of the one year now, and with a feminine aversion to "tips" one pioneer party have agreed to try the experiment of no "tips" on the trip across. There are wagers that the experimenters will yield before the end of the journey in spite of the most fixed determination. Mrs. Heyward Cutting, her daughter, Miss Anna Cutting, and Miss Julia Schreiner will sail on the Umbria April 12.

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It is a little early for the hunting field, yet the Meadowbrook Club opened the season last Tuesday by a general meet. There was a fairly good attendance and the run was a lively one. The ground was heavy, so the pace was hardly up to the mark, but the day was thoroughly enjoyable. The snow has put an end to the sport for the present, but next week promises well. Messrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Elliott Roosevelt, Van Rensselaer Kennedy, J. L. Kernochan and others were out. Yesterday, the Country Club opened its course of steeplechases, and four cups were won in what proved to be a close and exciting contest. The Country Club, by the way, has been reorganized and is now called the Westchester Hunt Club. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., is the Master and the controlling spirit. Fine grounds have been secured near White Plains, and suitable kennels and other buildings are to be erected. Gentlemen from Tarrytown, Irvington, Rye, Pelham, and New-Rochelle have joined the club, and the outlook is very bright. In addition to Mr. Havemeyer, the committee in charge includes Messrs. Howard, Reynal, L. Jacob, Lambert Sackett and N. Potter. The country thereabout is well suited for the purposes of the club, and is especially easy of access.

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From far-away Florida come reports of tennis tournaments and all those outdoor sports that for us are still three months distant. The mild Winter has interfered sadly with the plans of Winter resort people, and Bermuda and the West Indies have been comparatively deserted. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt are at St. Augustine as are Mr. and Mrs. James Beekman, Mrs. Ely-Goddard, and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall. On Friday night a cotillion at the Moorish villa of Mr. G. Stuart Smith attracted all the New-York visitors, including Mrs. Marquand and Miss Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Santvoord, Miss Van Santvoord, Mr. Gordon Norrie, A. L. Norrie, J. E. Lorillard, W. Morgan, and Herbert Seymour. Preparations are being made for the elaborate celebration of April 2 and 3 of the landing of Ponce de Leon on the coast of Florida. St. Augustine is to have a land parade and a water parade, and in the desire to make the event as picturesque as possible all the native talent will be called upon. The anniversary of the landing of Ponce de Leon bids fair to become an event of importance down there.

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The weekly teas at the Claremont which were so popular last Spring promise to be even more generally patronized this year, and there is every reason why they should be. The drive up there is delightful, almost the only really beautiful drive about New-York, and the situation of the hotel, with its lovely lawn, and down the Hudson, is unequaled. The first of the entertainments will be held on Thursday, April 17, and tea will be served for thirty. The subscription will be $3 for a single person and $5 for a family. The committee includes Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. J. H. Robb, Mrs. J. R. Kernochan, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. Practically the same ladies who made it successful last year will manage it again. It was a new idea then and jumped at once into popularity. Another new idea that is to be tried during Easter week is an afternoon cotillion. It is only an experiment, but if it succeeds will be repeated. The idea is to have the dance in the afternoon, then dinner, and either ward an adjournment to the theatre. The Drawing Room Club has also an element of newness. Although it has been in existence for eight years, it has not had club rooms until last week, when it was established in handsome quarters at 501 Fifth-avenue. There are some two hundred members, and the qualifications for membership are somewhat the same as for the Nineteenth Century Club—literary and artistic. There was a reception Friday afternoon that was enjoyable in spite of the crush. Mrs. W. R. Neffel is the President and ruling spirit, and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. V. Botta, and Mrs. D. H. Chamberlain.

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There is a suggestion of penitential sacrifice in the big Fifth-avenue stages, to say nothing of the honest fun they afford to a theatre party. It is a fitting tribute to Lenten sentiment that the soft cushions of my lady's coach should give place to the ruder appointments of a public stage. But for real enjoyment the Lenten advocates are silent. Tuesday evening the Lenten Theatre Club went to Daly's, and afterward drove to Mrs. Lawrence Kip's, on Fifth-avenue, where supper was had. Some of the members present were Miss Perkins, Miss Whitney, Miss Morgan, Miss Kernochan, Miss Sloane, Miss Maud Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Miss Bend, Foxhall Keene, Charles A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Eleanor Duer, Julian Potter, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, Edward Bulkley, Brockholst Cutting, Elisha Dyer, third, Miss Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, R. Winthrop, and Worthington Whitehouse.

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By the death of the Duke of Manchester on Friday Lady Mandeville becomes the Duchess of Manchester, and England gains another "American Duchess." The present Duchess was Miss Yznaga, the daughter of Señor Antonio Yznaga. In May, 1876, she married George Victor Drogo, Viscount Mandeville, and went abroad to live. The union was not a happy one, for the new Duke is a man of little refinement. Lady Mandeville, now the Duchess, has three children, Lord Timbleton, a son nearly thirteen, who is at Eton, and two twin daughters, Alice Eleanor and Mary Alva. Her brother, Fernando Yznaga, married the American beauty, Miss Mabel Wright, less than a month ago, and has gone to England to live. The succession of his sister, coupled with his wife's beauty, will enable the Yznagas to take a prominent place in the English social world. It will also please the gossip that connected Lady Mandeville's name with the Countess who advertised her willingness to introduce American girls for a consideration.

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Three years ago Mrs. John G. Curtis of New-York started an orchestra in her own drawing room and for her own pleasure, under the very able direction of Theodore John, formerly conductor of the City Orchestra in Freiburg in Baden. The orchestra is composed of men and women, girls and boys. Those who are able to do so pay a small sum; those who are not able are admitted free. With the growth of the orchestra in numbers its scope has been enlarged, and it is now a school where pupils are well drilled to enter the profession of music or for thorough-going work as amateurs. Graduates of European conservatories have been specially fitted here to pass their examinations for admission to public orchestras in America. Two young men, pupils of Mr. John, have been accepted by one of the celebrated leaders of New-York. Mrs. Curtis's orchestra will play this Spring for the benefit of the Italian Mission. No doubt the pecuniary result will be as large as that of last year, when the concert was for the benefit of the Riverside Rest Association.

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Cyrus W. Field and wife still remain at Virginia Beach, Va. Among the late arrivals there are Joseph W. Harper of New-York and Judge J. W. Gilbert of Brooklyn.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Mary E. Poillon, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius C. Poillon, to Raymond J. Chatry. The wedding will take place in April.

VIOLATING THE LAW.

CONTROLLER WEMPLE DEFYING THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

ALBANY, March 22.—Controller Wemple is persistent in his defiance of the State civil service law. Even after he had been informed that he could not appoint a person even temporarily, except from the eligible list, as voucher clerk, he has kept young Shanahan in the position. He has also kept another clerk busy who resigned from one of the other State departments.

At a meeting of the Civil Service Commission about a month ago Mr. Wemple asked to have the office of stenographer, among others, taken out of competitive and placed in the non-competitive list. The commission refused the request. Since then the Controller and his deputy, Judge Westbrook of Amsterdam, have employed a young woman from a local stenographer's office. This is in direct violation of Rule 34, which provides that no temporary appointment or employment shall be made by any one not eligible for permanent appointment," and also that "when the duration of service is certified not to exceed one month and the need of such service to be immediate and urgent the officer may select for such temporary service any person on the proper register of those eligible for permanent appointment." Further on it says: "No person appointed under this rule shall be appointed temporarily a second time unless sixty days shall have elapsed since the termination of the previous term of temporary appointment without examination." Controller Wemple also violates Rule 44, giving veterans preference for appointment to office.

THALBERG'S PIANO TURNS UP.

Editor Thoms of the *American Art Journal* has lately had his taste for ovations gratified by the acquisition of the grand piano upon which Thalberg exhibited his wonderful genius as a virtuoso during his first visit to this country. The instrument is not very much the worse for wear in outward appearance, and its tone has been remarkably well preserved. Its chief value is derived, of course, from its association with Thalberg. It contains several improvements, which were looked upon as wonderful about fifty years ago, and which marked an important advance in the art of pianoforte making. The instrument is also valuable because it bears the autograph of the brilliant performer whose genius held two continents in admiration.

Mr. Thoms does not intend to keep the piano for himself. He is holding it merely until he can determine in what museum or other depository it will be best appreciated.

DECIDED AGAINST THE CITY.

ALBANY, March 22.—In the matter of the application of New-York City to compel an accounting by Alfred L. Simonson and another, executors of Samuel Wood, which was appealed from an order of the General Term affirming an order of the Surrogate dismissing the petition of the applicant, the Court of Appeals has decided against the city. The order is affirmed. Under the will of Wood the city was made alternate devisee of the residuary estate in trust for the establishment of the Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute. The Surrogate decided this provision of the will void, and that the city was not interested under the will.

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th St.

SILKS.

Black and White Hair-line Surah Silks, worth 75c. - - - - } 50c.

Black and Satin Merveilleux, worth 98c. - - - - - - } 69c.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF PLAIN AND FIGURED INDIA SILKS, 29c. TO $1.00.

FRENCH SATINES.

300 pieces first quality French Satines, choice designs, dark colors, worth 33c. - - - } 14c.

175 pieces Scotch Ginghams, very choice designs, 35c. quality. } 25c.

UPHOLSTERY.

Rich Silk Curtains, very fine, cost to manufacture, $23.00 per pair; a great bargain - - - - - } 13.50

Silk cross striped Curtains, assorted lot of manufacturer's samples, worth $7.50 per pair - - - - - - } 3.50

JERSEYS.

239 Ladies' very fine fancy Jersey Waists, large assortment, formerly $4.50 to $7.50, at } 2.98

MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS

85 doz. Men's fine Percale Shirts, 2 Collars and 1 pair Cuffs, regular $1.50 quality - - } 58c.

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' SPRING COSTUMES.

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 24, WILL OFFER

A number of COLORED WORSTED SUITS, of a variety of combinations and of our own make; the waists of which will be made to order without charge, at

$32.00;

Reduced from $55.00 and $75.00.

Also

A large number of completely-made Dresses, fitted without charge, and very desirable for all occasions, in Black and all colors, at

$12, $15, and $20.

18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.,

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

SPOILING A DOG SALE.

BREEDER MORRIS TAKES HIS SETTERS OUT OF A RAILROAD'S CUSTODY.

Responsive to a duly-advertised notice that there would be an auction sale of two unclaimed dogs at the station of the Erie Railroad Company at the foot of Chambers-street at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of men presented themselves at the baggage room at that hour. Some of them were evidently of the fancier class, some were employes at the railroad station, but the majority had evidently assembled from around the neighborhood, attracted by curiosity to see how this corporation would appear in the rôle of auctioneer.

But there were no dogs to be sold. They had been advertised for sale for the account of E. H. Morris, in default of freight and other charges. It was announced to the gathering that Mr. Morris had turned up on Friday night and had satisfied all claims in full. He had to pay $9 75 to the railroad company to settle the charges, the amount having been increased from $1 50, the original charge against the eight days before for the conveyance of the dogs from Rochester to this city.

Mr. Morris is a breeder at Rochester. Wishing to sell two Gordon setters and believing that he had a customer in this city, he came on with them less than a fortnight ago. According to the rules of the railroad company every baggagemaster on a train is allowed to charge for the care of the dogs from points as far west as Buffalo this rate at the rate of $1 per dog. The baggagemaster on Mr. Morris's train charged him $1 50 for both animals. Upon his refusal to pay anything the dogs were turned over to the chief baggagemaster at the Chambers-street station to hold until the amount should be paid. Mr. Morris visited the station every day to demand the delivery of the dogs without charge. At last he said he would instruct his lawyer to sue the company. The baggagemaster declared that unless the charges were settled immediately he would advertise the dogs for sale.

As soon as the advertisement appeared there were callers at the station to see the animals. Both dogs were recognized as of fine breed, and one visitor instructed the baggagemaster to bid $100 for them on his account should the visitor be unable to reach the sale at the appointed hour. Mr. Morris became satisfied that the baggagemaster was in earnest by this time, and Friday night he paid in his $9 75, which included, besides the original charge, the cost of maintenance for eight days and the cost of advertising.

DADY WILL BE PRESIDENT.

The Federal Club, a Brooklyn Republican organization, which was recently dispossessed from its club rooms for non-payment of rent, is to be reorganized, with Michael J. Dady as President. Mr. Dady is expected to supply the money to put the association on its feet, and in return his political aspirations are to have organized backing. These aspirations lie in the direction of profitable contracts.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

The officers of the Salvation Army in this city have arranged for a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Tuesday evening, which they promise shall be the most interesting meeting held for some time under their direction. Marshal and Mrs. Ballington Booth have promised to speak, and the force of workers engaged in and around this city will be there to present the practical side of life as viewed from their standpoint. Accounts of the progress of the work throughout the country will be read at the meeting.

A bazaar for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children will be held on Monday, April 14, at Sherry's, from 2 to 11 o'clock P. M. The ladies who will have charge of the tables are Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Robert McKim, Mrs. Percy Pyne, Miss Hargous, Miss Lena Post, Miss Chapman, Miss Spencer, and Mrs. Alexander Webb. Tickets may be had of Miss Lena Post, 21 Washington-square.

The meeting days of the New-York Society of Pedagogy have been changed from Wednesday to Tuesday. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday next in City College at 4 o'clock P. M., when Mr. Russell Sturgis will read a paper on "The Possibility of Imparting Ideas of Art to Children and Youths." The meetings are open to all who are interested in the subject of education.

The Central Council of the Order of the King's Daughters will hold a special meeting for prayer and conference at the Broadway Tabernacle next Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock P. M. This will be the last meeting of the kind for the season, and members of the order are requested to be present.

The fencing section of the New-York Turn Verein "Bloomingdale," 305 West Fifty-first-street, will give its first exhibition this evening at 8 o'clock in the gymnasium of the institution.

John F. Woodhull will lecture on "An Observation Lesson" before the College for the Training of Teachers, University-place, on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture to-day at the Temple Beth-El on "The Bible and Religion in Our Towns, Schools, and Colleges."

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WE MAKE THE ASSERTION THAT NOWHERE IN AMERICA CAN EQUAL CHOICE AND EQUAL VALUES IN RELIABLE FURNITURE BE OBTAINED TO THOSE OFFERED AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

WE VERIFY SAID ASSERTION BY POINTING TO THE IMMENSITY AND VARIETY OF OUR STOCK (DISPLAYED IN TWELVE SHOWROOMS) AND THE MODERATE PRICES RULING THROUGHOUT—ALL IN PLAIN FIGURES.

For an extensive exhibit of Furniture, tastily made, substantial, and offered at moderate prices, we would commend you to R. J. Horner & Co. They have no less than a quarter of million dollars' worth of goods on their floors. So if you can't find here what you want, you must be, so to say, unsuitable.—*Newspaper Comment.*

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Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.

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FINEST WOOL HENRIETTA, 94c.; worth $1 25.
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SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS, $1 11, $1 29, and $1 41; worth $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.
Complete line of BORDERED NUN'S VEILING, for Veils, from 99c. to $2 99 per yard.

FINE COTTON DRESS GOODS,

Usually called WASH GOODS, are shown in a well-assorted stock of SATEENS, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS, SEERSUCKERS, OUTING CLOTHS, SHIRTINGS, CHAMBRAYS, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, and JAPANESE SERGES.

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A full assortment of JERSEY SUITS, $2 78, $3 33, and $3 89.
BOYS' REEFERS, $2 92, $3 49, and $3 79.
BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS, 2½ to 10 years, $3 49, $4 09, and $4 67.

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300 dozen Ladies' COTTON HOSE, in black and fancy stripes, 19c.
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Ladies' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, 24c.
Ladies' Fast Black Brilliant LISLE THREAD HOSE, 29c.; worth 40c.
Ladies' Two-toed Richelieu Ribbed LISLE THREAD HOSE, 34c.; worth 60c.
Schopper's Brown Cotton HALF HOSE, double sole, 15c.; worth 25c.
Men's FAST BLACK COTTON HALF HOSE, 19c.; worth 30c.
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Men's Plated SILK HALF HOSE, in Mode and Tan Colors, 38c.; worth 50c.

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PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our stock includes, in addition to the regulation eight-ribs, the new styles of nine and fourteen ribs; also the club stick and LA RUBAN style.
Elegant line of PLAID SURAHS, $2 34; worth $3 25.
PLAIN SURAHS, $2 63; worth $3 50.
Job lot of CHECKED PARASOLS, $2 04; worth $3.
Spanish Lace PARASOLS, $4 09.
Hand-Run SPANISH LACE PARASOLS, $6 42, $6 71, $6 99, $8 17; worth $8, $10, and $11.
MARQUISE LACE PARASOLS at $12 24, $16 34, $18 09, $20 99, beautifully made up. SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CARRIAGE SHADES, $1 93, $2 34, $4 09, $4 67.
Union Serge 24-inch SUN UMBRELLAS, mounted with beautiful silver handles, $1 43; worth $2.
Union Serge, with cases to match, 26-inch, and very handsome line of handles, $1 58; worth $2 25.
Large line of GENTLEMEN'S CANES, including natural sticks, at 42c. and 79c.; buckhorn handles at $1 57, and a large variety of silver-plated and solid silver handle canes at bargain prices.

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CHENILLE CURTAINS, with rich Dado, $3 89; worth $5.
CHENILLE CURTAINS, much finer quality, all the new colorings, $5 24; worth $7 50.
Imported CHENILLE CURTAINS, figured all over, some plain top, $9 34; worth $15.
TURCOMAN CURTAINS and PORTIERES, with rich colored Chenille Dado, 72 inches wide, $5 84; worth $7.
Nottingham LACE CURTAINS, 69c. up to $6 94; worth from $1 to $8 per pair.
Real Tambour LACE CURTAINS, $4 38 up to $21 75; worth $6 to $35.
Cottage DRAPERY MUSLIN, 14c. per yard.
CHINESE MATTING, (per piece of 40 yards,) $3 84 up to $14 41.
French MEDALLION SQUARES for Sofa Cushions, Fire Screens, and Furniture Coverings, 59c. each; worth 75c.
Holland WINDOW SHADES, 3x6 feet, complete, on spring rollers, plain, 24c. each; fringed, 27c.; worth 35c. to 50c.
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150 dozen Men's French Balbriggan SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 43c. each.
Men's Lisle Thread SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 67c. each; worth $1.
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A FULL LINE OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S SPRING WEIGHTS IN WHITE AND NATURAL WOOL.
Ladies' Swiss ribbed VESTS in Ecru and White, 17c.
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Ladies' Fine Egyptian Cotton VESTS, in Ecru, high neck and sleeveless, 38c.
Ladies' Swiss ribbed Balbriggan VESTS, (shaped,) long and short sleeves, 34c. each.
Children's Gauze VESTS, 16 to 34 inch, 19c.
Ladies' Gossamer VESTS, low neck and ribbed arm, high neck, long and short sleeves, 27c. and 29c.

An extensive line of Episcopal Prayer Books, Hymnals, and Roman Catholic Prayer Books and Rosaries at prices about one-half those charged elsewhere.

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FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

The Finance Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic held a meeting at the Hotel Normandie a few nights ago, with Major Appleby as Chairman. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle was re-elected Treasurer of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, and requested to solicit contributions for the proper observance of Memorial Day, May 30. While the surviving veterans of the Grand Army take special charge of the beautiful ceremonies incident to this national day, they are unable to bear the entire expenses, and therefore feel more than justified in inviting all their fellow-citizens to co-operate with them. The funds annually contributed are scrupulously applied to the above named object, and any possible surplus is turned over to the relief fund, which is most judiciously used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the honorable veterans.

The following gentlemen were also re-elected members of the Citizens' Committee for another year:

Abram S. Hewitt, W. R. Grace, Noah Davis, Theodore Roosevelt, W. H. Arnoux, T. L. James, R. P. Flower, William Dowd, August Belmont, Nelson Smith, the Rev. H. S. MacArthur, D. D., the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rev. T. Gallaudet, D. D., the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. John W. Brown D. D., the Rev. S. Maynard, D. D., Dr. Lewis J. Sayre, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, George F. Hecker, James A. Gallatin, George M. Beach, O. F. Dorman, V. K. Stevenson, W. A. Camp, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Daniel Appleton, Gardner Wetherbee, William H. Webb, Clinton B. Fisk, John D. Crimmins, Jordan L. Mott, John E. W. Arnold, J. Hampden Robb, Alexander S. Webb, Dr. J. W. Dowling, Henry Clews, C. N. Bliss, Morris Phillips, William E. Tefft, W. L. Strong, William P. Earle, Thomas A. Davis, G. L. Lansing, A. P. Man, Charles H. Dana, Ropes, J. H. Breslin, W. H. Hume, Joseph Nayler, William M. Evarts, J. F. Plummer, C. L. Tiffany, Ambrose Snow, E. R. Thurber, James Talcott, George W. Curtis, Henry L. Oakley, Joseph W. Drexel, J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel F. Avery, H. L. Hotchkiss, William A. Darling, Ulysses D. Eddy, W. E. Cramer, Thomas Whittaker, O. F. C. Billings.

NOBILITY IN RUSSIA.

The nobles of the province of St. Petersburg at their annual assembly resolved to petition the Government to make a radical alteration in the laws regulating the acquisition of the rank of nobility. The London *Times's* correspondent says they "wish to exclude from their class the officials and chinovniks who become nobles only by right and length of service and the favoritism of their superiors, and who generally have no landed or other interest in the province to which they are reckoned to belong. At the same time, they desire to have the right of proposing the ennoblement of other persons who are large landed proprietors and have attained a certain standard of education. At present nobility is conferred by the Emperor on whomsoever he pleases, and is also acquired by mere official rank and the receipt of the higher class of decorations.

In reality, the Czar alone confers the rank of nobility in every case, since his Majesty bestows the official rank and awards the decorations which carry with them the title of nobility. Consequently, the declared wishes of the St. Petersburg nobles are understood to mean that they would preserve their ranks against the intrusion of the bureaucratic official class, who have no other title to nobility, and would reserve to themselves the privilege of recommending to the Emperor as eligible for such social promotion only those persons who possess the qualifications of property and education. If a change of this kind were carried out, which is not yet likely, it would produce a complete transformation of social conditions.

A PHENOMENAL ICEMAN.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, March 20.

Although Talbot, who supplies Gardiner with ice, can sell his whole stock at a better price than he asks for it at retail, he will supply his customers this Summer at the same prices as usual.

LIFE IN THE NORTH WOODS

ALL KINDS OF WEATHER BUT NO COMPLAINTS.

THE TROUT SEASON CLOSE AT HAND—BIRD LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACKS—THE WOODMAN'S MEDICINE.

HACKMATACK CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS, March 19.—During the last fortnight we have experienced pretty much every kind of weather from the coldest, 17° below zero, to the warmest, which lies among the fifties above. The latter temperature seems rather oppressive and unseasonable after the delightful "cold snap" just passed. But March is expected to be a month of change, although some severe Winter weather is confidently expected by the natives here before Spring actually sets in.

In a month and a half the trout season will begin, and with it sportsmen will commence to leave the cities for the comfortable camp and the daily angling in the woods. These Western Adirondacks are a veritable "fisherman's paradise," and offer every inducement to the lover of the piscatorial art. Indeed, I doubt if in the entire country there is a forest so well adapted to fishing as this. For the whole Adirondack region is a perfect network of streams and lakes, the sources of many great rivers, and this wonderful water system is plentifully stocked with brook, lake, and salmon trout, besides bass, pickerel, and perch, which, of course the true fishermen will scorn so long as there is a chance to catch trout. To some people there is no sport more absorbing than fishing for brook trout.

The fish itself is the gamiest of the finny tribes, and there is much exercise and pluck involved in the pursuit of it. For in following down and "whipping" a stream one frequently wades into spring holes and stumbles over the slippery stones and rocks in the bed of the brook. But these dangers and difficulties only enhance the enjoyment to some active, enterprising sportsman, while the quaint bits of scenery which he explores in this novel way are always charming and worth the trouble spent to enjoy them.

Fishing for lake trout is very different, although that, too, has its excitement should one happen to hook a fish of fabulous size, strength, and cunning, such as every fisherman loves to tell about, to "land" which will tax the muscle and ingenuity of the "man at the other end." Fish bite the best in the beginning of the season, a fact which fishermen should not forget in planning their sport.

With the near approach of Spring there is a stir in the animal life of the forest. Bears leave their dens, foxes begin to make themselves heard, partridges "drum" on the trees and logs, strange bird-notes are heard from many a hiding place, as the season advances and the weather grows milder, the woods will be filled with innumerable feathered "foreign" songsters.

To many people one great charm of our North Woods in Summer is the numberless variety of birds that make here their Winter homes in warm climates. They fill the air with their bright melodies, feed around the camps, bathe in the brooks, and transact their pretty courtships in the green foliage of the trees to the amusement and admiration of the silent spectator. And I think the serious bird lover will find among them many varieties not found elsewhere. In the Fall of the year most of the birds migrate to the South. And at this time one is reminded of their coming in the Summer by the empty nests that still cling to the branches and limbs of many forest trees, instead of the birds and their dainty fledglings to inhabit these compact little homes one finds a handful of snow or the broken, dew-spangled web of a spider! Of course, there are many kinds of nests, all more or less unlike, such as the fibres of roots and bark, twigs, grasses, and moss, and I have invariably found that the smallest are the most ingeniously put together, while the nests of large birds are clumsy fabrics of coarse sticks and twigs. From the rough, bulky nest of the hoot owl—there is one nearly three feet in diameter not far from Hackmatack Camp—to the delicate little thimble of a nest that the humming bird builds on the branch of a tree this is always the case. A man might construct a nest similar to the hawk's, but he could imitate the architectural skill of these smaller creatures with their deft little bills and claws and curious knowledge of weaving!

Speaking of the hoot owl or "great horned owl," he is a permanent dweller in the woods, and a savage, destructive fellow he is, too. His "note" is something fearful and startling and defies imitation. The first time I heard it I was enjoying the cozy warmth of a snug evening fire in my camp. Suddenly from outside, and it seemed as if it must have come from the very roof above us, began the most ghastly "hooting." Imagine the peculiar crooning of a sleepy pigeon combined with the hoarse croaking of a frog, and then this agreeable mixture, magnified a thousand horse power, if such computation is allowable in acoustics, and uttered suddenly right above one's head in the stillness of a moonlight night in the forest, and you will faintly realize the weird sensation the hoot owl is capable of arousing in the listener's mind. I went out to see if I could catch a glimpse of this gruesome intruder, and had the pleasure of watching a huge, dusky form glide noiselessly away through the branches of the trees.

I would have shot at him, but my guide warned me that, unless I killed the creature on the "first shot," I would have a disagreeable night on my hands. For the owl, if wounded, will turn and attack his assailant with terrible fierceness, using its formidable talons and hooked beak to good effect. On another occasion, when this owl favored us with hooting, my guide went out and imitated the sound. At this the owl drew nearer, thinking he had found a mate; but, discovering his mistake, he flew away in disgust, and was not heard from the rest of the day. This bird is occasionally captured by means of this simple stratagem. The hoot owl does a good deal of damage among the small game, such as grouse and hare, and, altogether, its feathered, catlike features make it look well in a city museum as to be glaring down at one from the lofty security of impenetrable tree tops. There are other and smaller owls here, as the screech owl, and occasionally the rare "snow owl" pays us a visit from his Canadian home.

The raccoon is another large native bird of our North Woods, and it would be difficult to find him in any other locality east of the Mississippi. Unlike crows, for which they might naturally be mistaken, the ravens go in pairs instead of flocks. Their deadly resemblance to their brethren in their fondness for carrion, a taste which the more genteel English raven does not share with them. The English raven is a grain-loving bird and celebrated for its domestic qualities, which make it a model of faithfulness to its home and its master. Our ravens are a great deal larger than crows, some measuring as much as two feet in length. There is one variety, distinguished by the feathers of the neck being white, but that occurs in the Southern States only.

Closely allied to the crow family is a smaller bird, peculiar to this region and well known to all sportsmen. I refer to the Canada jay or "venison bird." Perhaps there is no bird in nature so characteristically tame and self-possessed as this bold little fellow. My first introduction to him was over a blazing fire we had built in the woods to cook our dinner. Seated before its cheerful warmth, I was soon aware of the presence of this pretty feathered intruder. Down he tripped from a branch overhead and stood on the ground at my side, saucily eyeing the piece of bread I was eating. He was quickly joined by his mate, and the two waited patiently until I shared my bread with them, which they gobbled up as though they were famished, the sly, fat little brutes!

This boldness and familiarity of the Canada jay has also made it a favorite with the hunter, although the latter needs to be careful of his provisions, as his feathered camp following has no moral difficulties or timidity standing in the way of a small theft. The "venison bird" is between a robin and a blue jay in size. His plumage is grayish, and the white collar around his throat and black cap on his head give him a jaunty air in keeping with his character.

The Canada jay has a rival in camp thieving in the hedgehog. This animal is detested by all woodsmen and considered a great nuisance. It is tolerably fearless, often walking into the camp if it finds the door open. And woe to the man who attempts to kick the animal out! At the first sign of hostility the hedgehog will roll itself up into a ball and bristle up its armor of quills, which it can make points in every direction. And I doubt if there is any instrument much sharper than these "quills upon the fretful porcupine." The point, too, is barbed, so that it will work its way into the flesh and cause a great deal of trouble. Hedgehogs are quite large, some of them weighing as much as fifty pounds. And, despised and plentiful as they are, I have heard of their being eaten and their flesh pronounced passably good. But I think the camp larder must be woefully empty before it is replenished with hedgehog meat.

Foxes, too, are great thieves, but they are shy compared with the hedgehog and venison bird. On account of their rare cunning and swiftness, as well as their handsome skin and "brush," they are frequently hunted. In these woods, of course, horseback riding is an impossibility, and the fox has a better chance in his "struggle for existence." Nevertheless, men occasionally "bait" and "still hunt" them here and are happy when they can circumvent their wily fleetfooted game. Three foxes were killed here the other day. They are the usual variety of the "red fox," measuring nearly four feet in length. The fur is a reddish gray, with feet, ears, and tail prettily marked with black. In the male fox the tip of the tail is white.

I have spoken before of the rare and interesting "Cock of the Woods," but would like to add a few words as to his remarkable "build," having recently obtained a specimen of this large woodpecker. On investigation I found the tongue (of course every ornithologist is familiar with its anatomical peculiarity) a strangely curious little instrument, and well adapted to the needs and uses of the bird. The end of this tongue, for half an inch or more, is a bony substance covered with a multitude of fine bony bristles. This warlike "tip" is attached to a curved set of bones, small and incased in a muscular sheath running back of the head and around the eye. This tongue was so elastic that I could pull it out four or five inches beyond the end of the bill! This peculiar character of the tongue, typical of woodpeckers generally, is doubtless adapted to killing insects, which it can strike, entangle in the bristles, and draw into the mouth with great rapidity.

The woodpecker is undoubtedly a very valuable bird in our forests, killing multitudes of insects. It might be thought that the holes it bores would injure the trees, but experience does not bear this out. I have seen the trees in an apple orchard riddled from top to bottom with holes made by these birds, yet the trees themselves bearing fruit and far more hardy and flourishing than if their bark was whole, but covered with insects.

As a matter of fact, the Adirondack Woods are quite free of annoying bugs and insects. It is also delightful and especially advantageous to many people from the complete absence of any really harmful noxious animal. There are snakes, it is true, but they are the inoffensive garter and black snakes. Thus, the most timid can venture into the woods with perfect safety so far as reptiles are concerned. I believe, however, that on the shores of Lake Champlain snakes of a venomous character are found, such as the copperhead and rattlesnake, but they can scarcely be said to exist in the Adirondack Woods.

I have been interested, too, to note the many medicinal herbs among our forest flora. Many of these are laboriously culled by the natives, and it has often amused me to find that each family has its particular medicine of root, bark, or leaf, which will "cure everything." And each medicine is as firmly believed in and defended by its owner as the principles and methods of allopathy and homeopathy are by their respective followers in "the settlements." Since my stay here I have tested the properties of some half dozen of these home-made drugs and I think I can vouch, if for nothing else, at least for their harmlessness.

Thorough wort, or "boneset tea," is the most popular medicine. It is prepared like regular tea from a little plant very much resembling catnip. If a man has any ailment whatever the good housewife recommends him to drink as much of this tea and as frequently as possible. Then there is "nerve root," another drink, the strength of whose narcotic qualities among other things is said to be remarkable.

Somewhat similar to this is a peculiar root which goes under the name of "Jing Shang." It is very scarce, and consequently valuable, selling for $5 a pound. I know of a man here who started to gather "Jing Shang" as a speculation. But after spending over a week looking for it, and finding scarcely a pound in all that time, he concluded it would not pay. He tells me that it is in great demand among Chinese, who are extremely fond of it. I have eaten a considerable quantity of this delicious root, which my friend very kindly gave me, and I found it an unmistakable opiate in its effect, which I suppose accounts for its favoritism among the Celestials.

Fortunately, there is little need for medicines in this wonderfully healthy country. Doctors, of course, are pretty much out of the question in Winter time, so the people here depend on the simple remedies that the forest offers when they need anything of the kind. But the vigorous outdoor life which they lead makes them strong and enduring. And serious disease is of rare occurrence in the Adirondack Woods.

A CHURCH'S CENTENARY.

TWO DAYS OF CELEBRATION ARRANGED IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, March 22.—The First Baptist Church in this city will begin a two days' centennial celebration here to-morrow, and extensive preparations have been made for the event. The church is the oldest and one of the most influential in the Baptist denomination in the State, and the present occasion has been anticipated with great interest by the leading Baptists of Connecticut.

The opening address Sunday morning will be made by ex-Lieut. Gov. James L. Howard, and the historical sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Sage of Chicago, who was formerly pastor of the church. President Gustavus F. Davis of the City Bank of Hartford will also deliver an address, historical in its nature. President Davis is the son of one of the earliest pastors of the church. The Sunday school work of the church will constitute the main theme of Sunday afternoon's observances. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. George M. Stone, the Rev. H. M. Thompson, the Rev. Kittridge Wheeler, all Baptist clergymen here, and Willis S. Brunson, who occupied the Superintendency of the school for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Brunson's address will present a review of Sunday-school work in this city from the inception of the system, and will show as an interesting historical fact that all the churches, representing the Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist denominations, united at first in the work. The first Baptist school was without a written constitution until 1858.

The second meeting of the church, Joseph W. Dimock, whose connection with it exceeds one-half its total career, will have the first place in the programme for Sunday evening. Addresses will also be delivered by the Rev. Thomas J. Bacon of Jewett City, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Robins of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Edward M. Jerome of New-Haven, the latter giving a series of reminiscences of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Turnbull, who was one of the most eminent pastors the First Church has had.

The centennial exposition will take place Monday afternoon, and will be the principal social feature of the celebration. The principal layman who will participate in the literary exercises of the evening will be the Hon. James G. Batterson of this city. His address will be from the standpoint of a liberal representative of the denomination, and a feature of it, which will excite criticism, will be its advocacy of free communion at the sacramental supper. Mr. Batterson will define his position as not in sympathy with the ideas of close communion held by the Baptists as a denomination. The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and the pastor of the Centennial Church, the Rev. J. S. James, will deliver the concluding addresses. The centennial will be the principal feature of interest here during its progress, and no pains will be spared in making the celebration the most notable one in the history of the Baptist Church in the State. The social arrangements for the event have been made by Messrs. W. S. Bronson, R. P. Chapman, and A. J. Beach, Mrs. Isaac Glazier, Mrs. E. B. Bennett, Mrs. C. M. Holbrook, Miss Harriet I. Eaton, Mrs. Silas Chapman, Jr., and Mrs. Edward Habenstein.

ANDRASSY AND HIS SECRETARY.

From the London Daily News.

An interesting anecdote is current in Vienna of the late Count Andrassy and his whilom secretary, M. Doczy. The Count and his secretary were driving one day through Teredes in a phaeton. Some Polish Jews stared at them with more than usual curiosity. The secretary said: "Your Excellency imagines, I suppose, that the Jews are admiring the Prime Minister, but I can tell you they are not—they are admiring me. They know that I am a poor Jew, and the fact that I am seated side by side with Count Andrassy in his phaeton is to them a much more astonishing miracle than that the landlord of Teredes, who is seated high up in the King's council room." The Count laughed and urged that he, too, had made his way in the world well, and afterward at dinner he asked the company assembled who had made the greater career, he or his secretary. He pleaded in his own favor by reminding them of his exile and the sore straits he was in then, but the secretary in his turn described his obscure birth and the extreme poverty of his student days, and related how his first literary wages had been earned by writing a love letter for a cook. Everybody, including Count Andrassy's family, took the secretary's part, till the Count played a last trump, and said: "You all forget that I have been hanged."

OUT HER OWN WILL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—An unusual point of law is to be decided in the Orphans' Court here on the question of the probating of a will, which has been offered in the Surrogate's office. The will is that of Eliza Stults of South Brunswick, and was drawn by the testator herself. Midway up the page two lines are cut out, and, though it is claimed that the woman herself did the cutting, this is in no way certified to in a footnote, and if the will should be admitted it would be either as parole evidence to show that the testatrix cut the paper, or without any evidence at all.

The court has reserved its decision and will decide later whether the will shall be admitted at all. The only similar case in the courts of this county was one in which several lines were taken from the will of Mrs. Sophia A. Kirkpatrick, probated in 1871. In this case, however, a footnote explained the absence of the lines.

THE YOSEMITE DESPOILERS

A REPLY TO GOV. WATERMAN'S STATEMENTS.

HIS DENIALS DESCRIBED AS EVASIVE AND MENDACIOUS—THE TESTIMONY OF A COMMISSIONER.

WAWONA, Cal., March 16.—Gov. Waterman, it appears, as chief of the Yosemite management, has undertaken a defense of the present system of control of that interesting reservation. In California Mr. Waterman's utterances ceased long ago to have great weight with people conversant with public affairs; but the fact that he is the Governor might lead people elsewhere to attach some importance to his declarations. It is therefore worth while to give a little examination to the representations made by Mr. Waterman in a telegram lately addressed by him to California's Congressmen and in an interview published in the San Francisco *Call* and other papers.

The tone assumed by the Governor makes it pertinent to remind readers not familiar with Californian politics that Mr. Waterman was not elected to the Governorship, but only to be Lieutenant Governor; that the former office became his by the death of Gov. Bartlett; that he could not have obtained either election or even nomination directly for the Governorship, and that of the newspapers of his own party politics, there is not one of any prominence that gives any encouragement to Mr. Waterman's keen desire to be chosen directly for Governor at the next election. Instead of such encouragement, the published opinion of representative members of his own party is that he is thoroughly incompetent, and would certainly be defeated by the people if nominated by his party convention. Hence, whether a change shall be made or not made in the system of Yosemite management, the comforting assurance may be received that Mr. Waterman will soon cease to be Governor and Commissioner. Thus the Yosemite Valley will be freed from the incubus of a head Commissioner who wants to build a cable road up the wall of the valley, and who announces himself (as the Governor did at the meeting of the board in June, 1888) as especially competent to give advice as to the best methods of converting a large part of the valley floor into a hayfield.

The Governor's defense is a general denial, with very little attention to specific criticisms of the management. To support his general denial, the Governor resorts to the weary old device of an accused person or an advocate with a bad case. He alleges sinister motives to the opposing witnesses or counsel.

Mr. Waterman telegraphs to the California delegation in Congress that the charges of mismanagement are made by Miss Kate Field and Mr. Robert U. Johnson, and that both of those writers have a personal interest to serve in criticising the treatment of the Yosemite grant. What Miss Field has been writing about Yosemite I do not know, but I do know that both that vivacious lady and Mr. Johnson are uncommonly capable of taking care of themselves in any dispute at long range, Waterman. I know, too, that the Governor's attempt to make the question of mismanagement one of personal interests is nothing short of infantile absurdity. Were such a thing requisite, there would be no especial difficulty in procuring the signatures of several thousand persons to a statement corroborating in detail the criticisms recently made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and in the *Century* magazine. Those persons would be residents of all parts of the United States and of foreign countries. They would be persons of at least as good standing in every respect as that of Gov. Waterman. They would be persons who have visited the valley once or oftener, and many of them would know very much more of the valley and the Big Trees grove than does Mr. Waterman.

According to him, Mr. Johnson desires to force his uncle, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, into the management of the grant. [Mr. Johnson informs us that there is no truth in Gov. Waterman's statement that Mr. Olmsted is a relative of his.—EDITOR TIMES.] Miss Field, according to Mr. Waterman, has against him a spite for having caused a reduction in her salary when she was representing the vineyard interest of California in the lecture room. But all the thousands of people aforesaid Mr. Waterman's uncles to recommend, nor have they had their salaries cut down at the Governor's instance. Moreover, there is the criticism of the deadly camera, without an uncle or a reduced salary to its name. If Californian or other Congressmen want to see the criticisms of Yosemite management unclothed and uncleless camera, I believe that they may have a chance of obtaining it through Mr. Johnson.

It is really worse than infantile absurdity for Mr. Waterman to think that personal enmity to him is the cause of any of the desire for a reformation in the system of the valley's management. Such a notion is a portentous exaggeration of his personal importance. Of the thousands of persons who visit the valley and are desirous of a reformation, only a small percentage have ever heard of Gov. Waterman. Comparatively few visitors know anything about the system of management. What they do see are the results of that management, and those results are productive of uniform disapproval. Gov. Waterman's reception of that disapproval as influenced by personal thought of him is the climax of the inflated conceit for which he is notorious.

In his dispatch to the California Congressmen the Governor recites the names of the present Yosemite Commissioners, and says that they "are men of the highest character." He says, in the State," and that "they are all business men of high reputation for honor and integrity." Which may be all very true without being a recommendation of the system by which the Yosemite grant is mismanaged. But let us hear the opinion of the gentlemen so described.

Mr. Pixley, editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, Mr. Pixley was largely responsible for making Mr. Waterman Lieutenant Governor, and consequently Governor and President of the Yosemite Commission. As an evidence of appreciation of foreign competition by an import tax on wool. These Chinamen were scarcely to blame for invading the grant. There is nothing whatever to show where the reservation begins or ends. My own knowledge of the line only reaches to the accidental discovery of a single old survey stake, with the marks barely legible, but that knowledge is more than is possessed by most frequenters of the region. Let me add that throughout the Summer cattle graze at large through the Big Tree tract. The State does not pay for keeping them off. For the valley itself, Mr. Waterman might have saved his denial, for the valley is too thoroughly pastured by horses and cattle to leave anything for a herd of sheep to eat.

The denial of the barbed-wire fences is, to use a euphemism, an untruth. It is, indeed, such a curious instance of untruthfulness as to be remarkable, altogether independently of the question of the Yosemite management. In all the world's records there probably could not be found another instance where a man in a high office like that of the Governor of California has ventured to make a statement whose deliberate falsity was open to such easy and conclusive demonstration. There are miles on miles of wire fencing running up and down and across the valley. They were there when Waterman became Governor, and there they are still, except a small piece that has been removed. No one can go up or down or across the valley without encountering them. None but a blind man could escape seeing them. I have dodged under those wires too often to be able to forget them. I have seen the Governor driven in a carriage through a gap in one of those fences. He knows of their existence as well as does any permanent resident of the valley. His denial of them is so extraordinary an instance of mendacity that it is difficult to reconcile it with a belief in his sanity.

The dispatch to the Congressmen also says: "The State appropriates a certain amount each year, being about $1,000 a month, and the sum is disbursed to the very best advantage." This also is wildly incorrect. There has never been a certain amount appropriated each year. The Legislature meets biennially, and the amount of the appropriations are very uncertain. In a former letter I related how the bulk of those appropriations have been expended, and it is unnecessary to go over the ground. But how does the declaration that the money has been disbursed "to the very best advantage" compare with the statement made by Commissioner Pixley and published by Commissioner Irish. That statement was that the largest single appropriation ever made for improvements in the valley resulted in a building that was a mistake from top to bottom and unsafe. Mr. Waterman should specify what he referred to that statement when he telegraphed to Congressmen that "the charge that affairs in the valley are badly managed is false, and is the offspring of personal malice, spite, and feeling." In California people generally suppose that Mr. Pixley and Mr. Waterman are intimate friends, and, besides, Mr. Pixley is of too amiable and sweet a disposition to entertain "malice, spite, or feeling" against anybody.

By his reference to the amount of the appropriations Mr. Waterman means to imply that the State has done its whole duty to the trust imposed in its care. But in that talk with a reporter the Governor says: "The appropriations have been very meagre." Again he says: "Considering how small have been the appropriations, it is wonderful in what excellent condition the valley is to-day." Mr. Waterman is not a valuable witness even against himself, but his testimony concerning the stinginess of the appropriations may be taken for what it is worth.

He also telegraphs that "the last Legislature thoroughly examined into all these charges, and the result was an utter refutation of each and every one of them." That investigation, as all California knows, was a farce throughout. It was the result of a senseless attack by a San Francisco paper on nearly everybody doing business in connection with the Yosemite. The editors of the paper had no knowledge of their own of the affairs of the valley, and allowed themselves to be led into the publishing of unfounded or blundering charges. The investigation was almost wholly directed to matters of merely personal or local contention, and barely touched on the gist of what Waterman calls "the Yosemite movement" of to-day. Nevertheless, the testimony amply proved the slaughtering of noble trees, the building of wire fences, the hayfield business, and other similar causes of complaint. But as for those why should reference be made to a legislative committee when the evidence in iron and wood and plowed field and the rest of it is in plain daylight before every eye in the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Waterman says that each and every charge is untrue, but he adds: "Great stress has been laid on the fact that trees have been cut down; so they have, and others will follow." Is the tree-cutting charge, then, untrue?

The fact of the matter in brief is, that when Mr. Waterman attempts a defense of the system of Yosemite management his efforts are as inefficient as his management of the Yosemite. In other cases, he reminds one of a hippopotamus gamboling in a rosebed, and his floundering is as destructive.

I suspect that there is a faint tinge of personality in this letter of mine. If such can be discovered, Mr. Waterman is responsible therefore, having of his own accord driven in a personal course a discussion that had hitherto been carefully pointed at a system and not at the motives or character of any individual creature of the system. There is, however, a considerable scope for personal references in connection with the system of Yosemite management, and if Gov. Waterman wants to press a discussion on such lines, I imagine that there will not be wanting those who will meet him on his own ground. GEORGE G. MACKENZIE.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Since the disorganization of the Wednesday Club three or four years ago amateur theatrical talent has had but little opportunity to display itself. The Wednesday Club was established for the express purpose of cultivating art and of improving the dramatic abilities of its members, most of whom were numbered among the 400, by giving performances at the clubhouse once a month, in which the members composed the *dramatis personæ*. After a prosperous existence, extending over a number of years, it was gradually found that about the same persons formed the cast of each play, and as the autocracy did not fall at all on the non-acting members, the club rapidly declined and at last disbanded. During the period of its activity the local charities did not fail to profit largely by the opportunities which it offered, and frequently obtained the assistance of the club in conducting performances for their aid, in which all society most heartily joined. After its extinction, however, the members became separated, and most of them have not since appeared before the footlights, even in the cause of charity. During the past week an effort was made by a number of social lights to get up theatricals, to be given after the close of Lent at one of the large theatres, for the benefit of the Hospital Association, in which the most prominent of the performers of the old Wednesday Club will participate. It is probable that the project will meet with success, and already the chief parts of the play, which will be "Snow Balle," have been disposed of.

The last few days have brought to light another engagement in addition to the two which were announced last week. It is that of Dr. William S. Halstead to Miss Hampton, a niece of Gen. Wade Hampton, United States Senator from North Carolina. Miss Hampton is now residing in Baltimore.

Mrs. Alexander Brown gave two theatre parties during the early part of the week, one on Monday evening at the Holliday-Street Theatre and the other on Wednesday at Ford's Opera House. Both were followed by a supper at Mrs. Brown's residence on Cathedral-street.

Miss Ella McPherson left town on Monday for New-York, where she is the guest of Mrs. Donnell Swan of this city, who is residing on Thirty-fourth-street for the Winter.

Mr. Howard Munnikhuysen gave a theatre party at Ford's Opera House on Monday evening.

It is announced that the marriage of Mr. Taggart Steele to Miss Thompson of Cathedral-street will be celebrated soon after Easter.

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE LOVER'S SONG.

I.

When Winter hoar no longer holds
The young year in his gripe,
And bleating voices fill the folds,
And blackbirds pair and pipe;
Then coax the maiden where the sap
Awakes the woodlands drear,
And pour sweet wild flowers in her lap,
And sweet words in her ear.
For Springtime is the season, sure,
Since Love's game first was played,
When tender thoughts begin to lure
The heart of April maid,
Of maid,
The heart of April maid.

II.

When June is wreathed with wilding rose,
And all the buds are blown,
And O, 'tis joy to dream and doze
In meadows newly mown;
Then take her where the grayling leaps,
And where the dabchick dives,
Or where the bees in clover reap
The harvest for their hives.
For Summer is the season when,
If you but know the way,
A maid that's kissed will kiss again,
Then pelt you with the hay,
The hay,
Then pelt you with the hay.

III.

When sickles ply among the wheat,
Then trundle home the sheaves,
And there's a rustling of the feet
Through early-fallen leaves;
Entice her where the orchard glows
With apples plump and tart,
And tell her plain the thing she knows
And ask her for her heart.
For Autumn is the season, boy,
To gather what we sow:
If you be bold, she won't be coy,
Nor ever say you no,
Say no,
Nor ever say you no.

IV.

When woodmen clear the coppice lands,
And arch the hornbeam drive,
And stamp their feet, and chafe their hands,
To keep their blood alive;
Then lead her where, when vows are heard,
The church bells peal and swing,
And, as the parson speaks the word,
Then on her clap the ring.
For Winter is a cheerless time
To live and work alone;
But what to him is snow or rime,
Who calls his love his own,
His own,
Who calls his love his own!

—*Murray's Magazine.* ALFRED AUSTIN.

FACE ABOUT.

"He is a bad actor," said the manager of the strolling company of players where Jovan made his first appearance, and so said the first violin of the orchestra of the little country town theatre where Jovan tried his luck the second time. The violinist was an old man and had a great deal of experience, so that was discouraging; worse still, the audience said the same thing, and worse even than that was to come, for one day something inside Jovan said it too.

"He is a bad actor," so said the part of Jovan that did not go on the stage, the part of him that stood with the manager at the wings of the theatre, that watched him from the orchestra, that sat in the front rows with the audience, the part which looked at him from the outside, which shook its head when he came before the footlights, which waited for him at the door and walked home with him through the empty streets when the play was over. There was Jovan the player, and there was Jovan the critic, and there was Jovan himself—Jovan the nature-made, the nature-bred, who hated the critic and spoiled the player; Jovan the man, strong and unruly, self-asserting and tenacious; Jovan who would be himself when he ought to be somebody else, who, when the player changed his coat and went before the audience, followed him close and would not be left behind.

"One must change not one's dress only, but one's body and one's soul also, if one would be an actor," said the violinist, and that Jovan could not do.

When Jovan was in love, he played like a lover, when he had a wicked mood he played like a villain, when he was good he played like a saint, and it did not do at all.

Jovan lived, or rather wandered about the world, with his mother; she had Eastern blood in her, and it was from her he had got his name "Jovan." The Germans turned it into Johann. His father had been a rich English merchant, a trader in the East, successful, unscrupulous, cold-hearted, and luxurious; for the rest the story was an old one, it was first written in the Book of Genesis, and Jovan and his mother were driven forth as Hagar and Ishmael of old, with this difference, that Jovan was of age and that no angel appeared to succor them in their journeying. Jovan was his mother's idol.

"You are like me, you have nothing of your father in you," she would tell him, and Jovan, who played with ideas when he had no other toys to break, would answer her:

"When I have lived out all the life in me which is yours, then I shall come to the life in me which is his, and when I have lived out that, too, I shall begin to live my own life—to be original."

And a year later he said:

"The parts are getting mixed up now; the shell of me, who acts, is you; the part which laughs at and hisses it is my father; the kernel, who is inside the actor and spoils his acting, is me, myself."

Jovan and Hagar were poor and they were vagrants, but they got on well enough to be happy. The "little mother" was an actress by birth and a mimic of some skill, and when Jovan failed she succeeded enough to keep body and soul together, though more she could not accomplish. As for Jovan, there was no counting on him. Sometimes for days he would bury himself in his books, books he would starve to buy; then they would be thrown aside, forgotten, and he would pass days and nights with wild companions, till he wearied of them, and found some other pleasure or interest to usurp dominion over him. He could like but one thing at a time, he avowed. When destitute and homeless, a chance crust from Dives's table, a trivial accident of pleasure, a passing friendship, would engross and satisfy him; when relative prosperity befell him, he would fret and strain and struggle to overtake some dry leaf of fancy, whirled away from his vain pursuit by the wind of fate. Hungry-eyed, underclad, with thin hands and marked cheekbones, with stooping shoulders and narrow chest—such was the lad at twenty, and such he remained at twenty-five. He had neither beauty nor grace, his hair was colorless, his mouth restless and unquiet, his eyes were pale gray, with black pupils, which dilated and contracted with curious rapidity; for his moods, they were as many and as varied as his fortunes.

"You cannot hate and you cannot love, no, not for one month together, my Jovan," said his mother. "Not for one month, no, nor for one week. Do not trust him, child, do not trust him."

Jovan was sitting in the window of the poor little room where last they had pitched their tent; he was then it might be twenty-two years of age; the Servian woman was some seventeen years older, but still the beauty of her youth clung to her as loth to quit one who had "loved it so well." A girl, hardly more than a child in years, leaned against the framework of the dusty window panes; she was so close to Jovan that her hair, falling loose to her waist, touched his shoulder; he took a handful of the soft yellow threads and flipped them round and through his fingers, and, smiling back at his mother, he drew the girl nearer.

"Let her go, let her go, Jovan," said the Servian woman, searching their faces with keen, kind eyes.

"Yes, let her go, let her go," echoed Jovan, with his laugh, (which was the only beautiful thing about him.) "Who keeps her?"

"He does not love you, child, do not give him your heart," said the mother, who was like Hagar and knew what men were; but she laughed back at Jovan even while she warned the child.

"He does not love you," repeated Jovan, mimicking her tones.

"No, he does not love you, do not love him, he is good for nothing, he pays yesterday's debts with to-morrow's wages; he is a spendthrift, a bankrupt in the coin which is stamped with a heart on one side and a branch of bitter herb on the other. Do not love him, he does not love you."

He lifted the long twist of waving hair he had unbound from his hand and touched it with his lips.

The girl suddenly moved; wrenching the freed hair from his hold, she crouched on the ground beside him, she laid her arms across his knee, and then hid her face in her hands. He touched her bent head gently, friendlily.

"But she loves me, my sweet white heart," he said softly.

It was nothing new that she, little pale Lise, should love him. Children had a way of loving him, and women had, too; they loved him not as women love their lovers, but as dogs love their masters, as Winter-starved birds the hand that succors and shelters them. Jovan knew it, knew that it was not as a lover that Lise (and others also) loved him. He knew that Lise was happy when his hand touched hers, when his voice was within her hearing, when his eyes rested on her; what did it matter?—for he knew, too, that her instinct of trust was a true instinct; he would not harm her, not by word or look, and if she gave him more than he could return, she would never miss his care, his pity. When Jovan broke a woman's heart, it would not be by unkindness.

Lise was dying. He had picked her up, half-starved, wholly forlorn, in the roadways of a great city. She was not the first foundling, child, beast, or bird, whom he had brought home, to be sheltered, caressed, played with, thought over, and, when there was no more to be done, forgotten; Lise was one of many such foundlings. Lise was an episode—all Jovan's life was made up of episodes: hers was soon over—a grave, narrow and short, in the poor people's cemetery, was soon its only record. Jovan was playing a clown's part the night after she died; he was hissed off the boards, and the manager dismissed him. Jovan was a bad actor.

"But he has a heart," his mother said proudly, and she took an engagement herself, and played an old woman's part at the theatre, and they lived, as best they might, on her earnings.

It was that year that Jovan had made a friend, a doctor, who had been kind to Lise when she died. Gotthold—that was his name—was a student, an enthusiast in his own science, a would-be discoverer. He was older than Jovan, and had a wife and a five-year-old baby. Jovan was friends with the baby as well as with the father. Gotthold lent him books, he taught him many things, took him to lectures, to the hospitals, and into the hospital "theatre," where the chief actor does nothing and no other acting is allowed.

Jovan studied these things with passion; it was a new world to him—a country of disease and sickness and death. He had, said Gotthold, a genius for science, only he was a genius who had missed his road. Jovan grew day by day more absorbed, more ambitious, and more happy.

"These things are real," he would say; "this is life, substance, not shadow, the actual, not the phantasm."

But Hagar shook her head when he talked so, deriding the mimicry of life which had been his art and hers.

"It is the shadows which rule men's hearts and souls," she would reply. "The feigned death on the stage, not the dead body in the hospital ward, stirs the heart of the world. They who read the police report without pity will weep bitter tears over the romance of the footlights."

Hagar knew life if she knew little else.

"There is a flaw in your mind, little mother." Jovan only mocked and kissed her when she spoke earnestly to him. The two go well together, mocking and kissing!

So the weeks wore away, and a cloud settled on Jovan's brow.

"Curse the life!" he said bitterly one night; "my mind is a forge; it can only turn out tools for other men to use."

"Your father used the tools other men made, and then he threw them away—that was worse," Hagar told him.

In those days she learned that Gotthold had made a great discovery in science, and had won the highest prize that fame could accord him; then she guessed what had befallen Jovan, that he had forged the tool and his friend had used it; but of it, or of his friend who had cheated and defrauded him, he said no word. Only he studied his friend's studies no more; he studied his friend instead.

"I want to act a thief's part," he told her.

"Then you had better steal," she answered. "Jovan, you are no actor; once you were a mimic like me; now you are not even that. You have but one chance of success left you—be what you act."

"You are a wise woman, little mother," said Jovan thoughtfully. "Perhaps you are right, perhaps I will."

He took to his books again—play books now; he studied the dramas of old writers. He would rob the dead first, he said, before he stole from the living; it was a good practice, he said.

Gotthold still came to the house, but not so often as before—there was restraint in the fellowship of the two friends. That Winter Jovan left his mother and traveled from town to town seeking employment. He was changing rapidly; he had put off his wildness and uncouth manner—he was growing courteous and polished, and observant of other men as a woman is. He "was learning success," he wrote word to Hagar; then at length he sent to her to join him; he had obtained what he wanted and was rising rapidly in his profession.

"I have learned a good deal since we parted, little mother; to drink, and to steal, and to lie, to cheat one's friend, and to betray the woman who has loved one. You were right; one must be what one has to seem." Hagar could not discover if he was mocking her. She looked at him and said nothing; she saw his father in him.

One night, it was almost morning, coming home, he waked her from her sleep; there was a gray light from the window which fell on him. He was flushed, triumphant.

"Little mother, my fortune is made or lost. I am to play the devil." He spoke gayly, confidently.

"You will fail," she said; "the devil will be like Jovan."

"I will succeed. If the devil is like Jovan, Jovan must be like the devil," he said jestingly.

On the first night of his performance he again stood by her bed.

"Little mother, I have succeeded; the devil has done great things for us." He laughed and kissed her.

"It is ill to parody God's holy words," Hagar had never before rebuked him. He smiled at her and left her. After that success the managers would let him play no other part.

"Herr Johann is a great artist," people told each other; they told Hagar so, and also they said it to Jovan, and he believed them. No part of him now sat in the front rows and sneered as he played, no part of him mocked his efforts; he felt himself master of his part and of his audience; he felt his foothold surer week by week as he journeyed from city to city, winning everywhere new laurels. Who of his old friends would have known him now! Self-possessed, with a little quiet scorn for the men who envied, the women who courted him, self-controlled—kindly, courteous to his chosen associates—his moodiness, his variability was gone.

When once again his old friend Gotthold met him, he did not recognize him. Dr. Gotthold, too, had prospered; he was rich, sought after, a coward with principles and a conscience, a broken melancholy man, despite his fortunes. His wife was dead, and all whom he loved he had lost but one—the baby girl of old days, the child whom Jovan had played with and petted, alone remained to him.

It was through her the two old friends met. Jovan had noticed her at a crowded reception given in his honor at a foreign town where he was fulfilling a temporary engagement. A tall, slight girl, with gray eyes and fair hair, she leaned listless and tired against the doorway of an inner room. She was for the moment silent and alone.

"She is like—who?" His memory failed him. He lost sight of her, and shifted his position to regain it. Some one had addressed her, and she lifted her head to reply, her raised eyes met Jovan's gaze—her face changed suddenly, she broke off in what she was saying.

"Ah, it is Lise," Jovan thought, and then he wondered where the likeness lay, wondered until he knew.

It was not difficult for him to guess. Women loved him now as they had loved him before, blindly, trustfully, and now, as then, if a woman's heart was broken, no guilt was his. But one difference there was between his past and his present; then, if he had smiled at their folly he had nevertheless been touched by it, he had given them what return he could, he was no miser in kindness and pity, and for what he gave they, as little foundling Lise, had been content to live—or to die. This new Lise loved him; she asked nothing of him, she did not even know what more might be hers to possess. When he had spoken kindly, gently, to her, half-jesting, half-serious, as was his wont with women, the light had come into her gray eyes, and the color to her quiet face, and her whole life seemed to her, as she looked back over it, but a waiting for that hour. When he was gone from her side a past had sprung into existence, the future seemed filled with a memory, a memory out of which she would create a new world, for the days of creation are never over in a woman's heart, though the sons of God do not shout with joy over them.

That night, as Jovan played, Margaret seemed to him to have grown like Gotthold's daughter. How easily he could have taught a Faust to win her, have taught her to yield to a Faust, he thought.

Yet he was wrong, for in those days at least, Faust would have had to tell her that he and her father were old friends, and Faust would have had to have Jovan's voice, and his eyes, like Jovan's, must have been gray with black-rimmed irises.

"You are so cold a devil that you would freeze hell," the girl who played Margaret said to him one evening. "If Mephistopheles had been so wicked as you he would have damned even Margaret."

Gotthold's daughter was there that night. She grew very white as the play went on; when Margaret yielded and fell she shivered and burst into tears, but she came a few nights after.

Jovan's stay in that city was over; the last day came.

"We shall be four to-night, little mother," he said; "you and I, and Gotthold and his daughter. To-morrow we go; to-night we part, he and I."

"It is well to have met and forgiven," the old woman said; she was old now, but her eyes were blue and bright as ever. He read suspicion in them.

"Little mother," he said, "what people look for they find. You are like the rest; they look for the actor in the man—it is a folly."

Jovan was angered, yet he laughed.

"She loves you," the old woman said.

"She loves"—Jovan mimicked her carelessingly—"all women love—she loves—Jovan—or another."

"She is young and she is good—you, Jovan, are cruel." But Hagar kissed him all the same—Jovan was her idol.

"You make me wicked," she said, "and you will break her heart." Then she added quickly, with a strange impulse of fear, "Jovan, you are not yourself to-day."

In the mirror before him Jovan caught sight of his own face—he turned away quickly, then looked again; the mouth there had a curve it would be useful to remember.

That evening Jovan talked long with Gotthold, while the girl listened to Hagar's stories of bygone days and fortunes. She was happy and content—Hagar was his mother and he was near; yet she was oppressed with a vague presentiment of fear, of fear for the days which were to come.

Jovan listened to Gotthold; he watched the girl.

"How unlike Lise, and how like!" he thought.

Unlike the heavy silken folds of her white gown to Lise's ragged brown dress; unlike the smooth hair, coiled as a Greek statue's might be, round her fair head, to Lise's long, loose, wind-roughed waves of yellow threads; unlike her slender white hands with their wealth of jewels; like her mouth with its parted lips, the grave eyes, melancholy and patient, unexacting, pleading.

"Was she beautiful, or was her beauty only the shadow of her love?" he wondered.

Gotthold, worn and eager, a conscience-tortured enthusiast, nerveless, deprecatory, was speaking rapidly of chances, of ideas, of discoveries, of cases of life and death, of possibilities of cure, of probabilities of failures—then of one special instance, of a long, hard struggle with the veiled antagonist—Death.

"Your son, dear?" Jovan asked, as Gotthold paused in his story.

"Almost—and yet, if only I could but conquer this one case—" He broke off; Jovan turned, he whispered a few words in Gotthold's ear—Gotthold started at the suggestion his ears had caught.

"I had not thought, not dreamed of it," he cried. "The risk!"

"Think of it now," Jovan answered—"think of the honor, should you succeed—of the fame."

"I dare not—'thou shalt do no murder'—I dare not risk it."

"Why?" Jovan spoke deliberately, coldly, confidently. "If you succeed your genius will be crowned."

"If not—if I fail? I am unnerved, my hand has lost its old certainty, its old skill—a slip, a miscalculation, a—"

"Enough," interrupted Jovan. "If you fail you will only have borrowed a life in the interest of science."

"But my conscience!" murmured the other nervelessly.

"To be a doctor is to be an experimenter," returned Jovan, and he left Gotthold to speak with his daughter.

"When you were little more than a baby," he said, leaning back beside her on the couch where she sat, "your father used to teach me many wise things. We used to talk, as we have been talking to-night, of the discoveries, of new experiments, which would make us famous when we were old men. I was a poor player then, often ragged, often hungry—but I was rich, I had a heart, and I had a friend."

He paused, his eyes held hers, a thrill of terror flashed over her face as he bent a little closer to her; it faded, and he smiled. Her face was an open book to him; on it he could read what she read on his; nothing else was written there. She dropped her eyes and covered her mouth with one hand—she said nothing; to him she'd never speak with ease; to-night it was impossible.

"You were a child then. One night I brought you a doll dressed all in tinsel. I and Gotthold talked. I told him of a new experiment, a new discovery that I believed, in my ignorance, might make a man's fortune to have found out. He undeceived me; he told me the discovery was already made by another—you played with your tinsel doll. You are too old to play with dolls now, but I have brought you the tinsel for a farewell gift."

The girl's face grew white, flushed, and grew white again as Jovan talked on, softly, with pauses here and there. As he finished speaking he took a bracelet, a heavy ring of gold, from the table near, and held out his hand for hers. Silently she let him take her slim fingers in his hold and slip the yellow circle over them to its place upon her arm. It was too large—his fingers, strong and steady, pressed the metal till the joined ends overlapped each other. He pressed it too close, indeed; it marked her wrist. As he released her hand the girl drew a short fast breath; Hagar, looking across from the opposite side of the hearth, said involuntarily:

"She is—Lise."

But she was not Lise—Jovan knew it. Lise was a child, a child he had caressed, and who had answered his caresses with a child's touch. This was a woman. Lise would have kissed his hands with her lips; this one, standing there tall and pale in her white dress, standing at the gates of the paradise of ignorant innocence out of which he had drawn her, did more. Her eyes, raised for one moment, had looked into his, and silently she laid—he knew it—her whole self at his feet.

Jovan's face grew a shade colder. Gotthold had already taken his leave, he was standing at the further end of the room, awaiting his daughter, too absorbed in thought to be conscious of her delay.

"Are you not content that she should wear your ring round her heart, but that you must put it on her wrist also?" the old mother, who had herself once loved, asked bitterly as she came between the two.

The girl started, shivering as though wakened suddenly to life—she drew up her slight figure and turned from him.

"Good night—good-bye!" she said; "I thank you."

"You have broken her heart, Jovan," said the little mother.

"No, I have only brought it to life; that sometimes comes to the same thing in the long run." Then he added; "She will soon love again and regain—something better than Paradise."

"The first time a woman loves it is for what she can give, the next it is for what she can get," said Hagar. "To you she has given, from others she will take—alas! for a woman when she has once learned to love."

But Jovan only jested. "I have done nothing," he said to Hagar and to himself also.

Gotthold was ruined. He tried what he called an experiment. His patient was a man of wealth and importance. Gotthold's experiment failed, and the world called it murder. He was a disgraced man, and his friends forsook him; with tarnished reputation and decaying fortunes he fled from the city where his disaster had befallen him and sought shelter once more in his native town.

"What news?" Hagar had asked, the day when the record of Gotthold's disgrace became public.

"Of a success," Jovan answered her.

"I have robbed him of that which he stole from me," Jovan told himself again and again.

That evening the critics said, "He is after all overrated; he plays like a devil with remorse," and that was quite wrong.

His acting did not mend. His old moodiness returned upon him, the polish of his manner wore off, sometimes he would be boisterously moody, sometimes sullen and taciturn; at his work he was strained and unequal; people courted him less.

In the Winter he accepted an engagement at the city where little Lise lay in the poor's cemetery and where Gotthold lived forsaken and alone. He played at the theatre where they had hissed him the night Lise had died. Now the people crowded to see him, and to applaud him—or his reputation.

It was a bitter season, snow covered the roofs and sprinkled the streets and pavements. Women went muffled and veiled, men with fur drawn down over their brows. The horses fretted at their bits, the walkers hurried past as if they could escape the wind by haste. Yet at the stage door one woman scantily clothed, with bare hands stiffening in the freezing air, waited motionlessly patient for the play to end.

Jovan, slipping out quickly, did not notice her, but something fell on the fur rug at his feet, as with a fellow-actor he took his seat in his carriage.

"Who was that?" he said, glancing back through the snow mist.

"A beggar," the other replied.

In Jovan's hand lay a broken gold circle, large enough to go round a woman's wrist.

"What?" he said, hardly catching the other's word.

"What was she?" repeated his companion with a half laugh. "What—Margaret was?"

* * * * * * *

Beside the grave where Lise lay they made another grave, as narrow, but longer—it bore no name upon the stone.

Jovan played no more as the devil; he threw up his engagement that very Winter.

"He was a bad actor; he could play no part but one; his day was soon over." So people said, and the name of Jovan was forgotten.

* * * * * * *

In a dingy lodging house in a remote quarter of a great city two old men live together. One, it was rumored, was once a famous doctor, sunk into premature oblivion by his own fault and misdoing; now his intellect is enfeebled, his mind dim and forgetful—it is well perhaps it should be—of his past. The other, a younger man by many years, plays old men's parts at a shabby little playhouse near. He works to support his companion; for himself, he would not think it worth while.—*Temple Bar.*

THE SAHIB AS THE MAHOMMEDAN INDIAN SEES HIM.—And new in regard to this land of the Sahib's follows that thou hast demanded. God is my witness that I have striven to understand all that I saw and a little of what I heard. My words and intention are those of truth, yet it may be that I write of nothing but lies.

Since the first wonder and bewilderment of my beholding is gone—we note the jewels in the ceiling dome, but later the dust on the floor—I see clearly that this town, London, which is as large as all Jagesur, is accursed, being dark and unclean, devoid of sun, and full of low-born, who are perpetually drunk and howl in the streets like jackals, men and women together. At nightfall it is the custom of countless thousands of women to descend into the streets and sweep them, roaring, making jests, and demanding money, the sum of this attack it is the custom of the householders to take their wives and children to the playhouses and the places of entertainment; evil and good thus returning home together as do kine from the pools at sundown. I have never seen any sight like this sight in all the world, and I doubt that a double is to be found on the thither side of the gates of hell. Touching the mystery of their craft, it is an ancient one, but the householders assemble in herds, being men and women, and cry aloud to their God that it is not there; the said women pounding at the doors without. Moreover upon the day when they go to prayer the drink places are only opened when the mosques are shut; as who should dam the Jumna River throughout the morning meal. Therefore, the men and women, being forced to accomplish their desires in the shorter space, become the more furiously drunk, and roll in the gutter together. They are there regarded by those going to pray.

It is not true that the Sahibs worship one God, as do we of the faith, or that the differences in their creed be like those now running between Shiah and Sunni. I am but a fighting man, and no darvesh, as thou knowest, as much for Shiah as Sunni. But I have spoken to many people of the nature of their gods. One there is who is the head of the Mukti-i-Fauj, (Salvation Army,) and he is worshipped by men in blood-red clothes, who shout and become without sense. Another is an image, before whom they burn candles and incense in just such a place as I have seen when I went to Rangoon to buy Burmah ponies for the Rao. Yet a third has naked altars facing a great assembly of dead. To him they sing chiefly; and for others there is a woman who was the mother of the great prophet that was before Mohammed. The common folk have no God, but worship those who may speak to them hanging from the lamps in the street.—*Rudyard Kipling in the Fortnightly Review.*

JAGUAR AND PUMA.—Chiefs among the carnivores of the pampas are the two cat monarchs of South America—the jaguar and puma. Whatever may be their relative positions elsewhere on the pampas, the puma is mightiest, being much more abundant and better able to thrive than its spotted rival. Versatile in its preying habits, its presence on the pampa is not surprising; but probably only an extreme abundance of large mammalian prey, which has not existed in recent times, could have tempted an animal of the river and forest loving habits of the jaguar to colonize this cold, treeless, and comparatively waterless desert. There are two other important cats. The grasscat, not unlike the wildcat of Europe in its robust form and dark color, but a larger, more powerful animal, inexpressibly savage in disposition. The second, *Felis Geoffroyi*, is a larger and more beautiful animal, colored like a leopard; it is called woodcat, and, as the name would seem to indicate, is an intruder from wooded districts north of the pampas.

There are two canine animals in the pampa. One is Azara's beautiful gray foxlike dog, purely a fox in habits and common everywhere. The other is far more interesting and extremely rare; it is called *aguará*, its nearest ally being the *aguard-guard*, the *Canis jubatus*, or maned wolf of naturalists, and found north of the pampean district. The *aguará* is smaller and has no mane; it is like the dingo in size, but slimmer and with a sharper nose, and has a much brighter red color. At night when camping out I have heard its dismal screams, but the screamer was sought in vain; and from the gauchos of the frontier I could only learn that it is a harmless, shy, solitary animal, and ever flies to remoter wilds from its destroyer, man. They offered me a skin; what more could I want? Simple souls! it was no more to me than the skin of a dead dog, with long bright-red hair. Those who love dead animals may have them in any number by digging with a spade in that vast sepulchre of the pampas, where perished the hosts of antiquity. I love the living that are above the earth. How small a remnant these are in South America we know, and now they are yearly becoming more precious as they dwindle away.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."—The head master of a large London school informed me that, to his utter astonishment, he accidentally found out that during prayers several of his lower standard children innocently converted that clause of the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," into "Lead us not into Thames Station!" The master could scarce believe his ears, and in order to test whether the lads really understood the words in the inapposite sense in which they certainly repeated them, he asked one of them:—

"Where do we ask God not to lead us to, my boy?"

"Into Thames Station, Sir."

The master stroked his chin and pretended to fumble threateningly for his cane, as he incisively interrogated:

"What station, my boy, do you say?"

"Please, Sir, Thames Station, Sir," persisted the boy in quite an injured tone, or as if piqued at the master's distrust of his word.

The schoolmaster gave it up.

Yes, beyond a doubt, the lad thought that Thames Station was some horrible hell, where furied locomotives rushed whistling about at their own sweet will, waiting for the coming of unprayerful little boys and girls.—*Longman's Magazine.*

THE MEDITATIONS OF THE BUDDHIST.—The actual modes of meditation are various. The commonest plan is to place a small image of Buddha, or the relic of a saint, or even the last letter of the Tibetan alphabet, before one. You are to gaze fixedly and immovably at this object until every other idea is lost. You continue looking and drawing the object, as it were, into your very soul, until no impressions from the outer world seem to touch you. At length you gain an absolute inexcitability of mind and deadness to all that could impress you from without—a full absorption in the idea of nothingness, which Buddha is supposed to embody. This state of mental inactivity is termed *Zhi-lhak*, and whoso acquires that condition of mind has learned the first lesson of Buddhistic holiness. Observance of the moral laws, the Eightfold Path of Buddha, is as nothing compared to the practice *Zhi-lhak*. Any lapse from these laws in ordinary life is amply atoned for by every occasion that this abstract state is reached; but he who is able to plunge himself into mental vacuity, and, we might fairly add, idiocy, merely by his own effort, unaided by any sacred object of contemplation, will soon be endowed with *Ngoi-dub*, or the supernatural powers of a saint.

There are various species of saintly meditation. The different schools of mysticism, such as the Du-kyi Khorlo, (Kalachakra,) the Teg-pa Chhen-po, and others, have each their own methods. In these systems minute directions are given for meditating on the inspirated or else on the expirated breath. They teach, for example, how, by dint of long-continued practice, the power may be acquired of holding back the breath for an incredible length of time. By this inspiration the air is said to be drawn from the lungs into the blood, flowing through two veins near the heart styled *ro-ma* and *kyang-ma*, and thence to enter a main conduit, the *u-ma;* whereupon a delicious feeling of warmth, comfort, and uncommon lightness is experienced inside. This process is styled "Tum-po," and the Tibetan poet, Mila-rāi-pa, relates several instances where the internal lightness and buoyancy thus acquired has permitted the operator to rise from the earth, and to float for several minutes majestically in the air.

Another favorite device for compassing the requisite depth of abstraction is to imagine some object known to be impossible in nature, and to survey that in the mirror of the mind's eye. The impossible thing usually recommended for this species of meditation is the horn on a hare's head. Contemplate this, pray, from all points of view, likening it to what is grand, noble, and yet simple. "In front," says Milarāipa, "it is like a King seated on a cushioned throne; to the right it is as an officer waving a flag upon the hillside; from the left it is as a lotus in the marsh; from behind it is as the precious jewel of the Doctrine appearing from the ground," and so forth. A Tibetan poet can hardly be devoid of imaginative genius who is able to conceive pretty conceits upon this one-horned and most unpoetical beast.—*The Contemporary Review.*

WORKING HOURS ABROAD.—A Turkish working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the day laborer begins work between 5 and 6 in the morning, knocks off at 8 for half an hour, works on till noon, rests until 2, and then labors on until sunset. This is in Summer. In Winter he commences work at 7:30 or 8, rests from 12 to 1, and works uninterruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice. In Servia the principle of individual convenience rules in every case. In Portugal from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in the building trade the Summer working day begins at 4:30 or 5 in the morning and ends at 7 in the evening, two or three hours' rest being taken in the middle of the day. In Winter the hours are from 7:30 to 5, with a shorter interval of repose. In manufactories the rule is twelve hours in Summer and ten in Winter, with an hour and a half allowed for meals.

Eleven hours is the average day's labor in Belgium, but brewers' men work from ten to seventeen hours; brickmakers, sixteen; the cabinetmakers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work seventeen hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from fifteen to seventeen hours, with an hour and a half off at noon; railway guards sometimes work what it is to work nineteen and a half hours at a stretch, and in the mining districts women are often kept at truck-loading and similar heavy labor for thirteen or fourteen hours.

The normal workday throughout Saxony is thirteen hours, with two hours allowance for meal-taking. In Baden the medium duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours; but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to fifteen hours in stoneware and china works and cotton mills; in sawmills to seventeen hours; while the workers in the sugar refineries, where the shift system is in vogue, work for twenty-four hours and then have twenty-four hours free, and in too many of the Baden factories Sunday work is the rule. In Russian industrial establishments the difference in the working hours is something extraordinary, varying from six to twenty. It is remarkable that these great divergences occur in the same branches of industry within the same inspector's district and among establishments whose produce realizes the same market price.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE STATUS OF THE ACTOR IN CHINA.—There are many curious things in the Tatsing Leu Le (Chinese criminal code.) Section 102, for instance—which provides that "whoever falsely representing any of his wives as his sister, gives her away in marriage, shall receive 100 blows;" and that "those who knowingly receive in marriage such wives * * * shall participate equally in the punishment"—shows that the species of deceit which Pharaoh and Abimelech reprehended in Abraham and Isaac must have been of at least occasional occurrence over a remarkably wide area. We are concerned, however, at present with Section 375, which provides that—

"All strolling players who are guilty of purchasing the sons or daughters of free persons in order to educate them as actors or actresses, or who are guilty of marrying or adopting as children such free persons, shall, in each case, be punished with 100 blows.

"All persons who knowingly sell free persons to such strolling players, and all females born of free parents who voluntarily intermarry with them shall be similarly punishable.

"The person who negotiates the transaction shall in each case suffer the punishment next in degree; the money paid shall be forfeited to the Government, and the females sent back to their parents or families."

This clause is inspired by the well-known custom which excludes play actors, barbers, and executioners from the privilege of entry at the public examinations through which every Chinese must pass if he would enter official life or obtain the *cachet* of an educated gentleman, and which are open to all but members of these tabooed classes.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

IN THE SOUP.—My comrades had gone out foraging and came in laden with poultry, which were promptly plucked and consigned to the camp kettles. We were all sharp set, for we had eaten nothing but biscuit since leaving Kassassin. My contribution to the fare was not very successful. When in the Egyptian camp, I came across some little tin boxes labeled with a word which I hurriedly read as "potage." Some of the tins I brought in, and, promising my comrades a treat, I had a kettleful of water boiled, and emptied into it the contents of the tins. After good stirring the supposed soup was served out. The first comment was that it was curiously black. When it was cool enough to be tasted, the wry faces made over it was a caution, and there was a roar of "Blacking, by ——!" Blacking it was. The label which I had read "potage" was actually "cirage."—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE NIGHTINGALE'S CHILDREN.

Hark, a voice that cries and calls,
As the Summer twilight falls;
Deep with longing, keen with pain,
Sobbing through the Summer rain.

"Wake, wake, wake!
Ere my heavy heart doth break!"

'Tis the bird of silver tongue
Singing Summer leaves among,
Calling on her children dead
With the wet leaves overhead;
In the living, leafy wood,
Calling on her silent brood.
Ever still and lifeless born
To the nightingale forlorn.

"Wake, wake, wake!
Waken ere my heart doth break!"

Nightingale of golden throat!
Sobbing forth thy silver note;
Were it ours, thy charmed skill,
Might we raise our dead at will.
Is there aught we would not give?
Would we leave, so they might live,
Aught unventured, aught unsaid,
Could they wake, the dreams born dead?

GRAHAM R. TOMSON.

It is an antique superstition that the nightingale's children are born dead, and she sings them alive.—*Longman's Magazine.*

"MOTHERS" ACCORDING TO DICKENS.—"You are a student of Charles Dickens, are you not?"

"Certainly; I think you could scarcely mention a character of his with which I am unfamiliar."

"Very well, then, if you can point me out one mother in the whole of Dickens's novels, with any claim to education, who can be either admired or respected, I will own that I have wronged him. I am ready to admit that on the lower orders he is less severe."

Eager to prove that she misjudged my favorite, I began to search my memory. At the end of ten minutes I was still searching, but I had not spoken. The fact was I was terribly perturbed in spirit. I was most anxious not to be worsted in the argument, for it seemed to me that a grave slur had been cast upon Charles Dickens's character; therefore, to feel that I could only bring forward, as being worthy of respect, David Copperfield's childish mother was exceedingly mortifying. George's mother in "Bleak House" I could not mention, as, although she is undoubtedly a fine old dame, she certainly has no claim to gentle breeding; while in support of my friend's grievance there marshaled such a ghastly troupe of knaves and fools—if so masculine a term as knave is admissible in these circumstances—that I was utterly discomfited.

"My memory is at fault," I muttered to myself. "I will go home and consult my Dickens."

Pleading a headache, I made my excuses, but as I was leaving the room my old friend called after me:

"If you have a headache don't pursue this subject to-night. I warn you you are going to search for a needle in a bottle of hay, only"—somewhat grimly—"the needle is not there!"

I locked myself in my study and set to work. At the end of two hours, wiser and much sadder, I paused, and gazed blankly around at a formidable heap of volumes. I had selected the books haphazard, and had made a pencil note on each, with this result:

"Great Expectations." No parents of any importance. Slight character sketch of Herbert's mother, (a decidedly blamable fool.)

"Old Curiosity Shop." Old Mrs. Garland, (weak.) Kit's mother, (lower orders.) Mrs. Jiniwin, (detestable.)

"Hard Times." Mrs. Gradgrind, (idiotic.) Bounderby's mother, (lower orders.)

"Little Dorrit." Mrs. Clennam, (criminal.) Mrs. Merdle and Mrs. Gowan, (worldly heartless wretches.) Mrs. Meagles, (nice, but very homely.)

"Our Mutual Friend." Mrs. Wilfer, (outrageous.)

"Nicholas Nickleby." Mrs. Nickleby and Mrs. Kenwigs, (lunatics.) Mrs. Squeers, (a horror.)

"Dombey & Son." Mrs. Skewton, (a disgrace to her sex.) Alice's mother, "Good Mrs. Brown," (an ogress.) Pollie Toodles, (lower orders.)

"Martin Chuzzlewit." Mothers not in it, with the exception of character sketch: "The Mother of the Gracchi," (a fool.)

"Barnaby Rudge." Mrs. Varden, (intensely objectionable.) Mrs. Rudge, (lower orders.)

"David Copperfield." David's mother, (amiable but weak-minded.) Mrs. Micawber, (a caricature.) Mrs. Crewdle, (a poor thing.) Mrs. Steerforth, (horrid.) Mrs. Heep, (hateful.) "The old soldier," (worse.)

"Bleak House." Lady Dedlock, (well, well, the least said ——.) Mrs. Jellyby, (another culpable fool.) Mrs. Pardiggle, (an insupportable creature.) Mrs. Guppy, (abominable.) George's mother, (lower orders.)

In "Oliver Twist," "Tale of Two Cities," and "Pickwick" the mothers are very much in the background, and taking Mrs. Bardell as a specimen of those who do appear, perhaps it is just as well they should be.—*Temple Bar.*

PEOPLE RUN OVER IN LONDON.—If the honesty of cabmen is exhibited in the records kept by the Lost Property Office, their recklessness is by no means blinked in the list of street accidents. It is a popular superstition with newspaper men that the van is so far ahead of all competitors in destroying life and limb in London that it deserves the distinguishing title of Demon. A reference to the authorities certainly shows that the vans killed nearly three times the number of people that cabs did; but their list of injured is by no means so striking to the imaginative mind. The vans in 1888 slew forty-one, the cabs only fourteen; but the lighter vehicles surpassed the heavier in "injured" by 1,441 to 1,104. These figures testify to a long list of brilliant and successful attemp

South Africa, he sejuced ould Silver into givin' him Hamlut's part instid av me that had a fine fancy for rhetoric in those days. Av course I wint into the gallery an' began to fill the pit with other people's hate, an' I passed the time av day to Hogin walkin' through Denmark like a hamstrung mule wid a pall on his back. 'Hamlut,' sez I, 'there's a hole in your heel. Pull up your shtockins, Hamlut,' sez I. 'Hamlut, Hamlut, for the love av decincy dhrop that skull an' pull up your shtockins.' The whole house begun to tell him that. He stopped his soliloquishms mid-between. 'My shtockins may be comin' down or they may not,' sez he, screwin' his eye into the gallery, for well he knew who I was. 'But after this performance is over, me an' the Ghost'll knock the head off av you, Terence, wid your ass's bray!' An' that's how I come to know about Hamlut."—*Rudyard Kipling in Harper's Weekly.*

RIZZIO TO MARY STUART.

I.

SERENADE.

Lady, lady of my thought,
See I kneel before thee,
Count my love and service naught,
Still I must adore thee.

Queen, my Queen, look down on me,
Far, so far above me,
Put this martyr's crown on me,
Ah can never love me.

Mary, dear one, were it mine
These bonds to sever,
I would rather stay and pine
Thy servant ever.

I.

CHORUS.

WITH MANDOLIN ACCOMPANIMENT.

Let our song be bright and gay,
Care and grief have naught to say,
All the world is fair as May
For our Lady Queen to-day.

Think no more of what has been,
Sunlight dances on the green,
Never Holyrood has seen
Day more fit for such a Queen.

WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK.

—*Longman's Magazine.*

"JACK THE RIPPER" OF BOOKS.—That James Granger, an amiable sort of Vicar of Wakefield, who loved and venerated everything in the shape of books, should have proved, unwittingly of course, their enemy in the deadliest form—a sort of "Jack the Ripper"—is in itself a sort of grotesque idea. Actuated by the best intentions, such as was the excellent Dr. Guillotin in his invention, his object, as we have seen, was to provide shelter for the loose detached prints which go knocking about the world. It was easy to arrange all the heads that were issued separately or "stuck in the printshops," like Lofty's head in the play. But presently it was found that many of the most desirable ones belonged to books which they illustrated, and could be obtained nowhere else. With that the signal was given, and for over a century the work has gone on bravely of slaughtering, cutting up, and rifling many a noble tome for the sake of its prints. The ravaging that has obtained steadily for over a century is almost inconceivable. The finer and more stately the volume the more likely it is to become a prey to this sort of spoiler. Once the prints have been rifled, the volume is felt to be a maimed and useless incumbrance; it becomes a cripple, as it were, and its fate is usually to be cast away or torn up. Worse than this, a whole "set" is often destroyed for the sake of obtaining a print or two. There is surely something reckless and even savage in this process.

It once entered into the head of a heartless collector that he would have a "Grangerized" Shakespeare—that is, he would collect every known illustration of every scene and play. Now, few works have been more splendidly illustrated than the works by "the Bard." Some years ago the present writer began the agreeable task of collecting all the illustrated editions, and was astonished to find to what an extent artist and engraver had exerted their talents in this direction. From the massive, sumptuous quartos of Boydell, which, it is said, cost £100,000 to bring out, down to the miniature sets of Pickering and Tilt, all excite admiration for the grace and taste displayed. The surprising number of these editions is no less extraordinary. Our collector set to work systematically. Every edition was stripped ruthlessly and left for dead. When all the scenes procurable had been obtained, there was a rich field opened up in the "heads" of the bard himself, often used as a frontispiece, and which entailed further destruction. Then came the topography—the countries, towns, cathedrals, battle scenes, &c. Then the portraits of the kings, nobles, &c. In short, thousands of fine books must have been butchered to make this collector's holiday, suggesting the epicure who had a sheep killed regularly for the sake of the sweetbread. In his self-complacency the slaughterer had a list of his "Illustrations to Shakespeare" printed, which filled a thick volume. The name of this person was, we believe, Hanrott. It is said that this spoliated Shakespeare contained over 2,300 prints, bound in twenty volumes, and was sold for £356.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

ENGLISH SAVINGS.—In the earlier years of this century, when mechanical inventions were first beginning to revolutionize industry, an increase of capital was a prime necessity. No practical precept is more frequently enforced by the economists of the time than that of saving. Saving was in their eyes the first if not the whole duty of the "economic man," and they have not preached in vain. In the words of a most competent authority, "the amount of capital is increasing many times as fast as that of population. It is increasing faster than ever in England, and, what is more important, there is a very rapid increase in America, where everybody almost is saving. The 'extravagant' American is saving more than any other person."

A variety of facts justify this statement as regards England. Thus, for instance, Mr. Goschen says that "the total paid-up capital of all companies registered in April, 1877, was £307,000,000; in April, 1887, the total paid-up capital of registered companies was £591,500,000, the increase in ten years being 92 per cent." The same writer gives good ground for thinking that the increase in the number of shareholders, i. e., of persons saving, is at least as great. The accumulations in savings banks, made as a rule by the lower-middle and working classes, are stated to be as follows: Between 1855 and 1865 the deposits rose by one-third, from £34,300,000 to £45,300,000; between 1865 and 1875 from £45,300,000 to £67,600,000, or about one-half; from 1875 to 1885 by about 40 per cent., viz., from £67,600,000 to £94,053,000, an increase which, taking into account the fall of prices, is at least equal to that of the preceding decades. Meanwhile, the number of depositors had risen from 1,304,000 in 1855 to over 5,000,000 in 1885. In the elaborate paper read by Mr. Giffen before the Statistical Society on Dec. 17 he said that the capital of the United Kingdom, which appeared in 1875 to be about £8,500,000,000, may now be estimated by an exactly similar process at £10,037,000,000 in 1885. The increase between the two dates is £1,489,000,000, or almost exactly 17½ per cent.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.—The inventor of these machines for extinguishing fire was Ambrose Gottfried Hanckwitz, who seems to have dropped his surname after coming to England, where, under the name of Ambrose Godfrey, he established himself as a chemist in Southampton-street, Covent Garden, in the house which afterward became so celebrated under the firm of Godfrey & Cooke, and where to this day, under the great Phœnix, carved in stone, which stands over the front, may be seen the date (1680) of his starting in business. In the year 1724 he published a pamphlet entitled

"An Account of the new Method of Extinguishing Fire by Explodion and Suffocation introduced by Ambrose Godfrey of Covent Garden, Chymist, wherein a description is given of the several Machines and their uses, &c. * * * To which is added, A Short Narrative of Mr. Povey's Behaviour in relation to this useful invention; by which it will appear that the said Mr. Povey's pretended Watch Engine is at best a precarious and often dangerous Remedy, impertinently stolen from Ambrose Godfrey's Method, &c."

The first experiment, he informs us, "was try'd in Bolaine Park, at Hampstead, on the 2d of April, 1723 * * * a wooden House three stories high having been erected for the purpose, with the addition of Shavings, Brushes, Faggots, Pitch, Oil, &c., to increase the Fury of the Flames, which were suffered to rise to their utmost Height. Then a Machine was flung into the Ground Appartment, which instantly extinguished the Fire there."

An accident, through want of skill on the part of one of the men engaged in the operation, seems to have prevented the success of the experiment in the upper parts of the building, but the second experiment, on May 30, in Westminster Fields, was completely successful, a house similarly prepared having been set on fire in all three stories at the same time, and the whole fire completely extinguished "in less than three minutes." The pamphlet was reprinted in 1743, after his death, as appears by the title page, where he is called "the late Mr. Ambrose Godfrey."—*Notes and Queries.*

TWO OF ENGLAND'S COMING MEN.—I confess that I thought it [the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland] seemed like some stroke of droll humor in one of Mr. Gilbert's most topsyturvy pieces. Mr. Balfour now was to stand up in the House of Commons and face Gladstone, Harcourt, Morley, Parnell, Sexton, William O'Brien, Healy! It looked ridiculous. All the same, the appointment made Mr. Balfour. It turned him into a Parlimentary debater from having been a college debating society prig. He has become one of the best debaters in the House. It is needless to say that in describing him as a success I am not describing his Irish policy as successful. I am speaking of the debater, and not of the statesman. I do not yet know—nobody knows—whether Mr. Balfour is a statesman or not. He has not had an opportunity given him of showing any claims to statesmanship. He has undertaken an impossible task—to govern Ireland at the present day by coercion. For such a task as that statesmanship is of no use; brains are of no use; Jack would be as good as his master; an idiot as good as a sage. Statesmanship will not enable a man to walk up a wall, or to jump over his own shadow. But what Mr. Balfour had an opportunity of proving was his capacity for debate, and he has proved it. He is by far the best debater on the Treasury benches. It is all but impossible that he should not come before long to be a leader of the House of Commons if the Tories continue in power. He surely is, to all appearance, a coming man. * * *

There can be no doubt of the great intellectual power of Mr. John Morley. Mr. Morley is, after Mr. Gladstone, the man of most powerful intellect in the English Liberal Party. Every one believes in his sincerity. He is becoming immensely popular in the country and on great provincial platforms. I am assured that he stands next to Mr. Gladstone in popularity. He has not as yet had very long experience of Parliamentary life, and according to all the regular good old maxims of Parliamentary wisdom, he entered it too late for success. The one only comment which has to be made on the application of that maxim to him is that he is a success. There cannot be any possible doubt on the subject. He is the only man on the front opposition bench who could dispute the leadership with Sir William Harcourt. He has greatly improved of late in debating skill and power; and, indeed, I think every speech he makes is an improvement on the speech he made just before. An orator, perhaps, he could never be; but there is an eloquence of exalted thought put into noble language which sometimes carries the sympathetic listener away, as if he were under the spell of the born orator's enchantment. There is a sort of charm, I think, about the look of the student, of the recluse even, which Mr. Morley still retains, and always, perhaps, is destined to retain. He seems like some gowned scholar in a camp.—*Justin McCarthy in the North American Review.*

WHY BOOKS FAIL.—The reason why so many books fail is because the people who wrote them have nothing original to say, or what they say is said badly. Another reason is that few of those who can write know anything. They have no invention. They do not see with their own eyes, but with other people's eyes. They write books about other people's books and have little of their own to tell us. Chamfort gives another idea of authorship: "What makes the success of numerous works," he says, "is the affinity between the mediocrity of the ideas of the author and the mediocrity of the ideas of the public."

When an author has composed a work, he necessarily takes an interest in it. Every writer of books, says Shelley, likes to breech his bantlings. He may have spent many years upon it, and probably forms an excessive estimate of its value. He is under the impression that most readers of books will desire to possess it. Lackington, the bookseller, tells the story of a gentleman who, not being able to find a purchaser for his manuscript, resolved to publish it at his own expense. The publisher desired to know how many copies should be printed. The gentleman began to compute how many families there were in Great Britain, and assured the publisher that every family would at least purchase one copy. He was of opinion that at the lowest 70,000 copies only might be printed of the first edition. The publisher prevailed upon him, much to his disgust, to print only 1,250 instead of 60,000. The result was that only 100 copies were sold, not even enough to pay for the advertisements, and the author departed railing at the stupidity of publisher, bookseller, and public.

Bookwriting is quite as much a speculation on the one hand as bookselling is on the other. Only a small number of the books published pay their expenses, and very few of them reach a second edition. "Every year," says De Quincey, "buries its own literature." When an author writes for money, he goes to the publisher and endeavors to sell him the manuscript for as much as he can get. He may get too little, or he may get too much. The publisher takes the risk, and incurs the expense of printing, binding, and advertising. If the book sells and the author thinks he has got too little, he proclaims that he has been outwitted or defrauded. But if the book does not sell, it never enters the author's head to refund the copy money or return the amount of loss to the publisher. Both have run the risks of the speculation, and both must be content to abide the issue.—*Murray's Magazine.*

THREE.—There is much superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a crisis. Thus, an article may twice be lost and recovered, but the third time that it is lost it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety, but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. Three was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequently find its use symbolical of Deity; thus, we might mention the trident of Neptune, the three-forked lightning of Jove, and the three-headed dog of Pluto. The idea of trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurs in several religions.

In mythology, also, we find three Fates, three Furies, and three Graces; and coming nearer to our own times, Shakespeare introduces his three witches. In public house signs three seems to play an important part, for we frequently meet with "Three Cups," "Three Jolly Sailors," "Three Bells," "Three Tuns," "Three Feathers"—in fact, that number of almost anything of which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown; and if we look back to the days of our childhood, most of us will call to mind the three wise men of Gotham, who took a sea voyage in a bowl, not to mention the three blind mice that had their tails cut off by the farmer's wife. Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels into three volumes, and induces doctors to order their medicine to be taken thrice daily. It is said that some tribes of savages cannot count beyond three; but although they may have no words to express higher numbers, perhaps we should be scarcely justified in assuming that they are incapable of appreciating the value of the latter.—*Chambers's Journal.*

POSY RINGS.—Posy rings, as they were called, were at one time very popular, though the posies were not of great poetical merit. We may quote as specimens:

"In thee, my choice,
I do rejoice."

Again,

"Constancy and heaven are round,
And in this the Emblem's found."

A certain Bishop of Lincoln, in the last century, had engraved on the wedding-ring of his fourth marriage:

"If I survive,
I'll make them five."

—*All the Year Round.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WIVES OF BOURBON KINGS.

THE MARRIAGES OF THE BOURBONS. By Captain the Hon. D. BINGHAM. In two volumes. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890.

Capt. Bingham continues in these volumes his zealous study of wayside topics in French history. The themes he is accustomed to choose are eminently popular themes. Whatever be his conclusions, his volumes are sure to receive attention, because they are entertaining. It is not easy to hold exalted opinions of his merits as a student of history and writer on historical themes; he has not the best historical sense in the world; he does not write with very considerable literary skill or charm; nor does he confine himself with good art to the subject he has chosen.

It is now two years since he brought out his stately work on the Bastille, in which he held that this historic Paris prison was not so bad as it has been painted. As prisons went in that eighteenth century, it was a fairly good prison, according to Capt. Bingham. The present work scarcely aims to prove that the Bourbons were good husbands; the facts are all too much the other way; but it does seek to show that some of the rivals chosen by the Bourbons for the better women whom they had promised before God to love, honor, and adhere to were superior to what the world now thinks of them. For a title, Capt. Bingham has not succeeded in selecting very comprehensive terms, and perhaps he did not aim to be comprehensive. For great part, the book is a record, not of marriages, but of alliances which became scandalous simply because they were not marriages. To be comprehensive, such a title as "The Marriages of the Bourbons and other Affairs that Should Have Been" might have covered the ground. Were these two volumes of over 500 pages each confined strictly to alliances that were marriages, their dimensions would shrink amazingly.

Capt. Bingham begins his story in times far anterior to the first Bourbon King of France. The royal title of this illustrious house was derived from Robert, that surviving sixth son of King St. Louis (Louis IX.) who was born in 1256, and at the age of sixteen became Sire de Bourbon owing to his marriage with Beatrice, heiress of the rich Bourbon barony. Thus, when a King Louis of the eighteenth century was called a son of St. Louis, reference was made to his descent from the line of Hugh Capet, and when called a Bourbon, to his descent from the heiress Beatrice. Other marriages were essential ere the Bourbons should get on the throne and France should become the France we know. A few centuries of time were also needed to effect all this.

The next important step in Bourbon fortunes was taken when the son of Louis XI., whom we know as Charles VIII., was married to Anne of Brittany, the heiress of that great duchy. By this marriage France came into peaceful possession of that vital part of her present domain that lies in the northwest and over which a Bourbon Prince a century later was to reign. It was Charles's sister, also named Anne, then married to Pierre de Bourbon, who negotiated this important marriage. Louis XI., by his will, had made her Regent while Charles remained a minor, and she acquitted herself well of this task. One of the eulogies bestowed upon her is that she "was as clever and subtle a woman as ever lived, and in everything the true image of her father, King Louis IX." For dowry Anne of Brittany brought Charles other great domains besides Brittany; moreover, she was a most accomplished Princess.

Robert, the son of Louis IX. and his wife, Beatrice of Bourbon, had a son whom they named Louis, and who was created Duke of Bourbon and a peer of France. From this Duke Louis descended that Bourbon Prince called Antony, Duke of Vendôme, who, in 1548, married Jeanne d'Albret. Jeanne was the daughter of Henry, King of Navarre, and she became, after her marriage with Antony, the mother of another and more famous Henry of Navarre, whom we call Henry IV., first of the French Bourbon Kings. Jeanne was twice married. On the first occasion she did not marry of her own free and happy will. Repeatedly had she resisted a union which State interests had urged with a German Prince. No ordinary splendor marked that marriage ceremony. To her it was the most gorgeously gilded of gilded misery. She wore a crown of gold, and her costly jewels were so numerous that she was unable to support them in walking. She rebelled to the last. Refusing to go to the altar, the King ordered the Constable Montmorency "to take his little niece by the neck" and carry her, which he did, to the astonishment of the Court. For the great cost of these nuptials a special tax on salt had to be levied.

Jeanne's second marriage after a divorce was one she might herself have chosen to enter into. This was the marriage with the Bourbon Prince, which had for fruit Henry IV. It was stipulated in the contract that the eldest son of the union should inherit the property of both houses, and that he should join to the arms of d'Albret the fleurs de lys of the Bourbons. When Henry was born Jeanne was singing a song, and the infant came into the world without uttering a cry. Still does the tourist see at Pau the tortoise-shell cradle in which the future King of France was rocked.

Henry's wide and honorable fame was not a fame that had virtue for one of its component parts. For lawful wife he first had Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II. and Catharine de Medici, and sister of King Charles IX. It was a marriage of state into which love did not enter. Marguerite's choice was the Duc de Guise; she had pledged herself to him, and Henry was the Duke's bitterest foe. Her subsequent life was very censurable. At the French Court she gave "full reign to her evil passions," became subsequently an object of general contempt, deserted her brother and her husband, and raised the standard of revolt against them. Henry meanwhile found pleasure in the society of other women. Gross were the immoralities of the white-plumed Henry of Navarre. Famous among his favorites is Gabrielle d'Estrées, who rose to the highest honors next to being Queen. By the Court she was treated as a Queen. All that remained was a divorce at the Pope's hands; the marriage had been arranged to follow. So far did matters go that Gabrielle's wedding gown and ring were actually bought. The marriage would undoubtedly have taken place had not Gabrielle's life been unexpectedly cut short, and possibly by poison.

In Gabrielle's place as Henry's wife came the celebrated Marie de Medicis, mother of Henry's successor, Louis XIII. Marie was not a charming woman; she was neither beautiful in person nor attractive in character. Without wit or animation, having no love for the King and indifferent to his happiness, she added little to the good influences which might have made his last years less subject to reproaches. Henry not only found her not beautiful, but the day after their wedding he abruptly left her. Proud, jealous, and hot of temper, she was deeply offended by this treatment. Sully tells that just before the Dauphin was born the royal pair had a furious quarrel. Marie flew at her husband and would have struck him had he not caught her arm. To the day of his death by the hands of an assassin, Henry's private life was shameless. He continued with great success the traditions of the throne in these matters. Francis I. had set him an example which he faithfully followed.

Louis XIII., son of this faithless husband and unlovely wife, led a singular sort of life, speaking domestically. Married to Anne of Austria, the Infanta of Spain, he loved her not. For many long years they lived wholly apart, and no child secured them the succession. It was only after the marriage had become twenty-odd years old that a son was born. This son was destined to what is probably the highest eminence, as it is the longest reign and the widest celebrity that French history has bestowed upon a single man. Louis and Anne were married in extreme youth, and for a time remained apart. At the wedding they had seemed delighted with each other, and hence the disappointment was great when Louis chose to prolong the separation beyond the time his Ministers thought necessary.

Meanwhile, he treated his wife very kindly, according to a contemporary observer, paid her all kinds of attentions, and gave many signs that her company afforded him pleasure. Ministers and courtiers were put to their wits' ends for the means to terminate this unfortunate marital separation. As a last resort, his Majesty was forcibly taken by the Duc de Luynes and carried to the Queen's apartments. But it was more than a score of years after this incident that the famous heir of this royal couple first saw the light. In that long interval Louis had been so seriously ill (in 1630) that extreme unction had been administered and he had said farewell to Cardinal, wife, and mother, and turned his face to the wall to die. Seven years later, while returning from a convent where dwelt his old friend, Sister Louise, he was overtaken by a storm and had to seek shelter in the apartments of the Queen. French history attributes to the incident the birth in the following year of Louis XIV.

The private life of Louis XIII. was better than that of most Kings had been in his age. His attachments are believed to have been platonic. Molière made an allusion to this when he put into the mouth of one of his female characters a declaration that certain persons loved her intensely, but had "never taken the liberty to tell her so, having too much respect for her." It was a sister of Louis XIII. who became the wife of Charles I. of England. Richelieu negotiated that fateful marriage, of which Guizot has said: "What would Richelieu have said if, while applauding this alliance, the future had been revealed to his eyes—if he had seen the civil war in England, the republic replacing the monarchy, Charles I. on the scaffold, Henrietta wandering in exile, and after a royalist restoration James II. expelled and the last of his race dying at Rome, without any other asylum than the hospitality of the Pope, and without any other fortune than the hat of a Cardinal?" After the death of Louis XIII., Capt. Bingham inclines to accept the theory that his widow was privately married to her Minister, Mazarin; the correspondence certainly shows that very intimate terms passed between them. He thinks the King had some good reasons for not liking Anne. Her education was very defective; she was indolent and fond of admiration, though not wanting in sagacity. But the King was an unsympathetic man, and she had never been anxious to become his wife, while Richelieu made it his policy to keep alive in the King the natural distrust which he felt toward her.

Louis XIV., if not the most circumspect of monarchs, was far more decent than some others of the century in which he died, and notably his great-grandson and successor. About his early attachment for Marie Mancini, there is a charm of romance and youth that tempts one to find excuses for it. No doubt Louis's mind owed much to this young woman. Chanfleurie has said that she "inspired him with a love of power and glory, and made him remember that he was a King." Louis might have married her had not Mazarin, who was her uncle, opposed it. When he chose to marry poor Scarron's widow long years afterward, there was no Mazarin to interfere. Louis had for Queen a Spanish Princess, daughter of Philip IV., and he neglected her. She shed tears, but learned to be philosophical. Not she, but Mlle. de la Vallière possessed the affections of the King. This creature Mme. de Sévigné has described as a "little violet which concealed itself under the grass, and which was ashamed of being mistress, of being mother, of being Duchess. Never shall we have another cast in such a mold." It was a fault of the Queen that she was a confirmed bigot and could neither amuse the King nor charm him with her conversation. When she died, in the same year as Colbert, the King could not have wept any bitter tears.

Most interesting, and certainly the most elevating, of Louis's affairs was the Maintenon affair. Scarron's wife first saw Louis when he entered Paris with his newly-married Queen. Her description of that gorgeous scene in a letter to her sister is interesting and curious reading. Scarron having died, it was his widow's fortune to be introduced at Court by Mme. de Montespan, where she became governess of Montespan's children by the King, and eventually supplanted Montespan in favor. Some twenty years had Montespan been in favor when Mme. de Maintenon (the new name of Scarron's widow on her marriage with the King) rose to the power she was to wield so long. She was fifty when married to the King, and he was forty-seven.

For thirty years did this man and wife live together. Mme. de Maintenon retained her empire until she was eighty years old, and death only ended it then. Dying, the King recommended her to the Regent that was to be. "She has given me nothing but good advice," said he; "I would have done well to follow it." Mme. de Sévigné declared that this woman "introduced the King into a new country—I mean that of friendship and conversation—without chicane and without restraint; he appears to be charmed with it." Capt. Bingham says there was "a wonderful amount of seduction in her manner; her gait betrayed the goddess, and we are told that a peculiar charm was spread over her whole person." In insisting on marriage with the King she only desired "repose for her conscience." It mattered not to her that the marriage was not public and that she was not to be treated as a Queen. Lawful wife she had been to poor Scarron, lawful wife she would be to Louis XIV.

For the next chapter in these Bourbon annals silence were devoutly to be implored. Of all the Bourbon Kings Louis XV. deserves least of posterity. Had the guillotine claimed his head rather than his successor's there had been little room for pity. And yet the corrupt court that had grown up under the Regent deserves more blame than he. Until he was twenty-five Louis had been a faithful husband. After that he yielded to the evil influences of the Duc de Richelieu and other men of infamous name like his. Louis XV., once become corrupt, was probably worse at heart than any of his women favorites. A reading of Capt. Bingham's book arouses some charitable sentiments for Pompadour and du Barry. Pompadour had for mother a woman with "as much wit as four devils," and for father a provision contractor who was an intriguer. Something was to be pardoned to one thus handicapped in an effort to live a life of value to others besides herself. She was a patron of art and literature. This was creditable to one who had had such a start in life. We know that the ware still made at Sèvres is due to her assistance in the founding of the industry.

Mme. du Barry has had champions in France in recent years. Her death on the scaffold and the resistance shown by her have given added interest to the woman's life. Carlyle called her "the scarlet woman," but Capt. Bingham concludes that the worst fact in her case was the lowness of her origin; she was born out of wedlock and her father was a monk. Mirabeau said in her behalf that she never persuaded the King to commit a cruel or unjust act and never had any one sent to the Bastille. She saved at least one person from the gallows, and secured pardons from the King for the others. For the long line of other favorites of this wickedest of wicked modern Kings not a line need be written here.

For the next King and Queen of France this book has much that is interesting to recall. Many letters from the Austrian mother and her daughter are printed, and they shed vivid light on the times. Marie Antoinette deserved well of France, as Kings and Queens had gone at that Court, and so did her mother, whose letters were inspired by as great interest for France as could have been required. "You do not do your duty towards your husband in not accommodating yourself to his tastes," writes this mother frankly and earnestly, after hearing that her daughter was accustomed to sit up late at night to gamble, while the King disapproved in vain of her conduct and left her with her associates. As she grew older Marie Antoinette saw her mistake and yielded to advice. She acknowledged then that formerly she was "imprudent through youth and giddiness, but now my head is more firmly set upon my shoulders." A letter to her mother, written in May, 1778, shows the clear views she then had of the need for a strong man at the helm in France. Referring to the King, she wrote: "It is the fearful feebleness of Ministers and the great want of confidence which he has in himself that is the cause of all the evil, and I am sure that if ever he consults himself alone you will see that he is straightforward and just." The pity of it all is that a King with these good intentions and a Queen such as added years were making of Marie Antoinette, did not have the fortune to succeed Louis XIV. instead of Louis XV.

TENNYSON'S EARLY HOME.

IN TENNYSON LAND. Being a Brief Account of the Home and Early Surroundings of the Poet Laureate, &c. By JOHN CUMING WALTERS. With twelve plates. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890.

Writers have already remarked that Tennyson first saw the light in a land that gave faint promises of ever being associated with anything at all poetical. Remote Lincolnshire, washed as its shores are by the Humber and the German Ocean, flat and often marshy, fen and moorland as are its acres, with low hills here and there, is about the last land in all the British Isles that should give birth to a poet of eminent rank. But not only was Tennyson born in such a land, he passed his youth there, wrote many lines of verse there, and the quality of his verse was strikingly colored by the Lincolnshire landscape.

Somersby village lies remote from every centre of English life and industry. The nearest town to it is Horncastle, and Horncastle is a dull and uninteresting small place six miles away. Around Somersby stands a circle of the hills, called in that land "wolds," making of Somersby what Mr. Walters calls "a drowsy little nook" into which echoes of the busy world beyond never penetrate. Some 600 acres comprise the parish over which presided, fourscore years ago, the poet's father; in places scattered about dwell now as dwelt then about forty simple old-time folk in half as many huts. These were and are the parishioners. St. Margaret's is a small, ancient, and disappointing church. Nothing in the exterior impresses the visitor, and of the interior the same is true. Built of stone, it is bare in outline, bare in furnishings. Poor looks the little pulpit, small and uncomfortable look the pews. Moisture exudes from the stonework, a smell of dampness pervades the air, weeds and tall grass fill the churchyard and hide from view the old tombstones. Here lies buried the poet's father.

Low-lying across the way from this church is seen the poet's birthplace, a long, ancient house among the trees, with wolds round about; the roof steep and tiled, one section of the edifice having long-pointed, stained-glass windows, as if built for a private chapel. In reality, there are two houses in this one house, and these ecclesiastical windows give light for a dining room that was built by the poet's father. Long dwelt the Tennysons under this roof. After the father's untimely death the family still made the place their home. When at last they left it, their regrets were not few.

Seldom has the poet found his way to Somersby in late years. Horatio, that brother of his of whom the world has not heard, sometimes returns to look at the old rectory and tread the paths father, mother, and brothers trod long years ago. Few Somersby folk know anything of the poet. Curious is their ignorance of one who has linked the name of their home with his own immortality. Asked if they know aught of one who is named Tennyson, they will speak of "old Dr. Tennyson who died a long time ago," and whose grave is in the churchyard. Brothers Tennyson, besides Alfred, there were Charles, known for his sonnets; Frederick, also poet, and believed by many to have great gifts, though curiously indifferent to fame; Horatio, who goes at times to visit his childhood's home; Arthur, who has seen many lands, but has had continuous poor health, and Edward, of whom no record stands, but, says Mr. Walters darkly, "there is a rumor which I hesitate to repeat."

Charles was the brother who, with Alfred, wrote the verse in that famous and excessively-scarce volume known as "Poems by Two Brothers." When at school in the Lincolnshire town of Louth, they had often composed verse, though it must have been without remotest thought of public recognition such as came. When Alfred was eighteen, he and Charles had produced a considerable mass of lines. For Somersby lads they were wise and learned; they had seen a fair bit of the world; their father was a man of good attainments; Louth was known to them and so was Horncastle; indeed, they had wandered far into neighboring parts of the shire, and under the father's eye had read profitably in books worth reading.

A tradition says it was a desire to travel further and see the church edifices of Lincolnshire that made the lads first print their verse. Lincoln, famed among cathedral towns, lies not far off as we now measure space, and the boys longed to see its glories. But there was an embarrassing want of money. Dr. Tennyson's £200 of salary could not supply his sons with many luxuries. To educate them was doing a full father's duty. It is according to the legend that the family coachman, when he heard of Alfred's disappointed wish, approached him with a wise suggestion: "Why, Master Alfred, you are always writing poetry—why don't you sell it?" Alfred consulted Charles, and soon that coachman drove over to Louth with a collection of poems in manuscript and left them at the door of J. Jackson, bookseller, who occasionally had brought out a volume by arrangement with a house in London.

J. Jackson was good enough to think well of this verse, and made a contract to pay the boys £10 for it. The boys had accepted these terms in a letter, saying £10 was not, in their opinion, "too high a price." But Mr. Walters, "on the best possible authority, exclusive of documentary evidence," declares that the sum actually paid was $20. He has seen the present trustee of Mr. Jackson's property and by him been shown the original manuscript of this celebrated volume. It comprises 177 pages of note-paper size in "close, 'screwy' caligraphy, looking more like Greek than English." In some cases both sides of the sheet were written on; there are numerous corrections badly made, while various pages are disfigured with rude schoolboy sketches; for a printer it was very poor "copy." The present condition of the manuscript is good, only the edges are brown and ragged. Seldom is it shown to strangers, and a strong box holds it. Some day the bundle will be offered for sale, but this day will not arrive in the poet's lifetime. Mr. Walters has computed its probable value from the prices paid for other Tennyson manuscripts. He reaches a sum above £1,000.

Louth the boys had known intimately while at school there. In the school library now exist four copies of first editions of the poet's writings. Mr. J. W. Wilson, who still lives in Louth, was a schoolmate of the laureate's, and is believed to be the only one now surviving. Alfred's career there he can well remember. He never knew him to associate with the other boys; in their sports he took no part. His brother Charles was his sole intimate friend. Grave beyond their years, the brothers were otherwise not noteworthy; neither in classroom nor playground were they distinguished; the latter, in fact, they were unknown. Four years were spent at Louth—from Alfred's eighth to his twelfth year. When George IV. was crowned they were at the Louth school, and the part they took in a procession formed to celebrate the day is about the only bit of boyish sport they indulged in that survives. When Alfred and Charles left the school they were well advanced, ("in the top form,") but whether this proves that they were forward for their age, or that the instruction was elementary, Mr. Walters does not venture to decide.

Louth School is an ancient seat of learning. Founded by Edward VI., it was long the leading school of the county. All the seven sons of Dr. Tennyson were sent to Louth. Rebuilt in 1869, the school now has little to remind one of what the place was in Tennyson's time. In the porch is an ancient statue of Edward VI., but all else is new. Other Louth scholars besides the Tennysons to reach fame were F. F. Goe, who became Bishop of Melbourne; Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, and Edward Eyre, the Governor of Jamaica, whose fame has not been of the enviable sort. A local criticism made on Dr. Tennyson is that he failed to give his sons an object in life. An old resident informed Mr. Walters that they "were always running about from one place to another and every one knew them and their Bohemian ways. They all wrote verses, they never had any pocket money, they took long walks at night-time, and they were decidedly exclusive." Mr. Walters learned that Alfred was often met away from home hatless and quite absorbed, sometimes only realizing his situation when his further journeying was prevented by the sea. The sea is more than ten miles from Somersby.

Tennyson found his wife, the wife who still survives, in Lincolnshire. Emily Sellwood was the daughter of a lawyer in Horncastle, and had for uncle Sir John Franklin. Miss Sellwood's father has been described as a good specimen of the old-fashioned family lawyer. He had two daughters besides Miss Emily, and one who knew him doubts if he was altogether pleased with Miss Emily's liking for the young poet. But he must have recovered from this feeling at the time of the marriage. Tennyson had then emerged from obscurity and entered the road that was to lead on to splendid fortune. Lady Tennyson's sisters are still living. One of them dwells in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Walters identifies many places about Somersby as having suggested lines in the laureate's verse, though an actual indentity probably does not exist. Tennyson's son has already denied in print statements of this kind made by Mr. Walters. About Somersby glides a brook which Mr. Walters accepts as the one the poet has made immortal, and on a map of Lincolnshire we can trace it in its course southeastward for thirty miles to Gibraltar Point, where its waters mingle with those of the sea. Around the rectory garden at Somersby winds this brook. Many stately homes in the Somersby neighborhood might have suggested Locksley Hall. Probably there never was any one such place, just as there never was a false Cousin Amy. Of all possible places, Langton Hall was most likely in the poet's mind, and of this we have an interesting picture. It is odd that this edifice met with the fate the hero of the poem would have visited upon Locksley Hall. Forty-five years ago it was destroyed by fire and a new hall erected later on the site. This fire occurred about fifteen years after the poem was written. The reader will recall the last lines of the poem, noting the approach of the tempest and the lover's concluding wish:

"Let it fall on Locksley Hall, with rain, or hail, or fire, or snow;
For the mighty wind arises, roaring seaward, and I go."

Lincolnshire, however, must have been the scene of this poem, if it ever had what may be called an actual "scene." Internal evidence, says Mr. Walters, abundantly proves that. No mistake can be made as to such local touches as "sandy tracts," "hollow ocean ridges roaring with cataracts," "dreary moorland," and "barren shore." Equally true is this of the "Sixty Years After," and of one line in particular: "In this gap between the sand hills, whence you see the Locksley tower." Mr. Walters traces a marked Lincolnshire influence in the strain of sadness and pessimism that pervades Tennyson's verse. Lincolnshire is a sad land. In Autumn its moorland is "drear and dark; the wind rides over the wolds and dunes; the trees sigh and shake their spectral arms." True, it is of men as of flowers; if chilled early in life no after warmth can fully expand them. Another variation of the figure is this: "The home of childhood is the soil in which genius strikes roots, and puts forth blossoms; transplant it where you will, you cannot change the tint of the flowers." Of this statement, a conspicuous illustration is afforded by the genius of Tennyson.

CATHOLICISM ATTACKED AND DEFENDED.

THE POPE AND THE NEW ERA. Being Letters from the Vatican in 1889. By WILLIAM T. STEAD. London and New-York: CASSELL & Co., Limited. 1890.

LIFE INSIDE THE CHURCH OF ROME. By M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK. "The Nun of Kenmare." New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1890.

WHO WAS BRUNO? A Direct Answer to a Plain Question. By JOHN A. MOONEY. New-York: THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY COMPANY. 1890.

Few things must appear in a more comical light to the Catholic of Rome who is imbued with the spirit of the Church than the efforts of Radicals and Protestants to explain to them how they should manage their own concerns in order to be saved. Mr. W. T. Stead, formerly editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is only the last to state that questions of religion trouble the leading men of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy but little, if at all. The testimony in this age is the same as that of most centuries gone by, namely, that politics only interest prelates who, while in some cases moral, in others flagrantly immoral of life, care nothing whatever for religion, but everything for politics. What must strike Italians as comical in Mr. Stead is the fact that, although he understands and states this curious fact as regards the leaders of the Roman Church, he has the naïveté to urge a reform such as would be only paralleled by that of the sixteenth century, a reform which consisted in secession. Mr. Stead writes as if he felt himself ordained to become a journalistic Luther of the nineteenth century, whose suggestions must commend themselves to the Pope and the Cardinals from their inherent British common sense. If the Pope is, as some sects believe, only a form of the devil, then Mr. Stead has got by thus much near to Luther—he has thrown his inkstand at him. But whereas Luther was filled with a burly indignation against the Popes and Satan, and expressed it in downright fashion, Mr. Stead compliments the present Pope, eulogizes the Catholic Church, and accepts without question the panegyrics of interested persons regarding Church matters and the characters of prelates. These old birds are not to be caught with such chaff as Mr. Stead throws before them

A NEEDED POLICE REFORM

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF MATRONS.

SOME OF THE REASONS ADVANCED BY THE ADVOCATES OF THE CHANGE—EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

"Shall we have police matrons?" is the question that is being asked by those who favor advance movements and who see how great is the need for some change in the care that is being given female prisoners. The idea is not a new one, nor a sudden one, but came about gradually, advancing step by step, as new wants suggested themselves, until it spread from a small beginning to its present proportions.

At first the most enthusiastic of women workers thought only of placing a woman for day service at the stations to see that women prisoners were so clothed as to be presentable at court. Now, in many cities, the women as soon as arrested are placed in the hands of other women, who are responsible for them day and night as long as they remain at the police stations.

Portland, Me., was the first city to inaugurate the movement in good earnest. In 1878 a woman physician happened into court and, during a few minutes' stay, saw sights that so aroused her sympathies that she was led to report the matter to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Upon application, the union was allowed to place a woman at the stations during the day. Many articles were written for the daily press on the subject and there was, we read, "quite a wave of interest created in various circles."

Providence, R. I., was the next city to follow in Portland's footsteps, and it was here that both day and night service was begun. The idea was widely discussed in all the cities of the United States, and a few at once adopted the plan of thus placing women in the care of women. In every case where it was given a fair trial the result was satisfactory. Now, it is no longer a mere idea, but is a settled and satisfactory institution.

In Chicago there are matrons at five different stations. Philadelphia has also taken up the work. Baltimore has been employing matrons for six years. Manchester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cleveland, San Francisco, Montreal, Pittsburg, and many other cities have the system fully established. The Massachusetts Legislature some time ago passed a bill providing for police matrons in all cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. This added at once to the cities—Lowell, Fall River, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, New-Bedford, Cambridge, Lynn, and Boston.

In 1888, at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, Bishop Ireland gave "personal testimony to the imperative need for such help and protection for women." Superintendent's official report of the first year's work says: "Our police matron has done good service in this department, always on hand to relieve the unfortunate of here sex who are arrested and brought to her care."

Ex-President Hayes had the matter brought to his notice by a paper read in 1886 at the National Prison Congress held at Atlanta, Ga. Concerning it he wrote: "I trust your paper will be widely circulated. The audience to which heard it, and which in the most decided way enjoyed it and approved it, were many of the leading experts, as well as of the most noted students in our country of the general subject of the essay. I were favorably impressed with your treatment of the question." The Chairman of the Associated Committee on Police Matrons in Philadelphia wrote after five months' trial: "Under the care of our four matrons, within the five months, have come 1,129 women, 422 children, and 193 infants, and 13 births have occurred in the station houses." From many other places there come inquiries concerning the system, methods of procedure, &c. The *English Woman's Review* printed an article advocating it. The *Woman's Cycle*, in its turn, says, in part: "It is to be hoped that this will be done at once, that New-York may not lie under the stigma of a system which is not now tolerated in any humane city in Christendom."

Mr. J. K. Barney, superintendent of prison, jail, police, and almshouse work for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, deserves the credit for the first step that was ever taken in this work. More than a score of years ago Mrs. Barney saw something of the need of having a woman within call to these unfortunates, and succeeded in securing occasional voluntary service. But such efforts were slow and unsatisfactory, and, strange as it may seem, were met with opposition. The authorities said that it would involve extra expense and was unnecessary, the police officials said they want no women hanging around women, when asked to arouse themselves in the matter, said that no decent women could be found who would be willing to expose themselves to the scenes at a police station. That all of these objections have been fully met testimony shows.

When the power to place matrons in the station is given, the first and most important step is to find the right woman. This is not an easy matter. But it has been done and can be done again. In every case where the police matron system was a success it was found that the matron had been given her place, not from her fitness for the place, but for political or other reasons. To guard against failure, the Massachusetts Legislature inserted a clause putting the appointment in the hands of a committee of women from the different organizations making the appeal.

As soon as it is generally known that there is a salaried office to be given out, applicants spring up on every hand. Nearly every policeman knows some worthy woman in distress. One city required that the matron should be indorsed by twenty respectable women, but too often indorsements were given by women who knew nothing regarding the requirements of a matron. Some of the ideas that people have regarding the matron are peculiar. A policeman who had been most opposed to the measure came to Mrs. Barney as soon as it had become a law to recommend a woman for the place.

"But you said no decent woman would accept it. Have you found a decent woman?" asked Mrs. Barney.

"Yes, I have got a splendid woman—a good, big, strong one, that can take any two women and knock their heads together."

"We are not looking for a woman to knock heads together," replied Mrs. Barney.

It is not easy to find the right woman, but she can be found. Chief Ebersold of Chicago says: "These women must be of irreproachable reputation, advanced in life, and must have kindly hearts, and keep a close watch upon themselves that they say no word of their business, either in the station or out, speak a kindly word to the girls, and, when called into court, sit beside them." Mrs. Barney recommends "a middle-aged woman, scrupulously clean in person and dress, of a motherly, quiet, firm and manner to compel respect; quiet, calm, observant, with faith in God and hope for humanity; a woman fertile in resources, patient and sympathetic. She could hardly be this without possessing a generous endowment of good common sense."

The duty of a matron is to receive the prisoners and consign them to cells, giving aid to them if ill, and doing anything that may be necessary in the way of search. When they are to go into court she sees that their clothing is properly arranged, and lends anything that may be needed. In every city the various charitable organizations keep the matrons supplied with such articles as are suggested by womanly thought. Chief Childs of Providence thus describes the duties in that city:

"All female prisoners are immediately placed under the care of the matron, who has charge of the prisoners' dock, where they await their arraignment or trial before the police or justice courts, and continues her supervision until they are discharged from custody or are taken away to be committed to the State institutions in Cranston. She also searches all the female prisoners previous to their commitment to the cells, many of whom are charged with larceny and are suspected of having stolen property in their possession."

As to the necessity for having these women, too much cannot be said. Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, who made a personal examination of six stations in this city, said: "It was evident that the keepers in some of the station houses were doing the best that could be done under existing conditions to keep the women as secluded as possible from the men, but it was also evident that no great degree of privacy, and in many of the houses no privacy at all, could be maintained." In many cases the rows of cells face one another, and the latticed iron doors are the only screens that the occupants of either set of cells have from the other. Many of the cells are so narrow that the screen door reveals about every portion of the inner room.

In a few cities real abuses were reported before the law securing police matrons could be passed. Fancy the following state of affairs copied from Edward Everett Hale's "Lend a Hand."

"Locked in a cell, with no woman within call, a woman may be left to pass through the hour of woman's direst need with only men about her. The number of births under such circumstances are a blot upon our civilization. We are told that there is a woman who attends to the scrubbing who can be called when needed, but a very thorough investigation has revealed the fact that in the cases cited and many others it was not deemed necessary to call her."

It is possible that women so far down in the social scale as to be found in police stations are past the degrading influences that the conditions just mentioned would suggest. But this is highly improbable. Out of 500 women arrested in Troy, N. Y., 80 were under twenty years of age. And few girls under twenty are past reform. But even if the women are too far sunken in degradation to be further lowered, there yet remains the general law of decency which all people must respect. The effects upon comparatively innocent men and boys is not to be ignored, and these are often exposed to corrupting manners.

The presence of the matron in court during the trial of the prisoners is also to be desired. As an instance of this a story is told of a philanthropic lady who went into court to do what she could for a girl arrested for the first time. She could for a girl arrested for the first time. As a certain case was called, the Judge, who was a personal friend, passed a slip of paper to the lady advising her to retire to the next room.

"May I take the girl with me?"

"No, that is impossible."

"Then I will stay, too."

"We were careful on you account," said the Judge to the lady afterward.

"Didn't you ask all the questions that were necessary?"

"Yes; but if you had not been here, we might have got a little fun out of the case."

"Well! I shall be here every day," replied the lady, "or some one to represent me."

The women confined in station houses are sometimes ill; frequently they are helpless from drink. Search is often necessary, and occasionally there may be some mitigating circumstance concerning their arrest and imprisonment that would have occurred to a woman had she been in charge, but which a man could not be expected to consider. Mrs. Barney gives an excellent example of this. A woman, a deaf-mute, living just out of town, went to a certain city, where she was to meet friends and accompany them to the State Fair. When she arrived at the city her friends were not there; so, hoping to meet them at the fair, she went there, but again failed to find them. Being subject to heart trouble, the fright of being alone, with no one to whom she could explain her situation, so overcame her that she fainted. Some one in the crowd, with that ready offer of alcohol that one always finds, gave her a drink of brandy. Never having tasted brandy, the woman was immediately overcome by it and was taken back to the city in a "dead drunk." Arrived at the city the poor mute could not, of course, say a word, and was taken to the police station and handed over to the matron as a stubborn, drunken prisoner. The matron, noticing the good condition of the woman's clothing and the peculiar motions of the fingers, brought a pencil and paper, and, as soon as the woman had sufficiently recovered, got her story from her. There was little doubt of the truth of it. The matron herself accompanied the woman to court the next day and explained the whole affair to the Judge, securing the release of the prisoner and the life-long thankfulness of her relatives, who had been nearly wild with anxiety. This is an exceptional case, but there are many "exceptional" cases. Mrs. Barney's experience is filled with them. During a half hour's address she told story after story, showing the great need there is that women should be be given into the hands of women. Mrs. Barney truly said: "People do not know, and cannot realize until they do know how great need there is for this reform."

An interesting case of real reform came under the notice of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Some cash girls about fifteen years old were living in a cheap boarding house. One evening some one treated all the boarders to lager beer. The girls, being unaccustomed to drink, became hilarious and noisy and were arrested by a policeman passing the house. Of course they lost their places, both where they were employed and in the boarding house, and were released were homeless and penniless. The police matron heard their story while they were in her charge and when they were released through her efforts they were allowed to stay at an "Open-door Mission" until they found work. By this little act the girls were probably saved from the low life that lies before a woman who has no work, no friends, and no money, and who will not beg.

It is often necessary to crowd prisoners in cells. Six women will be put in a cell four by eight feet. Even in such cases the matron will exercise judgment. If she has six young girls she will give them a cell by themselves, keeping them as far as possible from those steeped in crime. This may seem almost a Miss Nancyism, but it is far from it. Comparatively innocent girls thus secluded do not become the worse for their imprisonment. But put them with vile-talking women, too hardened for hope of anything better, and they catch the manners and the vices of the associates in the main, for everyone knows that language is contagious. It is even asserted that it is economy to employ these matrons; for their good influence really lessens the number of "repeaters."

The report of the Police Department of New-York for the year ending December, 1889, shows that 4,893 women were arrested, many of whom were conveyed to the station houses for the night. During the same quarter there were 18,018 women received as lodgers in the station houses.

Mrs. Barney's speech upon the occasion of her visit to Police Headquarters might serve as a model to speech makers and petitioners. She is a bright little woman with a brave little way of straightening herself and telling you with a sweet smile in each word that she has come to a cause to plead, a cause that must commend itself to every decent woman and every good man.

A BOON TO GRUMBLERS.

THEY COULD DROP A NICKEL IN THE SLOT AND GET KICKED.

"I have a scheme," said a stock speculator the other day, "for making a heap of money. For years and years I've heard men complain down here and declare that they ought to be kicked. I don't know how many hundreds of times, when I've been standing near a ticker, I've seen a man drop the tape and heard him exclaim, angrily, 'I'm an idiot—I ought to be kicked;' or perhaps he would announce his intention to kick himself full of holes. Unfortunately—or fortunately—his friends don't feel like accommodating him, and as to the other plan, nature has prohibited that. My plan is to have built a number of lay figures, with interior mechanism to make them walk, breathe, and talk, and to provide a wooden foot to action upon the dropping of a nickel in the slot. They could be placed in convenient localities.

"Thus these grumblers could gratify their wishes to be kicked. The man who bought the stock and lost his money when he knew he ought to have sold—and their number is legion—could go to one of the figures, drop a nickel in the slot, and get kicked. If one kick didn't satisfy him he could invest another nickel and get another kick. The worst grumbler in the Street could easily satisfy himself by an outlay of 50 cents. It would be a boon to the man who 'had a straight tip and didn't take it,' and to the man who 'knew Kalamazoo preferred was going up, but didn't buy it.' If all these fellows down here who are continually talking about kicking themselves would put their threats into practical form a company formed for the manufacture of the machines would grow rich in no time.

"Yes," said another speculator, "that is a good idea. It would prevent a repetition, perhaps, of an unfortunate occurrence which I recently witnessed. One of my friends, ordinarily a very peaceable man, lost several thousand dollars by the rapid decline of a certain stock. He did not think that he had bought it against his judgment. He was so upset that he flew out of the broker's office in a terrible frame of mind. On the street he looked around for some way to 'get even.' He saw an innocent man having his boots polished. He rushed up to him, kicked the bootblack's box into the middle of the street, and gave the gentleman a sounding smack on the cheek.

"'Confound you,' he shouted, 'you're always getting your boots blacked.'"

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

An immense flume, 4½ miles long, is to be built at Spokane. The pipe is to be made of steel and will be 22 inches in diameter.

Metal ties for railroads are proving very satisfactory.

It is proposed to reduce cows' milk to a dry powder, as being better for transportation and superior to condensed milk. The idea originated in Switzerland.

French engineers propose ascending the Jungfrau by a succession of slanting roads, forming a zigzag to a height of some 12,000 feet, landing nearly at the summit of the mountain.

The Paris Academy is in receipt of information relating to prehistoric remains found by workers in France. Two skulls have recently been dug up bearing every evidence of belonging to the Aryan race, and some human bones that from their proportions must have belonged to a man 10 feet in height.

Experiments with the 25,000 candle power search lamps show that vessels three miles off can readily be detected, and that, by throwing the light on the clouds, signaling is possible at a distance of fifty miles.

A very ingenious electrical device has lately been patented by which the hands of a clock set to a certain hour are made to complete an electric current that sets off a fire alarm, so that the fire is started when the given hour arrives.

French wine growers have a superstitious appreciation of comets, and expect good crops because four comets will be seen during the Summer.

There has lately been a plague of locusts in the province of Orizuela, Egypt. In five days the author likes destroyed six tons of them. Exposure to the sun is said to be fatal to their eggs.

In London specimens of Mexican dry moss were shown before the Botanical Society that were green and flourishing, although they had been shut up for three months in a dry place. These plants are said to have the power of rolling up in a ball when dry and becoming apparently dead, only to bloom again, however, when subjected to moisture.

A singular case of "mind blindness" recently occurred, the subject being a man of eighty who had complained for a month of inability to find his way about, to tell his own position in a room, and to recognize objects, although his perception of light was scarcely impaired. Although he could not recognize objects by looking at them, he at once perceived and named them by means of tactile or auditory impressions from them.

Sending pictures by telegraph is one of the latest inventions. The salient points of the picture are established by a previously agreed upon system of co-ordinates, and the details are filled in by the description by word of mouth.

A rare phenomena is reported from St. Malo. Recently during the afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, three suns were seen all in a row a little down the western horizon. The real sun, which was in the centre, shone with unwonted brilliancy, while from its supporters darted rays of prismatic colors.

MEMPHIS TO PAY FOR THE SESSION.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, March 19.

A few citizens have guaranteed the expenses of the extra session of the Legislature called in the interest of Memphis. They should not be permitted to bear more than their share of the burden. Everybody should help to pay the bill, because everybody will be benefitted by the transaction. It will never do to have it said that Memphis won't make good her promises. Come up with your contributions, every man according to his means.

WAITING FOR THE BOOM

HOW RAPID TRANSIT WOULD START IT GOING.

ADVANCES IN REAL ESTATE FROM LOCAL CAUSES—VALUES STAND STILL FROM LEGISLATIVE NEGLECT.

The condition of the real estate market during the week was quite as encouraging as it has been at any time lately. There were no extraordinary sales either at auction or through private agencies. Both at the Exchange, however, and at the offices of brokers there was every evidence of as active a demand as usual for good investment property and of a general disposition on the part of buyers to steer clear of all offerings which did not promise either a speedy advance or a fair immediate income. The sale of the Syms estate at the Exchange on Thursday illustrated quite well the condition of the market.

Mr. Syms was an excellent investor. Some of his purchases were made for income purposes and some of them with the view of waiting for an advance. Among the latter were several lots of property in Eighth-avenue, facing Central Park. Two of these lots were included in the auction sale. They are situated between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, a neighborhood that is eminently desirable and in which land is certain to be very valuable within a few years. They sold for $19,000 each. As long ago as 1872 these same lots were sold for $25,000 each. The fact seems to be, if a lesson may be drawn from this sale, that Eighth-avenue has by no means kept pace with the side streets in that part of the city. It is almost impossible to secure side-street lots under about $16,000, and the majority of them are held somewhat higher.

The buyer of these two lots on Eighth-avenue secured an undoubted bargain. Probably it was the sort of a bargain that few buyers would care to avail themselves of, for the reason that it must necessitate, in all likelihood, the withdrawal of his purchase money from active use for several years. The majority of speculators on the Exchange could not afford to let such an amount of money stand unproductive. If this purchaser can hold the lots that he bought they will almost surely yield him a fortune in profits within ten years.

Among the other sales that occurred during the week at the Exchange was one to point a lesson that is of interest to property owners. It was that of four lots at Broadway and Ninety-ninth-street for about $43,000. Five years ago those same lots were sold for $36,000. The price during the past week shows an advance of only about 4 per cent. a year during the past five years. From that advance must be deducted the charge of about 1½ per cent. on account of taxes and assessments, leaving a net advance of 2½ per cent., a much lower percentage than buyers are usually willing to carry vacant property upon.

Property owners have about given up hope of rapid transit during the present year. Along with this feeling of despair comes the announcement that the chances are very small for an elevated road through the Boulevard at any time. An active canvass has been made among property owners along the Boulevard for several months on behalf of the elevated road people to secure releases against any claims for damages that may be caused by a carry an extension out through that thoroughfare to King's Bridge. With the march of improvement northward property owners along the Boulevard are growing hopeful that their property in the natural course of events must be restored to its former value. Now they see as a condition essential to such restoration that the Boulevard must be kept as free as now from drawbacks, and that an elevated railroad would deface it irreparably.

For years the Boulevard owners have stood taxes and assessments while their property was depreciating in the market. Wrecks of small fortunes are strewn for miles along that once gilt-edge purchase. The majority were able to hold on for a time, but titles nearly twenty years. Of those who have since become owners, many have come in on foreclosure sales or on forced sacrifices by former buyers. The conditions were certainly favorable for a canvass such as the elevated railroad company has made. Over 70 per cent. seemed promising. Lately work has dragged, and with the delay many owners have been changing their minds.

The conditions now presented are by no means adverse to rapid transit. It is thought that every proposition that would hold out against any practicable suggestion involving the use of the Boulevard for that purpose, for all hope of a substantial advance in values in the near future must rest upon some prospect of ready accessibility. There can be no boom while the Boulevard remains out of reach. A depressed road in every sense so as not to annoy everybody. The Boulevard is wide enough to give such a road ample room and yet not affect injuriously the value of building lots. If it were to be a steam road, choice residences might be built elsewhere. Ninth-avenue is pointed out to show what would, perhaps, be the line of development. If the road were operated by smokeless means there would, perhaps, be reason to hope that the thoroughfare might become really attractive for residences. The elevated road is in disfavor mainly because it is unsightly, and incidentally because the benefit has become pretty well fixed that in the evolution of transit a stage beyond elevated roads has been reached and that the best interests of property demand an improved system.

There is talk again of the project that was outlined and approved by real estate men last year for an entirely new route and system, that should furnish actual rapid transit from the Battery, through Greenwich-street, to the widening of College-place, Hudson-street, Twelfth-street, Seventh-avenue to the junction of Broadway, and out Broadway to Fifty-ninth-street. This portion of the route would be entirely under ground. The upper portion, being at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, the level of the boulevard would be through an open cut. In last year's discussion of this project it was agreed that it would be quite feasible to run trains over the twelve miles from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil in thirty minutes. There is the point, it was said, where such a project fairly started property at the upper end of the island would receive thereby an impetus sufficient to check the diversions into Brooklyn and Jersey City which have lately been playing so important part in the market.

While the Rapid Transit Committee of the Exchange is hibernating outside discussion has become active in this line. Those who favor it believe that it would be immensely helped if the Legislature would be induced to pass either of the rapid transit bills now pending. The suggestion of politics in the Fassett bill is deplored and the bill has been condemned on that account. Other objections have also been raised to it, notably because it seems to override the first principle of home rule. In spite of all, many property owners would prefer its passage to nothing. They think that if a disposition were shown to yield something by both political parties, the gravest objections to either or both bills might be eliminated and a compromise might be arranged which would lead to the appointment of a commission on the home rule basis. That much having been accomplished, it is believed that definite progress toward supplying this most urgent of the city's needs would be made.

It would, perhaps, be too much to dignify this agitation as a movement. There is no organization behind it. The Exchange committees are either listless or at cross purposes. Real estate opinion on any subject except auction values really expects to reach the public through that agency. Yet if some one would take time and trouble to canvass the matter with a view to some concert of action property owners would be found ready and eager to unite for the purpose and along the lines indicated.

The reason of this weariness is not hard to find. It goes to the pocket of nearly every owner of property. It affects the tax lists. It keeps the market dull and profitless for a very large area of Manhattan Island. Property in this city remote even from such poor substitutes for rapid transit as the elevated railroad lines cannot be marketed to advantage. Such increase in values as has been noted for some time past has been for property convenient to the best lines of travel. A low, dull market for other property has served to transfer a good deal of it to richer holders who can afford to let their money lie idle, with the certainty that when the inevitable rapid transit shall come their fortunes will be vastly augmented by it. Present conditions are unfavorable to put small holders, who give the market vim and buoyancy, and in their place are substituting block owners with wealth to spare.

Values are improving somewhat in spots from local causes, while they are eaten into by taxes and assessments quite generally in residence areas. From Ninth-street to Fourteenth-street, and between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, prices have taken a jump during the past two or three months in anticipation of the completion about a year hence of the Hudson River Tunnel, which is to have its New-York opening in the neighborhood of Washington-square. It seems to be the idea that a new and important thoroughfare will be developed as an extension to this new line of travel. In some cases owners are asking 20 per cent. above last year's prices, and offerings are not abundant at that advance.

At the upper end of the island there is a little movement in property because it is now understood that a tunnel will be built under the Harlem River ship canal whenever that enterprise may be completed. The cause seems rather far fetched just now, but it has a bearing in view of the warehouse and trucking possibilities implied in the canal undertaking. In some parts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards there have been advances sufficient to send searchers for cheap lots across into Westchester County. The town of Westchester has enjoyed some real estate activity both on this account and because of talk of an extension of the suburban road to Morris Park, which borders on that town. In none of the cases mentioned have advances and activity been so favorably combined, however, as to tone up the market appreciably.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The long-looked-for opinion of Judge Advocate General Clifford A. H. Bartlett on the right of staff officers to participate in the election of field officers of regiments of the National Guard has been received at the office of the Adjutant General. It is as follows:

168 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1890.

The Adjutant General, State New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of an election held for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., together with an appeal therefrom by Capt. George E. B. Hart, referred to me for my opinion.

The question presented upon this appeal is whether staff officers have the right to participate in the election of field officers of regiments under the National Guard system of this State.

The Constitution provides that militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: "Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies; field officers of regiments and separate battalions by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; Brigadier Generals by the field officers of their respective brigades; Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions shall appoint the staff officers of their respective divisions, brigades, regiments, or separate battalions." (Constitution, Article XI., Section 2.)

So far as the foregoing section of the Constitution describes the manner in which field officers shall be chosen, it uses precisely the same language on the subject as was contained in the Constitution of 1821. (Article IV, Section 1.)

The Revised Statutes, enacted in 1827, provided as follows: "Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers are chosen by the written votes of their respective companies; field officers of regiments and separate battalions by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments and separate battalions; and Brigadier Generals by the field officers of their respective brigades." (R. S., Chapter 10, Title 11, Section 7.)

Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes relating to the militia, took effect Jan. 1, 1828, (Laws of 1827, Chapter 8.)

It will be observed that the language of the Revised Statutes relating to the choice of field officers is precisely the same as that which was contained in the Constitution of 1821, and which is contained in the present Constitution, except that the phrase "the representative regiments" in the Constitution is changed to "their respective regiments" in the Revised Statutes.

This provision of the Revised Statutes remained in force for nearly forty years without modification, except by section 3 of Chapter 363 of the Laws of 1867, which provided that regimental staff officers should not be allowed to vote at any election of field officers.

Previous to this statute of 1867, so far as can be ascertained, staff officers were permitted to participate in the election of field officers. The records of the Adjutant General's department do not contain the proceedings of elections for field officers prior to that time, but the fact that staff officers voted at elections for field officers has been ascertained by personal interviews with many prominent old time officers and others. Gen. William B. Ward, formerly Commander of the second Brigade; Gen. Emmons Clark, for twenty-five years Colonel of the Seventh Regiment; Gen. Livingston Satterlee, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, and Gen. Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance.

The question also appears from an opinion of one of my predecessors in office, Gen. Alexander W. Harvey. This opinion was written Dec. 23, 1865, on an appeal from an election for Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Regiment. In that case certain staff officers were permitted to vote, and their right to vote was challenged on the sole ground that the terms of their commissions had expired when the officers appointing them retired from office. No such question arises in this case, but the opinion is instructive so far as it throws light upon the practice of staff officers voting in elections for field officers. Gen. Harvey said that under the law as it then stood there could be no substantial doubt that a staff officer of a regiment appointed by the Colonel and holding his commission, was, during the official term of the regimental commander appointing him, a commissioned officer of the regiment and entitled to vote for the field officers. (*United States Service Magazine*, Vol. III., Page 88; *Army and Navy Gazette*, Vol. III., Page 304.)

In the view which I take of the present case it would be unprofitable to enter into the question whether the construction formerly placed upon the Constitution and the Revised Statutes was correct—that is to say, whether staff officers were as matter of law included in the term "commissioned officers of regiments" within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore entitled to vote for field officers, or whether the only mode in which they could be entitled to the office in question, if the Legislature could confer on the Commander in Chief the power of appointment, and if the defendant's appointment was within the description of the class of cases in which the power might be exercised. By Article XI. of the Constitution, while Major Generals were to be appointed by the Governor, and Brigade Inspectors, Brigadier Generals, Brigade Inspectors, and the field officers of the regiments and battalions, as well as the inferior officers, were to be elected by the votes of the forces, or of the officers of the forces, under their respective commands. By Section 6 of that article, in case that mode of election and appointment of militia officers should not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature were authorized to abolish the same and to provide by law for their appointment and removal if two-thirds of the members present in each house should concur thereto. The Acts of 1849 and of 1851 were both passed by such a vote as was required by this provision of the Constitution; and the power of appointment conferred by them is, in my judgment, clearly valid and complete. It is true the act of 1851 does not purport to abolish entirely the constitutional method of election, and to substitute a radically different system in its place, but does only dispense with the elective system temporarily and in favor of those officers who shall effect the organization of their companies in the manner prescribed by the amendments of the new statutes. But this consideration will be without weight until it is shown that the grant of entire legislative power over a subject does not confer power over all the parts of that subject, and that the power to abolish a system does not authorize a partial or temporary change in it." (Pp. 280, 281.)

In the case of the People vs. Scrugham, 25 Barbour, 216, 229, the General Term of the Supreme Court, while expressly saying that the question was not then before them, still intimated a decided impression to the effect that such an act as the one under consideration was within the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass. "As the validity," they say, "of defendant's appointment does not come in question in this case, it is not necessary to express any opinion as to the validity of this latter provision, dispensing with an election in a case where an appointment has been made. Although it would seem that as the latter includes the less, if the Legislature, by an enactment passed in a certain manner, may abolish one system entirely and provide a different system in its stead, they may, by an enactment passed in the same manner, change the existing system only in certain parts, or to a limited extent, or for a temporary period."

The enactment of Chapter 228 of the Laws of 1875 was a valid exercise of this power. From an examination of the volume of the Session Laws in which it is contained, it appears on the face of the act that it was passed April 2, 1875, "three-fifths being present and two-thirds of the members in each house present, concurring therein." Furthermore, reference is made, by means of an asterisk following the words which we have quoted, to a note at the foot of the page to this effect: "See Section 6 of Article XI. of the Constitution of the State of New-York." It could hardly appear more clearly that the act of 1875 was passed in the express exercise of the powers conferred upon the Legislature by the Constitution in the section which has been quoted, to change the mode of election and appointment of militia officers.

Even if there were more doubt about this question than there seems to be, it is clearly expedient and proper to construe an act of the Legislature as constitutional rather than unconstitutional, and, if possible, without doing violence to the language under consideration, to adopt a view which will make the legislation valid. In my opinion, therefore, the existing provisions of the Military Code with reference to the election of field officers must be deemed constitutional and should be upheld by the military authorities, at all events until the courts shall have declared that they are in conflict with the fundamental law of the State.

Interest in the foregoing decision is enhanced by orders from General Headquarters directing the Judge Advocate General to investigate the the alleged irregularities in the recent election for a Lieutenant Colonel in the Twenty-second Regiment. The final settlement of the successor to Lieut. Col. Miller accordingly continues in abeyance, notwithstanding the fact of the constitutional question having been determined.

Closely following this action come assertions of further trouble in Col. Camp's command. This time the bitter feelings which have been aroused grow out of the selection of six companies of the regiment to take part in the final drill which is to be a part of the final reception of the organization in the old Fourteenth-street armory on the night of April 7. In making this announcement in orders of the companies which are to participate in the competitive exhibition on that occasion, Col. Camp omits—willfully, it is charged—two senior companies, those of Capt. Hart and Capt. Preece. This action has occasioned a great deal of comment, both in and out of the regiment, but it is hardly likely to exert an appreciable influence in diminishing the throngs of people who will crowd the armory to listen to the music of Gilmore and witness the evolutions of the regiment on the night of Easter Monday.

There is congratulation in the Twenty-third Regiment over the fact that "Ours" has got the better of "Defendam" in the matter of precedence. The Twenty-second Regiment, through Col. Camp, had perfected arrangements to show the regular army officers stationed in New-York Harbor what a National Guard organization is capable of accomplishing in the way of a battalion drill in which the orders should be communicated by bugle. The affair was set down for Easter Monday night, and was expected to prove the initiative in this direction. But in the meantime Col. John N. Partridge, while in Washington as a delegate to the National Rifle Association of the United States, had induced Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, Adjutant General of the United States Army; Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, commanding the National Guard division of the District of Columbia, and the latter's chief of staff, to consent to visit Brooklyn and see for themselves what a National Guard regiment, which had its rise in a home guard organization, as did "Ours" in 1861, was like.

Gen. Kelton and his companions will visit the armory of the Twenty-third on the Saturday evening preceding Easter Monday, when they will be treated to a "bugle drill," in addition to a review and dress parade. The Twenty-third's exhibition will accordingly take place just two days before that of the Twenty-second.

The financial success of the Veteran Association's celebration of the anniversary of Appomattox is assured. More than sufficient funds have already been subscribed to meet every possible demand, and the only care now engaging the attention of the committee having the affair in charge is to find places for the people who have signified their desire to be present at the Art Association Rooms on the 9th of April.

Col. George D. Scott proposes to take pattern after the example of a companion National Guard organization of Brooklyn, and do all that is possible to revive recollections of the past history of the Eighth Regiment in the minds of the present generation of officers and men. To this end Col. Scott has arranged to tender a review of the regiment to the elder of the two surviving ex-Colonels of the Eighth, Col. John W. Avery, who commanded the regiment in 1846. As a matter of interest, it may be recorded in passing that Col. Avery is both of the two living Colonels of the Eighth, and that, owing to being the oldest militia organization in the State of New-York. Col. Avery, who has accepted Col. Scott's proffers came to the front in 1861 in behalf of the regiment, and through his efforts many men in the ranks of the regiment had their places cared for during their absence, in addition to which he was instrumental in organizing a home guard. Every living past and exempt member of the Eighth Regiment whose address is obtainable is to be invited to be present at the armory on the night of the May reunion. Preliminary to that event the active regiment is to parade in the regimental armory on the evening of April 23 for the presentation of the medal of honor to one hundred former and present members of the Eighth have already been decorated with this highly-prized badge. The recruiting wave has fairly struck Col. Scott's command. Company D, of which Capt. James M. Jarvis has just been commissioned, is now standing at forty-eight enlisted men, while Company C, Capt. Alexander T. Mason, has an enrollment of ninety-two, with several other companies closely approximating seventy-five officers and men. It is hoped before another drill season to still further perfect the new armory by the erection of side galleries on the main drill hall and painting the walls some neutral tint.

The Twelfth Regiment has lost one of its most capable and energetic officers by the resignation of Capt. Rufus Delafield of Company C. Capt. Delafield was a graduate of a prominent military academy, an enthusiast in National Guard matters, and an officer of rare executive and tactical ability. From a handful of men he has built up to one of the strongest, as it is one of the best drilled, in the regiment. Capt. Delafield resigns for business reasons.

About the middle of April it is contemplated to hold a regimental reception in the armory as a wind-up for the drill season. Should this be decided upon by Col. Dowd, the chief feature of the event will be an exhibition drill of the ambulance corps of the regiment under novel and exceptional conditions.

On Tuesday evening, March 27, the Spring games of the regiment will be held in the regimental armory. Secretary Charles J. Leach has the affair in charge.

The records made by the Seventh Regiment in armory range shooting has stimulated a former Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Twelfth Regiment to make this offer. He is willing to guarantee, and wager if necessary, that he can pick twenty-five men from the Twelfth who will "down" a corresponding number of Seventh Regiment champions, shooting over the regimental range at Creedmoor, and willing to arrange the match at any time.

Thursday evening next the Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, Jr., is to parade for review and the presentation of long-service medals in the armory, West Twenty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in whose command the Ninth served in the Army of the Potomac, is to take the review and distribute the medals. Eighty men, one of whom will receive a diamond medal for twenty-five years' service, two gold medals for twenty years' service, fourteen silver medals for fifteen years' service, and forty bronze medals for ten years' service each. These are in the form of the Corps badge of the Maltese Cross, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and bearing the legend "Faithful service," together with the regimental number and the State Guard designation.

The band of the regiment will appear on that evening for the first time in its new scarlet uniform. It is twelve years since the musicians of the Ninth have had any new clothes, the uniforms now about being replaced having been made during the administration of Col. Hitchcock in 1877. The life of the clothes is phenomenal, the ordinary contract uniform being calculated to last on an average not above five years with the best of care.

Troop A, cavalry, has been supplied with 100 complete sets of horse equipments, recently received by the Ordnance Department from the United States Government. This issue puts Capt. Ros's command in the position of being one of the best and most completely equipped cavalry troops in the country.

While it is quite certain that the Seventh Regiment will undertake an excursion in the shape of what is commonly spoken of as a junketing trip during the coming Summer, it is emphatically stated that the regiment is not making plans to follow in the footsteps of the Twenty-third, and take up its quarters for a week on the cliffs of Newport.

But whatever the regiment may decide upon doing, Company F, Capt. George Washington Rand, is going to Fairfield, Conn., for several days' outing as soon as the conditions and engagements of the season will permit. A veteran member of the Sixth Company, Mr. James Laborne Wright, who is also a Cross of Honor man of ten years' standing, has invited his former comrades to pay him a visit at his country seat at Black Rock, and the invitation has been accepted.

To-morrow night Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding First Brigade, is to review the regiment in the armory and present the Cross of Honor, awarded for long and faithful service, to those officers and members of the Seventh entitled to that distinction.

A drill in the Thirteenth Regiment of Companies A, C, D, and F was held in the armory under command of Lieut. Col. Harding on Monday last. The companies were equalized into four of sixteen files and represented fair strength, except Company F, which did not maintain its recent reputation of growing strength and reported only fourteen files. The drill was an excellent one, but demonstrated in some cases poor company instruction in the simple movements in single rank and formation in columns of twos and files.

Companies E, G, and I were drilled by Major Morle on Tuesday, equalized into five companies of twelve files. The magnificent drill of Company G, the Plymouth Company, with its sweeping fronts, was in such marked contrast to the stand of Company I (only ten files reporting) that the latter would be better consolidated than to be maintained in such poor numerical effective strength. The drill of the men who were present was more creditable to them than the company was creditable to its Captain. Company E at this drill demonstrated that it is by far the poorest disciplined in the regiment; there was incessant talking in the ranks, which was occasionally participated in by even the Captain and some of his non-commissioned officers, while the inclination seemed to be apparent that the best efforts of the Major commanding were not to be seconded by the Captain. Company E is strong in numbers but weak in its composition and management.

This criticism might not be leveled against companies of other regiments, but is made where the standpoint of efficiency, as of the Seventh and Thirteenth, is of a high order. A fault may be found in such cases when similar performances might be regarded as a fairly good drill in another.

On Thursday Companies B, H

The New-York Times.

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APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC

FLACK'S CONVICTION WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED.

STEPS THAT MAY BE TAKEN IN COURT TO-DAY—THE QUESTION OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The verdict of guilty in the unprecedented divorce conspiracy trial which has occupied the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for two weeks, appears to meet the indorsement of public opinion. It was the topic of the town yesterday, and those who disapproved or dissented from the finding of the twelve citizens who sat in judgment on the case were apparently in a very small minority. The conviction of Sheriff Flack, his son William, and Lawyer Joseph Meeks furnished no end of talk in the hotels, clubs, cafés, homes, churches, and on the street, anywhere and everywhere.

If public opinion as thus expressed is a criterion, then the verdict disgracing the conspirators, who had hitherto borne good reputations, was not a surprise. Almost every person who was asked what he thought of the outcome of the scandal declared that it was foreshadowed. "I knew it"; "It was in the air"; "You could read the handwriting on the wall"; "Why shouldn't they be convicted. They had absolutely no defense"; "The prosecution was a revelation"—these and similar expressions were common.

This morning the three conspirators, who are bound by $5,000 bail each, will appear in Oyer and Terminer with their counsel. The disposition of the case is in the hands of Judge Barrett and what he will do with it will probably depend upon the motions of the lawyers. They may ask for an adjournment. If they don't get it, sentence will in all probability be passed. The maximum for the misdemeanor is one year in the penitentiary and $500 fine, or both. The jury, much to everybody's surprise, in reporting their verdict, recommended that "extreme mercy" be shown. Those who know Judge Barrett don't think he will limit the punishment to a fine, because in this case it wouldn't be any hardship to the offenders. Instead of committing them to the penitentiary the court may send them to the Tombs, as it is within his province, according to one authority. The Judge may designate any peace officer, or appoint one for the purpose, to take the conspirators to jail.

It is customary when sentence is passed to move for an arrest of judgment. If this is denied, counsel generally apply to another Supreme Court Judge, their object being to get a stay and have their clients released on bail, pending an appeal.

Should judgment in the case become operative to-morrow and Sheriff Flack be relegated to a dungeon cell," it will make a vacancy in the highest office of the country. When the Governor of the State is officially informed of the disability of the Sheriff to perform his duties, he is in duty bound to elevate Under Sheriff Sexton to the fallen chief's chair. On the other hand, if Sheriff Flack's counsel obtain a stay, and he is admitted to bail there will be no change in the office for the present, unless Gov. Hill can see an opportunity to make some political capital. It is a foxy day when Gov. Hill can't make hay, and there are strong surface indications that he contemplates the summary removal of James A. Flack.

A story was current yesterday that the Governor's lieutenant, Assemblyman Sheehan of Buffalo, had been in the city for two days negotiating a deal with Tammany Hall, with the sole object of settling the fate of Flack and giving the comfortable Sheriff berth to Emigration Commissioner Edgar L. Ridgway.

The conviction of the Flacks and Meeks of conspiracy in obtaining a fraudulent divorce and for obstructing the law and perverting justice does not exempt them from being called to the bar on three more indictments. There are two against the senior Flack for subornation of perjury in procuring the names of Margaret Smith and Kate Cannon to false depositions. Meeks is liable to be tried for mutilating public records.

It seems to be the general opinion that the verdict settles the fate of Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, against whom impeachment proceedings are pending. The verdict also bars Sheriff Flack's paramour, Sarah Cherry Raymond, now a fugitive in Canada, from returning to the city.

It is barely possible that the next Grand Jury may be asked to see if there are not prima facie cases of perjury against some of the persons who testified on the trial. John M. Bird, special counsel for Joseph Meeks, said yesterday that he intended to take steps not only to procure the indictment of Lawyer Benjamin Wright for perjury and conspiracy, but to have him disbarred. Mr. Bird said that Col. Fellows had promised to advance the case, and that Lawyer Meeks will give the Assembly committee help in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Bookstaver.

The action of the *World* reporter in playing the eavesdropper was yesterday universally condemned. Col. Fellows will make a short examine the law and see if there wasn't some way to punish the reporter and the city editor for conspiracy and perversion of justice. Assistant District Attorney Goff said he thought the dignity of the court and the sacred tradition of a trial by jury had been outraged by the newspaper. The only law bearing on the offense is Section 436 of the Penal Code. It states that "a person who secretly loiters, with intent to overhear discourse therein for the purpose of vexing, annoying, or injuring others, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

In the opinion of Lawyer Bird the action of the reporter vitiated the verdict. "It will be," he said, "one of my points on appeal. The reporter in the room was equivalent to a thirteenth juror, and his presence and refusal to promise not to divulge what he heard undoubtedly influenced the jury."

It was supposed that the lawyers for the defense would hold a consultation yesterday, but they did not meet. It is said that there is a lack of harmony among them, and that they were at loggerheads during the trial over the management of the case. The abrupt ending of ex-Judge Fullerton's opening address to the jury was yesterday explained by the statement that he had an attack of vertigo.

Mrs. Flack is still boarding at the Vanderbilt Hotel, but she will probably resume her residence with her niece's family this week. Her friends say she never refused to see her son but once when he called. He testified that he called three times and could not see her. They are wondering now how he got to see her. He testified that he had not done so and never would. She is still dependent upon him and his father for means to meet her current expenses.

Mr. Goff said yesterday: "Sheriff Flack is not disqualified or suspended by the conviction. Conspiracy is a misdemeanor, not a felony. The law says that conviction of a felony only shall operate to deprive him of office, he being a constitutional, not a municipal, officer. A constitutional office is only amenable to the Governor. As the law stands, if Flack should be sent to prison the County Clerk must certify that the office of Sheriff is vacant. Under Sheriff Sexton is the only legal possibility for the vacancy. If the Sheriff should resign, the situation would be the same. The Under Sheriff would hold the position until Jan. 1 next, his successor being elected in the Fall.

"I hope that the eavesdropping incident of last night will be productive of some wholesome legislation. I should be in favor of the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor on any one listening to or reporting the proceedings of a jury. I think I would go further and punish any one who talked to a juror when on duty."

Lawyer Bird said he should not ask for an adjournment in court this morning. "We are," he said, "ready to proceed to judgment. While I do not wish to reflect on Judge Barrett I must say that his charge was severe. I could not discover one ray of sunshine in it. I never hoped to get a verdict of acquittal for Mr. Meeks, but I think I succeeded in vindicating him of the brand of perjury."

Meeks was very much depressed yesterday by the verdict of the jury. He hopes the court will let him off with a fine, as he was made a cat's-paw in the transaction. He does not think his conviction will necessarily disbar him.

A VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23.—Miss Hulda Youngquist, a daughter of William G. Youngquist, the well-known hardware merchant, was found dead in bed this morning. When seventeen years old Miss Youngquist fell and broke her shoulder and the physician gave her morphine to ease the terrible pain. As a result she became addicted to the use of morphine. Her form was almost a skeleton, and both arms were found to have been punctured from shoulder to wrist by the points of the syringe with which the fatal drug had been injected into her system.

CHICAGO'S SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Suicides have been numerous in the west and northwestern portions of the city of late, no less than nine persons having taken their own lives during the past week. Samuel P. Simons, an upholsterer, thirty-five years old, shot himself through the heart to-day at 366 West Madison-street. Illness with a consumptive and for the last three months has been confined to his room. Of late he has become convinced that he would not recover and grew despondent.

BISMARCK DISAPPOINTED.

HE EXPECTED THE EMPEROR TO RECALL HIM TO THE LAST MOMENT.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Berlin papers, referring to the *North German Gazette's* revelations regarding the causes of Bismarck's resignation, condemn the statements of that paper as unedifying to on-looking nations.

The *Vossische Zeitung* repeats the story that Bismarck rose from his bed to answer the Emperor's demand for an explanation of the interview with Windthorst. Bismarck, it is said, insisting that he should not be controlled, told the Emperor that he was quite ready to resign if his retention of the office was irksome, that he only retained it to fulfill his promise to Emperor William I.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that Bismarck was deeply affected, and expected to the last that the Emperor would ask him to reconsider his resignation.

The Hanover *Courier* says it is reported that Gen. von Waldersee will be appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps. This command was made vacant by the elevation of Gen. von Caprivi to the Chancellorship.

Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria sent a complimentary autograph letter to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of the latter's retirement from office.

Chancellor von Caprivi has addressed a note to the German Ambassadors abroad in which he intimates that he will continue the policy of Prince Bismarck.

The grant which Bismarck declined was an offer to continue his salary and official residence. It is rumored that Bismarck has not seen the Emperor in a week.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "It is reported that Bismarck accepted the Colonel Generalship, but declined the Dukedom and grant, first verbally, and then in a long letter to the effect that it is not in harmony with his principles to accept a grant in view of the increasing burdens of the taxpayers."

Herr von Radowitz has declined to succeed Count Herbert Bismarck.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Herald's* Berlin correspondent gives an account of an interview with Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Centre Party in Germany. Dr. Windthorst said that his party did not propose to enter into any permanent coalitions, but expected to make certain combinations from time to time. The Centrists, he said, would offer no systematic opposition to the Government, and would support Emperor William's measures for social reforms.

CALLED CALL A PUPPY.

MARSHAL MIZZELL'S FIERCE REMARKS TO THE FLORIDA SENATOR.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 23.—The report that Senator Call and Harrison's new Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, J. R. Mizzell of Jacksonville, had a "difficulty" here, has created a sensation here.

The Senator has gone to Defuniak Springs, and all efforts to procure a statement from him have been fruitless. Neither will Mizzell say anything.

But an eye-witness of the affair was found to-day, and he gave these as the exact facts:

Mizzell has lately received letters from his neighbors in Orange County informing him that Call had been writing to that section for information respecting his private life. He had also heard that certain remarks affecting his private life had been circulated to pay up, and deliver to Mr. Platt certain profitable offices desired by the Republican chieftain and needed to build a Platt local machine. But it is conceded to be too late for that. As one of Mr. Platt's legislators expressed the situation, "What we want is a Democratic Senate." If you vote as we want it to, you have a claim. If you don't you are a — dirty puppy, and I will hold you personally responsible for the act."

Senator Call colored highly and sharply replied: "See here, Mizzell, you should not talk that way to me. Such language has often made the best of friends kill one another."

To this Mizzell replied: "I can't help that; if you made the remarks which were imputed to you, you are a dirty puppy."

"Well," said Call, with more composure, "you must remember I am not the only representative from Florida in Congress, and, besides, I did not make the remarks."

"Then," said Mizzell, "on your statement that you did not make the remarks, I take back what I have said, and hope you will accept my apology."

They then shook hands, and all looks serene now. It is learned that, aside from Mizzell's corroboration of the above, Senator Call subsequently said that but for the fact that he knew Mizzell's family and that Florida would suffer for his act he would have shot Mizzell where he stood. All Florida is ringing with the news, and scores of telegrams have been received here within a few hours asking for particulars.

AFTER VEST'S PLACE.

KERENS WILL TRY TO SEND A RAILROAD LAWYER TO THE SENATE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—Political circles are agitated over the very neatly planned and hitherto carefully concealed scheme concocted by R. C. Kerens and his lieutenants to knock Senator Vest out of the Senate and fill his seat with a railroad lawyer. A few weeks ago, Jeff Chandler, who is general attorney for the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Road, of which Kerens is President, gave it out that he wanted to go to the Senate and that he would make a vigorous campaign as a prosecution Democrat.

Later it developed that Col. William Warner, ex-Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and well known as a railroad attorney, also had yearnings for a seat in the Senate. The idea of Warner's aspiring to the position was laughed at by Democrats, but the fact that the Republicans, under Dick Kerens, are terribly in earnest in their efforts to carry the next Legislature, has finally dawned upon the Democratic leaders.

Now it has been discovered, it is said, that a combination has been formed to put both Warner and Chandler in the field under Kerens's command. Then, at the proper time, the strength of one will be thrown to the other, and Vest will be succeeded by a railroad representative.

A careful survey of the field shows that the project has made good progress, and the Democrats have been so blind that the discovery has well-nigh caused a panic.

MRS. HARRISON IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Mrs. Harrison and party spent to-day in this city very quietly. There was no demonstration and but few callers. In the morning the party attended one of the city churches, where they were not recognized until service had closed. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Wanamaker, Mrs. Wilson, and the young ladies visited the Sub-Tropical Exposition. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison objected to going because it was the Sabbath.

"We stole away," said the younger Mrs. Harrison, "because we were determined to see this exhibit. We were much pleased with it."

The next stopping place of the party will be Atlanta. From there they will go to Asheville, N. C. They will reach Atlanta to-morrow.

FATHER EARLEY'S POSITION UPHELD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23.—The congregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church of this city held a meeting to-night and adopted resolutions supporting the pastor, Father J. T. Earley, in his position in the recent troubles with George Hughes, a parishioner. The latter was so badly injured in his fight with Father Earley and three others on Sunday night last that he has been confined to his bed all the week. Hughes expects to appear in the Police Court on Chestnut-st. to-day against Father Earley and the other men who assaulted him. The members of St. Mary's congregation will petition the church authorities to uphold the pastor in this matter.

KILLED SAM LEE, THEN SHOT HIMSELF.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 23.—Sam Lee, a Chinese laundryman, was killed this afternoon by Frank Fook, his Chinese assistant, who also shot himself. There had been a row about wages when Fook shot Lee in the back, killing him. When passers-by rushed in, Fook, who was seriously hurt, wrote on paper: "He owe me three month's wages. I shoot him. I die too." Fook is alive, however.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23.—William Kinney, Peter McGinnis, and Tom Burke went out on the river to-day to look at the high water. Their skiff capsized and all were drowned.

VIENNA, March 23.—It is reported that Gen. Caprivi, Count Kalnoky, and Premier Crispi will have a meeting at an early date.

PLATT AND TAMMANY HALL

SWEET REVENGE OF THE REPUBLICAN BOSS.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FASSETT INVESTIGATION—WHAT HAS BECOME OF RAPID TRANSIT?

ALBANY, March 23.—Friends of Thomas C. Platt are expressing their satisfaction over the exposures in the conduct of the Sheriff's office in New-York by the Fassett investigating committee. Mr. Ivins has placed himself on record as saying that Mayor Grant's reign as a public officer is over. Even Tammany Hall politicians admit privately that the organization has suffered irreparable injury, and that a few more blows such as those administered to the Sheriff's office will doom Tammany Hall to defeat in the coming election. Now that Mr. Platt has damaged Tammany indirectly by forcing Mr. Croker to resign the office of Chamberlain, and directly by exposing Mayor Grant's ignorance in conducting the affairs of his office by holding up to ridicule and contempt the two most prominent men of the organization, Mr. Platt may quietly smile in his sleeve at Tammany's temerity in snubbing the Republican Party by refusing to appoint Mr. Platt's friends to office under the terms of the deal last Spring.

Mayor Grant had his innings then. Mr. Platt seems to be having his now, a further exemplification of the old saying, "When politicians fall out, honest people get their due." The terms of that deal were explicit. The Republicans were to do the legislating, the Governor was to sign, and Tammany, which was dependent upon the action of the Republican Legislature and Gov. Hill, was simply to ratify, "to divide the loaves and fishes," in other words, after Platt and Hill have made the contribution. Platt, to do him justice, was the only one of the combination that lived up to his promise. The Governor vetoed two bills, which, by the way, were introduced by Republicans, and signed the only Democratic bill, Hagan's, to increase the number of Police Justices.

Mr. Platt has certainly swung his legislative club with great effect. When he started out every Tammany chieftain bravely announced—Croker, Grant, and Gilroy particularly—that they not only courted investigation but would cheerfully lend the committee the benefit of their inside knowledge and experience. It is scarcely possible that the committee will ask Tammany's assistance now, as it has progressed so well without it. Grant as the next candidate for Mayor of the organization is under fire. Croker is discreetly remaining in Europe with the big pond rolling between him and investigations. And Gilroy—well, his turn comes next. Within six months what a change has occurred within the organization! Last Summer it needed the keenest political discernment to predict that within a year the partnership between Croker, Grant, Flack, and Gilroy, four big men of Tammany, might possibly be dissolved, and not by mutual consent. Croker in retirement, Grant in humiliation, Flack in disgrace, and Gilroy the only member of the firm with his head is still above water! Tammany Hall, as a body politic, certainly wears a cadaverous expression.

It is too late for Mr. Grant and his colleagues to attempt to conciliate Mr. Platt for the offense of last year. Platt has developed all other characteristics for his vindictiveness. He has, his sympathizers say, only begun to take the skin off the Tammany apple. The only alternative left for Tammany to prevent the laying bare of what remains behind would be under the Croker combination to buy Platt off, pay up, and deliver to Mr. Platt certain profitable offices desired by the Republican chieftain and needed to build a Platt local machine. But it is conceded to be too late for that. As one of Mr. Platt's legislators expressed the situation, "What we want is a Democratic Senate." If you vote as we want it to, you have a claim. If you don't you are a — dirty puppy, and I will hold you personally responsible for the act."

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Mr. Francis V. King of New-York is the object of a great deal of unexpressed sympathy as Chairman of the House Committee on Excise. Mr. King, as Chairman, generally votes one way and every other member generally votes the other way. It is a "whisky" committee, with the exception of Mr. King, from beginning to end, and the prediction is now made that it will report the Hendricks High License bill just as the liquor men want it, or it will not report it at all. This affords another evidence of how the Legislature is drifting year by year away from the people and closer and closer to corporations and corporate influences, which in one bill alone may more than render the equivalent of the legislative salary. The average taxpayer wonders how it is that a member of Assembly, on a salary of $1,500 a year, practically five months, can pay an assessment of $1,000—a very cheap assessment—spend $1,000 for election expenses, and squander $1,000 for the session in Albany, exclusive of his household expenses at home. Let the inside story be told of committee work on certain bills that tend to protect or strengthen or enlarge the powers of corporations and the reason is told—and also a true explanation of the request of members to be placed on the Committees on Railroads, Electricity, Insurance, General Laws, Banks, Miscellaneous Corporations, Commerce and Navigation, and Excise!

Mr. Endres of Erie introduced two weeks ago a bill which, if passed, will absolutely prevent any sale whatever of liquor during the hours of worship, which will encourage all conscientious dealers, if such there be, who do not break the law to do so. It prohibits any public officer, Sheriff, constable or police officer from entering a liquor saloon when, to all intents and purposes, it is closed, for the purpose of obtaining evidence with the view of the prosecution of the owner or his bartender for violation of the law. It is a notoriously bad bill, and none but a notoriously bad committee would have reported it favorably. Within ten days after its introduction Mr. Endres moved that the committee report it. Mr. King, as a conscientious Chairman, governed by ideas of decency and morality, voted no. The other members of the committee, with no ideas of decency or morality, voted to report! Out came the bill, and it was placed in the order of second reading.

What has become of rapid transit? The first week of the session Mr. Fassett promised to have his bill in Gov. Hill's hands by March 1. Here is the last week of March and the bill has not been moved from the Railroad Committee of the Senate—the first committee to receive it! Mr. Coggeshall promised three weeks ago to report it within twenty-two hours. What has delayed him? Is it possible that the investigation of the Fassett committee has affected this subject—the most important, legislatively, politically, commercially, and financially, that the city of New York is interested in? If Mayor Grant will make concessions on this matter, thrown in with the promises of a few important political places, it may be possible that the sensational investigation may be brought to a close. At all events Tammany Hall men are asserting that important developments may be looked for on the Rapid Transit bill this week, though the nature of the developments, or in what way the bills may be affected, they decline to disclose.

HENRY COX'S BODY FOUND.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 23.—The body of Henry Cox, who disappeared from his home in Camden about six weeks ago, was found in Cooper's Creek, on the outskirts of that city, yesterday. When he left home he had a gold watch and money upon his person. When he was found both watch and money were gone. There are no marks of violence upon his body.

FINED FOR ADULTERATING MILK.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 23.—The State milk inspectors have caused the arrest within the past few days of a number of milkmen in villages and cities along the Hudson on the charge of adulterating milk. A fine of $25 was paid in each case. Two such arrests were made at Poughkeepsie yesterday and three here to-day.

THOUSANDS AT HIS FUNERAL.

GEN. CROOK'S REMAINS LEAVE CHICAGO FOR MARYLAND.

CHICAGO, March 23.—By 3 o'clock to-day the body of the late Major Gen. George B. Crook had been borne from among the thousands who loved him here toward its last resting place in Maryland. The scenes at the Grand Pacific were solemnly impressive. Through the parlor where the dead General lay in state the silent thousands passed until, as the time of the service drew near, the crowd became so large that police were stationed at the foot of all the stairways with orders to allow no one to ascend to the second floor. The parlors and halls on that floor were impassable when the Rev. Dr. McPherson delivered the opening prayer.

A quartet from the Second Presbyterian Church choir sang at the close of the prayer, and were followed by Dr. Thomas, who quoted the Nineteth Psalm and a chapter from Job in the course of his remarks. Prof. Swing then read a most eloquent tribute to the dead. After the quartet Dr. McPherson spoke eloquently and at length, and again offered prayer, Dr. Clinton Locke closing the services by the benediction.

Mrs. Crook, who, previous to the commencement of the service, had remained with her sister and friends in an adjoining room, but had been present during the entire time, took Capt. King's arm and had a last look at the dead. Then the casket was taken from the room, followed by the members of the Loyal Legion, while the choir sang "Rest for the Weary."

A painful incident of the services was the report that Gen. Crook's aged brother, Mr. Walter Crook, had suffered a stroke of paralysis in the rotunda of the hotel. Investigation proved that Mr. Crook had not been paralyzed, but that, not being used to crowds and being aged and grieved, he had become completely dazed and so feeble that he was unable to move for a time.

The funeral procession on leaving the hotel passed north on Clark-street to Washington, then east on Washington to the station, the streets being crowded the entire distance. The following order was observed: Battalion of Police; D Battery Artillery, Illinois National Guard; First Regiment Band and Drum Corps; First Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; pall bearers and distinguished guests in carriages; catafalque, guarded by six non-commissioned officers; Second Regiment Band; Second Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; Fourth Regiment Band; Fourth Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; Loyal Legion; Veteran Fife and Drum Corps; Grand Army of the Republic.

The Baltimore and Ohio train on which the funeral party left at 3 o'clock consisted of nine cars, the one containing the casket being in the rear of the mail car. It was entirely covered with flags and the interior was draped with American flags. The special Pullman devoted to Mrs. Crook and the escort was heavily draped in black on the exterior, looped with narrow bands of white. The officers detailed to act as a guard of honor, and who occupied seats in this special car, were Cols. Corbin, Heyl, and Stanton; Maj. Mason Lonsdale, and Capt. Kennan. The car will start from Oakland to-morrow night, returning with these officers and the special guard now in charge of the body. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers in Chicago, (the officers accompanying Mrs. Crook will act in that capacity to Oakland:) Gen. R. B. Hayes, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, John H. Carson, Gen. W. E. Strong, Wirt Dexter, Marshall Field, W. C. D. Grannis, John M. Clark, Col. J. A. Sexton, William Penn Nixon, Judge R. S. Tuthill, Gen. J. Macfarland, Mayor C. C. Crozier, C. D. Roys, John W. Drake, Col. Jaffet F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army.; Gen. M. R. Morgan, United States Army; Col. Thaddeus Stanton, United States Army; Gen. Robert Williams, United States Army; Assistant Adjt.-Gen. John Collins of Omaha, P. E. Studebaker, Gen. Sooysmith, J. Frank Lawrence, Potter Palmer, and George L. Dunlap.

Among the many noted men present were ex-President R. B. Hayes and ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio, Adjt. Gen. G. W. Burchard of Wisconsin, Capt. Charles King, Commandant of the Wisconsin Militia, and others.

A BAD NIGHT FOR PLAYERS

EVERY COMPANY IN ST. LOUIS SERVED WITH ATTACHMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Constables with writs of attachment paid their respects to the companies playing at all the theatres here after or during the performances of Saturday night.

Lillian Lewis closed a good week at the People's. Marlande Clark of "The Silver King" company, playing at the Standard, swore that Miss Lewis owed him $107, and two constables were employed to collect the money. They not only levied on all the baggage in sight at the People's Theatre, but entered the room of Mr. Marsten at the Southern during his absence. When he returned he was not to use his own linen, "even permitted to change his socks." There was no claim against him personally and he characterized the summary proceeding as outrageous. The constables sought to take Miss Lewis's wardrobe from her dressing room but kindly consented to let her use the room while they kept guard outside. She had a fine sealskin sacque which the constables hoped to get. "Wait until she comes down to go on the stage and I'll nail the sacque from her dressing room," said Constable Dolan. They waited, and to their consternation saw her come down stairs with it on. "She will take it off before she goes in front," said Dolan, but she didn't.

It was a funny sight to see Lena Despard in full evening costume with a sealskin sacque, while the others were in light Summer dresses. Dolan was in hopes that she would take it off and lay it on a chair, when he would boldly step out in front of the audience and seize it, but she did not take it off, although she was evidently very uncomfortable.

If Marlande Clark's claim was unjust he might see the finger of retribution in what followed. He was booked for Greenville, Miss., last week, but was unable to fill the engagement on account of the floods. The manager of the Greenville theatre, however, took the tide at the flood by having an attachment brought here for the amount of the probable percentage which would have been due him. The bill was presented to Mr. Clark, and he conceded its as graceful as he could.

As Pope's Nan Goodwin was made to "stand and deliver," the legal artillery brought to bear being a claim for $600 for an alleged gambling debt. At the Grand the comedian, J. B. Polk, was made the object of an attachment suit brought by one H. M. Talbert for $250. Herrmann's Vaudevilles, at the Olympic, were also attached for a printing bill.

BRIGGS'S REVOLVER WAS READY.

NORWICH, Conn., March 23.—Voluntown, a mill village eleven miles from this place, was the scene of a homicide Saturday. Ira E. Briggs, the twenty-five-year-old son of Ira G. Briggs, a well-known manufacturer of that place, was in the furnace room of his father's house, when Samuel R. Green, the hired man, entered and, with an oath, said: "I have you just where I want you. Now I'll cut your throat."

As Green felt for his knife, young Briggs drew a revolver and sent a bullet into Green's body, between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, on the left side. Green still pressed toward Briggs, and he fired three more shots, one going into his throat, one grazing his left cheek, and one entering his brain through the left eye, killing Green instantly. Green was thirty-six years old, and had worked for Mr. Briggs for a year and a half.

Briggs asserts it to be a case of justifiable homicide. He gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 for trial.

HARTFORD'S NEW FREE LIBRARY.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—A fund of $400,000 for establishing in Hartford a free public library and art gallery has been subscribed by citizens of this place and by former residents, and the work will soon be undertaken. The foundation of the plan was a promise of $250,000 from a few persons especially interested in the matter, which they offered in case the balance was subscribed. The names of the givers are not to be made public for a few days until the full list can be made up.

MRS. M'CABE DROWNS HERSELF.

WACO, Texas, March 23.—Mrs. McCabe, wife of John F. McCabe, President of the National Cotton Compress Company, and a prominent citizen of Texas, drowned herself this morning in the reservoir of the Waco Water Works. The woman was suffering from mental aberration caused by prolonged sickness, but had previously shown no inclination to take her own life.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The schooner Joseph Rudd, Capt. Edwards, went ashore near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, Saturday morning. The life-saving crew rescued the vessel's crew. The schooner floated off and sank three miles to the northward. She is fully insured.

Prairie fires are raging in Southeastern Colorado down to the Kansas border. Already a hundred thousand acres have been devastated. There are no facilities for fighting the flames.

The Cocopah Indians are on the warpath in Southern California. They are reported to be murdering the Mexican settlers and fighting among themselves.

WHY HE OBSTRUCTS UNION

A NEW VIEW OF BLACKHURST'S MOTIVES.

HIS OPPONENTS INTIMATE THAT HE WANTS TO FIX A PLACE FOR HIS SON-IN-LAW, THE REV. MR. SPARKS.

The opposition to the consolidation of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in Forty-eighth-street with Holy Trinity Church in Harlem, in pursuance of the plan of Bishop Potter to make every parish in the diocese one that is capable of self-support and of progressive effort, is at present centred about one man, James Blackhurst, who has been for many years Senior Warden and Treasurer of St. Stephen's Church, and who has possession of the church seal, which he refuses to affix to the agreement of consolidation. The matter will come up before Justice Andrews to-morrow. In the meantime, an active discussion, not altogether complimentary to Mr. Blackhurst, is going on among the members of both churches with reference to the motives which underlie his persistent antagonism to what the Bishop believes to be in the best interest of the Church as a whole.

It does not appear that Warden Blackhurst is generally regarded as a man to be influenced by purely sentimental considerations. The members of St. Stephen's have come to the conclusion that he is not. They recall the fact that for some years he has made periodical efforts to secure the employment of the Rev. Mr. Sparks as assistant rector, and with not a great deal of encouragement, as the Wardens and Vestry were not ready to undertake the payment of an assistant on behalf of the church, while the Rev. Dr. Randall C. Hall was acting in that capacity, and was paid by the venerable rector, the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, one-half of the latter's eighteen-hundred-dollar salary, while the other half of that salary was devoted to charitable purposes. The Rev. Mr. Sparks is a son-in-law of Warden Blackhurst, and it is now noted, that since the present trouble began Mrs. Sparks, Mr. Blackhurst's daughter, has been more active than any other person in securing signatures to affidavits and petitions against consolidation.

Her husband is now rector of a New-England parish. He was formerly in charge of a church on Long Island, but had some trouble with Bishop Littlejohn, and removed to another diocese. Too much ritualism is said to have been the origin of the Long Island difficulty.

By some of those who agree with the proposed consolidation it is said that the fact stated fact forms a clue to the support which Mr. Blackhurst has secured in his crusade from some members of St. Stephen's who have no apparent interest to subserve in keeping the church where it is. The liberality of Bishop Potter has created a sentiment among members not perhaps inimical to him, but ready to become so on very short notice. St. Stephen's has always been comparatively a High church. On the other hand, Holy Trinity, under the Rev. I. Newton Stanger, has been and is among the lowest of the low.

But those who are best acquainted with Mr. Blackhurst deny that he is personally influenced by any consideration of Church polity or of Church ceremonial. They say that, although a pretty heavy contributor to St. Stephen's, he has in every way been what is called a fairly successful "spiritual" member of the Church. They are inclined to credit his opposition to little else than a feeling that if St. Stephen's remains what it is, with the Rev. Mr. Hart, who is now over eighty years old, as rector, Mr. Blackhurst's son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Sparks, may stand some chance of getting into a very pleasant berth.

The Warden is not the only member of the opposition to Bishop Potter who is credited with other than strictly disinterested motives. James McLeury, one of the Vestrymen on that side of the house, is a paid servant of the church as organist, and is not averse to retaining his position. Two men who have signed affidavits declaring the unwillingness of the congregation to have the consolidation carried out are also members of the choir. Mr. McLeury lives in Brooklyn. Another Vestryman lives in Greenwich, Conn. Of the four in the city, one resides in Eleventh-street, one in Twenty-eighth-street, and two in Harlem, in the vicinity of Holy Trinity Church. Of the fifty members of St. Stephen's it is estimated that twenty will be able to conveniently attend Holy Trinity. Out of the whole membership it is stated that not five families reside within a radius of half a mile of the church's present location in West Forty-eighth-street. The voluntary contributions of the congregation have not averaged $150 a year for the last three years. Of course the income from the business property at 19 and 21 Warren-street and 125 Greenwich-street, has made it needless to run in debt. But it is estimated that the income of $2,000 has been paid for such purposes every year before fited; each year by the ministrations of the church.

It is denied with considerable vehemence that Holy Trinity Parish proposes to put into the parish a smaller number than it now assesses that St. Stephen's. The members of the Harlem church insist that their property, outside of what still remains under mortgage, has cost $198,000 in cold cash. This takes no account of the increase in value of the real estate, which, they aver, is at least $20,000. The total value of the St. Stephen's property is between $150,000 and $160,000.

But in addition to putting in at least $38,000 more property than the down-town church has, the Holy Trinity consents, under the arrangement made, to take the name of St. Stephen's and to give up all those associations which its members hold dear in spite of the comparative youth of the organization. Under these circumstances it seems a very reasonable aversion to being regarded as bagmen. At the same time the sale of the old St. Stephen's property will pay off the entire debt of the new St. Stephen's and will permit its $350,000 edifice to be consecrated. It is declared upon good authority that the opposition to the Bishop's plan has come from other Episcopal churches nearer by, whose competition has narrowed the field of St. Stephen's activity, and who look upon the latter's endowment as a prize well worth struggling for.

The Rev. Mr. Hart is very much hurt over the new plan, and complains bitterly of his opponents that he is advocating the new plan because his salary as Rector Emeritus will be $2,500, or $700 more than he is nominally getting now. He is a man of property, and for years has used up all that was paid him in the employment of an assistant and in charity. He is also hurt by the presumption that he intends to practically retire from the ministry, still retaining the title and the salary. He believes that he can do more active and more effective work as Rector Emeritus of the Harlem church than he is able to do now with the care in charge of Holy Trinity is one of the most active Episcopal churches in this city.

The effort of the litigants now before the courts is to put off an actual signing of the agreement of consolidation until after Easter, when they hope to elect opposition Wardens and vestrymen in St. Stephen's. Whether they can do this or not is a question. It is said that many of their petition signatures are those of women and children who have no voice in the control of Church affairs. But in any case the supporters of Bishop Potter say that the vote already taken by the Wardens and Vestrymen in behalf of consolidation really operates as a deed of all the property to the new church and cannot be reconsidered by a new board.

AN ABSCONDER SURRENDERS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 23.—Early last evening a dispatch came to Sheriff Bishop from Superintendent Mitchell of the United States Express Company asking him to meet the 9:15 train with a carriage. Superintendent Mitchell was on the train with Clarence J. Toot, the cashier of the express company, who absconded Nov. 7 last with a package of diamonds and a sum of money in all about $1,800. Toot surrendered himself to the company at Cleveland. When the train arrived Deputy Sheriff Lamoreaux was ready to arrest Toot upon a warrant issued on the complaint of Superintendent Mitchell. He was driven directly to the county jail.

HENRY W. ADAMS MADE PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, the largest operating organization in the Hocking Valley, has changed ownership. Henry W. Adams of New-York being elected President and W. E. C. Coxe of Danville, Penn., Vice President and General Manager. The policy of the new management has not been announced. The old syndicate, which was organized by Gen. Samuel Thomas of New-York in 1883, controlled the majority of the mines and furnaces in the Hocking Valley. Adams succeeds J. O. Moss.

COMPOSER SAINT-SAËNS MISSING.

PARIS, March 23.—A sensation has been caused by the disappearance of Saint-Saëns, the composer. He failed to attend the first performance of his new opera, "Ascanio," on Friday last and has not since been seen. A rumor of his death was current to-night, and another report was that he had been placed in a madhouse.

HIGH WATER AT PITTSBURG.

MANY STREETS IN ALLEGHENY CITY FLOODED AND DAMAGE FEARED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 23.—The Monongahela River touched the highest notch of the present flood at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the marks registered twenty-four feet even. The Allegheny River reached the same point a short time later, and is still rising. River men, however, do not anticipate a much higher stage, as it has grown quite cold and the reports from the head waters show the rivers to be stationary. So far no serious damage has been done. Most of the boats along the wharf had steam up to-day, and were ready in case of danger. The south side and the west end of Allegheny are partially submerged.

Traffic has been entirely suspended on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, the tracks being covered for a distance of six miles. In the vicinity of what is known as

ITALY'S GREAT WAR SHIPS

THE AMERICAN CRUISERS AT SPEZIA.

OUR OFFICERS GIVEN EVERY CHANCE FOR SEEING THE NATION'S NAVAL PROGRESS—INTEREST IN OUR SQUADRON.

UNITED STATES STEAMER YORKTOWN, LEGHORN, Italy, March 9.—While the separation of the squadron on the Italian coast has prevented that combination of units for exercise or drill, which is one of the main objects of the present cruise, there has been no loss thereby, but rather gain. The ship routine of drills has in all cases been carried out, and a short cessation of combined exercises is more than compensated for by the live object lessons presented in the Italian ships and arsenals. The Chicago remained at Spezia until March 6, when she was joined outside the port by the Boston and the Atlanta, and the three proceeded together to Naples. The Yorktown left Spezia the following morning and arrived here at 11 A. M. The run was made under easy steam in three boilers (three-fourths power) and averaged eleven knots.

Spezia possesses objects of interest for a naval man in the inspection of which five weeks might be spent with profit as readily as five days. The shorter period is, however, sufficient for obtaining a general idea of the work in progress and inspecting the water defenses and a few of the armor-clads. Of the latter, there were to be seen practically all of the modern Italian navy. The Re Umberto, not yet completed, at Castellamare, and the Silicia building at Venice were the only exceptions. In addition to the war ships mentioned in my letter of a week ago, which were the Duilio, Dandolo, Italia, Lepanto, Piemonte, and Dogali, an inspection of the dock yard revealed the Ruggiero di Lauria, Francesco Morosini, Andrea Doria, Giovanni Bausan, Vesuvio, and the old Castelidardo, Affondatore, and Flavio Gioja, besides a host of torpedo boats and other craft.

At the risk of repeating information that has been previously published, the following table has been prepared. The Dandolo is practically the same as the Duilio, the Lepanto as the Italia, and the Morosini and the Doria as the Lauria. The Pieramosca, now at Leghorn, is added for comparison:

Name.	Launched.	Displacement.	Length.	Breadth.	Draught.	Armor.	Steel Deck.	Main Battery.	Secondary Battery.	Torpedo Tubes.	Ind. H. P.	Coal.	Speed.
Duilio	1876	11,000	340	68	26	22"	1½"	4 100-ton guns	8 6-inch guns	5	7,000	1,000	15
Italia	1880	13,000	400	72	27	18"	2"	4 100-ton guns	8 6-inch guns	5	8,000	1,000	15
Lepanto	1883	13,000	400	72	27	18"	2"	4 100-ton guns	8 6-inch guns	5	8,000	1,000	15
Vesuvio	1885	2,800	262	46	17	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Dogali	1887	2,800	262	46	17	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Bausan	1884	2,100	250	46	16	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Piemonte	1888	2,100	250	46	16	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Ruggiero di Lauria	1888	2,100	250	46	16	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Andrea Doria	1888	2,100	250	46	16	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Francesco Morosini	1888	2,100	250	46	16	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18
Pieramosca	1888	2,100	250	46	16	6"	1"	4 6-inch guns	6 4.7-inch guns	4	4,000	600	18

The seven armor-clads represented in the above table constitute in themselves a magnificent fleet. The gross tonnage displacement is 81,000, and the total armament 28 guns of 101 to 105 tons, 22 of six-inch calibre, and 195 rapid-fire and machine guns. The Re Umberto, Sicilia, and Sardegna will still further augment the number of battle ships, and there are others proposed.

The Sardegna, now on the stocks at Spezia, illustrates the type of the three above mentioned. They are of the same displacement as the Italia and will much resemble her. An important modification in the distribution of armor has been decided on since the plans were made. The development of high explosives has rendered it essential to protect the water line, the loading arrangements, and the bases of the turrets or barbettes. Five or seven inches of armor is deemed sufficient for this purpose. The weight is gained by sacrifices in other particulars, partially by a reduction in thickness of the barbette armor.

In visiting the naval arsenal the first thing to strike one was the courtesy of the Italian officers and their honest desire to show and explain everything in the yard. The French at Toulon were quite the reverse. The arsenal is in the northwestern corner of the Gulf of Spezia, to the weaward of the town. The inclosure is rectangular in shape, fronting a half mile on the water and extending back three-quarters of a mile. There are two basins, separated by a draw. In the outer ones are ships in commission, or in reserve preparing for fall commission, and in the inner and larger one vessels building or undergoing repairs. This latter basin is now being considerably enlarged to land, and new docks, canals, and boiler shops are in course of construction or nearly completed. There are already four large dry docks on the east side of the basin, two of them spacious enough to admit the Italia or the Lepanto, but the new one is immense. Its sections, when finished, measuring 700 feet in total length, and will admit the Italia and Bausan together. This latter dock is practically completed, and will be ready for use as soon as water is admitted to the basin. The existing dry docks are in constant use. On the day of our visit they contained the Castelidardo, Flavio Gioja, Morosini, and Bausan.

The new boiler shops will be of immense size, and will be accessible from the basin by a canal leading within the building. Ocean ships can be docked with. Passing around the head of the basin to the west side the next object of interest was a hydraulic crane of 140 tons' capacity. From the cranehead a vertical hydraulic cylinder extended downward, and the piston rod, projecting beyond, afforded means for attaching the weight. Boilers and guns for ships of the Italia class are thus handled with ease.

The Italia herself, wearing the flag of Rear Admiral Count Lovera, lay just beyond. When asked if the American officers could be shown through the ship, he replied: "I do not want to say no, but I am afraid to say yes. The ship is that dirty with the navy yard workmen aboard. I am sure they will be shocked." The visit was made, nevertheless, and the inspection failed to show any cause for alarm beyond the usual disorder incident to vessels in the hands of dockyard authorities.

The principal changes under way were the substitution of Armstrong rapid-fire guns for the old ones of six-inch calibre. The ship has been often described. Nevertheless, a personal visit conveys more than any amount of reading. The Italia is the largest and most powerful armor-clad afloat to-day. She will be equaled by the Italian battle ship now building, and by the proposed new English armor-clads. With her 600 officers and men she is a veritable village, and one in which the streets are named and numbered, too—that is, below decks there are signs and arrows pointing forward and aft, an arrangement that is positively necessary in view of the mass of nameless compartments.

Continuing along the west side the outer basin was reached, disclosing the Vesuvius, the Lauria, the Lepanto, and other craft. Crossing the draw, and following the south side of the inner basin, a number of torpedo craft were seen, and eventually the marvels of modern theory, the Piemonte, designed and constructed at Elswick, and purchased in 1888 by the Italian Government. Her dimensions and armament are given in the table. Her main battery is entirely of Armstrong 6-inch and 4.72-inch rapid-fire guns. In addition, she has ten six-pounders Hotchkiss, six one-pounders, and four Maxims. The latter are mounted in the upper of the two military tops on each mast, and four of the one-pounders in the two lower tops. Imagine the hail of shot this ship would pour into an adversary. The six-inch guns have been fired ten times in forty-seven seconds, and twelve shell are provided for each gun on going into action. An explosion of these shell and charges on the open deck would create sad havoc, but chances will have to be taken.

A steel deck of three inches maximum thickness covers the whole under-water body. There are few openings from below, all of small area, and protected by cofferdams. The guns are protected by 4.5-inch steel shields, within which the spare charges are stowed until required for use. The Armstrong breech plug is in shape a cylinder, surmounted aft by a truncated cone. The interrupted threads of one section alternate with the blanks of the other. A single movement entirely closes the plug, and the former hard movement is dispensed with. A turn of the lever engages the threads and locks the breech. The firing apparatus is electrical, and operated by a small battery carried alongside the carriage. The connections are so arranged as to be broken when the lever is moved to open the breech, making it impossible to fire unless the threads are engaged. A firing key in the hand of the gun Captain completes the circuit. For night-work, the points and notches of the sights are provided with the most minute incandescent filaments, showing clearly in the line of sight. The after lights can be unslipped and used to illumine the bar in setting the sight.

While on the subject of electrical appliances, it will not be amiss to refer to the signal system in use in the French and Italian navies. Four lamps are strung on a basket-ay abreast the topmast, and so arranged, each with two bulbs and two shades, as to show red or white at the will of the operator. The switch box contains a key or switch for each letter of the alphabet and a few other conventional signals, and each keyhead is taken a different combination of the four lights. When it is added that each switch is marked with its appropriate letter or number, and the combination it produces, signaling is seen to be a remarkably simple affair.

For reading, it cannot be hard to learn the combination used, and the great recommendation is the rapidity. Each letter is made by the simple closing of its appropriate switch, whereas in the Morse code the number of movements for a single symbol varies from one to seven. Another advantage is that the whole combination is before the eye of the receiver at a glance, whereas in the Morse code, when the combination of the one to seven flashes of one, two, or three lights is finished, the receiver, at best pressed with remarkable concentration, has forgotten the beginning. Exactly the same remarks apply when comparing the semaphore with its various combinations of two arms, and the wig-wag flag with its successive waves to the right, left, and front. The value of the Morse code in telegraphic communication must not be overlooked. Our signalmen could soon learn to telegraph, and shore operators could be made use of in the fleet. It is perhaps possible to apply Morse code to the French signal-light system and to a modified semaphore, and thus reap the advantages of all the systems.

Beyond the Arsenal, to the southward, is the little port and basin of San Vito. Here are ordnance workshops and shell foundries. Hotchkiss six-pounders are being made and old ten to twelve inch Armstrong muzzle-loaders are being converted into breech-loading rifled mortars. In the basin are found twenty torpedo boats and outside are the two steam pontoons Castoro and Polluce, mounting each a 120-ton Krupp gun, for harbor defense. These vessels were built in 1888 at Sir William Armstrong's establishment, at Pozzuoli, near Naples. They are 115 feet in length, 37 feet in breadth, and draw 9.5 feet. Their displacement is 530 tons. They are provided with triple expansion engines and twin screws, and can steam eight knots.

On the opposite or eastern side of the Gulf, some two miles from the arsenal, are the workshops, basins, and magazines of San Bartolomeo. The place is given up principally to the storage of torpedoes and submarine mines, and to torpedo and electrical workshops. On the racks in the storehouse are places for 740 Whitehead torpedoes, and there are 500 in stock. The total number in the kingdom is said to be 1,200. There are ranges for torpedo practice and numerous cages for discharge. The latter are lowered into the water and pointed, and a trigger and lanyard are used to start the mechanism. A torpedo was fired at a sixty-foot target some 250 yards distant, but failed to hit it. The course as traced by the bubbles at the surface seemed to be sinuous, directed at first to the left of the target and then curving and passing to the right. The contrast between this practice and that of the Howell torpedo, mentioned in a recent letter, was very marked. The Howell never swerves, cannot swerve, in fact, as long as the wheel is spinning, and when fired in still water goes absolutely in the line in which it is aimed.

A novel and useful application of the fish torpedo for harbor defense is found in the construction of batteries of discharge cases. These can be transported to any locality, lowered into the water, and trained on certain bearings, and the torpedoes discharged at the will of the observer. Material also exists for a complete scheme of harbor defense by submarine mines. The mines are charged with 200 pounds each of gun cotton and are kept in readiness for use, with all the necessary cables, buoys, and other appliances. A special form of mine, 33 by 20 feet, with flat bottom and square, turned-up ends, and mounting a derrick, is used for laying the mines. Working from both sides of the harbor, it is said that in two hours' time everything could be in readiness for immediately running out and laying the mines and making the necessary connections. To the southward of San Bartolomeo, at Maralunza Point, are mounted two sixty-seven-ton Armstrong guns on disappearing carriages, and four six-inch breech-loading rifles. On the opposite side of the harbor are two 110-ton guns.

A short distance inland from San Bartolomeo are the proving grounds of Muggiano, where heavy guns and armor plates are tested. The second of the Doria's four guns is now undergoing its final trial. Experiments are also in progress to determine the effect of fire at extreme range upon the Doria's deck and superstructure. A model has been erected in imitation and one or two shots have been fired. Detailed results were not obtained owing to the departure of the Chicago and Yorktown, but it is understood that the structure was very much shattered. It is pretty certain that none of these heavy guns will be fired on the fore-and-aft line, except in the gravest emergency.

Steam trials of the Doria have been in progress within the week. Under natural draught she attained a speed of 15.2 knots and indicated 7,600 horse power. Under forced draught it is expected to attain 17 knots and 10,000 horse power. The total number of workmen employed in all the arsenals about Spezia is 5,000.

The German ships mentioned last week gave place, on the eve of our departure, to the Kaiser (flag) and the Irene, the latter wearing the pennant of Post Capt. Prince Henry of Prussia. The three armor-clads date from 1874, but the Irene was built at Stettin in 1887, and is a powerful, partially-protected cruiser of 4,400 tons. Her Captain, Prince Henry, is described as exceedingly popular and a fine sailor. He is the life of the navy and takes an exceedingly interest in it, as his brother does in the army. The present scheme of building up the navy is his production, conjointly with the late Count von Monts, Minister of Marine. It contemplates the addition of twenty-eight vessels of different classes in the next five years. The Prince was exceedingly interested in the Yorktown, and spent some time aboard. The engines seemed to please him specially, and on his return to his own ship he sent over his chief engineer to examine them carefully.

Leghorn possesses the fine shipyard of the Orlando Brothers, where the Lepanto and other craft were built. Their most recent production is the Pieramosca, which has been turned over to the Government, but is still here; the Etruria, Umbria, and Aretusa are now on the stocks.

The Yorktown will receive here about 250 tons of coal, and expects to leave on the afternoon of the 11th for Civita Vecchia and Castellamare. Possibly no stop will be made at the former place.

Q.

THE SQUADRON AT CORFU.

NAPLES, March 23.—The American squadron of evolution has gone to Corfu.

ADDRESSED BY ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

The last of the series of religious services which have been held weekly during the Winter months under the auspices of the Students' Movement was held last evening in the concert hall of the Metropolitan Opera House. About three hundred students were present and listened attentively to Anthony Comstock's address on "Seed Sowing of Vice." The greater portion of Mr. Comstock's remarks was explanatory of the good work being done by the Society for the Suppression of Vice. He spoke of the many difficulties and temptations which beset the young student in the city, and not only the young man, but the more mature as well.

"Where is the chief executive of the county to-night?" he asked. "Because of the dominance of his passions he stands convicted under the laws of this State. I understand the verdict was guilty, as charged in the indictment. I did not read it in the Sunday papers, for I never read them, but I saw it on a billboard—the conspirators found guilty—and I hope it is true. I hope it is the verdict, because it gives me a bit of satisfaction. When that same official was asked to appoint certain officials of a reform society Deputy Sheriff in his office, he impudently exclaimed that while he was Sheriff no agent of any reform society should be appointed to that office by him."

PROTECTING THE WORKER

WHAT A LABORER HAS TO PAY FOR HIS TINWARE.

SHOULD THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE'S BILL PASS HE WILL HAVE TO PAY EVEN MORE.

One of the most vexatious features of the clause relating to the increase of duty on tinned plate, as contained in the tariff schedule prepared by the Republican Ways and Means Committee of the House, is its application to tinware—to those thousand and one articles which are hourly used in every household in every quarter of the country. While the proposed tariff of 2.2 cents would affect all those who consume canned foods and all those who believe that houses with roofs are desirable in our uncertain climate, the tax upon domestic utensils will affect every one, from the miner, whose hat-lamp will cost him more, to the most famous restaurateur in the land.

The present tariff adds very appreciably to the cost of the least expensive article made of tin plate, while the proposed tariff will more than double this expense. As tinned plate in the manufacture of the ware enters into the consideration of this side of the question, the former must be regarded entirely as a raw material, and in proportion to the quantity of it that is used in an article the purchaser is taxed by the protectionist Government. The proposed tariff therefore will weigh particularly heavily upon the manufacturers of tinware, and may, in case it is adopted, stop a large amount of the exportations which now are a very important part of the great tinware manufacturing interests of this country.

One of the most important of these companies has its headquarters in this city. A few days ago, after the Ways and Means Committee proposed its extraordinary increase of taxation in tinned plate, one of the largest stockholders said: "The amount by which the present duty raises the wholesale price varies from 5 per cent., in the case of a tea kettle, to quite 23 per cent., in the case of a small dairy pan. The tariff is most excessive on stamped ware, which is made at a single operation in one piece, the tinned plate being the principal item of expense. This sometimes raises the expense to 87 per cent. of the cost of production.

"The ware known as 'pieced' is made by several distinct operations, the various parts being made by machinery and soldered together by hand labor. It is evident that in this class of goods the labor cost will be much greater than in stamped ware, which requires fewer distinct operations. In the class of goods known as pieced ware the plate would contribute on the average about 55 per cent of the cost, as against 95 per cent. in the case of stamped ware. It may be easily understood that the tariff lays a more heavy exaction upon the latter class of goods than upon the former. The cheaper articles of household utensils belong to the stamped ware class, and the conclusion is inevitable that the tariff bears most heavily upon the poorest consumers.

"The goods of this class which are purchased by the poor man are never highly finished, and the labor cost amounts to practically nothing for each article in comparison to the price of the tin, which is easily four-fifths of the cost, and upon which the protectionist Government now demands 36 per cent. ad valorem, which it is proposed to increase to nearly 85 per cent. for the benefit of a few men whose greed must be satisfied or they will not contribute to the Republican campaign fund."

The tariff, under the present apportionment, raises the wholesale price of stamped ware about 23 per cent and of pieced ware only about 10 per cent. The appended list, composed of the household and dairy utensils in the most ordinary use, will show the extent which the present tariff on tinned plate increases the retail price of each article over what it might be sold for in case tinned plate were free, and to what extent the proposed bill will increase the retail price. The list is made up of stamped and pieced ware, and in each instance the most inexpensive article is taken, so that the list may be regarded as fairly representing the kind of tinware which the ordinary purchaser would buy:

Article.	Retail Price.	Present Tariff Per Cent.	Amount of Tax Now Paid to Tariff.	Retail Price if Tariff Were Taken Off.	Proposed Bill.	Retail Price if Proposed Bill Passed.	Present Tariff Per Cent.	Proposed Bill.
4-qt. coffee pot	20c.	2c.	18c.	28c.	11			
4-qt. saucepan	16c.	2c.	14c.	24c.	11			
4-qt. oil can	20c.	2c.	18c.	23c.	9			
Pint drinking cup	5c.	1c.	4c.	7c.	11			
12-qt. dish pan	20c.	2c.	18c.	23c.	12			
12-qt. dish kettle	20c.	2c.	18c.	23c.	13			
6-qt. milk kettle	30c.	2c.	28c.	34c.	8			
11½-inch colander	15c.	1c.	14c.	17c.	10			
4-qt. teakettle	25c.	1c.	24c.	28c.	8			
8-inch wash boiler	80c.	6c.	74c.	90c.	8			
Bread pan	10c.	1c.	9c.	12c.	14			
5-pound lard can	10c.	2c.	8c.	12c.	12			
4-qt. milk pan	10c.	2c.	8c.	12c.	12			
10-qt. dairy pan	15c.	3c.	12c.	20c.	23			
4-qt dairy pail	8c.	2c.	6c.	11c.	35			
Washbasin	6c.	1c.	5c.	8c.	23			
4-inch pie plate	5c.	1c.	4c.	7c.	25			
90-inch milk strainer	10c.	3c.	7c.	17c.	15			
1-qt. dinner kettle	30c.	3c.	27c.	32c.	12			
Total	5 55c.	38c.	$3 20	$3 96				

It will be somewhat interesting to compile a list of tinware, based upon these prices, which may be verified in almost any large hardware store, in the above table. There would be a coffee pot, two sauce pans, one colander, a tea kettle, a wash boiler, four bread pans, a lard pail, which may be used also for a butter kettle, a wash basin, four pie plates, and a dinner kettle. These things may now be bought for $3 18. If there were no tariff, they would only cost $2 56. If the Ways and Means Committee's proposed bill becomes a law, they will cost at least $3 65.

The farmer, however, has to provide himself with other tinware than mere kitchen utensils. He usually has connected up 12 or 20 cans on each four-quart dairy pan. 3 cents more on each four-quart dairy pail, 4 cents more for each ten-quart dairy pan, 4 cents more for each milk strainer, 3 cents more for each six-quart milk kettle, than if the Republicans did not expend so much energy in "protecting" him.

The Ways and Means Committee's bill would more than double each one of these increases, and, with this basis to count up on, the farmer may "figure up" for himself how much it costs him annually to vote the Republican ticket.

It should be remembered that at the most there are not more than twoscore of persons in this country who wish to see the tariff advanced to 2.2 cents a pound on tin plate. To benefit these persons the millions of consumers would be compelled to pay 4 cents a pound for sheet steel which has not been tinned, landed in this city, while it would be possible, were the consumers considered by the protectionists, to obtain the sheet steel, tinned and landed here, for 3 cents a pound.

HOBOKEN PRIMARIES NOMINATIONS.

At the primaries held by West Hoboken Democrats Saturday night the following nominations were made: Town Clerk—Henry Schneider; Councilmen—Thomas Finnigan, Thomas Wichmann, and Frederick Schwartz; Collector—John Connolly; Assessor—Adolph Jaquet; School Trustee—Edward Conners; Fire Trustees—William Bunton, Frank Adriance, John Engler, and William Dougherty; Constables—Thomas O'Brien, Emil Jackel, and John Donnelly.

WEDDED IN THE TOMBS COURT.

There was a wedding in the examination room of the Tombs Police Court yesterday. William James Collins of 218 West Twelfth-street and Ida May Wooten had had a lovers' quarrel, and Collins had been arrested. In court they made up their differences, and the Rev. Sidney J. Law married them. Justice Gorman was best man and several policemen were ushers.

RUGS.

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DR. M'GREGOR IMMERSED.

THE RITE OF BAPTISM ADMINISTERED BEFORE A GREAT CONGREGATION.

Not since years ago, when Dr. Fulton was hurling his fulminations against the Catholic Church, has the Hanson-Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, been filled with such a congregation as was crowded into it last night. The cause of this was the baptism by immersion of the Rev. Duncan McGregor, the converted Methodist minister, whose resignation was demanded last December by the Trustees of the Carroll Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and who is now a candidate for a call from the church in which he made his profession of change of faith. There is to be a meeting of the church society on April 1 for the selection of a pastor to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Allen's removal last Summer to another church, and in view of this Dr. McGregor's sermon last night was listened to with critical ears.

Dr. McGregor conducted the evening's services and he preached a sermon from a text in Job to prove that the miraculous and superhuman incidents of the New Testament were God's natural methods of dealing with the world and humanity. He made no allusion to his new belief except this at the close of his sermon:

"And now, as I reach this denomination, this solid rock washed by the tempests of years, I stand in the presence of the crystal gates leading to a new field of fellowship and Christian toil. I feel the Saviour has hallowed my approach and I am not afraid to willingly render Him my obedience."

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Wood of the Strong-Place Baptist Church then administered the rite of baptism. With him the candidate, clothed in a close-fitting black garment, bared his entire person, descended into the baptistry in full view of the congregation. Dr. Wood read the passages of Scripture on which the doctrine of immersion is founded, and after putting a few formal questions to the candidate as to his faith he pronounced the words of the rite: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." At the word "amen" the candidate was immersed. He fell backward his entire length into the water, while the choir intoned a low chant. The benediction closed the services.

It was announced that at next Sunday evening's services Dr. McGregor would preach again, and would then tell the congregation why he became a Baptist.

AFTER THE SOUTH COVE GRANT.

WHEN THE POLICE ARE NOT LOOKING THE JERSEY CENTRAL GOES AHEAD.

A pitched battle between the Jersey City authorities, represented by the police, and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, represented by its laborers, is one of the probabilities of the near future. The trouble is over the State's grant to the city in the South Cove. There seems to be little doubt that the railroad company contemplates the forcible seizure of it. The grant, as already explained in THE NEW YORK TIMES, covers about 8 acres of meadow land, the particular value of which is that it has a water front that may in time be of service. The city has now, in all of its great length of water front, but a single dock for public uses.

The New-Jersey Central, before the attention of the city officials had been called to the condition of affairs there, laid its tracks upon a part of the grant. The city to prevent further invasions of its rights has set down to the cove, fenced the "grant" in, and then stationed a force of policemen there to look after the fence. When the police were not looking the company's men tore down twenty-five yards of the fence, and then the Street and Water Board directed the removal of the company's tracks from the grant.

Application was at once made to Judge Knapp for a writ of certiorari against the board, and the board was restrained from removing any of the tracks, or from interfering with the use of the property by the railroad company till the further order of the court.

The police turned their backs upon the place again on Saturday afternoon last, and almost immediately a gang of railroad laborers swarmed over it. They were deployed along the fence in the water, and were stationed about two feet apart. At a signal from their foreman each man grabbed the rail structure, and in a single jerk about 100 feet more of the fence came down. The city authorities had assumed that the company would cease its aggressions pending the decision of the matter in the court. This incident showed them their error, and the police are on guard again.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Joseph S. Tyree of Washington will make her début at the Lyceum Theatre to-night as Phyllis Lee in "The Charity Ball," the character which has been played since the beginning of the season by Grace Henderson, who now retires from the stage. Mrs. Tyree has spent a year of study in the Academy of Dramatic Art attached to the Lyceum. Gen. Sherman, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and a number of Washington friends will witness her début this evening.

Mr. Crane will close his season at the Star in "The Senator" May 10, and on May 12 Mr. M. B. Curtis, who has been living in retirement for some time, will reappear on the stage at this house in a new play called "The Schatchen," which, being interpreted, means "The Marriage Broker." The play has already been produced in London for copyright purposes by Willie Edouin. In the cast, besides Mr. Curtis, will be Louis Morrison and Charles Dickson. "The Schatchen" is booked at the Star for four weeks, but if it proves successful the engagement can be extended a month longer, before the production of "The Balloon."

When Henry C. Miner secured the lease of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning on May 1 next, he agreed to practically rebuild the house. The plan was to take the residence of Mrs. Gilsey, in Twenty-eighth-street, and construct the stage on that site, so that it would face Broadway instead of Twenty-eighth-street, as now. The scheme has been abandoned, however, as Mrs. Gilsey now refuses to vacate her house, and Mr. Miner will probably make some improvements in the auditorium, but the general arrangements of the theatre will remain as at present.

There is some probability that the managers of Fern Melnotte will succeed in arranging the engagement in "Little Puck" at the New Park Theatre beyond April 5, negotiations to that end being in progress.

The receipts of the first four weeks of "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino are said to have been over $41,000, an excess of $2,800 over those of any former production at this house for the same period. The adoption of the ticket-order system by Manager Aronson has proved a serious blow to the speculators who hang around the doors of all theatres where successful attractions are found.

Standing in a secluded part of the city of London is a structure which, during the reign of King George I., was the haunt of all the famous highwaymen of old London. "Wych-Street Dan," one of the scenes to be introduced in the spectacular production of "The Knights of Tyburn," which begins a four weeks' engagement at Niblo's commencing April 7, will be a duplicate of the notorious tavern. Aside from its historical interest attaching to "The Landing of Greenwich Wharf," another of the scenes introduced, it has been pronounced the most effective water display seen in a play. The receipts of "The Knights of Tyburn" during its career of 1,200 nights in Paris were larger than those of any entertainment at the Porte St. Martin Théâtre during the past twenty-five years.

Eugene Tompkins has engaged Louise Balfe to play the leading female part in "Human Nature," which he is to produce at the Boston Theatre.

"The City Directory" reaches its fiftieth performance at the Bijou Theatre to-night. Manager Rosenquest has made arrangements to continue the run of the farce until June.

Jefferson and Florence play a return engagement at the Lehigh-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next week. They will be at the Globe Theatre, Boston, for the week of April 7, after which they will make a brief tour of the large New-England cities, going as far east as Bangor, Me. They will appear only in "The Rivals," after leaving New-York.

Rose Coghlan returns to New-York next Monday night for a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House, during which she will appear as Stephanie in "Forget-Me-Not," a character in which she is well remembered during her career as leading lady of Wallack's.

W. J. Scanlan begins a week's season in Toronto to-night. His tour closes May 10, and in July he is to begin an extended engagement at the new California Theatre in San Francisco.

A spectacular revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre next week.

THE RAIN AND HAGAN DID IT.

No one who had the good fortune to enjoy the cool atmosphere and the bright though uncertain sunlight of yesterday could have failed to notice the extraordinarily clean condition of the streets. Scarcely within the recollection of man have the pavements been so immaculate. Not alone was Broadway in this astonishing condition, but the greater number of the less important avenues and side streets were clean.

In some way Mr. Hagan of the Street-Cleaning Department received much credit for this, but only from persons who had become so accustomed to rainy weather that they forgot all about the storm of Friday and Saturday, which succeeded in washing the mud entirely from the surface, and to a great extent from the crevices in the pavements, and carrying it into the sewers. But Mr. Hagan deserves some credit, it is said, because, by some stroke of genius, he set his sweepers to work Thursday night, and so loosened the mud in many of the streets that all the rain had to do was to wash it away.

PRINCETON WANTS A SHARE

OPPOSING ADRAIN'S BILL TO AID RUTGERS.

CLAIMS THAT THE LATTER COLLEGE IS ALWAYS FAVORED — THE BALBOT-REFORM BILL STILL DELAYED.

TRENTON, March 23.—The investigation of the ballot-box frauds and the discussion over the Ballot Reform bill have been superseded in public interest within the last few days by the freshly-aroused rivalry between Princeton and Rutgers Colleges—the chief seminaries of learning in the State. It has been brought to conspicuous notice by Senator Adrain's bill, now pending in the House, for the payment out of the State school fund to Rutgers of a twelve-thousand-dollar annuity for scholarships in the State Agricultural College. The bill was sliding along very neatly till one day near the middle of last week a Princeton man started a hue and cry against it, and since that time the local papers all over the State have given more or less attention to it.

In 1862 Congress passed an act giving public lands to the various States which would provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts. The purpose of the act was to found and endow colleges "where the leading object should be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and without excluding military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts in such manner as the Legislature of the State might prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several professions and pursuits in life."

An apportionment of land of 30,000 acres for each member of Congress was made to each State. New-Jersey obtained 210,000 acres under this law, upon which about $100,000 was realized. By the act of April 13, 1864, the income of the fund was directed to be paid to the Trustees of Rutgers College for the salaries of teachers in that branch of the college known as Rutgers Scientific School, which by the act was designated as the State Agricultural College. The act also required Rutgers to erect additional buildings and to furnish a suitable tract of land for experimental farming. Forty scholarships were made free to students from the several counties of the State. According to the report of the college for 1889 436 students have attended the institution, and 136 of them have graduated. There are 83 students in the school, 63 of them having a free scholarship.

Senator Adrain's bill establishing $12,000 worth of new free scholarships is for Rutgers' benefit, because she happens to have this agricultural college under her wing. Princeton comes along, not, as her advocates declare, to antagonize Rutgers, but with the claim that she should at least share the bounty of the State equally with Rutgers. A Princeton Trustee writes that she is as well equipped, to say the least, as Rutgers is for the work contemplated by the act, and as much entitled to aid from the State.

"Rutgers," he goes on, "has always received large contributions from the public funds; Princeton never. Both colleges were applicants for the fund appropriated to the State by the National Government for the establishment of agricultural colleges. The application of Princeton was refused, and that of Rutgers granted. Two or three years ago Rutgers applied for $30,000 to build a chemical laboratory; it was granted, Princeton graduates, then members of the Legislature, voting for it. Now comes a demand for $12,000 annually, ostensibly for scholarships in the Agricultural College, for which there is necessity, but really to provide education in advanced science for a select few boys from the several Assembly districts in the State, and to pay Rutgers College that amount of money yearly for doing it, and virtually granting that college an endowment of $250,000 by which to enable her to maintain four additional professorships."

The Trustee, continuing his argument in opposition to the bill, says that, although Princeton bears the name of the State, its chartered title being "The College of New-Jersey"—Rutgers said was refused her when her halls were twice desolated by fire, and concludes his plea by asserting that this system of favoritism ought to stop, and that Princeton should have the official recognition her greatness entitles her to.

Mr. Adrain is a resident of New-Brunswick, where Rutgers is situated, and he has succeeded in pushing the bill through the Senate. The unexpected opposition Princeton offers is a serious impediment to its passage in the House. It is of doubtful constitutionality anyhow. The State Constitution declares that it shall not be competent for the Legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the State school fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose than that of supporting the public free schools of the State, "under any pretense whatever."

Gov. Abbett's inaugural suggestion for the relief of the State from her financial embarrassment had the flavor of an attack on the school fund, but it avoided the constitutional inhibition by asking for money that had gone to the increasing of the school fund before it reached the hands of the School Fund Commissioners. It diverts the moneys received from the sale of riparian lands to use for ordinary State purposes. The proposition is received with no favor, but Gov. Abbett has succeeded in whipping it through both houses, and it has become a law by receiving his signature. The act takes away about $125,000 per year from the principal of the school money, and by the same amount swells the fund at the disposal of the careful Legislatures.

The morning after the all-night session of the Joint Ballot-Reform Committee, Senator Martin, who is its spokesman to the public, handed a slip of paper with these words on it to the press correspondents:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be authorized to communicate to the press that the final draft of the bill under consideration is being prepared and will be reported to the Legislature early next week.

This resolution is at the most entire variance from the tenor of the information that has come to the public concerning the deliberations of the committee. The information that the committee at their all-night meeting of Thursday was dead-locked by a straight party division, on the question of the printing of the official ballots before election, is upon the best authority, and indicates radical and irreconcilable differences that have so far prevented agreement. There is no concealing the fact that those who are most actively promoting and urging the passage of ballot-reform measures entertain very high hopes of one being enacted at the present session of the houses. Intimations are given out, however, that the Republicans will waive the point of a distribution of ballots before election to secure the enactment of some kind of a law on the subject, and leave its perfection to coming Legislatures. Gov. Abbett, in his inaugural, declared that he would not be strenuous in his insistment of the distribution of ballots before election day, but his representatives in the committee show no disposition to yield one inch of the ground they have assumed in the discussions. It was said some time ago that they had offered to compromise with a clause limiting the antelection distribution to the giving out of a single ballot at a time, but nothing has been heard of it in the late rumors that have come from the committee room, and it looks as though that particular point in the bill was as far from a settlement as ever. The committee promised at the close of the session a week ago to have the bill in readiness early last week as solemnly as they are promising to have one in readiness early this week. The promise was not realized then; it is taken with many grains of allowance now.

The impression gains ground that the delays in the presentation of the bill are to prevent its enactment in time to reach the approaching charter election in Jersey City. It is conceded that when enacted it will change the method of the appointment of election officers. The Jersey City fire do not want any interference with their contemplated reappointment of the rascals who did such bold work for them at the polls last Fall.

There is not much room for doubt that the ring there are debating whether it is safe to employ the methods of last Fall again to carry their candidate for the Mayoralty through this Spring. The uncertainty as to who this candidate may eventually be and what the result of the election has delayed action upon one of the most important bills, in a local way, before the Legislature.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FRANCE A CENTURY AGO.

TRAVELS IN FRANCE BY ARTHUR YOUNG DURING THE YEARS 1787, 1788, 1789. With an Introduction, Biographical Sketch and Notes by M. BENTHAM EDWARDS. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

M. Taine's many references to Arthur Young's travels, descriptive of the condition of France just before the social revolution, have brought the great English agriculturist's name into recent prominence. The present volume edited by Mr. Bentham Edwards, has the advantage of permitting comparisons between agricultural France of a hundred years ago and its condition to-day.

Arthur Young, born in 1741, and whose useful life was extended to 1820, was worthy of the line inscribed on his tombstone: "Genius, talent, worth, lie buried here." Highly educated, he had such advantage as money could give him. Fired with the desire of benefiting his country as an agriculturist, he may have wasted his fortune in "the three thousand unsuccessful experiments" he is said to have made, but England and the world were gainers by the work he did. His "Annals of Agriculture" will always be considered as among the most remarkable of works. Young is not to be thought of as an agriculturist alone. He was proficient in politico-economics at a time when few understood Adam Smith. He was a man gifted in many ways and shrewd. As any one can see who reads this book of travels, he seizes on the main point of his subject and shows the qualities of a statesman. Arthur Young's style is excellent. He does not write ponderously nor in a stilted manner. He shows, too, little traits of human nature which are admirable, and at once you see you have to do with a man who had the keenest sympathy for others, and one, too, who had a fair amount of true English liberalism in him, at a time when such sentiments were barely permissible.

These journeys to France were made by Arthur Young in order that he might find across the Channel methods of agriculture which could be used advantageously in England. The troubles in France, happening then, and recorded by him as an eye witness, render what he wrote during 1787-9 of vast historical interest. Having for friends in France many of the noblesse, he had an opportunity of judging social conditions in the same way as did our own Gouverneur Morris, and of the two Arthur Young is perhaps just a little more republican than the New-York gentleman.

The first token of the waste of means in France, as it strikes Young, is when he visits Chantilly. Americans who may have witnessed races there to-day must have been struck with the magnificence of the Chantilly stables. Around Chantilly, in Young's time, the Princes of Condé had the rights to the forest, which were 100 miles in circumference, and the peasants were not allowed to interfere with the game, no matter how much their crops were destroyed. At Versailles he sees the King invest the little Duke of Berri with the *cordon bleu*. "How stupid it is," writes Young, "to give a babe a blue slobbering bib!" The Englishman notes that, taking the road out of Paris, he expected to see a certain amount of traffic, but "it is as a desert compared with those [the roads] around London." In ten miles he met not one stage or diligence, only two messengers, and very few chaises, not a tenth of what would have been met had we been leaving London at the same hour." Visiting other cities of France, he finds the same thing, and writes: "Circulation is stagnant in France. * * * The French must be the most stationary people upon earth; when in a place, they must rest without a thought of going to another; or the English must be the most restless, and find more pleasure in moving from one place to another, than in resting to enjoy life in either."

At Limoges, where Arthur Young was known, he was asked to be present at a meeting of an agricultural society. He knows by heart what is the general usefulness of such associations, whether in France or England. "They meet, converse, offer premiums, and publish nonsense." Perhaps he visits the vaults of the Carthusian Cordeliers and sees the remains of those preserved from corruption through five centuries, but he believes that "the voracity of a common grave is preferable." At Narbonne he notices that grain is freed from the straw in the true Biblical method, mules and horses being driven on a trot around a centre, a woman holding the reins, and another with a whip urging on the beasts. Just here comes in one of those shrewd remarks Young is always making. On the road the women, who are barefooted, are walking; "but," he writes, "if their feet are poorly clad they have the superb consolation of walking upon magnificent causeways." There were many incongruities of this same kind. Here were broad, admirably-constructed, immense causeways connecting towns, with nobody traversing them, and terribly bad inns. "What traveler, with his person surrounded by the beggarly filth of an inn and with his senses offended, will not condemn such inconsistencies as folly and will not wish for more comfort and less appearance of splendor?" As much, then, as he admired French highways he could not free his mind from the fact that the roads and bridges had been built by means of very unjust taxation, and that the last penny had been wrung from the peasant.

Arthur Young likes his joke at times, and when Frenchmen who ought to know better bother him with stupid questions he gives them queer replies. Somebody asks him where he comes from, and he says, "China," and accepting that, the man asks, "How far is China?" Young says, "Two hundred leagues." "Diable, c'est un grand chemin." Then the stupid asks Young if there are any rivers in England, and, having been told there were none at all, said: "Ah ma foi, c'est bien triste." At Landres, the traveler sees a castle on a rock where prisoners, sent there by *lettres de cachet*, are confined. Young inveighs against this wickedness. "Oh liberty, liberty! and yet this in the mildest Government of any considerable country in Europe, our own excepted! The dispensations of Providence seem to have permitted the human race to exist only as the prey of tyrants, as it has made pigeons the prey of hawks."

One Englishman is a beef eater, carnivorous, and he does not understand the French vegetarian diet. He is at Leyrac, and tells us that Leyrac only kills five oxen in the year, "whereas an English town with the same population would consume two or three oxen a week." He sees oxen plowing the ground between the rows of vines and says that the great Jethro Hull took from here his idea of horse-hoeing corn. As to Bordeaux, he compares it with Liverpool, and gives the palm to Bordeaux. It is a dirty French city, but of greater commercial importance. Things have changed since Arthur Young's time. Young has for traveling companion the Count de la Rochefoucauld, and the Count is ill with fever and has medical advice:

"The best physician in the place was called in, whose conduct I liked much, for he had recourse to very little physic, but much attention to keep his apartment cool and airy, and seemed to have great confidence in leaving nature to throw off the malady that oppressed her. Who is it that says there is a great difference between a good physician and a bad one? Yet very little between a good one and none at all."

Chambord, which Young prefers to Versailles for its natural beauty, he admires in a certain way. He describes an inclosure of 20,000 arpents, within a high wall, abounding with game, but he adds "great tracts are waste. I could not help thinking that if the King of France ever formed the idea of establishing one complete and perfect farm under the turnip culture of England here is the place for it." The barracks Young thinks would make fine stalls for cattle, and the value of the wood would stock the farm.

Some old-fashioned ideas are introduced of a convivial character, which must be overlooked to-day. At Llancourt Young gives a charming account of the hospitality there and of its chatelaine. There is a hunting party and the regulation carouse after it, where the Duchess's champagne is punished. "A man," writes this honest Englishman, "is not worth hanging that does not drink a little too much on such occasions, *mais pevons y garde*; repeat it too often, and make it a mere drinking party, the lustre of the pleasure fades, and you become what was an English fox hunter." The Duchess is present for a moment at the supper, and, like a great lady, says: "*J'aime à les voir en gaieté; il y a quelque chose d'aimable dans tout ceci.*" Young does not like people who always stand on stilts, and is happy among the distinguished Frenchmen who toss off their bumpers of champagne to St. Hubert.

When he visits the abbey of St. Germain the same idea strikes him as when he saw Chambord. What a noble farm it could be turned into, "what turnips, what cabbages, what potatoes, what clover, what sheep, what wool! Are not these things better than a fat ecclesiastic?" Young is hunting for farmers, but runs his head "at every turn against monks." Returning to Paris, he visits Lavoisier and tells of his "quicksilver pool," and how the great scientist was just then exploding the phlogiston theories of the past. Young is highly musical, a good critic, (by affiliations with the Burney family,) and enthusiastic in regard to the theatre, and he says, what is often repeated to-day, that the French have alone the proper conception of dramatic art.

In 1787 the agriculturist has his first awakening as to the Revolution in France. He tells us "of a Court buried in pleasure and dissipation, a great ferment among all ranks of men, a strong leaven of liberty increasing every hour since the American Revolution"; altogether a combination of circumstances "that promises ere long to ferment into motion, if some master hand of very superior talents and inflexible courage is not found at the helm to guide events instead of being driven by them." It is in 1789 that he sees the crisis and, as M. Taine does to-day, over one hundred years ago Arthur Young wonders that a whole order of men "undergo proscription, suffer like sheep without making the least effort to resist the attack." It is one side that wields all the weapons, and not a single riposte is given. "Is it not wonderful," Young writes in 1789, "that while the press teems with the most leveling and even seditious principles, nothing in reply appears, and not the least step is taken by the Court to restrain the extreme licentiousness of publication?"

Young visits the Trianon and deems it not exactly an extended baby house, only as being too crowded. He returns to England, having with him a French doll for his little girl, and he says that gives him more pleasure than seeing Versailles. In his last trip to France—1789—matters have culminated. In order to travel without interruption Young had to sport a cockade. At the conclusion of the volume is to be found that famous paper of Young's "On the Revolution of France," which shows above all how deep a thinker the man was. He had almost the gift of prophecy. As a study of the past, written by a liberal-minded man, we know of no volume more interesting than these travels.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Justin Huntley McCarthy has completed two volumes of his work on the French Revolution, these volumes forming one-half the entire work. Mr. McCarthy's aim is said to have been to produce a history which shall be at the same time "exhaustive, thorough, and popular."

—Harper & Brothers will have ready in April Dr. George R. Crooks's "Life of Bishop Matthew Simpson," an illustrated volume of over 500 pages, which will be sold only by subscription.

—The Putnams have in preparation for their Story of the Nations Series, "The Story of Russia," by W. R. Morfill of Oxford, and "The Story of the Jews under Rome," by Douglas Morrison.

—Mr. Alexander Ireland of Manchester, England, has undertaken to write a sketch of the life of Mrs. Carlyle.

—The second volume of Donald G. Mitchell's "English Lands, Letters, and Kings" is nearly ready at the Scribners', and embraces the period from Elizabeth to Anne, or from Shakespeare to Swift.

—Mr. T. S. Perry has translated from the French of Imbert de Saint-Amand a series of memoirs of three famous women, Marie Antoinette, Josephine, and Marie Louise. Each sketch will be brought out as a separate volume by Charles Scribner's Son.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new edition in one volume of the life of Louis Agassiz by his widow.

—Of William O'Brien's novel the *Athenæum* says: "It is rumored that Messrs. Longman will be the English and Messrs. Scribner the American publishers of Mr. William O'Brien's novel, which, in spite of the reputation of the author, is said to be unpolitical. The scene, however, is laid in the Bantry district, and the hero is an Irishman, so it is not improbable that English readers will find a stronger political view expressed than the writer is at all aware of. Except for an unlucky accident the book would now be in the press; but after the manuscript was completed Mr. O'Brien had the misfortune to lose or mislay five chapters. He is now busily engaged in making good his loss, and still hopes to have the book ready for the Spring publishing season."

—Yielding to petition on the subject, Mr. Barrett Browning has announced that a shilling selection from his father's works will be issued at an early day.

—Mr. E. J. Glave, who was with Stanley in 1883, has written for the April *Century* a paper on "The Slave-Trade in the Congo Basin." He describes native life, the effect of slavery, the modes of torture, and the methods of capturing slaves. "Six years in the wilds of Central Africa" is the title of a series of articles by Mr. Glave to appear in *St. Nicholas*, beginning with the April number. Mr. Glave served as a pioneer under Stanley.

—Future volumes of the Dictionary of National Biography will bear upon their title pages the statement: "Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee." Mr. Lee has long been Mr. Stephen's chief assistant, and many articles have been contributed by him.

—"As You Like It," the eighth volume of Dr. Furness's "Variorum Shakespeare," will be published by the Lippincotts on April 25. "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," (two volumes,) "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Othello," and "The Merchant of Venice" are the volumes Dr. Furness has already seen through the press.

—Routledge & Sons will publish in London a collection of stories, &c., by Mr. Barnum.

—A series of short biographies of noted English religious leaders of this century and the last has been undertaken in London by Messrs. Methuen. Mr. E. H. Hutton will write on Cardinal Newman, Canon Overton on John Wesley, Col. Frederick Maurice on F. D. Maurice, and Mrs. Oliphant on Thomas Chalmers.

—"Toute une Jeunesse," a new romance by François Coppée, psychological in character, is said to be largely autobiographical.

—Four volumes are now ready of the revised new edition of "Chambers's Encyclopedia," and the fifth is in press. Ten volumes will complete the work; hence the half-way point is in sight.

—The Lippincotts have in press a volume by Virginia C. Shaffer, entitled "A Method of Memorizing Dates, with a Summary of the Most Important Events of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries." It is intended for the use of schools and private students.

—Dorothy Wordsworth Harrison, who died recently in her eighty-ninth year, was a granddaughter of that Richard Wordsworth who was a guardian and great friend of William Wordsworth.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have in press a new novel by Harold Frederic entitled "The Lawton Girl."

—Mr. William Drysdale, than whom few Americans know the West Indies better, has written a story of adventure in those islands, entitled "The Princess of Montserrat." It will be published on April 10 by the Albany Book Company as No. 2 of the Hudson River series. As a preface, Mr. Drysdale prints what he calls "The Author's Advice to the Book," as follows:

"Go out, my child, into the broad world, and act well your part, which is to interest your readers, to amuse them, and to sell. You have no mission in life to reform society, to map out a new form of government, or to upset theories which your betters have established. You are simply an honest, old-fashioned story of love and adventure, and as such you may, with becoming modesty, introduce yourself to respectable company on the shelves, for I have reared you so carefully that there is nothing within you to bring a blush to any fair cheek. Above all things, my child, do not loiter about the news-stands, but move quickly."

—A translation of Count Leo Tolstoi's story, entitled the "Kreutzer Sonata," has been made into French, German, and English by a translation bureau, and will soon appear simultaneously in these languages; but the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* is authorized to state that this is "a translation, not of the story in the form in which Count Tolstoi would and will give it to the world, but of a mere rough draft now circulating in St. Petersburg and Moscow, which has been lithographed without the author's permission, and greatly to his annoyance." He has read the manuscript of the rough draft, and, having compared it with some of the latest corrections and modifications, can affirm that the difference between them is incomparably greater than is usually the case between an author's first sketch and his finished work."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLCANOES, WITH CONTRIBUTIONS OF FACTS AND PRINCIPLES FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. By JAMES D. DANA. Maps and Views. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, 400 pages.

PALESTINE. By Major C. R. CONDER, D. C. L., Leader of the Palestine Exploring Expedition. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1890. Cloth.

DJAMBEK, THE GEORGIAN. A Tale of Modern Turkey. From the German of A. VON GUTTNER. By H. M. JEWETT. Introduction by MANGASAR M. MANGASARIAN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1890. Paper.

HISTORY OF EGYPT. By F. C. H. WENDEL, Ph. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1890. Cloth.

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SEMITIC PHILOSOPHY. Showing Ultimate Social and Scientific Outcome of Original Christianity in Conflict with Surviving Ancient Heathenism. By PHILIP C. FISHER. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE STORIES OF THE THREE BURGLARS. By FRANK R. STOCKTON. THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE. By the SAME. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1890. Cloth.

MISS MORDECK'S FATHER. By FANI PUSEY GOOCH. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1890. Cloth.

HYGIENE OF CHILDHOOD. Suggestions for the Care of Children. By FRANCIS H. RANKIN, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1890. Cloth.

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THE MEDICAL ANNUAL AND PRACTITIONER'S INDEX: A Work of Reference for Medical Practitioners. 1890. Bristol, England, New-York: E. B. TREAT & Co. 1890. Cloth. $2 75.

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CHRIST IS RISEN. By ANNIE D. DARLING. Illustrated by LUCY COMFORT. THE LAND OF WINGED WINDS. By CHARLES MCKAY. Illustrated by LOUIS K. HARLOW. THE ROBIN'S SONG. By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS. EASTER MUSIC. By EDMUND C. STEDMAN and E. S. MARTIN. SONG. By LIZETTE B. COMING. THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE. By ESTHER B. TIFFANY. Illustrated. NEW-YORK: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1890. (Quarto.) Easter verses with colored prints, in colored boards. Boston: L. PRANG & Co. 1890.

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STRANDED. A Story of the Garden City. By EDGAR R. BEACH. Chicago: DONOHUE, HENNEBERRY & Co. 1890. Cloth.

UNIVERSAL ATLAS: GEOGRAPHICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, AND HISTORICAL. Illustrated by views and charts. New-York: W. M. GOLDTHWAITE. 1890. Folio, cloth.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. An Historical Treatise, in which is drawn out, by the light of the most recent researches, the gradual development of the English Constitutional System and the Steps which led to the Creation of the Federal Republic of the United States. By HANNIS TAYLOR. In two parts. Part I.

THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth. $4 50.

A TALE OF THE HOUSE OF THE WOLFINGS AND ALL THE KINDREDS OF THE MARK. Written in prose and verse by WILLIAM MORRIS. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS, 1890. Portrait of the author. 8vo, cloth, 387 pages.

SONS OF THE SOIL. By HONORÉ DE BALZAC. Translated by KATHARINE PRESCOTT WORMELEY. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS, 1890. Boards, $1 50.

INTESTATE SUCCESSION IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. By DANIEL S. REMSEN of the New-York Bar. Second edition. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & CO. 1890. 12mo, full sheep.

JACK HORNER. A Novel. By MARY SPEAR TIERNAN, author of "Homoselle." Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1890. Cloth, $1 25.

LA MAISON DE PENARVON. Par JULES SANDEAU. New-York: WILLIAM R. JENKINS. 1890. Paper.

ANDROMAQUE. Tragédie en Cinq Actes. Par J. RACINE. Notes by FREDERICK C. SUMICHRAST. New-York: WILLIAM R. JENKINS. 1890. Paper.

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THE IDLE THOUGHTS OF AN IDLE FELLOW. A Book for an Idle Holiday. By JEROME K. JEROME. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1890. Cloth.

THE MODERN LAW OF CARRIERS; OR, THE LIMITATION OF THE COMMON LAW LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS. By EVERETT P. WHEELER of the New-York Bar. New-York: VOORHIS & Co. 1890. 8vo, full sheep.

THE HOLY FLOWER. (Verse.) By HENRY ELMER STICKNEY. Illustrated. New-York: THE WALTER MCRIS PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Quarto, paper.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 35 cars, 585 head, all at Sixtieth-street. There was no trading in Beeves, Cows, or Hogs. The Egyptian Monarch took out 468 live Cattle for M. Goldsmith; to-day, the Gallia with 2,400 Beef quarters for N. Gatti, the Denmark with 2,560 Beef quarters, and the Devonia with 2,500 Beef quarters for Eastman Co, sailed to-day.

CALVES—During the latter part of the week the warm, damp weather, together with heavy receipts, has depressed the market. To-day the market was about steady at yesterday's prices. There was a fair demand for good stock, but poor grades were dull.

SALES.—*D. Harrington*—40 State Veals, $6 80 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 16½ cars, 3,294 head; 8 cars at Sixtieth-Street, including 1 load for slaughterers; 8½ cars at Jersey City for sale. The market was weak and prices barely steady as yesterday's quotations. The stock ranged from good to prime. Sheep sold at $5 70@$6 80 ₱ cwt.; Lambs, $7 25@$7 75 ₱ cwt. All offerings sold except 2 cars at Jersey City, where there were 10 to pass on the market.

SALES.—*D. Harrington*—170 State Sheep, 94 to 104 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 156 do., 170 lb., $6 30 ₱ cwt.; 218 Michigan Lambs, 72 to 75 lb., $7 60 ₱ cwt.; 192 State Lambs, 75 lb., $7 40 ₱ cwt.

Dieterbach & Devery—99 Western Sheep, 100 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 198 Michigan Lambs, 87 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 329 do., 69 lb., $7 40 ₱ cwt.; 119 do., 71¾ lb., $7 30 ₱ cwt.

J. J. Hallenbeck—91 Michigan Lambs, 68½ lb., $7 30 ₱ cwt.; 406 do., 71 to 73½ lb., $7 30 ₱ cwt.; 118 State Lambs, 71 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Co.—68 Ohio Sheep, 95 lb., $6 37½ ₱ cwt.; 148 do., 89½ lb., $5 35 ₱ cwt.; 119 Territory Sheep, 125 lb., $6 40 ₱ cwt.; 88 do., 125 lb., $6 50 ₱ cwt.; 103 Ohio Lambs, 93 lb., $7 70 ₱ cwt.

P. & Kaze—127 Ohio Sheep, 98 lb., $6 50 ₱ cwt.; 161 Western Sheep, 88½ lb., $6 05 ₱ cwt.; 204 Western Lambs, 79½ lb., $7 50 ₱ cwt.; 90 do., 81 lb., $7 60 ₱ cwt.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons—91 Ohio Sheep, 95 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.; late yesterday, 317 Ohio Lambs, 80 lb., $7 65 ₱ cwt.

Newton & Gillette—183 Western Sheep, 115¼ lb., $6 15 ₱ cwt.

J. E. Sadler & Co.—174 Kentucky Sheep, 90½ lb., $6 ₱ cwt.

HOGS—Receipts, 20 cars, 3,276 head; 13 cars at Jersey City, 8 cars at Sixtieth-Street. The market was nominally steady at $6 20@$6 40 ₱ cwt.

FORCES WARRING IN MAN.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE DESCRIBED BY THE REV. DR. NEWTON.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached at his church, All Souls', Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, yesterday, for the first time in three weeks. His congregation was a large one. The text of the morning discourse was taken from the twelfth chapter, seventh verse of Revelation: "There was war in heaven; Michael and his angels fought against the dragon."

"The battle of life," said Mr. Newton, "is typified by the vision of the seer. Throughout that conflict we see struggling together the two forces, the angelic and the diabolic. The battle that we know is, indeed, the struggle of these two, both being human in form. The conflict is the meeting of the subhuman and the superhuman in the human, behind us being all those forces which tend to drag us backward, above us and before us that power which reaches down to raise us up. It is the spiritual on the one hand, the material on the other, the angelic against the brutal.

"The battle of life is the strife in nature and in man between the higher life opening out from every actual attainment and the lower life into which if ever tends to lapse; the struggle of creation which carries within it yearnings forever to, toward the supernatural, the superhuman, and a gravitation backward into the unnatural, the subhuman. The great philosopher of physical science has given us the double law of life—the presence and action in every organism of two contradictory tendencies. The bacteria, which modern medicine teaches us are the sources of most of the fatal diseases, are simply the type of the multitudinous host of lower organisms which are ever invading the body and ever threatening to drag it back into the mere food for worms.

"So in politics, two tendencies always show themselves—a yearning up into the realm of ethics, a striving to be just, brotherly, and Christian, to live by principles, and politics, lapsing backward into the realm of physics, tempted to make of government a brute force, the sway of the strongest, or fashion policies in which right is might. Man at large has left far behind him the era of the nomad—yet whole families tend backward into the condition of the tramp, the modern counterpart of the nomad. Man at large ought to have left behind him the bedouin sheik, but there are classes in our community which are as distinctively robber classes as any bedouin sheik.

"There is in the Church a steady set toward a higher form of religion, toward truer thought, nobler aspiration, and more ethical morals—but there is always working by its side the reactionary tendency backward into mere ecclesiasticism, priesthood, superstition, formalism, bigotry."

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES SLOWLY IMPROVING.

LONDON, March 23.—There was a fair demand for discount during the past week at 3 to 3¼. On the Stock Exchange business was quiet. The coal strike and Bismarck's resignation arrested any tendency there might have been to buy. Dealers remain overloaded with stocks in most departments, and until the surplus is worked off there is no chance of an elastic business. A revival is improbable until after the Easter holidays. Foreign securities were depressed during the week under selling orders from Berlin. Though the resignation of Bismarck had a singularly small effect upon prices, a strong sense of distrust paralyzed dealings. English railway securities were firm after the settlement of the coal strikes. American railroad securities are slowly improving, buying for investment has been resumed, and the general tone of the department is healthier. The week's variations in the prices of American securities include the following: Incomes—Baltimore and Ohio sterling bonds of 1902, 3; Lake Shore, 2½; Wabash general mortgage bonds, Pittsburg and Conneliesville, and Mexican Central firsts, 2 each; Northern Pacific and Wabash preferred, 1½ each; Mexican Central ordinary, Louisville and Nashville mortgage, Norfolk gold bonds, Northern Pacific mortgage, Atlantic first leased, and United New-Jersey, 1 each; Louisville and Nashville, New-York, Ontario and Western, Norfolk and Western preferred, Wabash preferred, and Denver and Rio Grande mortgage, ½ each. Decreases—Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, and Union Pacific, ¼ each. Canadian securities were dull. Brewery shares were steady; New-York and Frank Jones breweries advanced ¾. Nitrate and copper shares were firm. Argentine panicky, and the quotations show an average fall of 4 per cent.

The surplus in the coming budget is now estimated at £3,780,000. Mr. Goschen announces that part of this will be applied to relieving good coinage. Dealers in tea expect a reduction of the duty on that commodity.

PARIS, March 23.—The news from Berlin has shaken the Bourse, broken the speculative rise, and put everything in a state of suspense. Since Thursday 3 per cent. rentes have dropped 1f. 15c. Crédit Foncier shares show a fall for the week of 15f. and Bank of France shares a fall of 35f. Rio Tintos show a fall for the week of 14f. Panamas are unquotable, the delay in publishing the report of the committee sent to examine the canal works having produced the worst impression.

BERLIN, March 23.—On the Bourse last week business was dull prior to Prince Bismarck's resignation, and after that event absolute stagnation fell upon the market. Every kind of security, home and foreign, showed a downward tendency, although there was nothing like a panic. A feeling that something is going to happen prevails, paralyzing business. Coarse operators distrust the future under Emperor William's unchecked control, fearing immediate financial troubles. Industrial, iron mining, and bank shares continued to decline. A favorable report from the Deutsche Bank declares a dividend of 10 per cent., and another from the Darmstadt Bank declaring a dividend of 10½ per cent. failed to revive bank shares. Yesterday foreign securities closed under especial depression, which was partly due to the stringency of money for settlement, the rate ruling as high as 6½ per cent. The closing prices include: Prussian consols, 105.90; Hungarian gold rente, 84.60; Deutsche Bank, 163; rubles, 216.80; short exchange on London, 20.36¼; long exchange on London, 20.23; private discount, 3⅞.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—Business on the Boerse was dull and there was a general decline in foreign securities. The depression at Vienna affected dealings here, the sales dominating. Since Thursday Austrian credit declined from 286 to 283, Austrian gold rente from 94.30 to 93.40, Italian rente 91.40 to 91.20, and Russians from 94.40 to 93.20. Short exchange on London closed yesterday at 20.35, and private discount at 4.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 895, 511, 153, 249, 247, 605, 612, 613, 614, 618, 1050, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 639, 640, 641, 643, 644, 645, 648, 649, 650.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Demurrer, No. 84. Law and Fact—Nos. 383, 470, 389, 554, 555, 556, 561, 565, 572, 588, 405, 549, 563, 447, 392, 406, 450, 559, 491, 393, 363, 409, 1053.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned until Wednesday, March 26.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 880, 881½, 359, 1413, 1726, 1525, 1254, 1905, 1406, 1515, 1672, 1693, 884, 2813, 934, 1720, 1735, 801, 1527, 1452, 1725.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 1579½, 1274, 1297, 1326, 1262, 740, 741, 1599, 1608, 1509, 1508, 802, 3144, 1620, 1383, 837, 1173, 1636, 657½, 1897½, 1503, 1617, 1619, 1626, 809.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 1785, 1808, 1810, 1820, 1161½, 3146, 1756, 1769, 1773, 1839, 1833, 1841, 1844, 1862, 1864, 642.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 33, 36, 40.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 395, 412.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 1243, 1272, 1244, 470, 809, 1209, 1340, 982, 1051, 1234, 1274, 1279, 1295, 1177, 1260, 963, 1427, 1501.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 1184, 1247, 1350, 239, 1343, 1246, 1253, 308, 1230, 1156, 1361, 1220, 1135.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1102, 1120, 1121, 1245, 1399, 1139, 1045, 1358, 623, 1275, 1415, 1426, 1296, 1386, 1401, 1418, 848.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Matter of the estate of Barón (minors) at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before Probate Clerk.—Wills of Mary Goodwin, Jane A. Moore, Henry Fox, of H. Fuche, F. J. Hermananz, A. C. Bucken, and Louise Schulte at 10 A. M.; L. S. Denny, Adolf Rubin, Margaretha Achelenberger, Valentine Koon, and Andrew or Andreas Lang at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BISCHOFF, J.—Nos. 1618, 1821, 1652, 1656, 1025, 1517, 1674, 1676, 1400, 748, 1679, 1680, 1681.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FITZSIMONS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCADAM, C. J.—Nos. 1642, 1418, 208, 5260, 431, 375.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 580, 577, 690, 685, 699, 702, 704, 697, 692, 3449, 2778, 7054, 696, 554, 547.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—VAN WYCK, J.—Nos. 2355, 6-6, 382, 1703, 2233, 3021, 654, 349, 542, 543, 629, 1561.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 575 bales; gross, 776 bales; exports, to France, 6,927 bales; coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 165,946 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 971 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,800 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 24,563 bales.

GALVESTON, March 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net and gross receipts, 1,031 bales; stock, 13,044 bales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 15; Tar firm at $1 20. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virgin, $2 20. Corn firm; White, 46c.; Yellow, 44c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22.—Turpentine firm at 39c. Resin steady at $1 20@$1 25.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Turpentine quiet at 39c. Resin firm; Good Strained, $1 15.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th col.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
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EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—2d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—4th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE ENRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 8—CLOVER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—TAMING THE SHREW. At 11—STODDARD LECTURE.
EDEN MUSEE—KERDELI NAGH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE HEIR AT LAW.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—At 8—THOMAS ORCHESTRA.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. At 2:30—READINGS.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OTELLO.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KARAKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15 SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—OTHELLO.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, cooler.

According to our Washington dispatches this morning, the Coinage Committee of the House is prepared to report in favor, substantially, of compulsory coinage of $4,500,000 worth of silver per month. It has been feared for some time by observers interested in the financial question that this was the measure that would ultimately command a majority in both houses of Congress. We are not prepared to accept this expectation as well founded, for the question has hardly been sufficiently definite as yet to disclose the real feeling of the members. But it seems to us entirely plain that if Congress should pass a bill simply requiring an increase of 125 per cent. in the monthly purchases, and possibly a still greater increase in the amount of dollars coined, the President would be compelled to withhold his approval. His committal against the principle of such a bill is absolute and precise. He has declared it wholly unsafe and unjust, and his Secretary of the Treasury has even more emphatically announced the same views. With this record, no doubt honestly and deliberately made by the Executive, the silver men in Congress would have no right to complain if any such bill should encounter a veto.

The Sugar Trust was not represented directly and publicly at the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, but the opinions and desires of the Trust refiners were laid before the committee by a so-called independent refiner, who cleared about $3,000,000 last year, it is said, by selling sugar within one-eighth of a cent of the Trust's prices and suffered in no way by reason of any hostility on the part of the Trust. Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants having fixed upon a new sugar schedule that gives the Trust an amount of protection estimated by the well-known house of WILLET & GRAY to be about one-sixth of a cent per pound, instead of the prohibitory duty imposed in the present law, this refiner and his friends are making vigorous protest, and CLAUS SPRECKELS is said to be complaining that even with all his improvements he could not make satisfactory profits under the proposed rates. On the other hand, prominent Republican journals in the West say that the Trust has not been treated with sufficient severity. Mr. MCKINLEY should explain in his forthcoming report why he reduced the Sugar Trust's protection to 5 per cent. ad valorem while at the same time he retained for the benefit of the National White Lead Trust the entire duty of 3 cents a pound on white lead, and even increased by 20 per cent. the National Linseed Oil Trust's protective duty of 25 cents a gallon.

It is, of course, within the power of Mr. WANAMAKER and his chief headsman, Mr. CLARKSON, to refuse to the representative of the National Civil Service League, Mr. W. D. FOULKE, facilities for ascertaining the facts regarding the service which he is charged to investigate. But they take in doing so precisely the position of witnesses who claim the privilege of refusing to testify because it would criminate themselves. Mr. FOULKE and his committee have undertaken, so far as they can, to find out the truth, without the slightest regard to whether the truth may be creditable or discreditable to the Administration. If the Administration does not wish to aid them, there will be no difficulty in guessing why.

Mr. CHIPMAN of Detroit seems to have yielded to an impulse of congenital silliness in opposing the permission to our military representative at the French manœuvres last year to accept the Order of the Legion of Honor. The symptoms of his melancholy disease are plainly to be seen in the passages from his report on the subject cited in our Washington dispatches. We do not care to dwell on so sad an instance of mental incapacity, but we may remark for the benefit of any chance reader who may think Mr. CHIPMAN's antipathy to the order justified by the fact that it originated under the First Empire, that it is in reality the most thoroughly and radically democratic institution in France, and as much so as the Grand Army of the Republic or the Society of the Cincinnati in the United States, because it is not only an official testimony to the fact that honors the most desirable are not conferred by birth, but that the so-called nobility of birth is recognized as less important than the distinction of character and service proclaimed by the modest little ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The ambition for such distinction is one that Mr. CHIPMAN's fellow-citizens and Mr. CHIPMAN himself can cultivate, not merely without discredit, but with considerable advantage.

The Senate must now be nearly ready to take up the bill authorizing the construction of additional vessels for the navy. Since its introduction by Mr. HALE, some time ago, various reasons have rendered its essential modification quite probable. It has become evident that either the enormous expenditures contemplated by this bill or else certain other enormous expenditures for pensions, river and harbor jobs, and public buildings must be reduced. With such an alternative there is little doubt which kind of outlay will suffer. In addition, a decided antagonism has been developed between the advocates of the high freeboard battle ships of the European types and the advocates of the American monitors. The substitution of the latter vessels for the former in the bill would make an ultimate difference of perhaps $20,000,000. Of course, however, such a substitution may not be thought expedient by Congress. Perhaps the practical result may rather be to bring into more prominence for the moment the coast-defense element of the naval problem, as represented by monitors of large displacement, while providing also for some armored cruisers of the type adopted in foreign navies. At all events, there is likely to be a considerable reduction from the original programme of expenditure under this bill.

PENSIONS AND INFLATION.

It looks as if the Republicans in Congress were about to approach one of the most serious of the questions with which they will have to deal at this session. Second on the list of bills prepared by the Senate Republican "conference"—Heaven forbid that Senators should hold a caucus, though the wisest of them could not tell the difference—to be taken up and disposed of is the Dependent Pension bill. The one on the calendar and favorably reported by the Senate committee is in all essentials the same as that which was disapproved by Mr. CLEVELAND. Another bill known as the Morrill bill will be proposed as a substitute. It is on the whole a more moderate measure, chiefly in that the pensions under it are confined to cases of actual disability, with a service pension to veterans who have reached the age of sixty-two years. There is, however, no accurate estimate of the amount of money that either bill would take from the Treasury, and it is practically impossible to make any. The most that could be done in that direction, and even this could not be entirely relied upon, is to fix the maximum amount required for service pensions by including all who could by any means be entitled to them. This, however, results in so huge a sum that the most ardent of the advocates of liberal pensions have not ventured to quote it.

It is to be expected that in the course of the debate which will commence this week some definite idea of the policy of the Republicans and of the limits to which they are willing to go may be attainable. As we have said, the question is a very serious one, because it involves every other into which the condition of the Treasury enters. When with gayety of heart the Republican Convention of 1888 proclaimed a half dozen promises, any one of which if faithfully carried out would have emptied the Treasury of its accumulation and have taken far more than the then surplus revenue, we ventured to point out that so soon as Congress should try to redeem these promises, the situation would be seen to be an impossible one. So far, although Congress with a Republican majority has been in session nearly four months, not a solitary one of these matters has come before it. Now, apparently, the time has come when the managers feel it needful to begin, and, with a certain heroism, they begin with the biggest. But it is beyond question that if they go far with this, they will have to stop and leave everything else. There can be no subsidies, there can be no reduction of taxation, there can be no extensive system of coast fortifications, there can be no generous River and Harbor bill, save under one condition that we hardly think the Republican leaders are prepared to face, and yet toward the acceptance of which they are steadily drifting.

That condition is one that has not as yet been openly discussed, but which, we know, has been considered, and not without grave disquietude by the more conservative of the Republicans. It is nothing less than an addition to the legal-tender notes. That the course of events is toward such a policy cannot be denied. The chief Republican organ in this city stated the other day on what it represented as good authority, and what was probably official authority, that after the passage of the McKinley Tax bill reducing the revenue there should be a surplus of $18,000,000. On the other hand, the leader of the pension contingent in the House, Mr. CHEADLE of Indiana, admitted in the debate on the regular Pension Appropriation bill that the least that could be required by the scheme which he presented as moderate was $41,000,000 a year. Here, without a cent appropriated for any of the other projects fathered by the convention, is a deficit of at least $28,000,000. It is absurd to suppose that any majority will propose to meet this by taxation, after having helped it by the reduction of taxation. The only remaining available resource is the issue of legal-tender notes. That this policy would have a strong backing in the present Congress there can be no doubt. It would be sustained by all who demand plenty of money, and by all who are eager to get appropriations, for it would be a precedent that would make almost hopeless any plea of economy as against the most extravagant demands. No such measure would be brought forward at this session. It would not be necessary, but what the majority will be reponsible for is making a condition of things that will render such a measure inevitable. That, and nothing less, is what confronts the leaders of the Republican Party, and some of them, as we have said, regard the prospect with the gravest apprehension.

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee, or, rather, of the Republican majority of the committee, on Friday, as reported in our Washington dispatches on Saturday, is extremely significant. It was agreed to put back hides upon the free list, where they have been since 1872. It may be said, in favor of this course, that it reverses a step that never should have been taken, but, unfortunately for the party leaders, it does not do away with the fact that the action was taken, and this manœuvre of a double "about face" by no means leaves them in the position they originally occupied. It leaves them, on the contrary, in a very much weaker position, for it exposes at once the nature of the motives by which they are guided and the irresolution with which they are plagued. The very extensive manufacturing and commercial interests that were so seriously threatened by the imposition of extortionate duties on hides are largely in the hands of Republicans. These men have heretofore either been attached to the general principle of a protective tariff, not feeling any immediate inconvenience from it themselves, or they have had a notion that the system would gradually be relieved of its worst features, under the guidance of Republican statesmen, and have preferred, as the phrase is, that "the tariff should be reformed by its friends." They have now had a lesson that they will not soon forget both in the real mischief inherent in legislation involving trade interests and in the recklessness with which the party managers may at any time interfere to destroy the most important and apparently secure interests. That the project that menaced them has been abandoned gives them, and others in like case, no assurance that it may not at any moment be renewed, or that a similar blow may not be struck in some other way.

Nor can the motives from which this proceeding sprang fail to excite the deepest distrust. The first intimation of it, it will be remembered, came from the Republican National Committee in the shape of a bid for votes in the new States. So far as representation in the House is concerned—which is the natural standard of political importance in such cases—the new States were relatively of little consequence, but each of them furnishes two Senators, and this was the prize for which the bid was made. To secure this the duty on hides was promised, and the promise of the mere political committee was honored by the responsible Republican leaders in the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, showing that the whole policy of the party in Congress is guided, not at all by public interests, but by the narrowest and meanest partisan purposes. Nor was there a single consideration of public and general advantage to justify this policy. On the contrary, the only advantages to be derived by any one from the duty on hides were the limited ones we have mentioned, and those that would have been gained by a little group of wealthy butchers in Chicago and by a like group of ranch-owning Republican politicians, whose land had been largely stolen from the Government. The Ways and Means Committee, or the Republican majority of it, cannot wipe out these facts by rescinding their action as to the duty on hides. They cannot restore the confidence that they have so rudely impaired. They cannot give back the security of the great interests involved that they have so wantonly and—it is not too harsh a term—so corruptly disturbed. The conviction that the party is ready to tamper with the gravest interests from partisan motives cannot be thus dispelled. Indeed, the men who, by their indignant and threatening protests, have frightened them into reversing their action must really feel a still stronger sense of the weakness and selfishness of the men in whose keeping their interests are placed and who may at any time again betray them.

Moreover, the managers will find that they are not yet done with the blunders they have committed, or with the Republicans who protest and rebel against their policy. They have a long list yet to deal with, and their concession in the matter of hides will only encourage the others. There are the silk manufacturers, who have always been very faithful adherents to the protectionist Republican policy, and who now see their interests threatened in behalf of a little knot of would-be silkworm farmers in the doubtful State of California. There is a large number of woolen manufacturers, particularly the carpetmakers, who have hotly opposed the increased duty on wools, and who resent with scorn the notion that this duty is compensated by higher duties on manufactures. There are the manufacturers of iron and steel in their varied forms, whose appeal for relief from the tax paid, not to the Government, but to the Pennsylvania iron mills, have been ignored. There are the widely-extended interests, some of them among the most important in the country, that are to be oppressed by the preposterous duty on tin plates. There are the manufacturers who have asked for relief from the odious and inexcusable duty on copper. All of these, it must be remembered, embrace great numbers of manufacturers. They cannot be dismissed as "importers" or "free traders," who are seeking to break down the beneficent system of protection to American industry. They are engaged themselves in American industry. They are supposed to be the beneficiaries of the tariff. They have always sustained the Republican Party because they were, or supposed that they were, the beneficiaries of the tariff. It is in its own household that the party finds these protestants, and it must satisfy them or suffer the consequences. We wish the leaders joy of their task.

TAMMANY'S POLICY.

"I cannot accede to any doctrine, either in law or morals, that the end justifies the means," said Judge BARRETT in his charge to the jury in the Flack conspiracy case. What a sweeping negation that is of the whole Tammany code of profession and practice! It was the Tammany Sheriff who was on trial before the learned Judge, and he with his two associates in a conspiracy to procure a fraudulent divorce, one of the associates being his own son, were found guilty by the jury, and must suffer punishment by fine or imprisonment. The Tammany Sheriff, FLACK, fully accepted the doctrine condemned by Judge BARRETT and acted on it. BERNARD MARTIN, the Tammany Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, is under indictment for employing illegal means for attaining financial ends, and a considerable group of other gentlemen of Tammany bear him company. The "end" with Tammany is to hold the city's offices and spend the city's money, retaining as much of the money as it safely may for its own benefit.

From the highest statesman of Tammany to the lowest "heeler" this is the animating purpose. Good administration is spasmodic and secondary—the main thing is to get at the tax fund, to make the public "bleed" at every pore for Tammany's enrichment. "BARNEY" MARTIN, former partner of "Red" LEARY, is a typical Tammany man, only a little more blatant and vulgar than the rest. FLACK is a typical Tammany man, coarse, conscienceless, dull, brutish. And these men rule the city. It is because they rule it that it is such an uncomfortable place for decent persons to live in.

But of what use is it to expose by investigating committees for the hundredth time the greed and dishonesty of Tammany so long as there are enough Tammany voters to re-elect the "exposed" gentlemen to the offices they have prostituted, and so long as the decent voters of the city refuse to combine against them, holding it to be more important to "keep up the party organization" than to give the city a clean government?

THE ATTITUDE OF MEXICO.

We are informed that the character of a revision of the Mexican tariff soon to be made will be determined, so far as goods imported from this country are concerned, by the action taken in our Congress with respect to certain changes in our tariff proposed by Mr. MCKINLEY and his Republican associates in the Ways and Means Committee. Prominent among these changes are those relating to hides and silver-lead fluxing ores, though the committee has reconsidered the proposition to tax hides. We have reason to believe that if Congress shall pass a bill imposing the duties that were approved by the majority members of the committee at their meetings in the crypt of the Capitol, severe retaliatory action will be taken at once by Mexico.

This information will be interesting to persons engaged in trade with our nearest neighbors on the south. The people of Kansas, who are now asking the committee to impose no duty on the silver-lead fluxing ores, may be induced to redouble their efforts in defense of an imperiled local industry. The folly and selfishness of the policy supported by leading members of the committee in obedience to the demands of a little group of mine owners and speculators in Colorado have been clearly disclosed to them, for it is a Kansas smelting company that has used two-thirds of these Mexican ores, and they have already seen Mexico impose a prohibitory duty of 28 cents a bushel on their corn in retaliation for the instructions by which Secretary WINDOM cut down the imports of ore by 50 per cent. Since those instructions were issued the Mexican duties have undergone other changes of a retaliatory nature, affecting the shipment of beef from the West. But if the proposed prohibitory duty on silver-lead ores shall be imposed—for the enrichment of a few persons who own the small supply of similar fluxing ores in this country and who desire to control the smelting industry by means of the product of their mines—the Mexican duties will be made far more obnoxious to thousands of people in the West than they are now.

We do not suppose that Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants will give any weight to the opinions and purposes of the Mexican people and the Mexican Government with respect to this question of duties. So far as the silver-lead ores are concerned, they appear to be carrying out a bargain made before the election of Mr. HARRISON with certain persons who consented to give up some of their "fat" for use in the blocks-of-five campaign. Mr. S. B. CONOVER, a correspondent to whose letters the *Sun* gives the place of honor on its editorial page, has recently declared in that journal that more than $100,000 was raised by agents of the Republican National Committee in Colorado for use in that campaign upon a pledge that if Mr. HARRISON should be elected the tariff law should be interpreted as requiring the desired prohibitory duty on these ores. He said: "I know that these assurances came from Indianapolis, because I saw the letters. That they did not come from Gen. HARRISON is true, but they came from men who were authorized to speak and act for him in other matters pertaining to the campaign." He also said that the same pledge was made in Montana by the Chairman of an important sub-committee of the National Committee. Mr. WINDOM did not reverse the old ruling, but sought to satisfy the importunate contributors by certain restrictive instructions to customs officers on the frontier. The owners of the fluxing ores in Colorado applied, therefore, to Mr. MCKINLEY's committee for full payment of the obligation.

If there could be anything amusing in the suppression of international trade and the destruction of growing industries, the proposed exclusion of these ores and removal of hides from the free list by the Republican Party during the sessions of a Pan-American Congress called by the same party to encourage international trade would appeal irresistibly to the American's sense of humor. But the question is too important and serious to admit a consideration of any comic aspects of it, and it is to be hoped that the good sense of our people will compel Congress to treat it with honesty and wisdom.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The proposal that rheumatic veterans of the National Soldiers' Homes shall share with the public in general, and the Chicago baseball team in particular, the benefits of the Arkansas Hot Springs looks reasonable. The Government now has on its reservation at these Springs an Army and Navy Hospital whose advantages have become manifest through its remarkable record of returning cured and fit for duty soldiers and sailors who otherwise would have had to be discharged from the service. The plan of furnishing a change of climate and surroundings for enlisted men who have to be put in the hospitals has worked very well everywhere during the past year, but by far the greatest gain, it appears, has been made among those who have been sent to the Hot Springs, three out of four of them recovering. The Senate passed a resolution asking the managers of the Soldiers' Homes their opinion of the advisability of founding also at the Hot Springs a hospital for their disabled veterans. The proposal was warmly welcomed, and the reply returned that probably 2,000 inmates of the homes would be greatly benefited by this treatment. While additional cost would attend their transportation to and from the Hot Springs, the hospital expenses there would presumably be about the same as they are elsewhere now.

It has been suggested further that any outlay incurred in fitting up a hospital for them at the Hot Springs might be made up by a little more careful attention to the Government's sources of income from that reservation. One proposal is that authority should be given by Congress to sell lots on the reservation at the Springs themselves instead of at Little Rock, as now prescribed by statute. This was the proposition of Secretary LAMAR, who said that holding the sales at Little Rock had resulted in combinations to check prices, and in the presence of but few buyers, who resold their lots to purchasers at the Springs at advanced prices. Another suggestion is a change in the system of leasing water privileges to the bathhouses and hotels so as to regulate them by meters instead of by tub capacity, as now. This, it is believed, would prevent the waste of hot water and yield more income.

But the chief legislation which was asked of Congress at the present session was to increase the rents paid to the Government, both by the main hotel and the numerous bath houses. The Interior Department has officially reported that "while large sums of money are made by those who enjoy the highly valuable privileges upon this reservation, the revenue of the Government from their profits is entirely inadequate, and they could easily pay a very considerable additional sum." This surplus might then, it was added, be laid out on needed improvements of the land on the four mountains that overlook the spot. The most striking example of the need of revising the schedule of rents is furnished by the hotel. It was leased about eleven years ago at $1,000 annually for a term of ten years. Some time afterward a committee of Congress visiting the place reported that $10,000 a year would be about a fair price, while a minority of the committee fixed the minimum, doubtless with a view to the possibilities of competition, at $3,500 a year. Nevertheless, last September Secretary NOBLE renewed the lease for ten years to the same tenants at the same rate of $1,000 a year, giving as a reason that the act of 1878 expressly directed that this should be the rental until Congress should otherwise direct. He took the precaution, however, to insert a provision which would enable the Government to increase the rent whenever Congress should make up its mind to give proper attention to the subject. Other instances of needed legislation were mentioned in his annual report.

The present, therefore, seems to be a favorable moment for revising the system of ground rents and water leases. It is true that the reservation is now more than meeting its expenses of maintenance, the balance to the Government's credit for the last fiscal year being somewhat over $6,000. But without seeking to turn the Hot Springs Reservation just now into a considerable source of revenue, it may at least be possible to so readjust its finances as to make desired improvements and to carry out without additional expense the proposed admission of the invalided veterans to the benefits of this resort.

A READING BRIDGE DAMAGED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The nearly completed City-avenue bridge of the Reading Railroad Company, spanning the Schuylkill River at Manayunk, was partly carried away by the water to-day, which owing to the heavy rains is twelve feet above the ordinary level. The estimated loss to the contractors is $5,000. The water reached the lower floors of a number of the mills along the river, but beyond causing a cessation of operations in several of them no material damage has as yet been done.

ALL GOOD OF THEIR KIND.

One of those men whose modesty in expressing an opinion is less pronounced than their dogmatism in forming it was giving his views on a recent exhibition at the American Art Galleries. He solemnly declared the paintings to be a sorry lot. "They will not bear examination," said he. "At first I was quite deceived, and from a little distance took them to be good pictures, but when I got nearer to them, Sir, they were the veriest daubs. Now, if you will go up stairs in the same building, where there are some American pictures to be seen, you will see one that is worth the whole lot of French things. It is a painting of a banknote, and, on my word, I thought that it was pasted on the canvas. You can examine it under a magnifying glass, and even then be deceived. Now that is what I call art, Sir—the exact reproduction of nature." His enlightenment is about as great as that of another man I have heard of who thinks a copy of an old master likely to be better than the original, for the reason that the copyist often paints the same thing two or three times while an old master, having made the one painting, has turned his attention to something else.—*The Critic.*

Dr. Wayland Hoyt of the First Baptist Church bids fair to be among the leaders of the local clergy in more ways than one. Aside from his faculty of holding the attention of a congregation by a clear and logical analysis of the points under consideration, he is a story-teller of no mean ability, and his illustrations are often amusing and always to the point. At the last ministers' meeting he was raking over the coalers who, as he said, are pleased at every calamity as a prevention of impending ruin, and he told of an individual named Stewart who would keep the good people of his town in an extremely nervous condition by prophesying the end of the world. One day an unbeliever asked of Mrs. Stewart, the prophet's wife, if she really believed the world was coming to an end on the date he had named. "Well, I don't know," she replied, "but I do hope it will, for it will do Mr. Stewart so much good."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

As a good-looking Bostonian seated himself at a table in the dining room at a Southern hotel a traveling companion who had noticed that the waiter had looked them over pretty carefully when they entered, complained of calculating how much they were worth in tips—said to the Bostonian: "The darky thinks that you are a minister." When the waiter placed himself behind his chair the Bostonian remarked: "Say, Sambo, did you think that I was a minister?" "No, Sar," was the prompt reply. "What did you think I was?" continued the good-looking Bostonian, spoiling for a compliment. The darky never moved a muscle as he replied: "I jess thought you was an ordinary man." It will be many a day before the Boston man will hear the last of that.—*Boston Home Journal.*

The friendship which culminates in regular correspondence is a distinctively feminine affair. It sows Uncle Sam's mail bags thick with square envelopes redolent of the sachet bag, and does more toward enabling the Post Office Department to pay its running expenses than anything else except the inane desire of the country poet to see how his feet look in print. A girl will keep up a friendship with another girl by correspondence for years after she would have dropped her on intimate personal acquaintance. Indeed, there are only two things which will stop a friendship of this sort—lack of postage stamps or an engagement.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"Yes, Sir, it is a fact; I and John Crane were sitting by a lightwood fire reading, when I heard a noise in the corner, and, on looking around, saw an old 'possum on the table eating our bacon. Yes, we killed three the other night; have to club 'em to keep 'em out of the house. There must be hundreds of 'em on the island." Thus spake Mr. Lewis Milam, who is truck farming on Crane's Island, out in Lake Hamilton. Georgia, in all her primeval glory, sinks into nothingness as a 'possum State when compared to Florida.—*Haines City (Fla.) Headlight.*

Ex-Gov. Alger is a good deal of a man himself, and he knows it, but he has found a bigger one. He tried to induce a night clerk in a Milwaukee hotel to cash his check for $100, but the latter haughtily informed him that though he were the Panjam of Irrawaddy his check would not be honored. Mr. Alger has time and again been fully warned of the greatness of hotel clerks, and he has only himself to blame if his million-dollar pride has been hurt.—*Chicago Times.*

Railway Official—Is this the man that has just saved the train from destruction? Several Bystanders—Yes, this is the man. Railway Official (with emotion)—My friend, you have saved a hundred human lives and many thousand dollars' worth of property. I will see that you are rewarded. (To subordinate) Wilkins, take up a collection among the passengers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Gen. Frank Coxe of Asheville, Gen. P. M. H. Young, and others have bought the great Okefinokee Swamp in South Georgia at 26⅔ cents an acre, and the estimate is that the tract contains 400,000 acres. The property is to be ditched and developed. The first crop will be a lot of rattlesnakes and alligators.—*Raleigh News.*

If the people of the Choctaw Nation who insist upon having a lottery want to get rid of their money, they might make a bonfire of it. It would take a little longer to burn it up this way than in the lottery, but it would be just as effectually disposed of.—*Chicago Journal.*

One of the workers in electricity has been experimenting with it as a means to purify sea water, and has found that it will help out some kinds of impure liquors. Perhaps it can be applied to politics.—*St. Paul Globe.*

When two people look at a trouble together, somehow or other it doesn't seem a quarter part as large to either one.—*Somerville Journal.*

George—Laura, will you be my better half? Laura—Oh, George, how can I, and you so good?—*Binghamton Leader.*

This is the most economical way of spelling "Inman Line": Ma——n.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

The difference between a liar and a hypocrite is that the liar is not always incurable.—*Washington Star.*

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

The twelfth and last but one of the present series of Thomas Sunday concerts was given last night to the crowded audience that has come to be the rule of these admirable entertainments, without regard to the special attractions. The special attractions in the way of soloists last night were Miss De Vere and Miss Alvina Friend. Miss De Vere went through very successfully the vocal pyrotechnics of the aria from Meyerbeer's "Star of the North." The vocal performance was not more remarkable than the manner in which the obligato parts for two flutes were taken by Messrs. Oesterle and Rietzel, a rendering that showed virtuosity of the very first order.

The singer was heartily recalled and sang Mozart's "Porgi Amor" to her own accompaniment. Miss Friend was rather overweighted with the demands made upon her by Rubinstein's fourth piano concerto in point of power, though her rendering of it was intelligent and interesting, and, up to the point of her physical limitations, highly successful.

Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain" overture, Goldmark's Rustic Wedding, the twelfth of the Hungarian rhapsodies of Liszt, and Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionet" were among the orchestral features, but perhaps the chief orchestral success of the evening was the "Loin du Bal" of Gillet, which was to most of the audience a novel, and, though little more than a trifle, is an extremely dainty and elegant trifle.

At the last concert, next Sunday, Miss De Vere will reappear and Miss Therese Heilner, pianist, will play Ries's concerto. Schubert, Rubinstein, Beethoven, and Grieg are among the composers represented in the programme.

SENATOR EDMUNDS DIDN'T MEAN HIM.

From the Boston Post, March 22.

Senator Edmunds has made his amende honorable to Mayor Hart for his indiscreet remark in the Senate, that Boston was governed much as New-York was in the days of Tweed. As soon as Mayor Hart read this in the *Congressional Record*, he telegraphed Mr. Edmunds, asking for an explanation. Yesterday a letter was received from Washington in the chirography of the Vermont Senator, stating that when he made the remark he had no reference to Mayor Hart, "for whom," says the Senator, "I have the greatest personal regard. I know full well that I cannot teach you anything in morality or integrity, and I beg to assure you that I did not for a minute intend to connect you in any way with the matter I had in mind."

TWINE IN THE TARIFF.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, March 20.

Iowa farmers have demanded of their representatives in Congress free twine. The only difficulty in complying with such a modest request is that the whole tariff system is so twined together that if any one twine end should be pulled out down would come the entire fabric.

CANADIANS HAVE SOME RIGHTS.

From the Toronto (Ontario) Mail, March 21.

Recently the city of Montreal, in a liquor case, subpœnaed a wrong witness, who, not responding, was arrested, handcuffed, and detained two days in jail. Yesterday he sued the city and recovered $100 and costs. Judge Wurtele severely condemned the treatment the witness received.

PARTIES IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 24.—The outlook in favor of Democratic success in Connecticut this year is all that could be asked for at this stage of the canvass. The party itself is strong and united, and will assemble in the State Convention a few month hence with fixed convictions and purposes. It will express no uncertain sentiments relative to the tariff, but will be in accord with the principles which carried the State for President Cleveland two years ago in spite of the vast amount of corruption funds used by the Republican managers.

The best-informed politicians in the State on both sides regard a Democratic victory as certain in the Fall. In the first place, the Democratic Party is right on the tariff question. The Connecticut rank and file stood by the party principles on the subject in 1888 and will show increased strength in the same direction next Autumn. In the next place, the Republican Administration which was restored to power one year ago has proved to be one for spoils alone. There is not an office of any consequence in Connecticut to-day which has not been filled by President Harrison, the best Democratic representatives having been turned out to make room for Republican aspirants. The removal of Bank Examiner M. F. Dooley, who had proved himself a man of ample equipment for the place, was an illustration of the Republican dishonesty concerning civil service reform.

The partisan removal of Dennis McCarthy of Willimantic touched this section of the State in a peculiar manner. Mr. McCarthy has been for years one of the leading exponents of total abstinence work in the State, and has led the Catholic temperance movement as no other man in Connecticut could direct it. He is also prominently connected with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In no sense of the word has he been a politician. His whole career, instead, has been that of a plain, straightforward citizen. He was selected by President Cleveland for a Custom House appointment, the selection being alike creditable to the President and the recipient of the honor. This man has been beheaded by a Republican Administration to make a place for some party worker. The Post Offices in the State have gone into the hands of partisan managers or the hangers-on of these manipulators. The Republican civil service pretense in Connecticut has become a stench in the nostrils of the people within a year from the date of Mr. Harrison's assumption of office. But the campaign in Connecticut next Fall will not be conducted on the strength or weakness of Mr. Harrison's work alone. There will be some pretty important State issues to be conserved. From this point of view the election of a Governor will be of minor consequence. The United States Senatorship and the status of the Congressional delegation will be the main things to be looked after. The unwritten law of the State, which has been held inviolate for nearly one hundred years, that the United States Senatorship shall be occupied only for two terms, has begun to make divisions and factions in the Republican Party. In the centre of the State is a nest of political harpies, who pretend to own everything in connection with the Senatorship. The idea that Senator Platt's candidacy for a third term can be criticised as not in keeping with Connecticut's policy for a century has enraged them, and they have tried to rend men even of the party who have called attention to the fact.

In the capital city the divisions among the Republicans are wider than in any other part of the State. The Hawley and Bulkeley factions can hardly be brought together on speaking terms, the former being ready to knife the candidates of the latter in the city election, which is to take place there the first Monday in April. The situation shows the complete hopelessness of the Republicans. Their candidates for the Governorship have not shown a single name which the State could not abolish without loss. Money alone has been the qualification possessed by the men who have been talked about for the nomination. The present occupant of the office has enforced an administration that will stand better ten years from now than it does to-day, calling for the highest administration on account of the personal courage and conviction which it has displayed. But this man who has taken the National Guard in hand, enforcing a wholesome discipline where discipline has not been exercised for years, would not turn his hand over for the Republican nomination again. While, with one exception, he is the strongest and safest man in his party in the State at the present time, open and defiant hostility is expressed against him from hundreds of men even in his own city.

This storm against the Governor will not blow over between now and August, when the State Convention will be held in New-Haven. In all parts of the State he is counted out of the list of contestants for the nomination. The Democrats will not lose anything if the conning-out process proves successful.

In the midst of all this Republican rivalry and confusion there is one leader of the party in the State whose future will not be an uninteresting one. This leader is Samuel Fessenden of Stamford. While he is the one man in the State who enjoys intimate relations with the National Administration, he is the only one who has not taken part in the distribution of the offices. The secret of all this is that he will be a candidate for Senator Platt's place in the United States Senate. He is the Administration's favorite son in Connecticut, and his ambition has been for years in the direction of the national Senatorship. If political gratitude were a possibility there would be no obstacle placed in the way of Mr. Fessenden by Mr. Platt's friends. Mr. Platt would never have been a Senator from Connecticut but for Mr. Fessenden, who conveyed to his support the Jewell forces in the famous Senatorial caucus of 1879. From that hour till now Mr. Fessenden has been a conspicuous figure in Connecticut politics. He divides with Morgan G. Bulkeley alone the real leadership of the party. The developments of the next two months will be watched with the greatest interest.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 24.—A number of Russian refugees met in Geneva on the anniversary of the Commune and protested against the recent Siberian outrages.

There is an agitation among the students at Petroffsk

MR. CHIPMAN PROTESTS

A PLEA FOR REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

THE SILVER QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—THE PROPOSED AMNESTY FOR ARMY DESERTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There must be a very strong anti-French feeling in Detroit if Mr. J. Logan Chipman can be taken as a fair representative of the disposition of the people of that city toward the French Republic and French institutions. Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth United States Cavalry, was in 1888 sent to France, upon the invitation of the republic to this country, to represent the United States at the military manœuvres, lasting ten days and closing with a grand review at Rouen. Twenty-one foreign representatives, including Capt. Anderson, were presented with diplomas conferring the decoration of Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor. It was necessary, in order that Capt. Anderson might accept the decoration, to obtain the consent of Congress. The Foreign Affairs Committee, to which was referred a bill granting the desired permission to the officer, reported that the last House had, without objection, permitted Gen. Baird to accept a similar decoration, and as the diploma was given by the French Republic as an expression of friendly feeling and as a mark of respect for the position and ability of the officers themselves, they saw no reason why the desired permission should be withheld from Capt. Anderson.

Representative J. Logan Chipman could not see it in that light. He sat him down and prepared a minority report. Mr. Chipman says that "the acceptance and display by a citizen, and especially by an officer of the United States, of a foreign decoration is a reprehensible act. Our Government is forbidden to confer a title of nobility and its officers to accept any title without the consent of Congress. No doubt that body has power to authorize the gentleman named in the resolution to be made a Chevalier and to wear the decoration emblematic of Chevalliership. The question is one of propriety, of true republicanism, of thorough Americanism." He says: "Orders and decorations are mere baubles and are nothing in this country but an evil example, which tends to foster a taste for the vulgarities of royalty. It is true that the decoration in this case is offered by a republic; but the claim that there is a courtesy which compels our acquiescence for that or for any other reason growing out of the international comity is ill-founded. Our moral sense must not be surrendered to complaisancy. While it is not our province to decide the propriety of the existence of the national order is a popular Government, we must not forget that it is the creature of the Empire. Whether the retention of it is wise, or even useful, in any high sense, is a question for the French people alone. It certainly would be neither wise nor useful here.

"Every decoration is a tribute to the latent savage or barbarous nature, as the harness in gaiters and crosses as in scalp locks and bear's claws. A grown man, jeweled and gilded with Oriental magnificence, is hardly a spectacle of dignity, certainly not of republican simplicity. We have forbidden the Court dress to our foreign representatives; we have no diplomatic costume for the great officers of the Government, but we do have, unfortunately, a prurient taste in certain classes of our people who imitate foreign manners, and a decorated man is only a provocative to unrepublican appetite.

"No doubt the Legion of Honor is a respectable order, its insignia comparatively modest, and our great respect for the French Republic teaches us high consideration for any institution she cherishes, but even a moderate patriotism demands that the fountain of honor to every American shall be his own country. There is, therefore, no rudeness in deciding that any foreign decoration will be useful neither to the Nation nor to its recipient, for we only cling to our own American fashion."

Mr. Chipman thinks the resolution ought not to pass.

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The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures will hold a meeting to-morrow, at which it is expected that a decisive vote will be taken on the question of silver coinage. The impression prevails among members of the committee that the Windom proposition, extended so as to authorize and require the coinage of 4,500,000 of silver dollars a month, will be approved in preference to that for free coinage. The latter has received but few votes in the committee meetings, but they were interesting as indicating the opposition of its members to unrestricted coinage. It is admitted that the state of ignorance about silver and finance in the committee is great, but there is a conservative feeling in the committee that may serve to keep them in check. It is remarked as amazing to the Eastern men on the committee that, while there have been many advocates of free coinage and of the Windom bill before them, not one opponent of either of these propositions has been heard or has asked for a hearing. Another indication of the activity and zeal of the silver men is that they have a tireless lobby at work. It is so industrious that its agents, not satisfied with buttonholing members of the committee in the lobby of the House, follow them to their homes and insist upon impressing their after-dinner hours with arguments for issues of money that will consume the products of the many and multiplying silver mines of the country.

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The long-looked-for proclamation of amnesty for all deserters from the army since 1873 has not yet been issued by the President, and its advocates begin to fear it has struck a snag somewhere and will never appear. Army officers who have studied the subject of desertion in the army and its causes are generally opposed to the proposed proclamation, and many of them have counseled the President not to issue it, as it would probably result in a great increase in the number of desertions for the next five years. They say it would amount to declaring to the enlisted men that desertion was not much of a crime after all, and that if they could desert and escape immediate arrest they would soon be included in a new amnesty proclamation. There is comparatively little excuse for desertion, it is argued, in a country where military service is not forced upon any one and where enlistment is perfectly voluntary. Yet in the United States Army the percentage of desertions is greater than in any other army in the world. Statistics have been furnished to the President showing that desertion was the disgrace of both Northern and Southern armies, and South, during the late war, there being over 200,000 deserters from the Northern Army alone. Many of these deserters have, in one way and another, succeeded in getting on the pension rolls or into soldiers' homes. In view of the facts, officers urge, that instead of granting amnesty to deserters, efforts should be made to have their punishment made sure.

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That the Senate of the United States has a proper regard for cleanliness and for the accommodation of such of its members as indulge in tobacco is evident from Secretary McCook's report of expenditures for the last fiscal year. This report shows that during the year 210 cuspidors were purchased for the use of the Senate at a cost to the people of $259 45.

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Mr. William Dudley Foulke, the Chairman of the investigating committee of the National Civil Service Reform Association, that is trying to ascertain whether this Administration is observing the letter and spirit of the civil service law with the sincerity expected from the ante-election expressions of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, ought to flatter himself with the idea that there is some danger that he may discover something. The character of his discoveries may be surmised from the fact that Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, to whom no appeal for assistance appears to have been made, has volunteered a statement, that the Associated Press has kindly disseminated, denying the Mr. Foulke's inquiries will not cover anything. If that is a fact, it would have been much more graceful of influence, had met the Civil Service Reform Association half way in the inquiry and manifested some anxiety to assist Mr. Foulke in proving that President Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker had not forgotten the promises made before the election, nor their deep interest in the reform, when they suspended the order of President Cleveland, including the Railway Mail Service of the classified branches. Instead of doing that, it is understood that Mr. Wanamaker threw obstacles in the way of the investigation, and has since suggested that Mr. Clarkson should issue his assurance to the public as a sort of buffer against which the report of the investigators may strike without giving the unsuspecting admirers of the President too great a shock.

Mr. Clarkson's statement is also regarded as about all the notice it would be expedient for the Administration to issue to the newly-appointed Postmasters, thus they are not to reply to Mr. Foulke's letters of inquiry. Even so poor a politician as Mr. Wanamaker knows that it would not do to make a general order to Postmasters, informing them that they will reply to Mr. Foulke only on pain of dismissal. It might get into the papers, but Mr. Wanamaker appreciates so fully the value of courtesy that if it had been safe to throw open to Mr. Foulke the records of the Post Office Department, he would have done so at once, and with a great flourish. Fortunately, neither Mr. Wanamaker nor Mr. Clarkson has any control over the Postmasters who were Democrats, and who were removed or brought out in order that the new Administration might speedily enjoy the results of its campaign in the interest of reform and the infant industries. It is an indication that the committee is finding something when the Assistant Postmaster General is called upon in advance to say that it will not find anything.

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The committee authorized to be appointed at the recent conference of Republican Senators has decided upon an order of business for the Senate that will probably be executed. The committee consists of Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Allison, Platt, Teller, Cullom, and Dolph. In accordance with their recommendations, the consideration of the Sherman Anti-Trust bill will be resumed to-morrow. The author of the measure hopes to reach a vote before adjournment, but that is hardly probable. In order to economize time in debate, as well as to prevent the continued obstruction of business by permitting a bill to hold its place at the head of the calendar indefinitely, it is proposed by the Committee on Order of Business that a bill once taken up for discussion shall be considered without unnecessary interruption or delay until it shall have been disposed of.

The Dependent Pension bill is second on the list, and will be called up, it is expected, Tuesday or Wednesday. The bill on the calendar is identical in its provisions with the one vetoed by President Cleveland. An effort will be made to substitute for it what is known as the Morrill bill. This provides for disability pensions and a service pension to all soldiers who have reached the age of sixty-two years. Later in the week, the Administrative Customs bill, reported last week from the Committee on Finance, will be taken up, and this, members of the committee believe, will be as much as the Senate can dispose of in one week. After these measures, on the order of business, the Jones Silver bill and the Land Grant Forfeiture bill will follow. In the morning hours the bill to admit Wyoming as a State may be pressed, but it will hardly come to a vote this week.

The majority and minority reports upon the Montana election case will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. Action upon them, however, will be postponed until they are printed and examined by the Senators. The discussion is not expected to begin before next week at the earliest.

To-morrow will be devoted by the House to the consideration of measures reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, which embrace none of general interest except that proposing the establishment of a national park on Rock Creek. The World's Fair bill will be taken up Tuesday, probably under an iron-clad order requiring final action upon it that day. A lively debate is certain to ensue, as some of the New-York and St. Louis people fancy they see in the proposition to postpone the fair until 1893 an opportunity to reconsider the action of the House in selecting Chicago as the site. The remainder of the week will probably be devoted to the discussion of the bills to admit the Territories of Wyoming and Idaho to Statehood. The long-deferred Tariff bill is expected to be reported to the House during the week.

KILLING OFF CAMPBELL.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES OF OHIO'S GOVERNOR HURT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—The reckless manner in which the present Democratic Legislature has been doing business bids fair to load down the party and insure the success of the Republicans, not only next Fall, but in the Gubernatorial contest one year later. From what has already been done it would appear that the General Assembly was the creature of the ring politicians and was powerless to resist their demands.

Mr. Heffner of this county, who was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Lawler, has already become the leader in ripper legislation, and has been successful in abolishing the Columbus Board of Health and placing the sanitary regulation and work of the city in the hands of the Democratic Board of Police Commissioners, and this in opposition to the expressed protests of leading Democrats. For three weeks Mr. Heffner has had a bill before the House to rip up the City Government, for the avowed purpose of placing Democrats in office. This bill is so radical that it has received the opposition of the Board of Trade, which has protested against its passage. If passed, it would even legislate out of office the Trustees of the City Library, who serve without salary. There are a few Democrats who think the time has arrived to call a halt, and it is doubtful if the Heffner ripper will pass the House, where it originated.

Another bill to redistrict the city in the interest of the Democrats is already on the boards, and will receive consideration next Wednesday, the day set apart for business of this kind. While it was expected that all the State institutions, penal and benevolent, would be placed under the control of Democratic Directors and Trustees, and that the Board of Public Affairs in Cincinnati would be changed, very few Democrats in Ohio believed that all the cities in the State were to be turned over to ward politicians by legislative enactment. The cry of "Home rule" during the last campaign has been completely ignored, and Dayton, Springfield, Zanesville, Toledo, Cleveland, and Columbus are regarded as fit plunder in the interest of political heelers.

The better element of the Democratic Party has already discovered that the work going on is not being opposed seriously by the Republicans, who are disposed to give the party in power all the rope they desire. From the best of authority it is learned that Gov. Campbell has vigorously protested against the indiscriminate tearing up of cities for the purpose of getting a few offices, knowing full well that all the advantage gained last Fall, with a prospect of other victories this and next year, would be lost by the forcing back of the independent voters into the Republican Party. But with a recklessness without a parallel the politicians have rushed ahead, regardless of the warning, and to all appearances they care little for the future success of their party.

It is current rumor that certain politicians are not in full accord with the Governor, and a noticeable coolness exists between certain Senators and the Chief Executive. A well-known Democrat said to-day: "The Legislature is killing Gov. Campbell, and will, if it has not already done so, ruin his political future. It is said the Governor has Presidential aspirations, and this statement alone has undoubtedly caused other ambitious politicians to encourage radical and reckless legislation, knowing full well that in the event of a renomination the evils resulting from it would be charged to the Governor, insuring his defeat, and practically retiring him from political life."

NO FEAR OF THE LEAGUE.

THE PLAYERS WILLING TO HAVE THEIR OPPONENTS BEGIN THE FIGHT.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Secretary Brunell tonight in an interview said: "The National League schedule was evidently made up on the lines laid down the Players' National League. The first National League schedule for ten clubs was issued, as I believe, for the purpose of drawing our fire, and not to stand. This was understood at our Cleveland meeting, but we considered that the official notice, showing our club changed during the playing season, was a sufficient guide to the National League.

"The public wanted our schedule and got it. I have no idea that it will be changed. It suits our clubs, the prizes in it are well distributed, and it was adopted unanimously. The National League had evidently determined to confine with us as much as possible. That suits me so long as the National League goes on record as the party forcing the conflict. If it gets the worst of the battle, it cannot ask for public sympathy. Not one of our teams has any reason to fear 1890 as another. Each has its old public favorites and public opinion with it, and will, I believe, draw an average of two people to one attending National League games.

"As the season goes along and we prove our superiority to the National League in caring for the public and giving it better baseball than it has ever seen before, this average attendance in our favor will increase."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hans von Bülow is at the Hotel Normandie.

Frederick Cook of Rochester is at the Gilsey House.

Ernest Gye and Mme. Albani are at the Windsor Hotel.

P. T. Barnum of Bridgeport is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Prince de Iturbide of Mexico is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mme. Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini, and Edward Lloyd of London are at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Byron Wilson, United States Navy, and Charles Warren Stoddard of Washington are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Charles Daniels of Buffalo, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, and Gen. A. B. Nettleton of Minnesota are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GARDMAN GAUDAUR WINS AGAIN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Hamm, Gandaur, Ten Eyck, and Hosmer pulled a race on the St. John's River this afternoon at Mandarin, sixteen miles above this city. Nearly a thousand people witnessed it from the decks of excursion steamers. Gandaur was handicapped three boat lengths on account of his recent victories in Florida, and still he won easily. Hamm came in second, Ten Eyck third, and Hosmer fourth. Hosmer is not yet wholly recovered from the effects of a severe illness.

A CUSTOMS OFFICER MISSING.

Patrick K. O'Keefe, a Custom House officer, was reported to the police last night as missing from his home, 346 East Twentieth-street, since Thursday. On the evening of that day he was seen on South-street, near the Fulton Ferry, and since that time he has not reported for duty and his family have not been able to obtain any tidings of him. When last seen he wore a gray frieze ulster over his Custom House uniform.

YARANA CHALLENGED, TOO

ASKED TO COME HERE WITH THE VALKYRIE.

THE OFFER OF AMERICAN YACHTSMEN TO THE OWNERS OF THE FAMOUS ENGLISH BOATS.

Mr. Stephen Peabody, the well-known yachtsman, made public last evening the contents of the letter sent to Lord Dunraven, owner of the seventy-foot yacht Valkyrie. Incidentally Mr. Peabody had a surprise in store for the yachting public and all interested in the affairs pertaining to international yachting contests. The surprise was that in the same mail with Lord Dunraven's letter was a communication to Paul A. Ralli, owner of the sixty-six-foot racing cutter Yarana, the Valkyrie's most formidable rival in English waters, looking to races with the Yarana also.

The announcement that a letter was mailed to Lord Dunraven on March 15, together with the news of the plan proposed to bring about a series of international yacht races, was published in THE TIMES of March 16, but outside of the owners of the four seventy-foot sloops—Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie—the yachts expected to race the Valkyrie in case she comes here this year and Mr. Peabody, no one knew that efforts would also be made to have the Yarana come here to race. Mr. Peabody said last night that he was determined that all of his plans should not leak out until the yachtsmen interested should desire to have all of the news made public.

The efforts to arrange races date back to last Fall, when the negotiations in regard to Lord Dunraven's challenge to sail a race for the Seawanhaka Cup resulted in a disagreement over the deed of gift between the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron, through which Lord Dunraven challenged. It was evident then that had a race been arranged for the America's Cup the New-York Yacht Club's only desire naturally would have been to keep the cup at all hazards, except at the one "hazard" of building a new cup defender, and the Volunteer would probably have been the boat to meet the Valkyrie. This left out the owners of the American yachts of the same size as the Valkyrie, who were all anxious to race the foreigner.

The race for the America's Cup having fallen through, Mr. Peabody talked with the owners of the seventy-footers, and was authorized by them to go ahead and arrange international races for them as quickly as possible, as the absence of the Valkyrie from English races would take a good deal of sport away from the Yarana, Mr. Peabody conceived the plan of trying to bring both yachts to this country this season. Mr. Peabody was authorized to act for C. Oliver Iselin, owner of the Titania; Edward D. Adams, owner of the Katrina; H. D. Auchincloss, owners of the Katrina; J. Rogers Maxwell, owner of the Shamrock, and Joseph P. Earle, owner of the Gracie, in a letter signed by them, which is as follows:

"We, the owners of the seventy-foot sloops Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie, hereby authorize you to arrange with Lord Dunraven for a series of races with the Valkyrie, as set forth in the letter drawn up by you, hereunto annexed; and we do further authorize you to tender the same terms and conditions to Mr. Paul A. Ralli, owner of the cutter Yarana, and we wish you success in your negotiations."

The letter to Lord Dunraven is as follows:

"Inferring from the personal correspondence between yourself, James D. Smith, Esq., also with Gen. Paine during the past year, that you desired to race the Valkyrie on this side, and as you have written that 'you attach no importance to the nature of the prize,' it gives me pleasure to advise you that I am authorized by C. Oliver Iselin, Esq., the Messrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Edward D. Adams, and J. P. Earle, Esq., owners of the four best seventy-foot sloop yachts, namely, Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie, (classed by the New-York Yacht Club as first-class), to arrange with you a friendly contest to decide the respective merits of the Valkyrie and the four yachts named.

"I propose to you, on behalf these gentlemen, a series of races, best three out of five or three out of five, with a representative yacht selected from the four, or a match race with each yacht, or a series of best two out of three with each yacht, to be sailed at New-York, outside of Sandy Hook, during either July or August, course fifteen knots to windward and return, with an agreed time limit, New-York Yacht Club Racing rules to govern; the Regatta Committee of the club to have charge of the fixtures.

"Should you elect to sail only our best yacht, the Regatta Committee should name her ten days before the first race, and the prize will be a subscription cup of $1,000 value from our four yachts.

"In case you prefer to sail a match race or a series of best two out of three with each yacht, the prize for each match or series will be a cup of the value of $250.

"I am authorized by Mr. Ogden Goelet to invite you to compete for the sloop yacht's prize offered by him, valued at $500, which will be sailed for during August off Newport, R. I.

"There are many matters of detail to be arranged should you accept this proposition, which will require time, and therefore I trust that you will favor me with an early reply.

"I beg to assure you of my best services to arrange any matters in connection with this offer."

The letter to the Yarana's owner says:

"I inclose herewith a copy of an offer to sail a series of races sent this day by registered mail to Lord Dunraven by me on behalf of the owners of the seventy-foot sloop yachts Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie. I beg to say that they would be pleased to offer you the same terms for a race or a series of races should you find it convenient to come to this side during the coming Summer with the Yarana."

Not having Mr. Ralli's address, Mr. Peabody sent his letter to a friend in London to be delivered by him. The letters went by the Canadian Pacific, which left this city on Saturday evening, and it is expected that they will reach their destination to-day. Out of courtesy to the Englishmen Mr. Peabody refrained from giving out the letters for publication until about time for them to be delivered in London.

It will be seen at once that the negotiations for a race are of a personal character. It is left with Lord Dunraven, if he decides to accept the offer to race, to name his own way of deciding the superiority of his yacht and American boats, the only important condition imposed at this end being that the finish shall be off Sandy Hook, fifteen miles to windward and return. Besides the prizes offered by the yacht owners Mr. Goelet opens the annual Goelet Cup race to the Valkyrie and Yarana. This is sharp in the Seawanhaka Cup for seventy-footers, open to international contests in this class.

No doubt all of the prominent yacht clubs will be glad to offer prizes for races among the seventies. Gen. Paine will also be out in the Volunteer, and Lord Dunraven will have an opportunity to see what he could have done with the Volunteer if a race for the America's Cup had occurred.

BIRCHALL'S JAIL LIFE.

PICKTHALL DEEDS ALL HIS PROPERTY TO HIS WIFE.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 23.—Birchall continues to enjoy life in jail. This morning he received a book entitled "The Way to God" by D. L. Moody. The address was written in a woman's hand, and on the fly leaf was the inscription—"From one who loves sinners." On the fly leaf were written also a large number of Scriptural texts to which the prisoner was referred.

Special guards were appointed to-day. They will sit in the corridor in front of Birchall's cell and keep constant watch over him. He expects Mrs. Birchall and her father to visit him on Monday.

Yesterday afternoon an instrument was registered here by which Pickthall deeds all his property to his wife. The document is witnessed by William Fraser Overton, express agent of the city of Tucson, Arizona, and is executed by Thomas H. Borton, the Notary Public of the same place. The document transfers Pickthall's land and property to his wife, who will now be in a position to dispose of the same and thus leave Birchall where he is. No letter accompanied the papers—not a word to explain the cause of Pickthall's disappearance, his reasons for staying away, or his intentions for the future. All these are as great a mystery to his friends here as to the public.

KILLED HIS MOTHER.

TERRIBLE CRIME BY AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—A special to the *Appeal* from Somerville, Tenn., says: "A murder was committed here this morning, the victim being Mrs. Sally Hobson, colored, and the murderer her eleven-year-old boy. Mrs. Hobson was a servant in the family of the Episcopal minister and lived with her four children in a small house in the rear of the parsonage.

"This morning her husband, who had been in the country at work, called at the house in company with another negro, and after a short stay started out for a walk. Returning half an hour later a terrible sight met his eyes. On one side of the bed lay the decapitated remains of his wife and several feet away the head. A stick of wood on which her neck had been placed when the cutting was done showed three distinct cuts of an axe.

"The boy was found playing with the other children, his clothing saturated with blood. He at first claimed that the blood came from a chicken which he had killed, but at the Coroner's inquest he admitted that he had committed the crime. He said his mother laid her head down on the block and told him if he did not cut her head off she would kill him. The boy's story is not believed, and he was placed in jail pending further investigation."

VIEWS OF THE VATICAN.

Prof. Cromwell's lecture on "The Vatican" was largely attended at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night. The illustrations were very handsome, and the subject matter was interesting. The audience showed its appreciation by liberal applause.

REAL REFORM DEMANDED.

THE INDUSTRIAL SENATE ON RECORD FOR AN HONEST BALLOT.

PATERSON, N. J., March 23.—The Industrial Senate, made up of the legislative committees of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance, held a meeting to-day. It was an unusually exciting session, and beginning at 9 A. M. did not close until 5:30 P. M. Over one hundred delegates were present from all parts of the State. The object of the meeting was to discuss the Ballot-Reform bill and the various labor measures now before the State Legislature.

Henry A. Beckmeyer of Newark presided. J. A. Merritt of New-Brunswick, the Secretary, read letters from Senators Pfeiffer, Democrat, of Camden, and Roe, Republican, of Gloucester, in reply to a letter which had been sent to them asking them to support the weekly payment bill. The two Senators replied that they would gladly do so.

J. A. Breen, delegate from Paterson, said that Senator Mallon, Democrat, of Passaic, told him that he would not vote for any weekly payment bill. Senator Mallon was severely condemned for the declaration, and the Secretary was directed to ask Gov. Abbett to help to secure the passage of the measure.

Factory Inspector Fell sent a letter denouncing the members of the Industrial Senate for condemning his administration. This raised a storm. One delegate vehemently declared that the letter was an insult to every wageworker in the State.

"Mr. Fell knows that the factory laws are being violated and he has done nothing to prevent it," exclaimed another excited delegate. "We have sufficient evidence to show that every factory owner in the State is violating the law."

It was resolved to send the evidence the Senate has to Gov. Abbett, together with a request for Mr. Fell's removal.

The Senate next discussed ballot reform for over two hours. Henry C. Gruber of Jersey City outlined the situation at Trenton and urged the delegates to see that their members and Senators kept their pledges to vote for such a measure.

"The machine politicians," said Mr. Gruber, "are endeavoring to strangle the measure, and now is the time for us to act. The Democrats are standing out for the distribution of the official ballots before the election. That must not be done. Assemblyman Erwin, Republican, of Salem, was here this week and asked me if we would be satisfied with a bill which provided for the distribution of the ballots before election day. I told him we would not."

These resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Industrial Senate, representing 40,000 wage workers of the State of New-Jersey, do express as the sense of the many interests in the Legislature providing for the distribution of the official ballots before the election as not genuine and simply a subterfuge of the machine politician to pose as a genuine ballot reformer and to blind the public; and be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as Gov. Abbett in his message stated that he was in favor of a bill which would embrace all the features of the Australian system, we the members of the Industrial Senate, call upon him now to show to the people of the State that he was in earnest when he wrote his message to execute the law, and we call upon the members of the Democratic House to secure the passage of a bill which shall provide for the distribution of the official ballots within the polling place on the day of election; and be it further

Resolved, That the Industrial Senate holds each and every individual member, Republican or Democrat, who stands in opposition to the official ballot being distributed only at the polls on the day of election, or who in any way opposes the passage of the measure, responsible, and that in the event of any such member coming up for re-election the whole power of this organization will be brought to bear to defeat him in his district; and be it further

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THE MONON USING THE BRIDGE.

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At midnight Woodard took 100 men down to the point of crossing to lay the adjacent track and make the connection across the K. and I. He found several cars loaded with iron on standing on the track where he wished to cross, and Superintendent Porter of the K. and I., with a detachment of employes and a squad of police, in charge. He laid track up to the K. and I., but did not cross.

To-day the K. and I. got an injunction restraining the L., N. A. and C. from crossing the K. and I. track. Later, however, an agreement was reached on condition of the L., N. A. and C. acknowledging the K. and I.'s rights and selecting a point for crossing to which the K. and I. would agree. The connection was made and the L., N. A. and C. trains are now all running over the Louisville bridge.

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It was identified as that of Gottfried Muller, aged forty-two, a car inspector for the Central Railroad, and a charter member of the Washington Rifles, Germania Schützen Bund. The cause of his death is involved in mystery.

Although he was always known to carry money, none was found on his person. Muller worked all of yesterday, and at 6 o'clock last evening called at Peter Cullen's grocery on Front-street, near the coal docks, and purchased some goods. He was accompanied by Peter Duignan, another inspector.

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His face was greatly discolored and the palm of one hand was badly bruised as if by a fall.

County Physician Westcott has been notified and an autopsy and inquest will be held to determine the cause of death. Muller's parents live in Germany.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jacob Stettheimer, who died on Saturday at his home, 66 West Sixty-eight-street, was a native of Germany. He moved to New-York in 1853, and for a number of years was junior member of the firm of Sichel & Stettheimer, importers. Subsequently Mr. Stettheimer went into the banking business and was an active worker up to 1880, when his failing health necessitated retirement. He was at one time President of the Temple Emanu-El, and up to the time of his death he was devoted to the interests of Jewish hospitals and other charities, with many of which he was prominently identified. Mr. Stettheimer was eighty-one years old.

The Rev. L. Davis, D. D., a distinguished United Brethren divine, for twenty-five years President of Osterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, and for the past fifteen years senior professor in the Union Biblical Seminary, died at Dayton, Ohio, last evening, aged seventy-seven years.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 23.—The steamship Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Merionethshire, (Br.,) Capt. Downing, from Shanghai for Suez and New-York, arr. at Singapore yesterday.

FLOUNDERS EAGER TO BITE

THE CITY ISLAND FISHING GROUNDS WELL ATTENDED.

BUT THE WEATHER WAS TERRIBLE AND IT RUFFLED THE TEMPERS OF THE FISHERMEN.

Down-East anglers attribute to their game the eccentricity of biting best in rainy weather. The truth of it was substantially proved yesterday at City Island, where the flounder season enjoyed its opening day. The weather was very muggy, but at least fifty boats anchored near the oyster beds and their occupants toyed with the appetites of the slab-sided flounders until their baskets were more than filled. It was a highly successful day's sport as regards the number of fish caught, but the wind and rain produced a variety of personal discomforts.

At 6:50 in the morning, when wind and sleet were at their worst, 100 anglers assembled at the Harlem River station and boarded the special flounder train for Bartow. Arrived at this picturesque spot, all hands rushed indiscriminately for a street car standing near by, whence transportation was had to City Island. Boats and baits were waiting in plenty, and with haste born of high expectancy the army of fishers was soon riding at anchor all along the bay as far as the eye could see.

Thus far joy was unalloyed, but the disagreeableness in store soon made itself apparent. Out of the northwest came a keen wind that blew a regular mist of spray across the water, wetting the fishermen to the skin and starting their teeth into lively chattering. Now and then, as though to outdo the mischief already done, the sportive gale took hold upon headgear, and a hat or two whirled off onward and Bermudas. As the wind freshened several boats dragged their anchors and collided with their neighbors, causing renewed discontent. Then it rained for a while and finally it snowed. Many of the boats shipped water during the gale. At the end of the first ten minutes every man in the fleet communed with himself and wondered why he hadn't remained abed.

But the flounders wiggled out of the mud and pounced upon the treacherous sandworms and clams with great vigor. Baskets filled briskly. Frequently two, and occasionally three, fish were landed at once on a single line, and the advantages of the triple-hook lines became speedily apparent. The fish were not large, few measuring more than 10 inches, but they were surprisingly clean and fat, and they astounded themselves quite as heartily to the common handline as that wielded by a handsome bamboo.

A party of three men, George Peters, P. Goudin, and W. Brendel, carried off the honors of the day with a basket of 374 fish. They used sand-worm bait and fished from the oyster sloop owned by Capt. Philip Flynn. This must be considered good fishing, for it was impossible to remain on the water longer than two hours at a time owing to the cold. When their fingers became so benumbed that bites were not discernible, they would haul in their lines with the members of the Democratic House to secure the passage of a bill which shall provide for the distribution of the official ballots within the polling place on the day of election; and be it further

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 24—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing March 22, 1889.
American Tel. & Cable Co.	85⅛	85⅛	83½
American Express	115	115	110
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	37⅞	36⅛	46¾
Atlantic & Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾
Boston Air Line pf	103	103	...
Cameron Coal	3¼	3	3½
Canada Southern	55¾	54½	52⅝
Canadian Pacific	72⅞	71⅝	48⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	22⅝	17
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	63¾	63¾	63¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	40¾	39	31⅞
Chicago Gas Trust	43⅜	41¾	46⅜
Chicago & Alton	130	130	133½
Chicago & Northwestern	111¾	110	104½
Chicago, Kan. & Quincy	107⅜	106	82⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69½	67¾	82⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	116	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	99¾	98¾	90¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	17	17	17
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	50½	50½	37
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	73⅛	70	...
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	99¾	99¾	...
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	4¾	4¾	1¾
Colorado Coal	46	43¾	31
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	22⅜	21½	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal	21	19	17½
Chicago & East Illinois	30⅞	29	41⅜
Chicago & East Illinois pf	76	76	96¼
Commercial Cable	102¾	102½	...
Consolidated Gas Company	98¼	97½	...
Delaware & Hudson	149¾	148	132⅛
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136⅝	133½	138½
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	33⅜	32¾	20¾
Denver & Rio Grande	16	15	15⅜
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	72	72	65
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	22½	21	...
Edison General Electric Co.	105⅞	104¾	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	109	108¾	...
Flint & Père Marquette	35	29⅝	...
Flint & Père Marquette pf	100¼	97½	...
Green Bay & Winona	7	7	7
Iowa Central	9	8	10½
Iowa Central pf	28	26	27
Illinois Central	115¼	114¼	109½
Kingston & Pembroke	16	16	28
Lake Erie & Western	18	17¾	17¼
Lake Erie & Western pf	64⅝	63½	55⅜
Lake Shore	107⅜	106¾	101
Long Island	87¾	86	57
Louisville & Nashville	85¾	83	60¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	47	39	42½
Manhattan consolidated	106¾	106½	97
Manhattan Beach	5	5	...
Michigan Central	98⅝	97⅜	86½
Minnesota Iron	84	84	...
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	111½	111½	106
Minneapolis & St. Louis	67	67	45¾
Missouri Pacific	74¾	72¾	67½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	8	8	12¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas ex. rects.	10¾	9¾	15¾
Morris & Essex	150	149	150
Mobile & Ohio	15	15	10
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	103¼	99½	92½
New-Jersey Central	121¾	119	95
New-York Central	107	107	107
New-York & New-England	47½	45¾	43⅞
New-York, C. & St. L.	17¾	17	17⅝
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39¾	39¼	...
New-York, L. E. & W.	28¾	27¾	28½
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	62½	61¾	67¼
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8
Norfolk & Western	19¾	19¾	15
Norfolk & Western pf	50½	50	49¾
Northern Pacific	31¾	30	26
Northern Pacific pf	73	71¾	59¾
Ohio & Mississippi	20½	20¾	20¾
Ontario Mining	41	41	35
Ontario & Western	18¼	17½	16
Oregon Improvement	45⅞	45	48¾
Oregon Railway & Nav.	98¾	96	98¾
Oregon Short Line	43	43	51⅜
Oregon & Transcontinental	33	30⅝	32¼
Pacific Mail	38¾	37	35¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21	20½	28½
Philadelphia & Reading	41⅜	39¾	44⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf	37½	37½	...
Pullman Palace Car Co.	191½	191	179
Quicksilver	8¾	8¾	5¾
Rio Grande Western	18	16¾	...
Rio Grande Western pf	41½	40	...
Richmond & West Point	21½	20¾	25½
Richmond & West Point pf	78¾	78	78¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	105	105	97½
St. Louis & San Francisco	18½	18½	23
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	70	70	70
St. Paul & Duluth	35¾	34¾	38
St. Paul & Duluth pf	84	84	88
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112⅜	112	98
Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅜	...
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	4	3	...
Tennessee Coal & Iron	57	43½	38½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	99	96	101½
Toledo & Ohio Central	65	65	...
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78¾	77½	...
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	37⅞	37	28
Texas Pacific Land Trust	20	20	...
Texas Pacific	20¼	19⅞	18¾
Union Pacific	63½	61⅝	62⅜
Virginia Midland	45½	45½	...
Wabash	13	12¾	...
Wabash pf	27¾	26⅜	26
Western Union Telegraph	83⅛	81⅛	84½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	36⅜	35	...
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	73½	68½	65
Wisconsin Central	30	29¼	...

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in surplus reserve of $2,365,625; the banks now hold $3,416,420 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,150,900, an increase in specie of $3,010,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $399,100, an increase in deposits of $981,100, and an increase in circulation of $117,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Mch 22, '90.	*Mch 15, '90.*	*Mch 23, '89.*
Loans	$403,531,200	$404,682,100	$421,311,400
Specie	81,480,300	78,470,300	82,218,700
Legal tenders	24,794,900	25,194,000	34,855,900
Deposits	411,435,100	410,454,000	441,502,700
Circulation	3,637,500	3,519,700	4,277,200

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$81,480,300	$78,470,300	$82,218,700
Legal tenders	24,794,900	25,194,000	34,855,900
Total reserve	$106,275,200	$103,664,300	$117,074,600
Reserve required against deposits	102,858,775	102,613,500	110,375,675
Reserve above legal requirements	3,416,425	1,050,800	6,698,925

At London British consols for money declined ⅛, to 97 3-16, and for the account 1-16, to 97⅜. United States bonds were unchanged, the 4s at 125 and the 4½s at 106. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Mexican Central 4s, 1; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞; Lake Shore, ½, and Reading, ⅜. *Declined*—Union Pacific, 1; St. Paul and Northern Pacific preferred, each ¾; Canadian Pacific and Atlantic and Great Western firsts, each ½; Erie, Mexican National, Wabash preferred, and Ontario and Western each ⅜, and New-York Central, Erie seconds consolidated, and Pennsylvania, each ¼. Bar silver declined 1-16 to 44⅜ ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained £249,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.03, became 51.48. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 4,025,000f. in gold and 3,550,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March. 20, 1890	£24,104,484	.....
March 21, 1889	22,354,570	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 20, 1890	£50,173,000	£30,152,000
March 21, 1889	40,354,000	48,326,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 20, 1890	£28,287,334	£14,143,666
March 21, 1889	31,282,667	18,648,333

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 20, 1890	£5,467,000	£16,210,000
March 21, 1889	5,022,000	15,549,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 20, 1890	£4,675,000	£5,722,000
March 21, 1889	5,100,000	7,036,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 20, 1890	£2,815,000	£1,408,000
March 21, 1889	2,712,000	1,356,000

Total last week	£115,521,793	£87,635,666
Corresponding week '89	107,435,237	88,915,383
Week end'g Mar. 13,'90	114,522,121	87,285,238
Previous week 1889	107,358,320	88,908,333

The stock market was extremely dull, the trading being lighter than in any other week this year. Bad weather interfered with telegraphic communication and cut off some business. Bismarck's resignation, a poor statement by Union Pacific, and a heavy failure in the dry goods trade were depressing influences. On the other hand, the general railroad returns were satisfactory, which, together with growing ease in the money market, helped to sustain prices. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 8¾; Flint and Père Marquette, 7½; Toledo and Ohio Central, 5; Flint and Père Marquette preferred, 4½; Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, 2⅝; Rio Grande Western, 2; Columbus and Hocking Coal, 1⅞; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 1⅜; Columbus and Hocking Valley, New-Jersey Central, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and Rio Grande Western preferred, each 1½; Atchison, 1⅜, and Erie preferred, 1. *Declined*—Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, 3¼; Toledo and Ohio Central preferred, 3; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred and Oregon Short Line, each 2; Canadian Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio, each 1¾; Oregon Railway and Navigation, 1½; Union Pacific, Railway and Navigation, 1⅛; Lake Shore, 1¼; New-York and New-England, 1⅛, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred and Pullman, each 1.

In the trust stocks, Sugar advanced 1⅞, Whisky, 1, and American Cotton Oil, ¼. Lead declined ⅛.

The money market was easier. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 3@4 ₱ cent., the average being about 4 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was strong. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4 82¾@$4 83 for 60-day bills, $4 85⅛@$4 86 for demand, $4 86¾@$4 86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4 80¼@$4 80⅜ for commercial bills. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short. Reichsmarks at 94⅜@94⅝ and 95¼ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Governmental bonds were steady. Trading in State securities was very limited and bank stocker were without feature.

The railway mortgage bond market was quiet and slightly irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, 4; Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, 2½; Denver, Rio Grande & Western firsts, 2¾; Columbus and Hocking Valley firsts, Kansas Pacific consols, Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s, and Ohio Southern firsts, each 2; Union Pacific firsts of 1899, 1⅞; St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts, each 1¾; Metropolitan Elevated firsts and Oregon Improvement firsts, each 1¼, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago 4s, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Flint and Père Marquette 5s, Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, and St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Kansas City and Northern real estate 7s, 2¼; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, 2; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 1½; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, Memphis firsts, and Manitoba 6s, each 1¼, and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio seconds, Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, and trust receipts, Ohio Southern incomes, Reading first preference incomes, Richmond and Danville 5s, St. Louis and Cairo 4s, and St. Paul first 8s, each 1.

Following is the value in dollars of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,912,636
Corresponding week last year	11,255,553
Since Jan. 1, 1890	114,322,152
Corresponding period last year	122,818,179

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,617,436
Corresponding week last year	5,496,705
Since Jan. 1, 1890	74,841,134
Corresponding period last year	74,564,539

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$426,501
Corresponding week last year	2,151,247
Since Jan. 1, 1890	8,717,687
Corresponding period last year	2,095,460

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$540,206
Corresponding week last year	1,961,962
Since Jan. 1, 1890	7,504,086
Corresponding period last year	10,446,277

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Mar. 22.$627,255,535
Balance for the week ending March 22. 31,078,323
Clearings for the week ending Mar. 15. 711,862,515
Balance for the week ending March 15. 31,155,025
Clearings for the week ending March 8. 706,403,861
Balance for the week ending March 8. 30,499,034
Clearings for the week ending March 1. 768,861,164
Balance for the week ending march 1. 33,333,223
*Clearings for the week ending Feb. 21. 596,640,353
*Balance for the week ending Feb. 21. 31,926,333
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 15. 579,961,454
Balance for the week ending Feb. 15. 32,122,775
*For five days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Saturday's Cattle receipts were estimated at 2,000 head, making 54,454 head for the week, against 57,698 head for the previous week. There was a good general demand, and the market was firm at the small advance noted for Friday. Sales were on a basis of $1 50@$3 25 for Cows, $1 75@$3 75 for Bulls, and $3 30@$5 35 for shipping Steers.

Receipts of Hogs were estimated at 10,000 head, making 131,022 head for the week, against 122,691 head for the previous week. The demand called for a larger number than was offered, consequently the competition was severe and the market was strong. Sales ran from $3 95 for poor to $4 27½ for extra. Most of the trading was at $4 12½@$4 17½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,280 head; total for week thus far, 16,980 head; for same time last week, 18,740 head; consigned through, 4,200 head, 2,700 head of which to New-York; 120 head for sale; market steady, with a fair demand. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,000 head; total for week thus far, 38,200 head; for same time last week, 36,600 head; consigned through, 1,800 head, 800 head of which to New-York; 3,000 head for sale; Sheep, stronger; Lambs, steady and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,880 head; total for week thus far, 49,550 head; for same time last week, 47,600 head; consigned through, 3,640 head, 2,800 head of which to New-York; 2,400 head for sale; market dull and prices a shade lower; mediums and heavy, $4 35@$4 40; mixed, $4 35; Yorkers, $4 30; Pigs, $4 15@$4 20; other grades unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$4 80; fair to good do, $3 40@$4 40; stock and feeders, $2 40@$4 50; Range Steers, $2 30@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 5,400 head; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $4 20@$4 25; packing grades, $4@$4 10; light, fair to best, $4@4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 400 head; market strong; fair to choice, $4@$5 80.

FINANCIAL

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company
Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY. Cash Capital, $500,000 00. 34 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST., Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland, BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets. Negotiation of new loans a specialty.

INTER-STATE NATIONAL BANK, 187 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt-st.

ROBT. H. WEEMS, Pres't. F. F. STONE, Cashier.

Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO., BANKERS, 18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris. Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. DEBENTURES.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. CONSOL. STOCK, 5 PER CENT. BONDS.
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
GEORGIA CAROLINA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED SECOND MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.
NORTHWESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1890, on the above bonds will be paid at office of RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R., NO. 2 WALL-ST., New-York.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, 44 WALL-ST., New-York, March 17, 1890.

To the Stockholders of the EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY:

The second quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the stock of this company (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company) has been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on April 3, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record March 24, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 24, 1890, and reopened at 10 A. M. on April 4, 1890.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. MARCUS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CHICAGO, March 20, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $1.00 PER share will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 28 and reopen April 29, and be again closed May 2 for the annual meeting (June 4.)

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. B. BERGER, Treasurer.

LACLEDE GASLIGHT COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17, 1890.

A DIVIDEND OF 2 1-2 PER CENT. HAS this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office of the company at St. Louis, Mo., on April 1, 1890.

Transfer books will be closed March 25 at 3 P. M. and reopened April 2.

A. ROSS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, proximo. Books will be closed until April 3, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:25 A. M.; Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable lamps. Arrives Cleveland 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus, Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 6:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:30 P. M. Solid Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:01 night. Arrive at 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:06 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 8:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:00, 9:00, 9:30, 10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited, and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:01 night. Accommodation, 7:45 and 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R. Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:30 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Slatington, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:, 9:, 9:02, 10:, 11:, 12:, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, 4, 4:03, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *12 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:01, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:03, 4:30, 5:02, 6:04, 6:30, 8:03, 9:03, 9:06, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

All Trains arrive at and depart from GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Fourth-av. and 42d-st., New-York.

THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:50 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS—due at Canandaigua 3:00, Buffalo 5:20 P. M.

9:30 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Chicago 9:50 A. M. next day.

10:50 A. M. SOUTH-WESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—due Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11:30 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

6:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

FISHKILL (NEW-YORK POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, KINGSTON) AND HUDSON—8:00, †11:10, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 3:55, 6:30 P. M.; also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 14:55, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.; for GARRISON, (West Point), 8:00, †11:10 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 3:55, 14:55, 6:30 P. M.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:50, †11:50 A. M., 6:00, 10:00 P. M., also 3:30 P. M., Albany and Utica.

TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—8:50 A. M., 3:30 P. M., also Troy only, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—8:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, ¶10:00 P. M., ¶12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION—10:35 A. M., 13:20 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st, and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 76 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

†Daily except Sunday. ¶Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business of importance transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 22. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 22, was $1,401,810, as against $2,895,950; the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 24.

By Brown & Levinesa, public auction sale, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 59th-st., south side, 200 feet west of Park-av.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herbert P. Dickson, Esq., referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 67th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.

By Jacob L. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Henry McCloskey, Esq., referee, of two six-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 87.6, 189 and 191 Allen-st., west side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of ten five-story brick flats, with plot of land 238.10 by 135.6 by 201.10 by 259.5, on St. Nicholas-av., east side, block front between (205 to 215) 118th-st. and (204 to 220) 119th-st.

Tuesday, March 25.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 56.2, 86 Watts-st., northeast corner of Washington-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 97, 707 East 5th-st., north side, 95.2 feet east of Avenue C; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.5, 128 East 64th-st., south side, 135 feet West of Lexington-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, 170 East 72d-st., south side, 216.8 feet west of 3d-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.8, 178 East 93d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 3d-av., and four four-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.11, 104, 108, 110, and 112 West 116th-st., south side, west of Lenox-av. Also, Executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.5, 455 West 24th-st., north side, 141.8 feet east of 10th-av.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.11 by 103.3, 36 West 12th-st., south side, 370.11 feet west of 5th-av., and five-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 97.5, 693 1st-av., west side, 74 feet south of 40th-st. Also foreclosure sale, William Irwin, Esq., referee, of the one, two, and four story buildings, with plot of land 123.6 by 13.10 by — by 41.8, 636 to 642 West 53d-st., south side, 450 feet west of 11th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 181 East 29th-st., north side, 85 feet east of Lexington-av; also public auction sale of a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on Riverside Drive, northeast corner of 106th-st; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 107th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.; two lots, together in size 50.11 by 100, on 11th-av., southwest corner of 107th-st; seven lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 111th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 11th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 112th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 11th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five-story stone-front flat, with lot 18 by 100.11, 226 West 121st-st., south side, 268 feet west of 7th-av.; three four-story brick flats, with plot of land 106 by 100, 257 to 261 West 128th-st., north side, and 7th-av., and about eighteen lots on Bronx River road, north of Opdyke-st. and 4th-av., west of 1st-st., 24th Ward; also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 96.6 by 8 by irregular, 2,015 Fulton-st., near Saratoga-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John B. Whiting, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 95 by 201.10, on East 99th-st., running through to 100th-st., 325 feet west of 3d av.; also, similar sale, F. P. Forster, Esq., referee, of the four-story flat, with lot 21.8 by 99.11, 248 West 129th-st., south side, east of 8th-av.

Wednesday, March 26.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 47.10 by 118 by 48.4 by 110.4, 48 and 50 Maiden-lane, running through to (93 and 95) Liberty-st., east of Nassau, and of two brick and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 462 Grand-st., northwest corner of Pitt-st.; three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 67th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 25 by 102.2, 214 East 77th-st., south side, 230 feet east of 3d-av., and four-story brick flat, with lot 20.5 by 70.11, 41 Park-av., northeast corner of 91st-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 17.6 by 58.4 by 7.6 by irregular, 555 Greenwich-st., west side, 36 feet north of Charlton-st.; four-story brick building and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 32.10 by 71.8 by 28 by irregular, 113 Charlton-st., north side, 54 feet west of Greenwich-st.; four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, 320 East 25th-st., south side, west of 1st-av., and two two-story frame buildings, with lot 20 by 98.9, 435 West 35th-st., north side, west of 9th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, partition sale, John B. Whiting, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 426 and 428 West 56th-st., south side, west of 9th-av., and six two and three story frame houses, with plot of land 150 by 100.5, 38 to 50 West 64th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av.

By Brown & Levinesa, executor's sale of the three-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 75, 281 Bleecker-st., northeast corner of Jones-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, trustee's sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 9 West 4th-st., north side, 20 feet east of Mercer-st. Also executor's sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.4, 121 West 44th-st., north side, 233.4 feet west of 6th-av., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 209 West 131st-st., north side, 159.4 feet west of 7th-av.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of frame houses, with two lots, each 25.1 by 100, 703 and 705 9th-av., west side, 25.1 feet north of 48th-st.

By L. J. and I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 50, 36 Forsyth-st., east side, near Canal-st., and two similar houses, with lots, each 20 by 50, 30 and 32 Bayard-st., north side, near Bowery.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, Almet F. Jenks, Esq., referee, of two two-story frame and brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, 58 Norfolk-st., east side, 150 feet north of Grand-st.; two three-story brick buildings, with lot 24.6 by 97.6, 97½ 7th-st., north side, 142.5 feet east of 1st-av., and three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 97.6, 99 7th-st., north side, 187.11 feet east of 1st-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, H. E. Dickson, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21 by 100.5, 50 East 61st-st., south side, 125 feet east of Madison-av. Also, similar sale, Joseph Ullman, Esq., referee, three five-story stone-front flats, with plot of land 75.11 by 86, 1,796 to 1,802 9th-av., southeast corner of 103d-st.

By Boyd & Gibson, public auction sale of the five-story and two-story frame buildings, with lots 20 by 100, 234 East 48th-st., south side, 120 feet east of 3d-av.

Thursday, March 27.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25.1 by 93.10, 787 and 789 Washington-st., east side, 50 feet north of Jane-st. Also, public auction of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, 332 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 39th-st.; six-story brick building, with lot 28.2 by 93.6, 554 West 50th-st., south side, 99.11 feet east of 11th-av., and two-story house, with plot of land 120 by 162, on Main-st., corner of Hudson-st., New-Rochelle, N. Y. Also, Brooklyn property comprising four three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 80, 345 to 351 Vernon-av., north side, east of Lewis-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25.8 by 102.2, 136 Cherry-st., north side, 289.3 feet east of Catharine-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 64, 135 East 15th-st., south side, 230 feet east of Irving-place; three-story and four-story frame houses, with lot 19.4 by 93.6, 148 West 19th-st., south side, 177.8 feet east of 7th-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.9 by 100.8, 175 East 94th-st., north side, 137.6 feet west of 3d-av., and eighteen three-story brick dwellings, with lots, about 14 by 85, to 35 West 119th-st., north side, 51.7 feet west of 5th-av. Also, partition sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.4, 237 Mulberry-st., west side, west of 2d-av.; also, administrator's sale of two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 51.9 by 94, 240 and 242 1st-av., northeast corner of 14th-st., and Brooklyn property comprising two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 21.4 by 58.6, 15 and 17 Chester-place, south side, 145.4 feet west of Hartleet-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of three five-story stone-front flats, with lots each 25 by 75, 190 to 194 Waverley-place, south side, 98.8 feet west of 10th-st., and five-story stone-front flat, with lot 24.9 by 92, 342 West 18th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 9th-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John H. Bird, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 116 West 130th-st., south side, 183.4 feet west of 6th-av.

Friday, March 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 21 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

By Brown & Levinesa, foreclosure sale, J. R. Cuming, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, 20 East 52d-st., south side, 79 feet west of Madison-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 22.

10½-av., s. s., 200 ft. s. of 133d-st., 40x100; Manuel Wilking to Hyman Sonn and another..... $5,000

133d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., and other property; Bryson Sean and others to Hermann Wilking..... 45,000

133d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Lenox, 22x100.2; Simon Filer and another to Kate Gallagher..... 10,000

Manor-st., s. s., 154.6 ft. e. of Princess, 46.10x 93.2x irreg.x100; Samuel Davis and wife to Sherman Lennon..... 5,000

66th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; David W. Robinson and others, executors, to Alice M. Preble and another..... 60,000

Denman-place, p. s., 147 ft. s. of Union-av., 24.9x77.4; John F. Norck and wife to Charles H. Ryder..... 4,800

140th-st., centre line, 18.9 ft. w. of 5d Nicholas-av., 100x120.11; Alfred Oesterhoudt and wife to Edward D. Lamb et al..... 10,000

Same property; Maria A. Young and others to Edward E. James..... 1

Same property; Trustees of John Pents to Alfred C. Wittpress..... 1

College-av., s. s., 5.25 ft. e. v. of 143d-st., 25x100; Abraham Wimpress and wife to Harriet J. Wittpress..... 1

Sutton-place, w. s., 70.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 27.2x80; John J. Rupp to Barbara Zellar.. 18,900

95th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of West End-av., and 100th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Amsterdam-av., 50x100.8x irregular to 96th-st.; Patrick H. McManus and wife to Alexander Hess.. 1

107th-st., n. s., 113 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100; executors of John O'Brien to Charles M. Brandt..... 1

7-1st-st., n. s., 224 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.9; Augusta Berge and another to George Wurst..... 31,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The new methods of title insurance. How they protect.

No. 3.

In 1887 M. proposed to make a loan to E. and wished the title insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The searches disclosed a judgment recovered in 1878 against a person of the same name as E. The judgment debtor could not be identified as E., the borrower.

The latter, on being questioned about it, denied that it was against him, and made an elaborate affidavit to that effect. Thereupon the loan was made and the title policy issued to M.

In reality the judgment was against the mortgageor. Four months afterward an enemy of his informed the judgment creditor's attorney, who had forgotten all about the judgment and lost all track of E., that E. owned the mortgaged property.

The attorney at once advertised it for sale under an execution. M. called upon the company to protect him and the latter at once bought the judgment for $4,250 and cleared the title.

Would the mortgageor have been as much at ease if he had been relying on the old and approved methods, and would the cash or an excuse of "due diligence" have probably been forthcoming?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter, George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues, Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham, John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch, Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann, John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost, Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks, William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams, Charles R. Henderson,
William Trantwine, Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson, Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Nos. 12, 14, 18, 20 WEST 85TH-ST.

Four handsome brownstone bay-window fronthouses. Four stories, basement and sub-cellar. Hard-wood mantles, tiled bathrooms, parquet floors, &c. These houses were built by one of the best builders in the city, and are in prime condition to fresco, paint, or paper.

Will sell cheap or trade for income property in New-York City. Janitor at buildings. Address GEO. E. TAILE,

135 Broadway, New-York City.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
at the lowest current rate of interest.

PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE
can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.

34 Nassau St., New York, Mutual Life Bldg. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FIXED RATES.

NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

PIERS AND BULKHEAD PROPERTY TO Lease at foot of Vesey-st., North River; half of Pier 25. Pier 24, and bulkhead connected therewith; best location in the city; will be rented to a desirable party on moderate terms.

E. A. BRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVEN open lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
DUNCAN BUILDING,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS.

A Fine Suite of Offices on the Third Floor.
ALSO ON PINE-ST.,
Banking Office on Ground Floor.
APPLY TO
OGDEN & CLARK,
11 PINE-ST., ROOM NO. 1.

TO LET—WITH FROM TEN TO FORTY horse power, first and second floors in a fireproof building; centrally located; elevator service included. Apply to Janitor, 846 Broadway.

OFFICES IN BUILDING ADJOINING NEW Union Trust Company Building with partition desks, &c., one at $200, another at $300. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—AT 829 GREENWICH-ST. STORE 1 floor, 22x100, and fine cellar, 22x11; immediate possession. Apply to Janitor on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A WESTCHESTER COUNTY farm within one hour of New-York; new building, with all modern improvements; Queen Anne style; farm contains 168 acres of very choice land; will sell cheap or trade for present city property. Address GEO. E. FAILE, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
23 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
as follows:
Five lots on the northeast corner
RIVER-SIDE DRIVE AND 106TH-ST.
will be sold in one parcel;
NINE LOTS ON 11TH OR
WEST END-AV., 106TH AND 107TH STS.;
NINE LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS.,
between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brownstone house, with lot
No. 127 WEST 42D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 11 o'clock, at the
Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and mansard-roof stone Dwelling & Lot,
NO. 121 WEST 44TH-ST.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
3-story basement brick and stone Dwelling & Lot,
NO. 209 WEST 131ST-ST.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom,
59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
the valuable improved property,
NOS. 36 and 38½ BAYARD-ST.—Two three-story brick dwellings with store and Power Furnishing.
NO. 26 FORSYTH-ST.—Two-story and attic brick store and dwelling; lot 25x50.
For further particulars, maps, apply to Messrs. BRIESEN & KNAUTH, attorneys, 229 Broadway, or the auctioneer's, 149 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westward from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet six inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison avenue, one hundred and two feet six inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN BRICK HOUSE in perfect order; all improvements; lot 50x200, with large stable, on Walton-av., near Cedar Park; a delightful residence; rent moderate. Apply to McCORD, 610 Most-av.

A—125TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV.—DESIRable three-story brownstone, 18.9x50, 11 rooms, $1,900. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

A—131ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—DESIRable three-story Queen Anne, 20 rooms, decorated, $800. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. A Forty minutes from City Hall. Nine to twelve-room cottages, fully completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Averne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York. R. H. STEARNS.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, North Shrewsbury River, near Locust Point, Monmouth County, N. J. Apply to
LAMARCHE,
51 Chambers-st., New-York City.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—SEVERAL FURnished houses to rent; two hours by rail; high elevation. MCHARG, 137 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.

RIVERDALE, within a few minutes of depot; place formerly belonging to W. J. Hooker, deceased; dwelling with sixteen rooms, water, gas, furnace, fine view of Hudson River, and stable; will be put in excellent order; rent $1,200.

MORRIS DOCK, within six minutes of depot, small cottage with six rooms, on grounds of the undersigned; rent $300.

HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FLAT TO LET FOR ONE YEAR; HANDsomely furnished: $200 a month. VANCOLEAR, 201 West 55th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lispenard.—Present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $85 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

AN APARTMENT TO LET OF FOURTEEN large, light rooms in the Dalhousie, 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., facing the Park; one of the finest fire-proof buildings in the city. To be seen at any time.

APARTMENTS FOR BACHELORS TO LET. Finest location in city; every comfort and convenience; rents, $500 up. Apply to Superintendent Cumberland, or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO Let, in fire-proof building; rooms superb; elevator, steam heat, free coal and wood for range, &c.: Macen, 6 East 58th-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE Flats in upper part of the city to let; 54th-st., near Madison-av.; rents, $960 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

104 WEST 94TH-ST.—7 ROOMS; DECOrated; steam heat; hall boys; $55. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—THE NIAGARA, NORTHWEST CORner of 87th-st. and Park-av. Apartments of five, six, and eight rooms and bath; very light; passenger elevator; steam heat; uniformed hall boys; rents, $35, $50, and $75; a first-class apartment house in all respects. Apply on premises or to WM. C. HILL, Agent, 38 Broad-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 25th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

THE LE JEUNE SCHOOL OF VOCAL CULture.—The first quarter's instruction in classes in singing, sight reading, and harmony, under the direction of Mr. Le Jeune, will begin at the school, 98 5th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst.; terms for the above, $15; private lessons, $30; apply at the school to GEO. F. LE JEUNE. Prospectuses at music stores.

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT silver bell parlor, stage, and orchestra banjo; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

STUDY OF BEST AUTHORS.—CLASS OR Individual Lessons in and near this city. French Authors read in original. For Subject List address Miss V., Box 111 Times Office. Private Lessons in English, Latin, French, Music.

OFFICES IN BUILDING ADJOINING NEW Union Trust Company Building with partition desks, &c., one at $200, another at $300. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—AT 829 GREENWICH-ST. STORE 1 floor, 22x100, and fine cellar, 22x11; immediate possession. Apply to Janitor on premises.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri,) by its deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 698, page 385, conveyed to the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as Trustee, the following-described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west, along the north line of Clark-avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east, along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the leasehold premises next below described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 45x34 feet, one story high, with basement, having a corrugated iron roof and iron floor fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing 1 Lowe improved generator and super-heater combined, 7 feet in diameter, capacity 400,000 cubic feet per day; 2 generators, of 5 feet diameter, and 2 super-heaters, of 4 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 3 washers, 1 scrubber, and 1 condenser; 1 tank, capacity 60 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house, 22x32 feet and one story high, built of brick, with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double rivetted tubular boilers 52x12 feet, and all connections complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, one 4-foot Worthington (hydraulic) pump, two No. 6 Hooker pumps, one heater, 24'x4', one steam drum, 2'x9'. Also one two-story brick office and storage building, 35½ x25½ feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor (16') with all connections complete, office desk, table, chairs, heating stove, and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 20x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 46x14 feet. Also one gas holder, single section, 60 feet diameter; capacity 40,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Lots numbered eight (8) and seven (7) and the western eight (8) feet of lot number six (6), number seven (7), number eight (8) of central addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, and having an aggregate front of seventy-two (72) feet and two (2) inches on the north line of Clark-avenue, by a depth northwardly, and parallel with Eighteenth-street, of ninety-five (95) feet to an alley ten (10) feet wide; and bounded north by said alley, east by property of the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, (formerly the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company,) south by Clark-avenue, and west by an alley. Located on said leasehold premises is one storage (naphtha) tank having a capacity of 10,215 gallons. Said leasehold estate was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, 1882, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John W. Harrison as lessors, and the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company (now the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company) as lessee, for a term of ten years commencing on the first day of July, 1882, and ending on the first day of July, 1892, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and first day of July in each year, the last payment being due on the first day of July, 1892, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general tax or special tax, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a further clause giving the lessee, its successors or assigns, the privilege of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease, at the end of said term, at the price of forty thousand dollars, or of purchasing the same at any time during said term at the price of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars and an additional sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for each year, and a proportionate part of said sum for each additional part of a year, from the beginning of said term down to the date of such purchase. The said lease is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis in Book 666 at page 447.

FOURTH—Also about 25 miles and 4,272 feet of gas street mains of the following dimensions, viz.: About 9,226' of 12", 950' of 10", 21,914' of 8", 42,135' of 6", 61,787' of 4", and 260' of 3". Said mains are laid in that portion of said city of St. Louis bounded by the east line of Second-street, north line of Wright-street, west line of Washington-avenue, and south line of Washington-avenue, including also Eighteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Fourth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and Broadway from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and also Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh streets, respectively, from the north line to the south line of Chestnut-street. Also about 2,267 services, ranging in size from ¾" to 12", and 2,152 extend from the mains to the meters in the respective buildings and the balance from the mains to the curb of the street. Also about 1,337 meters, of various sizes, and 223 of various sizes, not set. Also 32 No. 3 and 22 No. 2 gas cook stoves, 2 gas heaters, and 6 spiders, all in use; 76 No. 1 gas cooking stoves and 18 gas heating stoves, not in use, and 21 No. 3 and 12 No. 2 cooking stoves and 2 gas ranges out of repair.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, taps, calking irons, pumps and gauges, vises, lever machine, metal-pressing machine, stop boxes, wrenches, pipefitters' stock, street lanterns, steel bar, service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves, counters, railing, screen, desks, office chairs, letter presses, case of drawers and pigeon-holes, all located at 503 North Sixth-street. Also 1 horse, harness and delivery wagon.

SIXTH—Also all the right, title, and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license (dated May 9th, 1881, and recorded in Liber V. 26, page 153, of Transfers) to use, as granted by the Missouri Gas Company, a corporation, to the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company) to use the improvement in manufacturing apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating gas under letters patent of the United States numbered 187,847 and dated September 21st, 1876. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company (and assigned by the last-named company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right and liberty to use in said city of St. Louis an improvement in the manufacture of gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,832 and dated August 15th, 1876, and the improvement in processes and apparatus for making gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 130,383 and dated August 13th, 1872.

SEVENTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 11,358 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay pipes in the streets and alleys for heating purposes," approved April 8th, 1880. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 13,495 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company and its successors and assigns shall be permitted to lay and maintain pipes and appliances in the streets, alleys, and public places of the City of St. Louis for the distribution, supply, and sale of gas for the term ending January 1st, A. D. 1920," passed January, 1886.

And whereas said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds therein described, to wit: One thousand bonds, numbered from one to one thousand, inclusive, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated February 1st, 1883, and payable to bearer on the first day of February, 1903, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of February and August in each year, (said interest being evidenced by interest coupons, payable to bearer, attached to said bonds.)

And whereas of the bonds so secured by said deed of trust $893 (aggregating $893,000) were issued by said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company. And whereas said deed of trust provides that in case the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company should at any time, after demand made, make default in or refuse, neglect, or omit for any period exceeding three months to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds secured by said deed of trust, or on any of them, then and in such case said Trustee should, upon the written request of the holders of one-half in amount of said bonds then outstanding, proceed to sell the property by said deed of trust mortgaged to the highest and best bidder, at public sale at the east front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. And, whereas said deed of trust also provides that in the event of any sale by the said trustee of the property mortgaged by said deed, then that the whole principal sum of each and all of the said bonds then outstanding and secured by said deed of trust should forthwith become due and payable. And whereas default was made in the payment of the interest on said bonds secured by said deed of trust, which matured and was due and payable on the first day of August, 1889. And whereas demand of payment of the said interest was made after said interest became due and payable and more than three months prior to this date, and the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company neglected and refused and still neglects and refuses to pay the same, and has neglected and refused for a period exceeding three months, after demand for the payment thereof as aforesaid, to pay the said semi-annual interest, which fell due, as aforesaid, on the first day of August, 1889: Now, therefore, by virtue of said deed of trust, and at the request of the holders of upward of one-half in amount of said bonds, secured by said deed of trust and outstanding at the date of said default and of said demand, and still outstanding, the undersigned, The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, will offer the above-described property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1890, for the purposes of said trust.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustee.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

PAWNBROKERS ASTONISHED.

THE RAPID PROGRESS OF THE BILL TO REDUCE THEIR INTEREST.

The Pawnbrokers' Association of this city, which failed to kill the bill for the reduction of the rate of pawnbrokers' interest in the Assembly, has reached the conclusion that it will be more successful in the Senate. In fact, Moses Mehrback, a pawnbroker himself and the active agent of the association, announced to his fellow-pawnbrokers late on Saturday night that he had completed all arrangements for the slaughter of the bill in the Senate. His statement was very positive that "everything is fixed and the bill is to be killed." He was not quoted as mentioning the man or the means he had selected, but another more loquacious member of the association said that Timothy J. Campbell had been instructed with the killing.

This bill provides that no pawnbroker shall demand a greater interest than 2 per cent. per month for the first six months and 1 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan of less than $100, and half those rates for loans of over that amount. For five consecutive years the measure has been introduced at Albany as a "strike," and on no occasion has it even been reported by the committee to which it was referred.

This year it was introduced in the Assembly by M. J. Stein and was passed last Wednesday. On being announced in the Senate on Thursday it was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations by the President. The passage of the bill by the Assembly was not nearly so much of a surprise to the agents of the Pawnbrokers' Association as was this reference. They had contemplated attacking it in the Assembly, but they were dismayed by the parsistence and sincerity of its introducer, Mr. Stein, and they chose to wait for the less expensive process of weighting it down in the Senate. But to add to their dismay, on motion of Senator Fassett the bill was immediately advanced to the Committee of the Whole, thus taking away the last chance the pawnbrokers' agents had of killing it in committee. The bill could be in no better shape to pass the Senate and be sent to the Governor. It will be reported this week, perhaps to-morrow.

BOATKEEPER SCOTT'S DEATH

IT RESULTS FROM AN ACCIDENT THAT COST ANOTHER PILOT HIS LIFE.

Boatkeeper Alexander Ferguson Scott of the pilot boat George J. Warren, No. 5, who was injured on the 5th inst. while in charge of a yawl from which five pilots were endeavoring to board a tugboat off Sandy Hook, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his residence, 44 Oliver-street. His death was due to the injuries received on that occasion. Pilot Edward Collins was killed at the time.

The tug M. Moran, under command of Capt. Richard Moran, had towed the outward-bound Austrian bark Methusalem over the bar, and shortly after noon on the day of the accident dropped anchor opposite the pilot-boat station, where the boat Washington, No. 22, was on duty. Several pilots who had been left at the station by outgoing vessels were anxious to return to the city and put off in the Washington's yawl. Boatkeeper Scott, who was in charge of the yawl, brought her alongside the outgoing bark and took off the pilot who had carried her out. Then the yawl started for the tug. When alongside, the pilots jumped for the tug. John Hobbs, Edward Turnure, Frederick Ryerson, and William Crocker reached the tug's deck safely. Collins struck his head against one of the iron-bound fenders of the tug and fell back dead in the boat. Boatkeeper Scott was caught between the yawl and the side of the tugboat.

It was not supposed that he was seriously injured, although he complained of severe pains in the region of the heart and under the left shoulder blade. He was attended at the Chambers-Street Hospital and subsequently at his home by Dr. Keefe of 31 Oliver-street. He was taken with a sudden spasm of pain at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and died before medical aid reached him. He was thirty-five years of age and had been a Sandy Hook pilot for fourteen years. He leaves a widow and three children. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Levy.

BRESSLER NOT POISONED,

HE DIED OF TYPHOID PNEUMONIA,' DR. JENKINS DECIDES.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins made an autopsy at 1 P. M. yesterday on the body of Louis Bresler, who died on Friday at 345 West Fifty-eighth-street under circumstances that were regarded as suspicious by one of his sons-in-law, Aaron Kahn of 109 West Sixty-third-street. Kahn said he feared Bresler had been poisoned, and intimated that Allen H. Wood, the theatrical manager and another son-in-law of Bresler, was in some way responsible for the death. Dr. Jenkins found no traces of poison and a burial permit was granted stating typhoid pneumonia as the cause of death.

This was Bresler's disease as diagnosed by his physician, Dr. Mark Blumenthal. Wood says his brother-in-law's action in making such a charge at such a time was "simply brutal," and declares that he will bring an action for damages against Kahn as soon as the funeral is over with. This takes place at 10 A. M. today from the house. Rabbi Henry S. Jacobs will officiate and the burial will be at Cypress Hills.

Aaron Kahn was seen by a TIMES reporter at his residence yesterday afternoon. He said the result of the autopsy was final so far as suspicions of poisoning were concerned. These suspicions, however, had been based on an expression of the sick man to Mrs. Kahn—"Oh, if these walls could speak, what a story they would tell!" This remained unaccounted for. Mrs. Kahn had agreed with her husband in thinking the death suspicious, and Mr. Kahn said all the relatives, with the exception of the widow and Mrs. Wood, had regarded an investigation as desirable. He added that no doubt had been entertained by any one of Dr. Blumenthal's good faith, and that it was better for all concerned that the autopsy had taken place.

TAMMANYITES CONDEMNED.

The Central Labor Union yesterday paid its respects to the Tammanyites of the Tenth Assembly District for having censured Assemblyman Sohmer for voting for the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. The union passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Central Labor Union passed resolutions approving of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill as a measure of honest and fair elections;

Whereas, The Tammany organization of the Tenth Assembly District has condemned the action of Assemblyman Sohmer in voting for the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, and intends to discipline him on his return to this city;

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union condemns the action of the Tammany organization of the Tenth Assembly District, and approves and indorses Assemblyman Sohmer's action in supporting the measure as being in the interests of the people and of fair and honest elections in this State.

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union indorses Mr. Sohmer in regard to the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, as therein he expresses the sentiments of organized labor, and the Central Labor Union tenders him its hearty support on the stand that he has taken.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners held a meeting yesterday. The monthly report showed that the society had 472 branches in various countries, with a membership of 27,123, an increase of 1,000 during the past four months. There were 808 members on the unemployed benefit list, 1,074 on the sick benefit list, and 283 on the superannuated benefit list. The superannuated men have been members of the society for twenty-five consecutive years, and receive a benefit of $3 per week. The funds of the society amount to $300,000, and it has succeeded in securing advances in wages in forty cities and towns.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY BRAWLS.

During a fight yesterday morning at 17 Chatham-square John Watts, a young man of 62 Marion-street, was struck over the left eye with a club by Michael Allionili of 69 James-street, and received a severe wound. Watts was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital and Allionili was arrested.

John Kane and John Sullivan indulged in a fight in front of 6 Doyer-street yesterday, and Sullivan cut Kane's head open with an axe. Sullivan was locked up in the Elizabeth-street police station.

Two Italians, Antonio Vincenza and Frank Desteeli, quarreled yesterday at 84 James-street, and Desteeli was stabbed in the left arm with a stiletto by Vincenza, who was arrested.

During a fight at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street between two laborers, Henry Conklin and John Moran, the latter struck the former with a shovel, fracturing his upper jaw. Conklin was taken to Harlem Hospital and Moran was locked up.

WITH SMALLPOX ON BOARD.

The Portuguese steamship Benguella, which arrived yestgrday from St. Michael's in the Azores, was held at Quarantine by Health Officer Smith owing to a case of smallpox among the crew. Capt. Rosa reported that on March 17 when the steamer was nine days out, Manuel Texena, a seaman, was taken with smallpox. There were 300 steerage passengers on board. Texena was kept isolated from them. He was transferred yesterday to the hospital on North Brother Island.

Health Officer Smith decided to detain the Benguella at Quarantine indefinitely. She will be thoroughly disinfected and the passengers will be vaccinated and will be held for observation, either on board the steamship or on one of the quarantine islands in the lower bay.

BROOKLYN A GOOD FIELD.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MIGHT FIND SOMETHING OF INTEREST.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn has been occupied for several days in preparing answers to the list of questions in regard to the municipal Government submitted by the legislative investigating committee, and the politicians expect the Senators to give Brooklyn an overhauling before they return to Albany. If they do they will find several interesting matters to inquire into.

One will be the Board of Charities and Correction, where a deficit of nearly $250,000 has been rolled up in a very mysterious manner. An inquiry here will be very opportune, inasmuch as there is a bill now at Albany providing for funds to wipe out this indebtedness. The Senators would do well to ascertain just how subordinates in this department are appointed and get at the political relations of fifty and odd men who have received comfortable berths since the new Commissioners came in.

But the richest field will be the peculiar condition of affairs in the Board of Supervisors and the relations between that body of legislators and the County Farm at St. Johnland. Five Supervisors are now under indictment in connection with that matter, but from the political gossips it is learned that there is no chance for conviction. This statement hasn't frightened the District Attorney's office at all, and the cases against the accused men are being worked up vigorously.

It is also probable that the Senators will look into the government of Gravesend, where John Y. McKane's management makes it possible for constables to charge for ten and fifteen times as much work as they perform. The bills of these men are on file in the Supervisor's office, all audited as correct by "Dan" Lake, the former Auditor and the latest convert to Republicanism and Federal patronage.

The death of City Clerk John Shanley has left vacant one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the Brooklyn Aldermen, and several politicians are working very hard to get it. The place carries a salary of $3,600 a year, and the incumbent has a deputy and a corps of clerks to do the work for him. All Shanley ever did was to appear at the weekly meetings of the board and read the minutes and the few resolutions presented. His deputy, Col. Cummings, who now gets $3,500 a year, wants to become Chief Clerk, and in all probability he will succeed. The others who aspire to the place are ex-Assemblymen W. H. McLaughlin and Peter K. McCann and John Cottier, who was beaten in the election for County Clerk. The one who makes the strongest fight will probably be appointed deputy to Cummings. The latter is backed by the Sixth Ward and Register "Jim" Kane.

The politicians are getting worried because Mayor Chapin does not appoint the Civil Service Commissioners to succeed Edward M. Shepard, Edwin Packard, and Thomas J. Tilney, who, it is admitted, will soon go out of office. The Mayor is as close as an oyster on the subject, but the friends of the reform say he is going to take a long step in the right direction by appointing Mr. A. Augustus Healy to succeed President Shepard. Mr. Healy is not only a close personal friend of both Mayor Chapin and Mr. Shepard, but he is well known among civil service reformers as President of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association and of the Brooklyn Democratic Club. Mr. William Potts, the Secretary of the association, feels confident that Mayor Chapin will hold out against any machine influence that is being brought to bear to induce him to lower the tone of this commission.

STERN BROS.' EASTER DISPLAY.

AN EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA DRESS AMONG THE ELEGANT EXHIBITS.

An exhibition of rare and costly fabrics is awaiting visitors to the establishment of Stern Brothers, 26 to 32 West Twenty-third-street, during the present week, and Easter shoppers will find an inexhaustible display from which to make their selections. In the dress department there are some creations that rival Worth. One dress in particular will attract special attention. It is a faithful reproduction of a dress of the Empress of Austria, and is of gold Oriental net, embroidered over which is a long coat of Roman silk with deep capes from the shoulder fastened at the waist with gold cord. There is also a garden dress of mousseline de soie, trimmed with rows of fine lace, and made in an exquisite design.

A beautiful black toulard with pin dots of old rose and sprays of pinks through it will attract a great deal of attention. Around the bottom in deep squares are ruchings of black lace with fine bands of cut jet. The waist is full, with a round yoke back and front over a collar. The sleeves are very long, with high puffings. Among the wraps displayed a very striking one is a Pingart coat of orange cloth handsomely embroidered in cut jet. It has long flowing sleeves of real lace, with deep strands of cut jet on the edges. The whole is finished with a ruffle of lace, which makes the garment more than three-quarter length.

But it is the display of trimmed hats probably that the ladies will take the greatest delight in admiring. This includes everything, from the close-fitting small hat to the wide-rimmed larger styles that are in vogue, and made in every style of the milliner's art. A large yellow openwork fancy straw hat has a conspicuous place. A large butterfly formed of yellow velvet and black lace covers the crown, and a black lace scarf depends from the back. Near it will be seen a large golden brown straw hat entirely veiled with brown tulle caught up at the back by a small butterfly of pale blue velvet. It is finished with a large butterfly bow of blue velvet and a cluster of blue tips and aigrettes. Among the small close-fitting hats there is one that will be called "sweet." The entire crown is covered with daisies, and the narrow rim is of olive green velvet and cream white straw. The trimming is high and of green leaves, and the effect is striking. The crown of another of these small hats is of green leaves surrounded by two large pink roses, and with narrow green velvet ties from the back.

On the whole the display of the week in those and other departments of Stern Brothers will be something unusual even for this house, and Easter shoppers will be sure to admire it.

ARRANGING FOR THE TOURNAMENT.

A number of contestants in the coming telegraph contest at Hardman Hall met at Manager Fred Catlin's residence, in Brooklyn, on Saturday night, and drew lots for places. It has been decided that the ladies' class shall lead the programme. Then will come the "old timers'" class, and then classes A and B. The contestants will number about sixty altogether, and it is expected that it will take from noon to midnight to give them an opportunity to try for the honors.

Each will send five minutes, and whoever transmits the greatest number of words in that time will be the winner in the different classes. As every operator likes to have his instruments adjusted differently, two minutes will be allowed for adjusting before the word "Go" is given.

Those dilatory ones who fail to respond immediately upon their names being called will forfeit all privileges in the tournament.

MME. PATTI AND SUITE ARRIVE.

Mme. Adelina Patti, with Signor Nicolini, her husband, her man servants and maid servants, and her famous pet dogs, arrived in the city last night from her tour through the country and reached the suite of rooms which had been engaged for her at the Hoffman House. Most of the afternoon great baskets of roses and orchids had been accumulating in her drawing room, and when she reached her apartments and found these beautiful gifts she manifested as much delight as though she were not accustomed to that sort of thing.

Mme. Patti had just endured a railway trip of seven hours, and as she was very, very tired she was obliged to deny herself to visitors. She will appear next Wednesday evening in "Semiramide" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

PASSENGERS ON THE ETRURIA.

The Cunard steamship Etruria arrived late yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown. The trip was not a very quick one, as the steamer was delayed somewhat during the middle of the voyage by rough head gales and high seas. Among the passengers were Major R. T. Creamer, Edward Lloyd, C. D. Rose, Dr. R. F. Weir, Dr. A. J. Hodgson, E. Douglas Archibald, Mrs. Stanley Clarke, James L. Fellows, the Rev. T. S. Johnson, Dr. G. H. Williams, Gould H. Thorp, and Dr. V. N. Christie.

While rounding the Southwest Spit on her way up the lower bay the Etruria grounded. The mishap occurred while the ship's head was being turned up the bay. The vessel backed off into deep water without assistance. She sustained no injuries.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The Winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic, and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequaled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. Try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic and I recommend it to all who have that tired feeling."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

O'NEILL'S,

6th-av., 20th to 21st st.

EASTER DISPLAY

OF

FINE MILLINERY and COSTUMES.

The finest assortment of choice Pattern Bonnets and Hats ever exhibited will be found in our extensive

MILLINERY PARLORS.

We also exhibit some choice designs of our own make equal to the imported at lower prices.

Our line of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats cannot be excelled.

5,000

Dozen genuine MILAN HATS, fine quality and superior finish, all colors, including black,

98c. each.

Misses' TARPAULIN SAILOR HATS,

25c. each.

An elegant line of Boys' and Misses' PLAID CLOTH CAPS for School wear,

48c. each.

Misses' School and Dress HATS from

$1 98 to $9 each.

CHOICE COMBINATIONS

in

FLOWERS, LACES, and RIBBONS.

10,000

Pieces of No. 16 SILK VELVET RIBBONS, satin back, black and colors,

25c. per yard. (Special.)

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES

of the season will be found in our

Costume and Wrap Department.

New Spring Dresses, Wraps, Long Garments, Walking Coats, and Jackets at remarkably low prices.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

2,500 dozen Ladies' Imported JACKETS in black and all the new colors,

$2 98, $4 98, and $6 98.

1,000 Very Fine Imported JACKETS,

$9 75 and $12 75.

2,500 Ladies' Beaded and SILK NET CAPES with Deep Fringe,

$4 98; Worth $8 75,

Ladies' SILK WRAPS, Silk Lined,

$10 75, $12 75, and $19 75.

(A Great Bargain.)

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LADIES' CLOTH CAPES AND JERSEY WAISTS.

WE ARE OFFERING THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER GARMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR ACTUAL COST.

A FLOURISHING CHURCH.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANDREW'S MOVE INTO A NEW BUILDING.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church occupied a portion of the new church edifice, Seventy-sixth-street near Ninth-avenue, yesterday, for the first time. Three services were held in the chapel, a room in the east end of the edifice, with a seating capacity for about three hundred people, and every seat was occupied at each service.

Bishop E. G. Andrews officiated at the morning service, and in response to his appeal for funds to raise the debt from the new church, the members of the congregation promptly subscribed $60,586. This sum, together with the previous subscriptions, gives the society the enviable record of having raised over $100,000 in cash since the new church was begun, about one year ago.

In the afternoon the Sunday school was addressed by the Rev. F. L. Wilson, the Rev. C. W. Millard, the Rev. J. E. Price, and the pastor, the Rev. James M. King, and at the evening services the pastor was assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, Presiding Elder of the New-York District. The society numbers about 275 members. It formerly worshipped in the chapel in West Seventy-first-street. The new edifice is Romanesque in style and is built of gray granite. From four massive columns in either corner of the main auditorium spring arches upon which rests a dome 54 feet in diameter. Thirty-six windows in the dome amply light the auditorium.

PERSONS PREDISPOSED to rheumatism cannot afford to be without SALVATION OIL. 25 cents.

Stop that coughing at once, as it may kill you; use Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons.

Tasteful patterns of high finish at low, fixed rates per ounce, the same for any number of pieces from one-half dozen upward.

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206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

$3.90. Our $3.90 better than any $5.00 hat elsewhere. $4.80.



DIRECT FROM MAKER TO WEARER, SAVING MIDDLE PROFITS.

KENNEDY,

96 CORTLANDT-ST., (UP STAIRS.)

IN THE FLOATING CHURCH.

BISHOP POTTER OFFICIATES AT INTERESTING SERVICES.

Accompanied by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Bishop Potter drove down town yesterday afternoon to spend two hours at the pretty little floating Church of Our Saviour, anchored in the East River at the foot of Pike-street. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. William Waldorf Astor are patrons of this branch of the Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, but Mr. Astor was unable to attend yesterday's exercises. These consisted of the confirmation of twenty applicants.

Every pew and even the aisles were crowded with the Rev. Robert J. Walker's parishioners and their friends. In some of the pews bronzed and hardy mariners stood side by side with well-known society ladies singing the hymns of the Episcopal service.

The Rev. Mr. Walker presided, and was assisted by the Rev. J. E. Cookman. Among the twenty candidates confirmed was a French sailor sixty-seven years old. After the confirmation exercises Bishop Potter addressed the congregation.

The floating church has completed its twenty-second year of existence. It was described by its pastor yesterday as "High Church or Low Church just as the tide floats." Among its friends present yesterday were Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mr. Benoni Lockwood, Mr. William Jewett, Mr. F. T. Warburton, Mr. W. H. Butterworth, Mr. A. Journeay, and Mr. T. F. Cummings.

"DELURY SAYS"

Among his new Spring Styles for Gentlemen he has received a large and handsome Stock of Scotch Homespuns and Cheviot Suitings in a variety of new colorings, which he is making to measure for $25 and $30. Positively, the same Goods, Style, Workmanship, &c., cannot be produced by any other reliable house under $40 and $45.

The new work on Fashions, published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGLISH TAILORS for our especial use, can be obtained on application, together with samples, prices, and instructions for measuring.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

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Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen and Ladies' Wear,

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ELEVATED RR. STATION AT THE DOOR.

OPEN EVENINGS.

New-York Tribune says that "Delury's new-cut Riding Habits have been pronounced 'perfect' by the most expert riders."

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

The Moonstone is not only considered a lucky stone, but is also a beautiful one, and especially adapted to Silver Mounting.

We have just placed in stock an attractive assortment in Lace Pins, Brooches, Bonnet Pins, Scarf Pins, etc., of selected Moonstones, mounted in Silver, of exclusive designs.

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SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

CARPETS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
WE OFFER (THIS WEEK)
1,000 PIECES
ROYAL WILTONS
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE)
AND 1,000 PIECES
WILTON VELVETS
AT POSITIVE BARGAINS.
JUST PURCHASED, A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK OF
BODY BRUSSELS
AND
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS
TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY AT ABOUT THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THEY ARE MAKING LANTERN SLIDES AND TESTING APPARATUS.

Wednesday's snowstorm was just what the amateur photographers had been hoping for. The snowfalls previous to it had not been of a nature to make picturesque scenes. They had been composed of dry, frosty snow, which had not settled on the treetops or piled up on the fences. But the last storm had plastered every object out of doors. Being damp, the flakes had remained wherever they fell. The woods put on a beautiful frock of fleecy whiteness, while great puffs of snow were lifted up above the bushes.

Amateurs, who had a chance, were not slow in seizing upon the few hours given them to secure pictures. There was really no first-rate light to work in, but photography is past the day when sunlight is a necessity.

The parks were, of course, the most popular places, as the scenes were so varied and the formation of the "snow caps" so peculiar. But right in the main avenues and out of back windows good bits of snow views could be gained. Some of the choice bits of work accomplished by the young photographers will be shown at the lantern-slide exhibitions. Ice scenes have been a failure this year, and those who had hoped to get some good instantaneous views of the skaters in the Park have been disappointed, for there has been no skating.

Mr. C. E. Pancoast, in the *American Annual of Photography* and *Photographic Times Almanac*, tells of his operations during the centennial celebration with a camera support which he dubbed a "unipod." His idea was to have a support in his 6½ by 4¼ inch camera so as to give rapid adjustment to the plane of objects to be photographed and occupy little space. The unipod was made of two pieces of 1 by ½ inch pine, 4 feet 4 inches long, joined at the lower end and spread apart at the upper end to fit a plate 3 inches in diameter, through the usual clamping screw penetrated to hold the camera. At the lower end was a steel point to prevent sliding. By holding the stand in the left hand, with its height so adjusted as to bring the finder on a level with the eye, Mr. Pancoast found he could bring the camera to bear upon and take in any movable object. Mr. Pancoast thinks that in the form of a cane or alpenstock the stand would be invaluable for detective cameras and in a measure obviate much of the distortion which happens sometimes when cameras are held in the hand. By means of a spirit level attached to the camera it was possible to level the camera even more readily than with the old tripod.

"A Trip to the Paris Exhibition" was the title of an illustrated lecture given at the rooms of the New-York Camera Club last Monday evening by Mr. Frank La Manna, the President of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography. The first slides illustrated the ocean voyage, showing scenes on board the steamer La Gascogne. The views of the exposition were capital, and Mr. La Manna gave much information respecting the number of visitors, cost of buildings, &c.

This evening the principal subject at the meeting to be held at the rooms of the club will be a demonstration by Mr. A. D. Fisk of the management of the optical lantern (both oil and gas) at home exhibitions. Mr. Fisk will tell how novices can overcome the difficulties they have in managing the lantern, and slides will be projected on the screen from both lanterns at the same time, showing differences in character of the light used. There will also be a discussion on the use of the hand camera and an exhibition of lenses made for it.

Last week the first exhibition of photographs by the Peekskill Camera Club was held in Peekskill, N. Y., and exceeded the expectations of the officers. There were ninety-five frames, holding 325 prints, all the work of twenty-six members. Lantern exhibitions were held two nights in the week.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Camera Club has recently purchased an optical lantern, fitted with all the latest improvements, for use in giving its public exhibitions.

The Hoboken Camera Club, which has been organized just a year, celebrated its first anniversary by giving a supper in Hoboken to the members and friends on Saturday evening. A. J. Thomas is President of the club.

Next Friday evening at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers, 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, the slides of the New-Orleans Camera Club will be shown at the regular monthly exhibition of lantern slides. They will comprise a variety of subjects, such as views along the Southern rivers, pictures of domestic life, the sugar-cane industry, and views in Mexico. After them there is to be an exhibition of a number of lantern slides of Western scenery by R. H. Bennett of the Chicago Lantern-Slide Club, who will be present to explain them.

On Wednesday evening lantern slides will be tested. Mr. Frederick Vitmar, a member of the society, and President of the Nassau Boat Club, entertained the club and their friends with an exhibition of lantern slides made mostly by himself at the New-York Mechanechor Hall, Fifty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Jeannette M. Appleton, another member of the society, has an artistic reproduction of her "Midwinter" photograph in the March number of the *American Amateur Photographer*. There is also an article "Under the Skylight" by Miss Catherine Wend Barnes, and an illustrated description from his own negatives by Mr. George Bullock, President of the Cincinnati Camera Club, of his trip to the Windward Islands.

The *Photographic Globe*, a monthly magazine, is the latest addition to photographic literature.

White celluloid films are being introduced as a base for positive pictures, and are more easily worked than the ordinary albumen printing process. The picture is on the surface, and has a beautiful finish.

A new lens system devised by E. Suter is attracting some attention nowadays. The lenses are known as the Aplanatic lenses, and their features are softness of definition, flatness of field, and depth of focus, suited for taking groups and portraits. They comprise three narrow angle aplanatic combinations of long focus, two wide angle aplanatic combinations of short focus, and two single landscape lenses. The first three combinations will answer for all instantaneous and rapid exposures, covering plates of 7 by 9 inches, at an angle of not more than 60°, the resulting picture being true and not distorted. The two 90° wide angle combinations are for use in confined situations where lenses of a longer focus cannot be employed.

The first anniversary of the Hoboken Camera Club was celebrated by a dinner at Nagell's Hotel on Saturday night, which proved a great success. Toasts were responded to, and speeches were made by the President of the club, A. J. Thomas; Vice Presidents F. A. Muson, W. Allen, A. Beckers, A. Ruprecht, A. Beyer, ex-Senator Rabe, Counselor Minturn, and Mr. Styles. The new clubhouse to be erected is now an assured success, an amount sufficient to purchase ground having already been secured.

A PHOTOGRAPH AS EVIDENCE.

James F. Hyde, the ticket speculator who shot and killed William Turnbull in front of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre Saturday night, was held to await the action of the Coroner, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. His eyes were badly cut from the point of Turnbull's umbrella, and his clothing was marked with blood. Justice White directed that a photograph be taken, so that his appearance could be used as evidence in his own behalf.

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Select while the stock is complete.

We have everything at

POPULAR PRICES.

Samples and Rules for Self Measurement sent on Application.

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Broadway, 771, Bowery, 145-147.

SCHOOLS OF THE FUTURE.

THE REV. DR. KOHLER'S VIEWS ON PROPER PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler lectured yesterday morning at the Temple Beth-El, Sixty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, on "The Bible and Religion in Our Common Schools and Colleges." The subject was suggested, he said, by the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the public schools as being sectarian instruction and as making the schoolhouse a place of worship.

"It is both right and due of the Jewish citizen," he said, "to protest against such an encroachment as is the opening of the school with either the Bible or the Lord's Prayer, or of any of the public meetings or legislative sittings under the emblems and forms of Christians. That is sectarian practice. Any religious exercise which does not include all beliefs and convictions must be relegated to the Church, and has no connection with the functions of the State, which are purely secular. Nor will religion be the loser by the change which must sooner or later come.

"One book among the Holy Scriptures omits the name of God altogether, but the rabbis say the unmentioned God is seen throughout the story. There is no impressiveness in the manner in which the Bible is used at present, nor in the selection of readings, made at random by men hardly imbued with the spirit of reverence. The fact is that the right idea of common school education has not been grasped yet, nor have the right steps been taken to render the American school what it should be—an institution to train character, to equip the head, hand, and heart for life's task and prepare men and women for the useful and faithful discharge of the duties of life.

"There must be a radical defect in the system if the number of crimes committed by American-born school or college bred citizens in the high or low walks of life increases from day to day. In some sense the Roman Catholics are right in keeping their children away from the public schools. The State has no right to take the child away from parental care and tuition unless it makes of him a better man. The present system only stuffs the brain with oftentimes useless knowledge, leaving the hand of the breadwinner unskilled and the heart unrefined. The problem is how to furnish moral and religious instruction without trespassing upon the rights of sects and doctrines.

"But there is a Bible larger than the Old and New Testament, a Divine revelation greater than is found in books and creeds. There is a morality older than Moses and Jesus. There should be a pathos of reverence lent to every fact taught. Teaching should be uplifting inspiration. There is no need of the Bible. A book containing all the sweet flowers from the garden of humanity and the best and wisest teachings and sayings of all the great and good in every land and age, one that teaches a religion overarching all religion, a morality underlying all systems of faith and of thought is what we need.

"The time will come when religion will so penetrate science and be morally so linked with civil and social life that the seal of holiness will be upon all that is human and Church and State will unite in a kingdom of divine truth."

A MESSENGER BOY'S FORGERY.

District Messenger Boy Thomas Hart of 488 Smith-street, Brooklyn, was charged with forgery yesterday at the Tombs Police Court by Broker George Reynolds of 40 Wall-street. Hart received a note to carry to the Broadway Bank for Mr. Reynolds. He opened the note and copied the signature. Procuring a blank check on the bank he filled it out for $75, payable to himself. He sent another messenger, Henry Newman, to the bank to get the money. Newman was arrested, but was discharged upon his telling of Hart's sending him for the money. Hart is fifteen years old. He was held for trial.

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INEXPENSIVE AND ELEGANT.

BEDROOMS. Wonderfully handsome are our new oak and cherry Bedroom Suits, in antique styles, richly carved and only $43; and others in antique ash, of eight pieces, at $22.

Also, in mahogany, natural cherry, &c., some rarely stylish patterns.

DINING ROOMS. For dining rooms the fashions are early English and Colonial styles, and in these we are making a large and exceptionally attractive exhibit at very moderate prices.

Sideboards $20 and upward; leather Dining Chairs, $3 50, &c.

PARLORS, &c. Those looking for Parlor Furnishings should see our present designs in Suits, the oddest, quaintest shapes, very handsome, and in elegant coverings, $50 and upward.

Willow and Rattan Goods—Settees, Couches, Easy Chairs, &c.

DECORATIONS. To Architects, Builders, and others.—Wood Mantels, Inlaid Floors, Cabinet Work, and Interior decorations made to order from special designs, at our factory, 154, 156 West 19th-st.

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104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH-ST.

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

We have added to our stock of Spring Dress Goods, several lines of advance novelties for the Summer Season:

Art-printed Crepe de Chine, in small spray designs; very choice new patterns in Wool Challies and Pongee Gloriosa; Sahara Camel's hair and Serge in solid colors and with borders; Coin-dotted Woolens in great variety; Dress Veilings and Wool Grenadine, plain and figured.

The assortment of French Pattern Dresses may be regarded as the most novel and beautiful, that we have ever shown, besides being very reasonable in price.

IN THE BASEMENT

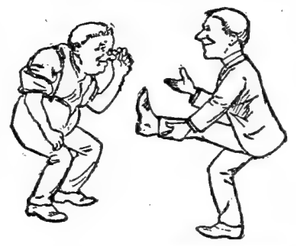
The following inducements can be found:

400 yards Fancy Striped and plaid Suitings, 42 inches wide, at 50 cents per yard.

800 yards Cassimere Stripes, for Ladies' tailor-made dresses, in dark colors, 54 inches wide, at 75 cents per yard; and 1,200 yards Scotch Wool Homespuns, same width and price.

300 desirable Pattern Dresses, in combinations of handsome plain material and an odd novelty in open-work, for trimming, at $6.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.



After all, shoe buying is largely a question of faith.

If your present shoemaker or shoe dealer gives satisfaction, don't change. But because so many inferior shoes are made and sold we think there's room for a shoe trade like ours to acquire very large proportions.

Good leather, good sewing, and true names for both. Not so many kinds of Shoes, but enough; and sizes to fit every time you come. Of course our prices must be reasonable—we mean to be below others; but how can you know that our $3 Shoe is the same as another dealer's $4 Shoe? You can't. After wearing the shoes you can judge whether they are worth the money you paid, and that's about all there is to it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, (Prince, Warren, 23d st.

CHINA MATTING.

SEAMLESS, DURABLE, ARTISTIC.

We are the largest importers of China Matting in the world, and purchasers can select from 150 varieties and colorings, covering all known styles and qualities, at prices unusually moderate.

China Matting Rugs.
China Matting Art Squares.

W. & J. SLOANE,

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The New-York Times.

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VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,035. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs

PERMANENTLY CURED BY

Dr. E. B. Lighthill,

NO. 28 EAST 22D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill's method of treatment is entirely his own, and is universally recognized as an important advance in medical science. His applications reach the diseased parts in a manner so superior and effective that relief is usually experienced at once, and complete cures are often effected in the most difficult and obstinate cases. It is one of the happy features of his practice that the treatment does not give the least pain, discomfort, or distress, and that it can be readily administered in cases of children or the most nervous person. An honest opinion will invariably be given, and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success. In evidence of his success Dr. Lighthill publishes below a few of the many testimonials in his possession.

From Mr. T. E. Roessle, Proprietor of the Arlington, Washington, D. C.

"THE ARLINGTON,"
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1890.

MY DEAR DR. LIGHTHILL:

It gives me great pleasure to state that you effected a remarkable cure of deafness and discharge from the ears in the case of my cousin, Marcus C. Roessle, and that the cure has proved as permanent as it was radical. I feel sure that without your skillful aid my cousin would have been a deaf man all his life. Knowing of other cases in which you have been equally successful, I cheerfully give you leave to publish this letter and to refer to me at any time when it suits your purpose to do so.

Yours truly,
T. E. ROESSLE.

From Mr. H. P. Degraaf, President of the Bowery National Bank.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1888.

Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL:

MY DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to join the long list of grateful patients who have been relieved from troublesome and obstinate complaints by your superior skill. My case was chronic catarrh, from which I had suffered to such an extent that it weakened my general health, and finally gave rise to such severe pain in and about the head and throat that it prevented me from sleeping and alarmed my family. I am happy to state that the very first application of your treatment gave me prompt and decided relief. In a few days the pain had disappeared, and by degrees the other distressing symptoms characteristic of catarrh yielded to your administrations, until I now find myself completely cured. I therefore cheerfully tender you this testimonial of your skill and success in the hope that others may be benefited by its publication.

H. P. DEGRAAF.

From Mr. W. Phillips, Publisher of the Elite and Business Directories, 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

I am indebted to Dr. Lighthill's skill for my complete and permanent restoration to perfect hearing and the successful eradication of the distressing noises in the head which accompanied the deafness and made my life a burden. In the interest of humanity I state those facts, so that others may receive similar benefit.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Residence, 141 East 30th-st.

From Mr. J. N. Pattison, the Distinguished Pianist, 237 4th-av., New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC:

For years past I had been troubled with catarrh, which had gradually extended to the bronchial tubes, with serious injury to my health. Aside from the usual symptoms of catarrh, I suffered from almost constant pain in and about the head, from a sense of weight and oppression about the chest, accompanied by a feeling of rawness and irritation of the throat, and a most persistent hard and distressing cough. In spite of every effort I kept growing worse, until I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, whose treatment gave me decided relief at once, and finally resulted in a complete cure. As my happy experience may prove of benefit to others, I cheerfully give this statement to the public.

J. N. PATTISON.

A mass of testimonials of similar tenor and character to those above, from residents of New-York of the highest social standing, can be seen at Dr. LIGHTHILL'S office,

NO. 28 EAST 22D-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOURS FROM 9 TO 1 AND 5 TO 8.

PARTY TARIFF PROMISES

REPUBLICAN TINKERERS IN A SAD PLIGHT.

THE ALLEGED BENEFICIARIES LOSING CONFIDENCE IN THEM—THE SMELLING COMMITTEE AND ITS PLANS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States Attorney.—JOHN F. SELBY, for the District of North Dakota.

Deputy Paymaster General and Lieutenant Colonel.—Major THADDEUS H. STANTON.

Postmaster.—CALVIN T. SPAULDING, at Brainerd, Minn.

***

Whatever the Ways and Means Committee may do now, whether it be to increase or reduce the duties, it has already announced, in its judgment, the proper ones to be imposed upon articles of foreign production consumed in this country, it is becoming evident that it will not be able to restore confidence in its members as prudent legislators. It will not be possible for them to convince the leather and shoe interests that Mr. McKinley and his assistants were not aiding, up to their best original judgment, when they decided to put a cent and a half a pound on hides, Mr. Gear and the cattle-growing Westerners who hope to benefit by a duty that may crush the Eastern men for whom the West has a profound lack of respect.

Every manufacturer of cigars in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States in which great numbers of cigars are made know by this time that Mr. McKinley has aimed a blow at the manufacturers in imposing a duty of $2 a pound on Sumatra leaf tobacco that will be disastrous. Should he decide to modify it that will not help him. The error of judgment was shown in the declaration of intention. A prohibitory duty on the best sort of tobacco used for wrappers will not make native wrappers an acceptable substitute for the Sumatra.

Then the agriculturists all over the country are learning that the "agricultural product" section was framed exclusively to please the eyes and satisfy the native of New-England and New-York farmers, in supposed competition with Canada; that the duties on peas and beans, potatoes, hay, and the like were not expected to add a cent to the income of any farmer except those selling against the lower prices of Canadian neighbors. The agriculturist has been too easily deluded by protectionist orators, but it is just possible that the murmurs heard from him may develop into a hoarse chorus before another Congress assembles. That will be too late, however, to take off the burdens which the present Congress and President may succeed in imposing.

It is now openly asserted by Republicans that that party promised to "revise" not to "reduce" the tariff, and the intimations about the imperfect bill will give an inkling of what Republicans mean by revision. No one can tell today what is the condition of the bill. Its most important schedules are admitted to be in abeyance. Being in a vacillating state of mind, that is, aggravated by distressing reports about the dissatisfaction caused by revising rates by raising them, it is impossible to ascertain whether the Republican committeemen will back down or go ahead. The Republicans are finding it much more difficult to agree than did the Democrats in the last Congress, yet it was more difficult with them to tamey than Mills and his associates would not unite upon a report.

***

It will depend somewhat upon the will of the Republican "steering committee" of the Senate as to when the special smelling committee shall drop the curtain on the last act of the farce of trying to find out how newspaper men learn of the proceedings of star-chamber sittings. The smellers finished the examination of witnesses several days ago, but the matter seems to hang fire in the Senate.

What shall be done to the newspaper men who refused to answer the committee's questions still remains to be settled by the Senate, but that body appears to be in no hurry to tackle the question. Among the pressing items of business the steering committee has made no provision for the long secret sittings which will be necessary if Chief Smeller Dolph's proposal to imprison the stubborn witnesses is to be adopted. It is understood that Mr. Dolph has applied for a place on the programme, and is trying to get a hearing fixed for an early day. He is a member of the steering committee, and so also is Mr. Platt, another member of the smelling committee. They ought to have some influence with their fellow colleagues on the steering committee, and it is quite likely that Mr. Dolph's report will be taken up within a week.

The smelling committee is said to be practically unanimous in the opinion that something must be done to punish the correspondents who have printed the session proceedings and refused to reveal their sources of information. Mr. Dolph's proposal to prosecute them for sedition is not favorably received by a majority of the Senators, and there are serious constitutional questions in the way of locking up the witnesses for contempt of the Senate. How to bring the farce to an end without making themselves more ridiculous than they have already done is a problem the Senators find it hard to solve.

***

President Harrison will probably withdraw from the Senate a nomination that he chose to offer it a while ago for a judicial office. He named a person called Whiteman to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico. The nomination went to the Judiciary Committee to be considered. A story reached the ears of the members of the committee concerning Whiteman. It was not a nice story.

It appeared that a lawyer in Washington named Mussey had at one time employed Whiteman, an editor, to write a letter to Swiss resident at Albuquerque. Whiteman had collected $1,900 which he would not turn over, and Mussey did not think that performance indicated the possession of judicial qualifications. Whiteman, it was suggested, was the candidate of a New-Mexican "ring," and it was anxious to have him confirmed. From some gentleman in the "ring" he borrowed $1,900, put it in an envelope, then into a safe, and came on to Washington. When here, he informed Attorney General Miller that the money was in his safe, ready to be turned over by his wife upon the demand of a designated person. This was agreed to, and upon his instruction the safe was opened and the package of money turned over to a representative of Mr. Mussey.

Then the appointment was made, but the trouble was not over. Senator Edmunds, it is said, received information that led him to go to the personal expense of sending a messenger to Albuquerque. He secured affidavits from several of the persons who had contributed to the fund which qualified Whiteman to receive his appointment from the President. This information Mr. Edmunds laid before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee did not at once reject the nomination, as it would have done if it had been made by Mr. Cleveland. By a majority vote it instructed Mr. Edmunds to go to the White House, lay the record before the President, and request him to favor the committee by withdrawing his candidate for Associate Justice. It will be interesting to learn whether this will interfere with the President's judicial "policy" in New-Mexico.

***

For many years there has been, at the east end of the Representatives' wing of the Capitol, a room known as the Ladies Reception Room. It was really a part of the lobby, opening upon the east porch, that was carpeted with rugs and furnished with sofas and chairs of the heavy and pretentious sort found about the Capitol. The room was always dark, even when the chandeliers were lighted. All women who believed they had business with members made it the practice to go to this room, send their cards in to members by messengers, and meet the members in the "parlor," when they consented to come out.

The secluded character of the apartment, together with its ease of access, have made it a resort not only for women who had legitimate business with members of the House, but also for some women who could not properly be said to have any legitimate business with any gentlemen. The Speaker could not presume to reprimand individual members who chose to see callers who sent in cards from their apartments, nor was it in his power to reproach some of the women for making frivolous excuses for occupying the time that members could profitably employ in behalf of other constituents.

The privileges of this reception room had been so abused that it was necessary to resort to a radical remedy for the evil. The Ways and Means Committee suddenly decided that more room was needed for its members. The Speaker and the architects of the Capitol assigned to it the reception room, which adjoins the room hitherto held by the committee. In order that ladies who had business with members should not be obliged to stand in the hall the sofas and chairs from the old reception room were transferred to the space behind the pillars in the old Hall of Representatives, and the messengers who carry in the cards were put on duty there. A narrow strip of the hall that is as public as the City Hall square became the ladies' reception room of the House of Representatives.

Hereafter, as long as the lady visitors upon Representatives are obliged to wait in this hall and meet the gentlemen upon whom they call in so public a place, it is extremely probable that caution will be exercised by both callers and the persons called upon. Only "ladies" who have legitimate business will call, and "gentlemen" who may have been annoyed by the doubtful character will have no difficulty in discouraging further annoyance. It is probable that there will be a marked decrease in the number of daily calls by women.

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The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey started for Norfolk this afternoon to inspect the gunboat Petrel, which is all ready for sea at that place. Her final destination is understood to be the Asiatic station, where she will relieve the Palos for duty in the rivers on the China coast. She will not get away for some time yet, as she will have her official speed and turning trials at Newport first, and it is finally decided to have a series of naval manœuvres late in the Autumn she may be kept on the home station to take part in them.

The cruiser Baltimore is also fitting for sea very rapidly at Norfolk, and will be ready, with the exception of her eight-inch guns, by the 1st of April. She is to fly the flag of Rear Admiral Gherardi on the home station, and will go first to Baltimore for ten days, on the invitation of that city and the State of Maryland. Other vessels that may be in commission in time for the proposed manœuvres if they are postponed as late as possible are the Philadelphia, Newark, Concord, Bennington, Vesuvius, Miantonomoh, and torpedo boat No. 1. The Vesuvius and the torpedo boat are ready now, but work will have to be pushed rapidly to get some of the others ready.

The squadron of evolution, which would then be home from Europe, would participate, as well as the vessels now in the North Atlantic squadron. It is probable that eighteen or twenty vessels of all kinds could be concentrated on the home station, and the officers and men could receive much valuable instructions from such manœuvres.

The Philadelphia, which will be ready for her speed trials soon, is to be commanded by Capt. Robert F. Bradford. She may go to the South Atlantic as flagship of the station. Capt. Montgomery Sicard, late Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will probably command the Miantonomoh and Capt. Rush R. Wallace is talked of as likely to command the Newark. Capt. William T. Sampson, at present Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is understood to be slated for the San Francisco, which is to be the flagship of the Pacific station as soon as she is completed and fitted out.

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Mr. Hoar presented to the Senate to-day the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Montana election case. It gives the history of the making of two sets of returns, one made up

of my office, these formal charges are hereby presented by me to the Executive as a basis upon which the Executive can duly proceed in the premises for the removal of the said Flack.
CHARLES F. TABOR, Attorney-General.

II.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.—In the matter of charges against James A. Flack, Sheriff of the city and county of New-York.—To James A. Flack, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—You are hereby notified that charges have been preferred against you by the Hon. Charles F. Tabor, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, and a copy of said charges is herewith served upon you. You are, therefore, hereby required to show cause why you should not be removed from the office of Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and to answer the said charges within eight days after service of this order and a copy of the said charges against you. In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the city of Albany this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety. DAVID B. HILL,
By the Governor.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

AS POLITICIANS SEE IT.

GOSSIP IS PLENTY ABOUT FLACK'S SUCCESSOR—COCKRAN'S RETURN.

The notice served on Sheriff Flack yesterday afternoon requiring him to show cause why he should not be removed quickened the interest that has been taken in his case. The politicians talked of nothing else, and they seemed to be willing to concede that there is no certainty as to who Flack's successor will be in the event of his removal.

A popular theory is that among the mass of political business that Richard Croker attended to before his departure for Carlsbad was the selection of a man to succeed Flack, when the time came. That Under Sheriff John B. Sexton was the man favored by Mr. Croker is pretty well settled. Sexton has been and is close to the powers that be. Things have changed somewhat, however, since Mr. Croker went away, and it is more than probable that any arrangements made by Mr. Croker will have to give way to conditions as they now exist. Hill may want to make a strike for commendation by appointing some man not so closely identified with Tammany and with the business in the Sheriff's office for the last few years as Sexton.

Some of the politicians about the hotel corridors were elaborating this theory last night, and the name of Richard M. Henry was mentioned. Mr. Henry is a lawyer of standing. His connection with Tammany is not close. After a man like Henry was appointed, the politicians argued, the first thing for him to do would be to do away with many of the present practices in the office and communicate with the Bar Association or some committee from the bar, so that a schedule of fees could be agreed upon. In the meantime the lawyers of the city are stirred up very much over the disclosures that have been made about the Sheriff's office, and the Governor may see a chance to advance his own interests by making an appointment that would be accepted as satisfactory. If his Peanut Excellency can see a chance of furthering the interest of D. B. Hill, it is not at all likely that the wishes of any one but his henchmen will come in for attention.

In any event, the appointment will illustrate pretty well whether Hill is as obedient to the will of Tammany as he is reputed. If Hill has the whip hand, it may be Tammany's turn to be obedient.

The talk about Hill's anxiety to appoint Emigration Commissioner Ridgway has an air of possibility about it, but Ridgway has said that he would not take the office. The suggestion that the Governor might appoint John Kelly of the Fourteenth District with a view of harmonizing the disgruntled elements of Tammany revived talk about the alleged breaking of Mr. Kelly's heart. Such leaders as John Scannell, Patrick Divver, James Barker, and others, who are often spoken of as the "Dugro crowd," to raise a riot in the Committee of Twenty-four, with the possible result of making Henry D. Purroy leader, and signalizing the dominant Tammany faction. If that sort of riot ever disturbs the Wigwam it will be an entertaining affair indeed. Commissioner Gilroy, however, said yesterday that both Kelly and Scannell had called upon him and had assured him that all this talk about the being dissensions in the ranks was nonsense. "There is harmony in Tammany Hall," quoth the big chief. Was there ever a political organization that was not chock full of harmony when the mouthpieces spoke for it?

Ed. Ward Kearney's name has also been mentioned in the gossip, and it was even suggested that Hill might appoint a County Democrat. Some people professed to think that possibly Flack would resign like a man, and avert his own removal. Flack, however, is not accustomed to giving up much.

W. Bourke Cockran is back in town again. One of the first things he did yesterday was to go to the District Attorney's office to see Col. Fellows. To the latter he explained that he had gone to Florida on the same train and had purchased his tickets for Cuba when he saw dispatches in the newspapers intimating that he had run away from the investigation, and that he might be wanted to go before the Grand Jury. When he read these things he gave up the trip and came hurried back. If the Grand Jury or Col. Fellows wanted him he was ready.

Mr. Fellows explained that he was not aware that the Grand Jury wanted Mr. Cockran. The Tammany orator said that so far as running away was concerned, that was absurd. He had told Mr. Fassett, at one of the hearings of the Senate Committee on Cities, that he was going away for a week or two. This is the fact of the matter, and Mr. Cockran not only made the announcement to Mr. Fassett, but it was made before the whole committee and the big crowd that was in the court room at the time.

It will not be long before James P. Keating, ex-Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail, will be forced to resign his leadership of the Tammanyites in the Eighteenth District, if he does not do so voluntarily. Keating is the choice of Police Commissioner F. Martin. It was rumored yesterday that both were about to resign. Martin said that he was not going to get out. It is not probable that either Keating or Martin will be allowed to consult his own wishes in the matter.

ALBANY, March 24.—The shake-up in the Tammany organization has produced the liveliest flutter among politicians throughout the State, and the general inquiry among friends and foes of the organization is, "Where is it going to end?" or "Who will be hit next?"

Senator Fassett was in his accustomed chair this evening, but maintained a sphinxlike silence when questioned as to the future course of his committee. The Republicans are certainly enjoying a period of ineffable elation. "Platt's club has beaten in the roof of Tammany Hall," they declare. "How does Tammany now regard its ba-e treachery of last year toward us?" Every tragedy has its comedy side, and the Tammany tragedy is supplying the Republicans with an abundant quantity of comedy. This is all the more appropriate when Gov. Hill's efforts to get his grip on the demoralized Tammany organization are recognized. Ever since his refusal to sign all the deal bills of last year, the relations between the Governor and the magnates of Tammany have been strained. With the dissolution of the old combination of Croker, Grant, Flack, Cookran, and Gilroy, the Governor perceives his opportunity to make peace with the surviving members. He has appointed Edward Murphy, Jr., the genial Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the Governor's trainer for the Presidential race, as his emissary to wait upon those Tammany leaders that have courage and self-possession enough left, and make a compact, offensive and defensive.

The Governor has two other personal representatives on the ground, Judge William L. Muller and Edgar L. Ridgway, whose name has been mentioned as the Governor's choice as the successor of Sheriff Flack when this gentleman decides to vacate his office. The Governor, it is almost unnecessary to say, is kept constantly informed of every move on the political board, and when he decides to appoint Flack's successor, it will be a man decidedly far more in sympathy with David B. Hill than with Tammany Hall.

Tammany is in no condition to dispute with the Governor or with any one else, for that matter, at this time. Regarding the order which Attorney General Tabor served upon Sheriff Flack, to show cause why he should not be removed, Gov. Hill said to-night that all the credit belongs to the Attorney General, who alone conceived the plan. Flack will have ten days in which to make answer. Senator Fassett said that he was not at all certain that any movement would be made this session toward making the Sheriff a salaried office, as it was a matter that required the most careful and deliberate consideration.

FLACK'S SUBORDINATES PLEAD.

While Sheriff Flack was present in Oyer and Terminer yesterday under disagreeable circumstances, some of his subordinates were standing at the bar of the Court of General Sessions to plead to indictments for bribery and extortion. They were James P. Keating, late Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail: Deputy Sheriff David McGonigal, Special Deputy Sheriff Patrick Fitzgerald, Deputy Sheriff Charles L. Hebbard, and Charles Lindemann. Owing to the absence of their counsel, ex-Surrogate Rollins, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Bernard F. Martin and Special Deputies Philip V. Walsh and Joseph A. Young were granted a delay till to-day to plead.

The proceedings in court were merely formal in character. McGonigal, through his lawyer, John D. Quincey, pleaded not guilty, with permission to change his plea within ten days. Keating and the others made the same plea and asked the same permission. The indicted men then quickly left the court room. The pleadings were taken before Judge Fitzgerald. The trials of the bribery cases will probably be moved next month.

YONKERS RACE TRACK SOLD.

The tract of land at Lowerre, which includes the Yonkers race track, was sold yesterday for $40,000. The property was sold under foreclosure proceedings by Referee John J. Mylod. The purchaser was Edgar B. Taylor of Poughkeepsie, executor of the estate of the late John Taylor.

THE DEED OF GIFT AGAIN

PERSISTENT BRITISH MISCONSTRUCTION OF IT.

CALM ASSURANCE OF DIXON KEMP—NOW IS THE TIME FOR THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB TO EXPLAIN.

Yachtsmen in this city appear to be greatly pleased with the contents of the letter sent by Mr. Stephen Peabody to the Earl of Dunraven and Paul A. Rapil proposing a series of international yacht races this year off Sandy Hook. The letter to the Yarama's owner was a surprise, and yachtsmen are uncertain as to whether he will feel inclined to accept the proposition made by the owners of the sloops Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie, but many people believe Lord Dunraven will carry out his original intention to race the Valkyrie in American waters.

Lord Dunraven wrote last year that he was only anxious for a race and cared nothing about a prize. In a letter dated June 24, 1889, he wrote:

"As far as sailing for the *America's* Cup is concerned I am in the hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron. If they instruct me to sail, well and good. I have, on the other hand, I attach no importance to the nature of the prize. All I care for is the interest belonging to a fair competition between the two vessels, and if the New-York Yacht Club find themselves unable to offer the *America's* Cup as a prize, I shall be ready on my part to sail against whatever yacht would have been selected to defend it, either for a prize of equal value or for nothing at all."

On Aug. 16 Lord Dunraven wrote:

"Notwithstanding the impossibility of racing this year, I hope the New-York Yacht Club will consider the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron of the 4th inst., and if a satisfactory answer is returned, I trust that my challenge may be considered as merely postponed. In that event the Valkyrie will be ready early next season to meet any vessel that could have sailed against her had the match taken place at the time originally proposed."

The cablegram referred to was in answer to a letter from James D. Smith, Chairman of the *America's* Cup Committee, in which Mr. Smith pointed out that the objection of the Royal Yacht Squadron to the deed of gift governing the *America's* Cup might have been removed if opportunity had been given the New-York Yacht Club to explain matters before the deed was rejected. This letter seems to have changed affairs on the other side, or else was received too late, however, for the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club was already discharged, and since that time the New-York Yacht Club has taken no steps to make its position clear to English yachtsmen, an action which would be quite proper under the circumstances.

One thing that is puzzling in considering the probability of Lord Dunraven's accepting the present offer to race is the report cabled here recently to the effect that he will not race for anything less than the *America's* Cup. He now is still waiting to hear from the New-York Yacht Club. If this report is well founded the New-York Yacht Club could not do a better thing than to consider the matter at its next meeting and look for a challenge. If, however, Lord Dunraven is still anxious to race against American yachts, as yatching men think he is, the chances are in favor of his accepting the offer made him through Mr. Peabody.

Dixon Kemp of the London *Field* keeps hammering away at the new deed of gift, and claims that it is not likely that any yachtsman on his side of the Atlantic will challenge again to race for the *America's* Cup as long as that document is in force. The issue of the *Field* of March 15 contains the following in that part of the correspondence of last year which is mentioned above, and then goes on editorially and with true British obstinacy to express surprise that the New-York Yacht Club should "stand in the way" of an international race for the *America's* Cup.

Following is the editorial article in question:

"There is nothing in the letter of the New-York Yacht Club committee to show they intended it to be understood that the Royal Yacht Squadron could, if Valkyrie won, hold the cup under the Thistle-Valkyrie conditions. And, failing that, we think the New-York committee were crediting themselves with extraordinary powers of persuasion if they really believed they could convince Englishmen that their objections to the new deed were purely imaginary.

"We understand that Lord Dunraven adheres to his undertaking to send the Valkyrie to New-York to sail for the America Cup, providing the adoption of the new deed is not insisted on, and we cannot help expressing surprise that the New-York Yacht Club should stand in the way. If they have the power to ignore the new deed, as they did in accepting Valkyrie's challenge under the conditions of the old deed, it is clear that the new deed is not a legally-binding document, and a club ought not to be asked to bind itself to accept such a discredited deed. It seems to us that if the New-York Yacht Club really desire to carry out the intentions of the donors of the cup, they will at once revert to the original deed, and attach to it such regulations as experience has shown are necessary in matters of sport and sportsmanlike contests; but any regulation which will render the cup more worth the winning than any ordinary prize should be avoided. These suggested regulations could be submitted to the Royal Yacht Squadron as the challenging club, and the latter would of course undertake to abide by the regulations in the event of winning the cup.

"A desire to exist in America, as it did here many years ago, that because the larger the yacht the more certain she is to win, therefore the more excellent she must be. This is a very unfortunate idea, and conditions should not exist which almost render it imperative that a very large yacht must challenge for, and an equally large one defend, the cup. No one wants to limit the size of yachts, but the interest of the contests between them are not nearly so useful as encounters between, say, cutters of 70-foot or 90-foot water-line length, and if any limit to the length of the challenging yacht. Also, it should be a regulation that the yacht selected to defend the cup should not exceed more than by 1 per cent to the length of the challenging yacht. Also, if any dispute arose concerning the selection of a course, the provision of the original deed of gift relating to this matter should be reverted to and acted upon, providing no part of the course had a channel less than three miles broad.

"It has been announced that the owners of the American cutters Katrina and Shamrock have sent challenges to the owner of the Valkyrie to sail some matches with the view of testing the merits of American and British seventy-footers, but in the same authority then goes on to say that the Titania 'is the champion of the class easily.' If that is correct—and according to the record of last year's races, as published by the New-York Yacht Club, it is correct—it cannot be considered a compliment to challenge the owner of the Valkyrie with a second-rate boat. Beyond this the Shamrock is said to have been lengthened, so she cannot now be a 70-foot water-line boat. It seems to us that the proper course for the owners of the Katrina and Shamrock to adopt should be to bring their beautiful vessels over here. Their challenges would then be accepted as a matter of certainty, and we should be able to test the merits of their yachts with great exactness. American yachtsmen should endeavor to understand that it is not a very brave or sportsmanlike act to challenge a man to come 3,000 miles to a match. A challenger should show more boldness than to desire to sail a match in his own waters. It is also, however, said that if the Valkyrie visited the United States she could compete in the match for the Paine champion cup for seventy-footers, value £900. Weighing in the value of the cup was £200, but that does not signify. What we wish to point out is that a strange yacht among a fleet of home-built cracks would have only a very remote chance of winning the cup in a single race, and then wild pæans would rend the air again that another British yacht had been beaten and American superiority proven. We believe the cup has not yet been sailed for, but if put up at all for international competition, a foreign yacht should be only asked to sail against the winner among the home yachts after a trial race.

"While alluding to the extraordinary efforts which are being made to beguile British yachtsmen into competitions in American waters, it will be well to remind readers of the United States of America that the Cape May challenge cup is still in the possession of a British yachtsman on this side of the Atlantic, and until an American yacht has been here and competed for that trophy, it is rather out of place asking British yachts to go to America to sail for challenge cups of more recent manufacture. In connection with this matter reference should be made to the fact that there is a growing feeling on this side of the Atlantic that we should provide a challenge cup to be sailed for annually, and be open to all foreign yachts. We presume that the proper method for providing such a trophy would be for the principal yacht clubs to subscribe a fund for the purchase of the cup, and whose by ballot which club should have the right to hold it until challenged for by some other club. We think a challenge cup subscribed for in this way would be a much more important trophy than any similar cup subscribed for by individuals would be. There are about twenty-five clubs which occupy a first-class position, which a subscription of £10 each from them would provide a two-hundred-and-fifty pound cup. Two or three years ago the Council of the Yacht Racing Association contemplated providing a challenge cup, but it was thought desirable that such an institution should have nothing to do with prizes or in any way adopt functions exercised by clubs. We, however, certainly do not see that there would be any objection to the Yacht Racing Association taking the initiative in inviting the clubs to promote an international challenge cup in the manner we have indicated.

"It will be seen, on referring to the report of the annual meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, that an important concession has been made by the club to the owners of racing yachts. In consequence of the Yacht Racing Association rule as to the right of sailing over for a prize having been removed from the appendix and made a legal part of the rule, the Royal Thames Yacht Club has liberally struck out from its programme the condition 'Two yachts to start or no prize will be given.' This is a very good lead for other clubs to follow."

This editorial from the pen of Dixon Kemp is quite important at this time, and, revealing plainly as it does that the new deed of gift is not understood on the other side of the Atlantic, it makes it all the more desirable that the New-York Yacht Club should explain its terms and the club's position. The statement in the *Field* that the club accepted a challenge from Lord Dunraven last year under the old deed is explained at the office of the Secretary of the Interior to be erroneous. The club had no power to do this, and what is more, that old deed known as the "second deed" was destroyed in October, 1887, when the new deed was signed. The fact is the new deed gives the club challenging and the club holding the cup the power to arrange the conditions of the races by mutual agreement, and it happened that last year the conditions agreed upon were practically those which governed the Volunteer-Thistle races. The new deed was only intended as a document to provide certain conditions for racing in case clubs could not mutually agree upon them, and this is just what the leading English yachtsmen will not or cannot understand. The New-York Yacht Club has now an opportunity to explain away the delusion which interfered with an international yacht race for the *America's* Cup last year.

The alterations in the Katrina have been completed by Henry Pierpras at City Island, and the sloop will probably be put into the water to-morrow. Her forefoot has been extended six inches to enable her to hold closer to the wind, and her mast has been shifted aft eighteen inches, and given a trifle more rake. With these changes and a new mainsail the yacht ought to be better in her windward work than she was last season.

William Whitlock, owner of the Gardner thirty-footer Kathleen, has returned from Europe, and yesterday went to Bay Ridge to take a look at his trim little racer. The yacht has been undergoing changes in her interior arrangement at Wintringham's yard, and will be carefully put into condition for racing at an early date. Mr. Whitlock evidently intends to make a record with his yacht this season.

Designer Edward Burgess is at work on the lines of a seventy-eight-foot passenger steamer, to be used on the Maine coast.

Capt. Rhodes, who sailed the Sea Fox last year, will go in the Montauk this season.

The Valkyrie is having a new suit of copper put on at Southampton, England.

WIRE TAPPERS CAUGHT

THE POLICE BREAK UP A SCHEME TO STEAL RACE-TRACK POOL TIPS.

William J. Williams, a telegraph operator and "horse fiend" of 626 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, and Edward J. Burns, a telegraph operator of 219 West Fifteenth-street, were prisoners last night in the Mercer-street station on the technical charge of tampering with the Western Union telegraph wires. The real charge, however, is tapping the wires of George & Co.'s poolroom, 26 Bond-street, so as to manipulate race-track reports, and the Central Office detectives and Capt. Brogan believe that an extensive conspiracy backed by plenty of brains and money has been nipped in the bud.

Full particulars of what occurred were not given either at the Mercer-street station or at the Central Office on the plea that "the case" was not complete, but the facts of the arrest appear to be as follows: George & Co. are the whoever conduct the poolroom on the second floor of 26 Bond-street, are equipped with Western Union telegraph wires which run to the various race tracks. John Burke, or "B. N." Burke, who has a liquor saloon at 26 Centre and Grand streets, started this poolroom last May, but in nineteen days, to use his words, he had as much fun as he cared to pay for, and the impression prevails that his insuccess was due to what is known as "tapping." The new concern, owing to recent attempts to get at the secrets of race "tips," took all reasonable precautious against endeavors to get their secrets, and the Western Union Telegraph Company offered a reward of $500 for the conviction of any person for tampering with its wires.

On Friday last the garret of 8 Bond-street was hired by strangers, and two young men, the prisoners, came, and packages went into the room. Yesterday afternoon persons on the south side of Bond-street noticed two young men on the roof of 26 busy with the wires. They acted in such a manner as to arouse suspicion, and Officer John Sullivan of the Mercer-street squad was informed of their acts. He went to the roof of 26, found the Western Union wires leading to the pool room had been tampered with and that a preliminary connection had been made, and traced the meddlers to 8 Bond-street. Securing a description of the tamperers, he went to a Hebrew restaurant in the house in Bond-street and found William and Burns at dinner. They were recognized as the men seen on the roof and were arrested.

Then a visit was paid to the garret, and in it were found coils of insulated wire, two keyboards and relays, and a switchboard. These were seized and taken to Mercer-street station house. The prisoners told very contradictory stories and were reticent on important points. They insisted that "some time ago" they were introduced by a third person, whom they refused to name, to another, who hired them at $15 a week to do such Morse key telegraphing as he might require. The nature of it they pretended they never knew. They began their "duties" on Friday, but never had a connection with any live wire, and had not at the time of their arrest done any work except to wait around for the person who hired them. They insisted that they did not take any telegraphic apparatus to the garret and that they were never on the roof. They will this morning be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It is expected that the Western Union Telegraph Company will appear as complainant.

THE HARRISON, N. J., ARSON CASE.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—Further confirmation of the Harrison arson story came to light to-day. John Kritzer appeared before Justice Lynch in Harrison this afternoon and testified in relation to the burning of Frederick Wolfe's house in September, 1887. Wolfe was suspected at the time of setting the house on fire, but sufficient evidence was not available to hold him. Kritzer has since learned that Wolfe had a policy of insurance for $500 on his furniture and his uncle held a similar policy.

Kritzer testified that at the time of the fire he boarded with Wolfe, and was locked in his room the night the house burned down. He escaped by jumping from a window, but received injuries that necessitated his being taken to the hospital. Others boarded at Wolfe's house, and one of these was burned to death in the fire. Being in the hospital when the Coroner's inquest was held on the victim, he did not appear to testify. Kritzer is satisfied the case was one of arson.

DEATH OF MISS ELLEN ROOSEVELT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—After an illness covering several months, Miss Ellen Roosevelt died this morning at the Roosevelt home in Skaneateles, aged about fifty-five years. She was the last of three sisters. The eldest, Mary Roosevelt, died in Florida about two months ago. Miss Roosevelt was the youngest daughter and last survivor of Nicholas I. Roosevelt of New-York.

The three sisters were long residents of Skaneateles, and were often visited by prominent New-York people. They were relatives of Theodore Roosevelt of New-York. Roosevelt Schuyler of New-York, Miss Roosevelt's nephew, arrived this afternoon to arrange for the funeral on Wednesday afternoon.

The family were prominent Episcopalians, and had liberally endowed St. James's Church in Skaneateles. Miss Roosevelt leaves a large estate, but no direct relations as heirs. The larger part of the estate is invested in New-York, where Nicholas I. Roosevelt had business interests.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 24.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for navigation on April 1. Last year it was opened March 25. The rates of freight for boats making trips from Rondout to Honesdale, Penn., and returning to Rondout laden with coal will be the same as last year—70 cents per gross ton of 2,240 pounds on all coal so delivered at Rondout, Port Ewen, or Rhinebeck, from the opening of the canal until the close of canal navigation. Proportionate rates of freight will be paid on coal delivered on the line of the canal between Honesdale, Penn., and this place.

The river freight from Rondout to New-York will be 17 cents per gross ton, to points between and including Castleton and Troy will be $16 per cargo, and to points between and including Coxsackie and places north of Peekskill will be $8 per cargo. Demurrage at the rate of $4 per day will be paid for all absence from Rondout, beyond the control of the boatmen of over four full working days.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning on the second floor of the two-story and attic frame building, 1,350 Fleetwood-avenue, occupied by Francis S. Depue and owned by C. H. Homberg. Owing to the house being far from the engine companies the building was damaged to the extent of $1,500 and the furniture is about as much.

Early yesterday the residence of A. Hendrickson, on the Union Station, at Albert Lea, Minn., was burned. The adjoining residence of M. E. Giles caught fire from the Hendrickson house and was also consumed, the furniture being saved. The total loss is $12,000; insurance, $3,000.

The Canton (Ohio) Glass Works, one of the largest in the country, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $35,000. Two hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. It is not known yet whether the works will be rebuilt.

A fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of Theodore S. Shweriner, 4,925 Main-street, Germantown, Penn., yesterday morning, by which the stock was completely ruined. The loss is estimated at $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of $9,500.

The station and contents of the Central New-England and Western Railroad at Modena, Ulster County, N. Y., were burned on Sunday. Estimated loss, $5,000.

The Tremont House at Midwood, near New-Berlin, N. Y., was burned Sunday night. Loss, $5,000; insured.

The Headquarters Hotel at Wahpeton, N. D., was burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000.

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

ANOTHER NON-PARTISAN ELECTION BOARD BILL INTRODUCED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Another attempt was made in the House this evening to secure honest elections in Hudson County. Mr. Erwin, Republican, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of non-partisan Election Boards, which differs materially from the similar measure recently introduced into the Senate. It provides that the election officers shall be appointed by the Aldermen, each party to appoint two members of the board. The inspector and clerk are to belong to opposite parties and are to be chosen by the members of the board. No office holder or candidate for office can be a member of the board. In case a vacancy occurs, it is to be filled by the inspector of the same party to which the absent inspector belonged. A violation of the law or infraction of duty by members of the board is made a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $500 or two years' imprisonment.

The old feud between Princeton and Rutgers broke out in the House again this evening. It arose over the bill providing for sixty free scholarships a year in the State Agricultural College, which is a department of Rutgers College. A motion to refer the measure to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to its constitutionality after a lengthy argument was defeated. Mr. Potts, a Princeton man, then moved that the vote by which the bill passed to a third reading be reconsidered, which was defeated. The bill was then passed.

The bill providing for the establishment of a State Board of Medical Examiners was killed in the House. Mr. Potts offered an amendment that the board consist of three allopaths, three homeopaths, and three eclectics. Mr. Kalisch objected and fought hard to save the bill in its original form, which ignored the eclectics. He was unsuccessful and withdrew the measure. Mr. Potts immediately introduced the bill again with his amendment.

Senator Martin introduced a bill in the Senate prohibiting the erection of poles or arches in any city of the State on which to string electric wires for propelling cars.

Among the bills introduced in the House was one providing that editors, publishers, and reporters shall not be compelled to disclose the names of persons giving them information in their professional capacities; also a bill providing for a marriage-license system.

The comparison of the poll and registry books of the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Election Precincts of the Second Assembly District of Jersey City was completed to-day. In all of them there were evidences of fraud. The names of people who had been dead for months and of those who live in other parts of the city were found on the books. The names and addresses on the poll books differed greatly from those on the registry. On the registry in the Sixth Election Precinct were 911 names, and 583 were checked as having voted. The poll book contained the names of 605 who voted, and has on it 22 names that could not be found on the registry, and 314 inaccuracies.

The Eighth Precinct registry had 400 names checked, and the poll book 404 voters, while there were 41 names not on the registry, and 84 inaccuracies. The Tenth Precinct registry contained 339 names, 198 of which were checked. Of the names on the counties of the State, while farming land has followed the general course were not registered, and 127 contained errors. The Eleventh Precinct poll book contained 9 names not on the registry. The Twelfth Precinct book contained 10 names not on the registry, and the Thirteenth Precinct book 29 names not on the registry.

Gov. Abbett and a joint committee of legislators and members of the State Board of Agriculture met to-day to consider the best method of remedying the present grievances of the agricultural community. A committee was appointed to draft an act for the establishment of County Boards of Assessors to rerate farm values, and also an act for the organization of a State Railway Commission to take into consideration the subject of alleged freight-rate discriminating against New-Jersey farmers.

HOME NAVAL NEWS.

It is fully expected in naval reserve circles in this city that the Navy Department will turn over the corvette Ossipee to the battalion. The Ossipee has recently been condemned by a board of survey in the Norfolk Navy Yard, the cost of her repairs exceeding by a very small amount the limit fixed by law. Notwithstanding this fact the corvette is in fairly sound condition, and with proper care and protection could be made to do many years of service as a reserve vessel. Every effort is being made by the officers of the reserve to keep alive the interest which has been aroused in addition to the drills a series of lectures and discourses are being given, having in view instruction of the recruits. Lieut. S. Dana Greene, commander of the First Company, opened the series, which will be continued from time to time by Lieut. Commander H. Nostrand, commander of the Second Company, at the battalion headquarters' meeting, 876 Sixth-avenue, April 3. Lieut. Nostrand's subject will be "Naval Routine and Armaments."

It appears that the use of steel for machinery castings has not been attended with the success anticipated, and for several of the new United States war ships the attempt to get good castings, even after repeated modifications of the pattern, has only been successful when the thickness of metal has been increased to what has been necessary for cast iron. The Quintard Iron Works, however, has just received bed plates for the Maine and pieces of machinery which appear better in quality than that usually submitted, and there is some hope of encouragement. Commodore Melville is the opinion, though, that unless reliable steel castings can be obtained which are as much lighter than cast iron ones as would be warranted by the greater strength of steel it is simply a waste of money to use them.

The machinery for the steam launches for the new cruisers of the navy which the Bureau of Steam Engineering has just designed has, in point of lightness, been carried to an excessive degree, but not beyond the limit of prudence. The engines vary in size from 6½ and 11½ by 9 inch cylinders to 8 and 6 by 5. They are all vertical, which is now the prevailing idea with naval engineers, two cylinder, compound, with cranks at right angles. All except the smallest (which has the Marshall radial gear and piston valves) are fitted with the Stephenson link and plain unbalanced three-ported valves. The boilers are tubulous, and are used with forced draught, a small blower being driven by an engine specially designed and hardly larger than a toy.

Officers of the Revenue Marine expect the bill for the transfer of their service to the navy to be taken up in the Senate during the present week. It has been given out that some opposition will be met in the Senate, but this is hardly expected to amount to much, as the bill has only passed the House by an overwhelming majority, but has been reported unanimously from both the Senate and House committees, indorsed by Secretaries Windom and Tracy, and advocated by the officers of both the navy and Revenue Marine. It has been feared by the chiefs of the Life-Saving Service and Marine Hospital Service that the workings of their corps might be affected, but the Secretaries of both the Treasury and Navy deny that the slightest hitch will occur.

The Steam Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department has decided to introduce the closed ash-pit system of forced draught into all the new cruisers now building. This plan was decided upon some time ago in the case of the armored cruiser Maine and the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, but Commodore Melville now favors its general application in all new vessels fitting out for commission. Among the vessels to be supplied with this system are the San Francisco, Philadelphia, Newark, Concord, Bennington, and the as yet unnamed vessels known as Cruisers 9, 10, and 11. These latter war ships are to be of 2,000 tons displacement.

A HANGMAN'S ESTATE.

From the Galignani Messenger.

It is reported that an application has been made to the Lincoln Bankruptcy Court for the winding up of the affairs of the late William Marwood, public hangman, delay having been caused by a difficulty as to the legal heir. A Horncastle correspondent writes that considerable surprise has been caused by the announcement that Marwood died insolvent, and that his estate is to be wound up by the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. Marwood was regarded as a man of mark in Horncastle, and it was thought that he had saved a considerable sum of money. His earnings as executioner were at times large, but he had a mania for buying property. His investments did not turn out well, and the agricultural depression caused his insolvency. Among some documents which have recently come to light is one relating to the execution of the Phœnix Park assassins. Marwood had a grievance. He claimed £50 as fees for hanging the Phœnix Park murderers, but was only paid £25. It is not stated whether he got the balance.

CANALBOAT FAMILY LIFE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

"Family life" on canalboats and barges is gradually becoming a diminishing quantity. According to the half-yearly report of Dr. Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London, 624 boats inspected by him, that are plying on the River Lea and the Regent's Canal, though registered for the accommodation of about 2,300 individuals, were actually occupied by only about 1,500. The exact figures are 2,293 and 1,531 respectively; and, indeed, the instances were few far from few where males alone were the occupants. As indicative of an important step in the direction of the moral elevation of one class of women, and the proper rearing and education of their children, the improvement here noted is a subject for congratulation.

THE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

CONTINUED DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF FARM LANDS.

ALBANY, March 24.—The annual report of the State Assessors was submitted to the Senate to-night. It says:

"There continues to be a marked depreciation in the value of farm lands in nearly every county and the depression among the farmers continues. While the prospect for improvement is not good. Many assert that after paying expenses they cannot realize from their farms sufficient to pay the interest on mortgages, and consequently thousands of farms are falling into the hands of a mortgagee."

Of farm property in counties, in detail, the report says:

Albany.—There is a steady falling off in the value of farm property. From 1886 to 1889 the value of the town outside of Albany, Cohoes, West Troy, and Green Island fell off $330,600.

Allegany.—Realty has considerably depreciated in the last three years owing to the failure of oil lands and to the general depreciation of farming lands.

Broome.—Outside of Binghamton property has depreciated in value.

Cattaraugus.—This is purely a farming county, and, like all of its class, values have steadily depreciated, while assessed values have been generally maintained.

Chautauqua.—Outside of Jamestown there has been no gain in several years, but, on the contrary, a depreciation in values.

Chenango.—A purely farming county. In 1887 the total real property was assessed at $19,105,708, and in 1888 at $16,162,013.

Clinton.—The bulk of value in this county is at Plattsburg and along the lake.

Delaware.—The whole county has materially depreciated in three years. Nearly all the lumber has been taken off, leaving thousands of acres of no value. There are very few sales of real estate.

Dutchess.—Which is the ample resource of the county, is lower than at any time since 1885, and competition with Western producers renders it improbable that the price will be higher.

Erie.—There is a constant and rapid appreciation of values in Buffalo, but there is depreciation in the towns of the county with one or two exceptions.

Essex.—In the last three years the county has depreciated in the value of real property $154,495. This represents, we believe, but part of the real depreciation. Iron industries, which are the mainstay of the county, have enormously depreciated.

Franklin.—It is claimed, with much documentary evidence, that the real estate of the county has depreciated in three years 25 per cent. There is no sale for property, and a large proportion of the farms are for sale.

Fulton.—With the exception of Johnstown and Gloversville, which towns are growing in wealth and population, the balance of the county has suffered depreciation.

Genesee.—The residents of this county show that the farming lands have depreciated during the last twelve years 33⅓ per cent.

Green.—Two-thirds of the county is mountainous. Farm lands have depreciated from 15 to 20 per cent in three years.

Hamilton.—It is said that there is only one tolerably fair farm in the whole county. Lands are generally depreciating in value, by reason of the removal of timber.

Herkimer.—With the exception of Watertown and the Summer property on the river, there is little growth, and what there is is offset by the depreciation of farm property.

Jefferson.—A purely agricultural county, whose lands have followed the general tendency.

Livingston.—The same general character as Lewis.

Madison.—A purely agricultural county, with the same marked depreciation.

Monroe.—Outside of Rochester property has generally depreciated.

Montgomery.—Fort Plain, Canajoharie, and Amsterdam are appreciating in value, and the opposite is true of the remainder of the county.

Niagara.—Fruit is the staple of this county, and for several years it has been a failure, and from other general causes farm property has depreciated.

Oneida.—With its flourishing cities of Rome and Utica, and populous counties of the State, while farming land has followed the general course of the whole State.

Onondaga.—This has been, and is still considered, among the best assessed counties. Syracuse is constantly appreciating, while farm lands are going the other way.

Oswego.—There is no material growth in Oswego County.

Otsego.—This is not up to the average assessment, although the large depreciation of farm property makes an apparently high rate.

Richmond.—The only county to New-York places this among the counties in which nearly all real estate is appreciating in value.

Saratoga.—The farms in this county have suffered in the general depreciation. There is some growth in Saratoga springs.

Schenectady.—Outside of the city, where property is appreciating by reason of new buildings, the county has depreciated somewhat.

Schoharie.—This is a purely agricultural county, with a general and marked depreciation in values.

Schuyler.—The same remark may be made.

St. Lawrence.—There has been a general falling off in farm values, and village property is generally assessed higher than farm property.

Steuben.—There is a general shrinkage in values.

Suffolk.—There has been a slight increase since 1885.

Sullivan.—There has been a decrease in lands since 1883.

Tompkins.—Values, except in Ithaca, have depreciated.

Ulster.—There has been some appreciation in Kingston, but real estate is generally fallen off.

Warren.—Outside of Queensbury real estate is depreciating.

Washington.—Has suffered with the other agricultural counties.

Wayne.—Has generally depreciated.

Wyoming.—The salt industries have added to the assessed value.

PAN-AMERICAN MONEY.

THE SILVER QUESTION GIVING RISE TO DISCUSSION AMONG DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—At the meeting of the Pan-American Conference to-day Mr. J. B. Henderson, the United States member of the Committee on Customs Union, made an argument in support of the majority report on that subject. Further debate was then postponed until next Monday, when Dr. Saenz-Pena of the Argentine Republic will reply to both Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Flint.

The reports of the Committees on Communication on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, which recommended the granting of Governmental aid to lines of steamers, were adopted.

The Monetary Committee presented reports to-day. The South and Central American delegates on the committees united in a report in favor of an international silver coin. Mr. Estee, one of the members from the United States, agreed with

THE REFORM IS IN PERIL

DORMAN B. EATON WRITES TO SENATOR ALLISON.

WHAT EXCEPTING THE NEW PENSION EXAMINERS FROM CIVIL SERVICE RULES WOULD MEAN.

MY DEAR SIR: The resolution excepting the new Pension Examiners from the civil service rules and placing their appointment at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, which has just been approved by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, of which you are Chairman, must, I think, be regarded by every person knowing its origin and purpose, and who is able to foresee its effects, as utterly hostile to civil service reform and certain to greatly damage that cause. I am sure you regret that approval and will oppose the resolution in the Senate. My high respect for your character and public services and the facts that you aided the passage of the Civil Service act, and that as Chairman of that committee you have been most efficient in securing appropriations for exacting it, with the great interests in peril, must be my excuse for addressing you this public letter without asking your consent.

I know what plausible excuses are made by the enemies of reform for urging this resolution, which they declare to be but a small matter of mere convenience to which only fanatics will object. On the contrary, I regard it, as do all the friends of reform who are able to comprehend its practical bearings, as being a scheme cunningly devised by these enemies for the purpose of making a change which, in its direct effect, will seriously prejudice the reform system, and in its ultimate influence will greatly facilitate its suppression. Some worthy men who have promoted the resolution are innocent of such a purpose. They have been misled, and with many members of the House who voted for it do not understand the practical consequences of such a measure, and would have opposed it had they comprehended its significance.

Let me submit some reasons for these views:

(1.) The influence for the resolution sentres in the Executive Departments at Washington, where, under the last Administration, as under the present, selfishness, demagogism, and partisan scheming outside have sought their ends, in the name of patriotism, sympathy, and gratitude, under pretense of serving the party. Tanner and his follies were the first fruits of the policy and of an insubordination to the President in that bureau, of which this resolution is the second outcome.

(2.) The Secretary of the Interior is not known as a believer in the reform policy, though I assume he does his duty in conforming to the civil service rules. The head of the Pension Bureau has long been known as the avowed, able, and, I believe, honest enemy of that policy. Eight or nine years ago, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he declared in his report that the facts that officers "are honest, capable, and diligent * * * do not justify retention in office," and urged that a four years' term be extended to his subordinates, lest they might be swept out every four years by the enforcement of a party test. He is supposed to be now, none the less than then, an enthusiastic supporter of such a spoils system, which of course must have its natural influence upon his judgment and his policy. The Pension Commissioner will be the officer to recommend the persons to be appointed under the resolution. Its defeat would greatly disappoint the backers, a lot of political doctors who now feel confident of places and who greatly dread the test provided by the President's rules. It is, I believe, largely from the Commissioner and these doctors, and the scheming politicians who haunt the Pension Bureau, that the facts, opinions, and influences have come which have led the resolution to advance so far. The honest promoters of the resolution have been made to think that the President sustains pernicious rules, and that only men named in the discretion of the Commissioner can do the work of the Pension Office.

(3.) Another view of the origin of the resolution is not less significant. The civil service rules, which the President makes, (and not the Civil Service Commissioners,) and which the President upholds, declare his policy and fix the conditions and tests of fitness he approves for the selection of examiners. These rules he can change any day, and it is his duty to change or revoke them if they are not fit and useful. It is a part of his duty to consider their effects. If his subordinates are opposed to his policy or his rules, it is their right to expostulate with him. If they cannot convert him to their views, it will remain their duty to support him in his policy in good faith or resign their places. This view is especially applicable to the head of so large a bureau as that of pensions, who, under the Constitution, may almost be regarded as one of the proper advisers of the President.

Besides, the whole theory of partisan removals or lower officers finds its only plausible support in such a theory of the duty of subordinates. In the view of the partisan system, they are to be of the party of the President not to enable them to go to Congress to control its intermeddling and have him overruled, but that they may cheerfully support him. Therefore, whether we look to the obvious theory of the Constitution or to that of the spoils system, it is utterly indispensable for such subordinate to exert himself against the policy of the President—to appeal to Congress to arrest the rules which the President has made and desires to enforce.

(4.) Now, one of these three things must be true: (1) That the President has been asked to change the rules of pension examinations and has suggested that Congress do it for him—a view of his duty so utterly repugnant to his action in appointing an admirable Civil Service Commission and sustaining its vigorous enforcement of the rules, and also so utterly undignified and cowardly in itself, that I must absolutely reject it as a base slander of the President; or (2) that the President has not been approached at all on the subject, and that therefore the prime movers of the resolution have contemptuously treated him as of no consequence in the matter; or (3) that the President has been appealed to and has resolutely refused to make the changes which the spoilsmen and the political doctors demand. The last view is the most likely, and is the only one which my respect for the President allows me to accept. We have, therefore, a direct issue between them and the President, in which the former are supported by the Pension Bureau. I am not aware of the attitude held by the head of the Interior Department in the matter. The question is whether Congress will sustain the President or the spoilsmen, political doctors, and the Commissioner.

(5.) Now, to speak mildly, here is a case of demoralizing insubordination and of a conspiracy to override the President, which are great evils in themselves. The passage of the resolution by Congress would invite every head of a bureau to thus rebel against the President; would encourage every combination for patronage to appeal to Congress; would not only approve the policy of those who attack that of the President in supporting the rules, but would be a real censure of the President himself, and that in a matter within his own sphere of duty, where he is a far better judge than Congress can possibly be. It would unmistakably say that the President's rules are not fit to be enforced and that he cannot be trusted to amend them. There is, in fact, not a particle of proof to show that the President's rules need amendment, nor the least right to assume that he will not apply the proper tests for the selection of any examiners which Congress may authorize. The proposal to have them appointed under the old spoils system is an audacious assumption by the patronage mongers and spoilsmen that the Republican party seeks a return to that system.

(6.) If the effect of the rules upon the selection of examiners had been investigated by Congress, if the President's views had been ascertained and considered, or if there were any evidence that different rules were needed, which the President is incompetent, or refuses, to make, the resolution would not have its offensive aspect of an indirect rebuke and of a disgraceful repudiation of reform principles, for no avowed or defensible reason. As it stands it ought to be, and will be, regarded by all intelligent friends of reform as a first step toward the abandonment of a reform policy by the Republican party. It has no justification, real or apparent.

(7.) If we are not to have a mass of conflicting rules in the departments—one set by the President and another by Congress—and a perpetual struggle between the two for controlling the methods for selecting clerks, one or the other must retire. Such conflict and confusion would be as bad as the spoils system, pure and simple. If Republican Congressmen are not willing to trust the President, and are resolved to have spoils as of old, they had better repeal the Civil Service act at once. That would be as manly as anything foolish and disgraceful can be. This attempt to supersede the President's rules by Congressional rules is a test case, and if it succeeds, Congressional rules will multiply rapidly. Scores of Congressmen will present rules to suit their own views of patronage. Every Secretary and bureau will be pressed to aid a resolution giving to the appointment of its own clerks. It is a hundred times easier to resist now than it will be after the spoilsmen and heads of bureaus have the prestige of a victory. There is now a bill pending in the Senate to impose a hundredfold larger restrictions on the civil service examinations than this resolution provides for. The prime movers of it knew enough to insert the thin edge of the wedge first. When such an attempt was made in the English House of Commons Lord Palmerston successfully resisted it. It will be vastly easier to take the other pension clerks and those of the Patent Office, or any other, out of the examinations after this resolution shall pass.

(8.) If this resolution shall succeed, there will, at once, be two classes of pension examiners, one admitted on the basis of merit, and the other on the basis of politics. Every vacancy in the former class will be filled by a transfer of one from the latter, and there will be an end of all examinations for such officers. Every enemy of reform will be encouraged. Its friends will regard the Republican Party as having betrayed it.

President Cleveland, under far greater pressure, upheld the integrity of the rules, and during his term increased by nearly a third the number of places to which they extended. He kept all Pension Examiners under the rules. I cannot believe that my party, which claims the credit of the Civil Service act, has not the patriotism and sagacity needed to enforce its own law—is willing to begin its repudiation of it—by declaring its condemnation and distrust of its own President.

(9.) If the Republican Party has not the public virtue needed to support such a law or sustain its President let it repeal the law in an open and manly way which does not proclaim its own cowardice. There is no need of aggravating the act of repeal by false pretenses, which would incur contempt without deceiving any one. When under the lead of Ben Butler the party refused, without daring to record the votes, to support President Grant's rules, it soon found itself forced to resume a reform policy or go to the wall. There are fifty supporters of the reform now for every one there was then. Then no minister had ever spoken for it from his pulpit, but within the last four months alone many hundreds of ministers have from their pulpits commended it to approving audiences as a great moral issue involving the fate of the Nation. The teachers of schools and academies, professors and Presidents of colleges all over the country, have lately come in vast majority to the side of reform, and they are now forming the views of the rising generation. Senator Cockrell or your committee made in 1883 the ablest speech against the Civil Service bill, but, still a Democrat, he made, if the papers are correct, the ablest speech against this resolution, but certainly not abler than he who is to be the next Democratic candidate for President would have made if on that committee. Even Gov. Hill of New-York has enforced, and not limited, the civil service examinations born in the State and in the city of New-York.

Had we forgotten this? The Legislature of Massachusetts tried to limit its reform system, but a noble veto from Gov. Robinson saved it—a veto with which I hope President Harrison is familiar; but now that system has completely won the State, her legislator, I believe, having now a resolution before Congress asking it to extend its examinations. If in presence of such facts the Republican Party wishes to restore the spoils system, it is some consolation to feel certain that a more worthy party will speedily re-establish it.

(10.) In saying this, I do not forget the vote of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. That committee is remarkable for the number of its members who are hostile to a reform policy. It is enough to mention Senator Gorman, the redoubtable spoils-system champion of the Democratic Party, and Senator Farwell of Illinois, who, so far as he is able, occupies a similar position in the Republican Party. It is, however, the peculiar distinction of the latter, who is, I believe, a vigorous supporter of the resolution, that he is the only Senator who has gone before the public with a feeble, lachrymose letter, (dated Jan. 17,) in which he sweetly refers to the President, both as "the present occupant of the White House" and the "present incumbent of the White House"—whatever may be the difference—and then charges him with listening to no Senator about patronage, save those who supported him at Chicago. I believe this charge to be a gross slander, and I would not refer to it here if it did not shed so much light on the motives for the resolution before the Senate. The Senator will surely get his share of the spoils of the new examiners if the resolution passes, and the country will see in part why they were made spoils.

(11.) My hopes, of course, do not rest on such Senators, but on those sagacious and patriotic statesmen to whom their party is dear, but in whose eyes their country is something far dearer and nobler. My experience may perhaps excuse me for saying that in no more possible way can the passage of this resolution promote good administration in the Pension Office or fail to cause a great increase of that distrust of the Republican Party and alienation from its ranks, from which it has lately suffered so much. Do you think the resolution can bring to it one additional vote? Do you believe it will tend to harmony between the executive and legislative departments? If it be but another step in the line of departure from solemn pledges, which the indefensible removals of tens of thousands of officers have not redeemed, then indeed it matters little how many such resolutions are passed. The fate of our party would be near and certain. It would be in vain for saving the party to apply the excellent methods of the civil service reform to our subordinations. But it may be useful before we arrest our own reform to glance at that Australian colony where ballot reform has won its greatest victory. Victoria, that Democratic colony, adopted ballot reform in 1856. Five or six years ago it adopted civil service reform, taking our system as the model. The Conservatives of the Colonial Legislature has been too patriotic to strangle or starve the reform system for the sake of spoils. These words from a volume just published by Sir Charles W. Dilke declare the result:

"The Victorian Civil Service Commission has met with success, and on the rare occasions when members of Parliament have hinted at a desire to revert to their old practices the voice of the community has at once drowned the whisper of such a suggestion. The civil service, which was at one time a byword, is now a credit to the colony, and nothing can exceed the average capacity, industry, and trustworthiness of its public servants."

Are the American people unequal to such an achievement? Has not the American Congress—the Senate at least—shown the same disinterestedness and patriotism as the Legislature of an Australian colony? You know that our reform has been as great a benefit in our departments. Will you say so in debate?

While thus unable to see how any Republican statesman can support the resolution, I can readily see how astute Democrats, caring more for their party than their country, may support it, in the belief that by making their opponents responsible for it they may hasten their downfall. Sure that their next candidate for the Presidency will be the same statesman who first became Governor of New-York and then President, under the banner of administrative reform, they will be glad to see a check upon the examinations thus added to such removals, which, together, will excuse all ex-President Cleveland's shortcomings, and, with his recent pledges to a reform policy, will open wide the way to his re-election.

While these party views cannot be overlooked, I am sure that higher and more patriotic motives will guide your conduct and find fit expression when the resolution comes before the Senate. And I am very truly yours,

DORMAN B. EATON.

The Hon. W. B. ALLISON.

AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

THE USUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES TO BE CUT DOWN.

HANOVER, N. H., March 24.—The college church has recently been improved inside through the munificence of Mr. Hiram Hitchcock of New-York, and the society was loth that any exercises should be held in the church during Commencement Week that were not strictly college exercises. Therefore it was decided that prize speaking and class day exercises, also the band concert, must be held elsewhere. The gymnasium being the other available place, the Seniors were averse to using the gymnasium instead of the church as has always been done, and so to-day they voted to have no Commencement exercises except what were necessary.

The expenses incident to Commencement have yearly been growing until last year the class tax was quite large, but it seemed impossible to cut down the expenses as some want certain exercises and others want something else. As there are quite a number in the class who must economize as much as possible it is clear that the large tax to be saved influences them in their decision fully as much if not more, than the refusal of the church for the exercises, although the latter is the ostensible reason.

Some of the professors think that the Seniors have acted rather hastily in the matter, but they are all in favor of cutting down the expenses and having less parts for class day which are long and tedious. It has been a long time since any class voted to give up Commencement dinner, and probably the Seniors next year will have one as if nothing had happened this year. The Seniors have deliberated several days before voting upon the matter, and as it was decided almost unanimously the decision will undoubtedly be final.

A TALK ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. William H. S. Wood entertained a number of gentlemen last night at his home, 8 East Sixty-third-street, to meet Dr. H. H. Rusby of Detroit, who has just returned from South America. Those present were Mr. William L. Elliott of Baltimore, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. Henry D. Noyes, Dr. E. Herrick, Dr. George F. Shrady, Dr. Titus M. Coan, Dr. F. A. Castle, Dr. B. Robinson, Dr. A. A. Smith, Dr. George B. Fowler, Dr. W. H. Katzenbach, Dr. R. A. Williams, Dr. Dana, Dr. Charles E. Hackly, William H. Phillips, William South, Maj. Thomas Morgan, Edward C. Sampson, Dr. William D. Parsons, S. F. Johnson, Walter Edwards, August S. Jenkins, Charles Rich, Dr. A. H. Smith, David S. Taber, James Wood, Dr. May, Dr. R. Van Santvoort, Dr. Coe, and Dr. Le Roy M. Yale.

Dr. Rusby made an interesting address on his experiences in South America, describing his botanical and medicinal studies along the coast from Panama to Valparaiso and across the continent to the mouth of the Amazon.

INJURED BY A TEXAN STEER.

A Texan steer escaped from the abattoir yards near the old Long Dock in Jersey City yesterday morning and walked leisurely enough up Henderson-street until a crowd of urchins began to pelt him with stones and yell at him. Then he began to get angry and ran up Newark-avenue at a rattling pace with a constantly-growing throng at his heels.

Edward Reilly, an aged resident of St. Paul's avenue; Michael Mulley, a contractor of 1 Orchard-street; Albert Schoenemann, an eleven-year-old boy of 698 Newark-avenue, and a Mr. Schuler of 181 Newark-avenue were unable to get out of the way of the animal's mad rushes and were all tossed and trampled on. Mr. Schuler and Mr. Reilly were badly bruised and Mr. Mulley was gored in the right hip and hand. His injuries are serious. The steer was not shot until he reached the Hackensack River.

INDIANA PARTIES AWAKE

PREPARING FOR A BITTER STRUGGLE.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS TO BE CAREFULLY CONTESTED—WHO WILL SUCCEED REPRESENTATIVE BROWNE?

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—Urged to the exercise of every effort to win the State in the campaign of next Summer and Fall, both parties are taking an unusual interest just now in the election of township officers, soon to be held in Indiana. The choice of township officers has heretofore been treated with indifference, but this year has too many possibilities, and precedes an election of State officers that will have national significance, so the leaders are keeping an eye out for all chances.

As many Township Trustees as possible are wanted by the Republicans. It is understood that money will be used freely and that it is already in circulation where it will do the most good. Chairman Michener of the Republican State Central Committee desires to be the successor of Senator Voorhees and can afford to put in more time figuring up majorities for Republican candidates or county tickets than such work would ordinarily require or deserve. It is likely and apparent that a peculiar force will play in these township elections beyond the importance that a Republican victory might have in sustaining the Administration or giving the stamp of home approval to Mr. Harrison's management of affairs. This is the part the school-book people will have in the campaign.

"The school-book law shutting out the corporations that have had such a good thing in Indiana was a Democratic measure, and from it the Democrats have derived a great deal of good. The Republicans steadily opposed the measure in the Legislature, and while the Republican press was not solidly against it, still the Art School Trust bill had not much Republican support. Now that the Supreme Court has held the law constitutional, the schoolbook people are going in for another campaign. They hope to win the County Superintendents, who will be chosen by the Trustees elected in the coming election, so it is well to take a hand in the whole business from post to finish. Many thousands of dollars have been saved to the people of Indiana by the schoolbook law, and the schoolbook men are not to be thus easily deprived of Hoosier money. They want to see the school-book law repealed and by working all along the line hope to accomplish this in the next Legislature.

Who will succeed Gen. Thomas M. Browne in Congress? That veteran Republican is tired of Washington, and many of his constituents are tired of him. While each of the counties in the Sixth District wants its favorite Republican to secure the nomination, Henry Underwood Johnson has perhaps the best show and the best claims on the score of ability. A nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket in this district is as good as a certificate of election. Johnson is a Wayne County man and a lively person. He belongs to a good family. His brother, Richard Underwood Johnson, is the associate editor of the *Century*. While not a literary person, Henry is well endowed with brains, and knows how to use them. He has been a State Senator, and has had enough experience at the bar to make him the brightest lawyer in Eastern Indiana. The Democrats have not much opportunity to wrest the district from the Republicans, and there will be no contest for the nomination.

The Civil Service Reform Association of Indiana holds its annual meeting at Fort Wayne some day next month not yet fixed. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte of the Maryland Association will be here to attend this meeting. At this meeting, if possible, a dinner will be given here by the local members of the association, members of the association throughout the State to be invited. March 26 Mr. Roosevelt will address the Bloomington branch. The State University at this place has a strong hold there and at the college at Franklin there is wide interest in reforms of Government. Indiana is fortunate in having for leaders of the civil service reform movement two such sincere and scholarly men as Messrs. Lucius B. Swift and William F. Foulke, both prophets with no honor at home and abroad.

Reform in local government, given an impetus by the campaign of last Fall, in which Republican gang rule was overthrown after many years of feasting, has appealed more strongly than before to the people of this city during the past week. The disastrous fire and the calamity attending, in which twelve firemen were killed, has called attention to the abuses in that branch of municipal service. The present Chief of the Fire Department is Frank Dougherty, a Republican, who was appointed to succeed Webster, a veteran fireman. The cause of the dismissal of Webster was his refusal to allow the department to become a part of the Republican machine. He had brought the department to a fine condition of equipment and discipline, and his dismissal has put politics into what was denounced by the business men and citizens generally. Of course it is uncharitable and idle to say that the disaster of a week ago would not have happened under any management, but the *Sentinel* (Democratic) and the *News* (Independent) have suggested that only a careless and incompetent man would have sent men upon a doubtful roof, and that it was the Chief's business to find out whether or not the building was secure. The Republican *Journal* agrees with its two adversaries that the Fire Department must be put upon a non-political footing, and steps to this end will be taken at once.

Gen. Gresham was in the city a few days ago, en route from Hot Springs to Chicago. It was remarked by friends that the General has aged greatly of late. It is that not the spring step that formerly characterized his movements, despite his lameness, and he has lost the military erectness that always marked him.

KINGSTON ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL MUST ANSWER BEFORE JUDGE FURSMAN.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 24.—A special meeting of the Common Council was called by Mayor John E. Kraft this afternoon. The Mayor said that there had been served on him orders to show cause why mandamuses should be issued compelling the Common Council to seat Daniel Halloran and Patrick J. Brennan as Aldermen in the Fourth and Fifth Wards, respectively. The orders are returnable before Judge Fursman at special term at Albany to-morrow.

The Aldermen passed a resolution instructing Corporation Counsel G. D. B. Hasbrouck "to defend and oppose the granting" of the writs of mandamus.

The summonses for contempt, served on twelve Aldermen last Saturday, are also returnable before Judge Fursman to-morrow. The Corporation Counsel has notified the Aldermen that they need not attend in person. It was on the strength of his advice that they acted as they did while in session as a Board of Canvassers.

Late to-night seven or eight of the Aldermen charged with contempt say they will go to Albany to-morrow as spectators. It is stated on what purports to be good authority that eleven Aldermen made affidavits to-night setting forth that the injunction order in the Fourth Ward matter was not read either by the late Mayor or by City Clerk Schepmoes. In this ward the candidates were Carter, Republican, and Halloran, Democrat. The returns as first filed gave Halloran a majority of 1. When inspectors changed the figures the next day Carter had a majority of 1. Twelve members of the Common Council declared Carter elected.

If the injunction order was not read the Aldermen hold there could have been no contempt on their part. They say the injunction in the Fifth Ward contest was read, and that they took no action on the premises.

A poll of the Aldermen shows that eleven are still in favor of Carter, with Mayor Kraft and six Aldermen opposed and one on the fence.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Friday evening. It is understood that some definite action will be taken on the Fourth and Fifth Ward elections to-morrow.

JOHN M. WARD'S CASE.

JUDGE LAWRENCE TAKES THE PAPERS AND RESERVES HIS DECISION.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved his decision on the motion to dismiss the complaint in the suit brought by the Metropolitan Exhibition Company (otherwise the New-York League Club) to prevent Short Stop John M. Ward from playing under another management. He apparently, however, came very near to granting the motion on the spot. President Day, who was the first witness, said that Ward was a very expert ball player and that the exhibition company would be damaged to an inestimable amount if he did not keep his contract and play only for them. On cross-examination he admitted that he had hired Glasscock and that he was to get $5,000 per year.

Judge Lawrence here asked what points were before him that had not been taken before Judge O'Brien, and Mr. Day's counsel said that there was nothing but the fact that the Metropolitan Exhibition Company did business as the New-York Ball Club. Judge Lawrence then said he would follow Judge O'Brien's carefully-written opinion unless some material new facts were brought before him, and Mr. Beaman rose to state that the only question before the Court was the legality of the contract, but that he thought the plaintiff was entitled to the opinion of another Judge in the matter.

Judge Lawrence took the papers and said if he decided against the motion that Ward would be given a chance to have his evidence presented.

GEN. CROOK BURIED.

LAID TO REST IN THE LITTLE CEMETERY AT OAKLAND.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 24.—The funeral of the late Major Gen. George Crook took place in Oakland this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The representatives from the different States began to arrive this morning at 10 o'clock. The register of the Glades Hotel, formerly owned by Mrs. Crook's father, bore the names of Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Jr., Second Cavalry, United States Army, aide to Gen. Schofield; Gen. Samuel Breck, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant, United States Army; Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. John G. Rourke, Third Cavalry, for many years aide to Gen. Crook; William J. Hancock and wife, Gen. Nathan B. Goff of Virginia, William M. McKinley, Jr., of Washington, George W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska, Robert W. Daly, uncle of Mrs. Crook; Mrs. Daly, niece of Mrs. Crook, both of Romney, West Va.; George H. Johnson of Romney, John B. Paul, and George Parsons, Garrett County, besides a number of people from this vicinity.

The day was beautiful. The town bore a mournful appearance, with flags at half mast and the principal buildings and stores draped in mourning, and at the hour of the funeral all places of business were closed in honor of the dead chieftain.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Train No. 6 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pulled into the picturesque station, having attached to it the funeral car and a baggage car, containing the remains, and a handsome Pullman combination car. They were heavily draped in mourning. On board the train were Serrts. William McCreedy, Alfred Lunt, Josiah H. Miller, John H. Fox, Corps. William Henn and Marion Ramsey, the guard from Fort Sheridan, who have guarded the remains since the General's death. In the Pullman coach were Col. H. C. Carbaugh, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. E. M. Hey, Inspector General; Col. Thaddeus Stanton, Paymaster; Col. C. S. Roberts, Capt. G. M. Randall, Lieut. W. V. Kennon, aides, all of Gen. Crook's staff; Col. J. Collins of Omaha, Webb Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, and Mrs. Crook, and Mrs. Reed, her sister. When the train came to a standstill, Post No. 35, G. A. R., of Oakland, which had taken place on the south side of the track, with open ranks and uncovered, acted as an honorary guard. The post was in command of A. G. Sturgis, with forty members in line. When the remains were taken from the train they were placed on a temporary catafalque and an opportunity was given to all present to view them. Fully 1,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity, after which the remains were placed in the hearse, and the funeral procession slowly wended its way to the quaint old cemetery, known as the Odd Fellows Cemetery, on Quality Hill.

It required twelve carriages to convey the funeral party to the cemetery, up Main street to Oak, thence by way of Fourth and Fifth and Alder, into the burying ground. The casket, a handsome metallic one, covered with army blue cloth, and having silver and gold mounted handles, was placed in the grave, which was prepared for its reception. The pall bearers were the guards from Fort Sheridan and Gen. Crook's staff, and Messrs. J. B. Fox, George H. Johnson, and James Mason and Dr. E. H. Bartlett acted as honorary pall bearers. At the grave the Rev. J. E. Moffatt of the First Presbyterian Church of this city was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bolton of Palestine, West Va. The burial service was that of the Presbyterian Church.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late Major Gen. Crook had a most genial disposition under a rather rough exterior. When in the garb of a civilian, he had more the air of a not over well-to-do farmer than that of a General in the army. At one time, reaching an army post much earlier than he was expected, he was ordered by the sentry to clear out, as the General was coming, and they did not want tramps around.

Although he was most successful in his Indian campaigns, the "redskins" seemed to bear him no malice, but had rather a warm affection for him. Particularly is this true of the Chiricahua Apaches at Mount Vernon, Ala. Three months have not elapsed away since Gen. Crook visited these Indians. The news of his arrival flew like wildfire through the camp. The squaws left the half prepared breakfast to the mercy of the children and dogs, while they helped their lords and masters to comb their hair and array themselves in their best so that the generals might see how well they were following his advice in living after the manner of the white man. He talked to them the best part of the day, and it was a most unique sight—Gen. Crook seated on a bench whittling, as he was wont to do in all Indian conferences, and every time he was giving a forty Apache grunt of satisfaction or disapproval. The Indians were grouped around, some sitting, some standing, all wearing army uniforms of an obsolete pattern, and the bright red and orange of the artillery and cavalry adding much to the scene in the way of picturesque effect. The evening that he left, several of the chief men went to see him and bid him good-bye. No greater tribute of respect could have been paid him. The good-bye was a hopeful one, and little did they think that so short a time one of their braves earthly friends would be snatched from them and their cause forever.

For the Indians of America his death will be an almost irreparable loss.

VAILLANT JULICO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1890.

THE SEVENTH UNDER ARMS.

REVIEW OF THE REGIMENT AND PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

A brilliant and impressive military display and an imposing array of spectators marked the parade of the Seventh Regiment last night for review by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding First Brigade, and the annual presentation to officers and members of the organization of the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service. The formal ceremonies were preceded by a guard mount at 7 o'clock, in which Capt. Louis E. Lefferts, Officer of the Day; Lieuts. S. William Merritt and Harry E. Zittell, Officers of the Guard; two Sergeants, three Corporals, and fifty privates (five from each company) took part.

There were few onlookers at this exhibition—the prettiest and most effective ceremony in tactics. But long before the assembly sounded for the companies to fall in for review every foot of space in the immense armory set apart for sightseers had its occupant. The "honor men" of the Seventh are always sure of hearty recognition, and on this occasion the plaudits of the audience which greeted their appearance were uncommonly demonstrative. The officers and soldiers named in orders and their decorations were as follows:

Cross of Honor in gold, with "7" in brilliants, (25 years' service)—Sergt. George Gregory, Private William M. Morgan. Gold bar to Cross of Honor (20 years' service)—Capts. George W. Rand, Augustus W. Conover; Private Harrison G. McFaddin. Silver bar to Cross of Honor (15 years' service)—Capt. Charles E. Lydecker; Lieut. Harry M. Nesbitt; Sergts. Charles A. Cappa, George G. Stow, Henry Everdell, Charles M. Baker, James D. Ford, Corp. Frederick Ferrell; Privates Louis G. Frankau, Harold C. Titus, Isaiah W. Lore, John A. Murray.

Cross of Honor in bronze (10 years' service.)—Lieuts. Andrew J. Eccles, Eugene T. Kirkland, Addison McDougall; First Sergts. James W. Carter, Henry H. Spellman; Sergts. Gerald N. Stanton, George D. Cook, David Valentine, Jr., F. L. Van Benschoten, William V. A. Mulhalion, Arthur C. Clayton, Henry S. Clark; Corporals Joseph F. Day, Michael J. Fitz Mahony, William A Taylor; Privates Marshall W. Scriven, James Worrall Arthur, Stephen A. Cooper, Edward H. Gouge, David A. McLeod, Albert Shumway, Jr., Zeb Mayhew, Charles W. Miller, Smith A. Harriman, William S. Righter, James Osborne Wright.

The dress parade, of which the presentation formed a part, was a superb ceremony, as was also the preceding review, in which the formation was rapid and effective, the steadiness of the men in the ranks noteworthy, even for the Seventh, and the passage praiseworthy in respect of accuracy of alignments and distances and precision of movement. As customary the ten companies of the regiment were equalized in the present review, of thirty-two files. Following the ceremonies Gen. Fitzgerald and his staff were entertained by Col Appleton and the officers of the regiment.

PARTNERS IN THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Mr. A. B. Darling, the senior proprietor of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, started yesterday, with Mrs. Darling, to make an extended trip on the Pacific coast. Before leaving, Mr. Darling and Mr. Hitchcock, who opened the house together thirty-one years ago, took into the old firm of Hitchcock, Darling & Co. two partners, Mr. Charles N. Vilas and Mr. Elmer A. Darling. These young men have been identified with the house for some years. Mr. Darling is the caterer of the house and Mr. Vilas attends to the office and the official relations of the house with its guests.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Executive Committee of the National Cross-Country Association met last evening in the Manhattan Athletic Club's house to arrange for the team championships to be held at Morris Park April 26. The course will be eight miles, the same as that of the recent handicap run. Teams will be of not more than twelve nor less than six men of a club, and will be divided into senior and junior teams, the juniors being made up of athletes who have never competed for any cross-country championship.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Private advices received here state that the Alliance, which recently left Norfolk for China, was at Bermuda, March 16, whither she had gone for a new supply of coal. She had encountered heavy easterly gales ever since leaving the coast. No mention was made of the reported collision between her and a schooner off the capes. She was to have resumed her cruise on the 18th inst.

GRANGER CASES DECIDED

THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OVERRULED.

THE SUPREME COURT HOLDS THAT RAILROADS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF PROPERTY ILLEGALLY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion in the case of the Minneapolis Eastern Railway Company against the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota, and in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company against the same. These are what are known as "Granger cases."

In the first case the commission, without a hearing, made an order fixing $1 per car, whether loaded or unloaded, as the maximum amount which the railroad company would be allowed to charge for handling and switching cars in Minneapolis, the railroad's rate being $1 25 for empty and $1 50 for loaded cars. The railroad maintained that its rates were not unequal or unreasonable, and that the price fixed by the commission was an inadequate and unreasonable compensation.

In the second case the commission fixed 2½ cents per gallon in ten-gallon cans as a just and reasonable compensation for the transportation of milk from Owatonna or Faribault to St. Paul or Minneapolis, the former being seventy-one and the latter fifty-six miles away from Minneapolis. The railroad contended that the same rate for both distances was unreasonable and contrary to the statute of Minnesota, and also that the commission's action was unconstitutional for the reasons stated in the first case, in that it deprives the company of its property without due process of law. The decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota was against the railroads.

The United States Supreme Court reverses that judgment, though there is a strong minority in favor of the State. The ground taken by the court is that, as the decision of the commission was final, and as there was no provision for a judicial determination of the reasonableness of the rates fixed, it amounts to taking the property of the company without due process of law, and was therefore unconstitutional. Justice Blatchford delivered the opinion of the court, and Justice Bradley delivered a dissenting opinion in behalf of himself, Justice Gray, and Justice Lamar. Justice Miller concurred in the conclusion reached by the court, but did not fully approve the opinion rendered.

Justice Blatchford says that the United States Supreme Court must accept the construction put upon the State statute by the Supreme Court of Minnesota. That court, he says, authoritatively declares that it is the expressed intention of the Legislature that the rates fixed by the Railroad Commission are final and conclusive as to what are equal and reasonable charges; that the law neither contemplates nor allows any issue to be made or inquiry to be had as to their equality or reasonableness in fact. In other words, although the railroad company is forbidden to establish rules that are not equal and reasonable, there is no power in the courts to stay the hands of the commission if it chooses to establish rates that are unequal and unreasonable. This conflicts with the Constitution of the United States in the particulars cited. The act of the Minnesota Legislature deprives the company of its right to a judicial investigation by due process of law.

The question of the reasonableness of a rate of charge for transportation by a railroad company is eminently a question for judicial investigation requiring due process of law for its determination. If the company is deprived of the power of charging reasonable rates for the use of its property, and such deprivation takes place in the absence of an investigation by judicial machinery, it is deprived of the value of its property, and thus, in substance and effect, of the property itself.

Justice Miller said that he concurred with some hesitation in the judgment of the court. He was of opinion that either the Legislature or a commission appointed by it had power to establish rates; but when rates were fixed unjust to the railroad company, or so exorbitant as to be in utter disregard of the rights of the public, parties aggrieved had a right to appeal to the courts, and especially the United States courts, for relief. In his opinion the Minnesota statute should be so treated, on the ground that this is a denial of due process of law.

Judge Bradley for himself and his two associates delivered a vigorous oral dissent. It seemed to him that the decision of the court practically annulled the power to fix "fair rates" in other cases in which it had been held that the adjustment of rates was a legislative prerogative and not a judicial one. He differed from his colleagues, who held that the final tribunal of arbitrament was the judicial.

The question, in his opinion, was an administrative and not a judicial one. The courts should never make an issue with the legislative department of the Government where it was possible to avoid it. It might be asked, Is the public at the mercy of the Legislatures? He answered "Yes," but that the ultimate tribunal is somewhere to decide every case. The question was, Which was the proper final tribunal? In his judgment it was the Legislature.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY DENIED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—The charges or insinuations of bribery in connection with the location of the Clay-street bridge, connecting Essex and Hudson Counties, are met with denials on all sides. Even Plunkett, against whom Freeholder Tierney has directed suit to be begun for slander, says that he spoke only in jest. The Clark Thread Company, which was said to have placed $5,000 in the hands of Freeholder Tierney and an employe of the company named Grau to buy votes favoring the Clay-street site, says that there is not a word of truth in the story.

Talks with the contractors indicate that rumors of bribery as to sites were not alone in circulation in connection with the bridge. Stories are abroad that some of the Freeholders who had the awarding of the contract exacted and received "loans" of $1,000 each from those who afterward received the contract. Great reticence is observed by those who are cognizant of the facts.

MINISTERS FOR BALLOT REFORM.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The Methodist ministers at their stated session to-day appointed a strong committee to go to Annapolis and urge upon the Legislature the necessity there is for the speedy passage of the Ballot-Reform bill and the bill to squelch pool rooms. Earnest arguments were made against the violation of the purity of the ballot, and the sacredness of the suffrage, it was proclaimed, must no longer be assailed. The pool room abomination was vigorously denounced.

The Rev. John F. Ockerman caused a sensation when he declared that he was informed that a certain young member of the Legislature refused to have anything to do with the Pool bill, although he prayed and sang lustily at the Young Men's Christian Association. Investigation proved, he added, that this young man had as a client one of the persons interested in a pool room on Fayette-street.

DEFRAUDED THE GOVERNMENT.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—Philip and Adam Geyer of the Enterprise Brewing Company, who were arrested on Saturday evening for defrauding the Government, will have an examination before United States Commissioner Whitehead on Wednesday. Special Agent Grimstone of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been engaged for many months in an investigation of the matter.

In his complaint he alleges that the Geyers did not keep their books properly; that they have used canceled stamps, and have ne

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MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
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PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
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TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THEATRES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 8—CLOVER.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—MORGAN CONCERT, At 8—PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT.
COLISEUM—At 8—GLEASON THE HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—TAMING THE SHREW.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE HEIR AT LAW.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NORMA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—At 8—THOMAS ORCHESTRA.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8:15—REICHMANN'S SONG RECITAL.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15 SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by light rains.

The testimony of Mr. JOHN F. B. SMYTH before the Fassett committee yesterday shows that even under HUGH J. GRANT, who has been considered the most business-like and upright Sheriff the county has had for years, the good old Tammany practice of taking care of the "organization" in the division of the plunder was faithfully observed. Mr. SMYTH was Sheriff's auctioneer during eleven months of GRANT'S term. He asked for the place and got it, because he was a neighbor of GRANT, and had helped elect him to the office of Alderman, and to that of Sheriff. But GRANT told him "it was so much of a place that he would have to take another man in with him." The "other man" selected for this favor was WILLIAM P. KIRK, the "boodle" Alderman, afterward indicted with the rest of that precious lot. Half the auctioneer's fees went to the Deputy Sheriff, and the rest SMYTH divided with KIRK, though the latter did none of the work. This division was insisted on by the Tammany organization, and it yielded KIRK $2,000 in eleven months, not a penny of which he lawfully earned. There is even less justification for this than for the practice of compelling the Deputies to pay $35 a month to Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, for it may be said that the Deputies require legal advice, but for the exaction of extortionate fees in the interest of a boodle Aldermen there is, of course, no justification whatever. This investigation is casting a revealing light on the operations of the reformed Tammany, and there was great need of it. Meanwhile, we understand that the present Deputy Sheriffs are merrily making hay while the sun shines, charging their "fees on the principle of "what the traffic will bear," their extortions being tempered only by the occasional refusal of their victims to pay ten times the lawful fees.

To-day at 3:30 P. M. the Excise Committee of the Assembly will give a hearing on bill No. 362, introduced by Mr. MARTIN, which provides that no license to sell liquor shall be revoked except after conviction of the holder of violation of the law. The bill would make it practically impossible to revoke a license, because cases of this sort are very difficult to bring to trial in the crowded condition of our courts, and because there is even then a great chance that the licensee may escape conviction though he is clearly unfit to retain the license. There is no possible reason why the Excise Commissioners, who possess the right either to grant or to refuse a license, should not have the right to revoke one when satisfied that there is good cause for doing so. Mr. J. V. KING, Chairman of the committee, will oppose the passage of the bill, but an effort will be made to push it through over his opposition. It ought to be killed in the committee. A representative of the City Reform Club will appear before the committee this afternoon.

It looks as if the Senate might possibly stop the ridiculous investigation into the leakage of executive sessions at the point it has reached. It is now several days since it has been heard from, and the majority would show its good sense in letting it die peacefully. If it is called up again, the trouble it has already given will be as nothing to that that will ensue. The Secretary of the Senate reports that last year he bought 8,200 grains of quinine for the Senators, but they will need a new and greater supply to overcome the chill of the day that they seriously undertake to punish newspaper men for publishing Senatorial secrets.

Those who are laboring for the passage of what they call a "high-license" bill at the present session of the Legislature are likely to discover that they have another obstacle to encounter besides the prospective veto of the Governor. If the so-called Hendricks bill were to reach the Executive Chamber there is no chance of its approval because it is opposed by the liquor interest, and if it could be put in a form that would be acceptable to the Governor it would probably give little satisfaction to the advocates of high license. But the new obstacle to be reckoned with is the Excise Committee of the Assembly. This committee seems to have been made up with a special view to preventing any restrictive legislation on the liquor question at the present session. At all events, its Chairman, Mr. KING of this city, is the only one of its members who regards such measures with favor, and he is said to have become so disgusted with the conduct of the committee that he is disposed to throw up his Chairmanship. Although the majority of this committee is made up from the party that professes to be in favor of temperance and of high license legislation, it appears to be actually under the influence and control of the liquor interest. If it deserves the reputation it has got, the High-License bill will have little chance of getting through its hands alive or in a shape recognizable by its friends.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, in an open letter published this morning in THE TIMES and addressed to Senator ALLISON, dissects with his usual thoroughness the resolution exempting from civil service examination the thirty medical examiners to be appointed in the Pension Bureau. There is no possible justification or excuse for this resolution, and Mr. EATON exposes the motives that have prompted it. It is so clearly and completely opposed to all the professions of the President that even the recommendation of its passage by the Committee on Appropriations, implying that it could be approved by Mr. HARRISON, is an insult to that gentleman.

THE FLACK CASE.

The conspiracy case against Sheriff JAMES A. FLACK, his son WILLIAM L. FLACK, and the referee in the divorce proceedings, JOSEPH MEEKS, in which the verdict of guilty was found on Saturday night, has many extraordinary features. One of the strangest things in the case was the effort of counsel for the chief defendant to excite sympathy in his behalf in connection with the divorce proceedings, and to belittle his conduct in regard to his conjugal obligations. It is quite possible that his domestic relations may have become intolerable to a man of his nature, but that can hardly be accepted as justifying the other relations which he formed and which appear to have furnished the chief motive for his efforts to obtain a divorce from his wife, or rather to induce her to obtain a divorce from him.

An attempt was made by the defense during the trial to show that Mrs. FLACK consented to the divorce suit with full knowledge of the nature and purpose of the proceedings. This was denied by the woman herself, and certainly was not established by the evidence, but it is perfectly plain that if she knew that the papers which she signed were to be used in such a suit it was in no sense instituted by herself. It was the actual defendant in that suit who first employed a lawyer to bring it and to "see it through," that lawyer appearing in the first instance as attorney for both the plaintiff and defendant. Even if Mrs. FLACK knew what was going on, she had no voluntary part in it, but acted under the influence of her son, who was aiding in his father's scheme. Either she was deceived or she was induced to take part in a collusive proceeding, with scarcely any exercise of volition on her own part.

But all this had really little to do with the manner in which the case was carried through the court, and it was dwelt upon apparently because the defense against the charge of conspiracy was so meagre. It is evident that the conspiracy was really formed by the elder FLACK and his lawyer, the late Judge MONELL, who was his chief agent for carrying it out, but it is impossible to believe that Judge BOOKSTAVER and the referee, MEEKS, were not conscious participants in it. Their own testimony failed to afford any ground for the assumption that they were imposed upon or used by others to serve an end which they did not understand. It is just possible that they supposed Mrs. FLACK to be a consenting and quiescent party in the proceeding, but that scarcely mitigates their offense.

Nobody is left in a worse plight than Judge BOOKSTAVER, and it is only the fact that he was a Judge on the bench that prevented him from being joined with the defendants and convicted with the rest. There ought to be no further delay in bringing the proceedings proper to his case. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, which has the matter in charge, was awaiting the result of the prosecution in court, and now that it has been reached there is no reason why the committee should not institute an impeachment at once. There is little occasion for wasting time in investigation and collecting evidence. The evidence has been collected and can no doubt be made available for an impeachment trial.

Judge BARRETT yesterday postponed passing sentence upon the convicted conspirators on account of complications in the case. One of these is the incident of the discovery of a concealed person in the jury room on Saturday night, but that would seem to be a matter that must be dealt with by itself. There is no question of the flagrant character of the offense of which that person was guilty, and nobody can doubt that he ought to be as severely dealt with as the law will allow. But there is no pretense that his purpose was to tamper with the jury or to influence its action, or that his presence had any effect upon the verdict. In fact, it was necessary to his purpose that his presence should be unknown to the jury, and his discovery and ejection can hardly be taken as vitiating the conviction.

Another of the curious incidents of this remarkable case is the stolid insensibility of Sheriff FLACK to public opinion and his apparent indifference to any considerations of honor or decency. He has held on to his public office in spite of his exposure and the odium he has incurred, and he shows a disposition to cling to it in spite of his conviction. His friends are claiming that the offense of which he has been convicted is not an "infamous crime," and that therefore, the conviction cannot operate as a forfeiture of his office. This is apparently admitted by the Attorney General of the State, but he regards the conviction and the facts which led to it as a sufficient cause for the removal of the Sheriff from office. He has therefore preferred charges against him for that purpose, and the Governor has notified Mr. FLACK to show cause why he should not be removed. It is hardly conceivable that even the stolid Sheriff should contest the matter before the Governor after his trial in court and his conviction by a jury. If he should do so there is no probability that he can avert his removal. This extraordinary case, which in its varied aspects has excited so much interest, is far from being ended, and it is to be hoped that the vindication of the law and of the integrity of judicial proceedings will not be confined to the verdict of a jury.

SHERMAN TO ALGER.

It was on the third ballot at Chicago, on June 23, 1888, that JOHN SHERMAN saw his forces begin to melt away and the number of votes cast for RUSSELL A. ALGER ominously increasing. On the fifth ballot his list was shorter by a score, and exactly that number had been added to the Michigan millionaire's roll of delegates. Both of these candidates looked to the South for a large majority of their votes, and the cold Senator from Ohio grew warm with rage as he saw his colored friends yielding to the blandishments and inducements of ALGER'S agents. Perhaps no one will ever be able to drive from his mind the conviction that the work of ALGER and his representatives among the delegates on whom he had relied deprived him of the nomination won by the man from Indianapolis.

This bit of history is recalled by Mr. SHERMAN'S speech in the Senate on Friday last concerning his Anti-Trust bill. In the course of his remarks he directed attention to certain "instances of combinations that have been the subject of judicial or legislative inquiry." Dismissing in a few words the Standard Oil Trust's attempt to drive GEORGE RICE out of business through the agency of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, he turned to another example, "the case of DAVID M. RICHARDSON vs. RUSSELL A. ALGER et al., recently decided in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan."

So great had been to his mind the importance of this case that he had procured, not without some expense of time and attention, a certified copy of the opinion of the court. "In order that I may not do injustice to any one," said he in his warm-hearted and impulsive way, "I will lay before the Senate the judgment of the court in full, as expressed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan." The extracts that we shall make will show why he took these precautions.

The suit was the result of a quarrel about a division of the profits of the powerful combination or Trust known as the Diamond Match Company. Chief Justice SHERWOOD asserted that the character of the organization was "settled beyond question by the testimony of Gen. ALGER himself." Said he:

"Its articles provide for the aggregation of an enormous amount of capital, sufficient to buy up and absorb all of that kind of business done in the United States and Canada, and to prevent any other person or corporation from engaging in or carrying on the same, thereby preventing all competition in the sale of the articles manufactured.

"Both the supply of the article and the price thereof are made to depend upon the action of a half dozen individuals, more or less, to satisfy their cupidity or avarice, who may happen to have the controlling interest in this corporation—an artificial person—governed by a single motive or purpose, which is to accumulate money, regardless of the wants and necessities of over sixty millions of people."

The combination was declared to be an unlawful one. The following extract shows how directly and deeply Gen. ALGER was interested in what the court calls "an unlawful enterprise":

"It appears from the testimony that the Diamond Match Company was organized for the purpose of controlling the manufacture and trade in matches in the United States and Canada. The object was to get all the manufacturers of matches in the United States to enter into a combination and agreement by which the manufacture and output of all the match factories should be controlled by the Diamond Match Company. Those manufacturers who would not enter into the scheme were to be bought out, those who proposed to engage in the business were to be bought off, and a strict watch was to be exercised to discover any person who proposed to engage in such business and he was to be prevented if possible.

"All who entered into the combination and all who were bought off were required to enter into bonds to the Diamond Match Company that they would not directly or indirectly engage in the manufacture or sale of friction matches, nor aid nor assist nor encourage any one else in said business where by doing so it might conflict with the business interest or diminish the sales or lessen the profits of the Diamond Match Company. These restrictions varied in individual cases as to the time it was to continue, from ten to twenty years. Thirty-one manufacturers, being substantially all the factories where matches were made in the United States, either went into the combination or were purchased by the Diamond Match Company, and out of this number all were closed except about thirteen.

"Gen. ALGER was a witness in the case, and was asked by his counsel the following question:

"'Q.—It appears that during the years 1881 and 1882 large sums of money were expended to keep men out of the match business, remove competition, buy machinery and patents, and in some instances purchase other match factories. I will ask you to state the reasons, if any there are, why those sums should not be treated as an expense of the business and charged off from this account?'

"To which he replied: 'Because the price of matches was kept up to correspond so as to pay these expenses and make large dividends above what could have been made had those factories been in the market to compete with the business.'

"It also *appears from the testimony of Gen.* ALGER *that the organization of the Diamond Match Company was in a measure due to his exertions.* There is no doubt that all the parties to this suit were active participants in perfecting the combination called the Diamond Match Company, and that the present dispute grows out of that transaction, and is the fruit of the scheme by which all competition in the manufacture of matches was stifled. Such a vast combination as has been entered into under the above name is a menace to the public."

The case was thrown out, on the ground that the court would not enforce any illegal agreement, but would "leave the parties where they had placed themselves."

Of course it was with reluctance that Mr. SHERMAN directed the attention of the Senate and the country to Gen. ALGER'S connection with this "unlawful" combination, and to the fact that the Supreme Court of Gen. ALGER'S own State had denounced the organization so emphatically. But the case, as he said, was "quite a leading one," and he felt that he could not ignore it without sacrificing part of the strength of his argument. He was careful "not to do injustice to any one," but in 1892 Gen. ALGER will scarcely look for support and comfort in those pages of the *Congressional Record* where this speech may be found.

AN ALASKAN "SECRET."

When Secretary SEWARD engaged to pay Russia seven millions for a territory whose chief product was supposed to be icebergs, he incurred much condemnation. The bargain was also said to be unconstitutional, in that it bound the United States to pay money not voted by Congress. There were unpleasant rumors of bribery by way of explaining so surprising a transaction, and Congress voted the cash finally with such reluctance that there was apparent danger of repudiation of the great Secretary's formal engagement. Of course his act is now its own best defense from a commercial point of view. But, looking backward a score of years, contemporary records would seem to imply a plentiful lack of explanations as to its hidden motives at that time. This gap is now filled, or attempted to be filled, by no less a personage than Chief Justice PAXSON.

His version, as printed in the report of his complimentary farewell address to the new Minister to Russia at the Clover Club banquet, was briefly this—that the money paid to Russia for Alaska was the price of Russia's engagement to befriend the North in the event that France and England should recognize the Confederacy. That, says Chief Justice PAXSON, was the real meaning of the appearance in American waters of a Russian squadron at the time when the question of recognition of the belligerents was under debate in Europe. At that critical moment the Czar sent to our waters an Admiral, with a fleet, under sealed orders, not to be opened until recognition was announced. The purport of those orders, says Chief Justice PAXSON, was that the Russian Admiral should "report for instructions in person to President LINCOLN."

At this time this can scarcely be said to be important if true, but it is a very remarkable bit of secret history to be announced by such a personage as a Chief Justice on such an occasion as a public farewell to a Minister to Russia. President LINCOLN was, we believe, shot on April 14, 1865, while the cession of Alaska dates from 1867. We are reluctant to question Mr. PAXSON'S knowledge of what was behind the never-broken seals of his Russian Admiral's orders, but it would really be necessary before accepting the anecdote to learn how his errand was connected with Alaska. Of course it would be possible to imagine all sorts of private negotiations between SEWARD and DE STOECKL at any imaginary requisite length of time before the formal bargain of sale, and certainly it is true that there was chaffering on the subject even before the war for the Union began. But it is also true that the offer which was accepted was made within a week previously—the exact dates of this act of "unseemly haste" being March 23 and March 29, 1867. Before March 25, 1867, there could have been no bargain, for Russia declared all offers too small. And 1867 was rather late anyway for even imperial orders to a Russian Admiral to report in person to President LINCOLN. On the whole it is necessary to ask Chief Justice PAXSON for his authority. Otherwise people will be compelled to accept Mr. BANCROFT'S statement that "there is no mystery about it."

Idle curiosity is not the only reason for seeking to know exactly why Mr. SEWARD bought Alaska. There is a most important question now under debate as to what Russia sold and what we bought. The treaty holds that we acquired all Russia's "territory and dominion." It having turned out that we got a good deal for our money, the envious nations of the world now question the right of bargain and sale according to the terms expressed. Russia, it is averred, might as well have sold us the Atlantic Ocean itself as any part of Behring Sea, which is declared to be in no sense a *mare clausum*, to be owned by any nation to the exclusion of any other. It cannot be denied that there are difficulties in the support of that contention. Must we, then, abandon with the sea the seal fisheries, which have proved a source of profit alone equal to the cost of the whole? If not, how are we to defend our title? An answer is most conspicuously asserted by a journal which bears exceptional relations to the present Secretary of State. It is declared that a right to take fish, publicly declared and uniformly acquiesced in, is just as good a right as a right to territory, and can be maintained independently of any claim to the waters in which the "fish" (including seals) swim. The treaties of Russia with England and the United States in 1825 are asserted, as if in agreement with the official view at Washington, to have related to commerce, leaving all other rights, not so conveyed, remaining with Russia, to be after acquired by us when we bought, as completely as language can express it, everything Russia could sell. There is apparent confirmation of this in the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Treaty of 1867, which report declares as the first of the reasons for the purchase of Alaska the desire "to *share* in the fisheries of the oceans, seas, bays, and rivers of the Western World." Evidently the right to fish in Behring Sea was not thought to have been owned in 1867, when it was bought with the freehold title. Nor would we have bought a "share" which belonged to everybody, the "sharer" being, of course, not the rest of the world, but the owner of the other half of the sea, meaning Russia. It would be interesting to know whether the proclamation of warning issued yesterday by the President rests upon this new defense of our exclusive right to the Alaska seals.

THE EMPEROR'S DREAM.

Dispatches from Vienna bring a report that Count KALNOKY, the Austrian Premier, has proposed a meeting of the rulers of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, with their Prime Ministers, to declare to Europe the continuance of the triple alliance on which peace is so generally believed to rest. The report is not likely to be true, because Premiers do not announce propositions of this kind in advance, and manage to keep them very quiet until they know whether they will be accepted. But the story is very natural in the present condition of the public mind in Europe, where the prevailing idea is that the only security for peace lies in the known readiness of the three great powers involved in the alliance to join in war, if war be presented to them. And this idea of the situation is certainly correct at present; the misfortune is that it should seem to be the only view possible of the situation, when the means necessary to prevent war are only a shade less onerous and destructive than war itself would be. Indeed, so tremendous is the pressure of this burden of constant readiness for war that there must come a time when the men in power will feel it to be intolerable, and will seek relief in an open struggle.

But in the meantime there are also reports, which are vague and unauthoritative, but which are intensely interesting, that the young Emperor of Germany is thinking or dreaming of another alternative, a general and equal reduction of the armed force of all Europe. It is even intimated that in view of this splendid scheme and as a preparation for it, he has discussed with JULES SIMON the possibility of neutralizing Alsace and Lorraine. Probably the only ground for such reports is the fact that in this direction lies the only path of real safety, the only prospect of substantial and permanent relief from the grievous strain imposed upon the people of Europe. Yet this is not an immaterial ground, because this strain is as severe for Germany as for any other nation, and is at the moment more keenly felt, and the Emperor can hardly help but see it. That he perceives the very wretched condition of a numerous class of his subjects is plain. That he earnestly desires to relieve that wretchedness he has avowed. That his Government is threatened with very great difficulty and embarrassment if he cannot succeed in this no one doubts. And that any of the measures of relief as yet suggested in the Berlin conference, or in connection with it, are sure to be futile is obvious to any one who understands the conditions. The one fact that stands out more clearly than any other is that the source of Socialism in Germany is the dread felt by a great number of the workingmen that their ultimate fate is practically a poverty approaching starvation, since at best their wages are barely equal to the support of life, and when with old age or bad times they cannot earn wages, there is no resource left.

To meet this feeling and allay it, and to check the political action to which it gives rise, there are but two policies. One is the enactment of a general poor law, such as exists nowhere on the Continent, by which the State assumes the support of those unable to procure it for themselves; the other is the reduction of the burdens that so largely contribute to the difficulty of earning a living income. To one or both of these measures the German Emperor must resort if he hopes to do anything permanently worth doing. He must know that a poor law, without disarmament, would make the financial problem, already almost impossible of solution, still more trying and vexatious and formidable. The taxes necessary for such new expenditure would, on the one hand, necessarily increase the number of those unable to support themselves, for they would decrease the means of paying wages, while, on the other hand, they would still further hamper the trade of Germany in competition with its rivals. But if it were possible to secure, if not a general disarmament, a serious proportional reduction of military expenditure, a moderate poor law could be maintained without adding to taxation and without changing the relative advantages of the various countries with reference to commerce and industry. And while it would hardly be quite true that a reduction, say, by one-half, of the military expenditure of each nation would leave all in the same relative position of strength, it would roughly do that, and it would in itself be a tremendous force in the direction of the maintenance of peace. The policy is unquestionably a heroic one. It would require courage approaching audacity seriously to propose it in any one of the great rulers. But the Emperor WILLIAM has shown that he has most uncommon courage. It is not impossible that he has enough, and of the kind needed for such an undertaking.

Ellis Island will do very well for the immigrant station and the Joint Committee of Congress is said to look with favor upon the proposition to take it for that purpose. The business ought to be taken off Manhattan Island, and since the erection of a new Castle Garden at the feet of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World would offend the sensibilities of persons who admire that effigy, while to make Governor's Island the landing place would be a wanton desecration of a spot that ought to be taken for a city park, the selection of Ellis Island would probably be the wisest possible. There may be some virtue in the arrangement suggested by the resolution of the committee putting immigrants into the hands of Treasury officials on their landing, but allowing the State Commissioners of Emigration to have control and direction of them after they have passed out of the landing station, but certainly the board should be reorganized for that work. It would be absurd to continue the present board, consisting of six Commissioners, the Mayor, and the Presidents of the German and the Irish emigrant societies, with all its possibilities of political scheming and propensity for wrangling, after the Federal Government had assumed the greater part of its functions. A single Commissioner to protect the interests of the State and city against the neglect or inefficiency of the Treasury officers would do the work better.

Our high-tariff neighbor, the *Tribune*, has discovered that linseed oil "is supposed to be be controlled by a Trust," and that the price "has advanced 6 or 8 cents within the last eighteen months." It is folly for our neighbor to pretend to know little or nothing about the National Linseed Oil Trust or to assume ignorance of the fact that the price has been raised from 38 cents to 60 cents a gallon since that Trust was made. "It has not been the policy of the committee," says the *Tribune*, "to encourage such combinations against American consumers or to leave them any defense." And it reminds the committee that "it would seem expedient to reduce rather than to raise the duty on linseed oil." But if it has not been the policy of the committee to leave combinations "any defense," why has the committee retained the duty of 3 cents a pound on white lead? When does our neighbor intend to discover the existence of the great combination of manufacturers of white lead known as the National Lead Trust, the certificates of which are quoted every day in its stock market reports? But these are only two of the combinations that the committee has treated with tenderness. Proof of the existence of many others that have not suffered in the bill has been published repeatedly in our neighbor's news columns.

OLD FRIENDS IN NEW GUISE.

Do horses have intelligence? During the recent week of sleighing a young man was frequently seen speeding along the Millham road and Beacon-street. One afternoon he had driven his horse unusually hard, so that the poor animal was nearly exhausted. On being urged to further speed on Beacon-street the horse stopped. The young man lashed him without avail; then he got out and kicked him, a most despicable act toward an animal. Still the horse was immovable, but cast longing glances up a side street, which the young man noticed. Getting into the sleigh he turned the horse's head that way, and the animal started off without urging. The street was narrow, and the horse soon fairly flew, to the young man's delight. But suddenly the horse turned sharply, pitching the young man out into a snowbank with the velocity of a cannon ball. Was there method in the horse's madness? It seemed so to the witnesses of the whole proceeding.—*Boston Times.*

A leading lawyer of the Androscoggin Bar, who was thought a short time ago to be ill beyond probable recovery, says that among those who congratulated him on his restoration to health was a good woman of Auburn, who offered this tribute: "Well, Mr. A., if you had died you have had a very stylish funeral."—*Lewiston Journal.*

"There is no justice in this town," writes a rural editor. "Our chicken roost was robbed last night. This morning we caught the thief and carried him before the Mayor. His Honor imposed a fine of $6. The fellow paid up, and notwithstanding we were needing the money badly, the Mayor pocketed the whole of it."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Here's a Chicago newspaper "gratifying a correspondent" and giving a long history of "The Angelus," which has been on exhibition in Chicago for weeks. This stretch of courtesy is only equaled in Kentucky, where they periodically publish the Commandments to "oblige."—*Kansas City Star.*

Senator Edmunds has privately assured Mayor Hart of Boston that in comparing that city to New-York under Tweed he did not know what he was talking about. All is now forgiven, and Ibsen and Sophocles may continue their contest for supremacy.—*Springfield Republican.*

The spectacle of father and son—Alex St. Clair-Abrams and Alfred St. Clair-Abrams, both lawyers—fighting each other from opposite sides of a law case was presented last week in the Lake County habeas corpus matter. The son won his case.—*Sanford (Fla.) Journal.*

A New-Yorker, who is charged with obtaining funds on checks that were dishonored when presented, is said by his friends to lack mental balance. If he'd had the other kind of balance at bank he would not have been so unpleasantly checked.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Jinks—Mr. Spicer, I have a four-dollar bill against you and I would— Spicer—My dear Sir, there is no such thing as a four-dollar bill, and to-day I am in no humor for jesting.—*Texas Siftings.*

There is no more uncomfortable thing in the world than a fact, especially when it comes inopportunely in conflict with a pretty and graceful theory.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A number of sharpers are going about the city ringing bells to attract attention. They grind scissors.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

There never was a man who did not believe that he was giving a pound of repentance for his ounce of sin.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE APRIL "HARPER'S."

In *Harper's* for April is resumed the industrial series that was once a prominent feature of succeeding numbers. "A Suit of Clothes" is the topic chosen; it is the ninth in the list, and the writer is Mr. R. R. Bowker, who has already contributed to the series. There should be but one reader of the magazine to whom this topic has no interest; all readers of *Harper's* may be assumed to be those who indulge in clothes. Mr. Richard Wheatley, who has done excellent work in describing financial institutions in this city, has an article this month on the Maritime Exchange. Gen. Crook's recent death will give an added interest to Gen. Wesley Merritt's account of "Three Indian Campaigns." Mr. Zogbaum illustrates this paper, which deals with Cheyennes, Apaches, and Utes. Mr. Abbey's illustrations of the month relate to the play in which appears "the Jew that Shakespeare drew." Mr. Lang, whose name is perhaps oftenest seen of all contemporary names in periodical literature, contributes the "comments." Henry C. Lukens has a paper on American humorous literature that is historical in character and therefore informing. The Rev. W. H. Milburn has an account of Thomas Young, physician, whom he calls enthusiastically "the most learned, profound, variously-accomplished scholar and man of science that has appeared in our age, perhaps in any age." He thinks he may say this "without exaggeration."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 24.—The dispatches from Russia in regard to the agitation among the university students are confused and conflicting. The first said that the first disturbance was at the University of St. Petersburg, but later dispatches seem to make it clear that the agitation started at the Agricultural Academy of Petropeuskole, near Moscow. The climax was reached when the Director forbade the students to make any protest against the decisions of the school authorities or to hold any meeting. The authorities followed this up by closing the academy. The students were much incensed, and broke forcibly into one of the lecture rooms and held a meeting. Fully two hundred were present and took part in the proceedings. They drew up a statement of their grievances, to which all the two hundred affixed their signatures. In this they demanded that the leaders in the student movement should not be punished, that the Director should be dismissed, and that the liberties formerly enjoyed by the students should be restored to them.

In spite of strict precautions taken by the Government the agitation spread to other Institutions, and students have been holding meetings at all the universities. There is a general upheaval of the student world. Arrests of students suspected of being leaders in the agitation have been made at every one of the principal universities throughout Russia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GUEST.

BERLIN, March 24.—Emperor William and the Prince of Wales messed with the First Dragoons to-day. The Emperor congratulated the officers upon Queen Victoria's acceptance of the honorary command of the regiment, and said he hoped that the Queen would continue her wise rule for many years. The Emperor also announced that Prince George of Wales had been appointed a Lieutenant of the regiment. The royal party afterward proceeded to the Tempelhof field, where the troops of the Berlin garrison were reviewed, the Emperor taking command of the Southern Corps and Gen. Wittich commanding the Northern Corps.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in reply to a question by Mr. Labouchère, denied that Inspector Jarvis, a Scotland Yard attaché, had ever gone into business at Del Norte, Col., near Sheridan's ranch, for the purpose of gleaning evidence to be placed before the Parnell Commission.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, responding to Mr. Redmond, stated that the Government had learned that the Dominion Parliament protested against the modus vivendi between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, and that the Newfoundland authorities also, although agreeing as to the principle, did not approve what they supposed would be the result of the arrangement. The Under Secretary added that when the Government's action was better understood the objections would probably be modified.

The British steamer Circassian Prince, Capt. Jones, from Shields, for New-York, before reported ashore at Yarmouth, stranded at the top of the tide. The weather was fine. She jettisoned 250 tons of coal. She is not leaking. Four tugs attempted to haul her off. Steel hawsers were used, and were broken by the strain put on them, but the steamer did not float.

PARIS, March 24.—M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed a deputation of the Paris Chamber of Commerce to-day that the French Government was carefully observing the progress of legislation relating to the tariff at Washington, and would do whatever it could in the interest of French manufacturers and exporters.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—The Minister of War announced in the Folkething to-day that Socialist workmen would not be employed in State workshops. This decision is based on the ground that they are subject to foreign influence.

BREMEN, March 24.—The Senate of Bremen has approved a project for the widening of the harbor here and the building of a deeper lock. The cost of the proposed improvements will amount to 15,000,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—The dock laborers here have again struck work. The employers decline to enter into any negotiations with the men and a dead-lock has resulted. The position is serious.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Stadt Theater at Bromberg was burned to-day.

The machine department of Koch's shipyards at Lübeck was destroyed by fire this evening.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Following are the subscriptions received last week for the benefit of the New-York Free Circulating Library:

Henry F. Spaulding	$500	Frank Cunningham	10
George S. Bowdoin	200	Eugene Meehan	10
J. Hood Wright	200	Archibald Rogers	10
George C. Clark	100	Henry S. Allen	10
Mrs. Francis G. Shaw	50	Herbert L. Griggs	10
Anonymous	50	M. C. Dauchaum	10
George W. Cullum	25	Max Kohre	10
Thomas Baring	25	Alfred B. Jenkins	10
George P. Rowell	25	Meyer S. Isaacs	10
Edward King	25	Eugene M. Kittaneau	10
C. S. Werman	25	F. Hermann	10
John J. McCook	25	Max Erlanger	10
H. H. Rogers	25	Rudolph Aronson	10
C. F. Coz	25	Mrs. H. M. Day	10
Julius Levine	25	Julian A. Heilman	10
Mrs. A. C. Alden	25	John F. Peyser	10
Joseph S. Auerbach	25	D. Frankenberg	10
Henry Dalley, Jr	25	David Heidelberger	10
William R. Denham	25	Marks Arnheim	10
John King	25	Miss B. S. Bernheim	10
Henry Geldman	25	J. Kensett Olyphant	10
Chester W. Chapin	25	Wm. J. A. Cranlich	10
Charles Frank

TALK ABOUT CHURCH UNION

THE SOCIAL END OF IT EASILY MANAGED.

CONGREGATIONAL, BAPTIST, METHODIST, AND PRESBYTERIAN ORGANIZATIONS HOLD A JOINT MEETING.

The first joint meeting of the Congregational Club and the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Unions of this city was held last evening at the Lenox Lyceum. The unions number from 200 to 250 members each, and the club has about the same membership.

The attendance last evening was very large. On the stage were seated the Rev. Drs. Howard Crosby, Lucien C. Warner, Charles L. Thompson, William M. Taylor, R. S. MacArthur, Henry MacCracken, George L. Shearer, Bishop E. G. Andrews, and others. Occupying boxes or in the audience were Gen. O. O. Howard, J. D. Rockefeller, Elliott F. Shepard, ex-Gov. and Mrs. P. C. Lounsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Foster, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gridley, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Logan C. Murray, Gen. and Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. and Mrs. Richard S. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Candwell, Prof. and Mrs. Blekmore, Mr. and Mrs. James Yearance, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Davies, William E. Dodge, Charles B. Alexander, W. P. St. John, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, Austin Abbott, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, the Rev. John L. Scudder, Dr. Charles E. Bruce, Dr. J. E. Nichols, Dr. J. E. Jones, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. R. F. Sample, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. J. S. Allen, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Devins, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Jessup.

Dr. Lucien C. Warner presided at the formal meeting, which was opened with prayer by Dr. Howard Crosby. In his opening remarks Dr. Warner gave some account of the social unions in the churches, and expressed the opinion that there were no church meetings during the Winter more interesting, or which left behind a greater sense of benefit than those the unions held. If they had any weakness it was in the prominence given to the denominational feature. He referred briefly and indecisively to some of the characteristics of each denomination, and said that in the meeting before him all denominationalism was dropped. The subject for the evening talk, he said, was "Social Unions and Christian Fellowship."

Bishop Edward G. Andrews, the resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke in support of that liberal Christianity which makes all Christians of one faith worshipping one God. They might differ, he said, in doctrine and organization, "but lack of uniformity is not lack of unity." The Bishop spoke of having visited Japan, Corea, and other Eastern countries, where he found Christian missionaries of various denominations constantly uniting in union services. The Reformed Church and the Presbyterian Church of Japan had been merged, and the relations between Methodists and others were growing closer. These missionaries, the Bishop said, might be solving the problem of church unity for the whole world. He, however, urged that differences among freethinking men about the doctrines of the Bible were inevitable, and there might be many worse things than these church differences. Luther found the Church united and left it divided, but he found it dead and left it alive.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church said the meeting emphasized the essential unity of Christians. "I do not believe," he said, "in organic church union. The Christian Church is not divided. It is one in essentials, laboring for the good of men. And it does the greater good because of its various branches. Not one-tenth of the missionary work that has been done would have been done without these branches."

The speaker suggested the possibility of a federation between the churches and laid down these principles as the basis for it. First, the Word of God must be the only rule of faith and practice. It must be held to be infallible. Second, no denomination has a right to exist except it has a term of existence in which another denomination. He said several existing denominations could be eliminated under that rule.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, of the Congregational Club, said Christian fellowship was the common participation in the heritage of the Church. He declared if as much good would have been done by a conglomerate church as has been done by the churches as they are. Then a manifestation of oneness like this was more felt than if all were in one church. This fellowship was often in spite of members themselves. Dr. Taylor suggested several methods of cultivating fellowship and urged that there should be more exchanges of pulpits. He had missed them since he left the old country. He often exchanged with other denominations there, but he had never preached here but once, and that was a Methodist pulpit. Dr. MacArthur here rose and said he would exchange with Dr. Taylor next Sunday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Presbyterian, spoke in favor of taking down the fences between denominations for the occasion and never building them so high again, so that they could not be easily stepped over.

A considerable part of the remarks of Dr. MacArthur and Dr. Taylor were directed to a letter they had received before the meeting, which contained these sentences:

"I see you are to speak at the union meeting at Lenox Lyceum, Monday night. It is to be a social occasion. Do please be merciful and give us a short speech. Give us something bright and sound, but short, very short."

Both speakers expressed a good deal of indignation at the suggestion, and neither heeded it. It was after 10 o'clock when the speakers were through and the big audience, one section at a time, was permitted to go to supper.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEN MEET.

A HISTORICAL PAPER READ BY PROF. JOHN FISKE.

The Phi Beta Kappa Alumni held a meeting at Clark's, in Twenty-third-street, last evening, at which President Seth Low of Columbia College presided. A paper was read by Prof. John Fiske on the life of Thomas Hutchinson, the last Royalist Governor of the colony of Massachusetts. He defended Hutchinson from any charge of real treason to the interests of New-England, and held him guiltless of any more serious offense against the cause of human liberty than that which was forced upon him by a too severely judicial mind.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Deems in moving a vote of thanks took occasion to express his pleasure in hearing a descendant of the Revolutionists speak so fairly of a Royalist Governor. Only a broad education produced such liberality. He thought the time was coming when the life records of Jefferson, Davis and of Abraham Lincoln could be treated together in the same impartial manner. President Low and Walter Howe spoke briefly to the same effect.

Among those present were Prof. A. Werner, J. C. Egbert, Jr., Dr. E. W. Fisher, Henry S. Carr, R. E. Alexander, Justice Willard Bartlett, Judge W. H. Arnoux, Silas W. Burt, Willis S. Paine, Rossiter Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, Gen. Horatio C. King, Dr. Nelson G. McCrea, the Rev. R. R. Borth, John Jay Knox, William G. Davies, the Rev. Cornelius Brett, Prof. F. G. Tisdale, R. S. Appleton, Prof. N. A. Shaw, Edwin T. Rice, Prof. H. M. Leipziger, Prof. Elmer C. Sherman of Orange, N. J.; Prof. James M. Mason, Dr. Julius Sachs, Dr. Howard Crosby, and John S. Batteil.

PATTI IN GOOD SPIRITS.

DOUBTFUL, HOWEVER, ABOUT RETURNING TO AMERICA AGAIN.

Mme. Patti, clad in a street costume of dark green cloth, chatted in her rooms at the Hoffman House yesterday about her recent trip and several minor things, which, though considered at random, were none the less interesting. Signor Nicolini did not have much to say, other than assent now and then to his wife's questions. He amused himself, while Mme. Patti was chatting, by playing with the beautiful little Mexican spaniel which was given to the great singer by Mrs. Diaz, the wife of the President of Mexico.

When asked if she intended to return to America next Fall, she said: "Mr. Abbey wants me to, he says, but it is getting very late now."

Mme. Patti is very much interested in the progress of the little theatre she is building at her Welsh castle, Craig y nos. She said yesterday that Henry Young, who is looking out for all the details of the construction of the little playhouse, had written her that the stage would have to be made larger. This would be done, Mme. Patti said, before any performances were given.

The singer looks in much better health than when she was in New-York last. In fact she looks younger than she has in ten years. Her light hair lends its illusion to this condition of perennial youthfulness. Mme. Patti looks forward with pleasurable expectancy to her appearance in "Lakmé" in this city next week.

A PROTEST SENT TO GOV. HILL.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Union No. 15, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, of Allegheny to-night instructed its Secretary to forward Gov. Hill of New-York a protest against the appointment of James P. Archibald as Factory Inspector of that State.

Archibald is Master Workman of the Painters' National District Assembly, Knights of Labor, and the members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators assert that he has been a persistent enemy of their organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA OPENS.

With the exception of Signor Campanini's courageous but unfortunate production of Verdi's latest work, this city has enjoyed nothing in the shape of Italian opera really worthy of the name since the Metropolitan Opera House was opened in 1883, for we cannot regard the final struggles of Col. Mapleson as dignified or artistic. Last night an Italian opera company of the highest order of merit began a season of four weeks at the Metropolitan under circumstances which justify the assertion that financial success is already assured. It was reserved for Henry E. Abbey, who lost a quarter of a million in the first season of the house and paid 100 cents on the dollar, to return to the scene of his misfortune and in spite of the firm establishment of German opera to triumph where before he had failed. The circumstances are in themselves a tribute to a bold and energetic man, who has given to this public some of its best entertainment.

That the Italian opera season should have opened successfully is due to more causes than the promised excellence of last night's performance and those that are to come. As we have had occasion to say before, this is a truly cosmopolitan city, populated by people of all races and all tastes. There are enough Germans in New-York to give the German opera a very material part of its support; but it would be a grave mistake to fancy that Americans do not contribute largely to its maintenance, just as they do to that of the Italian opera when it comes. For the Americans are inclined to show a conglomerate rather than an eclectic taste. They do not care at all whether a form of art is German, Italian, French, or Irish as long as it pleases them. They have learned to love the lofty seriousness and devotion to truthful dramatic art of Wagner, and for that reason they will the better appreciate the beauties of Verdi's "Aida" and "Otello." And they have always loved, and probably always will love, beautiful singing for its own sake, and for that reason they will go to hear the old-fashioned Italian operas as long as the principal parts are filled by great vocalists.

A company such as Mr. Abbey has got together would draw in "The Bohemian Girl." The best proof of this is that people go in crowds to hear Patti in "Marta." It is no wonder, then, that the public thronged to the Metropolitan Opera House last night to hear Signor Tamagno, a singer of the greatest repute; Mme. Albani, who needs no introduction here, and Signor Del Puente, an old and valued friend, in such a noble work as Verdi's lyric drama, "Otello." It is unnecessary to add anything to what has already been said in these columns as to the high artistic thought and faculty of beautiful expression which enabled the Italian maestro to produce this drama. It deserves to live and it probably will live when many of the works now held dear in the popular esteem will be forgotten.

The performance last night had some very high and conspicuous merits. The interest of the audience, of course, centred in Signor Tamagno, who was naturally the star of the evening. If this public had any expectation of seeing in this artist a conventional Italian opera tenor, it met with a most agreeable surprise. Signor Tamagno is one of the most manly tenors that ever trod the stage. He is tall, finely built, and has a noble carriage. His most impulsive movements are full of dignity and of the equipoise of a brain-ruled man. Everything he does, too, betrays the presence of fine and wide intelligence. He is what Italian singers are not wont to be—a face for face with the deep thoughts of Wagner—a thoughtful person, who aims at an eloquent expression of the meaning of the poet as well as of the musician. He is an actor of uncommon power for the operatic stage. His impersonation of the Moor is, of course, based on Salvini's, and is believed to be rather than feigned intellectual; but it is a piece of acting which would be creditable to the theatre as well as to the opera house.

His earnestness as an actor naturally vitalizes his singing. He has no hesitation about declaiming, and frequently sacrifices pure beauty of tone to dramatic forcefulness of utterance. His "Sangue, sangue!" was given parlando with a fierce shout—a thing which few Italian tenors would have done. He used the parlando effect not infrequently, and with intelligent purpose. It may be, and probably will be, a matter of opinion to-day as to the quality of Signor Tamagno's voice, but there ought to be none as to his ability and intelligence as an actor.

Signor Tamagno's singing has already been described in these columns. He has a voice of enormous scope and power, but its tone in the middle register is marred by a nasal quality. The upper register is full, round, and rich, mellow and sweet when the singer wishes, and again pealing with that clarion timbre which is so dear to all lovers of the high tenor voice. He reaches the A flat and A with such ease that he introduces on those notes the most delicious smorzando effects, and his B and C are immensely powerful. He phrases with the elegance of the true Italian artist, and his pronunciation of text is simply delightful. Signor Tamagno is, in short, a great tenor, though his voice is not free from blemishes. It should be added, in justice to him, that he was not in as good voice last evening as he was when he sang last Summer at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mme. Albani was undoubtedly "out of form" last night, for at times she was considerably off the key. Her Desdemona, however, deserves warm praise for many good features. Her voice is still free from any serious effects of wear, and in its best moments is of great delight. She phrases so beautifully and treats the significance of the music with so much feeling that she fully atones for any slight shortcomings that may be due to weariness.

Signor del Puente's Iago was to some extent a disappointment. He sang well enough, but his Iago was neither malignant nor cunning enough. He will undoubtedly be heard to better advantage in other parts. The minor rôles last evening were tolerably well done, a word of praise being due to Mme. Synnerberg for her Emilia. The chorus is large and more than sufficiently powerful in tone. The orchestra was not quite so refined as that to which we have been listening at the Opera House in the course of the German season, but its work was done with considerable vigor. Signor Arditi conducted, and was warmly received by the audience. The house was enthusiastic and called out the leading artists several times with hearty applause and cheers at the close of each act. The training of the German opera seasons was seen in the unwillingness of the audience to interrupt the progress of the dramatic scenes with expressions of approval.

The great auditorium blossomed as the rose with all the glories of full dress. Among those who were in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Secretary and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Ward McAllister, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoed Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Robert L. Cutting, William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Washington E. Connor, James Cooper, James C. Parish, George Bliss, J. H. Quintard, Gen. Porter, Col. and Mrs. John A. Cockerill, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, F. W. Sanger, H. P. Card of Cleveland, Ohio; C. Wassermann, Oscar Mayer, M. M. Fiebs, C. A. Cheever, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. A. Siddell, Francisco Lavandeyra, Clement March, C. D. Koppel, Henry Sidenberg, John Duff, F. A. Lovecraft, A. M. Herzog, Mrs. W. H. Inman, S. T. Bulkley, G. W. Blake, Signor Salvatore Cantoni, Consul General C. P. Rivs, A. C. Bond, Mrs. Henry A. Blyth, H. G. Hilton, and F. F. Gunther.

JEFFERSON AND FLORENCE.

Mr. Jefferson, after thirty years, has repeated his performance of the younger Colman's Dr. Pangloss which made him the most popular comic actor in New-York long before his Rip Van Winkle was heard of. A large audience at Laura Keene's Theatre on the night of Aug. 31, 1857, went into raptures of delight over the inherent humor and nimble dexterity of this portrayal, and a larger audience at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night found it to be as fresh in spirit, as spontaneous in its mirth, as ever.

There have been many actors of Pangloss, but none like Jefferson. The character is essentially an actor's part, as "The Heir-at-Law" is an actor's play, made for the stage and on the stage. The Panglosses we remember, those of us whose memory does not go back to 1857, have been creatures of the theatre. People laughed heartily at them, but they left no deep impression. Even John S. Clarke's pompous pedant, the best and most widely known representation of the character seen in recent years, was only a well-considered caricature, highly finished and continuously mirth-provoking.

Jefferson actually puts a soul into the preposterous tutor whose scraps of Latin are thrown in without charge, and, with his learned appellations of LL. D. and A. S. S., help to gain for him brief respite from the grinding poverty of Milk Alley. The Pangloss of Colman's play is a shallow, selfish humbug, whose imposture is finally rewarded, just before the rhyming tag, by a high-sounding rebuke from priggish Mr. Henry Moreland; but Jefferson, without adding a line to the text, except a few of those asseverations that have adhered to it during long years of service in the theatre, such as the Hoyle quotation, which nobody with a keen sense of humor would care to dispense with, makes us actually sympathize with the quaint little humbug and feel that there is a man's heart under his shabby black coat in spite of his mendacity.

This is partly owing to the rarely sympathetic personality of the actor, but more to his exquisite art, which is employed here not to repeat the old Pangloss traditions, but to positively recreate the man; to make his utterances seem to be the spontaneous expression of thoughts emanating from a not very ponderous brain, and to give him a distinct individuality. The illusion is so perfect that we have no doubt that most of the audience last evening felt sorry after the play was over that a fellow-creature at once so genial and so helpless should be left, with the shifting of fortunes, with so dubious a prospect before him—nothing, indeed, but a return to Milk Alley and starvation. Not that any of the fun of the part was lacking. On the contrary, people laughed till they cried whenever the learned doctor was in sight.

Mr. Florence's Zekiel Homespun is in no way inferior. His performance of the bluff, tender-hearted, woolly-tongued, big-fisted countryman could not be surpassed on the contemporary stage, and we doubt if it ever was surpassed by T. B. Johnston or the elder Lysander Thompson.

Like Jefferson's Pangloss, it was perfectly natural, both the humor and the pathos seemed to be spontaneous, and the affectionate nature of Zekiel was expressed so naturally that the actor struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience at the very beginning. Something of the delightful quality of his famous Bob Brierly is in Florence's Zekiel; it is manly, in spite of its essential absurdity, and the dialect is delicious. It is distinguished by the utmost dexterity, and yet seemingly is free from a suspicion of artifice. The rebuke to Dick Dowlas was beautifully rendered, and seemed to be a bit out of real life. The drollery of his introduction of Cicely to Miss Dormer was irresistible, and his demonstration of bewildered joy after the visit to the lottery office was wholly convincing.

In other words, the only lack of criticism in regard to this noteworthy revival of "The Heir at Law" is to record its perfect success and to pay tribute to its uncommon artistic merits.

The performance, beyond the work of the principals, was unexpectedly good. Mr. Frederick Paulding, for instance, played Dick Dowlas with a degree of energy and grace, a simulation of feeling, and a lightness of touch that surprised those who were disappointed by his monotonous Captain Absolute. Miss Viola Allen was a sweet and engaging representative of that dear little simpleton, Cicely Homespun; Mr. Varrey was competent as the bogus Lord Duberly, and Mr. Denham was a capital Kenrick. Mr. Joseph Warren Jefferson played discreetly and acceptably.

Mr. Jefferson has cut out the part of Stedfast altogether, and has reduced virtuous Caroline and high-principled Henry to mere lay figures. This alteration of Colman's text is greatly for the better. The empty platitudes, the Ladies' Own Annual sentimentality of the sub-plot of "The Heir at Law" would not be very edifying to listen to now. This comedy is on a much lower plane than the works of Sheridan, but it is a better play than those that contemporary playwrights produce, and its present performance will be esteemed by many as one of the most enjoyable theatrical events of the season now waning.

"THE DRUM MAJOR" IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—At Albaugh's Grand Opera House to-night the Rudolph Aronson Opera Company gave a performance of "The Drum Major" before one of the most distinguished audiences that have assembled in a theatre here this season. The boxes were occupied by President Harrison, Secretary of the Treasury Windom, Attorney General Miller, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, the British Minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Lady Pauncefote; the Mexican Minister, Romero, and Mme. Romero; Admiral Jouett, and the Danish Minister, Count Sponneck, and Countess Sponneck. In the orchestra stalls were Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Congressman Butterworth and party, Senator and Mrs. Vance, Count Sala, Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Commissioner of Fisheries Marshall McDonald, Inspector General of the Army Joseph C. Breckinridge, Chief Engineer Gen. Thomas Lincoln, the French Minister, Theodore Roustan, and party. The theatre was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, and greens, and presented the appearance of an immense floral garden. In every way the first performance of "The Drum Major" was a decided and brilliant success.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Neither Dunlap nor Ireland have any record in their accounts of the American theatre of performances of either Sir John Vanbrugh's "Relapse" or Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," and Mr. Seilhamer in the copious lists of plays performed by the American Company both before and after the Revolution incorporated in his valuable volumes of theatrical history does not include either of those Fepplington plays. So it is almost certain that Miss Rehan will be the first Kitty Hoyden of the American stage. Mr. Daly's condensed version of Sheridan's altered edition of "The Relapse" will be acted for the first time to-morrow night. Sidney Grundy's "Haroun al Raschid" will be done at the same time.

Tony Pastor's Theatre was comfortably filled last night by an audience that embraced many Wall-street brokers and merchant men. The programme was generally good, and the performers were liberally applauded. Tony Pastor himself sang "For the Sake of Old Acquaintance" and other frolicsome ditties with his customary success, the Tissots made a hit as usual, and Baker, Manning, Jones, and Davis gave their song specialty, "Silver Bells." Other people who appeared were the Darrows, Winifred E. Johnson, Ella Wesner, Lillie Western, Mlle. Garretta, Jennie Valmore, George Murphy, and Revillo, the prestidigitateur.

That successful pantomimic piece called "Kajanka," which afforded much amusement here in the Winter, returned to Niblo's last night for a two weeks' run, and was welcomed by a very large audience. The clown, the lightning changes, and the transformation scenes were all reproduced last night, and all afforded a great deal of entertainment.

Hoyt's "Minstrel Belle" combination commenced a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night. The auditorium was packed to the doors and the laughter and applause were incessant. The company is the same as that which has played at other New-York theatres this season and the performance was essentially humorous.

Mrs. Erving Winslow's public reading of "A Doll Home," to be given at the Madison-Square Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, is undertaken at the suggestion of many persons who enjoyed her Ibsen readings lately at the Hotel Brunswick. There is likely to be a large attendance.

Louis James began a short engagement last night at the Windsor Theatre, appearing in "Othello." A very good-sized and most enthusiastic audience gave him greeting. Several other plays will be presented by Mr. James and his company during the week.

The piano recitals of Vladimir de Pachmann, the Chopin specialist, are set down for the afternoons of April 7, 8, and 9, at 3 o'clock, at Chickering Hall. He will appear with orchestra on the evening of April 11. The seats are now on sale.

Miss Amy Baker, a young lady who has won no little fame, both in London and New-York, as an elocutionist and interpreter of the poets, will give an entertainment of recitations and music at Sherry's on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TOO READY WITH HIS PISTOL.

Policeman Thomas Gorman of the Eighth Precinct, a young man who has been on the force since last June, and who rejoices in the nickname of "Tommy the Greek," created an intense excitement in the neighborhood of King and Varick streets and endangered the lives of several hundred bystanders at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by firing three shots from his revolver after a man that he was pursuing. The streets were crowded at the time, principally with factory hands going home from work, and the scramble these men and women made for places of safety when they heard the firing would have been ludicrous under any other circumstances. They crowded into the stores, into areaways, and behind ash boxes and barrels and kept up a tremendous shouting and screaming until the officer and his quarry disappeared into an alleyway.

Gorman told Capt. Thompson that he was standing at the corner of King and Varick-streets when two girls came up to him and asked him to arrest a young man whom they pointed out, saying that he had insulted them. Gorman started for the fellow and received a cut across the face from a whip in the hands of a man behind him. He then turned his attention upon his assailant and chased him down Varick-street, firing in the air as he went for the purpose of frightening him. The man escaped, however. Gorman did not know either of the women or the men in the case. Capt. Thompson said last night that he would prefer charges against Gorman.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Yesterday was rather an off day for the Washington Memorial Arch fund. The only subscription received was from a well-known member of the legal fraternity, who, with accustomed generosity, said, "I cannot give to a worthier cause," and accompanied his declaration with a substantial gift. After this unusual calm there will undoubtedly be a storm of subscriptions, which will carry the fund well beyond the three-quarter mark.

Treasurer William H. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscription: John R. Dos Passos, $25. Previously acknowledged, $74,812 10; grand total, $74,837 10.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE.

BOSTON, March 24.—The New-York Life Insurance Company effected a compromise with Insurance Commissioner Merrill of Massachusetts. Mr. Merrill was seen this evening and declined to speak upon the subject pending the presentation of his report to the legislative committee to-morrow.

THE BUILDING LOAN BILL

PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT.

A MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT EXCEPT IN CASES OF CONTEMPT.

ALBANY, March 24.—Mr. Peck of Cortland County realized to-night all the consequences of standing up before the engine of popular sentiment. Up to this year Peck's record has been very fair, but he only requires one or two more experiences like that which he encountered to-night to lose all that is left. John Connelly's Building Loan bill was up on final passage. The hoary-headed orator of Utica, Preston, who informed the members of the Bank Committee at one of the hearings on the bill that he was there for business and not to answer questions, but that if any member of the committee would visit his office all questions would be answered, had a protracted conversation with Peck before the session opened, and after he had ensconced himself in a comfortable chair was politely requested to leave the chamber by Sergeant at Arms Manville. Wild rumors were about the Capitol of the extravagant use of money by the Nationals, but the manner in which the House jumped upon Peck's motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee demonstrated that the local building loan companies had the sympathy of the members.

Peck of Cortland and Greene of Orange were the only members who spoke against the bill. Peck claimed that the measure was clearly unconstitutional. The intention of the bill was to drive from the State reputable companies, for no other reason than that they were formed under the laws of other States. He contended that the State should not drive out, but regulate, these companies.

Mr. Mase of Dutchess expressed amazement that any member of the House should have the temerity to stand up in his place and defend these foreign wildcat companies against the local companies of his own State. For his life he could not understand Mr. Peck's course. No other member, he declared, would dare make such assertions as Peck had made.

Mr. Connelly was equally surprised. The bill was constitutional; it had been so proclaimed by Judge Dexter of Elmira, whose judgment in the matter was deserving of more consideration than that of Peck.

Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, a member of the House Committee on Banks, which considered the bill, expressed his sentiments in these words: "I hope this bill will not be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, for this reason: It was discussed in our committee for a couple of days, and a great many people were there. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have seen Hungry Joe, Grand Central Pete, and all the other bunko steerers in New-York, and I want to say that the gentlemen that represented the national associations before that committee would give those distinguished people points. For that reason I do not want the Judiciary Committee to come in connection with those people in any manner at all."

Judge Greene, with his churchyard drawl, took the ground that the bill ought to compel the foreign companies to pay a percentage. The House did not see the matter in the same light. Mr. Peck's motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee was beaten, Peck and Greene only voting in the affirmative. The bill was passed—79 to 5—Messrs. Davis of Livingston, Greene of Orange, and Johnson of Oneida, Peck of Cortland, and Nelson Stevens in the negative. The bill will have a very rocky road to travel in the Senate.

Mr. J. K. O'Connor is a modest young Assemblyman with a florid face, who hails from Utica. He is the sponsor of several bills that will hardly bear very close investigation. His last appeared this evening. It proposes to repeal the law passed in 1881 to exempt from State and local taxation the capital stock, franchise, and earnings of all American steamship companies that run to foreign ports. It is simply a bid for these companies to step to the Captain's office and settle.

Mr. McBride of Kings is an earnest patriot. He dropped into the box to-night a bill empowering the Commissioners or the Boards of Taxes and Assessments to reduce the annual taxes levied upon all real estate abutting upon or along or adjoining the line of any and all elevated railroads one-fifth or 20 per cent. Should this bill become a law, it will mean that to the depth of fifty feet from the stoop line of the street.

The bill of Senator Robertson of Westchester, which permanently disbars lawyers convicted of felony, passed the Senate to-night. Senator Ives sought to amend the bill so that it would be retroactive, and apply to any lawyer now practicing who may have committed a felony in times past. Senator Robertson objected, and the whole matter died. Then Mr. Ives wished to amend so that the General Term could reverse disbarments. Mr. McCarren of Kings was Mr. Ives's only supporter on these two amendments.

Senator Sloan introduced to-night a bill giving the Supreme Court power to order the dissolution of the Ladies' Depository, a charitable society of New-York City, upon the application of five citizens of the municipality, and to order the surplus funds of the society, if there remain any after the payment of all debts, to be devoted to such charitable objects or purposes as the managers may direct. Senator Sloan said the Ladies' Depository was an institution fifty odd years ago, with the object of aiding sewing women; that it had practically outlived its usefulness, and that it had about $8,000 which it desired to bestow in charity.

Senator Chase of Albany put in a bill for the incorporation of the "New-York and New-England Agricultural Society." The principal office of the proposed corporation is to be in this city, and the design is to hold an annual fair which shall draw its patronage from people within a radius of 150 miles of Albany. The scheme is not apt to suit those whose interests are bound up in the State Fair Association at Syracuse.

Senator McNaughton of Monroe proposes to amend the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that an undertaking to be delivered to a Sheriff, with a requisition to replevin a chattel, must be executed by at least two sureties, who must be approved by the Sheriff. It must be to the effect that the sureties are bound in a specific sum, not less than $100 and not less than twice the value of the chattel as stated in the affidavit for the prosecution of the action, for the return of the chattel to the defendant if possession be adjudged him, or if the action abate or is discontinued before the chattel is returned to the defendant, and for the payment to the defendant of any sum awarded by the judgment.

Senator McNaughton also stands sponsor for a bill amending the section of the Penal Code relating to the competency of witnesses. It provides that in action for divorce, where there is an allegation of adultery, husband or wife can testify against each other to prove the allegation.

The Senate passed the Assembly bill changing the name of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane to the Buffalo State Hospital and that of the Utica Asylum to the Utica State Hospital.

The bill of Senator Jacobs of Kings increasing the police force of Flatbush to twenty-one men also passed.

Mr. Sloan of the Senate Committee on Finance reported to-night the Supply bill which recently came from the Assembly, and it was made a special order for next Tuesday. The committee has added $139,353 to the bill and deducted $24,500, making the net addition $114,853. Of this sum $55,000 is for the Elmira Reformatory, $15,000 for the Willard Asylum, $4,031 for fees of George Bliss, counsel to the Committee on General Laws, in 1888-9; $8,000 for fees to County Treasurers for collecting school money, and $4,500 for the Meteorological Weather Bureau of Cornell University.

In 1862 Congress deeded to the several States and Territories certain lands for the benefit of colleges in which agriculture and the mechanical arts were taught. New-York State's share went to Cornell University. The lands have been sold, but Cornell claims that $118,000 is still due it according to the provisions of the gift. To-night Senator Sloan of Oswego introduced a resolution calling upon the Controller to furnish the Senate with definite information regarding this claim. The resolution was adopted. Senator Sloan said to THE TIMES'S correspondent that a late decision of the Court of Appeals would indicate that the claim of the university was well founded.

As a bare result of the disgraceful condition of affairs that have been found to prevail in Ludlow-Street Jail, Senator Hendricks of Onondaga, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, submitted to-night a bill designed to do away with imprisonment for debt. These are its provisions: No court in the State shall hereafter issue an order of arrest in a civil action except for contempt of court. Any person now in confinement under an order issued out of any court of this State, except where such arrest has been made because of contempt of court, shall be entitled to be discharged upon application to the court out of which such order was issued.

All the Republican Senators met at Mr. Fassett's house on South Hawk-street immediately after adjournment with the single exception of Mr. Hendricks, who informed THE TIMES'S correspondent that he had not been invited. The conference was secret, and each Senator made a solemn pledge not to divulge what took place. The general idea, however, is that the coming veto of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill was discussed, and that several Senators favored the plan of sending to the Governor the Lime bill immediately after the Saxton bill veto came in. This veto would have appeared to-night had not the printer failed to supply the printed copies.

KILRAIN IN CLOVER.

HOW HIS FRIEND RICH "FIXED" THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A dispatch from Richburg, Miss., says: "Theoretically Jake Kilrain is a prisoner serving out a two months' sentence for an assault committed on one John L. Sullivan in Marion County. Practically he is enjoying full liberty and the generous hospitality of a sub-jailer.

"When Jake left this city for Columbia, the county seat of Marion, Saturday morning, in company with Charles W. Rich, it was with the belief that the efforts of his friends to secure his release under the prison contract system had been futile. He was blue, and so was Rich. The latter has conceived a warm friendship for the Baltimore pugilist, and said he would keep Jake out of jail if it cost $1,000. Friday telegrams were passing between Rich and the authorities of Marion County. Rich was ordered to produce Jake before the County Commissioners.

"Rich is one of the wealthiest, most popular, and influential young men in Marion County, and when he undertakes to do a thing he usually succeeds. On meeting the Commissioners he took off his coat, produced a check book, and began an argument in Jake's behalf. It required two hours of fast and emphatic talk to gain his point, but gain it he did. The climax to the argument was reached when Rich signed a check for a good round sum, and throwing it before them invited the Commissioners to either accept or reject it, and to be in a hurry about making up their minds. The check was accepted. The amount of money it calls for is not yet known. Rich refuses to say, and the Marion County Commissioners are equally reticent. Jake and Rich returned to this city last night to drink wine with friendly sports."

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Mrs. Kilrain has a telegram from her husband. He states that he will not be sent to jail, but will spend his two months with his friend, Charles Rich, at Richburg, Miss., where Kilrain fought Sullivan. A dispatch from Kilrain to the Sun, dated Richburg, Miss., March 23, says: "I have just returned from Columbia, the county seat of Marion County, where I went yesterday to deliver myself to the Sheriff. My friend Charlie Rich, with his usual knack of fixing things, brought me home with him without my having to serve a minute. I will spend the next two months with him."

A supplement to the dispatch reads: "Nothing is too good for Jake at Richburg. Charlie."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair weather, followed during the afternoon or evening by light rain, winds shifting to southerly, warmer.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair weather, followed by light rains, southeasterly winds, warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair weather, followed by rain, southeasterly winds, warmer.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, rain, southerly winds, warmer.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	47°	29°	3:30 P. M.	66°	43°
6 A. M.	43°	29°	6 P. M.	61°	42°
9 A. M.	47°	31°	9 P. M.	54°	40°
12 M.	56°	36°	12 P. M.	50°	41°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 36½°
Average temperature for same date last year. 52°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years ..... 35½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William T. Walters of Baltimore is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Charles R. Ingalls of Troy is at the Hotel Metropole.

Judge William J. Wallace of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Haine, United States Engineers, is at the Grand Hotel.

Count Lewenhaupt of the Swedish Legation at Washington is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati and ex-Congressman William Heilman of Indiana are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston and United States Civil Service Commissioner Charles Lyman are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Lady Stanley of Preston, wife of the Governor General of Canada, is expected to arrive at the Brevoort House this morning from Ottawa. The party accompanying Lady Stanley will include several ladies and two or more members of the Governor General's staff. They are on the way to England.

RECEPTION TO GEN. CLARKSON.

A reception to Gen. Floyd Clarkson, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of New-York, was the chief feature of a special encampment of Lafayette Post at its rooms in Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening. There was no formal programme and no set speechmaking. Among the guests were Gen. Butterfield, Major George A. Price, Post Commander Charles Hyatt, Col. Philip S. Biglin, Col. W. L. Wood, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Ira M. Hedges, Joseph Pepoon, Col. Frank R. Corwin, and Gen. James S. Fraser. The Commander of Lafayette Post, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, presided.

After the regular exercises of the encampment an army supper was served by Samuel L. Terhune. It consisted of pork and beans, salads, sandwiches, coffee, lemonade, army punch

THE WAR ON SUMATRA LEAF.

TOBACCO DEALERS OPPOSE AN INCREASE IN THE DUTY.

Importers and dealers in Sumatra tobacco are excited over the bill reported by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress increasing the duty on tobacco wrappers to $2 per pound if unstemmed and $2 75 if stemmed. Sumatra wrappers are not specified, but those interested say that the object of this increase from 35 and 75 cents per pound is aimed to prevent their importation.

William G. Hazlewood, of the firm of Schroeder & Ren, when asked about the matter said: "Sumatra tobacco was first imported in any considerable quantity in 1886. Its superiority for wrappers was recognized, and the importations have been growing each year. The small manufacturer found out that he could be benefited by using the leaf, and he used it so freely to his advantage that the wealthy manufacturers complained that their field was encroached upon. They had developed monopoly state tendencies and were jealous of competition.

"The tobacco grown in the States has deteriorated since the growers began to use patent fertilizers, so that it is impossible, in our opinion, for the cigar manufacturers of this country to make fine cigars from domestic tobacco. The Sumatra wrapper has revolutionized the business, and the smoker when he buys a cigar at retail prefers one that will burn even and not leave an unpleasant taste. He also likes a good-looking cigar, too, for his money.

"There isn't the least doubt that the Sumatra trade has kept many imported cigars out of the United States. It is a good thing, too, because consumers are charged a high price for them, when for less money they can get a better cigar made of a Sumatra wrapper and Havana filler. I don't suppose that half of the men smoking imported cigars would know it but for the importation stamp on the box.

"Our firm was one of those that recognized the possibilities of Sumatra tobacco, and we practically dropped the domestic leaf for the other. The men who couldn't look into the future are the ones who have co-operated with the farmers to bring about the increase in the tariff. The effect of this bill will be to prohibit the use of Sumatra on anything but high-priced cigars. It will drive the manufacturer to desperate measures. He will be compelled to substitute domestic tobacco for his Havana filler, and probably to reduce the pay of his workmen. The bill will kill the Key West trade, and the men who are advocating it are willing to sacrifice Havana wrappers so long as they can stop the importation of Sumatra.

"We have been thirty years in this business, and every member of the firm is a good Republican. Ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn takes this matter seriously. He made a trip to Washington on purpose to lay the facts of the case before the committee, but his work appears to have gone for naught. There is politics behind the measure, and that is all that backs it. The advocates have no reasonable argument to offer. The tobacco farmer may get some benefit for a year, but there will come overproduction in his district, and he will see his mistake. Domestic wrappers are sold for 20 and 40 cents per pound. In 1882, when there was only a small quantity of Sumatra tobacco in this market, domestic tobacco did not bring any more money. Sumatra tobacco sold for from $1 25 to $2 40 per pound, but the great bulk fetches $1 60 and $2 per pound."

The last number of the *United States Tobacco Journal* urges the Sumatra men to call a mass meeting and to send a strong delegation to Washington. Is also attacks Senator Hiscock and the Hon. R. M. La Follette of Wisconsin for the part they are taking to promote the measure. "This proposition," the paper says editorially, "comes from the leading men of a political party which is in power at the last Presidential election under the shibboleth of 'Protection to American industries.' Shades of Henry Clay and the immortal Greeley look down upon them and tell us whether they be knaves or fools!"

HE WANTS A LIVE CHURCH.

PUT MORE ENERGY IN CHRISTIAN WORK, SAYS THE REV. MR. PETERS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of this city and vicinity, at the Baptist Tabernacle yesterday morning, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church read a paper on "The Church for the Times." Among other things he said:

"A preacher without enthusiasm is an engine without steam. The preacher for the times must be a minister of the present and not a mere mouthpiece. He must talk about the living Pharisees who fill his pews and pay his salary instead of holding gay funerals over the sepulchres of Judea who have been dust and ashes for 1,800 years.

"The church for the times wants a positive creed—a working creed, short and simple. We want strong, stalwart, iron-sided men—men who know what they believe, or men kept so busy that they won't have time to doubt. Frogs never croak in running water.

"Get out of the old ruts. The methods of one hundred years ago are no more adapted to our times than the canalboat is preferable to an express train. There is no sense in ploughing with an old crooked stick because our ancestors did so. As to methods, let the next thing always be something else. Should the axles of the Lord's chariot jump out of the old ruts don't tremble, it won't fall to pieces. Ecclesiastical mummies, crying out against living men who refuse to wear the livery of death, fill me with insufferable disgust.

"The church to-day is dying not serve Christianity on ice. Sinners catch the chills in cold and formal churches. It's enough to make a man run away from church to see some people's faces.

"The world can see nothing to attract, to admire, to love in a religion that is as gloomy as a Quaker meeting house by moonlight. See that man in business! he can't talk with all confidence to him, but as soon as he comes to church he does not talk; he whines and croaks and funeralizes until his countenance is grave enough to break an undertaker's heart.

"The unconsecrated tunes that wander around the church, all unfriended and alone, never arouse to action. The mothers and fathers cannot raise their cracked voices to where the new tune aims to go. There are many churches where people are not expected to sing. The four operatic warblers in the loft sing 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' to the tune 'When the Full, Broad Stream of Homeward Fly,' at the rate of $75, the preacher does the praying, the congregation the paying, and the farce is ended.

"There is a vast amount of educated ability in our churches like trunks in a garret, packed full but never opened. No church for the times must be the people's church. I don't think that a church is to God very satisfactory which is like a Pullman Palace Car, in which only the rich or play-rich can afford to ride.

"The average accession by conversion to Protestant churches is about 7 to every 100 church members. At this rate a world could be saved only by the one-half of the race now without the Gospel. The host of the unsaved is vaster to-day than it was been at any previous age of human history. Men say, 'Be patient; the Church will yet convert the world.' Never, unless she gets off this jog trot and puts in more speed and energy."

A WATER FAMINE IN TEXAS.

LAREDO, Texas, March 24.—The water famine in the lower Rio Grande continues, and reports are to the effect that stock are dying by the score. All along the overland trail from Pennsylvania Station on the line of the Texas Mexican Railway, east of this city, some sixty miles from Rio Grande City and southeast one hundred and twenty miles, come reports of fearful suffering and loss of cattle. In many places tanks and water holes, ponds and artificial lakes, which have never before known a dry spot are now without water, and stock are dying daily. Travelers say that in many places the stock have died so that their putrifying carcasses make travel unpleasant.

The range, which has been good all Winter, is also drying up, and the March winds seem almost to blow the grass out of the ground. Along the river front matters are not so bad, but the tales of loss and suffering come from points in the interior. The facts are that in that section but one light shower has fallen since the month of October, something which has not occurred before in many years, and stockmen feel very much discouraged.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Post Chaplain George W. Simpson has been ordered from Fort Brown, Texas, to Alcatraz Island, California; Post Chaplain George S. Dunbar from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Bridges, Wyoming Territory; Post Chaplain George Robinson from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Davis, Texas; Post Chaplain John B. McClellan from the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Assiniaiboine, Montana; Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave from Fort Omaha, Nebraska, to Fort Verde, Arizona; Post Chaplain Joseph Sherman M. Merrill from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Keogh, Montana; Post Chaplain John D. Parker from Fort Sidney, Nebraska, to Fort Snelling, South Dakota; Post Chaplain William F. Scott from Benicia Barracks, California, to Fort Duchesne, Utah; Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter from San Diego Barracks, California, to Fort Clark, Texas; Post Chaplain John G. Hannon from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Apache, Arizona; Post Chaplain William H. Pearson from Alcatraz Island, California, to Fort Shaw, Montana; Post Chaplain John F. Dolphin, from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Yates, North Dakota. The Chaplains will join their new stations by June 1, 1890, excepting those who are on leave of absence. Those so absent will join their stations at the expiration of their leaves of absence. The Chaplain stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will take charge of instruction at the adjacent post at Angel Island.

Quartermaster James W. Scully has been ordered to the National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., for official business, and upon completion of same will return to his proper station.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able has been detached from the Baltimore April 1 and ordered to duty at Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, as inspector of machinery of the Newark.

First Lieut. Alex D. Schenck, Second Artillery, has been granted six months' additional leave of absence, and Post Chaplain F. C. Hammond four months' leave.

Post Chaplains S. G. Dodd and J. A. M. La Tourrette were placed on the retired list of the army yesterday. Post Chaplain David Wilson will be retired March 30.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton has been detached from present duties at Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Lieut. William W. Kimball has been detached from duty under the Bureau of Ordnance and granted furlough for one year.

The sick leave of absence of Capt. John M. Morrill, Twelfth Infantry, has been extended three months.

Capt. J. N. Norvell, Twelfth Infantry, has been granted three months' additional leave of absence.

The leave of absence granted Major James B. Reach has been further extended five days.

HARD LABOR FOR A CLERGYMAN.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

The Rev. Canon Baynes, an able and eloquent Church of England clergyman, well known for his literary works, and the editor of several church works, was charged yesterday at Bristol with stealing a portmanteau from the platform of the Bristol Railway Station, the property of a young woman of Salisbury. The Canon, who had been arrested in London, after being charged with drunkenness before Mr. Bridger, stated that he thought the portmanteau was his own, and he took it to his hotel. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Devonia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hondo, Kingston	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.		
Germanic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Horrox, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Muriel, St. Kitt's	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Ponce	.....	.....
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 27.		
Adirondack, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Morgan City, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Russia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 28.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29.		
Allianca, Rio Janeiro	.....	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.
Egypt, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Mar, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Jacmel	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Richmond Hill, London	.....	.....
SUNDAY, MARCH 30.		
Bessel, Liverpool	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 25.

Alarich, St. Kitt's, March 11.
Alexandria, Gibraltar, March 10.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam, March 11.
Circassia, Movilla, March 14.
City of Berlin, Liverpool, March 15.
Ealing, London, Feb. 27.
Ems, Bremen, March 15.
Hippotamus, Pernambuco, Feb. 22.
India, Hamburg, March 9.
Italia, Hamburg, March 6.
La Champagne, Havre, March 15.
Lero, Gibraltar, March 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, March 7.
Richmond Hill, London, March 11.
Russia, Hamburg, March 9.
Salerno, Pernambuco, March 5.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

Belgravia, Gibraltar, March 11.
Bessel, Rio Janeiro, March 3.
Giava, Gibraltar, March 11.
Jerome, Para, March 18.
Panama, Rotterdam, March 13.
Seneca, Havana, March 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 19.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

France, London, March 13.
Rhynland, Antwerp, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

Bellingham, Gibraltar, March 18.
Madam, Rotterdam, March 15.
Trave, Bremen, March 19.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 22.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

California, Hamburg, March 14.
City of Richmond, Liverpool, March 19.
Neustria, Gibraltar, March 14.
Persian Monarch, Queenstown, March 17.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

City of Rome, Liverpool, March 22.
Regal, Gibraltar, March 15.
Sirius, Rio Janeiro, March 7.
Thingvalla, Christianssand, March 16.
Tower Hill, London, March 14.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 27.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5:55 | Sun sets...6:17 | Moon sets..11:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k..11:15	Gov. Isl..11:32	Hell Gate...12:25
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..12:25	Gov. Isl..11:47	Hell Gate...1:40

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k..5:07	Gov. Isl...5:31	Hell Gate...5:55
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..5:08	Gov. Isl...5:40	Hell Gate...7:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 24.

ARRIVED.

Steamship El Mar, Hawthorn, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Van Sickle.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Powhatan, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.

Steamship Richmond, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship State of Texas, Williams, Fernandina and Brunswick 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Egypt, (Br.,) Sumner, London 20 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Orizaba, McIntosh, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Ship Lydia, (Br.,) Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hicken.

Bark J. H. Marsters, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNeil, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Hioho, Olstedt, Demerara, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Bark Vaering, (Norw.,) Larsen, Victoria, Brasil, 50 ds., with coffee to G. Amenick & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Talisman, (Br.,) Guptill, Port Spain 18 ds., via Antigua, with sugar and cocoa to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Bark Jafunar, (Norw.,) Larsen, Buenos Ayres Jan. 15, via Tibee, in ballast to master.

Brig Alice Ada, (of St. John, N. B.,) Casey, Natal Jan. 5, in ballast to Paul F. Gerhardt & Co.

Brig Ascot, (of Machias,) Cates, Trinidad, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Perkins & Welsh—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Steamship Pannee, Beckwith, Millstone Point, with stone to Booth Bros.

Steamship Standard, Evans, Boston, the Standard Oil Company.

Steamship Eleanora, Bennett, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Horatio Hall.

Steamship City of Columbia, Hay, Calbarien, Nuevitas, and Gibara 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Steamship Montauk, (Br.,) Jenkins, Bristol and Swansea 21 ds., with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Steamship City of Fitchburg, Weaver, Fall River, to Borden & Lovell.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S. W., clear; at City Island, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Boskenna Bay, for London; Island, for Copenhagen, &c.; Falcon, for Baracoa.

Ships Beethoven, for London; Tacoma, for San Francisco.

Barks Cunnate, for Hull; Sarah Chambers, for Dunkirk; Elba, for Savannah.

SPOKEN.

The bark N. B. Lewis, (Br.,) Capt. Gullison, from New-York Jan. 30 for Shanghai, was spoken March 1st, lat. 11 n., lon. 34 w.

The ship Volga, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New-York Feb. 19 for Melbourne, was spoken March 19 in lat. 13 N., lon. 27 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Redruth, (Br.,) Capt. Hodge, at Amsterdam from New-York, before reported in collision in the North Sea Canal with the steamship Rydal Holme, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, at Amsterdam from Baltimore, has been arrested and bailed in a large sum in a suit for damages brought against her by the Rydal Holme.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 24.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elder, Capt. Baur, from New-York March 15, arr. at Southampton at midnight yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, Capt. Thielsen, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Moravia, Capt. Winckler, from New-York March 13, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 2:50 A. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Bugia, Capt. Karlowa, sld. from Hamburg for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from Stettin for New-York, passed Dunnet Head March 22.

The steamship Cassina, (Ger.,) Capt. Rix, from New-York March 7 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

The steamship St. Rozans, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York March 12 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

The steamship Stura, (Ital.,) from Palermo March 16 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Scarr, from New-York March 9 for London, passed Portland Bill to-day.

The steamship North Anglia, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from Gifgenti for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Georgia, Capt. Meade, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York at 9 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Berg, from New-York March 6 for Newcastle, arr. at Dartmouth yesterday.

The steamship Mindoc, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York March 9, arr. at Hull yesterday.

The steamship Patuca, (Br.,) Capt. Roy, from New-York March 8, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Vega, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York March 21.

The steamship Pontypridd (Br.) sld. from Teneriffe for New-York March 10.

The steamship Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York March 7 for Marseilles and Leghorn, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Weesendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York March 13 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

The steamship Parkfield (Br.) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for New-York March 10.

The steamship Mincola, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Parazols, from New-York March 5 for Marseilles, arr. at Barcelona March 21.

The steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York March 6, arr. at Boulogne March 21.

The steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Franck, from New-York and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin March 21.

The steamship Robinia, (Br.,) Capt. Sinclair, from New-York March 4, arr. at Avonmouth March 22.

The steamship Falls of Inverawald, (Br.,) Capt. Hird, from New-York and Port Said, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN HOUSEKEEPING, also a good traveler, would like a position with a widow as companion and housekeeper; would take charge of widower's family or chaperon a young lady; unquestionable reference. Address C. B., Box 125 Times Office.

COMPANION FOR CHILDREN.—By a nice, refined little girl; 14; educated in German and English; as companion for a child in good private family; and her mother a well-recommended woman; good laundress; would like to mind a house. Address M. S., 215 East 98th-st., Bell 10.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl in private family as chambermaid or waitress; understands both but prefers former; is willing to go to country by with family; no objection to short city reference. Address H. C., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or Wait on a Lady.—By competent young woman in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do waiting; understands her duties; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address L. N., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as chambermaid; as-ist in washing; live with family in country or family living in country for Summer; good reference. Call at 469 4th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; is a good seamstress; no objection to wait on or sew for grown ladies; good city references. Address M. C., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Seamstress Alone.—By respectable young girl in American private family. Call at 248 East 25th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for an experienced woman to do chamber work and sewing. Call Tuesday afternoon, at 63 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in first-class family as chambermaid and waitress; highest city reference. Call or address L. D., 339 West 44th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English Protestant as chambermaid in first-class family; highest city reference. Call or address A. K., 339 West 44th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; personal reference. Call at 255 West 49th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; best city reference. Call at 133 East 41st-st.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—City or country; best references. Address M. G., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last employer. Address A. C., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting; good city reference. Call at 203 East 93d-st., Nolan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 238 West 74th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid; understands sewing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address K., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 139 East 42d-st.; ring Stokes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; first-class reference. Address M. D., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; is capable of doing fine ladies; best city reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; in private family. Call, from 10 to 4, at 340 East 53d-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in private family; best city reference. Address E. N., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at 462 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very respectable young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; first-class reference from last place. Call or address 221 Lexington-av., Munson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl; do chamberwork and assist with washing in private family; best of references. Address K. A., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid in private family; can do sewing and wait on lady; city or country; good city reference. Call at 100 West 28th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Address M. S., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; reference. Address R. G., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work in small family; first city reference; no cards. Call at 307 East 45th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references from present employer. Call at 406 West 20th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; will go to the country; best city reference. Call at 318 East 81st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and sewing or wait on a lady and sew. Call or address 24 East 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; good city reference. Call at 442 3d-av.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in small family; best city reference. Call at 130 West 52d-st., Room 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation for Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady. Call, to-day, at 28 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 543 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at 154 East 33d-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By young girl; best city reference. Call at 79a 8th-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 358 Hudson-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best city reference. Address 437 West 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; good city reference. Call at 306 West 44th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; understands dressmaking; best of references. Address E. E., Box 138 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; soups, meats, deserts, bread, and pastry; willing to do coarse washing; English or American cooking; excellent city reference. Address L. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; best city reference. Call at 327 East 89th-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Call at 133 West 28th-st., first floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer or do housework; reference. Call at 341 3d-av., third floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best reference. Call at 126 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook. Call at 318 West 44th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Call or address 113 East 86th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook; will do plain washing; has no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 411 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family. Can be seen, for four days, at present employer's, 41 West 49th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; assist with washing; good reference. Call at 228 West 27th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a Frenchman as cook in a private family; good reference. Call or address, for two days, C. D., 322 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in private family; help with washing; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 14 East 32d-st., first bell to right.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands baking and desserts; city or country; good city reference. Call at 723 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and do scarce washing; city or country; city references. Call at 401 West 41st-st., first flight.

COOK.—As excellent cook and coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 306 West 41st-st., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by day or week; can do any kind of housecleaning or cooking; a good worker; good references. Address L. M., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman; day's work or plain washing and ironing at home. Call or address Mrs. Thomas, 149 West 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman by the day in a gentleman's family to clean and polish furniture, silver, &c.; no objection to invalid. Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent young woman by the day as excellent laundress; best reference from last employer. Call at 248 West 30th-st., one flight, front. Carroll.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; makes fine dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class fit and finish; best references. Address Mme. H. Van Mellaert, 44 West 26th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker desires a few more customers at home; all latest styles; first-class work; good fit. Call at Mme. Dumas's, 1,390 9th-av., one block above 81st-st.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person to do any kind of sewing for ladies and children by the day. Address Mrs. Leroux, 1,079 10th-av.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; best city references. Call, two days, 329 West 40th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker by the day; speaks no English; best city references. Call at 126 West 25th-st., Bell 5.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like more customers at home; good cutter and fitter. Call at 99 East 7th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A1, would like more lady customers by day. Call at 854 6th-av., near 48th-st.

G. & G. GILPATRICK, MODISTES, 890 PARK-av., between 68th and 64th sts., would like a few more customers; home or by the day.

HAIRDRESSER.—Just arrived from Europe; a thoroughly-experienced hairdresser, and one who would be glad to dress ladies for balls and receptions, to attend ladies at their own houses. Address Mrs. Knight, 107 East 51st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined woman as housekeeper where assistant servant is kept; first-class references. Address Mrs. A., 180 West 14th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a private family; good city reference. Call at 311 East 64th-st., first floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORKERS.—By two Swedish girls, lately landed, in small American family. Address 326 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, care Mrs. C. England.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl, on the 1st of April, to do light housework and cooking in small family; no washing; city references. Call at 221 East 81st-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl as general houseworker; good plain cook and laundress; best city references; no cards. Call at 432 West 53d-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, for general housework in small private family. Call at 420 West 52d-st., first floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By young colored girl, or chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 355 West 53d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed; willing to do any work; in private family. Call at 166 West 34th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small family; willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 426 West 54th-st.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl for general housework, or light housework and mind a baby. Call at 2,395 1st-av., top floor, back.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as baby's nurse; city references. Call at 104 West 53d-st., ring first bell; left hand; no cards.

INVALID'S NURSE, &c.—By a girl to take care of an invalid lady or child; is a good sewer; kind and trustworthy; best of city reference. Call at 503 West 49th-st., second floor.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to invalid; by week or month; best city reference. Address Nurse, 356 West 33d-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid; has best reference; willing and obliging. Call at 408 West 19th-st., basement; no cards.

LADY'S MAID OR USEFUL COMPANION.—By an Austrian, 28 years of age; faithful and competent in her duties to travel abroad; accustomed to travel; speaks German, English, French, Italian; best references. Address H., 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good hairdresser and packer; would like to travel with family to Europe; never seasick; three years' best reference. Apply, by letter, M. V., Buckingham Hotel, 50th-st., Room 210.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated German girl as lady's maid; thorough of invalid; good experience in nursing from hospital; best city references; like to travel. Address C. T., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; is competent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; experienced in service; best city reference. Address Mariole, 162 West 32d-st., by letters only.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; cuts and fits; good packer; three years' city reference. Address E. M., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant; understands dressmaking thoroughly; good seamstress, &c.; best city reference. Address Laura, 144 East 43d-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; good city reference. Address J. F., 141 West 60th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Swiss person, speaking French, German, and English, as maid to a lady; either here or to go abroad. Call at 15 West 29th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; understands dressmaking; English Protestant; city reference. Address M. C., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined English Protestant girl as nurse to grow-ing children. Call at present employer's, 262 Madison-av., before 2 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—French; hairdresser and seamstress; good packer; used to traveling. Call or write L. P., 150 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; best city reference. Address F. B., 351 West 45th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; best city reference. Address E. F., 441 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamberwork if required; best city reference. Call at 108 West 39th-st., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; tho

HANNIBAL HAMLIN'S SHOT.

HOW THE VICE PRESIDENT ASTONISHED A GOVERNMENT BOSS.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, March 22.

A story is told of an incident of the war which took place at Pushaw Pond, then as now a famous fishing resort for Bangorians. Early in the strife the Government secured guns and cannon wherever it could, and every private foundry and machine shop in the land was pressed into service to produce weapons with which to arm the volunteers. Thus it was that the old Bangor firm of Hinckley & Egery became engaged in the work. The story goes that at one time they had contracts to make and did make some cannon. When ready for service these were taken out to Pushaw and to the Perch House landing, the understanding being that if Dollar Island, three-quarters of a mile away and about an eighth of a mile long, could be hit by a ball from one of the new guns they would be accepted by the authorities. A Bangor man had charge of the practice and really felt he was the likeliest gun there, as he represented the Government.

Now it so happened that the War Vice President, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, arrived home that day, and as he was zealous in everything pertaining to the country's welfare, he drove out to Pushaw to witness the proceedings, and for some time was an interested spectator of the vain attempts to hit the island, though it was plain to be seen the cannon could project a ball twice that distance. As the tale is told, it is evident there was too much cider at the rear of the guns, rendering the aim faulty.

After the guns had been loaded and discharged several times Mr. Hamlin joined the amateur artillerymen, sighted over one cannon and aimed it, after which it was discharged. The aim was true and the ball, skimming the water's surface, struck the island at the water line, a point always aimed at in actual warfare and when bombarding ships.

The Government boss was down by the water's edge when the report came, and when he saw how true the aim had been he took umbrage, as he had previously sighted the gun, and with that dignity which men clothed with temporary authority often assume, strode back to the cannon. With an oath he wanted to know who had been fooling with the cannon, and was told that "old fellow up on the grass" did it. Hither he went, approaching Mr. Hamlin from behind, and as he whirled him about wanted to know why he was sticking his nose into Government affairs!

Then there came over the face of the second highest official of the Nation that quiet but characteristic smile never seen elsewhere, and which even the befuddled brain of the Bangor man recognized. He took a second look, gasped, became sober in an instant, and fled, nor was he again seen in town until Mr. Hamlin left it. The guns were accepted and sent to the front, where they did good service, but they were never better aimed than when the Vice President "plunked" Dollar Island.

HONOR ABOVE PELF.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

The ambitious American statesman, as a rule, prefers serving his people at home to taking a mission abroad, however influential the latter may be. Ex-Senator Palmer, Minister to Spain, has announced his purpose to resign his post at Madrid and come home and become a candidate for Governor of Michigan. It is evident that the honor of being the first officer of his native State is far greater in his estimation than serving at an idle and luxurious Court, since the salary of the Governor of Michigan is only $1,000 a year, while the salary of Minister to Spain is $12,000.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, March 24:

Brown & Levinson sold at public auction one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 59th-st., south side, 200 feet west of Park-av., for $19,700, to H. S. Stokes.

Smyth & Ryan, under a foreclosure decree, Herbert P. Dickson, Esq., referee, sold five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 67th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $44,400, to J. J. Clancy and J. D. Crimmins.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, sold ten five-story brick flats, with plot of land 236.10 by 135.6 by 201.10 by 259.5, on St. Nicholas-av., east side, block front between (205 ft. 215) 118th-st. and (204 to 220) 119th-st., for $306,e00, to Andrew P. Judge.

L. J. & I. Phillips adjourned the sale of the buildings, with lots, 189 and191 Allen-st., north of Stanton-st., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 24.

43d-st., n. s., 171.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 28x100.5; Jefferson M. Levy, referee, to E. E. Anderson..... $24,500

7th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 26th-st., 24.8x88; Edwin J. Freedman, referee, to Mary A. Raymond..... 13,450

72d-st., 446 East; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Thomas Monaghan..... 6,975

64th-st., n. s., 372 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; John Ward, referee, to James M. Brown and others..... 14,000

64th-st., n. s., 354 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; same to same..... 15,400

64th-st., n. s., 336 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; same to same..... 15,500

64th-st., n. s., 282 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; same to same..... 14,000

64th-st., n. s., 264 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; same to same..... 14,000

64th-st., n. s., 318 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; same to same..... 15,200

85th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x76.2; Ernest Wolff and wife to William Dauth and wife..... 15,750

87th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x100.8; Frederick Van Tine to Thomas Bennett and wife..... 21,750

East Broadway, 147; Reuben Saltenstein and wife to Rachel Feinberg..... 2,500

8th-av., s. w. corner of 26th-st., 25.8x100; to same; warrant and wife to Michael Brennan..... 28,785

Rider-av., w. s., 493 ft. s. of 144th-st., 125x100; Julius F. Schunart and others to Clara Fairchild..... 1

85th-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x76.2; Frederick Schuck and wife to Katie Holhn 14,000

Broome-st., 417; George Thennoud and wife to Leopold S. Friedberger..... 35,000

Washington-st., 532; Richard H. McDonald to George W. Tubbs..... 1

Rider-av., w. s., 493 ft. s. of 144th-st., 125x100; Clara Fairchild to Mary Brenenan..... 12,000

Lexington-av., 1,459; Richard Hennessy and wife to John H. Parker..... 15,000

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 147th-st., 99.11x100; George S. Lespinasse and another, executors, to Hugh Stevenson, ½ part..... 15,700

Same property; Minnie Lispenasse to same, ½ part..... 7,866

Front-st., 300 to 306; Elizabeth L. Dixon and others to Nicholas F. P. Behrens..... 30,000

Macomb's Dam Bridge, n. e. of King's Bridge Road, 30x97; John J. Byrnes and wife to New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 1

11th-st., 433-435 East; James R. Breen and wife to John J. Sullivan..... 100

Canal-st, 403; Isaac Blumberg and wife to Isaac Victor, Jr., and another..... 18,200

34th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9; Stephen C. Golding and wife to George Spurgeon..... 15,500

122d-st., 233 East; Ferdinand Ehrlich and wife to Frederick Isabel..... 14,500

Elizabeth-st., 268; Howard Conkling to George W. Tubbs..... 100

Madison-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 111th-st., 25 x95; Joseph Rosenthal and wife to Benoni Lockwood and another..... 3,550

Washington-av., e. s., lot 34, map village of Morrisania; Emma L. Knapp and another to Gustav Adolf Lasel..... 5,100

6th-av., 517-519; Alphonse J. Cazet and wife to Charles E. Cazet..... 1

20th-st., 37 East; Levantia W. Cox and another, executors, to Ambrose C. Kingsland..... 30,200

Chrystie-st., 94; Barney Isaacs and wife to Samuel Davis..... 16,000

26th-st., s. s., 239.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 14.8x98.9; Elizabeth E. Benedict to John J. Emery..... 13,500

Lafayette-place, e. s., 839.10 ft. n. of Locust-av., 80x100; Thomas J. Morgan to Mary Galley..... 1

14th-st., 285 West; Solomon Jacobs and others to Agnes C. Lardner..... 27,500

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 111th-st., 25x100; Flora Adler and another..... 33,500

92d-st., n. s., lot 418, map of C. C. Moore, 16.8x98.1; James W. Hardley and another to William A. Bloom..... 13,500

91st-st., s. s., 357.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 62.3x100; William R. Foster to John Livingston..... 45,000

123d-st., n. s., 289.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 34.9x100.11; Julius J. Lyons and wife to Caroline M. Babbitt..... 38,500

24th-st., s. s., 146.11 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.8x98.9; Margaret Mulvaney to Mary T. Lynch..... 1

72d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; same to James E. Mulvaney..... 1

2d-av., s. w. corner of 24th-st., 24x97.1; same to Thomas F. Mulvaney..... 1

48th-st., s. w. corner of 2d-av., 61.3x69.6; same to Luke J. Mulvaney..... 1

22d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Moses Zimmerman and wife and others to Catherine M. Begg..... 41,000

Madison-av., 1,298; Walter Reid to Charles A. Seaman..... 24,500

87th-st., 124 West; D. W. James and wife to J. G. Flammer..... 24,500

71st-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; John T. Foley and wife to Woodruff Sutton..... 44,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWNstone dwelling on Lexington-av., near Seventy-first; modern improvements; lot 17.11x80; liberal mortgage. JOHN G. DAVIS, 75 Cedar-st.

$20,000 CASH AND $100,000 WEST-ern property to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Address CASH, 894 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 92d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-decorated 3-story brownstone front, high stoop. All modern improvements. Price moderate. 257 West 125th-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE, 40x80, with old buildings, on 86th-st., near 43d-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK; all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within 2½ minutes' walk. Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room; only six remaining unsold; no advance in prices.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

HANDSOME BROWNSTONE FOUR-STORY RESIDENCE on 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Will be sold very low to prompt purchaser. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 BROADWAY.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x85 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique. L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 86 West 83d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I., TWO DEsirable cottages near each other on Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, grapery, greenhouse, bowling alley, &c.; good stable with each house; owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms. For further particulars, inquire, by letter or personally, at 28 Madison-av., New-York City.

SPLENDID BUILDING PLOT, 90x200; elevated and sightly; 19 miles out; $500. Box 66, Closter, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. E. LEVINESS, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. Northeast corner of Bleecker and Jones sts. BROWN & LEVINSON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 69 Liberty-st., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF EMILY ROGERS, THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BLEECKER AND JONES STS., lot 25x75 feet, with three-story and attic brick dwelling on front, 25x35 feet, and two-story and attic brick dwelling on rear, 20x25 feet. Maps and terms of sale can be had at the auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable improved property, NOS. 30 and 32 BAYARD-ST.—Two three-story brick dwellings; lots 20x50 each. NO. 4 FOURTH-ST.—Two-story and attic brick store and dwelling; lot 25x50. For further particulars, maps, apply to Messrs. BRIESEN & KNAUTH, Attorneys, 229 Broadway, or the auctioneer's, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. By order of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as substituted trustees, under the last will of Andrew McGown, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., Nos. 59 Liberty-st. 2-story basement brick and stone Dwelling & Lot, NO. 209 WEST 131ST-ST., Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable leasehold Property, NOS. 240 AND 242 1ST-AV., and 403 AND 405 EAST 14TH-ST., northeast corner 1st-av. and 14th-st. Maps &c., at auctioneer's 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone houses, with lots, NOS. 1 to 25 WEST 137TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story and attic brick dwellings, with lots, NOS. 12 TO 18 SEVER-PLACE, CITY OF BROOKLYN. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story basement stone house, with lot, NO. 175 E. 84TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., five-story brick tenement, with two stores and lot, NO. 136 CHERRY-ST., between Clinton and Market sts. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., four-story basement brick house, with lot, NO. 257 WEST 35TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three and four story frame buildings and lot, NO. 149 WEST 18TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 2 four-story basement brick dwellings with lot, NOS. 12 TO 16 EAST 125TH-ST. Maps on the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER, 389 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, will sell on Wednesday, March 26, 12 M., the fine corner property, 320 Myrtle-av., corner Washington Park; excellent chance to get a fine corner with two stores cheap; also No. 1,614 and 1,672 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be sold the same day.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO RENT A house in that great street of the west side, West 86th-st., is now given; built by J. J. Prague, architect; furnished or unfurnished; brilliant woodwork; Mosaic wood floors; M. Vance rose fixtures; billiard table. Apply to POWER, 1,484 5th-av., corner 86th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGLISH basement house in West 46th-st., very near Broadway; house 18x65x100 deep; rent $1,400. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

A.—130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV.—FINE three-story brownstone, 10 rooms; perfect order; $1,000. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lispenard.—Present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $85 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

A.—CLEVELAND, 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST. Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

"THE BEDFORD," NORTHEAST CORner 32d-st. and 10th-av.—Flats of seven rooms; all improvements; private halls; perfect ventilation. Apply to janitor, on premises, or to H. B. Cammann & Co., 51 Liberty-st.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—Elegant fireproof apartment building on 5th-av.; corner suites overlooking Bryant Park, only $1,000, including service, steam heat, ice water, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FLATS, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS; six rooms and bath; only $16; every room sunlighted; healthy, beautiful spot; Washington Heights. Apply BADGLEY, corner 155th-st. and 10th-av., or 72 Wall-st.

$70 PER MONTH. 57 EAST 76TH-ST.—This is without exception the handsomest arranged flat in New-York for the price; double width; rooms all light and large. N. W. BIXBY, 57 East 76th-st. or 986 6th-av.

SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 58 West 57th-st., to rent from May 1; elegant studios and suites of rooms; steam heat; elevator; restaurant in building.

A.—HANDSOME LARGE DUPLEX APART-ment in the Dalhousie, 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., facing the Park; one of the finest fireproof buildings in the city. Apply to janitor.

CHOICE APARTMENT TO LET.—PORTsmouth, 42 and 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; all outside rooms. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF DOUBLE Building, 120 East 34th-st.—Fine apartments; eight rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET—EIGHT rooms and bath. All light rooms. 80 West 72d-st. Elevator all night.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST. Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. Forty minutes from City Hall. Nine to twelve-room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York. E. H. STEARNS.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, North Shrewsbury River, near Locust Point, Monmouth County, N. J. Apply to J. V. LAMARCHE, 51 Chambers-st., New-York City.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. Lists on application. U. B. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

TWO NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED, ON high ground; Locust Point, Navesink River; very desirable; $700. Apply B., 6 East 54th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, EDEN Hill Mansion and Park in Stockbridge, Mass. Apply to WILLIAM MOLLOY, 1 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ALDRICH COURT,

Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET, SINGLY OR IN SUITE. PRICE, $2 PER SQUARE FOOT. Rapid elevators, electric lights day and night. No extra charges. Apply on premises to SPENCER ALDRICH.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE first-class four-story brick factory, with three-story and 150 feet by 103 feet, and one one-story brick factory, 200 feet by 103 feet, both with shafting; also, bulkhead at the foot of West 13th-st. Apply to WM. DELAMETER, foot West 13th-st.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

TO LET—WITH FROM TEN TO FORTY horse power, first and second floors in a fireproof building; centrally located; elevator service included. Apply to janitor, 346 Broadway.

OFFICES IN BUILDING ADJOINING NEW Union Trust Company Building with partition desks, &c.; one at $200, another at $600. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOM SUITABLE FOR BARBER'S shop in Hotel Hamilton, 125th-st., corner 5th-av.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

HOUSES WANTED.

COUNTRY.

WANTED—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL country place, on high ground, removed from New-York City; Long Island New-Jersey, or shore places not wanted; good water, gentleman, good cesspool and drains; roads, old shade trees, fruit in abundance, and good garden are requisite; brick or stone house preferred; no malaria or mosquitoes. Address R. L. S., Box 102 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 39 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, March 25, 1890.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1890, OF THE consolidated mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

WM. L. BRADY FOGLE, President. J. A. HILTON, Asst. Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLvania Railroad Company. MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK CITY, March 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at a meeting held February 18, 1890, the interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company due April 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of this company as above in scrip at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CHICAGO, March 20, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $1.00 PER share will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this company on stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 28 and reopen April 29, and be again closed May 2 for the annual meeting (June 4).

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 1 OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. B. BERGER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad maturing April 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date at the American Loan and Trust Company, 45 Wall-st., New-York City.

O. M. CHACE, Asst. Treas.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, proximo. Books will be closed until April 2, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

80 6TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours; 6th-av. entrance Hall, Eden's Dancing Academy.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 7 PER CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED, 7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS, 7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,) 6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, JOEL F. FREEMAN, HENRY W. POOR, HENRY BUDGE, COLGATE HOYT, LOUIS FITZGERALD, H. J. DE MARBZ OYENS, } COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary, 54 WALL-ST.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Subscription Books Just Opened.

The Bankers & Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

To be organized on the Joint Stock Plan.

$100,000 to be deposited with the State of N. Y.

By a careful estimate, based on the business done in 1889 by the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance, a dividend can be paid the first year on the whole capital stock, with continuous dividends thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors, not more than 100 shares will be sold to any one subscriber.

THE ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY will receive all moneys from subscribers, and give their receipt, which is to be held until the delivery of the stock.

The books will be closed at an early date. Those wishing stock must call promptly at the Home Office, 165 and 167 Broadway, where full information will be given by

ISAAC B. LEWIS, Secretary.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus..... $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund..... $3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

STOCKHOLDERS OF

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Company

AND OF

Kanawha Improvement Company

are hereby notified that circulars containing PLAN OF

Reorganization

can be obtained at the office of HOMANS & CO., NO. 2 WALL-ST.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS R'YS.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders, and represented here by the Central Trust Company Committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holding with

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to plan, copies of which may be had of any member of the committee and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMITTEE:
WM. MERTENS of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER of Weerishoffer & Co.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 62 Cedar-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1890.

The following bonds of the above company (Ontonagon Branch) have this day been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, viz.:

1	58	108	175	200
10	59	113	178	207
43	61	161	179	232
49	91	163	185	239
51	95	172	197	242

W. HENRY REESE, Trustee.

The above bonds will be paid on and after April 1, prox., at the office of Sam'l S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York, after which date interest will cease.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

Samuel D. Davis & Co., BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis. CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of a certain indenture bearing date the 1st day of June, 1887, between the OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY and the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, bearing date the first day of June, 1887, and referred to in certain first mortgage trust bonds executed by the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company and dated the first day of November, 1882, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company hereby advertises for proposals to sell to it, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company, for redemption and cancellation its said first mortgage trust bonds to the amount of said bonds now outstanding, or of any part thereof.

Proposals in writing will be received at the office of the company until April 4, 1890.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO., By HENRY VILLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1890.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PARTIES HAVING AN INTEREST IN THE French Spoliation Claim (July, 1801) can hear of something to their advantage by addressing H., Box 147 New-York Times Office, for one week.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

ELECTIONS.

THE COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY, MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the holders of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and for any other business that may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will close on Friday, March 7, 1890, and reopen Monday, April 14, 1890.

JOHN C. CURTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1890.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

I—SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR; also suite on fourth; superior table. 26 West 50th-st.

5TH-AV., 743, NEAR 57TH-ST.—ELEGANT large rooms, with board, en suite or singly; references.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

26 WEST 50TH-ST.—SUITES ON SECOND floor; also one on fourth; superior table; private if desired.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; private table optional; references.

158 MADISON-AV.—BACK PARLOR SUITE, with private bath; also other rooms; superior board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

360 WEST 33TH-ST.—TO LET, NEWLY furnished, a large room and dressing room on first floor; southern exposure; in private family; no other boarders.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF MAN AND wife, four children, and maid, desires board for about two months from the latter part of April; rooms required—parlor, three bedrooms, and private bath; must be first-class in every respect. Address GOOPER, Box 160 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.

For accommodations address FREDERICK HOSY, Hollywood, or apply to H. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

NEW WINTER AND SPRING RESORT.

The Princess Anne,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

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SHERIFF'S OFFICE PICKINGS

A VERY RICH CRIB FOR TAMMANY HEELERS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE TRYING TO FIND OUT JUST WHERE THE MONEY WENT—AUCTIONEERS' STORIES.

Skillful work with the legislative dissecting knife made yesterday's session of the investigation which the Senate Committee on Cities is making into the affairs of this city ripe with interest. As the effort to show how rich a political plum the Sheriff's office really is and how its powers have been abused developes, the possible results of this inquiry become more and more a matter of keen speculation.

Room 25 of the new Court House, where yesterday's session was held, was not big enough to hold the great crowd that tried to get into it. Chairman Hendricks and Senator McNaughton were both absent. Senator J. Sloat Fassett called for order at 10:30.

When Henry S. Ives was on the witness stand on Saturday he appeared to be in an uncertain state of mind as to who settled with the deputy sheriffs for allowing himself and George H. Stayner to stay out of Ludlow-Street Jail from Saturday until the Monday following their arrest. He said that he had paid one of his counsel—Edgar M. Johnson of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson—$14,000 for counsel fees, and the intimation was that Mr. Johnson had settled with the deputies.

To run the probe further into this matter, Mr. Ivins called Edgar M. Johnson to the witness box as soon as the committee was ready for business yesterday. Mr. Johnson testified that he never paid a cent to any of the deputy sheriffs, as intimated by Ives. At the time Ives was arrested he owed Mr. Johnson a bill for counsel fees, and for this reason Mr. Johnson was not then acting as his counsel. When Ives was placed under arrest, however, he sent to Mr. Jonson's office and told him that he was in great trouble.

"All that I did for Mr. Ives in connection with the Sheriff's office," said Mr. Johnson, "was to ask Order of Arrest Clerk Marvin not to subject Mr. Ives and his partner to any more inconvenience than was absolutely necessary. I told him that it would be impossible for Ives to get the $500,000 bail required in a couple of days if at all."

Mr. Johnson was of the opinion that Mr. Ives was somewhat mixed in his testimony. The $14,000 paid his firm for counsel fees was paid by turning over a lot of securities, some of which were of the cat-and-dog variety. Afterward they turned out all right. Mr. Johnson thought that if his firm had charged Ives for all the consultations he had with them the bill would have been $25,000 instead of $14,000.

The second witness of the day was Levi M. Bates, who was questioned as to the amount paid into the Sheriff's office in settlement when L. M. Bates & Co. failed. Mr. Bates referred the counsel to S. F. Kneeland, who was one of the lawyers in the case. Mr. Kneeland took Mr. Bates's place on the stand, and said that he thought the auctioneer's fees in that case amounted to about $4,000. He could not recall what was paid in this case for extra compensation. All these questions about the amount of extra compensation and auctioneer's fees are asked with a view to ascertaining if Mayor Grant was correct when he testified that his net income from the Sheriff's office for the last year of his administration was $25,000 or $30,000.

AUCTIONEER TOPPING TALKS.

The crowd seemed to understand the course which Mr. Ivins was taking when William Topping was called to the witness box. Mr. Topping was made auctioneer of the Sheriff's office just before the end of the first year of Mr. Grant's term. Mayor Grant himself had testified that the moneys obtained from the auctioneer's fees were divided equally between Mr. Topping and himself. About $5,000, the Mayor said, was his share of the auctioneer's fees for one year. This division of the auctioneer's fees has been severely criticized, and it is one of the points upon which Mr. Ivins is getting all the light he can.

In reply to questions Mr. Topping said he was sent for by Sheriff Grant late in 1886, and asked by him to take charge of the auctioneer's business in the Sheriff's office. Mr. Grant told him that he was not satisfied with the way the business was being attended to, and urged him to take hold. There was no legal provision for the collection of auctioneer's fees, but the Sheriff was quite confident that it would pay Mr. Topping very well. He could collect what he could, and would divide with Mr. Topping. He would also see to it that the Deputy Sheriffs did nothing to interfere with Mr. Topping's rights. Not knowing that there was so much money in it as there afterward turned out to be Mr. Topping demurred at first to the proposition of the Sheriff, but finally agreed to take the auctioneer's place. The total of the sales made by him during the remainder of Sheriff Grant's administration was $1,357,505 17. The commission on this ran all the way from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. The rate of commission depended largely on the lawyers interested in the case. The average commission during Sheriff Grant's administration was 3¼ per cent.

"What was your gross commission during Sheriff Grant's administration?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"The gross commission during the time I was auctioneer under Sheriff Grant was $42,937." This covered a period of about two years and one month, and the witness explained that the Sheriff got half of this after certain charges for advertising, cartage, and storage fees had been deducted. These charges aggregated about $10,000. This testimony was regarded as of the utmost importance as bearing on the question of Sheriff Grant and auctioneer fees. The gross commissions since Sheriff Flack went into office were $12,390.34. Of this Sheriff Flack got half. The average per cent. was 2½. Mr. Topping said that it was but fair to Mr. Grant to say that the poundage and other legal fees in many of the cases would not pay half the disbursements.

When he made a sale, he explained, he deducted his commission before turning the money over to the Deputy Sheriff in charge of the case.

"How did you settle with the Sheriff?" asked Mr. Ivins. "I collected all the money and sent it down to him. We had a settlement once a month." When asked what his opinion was of making the Sheriff's office a salaried one he said that he thought the Constitution would have to be amended before such a change was made owing to the responsibility of the Sheriff. Mr. Ivins explained that the Constitution provided that the county could not be held responsible for the doings of the Sheriff.

SMYTH AND HIS SILENT PARTNER.

Additional interest was added to the hearing by the testimony of John F. B. Smyth, who was the next witness called. It indicated how the Tammany machine worked in the Sheriff's office. Smyth was the first auctioneer engaged by Sheriff Grant after he went into office. He with his partner in the auctioneering enterprise in the Sheriff's office, William P. Kirk, served about eleven months in that capacity. In response to Mr. Ivins's question as to how he came to be appointed, Smyth said:

"I was for years a neighbor of Mr. Grant. I helped him to be elected twice as Alderman and afterward as Sheriff."

Then your appointment was a reward for the work you did for him. What was the substantial nature of the reward?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I heard that there was a great deal of money in the place, and after Mr. Grant was elected Sheriff I went to him and asked him for the appointment. He said he would give it to me, but that it was so much of a place that I would have to take another man in with me. He said that the organization demanded it." Mr. Smyth then explained that there was not much money in the place for him. Ex-Alderman William P. Kirk was made his partner as auctioneer. At that time the Deputy Sheriff's fee out of the net auctioneer fees. Smyth and Kirk divided the other half.

"I did all the work and paid half the amount like a gentleman. Mr. Kirk allowed me $500 of his share because I did most of the work."

"Mr. Kirk was the silent partner, was he?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"He came around and watched the goods and saw that nothing was stolen," said Mr. Smyth.

"Kirk was a member of Tammany's Executive Committee at that time, was he not?"

Mr. Smyth was not certain on that point.

"Was this compensation given as a reward?"

"I can't say that it was."

The witness explained that the organization (Tammany) had insisted that he should have a partner, and that is why he took Kirk in. At first the two claimed all the commissions, but the deputies objected, and got half of them. The proportion, he said, was about $10,000 for the deputies and $5,000 each for himself and Mr. Kirk. Afterward he returned to the stand and corrected this. The total fees for the eleven months he was in charge amounted to about $15,000. Of this the deputies got $10,000, Mr. Kirk about $2,000, and Smyth $3,000.

"Didn't you give part of your share to Bernard F. Martin or any one else?" asked Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Smyth said that he did not. His fees were all paid, except in one case in which Mr. Blumstiel was the lawyer. Mr. Blumstiel wouldn't pay him. There was a dispute over this. About this time Sheriff Grant sent for him and said:

"John, this thing must be settled up in some way."

"I said that I would resign," explained Smyth, "if I was reimbursed for the amounts due me from the deputies and if a lease of the quarters I had was taken off my hands." Mr. Topping was then secured as auctioneer, and Smyth was reimbursed.

Subsequently ex-Alderman William P. Kirk appeared in the witness box and admitted that he was Smyth's partner as auctioneer because "the organization insisted."

He said that some of his friends must have suggested his name to Sheriff Grant, for the latter had sent for him and offered him the place. He admitted to having been indicted while a School Trustee, but said that he was in the Legislature at the time getting a measure through to prevent just such things as he and his fellow-Trustees were indicted for. He was on the Board of Aldermen of 1884, but denied having voted for the Broadway Railroad franchise. It was early in 1886 that he became one of the auctioneers under Sheriff Grant.

"Were you indicted with the other Aldermen?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I believe I was with the rest of them."

"And some of them are now serving sentences?"

"Yes; I was ready to go to trial at any time."

"And Mr. Grant thought it was all right to appoint you an auctioneer after you were indicted?"

"I was not indicted at the time of the appointment."

Mr. Kirk said that the division of the fees with Smyth was the "last divide" he knew anything about.

PARTNER STAYNER'S STORY.

Henry S. Ives's partner, George H. Stayner, was then summoned to the box. The older member of this remarkable firm of financiers made his way through the big crowd, and was taken in hand by Mr. Boardman when he got into the box. The opening questions led him to tell of his arrest with Ives in January, 1889, and how he remained at the Sinclair House from the Saturday of the arrest until the following Monday night, when both Ives and himself were taken to Ludlow-Street Jail. He said that he didn't pay anything himself to the deputies for the privilege of staying out of jail that time.

When asked if anything was paid he said: "I didn't know it actually. I supposed it so have been." Getting down to his experiences in Ludlow-Street Jail he said that he never was taken out of that institution except by process of law.

"Did you ever pay any money to the Warden?"

Here Mr. Stayner corroborated Partner Ives by stating that the two paid the Warden about $10,000.

"You made the payments to the Warden in cash?" said Mr. Boardman.

"Only in cash," answered Mr. Stayner.

When told to state what his manner of life was in the jail he related the story of his career in Ludlow, the monotony of which was relieved by frequent RIDES against the charges made by Warden Keating. For the first two months the two prisoners paid $250 per week. A private table, free access of friends, and board for stenographers and typewriters were among the things that this money paid for. "It paid for everything but freedom," said Mr. Stayner.

The witness explained that after paying $250 for two months he went to Warden Keating and told him it was too much. The Warden demurred to this, but he finally reduced the amount to $200. This was paid for about two months more, and then Mr. Stayner, who did all the kicking for the firm, went to Keating again and told him that $200 per week was too much.

"The Warden objected to reducing the amount," said Mr. Stayner. "He spoke of the responsibility that attached to him, and said that he got very little out of it himself."

This statement interested every one. Who Keating divided with may come out before the investigation is ended.

"Did he tell you whom he divided with?" asked Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Stayner shook his head, but remarked, "After hesitating some days the amount was reduced to $150."

"How long did it go on at that rate?"

"About two months longer. Then I interviewed the Warden again and told him that the amount was still too much and we could not pay it. We could not afford it. When we objected to paying $125 he said we could go up stairs and stay there. The rate was at last reduced to $75 a week, and then we did go up stairs." Keating always spoke of the responsibility when Stayner objected to the rates. As the two financiers were in jail all the time the lawyers could not understand what was meant by this.

"What did you understand by Warden Keating's remark?" Mr. Stayner was asked.

"I couldn't understand what he meant."

"Did you ever play poker in the jail?"

"Never."

"Did you see others playing there?"

"I noticed them playing cards at a table."

"Were they handling money?"

"No, I did not see any money."

"They used chips?" queried Mr. Fassett.

"They used chips," said Mr. Stayner.

The witness explained that the game was played in the rear of the reception room, a place where every one was permitted to go.

"Was there any concealment about it?"

"It was understood that it should not be done."

"Did you ever see the Warden playing?"

"I cannot say that I did. I did not pay much attention to it."

In answer to Mr. Ivins's questions, Mr. Stayner said that he did not have to pay for the gas he used in his cell. He was paying his share of the $75 a week at this time, and he thought that was enough.

"During the latter part of your stay in the jail, when you saw visitors in the parlor, how much did you have to pay per hour for the use of the parlor?"

"Ten dollars per hour."

There was something of a sensation in the court room at this statement.

WHAT WAS THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE WORTH?

An important field of inquiry was opened up when Deputy Controller Storrs was called to the stand by Mr. Ivins. The purpose of his examination was to ascertain, if possible, just what the office of Sheriff had been worth during Mr. Grant's term and just how much money was appropriated to it by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Storrs is Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and he brought to the witness stand the minutes of the meetings of the board at which the final budgets of 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 were agreed upon.

"Appropriations are made by this board to the Sheriff's office for making returns to the Secretary of State of prisoners convicted in the criminal courts, for the conveyance of prisoners, for the support of prisoners in the county jail, and to salaries of a physician, and of an engineer and of an assistant engineer of the jail. Before the law which was passed in 1886 regulating imprisonment for debt the Warden and Deputies were paid by the Sheriff. Another bill was passed at this time putting this expense on the county and money had to be appropriated by the board. The number of prisoners in Ludlow-Street Jail had been reduced.

Mr. Ivins asked if the law making the county pay the salaries of the Warden and Deputies did not in reality make a present of about $10,000 a year to the Sheriff.

Corporation Counsel Clark said that the reduction of the number of prisoners in the jail had also reduced the amount of money which was received by the Sheriff from the county for the care of such prisoners. The bill which provided for the payment of the Warden by the county simply was an offset to the loss of the allowance per capita for the prisoners.

"You would make an excellent witness if we could only get you on the stand," said Mr. Ivins, objecting to the interruption.

Mr. Storrs's evidence showed that in 1886 the total amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate to the Sheriff's office was $48,800, while the appropriation made for this year was $65,700, showing an increase which Mr. Ivins did not fail to call attention to.

Mayor's Marshal Engelhard was the last witness called. He was cashier and bookkeeper for Sheriff Grant, and lives in the Nineteenth Assembly District, in which Mayor Grant resides. He was in a delightful state of ignorance as to almost every question asked him by Mr. Ivins. "I don't know" was the burden of his talk. He could throw no light on how the moneys received from the Board of Estimate were expended. The books that would show that were all kept in the "inner room," which was occupied by Mayor Grant and Under Sheriff Sexton. He did know that a young man named Levien, a son of Douglass Levien, had collected statistics of the convictions in the police courts. After his testimony was taken Senator Fassett adjourned the hearing until next Saturday at 10:30 A. M., when it will be resumed in Part II., Superior Court.

UNJUST STATE TAXATION.

Controller Myers has written a letter to Chairman George B. Sloan of the Senate Finance Committee calling his attention to "the injustice done to the various counties of the State by the enactment of the State tax based upon appropriations made by the Legislature and not upon appropriations imposed by the statute." Last year the legislative appropriation was $1,808,350 13 in excess of the appropriation authorized by statute, and the proportion of this excess charged to this county was $818,767 41.

"The facts thus presented," says the Controller, "show clearly the injustice of which I complain. Each year the State tax levy ought to be adjusted by the Legislature to the lawful requirements of the State, and this, I respectfully submit, can only be secured by the appropriations authorized by the Legislature being passed upon by the Governer, and such as he approves, including such as the Legislature constitutionally pass without his approval being ascertained before the tax levy is finally passed by the Legislature."

SHOT HIMSELF IN CENTRAL PARK.

Two pistol shots in rapid succession attracted the attention of Park Policeman McGinty as he was on duty in the northwest portion of the Ramble, near the boat landing, in Central Park, at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He ran in the direction of the shots, and on reaching the boat landing he saw a man half sitting, half lying on a rustic seat near the water's edge. The man was unconscious, and blood was flowing from two wounds on the right side of his head. The wounds were close together and just above the ear. On the seat by his side was found a rusty, five-chambered revolver of an old-fashioned make with which the man had shot himself.

The stranger died in an ambulance while being removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. He looked like a laborer about fifty-five years old, and was either of French or German nativity. The body was not identified.

PLANS OF THE RINGSTERS

MAYOR CLEVELAND LIKELY TO BE RENOMINATED.

CURIOSITY AS TO THE CHOICE OF ELECTION OFFICERS IN JERSEY CITY—THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The political talk in Jersey City yesterday was chiefly in regard to the plans of the ring managers. The Board of Aldermen meets this evening, and a part of the business of the meeting, it is expected, will be the appointment of election officers. The so-called Democratic primaries are also called for this evening to go through the form of choosing delegates to the City Convention, which meets on Saturday, to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

The interesting question about the appointment of election officers is whether the officers of last Fall will be continued. Many of these officers are known to be guilty of crime in last Fall's election, and their continuance will be regarded as notice of intention to commit fresh crimes at the ballot boxes in April. Strong protests are to be presented against such action, but ringsters are not in the habit of heeding protests against their programme, however well founded they may be. There is the possibility of action through the courts to prevent these incriminated officials from acting in case they are reappointed. Lawyers are not ready to give opinions offhand as to the power of the courts in the matter, but there is some reason to believe that judicial action could be taken which would bring the ringsters to a halt. These facts and the probability that further testimony more deeply criminating the election officers will be taken by the Senate committee before election may lead the ringsters to avoid the issue by appointing new men.

The primaries this evening are expected to select delegates who are in the hands of Davis, but who are favorable to the renomination of Mayor Cleveland. There has been a good deal of talk about another candidate, and the ring programme can easily be changed at any time. But THE TIMES's reporter was told yesterday that word had gone out from Davis himself that Cleveland should be renominated, and that as respectable men as could be found should be chosen. Of course the delegates must be men who could be controlled. Moreover, two of the Jersey City papers assumed last evening that Mayor Cleveland would be renominated, and the third, which has been opposing him, said nothing on the subject.

The Republican campaign will not begin in earnest until after the return of the nominee for Mayor, Mr. George F. Perkins, to-morrow. After that it is expected that no time will be lost in getting to work. The idea of the managers is to push it as a campaign for good government, in which all opponents of the present wretched state of things will be asked to heartily join. The fact that the issue is greater than a mere party issue is recognized, and the promise will be of a City Government free from objection on party grounds. Mr. Perkins will probably be asked to define a position on this and perhaps other questions, but his friends have the greatest confidence that he will prove the man for the hour.

Seven Aldermen are to be elected this year, one in each of five districts and two in the Fifth District, where a vacancy exists because of the death of Mr. Van Horne, who was elected last year. The importance of having respectable and strong men put up against the ring is recognized by the leaders, and the prospect of good nominations is said to be excellent. The fact that property owners' associations exist in four of the six districts will do something toward raising the standard of Aldermanic nominees. These associations are not political, but all the members are supposed to care more for proper representatives in the Board of Aldermen than for politics. They will be likely, therefore, to work with a good deal of unanimity for the best men.

A good many stories are in circulation of petty tyranny by the city authorities, exercised for political effect. THE TIMES yesterday printed a statement about the closing of Gilsey's saloon, at 105 Bower-street, and the arrest of the proprietor and guests. The proprietor's offense was keeping open at unlawful hours, but other saloons all about the city were open and undisturbed. Others are said to have been many such cases, the victims being out of favor with the ringsters.

A policeman was disunissed a day or two ago on a charge of drunkeness, though it is asserted that the man not only was never drunk, but does not drink liquor. The fact is, he has no time to do anything else. He is in his glory.

Max Freeman, late stage manager of the Casino, has not been engaged as stage manager of the De Wolf Hopper Comic Opera Company, as has been announced. He has been secured to put the first opera, "Castles in the Air," on the stage, but his connection with the enterprise will cease after the first performance. Mr. Freeman is besieged with managers who want to secure his services for staging their plays.

Daniel Frohman is back from Chicago. His trip, which resulted in the making of a number of contracts for plays and stars of which he is the manager, was, he says, a vacation, and he feels that it has done him a great deal of good. The next season at the Lyceum will open, he says, with a new play, but he is not yet ready to divulge its name—assuming that it has been christened—or its character. Meantime "The Charity Ball" continues to do a remarkable Lenten business.

"The Gondoliers" at Palmer's is running along very prosperously, and D'Oyly Carte's new company is steadily adding to its reputation.

The sale of seats for the first week of Sedley Brown's play, "A Long Lane," at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre will begin next Thursday morning.

"The Old Homestead" began its one hundred and eighth week at the Academy last night.

Last night "The City Directory" reached its fiftieth performance at the Bijou. A number of new features were introduced, including several numbers from "The Gondoliers," which were sung by permission of D'Oyly Carte.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Richard Mansfield closed a remarkable engagement in Chicago on Saturday night before a crowded house. He had been booked for four weeks at the Columbia Theatre, and during that time he appeared in five sharply-contrasted characters, his work ranging from tragedy to farce-comedy. He played "Richard III." one night, and gave his little drawing-room entertainment in "Prince Karl" the next. His season has netted him a handsome profit, notwithstanding the fact that he had to contend against such opposition as Booth and Modjeska and Patti and Mr. Abbey's opera company at the Auditorium. Next week Mr. Mansfield will play in St. Louis, opening with "Richard III." and appearing during the week in four different characters. In April he will present at the Boston Theatre a new play, entitled "Edmund Kean," dealing with some true and some fictitious events in the life of the great actor. On May 7, taking no time for rest, he will open his Summer season at the Madison-Square Theatre, in this city, presenting for the first time "Lord Dammerely."

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland witnessed the performance of "The Heir at Law" from a box in the Fifth-Avenue last evening, and nobody in the large audience enjoyed the fine work of Messrs. Jefferson and Florence better than they, judging from their demonstrations of approval.

C. D. Hess, who was at one time one of the best known of American managers, is now in the city of Mexico, where he has arranged for the exhibition of the cyclorama, "Christ's Triumphant Entry into Jerusalem."

Marcus R. Mayer is about the busiest man in New-York just now. The opening of the Italian opera season has thrown upon Mr. Abbey's energetic manager work enough to occupy the minds of a dozen average managers. To handle such an organization as that headed by Patti and Tamagno is a difficult task at best, and when the demand for the "best seats" far exceeds the capacity of the Opera House, the difficulty of properly handling the public is even greater. Marcus struggles bravely along under his load, however, and seems to smile more cheerfully than ever. The fact is, he has no time to do anything else. He is in his glory.

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FOR THE COLORED MISSION.

An entertainment for the benefit of the New-York Colored Mission will be given in the Berkeley Lyceum at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, at which Charles Dudley Warner will read and several prominent amateurs will furnish music. Tickets at $2 each may be obtained at the Lyceum or of A. D. F. Randolph & Co., at 38 West Twenty-third-street. The patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mrs. Alfred Van Santvoord, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. A. R. Ledoux, Miss Mary W. Booth, Mrs. C. D. Warner, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Miss A. Lee, Mrs. C. C. Dodge, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. Everett Hartley.

J. M. LYDDY AT IT AGAIN.

HE COLLECTS A WIDOW'S LEGACY AND POCKETS NEARLY HALF OF IT.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed Austen G. Fox referee to determine what services James M. Lyddy performed as attorney for Mrs. Margaret Maloney of Boherglass, Bodyke, County Clare, Ireland, and what would be a fair and reasonable compensation therefor. In the meantime Mr. Lyddy is ordered to deposit $3,500 with the Union Trust Company.

Mrs. Maloney is a widow. She retained Lyddy in 1886 to collect her share in the estate of her brother, the Rev. John Scully of Schenectady. There was about $9,500 coming to her, it was found, and Lyddy received the money. He sent Mrs. Maloney about $1,670, in two installments, in 1887. Then early in 1889 he sent over $3,500 more to the National Bank of Limerick, accompanied by papers which Mrs. Maloney was to sign in case she took the money.

These papers were not signed, because if she had signed them Mrs. Maloney would have released all claim against Lyddy for any part of the balance of the $9,500. She thought that would be paying altogether too high a price for collecting less than $10,000, as the collection was not attended by more effort on the part of Lyddy than is usually necessary in getting legacies from an estate where only the ordinary forms of law are gone through with and where there is no contest.

The money was returned to Lyddy by the bank, and Mrs. Maloney communicated through her representative in Ireland with J. H. Hubbell, and empowered him to take steps to get from Lyddy the balance due, allowing a reasonable amount for his fees and expenses. Lyddy had already been awarded $250 for fees by the Surrogate. Mr. Hubbell petitioned the Supreme Court to have him compelled to pay over the $3,500 which had been sent to Ireland, and all but what he was entitled to retain of the balance. Lyddy contended that he could hold the $3,500 unless Mrs. Maloney signed the papers releasing any claim for the balance.

In his answer to Mr. Hubbell's order Lyddy urged that he had worked extraordinarily hard to get the $9,500, and that his charge of $3,500, with about $600 for expenses, was not excessive.

After Lyddy had sent to Mrs. Maloney's counsel in Ireland, P. S. Connelly, a statement, showing what he had received and what he had retained for himself, Mr. Connelly wrote this letter:

MY DEAR LYDDY: I amen receipt of your letter and cannot but express my utter amazement at your charge. Your whole conduct in this matter has been a source of the deepest annoyance to me. You got this money last January. All the other legatees were then paid. You keep the money for months and then you charge nearly half the whole.

"In all my experience your bill beats everything hollow. You keep 2700 for your charges. I never heard of such a monstrous claim. However, I have written to a disinterested lawyer to ascertain how I am to act, as I will not permit the matter to rest.

Lyddy's bill is a curious document as to its nicety of detail. There is an item at the head, "Instructions to act herein and perusing said order and citation, $10," and then follows, "attending to transmitting same by mail, $5." For writing a letter $5 was the ordinary charge, and for "perusing and considering" the answer $5 more. The charge for particular letters was $10. Thirty letters was written to as many banks, and $5 was charged for each. Perusing a cablegram from Mr. Connelly is put down at $5. In the bill of expenses there are several charges of 2 cents each for postage.

MR. BLACKHURST'S SIDE.

WHAT THE SENIOR WARDEN OF ST. STEPHEN'S HAS TO SAY.

James Blackhurst, the Senior Warden and Treasurer of St. Stephen's Church, talked to a TIMES reporter last night about his side of the troubles growing out of the effort to unite his church with Holy Trinity in Harlem. St. Stephen's, he declared, was well-to-do and capable of supporting itself. With a live, energetic rector it could double its congregation in six months. He said that its present rector, the venerable Dr. Hart, did not give all his $1,800 away in charity and in the hiring of his assistant, the Rev. Dr. Hall, but that he used it for his own needs, and in fact told him (Mr. Blackhurst) last Summer that he needed all his salary on account of some heavy losses he had recently sustained.

"We have only kept Mr. Hart in our pulpit," said he, "because we could not bear to ask him to resign after his long and able service for us, but we shall now look out for a successor to him in the shape of a young, talented, and energetic clergyman, to whom we can afford to pay a good salary and to whom we shall look for the building up of our congregation.

"I was the person referred to as saying that I never tried to have my son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Sparks, appointed to any position in St. Stephen's and I say further that on no conditions would I have him there. He is too High Church for me. He has never expressed a wish to get into St. Stephen's rectorship. His wife has been collecting signatures to the petition against consolidation which I shall present in court to-morrow."

Mr. Blackhurst said also that the proposal to consolidate was put before the church officials in a very unusual fashion. Dr. Hart announced on Sunday, Feb. 2, that a special vestry meeting would be held the following Friday evening, and refused to state beforehand what it was called for. At that meeting two of the eight Vestrymen, Messrs. Smith and Jacobs, who have since come out strongly against union, were absent, and the resolution was passed by five Vestrymen—Messrs. Linen, Mooney, Pike, Weeks, and Dr. Cook—against the protest of Vestryman Maclaury and Wardens Blackhurst and Fleming.

The petition in Mr. Blackhurst's possession, which is to be handed into court to-day, contains the names of the two Wardens and of three of the Vestrymen and some fifty signatures, representing, he says, nine-tenths of the congregation. It says, first, that the proposed consolidation with Holy Trinity Church in Harlem will leave the majority of the present congregation without a place in which to worship; second, that Holy Trinity is doing a good work now in a good field and needs no assistance; third, that St. Stephen's is needed in its present location in West Forty-eighth-street, and, fourth, that St. Stephen's is now self-supporting and only needs a waking up to make it a useful body.

CUMMINGS SUCCEEDS SHANLEY.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed Michael J. Cummings City Clerk to succeed the late John Shanley. The new incumbent is forty-two years old and a native of Ireland. When sixteen years old he joined the army and went out in Col. Perry's Continental Guards. In 1877 he became a clerk in the City Clerk's office, and later held positions in the Arrears, the Tax, and the Controller's offices. City Clerk Shanley made Cummings his deputy in 1884, and he has held that position ever since. Cummings is an influential Sixth Ward politician. His new position is worth $3,600 a year, and he will have the filling of several places.

George K. Gilluly, Chief Clerk in Sheriff Rhinehart's office in Brooklyn, was yesterday made Under Sheriff, to succeed Mr. Taylor, who became Naval Officer Willis's deputy. Mr. Gilluly is well known in local political circles and served several years as Financial Clerk of the State Senate.

Sheriff Rhinehart appointed Joseph M. Williams of the First Ward Foreclosure Clerk yesterday.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S FEES.

A statement of the fees collected and retained by the different incumbents of the City Chamberlain's office since 1873 was sent yesterday to Controller Myers by Chamberlain Crain. By this statement it appears that George W. Lane, between May 27, 1873, and Feb. 16, 1875, collected $13,073 78; J. Nelson Tappan, between Feb. 16, 1875, and June 12, 1884, $48,096 51; Henry B. Laidlaw, between June 12, 1884, and May 11, 1885, $5,140 60; William A. Irvine, between May 11, 1885, and April 9, 1889, $37,309 76; Richard Croker, between April 9, 1889, and Feb. 7, 1890, $12,088 45; Thomas C. T. Crain, from Feb. 9, 1890, to date, $540; total, $116,249 10.

Under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals that the Treasurer of Erie County had no right to retain such fees, Corporation Counsel Clark will institute suits to recover the sums retained by the several City Chamberlains. Mr. Crain will deposit the fees coming to him with a trust company to abide the result of the litigation.

WANTED IN NEW-JERSEY.

Constable Alworth of Montclair, N. J., went to Brooklyn yesterday and identified James Butchill, who had been arrested on Sunday as James Tuthill, aged twenty-seven, of Montclair, who is wanted for several burglaries in that village. Alworth identified some jewelry found on the prisoner as the proceeds of some of these robberies, and said that more stolen goods had been found in Tuthill's house. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Goetting on a charge of robbing a house in Brooklyn, and his examination was set down for Friday. He expressed his willingness to go to New-Jersey without a requisition.

A STATUE TO ERICSSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The movement mentioned in Sunday's TIMES in favor of erecting a statue to Ericsson on the square at Forty-third-street and Broadway is one which must meet with the approval of all the citizens of New-York. This city more than any other in the Union is indebted to Ericsson, and should THE TIMES open a subscription for this object I beg to have my name placed on it for ($100) one hundred dollars.

GEORGE S. LESPINASSE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1890.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. ASTOR.

BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY BRONZE DOORS TO BE PLACED IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church, at Broadway and Wall-street, was enriched thirteen years ago by the joint gift of William and John Jacob Astor. The benefaction took the shape of a magnificent reredos, or altar screen, carved out of Caen marble, and erected to the memory of the father of the giver, William B. Astor. Supplementary to that offering John Jacob Astor caused to be erected a superb altar and super-altar for communion purposes. These gifts, since 1877, have constituted the chief attractions of Trinity Church. In the construction of this memorial it has been understood that a sum closely approximating $250,000 was expended.

John Jacob Astor was for years a Vestryman of Trinity Church. His benefactions to the enterprises of the parish were princely. When the Mission House of the parent church was projected by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Mr. Astor made a contribution of $25,000, and privately informed his pastor that he would personally furnish all the funds necessary to the complete carrying out of the enterprise, in the event of the subscriptions failing to reach the required amount.

Since the death of John Jacob Astor his son, William Waldorf Astor, has taken up the work. In response to an appeal made a few Sundays ago by the Rev. Dr. Dix for funds to extend the scope of the Mission House Mr. Astor forwarded his individual check for $10,000.

Following this gift Mr. Astor submitted to the Vestry of Trinity Church a proposition looking to the placing in Trinity Church proper of an enduring monument and memorial to his father, John Jacob Astor. The offer was accepted. The idea is to furnish the church with bronze doors, the cost of which will not be less than $100,000. These are to be placed at the main entrance on Broadway, at the head of Wall-street, and at the supplementary entrances on the north and south sides of the nave of the church. They will be massive and imposing, and as art productions are expected to surpass anything known to this country. Their designing has been intrusted to one of the leading architects of New-York. It is expected that in their chief features they will follow in a measure the portals of the famous baptistry in Florence, in which scenes from the life of Christ are represented.

It is intimated that in connection with the erection of this memorial substantial improvements in the interior of Trinity Church are likely to be effected, principal among which is the lighting of the interior by electricity and the combination, by electrical appliances, of the chancel and great organs so that the two instruments may be under control of a single performer.

MUST GO TO BROOKLYN.

THERE IS NO PLACE FOR BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW IN NEW-YORK.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, is elated over the success of his European venture that was recently brought to a close in England. Mr. Barnum is in excellent health and never looked more hearty than at present. He was in an excellent humor when seen by a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday afternoon in the Murray Hill Hotel, and related numerous anecdotes of his contact with the royal family and the aristocracy of England. He declares that the Prince of Wales is a thoroughly good fellow and that the Princess is the most unassuming woman he ever met.

The experiment of taking "The Greatest Show on Earth" to London was a financial success in spite of the tremendous outlay occasioned by the enterprise. A popular success was also attained, and Mr. Barnum declares that the attendance at Olympia was as large on the closing night of the show as it had been at any previous time. The exhibition could have been continued profitably many weeks longer, but Mr. Bailey had arranged to return to America, and so they came.

Concerning the possibilities of his show being given in New-York this season, Mr. Barnum said that they were very remote. He should do his utmost to have the circus given here, but he thought that the law could not possibly be twisted into anything favorable to a tent exhibition, and there was no other means of obtaining sufficient room for his three great rings. He believed, therefore, that New-York would have to be deprived of Barnum's circus this season. He would do the next best thing, however, and will show in Brooklyn, where Bailey and "Tody" Hamilton were already negotiating for a suitable place. Next season the Barnum & Bailey show will have a permanent home in New-York. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of one of two suitable pieces of land for the building of a structure to accommodate both the circus and spectacular features of the exhibition. Mr. Barnum intimated that the American Institute would be interested with him and Bailey in constructing the new building. Mr. Barnum said that he should bring over a large number of ballet girls for his spectacles—several hundred, in fact. He felt that he would suffer no interference in this enterprise from the contract labor law, as the ballet girls will be admitted as actresses.

Regarding his trouble with the Madison Square Garden, he said that the place could not be utilized by him in its new form. In the first place, it would not be constructed in time for the circus, and in the second place, the space allowed for his exhibition could not accommodate his people. The architectural construction of the new garden makes it wholly impracticable for his use.

The firm of Barnum & Bailey filed plans yesterday morning for the erection of ten circus tents on the old Polo Grounds, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, to cost $4,500. Superintendent Brady refused to grant the necessary permit on the ground that it is against the law to erect tents within the city limits.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

REDLANDS, Cal., March 24.—P. C. McConkey, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, and Charles Gresham, an employe of the *Celiograph*, killed each other early this morning. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. There were no witnesses to the tragedy.

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE it, the people indorse it. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price 25 cents.

When neuralgia tackles you, do not fail to rub at once with SALVATION OIL. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

WOMEN FROM THEIR sedentary habits are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN

JUGGLED IN THE SENATE

THE NEW CUSTOMS BILL AS OBNOXIOUS AS EVER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE STRUCK OUT WORDS OBJECTED TO BY MERCHANTS, BUT PUT THEM BACK AGAIN.

The merchants who were put to so much anxiety by the McKinley Customs bill when it passed the House in January, and to whom in February the Senate Finance Committee held out bright promises of relief, are discovering that their prospects have not improved. It will be recalled that the bill had passed the House before merchants became aware of its provisions. As soon as they discovered that instead of merely providing safeguards to honest importers and barriers against those who were suspected of cheating the Government by systematic undervaluations, the bill as a matter of fact, and in distinct terms, was designed to increase the power of the customs officials and to reduce to a minimum all chances for redress against any injustice that might be practiced upon honest merchants. As soon as this discovery was made a committee representing the largest and best-known importing houses went to Washington in order to point out to the Senate Committee, before whom the bill then lay, their objections to it and the various provisions of injustice which it contained.

Chief among these unjust provisions, in their opinion, were the clauses in the bill which practically denied the old right of trial by jury and threw all questions of fact that might arise between an appraiser and a merchant into the hands of this same appraiser and his associates for judicial examination. The merchants remained at Washington long enough, as they thought, to convince the Senators that the old law should not be changed in this respect. When they came back to New-York in order to get formal indorsement of their action by the Chamber of Commerce. Such indorsement was promptly and cheerfully given, and the action of the Chamber was forwarded to the Senate committee.

In view of all this those who examined the bill as reported to the Senate feel as if they had been tricked, and are accordingly loud in their denunciation of everything and everybody concerned in the bill, including the author, the House committee, the House itself, the Treasury officials and the United States. Of course, it is generally believed that the action of the Senate committee has been induced by the representations and influence of the officials of the Treasury Department. Considering that there seems to be a prospect of action upon the bill by the Senate during the present week, and thus possibly of its passage within a few days, even those merchants who are most disgusted and indignant over the matter are very doubtful whether it will be worth their while to go to Washington again.

Heretofore a merchant, if compelled to pay a higher rate than seemed to him proper and lawful, could appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury. Beyond that official he could not go to the courts for trial by Judge and jury, and he had also the right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The new bill seems to leave the whole matter to general appraisers to decide as to all the facts, reserving to the courts nothing except decision on questions of law. Merchants object to this provision for obvious reasons, among them being their conviction as derived from experience that questions of law in such cases are usually dependent on questions of fact. The new bill leaves it to Government officials to decide absolutely and finally on facts, and the courts are obliged to accept these facts, and to take cognizance of nothing else in applying the law.

Although the merchants were kindly received by the Senators, and although the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce were quite explicit, it seems now upon examination of the bill, as reported by the Senate committee, that while the provisions in it to which specific objection was made have been somewhat changed, new provisions have been added which leave the bill as it affects the merchants, quite as obnoxious as it was before. While apparently the bill gives the right of trial by jury, and while merchants are nominally allowed to bring questions of fact before the court, the new provisions practically deprive them of the benefit of all their rights.

In Section 14 of the Senate bill it is provided that all cases shall be submitted to three general appraisers, who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for such duty at any port. Under a literal construction of this provision there is no obligation resting upon the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a case at the port at which the protesting merchant does business. San Francisco merchants, for instance, can be sent to Boston if the Secretary shall so direct. Section 15 seems to allow questions of fact as well as questions of law to be tried by the court. It provides, however, that after the Board of Appraisers shall return to the court the record evidence with a certified statements of the facts and their decisions, within seven days hereafter the Secretary, the Collector, or the importer may refer the case to one of these general appraisers to take and report such further evidence as may be offered; and such further evidence, with the return before made by the Board of General Appraisers, shall constitute the record upon which the Judge shall hear and determine questions of law and fact.

The effect of this provision is said to be that no presentment of a case can be made to a jury. The real trial will take place before the appraisers. The court will have to pass merely upon the written case submitted by the appraisers—practically confirming a referee's report. Under this provision the court will be deprived of the advantage of seeing witnesses and of judging from their appearance and manner of giving testimony as to their credibility. In the proposed law the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is left to the discretion of the court in respect to protesting merchants, but an appeal is allowable on the part of the United States whenever the Attorney General may apply for it. At the same time the clause in the old bill that exempts officers of the customs from responsibility on account of anything they may do remains unchanged. From this view of the bill those merchants who have examined it critically are satisfied that it contains all the objectionable features of the former bill.

It is believed, as is said above, that the influences behind the present bill are to be traced directly to the Treasury Department. Merchants say that in a majority of the cases followed by suits the Government has had to refund by reason of overcharges. They do not see in this fact any reason why the Government should make it harder for importers to do business than in former years. Remedies for the many defects that have been found in the customs laws are in the hands of Congress, they say. And they think that it is contemptible for the Treasury officials, for committees of Congress, or for any other influences to interfere with the business of importers who have had to labor under severe burdens even while the old law was in operation.

In depriving them of redress by the passage of a law, which in effect declares that the decisions of appraisers cannot be challenged, merchants think that they have a genuine grievance against any one who may be responsible for the action now proposed. When a bill similar to this was introduced into the Senate a few years ago, Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts pointed out its unconstitutionality. Their objections were of effect at that time, but seem to have been unavailing in regard to the present measure. Those who have had occasion to look into the motives behind this bill are of the opinion that the Senators who have fathered it are, for some peculiar reasons, under the control of Treasury Department officials. The bill provides for the creation of nine new offices of General Appraiser. Each of the new appointees is to have a salary of $7,500 per year, and his tenure according to this bill is without limit. The bill provides that he may be removed from office only for inefficiency or malfeasance. Those prospective plums of patronage are believed to have been tempting to those Senators who are pledged to fill desirable places with their friends. In some way the names of Assistant Secretary Tichenor and of Special Agent Tingle, who are now serving the Government under salaries of $4,500 and $3,000 respectively, have been associated with the new appointments. It is understood that they expect to get two out of the nine as a reward for their services in pushing the bill through.

The merchants who have discovered the defects of the new bill do not quite despair of some help from Congress, although they realize that their interests are now in great peril. In view of the prospect that the bill may be put upon its passage during the present week, it is recognized that there is no time to be lost in case there is anything to be done to defeat it. The only hope of defeating it seems to be found in the fact that the original bill passed the House by a strict party vote and by a bare majority. If that is the condition under which it will be submitted to the Senate for passage, it is thought that perhaps Mr. Evarts and Mr. Edmunds may stand by the position they took two years ago, and may assist the Democrats to defeat the bill, especially if they are reduced to do so by representative merchants. It is also thought that, considering the closeness of the vote of the House, the majority of the New-York delegation may be brought into line against the bill in case it should return to that body for final concurrent action. It must be said, however, that the feeling that the bill may yet be defeated is one only of faint hope.

THE STEAMSHIP EGYPT ALL RIGHT.

A cable dispatch received on March 7 stated that the steamship Egypt of the National Line, which left London for this port on March 4, had been seen fifty miles west of the Scillys in a disabled condition and endeavoring to put back. The Egypt arrived safe and sound at this port yesterday. Capt. Sumner says the Egypt was not disabled, but that he was obliged to stop for a few hours in order to screw up some of the machinery, which had become loose.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Four per cents, registered, $1,200, $100, $500, and $1,000 at 128. Coupon fours, $200 at 128. Four and one-half per cents, registered, $3,000 at 103½.

LIEUT. STEELE'S DEFENSE.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT-MARTIAL.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The court-martial for the trial of Lieut. Steele, charged with harsh treatment of Private Wild, reassembled this morning after having been adjourned for two days on account of the death of Gen. Crook. Lieut. Steele took the stand in his own behalf and told the story of his rencounter with Wild substantially as it has heretofore been published. He admitted striking Wild and swearing at him. He was very angry with Wild—more so than he had ever before been with a private soldier. Wild's manner was highly insubordinate and insolent.

Cross-examination failed to shake the Lieutenant's testimony. Capt. Phelps, Lieut. Steele's superior officer, was then called and testified as to Steele's bearing toward the men under him. He said that Wild was insolent and insubordinate and gave more trouble than any other man in the troop. The witness said that he had never known, in twenty years' experience, a better officer of his age than Lieut. Steele.

Capt. H. F. Weeks, (retired,) formerly of the Sixth Cavalry, testified to the good character and reputation of Lieut. Steele as a soldier and as a man. Letters highly commending Lieut. Steele were read from Major R. F. Bernard of the Eighth Cavalry and Col. Elmer Otis of the same regiment. Col. Edwin F. Townsend of the Twelfth Infantry, commanding at Fort Yates, testified that a report of the Steele-Wild fracas had been made to him both by Lieut. Steele and Private Wild. Steele admitted having struck Wild in a moment of passion and that he regretted it.

"I told him 'you have yourself committed a very grave breach of discipline and a violation of the regulations in striking a soldier. No officer who cannot control his own temper can expect to control other men.' Private Wild then came in and asked me if Lieut. Steele had any right to call him a miserable deserter and strike him. I said he had not. Wild told me substantially the same story that Steele told me. I told Wild that the order he had refused to obey was a perfectly proper one, and that he was guilty of a grave breach of discipline. The next day Lieut. Steele came to me and asked me if Wild could not be tried by a garrison court, as the punishment he could receive there was much less than he might get from a general court-martial.

"I consider Lieut. Steele one of the very best young officers of the army. I once had to send a troop of cavalry to suppress an incipient outbreak among the Indians. I selected Lieut. Steele and the Indians were back on their reservation inside of twenty-four hours."

This ended the testimony in the case, and arguments were made by Lieut. Crowder, Steele's counsel, and Judge Advocate Murray, and the court retired to consider their finding and sentence. What this will be will not be made known to the public for some time. In consequence of the death of Gen. Crook, the court's action will have to be passed upon by Gen. Schofield.

THE WINDOM SILVER BILL

ITS PRESENT SHAPE AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Windom Silver bill, as amended to-day in the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That any owner of silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States, or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, may deposit the same at any coinage Mint, or at any Assay Office in the United States that the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and receive therefor Treasury notes hereinafter provided for equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver at the market price thereof, such price to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading silver markets of the world, but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or bars resulting from melted or refined silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared Treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denominations as he may prescribe, provided that no note shall be of a denomination less $1 nor more than $1,000.

SEC. 3. That the notes issued under this act shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and such notes, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

SEC. 4. That the notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed upon demand at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States by the issue of certificates of deposit for the sum of the notes so presented, payable at one of the Mints of the United States in an amount of silver bullion equal in value, on the date of said certificate, to the number of dollars stated therein, as the market price of silver, to be determined as provided in Section 1; or such notes may be redeemed in gold coin, at the option of the Government; provided that, upon demand of the holder, such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

SEC. 5. That when the market price of silver as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury shall exceed the value of 371¼ grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purposes of this act; provided, that when the market price of silver, as determined in accordance with Section 1 of this act, is $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be lawful for the owner of any silver bullion, the deposit of which for notes is herein provided for, to deposit the same at any coinage Mints of the United States to be coined into standards silver dollars for his benefit as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837.

SEC. 6. That any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage which may be executed under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided by existing law.

SEC. 7. That silver bullion received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law, and the regulations of the Mint Service governing the methods of receipt, determination of the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Collectors of Customs of the United States to stamp with a steel stamp on every bar of silver bullion imported into the United States the word "foreign." It shall be the duty of every assayer or refiner in the United States, or of any other person or firm, who may receive bars of silver stamped "foreign," in case such bars are remelted or refined, to stamp with a steel stamp the remelting bars "foreign." In case bars of silver stamped "foreign" are remelted or refined with other silver products of the United States in such a way that it is not possible to separate the resulting bars the exact product of such foreign silver, it shall be the duty of such assayer or refiner, or other person or firm, to stamp with a steel stamp on an amount of silver bars which shall be equivalent to the amount of foreign silver melted or refined, the word "foreign." If any person who shall falsely remove this stamp, or who by any art, way, or means mutilates the stamp for the purpose of preventing identification of the bars, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each bar; provided that nothing in this section shall be held to apply to silver products extracted by the processes of melting, amalgamation, and filtration or any other metallurgical process in the United States, from ores imported from foreign countries.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the purchase from time to time, as may be required, of silver, bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage, nor to affect the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollar.

SEC. 12. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

TRYING TO ENJOIN THE DIRECTORS.

The fight between the policy holders and the Directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, the details of which were fully told in THE TIMES two weeks ago, had a long hearing in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. H. M. Hitchings, representing himself and other policy holders, applied for an injunction restraining the Directors from proxy voting at the meeting to be held to-morrow in order that the members present at that meeting might pass upon a resolution to amend the by-laws by throwing out a section which gives the Directors the right to vote for all absent members. It was argued that by this proxy power the present management was ruining the company, and that, as it gave them power to forever keep themselves in office and name their successors, the policy holders were helpless. The proxy vote entirely overwhelms the personal vote.

Clifford A. H. Bartlett denied the authority of the court to grant the injunction, saying that the policy holders must get their remedy through the Attorney General and the Insurance Department. Judge Andrews reserved his decision, although he was inclined to agree with Mr. Bartlett.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A PRIEST.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—An epidemic of diphtheria has swept over Buren, Newfoundland. There is no doctor in the district, and the sufferers were attended by the Rev. Father Walsh. Of forty cases that the priest attended only one proved fatal. The priest took the disease himself and died after a few days' illness.

The British gunboat Redbreast was recently subjected to an official full-speed steam trial with the following results: Pressure of steam to the square inch, 140 pounds, making 161.1 revolutions per minute and giving a vacuum of 23.2 and a speed of 13.3 knots an hour. The horse power indicated was 772.

THE M'CALLA INQUIRY ENDS

THE COURT FINISHES THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY.

FACTS AS TO WALKER'S RECORD—METHODS OF PUNISHMENT ON THE ENTERPRISE OMITTED FROM THE LOG.

What has come to be known as the McCalla inquest is ended. The court of inquiry which has been investigating the recent cruise of the United States ship Enterprise has come to a close, and the interesting question touching Commander McCalla's performances on the peaceful island of Bermuda one quiet but historic day in the month of February has not been touched upon. George Washington and the interesting members of his most respected family have been most conspicuous in this investigation by their absence. Intoxication was touched upon only slightly by the court and then was dropped like a hot coal.

All that remains now to be done is for the court to report to the Secretary of the Navy the testimony heard during its two weeks' session. It is not in the province of the court to make any suggestions as to what should be done. All that it has to do is to transmit the testimony heard, and to report its conclusions as to the facts that it may deem to have been established by the evidence. If a court-martial or courts-martial follow, it will be simply by the order of Secretary Tracy. He or the Judge Advocate General will review the written testimony, and if, in their opinion, sufficient evidence of wrongdoing has been established, courts-martial will be ordered.

If a court-martial or courts-martial are ordered an entirely different court as to individuality will be named. This court of inquiry has been simply something in the nature of a Grand Jury, without, however, the power of recommendation that a Grand Jury has. It reports only the facts and waits for results. Courts-martial, it is believed, may be ordered in the cases of Commander McCalla, Lieut. Ingersoll, Lieut. Lemly, and Lieut. Mulligan. In the case of Commander McCalla it is believed that a court-martial will be ordered. Indeed, a court-martial is considered certain. So many witnesses have testified as to acts committed by Lieut. Ingersoll in violation of the regulations of the navy governing discipline, with only his absolute denial as a refutation, that in his case, too, a court-martial seems to be most likely. As to Mr. Lemly the charges against him have been slight and almost frivolous. Mr. Mulligan has been charged simply with having, in his own pleasing manner, rammed a swab down the defenseless throat of an ironed sailor. That single charge may be investigated by court-martial, but it is hardly probable that such action will be taken.

Yesterday the testimony in the court inquiry began, as it always has begun, promptly on time. Commander McCalla was the first witness, and his testimony consisted simply of a correction of previous testimony, and the corrections were of no importance. Lieut. Ingersoll was then called to make any possible corrections in the testimony he had given on Saturday, and while he was on the stand Admiral Kimberly took advantage of the opportunity to ask him a few questions. He asked if it had been Commander McCalla's custom to inspect the Blue Jackets on Sunday, and Lieut. Ingersoll had been. Then the witness was asked if there were any records—official records—of any man having been gagged, put in strait jackets, confined in the coal bunkers, or put in double irons, and he said that he knew of none.

Judge Advocate Garst was then put in the quarterly reports of punishments awarded, signed by Commander McCalla and Lieut. Ingersoll, as evidence. These reports contained no record of any punishment inflicted in which the gag, double irons, or the coal bunker figured in any case.

Ship's Writer Garley followed Lieut. Ingersoll on the stand, and testified as to Seamen Ross and Lowry having been confined in strait-jackets. In answer to questions from the irrepressible Mr. Menzies the witness said that the men confined in irons at Bermuda could have had their hammocks at night if they had asked for them. These men were not kept in irons after 10 o'clock in the morning. After that hour the irons were taken off, but the men were still "in punishment," the witness said, "because they did not tell the truth when he said that he had been without hammock for six nights in succession. Those men who testified to having been compelled to eat with their irons on always had had one hand free. The witness knew of no case in which any man had been confined in irons on the quarter deck for thirty days at a time; neither had any man been compelled to go twenty-four hours without being allowed to wash himself or to have his clothes washed.

Lieut. Fichbohm then brought in the four log-books of the ship, covering the time from Dec. 27, 1887, to Dec. 16, 1889. They contained no entries about men having been gagged, confined in double irons, or put in straitjackets. The man Armstrong, the witness said, was first put in irons Aug. 8, 1889, for having refused to obey orders. He was released on the morning of 22, and was then tried for his offense by summary court-martial. On Aug. 25 he was convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement on an unsatisfactory diet of bread and water for thirty days, with the amiable provision that on every fifth day he should have full rations. Owing to the fact that the "brig" was then crowded, this culprit was kept in double irons until Sept. 1, and then he was made to do his sentence.

"Where was this place of confinement?" asked Admiral Kimberly.

"The brig was forward on the berth deck, Sir," replied the witness, and he seemed to be glad of the inquiry, because this was the first time that it had been asked. "It was built by order of the naval authorities, and not by Commander McCalla."

Lieut. Fichbohm then produced the synopsis of the cruise, as he had been ordered to do by the court, and formally introduced the log-books as evidence in this most interesting case. He said, in answer to a question by Admiral Kimberly, that the punishment of Armstrong had been approved by Commander McCalla.

Judge Advocate Garst dismissed the witness, and then informed the court that, so far as he was concerned, the testimony had been exhausted. He thereupon introduced the ship's conduct book to show that Keavy, Bittner, Walker, Armstrong, Fitzgerald, Lorsch, Nell, Henning, Hennig, Shea, Hughes, Murphy, Apkiar, Norris, Sundbladt, and Bourne had been tremendously bad men.

Private Marine Sanford was then called by Mr. Menzies, and testified that he had known John E. Walker, whom Commander McCalla had cut down with his sword, as John E. Probey, at Georgetown, D. C. He knew him as a "bad man," and when he went on board ship at the beginning of the cruise Probey, who was known as Walker, asked the witness to forget that he had ever been known as Probey. Mr. Menzies then introduced testimony to show that Walker had been a "bad man" from his youth. When he was sixteen years old he had been confined in irons for thirty days for some youthful offense, and later on was convicted for assault and battery. At another time he was convicted of an assault upon an old and feeble woman, and still later was convicted for an assault upon a man. In 1886 he was indicted for grand larceny and released under $500 bail, which he forfeited rather than stand trial.

Sergeant of the Marines Monroe was then called to the stand and said that he had confined the man Lorsch in the coal bunkers at the order of Lieut. Wackenshaw, the officer of the now dead. Surgeon Herndon, who was next called to the stand, said that the man confined in irons, strait jackets, and those men lashed to Jacob's ladder had not been in any way injured by the treatment they received.

"You have never recommended any such treatment as a healthful measure, did you?" asked Lieut. Garst.

"No, Sir," replied the witness, smiling audibly, "I did not. It was not within my province."

That practically ended the investigation. Mr. Menzies stated that he had no further witnesses to call and was through. Admiral Kimberly then said that if any statements were to be made by the counsel of any of the officers who had been "implicated" in this affair, that it must be made now or never. Mr. Alexander, counsel for Lieut. Ingersoll, said that he was ready to make a statement, but that he did not deem it necessary. If the court desired any information from him as to the legal aspects of any question, he would be most happy to make it; but so far as he was concerned he was willing to let it rest as it was.

The court then took a recess. When it convened again Admiral Kimberly said: "The case is closed, so far as the testimony is concerned, providing the court has no further desire to call upon the court for a revision on the taking of new testimony. The court is now ready to receive any statement from Commander McCalla, if he desires to make one, and will grant him the right to make it in writing if he so chooses."

Mr. Menzies here interrupted Admiral Kimberly to say that he waived the right, and also to say that Commander McCalla desired at this point to make no statement in his own behalf. The Admiral then said that the court from that time would be closed for deliberation, except to correct written testimony, if such corrections were deemed necessary.

The court room was cleared of lawyers, witnesses, reporters—everybody except the four men who composed the court of inquiry. An executive session was then begun which will, perhaps, last for three or four days, possibly a week. All the mass of testimony—239,250 words have been transcribed from the stenographer's notes during the two weeks of this investigation—will then be gone over by the court, and the probabilities are that it will take its members fully a week to do it. Under the precept convening the court, April 15 is named as the limit of time to which the investigation might extend. Admiral Kimberly believes that the report of the court will be in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy by the 5th of April at the latest. Until that time no indication as to the findings of the court or of the results of this lengthy investigation will be made known. The court will sit every day until it finishes its labors in the same little gaudy room at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but its deliberations will be absolutely secret.

A STORY OF THE OLD NAVY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nearly twenty years of my early life—from the grade of midshipman to that of Lieutenant—were spent in what might now be called the old navy. During those years I sailed in various ships with various officers, but in all my experience I never knew one who so far forgot what was due to his position or himself as to strike a sailor with his fist or to chase him about the deck with a belaying pin, as appears to have been the custom on board the United States ship Enterprise.

Forty or fifty years ago the Captains and mates of the old Liverpool liners enforced obedience by such means—and to some extent, I suppose, it is practiced on board of merchant ships to this day—but I should be sorry to believe that the evidence given before the court of inquiry in the case of the officers of the Enterprise fairly represents the condition of the American Navy.

As a youngster I remember hearing a story which may interest some of your readers and at the same time illustrate what was thought of that class of discipline (or the want of it) by the old-time heroes of the service.

Early in this century one of the most distinguished officers of the navy was the first Commodore, Preble. The gallant Decatur—who afterward became so famous—was a Lieutenant on board of a ship commanded by him. One day, in a moment of passion, Decatur knocked a man down. Such an unheard-of breach of discipline was at once reported to the Commodore, and Mr. Decatur was suspended from duty. After a few days he was sent for by Commodore Preble, and received a lecture that probably has not been many times equaled. The manly fellow that he was he promptly admitted his wrong doing, and proposed to make such reparation as was possible. He suggested, however, that he had naturally a violent temper, and sometimes could not control it.

"Mr. Decatur," replied the Commodore, "since you have been on board this ship I have been obliged on several occasions to caution you, and once or twice to speak pretty sharply, and yet, Sir, you have never knocked me down. When you do that I will believe that you can not control your temper. That is all, Sir. You can return to your duty." It was said that through all his future brilliant career Decatur never forgot that rebuke. Perhaps some of the officers of the Enterprise might "profit by his example"—after the reprimand. A.

PRINCETON, N. J., Monday, March 24, 1890.

FEMALE DOCTORS IN INDIA.

DR. WOODSIDE TELLS OF THE GOOD WORK THEY ARE DOING.

The Alumnæ Association of Rutgers Female College met yesterday at 56 West Fifty-fifth-street. Mrs. E. S. Swift, President of the association, presided. The most important and interesting feature of the meeting was an address by Dr. Jessie B. Woodside, who for three years has lived at Futtehgurh, India, working in the interests of the women of that country. Her subject was "The Aspects of Medical Missionary Work among the Women of Hindoostan."

In her comparisons between the women of India and those of America, Dr. Woodside explained that the women of India are entirely without medical help. The work in which Dr. Woodside is engaged is conducted under the Boards of Foreign Missions of various denominations, and aims directly at the establishment of dispensaries and hospitals for the treatment of these Indian women. Another interesting feature of the female physicians' work in India is that they have facilities for visiting high-caste women, who, by virtue of the customs of their country, are not allowed to see male physicians, no matter how ill they may be.

Dr. Woodside related an instance of her treatment of low-caste women. A woman who had been bitten by a mad jackal walked sixteen miles to the hospital, carrying her children. Her head and limbs were badly lacerated, but ultimately she was restored to health, and the fame of the women doctors was spread abroad. In this way the hospital at Allahabad during the year treated 3,300 patients and recorded 13,000 visits. The hospital was started on a fund of $1,000, contributed by a Brahmin whose son had been successfully treated by a female doctor.

Prof. Jerome Allen of the University of New-York made an address on the plans, methods, and advantages of the new school of pedagogy. It has the same grade as the departments of law, medicine, and theology, and will grant degrees.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE RESULTS AT CLIFTON AND THE ENTRIES FOR GUTTENBERG.

The races at Clifton yesterday afternoon were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Triple Cross won, with Raveller second and Parthian third. Time—1:41¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Silleck won, with Chapman second and Thad Rowe third. Time—1:04¼.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Sparling won, with Falcon second and Lakewood third. Time—1:25¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. King Hazem won, with Capulin second and Rafter third. Time—1:02¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Carnegie won, with Gleniffer second and Dave Duncan third. Time—1:46.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Vollett won, with Sam Love second and Winfield third. Time—1:19¼.

The entries for the races at Guttenberg this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Dirigo and Wissahickon colt, 118 pounds each; the Hayt gelding, 109; J. O'C. Filmore and Wanda, 108 each; Unadaga and Periwinkle, 107 each; Foreigner and Warsaw, 106 each; Sierra Nevada, 104; Jerry and the Virginia colt, 102 each; the Mayfield gelding, 97; Savina, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Lotion, 108 pounds; John Jay S., 106; Boccaccio, 103; Ralph Black, 102; Stephanie, 101; Maia, 96; Millerton, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Steve Jerome and Lord Beaconsfield, 116 pounds each; Schnorer, 110; Jubilee, Davis, Miller, Jim Gates, Chambly, and Parkville, 107 each; Nattot and Skip, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fitzroy and Bridget, 118 pounds each; Glenmound and Oarsman, 116 each; Lady Pulsifer, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Frank Wheeler, 125 pounds; Lomax, 116; Goldfish, 113; Carlow, 110; Peril, Slasher, Biscuit, Scatick, Bass Viol, 107 each, and Fortune, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Billy Crane, 122 pounds; Landseer, 117; King Idler, Anomaly, and Blackthorn, 110 each; Wanderment, Top Sawyer, Big Brown Jug, Extra, and Kink, 107 each; Queen of Heaven and Aliva, 106 each; Friar and Hardship, 102 each; Alveda, 100.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—The races here this afternoon were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Clara Moore won, with Voici second and Florine third. Time—1:08½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for three-year-olds. Lady Blackburn won, with Harvester second and Hardee third. Time—1:16¼.

THIRD RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; for two-year-olds. Monks Sam won, with Annie Brown second and Hominy Bill third. Time—0:37½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Zeke Hardy won, with Lida L. second and Marchburn third. Time—1:30.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Colonel Cox won, with Macauley second and Barney Lee third. Time—1:09.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 24.—This was the first day of the Lincoln Spring meeting. The principal event was the race for the Batthyany Stakes at five furlongs. It was won by Sir R. Jardine's four-year-old ch. g. Pilgrim, Morebattle second, and Rinovata third. There were thirteen starters. The last betting was 20 to 1 against Pilgrim, 6 to 1 against Morebattle, and 25 to 1 against Rinovata. Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Galloping Queen was the favorite at 5 to 2.

SALE OF TROTTERS.

The sale of the Palo Alto stock of Senator Stanford will be begun at the American Institute Building this morning by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. The stock, which is the get of Electioneer and his sons or daughters, has fully recovered from the effects of the trip across the continent, and was yesterday inspected by a large crowd of breeders from all sections of the country, who will be lively bidders at the sales to-day and to-morrow. The man who expects to get stock cheaply to-day will probably be disappointed, for it is the most fashionably bred line in this country to-day.

Ansel, the stallion bought by Robert Bonner at the same time he bought the famous filly Sunol, was shipped to Tarrytown yesterday, and will hereafter be the chief attraction of Mr. Bonner's breeding farm.

THE FOSDYCK MYSTERY.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 24.—The unsuccessful attempt to kill Dr. Marvin Fosdyck at Almena in February last and the assassination of his brother Albert last Friday night are two facts that at present cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The fact that two bachelor brothers, living together in a secluded manner, should both be attacked by some murderous hand within a short time leaves any number of theories to be worked upon and a deep mystery to be penetrated by the detectives.

Dr. Fosdyck and his brother were not on friendly terms, and the doctor believed that the attempt to kill him was made by his brother Albert. The murder of Albert has removed this theory, and a new one must be found to clear the mystery.

IN FAVOR OF ELLIS ISLAND

UNCLE SAM AND THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ADVISES A MODIFICATION OF THE EXISTING CONTRACT.

After spending the best part of yesterday in an inspection of Ellis, Bedlow's, and Governor's Islands, and hearing the views of many very wise people as to the adaptability of each of them for an immigrant station, the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration held a meeting at Gen. Howard's quarters on Governor's Island and unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury:

In order to afford the committee time to sufficiently investigate and consider the subject committed to them it is

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Secretary of the Treasury should waive the notice given by him to terminate the contract made Sept. 27, 1888, and that the said contract should be modified in substance as follows: So that the examination into the condition of alien passengers provided for by said contract and the control and direction of said passengers until they are permitted to land according to the law and the regulations shall be made by officials at Castle Garden, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that for this purpose the Secretary shall take into his employment the force of employes now engaged, or as many of them as may be needed, and that after the permission to pass the gate shall be given such further control and direction of the passengers as may be lawful and necessary may be exercised by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, as has been the custom heretofore under such contract, and that such contract remain in force except as thus modified.

The committee made its tour of the islands in the bay on board the Government tug Catalpa, which picked up the members, their guests, and the reporters at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street. Among those on board were Senators Chandler, Voorhees, Eustice, Squire, Evarts, and Pettigrew; Representatives Owen, Brewer, Lehlbach, De Haven, Oates, and Stump; Gen. Schofield, Commander Folger, Surgeon General Hamilton, Collector Erhardt, Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn, and United States Immigration Commissioner Weber.

The first stop was made off Ellis Island, where, as it was only half tide and as the water was too shallow to permit the Catalpa to go up to the dock, a navy yard steam launch took a delegation of committeemen ashore while the Catalpa proceeded to Bedlow's Island. The members of the committee were escorted through the buildings and the extensive powder magazines, and were shown to the northwest shore of the island, where Congressman Lehlbach extolled its possibilities as an immigrant station. He said that by dredging the island could be increased to an area of fifteen acres, and that bulkheads could be built there and the immigrants taken to the west-bound trains over a pile bridge, by which it could be connected with the New-Jersey shore. He said that there was plenty of water on the sea side of the island, so that excellent anchorage arrangements could easily be made and that the buildings now there could be used for the offices of the Immigration Commissioner.

The members of the committee all professed to be favorably impressed with the site, and they were then conveyed in the launch to Bedlow's Island, where Lieut. Melville Lewis, and Ward of the Eleventh United States Infantry, received them with a salute of seventeen guns, the regulation compliment to a committee of Congress. Here Emigration Commissioner Ridgway joined in escorting the distinguished visitors. It was decided that the committee that if this island was selected, the intention was to divide it so as to place six acres of the northwestern portion under the control of the Treasury Department for the handling of immigrants. The dividing line would bisect the island between the statue of Liberty and the soldiers' barracks, which latter building could be used temporarily for a hospital. Collector Erhardt thought the site could be used to great advantage. Commissioner Ridgway said that nothing of the kind by the commission could equal the present location at Castle Garden. Senators Evarts and Voorhees wouldn't hear of using the island for an immigrant depot. The latter said he would be willing to vote an appropriation of $100,000 to turn it into a free public park and pleasure ground.

Gen. Howard and a group of his officers received the committee at the Governor's Island wharf, and as the party proceeded to the parade ground a park of artillery boomed forth the Congressional salute. A pleasant walk through the well-kept quarters followed the visitors to the declivity on the southern side of the island, where they viewed the possible site. It would embrace a section of the bay side of the island of about five acres in extent. When asked his opinion by Senator Chandler, Gen. Howard said it would be a pity to put the island to such a use. He said it was the only place in the vicinity of New-York where a large body of military could be massed in case of necessity, and that it would never do to have the jurisdiction over the island divided between the War and Treasury Departments.

In reply to a request for his views, Gen. Schofield was averse to touching Governor's Island. He was impressed with the advantages offered by Ellis Island, and added a new argument for that site. "Ellis Island," he said, "is used for the storage of gunpowder. Some day it will be explosive of the future, and it will eventually have to be stored somewhere. Ellis Island is too dangerously near the city for the purpose, and I don't see why an entirely new storage station both for gunpowder and dynamite could not now be selected as well as at a future time, and put to the use of the Emigration Commissioners."

When these views were being interchanged the party had reached Gen. Howard's quarters on its return, and there the committee held an executive session and adopted the resolution printed above. "Speaking for the committee," said Congressman Owen, while the Catalpa was steaming from Governor's Island to Castle Garden, "I may say that the general sentiment is in favor of selecting Ellis Island for a site for the proposed immigrant station. We all think it is the best site, so far as a site on an island is concerned."

Emigration Commissioner Ridgway refused to express any opinion on the resolution adopted by the joint commission, preferring to wait until the Secretary of the Treasury could be heard from on the subject.

The members of the committee left for Washington on an afternoon train.

NOTES FROM HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—Out of all the candidates for the 'Varsity eight, only eleven now remain. These men, with their latest weights, are: Finlay, 192½; Goddard, 181; Herrick, 163; Jones, 161; Keyes, 175; Nelson, 164; Perkins, 167; Powers, 160; Tilton, 191; Upham, 190½; Watris, 164. Hutchinson, '90, has also just begun training for the crew. The work of the men in the boat is very ragged indeed. All the class crews have been on the river now, the Freshm

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 24—6 P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil.....pf.	18	18	18	18	150
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	200
Am. C. O. Tr. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	8,238
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	13,595
Brunswick Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	15
Cameron Coal.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	100
Canada Southern	54⅞	55⅛	54⅛	55	1,875
California Pac.	10	10	10	10	100
Central Pacific	32	32	32	32	100
Ches. & Ohio.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	565
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	200
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	42	43¼	41¾	42⅞	6,010
Chi. & Alt. benef.	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	1,000
Chi. & N. W.	111	111¾	110⅜	111⅜	2,207
Chi., Bur. & Q.	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	1,125
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	83⅝	69⅜	68¾	69⅜	9,400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	94⅛	93¾	94⅛	10,571
C., St. L. & P.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	200
C., St. L. & P. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	100
C. C. C. & I.	71	71	71	71	1,622
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	27
Clh., W. & B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	215
Col., H. V. & T.	45⅞	47	45¾	46⅜	2,800
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22	22¼	22	22¼	700
Col. & Hock. Coal.	21	22⅛	21	22⅛	3,370
Chi. & East. Ill.	31	32⅜	31	32⅜	692
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	77¾	81	77¾	81	700
Consol. Gas Co.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	244
Del. & Hudson.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅛	136⅝	135¾	136⅝	6,700
Den. & R. G.	43¾	45	43¾	45	400
Den. & R. G. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	200
Des M. & Minn.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Dul. & Sh. L.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Dul. & Sh. L. pf.	94	94	94	94	100
Edison Gen. El. Co.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	100
Evans. & T. H.	16	16	16	16	100
Flint & P. M.	35⅞	35⅞	34¾	34¾	720
Flint & P. M. pf.	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	1,000
Ill. Cent. & Cdn.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	300
Illinois Central.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	100
Lexington & Pom.	16	16	16	16	100
Laclede Gas.	15	15	15	15	100
L. E. & W.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	100
L. E. & W. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	900
Lake Shore.	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	3,695
Long Island.	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	50
Louis. & Nash.	84⅝	85	84¼	84⅜	7,980
Louis. & A. & C.	61	61	61	61	2,025
Manhattan con.	106¼	107¼	106¼	106⅞	910
Mil. & Northern.	50	50	50	50	100
Missouri Pacific.	73¼	74	73¼	73⅜	2,350
Mut. Land Trust.	19	19¼	19	19¼	1,100
N. J. Central.	121½	121½	121¼	121½	200
N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	205
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	24	24	24	24	2,017
N. Y. New Eng.	46¾	46¾	46⅝	46¾	2,135
N. Y. & N. H.	249	249	249	249	30
N. Y., O. & St. L.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	30
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	150
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅜	25⅜	25	25¼	1,100
N. Y., S. & W.	6½	6½	6½	6½	500
Northern Pac.	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31¾	300
Northern Pac. pf.	72⅜	73¾	72⅜	73⅝	3,725
Ohio Southern.	140	140	140	140	200
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	100
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	420
Oregon Imp.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	5
Oregon Imp. pf.	93	93	93	93	100
Oregon S. L.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	100
Oregon & Trans.	38	38¾	37¾	38⅜	8,185
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21	23	21	22	230
Phil. & Reading.	40¼	40¼	40	40¼	3,700
Phila. & West.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	300
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	190	190	417
Quicksilver.	6½	6½	6½	6¾	100
Rio Grande W. pf.	41	41	40¾	40¾	150
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	5,305
St. P. & Omaha.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	100
St. P. M. & M.	112¼	112¼	112	112	18
Southern Pacific.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	400
Sugar Ref. Co.	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69	12,530
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	56	57	56	57	4,700
T. A. & A. R. M.	37¾	38⅛	37¾	37¾	1,200
Tex. Pac. L. T.	20¾	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	100
Texas Pacific.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	700
Union Pacific.	62⅜	63⅛	62⅜	62⅞	8,520
U. S. Express.	86½	86½	86½	86½	5
Wabash.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	1,100
Wabash pf.	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	510
West. Union Tel.	82	82⅜	82	82⅛	193
Wheel. & L. E.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73	73¾	73	73⅛	955
Wis. Central.	29¾	31	29¾	30⅞	1,300
Total sales.					155,988

*Unlisted.

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc.	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	$10,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
Erie 2d 4s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	10,000
Mobile & Ohio, g.	58½	58½	58½	58½	5,000
North. P. 1st, c.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Pac. R. 1st, Inc.	67	67	67	67	5,000
P. & R. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10,000
Tol. A. A. N. M. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	15,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	10,000
West. Imp. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59½	59¾	59½	59⅝	5,000
Total sales.					$84,000

The stock market was very quiet, and, while sequent and not lacking in strength, Tennessee Coal and iron broke from 57 to 53⅜, but afterward recovered to 55¼. The remainder of the market was without special feature. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 5; do. common and New-York and Northern preferred, each 2; Colorado Coal and Iron, 1⅝; Northern Pacific, 1¼; Wisconsin Central, 1½; Northern Pacific preferred and Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville, each 1; Flint and Père Marquette preferred, 7⅛, and Oregon and Transcontinental, ¾. *Declined*—Ohio Southern and Pullman, each 1; New-York and Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, 7⅛, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, ⅜.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil declined ⅜ and Sugar ½.

Money on call loaned at 3½@4 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 83 for 60-day bills, $4 85¾@$4 86 for demand, and $4 86½@$4 86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 82 for commercial. Continental was dull and firm. Francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $19,000 4½s, coupon, at 103⅜@103½. In State securities $3,500 Alabama, class A, sold at 107⅝; $10,000 Louisiana consol 4s at 95⅞, and $1,300 Tennessee settlement 3s at 71½. In bank stocks 25 shares of Republic sold at 185.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, 1¾; Wisconsin Central incomes, 1½; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago 4s, South Carolina incomes, and Wabash debenture, class B, each 1, and Chicago and Milwaukee firsts, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis 5s, Georgia Pacific firsts, Oregon Short Line, Utah Northern consols, and St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Erie thirds and Houston and Texas Central, main line seconds. Current receipts, each 1½.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 86½@84¾. In mining securities Comstock Tunnel sold at .18 @.17, Freeland at $2, and Phœnix of Arizona at .90@87.

April coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Railroad Company will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	210	Leather Manufac'r.	248
American Exchange	140	Lincoln National	140
Broadway	290	Manhattan	190
Butchers' & Drovers'	190	Market & Fulton	226
Chase National	250	Mechanics'	215
Chemical	4500	Merchants' Ex.	120
Commerce	190	Metropolitan	7
City	470	Metropolis	325
Columbia	230	Nassau	165
Continental	140	New-York	242
Corn Exchange	240	New-York County	480
East River	165	Ninth National	157
Eleventh Ward	150	North America	140
Fifth Ward	145	North River	140
First National	2000	Pacific	180
First Nat. of S. I.	112	Park	290
Fourteenth-street	160	People's	240
Fourth National	200	Phœnix	100
Gallatin Nat'l	280	Republic	188
Garfield National	400	Seaboard National	140
Germania	270	Seventh National	132
Greenwich	150	Sixth Avenue	160
Hanover	340	State of New-York	112
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	70
Import's & Traders'	550	United States Nat.	215
Irving	100	Western National	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1898.	118	.....
4½s, '91, c.	104½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120	.....
4s, 1907, r.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	.....
4s, 1907, c.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	116	.....			

The following was the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$68,195,301 | Balances.....$3,022,404

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	53⅞	54	Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52¾
Leading.	15 16	20⅜	Cons. Penn.	69¼	69¾
Lehigh Val.	51⅜	51⅞	Reading gen.	83	83⅜
North. Pac.	31¼	31½	Read. 1st pf.	66½	66¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	73⅜	73⅝	Read. 2d pf.	39	39¾

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 24.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	37.75	Calumet & Hecla.	256.00
Boston & Alb.	228.00	Catalpa.	20.00
Boston & Maine.	228.00	Franklin.	14.50
C., B. & Q.	107.00	Huron.	3.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	33.00	Kearsarge.	12.75
Eastern R. R.	215.00	Osceola.	29.87
Flint & P. M.	34.62½	Pewabic, new.	8.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	100.87½	Quincy.	70.00
L. S. & Ft. S. 7s.	100.25	Santa Fé Copper.	.95
Mass. Central.	17.00	Tamarack.	159.00
Mexican Central.	7.87½	Winniston Co.	67.00
N. Y. & N. E. rts.	46.75	Boston Land Co.	6.12½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	126.00	San Diego L. Co.	20.25
Old Colony.	177.50	West Ind. L. Co.	26.00
Rutland pf.	80.00	Oil Telephone.	122.00
Wis. Central.	30.75	Union Store S.	27.25
Allouez M. Co., n.	3.00	Water Power.	6.00
Atlantic.	15.50	Centennial Min.	20.00
Boston & Mon.	49.50		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.05	Navajo.	.25
Bulwer.	2.10	Obhir.	3.70
Best & Belcher.	2.80	Potosi.	2.80
Bodie Consolidated.	.50	Savage.	1.55
Challar.	2.65	Sierra Nevada.	2.00
Consol. Cal. & Va.	4.15	Union Consolidated.	2.10
Hale & Norcross.	2.50	Utah.	.45
Mexican.	.95	Yellow Jacket.	1.95
Mono.	.35	Commonwealth.	2.75

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1890.

COFFEE—Very moderate calls were reported in private trade, but values were supported, with Rio No. 7, flat bean, quoted here at 18¾c.....Sales embraced 2,000 bags Rio, of which No. 7, at 18 7-16c. @18¾c. (the latter for flat bean), and No. 8, at 17¾c.; 900 bags Bucaramanga, 550 bags Maracaibo, and 250 bags Savanilla at unaltered prices, ...And in the option line, on a moderately-active speculation, aggregate sales and exchanges on options to-day were further reported as follows, and here 5 235 points, under free selling orders, unsettled and unsatisfactory cables, and reports of large clearances from Brazilian ports—last week—for United States, though the close here was steady, partly on lighter offerings.....Deliveries at Rio Janeiro, two day, 16,000 bags, and at Santos, 5,000 bags.....Purchases and clearances for the United States and Europe last week, 42,000 bags, and as much as 76,000 bags, said to have been in part from speculative sources, and purchases and clearances for do., at Santos, 12,000 and 21,000 bags, and stock at Santos, 140,000 bags, and Rio, 100,000 to 92,000 bags. Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 115,435 bags, (increased by the receipts of 5,000 bags by Monday's steamer from Victoria,) and 8,181 bags distributing points, 158,107 bags, and aggregate afloat for the United States, 259,000 bags, making the visible supply for this country 417,107 bags, against 415,519 bags a week ago, and 526,817 bags a year ago.....Warehouse deliveries of Coffee here last week, 30,434 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 40,210 bags, against 72,471 bags in the preceding week, and 40,807 bags in the corresponding week of last year.....Rotterdam quoted good ordinary Java Coffee there quiet but steady at 56c. —Later—Under an option on Rio Coffee sales closed at 17.75c. @17.80c., April at 17.30c. @17.35c., May at 17c. @17.10c., June at 16.80c. @16.85c., July at 16.60c. @16.65c., August at 16.40c. @16.45c., September at 16.35c. @16.30c., October at 16c. @15.95c., November at 15.70c. @15.75c., December at 15.70c. @15.75c., January at 15.60c. @15.65c., and February at 15.55c. @15.65c.

COTTON—Under somewhat freer deliveries to the shipping ports, (since our last, 9,466 bales,) weather and depressing cables, and more urgent selling orders, prices in the option line, here, receded under the early pressure, but left off steady, a somewhat livelier speculation, (aggregate business here for the day on options, 62,500 bales).....March sales closed here at 11.28c. @11.29c., and April at 11.30c. @11.31c., May at 11.35c. @11.36c., (range 11.34c. @11.41c. on sales of 7,300 bales,) June at 11.40c. @11.41c., (range 11.38c. @11.46c. on sales of 17,400 bales,) July at 11.45c., (range 11.44c. @11.51c. on sales of 11,100 bales,) August at 11.43c. @11.44c., (range 11.41c. @11.50c. on sales of 13,000 bales,) September at 10.76c. @10.77c., October at 10.44c. @10.47c., and November to January 1895 within the range of 10.25c. @10.31c.....And for prompt delivery sales were reported of 225 bales to spinners at 11 7-16c. @11½c. and 100 lb. Middling stood here at the close at 11 7-16c. @11 11-16c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in WHEAT FLOUR was to a more liberal aggregate for home use and shipment, principally for Great Britain, but mainly for the West Indies and South America,) and generally on a firm basis, the advantage having been with the sellers.....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 13,095 bbls. and 10,027 sacks, and closing stocks hence, 12,598 bbls. and 4,528 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 87,604 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 26,750 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 9,650 sacks and bbls. to shippers.).....And of RYE FLOUR 650 bbls. and of CORNMEAL 850 bbls., in lots, at steady figures.....RYE held firmly for early delivery, but inactive; 32,987 bushels reported cleared for Antwerp.....Stock in warehouse here 116,612 bushels, and afloat 44,200 bushels, and in sight 1,456,971 bushels.....BARLEY quoted firm on sales of about 90,000 bushels ungraded Canada within the range of 58c. @61c., and 4,500 bushels Western feeding Barley at 30c. @32c.....Stock in warehouse this morning here 132,293 bushels, and afloat 67,000 bushels, and in sight 1,497,341 bushels.....PEAS actively sought after at full quotations, with 40⅜ chiefly at 77½c. @80c., (a lot of 500 bags Galveston Bran reported at 80c.).

WHEAT—Unfavorable crop reports, (particularly from Illinois and Kentucky,) firm market cables, and somewhat disturbing political indications from Eastern Europe and restricted offerings contributed to strengthen speculative confidence here, and, though the dealings were comparatively moderate—aggregate of option sales and exchanges given as 2,604,000 bushels—prices generally were advanced for the day about ¼c. @¾c., with the latest figures of Saturday, most sharply on the later deliveries, which seemed to have benefited most by the talk of crop damage, and the closing was firm at the outside, though having had only a limited call from local millers and shippers.....About 71,000 bushels Red Wheat were reported as having changed hands, of which 15 shippers about 20,000 bushels, chiefly to complete loading, and part on the basis of 86¾c. for No. 2 Red, free on board, less store, and 70 bushels to millers at about 44,000 bushels, mainly ungraded Red within the range of 88½c. @90¾c.; odd lots of ungraded sold down to 72c., with No. 2 Red, delivered, quoted at 89c. @92c. over the line, for regular, and 90c. @90¾c. for special.....Deliveries to interior spring Wheat markets to-day, 318,610 bushels, and to Winter Wheat do., 84,379 bushels.....Arrivals here, 19,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 22,968 bushels, (of which 16,192 bushels for London and 7,726 bushels for Antwerp,) while from near-by ports clearances noted of 19,810 bushels.....Stock of Wheat in elevator and warehouse here, 3,013,834 bushels, showing for the week a decrease of 295,462 bushels, (and in stock 1,775,878 bushels contract grade of Red Wheat, and 201,606 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring,) and an addition to the visible supply and aggregate in sight given as 27,633,180 bushels, (a decrease of 457,488 bushels.....

Hops—Rather dull in most instances, with the advantage rather in favor of buyers.....Prime to strictly choice State quoted at 17c. @19c. and down to 13c. for common, and Pacifics at 16c. @17c. for best and down to 12c. for good, (all of last year's crop.)

METALS—Of Pig Lead 16 tons, for April, sold at 3.82½c., and of Pig Tin 10 tons, prompt, at 20.20c., 10 tons for April, and 10 tons for May, at 20.10c.—showing depression, (the arrival of some invoices by the steamship Egypt—coming in season for March contract deliveries—contributing to the heaviness,) while Spelter was generally dull and weaker.....Pittsburg reported sales of 1,200 tons of steel Rails at $33, at the mills, and 500 tons old T-Rails, (American,) April and May, at $25 75.....Philadelphia reported continued weakness, on a slower movement.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in light demand, but steady, at $1 20@$1 22½ for Strained, common to good, (inactive Crude Turpentine remains very dull—quoted at the close down to 42c. @42½c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum declined for the day 2c. on a very moderate speculation, and closed easy at 76c. @76¼c., but in fair sales of 364,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, lightly dealt in, with Refined here and at near-by ports quoted at 7.25, cases at 9.15, and Crude at 7.05, all unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Increased activity was reported in Hog products at somewhat stronger prices, especially in Western Steam Lard in the speculative interest.....Week's exports from four Atlantic ports, 5,690 bbls. Pork, 7,291,652 lb. Lard, and 12,268,171 lb. Bacon.....PORK sold to the extent of 500 bbls. within our previous range.....DRESSED HOGS were in good demand for fine Fresh, with city at 5 3-16c. @5¾c. as to weights, (Pigs at 5¾c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 41,773 head.....CUT MEATS ruled firmer on an active business, including Bellies at 6¼c. @6½c., Hams at 10½c. @10¾c., and 10-lb. at 5¼c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4¾c. @4¾c.; Pickled Hams at 9¼c. @9½c.; smoked Shoulders at 5¾c.; do. Hams at 10¼c. @10¾c.; Clear Bellies, for future boxes, 7c. @7¼c., and other kinds as before.....Western Steam LARD was in more demand for early delivery, with sales reported of 750 tcs. at $6 50@$6 55, closing at $6 55 asked. .....Also in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 11,750 tcs., and at an advance of 62½@2 points, (sharpest on July, which had chief attention, in good part on Western account,) closing here at 6 61½c. for April, 6 63c. for May at $6 52, (after selling at $6 44@$6 52,) June at $6 58, July at $6 64, (after selling at $6 52@$6 66—7,500 tcs.,) August at $6 65, September at $6 76, and October at $6 75.....And of City Steam Lard 160 tcs. sold at $6 05.....Refined Lard in some request, quoted for the Continent up to $6 40@$6 90, and for South America at $7 10@$7 30.....Stearine in better demand and changed, but inactive.....BUTTER in moderate demand and in instances stronger, with best Creamery in small lots, 29@29½c. (fight at 26½c.).....CHEESE steady and selling to a fair extent; best Eastern factory at 10¾c. @11¼c.....EGGS were in fair sale, closing at 13c. @13½c. for best domestic fresh, (Duck at 26c. @30c., and Goose at 50c. @60c.).....Refined sugars quiet and steady.....RICE in better demand and steady.....MOLASSES quiet but steady.....TALLOW in moderate demand and firm, with sales reported of about 2,500 bbls. off quality Yellow, chiefly at 30c. @30½c., and for export 500 bbls. at the mills sold at 22c. in bulk for shipment to Western points, and 300 bbls. of grade Crude on private terms.....And of CASTOR OIL, 1,000 gallons Italian at 92½c.....And of CEYLON COCOANUT OIL, 25 tons up to 5¾c.....Market generally firm.

SUGARS—Raw had rather more attention, but on an easier basis, and sales embracing 5,000 bags Centrifugal, 96° test, at 5⅝c., a cargo of do. quiet and freight form, at 3½c., and 300 hhds. Muscovado, 87° to 89° test, at 4¾c. @4 15-16c.....Refined Sugars in less favor, with Off A quoted at 5 9-16c. @5¾c., and other grades at before.....Sales reported: Soft Sugar somewhat easier, and from London gave the week's receipts of Sugar at the four ports of the United Kingdom at 9,000 tons; the week's deliveries, 15,000 tons and stock 144,735 tons, (against 145,302 tons a week ago and 151,821 tons a year ago.).....Of Refining Cuba Muscovado Molasses, a cargo sold, 5c. to Philadelphia on the reduced basis of 21½c. for 50° test.

FREIGHTS—Generally about held their own, but as a rule exhibited only a moderate degree of animation, in the absence of charter engagements.....Corn for Liverpool, hence, by steam, 8,000 bushels at 4d., (on Western account,) and from Boston, recently, about 40,000 bushels grain at 4½d.; Glasgow, from Baltimore, 56,000 bushels, and Grain, mainly for April, at 5s.; Avonmouth, from do., about 20,000 bushels do., early shipment, reported at 5s. 3d.; Cork for orders, from near-by ports, liberal shipments of Grain, leading up to August, reported at 4s. 1½d. @4s. 3d.; Baltic, from Philadelphia, about 58,000 bushels Grain, recent contract; Azores and Lisbon, hence, Wheat on recent contract; Grain to Rotterdam and the Continent, chiefly in a near-by port, about 96,000 bushels Grain within the range of 3¾d. @4¾d. and 5s. @4s. 6d.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24—P. M.—Mexican ordinary, 37½; Reading, 20⅜. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2 13-16 ℘ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ℘ cent. rentes at 87f. 85c. for the account. The amount of bullion gone to the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand. Pork in fair demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in good demand. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow in good demand; prime city steady at 24s. 6d. Turpentine in fair demand. Resin in good demand; common steady at 4s. 3d. Lard—Spot and Futures in poor demand. Wheat—Spot Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and Futures in poor demand. Hops at London—Pacific coast, there is nothing offering. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 4,100 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 25,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 67,500 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American Middling, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 6 6-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 6 6-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 6 7-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 6 10-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 6 11-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 6 12-64d., buyers; August delivery, 6 13-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 6 10-64d., sellers; September delivery, 6 10-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 55-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 46-64d., value.

ANTWERP, March 24.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 16f., 75c. paid and sellers.

BREMEN, March 24.—Petroleum, 6 marks, 65 pfennings.

LONDON, March 24—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 41s. 9d. ℘ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 5½d. @5¾d. ℘ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 10½d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, March 24.—Spanish gold, 241@241¼. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet; 2,000 bags Centrifugal, 96° polarization, were sold at Cardenas at $3 93 gold, ℘ quintal. To-morrow, the Feast of the Annunciation, will be observed here as a holiday.

THE STOCK OF TRADE.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1898.	118	.....
4½s, '91, c.	104½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120	.....
4s, 1907, r.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	.....
4s, 1907, c.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	.....
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NAVAL STORES—Resin in light demand, but steady, at $1 20@$1 22½ for Strained, common to good, (inactive Crude Turpentine remains very dull—quoted at the close down to 42c. @42½c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum declined for the day 2c. on a very moderate speculation, and closed easy at 76c. @76¼c., but in fair sales of 364,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, lightly dealt in, with Refined here and at near-by ports quoted at 7.25, cases at 9.15, and Crude at 7.05, all unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Increased activity was reported in Hog products at somewhat stronger prices, especially in Western Steam Lard in the speculative interest.....Week's exports from four Atlantic ports, 5,690 bbls. Pork, 7,291,652 lb. Lard, and 12,268,171 lb. Bacon.....PORK sold to the extent of 500 bbls. within our previous range.....DRESSED HOGS were in good demand for fine Fresh, with city at 5 3-16c. @5¾c. as to weights, (Pigs at 5¾c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 41,773 head.....CUT MEATS ruled firmer on an active business, including Bellies at 6¼c. @6½c., Hams at 10½c. @10¾c., and 10-lb. at 5¼c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4¾c. @4¾c.; Pickled Hams at 9¼c. @9½c.; smoked Shoulders at 5¾c.; do. Hams at 10¼c. @10¾c.; Clear Bellies, for future boxes, 7c. @7¼c., and other kinds as before.....Western Steam LARD was in more demand for early delivery, with sales reported of 750 tcs. at $6 50@$6 55, closing at $6 55 asked. .....Also in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 11,750 tcs., and at an advance of 62½@2 points, (sharpest on July, which had chief attention, in good part on Western account,) closing here at 6 61½c. for April, 6 63c. for May at $6 52, (after selling at $6 44@$6 52,) June at $6 58, July at $6 64, (after selling at $6 52@$6 66—7,500 tcs.,) August at $6 65, September at $6 76, and October at $6 75.....And of City Steam Lard 160 tcs. sold at $6 05.....Refined Lard in some request, quoted for the Continent up to $6 40@$6 90, and for South America at $7 10@$7 30.....Stearine in better demand and changed, but inactive.....BUTTER in moderate demand and in instances stronger, with best Creamery in small lots, 29@29½c. (fight at 26½c.).....CHEESE steady and selling to a fair extent; best Eastern factory at 10¾c. @11¼c.....EGGS were in fair sale, closing at 13c. @13½c. for best domestic fresh, (Duck at 26c. @30c., and Goose at 50c. @60c.).....Refined sugars quiet and steady.....RICE in better demand and steady.....MOLASSES quiet but steady.....TALLOW in moderate demand and firm, with sales reported of about 2,500 bbls. off quality Yellow, chiefly at 30c. @30½c., and for export 500 bbls. at the mills sold at 22c. in bulk for shipment to Western points, and 300 bbls. of grade Crude on private terms.....And of CASTOR OIL, 1,000 gallons Italian at 92½c.....And of CEYLON COCOANUT OIL, 25 tons up to 5¾c.....Market generally firm.

SUGARS—Raw had rather more attention, but on an easier basis, and sales embracing 5,000 bags Centrifugal, 96° test, at 5⅝c., a cargo of do. quiet and freight form, at 3½c., and 300 hhds. Muscovado, 87° to 89° test, at 4¾c. @4 15-16c.....Refined Sugars in less favor, with Off A quoted at 5 9-16c. @5¾c., and other grades at before.....Sales reported: Soft Sugar somewhat easier, and from London gave the week's receipts of Sugar at the four ports of the United Kingdom at 9,000 tons; the week's deliveries, 15,000 tons and stock 144,735 tons, (against 145,302 tons a week ago and 151,821 tons a year ago.).....Of Refining Cuba Muscovado Molasses, a cargo sold, 5c. to Philadelphia on the reduced basis of 21½c. for 50° test.

FREIGHTS—Generally about held their own, but as a rule exhibited only a moderate degree of animation, in the absence of charter engagements.....Corn for Liverpool, hence, by steam, 8,000 bushels at 4d., (on Western account,) and from Boston, recently, about 40,000 bushels grain at 4½d.; Glasgow, from Baltimore, 56,000 bushels, and Grain, mainly for April, at 5s.; Avonmouth, from do., about 20,000 bushels do., early shipment, reported at 5s. 3d.; Cork for orders, from near-by ports, liberal shipments of Grain, leading up to August, reported at 4s. 1½d. @4s. 3d.; Baltic, from Philadelphi, about 58,000 bushels Grain, recent contract; Azores and Lisbon, hence, Wheat on recent contract; Grain to Rotterdam and the Continent, chiefly in a near-by port, about 96,000 bushels Grain within the range of 3¾d. @4¾d

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TARIFF MAKERS' TRIALS

OVERWHELMED BY A FLOOD OF PROTESTS.

THE STATUS OF THE DUTY ON HIDES—EVIDENCES OF LACK OF UNITY AMONG THE PROTECTIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This has been a trying day for the Ways and Means Committee. The majority members, who have grown tired of going down into the crypt to make up and unmake and make up over again the schedules of the Tariff bill, have obtained from the Appropriations Committee the permission to use the extra room set aside for them. That room is on the western corridor, and is very convenient of access to the crowd when it has been found out.

A crowd found it out this morning, and all day long the door has been surrounded by leather men, sugar men, men who had something to say about carpet wools and several other things that are on the schedules at advanced or changed rates. Not one of the delegates appeared to know exactly what the rates decided upon were. Neither official nor semi-official reports had satisfied them. All were alarmed, and all were anxious to be heard.

There has been a great deal of doubt since Friday last as to whether hides were to be dutiable at 1½ cents a pound or left on the free list. On Friday a member of the committee, who was supposed to favor the duty, said that it had been decided to strike hides from the dutiable list. On Saturday it was stated by a member of the committee that, in view of the strong protest that had been made against the imposition of a duty, it had been decided that the duty should not be insisted upon. If the committee was proceeding in a business-like way, and was adopting its rates of duty after careful deliberation and by concerted action, no error of this kind could have confused the public.

Again to-day the report was heard among some of the leather men that the duty had been put on again, and that it would stay. On pressing inquiry as to his report, it was learned that there was no occasion for it. The situation as to hides remains practically as it was Saturday. At that time the demand for a restoration of hides to the free list had been heard. It reached the committee. A motion was made to strike out the line putting a duty of 1½ cents a pound on all hides, and without acting upon the motion, it remains to be taken up and disposed of by a full meeting of the majority.

It will, it is believed, be carried. The Chairman has been appealed to very strongly from section of the country with which he is very well acquainted, and it has been stated to-day that he has expressed the opinion that it will not be advisable to insist upon the duty proposed.

A formidable procession of members of Congress found its way into the committee room to-day, and was heard. This procession consisted of Representatives from ten Western States. During the last week or so the States have been holding meetings of their delegations for the purpose of urging the Ways and Means Committee in making up the schedules. When they had completed their organizations they had chosen the following members as Chairman and spokesmen. For Iowa, Gen. Henderson; Illinois, Mr. Cannon; Minnesota, Mr. Hind; Wisconsin, Mr. Castwell; Michigan, Mr. Allen; Indiana, Mr. Chipman; North Dakota, Mr. Hansbrough; South Dakota, Mr. Pickler; Montana, Mr. Carter; Washington, Mr. Wilson.

Their "first" to-day was principally about sugar. They opposed the proposition to put an ad valorem duty upon sugar, and insisted upon having it fixed at not more than one-half cent a pound on sugars below No. 16, and above No. 16 not more than three-quarters of a cent per pound. They were all opposed to the complete abolition of the tobacco taxes, but were not opposed to the removal of the special tobacco taxes.

When these members had been heard, there were a lot of refiners from Philadelphia to be heard, and they declared at some length that they could not stand the reductions proposed by the Western men.

Then came a lot of morocco tanners from Philadelphia, who had heard that tanned goat skins were to be put on the free list or greatly reduced. They were quieted by the information that rates on goat skins had not been changed from the present law in the House bill.

Another instance of the lack of co-operation among the protectionists came to the attention of the committee to-day. A lot of wool growers who had been reading the Philadelphia *Press* rushed into the committee room in a state of great excitement. They had found in an editorial, in that city's leading Tariff paper, the statement: "On lower grades of wool, which it is not easy to produce in this country, the committee has not hesitated to reduce the duty."

This was very distressing to the wool growers until Mr. McKinley got up and put the schedules and made it plain to them that the duty had been increased on the lower grades of wool as well as on the higher. If the *Press* could have obtained the assistance of Robert P. Porter, who is dividing his time between the census and the tariff bill, it is to be inferred the editor would not have had the readers of the papers into so awkward a blunder on a very vital matter.

Eight of the largest importers of glass and glassware in Boston to-day united in a dispatch to Representative Dingley protesting against the glass schedule of the new Tariff bill. The signers of the protest are Messrs. Jones, McDurfee & Stratten, Abram French & Co., Richard Briggs, Norcross, Mellin & Co., Charles E. Wiggins & Sons, Home & Hammond, and George R. McFarlin. In their dispatch they say:

"Schedule B of the McKinley tariff bill increases the tariff on all table and lamp glassware in three ways. First, by introducing a specific duty by the pound and by the dozen; second, by increasing the ad valorem rates; third, by reimposing a duty on all packages and inland freights. The proposed increase would add from 100 to 200 per cent on many articles of common necessity to the masses. It would prohibit the importation of most articles of German and French glassware and leave the consumer here at the mercies of a glass manufacturers' trust, now being formed.

DUTIES THAT OPPRESS.

A PETITION TO PLACE IRON, COAL, AND COKE ON THE FREE LIST.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—The Connecticut Tariff Reform Club has circulated among the iron and steel manufacturers of New-England a petition to the New-England Senators and Representatives in Congress asking them to use their efforts in placing iron ore, coal, and coke on the free list, as they were before the war; also that the duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem on pig iron, scrap iron, and scrap steel which prevailed immediately before the war be restored.

The petition represents that the signers are members of all political parties, but that they believe that in the adjustment of the tariff a careful regard should be had to the rights and interests of all sections and of all the people. It is accompanied by a statement setting forth that the duty on imported crude iron ore is and for ten years has been on an average nearly three times as large, computed in values, as it was in 1872. It also asserts that the existing duty on bituminous coal prohibits to New-England the exercise of the right which the largely used before the war of importing Canadian coal, and is producing any revenue for the Government puts an extra cost of $1 50 a ton on all bituminous coal used in these States. The statement then recites the fact that the combined duties on coal and iron ore prohibit the smelting of iron in New-England; that statistics indicate that the iron and steel working industries of New-England have during the last ten years shrunk 40 per cent, while those of the country at large have during the same period increased about 57 per cent; that these obstacles have caused a degradation of American labor in New-England, and that in the manufacture, manipulation, and finishing of the iron and steel consumed in New-England there would be support for 700,000 people if the prohibitory dues on crude iron, coal, coke, and iron ore were removed or properly reduced.

The petition is signed by 460 manufacturing concerns in New-England, representing the largest industries in these States. Among the Connecticut signers are Mallory, Wheeler & Co., J. B. Sargent & Co., and the New-Haven Rolling Mill Company of this city; the Colt's Firearms Company of Hartford, the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company of Bridgeport, the Birmingham Iron Foundry Company of Birmingham, and the Brown Cotton Gin Company of New-London.

PROTESTS FROM COLORADO.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 25.—A meeting of representatives of Leadville's four smelters was held to-day. Resolutions were passed protesting against the imposition of duty on silver-lead ores from Mexico for the reason that even with those ores it is difficult to get lead enough to keep the smelters in Colorado alive, and that to shut out Mexican lead would sooner or later close up every smelter in Leadville.

Telegrams were sent to leading Western members of Congress urging them to oppose the proposed duty. The American Smelter was represented by its President, Henry L Higgins; the Arkansas Valley by General Manager Charles T. Limberg; the Harrison Reduction Works by its Superintendent and Manager, J.W. Neill, and the Elgin Smelter by its manager, A. Sherman.

MANUFACTURE OF CAMPHOR.

AN EXPERIMENT WHICH, IF SUCCESSFUL, WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Gribble & Nash of New-York have just had built here and shipped to Hiago, Japan, a complete plant for the manufacture of the camphor of commerce from the plants and wood fibre in which it is found in that country. The completion of the plant and its shipment may work a revolution in the manufacture of the drug named.

The plant, which is composed of stills, engines, boilers, and other pieces, weighs fifty-five tons, and when shipped occupied two cars. It cost about $75,000, and Dr. A. G. Boyer, a prominent chemist, has been engaged for several years by the New-York firm in trying to devise improved methods for the distillation of the crude camphor into articles of commerce with a view to erecting a plant in Japan. He spent months here personally superintending the construction of the plant, and on April 5 will leave San Francisco for Hiago, where he will remain for three years.

The machinery will go out on the steamer Hampshire from New-York two days before Dr. Boyer leaves San Francisco. Considerable importance is attached to the venture.

The commercial camphor is now manufactured altogether in this country. The native wood fibres containing the gum are shipped here and distilled. The shipment to this country of the fibre is attended with a great deal of cost. The freight is $20 per ton, and in each ton the fibre and water amounts to 75 per cent. Of the 25 per cent. of camphor in the wood at the time of shipment half of it evaporates during its transportation, leaving not over 12½ per cent of the drug. To avoid the expense of the shipping of so large a bulk and to prevent the waste by evaporation, it is proposed to transfer the manufacture of the article to places in Japan near where the camphor wood is obtained.

About one-fourth of the camphor used comes from Japan, and should the plant prove a success, similar ones will be built there and erected by capitalists of this country, as a large saving will be thus effected.

PROHIBITION A FAILURE.

IOWA REPUBLICANS SEEKING A MODIFICATION OF THE LAW.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 25.—The movement among Iowa Republicans for the modification of the prohibitory law is assuming large proportions. Local clubs are being organized all over the State, and some of the best Republicans and leading citizens are joining them. At Fort Dodge the new association has 270 signatures to the roll, all Republicans. At Keokuk there are at least 500 Republicans on the roll. There are larger clubs in all the river cities, for it is here where the law has proved ineffectual, and the need for some form of regulation of the saloons is felt the most.

Among those engaged in this movement are Sunday-school Superintendents and church workers, who have found that prohibition, as a State law, does not meet the requirements of the times. They want high license, with stringent regulations, in place of open saloons and no control whatever, as is the case in so many of the larger cities. One of the men in active sympathy with the movement is a Methodist minister, a presiding elder in charge of one of the districts in Eastern Iowa. Another of the leaders in the movement is the Hon. John N. Irwin of Keokuk. He is satisfied that prohibition cannot be enforced where a majority of the people are opposed to it. Another of the leaders in the movement is Major Thompson of Linn County, formerly a member of Congress from that district. He is one of the wheel-horses of the party. There is a large club at Marion, including many of the leading Republicans of that town.

There are now over five thousand Republicans who have joined this movement. A conference will be held here April 2, when it is expected about two hundred representative Republicans will be present. The general feeling seems to be in favor of securing a modification of the present law this session if possible. If not, then they will advocate a local option plank in the next Republican State platform.

A NEW MONSIGNOR.

VICAR GENERAL CANTWELL INVESTED WITH HIS ROBES OF RANK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The Very Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, was this morning invested with his robes of rank as a Monsignor of the first rank, or domestic prelate of the Pope's household, to which dignity he was recently raised by Pope Leo XIII. The services, which were full of pomp and ceremonial, were conducted in the Church of St. Philip de Neri, and the edifice was crowded with priests and devotees of the Catholic faith.

Solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Prendergrast, rector of St. Malachy's. The Rev. Father Trainer of St. Philip's was deacon and the Rev. Father Egan of St. Anne's sub-deacon. Father McCormick of St. Philip's acting as master of the ceremonies.

After the mass the Rev. Dr. Horstmann, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, read the Papal brief conferring the dignity, and then the investiture was performed by Archbishop Ryan, Bishops O'Hara of Scranton and McGovern of Harrisburg, assisted by two hundred priests from all the religious orders in the archdiocese.

AMERICAN MUSIC ONLY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A musical event that is to take place here to-morrow evening is interesting Washingtons amateurs and a great many persons in social life who have no particular concern about music and musicians. Through the efforts of Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber and others a concert will be given in Lincoln Music Hall, when the programme will contain the compositions exclusively of American composers. An orchestra of sixty-five musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Van der Stücken, will perform the instrumental numbers and some of the accompaniments to the vocal selections.

Mr. Dudley Buck, Prof. Paine of Harvard, Mr. Van der Stücken, and Mr. Arthur Gordon Weld will direct the performance of their own compositions. The soloists will be Miss Eleanor Warner Everest, soprano, of Philadelphia; Miss Louisa Karyss, soprano, of St. Louis; Miss Maud Powell of New-York, violinist, and Mr. Arthur Whiting, pianist, of Boston.

The fact that the concert is to be given in the Lenten season has been a source of amusement to many people in this city. The Hartford Aldermen are happy to have got good places on committees in spite of their chief's defeat, and the anti-Hartford Democrats are cursing the day when they went over to the Republican camp in the municipal election. Meanwhile good citizens generally are glad that Truman, who is of course a gun shy of corruptions, is in alliance with the old Mayor, and will have the advantage of Mr. Hartford's friendly advice and experience, as well as a more or less trustworthy majority in the Board of Aldermen.

THE RIVERS ARE FALLING.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the river stopped rising and was 59 feet and 1 inch. So it continued until 7 o'clock, and from that time till 11 to-night it rose 1 inch, and at present writing stands 59 feet and 2 inches.

The sky here is clear, the stars are shining brightly, and the weather is rather warm. There are no indications of rain.

The flood is causing inconvenience to more occupants of tenements on the Kentucky side than on the Ohio side of the river.

In Newport many persons driven from their dwellings are taking shelter in the public buildings. The condition of affairs, if the weather holds good, will soon change rapidly for the better.

The rivers above are all falling rapidly to-night.

CHARGED WITH POISONING HER SON.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 25.—A story of poisoning comes from Portage la Prairie, a town sixty miles west of here. Yesterday a farmer named D. Taylor of Posen municipality brought in the body of his dead son, who was five years old, to have an inquest.

Dr. Baggarly had a jury sworn and Taylor, the father, swore that he believed the mother, a woman who had been living with him for nine years, poisoned the boy.

He testified that at one time, during a quarrel with her, she said he would never take the boy away unless he took him dead. He thinks she put poison in the milk which she gave him to drink.

The inquest is being continued.

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice. Conceded to be the purest made. All druggists.—Adv.

TRUMAN HAS NEW ALLIES

CURIOUS COMBINATIONS IN ORANGE POLITICS.

SALOON DEMOCRATS WHO BEAT THEIR PARTY'S CANDIDATE SADLY CHEATED BY HEARTLESS VICTORS.

ORANGE, N. J., March 25.—Since the local election of March 11, when a combination of Republicans and anti-Hartford Democrats, the latter element consisting chiefly of saloon men, succeeded in retiring Mayor Hartford, who had held his position for twelve years, and had given satisfaction to lovers of good municipal government, and elected Henry H. Truman, a former partner of Roswell P. Flower, to the Mayoralty, the interest of local politicians has been principally devoted to possible combinations in the Board of Aldermen to prevent any curtailing of the power of the Mayor by that body, which would have eleven nominal Democratic members to four party adherents of Mayor Truman.

The organization meeting of the new board was held last night, and it was practically settled that the new Mayor is not to be overruled by a hostile majority of Aldermen. The meaning of last evening's proceedings is that the saloon men, notwithstanding their victory in the defeat of Mr. Hartford, will not run the city, and that Mayor Truman and his friends, having found it impossible to make a satisfactory agreement with their late allies, have accepted one with their late opponents, which unites all the better element in the Board of Aldermen and leaves the control of city offices where the best citizens of Orange prefer to have it, in spite of the local election.

Out of the eleven Democratic Aldermen six were anti-Hartford or saloon men—Browne, Doty, Garrett, Mohor, Seymour, and Smith. Five—Birkhofer, Haley, Harrington, Lethbridge, and McCarthy—were supporters of Mayor Hartford. The latter, with three of the Republicans—Gegenheimer, Kynor, and Lighthipe—formed the winning combination, which had eight votes to seven on every test question of last evening. One Republican, F. K. Rossmiller, deserted his party caucus to go with the saloon Democrats, averring that they had stood by Truman as a candidate and that it wasn't fair to go back on them now that the election was over.

After the old board had met, had gone through its routine business, and had adjourned sine die, Mayor Hartford had to wait some five minutes before his successor could push his way through the crowd which filled all the approaches to the public hall over the engine house on Canfield street. On the last act of the retiring board had been to tender a vote of thanks to the outgoing Mayor for his zeal and fidelity to the interests of the city. When Mr. Truman at last got in, Mayor Hartford grasped him by both hand and said: "I heartily welcome you to your new position as Chief Magistrate of the city. For twenty-four years I have lived in Orange and for the last twelve years the duties of this office have involved upon me. It gives me unbounded pleasure to give as my successor a gentleman like yourself, whom I know to be deeply interested in the prosperity of the municipality." Then the oath was administered, the old Mayor bade farewell to the Aldermen, the new one took his seat, and the new Aldermen were sworn in.

Mayor Truman's inaugural message was not long. He expressed a desire for greater school accommodations, particularly in the Fourth Ward of the city, and a removing of the Poor farm from its present location on South Oran ge-avenue to that near the reservoir; he advised the use of broken stone without clay in the repairing of the streets, an increase in the reservoir capacity for furnishing water to the city, and treated the liquor issue in the following not too severe sentence:

"The liquor question may need nothing. As representatives of the people our duty is, irrespective of individual opinion, to conserve the interests of all. Therefore it should be our endeavor to see that all laws are respected, and to this end we look for the co-operation of all citizens."

The Mayor went on to indorse the new Sewerage bill for Orange, which passed the New-Jersey Assembly on Monday, and which will involve an expense of nearly $500,000, partly to be paid by taxation and partly to be assessed on the property benefited. He advised that a committee be appointed to urge the bill on its passage. He suggested that in giving contracts for the work all bids should be opened simultaneously in the presence of bidders, and that the lowest should be accepted. After pressing upon the Aldermen the necessity of careful economy, he ended with the following benediction:

"Our aim being for the good of every taxpayer and resident, I know that if we will ask aid and guidance from God, our efforts will be crowned with success, and He will bless us in our life work, giving us that joy and peace which cannot be obtained except from Him."

This effort to check in advance the angry passions of the wicked practical politicians who were just at that moment engaged in counting heads and wondering what trap would be first sprung was not altogether successful. The fun began when Alderman Harrington, a Hartford Democrat, presented a resolution for the retention of the old rules, giving the Mayor the power of appointing standing committees of the board, with a single change increasing the number of each of such committees from three to five.

The election of a presiding officer in the absence of the Mayor was decided first in order, and the eight-to-seven combination was brought out for the first time. George Lethbridge, a Hartford man, was chosen by this vote over G. W. Brown. Then upon Democratic Alderman Harrington's resolution came up, and F. P. Doty, an anti-Hartford spokesman, offered a substitute accepting the rules of an ancient board, adopted March 20, 1881, when the Board of Aldermen and Mayor were of different politics, and taking the appointment of committees out of his hands. He said: "I want to apply a little Democratic medicine in this case. [Laughter.] I see you have got a majority against us. Several Democrats have been caucusing with the Republicans. But I am not scared. I can't be any worse off than I have been in the past. At the same time I propose to make these alleged Democrats show their hands. Then you can go on with your caucus and do the business."

Harrington retorted that the time to apply "a dose of Democratic medicine" was at the polls on March 11. He had a very strong idea that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. Doty answered sharply that he believed it worse to vote for Jim Blaine for President than to support a Republican for Mayor, and Harrington replied that when he voted for Blaine he did it in broad daylight and not in a dark room. The retort splashed the sharp hits on both sides. Then Doty's substitute was tabled, still by an 8 to 7 vote, and Harrington's resolution was adopted. The Mayor appointed the committees and his list gave this latest combination of Hartford men and Republicans control of all of them. A committee was appointed to push the Sewer bill at Trenton, and the meeting adjourned.

The Republicans are chuckling over the brilliancy of their latest flop. The Hartford Aldermen are happy to have got good places on committees in spite of their chief's defeat, and the anti-Hartford Democrats are cursing the day when they went over to the Republican camp in the municipal election. Meanwhile good citizens generally are glad that Truman, who is of course a gun shy of corruptions, is in alliance with the old Mayor, and will have the advantage of Mr. Hartford's friendly advice and experience, as well as a more or less trustworthy majority in the Board of Aldermen.

RHODE ISLAND'S MUDDLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—The Republican side of the Senate was just making good its protest that the Appropriation bill, brought up Friday by the Clerk of the House, could not be received because the House was not in session at the time, when Clerk Edwards appeared and went through the notification over again. The Republicans then moved a committee of conference, which was carried, and four members from each house were appointed. No particular basis of compromise is talked of and in some quarters none is expected until after election.

Next Tuesday the State will owe $7,500 to those who draw their pay monthly, besides all the other bills which have accumulated.

The Mutual Benefit Life Association.

Attention, policy holders. The adjourned annual meeting of policy holders will be held March 26, 1890, at 8 P. M., at 48 East Forty-third-street, New-York City.

The last premium receipt will be necessary to admittance. The business to be transacted is of supreme importance to the future of your policy. Protect that interest in person.—Adv.

HAVING FUN WITH SHEPARD.

NOMINATED IN THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FOR MAYOR.

After two hours of hysterical oratory that eminent aggregation of statesmen known as the Business Men's Republican Organization of the Eleventh Assembly District indorsed Elliott F. Shepard as a Mayoralty candidate last night.

This organization is as full of schemes as the Spring is of rainy days, and the subject they had under discussion last night at the meeting at 510 Sixth-avenue was "Whether this club shall take any further action tending to the nomination of the Hon. Elliott F. Shepard as Mayor of the city of New-York by the Republican Party."

The boys of the Eleventh had a lot of fun out of it. The genial Colonel was freely jumped on and indiscriminately praised. His name took about the same course in the meeting as a football does in a Yale-Princeton game. James G. McMurray presided, and the members of the organization who were present were equally divided as to color.

McMurray opened the curious discussion by reading a letter from Daniel McGuire. Dan is a Fourth Warder, who writes English with a brogue. Among the gems of Dan's literary effort were the following:

"What in the name of God are you about? making a Mayor out of this man Shepard. Sorry the flock he would be the shepherd of. You might as well talk about resurrecting McGinty and running his ghost for Mayor. Shepard got Dennis Shea a place in the Custom House, but that spoilt Denny. He holds his head too high in the air. Didn't Shepard put the Dacos ahead of the Irish Republicans of the Fourth Ward in the big parade before the last election? He'd make us all eat meat on Friday."

Colored Labor Champion Frank J. Ferrell took the question as a serious one and didn't see the joke that was being played. He boomed Shepard for Mayor. Charles A. Malloy opposed him because the Colonel wouldn't run his stages on Sunday. Thomas McAllister stood sorrowfully by the good Colonel. Adolph Hartman opposed him, and said, "If Shepard is elected if he can't give you an office he'll show you one."

Fred Retzler told the audience in a pleasant sort of way that he was a free American. He was with Shepard also, but did not know much to say about him. H. A. Matthews, who says he is an Irish orator, thought that the proper thing to do was to elect the Colonel Alderman first, then Sheriff, then Mayor, and then have him investigated.

There were many other speeches, and when the vote was taken Elliott carried the day in the face of a slight opposition, which immediately turned around and made the nomination unanimous.

Then in a master stroke of Eleventh District genius, C. A. Malloy proposed Mr. Shepard and T. C. Platt as honorary members of the organization and they were elected.

The Colonel was asked during the day what he thought of the proposed action of the organization. He smiled blandly and said he knew nothing of it. He also said he was not a candidate for any office, but that he would take no steps to interrupt the movement. He has invited T. C. Platt to attend the dinner he is going to give the Republican Executive Committee at the Republican Club next week. He has also invited the President of the Republican Club and the Secretary. As there are two Secretaries, there is much mystery as to which one of them he meant to invite.

PROF. RICHARD OWEN DEAD.

AN EMINENT MAN TAKES POISON IN MISTAKE FOR MINERAL WATER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 25.—The death of Prof. Richard Owen last night at New-Harmony, Ind., was peculiarly distressing. A jug of embalming fluid was sent by mistake to A. H. Fretageot, a merchant and neighbor of Prof. Owen, labeled medical water. Thinking it mineral water from some friend, the two drank a small quantity and the deadly quality was soon discovered. Medical aid was summoned, but Prof. Owen died before midnight. Mr. Fretageot vomited freely and it is hoped he may recover.

Prof. Owen was one of the four sons of the Scotch philanthropist, Robert Owen, known all over the world for his charities and benevolence. Prof. Owen's two brothers—David Dale, the eminent geologist, and Robert Dale, the statesman and scholar—were also of world-wide reputation.

Prof. Richard Owen was also celebrated as a scholar, scientist, and soldier. He was born near New-Lanark, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1810. After a thorough education in Europe in the sciences, and especially chemistry, he came to this country. He studied civil engineering in Kentucky, where he was afterward a Professor, also geology under his brother, David Dale.

After serving in the United States Geological Survey he became a Captain in the Mexican war. He was afterward State Geologist for Indiana and professor in Bloomington University. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, of which he became Lieutenant Colonel.

Subsequently he raised the Sixtieth Regiment and was with it as Colonel in a number of actions until 1863, when ill health compelled his resignation. His military record is highly creditable.

As an author, Prof. Owen displayed his usual ability. He was venerated and highly respected wherever known. He leaves a widow, his second wife, and two sons.

Prof. Owen was a Freemason and Past Grand Master. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at New-Harmony.

MARK HANNA'S FRANKNESS.

CHARGES OF REPUBLICAN TREACHERY VERIFIED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25.—The recent interview with the Hon. Mark Hanna has created quite a sensation among the Republicans in Ohio. Directly after the election in November last the fact that Gov. Foraker had been "knifed" by alleged friends, among the number Congressmen and prominent leaders, was published in THE TIMES. Some of the gentlemen charged with treachery denounced the mere intimation that they were not loyal to all the candidates on the Republican State ticket. In his recent talk Mr. Hanna makes the first admission that there was a deep-laid plot to retire Gov. Foraker and ruin him as a future factor in Ohio politics.

Mr. Hanna admits all that was charged the day following the election by THE TIMES's correspondent. The Hon. W. S. Cappeller, for several years Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, when questioned about the Hanna interview, said: "Senator Sherman should pull the string upon such foul friendship as that of Hanna and Cleveland. Ohio politics is not managed by the same executive ability that controls the street-car drivers in Cleveland. Mr. Hanna is a great big egotistical ass, lacking the essential elements of a politician or political adviser. There is nothing new in what he says now; the truth was known long ago."

The call made by Mr. Halstead for the Republicans to get together, it would appear, is being responded to, but just how many rounds will be fought before harmony is fully restored cannot be judged at this time.

ALLIANCE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

STAUNTON, Va., March 25.—Major George Chrisman, Jacob Wissler, and Mr. Prince, representing the Farmers' Alliance of the United States, have concluded to establish the Alliance Agricultural Works at Iron Gate, Alleghany County, Va. The works will employ from 300 to 500 hands, and their products will go to every sub-alliance in the country, representing 4,000,000 members.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Mackenzie & Smith, dealers in teas at Fall River, Mass., were forced into insolvency yesterday. Mackenzie is missing. The firm's liabilities are $6,000, with nominal assets of $1,800. A short time ago Mackenzie represented to a Boston firm that his assets were $3,000 and that his indebtedness did not exceed $1,500. On this statement he obtained goods, and his creditors are now talking of instituting criminal proceedings if they can find him.

The following judgments were entered yesterday against Franklin Woodruff & Co., salt merchants, at the Produce Exchange Building: T. Starr, $23,649; W. G. Starr, $26,914; S. M. Glover, $7,462. Judgments against Franklin Woodruff individually were entered in favor of T. Starr, $16,011; W. G. Starr, $4,215.

Evarts Cutter, dealer in pictures and artists' materials, of New-Haven, Conn., compromised with his creditors yesterday for 35 cents on a dollar. Cutter's liabilities are about $14,000, and assets about $7,000.

Thomas S. Bassford has been appointed receiver of the firm of J. A. Preble & Co., bank book manufacturers at 19 Thomas-street, on the application of O. H. Greenleaf, one of their largest creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Drafts—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 20.

JERSEY'S RING DESPERATE

REVENGE FOR THE TRUTHS TOLD BY "THE TIMES."

A "TIMES" REPORTER ARRESTED AT MIDNIGHT TO PREVENT HIS PROCURING BAIL—THREATENED WITH THE SOCIETY OF A THIEF IN A CELL—A PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN WHO WOULD NOT SEE HIM LOCKED UP IN THAT "RATHOLE" COMES TO HIS RELIEF.

THE TIMES has for some time been giving much attention to the affairs of Jersey City. It has made inquiries into its administration, into its manner of conducting elections, and it has boldly published whatever facts came within its knowledge concerning the corrupt practices in that city. These publications have had the cordial indorsement of many of the best citizens of the town, and organizations have passed resolutions commending THE TIMES for its outspoken criticisms. These publications naturally enough have been offensive to the men who are engaged in the maladministration of the city's affairs, and who enjoy the fruits of the corruption practiced.

A city election is to be held in Jersey City within the next two weeks. With the idea, apparently, of silencing THE TIMES during the campaign, one of the worst and most despicable of the ringsters last evening caused the arrest of a reporter of THE TIMES. True to his natural instinct to do a mean thing in the meanest possible way, he had the arrest made in the evening so that the procuring of bail would be as difficult as possible. Aided, then, by his subservient Chief of Police, he attempted to have the reporter locked in a cell without giving him any opportunity whatever to get bail. Fortunately, a respected citizen of Jersey City heard of the arrest and voluntarily came forward and offered himself as surety, thus securing the reporter's release.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last evening, J. S. Butler appeared at the reporter's table to make a report of the proceedings for publication in THE TIMES. Shortly before the meeting was called to order John P. Feeney entered. Feeney is President of Jersey City's police force and a detective in the office of County Prosecutor Winfield. He is notorious in Jersey City and throughout Hudson County, and has been referred to in these columns in connection with other corrupt ringsters in that vicinity. When he saw the reporter he left the room. Presently an officer named Class, appeared upon the scene and informed Mr. Butler that he had a warrant for his arrest, thereupon conducting him to the office of Justice Weed. That official, in compliance with Mr. Butler's demand, read a portion of the complaint upon which the summons was issued.

The complaint had been made by John P. Feeney. It referred to an article in THE TIMES of March 16, headed "Jersey City's Bad Rulers." The article in its entirety was embodied in the complaint, and formed the basis of what Feeney alleged to be criminal libel. Justice Weed said that Mr. Butler could demand an immediate examination or waive examination and give bail in the sum of $1,000. The following dialogue occurred:

Mr. Butler—Advantage appears to have been taken of me to make this arrest in the evening, when the securing of bail may be somewhat difficult.

Justice Weed—The warrant has been out for you since March 18.

Mr. Butler—And I have been in this city nearly every day since that date.

Justice Weed—The officers did not recognize you.

Mr. Butler—They appear to have recognized me in the evening.

Justice Weed then said that Mr. Butler should be taken to Police Headquarters, where he would be treated with due courtesy and permitted to use the telephone for communicating with his office.

On reaching Police Headquarters Mr. Butler's pockets were examined, and Chief of Police Murphy remarked: "Do you wish to be responsible for your valuables yourself?"

Mr. Butler—I suppose so. Why should I not be?

Chief of Police Murphy—You are going to the station house. You may be locked in a cell with a thief.

Mr. Butler—I desire to use the telephone before going to the station house.

Chief Murphy—Mr. Sackett has already communicated with me by telephone about you. He is on your paper, ain't he?

Mr. Butler—I have nothing to say on that subject.

Chief Murphy (contemptuously)—Nothing to say! Officer, take this man to the station house.

In the meantime, Col. H. H. Abernethy had appeared and inquired about the case. Before the conversation with him was concluded, Mr. Butler was taken away, but had proceeded only a short distance down the street, when the officer having him in charge was recalled, and it was stated that Col. Abernethy would become Mr. Butler's surety. Col. Abernethy then accompanied Mr. Butler and the officers back to Justice Weed's office. John P. Feeney was found waiting there. On learning that Col. Abernethy intended to become Mr. Butler's surety, Feeney intimated that there were other complaints to be served on Mr. Butler.

Col. Abernethy—Do I understand that if Mr. Butler is bailed on this charge he will be immediately rearrested?

Feeney—Yes.

Turning to the Justice, Feeney then asked if the warrant was ready. The Justice replied in the negative. Feeney remarked; "I don't want to make any more trouble than is necessary. Let it go."

Mr. Butler—Then I understand that if Col. Abernethy becomes my surety on this charge I shall not be arrested again to-night.

Feeney—No, you will not.

Col. Abernethy and Mr. Butler left the Justice's office, the Colonel remarking, "I don't know you very well, but I believe you're at work in a good cause, and I don't like to see a man locked up in that rat hole over night. I am simply doing for you what I would like some one to do for me if I were situated as you are."

Col. Abernethy will be released to-day from the obligation so kindly assumed by him. No doubt enough public spirited citizens of Jersey City will come forward to assume any bonds which may be fixed upon in this or any other case. The whole proceeding is one of the best illustrations that could possibly be afforded of the base methods employed by the ring officials of Jersey City to punish those who have incurred their wrath.

A warrant issued a week ago and served just before midnight last night!

A threat to incarcerate a respectable citizen in the same cell with a thief, and a Jersey City thief at that!

No wonder the decent residents of that city are nauseated with the men who hold their public offices!

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE OFFICERS.

HANOVER, N. H., March 25.—The Dartmouth editors next year will be John Abbott, C. H. Willey, C. E. Colby, W. P. Ladd, F. E. Rowe, E. W. Pond, J. C. Sanborn, Jr., P. Casson, W. E. Stanley.

The Seniors held their election for officers for next term to-day with the following results: President—O. D. Matthewson, Wheelock, Vt.; Vice President—C. S. Humphreys, Portsmouth; Treasurer—F. O. Grover, Mt. Lebanon; Secretary—G. W. Earle, Keni's Hill, Me.

WEARY OF PROHIBITION.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS WANT THE QUESTION AGAIN VOTED ON.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25.—The Hon. A. L. Alton of Topeka, President of the Kansas Associated Republican Resubmission Club, to-day sent to Senator M. S. Quay, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE RESUBMISSION CLUB OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, March 25.

The Hon. Matthew S. Quay, Chairman National Republican Committee, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I thought it might be interesting to you, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to know the condition of the Republican Party in Kansas. Politics in Kansas is in a chaotic state. A large percentage, in fact a safe majority of the people, are weary of prohibition and demand that the amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election, and are therefore asking for an extra session of the Legislature.

They think this is a reasonable request, inasmuch as the amendment cannot be voted upon till 1892, unless at that time our Congressional delegation, without, as I believe, fully comprehending the scope of public sentiment upon this question, proclaimed themselves, in recent interviews, as opposed to submitting the question, and are understood to be opposed to an extra session.

This question will come before the people sooner or later, and it seems to me dangerous to the party in power to attempt to throttle public sentiment or ignore the will of the people. In the light of recent history it would seem wise to eliminate this disturbing element from politics at the earliest possible moment.

If it could be submitted at the coming election, the Republican Party would be solidified and equipped for 1892. If it is not submitted, the contest will be transferred to the Presidential year.

I know you are concerned only in seeing Kansas a Republican State and are not interested in our politics. To show you some of the reasons, however, for the demands of the people, it is enough to acquaint you with a few facts.

First, Kansas lost 53,000 people in the last year.

Second, out of 444,400 immigrants in 1889 she only got 2,600, while Nebraska received 102,000 and Texas 127,000.

Third, crime has not diminished under prohibition, as has been frequently claimed by Prohibition officials. In this, the banner Prohibition county, the criminal cases have more than doubled since prohibition was enacted.

Fourth, our farmers have no adequate home market for their products and there is widespread dissatisfaction. The law operates as a menace, if not a practical prohibition, to immigration from European countries.

The resubmission movement is conducted wholly within the ranks of the Republican Party, and, as we believe, for the best interests and safety of the party.

There are certain facts we must not ignore. The aggregate Republican majorities last Fall were but 15,000, as compared with 92,000 the year before. The Farmers' Alliance of this State, representing a vote of 100,000, is also asking for an extra session and is threatening the party if it is not granted.

The people are wonderfully in earnest and will not be trifled with. The resubmission meetings held throughout the State indicate a live and determined public sentiment. Recently one was held in Representative Hall, attended by 2,000 earnest people. Unless we get an extra session I fear the ultimate result will be the same as in Iowa, and that you cannot count Kansas in 1892.

If the Republicans now in power refuse to bow to the inevitable, they must, of course, bear the blame if disaster come to the party. To the careful observer there seems manifest peril in ignoring this demand. We have organized upon a permanent basis, and do not intend to relinquish our efforts until the people register their choice by ballot.

If the contest is transferred to 1892 we shall keep our organization intact until that time and send a full delegation from this State

voter, and if an adverse decision were rendered only individual rights would be affected. We have shown our willingness to take the responsibility for the bill several times already, and the only thing for the Governor to do is to take his share and act on the bill according to his judgment and his conscience."

Mr. Chase warmly defended the Governor's sincerity, and declared that, for his own part, while he had differed with his associates in supporting the bill, he believed the Governor's suggestion offered a simple solution of the whole difficulty.

"Has the opinion of the Attorney General been asked on this point?" inquired Mr. Erwin.

"I am not informed as to that," replied Mr. Chase.

Mr. Saxton had not made much of a success with his argument. Mr. Fassett fared better. He began:

"I think open confession is good for the soul. I don't like to call hard names, but this message, although it marshals its propositions in dignified and pompous utterances, it seems to me, is a first-class illustration of executive thimble-rigging. As Mr. Saxton very pointedly asks: 'Who wants to know what fourteen Judges think?' We don't. Three times we have proved our sincerity by passing it. If at any time there was any propriety in inviting the opinion of fourteen Judges, it was while it was pending in this House, while our judgments were in solution, before they were crystallized and precipitated in a message. Who could get large fourteen Judges together? They are a good deal in the condition of the wedding guests. One of them is getting married, another is taking a vacation, and all are scattered to the ends of the earth. My own opinion is, the Governor knew that the absurdity of this proposition would so strike the Legislature that action on it would be refused, or, if action were recommended, that the Court of Appeals would utterly decline to place itself in the position where acceptance of such responsibility would land its members. They are not asked for a construction of the Constitution or the constitutionality of this bill. They are asked to give an informal and unusual obiter dictum, having just the weight and no more than would attach to the opinion of an equal number of good lawyers on any given subject. If it is proper to ask the Judges for individual opinions at all, it is proper for the Governor to do so. He has any doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill, it is not only his right but his duty to call in all possible assistance. He may send for the constituted legal authority of the State, the Attorney General, and ask his opinion. That is one of the duties of the Attorney General. The Governor may send letters of invitation to these fourteen Judges and say to them on such a day I desire your presence in my Executive Chamber to assist me in the very difficult task of construing what is known as the Saxton bill. That would be perfectly proper. No fault could be found with that. Why does the Governor ask the Legislature to join him in requesting the individuals of a court that has temporarily dissipated to help him in construing a legislative enactment? The Court of Appeals is not a co-ordinate department of the Government. The Governor himself refers to its members as being above partisan clamor and above being reached by improper motive. Does he mean to impugn that the Legislature is reached by partisan clamor? Does he come, asking a favor with one hand and dealing an insult with the other? Or is he brought to a stool of repentance, and does he now acknowledge that he is reached by partisan clamor and touched by improper motives? As Mr. Saxton says, the message shows that the Governor is in a state of mind. Why does he ask us to help him out of his difficulty?"

Mr. Vedder suggested that the Governor might send himself before the Court of Appeals.

"That is precisely my point," said Mr. Fassett.

"Does the Governor," asked Mr. Jacobs, "express doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure in his message?"

"The very sending of the measure implies a doubt," exclaimed Mr. Fassett.

"The Governor doesn't say that. There may be an honest difference of opinion. The Legislature may be right and he may be right. He shows he is willing to allow a sentiment of the question by disinterested persons," said Mr. Jacobs.

"There is nothing on earth to prevent his doing that on his own account," exclaimed Mr. Fassett.

"But you say the Governor is in doubt. I say he says no such thing," observed Jacobs.

"Then I say this, Mr. President; if he has absolutely no doubt, why does he want to leave it to somebody else to change his mind in an informal way? His duty is to veto the bill if he has no doubt that it is unconstitutional," said Mr. Fassett.

"Oh, let us be practical," cried Mr. Jacobs. "Would you as a friend of the bill take a chance of securing the Governor's signature or risk the loss of it altogether?"

"When we passed it we took the chance of the Governor's veto. He vetoed it once," was Mr. Fassett's reply.

"That is not an answer to my question," exclaimed Mr. Jacobs.

"I will answer your question in this way," said Mr. Fassett. "I would prefer to take my chances on the construction of the bill after it had become a law, and when the decision of the court would stand."

"But don't you see," said Mr. Cantor, "that it can't become a law while he is the Governor, unless the Legislature overrides his veto."

"If that is the attitude of the Governor," retorted Mr. Fassett, "and he is willing to be overridden by the opinion of fourteen individual lawyers, why doesn't he go to them? Isn't the action of this Legislature three times repeated and the attitude of the entire press of the State enough reason for him?"

"The reason he asks the co-operation of the Legislature," protested Mr. Cantor, "is that he thinks the court would more willingly comply with the request if it should come from the Legislature and the Executive."

"I don't think the Governor has so small an opinion of the dignity of his office," said Mr. Fassett.

"That is a very clever answer, but it does not answer the question," was Mr. Cantor's retort.

"Oh, the more the Governor's friends defend him the more light we get," was Mr. Fassett's reply. "It is undoubtedly a clever piece of thimble-rigging, his attitudinizing as a warm friend of the measure, actuated by a sincere purpose to learn the truth. If Mr. Cantor defends the situation, it simply is that the Governor has no shadow of doubt about the constitutionality of the bill, but that if fourteen Judges would tell him that he is mistaken he would accept their word; 160 legislators may send him word three times, but that would not influence him. If the unanimous voice of the press may utter its judgment; that produces no impression. If the Governor is really anxious to be convinced he can get this opinion without the assistance of the Legislature. He makes us a party to the confession that we have made a mistake three times in passing this bill. If or one am not willing to make any such confession. There is no reason why the Senate should so humble itself. We are a co-ordinate part of the Government, and the Court of Appeals is not. It is only a very important branch of a co-ordinate department. I would like to know, by the way, when Mr. Cantor became converted to the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. I challenge him to say whether if the Court of Appeals should decide that this was constitutional, he would vote for it. He says if the resolution fails the bill will be vetoed. It would be more manly for him to say the Governor wants to veto it."

"I agree with you," said Mr. Erwin. "To adopt the views of the Governor would imply a stultification of our former action and the action of preceding Legislatures. There is no reason why the Governor should not apply to the Attorney General or convene the Court of Appeals himself."

Senator Linson believed the position of the Republicans was absolutely indefensible. The opinion of the fourteen Judges of the Court of Appeals was more than the equivalent of the opinion of one hundred and sixty thousand members of the Legislature, influenced as they were by the surroundings of the members around the circle. Mr. Saxton had declared that if the Court of Appeals declared the bill constitutional and the Governor should veto it, no Democrat had pledged himself to vote for it over the Governor's veto. He (Linson) disagreed with Mr. Saxton. He would vote to pass the bill over the veto under such circumstances. If the Legislature refused to pass this resolution the bill would die.

Mr. Sloan said the recommendation of the Governor was an extremely sensational novelty. It sought to place a duty on one branch of the Government which did not belong to it, and to relieve another branch of a duty which did belong to it. If the Court of Appeals should act upon this question, it would deprive that body of the respect and reverence in which it was now held. The precedent was a bad one. It never would do to surrender the legislative and executive branch of the State to the Court of Appeals.

At this point Senator Cantor remarked that two such eminent constitutional lawyers as John E. Burrill and Frederic R. Coudert had decided with the Governor that the bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. Jacobs said that the Senate was confronted by a condition, not a theory. If the Court of Appeals decided in favor of the bill it would be signed. If the resolution was not adopted by the Legislature the bill would be vetoed. For himself, he would vote neither for the Saxton nor for the Linson bill, nor for any bill that would disfranchise the numbleat of his constituents.

Mr. O'Connor admired Mr. Jacobs's frankness. The Governor was an able, shrewd, sharp politician, able to fill his own sails with the public wind. He never intended to do anything but veto the bill. He wanted to make a show of fairness to catch the public mind. It was not proposed to submit this question to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, but to "the court." The message was very cunningly worded. The court had adjourned to April 14. Moreover it was certain that that dignified body would never take part in the proposed moot court to decide the question. The voice which the Governor heard now was different from that of three years ago. The leaven was working in his own party. He thought Gov. Hill was an able man, "An able man that he usually gets the best of us," the Governor did not intend to submit the bill to the Judges individually, but as a court. It was a weak effort to fool the people. "but he don't fool us," he exclaimed. "He is going to veto the bill, anyway. He has heard the rumbling of public sentiment."

Mr. Cantor made the mistake of asserting that the responsibility for the fate of the bill was shifted from the Governor to the Republicans.

"That," broke in Mr. Fassett, "is the keynote of the message. The Governor well knew that it was intrinsically ridiculous for him to make the proposition alone, so he asked the Legislature to join hands with him and make it appear apparently dignified."

The Chase resolution requesting the Court of Appeals to decide the question was voted down, and Mr. Fassett's motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was carried by a strict party vote, 14 to 12. Messrs. Ahearn and Cheda, Democrats, who voted for the bill originally, voting with the Democrats. So the matter rested in the Senate.

* *

The message came into the Assembly during the debate on the Canal Appropriation Bill. While it was being read, Speaker Husted resigned the chair to Mr. Andrus of Erie and repaired to the well. As soon as the reading ceased, he moved that the communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sheehan of Erie expressed the opinion that the House should take affirmative action.

"It can't be done," said the Speaker. He referred to the fact that Mr. Fish was absent, and reminded the Democratic leader that he had agreed to a political armistice during Mr. Fish's absence, knowing at the time he made the agreement that this question would come up to-day.

Mr. Sheehan replied that he had never yet broken a promise, that he did know the question would come before the House to-day, but that Mr. Acker and other Republicans also knew it, and there could be no harm in discussing it. He thought it should be considered as something non-political. "If the Governor should approve this bill," he said, "and it should subsequently be declared unconstitutional, what would become of the election next Fall?" Mr. Sheehan then expressed his desire to submit an amendment providing that, with the concurrence of the Senate, the Court of Appeals be requested to furnish their opinion informally on the constitutionality of the bill. Mr. Sheehan smiled as he read this, and Mr. Husted said: "I don't wonder that the gentleman smiles, for he is too good a parliamentarian not to know that he is offering a concurrent resolution instead of an amendment." Mr. Sheehan argued the question at length, but to no purpose.

Mr. Acker said, if the Governor really wished to get the informal opinion of the Court of Appeals, he could do so without sending such an extraordinary message as the House had listened to. Mr. Acker firmly believed the message should go to the Judiciary Committee. To the committee it did go with a rush in a few minutes thereafter, notwithstanding Mr. Sheehan's strong objections.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE BAIT WITH WHICH HE HOPED TO LURE THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 25.—Following is the text of the Governor's remarkable message:

To the Legislature:

Senate Bill No. 117, generally known as the "Saxton Ballot-Reform bill," is now before me for consideration. As is well known, it establishes a new system of voting in the State. It abolishes the existing election laws, and the changes contemplated are conceded to be most important and radical. The objects which it professes to accomplish are unquestionably commendable. Many of its features are excellent and several have been recommended by me in my annual messages during the past two years; but certain of its provisions are believed by me to be in violation of the State Constitution. This conviction is deep seated and controlling, and has been confirmed by concurring opinions by many leading lawyers of the State.

Under the existing situation I cannot conscientiously approve the bill in its present shape, or consistently permit it to become a law without my signature. I have, however, no mere pride of opinion in this matter, and will cheerfully acquiesce when convinced that my views are unsound.

The bill affects vast public interests, and relates to the sacred rights of suffrage and the high prerogatives of citizenship; but, if it should be enacted into a law, the objectionable provisions are so interwoven with the other features of the measure that serious consequences and much confusion and injury must inevitably ensue if it shall thereafter appear that the questionable provisions, or any portion thereof, are in conflict with the Constitution. In that event the whole election machinery of the State would be broken down and destroyed. The advisability of an early adjudication of the validity of this important measure (especially while the Legislature is in session) is very apparent. The best interests of the State would be subserved and the cause of electoral reform greatly promoted and its success hastened, if the constitutionality of these provisions could be informally determined by the Court of Appeals at this time, for the information and guidance of both the Legislature and the Executive.

The Constitutions of several States, notably Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Colorado, and Florida, expressly provide that upon the application of the Executive, (and in one or two of them upon the application of the Legislature,) the highest court of such State shall render an opinion informally upon the constitutionality of any proposed measure pending before the Executive and upon which he may desire such information for his official action. It is to be regretted that some such provision is not contained in the Constitution of our own State; but in view of the vast importance of this particular measure, as well as of the dangers which may be avoided and of the good results which are likely to ensue if a better understanding of the constitutional questions supposed to be involved can be arrived at without litigation and without further conflict between the Legislature and the Executive, it is believed the Court of Appeals, upon the joint request of the Legislature and the Executive, would, as a matter of courtesy due from a co-ordinate branch of the Government, readily undertake to examine the proposed measure and informally express an opinion as to the constitutionality of its provisions.

This course is not wholly without sanction or precedent. Formerly the Chancellor and certain Judges of the Supreme Court, as members of a "Council of Revision," were accustomed to render their opinions to the Executive upon the constitutionality of proposed legislation, and in 1872, upon request, the Court of Appeals expressed its opinion upon certain legislation then pending and awaiting approval. The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is not conferred by the Constitution, but by statute.

The time for my consideration of this measure does not expire until April 2. The court, if promptly convened, will have ample time before that date for an examination of the questions involved.

The two divisions of the Court of Appeals represent opposite political sentiments. The people of the State, without distinction of party, have the highest regard for that court and unbounded confidence in its decisions. It is a court which will not be governed by partisan prejudices or affected by unintelligent clamor or influenced by improper appeals or deterred from a bold and fearless discharge of its duty by any consideration whatever. In such a tribunal the friends and opponents of this measure may safely intrust the consideration of the constitutional questions which are alone proposed to be submitted to it.

It is therefore recommended that a joint resolution be passed by the Legislature respectfully requesting the Court of Appeals, First and Second Divisions, to reconvene at their earliest convenience for the purpose of examining this measure and expressing their opinions informally as to the constitutionality of the provisions thereof. It is my earnest desire to aid the solution of the problem of electoral reform, and that spirit alone has prompted this communication. I trust that the Legislature, with a similar desire to secure practical results in the effort to abolish the evils now attending our elections, will meet my suggestion in the same spirit and will readily acquiesce in my request to refer the constitutional questions in the controversy to a competent and non-partisan tribunal.

DAVID B. HILL.

NOT CALLED BACK.

MR. GILROY SAYS CROKER HAS NOT BEEN ASKED TO COME HOME.

The rumor that Richard Croker had been called back to direct the affairs of Tammany in the present crisis furnished talk for the politicians yesterday. One version was that Mr. Gilroy had sent for him and that his return would not be delayed. "So far from having sent for him," said Mr. Gilroy, "I urged him in a letter which was sent by last Wednesday's steamer, not to hurry back on account of anything that has happened him. His health is of paramount importance, and while his advice and counsel would be of benefit to us, his health is first to be considered."

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The Pope Favors
Convalescents
from the Influenza
with exemption
from Lenten
rules (1890).
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Restores
Strength and Vigor.
Take it
now.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

MANY MORE NEW DOCTORS

DIPLOMAS HANDED TO EIGHT SCORE OF GRADUATES.

SOME OF THEM RECEIVED PRIZES AND ALL WERE GIVEN WORDS OF GOOD ADVICE—THE LIST OF NAMES.

One hundred and sixty young men received last evening from the University of the City of New-York the "sheepskins" that will hereafter serve them as warrants for practicing medicine and performing surgery. The commencement exercises were held in the Metropolitan Opera House. The friends of the graduates and the supporters of the Medical Department of the University attended in large numbers.

The stage was occupied by the Faculty, composed of the Rev. John Hall, Chancellor; the Rev. H. M. MacCracken, Vice Chancellor, Charles Inslee Pardee, Dean; Alfred H. Loomis, Professor of Pathology; William H. Thompson, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William Mecklenbury Polk, Professor of Obstetrics; Lewis A. Stimpson, Professor of Surgery; Rudolph A. Whithaus, Professor of Chemistry and Physics; William G. Thompson, Professor of Physiology; A. E. Macdonald, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Mind; Stephen Smith, Professor of Clinical Surgery; Henry G. Piffard, Clinical Professor of Dermatology; C. S. Bull, Professor of Ophthalmology; Joseph E. Winters, Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children; P. A. Morrow, Professor of Venereal Diseases; William C. Jarvis, Clinical Professor of Laryngology; Laurence Johnson, Professor of Medical Botany; A. M. Phelps, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery; H. P. Loomis, Adjunct Professor of Pathology; E. D. Fisher, Adjunct Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Psychological Medicine; C. E. Quimby, Assistant Professor on Practice of Medicine; C. E. Coakley, Lecturer on Anatomy; George Woolsey, Lecturer on Anatomy, and Drs. J. E. Knapp, H. G. Cooper, and H. C. Vandenburg, Lecturers.

Flanking the Faculty were many distinguished guests. Dr. Samuel Hall, the oldest graduate of the Medical Department of the university and the only survivor of the Class of '43, occupied a conspicuous place, and among others noticeable were William S. Opdyke, Commissioner of Charities and Correction Porter, Dr. W. C. Brownell of New-Bedford, Mass.; Dr. Archilde Bret of Paris, and Dr. Egbert Le Fevre.

Capp's Seventh Regiment Band occupied the circle within which Damrosch's musicians usually sit and played often and well enough to keep the programme from becoming monotonous. An excellent valedictory was well delivered by George Macdonald Major, and the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., addressed the graduates, giving them words of advice which, for the public's sake, it is to be hoped they will follow.

Dean Pardee's awarding of prizes occasioned a great deal of enthusiasm. The Mott prize medals were awarded as follows:

Gold medal to Edward P. Clark.
Silver medal to Melville Demarest.
Bronze medal to George H. Doty.

The Faculty prizes in money were awarded as follows:

$200, H. C. Elsing for best record in general examination.
$100, C. A. Knight for second best.
$50, D. L. Shea for third best.

The prizes in the competitive examination for hospital appointments were awarded by choice as follows:

C. A. Knight, H. C. Elsing, J. L. Whitcomb, G. D. Hamlen, C. R. Chapman, and W. F. Stone.

The following gentlemen, by the excellence of their examinations, are entitled to honorable mention:

H. C. Elsing, C. A. Knight, D. L. Shea, G. D. Hamlen, T. Siegel, W. A. Briggs, W. F. Stone, E. F. Merrins, H. M. McKay, and A. B. Nugent.

The diplomas were awarded by classes. After Dean Pardee had read off the names each class went to the stage, where it was briefly addressed by Chancellor Hall in Latin. The following is a full list:

GRADUATING CLASS.

H. G. Arabyan, F. B. Adams, W. H. Adams, F. Abbott, Jr., R. M. Baker, G. L. Baldwin, F. G. Becker, J. E. Brewer, C. L. Blakealee, W. A. Briggs, J. F. Bell, W. J. Bell, H. H. Burnette, J. L. Bluestone, C. E. Benton, G. W. Bogart, A. Block, F. M. Burks, E. Cosgrove, T. D. Coleman, E. P. Clark, D. A. Casella, M. V. Cady, J. M. Cooley, G. F. Cooley, Jr., J. F. Castellock, J. N. Case, P. P. Carlon, C. R. Chapman, W. E. Carroll, F. W. Curran, C. J. Callender, M. F. J. Crowley, R. Dunlap, W. R. Dunster, D. F. Doyle, M. S. Dickson, A. F. Dodd, A. E. Douglas, C. S. Darby, Jr., M. Eleazarian, H. K. Elsing, H. C. Elsing, E. Edman, T. Friedrich, C. F. S. Fuchs, G. Forbes, A. J. Guck, D. D. Goldstein, W. C. Griggs, D. J. Gilbert, F. T. Gibson, B. F. Gunn, J. W. Grady, J. F. Harvey, J. A. Henry, M. B. Hartman, L. W. Hurlburt, N. J. Hughes, C. R. Hart, F. W. Haggerty, A. W. Howard, H. Hawlik, W. C. Herring, G. D. Hamlen, C. F. Halsted, C. E. Hoyt, H. G. Hughes, G. S. Hall, W. G. Hudson, A. Hayman, W. L. Higgins, K. A. Holmes, J. G. Harris, E. B. Harvey, A. T. Ishkanian, C. S. Jordan, C. L. Jenkins, J. D. Johnson, V. E. Judson, B. N. Johnstone, J. Kennedy, W. B. Keiler, C. A. Knight, S. G. Kahn, W. A. Kahle, D. H. Keller, J. E. Keiser, W. R. Lee, G. F. Leyh, Jr., H. A. Lathrop, L. Lang, J. R. L'Hommedieu, R. Levien, C. M. Lynch, R. S. Leonard, J. F. Marshall, G. M. Major, A. T. Miller, H. M. Mace, R. J. Montfort, E. M. Merring, H. M. McKay, D. E. McIntyre, W. S. Moore, C. H. Mansley, F. J. McCort, A. B. Nugent, C. F. Orben, W. F. Panch, M. R. Peck, W. J. Peck (the Rev.), W. J. Parmalee, W. Parker, A. L. Powers, H. F. Quinlan, E. J. Richardson, H. Reed, G. L. Rundle, R. D. Ross, R. M. Reid, H. W. Robertson, A. G. Renwick, J. C. Rappold, Jr., A. G. Roesh, J. C. Schaeffer, W. A. Semel, A. Smith, L. S. Sweeney, H. L. Schelling, J. M. Shepherd, H. W. Sweigart, C. B. Story, W. C. Sheehy, W. F. Stone, D. L. Shea, A. E. Summers, R. J. Scofield, F. Siegel, L. W. Spraking, D. A. Stewart, J. E. Toot, C. A. Teague, E. J. Torey, W. L. Thompson, I. L. Van Schoick, T. M. Vannett, E. Weisbrod, Jr., C. F. Williams, J. Wohlfarth, F. R. Ward, J. L. Whitcomb, C. H. Winans, P. E. Wolfe, B. R. Wolcott, G. J. Waggoner, G. F. Wilcox, W. W. Ward, A. G. Weed, Jr.

NOT CALLED BACK.

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TO REGULATE THE PRICE OF MILK.

A committee from the Milk Producers' Union is to have a conference this morning with the members of the Milk Exchange. The Milk Producers' Union started out early in the Fall of last year with a declaration of war against all middlemen, whom they were to annihilate and than to take the milk business in this city and Brooklyn entirely into their own hands. Their scheme, however, did not develop as they had hoped it would, and this they connected themselves with an effort to fix the prices of milk. The members of the Exchange, however, took the ground that the supply of milk must regulate the business. While it is not definitely known what points the Union's committee want to discuss, it is supposed that the union desires to have the privilege of fixing the prices of milk in conjunction with the Milk Exchange.

THE WRONG LOCALITY.

In speaking of the arrest and punishment of several gamblers the other day, THE TIMES, through a typographical error, spoke of the game being carried on, at 203 East Seventy-second-street. The error is undoubtedly pardonable to all persons familiar with that very respectable locality, the number in question being the residence of Mr. H. Baremsky of the firm of Charles G. Davis & Co., a gentleman of most excellent reputation.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS.

Scratched twenty-eight years, Body covered with scaly psoriasis. Constant shedding of scales. Suffering endless and without relief. Scratched all the time. Physicians and the usual remedies useless. $260 thrown away. Cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a cost of $5. Skin now as clear and free from scales as a baby's. Cured Jan. 20, 1887. Cure permanent to date, Feb. 5, 1890.

CURED BY CUTICURA.



If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200 00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease ever again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, &c. I took.....and.....Sarsaparilla over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book, of Psoriasis, (picture No. 2, "How to Cure Skin Diseases,") but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Any one who reads this may write to me, and I will answer it.

Dennis Downing

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, Vt., Jan. 20, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Jan. 20, 1887, which remains complete and permanent to date.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, Vt., Feb. 5, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, with full directions for home treatment.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped, rough, red, and oily skin, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Foster, the woman who was knocked down and trampled to death by a wild cow at First-avenue and Eighteenth-street on the 9th of December last, the Board of Health yesterday revoked all outstanding permits for leading or driving cows through the streets, and ordered that on and after April 1 cows must be led only a quarter of a mile, and then only on the street or avenue nearest to and parallel with the river, except by special permit obtained in each case from the Health Department.

The letter of the Chinese Consul to Superintendent Murray, published in THE TIMES of Sunday, in which the aid of the police is invoked to protect Chinese laundrymen against the machinations of the Master Laundrymen's Association, was sent to the Board of Police by the superintendent that day, and after it had been read by the Commissioners, the chief clerk was directed to write to the Consul that the police would give the same protection to the Chinese that they gave to all other residents.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments from the subway lawyers on an appeal from Judge Andrews's decision refusing an injunction against the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control to restrain the making of a contract for subway construction with the Standard Subway Construction Company. The arguments were substantially the same as those made before Judge Andrews.

George Vollmer, twenty-six years old, the proprietor of a bakery at 1,974 Second-avenue, has been missing since Sunday, and the police are looking for him. He left home on Sunday and visited a number of friends, and then went to a physician in Broome-street, where he was examined for admission to a benefit association. He was well dressed, and is supposed to have had $60 with him when last seen.

A service for the associates of the Girls' Friendly Society was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The Right Rev. C. Cornelius Bishop of Nova Scotia, addressed the congregation on the need of constant exertion in the work of educating and purifying young girls who are deprived of the refining influences of home surroundings.

Mrs. Mary Giles, an Englishwoman of Irish parentage, thirty-five years old, while demented yesterday, ate pieces of liquor, cut off her left hand at the wrist when alone in her apartments on the top floor of the tenement house 1,488 Second-avenue. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died from loss of blood.

The design for a new badge to be worn by the Sergeants of Police was adopted by the Police Commissioners yesterday. The badge is of white metal, almost square in shape, and surmounted by an eagle's head. The words "Municipal Police" and the city arms appear on the face of the badge.

Elbert A. Brinkerhoff, receiver of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, will pay to the stockholders of the corporation a dividend of 80 per cent. on the capital stock of $200,000, by permission of Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court. The receiver has assets amounting to $213,000.

A lecture on "The Constitutional Position of the Northern and Southern States during the Civil War of 1861-'5," will be delivered by Mr. E. L. Hall, under the auspices of the Orient Association, at Adelphi Hall, Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, next Monday evening.

William Lane Booker, British Consul General in this city, sent a communication to Mayor Grant yesterday calling his attention to the International Exhibition which will be held on the Island of Jamaica in 1891. A large space has been reserved for American exhibits.

At the regular monthly meeting of the German Literary and Art Union in America at Saengerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, this evening, President Georg Jurascheck will read a paper on "The Apostrophe in German Poetry."

Charles W. Dayton, the President of the Harlem Democratic Club, will present two handsome steel engravings of Washington and Lincoln to the boys of Grammar School No. 68, in West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The election of Directors by the stockholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, yesterday, resulted in the choice of the following: H. C. Alleman, Stephen W. Fullerton, Grant B. Taylor, Eugene S. Ennson, Jesse Carll, L. G. Gadd, and A. H. Kellogg.

Prof. Thomas C. Bell, dramatic reader, will recite the Irish story of "The Shaneran" at the Friends' Seminary, corner of East Sixteenth-street and Rutherford-place to-morrow evening for the benefit of the library of the seminary.

The State Board of Health will meet at the Everett House at 11 A. M. to-day, in open session, and give further consideration to sewerage plans for White Plains and elsewhere. Dr. Lewis Balch, the Secretary, arrived at the hotel yesterday.

A jury in the Superior Court, before Judge Truax, yesterday gave Miss Emeline L. Fitch a verdict of $7,000 for injuries by being thrown from a car which struck the carelessness of the conductor on Feb. 13, 1889.

In the current number of the *Arena*, just out, Bishop J. L. Spalding of the Diocese of Peoria replies to Col. Ingersoll's article on "God in the Constitution," which appeared in a former issue of the *Arena*.

Among the passengers of the Inman steamship City of Berlin which arrived yesterday from Liverpool were Miss Curran Pope, Arthur E. Green, and the Rev. Pierre Mathieu.

The first annual ball of the Frank P. Troup Association will take place at Harlem Turn Hall, 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, to-morrow evening.

It was stated at the New-York Yacht Club's house last evening that George S. Scott has sold his steam yacht Stranger to a Western gentleman, to be used on the lakes.

"W. S."—As there are several civil service boards it will be necessary for you to designate which one you refer to.

"I. E. F."—Apply to the Secretary of the Bar Association, 7 West Twenty-ninth-street.

"A Reader."—You should consult a lawyer.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum elected these officers last night: President—The Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D.; First Vice President—Thomas Cassin; Second Vice President—P. F. Keany; Secretary—Joseph Carroll; Assistant Secretary—W. E. McDermot; Treasurer—John Cunnion; Directors—James H. Bruce, D. J. Byrne, John Flynn, Thomas Horan, James Cassidy, John McDermott, John H. Farrell, Bernard McCaffrey, George S. Cahill, Arthur McGorald, Thomas F. Houghton, Dr. Joseph A. Kene, John Delmar, John H. Newman, Thomas W. Hynes.

The trouble in the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, growing out of the action of opposing elements in the medical staff in electing two chiefs of staff, Dr. N. B. Sizer and Dr. George R. Fowler, was settled yesterday in the Supreme Court, when Justice Bartlett decided that Dr. Sizer had not been legally elected. There was not a quorum present, the court decided, when Dr. Sizer's election took place.

Gangs of men were at work on nearly all the main streets of Brooklyn yesterday, and by nightfall the thoroughfares had a very presentable appearance. Contractor Jones is making a strong bid for the $10,000 which Commissioner Adams has to spend before April 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

John A. O'Neill, who last week at Trenton tendered his resignation as Master Workman of the National Association of Operative Potters, withdrew it yesterday, owing to the unanimous vote of the Executive Board asking him to continue in office at least until the biennial meeting of the association next Fall.

The Township Committee of Raritan Township has organized and elected John W. Keough Chairman and Thomas S. R. Brown Treasurer. All the newly-elected township officers were duly sworn in yesterday and the bonds of Justice Warren and Constable Walling were approved.

Mrs. Margaretta Condell, one of Elizabeth's oldest inhabitants, was found dead in bed yesterday by her son, at her home, 81 Westfield-avenue. The County Physician gave the cause of death as heart failure. Mrs. Condell was eighty-three years old, and had lived in Elizabeth all her life.

City Attorney Bergen, ex-Congressman Clark, and Charles C. McBride have been appointed a committee by the Elizabeth Board of Trade to prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $250,000 to erect a public building at Elizabeth.

William Bond, who was arrested in East Orange Monday night for horse stealing, is one of the convicts who on the New-Jersey Court of Pardons has just released from State prison. He is accused of having stolen a horse from S. H. Bassenger of New-Providence.

The fourth regular meeting of the Outlook Club of Montclair will be held in Montclair Club Hall next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The topic for discussion is "Prohibition or What?" and it will be opened by E. J. Wheeler.

EXTRADITION WITH BRITAIN.

CRIMES WHICH COME UNDER THE TREATY PROCLAIMED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The convention supplementary to the tenth article of the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at Washington July 12, 1889, and ratifications exchanged at London March 11, 1890, was proclaimed to-day. By the terms of the supplementary convention the provisions of the tenth article of the original treaty are made applicable to the following additional crimes:

1. Manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
3. Embezzlement; larceny; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.
4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or Director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.
5. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
6. Rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping.
7. Burglary, housebreaking, or shopbreaking.
8. Piracy by the law of nations.
9. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
10. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this convention or in the aforesaid tenth article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

The convention further provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. No person surrendered under this convention shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previous to his extradition, nor shall he be triable or be tried for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than the offense for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

LONDON, March 25.—The new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be officially published to-night. The treaty will come into effect April 4 next.

EX-TREASURER BRIGGS FOUND.

BOSTON, March 25.—A *Globe* special from Dover, N. H., says: "George H. Briggs, the ex-Treasurer of the Dover Shoe Company, who fled to Montreal for protection at the time of that corporation's financial difficulties last February, has been found living in retirement at a hotel in Berwick, Me."

The dispatch also says the

PALO ALTO HORSES SOLD

ELECTIONEER'S STOCK BRINGS GOOD PRICES.

NOT MUCH DEMAND FOR THE GET OF THE SONS OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF TROTTING SIRES.

Senator Stanford sat on an old-fashioned cane-bottomed chair in the American Institute Building for six hours yesterday while the sale of a draft of horses from his Palo Alto farm was in progress. He was apparently the least interested of all the persons in attendance, and these numbered a couple of thousand. Before the sale he expressed himself as rather disappointed with the looks of his horses, the effect of their long and hard journey across the continent, a trip that had told heavily against their appearance. They averaged about fifty pounds less in weight than they should have done, in his opinion. Yet he believed them to be the best lot he had ever shipped to the East for sale.

After the day's sale he was the recipient of many congratulations upon the result. He was gratified, and well he might be, for the lot was only a clearing-out consignment—those left over after he had reserved for himself or sold the pick of a year's produce. The forty-four head sold brought a total of $60,920, an average of $1,384 54, including good and bad. There were but fourteen Electioneers in the lot, and these sold for $40,950, an average of $2,925 each, which is very high, as there were but two stallions in the consignment, the pair fetching $9,850. The best of the pair went to Leon Rapper for the sum of $6,000, or $5,750. The other was bought by Charles H. Kerner of this city, who just topped the bids of A. J. Welch of Hartford by $100, and so got the prize. Both colts are just coming two years old, so that the prices were good ones.

The Piedmonts were next in demand, four colts and three fillies by him selling for $9,285, an average of $1,326 43. No one seemed to want the Whips youngsters at any price, six selling for a total of $2,050, an average of but $341 66, though they were grandchildren of Electioneer. The two sired by Clay, another son of Electioneer, fetched $2,630, an average of $457 50.

Details of the day's sale are as follows:

Bay colt, foaled April 12, 1888, by Electioneer-Cecil, by General Benton; Jacob Ruppert, New-York City.....$5,750

Bay colt, foaled April 15, 1888, by Electioneer-Frolic, by Willis's Harry Clay; Charles H. Kerner, New-York City.....4,100

Bay filly, 4 years, by Electioneer-Lilia, by Sultan or Del Sur; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.....3,800

Bay filly, 4 years, by Electioneer-Clarabel, by Abdallah Star; Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn.....3,500

Bay filly, 4 years, by Electioneer-Cora, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Penn.....3,000

Bay filly, foaled March 9, 1888, by Piedmont-Flower Girl, by Electioneer; Jacob Ruppert.2,800

Bay filly, foaled April 15, 1888, by Electioneer-Aracon, by General Benton; Jacob Ruppert.2,800

Brown filly, foaled March 29, 1888, by Electioneer-Barbara Mand, by A. W. Richmond; J. Malcolm Forbes.....2,600

Bay filly, foaled May 3, 1888, by Electioneer-Dora, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....2,550

Bay filly, foaled March 29, 1888, by Electioneer-Cora, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) S. A. Browne & Co.....2,500

Brown filly, 3 years, by Electioneer-Cecelia, by Del Sur; S. A. Browne & Co.....2,350

Bay filly, 3 years, by Electioneer-Irene, by General Benton; B. M. Babcock, Binghamton, N. Y.....2,250

Bay filly, foaled March 10, 1888, by Electioneer-Ivy, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) H. J. Moorehead, North East, Penn.....2,150

Bay mare, 8 years, by Electioneer-Almeda Maid, by Whipple's Tambletonian; Robert Steel, Philadelphia.....1,900

Bay filly, 4 years, by Electioneer-Cecelia, by Del Sur; S. A. Browne & Co.....1,700

Chestnut colt, foaled April 23, 1888, by Piedmont-Elsie, by General Benton out of Mianie; J. J. Crawford, Belmont, Mass.....1,450

Chestnut mare, 5 years, by Piedmont-Gazelle, by Primrose; Robert Steel.....1,350

Florea, b. m., 8 years, by Piedmont-Flower Girl, by Electioneer; Smith, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y.....1,135

Bay mare, 5 years, by General Benton-Hattie C., by Electioneer; B. M. Babcock.....1,025

Chestnut colt, 3 years, by Piedmont-Irene, by Mohawk Chief; E. D. Morgan, Hempstead, L. I.....1,000

Bay colt, foaled May 28, 1888, by Clay-Edith Clark, by Clark Chief; L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortlandt, N. Y.....1,000

Isonomy, ch. c., 4 years, by Piedmont-Ivy, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) J. H. Baird, Bethel, Conn.....950

Bay filly, 3 years, by Ansel, son of Electioneer,) Addie, by Hazelrigg's Hambletonian Chief; T. J. Dolan, New-York City.....900

Bay filly, 3 years, by Clay-Fidelia, by Volunteer; Robert Steel.....850

Iasa, b. m., 6 years, by Eros, (son of Electioneer,) Ida, by General Benton; Robert Steel.....700

Chestnut filly, foaled April 26, 1888, by Piedmont-Adele, by General Benton; Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn.....650

Bay filly, 3 years, by Benton Frolic-Guess, by Electioneer; Thomas Richardson, New-York City.....610

Grey filly, 4 years, by Will Crocker-Julia, by Miller's St. Clair; E. D. Morgan.....500

Black colt, foaled March 17, 1888, by Clay-Elite, by Mohawk Chief; Russell & Hepburn, New-York City.....450

Bay filly, foaled May 8, 1888, by Whips-Lady Rhoades, by General Taylor; E. D. Keyes, Rutland, Vt.....420

Bay filly, foaled May 3, 1888, by Whips-Amrah, by Nutwood; Frank Clark, New-Haven, Conn.....410

Bay filly, foaled March 6, 1888, by Alfred-Belle, by Kentucky Prince; Robert Steel.....375

Bay filly, four years, by Ione-Belle, by Kentucky Prince; W. H. Lines, Rochester, N. Y.....360

Bay colt, foaled May 19, 1888, by Whips-Cassie, by Mohawk Chief; W. A. Braden, Newark, N. J.....360

Bay colt, foaled May 2, 1888, by Alfred-Daisy C., by The Moor; Lawson Valentine, New-York City.....350

Bay filly, 4 years, by Clay-Florida, by Robert E. Lee; Alexander Brown, jr., New-York City.....330

Bay filly, 4 years, by Alfred-Barnes, by Whipple's Hambletonian; J. T. Langford, Milton, Mass.....330

Chestnut filly, foaled April 2, 1888, by Whips-Kanista, by Robert E. Lee; Pettibone, Wyoming, Penn.....300

Bay filly, foaled March 20, 1888, by Whips-Florida, by Robert E. Lee; C. F. Sheehan, Springfield, Mass.....300

Bay colt, foaled May 16, 1888, by Whips-Camilla, by General Benton; Powell Brothers, Springborough, Penn.....260

Chestnut filly, 4 years, by Will Crocker-Ashland, by Ashland, (thoroughbred;) A. B. Miller, Pataluska, Ohio.....250

Chestnut filly, foaled April 21, 1888, by Benton Frolic-Blooming, by Messenger Duroc; John Craven, Yonkers, N. Y.....220

Bay filly, foaled March 23, 1888, by Nephew-Diana, by Don Victor, (thorough-bred;) W. J. Wheeler, St. Paris, Ohio.....195

Bay colt, foaled May 6, 1888, by Alfred-Amlet, by Fallis; M. Flynn, Plainfield, N. J.....190

PROPERTY OF OTHER OWNERS.

Fay, b. g., 11 years, by Electioneer-Mary, by Miller's St. Clair; Miller & Sibley.....$1,350

Mercedes, b. m., 11 years, by Electioneer-Ginery, by Paul's Abdallah, (in foal to Kentucky Prince;) C. W. Forbes, Sheffield, Mass.....825

Loretta, br. f., 4 years, by Kentucky Prince-Lastie, by Keteer's Hamilton Eashaw; J. S. Ferguson, city.....650

The sale of Senator Stanford's lot will be continued to-day, when 52 animals will be disposed of.



Every reader should bear in mind that the distinct claims made for this whiskey, and which its great popularity and universal use have proven, are absolute purity and superior power. It does not pretend to rank with the innumerable whiskies that are on the market, and the thousand concoctions which unscrupulous druggists seek to thrust upon their customers, but it maintains, as it has for years, its reputation as the only pure, uniform, and reliable whiskey in the market. Send for an illustrated book descriptive of its merits.

Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—The races here to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Semaphore won, with Regardless second and Miss Frances third. Time—1:24½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. School Girl won, with Olioquot second and Bonnie Annie third. Time—1:06½.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Fremont won, with Lucille second and Millionaire third. Time—0:54¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Cashier won, with Ballevio second and Harry Ireland third. Time—1:28¼.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 25.—The principal event at the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day was the race for the Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, at about five furlongs. It was won by Col. North's colt Simonian, by St. Simon-Garonne. "Mr. Abington's" colt Macuncas, by Uncas, was second and the Duke of Portland's filly Charm, by St. Simon, third. There were eleven starters. The last betting was 10 to 1 against Simonian, 5 to 2 against Macuncas, and 6 to 1 against Charm. Simonian won by a length and a half. There were five lengths between Macuncas and Charm.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Senator Gorman to-day introduced a joint resolution to authorize Commander Francis W. Mullan, U. S. Navy, to accept a gold medal presented to him by the Chilian Government as a memento of his presence with the headquarters of the Chilian Army at the battles of Chorrillos and Miraflores, for the purpose of observing the military and naval operations then going on between Chili and Peru.

The Secretary of War yesterday ordered First Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, now on leave at West Point, to duty as Military Attaché at the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. Lieut. Allen is conversant with the Russian language. He was born in Kentucky in 1858.

Chaplain Henry R. Hibben has been detached from the navy yard, Washington, April 30, and ordered to duty at New-York Navy Yard, May 1; Chaplain Donald McLeay has been detached from the navy yard, New-York, May 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames has been ordered to duty at the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Paymaster John McLovell to duty on board the iron-clads at Richmond, Va.

First Lieut. S. C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, who is now abroad on leave of absence, has been given foreign duty for six months. He will go first into Denmark.

First Lieut. Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery, has been ordered abroad on special military service, particularly in Italy. He is a native of Sicily.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, March 25—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the aggregate sales in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Trust	37	37	36½	36½	330
Am. T. & S. F.	37½	38½	37½	37½	13,970
Atlantic & Pac.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	80
Canada Southern	61	64¾	61	64¾	900
Canadian Pacific	73½	73½	72½	72½	100
Central Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
Ches. & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	460
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	59	59½	59	59½	450
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust	43	43½	42¾	42¾	8,525
Chi. & Alton	130½	130¾	130½	130¾	181
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,650
Chi. Bur. & Q.	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	3,200
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	68½	69	68¾	68¾	8,700
Chi. & R. I. & Pac.	94¼	94¼	93	93½	11,500
C., St. L. & P. pf.	50	50	45¾	45¾	225
Chi. & W. M.	73½	74	73½	73½	800
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	400
Colorado Coal	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	500
Col., H. V. & Tol.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	1,250
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	80½	81½	80½	81½	850
Consol. Gas Co.	96½	96½	96½	96½	150
Del. & Hudson	149	149	149	149	5
Del., L. & W.	139½	139½	136	136½	1,500
D., S. S. & A.	30½	30½	30½	30½	800
E. T., V. & Ga.	8½	9¾	8½	8½	114
East'n Gen. El. Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	880
Evans. & H.	109	109	109	109	200
Flint & P. M.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	300
*Gt. Northern pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	440
Illinois Central	115	115	115	115	300
Ill. Cen. & W.	30½	30½	30½	30½	800
*Kan. & O.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	800
L. E. & West.	17½	17½	17½	17½	675
L. E. & West. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	1,168
Lake Shore	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	5,000
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	3,385
Louis., N. A. & C.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42	5,540
Manhattan Con.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
Michigan Cen.	97½	97½	97½	97½	200
Missouri Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	8,040
*Nat. Lead Trust	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	1,225
Nash., C. & St. L.	102	102	102	102	40
N. J. Central	107	107	107	107	198
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	100
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	25¾	25½	25¾	25½	4,265
N. Y. & New Eng.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	100
N. Y. C. & St. L.	24½	24½	24½	24½	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	2,360
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	61	61	61	61	100
N. Y. S. & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	500
Northern Pac.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	440
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	500
Ohio & Miss.	20	20	20	20	100
Ohio, Ind. & W.	8	8	7¾	7¾	300
Ontario & West.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Oregon Imp.	47	47	47	47	5
Oregon S. L.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	25
Oregon & Trans.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	4,675
Phil. & Reading.	40	40	39¾	39¾	4,200
Phila. Gas.	63	63	63	63	100
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	60
Rich. & West P. T.	6	6	6	6	5
Rio Grande W. pf.	40	40	40	40	8
Rich. & W. P. T.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¼	599
St. P. & Dul. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	5
Southern Pac.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	510
St. L., Ark. & T.	3	3	3	3	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	66½	69	64¾	64¾	14,430
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	54¾	54¾	52½	53½	3,650
Tenn. Coal. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	30
Tex. Pac. L. T.	38	38½	38	38½	600
Texas Pacific.	20	20	19¾	19¾	225
Union Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	6,870
Wabash pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
Wabash pf.	28¾	28¾	26¾	26¾	800
Wheel. & L. E.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¼	2,400
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73	910
Wis. Central.	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	1,220
Total sales					123,862

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	$15,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	3,000
At. & P. 6s. F. Inc.	59	59	59	59	83,000
At. & Pacific 4s	74	74	74	74	10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	113	113	113	113	1,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr.	92	92	92	92	20,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	97¾	98	97¾	98	6,000
B., H. T. & W. 2s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Cairo, V. & C. 1st	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	1,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Canada So. 2d	98¾	98¾	98	98	2,000
Ches. & O. 6s	100	100	100	100	18,000
C., C. & W. 1st	108	108	108	108	5,000
C. & E. Ill. 6s	98	98	98	98	1,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	97¾	97	97	97	14,000
C., B. & Q. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	99¾	99¾	99	99	4,000
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	2,000
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cairo	90	90	89	89	14,000
Col. Coal 6s	108¼	109¼	108¼	109¼	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	76½	76½	76½	76½	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	23,000
Del. & L. R. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	6,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	106	106	106	106	10,000
Erie 2d gn.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	16,000
*Erie fd. 7s	132	132	132	132	2,000
Erie 3d	109	109	109	109	10,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	113	113	113	113	1,000
H. & T. C. 1st, r.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6,000
H. & T. C. 2d, m.	121	121	121	121	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
K. P. 1st, Den. ass.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10,000
Kan. & Texas 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
K. & T. 4s, w. i.	75	76	75¾	76	21,000
L. E. & W. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	10,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Long I. gen. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	11,000
L. & N. 1st, r.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	101¾	101¾	101	101	84,000
L. & N. 2d	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mex. N. 2d, inc. A.	51	51	51	51	2,500
Mex. N. 2d, inc. B.	11	11	11	11	2,500
Mich. C. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
M. & N. L. 1910	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	12,000
M., L. S. & W. ex. 2s	102	102	102	102	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, r.	116	116	116	116	10,000
Mo. Pacific 5s	112½	112½	112¼	112½	10,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	58¾	59	58¾	59	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. 7s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s	57	57	57	57	7,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	114	114¾	114	114	7,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111	111	111	8,000
Norfolk & W. 1st	115	115	115	115½	9,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	115	115	115	115	5,000
North. Pac. 2d	113	113	113	113	10,000
Northwest. 7s	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	10,000
O. & W. 1st, r. & s.	84	84	84	84	2,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s	125	125	125	125	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66	66	66	66	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	2,000
Rio G. W. 1st	72	72	72	72	33,000
Rock Island 1st, s. f.	125½	125½	125½	125½	5,000
Rock Island 6s	103	103	103	103¼	1,000
R. W. & O. con.	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s	78	78	78	78	2,000
St. L. & I. M. 2d	93½	93½	93½	93½	12,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	113	113	113	113	5,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
S. Paul Term. 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	29,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. ex.	88½	88½	88½	88¼	3,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
St. L. & I. M. con.	120	120	120	120	7,000
T. C. & I. 1st, R.	99¾	100	100	100	15,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	3,000
Tex. & N. O. con.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	23,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
Union Elev. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	4,000
Wabash 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Wabash 2d	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	3,000
Wabash deb. B.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	15,000
West Shore 4s	94	94	94	94	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	14,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	25,000
Total sales					$988,000

*Seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argenta	.14	.14	.14	.14	250
Bodie	.45	.45	.45	.45	50
Caledonia	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Choller	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	100
Comstock Tun.	.18	.18	.18	.18	100
Excelsior	.81	.81	.81	.81	100
El Cristo	1.45	1.50	1.40	1.45	800
Father de Smet	.40	.42	.40	.42	300
La Cresse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Julia	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Lewisville	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,500
Mutual S. & M.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Mexican	.48	.48	.48	.48	900
Navajo	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Ophir	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	100
Phœnix of Ari.	.88	.94	.88	.94	11,400
Sapphire	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Silver Creek	1.95	1.95	1.50	1.50	3,700
Savage	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Sutro Tunnel	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Standard	.19	.19	.19	.19	400
Union Consol	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Total sales					23,550

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F.	37¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	9,970
Am. Cot. Oil Certs.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	500
B., H. & E. new	¾	¾	¾	¾	1,000
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	5,710
Chicago Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	120
Con. Gas Co.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
Chi. Bur. & Q.	107½	107½	107½	107½	40
Canadian Pacific	72½	72½	72½	72½	100
Canada South	65	65	65	65	100
Central Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	200
Colorado Coal	48¾	49¾	46¾	46¾	200
C., C. C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	6,130
Chi. & N. W.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	220
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	1,800
Den. R. & R. W.	38½	38½	38½	38½	100
East Tenn.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Hocking Valley	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	210
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	860
Missouri Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¼	1,930
Manhattan Con.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	200
Nat. Lead Trust	18¼	18¼	18	18	1,260
N. Y. & N. E.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	450
North. Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	100
N. Y., O. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
N. J. Central	107	107	107	107	100
Oregon Trans.	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	560
Ohio & Miss.	20	20	20	20	100
Phil. & Reading.	40	40	39¾	39¾	1,200
Rich. & W. P. T.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	630
Sugar Ref. Co.	66¾	69	64¾	64¾	2,929
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	53	53	53	53	10
Union Pacific	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	1,260
Western Union	82	82	81¾	81¾	810
Wabash pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	250
Wheel. & L. E.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	500
W. & L. E. pf.	73	73	73	73	100
Total sales					39,380

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	84¾	85½	83¾	85½	424,000
Clearances					1,132,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada So. 1st	108½	108½	108¾	108¾	$1,000
D., D. & B. R. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
Erie 2d con.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	77½	78	77½	78	6,000
P. & R. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	25,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	10,000
West Shore 4s	105	105	105	105	1,000
Wabash 5s	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	4,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	5,000
Total sales					$74,000

The stock market was excessively dull and prices were generally lower. There was the absence of influential news, and the room traders took advantage of the dullness to hammer prices. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 2, and Canadian Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, each 2¾. *Declined*—Central Pacific, 2¾; Philadelphia Gas, 2; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1¾; Erie preferred, 1⅝; Rock Island and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, each 1¼; Columbus and Hocking Coal, 1⅛; Southern Pacific and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, each 1, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, and Texas Pacific Land Trust, each ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar was active and sold ex dividend. It declined 1¾ points. Other trust stocks were unchanged.

Money on call loaned at 3@4 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4 84 for 60-day bills and $4 87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 83¾@84, 83¾ for 60-day bills, $4 86@84 86½ for demand, $4 87@84 87¾ for cable transfers, and $4 81¾@84 82 for commercial. Continental was quiet and firm. Francs were quoted at 5.21⅞@5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾@94¾ and 95¾@95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $100,000 4½s registered at 122. In State securities $5,000 Alabama funded 4s sold at 107½@107¾ and $10,000 Georgia sold 7s at 102.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio and Mississippi seconds, 2; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern collateral trust 5s, 1⅞; Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlantic, Michigan Central 5s of 1931, and New-York and Northern 4s, each 1, and Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern firsts, 2; Chicago and Indiana Coal firsts, 1¾; Kansas Pacific, Denver firsts, consolidated 6s and Wabash Pittsburg, class B, 1¼; Rock Island firsts, 1, and Long Island general 4s and Northern Pacific seconds, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 84¾@84½. In mining stocks Freeland sold at $1 05 and Phœnix of Arizona at .88@.95@.90.

April coupons of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consolidated mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

Interest due April 1 on the second m

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD AND ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY PLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDEND8—5TH PAGE—2d col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—2d col.
ENGAGED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—5TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOTELS—6TH PAGE—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—5TH PAGE—2d col.
LOST AND FOUND—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—8TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—2d col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 8—CLOVER.
COLISEUM—At 8—BUFFALO BILL'S WILD HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND. Matinée—TAMING THE SHREW.
EDEN MUSEE—BELLA MACE—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE HEIR AT LAW.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HUGUENOTS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SEMIRAMIDE.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT and LECTURE.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

Have the majority of the Ways and Means Committee made up their minds to tax hides, or to leave them on the free list? This is one of the questions that vex the souls of the leather men and the Chicago butchers. Our Washington dispatches give such information as is available to aid in answering this conundrum, but it must be confessed that it is not very conclusive. When one cannot trust the accuracy of the statements made by members of the majority themselves, and when even Mr. MCKINLEY is reported by his intimates first as on one side and then as on the other of this question, it is clearly impossible to get at the exact truth. One thing only is certain, and that is that the majority do not as yet know their own minds. Two years ago it was a source of deep concern with the Republicans that they were not allowed to know in detail all that the Democratic majority had decided upon. It can hardly be very satisfactory to them to find that they are equally in the dark as to what their own party majority have decided upon. But they must admit that the committeemen are not wholly to blame when in their own number there is but one who can tell what has really been determined. The whole proceeding, in its chief features and in its details, is grotesque, and is also shameful. A worse exhibition of cupidity and incapacity combined has never been afforded in the history of the American Congress.

The coarse ruffians who hold the Government of Jersey City in their hands will presently discover that they cannot stop THE TIMES's exposure of their rascalities by the easy and cowardly device of arresting one of its reporters on a charge of criminal libel. This journal has been for some months engaged in the work of purifying the political atmosphere of Jersey City. There was need of it, for the thieves and gamblers and public plunderers of every sort have long been in control in that unfortunate city, and the local newspapers are their apologists and defenders, for reasons which can be easily guessed. THE TIMES never had any idea that these corrupt fellows would enjoy being skinned. That is not the nature of rogues. But we assure them that their feelings will be the very last consideration to influence us. They showed both their rage and their vindictiveness by serving the warrant at a late hour of the night, hoping to compel the reporter to pass the night in a cell. In that design they failed, and in their main purpose of silencing THE TIMES they will also fail. Our efforts to drive the Jersey City ring from the places they defile have been cordially supported by all the decent, honest, cleanly, and respectable citizens of that town. Strong heads are entertained that in the coming election our work will bear fruit, and the appointment of Police Commissioner FERRETT and his associates shows that they are apprehensive of the wrath to come.

The importers of glass and glassware of Boston must be of a most confiding and credulous disposition if they imagine that the heart of MCKINLEY can be touched by the fact that the taxes he proposes will increase the cost of wares in common use among people of moderate means by from 100 to 150 per cent. They have asked Representative ANDREW to make this statement to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, apparently with the hope that it may induce him to suggest a reduction in the proposed rates. It will do nothing of the sort. It will rather confirm him in the belief that he has done a "smart" thing. He wants to increase the cost of things in common use, because the men who manufacture these things in the United States are political friends of his, and the higher the cost to the consumer the higher the profits to them. What are the importers thinking of? Did they ever give any money to the Republican campaign fund? If not, have they any right to be heard in the Congress of the United States? Plainly not. Let them study the Republican gospel as revealed through BENJAMIN HARRISON and the apostles of the Ways and Means Committee: "Give your money in secret: and verily I say unto you that the party that pockets your money in secret will reward you openly!"

The action of the Treasury Department in regard to the immigration question at this port has been characterized by ill-considered haste. It was determined off-hand to terminate the contract with the State commission and abandon Castle Garden for Bedlow's Island. The National Government was to assume control on the 19th of April and a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent have been appointed. But it would take months to provide buildings and a proper landing place at Bedlow's Island, and it seems likely now that the plan of locating the immigrant depot there will be abandoned. Some agreement will have to be made for the continued use of Castle Garden, and even the services of the State commission can hardly be dispensed with altogether until more complete arrangements are made by the Federal authorities for the task which Secretary WINDOM seemed to think was to be assumed with so much ease. The matter will evidently have to be taken up with more deliberation than has yet been displayed.

The President's proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea for the purpose of killing fur seals and other animals is devoid of special significance, not only because its language is like last year's, but also because its issue is in routine pursuance of an act of the Fiftieth Congress requiring him to give such a warning annually. Since even last year's proclamation, which was the first under that act, was followed by a great irruption of poachers into the forbidden waters, there is still less likelihood that the current one will frighten them off. Like last year's, it is cautiously worded, prohibiting entrance into waters under the dominion of the United States without defining what these waters are, which is the point at issue. A more significant indication of the Government's purpose might perhaps be deduced from its lease of the Pribylov Islands for another twenty years at a much higher aggregate income were it not that a reduction in the number of seals allowed to be killed the first year under this new lease is very much such a provision as might be made if it were expected to divide the spoils of the season either with the poachers or somebody else. Premonitions of a settlement of the controversy with Great Britain on this subject have been repeatedly heard during several months, but unless they soon "pan out" into something practical the private sealers of Victoria will have started for their year's catch without waiting for the diplomats.

SHIRKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

In proposing to the Legislature to join with him in asking the Court of Appeals to pass upon the constitutionality of the Saxton Ballot bill, Gov. HILL seems to be seeking an easy way out of an awkward position. He says that certain of the provisions of the bill are believed by him to be "in violation of the State Constitution." Therefore he cannot "conscientiously approve" the measure in its present shape, and he cannot "consistently permit it to become a law" without his signature. But he has no "pride of opinion" in the matter, and will "cheerfully acquiesce" when convinced that his views are unsound. It may be inferred that he means by this that he would approve the bill if the Court of Appeals rendered an opinion to the effect that it was free from constitutional objections. This would enable him to retreat gracefully from the position which he has maintained so long and so obstinately. He seems to desire an opinion from both divisions of the court, and what his course would be in case of a disagreement of the Judges he does not indicate. It is possible that if one Judge were to hold the opinion which he has himself clung to so long, he would fail to be convinced that his "views are "unsound."

Both branches of the Legislature, instead of complying at once with the Governor's proposal, referred the matter to their Committees on Judiciary, which clearly indicates that they do not intend to seek the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the subject. The time would be short at best, for in a week from to-day the bill must become a law without the Governor's signature unless he shall have previously returned it to the Senate with his objections. The fact is that the majority in the Legislature have no reason for seeking a judicial opinion on their own account, for they have no doubt of the constitutionality of the measure. It has been passed by three Legislatures in substantially its present form, so far as any constitutional question is concerned, and the Governor has stated his objections to its main features in two vetoes and two regular messages. There is no new question. The Legislature and its committees have over and over again considered the constitutional questions and the Governor's objections and have found no reason in them for not enacting the measure. They have no doubts to settle; why should they call upon the Court of Appeals for advice upon what they have already done?

The Legislature has taken the responsibility so far as it is concerned, and the majority of its members are evidently quite willing to bear it. The Governor cannot escape his share. If he is in doubt he has plenty of opportunity of obtaining advice. If he is not in doubt, why should he call upon the Legislature to get the Court of Appeals to advise him? But there is not the least reason for assuming that he acted in good faith in submitting his proposition to the Legislature. He must have felt sure that it would not be accepted, and he must also have known that his plan was impracticable. To get the Court of Appeals together, to get the subject before it in any shape for consideration, and to get a formal opinion announced, would not be practicable between now and next Wednesday, and if it were attempted, the result would be a recall of the bill to prevent its becoming a law or to save it from veto, and then there would be the chance for delay and new discussion, which the Governor would prefer to facing his duty. He is simply trying to shirk the responsibility which now confronts him and him alone, and his message is evidently a trick to get some of it back upon the Legislature. He wants to make a show of offering to come around if the highest tribunal of the State says he is in the wrong, so that he may accuse the Legislature of not giving him a chance. When he vetoes the bill he will make much of this offer and use it as an excuse for adhering to his views, trying to throw the blame upon the Legislature. The scheme will hardly work. The Governor is too well known and his methods have become too familiar for anybody to be hoodwinked.

The Governor has been brought after a long contest into a corner where the responsibility of defeating ballot reform or of giving it effect in accordance with the unmistakable public demand directly confronts him. He is casting about for a loophole of escape, but none is open. It would be weak and foolish for the Legislature to come to his rescue, because the duty that remains is his and his alone. There is good ground for believing that his constitutional objections to the Saxton bill are a sham. Two years ago they were very sweeping, and since then they have dwindled down to three objections to the exclusively official ballot, which he stated in his last annual message. These were extremely flimsy. Last year's veto contained many objections that had nothing to do with the Constitution. The fact is that the Governor is reduced to a desperate extremity and has not the courage and manliness to acknowledge his errors. In taking his last stand on undefined constitutional objections he occupies a shaky ground, for he is not responsible for the constitutionality of legislative measures, and can consistently with his duty yield to the judgment of the Legislature upon that point and leave the final decision to the courts, to which it belongs. If he gives up all other ground of objection he may as well let the bill become a law, although he is not fully converted to belief in its wisdom and efficacy. If he is determined not to approve it he should be compelled to face the consequences.

TAMMANY AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A Macedonian cry may now well go forth from Tammany Hall to Mr. RICHARD CROKER, overseas. In spite of his temporary disability, Mr. CROKER is commonly supposed to be possessed of a sounder judgment than all his colleagues whom he has left behind when they are in the full possession of their faculties. It is he who was mainly instrumental in persuading a considerable part of the public that the new Tammany was different from the old Tammany, that it had more respect for decent opinion, and was less willing to outrage it, and in these days of darkness anybody who can put a better face on Tammany Hall will be more than welcome in the councils of that body.

All the same it is hard to see what Mr. CROKER can do, or what any other advocate could do, in the face of such an astonishing presentment as the Grand Jury has just made of the conduct of the Sheriff's office, both in the hands of the late Tammany Sheriff, at present a Tammany Mayor, and in the hands of the present Sheriff, now under conviction of a conspiracy to rid himself of his wife for the purpose of legalizing an adulterous intrigue which he has been carrying on for years. The Grand Jury does not represent the Republicans or the County Democracy. It represents very fairly the decent citizenship of New-York, and it has no politics. Nevertheless, the denunciation it has made of the management of the Sheriff's office by the latest two of the Tammany incumbents of that office would be regarded as uncommonly severe if it appeared in the platform of a municipal faction hostile to Tammany, and would in that case be dismissed by many worthy citizens as a rhetorical exaggeration of the facts. Unhappily, every statement made in the presentment unfavorable to the administrations of GRANT and FLACK is fully warranted by evidence accessible to the public, and no citizen who has followed this evidence as it has been given can say that the denunciation is undeserved. In fact, such attempt as has been made to meet the exposure has been in effect a confession, since it has been confined to imputing motives to the exposers and investigators. It recalls the old brief, "No case. Abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

The most plausible excuse which the Sheriffs inculpated can make for themselves is that they did not make the "system" of which they were the beneficiaries, but found it in operation. This is true, but to make it the whole truth it requires to be added that they did not make any effective effort to reform it in any particular, but confined their efforts to "working it for all it was worth." When a man desires to be made ruler over many things, it should suffice, in order to defeat his aspirations, to show that he has been conspicuously unfaithful over a few things. And such a showing the Grand Jury very conclusively makes concerning the administration of the Sheriff's office by Tammany, whether it has been administered by FLACK or by GRANT.

For some of their misdeeds the Board of Estimate must share the responsibility. That body is supposed to be a check upon profuse or extravagant expenditure by any of the municipal departments. Yet it has annually fixed the proper price of carrying a prisoner from the Tombs to the Court House and back again at $1 50, a sum which would suffice to transport him even in the luxury of a New-York hack, whereas, as a matter of fact, the prisoners are transported in batches of from twenty to forty in vans. It is likely that $10 a day would fully cover the cost to the Sheriff of transporting these prisoners, whereas the allowance made to him last year on account of it was $16,648 50. It will be seen that a very few jobs like this are alone required to enable the Sheriff to amass, during his term of office, what has been well described as an immodest competence. It will be seen also that the enormity of the charge should have been as obvious to the Board of Estimate as to the Grand Jury, having the same facts before it. Yet this item, monstrous as in itself it is, is one of the least grave of the counts in the moral indictment of the Tammany Sheriff which the presentment constitutes.

Nobody can go through this presentment without seeing that its conclusions are warranted by its facts, and without recognizing that they are such conclusions as would lead a sensitive man to seclude himself from the gaze of an outraged society, instead of putting himself more conspicuously in view as a candidate for still higher offices. The "system" of the Sheriff's office seems to have been successful in dodging the Penal Code. The subordinates do the dirty work and the Sheriff gets his share of the proceeds. Some of this dirty work seems to be actually unlawful, and of all of it the conclusion of the Grand Jury is justified that "in order that a Deputy Sheriff may realize any substantial pecuniary advantages by reason of his official position, it is almost compulsory upon him to commit criminal acts—certainly to lay aside all idea of honor and integrity." The conclusion of the jury as to the order of arrest clerk, is that "by reason of this juggling and passing of the booty, when it reaches the final possessor, that individual is able to establish his innocence of any positive knowledge of its tainted source," and this conclusion seems to be equally applicable to the Sheriff. That is to say, for the successful operation of the "system" he must be a man who, instead of keeping his eyes wide open for abuses in his own office, keeps them tight shut. Such a man does not seem likely to be a very efficient Mayor of the city, nor is the faction he represents likely to be commended by his acts to the public confidence.

THE SILVER TANGLE.

It is to be assumed that Mr. WINDOM knows what is going on in Congress, and is able to form some accurate forecast of legislation on the silver question, because he has taken upon himself to be the Administration, not simply to represent, but to constitute it, so far as this question is concerned. His position is a trying one. Doubtless it has its honors. It is no small credit, under ordinary circumstances, to the Finance Minister of a great Government like that of the United States that he should be left to his own discretion, almost without consultation and entirely without guidance from the head of the Government, to formulate a policy on so important a matter, to present it to Congress, to follow it through the committees, to accept or reject amendments, and in every way to shape so far as possible the action of the National Legislature. The honors of such a position would be greater if it could be supposed by the most credulous that the President has any ideas of his own, and that he was not simply dodging a duty for which he feels himself peculiarly unequipped. If Mr. WINDOM succeeds in doing anything, the praise must be his; but, on the other hand, if he fail, Mr. HARRISON may wash his hands of the business and throw the blame on the Secretary of the Treasury.

This fact rather lessens the attractiveness of Mr. WINDOM's position, and makes the advantages he may gather from it somewhat dubious. Moreover, there is the drawback that the work he has on hand is of an extremely ticklish character, and the assumption with which we started, that he knows what is going on and what will come of it, may be a very violent one. So far as we are able, from an outsider's point of view, to discern, the Secretary's bill has practically been shelved in the Senate, while the House committee has adopted it with certain amendments, said by his friends to be of no serious importance, but the exact effect of which it is difficult to calculate with accuracy. One of these amendments, as interpreted by the Secretary's friends, requires the Treasury to open the mints to free coinage so long as the price of silver in the market is $1 for 371 grains, that is, so long as the metal in a standard silver dollar is worth $1. This may be safe enough. It probably is adequate to prevent any conspiracy by which the price of silver could be forced up to that point for the purpose of securing free coinage. But it is plain that it will not be without embarrassment to have the mints opened and closed again at intervals determined by the price of silver. However, if we concede that there is no more harm to be expected from the amendment than the Secretary is said to think, we have still the original bill with all its dangers and all its defects, and if there were any prospect that it would become a law, this would be a situation not without gravity.

We are inclined to think, however, that there is no such prospect. We are not prepared to say that the Secretary is engaged in simply barring the way to what he considers worse legislation than his own proposition, and that it is with that understanding that the President is giving him a free hand, but we find it hard to see any other outcome from his policy, and we frankly admit that that is the only outcome that would not, in our judgment, be to him discreditable to the point of disgrace. With his convictions as to the danger of this Government being forced to adopt a silver basis for its currency, he would be entirely justified, in our opinion, in the tactics we have suggested. But he would not be justified in pressing his own bill if he thought that it would become a law, because it would inevitably compel the Government to adopt precisely the basis he considers so evil. Nor would he be justified in putting his bill in such a shape in Congress that he might have to approve of a "compromise" by which the present rate of coinage would be doubled, for that also would have the same effect. He is in honor bound, as is the President, to hold the Administration free to use the veto power to prevent any such result. It may be the greatest service the Administration can render the country, and nothing should be put in its way.

THE "BIG FOURS" PROFITS.

The advertising columns of the London newspapers have recently given to the public some interesting statements about the profits of the slaughterers of cattle and shippers of dressed beef in Chicago. These statements are official, as they were taken from the books of one of the four great firms that have controlled the slaughtering and shipping business for several years. But it should not be overlooked that they are not exactly in harmony with the gloomy testimony given some months ago before a committee of the United States Senate by certain persons representing two or three of the controlling firms.

The Vest committee was trying to find out why the cost of beef to the consumer had been kept up while the selling price of Western cattle had been falling 50 per cent. It will be recalled that at first the well-known leading members of the four firms commonly called "The Big Four," doing business in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City, would not condescend to obey the committee's subpœnas, and that after a long delay some of them consented to testify. Their testimony did not show that the profits of their business were large enough to attract new capital. There were elaborate calculations designed to show that the margin was very small. Any one who heard the testimony without having first acquired any knowledge of the condition of the industry might have been induced to believe that these witnesses really did not care to continue in a business that yielded so little profit, but could not get out of it without suffering heavy loss.

One of the four controlling organizations was the corporation known as GEORGE H. HAMMOND & Co., which had slaughter houses and packing houses at Hammond, Ind., twenty miles from Chicago, and at Omaha, Neb., and was engaged in shipping dressed beef to cities in this country and to England. This company has very recently been transformed into an English limited liability company. That is, the property has been sold to English promoters or an English syndicate, and the new company's securities have been placed on the London market, as many American breweries have been sold to English investors in the last two years. The shares of the new company were offered in London on the 6th inst. and they appear to have been taken without delay. The transaction was explained in long advertisements, which set forth the extent of the business acquired and the profits of the same.

The American company had a capital of $2,475,000, as stated by the Chicago *Tribune*. This has been inflated in the English company to $6,400,000, consisting of $1,700,000 in 6 per cent. mortgage debentures, $2,350,000 in 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares, and $2,350,000 in ordinary shares. The prospectus undertakes to show that the new company can pay 6 per cent. on the debentures, 8 per cent. on the preferred shares, and even 16 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and still have a surplus of more than $70,000. This showing is based upon a statement of the American company's profits for the last three years, taken from the books by the new company's auditors, PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co. of London.

This statement is that the profits for these years were respectively, $540,212, $626,062, and $715,666. It will be seen that the profits of the last year were about 29 per cent. on the capital stock. "There are various contracts connected with the businesses as going concerns," says the prospectus, "which from the nature of the business it might be injudicious to publish." It is not probable that this refers to any agreement for the suppression of competition, although it may suggest such an agreement to the American reader familiar with the manner in which the industry has been carried on.

The fact that one of the four firms known as "The Big Four" made last year profits equal to 29 per cent. on its capital stock—which may or may not have been all paid in—will not fail to be interesting to the committee that has been taking testimony concerning the industry, and to the cattle growers who have so loudly complained of the low prices paid by "The Big Four" for their cattle. There is no reason to believe that this company has been more fortunate than its associates in the business.

It has been amply demonstrated that the enlargement of the locks on the State canals adds largely to their capacity and usefulness, and the work has gone so far that it ought by all means to be carried to completion. A bill appropriating $500,000 for the purpose passed the Senate some time ago and was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday after an unusually vigorous opposition. Little concealment was made of the fact that this opposition is in the interest of the railroads, for some of the opponents went so far as to contend that the canals have outlived their usefulness and ought to be abandoned altogether. But the statistics of canal transportation show that the city of New-York still owes a large share of its commercial supremacy to them. Without their aid it could by no means maintain its position in the exportation of grain. During the season of navigation they bring more Western grain to this port than all the railroads, and they perform an essential service in regulating the charges for this kind of traffic on the railroads themselves. The rates are always lower during the open season, and without the canals the railroads could, without loss to themselves, divert a large share of the grain traffic to Philadelphia and Baltimore by maintaining higher rates. It is undoubtedly for the interest of the States to maintain the canals and to continue the policy of increasing their efficiency as a factor in commerce.

It is pointed out by the Philadelphia *Press* that the independent refiners have been more active than the Sugar Trust in opposing the proposed changes in the duties on sugar. But why should the Trust appear as a prominent opponent of the new schedule so long as its interests are served by the so-called independent refiners of Philadelphia, and even by the *Press* itself? We find the *Press* trying to convince the committee that the dividing line between the lower duty and the higher duty should not be moved up from No. 13 of the Dutch color standard to No. 16, although the reason given by the committee for this change was that it would permit the importation of certain low-grade yellow sugars that might be sold directly to consumers, who would thus, so far as sugar of a poor quality is concerned, escape the exactions of a combination of refiners. The *Press* also urges that the refiners—and, of course, the Trust—should have more protection than the committee has given them, on the ground that "the profits of refining have been slender enough for a year past." This won't do. If the profits have been so "slender," how has the Sugar Trust been able even in the last quarter to pay dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. on a capital stock known to be watered three for one? The Trust has just made affidavit to a court that its profits justify the payment of the quarterly dividend declared two or three days ago. And it is well known that the independent refiners of Philadelphia have made very large profits by selling sugar peacefully at a price only one-eighth of a cent lower than the Trust's price.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA IN HARLEM.

Grand opera in German was given last night at the Harlem Opera House by the Metropolitan Opera House company, Walter Damrosch being the conductor. Seldom if ever has grand opera been heard before on this island in the same high latitude. Mr. Hammerstein's venture is necessarily experimental, but the size of the audience called out last evening demonstrated the wisdom of making it. The house was literally crowded, not a seat being vacant up stairs or down. It was, moreover, an audience accustomed to hearing grand opera. Evening dress prevailed, and many carriages stood at the doors.

The opera given was "Norma," with Mme. Lehman, Paul Kalisch, Ida Klein, Emmy Miron, and Conrad Behrens in the cast. Each scene ended with recalls, and at the end of the opera there were three of them, Lehman being called out twice. The applause was often tumultuous.

When Mr. Hammerstein opened his attractive theatre last Autumn, sceptical critics of his enterprise were not wanting, and some of them were decidedly pessimistic. The season is now far advanced, and the result of it shows that entertainments of the best artistic quality and highest prices have drawn the fullest houses. Such engagements as Booth and Modjeska, Jefferson and Florence, and the Kendals have invariably drawn crowds. The Kendals particularly, to drop into the technical language of the theatrical business, "played to standing room only" every night. This success is evidently to be repeated by the opera engagement this week.

MR. REICHMANN'S CONCERT.

At Steinway Hall last evening a very pleasant entertainment was given by three men of talent—Theodore Reichmann, baritone; Franz Wilczek, violinist, and Max Spicker, composer and accompanist. Mr. Reichmann has won for himself the warm regard of this public, which accepted the fact of his European reputation with great calmness, and forthwith proceeded to judge of him with independence and with happy results. His admirable work during the German opera season firmly established the fact that he was a very valuable acquisition to the list of local favorites, and it was not a matter of wonder that he was greeted last evening by a large and friendly audience.

His style is, perhaps, a little too sentimental in lieder singing, but its beauties more than atone for its faults. His singing last evening was heard to great advantage in songs by Schumann, Schubert, Loewe, Brahms, and Spicker. The two songs by Mr. Spicker, "Frühlingstraum" and "O schneller, mein Ross," proved to be really lovely compositions, worthy of a place in a programme embracing works by the princes of song writers. The audience was not slow to recognize their merit and to warmly applaud the composer, who played their accompaniments, as he did those of the other songs, with most delightful taste and feeling. Mr. Wilczek, who is a violinist of much ability, played Vieuxtemps's "Fantaisie Caprice," Paganini's "Witches' Dance," and Sarasate's "Zapateado," the last being given as an encore number.

CHICKERING HALL.

The fourth and last concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club was given at Chickering Hall last evening in the presence of a large and well-disposed audience. The programme was one of no small interest and merit. The opening number was Schubert's delightful string quartet in A minor, Opus 29, which was played by Messrs. Richard Arnold, first violin; Sebastian Laendner, second; F. Hemmann, viola, and C. Hemmann, cello. Mrs. Ida Bond Young sang an aria from Mozart's "Tito" and songs by Cobb and Bourgeois. Eugene Weiner played a concertstück for flute composed for him by Heinrich Hofmann, and the club closed the entertainment with Ludwig Spohr's sextet, Opus 140.

The quartet was tolerably well played, though somewhat marred by Mr. Arnold's dryness of style. Mrs. Young's singing was exceedingly amateurish, and was frequently out of tune. There does not appear to be any special reason why she should expect the public to listen to her, and it probably will not do so again, if it has sufficient warning of her approach. She accepted an encore last evening with considerable celerity.

THE DELSARTE MATINEE.

The annual Delsarte matinée of Mrs. Genevieve Stebbins Thompson attracted the usual large assemblage of ladies at the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday. The programme was not particularly new, but the entertainment was thoroughly artistic and enjoyable. Mrs. Thompson's illustrations of "Delsarte gymnastics" were perhaps interesting more as an exhibition of her own grace and ingenuity than as proof of the value of any particular system of art culture. Her statue poses and her pantomimic illustrations of Collins's Ode were all greatly admired, and her execution of a Greek dance suggested to her by ancient mural pictures was a charming example of plastic grace. Miss Mary Thompson delivered an address on the speaking voice and recited the Queen's confession to Constance from "In a Balcony." Good piano music was contributed by Miss Eugenie Simonson.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The members of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn are preparing themselves to listen intelligently to Wagner's "Parsifal" on Monday night. Last evening they heard Mr. Albert Ross Parsons, President of the Music Teachers' National Association, deliver his lecture on the music-drama. They have exhausted the visible supply of English translations of Hans von Wolzogen's "Key to Wagner," and they have ordered for themselves 1,000 copies of John P. Jackson's translation of the poem. Next Monday night is going to be a great one for Brooklyn, and the Seidl Society will probably reap a rich reward for its earnest labors in behalf of Wagner's music.

Mme. Adelina Patti, whose name is synonymous with the greatest delight that can possibly be given by vocalism pure and simple, will make her reappearance here this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, singing in Rossini's "Semiramide." It is unnecessary to add anything to this announcement.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE EFFECTS OF THE DECISION.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court yesterday in the "Granger railroad cases" involves the constitutionality of the States exercising a rate-making power. It is everywhere regarded as a most important decision. Railroad Commissioner Becker had this comment to make on the decision when asked about the matter:

"While I am not fully informed as to the points on which the Judges ruled, I am of the opinion that the point in this matter has never been properly presented before any tribunal. This commission has never gone extensively into the making of railroad rates, believing that this was not its business nor the purpose for which it was created. If the point is on the constitutionality of the entire principle of making and determining just and reasonable rates, the decision will be far-reaching in its results, and will meet with particular emphasis on the State of Iowa. On the other hand, if the point is made on the taking of property without due process of law, it must be remembered that it is difficult to determine what are just and reasonable rates.

"Judge Brewer, in his now celebrated decision, held that railroad companies were entitled, first, to a rate which would pay operating expenses; second, a rate which would pay interest on its bonds, and third, a rate which would pay a fair dividend. Now let us see how this may be made to operate. A railroad, by paying immense salaries to its officers, may make its operating expenses whatever it pleases; it issues as many bonds as it can get floated, and accordingly can absorb an enormous amount of capital in interest, and, third, it can pay a dividend on fictitious or watered stock to take up the rest of the money, so that by combination of these plans it may keep its rates always at a maximum and yet be within the law.

"The principle involved here, it seems to me, has never been properly presented. It is, briefly, that my property and your property are as much entitled to these privileges as that of a railroad company. There is no living man who is protected in the chartering of a rate that will allow him the same privileges as if his capital was that of a railroad company. Here is a point that may come up before the courts, for this matter will never rest until every possible phase of it has been touched."

RATES FROM THE SEABOARD.

Representatives of the Trunk Lines, the roads of the Central Traffic Association, the Northwestern lines west of Chicago, and the Lake lines via Lake Superior ports met again yesterday at the offices of the Trunk Line Association, 346 Broadway, to formulate rates from seaboard cities to St. Paul and Minneapolis which shall be fair to all the lines. There were about forty gentlemen present. Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association presided. Directly after convening the matter was referred to a sub-committee. They debated until late in the afternoon, when they reported to the full meeting.

There were seven distinct sets of rates, and the whole subject was narrowed down to one difference. The rates from New-York to St. Paul, via Chicago and Milwaukee, are 10 cents higher on first-class down to 3 cents on sixth class than by the routes via Lake Superior ports. These the lines via Chicago and Milwaukee think are too high. But the routes via Lake Superior ports declined to concede anything further. They were willing, however, that the question should be arbitrated, and for that purpose another meeting will be held today. Only west-bound rates are in dispute, and the articles involved are mainly classified, including lumber, salt, cement, and coal. Iron is not included. The meeting was a very amicable one.

MR. TUTTLE'S SUCCESSOR.

At the meeting of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association which is to be held to-day, it is probable that the names of several gentlemen will be considered with a view to selecting a successor to Lucius Tuttle, the Chairman of the committee, who recently resigned to accept a position with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. It is doubtful, however, if any appointment is made for some days. The salary of the position is $10,000 a year. It is understood that several gentlemen have offered their services.

The committee will also consider a motion to favorably consider applications for reduced rates only from organizations having recognized and permanent existence, disregarding those for excursion parties to be made up after a rate has been authorized.

ONLY FIVE MILES LONG

WHEELING, West Va., March 25.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company has definitely concluded to build its line from Martin's Ferry, Ohio, to Bellair, Ohio, along the river front of Belmont County, opposite this city, and the contract has been closed. The extension is only five miles long, but the estimated cost is $452,000, of which $200,000 is for right of way. The hills come close down to the river, and as there are now two railroads and a county road along the narrow strip of bottom, the construction of another line will be very difficult.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Union Pacific Railway Company's February statement (preliminary) shows gross earnings for the entire system of $2,375,774, an increase of $246,715 over those for the corresponding month last year, and net earnings of $671,513, an increase of $8,021. The expenses increased $208,694. The net earnings for January and February were $865,917, a decrease of $285,574 from those of the corresponding period in 1889.

The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday in Philadelphia. The old board was re-elected without opposition, as follows: George B. Roberts, Wistar Morris, Alexander M. Fox, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, William L. Elkins, H. H. Houston, A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Griscom, B. B. Comegys, Amos R. Little, and W. H. Barnes.

The statement of business of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for February, as compared with the same month last year, shows gross earnings, $218,518 49, an increase of $7,744 50; expenses, $98,607 75; increase, $4,116 80; net earnings, $23,510 71; increase, $3,628 70.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) Board of Trade has approved of the plan to abolish the dangerous grade crossings in that city, and for the elevation of the railroad tracks.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will begin in Washington to-day an inquiry into freight rates on food products from points West to the seaboard.

The gross earnings of the New-York and New-England for February were $399,005, an increase of $13,292.

NEIL BURGESS SURPRISED.

Neil Burgess was the victim of a very pleasant surprise last evening. When the curtain had fallen on the third act of "The County Fair" at the Union Square Theatre, Manager J. M. Hill appeared and introduced Roundsman Egan of the Central Park Mounted Police, who, on behalf of his brother officers, presented Mr. Burgess with an elegant floral horseshoe and a beautiful riding whip. Mr. Burgess, who daily rides Cold Molasses in the Park, had come to the

MERCENARY AND CORRUPT

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ABUSES CLEARLY DEFINED.

THE GRAND JURY PRONOUNCES THE EXISTING SYSTEM TAINTED, SLOVENLY, AND WHOLLY INDECENT — AN APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR REMEDIES.

After finding during the past two weeks eight indictments against an equal number of Tammany gentlemen connected with the Sheriff's office for bribery, extortion, and petit larceny, the Grand Jury paid its further respects to that office by handing up to Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday a scathing presentment. In it no mild language is used, but in strong terms the evils there existing are depicted and the necessity of prompt action commended upon.

It was about noontime when the Grand Jury filed into Part I. of the General Sessions, and the usual batch of indictments was handed up. Then turning to the court, Foreman John Harsen Rhoades, the President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, said:

"Your Honor, the Grand Jury have a presentment to make, and in presenting it it has been their aim to make it as brief as possible, but the wide range of the inquiry has been such that of necessity it is longer than they could wish, in order to cover the whole facts in the case.

"I am instructed by the Grand Jury to say that this presentment relates to the Sheriff's office of the city of New-York, and that in the investigation which has taken place not one single element of redeeming character has appeared before this Grand Jury. The entire history of this case shows one black record of violated law, tardy justice, forced settlements, and of corruption and bribery.

"The Grand Jury feel, Sir, that it is no longer a question of what ought to be done, but that something must be done to stop these existing evils; that new investigations and indictments will not answer; but unless honest men are appointed to office, and unless the laws relating to the management of the Sheriff's office or the appointments of the Sheriff and his subordinates are changed all efforts will be useless.

"The Grand Jury request that you will have a copy of this presentment sent to the Governor of the State and to the Legislature, in order that speedy action may be taken to remedy these abuses. As the matter now stands, the Sheriff's office is a standing disgrace to the city of New-York and the age in which we live."

Judge Fitzgerald replied to the foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury that their request would be attended to. He thanked the Grand Jury for their active work, and expressed the hope that their action might result in the advantage to be desired for the good government of the city and county.

THE PRESENTMENT.

The presentment is as follows:

During the present term the Grand Jury have entered upon an investigation into certain charges brought to their attention concerning the administration of affairs of the office of the Sheriff of this county and of the county jail under his charge. They have examined many witnesses, and upon their testimony already adduced have presented indictments for certain specific offenses. While the investigation is not yet completed, the Grand Jury deem it their duty, without further delay, to bring to the attention of this court the facts hereinafter set forth, that action may be had toward a speedy remedy of the scandalous abuses proved by the testimony to exist.

A proper conduct of the affairs of the Sheriff's office is of the highest concern to the community. It functions affect every citizen alike. It is so closely related to the judicial branch of Government that its corruption taints the administration of justice itself.

During the past five years, aside from the other sources of the Sheriff's revenue, the county has paid to him the sum of $217,251 84 as fees and compensation for services rendered by him on behalf of the county, as follows: 1885, $41,249 33; 1886, $34,903; 1887, $36,606 29; 1888, $44,738 15; 1889, $49,555 07.

During the same period the city has expended for the support of prisoners confined in Ludlow-Street Jail, on process, the sum of $43,304 71, as follows: 1885, $13,000; 1886, $8,193 20; 1887, $8,016 84; 1888, $7,179 44; 1889, $7,915 83.

The fees of the Sheriff for the performance of services in behalf of the county are fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yearly, except in those cases where provision is made by the general laws of the State. Among others, the following are the rates still existing:

For conveying prisoners from the City Prison to the penitentiary, to the House of Refuge, and the County of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to prison from said courts, per capita, $1 50.

For filing returns of criminal convictions with the Secretary of State, per capita, 30 cents.

For summoning jurors according to law, per capita, 25 cents.

The Grand Jury are of the opinion that these rates are entirely out of proportion to the value of the services rendered. The conveyance of prisoners from the City Prison to the criminal courts consists in carrying them a distance of a quarter of a mile, and they are brought down in the prison vans, in loads of from twenty to forty. During the year 1889 the sum of $16,648 50 was paid for this service and for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary and other penal institutions.

In the same year $15,560 70 was paid for reporting criminal convictions, requiring clerical labor of of the most ordinary character, and $3,797 25 for summoning jurors. The annual appropriations by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have been as follows:

Year.	Fees.	Supporting Prisoners in County Jail.
1885	$30,000	$12,000
1886	35,000	10,000
1887	35,000	10,000
1888	42,900	10,000
1889	42,900	10,000

AUCTIONEERS' FEES.

The Grand Jury have thoroughly examined the system under which auctions required by law to be conducted by the Sheriff are at the present time managed and of the system formerly in vogue, and while it appears that these sales are less liable to criticism now than in former years, yet the present method is highly censurable. By the system now followed, which was instituted about three years ago, professedly to reform then existing abuses, the Sheriff intrusts these sales to a firm of auctioneers upon an understanding that they are to be compensated for their services according to the pleasure of the attorneys representing the litigants in whose favor the executions are issued, and in consideration of procuring the sales shall divide their commissions with the Sheriff.

After the sale the Sheriff or Deputy acting in the particular case receives from the auctioneer an account of the proceeds of the sale, and the plaintiff attorneys with a bill naming a certain specific amount therein as auctioneers' fees, besides charges for the actual expenses incurred for labor, advertising, cartage, and storage. The amount of the charge is objected to, steps are taken to arrange it satisfactorily to the attorneys, the Sheriff, and the auctioneer without recourse to the court; and when a reduction is made to an amount which the attorney can be induced to consent to, as is usually the case, he allows the auctioneer's commission, and it is charged up as a legitimate item in the Sheriff's bill. While the law does not expressly provide for any allowances to the Sheriff for conducting auction sales, it has been the custom for the courts to grant to him what appears to be a reasonable sum; therefore, under this judicial sanction, the Sheriff makes a claim for such compensation in every case. While this division of commission may not be technically considered as a violation of law, the Grand Jury are of the opinion that it is perversion of the due and proper administration of the Sheriff's trust. During the three years just preceding Jan. 1, 1890, one firm of auctioneers in this city conducted the Sheriff's sales, from which there was realized the sum of $1,357,505 77. Of this sum $42,937 50 was equally divided between the Sheriff and the auctioneer as commissions, besides the sum of $21,552 75 actually expended in disbursements.

During the first year of the term of the present Sheriff the same firm of auctioneers conducted Sheriff's sales from which there was realized the sum of $530,989 88, and of this sum $12,390 14 was divided between the Sheriff and the auctioneer as commission, besides the sum of $7,107 70 expended as disbursements.

Thus, assuming the auctioneers received no more than a reasonable compensation for their services in the past four years, the Sheriffs of this county have appropriated to themselves an aggregate sum of $24,153 82, paid to compensate auctioneers, and the persons entitled to the benefit of these sales have been compelled to forego the same sum.

Aside from these commissions, the Sheriffs have been accustomed, under no greater guise of right, to charge and receive large sums as "extra compensation" for their services in executing process, particularly where more than the merest routine work has been required, the amount being proportioned to the importance of and the sum involved in the case and the conscience of the attorneys.

The greater evil of the system of dividing commissions and "extra compensations" is that the debtors, the proceeds of whose property are thus distributed, are not consulted in these settlements, and the judgments against them are returned to the court as being satisfied to an amount less the sum allowed the Sheriff by their adversaries. The injustice and injury resulting therefrom are manifest. When the process is executed by the Sheriff himself, he receives the extra compensation." If one of his Deputies acts, the Deputy receives the benefit, paying over to the Sheriff, however, nine-tenths of the "poundage," but in all cases if the Sheriff receives one-half of the auctioneers' commissions. So that with scarcely an appreciable reservation the Sheriff receives the legal fees allowed him by law in these cases, (as for all services rendered by him or his subordinates in connection with his office, whether he or one of his Deputies performs the actual service,) while the Deputy's remuneration is based entirely upon his ability to induce an allowance without any positive legal right.

During the year 1889 the Sheriff's profits, after deducting from the fees received by him from all sources the legitimate expenses of his office, were fully $50,000. How much more profit he derived as "extra compensation" cannot be ascertained with any accuracy from his books, as no proper record of these receipts has been preserved. His accounts have been so loosely kept that very little satisfactory information can be obtained from them. Entries of payments made and moneys received are indiscriminately mingled, by chance or design, so that his private secretary may claim with apparent truth that he is unable to testify as to the nature of the various entries.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES FOR TWENTY YEARS.

But greater abuses than these exist and have existed uninterruptedly for many years past. For twenty years, over which period the evidence taken by the Grand Jury spreads, the affairs of the Sheriff's office in this county have been administered with an entire disregard of the obligations imposed by law upon the Sheriff. In its general management there is nothing to commend and much to denounce. So much can be ascertained where has never been kept in that office any record of the Sheriff's official acts, of the number of executing processes, or of the amount of legal fees received by him by virtue of his office. Deputy Sheriffs and their subordinates have been appointed without regard to their qualifications for that office, and have habitually practiced the grossest corruption with no apparent objection by the Sheriff.

The Grand Jury does not deem it necessary now to disclose the full measure and variety of these evils. A recital of a few of them will, it is believed, suffice. One of the most startling and scandalous facts so far elucidated is that during the whole period over which this investigation extends Deputy Sheriffs have been appointed upon the understanding that they were to receive no regular or fixed remuneration for their services; that the fees provided for by the law for their official services should be paid in to the Sheriff except a very small part, so-called "poundage," (being the percentage allowed the Sheriff on the amount recovered,) and, in addition, they have been required to employ clerks and pay them salaries and to expend other sums of money for various purposes as a condition of their employment and retention. In many instances the Deputies have conducted their business almost entirely through their clerks, and some of these clerks receive a share of the profits accruing from the official position.

In that portion of the Sheriff's office known as the "Order of Arrest Department," abuses of the most flagrant character have been practiced. This department has charge of the execution of processes against the person. Instead of employing therein a sufficient number of Deputies to execute these processes, as has been, and is now, the case in regular Deputy, who is known as the "Order of Arrest Clerk," having absolute control of the department, and the persons actually executing the processes are specially deputized in each case. They, together with other subordinates in that department necessary for the transaction of its business, are tacitly given permission to exact and extort, in what manner they may devise, sums of money in consideration of performing the duties by law devolving upon them.

The moneys so procured are divided between the actual recipients and the Order of Arrest Clerk, a subordinate making from the actual receiver a goodly percentage of the whole sum, and in turn handing over to his superior the result of his collections with his own earnings added. By reason of this indirect and passing of the booty when it reaches the final possessor that individual is able to establish his innocence of positive knowledge of its tainted source. The spectacle of this individual and others nearly implicated in this and other characters of pecuniary corruption shielding themselves beneath the cloak of pretended honesty and quietly pocketing a portion of the proceeds of these ill-gathered gains is one of the most degrading and contemptible in the whole range of the investigation.

TAKING BRIBES AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

The logical and actual results of these abuses have been that the Deputy Sheriffs and other attachés of the Sheriff's office have accepted bribes and demanded gratuities as a matter of course for many years past as a consideration for the discharge of their duties. The public at large, members of the legal profession, their clients, and all persons having occasion to require the services of the Sheriff have been by necessity compelled to submit to the most wicked and illegal extortion and oppression.

Prisoners arrested on civil process, in possession of sufficient means, have had no difficulty in procuring every indulgence at the hands of the Deputy Sheriffs, while poor prisoners have been thrown into jail.

The county jail has been as grossly mismanaged. Prisoners committed there have found it easy to procure temporary escape from actual incarceration in the custody of the Warden or under keeper upon the payment of a sum of money. Gambling has been engaged in and liquor drank therein with the knowledge and consent of its Warden. Other abuses in respect to its management have appeared.

In many instances the parties cognizant of these matters, proved by the evidence before the Grand Jury, have been unwilling to come forward and testify to the facts because the discovery of the truth would necessarily implicate them, and members of the legal profession having knowledge of violation of law in the Sheriff's office and Ludlow-Street Jail have been reluctant to disclose them, thereby incurring the displeasure of that office. Indeed, while lawyers have been willing to testify that the affairs of the Sheriff's office were most shamefully conducted, yet, when they were asked to give particular instances of crime and to furnish the necessary witnesses, they have been reluctant to do so, and have sometimes sought to excuse themselves by reason of their professional relations with their clients.

Many lawyers, recognizing the existence of these abuses, have become parties to them by themselves paying money to persons in the Sheriff's office or advising their clients so to do, excusing their own illegal acts by the plea that otherwise they would not be enabled to induce the Sheriff's subordinates to do their duty.

The general condition of affairs, as far as can be ascertained, has been only a continuance of the practice of the Sheriff's office from time immemorial, and there has been hardly any innovation in the character or form of corruption or extortion. The system has seemingly been countenanced and adopted by successive Sheriffs as much from its long and well-established maintenance as from any other reason, and it is believed that the parties responsible for its existence heretofore and its continuance now have confidently expected immunity from criminal prosecution.

The crimes charged against the persons already indicted, and the various practices employed in the Sheriff's office, are but the natural and logical results of the vicious system under which that office has been long conducted. Under that system, in order that a Deputy Sheriff may realize any substantial pecuniary advantage by reason of his official position, it is almost compulsory upon him to commit criminal acts—certainly to lay aside all ideas of honesty and integrity.

However base these individuals may be who have stooped to the practices herein referred to, the Sheriffs by the adoption of so unjust and wicked a system have rendered the employment of honest men practically out of the question; men who would refuse to be bribed by such means necessarily lack in conscientious niceties.

The looseness and irregular methods employed in the Sheriff's office in every branch of its affairs have resulted to the advantage of the persons implicated in its general corruption, in that by this looseness and lack of any proper system the legal grounds of criminal prosecution have been found to exist in but few instances, where proof has been had of flagrant corruption, entirely wanting.

The Sheriff and deputies, by acknowledging the injustice and impropriety of the charges for "extra compensation," and asking and receiving it, not as a lawful or recognized fee, but as a gratuity, or otherwise, have succeeded in evading a technical violation of the statutes forbidding extortion, and in the same manner the Sheriffs have escaped criminal liability in respect to the auctioneer's commissions; and so it has been found throughout the entire investigation that the various styles of corruption in vogue in the Sheriff's office the guilty parties have benefited by the unsystematic methods practiced in its affairs.

TAINTED AND CORRUPT.

The Sheriff's office at the present time and for a long time past is and has been tainted and corrupt. For the purpose of gaining advantage inconsistent with official sworn duty and the legal rights of others, that office has been brought into public scandal and infamy. The administration of its affairs during the past twenty years has been characterized by an utter subversion of the public interests to personal gain and the employment of men of ignorance and cupidity to discharge its ordinary duties. Little regard has been paid to the interests of creditors, and the rights of those whose property has been placed in the Sheriff's custody have been persistently ignored.

The management of the office has been and is at the present time mercenary, slovenly, and wholly indecent, so that no confidence whatever attaches to its acts.

While it would be difficult to prove within the narrow technical rules of criminal evidence the specific criminal participation of any individual in any of actual crime committed by one of his subordinates, there is no doubt of his knowledge of the systematic abuses which are the natural inducements to such crimes.

Public policy, the administration of justice, and the rights of litigants demand prompt action. Legislation, it is believed, can effect a speedy remedy.

The Sheriff should receive an annual salary in a sum proportionate to the great responsibilities devolving upon the office, and the fees prescribed by law for his official services should be paid into the County Treasury. His personal responsibility and liability for his own acts and the acts of his subordinates should be preserved, and, indeed, under the Constitution no power exists to relieve the Sheriff from changing such liability.

The Under Sheriff should receive a proper salary from the county, and a sufficient number of deputies should be appointed at regular salaries, paid by the county. All persons connected with the administration of its affairs should be by statute made public officers, with the duty of each expressly defined.

Extortion should be declared to consist in asking or acceptance by the Sheriff or any of his subordinates of any money or property except on behalf of the county and in a case expressly prescribed by law, under color or pretense of official right or authority. Bribery should be held to consist in the asking or acceptance of a sum of money or any property by a Sheriff or any of his subordinates for doing or coming to do any official act, or in respect to any matter in which the Sheriff's office has or may have any official concern.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

By the Grand Jury,

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Foreman.

J. BOWERS LEE, Secretary.

THE GRAND JURY NOT THROUGH.

The Grand Jury, according to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, do not mean to close their investigation of the Sheriff's office by making their presentment. They will continue the examination of witnesses during the remainder of the term, and may bring in a few more indictments.

BARNEY MARTIN DEMURS.

Bernard F. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, formerly order of arrest clerk in the Sheriff's office; Special Deputy Sheriffs Philip V. Walsh and Joseph Young came down yesterday to the General Sessions Court—a temple of justice recently become quite popular among the Sheriff's office officials—to plead to charges of bribery and extortion over which they feel so grieved that their honesty and fairness should be imputed by the Grand Jury.

W. Bourke Cockran appeared for them. So did ex-Surrogate Rollins, who wisely allowed the Tammany mouthpiece to do all the talking. Mr. Cockran said he would demur to the indictments for his clients, claiming that they really had committed no crime. So there was nothing to be done but agree upon a time for the argument on the demurrer. As the Sheriff's office cases are all going to be tried in Oyer and Terminer the demurrer will be argued there—probably next Friday, before Judge Barrett.

Martin and his companions left the court room quite chipper.

DR. J. B. THOMPSON DEAD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 25.—Dr. J. B. Thompson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died of congestive apoplexy at the Cooley House, in this city to-day. His son Jarvis B. Thompson has arrived here and will take the body to Poughkeepsie in the morning.

THE JAMAICA BAY FIGHT

SENATOR HAWKINS'S ELOQUENCE IN VAIN.

THE BILL TO PROTECT HOOK-AND-LINE FISHERMEN ORDERED TO THIRD READING IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, March 25.—The much-talked-of Jamaica Bay Fishing bill, introduced by Senator Stadler of New-York, was recommended for passage to-night by the Senate Committee of the Whole. The debate proved very interesting, and not a little pathos was imparted to it by Senator Hawkins of Suffolk, whose simple heart was wrung by the thought that eight of his constituents, all honest net fishermen, according to his tale, were in danger of losing their occupation. Mr. Hawkins has caused genuine surprise by making a well-rounded speech, which undoubtedly won him several supporters. His first and greatest triumph was gained when the bill came to the front on general orders. The moment it was announced he sprang to his feet and stated that the bill had been considered by the Committee on Internal Affairs, when in fact it should have gone to the Committee on Game. He asked that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from further consideration of it, and that it be committed to the Committee on Game. Senator Stadler objected, but the Senate was in a mood for sport, and Mr. Hawkins's motion was sustained by a vote of 10 to 6.

Then the Senators crowded about the old salt of Jamesport and showered congratulations upon him. Meanwhile Mr. Stadler was gritting his teeth and laying plans to reverse the situation. During the next hour he quietly circulated among his associates, and late in the session he introduced a resolution that the Committee on Game Laws be discharged from further consideration of the Jamaica bill and that the bill return to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stadler supplemented the resolution with a few remarks relative to the measure. He said the Committee on Internal Affairs had given several hearings in order that Capt. Hawkins and his friends might appear and show the basis of their opposition to the bill. After careful consideration it was reported favorably, and ordered to a third reading.

The resolution was adopted, and then Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and on this motion he made a brief presentation of his side of the case. Calling attention to the section of the bill which refers to purse-net fishing in the bay, he said it was placed there to mislead the Senators, as no purse-net fishing had ever been carried on there. "The only reason advanced for the passage of the bill," said the old sailor, strangely forceful of facts, "is that it would improve the business of the saloons on Jamaica Bay, and give hook-and-line fishermen a chance to crowd the bay on Sunday. My constituents do not want this bill passed. If Mr. Stadler can come into my district and pass such a law despite my efforts, it seems to me I have no business in the Senate."

Mr. Stadler then took up the cudgel and used it vigorously in behalf of the bill. He charged that many constituents of his colleague had appeared before the committee and asked for its passage, and that Assemblyman Johnson of Queens was in favor of it, and had voted for it before saying so. The only persons who earnestly opposed the bill were those constituents of Senator Hawkins who fished with nets and sold the product for manure as well as for food. This bill is equal to all the other game bills of this session combined, for it is meant for the preservation of a magnificent fishing ground.

The motion to strike out was lost, and then Senator Hawkins moved to strike out the second section. Senator Erwin, who was in a facetious mood, took a hand at this juncture, advising Farmer Hawkins to go to the old net fisherman's heart by advocating the destruction of the bill. He said the proposed legislation was in behalf of the duck sporting men who wore corduroy trousers and cockades in their hats, and carried long poles and lines as against honest net fishermen. Mr. Stadler said the bill was aimed to protect the honest fishermen who went to the bay to take fish in a sportsmanlike manner, and the 800 men who might earn a livelihood by letting out boats. He then somewhat amended Boyle's scalloped in the committee the facts which have already been published relative to the situation at the bay.

Mr. Hawkins rallied and made the effort of his life. His voice trembled as he dwelt at length on the alleged wrongs of the net fishermen in this measure. He said the object sought was the ruin of these men, that sportsmen with hook and line might have undisputed claim to the fishing in the bay. "Who will fish for the haricots?" he asked. "Why, Sir, and your friends!" (pointing to Stadler.) "Personally I am not interested in the passage of this bill. I simply appear in behalf of a few men whose means of livelihood is at stake. You might as well try to make a fish pond of the Atlantic as to fence Jamaica Bay. It is an arm of the sea. Once the fish go, and they go, they are not caught they are simply lost forever."

There was loud applause when the old salt finished, and then the bill was ordered to third reading. "I've done the best I could," said Mr. Hawkins later, "but fate seems to be against me. It's an awful wicked bill, though."

Mr. Stadler's bill (amended by Mr. Vedder) providing for the selection of two Street Commissioners in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York, one Democrat and one Republican, was read on final passage. Mr. Erwin moved to amend by providing that the Commissioners should devote their whole time to their duties. Mr. Vedder's amendment for two Commissioners was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 12. Mr. Erwin's amendment was then adopted and the Stadler bill providing for one Commissioner was passed—yeas, 19; nays, 3. Messrs. Fassett, Van Gorder, and Birkett in the negative.

Senator Stadler introduced a bill to-day empowering the Governor to bestow the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel upon Major G. W. McLean for his fifty years of service.

After a debate which consumed three hours and a half this morning, the House advanced to third reading the bill introduced by Senator Laughlin of Erie, providing for an appropriation of $500,000 for increasing the leakage capacity and generally improving the condition of the Erie and other State canals. The opposition was out in all its strength, and every argument which could possibly be brought to bear against the canal system was made use of. Mr. Andrus of Erie defended the bill, and he was ably assisted by John Connelly of New-York, Judge Greene of Orange, and others.

The Assembly Committee on Canals decided this afternoon to report favorably the Canal Supply bill, which appropriates about $1,100,000. The bill of Mr. Andrus of Erie, appropriating $40,000 for dredging Black Rock Harbor, and the Champlain Canal improvement, which compromises the payment of $750,000, were reported for the consideration of the House. A number of minor bills were also reported.

Assemblyman John Martin of New-York has decided to withdraw his bill, which provides that no license to sell liquor shall be revoked except after conviction of the holder of violation of the law. The bill was slated for a hearing before the Assembly Excise Committee this afternoon, but Mr. Martin did not appear, and the few members who were present were excused by the Chairman, Mr. Kilmer, as there was no prospect of securing a quorum. Excise Commissioner Kosh of New-York and Mr. Welling of the City Reform Club of New-York were on hand to oppose the bill, and were agreeably surprised to hear of its withdrawal. Mr. Martin said to THE TIMES's correspondent that he resolved to drop the bill because the New-York Excise Commissioners and city authorities were opposed to it, and he saw that it stood no chance of becoming a law.

The Assembly Committee on Cities gave a hearing this afternoon on the Brooklyn Salary bills, which are opposed by the legislative sub-committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County. Assistant Corporation Counsel Howe told the committee that the city authorities of Brooklyn neither objected to the bills nor favored them. Mr. W. H. Beard, a member of the Legislative sub-committee, said the city paid the highest tax rate of any city in the country, and could not afford to pay any more in order that the salaries of her officials might be increased.

The bill of Mr. Byrnes of Brooklyn for the opening of Second-avenue in Brooklyn, from Hamilton-street to Twenty-eighth-street, was also considered by the committee. United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson, and Dr. J. B. McQuillen favored the bill. Mr. J. T. Hyland, W. H. Beard, and H. B. Hubbard opposed it. The committee went into executive session as soon as their arguments were made.

The Assembly Committee on Banks decided to give a hearing next Tuesday on the bill of Mr. Stein of New-York, which places the business of private bankers under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banking.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Martin Brimmer of Boston is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lady Stanley of Preston is at the Brevoort House.

John Beverley Robinson of Toronto is at the Everett House.

Louis McLane of Baltimore is at the Victoria Hotel.

Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Paymaster W. W. Barry, United States Navy, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals is at the Hoffman House.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. ARTHUR J. DONNELLY.

The career of the Very Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, Vicar General of the Catholic diocese of New-York, and rector of St. Michael's Catholic Church, West Thirty-second-street, whose death occurred yesterday morning from kidney disease, presents the unusual spectacle of a man who graduated to high ecclesiastical honors from a successful business career. It was in part because of the commercial training acquired by his eight years' association with the original firm of Lord & Taylor in their old Catharine-street establishment that Archbishop Hughes selected him as the business manager of St. Joseph's Seminary, and later delegated him to frame the uniform system of parochial books and accounts for the diocese which is at present in use.

Though he began life as a business man, Dr. Donnelly was adopted by his fellow-priests as a typical churchman. His whole mind and energies were concentrated on church matters. Devotion to his pastoral duties, to his people, and to his Bishop were among his marked characteristics. To such an extent did he carry this devotion that in his career of thirty-eight years as a priest he is said to have taken only two vacations, one to Rome and to his Irish birthplace among the green hills of Kildare, and the other to attend the recent Catholic Centennial in Baltimore. During any time within the past two years Dr. Donnelly's death might have taken place without causing surprise to those who knew the amount of work he performed. For some years his health has been undermined, but he has been able to attend to his duties as Vicar General and rector of St. Michael's most of the time. He officiated for the last time on Friday, when he celebrated Mass and delivered a Lenten instruction to his people. On Saturday he was confined to his bed, and on Monday evening the last rites of the Church *in articulo mortis* were administered. His death at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was peaceful and painless.

His funeral will take place in St. Michael's Church on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, when a solemn requiem mass, with the Right Rev. Bishop McNiernay of Albany as celebrant, will be chanted over his remains. The Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, will pronounce the panegyric. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Dr. Donnelly died in his seventieth year. He was born in the parish of Athy, County Kildare, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1820. Seven years later he came to this city with his parents. He was apprenticed to the dry goods business, and later was an employe of Lord & Taylor for eight years. He began his ecclesiastical studies, on his abandonment of a commercial life, in St. Joseph's Seminary, and was ordained to holy orders in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral Oct. 6, 1852. He immediately attracted the attention of Archbishop Hughes, and under his direction organized the parishes of Manhattanville and Fordham, and finally St. Michael's, to which he was assigned in 1867. Here, as a monument to his zeal, he leaves one of the finest Catholic edifices in the city, a school, convent, and rectory, together worth over a half million of dollars. His executive ability and business qualifications no less than his religious zeal were recognized successively by Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop McCloskey, and Archbishop Corrigan. On the death of Vicar General Quinn he was chosen by the Archbishop to succeed to the office. He has been a member of the Archbishop's Council since 1873, and was made one of the irremovable pastors under the decree of the Catholic Council of Baltimore.

Dr. Donnelly was at one time suggested to Pope Leo XIII. for the dignity of Monsignor, but the Holy Father is said to have replied: "No, I have heard too much of the work that Father Donnelly has done in New-York, and I will not put a good Bishop by giving him the purple of the Monsignor."

At the time of the trouble between the Archbishop and Dr. Edward McGlynn, when the latter was deposed from the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, Dr. Donnelly incurred the enmity of that priest's adherents by accepting an appointment as pastor. The feeling at the time was so great, however, that Dr. Donnelly only administered the affairs of the parish for two weeks, when he gave way to the Rev. Father Cotton.

THE REV. DAVID N. MERRITT.

The Rev. David Nye Merritt died at the age of eighty-five at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Merritt was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and was educated for the Presbyterian ministry. Ill health, however, soon obliged him to give up preaching. In 1875 he left the Presbyterian denomination and became a Baptist, and had since then occasionally occupied Baptist pulpits.

Mr. Merritt was a strong abolitionist, and before the war was well known to be connected with the "underground railway" system for the liberation of slaves. He was part proprietor and editor of the *Fredonian* in New-Brunswick. During the civil war, to which he was appointed to a position in the New-York Custom House, which he retained until two years ago.

EASTER HEADGEAR.

PRETTY HATS FOR PRETTY FACES AT JAMES G. JOHNSON'S.

The beautiful array of millinery which, as each season begins, is exhibited in the store of James G. Johnson, at 8 East Fourteenth-street, always proves a strong attraction for the fair sex. During the last week the showrooms of the shop have been thronged by those who have in contemplation the glories of Easter headdresses. The new hats and bonnets are quite unlike those in variety, but there are some few types which, when they make their appearance on the avenue, will create a sensation because of their attractiveness of shape and trimming.

One of these hats had a broad brim of hair braid, trimmed with an Alsacian bow, which was joined with a wreath of rubing tied in a knot at the side. The hat was of the most harmonious colors. At the back were velvet pendants. Another hat of the same shape was particularly pretty. It was little more than a framework, the entire being indicated by twisted ribbons of two shades of serpent green. The darker shade was the outer one. The crown of tulle was caught with pins, while the flowers of the latest shades of Aubergne and reds and tea roses were unrestrained save by their stems and were thrust through open spaces in the brim with a very bewitching effect.

A bonnet was shown which was entirely of gold lace, with a garniture of blue crêpe de chine and with bows of the same caught with aigrettes. There were black lace ties with this, the end of one being decorated with a blue velvet bow and the other one with a black velvet. For very young ladies there was a large-brimmed brown straw hat, with seven yards of ribbon tied in a bow, with many loops alternating long and short. The ribbons were also of brown and white. Besides these is a very large variety of large and small hats and bonnets suitable for young girls as well as for the matrons.

WESTCHESTER ELECTIONS.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S VOTING FOR SUPERVISORS.

The annual election for town officers in the twenty-two towns of Westchester County took place yesterday, and the Supervisors probably elected are as follows. It is impossible to give the results positively, as the counting in some districts, many of them widely scattered, was continued until long after midnight, and the actual result will not be known until the returns are filed in the County Clerk's office to-day:

Bedford—Louis K. Bell, Dem.
Cortlandt—William R. Thorne, Dem.
East Chester—John Berry, Dem.
Greenburgh—John Besson, Dem.
Harrison—Charles C. Haviland, Dem.
Lewisboro—John C. Holmes, Rep.
Mamaroneck—Wilfred Isaacs, Dem.
Mount Pleasant—Moses W. Taylor, Dem.
New-Castle—Francis M. Carpenter, Rep.
New-Rochelle—William Malloy, Rep.
North Castle—Joseph B. See, Rep.
North Salem—Odle Close, Rep.
Ossining—Gilbert M. Todd, Dem.
Pelham—Sherman T. Pell, Dem.
Pound Ridge—Milton Haines, Dem.
Rye—George W. Carpenter, Dem.
Scarsdale—Chauncey T. Secor, Dem.
Somers—James F. Reed, Rep.
Westchester—Michael Quitsch, Dem.
White Plains—Louis C. Platt, Dem.
Yonkers—Jacob Read, Dem.
Yorktown—Jacob Strang, Dem.
Democrats, 16; Republicans, 6.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 25.—The annual charter election for city officers took place here to-day and resulted in the election of the following: Mayor—Millward, (Rep.); Justice of the Peace—Peak, (Rep.); Aldermen—First Ward, Phelan, (Dem.); Second Ward, Schlobohm, (Rep.); Third Ward, Quick, (Rep.); Fourth Ward, Kane, (Dem.)

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large barn owned by D. Gates of Jeffersonville, Vt., was burned yesterday, together with a large quantity of hay, farming tools, and fourteen head of cattle. The barn was occupied by Mr. Peter. A lantern knocked over by a cow caused the fire. There was no insurance.

The James Gillett tobacco warehouse at Rockport, Ind., was burned yesterday. It was full of tobacco and was all destroyed. The building was owned by the Citizens' National Bank of Evansville and was insured. Tobacco partly insured. Loss, $15,000.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning on the fourth floor of the six-story building 101 Park-place, occupied by Brenack & Co., manufacturers of paper bags, and $500 damage was done.

The storage warehouse of Thomas Jaggard, on Allegheny-avenue, near Frankford-avenue, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $8,000; fully insured.

The business portion of El Moro, a small town in Southern Colorado, was burned Monday night. The losses aggregate $25,000; there was no insurance.

Fire in the business portion of Laredo, Texas, Monday, did $100,000 damage; partly covered by insurance.

POACHING IN BEHRING SEA

SEALS TO BE PROTECTED FROM ILLEGAL FISHING.

AN EXPERT TO BE SENT TO INVESTIGATE MATTERS—CHICAGO'S FAIR BILL—PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Cloth ing and Paymaster General, with rank of Commodore.—Pay Director THOMAS H. LOOKER.

Medical Director.—Medical Inspector WALTER K. SCOFIELD.

Medical Inspector.—Surgeon DANIEL MCMURTRIE.

Chief Engineer.—Passed Assistant Engineer HENRY SCHUYLER ROSS.

Passed Assistant Engineer.—Assistant Engineer GEORGE W. MCELROY.

In spite of Mr. Gorman's opposition the Senate passed to-day a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to send a skilled special agent to Behring Sea to collect all possible information upon the present condition of the Alaskan seal fisheries as a source of revenue, the effect and extent of whatever injury has been inflicted upon them by pelagic sealing, the status of the sea otter industry, and kindred lines of inquiry. Mr. Gorman thought the Treasury Department had enough special agents without creating a new office, but Mr. Morrill and Mr. Dawes showed that the work needed to be done by somebody of special experience and ability. Their arguments prevailed and the measure was agreed to, although most of the Democrats voted in the negative. The bill is expected to pass the House without difficulty.

It is understood to be Secretary Windom's purpose to select Mr. Henry W. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution to make the proposed inquiry and to direct that particular attention be paid to the question of poaching in Alaskan waters. Mr. Elliott is a recognized authority upon seals and seal life, having spent several years in careful study of the subject at the Seal Islands, and having prepared the monograph on seals for the last census. He expects to find a marked diminution in the number of seals, due to the great increase of unauthorized sealing. The records show that at least 40,000 seals have been taken by poachers each year for the last four years. At the lowest estimate five seals are destroyed and lost by these poachers to one that is caught, so that no less than 200,000 seals are killed by the poachers every year. These seals are all adult females and are shot in the open sea during the season when finally St. Michael's, to which he was assigned in 1867. Here, as a monument to his zeal, he leaves one of the finest Catholic edifices in the city, a school, convent, and rectory, together worth over a half million of dollars. His executive ability and business qualifications no less than his religious zeal were recognized successively by Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop McCloskey, and Archbishop Corrigan. On the death of Vicar General Quinn he was chosen by the Archbishop to succeed to the office. He has been a member of the Archbishop's Council since 1873, and was made one of the irremovable pastors under the decree of the Catholic Council of Baltimore.

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FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund it has drawn by lot fifty-one (51) bonds, numbered as follows, viz.:

SERIES A.		
31	659	1203
195	833	1358
205	713	1822
241	748	1825
248	749	1364
275	773	1371
309	855	1448
328	890	1475
355	916	1495
414	935	1550
450	971	1620
501	988	1653
512	1030	1702
518	1108	1854
542	1110	1913
SERIES B.		
4	48	110
117	198	282

And that upon presentation and delivery to it of said fifty-one (51) bonds or any of them they will be redeemed at the par value thereof. Interest on all the said fifty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1890.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Trust Bonds OF THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
30 AND 32 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1890.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to a provision contained in the trust bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1882, secured by mortgage to Edward H. Green and John A. Stewart of same date, under which bonds to the amount of Ten Million Dollars were originally issued which are outstanding except so far as redeemed by Sinking Fund, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company hereby avails of the provision in said bonds to redeem the same at 10 per cent. premium, (110,) and that the same will be paid at such rate, with accrued interest, at the office of the company, 52 Exchange-place, New-York, on May 1, 1890, at which date interest on said bonds will cease.

This notice is given and advertised for three months, pursuant to the provisions in said bonds.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EX. NORTON, President.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL SINKING

FUND COMMISSION AT ST. PETERSBURG.
The following Bonds of the Russian 4 per cent. Gold Loan of 1889, drawn 17 February, 1 March, 1890, and 20 May, 1 June, 1890, payable from At 3125 Rubles, No. No. 928926–950, 937801–875.

At 625 Rubles, No. No. 832551–575, 887326–350, 850926–950, 876851–875.

At 125 Rubles, No. No. 14751–775, 18726–750, 22676–600, 43526–550, 120076–100, 187676–700, 286726–750, 293601–625, 311626–650, 342251–275, 382551–575, 385526–550, 409651–675, 407676–700, 471876–900, 506776–800, 547726–750, 549201–225, 551201–225, 580276–300, 603551–575, 630326–350, 644676–700, 668426–450, 678051–075, 762401–425, 772726–750, 776401–425.

Drawn Bonds must be accompanied by all the coupons due after 26 May, 1890; otherwise the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the amount to be paid.

Numbers of the Bonds of the Russian 4 per cent. Gold Loan of 1889 of the drawing of 1 June, 1889, and not presented for payment by the 17 February, 1890, cease to bear interest from 1 March, 19 November, 1889.

1 December.
At 3125 Rubles Gold, No. No. 935551–575, At 625 Rubles Gold, No. No. 810126–145, 839601–605, 916731–750, 926576–600.
At 125 Rubles Gold, No. No. 57176–200, 109683, 684, 691–695, 696–700, 326612–621, 330851–859, 343214–220, 225, 380583–588, 591–594, 596–600, 403627–630, 635–647, 411604, 514, 520–525, 434780–799, 494909–926, 918–925, 526401, 408–412, 571307–325, 598076–100, 638601–607, 623–632, 654776–800, 673801–819.

THE Washington Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS.....250,000

DAVID M. MORRISON, President. CHARLES F. CLARK, Vice President.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES,

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, DAVID M. MORRISON, HENRY H. ROGERS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, GEO. H. FRENTISS, JOEL F. FREEMAN, L. T. POWELL, GEORGE L. PEASE, WM. HENRY HALL, P. C. LOUNSBURY, CHARLES G. CLARK, GEO. E. HAMLIN, THEO. A. HAVEMEYER, SETH E. THOMAS, LUCIUS E. WILMERDING, GEORGE A. MORRISON, JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, WALDO HUTCHINS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

This Company is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds and is authorized to do any and all other business usually done by Trust Companies of responsibility and standing.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered CAR TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

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FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Subscription Books Just Opened.

The Bankers & Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

To be organized on the Joint Stock Plan.
$50 PER SHARE.

$100,000 to be deposited with the State of N. Y.

The Board of Directors have decided to place the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance on the above permanent footing.

The Bankers and Merchants' Alliance has been in active operation since 1881 and has written about $10,000,000 of business.

By a careful estimate, based on our business done in 1889 by the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance, a dividend can be paid the first year on the whole capital stock, with continuous dividends thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors, not more than 100 shares will be sold to any one subscriber.

THE ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY will receive all moneys from subscribers, and give its receipt, which is to be held until the delivery of the stock.

The books will be closed at an early date. Those wishing stock must call promptly at the Home Office, 185 and 187 Broadway, where full information will be given by

ISAAC B. LEWIS, Secretary.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

W. G. McINTYRE, Treas.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHARLESTON, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

H. E. BAKER, Treas.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

VIRGINIA MINING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due on April 1, 1890, on the TRUST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

A. B. HARRIS, President.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
CHICAGO, March 20, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $1.00 PER SHARE will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 28 and reopen April 29, and be again closed May 2 for the annual meeting (June 4.)

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. B. BERGER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, proximo. Books will be closed until April 2, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y., March 15, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 16th day) of APRIL next.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTors of this company and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1890. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. E. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 25th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

THE LE JEUNE SCHOOL OF VOCAL CULTure.—The first quarter's instruction to classes in singing, sight reading, and harmony, under the direction of Dr. Le Jeune, will begin at the school, 48 5th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst.; terms for the above, $10. For information apply at the school to GEO. F. LE JEUNE. Prospectuses at music stores

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT Silver bell parlor, stage, and orchestra banjos; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,276 Broadway, near 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—LADIES: SUPERIOR FINISHing German governess, German governess with music, Young lady as music governess and some music. Gentleman: Tenor for church who is studying, willing to accept $100 per year, leader of elocution for Week-Day School. MISS COVELL'S, 37 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEAD MASTER, Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH.—BY YOUNG PARISIAN LADY (diplômée); easy, progressive conversational method; moderate. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st. New-York, four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 6 P. M.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN HOUSEKEEPing, also a good traveler, would like a position with a widow as companion and housekeeper; would take charge of widower's family or chaperon a young lady; unquestionable reference. Address C. B., Box 126 Times Office.

COMPANION FOR CHILDREN.—By a nice, refined little girl; 14; educated in German and English; as companion for a child in a good private family; and help mother. A well-recommended woman; good laundress; would like to mind a house. Address M. S., 216 East 98th-st., Bell 10.

COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, OR Housekeeper.—By an English lady. Apply at 25 West 10th-st., Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's.

COMPANION.—By a refined English woman as companion to an invalid lady. Call or address A. E. E., 150 West 14th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do waiting; understands her duties; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address L. N., Box 802 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; is a good seamstress; no objection to wait on young grown ladies; good city references. Address M. C., Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private boarding house; good city reference. Address L. W., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent girl in private family, or housework for man and wife in an apartment house; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 1,730 Broadway, first flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as competent chambermaid and assist with other light work in private family; best city references. Address M. J., Box 867 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or will wait on a lady.—By competent young woman in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Address 614 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 202 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swede girl to do chamberwork in private family or boarding house; city reference. Call, for two days, at 119 West 33d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TO Wait on Invalid Lady or Grown Children.—City or country; reference. Address M. H., Box 16 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; city reference. Call at 345 West 43d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Call at 471 3d-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMbermaid and Do Fine Washing.—By a young girl in small private family; city reference. Call or address 323 West 17th-st., care of janitress.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, chamberwork or waiting; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 194 West 25th-st.; call after 9 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; good reference. Call at 337 East 37th-st.; ring once; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 318 East 24th-st., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Address M. O. C., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid; understands sewing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address K., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable person; willing to assist in any other work; eight years' city reference; city or country. Call at 646 9th-av., Gannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address N. F., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference. Address K. B., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; good reference. Call at 304 East 33d-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; good city reference. Call at 32 West 97th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; will assist with growing children or do plain sewing; good city reference. Call at 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; four years' experience. Call at 405 West 49th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 167 West 51st-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; city reference. Call, from 9 to 2 o'clock, at 864 6th-av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 446 4th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Address Herbert, 667 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl; good city reference. Call at 446 3d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl in private family; three years' best city reference. Address J. B., Box 140 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family, where a chambermaid is kept; best city references; city or country. Address A. L., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a professional cook in all branches; serve lunches and dinner parties; good caterer; city reference. Address M. W., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; understands first-class cooking, which references can prove; none but private family need call. Apply to A. N., 152 West 28th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 207 West 38th-st., second floor; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; understands soups and baking; three years' reference. Call at 466 West 49th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; good city reference. Address K. F., Box 209 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl in small private family as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 145 East 32d-st., top bell.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook and laundress; wishes to have her daughter with her, age, going on 15; best of city references. Call at 218 West 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good references; answer by notes; good baker; no objection to the country. Call at 410 East 118th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; make all kinds pastry and desserts; good baker; best city reference. Call at 125 West 53d-st.; ring housekeeper's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; do plain washing; by the day or week; best city reference. Call at 239 West 37th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, soups, entrées; all kinds fancy cooking; by day, week, or month; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., second door, front.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Address E. McDonald, 357 East 71st-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook; willing to assist with washing; best reference. Call at 234 East 54th-st., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman; competent cook; assist with washing; in private American family; city reference. Call at 422 West 53d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in every branch; no washing; city references. Address A. B., 1,092 9th-av.

COOK.—First-class in soups, meats, desserts; excellent baker; civil and obliging; city reference. Call or address 417 East 25th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By young Protestant Canadian as first-class ordinary cook in good private family. Call at 318 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as plain cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. Call at 159 West 35th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—As first-class cook, by a respectable woman in private family; best of city references. Call at 324 East 81st-st.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good cook; good city reference; present employer seen for two days, at 180 West 59th-st.

COOK.—As plain cook by young English girl in small private family. Call or address Pommer, 322 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family. Can be seen, for four days, at present employer's, 41 West 49th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Call or address 245 East 30th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands her business; city reference. Call at 307 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls in a private family, one as good, plain cook and to do washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or assist with laundry work; good city reference can be given. Call, Wednesday, at 321 East 78th-st., top floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, and thorough baker; creams and jellies; do coarse washing; other as waitress; assist in chamberwork, or tailoress alone; understands silver, salads; first-class city reference; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 125 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference from her last place. Call at 271 West 38th-st., second bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two sisters in private family; one as good cook, other waitress; present employer can be seen; no cards. Call at 102 East 30th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend, in private family. Call, Wednesday, until 2 o'clock, at 436 Madison-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and will do the washing in a private family; good city reference; city or country. Address D. O., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By young woman in private family; good baker; lately employed can be seen. Address R. K., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook or kitchenmaid; best city reference. Call at 456 West 32d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By first class laundress to go out by day or week; can do any kind of housecleaning or cooking. Address 300 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly-competent dressmaker from one of the leading city houses wishes a few customers by the day or month; terms moderate. Address K. M., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person to do any kind of sewing for ladies; can be children by the day. Address Mrs. Lefour, 1,079 10th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like more customers at home; good cutter and fitter. Call at 99 East 7th-st.

DRESSMAKER USING TAYLOR'S SYSTEM wishes more customers in private families by the day. Address Miss McGrath, 228 East 86th-st.

HAIRDRESSER.—Just arrived from Europe; a thoroughly-experienced hairdresser, and one who would be glad to dress ladies for balls and receptions, to attend ladies at their own houses. Address Mrs. Knight, 157 East 51st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a well-recommended German lady; thoroughly capable; well experienced with children. Address L. L., Post Office Box 171 Flatbush, L. I.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl for general housework in a small private family; reference. Address R. G., Box 158 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework and plain washing or up-stairs work. Call at 841 6th-av.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; city or country; no cards. Call at 571 1st-av., second floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in a small private family; good reference. Call at 426 West 52d-st., Gunn Mallon's bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer. English Protestant; good city references. Address H. K., 226 East 82d-st.

LADY'S MAID OR USEFUL COMPANION.—By an Austrian, 28 years of age; faithful and competent in her duties; to travel abroad; accustomed to travel; speaks German, English, French, Italian; best references. Address H., 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; is accompetent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; experienced in service; best city references. Address Mariée, 162 West 32d-st., letters only.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; cut and fit; understands other duties; unexceptionable city references. Address, by letter only, Leonce, 217 West 35th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable person as Lady's maid; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; no objection to travel; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; cuts, fits, understands her duties; unexceptionable city reference. Address, by letter, Henriette, Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to travel; good city reference. Address M. W., 318 West 59th-st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young woman, German Lidescent, as lady's maid and seamstress or maid to young children; willing to travel; city reference. Call at 434 East 44th-st., basement Bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced in her duties; no objection to go to Europe; first-class city reference. Address Advertiser, care Mme. Brenet, 381 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By North German girl; go with family to Europe either as lady's maid or care one child; good city reference. Call or address M. Ingen, 343 East 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By accomplished lady's maid to Lady or Miss; thoroughly experienced in traveling in Europe; best city references. Address N. K., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a young French Protestant girl as lady's maid; dressmaking, sewing, hat trimming, and hair dressing; good reference. Call at 164 West 80th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; understands dressmaking; English Protestant; city reference. Address M. C., Box 884 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; thoroughly understands all branches; would make arrangement to do large family wash; clothes dried in open air; no starch used; best city reference. Call at 248 East 76th-st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in private family; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; best city reference. Call at 108 West 39th-st., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; is thoroughly competent; three years' city references from last employer. Address K. A., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class Llaundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 433 West 56th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class Llaundress in private family; would assist with chamberwork; good city references. Call at 13 East 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as excellent laundress in a private family; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 48 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl; is first-class Llaundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; two years' city reference; no cards. Call at 159 East 48th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. Address M. B., Box 147 554 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-rate laundress in private family; good references. Address B., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call at 154 West 50th-st.

MAID, &c.—By a young, intelligent North German girl as maid and seamstress; understands packing thoroughly; taking care of ladies' wardrobe; used to travel; first-class dressmaker; willing to assist growing children; best of city reference. Address T. R., 195 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German girl; also good nurse to an invalid; or take charge of grown children; taste under tendency of fresh air. Address C. T., Box 590 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent North of Ireland Protestant; understands dressmaking and all the duties of maid; first-class reference. Address Laura, 144 East 43d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION to invalid lady.—By young German lady. Understands English, French, music; all kinds of needlework; traveling not objected to; excellent city references. Call at 208 President-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By young North German Protestant; American family preferred; best city references. Address W. G., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated German girl as nursery governess to grown-up children and to sew; good city reference. Call or address H. B., care of Mrs. Dreher, 339 East 81st-st.

NURSE.—By a reliable and trustworthy young woman to growing children, or maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; nine years' best city reference. Address M. K., Box 396 Times Down Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady desires a place for her French Swiss nurse with a family going to Europe; good references. Call or address E. E., 4 East 48th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of grown child and do plain sewing; city reference. Address M. C., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced North German girl to child over two years; best city references; would like to go to Europe. Address M. M., Box 126 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French young lady as nurse and seamstress; good references. Address 55 West 11th-st., care Mrs. Durrand.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; would take the entire charge of infant; no objection to travel; city reference. Call at 874 8th-av.; no cards.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to an invalid lady; by week or month; best city reference. Address 356 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By young woman, aged 30; fully competent; understands care of infants thoroughly; best city reference. Call at 161 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—By an English girl as competent child's nurse; can speak and read French. Call at present employer's, 119 West 55th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced young English woman, Catholic, as nurse; speaks French. Address H. Hancock, 116 East 86th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid; assist in dining room or pantry; understands her business; willing and obliging; good city references. Address M. B., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking; speaking English, French, and German; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. Call or address 234 East 27th-st., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable Scotch girl as seamstress; would have no objection to the care of a baby. Call on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, at 228 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can give reference. Call at 168 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker or in private family; operates; neat hand sewer. Address C., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST IN CHAMBER work, or as companion to a lady; city reference. Address, for two days, Post Office Box 575, West Brighton, Staten Island.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl. French Swiss, lately arrived; good seamstress; references; city or country or travel. Address F. Dumont, 211 West 104th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; three years' city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 31 East 39th-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. Address Lady Graduate, Paine's Business College, 34th-st. and Broadway.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young girl to do up-stairs work or take care of children; best references from last employer; good sewer. Call at 214 East 81st-st.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; take full charge of dining room and silver; in private family; city references; city or country. Address M. C., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; willing to go with a family to the country; best city reference. Address A. M. C., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; assist in chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Address R. E., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as competent waitress; small private family; in city; best city reference from present employer. Address Joseph, Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough, competent, and reliable waitress; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 2 East 66th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do waiting in private family; best city reference. Call at 187 West 51st-st.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; understands her business; best city references from present employer. Call at 126 West 26th-st., Bell 11.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; best of references; best city reference. Call at 185 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman a family wash at home; reference, if it's required. Address 149 Charles-st.

THE TRADES.

CHINA, GLASS, PICTURES, FURNITURE, &c. carefully packed for shipment or storage, furniture repaired and polished; floors and wood work stained, waxed, or varnished; marble statuary cleaned and packed.

Charles Roak, 212 West 36th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY Experienced writing clerk; evenings, for moderate remuneration; competent to audit books or act as secretary, amanuensis, or in any literary occupation; first-class credentials. Address S. Myer, 153 East 91st-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, REFINED, ACTIVE, INTELligent, and of literary tastes, who

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 25:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 56.3, 26 Waverly-st., northeast corner of Washington-st., for $24,000, to Henry Davis; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 97, 707 East 5th-st., north side, 95.3 feet east of Avenue C, for $11,250, to David Wood; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.5, 128 East 64th-st., south side, 135 feet west of Lexington-av., for $17,200, to Thomas Thurston; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, 170 East 72d-st., south side, 216.8 feet west of 3d-av., for $19,400, to James Sweetser, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.8, 178 East 93d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 3d-av., for $11,250, to C. H. Jones. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, 455 West 24th-st., north side, 141.8 feet east of 10th-av., for $10,100, to Emil Stark.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.11 by 103.3, 36 West 12th-st., south side, 270.11 feet west of 5th-av., for $24,500, to S. Hirsh, and five-story brick dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 75, 693 1st-av., west side, 74 feet south of 40th-st., for $17,500, to Jacob Hermann. The sale of buildings, with lots, 636 to 642 West 55th-st., was withdrawn.

A. E. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 131 East 29th-st., north side, 85 feet east of Lexington-av., for $18,300, to Michael Breen. Also at public auction sold a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on Riverside Drive, northeast corner of 106th-st., for $84,500, to Edward J. Woolley; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., for $20,400, to James Warren; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 107th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., for $16,900, to G. M. Gillies; one plot of land, 50.11 by 100, on 11th-av., southwest corner of 107th-st., for $19,200, to Walker & Hawsen; seven lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 111th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 11th-av., for $23,150, to J. M. Lichtenauer and C. R. Curtis, and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 112th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 11th-av., for $9,100, to J. M. Lichtenauer.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story stone-front flat, with lot 18 by 100.11, 236 West 121st-st., south side, 266 feet west of 7th-av., for $18,700, to Timothy Donovan; three four-story brick flats, with plot of land 108 by 100, 257 to 261 West 128th-st., north side, west of 7th-av., for $84,000, to Benjamin Stein, and eighteen lots on Bronx River road, north of Opdyke-st. and 4th-av., west of 1st-av., 24th Ward, for $4,765, to A. P. Hilton and others. Also sold the three-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 96.6 by 8 by irregular, 2,013 Fulton-st., near Saratoga-av., Brooklyn, for $6,625, to E. L. Cuendet.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, P. P. Forster, Esq., referee, sold the four-story flat, with lot 21.8 by 99.11, 248 West 129th-st., south side, east of 8th-av., for $17,850, to Charles A. Brandt. Sale of the lots on East 39th and 40th sts., west of 3d-av., was adjourned to April 1.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK,

Tuesday, March 25.

67th-st., n. s., 131.8 ft. w. of Bloomingdale road, 25x78.5; John Bezold and wife to James O'Toole..... $9,000

57th-st., 425 East; Lucius H. Biglow and wife to Mary E. Black..... 1

124th-st., n. s., 197.6 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 24.4 x100.11; Provost S. Haines to Maria E. Servoss..... 10,900

187th-st., n. s., 370.10 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; the Citizens' Savings Bank to Francis S. Marden..... 7,000

50th-st., n. s., 178.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 36.11x 100; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 22,500

32d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x 102.3; Agnes O. Durant and husband to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger..... 17,500

43d-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th-av., 41.11x 100.5; Samuel W. Andrews and others to Isaac Townsend and another..... 170,300

180th-st., n. s., 204 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x 104.11; John D. Brewster to Edward C. Prescott..... 1

93d-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 100.8; Lewis X. Bach to Beth M. Milliken.. 11,000

57th-st., 425 East; James A. Flack and wife to Lucius H. Biglow..... 1

Prospect-place, s. s. corner of 43d-st., 17x 85; Hugh P. Fleming to Andrew J. Fleming..... 1

Front-st., n. s., 86.2 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 18x70; Benedict Fischer and wife to John C. Taylor..... 3,800

75th-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Adolf Green and wife to Gustav Wolf..... 17,100

72d-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and wife to Agnes O. Durant..... 1

89th-st., n. s., 37 ft. e. of 9th-av., 63x75; Robert Gordon and another to William V. Studdiford..... 70,000

Willis-av., e. s., 81 ft. s. of 137th-st., 19x88; 18x100; Adam Gebhardt and wife to Charles M. Kimball..... 1

Willis-av., e. s., 62 ft. s. of 137th-st., 27x100; irregular; Adam Gebhardt and wife to Andreas Stengele..... 1

62d-st., n. s., 87.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.6x60.5; Harmon A. J. Johnson and another to Patrick B. O'Meara..... 10,000

Eldridge-st., w. s., 149.10 ft. s. of Riving-ton-st., 24.8x100; Morris Jacobs and wife to Samuel Jacobs..... 22,000

183d-st., s. s., 163.8 ft. w. of Washington-av., 16.8x100; John A. Knox and wife to Helen Houston..... 3,200

Goerck-st., 68; Ellen M. Nases to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

West 47th-st., e. s., 52.11 ft. s. of West 10th-st., 26.5x101; Charles Le Gay and wife to August Ruff..... 16,500

Same property; Charles Le Gay to same..... 16,500

Same property; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 21,000

108th-st., n. s., 204 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x 100.11; Francis N. Jenkes to Edward C. Prescott..... 22,150

95th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 150x 101.5; Alexander Hess and wife to William Sunhine, Jr..... 10

83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 150x100; Edward L. Johnson to Edward A. Lovell.. 37,500

80th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; Sheen Simpson and others to Peter J. Brennan..... 14,500

West 4th-st., 226; August Ruff and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 17,500

93d-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of 9th-av., 63x75; William V. Studdeford to Elisabeth H. Keyes..... 70,000

123d-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8 x99.11; Mora A. Smith to Helene Stieglitz..... 14,300

120th-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11; Daniel Regan and wife to Joseph F. Weber and another..... 5,500

106th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100; Peter Steinam and wife to Nicholas Dullmeyer..... 1

64th-st., n. s., 104.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.10x 100.5; Charles W. Schumann to Emma C. Freud..... 28,500

57th-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100; Thomas McAnanny to Mary J. McAnanny.. 1

Lexington-av., e. s., 21.6 ft. n. of 70th-st., 21.6x80.8; Nathaniel Oberndorfer and another to Gottlieb Grissler..... 1

137th-st., n. s., 570.10 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Francis S. Marden to Michael Crowley..... 8,500

Vanderbilt-av., s. e. corner of Gouverneur-st., 56x102; irregular; George W. McAdam and wife to Henry Grosse..... 5,015

2d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 24.4x75; Bernhard Nickemper and wife to Nancy Reiss and others..... 24,550

Clifton-pl., n. s., 234 ft. e. of Fenton-av., 21.2x76.2; Marie Pokorny to Frank Pokorny..... 1

11th-st., n. s., 309.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 97x103; Edward H. Peters to Paul Seantag and another..... 36,500

River-av., e. s., 137.10 ft. n. of 184th-st., 25x 176; Anna E. Ritter to Katharina Woehr.. 1

West End-av., w. s., 83.3 ft. n. of 89th-st., 19x80; Elijah C. Keys and wife to Ellen Yeaman..... 35,000

Tinton-av., e. s., 116.9 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 18.9x122.6; Frederick W. Schmidt and wife to William A. Sanders..... 2,900

113th-st., s. s., 559 ft. e. of 8th-av., 63.4x 197.1; Thomas S. Williams to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and another..... 1

104th-st., e. s., 83.8 ft. e. of West End-av., 16x80.11; Alexander Walker and another to John Stewart & Co..... 17,200

115th-st., 324 East; William N. Watkins and others to Fanny Wolfers..... 27,500

Hamilton-place, s. s., 24.11 ft. e. of 142d-st., 49.7x100; George R. Schieffelin to Henry S. Herman..... 6,000

87th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of West End-av., 20 x100.8; Frederick Van Tine to Emma P. Bickerton..... 21,750

River-av., e. s., 137.10 ft. n. of 184th-st., 25x 174; Adam Woehr and wife to Anna E. Ritter..... 1

Cottage-place, w. s., 150 ft. n. of 170th-st., 50x100; Mary E. Waterson to Christian Schneider..... 2,500

Willett-st., 35; Samuel Weil and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

83d-st., 22 East; Esther Willett to Charles B. W. Savage..... 31,000

50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 37x200, to 51st-st.; Laura M. Hegeman and others to Alexander Moore..... 40,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
at the lowest current rate of interest,
PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE
can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
34 Nassau st., New York, 16 Court st., Brooklyn.
Mutual Life Bldg.
FIXED RATES.
NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome new cut-stone dwellings, 8, 10 and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; prices moderate.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF THREE SEVEN open lots at the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 53d-st. Apply to WILLIAM DELAMATER, 4001 22 West 15th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The old and approved methods of title examination.

No. 16.

A man of means who had tired of the town, moved his residence to the upper end of Manhattan Island. He bought largely of the land about him and induced some of his friends to buy plots of him and build upon them.

The titles had been examined many times, by lawyers of the highest repute, but soon he began to have trouble in selling, unless he bought releases from a certain man who was supposed to have some interest in an old road that had run through his tract. These releases were cheap, however, and were no great burden to him.

After his warranty deeds had passed into the hands of many of his friends, he was astonished to learn that his title was still defective, and that another family had an interest in this road, and measured its value by thousands of dollars, where the other had claimed hundreds.

He rebelled at this additional evidence of his defenseless position under the time-honored methods of title examination, but saw one neighbor pay $5,000 for releases, another $2,500, and others smaller sums, and courageously asked the price for a release of all that he owned and all that he had sold to his friends, and paid it, out of his own pocket, $6,000.

He now believes in title insurance.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
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JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.
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BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied by this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

A.—WE WILL SELL THE TWO BEAUTIful four-story 20-foot stone-front houses, 105 and 109 West 86th-st., very cheap to close out. Call and inspect and we will make prices that will not fail to suit.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 145 Broadway, or J. H. HUNT, 72d-st. and 9th-av.

HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE 20-FOOT PRIVATE RESIdence, No. 31 West 30th-st., FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT A DECIDED BARGAIN!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

THE CHOICE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone dwelling, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 36th-st., will be sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., on Thursday, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, by RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. Particulars of the auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV.
12lst-st., elegant four-story brick dwellings, 25x60 feet; fifteen rooms; cabinet finish.
PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot front dining-room extension dwelling, No. 42 West 76th-st.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection.
SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND Overlooking Central Park.—That exceptionally-fine new 24-foot dwelling No. 42 West 77th-st.; for sale at reasonable rates. Inquire on premises.
SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 180th-st., between Lenox and 5th-avs.; 14 rooms; in perfect order throughout. Apply Room 7, 124 West 23d-st.

DETACHED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, 30 front, 14 rooms, lot 40x100. 150th-st., near Boulevard; price $15,000. For permit address WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Box 155 Times Office.

A 3-STORY 17-FT. DECORATED BROWNstone, 24th-st., $18,500. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ISLIP, L. I.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE FINest located pieces of property in Islip; of moderate size and situated on the water; it is surrounded by elegant private residences; the houses and numerous ancient buildings are of the best and the entire property is in first-class order; price and terms reasonable. For interview and an inspection of the premises address Owner, Box 147 Times Office.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON, 30 MINutes from the city, an attractive, roomy modern house, with all conveniences, and between two and three acres of land; ample stable and carriage house; wide frontage on North Broadway; fine views and surroundings; price, $32,000; would lease unfurnished. Inquire of BELLOWS WARREN, Getty-square, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 811.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, LONGmoor, Elberon, Hollywood, and Norwood Park, N. J. Furnished cottages to let. Catalogues and information from D. R. REELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID BUILDING PLOT, 99x200; elevated and sightly; 19 miles out; $500. Box 66, Closter, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.
RIVERDALE, within a few minutes of depot; place formerly belonging to W. B. Meeker, deceased. Dwelling with sixteen rooms, water, gas, furnace, fine view of Hudson River, and stable; will be put in excellent order; rent $1,800.
MORRIS DOCK, within six minutes of depot, small cottage with six rooms, on grounds of the undersigned; rent $300.
HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A.—DESIRABLE CORNER—125TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV.
Old-established grocery store; rent, $3,000.
PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 113 Hudson-st.

TO LET—WITH FROM TEN TO FORTY horse power, first and second floors in a fire-proof building; centrally located; elevator service included. Apply to Janitor, 346 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.

$5,000 SIXTEEN ACRES, STAMFORD, Conn.; will exchange for small house, Brooklyn. M. CURRAN, 139 Washington-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable Southfield Property,
NOS. 340 AND 342 187-AV.,
AND
488 AND 485 EAST 147TH-ST.,
northeast corner 149th-av. and 148th-st.
Maps &c., at auctioneer's 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
18 three-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone houses, with lots,
NOS. 32 TO 66 WEST 128TH-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and attic brick dwellings, with lots,
NOS. 15 AND 17 CHEEVER-PLACE,
CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story brick tenement, with two stores and lot,
NO. 136 CHERRY-ST.,
between Catharine and Market sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story lower-basement house, with lot,
NO. 237 EAST 53TH-ST.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three and four story frame buildings and lot,
NO. 149 WEST 129TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 136 EAST 127TH-ST.
Maps at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
8-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 129 WEST 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
4-story brown-stone-front house, with lot,
NO. 162 EAST 64TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property,
204 5TH-AV. AND 1,124 BROADWAY,
6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST.

516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 109 1-2 EAST 40TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
2-story and attic brick dwelling, with 2-story wing; also 2-story brick factory, with plot of land, 75x200 feet,
NOS. 168 AND 170 8TH-ST.,
197 97TH-ST, BROOKLYN,
between 3d and 4th avs.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

J. E. LEVINESS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Northeast corner of Bleecker and Jones sts.
BROWN & COLEMAN will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF EMILY ROGERS.
THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
BLEECKER AND JONES STS.,
lot 25x75 feet, with three-story and attic brick dwelling on front, 25x38 feet, and two-story and attic brick dwelling on rear, 20x25 feet.
Maps and terms of sale can be had at the auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
208, 210, and 216 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.,
three four-story brick tenements;
size of lots 75 feet each.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER, 369 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, will sell on Wednesday, March 26, 12 M., the fine corner property, 230 Myrtle-av., corner Washington Park; excellent chance to get a fine corner with two stores cheap; also No. 1,619 and 1,672 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be sold the same day.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others as trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, defendants.—Action A.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 27th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., in the city of New-York, the following described premises, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet, thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet, thence eastwardly but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed by the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, duly executed and delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-22w3wW&F&Sap5

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable EDWIN D. MORGAN, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action B, in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by HIRAM D. GRISWOLD & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet, thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet, thence eastwardly but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed by the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, duly executed and delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-22w3wW&F&Sap5

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable EDWIN D. MORGAN, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action A, in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 27th day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by HIRAM D. GRISWOLD & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running westwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet, thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet, thence eastwardly but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed by the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, duly executed and delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-22w3wW&F&Sap5

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO RENT A house in that great street of the West side, West 86th-st. is now given; built by J. G. Pragnis, Architect; furnished or unfurnished; brilliant woodwork; mosaic wood floors; M. Vance gas fixtures; Billiard table. Apply to POWER, 1,454 6th-av., corner 86th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-av., adjoining corner of 39th-st., 26x70x100, to rent for dwelling or lease for business purposes; will alter to suit tenant.
BETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story brownstone high-stoop dwellings Nos. 121 East 72d-st., 1,079 Madison-av., and 32 East 84th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST., UNFURnished; medium house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

TO RENT—84TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

A—131ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—DESIRable three-story Queen Anne, 10 rooms, decorated, $800. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

TO LET—EAST 57TH-ST., PRIVATE dwellings, Nos. 334 and 336.
VOLZING & CO., corner 3d-av. and 57th-st.

103 EAST 40TH-ST., NEXT TO PARK-AV. —Rent, $1,800. Apply on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 238, NEAR 82d-st., directly opposite Central Park.—To let, elegant suites of eight large, light rooms; elevator, hot water, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum; concession in rate until September to desirable parties. Apply on premises.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARtment in the Lispenard.—Present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $35 per month. 55 East 36th-st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($800 to $1,500,)
1,048 5th-av., cor. 86th-st.,
apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

A.—HANDSOME LARGE DUPLEX APARtment in the Dalhousie, 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., facing the Park; one of the finest fireproof buildings in the city. Apply to Janitor.

8 ROOM 25 FT. DECORATED FLAT, 215 West 104th-st.; $37.50. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

SINCLAIR, 265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX large light rooms; private lawn; steam; front door service; fire.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET — EIGHT rooms and bath. All light rooms. 80 West 72d-st. Elevator all night.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST.
Steam and Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling house; 25 feet wide, full depth lot, between 17th and 40th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box 1,119 New-York City.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:
9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 6:25 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and above, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.
10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Dining and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.
2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.
6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West and Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Pittsburgh. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.
8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

DR. M'LAURY ON CRIME.

HE WOULD ABOLISH PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIFIC TERMS.

The Academy of Anthropology had an unusually interesting meeting yesterday afternoon in the College for the Training of Teachers, 9 University-place. The feature of the meeting was a paper on "Crime and Criminals" by Dr. William McLaury of this city.

Dr. McLaury took the ground that every one was more or less a criminal according to his environments. Crime was a different thing in different countries, and success or failure might make the same thing a glory or a crime. A successful rebellion, for instance, is glorified; an unsuccessful rebellion is contemned. The lecturer would abolish penal institutions as such and change them to reform schools, in which physical as well as moral training should be given.

The prisoner should not be confined there for any definite length of time, but only so long as was required to attain a certain standard of morality. Crime was a disease and could be inherited, and therefore the criminal was more to be pitied than scorned. Disease was amenable to treatment and so was a criminal. The fallibility of popular judgment was shown in the fact that all great benefactors of the human race had suffered persecution for their advanced ideas until almost within the present century. Gobelin, Gutenberg, Columbus, and others were cited as instances. Until very recently insane people had been treated harshly. We were still groping in the dark, still thinking and acting too much in ruts and grooves. We had yet to learn to rule more by love than by law.

Dr. McLaury defined virtue as consisting in living true to natural law in every department of our being. Nature should be respected, and both repression and excess should be shunned. In other words, temperance in all things was necessary. There was a disease known as moral insanity, and men's actions were often due to countless causes over which they had no control.

The lecturer made an earnest argument against trying women before juries of men. A woman was entitled to a verdict from a jury of her sex as well as her peers. The finer natures of women made them understand woman far more readily and correctly than men, and they should have the benefit of this understanding in judgment.

In conclusion Dr. McLaury said: "There are inherent forces in our organization and mysterious promptings in our nature which often cause us to take dangerous risks, and which may often urge us to act in violation of law. But if the motive is good and the scheme successful, the one who thus violates becomes a hero and a leader rather than a victim. All great heroes of history, men and women, have become a law to themselves and ignored civil and sacerdotal enactments. I claim that all men and women have the inherent right to do anything that they choose to do for the pleasure of themselves or others so long as in doing so they do not trespass upon the equal rights and liberty of any other individual."

The paper was followed by an animated discussion, in which nearly every one present took part. An attempt was made to define crime, but no one was equal to the undertaking, and it was generally agreed that no exact definition of the term could be given.

WANT TO RESUME.

HARBISON & LODER MAKE A PROPOSITION TO THEIR CREDITORS.

A meeting of the creditors of Harbison & Loder, dry goods commission merchants, corner of Broadway and White-street, was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, about sixty being present. Col. William L. Strong was chosen Chairman and Lawyer S. F. Kneeland Secretary. Ex-Congressman J. J. Adams, on behalf of the firm, read a statement of the assets and liabilities and explained them in detail. The liabilities amount to $326,019 06, of which there is due for merchandise $184,558 68; commercial paper outstanding, $123,164 19; borrowed money, $18,296 19. The assets are as follows:

	Nominal.	Actual.
Stock at cost	$121,752 80	$85,000 00
Cash on hand	4,022 32	4,022 32
Book accounts	210,169 74	157,876 79
Bills receivable	13,539 30	7,539 30
Total	$349,484 16	$254,438 41

Besides the above firm assets there are net individual assets of about $15,000, making the total actual assets $269,438 41. In explanation of the difference between the nominal and the actual assets it was said that the equity on Mr. Harbison's homestead was $20,000, and on Mr. Loder's house $7,000, against which there were individual debts of $12,000, leaving a net value of $15,000 for the real estate. Of the book accounts, $58,000 had been charged off as uncollectable, and of this amount $13,000 were worthless, and $22,000 of bad debts had been carried for some time.

Mr. Adams said that the firm wished to continue business if a settlement could be obtained, and they offered to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar; 12½ cents cash, 12½ cents in notes at three months, with interest, and 25 cents in notes at six months, with interest, the last to be satisfactorily indorsed.

Col. Strong said that the milk in the cocoanut was the value of the book accounts, and the firm's bookkeeper was called upon and gave further explanation of the accounts. Twenty-five per cent. of the accounts as they stood had been taken off, and he was of the opinion that the firm could get $158,000 out of the accounts, but if pushed he would not say that it could get that amount.

Mr. Townsend of Townsend & Gale thought from the statement that the firm could pay more than 50 cents and have a reasonable surplus; this may not be so when an examination is made. He therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine and report to the creditors their recommendation as to a settlement, which was adopted. The committee was appointed as follows: Mr. Townsend, Chairman; Mr. Morris of Field, Morris & Fenner, Mr. Brown of Upham, Tucker & Co., Mr. Jordan of H. B. Claflin & Co., and Col. William L. Strong.

COL. SHEPARD TRIES AGAIN.

HE WANTS TEN CENTS FOR A STAGE RIDE EVERY DAY BUT SUNDAY.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard made another effort yesterday to get permission from the Sinking Fund Commissioners to charge 10 instead of 5 cents for riding on the stages of his Fifth-Avenue Transportation Company when the route is extended to the Desbrosses-Street Ferry and to Broadway at Ninth-street. Controller Myers, as a committee of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, reported in favor of allowing the route to be extended and the advance of fares some time ago, but he suggested certain conditions, among which was one providing that the stages should be run on Sundays.

It was to combat this condition that the Colonel brought ex-Judge Noah Davis to yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Mr. Davis said that the company was willing to run its stages over the new route and comply with all the conditions imposed except that of running on Sunday. He said the advance of rates was necessary because the company had been running at a loss. Last year the receipts were about $46,000 less than the expenditures. The Sunday stages were not needed.

"Col. Shepard," said Judge Davis, "stands upon the platform of his own conscience in this matter. He believes, as a Christian gentleman, that it devolves upon him to prevent any property of his being used to violate the Sabbath."

Judge Davis also said that the company had been enjoined by the courts from running Sunday stages.

Alderman Storm brought out the fact that this suit was a friendly one in which Col. Shepard practically sought to restrain himself from running his own stages on Sunday. Action on the application was postponed until next Wednesday.

DEATH OF DETECTIVE CREED.

Detective Sergeant John J. Creed, one of the most popular members of Inspector Byrnes's force, died yesterday at his residence, 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from paralysis. He was of fine physical form, and always appeared to be in robust health. A few days ago he complained of a peculiar feeling of numbness in his right arm, but was not at all alarmed at the symptoms. He answered roll-call at the detective office at 9 o'clock yesterday morning as usual, and soon after, while sitting in the office, was stricken with paralysis of his right side. He became speechless and unconscious, and in that condition he was taken to his home, where he died at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The dead officer was born July 4, 1852, and became a member of the police force on Aug. 5, 1878.

TO URGE THE INTREPID'S COMPLETION.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department will, it is reported, strongly urge the completion—as a gunboat—of the Intrepid, now lying on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Intrepid is a twin-screw iron vessel of 1,150 tons displacement.

Chief Naval Constructor Wilson is of the opinion that the Intrepid, if completed and armed with modern rapid-firing guns, would make an effective gunboat. If the vessel is not to be completed, Constructor Wilson recommends that that portion of the vessel now remaining on the stocks be removed, as it is not only very much in the way but occupies a good building slip. The old iron, boilers, and machinery, if it is decided not to rebuild, should be sold at public auction.

JOHN D. KENNEDY'S ESTATE.

MR. PIRSSON DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR A BALANCE.

A formal demand was made about ten days ago upon Charles E. Lydecker, the Public Administrator, by the law firm of Leavitt & Leavitt of 280 Broadway for the return of $2,000 to their client, William Pirsson, on the ground that it had been illegally extorted from him as a commission for the settlement of the estate of John D. Kennedy by the Public Administrator. In default of a return of the money demanded, the firm declared that it would bring suit against Mr. Lydecker for its collection.

Mr. Lydecker states that the $2,000 was not given to him as a commission, but merely for the purpose of meeting the claims of such creditors as might appear before him with claims which should be satisfied. He has in his possession still the $2,000 in dispute, he says, and he will, at the termination of his relations with the estate as the Public Administrator, turn the balance of that amount remaining, after all debts have been paid, over to the Controller. His statement, as administrator, is not due until next July.

John D. Kennedy died July 1, 1889, at the Putnam House, in Fourth-avenue, under circumstances which strongly indicated suicide. An inquest was held and the verdict was that he had taken his own life. He left 300 shares of Central Pacific Railway stock and some other personal property of minor importance, and as no heirs appeared at once this was placed by the Coroner in the hands of the Public Administrator. The firm of Leavitt & Leavitt made a demand upon Mr. Lydecker in behalf of Mr. Pirsson for the estate, claiming that though Mr. Pirsson was not of kin, nevertheless Kennedy had given him the property. The demand was refused until proof of heirship could be shown.

A few days subsequently J. E. Hedges of 111 Broadway made a similar application for the property in behalf of William D. Kennedy, who, he said, was the dead man's brother, who lived in Ireland. A suit was brought and was referred to Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., as referee. Mr. Speir reported in favor of Pirsson, and this was confirmed by the court.

Mr. Lydecker said yesterday that thereupon the whole estate, valued at between $10,000 and $12,000, with the exception of $2,000, was turned over to Pirsson, the latter agreeing with Mr. Hedges and Mr. Arnold, who represented the Public Administrator, to concede the latter amount to liquidate claims against the estate.

Mr. Leavitt said that Pirsson had been convinced that a public officer had no business to make a claim or to accept any money in the settlement of an estate.

FASHIONS FOR LITTLE ONES.

LOTS OF THEM SHOWN YESTERDAY AT BEST & CO.'S SPRING OPENING.

There was a Spring opening yesterday in that resort for the little folk, Best & Co.'s big store, at 60 and 62 West Twenty-third-street. The result was, that all the pretty things which the youngster wears from the time he first sees the light and dislikes it to the day when he begins to think that he will go to college, or when the miss begins to feel as though she really ought to assert herself and have young gentlemen visitors, were displayed with a profusion which spoke of the almost unlimited variety in the stock. The abundance of embroidery, of silken stuffs, and the richest and the filmiest of fabrics which infants or children may wear made a splendid showing.

The Liliputian Bazar, as Best & Co.'s store is termed, is as big as many of the big dry goods stores, but notwithstanding its bigness everything in it is devoted to the child. The special features of the stock carried by this firm enables it to more than compete with houses which strive to sell everything, because its proprietors make a careful study of every need of the little folk, and work hard to meet it. The establishment extends entirely through the block from Twenty-third to Twenty-second-street, and its three floors are laden with beautiful materials and the more beautiful completed garments.

There are included in the stock of the establishment all sorts of infants' goods, including baby outfits from the simplest in the number of their pieces and quality of material and decorations to the most elaborate that the human hands can provide. Then come misses' and boys' furnishing goods, underwear, all sorts of hosiery, aprons, millinery, which, by the way, includes some of the daintiest hats and bonnets which are to be found in town, while the suit department, which will provide both boys and girls with appropriate costumes, is so rich in variety as to be almost bewildering.

The firm is provided with a mail department, with which the customer may communicate and receive catalogues fully describing not only the goods ordinarily kept in stock, but the articles which may be of the latest fashion according to the season. There will be no mistake about the styles, either, for Best & Co. stand in the same relation as arbiters of fashion to children as Worth and Felix do to women.

THE FLACK DIVORCE CASE.

CALLED UP BUT ADJOURNED—FLACK'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE.

Mary E. Flack's application for a divorce from Sheriff James A. Flack was on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday.

Judge Fullerton, representing the convicted conspirator, Flack, pleaded for an adjournment, saying that the criminal proceedings just closed had given him no time to look after the civil suit. Treadwell Cleveland, counsel for Mrs. Flack, said that he had no desire to be discourteous and would leave the fixing of the trial day to the court. On the second Monday of next month the case will come up.

Nothing was learned from Sheriff Flack yesterday as to what he intends to do in regard to the charges brought against him by Attorney General Tabor, at the direction of the Governor. At the office of ex-Judge Horace Russell it was said that no decision in this matter had yet been reached. Eight days yet remain in which the Sheriff and his counsel may make up their minds whether or not they will go to Albany for the purpose of making a defense.

It is generally assumed, however, that no possible advantage could accrue from any such defense, and that by far the most probable thing for Flack to do is to meekly send in his resignation to the Governor.

HOW TO WASH THE FACE.

An unusually large audience greeted Mme. Ruppert yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, on the occasion of her free lecture on "How to Improve the Complexion." The lecturer began with the frank declaration that women, as a rule, do not know how to wash their faces. They either wash them too much or not enough. One good wash a day with cold water and soap containing as little lye as possible Mme. Ruppert thought sufficient. This one wash should be at night before going to bed. The lather should be rinsed off, the face wiped first with a coarse washrag, and then with a towel. In the morning the face should be wiped merely with a moistened cloth.

As a wash for the hands to keep them soft and white Mme. Ruppert recommends the following receipt:

One gallon of rainwater; one-half ounce of powdered borax; a package of oatmeal; let stand a day or two and then drain off the liquid, leaving the oatmeal. This wash may have a little alcohol added if it is desired to keep it for any length of time, or, if the user is troubled with chapped hands, a little glycerine may also be put in.

IMPOSTORS SELLING TICKETS.

R. H. Macy & Co. have issued a circular declaring that certain persons are fraudulently offering for sale in the name of their employes tickets for a ball purporting to be held in Nilsson Hall, 138 and 140 East Fifteenth-street, on April 10, and also are soliciting advertisements for a paper alleged to be published under the auspices of the employes. Such persons should be arrested, Macy & Co. declare. The only society of their employes is the Macy Mutual Aid, which is preparing to give a concert in Steinway Hall on April 7.

SUNDAY SERVICE RESUMED.

Resumption of Sunday trips is announced by the Fall River Line. Steamers leave from the foot of Murray-street at 5 P. M. every day in the week. Returning from Boston a connecting steamboat train leaves week days at 6 P. M., Sundays, 7 P. M.

The Pilgrim and Providence are now in service, the first-mentioned vessel to be retired in favor of the Puritan, commencing April 1.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of Spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizziness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling, and create a good appetite.

"I have for a long time been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, believe me, I would not be without it. As a Spring medicine it is invaluable." E. A. RHODES, 130 Ontario-st., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

CATS AND KITTENS.

TWO DOZEN FELINE PETS FOUND IN A CRAZY WOMAN'S ROOM.

Mrs. Jane Duncan, a widow of fifty-four years, was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for examination as to her sanity by Justice White, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Mrs. Duncan's mania is a strange one. It is alleged to have taken form in an antipathy for human beings, but a great fondness for cats. It was declared by Dr. Thomas C. Knox, who has a drug store on the corner of Carmine and Bedford streets that Mrs. Duncan and her late husband had occupied rooms over his store for two years. Duncan died on March 17, and since that time his widow has remained alone with her cats, as no one had ever been able to induce her to go out doors. Her insanity was of a harmless form, but since her husband's death there had been no one to provide for her. On being taken to court she seemed utterly dazed.

An officer was sent to Mrs. Duncan's rooms to take charge of her effects, and the state of things that met his eyes when he entered was both pathetic and amusing. A troop of cats, great and small, young and old, of all colors and conditions, came eagerly toward the door, expecting to see, no doubt, their demented but gentle mistress. A chorus of feline cries of every pitch was sent forth, and it was evident that the cats were very hungry.

On a careful examination of the rooms the officer enumerated twenty-three adult cats and half a dozen kittens. Of this miscellaneous collection a large yellow tomcat, with a most winning expression of countenance and large, innocent, golden eyes, seemed to be the "boss." The room was almost filled with boxes, in which the cats had had their habitations, and in a bandbox on the top of a wardrobe were half a dozen new kittens.

As might have been expected, the need of more thorough ventilation was apparent at once. The bewildered cats were ousted, their tender offspring consigned to a watery grave, and the rooms thoroughly aired and disinfected. The personal effects of Mrs. Duncan will be held to await the discovery of any of her relatives.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The sale of single seats for the second week of Italian opera begins at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House this morning. The répertoire for the week is as follows: Monday, "L'Africane," with Signor Tamagno and Mme. Mordica; Tuesday, "William Tell," with Tamagno and Mlle. Pettigiani; Wednesday, "Lakmé," with Mme. Patti, who will make her first appearance in this rôle in Italian in New-York; Friday, last appearance of Tamagno in America; Saturday afternoon, Patti in "Martha." Mme. Valda, who was left in Boston suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, has telegraphed that she is convalescent and hopes to rejoin the company here next week.

The last lecture in the extra Stoddard course at Daly's Theatre will be delivered to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, the subject being "Switzerland." After this lecture Mr. Stoddard will not be seen in New-York again until next year.

Mme. Anna de Naucaze will sail for England next Saturday.

By permission of Managers Rosenquest and Russell, Miss Amelia Glover and Charles Reed of "The City Directory" company, accompanied by Manager Russell, will leave New-York at 12 o'clock to-night for Boston, where they are to appear Thursday at the annual benefit of the Boston Lodge of Elks, which is to be given at the Boston Theatre. They open there at 12 o'clock, and at 1 P. M. start on their return to this city, appearing at the Bijou Theatre in the evening, thus traveling over 500 miles and playing at three performances within twenty-four hours. George Thatcher, the minstrel, will make a still larger jump to appear at the benefit. He will open the Howard Athenæum show in Philadelphia at 7:30 to-night, leave for this city at 8:11 P. M., and take the midnight train for Boston. He will appear at the benefit at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow, leave for New-York at noon, and reach Philadelphia in time to appear at 10:10 P. M.

R. F. Cotton, now playing with the "Our Flat" Company will be the leading comedian of the McCaull Opera Company, in the place of De Wolf Hopper next season. Helen Bertram has been engaged as prima donna, and Murphy and Tanner, song and dance artists of the Carncross Minstrels, have also signed with Col. McCaull. An effort is being made to secure terms for the new company at Palmer's for a short season beginning in August. The Colonel and Mme. Cottrelly were both in the city yesterday.

The first matinée of "Kajanka" will be given at Niblo's this afternoon. Since its last appearance here the spectacle has been considerably improved.

Rehearsals of the spectacular melodrama, "The Knight of Tyburn," which comes to Niblo's after "Kajanka," are being conducted daily on the stage of the Academy. Two hundred and fifty people will be used in the production.

A special matinée is to be given in compliment to the Woman's Press Club at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre on April 10, when "The Lady of Lyons" will be presented, with Mrs. Otis as Pauline and Henry Miller as Claude Melnotte. The cast will be made up of amateurs and professional players.

Contracts were signed last night by Sydney Rosenfeld, author of "The Stepping Stone," and Manager Dunlevy of the Park Theatre, on behalf of Messrs. Hyde & Behman, by which the play is to be transferred from the Standard to the Park. Mr. Rosenfeld's companies will include during the season Wednesday from Easter Monday Mr. Rosenfeld will have three companies producing "The Stepping Stone" in various parts of the country. One will be at the Park Theatre here, another at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, and the third at the Lyceum, Cleveland. The run of the play at the Standard will close on Saturday night.

THINGS SEEN BY THE CAMELIA.

Capt. Arians of the German ship Camelia, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, reports that on March 6, in latitude 29° 40' and longitude 53° 45', he saw the wreck of a vessel of about 1,000 tons floating bottom upwards in the water. She appeared to be a new vessel, and evidently had not been long in the water. The wreck was copper bottomed, but nothing was seen by which she could be identified.

On Feb. 17, in latitude 33° 31' and longitude 25° 18', a large waterspout passed within two ships' lengths of the Camelia. The spout was about 200 feet high, and though very thin at the centre, was about 70 feet in diameter at the base. It went by the ship with a roar which frightened several of the seamen. On March 20, in latitude 37° 51', and longitude 71° 14', a small boat, apparently a fishing smack, was seen drifting bottom upward.

SALVATION ARMY WORK.

A monster meeting of the Salvation Army assembled last night in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. All the seats were filled and the aisles were crowded. Grand Marshal Ballington Booth made an address during which he paid a tribute to the New-York newspapers, saying that they had been more generous to the army than the press of any city in the world. Every Sunday night, he said, 62,000 Christians kneeled with the Salvation Army. There are now corps established in 400 cities, 9,000 converts have been added in three months. At the conclusion of Marshal Booth's address Mrs. Booth made a plea for money to pay the army debts, and $500 was raised in a short time.

LA CHAMPAGNE IN PORT.

The French steamship La Champagne, which was due on Sunday, was reported off Fire Island late last evening. The Ems of the North German Lloyd, from Bremen, arrived at Quarantine early in the evening. She reported having been delayed by head gales.

YOU CAN BREAK up a bad cold by the timely use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough remedies.—*Advertisement.*

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

The Moonstone is not only considered a lucky stone, but is also a beautiful one, and especially adapted to Silver Mounting.

We have just placed in stock an attractive assortment in Lace Pins, Brooches, Bonnet Pins, Scarf Pins, etc., of selected Moonstones, mounted in Silver, of exclusive designs.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE "STATE GRANT" TROUBLE.

COUNSEL FOR THE RAILROAD ARRESTED BY JERSEY CITY'S POLICE.

The contest between the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company and Jersey City for the "State grant" in the South Cove was the cause of some excitement yesterday. Counselor William Muirheid of the law firm of Bedle, Muirheid & Magee, counsel for the railroad company, served notice on the city early in the day that the company proposed to lay its tracks across what would be Henderson-street if extended far enough south.

At noon a gang of 100 railroad men with several flat cars of ties and rails made their appearance on the ground and began operations at once. President Feeney of the Police Board and President Somers of the Street and Water Board hurried to the scene with Police Captain Farrier and a squad of police. When they reached the place they met Lawyer Muirheid and bade him direct the laborers to quit work. He produced Judge Knapp's order forbidding the city officials to interfere. President Somers replied that that order merely prohibited the city from taking up the tracks which had then been laid.

"Well," said Mr. Muirheid, "we propose to lay our tracks here," and he ordered Roadmaster Murthe to go on with the work. The roadmaster and some of his men started to move a car on the track and Capt. Farrier arrested him. Mr. Muirheid then put his hand to the car, and was in turn arrested. He walked to the police station with the police and became his own surety for his appearance for trial on a charge of violating the city ordinance by trespassing upon the city's property. That ended the demonstration for the day. President Feeney and a score of policemen went to the scene of action determined to prevent any further trouble.

A TRIAL BY DEFAULT.

THE DEFENSE IN THE RYLANCE LIBEL SUIT REFUSED DELAY.

The suit of the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, against Nicholas Quackenbos for slander was brought to trial yesterday in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Sedgwick.

A short time before the case was called, ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for Mr. Quackenbos, went before Judge O'Gorman and obtained leave to amend the bill of particulars which had been furnished by his client.

When Judge Sedgwick called the case ex-Judge Fullerton wanted delay. He was exhausted by his arduous labors in the Flack case, he said, and utterly unable to proceed with the case. Judge Sedgwick said he wanted to finish the case this week, and Joseph H. Choate, who appeared with John B. Leavitt for Dr. Rylance, insisted that the trial proceed. Ex-Judge Fullerton declared that he could not proceed, as his client and witnesses were not in court. If the case went on it would be by default.

A jury was called, and during the rest of the proceedings ex-Judge Fullerton sat as an interested spectator. Mr. Quackenbos bustled in and sat down by his counsel for a short time. Both said afterward that their case was in such a condition that it was impossible for them to proceed with the trial, and that, at the proper time, a motion would be made to open the default.

Mr. Leavitt opened the case for Dr. Rylance, and told the jury what he expected to prove. Charles W. Museo, a member of St. Mark's and a long-time friend of Dr. Rylance, was the first witness called. He testified to the high moral character of the plaintiff. The trial was adjourned until this morning.

THE POET RETIRES WITH HONOR.

The official head of Mr. William Geoghegan, who is better known as the poet, has been ruthlessly chopped off by Internal Revenue Collector Eidman. Mr. Geoghegan was appointed a Deputy by Collector Giegerich in January, 1888, and the latter, just before his retirement early in the current month, wrote him as follows: "It is due to you, before transferring this office to my successor and terminating our official relations, that I should give expression to my high appreciation of your excellent and valuable services as a Deputy Collector, and commend you for the very efficient, conscientious, and polite manner in which you have discharged your duties as such, and for your fidelity to this office and the important trusts committed to its care."

Mr. Geoghegan was notified by Collector Eidman on Monday that his services would not be required "on and after" that day. His offense consisted in being a Democrat.

Diamond Jewelry

Single-stone and other rings, and earrings, of every value. Pendants, brooches, &c., of wholly new designs, set with the choicest stones.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.



One of the "signs of the times" is the evident inclination of men to break away from habits of trade. As such rightly-made clothing as ours gradually but surely replaces custom garments, so are men coming to see the needlessness of paying five dollars for a Derby hat when we supply just as good for two dollars less.

Our $3 Derby is all that can be desired in quality and style. That price pays us a satisfactory profit because we buy from the makers and not the jobbers; using of this one grade as many or more than any jobber in the country; hence the manufacturer can afford to give us lowest prices and best work.

We have all the new shapes and are making a feature of hats this week. Boys' hats, too.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 234 st.

TWO REFERENCE CASES.

FINAL EVIDENCE IN THE LANGDON CASE BEFORE MR. CLEVELAND.

Final evidence was submitted yesterday in two reference suits that have been pending for some time. In the Langdon reference before ex-President Cleveland the plaintiffs, in rebuttal, offered testimony in the morning from Chief Engineer Greene of the Department of Docks upon the values of wharf property along the North River in 1873 and 1890. The same counsel in the afternoon offered records from reports of the Department of Docks in the same line of evidence. Then the plaintiffs rested. Mr. Cleveland, had allowed everything to stand, supposing that confirmatory proof would be submitted by deeds, leases, and other pertinent matter. When the plaintiffs rested their case, Mr. Wickes, representing the Corporation Counsel, moved to strike out Mr. Greene's testimony and the afternoon evidence, having made objection to them at the time they were offered. Mr. Cleveland said he would have to grant the motion if the plaintiffs failed to produce the corroborative proof. The plaintiffs said they could do no more than to bring in certified deeds, but as Mr. Wickes reserved in that case the right to go into an exhaustive inquiry in regard to leasehold and other considerations that might have entered into the price of the properties to the city the plaintiffs withdrew their offer to produce certified deeds, and the referee's decision to strike out all that had been done during the day stood on the record. Counsel will sum up a week from next Tuesday.

In the reference upon the application of the Spofford estate for damages on account of the surface railroad on the Southern Boulevard, Robert A. Chesebrough testified that Boulevard property in general had at least doubled in price in consequence of the construction of the railroad, and that for some of it he stood ready to pay three times what it cost the present owners in 1885. Counsel submitted the case without argument.

MR. SHEPARD TO RETIRE.

Edward M. Shepard, the President of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission, was ready to admit yesterday that he was about to retire. The pressure of private business, he said, was the cause. His annual report, he thought, would be ready for publication some time this week. He had no views to express in regard to his successor.



The style is one you can control; It's easy to button and free to roll.

A great many of those **$10** and **$15** light-weight "Top Coats" sold this week. They are beauties and wonderful bargains. We've more of the same kind. Buyers easily realize the value of our **$12** and **$14** Suits. That's what makes 'em go so quickly. Several lines left at the cut-down prices.

An important feature with us is Boys' Clothing of every description. Special sale now progressing of $4.00 and $5.00 Long Pant Suits, and $2.00 and $3.00 Short Pant ones. More than half reduction. Any price to push 'em along. Extra Pants to match.

WATCH THE DAILY PAPERS FOR OUR THURSDAY SALE.

A. H. KING & CO.

LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS.
WE HAVE NO BRANCH STORES.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE.
627 & 629 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

BABIES' HATS, DRESSES & CLOAKS.

To-day we shall show our recent importations of Paris Novelties for Babies' Wear: Smocked Silk Dresses in the delicate tints, Old Rose, Blue, Pink, etc., in quaint designs, with Hats to match, and an extensive variety of Mull Caps, Hats and Sun Bonnets.

Babies' day and night Slips and Dresses, in Silk, Mull, Cambrics, Nainsook, Lawn and Gingham.

Babies' long and short Coats in flannel or cashmere; Wrappers, Sacques and Robes.

Babies' complete Outfits, furnished at short notice, from our own work-rooms, at prices ranging from $15 to $500 each.

The above goods are shown in our New Sales Room on the second floor.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HAZELTON

Established 1859. **PIANOS.**

Have remarkable purity, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, and great durability. Easy terms. Prices to rent.

HAZELTON BROS., 34 UNION SQUARE, EAST, NEW-YORK.

THE DON

CLOTHING CO.

WILL OPEN

Their New and Magnificent Stores

TO-MORROW,

Thursday, at

461, 463, 465 & 467

BROADWAY,

Corner of Grand-st.

SPRING OVERCOATS

made from choice imported fabrics, in colors from deepest black to the most delicate shades, silk-faced, silk sleeve linings, perfection in fit, and truly the handsomest garments ever displayed in this city. The prices of these Overcoats run from $18 to $28 each. During our Opening Days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, they will be sold at

$10 EACH.

THE DON

will have on exhibition over 50,000 gentlemen's tailor-made Suits, ready for immediate wear; made from foreign and domestic fabrics, and cut in Sacks, Frocks, 3 and 4 button Cutaways, and Prince Alberts. Our prices will range from

$10 to $30 Per Suit.

The very latest Spring style, flat rims, and sold in regular hat stores at $3 each. These Hats will be given

FREE

to all our patrons up to Saturday night.

THE DON

In order to call the attention of parents to our Boys' and Children's Department, which will be the largest and finest in the United States, we have decided to sell during our Opening Days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the choice of our $6, $7, and $8 Suits for

$3, $4, AND $5.

Among these Suits will also be found fine Diagonal and Cork-screw Dress Suits, specially adapted for

CONFIRMATION.

During our Opening Days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we will illuminate our stores at 461, 463, 465, and 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st., until 9:30 P. M. and 10 P. M. Saturday.

A DEAD LUNATIC'S RIBS BROKEN.

An autopsy held yesterday on the body of Frank Sternberger, an inmate of the Flatbush Insane Asylum, who died on Friday, disclosed the fact that three of his ribs were broken, and that the consequent pressure upon the heart and lungs had caused death. How he received his injuries is a mystery, but Coroner Rooney proposes to hold an inquest at the Flatbush Town Hall on April 2 and find out.

Dr. Fleming, the Superintendent, said that Sternberger was received on Feb. 28, and was placed in the receiving room owing to his physical ill health, and was not taken to the insane ward at all. At that time he was very violent. He even gouged out one of his eyes with a spoon, and inflicted other serious injuries on his person.

Sternberger imagined himself to be a great physician, and declared that he would cure himself. The injuries he inflicted were surgical operations, he said. Dr. Fleming had no doubt that Sternberger had broken his ribs while throwing himself about the room.

YULE DOES NOT WANT TO RETIRE.

Capt. Peter Yule of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, who is over sixty years old, and therefore liable to retirement from the police force on account of age, afforded some amusement to the Police Commissioners yesterday when he put in a claim for exemption from involuntary retirement on account of enlistment during the Mexican war. He claims to have enlisted in June or July, 1846, in Company E, Capt. Nelson Taylor, of the First Regiment, New-York California Volunteers, under Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson. He was ordered to Governor's Island on Aug. 1, 1846, but was discharged on habeas corpus proceedings on Sept. 27 or 28, 1846, because he was a minor and had enlisted without his parents' consent. The Commissioners did not think that this claim was of much account and they placed the statement of Capt. Yule on file.

PATROLMAN KANE'S SPONSORS.

A petition was presented to the Board of Police yesterday asking for the promotion of Patrolman Thomas Kane of the Twenty-fifth Precinct to roundsman. Among the petitioners were ex-President Cleveland, ex-Gov. Hoadly, Charles A. Dana, Theodore F. Vail, Dr. J. Blake White, and many other wealthy residents of Madison-avenue and neighborhood. The petition was placed on file.

RIDLEYS',

Grand-street, N. Y.

OPENING,

Wednesday, March 26,

Thursday, March 27.

Millinery.

3,000 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets displayed in our Millinery Parlors.

The most recherche models of foreign modistes and from our own workrooms. Latest novelties in Laces, Nets, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Ornaments, Millinery Novelties, Dress Goods, &c.

COSTUMES, MANTLES, GOWNS, AND JACKETS.

PARASOLS.

ALL THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES.

WE INVITE ALL TO ATTEND.

The Display is Large and well worth a Visit.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 Grand-st.

58 TO 68 ALLEN, 59 TO 65 ORCHARD ST.

FURNITURE.

It is one thing to make an assertion, and another to verify it.

We make the assertion that nowhere in America can equal choice and equal values in Reliable Furniture be obtained to those offered at our establishment.

We verify said assertion by pointing to the immensity and variety of our stock (displayed in Twelve Show Rooms) and the moderate prices ruling throughout—all in plain figures.

For an extensive exhibit of Furniture, tastily made, substantial, and offered at moderate prices, we would commend you to R. J. Horner & Co. They have no less than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of goods on their floors. So if you can't find here what you want, you must be, so to say, unsuitable.—Newspaper Comment.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

REMOVAL

to 5th-av. & 30th-st.

About May 1.

A large portion of our stock will be disposed of at a great sacrifice, and a liberal reduction from former prices made on all sales until that date.

LAMAN & COLLAMORE & CO.

19 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST.)

A SUIT OF ELEGANT OFFICES TO LET ON THIRD FLOOR OF

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK BLDG.,

SUITABLE FOR A LARGE CORPORATION, ALSO,

SINGLE OFFICES.

The Building has all modern improvements, and is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

APPLY AT THE BANK.

HENRY L. HOGUET, PRESIDENT.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire GOOD COOKING. good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.
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A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

HANKINSON'S

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

15 East 27th-st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 12,037. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR FREE RAW MATERIALS

A PLEA TO THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF MAKERS.

REITERATING ARGUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ONCE IGNORED—HIDES FINALLY PLACED ON THE FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—If the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will only stick to the latest decision they have reached, hides will be left upon the free list when the Tariff bill is finally put into a shape that will last long enough for it to be reported to the House of Representatives.

There was a full meeting of the majority today, and there was a very earnest discussion of the hide question. Each member was ready to admit that all the protests against the proposed duty were altogether too strong and emphatic to be ignored, and so the motion to strike out the 1½ cents per pound duty was adopted, and hides went back to the free list. So far as can be learned, no motion to reconsider this vote was made, and the hide duty is at last declared to be settled.

When the Ways and Means Committee was hearing arguments on metals many weeks ago, there appeared before it Mr. S. J. Ritchie, representing the Canadian Copper Company, an Ohio corporation, with an office in Cleveland and mines and smelters at Lydbury, Ontario. He made an elaborate statement of the operations of the company, telling that it desired to abandon sending metal to Great Britain and do all its refining in Ohio. The company is getting a great deal of nickel with its copper, and it directed attention to the importance of developing its use in nickel steel. It asked for the free admission of ores and waited. When the reports of the proposed bill appeared the company found that neither the ores nor the metals produced from them were on the free list.

Mr. Ritchie appeared before the Ways and Means Committee again this morning and made another appeal and asked that the duty of 2 cents a pound on nickel and 1½ cents on copper be not imposed. He assumed that it was probably not the intention of the committee to make specific duties higher than ad valorem duties. The latter duty is charged upon the value of the article in the market in which it is purchased or produced in a foreign country. The duty of 2 cents per pound on nickel and 1½ cents per pound on copper would be an ad valorem duty upon the company's ores at the place of production of more than 200 per cent., and the duty as it stands in the present tariff is more than 900 per cent upon the same material at the place of production.

Mr. Mr. Ritchie asked, would have the courage to stand up and advocate such duties as these, when the percentage is distinctly stated in terms? He also inquired why there should be a duty on copper. Certainly it should not be because we need the revenue derived from the duty for protection. We could not expect from this source if we did need it. The United States is much the largest copper-producing country in the world. The world's production of copper for the year 1889 was 262,990 gross tons, and of this amount the United States contributed 105,714 tons, or more than 40 per cent. A very large amount of this product we exported and sold in the European markets at a less price than we sold the same article to our home consumers.

Mr. Ritchie said there was no country in the world in which copper was produced so cheaply and profitably as in the United States. He told of the small percentage of copper found in the Rio Tinto mines, in Spain, which he had visited last Summer, yet $30,000,000 had been spent before any ore had been taken out. This was a sum larger than had been expended upon all the copper mines in the United States. The products of those Spanish mines could not be brought to the United States and sold in competition with American mines if there was no tariff at all, but the American mines undersell them in the European markets.

Mr. Ritchie called attention to the fact that Canada bought $14,000,000 of goods from us last year more than we bought from Canada, and that in this matter the United States could afford to be liberal. He said that the Ontario nickel deposit of that value, besides the one he represented, and that was in New-Caledonia, and was owned by the Rothschilds. He did not ask nor desire any protection upon refined or manufactured articles from the raw materials which he asked to be admitted free of duty. He only asked that a policy be not pursued which efforts to build up an entirely new and large enterprise, involving an outlay of millions of dollars. All the tariff legislation upon nickel during the last thirty years had been solely in the interest of one man, and every individual in the United States who had used nickel in any form had been compelled by the Government to pay tribute to him during all that period.

Mr. Ritchie asked if it would still be in his power to say, through the committee, to the sixty-five millions of people whom they represent, and for whose benefit they were legislating, that 64,999,999 must first obtain his consent before the committee could act for the good of the whole country?

After Mr. Ritchie had been heard the Republican committeemen concluded to shut the door on outsiders for a time and see if they could make a little progress toward making over the schedules of the Tariff bill. They succeeded in setting the subject of hides, as already stated, but that appears to be the only substantial work accomplished to-day. They are still in session to-night, however, and it is possible that to-morrow they may have a fairly definite idea of what they are going to do with silver-lead ores from Mexico. They are discussing that question, and are also giving some attention to the exceedingly troublesome sugar schedule. Neither is an easy matter to dispose of, for it is impossible to make a proposition concerning either that is not instantly followed by a storm of opposition. It is said to be quite likely that the committee will accede to the demands of the Western sugar men and drop the ad valorem duties on sugar, but what specific rates will finally be agreed upon the committee itself does not seem to know.

A BREAK IN "PROTECTION" LINES.

DISCUSSION IN THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE YESTERDAY.

BOSTON, March 26.—The Republican members of the House met a regular Waterloo to-day in point of oratory and argument, in the discussion on the adverse report on the petition for the passage of a resolution in favor of the removal of the duties upon iron ore, coal, and coke, and the reduction of the duties upon pig iron, scrap iron, and scrap steel. The Republican leaders had planned at first to throttle the resolution at once and prevent discussion upon it. They were divided in their counsels, however, and failed in that. Then they tried to recommit it, feeling that it was policy to get rid of it for the time being even, until they could devise some scheme by which it could be suppressed and not too much discussed. Here, too, they failed.

It was a matter of much surprise to the leaders when several Republicans came out flatly in favor of the resolution, and consternation was visible on all sides. The Republicans are by this time well aware that they have an elephant on their hands, and they have come considerably nearer gauging the public pulse on the matter of the tariff as expressed by prominent Representatives from manufacturing-manufacturing centres as Worcester and New-Bedford than they did previous to to-day.

The discussion of the resolution was precipitated by Mr. Glasgow of Worcester, who moved to lay it upon the table because several other similar matters were still before the committee. Mr. Quincy of Boston opposed the motion because no good reason had been given for such action. Mr. Taft of Gloucester asked that the motion be withdrawn, which was done, and he moved to recommit. He wanted all tariff matters before the Committee on Federal Relations to be reported at one time, evidently fearing that too much public discussion might not be good for the party. Mr. Wardwell opposed the motion. He wanted the matter disposed of at once, so that the members of Congress from Massachusetts might know that the people and the party had confidence in them. The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Tucker of New-Bedford, while a Republican, admitted that he favored everything in the way of removing duties, except the report regarding pig iron, and upon that point he was not certain, but he would be in line with the resolutions. Mr. Murray of Fitchburg thought he had discovered the "cat in the meal," and claimed that it was an effort to secure free raw materials, against which the Republican Party was pledged. He frantically declared that the resolution was an assault upon the protective system. Mr. Meade of Salem did not want the Republican Party to perpetuate itself at the expense of wrecking the local interests of the State. Mr. Williams of Dedham charged that the country was dominated by Pennsylvania. Mr. Ward well of Haverhill asked if he wanted to charge that the Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators misrepresented the people of the State.

"That is just what I mean to say," replied Mr. Williams, "else why had it been possible for the people of New-England to wake up one morning and learn, without any previous warning, that the Ways and Means Committee had decided to place a duty on hides?"

He presumed that duty was put on in accordance with pledges made to Idaho and Montana in 1888, and published in the newspapers of those States, to the effect that if those States cast their votes for the Republican ticket such a duty would be put on. Mr. Hildreth of Holyoke said he did not believe in destroying this great protective system. Mr. Bullock of Fall River called it the "buncombe of politicians," and moved to adjourn, and the House so voted, leaving the matter under discussion.

The Home Market Club have adopted resolutions to the effect that the imposition of a duty on hides would be superlatively unwise.

PUSHING THE PARTY TO RUIN.

THE UNWISE WORK OF OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—Both the Senate Chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives were crowded during the entire day by an anxious throng of office seekers. The appointment of Trustees for the various penal and benevolent institutions of the State have been eagerly watched for during the past ten days, and all interested were more or less nervous in their anxiety as the Governor's private secretary entered the chamber with the long list of appointments. While many went away pleased, there was much disappointment when it was discovered that the new Penitentiary Board, which has many political plums to distribute, had not been decided upon.

In the House there was a perfect jam. Not only were the galleries packed, but the lobbies were filled, and standing room was at a premium. Political workers from Dayton and other cities to be overturned by legislative enactment were on hand in large numbers, while Columbus was represented by hundreds of patriots eager to serve the city under the new régime. It was "ripper" day, and Dayton was reorganized and given over to the Democrats.

Mr. Heffner, the author of the Columbus reorganization scheme, was greatly excited when his bill was called. He required every vote to pass it, and when the roll was called and two Democrats refused to vote, there was a scene of the wildest excitement. The Democratic members swarmed around both Munson and Crisby, begging and beseeching them to vote, which they finally did under protest. A great cheer went up, and those most deeply interested rushed from the hall to spread the glad tidings that the "Ripper bill" had passed.

The Republicans did not offer much opposition in the House, but on the contrary were disposed to let the majority go ahead. The more conservative Democrats regard the legislation with misgivings, and predict that it will resot upon the party at the next general election.

GORMAN'S BAND DEFEATED.

AND MARYLAND WILL HAVE BETTER ELECTION LAWS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26.—The fight of Senator Gorman's followers in the Legislature against the Australian ballot law has failed. The Senate passed the bill presented by the Business Men's Democratic Association of Baltimore City. It is based on the Australian system, with two unfortunate exceptions, which got into it in the form of amendments. One of these allows the appointment of election police by the Judges, and another permits foreign-born voters "who cannot speak English" to carry with them behind the rail friends, who may remain with them until their votes are cast. These are loopholes that will give some opportunities for fraud. The bill, however, got every vote of both parties in the Senate, with one exception, and went to the House of Delegates. This week the ring Democrats tried every resource to substitute out-and-out partisan bills for the one passed by the Senate, which, though not perfect, is much better than the present law. The Independent Democrats and the Republicans voted together and defeated the attempts. To-day the machine men, with Delegate Carter as the spokesman, surrendered, and announced that the Senate bill would be reported and that it would be made a special order for to-morrow morning.

This practically secures its passage. It is an out-and-out defeat for Senator Gorman, who has been fighting the Australian system ever since it was suggested for Maryland.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT AND IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 26.—There has been nothing serious in the situation at this point so far. Only for one day did the water rise above our levees, but with a little extra exertion on the part of the city officials and with skillful help from the railroad people the levees were raised to a point where they can hold a foot more of water. Meantime, the half dozen crevasses above the city have relieved the pressure on the levees.

The water here has fallen several inches. The real trouble will come in a couple of weeks, when the water from Raleigh and the Arkansas crevasses reaches the Ouichita and Red, and pours back into the Mississippi.

The break in the levee this morning is by far the most serious break thus far. The levees that have broken in the vicinity of New-Orleans are destructive only in a limited degree. Determined efforts to close them, however, have failed.

The crib work at Live Oak Grove, thirty miles below the city, closed on Monday, gave way this morning about 1 o'clock, and at this time the opening is forty feet wide and spreading. No work is being done on it to-night, but as soon as material can be secured to-morrow plantation in the morning work will be recommenced.

Nita crevasse, sixty-five miles above the city, has broadened until it now measures 670 feet. The south end is crumbling every day and there seems to be no hope of closing it.

Work on the trestle of the Valley Road is still in progress, but the workmen have not reached the deep water yet, and it is this water the railroad people dread. There is a quarter of a mile of trestle to be built in it, and several hundred feet over water twelve feet deep with a current of ten miles an hour.

GREETED IN SPANISH STYLE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The second meeting of the Spanish class was held this afternoon at the Mexican Legation. Mme. Romero received alone, and as each lady entered she was greeted in true Spanish style, with a kiss upon either cheek, after which an introduction was made to the guests already assembled. Miss Ida Thompson served Spanish chocolate from a gold service, pouring it into delicate cups of gold-rimmed porcelain.

Among the guests were the wives and daughters of the South American Ministers, Mrs. Don Cameron, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Senator Chandler, Mrs. Senator J. P. Jones, Mrs. Evan Thomas, Mrs. George L. Dyer, Mrs. John W. Foster, the Misses Thomas, Miss Virginia Butler, and Mrs. Charles Nordhoff.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Wanamaker and party will return to-morrow morning from their fortnight's trip South. In the evening the President and Mrs. Harrison will be the guests of honor at a dinner given by Secretary and Mrs. Noble.

GOV. ABBETT INDIGNANT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Gov. Abbett is indignant at a report that he is in favor of granting a pardon to Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, and that he has visited the prison and interviewed her concerning her troubles. He says that her counsel have not yet laid her case fully before the Court of Pardons, and that he can form no opinion as to the merit of her application for release until they have done so.

The Court of Pardons to-day released seven convicts and restored them to citizenship, making forty-seven pardoned within a month. Those released to-day were chiefly of short-term prisoners, whose time was nearly up, and whose crimes were of a minor character.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

WHEELING, West Va., March 26.—A special to the *Intelligencer* says that while the Hon. Joseph S. Miller, late United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Mr. James A. Bing, a Logan County attorney, and the Rev. Mr. Medley, a Methodist preacher, were coming down Twelve Pole Creek, in Logan County, they attempted to ride the falls and the boat was capsized.

Mr. Miller was taken from the water in an exhausted condition and is thought to be fatally injured. Mr. Bing was drowned.

The party had been prospecting in the mountains for mineral lands.

UNPAID MINERS SEIZE LIVE STOCK.

MAHANOY PLANE, Penn., March 26.—The employes of the Laurel Ridge Colliery, an individual mine, operated by Simmons H. Barrett of Philadelphia, are seizing the live stock to satisfy unpaid labor claims. The colliery has been idle several weeks owing to the depressed coal trade, and the miners have not as yet received the wages due them. Trouble is feared.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease. —*Adv.*

BEDLAM AT COOPER UNION

SPEAKERS CHEERED, HISSED, AND GUYED.

GREAT SPORT FOR THE AUDIENCE AT THE MEETING TO INDORSE THE WOMEN FACTORY INSPECTORS' BILL.

There have been few livelier or more demonstrative gatherings in the great hall of Cooper Institute than that which assembled last night on the call of the Workingwomen's Society to promote the passage of the Women Factory Inspectors' bill now before the Legislature. For half an hour before the time appointed for the exercises to begin and for nearly as long after 8 o'clock an energetic brass band labored earnestly to entertain the nearly 3,000 men, women, and children who occupied every seat within sight of the speakers on the stage.

When the last notes of "Killarney" had ceased to reverberate through the hall, Miss Ida M. Van Etten came to the front, amid a burst of applause, and, wrapping for order, explained the object of the meeting. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Miss Van Etten said, had been expected to address the meeting, but, as he was unavoidably absent, she begged leave to introduce Mr. George P. Archibald, President of the Central Labor Union, as the first speaker.

The announcement of Mr. Archibald's name was greeted with cries of "Whoo! whoo!" mingled with hisses and applause, and the florid complexion of that gentleman took on a deeper tinge as he stepped to the front and waited for the tumult to subside.

"Notwithstanding the circumstance," he began in measured tones, "that some people may object to listening to a speaker who has the courage of his convictions, [here the hisses broke out afresh,] I am here to represent the Central Labor Union, and nothing will turn me from that object."

"I bet, $100 would turn you," cried a woman in the audience."

"No man, no matter what his experience has been," the speaker continued, "can appreciate what the benefit of such appointments as are provided for in this law would be to the women of this State." Here the audience applauded wildly. There had been no opposition to the bill's passage, Mr. Archibald said, except such as was prompted by personal prejudice or pique, and his hearers should continue their work until the Governor had added his signature to the measure and made it a law. Mr. Archibald alluded to the fact that the Central Labor Union had been disappointed in the action of Gov. Hill in vetoing a former bill of this description when the union had every reason to believe that he would sign it.

"Why?" one of the audience asked.

"Because he's a bachelor," responded a voice, whereupon Mr. Archibald laboriously explained that the Governor did not feel competent to assume the duty of appointing the inspectors, and concluded significantly: "If, however, he refuses to sign this bill, or, through his action it fails to become a law, I am sure he will find that he has lost something more than the respect of this community." [A voice, "You're right!"]

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" to emphasize this sentiment, and after a letter from Samuel Gompers had been read, in which he paid his respects in vigorous language to the head of the Labor Department, Mrs. Johanna Grier, addressed the audience in German, making an impassioned plea in behalf of the women and children who were compelled to labor in factories and stores, and arousing her hearers to the wildest enthusiasm.

The Rev. H. H. Brown, Secretary of the New-York State Christian Socialists, said that it was a disgrace to the State of New-York that such a bill as the one in question was necessary, a meeting called to urge its passage. Women were wanted as inspectors to clean out all the dirty spots in manufacturing and mercantile life. He pleaded for knights of the nineteenth century to enter this tournament between capital and labor to fight for women, and so fight for the race.

Hugh McGregor, representing the Knights of Labor, was unmercifully guyed by the audience, but he succeeded in saying that he believed that such a voice would go from this meeting as would compel the Legislature to pass the bill.

The next speaker, S. E. Schevitch, said the audience expected an Ingersoll and got a man whose name they couldn't even pronounce. "one of those foreign Communists who infest these shores." He hoped, however, to change their opinion in regard to those men. Then he remarked that the condition in which the great majority of the working women in this city worked and lived was an outrage on civilization.

"That's a lie!" came from the end of the hall. Instantly there was an uproar.

"If that gentleman has a sister," remarked the speaker, when he could be heard, "I pray God that she may never have to go into a factory."

More disorder ensued, the objector insisting upon being heard. "I pray you to sit down," said Mr. Schevitch. "Ladies and gentlemen, please keep order." An angry throng crowded around the disturber, and quiet was only restored when the police interfered.

The resolution of the hours of labor of women, the speaker concluded, would prove the entering wedge in the regulation of the hours of all laborers. He saw no relief in existing political parties. Of one of the old parties in this city one-half had already been indicted, and the other half was going to be. The other old party had become a thing of the past.

The real contest of the evening ensued when Miss Van Etten read a series of resolutions indorsing the Fassett bill, and followed them with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we most earnestly petition the Governor of State, on behalf of the working people, speedily to appoint Governor James H. Connolly, under whose administration the law has failed to afford the relief it was designed to give.

The Chairman put the question and a rousing "yea" responded. Before the announcement could be made by Miss Van Etten, W. H. Clark of 16 Exchange-place rose to a point of order and proceeded to discuss the resolutions at length, concluding with the statement that it was not expedient to pass the last clause of the resolution.

"The gentleman's point is not well taken," said Miss Van Etten.

Amid the greatest confusion, cries of "Put him out!" "Sit down!" "No, no!" Mr. Clark shouted, "I appeal to the audience from the decision of the Chair. I speak to those only who—"

The remainder of the sentence was lost amid a babel of cries of "Free speech!" "No gag law!" Mr. Clark refrained from further pressing his point at the suggestion of a policeman.

Then Thaddeus B. Wakeman addressed the meeting; Miss Van Etten read letters from the Rev. Heber Newton and Col. Ingersoll, and the audience was dismissed.

A REQUISITION FOR TUTHILL.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Detective O'Connor of this city was sent to Albany yesterday by Prosecutor Crane to ask Gov. Hill to sign Gov. Abbett's requisition for the surrender to the Newark authorities of James C. Tuthill of Montclair, who is in the jail at Brooklyn on a charge of burglary. Tuthill's wife has been taken into custody by the Newark authorities. So many stolen goods have been found in the house that the police are convinced that she must have been cognizant of her husband's robberies.

Justice Mullyan's court at Montclair was visited yesterday by scores of people whose houses had been robbed in the hope of being able to identify some of the plunder found in Tuthill's house. John Sherman of Glen Ridge, whose residence was entered the day after Christmas, identified three rings and two bracelets. Policeman Biaurosk of East Orange was in Montclair Tuesday night and identified some of the recovered goods.

AN ENGLISH TOBACCO SYNDICATE.

DANVILLE, Va., March 26.—J. C. Brain, representing a large English syndicate, is here for the purpose of buying eight of the largest tobacco factories in Danville and organizing them into one stock company. He came here from Lynchburg, and, it is said, he obtained options on several large tobacco factories in that city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The funeral of Homer Woodin, the oarsman of twenty-five years ago, occurred yesterday at Poughkeepsie and was largely attended. One of the pallbearers, Isaac H. Wood, who was one of the judges in the great boat race of 1865 on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie on the 17th of July in that year.

Messrs. Scott and Miller of Pittsburg, with other members of the Hospital Committee, were in Johnstown yesterday looking up a suitable site for the memorial hospital, for which the Flood Commission appropriated $40,000.

Two freight cars collided Tuesday night between Fayville and Southborough on the Old Colony Railroad. One engine was destroyed and three cars were burned. No person was injured.

The Grand Jury at Newport, R. I., have indicted Frank L. Allen for the manslaughter of William Sullivan, a telegraph operator of the Old Colony Railroad.

John E. Vaughn, the Philadelphia bigamist convicted in Montreal, was yesterday sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The Dominion Government has decided not to include oats in the reduced canal tolls accorded to wheat and corn.

OXFORD WINS THE RACE.

A SURPRISE FOR THE CANTABS, WHO WERE THE FAVORITES.

LONDON, March 26.—The great annual race between the boat crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on the Thames this afternoon, and was won by the Oxford crew.

The weather in the forenoon was brilliant, but at the time of the race the wind was changeable, causing the water to be quite choppy. An unprecedented crowd gathered along both banks of the river, and the interest displayed was without parallel in the annals of boat racing.

The Cambridge crew was the decided favorite in the betting. It won the toss for position, and chose the Surrey side of the river. At 4:44½ the word was given and the crews started.

Oxford was first away. The Cambridge crew pulled the faster stroke and overtook and passed Oxford, and led at Clasper's. By the time Craven Steps, six furlongs from the start, was reached, Oxford had gone to the front again. Hammersmith Bridge, a mile further on, was reached at 4:55. When passing this point Cambridge had a lead of half a length. At 4:58 Cambridge passed the Thornycroft Yard, leading by six feet.

When the Devonshire Meadows, three miles from the starting point, were reached at 4:59, both crews were pulling on even terms. Oxford led at Barnes's Bridge, four furlongs further on, by half a length. She passed that point at 5:02. Oxford then forged ahead and won the race by a length. Her time was 22:03.

The course was the usual one, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs.

The first rowing contest between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was in 1829, at Henley, which Oxford won, and the next was in 1836. Yesterday's race was the forty-seventh, and of these Oxford has won twenty-four and Cambridge twenty-two. The race in 1877 was a dead heat. Practically the same ideas of rowing prevail at both universities, the stroke being the English stroke now being taught at Harvard and Yale. Cambridge gives more attention to form than Oxford, although the Oxford men are well trained in this respect as in all other features of the stroke.

This year Cambridge has been laboring under the disadvantage of having a majority of new men in her boats, while Oxford was depending upon the strength and skill of old 'Varsity oarsmen to secure her victory. The result of yesterday's race upsets Cambridge's steady run of victories which began in 1886. The fact that for some time back Harvard has been successful here when Oxford won in her annual race with Cambridge, has led to the foundation of a superstition at Harvard and Yale that the race on the other side of the Atlantic practically settles the result of their race, and a Harvard man who figured quite prominently in athletics in Cambridge, Mass., three years ago, said last night that Oxford having won, he should feel easier over the result of the Harvard-Yale race at New-London in June.

THE MUSIC OF AMERICA.

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SERIES BEGUN BY MRS. THURBER.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The first of a proposed series of concerts at which none but the productions of American composers are to be given was heard to-night at Lincoln Music Hall in this city by an audience large enough to comfortably fill the hall and of a character for distinction that ought to be gratifying to Mrs. Thurber and the National Conservatory of Music, to whom are to be accorded the acknowledgments of all persons who thus secured an opportunity to judge of the development of musical taste in this country.

A competent orchestra of sixty-five musicians, under the direction of Mr. Van der Stucken, performed Mr. Arthur Foote's overture, "In the Mountains," the symphonic poem "Ophelia," by Mr. E. A. MacDowell; Mr. Arthur Bird's "Gavotte," Mr. Van der Stucken's suite "The Tempest," and the dramatic overture "Meipomene," by G. W. Chadwick. Mr. Arthur Whiting played three of the pianoforte pieces of his own composition, Miss Louise Maryss of St. Louis sang an arioso from F. G. Gleason, "Montezuma." Prof. J. K. Paine of Harvard conducted a performance of his own prelude, "Œdipus Tyrannus"; Miss Maud Powell played "Romances and Polonaises" by H. H. Hust; Mr. Arthur Weld led the orchestra in a performance of one number of his dramatic suite "Italia," and Miss Eleanor Warner Everest of Boston sang three songs, by Margaret R. Lang, Wilson G. Smith, and W. W. Gilchrist.

The performance was not overlong or wearisome, and the audience was decidedly lasting in its applause. It was emphatic in its approval of the Paine prelude, the "suite" by Mr. Van der Stucken, and the violin performance of Miss Powell. There was no lack of comment upon the absence of the numbers of the programme quoted of the "motive" school and of its most eminent leaders. It is the intention of the managers of the concert to follow it with others of a like character in the leading cities of the country. The success of the first concert would appear to justify the undertaking.

There was a supper to the reception at the Shoreham after the concert. The guest of honor was Prof. Paine of Harvard, whose wife and Mrs. Goddard of New-York were among those who assisted in receiving the guests. Representative Charles Gibson of Maryland made the presentations to Mrs. Thurber, who wore a gown of black velvet, with front of point lace of the time of Henry I. The entire first floor of the Shoreham was thrown open for the reception. The Marine Band furnished the music for the occasion.

THE HAMBURG DISASTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners has handed down a decision in the matter of the accident on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad on March 6, near Hamburg, in which six persons were killed and twenty-one were wounded.

After reviewing the facts in the case, the board comes to a conclusion about similar to that arrived at by the Coroner's jury. They say there can be but one conclusion as to the reckless culpability of Conductor Houghtaling. He should not have left Dunkirk until the air hose had been replaced upon the car and the rear cars supplied with air, nor until the safety chains had been securely refastened, or other chains, which were carried on the locomotive for just that purpose, supplied.

The board condemns the use of the Cowell coupler, which gave way both at Dunkirk and Hamburg, and says it is dangerous and should not be used.

STABBED WITHOUT WARNING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—While Louis Vassalo, an Italian, thirty-three years old, was standing in front of his home, 723 South Seventh-street, to-night, Michael di Mazio, a fellow-countryman, rushed up to him and, without a word of warning, plunged a butcher's knife into his right side.

The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where it was discovered that a portion of the blade of the weapon had broken off inside the wound. The hospital physicians say that Vassalo can only live a few hours.

There was no quarrel between the men and no reason is known why di Mazio should commit such a crime. The assailant made his escape and has not been arrested.

A COUNT FINED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Giuseppe Carudi, Count di Montercole, was fined $20 and costs to-day by Magistrate Clement, and in addition was required to furnish bail in $400 to keep the peace, because of his recent violation of a city ordinance which prohibits the promiscuous distribution of circulars on the street. He was arrested on Monday, while engaged in distributing circulars reflecting upon his wife, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Virginia Knox of Pittsburg. The Count's lawyer furnished the security and paid the fine, and he was released.

PRIVATE PROPERTY ATTACHED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—The private property of Amos Pettey has been attached by New-York and Providence creditors, chief among whom are G. & F. King for nearly $3,000. Pettey was nominally in the produce business with one Moulton at 72 Canal-street. He disclaims being a responsible member of the firm. The creditors of the produce house had the attachments served.

"YALE COURANT" EDITORS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 26.—The *Yale Courant* board of editors for 1890-91 has been announced as follows: F. T. Brown, '91; C. S. Ingham, '91; M. MacLear, '91; G. C. Marsh, '91; H. A. Richmond, '91, S. S. S.; P. C. Eggleston, '92; J. H. Hammond, Jr., '92, S. S. S.; H. T. Pitkin, '92; F. D. Tucker, '92; J. W. Allen, '93.

SHERIFF FLACK RESIGNS

HIS LETTER SENT TO GOV. HILL YESTERDAY.

HE THINKS HE HAS BEEN BADLY TREATED, BUT HIS KEEN SENSE OF PROPRIETY COMPELS HIM TO GET OUT.

Sheriff James A. Flack has resigned. This course was decided on yesterday morning, and when the Sheriff had written his letter his private secretary, William H. McDonough, was sent to Albany with it. He handed it to Gov. Hill at the Executive Mansion at 10:30 o'clock last night. It is as follows:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

To His Excellency David B. Hill, Governor, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby resign the office of Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

I have been convicted by a court and jury of the crime of conspiracy and, while I still protest that I have committed no crime against any human being or against the state, and that I have been most inhumanly and cruelly persecuted by sensational and partisan newspapers, and while I am informed and believe that the offense of which I have been convicted is not one which works a forfeiture of my office, either of itself or by executive action, I nevertheless recognize that a person convicted of a criminal offense, no matter how innocent he may be, ought not, as a matter of propriety, to continue to hold public office. I therefore resign mine in the belief that I shall yet be vindicated in the courts, and that the time will come when my fellow-citizens will know and say that whatever mistake I may have made I have been guilty of no crime.

I respectfully request that my successor may be immediately appointed, to the end that I may at once turn the office over to him. Yours respectfully, JAMES A. FLACK.

Flack has held on to the lucrative office as long as he could, and has only given way when the verdict of the jury branded him as guilty and the Governor served him with notice to show cause why he should not be removed.

His intention to resign and thus avert removal was kept very quiet and no information could be had about it at the Sheriff's office up to closing up time last night. Most of the politicians who know Flack's ways well were positive in their opinions that he would not get out of the Sheriff's office until compelled to, and when the news got about last night that he had resigned it was not generally credited.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell, Flack's counsel in his recent trial for conspiracy in obtaining a fraudulent divorce, was seen at the Union League Club, but would neither affirm nor deny the story of his resignation. He intimated that the news could be had from Albany. The real reason that Flack determined to get out instead of waiting to be put out that he has been "driven almost crazy," as one of his friends put it, by the storm of comment that his conduct has provoked. He thinks that by getting out of office he will be less of a target than he has been.

If Gov. Hill accepts the resignation instead of insisting on pushing the removal proceedings, the way is clear for the appointment of a successor at once. The Governor's statement last night, that he had given the matter no consideration, is to be taken with a grain of salt. There has been no little dickering over the question between the Tammany chiefs and Hill's advisers for some days, and it will not surprise any one if the appointment follows quickly on the acceptance of the resignation. Whether Under Sheriff John B. Sexton will get the place or whether the Governor will appoint some close friend of his own, like Commissioner of Emigration Kidgway, or not, is a matter that will agitate the politicians to-day.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Hill received the resignation of Sheriff Flack at 10:30 o'clock to-night by the hand of a special messenger. Its reception was no surprise here, for it had been expected ever since the Attorney General served notice on the Sheriff that proceedings would be instituted to force him to vacate his office. The only surprise is that Flack should have held on to his position as long as he did.

It is pretty well known that an intimation was conveyed to Mr. Flack on Sunday from Gov. Hill that the best and only thing for him to do was to step down and out.

Whom the Governor will appoint to fill the vacancy is a question that has been agitating the politicians here ever since Flack was convicted. There is no doubt that a strong friend and supporter of Gov. Hill will step into Flack's shoes, for in the present demoralized condition of Tammany Hall the organization will be only too ready to comply with any request the Governor may make, and the Governor is the last one to hesitate to take advantage of the situation presented to him.

A MARYLAND SENSATION.

STATE TREASURER ARCHER DECLARED TO BE A DEFAULTER.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26.—The greatest sensation ever known in Maryland politics came upon the Legislature to-night. Both houses were about to adjourn when a special message was received from Gov. Jackson announcing that State Treasurer Stevenson Archer was a defaulter to the State.

Mr. Archer for several years has been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and has been Senator Gorman's right-hand man in political management. He is highly connected. He was Judge of a Circuit Court for a term, a member of Congress five terms, and has been State Treasurer two terms.

With the announcement of the defalcation came a message that he had committed suicide, but dispatches at midnight from his home near Bel Air show that this is untrue. He is very ill, however.

The news has come like a thunderclap. The Legislature was stunned by the message. Governor Jackson and the State officials are in conference at the Executive Chamber. Investigating committees were appointed and the Legislature adjourned over until to-morrow.

A BIG FIRE IN JAPAN.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED AND TWO PERSONS KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The steamer City of Peking, from China and Japan, arrived here yesterday, bringing advices that on Feb. 27 about 1,500 Japanese houses were destroyed by fire in Tokio, and 78 were partially destroyed. Two persons were killed and about twenty-five firemen were more or less severely injured. On the preceding day 187 houses were burned in the city, and on March 5 about 860 were destroyed, and several firemen were injured. The fires were of accidental origin.

Several serious encounters between Dutch troops and a party of Chinese are reported, in which the former met with rather severe losses. A party of Dutch convicts while trying to clear a jungle were fired on from ambush. A detachment of troops was driven back next day, with nine wounded, and on March 8 Lieut. Muller was killed and Capt. Vanheutsz, who succeeded him, was also shot down, while several of his men received severe wounds.

LUMBER MILLS TO FORM A POOL.

TACOMA, Washington, March 26.—Representatives of the big lumber mills of Tacoma are endeavoring to form a pool for the purpose of maintaining prices. Two of the largest mills have been shut down a good deal lately, and this was caused, it is said, by a reduction in the demand upon them as a consequence of a considerable cut from schedule rates by certain other mills. If the pool is not formed a general demoralization of lumber rates is anticipated by some.

Among those interested are the Gig Harbor Lumber Company, the Tacoma Mill Company, the Pacific Mill Company, McBride & Sorrell, the Tacoma Lumber and Manufacturing Company, James M. Hart & Co., Mount Tacoma Manufacturing Company, Nesqually Mill Company, Scammel & Cushing, the Thompson Mill Company, the Pierce Mill and Lumber Company, and the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, of which Col. C. W. Griggs is President.

THE ADONIRAM J. CHACE ESTATE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 26.—The trust deed of the Adoniram J. Chace estate has been prepared. The trustee, Wendell E. Turner, is empowered to sell the real estate, not including the Wyoming Mills property, within eighteen months of the signing of the deed. He is to hold the mill property for the same time, and if the proceeds of the sale of the land or profits of running the mill are insufficient to pay the claims of creditors the Wyoming Mills may be sold.

DID NOT DIE A NATURAL DEATH.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 26.—A telegram from Portage La Prairie says: "Drs. Mackey and Macklin held a post-mortem examination on the body of the man who it is supposed was poisoned by his mother, and they state that the deceased did not come to his death by natural causes. They have sent the stomach to Winnipeg to be analyzed.

"The Coroner's jury stands adjourned for a few days."

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Undoubtedly the finest meat-flavoring stock.—*Adv.*

THE PISTOL FREELY USED

IN LONG ISLAND CITY—ALFRED D. MOULTON BADLY HURT.

Alfred D. Moulton, General Superintendent of the Steinway and Hunter's Point Railroad, was shot last evening at 5:40 at Long Island City by John Ronan of 647 West Forty-seventh-street, New-York. Moulton was formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Fourth-avenue street-car line in this city and Ronan was a car driver. A disagreement between the two men resulted in Ronan's discharge, which served to intensify their enmity. Last evening the two men met just in front of the starter's box at the ferry landing in Long Island City. Their actions were not generally noticed, but suddenly a shot was fired and Moulton, staggering a few paces, fell heavily to the ground.

Before assistance could reach him Ronan leveled his pistol to fire a second shot, when he was seized by Police Sergeant Koulet and hurried to jail. Moulton was carried to Miller's Hotel, where it was found the ball had penetrated his back at the left shoulder blade, passing through the lung, and lodging in the muscles of the left breast. He was removed to his home in this city, 112 Lexington-avenue, where he became unconscious.

Moulton is about fifty years old and has a wife now visiting in California. He has been ill for a month with jaundice, and his extremely weak condition will, it is feared, lead to his death. He has made a statement that Ronan is a former employe of his, and that owing to a disagreement the man has hounded him for a long time.

Ronan was seen in jail at Long Island City

heretofore practiced, and to respectfully urge your honorable body to take prompt action toward the accomplishment of a thorough reform of the methods which have resulted in those abuses. Your obedient servant, JOHN B. FELLOWS.

In the House it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fassett, it was sent to the Cities Committee, after it had been ordered printed and spread on the minutes of the Senate. Mr. Fassett first proposed that it be printed in the Journal, but accepted a suggestion from Senator Cantor to print it in the regular proceedings. Mr. Fassett explained to the Senate that the matter discussed by the District Attorney was under consideration by the Cities Committee, which had already presented one bill and had another one in the course of formulation.

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Senator Fassett added to the credit he has made for himself in the bill giving employes precedence in all claims against bankrupt employers by sending to the Assembly to-day the following bill, which passed the Senate without opposition: "A lien created by a confession of a judgment for a precedent debt shall be subject to the claims against the judgment debtor for work, labor, and services of his employes." With these two bills on the statute book every workingman in the State will be thoroughly protected from fraud, trickery, and knavery by dishonest employers.

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"This is the most important bill," exclaimed Senator Jacobs, "that has been introduced in this Legislature this year. It was given to me by several prominent people of Brooklyn."

The bill referred to authorizes the Trustees of the bridge to establish a depot north of the northerly line of Concord, and between Adams and Fulton streets, in the city of Brooklyn, structures and other terminal facilities in extension of and in connection with the bridge and the railroads now or hereafter using same. At or near the termini in Brooklyn and New-York shall be established railway tracks and structures to support them to put in operation an improved system of moving the cars from track to track. The terminal facilities so constructed shall be built on lands now or hereafter to be purchased by the Trustees or acquired by eminent domain by the Trustees, and shall not be built over, across, or along streets in either city except when such occupation of a street is necessary, and when so built shall not unnecessarily obstruct the street. No part of the structure shall be built in the New-York terminus north of the southerly line of Park-row. If the Trustees are unable to agree with the owner or owners of any real estate, they shall have the right to acquire the same under the General Railway act of 1850. The purchase price of real estate acquired by right of eminent domain shall be paid out of the money they collect for tolls, fares, and rents. The Mayor and Aldermen of New-York and Brooklyn shall not be liable hereafter for any matter, thing, or claim or demand growing out of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and the Trustees of the bridge shall succeed to all liabilities, with power to sue and defend all actions and proceedings, and shall pay all damages and judgments out of the moneys they collect for tolls. Actions and special proceedings against the Trustees shall be brought and tried in the county of New-York or in Kings. All papers shall be served on the President, the Treasurer, the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

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There is every indication that the bill of Mr. Deyo of Broome which repeals the obnoxious two-dollar-a-day law now on the statute books will pass the Assembly. It was called from the table to-day by Mr. Deyo and finally ordered to a third reading, despite the bitter opposition of the New-York delegation and the Democrats generally. Several Democrats from the country districts came out in favor of repealing the law.

Mr. Sulzer of New-York pounced upon the bill the moment it appeared and moved to strike out the enacting clause. The welfare of the State demanded, he said, that the workingmen should be properly paid. This bill aimed a blow at the workingmen, in that it proposed to reduce their wages. The bill should be permitted by the members of the Legislature. The law enacted last year had not been given a proper trial, and it was unjust to seek to do away with it now, and force employes of the State on public works to take less pay. Mr. Sulzer grew eloquent as he made a number of quotations, poetic and economic, in tones which caused flakes to fall from the papier-maché ceiling.

Mr. Deyo supported the bill vigorously and, avoiding generalities, gave figures to prove the necessity of repealing last year's law. He said the price of labor on State work had increased 70 per cent. since the law went into effect. From the Superintendent of Public Works he had secured some detailed figures, which he read for the benefit of the House. During the months of October and November, 1888, the amount paid for the operating expenses of the canals was $58,300. During the same months of the succeeding year, with the two-dollar-a-day law in operation, the figures were $148,000. The operating expenses of the canals have been increased $600,000 annually by the law which Mr. Deyo's bill seeks to repeal, and fewer men are employed. "The people generally," said Mr. Deyo, "demand that this law should be wiped from the statute books. They believe that it is class legislation of the worst kind, and that it should have no place among the laws of the Empire State."

Mr. Kerrigan of New-York spoke in opposition to the proposed repeal. He said he had always been a workingman until his call to Albany to represent the workingmen. When big wages were paid in New-York City, according to his argument, times were good. In 1873, when wages were cut in two, times were very bad. The city prospered or suffered according to the condition of the wages of the working people. Mr. Kerrigan's argument was novel in that the cause of the rise and fall of wages was ignored. He said it would give him great pleasure to see the bill shorn of its enacting clause.

Mr. Fish of Putnam made the strongest speech in favor of the proposed repeal. He said it was a serious question whether the State should have any class legislation. The law of last year was enacted more in a spirit of pleasantry than through a desire on the part of the Legislature to make a statute which would cause such widespread criticism. He expressed the opinion that not twenty men who voted for it in the Assembly believed the bill would go through. Now, the question before the House was whether the State should continue the two-dollar-a-day standard of wages. "I pay the laborer on my farm," Mr. Fish said, "$35 a month and my gardener $40. They are satisfied to work for that sum. Why should the State pay more to the men who labor for it than I do my seventy hands?"

Mr. Sulzer interrupted at this point with the query, made in the most dramatic manner: "Has the gentleman read Adam Smith on 'The Wealth of Nations'?" The House indulged in a horse laugh, and Mr. Fish replied that he had read the book in question and also Henry George. Then he went on to say, amid frequent interruptions from the Henry Clay of New-York, as John Connelly terms Sulzer, that there was no justice in the present law and that for one he was not afraid to advocate its repeal. "Nine out of ten of our constituents demand that it be stricken from the statutes," he said in conclusion, "and I do not propose to shirk any responsibility at this time."

Mr. Connelly and Mr. John Martin of New-York and Mr. Hitt of Albany spoke in favor of the present law. Finally the motion to strike out was amended, and the House voted on the question whether the bill should be recommitted. The motion was lost and the measure went to third reading. This is the detailed vote on the motion. (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*):

YEAS.—Messrs. *Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce, Brady, George H. Bush, W. G. Byrne, Thomas F. Byrnes, Clarke, Connelly, Cooney, Cornell, Courtney, Dempsey, Duffy, Endres, Gibbs, Greene, Guentner, Hitt, Hixon, H. G. Johnson, Kelly, Kerrigan, Martin, McBride, McTernan, Menninger, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, J. J. O'Connor,* J. K. O'Connor, *O'Hare, Rice, Riley,* Saunders, Sawmiller, *Schaaff, Sheehan, Shields, Sohmer, Sullivan, Sulzer,* Tompkins, *Townsend,* Treadway, *Webster, Wissig*—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Abbey,* Acker, Adams, Ballantine, Bennett, Bradford, Bridges, Crawford, Currier, Curtis, Davis, de Peyster, Deyo, Everett, Fish, Fitts, Gardenier, Greninger, Groat, Guibord, *Harwood,* Albert Johnson, I. Samuel Johnson, R. S. Johnson, Jones, Kimball, King, H. J. Lane, *O. F. Lane,* Larmon, B. B. Lewis, R. J. Lewis, L'Hommedieu, Mase, Miller, Mitchell, Mott, Nixon, *Pealer,* Pearsall, Peck, Rhodes, Rose, *Sage,* Saunders, Selleck, *E. Stevens,* Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Strauahan, Weed, Whipple, White, Willis—53.

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Mr. Curtis of St. Lawrence called from the table this morning his bill abolishing the death penalty and making the punishment for murder in the first degree imprisonment for life. The General submitted an amendment providing that the act shall take effect Jan. 1, 1891, and then read a treatise in support of his views which consumed an hour of the House's time. He quoted exhaustively from the Bible and various authors in support of his contention that the death penalty should be done away with, claiming that such action would give greater security to life. The bill was made a special order for next Wednesday night.

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Mr. Fish of Putnam put in a bill this morning to regulate the sale of skimmed milk. "According to its provisions all cans or packages of any kind containing skimmed milk to be offered for sale must be marked with the words "Skimmed Milk." Each violation is made punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment. The second offense means imprisonment for six months. Suit may also be brought by any person against the offender for an additional forfeit of $200.

A bill providing for a uniform system of text books for use in the public schools was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Courtney of Monroe. It constitutes a State board of school text books to be composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the Regents of the State University, the President of the State Society of School Superintendents, the President of the State Association of Teachers and the Principal of the Albany Normal Schools. After Sept. 2, 1892, no text books shall be used in the public schools of the State that are not designated by this board. The board must make an annual report to the Legislature. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the maintenance of the proposed body. While in active service each member is to be paid $10 per day.

Mr. Kurth of Brooklyn dropped into the bill box a measure giving the Mayor of Brooklyn and the Supervisor of the Twenty-sixth Ward of that city authority to buy the old Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road for a sum not to exceed $100,000. After the purchase the Department of City Works may improve the road. The railway is preserved to its present owners, who must keep it in good repair. In case the company refuse to sell the desired thoroughfare condemnation proceedings are authorized. City bonds for not more than $250,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest and payable in ten years, may be issued for the purchase and improvement of the property.

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Mr. Hitt of Albany called up his bill providing for three State Medical Examining Boards, to represent the allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic schools. A substitute bill, providing for only one board, was offered by Dr. E. F. Bush of Chemung, who said it was recommended by the State Medical Society. In his opinion three boards would have the effect of hindering the advancement of medical science, in that controversies would constantly be provoked between the different schools.

Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus spoke in favor of Mr. Hitt's bill. The value of homeopathy had been demonstrated, he said, and this bill would not permit the other schools of medicine to hamper it. After a sharp debate Mr. Hitt's bill was advanced to third reading.

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The bill of Mr. Gibbs of New-York, designed to prevent the sale of tobacco or cigarettes in packages containing pictures or gifts, went to third reading in the House to-day. Gen. Husted vacated the chair in order to say that the bill was absurd, unconstitutional, and ridiculous. He declared that the State could forbid the sale of obscene pictures, but could not interfere with private transactions. Messrs. Acker and Blumenthal had a little fling on the measure, the former holding that it would simply prohibit the smoking of cigarettes by minors, and the latter claiming that it was unconstitutional because it affected large business interests. Mr. Gibbs said his object in putting forward the bill was to remove all inducements men or boys might have to purchase cigarettes. If there was any doubt regarding the constitutionality of the bill, he was willing that it should be recommitted in order that the best legal talent might be brought to bear on it. The House finally progressed the bill.

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Mr. R. J. Lewis of New-York has introduced a bill amendatory of the Laws of 1882 regarding public improvements in the city of New-York. It provides that "in case of extending, enlarging, altering, widening, or opening any street or avenue south of Fourteenth-street, so that the part extended, enlarged, altered, widened or opened shall exceed 100 feet in width, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment shall extend such estimate and assessment to all such lands and tenements as they may deem to be benefited by such improvement and to the extent and amount which such lands and tenements are benefited thereby. When any existing street or streets shall have once been paved or otherwise improved, and the expense thereof has been paid by the owners of adjoining property, shall be enlarged or corrected with any new street or streets so as to form a street or streets exceeding 100 feet in width, the expense of repaving or otherwise improving the whole of such street or streets so opened or enlarged shall be a public charge."

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That bad bill which Mr. Kill of Niagara introduced in the Assembly a few weeks ago, giving a Lockport company power to supply water and electricity to the city of Lockport, and incidentally to the entire world, the source of supply to be Niagara River, had a brief inning to-night, which was not altogether satisfactory to its friends. Since the bill made its first appearance this year it has been amended by the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, so that it may apply only to the counties of Niagara, Erie, Monroe, and Orleans. This has not dissipated the general belief that it is a dangerous bill, and the chances are good that it will soon take the name of its introducer. Mr. Fish said to-night that it provides for the bestowal of one of the greatest franchises ever created by a legislature. It simply placed the Falls of Niagara at the disposal of a corporation for the manufacture of electricity. A bill similar to this one was defeated by the House last year. "This measure," said he, "contains all the features of that bad bill, but is under a different cover. Electricity is the 'joker' of the bill. This franchise, if given at all, should be limited to Niagara County."

Judge Greene of Orange tried to bolster up the measure, and Messrs. Harwood and Kill of Niagara sought to aid him, but they made a sorry mess of it in the face of the hammering of Mr. Fish. Objector Blumenthal of New-York, and Mr. George H. Bush of Ulster. The latter caused a sensation by declaring it as his belief that the infamous Low Sessions bill of last session under a new name and slightly modified. Mr. Kill was quick to see the handwriting on the wall, and asked that the bill be recommitted. This was done.

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Mr. Gibbs of New-York had the pleasure to-night of seeing another of his bills reach the third-reading mark. It was the bill reported by Mr. Andrew H. Green of New-York, appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of a committee of five, which shall inquire into the advisability of annexing to the city of New-York the islands in the bay and county of Westchester and part of Queens. Mr. McTernan of Brooklyn opposed the bill. Mr. Gibbs made a plausible plea for it, and John Connelly of New-York made certain its progress by a humorous speech which pleased the House.

Another bill which was ordered to a third reading to-night was that of Senator Ahearn of New-York, which provides for School Commissioners in the first three school districts of the city, and that hereafter Commissioners shall be appointed from the districts in which they reside. Mr. Saunders of Rensselaer, Chairman of the Committee on Education, opposed the bill on the ground that the New-York Board of Education was acceptable to the people of the city. Mr. Martin of New-York immediately came to the defence of the bill, making the point already covered by him in previous discussions in the House. Mr. Blumenthal objected to the bill and Mr. Saunders moved that it be recommitted. On the vote which followed the opposition was snowed under.

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The American flag proudly floated, as it were, all over the Senate Chamber to-day, for a period of ten minutes, while Col. William L. Brown's bill to devote the Friday before the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday in the public schools to singing national hymns, declaiming patriotic orations, essays, and the like was under consideration. Senator Sloan proposed to substitute the 30th of May for Thanksgiving Day, and to leave the matter to the discretion of the teachers rather than to have it obligatory. The Colonel's idea in supporting such a bill was to counterbalance the growth of Nihilism and Anarchism by sowing the seeds of patriotism in the hearts of the youth of the land. The bill, with Mr. Sloan's amendments, passed.

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Mr. Sloan offered a resolution requesting the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Public Works to report within fifteen days at what points in their judgment a necessity exists for new bridges over the State canals; whether such bridges are or are not required in place of existing structures, also having in view the protection of the rights of the State; what kind of structures should in their judgment be erected at such localities; whether such new structures should be erected in whole or in part at the expense of the State, giving specifically the reasons for their opinion. Mr. Cantor objected to the inquiry relating to a possible division of the expense, but the resolution was adopted.

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The Linson bill prohibiting children under sixteen years of age from smoking cigarettes passed the Senate. Among the bills ordered to third reading were Mr. Fassett's appropriating $200,000 for the extension of the north wing of the Elmira Reformatory, Mr. Stewart's prohibiting horse railways laying double tracks in streets less than thirty-three feet wide, and the General Land Condemnation act.

Senator McNaughton has introduced a bill reducing the rate of interest on the United States deposit funds from 6 to 5 per cent., as a help to the oppressed farmer.

Mr. Ives has introduced a bill providing for a park in Tenth-avenue, New-York, near Washington Bridge.

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A sub-committee of the Republican County Committee of New-York, consisting of Judge Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., George B. Deane, J. Thomas Stearns, and John W. Reisenweber, arrived here this morning for the purpose of advising the Legislature on bills affecting the interests of the metropolis.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out Tuesday evening in the hay and grain stable of Scott & McCord on the West-street front, in San Francisco, and soon spread to several other buildings. Somers & Healy's hay and grain warehouse, L. W. Olson's cooperage shop, H. Hasch's lodging house, and Klicoe & McDonough's saloon were burned. The losses will aggregate about $25,000; insurance, between $6,000 and $7,000.

A dwelling house purchased a few days ago by Eugene R. Knapp on Hammond-street, Newton Centre, Mass., was burned yesterday. The house was occupied by W. E. Peabody, who owned the furniture, a portion of which was saved. The total loss will be between $12,000 and $15,000; insured.

The block on Main-street, Cambridge, N. Y., owned by Dennis Tracy was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is $7,000.

A fire in the Rathbun Lumber Company's yard yesterday at Deseronto, Ontario, destroyed $12,000 worth of lumber.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Warren Brothers, large dealers in dry goods in Rushville, Ill., were closed out by the Sheriff Tuesday on confessed judgments amounting to $3,200. Mortgages were recorded amounting to $12,000 on the real estate of the firm, including the private residences of the individual members. It is not known how large the liabilities are, but they are estimated at over $50,000. Over $20,000 of claims for borrowed money have already turned up. The assets are not known.

The firm of J. & J. M. Johnston, lumber dealers of Cincinnati, made an assignment yesterday to Marion G. Overman. The assets are placed at $21,500; the liabilities estimated to be $42,000.

THE JURY COULDN'T AGREE

NO DECISION IN ARCHITECT EASTMAN'S CASE.

TESTIMONY INTRODUCED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE TRIAL—THE DEFENDANT ON THE STAND.

When the jurors who were to decide whether or not Supervising Architect R. S. Eastman presented a false and fraudulent bill to the County of Kings for work done at the St. Johnland County Farm were led from the Clarendon Hotel to the court room yesterday morning they were a very dejected-looking set of men. None of them had slept more than a few hours, and all looked tired and careworn.

They were no sooner seated than they were treated to an argument by Lawyer Marean in support of a motion to dismiss the case on the ground of lack of evidence. This was denied, and Mr. Marean opened for the defense. He maintained that Mr. Eastman had had a contract for payment at 2½ per cent. on the total cost of all the improvements, not on the cost of merely one building for which he drew plans. He spent some time explaining that additional working plans for the buildings had to be made and that greater labor was involved.

Mr. Marean gave way to let Mr. Eastman take the stand in his own defense. He has been an architect since 1880, he said. He was appointed Supervising Architect at St. Johnland in 1887. In that capacity he visited various cities before drawing the plans for the County Farm buildings. For this work he had a verbal contract with the Charities Commissioners by which, as he understood it, he was to receive 2½ per cent. commission on the cost of the improvements. The bill of $4,500 presented to the Charities Commissioners was merely on account. Fifteen thousand dollars was due him. He was told that there were not sufficient funds in the department to pay his bill, so he withdrew it and presented a bill for the full amount, a little over $15,000, to the Board of Supervisors. He had acted in good faith, and still thought his interpretation of the contract was a proper one.

Mr. Eastman piled a mass of plans on the table at the request of his counsel. Then District Attorney Ridgway began his cross-examination. He got rid of more than half the load, when Eastman admitted that four of the plans had nothing to do with the work for which his bill was presented. Among what remained was the set of plans from which the four brick buildings are to be erected. Taking these papers up, Mr. Ridgway asked if those plans were all that Eastman had drawn. Yes, they were.

"Then why did you charge for four sets of plans?" was the next question.

Mr. Eastman's answer was a long explanation. He said, was always allowed extra compensation for work out of town and was allowed traveling expenses, hire for a clerk of the works, and for other incidentals. He had had all these expenses, but had never charged them to the county. He evened things up by charging a commission on the cost of all buildings erected from the plans, whether the same plans answered for more than one building or not. Further than that, he had charged 2½ per cent. for supervising the construction of these buildings from his plans.

"But the buildings were not erected, were they?" asked the District Attorney.

"Not entirely," was the answer.

"Didn't you hear Contractor O'Rourke swear that not one brick had been laid on another?"

"Yes."

"Now, were the buildings erected?"

"No."

Pretty soon the questions got back to the plans, and Eastman was asked if he had made four sets of plans. An affirmative answer surprised every one, but when District Attorney Ridgway pointed to the pile of plans and said, "Pick them out," the witness explained that he had made all the plans that were necessary.

The rest of the time was taken up in putting on a few builders to prove Eastman's good character, after which ex-Judge Reynolds summed up for the defendant. He dwelt on the fact that, at most, the only offense was a misinterpretation of a contract, and appealed to the jury not to send a man of Eastman's social position to prison for any such mistake. District Attorney Ridgway closed his case very briefly. He argued that it had been shown beyond a doubt that Eastman had charged a commission on four sets of plans when he had made only one set.

That was the only point in the case, said Justice Cullen in his address, to which the Charities Commissioners at one price, presented a bill to the Board of Supervisors at a higher price, and did it to defraud, he was liable. If, on the other hand, he had made a justifiable mistake in his understanding of his contract and had acted in good faith in presenting his bill, he could not be convicted. At 5:30 o'clock the jury retired.

At 1 o'clock this morning the jury came into court and announced that they could not agree. They were thereupon discharged.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street has been disappointed. The decision of the United States Supreme Court that State Railroad Commissioners cannot disregard railroad interests by prescribing oppressive and unjust rates was counted on to act as a tonic in the stock market. It did nothing of the kind. Yesterday's market was just like the market of preceding days—dull, stupid, and unprofitable.

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There is more and more talk heard in the Street, largely incited by this Supreme Court decision, of plans to be undertaken by the railroads to attempt to nullify the inter-State commerce law. It is claimed by the railways that the acts of the Inter-State Commission must be subject to similar rules which the Supreme Court declares binding upon State commissions, that is, that acts of the Inter-State Commission must be subject also to an extraneous judicial determination of their fairness. There is, in fact, just now a vast deal of talk heard on this subject in Wall-street, little of it, however, having anything but a buncombe in it.

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It would be a great deal better and more profitable for the railroads if their managers would pay more attention to straightforward managing than to schemes for overreaching the law. The railroads are doing well enough without the need of any sharp practice. Practically every representative line in the country is reporting increased earnings and in a very great majority of cases there are substantial decreases in operating expenses. This sort of a record is better by far than all the clap-trap shrewdness that can be invented.

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That limping pool in Chicago Gas Trust is now, it seems, in danger of dissolution. Some of the unhappy members of the pool insist that it is bad policy to take on any heavier load while the Chicago City Council, under the advice of the City Attorney, is proposing to annul the franchises of the companies in the trust.

GOULD TO GO A-SAILING.

Wall-street is interested in a report that Mr. Jay Gould is to order his yacht into commission early this Spring and go sailing for several months in foreign waters. Several members of his family, it is said, will accompany him, while his two elder sons, George and Edwin, will remain at home to look out for the family's millionaire interests. The confidence which Mr. Gould feels in the business capacity and judgment of his sons is shown by the fact that during his recent trip extended through the Southwest and into Mexico his twenty-two-year-old son, Edwin, has been in full charge of the Gould railway affairs.

This means more than the transaction of mere routine business. Such important interests were probably never before committed so fully to one of Edwin Gould's years. He is credited in Wall-street with having drawn one check the other day for something like $600,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 26.—Jay Gould and party are in this city sightseeing. In an interview to-day, Mr. Gould stated that he was not here on business, but for pleasure. He would not speak of his rumored marriage engagement. The impression prevails here that he intends building a transcontinental line, which will run from the United States. Mr. Gould will be received by President Diaz to-morrow and will leave this city on Friday.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY HONORED.

BOSTON, March 26.—A reception, intended as a public acknowledgment of his services at Samoa, was tendered Rear Admiral Kimberly, United States Navy, by the Newton Club at its clubhouse in Newtonville, to-night. The affair was a great success and the rooms were filled with prominent naval officers and others. The toilets of the ladies were unusually brilliant.

Admiral Kimberly, accompanied by his wife, was escorted from his residence to the clubhouse by Ensign Elmer and party. For several hours he was surrounded by friends and admirers. Prominent among those present were Gov. Brackett and staff, Lieut. Gov. Hale, Major Burr, Commodore McKaun, Capt. Matthews, United States Navy; Commanders Day and Newall, Pay Director Abbott, Chief Engineer Henderson, and Surgeon Parker of the Boston Navy Yard; Col. C. D. Hebb, United States Marine Corps; Capt. Carpenter of the receiving ship Wabash, and Commander Wild, United States Navy. The occasion was entirely informal, and was an enjoyable one to all present.

BALTIMORE POOL ROOMS CLOSED.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—The pool rooms closed permanently this afternoon. The bill was rushed through the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and five minutes afterward the rooms quit business.

This is a victory for public sentiment led by the churches. Pool selling will still be allowed on the grounds of racing associations, but not in any city.

H. A. MORRISON & SON,
IMPORTERS,
893 Broadway, 13 East 19th-st.
Spring Novelties in fine MILLINERY, leading styles in French and English
BONNETS and ROUND HATS,
and special novelties in fine French Flowers, single and bunched, are now on
EXHIBITION.

A NEW RACING YACHT:

IT IS THE VENTURA AND IS BEING BUILT BY HENRY D. TIFFANY.

A new yachtsman has come into the field, or rather an old yachtsman has returned to take an active part in his favorite sport, and there is building now on the Bronx River, up in the annexed district, a fifty-three-foot cutter that is intended to rival the famous Fife cutter Clara this year.

The yachtsman who has thus decided to introduce himself into the fifty-three-foot class of racing is Mr. Henry D. Tiffany, who lives in a large, old-fashioned house at Fox Corners that has become a landmark in the vicinity of Hunt's Point station, on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Years ago Mr. Tiffany and his brother, Frank Tiffany, were better known in yachting circles than at present. The latter gentleman designed the old sloop Charlotte, now the schooner Clytie, and the original design by now in Mr. Tiffany's den on the top floor of the Tiffany homestead, where Henry Tiffany studied out the lines of his new yacht. As long ago as when his brother designed the Charlotte, Henry Tiffany formed ideas of yacht designing which agree in many respects with the ideas carried out in modern boats, but not being satisfied that his knowledge would enable him to go at a design as intelligently as he should, he went to Yale and took a scientific course, thinking that he would some day build a yacht in his own way. He has made several models since, and has followed lines in many respects in yachting quite closely, but this Spring is the first time he has seen his way clear to carry out his original intention.

The model from which the new yacht Mr. Tiffany was influenced by Mr. Gouverneur Morris, who was anxious to have a yacht built to give Dr. J. C. Barron's cutter Clara some lively racing. The fifty-three-foot class is an odd one, and has been practically owned by the Clara. Now that there is a prospect of international racing in the seventy-foot class, Mr. Tiffany almost wishes he had designed a seventy, but it is too late to change his mind, as his yacht is in frame at Simonson's yard, on the Bronx River, and the work of planking her will begin at once.

A model of the new craft shows that another departure has been made in designing. A keel boat 53 feet on the water line, 67 feet over all, with 12 feet 6 inches beam and only 6 feet draught, and a stem post set almost perpendicular, suggests at once a steamer rather than a sailing yacht, and a comparison of dimensions with those of some of the forty-footers of last year gives one an idea of the difference of opinion among yachtsmen as to the best way to obtain speed in a boat. The Liris, designed by William Gardner, has a forty-foot water line, 9 feet 2 inches draught, and 13 feet beam.

The lines of Mr. Tiffany's yacht are very fine forward, giving her a long, narrow entrance in the water, but are quite full amidships, so that her owner does not apprehend any difficulty in the way of her stiffness. Aft she is very full, and under the 4,400 square feet of canvas he has given her in her spar plan. She has a clipper stem and a long overhanging stern. Her keel is 48 feet 9 inches; total depth, 9 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet 6 inches; shear, 2 feet; extreme beam, 13 feet, 24 feet forward of her stern post; keel, 10 feet 6 inches deep, 19 feet 6 inches long, 21 inches deep, 14½ inches wide on top, and 8 inches wide on the bottom, and tapering at either end.

Her spar plan is: Boom, 56 feet; mast, deck to hounds, 47 feet 3 inches; hoist, 39 feet; gaff, 34 feet; topmast, 33 feet; bowsprit, 20 feet outboard; main topsail yard, 20 feet; pole mast, 48 feet. Sawyer, the sailmaker, will look to her sails, and she will have a double jibstay, her forestail instead of her jib to be set flying. She has hackmatack frames and will be planked with two-inch oak.

She will have a cabin, there not being enough boat for a flush deck with comfort, and her cabin will contain two permanent staterooms, and perhaps more. Mr. Tiffany has not finally settled on her interior arrangements, but he wants to produce a good yacht for cruising as well as racing. He says he wants a boat in which he will feel free to cross the Atlantic, and in fact when he began the design he thought he might go across the ocean to try racing English yachts if the boat proved successful here, but he is surprised and disappointed at the decision of Lord Exeter of the *London Field*, whose rampant editorial on international yacht racing Mr. Tiffany read in THE TIMES of Tuesday.

As the new yacht is called by her owner a venture, she has been named the Ventura. It is expected that the launching will be made in the latter part of May, and the Ventura will be entered in all of the June races.

The New-York Yacht Club will have an opportunity to-night at a meeting to be held in the clubhouse, 67 Madison-avenue, to make its position regarding the America's Cup clear to English yachtsmen. Considering the prominence given recently to the subject of international racing, it is more than likely that something relative to the matter will be discussed by the members. Commodore Gerry is expected to be present, and the meeting will be of unusual interest.

CALLED TO THE JURY BOX.

A CLERK AFTER DIFFICULTY SERVES A NOTICE ON HENRY E. ABBEY.

A wordy altercation occurred in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House last night between Mr. Marcus Mayer, acting manager of the Abbey Italian Opera Company, and a clerk of the Commissioner of Jurors, who was trying to serve a jury notice on Mr. Henry E. Abbey. The clerk first tried to get into the auditorium of the Opera House, but was unable to pass the doorkeeper. Then he waited in the lobby for developments.

After a time Mr. Mayer came out, and the clerk, mistaking him for Mr. Abbey, tried to serve the jury notice on him. Mr. Mayer misunderstood the purpose of the jury official, and the more each tried to explain to the other the more they became confused. Mr. Mayer's choler rose rapidly, and he had the clerk ejected to the sidewalk. The server of notices was persistent, however, and waiting on the sidewalk for Mr. Mayer he tried again to force the notice on that gentleman.

The struggle was renewed and a physical encounter was imminent, when Mr. Abbey, having heard of the rumpus, appeared and took the notice. A three-cornered explanation ensued and the ruffled tempers of Mr. Mayer and the clerk were gradually smoothed.

THE PENNY PROVIDENT FUND.

The remarkable growth of the Penny Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society proves its necessity in this city. Its deposits are received in the shape of stamps which the depositor purchases at one of the stations of the fund and affixes to cards provided for the purpose. Although the fund has been in operation but two Winters, it has sixty-one stations scattered over the city where its stamps are sold and redeemed, and it had on the last inst. 12,746 depositors, with deposits amounting to $6,533.57.

Messrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles C. Beaman, and R. W. De Forest are among the Trustees of the fund. Many of the depositors are from families that have heretofore been applicants for charity, and now find that with care and patience they can become capitalists in a small way. More than four hundred and seventy "savers" from one station have become regular depositors in one of the savings banks of the city. This is one of the means employed by the Charity Organization Society to stop the flow of useless almsgiving.

HE WANTS DAMAGES ANYWAY.

Michael R. Grace is going to sue the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for $5,000. Grace is part owner of a little saloon at 66 Vesey-street. Early Tuesday morning he thought that the rush of down-town trade required his presence at his saloon. He went to the Bleecker-street station of the railroad at 3 o'clock and, according to his own statement, found Agent Joseph Furnival asleep. He had to arouse him to get his ticket. In a very short time young Furnival got sleep enough out of his eyes to club Mr. Grace, with the assistance of two ticket-choppers. Policeman Murdock of the Mercer-street station arrested both Furnival and Grace, and the latter was fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Murdock has the reputation of being a careful officer, and the railway attendants join with him in saying that Grace was very drunk and equally abusive. He was ordered not to drop his ticket in the box, but did so. He insisted on boarding the cars and the row followed.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The White Star steamship Germanic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out among other passengers Lady Stanley of Preston, wife of the Governor General of Canada; the Hon. Isobel Stanley, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, Clark Stoughton, Dr. C. W. Breyfogle, Capt. McMahon, Dr. Morris Longstreet, the Rev. L. Hopkins, Richard Falardeau, Mrs. W. T. Lusk, T. Ashley Walker Bedford, and Stephen Thorn.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, were Col. M. A. Phillips, James Arthur, Col. W. Bendel, the Rev. Ewald Tunger, the Rev. Mr. Bonaberi, Page Brown, and Herman Alwis Hammer.

A party of thirteen tourists, who are to visit the Holy Land under the direction of Cook & Son, sailed on the Red Star steamship Noordland for Antwerp. Among the party are the Rev. C. C. Lasby, the Rev. J. F. Thomas, the Rev. D. W. Gunn, and the Rev. R. B. Hull.

PRINTERS' ANNUAL ELECTION.

Typographical Union No. 6 held its annual election yesterday for officers for the ensuing year. The returns received up to midnight indicate the election of the entire administration ticket, headed by Charles P. Dumar. The contests were exciting, especially that for delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention to be held at Atlanta, Ga.


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MABEL'S GRANDMA.
"The world is even as we take it.
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

"Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate *medicine, not a beverage.* Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. *As peculiar* in its remedial results as in its composition.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, particularly to the womb and its appendages. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

A Book of 160 pages, on Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Purely Vegetable. Gently Laxative, or Cathartic, according to size of dose. By druggists, 25 cents a vial.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—The annual report of the State Railroad Commissioner, J. C. Hill, which is just out, gives some interesting statistics. It shows that during the twelve months ending with June, 1889, 124.19 miles of railroad was constructed in this State. The total mileage of main lines and branches was 3,383.60. In four years 622 miles of railroad has been added to the mileage, and the gross earnings have increased from $14,742,387 29 in 1886 to $20,000,000 in 1889.

The Commissioner recommends the appointment of a person who shall give his whole time to the examination of the physical condition of roadways and rolling stock. He also recommends that the companies be required to note by the Commissioner immediately when an accident occurs, and further that no company shall be allowed to charge a greater compensation for a shorter than a longer distance without the permission of the Commissioner under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

He favors also the application of the principles of the inter-State commerce law to business within the State. It is probable that during the present year considerable work will be done. The Chesapeake and Ohio, besides double-tracking some of its roadway, may possibly take steps toward building the projected new line to Washington.

THINGS LOOK BRIGHTER.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The General Passenger Agents of the railroads formerly constituting the membership of the Western States Passenger Association met to-day to consider the question of restoring rates. The sentiment in favor of putting an end to the war proved to be unanimous, but the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy refused to enter into an agreement to advance rates without some arrangement that would insure a reasonable degree of permanency for the agreed basis. The question of reorganizing the Western States Passenger Association was discussed, and it was decided that there were no insurmountable obstacles to such a movement. A committee of five was appointed to consider this matter and prepare a report, with recommendations, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held Friday morning. The committee was in session all the afternoon, and will meet again to-morrow.

It is understood that the committee's plan will be to extend the territory of the association to embrace the lines west of the Missouri River so that one agreement will be sufficient to govern rates between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains. There seems little doubt that the present movement will result in a passenger agreement and an end of the rate war.

SETTLING PASSENGER AFFAIRS.

The Passenger Committee of

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A United charity ball was given in the big ballroom of the Central Turn Verein at Sixty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, last night by the Lady Montefiore Relief Association and the Ladies' Harlem Aid and Relief Society, two estimable charitable organizations of the upper part of town. The attendances of the friends of the two associations was considerable, and the amount received for tickets will give a very welcome aid to the work of the ladies who are interested in them. The building was very prettily decorated with flowers. The dancing did not begin until late and continued until almost daybreak.

The New-York State Bar Association announces that the subject of the thesis for the post-graduate prize of $250 for 1891 is "To what extent can or should parol testimony be accepted to contradict or add to or determine the provisions of a will?" Competitors should send their essays, signed with noms de plume merely and accompanied by sealed envelopes containing their real names, to Robert C. Alexander, Chairman, 233 Broadway, New-York, on or before Oct. 15, 1890. Only members of the State bar of five or more years' standing may compete for the prize.

Capt. Rudolph von Hecht, a German, sixty-eight years old, who for several years past had been employed by M. Strassman, a lawyer at 21 Second-avenue, to serve papers and look after real estate for the lawyer's office, was the agent, was found dead yesterday morning in a small room in the rear of the office, which he used as a bedroom. He had been asphyxiated by gas, which was escaping from an open burner. Whether the gas had been left turned on by accident or design could not be determined.

The Saturday Night Club will give a dinner at Delmonico's on April 5 to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, all of whom have accepted except Judge Seymour, who is ill. The Presiding Justices of the five departments of the Supreme Court of this State, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Delaware, and the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of all the New-England and Middle States, as well as the leaders of the bar in several States near New-York have been invited to attend.

The suit of Fannie Aymar Matthews against Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, and Henry C. De Mille was on trial yesterday before Judge Beach in the Supreme Court. Miss Matthews claims $5,000 damages from the defendants on account of an alleged infringement of her play "Washington Life" by "The Wife" of Belasco and De Mille. Witnesses testified for the defense that the two plays were no more alike than any other two plays. The trial is not yet finished.

The students of St. Francis Xavier College will give shortly after Easter, in the new hall, a Latin comedy, "The Captives" of Plautus. Prof. C. J. Clifford will manage the production. Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Wigger, and many of the clergy are among the patrons, and the Alumni as a body have promised to interest themselves. If practicable an English version will be given in the week following the Latin presentation.

The case of Father Schwaninger, who claims to have been swindled out of $5,000 by Broker E. H. Horner of 88 Wall-street in a transaction in which Roumanian bonds were passed on him for Austrian bonds, had a further hearing in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The clergyman acknowledged signing receipts for the bonds, but said he was deceived as to their character. The case was adjourned to Friday.

A series of Bible readings was begun on Tuesday night in the Madison-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and Sixtieth-street, and will be continued every evening at 7:45 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday, for two weeks. The subject of the readings is the life of Jesus Christ, and they are illustrated with 300 stereopticon views. The public is invited.

"Constant Reader."—A comparison is impossible. An attempt to make one would be like comparing Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson. Both the line of work done by the two singers is entirely different. Mme. Lehmann is a dramatic soprano, probably the best in the world. Mme. Patti is a coloratura singer, probably the greatest that has ever lived.

The articles of incorporation of the Silesian Missionaries of the Sacred Heart were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The society's object is to care for destitute Italian children above three years of age. The incorporators are Elisabeth Desmond, Margaret P. Fransioli, Margaret A. Fransioli, and Florinda O'Brien.

For the purpose of swelling the fund for the erection of a statue of Horace Greeley in City Hall Park, Joseph Howard, Jr., will deliver a lecture in the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening late in April or early in May. Frank W. Sanger has generously tendered the theatre for the purpose.

The Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York will give an exhibition of lantern slides to-morrow evening at 122 West Thirty-sixth-street. The New-Orleans Camera Club's slides, comprising views of southern scenery, river scenes, character subjects, and views of Mexico, will be shown.

District Attorney Fellows served a notice yesterday upon W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Barney Martin and Special Deputy Sheriffs Walsh and Young, that the argument upon the demurrers to the indictment of the trio would be heard on Friday in Oyer and Terminer before Judge Barrett.

The fifth lecture of the New-York Chautauqua Union course will be delivered in the Church of the Disciples, 323 West Fifty-sixth-street, by the Rev. William Lloyd of the Central Congregational Church this evening. Subject: "The Culture of the Imagination." Admission free.

The annual institute of the New-York Primary Union will be held in the chapel of the Tabernacle Presbyterian, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on Saturday next, from 10:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. Teachers of young children are cordially invited.

A supper will be given by the sportsmen of this vicinity to the United States Cartridge Company's East against West teams of champion trap shooters at neighbortner's, 32 Lafayette-place, on Saturday evening next at 8:30 o'clock.

"The Identity of the British Race with the Ancient Kingdom of Israel, or the Lost Ten Tribes" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. Beverley Oliver Kinnear on Sunday evening next at 66 West Thirty-eighth-street.

The Friends' Literary and Library Association will give an entertainment this evening at the rooms, 59 Stuyvesant and Rutherfurd-place, in aid of the library. Thomas C. Bell will recite "The Shaughran."

A heavy fog hung over the bay and rivers early yesterday morning and for several hours made navigation a difficult matter. Ferryboats and other craft were delayed. The fog lifted shortly before 9 o'clock.

A grand Purim ball in aid of the Temple Israel School of Harlem will be given in the Harlem Opera House on Saturday evening next. Tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies are $5 each.

The Loyal Legion Temperance Society has been incorporated. It will strive to interest and instruct the youth of this city and provide places as counter-attractions to the saloons.

"F. J. M."—You cannot take out naturalization papers until Oct. 28, and then ten days must elapse before you can vote. The election day is Nov. 4, so you cannot vote this year.

"A Reader."—Apply to D. Eggert, 74 Wall-street. The chart will cost 30 cents.

"Constant Reader."—"That" is the better usage.

"J. G. B."—Write to Philip B. Low, 28 South-street.

BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Charities Commissioners received the following bids for furnishing 500 tons of ice yesterday: Montauk Ice Company, $14 75 per ton; James Mulligan, $13 95 per ton; C. L. Belford, $9 85 per ton. The extremely low rate given by Belford gave rise to some suspicion, and the Commissioners refused to award the contract. They have not yet decided to readvertise, but will inquire very closely into Belford's responsibility.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Edward F. Gaylor, is to be reviewed to-morrow night by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles Roome, Marcy-avenue, Lynch and Heyward streets. A reception will follow the military exercises, and medals for long and faithful service and the performance of 100 per cent. of duty during the drill season of 1889-90 will be presented to close upon one hundred officers and members of the regiment.

The civil list of Brooklyn for 1890 was issued by the Civil Service Commission yesterday. It contains 3,236 names, including the Police and Fire Departments. In addition there are the names of 2,344 employes of the Board of Education. The highest salary is that of $10,000, paid the Mayor.

The suit of Mrs. Carrie Kent for divorce from her husband, Walter L. Kent, was decided in favor of the plaintiff yesterday by Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and two of the children were given to Mrs. Kent and two to her husband.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper will deliver a lecture on "The Genius of Shakespeare" in the rooms of the Brooklyn Institute next Monday evening. The lecture will be illustrated by sixty photographic reproductions of master types of the art.

A meeting of citizens will be held at the Brooklyn Institute Saturday evening to organize a department of psychology. The purpose of the department is to give courses of lectures on psychology and discuss psychical questions.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Berndt of West New-York, who was assaulted and robbed Monday evening while on her way over a lonely road in Weehawken to her home with her little son, is still in a critical condition. Murphy, the young negro who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the assault, is held to await the result of her injuries.

Albert Smith, aged fifty, an insurance agent, doing business in Jersey City and living at 565 Middle-avenue, Elizabeth, was killed last night. While getting off a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at North Elizabeth station he fell under the wheels.

A large number of lots of property was sold in Jersey City yesterday by City Collector O'Neill. The sales were under the Martin Readjustment Act, and were to recover arrearages of taxes as adjusted by the Adjustment Commissioners. A large number of bidders was present, and the prices brought were good.

The Seanton Mill property and water power at Toms River has been purchased by a syndicate of New-York capitalists, who are forming a stock company with the intention of establishing a sugar refinery there. John Van Schaick, the present owner, will make the transfer of the property on the 1st of April.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The rite of confirmation will be administered in St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, West Mount Vernon, on Sunday, when the Mount Vernon Quartet will conduct the singing.

The South Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Sunday school intends to hold a jubilee celebration next Sunday, which will be the second year of its occupation of its new church.

Complaint is made of some unknown malicious person who goes about Mount Vernon breaking the carbons in the electric lights.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RESULTS OF RACES AT CLIFTON, NEW-ORLEANS, AND IN ENGLAND.

The races at Clifton yesterday afternoon were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Cheney won, with Teddington second and Thad Rowe third. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Capulin won, with Falcon second and St. Mary third. Time—1:41¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Sparling won, with Wild Cherry second and John Arkins third. Time—1:56¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Monsoon won, with Sliteck second. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Chapman won, with Golden Bed second and Lakewood third. Time—1:07¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fordham won, with Carnegie second and Mulligan third. Time—1:20.

The entries for the races to be run at Gattenberg this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Benedict and James Norris, 114 pounds each; Winfield, 111; the Hayti gelding, 109; Schnorer and Border Minstrel, 108 each; Phil Thompson, 105; J. O'C., 103; Interference, 102; Warsaw, 97. Lunacy and Periwinkle, 95 each; Sierra Nevada, 94; Jerry, 91; Niwalis, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Long Shot and Harry Faustus, 116 pounds each; Garsman, 110; Carlow, 106; Aftermath and Dalesman, 103 each; Harwood, 96; Kink and Ben Thompson, 94 each; Zulu, 91; Big Brown Jug and Biscuit, 90 each; Lilly Kinney, 86.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Crispin and John Jay B., 103 pounds each; Tug Sawyer, 106; Little Barefoot, 104; King Idler, 103; Mamie Hay and Anomaly, 101 each; Dynamite, 100; Wanderment, Peril, Festus, and Ban Hope, 97 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bradford and Fitzroy, 109 pounds each; Young Duke and Weasel, 106 each; Autumn Leaf, 104; Re-echo and Lady Pulsifer, 100 each; Flambeau, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. The Bourbon, 115 pounds; Lotion, 108; Wahoo, 104; Landseer and Frederick I., 102 each; Carrie G., 100; Hot scotch, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Melodrama, Alva, and Ralph Black, 106 pounds each; Blessed, 104; Troy, 100; Julia Miller, 98; Tiburon, Duff, and Seatick, 97 each; Alveda, 95.

NEW-ORLEANS RESULTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. John Norris won, with Pritchett second and Sheridan third. Time—1:20½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Forever won, with Cliequot second and Voiel third. Time—1:00¼.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Hollywood won, with Solid Silver second and Eclipse, Jr., third. Time—0:53½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Bonnie King won, with Fell Mell second and Zeb Ward third. Time—1:33½.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. Viscountess won, with Bath second and McCullough third. Time—0:54.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 26.—The great event of the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day was the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, at one mile. It was won by J. O'Neil's six-year-old The Rejected, by King of Trumpa, out of Accepted. Gen. Owen William's shimmer of a second, Prince Soltykoff's Lord George third. There were nineteen starters. The last betting was 18 to 1 against The Rejected, 12 to 1 against Shimmer, 50 to 1 against Lord George. Danbydale was the favorite at 4 to 1 against him.

Sweet Briar led to the half-mile post. At that point Lord George went to the front and held the lead until within a quarter of a mile from home, when The Rejected and Shimmer passed him. Coming on easily, The Rejected won by a length and a half. There were four lengths between Shimmer and Lord George.

DEATH OF A BROOD MARE.

LEXINGTON, March 26.—P. P. Johnston of this county has lost by death his valuable brood mare, Ladylike, by imp. Leamington, dam Lady Emma L., by Voucher. She has thrown many winners, her produce having won nearly $60,000 on the turf.

A BLOW AT THE BUCKET SHOPS.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Judge Tuley this morning rendered his decision in regard to the petition of the Board of Trade asking for a modification of the injunction restraining the Board of Trade from discontinuing its quotations to the bucket-shop men. The court decided that he would modify the injunction, providing the Board of Trade would agree permanently to go out of the business of furnishing quotations.

The Board of Trade men regard this as an important victory for them. They will discontinue furnishing quotations on April 1. The litigation has been going on for several years, and it all grows out of the efforts on the part of the Board of Trade to keep their quotations out of the bucket shops.

Under to-day's decision no telegraph companies will be allowed on the floor of the Exchange, and customers will hereafter be dependent on the newspapers or on private messages for their quotations.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, Fourth Cavalry, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability, has, by order of the President, been placed on the retired list. Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, Second Cavalry, has been placed on the retired list.

Capt. Henry P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, has been ordered to report in person to Col. William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, President of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, New-York City, for examination.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, has been extended until April 1. The leave of absence granted Capt. John A. Darling, First Artillery, Division of the Pacific, has been extended two months.

Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley has been detached from the navy yard, Washington, April 8, and ordered to assist the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in connection with the fitting of the San Francisco for sea service.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch has been detached from duty at the Vulcan Iron Work, Chicago, Ill., and ordered to the Charleston as fleet engineer of the Pacific station.

Chief Engineer A. S. Greene has been ordered to duty as inspector of shafting at the Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.

The Secretary of War has received the resignation of Second Lieut. George D. De Shon, Twenty-third Infantry.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull, weak, and lower, closing at 92½c.; No. 1 Northern scarce at 91½c.; No. 2 Northern, 87½c.; Winter Wheat dull, weak, and lower; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Red, 85½c.@86c.; 2 cars extra No. 2 White, 86c.; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan, 88½c.; 1 car No. 4 Red, 77c., on track. Corn unsettled, but generally higher; sales, 6 cars No. 2 Yellow, 35c.@35½c.; 10 cars No. 4 Yellow, 34c.@34½c.; 5 cars No. 3, 34½c. @34¾c.; 3 cars No. 4, 33c.@33½c., on track. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 White, 38½c.@39c.; No. 3 White, 37½c.@38c.; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c., on track. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Flour steady, with a fair demand. Millfeed higher; Winter Bran, $14 50; Spring, $13 75. Canal freights, May shipments—Wheat, 4c.; Corn, 3½c. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 17,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour very dull. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 81c.; shipments, 3,500 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 32c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 25c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 56c. Pork firm, $10 62½. Lard easy. Bulk meats firm. Bacon firm; fair demand. Whisky quiet, steady; sales, 312 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 02. Butter easy. Sugar in moderate demand. Eggs active. Cheese firm. Hogs active; higher; common and light, $3 85@ $4 20; packing and butchers' $4 15@$4 35; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 1,650 head.

PEORIA, March 26.—Corn steady; No. 3 Yellow, 28c.; No. 2, 28½c.; No. 3, 28c.; No. 4, 27c. Oats active; No. 2 White, 32c.@32½c.; No. 3 White, 29c.@29½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 43c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 00. Receipts—Corn, 69,500 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels; Whisky, 86,000 gallons. Shipments—Corn, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 550 bushels.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Petroleum fairly active and firmer; National Transit Certificates opened at 84⅞; closed at 85¼; highest, 85⅜; lowest, 84¼.

BRADFORD, March 26.—National Transit Certificates opened at 84¾; closed at 85; highest, 85⅜; lowest, 84¾; clearances, 524,000 bbls.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 26—4 P. M.—Canadian Pacific, 74½; Erie second consols, 103⅜; Illinois Central, 117¾; Mexican ordinary, 20½; Reading, 20⅜; Mexican, 21¾ per cent. India Council bills were also sold to-day at an advance of 1-16d. in price. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 97f. 97½c. for the account and exchange on London at 25f. 25c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer moderately. Pork and Hams—Holders offer sparingly. Bacon — Holders offer moderately. Cheese—The supply is in excess of the demand. Tallow and Turpentine—Holders offer freely. Rosin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot and Futures—Holders offer moderately; prime Western, spot, 36s. 6d.; March, April, and May, nearly, at 37s. 9d. Wheat—Holders offer freely. Flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot and Futures—Holders offer moderately; Mixed Western, May, steady at 35s. 6½d. Hops at London—Pacific—Holders are not offering.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American Middling, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 6 3-64d. buyers; March and April delivery, 6 3-64d. buyers; April and May delivery, 6 3-64d. buyers; May and June delivery, 6 11-64d., buyers; June and July delivery, 6 13-64d. sellers; July and August delivery, 6 15-64d., sellers; August delivery, 6 14-64d. sellers; August and September delivery, 6 11-64d., sellers; September delivery, 6 11-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 57-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 49-64d. sellers.

LONDON, March 26.—Beet Sugar, July, 12s. 5½d.; Soda Ash, 15s.

4 P. M.—Produce—Linseed Oil, 23s. 1½d. ₱ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 1½d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, March 26.—Spanish Gold, 241¼@241½. Exchange rules quiet.

ANTWERP, March 26.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 16f. 50c. paid, and 16f. 62½c. sellers.

BREMEN, March 26.—Petroleum, 6 marks 60 pfennigs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—ANDREWS, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 650, 673, 674, 1023, 676, 883, 884, 687, 688, 611, 914, 913, 914, 1059, 845, 689, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 708, 700.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 588, 588½, 456, 396, 867, 494.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 980, 1413, 1525, 1284, 1905, 433½, 1945, 1446, 1448, 1449.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 1606, 1328, 1262, 1599, 1508, 802, 3144, 1590, 1602, 1173, 1636, 857½, 1597, 1503, 1626.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—VAN BRUNT, J.—Nos. 1892, 1893, 1769, 1809, 1829, 1858, 1801, 1847, 1855, 1800.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Case on—No. 83, Blake vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until Friday, March 28, 1890.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 1243, 1272, 1279, 1280, 963.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 1246, 1255, 508, 1230, 1126, 1185, 701, 1139, 1137, 595, 1, Part 2, 1, 8—Case to be shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 21 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market active; prime, $5@$6 15; fair to good, $3 25@$5 75; common, $3@$3 25. Lambs, $4 50@$7 50; Spring Lambs, 7c.@ 11c.; Veal Calves, $4 25@$5.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 800 head; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4 30@$4 80; fair to good, $3 80@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $3 15@$3 80; Texans and Indians, $2 70@$3 50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 3,100 head. Market firm; quality poor; top to choice heavy, $4 10@ $4 20; packing grades, $3 85@$4 00; light, fair to best, $4 05@$4 15. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market strong; fair to choice, $4 00@$5.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, March 26—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	153	153	151½	151½	75
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts	26½	26½	26½	26½	2,300
American Exp.	115	115	114	114	55
Arch., T. & S. Fe	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	4,226
Atlantic & Pac.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	303
Canada Southern	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅞	500
Central Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	50
Ches. & Ohio	28	28	28	28	209
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	50
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	40
Chi. Gas. Trust	42¾	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	2,840
Chi. & Alton	190	190	190	190	5
Chi. & N. W.	111⅝	111½	111	111⅜	800
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141	141	141	141	130
Chi., Bur. & Q.	107⅜	107⅝	107	107¼	2,000
C., M. & St. P.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	5,030
C., M. & St. P. pf.	117	117	117	117	105
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅝	94	93⅜	94	6,925
C., C., C. & St. L.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	300
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98⅝	99⅛	98⅛	98⅜	20
Cin., W. & B.	2½	2½	2½	2½	100
Cin., W. & B. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	100
Colorado Coal	46	46	46	46⅝	350
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22	22½	22	22½	400
Col. & Hock. Coal	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	1,300
Chicago & E. Ill.	32½	32½	32½	32½	125
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	83½	83½	82¾	82¾	300
Con. Gas	103	105	103	103	100
Del. & Hudson	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	800
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136⅝	1,800
Den. T. & G.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	488
Denver & R. G.	15	15	15	15	110
Den. & R. G. pf.	45	45	45	45	5
E. T. V. & G. 1st pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	25
Edis'n El. Ill. Co.	102½	102½	102½	102½	117
*Gt. Northern pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	200
Iowa Central pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	5
L. E. & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	200
L. E. & W. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107	107¼	720
Long Island	89	89	89	89	10
Louis. & Nash.	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	5,378
Manhattan Con.	106½	106½	106½	106½	575
Manhattan con.	106½	106½	106½	106½	350
Mem. & Char.	60	60	60	60	900
M., L. S. & W. pf.	110	110	109	109½	900
Missouri Pacific	73¼	74¼	73⅜	73⅝	10,855
*Nat. Lead Trust	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛	2,450
N. Y. Central	106⅜	107	106½	107	230
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46⅜	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	300
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70½	70	70½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅜	225
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	25
Nort. & West. pf.	60⅜	60½	60⅛	60½	100
Northern Pac. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1,100
Northern Pac. pf.	73½	74¼	73½	74⅛	3,828
Ontario & West.	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	8,200
Oregon Imp.	46½	46¾	46	46	10
Oregon Imp. pf.	93	93	93	93	763
Oregon & Trans.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	100
Oregon & Trans.	38⅝	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	6,950
Pacific Mail.	38	38¼	38	38¼	200
Peo., D. & E.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	5
Phila. & Reading	39½	40¾	39½	40¾	7,450
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191½	191½	191½	191½	5
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	3,900
Rich. & W. pf.	105	105	105	105	10
St. P. & Dul. pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	100
St. P. & Omaha	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Southern Pacific	34¼	35	34	34⅞	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	64	64¾	63	64	16,675
Tenn. Coal & Iron	52⅜	54	52¾	54	1,900
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38	38¼	38	38	800
Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20	405
Union Pacific	62½	63⅜	62⅝	63	8,300
Wabash pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	600
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81½	81⅝	1,210
Wheeling & L. E.	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36¾	3,120
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	72⅝	73	72⅝	73	200
Wisconsin Cen.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	600
Total					122,986

*Unlisted.

MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	$3,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	89	89	89	89	14,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59	15,500
At. & Pacific inc.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	30,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
B., H. & E. 4s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	140	140	140	140	20,000
Canada So. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	16,000
Central Pacific.	98	98	98	98	11,000
C. & O. of Ga. 5s.	100	100	100	100	3,000
C. & O. cn. 5s.	100¼	100	100	100	91,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn.	118	118	118	118	5,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Chi. Gas. 1st.	117	117	117	117	5,000
Col. C. & I. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	16,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	13,000
Den. & R. G. 1st.	118¾	119	118¾	119	15,000
Del. & H. R. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Erie 2d cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106	106½	105½	106¾	75,000
Ft. S. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	5,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	10,000
H. & T. Cen. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	4,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	14,000
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	56,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	80	80	80	80	1,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104	104	104	104	10,000
Knox. & O. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
L. & W. B. cn.	114	114¼	114	114¼	3,000
L. & S. gen. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
L. & N. 1st. N. O.	118	118	118	118	1,000
L. & M. cn.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	15,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	114	114¼	114	114¼	24,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1891.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Mich. Cen. 7s, 1893.	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Mich. Central 7s.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	5,000
M. & O. gen. 4s.	59	59	58⅞	59	10,500
M. & O. 1st (6s).	71	71	71	71	5,000
Nash. & Dec. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	112	12,000
N. J. C. 1st cn.	121	121	121	121	1,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st. c.	131½	131½	131	131	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	4,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	114	114	114	114	5,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	123	123	123	123	1,000
N. Y. O. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Nor. & W. 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	5,000
Nor. & W. 1st. C.					7,000
North. of Cal. 5s.	101½	101	101	101½	9,000
North Pac. 1st.	115	115¼	115	115¼	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	106	106	106	106	17,000
Northern Pac. 2d.	142	142	142	142	20,000
Northwest g. c.	128	128	128	128	2,000
Northwest s. f. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	24,000
Northwest ext. 4s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Oregon Nav. 1st.	103⅞	104	103½	103⅞	6

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURE—6TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8—CLOVER.
COLISEUM—At 8—GLEASON THE HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND. At 11—STODDARD LECTURER.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE HEIR AT LAW.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NORMA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—IL TROVATORE.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—EZIANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler, fair weather.

The inextricable tangle in which a system of favoritism in taxation results is shown in the operation of the new Tariff bill as to Sumatra tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers. The duty proposed is $2 75 per pound, which is prohibitory. Now there are at least 15,000 men engaged in the domestic manufacture of cigars from imported tobacco, on which cigars the imported wrapper alone is or can be used. The new duty, in order to give an advantage to the growers of domestic tobacco, would drive these men—American workmen just as much as are those engaged in growing tobacco—out of employment. This is called "protection to American industry." Like every other attempt of the kind in the present extensive and varied range of occupation in the United States, it involves the gravest injustice.

District Attorney FELLOWS has transmitted to the State Senate a copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury of this county concerning the administration of the office of Sheriff, and urges prompt legislative action for the reform of the methods which have resulted in the abuses set forth. It was stated by Senator FASSETT that the Committee on Cities has already introduced a bill abolishing imprisonment in civil cases and has another measure relating to the Sheriff's office in preparation. The character of the measure is not disclosed, but what is most needed is a law which shall utterly do away with the pernicious system of payment by fees, which has been the source of corruption and abuses wherever it has existed on a large scale. It has been abolished in the offices of Register and County Clerk, but the plea has always been that the Sheriff's liabilities are such that it is impracticable to place the office on a salaried basis. We do not believe, however, that there would be any difficulty in finding men to accept the office with all its liabilities if a liberal salary were provided and all fees were required to be accounted for and turned into the public treasury. The chance of getting competent men for the place would be improved if the opportunity were taken away of making up by extortion the losses incurred through loose methods and lack of a businesslike system. The needed legislation ought to be had in time to apply to the Sheriff to be appointed as the successor of FLACK, who has wisely sent his resignation to the Governor.

It is reported by the Philadelphia *Telegraph* that a man by the name of SCOTT, one of the great army of relatives and connections whom Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON has stationed in the front rank at the Treasury trough, says that the President fully expects to be the Republican candidate in 1892. He (the President) is "fully aware of the discontent of the leaders of his own party," but, like the simple-minded Toots that he is, thinks it of "no consequence." The President, says the President's wife's brother above quoted, "also knows that the Administration is unpopular with the rank and file of the party," but before 1892 he "expects to have so shaped politics that the Republicans will be compelled to make him their standard bearer, despite the antipathy of the leaders." It must be a delightful state of mind for the eminent citizen of Indiana, who cannot but regard retirement to the obscurity that surrounded him two years ago with great distaste. And the hope he nurses is not so unreasonable as it may seem at first sight. If Mr. HARRISON goes on in the way he has gone so far, in two years longer the party will indeed be compelled to take him as its standard bearer, because it will be able to find no one else who will care, or dare, to serve.

There could be no better evidence of the shameless corruption of the ring government of Jersey City than the continuance in office until after the coming charter election of the election officers with whose aid and collusion the frauds of last Fall were committed. The Trenton investigation exposed the crimes of these election officers, and in any well-governed city they would be kicked out of their places. But Mayor CLEVELAND is unwilling to say whether he will recommend their removal, but from his known character and antecedents it may safely be inferred that he will do nothing of the kind. The Corporation Counsel has advised the Board of Aldermen that the terms of these corrupt election officers will not expire until their successors are appointed, and the Aldermen have taken action indicating their purpose to retain the services of some three hundred of them for the election of April 8. A fearless Grand Jury, an energetic prosecuting officer, and a commodious jail seem to be the crying needs of Jersey City at the present moment.

"In a measure," as Assistant District Attorney GOFF remarked yesterday, "the general newspaper press" may have been "brought into disrepute" by the performances of the reporter who concealed himself, for the purpose of eavesdropping, in the room used by the Flack jury, but certainly in no large measure. With equal truth it may be said that every drunken or lascivious minister of the Gospel brings the Christian ministry into disrepute; that every criminal practitioner disgraces the medical profession, and that every shyster or lawyer who fails to attend to the second department of the collection business brings discredit upon the bar. But everybody knows that the offense of which this reporter was guilty, and countless other practices of which the newspaper that employs him is a daily example, are loathsome and abominable in the eyes of reputable newspaper men, just as the practices of unworthy ministers, doctors, and lawyers are unpardonable in the eyes of reputable members of those professions. There are some newspapers and some professional men who will be just as vile as the community will pay them to be, but all newspapers and all professional men are not to be judged by such pestilent examples.

According to official accounts, the average Senator of the United States uses up two and one-half cuspidors annually during the time spent in the Senate Chamber and is allowed only 12 cents' worth of "Pond Lily" perfumery per year, and yet he complains that it is the newspapers that have brought the Senate "into bad odor."

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

There is a cruel irony in the official title of the committee that has to deal with the tariff in the House. It is known as the Ways and Means Committee, and just at present it is distinguished by its utter inability to discover any means or any ways by which the objects of the majority of its members can be accomplished or put in the way of accomplishment. But the situation of the majority would be entitled to more sympathetic consideration if the objects of the majority were less ignoble. They have set out to frame a tariff bill, not to relieve American industry and trade of all burdens that it is possible to lift, not even to encourage that trade and industry in the largest sense, but to keep or win votes for the Republican Party. Now it so happens that there are several ways in which votes may be sought, but if they be sought in one direction they are pretty sure to be lost in another. One way is to make a tariff to enrich men who give money and influence with which to procure votes; another way is to make a tariff that will benefit large interests without prejudicing any others. If the first mode be adopted, the thousands engaged in the large interests are injured and offended; if the second mode be adopted, the rich men whose tills have been tapped for campaign contributions are angry. Whatever the majority of the committee do they cannot avoid offense, and they have not the courage—probably they have not the sense—to do what is right in disregard of their party's interest.

Their worst blunder has been corrected, so far as it can be. The duty on hides, the proposition of which raised such a storm of indignant and disgusted protest, was abandoned yesterday by a unanimous vote (of the majority) in favor of restoring hides to the free list. But plainly the committee cannot undo all the injury it has done, because it can never convince the men whose business interests it threatened so gravely that the Republican Party is a safe guardian of those interests, nor can it remove the impression that the managers of the party are guided by sordid motives and have not the slightest respect for the rights of any class in the community. While this is a serious misfortune for the party, it is an advantage for the country, because it will teach large numbers of men who had not before paid much attention to the matter that it is an extremely dangerous thing to leave the fortunes of great commercial and manufacturing interests at the mercy of a partisan majority in Congress, and that the only real safety for business men is in a system which lifts the heavy hand of the Government from the business affairs of the people and permits them to be governed by the forces and the laws proper to them.

A very striking proof of the soundness of this principle and of the absurdity of the opposing principle of universal meddling was afforded in the committee meeting yesterday. There appeared before it Mr. S. J. RITCHIE, representing the Canadian Copper Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, with its offices in Cleveland. This company now has its works, mainly devoted to the production of various forms of nickel, in Ludbury, Ontario, in Canada. It is compelled to maintain them there, though its managers would prefer to have them on American soil, by the duties that are placed on nickel and copper ores, which are the raw materials of its products. These duties, even as proposed by the committee, are equivalent to 200 per cent. on the cost of the products at the place of production. The company's representative asks no favors. He wishes no protective duty on the goods the company makes. He simply asks that the company shall not be fined $2 on every dollar's worth of material on which it would employ American labor. We do not know what the committee will do in a case of this kind. It had already heard these statements and had ignored them. It had refused to let this company build up a new industry unfettered and in competition with the world, while it had resolved to double and more than double the penalty now imposed on industries using tin plates, in order to give special favors to the Pittsburg iron men who want to make tin plates. The negative action was stupid; the positive action was corrupt, being simply a reward for political contributions and influence. If the majority change their minds, it will be because they are frightened. If they do not change their minds, they will have reason, in 1892, to regret it.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

The bill providing for the transfer of the insane now kept in poorhouses and so-called county asylums to the State asylums comes up as a special order in the Senate at Albany to-day. There ought to be no doubt of its passage. It has already passed the Assembly, where the greatest difficulty has been encountered in past years. Last year, after being defeated in that body, it was passed by the Senate by a vote of 19 to 9. Since then it has gained very largely in the support of public opinion in consequence of the continued exposure of the abuses of the county system and a fuller discussion of the merits of the proposed plan for State care. The opposition will make an aggressive stand in the Senate to-day and bring all the local political influence possible to bear upon representatives of the counties known as "exempt" under the present law. But no Senator who values his reputation can afford to yield to such influence against his own convictions. The opposition has absolutely no argument worthy of respect to rest upon, and it is plain that its whole motive is a desire to retain the county system with all its shameful abuses for the sake of the small amount of patronage and profit it affords for local politicians. The plan most likely to be resorted to to-day to defeat the bill is an effort to amend it by exempting Erie County, the object being to send it back to the Assembly and make the fight again there. This would doubtless be fatal, and the friends of the measure should firmly resist any effort to get in amendments.

One of the most meritorious features of this bill is that which provides that the additional accommodations required at the State hospitals on account of the transfer of patients from the counties shall be in the form of small detached buildings rather than massive wings and extensions of the existing structures. The whole system of State hospitals for the insane has been built up on the wrong principle. The day for great gloomy palaces has gone by. Buildings for the care and treatment of this class of patients ought to be as cheerful as possible, and the recent tendency has been to give them the form of groups of structures of moderate size in the midst of ample grounds. The new asylum in St. Lawrence County is to be constructed on this general plan, and it should be henceforth adopted whenever additions are to be made to this class of institutions. There has been a vast deal of unnecessary cost put into the great stone palaces in which insane persons are shut up.

While the system of State care has been very much improved in recent times, there is room for further improvement. It is now generally recognized that the treatment of the insane is hospital treatment and not prison treatment. They are to be regarded as the victims of disease and the main purpose should be to mitigate, and, so far as possible, to cure the malady. Special scientific knowledge and experience are required in dealing in a proper and humane manner with insane persons. One of the most essential things is a classification of patients according to the nature and degree of their disorder. This is impossible in a county poorhouse or in any institution that is not under the charge of competent and trained experts, and it is manifest that it can be much better carried out where a number of small buildings are used than in one great structure.

One respect in which the treatment of the insane is perhaps more backward than any other is that relating to the occupation of the inmates of asylums. Nothing could be worse than keeping them shut up in idleness when they are capable of employment, as a large proportion of them are. An asylum or hospital for the insane ought to take the form of a collection of houses upon a considerable tract of land, a kind of home-like village rather than a massive building suggestive of seclusion and imprisonment. There the patients could be properly classified, those capable of work could be employed, and methods of treatment could be more readily adapted to the requirements of different cases. There is no doubt that our present system of State care is vastly superior to anything that is possible in county institutions, where, in fact, there is no system, but its improvement should be the study of the authorities and of the legislators who have responsibilities in the case. It can be made more economical as well as more effective, and when the State has fully assumed its duty of caring for all the indigent insane within its borders, there will be room for progress in the methods of providing for them. A real system should be wrought out of the existing conditions by the application of intelligence and genuine philanthropy.

BISMARCK AND GERMAN PROGRESS.

The disquietude over the retirement of BISMARCK seems to be universal in Germany, and indeed throughout Europe. It ought to be to the retiring statesman himself the most valuable tribute of his whole career that his presence in the Chancellorship was accepted by everybody as a guarantee of peace, and that equal confidence cannot be felt at once in the will and the power of any successor to prevent the outbreak of a general war. With the German Liberals, however, this apprehension ought to be qualified by the hope that his retirement gives of modernizing the Government of Germany, and making it really responsive and responsible to the wishes and aspirations of the German people.

It is plain that nobody but BISMARCK could have arrested the political progress of the country, and he has been enabled to hold it back by a combination of qualities and circumstances that certainly will not fall to the lot of any successor. It is in the last degree unlikely that any successor will have so commanding and urgent a will, joined to a practical ability so remarkable, and a knowledge of the current politics of Europe so extensive and so intimate. If such a man could be found, it would be impossible for him to serve under the young Emperor, for the same reasons that have made it impossible for BISMARCK. But what any successor must in any case lack is the weight that BISMARCK carried by reason of his signal success in bringing about the unity of Germany. It was this, much more than the qualities that enabled him to achieve it, that made his leadership of the Reichstag a dictatorship. A dictatorship of the German Legislature is henceforth impossible.

There is no other civilized country, for Russia does not yet count as a civilized country, that remains politically so backward as Germany, and its political development has been retarded by the very events that are the chief pride of the nation and the sources of the claims upon its gratitude of BISMARCK, of MOLTKE, and of the first Emperor. If they had been unsuccessful in 1866 and in 1870, the nation would have been less powerful—in fact, the German nation as we know it would not have existed—but it would have been more progressive and more modern. Its political backwardness is the price Germany pays for its military supremacy, and a very great price it is. The tone of all the young Emperor's public utterances shows how mediæval is his conception of the relation of a hereditary monarch to the nation of which he is the nominal ruler. When he describes Germany as a "talent" intrusted to him, and gives notice that everybody who opposes him will be "crushed," he is not merely exhibiting a juvenile arrogance, but he is expressing the view of things in which he has been brought up. These remarks, so surprising to us, are not nearly so surprising to the countrymen and subjects of their author. It is much more than two centuries since any English King has ventured to use such language in public. It is much more than a century since any French King has ventured to use it. We speak of hereditary rulers, and the arrogance of CROMWELL and of NAPOLEON as the heads of Governments founded not upon succession, but upon revolution, is not to be considered. CHARLES I. was the last King of England and LOUIS XIV. the last King of France who could have ventured upon the dictatorial style which the Emperor of Germany adopts, nearly at the end of the nineteenth century, after 1789 and 1848 have so long passed, without greatly shocking the German people.

It is out of the question that the Emperor of Germany should long continue to take such a tone or to wield the substantial and irresponsible power of which this tone is the natural expression and outcome. For Germany is not a half-civilized nation like Russia, but a country in which there is as much intellectual life as any other in the world, politics only excepted. It is not possible that politics can long be excepted. The notion that the country is to be governed in any degree according to the will of a person who happens to be the hereditary monarch when that will opposes the will of the nation itself, clearly ascertained and expressed, is as absurd an anachronism in Germany as anywhere else. It has still been maintained and reduced to practice, largely under a plea which is virtually that of "military necessity," a military necessity which is held to be abiding and continuous, and dominant in time of peace as well as in time of war. All the usurpations of BISMARCK, and all the votes which he obtained from the Reichstag by means that were as incompatible as downright usurpations with the principles of a really constitutional Government, were effected under this plea. BISMARCK assured the Reichstag that what he wanted was essential to the safety of the country, and the Reichstag accepted his assurance. Such an ascendency of any man is, of course, incompatible with a reponsible Government, and fortunately there is not the least likelihood that any one else than BISMARCK will be able to attain it. Nobody else can possibly command the same degree of confidence. While it was a very unwise thing for the Emperor, from his point of view, to let a man go who had this unique power, it is a very good thing that he has gone. His successor will have to make his proposals acceptable to the Legislature, as Ministers in other countries have to do, by their inherent fairness and reasonableness. This means that the Government must henceforth be satisfactory to the nation and responsible to the representatives of the nation. This is a modern Government, and this Germany could not have attained while BISMARCK was in active service, and cannot help attaining now that he has retired.

Members of the Legislature are trying to secure a repeal of the absurd two-dollar-a-day law who with blind and reckless cheerfulness voted for it a year ago. If they had possessed any foresight or courage it would have been easy to prevent its enactment then. It is not so easy to get rid of it now, though it has been demonstrated that it increases the expense of running the State canals alone by about $300,000 a year. Not only was its effect foretold last year, but the Superintendent of Public Works made a formal statement of the increase it would produce in the cost of labor in his department. It was passed nevertheless, without making provision for the increased cost of public work, and there is now a heavy deficiency to be met. It has been of no benefit to labor outside of State employment, but has created a favored class of workmen who are supported in part out of the earnings of others.

Mr. GIBBS called up in the Assembly yesterday a bill forbidding the sale of cigarettes with pictures inclosed in the packages, which Mr. HUSTED justly described as "absurd and unconstitutional." If the pictures are immoral or mischievous the way to prevent their circulation is not to prohibit all pictures, but to prohibit some pictures, and this object is already attained by the law. As a matter of fact, the pictures most in request among the buyers of cigarettes are quite harmless, and many of them are instructive. It is maintained that they stimulate the sale of cigarettes, as no doubt they do, but if the object be to diminish the consumption of cigarettes, the cigarettes and not the pictures ought to be prohibited. This bill is a specimen of a very numerous and a very foolish class of projects of law, in which the introducer undertakes to secure what seems to him a desirable object by roundabout means when it is clearly not within the province of the Legislature to secure it directly. In such cases it is almost invariably wise not to attempt securing it at all.

TRIVIAL BUT AMUSING.

One of our associates, riding on a street car the other day, saw a woman give the conductor a quarter of a dollar. He passed it back, saying: "That isn't good." The woman became very angry. "Why, marm," said the conductor, "I can chew that up like a quarter of a pie." "You may, if you can," replied the woman. Whereupon he calmly bit it in two and remarked to our friend: "I bite two or three a day; a fellow has to keep his eye teeth out here."—*Christian Advocate.*

A gay bachelor of this city has a curious decoration over his sitting-room mantel. A large frame is filled with photographs of girls and women, most of them pretty. At the bottom of each picture is pasted a newspaper clipping. "Why, Mr. Brown, what do they mean?" he was asked recently. "They are pictures of the only girls I ever loved," he replied, "and those clippings are their marriage notices."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The robin, as an advance agent of the Spring combination, ought to be given a rest or go into retirement. He is plainly overworked and he is very far from trustworthy in fixing his dates. There is a well-marked suspicion that he is a fraud out and out, that instead of coming up from the orange groves of Florida, he has been hiding all Winter in a pine forest and comes out the first bright day that suits him, ready to fool everybody.—*Buffalo Express.*

Farmer's Wife—Who is that horrible-looking man at the gate? Tramp—That's a friend of mine, mum. Farmer's Wife—Well, he's the worst-looking thing I've seen in seventeen years. Tramp—He ain't very pretty, mum, I'll admit, but between you and me he stands very high in our profession.—*Harper's Weekly.*

"What were you about to remark?" "Nothing at all, I assure you," replied Willie Washington. "But you looked as if you had something to say." "Ya-as; I'm verwy deceptive that way. I've often thought, myself, that I had something to say, and discovahed aftah I said it that I hadn't."—*Washington Post.*

Little Boy—This paper speaks of a young lady who has an attractive face. Does that mean pretty? Papa—What young lady is the paper talking about? "It's about an heiress." "It means she isn't quite homely enough to stop a clock."—*New-York Weekly.*

She (just taking vocal lessons)—Henry, dear, won't you have double windows put on all over the house? My singing may disturb the neighbors. He—Well, if it does, it strikes me that the neighbors are the ones to buy the double windows.—*New-York Racket.*

New-York always was generous to Boston in certain lines, as was well shown Sunday when the authorities of that burg permitted five little German bands to land because they were coming to Boston.—*Boston Traveller.*

"Station" has had such great luck as substitute for "depot" that "caboose" is hereafter to be "cabin car." The old word, like the thing itself, is too supremely suggestive of calaboose.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Teacher—What's the past tense of see? Pupil—Seed. "What's your authority for that form." "A sign in the grocery store." "What does it say?" "Timothy seed."—*Binghamton Leader.*

One of the best evidences of Bismarck's greatness lies in the fact that he has not yet said a word about entering the lecture field.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"Are you fond of orchids, Miss Laker?" asked Miss Gotham of her Chicago visitor. "Really," was the reply, "I don't believe I ever et any."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

JUDGE PAXSON'S EXPLANATION.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 26.

Chief Justice PAXSON'S attention was called yesterday, after the adjournment of the Supreme Court, to a point which he left somewhat cloudy in his speech at the Clover Club's dinner to Charles Emory Smith. In that address he had spoken of the amicable relations between America and Russia during the rebellion, and as one result thereof he mentioned the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The Judge had also spoken of the effective interposition of the Czar to prevent the recognition by England and France of the Southern Confederacy. He had connected the two events as if one was the direct consequence of the other, but their relation seemed rather obnubilated owing to the distance of time which separated them and the fact that one took place under Lincoln's and the other under Johnson's Administration. The Judge said that he could not off-hand recall all the details of the transaction whereby Alaska became the property of the United States, but he was confident that it was in return for the action of Russia in staving off the recognition of Southern independence. "I know," said he, "that the negotiations covered an extended period of time before they were settled to the satisfaction of the high contracting parties. The influence of the Russian Government was unquestionably that which protected the cause of liberty and thereby determined the issue of the conflict." His Honor intimated that he would investigate the secret history of that episode of the late unpleasantness more fully in order to give a categorical answer to the question on a future occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. PATTI'S REAPPEARANCE.

Last night the visitor to the Metropolitan Opera House must have noticed a difference in the atmosphere. There was a sort of buoyancy in the air, a mysterious sense of freedom. What caused it? An overwhelming conviction on the part of those present that they could follow the immortal suggestion of Archibald the All-right when he read his beautiful poems to the admiring maidens in "Patience"—"to understand it it is not necessary to think of anything at all." Whereupon all the maidens roll their eyes toward heaven and Lady Angela says: "Let us think of nothing at all." No Norse mythology, no fairy tales of mediæval romance, no theological suggestions, no Schopenhauer philosophy, no leit motives, no mystery of any kind except such as clings to that highly respectable old spook, l'Ombra di Nino. There was nothing to think about. All you had to do was to sit still and keep your ears open that they might drink in the delicious, entrancing notes of the most marvelous of voices, and let your senses be lulled by the most perfect singing in the world.

It does not make a bit of difference whether Adelina Patti sings the music of Rossini's "Semiramide" in an opera house with stage accessories or in a concert room; so long as she sings it people will go to hear it. At any rate, they always have done so, even when the opera was presented in a way sure to bring misery and despair to l'Ombra di Rossini, if it haunts this world. "Semiramide" was written simply and solely for the singer, and the composer has got his just deserts, for the public to-day cares very little for his music unless Patti sings it. It was a happy night for those who like opera in which there is no need to trouble one's self about the libretto. There are many people who love this kind of opera, and as it is an innocent amusement, though somewhat costly, no fault need be found with them. As long as Patti sings we all like it, just as we would like Proch's "Air and Variations" if she should sing them. Of course, Rossini's music is much prettier than the lamented Proch's, for which we must be duly thankful.

Whoever the keen Western journalist was that sent out the report that Mme. Patti's voice was a wreck, he deserves congratulation on the force of his imagination. The great songstress is by no means in the sere and yellow leaf, but, if last night's performance is to be taken as a sample of her present powers, she will continue to astonish and entrance the nations for some seasons to come. There has been a gradual change going on in Mme. Patti's voice for several years past, but there has not been and is not now any sign of a final break. Her extreme upper register has lost some of its sweetness and brilliancy, her B flats come out somewhat stridently and with effort. But the lowermost notes have gained in roundness, and the middle register still has that marvelously beautiful flute-like timbre which since November, 1859, has made Mme. Patti's voice unique in all the world.

It has been said that the great cantatrice sings entirely by the gift of nature and not by the resources of art. The absurdity of this statement was never more fully demonstrated than last night, when the absolute perfection of Mme. Patti's skill almost concealed the defects mentioned. And her florituri, though perhaps attacked with more care and less abandon than in former days, were still better sung than any other soprano of our time can sing them. Long may Patti continue to delight us with her supreme excellence in the art that appeals alike to the sage and to the child, the art of beautiful singing.

The Arsace last night was Mme. Fabbri, a new-comer. She possesses a rich and powerful contralto voice with a superb lower register, which, however, she sadly mars by continually forcing it. She does not sing the ornamental passages with much clearness, which is due to her unceasing tremolo. She won a good deal of applause, however, by her singing of the "Ah quel giorno," and in the duets with Mme. Patti.

Signor Marcasa, who was the Assur, had a fine voice; but he, too, is troubled with a tremolo, and he does not easily sing ornamental music. The other members of the cast were Signor Castlemary, who sang Oroe in a commendable style; Signor Vicini, who was Idreno, and Signor de Vaschetti, who assumed the funereal functions of l'Ombra di Nino. The chorus discharged its duties tolerably well.

The house was packed, a sure proof that the name of Patti has not lost its magic. The diva was applauded rapturously after her "Bel ragio" and "Dolce pensiero," that she was obliged to repeat the latter. Abundant evidence of the public affection and admiration was given to her throughout the evening, and the queen of song must have gone home assured of the fact that her thousands of subjects in this city are still loyal. This evening Signor Tamagno and Mme. Nordica will appear in "Il Trovatore."

DALY'S THEATRE.

Immediate favor was secured at Daly's Theatre last evening for the new adaptation of Moser's "Haroun al Raschid." If not one of the worthiest plays ever produced at this house, it is certainly one of the funniest. Sidney Grundy is the adapter, and he has made a short, bustling three-act farce out of Moser's materials, very like other popular farces of this time in form and quality, and much brisker in action and more ingenious in its complications than "An Arabian Night," founded on the same German play, which made the first notable hit of Mr. Daly's present theatre ten years ago. Mr. Grundy's piece had quite a run at the Comedy Theatre in London in 1888, and the Comedian Penley's performance of the booby, Joshua Gillibrand, was considered the principal attraction there. Mr. John Drew as the hero, Arthur Hummingtop, easily carries off the chief honors of the performance at Daly's, however, and it is pleasant to remember that with this identical part in the older version of the play he first gained general recognition as a comedian of uncommon skill.

No other contemporary actor of light comedy parts could excel the rapid dexterity, the variety of expression, the fluent delivery, and the crisp, delightful humor of his delineation of the foolish young husband, whose odd experiences give point to the dubious moral that, once a man takes to lying, he must keep it up bravely or he will surely come to grief. One lie leads to another with terrible celerity when Mr. Hummingtop has to explain to his wife and mother-in-law the presence in his house of Miss Rosa Colombier, known in public as the India Rubber Girl. During the absence of his wife from London on a visit, Mr. Hummingtop has been playing Haroun al Raschid, notwithstanding the virulence of his mother-in-law, and the result is disaster. Mr. Hummingtop is, of course, a very innocent young man in spite of his imagination. The heroes of these farces (in English) always are. After the tangle his wits get him and all his household and friends into is unraveled, there is a prospect of future happiness in store for him. But it is not worth while to tell the story of the play. The essence of it is perfectly familiar to all theatregoers.

"Haroun al Raschid" was received with continuous laughter last night by a large audience. It was well performed in every part, although the lion's share of the labor fell to Mr. Drew, and consequently most of the applause was his. He was ably assisted by Mrs. Gilbert in her popular rôle of comic mother-in-law, which she played in her customary neat and effective manner; by Miss Kitty Cheatham, who sang a music-hall song with a good deal of gusto if her portrayal of the naughty circus girl otherwise was not very convincing; by Mr. Frederick Bond as an obnoxious youth of the London "chappie" sort, by Mr. George Lake, Mr. Crompton, Miss Isabel Irving, Miss Chalmers, and Miss Lucille Neilson. A pretty little love scene was so daintily and naturally rendered by Mr. Clarke and Miss Irving that they were recalled. As for Mr. Drew, he had a roar of laughter for every line he spoke, and some of his lines were very good indeed, and he carried his audience with him from the first to last.

The first piece, "Miss Hoyden's Husband," a condensation of Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," which in its turn was merely an alteration of Sir John Vanbrugh's "Relapse," was performed with evident faith in its value, and consequently with commendable sincerity of purpose. Mr. Daly's aim seems to have been to give just a sketch of the manner and quality of Restoration comedy, and at the same time to gratify the frequenters of his theatre who expect to see that conscientious and hard-working artist, Miss Rehan, in every bill. He has kept of the Sheridan-Vanbrugh play just enough to occupy half an hour in the performance. Three scenes are used, and they show how the penniless scapegrace, Young Fashion, fooled his brother, Lord Foppington, and rough Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, and wedded Miss Hoyden and her fortune. The condensation, however, is not a coherent play, and is one with which the best of actors could not create a perfect illusion.

Miss Rehan as Hoyden has a part similar to Wycherley's Peggy and Congreve's Miss Prue, a saucy, ill-bred, unsophisticated lass with an archaic vocabulary and a sharp spice of Mother Eve in her composition. No need to say she does it well, but the truth is that, under the circumstances, it is scarcely worth doing at all. It is all well done for that matter. Mr. Wheatleigh as Sir Tunbelly has a fine vein of Hogarth. Mr. Leclercq looks like a Lord Foppington, Mr. Clarke is a comely and well-spoken Young Fashion, and the minor parts are discreetly treated. The little piece is well costumed, too, but in spite of all this, and in spite, also, of the rare personal charm of Miss Rehan, it scarcely interested last night's audience. "Haroun al Raschid," however, contains fun enough for an evening's entertainment.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Margaret H. Elliot, a young lady who studied two years under Mme. Marchesi and has recently been the protégée of ladies of social prominence in this town, appeared in concert yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall. She displayed a pure soprano voice of small volume, but of really beautiful quality. She has been well schooled and sang with taste and considerable expression. She is about to enter the field of professional singing, where she ought to attain success within her limits. She was assisted yesterday by Mrs. George H. Stoddard, contralto; Théophile Maquary, baritone, and the Beethoven String Quartet.

The J. C. Duff Opera Company will revive "The Mikado" for a limited number of nights at the Broadway Theatre next Monday evening. It will be presented with great elaboration and with all the realistic scenic effects that marked its great success recently at the Auditorium, Chicago. The opera will be interpreted by a cast of unusual excellence, a chorus of seventy-five, and an orchestra of thirty. The sale of seats commences this morning.

"Feyerbeer's picturesque and stirring opera, "The Huguenots," was sung last evening at the Harlem Opera House by the Metropolitan Opera House company before an audience that filled the theatre. Sophie Traubmann was Marguerite de Valois, Sophie Weisner was Valentina, Perotti Raoul, and Conrad Behrens Marcel. All these were recalled, and at the conclusion of the last act they were recalled a second time with a tempest of applause.

PRINCE BISMARCK CHEERED.

HIS FAREWELL AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPEROR—A PUBLIC OVATION.

BERLIN, March 26.—The farewell audience between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck was held this morning. The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour. The retiring Chancellor was heartily cheered on his way to the palace by crowds which had gathered along the route.

As the Prince was driving past the bridge between the Lustgarten and Unter den Linden his horses shied and one of them became entangled in the traces. It was necessary to stop the horses until the harness was rearranged. A crowd quickly gathered about the ex-Chancellor, and ladies threw him bouquets and kissed their hands to him. Prince Bismarck was so greatly affected that he shed tears. He shook hands with a number of those about his carriage, and his voice faltered as he thanked the people for their demonstrations of affection. The accident was of a trifling nature, and as soon as the harness was arranged the Prince resumed his drive amid cheers.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet today, Chancellor von Caprivi read the Emperor's acceptance of Count Herbert Bismarck's resignation of the office of Imperial Foreign Minister, and the appointment of himself (Gen. von Caprivi) to succeed him.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, in announcing Prince Bismarck's farewell interview with the Emperor, retains for the Prince the title of Duke of Lauenburg.

At a sitting of the Prussian Council to-day Gen. Von Caprivi took the oath as President of the Council.

Herr Von Alvensleben will probably become Foreign Secretary, the office formerly held by Count Herbert Bismarck.

VIENNA, March 26.—Dispatches from Berlin say that Emperor William

AND OF SUCH IS THE RING

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT JOHN P. FEENEY.

THE KIND OF TIMBER OUT OF WHICH POLICE COMMISSIONERS ARE MADE IN JERSEY CITY.

When THE TIMES on March 16 spoke of John P. Feeney of Jersey City as a "vulgar and burly ruffian" it said nothing new or startling. When it further described him as strutting about the streets "an insult to virtue, a menace to order, and the personification of law violated and defied" it made a description that fitted him so perfectly that he could not dispose of it in his usual ruffianly way.

The Jersey City ring believes that it controls the administration of justice in that town. It certainly controls the police force through Chief Benjamin Murphy, whose anxiety to serve his wretched master makes him at once a pitiful and a contemptible specimen of humanity. It controls the Grand Jury, through Sheriff Davis, with such a grip that there is not manhood enough in the New-Jersey Legislature to rescue it. It controls court officers and Police Justices. It admits no sort of limit to its power short of the highest courts, and would like to have the public believe that it controls these courts also.

Hence it is not surprising that when John P. Feeney finds published facts troubling him he attempts to use the ring's machinery to wreak revenge on the reporter who he imagines wrote the facts. If anybody ever had any doubt as to the sort of creature Feeney is, his course in this matter would come pretty near furnishing a revelation of his character.

Feeney's habits and methods, revolting as they are to persons accustomed to civilized men in places of responsibility, have almost ceased to attract attention in New-Jersey. He has served in the Legislature, and no one familiar with his career there is surprised to hear him spoken of as a "striker," who always demanded money for his vote when there was money in a bill. Those who remember him in the Legislature a year ago, when the new charter for Jersey City was pending, tell of his rising in his place and, with hands raised to heaven, calling on God to witness that he expected no office under that charter. Yet few people doubt that he then had the bargain struck by which Mayor Cleveland soon after appointed him Police Commissioner. It is even said that he had the Mayor's promise in writing.

"Wherever Feeney has been in public office," said a citizen of Jersey City recently, "he has left the trail of slime after him." Instances of his abuse of power as head of the Jersey City police force have not been wanting. Soon after THE TIMES began its war upon the ring last September it said, (Sept. 28:)

"Men employed in the new movement denounce the Hudson County ring as worse than the Tweed ring ever was. The Tweed ring, they say, gave the citizens of New-York something for the money it took, and moreover it spent that money freely and made times lively. The Jersey ring, on the other hand, is composed of men who are as sordid as they are unscrupulous."

On the following day, Sept. 29, THE TIMES related this incident:

"The ring does not attempt to defend itself or justify itself when attacked. But it uses its power quietly, whenever possible, to beat down men who oppose it. Hundreds of voters in the city are opposed to it, but dare not say so openly lest their business suffer. The saloon keepers are particularly in the power of the ring. The result is that the saloons are generally loyal to the ring and are the ring's stronghold. But in two instances the ring has found liquor dealers who defied it. John Kennelly is one who joined the new movement. The next Sunday, though, Kennelly's saloon was closed, he was arrested and brutally clubbed by the police, his scalp being split open. Legal proceedings are now pending in the case, and Kennelly says he is able to prove that President John Feeney and Secretary of the Police Board ordered the police to bring him in that day 'dead or alive.' Dennis Gallagher, another liquor dealer, also stands by the new movement."

On the 7th of October THE TIMES printed the report of an interview with a prominent citizen of Jersey City in which he said:

"Clearly there is something wrong with the constitution of society when such 'fungus statesmen' as Davis and McLaughlin and O'Neill and Feeney are constantly springing up. They are ignorant and their absence of mind is painful and palpable. They are worse than the ordinary political boss in that respect. But see how much more dangerous they would be if they were better educated and had, in consequence, more brain and a better appreciation of what is due to decency. We should not arouse the public against them so easily."

THE TIMES, in an editorial of Oct. 10, spoke of the Jersey City ring, of which it said Feeney was a member, as follows:

"The politicians who have thus got Jersey City in their control are a coarse, vulgar, and greedy gang, who do not scruple to make the utmost of their official power to perpetuate their misrule."

On the 18th of October THE TIMES printed a report of the Hudson County Republican Convention, in which Michael T. Newbold "denounced Mayor Cleveland and Assemblyman Feeney and O'Neill and the hall rang with applause." He openly charged them with bargaining to pass the Jersey City charter, and said that the City Government under their rule was hopelessly corrupt.

THE TIMES of Nov. 1 printed an account of a difficulty in the Second Precinct of the Seventh District on the previous day, which was a day for registration. William Davis, a Republican member of the election board, had been arrested for attempting to take his place in the board, the Democratic members having a man named Lahey in his place. The trouble resulted in the discharge of Davis by the Justice and the arrest of two of Feeney's police, Capt. Christopher P. Smith and Sergt. Michael Reardon, for assault and battery in interfering. THE TIMES of the following day (Nov. 2) said:

"Capt. Christopher P. Smith and Sergt. Michael Reardon of the Jersey City police force were yesterday held in $300 bail each on the charge of assault and battery. Capt. Smith is charged with having assaulted William Davis, whom he forcibly arrested while acting as a Police Justice and as a member of the Board of Registry in the First Precinct of the Seventh District. Sergt. Reardon is charged with assault on John W. Cummings, who was a bystander and who declared Davis's arrest shameful.

"The two police officers naturally take the proceeding coolly. They have reason to feel sure that the Police Commissioner, headed by John P. Feeney, will not exact their offense with leniency, if, indeed, it is not considered deserving of reward. Capt. Smith is one of Feeney's own men. He is said to have an unpleasant record, but the Feeney Commissioners promoted him from Sergeant to Captain last Spring, and they apparently expect him to make himself useful. Both Smith and Reardon will doubtless continue in office."

This statement of facts seemed to indicate how Feeney ran the police force last Fall. That THE TIMES all the while represented the situation correctly has often been asserted by good citizens and admitted by members of the ring. On Nov. 4 this paper said:

THE TIMES appears to be pretty faithfully read by the leading ringsters, and, though it is not the sort of literature that pleases them, they make no attempt to deny that it represents the situation correctly. Even City Collector O'Neill is reported as saying that THE TIMES's information is 'pretty straight,' and that it must get it 'from somebody very near the court.' Probably it is on this account that copies of this paper are so difficult to obtain in Jersey City."

On Nov. 5 THE TIMES had new evidence of Feeney's abuse of power as head of the Police Department. It said:

"Last week Police Commissioner Feeney went to the liquor store of John S. Mulhall, on Fifteenth and Grove streets, and asked Mulhall if he was going to support the ring candidate for the Assembly. Mulhall said he was not; he was for Gallagher. Feeney told him he wanted him to support the ring man, for if the opposition got the Legislature they would legislate him (Feeney) out of office. Mulhall refused to be persuaded, however, and that afternoon he was arrested and locked up for keeping an open saloon. An attempt was made by Nicholl and John Campbell to have Mulhall bailed, they offering to be his bondsmen, but they were told he could not be bailed. Later a ring man, John Kelly, realizing the indignation that would be aroused by keeping Mulhall locked up, interfered and had him bailed.

"Police Commissioner Feeney also visited Patrick Quinlan, a liquor dealer at Fourteenth and Henderson streets, and tried to bully him into dropping Gallagher and supporting the ring. Pat, talking, he told Quinlan that he would fix him for him for years but that he would have revenge.

"There is no doubt that the sheriff and the Police Commissioner have been using the same sort of bulldozing tactics extensively about the city."

Neither THE TIMES nor any of its employes has made it a business to trace out John P. Feeney's career. Such facts and legitimate conclusions as have appeared in the course of the inquiry into administrative and political methods in Hudson County have been published. They could not have been properly omitted. Feeney is no more to THE TIMES and its writers than any other person with equal opportunities for miscief. But if it becomes necessary to look more closely into his record it will be done. Sensitive people may find it necessary to hold their noses during the process, but whatever attention the case deserves THE TIMES will give it.

THE ELECTION OFFICERS.

The report that appeared in a New-York morning paper concerning a protest from Mayor Cleveland to the Jersey City Board of Aldermen against the retention in office of the corrupt election officers who caused the trouble last Fall is pronounced by Mayor Cleveland to be altogether incorrect. A TIMES reporter questioned the Mayor on this subject yesterday, and in reply he said: "Do you think I'm going to tell you all my private affairs? Why don't you guess at it? You'd come as near the truth as your companions generally do."

"Do you contemplate any such protest?" was asked.

"Well, I had thought of it, but thinking and doing are two different things. THE TIMES has taken so much interest in Jersey City affairs that I wonder they don't dictate a line of policy on this subject."

"Will you call a special meeting of the board for the purpose of making such a protest?" asked the reporter.

"No, I'll do nothing of the sort. The next meeting of the board will be held on election day, and that will be too late to act on the matter. I suppose after election day," added the Mayor, "your paper will be through vilifying me."

"Do I understand that you will make no opposition to the retention of the election officers against whom charges of fraud were preferred last Fall?" was asked.

"I refer you to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel," replied the Mayor, "and if you want any more news I refer you to the City Clerk. I don't propose to reveal my personal views to THE TIMES."

The following opinion by Corporation Counsel William D. Edwards is the matter to which Mayor Cleveland referred. It was shrewdly conceived by the ringsters, and upon presentation at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night it virtually decided that the election officers of last Fall, whose crimes have been shown by the ballot box investigation at Trenton, should be continued in office at the Spring election. It reads:

"I have received from Aldermen O'Neill and O'Rourke a communication, in which they request an answer to your board to the following questions:

First—"Whether the officers of election, appointed by the board of Aldermen for service at the general election of Nov. 8, 1889, continue in force until after the next charter election?" Answer: Yes."

"The election officers appointed in October last by your board to fill vacancies continue in office until the election of their successors. Your board may, however, remove any election officer for good cause.

Second—Whether the Board of Aldermen can legally designate by resolution in which precinct said officers shall serve at the charter election, the precincts being numbered differently from the Fall elections? Answer—If the boundary lines of the election districts have not been changed, the election officers chosen by your board will hold over, but an election officer chosen to fill a vacancy on the morning of the election only holds office for that particular day. The fact that the election precincts are numbered differently makes no difference whatever, provided the boundaries have not been changed.

Under Section 3 of a supplement of the act to regulate elections, approved April 28, 1885, it is provided that "when any new election district or districts shall be set off, or the boundary lines of any existing district or districts shall be changed, or such districts readjusted, the inspectors, judges, and clerks of election who shall reside in such new district or districts, or in the district or districts affected by such division, change, or readjustment, shall forthwith cease to hold office." Whereupon your board must appoint election officers for said districts who shall be residents of and entitled to vote in the districts in which they are appointed to act; one of the inspectors in each district shall be selected from each of the two political parties casting the greater number of votes at the last preceding election.

Under this opinion the board proceeded to fill such vacancies in the Boards of Election as have occurred and to name election officers for the six new precincts recently created. The resolution of the Republican City Committee of last Friday evening, protesting against the reappointment of any of the election officers who served in precincts where frauds have been discovered, was presented, with a note from Secretary McEwan, but scanty notice appears to have been taken of it.

The election in Jersey City on April 8 will find 368 election officers at the polls, of whom at least 300 occupied the same positions at the notoriously corrupt election last Fall. In view of these facts, friends of ballot reform in Jersey City may well anticipate disappointment in the near future. The retention of these officials beyond doubt, that radical measures are the only hope of Hudson County.

The Grand Jury meets next Tuesday, and it is understood the revelations in the Trenton investigation will be forcibly presented. Judge Knapp, who will deliver the charge, has signified his intention of handling the matter without gloves.

It is conceded that the delegates to the City Convention, which is to nominate the Democratic candidate for Mayor next Saturday, are all pledged for the nomination of Mayor Cleveland for a third term. Heavy tax bills and the discriminations made by his Tax Board will turn the popular current against him all over the city, and the best his heelers promise for him is 500 majority. An active canvass by Mr. Perkins can, it is believed, overcome this narrow majority, and the better classes of both parties hope to win the canvass for him. It cannot be done, however, unless an active and vigorous fight is made. No milk-and-water campaign will meet the emergency.

When the ring decided, as it did a few days ago, to renominate Cleveland, it was with the view of putting him through at all hazards. The ringsters realize the risk they are running, but they believe that through the agency of their tools they will not fall short of the mark. The confidential agents of the ring say that the ring methods of last Fall are not to be used this Spring, but that other means equally potential will be resorted to.

Preparations are being made to give Mr. Perkins, the Republican nominee, a rousing reception upon his return from the West. He said at first that he would be back yesterday. But yesterday a dispatch from him announced that he will not be back until Saturday.

NOT SO EASILY FRIGHTENED.

Newark Advertiser, March 26.

A reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who has made himself obnoxious to the Jersey City ring by his reports of the doings of those rascals, was arrested late last night at the instance of Feeney, President of the Police Board, on a charge of libel. The arrest was made on a warrant issued a week ago, and the intention of the ringsters evidently was to frighten the reporter into silence by keeping him under lock and key in a Jersey City rathole of a calaboose over night. The plot failed. A public-spirited citizen became security for the reporter, and the ringsters have only succeeded in showing how desperate they have become.

SUBWAYS AND PAVEMENTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES MAKING DEMANDS FOR CONDUITS.

The Board of Electrical Control met yesterday but did not award a contract to the Standard Electrical Subway Company because the decision of Judge Andrews had not been received. A letter from the East River Electric Light Company complaining of the high prices charged for the use of the subways and asking the board to fix the rentals on a fair basis was read.

In this letter the company says that it was forced to abandon its contract with the city for furnishing lights on Sixth-avenue because of the high rentals of the ducts, which amounted to $30 a year per lamp. The cost of making subsidiary lamp connections amounted to $75 more per lamp, making the total cost of underground connection $125 per lamp, while the city paid only $127 75. To prove that the rentals charged are exorbitant and unjustifiable, it is shown by admissions of the Consolidated Company's counsel in court that the average cost of building the ducts was about $3,000 per mile. It is also stated on the authority of Caleb H. Jackson of the Standard Electrical Subway Company that the annual cost of renting and maintaining a three-inch duct in Philadelphia is $250 per mile, and attention is called to the promises of counsel for the Standard, Brush, and Associated Companies, made at the outset, that if permitted to build the subways the rate should not exceed $750 per mile.

Chief Engineer Kearney was asked to look into the matter. The company pays $3,300 per mile for the use of the conduits.

Lawyer Clarke of Root & Clarke, representing the Manhattan Company, asked for additional subway facilities above Fifty-ninth-street, and Mayor Grant said: "We have committed ourselves to other ways and the matter is disposed of. I offered a contract to your company to build conduits as it pleased and that offer was declined. We can do nothing for you now."

Paul D. Cravath, representing the United States Company and others, asked that an additional subway be built on the west side of Broadway. The Mayor said that the subways ought to be built when the old pavements were torn up, and that they should be completed in advance of the new pavements. The board finally voted to have the subway or distributing duct built along the west side of Broadway from Bowling Green to Fourteenth-street. This work must be finished within sixty days from date. An application that similar work be done in Third-avenue was laid over.

Engineer Kearney reported that applications had been made for more conduits than could be built in a year. He will meet Mr. Gilroy to-day to arrange a list of streets in which subways can be built and new pavements laid.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. J. K. Mizner, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. F. H. Parker, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator W. W. Eaton of Connecticut is at the New-York Hotel.

Bishop McNeirny of Albany and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, President C. K. Adams of Cornell University, A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, and Frank Hatton of Washington are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

A check for $335 84, forwarded yesterday by Treasurer A. Ludlow White of the *Commercial Advertiser* as the proceeds of the Thomas concert at the Lenox Lyceum last Saturday night for the benefit of the Washington Memorial Arch fund, has carried the fund into the last quarter of the $100,000 needed. It is now in order to suggest that patriotic citizens come forward and meet the gentlemen who have offered to complete the fund on condition that a sufficient number of others will join with them. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street, in acknowledging the check above spoken of, gives the grand total of the fund as $75,195 94.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

HAVANA, March 26.—A telegram from Santiago de Cuba says that a house there was destroyed by fire, and that two women and one girl perished in the flames.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN A. GIBBENS.

Edwin A. Gibbens died of apoplexy early yesterday morning at the residence of the Rev. S. S. Seward, 185 Lexington-avenue. He was fifty-six years of age. He was seized with a fainting spell while at the Rev. Mr. Seward's house at a church meeting on Monday evening, and did not recover consciousness. For some months he had been under treatment for symptoms of apoplexy by Dr. John R. Eden at his residence in Fordham. Mr. Gibbens was a native of Boston, and his father was an old resident of that city and once speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly. He graduated at the Boston Latin School, attended Amherst College for a time, and took his degree at Harvard. Then he became an usher in the Latin School. He was married to a daughter of the late Theophilus Chandler.

After leaving the Latin School Mr. Gibbens taught in Waltham, Mass., for a year, and in 1868 came to New-York and opened a school for boys at the corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Afterward this was moved to Fifth-avenue, and in 1880 the new building at 20 West Fifty-ninth-street was erected. Dennis Beach had become a partner of Mr. Gibbens. The school is still prosperous and has graduated sons of some of the most prominent men in this city. Mr. Gibbens leaves a widow, two sons, Daniel L. Gibbens, the ex-Subway Commissioner, and Chandler Gibbens, now in Tokio, Japan, and two daughters. The funeral will take place at the Church of the New Jerusalem, in East Thirty-fifth-street, at 8 P. M. on Friday. The remains will afterward be taken to Boston, where services will be held Saturday and where the interment will take place.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL.

John C. Campbell, formerly Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department of New-York City, died yesterday at his home, 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. He was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, in 1817, and was the son of the late Judge James S. Campbell, and nephew of Dr. William Campbell, Surveyor General of this state. Mr. Campbell devoted his life and labors to engineering, and his first work of importance was on the Croton Reservoir under Mr. Jarvis, in which he showed marked ability for his profession. Later he built a portion of the Hudson River Railroad through the Highlands. In 1850 he went to Panama, occupying the position of chief engineer of the western portion of that road. His health failing, he was obliged to return home, and soon after constructed a road in Indiana, and subsequently was General Superintendent of a long line of railroads in Wisconsin. On returning to his native state he was appointed to a position on the Croton Reservoir, and became Engineer in Chief of the Public Works, a position which he held for many years.

He was one of the most prominent engineers in the United States, and directed his time principally to water works. His word was authority on all matters of hydraulic engineering. Latterly he had been interested in some important water works in California. Since his return home his health has been failing rapidly. He leaves a widow and six children. Mrs. Montgomery H. Throop, Jr., of Chicago and Mrs. Clarence C. Howard of New-York were his daughters.

WILLIAM HURST LIMOND.

The funeral of William Hurst Limond took place yesterday from his late residence, 100 West One Hundred and Sixth-street. The services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Peters of St. Michael's Church. Mr. Limond was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, which afterward conferred on him the degree of M. A. He was of Scotch descent, but was born at Kingston, Ireland, where his father was stationed as a Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He came to this country in 1883, and having been engaged in teaching and writing in England, he made his home in this city, and during several months' sojourn for the benefit of his health in St. Vincent, West Indies, wrote a number of letters from that island. He died on Sunday last, of a complication of diseases. His mother and widow survive him.

JUSTICE JAMES V. CAMPBELL.

Justice James V. Campbell of the Supreme Court of Michigan died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in Detroit. He was regarded as one of the ablest jurists in the West, and was the oldest in point of service of the Michigan Supreme Court Justices. He was a native of New-York State, having been born at Buffalo in 1824. When three years old he was taken by his parents to Detroit, where he grew up and was educated, having been graduated at St. Paul's College at the age of eighteen. At twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and soon acquired a large practice of the better class. In 1857 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, and had been re-elected ever since at every official election. He was for many years also a professor in the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was honored with the degree of LL. D. He also served as a member of the Detroit Board of Education, and was the author of "The Political History of Michigan." He was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican Party in 1854.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Archbishop Michael Heiss of the Catholic Diocese of Milwaukee died in La Crosse, Wis., last night after a sickness of several months. He was born in Pfahlorf, Bavaria, in 1818, and studied law and theology at the University of Munich. He went to Milwaukee in 1844 as Secretary of Archbishop Henni. He founded St. Francis Theological Seminary in Milwaukee, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of La Crosse, which diocese he administered for twelve years, and in 1880 was promoted to the Coadjutorship of Milwaukee, and upon the death of Archbishop Henni succeeded him in that diocese.

John P. Geigan, senior member of the firm of John H. Geigan & Co., owners of the Baltimore Transfer Company, died Wednesday at Baltimore. He had been ill five days of pneumonia. He was born in Philadelphia and went to Baltimore forty years ago. For fifteen years he was connected with the Adams Express Company. He then started the Baltimore Transfer Company, which business he conducted up to the time of his death. A widow, one son, and three daughters survive him.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., died very suddenly yesterday of heart disease, aged about seventy years. He had been in Rochester about one year. About twenty years ago he was rector of the Church of Our Savior of this city, and later was minister of Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, which is the missionary chapel of Grace Episcopal Church.

Richard Simpson, a retired New-York merchant, died at his residence in Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday night in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Simpson was in business in this city for a number of years, and accumulated a large fortune. He moved to Shrewsbury about fifteen years ago. He leaves several children.

THE MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE STRIKE.

THE TIMES has received the following statement with regard to the recent troubles at the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, at Columbus, Miss., a dispatch on the subject having been printed in the issue of March 13:

This is a State institution, founded upon the idea of fitting the young women of the State for "bread winners." A college department was incorporated in the original plan of the Industrial Institute by which students might be better fitted to make their way in the world. This is its fifth year. When, at the close of the third year, President Jones resigned, the Board of Trustees offered the place to Charles H. Cocke, who was well known as a thoroughly-educated Christian gentleman and of fine business capacities. His recommendations from the University of Virginia were perfectly satisfactory to the board. The Alumnæ of last year instigated the students of this year to join them in preferring charges of incompetency against President Cocke. There seemed to be an understanding also that certain teachers would sustain them in their action. Accordingly a petition was sent to the trustees on Feb. 1, which was discovered by the other teachers a testimonial of faith in the President was drawn up and presented to each teacher and one to sign. Eleven out of twenty-four refused to sign.

An investigating committee of legislators was sent to investigate the college trouble, and then came the Board of Trustees, including Gov. Stone, ex officio President of the board. To them were presented charges of incompetency against President Cocke by the teachers who refused to sign the testimonial. No charge that was brought by the teachers or students was sustained. After a most complete vindication, however, President Cocke resigned on March 8. The eldest member of the Faculty was made day appointed by the Trustees Chairman of the Faculty until a man could be secured for President. At the same time all the members of the Faculty were requested to present their resignations in writing at the close of the scholastic year in June, and further investigation will be made as to the fitness of the present incumbents, and only those are likely to be reinstated who have faithfully conducted their departments.

H. G.

HOW ABOUT THIS, MR. WANAMAKER?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subscribers to THE TIMES in this college have been much annoyed by the delay of the mails lately. During the late Administration THE TIMES could be depended on for the morning after publication. It rarely missed, and the delay could be explained by bad weather or a similar cause. During the first six months of the present Administration the paper arrived usually in the afternoon of the day following publication; for the last six months it is invariably two days late, i. e., it now takes forty-eight hours from New-York, when formerly it came in twenty-four. I and the other readers of THE TIMES are in great trepidation about the next six months. probably after a while we shall not get the paper at all. The *Nation* used to arrive Friday night; now it is often delayed until Tuesday.

M.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, Ohio, Tuesday, March 25, 1890.

VICTIMS OF THE CAMPAIGN

TWO FUND COLLECTORS TO BE ARRESTED.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW TO BE ENFORCED — A NOMINATION WHICH YET REMAINS UNCONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—When Mahone was running for Governor of Virginia last year, backed by the Harrison Administration, the Old Dominion Republican League of this district undertook to raise some campaign funds among the employes of the Government. Circulars requesting campaign contributions were signed by officers of the league and sent to clerks, and when the Civil Service Commissioners interfered, the league impudently wanted to know what they were going to do about it.

The Commissioners collected a good deal of evidence and then turned the matter over to the District Attorney, with the request that he should take the necessary steps to punish the signers of the circulars for violating the civil service law against soliciting money from Government employes for politicil purposes. After a long and searching inquiry into the operations of the Old Dominion League the District Attorney has finally taken action.

Three warrants were taken out to-day and handed to an officer to serve. Two of them were directed against J. J. Verser, Treasurer of the League and an employe of the Government Printing Office, and one against C. A. Newton, President of the League. Specific cases of soliciting and receiving contributions are set forth in each warrant. The prosecution of Newton and Verser will give the courts an opportunity to settle the doubts which some people seem to have as to the constitutionality of the civil service law, and it will serve as a warning to the politicians that it is no longer safe to "work the departments" for the benefit of either political party.

* * *

Internal Revenue Collector John B. Eaves of the Western District of North Carolina is still waiting for the Senate to act upon his nomination. His opponents among the North Carolina Republicans are as active as ever in trying to defeat his confirmation, and their opposition has been strong enough to keep the case from getting out of the hands of the Finance Committee.

A report that the committee has decided to consider Eaves's nomination next week has brought a lot of North Carolinians to the capital and they are doing what they can to keep the Collector in hot water. Among them are United States District Attorney Price, Marshal Mott, William Mott, State solicitor Thomas Settle, A. V. Dockery, and J. B. Walser, a member of the State Legislature. Eaves is on hand to look after his own interests. He says he helped Price get his present office, and he thinks the District Attorney is greatly lacking in gratitude. Eaves is confident that he will be confirmed, but whichever way his case is settled the Republican factions will continue to fight each other in the Tar Heel State.

* * *

The Naval Appropriation bill, to be reported to the House in the course of the next few days, will deal very liberally with the Brooklyn yard. The following special appropriations are made: For the general improvement of the Cob Docks, $100,000; additional tools for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, $500,000; new machinery for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, $50,000; improving entrance to the dry dock, $25,000; relaying the gas pipes in the yard, $15,000; laundry for the Naval Hospital, $15,000; continuing the railroad system in the yard, $5,000; completing the marine barracks, $1,800; lighter to transport ordnance, $8,000.

These are only the annual appropriations. In addition the yard will get its regular appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and other purposes. The bill will contain a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of all the old material which has been allowed to accumulate at the yard for a number of years. It is estimated that this old material, if sold at auction, will bring $15,000,000. The Secretary will be authorized to use the proceeds for the further improvement of the yards in such a way as he may deem for the best interests of the Government.

* * *

There was to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives from the Civil Service Commission the following supplemental estimate for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, viz.: Ten examiners of Class 4, ($1,800,) $18,000; ten examiners of Class 3, ($1,600,) $16,000; to enable the commission to pay to secretaries of Postal and Customs Boards of Examiners an additional compensation for extra services performed out of office hours $3,000.

For the reasons in part for submitting this estimate the commission calls attention to a statement in the last report of the commission, which says: "Experience has clearly shown that the Local Boards of Examiners should be at least partially independent of the appointing officers. This can be attained in many cases by placing on the boards persons not in the Government employ; and the law should be so amended as to permit them being done, even if such persons are not (though they ought to be) paid for their services. * * * It would be even better to have provisions made for making the papers of all examinations at the office of the commission in Washington. One central board of twenty examiners in Washington could deal the matter out to such an arrangement would render it nearly impossible that there should be any suspicion of fraud or wrongdoing."

* * *

A brief caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, at which the order of business arranged by the committee appointed at the recent conference was approved. This programme includes the Anti-Trust bill, the Dependent Pension bill, the Administrative Customs bill, the Land Forfeiture bill, the Sherman Silver bill and the bills for the admission of Territories to the Union of States. Besides these, there will occur the debate on the Montana election case, which will be called up next Monday.

An effort was made to put the World's Fair bill on the programme, but as it was intended to include only measures now pending in the Senate, the effort was unsuccessful. It was determined to pass an order fixing 11 o'clock as the time of meeting of the Senate.

There was some talk about an election law, the general opinion expressed being favorable to the enactment of some measure to regulate national elections. No conclusion was reached, however, some Senators believing it to be the better plan to wait the action of the House on the subject before taking any steps themselves in the preparation or consideration of a bill.

* * *

The Anti-Trust bill was the subject of a long debate in the Senate to-day, and a very decided disposition was manifested to load it down with amendments. The debate was chiefly on Mr. Ingalls's amendment to impose a tax on dealing in options, the point at issue being the question of its constitutionality. Messrs. Vest, Eustis, Vance, George, and Reagan argued that the amendment was unconstitutional, while Mr. Ingalls asserted its constitutionality with his usual force. Strong resolutions were proposed by leading citizens censuring and denouncing French encroachments on the territorial and maritime rights of Newfoundland.

The Stars and Stripes were displayed prominently at the demonstration, and the speakers advocated an appeal to the United States in case England would not protect the rights of her colony.

Similar meetings have been held at Harbor Grace, Little Bay, Burin, and other principal places on the island. Great excitement prevails.

MAYOR CLEVELAND NOT WANTED.

Mayor Orestes Cleveland of Jersey City is a candidate for election to the Manhattan Club. He is also a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty of Jersey City. It is generally understood that this attempt to get into the Manhattan Club is an effort to bolster up his waning strength among the Jersey City voters, and rumor has it that he will be literally blackballed in consequence. The Manhattan Club seems to understand Mayor Orestes Cleveland pretty thoroughly, and a prominent member was heard to say, in discussing the matter last night, that the club didn't want any "unsavory creatures" on its rolls.

THE VERDICT IN THE FLACK CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The jury in the Flack case has rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence, but in a manner which is becoming too frequent in our courts.

It is openly stated that in order to agree upon a verdict eight or ten men had to compromise upon a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to the "mercy of the court."

It seems to me that if the Flacks and Meeks were guilty the question with the jury ended there; there was no question as to how guilty they were. They were either guilty or wholly innocent of an offense specified in their indictment.

The case of that notable old scoundrel, Dr. Aldrich, was another instance. The jury was not asked to decide if he was a little guilty or very guilty; and, in order to agree upon a verdict, they were obliged to compromise.

Such verdicts are an insult to the Justice presiding at the trial, but are made necessary by the persistence of one or two men who, for unknown reasons, perhaps without reason, refuse to agree upon a verdict under any other condition. Surely our Judges presiding over the criminal courts are capable of imposing sentences upon a convicted person without the jury to aid or advise them; if they are not, they are incapable of hearing the evidence and we had better impeach them all and elect others.

Every verdict of this kind that is rendered is the strongest possible argument in favor of a law which will enable the majority or, say, two-thirds of a jury to render a verdict.

C. S. W.

MONDAY, March 24, 1890.

Island for immigration purposes. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed.

* * *

The annual report of the Secretary of the Senate shows that during the year ending June 30, 1889, the people of the United States were called upon to pay $9 25 for forty-eight bottles of "Pond Lily" for the use of Senators whose salaries are $5,000 a year each.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—J. Brochers, Brookdale; O. C. Robinson, Madrid; G. J. Hinsdale, Rensselaer Falls, all of St. Lawrence County; B. Scott, New-Milford, Orange County; J. B. Judson, East Sidney, Delaware County.

Virginia.—W. D. Green, Pemberton; T. W. Hunter, Reedy Springs; A. Goad, Woltz.

Pennsylvania.—J. S. Elliott, Coal Bluff; C. W. Purcell, Lundy Lane.

New-Hampshire.—J. A. Sanborn, Brentwood Corner; E. A. Jones, Scythevilie.

Massachusetts.—C. B. Phillips, Shawmut.

Maine.—Dana B. Grant, East Bethel.

THE LADD PRIZE CONTEST.

RESULT OF THE HEAVY GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AT AMHERST.

AMHERST, Mass., March 26.—The annual heavy gymnastic exhibition occurred this afternoon in Pratt Gymnasium before a large assemblage. It was distinctively a class struggle for the Ladd prize of $50 awarded to that class winning the greatest number of prizes.

Fourteen events were contested, and silver medals were awarded to those winning first and second prizes. Gold medals were awarded to those breaking any college record.

The first event, fence vault, was won by C. F. Clark, '92, 7 feet 2½ inch, breaking the college record by 2½ inches; Boyd, '90, was second.

The other events were as follows:

Standing High Jump—First, Sibley, '93, 4 feet 11¾ inches, breaking the college record by 1¾ inches; second, A. A. Ewing, '92.

Parallel Bars—First, G. B. Brooks, '93; second, Pettenghl, '92.

Running High Jump—First, Ludington, '91, 5 feet 5 inches; second, F. B. Walker, '91.

Tumbling—First, Ingalls, '90; second, Delabarre, '90.

High Kick—First, Ludington, '91, 9 feet 1 inch, broke the college record by 4 inches; second, Sibley, '93.

Swinging Rings—First, Ewing, '92; second, Brooks, '93.

Club Swinging—First, E. R. Clark, '93; second, Marriott, '92.

Putting the Shot—First, Alexander, '92, 36 feet 6½ inches, broke the college record by 1 foot 3¾ inches; second, Houghton, '90.

Horizontal Bar—First, Ingalls, '90; second, Sibley, '93.

Batanle Board—First, Delabarre, '90, 7 feet 4¾ inches; second, Upton.

Rope Climbing—First, E. P. Smith, '92, 0:5 4-5, broke the record by 0:0½; second, F. Wallen, '91.

Pole Vault—First, A. A. Ewing, '92, 9 feet 7¾ inches, broke the record by ¾ inch and also the intercollegiate record; second, Alexander, '92.

Sparring—First, Talcott, '93; second, Bennett, '91.

Class '92 won the prize with a total of 9 prizes to her credit. Summary of classes, with prizes won, is as follows: '90, 6 prizes; '91, 7 prizes; '92, 9 prizes; '93, 6 prizes.

A. A. Ewing, '92, was declared college gymnast for the year '90-91.

Judges of award were Prof. J. M. Tyler, '73; R. S. Woodward, '82; William A. Hunt, '85, and Prof. H. F. Mandeville of Williston Seminary.

After the exhibition the second annual meeting of the Advisory Committee on Athletics was held in Pratt Gymnasium.

BUTTER AND FALSE BUTTER.

The Franklin (N. Y.) *Dairyman* prints the following in an article on counterfeit butter, written by E. R. Watties, a well-known Delaware County dairyman: "The producers' organization, already powerful and rapidly growing, should demand the suppression of the manufacture and sale of imitation butter in all forms and devices, viz.: oleo, butterine, and suine, and all such frauds, other than the legitimate product of the cow. The general Congress, waiving the right to absolutely prohibit the manufacture of hog butter, imposed a tax of 2 cents per pound upon the same, which had the effect only to compel the hog-butter men to use cheaper grease, substituting vast quantities of rejected or refuse lard and tallow. The production of hog butter has assumed immense proportions. To such a degree of magnitude has it reached that the city of Chicago, without a cow, produces more of this vile compound yearly than the two great States of New-York and Iowa combined, of dairy butter. Behind this gigantic fraud stand the hog and cattle millionaires of Chicago, whose great interest is to push and promote the manufacture and sale of bogus butter—thereby making a shady market for cheap grease and tallow. And if allowed to increase and extend their trade to all the great cities and towns, every one can see that it will soon cause the destruction and ruin of the legitimate product of dairy butter."

IN JUDGE NEHRBAS'S MEMORY.

The committee which has charge of the preparations for the exercises in memory of Judge Charles J. Nehrbas, to be held under the auspices of the Central Turnverein, at Central Turn Hall, Friday evening, April 4, met there last evening and completed its arrangements. Chief Justice McAdam of the City Court presided. Seventeen of the leading German societies, to which Judge Nehrbas belonged, are represented in the movement. William Steinway will preside at the meeting, and addresses will be made by Chief Justice McAdam, Ferdinand Goebel, and Richard Katzemayer. The singing societies of the Liederkranz, the Arion, and the New-York Maennerchor, and the Quartette Club of the Central Turnverein will participate.

Tickets can be obtained at the City Court Clerk's office, at the New-York Maennerchor, at the Central Turnverein, at the Arion, and at Schirmer's Union-square Music Store. The Committee of 69 Broad-street, has charge of the boxes. Ten boxes were bought at $100 each by the Judges of the City Court, and eight of them were placed in Mr. Goebel's hands again for sale.

A GROWING ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association cel

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 26, 1890.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $6 75@$7 50 ₱ 1,000; Flatkills, $7@$7 25; Up-River Hard, $6@$6 25; Long Island, $7@$7 25; Jerseys, $5 50@$7; Pale Bricks, $3@$3 50; Philadelphia Fronts, $22; Trenton Fronts, $21.....Rosendale Cement is worth $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bbl.....American Portland, $2 15@$3 00; English Portland, $2 25@$2 55; German Portland, $2 30@$2 75.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and dc., finishing, $1 30; state Lime, 95c.; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Slab Laths are worth $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 1,000; Round Wood Laths, $2 30@$2 40.....Goats' Hair is worth 22c.@25c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE—Was again quoted stronger on moderate offerings, though not in much request; Rio No. 7, flat bean, quoted here up to 18c.....Sales embraced 3,250 bags Rio, of which Nos. 7 and 8 at 18 5-8c.@18¾c., and No. 10 (from Europe) at 17¾c.; 2,100 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Mexican, 200 pks. Jamaica, and 300 bags Savanilla, at full prices.....And in the options the dealings were moderate, (aggregate sales and exchanges on options today, 36,000 bags,) but the temper was quite confident—favored by stronger cables—and the outcome for the day here was an advance of 5@25 points, sharpest on Rio, near-by options, firmly.....Deliveries at Rio Janeiro—for two days—14,000 bags, and at Santos, 7,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 83,000 bags, and here, of Brazil coffees, 119,702 bags, (as increased by the arrival of 24,030 bags by the steamship Rippardcha,) and at all the distributing ports, 152,888 bags.....And here the March option on Rio closed at 18.15c.@18.20c., April at 17.65c.@17.70c., May at 17.40c.@17.45c., June at 17.15c.@17.20c., July at 16.90c.@17c., August at 16.75c.@16.80c., September at 16.50c.@16.55c., October at 16.20c.@16.25c., November at 15.95c.@16.05c., December at 15.95c.@16c., January at 15.85c.@15.90c., and February at 15.80c.@15.90c.

COTTON—Cables were of a more favorable tenor, and on delivery was much lighter, leading to quicken speculative buying—mostly for foreign account, and in good part for covering purposes—(aggregate business here for the day on options, 65,700 bales,) and prices were advanced 10@15 points, our crop options about 10 points, and next crop 5@9 points, leaving off steadily.....Port deliveries today reached only 4,729 bales.....March options closed here at 11.38c.@11.39c., April at 11.39c.@11.40c., May at 11.44c.@11.45c., (range 11.40c.@11.45c. on sales of 12,300 bales.) June at 11.49c.@11.50c., (range 11.46c.@11.50c. on sales of 14,800 bales,) July at 11.54c.@11.55c., (range 11.51c.@11.52c. on sales of 9,000 bales.) August at 11.53c., (range 11.49c.@11.54c. on sales of 14,700 bales,) September at 10.84c.@10.85c., October at 10.61c.@10.62c., and November to January within the range of 10.34c.@10.36c.....And for prompt delivery no sales were reported, but quotations were left unchanged.....Middling stood here at the close at 11¾c.@11⅝c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually liberal business was reported in WHEAT FLOUR, but at slightly reduced prices, the prominent feature having been the extensive sales for City Mills Extras, chiefly of the West Indies standards, in barrels, at $4 25, though partly in sacks; Extras, Patents, and Straights for other destinations at equivalent rates. Western Flour having had only a moderate call, even from home trade sources, and ruling heavy—in instances weakening a shade.....Arrivals here, 9,648 bbls. and 5,400 sacks, and clearances hence, 14,591 bbls. and 8,439 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 58,389 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of as much as 38,150 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 24,000 sacks and bbls. to shippers,) of which about 19,500 bbls. and sacks City Mill Extras.....And of RYE FLOUR 550 bbls., and of CORNMEAL 840 bbls., in lots, at steady figures, (200 bbls. Brandywine Cornmeal sold at $2 85.).....RYE held confidently. Inactive; 16,881 bushels Rye were cleared hence for Rotterdam.....Of BARLEY, about 16,000 bushels ungraded Canada sold at 62c.@64c., showing firmness.....FEED wanted, but offered reservedly, at full quotations, with 40 lb. chiefly at 77½c.@80c.

WHEAT—Was urged to sale, most of the day, in the speculative interest, and on a fairly active movement; aggregate of option sales and exchanges given as 7,008,000 bushels, declined in price 2c.@3c., mar by deliveries yielding most, and April especially weak, leaving off barely steady.....Cable and domestic reports generally bearish in tenor.....Deliveries to the leading spring wheat markets today, 290,561 bushels, and to Winter Wheat do., 37,183 bushels.....And for early delivery Wheat was quoted down on the option list on a moderate business, embracing in the export interest about 28,000 bushels Red Wheat, bulk ungraded in lots, part to complete loading, within the range of 79¼c.@83¾c., but part No. 2 Red, quoted 83c., in store, and about 85¾c., free on board from store, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, cost and freight form, to Buffalo, early June delivery, on private terms, quoted delivered, afloat here, at about 84¾c.@85c., (and freighted also for shipment by steam for an English port direct, late June shipment, quoted at 5d. ₱ bushel, and about 40,000 bushels Spring Wheat, mentioned as to go forward, on Western account, July shipment, hence,) and to local millers, some odd lots of Red Wheat, quoted for No. 2 Red, delivered, at equal to about 89¾c. (a few boatloads of Red Wheat, via near-by ports, were likewise credited as export, but not here, by sailors).....Arrivals here, 67,800 bushels, and clearances hence reported of only 2,445 bushels, (this for St. Pierre, Mart., by mail,) while from near-by ports clearances none of account, but 48,000 bushels here March option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 87½c., (range 87¾c.@87 13-16c.,) April at 87¾c., (range 87¾c.@87¾c., subsequently down to 86¾c., this option meeting with little favor,) May regularly at 87½c., (range 87¾c.@88c., subsequently at 87¾c., on sales and exchanges for the day of 3,086,000 bushels,) June regularly at 86¾c., (range 86¾c.@87c.,) July at 85¾c., (range 85¾c.@85⅝c.,) August at 84¾c., (range 84 1-16c.@84¾c.,) September at 84¾c., (range 84¾c.@84¾c.,) and December at 86¾c., (range 86¾c.@87c.)

CORN—Also declined slightly, on a freer movement, mainly speculative, closing easy.....Western and cable reports generally adverse in tenor.....Shippers practically passive here.....Arrivals here, 78,696 bushels, and clearances hence, 69,145 bushels, and from three prominent Atlantic ports, 392,469 bushels.....Sales reported of 1,338,000 bushels, of which on options 1,332,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward delivery about 151,400 bushels, (about 68,000 bushels credited to shippers, mostly to cover maturing freight contracts,) in addition to further limited export takings via near-by ports on New York account.....Included in reported sales were No. 2, in elevator and store, at 36¾c.@36¾c., closing at 36¾c., and delivered at 37 5-16c.@37¾c., closing at 37¾c. asked and 37¼c. bid; No. 2 Corn, March option, at 36¾c.@37c., at 37c.@37¾c., closing at 36¾c.@36¾c., closing at 36¾c.; do., May, at 37c.@37¾c., closing at 37c.; do., June, at 37¼c.@37¾c., closing at 37¼c.; do., July at 38¾c.@38¾c., closing at 38c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 36¾c.@36¾c., and delivered at 37¼c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, quoted at 40c.@40¾c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 39c.@40c.; No. 3 at 38½c., and delivered at 36¾c.; Low Mixed, in elevator, at 36¼c.; Rejected, afloat, at 31c.@31¾c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 30¾c.@32¾c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Likewise yielded a trifle on a fair business, chiefly speculative, and closed barely steady.....Receipts here, 115,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 23,093 bushels, and from near-by ports, 20,37[illegible] bushels.....Sales reported of 587,000 bushels, of which on options 370,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 35,000 bushels No. 2 White do., and for prompt and early delivery 182,000 bushels, (about 120,000 bushels No. 2 White, in elevator, quoted at 33c.; No. 2 White, in store and elevator, sold at 32c.@32¼c., and delivered, prompt, at 33c.@33¼c.; No. 2 White, April option, at 30¾c.; May option, at 29¾c.@29¾c., closing at 29¼c. asked; No. 2 White, clipped, in elevator, at 32¼c.; No. 3 White, at 29¾c.@31¼c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28¾c.@29c., and delivered at 29¾c.@30c.; do., March option, at 28¾c.; do., April, at 28c.; do., May, at 27¾c.@27 9-16c., closing at 27¾c.; do., June, at 27c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, at 28½c.; Rejected at 27¼c.; ungraded White, at 32¾c.@36c., mostly at 32c.@33¾c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@32c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 60c.@65c.; No. 3, 50c.@55c.; Hay, Clover, 40c.@45c.; Hay, Clover Mixed, 40c.@50c.; Hay, shipping, 40c.@50c.; Hay, salt, 50c.; Long Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Short Rye Straw, 55c.@60c.; Oat Straw, 45c.@50c.; Wheat Straw, 40c.@45c.

HOPS—Were in very light sale and quoted easy and somewhat irregular.....Prime to choice State quoted at 17c.@18c., and down to 13c. for common, and prime to choice Pacific Coast at 15c.@17c., and down to 12c.@13c. for good, (all of last year's crop.)

MILK—The Milk Exchange has fixed the price at 3½c. until further notice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, but quoted steady on the basis of $1 17½@$1 22½ for Strained, common to good.....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak—quoted at the close at 42c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum fluctuated considerably on a moderate speculation, but wound up as on yesterday, and steady at 85¾c. (range 84¾@85¾c.) on sales of 244,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, had a moderate call on the previous basis.

PROVISIONS—Hog products varied little, on a moderately active business.....PORK sold to the extent of 900 bbls. at firm prices.....DRESSED HOGS easy, but in fair demand, with 275 tons quoted at 5¾c. @5 11-16c., as to weight (Figs at 13-16c.@5¾c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 55,463 head.....CUT MEATS fairly active at generally full prices, including Pickled Bellies, 14-lb., at 5c.@5¾c., 12-lb. at 5¾c., 10-lb. at 5¾c.@5¾c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c., latest at 5c.; Smoked do. at 5¾c., and other kinds as before.....Western Steam LARD was very dull for early delivery; quoted at $6 5[illegible].....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 3,250 tcs., and at a slight reduction—closing easy, with April at $6 48, May at $6 48, (after selling at $6 48@$6 52—2,000 tcs.,) June at $6 54, July at $6 59, (after selling at $6 59@$6 62—750 tcs.,) August at $6 64, September at $6 70, (after selling at $6 70,) and October at $6 73.....And of City Steam Lard 150 tcs. sold at 96 05.....Refined Lard quoted for the Continent at $6 40@$6 90, and for South America at $7 25@$7 30.....BEEF steady and in more demand; 500 bbls. Family sold on private terms, quoted at $8@$8.....BEEF HAMS firm and wanted; quoted here at $13 50@$14, (250 lbs. sold at the West on private terms, quoted at $13.).....BUTTER as last quoted, but generally weak and comparatively quiet.....CHEESE firm and in demand, chiefly for home use.....EGGS in fair sale, closing at 13¾c.@15c. for best domestic fresh, (Duck at 26c.@30c. and Goose at 55c.@60c.)

TALLOW—Choice City TALLOW quoted at 4 7-16c. bid, (50 hhds. sold at 4 7-16c., and 250 tcs. choice at 4½c., and at Philadelphia, 50 hhds., free on board, at 4 11-16c).....Choice LARD STEARINE quoted at 7½c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 5¾c.....Of COTTONSEED OIL 260 bbls. prime Yellow sold at 34c., and 100 bbls. off quality at 31c., and 200 bbls. Prime Crude at 28c., and 125 bbls. Soap stock at 1¼c. ₱ lb.....Market otherwise quiet but steady.

SUGARS—Raw favored buyers, though not quotably altered, on a moderate movement, embracing 1,200 bags Muscovado, 87° test, at 4 11-16c.; 375 hhds. do., 89° test, cost and freight, at 4 11-16c., and further lots, amounts not named, of do., 87° test, at 4 11-16c., and concrete, 83° test, at 4 9-16c. Refined sugar unchanged and quiet.....Molasses about as last quoted, but dull.

FREIGHTS—On a moderately active business varied little as to rates—owners and agents of desirable tonnage for charter claiming previous figures, though meeting with a slow and hesitating response from shippers, while on berth, by the steamsponse from shippers, while on berth, by the steamer, the range was fairly sustained, on a restricted movement on most classes of freight.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The supply of Cattle was much larger to-day than yesterday, but the demand was more general in its character, and more active. The opening of the market was slow and active. The opening of the market was slow and the prevalent feeling was favorable to a decline, but there was a freer movement later, and toward the close a steadier tasting obtained. There were a number of choice drives on sale, but the larger part of the supply consisted of common to good grades of steers, sales of which were at [illegible] Shipping steers sold at [illegible] Stockers and feeders were active and firm. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 85; choice Cattle, $4 75@$4 90; good grades shipping steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 80@$4 20; common to fair Steers, $3 40@$3 70; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 35; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 35; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 60.

Hogs sold very strong during the early morning. The shipping demand was brisk, and there was also a good demand from packers. As high as $4 37½@$4 40 was paid early for a few fancy heavy, and the bulk of the morning sales was at $4 25@$4 35. The buoyancy soon disappeared, however. An hour after the opening the market was off to $4 25 for the best sorts, and the close was weak at $4 10@$4 25. The bulk of the heavy Hogs sold at $4 15@$4 30, and $4 15@$4 25 bought the largest part of the light weights. Receipts were: Cattle, 16,000 head; Hogs, 35,000 head.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,

7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,

7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)

6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Subscription Books Just Opened.

The Bankers & Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

To be organized on the Joint Stock Plan.
$50 PER SHARE.

$100,000 to be deposited with the State of N. Y.

The Board of Directors have decided to place the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance on the above permanent footing.

The Bankers and Merchants' Alliance has been in active operation since 1881 and has written about $10,000,000 of business.

By a careful estimate, based on our business done in 1889 by the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance, a dividend can be paid the first year on the whole capital stock, with continuous dividends thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors, not more than 100 shares will be sold to any one subscriber.

THE ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY will receive all moneys from subscribers, and give its receipt, which is to be held until the delivery of the stock.

The books will be closed at an early date. Those wishing stock must call promptly at the Home Office, 165 and 167 Broadway, where full information will be given by

ISAAC B. LEWIS, Secretary.

Reorganization.

CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

The committee limits the time for the deposit of securities to and including APRIL 15, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP R. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.

The COMPANY is authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, and TRUSTEE; as FISCAL and TRANSFER AGENT; and as REGISTRAR OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The company offers to executors and trustees of estates and to religious and benevolent institutions exceptional facilities for the transaction of their business.

OFFICERS:

F. O. FRENCH, President.
J. J. WATERBURY, Vice President.
C. W. HASKINS, Secretary.
T. FRENCH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

F. O. French, N. Y.	H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
R. J. Cross, N. Y.	John R. Ford, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston.	T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Boston.
Aug. Belmont, Jr., N. Y.	James O. Sheldon, N. Y.
E. D. Randolph, N. Y.	A. S. Rosenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y.	Sam. R. Shipley, Phila.
Chas. F. Tag, N. Y.	R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago.	J. I. Waterbury, N. Y.
Ex. Norton, N. Y.	H. O. Northcote, N. Y.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS R'YS.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as meritable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders, and represented here by the Central Trust Company Committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to plan, copies of which may be had of any member of the committee and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER of Woerishoffer & Co.

STOCKHOLDERS OF

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Company

AND OF

Kanawha Improvement Company

are hereby notified that circulars containing

PLAN OF

Reorganization

can be obtained at the office of

HOMANS & CO.,

NO. 2 WALL-ST.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

INTER-STATE

NATIONAL BANK,

167 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt-st.

ROBT. H. WEEMS, Pres't. F. F. STONE, Cashier.

Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

$3,000,000,

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds and for general deposits, upon which it pays

LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST

from date of deposit until date of withdrawal.

The company lends by law acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, and trustee, as fiscal and transfer agent, and as registrar of stocks.

Exceptional rates and facilities are offered to religious and benevolent institutions and to executors or trustees of estates.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, }
HENRY B. HYDE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, }
HENRY C. DEMING, Secretary and Treasurer.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

W. G. MCINTYRE, Treas.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHARLESTON, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

H. E. BAKER, Treas.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

VIRGINIA MINING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due on April 1, 1890, on the TRUST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

A. B. HARRIS, President.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1890.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, 1890, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, 37 Wall-st, New-York, April 1, 1890:

On the Tennessee Division bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

On the first and second mortgage bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

On the first mortgage bonds of the Alice Furnace Company.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CHICAGO, March 20, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, being one share will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 28 and reopen April 29, and be again closed May 2 for the annual meeting (June 4.)

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. B. BERGER, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, and One PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 7, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 37 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due April 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of this company on and after that date. BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, prox. Books will be closed until April 2, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN HOUSEKEEPing, also a good traveler, would like a position with a widow as companion and housekeeper; would take charge of widower's family or chaperon a young lady; unexceptionable reference. Address C. B., Box 125 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES COPYING, OF ANY KIND, to do at home. Address Typewriter, 180 East 126th-st.

COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, OR Housekeeper.—By an English lady. Apply at 25 West 10th-st., Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in private family; good city reference. Address L. J., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; neat and tidy; personal city reference. Address 1,140 1st-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good city reference. Call at 221 West 16th-st.; ring front simes.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; understands the care of lady's wardrobe; can sew; private family; excellent city references. Address T. S., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do waiting in private family; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; city reference. Call at 323 East 35th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 406 West 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call at 427 East 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman in private family; can do sewing and wait on lady; city or country; good city reference. Call at 100 West 28th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid; understands sewing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address K., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as waitress and chambermaid; references. Address M. M., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in waiting; city reference. Address A. A., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; six years' reference from last employer. Call at 226 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an efficient chambermaid in a first-class private family; best city reference. Address Immediate, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; assist with washing; willing and obliging; two days at 8 East 34th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 439 West 39th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; best city reference; private family. Call at 425 West 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant girl; good city reference. Call, two days, 328 West 16th-st., in fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; three years' best city reference. Call at 237 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant chambermaid; in private family; three years' best city reference. Address B. J., Box 271 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family. Call at 435 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced chambermaid and waitress. Call or address Miss McLean, 388 Bleecker-st., near 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting or would care children; would make herself generally useful; willing and obliging; reference. Apply at 967 3d-av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl in private family as chambermaid or waitress; understands both but prefers former; is willing to go to country with family for summer months; city reference. Address H. C., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress or wait on a lady in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; or chamberwork and assist with children; no objection to country; best city reference. Call at 103 East 84th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; neat sewer; would assist with children; good city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference from last place. Inquire at 245 West 30th-st.; ring fourth bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with children in a private family; good reference; no cards. Call at 7 West 9th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; good cutter out and neat sewer, hand and machine. Call at 947 6th-av., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; is a good seamstress; can wait on a lady; best city references. Address M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By young woman; city reference. Call or address C., care of Mrs. Donohue, 427 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 146 East 43d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as thorough cook where assistance is given; French, English, and American dishes; can take entire charge and get up company dinners; do marketing; best city references. Address W., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; understands first-class cooking, which reference can prove; none but first-class private family need apply; willing to go to the country. Address M., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine family cooking; marketing if required; fully competent to take entire charge; best city references. Address R., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as very good cook in private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. Address B. M., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as first-class cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. Address present employer's, 5 West 16th-st.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; willing to help with washing; best city reference. Call at 114 East 32d-st.; ring first bell to right.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call at 132 West 50th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Address N. L., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By German cook; understands her business thoroughly; take charge of whole department; by day, week, or month; wages, $35 to $40; references. Call or address R., 125 West 24th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook and laundress in private family; city or country; best city references. Address R. M., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; good city reference. Address K. F., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an accomplished woman as cook in a private family; good baker and good reference and no objection to the country. Call at 108 West 40th-st.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; best of city references. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor; no cards answered.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; two years' reference; city or country. Address 965 10th-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; excellent baker; no objection to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 753 2d-av.

COOK.—First-class; by competent Protestant woman in private family where kitchenmaid is kept or assistance given; best city reference. Call at 340 East 26th-st., ring twice.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; leaving on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. Address L. C., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; with private family; understands her business in all its branches; city reference; wages from $20 to $25. Address M. H., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, soups, entrees, all kinds fancy cooking; by day, week, or month; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; by a woman; all kinds of desserts, meats, and soups; good bread and roll maker; good city reference from last place. Call at 256 West 41st-st., top floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as plain cook; wash and iron; best city reference from last place; city or country. Call at 443 2d-av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands game, pastry, jellies, and desserts; best city reference from last place. Address K. M., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; do cooking, washing, and ironing; city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 121 West 19th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman in private family; will go short distance in country; city reference. Call at 252 West 40th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; city or county. Call or address 803 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address A. P., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class, in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; no washing; city references. Address A. B., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; willing to assist in washing and ironing; city or country; in private family; good reference. Call at 113 West 15th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; private family; city reference. Address M. M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; assist with washing; city or country; no objection to boarding house; best reference. Call at 228 West 27th-st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; best city references. Address M. G., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Call at 64th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., millinery store.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family. Can be seen, for four days, at present employer's, 41 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; best of city references. Address B. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; good city reference; no objection to plain washing. Call at 519 West 48th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a Danish woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Address Mrs. Madsen, 404 East 72d-

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 26:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 47.10 by 118 by 48.4 by 110.4, 48 and 50 Maiden-lane, running through to 63 and 35) Liberty-st, east of Nassau-st., for $283,000, to Richard D. Cudlipp; three-story brick and frame house, with lot 18.5 by 60, 35 Thompson-st., west side, 149 feet south of Broome-st., for $10,500, to N. Stevens; four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 462 Grand-st., northwest corner of Pitt-st., for $42,750, to Henry Raeder; three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 76th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $38,850, to S. Myers; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 25 by 102.2, 214 East 77th-st., south side, 220 feet east of 3d-av., for $19,000, to B. J. Reilly, and four-story brick flat, with lot 20.5 by 70.11, 41 Park-av., northeast corner of 94st-st., for $27,500, to P. Fischer.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 32.10 by 71.8 by 28 by irregular, 113 Charlton-st., north side, 54 feet west of Greenwich-st., for $18,100, to James Carney; similar buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, 320 East 25th-st., south side, west of 1st-av., for $16,000, to Samual Townsend, and two two-story frame houses, with lot 20 by 98.9, 435 West 35th-st., north side, west of 9th-av., for $9,200, to D. Mahoney.

William Kennelly & Brother, in partition, John R. Whiting, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick tenements with lots each 25 by 100.5, 426 and 428 West 56th-st., south side, west of 9th-av., for $43,500, to Salvatore Bottone. The sale of the houses, with lots, 38 to 50 West 64th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to March 31.

Brown & Levineas sold by order of the executors the three-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 75, 281 Bleecker-st., northeast corner of Jones-st., for $27,100, to Hugh Slevin.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the trustees, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 9 West 41st-st., north side, 20 feet east of Mercer-st., for $40,000, to Alexander Brothers. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 106.4, 121 West 44th-st., north side, west of 6th-av., for $18,350, to J. W. Walsh, and the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 209 West 131st-st., north side, 159.4 feet west of 7th-av., for $15,000, to Dow S. Kittle.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction frame house, with two lots, each 25.1 by 100, 703 and 705 9th-av., west side, 25.1 feet north of 48th-st., for $36,000, to J. H. Wessel.

I. J. and I. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, S. B. Brownell, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 50, 26 Forsyth-st., east side, near Canal-st., for $13,100, to Wilhan Raab, and two similar houses, with lots each 20 by 50, 30 and 32 Bayard-st., north side, near Bowery, for $27,400, to George Robinson.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., in partition, Almet F. Jenks, Esq., referee, sold two two-story frame and brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, 58 Norfolk-st.,east side, 150 feet south of Grand-st., for $23,100, to August Raff; two three-story brick houses, with lot 24.6 by 97.6, 974 7th-st., north side, east of 1st-av., for $26,200, to Henry Waters, and three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 97.6, 982 7th-st., north side, 187.11 feet east of 1st-av., for $17,000 to same purchaser.

J. Thomas Stearns, under foreclosure decree, H. E. Dickson, Esq., referee, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21 by 100.5,55 East 61st-st., south side, 131 feet east of Madison-av., for $12,672 to Sarah J. Boyd; five-story stone-front flat, with lot 25.11 by 80, 1,802 9th-av., southeast corner of 103d-st, for $39,168 to W. J. Fanning; two similar buildings with lots, each 25 by 80, adjoining above, sold for $48,728 to William J. Light.

Boyd & Gibson sold at public auction the four-story and two-story frame buildings, with lot 20 by 100, 234 East 48th-st., south side, 120 feet east of 3d-av., for $7,500 to Joseph I. West.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 26.

9th-av., w. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 48th-st., 42.9x 205.3x irregular—Frank C. Cornish and others to Jennie Hynes..... $1

111th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x 100.11; Joseph D. Baker and wife to Lucy A. Hall..... 27,000

129th-st., s. s., 97 ft. w. of 6th-av., 53x 99.11; Emma C. Cromwell and another to William W. Watkins and others..... 19,000

96th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x 100.11; Churchill J. Armstrong to Stephen C. Cambreleng and another..... 10

75th-st., n. s., 300 ft.w. of 9th-av., 75x102.2; Thomas J. Drummond and wife to Robert B. Arkenburgh..... 33,000

Vesey-st.,49; Josephine Del Risco and others to Frances A. Chapman..... 20,000

107th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x100; Jackson Armstrong to Thomas E. Armstrong..... 12,000

Grand-st., s. w. corner of Evelyn-place, 20.6x21.6x irregular—Ellen M. Crailshead to Fannie E. Lawrence..... 1

1st-av., 1,491; Isaac Bitterman and others to William A. Wilson..... 16,000

95th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x201 to 96-st.; M. Bayard Brown and others to Jonathan K. Gapen..... 10

West 3d-st., 134; Bernhard Freund and wife to Joseph Morel..... 13,500

Pike-st., 3; John Halloway to Ellen I. Halloway..... 1

52d-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.4; Mary A. Foley to C. Schatzer..... 1

35th-st., n. e. corner of 9th-av., 79.6x98.9; Mary A. P. Draper, trustee, to Richard S. Palmer..... 1

56th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22x 100.5; Harriet Demuth to Emil Gabler..... 17,500

7th-av., s. s., 30.11 ft. s. of 123th-st., 19x75; John J. Gibbons and wife to Charles F. Myers..... 20,100

7th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 111th-st., 75.8x 100; John Downey to William Lalor..... 1

7th-av., s. e. corner of 128th-st., 30.11x75; John J. Gibbons and wife to Louis struever..... 45,750

Maiden-lane, 57, and other property; Henry W. Ford, executor, trustee, to John V. Black and another..... 96,000

95th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x201.5; Jonathan K. Gapen to Henry A. Crosby.... 10

Hamilton-place, s. s., 44 ft. s. of 142d-st., 49 x100; Henry B. Herrman and wife to Mary E. Stevens..... 9,000

Columbine-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Monroe-av., 25x80; Ellen Donohue and another to Bernard Kiernan..... 3,000

Columbine-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Monroe-av., 25x80; same to Annie M. Spencer..... 3,000

Willett-st., 77 and 79; Susan A. Babcock to Herman Joseph..... 14,000

Rivington-st., 232 and 234; Martha H. Babcock to same..... 23,500

Avenue A, w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 76th-st., 51.1 x100; Mary Conway to Joseph A. Kerby.... 24,000

24th-st., n. s., 191.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.8x 98.9; Eleanore I. Hernandez to John M. Philbin..... 12,500

Monroe-st., s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 18x97.5; Julius Dreyfus to Jonas Weil. 36,000

46th-st., n. s., 379.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x 100.5; Dorothea Knox, devisee to Alice E. Myers..... 11,500

25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; John B. Holland and wife to Frederick B. Van Vorst..... 10

24th-st., s. s., 94 ft. n. of 92d-st., 18x38.6; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to Susannah W. Bornhoeft..... 22,000

105th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100; Herman Kahrs and others to Siegfried Rikan..... 21,500

5th-av., w. s., 35 ft. s. of 132d-st., 36x75; Mary M. Haines to James T. Hall..... 36,000

75th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x102.2; James T. Hall and wife to Mary M. Haines..... 44,000

132d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 25x150; Margaret M. Lott and another to John Terranta..... 2,000

132d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 25x 105; same to Patrick I. Duffy..... 2,000

34th-st., s. s., 480 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98; Margaret Sollinger to Charles McKenzie. 12,125

Walker-st., 17; George R. Read and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons..... 78,000

136th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x 199.10 to 137th-st.; Manhattan Savings Institution to James Kearney..... 34,000

Same property; James Kearney to John S. Robinson..... 48,000

24th-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.8x 98.9; John M. Philbin and wife to Peter Macdonald..... 14,500

Garden-st., s. w. s., 325 ft. w. of College-av., 45x100; Annie Kreutzberg and another to Stephen H. Burgoyne..... 4,500

113th-st., n. s., 137.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.8x 100.10; Annis Levy to David Rogers..... 1

Goble-place, n. s., 175 ft. w. of Inwood-av., 25x40x irregular; Chistopher Kelly and wife to William J. Lindon..... 600

Lexington-av., w. s., 62 ft. s. of 92d-st, 18.9 x75; Caroline Schoenberg to William H. Smith..... 22,500

Bleecker-st., 118; Rachel A. Pollios to Winfred Fodor..... 10

8th-av., 585; Eleanore I. Hernandez to William M. Ryan..... 20,000

Rivington-st., 210; Margaret A. Johnson to Harman Joseph..... 10,000

5th-av., w. s., 53 ft. s. of 132d-st., 18x75; James T. Hall and wife to William H. De Graaf..... 18,000

5th-av., w. s., 35 ft. s. of 132d-st., 18x75; same to Ida Hausmann..... 18,000

65th-st., 140 West; Bernard Cohn and wife to Morris Arnold..... 85,000

119th-st., s. s., 133.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x 100.11; Eliza J. Thomas to Elisabeth Boyd..... 7,500

9th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 48th-st., 42x 153.10; irregular; Ann M. Vivian and others to Louis Angrich..... 65,150

Vesey-st., 49; Maria L. Van Wagoner and another, executors, to Frances A. Chapman..... 10,000

Clinton-av., s. s., 121 ft. w. of 1st-st., 50x 142; George J. Schaefle and wife to Louis Bianchi..... 1,350

Henry-st., 191; Jacob Singerman and wife to Bernhard Silberstein..... 22,200

119th-st., s. s., 188.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x 100.11; Eliza J. Thomas to Elisabeth Boyd..... 7,500

9th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 48th-st., 42x 153.10; irregular; Ann M. Vivian and others to Louis Angrich..... 65,150

Vesey-st., 49; Maria L. Van Wagoner and another, executors, to Frances A. Chapman..... 10,000

Clinton-av., s. s., 121 ft. w. of 1st-st., 50x 142; George J. Schaefle and wife to Louis Bianchi..... 1,350

Henry-st., 191; Jacob Singerman and wife to Bernhard Silberstein..... 22,200

119th-st., s. s., 188.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x 100.11; Elisa W. Wofford and others to Elizabeth Boyd; same..... 1,500

25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; Frederick R. Van Vorst to Sarah F. Holland..... 10

Wooster-st., 5 and 7; William S. Webb and others to Samuel Cohen..... 37,520

Monroe-st., s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 18x97.5; Jonas Weil and others to Julius Dreyfus..... 36,000

Wooster-st., w. s., 94.8 ft. n. of Canal-st., 42x 100x irregular; George C. Webb to Samuel Cohen..... 1

Wooster-st., 5 and 7; William S. Webb and another, trustees, to same..... 9,380

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ONLY THREE LEFT

of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; prices moderate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the

CITY OF NEW-YORK;

all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.

Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

THE CHOICE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone dwelling, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 39th-st., will be sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., on Thursday, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, by RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. Particulars of the auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st.

PEERLESS HOUSES. — "MANHATTAN-square North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar. Classical, original, and unique. L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—Three-story, 21x54, and extension; all hard-wood cabinet trimmed; seven sleeping rooms, four-story, 19 and 20x34. Bathroom extension; strictly first-class in every respect; open for inspection. Apply on premises, 70 West 91st-st. ELI MARTIN.

PRINCE-ST. LOTS, WEST OF BROADWAY; also highly-improved rented business property, near Broadway; sell very reasonably. MARTIN & BRO., owners, 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLings, 4 stories, 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., in 95th-st., just being completed. Apply on premises, or to G. HOLLIDAY, Builder, 160 and 162 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE, 40x80, with old buildings, on 3d-av., near 42d-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A—FIVE-STORY FLAT, 9TH-AV. STAtion corner, paying good income. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on roadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND not far from Mount Vernon depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; good land for speculative purposes to cut up in building lots. Address K. DARLEY, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way. Half hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, LOWmoor, Elberon, Hollywood, and Norwood Park, N. J.—Furnished cottages to let. Catalogues and information from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

NOS. 143, 152, 154, AND 156 WOOSTER-ST., between Prince and Houston sts.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

the extra large four-story brownstone house, with lot 33x100 feet,

NOS. 252 AND 254 WEST 55TH-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

5TH-AV., ADJOINING CORNER OF 39TH-st., 25x70x100, to rent for dwelling or lease for business purposes; will alter to suit tenant.

SETON & WISEMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN BRICK HOUSE in perfect order; all improvements; lot 50x200, with large stable, on Walton-av., near Cedar Park; a delightful residence; rent moderate. Apply to McCORD, 610 Mott-av.

A.—DWELLING 20x65. WEST 46TH-ST.
Will rent furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to
J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

A COZY DWELLING TO LET—12TH-ST., west of 6th-av.; quiet, select neighborhood; rent only $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST. A.—Desirable three-story brownstone, 16.8x50; cabinet parlors; $800.
PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

A.—126TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV.—DEsirable three-story brownstone, 18.9x50, 11 rooms, $1,000. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

TO LEASE—CENTRAL PARK, WEST, AT 82d-st.; corner house, 27 rooms; stable, six stalls.

TO LET—EAST 57TH-ST., PRIVATE dwellings, Nos. 334 and 336.
VOLZING & CO., corner 3d-av. and 57th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A VERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. A Forty minutes from City Hall. Nine to twelve-room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from private table if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York. R. H. STEARNS.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, EDEN Hill Mansion and Farm in Stockbridge, Mass. Apply to WILLIAM MOLLOY, 1 Broadway, New-York.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT DWELLINGS WITH all modern improvements: near ocean; send for list. T. FRANK APPLEBY, real estate agent, Asbury Park, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND
HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE. Apply to PHILIP C. SUS, NEW-BRIGHTON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE first-class four-story brick factory, with three-story rear, 150 feet by 103 feet, and one one-story brick factory, 200 feet by 103 feet, both with shafting; also, bulkhead at the foot of West 132d-st. Apply to WM. DELAMETER, foot West 132d-st.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 36 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

TO LET—WITH FROM TEN TO FORTY horse power, first and second floors in a fire-proof building; centrally located; elevator service included. Apply to Janitor, 846 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, MONtague Heights, Brooklyn.—Splendid investment; country seat wanted. MARTIN & BRO., 10 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—APARTMENT HOUSE to exchange, 125x100, near Madison-av. Room 27 9 Pine-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 128-st.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

The handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.

A—68TH-ST., 201 EAST.—CHEERFUL corner flats, six rooms and bath; also, apartments adjoining the corner, seven rooms and bath; these buildings have many features to commend them; rents, $23 50 to $40.
L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. and 41 Liberty-st.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 83d-st., directly opposite Central Park.—Two lots, elegant suites of eight large, light rooms; elevator, hot water, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum; concession in rate until September to desirable parties. Apply on premises.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARtment in the Dispenard.—Present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $35 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

A— CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Unfurnished apartments; every convenience; all rooms open to outside light and air; to rent to desirable tenant from May 1. Call from 11 to 3.

"THE BEDFORD," NORTHEAST CORner 82d-st. and 10th-av.—Flats of seven rooms; all improvements; private halls; perfect ventilation. Apply to janitor, on premises, or to
H. H. Cammann & Co., 31 Liberty-st.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, SUITABLE for a physician; four rooms and bath; also desirable suite, seven rooms and bath, for rent in the absolutely fire-proof roof of Yosemite Apartments, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

A—606 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 53D-st.—Single apartments; eight large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated, &c.; rent $50 to $62 50. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. or 1,181 3d-av.

SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 58 West 57th-st., to rent from May 1; elegant studios and suites of rooms; steam heat; elevator; restaurant in building.

IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF DOUBLE building, 120 East 34th-st.—Fine apartments; eight rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

A—HANDSOME LARGE DUPLEX APARtment in the Dalhousie, 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., facing the Park; one of the finest fire-proof buildings in the city. Apply to Janitor.

SINCLAIR, 265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX large light rooms; private lawn; steam; front door service; fine.

CORNER FLAT IN THE LORING, 202 West 74th-st. Apply to J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET — EIGHT rooms and bath. All light rooms. 80 West 72d-st. Elevator all night.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST.
Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE WOULD LIKE TO GET care of private residence during the family's absence. Apply, all week, at J. B. Brewster's, 145 East 25th-st. P. T.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Columbus 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Pittsburg. Arrives at Cincinnati 7:00 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington at 7:40 P. M., regular express trains, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For tickets, sleeping car berths, and all information, apply at Ticket Offices, 271, 1,196, 943, and 1,500 Broadway, and at the station, foot of Desbrosses-st.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:30 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Bethlehem.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:30 A. M., *5:15, *8:18 P. M.; Mt. Morris, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:30 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, 7:00 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and Albany, 9:30, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Newburgh, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 3:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily; except Sundays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as a Local Train City, P. R. R. Station, at 41 1/2d A. M., 3:40 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, 41 1/2d A. M., 3:40 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 720 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 963, 795, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

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The ONLY up-Town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

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FAST EXPRESSES, with parlor cars, leave N. Y. 2:30 and 4:20 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 4:10 and 6 P. M. PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

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Now open. Arrangements can be made for board. Fourth season; steam heat; open wood fires; elevator, electric bells, sun parlors.
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The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union-square, room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages, with board at hotel, or for housekeeping, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

LADIES OUT OF TOWN DESIRING SHOPping done can secure services of a reliable person of experience and good taste by addressing THE HOME AGENCY, 419 Fulton-st., Room 1, Brooklyn. Reference given.

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A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, with descriptive and illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st. daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and freights apply to pier, or address
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FALL RIVER LINE.—BOSTON, $3. FOR first-class limited tickets. FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS. Leave Pier 28 N. R. (foot of Murray-st. daily, Sundays included, at 6 P. M. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn at 4:30. Jersey City at 4 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and PROVIDENCE in commission. An orchestra on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections for all points North, East, and West. Ocean tear insures lights throughout. Freight received until hour of departure.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of White-st., (near piers above Canal-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

KINGSTON, RONDOUT, AND WAY LANDings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Commencing March 24, boat leaves from foot of Harrison-st. at 4 P. M. After April 16, daily.
ROMER & FREMPER SLOOP BOAT CO.

CATSKILL, HUD

PALO ALTO STOCK ALL SOLD

THE ELECTIONEERS WERE THE FAVORITES.

DETAILS OF THE DISPOSAL OF SENATOR STANFORD'S STOCK OF TROTTING-BRED YOUNGSTERS.

The sale of the draft of horses from the famous Palo Alto Stock Farm of Senator Stanford was concluded yesterday afternoon, and with it was ended the month's sale of trotting stock under the management of P. C. Kellogg & Co. Forty-seven animals were sold yesterday for a total of $75,470, an average of $1,605 75. In the lot were seventeen of the get of the famous Electioneer, which sold for a total of $49,125 and an average of $2,889 70. The six Piedmonts sold yesterday fetched $7,980, an average of $1,330. During the two days of the sale thirty-one of the get of Electioneer sold for a total of $90,075, and thirteen of Piedmont's sons and daughters brought a total of $17,265. None of the animals brought sensational prices, but the figures show a good steady market. During the two days of the Palo Alto sale ninety-one animals were sold for a total of $136,390.

During the continuance of the Kellogg sales, 616 animals were sold to the highest bidder for a total of $615,870. At the Haggin sale 89 other trotting-bred horses were sold for $51,585. The total result, therefore, for the last month's auction sales is the disposal of 705 trotting-bred animals for a total of $667,455, a record which is the most remarkable in the history of horse sales in this country, as it does not include the regular daily sales of trotters at the different auction marts about town.

The animals disposed of at yesterday's sale with their purchasers are as follows:

Monteith, b. a., 5 years, by Electioneer-Mamie C., (thoroughbred,) by imp. Hercules; Robert Steel, Philadelphia.....$4,600
Bay colt, 4 years, by Electioneer-Maria, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) Miller & Sibley, Meadsville, Penn.....4,500
Bay filly, foaled May 18, 1888, by Electioneer-Lora, by Piedmont; R. J. Morehead, North East, Penn.....4,000
Bay filly, 3 years, by Electioneer-Minx, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) E. M. Babcock, Binghamton, N. Y.....3,500
Bay mare, 7 years, by General Benton-Wilfred, by Mohawk Chief; Charles Robertson, New-York City.....3,300
Bay mare, 5 years, by Eros-Nettie Walker, by Mohawk Chief; Miller & Sibley.....3,250
Lamb, b. c., 3 years, by Electioneer-Lizzie, by Wildidle, (thoroughbred;) Dr. F. O. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.....3,200
Bay colt, 3 years, by Electioneer-Maria, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) Miller & Sibley.....3,100
Pomona, b. s., 5 years, by Electioneer-Pearl, by George Lancaster; A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn.....3,000
Bay filly, 4 years, by Electioneer-Sarah, by Shannon, (thoroughbred); T. C. Eastman, New-York City.....3,000
Bay filly, foaled Feb. 5, 1888, by Electioneer-May, by Wildidle, (thoroughbred); S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....2,800
Brown filly, foaled May 7, 1888, by Electioneer-Minx, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) William Marks, Philadelphia.....2,700
Bay filly, 4 years, by Electioneer-Patti by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) J. W. Daly, Mount Kisko, N. Y.....2,600
Bay colt, 3 years, by Electioneer-Lina K., by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) Dr. F. C. Fowler.2,550
Brown filly, foaled March 26, 1888, by Electioneer-Lily H., by Homer; Robert Steel.....2,500
Bay colt, foaled April 30, 1888, by Electioneer-Lizzie, by Wildidle, (thoroughbred;) Miller & Sibley.....2,000
Bay colt, foaled March 25, 1888, by Electioneer-Sarah, by Shannon, (thoroughbred;) Miller & Sibley.....2,000
Nettie B., br. f., 3 years, by Ansel-Nettie Benton, by General Benton; Collis, P. Huntington, New-York City.....1,650
Nemo, br. s., 6 years, by Clay-Nettie Benton, by General Benton; Crippen & Day, Waterloo, N. Y.....1,600
Bay filly, foaled March 11, 1888, by Piedmont-Rachel, by Electioneer; Jacob Ruppert, New-York City.....1,600
Rusenois, b. f., March 24, 1888, by Electioneer-Rebecca, by General Benton; George H. Hicks, Boston.....1,575
Brown colt, 3 years, by Electioneer-Victoria, by Don Victor, (thoroughbred;) Miller & Sibley.1,500
Bay colt, foaled March 20, 1888, by Whips-Martha, by Mohawk Chief; A. J. Welch.....1,200
Bay filly, 4 years, by Eros-Lizzie, by Wildidle, (thoroughbred;) Edward Appel, Rochester, N. Y.....1,150
Chestnut filly, 4 years, by Piedmont-Lizzie H., by Whipple's Hambletonian; Robert Steel..1,050
Chestnut colt, foaled April 30, 1888, by Piedmont-Lily, by Electioneer; S. S. Woodruff, Deckerstown, N. J.....780
Bay mare, 5 years, by Piedmont-Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief; L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.....750
Bay colt, foaled April 8, 1888, by Whips-Melissa, by Mohawk Chief; Russell & Hepburn, New-York City.....725
Bay filly, 4 years, by Ione-Mayflower Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief; Frank B. Tracy, Brooklyn, N. Y.....700
Bay colt, foaled March 2, 1888, by Eros-Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian; Thomas Richardson, New-York City.....620
Bay filly, 4 years, by Ione-Nettie Walker, by Mohawk Chief; W. A. Hutchesen, Hempstead, L. I.....600
Bay filly, 4 years, by Benton Frolic-Sultana, by Sultan; Charles Robertson.....600
Bay filly, 4 years, by Alfred-Rachel, by Electioneer; Miller & Sibley.....575
Bay filly, 4 years, by General Benton-Ursula, by Kentucky Prince; Charles Robertson.....550
Bay colt, 2 years, by Alfred-Wilmina, by Mohawk Chief; C. C. Wilbur, Smyrna, N. Y.....530
Bay filly, 3 years, by Alfred-Minnie, by Sparkle; A. Pardee, Jr., Philadelphia.....520
Bay filly, 2 years, by Alfred-Sultana, by Sultan; Charles Robertson.....500
Bay mare, 7 years, by General Benton-Wilfred, by Mohawk Chief; Charles Robertson.....500
Bay filly, 4 years, by Ione-Wildred, by Mohawk Chief; M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec.....500
Ba mare, 5 years, by Bentonian-Patti, by Don Victor (thoroughbred;) Jabez Tarr, New-York City.....425
Bay filly, 4 years, by Will Crocker-Lillian, by Lodi (thoroughbred;) George Johnson, New-York City.....400
Brown colt, 2 years, by Whips-Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief; Col. Moore, Portland, Me.
Chestnut filly, 4 years, by Will Crooker-Mozelle, (thoroughbred,) by Monday; Miller & Sibley.....390
Brown filly, 4 years, by Ione-Melissa, by Mohawk Chief; G. S. Ferguson, Lynn, Mass.....320
Bay colt, 2 years, by Whips-Nellie Walker, by Thorndale; James Collins, New-York City.....310

VERDICT FOR DR. RYLANCE.

THE RECTOR OF ST. MARK'S GETS $10,000 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

The suit for slander of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, against Nicholas Quackenbos, has, through the default of the defendant, resulted in a ten-thousand-dollar verdict for the clergyman. On Tuesday afternoon and yesterday morning Chief Justice Sedgwick and a jury heard in the Superior Court what Dr. Rylance and his witnesses had to say in contradiction of the alleged immorality of the rector. Joseph H. Choate, John B. Leavitt, and S. P. Nash appeared for Dr. Rylance.

In his charge Judge Sedgwick said that the libel was clear and malicious. After three-quarters of an hour the jury returned a verdict for $10,000.

Ex-Judge Fullerton, who is counsel for Mr. Quackenbos, has been a passive spectator during the trial. He was not prepared to go on with the case, and when the court refused an adjournment he let the case go by default. After the verdict was rendered Judge Fullerton asked for a stay of judgment, as he wished to make a motion to open the default. This the court refused.

The defense proposes to carry the case further.

SEWERAGE FOR TOWNS.

The State Board of Health assembled in the Everett House yesterday morning and spent the greater part of the day considering the sewerage of two towns, White Plains, Westchester County, and Holly, Orleans County, both of whose systems have been already discussed by the board. Thomas Newbold presided, with very nearly the entire board present.

The Trustees of the town of White Plains had suggested to the board that it would like to adopt the siphon system of sewerage, and this was consented to. The representatives of the town of Holly, J. J. E. Cross and G. W. Rafter, asked that the board give permission to the town to use the system of filtration of the sewage through beds of graduated sand and loam before it reaches its outlet in the creek which runs near the houses of the 800 inhabitants. The system has been approved by the Massachusetts Board of Health, and is now in use at South Farmington, Medfield, and Lawrence, Mass.

The matter was referred to a committee which will hear further arguments in favor of the Massachusetts system.

LA CHAMPAGNE'S SLOW TRIP.

The French steamship La Champagne, which was reported off Fire Island late Tuesday evening, came up to her dock yesterday morning. During the voyage eighteen of her thirty-eight furnaces were not in working order. This made it necessary for her to proceed at a reduced rate of speed.

While coming up the bay yesterday morning in the fog, she got somewhat out of her course, and stopped off the Battery. The tide swung her head around toward the East River, and it required the revenue cutter Chandler and one or two tugs to get her head back to its proper place. This led to the erroneous report that the steamship had grounded off the Battery.

Among the passengers who arrived on La Champagne were Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France; Senators Cabella of Mexico, Dr. D. M. Edwards, S. de Guise, M. de Carnfel, and De Wolf Smith.

A CHECKERED CAREER.

H. W. KLUTSHAK, CIVIL ENGINEER, EXPLORER, ARTIST, AND ERRAND BOY.

Henry W. Klutshak, who was a member of the Sir John Franklin arctic search party in 1878, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at 330 Broome-street. He was born in Prague, Bohemia, forty-two years ago. His father was the editor and proprietor of *Bohemia*, once the most influential newspaper of Prague. Henry W. Klutshak was educated in his native town as a civil engineer, and came to America twenty years ago. On his arrival here he immediately sailed on a whaling voyage to Repulse Bay, Greenland. This venture occupied him for two and a half years. He then sailed from New-London on a seal-hunting expedition to the antarctics. Returning again to America, he found occupation as interpreter on the transatlantic steamships.

In 1877 an expedition was fitted out to search for records of Sir John Franklin, and he joined it as the artist. He sailed for Marble Island in July, 1878, on the schooner Eothen. In the party were Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, W. H. Gilder, Frank Melms, and "Esquimaux Joe." At Marble Island a force of Esquimaux was reenlisted, and the party started for King William's Land on sleds. Klutshak made all the sketches for this expedition, and they were afterward published by the Harpers and in the London *Illustrated News*. Klutshak also discovered the remains of Lieut. Irving, an officer of Sir John Franklin's forces. On his return from this expedition Klutshak made a lecturing tour through Germany and Austria, making the arctic regions the subject of his discourses. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was so pleased with the lecturer that he decorated Klutshak with the Cross of Honor.

After this Klutshak returned to America and earned a meagre livelihood by acting as clerk, private secretary, and errand boy. His most constant employer was J. C. Morrison, who often urged him to utilize his artistic talents and his education as a means of earning a livelihood. But Klutshak would always reply that it did not require much for him to live, and that he preferred to follow his own method of obtaining money. In the last few years Klutshak suffered from consumption, and his friends, among whom were Mr. Morrison, Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the Geographical Society, and Dr. Spitzka, exerted themselves to obtain admission for the sick man to Sailors' snug Harbor. They were successful in this last January, but Klutshak was loth to go there and kept delaying the journey to Staten Island until the heavy snowstorm of last week. Then he started from his residence in Broome street for Sailors' Snug Harbor, but was so overcome by the weather that he had to return to his room and his bed to remain until death. He died in absolute penury, and his friends are now getting up a contribution to bury him. He was never married and so far as known has no relatives. He was a clever draughtsman, but so eccentric that he would never seek employment in that line.

EWING NOT ENJOINED.

JUDGE WALLACE PASSES ON THE FAMOUS RESERVE CLAUSE.

The application of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company for an injunction to restrain "Buck" Ewing from playing baseball under any other management was denied yesterday by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court, before whom the motion was argued.

In his opinion Judge Wallace gives careful attention to the interpretation of the "reserve" clause in the contract, on the meaning and effect of which he says the case turns. He says:

"The promise of a baseball player to reserve himself for a particular club for a given season would hardly, without more, convey any definite meaning of the understanding of the parties. It certainly would not bind him to submit to any special rules or regulations respecting the performance of his services not expressly consented to, or not to be necessarily implied from the nature of the employment and the situation of the contracting parties. If it had been the meaning of the contract to allow the club to renew the engagement of the defendant for a second season upon the same conditions as those for the first season, that intention could have been easily and unequivocally expressed. As it is, it is left wholly to implication, unless the 'right to reserve' is a term having a defined and specific signification.

"The right of reservation is nothing more or less than a prior and exclusive right as against the other clubs to enter into a contract securing the player's services for another season. Until the contract is made which fixes the compensation of the player and the other conditions of his service there is not definite or complete obligation upon his part to engage with the club; he agrees that he will not negotiate with any other club, but enjoys the privilege of engaging with the reserving club or not, as he sees fit. Read with this understanding the clause in question by which the privilege of reserving the defendant is given to the club expresses definitely the terms of the option.

"As a coercive condition which places the player practically in a situation where he must contract with the club that has reserved him, or take the probability of losing any engagement for the ensuing season, it is operative and valuable to the club. But as the basis for an action for damages if the player fails to contract, or for an action to enforce specific performance, it is wholly nugatory.

"It follows that the act of the defendant in refusing to negotiate with the club for an engagement for the season of 1890, while a breach of contract is not the breach of one which the plaintiff can enforce."

BARNUM'S APPEAL.

HE ASKS THE COURT TO ORDER THE MAYOR TO GIVE HIM A LICENSE.

Barnum & Bailey have resorted to the law in their efforts to get a permit from the Mayor to erect their tents on the old Polo Grounds. Unless they can get the permit their circus will not be seen in New-York this year, or any other circus under canvas for that matter. The Building Department has refused to approve the erection of the tents, and consequently the Mayor will not grant a license.

The complication is purely a legal one, and if the court so directs the officials will gladly give the license. Michael Shine, up to October last, ran a 10-cent show under a tent at Fourth-avenue and Thirtieth-street. There was a big fence surrounding it and generally a good deal of woodwork used in construction. As it had been erected without permission the Fire Department proceeded against Shine. In January last Judge Beach decided that the circus tent was an infringement of the statute in regard to buildings in New-York.

Under this decision the authorities do not feel that the law allows them to use any discretion. Consequently Barnum & Bailey were refused their license.

Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday heard arguments on a motion for a mandamus to compel the Mayor and the Building Department to use discretion in the case of Barnum & Bailey's application. Their lawyer, John M. Bowers, said that the tent they wanted to erect was not a "building" under the law, and furthermore that if put up on the old Polo Grounds it could do no harm, as there were vacant lots on three sides and only one small frame house on the other side. Decision was reserved.

THE AQUEDUCT BOARD.

At yesterday's meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners contracts for two portable engines for use on the aqueduct was awarded to the West Point Machine Company at $3,900 for each engine. This concern was the only bidder, and their estimate was below that of the engineer.

Commissioner Scott of the committee appointed at the last meeting to oppose the bill introduced in the Legislature to expedite the payment of claims against the Aqueduct Board reported that the Corporation Counsel had been asked to assist in the opposition. The hearing on the bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee had been fixed for to-day, but the special committee of the Aqueduct Board will not be able to attend, and it was resolved to ask the Senate committee to postpone the hearing for one week.

THE TURNBULL INQUEST.

An inquest was commenced by Coroner Levy yesterday in the case of William Turnbull, the ticket speculator, who was shot and killed by James F. Hyde, a rival speculator, in front of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on Saturday night. The dingy court room was filled by friends of both the deceased and the prisoner. Among those present were Tony Pastor, Wesley Rosenquest, Frank Daniels, H. F. Jacobs, Edward Price of the Bijou Theatre, and many other theatrical people. Counselor Howe appeared for the prisoner and Assistant District Attorney Grasse represented the people.

The story of the shooting was rehearsed by the witnesses, but did not differ from that already published. The only new fact elicited was the statement of J. T. Maguire of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre that Hyde had the privilege of selling tickets in front of the theatre and that Turnbull had no right there. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

COLLEGE-PLACE VALUES.

In the College-place widening hearing yesterday, Builder Warner, who said he had put up several large buildings down town, testified that the building at College-place and Chambers-street, owned and occupied by the National Exchange Bank, was worth $75,000, and that if twenty-five feet were sliced off of it, as is proposed, the rest would hardly be worth saving.

James Bleecker testified as a real estate expert that the land lease held by the bank from Trinity Church, with eight years yet to run and the privilege of renewal for twenty-one years at the end of that term, was worth, considering the rentals and privileges the bank secured from it, $82,750 50.

PRESIDENT KENT WINS.

HIS TICKET ELECTED, WHILE HIS OPPONENTS PROTEST IN VAIN.

President Edward Henry Kent and the Directorate of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America scored a victory yesterday over the disaffected elements among the policy holders, which two weeks ago succeeded in preventing the annual election by an adjournment until yesterday. The meeting was held in the chapel of the Heavenly Rest, 46 East Forty-third-street, and the Kent ticket of five Directors was unanimously elected. In fact, the opposition was so completely taken by surprise that the election was over before it got its wits together.

The opposition numbered probably 150, but its members were so busy talking while President Kent's friends were voting that not one of them cast a ballot, and the following Directors on the Kent ticket were elected: Levi M. Bates, the Rev. William H. Mickle, George T. Patterson, Rufus B. Bullock, and J. Trumbell Smith. There were cast 1,283 ballots, 823 personal votes, and 1,200 proxies controlled by the Board of Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board of Directors, President Kent and the old officers were re-elected.

On the opening of the meeting President Kent took the chair, and announced that the first business in order was the election of Directors. The ballot box was in position, and Directors Millard and Morris and George W. Thorn, an employe, surrounded it as tellers. The opposition had not got on a ticket ready, and the voting proceeded amid the uproar of tongues. Mr. R. W. Dayton was the principal protestant. He declaimed against the summary action of the President in ordering the ballot, and Mr. H. M. Hitchings tried to move that the voting be suspended to hear the report of the special committee on the affairs of the association. The tumult grew to such dimensions that the President's platform was soon surrounded by a howling crowd of excited members, and policemen who had been held in reserve at the door were called in. All sorts of motions were made at the chair, but he ignored everybody and everything, and all this time his friends were dropping their ballots into the box.

"Have all voted who wish?" was the only reply that President Kent made to the numberless motions, and at 2:20 o'clock an excited member moved that the polls remain open for two hours.

"I shall declare the polls closed in exactly five minutes," said President Kent, pulling out his watch. This raised another howl, and brought forth a different motion every moment, but all the while the votes were going into the box for Mr. Kent's Directors, and, true to his word, he closed the polls at 2:25 o'clock, without the opposition having cast a single ballot.

When the result was announced there was another howl against the proxies, and then came comparative quiet while Mr. Hitchings read the report of the special committee. It rehashed all the old charges that have been made against President Kent and the old Board of Directors, and said that the reserve fund had been reduced from $213,370 88 to $100,000 on Jan. 15, 1890. It charged the President and Directors with carrying $223,500 worth of free policies for themselves and their friends, and with receiving commissions on dues and premiums. It dwelt on the extravagance in the expenses and on the illegal use of the moneys in the mortuary fund, and recommended reforms in all departments of the association's business.

The report was defended by Gen. Theodore B. Gates, who moved its adoption, by Mr. Dayton, by Mr. Hitchings, and others, and was strongly denounced by Gen. Horatio C. King and Edward T. Lovatt, who warmly defended President Kent's administration. By the time that Gen. King and Mr. Lovatt had concluded, the opponents of President Kent were in a hopeless minority, and when a motion was made to lay the report on the table it was carried with a whoop.

THEIR SPRING OPENING.

MANY PRETTY THINGS TO BE FOUND AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS'.

One of the most interesting places in New-York just now is the great dry goods emporium of Edward Ridley & Sons, Grand-street. The regular Spring opening of this popular establishment is now in progress, and one can find here almost everything one needs, from a needle to a set of household furniture. The features of the present display, however, are the millinery and the suits for ladies and children. The novelties in both these departments are almost endless.

The bonnets and hats show a marvelous variety, and the combinations of laces and flowers exhibit the most artistic blending.

Everything is suggestive of the glad Springtime. There is hardly a bit of headgear but suggests either April or May in some little flower or leaf or sprig of grass, deftly interwoven in the shape of lace or trailed in graceful patterns on ribbons of silk or velvet. There are to be seen buttercups, daisies, violets, roses, and forget-me-nots without number. One very pretty bit of millinery was a bonnet with a black tulle brim, embroidered crown, with pink velvet rose, forget-me-nots, green leaves, and black velvet strings. A neat hat for a miss was a poke-shaped Legnora with silk crown and trimmings of white velvet forget-me-nots. The facing was of lace, with a wreath of the same forget-me-nots. Another hat for the Grand-street shoppers ecstatic was a toque of black tulle and gold lace, with a wreath of orange-colored roses. The whole was finished with a jet band mixed with lace, ribbon, and velvet, the streamers being of velvet.

The department of millinery was quite as interesting as that of millinery. In this assortment are many pretty plaids and numerous elegant suits of albatross cloth. There is also a large assortment of white embroidered dresses for Spring and Summer use. In the line of ladies' suits Henrietta cloths are prominent in all the newest and most fashionable shades. There are also countless novelties in Chinese silks, faille française, and net goods. The wraps are particularly attractive. The array of jackets, both plain and with loose fronts and embroidered vests, is full and varied. Another attractive feature of the Ridley opening is to be found in the line of parasols. These sunshades are more novel and varied than have been in the market for many seasons. It is notable that long handles have given place to short sticks, both plain and carved. The colors run in all shades, from the deepest heliotrope to the plain white.

Many of the parasols are ornamented with embroidered butterflies and flowers. They are made of lace, pongee silks, crêpe de chine, and Scotch plaids. In all other furnishings for women and children Ridley & Sons have a wonderful stock. That the public fully appreciate this fact was shown yesterday by the throng of eager shoppers who crowded one another in their efforts to get into the big store to examine the countless beautiful and useful things exhibited there.

THE COMMISSION EXPLAINS.

WHY AN ELEVATED ROAD IS TO BE BUILT IN ATLANTIC AVENUE.

So much indignation has been aroused by the abandonment of the plan to build a depressed road through Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, that the Ninth Rapid Transit Commission felt called upon to meet yesterday and adopt resolutions explaining why they put aside the depressed road plan and adopted one in favor of an elevated structure. These reasons are as follows:

Whereas, The cost of constructing a railroad of this character would be very heavy, and the officers of the Long Island Railroad Company have officially informed this commission that that company is unable to bear that expense, and will not do so; and

Whereas, There is no law authorizing the City of Brooklyn to bear any portion of the expense of depressing the tracks in Atlantic-avenue, and it is very doubtful whether such a law if passed would be constitutional; and

Whereas, No railroad can be constructed on Atlantic-avenue without the co-operation of the Long Island and Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Companies; and

Whereas, This commission, while still preferring a depressed road in Atlantic-avenue, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that no such road can be constructed, and are unwilling to terminate their labors without doing something to mitigate the evils under which Atlantic-avenue is now suffering.

Then follow the formal resolutions in favor of an elevated railroad, and an explanation to the effect that the Long Island Company has agreed to build it.

The Eighth Commission, which laid out the proposed road to Fort Hamilton, formally concluded its labors yesterday by filing the articles of incorporation of the new company in the Supreme Court.

WHERE MAY IMMIGRANTS LAND?

United States Commissioner of Emigration John B. Weber, his Deputy, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Collector Erhardt, State Commissioner of Emigration Ridgway, and Tax Commissioner Coleman held a conference with Mayor Grant yesterday concerning the compromise suggested by the Congressional committee that the National Government shall have charge of the immigrants until they are landed, and they be then turned over to the State Board of Emigration. The question of leasing Castle Garden was also considered, but as it is doubtful whether Secretary Windom can be prevailed on to rescind his order canceling the contract with the State Board, action was deferred until definite information can be obtained from Washington.

BROUGHT MEN FROM THREE WRECKS.

The steamship Seneca of the Ward Line, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought portions of the crews of three vessels which were wrecked in the heavy weather which prevailed in the neighborhood of Laguna on March 1, and of which accounts have already been published. Five of the shipwrecked seamen belonged to the Norwegian bark Ross, three to the British brig James Mason, and one to the Norwegian brig Ferm. The Ross and Ferm were wrecked in the harbor of Laguna, and the Mason was lost on Key Rosario, Isle of Pines.

THE HARLEM RIVER BRIDGES.

COL. GILLESPIE TO MAKE HIS REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The question as to whether the bridges crossing the Harlem River at Third and Fourth avenues are obstructions to navigation was further discussed before United States Engineer G. L. Gillespie yesterday. The Third-avenue bridge was first taken under consideration. A number of bridge employes, pilots, and Captains of tugs gave varying accounts, some insisting that the draw afforded ample room for the passage of "floats," or tows, and others claiming with equal positiveness that the passage was very dangerous, particularly when going with the tide.

Numerous tilts between counsel over the admission of the stories of several navigators of tugs in the shape of affidavits brought Col. Gillespie to his feet. He stated that he was not acting in a judicial capacity, but had been sent here by the Secretary of War to look at the alleged obstructions, and then get the interested parties together with the idea of having them agree upon some plan whereby the evil might be remedied. From the attitude of the interested parties Col. Gillespie thought a compromise impossible, and consequently a further hearing unnecessary. He said he should report to the Secretary of War, who would appoint a commission to hear and decide the matter. He further stated that he had examined the bridges several times, and that in his opinion they did obstruct navigation. He then brought the matter to a close by calling upon the complainants for a statement of their demands.

H. L. Morris, for the property owners, asked that new bridges be built with draws 100 feet clear on either side, to be 24 feet above high-water mark.

In this demand all the complainants agreed, with an added suggestion that if such a bridge would not afford necessary facilities to the New-York Central Railroad they might tunnel under the river. In response to this demand Frank Loomis, on behalf of the New-York Central, said they were prepared to rebuild the Fourth-avenue bridge, making the draws 80 feet clear instead of 45 feet, as at present, and also would straighten the bridge, so that the current would run directly through the draw.

Col. Gillespie will immediately present his report to the Secretary of War, and the appointment of a commission to take testimony and decide the question will follow shortly, it is expected.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

The Central Council of the Order of the King's Daughters held a prayer and praise meeting and a conference yesterday in the Sunday school room of the Broadway Tabernacle. Among the ladies present who wear the silver cross of the organization were Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, President; Isabella Charles Davis, the Corresponding Secretary; Miss Kate Bond, Vice President; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, General Secretary, and Mrs. Mary F. Payson, Recording Secretary.

When the President asked those who represented circles to stand up until they could be counted there was a general uprising. Members had come from Newark, Long Island City, Milford, Conn., East Orange, Nyack, Hackensack, Providence, R. I., Woodbridge, and scores of other cities and towns. One daughter was discovered in the assemblage who had recently arrived from India. A dozen or more sons of the order were also present.

Familiar hymns were sung, prayers were offered, and brief formal reports were made by delegates. The longest talks were by Mrs. Bottoms and Mrs. Davis. Volunteers for a flower mission were called for. There is to be a central depository for flowers, contributed by members, where the distributing bands of mothers and their daughters will start from over selected routes. Another philanthropic measure approved of by the conference is the establishment of free kindergartens. The King's Daughters will hold another meeting May 8 or 10.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gus Thomas's play, "The Burglar," now being produced in Brooklyn, is one of the few enterprises which have been fortunate enough to keep the road continuously the present season. The piece was produced under the management of Charles H. Mathews and W. G. Smyth at the Madison Square last Summer, and has been played ever since, and its tour is not to close until May 3, when the company will disband at Norfolk, Va. This will be one of the longest tours of the present season, which has not been particularly prosperous for traveling companies. The explanation is, that the play itself is meritorious, and the company interpreting it, which includes A. S. Lipman, Sidney Drew, Joseph S. Moffitt, Jr., Miss Sidney Armstrong, Gladys Rankin Drew, and little Aimee Stoddard is an unusually good one.

The complete cast of Sedley Brown's new play, "A Long Lane; or, Pine Meadow," to be presented at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next Monday evening, is as follows: John Nettleton, David Murray; Charlie Cupid, Charles Dickson; Frank Findley, Byron Douglas; Colonel Rollingstone, Harry Courtaine; Reuben Meadows, A. J. Deitwyn; David-son, William Loutman; Jim Herding, Frank Foster; Willie, Little Tuesday Meadows; Mrs. Meadows, Miss Judith Beroide; Daisy Meadows, Ethel Barrington; Florence Featherly, Virginia Harned; Dorothy Meadows, Mrs. W. G. Jones. Homer Emens has painted new scenery for the play, and the scene representing Pine Meadow is said to be the most picturesque ever shown on the stage of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre.

"Clover," as presented by the McCaull Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, is repeating its original success in this city. The season closes with this week.

Frank Wilson is making very radical changes in the libretto of Mr. Gilbert, in his production of "The Gondoliers" at the Broad-Street Theatre, Philadelphia. On Tuesday evening he introduced a lullaby, sung by himself and the male chorus in the second act, in the place of Giuseppe's song descriptive of his kingly duties, and it received four hearty encores.

Rose Coghlan, during her season at the Grand Opera House next week, will play Stephanie in "Forget-Me-Not" Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées; "Peg Woffington" Thursday, and "Jocelyn" Saturday evening.

Henry E. Hoyt is painting new scenery for the spectacular production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which Manager Murtha presents at the Windsor Theatre next Monday night. A number of novel features are promised. Milt Barlow, the old-time minstrel, has been engaged to play the part of Uncle Tom; Miss Carrie Webber will be the Topsy, and little Ethelind French the Eva.

Monroe and Rice are in their last week at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre with "My Aunt Bridget." A new feature is the appearance in the first act of a dapper District Messenger boy who is sent with an important message calling for an immediate reply. The messenger does not come back till the last act, and when he reappears with the answer he has grown into an old man with some white hair and a patriarchal beard.

The engagement of Mlle. Rhéa as Josephine, in "Josephine, Empress of the French," at the Broadway Theatre, will end on Saturday evening. She will present the play at Paterson N. J., on Monday evening.

HARBISON AND LODER'S DEBT.

The committee appointed by the creditors of Harbison & Loder on Tuesday have been in consultation with the firm. After a careful examination of all the matters connected with the failure, and after having carefully gone through the assets and compared the books with the statement submitted by John J. Adams, the firm's counsel, they recommend that the firm can pay 65 per cent. on the dollar.

The firm agrees to pay the 65 per cent. on the following terms: One-fourth in cash, payable on the 1st of May, 1890; one-fourth thereof payable in a three months' note, dated May 1, 1890; one-fourth payable in a six months' note, dated May 1, 1890; one-fourth thereof payable in a nine months' note, dated May 1, 1890; the two last notes to be satisfactorily indorsed. The committee have issued a circular to all the creditors recommending prompt acceptance of the same.

PROF. FISKE'S LECTURES.

Prof. John Fiske delivered his third lecture on the discovery of America in Hardman Hall yesterday afternoon. His subject was, "The Conquest of Mexico," and his description of the experiences of Cortez and his followers during their invasion of the land of the Montezumas was most graphic. The next lecture will be given on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock on "The Conquest of Peru."

Diamonds.

Carefully selected stones, set and unset, of every size and value.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
Fronting Madison-Square.
1,126 BROADWAY,

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

REPORTER CHOATE MAY HAVE TO GO TO LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

Dilworth Choate, the misguided reporter who was secreted in the room in which the Flack jury deliberated as to their verdict during part of these deliberations, will have to show cause why he, for so secreting himself, should not be punished for contempt of court. On application by the District Attorney, Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday issued an order to show cause, returnable to-morrow morning.

John H. Bird, of counsel for Sheriff Flack, stated to the court that the city editor of the *World*, by which paper Choate is employed, was present in the court all Saturday evening while the jury was out, and was in court when Choate was brought in after having been found in the jury room. He (the city editor) heard Judge Barrett's questions to Choate and the instructions not to utilize any material for a "story" that he might have obtained, and yet the *World* on Sunday morning contained an article detailing the occurrences which its reporter had seen in the room. Mr. Bird held, therefore, that the city editor was as much at fault as the reporter, and asked that he be included in the order to show cause. The request was not pressed, however, and was temporarily dropped.

If Choate to-morrow is adjudged to have committed contempt of court, either in having secreted himself in the jury room or in having written an article after he had been instructed not to do so, he may be confined in Ludlow-street Jail for a period not to exceed thirty days. He also may be proceeded against for eavesdropping, an offense which is provided for in sections of the Penal Code. Assistant District Attorney Goff said yesterday that he meant to push the case vigorously. Punishment for Choate's offense, he thought, was necessary, not alone as a matter of common justice, but as something in the nature of a vindication of the general newspaper press, which in a measure had been brought into disrepute by Choate's unwarranted action.

Mr. Goff believed it preposterous that the fact that Choate had been in the room could be held to have had any effect on the nature of the verdict itself. It was said yesterday that the twelve men who composed the Flack jury had been summoned to the District Attorney's office and had individually signed an affidavit that the presence of Choate in the room—or rather the discovery of his presence—had in no way affected their judgment in arriving at a verdict. District Attorney Fellows was asked about this statement, and said: "Whatever statements the jurors have made must first be communicated to the court before they can be made public. They cannot be disclosed until the hearing upon pending motions Friday morning."

TWO LENTEN WEDDINGS.

MISS WATTLES BECOMES MRS. WILSON AND MRS. KITTSON MRS. GLENN.

A pretty home wedding, that of Miss Grace Wattles, daughter of the late Alden Wattles, and Dr. William Eaton Wilson of Pawtucket, R. I., was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 126 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. O. E. Houghton. The Rev. Dr. Talmage officiated and read the marriage lines from an altar of white lilacs and roses. The house was profusely decorated with palms, smilax, and Spring flowers, and filled with friends of the bride and groom.

The bride, who wore a handsome gown of white India silk and point lace and a point lace veil, was attended by Miss Belle Thorp and two little girls, Misses Helen and Emily Houghton. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and wore at her throat a diamond pendent, her mother's gift. Her diamond earrings were the gift of the groom. Miss Thorp wore a frock of white crêpe and lace, and the little girls wore picturesque slips of India silk, and they carried loose bunches of yellow daffodils.

The best man was Dr. George E. Steel and the ushers were Drs. Elsworth Eliot, Jr., John Macdonald, W. F. Cooley, and W. F. Mann. At the reception that followed the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard, Mrs. Bradford, Miss Bradford, Miss Louise Torrey of Providence, Miss Emily Huntington, Mrs. Palmaze, Mr. and Mrs. William Hinman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hinman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hopping, Mr. and J. Munroe Taylor, and Dr. and Miss Tucker.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday afternoon Mrs. May Kittson of this city was married to Judge Howell Cobb Glenn of Georgia, a grandson of the famous Howell Cobb of that State. The rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, officiated. The church was prettily decorated with roses and lilies. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Col. Charles Harmon, wore a handsome traveling gown of gray silk and cloth and carried a bouquet of white lilacs and orange blossoms. She dispensed with the services of bridesmaids or maids of honor. S. N. Venable of Atlanta was best man, and the ushers were Charles N. Hill of Georgia, J. C. Curtis, C. N. Jordan, and William Coffin. A reception followed at the Hotel Brunswick.

GOODS SHOWN BY NICOLL.

This is the era of style without money, or, at least, without any great amount of it, for Nicoll the Tailor, 145 Bowery, is making up clothing of all kinds in such a manner that a very moderate outlay of cash will insure garments of excellent material and the most approved fashion. Nicoll has just received a large stock of splendid goods of all kinds, and with his large and experienced force of cutters and makers is prepared to furnish, at a low price, garments that cannot be excelled in style and ne

The New-York Times.

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22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

WITH

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

Six hundred pair
Chenille and Sheila Portieres,
all full length and width, some extra length and width—plain and figured tops, with and without valance tops, and borders all around—rich dadoes in Egyptian, Turkish, and floral effects.

$3 98;	were	$7 50	$8 98;	were	$15 00
5 47;	were	11 00	11 47;	were	17 00
7 98;	were	14 00			

500 Pair Turcoman Portieres,

Mottled Chenille dado,	$1 49; were $2 19
Floral Chenille dado,	1 79; were 3 00

Tinseled Tapestry Table Covers,

All colors,	with knotted fringe
Yard square,	29c.; worth 65
1½ yards square,	89c.; worth $1 00
2 yards square,	$1 19; worth 1 75
2½ yards long,	1 59; worth 2 50
3 yards long,	1 98; worth 3 50

At Three Thirty-nine,
Irish Point Curtains lace centres worth double.

At $1 98 and $2 49,
Extra heavy Scotch Lace Curtains—real lace designs.

At Nineteen Cents,
seven hundred Pieces

French Sateens.

Not French Printed nor French finish, but French Sateens of French manufacture from the first thread to the last.....Not old styles, but the latest and best designs in the latest and best colorings—not "as are," but strictly perfect in every respect, fully equal to any ever sold at 35 and 40 cents.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,
Best French Percales—full yard wide, some even wider—a hundred styles—the identical quality by others sold at 15 and 18 cents.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
Yard wide French Batistes—écru and white grounds—fancy figured—value, 12½c.

Also, at Same Price.
Best Dress Ginghams, 500 styles, worth double.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
Domestic Sateens, new styles, light and dark,

At Three Cents and three-quarters,
Twelve cases
Fancy Challies.....light and dark.....full width

Ladies' Beaded Wraps, net shoulders, $1 75
Ladies' Beaded Wraps.....worth $8 50....$4 98
French Passementerie Wraps...worth $15.... 5 98
Tailor-Bound Jersey Jackets....vest front.... 2 75
Ladies' Accordion Capes....applique yokes.... 2 98
English Check Jackets....double-breasted.... 2 79
Ladies' Fine Connemaras.....all colors.... 4 98
Ladies' Tailor-bound Corkscrew Jackets.... 3 98
Ladies' Outing Cloth Wrappers..worth $3.... 1 49
Ladies' Gingham Wrappers...worth $1 75.... 98c.
Ladies' Calico Wrappers.....worth $1.... 59c.

Ladies' Lace Straw Bonnets.....49c.
Children's Fancy Straws.....all colors....69c.
Ladies' English Glazed Sailors.....all colors....98c.
Ladies' Black Lace Straw Large Hats.....59c.
Ladies' Fine Milan Toques and Turbans.....69c.
Wild Roses.....bunch of twelve....15c.
Large Sprays and Wreaths.....all kinds....39c.
Large Double Daisy Wreaths.....worth $1....69c.
Fine French Montures and Wreaths.....98c.

Children's Reefer Jackets.....all sizes....$1 75
Children's Coats—full skirt—puffed sleeves....$2 75
Children's Sailor Suits.....all wool.... 2 79
Children's Guimpes.....tucked yoke.... 69c.
Misses' Gossamers.....all sizes.... 79c.

Boys' Blue Flannel Suits..4 to 14 yrs..$2 98
Boys' Fine Wool Tweed Suits..4 to 14 yrs....$3 98
Boys' All-Wool Corkscrew Suits..worth $7.... 4 98
Boys' Cheviot and Flannel Pants..... 49c.

Ladies' Tuck Yoke Night Dresses.....39c.
Ladies' Corset Covers.....perfect shapes.... 9c.
Ladies' Chemises—tucks.....neat trim....21c.
Ladies' Drawers.....tucks and hems....19c.
Ladies' Skirts....tucked ruffle—tucks above....49c.
Ladies' French Waists.....fine embroidery....98c.
Ladies' Dressing Sacques.....cambric ruffle....79c.
Ladies' large Lawn Aprons..hem and tucks..12½c.
Tucked and Ruffled Pillow Shams—pair.....49c.
Ladies' Coutille Corsets.....full boned....49c.
Ladies' French Woven.....200-bone....89c.
Misses' Corsets.....all sizes....29c.

Infants' Dresses.....long and short....19c.
Children's Skirts.....hem and tucks....19c.
Infants' Embroidered Swiss Caps.....19c.
Infants' hand-knit Sacques.....all colors....19c.
Infants' Long Cashmere Cloaks—Embroidered Skirts.....1 98
Infants' Cambric Shirts.....worth 15.... 9c.
Infants' Flannel Shawls...silk embroidered....49c.

Reversible Beaver Traveling Shawls.....$3 49
Silk Embroidered Cashmere Fichus..... 1 49

Black La Tosca Nets....45 inches wide....59c.
Chantilly Flouncings.....60 inches wide....$1 85

Embroidered Skirtings...45 inches wide....69c.
Embroidered Flouncings...22 inches wide.....39c.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests...worth 29...15c.
Ladies' Fast Black Hose....worth 30.....19c.
Children's Fast Black.....worth 25.....14c.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Ten Thousand yards
Knotted Silk Fringes—Black, White, and Colors: worth 69c.

Cream Van Dyke Passementeries,	69 cents
Black and White Passementeries,	19 cents

Lining Cambrics—all colors,	4½c.
Fancy Silesias—regular price 15,	10c.
Double-Faced Silesias—regular price 15,	10c.
Muscholvits Model Linings—odd sizes,	19c.
Mohair Cloth—regular price 25,	15c.
French Collar Canvas,	9c.
Attachable Corset Steels—4 and 5 Hook,	5c.
Cotton Tape, 36 yds., 7c. Darners—with handle,	5c.
Fancy Gartering, 3c. Dress Shields, pr.,	9c.
Belting, 12 yds., 15c. Best Stockinet, pr.,	8c.
Cov'd Whalebones, 15c. Basting, 550 yds.,	2c.
Key Rings, 1c. English Pins,	3c.
Watch Keys, 1c. Dress Braids,	3c.
Agate Buttons—6 dz., 2c. Thimbles,	1c.
Dressing Combs, 12c. Silk Gartering,	15c.
Solid Back Clothes Brushes—English Bristles,	59c.
Solid Back Hair Brushes—English Bristles,	30c.
Velvet Brushes—plush back,	25c.
French Plate Hand Mirrors—were $1 60,	75c.
Best Triple Extracts—1 oz.,	39c.
Silver Cable Bracelets—with spring lock,	19c.
Enameled Lace Pins—flower designs,	24c.
Silver Bangles—extra plate,	11c.
Ball Glycerine Soaps,	4c.
Imported Tooth Brushes—worth 25,	15c.
Whisk Brooms—worth 15,	9c.
Oil-Dressed Chamois—worth 35,	23c.

Victoria Lawns....shilling quality.....	6¾c.
Yard-wide Cambrics....extra fine.....	8½c.
India Linen Plaids....large and small.....	5½c.
Lawn Apron Lengths, lace borders.....	12½c.
All-Linen Crash....18 inches wide.....	4½c.
All-Linen Doilies....plain and fancy.....	3c.
Half-Bleach Table Damasks....all linen...	17c.
Extra Heavy Table Damasks, worth 50....	35c.
Full Bleach—new designs..2 yards wide....	69c.
Cardinal Table Cloths..1¼ yards long.....	69c.
Tollinette Table Cloths..2 yards long.....	98c.
Fine Damask Lunch Cloths.....	1 40
Table Felts..sixty inches wide.....	58c.
All-Linen Huck Towels..18x40.....	10c.
German Huck..22x44.....	19c.
Fine Huck—Hemstitched..18x42.....	24c.

At Twenty-nine Cents
We will offer Two Hundred Pieces

Double-width Sponged Flannels,

extra fine, in the following colorings:

Gobelin,	Cardinal,	Old Rose,
Electric,	Navy,	Havana,
Rosets,	French Gray,	Myrtle,
Amethyst,	Ecru,	Teal,
Strawberry,	Lilac,	Slate.

Also Brown and Gray Mixtures and Black.
The best value of the season.

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS

REPUBLICAN AID TO THE MONOPOLIES.

PROSPECTS OF A DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL FROM THE MINORITY OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The discussion of the Trust bill in the Senate has impressed the friends of tariff reform at the Capitol more strongly than ever with the belief that the Republicans have no intention of affording to the country any relief from taxation through discouragement of the trusts and monopolies that subsist by the encouragement of the tariff. The entire Senate proceedings in the Sherman bill, so far as the majority is concerned, are regarded as a farce to engage the attention of the farmer, who is to find in the end that he has gained nothing by an alleged attempt to restrain unlawful trusts and combinations.

The majority cannot longer, it is believed, be looked to to offer any remedy for the evils complained of. Whatever policy of relief is to be framed for the consideration of the country must come from the other side, and the other side is aware of that fact. Before long the Ways and Means Committee will report a bill. It is already foreshadowed that that measure will be one to strengthen and sustain the trusts. The sugar men are confident that they will not be seriously harmed, and there is no apprehension of danger among the linseed oil men, or the copper men, or the others who depend upon a high tariff, strictly administered, to make their dividends frequent and fat. To some of the Democrats it looks as though the business condition of the country would demand that they meet the report of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee with a bill submitted with the minority report that will prove a sufficient contrast to the Republican measure and an assurance to the business of the country that a revision and reduction of the tariff may be made without injury to the interests that are dependent upon a moderate tariff.

The demand for a broader and more reasonable policy in treating the subject of a tariff revision is beginning to be heard here. The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have heard some of the murmurs during the week, and they have paid little heed to them. One Eastern man, who spoke of the complaint against the hides duty, affected to regard it as a complaint "cooked up" in the newspapers, and declared that most of the hides and shoe men in the East were prepared to sustain the committee in any action they concluded to take. This is absurd enough, but it fairly illustrates the indifference of the Ways and Means Committee to listen to anything that does not fall in with the protectionists' programme. Leading Democrats are of the opinion that they ought to offer a bill providing for free raw materials, free materials in a crude state for the use of the manufacturer, and reduced duties on a great many articles upon which the duties can be lowered without injury to any business interest. The House is in such a condition now, while awaiting the appearance of a bill that has been materially changed after it was published as ready to be reported, that it was certain that the majority must divide when the hodge-podge contrivance comes into the House. The tendency to divide will be encouraged by some of the men outside of Congress who did most to secure the victory of the Republicans in 1888.

One of these men, a prominent Philadelphian, who is inexpressibly vexed at the reckless way in which the committee proposes to break down the Sugar Trust by reducing sugars 30 and 40 per cent, entertained the writer with a minute analysis of the Ways and Means Committee. He described the Chairman as a man useless, because of his inflation with Presidential aspirations, a man of no business capacity, utterly incompetent to deal with so difficult a task as the construction of a tariff bill, and only useful at his best in an occasional "spurt" in the House. Mr. Burrows was treated much in the same way, and other members of the committee were summarily swept aside by "light weights." On the other hand, he spoke of the minority membership of the committee as strong in men who would be quick to take advantage of the opportunities that the majority were preparing to give them. There were men on the Democratic end of the committee, he said, who were not afraid to work, who have habits of application, a great deal of natural shrewdness, and a clearness of purpose that was in striking contrast with the diversity of opinion among the majority that was preventing them from agreeing, and that would result in the production of only a bill that Mr. Allison, with his recently modified views on the tariff question, would batter into an unrecognizable mass as soon as it reached the committee of the Senate that he unquestionably dominates.

There is no doubt that the effort of the Democrats to construct a reasonable bill for the reduction of taxes and the revision of the tariff duties will elicit from the country a response that will demonstrate whether the Republicans have correctly or incorrectly understood the meaning of the comments on the McKinley bill. It will be a bill, too, upon which the Democrats will agree without a tithe of the pulling and hauling that the Republicans have undergone for a month.

Major McKinley thinks that he can see his way to reporting the tariff bill to the House on Monday. The only thing upon which the majority members have had to decide is the duties on carpet wools, and there is a hope in the committee room that these duties will be fixed to-morrow. The twine and cordage interests, that want to reduce the duty on twine to three-quarters of a cent a pound, in obedience to Western demands, were heard to-day, and after they had gone the committee decided to make the rate a cent and a half, or the same as that in the Senate bill. Miss Kate Field appeared before the committee this morning to advocate "free art" as the least that the committee could do for the country in its headlong attempt to tax everything. She has met with better success than the most of the orators who have spoken for greater freedom of trade, for the committee has decided to put art products on the free list. The argument made by the artists of the country to the effect that the free importation of paintings and statuary would tend to develop a taste and demand for the works of domestic artists has had its way. The bill will not be submitted to the full committee if the present intention of the majority is adhered to until just before it is to be reported to the House. It will then be recommitted to the committee. The minority will be afforded a chance to make their report, and then a day will be fixed for the beginning of the discussion.

REPUBLICANS WHO DISAGREE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS AT WAR OVER THE TARIFF BILL.

BOSTON, March 27.—There was plenty of fun at the State House to-day. The tariff discussion in the House had completely demoralized the Republican forces, and had caused a cleancut division in the ranks. Several miniature conferences were held during the forenoon between the leaders. The Wardwell wing insisted on standing up against the trip-hammer blows of the Democrats, and sustaining the policy of the national party. The other wing, represented by Mr. Hayes of Lynn, drafted a resolution, very general in its character and evasive, calling on Congress to reduce the duties on coal, coke, iron ore, and iron scraps, and make such reduction in pig iron and other raw materials used in Massachusetts as could consistently be done.

While Mr. Spurr and Mr. Hayes were discussing these resolutions Mr. J. O. Burdett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, happened into the room where they were, and said he did not presume to tell the Republican members of the Legislature what their duty was in the matter, but the attack of the Democrats was of such an insidious nature that it could not be met simply by a mere spirit of opposition. Something more must be done. Before the House went into session Mr. Bonfoe, of Beverly, assisted by Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, concerted this resolve presented by Mr. Taft of Gloucester before the orders of the day were reached.

Resolved, That while we favor a revision and a reduction of the present duties so far as the same can properly be made without detriment to all labouring and industrial interests of the country, and of Massachusetts in particular, we do not consider it expedient to lengthen the session of the Legislature by the consideration and passage of resolutions intended to influence the action of our Senators and Representatives in Congress upon the subject, as they alone have the power to legislate.

Resolved, That we hereby express our confidence in the ability of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to deal wisely with this subject, and to take such action thereon as will be for the best interests of their constituents and the whole country.

Mr. McDonough of Boston moved to substitute for the resolution of Mr. Taft that of Mr. Quincy of Quincy. Mr. Quincy hoped the motion would prevail. There was nothing to be gained by preventing a full and fair discussion of the question. Mr. Morrison of Boston had said that the petitioners came to the wrong tribunal, and that the case should be ruled out of court, but Mr. Quincy denied it. He would cite cases where similar resolves had been passed, and he proceeded to do so, when Mr. Glascow of Worcester tried to put on the gag law, but he was overruled.

Mr. Sohier said the only issue before the House was whether it was expedient to pass resolutions on every matter which Mr. Quincy might bring in or leave it all to the Congressmen and Senators from the State in Washington. Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill was willing to leave the question of the tariff to the Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators. He believed the interests of the State were safe in their hands, and he did not wish to cast a slur on them by adopting this resolution. The previous question was ordered and the substitute resolve offered by Mr. McDonough was rejected on a yea and nay vote—75 to 139. The question then recurred to the resolution of Mr. Taft. It was adopted—143 to 69.

Mr. Sohier then moved to discharge from the orders of the day the adverse report which was under discussion when the House adjourned. He was not successful, but by shrewd parliamentary tactics the Republicans finally got the adverse report before them. Substitute resolutions were rejected by a vote of 69 to 109, and then the adverse report was accepted.

Messrs. Henry C. Thatcher and William Lloyd Garrison appeared before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations to-day in behalf of the woolen manufacturers and urged the passage of resolutions asking Congress to abolish the duty on raw wool. There were no remonstrants.

OUR MEXICAN TRADE IN PERIL.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 27.—Immediately it becomes positively known that the new Tariff bill in the United States Congress fixing the duty of 1½ cents per pound on lead ores is certain to become a law, steps will be taken here by English and German capitalists to establish a number of large smelting works along the lines of the Mexican Central, Mexican National, and International Railways, and thus by American legislators a very large and profitable business will be forever lost to the smelting establishments in the United States, the principal sufferers being smelters in El Paso and Laredo, in Texas, and Kansas City. The smelters in England and Germany will by the contemplated law gain a stronger foothold than ever in the Mexican trade, and should this Government retaliate by duties on certain articles of American manufacture a large amount of trade so laboriously built up by American manufacturers will be destroyed.

The determination of American protectionists to ruin trade with Mexico is deplored by every wide-awake business man from the United States now visiting this country. There is a general sentiment among resident and visiting Americans, and the latter represent large interests in their own country, that the politicians at Washington are entering on a course utterly destructive of American trade abroad, and especially injurious to trade with Spanish America.

The proposed doubling of the duty on oranges and lemons is regarded here as evidence that the United States does not care for trade with Mexico, and if the new Tariff bill is not amended in the particulars enumerated the European influence here will be stronger than ever; for the Administration here, although friendly to the United States, will be unable to resist the powerful sentiment in favor of granting future concessions and privileges to Europeans rather than to Americans.

Very large excursion parties of representative American business men have recently been hospitably entertained here and in other Mexican cities, and as a result of their study of commercial conditions here, they are almost unanimously in favor of liberalizing instead of restricting trade with Mexico, and have in nearly every case denounced the narrow policy now prevailing in Washington.

TWENTY-ONE MEN HURT.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A CHICAGO SUGAR REFINERY PLANT.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A disastrous explosion occurred this evening in the Chicago Sugar Refinery Company's plant, corner of Taylor and Beech streets. One man was fatally hurt and twenty others severely burned. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause.

Twenty-seven men were at work in the starch room, when there came a tremendous clap, followed by flashes of fire and the rumbling of falling timbers. Shattered portions of the building and machinery were hurled in every direction, and the workmen in an instant found themselves beneath a mass of débris, which was soon ablaze.

Two hundred men are employed in the main building. When they heard the report of the explosion and saw the glare of the flames they were panic-stricken. Rushing down the long narrow stairways and out into the air, it was some moments before they realized the position of their comrades and began a rescue.

With the aid of eighteen fire engine crews a score of bruised and bleeding victims were soon laid upon the ground on mattresses, and this in all the thus-far endangered places has proved effectual.

THREE BULLETS IN HIS BODY.

A SEXTON OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH ATTEMPTS TO MURDER A PRIEST.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The town of Texas, Baltimore County, thirteen miles from this city, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, was thrown into a great state of excitement to-day by an attempt to assassinate the Rev. Patrick B. Lenneghan, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Father Lenneghan was in the church reading his office, while waiting the arrival of the body of Mrs. Cross to perform the funeral ceremony. The sexton, Richard McNichols, without a word of warning, opened fire upon him with a revolver. He fired five shots in all, three of which took effect, one in the left leg below the knee, and two in the right leg above the knee.

At the first fire the priest ran, followed by McNichols. Spectators, as soon as they recovered from their astonishment, seized the sexton, and he is now in Towson Jail. The wounded priest in a fainting condition was carried to his residence. Dr. B. F. Bussey probed unsuccessfully for the bullet, and he summoned Prof. Tiffany from Baltimore. Father Lenneghan lies in a critical condition.

McNichols has been sexton of the church six months. He went to the church from the Baltimore Almshouse. He is twenty-five years of age and unmarried. He was addicted to drink and was considered to be semi-insane by many persons. Father Lenneghan is a young man and nephew of the Rev. P. F. Lenneghan, the pastor of the church.

It is now generally believed that McNichols was the incendiary that fired the rectory of St. Joseph, which was burned some time ago.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

GREAT DISTRESS REPORTED IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICTS.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Officers of Lower Mississippi steamers arriving here report much distress in the overflowed districts south of Memphis, and the outlook for their next crop quite discouraging. Should the water not drain off by the last of April it will seriously interfere with their planting. Over one million empty sacks have been shipped to points between Memphis and Vicksburg, and have been filled with earth and sand and used in strengthening the levees.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—The *Times-Democrat's* Greenville (Miss.) special says: "Heavy wind has been blowing all the day, causing the levees to wash badly in many places, and at several places above Greenville they are considered in a critical condition. A terrible storm has been and is now raging at Leota and Washington, several houses and stores having been blown down. The wind is rising here again. Should it keep up during the night along the river, more damage will be done before another day beams on this delta. Countrymen who have hitherto been confident we would pull through without any great loss have now given up and believe that a terrible disaster is imminent, as they do not think the levees can stand the terrible strain much longer."

Although the Mississippi River Commission has no money, not even enough to meet their mileage expenses, dispatches are being continually received at the offices of the commission in the Army Building in this city from Capts. Young and Kingman, who have charge of the Government work along the levees, telling Gen. Comstock and the other members of the board what is being done by them in order to hold back the floods which are coming down from the northern tributaries.

It was said yesterday by a representative of the commission that the $50,000 which was recently allotted for the strengthening of the levees has been in constant use by the officers at work along the river, and there is every indication that the results thoroughly justify the work which has been done. Capt. Kingman, whose work is confined to the division of the river between Vicksburg and New-Orleans, sent dispatches yesterday to the effect that he has strengthened or has at work on levees which are threatened, and that he is confident that he can meet any emergency now which may come, even should the river rise two feet above its present highest level. He has used in repairs and in strengthening the levees heavy planking as a backing to banks of sandbags, and this in all the thus-far endangered places has proved effectual.

THREE BROTHERS KILLED.

CUT IN PIECES BY A TRAIN AS THEY WERE RETURNING TO BROOKLYN.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., March 27.—Erie train No. 14, the Wells-Fargo Express, killed three men at Red Rock, a small hamlet seven miles west of here, this morning.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27.—The men killed by Erie train No. 14 at Red Rock this morning were three brothers named Bakefeld, and all belonged in Brooklyn. They were returning home when they were struck by a passenger train and hurled against a freight train which was passing and which prevented them from hearing the express train approaching.

The train which struck them was one of the fastest running on the road. The bodies were all horribly mangled, and death in each case was instantaneous. The men had in their possession a large number of letters and sufficient photographs to fill a cigar box.

A TIMES reporter ascertained last night that the young men, all brothers, had been carrying on a grocery trade in Brooklyn at the corner of York-street and Green-lane. Their names are Richard, Herman, and William Bakefeld. Their brother, Henry Bakefeld, who keeps a grocery store at 183 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, got two telegrams yesterday announcing the death of his brothers. He immediately left to take charge of the bodies. Mrs. Henry Bakefeld explained that the three young men sold out their grocery business about seven weeks ago and started for Chicago, thinking to better their fortunes by establishing themselves in the West. Richard was the oldest, being twenty-six, Herman was twenty-three, and William was nineteen. William was engaged to a pretty, young German girl named Becky Rottmerund, who lives at 437 Pacific-street, Brooklyn. About five weeks ago she got a letter from William, dated Chicago, in which he spoke of the intention of the brothers to go further West. Nothing more was heard from the young men. Mrs. Bakefeld thought they had probably made up their minds to come home and were on their way when struck by the train. There was said to be no trouble between the young men and no reason for their going away except business ambition. They are said to have been of quiet, steady habits.

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DR. BURRELL DECLINES.

HE WILL NOT LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS FOR THIS CITY.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—The Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church will not leave Minneapolis. He has telegraphed to the committee of the Collegiate Reformed Church in New-York City, from which he received a call to preach at $10,000 a year, and declined the offer without qualification.

He had not intended to make his decision until the arrival of certain papers from New-York. But upon second thought he concluded to leave out all the secondary considerations on both sides and to decide the matter as regards the choice of pastorates on general principles. That resulted in a determination to decline the call.

As to the influences which affected his decision he would say nothing. The comparative size, influence, and opportunities afforded by the two churches have been discussed at length by all interested, and the reasons for the decision must therefore be considered as a matter of personal preference.

Church Clerk S. B. Williams expressed the opinion that the New-York church would raise the bid as soon as Dr. Burrell's decision became known, and that a much larger salary and more tempting conditions would be named. He did not, however, think it would change the decision that Dr. Burrell has already made.

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GEN. CROOK'S SMALL ESTATE.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The estate of the late Major Gen. George Crook was brought into the Probate Court this morning by a petition filed by Lieut. Lyman M. V. Kennon, an aide de camp on Gen. Crook's staff, for letters authorizing him to administer it.

Lieut. Kennon said that he was a friend of Gen. Crook and that it became necessary to take out letters to collect. The petition shows that the General left personal property, consisting chiefly of war papers, worth only $1,000 and no real estate.

The petition of Lieut. Kennon states that the heirs at law of Gen. Crook are his widow, Mrs. Mary D. Crook, and Walter and Charles Crook, brothers, and one sister. He left no children.

Judge Kholsatt granted letters to Lieut. Kennon, who gave bond in $2,000.

D. B. ST. JOHN'S WILL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 27.—The will of the Hon. D. B. St. John, who died at the Berkeley, in New-York, a few weeks ago, will be proved on April 10. He leaves a fortune of $750,000. Frederick St. John of New-York, a brother, will receive the bulk of the estate. Rebecca M. St. John, an adopted daughter, will receive $50,000, St. Luke's Home, and Hospital of this city $10,000, and the Newburg Home for the Friendless $5,000.

The executors named are Frederick St. John of New-York, Nathanial Vail of Middletown, and David A. Scott of Newburg.

HELP FOR THE MINERS.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., March 27.—To mitigate the sufferings of his employes in this section, the Hon. William L. Scott has sent his check for $5,000 with instructions to draw on him if more be needed. This, with the promise of a speedy resumption of work, has encouraged the 2,000 miners who have been idle for three months.

VETERAN FIREMEN IN NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 27.—This afternoon George W. Anderson, Thomas Barrett, Abram Sleight, William S. Boyd, George Nutt, Robert McWhinnie, and Col. Leverich, a committee from the Veteran Firemen's Association of New-York, arrived here and presented to the city an elegantly-framed testimonial of their appreciation of the treatment accorded them on the occasion of their visit here as an organization in October last.

The presentation speech was made by President Anderson and the testimonial was accepted in behalf of the Citizens' Committee by District Attorney M. H. Hirschberg, and he in turn placed it in custody of Mayor Doyle, being accepted in behalf of the city of Newburg by United States Commissioner E. A. Brewster, Jr.

At 7 P. M. a similar presentation was made to Ringgold Hose Company, who entertained them last Fall. A banquet followed with toasts and speechmaking.

A BANK TELLER MISSING.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—W. J. McGregor, teller at the Fourth National Bank, private secretary of S. D. Herron, Jr., cashier of the same institution, and Treasurer of a number of secret orders in this city, is missing. He has not been seen by his friends since last Sunday, and they are at a loss to account for his mysterious absence.

The officials of the bank say there is a discrepancy in his accounts, but cannot at present give the amount. The missing man was financier of Pittsburg and Duquesne Conclaves, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Order of the Golden Chain, and Franklin Council of Junior Order of American Mechanics, out as far as known his accounts are straight with these bodies.

COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

GALLITZIN, Penn., March 27.—The miners at the Gallitzin Coal and Coke Company's mines at Gallitzin came out to-day on a strike in opposition to the steam mine driller which the company introduced. The works are closed, and the probabilities of a speedy resumption of work are not very encouraging.

Use G. L. S.
Ask your grocer for it.—*Adv.*

A CYCLONE AT LOUISVILLE

ALL COMMUNICATION WITH THE CITY CUT OFF.

IT IS REPORTED THAT A LARGE PART OF THE TOWN HAS BEEN DESTROYED AND THAT FROM 1,000 TO 1,500 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED—AN ILLINOIS TOWN WIPED OUT AND SEVERAL HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The terrific storms West appear to have been of fatal force in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., although there are no positive or definite reports upon which to base any estimate of the damage.

There is not at this hour, 2 o'clock A. M., nor has there been for several hours, any information whatever from the city of Louisville or vicinity.

There have been rumors of alarming loss of life by the force of the cyclone, but everything needs confirmation.

The absolute breakdown of all telegraph facilities causes great apprehension and suspense. The city of Louisville is beyond all reach of the telegraph, and is a dead city so far as wire communication is concerned.

The cyclone must have spent its greatest force there.

A report just received here says the chief operator of the Western Union at Louisville had arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., across the river from Louisville. He reports terrible destruction there, almost the entire western portion of Louisville being in ruins, and 1,000 to 1,500 supposed to be killed. This information is said to have come over a railroad wire between Jeffersonville and Indianapolis.

The Associated Press accompanies the foregoing with this bulletin:

"This must only be taken as a rumor, as there are no means of confirming the reports at present, and the statement is only given in the absence of authentic information."

CHICAGO, March 28—12:45 A. M.—Private information received here at this moment is to the effect that Louisville has been swept by a cyclone with great loss of life. This information is unofficial. Certain it is that the Western Union Telegraph Company has been out off since 7 or 8 P. M. and that no information can be obtained through this source.

At 1 o'clock the agent of the Associated Press at Indianapolis telegraphs as follows: "The Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis wires are down this side of Jeffersonville. An untraceable rumor says fifteen persons have been killed."

THE DESTRUCTION AWFUL.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN LOUISVILLE MAY BE APPALLING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28—2 A. M.—Information just received here is as follows:

The cyclone struck Louisville in the southwestern portion and took a northeasterly direction.

I only saw the course of it from Fourteenth and Walnut to Eleventh and Market streets. From this latter point it followed its course to Seventh and the river, where it left the city, and, striking across the river, reached Jeffersonville at the foot of Spring-street. Little damage was done in Jeffersonville, however. In Louisville the devastation is terrific and the loss of life will certainly reach hundreds, if not thousands. In one building, at Twelfth and Market, two lodges and a dancing school were in session, there being in the building perhaps one hundred people, not one of whom is thought to have escaped. I stood and watched them working in this ruins and saw six or eight corpses taken out in fifteen minutes. There is scarcely anything left that would indicate this heap of rubbish had ever been a building and if any of its inmates escaped it was by nothing less than a miracle.

The path of the cyclone was about a block and a half in width.

Louisville is the chief city in Kentucky and it has a population of about two hundred thousand. It is situated at the falls of the Ohio River, 400 miles from its mouth and 130 miles below Cincinnati. The city is thirteen square miles in area. It is built upon a level plateau about 70 feet above the low water and 25 feet above the high water mark. It has eight miles of river front and fine bridges about a mile in length connecte it with Jeffersonville and New-Albany, on the Indiana bank of the river.

Louisville has over 30,000 houses, between 100 and 200 churches, nearly 100 school houses, and the latest valuation of property placed the total at $110,000,000. The city's commerce exceeds $150,000,000 per annum.

Louisville has a large trade in tobacco and flour, and is a considerable manufacturing centre. It contains a large number of handsome residences.

THE STORM TERRIBLE.

TELEGRAPH WIRES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE ARE DOWN.

CINCINNATI, March 27—Midnight.—Since 10:30 the zenith has been clear, but heavy clouds, brightened now and then by sheet lightning, darken the west. The rainfall here between 5 this morning and 10 to-night was 1.10 inches. The storm must have been terrible in the Ohio Valley. There has been no communication by wire along the Ohio River all the way down from Cincinnati to Cairo, except with Cairo only. Wires are worked between

backing or support, solely for the purpose of obtaining a franchise to be held and sold to the highest bidder.

Of course these measures were passed on promises—contingents, as it were. No one here had the cash to buy votes, but the seductive inducements held out for stock speculation no doubt controlled many votes and influenced certain members. The plan was this: A limited number of shares of stock was on the market at from $50 to $100 a share. No person could invest in more than five shares. This was the scheme that worked so well when the Fourth-ke epsie Bridge bill was before the Legislature. There were not many shares issued, and the appreciation, after the bill passed, enabled the people who held them to realize handsome profits.

Judge Greene of Orange, who introduced the notorious bill providing for the granting of a charter for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson between New-York and Jersey City, counted noses early in the session and found that the friends of the measure, or at least those who had pledged him their votes, were present in force, and he therefore called the precious measure from the table.

Mr. Sulzer of New-York was the only outspoken opponent of the bill, but his utterances were so extravagant in part that Judge Greene speedily recognized their value to his project and requested that the time of Mr. Sulzer might be extended. The forge of this remark was lost upon the young New-Yorker, who discussed the bill fully a half hour.

He offered an amendment to the effect that the approaches to the bridge on the New-York side should be constructed by and with the consent of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and moved that the bill be returned to the committee with instruction to add this amendment to it.

Of the few good points made by Mr. Sulzer the best one was this: "No bridge can be built across the North River without the approval of the National Government, and the sole purpose of those who desire to procure the charter is to dispose of it for a valuable consideration to another corporation."

Mr. Sulzer said further that Judge Greene was voting affirmatively for every measure introduced by other members in order to secure votes for this bill. The real parties behind the scheme, in his opinion, were the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railway Companies.

Judge Greene never once lost his self-satisfied smile during the one-sided discussion of the outrageous measure.

When Mr. Sulzer had seated himself Mr. Fish moved the previous question, saying that the bill had been thoroughly discussed on second reading, and nothing could be gained by its opponents by wasting time on it at this stage. Sulzer's amendment was lost, and then the bill was put on final passage. The detailed vote hereof shows who supported this big steal, Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. *Abbey*, Adams, Andrus, Ballantine, Barton, Bennett, *Bianchfield, Boyce*, Bradford, *Brady*, J. Irving Burns, W. R. Burns, *Thomas F. Byrnes*, Chrystie, *Clarke, Cooney, Cornell, Courtney*, Crawford, Curtis, Curtiss, Decker, *Dempsey*, Gardenier, *Gilbert, Greene*, Gretzinger, *Hamilton, Harwood, Hitt, Huson*, Albert Johnson, H. C. Johnson, I. Samuel Johnson, Jones, *Kelly, Kitt*, H. J. Lane, *O. E. Lane*, Lawrence, Lewis, Lindenmeier, *Martin*, Mase, *McBride, McKnight, Manning*, Mitchell, Mott, *Mullaney*, Nixon, *Nolan, O. J. O'Connor*, Page, *Pealer*, Pearsall, Peck, *Rice*, Rose, Saunders, Sawhiller, *Schaap*, Sheffer, *Shields, Stevens*, Nelson Stevens, Strauahan, *Sullivan*, Thompson, Tompkins, *Townsend*, Treadway, *Van Vranken*, Weed, White, *Wisig*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, *Blumenthal*, Bridges *W. G. Byrne, Connelly*, de Peyster, *Dinkelspiel Duffy, Endres*, Fish, Fitts, Gibbs, Hoag, R. S. Johnson, *Kerrigan*, King, R. J. Lewis, *McTernan*, Miller *Monaghan*, Pierson, Rhodes, *Sage, Sohmer, Stein* Stewart, *Sulzer*—27.

The Ranney Bridge bill, introduced by Mr. H. C. Johnson of Queens County, which provides for the construction of a bridge over the East River between New-York City and Long Island, passed the Assembly to-day without any pronounced opposition, the eleven men who are against it contenting themselves with casting negative votes. This is the vote in detail—Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. *Abbey*, Adams, Ballantine, Barton, Bennett, *Bianchfield, Boyce, Brady*, Bridges, J. Irving Burns, W. R. Burns, *W. G. Byrne, Thomas F. Byrnes, Clarke, Cooney, Courtney*, Currier, Curtis, Davis, Decker, *Dempsey, Dinkelspiel, Duffy*, Fish, Gardenier, Gibbs, *Greene*, Grout, Hamilton, *Harwood, Hitt, Huson*, Albert Johnson, H. C. Johnson, I. Samuel Johnson, R. S. Johnson, Jones, *Kelly, Kerrigan*, Kimball, H. J. Lane, *O. E. Lane*, Larmon, B. L. Lewis, L'Hommedieu, *Martin*, Mase, *McKnight, McTernan, Menninger*, Miller, Mitchell, Mott, *Mullaney*, Nixon, *Nolan, O. J. O'Connor*, Page, *Pealer*, Pearsall, Peck, Pierson, Saunders, Sawmiller, *Schaap*, Sheffer, *Shields, J. H. Stevens*, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Stewart, Strauahan, *Sullivan*, Thompson, Tompkins, *Townsend*, Treadway, Weed, *Wisig*—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, *Blumenthal, Connelly*, de Peyster, *Endres*, Hoag, King, R. J. Lewis, *Monaghan*, Rhodes, *Sulzer*—11.

An attempt was made this morning in the Assembly to pass the bill of Mr. Guilbord of Clinton providing that the Superintendent of the Poor of Clinton County shall also be the keeper of the county poorhouse, with an amendment which would make the bill seriously conflict with the provision of the Acker pauper, insane measure. Mr. Guilbord introduced the amendment and urged its passage, but the House would not consent, and he caused the bill to be laid aside just in time to save it from final destruction.

What appears to have been a deliberate attempt to give a bill standing before the House by smuggling it through the Committee on Claims was discovered to-day before it could be carried out.

The bill of Mr. Curtis of St. Lawrence, giving the Western Union Telegraph Company permission to bring its one-hundred-and-ninety-thousand-dollar claim for back taxes before the State Board of Claims, has been in the Claims Committee of the House, the reputable members of which, say it will never be favorably reported.

The clerk of the committee told the Associated Press representative last night that the bill would be reported this morning, and a partisan to that effect was sent out to the press. This morning Mr. J. K. O'Connor of Oneida of the Claims Committee was ready to present the regular report of the committee on bills submitted to it when a correspondent requested permission to look at it.

In glancing through the bills he discovered the Curtis bill, with the regulation printed slip attached to it, signifying that it was to be favorably reported. The correspondent called Mr. O'Connor's attention to this, and that gentleman, apparently much mystified, took the bill from the bundle and consulted Messrs. Treadway and Stranahan, who also belong to the Claims Committee, of the discovery.

These gentlemen said no action had been taken on the Curtis bill, and that its presence in the bundle was due either to carelessness on the part of the clerk or to a deliberate scheme to advance it surreptitiously. It was a bold and audacious scheme and would have succeeded had not the correspondent happened to examine the report.

Gen. Husted introduced a bill early to-day providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a State prison at Esopus, Ulster County, to accommodate 2,000 prisoners, and take the place of Sing Sing Prison. It appropriates $100,000 for the purchase of "Fairview," the farm in Esopus declared to have been selected by the commission appointed by the Legislature last year.

The Commissioner of the new Capitol is authorized to prepare plans for the erection of a building to cost not more than $500,000, of which sum not to exceed $250,000 must be paid for materials. The Superintendent of State Prisons is to designate the number of Sing Sing prisoners that may be employed on the work. Upon the construction of the new institution and the transfer of the convicts from Sing Sing the Commissioner of the Land Office may sell the old prison and the lands connected with it for the credit of the general fund of the State.

The House has passed the bill of Mr. de Peyster of Dutchess, providing for the purchase of 10,000 copies of the Legislative Manual at an expense of $5,000. The original bill contemplated the acquisition of 3,500 copies, but the Committee on Printing found that a better discount could be procured by ordering the larger number, and accordingly made the change. Mr. Fish sought this morning to reduce the number of copies to 5,000, but the amendment was voted down. The vote on the final passage stood 72 to 14.

The Harvey claim is again before the Legislature, a clear, bold, desperate effort to grab $206,811 from the Treasury of the city of New-York. Every person who has been around the Legislature for twenty years has heard all about and knows all about the Harvey claim. It all comes about from a law passed in 1867 permitting the inventor of a cable railway to derive 5 per cent. annually from the net earnings for experimental purposes. The following year the bill was amended so that the 5 per cent. should be used for the advancement of the streets and avenues through which the road passed. The road in which Harvey was interested was the original endless chain elevated road through Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue. It was a failure until Cyrus Field's fertile brain and energy developed it into what is now known as the elevated railway system of New-York. In the meantime the contributions to the special fund created by the law that established the original company have been accumulating until to-day the aggregate forms a sum attractive enough to stimulate the most vigorous efforts of the lobby. In order to get possession of it, however, it was necessary to have a law passed. March 13, therefore, Senator Hawkins introduced a bill which proposed to turn the total amount, with interest, over to Charles T. Harvey.

To-day Senator Ahearn handed in a measure that was drawn by the Controller of the city of New-York, Mr. Myers, which proposes to transfer the money now in the special fund to the general fund, and thus annihilate Mr. Harvey's claim for the amount involved. The Controller wrote to Senator Ahearn that the money paid in under the original Harvey law has never been used, and that the section of the Hawkins bill authorizing payment to Harvey "is a monstrous proposition," which should not be entertained for one moment. "Harvey's claims," says the Controller, "are absurd and an outrageous and brazen attempt to divert to his private benefit moneys which belong to the city of New-York."

Senator Hawkins is an innocent old gentleman and has been basely imposed upon—else he never would have stood sponsor to such a bill, which affects interests outside of his district far more seriously than does the Stadler bill to prohibit net fishing in Jamaica Bay.

* *

Senator Fassett has introduced a bill to abolish the office of State Agent for Discharged Convicts.

* *

Senator Laughlin's importance as a legislator was given a large exhibition to-day. Out of courtesy to him Senator Fassett postponed final consideration on the Pauper-Insane bill, which should have been passed to-day.

"I regret exceedingly to delay action," said Mr. Fassett, "but Senator Laughlin is unavoidably delayed, and I have promised to give him a chance to express his views to exempt Erie County." Miss Schuyler and a dozen other ladies, by whose efforts public sentiment for this reform has been manufactured and sustained, and who had come to the capital with the full confidence that the bill would reach Gov. Hill before to-morrow, were disappointed when they found consideration was postponed till next Wednesday.

The Senate will pass it without any trouble. Nineteen votes can already be mustered for it. In addition to the eighteen names published in THE TIMES yesterday should be added that of Senator McNaughton of Rochester, which was inadvertently omitted.

Senator Hendricks was not so gracious to his absent colleague. "I have already postponed action on this bill several times," he observed when the bill was announced to allow the city of Syracuse to draw its drinking water from Skaneateles Lake, "and I think I owe something to my constituents. Action was postponed on Monday night, again on Tuesday, and the bill would have passed Wednesday had I not received a letter from Mr. Laughlin promising to be here to-day. If the bill is not acted upon to-day we might just as well let it die."

Senator Cantor made an earnest plea in Laughlin's behalf, but Hendricks was persistent, and the bill was taken up.

This is the bill, it will be remembered, which has for three years created the greatest bitterness between the cities of Syracuse and Buffalo. The latter city has taken the position that, if passed, one of the most trustworthy sources of supply to the Erie Canal would be imperilled. Syracuse has brought engineers, experts, and State Engineers to prove that, Buffalo's claims were unfounded, and that paradoxical as it may appear, the tapping of Skaneateles Lake by Syracuse would improve its depth of water in that body of water. Paramount above all considerations arose the fact that the seventh city in the State was utterly destitute of an adequate water supply. It was not so much a question of preservation of the canals, but of hygiene for a prosperous and rapidly-growing city.

Col. Brown of New-York expressed his belief that the bill will not interfere with the canal. Any water was good enough for a canal, but a city like Syracuse wanted the best kind of water.

"The time has come," exclaimed Senator Erwin, "when the people of the State should have full and free use of fresh and pure water. A great city like Syracuse is entitled to this water."

Senator Fassett proved, from figures supplied by the State Engineer, that more water runs to waste daily from Skaneateles Lake than Syracuse would require. Messrs. McNaughton of Rochester and Saxton of Clyde, both of whom represent canal districts, supported Hendricks and the bill was passed and sent to the Assembly.

* *

Senator Hawkins was a grievously disappointed man to-day. But he had a partner in his misery, none other than Lunacy Commissioner Henry A. Reeves, who sat beside the lone mariner of Jamesport when the Senate passed the Stadler bill to prohibit net fishing in Jamaica Bay. Senator Hawkins protested in his simple manner against the passage. He protested against Stadler's action in going into his bailiwick.

"Mr. Stadler says he represents my constituents," exclaimed Hawkins. "I beg to differ with him in that statement. He does not. I represent the views or all the voters of my district. The Senator has no right to come into my district and misrepresent me."

He found a valuable ally in Senator Hunter of Aurora. "For years," exclaimed Hunter, "I have stood by the game fishermen; but when they come here and say that no one shall draw a net in the Atlantic Ocean, I think it is about time to drop them."

Senator Stadler said the purpose of the bill was simply to protect food fish. It was a notorious fact that tons of good fish were wasted and destroyed by the cussedness and recklessness of net fishermen. The bill passed—18 to 4—Erwin, Hawkins, Hunter, and McCarren in the negative.

* *

The general impression in Albany is that Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence is tampering with his reputation. He delivered an hour's speech yesterday, carefully prepared and type written, in favor of his bill to abolish capital punishment. The said speech has since been published in numerous newspapers and paid for at so much per line. Counting on the heels of the Court of Appeals's decision in the Kemmler case, and the manifestation of popular sentiment toward the abolishment of the death penalty, the Curtis bill carries with it a semblance of genuineness and sincerity which disappears upon close examination.

* *

Mr. Andrus called up in the Assembly this morning the bill of Senator Van Gorder of Wyoming, which is identical with the one introduced by himself, prohibiting police officials or Excise Commissioners or their subordinates from being interested in the manufacture or sale of liquors.

Mr. Blumenthal said he believed the bill to be wrong in principle, but that he would prefer to err, if err he must, on the side of safety, and he would therefore vote for its passage.

The bill passed by the vote of 91 to 1, Mr. Endres of Erie casting the only negative ballot. Mr. Sheehan did not vote at all.

* *

Mr. Bradford Rhodes of Westchester has put in a bill amendatory of the Gambling act. It applies provisions similar to those of the civil damage to the "pernicious practice" of gambling. Under it those dependent for support upon a person who gambles and loses his money have the right of action against the proprietor or keeper of the gambling house in which the money is lost.

* *

Mr. Rhodes has made an argument before the Committee on Codes on his bill to exempt editors, editorial writers, and reporters from jury duty. He pointed out the fact that the work of a newspaper man is of a kind which cannot be postponed, and from its nature cannot be delegated to others without serious inconveniences. A morning newspaper man must necessarily prolong his sleep far into the day, and to appear in court at 10 A. M., the usual hour at which jurors are required to be present, would entail a serious hardship on him.

In the case of a person employed on an afternoon paper 10 A. M. is the most important and pressing of all hours to him. In the large cities it often happens that the Commissioner of Jurors uses his power to annoy the press. He can keep men on the panels for days at will, and his critics are bound to be called upon. Newspaper men ought to be free to criticise an office so susceptible of great abuses.

A SIX-HOUR PERFORMANCE.

THE ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE BOSTON LODGE OF ELKS.

BOSTON, March 27.—The twelfth annual benefit in aid of the charity fund of Boston Lodge of the Order of Elks took place to-day in the Boston Theatre. All the seats had been sold in advance and the theatre was packed, hundreds standing at the doors of the auditorium trying to catch a glimpse of the stage. In order to find a place for all the attractions which the committee desired to include in the programme, the performance began at 11 o'clock and continued without interruption until the close, the entertainment being about six hours in duration.

The programme was of the usual order on such occasions, though especially strong in its varied attractions. George Thatcher appeared at a theatre in Philadelphia early last evening, took a train for Boston, arrived this morning, appeared at the Elks benefit, left Boston at noon, and will appear at Philadelphia this evening. Miss Amelia Glover and Messrs. Barrymore, Eyman, Reed, and Mullaly left New-York at midnight after performances in that city, took part in the benefit performance, left Boston this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and will appear at the New-York theatres this evening. The performance closed with a prize drill by boys from the High and Latin Schools.

HUDSON RIVER TENNIS PLAYERS.

The annual meeting of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association was held in Delmonico's last night. Delegates were present from the Powelton Club of Newburg, the New-Hamburg Club, the Marshmoor Club of Cold Spring, the Sing Sing Club, the Far-and-Near Club of Hastings, and the Yonkers Club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President—Dr. Lawrence Satterlee of the New-Hamburg Club; Vice President—Col. B. S. Gibson of the Sing Sing Club; Secretary and Treasurer—V. M. Etting of the Yonkers Club; Executive Committee—Thomas K. Fraser of the Far-and-Near Club and E. R. J. Mailler of the Powelton Club. It was decided to hold the annual handicap tournament of the association on the grounds of the Far-and-Near Club of Hastings on July 8 and succeeding days.

ONE POLITICIAN SUES ANOTHER.

Charles Ehrenberg, a Republican politician of the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, began a suit yesterday to recover $20,000 damages from Frederick Hauck, a Twenty-first Ward Republican, for libel. The trouble grew out of the Woodruff-Daggett fight last January when, several Republicans found their votes in great demand. Ehrenberg found in a local paper a letter signed by Hauck accusing him of selling his vote, and it is for the injuries inflicted by that publication that he brings the present suit.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

SETTLING WESTERN TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The committee of General Passenger Agents appointed to recommend a form of agreement for the reorganization of the Western States Association completed its work to-day and will submit its report to the general meeting to-morrow morning. It proposes the renewal of the old agreement, with a few alterations. There is to be no Executive Committee of General Managers, as formerly, and the Chairman's authority is to be almost absolute. The section which was inserted in the old agreement as a concession to the Wisconsin Central providing for a physical division of earnings, by means of excursions, was eliminated by the committee.

All points on which the members of the committee could not agree were passed over and left for the general meeting to settle. There will be a fight on the questions of commission paying and mileage, as some of the roads are wide apart on these questions. A large number of mileage tickets are on the market, and the Rock Island makes a feature of what is known as "editorial mileage." It is doubtful if the Burlington will subscribe to an agreement that does not provide for the redemption by the Rock Island of all this editorial mileage and a discontinuance of the practice of dealing in it.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—An important meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of forming an association which, it is designed, shall result in benefit to both the public and the railroads. The objects of the association are to secure harmony of action in the establishment of classification and rates on freight traffic, and uniformity in bills of lading, receipts, and business relations with patrons.

An organization was formed to be known as the Virginia Freight Traffic Association, and the following officers were elected to serve for the first year: President—E. D. Hotchkiss, Chesapeake and Ohio; Vice President—J. H. Drake, Richmond and Danville; Secretary—Howard Neagle, Chesapeake and Ohio, Richmond, Va., is the headquarters of the association, where meetings will be held except when by two-thirds vote it is decided to call meetings elsewhere. This would only occur during the hot months. A constitution was adopted, and the association may be considered as in working order. The next meeting will be held in this city May 8.

PROPERTY OWNERS ALARMED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—The property owners of the Fourteenth Ward of Newark are excited by fears that the Pennsylvania or the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company contemplate a seizure of some of the handsomest thoroughfares in that section of the city. For weeks rumors of coming invasion of the streets have prevailed, but nothing definite was made on both sides of some of the streets indicate a design on the part of the companies to cross the streets at grade. An act pending in the Legislature empowering railroad companies to cross streets at grade, where both sides are owned by the company, has attracted attention as the means by which the companies hope to gain authority for the threatened seizure.

The act has also aroused suspicion in Jersey City that it is designed to enable the New-Jersey Central to seize the State grant in the South Cove.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Executive Council of Iowa has completed the assessment of the State for purposes of taxation. They find a total railway mileage in the State of 8,259, indicating a loss during the year of 38 miles; total assessed valuation, $42,383,984, a reduction from last year of $717,593. There are some changes in the assessment mile, the most notable being that of the Union Pacific Dummy line, from $150,000 in 1889 to $5,000 in 1890. This heavy reduction is on account of the fact that the road has been built across the Missouri River from Council Bluffs to Omaha and has captured the passenger traffic between those two points.

Counsel for the New-York and New-England Railroad Company appeared yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to ask authority for the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company to complete and double track its line from Franklin, Mass., to Providence, R. I., and permission to issue $1,500,000 bonds to be guaranteed by the New-York and New-England. There was no remonstrance and the hearing was closed.

The statement of the business of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburg, and Erie for February, 1890, as compared with the same month in 1889, shows an increase in gross earnings of $429,935, an increase in expenses of $329,246, an increase in net earnings of $3,689. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the two months of 1890 show a surplus over all liabilities of $68,068, being a gain of $17,717.

A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Andrews yesterday restraining the Loan and Investment Company from selling $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Midland Railway of Indiana, held as collateral for a loan of $350,000 made last June. Payment has not been made on the notes given, but the company expects to be able to meet them.

In Richmond, Va., it is declared, on what is believed to be good authority, that the rumor that Gen. Mahone, Senator Cameron, and others have obtained control of the Norfolk and Western is without foundation.

The Iowa House has passed without opposition the bill to compel all railroads in the State to make joint through rates with their connections. The act also provides against discrimination in favor of cities.

At an informal meeting a majority of the Elizabeth (N. J.) City Council has agreed to approve the project of the Pennsylvania Road to elevate its tracks through that city.

REVIEWED BY GEN. SICKLES

THE NINTH REGIMENT DECORATING ITS OLD SOLDIERS.

It was 9:30 o'clock last night, an hour and a half after the appointed time, when the Ninth Regiment was formed in its armory for review by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, under whose command the organization served in the Army of the Potomac during the war of the rebellion. The long interval of waiting was made endurable by an impromptu band concert.

The exercises included a review of the regiment in line, the presentation of the Sickles memory not permitting of a passage in column of companies. In this ceremony Col. Seward's command showed to excellent advantage. Gen. Sickles presented decorations to fifty-six "honor men" of the regiment for long and faithful service. The recipients of this mark of distinction were as follows:

Service of twenty-five years and over, (gold medal with brilliants,) Private Joseph J. Tritteubach.

Service of twenty and not twenty-five years, (gold medal,) Sergt. E. W. Watkins, Private Noah D. Wood.

Service of fifteen and not twenty years, (silver medal,) Major Solomon E. Japha, Sergt. Major W. Van Vleck, Drum Major George W. Hill, First Sergts. Raymond Hague, Private Henry A. Fuess, W. H. Davis, H. T. C. Ellis, Thomas A. Sherry, Charles A. Winter, Musicians J. J. Morris, J. Dore, George E. Harrington, Francis G. Weed.

Service of ten and not fifteen years, (bronze medal,) Col. William Seward, Jr., Capts. W. Wolcott Marks and Washington Wildcocks, First Lieut. Charles K. Kohlberger, Second Lieuts. John Van Ness Ehrman, Quartermaster Sergt. Frank J. Higgins, Commissary Sergt. Philip E. Jeffreys, Color Sergt. Charles K. Kelley, First Sergts. Henry A. Harris, Charles Schmeisser, C. M. Hilbert, W. A. D. Holmes, and W. F. J. Higgins, Sergts. Frank H. Hoyt, Henry R. Burke, Edward Marckfeld, Joseph A. Le Maire, E. J. McWilliams, Harry Gilmore, Corpl. Gilbert R. Hetherington, Frederick Powers, Ithiel Stone, Privates Thomas Williams, Henry Sinff, Frederick Kramer, George H. Boell, Richard Weisse, Paul Wellum, F. T. Simmons, Musicians William Barry, E. Faron, John R. Berger, Henry C. Martine, William Nolte, Jacob Stern, Joseph T. Betts, W. Rame, J. H. Campbell.

A well-performed dress parade, under the limitations imposed by the armory accommodations, which precluded the customary sound off, was the closing military ceremony, an exhibition performance by the field music of the regiment, under Drum Major George W. Hill, leading up to the reception proper, which included dancing.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

SECRETARY NOBLE ENTERTAINS THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President and Mrs. Harrison were the guests of honor at a dinner given this evening by Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Noble. The hostess wore a Felix gown of white brocade, with draperies of embroidered silk muslin. Her sister, Miss Halsted, wore black velvet combined with pink satin. The other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Secretary Proctor, Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker, and Speaker and Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. Hearst, wife of the California Senator, received informally this afternoon, assisted by her guests, Miss Bowles of New-Jersey, Miss Hillyer of Colorado, and Miss Florence Bayard. Senator and Mrs. Hearst will soon leave for New-York for a short stay.

Engineer and Mrs. Menocal gave a handsome dinner this evening at which the floral decorations were of American Beauty roses and maidenshair ferns. The guests were the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, President Soto of Costa Rica and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Aragon, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mr. Oscar Menocal.

CONTESTING J. W. REEDY'S WILL.

CHICAGO, March 27.—J. W. Reedy, chief stockholder in the J. W. Reedy Elevator Company, died Oct. 10 last, leaving practically all of his three-hundred-thousand-dollar estate to his sister, Ellen T. Reedy, and his brother, William H. Reedy. Now comes his wife, Delia K. Reedy, and, in a bill filed in the Circuit Court, asks that the will be declared void; that the brother and sister be enjoined from disposing of any of the property which they have acquired under it, and that they be ordered to account for the same.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM EDWYN SHIPTON.

William Edwyn Shipton of London, who died at his home there on March 11, was for years actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of London. Mr. Shipton was an Englishman by birth, and in 1849 became a volunteer worker for the association five years after its organization. He continued in this work until 1851, attending to his own business at the same time. In 1851, however, he was elected Secretary of the association, which important position he held with great honor until his resignation in 1879 on account of ill health. During all these years he was something more than Secretary of the London association, for he was practically manager of the triennial conferences of all associations at European capitals, performing this work from 1855 until 1885.

Mr. Shipton was a man of imposing personality and a striking and eminently sensible speaker. He was universally regarded in the Young Men's Christian Association as an able leader of men, and was invaluable as an officer of the organization. He leaves a large family of several sons and daughters. He was sixty-five years old at the time of his death. The funeral took place at St. Mary's Church, Old Highgate.

EMIL VON DESTINON.

Emil von Destinon, for twenty-five years a well-known business man of this city, died early yesterday morning of a complication of diseases. He was a native of Germany, and about twenty-five years ago came to this city and established himself in the foreign exchange business. He formed extensive connections with cotton dealers and shippers in Southern cities and handled much of their foreign exchange for them. He was the head of the firm of Von Destinon & Knoblauch, whose offices are in the Cotton Exchange Building, and he was a member of the Cotton and Consolidated Stock Exchanges and of the New-York Club. He was graduated from one of the German universities and was a highly-educated man. He leaves a widow and two young daughters in comfortable circumstances. His health had been poor for several years. The funeral services will be held to-merrow at 1:30 P. M. in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, on Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue.

JAMES RENWICK GIBSON.

James Renwick Gibson, who was born on Vesey-street in this city, in May, 1791, died on Wednesday night at Montrose-on-the-Hudson. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a merchant in this city for nearly half a century. He married in 1817 Catherine Van Kewren, who died in 1876. They had thirteen children, of whom ten survive. Mr. Gibson was one of the earliest supporters of the abolition movement and a member of the Republican Party from its formation. He was one of the original stockholders in the *Journal of Commerce* and the New-York *Observer*. He retired from business in 1858, and has since lived at Montrose. For many years he was an Elder in the Mercer-Street Presbyterian Church, Superintendent of a mission school in Fifth-street, and an active member of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. Horace Brooks, United States Army, retired, died on Wednesday at Detroit. The military career of the dead officer had been a long and meritorious one. He began it as a cadet from Massachusetts to West Point in July, 1831, obtaining a second Lieutenancy in the Second Artillery four years later. He got his First Lieutenancy in 1837 and his Captaincy on June 18, 1846. On Aug. 20, 1847, he was brevetted a Major for gallantry in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He took part in the battle of Molino del Rey a month later and won the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. In April, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Second Artillery, becoming a Lieutenant Colonel in October of the same year. In 1863 he won his full Colonelcy, and on March 18, 1865, for his services during the rebellion, Col. Brooks was brevetted a Brigadier General. On Jan. 10, 1877, as he was over sixty-two years old, Gen. Brooks was placed upon the retired list. The forty-six years of continuous service he had seen in the United States Army embraced the seminole, the Mexican, and the civil war.

Robert W. Longwill, a young member of the Produce Exchange, died on Wednesday at his residence, Fanwood, N. J., of consumption. He was connected with the firm of Osborne Brothers, exporters. He was thirty years old, and joined the Exchange in 1881. The funeral will take place at Fanwood to-day.

Hugh Davidson, a prominent brickmaker of New-Windsor, N. Y., died at his home yesterday after a brief illness, aged fifty-eight years. He was recently elected Highway Commissioner of New-Windsor. Deceased was one of the most corpulent persons residing in New-Windsor, weighing 350 pounds.

Charles B. Halstead, one of the best Bible students in Newburg, N. Y., died at his home yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. He was at one time Principal of the public school in Newburg, but resigned it at the time of the war to accept the office of Deputy Provost Marshal.

Henry W. Hersey, for twenty-two years City Treasurer of Portland, Me., died yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He was chief clerk in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway Company's office for twenty years previous to 1868.

Dr. William H. Triplett, a prominent physician and surgeon, died at Woodstock, Va., yesterday at the age of fifty-three years. For a time he resided in Washington, D. C., and London, England.

TOO POOR TO MARRY.

CHARLES KOLLE GOES TO CENTRAL PARK AND KILLS HIMSELF.

Park Policeman Fitzpatrick, while on duty near the Ramble in Central Park at about 6 o'clock last evening, heard a pistol shot and, going in the direction of the sound, discovered a man lying dead on a bench. He had shot himself through the head with a revolver, which was lying on the ground beside him. The body was taken to the arsenal, and from papers in the possession of the dead man he was identified as Charles C. Kolle, a seafaring man, who had been an inmate of the New Sailors' Home, kept by Edward Rode, at 338 Pearl-street. He was about forty-five years old, and his sister is a cook in the family of W. W. Astor.

Among the papers found in Kolle's pockets was a long letter addressed to Miss Ettie Gilbert, a waitress employed in Rode's boarding house, which told the story of the suicide. Two years ago he fell in love with Ettie and had loved her ardently ever since. His love was returned, but he was restrained from marrying her because of his poverty. This seemed to prey upon his mind. He had been ashore for several months without being able to find employment. Recently he had been promoted a berth as first mate on the bark Henry L. Grey, but when he went to see Capt. Carter about it a day or two ago he found that the place had been given to one "Will" Hayes. This rendered him desperate, and yesterday he went to the vessel armed with a revolver with the avowed intention of killing Capt. Carter and Hayes, but after talking to them a while he changed his mind and apparently determined to kill himself.

AIDING THE DIET KITCHEN.

The New-York Diet Kitchen managers had reason to congratulate themselves last night upon the very large and fashionable audience which assembled in aid of the kitchen in Chickering Hall. The concert was one of exceptional excellence. It began with Buck's "Hark, the Trumpet Calleth," by the Mendelssohn Glee Club Quartet; then Miss Lucile du Pre played Vieuxtemps's "Ballade and Polonaise" and works of Renard and Wieniawski as violin solos; Francis Fischer Powers sang von Helmuth's "My Bride" and Gerrit Smith's "Slumber Song," while Miss Emily Winant gave an aria of Saint-Saëns, and W. H. Rieger sang a recitative and aria from Bruch's "Hezinella" and "Immer leider" by Raff.

The singing of the "Shadow Song," from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," by Mlle. Clementina de Vere was enthusiastically applauded, and so were three German songs, sung by Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton. A trio sang by Miss Winant, Mrs. C. M. Raymond, (Anne Louise Cary,) and Mr. Powers, the selection being Stevenson's "The Faded Wreath," was warmly received. Each of the twelve numbers on the programme was encored.

The Pope Favors
Convalescents
from the Influenza
with exemption
from Lenten
rules (1890).
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Restores
Strength and Vigor.
Take it
now,
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.



Wolff's ACME Blacking
IS A GREAT LABOR SAVER.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF.
USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Can be washed like Oil Cloth.

Ask in Drug, Paint and Housefurnishing Stores for
PIK-RON
They are cheap! They are quick! TRY IT!
WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BARNS COACH AND
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Varnish at the same time.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY.
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered his budget speech in the House of Commons to-day. It was the busiest day for every one since the session commenced. The telegraph wires were all seized by the Government so as to prevent any inkling of the tariff changes getting abroad until all the customs posts had been notified. To-night this had been eased off, and the wires are free.

The tariff changes are radical, and, in the main, can be regarded as hostile to the United States. The Minister of Finance reviewed at length the condition of trade in Canada during the past year. He said that the outlook, on the whole, was very favorable.

He referred to the proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific steamship services. He said that no contract had yet been awarded, owing to the increase in the price of shipbuilding and the increase in the price of freights. He stated that the estimated reserve for the current year would be $39,200,000, and expenditure, $36,700,000, which would give a probable surplus of $2,500,000.

With regard to protection, he said that the protective tariff was the only one which would benefit Canada at the present day. It was this protective tariff which brought victory to the Republican Party at the last election in the United States.

The tariff resolutions embrace interpretation clauses and cancel all orders in Council which constitute decisions on tariff matters. Scores of articles, including raw materials which are not produced in Canada, are allowed in free of duty, but the tendency is toward increased protection.

The chief tariff changes are as follows: Fancy boxes, 30 to 35 per cent.; paints, duties increased considerably; window glass, free; ornamental glass, reduced from 35 to 25 per cent.; gloves and mitts, increased 30 to 35 per cent.; wall papers and hangings, general reduction; dry plates, 15 to 9 cents; stereotype plates, duty to be collected by square inch instead of by weight; brass and iron bedsteads, 20 per cent. free, now 15 per cent.; covered wire, 25 to 35 per cent.; wool, increased from 7½ to 10 cents per pound.

Duties on spirits and alcohol are increased and rearranged. Straw and woolen hats are increased to 5 per cent.; fur felt hats, an increase of 15 per cent. per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, formerly it was 25 per cent.; flour, duty increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per barrel; cheese and butter increased and rearranged; pork and mess pork, 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound; salt and coal remain from 2 and 2 cents to a uniform duty of 3 cents; prepared meats from 2 to 3 cents per pound; lard from 2 to 3 cents per pound; untried lard, 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound; live hogs and sheep, 20 to 30 per cent. ad valorem; corn used for human food, a rebate of 90 per cent. of the original duty paid; molasses reduced uniformly one-half, with testing regulations as well.

Fruits, plants, and shrubs, formerly free, will be charged duty collected under the old tariff of five years ago; berries, duty increased from 3 to

THEIR TRADE THREATENED

CROCKERY DEALERS OBJECT TO INCREASED DUTIES.

INJUSTICE IN PROPOSED TARIFF LEGISLATION—A MEETING OF INTERESTED FIRMS OUTLINES A PROGRAMME.

Among the commercial interests against which the new tariff schedule has been directed are the trades in china, earthenware, and glassware. Representatives of these trades, moved by the common impulse of self-preservation, suggested a meeting for the purpose of expressing their feelings and convictions about the proposed hostile legislation, and that meeting was held yesterday at 61 Park-place.

The following firms, among others, were represented: L. Straus & Sons, Hinrichs & Co., William Foerster & Co., A. de Riesthal & Co., Vawo & Dotter, George F. Bassett & Co., L. D. Hatton & Co., H. B. Schneider, H. A. Almy & Co., O. A. Gager & Co., Burgess & Goddard, the Faience Manufacturing Company, Theodore Pabst & Co., Cox, Parish & Unger, J. Vorsleang's Sons, Davison & Pitcairn, and F. W. Buuing & Co. Several other firms sent letters stating that their sympathies were with the movement, and that they would be represented at future meetings.

Isidor Straus was elected Chairman of the meeting and D. Felter acted as Secretary. Mr. Straus said the object of the meeting was thoroughly understood, that the general impulse of protection of their business interests, which were seriously threatened by the proposed amendments to the tariff schedule, had driven them to concert of action in their defense, which should be of a nature to show to the people at large the injustice of the proposed act. It was suggested by one of the gentlemen that their action should take the form of a strong protest in which not only the trades represented in the meeting, but those industries which are dependent upon the commerce of the country, should join.

Moritz Kirschberger, said that a mere protest, which would show that the import trade would be nearly, if not quite, destroyed by the proposed changes, would only show that the tariff tinkerers how successfully they had done their intended work. What was necessary was to show the people how the proposed schedule militated against the poor man while it favored the wealthy; how it made the tariff almost prohibitory on articles of general necessity, while luxuries were made available under a far less rigorous rate of duty. The bill as framed would seriously cripple the commerce of the country in china, earthenware, and glassware, and would injure not only the trade directly involved, but the railroad, steamship, lighterage, cartage, and other industries also.

By the McKinley Administrative bill the average cost of crockery and glassware would be increased by from 15 to 50 per cent, and now the Tariff bill proposed to make a further increase of from 50 to 900 per cent. in the rates of duty on articles of the trade. Mr. Kirschberger said he had prepared a table showing how the bill would affect his own particular branch of the trade—lighting glassware. Common lamp chimneys would be required to pay an increase of 900 per cent. in duties, while fancy crystal chimneys were increased 150 per cent. by the bill. On student lamps shades, an article in almost universal use, the duty was increased from $1 17 to $5 05 on a case, and on decorated, etched, and colored shades, which were comparatively articles of luxury, the increase was from $5 55 per case to $13 25.

Inquiry made of the representatives of other branches showed that similar tables had been drawn upon, but were not compiated, and since this kind of information was most to be desired, because it would place plainly before the lawmakers and the public the contemplated enormities of the bill, it was resolved to appoint a committee to draft such tabulated statements, together with suitable resolutions, to be presented at a meeting to be held next Monday. It was also resolved to confine the action of the General Committee to the propositions contained in the Tariff bill, leaving the Administrative bill altogether out of consideration for the present.

The committee, as appointed by Chairman Straus, is as follows: Frank Abbott and Louis Hinrichs of the china ware trade, Edward Anderson and Reed wood Wright of Philadelphia of the earthenware trade, Theodore Pabst and Alexander Klingenberg of the table glassware trade, A. de Riesthal and Gustav Otto of the fancy and colored glassware trade, B. B. Schneider and Moritz Kirschberger of the lighting glassware trade, and Edwin Haviland and Isidor Straus of the trade at large. This committee will present the objections to the bill in statistical form, with resolutions embodying the sentiments of the trade at large toward the Tariff bill, and, after action by the Committee at Large, will proceed to Washington to lay the case before the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

FATHER EARLEY UPHELD.

VICAR GENERAL PRESTON SAYS HUGHES WAS A TRESPASSER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 27.—A committee from St. Mary's Church was sent to New-York yesterday, accompanied by Father Earley, who had the trouble with George Hughes. The committee had an interview with Vicar General Preston.

He said to them: "You may tell the people of Poughkeepsie that we have not the slightest notion of recognizing Mr. Hughes as against Father Earley. Mr. Hughes left his documents here, but I did not see him. It seems to me that he was a trespasser in this case and should have been handed over to the police when he went to church with a camp stool and some drivers. Father Earley seems, very naturally, to have lost his temper with him, which is, of course, to be regretted. We have no time here to devote any attention to disturbers, so that you need have no fear that any harm will come to your pastor through the authorities of the Church in this case."

It is believed that Mr. Hughes's suit against Father Earley will be abandoned.

TESTING DYNAMITE GUNS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Secretary of the Navy has approved the report of the board of officers appointed to witness the tests of the pneumatic dynamite guns of the cruiser Vesuvius. The report shows that three shots were fired from each of the three guns, the charge being about 204 pounds of gun cotton, which, together with the structure of the shell and fuses and packing, made the weight of the shot from 505 to 510½ pounds. The guns were elevated at an angle of eighteen degrees. Each flight was steady, the distances varying from 2,116 to 2,333 yards.

The report concludes: "The record shows that a shell containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosive was fired to at least one mile by each of the dynamite guns constituting the vessel's armament. The ranges attained were considerably over the mile, being, respectively, 2,116, 2,233, and 2,283 yards, since the first sentence of this quotation contains the text of the contract, it will be seen that the vessel has been proved to be equal to the firing tests and therefore is acceptable on that ground. There still remains to be made a test of the horse power of the engines, and arrangements for it are now being made.

MILKMEN GETTING READY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 27.—The work of filling icehouses ceased last Saturday throughout the great milk-producing region west of the Hudson River, and the creamery men and dairymen generally can now gauge their resources for shipping milk and cream to the New-York market during the Summer season.

Most of the creameries and condenseries, together with the larger number of the individual shippers, find themselves fairly supplied with ice for the coming warm season at figures of contracts ranging from $1 to $1 50 a ton. The average cost this year may be fairly estimated at $2 50 a ton for a supply that in ordinary seasons would cost less than $1 a ton.

With ice costing $2 50 a ton there will be no new creameries or condenseries built this year; in fact, several enterprises of this kind that had been under way have already been abandoned. Another effect will be the limiting and checking the milk shipments of the region to a degree that will keep the New-York market supply short and stiffen prices.

THE ARAMINGO MILLS CLOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The Aramingo Mills Company, whose establishment is situated at Unity and Leiper streets, Frankford, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to John D. Blythe of New-York. The deed was recorded Tuesday. It is said that the liabilities of the Aramingo Mills Company will reach $25,000.

The failure was brought about by the collapse of the dry goods house of Ross, Campbell & Co. in New-York on Monday and the still earlier suppression of Joseph P. Murphy & Co. The Aramingo Mills employed about sixty damask and gingham weavers.

SENTENCED FOR THIRTY YEARS.

HAVERHILL, N. H., March 27.—Sylvanus W. Ball of Dorchester, who has been confined in the jail here awaiting trial on the charge of murdering an infant found in the woods at Compton last Summer, pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree yesterday, and was sentenced to thirty years' hard labor in State prison.

ARBITERS CANNOT AGREE.

NEW-JERSEY'S CLAIM AGAINST THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—F. W. Stevens, a New-York lawyer whom the State selected as the arbitrator in its behalf in the Morris and Essex back tax suit, reported to Gov. Abbett Wednesday evening that he had been unable to agree with ex-Judge John F. Dillen, the railroad company's arbitrator, as to the amount of the award to which the State is entitled. The arbitrators were appointed three or four years ago as the result of a special message sent to the Legislature by Gov. Abbett, in which he alleged that there were reasons to believe that the railroad company had, by hiding its taxable items in non-taxable accounts, cheated the State during twenty years out of large sums of money.

An investigation was set on foot and the State officials found reason to believe that, with interest, the State had a just claim of about $1,100,000 against the railroad company. Threats were made to take steps to confiscate the property of the company under a limitation in the company's charter, and as a result of it arbitration was proposed. The State wanted three arbitrators, but the company persuaded the Legislature that two would answer, and Stevens and Dillon were named.

The arbitrators have had the case under consideration for about two years. Nearly three thousand pages of testimony have been taken, and probably $100,000 has been spent for counsel fees, stenographers, and witnesses and expert allowances. The announcement made by Stevens to Gov. Abbett shows that this time and labor and money have been expended for nothing, and that the State is just as far away from her own as she was when Gov. Abbett called attention to the matter. Mr. Stevens says that he could not convince himself that the State should have less than $300,000. Ex-Judge Dillen, the railroad arbitrator, would not be persuaded that more than $137,000 should be allowed. The difference is so wide, and said to be on such radical points, that there is no hope of the arbitrators agreeing. Suspicion is general that the railroad company's insisting that there should be only two arbitrators was prompted by the design to secure a disagreement and thus defer the settlement of the State's claim.

Gov. Abbett says that he will give the arbitrators the rest of the week to reach an agreement. If they do not do so, he will send a special message to the Legislature Monday night suggesting the steps the State should take. These will probably take the form of a suit to recover the amount due in the courts of the State and also of a proceeding on behalf of the State to take possession of the road, under its charter, at cost. The Governor seems to be very much in earnest, and says that, if the Legislature does not dispose of the matter before the close of the session, he will call the House together again in extra session.

A pending bill names the State Tax Assessors as Railroad Commissioners and adds $1,000 a year additional to their income.

THE HAMBURG ACCIDENT.

CONDUCTOR HOUGHTALING AND ENGINEER MOONEY CULPABLE.

ALBANY, March 27.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, consisting of William E. Rogers, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., and Michael Rickard, who have been investigating the accident on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, by which six lives were lost on March 6, have submitted their report to the Legislature.

After reciting the circumstances of the calamity the commission finds Conductor Houghtaling recklessly culpable for leaving Dunkirk without seeing that the air hose had been replaced on the rear cars and that the safety chains had been securely fastened, and for not notifying the sleeping-car conductor and the other employes of those deficiencies so that they might be on the lookout.

Engineer Mooney is charged with bad judgment in leaving the station after being told by the conductor that there were no air brakes on the five rear cars. The board finds the coupler that gave way at Dunkirk and Hamburg to have been defective in its construction, and it deprecates their further use. In conclusion the report says:

"Great complaint has been made on account of the officials of this railroad and of other railroad companies, in accidents, refusing all information to the press. The board recognizes the reasons for this indisposition of a railroad company to have the facts and circumstances in detail of an accident hurriedly given to the press by newspaper reporters before time has been had to carefully investigate, for the reason that mistakes are apt to be made, to the great prejudice of the rights of the company. On the other hand, however, the board deems that a brief statement of the salient facts of the accident, giving the names and the number of the killed and injured could, with propriety, and should, be given by the railroad companies."

A COLUMBIA CLUBHOUSE.

PLAN FOR A WELL-EQUIPPED GYMNASIUM FOR THE COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The *Columbia Spectator*, published by the students of Columbia College, reveals a plan for building a gymnasium for Columbia men contemplated by a Gymnasium Committee made up of Prof. Van Amringe, F. A. Schermerhorn, Prof. Goodwin, Prof. Ricketts, Prof. Rees, Nicholas Fish, G. G. De Witt, Jr., and W. F. Morgan.

It is proposed to build within a few blocks of the college a large athletic building, one of the features of which will be a thoroughly-equipped gymnasium. There will also be tennis courts, swimming baths, bowling alleys, billiard room, reading rooms, restaurant, and lunch counter, making practically a clubhouse on the plan of the homes of the Manhatian and New-York Athletic Clubs. This idea of a club is intended to be carried out by admitting men outside the college to join the club, being entitled to the privileges of the clubhouse, but not being allowed a voice in its management. It is thought that a membership can be secured which will enable the club to raise money on bonds and mortgages in a similar manner as money has been raised by athletic clubs.

The students are evidently greatly pleased with the plan, and hope it will be carried out.

A TRAMP PRINTER'S STORY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—August Hornff, a German tramp printer, aroused the railroad people at the Clinton-street station early Tuesday morning, telling them that a man had been drowned in the Assanpink Creek, which runs under the railroad a few yards below. A search was made at once, but no traces of the body were found. The man was taken into custody and made the following statement:

"George Koenig, a German, whom I met at the rooms of the German Aid Society in Philadelphia, and myself started for New-York City last night, working our way on a freight train. On the way we decided to get off at Trenton and try and find work, but we did not know we had reached here until after the train started on again. I then jumped off and called for him to follow, but by that time the car had reached the trestle bridge, and when he jumped he went into the water. I heard him call twice, but could not see him in the dark."

The police, seeing no motive to prompt such a statement, believe it is true, and say the body was probably washed into the Delaware before daylight, as the creek is high and running rapidly. Hornff was detained for further examination.

FIVE YEARS FOR MR. DAVIS.

ROCHESTER'S DEFAULTING CITY TREASURER PLEADS GUILTY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—John A. Davis, the defaulting City Treasurer of Rochester, who embezzled $60,000 of the city's money, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny in the first degree this morning.

When called upon to plead Mr. Davis addressed the court, acknowledging his crime and stating that the punishment could not be as great as the disgrace and mortification of the crime was to him at that moment. He had been offered inducements to go to a foreign country, but he thought the right course to pursue was to remain here and abide the result.

Judge Adams, in pronouncing sentence, pointed out the enormity of the prisoner's crime, but said the course he had pursued in pleading guilty and the tone of his remarks showed that there was still manliness left in his character. The court's conclusion said:

"Out of regard for what I think are the wishes of the community, and above all other things, out of regard to your wife and child, the court has resolved to impose on you a lighter punishment than it otherwise would feel justified in doing. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison at Auburn for a term of five years."

When the Judge referred to Davis's wife and child the prisoner burst into tears.

A CARNIVAL FOR OGDEN.

TO OPEN WITH ROYAL CEREMONIES ON JULY 1.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 27.—The Royal Host, the alias of the New-Orleans Mardi Gras Association, to-day made public a royal edict establishing a separate dependency to be known as the Kingdom of the West, with capital city at Ogden, Utah, to be ruled by Rex II. The time fixed for his accession to his Western throne is July 1, the carnival to last from then to July 5.

The programme being arranged includes a tournament and military encampment in addition to the regular carnival Rex and Queen, with the royal court of New-Orleans, will arrive in Ogden July 1, the opening day of the carnival week.

Albert Baldwin, President of the New-Orleans National Bank, is the President of the Royal Host. The maids of honor to be attached to the royal household are to be selected from the most beautiful women in the United States, and will open the grand mask ball on the big night of the carnival week.

The tournament ball and military ball will also occur during the carnival week, and will take place in the carnival palace. Plans for this building are now leaving here for Ogden. It will accommodate 1,000 couples and seat 10,000 people.

NEGOTIATING FOR CASTLE GARDEN.

John B. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration, sent the following letter to the State Board of Emigration yesterday, and also forwarded a copy of it to Mayor Grant for presentation to the Sinking Fund Commissioners:

"As it may become wise to consider the occupancy of Castle Garden pending the final decision upon a permanent location for an immigrant station, I beg to ask whether you will execute a lease such as lies within your power to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for an unlimited period, with a notice of ninety days for termination by either side, and upon what terms you will execute such a lease."

The Sinking Fund Commission will meet in the Mayor's office next Wednesday, when the matter will be taken up. The consent of the commission must be obtained before the Garden can be leased, and it can be leased only to the State Board of Emigration.

A CHANCE TO HANDLE "SCARCE GOODS."

Superintendent Murray has received through the mails recently copies of a new "green goods" circular, which has no doubt been extensively circulated through the country. It reads as follows:

GREENBACKS.

Do you want to make Hundreds of Dollars easily on the *quiet?* I want confidential agents to handle "scarce goods." A quick and sure fortune *guaranteed* to all who can keep a secret and follow printed instructions. "*nuf-ced.*" Give age and occupation. Sample with particulars and price list free. If you are shrewd and your heart is in the right place you may hear of something to your advantage by filling out the blank below (with pen and ink) and returning this sheet in the inclosed envelope.

The envelope inclosed was addressed to "Mr. George E. Martin, P. O. Box 241, Hoboken, N. J."

The Hoboken authorities have been informed.

GOV. BOIES SENDS REGRETS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 27.—Gov. Boies has received an invitation from Gov. David B. Hill of New-York to attend the reception to be given by him to the members of the Legislature of that State on the evening of the 9th prox. Gov. Hill tenders to the Executive of Iowa the hospitality of the Executive Mansion at Albany during his stay in that city, and says that he desires to present him to the large number of prominent Democrats who are expected to be present. Gov. Boies replied that he regretted his inability to leave Des Moines at the time designated for the reception, but assured Mr. Hill that he was anxious to form his acquaintance and would improve the first opportunity to meet him.

JOHN GUY VASSAR'S WILL.

AMOUNT OF HIS BEQUESTS TO POUGHKEEPSIE INSTITUTIONS.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, March 27.

The Hon. Daniel W. Guernsey, who was appointed by the Surrogate to appraise the gifts, bequests, legacies, &c., under the will of John Guy Vassar, deceased, and also to inquire into the liability to or exemption from the collateral inheritance tax to and of Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Vassar Brothers Hospital, Vassar College, and John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum, has filed his report. It is a very interesting document, as it gives the first official statement that has been made public of the amount of the estate and the sums that will be realized by the three residuary legatees.

Judge Guernsey first decides that the appraisal, for purposes of the collateral inheritance tax, should be the fair market value at the time of the death of the decedent.

Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men does not share in the residuary estate and the appraisal is simple. The will gives to it five distinct legacies, amounting in all to $70,000, from which are to be deducted certain annuities, the value of which is fixed at $19,439 41, leaving a net balance of $50,560 59.

Vassar Brothers Hospital by the will is given $242,000, from which an annuity whose present value is $9,635 is to be deducted, leaving $232,365, to which is to be added one-third of the residue of the estate.

John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum by the will is given $181,000, to which one-third of the residue is to be added.

Vassar College is given by the will $130,000 and certain articles of nominal value, appraised at $10, making $130,010, to which one-third of the residue is to be added.

It remains to ascertain the residue. The inventory was delayed till March 1, 1889, at which time the value was estimated at $2,135,315 87. From this should be deducted $9,118 90 legacies and dividends due and collected after the death of the testator, and there should be added $17,950 95 for sums disbursed, &c., making the estate at time of testator's death $2,144,647 92.

Annuities paid	$3,300 00
Claims bad debts	41,173 09
Expenses, including taxes	24,777
General legacies paid	54,900 00
General legacies to be paid	612,500 00
Specific legacies	150 00
Executors commissions (estimated)	65,000 00
Legal expenses up to final settlement of estate (estimated)	30,000 00
Making	$859,127 77

Deducting this from the total value leaves $1,285,520 15 as the appraised value of the residue, one-third part being $428,506 05.

The total appraised value of the gifts, legacies, bequests, and estates to each of the corporations or institutions named in this proceeding and pertinent thereto is as follows:

Home for Aged Men	$50,560 59
Orphan Asylum	609,506 05
Hospital	660,871 05
Vassar College	658,516 05

The above are the sums upon which the collateral inheritance tax would be collectible if the corporations or institutions named were liable thereto.

Judge Guernsey than takes up the question of liability, and concludes that the Home for Aged Men is exempt from taxation because it is legally a "poorhouse" or "almshouse," and as incorporated its object is purely charitable. The John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum is also exempt for the same reason. Vassar Brothers Hospital is expressly exempted in its charter. Vassar College is also exempt by an amendment to its charter from taxation upon real and personal property "to the extent it is by its act of incorporation authorized to hold the same." The act of incorporation provides that it may hold property the yearly income or revenue of which shall not exceed $40,000." The Supreme Court, in construing the will, decides that this does not apply to the college buildings and grounds, which yield no income, nor to the property held in special trusts, but only relates to and limits the amount of property it could hold as absolute and unconditional owner. The bequests under the will of John Guy Vassar form the only income-producing property coming within this limit, and as the net income from it will be less than the limitation it is all exempt from taxation.

Judge Guernsey therefore concludes as to all these institutions that their property is exempt, and hence none of the gifts, legacies, and bequests to them are subject to the collateral inheritance tax.

FIVE YEARS FOR MR. DAVIS.

ROCHESTER'S DEFAULTING CITY TREASURER PLEADS GUILTY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—John A. Davis, the defaulting City Treasurer of Rochester, who embezzled $60,000 of the city's money, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny in the first degree this morning.

When called upon to plead Mr. Davis addressed the court, acknowledging his crime and stating that the punishment could not be as great as the disgrace and mortification of the crime was to him at that moment. He had been offered inducements to go to a foreign country, but he thought the right course to pursue was to remain here and abide the result.

Judge Adams, in pronouncing sentence, pointed out the enormity of the prisoner's crime, but said the course he had pursued in pleading guilty and the tone of his remarks showed that there was still manliness left in his character. The court's conclusion said:

"Out of regard for what I think are the wishes of the community, and above all other things, out of regard to your wife and child, the court has resolved to impose on you a lighter punishment than it otherwise would feel justified in doing. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison at Auburn for a term of five years."

When the Judge referred to Davis's wife and child the prisoner burst into tears.

A CARNIVAL FOR OGDEN.

TO OPEN WITH ROYAL CEREMONIES ON JULY 1.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 27.—The Royal Host, the alias of the New-Orleans Mardi Gras Association, to-day made public a royal edict establishing a separate dependency to be known as the Kingdom of the West, with capital city at Ogden, Utah, to be ruled by Rex II. The time fixed for his accession to his Western throne is July 1, the carnival to last from then to July 5.

The programme being arranged includes a tournament and military encampment in addition to the regular carnival Rex and Queen, with the royal court of New-Orleans, will arrive in Ogden July 1, the opening day of the carnival week.

Albert Baldwin, President of the New-Orleans National Bank, is the President of the Royal Host. The maids of honor to be attached to the royal household are to be selected from the most beautiful women in the United States, and will open the grand mask ball on the big night of the carnival week.

The tournament ball and military ball will also occur during the carnival week, and will take place in the carnival palace. Plans for this building are now leaving here for Ogden. It will accommodate 1,000 couples and seat 10,000 people.

NEGOTIATING FOR CASTLE GARDEN.

John B. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration, sent the following letter to the State Board of Emigration yesterday, and also forwarded a copy of it to Mayor Grant for presentation to the Sinking Fund Commissioners:

"As it may become wise to consider the occupancy of Castle Garden pending the final decision upon a permanent location for an immigrant station, I beg to ask whether you will execute a lease such as lies within your power to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for an unlimited period, with a notice of ninety days for termination by either side, and upon what terms you will execute such a lease."

The Sinking Fund Commission will meet in the Mayor's office next Wednesday, when the matter will be taken up. The consent of the commission must be obtained before the Garden can be leased, and it can be leased only to the State Board of Emigration.

A CHANCE TO HANDLE "SCARCE GOODS."

Superintendent Murray has received through the mails recently copies of a new "green goods" circular, which has no doubt been extensively circulated through the country. It reads as follows:

GREENBACKS.

Do you want to make Hundreds of Dollars easily on the *quiet?* I want confidential agents to handle "scarce goods." A quick and sure fortune *guaranteed* to all who can keep a secret and follow printed instructions. "*nuf-ced.*" Give age and occupation. Sample with particulars and price list free. If you are shrewd and your heart is in the right place you may hear of something to your advantage by filling out the blank below (with pen and ink) and returning this sheet in the inclosed envelope.

The envelope inclosed was addressed to "Mr. George E. Martin, P. O. Box 241, Hoboken, N. J."

The Hoboken authorities have been informed.

GOV. BOIES SENDS REGRETS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 27.—Gov. Boies has received an invitation from Gov. David B. Hill of New-York to attend the reception to be given by him to the members of the Legislature of that State on the evening of the 9th prox. Gov. Hill tenders to the Executive of Iowa the hospitality of the Executive Mansion at Albany during his stay in that city, and says that he desires to present him to the large number of prominent Democrats who are expected to be present. Gov. Boies replied that he regretted his inability to leave Des Moines at the time designated for the reception, but assured Mr. Hill that he was anxious to form his acquaintance and would improve the first opportunity to meet him.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.15	Mount Diablo	2.80
Best & Belcher	2.80	Ophir	4.40
Bodie Consol	.55	Potosi	4.85
Choller	1.70	Savage	1.85
Con. Cal. & Va	2.40	Sierra Nevada	2.85
Crown Point	2.05	Union Consol	2.80
Gould & Curry	1.85	Utah	.50
Hale & Norcross	2.60	Yellow Jacket	2.80
Mexican	2.80	Commonwealth	1.60
Mono	.35	Nevada Queen	.60

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Williams Alumni Association of the city of New-York held a social meeting last night in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick. Among those present were President H. H. Anderson, Vice President F. L. Stetson, Prof. L. C. Mygatt, John C. Goodridge, Jr., J. E. Simmons, L. V. Davison, F. F. Thompson, A. V. W. Van Vechten, H. Gratz, D. D. Field, Dr. A. V. Hutchins of Brooklyn, L. H. Anderson, and Edwin Steart. Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, was present and gave a number of his characteristic sketches.

The trial of Fannie Aymer Mathews's suit for damages from Daniel Frohman, Henry C. De Mille, and David Belasco for the alleged infringement of her play, "Washington Life," by the play of "The Wife," was finished before Judge Beach in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, and decision was reserved. De Mille and Belasco both declared again that they had not drawn any inspiration from "Washington Life" for the construction of "The Wife."

"C. C."—There are now being used four cables by the Anglo-American Company, two by the Commercial Company, two by the Western Union Company, one by the Direct Company, and one by the French Company. Three others are at the bottom of the ocean abandoned. They are the first three laid—one in 1858, one in 1865, and one in 1866. For statistics regarding the messages transmitted you will have to apply to the several companies.

The steamship City of Peking, with China and Japan mails, arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday. She took up the Hong-Kong mails on Feb. 26, the shanghai on Feb. 28, and the Yokohama on March 8; they will reach New-York on next Monday morning. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 7 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, and will be taken by the City of Peking from San Francisco on April 3.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church, at Second-avenue and Seventy-second-street, will preach on very Sunday morning in the church specially-prepared evangelistic sermons. At the evening services the Rev. Drs. Francis Brown, F. H. Marling, H. B. Chapin, and Charles S. Robinson will assist the Rev. Dr. Wylie.

The lady managers of the Free and Unsectarian Peabody Home for Very Old Women will hold an apron sale on Easter Monday, afternoon and evening, April 7, in the Church of the Holy Trinity's chapel, 46 East Forty-third-street, between 2 and 5 and 8 and 10 o'clock. Many leading society ladies are helping this worthy charity.

Marshall P. Wilder, assisted by the Park Sisters' Instrumental Quartet of Boston and Miss Viola Ramsdell, will give an entertainment for the benefit of the American Temperance Union at the Union Tabernacle Church on Thirty-fifth-street, west of Broadway, next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Cotton Exchange voted yesterday, by 93 to 22, to close on Good Friday. The Coffee Exchange will vote on the matter to-day. At the Consolidated Exchange the proposition to close has been left to the Board of Managers. They will announce their decision next Monday or Tuesday.

Encouraged by the great meeting of men in Association Hall last Sunday afternoon, Mr. D. L. Moody has consented to hold meetings for young men only in the same place, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, Sunday afternoon at 3:15, and Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The fifth anniversary of the Twenty-third-Street branch of the White Cross Army will be celebrated to-night at Association Hall. The Rev. A. F. Schauffler will deliver an illustrated stereopticon lecture entitled "The Other Side of Life in New-York."

Under the auspices of the Kennicott Club, Mr. William Freeland will give an illustrated lecture on "The Ascent of the Matterhorn," in the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The presentation of flags and portraits in the training department of the Normal College will take place next Monday at 9:30 o'clock A. M. The exercises will be unusually interesting, and will be conducted by Miss Parsels.

The man who shot himself on the Ramble in Central Park on Monday was Carl Stuke, a silk weaver, of 223 East Forty-sixth-st. His act was prompted by his wife's unfaithfulness and the loss of employment.

"L. T."—Cornelius Vanderbilt's house is No. 1 West Fifty-seventh-street; Frederick W. Vanderbilt's, No. 459 Fifth-avenue.

"W. S."—Address or apply to the Secretaries of the respective boards at the Post Office and at the Custom House.

"G. H. E."—An inquiry addressed to Mr. Cleveland will doubtless bring forth the desired information.

"C. A. W."—San Marino is an independent republic, nominally under the protection of Italy.

"G. G."—Aug. 27, 1809. His address is Bangor.

"E. W. A."—March 16 and 23.

"A Reader."—March 22.

BROOKLYN.

The Trustees of the Hanson-Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, have called the Rev. Henry O. Hiscox of Troy, N. Y., to occupy the pulpit left vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Allen.

Prof. E. P. Stevens of Packer Institute and the Brooklyn Institute has resigned, and will go to Europe for two years. He proposes to study in England and Germany.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Christopher Tynan, aged sixteen, and John Gleason, of the same age, went out with a Flobert rifle of 22-calibre yesterday morning in Yonkers to shoot at a mark, and while so engaged the rifle, which in Gleason's hands, was accidentally discharged and the ball entered Tynan's abdomen. The wounded boy was taken to the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Gibson, who pronounced the wound serious, but not necessarily fatal.

James Slocum, the young man who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife in New-York City with a baseball bat, has been removed from the Sing Sing Prison and placed in the condemned convicts' jail, that erected, and where McElvaine and Jugigio are confined awaiting execution by electricity.

The Board of Trustees of New-Rochelle has divided the village into four wards, so as to give a better division of population, and the new boundaries will go into effect at the next charter election.

The initiatory steps were taken yesterday for the removal of the Palisade Boat Club's house at Yonkers from its present location to a point further up the river near Glenwood Station.

NEW-JERSEY.

The suit brought by Miss Peet against Count de Arnaud, who is also known as Col. de Arnaud, to set aside a sale of property at Orange was heard in the Vice Chancellor's Court in Jersey City yesterday. The property consisted of twenty-six lots. Count de Arnaud, pretending to act only as an agent, according to Miss Peet's complaint, induced her to sell them at $40 each to a purchaser whom he pretended to have found for them. The deeds were delivered to Count de Arnaud, and Miss Peet learned afterward, she declares, that he was himself the purchaser, and that the lots were worth $100 each. The hearing is still in progress.

At the first important sale of taxes for arrearages in Jersey City under the Martin Tax Adjustment act, which took place on Wednesday, $90,000 was realized by the city from the sales. These sales carry the titles in fee of the property, except that the owner has a right to redeem within six months. It was noticeable that at the sale a large number of the tracts were purchased by city officials.

Plainfield society is at present giving its undivided attention to a household bazaar, which was opened last night in the chapel of the Crescent-Avenue Presbyterian Church. It is expected that $1,500 will be cleared for charitable purposes.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, will be held in the Crescent-Avenue Presbyterian Church at Plainfield, April 15.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Plainfield is soon to erect a new ten-thousand-dollar chapel, of stone, on the site donated by Mr. George Babcock at the rear of the church.

Plainfield veterans are congratulating themselves that after years of open hostility the two local Grand Army of the Republic posts will unite in observing Memorial Day.

The Bound Brook Roman Catholics have begun the erection of a new church on the site of the old St. Joseph's Church. It will cost $17,000.

JUGGLED WITH REVENUE STAMPS.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—The Enterprise Brewing Company's brewery and Roque Fuente's cigar factory, both in Newark, were seized to-day by United States Collector of Revenue George H. Large. The arrest of the Geyers, who are proprietors of the brewery, a few days ago, on a charge of having used canceled stamps on their barrels, has already been reported in THE TIMES. It is believed that the Government has a claim of $270,000 against the brewery.

Fuente was also arrested recently on a charge of having defrauded the revenue in juggling with revenue stamps. To-day's seizures were the results of these arrests. Efforts are being made to effect a compromise.

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Crown Point	2.05	Union Consol	2.80
Gould & Curry	1.85	Utah	.50
Hale & Norcross	2.60	Yellow Jacket	2.80
Mexican	2.80	Commonwealth	1.60
Mono	.35	Nevada Queen	.60

FIRE IN THE JERSEY PINES.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES BURNED OVER AND TOWNS THREATENED.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 27.—The desolate and heavily wooded section known as the South Jersey Deer Pines is at present inhabited by some 1,200 Italians, who are employed in putting through the new Reading seashore line of railroad to Cape May City. These "Dagoes" camp in the woods like gypsies. Citizens owning timber land have several times been alarmed by the timber fires starting from fires carelessly built by these laborers and left to spread to the dry underbrush and young timber.

Tuesday morning a number of the Italian strikers gathered around one of these campfires, and it is thought that the fires were purposely kindled. The fires spread rapidly from the dry brush and leaves to the heavily-timbered pines just above Grassy Pond, one of the most densely-wooded regions of the Pines. The alarm immediately spread, and on Wednesday about fifty American railroad team workers set to work to fight the fires. For over three miles did these and other parties of men work in a vain endeavor to extinguish the flames which were rapidly destroying thousands of dollars' worth of timber on every hand. Landlord Daniel McClure of Doughty Tavern got together a force of hunters, and, after burning for an eighth of a mile around the hotel, proceeded to ditch the fields in such a manner as to keep the flames from spreading to his property.

The losses by the fire will be very great. Over 200,000 feet worth of ties and railroad bridge ons timber have been destroyed. Jacob Hiles, James Camp, Annie Setell, Thomas Campbell, John McKeag, Daniel McClure, Jonathan D. Smith, Edward R. Wood, and several others own the standing timber land burned over, and the smallest loss is estimated at $1,000. This morning the fire was over three miles south of Tuckahoe and Richland, and even this city stands in great danger. The sky is overcast today with dense clouds of smoke from the fire, which has burned over five square miles, and in some sections is still burning. Many of the great fires of 1836, when 40,000 acres of South Jersey timber was burned over, has there been such a destructive fire. D. W. Worstall, De Motte Shaw, John Pike, and Calvin M. Manks lost $2,000 each in timber land near Millville Wednesday and Thursday. The woodsmen are burning in a dozen different sections to-night, lighting up the sky in every direction.

POVERTY CAUSED BY FLOODS.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE WAGE WORKERS AT NEWPORT, KY.

NEWPORT, Ky., March 27.—No place along the entire length of the Ohio River has felt the effects of the present flood and that of two weeks ago more than this city. Every industry of any importance is shut down and has been for ten days, causing great distress among the wage workers. The city has organized a relief corps, which patrols the flooded districts regularly, supplying food, clothing, and medicine.

To-day in two rooms in a house surrounded by seven feet of water, a widow named McDonald was found without a bit to eat in the house. In one room was the dead mother. In another her eldest son is dying with consumption, and the only other child is dangerously sick with fever.

To-day a strange funeral moved through the streets of the western part of town. The procession was made up of some twenty skiffs. In a front one was the remains of Mrs. Caroline Nador of Elm-street on the way to the Lutheran Cemetery.

Up in the big Court House forty houseless families are encamped. Scores of children careless of the ruin about them play about the Judge's seat and around the prisoner's box. In the pay room a collection of pigs, geese, and

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY PLACES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5TH col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DER EHER.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8—CLOVER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE MEIR AT LAW.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HUGUENOTS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LA SONNAMBULA. At 2—SYMPHONY (Rehearsal.)
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID

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DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday...$4 00
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, stationary temperature.

The report that the Pan-American Congress has decided to report a recommendation of reciprocity treaties between the various countries represented and the United States will be received with gratification by all who understand the very great possibilities in this direction. It is true, as pointed out by some of the South American delegates, notably by Mr. SAENZ PENA of the Argentine Republic, that there are very great difficulties in the way of reciprocity on account of our obstructive tariff. But whether it is possible or not for these difficulties to be removed, it is obviously in the interest of all the countries concerned that an attempt should be made to remove them. As stated in our Washington dispatches this morning, Mr. BLAINE has requested two American delegates—Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT of this city and Mr. COOLIDGE of Massachusetts—to study trade with the various countries and submit data on which propositions for reciprocity can be based. These gentlemen are extremely well fitted for the task. Even if they do not succeed in finding a practicable basis for negotiation, they will be able to show what are the obstacles, and this of itself will be no small gain.

The Assembly yesterday passed both the bill for a bridge over the Hudson River and that for a bridge over the East River by way of Blackwell's Island. There seems to be little doubt that the promoters of the former are seeking to obtain a charter for speculative purposes. A bridge over the Hudson River at this point is a desirable thing if provided for in the proper way, but the scheme which Judge GREENE of Orange County has been working for the last two years is a mere job. The provisions of his bill have little regard for anything but the speculative value of a legislative charter. It ought to be ventilated if it ever comes up in the Senate. If provision is to be made for a great bridge over the Hudson, it should have its inception in the daylight and be dealt with as a public undertaking of weight and moment. The Blackwell's Island bridge scheme is in the sole interest of the Long Island Railroad Company, which is seeking a connection with the tracks which leave the Grand Central Station. Last year it was vigorously opposed by property owners on this side of the river, but they have not made themselves heard at the present session.

Analysis of the more obscure paragraphs in the McKinley Tariff bill seems to disclose even unexpected riches. The *American Wool Reporter* speaks of a "seductive increase of duties" on woolen goods, and expresses a "fear" that "few dress goods manufacturers can withstand the tempting bait contained" in the schedule relating to such goods. It shows, for example, that the duty on all-wool dress goods has been raised from 9 cents a square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem to 15 cents a square yard and 50 per cent. In a letter from a correspondent of the *Reporter*, whose signature is "Protectionist," is published a comparative statement of the duties on woolen, worsted, and mohair yarns, as fixed in the present law and the new McKinley bill, respectively. This shows that by the new bill the duty on such yarns costing less than 30 cents a pound is raised from 68 to 182 per cent., while that upon yarns costing less than 40 cents and not less than 30 cents is raised from 65 to 146 per cent., and yarns costing less than 80 cents and not less than 60 will be taxed 92 per cent. instead of 65 per cent. The correspondent points out that even the rate of 92 per cent. would be prohibitory, and that the proposed duty of 146 per cent. would raise to 97 cents a pound the duty-paid cost of yarn costing originally only 39½ cents, although such yarn is made in this country now for less than 70 cents.

If the report be true that a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee has declared that the opposition to the duty on hides was "trumped up" by the newspapers, it is plain not only that the gentleman lives in a "fool's paradise," but that that abode is eminently appropriate to its occupant. All the newspapers in the country could not, if they tried, arouse one-tenth part of the feeling that has been shown on this question unless that feeling were sustained by the actual experience and knowledge of those who have manifested it. All that the newspapers have done, or could do, in this case is to afford the means of giving expression to the sentiment existing. The sooner the Republican managers get into their heads a realizing sense of this simple fact the better it will be for them.

We remark with interest that the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is opposed to ballot reform, at least to the Australian system. It remarks that the official ballot "means job work, a chance for fraud, and a certainty of dissatisfaction," and that the official inspectors "would often be ringsters and experts in fixing tickets." These objections, if not intrinsically weighty, derive weight from their source. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* had something to say last Autumn about a new ballot box which was recommended as a remedy for certain electoral evils. In consequence of these remarks the then Governor of Ohio has retired, apparently forever, to private life, whither the editor of the *Commercial Gazette* would gladly have followed him if that editor were not quite the most irrepressible of living men. Meanwhile, he has derived from his experience the certainty that anything he may have to say upon the subject of ballot reform hereafter will be greeted with prompt and general, albeit hilarious and disrespectful, interest.

THE MODIFIED RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

The Railroad Committee of the State Senate has at last come to the point of action on the question of rapid transit. It has decided to report adversely the Ives bill and favorably that introduced by Mr. FASSETT; but the latter has undergone material modification, which, however, chiefly affects the manner of constituting the Rapid-Transit Commission. It now provides for a State commission of eight members, equally divided between the two political parties, who shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall exercise their functions in all cities of the State containing 100,000 inhabitants or more. The Mayor of each city is to be ex officio an additional member of the commission in the consideration of any rapid-transit project for the city of which he is the chief magistrate.

Whatever there may be in the reports about an understanding between the Governor and the promoters of the Fassett bill, it is obvious that the changes proposed are calculated to avoid the well-known objections of Gov. HILL to the original measure. He had virtually declared his opposition to naming the Commissioners in a bill that was to affect this city alone, on the ground that it would be a violation of the principle of local self-government. But in its amended form the bill is general in the strictest sense, applying to all cities in the State which are in any possible need of rapid transit. This is in itself little more than an evasion, as the real purpose is to secure rapid transit in this city, and there is little likelihood that the commission will be called upon to do anything elsewhere. It is not to act upon its own motion, but at the request of the Mayor or of 500 freeholders in the city desiring provision for rapid transit to be made. But in form the measure is of general application, and the commission is made a State board, to be appointed and confirmed in the regular way by the Governor and Senate. Moreover, local rights are to be recognized in making the Mayor ex officio a member of the commission for each city concerned.

The report in regard to the understanding with the Governor assumes that it extends even to the naming of the Commissioners, so that it will be agreed in advance of the passage of the bill, if it is not agreed already, who are to be appointed and confirmed. There seems also to be a supposition that Mayor GRANT and his Tammany supporters have withdrawn their opposition to the Fassett bill in consideration of the changes made in it. If all this is true, there seems to be no obstacle to the passage of a law under which this city may obtain rapid transit without further unnecessary delay. The idea that the result should have to be obtained through an understanding among politicians of the two parties is in itself offensive, but if the understanding affects only the rapid-transit question it is better to secure the result in this way than not at all. **The situation is unfavorable to getting anything done in a way that would commend itself to a high sense of public propriety.** The city is dominated by Tammany politics, the Legislature by Republican politics, and the Governor by Hill politics, and all the various breeds of politicians distrust each other, and with good reason. If they consent to give the city rapid transit on the simple condition that none of them shall be left in a position to derive political advantage from it or make a job out of it the people may well be satisfied.

The time has certainly gone by when the people of this city would be willing to leave the appointment of Rapid-Transit Commissioners to Mayor GRANT. The Governor will not consent to their being named by the Legislature, and the Senate would not accept the Governor's own selections. In the actual situation, if the politicians can agree upon a board worthy of the confidence of the people, that method of getting the problem solved must be accepted as the best attainable. If there were to be four Platt Republicans and four Hill Democrats, with Mayor GRANT as a balance of power, the case would be bad; but if the politicians are merely aiming to give New-York rapid transit under conditions which will prevent any one set from getting an advantage at the expense of another the plan can be safely supported. It is desirable, however, that the public should not be required to pay for this agreement hereafter in the fruits of any far-reaching political deal. It is denied that Tammany's consent is obtained by any promise of "letting up" on the municipal investigation, and that certainly should not be stifled even for the sake of rapid transit.

So far as there is supposed to be any playing into each other's hands between PLATT and HILL with reference to future political events, the people of the State may as well be left to take care of the consequences of that. We do not believe that the political parties of New-York will long consent to be used by a couple of scheming "bosses" to carry out their bargains for mutual profit or advantage. They may call a truce now and agree upon a Rapid-Transit Commission for the sake of getting a bill through the Legislature which will keep the great project out of Tammany control without giving it over to the control of any other political power, and they may have in view ulterior combinations in State or National politics, as is suspected by some, but we can afford to get rapid transit on these terms and take care of political schemes when they come up. So far as now appears, the amended Fassett bill is one that the friends of rapid transit should accept, though it would be more satisfactory to have the names of the Commissioners presented in the bill, where their merits could be considered before it became a law.

THE RISING OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

When some weeks ago the doughty Major MCKINLEY took the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee down into the crypt of the Capitol to make up a tariff bill that should serve the chief end of all tariff bills, viz., to glorify the Republican Party and magnify its campaign fund, he had a profound and cheerful contempt for the "free traders in disguise" who were bothering him about raw materials. He had listened to the cogent and conservative statement of Mr. BENNET, who presented the petition of a large number of woolen manufacturers for the repeal, or at least the reduction, of the duty on woolens; he had listened to the hot protest of the silk manufacturers against a duty on raw silk; he had heard Mr. RITCHIE promise to set up extensive nickel works in Ohio if the duty were taken off nickel and copper ores; he had received the arguments of the Massachusetts iron and steel men for free iron ore and coal and coke and reduced duty on pig iron and on scrap steel and iron; he had had before him the representatives of the great canning interests opposing any greater duty on tin plates, and offering to give up the duty on canned goods if the actual tin plate duty could be removed. All these men spoke for American manufactures and American labor. Not a man of them asked to have any one else taxed for his benefit. They all prayed simply in the good old American spirit of independence for a fair field, an open fight, and no favor. But Mr. MCKINLEY and his immediate followers, thrusting their tongues in their respective cheeks, dismissed all these prayers and the men who offered them with scorn. They, like the immortal Widow BUTLER, "knew what they wanted," and went vigorously to work to get it.

They concocted, in the greatest secrecy, a bill that increased the duties on wool, put a duty on raw silk, left prohibitory duties on nickel and copper, doubled the duties on tin plates, left iron and steel and coke and coal as they were before, and with gratuitous folly actually put a duty on hides of from 11 per cent. to 35 per cent. Among other things, unfortunately, they made up a schedule on sugar, which they thought it wise to disclose to some of the faithful on the Pacific coast, and sent the whole bill to San Francisco, whence, as rapidly as the telegraph wires could bring it, it was transmitted to the East. We say unfortunately, for it would have been much better for the country if the storm that straightway burst over the heads of the fatuous majority of the Ways and Means Committee could have been reserved until the bill had been duly reported to the House, and the Republican majority in that body could have been forced to feel its effects and to deal with them. As it was, when the undaunted and complacent MCKINLEY led his little band of committeemen back into the upper air, and they learned how their wretched work had been received by the public, they quailed. For the first time in the history of the tremendous humbug known as protection to American industry, they were compelled to acknowledge that there were manufacturers in the country other than those who subscribe to the Republican military chest, and that it was no longer left to a little clique of politicians in places of trust which they had betrayed to decide to suit themselves who should be enriched and who impoverished by their juggling with the tariff. Under the blows rained upon them from every quarter of the United States these amazed tricksters were compelled to make three important concessions. They put hides back on the free list, they abandoned the outrageous duty on raw silk, and they announced officially that they would reopen the question of the schedule of duties on wools.

We doubt if they understand even yet the significance of their action. It is quite likely that they still imagine that they have it in their power to do what they will with fiscal legislation affecting the interests and even the very living of scores of thousands of their fellow-citizens. But the cold fact is, that they have surrendered to a revolt in their own ranks, which will not be stilled by the concessions that have been secured. They have been compelled to recognize the principle of free raw materials, and to recognize it on the demand of Republican protectionists. When LOUIS XVI. appeared at his palace window with a liberty cap on his doomed head, he thought that he was merely yielding, with admirable finesse, temporarily to the demand of a crowd that would soon be dispersed. But on the head thus crowned descended in due time the blade of the guillotine, and from the moment that he consented to do that which he did not wish to do, the divinity that did hedge about his royalty disappeared forever. The principle of arbitrary favoritism in fiscal legislation is not less surely and fatally attacked by the recent action of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. There is as wide a gulf between the position of the Republican leaders to-day and that they occupied even five years ago, when they dispensed the favors of the tariff on their own terms, as there was between the position of LOUIS XIV., with his haughty "The State, it is I," and that of the weak LOUIS XVI., who passed by the way of momentary yielding to the tumbril and the axe. The right which the leather men and the silk men have asserted and established to freedom from taxation on their raw materials is one that will be claimed and secured by constantly wider classes, and it is absolutely fatal to the protectionist principle. In good time it will be true of the policy of substantial freedom of industry as THIERS declared of the republic eighty years after the fall of LOUIS, "It is the best because it is the only one possible."

TAMMANY AND HILL.

The resignation of FLACK gives the Governor of New-York the opportunity of arranging a little "deal," and such an opportunity is always welcome to him. A chance to put "pressure," either upon his enemies or upon his allies, is for the Governor a chance not to be missed. His political skill consists in the creation and multiplication of such chances, and the chance to appoint an officer so important as the Sheriff of New-York does not occur to his Excellency every day.

Nevertheless it would have been better for the Governor if FLACK had been a decent person, both in official and in private life, and had not created such a scandal that it was absolutely necessary to put him out of office. It is not only the domestic and litigious irregularities of the Sheriff that have brought him to this pass. At least they would not have reflected any discredit upon the Governor or upon Tammany Hall as a body of the Governor's faithful supporters. FLACK has been an uncommonly black sheep in his private capacity, and has debauched the courts in his efforts to rid himself of ties that had become irksome to him for the purpose of forming ties more attractive. But such a black sheep may appear in any flock of politicians, or of men in any calling, without discrediting the calling. All that is required of a man's associates in such a case is that they shall disavow his action and cease to be his associates. This the Tammany Hall politicians did with relation to FLACK. Suspicion has been cast upon their sincerity, but there is really no ground for this suspicion. The moral tone of Tammany is derived from the Irish Catholics, who have always been its mainstay. This moral tone is in some respects deplorably low, as when the question is of robbing the public Treasury or shooting unpopular landlords. But with regard to such offenses as those of which FLACK has been accused and convicted the code of the Irish Catholics is very strict, perhaps more strict than that of their Protestant neighbors, who may be much better citizens in other respects. A man who has perverted justice in order to get a divorce to which he was not entitled is likely to incur from the Irish Americans, in Tammany or elsewhere, all the disrespect he deserves, and it is not fair to describe the proceedings of FLACK in his divorce case as representative or symptomatic of the moral condition of Tammany Hall.

It is upon these proceedings that FLACK has been forced to resign his office and to give the Governor the opportunity of naming his successor, but it is his official proceedings in the Sheriff's office that are more properly a matter of public concern, and these are entirely representative of the spirit and purpose of Tammany Hall. Moreover, they inculpate not only FLACK, but FLACK'S predecessor, who is now the Mayor of this city. The presentment of the Grand Jury amounts to this, that the "system" of the Sheriff's office, as it was operated both by GRANT and by FLACK, is a series of devices for getting out of the pockets of suitors and into the pockets of the Sheriff and his deputies moneys to which these officials are in no way entitled, but which they are not liable to criminal prosecution for taking. The great emoluments of every Sheriff since the system went into operation, and the Grand Jury says that it has been in operation for twenty years, have been largely unlawful and corrupt, and have been unjustly obtained from the taxpayers or from litigants. That is what the Grand Jury says and proves, and that is what makes it so unpleasant, not only for FLACK, whom Tammany would be glad enough to send out into the wilderness as a scapegoat, but for Tammany in general, and for the Tammany Mayor and the Tammany Governor in particular.

For it is plain that Mr. HILL is a Tammany Governor, not merely because his support in this city is almost exclusively a Tammany support, but because he represents the spirit of Tammany. The strength of Tammany is the mass of ignorant and corrupt voters, whose possession of the suffrage is a public danger, and who cannot be alienated by any proof of the rascality of its leaders, as these leaders, from TWEED'S time down, have been fond of boasting. What the Tammany vote is to these local leaders that is to the Governor the "Hill vote" throughout the State. He caters carefully and exclusively to the ignorant and corrupt and conscienceless voters, supports any measure, no matter how outrageous, which he believes them to favor, and opposes any measure, no matter how useful or necessary, that he believes that they dislike. Doubtless this ignorant and corrupt vote is a great source of strength in the Democratic Party in this State, but we do not believe it to represent a majority of that party. What is needed to defeat it within the Democratic Party is that it shall be ascertained and exposed. The investigation of the Sheriff's office has made a thorough exposure of the politicians who are the Governor's chief supporters and confidential agents here in New-York. The showing cannot fail to have throughout the State an effect very beneficial to the Democratic Party, by opening the eyes of the honest voters of that party to the character of the special supporters of Gov. HILL, and proportionately damaging to the Tammany Governor himself.

RUSSIA AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The ninth anniversary of the assassination of the Czar was celebrated in this city last week by the Russian-American National League. It is very significant that the violent and horrible death of a man who was not personally inhuman or ill-disposed should be regarded as so much a matter of rejoicing by other men who are themselves presumably not inhumane that they should assemble nine years afterward in a city removed from the scene of the murder by thousands of miles to exchange congratulations upon it. The proceedings of the meeting showed that the lapse of time had done nothing toward abating the passions of those who took part in it. The speeches were violent, and one of the dispatches received expressed a wish "to send ALEXANDER II. to join his father."

It is probable that the recent outrages in Siberia are in part responsible for this recrudescence of a hatred so bitter and so lasting. Whoever considers Russian Nihilism must own that it is a very different thing from the Anarchism or the "progressive Socialism" of any other country in Europe. It it not the expression of a merely political discontent or of a merely political ambition, nor is it in great part the result of the hardships and privations which form part of the common lot in all countries. It is really the "instinct of expansion" that the Russian Government denies and represses. To us the political constitution of Germany seems an anachronism in a nation in other than political respects so advanced and so enlightened. It is an anachronism, though it may be in part explained and excused by the vulnerability of Germany, as a great power, and the necessity of maintaining the nation as a camp. But it is merely political in its objects and in its operations. In Russia, on the other hand, the Government is by no means so much of an anachronism, for Russia is in all respects a very backward country, and its form of government might be endured by the Russian people in the present stage of their evolution but for the enlightenment that reaches them from without. This enlightenment it is and must be the aim of the Czar's Government to exclude, and the result is that not only in matters properly political but in every department of life the Government is repressive and obstructive. A German of any intellectual originality and ambition does not find the Government at all in his way. "The right to utter and to argue freely," as MILTON has it, belongs to him as completely as to the citizen of any other country. It is only in the field of politics that he finds himself at all hampered or obstructed. A Russian who has any intellectual life of his own finds himself thwarted at every turn by the authorities. He cannot speak or write except what will pass an official censorship, and this official censorship is necessarily dull and brutal. An official censor will prohibit whatever he does not understand upon the ground that there may be mischief in it, and, in case of doubt, he leans to suppression as the safer side. Many works that have been produced during the past quarter of a century that beteken the awakening of the Russian mind, and that alone give notice to foreigners that there is any intellectual life in the country, are either forbidden by the censorship, or at least "suspect." The bureaucracy, a scandalously corrupt as well as a very stupid bureaucracy, undertakes to prevent the Russian public from finding out what Russians are thinking, if they are thinking of anything that either contravenes or transcends the official routine, while the agents of the bureaucracy stand guard at the frontiers in order to see that Russians do not learn what the world outside is thinking.

These cruel and tyrannical persecutions have been so successful heretofore that there has not been in Russia what in happier countries is known as "the public" at all. There has been no such free communication as is required for the formation of a public opinion. Obviously there can be but a temporary and provisional arrangement. Nations do not stand still, and a nation in which thought is denied every outlet of expression must either break its trammels or it must revert to the barbarism from which Russia has only recently and only partially emerged. Either opinion must be stifled altogether or it must impose itself upon the Government and make itself respected.

Of course, this latter contingency is that which must sooner or later arrive in Russia, and there is a very striking sign of its arrival in the apologetic explanation put forward by the Government of the recent outrages in Siberian prisons. Such an official outgiving is, we believe, unprecedented. That the explanation is insolent and incredible does not matter. The point is that it has been made; that the Government has found itself forced to respect the opinion of Europe, if not of Russia, upon a question which is domestic and not international. This is a fact far more encouraging for the cause of Russian progress than would be another horrible murder of a Czar. It shows a concern for public opinion, which must continue and increase until public opinion is recognized as a factor in the conduct of the Government. After that it is but a question of time when it shall become the controlling factor and when the agents of a Government nominally despotic must consider what effect their actions will have upon the minds of Russians. Such a despotism is more tolerable than "a despotism tempered by assassination," for it is in course of amelioration. It provides a safe outlet for public indignation, which has heretofore been so suppressed that the machine of the Russian Government has resembled a steam engine charged to the bursting point, with the Czar sitting on the safety valve.

A BUNCH OF ODDITIES.

A minister who enjoys a laugh as well as any one says that he was once invited to take tea with the family of a new parishioner. Among the members of the household were a quiet little lad of four or five years and a middle-aged unmarried lady, whom the rest of the family addressed as "Aunt Mattie." Just before supper was announced the little boy came into the parlor and said in a shrill whisper, heard by all present: "Aunt Ma-a-ttie, ma says she's goin' to set you by the pre-e-e-sher. Ain't that a good joke on you?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Having gone wild over Buffalo Bill and having fêted P. T. Barnum within an inch of his life, there is only one thing lacking to round out the average Britain's conception of the attainments of the American show business. Some enterprising Yankee should take over to England a Chicago town convention and give daily exhibitions to the Londoners of the art of nominating town officers. An extra shipload of navels could be taken along to keep the Chicago man supplied for a long engagement.—*Chicago News.*

"Waiter," said the smart young man, pushing his plate away from him, "you may bring me a glass of *aqua pura* to wind up with." The waiter, who had romped on Boston Common in the guileless days of his boyhood, brought a glass of water to the smart young man and changed the figures on his check from 35 to 40. "Articles not down on the bill of fare charged extra, Sir," he said.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"But, my dear madam, because your husband has avowed his intention of continuing, as you say, to be a baseball crank next season, I see no reasonable grounds for divorce." "You don't? Well, then, put an injunction or two onto him—big ones you can get—for he's awfully slippery. I'm told they're using them quite extensively on the players; why not on the cranks?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

In a Maine school the other day the teacher was giving out masculine nouns for the pupils to write down the feminine corresponding. The teacher asked the feminine of "hart," which is "hind." One little girl misunderstood the word and wrote "harp," feminine "fiddle."—*Bangor Commercial.*

"No," said the man whose turn was next, "I don't believe there's luck in horseshoes, except sometimes. I knew a fellow who found one, and his wife left him the next day; but I myself tumble over a whole shopful and it wouldn't do me any good."—*Philadelphia Times.*

A curious fact about the game of poker is that, although thousands of people play it, any mention of it in connection with a man's name is expensive notoriety. Gen. Schenck's career was an illustration of this fact.—*Baltimore American.*

Editor Kearny of the San Bernardino *Courier* penned one sentence in a leading article recently that broke all records. It took 105 lines of solid brevier to hold that sentence.—*San Francisco Call.*

"Mr. Golightly, I take it," said the pickpocket, as he relieved a gentleman of his watch. "You have the advantage of me," said Mr. Golightly innocently—and he had.—*Utica Herald.*

ART NOTES.

Chicago has accepted the enormous responsibility of a World's Fair. The country expects and resolves that it shall not be second in interest to the Paris Exposition, and to fulfill this expectation she must make it beautiful. In the universal experience in great undertakings that the best service is the least costly in the end. The inefficient labor of cheap men leads to a waste of material and time. It will be far cheaper to employ the best architects, sculptors, painters, and designers in the country for the construction and adornment of these buildings, thereby making them beautiful, than to waste millions in the erection of structures either ordinary or hideous. As the fair will be a celebration of the discovery of America artists should be commissioned to make emblematic use of the richly-romantic history of the three Americas in their ennoration of decorative designs. They would soon discover undreamed-of riches—a wealth of absolutely fresh material awaiting the vitalizing touch of art.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A memorial altar which was entered free of duty by providing that it should be placed in Memorial Hall at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia has been placed in St. Mary's Episcopal Church in West Philadelphia. It was made to recall Mrs. Isabella McComb Wetherill. The altar has a crucifixion in the central panel of the Gothic marble structure made in mosaic by Rubicondi of Rome. The carving is by Valenzi and the other mosaic by Leonardi.

J. B. Whittaker of Brooklyn has painted a historical picture representing the beginnings of Methodism in New-York. Philip Embury, the first local preacher and class leader, stands at a table in his house on Park-place, then (1760,) called Barrack-street. He is preaching to Barbara Heck, her husband and brother, their colored maid, Betty, and the hired man. The picture is called "The First Sermon in the Methodist Church."

Dr. Le Plongeon of Brooklyn has given half a dozen lectures for the Lowell Institute, in which he professed to read the old history of chiefs and priestesses of Yucatan from paintings and sculptures and the manuscripts preserved in Europe and America. He is about to publish "The Monuments of Mayax and their Historical Teachings," a work on which he has been engaged for many years.

The March *Portfolio* continues the estimate of decorative work by Walter Crane. The frontispiece is a full-length imaginative female figure by Mr. Crane called "The Water Lily." Now and then this prolific artist strikes out a quaint or graceful design, but the majority of his creations are stiff and self-conscious. Mr. Hamerton has a pleasant chapter on art during the Renaissance.

The Art Academy of Detroit begins its second year this week with Mr. John Ward Dunsmore as Director and teacher of the life class and lecturer on composition. The Museum of Art is about to receive 100 kakemonos, 100 swords, and 1,000 sword guards lately bought in Japan by Mr. Frederick Stearns, all of them said to be old works of great beauty.

New pictures to be exhibited in London this Spring are "The Queen of Sheba," by Mr. Poynter; "Perseus," by H. S. Tuke; "Queen of the Amazons," by S. J. Solomon; "Cooling Room in a Roman Bath," by Alma Tadema, and a canvas in the eighteenth genre by Orchardson.

Sun and Shade for February has photogravures from pictures and landscapes. The latter are the better, particularly the old trees in the woodland view called "Far from the Madding Crowd," and the snow-clad elm in "A Story of a Tree—Winter."

The Art Club of Philadelphia has a large exhibition of architects' designs, together with water colors and pen-and-ink views of notable buildings here and abroad.

A portrait of the artist and poet C. P. Cranch has been painted in Boston by Mr. Frank Duveneck, who has settled in that city after all his peregrinations about Europe.

The exhibition of the American Water Color Society, lately at the Academy of Design, has been transported to Buffalo, where it will be reopened on Saturday next.

The new English society of pastellists will exhibit at the Grosvenor Gallery. On the Council are Clausen, J. J. Hood, Orchardson, and G. F. Watts.

A portrait of Brigham Young is shown in Salt Lake City, painted by a local artist, J. W. Clawson.

Meissonier will send to the new Salon on the Champs de Mars a painting of Napoleon I. at Jena.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

That Verdi's "Il Trovatore," even with so strong an attraction in it as Signor Tamagno, is not so potent to conjure the public as anything in which Mme. Patti figures was abundantly demonstrated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The house was a good one, but it was by no means so large as that which greeted the queen of song on the previous evening. But though the audience was not so strong in numbers, it was three times as warm in enthusiasm. The performance fully deserved the applause which it received, for it was admirable in most respects.

Special interest was added to the occasion by the reappearance here of Mme. Lillian Nordica, who, as an American singer, deserves the kindly consideration of a New-York audience. The improvement in this artist since she was last here is very marked. Her voice has gained largely in volume and richness. It is still a trifle hard at times, but it is an excellent organ. The lady's style has acquired freedom and dash since she was here before, and occasionally last night she showed real dramatic force. She was very heartily applauded and loaded with flowers.

Of course the star of the evening was Signor Tamagno, who was expected to exhibit to the full the power and volume of his enormous voice and to show high notes, including the C, broadcast. In the first act of the opera Signor Tamagno's voice was uncommonly nasal, but this unpleasant quality was less obtrusive later on. In the second scene, in the duo with Azucena, he sang, declaimed, and acted admirably. His reading of the letter was in itself sufficient to stamp him as an operatic actor of uncommon intelligence. He sang "Ah, si ben mio" with rare expression, and received enthusiastic applause for it. But, of course, the audience reserved its wildest frenzy for his "Di quella pira." The familiar outburst of filial agony was declaimed with intense power, and the high C was pealed forth and sustained in a manner that was startling. The house burst into cheers, and refused to let the tenor finish the number. He was obliged to repeat it, and then he finished the act with another C which rang out above the chorus and orchestra, and which he carried off the stage with him.

Mme. Fabbri was a superb Azucena. She overacted the part a little at times, but on the whole she gave the part with splendid dramatic force, singing the music with fine effect. Her performance was, on the whole, one of the best that have been heard since Annie Louise Cary's.

Signor Del Puente was heard once more in his familiar rôle of Il Conte di Luna, which he sang delightfully. His "Il balen" was given with most artistic finish, and thoroughly deserved the repetition which was imperatively demanded. Signor de Vaschetti was a competent Ferrando. The chorus deserves decided praise for its admirable precision and its abundant tonal power. Signor Sapio conducted in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The programme for next week has been altered. On Monday evening "William Tell" will be given, with Signor Tamagno as Arnoldo, and on Tuesday evening he and Mme. Nordica will appear in "Aida."

NOTE OF THE STAGE.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will make his reappearance in America at the Symphony Society's public rehearsal in the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon. He will play Beethoven's E flat piano concerto and Liszt's in the same key. The orchestra will perform Beethoven's fourth symphony and von Bülow's ballad, "The Minstrel's Curse."

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

There is likely to be a very important change in the management of the affairs of the Grant Memorial Association at its Executive Committee's meeting next Monday. It has been decided, as has been expected and intimated by the members of the committee, that neither of the plans for the memorial which were awarded prizes will be adopted as practicable, nor will any of them be used as a source of suggestions for the design which is finally adopted.

Adolph L. Sanger said yesterday that the committee would decide to send out letters to six or a dozen artists and architects in this country, and perhaps in England, France, and Germany, requesting them to prepare pen and ink sketches of what they believed a memorial such as was desired should be. They would be informed of all the circumstances of the proposed erection of the memorial, of the desire expressed by the contributors to the fund that it should be unique in every particular and thoroughly worthy of the man whose memorial it was to be. "Of course," said Mr. Sanger, "the gentlemen who shall be picked out by the committee as the most famous in their professions will be paid for their trouble. We shall put the matter to them in about this way: 'We are desirous of spending $500,000 for a memorial. You are requested to send your suggestions to us, our only provision being that such designs as you may propose may be furnished to us at a moderate price.'

"When these sketches are received we shall consider them carefully and reserve the right either to give them to the designer for an elaboration as to detail, or we may employ some one else to do this work of architectural planning. It will be in no sense a competition; it will simply be a response to a request from us for designs from men of acknowledged ability. Upon arriving at a decision as to the general scheme of the memorial the committee will, I think, start right out and begin building. The people like to see something tangible, and when the memorial is begun it will be not long before the contributions will be coming in. Among the gentlemen who will be requested to send these sketches will be, I think, Hartel & Berkelman of Leipsic, who won the third prize, and H. A. Griebel of South Kensington, London, who won the fifth prize, in the recent competition."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 27.—There has been a renewal of the disorders at the St. Petersburg University. On Monday and yesterday there were riotous demonstrations by the students, which were suppressed by the police. There has also been further rioting at the Charkoff and Kazan Universities. No particulars of the disturbances have been received.

The shareholders of the Cunard Steamship Company held a meeting to-day and approved the dividend of 6 per cent. declared by the company. Last year the company paid a dividend of 4 per cent.

BERLIN, March 27.—The *National Zeitung* draws attention to the great importance of the fact that the Prince of Wales was the first princely personage whom the Emperor consulted on the change in the Chancellorship. The *Zeitung* asserts that the Emperor impressed upon the Prince of

SOME JERSEY CITY ABUSES

THE GREAT INCREASE IN EXPENSES THIS YEAR.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE UNDER THE NEW CITY CHARTER BY THE RINGSTERS—FEENEY AND CLEVELAND.

The Jersey City *Journal*, which is under many obligations to Mayor Orestes Cleveland, ventured to remark on Tuesday that while some of the Mayor's appointments had been good, others had been pretty bad, and it gave this case in point: "His Police Commission to-day is composed of three men—one a good appointment, the others weak and not what they should be." Inasmuch as one of the editors of the *Journal*—Mr. C. H. Benson—is one of the three Police Commissioners, it is fair to suppose that he is the "truly good" one, while the others—Feeney and Kelly—are "weak and not what they should be."

It is not often that one sees the sheep separated from the goats with such neatness and dispatch. If Editor Benson did it himself, he deserves credit for his discernment and modesty. But the fact is that everybody understands the "weak and not what he should be" Feeney to be the controlling force in the board, and no one ever heard of the good Editor Benson ever protesting against Feeney's high-handed and outrageous use of the police force. Feeney, it is understood, is Mayor Cleveland's man. Feeney was in the Legislature and helped put through the Jersey City charter, and immediately received his reward in an appointment, under that charter, by Mayor Cleveland. Feeney's coarse and ruffianly methods and shameless character admirably supplement Cleveland's oily kammon and made the pair strong. The public is unable to see that the other members of the Police Commission are of any account.

"When Mayor Cleveland appointed the commissions under the new charter last year," said a Democrat yesterday, "he did it with great cunning. If each commission of three he had one man to appoint for three years, one for two years, and one for one year. On each commission he appointed one Republican, one friend of his own, and one ringster, whom Boss Davis selected. In every case he appointed the Republican to the three-year term, his own friend to the two-year term, and Davis's man to the one-year term. That enables him to say to Davis now: 'Renominate me or I will appoint in place of your men who have served this year on these commissions, men of my own, before I leave the office. Such appointees, acting with my men on these commissions, will enable me to control the commissions for the ensuing year, even if I am not Mayor.'

"This arrangement," THE TIMES's informant continued, "is what makes Cleveland master of the situation to-day. It accounts for Feeney as Cleveland's man rather than as Davis's, since Feeney has the two-year term. The more you look into the matter the more clearly you see that Feeney is Cleveland's man, inseparably connected with Cleveland's administration of the City Government. The appointments have undoubtedly been run with Cleveland's sanction as well as Feeney's, for the Mayor, had he been the good man he often pretends to be, could and would have closed them. The use of the police in politics, which Feeney apparently directed, never called out the slightest protest from the Mayor. In fact, Orestes Cleveland and John P. Feeney, different as they are in manner, appear to be one in spirit and purpose. Feeney and his coarse ruffianism and Cleveland and his suavity have the same influence in the public affairs one aim, and to work together with entire accord for the misgovernment of the city and the undoing of honest people."

Mayor Cleveland is now virtually in the field for re-election, though the convention to nominate him will not be held until to-morrow. Feeney has begun supporting him by trying to silence THE NEW-YORK TIMES by wreaking his revenge on a reporter. But THE TIMES has not been silenced and will not be, and facts are every day cropping out that cannot fail to influence an intelligent community strongly against Cleveland's re-election.

The people of Jersey City are undoubtedly being robbed every day the Cleveland administration continues. No financial statement has been made since the new charter went into effect, and Mayor Cleveland has plumply refused to make any statement. What sort of hocus-pocus is going on with the people's money no outsider can certainly know; but enough is known to make it certain that expenses have enormously increased. Until the full facts be laid bare it is believed that they would be startling.

A few facts will suffice to show how expenses have been openly increased. Up to the resurrection of Orestes Cleveland in 1886, the Mayors of Jersey City had been content with such accommodations as was afforded by a desk in the City Clerk's office, such assistance as the clerks in that department could give him, and a salary of $2,000 a year. But Cleveland had to have better accommodations. He insisted on an office of his own, and the District Court had to be moved out to find a place for him. To accommodate the District Court the city now has to pay rent of $600 a year. Cleveland also had to have a clerk, to whom the city began by paying $1,200 a year, and a messenger, whom the city paid $600. These places were first filled by Daniel McGeglin and Patrick Glennon.

These additions to city expenses did not long suffice. In 1889 a bill was passed by the Legislature through the efforts, it is said, of Cleveland's friend Feeney, permitting an increase in the Mayor's salary to "not more than $5,000 a year," and an increase in the salaries of his clerk and messenger to $1,500 and $750 respectively. This increase of salaries and rent added very materially to the burden of the city for the support of the Mayor's office, and the schemers saw that there was not likely very soon to be money raised from taxes to pay it. Hence the same bill that permitted the increase (act of April 19, 1889,) contained this clause:

"The money needed to execute this act not already provided for in the current tax levy of any such city shall be borrowed by temporary loan, and the amount thereof provided for and paid out of the next annual tax levy of any such city."

Every intelligent man knows what that means. It is simply that Jersey City must borrow money in order to pay the increased salary and expenses of Mayor Orestes Cleveland. Its idea of its ability thereafter to borrow and increase the burden of public debt that he might luxuriate in a salary more than twice as large and expenses many times as large as any previous Mayor. And yet that increase is but one of the smaller items which Cleveland has added to the public burden.

Take now the open salary list for the commissions created by the new charter, which Cleveland's friends enacted, and compare it with the salary list under the old régime.

1890—New charter, Board of Street and Water, salaries	$9,000
1889—Old charter, Board of Works, salaries	5,700
Increase under new charter, about 58 per cent.	
1890—New charter, Board of Aldermen, salaries	$7,600
1889—Old charter, Board of Aldermen, salaries	6,500
Increase under new charter, about 17 per cent.	
1890—New charter—Police Department, salaries	$226,234
1889—Old charter, Police Department, salaries	215,149
Increase under new charter, about 5 per cent.	
1890—New charter, Board of Education, salaries	$272,500
1889—Old charter, Board of Education, salaries	257,184
Increase under new charter, about 6 per cent.	
1890—New charter, Tax Commission, salaries	$15,000
1889—Old charter, Board of Assessors, salaries	9,000
Increase under new charter, about 66 per cent.	
1890—New charter, Board of Finance, salaries	$76,300
1889—Old charter, Board of Finance, salaries	65,889
Increase under new charter, about 16 per cent.	

These figures are sufficiently striking. They show an increase in the open salaries of these departments ranging from 5 to 66 per cent. But these figures do not adequately represent the facts. It is known, as THE TIMES has before stated, that some of the departments, notably the Street and Water Commission, have been packed with needless employes within a few weeks, the salaries of whom do not all appear in the above totals. To what enormous percentage a full statement would show the increase in expenditure to have reached can only be imagined. The authorities will make no honest statement nor permit one to be made. Mayor Cleveland himself has said so.

Already in this year it is known that city expenditures exceed the estimates by over $80,000. When there is not money to meet increased expenses the increase goes into the tax levy of next year. The budget for next year will evidently be far greater than Jersey City ever knew before. For the last fiscal year about $1,800,000, in round figures, was spent. How many millions will it be for the next fiscal year?

An incident of some months ago, but as pertinent now as ever, was yesterday given a TIMES reporter to show how recklessly and corruptly the city's money is spent. James Coyle has for some time furnished coal for what is called the high-water service. What private arrangement he has with the city authorities of course the public do not know. But last year John S. Edwards, a reputable and responsible man, made a bid for furnishing 10,000 tons of this coal at a considerably lower price than Coyle furnished it. The difference in the bids is said to have been $1 40 per ton, so that the city would have saved $14,000 by accepting Mr. Edwards's bid. But nevertheless Coyle's bid was accepted.

Mr. Edwards went to Mayor Cleveland and protested, but was told that the city would have no assurance that he would fulfill his contract. Mr. Edwards then furnished a letter from the New-York agents of the old Lehigh mine, saying that they had agreed to furnish the coal if he got the contract. But Mayor Cleveland would not consider the matter and Coyle was allowed to furnish the coal at the higher price. The city lost $14,000 in a lump. Is there anybody so simple as to think the city authorities who were so partial to Coyle got none of that $14,000? If there is such a simpleton, he does not know Jersey City and its bushwhacking rulers.

At times the overburdened taxpayers have found patience under robbery ceasing to be a virtue. The property owners who sure up in arms and have watched things do sometimes get mad. Peter Marseles, a Democrat, speaking for a delegation of protesting property owners to Mayor Cleveland, plumply told the Mayor that he was "a liar," and according to the only version of it THE TIMES has heard he proved it. Certain it is that Mr. Marseles never retracted his charge, and the Mayor afterward treated him with great consideration.

But "soft words" do not deceive these taxpayers. They feel their wrongs, and know no remedy but the ring's overthrow. So strong is this feeling that it is said that the ringsters already concede the Fourth District. A meeting was held in that district Wednesday evening, with a view to organizing against Cleveland outside of party lines. Among those present were George Taylor, A. A. Franck, and George J. McEwan, two of them Democrats and one an independent. Another meeting will soon be held, and a public mass meeting may follow.

Many of the grievances of the property owners come from the injustice as well as insolence of the Tax Commission. This commission, composed of Lawrence, Prigge, and O'Donnell, only one of whom is a taxpayer himself and neither of whom appears fit for his place, made itself especially obnoxious. People who protested against their unjust ratings virtually had the doors shut in their faces. But now that election is at hand these tools of the Mayor are trying hard to conciliate the outraged people. All out of time they have caused a displayed advertisement to be published, which reads as follows:

"Tax Valuations.—Notice is hereby given that the Tax Commissioners will be glad to hear suggestions from taxpayers relative to any under or over valuations in the last tax lists, or any information that will enable them to make a proper adjustment of tax valuations in the new tax books for future levies. * * * The board will hear all persons verbally, or by brief written statements, from April 1 to May 1, 1890, at their office in the City Hall, every day except Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. It is intended to make a complete readjustment of the tax valuations on a basis that will meet the approval of all honest and fair-minded taxpayers."

Every intelligent man knows well enough that this notice would not appear if an election were not pending. It is an electioneering dodge of the thinnest sort, and is probably suggested by Mayor Cleveland himself. It says virtually to the people: "Let us stay in office and we will try to do our duty and behave civilly." This secure in their places again their old instincts and tactics will be sure to return, and old abuses will be repeated.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Mr. George F. Perkins, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Jersey City, returned home yesterday afternoon. It had been announced that he was not coming until Saturday, and few people saw him. A TIMES reporter, however, had a short conversation with him, during which he expressed his determination to make an aggressive campaign, and so far as possible guard every point against fraud. He would not be true to himself or the city if he failed to do his best. He excused himself from speaking freely on the ground that he was not well acquainted with the situation.

Meantime the Campaign Committee has received letters from several persons who have been invited to make speeches, all agreeing to do so. Among the number are Gilbert Collins, Flavel McGee, William T. Vanderzee, Frank O. Cole, Max Updinger, Thomas McEwan, Jr., George William Nelson, A. K. Pangborn, and James Chapman. Some of the letters are very spirited. Mr. Cole expresses the opinion that "we shall succeed if we all work earnestly and vigorously." Mr. Max Updinger, Chief President of the Board of Aldermen and a Democrat, writes:

"I am not only ready and willing, but anxious to put on my armor and aid you in the good work about to be inaugurated by the Republican Party, viz., to rid the people of Jersey City of a vampire and to elect a Mayor in the person of that honest man, George F. Perkins."

To-day will no doubt be a busy one for active Republicans. There is a great deal of arranging to be done. Next week, perhaps, the battle will begin.

MERELY FOR REVENGE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 27.

The desperate straits in which the Hudson County bosses find themselves, as the direct result of their own crimes, is shown by the arrest of the reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at the instigation of John P. Feeney, President of the Jersey City police force, and a detective in the employ of the County Prosecutor. The hour chosen for the arrest was in the evening, when there would probably be much difficulty in obtaining bail, Feeney's hope evidently being that the reporter would have to spend the night in jail. But public-spirited citizen, destroyed this plan by going on the reporter's bail bond. THE TIMES's accounts of the Hudson County investigations have been particularly good and have been marked by good temper, and noticeable for their strict confinement to ascertained facts. Feeney is one of the bosses whom the facts have hit hard, and the arrest of one whose printed work shows that he is evidently an intelligent, reliable, and careful reporter was evidently merely a step to obtain revenge for the exposure of evil deeds.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN.

Toronto, Ontario, dispatches state that Detective Murray of that place has received a letter from Alderson & Sons, civil engineers in the Stewart Building, telling of the mysterious disappearance of the sons of two English gentlemen. The young men are Augustus Rawlings and Frank Begbie. They are said to have been lured to Canada, thinking that they were to be placed with farmers as pupils. Rawlings paid £1,000 to an English agent; one-third of this sum was sent to a Toronto agent. Begbie paid £300 for an interest in a farm north of Lindsay, Ontario.

Mr. Alderson told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the letter will murder had led him to make these inquiries. He had known young Rawlings eight years ago in London, and many letters had passed between them. "He gave me a detailed account of his new home," said Mr. Alderson, "near Niagara Falls. He told me how he used to send £1,000 to an agent. His letters ceased suddenly. That was fully seven years ago, and in the meantime his parents died heartbroken at the mysterious disappearance of their son.

"Begbie was the son of a British officer in the Indian service. I visited him at Lindsay. He wrote me subsequently that he was very unhappy in his new home. Nothing has since been heard of him. I firmly believe that both young men were murdered. These London agencies should be shut up by the English Government."

IT HELPS THE MONOPOLISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We note in the draft of the McKinley Tariff bill, as published in the *Tribune* of the 21st, that it is proposed by the Republican majority to double the present duty on dextrine, gum substitutes, &c., all starch products. This advance in duty from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound means a protection of only 98 per cent, and this, too, in the face of a Starch trust which has just been organized by the starch manufacturers of this country, meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in New-York City for the past two days. These monopolists, perceiving clearly the efficient aid that longer time will give them, have agreed to advance the price of their product to all the numerous consumers of this country 25 per cent.

The proposed increase in duty will prohibit the further imports of starch products. Thus the greed of nineteen starch manufacturers is increased behind the bulwarks of a high protection tariff to the detriment of the thousands of textile, paper, carpet, and other manufacturers who are compelled to use this raw material in preparing their products for the market.

Will such tariff legislation, in favor of monopolists, be allowed by the American people? Have consumers and importers no rights?

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 27, 1890.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Dr. R. J. Gatling of Hartford is at the Hotel Normandie.

United States District Judge A. J. Ricks of Ohio is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. John C. Haskell of Columbia, S. C., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge John R. Putnam of Saratoga and Ferdinand C. Latrobe of Baltimore are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota and Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts and R. R. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE LAST OF THE WAR GENERALS.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, March 24.

The old war Generals are passing away. Sherman and Rosecrans are the only ones of great rank remaining. While Robert C. Schenck and George Crook were not Generals of the highest rank, they were men of the highest order. The latter was the model soldier. The former was one of the foremost statesmen of his time as well as a good soldier. Gen. Schenck was a favorite with both Lincoln and Grant. He was the peer of Garfield, Blaine, and any of the great men who served in Congress during and after the war. He and Crook were Ohio men, and Dayton is justly proud of the honor of producing both of them.

BLAINE AND RECIPROCITY

HIS PLANS FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

A SCHEME TO NEGOTIATE COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS—THE WYOMING BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The committee of the Pan-American Conference which paid special attention to the subject of a customs union between the countries represented in the conference found very serious obstacles in the way of such a union. It also found little, if anything, in the way of reciprocity between the various Governments and the United States, and it recently reported to the conference that reciprocity treaties offered the best means of bringing about closer commercial relations and extending trade. There is no doubt that the conference as a whole indorses the committee's report and will recommend the negotiation of such conventions. Secretary of State Blaine is known to be very desirous of bringing about reciprocity between the United States and the countries to the south, and there is reason to believe that he has requested certain of the American delegates to the conference to prepare "plans and specifications" for use in negotiating treaties in the near future. It is said that Mr. Charles R. Flint of New-York and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts have been charged by Mr. Blaine with the duty of preparing a scheme for reciprocity to be presented to each of the Governments taking part in the conference. They are to report to the Secretary, for example, what sort of proposals the United States can make to Chili and what should be asked of that country in return, and the same as to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Peru, and so on. This will give Mr. Blaine data from which he can make definite proposals to the different Governments whose representatives now here form an excellent medium of communication. If any of these Governments fall in with the recommendation of the conference as to reciprocity, it will be easy for them to invest their delegates with power to negotiate treaties with Mr. Blaine, and there will be no delay in informing each of them just what the United States is willing to do in the line of treaty making. Messrs. Flint and Coolidge are regarded as especially well qualified to aid Mr. Blaine in the proposed negotiations, and it is believed that a large crop of reciprocity treaties will follow close upon the adjournment of the Pan-American Conference.

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The report that Mr. Blaine has been arranging for reciprocity with South American countries is strangely out of key with the other report, heard to-day, that it is Blaine who has insisted upon having a duty on hides and carpet wools, and that he has expressed some strong and uncomplimentary opinions about Mr. McKinley because he had yielded to the "clamor" for a restoration of hides to the free list. To those who had heard the plan ascribed to Mr. Blaine it looked like a distinctly unfriendly act toward the Nation's invited guests, members of the international conference. The explanation offered by those who appear to know what Mr. Blaine is after is, that with the duty on carpet wools free, and the United States importing these articles from southern countries more extensively than anything except sugar, if the Secretary of State did not have hides and wool to "trade" with, he would have almost no capital to which to go into reciprocity business. It has been the Blaine idea from the Ways and Means Committee, it seems, that has stirred up the country about the duty on hides, and all to enable him to obtain some substantial result from the Pan-American Congress.

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The Blaine influence has been at work in another committee besides that of the Ways and Means, if Republican authority is good for anything. It is asserted by a Republican of some prominence that the admission of the contest against Representative Parrett, in the First Indiana District, his seat being demanded by Mr. Posey, was actually forced by Blaine's intervention. Parrett's majority was only about fifty. Some students in a Catholic college voted and Posey claimed that they had no right to the suffrage, and that their votes ought to be excluded in deciding the case. The college was a Jesuit institution, and the students were twenty Roman Catholic youths. Just why Mr. Blaine should be so much concerned about the right to these young Jesuit students to have their votes counted for a Democratic candidate for Congress is not fully explained, but it is suggested that it may have something to do with preparing the way for another campaign in Indiana without Harrison as the candidate. The Committee on Elections will report in favor of the Democrat who now holds the seat, but it is understood that the minority of Republicans who united with the Democrats to secure the report will oppose it in the House and vote to seat Posey as a way of manifesting their resentment of Blaine's interference.

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The steam trial of the gunboat Concord, which will take place during the Spring, will be watched with much interest, to see how the performance compares with that of the Yorktown. The two vessels were built on identically the same plans, except that there are some minor differences in the machinery. The closed ash pit system of forced draught is used on the Concord, while an closed draft system is used on the Yorktown. There is also a difference in the air pumps, the Yorktown being fitted with a pump designed by the Cramps, while the Concord has the Davidson pump. Better results are expected from the latter pump, and the closed ash pits are expected to give the Concord still more of an advantage, so that she is expected to make a better horsepower showing and consequently greater speed than the Yorktown. Her contract requirement is 3,400 horse power, 400 more than that of the Yorktown, 92 more than the Yorktown's record of 3,392 on her trial.

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The $5,000 a year salary received by each member of the United States Senate does not appear to be sufficient to enable the Senators to supply themselves with snuff. The official report of the Secretary for the last fiscal year shows that $5 50 was taken out of the public Treasury to pay for five and one-quarter pounds of Copenhagen snuff "for use in Senate Chamber."

* *

Wyoming is a good deal nearer Statehood than it was this morning. By an almost strictly party vote the bill for the admission of the Territory was passed by the House this afternoon, Heard of Minnesota being the only Republican who joined the Democratic opposition. The most vehement speech against the bill was that made by Mr. Springer, who objected to the admission of the Territory for several reasons, the principal one being that it lacks population and that its Constitution grants the right of woman suffrage. To the Democrats it has seemed that the Republicans were inspired by partisanship in recognising the right of women in Wyoming to vote because they vote the Republican ticket, while they propose to admit Idaho with the votes of all the women suppressed because the Mormon men and women, who are disfranchised, would probably vote the Democratic ticket. The Republicans did not all accept the Wyoming woman suffrage proposition with grace. If it could have been beaten it would have been gratifying to a number of that side who voted for the clause reluctantly. On the motion of Mr. Springer to substitute the minority amendment refusing the suffrage to women, Dowsell of Minnesota, Sherman of New-York, and Van Schaick of Wisconsin voted with the Democrats. On the passage of the bill, however, Mr. Dunnell was its only Republican opponent, and his opposition is understood to have been based upon the suffrage proposition. Mr. Baker, who had the bill in charge, and who was disposed to be saucy to Mr. Springer, toward the close allowed his zeal to overcome his judgment and provoked a laugh at his own expense. Mr. Springer had demanded a vote on the motion to recommit, or the vote by which the bill had passed. Mr. Baker shouted, "Yeas and nays." Mr. Springer pressed the call. Then Mr. Baker, having forgotten his own motion, upon the suggestion of a neighbor, rose to ask in an excited tone: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if this is not a dilatory motion?" Mr. Springer, who saw his opportunity, shouted back, "The gentleman ought to know, for he made it." The laugh that followed was nonpartisan.

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Few of the acts of the provisional Government of Brazil have been so persistently criticised as the proclamation regarding the citizenship of foreigners issued immediately after the revolution. It has been repeatedly asserted that the decree made citizenship compulsory upon all foreigners residing in Brazil when the monarchy was overthrown, and undoubtedly this misapprehension of the facts the provisional Government has been roundly denounced, particularly in England, Germany, and the United States. In reality the naturalization decree was exactly the opposite of compulsory, as was pointed out to-day by Mr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister here. The decree, Mr. Valente said, simply provided that all foreigners residing in Brazil at the time of the revolution would be regarded as citizens of that country unless within six months they signed a declaration that they preferred to retain citizenship in the country whence they came. Foreigners coming to Brazil after the revolution were allowed two years in which to decide whether they would become Brazilians. Books were opened at different places for the signatures of such residents as do not care to become citizens. As proof that there is nothing compulsory about the matter, Minister Valente referred to the newspaper of Rio de Janeiro which publishes daily long lists of foreigners who have signed the declaration that they prefer to remain foreigners. These lists give the occupation of each person, and show that all classes are represented. There are many Portuguese, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Englishmen, and Americans, and among them are merchants, journalists, bakers, laborers, cartmen, tailors, cooks, and representatives of a hundred different callings. Among the Americans are Andrew J. Lamaireux and I. M. Wright, well-known newspaper men in Rio de Janeiro, and E. F. Andrews, a clerk. The lists show plainly enough that there is no compulsion about naturalization, for they are full of persons in the lower walks of life who would be the first to feel restrained if the whole matter was not entirely voluntary.

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Preparations have been in progress for several days among the Pennsylvania admirers of Senator Quay in Washington to give some sort of expression of their love and veneration for that eminent statesman, who has been absent from the capital for two long months. During all this time the Pennsylvanians have keenly felt the loss of the guidance of the "mailed hand," and their joy over the announcement of his intention to return has been so great that they could find no way to give it adequate utterance except by a public reception. Mr. Cameron has also returned after an absence of several weeks, and it was decided to give a joint reception to the two Senators. It was agreed that their great respect and esteem for the controller of the destiny of the Republican Party should be exhibited as publicly as possible. To this end a committee was appointed to prepare suitable transparencies having such inscriptions as "Welcome to Our Great Leader." "Hail to the Mailed Hand," "Scan Election Officers Closely" and "Divide the Floaters into Blocks of Five." These transparencies were hidden away in safe places, a large hall was hired for to-morrow night, a brass band was engaged, a lot of fireworks was procured, and all arrangements were made to have a grand street parade which should wake up the town.

The owner of the "mailed hand" and his colleague will be escorted through the principal avenues with blare of trumpets and blaze of pyrotechnics, to the hired hall, where the miracle of getting a speech out of Don Cameron was to be worked for the entertainment of the crowd, and where Boss Quay was also to thrill his followers with his eloquence. After all the elaborate preparations to make the joint reception a prodigious and unqualified success had been arranged, the great leader was communicated with and informed of the homage that was to be poured out at his feet. The great leader was heard from to-day. He has laid his mailed hand down with crushing weight upon his devoted admirers. He will not accept the public reception. The brass band has been dismissed, the transparencies will be destroyed, the hired hall will be closed to-morrow night, the Cameron miracle will not be worked, and a lot of roman candles are for sale at less than cost. Boss Quay is put out because a considerable sum of money that could have been used to advantage in the approaching campaign in Pennsylvania has been squandered.

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The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters:

Maine.—Joseph W. Gary, Caribou.

Vermont.—Edwin Clark, Huntiney; Alexander W. Davis, White River Junction; Jasper W. Orcutt, Northfield.

New-York.—Enzign M. Clark, Niagara Falls, Niagara County.

New-Jersey.—Isaac T. Nichols, Bridgeton; Howard A. Clement, Haddonfield.

Texas.—Anna B. Baker, Bowie; Edgar M. Johnson, Taylor.

Tennessee.—Hugh M. Eakin, Fayetteville; Barclay M. Tillman, Shelbyville.

Kentucky.—James M. Saffell, Frankfort; Charles A. Johnson, Lebanon.

Georgia.—Benjamin M. Parsons, Hawkinsville.

Wisconsin.—Daniel C. Remington, Manston; Lewis S. Patrick, Marinette; Hiram T. Sharp, Delavan.

Ohio.—Robert T. Dole, Bryan; Morris Burns, Galion.

Nevada.—Edward E. Bilkey, Elko.

Missouri.—John A. Truex, White Plains.

Minnesota.—James A. Claghorn, Waseca; Benjamin F. Johnson, Worthington; George A. Whitney, Wadena.

Kansas.—James F. Clough, Sabetha; William J. Henry, Lindsborg; John F. McKnight, Hiawatha.

Indiana.—George P. Graf, Knightstown; Francis H. Dorsey, Michigan City.

Illinois.—John M. Holt, Moline; Albert L. Stone, Marseilles.

California.—Edwin B. Smith, Pomona; Nathan W. Moody, Fresno.

Colorado.—James A. Cochran, Colorado City.

Washington.—Frank E. Williamson, Pomeroy.

New-Mexico.—Mrs. Emma C. Noble, Raton.

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—A. J. Warren, Johnsonburg, Wyoming County.

New-Jersey.—J. C. Reeves, Yorktown.

Connecticut.—W. Case, Pine Meadow.

Virginia.—C. Dunn, Forestburg; C. F. Nair, Glasgow; S. H. Speers, Honaker; T. A. Carter, Wheatland.

PASSING THE TITHES BILL.

DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons to-night the Hon. Philip Stanhope asked whether the status quo insisted upon by the Government in the dispute with Portugal was being restored, and what course the Government proposed to take.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that there had been no condition imposed that had reference to the restoration of the status quo. That was a newspaper phrase. The Government simply insisted upon the withdrawal of the Portuguese forces from a British protectorate as the preliminary step to a diplomatic discussion. That had been done.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, moved the second reading of the Tithes Rent bill. He apologized for pressing the matter upon the House, saying in explanation that the Government was convinced of the urgent necessity for an amendment to the present law. He asked the House to consider the bill as an earnest attempt to do justice to both the clerical and tithe payers' sides in the interests of the country at large.

Mr. James A. Picton, member for Leicester, a Liberal, opposed the bill as a juggling measure, tinged into a portable farm the nation's property so as to enable the party promoting the scheme to carry off its plunder easily hereafter. It was an attempt to delude public opinion. The Government would not touch the real grievance—the fact that the tithe system took out of the land every year moneys that ought to go to lighten the financial burden of the people.

George Osborne Morgan, member for East Denbighshire, declared that Welshmen almost unanimously condemned this emphatically Welsh bill. It was regarded in Wales as a measure intended to do what only a miracle could do, namely, to set the Church of England in Wales on its legs. He did not object to the incidence of the tithe rent, but he maintained that it ought to be applied to a national purpose. There would be no difficulty in the collection of the tithe rent if it were applied to a purpose of which Welshmen approve.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair weather, followed by rain, northeasterly gales on the coast, stationary temperature.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, easterly gales on the coast, stationary temperature.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, southwesterly winds, severe local storms, warmer, winds shifting to northwesterly, and colder on Saturday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, severe local storms, easterly winds, winds shifting to northwesterly, and colder Friday night.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
3 A. M. 38°	39°	3:30 P. M. 57°	49°
6 A. M. 37°	38°	6 P. M. 52°	49°
9 A. M. 44°	40°	9 P. M. 52°	48°
12 M. 52°	45°	12 P. M. 58°	47°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 44.4°
Average temperature for same date last year. 48.5°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years ..... 43°

SCHOOL GIRLS AIDING THE FUND.

Mrs. Caroline G. Reed and the young lady pupils of her school at 8 East Fifty-third-street have forwarded a substantial contribution to Treasurer William R. Stewart of the Memorial Arch fund. The names and the subscriptions received yesterday are: Mrs. Reed, $25; Miss Anna Gould, $5; the Misses Clara Gildermuster and Lulu Simmons, $2 each; the Misses Sylvia Caroline Parsons, Eliza S. Watson, Cornelia McLanahan, Lillie Wurz, Annie Sternberger, Lena Sternberger, Eleanor Linehan, Anna Pendleton, Julia Price, Annie Dunham, Irene Goodwin, Almira Miller, Ruby Simmons, Freida Marsh, Fannie Clark, Virginia Foutaine, Etta Jordon, Sadie Williams, Agnes Potter, Mary Snowden, Neesha Hobart, Marie O'Connor, Florinnee Hayne, Dulias Martin, Helen Willetta, Nellie Stewart, Hattie Zittel, Lillie Wright, Blanche Cox, Emma Bailin, Katie Price, Madeline Schafer, Davida Crain, Margaret Wupperman, Carlotta Yeothe, Betty Herrine, Harriott Arden, Anna Underhill, and Katie Clark, $1 each; the Misses Agnes and Maud Bripe, 50 cents each; George S. Leapinane, (second subscription,) $25; Franklin Chandler and Walter H. Williams, $5 each; previously acknowledged, $75,195 94; grand total, $75,305 94.

TELEGRAPH LINES FOR WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA, Washington, March 27.—The bill granting telegraph companies the right to construct lines of telegraph on all railroads in the State of Washington was passed by the Senate last week and by the House last night. The bill is in the interest of the Canadian Pacific and Postal Companies' systems of telegraph, which connect British Columbia with Washington, Oregon, and California.

DUNRAVEN WANTS A RACE

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE EARL ASKS IF HIS CHALLENGE OF LAST YEAR STILL HOLDS GOOD—THE VALKYRIE TO BE FITTED OUT SOON.

That the Earl of Dunraven, owner of the English yacht Valkyrie, is anxious to sail a race for the America's Cup this year has been believed by many yachtsmen here for some time, but now there can be no doubt whatever about it. Another letter, dated March 11, has been received from him by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club, and was read to about forty members of the club at a meeting held last evening in the clubhouse, 67 Madison-avenue.

Secretary Oddie received the letter on Monday, but would say nothing about it until he had presented it to his club. Such action was taken that will enable the New-York Yacht Club to explain more clearly to English yachtsmen its position in relation to the deed of gift governing the cup.

The letter is worded as follows:

On Aug. 10 last I wrote a letter to the New-York Yacht Club in which I stated that if the New-York Yacht Club and Royal Yacht Squadron arrived at a settlement as to the terms on which the America's Cup should be held in the event of its coming into the possession of the latter club, I hoped a challenge would be considered as merely postponed, and that I was willing to sail Valkyrie this year against the vessel that would have been selected to defend the cup last season.

On Sept. 16 you acknowledged my letter, but since then I have received no further communication on the subject.

I will refresh your recollection that on June 27, the committee appointed by the Royal Yacht Squadron wrote that they could not confirm my challenge "with condition attached" that if the cup is won by the club challenging, it shall be held under and "subject to the full terms of the new deed."

"On July 16 the Committee of the New-York Yacht Club wrote that they thought, if opportunity were given, the objections to the new deed of gift "would be found susceptible of easy explanation."

On Aug. 4 the Royal Yacht Squadron cabled: "Your interpretation of deed and suggestion that objection in our letter of the 29th of June can be overcome alters case. Challenge holds good provided cup can be held subject to challenge under altered conditions"; to which you replied on the following day: "Cablegram to Smith received. When you withdrew challenge America's Cup committee was discharged. Meeting of club cannot now be called until its return from squadron cruise."

No further correspondence on the subject has, I believe, passed between the two clubs.

The position and opinions of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and, I think I may add, of all Yacht clubs over here, is defined in the message of Aug. 4, quoted above.

I should be glad to know whether the New-York Yacht Club is able to agree to those terms, and, in that case, whether my challenge of last year holds good according to the meaning of my letter of Aug. 16.

As I shall be fitting out shortly, I should think it a favor if you should let me have a definite reply at your earliest convenience. Yours faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

The misunderstanding between the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron which prevented a race for the America's Cup last year has been clearly put forth in THE TIMES heretofore. The Royal Yacht Squadron evidently thought that the New-York Yacht Club was arranging a race under the old deed of gift, but insisting upon the cup being held, if won by the Valkyrie, subject to the new deed. If the Royal Yacht Squadron refuses to recognize the new deed under any circumstances, and a club can not be found to challenge for Lord Dunraven, then there will be no race.

After Lord Dunraven's letter was read last evening, a resolution was passed to have a committee of five named to consider the communication and reply to it. The committee is made up of Messrs. R. Lloyd Phoenix, C. J. Paine, Stephen Peabody, and Philip Schuyler. These gentlemen will write a letter to Lord Dunraven as soon as they can confer.

Mr. Peabody is also acting for Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, J. Rogers Maxwell, Joseph P. Earle, and the Osgood brothers, owners of the seventy-foot sloops, Titania, Shamrock, Gracie, and Katrina, respectively, to try and induce Lord Dunraven to arrange races with these yachts.

The only other business of interest transacted at last night's meeting was the appointment of Messrs. Charles Watrous, E. M. Brown, F. T. Robinson, J. H. Bird, and Secretary Oddie, ex officio, a committee to consider all questions relating to the purchase of a site near this city for an anchorage and Summer cluhouse for the club, and has been suggested, but other places will be considered before any definite conclusion is reached by the committee.

A CUP DEFENDER NEEDED.

THAT IS THE OPINION OF THE OWNER OF THE VOLUNTEER.

BOSTON, March 27.—The possibilities of a challenge for the America's Cup by either Jameson or Lord Dunraven are being animatedly discussed here. Meantime the time in which the challenge can be lodged is fast slipping away. THE TIMES's correspondent asked Gen. Paine, the owner of the yacht Volunteer, to-day if he would enter the big sloop in the trial races this Summer if one of the foreigners determined to try again for the cup.

"I don't know," was the smiling but evasive reply. "That is one of those bridges which I don't cross until I come to them."

"Will you put the Volunteer in racing form this Summer?"

"No, that is just what I don't want to do. I shall put her in commission in the ordinary cruising trim. You know it is one thing to get a boat out to race for your ordinary pleasure sailing and quite another thing to get her down to the fine edge necessary for international competition. The first is fun; the second is work."

"But you will race her, will you not?"

"I have no definite intention of racing her at all, but I

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	153	153	153	153	20
Amer. T. & C. Co..	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	50
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts	26½	26½	26½	26½	400
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	2,875
Atlantic & Pac.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	100
Canada Southern	55	55½	55	55	100
Canadian Pacific.	72½	72½	72½	72½	100
Central Pacific.	30	30	30	30	5
Ches. & Ohio.	23	23	23	23⅝	670
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	200
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	400
Chi. Gas. Trust..	43½	43½	42¾	43⅛	2,100
Chi. & N. W..	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	1,800
Chi., Bur. & Q..	107	107	106¾	106¾	1,000
C., M. & St. P..	68⅞	68⅞	68⅛	68⅝	2,987
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	94	93⅜	93⅝	5,350
C., C., C. & St. L.	73	73	71	71	1,161
Colorado Coal..	48⅜	48⅜	46½	46½	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22½	23	22	22	2,200
Col. & Hock. Coal.	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅜	700
Chicago & E. Ill.	89	89	88	88	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	85	85	85	85	400
Consol. Gas Co..	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	200
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅞	136⅞	136⅛	136⅜	2,900
Den., T. & Ft. W.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	125
Den. & R. G. pf..	46	46	46	46	100
Edis'n Gen. El. Co.	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	100
Flint & P. M....	32⅝	32⅝	31¾	32	1,550
Flint & P. M. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	30
*Gt. Northern pf.	74	74	74	74	100
*Ill. Coal & Coke.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	200
Illinois Central..	115½	115½	115½	115½	200
Ill. Cent. lease'd.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,193
*Lehigh & W. C.	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	100
L. S. & West. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	400
Lake Shore.....	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼	1,250
Long Island....	98	98	98	98	70
Louis. & Nash..	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	2,300
Louis., N. A. & C.	46¼	46¼	44	44	1,100
Manhattan con....	106½	106½	106½	106½	120
Michigan Cen....	98	98	98	98	150
Minn., S. P. & S. M.	11	11	11	11	140
Mil., L. S. & W.	92	92	92	92	150
Mo., K. & T. pf.	109¾	109¾	109	109	200
Mobile & Ohio....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	100
Missouri Pacific.	74	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	9,500
Mo., K. & T., t. r.	10	10	10	10	125
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18¾	18⅜	18¼	18¼	310
New Cent. Coal....	8	8	8	8	10
*Newport N. & M. V.	18	18	18	18	11
N. Y. Central....	107	107	106½	107	250
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	2,425
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	325
Northern Pac....	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	2,300
Ohio & Miss.....	20	20½	20	20½	700
Ohio, Ind. & W..	8	8	8	8	50
Ontario & Mining..	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	10
Ontario & West..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	1,150
Oregon Imp.....	46½	46½	46½	46½	200
Oregon S. L.....	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	150
Oregon & Trans..	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	2,310
Pacific Mail....	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	2,310
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	21¾	22	21	21	600
Phila. & Reading.	40¼	41	40⅛	40⅜	39,100
Pull. Car Co....	121½	122	121¾	121¾	251
Rich. & W. P....	21½	21¾	21	21	1,325
St. L. & S. F. pf..	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	400
St. P. & Omaha..	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
Southern Pacific.	35	35¼	34½	34⅝	1,100
*Sugar Ref. Co..	64¼	64½	63⅞	64⅛	11,625
Tenn. Coal & Iron	54	54	53¼	53¼	626
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	400
Texas Pacific....	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅛	600
Union Pacific....	63	63⅜	62⅞	63⅛	5,745
U. S. Express....	89	89	88¾	88¾	34
Wabash.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	15
Wabash pf.....	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	200
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81½	521
Wheeling & L. E.	36⅜	36⅜	30	36	1,900
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	72⅝	72⅞	210
Wisconsin Cen....	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	1,800
Total.....					122,703

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108⅜	$8,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	1,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	35,500
At., T. & S. F. inc.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	500
At. & Pacific inc.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	2,000
B. & O. 1st, Park'g.	121	121	121	121	5,000
B., R. T. & W. 5s.	99½	99½	99⅜	99⅜	5,000
Buff. & Erie, new.	121½	121½	121½	121½	2,500
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Canada So. 1st.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	14,000
Canada So. 2d.....	97⅜	98	97⅜	98	4,000
Cent. Pac. 1st.....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	10,000
Cent. Wash. 1st..	105	105	105	105	10,000
C. & O. con. 5s....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s....	90½	90½	90½	90½	10,000
C., R. & Q. 5s. deb.	105	105	105	105	3,000
C., R. Q. 4s. N. O.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	46,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
C., L., St. L. & C. 4s.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Chey. & Pitts. Ch. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s...	75	75	75	75	3,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s....	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79	5,500
Dul. & Man. 1st. D.	107½	107½	107¼	107½	1,000
Erie 1st con.....	136	136½	136	136½	10,000
Erie 2d con.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	20,000
Erie 2d, c. 5s....	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	5,000
Ev. & T. H. 1st..	118	118	118	118	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108½	108½	108¼	108½	24,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d con. 5s.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	10,000
G. B. & W. inc....	90	90	90	90	3,000
I. B. & S. 1st. r.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Ist. & G. N. con. 6s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	1,000
Ist. & G. N. 1st..	111	111	111	111	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	18,000
K. P. 1st Den. ss.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	2,000
Kan. & Tex. con...	115	115	115	115	37,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, r.	65	65	65	65	20,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, r.	75½	75½	75½	75½	22,000
K. & T. 2d 6s, r....	76	76	76	76	19,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st..	82	82	82	82	3,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	110⅞	110⅞	110¾	110⅝	11,000
Laclede Gas 1st....	81½	81½	81½	81½	7,000
L. E. & W. 5s....	110	110	110	110	2,000
Lake S. 1st con. r.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	2,000
L. & W. R. con. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
L. & N. 1st, r....	103	103	103	103	1,000
L. N. A. & Chi. con.	101½	101½	101½	101½	32,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	98	98	98	98	11,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, c.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	4,000
M. L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	7,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	1,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st M.	116	116	116	116	10,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Mo. Pac. con.....	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s....	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
M. & O. gen. 4s....	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	5,000
Nash. & Chat. 2d.	118	118	118	118	6,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s....	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	12,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4,000
N. Y. Elev. 2d.....	134	134	134	134	10,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s.....	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	12,000
N. Y. & W. 1st. c.					
V. 5s.....	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	20,000
North. Pac. 1st..	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
North. Pac. 2d....	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
North. Pac. 3d....	110	110	110	110	6,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Northwest con. 7s.	142	142	142	142	1,000
Northwest ext. 4s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
N. W. 5s, deb....	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	7,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb.					
5s, r.....	107	107	107	107	3,000
O. I. & W. 2d 6s.	53⅝	55	53⅝	55	33,000
O. S. L. & U. N. 6s.	94	94	94	94	15,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st..	110	110	110	110	1,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	81	81	81	81	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66½	66½	66½	66½	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	16,000
Reading gen. 4s.	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	2,000
Rich. & A. 2d. D.					
M. & Ca.'s cfts.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38¼	26,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
R. & W. P. T. r. 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	6,000
Rio G. W. 1st.....	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	2,000
Rock Island 6s....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	38,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex c.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	7,000
St. Paul & M. 1st.	124½	124½	124½	124½	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	50,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.....	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	2,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	100	100	100	100	3,000
T. C. & I. 1st. T..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Third-av. 1st 5s..	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s..	92	92¼	92	92¼	42,000
Tex. Pac. 2d, inc.	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	13,000
T. A. & A. N. M. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
Union El. 1st.....	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	42,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Wabash 2d.....	81¾	81¾	80¾	81¼	11,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5,000
West Shore 4s. c.	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
West Shore 4s. r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12,000
Wis. Central inc.	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60⅜	38,000
Wis. Central 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Total sales.....					$1,155,500

*Unlisted. †Ex interest. ‡Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asteria.....	.06	.06	.06	.06	9,000
Alice.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Bodie.....	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Bullion.....	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Cheliar.....	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	130
Con. Central.....	.55	.55	.55	.55	1,500
El Christo.....	1.40	1.46	1.40	1.45	300
Freeland.....	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.20	1,000
Gould & Curry.	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05	100
Julia.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Leadville.....	.11	.11	.11	.11	300
Mexican.....	3.25	3.60	3.25	3.60	200
Monitor.....	.44	.44	.43	.43	200
Phœnix of Ariz.	.92	.92	.90	.90	400
Potosi.....	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	300
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	900
Standard.....	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	200
Sutter Creek....	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1,200
Savage.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Union Consol....	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Utah Consol.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Total sales.....					10,755

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	26½	26⅝	25¾	26⅛	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37⅞	37½	37	37	3,670
Chi. Gas Trust...	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	210
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	94	93⅜	93⅜	2,010
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	95	95	92	92	100
Chi., M. & St. P..	68⅞	68⅞	67¾	68⅛	100
Chi. & North W..	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111¼	110
C., St. L. & Pitts.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅞	136⅞	136⅜	136⅝	4,500
Hocking Valley..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Lake Shore.....	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼	220
L. & N. & M. & M.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	200
Louis. & Nash..	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛	84¼	1,240
Missouri Pacific.	74	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	5,030
Mo. K. & Texas.	10	10	10	10	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	100
N. Y. Central....	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	220
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	100
N. Y. & W. pf....	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	200
Northern Pac. pf.	74¼	74¼	73¾	73⅞	250
Ohio & Miss.....	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	1710
Oregon & Trans..	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	60
Peoria & Dec....	22	22	22	22	200
Phila. & Read'g.	40¼	41	40¼	40⅜	7,940
Phila. & Reading.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	470
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	1,750
St. L. & S. F. pf.	64¼	64¼	63½	64¼	100
Texas Pacific....	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	100
Union Pacific....	63⅜	63⅜	62¾	63	4,290
Western Union..	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	50
Wheeling & L. E.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	500
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	72¾	73¼	100
Total sales.....					29,530

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Balt. & Ohio 5s..	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	$2,000
Canada So. 1st...	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	5,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s..	107	107	107	107	10,000
Den. & R. G. 4s..	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108½	108½	108½	108½	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s..	74¾	75⅛	74¾	75⅛	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st...	114	114	114	114	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	3,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	115⅛	115⅛	115¼	115¼	1,000
North. Pac. 2d, c.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	3,000
Read. inc. 4s....	47¼	47¼	47	47	15,000
Rock Island 5s....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
West Shore 4s....	105¼	105¼	105¼	104¾	6,000
Wabash 2d.....	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	2,000
Wis. Central inc.	60¾	60¾	60⅛	60¼	3,000
Total sales.....					$69,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs....	85¼	85⅝	84⅜	85¼	204,000
Clearances.....					780,000

The stock market was once more extremely dull, but prices continued firm. The only feature was a little spurt in Reading, the stock selling up to 41, but it closed only ⅜ higher than yesterday. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 2¾; Pullman, 1¾; Chicago and Eastern Illinois common, 1⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 1¼, and do. first preferred and Pacific Mail, each 1⅛. *Declined*—Flint and Pere Marquette, 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1½; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, ⅞, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar certificates monopolized the trading and closed ⅛ higher than yesterday. American Cotton Oil declined ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 2½@5 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced by some drawers to $4 85 for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84¼@$4 84½ for 60-day bills, $4 86⅜@$4 87 for demand, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for cable transfers, and $4 83 for commercial. Compared with yesterday's rates, francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ½. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 15 shares of America sold at 210½, 50 of Merchants' at 153, 22 of New-York at 244, 10 of Tradesmen's at 80, and 110 of Western at 95@95¼.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, reorganization certificates, 2½; Kansas City and Omaha firsts, 2; Duluth and Manitoba, Dakota firsts, 1½; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago 4s, New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts, and Wisconsin Central incomes, each 1, and Richmond and Alleghany seconds, Pacific Mail, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, each ¼. *Declined*—Missouri Pacific consols, 1¼; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, trust receipts, and Union Pacific firsts of 1898 each 1, and Georgia Pacific second consol 5s, ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 84¾@85⅜. In mining stocks Comstock Tunnel sold at .17, Freeland at $1 15@$1 20, and Phœnix of Arizona at .90@.88.

April coupons of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank.

The Gallatin National Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and an extra dividend of 1 ₱ cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable April 7.

Coupons of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company's (Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 ₱ cent. debenture bonds due April 1 will be paid at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	210	Irving.....	190
American Exchange	161	Leather Manufrs..	245
Broadway.....	220	Lincoln National.	230
Butchers & Drov'rs'	190	Market & Fulton..	226½
Central National.	142	Mechanics'.....	215
Chase National...	150	Mechanics & Trad's.	245
Chatham.....	150	Merchants'.....	158
Chemical.....	4300	Merchants' Ex....	120
City.....	475	Metropolitan.....	8
Citizens'.....	170	Metropolis.....	350
Columbia.....	230	Mount Morris.....	350
Commerce.....	207	Nassau.....	165
Continental.....	140	New-York.....	245
Corn Exchange....	240	New-York County..	480
East River.....	165	N. Y. National Ex..	135
Eleventh Ward....	150	Ninth National....	168½
Fifth Avenue.....	1200	North America.....	180
Fifty-seventh....	250	Oriental.....	200
First Nat. of S. I.	112	Phœnix.....	159
Fourteenth-Street.	185	Seaboard National.	141
Fourth National....	180	Second National...	250
Garfield National.	400	Seventh National..	130
German-American..	120	Shoe & Leather....	160
Germania.....	270	State of New-York.	112
Greenwich.....	145	Tradesmen's.....	140
Hanover.....	340	U. S. National....	215
Hudson River.....	150	Western National..	94½
Importers & Trad's.	550		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	103½	104
4½s, '91, c.....	103½	104
4s, 1907, r.....	121¾	122¼
4s, 1907, c.....	122½	123¼
Cur. 6s, 1895.116	....	....

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$105,227,071 | Balances.....$4,865,404

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	53¾	53⅞	St. Paul.....	68½	68⅝
Reading.....	20¾	20 5-16	Reading gen.	83¾	83⅞
Lehigh Val...	51⅞	52	Read. 1st pf.	66	66¼
North. Pac...	31⅝	31¾	Read. 2d pf...	47	47¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	73½	73⅝	Read. 3d pf...	39	39¼
Lehigh Nav..	51¼	51⅜			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 27,—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.....	37.00	Boston & Mon...	48.37½
Boston & Albany.	218.00	Calumet & Hecla.	256.00
Boston & Maine.	225.00	Franklin.....	14.50
Ches. & Ohio....	106.75	Huntington.....	8.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	23.75	Kearsarge.....	11.75
Eastern.....	163.75	Osceola.....	27.25
Eastern 6s.....	124.50	Pewabic, n.....	8.00
Fitchburg pf....	141.00	Quincy.....	70.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	97.00	Santa Fé Copper.	.85
L. S. & Ft. S. 7s.	106.00	Tamarack.....	157.00
Mass. Central....	17.00	Anniston L. Co..	60.00
Mexican Central.	19.00	Boston Land Co..	6.37½
N. Y. & N. E....	48.37½	San Diego L. Co.	22.50
Old Colony.....	178.00	West End L. Co..	24.75
Wis. Central....	31.50	Bell Telephone...	22.00
Wis. Central pf.	68.50	Isaacson Store S.	95.25
Allouez M. Co., n.	3.00	Water Power....	6.62½
Atlantic.....	13.00	Centennial Min..	19.75

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 27, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 17 cars, 284 head at Sixtieth-Street for home slaughterers. There was no trading in the yards.

Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef in London and Liverpool steady at 4d., or scant ½ ₱ lb., and American live Cattle firm at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. The Lydian Monarch, with 390 live Cattle for M. Goldsmith and 1,820 quarters for Eastman's Company, sails to-day. Saturday the Lucania will take out 450 Cattle for Eastman's Company.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 55 head. The market was nominally dull at $20@$40 ₱ head.

CALVES—Receipts, 242 head, at Sixtieth-Street. The market was dull and prices 1c. ₱ lb. lower on medium to good grades, and common stock was easily 2c. ₱ lb. off. Veals sold at 4c.@9c. ₱ lb.; Buts, 3c. ₱ lb.

Hallenbeck—18 Veals, 124 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 5 do., 112 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 do., 132 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 5 do., 122 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 8 do., 123 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 3 do., 175 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.

Hume & Mullen—31 Veals, 136 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 9 do., 160 lb., $6 30 ₱ cwt.; 40 do., 114 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 43 do., 112 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 20 Bobs, 85 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.

J. F. Pidcock & Sons—20 Veals, 119 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 22 do., 108 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 do., 90 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.

Dennbach & Dewey—19 Veals, 141 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 do., 120 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 6 do., 118 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 2 do., 100 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.

Daly & Co.—17 Veals, 128 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 4 do., 105 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—6 Veals, 131 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 35 do., 116 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15 cars, 2,858 head; 13 cars at Sixtieth-Street for sale, 2 cars at Jersey City, including 1 car to slaughterers. There was a steady feeling in the market to-day, and prices were about equivalent to those of yesterday for medium to good stock. Common Lambs were dull. Sheep sold at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6¾@7 62½ ₱ cwt.

Harrington—178 State Sheep, 105 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 168 do., 85 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 38 do., 79½ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 93 State Lambs, 81 lb., $7 62½ ₱ cwt.; 32 do., 81 lb., $7 50 ₱ cwt.; 99

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 27:

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the executor, sold two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25.1 by 93.10, 787 and 789 Washington-st., east side, 50 feet north of Jane-st., for $60,000, to A. L. Wiltsie. Also, sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, 332 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 39th-st., for $33,500, to M. A. C. Levy; six-story brick building, with lot 28.2 by 93.6, 554 West 50th-st., south side, 99.11 feet east of 11th-av., for $27,750, to James Kenny, and two-story house, with plot of land 120 by 162, on Main-st., corner of Hudson-st., New-Rochelle, N. Y., for $8,300, to V. Cinaer. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 80, 345 and 347 Vernon-av., north side, east of Lewis-av., for $18,060, to A. Dunop, and similar house, with lot 20 by 80, 349 Vernon-av., adjoining above, sold for $9,000, to Mrs. H. Schwesin.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25.8 by 104.2, 136 Cherry-st., north side, 239.3 feet east of Catharine-st., for $27,750, to Joseph Mackey; four-story brick building, with lot 26 by 84, 136 East 15th-st., south side, 230 feet east of Irving-place, for $16,000, to Ottinger Brothers; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, 175 East 94th-st., north side, 137.6 feet west of 3d-av., for $12,100, to H. A. Gresor; two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 14 by about 46.1 and 3 West 119th-st., north side, 52.7 feet west of 5th-av., for $14,000, to J. Horgan; similar house, with lot, 15.6 by 100.11, 35 West 119th-st., west of the above, for $10,000, to same purchaser. Also, in partition, the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.4, 237 East 58th-st., north side, west of 2d-av., sold for $16,000, to Ottinger Brothers; also, by order of the administrators, disposed of two four-story brick buildings, with lease of plot of land 51.9 by 94, 240 and 242 1st-av., northeast corner of 14th-st., for $21,700, to H. Guggenheimer. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising two three-story brick buildings, with lots, each 21.4 by 88.6, 16 and 17 Cheever-place, south side, 143.4 feet west of Harrison-st., sold for $8,000, to Margaret Coffey.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction two five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100, 1,848 and 1,850 2d-av., east side, north of 95th-st., for $43,000, to Henry Booth; three five-story stone-front flats, with lots, each 25 by 75, 190 to 194 Waverley-place, south side, west of 10th-st., sold for $80,400, to W. Jacobs, and similar building, with lot 24.9 by 92, 342 West 13th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 9th-av., for $31,000, to J. Franks.

Scott & Myers, under a foreclosure decree, John H. Bird, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 116 West 130th-st., south side, 183.4 feet west of 6th-av., for $14,700, to John O'Brien.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 27.

53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; John Rieringer and wife to Seligman Rothschild.....$23,000

4th-av., s. w. corner of 112th-st., 26.8x75.11; Frances M. Scott, referee, to William A. Preston.....500

62d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x60.9; Joseph L. Schofield to Elizabeth A. Quackley.....1

97th-st., 99 West, Charles R. Treat and wife to William A. Baldwin.....16,000

Arthur-st., n. w. s., 444 ft. n. e. of West Farms Road, 50x124; St. John College, Fordham, to Charles Cramer.....1,450

3d-av., e. s., 84 ft. n. of 146th-st., 28x66.2x irregular; Mary Y. Ritchie and another to Morris Pollack.....10,500

12th-st., 266 West; Hoffman Miller and wife to Isabella Forbes.....8,815

61st-st., 252 West; Patrick Reilly to Mary Reilly.....1

33d-st., 224 East; Martin I. McMahon and wife to Andrew C. Zabriskie.....12,750

95th-st., s. s., 174.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.10x100.8; David McClure, referee, to Joseph F. Graham.....6,725

95th-st., s. s., 199.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.10x100.8; David McClure, referee, to Joseph F. Graham.....6,725

Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 22x75; Nathan Schieb and another to Abraham Forges.....11,500

125th-st., 549 West; Austin J. Kelly and wife to John J. Hopper.....1

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 43th-st., 74.6x100.5; Angelo Mondolfo to Maurice V. Freund.....452,000

111th-st., 86 East; Alice Miller and another to Belle Bloch.....10,000

Clinton-st., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x50; Harry Fischel and others to John M. Lack.....500

Willard-av., s. w. corner of 1st-st., 50x86.11; Caleb B. Knevals and wife to Laura G. Keller.....1

Mount Pleasant-st., 57 and 59; Nicola Mangiero and others to Cormine Cava and another.....42,000

Washington-av., e. s., 310 ft. s. of 172d-st., 120x240 to Madison-av. irregular; Ferdinand Hecht and wife to Mayer Bernheim.....10,500

53d-st., s. s., 238.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100.5; Augustus Favoras and wife to Henry Sauk.....413,000

89th-st., n. s., 177.7 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x94.10; Louis M. Jones and wife to John H. Parker.....20,000

2d-av., e. s., 97.6 ft. n. of 20th-st., 17x35; Pauline Knopf and others, to Barnet Beskowski.....16,250

1st-st., w. s., 55.1 ft. s. of Willard-av., 50x90.9; Caleb B. Knevals and wife to Herman K. Keller.....1,100

Monroe-st., s. s., 111.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 52x98.9; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another.....76,500

113th-st., 412 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Louis L. Richman.....6,500

47th-st., 308 East; Margaret A. Sweeney to Frederick Emanuel.....32,500

47th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; Margaret A. Sweeney and others to Frederick Emanuel.....32,000

120th-st., 149 West; Jacob M. Newman to Rosa T. Baker.....18,500

8th-av., centre line, 220 ft. n. of Fordham Landing road, 57x132; Walter Shiriver and wife to George E. Stubbs.....1

Same property; G. E. Stubbs to Elisabeth D. Mata.....8,200

92d-st., s. s., 281.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; Joseph Staples, Jr., and wife to George E. Kotching.....16,000

20th-st., n. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x92; John J. Lynes to Hugh P. Neill.....20,000

11th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 70th-st., 50x100; Kezia A. Wheeler to John J. Cleary.....1

7th-st., 109; Henry Zahn and wife to Rosa Yung.....1

67th-st., 322 East; Catharine Whittemore to Julia Webb.....7,500

113th-st., 414 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Louis L. Richman.....6,500

111th-st., 420 East; same to Rachel Richman.....6,500

126th-st., n. s., 322.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100.11; Mary H. Bates and another to Thomas Simpson.....20,000

124th-st., s. s., 64 ft. w. of 3d-av., 31x100; John J. Duffield to Edmund Y. Jacobus.....37,000

96th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Thomas Auld, Jr., to Robert Auld, Jr.....1

29th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Robert Auld and wife to Thomas Auld, Jr.

83d-st., s. s., 226 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; John J. Bowes and wife to Henry Harris.....50,000

71st-st., 151 East; Alfred S. Bruno to Frank Solomon and another.....12,500

Sammel-st., s. w. s., 118, map of village of East Tremont; John C. L. Becker to Henry F. Rapenbaum and another.....2,400

95th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x201 to 98th-st.; Henry A. Crosby and wife to M. Bayard Brown.....1

65th-st., 138 W.; Bernard Cohn and wife to John Heyman.....36,500

97th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x58.7; Arthur T. Copeman and another to Daniel S. McElroy.....13,687

37th-st., 93 West; Edward S. Copeman to Daniel S. McElroy.....5,000

Lot 40, map of property at Springhurst, 23d Ward; John Dinnin and wife to James Day and wife.....5,000

46th-st., n. s., 224.7 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.9x100.5; Calvin G. Doig to James V. R. Townsend.....18,500

South 5th-av., s. s., lot 908, map Bayard's Farm, 25x100 Fenton, defendant, referee, to Trustees of Leake and Watt's Orphan House.....15,000

92d-st., s. s., 281.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x100.8; Joseph Staples, Jr., Flanagan and Wife to Joseph Staples, Jr.....13,250

92d-st., s. s., 256.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; William C. Flanagan and wife to George E. Kitching.....16,000

West End-av., s. e. corner of 98th-st., 100x100.8; Nelson M. Whipple and wife to Frederick Van Tine.....160,000

124th-st., 358 West; Alonzo Tribs to John B. Sweeney and another.....15,000

48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 51x152x irregular; John McKelvey and others to John McKelvey and another.....34,000

Monroe-st., s. s., 111.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 52x98.9; Jonas Weil and others to Benedict A. Klein.....26,500

138th-st., s. s., 708.11 ft. e. of Willis-av., 19x100.5; Charles S. Miller, referee, to Frederick Diefendaah, Jr.....10,500

138th-st., s. s., 689.10 ft. e. of Willis-av., 19.5x100; same to same.....10,500

138th-st., s. s., 689.4 ft. e. of Willis-av., 19.6x100; same to same.....10,250

42d-st., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 34.8x42.6 x irregular; John McKelvey and wife to Robert Dick.....1

South 8th-av., w. s., adjoining land of Jacob Cram, irregular; William S. Webb and others to Ascher Weinstein.....27,040

South 5th-av., w. s., 66.8 ft. n. of Canal-st., irregular; George C. Webb to same.....1

Same property; same and another to same.....6,760

11th-st., s. s., 258 ft. n. w. of Avenue C, 25x94.9; William Fritzel and wife to Peter Gresh.....15,500

126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; John M. Reid and wife to Ida W. Phillips.....21,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADJOINING
BROADWAY AND 47TH-ST.
FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT HOUSE.
To attest immediate sale, price reduced to $27,000!
TERMS EASY.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

188 WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 73D AND 74TH sts.—Superb cabinet finished; four-story; 20 feet; elevator; complete with decorations, fixtures, mirrors, &c. Seen by permit from SCHUYLER, 9th-av., corner 71st-st., or of the owners, STYLES & CASH, 77 5th-av.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10 and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

PRINCE-ST. LOTS, WEST OF BROADWAY; also highly-improved rented business property, near Broadway; sell very reasonably. MARTIN & BRO., owners, 10 Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The old and approved methods of title examination.

NO. 17.

In 1867 a well-known investor bought a lot on Broadway at a referee's sale and erected a large building on it. In 1875 he sold the property for $180,000 and conveyed it by warrantee deed. He thought nothing more of the matter until in 1885 the Court of Appeals decided, in passing upon the title to another lot that had been sold at the same sale of 1867, that there was a defect in the partition proceedings and that the referees did not convey a good title.

At once the owner of the property notified the warrantor that he should look to him for protection. The trouble with the title was one for which the learned lawyers who had passed it in 1867 justly disclaimed responsibility, because the courts had seemed to shift the point in question, making WRONG in 1885 what had generally been considered RIGHT in 1867.

The unfortunate warrantor, therefore, has been obliged to hire other lawyers and go into a long and expensive litigation at his own expense to try to distinguish his case from the other, with the prospect, if he fails, of losing a small fortune, and, if he wins, of spending one to win.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Elias D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trentwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in the beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITE ON WALL-ST.
J. E. WHITAKER, 86 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON, 30 MINutes from the city, an attractive, roomy modern house, with all conveniences, and between two and three acres of land; ample stable and carriage house; wide frontage on North Broadway; fine views and surroundings; price, $32,000; would lease furnished. Inquire of BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty-square, Yonkers.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MALTBY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND not far from Mount Vernon depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; good land for speculative purposes to cut up in building lots. Address K. DARLEY, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent; furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 62, 15 Cortlandt-st.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, LOWmoor, Elberon, Hollywood, and Norwood Park, N. J.—Furnished cottages to let. Catalogue and information from J. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM M. ADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of said premises and of record in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through a line of the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with said Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
3-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 122 WEST 98TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4-story brown-stone-front house, with lot,
NO. 102 EAST 64TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 109 1-2 EAST 40TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers'. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
2-story and attic brick dwelling, with 2-story wing; also 2-story brick factory, with plot of land, 75x200 feet,
NOS. 168 AND 170 8TH-ST.,
197 9TH-ST., BROOKLYN,
between 2d and 4th ave.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property,
204 5TH-AV. AND 1,124 BROADWAY,
6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST.
Also,
516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 74 EAST 90TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, defendants.—Action A.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred feet northwardly from the northwesterly corner of said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running northwardly, parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet, thence eastwardly, but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, and thence southwardly, but along the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed by the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfield by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage delivered and to be recorded simultaneously herewith; this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-2aw8wW&F&apS

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable EDWIN D. MORGAN, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action B.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited), Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through a line of the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with said Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-2aw8wW&F&apS

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF GEORGIA BONDS. PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., March 8, 1890.

By authority and in pursuance of an "Act" of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this State to issue bonds of the State and negotiate same for the purpose of raising money with which to pay off an amount of the public debt, which falls due Oct. 1, 1890, not otherwise provided for, and for other purposes connected therewith." Approved Oct. 28, 1889.

Bids will be received at the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the seventh (7) day of May, 1890, for a—

Series of bonds of the State of Georgia, which shall not exceed in the aggregate ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($1,900,000,) and in the event certain moneys are realized from sale of public property now being advertised, which money can only be used in the payment of the public debt, then said issue to be sold shall be one million nine hundred thousand dollars, less the amount realized from sale of said property.

Said bonds to be dated July 1, 1890, and to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

One hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature Jan. 1, 1917, and one hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature on Jan. 1 of each year thereafter, until this series of bonds is exhausted, and shall be payable both "principal and interest," at the office of the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and also in the city of New-York at such place as the Governor may elect.

To each of said bonds coupons will be attached for the interest, which will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July.

The interest on said bonds, under a provision of said act, shall not exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, but bids are invited for the entire series bearing a lower rate of interest, viz.:

Four (4) per cent. per annum. Three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum. Three (3) per cent. per annum.

All of said bonds to be delivered and paid for at the Treasury of the State, or at the fiscal agency of the State in the city of New-York, (as the Governor may determine,) on the 1st day of July, 1890.

Said bonds will be non-taxable by any authority whatsoever in this State, and are convertible at the option of the holder into registered bonds of this State.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of fifty thousand dollars with the Treasurer of Georgia, which may be made in a check for that amount, certified by a solvent bank, approved by the Governor and Treasurer.

THE RIGHT IS HEREBY RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL BIDS, and under a provision of the act authorizing the sale no bid will be received at a price less than par.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

By the Governor:
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Subscription Books Just Opened.

The Bankers & Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

To be organized on the Joint Stock Plan.
$50 PER SHARE.

$100,000 to be deposited with the State of N. Y.

The Board of Directors have decided to place the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance on the above permanent footing.

The Bankers and Merchants' Alliance has been in active operation since 1881 and has written about $10,000,000 of business.

By a careful estimate, based on our business done in 1889 by the Bankers and Merchants' Alliance, a dividend can be paid the first year on the whole capital stock, with continuous dividends thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors, not more than 100 shares will be sold to any one subscriber.

THE ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY will receive all moneys from subscribers, and give its receipt which is to be held until the delivery of the stock.

The books will be closed at an early date. Those wishing stock must call promptly at the Home Office, 162 and 167 Broadway, where full information will be given by

ISAAC B. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Statement of Sinking Fund and Dividend Accounts to April 1, 1890.

Sinking Fund, cash, amount from last report	$104,828 75
Quarterly dividends for 12 months ending January 1, 1890	96,016 00
From the income for the period ending March 31, 1890, there has been applied to:	
Sinking Fund for payment of bonds at or before maturity	$14,682 50
Quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cents., payable April 1, 1890	30,255 00
Total amount cash carried to Sinking Fund	$119,311 25
Bonds of the Co. purchased with above amount	131,800 00
Net saving on principal of said bonds	12,488 75
Net saving in interest per annum	7,903 00
Issue of Bonds:	
Due October 1, 1893	$125,000 00
Due January 1, 1895	200,000 00
Total issue of bonds	$325,000 00
Purchased and carried to Sinking Fund	$131,800 00
Bonds still outstanding	193,200 00
	$325,000 00
Total amount cash carried under lease to be carried to Sinking Fund to April 1, 1890	73,000 00
Total amount cash required under lease to be carried to Sinking Fund to April 1, 1890	$119,311 25
Surplus	$46,311 25

By order of the Board of Trustees.
GEORGE H. NEWARS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1890.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting held this date authorized an increase of the dividends on the stock of this company from 4 per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly commencing April 1, 1890.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of a certain indenture between the above named OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY and the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, bearing date the first day of June, 1882, and referred to as certain first mortgage trust bonds executed by the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company and dated the first day of November, 1882, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company hereby advertises for proposals to sell to it, the said Oregon and Transcontinental Company, for redemption and cancellation its said first mortgage trust bonds to the amount of said bonds now outstanding, or of any part thereof.

Proposals in writing will be received at the office of the company until April 4, 1890.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.,
By HENRY VILLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1890.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily. Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

21ST-ST., 46 EAST.—A PLEASANT SECond-floor suite; good home table; private family; references.

158 MADISON-AV.—BACK PARLOR SUITE, $10 with private bath; also other rooms; superior board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

863 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 65TH-ST. Newly-furnished rooms, connecting bathroom; board if desired.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES A SUITABLE home with a cultivated private family for himself, maid, and two children, four and two years old. Address W. E., Box 125 Times Office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York. four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry and the principal business; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

DIVIDENDS.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

W. G. McINTYRE, Treas.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHARLESTON, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

H. K. BAKER, Treas.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

VIRGINIA MINING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due on April 1, 1890, on the TRUST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

A. B. HARRIS, President.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $1.00 PER share will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 28 and reopen April 29, and be again closed May 2 for the annual meeting (June 4.)

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, 31 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1890.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1890, FROM THE consolidated mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

WM. L. BREYFOGLE, President.
J. A. HILTON, Asst. Sec'y.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. B. BERGER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, proximo. Books will be closed March 25, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier

WHO WILL SUCCEED FLACK

SEXTON IN CHARGE OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

FLACK'S RESIGNATION NOT YET ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BUT HE GIVES UP THE OFFICE.

The messenger who bore Sheriff Flack's resignation to Gov. Hill on Wednesday returned yesterday morning from Albany. He seemed to be under the impression that the Governor was disposed to accept the resignation, although there were reports from Albany during the day to the contrary. He said that he had been instructed to say that the Governor would formally accept the resignation in two or three days.

This message was delivered to Flack at the Sheriff's office, and that person at once turned over the lucrative place he had been forced to abandon to Under Sheriff John R. Sexton. Then he left the office, presumably for good and all. Mr. Sexton remained in charge of the office during the day, and performed the ordinary duties of the Sheriff, as he will continue to do until Gov. Hill or the Legislature takes some action in the matter of naming a man to fill Flack's unexpired term.

On this question of succession there seems to be a good deal of a tangle, legally and otherwise. Mr. Sexton is credited with entertaining an ardent desire to become the county's regularly-elected Sheriff at the next election. A section of the State Constitution, however, declares that a Sheriff cannot succeed himself in office. The language of the Constitution, Article X., Section 1, bearing on this subject, is as follows:

"Sheriffs, Clerks of counties, including the Register and Clerk of the city and county of New-York, Coroners, and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices."

Corporation Counsel Clark was of the opinion that this section of the Constitution would prevent Mr. Sexton's election as Sheriff if he were appointed now to fill out the unexpired term of Flack, and many other lawyers agreed in taking that view of the case. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, however, took a different view of the matter. He pointed out that the language of the Constitution was that any Sheriff who had been "chosen by the electors," &c., should be ineligible for three years after the expiration of his term of office. If Mr. Sexton, for instance, were appointed now, he would not be "chosen by the electors," and would, therefore, Mr. Dean believed, not be ineligible for election in the Fall.

As far as Mr. Sexton is concerned in this legal uncertainty, he seems to have settled the question, for when asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter if he would accept the appointment if it were offered him he said that he would not.

The resignation of Sheriff Flack has naturally caused a great deal of comment, and there is a strong popular belief that one of the principal motives that prompted him to take that course was a desire to put himself thereby in a position to be leniently dealt with when he comes to receive punishment on his recent conviction in the conspiracy case ended last Saturday night.

Of course, the punishment which Judge Barrett will inflict in passing sentence on Flack and his two co-defendants can only be guessed at, but the opinion seems to prevail that he will take into consideration the jury's recommendation to mercy and the action of Flack in resigning from a "fat" office, and will impose simply a fine. Flack, under the law, can be sentenced to imprisonment for one year or to pay a fine of $500, or both.

Sentence in the cases of Flack, his precious son, and Meeks will be imposed by Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Immediately afterward the order to show cause way Dilworth Choate, the *World* reporter who was found in the jury room last Saturday night, should not be published for contempt of court will be argued.

The fact that the control of the Sheriff's office was turned over by Flack to Under Sheriff Sexton yesterday was a matter of surprise to most people. His resignation had not been formally accepted, he was still held on his bond and his bondsmen will be responsible until the resignation is accepted. Both Sheriff Flack and Mr. Sexton seem to have jumped to the conclusion that Flack was out and that Sexton was in, but a good many lawyers didn't agree with that way of looking at it.

Mr. Sexton was of the opinion that the offices of the deputies were also vacant, and he specially deputized those who were sent out to do any business. It seems to be a question whether such deputizations amounted to anything, under the circumstances. Mr. Sexton signed the document as Under Sheriff and Acting Sheriff.

The politicians are largely at sea on the question of Flack's successor. Speculation was pretty lively last night and as profitable as usual. John C. Sheehan, secretary of the aqueduct Board and brother of Gov. Hill's favorite and factotum, William F. Sheehan of Buffalo, paid two visits to Mayor Grant yesterday and gave rise to the rumor that Hill was willing that he should be Sheriff. Another view taken of these visits was that Mr. Sheehan was the emissary of the Governor and was arranging an understanding on the question.

That Hill will put one of his own close friends in the place if he does not appoint Tammany's choice is an opinion that is entertained by those who know how well it would suit Hill to fill the office with a man who could be useful to him.

Ex-Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve is also spoken of as a candidate. He also had a conference with Mayor Grant yesterday. Mr. Gildersleeve was the only candidate on the Tammany ticket at the last election who was not elected. The Wigwam assessed him very heavily after he was nominated for re-election to the bench of General Sessions. What this assessment was is variously estimated from $15,000 to $20,000. The organization might feel like recommending him to the Governor as Flack's successor so that he might have a chance partially to reimburse himself. The name of Commissioner of Emigration Ridgway is still mentioned. The politicians are looking for an appointment any hour, and the opinion that Hill would not delay long is widely entertained.

A melancholy-looking young man walked into the Sheriff's office yesterday and asked Mr. Sexton, "Is this the Tammany morgue?" Mr. Sexton did not commit himself.

MAKING THE CASE STRONGER.

A NEW INDICTMENT FOUND AGAINST MARTIN, YOUNG, AND WALSH.

The Grand Jury yesterday brought in a new indictment against Bernard F. Martin, Joseph A. Young, and Philip V. Walsh, the trio of Sheriff's officers who procured money from Charles G. Francklyn while he was in their custody. This indictment will be substituted for the original one found. It is more comprehensive in charging bribery.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay said in regard to the matter:

"Our object is merely to strengthen our position and to obtain as early as possible a judicial decision on the points involved in this and the other cases.

"The case is beset with technical points of which the defendants' counsel will naturally make the most. Every branch of the case bristles with possibilities of legal quibbles. It is certainly suggestive of the situation that instead of denying the truth of the charge and defending it on its merits these men resort to a technical plea. It puts them in the attitude of admitting an act of gross corruption and shielding themselves behind the objection that their act does not constitute a crime.

"Under the former indictment they might have raised points concerning its form, the character of their office, whether executive, administrative, or otherwise. The new indictment obviates the necessity of any discussion as to this. It sets forth the facts, and it will be for the Judge to decide whether the commission of the acts charged renders the defendants answerable to criminal prosecution. If his decision is in the negative it will show an urgent need of legislation on the subject of bribery and what acts constitute it."

A LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL PURITY.

The fiftieth birthday of Mrs. E. B. Grannis, President of the Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, and editress of the *Church Union*, was the occasion for the gathering of a host of her friends at her residence, at 83 East Twenty-second-street, last night, where the objects of the comparatively new society named were discussed and commended and steps were taken for the extension of its scope and influence. Among the people present were Gen. and Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Albon P. Man, the Rev. Dr. E. P. De Costa, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, the Rev. Dr. John M. Worrall, Aaron Powell, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, the Rev. Mr. Holcomb, the Rev. Mr. Phelps, and the President Emeritus of the Physiological Institute of Boston.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Grannis, Dr. De Costa, Mrs. Barnes, Dr. Lewis, Mrs. Chant, Dr. Blackwell, and Mrs. Thomas. After the speech-making there was a collation and social entertainment in which vocal and instrumental music were prominent features.

THE CITY OF PARIS DELAYED.

It was stated at the Inman Line offices yesterday that the steamship City of Paris, which left this port on the afternoon of March 19, had not arrived at Queenstown. The agents think the Paris has taken in tow some vessel that had been disabled in the recent storms. They do not think that the Paris has been disabled herself, as she has twin engines.

ADAMS MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

City Works Commissioner Adams of Brooklyn made these appointments yesterday: John S. Bogert, Masonry Superintendent, $1,800 a year; Knutt Forsberg, Assistant Civil Engineer, $1,200; Cornelius Devoney, Michael Ormon, Thomas Corrigan, masons, $4 a day.

LAWYER ATKINSON'S DEATH.

DID PALMER STRIKE HIM WITH A CART RUNG OR PUSH HIM DOWN?

It was not determined yesterday if Lawyer John Henry Atkinson of 21 Park-row and Eighty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, who died of a fracture of the skull at the Roosevelt Hospital Wednesday night, was knocked down with a fist blow or a cart rung by Phœnix P. Palmer, a truckman for the Mosler Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati and Tenth-street and Broadway.

The case came up at the Yorkville Police Court before Justice O'Reilly, and the following evidence was adduced. J. B. Bernard, a lawyer who has an office in the basement of the flat house on the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, recently dissolved partnership with one Kaliske, a real estate agent. A year ago they took a safe from the Mosler Company, and were to pay for it by instalments. When the arrangement was made they signed a contract whose effect was to leave the title of the property with the company until the last instalment was paid. Only a small sum was paid, and the company, through Palmer demanded the safe on two occasions. Palmer, went to Bernard's office for the third time on Wednesday evening. Atkinson was there with Bernard. They were not partners, as had been stated. Bernard grumbled because it was late, and Palmer and he got out of temper.

Atkinson interfered on behalf of his friend, and Bernard went for a policeman. Palmer and several men moved the safe into the middle of the office, and then Atkinson appears to have interfered and to have been pushed or knocked down by Palmer. A witness said that he saw Palmer raise a cart rung to Atkinson, but there is no proof that he struck him with it. Palmer and Atkinson were, it is claimed, alone when the latter fell, and Bernard and a policeman found him insensible and cut on the head. Palmer said Atkinson put his hand under his coat, and he pushed him, (Atkinson.) Justice O'Reilly remanded the prisoner until to-morrow. Mr. Atkinson leaves a widow and two daughters, who are sixteen and ten years old.

Mrs. Atkinson says her husband was so gentle that she called him and her girls her three babies. He was born at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1849. His father, a contractor and miner, was then in California, and he did not see this boy until 1858, when he went to live at Auburn, Placer County, Cal. John Henry was educated at the Santa Clara College at Oakland, and came East in 1866. He studied in the law office of District Attorney Ormsby at Schenectady, and passed his examination there, but he was then under age and had to wait a year before he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton. He settled at Lyons, Wayne County, became a Justice of the Peace, and started the *Grin and Bear It* newspaper, which is now the *Sentinel*. While there his father was killed in a railroad accident. Mr. Atkinson brought his family to New-York on New Year's Day, 1885.

An undertaker yesterday prepared the dead man's body for removal to Waterford, where his mother lives. He had two sisters and a brother, William, who is a Justice of the Peace in Saratoga County. Mrs. Atkinson said that her husband had no intention of going into partnership with Mr. Bernard.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Belasco's connection with the Lyceum Theatre has ceased. He has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to take charge of the production in this city of all plays that this manager may hereafter control, and in the meantime he is writing, with Mr. De Mille, a new play for his future manager. Mr. Belasco goes to Boston to-night to witness the performance of "All the Comforts of Home," which may be presented here before the season closes. His Summer is to be devoted to the new play, and next season he will act exclusively as stage manager for Charles Frohman, who has arranged for a number of productions at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre. Mr. Frohman's idea is to keep the company which will appear at Proctor's together from season to season. The people engaged for the organization thus far are Henry Miller, Frederic de Belleville, and Maud Adams.

William H. Crane's season with "The Senator" at the Star will close May 10. He will return to this house Sept. 1 and play a season of at least four months, until Jan. 1. It is more than probable that after next season Mr. Crane will become a permanent feature of New-York theatricals, occupying the Star continuously during the season. In that event he will become a producer of plays, as Burton, Coleman, and Matthews used to be. This will practically add another stock theatre to New-York's places of amusement, with a star comedian as the chief attraction.

C. J. Abud, London manager of the International Managers' Agency, and acting manager of the London Gaiety Theatre, has cabled to Marcus R. Mayer that he will sail for New-York to-morrow. He is coming to consult Mr. Marcus about the tour of Agnes Huntington in "Paul Jones."

Gus Thomas has written a companion piece to "A Man of the World," entitled "A Woman of the World," the leading character of which is intended for Georgie Drew Barrymore. It will be presented as a curtain raiser during the run of "The Balloon," which is to begin at the Star Theatre under the management of Joseph Brooks July 21. Mr. Moss will make a number of improvements in the Star before the Summer season begins, including the introduction of ventilators and a cooling apparatus, which will make of the house one of the coolest and most comfortable theatres in the city during the heated term.

Al. Hayman will sail for Europe on the Etruria to-morrow, to be gone until June 9. One of his chief objects will be to secure one or two strong attractions for his Columbia Theatre, Chicago, and in doing this he is prepared to contract for them for the entire season in this country. Yesterday Mr. Hayman signed a contract with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to take the entire London Gaiety Company, eighty people, including Florence St. John, to San Francisco, the season to begin May 26. The company will play only in Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, and will make the trip from the latter city directly home to London. Mr. Hayman has also arranged with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for Sarah Bernhardt to play on the Pacific coast in "Jeanne D'Arc" next year. The following companies will start for a Summer Western tour under Mr. Hayman next month: "Shenandoah," "Held by the Enemy," A. M. Palmer's Madison-Square Company, "The Crystal Slipper," "The Prince and the Pauper," E. H. Sothern, "Blubeard, Jr.," and Clara Morris. The railroad tickets for these organizations will cost about $30,000 for the tour. The arrangements for producing "Shenandoah" by an English company will be settled by Mr. Hayman and Bronson Howard in London.

A. M. Palmer's Madison-Square Company will be the first company from New-York to appear in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, where they are to play twelve nights in a répertoire of Mr. Palmer's successful pieces. In all these places the seats will be sold by subscription. After leaving Portland the company goes to San Francisco for a season of five weeks.

SHE WANTS $50,000 MORE.

When George Engs, a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer of this city, died in Brooklyn, in 1886, he left his entire estate to his widow. The executors drew up a statement of affairs with the firm of P. W. Engs & Sons, which showed George Engs's interest to be $107,000, and the widow accepted this, signing an agreement releasing the executors—Samuel F. Engs, Edward L. Snyder, and Louis Hurst.

Yesterday she applied to Surrogate Abbott to have the decree admitting the will to probate reopened on the ground of fraud. She had discovered, she said, in an affidavit, that her husband's interest in the firm of P. W. Engs & Sons, of which Samuel F. Engs and E. L. Snyder are members, was really $156,000, nearly $50,000 more than she got.

Mr. Hurst sent in affidavits from Mr. Engs and Mr. Snyder alleging that at the time of George Engs's death the business was in such a condition that $107,000 was all his interest was in reality worth. Surrogate Abbott reserved his decision.

MORE SUBWAYS PROJECTED.

There was a conference yesterday between Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy and Engineer Kearney of the subway company to determine in what streets subways should be constructed, so that the work of repaving these streets might be taken up. Representatives of the various electric light, telegraph, and telephone companies were present. Mr. Gilroy was anxious to find out what the plans of the subway people were. The representatives of the companies were agreeable to any arrangement that would give them additional facilities. Among the applications for space was one asking for a conduit in Madison-avenue, and this was rejected. Mr. Gilroy said that this was a newly-paved street, and he had determined that it should not be reopened. A list of the streets in which subways will be built will be submitted to the Board of Electrical Control to-day.

MR. WASON'S DOCTOR WANTS HIS PAY.

The tribulations of young George Earnest Wason, son of the millionaire car builder of Springfield, Mass., are recalled by a suit brought against him in the Supreme Court by Dr. George W. Winterburn of this city. The doctor says that in 1886 and 1887 he rendered professional services to Wason, his wife, and children to the value of $9,789, sold Wason a buggy for $75, and loaned him $5. On the whole indebtedness Wason has paid but $103. The doctor is suing for the balance.

Wason is now living in Boston and says he will not come to New-York until his wife's action for divorce, involving alimony, is settled.

TWO WIDOWS BY HIS COFFIN.

A STRANGE SCENE AT THE FUNERAL OF TOWNSEND S. BREWSTER.

Until last Sunday, when an unexpected incident happened, the work of Pastor John S. Brown of the Bridge-Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, had been regarded as uneventful. On that day the funeral of Townsend Seymour Brewster took place. At the request of the widow, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Green, and who is a member of one of the parish classes, the body was taken to the church for the funeral services. The Sons of New-York Lodge were there in full regalia, and its members also looked for a notable eulogy of their late colleague from the pastor.

Toward the close of a rather perfunctory address the minister suddenly extended the index finger of his right hand in the direction of the coffin and slowly and solemnly said: "Oh, my friend, pity me, for the hand of God hath touched me!" Then he spoke up sharply: "Brothers and sisters, I am told, and I believe it to be true, that in life Townsend Seymour Brewster had two wives. Both of these women are present now. One of them was not a lawful spouse. I need say no more on this occasion. Widows, prepare to meet your husband! Step forward and take a last look at his corpse!"

The suspense was over. From one of the front seats a respectable-looking colored woman rose and cried out: "My poor husband! Yes, you were my husband, Townsend!" Then she threw herself upon the coffin and fainted away.

A tall woman, whose eyes had never left the preacher's face, stood up silently on the other side of the coffin and stolidly folded her arms. She was Sarah E. Green, Townsend Seymour's second wife. During the confusion that followed, the body was borne out of the church by the New-York. Subsequently it was buried by them.

For seven years the Rev. Mr. Brown preached at Charleston, S. C., and at Wilmington, N. C. He quitted the latter post to assume the duties of his present charge.

"Brewster," he told a TIMES representative yesterday, "died on St. Patrick's Day. Last Saturday a woman came to my house and showed me a certificate which stated that Elizabeth Ann Snyder had been married to Brewster in 1883, I think it was."

Miss Sarah E. Green, who lives at No. 3 Prince's Court, displayed a marriage certificate. The Rev. Mr. Dixon of the Duffield-Street Colored Baptist Church married her to Brewster in June, 1889. Next Tuesday night the officials of the Bridge-Street Church will meet and consider her case.

Townsend Seymour Brewster was married three times. Two months after his first wife died he married again, and his legal widow is janitress in a west side flat.

DR. WILCOX CONVICTED.

HE TOOK BROOKLYN CITY FUNDS ILLEGALLY FOR HIS "SANITARIUM."

Dr. Theodore S. Wilcox, the octogenarian who ran a boarding house at 103 Lawrence-street, Brooklyn, and under the name of the Sanitarium Hospital and Dispensary fraudulently got $1,726 55 from the excise funds, was convicted yesterday in a special court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Cullen and a jury. District Attorney Ridgway prosecuted the case in person, while Assistant United States District Attorney John Oakey appeared for Dr. Wilcox.

Col. Oakey tried to get a postponement, but failed, and Herbert F. Smith, bond clerk for the city, identified the report on which Dr. Wilcox obtained the money. It was admitted that he got the cash, but he declared that his hospital was a bona fide affair, and that he was entitled to the money for the charity patients he attended.

Lester A. Henderson of 389 Myrtle-avenue testified that Dr. Wilcox brought a report to him and told him he had to sign it as secretary of the sanitarium. This was the first notification Mr. Henderson had received of any kind, but as Dr. Wilcox assured him that it was only a matter of form he signed the report. He afterward attended a meeting of the hospital and acted as Secretary.

Noah Knox, a lawyer, testified that he received a letter notifying him that he had been elected a Trustee, and that he attended a meeting, but refused to act until he knew something about the business. When he inquired the number of patients in the hospital Dr. Wilcox told him it was none of his business.

James Morton and others testified that they had never served as Trustees and had never heard of their election. W. J. Northridge, the nominal Treasurer of the hospital, testified that he never knew he had been elected to the office until he saw it in the newspapers. Mrs. Mary J. Brooks, Mrs. Decker, and Samuel Levy testified that they boarded in Dr. Wilcox's place, but were not patients.

Col. Oakey announced that he had no witnesses to put on in defense, and contented himself with a brief appeal to the jury to consider the case on its merits. Justice Cullen charged in twenty-two minutes. Justice Cullen agreed to hear a motion for clemency on Tuesday.

FATHER DONNELLY BURIED.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH YESTERDAY.

The funeral of Mgr. Arthur J. Donnelly, Vicar General, took place yesterday morning from St. Michael's Church. All the pews, aisles, and galleries were crowded, and many persons were turned away from the doors. The casket and its surroundings were heavily draped in black, as was also the altar, railings, and galleries. Fifty-eight priests participated in the services, together with a large number of Paulists, Franciscans, and Capuchins. Bishop McNeirney of Albany officiated as celebrant, Mgr. Farley of St. Gabriel's as deacon of honor, the Rev. Father Gleason of St. Gabriel's as deacon, the Rev. Father Cunnion of the Church of the Epiphany as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Lavalle of St. Patrick's Cathedral as master of ceremonies. Mgr. Preston presided in the absence of Archbishop Corrigan.

The sermon was preached by Bishop McQuade of Rochester. The music was unusually impressive, guided by Mme. Salvati of St. Leo's, assisted by Mrs. Deering of St. Michael's. Cherubini's full grand requiem was sung, followed by an impressive rendition of the "Inflammatus Stabat Mater," led by Mme. Salvati. The church was without decoration of any sort, save the heavy black surroundings and an arch over the chancel, bearing the words in gas jets, "Sacerdos in Æternum."

At the completion of the services in St. Michael's the remains were escorted to Calvary Cemetery and there laid at rest. Several thousand persons made up the funeral cortège to the cemetery.

SALE OF COLONIAL RELICS.

A lot of antique house belongings, including furniture, pictures, china, silver, and bric-à-brac, nearly all of them belonging to the colonial period, were sold at auction yesterday by Smyth & Ryan, at 124 West Twelfth-street, the residence of the late Benjamin Floyd, to whom the articles belonged. The sale was made by order of his executors, and the greater part of the things, especially those of particular associations, were bought in by members of the Vingut, Miller, Floyd-Jones, and Roe families, to whom Mr. Floyd was related. Mr. Floyd was the grandson of Gen. David van Horne of Revolutionary fame and had many mementos of that distinguished gentleman, including three large portraits of him (one of which was said to be a Trumbull) and the parchment signed by Knox and Washington certifying him to be a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Floyd was a bachelor, and his male relative to whom the succession in the order goes is George Floyd Vingut, who bought in the certificate for $30. Low prices prevailed all through the sale, the Van Horne portraits going for $90, $45, and $13, respectively, and the queer little piano on which his children used to play bringing but $10. The silver went at correspondingly low rates, and two bottles of Madeira wine, ninety years old, sold for $1 75 each. A collection of six Bibles went for 50 cents.

THE TEUTONIC AT QUARANTINE.

The White Star steamer Teutonic, from Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine last evening. Capt. Irving reports that westerly gales prevailed during the greater portion of the voyage and delayed the vessel somewhat. At 4 P. M. on March 24, in latitude 44° 23' and longitude 45° 27', a large iceberg was seen. Among the passengers of the Teutonic are the Duchess of Marlborough, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ross, K. C. B.; H. Seaton-Karr, M. P.; E. Combes, C. M. G.; Cathcart Garner, M. B.; Capt. Hambly, Capt. Jenkins, Capt. A. W. Jones, Dudley Rodman, J. Loudin Strain, Vivian Thorne, Capt. W. H. Thompson, J. W. Ellis Verdon, R. Fitzgerald Pennefeather, and W. Hylop Maxwell. The entry, "Mme. M. H. Lewis," in the list of first-cabin passengers, is supposed to conceal the identity of the Casino truant, Marie Halton.

A QUESTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court by Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, through their attorneys, Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh, to recover $2,911 97, representing the difference between the duty imposed by the Collector on importations of dress goods made by the plaintiffs and the amount which they believe is the correct aggregate of the duty. The goods, the plaintiffs allege, were pure wool, and thus liable to a duty of 5 cents a yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem. The filling they declare was entirely of wool, but the warp was composed of thread containing 7 per cent. of cotton and 93 of wool. The Collector imposed a duty of 9 cents a yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, as provided for all-wool dress goods.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

INSURANCE COMPANIES FORMING AN ASSOCIATION.

The fire insurance companies, or such of them as desire an organization which shall revive the principles of the old Tariff Association with a few modifications, held a meeting Wednesday for the purpose of devising some means by which some of the corporations who do not approve of combination may be induced to enter the fold. For some time there has been a committee which has interested itself in this question very considerably, and the meeting of Wednesday was for the purpose, it is said, of widening its scope by organizing an association. The object of the new organization, as explained yesterday, was to "effect needed reforms in local fire insurance methods, both as to rates and commissions."

All of the companies were not invited to attend the meeting, but only those who favored a general fixing of rates for specified localities and the establishment of a certain list of commissions to be paid to the now all-powerful brokers. There were representatives from many of the larger companies, among them being the Liverpool and London and Globe, Germania, Continental, Phenix, Greenwich, Home, Royal, Niagara, German-American, Commercial Union, Norwich Union, Lancashire, North British and Mercantile, Queen, Northern of London, London Assurance, and several well-known firms of underwriters. There were thirty-four firms and corporations represented at the first meeting, and it was said yesterday that this number had increased to forty.

The chief reason for the organization of this strong representation of underwriters is that since the beginning of the year there has been practically nothing done in the way of business. New business is almost an unknown thing, and rates have become low and brokers' commissions so high that, as one underwriter expressed it, "We are simply continuing business for the benefit of the public." There is at present a majority of the companies who are anxious to enter into a defensive alliance, but their number leaves so important a minority which would cut rates and pile on commissions to such an extent that the companies in the combination would be even worse off than they are now. When the requisite representation is secured some district in the city, probably the dry goods district, will be surveyed and the rate of insurance fixed. Then, based upon this rate, the companies will decide what commissions they will give brokers in place of the 35, 40, and 50 per cent. they now exact.

OBJECTING TO THE EGG CALL.

A PETITION BY MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

The petition to the President and executive officers of the New-York Mercantile Exchange to suspend the call on eggs on the floor of the Exchange for a period of sixty days, with a view to its ultimate abolition, has caused much discussion among provision merchants. It is said by not a few that if the egg call be abolished the Exchange might as well be closed altogether.

Aside from the egg sales, very little other business is transacted on the floor of the Exchange. Occasionally lots of butter and cheese are put up, but most of the sales of these commodities are made in the stores of the merchants. By the members who want the egg call abolished it is declared that too much retail business is done in the Exchange, as the sale of a few barrels of eggs fixes the prices at which large quantities must be sold, and that this system gives designing and unscrupulous men the opportunity to impose upon the trade.

Walter G. French and James Rowland have issued a circular stating that out-of-town markets with superior transportation facilities over former times will naturally depend less and less on New-York for supplies and will keep on making closer connections with Western shippers and dealers whether the Exchange here has the egg call or not. Market prices will be established and publicity given them whether the call goes on or not. The circular suggests that receivers and jobbers alike bind themselves to charge all customers not members of the Exchange at least one-quarter of a cent per dozen above the price established by the daily call.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange is the outgrowth of the American Exchange of New-York that was founded in 1875. In 1880 the name was changed to the Butter, Cheese, and Egg Exchange, and in 1882 it assumed its present name and established its headquarters in the Erie Building, at Reade and West streets. The institution prospered, and several lots were purchased at Hudson and Harrison streets, where the present building of the Exchange was erected. A large number of certificates of membership was signed and their market value ran up to $300. Then they gradually fell until now they are quoted at between $65 and $70. There are at present 800 certificates out.

ACCOUNT IN PRISON GARB.

DE BORKIEWICH SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Stanislaus De Borkiewich, who claims to be a Russian Count and stirred up no little sympathy among tender-hearted women when first arrested, was sent to State prison for five years by Recorder Smyth yesterday, having been convicted by a jury of grand larceny in the first degree.

Mrs. Charlotte Paine, while stopping at the Buckingham Hotel on Oct. 31, left her four diamond rings, worth $1,000, in her room. When she returned, the diamonds were gone. That same day De Borkiewich tried to sell the rings at William Barthman's jewelry store on Maiden-lane. The Russian was arrested. Afterward, while being taken to Police Headquarters to have his pantograph taken, he jumped from the elevated structure and broke one of his legs.

He came into court on crutches yesterday and argued his own case, making a long speech in his own behalf, unfortunately contradicting himself in one or two particulars. He said a woman named Dora Gouran gave him the rings to sell, and that he did not know they were stolen. The jury only spent five minutes in arriving at their verdict of guilty.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Eighteen thousand dollars is now the best bid for Stock Exchange seats; about a fortnight ago they sold at $20,000; the last sale was at $19,000. This drooping quotation reflects what current conditions are in Wall-street.

***

On all sides is heard complaint of the stock market's dullness. Speculators and brokers alike are in the dumps. Only about 100,000 shares of stock a day are being dealt in, and not a quarter of this insignificant total is commission business for the "public"—by the public being meant speculators outside of the Stock Exchange membership. This sort of thing isn't new; it hasn't come all of a sudden; it has been just so for weeks and months past. Till now, however, Stock Exchange seats have remained fairly firm around $20,000.

***

Some of the most prominent members of the Stock Exchange are already beginning to take Summer vacations; a number have gone or are getting ready to go to Europe, and a good many more would be making the same trip if they could afford it.

***

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company yesterday declared its regular quarterly dividend, though Wall-street has lately been full of reports that Mr. Gould intended to reduce it or pass it altogether.

***

The Cameron Iron and Coal Company is to be reorganized. The history of this company has precious little in it to make Wall-street proud. Some chapters in it would make the ordinary bunko "operator" fairly squirm with envy.

***

Though it has been announced that the coal companies would reduce the price of anthracite on April 1, it was officially determined yesterday to maintain current rates.

***

The Chicago Gas Trust dividend is still uncertain. The trust's managers have been promising to pay it to-day, but yesterday they got into court and found that there were some obstacles in the way, and that they would have to wait a while and submit to some further litigation.

Purify Your Blood

When Spring arrives, it is very important that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months, or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure."—J. CHRISTIAN, Illipolis, Ill.

N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug.* 17, 1889.

THE IMMIGRANT QUESTION.

THE GOVERNMENT WOULD LIKE TO LEASE CASTLE GARDEN.

Col. John B. Weber, Federal Immigration Commissioner, accompanied by his Deputy, Gen. O'Beirne, called on the Commissioners of Immigration yesterday and left for their consideration a communication which he intimated had come from Secretary Windom. It was signed, however, by Mr. Weber and ran as follows:

"As it may become wise to consider the occupancy of Castle Garden pending final decision upon a permanent location for an immigrant station, I beg to ask you whether you will execute a lease such as lies within your power to the Secretary of the United States Treasury for an unlimited period, with a notice of ninety days for termination by either side, and upon what terms you will execute such a lease. As time is an essential element in the case, I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. I beg to request you will favor us with a prompt answer."

The Commissioners were displeased with the manner in which the communication was presented to them. They unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this board declines to entertain the above proposition in its present form, or to express any opinion in relation to the subject in question until such a time as it shall be officially communicated with by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as indicated and intended by the resolution unanimously passed on the 24th inst. by the Joint Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate and House of Representatives, which had been delegated by Congress for the purpose of visiting New-York and inquiring into the question of the requirements of this department.

Resolved, That a copy of this communication and resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

During the meeting of the Commissioners a communication from President Ridgway to Senator Chandler in relation to the proper site for landing immigrants was read and approved. This gives nine reasons why neither Bedlow's nor Ellis Island should be used as a landing place for immigrants. Among these are urged insufficient space, inaccessibility, increased transportation expenses, exposure to the weather, increased expense to buildings, delays through ice and fog, monopoly of privileges owing to isolation from the city, and the fact that the expense of transferring immigrants now borne by the steamship companies would fall upon the immigrant fund. Mr. Ridgway gives eight reasons why Castle Garden should continue to be used as the immigrant depot. Among these are: Central location, easy access, ample water supply, protection from the weather and from interferences by fog or ice, and the easy access to steamship offices for the purpose of rectifying mistakes as to the destination of passengers.

The Commissioners examined a number of detained immigrants, the great majority of whom were allowed to land.

TWO HEADS GO OFF.

TAMMANY CLERKS DISCHARGED FOR CAUSE BY CONTROLLER MYERS.

Little troubles as well as big ones are falling to the lot of Tammany these days. Now the Wigwam must mourn over the expulsion of two of its braves from their places in the Finance Department. They are Frank A. O'Donnel, assessment clerk in the Bureau of Arrears and Assessments and Edward J. Montague, recording clerk in the same bureau. O'Donnel had been in the office for fourteen years. His salary was $1,400. He is on Edward P. Hagan's Tammany committee in the Sixteenth District. Montague had been in the office nine years. His salary was $1,200. He is a Tammanyite of the Thirteenth District.

When Public Works Commissioner Gilroy advertised for bids for the privilege of sprinkling the streets Montague put in bids for four routes and got the contract for sprinkling the streets included in Route No. 16. Section 59 of the "consolidation act forbids any municipal officer from becoming interested directly or indirectly in any contract for the performance of which the city must pay, and the violation of this section is a misdemeanor. When Controller Myers looked over the contract he discovered that Montague was interested, and yesterday morning he sent for him. Montague admitted without hesitation that he put in the bid at the request of O'Donnel. The latter was then sent for; he admitted that he asked Montague to put in the bid and to go to the Department of Public Works and sign the contract.

O'Donnel said he was acting for a friend who was out of the city. He did not know that he was violating any law.

Controller Myers, a County Democrat, ordered the discharge of both men. When Police Justice Maurice J. Power was Tammany leader in the Sixteenth District he secured O'Donnel's appointment.

DENTIST LOW MISSING.

Lemuel G. Low, a dentist, has been absent from his home, 181 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, since the 18th inst., and his wife went to Police Headquarters in great distress yesterday and sought the aid of the police to search for him. The missing man is thirty-four years old, and had been employed for some years at Berkowets's dental establishment, 59 Bowery. He left there on the evening of the 17th inst., ostensibly to go home, but he did not reach home that night. He went home on the morning of the 18th inst., during the absence of his wife, who had started out to search for him, and was seen by his mother. He appeared to have been drinking and made no explanation of his absence. He hurried away from the house before his wife returned from her search for him, and she has not seen or heard from him since.

THE PEOPLE'S remedy, DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, for sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Never too poor to try SALVATION OIL, the great pain extirpater, at only 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons.

Tasteful patterns of high finish at low, fixed rates per ounce the same for any number of pieces from one-half dozen upward.

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1,126 BROADWAY, Streets.

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ATTACKING QUAY'S PETS

FLORIDA'S PROTEST AGAINST TWO NOMINATIONS.

MANY SHARP AND BITTER WORDS IN THE SENATE'S SECRET SESSION—THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Treasurer—ANDREW HERO, at New-Orleans.

Mailer—SAFFORD R. HOMER, at the Denver Mint.

Collectors of Customs—FREELAND H. OAKS, District of Saco, Me.; GEORGE M. GLEASON, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.; WILLIAM DAVIS, District of Natchez, Miss.

Surveyors of Customs—FRANK N. TILLINGHAST, Greenport, N. Y.; JOHN F. DRAVO, at Pittsburg, Penn; REZIN A. MAYNARD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

***

Capt. John Fleming Dravo of Beaver, who was to-day appointed Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburg, is the man who named Quay for the United States Senate in the General Assembly of 1887. The two men are neighbors. Capt. Dravo is sixty years of age. He is serving his second term in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was the author of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, upon which the people voted last June. In 1881 President Arthur appointed him Surveyor of Customs, and he remained until Mr. Cleveland appointed D. O. Barr. Capt. Dravo is a Methodist local preacher, a coal operator, and Director of several banking and insurance concerns. He was formerly President of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. It was through his influence and diplomacy that the temperance people were prevented from slaughtering the Republican candidate for State Treasurer last Fall.

***

Instead of being the chief figure in a grand street parade and becoming the guest of honor of his devoted admirers, "Mailed-Hand" Quay celebrated his return to Washington to-day by spending five hours in the star-chamber sitting of the Senate and by taking an active part in the proceedings. The secret session was ordered early in the day at Mr. Edmunds's request and in accordance with a private understanding he had had with several Senators.

The public were driven out of the galleries at 1 o'clock and hustled down stairs by the doorkeepers. Everybody but the special guards were driven after them, and the guards themselves were not permitted to approach within ten feet of the locked public doors opening into the chamber. Every possible precaution except one was taken to keep inviolate the sacred secrecy of the star chamber. The pipes through which fresh air is blown into the chamber were not stopped up.

When the Senators were satisfied that the public and the newspaper men had been securely cut off from stealing or hearing anything that took place in the chamber, cigars were lighted and Mr. Edmunds informed his colleagues that he had asked for the star-chamber sitting in order to take up the nominations of Charles Swayne and William N. Stripling, to be District Judge and District Attorney, respectively, for the Northern District of Florida. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Edmunds had reported favorably upon the nominations, and in spite of the protest filed with the committee by Messrs. Call and Pasco, and he announced that, if he had his way, the cases would be finally disposed of before the doors were opened.

Both Mr. Call and Mr. Pasco had their desks piled high with documents and memoranda concerning Swayne and Stripling, and when Mr. Edmunds sat down Mr. Call began a sharp and bitter speech against the nominees. Swayne, he declared, was utterly unfit to occupy a judicial position. He had run the court in the interest of the Republicans as against the Democrats of Florida, and had selected jurors, both grand and petit, because of their political and party affiliations and in order to make sure of the indictment and conviction of such citizens as were not in sympathy with his own political ideas. Mr. Call went on to declare that Swayne was only a carpet-bagger in Florida, filled with hatred for the people of that State in particular and of the South in general. He was, the Senator added, inexperienced and incompetent as a lawyer and Judge, and he had been foisted upon the Florida bench by Cabinet intrigation, principally because of his vindicative partisanship. His nomination was a disgrace to the Administration and his confirmation would be a disgrace to the Senate.

Mr. Call did not regard District Attorney Stripling as quite such a bad man as Swayne, but he had knowingly acted in concert with the Judge in securing packed juries, and was therefore unfit to hold office.

Mr. Pasco followed Mr. Call with an equally vigorous attack upon the nominees, and both Senators laid before the Senate a lot of evidence to support their charges. They brought out the fact that Swayne was one of Quay's special pets, and they stirred up the Pennsylvania dictator until he jumped up and excitedly insisted that no better man than Swayne ever sat on the bench in Florida or any other State. Quay had just returned from a trip in his yacht in Florida waters, and he professed to have a lot of knowledge on the awful things done by the Democrats of that State.

Quay's remarks opened up the exasperating subject of Southern outrages, and this, as a matter of course, brought Mr. Chandler to his feet. The New-Hampshire Senator still smarts under the lashing he received from Mr. Call some time ago, and under the open contempt felt for him by the Southern Senators. He was quick to take advantage of the opportunity to make a mean speech about the people of Florida. The Senators from that State were not backward in replying, and several times the language used was so bitter, and the controversy so heated, that cooler Senators had to interpose to keep the peace. Each of the four Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee — Messrs. Pugh, Coke, Vest, and George—told the Senate why they had refused to join the majority in recommending the confirmation of Swayne and Stripling, and each made an earnest speech against the nominees. Messrs. Wilson of Iowa and Hoar, Republican members of the committee, followed Chairman Edmunds's lead in declaring not proved the accusations against Swayne and Stripling, and Mr. Spooner made one of his familiar attacks upon the Southern Democrats in giving his reasons for supporting the nominees.

It was about 5 o'clock when the speech makers became tired enough to allow a vote to be taken, and then Mr. Edmunds discovered, to his disgust, that there were not enough Senators present to make a quorum. All the Republicans present voted for confirmation, and all the Democrats for rejection. The Democrats wanted to adjourn, but Mr. Edmunds was determined to see Swayne and Stripling confirmed, and he insisted upon a call of the Senate. Word was sent out to pages and messengers to hunt through the committee rooms for absent Senators, and two or three were captured, but not enough. Mr. Edmunds persisted until he had secured the four dilatory calls of the Senate and wasted a full hour of time. Then he gave up in a very bad humor, and permitted the tired Senators to go home, with the promise that he would have the Swayne and Stripling cases disposed of Monday or know the reason why. While Mr. Edmunds was holding the Senate for a quorum Mr. Sherman was enjoying a drive in the suburbs.

***

The Chinese Government may be expected to regard with some concern the fate of the bill, already passed by the House, and under consideration in the Senate Committee on the Census, for a particular descriptive enumeration of all Chinese persons in the United States at the time the census is taken.

Mr. John W. Foster, formerly Minister to Russia, has made an argument against the approval of the bill, the effect of which, if it becomes a law, will be to exclude from the United States all Chinese persons not diplomatic and consular officers who may not be in the country on the 5th of June 1, as it decrees that Chinese persons not then enumerated shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States. He holds that it plainly excludes teachers, students, merchants, and tourists who may thereafter come to the United States, as well as laborers. So stringent are its provisions that it subjects to imprisonment for five years, or to deportation, the Chinese person failing to be enumerated.

Mr. Foster declares this to be a violation of the treaty of 1880, which accords freedom of coming and going to Chinese teachers, students, merchants, or tourists. He argues that the existing laws again t Chinese laborers have been adequate to exclude that class of Chinese, and he gives figures to show that the departures from this country now exceed the arrivals annually. He thinks that existing legislation has gone as far as it is possible to go and continue to maintain commercial intercourse with China. As an instance of the humiliating conditions imposed upon Chinese merchants visiting this country, he cites the case of two Chinese belonging to one of the oldest and most respectable firms of Hong-Kong, who could not produce the required consular certificate that they were merchants, and who, although they offered to give a bond of $20,000, conditioned upon their departure from the country in four months if they were not merchants, they were kept on board the steamer and sent back to Hong-Kong. Mr. Foster makes a long and careful argument against the proposed law and plainly intimates that it is not to be submitted to by China without a decided and effective protest.

***

Friday is private bill day in the House, and the House indicated its inclination to keep it as a private bill day when it refused to take up the Army Appropriation bill and went to the private calendar.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, for the Committee on War Claims, called up a bill for the allowance of certain claims for shares and supplies taken and used by the United States Army, as reported by the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman act. This bill was reported favorably by the committee, Mr. Ormsby B. Thomas, the Chairman, alone standing out against his colleagues. He wrote a minority report, in which he declared that the claims carried by the bill, amounting to $538,198, had not in a single instance been examined upon the facts by the committee, and he considered that to approve the bill would be to nullify the act under which the Court of Claims took jurisdiction of the cases.

The unusual spectacle was presented to the House of the Chairman of a committee holding the floor in a prolonged and vigorous speech on a point of order to defeat a bill favorably reported by his own committee. He did it with spirit and success. He questioned the soundness of undertaking, after a lapse of twenty-five years, to reopen claims decided adversely. He did not regard the Court of Claims censurable, but he considered the information scant upon which it had acted. A comparison of the testimony taken by the court and that of the Southern Claims Commission or the Quartermaster General's Department, would force the conviction that in many instances the cases were rotten from top to bottom, and the claimants known to be disloyal during the whole war.

As one reason why the bill should not pass, Mr. Thomas directed attention to a supplementary report made by Mr. Enloe a month after the original report, which shows that the bill was hastily thrown together, for there are suggested by way of amendment and correction twenty-four different items, adding claims, changing names, amounts, descriptions, and other particulars.

Mr. Thomas was attacked with frantic energy by Mr. Houk, and also by Mr. Enloe, his associate on the committee, but he answered all their assaults, held the floor constantly except for a short time when the motion to adjourn was made to give his voice a rest, and he had not finished when 5 o'clock arrived, and the House took the recess required under a standing order. The Southern members were generally in favor of the bill, as it favors Southern claimants.

***

The Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department has recommended to Secretary Tracy the adoption of the plan proposed by Engineer in Chief Melville for measuring the speed of the new cruisers, for which speed premiums are to be paid. The speed will be calculated by first ascertaining the number of revolutions made per knot at different speeds, and then from the whole number of revolutions made in a four hours' run the average speed will be calculated.

Before one of the new ships is tried by this method it will be thoroughly tested by some experimental runs of one of the vessels already in commission. The Baltimore will probably be used for this purpose as soon as she is fitted for sea and has been up to the city of Baltimore for a ten days' stay. She will hardly get away from the Norfolk yard before early in May. It was the original intention to send her to sea after putting her six-inch guns on board, to return later and receive her four eight-inch guns, but Commodore Folger has expedited the work of the Ordnance Bureau so much that her eight-inch guns can be put on at once, and she will go to sea with her batteries complete.

***

Strong efforts are being made by the post traders, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the saloon keepers in the neighborhood of military posts to induce Congress to do away with the canteen system, which has been adopted at the principal military posts throughout the country. The post traders and saloon keepers oppose the system because it hurts their business, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union opposes it because it allows the sale of wine and beer at the posts under Government auspices.

The officials in the War Department, on the other hand, are enthusiastically in favor of the system, as reported, and statistics show that it has been adopted wherever it has been tried, and has tended to decrease drunkenness, as the liquor is sold under proper restrictions.

***

An amendment to the World's Fair bill, introduced to-day by Senator Daniel, proposes that the opening celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America shall be held in Washington instead of Chicago in October, 1892. The plan of celebration shall include the unveiling of a statue of Columbus in Washington Oct. 12, 1892, to be presented by a review of the navies of the world, first in New-York Harbor and then in Hampton Roads, and the erection in Washington of a memorial hall, suitable for the holding of large receptions and conventions. The President shall especially invite the Presidents of the eighteen American sister republics, the King of Italy, the Queen of Spain, and the rulers of all other nations to visit the United States and take part in the unveiling ceremonies. On the completion of these ceremonies the foreign representatives and guests shall be invited to visit Chicago and join in dedicating the exposition buildings.

***

A new Anti-Trust bill, introduced by Senator Morgan to-day, declares it to be unlawful and a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person or corporation to monopolize any article the subject of commerce with the intent to limit the supply thereof or to control the selling price. Property conveyed from any State to another in furtherance of an illegal and unlawfully to interfere with commerce, shall be liable to confiscation during, or within three months after, transportation. All contracts and agreements made in contravention of the act are declared to be void. Persons injured by any such unlawful agreements shall have the right to recover threefold damages. The act is made inapplicable to cases in which the transactions concern one State only, this being left for State regulation.

***

The official report of the Secretary of the Senate, for the last fiscal year, shows that the people were charged $140 during the year for 3,360 street car tickets "for use of United States Senate." This was a fraction over forty-four tickets for each of the seventy senators then on the roll. The salary of each man was paid a salary of $5,000 a year and a very liberal allowance for expenses in traveling from and to his home.

***

The Naval Advisory Board has submitted its final report on the Roach cruisers to Secretary Tracy. It finds that the assignees of the late firm of John Roach & Son are indebted to the Government in the amount of $54,000. The assignees, on the other hand, have put in a claim for nearly $100,000, which they assert to be due them from the Government. Secretary Tracy has recommended them to submit their claim to Congress.

***

The House Committee on Elections passed upon two more election contests to-day. In the case of Waddell against Wise, Third Virginia District, the committee by a party vote decided to recommend the seating of the Republican contestant, Waddell. The Democratic members of the committee took the ground that neither party was entitled to the seat and will recommend that another election be held.

In the second case—McDuffie against Turpin, from the Fourth Alabama District—by another party vote the committee also decided to report in favor of the Republican contestant, McDuffie.

***

The President to-day appointed Arthur T. Chester, of Peekskill, N. Y., a cadet at large at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The new cadet is a son of Commodore Colby M. Chester, of the Navy.

***

A resolution was adopted by the House to-day authorizing the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to send a sub-committee to New York to examine the Harlem River improvement and such improvement in New York Harbor as the committee may deem necessary.

***

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—W. J. Chase, Thurso, Jefferson County.

Maryland.—J. C. Trundle, Joppa.

Virginia.—G. W. Doffiemyer, Grove Hill; Lena Hagan, Ingramdon.

Pennsylvania.—E. H. Haverly, Axemann; F. Meyers, Central; G. H. Chambers, Durbin; William Crosby, Forty Fort; Mrs. L. Weiland, Herman; M. Yeager, Monroeton; North Buffalo; B. S. Wade, Ovid; C. M. Grosvenor, Scott; K. C. Morrell, Upper Providence; J. D. Bausch, Werley's Corner; M. T. Bartram, White House.

Massachusetts.—E. W. Buckmaster, North Leverett.

GEN. LEE'S STATUE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—This entry was to-day made in the property transfer record book of the Chancery Court of Richmond:

"Lee Monument Association and others to the State of Virginia, land for the site of monument, pedestal, and equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, now in Paris."

This property is transferred to the State to avoid paying the heavy tariff duty which would otherwise have been imposed on the statue when it lands in New-York. As property of the Commonwealth it will come in free of all import duty.

The statue will probably be shipped from Paris in a few days. When it arrives in New-York a copy of the record here will probably be sent to the Collector of Customs showing that the statue is the property of Virginia.

Erh. Stein's Tokay Wines.
Unexcelled in taste. E. C. Hazard & Co., wholesale agents. Sold everywhere.—46t.

GEN. SICKLES IS SHERIFF

THE GOVERNOR GIVES NEW-YORK A SURPRISE.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, A DOUGHTY WARRIOR, TO BECOME THE HERCULES OF TAMMANY'S AUGEAN STABLES.

The news was received from Albany early last evening that Gov. Hill had appointed Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to succeed James A. Flack as Sheriff of this county.

Much surprise was manifested in local political circles over this appointment, as the name of Gen. Sickles had not been mentioned here in connection with the place. A large number of New-York Democrats got the idea into their heads yesterday that Hans S. Beattie, ex-Surveyor of the Port, was to be the favored man.

Gov. Hill said yesterday, in response to an inquiry whether he had accepted the resignation of Sheriff Flack, that there was no such thing as an acceptance of the resignation of a civil officer. When the resignation was received and placed on file in the Executive Chamber the office became vacant.

Gen. Sickles left this city for Albany on the 3 o'clock train yesterday afternoon, in response to a telegram, and as the appointment was not announced until in the evening, it is supposed that it was only made after the Governor had discussed the matter with Gen. Sickles and had secured his acceptances of the post.

Daniel Edgar Sickles was born in this city on Oct. 20, 1822, and comes of good old Knickerbocker stock. He was an impetuous, headstrong boy, and during his teens tramped about the country as a journeyman printer rather than submit to the rules and discipline of school. He finally came home and entered the University of New-York, but soon left it and began the study of law under Benjamin Franklin Butler of this State, then United States Attorney General. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and the following year started a little campaign paper advocating Polk and Dallas, in which all the matter was written by himself.

Sickles became a leader in the Democratic ranks, and in 1847 was elected to the Legislature. In 1853 he was made Corporation Counsel for this city, but gave it up two months later to go to England with Mr. Buchanan as Secretary of Legation. He returned in 1855, was elected to the State Senate, and in 1856 and 1858 was chosen a member of Congress.

When the war broke out he raised the Excelsior Brigade of Volunteers from New-York, and in March, 1862, was confirmed by the Senate a Brigadier General. He did gallant service at Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, Richmond, Antietam, and Gettysburg, at which battle he lost a leg. He continued in active service till the early part of 1865, when he was sent on a confidential mission to Columbia. He joined the regular army July 28, 1866, as Colonel, and received his brevet as Major General for gallant conduct before the year had passed. In 1869 he was placed on the retired list, with full pay of Major General.

Gen. Sickles was appointed by Grant Minister to Spain May 15, 1869, and relinquished his post in March, 1873, and took up his New-York law practice. Gov. Cleveland appointed him a member of the New-York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and he was chosen President of that board. He resigned in December of last year, mainly because, he said, he was getting along in life and wanted to be free of as many duties as possible. He gave utterance at the time of his interview with a TIMES representative to views that may possibly stagger many of his Tammany Hall friends of to-day. He said:

"I sought in handing in my resignation to impress upon Gov. Hill how thoroughly in sympathy with the office and the work I am. I said that when I assumed the office I doubted the expediency of civil service reform. But a thorough acquaintance with the workings of the department and a careful study of the system have taught me that they are for the best interests of the State. I assured him that I could now say positively that I was strongly in favor of the success of the commission. I stated that in my opinion the carrying out of civil service reform ideas gives very much better public service than was obtained under the old system."

DEFAULTER DAVIS'S FRIENDS.

SOME OF THEM WERE PROMINENT ROCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—The list of persons who were implicated in defaulting City Treasurer Davis's transactions, to the extent, at least, of receiving money from the City Treasury in an irregular and, in most instances, an illegal manner, was, by order of the Common Council, made public this afternoon. There are on the list the names of over 125 individuals or firms, many of them persons of prominence and, in a few instances, known throughout the State.

Ex-Congressman Ely's name appears for $2,671 59, and George W. Aldridge of the Republican State Committee will have to explain away an item of $1,907 35. The total amount of checks thus illegally paid is $26,073 33, of which the largest sums were $10,803 97, paid to George S. Riley, and amounts aggregating nearly $3,000 to John W. Hannan, formerly Republican nominee for State Senator, and Defaulter Davis's business partner in conducting the National Hotel.

Of notes discounted the sum total is $7,727 35, and advances of salary to city employes and other illegal expenditures bring the total of the list up to $39,343 35.

Among these illegal payments of salary appears the item, "C. R. Parsons, salary, February, $275," to which, probably, Cornelius of the Eighth owes his defeat in the last Mayoralty campaign.

The publication of the list made a great sensation here, and the various persons named are busy to-day "explaining."

Defaulter Davis was taken to Auburn on the 5 A. M. train to serve his five years' sentence.

NINE MEN WERE KILLED.

THE TERRIBLY FATAL EXPLOSION IN THE CHICAGO SUGAR REFINERY.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Nine men were killed and three others injured by the explosion at the Chicago Sugar Refinery last night. The names of the dead are: August Thermans, Albert Haas, Frank Wallison, John Otto, Henry Hubeldt, Michael Heuer, Maurice Flynn, Albert Witzke, and Fred Graff. This evening all the bodies had been recovered.

At daybreak as many laborers as could be secured had been put to clearing away the débris. The stormy weather greatly impeded the work, but did not prevent large crowds of curiosity seekers from assembling.

The bodies were all terribly crushed and disfigured, and some were only identified by their clothing.

Coroner Hertz, when asked if he thought any blame would be attached to the company, replied: "I can't say now. It depends upon whether every precaution was taken to protect the men's lives. No money should have been spared to surround workmen in an establishment like this with every precautionary measure."

A jury was impaneled, which will examine the wreck to-morrow and then adjourn until Thursday, to give the injured time to recover. The representatives of the company are still as dumb as ever regarding every detail of the calamity.

CRUSHED UNDER A FALLEN ROOF.

NYACK, N. Y., March 28.—An accident causing the instant death of one man and the serious injury of another occurred here this afternoon. The "Old Homestead," an old time-honored house, formerly the residence of one of the wealthy citizens of this place, has been removed from its foundation to another street, and Capt. Abbott, an aged-aged citizen, and Henry Waldron, an unmarried man, were at work in a large arched vault on the old site.

In the middle of the afternoon a crash was heard, and several men rushing in upon the ground saw that the entire arched roof of the vault had fallen down.

An examination revealed the fact that the two men named were crushed under the massive weight of brick and stone.

After hard work Capt. Abbott was taken out alive, but Waldron was terribly crushed and dead.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MUTINY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The crew of the ship Rappahannock, hence for Japan, which is aground in the Delaware River above New-Castle, mutinied this morning and a force of officers was sent from this city to subdue them. When the officers boarded the vessel the mutineers, headed by a man named Griffith, drew their knives and attacked them, and a fight ensued which lasted fully twenty minutes before the police gained the upper hand. Griffith was put in irons and the others were released on their promise to resume work and obey orders.

Cowperthwait.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-square, New-York.—46t.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

NINE DAYS OUT AND STILL NO NEWS OF THE OCEAN RECORD BREAKER.

There was still no word yesterday from the belated steamship City of Paris, which left here at 3:30 on the afternoon of March 19, bound for Queenstown and Liverpool. Nine days is a very long time for such a record breaker as the City of Paris to take for crossing the ocean, being three days longer in fact than her trips usually require.

There has been no violent weather reported in the track of transatlantic steamers, and the White Star steamship Britannic, that left New-York for Queenstown on the same day as the City of Paris, arrived in port in good condition and did not report any difficulties.

This delay has naturally caused much uneasiness among those who have friends on the City of Paris, and there is also some anxiety manifested at the office of the Inman Line's agents. It is said at the latter place, however, that there is no occasion for alarm, as the steamer took a southerly course on purpose to avoid the danger of ice. That some break in the machinery has occurred is regarded as by far the most reasonable cause to assign for the length of the voyage. The only possible chance of mishap to a vessel so stanch and well handled seems to have been from icebergs, and these are rarely to be found as far south as the course taken by the City of Paris.

An Associated Press despatch from London late last night said: "A dense fog prevails on the Irish coast, and it is presumed that the steamer City of Paris is proceeding direct to Liverpool without touching at Queenstown."

MR. SPRECKELS'S DISCOVERY.

HE SUSPECTS A CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM AND FINDS ONE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Regarding the alleged conspiracy to injure his business among his employes and others, Mr. Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, said to-night: "I have learned many additional facts in relation to the conspiracy against me, as I am somewhat of a detective myself, and have also learned a good many things from friends. I have noticed something wrong in the refinery for about four months past, and for a while was at a loss to know what was the trouble. Every movement I made was found to be watched, and at last it dawned upon me that a conspiracy was afoot.

"I put Pinkerton detectives at work, and the consequence is they have been successful in their search. I can hardly realize the extent of the conspiracy, but the detectives and myself are getting down to the bottom of it all, and we'll soon clear the place of all engaged against me.

"I have often been asked what I was going to do with my property down at Reed-street wharf, and some people laughed and asked me if I was going to burn it up. I have heard rumors that I would never have a chance to refine sugar at my refinery, and this naturally put me on my guard."

"Then you do not intend to prosecute Mr. Stimpson and Mr. Hunter?"

"No. We will take no action against these men," was the reply, "because I just wanted to get them first and see if I was right in my suspicions. I found that my surmises were all correct as both of these men confessed, and made a much more startling confession that I will not make public. I don't want to injure anybody's reputation and therefore I simply discharged these two men, for reasons of my own."

"Then you suspect men of higher standing in your employ?"

"Well, I simply discharged Stimpson and Hunter to get at men of a higher mark who are in the game. We have found a good deal more about the plot, and know a great many engaged in it, but we cannot give this information for a few days. Capt. Linden is working with a large force of detectives, and we will have the little game nipped in the bud.

"When Stimpson and Hunter confessed they said they did not do it to hurt me or injure my business, but it is not probable that they did it for amusement or without some remuneration."

DEFAULTER DAVIS'S FRIENDS.

SOME OF THEM WERE PROMINENT ROCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—The list of persons who were implicated in defaulting City Treasurer Davis's transactions, to the extent, at least, of receiving money from the City Treasury in an irregular and, in most instances, an illegal manner, was, by order of the Common Council, made public this afternoon. There are on the list the names of over 125 individuals or firms, many of them persons of prominence and, in a few instances, known throughout the State.

Ex-Congressman Ely's name appears for $2,671 59, and George W. Aldridge of the Republican State Committee will have to explain away an item of $1,907 35. The total amount of checks thus illegally paid is $26,073 33, of which the largest sums were $10,803 97, paid to George S. Riley, and amounts aggregating nearly $3,000 to John W. Hannan, formerly Republican nominee for State Senator, and Defaulter Davis's business partner in conducting the National Hotel.

Of notes discounted the sum total is $7,727 35, and advances of salary to city employes and other illegal expenditures bring the total of the list up to $39,343 35.

Among these illegal payments of salary appears the item, "C. R. Parsons, salary, February, $275," to which, probably, Cornelius of the Eighth owes his defeat in the last Mayoralty campaign.

The publication of the list made a great sensation here, and the various persons named are busy to-day "explaining."

Defaulter Davis was taken to Auburn on the 5 A. M. train to serve his five years' sentence.

HILL GAVE THEM TAFFY.

HIS ANSWER TO WORKINGMEN WHO WANT BALLOT REFORM.

ALBANY, March 28.—Representatives of thirty-four district assemblies, Knights of Labor, held a session here yesterday and to-day for the purpose of discussing the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill. Their deliberations resulted in a series of resolutions asking the Governor to sign the bill.

To-day a committee of the delegates called upon Gov. Hill to present the action of the convention. Seven copies of the resolutions had been struck off on the typewriter at the Albany Business College. One of these was handed the Governor. The remainder were intended for the press.

Gov. Hill was surprised, and, dodging the direct issue, told the men that he had always been the friend of the workingmen, that the bill was designed as an insult to the wage-workers, many of whom would be disfranchised under it, and that it was best to hold the resolutions from publication for the time being—until he has vetoed the bill, he might have added.

The Governor was exceedingly anxious that the resolutions be kept from the Republican press. It would make a great hue and cry, he told the delegation. When he got the men entirely in his confidence he dismissed them.

The committee reported what had happened to a few of the delegates who are still here. They were indignant over the manner in which the committee had been taken into camp and related what had been done.

UNHAPPY CREDITORS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 28.—Numerous creditors holding court judgments and other claims because the sudden departure of James C. Groendyke of Carlton-avenue for New-York. Previous to the family's departure officers endeavored to serve writs of attachment, but were only partly successful. Grocers, bakers, and furniture men are among the loss-rs. Mayor Blake, the landlord, is out nearly $200 for rent. Mr. Groendyke moved to Elizabeth from Plainfield a year ago.

THE CIGARETTE TRUST.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—By a deed recorded in the Chancery Court, a formal transfer of the Allen & Ginter and Kinney Tobacco Companies properties has been made to the American Tobacco Company, which is the name of the alleged cigarette trust.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chief of Police Aaron McCord of Lebanon, Penn., died yesterday from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by Andrew Shirk, a drunken butcher, whom McCord was attempting to arrest.

James P. Davis, alias William Shackleford, was hanged yesterday at Pittsborough, N. C., for the murder of John Horton near that place several months ago.

John A. Davis, ex-City Treasurer of Rochester, N. Y., was received at Auburn Prison yesterday on a sentence of five years.

The workmen employed in the Sheldon Axle Works at Wilkesbarre, Penn., are on strike.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Drafts—Sight, 12½ to 17½; telegraphic, 15 to 20.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

AWFUL WORK OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN TORNADOES.

A VAST TRACT DEVASTATED.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN LOUISVILLE, HOWEVER, NOT SO GREAT.

IT IS NOW BELIEVED THAT NOT MORE THAN 150 PERSONS WERE KILLED THERE—METROPOLIS, ILL., AND BOWLING GREEN, KY., SAID TO HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT AND THE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST TREMENDOUS.

While reports of the work done by the dreadful tornado which struck Louisville, Ky., and other places in that State, Illinois, and Tennessee on Thursday sent out that night prove to have been greatly exaggerated, the extent of the calamity as far as loss of life is concerned is still sufficiently great to be appalling. Late last night it was reported that in Louisville not more than 150 persons had lost their lives, and in an official address to the people of that afflicted city the number was placed at only 75.

Telegraph communication with the other stricken places—and with Louisville, also, to some extent—is still in a very demoralized condition, and reports from Metropolis, Ill., and Bowling Green, Ky., are of the most meagre nature as to details. Bowling Green, a town with a population of 5,000, is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed, and it is also said that the loss of life at that place was very great.

From Metropolis comes the bare statement that the town was struck by a furious tornado, that hundreds of lives were lost, and that hundreds of houses had been demolished by the gales. That is all the news that has been received from either of those two places in which the most damage—aside from Louisville—has been done, but it is probable that more definite information concerning the condition of the towns will be received this morning.

The storm from which these tornadoes, occurring at almost the same time but in such widely separated localities, sprung, has been carefully watched by the Signal Service authorities for almost three days. It began last Wednesday in the southwestern part of Nebraska, and since that time it has traveled eastward a distance of almost 2,000 miles. At 6 o'clock last night its centre was over Erie, Penn. and still traveling east, though at a much lower rate of speed than that with which it sped through the Western States through which it passed.

The storm covered a space in point of width occupying about 1,500 miles, and from its various "branches" sprang the tornadoes which have worked such awful havoc. That particular tornado which was felt so severely in Kentucky covered, apparently, a distance of about 130 miles and an average distance in width of about half a mile. It came from the southwest, traveling in a zig-zag way to the northeast.

The Illinois tornado and that which struck towns in Tennessee seems to have been an entirely different blast, caused by local atmospheric conditions. It appeared in Metropolis, and within a very short time in the upper portion of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE'S AWFUL CALAMITY.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE TORNADO THERE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—Death and destruction followed everywhere in the wake of the furious tornado which struck this unfortunate city last night with such awful force. Scores of buildings were destroyed by that fierce blast; hundreds of lives, it was at first believed, were sacrificed to its mad fury. Fuller reports, however, showed that the loss of life was exaggerated, while an official statement put forth to-night reduces the number of the killed to seventy-five.

It seems even now hardly possible that so much damage could have been done in so short a time. The tornado burst upon the city with absolutely no warning. It lasted but a very short time; then the skies were cleared of the sweeping clouds that had obscured them, and the moon came out to shed its soft light upon such a scene as was never before witnessed here or about here. Whole blocks of houses had been mowed down, demolished, crushed to splinters. Hundreds of men, women, and children were buried in the shattered ruins, and the howling of the storm was quickly superseded by the frightful cries of those out of whom the life had not been altogether crushed.

Relief parties were organized as quickly as was humanly possible, and within ten minutes after the loosened winds had subsided hundreds of willing hands were at work in the task of rendering assistance where it was needed.

The wrecked portion of the city lies between Eighteenth-street, Broadway, Eleventh, and Main streets, the tornado having passed diagonally across the section, which is probably a mile square. Probably the greatest loss of life occurred at the Falls City Hall, which was in the center of the tornado. In the lower rooms of the hall were from fifty to seventy-five children, with their mothers and other relatives, taking dancing lessons. There were at least one hundred and twenty-five persons on the lower floors and seventy-five more were attending a lodge meeting on the upper floor when the terrible wind swooped down upon the building. The entire structure in less than five minutes was a shapeless mass of brick and mortar, burying over two hundred helpless victims in the ruins, of whom few escaped uninjured.

Along Main-street the path of the storm extended from Sixth to Eleventh streets and not a single building in that area was left standing. Occasionally a massive stone or iron front still stood intact, while all of the rest of the structure proper had been swept entirely away. In the course of the storm lay the prided tobacco market of the city, and to-day the warehouses almost to the last one are in ruins. They include the Kentucky, Pickette, Ninth-Street, Falls City, Phœnix, Green River, Louisville, Enterprise, Central, and Planters'. The destruction of the Louisville and Ninth-Street warehouses could not possibly have been more complete. Thousands of hogsheads of tobacco lay in the mass of brick and mortar, some exposed to view, others buried from sight beneath the débris.

WIDESPREAD EFFECTS OF THE BLAST.

The effect of the tornado was widespread. For miles in either direction about the city occasional roofs were torn off and the trees lifted out of the ground by the roots. As the special train sped toward the fated city bearing Associated Press representatives from Indianapolis, the evidences were first noticeable fully fifty miles out. First came to view an occasional dead tree broken into pieces, then larger and more substantial trees, and finally monarchs of the forest which had been felled by the awful force of the gale. Many of the little towns along the Jefferson, Madison and Indiana Railroad were fairly stripped of their signs and ginger-bread work.

A few miles south of Henryville, about twenty-one miles from Louisville, lay an engine, with its great iron nose plunged into a bed of soft yellow mud. On the opposite side lay the massive tender, and behind it two coaches tipped over on their sides. It was the wreck of train No. 6, a combination which runs between Indianapolis and Louisville. The train was making the best time possible in the heavy wind, when it struck a birch tree that had been torn up by its roots and flung across the track. No one was injured.

When Louisville was reached an appalling sight was presented. Crowds of people thronged the Fourteenth-Street Station, and from there up Main-street to the heart of the city was a mass of humanity dodging horses, street cars, and all sorts of vehicles in the middle of the street. On either side were wreck and ruin. Great masses of brick and stone in heaps presented the appearance of having simply crumbled to the earth. Gangs of rescuers were working like gophers on the great mass of débris in the search for human victims of the awful calamity.

Women and men darted before mad horses whose hoofs it seemed would crush them to death. Burly policemen were stationed at street crossings to prevent people from attempting to pass through the ruined thoroughfare, where partially wrecked walls stood as a menace to human life, but their efforts were futile, and men, women, and children made their way down the dangerous streets with astounding recklessness. The morbid crowd was not to be held back in its wild desire to satisfy curiosity.

The Louisville Hotel, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was unroofed and otherwise injured, while the building next to it on the west, occupied as a cigar store upon the first floor, and sleeping rooms upon the second and third, was razed to the ground, not a single brick remaining in place. In the destruction of this house a number lives were lost, principally of persons who occupied sleeping rooms there. Many of them were young girls employed at the hotel next door.

Eleventh-street seemed to serve as a kind of flue for the storm, as all intercepting objects in that line are generally wrecked. Nothing is nothingness. As the tornado rushed down this street it carried with it the fronts of the buildings, which are mostly residences, on each side, leaving in many instances the furniture and other contents unmolested. Frequently from the centre of some two-sided dwelling the unbroken chandelier is still seen swinging in its place. Jefferson and Market streets are in almost as bad a condition as Main, and hundreds of wagons are busy carting away soiled and broken furniture from ruined homes. The massive trees in the public square on Jefferson-street were twisted and broken like reeds, and now lie crossed and piled up high on each other.

BODIES IN THE RUINS OF THE DANCE HALL.

Immediately after the burst of the cyclone the fire bells sounded, and within ten minutes a posse appeared at the Falls City Hall to begin work there. The walls of the adjoining houses were first propped, and then began the work of cutting through the heavy slate roof that covered all. At first work was difficult and laborious on account of the anxious multitude that thronged the wreck. Difficult was the task of clearing the ruins of women, who were found digging at the slate with their fingers, crazed by the groans beneath, each of which they thought came from the lips of some dying relative or friend. Every one did noble work.

After an hour of ceaseless labor the first victim, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, was unearthed. She was found sitting in an upright position, her body bruised, and one arm broken, but conscious. She said

Sons, on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, fell and instantly the liquor caught fire and caused an awful conflagration. The building consisted of five stories and was comparatively a new structure. By hard work the firemen managed to control the blaze despite the character of the stuff that filled it. The buildings adjacent to it were considerably torn up, and it is quite certain that several dead bodies lay beneath the ruins. The great building at 745 Main-street, occupied by S. F. Gunther, tobacco broker; H. R. Tuer, and James W. Prather, was nearly demolished. Next to it was an immense building occupied by the H. A. Thierman Company, wholesale liquor dealers. The Langdon-Krieger Saddlery Company, at 737, lost the roof of their building, and Carter Brothers' storage rooms were badly damaged. Several men were injured in the queensware store of Charles Rosenheiman & Co. at 745.

SOME ESCAPED, OTHERS WERE KILLED.

The residence of Matthew Zettler stood apart from the other houses and was in an open space. The rear of it was blown away and the bricks were scattered all over the adjoining commons, but the members of the family rushed to the front door and remained there until the storm subsided. None of them was hurt.

Major Galt of the Louisville and Nashville Road and his family, who lived in a two-story brick house, were sitting in an up-stairs room when the building began rocking. Still they apprehended no danger and did not become really alarmed until the walls fell in. Major Galt succeeded in getting out without injury to himself, and then, noticing that his wife was not with him, he looked into the debris to look for her. The unfortunate lady was found buried in a pile of bricks. By a superhuman effort her husband succeeded in extricating her, and her unconscious form was carried to a neighboring dwelling that had escaped the general destruction. Here she was resuscitated. A physician was sent for, and examination showed that she was not badly hurt. The shock to her nervous system was great, however, and she is now lying dangerously ill. The house is a total wreck, and nearly all of the furniture is destroyed.

Three lives were lost at the corner of Eighteenth and Maple streets. The killed were John Emerick, aged forty years; his daughter, aged four years, and James Fitzgerald, a neighbor. Emerick kept a grocery at that corner and at the time of the accident there were in the store the proprietor, his wife, little daughter, and Fitzgerald. The building was a frame one, two stories high.

At the first gust of the wind the walls doubled up and the roof dropped in. Mr. Emerick was crushed by the falling timbers and was taken out dead a short time afterward. His wife was extricated in an unconscious condition. Later in the night the searching party saw a tiny hand protruding from the debris, and the mangled form of the baby girl soon lay beside its dead father.

James Fitzgerald, a Louisville and Nashville brakeman, who boarded across the street, was missed this morning, and a search in the ruins was made for him. About 8 o'clock his lacerated and bruised corpse was dug out of the ruins. He was thirty-five years old, and was a single man. The bodies were taken in charge by an undertaker and were immediately removed from the scene. Emerick's building was totally destroyed, and the light wood of which it was built was scattered all over the neighborhood.

Eleven men were crowded into the little barber's shop of John Reuther, at 1,803 Broadway, when the storm burst. The roof was torn off, the second story carried away, and the side walls were tumbling in when the men broke the windows and doors and ran into the street. Not one was hurt in the least, but the building was totally destroyed.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her family, who lived at 1,438 Seventeenth-street, were all gathered in an up-stairs room. It was impossible for them to get out after the first shock, and they remained in the room terror-stricken.

The house is a large two-story brick, and the walls fell outward. It happened that the floor upon which they were standing still held up, and after the wind had spent its force they were able to get down.

A thrilling experience was that of Mrs. Mary Rosmile, who keeps a dry goods store at Colgan and Seventeenth streets. Her house was a new brick. At the time of the storm her nephew, Willie Killmir, was with her. When the walls began to shake and threaten to fall both of them were nearly frightened to death. Without pausing to look, they rushed to the front door just as a whirlwind was passing. It gathered in both of them and carried them into the air a distance of forty feet. They were both hurled against a fence, and remained unconscious until they were found by the neighbors a few minutes later. Dr. Anderson was summoned to attend them. He found the lady was badly bruised and perhaps hurt internally. Killmir's right arm was broken at the wrist, his ankle was sprained, and there was a deep gash in his throat. No vital part was touched, though, and he will recover. The house was destroyed and not a thing will be saved.

HAVOC WORKED AT PARKLAND.

All the entire western portion of Parkland, which lies just beyond the southwestern limits of the city, was wrecked. The storm struck that place before reaching this city, and its course was a most peculiar one. It did not move in a direct line, mowing down a path before it, but went about its dreadful work in zigzag fashion. On the outskirts of the town the two-story brick residence of Mayer Keppers was struck by the wind. The heavy tin roof was rolled up like a piece of paper and carried a long distance. Mrs. Keppers was still with pneumonia, and not only had the roof been blown off than her husband and another man picked up the bed upon which she was lying to carry her to a place of safety. The work was not too quickly begun. No sooner had they reached the yard with their burden than the full force of the wind struck the roofless building and swept it down like a shell.

A number of houses were blown down, but the inmates were all up and had time to escape. The frame schoolhouse was lifted from its foundation and moved several feet. The Daisy Line station was almost totally destroyed, and that track covered with débris for several hundred yards. The Masonic Temple was injured in the upper floor, but without much damage. The residences of Messrs. Gregory, Memser, Harrison, Mann, Wallace, Kane, Shepard, Simpson, Van Pelt, and Kice were all badly damaged, but none of the inmates was hurt. The churches escaped, with the exception of the Baptist, which was somewhat twisted.

The track of the storm in Parkland was about three blocks wide, but in such a zigzag manner did the tornado travel that it is almost impossible to measure the exact track. To the west of the town from the direction in which the storm had come a path several hundred yards wide is mowed down, the trees being cut off like stalks of grain before the reaper's scythe.

NO ONE KILLED AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville was struck by the cyclone at 8 o'clock. The roar of the storm was very distinctly heard two miles in the country, where people wondered what it meant. Fortunately, not a person was killed in Jeffersonville, though some were badly hurt.

East of Front-street the damage is as follows:

L. B. Diffendorffer and Eugene Dorsey, loss $4,000; T. Goldherr, $900; Old Orphans' Home and property of M. V. McCann, totally demolished, with coal offices and stables, $5,000; Bass property, $1,000; Maybury property, $500; residence of Capt. William Howard, totally gone, $4,000; two tenements, Maybury property, occupied by John Noonan and Henry Elmer, $2,500; Judge Fearnaught's home, $1,000; Ben Conway's and Mrs. Collins's residence, total wreck; the steamer Lancaster, pilothouse and starboard guards gone, loss $200; A. E. Butler, residence, $500; Jones Row, damaged, $300; Absalam Singleton, $200; James Burke's and Judge Jawett's residences, total wrecks, $10,000; residence of the Hon. J. G. Howard, damaged; houses of Mr. J. Hawkins and Thomas McKinney, total wrecks; old glass works swept away; no damage at Howard's ship yard; trees, fences, &c., are all down, and the wonder is that no lives were lost.

The destruction in other parts of the town is terrible, and the whole loss is estimated to be not lower than $500,000. The force of the wind carried everything before it. A skiff was lifted bodily from the river and blown into the second-story window of the residence of W. A. W. Dorsey. The terrible cloud was seen approaching up the river by several persons, who say it looked like a black double funnel, with the narrowest part in the middle. Its roar could be heard long before it struck the city, and people were alarmed by it. At the Spratt House, corner Spring and First streets, a large number of guests were gathered, some for shelter. The funnel struck it, and everybody tried to escape. A hail of brick and tumbling walls met the fleeing crowd, but, strange to say, though the building was almost totally wrecked, no one was badly hurt. Capt. E. Stratiss was caught by the falling wall, but escaped with a stove-up hand and a cut on the head.

At the foot of Front-street, near the car works pumphouse, are several shanty boats. One, occupied by Henry Wilkins, three children, and wife, was bodily lifted and thrown into the river and the inmates flung into the water, where they would have drowned but for Frank Wallace and a number of car works employes, who heroically risked their own lives. Voices could not be heard above the roar of the cyclone, and the waves dashed in fury upon the bank, threatening to carry everything away.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

A well-attended meeting of the Board of Trade was held at noon to-day with the intention of discussing some measure for the relief of the sufferers, President William Cornwall, Jr., presiding. A relief committee of fifty members was selected by the President and consented to serve. It was decided that four members should be assigned to each square and all parts of the wrecked district be visited. An estimate of the damage will be immediately made and the first help extended to the poor people in a destitute condition; then the committee will turn its attention to repairing the damage. It was requested that those having teams should place their business and use every effort to assist those needing help. An Executive Committee of seven was also selected to secure homes for those who are homeless. Within a few minutes after the passage of those resolutions $15,000 had been subscribed.

At the meeting of the General Relief Committee of the Board of Trade at 6 P. M. reports were heard from the canvassing committees. The City Council had been officially added to the committee so as to secure immunity of action. They were represented in the Executive Committee by Councilmen Stall and Kyler. Chief of Police Taylor was present to represent Mayor Jacob, who is ex officio a member of the Executive Committee.

Reports showed that the total relief subscription was $20,000, to which is added $20,000 voted as the first appropriation by the City Council. It was determined by resolution to use the citizens' subscriptions at once and to reserve the $20,000 voted by the Council till private aid had been exhausted. The Hon. Harry Weidmiger was appointed a committee of one to join with City Engineer Scowden in securing a force in clearing the streets. Early this morning Chief of Police Taylor, by order of the City Council, was put in charge of 120 men to remove wreckage. Chief Taylor divided them into two details, sixty for day and sixty for night service. The sixty day men were put to work at once upon the Falls City Hall ruin, where most were killed. They have been busy all day removing débris and recovering bodies. The sixty of the night detail were put to work at the same place to-night. To supplement the work of these, Weissenger and Seowden will employ about three hundred men and begin to remove the wreckage from the streets where travel is now blocked. The most important of these now is Market and Nineth and Eleventh. Main-street was opened at 5 P. M. A number of residence streets are still choked with beams and piles of brick and mortar. As soon as these are cleared the men under Wissinger will be used to give relief to the most needy in clearing their premises and in furnishing rations where absolutely needed.

The feeling of the committee was that as yet there is no absolute suffering among the uninjured; that the people are panic-stricken and do not as yet realize what they require, while the committee must take time to investigate demands so far as possible. The weather is mild and care will be taken that none suffer from hunger.

In discussing the reports of the committees making house to house investigations a considerable diversity of opinion as to actual property loss was developed. The lowest estimate put it at $1,000,000, the highest at $3,000,000, and the best, grounded upon facts, presented, placed it at $2,500,000. There is almost no insurance. It was finally voted that the Chairman of the committee should prepare a statement to be authoritative for the use of the Associated Press. This was overlooked by a majority of the committee and approved. It is as follows:

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF LOSS.

To the People:

The calamity that has overtaken the city of Louisville by the cyclone of last night about 9 o'clock spread over a territory of our city covering a space of ground some four hundred yards wide and three miles in length through the business and residence portion of our city. The loss of life in the neighborhood, it is believed, of some seventy-five persons, and the loss to the city, the calamity in damage to houses and goods, is believed not to exceed two millions of dollars. While the calamity is a great one, our citizens feel able to cope with it and are not cast down, but will at once proceed to repair and restore. Business now interrupted, as in all other portions of the city business is resuming its usual channels.

Signed by the Relief Committee Board of Trade.

WILLIAM T. ROLF, Chairman.

THE KILLED.

Following is a partial list of the killed in Louisville so far as it has been possible to ascertain the names. The locations given refer to the places at which they were killed:

Mrs. MARY HASSOM, Seventeenth and Lyle streets.
Miss ANNIE NYLES, Portland-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, Eighteenth and Portland.
Mrs. BELLE LELLOFF, Eleventh and Lytle.
Mrs. PEUERSON, Nineteenth and Walnut.
Mrs. NUTTALL, Jefferson-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
Sister MARY PIUS, Seventeenth-street and Broadway.
TWO UNKNOWN COLORED MEN at Tobey Henry's stable, Thirteenth-street, between Grayson and Walnut.
NICHOLAS J. SULLIVN, 1,505 Magazine-street; burned to a crisp.
WILLIAM DIEMER, Sixteenth-street; charred to a crisp.
BEN CHELT, barkeeper at Sixteenth and Magazine; charred to a crisp.
JOHN KEMERICH, saloon keeper, Eighteenth and Maple; killed under the ruins.
MOODY DAVIS, colored boy, Thirteenth and Walnut streets; buried under Eclipse or Odd Fellows' Hall.
TWO UNKNOWN COLORED WOMEN, alley near Twelfth.
THADDEUS MASON,
C. H. RAILWAY, of Chicago.
CHARLES HESSENBRUCH of Philadelphia.
MARY RYAN, laundry girl, Louisville Hotel.
KATIE MCGUNE, laundry girl, Louisville Hotel
MARY McCARTY, laundry girl, Louisville Hotel.
BRIDGET CROWE, laundry girl, Louisville Hotel.
MAGGIE CAMPBELL, laundry girl, Louisville Hotel.
FRANK PAINE, barkeeper.
J. B. SCHILDT, undertaker, 339 East Market-street.
A SEVEN CHILD of George W. Cuscaden.
PARK CORNELL, 1,104 West Green-street.
E. R. MCCUE, Danville, Ky., killed in Virgil Wright's cigar store, next to Louisville Hotel.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, Twenty-sixth and Magazine streets.
PAT RAIDY, clerk for S. E. Edmunds.
CHARLES JENKS.
UNKNOWN MAN, killed in street car at Tenth and Main.
The Rev. S. E. BARNWELL, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.
Police Officer WHITE BALDWIN.
—— MCLAUGHLIN, Eighteenth and Bird streets.
AUGUST FLEISCHER, Master of Falls City Market.
Mrs. ALLEN PETERSON.
Capt. T. ANGERMEIR, Twenty-third and Market streets.
J. B. MCCULLOM, Thirteenth and Maple streets.
WILLIAM DEMARK, Pullman car conductor.
Mrs. E. HOSTETTER, Thirty-sixth and High streets.
Miss CASTLEMAN, Seventeenth-street.
THEODORE ANGELMAN, Thirty-third and Market streets.
RUDOLPH SENGER, mechanic, L. and N., 124 Kane-street.
GENEVIEVE SIMMS, four years, 1,124 West Market-street.
HENRY LINGO, Fifteenth-street and Tyler-ave.
JAMES M. STEVENS, Eight and Jefferson streets.
JOHN REHL, 742 Fifteenth-street.
CHARLES SIESBERT, Chapel street, between Main and Market.
—— SULLIVAN, Main-street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.
J. FLESCHER, Twelfth-street, between Jefferson and Market.
Miss MARY SCHATTER, Twenty-eighth-street and proposed extension of Madison.
S. SIESELEBING, East Market-street.
ELMER E. BARNES, 328 Chapel-street.
CLARENCE LOESER, 315 Ninth-st.
ROBERT HAMILTON, residence unknown.
Mrs. JOHN HEAD, 1,841 Portland-avenue.
FOUR UNKNOWN MEN, mangled beyond recognition.
JAMES FITZGERALD, Eighteenth and Maple streets.
A FOUR-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER of John Emrich.
PETER FULLER.
LEOPOLD FALKENSTEIN, single, twenty-five years; body still in the ruins of Falls City Hall.
Mrs. STEIDEN, wife of Alonzo Steiden, butcher, at 3,103 Portland-avenue; died at home from the shock and injuries received at Falls City Hall. She was a sister of Miss Emma Hostetter, whose dead body was recovered last night.
ONE UNKNOWN MAN, head split in twain.
WILLIAM LA BRIE.

INJURED.

The following is a list of the injured:

VIRGIL WRIGHT, bruised about body.
J. H. RILEY, station master Union Station, bruised side and breast.
TOM ALLEN, Ticket agent, Union Station, leg broken.
S. T. SMITH, Check agent, Transfer Company, hip fractured.
WILLIAM CONLEY, 1,216 Seventh-street, badly hurt.
TOM MOORE, Madison-street, below Thirteenth, bruised and cut about head.
W. R. WOODWARD, General Superintendent, Monon, slightly bruised.
WILLIAM LINDSAY, gateman, Union Station, bruised about body.
CHARLES TAYLOR of Jeffersonville, internally.
GREEN FOW, baggagemaster, Union Station, arm broken.
CLARENCE LEWIS, ticket agent, Union Station, back sprained.
Mrs. LOUIS WHITMAN, Market-street, between Tenth and Eleventh; back broken.
TOM MOORE, injured about body.
GREEN POWELL, colored, Gaiuris; shoulder dislocated.
FRED STONE, 1,014 West Green-street, left leg dislocated.
JOHN MORROW, Charlestown, Ind., left hand cut; hurt internally.
BENRY SEEGER, Fifteenth and Walnut streets, leg broken.
AUGUST TIRNAN, Sixteenth and Magazine streets, fatally crushed in left breast.
NICK TIRNAN, same place, badly cut in the head.
Mrs. CRIS HOPPENHEIMER, Eighteenth, near Maple, badly injured about the head.
Major GALT, Eighteenth and Broadway, his wife and two daughters, badly hurt but not dangerously.
Mrs. TROTTER, colored, Thirteenth and Madison, leg broken.
Lieut. HOWARD, Green-st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, two children hurt; slightly injured about head.
Dr. MUGUET, Walnut-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, fatally injured about head and spine dislocated.
Mrs. MUGUET, badly hurt about the head, but not fatally.
THOMAS FUNK, both legs broken.
The following colored men were badly hurt at Eclipse Hall while holding a session of Adam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd FeHows: Jim Brown, hurt about head; NIKE Newman, both ankles dislocated; Phil Smith, badly cut on the head; Ben Welch, badly bruised on body; Frank Beckley, badly cut about the head; William Meredith, cut on head; G. W. Mansfield, cut on the head; James Lyons, cut on the head; Fletcher Pullum, Adams Express messenger, pinned down on his car and taken out slightly hurt.
JOHN DOGGLE, driver for American Express Company, blown from his wagon and torn and bruised.
COLORED PORTER at Seventh-street station, pinned down by a beam and arm and shoulder broken.
Mrs. JOSEPH SELLER, Twelfth and Walnut, slightly hurt.
WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Tenth and Walnut, arm broken.
JOE WARREN, engineer on Chesapeake and Ohio, thrown from his cab by a tree across the track; not seriously injured.
GEORGE PIT, fireman same road; not seriously.
PETE ROBERTS, switchman; not seriously.
BURT BRAGGER, Fourteenth and Broadway; slightly.
JOHN W. BROWN of White, Brown & White, West Broadway; shoulder hurt, not seriously.
Mrs. BROWN, wife of the last, cuts and bruises.
—— ROBINSON, pinned between falling wall and —— badly bruised.
CHARLES BAILROD, badly bruised.
H. M. BLACKBURN, Woodburn, Ky., probably fatally wounded.
CHARLES D. SENIOR, Indianapolis, badly bruised, internal injuries feared.
KATIE KING, burned about the body, probably fatally.
J. F. MCFARLAND, ticket broker, badly mashed and bruised.
ED MINTER, bruised and contused wounds.
WILLIAM GOOD, both legs and three ribs broken; also injured internally and will die.
JOHN C. SLEIG, 915 West Market-street, four ribs broken and skull fractured.
—— WHITTINGHAM, head badly bruised, but injuries probably not fatal.
Mrs. KATE FRAZER, Sixth-street, near Oak, head and face badly mashed and probable internal injuries.
Mrs. JENNIE WHITMAN, back broken; jumped from third story, Falls City Hall.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Louisville is the largest and most important town in the State of Kentucky, and, next to Cincinnati, in that section of the country. It is a city which has grown most rapidly in recent years, a result, perhaps, of its singularly good natural location. It is on the banks of the Ohio River, 130 miles below Cincinnati, just at what are called the "falls" in the river.

It is an important manufacturing city and is the largest market for leaf tobacco in the United States. The great tobacco warehouses, many of which were destroyed by this tornado, were distinctively a feature of the city's sights and were looked upon a good deal in the light of ornaments.

Louisville is an exceptionally beautiful city. Its streets were laid out more with the view of making the town beautiful than in economizing in the matter of space—from the nature of the level plain on which it was built, there was no necessity for that—and in the style of architecture of its buildings there is none of the sameness which usually characterizes structures in other cities of the same size. The streets were broad and always well kept, and many of them were avenues lined on either side by spreading shade trees.

In many sections of the city the dwelling houses were built away back from the pavement, leaving a garden in front and on one or both sides, and some of the houses boast of incidental lawns which are ordinarily found only at country residences.

The principal business interests of this unfortunate city are the manufacture of leaf tobacco, distilling of whisky and beer brewing, pork packing, the sugar curing of hams, the tanning of leather, and the manufacture of cement.

The population of Louisville is in the neighborhood of 200,000 souls. It is the county seat of Jefferson County.

METROPOLIS ALMOST WIPED OUT.

SCORES OF LIVES REPORTED LOST BY A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

METROPOLIS, Ill., March 28.—This town was visited by the most fearful storm yesterday that has ever occurred in its history, resulting in the wounding and death of a portion of its citizens and such a wholesale destruction of property as was never known before.

Nothing peculiarly strange in the appearance of the skies had occurred to forewarn the most cautious persons, save the greenish cast of the heavens. Suddenly there came from the southwest a whirlwind, apparently born of the union of two clouds which met in mid-air, in a moment swooped down into the Ohio River, now at flood tide, and, on lifting, there followed it a column of water estimated all the way from 50 to 200 feet in height. This curious phenomena swept onward, striking the river front like the sledge hammer of Hercules.

The first buildings to go were the large three-story bricks owned by D. Davis and B. Baer & Co. They were wrecked in the twinkling of an eye. The large three-story flouring mills of Quante & Bierstedt were struck simultaneously, a large part of the upper portion of the building being carried away. The hotel property of John N. Allen followed in the general wreck. Shelton Brothers' machine shops, a new industry just started up, were knocked into splinters in a moment.

The stave works of Glass & Minton were the next to go. The Metropolis Woolen Mills shared the same fate. Kräper's cigar factory is so badly damaged that the concern is removing to-day what is left of the stock can be kept in safety. The new brick residence of A. Quante is unroofed and the end blown in. With it went the third story of the First National Bank Building. William Eberlin's frame residence and the residences of Capt. John Joiner and John Norden were wrecked completely.

The two-story brick residence occupied by Postmaster Slack succumbed to the storm. The two-story brick wagon and carriage factory of C. C. Whitman is a partial wreck. The jail and city buildings are also partial ruins. The livery stables of Copeland's livery stables are also damaged. Two-story brick storehouse and residence of Jeff Shepard is blown down to the foundations. The building store of Mr. Shepard, his wife, and son Ollie, John Kerth, Jr., and Mrs. Mary Keebler. Mrs. Shepard's thigh is broken, Mrs. Keebler's arm is broken, and the men are badly bruised, no bones are broken.

The residence of William Mathias was swept from over the heads of himself and family, composed of a large number of little children, not a soul being hurt. The upper story of Rankin's brick residence, owned by J. M. Choat, was wrecked. The Empire Flouring Mills are unroofed and the roof of the warehouse blown down. Near them lived Emily Marshall, colored woman, and the owner of two comfortable residences. Both of them were destroyed and the owner was instantly killed.

The large handsome residence of B. Baer, unoccupied, was wrecked. The brick residence of Daniel Proctor is destroyed. The private residence of John Allen, No. 2, was swept entirely away, and the owner badly wounded. Three box cars on one side track of the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railway were blown from the track, and a fourth is literally split in two. The station is smashed in and unroofed.

The residence of Green Choate, an old man sick in bed, was blown down. Mrs. Catherine Daniels is badly hurt and her dwelling and residence. At the stave factory of Glass & Minton, Mr. Glass was badly hurt, and Thomas Robbins, a hand, had both arms broken. The residence of Henry Riggins, colored, was blown away and his wife seriously injured.

In the country the devastation is even more appalling. Mrs. George Mathews's farm, the residence and outbuildings are entirely swept away. Mrs. George Mathews had her leg broken. Kingston Chapel and the graveyard adjoining, gravestones and all, are wiped from the face of the earth. Mr. Kelk had a barn knocked down and two mules killed. The houses and barns of Harris Leech, Fred Munger, George Nuttendorf, Fred Baker, Frank Jones, Jack Gurley, Tom Proffit, Mrs. King, Barrett Litton, and a host of others are all gone.

A quarter of a million is perhaps not an exaggerated estimate of the loss.

Metropolis was, until this calamity befell it, a flourishing little town of about 4,500 population. It is the capital of Massac County, and is situated on the Ohio River, thirty-eight miles above Cairo. It is built on comparatively high ground, well above the flood water mark of the river, and has never suffered from the general overflows of the Ohio, which occur so frequently, and which have caused such great losses. It boasts of many handsome public buildings and private residences, and is a good deal of a manufacturing town. There are there a large saw mill, flour mills, a ship yard, a tobacco factory, and potteries. Two newspapers supply the townspeople with their local news, and eight churches afford them ample means of attending to their spiritual welfare.

BOWLING GREEN DESTROYED.

THAT LITTLE TOWN ALSO STRUCK BY THE TORNADO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—Late dispatches state that the tornado struck the town of Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky., and completely wiped it out. As the wires are down no detailed report can be obtained, and but the mesgre fact that the calamity had occurred has been received.

Bowling Green has a population of about 5,000 inhabitants, and the loss of life is conjectured to be correspondingly large.

Bowling Green is a pretty little town on the Barren River, known principally as a convenient place from which to start on the journey to Kentucky's famous Mammoth Cave, which is about thirty miles away. The town, which is 114 miles southwest of Louisville, is the capital of Warren County, and, being situated at the head of navigation in the river, has grown to be considerable of a shipping point. Its population at the last census was 5,000; it is on a branch of the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad, and supports a college, three banks, several mills, many churches, and two newspapers.

AWFUL WORK IN TENNESSEE.

LIVES LOST AND HOUSES DESTROYED IN SEVERAL TOWNS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28.—The storm in this section of the State was the most severe known in many years, and dispatches received from various points tell a sad story of the frightful havoc of the wind. The damage in Nashville was not serious, although a very strong gale prevailed for nearly two hours, but surrounding towns suffered greatly. Scores of private residences and business houses were blown down or partially destroyed, some were consumed by flames originating from lamps that had been overturned when the crash came, people were buried under the débris and in some instances killed or dangerously injured, and several trainmen lost their lives in a wreck due to a collision with trees blown across the railroad track.

Full details of the work of the wind have not been received, but enough has been learned to show that the fury of the tornado was terrible. At 10 o'clock the residence of John Hibbell, two and a half miles from Gallatin, was demolished, and Mr. Hibbell, his wife, their eighteen-months-old baby and two sons, and Miss Langford were caught under the timbers. Mrs. Hibbell, unaided, removed the débris under which her husband was lying, and finally crawled through the storm to the house of a neighbor for assistance. Mr. Hibbell died at 4 o'clock this morning. The babe and Miss Langford were instantly killed, the throat of the latter being gashed from ear to ear by the jagged woodwork. Her skull was also crushed. A three-year-old son of Mr. Hibbell wandered to the home of a neighbor, and an examination showed that he was only slightly hurt. The kitchen, the only part of Mr. Hibbell's house that was not demolished, caught fire and was reduced to ashes. Mr. Hibbell was a prominent farmer and a brother-in-law of the Rev. M. B. De Witt, D. D., of Nashville, General Superintendent of the Sunday schools of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The residence of William Patterson, across the turnpike from Mr. Hibbell's home, was wrecked, and a small building in which four young men were sleeping was blown fifty yards away. One of the men, named Patterson, received internal injuries, from the effects of which it is thought he will die. Jefferson McKamie, who was also in the building, was painfully bruised. The residence of James Patterson, on the turnpike leading to Hartsville, was more or less damaged. Mr. Patterson was hurt by falling timbers and his wife and two other ladies sustained slight injuries. Mrs. Tatem, who resided at the home of L. A. Green in that vicinity, had a high fever. She is quite old, and will probably not recover. The house of John Miedecker was unroofed, and several head of stock in a barn were killed. Miss Alice Turner and her brother, Erskine Turner, were seriously hurt, their residence being blown down. D. M. Phillips's house was demolished.

The iron bridge over Deshers Creek on the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad was thrown into the creek. The 200-foot trestle was converted into kindling wood. The bridge cannot be replaced for weeks.

The storm struck the town of Rogana, a few miles from Gallatin, with terrific force, blowing away every house with one exception. Household goods and portions of buildings are scattered far and wide. A child of Postmaster Wood was killed.

The best portion of the town of Fayetteville, in Lincoln County, was almost entirely destroyed. One person was killed and many injured, some of them seriously. The path of the storm was about a quarter of a mile wide and through the most densely-populated portion of the place. Not a single house in its path escaped. The roofs of nearly all the business houses were carried away and the stocks of goods damaged by the heavy rains that followed. Dicie Green, colored, was killed, Mrs. W. L. Shofner was severely hurt, and Mr. Crunk was injured by the fall of the walls of his house. The building caught fire, and was entirely destroyed. The Rev. R. M. Woodward was severely hurt. Mrs. Redman had a rib broken. David Thompson and wife, colored, were probably fatally injured. Henry Wilson, colored, had his shoulder blade broken and was internally injured. William Markham, colored, had his collar bone broken.

Milton College was totally destroyed, and the timbers blown into Rose Hill Cemetery, several hundred yards distant. The Baptist, Methodist, and Christian churches were demolished; also nearly all the colored churches. Several persons were seriously hurt at Festerville, forty-six miles from Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. The stores of L. H. Edwards and H. E. Turner were blown down and burned with their contents. Miss Edwards was seriously hurt, the sight of one eye being lost. Patterson, Harris, and Thomas Faulkner were injured. The former had his shoulder dislocated, one hand broken, and his head bruised. A child of J. A. Elam had his leg broken and his head bruised. The new Cumberland Presbyterian church was demolished. Ten houses were destroyed and the storm was then across the railroad tracks. Men, women, and children were blown out of their homes.

A sad story comes from Belleview, Ky., where the store of McGhee Brothers was a wrecked and burned. Jim McGhee, a member of the firm; Chester Gray, and Marshall Blakeley, both colored, were burned to death. Mr. McGhee had just stepped out on a front veranda to watch the storm, when the building turned over and he was buried under the timbers. The lamps were lighted, and set fire to the building. Mr. McGhee's wife was at the dwelling, about seventy-five yards away, and saw the disaster. She ran to the store and talked with her husband, who begged piteously for help. The fire was sloshing around him, but in the excitement nothing could be done, and his wife was forced to stand still and see her husband literally roasted to a crisp. Nothing but the skull and a few ribs of the unfortunate man were left to be interred.

DAMAGE DONE AT PRINCETON, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—A *Sentinel* special from Princeton, Ind., says: "Shortly before 6 o'clock last night a tornado swept over the country just north and west of this city, doing an immense amount of damage to farmhouses, farms, and valuable timber. The Western Union wires were blown down for some distance, and on the farm of Richard Biggs about the only thing left standing was his residence. His little son was struck by a piece of timber and hurt.

Next to this was the farm of Robert Howe, and all the buildings, including his residence, were almost totally wrecked. Mr. Howe received a bad bruise and his wife and baby were served in the same way. On the farms of John Sloan, Samuel Hargrave, Hiram Keith, and Jesse Glas, the damage is great. The last-named farmer lost several valuable horses by his barn being blown upon them. No outbuildings were left standing on either of the farms.

White Church, just west of the city, is ruined. At Lyles Station, five miles west, Ralph Ashby is badly hurt; the roof of his residence falling in on the bed he and his wife occupied. Help came to take him out. In short, at least fifty buildings in this county have been wrecked, together with a large number of valuable stock killed. The total loss will be great.

MANY LIVES LOESER AT MARION.

MARION, Ky., March 28.—This city was devastated by the same storm that wrought such ruin at Louisville. There was great loss of life.

HEAVY STORMS IN OTHER PLACES

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—A cold rain last night and early this morning was followed about noon to-day by a big fall of the thermometer, the rain turned into snow, and with the high wind accompanying, a blizzard in a mild form, excepting the intense cold, resulted. Trains on all lines are somewhat delayed and street cars are impeded. No serious damage is reported.

CHICAGO, March 28.—About four and one-half inches of soggy, wet snow fell here last night, and the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. A good many chimnies were toppled over, signs blown down, and telegraph and telephone communication more or less demoralised by the snapping of snow-laden wires and the blowing down of poles. Incoming trains from every direction were more or less delayed. No serious accident from the storm has been reported from any quarter in this neighborhood.

STAUNTON, Va., March 28.—A very heavy windstorm has prevailed here since noon, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and blowing down fences.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., March 28.—A furious storm, with sleet and snow, commenced about midnight and still continues with unabated fury. Much anxiety is felt for the vessels which were on the lake last night. The schooner Watertown, one of the largest vessels on the lake, went ashore early this morning near Bear Creek, twelves miles east of Charlotte. She is owned by Folger Brothers of Kingston, Ontario. She has a cargo of 500 tons of ice for E. M. Upton of Charlotte. The steamer Ives is on a sandy beach and has telegraphed Oswego for a wrecking tug. It is thought she can be released without serious damage.

CAIRO, Ill., March 28.—The gale here last night on the river sank several shanties and boats on the Ohio River and rendered navigation almost impossible. In the city it blew down one frame house from its foundation into the water. No one was hurt. The gale blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. At Mill Creek five houses and several barns were blown down and Mrs. Harding and child were severely hurt.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—The telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged to-day for news from Louisville. Pittsburg coal men were especially interested and anxious. Nearly all the large firms have branch offices at Louisville, and many of them have associate members of the firms or relatives there in charge. It is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 bushels of coal, of which 7,000,000 bushels belonged to Pittsburg parties, was moored at Louisville last night.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society called at the White House to-day and informed the President, who is the ex officio Chairman of the Government Board of that organization, that it was her intention to start for Louisville and the devastated district to-night to give what aid she could to the sufferers from last night's disaster.

LONDON, March 29.—Commenting on the calamity caused by the cyclone in the Western States, the *Telegraph* says: "It is our sole consolation that if we can do nothing else, we can at least give our money to help the ruined and homeless."

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 28.—During the thunderstorm which swept over Central New-Jersey this morning the big Republican liberty pole at Broad and Elm streets, Westfield, was shattered by lightning, and the same crash shivered to atoms the windows of adjoining business blocks. Splinters from the pole smashed every pane of glass in the Public Library and wrought considerable havoc within. The huge ball of brass that crowned the pole was hurled to the sidewalk and narrowly escaped striking a pedestrian, who was stunned by the lightning stroke.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 28.—Violent thunderstorms have prevailed throughout Cumberland County to-day. Early this morning lightning struck Enoch Moore's livery stable in Bridgeton and killed a horse, and a little later the barn of Ludlam Hand, on the outskirts of Bridgeton, was struck, set on fire, and consumed. About 4 o'clock this afternoon there was a violent wind and rain storm in Millville, delaying the streets, flooding cellars, and uprooting a number of trees. Hail accompanied the rain, and considerable damage has been done to peach and other fruit trees throughout the county. During the gale Zachariah Parsons colored, took refuge in a barn near South Vineland. The barn was demolished and Parsons was killed by the falling timbers.

CYCLONES AND TORNADOES.

SOMETHING OF THE LIFE AND PROPERTY DESTROYED IN RECENT YEARS.

The difference between a cyclone and a tornado is not generally understood. A cyclone is a low-area storm with an atmospheric pressure below the average and a wind system blowing spirally inward and upward. It is further characterized by cloudy weather, southerly and easterly winds, precipitation, temperature that is oppressive in Summer and abnormally high in Winter, a falling barometer, and an increasing humidity.

The cyclone is elliptical in form, and in the United States generally has its major axis from west-southwest to east-northeast, with a mean velocity varying from 600 to 900 miles a day. A tornado is a local disturbance resulting from the meeting of a current of warm air from the south and a current of cold air from the north, both blowing toward the centre of the cyclone. While a cyclone may be a general storm extending across a continent, as in the present instance, and exerting an influence in vast areas, a tornado is purely local and rarely has a width of more than three-quarters of a mile, while its length is due entirely to its force. A tornado is a gigantic whirlwind, and its principle of existence and operation is the same as that of the whirlwind or whirlwind, the difference being only in magnitude.

Every inhabitant of Central Kentucky is familiar with these tornadoes, although that which occurred at Louisville is probably the most violent, as it is certainly the most disastrous, the State has ever known. These tornadoes come with startling suddenness, and the more powerful ones are accompanied by a tremendous roaring that is terrifying. It often happens, too, that the phenomena are marked by a dense, livid or bluish-brown color. The rushing, whirling volume bears along in its narrow path, tearing up trees and demolishing buildings until its force is spent. Tornadoes of such violence as to demolish or even uproof a well-built house, however, are rare in Kentucky. The average tornado confines itself to the destruction of cornfields and fences.

One of the most notable recent cyclones was that of 1888, which lasted from Aug. 16 to 22, inclusive, and, starting from the West Indies, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, entered the United States at a point in Western Louisiana, moved off toward the northeast, and with slight variation went directly across the country to New-England, whence it passed off into the Atlantic. This storm was excessively damaging to crops, buildings, bridges, and everything that could be injured by excessive rain and violent winds. The damage in Louisiana alone was estimated at $500,000, and that to the whole country could not have been less than half as much again.

The island of Guadeloupe was devastated Sept. 6, 1865, by a

NEWS FOR THE ANGLERS

THE TROUTING SEASON TO BEGIN ON TUESDAY.

FISHERMEN ANTICIPATING GOOD SPORT ON LONG ISLAND — BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Trout anglers are happy in the thought that their favorite sport can be indulged in next Tuesday on Long Island. The opening day will be observed religiously by many members of the South Side, Amityville, and Suffolk angling clubs, and the rush to the island will probably be larger than in many a day. The season is an early one, and there is no reason why at the preserves some very nice trout should not be taken.

Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford will, as usual, display a number of the beauties at Fulton Market, as has been his custom for several years past. Mr. Blackford is only sorry that there are no new varieties for him to show. Everything in the trout line has already been exhibited. They may all be seen next Tuesday—handsome varieties of rainbow brown trout, Dolly Vardens, Canadian wild trout, and some of the beautiful brook trout of Long Island.

To anglers who have no preserves to go to, the opening of the season on Long Island does not bring visions of joy and anticipations of fine sport. The free water containing trout is scarce, and not very reliable at best. There is a little of such water at Glen Cove, on Smithtown River, at Farmingdale, Eastport, and along the South Side Railroad east of Patchogue. Sometimes a few nice trout are caught in the small streams which flow into South Oyster Bay. Massapequa Lake last Spring was a fair fishing ground. This year, however, the lake has been partially drawn, and workmen employed by the Brooklyn Public Works Department are at work there. The old lake was famous in its day, and some very fine trout have been taken out of it. Like many similar haunts of game fish, it has had to give way to the needs of a busy and growing city. Once in a while a trout is caught in the Bronx River, while a few streams in New-Jersey near the city contain an occasional speckled beauty.

The Long Island trout will rise to a fly at the opening of the season, but it is safe to say that even some of the aristocratic, esthetic, and perhaps dainty members of the South Side and other clubs will eagerly clutch the squirming angleworm, ruthlessly plunge and twist the barbed steel into its slippery and tender skin, and with feelings of satisfaction throw it into the pond or river, a lure for the big trout. The man who will shudder at the snail or grub in his Summer walks, when on the trout stream will often, without a murmur, and possessing the heroism of a Titan, grab the fat and juicy lobworm if a big trout is lurking in the pool below. The fastidious forget the means, if the end is a big fish. The great trouble at the opening of the season is to procure the right fly to allure the fish. It would be absurd to cast the Parmachene Queen on Long Island. Small flies can be tried with better effect; first the Hackles, small Dubs, a Coachman, and perhaps a small Professor. Dainty little gray flies, with yellow hackles, may also be tried. To watch for what is skipping around over the water is a good plan.

Then, too, the angler, like enough, is out of practice at fly casting and gets discouraged because the trout do not like his method of manipulating the feathered deceits. Sometimes the fish do not want flies and will not have them any way, then it is no disgrace to use the worm. The bait fisherman is not to be looked down upon or sneered at. He represents a type of fellowship, genial fun, and good nature. Poets, artists, professional men of the highest standing have dallied with the humble worm. Some of the standard Long Island flies are the Brown Dan, Cow Dung, Grizzly King, Abbey, Queen of Water, and Black Gnat.

The varieties of artificial flies are to be numbered by the hundreds. To carry a fly book loaded with them all is bad taste. There are a few old standbys that a trout will not resist, provided they are tossed to him properly and he is not suffering from indigestion. These are the ones to have in the stock. If it is found that there is a peculiar bug or fly on the water that the fish are jumping for, it is easy enough to telegraph a tackle dealer for a supply of the artificial fellows something like.

Hundreds of girls have been tying the flies all Winter that will be cast this Summer. Girls make the best flies. Their fingers are more deft and they have an inherent fondness for working with silk and feathers. One girl can tie eight dozen flies of the commoner varieties in a day. High grade trout flies—those with tinsel wings and tails—can be made at the rate of a dozen a day per girl. To make the big "shannon," however, takes a girl a whole day unless she is unusually expert. It would take the average man a week. The new flies are tested before they are sold, but the wise angler will see that they are all right before putting in his leader. The flies left over from last year should always be well tested before they are used.

Fishermen in this city were rejoiced to hear that the Stadler bill to proulbit seine drawing in Jamaica Bay had passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 4. Of course much sympathy was expressed for Mosabunker Hawkins, who had fought so ably against the measure which the entire fishing population of New-York and Brooklyn favored. Senator McCarren's siding with the Senator from the rural district of Long Island was a surprise, as he had been reported as favorable to the bill. The anglers only hope now that the bill may commend itself to the members of the Assembly, and that the fine fishing grounds may be preserved for the hand line and rod and reel fishermen.

Flounders are now quite abundant in Pelham and Jamaica Bays, while the smaller ones are not working into Bowery Bay. The fish at Rockaway average better in size so far, nice pound fish having been taken. The trains tomorrow will undoubtedly be well filled with fishermen who like to catch flounders and bring home a mess to their families. There is not much skill in catching these fish. All that is necessary is to drop down the bait, and the flounder will hook himself. A favorite method of those who are anxious to secure quantities is to use two hand lines at once. On each line are placed two hooks, so that when the fish are biting briskly four may be brought in at once.

Striped bass are expected to begin biting about any day now. A few have been taken in the Hudson, but they were so small as hardly to be worthy of recording. Bass are being taken in the nets, and very nice ones they are, too. That they are present in the waters near the city there is no doubt, though the weather has been against them.

Tarpon fishing will be at its height in April. A few early tarpon are now being caught. Some of the old tarpon anglers have been delaying their visit South until now. John G. Heckscher and Dr. Grimes who have no peers in the sport, will go down to Florida in about two weeks. Shad are being taken in nets as far north as Barnegat. They are late this Spring.

The officers of the Ninth Ward Rod and Reel Club, recently organized at 216 Bleecker-street, are: President—William A. Kline; Vice President—E. L. Donaldson; Treasurer—J. H. Fieken; Recording Secretary—William L. Hotaling; Financial Secretary—Arthur Bright. The Commander Neptune will take the club to several fishing resorts during the Summer.

The tendency of the larger fishing tackle houses to give valuable information to anglers in their catalogues is exemplified by the one recently issued by Abbey & Imbrie. It contains 136 pages, and those who do not care to buy tackle will find much to interest them in it. Conroy also issues an interesting book.

Among the many game and fish bills at present before the Legislature there are several that are not entirely local in their nature, but affect sportsmen in all parts of the State. One of them makes the close season for woodcock from January to August. This bill is a wise one and commends itself to all true sportsmen. Formerly after the 1st of July the banging away of the guns at the swift-flying game was heard in the swamps and along the streams, and, according to law, was perfectly legitimate. Then many of the birds are young and have not gained that strength of wing which characterizes the flight of the older birds. Woodcock as a rule breed early, nesting in April in this latitude, but the young are slow in development and are really only about half grown by July. Hunters find them a comparatively easy mark, and really they do not have half a show. If the present bill becomes a law a bit of the Summer shooting will be retained, as the law as to the opening, when the usual upward flights occur, and the hardy birds, late in working south, are stumbled upon by the quail and rabbit shooters. Ruffed grouse, better known as partridge, may be shot according to the new bill in September, October, and November.

Another bill has reference to deer. The time for this grand sport is shortened to the period between Aug. 15 and Nov. 15, and only three are allowed to each sportsman without paying a forfeit of $100 for each additional animal shot. Hunting deer with dogs is allowed, except in St. Lawrence and Delaware Counties, according to the new measure. Deer shooting was so much better last Fall, owing, no doubt, to the more stringent game laws, than the hunters were much encouraged. They are now desirous that still more stringent laws shall be passed. There is a great chance for the evasion of the laws or direct violation of them without much danger of detection. Many trout anglers in May and June have not hesitated to kill the graceful little creatures, when they should be ashamed to aim a rifle at one. Not content with a chance shot, they even steal forth from camp at night and float for them among the lily pads and on the small lakes. To secure venison for food is the usual cry, but that certainly cannot justify them in killing two or three.

This year a sharp lookout will be kept for such law violators, and when a case of unlawful shooting is heard of an attempt will be made to find the erring person and make him suffer for it. Guides, who are beginning to learn that it is to their advantage to have the laws obeyed, will report to game wardens such cases of violation of the law as they hear of, and will co-operate in bringing the offenders to justice. Give the deer a chance, and it is believed that the sport in the Adirondacks will be retained for years yet. The Winter has been favorable for deer.

Mr. Wakeman Holberton, who is an expert at shooting as well as in fishing, said recently in reference to the deer shooting that he was in favor of a law prohibiting the killing of does at any time. In August they were still carrying for the fawns. One of the rules of the Adirondack Club forbade the does should be shot. The talk about prohibiting the hounding or following deer with dogs he did not believe in, provided the law prohibiting the killing of more than three by one person should be enforced. The deer should not, however, be allowed to be run down by guides who are following to the water. Following deer with hounds did not consist, as some thought, of a deer crashing through the forest with the dogs at his heels. The hounding afforded amateur sportsmen from the city their only chance to kill deer, and there was no danger to be feared if the law regarding numbers was observed and bucks only killed.

Big flocks of wild geese within the past week or two have come into Jamaica Bay to rest for the night. But let no one be deluded into the idea that there is good wild goose shooting so near the city. The birds did not stop long, and only came in at night when the law does not allow sneaking up on them for shooting purposes. The railroads have pretty much stopped shooting on this broad, shallow expanse of water, which affords good feeding for wild fowl as well as fish. The ducks come in at night to rest and feed, but just as soon as the sun peeps up they are off to the sea, where they float along lazily on the waves all day. At night they are seen filing in, and even heard in the dark, but they do not stay. The gulls have the bay pretty much to themselves during the daytime. Gulls were scattered over its surface by hundreds last Sunday.

It is seldom that so mild a Winter occurs that good eating duck can be shot from October to May on the Great South Bay without interruption, but it has happened this season. There has not been a day when the merry crack of the duck gun has been heard somewhere from Fire Island to Montauk Point. In quantities they have been killed. The batteries have been in active commission. Now some of the better and rarer birds are working into the bay. Redheads are arriving in a few bunches. They are now in the Havre de Grace region, with their peers, the canvas-backs. Many have been shot during the week.

A few damp Spring mornings are only needed to fetch the English snipe flights. They will be found chiefly in the fresh water meadows. They are fine birds, but somewhat erratic, and it is impossible to suggest localities where they can surely be found. A goodly number will appear one morning, while the next the most diligent scouring of miles of marsh land will fail to flush a single bird.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE LEHIGH'S POSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 28.—The result of the meeting in New-York this week to settle rates between the seaboard and the Northwest has caused much interest here. At that meeting a vote was taken to allow the Lake Superior lines a differential. The vote stood 27 in favor, 16 opposed, and 3 not voting. The Lehigh Valley and one other trunk line voted in the negative. The proposition must receive unanimous support to be adopted.

The Lehigh Valley's position was thus explained by an officer of the company to-day: "The question at issue was whether business between the Atlantic seaboard and St. Paul and Minneapolis should be done on equal terms through the several ports on Lakes Michigan and Superior, or whether lines operating through Chicago and Milwaukee should be compelled to make higher and prohibitory charges than those operating through the various ports north of Milwaukee. Instead of the position of the Lehigh Valley being a surprise to everybody, as has been alleged, it was openly avowed from first to last during the two days' session."

The Lehigh owns a fine fleet of lake steamers, plying between Buffalo and Chicago, and is an important fact or in the situation.

THE AGREEMENT ADOPTED.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The General Passenger Agents of the Western roads met to-day and adopted an agreement for the reorganization of the Western States Passenger Association. It is to become effective when signed by the heads of the passenger departments of all railways that were members of the old association, and if all the necessary signatures have not been secured by next Friday another meeting will be held on that day. The agreement is to continue, unless sooner vacated by unanimous consent, until March 31, 1891, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal.

P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, was chosen to act as temporary Chairman of the association until the regular meeting, which will be held on the first Tuesday in May, when a permanent Chairman will be elected. The rules and regulations will be the same as those in force during the existence of the former association. Notice will be given of a general advance in passenger rates as soon as the agreement is signed by all the roads.

THE COUNCIL COULDN'T AGREE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28.—The Elizabeth City Council was unable to-night to adopt the plan for the abolition of grade crossings in the city as approved by the Pennsylvania and Central Companies. Strong opposition to it was developed, and vigorous protests were made by such large property owners as ex-Congressman Clark, Henry H. Isham, Charles W. Irwin, John Norris, and John Rogge.

Excitement was created by Councilman Smith accusing Councilman Corbin of championing the scheme as the paid lawyer of the railroads. This brought out a storm of applause and hisses. Forcible arguments were made in favor of the plan by Councilmen Corbin, Campbell, Clay, and Mravlag. Final action was deferred for a week.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Chicago and Alton Road has given notice of a proposed reduction in the rate on lumber to 10 cents a hundred pounds from Chicago to Kansas City. The present rate is 13 cents. The reason given for this action is that some roads are applying the thirteen-cent rate from St. Paul to Southwestern Missouri River points, while others are manipulating the traffic from Chicago by paying commissions.

Canadian Pacific returns of gross earnings and working expenses, just issued, shows gross earnings for February, $888,008, and working expenses, $732,316, leaving a net profit of $162,448, against a net profit of $150,544 for the same month last year.

The Concord Railroad Company, a dispatch from Concord, N. H., says, will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal preferred stock, and on the old Concord Railroad stock on May 1.

The President has approved the act extending the act to grant the right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory.

MANHATTAN ATHLETES.

MANY CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CLUB LAST NIGHT.

About 150 members of the Manhattan Athletic Club met in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, last evening to vote on amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the club. A number of changes were made. The limit of active membership was put at 2,000. The club has now between 1,300 and 1,400. The number of life members allowed is 300, the first 150 of which will be admitted at $300 each, and the second 150 at $500, in addition to the regular initiation fee of an active member. There are at present three life members, L. F. Myers, the professional runner; T. P. Conneff, the distance runner, and Fred Westing, the sprint runner. These three, of course, did not pay to be made life members, their athletic ability serving them in the place of money.

Non-resident members will have to ride fifty miles away from this city in future instead of ten miles as heretofore, and the initiation fee for such members is $25 instead of $20. After the next annual meeting there will be only one Vice President instead of three, and the Board of Governors will consist of 21 instead of 15 members. No one under sixteen years of age will be admitted to the club. The initiation fee is now $50, but when 1,500 active members are enrolled the fee will be $100. After July 1 dues will be payable semi-annually.

The Board of Governors was given the power to elect by ballot any member of the club to take charge of any branch of its sport, to be known as director of such sport, thus relieving the Athletic Committee of much work. Initiation fees of athletes will be waived at the discretion of the Athletic Committee, instead of the Committee on Admissions. The club decided to adopt the definition of amateur framed by the Amateur Athletic Union, of which it is a member.

The New-York Athletic Club will give an entertainment in its clubhouse at 104 West Fifty-fifth-street this evening. Each member will be allowed to invite one guest.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Amateur theatricals of an exceptionally interesting and entertaining character, will be presented in Chickering Hall this evening, the proceeds of the entertainment going to Christ Church at Seventy-first-street and the Boulevard. "The Doctor of Alcantara," a two-act comic opera by Julius Eichberg, and "Petticoat Perfidy," a comedietta by Sir Charles Young, will be presented under the management of Felix Jaeger. Among the ladies who will appear in the pieces are Misses Alice Lawrence, Vida Croly, Laura Sedgwick Collins, Rita Lawrence, Sally Flagg, and Mary Clark, and Messrs. Robert Lee Merrell, Oscar Rogers, H. M. Townsend, J. Reginald Blake, Franklin M. Warner, and Telfair M. Minton. Tickets are $2 each, and may be had at Brentano's, Pond's, and Bingham's, and to-night at the box office.

FIGHTING FOR A NEW TRIAL

THE FLACKS AND MEEKS NOT YET SENTENCED.

THEIR COUNSEL ASK FOR A NEW TRIAL CHIEFLY ON THE GROUND THAT A REPORTER WAS IN THE JURY ROOM.

Sentence of Sheriff Flack and his two convicted associates in the divorce conspiracy case was again postponed yesterday after hours of argument had been indulged in in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A desperate effort on behalf of the convicted conspirators was made by their counsel to secure a new trial, mainly on the ground that the reporter Choate's presence in the jury room had had some effect on the character of the verdict rendered by the jury. Judge Barrett took the whole matter under consideration, promising to render his decision next Monday morning.

Of course, if Judge Barrett should hold that the Choate episode was of sufficient importance to warrant him in setting aside the verdict of guilty rendered last Saturday night sentence of any kind on that verdict would necessarily be suspended.

The argument of the new trial question began yesterday immediately after some other phases of the Flack case had been temporarily disposed of. Ex-Judge Russell first moved that a new trial be granted on the strength of the various exceptions taken to the Judge's charge, and his motion was promptly denied. Then he took up the question of Reporter Choate's presence in the jury room and its probable effect on the jury in finding its verdict. He dwelt at great length on the subject, arguing that the fear of being subjected to abuse by the paper represented by the reporter in case they did not render a verdict in accord with the views of that paper must have had its effect upon the jury. The knowledge that not only their votes but their remarks would be printed was also calculated to have a very strong effect upon the verdict rendered. Judge Russell quoted half a dozen law cases in which new trials had been granted on almost similar grounds, and then gave way to Assistant District Attorney Goff, who opposed his application.

Mr. Goff read an affidavit signed by the twelve men who composed the Flack jury, in which they swore that they had already agreed upon a verdict of guilty if Judge Barrett should instruct them in a certain way as to a legal question of criminal intent, before the eavesdropper was discovered in the room. Afterward his Honor did instruct them in that certain way and they were shortly returned with the verdict as agreed upon. The presence of the reporter, they declared, had had absolutely no effect upon the nature of the verdict rendered.

Mr. Goff talked at great length upon the importance of the evidence, and also laid much stress on another point. He argued that the counsel for the defense had forfeited their right to move for a new trial on this particular ground because they had failed to make any objection or protest at the time when the reporter was brought into the court room and questioned by the counsel.

Mr. Bird, who had previously made the same statement, repeated vigorously the assertion that there had been no time in which to make any such protest. It was exactly two minutes of midnight Saturday night when the jury retired, after receiving instructions from the court. No motion or protest could legally be entertained on the Sabbath day, and it was, therefore, manifestly impossible, he said, for anything of the kind to be properly prepared and presented in the short time left them. An affidavit embodying these assertions was signed by the counsel for the defense and presented to the court.

Several other arguments of the same general tenor were made by the various counsel, and Judge Barrett announced that he would receive briefs and render his decision on the application at 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning. In the meantime the defendants would continue at liberty under the same bail.

The hearing in the case of Dillworth Choate, the reporter who concealed himself in the room occupied by the Flack jurymen during their deliberations last Saturday night, and who was ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in so doing, went on yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Barrett. Choate was present, and was compelled to listen to some very harsh denunciations of his conduct on that night.

The reporter was represented by Mr. Frederic R. Coudert. Against him were the three lawyers retained as counsel by the Flacks and Mr. Meeks in their trial and District Attorney Fellows and two of his assistants. A long time was taken up in argument, but no definite action was taken, Judge Barrett reserving his decision until next Monday morning.

Another effort was made at the outset by Mr. Bird to have James F. Graham, city editor of the Herald, called to the witness stand, and attempted an affidavit charging Graham with having been in the court room Saturday night, and practically charging him with collusion with Choate in getting into the jury room. The affidavit was not entertained, Mr. Coudert vigorously objecting to having this new evidence "sprung on him" in the morning, but it will probably be heard from again.

Mr. Coudert argued that his client had already been punished for any offense he had committed; that he had been called up in open court, reprimanded by the court, and had had of property in the shape of notes he had taken in the court room, and then discharged. Mr. Coudert also urged that the language of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for punishing contempt of court, was perfectly clear in declaring that the act of contempt must be committed within the immediate presence and view of the court. The act charged against Choate was an act committed in a room 200 feet from the court, and it would have been a physical impossibility for it to have come within the immediate presence or view of the court.

Judge Barrett overruled all of Mr. Coudert's points except that relating to the "immediate view and hearing of the court." That was the only question to be argued, he said, and discussion should be limited to that question. Mr. Coudert accordingly addressed the court at length upon that point and cited authorities to uphold his view of the case.

District Attorney Fellows, in reply, maintained that the jury was an inseparable part of the court, and that it made no difference where its deliberations were conducted. The immediate presence of the jurors would be a part of the court chambers, and an offense which would be a contempt of court if committed under the eyes of the Judge would be just as much a contempt if committed in that part of the precincts of the court which was used by the jury for its deliberations.

Col. Fellows cited authorities showing that this view of the case had been held by various courts. Judge Barrett took the papers and said he would deliver his opinion in writing on Monday.

GEN. MIDDLETON SETTLES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—It was stated to-day that the famous fur case had been settled, an undertaking having been entered into for the payment to Charles Bremmer, the half-breed, of $3,500 for the goods alleged to have been confiscated by Gen. Middleton and others.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., Wednesday night, destroyed considerable property. The losses and insurances are as follows: Residence of G. H. Wyman, $3,000; fully insured. Residence of H. W. Caldwell, $2,500; insurance, $1,800. Residence and barn of Dennis Austin, $1,400; insurance, $600.

About $400 damage to stock and $100 to building was done by a fire yesterday afternoon in the basement of the four-story marble-front building at 134 West Twenty-third-street, occupied by the Mutual Benefit Woman's Exchange. The cause is unknown.

Fire broke out at a little after noon yesterday in the third floor of the five-story brick building at 34 Attorney-street. The damage to the building was $600, and various tenants sustained losses amounting in all to about $400.

At 11:15 A. M. yesterday a fire on the top floor of the five-story, brownstone tenement at 1,932 Third-avenue, did $350 damage. Charles Meyer occupied the rooms where it started.

The old Ring grist mill in Greenbush, across the river at Albany, N. Y., owned by William McGill, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000.

Fire in the woods Thursday between Carver and the South Meadows Roads, Mass., destroyed over two hundred acres of standing timber.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker has been detached from duty as General Inspector of the Pay Corps, March 26, and ordered to assume the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Edward L. Labden to be Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, at the New-York Navy Yard, at a salary of $1,400 a year.

Assistant Engineer C. H. Hayes has been detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. H. S. Freeman has been detached from duty at the navy yard, New-York, and granted leave of absence for six months.

The Pensacola, now on her way home from Capetown, South Africa, arrived at St. Helena Feb. 21

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Bradstreet's reports 189 failures in the United States during the week, against 200 in the preceding week, and 161, 250, 247, and 200 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887, and 1886, respectively. The Middle States had 53, New-England 37, Southern 16, Western 42, Northwestern 13, Pacific 27, Territories 1, Canada had 29, a decrease of 6 from the previous week.

James L. Pattison & Co., dealers in gas fixtures in Chicago, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $25,000. Dull times are said to be the cause of the failure.

CUSTOMS UNION SUGGESTIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Pan-American Conference to-day postponed further consideration of the reports from the Committee on Monetary Convention until the speeches already made can be translated and printed. The United States delegates have agreed to join in support of the report of the majority of the committee, except the clause which makes the proposed international coin legal tender in all the countries. If this change is accepted by the South and Central American members of the committee and approved by the conference, it will devolve upon the Monetary Union, proposed in the report, the power to fix or regulate the legal-tender quality of the proposed coin.

The report of the Committee on Customs union was taken up and generally commended by the delegates in attendance. Had a quorum of the conference been present when its consideration was concluded, the report would doubtless have been adopted.

The committee had already made a preliminary report, recommending the adoption of a plan for the assistance of exporters and importers, by means of an official and uniform nomenclature and classification of merchandise. The report under consideration to-day contained a large number of suggestions, followed by a recommendation that the countries represented adopt several measures, "the acceptance of which," the committee says, "need not imply a change in such legislation of any of the American Republics as already contains more liberal provisions, the purpose of the conference being not merely to propose uniform rules, but to establish more liberal provisions than are now in force."

Among the measures thus recommended are the following:

That every reasonable facility be afforded for the unobstructed transit of merchandise through one country to adjacent countries, the contents of the packages to be in no case subject to duty or examination by customs officers while in transit, except such as is incidental to proper safeguards against the unlawful introduction of merchandise into the country.

That the scale of duties be so arranged as to avoid the necessity of additional charges, and that a list of all statutory fees and charges be published by each country.

That customs examinations be made solely for the verification of declarations of the invoice and entry; when the duties are specific the invoice valuation to be accepted for statistical purposes without verification.

That samples of merchandise of no commercial value, only for inspection, and personal effects and tools of trade or occupation be admitted free of duty.

That every country agrees to circulate prompt information of the existence of contagious disease among cattle and other live stock, and to establish proper precautions where importations of this character are threatened.

That all the Governments unite for the establishment of an American International Bureau for the collection, tabulation, and publication, in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, of information as to the productions and commerce, and as to the customs laws and regulations of their respective countries.

The Committee on Customs is asked to furnish the conference a plan of organization and a scheme for the practical work of the proposed bureau.

The conference will pay a visit to Mount Vernon Saturday of next week, making the trip on the United States steamer Despatch.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

SOME OF THE STATISTICS GATHERED BY COMMISSIONER RAUM.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Commissioner Raum of the Pension Bureau has prepared, with the aid of the War Department records, an interesting statement of the casualties of the war of the rebellion and of other facts of special value in connection with the pension legislation, of which the following is a condensation:

Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for 3 years, including supplements, 2,213,365.

Number killed in battle and by other casualties and who died of disease prior to July 1, 1865, 364,116.

Estimated number of deaths of soldiers discharged during the war prior to July 1, 1865, 25,284.

Number of desertions, 121,896.

Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, 1,702,069.

Number of survivors July 1, 1885, less deaths and desertions, who were subject to the usual laws of mortality, 1,116,069.

Number of survivors July 1, 1885, who, because of wounds and other disabilities, were subject to a higher rate of mortality, equal to twelve years shortening of the expectation of life, 831,060.

Number surviving Jan. 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables, 831,089.

Number surviving Jan. 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate, 415,060.

Total number of survivors Jan. 1, 1890, 1,246,089.

Number of survivors on the pension rolls Jan. 1, 1890, 373,102.

Number of survivors not on the pension rolls Jan. 1, 1890, 873,987.

Number of invalid claims pending Jan. 1, 1890, 182,955.

Number of invalid claims on rejected files Jan. 1, 1890, 90,000.

Number of widows' claims pending Jan. 1, 1890, 74,223.

Number of widows' claims on rejected files Jan. 1, 1890, 38,660.

Number of dependent mothers and others on rejected files Jan. 1, 1890, 9,414.

The Commissioner has also prepared a statement of the appropriation which will be required for the fiscal year 1891 to meet the expenditures contemplated by the bill, introduced by Mr. Morrill in the Senate a few days ago, providing among other things for a service pension of $8 per month to all honorably discharged Union soldiers over sixty-two years of age, and granting increase of pension in certain other cases.

This statement shows that there are now 80,493 survivors of the war over sixty-two years of age who are not drawing a pension. If placed on the rolls at $96 per year the amount would be $7,727,328. It is also shown that there are 25,642 pensioners sixty-two years of age or over, now receiving less than $8 per month and 4 of the bill is estimated at $27,135,267, making the total appropriation required for the year $39,761,116.

The number of survivors, not included in this calculation, who will arrive at sixty-two years of age during the eighteen years next following 1891, is given as 577,208. If pensioned at the rate of $8 per month the aggregate for the eighteen years would be nearly $55,000,000.

TO REBUILD "THE PARK."

CHANGES IN HIS BROOKLYN THEATRE PROPOSED BY COL. SINN.

Col. William E. Sinn of Brooklyn is executing contracts for the rebuilding of the Park Theatre. He said yesterday that the work would be started about May 12. The old building is to be torn down, with the exception of the Fulton and Adams street walls. The foyer will be widened, and when the improvement is finished there will be 100 additional seats in the orchestra and dress circle, with a corresponding enlargement of the saloon.

The extra space for the foyer will be taken from the café, and the plans will enable the builders to change the approach to the dress circle and to bring the head of the stairway ten feet nearer Fulton-street. The floors will be lowered several feet, and the entrance to the orchestra and dress circle will be brought down to a level with the foyer.

The stage will be enlarged, and appliances for that section of the theatre will be of the most improved pattern. The space now occupied by the manager for private offices will be converted into dressing rooms, and business matters will be attended to on the west side of the second floor. There will be six private boxes in the new house and the decorations will be of blue, salmon pink, and silver. New auditorium chairs will be upholstered in blue plush. There will be a double drop curtain, one section being of asbestus, a fire-proof material. The fire risk will be minimized in the reconstruction of the theatre. Besides, the house will be provided with an automatic fire apparatus. Electric lights will be used.

The façade of the old Park will be changed for the better, but the alterations will not be made in a way to annoy adjoining business houses.

The season will terminate earlier than usual in consequence of the proposed improvement. The Amphion Society, the Salmagundi Club, Henson, and Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company have been cancelled so that the house can be closed May 10. The next season will begin Aug. 18. It will be the twenty-ninth year of Col. Sinn's management.

CONTROLLER MYERS'S TIMELY PROTEST.

Controller Myers recently sent a letter to Senator Sloan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, protesting against the levy on this city of appropriations made in bills that do not become laws. These taxes amounted to upward of $800,000 last year. Mr. Sloan's answer was received by the Controller yesterday. The Senator agrees with the Controller, and said that for the few years he had been Chairman of the Finance Committee he had opposed adjournment until all bills providing for the expenditure of money had been either signed by the Governor or had failed to become laws. Last year his effort was not successful, but he and others would endeavor this year to see that all these bills were disposed of before the Legislature adjourned and the final tax levy was made.

FIRE IN BANKER BLISS'S HOUSE.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the second story of the home of Mr. George Bliss, Vice President Morton's partner, who lives at 387 Fifth-avenue. The firemen responded to a hurried alarm, and succeeded in confining the damage to $1,000, suffered by the burned room and its contents. A defective flue is believed to have caused the trouble.

FASSETT'S TRANSIT BILL

ITS DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE IS THREATENED.

VAN GORDER'S PROHIBITION AMENDMENT GOES TO A THIRD READING —GEN. CURTIS WAS ANGRY.

ALBANY, March 28.—The modified Fassett Rapid-Transit bill, a synopsis of which was printed in these columns yesterday, was reported from the Railway Committee of the Senate to-day and ordered to the Committee of the Whole. At the same time the Ives Rapid-Transit bill was reported adversely. Mr. Ives was not in the House, and his colleague, Mr. Cantor, as a matter of form, moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and also moved to lay the matter on the table. This the Senate agreed to.

The bill can hardly be considered this coming week, for every session will be burdened with a special order of some kind. It may be possible that Mr. Fassett will request the Senate to hold a night session for the purpose of having the bill progressed. Time is becoming scant, and no matter how easy may be the progress of the measure in the Senate it is certain to encounter formidable opposition from the moment it enters the Assembly.

The Fish-Gibbs Republican combine are already threatening to defeat the measure, and as they coalesce with the Democrats in all measures in which Mr. Platt is known to have an interest, they are in a position to make their words good. But the large investigating club which Mr. Platt is swinging with so disastrous effect upon Tammany Hall may produce a change of sentiment before the session is over in even those Democrats who to-day are the bitterest opponents of the Fassett bill.

* * *

The Van Gorder resolution to submit to the people the question whether a prohibition amendment shall be welded into the Constitution was ordered to third reading in the Senate. It has already passed one Legislature. If it passes this one—the signature of the Governor is not required—the strength of the prohibition sentiment in this State will be put to the test. When the Clerk announced the resolution—the Senate was in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Roesch of New-York in the chair—Senator Cantor meekly inquired: "May I ask if the Republicans really intend to pass this thing this year?"

"You had better wait for the vote," said Mr. Fassett.

"This is a non-partisan measure," observed Van Gorder, "and we ought to have Democratic aid."

"It is time for the Republicans to stop playing with this subject," said Mr. Cantor. "Why, it is a perfect farce to submit this question to the people. You know there is no prospect of having it adopted by the people. Every State in the country has voted the proposition down, except one, and that one is now trying to repeal the law. You have had a Republican Legislature since 1884. Why did you not pass it in 1884 and 1885? You had the votes to do it then."

"That statement is incorrect," cried Senator Titus Sheard of Herkimer, who for the first time participated in a Senate debate. "The Republican House tried to pass it, but every Democrat voted against it, and I regret to say a few Republicans were weak enough to join them. If I recollect aright, sixty-three votes were cast for the resolution, including those of five Democrats. The Republican Party as a whole has done its duty by this question, and if the Democratic Party had a little leaven in the lump the measure would have been submitted years ago."

"We propose to make our pledges to the people good," exclaimed Senator Van Gorder. "We have expected the opposition of the Democrats, and I stand ready as a Republican to meet it."

On the test vote to order the resolution to third reading, fifteen Republicans voted for it and nine Democrats against it. Senator McNaughton refrained from voting.

The Senate also advanced to third reading Senator Saxton's bill prohibiting pool selling in any place outside of the race track.

* * *

Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence was very much disturbed this morning when he read in the New-York papers criticisms regarding his bill for the abolition of the death penalty, and he sought the earliest opportunity to address the House on a question of privilege and denounce the newspapers. He said the criticisms were based on the alleged remarkable coincidence of the appearance of his bill on the heels of the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the Electrical Execution bill. The facts were, he declared, that for years he had been trying to bring about the repeal of the electrocution law, and the bill in question was the second one he had introduced in the Assembly. It came in a month before the decision of the Court of Appeals. It was not drawn in the interest of any corporation but was the expression of his long-established views on the question. For a truly good (!) and virtuous (!) man, Gen. Curtis has to do a heap of explaining nowadays.

* * *

The Skaneateles Water bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, came to the House to-day and the Speaker quietly referred it to the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Andrus of Erie, one of its enemies, is Chairman.

Mr. Andrus said to THE TIMES's correspondent that he was opposed to the bill, but could not state what the action of his committee would be. Mr. Fish, also of the committee, expressed the opinion that it would probably be reported favorably.

* * *

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably this morning Mr. Cornell's Staten Island Bulkhead bill, and it was restored to its former place on the calendar. The bill will thus have another inning in the House in the near future.

* * *

The Harvey Claim bill, which proposes to take $206,000 out of the Treasury of the city of New-York, and which is fathered in the Senate by Mr. Hawkins, was introduced in the House to-day by that enterprising reformer from Utica, Mr. J. K. O'Connor.

* * *

Mr. McCarren introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to enable Brooklyn to buy from the United States for a market a part of the navy yard in Brooklyn between Washington-avenue, the Naval Hospital, and Flushing and Kent avenues (not over twenty-five acres.)

* * *

Both houses adjourned to Monday evening at 8:30.

SNUBBED BY MR. WINDOM.

THE IMMIGRATION BOARD RECEIVES A SHARP LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter to the New-York State Immigration Commissioners:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New-York, New-York City:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday in response to the letter of the Hon. John S. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration, in which he inquired if your Board of Commissioners would execute to the Secretary of the Treasury a lease of Castle Garden, to be used for the purposes of the business of immigration for an indefinite period, to terminate on ninety days' notice by either party to such lease. You state your unwillingness to entertain any proposition involving such lease until you have first received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, such as is indicated by a resolution of the joint Committee on Immigration of the two houses of Congress, passed on the 24th inst.

On the 14th day of January last I had the honor to address to you a notice of the termination of the contract between your board and the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Sept. 28, 1883. In pursuance of that notice, said contract will terminate on the 15th proximo. By the statute, the Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of executing the statute of Aug. 3, 1882, and as it is my purpose, after the termination of said contract, in the performance of the duty thus imposed, to supervise the business of immigration at the port of New-York through agents of this department, and in accordance with my own judgment, it does not seem that any further communication from me is necessary.

Regretting your unwillingness to grant the temporary use of Castle Garden, made more necessary by delays for which I do not hold myself responsible, and deploring any temporary inconvenience to immig

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3rd and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—4th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOSEPHINE. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
COLISEUM—At 8:15—GLEASON, THE HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOPDEN'S HUSBAND. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE HEIR AT LAW. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MY AUNT BRIDGET. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—IL TROVATORE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—SYMPHONY CONCERT. AT 2—OTELLO.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK. Matinée.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8:15—KLAHRE PIANO RECITAL.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SERENADE. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday Edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, snow, followed by colder, clearing weather.

The "secret session" which the United States Senate held yesterday for the consideration of the two Federal appointments in Florda which are so obnoxious to the respectable people of that State afforded an illustration at once of the motives which the Senators have for secrecy and the futility of their efforts to secure it. The Florida Senators gave reasons against the confirmation of SWAYNE and STRIPLING which would be very convincing to fair-minded persons outside the Senate, and yet the partisan majority under the lead of Mr. EDMUNDS were determined to force these men upon a reluctant community, the one as a Judge and the other as a prosecuting officer. The discussion was of a kind that those who were on the wrong side might well be anxious to conceal, for it showed that merit and fitness had nothing to do with their support of the appointees. They seem anxious to force upon the people of the South officials whom those people have reason to detest, for no reason except that they are detested. This seems to be the way of the present Administration of seeking support in that section. Mr. EDMUNDS had neglected to secure a quorum before the doors of the "star chamber" were closed and was unable to secure one afterward, and so the appointments were not confirmed after all the five hours of excited talk.

Although the combination of the starch manufacturers of the United States was not completed until yesterday, the decisive preliminary steps were taken before the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee reached an agreement as to the duties on starch and dextrine, and publicity was given to the proceedings at the time. Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants decided, therefore, with full knowledge of the condition of the industry, that the duty on dextrine should be increased by 100 per cent., and that the present duty on starch (equivalent to 91½ per cent.) should be retained. When will Mr. BURROWS of Michigan protest against such exhibitions of his associates' tender solicitude for the comfort and welfare of Trusts and other similar combinations? We are sure that he will protest eventually, for he declared at the beginning of the session that he believed that the products of all combinations ought to be put on the free list. How keen must have been his mental anguish as he saw his wicked partners in the committee extending aid and comfort to so many "combines"! But we shall hear from him by and by—unless his proclamation at the beginning of the session was made hastily and without due regard for the interests of all the influential persons who might find it unpalatable.

The appointment of Gen. SICKLES to be Sheriff, to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of FLACK, is probably as good as could have been expected from Gov. HILL. Doubtless the Governor would have been better pleased if he could have seen his way to appointing a more active "worker" in his own interest. The very politicians who would like most, in ordinary circumstances, to hold the office would not care to take it under the present conditions. Public attention has been strongly directed to the office, and there is reason to expect that its abuses will be reformed by legislative action, which means that its emoluments will be cut down. At any rate, it is just now too much exposed to scrutiny to be desirable for a greedy politician. Moreover, there is a doubt whether the incumbent by appointment is eligible for a full term of the office. Gen. SICKLES has been for a long time out of active politics. He is an impressive figurehead, and there is no danger that he will extend the practices of FLACK and GRANT to which the Grand Jury has called attention, though there is also, and for the same reasons, no likelihood that he will exert himself strenuously in the direction of reform.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge ANDREWS in the taxpayers' suit for an injunction to restrain the Board of Electrical Control from executing the subway contract with the Standard Company. It does not deny the authority of the board to make a new contract, but rests its decision on the defective character of the proposed contract, which does not properly secure the rights and interests of the public. It implies that a proper contract, clearly providing for the protection of all rights, can be entered into by the Board of Control for the construction of subways by other corporations than the Consolidated Company, which has thus far had a monopoly of the business.

The statement that ISHAK Khan is raising a force in Bokhara with a view to invading Afghanistan has not unexpectedly followed the previous report of a rebellion against the Ameer. ISHAK is the cousin of the reigning monarch, and rose against him year before last, but was defeated at Maimena and driven across the border into Russian territory. ISHAK and ABDURRAHMAN had been fellow-exiles at Tashkend during the reign of their uncle, SHERE ALI, whose right to the throne of Afghanistan several of his brothers unsuccessfully disputed. About twelve years ago the British made war upon SHERE ALI, who died during that well-remembered campaign. After a brief effort of YAKOUB Khan to succeed him, ABDURRAHMAN and ISHAK came back from exile, and the former was hailed by the people and accepted by the British authorities as Ameer. ONE of his early acts was to give his companion a very important office as Governor in the northern provinces. But whether it was personal pique or Russian instigation that moved him, at all events ISHAK ventured on rebellion in 1888, and as a result has since had to live in exile, thus renewing the experience of his younger days. That he should now again be meditating an attempt to restore his fortunes by war is quite credible, but at the latest accounts the Ameer had discovered and punished the attempt to cooperate by treason at Cabul.

AN INFAMOUS TAXATION BILL.

The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment has reported a bill which is said to combine the Larmen and Dempsey listing bills. As these two bills cover pretty much the same ground, doubtless the measure reported is made up of the bad features of both, and neither of them contains any but bad features. It is substantially the same old Larmon bill of last year and the Brundage bill of two years ago. The proposed legislation is based on the policy of compelling all persons liable to taxation to fill out a list of all their property subject to assessment, and to make oath to its correctness, and to various other things intended to preclude fraud and evasion. The Larmon bill requires the blank lists to be furnished to all persons owning or having in their possession "any real or personal property," and they must make the sworn return whether they have property liable to taxation or not. There are penalties for failure or neglect to do so, and in all such cases the Assessors are required to ascertain the possession of taxable property for themselves, to fix its value, and to double the amount of the assessment on account of the failure to make the return. There are penalties also for any failure of the Assessors to perform their full duty.

The schedule of taxable property which each citizen is required to make and swear to must contain a statement and description of any real estate "owned or possessed" by him; a detailed statement of all liens of mortgages or judgments thereon; a full statement of personal property, including "all moneys on hand or deposited subject to check, draft, or order"; all stocks or bonds not exempt from taxation; all debts due from solvent debtors, "whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage"; the aggregate value of all goods, chattels, and merchandise not exempted from taxation, and a statement of all debts owing, with the name and residence of each creditor and the amount due to each. The Assessors are required to make up an assessment roll of all real property, deducting from its full value in each case the amount unpaid upon any indebtedness secured by lien of any mortgage or judgment, and an assessment roll of personal property, deducting from the full value in each case the amount of debts owing in good faith, exclusive of debts secured by lien upon real estate.

In short, this bill contains all the odious features of the listing system in its most aggravated form. We have not the space to repeat here the oft-reiterated objections to this abominable system of taxation, that in every effort to enforce it produces fraud, evasion, perjury, and inequality without end, which it is simply impossible to prevent. Let any one for a moment consider what force of Assessors, spies, and constables would be necessary in the city of New-York to make a respectable pretense of enforcing it; what blackmail and bribery would result, and what a clogging of the criminal courts would come from the effort to exact penalties and punish offenses. The system is utterly impracticable in a large city. The committee stated that the bill reported had been agreed upon after several hearings at which the "farmers had been represented." So far as we have known, nobody else was represented, and nobody but a particularly thick-headed farmer could ever desire the adoption of such a tax law. The farmers seem to be laboring under the delusion that somehow their burdens are increased by the escape of personal property from assessment in the cities. But they are in no way concerned in city taxation except so far as it contributes to the State revenues, and only about one-seventh of the taxes of this city go for that purpose. Moreover, the cities are now compelled to pay more than their share of the State taxes.

An attempt to enforce an absurd system like that proposed would in no way relieve the farmers, and it would work a vast deal of mischief in the cities. Aside from its inquisitorial features, which could never be enforced, it is open to one or two very serious objections which were pointed out last year and the year before when similar bills were pending. Take, for instance, the provision that the amount of the mortgages shall be deducted from the valuation of real estate, and that debts due on mortgage shall be included in the assessment of personal property. This would subject savings banks to an enormous tax on the mortgages in which they have invested; compel the withdrawal of vast amounts in loans and the readjustment of interest obligations; upset the calculations of real estate investors and builders, and produce a confusion that would be disastrous without bringing benefit to anybody. This provision and that which would include savings bank deposits in property to be assessed for taxes are alone enough to condemn the measure to infamy. The subject of taxation requires for its rational consideration an order of intelligence and capacity of which the Assembly committee seems to be totally devoid. This absurd Larmon-Dempsey bill, which has been made a special order for next Wednesday, cannot have the support of any man with a glimmer of sound sense on the subject of taxation.

PAN-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

As announced in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning, there is a fair degree of probability that the Pan-American Conference will recommend a series of reciprocity treaties between the countries represented in the conference. It is reported that Mr. BLAINE has already taken steps, by the appointment of Messrs. FLINT and COOLIDGE, to study the trade relations of the various countries with the United States, and prepare a basis of negotiation. Every one who understands what a serious drawback to the progress of the United States the restrictions imposed by tariff legislation in all the countries has been will welcome any sincere attempt to remove them by means of treaties, and though this mode of action is partial and imperfect, it may do much good within its range of practicability.

Of course the first element in the problem that must be met is the concessions that it will be possible or profitable for the United States to make, and it is precisely with this element that Messrs. FLINT and COOLIDGE have been charged to deal. The spirit in which they are likely to take up their work may be judged by remarks recently made by the former of these two gentlemen in the conference. They were addressed to the "statements in the press that the members of the International Congress are wasting their time in endeavoring to extend trade with the United States until this country admits South American products free of duty." In reply to these statements Mr. FLINT called attention to the fact that of the imports from the countries of the South, amounting to over $120,000,000, 87⅞ per cent. were free of duty, while only 12⅛ per cent. were taxed. He further pointed out the contrast between this fact and the fact that we levy a tax on 75 per cent. of the imports of all other countries. He added a comparative statement showing the march of liberality in our treatment of our southern neighbors during the last twenty years. In 1870 we bought but $45,000,000 of them, of which less than $4,500,000, or 10 per cent., were free of duty, while now we bought nearly three times as much and 88 per cent. were free of duty. In the meantime we sell to the States of the south some $50,000,000 of goods, and of these 90 per cent. are subjected to tariff tax.

These are interesting facts, and they show a positive progress toward freedom of commerce with the States to the south of us which has its value, particularly when we recall that every measure of relief from tariff burdens has been followed by increase in the amount of trade and by common advantage to both the buyers and the sellers. It is, perhaps, in that fact that the chief significance of the comparisons lies. But we have little doubt that neither Mr. FLINT nor the Secretary of State regards this comparative statement as a satisfactory answer to the suggestion of difficulty in the way of the extension of trade between the countries represented in the International Conference. It is plain that the real progress in liberal trade relations cannot be measured by the taxed and untaxed goods actually bought from our neighbors. Suppose, for instance, that the duties now levied on the 12 per cent. of those goods were made prohibitory, we should then find that from 10 per cent. of untaxed goods in 1870 we had passed to 100 per cent. of untaxed goods. Would we, therefore, have really perfected our liberality? The suggestion is plainly absurd. The real test of our liberality lies in the proportion of the goods which our neighbors could sell us if we would buy them, which we are willing to allow our people to buy without a fine in the way of a tariff duty collected at the entrance to our territory. Judged by this test, there is still much to be desired, and much that a rational system of reciprocity could accomplish.

This will be made still clearer if we examine the actual trade with some of our neighbors. Thus, we bought in the fiscal year 1889 of the Argentine Republic goods to the value of $5,454,615, and of these $1,320,212 were taxed and $4,134,403 were untaxed. But we find that more than two-thirds of the taxed goods were wools, or $909,969, and of the remainder nearly all, or $362,722, was flaxseed. Now, both these classes of goods ought to be free, and it would be far better for the trade of this country if they were free. Any reciprocity treaty that would relieve them from taxation would be an advantage to both countries. Again, we bought of Mexico in the same year over $21,000,000 of goods, of which a little over one-third was taxed. But of these taxed goods sisal fibre was by far the largest part, being $5,900,000, and the rest was made up of small amounts of coal, copper, and carpet wool, with a little tobacco ($43,000) and a very little sugar, ($7,000.) Plainly, the small amount of copper, less than $100,000, and of coal about $260,000, as compared with the $7,000,000 silver ores, $3,000,000 coffee, and $1,500,000 of hides, does not show progress but backwardness in our trade relations. Then we must remember that the copper of Chili, the iron ores of Mexico, and much of the wool of all the South American States are now either prohibited by taxation or very heavily taxed, and that if reciprocity treaties could be devised that would let down the bars to them we should very greatly increase our trade and indefinitely advance our own interests. And we believe that it is from this point of view that the negotiation of the treaties should be approached.

THE HURRICANE IN THE WEST.

The calamity which has devastated the Ohio Valley is one that is by no means novel in the West except for its extent. By reason of its extent the hurricane included one large city and a considerable number of thriving towns and villages. The tornadoes of which we get tidings almost every year are so local and limited in their scope that the chances are much against their striking the site of a town. Their force is expended in the open agricultural country, where its intensity is testified by the wrecks of farm buildings and "improvements," but not often of any natural objects, for the plain reason that there are no natural objects to diversify the flatness of the prairies in which they occur, not even trees of any magnitude. Still less are there any artificial objects so massive and monumental that their ruins attest impressively the power of the storm. The flimsy wooden structures that are alone in the path of the storm disappear, and as their disappearance does not show of what the hurricane would be capable if it met a more determined resistance, the stories of men and animals caught up and whirled through the air, sometimes for miles, are received with tranquil incredulity by remote readers who have never experienced such a manifestation of the power of the air. A hurricane on the prairies, since it is not potent to "smite flat the thick rotundity of the world," leaves scarcely more traces of its passage than a hurricane upon the sea.

It is the distinction of this hurricane that it extended over a much larger space than is common, and that this space happened to be strewn with populous towns. In consequence, this hurricane left more impressive and memorable signs of its power than have ever been left before. It has probably been more destructive than any windstorm before, at least in the annals of this country, simply because there was more in its path to destroy. Louisville is as solidly built, doubtless, as most American cities, but there seems to have been no more effectual resistance to the tornado on the part of the strongest buildings attacked by it than on the part of the weakest. It is doubtful whether any buildings reared in this country, or, indeed, any buildings except such masses of masonry as the pyramids, would have withstood a wind pressure so tremendous any better than it was withstood by the buildings of Louisville. By a diversion of which the causes are so untraceable that it seems to have been a mere freak, the storm attacked but one quarter of the town. If it had blown with equal fury throughout the city there is no reason to doubt that it would have leveled every building in Louisville. Whatever it struck with its full force went down before it, and it swept over a great expanse of prairie. Roughly speaking, the scene of its ravages seems to have been a parallelogram of about two hundred miles from west to east and a hundred and fifty miles from north to south, the corners of the parallelogram being Nashville, in Illinois, Cairo, Louisville, and Bowling Green, and the Ohio River forming a very irregular diagonal from the southwest to the northeast corner. No city or village within this space seems to have escaped scot free, though there were great differences in the severity with which it fell upon the different places within its limits. There is very seldom any topographical reason why one village should be more lightly passed over than another, or why one house should be taken and the next be left. The most scientific observer of the track of a great storm is as much at a loss in the presence of the ruins wrought by it as the most unscientific, and he must be tempted to attribute the difference to caprice, though he knows that it is in fact a result of rigid natural laws.

One thing can be said with confidence of these storms, and that is that they do not occur either in uneven or in well-wooded countries. A treeless plain is necessary to the production of a windstorm of such extent as that which has fallen upon the valley of the Ohio. Such a level is like the liquid plain of the sea, and it is a curious fact that not even upon the sea are windstorms so violent as upon the prairies. At least no town upon any coast has ever been visited by gales from the ocean so destructive as those which often fall upon the towns that occupy or nearly adjoin the open prairie. It is more than probable that extensive plantations of timber would act as wind-breaks in default of the inequalities of ground that perform this service in other States than those of the Mississippi Valley. The occurrence of such a tornado as that of which the results are chronicled to-day furnishes a cogent argument for systematic arboriculture in the West in addition to the arguments with which the Western people are already familiar.

A "DELUGE" OF FOREIGN CORN.

By the laws now in force a tariff duty of 10 cents a bushel is imposed on foreign corn. This duty the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee have not undertaken to increase and have thus failed, we are told by the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, to take proper precautions for surely averting from the people of this country a dire calamity, the same being nothing less than a "deluge" of imported corn from the Argentine Republic.

It was just before the schedules of the new bill were published that our uncompromising high-tariff contemporary in Chicago discovered that this "deluge" was impending and urged that the tariff wall should be made higher in order that it might withstand the shock. It saw the stream coming "from Buenos Ayres," and it cried loudly that "the present duty seems inadequate for the protection of the farmer." This was on the 17th inst. "The duty on corn should be doubled," said the *Inter Ocean*, and the suggestion was made that it might even be necessary at the same time to repeal the rebate on raw material imported only to be exported afterward in the form of a product of manufacture. Something must be done to keep out "the cheap-labor corn of Buenos Ayres!"

When the schedules of the new bill were published, the *Inter Ocean* saw with a feeling of dismay that the old duty had not been increased, and made, on the 20th inst., the following comment:

"The duty on corn is left at 10 cents, which *may* continue to be a sufficient protection against the vast importations which the Argentine Republic would like to land upon our shores."

It will be noticed that the *Inter Ocean* is by no means confident that the old tariff wall is high enough to keep these "vast importations" out. It will hope for the best.

Our contemporary evidently has exclusive sources of information about this South American corn. The farmers who are burning their corn because they cannot sell it will be glad to know that the corn growers of the Argentine Republic gave no sign of their fell purpose in the fiscal years 1888 and 1889. In those years, coming down to June 30, 1889, no corn was brought into the United States from that country. In the last fiscal year, however, we did import the "vast" quantity of 2,401 bushels of corn, distributed as follows: From Cuba, 54 bushels; from other West India islands, 24 bushels, valued at $25; from Canada, 174, and from Mexico, 2,149 bushels, evidently for use in the northern half of some town that is cut in two by the boundary.

Nor does it appear that in the current year the imports have become larger, for in the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1890, the entire quantity brought in was only 1,122 bushels. At this rate the imports for the twelve months will be less than those of the preceding year.

An irrelevant and unimportant fact is revealed by the official reports in which the foregoing figures are recorded. This is that in the last fiscal year the farmers of this country exported bushels of corn, and that the exports for the current year, at the rate observed for the seven months ending Jan. 31, will exceed 72,000,000 bushels. The *Inter Ocean* is probably familiar with these figures, and we presume it has found a curious pleasure in contemplating the official statement that we exported 17,411 bushels of corn last year to the Argentine Republic, of all places in the world, the very country from which the "vast importations" are to come!

If the Argentine Republic had sent us even one bushel of the "cheap-labor corn of Buenos Ayres," there would be something to set against these 17,411 bushels. But with not the smallest sample of this corn to look at and only 2,401 bushels carried across the river in some town on the Mexican boundary or imported as a curiosity, the farmers may take courage for at least another year.

Our artists have some reason for jubilation over the placing of works of art on the free list, provided that step of wisdom be not forthwith retraced before the assault of the enemy. The enemy is here in the singular, because one THOMAS DONALDSON of Philadelphia appears to have hitherto constituted himself the opponent of all measures to relieve the fine arts from an insulting discrimination. It has been stated without contradiction that at his instigation the duty was raised from 10 to 20 per cent. Beaten in Congress, the artists did not forget who was directly to blame for a duty which places them in a false position as a guild requiring protection from their European fellows. When Mr. THOMAS DONALDSON'S name appeared for election to a certain club of artists, actors, and littérateurs on Gramercy Park, the guild promptly rallied and had it lowered with such dispatch that the eminent protectionist must have been surprised to find in the babes whom he protected so much vigor and adult wrath. Perhaps the yielding of the Ways and Means Committee has less to do with the arguments made by the commission of artists, or with the neutrality of "TOM" DONALDSON, than with matters pertaining to France. At least our Minister to France, returning with a mind widened by travel, and no longer submissive to the raw rhetoric of "TOM" DONALDSON and his tribe, now advocates free trade in the fine arts.

There is something pathetic in the report which a Senate committee has made on the bill to increase the pension now allowed to the widow of Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, the renowned commander of the Fifth Corps on so many a field. "Mrs. WARREN," says this report, "is now becoming old, in weakened health, with a very limited and uncertain income, so that her present position does not afford the comforts of life. Beyond this she has little that she can depend upon, and besides herself has necessary expenditures for two of her children. Her personal labor has become unavoidable in obtaining a livelihood." This is written of the widow of that officer who, by seizing for the Army of the Potomac the very key of the Union position at Gettysburg, using his authority as a staff officer of Gen. MEADE to order a New-York regiment to occupy Little Round Top, performed at a critical moment a service of incalculable value to the country in the greatest battle of the war.

QUEER OLD PICTURES.

A large collection of pictures and bric-à-brac which has been about one year in the United States, but has not been shown before, is now to be seen at the American Art Galleries, on Madison-square. They were here when the Duc de Dúrcal offered his old masters, and it is quite among the possibilities that the slender results of the sale of his treasures discouraged the owner of these. He is a merchant of Barcelona named Don Francisco Guiu de Gabalda, part of whose business is in paints, and who may have begun his collection by accepting modern Spanish pictures and old masters in payment of debts due him from artists. Later he appears to have taken a liking to pictures, but his collection is also swelled by works consigned or accumulated as a speculation. At any rate, the pictures in oils are very curious, containing as they do canvases by modern Spaniards, by at least one Spanish colonial painter of the most singular variety, bad beyond conception, and by known and unknown artists of the great epoch in the Netherlands and Spain. We may well wonder how it should come about that many of these pictures still exist, for there is nothing in them that would seem to warrant their keeping. We must suppose that they have lain in garrets of rambling provincial houses, in monasteries and sacristies, and on the walls of mildewed hospitals. To students of the past in painting some of those which are unutterably bad, technically speaking, will prove worth examining, so far as it is possible to examine under the circumstances. Owing to their size and number they are placed high up the walls of the large lower gallery, so that it is impossible to see what some of the dim canvases may once have meant.

On the other hand, among this mass of rubbish, there are pictures of startling excellence. Thus, of five attributed to Velasquez, one is certainly a superb feat in color. It is called a portrait of the Princess Marguerite of Spain. The grays and pinks are most charming, and notwithstanding the outrageous stiffness of dress and arrangement of hair belonging to the period, it is the portrait of a personality, even if it be only a personality reduced to Court etiquette to the level of a doll. The greater part of the pictures have names attached to them which are far too weighty for their frail merits to support, but this is true of most collections of old masters which have not been weeded out during the last twenty years. For example, a Leonardo da Vinci has given pause even to the enthusiasm and generous liberality of the person who composed the catalogue. He suggests, very naturally, that the picture described by the fond owner to Lionardo is by his pupil and imitator, Luini, for most of the paintings formerly given to the great Vinci are now catalogued as Luini's. But in truth Luini was far too fine a painter to have wrought "Our Saviour among the Doctors"; in any other country and at any other time in Italy Luini would have been considered a grand and incomparable master.

The Raphael offers another unfortunate identification. The owner of these pictures has not learned that in the present day he can get far better prices by having his old masters properly identified as works by men of the second and third rank than by pursuing the old, dull routine of dubbing each with the name of some painter whose work he would like to own. There is generally self-deception at the bottom of these matters, but to protect themselves the auctioneers expressly declare that they will not be responsible for authenticity of work. The collection resembles, indeed, the contents of several bric-à-brac shops in some moldy old town of Spain, and one has almost as much fun in examining it as when one pokes about in such queer places. The old masters are only a portion of the whole. There are modern Spanish and French works, a lot of water colors, books and manuscripts, carved chests, old pottery and glassware of exceeding quaintness, metal work, porcelains, draperies, tapestries and stuffs—a perfect wilderness of bric-à-brac! We have not had such a mess since a modern Spanish painter of some note gave away the contents of his studio and those of others to grateful New-Yorkers for three or four times what the articles were worth. Señor Don Francisco Guiu de Gabalda has no corps of friends here to help his sale, but it is only just to him to say that his collection contains a larger number of good pieces. The water colors will be sold on Monday, the modern bits on Tuesday and Wednesday, the old paintings on Thursday, and the bric-à-brac and so forth on the afternoons of the same days.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Bellini's "La Sonnambula" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before one of the largest audiences ever seen in the building. The reason was, of course, simply Patti. The famous songstress is in her happiest mood in the lighter operas, in which the airy flitting of her voice from note to note fills the atmosphere with ripples of melody and the hearers with tremors of delight. Last night, if the unhappy truth must be told, the diva was not in the very best of form in the early part of the evening. She seemed to be somewhat tired, and her singing at times was just a trifle flat. But, of course, such a state of affairs could not continue long, and the great singer earned the customary meed of applause and received the usual abundance of floral offerings.

Signor Ravelli made his reappearance here as Elvino. He, too, was out of form in the early part of the performance, and in his first duet with Mme. Patti sang flat and carried her off the key with him. The lovely quality of his voice is unimpaired, and he sings still with grace and sweetness. He was heartily applauded throughout the evening.

The Count was Signor Marcassa, who sang in general satisfactorily. The smaller parts were tolerably well filled. The chorus and orchestra, under the competent direction of Signor Sapio, discharged their simple duties in a thoroughly commendable manner. The audience was roused to enthusiasm by the brisk finale of the second act, as well as by the singing of Mme. Patti. She, of course, was called out after each scene until she was weary. This afternoon Signor Tamagno, Signor Del Puente, and Mme. Albani will appear in Verdi's great lyric drama, "Otello." Those who do not go to see and hear Tamagno in this work, if they can get into the house, will make a mistake.

UNPOPULAR "BUSINESS MEN."

The regular Republicans of the Eleventh District sat down very heavily last night on the contingent of the Business Men's Republican Organization that has ex-Alderman James G. McMurray for a leader. Besides being the district leader of the Business Men's Republican Organization, Mr. McMurray was until last night the Chairman of the Patronage Committee of the Eleventh. The principal business transacted at the meeting of last evening, which was attended by a preponderance of the regulars, was the discharge of the Committee on Patronage. "We have no further use for it," said one of the members. "The Chairman is using his position to get places for his own clique, and the fact of the matter is we propose to dispense with his services."

Next Tuesday the meeting of the regular district organization will be held, and the topic to be discussed is, "Has New-York a Free Press?"

SAN FRANCISCO BREWERIES SOLD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The *Alta California* says negotiations which have been pending for the past year looking to the sale of certain local breweries to an English syndicate have been practically completed. The sale of the United States Brewery was made yesterday, when part of the purchase money was paid. The full purchase price is understood to be in the neighborhood of $450,000.

The Philadelphia Brewery is contracted to be sold to Mr. Lennon, as representative of the syndicate, on the 1st day of August next, the price named being $2,650,000, Lennon agreeing to pay $1,650,000 on that date and $1,000,000 in bonds representing a blanket mortgage on the establishment.

OBITUARY.

REV. CORNELIUS E. SWOPE.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Swope, minister of Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, died very suddenly at his rooms in the Chelsea Flats in West Twenty-third-street, yesterday. Christmas afternoon Dr. Swope was seized with the influenza and was exceedingly ill for about a fortnight. When he recovered he was still so weak that he was led to follow the advice of his friends and made a somewhat extended tour of the South. This lasted about six weeks, and his improvement was so great that she came North, returning to the city Feb. 21.

Though still unfitted for duty, Dr. Swope celebrated the Feast of the Annunciation on last Tuesday. This was the last time that he appeared before the people of his parish. He remained home Wednesday, and Thursday went to the chapel only to do a little work on his Easter sermon, which he was resolved to deliver.

Yesterday he spent indoors, his sister, Mrs. Anna Ellicott, going to his rooms to take luncheon with him. They had finished the meal and Dr. Swope had lighted a cigar and was walking up and down the floor, when he suddenly halted and exclaimed that he was in great pain. Then he fell to the floor and became unconscious. Before physicians could arrive he was dead from paralysis of the heart.

Dr. Swope was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1826, and upon his last appearance in Trinity Chapel had spent twenty-three years as minister of that church. He was educated in St. James's College, Maryland, and then went to Barrington, N. J., where he was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of that diocese. He was then called to Trinity Church in Chicago as assistant rector. He subsequently went to Grace Church of the same city, after remaining there three years as rector was called to Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Penn., where he remained until he was summoned to take charge of Trinity Chapel.

Dr. Swope was regarded with much love by his congregation, as well as by his fellow-clergymen. His relations with his rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, were intimate and cordial. He was President of the New-York Churchmen's Association, he was one of the standing committee of this diocese, and was a delegate from the diocese to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the corporate members of the American Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions and was Chairman of the committee which at the last General Convention presented a minority report against the revision of the Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Swope was married nearly forty years ago, but his wife lived only a few months. The home of his family is at Delhi, N. Y.

EMANUEL BERNHEIMER.

Emanuel Bernheimer, one of the owners of the Lion Brewery and one of the oldest brewers in this part of the country, died at his home, 351 West Fifty-fifth-street, on Thursday, from complaints incident to his advanced age. He had not been in good health for several years, and for some months was unable, save rarely, to leave his house. The funeral will be held at his home to-morrow at 9:30 A. M., the the Rev. Dr. Gottheil officiating. The burial will be in the Salem Field Cemetery, the Rev. Dr. Silverman leading the services at the grave.

Mr. Bernheimer was born in Germany in 1817, and served an apprenticeship of some years in a brewery in his native country before he came to this city in 1844. When he arrived here it was with some capital, and he engaged in the general importing business in Beaver-street. In 1850 he formed a partnership with August Schmid, and, recognizing the possibilities of brewing in this city, established the Constanz Brewery in East Fourth-street. This was one of the first breweries started here, and it was successful beyond the hopes of the partners.

In 1860 Mr. Bernheimer rebuilt the Lion Brewery at Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, which, with its additions of a big garden and a park for picnics, soon became quite famous, parties being made up in all parts of the city to take the then long trip to Lion Park for an evening's enjoyment. Mr. Bernheimer began the extensive and elaborate system of advertising which is now a characteristic of the trade, and was the first to establish beer saloons of his own in various parts of the city, gradually disposing of them to their lessees, much the same as is done at present. Under the firm name of Speyer & Bernheimer he continued the business for several years.

About 1868 the firm was reorganized by the admission of August Schmid, and a year or so later it was changed into Schmid & Bernheimer by the admission of Joseph Schmid. In 1878 Mr. Bernheimer retired from active participation in the brewery business, his son, S. E. Bernheimer, succeeding him. The business was carried on under the name of Schmid & Bernheimer until Mr. August Schmid died in July, 1889. Then the firm was composed of Mr. Bernheimer's three sons, S. E., MAX E., and Henry Bernheimer.

During the civil war Mr. Bernheimer was a liberal contributor to the various funds which were then established. He was a Democrat throughout his life, following his party in national affairs. In local politics he was disposed to be independent. He was one of the oldest members of the Temple Emanu-El, was an active participant in the work of the German Widows and Orphans' Society, a patron of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the German Hospital, and the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. Besides his sons, he leaves one daughter. His wife died four years ago to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

J. C. Campbell, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, died at his home in Streator, Ill., Thursday. His death was entirely unlooked for, as he had been in his usual health. Mr. Campbell was forty-seven years of age. He was born in Preston County, Va., and with his parents moved to Illinois in 1854. During

TINKERING THE TARIFF

THE MAKERS IN AN UNSETTLED FRAME OF MIND.

HOPING NOW TO HAVE THE BILL READY FOR SUBMISSION MONDAY—MASSACHUSETTS CAUSING TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Again, to-night, the Ways and Means Committee expresses the hope that the Tariff bill will be ready for submission Monday. McKinley and his associates, having abandoned their temporary retreat in the room of the Appropriations Committee and occupied the room that they have appropriated at the expense of the lady callers upon members of Congress, have been listening to more deputations and individuals who hope to make changes at the last moment.

Representative Carter of Montana, who had heard that the smelting interest had succeeded in inducing the committee to take off the duty imposed upon lead ore, appeared once more to urge that it be kept on, as at first intended. His wish will probably be complied with. If our Mexican neighbors consider it an unneighborly thing to do, Mr. Blaine may find the obnoxious tax a convenient thing to "swap" for concessions when he comes to offer reciprocity to Mexico.

It is asserted that the committee resolved upon a carpet schedule to-day, and that the adoption of that schedule practically concludes its labors of preparation. It has advanced the ad valorem duty on carpets from 30 to 40 per cent. as a sort of agreement with the advanced duty on carpet wools, and, beginning with the higher grades of carpet, which have been advanced from 45 to 60 cents a square yard, the committee has correspondingly advanced the yard rate on all imported carpets and rugs.

One departure appears to have been made from the line of increased duties. By a vote of the committee it was decided to put nickel ore on the free list. In the same breath in which this reduction is announced it is asserted that the conclusion will not probably stand. That means that it was only made free for a day, and that to-morrow, on the demand of the owner of the only nickel mine in the country, it will be restored to the dutiable list for his sole benefit.

The demand for free copper has received no consideration. It was not expected that it would be made free. The copper producers are too strong to be defied. They are too wealthy to be offended as possible contributors to the campaign of next Fall.

Sugar is another "settled" item. On the other hand, Republicans outside the committee declare that the committee knows that it is not settled, and that it cannot be safely spoken of as settled until the bill has passed the House. The attempt to make the duty specific has been abandoned. While there was agreement as to the desire to make a specific duty, there was difficulty in satisfying the members as to the equivalent ad valorem duty. With that difficulty in the way it was considered best to go back to the first proposition to make the duty an ad valorem one. If there is to be any trouble over this duty hereafter, it will be in the House. The members of the committee affect to think very small of the efforts of the Western men to force the reduction to 50 and 60 per cent.

Representative Andrew of Massachusetts handed to the Ways and Means Committee today a bundle of protests against the proposed big increase of the duty on lime. The protests were signed by 1,785 citizens of Massachusetts, including masons, plasterers, contractors and builders, tanners, dealers, and architects, and it was stated that fully three-fourths of the signers were Republicans. The present duty on lime is 10 per cent., or 3 cents a cask. The Ways and Means Committee proposes to increase the duty to 6 cents per 100 pounds and to put a duty on the weight of the casks. Casks of lime usually weigh from 200 to 260 pounds, so that the proposed duty would be from 12 to 16 cents a cask, an increase of 400 to 500 per cent. over the existing rate.

Lime is used in the manufacture of gas and paper as well as by tanners, plasterers, and builders. Its production in this country is controlled by a combination of dealers in Rockland, Me. Before the New-Englanders began to import lime from Canada, the cost of a cask was from $1 10 to $1 15. It is now 95 cents a cask, and it is declared to be very profitable at that figure. The signers of the protests presented by Mr. Andrew point out that the only relief from the arbitrary action of the combination controlling the lime sold in their markets is the competition of the Canadian manufacturers. The proposed increase of duty is declared to be designed to drive out Canadian lime so as to raise present prices to consumers.

The protestants state that the difference in freight rates is equivalent to an additional duty of about 17 per cent. This and the existing 10 per cent. they regard as a sufficient protection to the domestic manufacturer, "unless," they add, "it be good policy to deprive the people of Massachusetts of the benefits of competition in the business and to allow the use of an indispensable commodity to be controlled by a few domestic manufacturers acting in concert."

Massachusetts is giving Major McKinley and his colleagues much trouble. When it was first learned that it was proposed to put hides on the dutiable list, and an outcry was raised all over the State that the Massachusetts members hardly gave Mr. McKinley a moment's peace until the obnoxious duty was taken off again. This concession having been granted, it was hoped by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee that New-England would take the rest of the bill without a question.

But there is now more trouble from the same source. At the request of Mr. Candler a meeting of the Republican members of the delegation has been called for Monday morning, for the purpose of considering what will be the attitude of the Republicans from Massachusetts on the wool schedules of the bill. Mr. Candler, although a Republican, represents an importing constituency, and, as he was for many years a heavy importer himself, his sympathies are in the line of lower duties. He is not satisfied with the bill, and he says so frankly, and he particularly objects to the schedule relating to carpet wools. Mr. Candler said to-day that he did not know what conclusion the delegation would arrive at, as the matter had not been discussed in any way, but, speaking for himself, he had no hesitation in saying that the duties proposed in the McKinley bill were too high; that they must be reduced if New-England's interests are to be considered, and unless they are he should oppose the bill.

Mr. Candler is emphatic in this declaration. The Republicans are a good deal worried over the attitude assumed by Mr. Candler, as he is perhaps one of the best-informed men in the House on certain items in the tariff as viewed from a practical standpoint, and if he kicks over the traces he may cause a good deal of trouble when the bill is debated under the five-minute rule. He is particularly well informed on the sugar question, having been in the sugar trade for thirty years, and is an advocate of very low duties, if not the entire abolition of the duties on sugar.

A committee of the tea importers of New-York, consisting of Messrs. F. Meade, Jr., Frederick Meade & Co., Morris Woodruff of George W. Lane & Co., William H. Decker, C. M. Boardman, and Mr. Macy of Carter, Macy & Co., were before the committee this morning on behalf of the bills now before the Senate and House in relation to adulterated tea, and the act to restore the duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on teas imported into the United States from countries west of the Cape of Good Hope.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duchess of Marlborough is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman John W. Candler of Massachusetts is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Sir John Ross of Halifax, N. S., and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago are at the Hotel Brunswick.

H. Seton-Karr, member of the British Parliament, and ex-Congressman A. A. Ranney of Boston are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A COMPLETE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The thirty-eighth volume of the Copartnership and Corporation Directory of New-York City has just been issued by the Trow City Directory Company. It is an admirably arranged work, and contains the most exhaustive information concerning copartnerships and corporations. It represents a great deal of labor and the greatest care both in gathering and compiling the facts.

It gives the partners and special partners in each firm; the officers, capital and Directors of the banks, business and manufacturing corporations and insurance companies; trade names and the proprietors thereof; foreign firms doing business in New-York with the location of their home offices and the names of their New-York representatives or agents. The book is printed on good paper, is well bound, and otherwise fully attains the purpose for which it was gotten up.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

The gathering in of the final quarter of the one-hundred-thousand-dollar Washington Memorial Arch fund is progressing under favorable indications for its early completion. Some members of the police force have suggested to the committee that if the Commissioners would authorize it the members of the force would lend material aid in the completion of the fund, and the suggestion has been laid before the board. Yesterday's contributions inclnde $100 from Elihu Root, $3 from Mrs. Jane H. Boome, and $1 from E. A. Hoff, through the *World*, making the total to date $75,400 34.

THE TEUTONIC ARRIVES.

SHE BRINGS THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH HOME FOR A BRIEF VISIT.

The belated White Star steamship Teutonic reached her dock at the foot of West Tenth-street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hammersly of this city, her servants and baggage; Marie Halton, the Casino truant, who was booked as Mme. M. H. Lewis; a party of English and French artists engaged by Tony Pastor, and about 200 saloon and 1,000 other passengers.

Amid the pelting rainstorm the passengers and hundreds on the dock who expected friends by the Teutonic watched the docking of the big ship, and as the gang planks were got in position there was a rush on deck.

The Duchess was found in staterboom L, preparing to leave the vessel. She was attired in a costume of heavy navy-blue cloth, trimmed at the throat and wrists with astrakhan, and while waiting for the tug to thin out, said that her visit here would last for about a month, and that she came over for her health and for recreation. She was seen aboard the Teutonic at Queenstown by her husband, who handed her over to the care of Capt. E. J. Irving and Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ross of the British Army, who was among the passengers. Much to the surprise of some of her British fellow-voyagers, the Duchess "mingled freely with the saloon passengers" with the democracy of an American. She dined with the passengers, being assigned to the seat of honor on Capt. Irving's right, and in the evenings she participated in the amusements resorted to to pass the time. She often played on the piano, and as the ship neared land on Thursday she joined heartily in the chorus of "Home Sweet Home" and "Way Down upon the Suwanee River."

The Duchess was escorted to the deck by Mr. Frederick O. Spedden of 136 East Twenty-second-street and Mr. Arthur Thomson of Morristown, N. J., at the foot of the gang plank she was greeted by Mrs. Blanche E. Cruger. The party took a carriage and were driven to the Brevoort House.

Marie Halton was surprised that her traveling name of M. H. Lewis should have attracted attention. She said her name was still Marie Halton, and that under it she proposed to entertain the New-York public for at least a year. She is under contract with Mr. Aronson. She says that she bought from the composer Audran a new opera entitled "La Cicale et la Fourmi." Miss Halton learned a few dances while in Paris. She has a lot of new costumes and declares that she won $3,000 at Monte Carlo.

Tony Pastor, with his Treasurer, Harry J. Sanderson, received a large contingent of French and English celebrities who are billed to appear at his theatre on next Monday evening. Among them were the three Delevines, M. Henri Cazman, Misses Alice and Rose Sullivan, the comic acrobats Marzello and Millay, Mlle. Vonare the contortionist, and Miss Flora Gallimore, a Tyrolean singer.

Capt. Irving says that the Teutonic was behind time because of a shortage of coal occasioned by the dock laborer's strike in Liverpool. They found it impossible to get the usual supply on board at the time of sailing, and had to economize all the way over.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

GOOD PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN ITS WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Library was held last Thursday evening, and the President, Mr. Alfred C. Barnes, presented the yearly report, showing that, notwithstanding its limited income, good progress had been made in the work of the institution.

During the year 2,515 volumes have been added at an expense of $2,799 79. The number of volumes contributed to the library was 2,027; average cost per volume of new books, $1 23; volumes bound, 1,697; number of duplicate books now on hand for sale or exchange, 2,295; volumes circulated, 99,002, an average of 32½ to each member.

The present membership, including life and permanent members, is about three thousand. The reading room and the reference department continue to be the favorite resort of students and literary people. Eight stations for the delivery of books in various parts of Brooklyn have been utilized by subscribers to the extent of several thousand volumes. The classes in languages have netted $569 96. Fifteen thousand copies of the "Library Bulletin of Books, &c." were circulated in December. The card catalogue of all additions is kept complete to date, and lists of additions are published every week in the Brooklyn newspapers.

The course of four lectures and readings by authors last Fall was a great success. Charles Dudley Warner, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, and several well-known authors contributed to the success of the course. The library will shortly be lighted by the Edison Incandescent Light Company, as the wires are now being put in position throughout the building. New shelving has been constructed during the year of a capacity of about forty thousand volumes, part of which is designed for the accommodation of folded files of the New-York and Brooklyn papers, for which there will now be abundant room. The collection of newspaper clippings is being gradually classified and arranged in the form of scrap books, thirteen volumes having been added during the past year.

The financial statement shows that the actual receipts from all sources have been $19,916 03, and the expenses in all departments were $18,772 38, showing an unexpended balance of $143 65. The library needs a larger endowment in order to prosecute its work satisfactorily and to furnish more liberal supplies of books. Its usefulness, with adequate means, would be very largely increased.

REPEAL ALMOST CERTAIN.

THE LICENSE BILL RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 28.—Prohibition got a blow between the eyes to-day. It was administered by the Senate Committee on Cities and Towns. At that committee's meeting this afternoon it was agreed, by a vote of 5 to 4, to recommend for passage the Democratic canvas License bill to regulate the sale of liquors as a beverage. The committee stands politically five Republicans and four Democrats, but Senator Lawrence voted with his colleagues and carried the measure. There are others in the committee who, if they had followed their personal convictions, would have joined with Lawrence in going over to the Democrats, and they may do so when the bill comes up for passage in the Senate.

The sentiment for repeal may be accelerated by the near approach of the Liberal Republican conference, called for next week, but it is certainly making rapid strides. It is quite certain that this bill will pass the Senate, and opinions are freely ventured that it will pass the House.

The Senate Pharmacy Committee also agreed to-day to report a bill which, if enacted, will liberalize the pharmacy law. It so changes the statute that druggists will not be required to obtain signers to a petition upon which to base their application for a permit, and the permit once granted holds until forfeited by violation of the law or pharmacy regulations.

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STORMS AT SEA.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE ALLAN STEAMER POLYNESIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 28.—The Allan Line steamer Polynesian arrived this morning from Liverpool, having had a terrible passage. She left Liverpool on March 13. Bad weather set in almost immediately after sailing. One officer said there was not a single fine day, and hardly any sail could be used. A continuation of strong westerly winds was experienced without any abatement, accompanied by heavy crosseas and at times rain, lightning, and heavy squalls.

While the St. Elmo lights were "playing" on the yardarm the masthead was struck by a thunderbolt, and a shower of sparks fell on the vessel's decks. On the morning of the 15th inst. the wind increased in violence, waves washing the steamer fore and aft, necessitating running at half speed.

About midnight the vessel experienced a terrible storm, with heavy seas, lightning, thunder, hail, and rain. The weather continued rough till the 19th inst., on which day great quantities of water were shipped. The morning of the 21st brought a howling tempest, in which the ship was nearly capsized. On the night of the 21st a regular hurricane was encountered. The ship was put on half speed. A large number of icebergs were passed, and at times the ship was surrounded by large bergs, some of which were of immense size, one being nearly a mile in length.

The ship was tossing at the mercy of the waves amidst icebergs, the coal was fast running out, and bags of sugar were being utilized for fuel.

On the evening of the 25th inst. a snowstorm was encountered. About two hundred bags of raw sugar were mixed with the remaining coal and burned. On the eastern edge of Sable Island banks a fleet of fishing schooners was passed, and it was seen that one of them was flying her flag union down. The steamer altered her course and went close alongside of the Gloucester, whose Captain asked the steamer to supply him with water. Owing to the long voyage the steamer had barely sufficient for the 800 on board till they reached here, and was, therefore, unable to comply with the request. There was no danger of the schooner's crew suffering from thirst, however, as there were a number of other fishermen all around them.

When the morning of the 28th dawned land was sighted, to the great joy of the passengers, some of whom imagined they would never see Halifax. The steamer brought about five hundred immigrants.

FLORIST AND MONEY GONE.

KLUNDER SUPPOSED TO BE LIVING IN LONDON NOW.

Charles F. Klunder, the florist, has shaken the dust of his former successes from his feet, and, according to the President of the Klunder Company, has taken about $4,000 of the company's money without the consent of its officers. He is said to be at present in London, his wife and children being with him. The cause of his downfall, it is said, was racing.

Mr. Klunder failed about three years ago. His creditors joined in continuing him in business, sending him ahead once again under his wife's name. Last Autumn ill-fortune again befell him, and he was obliged to make an assignment.

In November, 1889, a company was formed by David Murray, William B. Smith, and George H. Rosé, representing several society people, with a preliminary capital of $3,000, which should be increased as the exigencies of the occasion might demand. The business was begun again. After the New Year's Ball an effort was made to get a full complement of the ball for the floral decorations, but Klunder, according to Mr. Smith, said that he had repeatedly called on Mr. Ward McAllister but had been so unfortunate as to miss him. Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. McAllister, asking for an explanation of the delay. The reply told him that the bill had been paid in full. Thereupon statements of their indebtedness were sent to the customers, and soon there came replies from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and others declaring that their bills had been paid.

Klunder, Mr. Smith says, was taxed with this and he said that he had been obliged to make these collections because of the demands of his private creditors. March 3 was the last day when Klunder was seen in this city.

James Loria, a former employe of the company, said yesterday that Klunder had been compelled to leave the business because of impositions put upon him by the officers of the company. Mr. Smith declared that this was nonsense.

FOR FREE RAW WOOL.

THAT IS THE AIM OF "THE WOOL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION."

BOSTON, March 28.—The *Commercial Bulletin* will to-morrow give details of the second and secret meeting of the new Woolen Manufacturers' Association held here to-day. Manufacturers, wool importers, and dealers in domestic wool were present. After full discussion it was voted, without a dissenting voice, that the association be called "The Wool Consumers' Association"; that its object shall be to endeavor to secure a change in the tariff for the mutual advantage of wool growers, manufacturers, and consumers, whose present position demands relief; that all business experience in this and other manufacturing countries shows that the interests of all classes are favored by free raw materials, and that the interests of the wool growers, manufacturers, dealers, and consumers in this country require that wool and other raw materials should be free.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 28—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, snow, northerly winds, lower temperature, clearing weather by Saturday, fair weather on Sunday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, snow, followed during the day by colder, clearing weather, fair weather on Sunday, high northwesterly winds on the coast.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds, fair weather on Sunday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, light snow, followed by colder, clearing weather, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M. 53°	42°	3:30 P. M.	42°	41°
6 A. M. 50°	37°	6 P. M.	41°	41°
9 A. M. 50°	37°	9 P. M.	39°	40°
12 M. 41°	41°	12 P. M.	35°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....40½°
Average temperature for same date last year.43½°
Average temperature for same date last fifteen years.....42°

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REVIEWED.

Every man in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, from the Colonel down to the latest enlisted private, tried to appear at his best last evening. The occasion for the extra care was the review of the regiment by Mayor Chapin. Touching elbows with Col. Gaylor, the Mayor walked in front of the soldiers and behind them, and then the entire regiment filed by him.

After the review Col. Gaylor presented medals. Long-service medals were given as follows: Twenty-five years, diamond medals—Quartermaster Sergt. Charles H. Ridgway, Company K, and Private A. W. Wheeler, Company F; ten years, bronze medal—Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas A. Kelly, Company G. Medals for 100 per cent. of duty were presented to sixty-six men.

The ceremonies were witnessed by many friends of the regiment, among them Gen. James McLeer, Gen. Philip H. Briggs, Lieut. Col. Clobridge of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Count de Reisthal.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

ALBANY, March 28.—The articles of association of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. These articles were drawn up and the company was organized by the Rapid-Transit Commissioners appointed by Mayor Chapin last December. The articles provide for four lines of elevated railroad, to be constructed on routes laid down, which were adopted by these Rapid-Transit Commissioners Feb. 27 last. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000.

The Directors are Simeon Uhlman, Frederick Unlman, Hugo Rothschild, William N. Cohen, Reuben T. Pollard, William B. Longyear, Frederick Martin, John W. W. Mitchell, Augustus A. Levy, Joseph N. Kaufmann, Adolph Ladenburg, Frederick K. Winslow, Edward L. Foster.

ENTERTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President and Mrs. Harrison are the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by Col. and Mrs. I. H. Goddard of Providence, who have been spending the Winter in Washington in the house at I and Sixteenth streets, owned by Capt. George M. Wheeler. The floral decorations were very elaborate. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Worthington, and Mr. William K. Groesbeck.

JERSEY CITY'S CAMPAIGN

CITIZENS MAKING READY TO DEFEAT THE RING.

MR. PERKINS CONSULTS WITH THE CITY COMMITTEE—TALK OF "THE TIMES'S" WORK—"BOB" DAVIS'S BANQUET.

The Jersey City Republican Committee held its weekly meeting at the Federal Club last evening, Chairman Datz presiding. The attendance was large and representative. Mr. George J. Perkins, the nominee for Mayor, was present and was very cordially welcomed. Among others present were Gilbert Collins, Samuel Dickinson, S. Hammerschlog, J. H. Potts, William Bross, John Brennan, Thomas Coughlan, H. W. Carr, William G. Nelson, John Fenner, Martin Finck, John H. Hopken, Charles Lows, James C. Young, Richard Brown, Thomas McEwan, Jr., Benjamin Drachman, and Z. K. Pangborn.

Mr. Perkins was asked to speak, and after a round of applause he said that he was present to consult and get information rather than to announce plans of his own for the campaign. He was in no sense a politician, and had accepted the nomination for Mayor with great reluctance. But he felt it a duty to those who nominated him, to the Republican Party, and to citizens generally to make the contest, and had, therefore, laid aside personal preference and accepted. He hoped to receive the support of a majority of the people, and, if elected, should endeavor to administer the affairs of the city for the benefit of the citizens generally.

Reports were heard from various committees' and Z. K. Pangboon made some general remarks on the outlook, expressing the opinion that the task of electing Mr. Perkins would be easier than some people supposed. It was only necessary for those who desired it to work with spirit.

An incident that caused some remark was the reception of a letter signed by Robert Davis, Chairman, and James Hennessay, Secretary of "the Democratic City ex-Committee," asking the Republicans to "appoint a committee of five to consult with a like committee from this [Democratic] committee in reference to the ballot-box frauds." The letter was a bluff at the checkiest sort. Having "fixed" the election boards as nearly as possible like the boards of last Fall that committed the ballot-box frauds, the Democratic bosses try to make a pretense of being opposed to fraud by asking for a conference on the subject. The pretense was of course believed to be fraudulent, and that the ring organs might not have an opportunity to say a fair offer was rejected, a committee was appointed as requested. The Republicans named to meet the ring-sters are Gilbert Collins, Judge John A. Blair, Thomas Jordan, Thomas Mowan, Jr., and Louis P. Wanger.

When the City Committee adjourned the subcommittees went into session to arrange the details of the campaign. A number of public meetings will be announced very soon. One is to be held in Fairmount Hall this evening, at which Mr. Voorhis, Republican leader in the Assembly at Trenton is to speak. Candidate Perkins's letter of acceptance will be given out for publication this afternoon.

There is the usual friction in the Aldermanic districts over candidates. This is especially true in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, which are almost always Republican, but it is hoped to get representative men in the field. The importance of it appears to be widely recognized.

The ring Democratic Convention to renominate Mayor Cleveland meets this afternoon. The disinclination of gentlemen whose names might have served as a cover for the rascalities of the ring to taint it by accepting the nomination is not surprising, when even one of the delegates went into print to declare yesterday that he would not serve in the convention because of its associations. This letter appeared in one of the Jersey City papers last evening:

In your last night's edition it was stated that I was elected as a delegate to the Democratic Convention. I wish to state that my name was used without my consent, and that I have no desire for any such unenviable political honors.

WILLIAM J. DOLL, Jr.

The ringsters are counting more upon the strength of the saloon influence than upon any other. The impression, therefore, is being industriously circulated that Mr. Perkins, the Republican nominee, is a temperance man. He is not a temperance man in the prohibition sense, and is said not to carry his temperance ideas to the extent of refusing wine at dinner. But he is a temperate man. In these respects he differs from Orestes Cleveland, who is said to be a total abstainer. It would seem therefore, that the ringsters have very little ground for finding fault with Mr. Perkins. The only ground for fault-finding would be that Cleveland is not governed in his official acts by convictions of any sort.

A TIMES reporter had a talk yesterday with John S. Edwards, a coal dealer who was mentioned as having made a bid for supplying Jersey City with 10,000 tons of coal for the water works. Mr. Edwards said that his bid was 14 cents a ton less than Cayle's, which is less than was stated, but would have amounted to a sum worth saving on 10,000 tons. He did not believe that the city authorities would have given him the contract at any price, and did not believe that Cayle furnished either the quality or amount of coal the contract called for. He happened to know of a dealer selling Cayle fifteen carloads of coal, which was of the free-burning ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at the Belleville Water works. The contract called for old Lehigh mine coal, which was worth 30 to 40 cents a ton more than the coal Cayle purchased.

Mayor Cleveland showed all his duplicity in dealing with Mr. Edwards. At the first interview the Mayor pretended Mr. Edwards on the back and patronizingly told him that he could not possibly know that the coal he furnished was old Lehigh mine unless he saw it mined and loaded and rode on the car with it to town. Mr. Edwards characterized such talk as boyish, and showed his letter from the Lehigh Company agreeing to furnish the sort of coal called for if Mr. Edwards got the contract. Afterward Cleveland utterly denied ever having met Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards does business in the upper part of the city, having an office on Communipaw street. He says the feeling against the Mayor is strong up there, and when asked why, replied: "Because the people believe he is not a square man. They do not believe what he says."

Mr. George Taylor, one of the leaders in the proposed non-partisan movement against the re-election of Mayor Orestes Cleveland, was seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter. "I was just in the act of writing a letter to THE TIMES," he said, "thanking the paper for its splendid exposé of the rottenness in Jersey City. All the help we have received in this fight has come from outside sources, pre-eminently from THE TIMES. We have no newspapers in Jersey City, and the few sheets which so style themselves are subsidized by the ringsters.

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RUSSIAN STUDENTS ARRESTED.

THE UNIVERSITY AT MOSCOW CLOSED—TROUBLE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

MOSCOW, March 28.—The University and the College of Husbandry here have been closed by the Government on account of the recent disorders among the students. Six hundred students attending the institutions have been arrested. The disorders at the college were due to the arbitrary action of the Director, who prohibited the circulation among the students of the "Kreutzer Sonata," a work of Count Tolstoi, the social reformer.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The students at the university here have presented a memorial to Prof. Mendelieff demanding a reduction of the entrance fees, the unrestricted admission of Jews to the university, and the equality of male and female students. Prof. Mendelieff promised to intercede with the authorities in behalf of the students.

LABOR PROBLEMS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Labor Conference, at its sitting yesterday, rejected a resolution recommending the prohibition of night and Sunday work by women under twenty-one years of age. Mr. Delahaye, one of the French delegates, made an excited Socialistic speech during the discussion of the resolution.

The delegates had a farewell dinner at the Kaiserhof this evening. The dinner was given by Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce. Delegate Reipelsberg of Austria toasted Emperor William. Baron von Berlepsch toasted the health of the sovereigns of the countries represented in the conference. Bishop Kopp, one of the German delegates, expressed satisfaction at the agreement of the results of the conference with the teachings of Christian morality. He invited M. Jules Simon of France, as the eldest delegate present, to deliver an address. M. Simon made a few eloquent remarks, in which he said he hoped that the principles enunciated by the conference would find ultimate and universal practical application.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. William Redmond asked whether the Government, in view of the strong feeling in Newfoundland over the fishery question, would resume negotiations with France for the purpose of obtaining a fresh modus vivendi.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that France had been approached with a view to the settlement of the question. The modus vivendi only applied to the present season. He believed the Government had repeatedly expressed its desire that the Premier of Newfoundland come to England, in order that negotiations might be carried on in a more direct manner.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BELGRADE, March 28.—The Servian Cabinet has been reorganized. Gen. Gruics has been made Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of War; M. Vuics Minister of Finance and Minister of Education; M. Taushanovics Minister of the Interior; M. Gjorjevics Minister of Justice, and M. Jossimovics Minister of Public Works.

BERLIN, March 28.—Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, gave a dinner in honor of Prince Herbert Bismarck last night. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Schouvaloff, Court Marshal Liebenau and his wife, Prince von Radziwill, Prince von Radolin, and many other persons of note were present.

LISBON, March 28.—It is stated that the claims of England and the United States arising from the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railway by the Portuguese Government have been settled, with the exception of carrying out certain formalities.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 28.—A sculling match took place to-day on the Parramatta River between McLean and Matterson, and resulted in a victory for McLean.

THE VOORHIS PARTY.

SECOND MEETING OF MEN INTERESTED IN THE NEW DEMOCRATIC FACTION.

Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, with a pleasing smile and suave manner, welcomed such gentlemen as are interested in his new Democratic organization at the Metropolitan Hotel last night. There were about two dozen of them in all. Two weeks ago the first meeting of this independent organization, composed of those who had tired of the County Democracy and its policy, was held at the Sinclair House. The change in the place of meeting was made because the Commissioner was afraid that a local name would be given the organization, such as the Sinclair House Democracy, or something like that, and for the same reason he would not act as the Chairman of the meeting. So David M. Carvalho of the Twenty-third District was called upon to preside. Eugene Cumisky was Secretary.

Since the last meeting those who attended the first session had been working among the districts to find out what chance the organization would have if duly set afloat upon the sea of local politics. They went around their chief last night and said the field was ripe for a harvest. The Sheriff's office scandal among the Tammany people would cause many of that persuasion to join the new movement, and dissatisfaction was prevalent among the ranks of the already badly depleted Counties.

For a new-born babe of two weeks the John R. Voorhis movement was considered a remarkably healthy child, with the prospect of manly beauty and giant stature. In the Sixth District, where a big meeting had been held, 250 names had been enrolled under the new banner. The Fourteenth was strong, and also the Fifth.

Col. Edward Glion, ex-Assemblyman James D. McClelland, Charles P. Blake, Peter Masterson, Mr. Cumisky, Byron Reilly, Mr. Shaddock, and other still lesser lights reported from nearly every Assembly district in the city that things were promising.

A HOSPITAL DOCTOR DEMANDS A FEE.

James Keating of 27 Desbrosses-street and Carl Benedick of 427 Greenwich-street, both under fifteen years old, quarreled in Leonard-street Thursday night, and Benedick made a thrust at Keating with a small pocket knife. Keating dodged the blow, and in return knocked Benedick down. Benedick was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital in an unconscious condition from a compound fracture of the skull, and Keating was arrested. Yesterday morning he was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court. On their way to the court Keating's father and Officer Gorman, who made the arrest, called at the hospital to inquire about Benedick's condition.

Dr. Carter S. Cole refused to give what he called "expert testimony" until he was paid $5, and then his certificate was unintelligible. Justice Gorman was told of the affair and he sent for Dr. Cole, who declared that it was customary to charge a fee in such cases. He volunteered the statement that Benedick was likely to die, and Keating was therefore held without bail to await the result of the injuries.

RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

RED BANK, N. J., March 28.—The Riverside Gun Club held its regular weekly shoot to-day. Clay birds only were used as targets. The scores were as follows:

First Event, at Ten Singles, 50 Cents Entrance.—E. W. Throckmorton and Oscar Hesse, 9; John Cooper, 8; Edward Cooper and James Cooper, 7; F. Beale and Dr. Field, 6; D. Belshaw and J. B. Bergen, 5; William Little, 4.

Second Event, at Ten Singles, 50 Cents Entrance.—F. Beale and E. W. Throckmorton, 9; E. M. Cooper and James Cooper, 8; James Cooper, 7.

Third Event, at Five Pairs Doubles, 50 Cents Entrance.—Edward Cooper, 9; John Cooper, 8; F. Beale, 7; E. W. Throckmorton, Dr. Field,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 28—P. M.

The following tables show the transactions of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Adams Exp. Co.	139	139	139	139	200
*Am. Cot. Oil pf.	70	70	70	70	12
*Ash. & O. N. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	1,100
Am. Ex. & C. Co.	94	94	94	94	100
Am. Express	114½	115	114½	114½	15
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞	9,650
Atlantic & Pac.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	400
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	100
Canadian Pacific	72½	72½	72½	72½	800
*Ont. & W. bonds.	77	77	77	77	100
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	180
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	43	43¼	42½	43⅛	1,600
Chi. & N. W.	111⅛	111⅝	110⅞	110⅞	1,000
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	425
Chi., M. & St. P.	98¾	98¾	97⅞	97⅞	10,040
C., M. & St. P. 1st pf.	117	117	117	117	240
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	100
C., St. L. & P. com.	92¾	92¾	92	92	2,400
C., St. L. & P. 1st pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	1,300
Colorado Coal.	45⅞	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	800
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22	22	22	22	100
Chicago & E. Ill.	32	32	32	32	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	89¼	89¼	85½	85½	10
Del., Lack. & W.	136¼	136¼	135¾	135¾	3,700
Den., R. G. & W.	33¾	33¾	33	33⅛	605
*Den. & G. W. Trust.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Edis'n Gen. El. Co.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	32
Evans. & T. H.	108½	108½	108½	108½	200
*Ft. Wayne pf.	74	74¼	74	74	610
Ill. Cent. & Chic.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	100
Illinois Central.	116	116	115	115	500
L. E. & West. pf.	64¼	64¼	63½	63½	700
Lake Shore.	107⅞	107⅞	107	107	859
Long Island.	88	88	88	88	100
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	83¾	83⅛	83⅛	11,004
Louis., N. A. & C.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	650
Manhattan Con.	106½	106½	106½	106½	100
Missouri Pacific.	73	73¾	73	73¾	8,136
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.					
W. I.	23	23	22½	22½	224
Mobile & Ohio.	14	14	14	14	100
Morris & Essex.	144½	144½	143¾	143¾	40
*N. Y. Lake Erie & W.	18	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	2,120
N. J. Central.	121½	121½	121	121	900
N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	171
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	26	26	22	22	500
N. Y. & New Eng.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	2,225
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17¼	17	17¼	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.					
	70½	70½	70½	70½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24½	24½	23⅞	24	9,905
Norf. & West.	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Northern Pac. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	850
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	50
Ontario & West.	18	18	17½	17½	1,350
Oregon Imp.	48	48	48	48	5
Oregon & N.	44¼	44¼	44	44	400
Oregon & Trans.	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	3,100
Pacific Mail.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	200
Phila. & Reading.	40¾	40¾	40⅛	40⅜	9,200
Rich. & W. P.	21	21	20¾	20¾	1,135
Rich. & W. P. pf.	73	73¼	72¾	73¼	450
R., W. & O.	103¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
St. L. & S. F.	10¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	380
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37	37	37	37	100
St. P. & Minn.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	200
Southern Pacific.	34¼	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	440
*Sugar Ref. Co.	66	66¾	63⅞	64	6,700
Tenn. Coal & Iron	52¾	52¾	50⅞	50⅞	1,450
Tol., A. & N. M.	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	100
Texas Pacific.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	115
Union Pacific.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62⅜	6,915
Wabash.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
Wabash pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	200
Wells-Fargo Ex.	143	143½	143	143½	28
West. Union Tel.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅛	81⅛	519
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	36¼	35¾	35⅞	1,220
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73	73	73	73	100
Wisconsin Cen.	31	31	30¾	30¾	700
Total.					107,361

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 6s.	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	3,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	25,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	58¾	58¾	58⅞	58⅞	42,000
At. & Pacific inc.	14¼	14¼	14	14	10,000
Canada So. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '95.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
C. & O. on. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10,000
Ches. & O. 1st. A.	120	120	120	120	1,000
*Ot. C. & I. 6s.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	4,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	1,000
*Erie 2d on.	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	88,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	109⅜	106¾	109⅜	106⅜	30,000
Ga. Pac. 2d on. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	5,000
Louisa. Cons. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	5,000
Iron M. gen. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1,000
Kan. Pac. con. 6s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1,000
Kan. & Tex. con.	115	115	115	115	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	60,000
K. & T. 2d inc. 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	35,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	82½	82½	82½	82⅜	4,000
Keh. Cent. 4s.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	14,000
Long Island 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	3,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	108	108	108	108	9,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	117	117	117	117	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	101½	101½	101½	101½	31,000
Lt. Sk. & T. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	6,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
M. L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	25,000
Mo. Pac. 5s.	98	98	98	98	4,000
Mut. U. gen. 4s.	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	10,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	142	142	142	142	10,000
Nash. & Dec. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	5,000
North. of Cal. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	6,000
North. Pac. 1st.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4,000
North. Pac. 3d.	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Northwest. g. f. 7s.	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	2,000
O. I. & W. 2d. r. s.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	113¾	114	113¾	12,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
P., D. & E. 1st, E. D.	100	100	100	100	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66⅜	65⅜	66⅜	65⅜	40,000
Reading gen. 4s.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	15,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	119	119	119	119	10,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	72½	72½	72	72	55,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	78	78	77½	77½	3,000
St. L. & I. M.					
1st, ex. c.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	13,000
St. L., A. & T.					
1st, t.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	10,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	124	124	124	124	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	117	117	117	117	6,000
St. P. 1st, L. & D.	112	112	112	112	2,000
St. P. 5s, L. & D.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
M. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	51,000
Savannah, W. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
S. P. of C. on. 6s.	103¾	103	103¾	103¾	11,000
S. P. of N. M. 1st.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d, inc.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	2,000
Union 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	10,000
Union P. 1st of 1896.	119	119	119	119	1,000
Va. M. gen., stpd.	87	87	87	87	3,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	42,000
Wabash 2d.	81¼	81¼	81	81	11,000
W. U. col. t. r. 5s.	100	100	100	100	10,000
West Shore 4s.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	3,000
Wis. Central inc.	61	61	61	61	5,000
Wis. Central 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	17,000
Total sales.					$887,000

*Including $5,000 at 98¼, seller 10. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	300
Ki Oriste.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Freeland.	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.20	3,000
Hors Silver.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	500
Leadville.	.11	.11	.11	.11	800
La Crosse.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Phoenix of Ariz.	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Sierra Nevada.	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Sutter Creek.	1.95	1.20	1.85	1.90	1,000
Silver Cord.	.45	.45	.45	.45	1,000
Standard.	.23	.23	.23	.23	300
Utah Consol.	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Total sales.					10,750

OIL.					
Pipe Line certs.	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	103,000
Clearances.					352,000

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36⅞	37	36¾	36⅞	9,650
Am. Cotton Oil.	26	26	26	26	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	1,600
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	92⅜	92¼	92	92	5,980
Canada Pacific.	72¾	72½	72½	72½	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	98¾	98¾	97⅞	97⅞	10,490
Chi. & N. W.	111¼	111¼	111	111	50
Del., Lack. & W.	136¼	136¾	135¾	135¾	4,920
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	120
Louis. & Nash.	83⅜	83⅜	83¼	83⅜	3,050
Missouri Pacific.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	2,430
Nat. Lead Trust.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17⅞	1,180
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24	2,100
N. Y. & New Eng.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	1,300
Northern Pac. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	80
N. Y., O. & W.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	200
Oregon & Trans.	38	38	38	38	70
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	6,320
Rich. & W. P.	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	270
Sugar Ref. Co.	64	64⅜	63⅞	64⅛	900
Tenn. C. & I.	52¾	52¾	50⅞	50⅞	100
Union Pacific.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	2,000
Western Union.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜	200
Wheel. & L. E.	35¾	36	35¾	36	200
Total sales.					44,220

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	$2,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	58½	58½	58½	58½	20,000
D., D. & E. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	20,000
Erie 2d con.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	115	115	115	115	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	10,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	6,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	5,000
Union 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	6,000
Wis. Central inc.	61	61	61	61	3,000
Wabash 1st.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	8,000
Total sales.					$86,000

The stock market was very dull, the transactions for the day numbering only 96,795 shares. Louisville and Nashville was weak in the morning, on the belief that the Louisville tornado and flood have seriously damaged the property of the company. The general list was also heavy. The principal losses for the day were: Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2¾; American Telegraph and Cable, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, each 2¼; Colorado Coal, 1½; Oregon Short Line, 1¼; Mobile and Ohio and Richmond and West Point preferred, each 1; Louisville and Nashville and Pacific Mail, each ¾; and Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 3-4; Chicago, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Lake Erie and Western preferred, New-York and New-England, Erie, and Southern Pacific, each ¾. There were no advances worthy of note.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil declined 1, while the first certificates declined ½. Lead declined ¾, Whisky ¼, and Sugar ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was a little easier. The posted rates for sterling were the same as yesterday, at 4 85 for 60-day bills and 4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at 4 83⅝@4 83¾ for 60-day bills, 4 85¾@4 86 for demand, and 4 87½@4 87¾ for cable transfers. Commercial bills were 4 82½@4 83. Continental exchange was also firmer. France were quoted 5 18¾@5 18⅞ for long and 5 16¾@5 17 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅛@95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $60,000 4½s registered at 103½. In State securities $10,000 Georgia gold 7s sold at 105 and $15,000 South Carolina non-fundables at 2½@2¾. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was very dull and generally lower. Rehearsals commenced here lower on a rumor of a new bond issue by the company. The principal changes were: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe general 6s, Louisville and Nashville unified 4s, Louisville, Arkansas and Texas first, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and Oregon Short Line 6s and St. Paul, La Crosse and Davenport first, each ¾. Denver, Rio Grande and Western consolidated, 1½; St. Louis and Cairo 4s, 1½; Mobile and Ohio general 4s, 1; Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, receivers' certificates, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Evansville three, each ⅝, and Atlantic and Danville 6s and Atchison incomes, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 85@84¾. In mining stocks Comstock Tunnel sold at ⅛, and Consolidated California and Virginia at 2¢ 60, Freeland at 2¢ 20@2¢ 15, Horn Silver at $2 35, and Phœnix of Arizona at 90.

Under a plan and agreement lodged with the Central Trust Company F. P. Olcott, R. Fulton Cutting, and Cathrop R. Bacon have been appointed a committee to reorganize the Cameron Iron and Coal Company. Holders of the securities and other obligations of the company are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the trust company and receive certificates for them.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	260	Merchants' Ex.	191
American Exchange.	111	Metropolitan.	98
Broadway.	290	Mount Morris.	250
Butchers & Drov's.	190	Nassau.	195
Central (Brooklyn).	100	New-York.	240
Chase National.	260	New-York County.	480
Chatham.	150	N. Y. National Ex.	135
Chemical.	4400	Ninth National.	157
City.	470	North America.	180
Citizens'.	170	North River.	145
Columbia.	230	Oriental.	215
Commerce.	208	Pacific.	180
Continental.	140	Park.	295
Corn Exchange.	260	People's.	250
East River.	185	Phenix.	138
Fifth Avenue.	1800	Republic.	186
First National.	2100	Seaboard National.	240
First Nat. of S. I.	112	Second National.	325
Fourteenth Street.	165	Seventh National.	137
Fourth National.	167	Shoe & Leather.	160
Garfield National.	400	St. Nicholas.	120
Germania.	340	State of New-York.	112
Importers & Trad's.	550	Tradesmen's.	160
Mechanics & Trad's.	245	U. S. National.	215
Mercantile.	216	Western National.	96
Meroantile.	216		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1896.	113	
4½s, '91, c.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120	
4s, 1907, r.	122½	123	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	
4s, 1907, c.	122½	123	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	
Cur. 6s, 1895.	106				

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$87,385,530
Balances.	$4,878,625

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	59	59⅛	St. Paul.	67⅞	68
Reading.	20¼	20 5-16	Reading gen.	83⅜	83¾
Lehigh Val.	51⅞	52	Read. 1st pf.	66½	66¾
North. Pac.	31⅛	31⅜	Read. 2d pf.	47	47¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	73¾	73⅞	Read. 3d pf.	39	39½
Lehigh Nav.	51½	51¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 28.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	36.87½	Boston & Mon.	48.62½
Boston & Alb.	225.00	Calumet & Hecla.	256.00
Boston & Maine.	225.00	Huron.	3.00
C., B. & Q.	106.87½	Kearsarge.	11.62½
Cin., San. & Clev.	24.00	Osceola.	27.75
Eastern 6s.	116.00	Pewabic.	8.00
Eastern 4s.	124.75	Quincy.	72.00
Flint & P. M.	31.00	Santa Fé Copper.	.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	98.00	Tamarack.	188.00
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	100.00	Anniston L. Co.	58.00
Mass. Central.	17.00	Boston L. Co.	6.37½
Mexican Central.	5.87½	San Diego Land.	22.50
N. Y. & N. E.	45.50	West End L. Co.	24.50
Rutland pf.	72.00	Bell Telephone.	221.00
Wis. Central.	30.87½	Jackson Store S.	28.00
Wis. Central pf.	74.00	Water Power.	8.50
Al onaz M. Co., n.	2.75	Centennial Min.	19.00
Atlantic.	28.25		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.25	Mount Diablo.	2.75
Belcher.	.20	Ophir.	4.40
Best & Belcher.	3.05	Potosi.	4.45
Bodie Consol.	.50	Savage.	1.85
Challenge.	3.45	Sierra Nevada.	2.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	Union Consol.	2.60
Crown Point.	2.20	Utah.	.60
Gould & Curry.	1.70	Yellow Jacket.	2.35
Hale & Norcross.	2.80	Commonwealth.	2.85
Mexican.	3.50	Belle Isle.	.20
Mono.	.35		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 28, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 170 cars, 2,804 head; 81 cars at Jersey City, of which about 37 cars were for export, 3 cars for the trade, and the remainder for sale; 70 cars at Hoboken and 19 cars at Sixtieth-street direct to slaughterers. The market was dull this morning and prices from 5c. @10c. per cwt. lower than Wednesday. The decline was caused by the wet weather and large receipts of common Cattle. There was a demand for good Cattle, but very little sale. The offerings were mostly medium in quality and the yards were not cleared. Common to fair Steers sold at $4 10@$4 60 ₱ cwt.; prime Steers, $5 15@5 25 ₱ cwt.; Cows, $2@$3 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 75@3 90 ₱ cwt.

Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef in English markets unchanged and slow at 4d. ₱ lb. American live Cattle easy at 12c. @11½c. ₱ lb., dead weight.

The Live will be 280 Cattle for shipment to-morrow, and 850 beef quarters for Eastman's Company, sails to-day. The Egypt, with 588 live Cattle for M. Goldsmith; the Ludgate Hill, with 450 live Cattle, 2,500 beef quarters, and 1,500 quarters, for the City of Berlin, with 1,480 quarters, for Eastman's Company, sail Saturday. The Iconic, with 751 live Cattle, sails Sunday. About 161 live sheep were sent to the Bermuda Sunday, making the total exports for the week 3,022 live Cattle, 10,780 quarters, and 270 live Sheep.

Samuel Sanders—19 Lancaster County Steers, 1,115 lb., $4 43 ₱ cwt.; 16 do., 1,377 lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt.; 18 do., 1,155 lb., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,125 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,080 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,116 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 5 Bulls, 1,296 lb., $3 95 ₱ cwt.

Newton & Gillette—14 Lancaster County Pehn., Steers, 1,213 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 970 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 18 do., 1,220 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 17 do., 1,097 lb., $4 25 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 2,250 lb., $3 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 Cow, 1,080 lb., $2 80 ₱ cwt.

Samuel Sanders—10 Illinois Steers, 1,260 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 20 do., 1,125 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.

D. McPherson & Co.—17 Chicago Steers, 1,329 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 8 do., 1,084 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 17 Cows, 927 lb., $2 75 ₱ cwt.; 5 Bulls, 1,066 lb., $2 75 ₱ cwt.; 17 Cows, 744 lb., $1 70 ₱ cwt.

J. Shomberg—5 Chicago Steers, 1,074 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Bull, 1,260 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 4 do., 1,647 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt.; 3 Cows, 1,086 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 4 do., 932 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.

M. Goldsmith—36 Chicago Cattle, 1,250 lb., $4 65 ₱ cwt.; 17 Kansas Cattle, 1,466 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 do., 1,407 lb., $5 10 ₱ cwt.; 23 do., 1,205 lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt.; 17 do., 1,176 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 83 do., 1,141 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 126 head. At Sixtieth-Street the market was steady, but at Jersey City the feeling was unchanged and dull. Veals sold at 5½c. @6c. ₱ lb.

SALES—*Jeliffe, Wright & Co.*—24 Veals, 123 lb., $5 25 ₱ cwt.; 28 do., 114 lb., $5 75 ₱ cwt.; 29 do., 116 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—42 Veals, 116 lb., $5 40 ₱ cwt.

Sherman & Caiser—10 Veals, 148 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 24½ cars, 4,937 head; 15½ cars at Jersey City, including 8 cars for slaughterers, 7 cars at Sixtieth-Street, 3 cars at Hoboken, direct to slaughterers. The feeling was dull, but sellers were not willing to lower prices in order to dispose of stock. The stock was mostly medium. At Jersey City there were a few prime Sheep, but no prime Lambs. Sheep sold at 5c. @6¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6½c. @7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.—*F. Snider & Co.*—200 Ohio Sheep, 83½ lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 250 Canadian Sheep, 105 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 195 Western Lambs, 96 lb., $7 75 ₱ cwt.

P. S. Kass—100 Territory Sheep, 135 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Jersey Ewes, 106 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 482 Western Lambs, 87 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.

Judd & Buckingham—11 State Sheep, 94½ lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 285 State Lambs, (clipped,) 83½c. ₱ lb.

Dittenbac & Hersey—178 Western Sheep, 93 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 195 Western Lambs, 90 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 210 Western Lambs, 71½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 210 do., 81½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 188 Sili.

Sherman & Cutter—72 Michigan Lambs, 76 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—234 Western Lambs, 71½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons—168 State Lambs, 68½ lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 54 cars, 5,853 head; 19 cars, at Fortieth-Street, 10 cars at Jersey City, 5 cars at Hoboken, and 20 cars at Sixtieth-Street. The market was decidedly easier at 5¼ @5¾ @6 ₱ cwt.

SALE.—*A. W. Lamb*—22 State Hogs, 318 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 4,640 head; total for week thus far, 13,800 head; same time last week, 12,700 head; consigned through, 4,320 head; 8,800 head to New-York; 120 head on sale; prices steady. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 9,000 head; total for week thus far, 38,800 head; for same time last week, 31,300 head; consigned through, 9,000 head; 1,000 head to New-York; 7,000 head on sale; trade dull; prices 10@15c. lower. Sheep—Choice to extra, $5 90@$6 10; medium to good, $5 65@$5 85; common to good, $5@$5 50. Lambs—Good to choice, $7@$7 20; fair to good, $6 60@$6 85; medium to fair, $6@$6 50; clipped yearlings, $5 75@6 10. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 8,180 head; total for week thus far, 40,690 head; for same time last week, 43,680 head; consigned through, 4,760 head; 5,400 head to New-York; 1,400 head on sale; demand active and prices have advanced; all offerings taken; mediums and heavy, $4 10@4 55; Yorkers, $4 50@4 55; Pekins, $4 40@4 55; Pigs, $4 10@4 15; roughs, $3 90@$4 05; stags, $3@3 25.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,000 head; strong; good to fancy native Steers, $4 80@$4 90; fair to good do., $4 40@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 25@$3 40; Texas and Indians, $2 40@$3 70. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 4,100 head; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $4 10

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sale at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, March 28, by Brown & Levinese, auctioneers, of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 32d-st, west of Madison-av., was adjourned to April 11.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 28.

90th-st., 228 East; Peter Jaeger and wife to Abraham Mayer.....$24,250
Chrystie-st, e. s., 224.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75, and other property; Joseph Stern to Henry Stern..... 1
36th-st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.2; Elizabeth Johnston to Susan M. Krug..... 23,500
Arthur-st, n. s., 233 ft. s. of Pelham-av., 20x117.9; Cornelius Gleason and wife to Michael Croker and wife..... 700
Washington-st., 765; Agnes McGeer and husband to Catharine Rapp..... 16,000
157th-st, n. s., lot 260, map of village of Melrose; Lavinia Sweney and another to Michael Scheringer and wife..... 7,200
Avenue D, 112; Kimira Chambers to John Brodbeck and wife..... 12,300
Albany-st., 9; Norton J. Krieger and Edward J. to Lyman Denison..... 10,000
Albany-st., 9; Mary A. Krieger and another to Lyman Denison..... 4,010
North-av., n. e. corner of Spring-st., 39x100; Lucie E. Cassidy and another to Anna H. Gerding and another..... 1
8th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x100; Charles Daniels, referee, to the Board of Church Erection Fund in General Assembly of Presbyterian Churches of the United States of America..... 16,450
Myrtle-av., n. s., 21 ft. n. of Morris-st., 25 x150; John Fenn to Mary E. Fenn..... 10
30th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.1x98.9; Emil Gabler and wife to Philip Walther and wife..... 14,125
3d-av., s. s., 45 ft. n. of 16th-st., 18x80; John Marsching and wife to Aitred C. Clark..... 20,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 16th-st., 25x60; Johanna Hone to Aitred C. Clark..... 33,500
Elisabeth-st., 298; George W. Tubbs and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 20
Madison-st., 157; Louis Stern and wife to Edward Harris..... 36,000
105th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; Thomas McInerny and wife to Jane Taylor..... 1
105th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.11; Thomas McInerny and wife to Jane Taylor..... 1
Fulton-av., w. s., 325 ft. s. of 171st-st., 26x98; Francis Kelly to Bridget Kelly..... 1
50th-st., s. s., 128.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.7x 86.1; Mary Goldsmith to Minnie Tobias..... 1
Washington-st., s. w. corner of Charlton-st., 35x80; John W. Tubbs and wife to Jefferson M. Levy and another..... 20
134th-st., n. s., 93.10 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100; Carrie Shay and others to George C. Maddox..... 6,000
Manhattan-av., 511; Alonzo A. Teets to James F. Mooney and wife..... 16,250
Delancey-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Pitt-st.; 25x 148; Hugh O'Reilly and wife to Louise Lese..... 42,000
9th-av., 1,677; Henry Schneider to Ernst F. Sondling..... 28,500
13th-st., n. s., 394 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x 103.3; Robert McCafferty and wife to Griffen Tompkins..... 16,000
Lot 83, map East Morrisania; 26x100; John Mulligan to George Roan and another..... 2,300
87th-st., 122 East; Matilda Strappman and another to Elizabeth F. Chamberlain..... 24,773
Stebbins-av., s. e. s., 363 ft. n. e. of 167th-st., 25x100; irregular; Grezonio di Lorenzo to Maggie M. Holmes..... 1,000
129th-st., s. s., 239.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.8x 98.11; Frederick P. Forster, referee, to Charles A. Grant and wife..... 4,100
87th-st., 122 East; Elizabeth F. Chamberlain to Louis Erler..... 12,000
75th-st., 118 West; Thomas G. Edgar and others to Adonijram J. Winterton..... 1
3d-av., 567; Herman Joveshof and wife to Robert McCafferty..... 28,000
Pitt-st., 11 and 13; Charles Ruff and wife and others to Louis Goodman..... 90,000
6th-st., 423; Eleanore I. Hernandez and another to Maria Merrill Herman..... 37,500
85th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100; Benjamin A. Williams and others to Mary A. Boyle..... 31,500
29th-st., n. s., 135.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.6x 98.9. Wheelock H. Parmly and another to Mary L. Parmly and another..... 15,000
Same property; Jahial Parmly and others to same..... 1
53d-st., 308 to 314; John W. Decker and wife to Aaron D. Farmer..... 74,000
Cannon-st., 15; Anthony McComiran and wife to Johanna Dreyfus..... 40,000
Stanton-st., 99; Conrad Wesemann and wife to Johanna Gutekunst..... 17,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEERLESS HOUSES. — "MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement and cellar, classical, original and unique. Stabling at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—Three-story, 21x54, and extension; all hard-wood cabinet trimmed; seven sleeping rooms; four-story, 19 and 20x54; bathroom extensions; strictly first-class in every respect; open for inspection. Apply on premises, 70 West 91st-st. ELI MARTIN.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, 12 West 92d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

PRINCE-ST. LOTS, WEST OF BROADWAY; also highly-improved rentes business property, near Broadway; sell very reasonably. MARTIN & BRO., owners, 10 Wall-st.

ONE OUT OF SEVEN LEFT.—THREE-STORY cabinet-finish, 159 West 92d-st., near station; choice location; others; all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

$35.000 4-STORY BROWNSTONE; 45th-st., west of Broadway; bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

ALWAYS OPEN.—BEFORE BUYING, examine the elegant houses for sale on West End-av., between 89th and 90th sts.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWBURG, ON THE Highlands of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes' drive of the city, a magnificent country seat; an elegant new and modern mansion in Al order; handsomely decorated; every convenience; gas, steam heating, caloric pumping, engine, &c.; beautiful prospect of extended views of the lovely Hudson; high, dry, and healthy; spacious stabling, numerous and varied trees and shrubs; abundance of water, and all requirements of a gentleman's country residence. CHARLES ISAAC RAE, 533 Fifth-av., corner 44th-st, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT
for sale or to let, with privilege of buying.
The FINEST SITE in Orange County.
Near schools, churches, &c. Those wishing an elegant home, not too isolated, are invited to investigate. Apply for particulars to F. DEMAREST, Orange County, N. Y., or G. W. DEMAREST, 39 Union-square, New-York.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent view of river. Will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND not far from Mount Vernon depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; good land for speculative purposes to cut up in building lots. Address E. DARLEY, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, LOW-moor, Elberon, Hollywood, and Norwood Park, N. J.—Furnished cottages to let. Catalogues and information from D. A. HEISLER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J., (ALL STATIONS.)—REAL estate, sale and rent. E. R. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER M. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 17, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the extra large four-story brownstone house, with lot 20x102 feet,
NOS. 250 AND 254 WEST 35TH-ST.,
between Broadway and 8th-av.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 51st and 52d sts.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A DWELLING—20x75—WEST 86TH-ST. WILL RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GREAT EFFECTS IN WOODWORK, &c.; BILLIARD TABLE; BUILT BY J. G. PRAGUE. APPLY TO POWER, 97H-AV. AND 86TH-ST.

UNFURNISHED.

5TH-AV., ADJOINING CORNER OF 39TH-St., 257x100, to rent for dwelling or lease for business purposes; will alter to suit tenant.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE brick house on Sheridan-av., 23d Ward, north of 165th-st, opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and shed; plot 150x163. Apply to J. S. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange Place.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST. Desirable three-story brownstone, 16.8x50; cabinet parlors; $900.
PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR A COUNTRY CLUBHOUSE OR PRIvate Residence.—On Passaic River, 10 miles from City Hall. Nine to twelve-room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished. Inclosed grounds, lawns, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York. R. H. STEARNS.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, EDEN Hill Mansion and Park in Stockbridge, Mass. Apply to WILLIAM MOLLOY, 1 Broadway, New-York.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lispenard.—Present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $55 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

"THE BEDFORD," NORTHEAST CORner 82d-st. and 10th-av.—Flats of seven rooms; all improvements; private halls; perfect ventilation. Apply to janitor, on premises, or to H. H. Cammann & Co., 61 Liberty-st.

ALL-LIGHT 8-ROOM 25-FOOT FLAT, $25; 2315 West 104th-st.; others. 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

SINCLAIR, 265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX large light rooms; private lawn; steam; front door service; fine.

409 WEST 51ST-ST.—SINGLE HOUSE, first flat; nine large rooms; parlors heated; also third flat; rent moderate.

1,072 PARK-AV.—1,074 OLD NUMBER, near 88th-st.; six room flats; improvements; $16 to $20.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST.
Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 191 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, MONtague Heights, Brooklyn.—Splendid investment; country seat wanted. MARTIN BRO., 10 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—APARTMENT HOUSE to exchange, 125x100, near Madison-av. Room 27 9 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE first-class four-story brick factory, with three-story rear, 150 feet by 103 feet, and one one-story brick factory, 200 feet by 103 feet, both with shafting; also, bulkhead at the foot of West 13th-st. Apply to WM. DELAMETER, foot West 13th-st.

TO LET—WITH FROM TEN TO FORTY horse power, first and second floors in a fire-proof building; centrally located; elevator service included. Apply to Janitor, 346 Broadway.

EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., about 37x100, to rent at moderate rental. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 64 Cedar-st.

A NEW BUILDING, 169 ELM-ST., NEAR Grand-st., to rent for business purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, JOHN J. LAPHAM, and LEWIS H. LAPHAM, all of the city of New-York, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under the laws of the State of New-York.

I. That the name under which such partnership is to be conducted is JOHN W. HUTCHINSON.

II. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods business.

III. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, who resides at Fordham Heights, in the city of New-York, in the county and State of New-York, is the general partner; and JOHN J. LAPHAM, who resides at No. 46 East Sixty-seventh-street, in the city of New-York, in the county and State of New-York, and LEWIS H. LAPHAM, who resides at Spuyten Duyvil, in the city of New-York, in the county and State of New-York, are the special partners.

IV. That the amount of capital stock which the said JOHN J. LAPHAM has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars in cash, and the amount of capital stock which the said LEWIS H. LAPHAM has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars in cash.

V. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the period at which it is to terminate is five years and fifteen days therefrom, and on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Dated the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JNO. WM. HUTCHINSON,
JOSIAH T. TUBBY, JOHN J. LAPHAM,
LEWIS H. LAPHAM.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, before me personally appeared JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, JOHN J. LAPHAM, and LEWIS H. LAPHAM, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they thereupon acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
EDWARD C. EVANS, No. 41,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the general partner named in the above certificate and that the sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by each of the special partners to the common stock have been actually and in good faith paid in cash. JNO. WM. HUTCHINSON.
Sworn to before me this fourteenth day of February, 1890. EDWARD C. EVANS, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Counselors at Law, 140 Nassau-st.
f15-law7wS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1890.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council March 11, 1890, and approved by the Mayor March 19, 1890, viz.:

Resolved, That the 25th day of April, 1890, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 16 City Hall, be and hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the "Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company" to the Common Council of the city of New-York for its consent and permission for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its street surface railroad described in the petition of said company, for such consent, will be first considered by the Railroad Committee of this board, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this board by publishing the same for fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays, in two newspapers published in this city, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884, such advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place named in the resolution the following application of the "HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA AND FORDHAM RAILWAY COMPANY" will be considered, as required by Section 4 of Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884, viz.:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The petition of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company respectfully shows:

That your petitioner is a corporation organized and existing under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of acting as a common carrier of persons and property on and through the surface of certain streets and avenues now in the city of New-York, and that the said company is desirous of building and operating a branch or extension of such railroad through, upon, and along the surface of a certain street or avenue in the Twenty-third Ward of said city and to and from the following-named points, viz.:

Beginning at the point or place where Courtlandt-avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New-York, intersects North Third-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, thence running northerly through, upon, and along said Courtlandt avenue, with double tracks to a point on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-first street and said Courtlandt-avenue, together with such switches, sidings, turn-outs, and turn-tables, and suitable stands, as may be necessary for the convenient working of said road.

And your petitioner respectfully asks the consent of your honorable body to the construction, maintenance, and operation of such extension or branch through, upon, and along the surface of such portion of the within-mentioned avenue and in such manner as above described and set forth.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA AND FORDHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.
By HENRY SPRATLEY, President.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in the resolution.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk of the Common Council.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Columbus 6:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule and Buffet Sleeping and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 8:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 9:50 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 4:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 8:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and Pullman Washington Limited,) and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sunday, 4:15, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10 (Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 16, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, 8:30 (11 except Sundays) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets can be had at 4:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Parlor and sleeping cars can be secured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st, as follows; For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8:45 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

ERIE — Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.
THE NEW SOLID VESTIBULED CHICAGO LIMITED LEAVES AT 3 P. M. EVERY DAY.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8, *9, 9:03, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:01, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:36, *11, *12 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:03, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:04, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
— & —
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth-av, and 42d-st. New-York.
THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:50 A. M.—FAST NEW-YORK AND STATE EXPRESS—due at Canandaigua 8:00. Buffalo 8:20 P. M.

9:30 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Chicago 9:00 A. M. next day.

10:50 A. M. SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—due Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11:30 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

5:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

FISHKILL, (NEWBURGH,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND HUDSON—†8:00, †11:10, 11:50 A. M., †3:30, 3:55, 6:30 P. M.; also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:50 A. M., †3:30, 4:55, 6:00 P. M. for CATSKILL, GARRISON'S, (WEST POINT,) †8:00, †11:10 A. M., 12:30, †3:30, 3:55, 4:55, 5:30 P. M.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:50, †11:50 A. M., 6:00, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and Utica, 3:30 P. M.

TROY, SARATOGA, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—†8:50 A. M., 6:30 P. M., also Troy 8:00, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—†8:50, †11:50 A. M., †6:30, †10:00 P. M., ‡†12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION—†10:35 A. M., †5:20 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, or at Nos. 413, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st, and 2,205 Fulton-st. Office open daily until 9:30 P. M.

Above trains except those leaving at 9:50 A. M. and 12:00 midnight, stop at 138th-st station.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *7:15 P. M., St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 15:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, 7:00 A. M., 15:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:30, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 8:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:30, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., s4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleepers to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, s a Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 41:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Weehawken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., 8:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 871, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Allinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Eastern, and Fall River, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P.O. Box 2,959, New-York.

FALL RIVER LINE.—BOSTON, $3, FOR first-class limited tickets. FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers Pier 28 N. R. (foot of Murray-st.) daily, Sundays included, at 5 P. M. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn at 4:30. Jersey City at 4 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and PROVIDENCE in commission. An orchestra on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND for Albany leave OLD PIER 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. DAILY (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections for the West, North, East, and West. Steam heat and electric lights throughout. Freight received until hour of departure.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Wells-st., next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

KINGSTON, RONDOUT, AND WAY LANDings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Commencing March 24, boat leaves from foot of Harrison-st. Pier, N. R., at 6 P. M. daily.
ROMER & TREMPER STEAMBOAT CO.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE.—Boats leave daily, Sunday exc

FACTS ABOUT BOSS FEENEY

HIS DISGRACEFUL ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POWER.

HOW JERSEY CITY'S POLICE COMMISSIONER RUNS A LIQUOR BUSINESS AS AN ANNEX OF THE DEPARTMENT.

John Patrick Feeney, the arch bulldozer and ruffian to whose tender mercies the life and property of the citizens of Jersey City are consigned in his capacity as President of the Police Board, is rapidly attaining a monstrous notoriety. His ire at finding himself reflected in a true and none the less revolting light through the columns of THE TIMES amounts to a self-conviction. In his fury he is doing a number of things that an innocent man would leave undone. The public has become interested in his frenzied dismay, and the voters of Jersey City are learning with mingled anger and contempt that their affairs are in the hands of an unprincipled scoundrel whose chief work is to bargain for public plunder rather than to protect the interests of the city. In view of the constantly-developing chain of evidence against him Feeney as an exponent of law and order is a startling inconsistency.

Recently, when his fury overreached itself, Feeney, all unwittingly, plunged deeper into the mire by attempting to stifle the investigations made by THE TIMES. His error was phenomenal. All who know anything against Feeney—and their name is legion—are anxious to talk about it, and well-authenticated stories concerning his official depravity are piling mountain high.

Every saloon keeper in Hudson County knows that Feeney is in the liquor business with the bottler, Laverty. They know it because Feeney has called in person at their places of business and demanded, by virtue of his official capacity, that they patronize his establishment. It was dangerous to refuse, as many of them have found to their cost. Here was the President of the Police Board offering them his beer or his slush. It left them a small alternative and nearly every one accepted his terms, gaining thereby the protection of Feeney's police and the implied, if not expressed, assurance that they had ingratiated themselves into the favor and affection of the boss. Not only do they spend their money for Feeney's beer, but they are also invited to try his soda, his pop, his ginger ale, and other products of his bottling business. With a commendable desire to make the most out of a very bad business, Feeney is known to have deputized his police to act as agents for his liquor interests. The commissions which made them policemen were in a doubly significant sense written orders to ply their master's trade. These things being true, one can readily conceive the duties of a Jersey City policeman to be, first, to promote the interests of Feeney's liquor, and, second, to make it unpleasant for the saloon men who decline to buy.

A TIMES reporter was told yesterday by a Jersey City officer that every one of the men recently arrested for keeping their saloons open on Sunday were those who had not patronized the beer proffered by the President of the Police Board. It is also a fact that Feeney recently ordered one of his hirelings to arrest a delivery man for a New-York bottling house doing business in Jersey City. The arrest was made and the man prosecuted for canvassing without a license. Between the lines of the indictment it was not difficult to read that he whose business conflicts with that of the President of the Police Board must suffer. The very few merchants of Jersey City who prefer a New-York house to that marketed by Feeney are now obliged to send a written order to the New-York house in order that the delivery man may use the order as an evid-nce that he is not canvassing, but merely delivering, and thus run the gantlet of Feeney's agent policemen. Just how much money the firm of Laverty & Feeney make annually out of their business is a matter of conjecture, but the knowing ones figure that it easily yields them $75,000. These facts show how nicely a police force can be diverted to a liquor house. Incidentally, too, they show how prodigious a rascal can, in loosely-organized communities, attain to positions of public trust.

About three months ago the conspicuous inefficiency of Feeney's hirelings was exhibited at the New-Jersey Central Station. Five of an officer on duty in that precinct named Pete Whalen, and a more degraded, unrexcerable rascal never wore a blue coat. When he wasn't drunk on his beat he was drunk off his beat. Every employe at the Central Station and the adjoining ferries will bear testimony to the fact that he was a sorry spectacle as a guardian (?) of the peace. It is said that he himself has been arrested a greater number of times than any regular occupant of the city jail. It is also stated by those who know him best that he has been arrested and punished for election frauds and various other irregularities more flagrant than his everyday habit of intoxication.

One day about three months ago a man was killed at the Central Station. Whalen having deserted his post and gone to Bergen Point on a spree, the railroad officials telephoned to headquarters for an officer. Chief Murphy himself came down, and while there Whalen came in on a train wretchedly drunk. This was the last straw the railroad people that Murphy felt bound to make charges against the derelict Whalen, and for a few days he did not appear on his beat, it being given out by his superiors that he was under the ban of suspension. Whether the charges alleged to have been preferred against him were ever pushed or not is a matter of doubt, but certain it is that this same Whalen, arrayed in all the vagaries of his accustomed inebriation, is a policeman to-day, staggering the streets of Jersey City under a commission from that Lord High Bulldozer, Feeney.

The reason for Whalen's retention in office—and there are reasons for everything in Jersey City—is that he, his kith and kin for years back, have been ward leaders and wire-workers of the first water. Some of the family keep an ugly place down on Washington-street, near the sugar house, where they cater to the tastes of canalboatmen, sailors, and dock laborers. Whalen's brother keeps a police joint in Jersey City and his joint does a lovely business through the participation and co-operation of Feeney's police. While the honest people of Jersey City have succeeded in suppressing the outward and visible signs of the police shop business, they have by no means stifled Whalen, and he may be seen any day making his rounds with his slips in his coat pocket.

Another and perhaps a paramount reason why Whalen should continue to patrol Jersey City's streets is that he is, by marriage, connected with the family of Sheriff "Bob" Davis, the Talleyrand of Hudson County politics. Whalen's beat, however, is no longer at the Jersey Central station, a change in which the station people take deep delight. But ever since Whalen's notorious exhibition, when Chief Murphy suspended him, the station has been without police protection of any sort, save from the few detectives employed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. This is surprising in view of the fact that police are in demand at the station every day owing to the great crowds of people, among whom toughs and criminals abound.

It is a source of frequent inquiry why this state of things is permitted to exist, and there are abundant answers to all such inquiries. Capt. Lennon of the station detectives and all his associates understand the matter very thoroughly and can explain it. Some time ago Feeney and his brother Police Commissioner, Kelly, drove up to the station. Kelly held the horse while Feeney went inside to talk with Mr. Wallace, the manager of the station restaurant. He politely informed Wallace that his name was Feeney, and that he represented the liquor interests of Laverty & Feeney, adding, by way of explanation, that he hoped Wallace would find it agreeable henceforth to patronize said firm. Wallace had been prepared for this, having several times been approached on the same subject by Feeney's agent for that precinct, the policeman Whalen. But it happened that Wallace bought his liquor in New York, and he so informed Feeney; whereupon the Police Commissioner strode off in a towering rage, and from that time the station has been without police protection.

Mayor Cleveland and the ring apparently count upon Feeney's abuse of his powers as President of the Police Board to frighten and bulldoze the saloon men into line in the coming elections. Feeney is not the best tool, nevertheless, to chief Murphy—possibly even more than Chief Murphy—is Capt. Christopher P. Smith of the Second Precinct police. It is notorious that during the last campaign the arrogant head of the department, his vanity swelled by his newly-found prominence, went around among the saloon keepers who were not favorable to the candidacy of his man in the last Assembly campaign and threatened them with all kinds of annoyances if they refused to come to time. Police Captain Smith is openly accused of having backed up his chief, and some saloon keepers who were arrested for violation of the Sunday laws practically charged their discomfiture to their political independence.

It is nothing new, however, for Feeney to use the powers of the offices he disgraces to serve his political or personal ends. It is not many weeks since a mysterious raid was made upon a few saloon keepers who had dared to keep their saloons open on Sundays. The outrageous discrimination that was shown in this raid caused all the wider comment because the saloon keepers who were attacked kept bars in little back streets, and the policemen who arrested them must have passed hundreds of open saloons which were open and doing a rushing trade to the arrests. Suspicion was aroused that the arrested saloon keepers had in some way trodden on Feeney's toes, and that he had supplied a list to Chief Murphy to guide him in his "raid." The Chief was asked whether that was so. Some one had made complaints, he replied. Who he refused to say. Explanations were sought in other quarters for this limited manifestation of public virtue on the part of Feeney's department. Beyond the fact that the saloon keepers had refused, in almost every instance, to ally themselves with the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association, an organization which finds it necessary to be in line with the ring to protect itself from prosecution for violations of the law, nothing could be learned. Feeney, as head of the department, never called his servile Chief to account for this palpable abuse of his prerogatives, which fortifies the conviction everywhere prevalent that it was he who planned the "raid."

The recent raids upon the pool sellers as Harrison serve to illustrate Feeney's methods in other directions where he can make his power felt. He is a detective in the employ of Prosecutor Winfield, and he enjoys the distinction of being one of the chief constables on the race track at Guttenberg. The kind of protection he seems to extend in connection with the race tracks may serve to point the moral of the story about the Harrison pool sellers. The character of the protection is shown by the fact that all the approaches to the track are lined with gamblers and sharks lying in wait for the unwary. No amount of complaint by residents against the presence of these disturbers of the peace and corrupters of morals has sufficed so far to drive them away. If Boss Feeney has no business with them as Lord High Constable on the race track, he certainly has a right to act on behalf of the county authorities to suppress them. But they are not suppressed.

Some time ago the county authorities were compelled to take notice of the existence of pool-rooms in Harrison. Their presence there invited a rabble of gamblers to the town, which frightened some residents of the place and annoyed all. The nuisance became so unbearable that the priests in the town began a fight against them; but they were not backed by official power, and the fight was without effect. A few weeks ago the demand became so strong that the Court House people deemed action imperative. Feeney made the raid. How did he go about it? Did he quietly assemble a force of trusty lieutenants and surprise the gamblers in their haunts? Not much! He gave out one day that he was going to clean out the rooms the next day. And when he reached the places, why there was no one there of course. The shanties were bare, even of the paraphernalia of the business that had been done in them. Some of the pool sellers have since resumed operations in Harrison, but Feeney has not deemed it necessary thus far to repeat his "raid," and rumor has it that the only effect of his "raid" was to drive one gang of the gamblers from their haunts and leave the whole business in the hands of another gang.

It is upon the man who thus abuses his own prerogatives and permits his subordinates in the Police Department, if he does not indeed command them, to abuse theirs, that the ring largely counts to bluff and bulldoze and terrorize the liquor-element in Jersey City in the interest of Mr. Cleveland's re-election. It may be worthy of note in this connection that one of Feeney's bosses, Prosecutor Charles H. Winfield, has returned from his wedding trip to get things in readiness for the prosecution of the election frauds at the assembly of the Grand Jury next Tuesday.

THE SENATE INQUIRY.

MORE LIGHT WILL BE SHED ON SHERIFF'S OFFICE METHODS TO-DAY.

The Senate Committee on Cities will resume its investigation into the affairs of this city in Part II. of the Superior Court at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It will be an interesting session. The dexterous pliers of the probe will continue their dissection of the Sheriff's office. More lawyers will probably testify on the question of auctioneers' fees and extra compensation, and more disclosures may be made of the way in which things have been going on in the office for the past few years.

There were reports yesterday that an effort will be made to show that Tammany profited largely by the income of the Sheriff's office, and that checks will be produced to show payments made by Sheriff Grant to Richard Croker. When A. B. Boardman, counsel for the committee, was asked about these rumors he declined to say anything one way or the other. He simply laughed.

It is possible that Mayor Grant will be recalled as a witness to-day. When asked about it yesterday afternoon, however, he said that he had not been notified. No new subpœna has been served on him, but as his examination was not completed he can be called on the old subpœna. If he goes upon the witness stand again he will probably be asked many more questions about the division of the auctioneers' fees as well as on other topics of interest.

Those who are trying to forecast the plans of the committee volunteer the information that the Police Department will be the next one investigated. This will afford a fine field for investigation, and the disclosures, it is asserted, will be peculiarly interesting.

Among the witnesses subpœnaed for to-day's hearing are District Attorney John R. Fellows, who has been instructed to bring the presentment recently made by the Grand Jury in reference to the abuses in the Sheriff's office with him and Under Sheriff John R. Sexton, whose examination will be continued. Possibly the calling of Mr. Fellows may furnish some information as to whether any more indictments are to be sought for.

CHARGES AGAINST BIRKETT.

A LIVELY MEETING OF KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS PROBABLE.

George L. Nichols, Jr., one of the delegates to the Kings County Republican General Committee from the First Ward of Brooklyn, intends at the next meeting, April 8, to offer a resolution expelling Senator James W. Birkett of the Third District. The allegation will be made that the Senator, as Treasurer of the General Committee, last year gave Greenleaf A. Smith of the Sixteenth Ward a check for $400 for the purpose of influencing votes from that district at the organization of the committee in January.

Whether Mr. Nichols will have the courage to do anything of this kind is a subject that is agitating the politicians of Kings County. His father was a leader of his party in the First Ward. The son is a member of the Young Republican Club, and was never known to make an attack without fires being pretty sure of the ammunition. He has been a member of the General Committee since the last primary. Senator Birkett's friends are disposed to ridicule the threatened explosion, and they say it will only be a fizz at best.

Delegates to the Republican General Committee have received copies of the amendments to the by-laws prepared by the Committee on Rules and Order. They provide for an adjournment of the General Committee from May to September, but as the next Presidential year it will be necessary to hold monthly meetings all Summer this proposed change will be altered. The amendment providing for an enlargement of the Committee on Legislation from four to seven members may be changed so as to provide that each member shall pay his own expenses at Albany. The amendment that the Chairman of the General Committee shall put his signature to all checks drawn by the Treasurer before they can be used is a slap at Senator Birkett, but no opposition is feared.

Chairman Woodruff has already enlarged the Legislative Committee without any authority. Under his ruling at the last meeting of the General Committee a two-thirds vote of those present at the next meeting will be necessary to adopt the report.

THE DRESSES WOULD NOT FIT THE GIRL.

A seizure of about $500 worth of miscellaneous dress goods was made by the Custom inspectors from W. J. Egan, a son of Mrs. Margaret J. Eran, a dressmaker of 3 East Thirtieth-street, when the steamship La Champagne arrived on Sunday last. Egan's declaration on board the vessel was that there was nothing dutiable in his effects but about 480f. worth of chinaware. At the dock, however, J. N. Storey, an inspector in charge, suspected that something was wrong because of a rather mysterious conversation which Egan had with one of the inspectors. He ordered Inspector Barry to search Egan's trunks. In the bottom of the trunks Barry found a quantity of ladies' apparel, including robes, silk skirts, sacques, and gloves. The goods were sent to the Barge Office seizure room.

When the discovery was made Egan claimed that the articles were the property of a Miss Meighan, a slender young lady, who was traveling under his charge. But the finished dresses in the lot were far too large for her, and when she was asked to step into a dressing room and try them on she declared that she knew nothing about them.

BARNEY MARTIN AND COMPANY.

W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Martin, Young, and Nichols, who were indicted for bribe taking while connected with the Sheriff's office, called up the demurrer to the indictments before Judge Barrett yesterday and insisted upon its immediate argument, declaring that any delay of a hearing to his clients would militate strongly against their standing in the community. But District Attorney Fellows was not ready, the pressure of other business having prevented him from preparing for this argument. Judge Barrett accordingly adjourned the hearing of the argument until Monday morning.

Messrs. Martin, Walsh, and Young went into the District Attorney's office during the day and renewed their bail bonds under the new indictments against them. The same bondsmen appeared as in the first instance.

INDIGNANT WITH THE CORONER.

The inquest in the case of Abraham E. Stern, who was run over by an Adams Express Company wagon just after stepping off a Bleecker-street car at Bleecker-street and South Fifth-avenue on March 13, and who died of his injuries the next day, was to have been held yesterday before Coroner Schultze, but upon application on Thursday of representatives of the express company, who said they had not been able to get their witnesses together, the Coroner adjourned the inquest subject to his own order. Leonard Bronner, attorney for Stern's family, upon hearing of the adjournment yesterday imputed dishonorable motives to the Coroner, and threatened to lay the case before the Grand Jury unless the inquest was held during the ensuing week.

AGAINST THE CONTRACT

THE GENERAL TERM UPHOLDS TAXPAYER ARMSTRONG.

A DECISION BY JUDGE ANDREWS IN THE SUBWAY LITIGATION OVERRULED—THE STANDARD'S CONTRACT.

The recent decision of Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court denying the application of the Manhattan Electric Light Company and of George E. Armstrong as a taxpayer for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control from transferring, under a proposed contract, the business of subway construction from the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Construction Company to the Standard Electrical Subway Company has been acted upon by the General Term.

The application of the Manhattan Company and the taxpayer were distinct, but were argued before Judge Andrews together, as they were based on the same grounds. The taxpayer's application Judge Andrews dismissed very summarily, saying that it was evidently a mere attempt to bolster up the Manhattan Company's application, as Armstrong was the practical owner of the East River Electric Light Company, which had identical interests. The General Term reverses his decision in the taxpayer's application, while it affirms his decision regarding the company. This will stop any transfer of the business of subway construction unless the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the General Term.

The General Term disposes of the case of the Manhattan Company with as little ado as Judge Andrews made over Mr. Armstrong's application. In affirming the denial of an injunction to the company the decision simply says that it "has no such rights secured to it, either by the statutes or the agreement which it has made, as entitles it to interfere with the action of the Board of Electrical Control for the construction of the remaining subways, and no injunction, at its suit, is required by the circumstances."

As to Taxpayer Armstrong's case, the decision says that "the plaintiff is in a position, as a taxpayer, to prevent this illegal contract from being subscribed and completed, certainly until it shall be made entirely definite and clear that the rights of the public will be subserved and effectually secured."

The decision deals almost entirely with the failure of the contract with the Standard Company, as drawn up, to properly preserve the city's equity in the subways. The proposed contract does not properly provide that the Standard will construct or maintain subways, or that it will construct them in the time designated.

Directly bearing on the right of Mr. Armstrong to have an injunction restraining the execution of the contract on a claim of a waste of the city's equity the court says:

"By Section 15 of the contract proposed the city, at any time after Jan. 1, 1897, would have the right to buy the subways which had been theretofore constructed under the contract, subject, however, to all leases, mortgages, or contracts therefore lawfully made within the limits imposed by Section 12 of the contract. Section 12 imposes no limitations as to the amount of mortgages or incumbrances which might be placed by the company upon the subways constructed by it. The result would be that the Standard Company might mortgage to any amount that it pleased as long as it did not fail to comply with the terms of the contract so as to make itself liable to the forfeiture contained in the twelfth paragraph of the contract. The city, if it desired to become the purchaser, would, by the terms of the contract, be required to assume this mortgage, no matter how large it might be. * * * The company by the terms of the contract would be enabled by the placing of excessive mortgages upon the property to prevent the city from becoming a purchaser."

Continuing, the court says that in the contract there are defects of so radical a nature as to involve an entire want of authority in the action authorized to be taken by the board. Fundamental among these is the failure to bind the Standard Company to the construction of the subways mentioned in the resolution of the Board of Electrical Control, and to construct them in one year. The decision continues:

"Experience has demonstrated the necessity of requiring corporations in their contracts with municipal bodies to clearly and explicitly define their obligations and leave as little as possible to future uncertainties, for after the agreements or privileges may be obtained, the exacting disposition of the parties changes and the latitude is in such as to exclude all possible concession to promote and protect the interests of the public. While the granting of an injunction against the execution of a contract such as the one proposed will be attended with some delay in securing the accomplishment of the object intended, it will in the end be much more advantageous to the public that its interests shall be clearly and expressly united here than to permit the contract now proposed to be entered into, which could not fail to engender disputes, and would leave it to the whim of the Standard Company to construct subways or not as it might afterward determine to be most expedient to its own interests."

FIRE IN A BAG FACTORY.

EMPLOYES ESCAPED, BUT $28,000 DAMAGE RESULTED FROM THE BLAZE.

A candle dropped accidentally into a pile of burlaps by an employe on the fourth floor of the cloth-bag manufactory of the Kurtz Company at 76 Pearl-street, a little before 8 A. M. yesterday, started a blaze which threw into a panic the seventy-five girls employed in the place and ended in completely gutting the fourth and fifth floors of the five-story brick building where the factory is located. All the employes escaped unhurt except John Van Horn who, in trying to put out the fire, got his face and hands badly burned and was taken home.

The Kurtz Company made cloth flour bags for a large number of concerns outside the city. These were printed in different designs from plates, and in different colors. Five printing presses of the Hoe, Scott, and Taylor makes were used for this work. They were on the floors burned out, and are almost a complete loss, as are eighty-two sewing machines used in making the bags. This machinery was fully insured. An insurance of $30,000 was carried on stock, which is damaged by smoke and water, but can be partially utilized. The stereotype plates from which the printing is done were melted, and, as in many cases the proofs are lost also, it will be three or four weeks before the designs can be replaced by communication with customers out of town. In the meantime work will be suspended.

Mr. Kurtz said yesterday that he could make no accurate estimate of the damage. A conservative estimate places the loss in stock and machinery at $25,000, and the loss to the building, owned by the Dows estate, at $3,000, also insured.

THE POLICE PENSION FUND.

Two bills drafted for presentation to the Legislature were presented to the Police Board at its meeting yesterday by President MacLean. One of them provides for turning all the money in the Police Pension Fund into the City Treasury and making the city responsible for expenditures therefrom on the police pension account. The other empowers the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make provision in the tax levy for deficiencies in the fund. Before definite action was taken it was thought advisable to have an informal conference with the members of the Board of Estimate. The business of the Police Commissioners yesterday was quickly disposed of and was devoid of interest except to members of the force.

TAMMANY MEN CONFER.

Mayor Grant spent much of yesterday in consultation and conferences with Bourke Cockran, Under Sheriff John B. Sexton, Police Commissioner Martin, Commissioner Gilroy, and others. What the subjects under discussion were is merely a matter of surmise. There was never a time when the Tammany braves were keeping their mouths more closely sealed. It is probable that the question of a successor to Sheriff Flack was discussed, if the matter has not already been fixed up.

After the conference Bourke Cockran protested that the District Attorney was needlessly delaying the cases of the indicted Deputy Sheriffs and said that he had demanded the immediate trial of Bernard F. Martin.

THE PERSONAL DISCOMFORT and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.—*Advertisement.*

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to the use of CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS, aided by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Dose, one of each after eating.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Ware.

Pepper Boxes, Salt Shakers, Oyster Forks, Egg Spoons, with or without cases.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

FUN FOR THE BURGLARS.

THREE CASES OF COOL AND SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY THIEVES.

Three out of the dozens of smaller robberies that have occurred lately in this city came to light in the "lost" columns of yesterday morning's papers. One was a safe-breaking exploit, another was a bold seizure of several bits of art, and the third was the taking of an express wagon and a horse to match.

The safe-breaking episode occurred on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock at the cigar manufactory of Deutsch Brothers, on the top floor of 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth-street. A row of tall tenements face the building, and the occupants of the upper floors saw and quietly watched the burglar, whom they describe as a "short, fat man with whiskers," fuss around the safe for half an hour and finally knock it open with a hammer. Not one of these spectators made the least outcry. They explained that they thought the burglar would shoot them if they did, and one man, who seriously thought of throwing over a piece of coal at the bad man, has posed as the hero of the block ever since. They all say, however, that they kept a close lookout for a policeman during the half hour, but that none appeared. Deutsch Brothers lose about $1,200 worth of cash and jewelry, and about $620 worth of checks, payment on which, however, has been stopped.

On Wednesday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, while the streets were crowded with pedestrians, two enterprising thieves walked into the rooms of the New-York Art Guild, at 147 East Twenty-third-street, while Secretary Mills was at dinner, and walked out with two oil paintings by John J. Hammer, valued at $700, and a bronze figure by C. H. Niehaus, valued at $300. Any number of people saw them, but naturally thought they were employes of the place.

The third of the trio of daring robberies occurred about midnight of Wednesday. Then a well-made express wagon worth about $300 was taken from its place in front of its owner's stable at 134 West Twenty-fifth-street by means of a horse that was stolen from the stable at 129 West Twenty-fifth-street, just across the way.

All of these cases were reported at the station houses within a few hours after their occurrence, but the detectives seem hopelessly at sea. Each one of the sufferers told yesterday of one or more robberies similar in nature to his own that have happened in his neighborhood in the last two months.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street showed much less disposition to speculate in stocks yesterday than to seek information of the terrible disaster in Louisville. Many prominent men in the Wall-street district are Kentuckians, but they sought for details of the sad event with hardly more earnestness than did others. Telegraph service was so poor, however, that little intelligence of consequence could be obtained.

* * *

Erie bonds and stock fell off yesterday. Circumstantial evidence accumulates of the Erie Company's purpose to issue new bonds.

* * *

Tennessee Coal and Iron is down two more points, and there is likely to be more wailing among shorn lambs at Albany.

* * *

Ex-President Hugh Riddle was quoted in Wall-street yesterday as saying:

"The railroad situation west of Chicago is of course not all that could be wished for at present, and it is a fact that there has in recent years been a steady reduction in rates, but the other side tonnage has grown wonderfully. So far as Rock Island is concerned I can see no reason why it should not be regarded as permanently able to pay at least 4 per cent. on its capital stock."

* * *

Two more members of the Stock Exchange sold their seats yesterday. If the price should happen to drop $2,000 more it is exceedingly likely that there will be others for sale on what Wall-street technically calls "stop orders."

* * *

Members of the New-York pool in Chicago Gas Trust were in high glee yesterday. The attorney of the trust in a Chicago court on Thursday pledged the trust not to pay a dividend during the pendency of certain litigation. This pledge the Eastern agents of the trust have violated, resorting to trickiness which is likely to cause trouble for some of the people interested, it being hardly likely that even a Chicago court will care to have itself treated with so much public contempt. The payment of this dividend is something of a help to the unhappy bull pool, which is loaded with the stuff 10 points higher than it is selling for now.

CAME OVER TO WORK ON LONG ISLAND.

George Marshall, aged twenty-two years, who with his wife and child arrived on the Teutonic, was held yesterday as a contract laborer. Marshall is a native of Huntingdon, England. He stated that he saw an advertisement in the *Hunts County News* for a farm laborer in America. He called on R. C. Cade, who inserted the advertisement, who told Marshall that he acted for his brother, Thomas Cade, a Long Island farmer. Marshall was engaged, and his expenses and those of his wife and child were paid by R. C. Cade. Marshall also said that he would not have come to America if he had not had the guarantee of employment. The case was referred to Chief Clerk Couch of the Custom House. He said it was about the clearest instance of contract labor he had ever heard of. Marshall will unquestionably be sent back.

ON ACCOUNT OF OUR

REMOVAL

(in April to erect a new building on our old stand) to the large warerooms of Sypher's, next door, and the different arrangement of our great and varied stock in consequence, we are now offering many special Chimney-piece novelties of

Finely-finished Wood Mantels, Open Fireplaces, Fire Sets, Wood Holders, Screens, and Tiles, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.

NORTH UNION-SQUARE.

The attention of Architects and Builders is especially invited.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed on blue carven label.

ALDERMEN ALONE TO BLAME.

TAMMANY LEADERS DISCUSS THE DELAYED TUNNEL PROJECT.

Ever since the organization of the present Board of Aldermen there has been pending before it a petition from the East River Tunnel Company for permission to construct a tunnel from a point near Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the city and under the East River from the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street, in which it is proposed to operate an electric railroad for passenger and freight traffic. The petition was first referred to the Committee on Railroads, but by vote of the board was taken from that committee and sent to the Committee on Tunnels and Bridges.

This committee is composed of A. J. Dowd, Chairman; Louis Schlamp, Isaac H. Terrell, William H. Murphy, and William M. Montgomery. The first four are Tammany Democrats. Montgomery is a Republican. Notwithstanding the representatives of the company have many times asked for a hearing upon their petition, and the board has been requested by several labor organizations to grant the petition, the committee has persistently refused to either grant the hearing or report the petition to the board.

The committee is pursuing the course commonly adopted by a gang of legislative strikers. The pretext in this instance is alleged to be that the policy of Tammany Hall is against the project of tunneling the East River. This is said to have been given by members of the committee as an explanation for refusing the company a hearing.

Mayor Grant said yesterday that he knew very little about the merits of the scheme. He had received petitions from workingmen in favor of it, but had declared that the time for his interference in the matter had not come and would not come until the matter should come before him in the shape of an ordinance or resolution for his official action. Tammany Hall, he said, had no policy with reference to the scheme. He remembered, however, that Mr. Croker had once canvassed a former Board of Aldermen in favor of the scheme.

Commissioner of Public Works Thomas F. Gilroy was even more emphatic. He said that the statement that Tammany had any policy in the matter was an out-and-out lie. He had no personal knowledge of the scheme, he could say, however, that he thought the matter was of so much importance that the Aldermanic committee should without unnecessary delay or hesitation give the petitioners a public hearing.

READMITTED TO THE CLEARING HOUSE.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday the Sixth National Bank was restored to membership. The resolution introduced by Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Garfield National Bank, at the last meeting, providing that hereafter no bank which is a member of the Clearing House shall clear for any other bank, was referred by Chairman George S. Coe to a special committee, which will report at the next meeting. The resolution was opposed by Jacob D. Vermilyea, who moved to lay it on the table. But his motion was lost.

THE ASSETS OF THE L. M. BATES CO.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed John H. Royan referee to pass on the accounts of William G. Bates, receiver of the L. M. Bates Company, (Limited.) The receiver reported that he had sold the stock of the company for $62,002 49, under order of the court, and had paid a dividend of 60 per cent. to the creditors. The aggregate receipts were $65,470 46 and the disbursements $51,019 29, leaving a balance of $14,451 17 in the hands of the receiver.

Easter Presents.

We offer a well-selected assortment of Episcopal and Catholic Prayer Books appropriately mounted in solid silver.

Book Marks in the Church Colors with solid silver emblems.

Rosaries, Crucifixes, and Crosses in solid silver.

Communion ware in solid silver and Gorham Plate for churches of all denominations. Pulpits, Altar Crosses, and Lecterns in Brass and Bronze.

Ecclesiastical Department.

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THE DON

Largest ready-made Clothing house in the world.

NOW OPEN.

Gents' Spring Overcoats, silk-faced and silk sleeve linings, $10.

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND.

Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

The United States Official Investigation

Of Baking Powders, recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

shows the ROYAL superior to all others in leavening power; a cream of tartar powder of highest quality.

The Royal Baking Powder produces finer flavored, sweeter, lighter, more wholesome and delicious bread, biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., than any other baking powder or leavening agent.

The Royal being of greater strength than any other baking powder, is also the most economical in use.

TWO KINDS OF ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Insurance costing $12 per Year.

LIMITED insurance such as has been given by Associations writing insurance at the above rate, becomes wholly void as to any accidental injury occurring while the insured shall be engaged in any OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT, or EXPOSURE not rated or classified as Preferred.

Insurance costing $15 per Year.

FULL indemnity insurance does not become void through any such provision, and THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION which has furnished this form of insurance since its organization, has paid in claims to its preferred members more than twice as much per capita annually as any one of its competitors writing insurance for $12 per year.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION is prepared to write insurance under either of the above forms, and is quite as ready to write the limited as the full indemnity. We only desire that members taking insurance should know just what it is they are buying, and that the full indemnity is decidedly cheaper at $15 per year than the limited insurance at $12.

For $15, if paid at one time, the Association will give receipt for premium calls for one year on $5,000 Full Indemnity preferred policy.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION HAS DEPOSITED $100,000,00 With the Atlantic Trust Co. of New York, as an Emergency Fund.

320, 322 and 324 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLES B. PEET, President. JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary and General Manager.

RIDLEY'S, Grand-street, N.Y.

RIBBONS.

All-Silk 12-inch Cream and White Moire Sash Ribbons, 89c. yard; former price, $1.75 yard.

700 pieces fast quality Black Velvet Ribbons, made Satin back.

NO. 12 AT 31c. YD.; FORMER PRICE, 49c.
NO. 16 AT 40c. YD.; FORMER PRICE, 65c.



A customer asks what is the difference between an old-fashioned stile and the latest tile? The answer would naturally be that the former is sat on and the latter silk.

GLOVES.

4-Button Kid Gloves, (for Saturday,) Tans and Brown, one Row Embroidery, at 59c. pair; worth 85c.

Foster Lacing Hooks, (seconds,) Black only--5 Hook, 55c. pair; 7 Hook, 59c. pair.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

MEN'S COLORED CASHMERE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, MEDIUM WEIGHT, VERY SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR, OF THE WELL-KNOWN "STAR" MAKE. THESE GOODS HAVE NEVER BEEN SOLD FOR LESS THAN $1..... 49c. EACH.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS, 309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 Grand-st. 56 TO 68 ALLEN, 59 TO 65 ORCHARD ST.

We deal in Silk Hats also, and sell an excellent "tile" for $5. But, after all, we get most satisfaction out of our sales of three-dollar Derbys. Not that they pay the best profit. They really pay less than any hat we handle. But because they make us friends, and friendship means custom for other things besides hats.

We've been booming Hats all this week, with never a word about the stacks of Boys' Clothing fairly itching to be talked about.

One is apt to think that only women and girls wear pretty clothes, but we defy any one to look at the jaunty costumes we provide for little boys without wishing they had a small boy and lots of money to spend on him. The best part of it is that a moderate sum goes a long way in dressing boys. That's the difference between boys and girls.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d st.

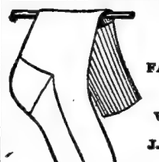
TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, New-York,

Whose exhibition of Leather Goods at the Paris Exposition of 1889 received the award of a Gold Medal for excellence and fitness of forms, high quality of material and workmanship, invite attention to their stock of various manufactures of

LEATHERS AND SKINS,

particularly to their Traveling Bags, which they claim are of the best forms for carrying capacity, compactness, and lightness.

Bags made and fitted to order to suit individual requirements, and, if desired, with toilet articles furnished by the purchaser.



SOX.

FAST BLACK, $1 10 1-2 DOZ.; WORTH 25c. A PAIR.

J. & B. MORLEY'S FANCY STRIPE, 35c.; WORTH 75c.

KENNEDY, 26 CORTLANDT-ST. (UP STAIRS.)

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QUARTO, 2,126 PAGES, SHEEP COVERS.

EDITION OF 1890.

This great dictionary of the American language, the largest in one volume in existence, costing at the bookstores the sum of $10 per copy, is now offered, virtually,

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, 1,269 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 12,039. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890.----TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VAGUE ALARM FROM RUSSIA

STUDENTS MAKE TROUBLE AND WORSE THINGS FEARED.

ENGLAND'S DISTRUST OF THE KAISER —NEWFOUNDLAND MATTERS SERIOUS—ART AFFAIRS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, *by the New-York Times.*

LONDON, March 29.—In Russia, all at once, a concerted something has risen to the surface in different parts of the empire which creates wild excitement in the little colony of exiles here and vague unrest throughout Europe. What this something is we cannot tell, because no telegrams have got through from Russia for the last two days, save a colorless official dispatch about a students' uprising. About six weeks ago I mentioned in these dispatches having been told by Russian exiles here that events of note were soon to occur. Thus far they themselves are in the dark as to what is happening, but it is evident that the students in Moscow, Kiev, and St. Petersburg indulged in a simultaneous demonstration, and it is well known that this is always the signal for other things.

It is too much to hope that a genuine revolution can be the outcome, but the Nihilists have been gathering strength for a long time to launch a sort of imitation of one, and apparently we are now in its preliminary stages. For weeks back there has been a concerted distribution of patriotic handbills, pamphlets, and proclamations all over Russia, scattered in bundles in the churches, theatres, hotels, and barracks by unseen hands and utterly defying the efforts of the police to prevent their dissemination. It is clear enough that the recent circulation of a large number of detailed, voluminous accounts of Siberian outrages among the foreign press is a part of the same plan. Needless to say, everybody will wait with sympathetic eagerness to see what it brings forth.

Primroses and violets are blossoming under the hedgerows in the country; round about London the landscape is beginning to glow with daffodils and gorse flower, and the air is so soft and warm here that already Winter seems months back in the memory. It is a dramatic contrast between this coming of the gentle season here and the terrific burst of the savage elements in America, which rivets unprecedented attention upon the cable story of Thursday's calamity in the Ohio Valley.

The papers this morning contained the largest reports ever yet sent to them about any transatlantic occurrence, and practically all other news is displaced in the afternoon editions by the additional details that are coming over. Educated and thoughtful people here are much perplexed by what seems to them a phenomenal increase in these great and destructive storms in the United States, and the subject is as generally discussed now as was the influenza epidemic a few months ago. It has completely overshadowed for the time being the popular interest in the Bismarck episode.

In spite of its manifold and obvious shortcomings as a funny paper, or perhaps rather because of them, *Punch* is still a big and deep-rooted national institution. It may be as dull as it likes in ordinary times, and even somewhat ridiculous, like Parliament and the British Army, but when a crisis arrives all England looks to the venerable paper, as it turns to these other institutions, to rise to the occasion.

This week Tenniel has a central cartoon of the side of a huge ship, with burly Bismarck in tarpaulins descending the steps to a little boat alongside, while the young Kaiser, with his arms folded on the taffrail above, watches his departure with nonchalance. The title is "The Pilot Leaving the Ship," and the idea has very happily embodied what everybody in England thinks about the recent events in Berlin.

It is doubtless due to the Anglo-German controversy of two years ago over the treatment of Friederich and his wife by the Berlin Court party that England now shows much more distrust of the young Emperor than is entertained on the Continent. It was firmly believed here then that he behaved badly to his mother, and once a notion of this kind gets imbedded in the British skull it is extremely difficult ever to get it out again. Hence, everybody here is stoutly convinced that this young man will come to no good.

Elsewhere in Europe his remarkable character is being studied with a more open mind. I get from a source of absolute authority that he is really fascinated by the idea of promoting a general disarmament and grows more and more resolved to attempt the thing as the weeks go by. This in itself indicates a very notable change in the young man's point of view during his twenty months of reign. He began it with a boyish babble about being a war lord, and even now he has passing fits of unwise exultation at the thought of the prodigious material power at his disposal, but it is clear enough that finer influences have been working upon him with great force, and they seem to have got decidedly the upper hand.

Of course it may not last, but at all events he has done enough to show that the courses and tendencies of his mind are well worth close study. They appear now to be leading him toward a higher conception of the possibilities of kingship than any other modern monarch has dreamed of. Some of the proofs of this which reach me are deeply interesting.

He was personally responsible for the defeat of the Socialist repression bill at the close of the late Reichstag, and Bismarck's inclination to resign is dated from his discovery of this. The Prince thought that by throwing up the portfolio of internal affairs he would frighten the Kaiser off his liberal tack, but every succeeding week found the young man's radical ideas expanding into the field of foreign relations. The two Bismarcks moved heaven and earth to stem this current, but in vain, and it was made apparent to them that both must get out. They did so, and not at all graciously, and for a few days there was danger of an unpleasant public rupture. This is now removed.

The present generation of Germans has been so accustomed under the Bismarck régime to see weaker combatants beaten to the earth and remorselessly trampled upon, and is so permeated with the idea of supremacy of brute force, that it looked on and saw Bismarck unhorsed and humiliated without a thought of pity. As he had done to others so now his young pupil was doing to him. These were the ethics of the story of the pike in a pond, which he himself had taught to Germany. All the same, this cruel callousness shocked the rest of Europe, and even the Paris papers joined in an outcry against it. They have pointed out that, despite manifold faults, he is one of the great figures of the age, that whatever else be said, he is a single-minded patriot, and that for Germans to allow the man who created their empire to retire from his post like a butler in disgrace was nothing less than revolting. A Berlin Radical paper reprinted some of these strictures, and under this spur Berliners did get up a belated street demonstration when the Chancellor took formal leave of the Kaiser, but the incident has measurably lowered outside estimates of the German national character.

There is an uneasy feeling here that the Newfoundland lobster question is likely to develop into a particularly nasty quarrel between England and France. Nobody can see how an amicable settlement can be reached. France is doggedly insistent upon the rights secured to her by the treaty of 1783 and upon her modern definition of them. England is not at all enthusiastic about maintaining the opposite view, but if she yields it will create deep disaffection, if not worse, in Newfoundland and in English-speaking Canada generally.

There has been so much yielding of late, and most notably to the Germans in Zanzibar, that disagreeable things are being said about the contrast between Lord Salisbury's tone with little countries like Portugal and with big powers like Germany and France. Talk of this kind always has great effect in England, where people are peculiarly fond of publicly admiring themselves as the bravest race on the globe and this will operate to make the Ministry firm. The complication distinctly threatens trouble.

Ireland continues to monopolize what visible activity there is in British politics, and despite the slight reverse in the by-election result up in the Duke of Argyll's borough, the trend of events is obviously toward the Gladstonians. Another Unionist has come back into the ranks; this time it is Lord Ribblesdale, who is a young peer of considerable influence in the Lords. I learn that in a few weeks there will be a much more formidable succession of Unionist members in the Commons than has yet occurred, led by Mr. Caine and Mr. Courtney.

It is due to knowledge of this that all the talk of dissolution has suddenly died away. The present mood of the Ministry is to hang on until the last possible moment. The Tories are united, or nothing. A lot of them threaten now to vote against Mr. Balfour's Irish Land bill, which is really an imitation of the purchase measure that Mr. Gladstone unwisely linked with his Home Rule bill in 1886. The only difference is that it involves £33,000,000 instead of £50,000,000.

The Liberals oppose it now on the ground that any such employment of English money would be a dishonest waste so long as the policy of coercion is kept up, because it would settle nothing in Ireland, and would help nobody but the Irish landlords. Discussion on the measure has hardly taken shape yet, but already there are possibilities that the Government will be beaten unless they accept numerous vital amendments. The chances of this are much increased by the resumption of wantonly brutal evictions in Donegal and the concurrent outbreak of grotesque idiocy among the Irish Judges and resident magistrates.

England, however, gets along very well despite the fact that the Queen is in the South of France, the Prince of Wales in Germany, and the Premier away on the Riviera. This is said to be something that has never happened before in English history—at least since Parliamentary Government was invented; but business is proceeding as usual and the stock market is even firmer than before.

To-morrow is what all the élite of London know as "Picture Sunday"—a date sacred to that section of the upper ten thousand which affects artistic tastes. From noon until dark the whole West End will be alive with carriages dashing from one studio to another, transporting the throng who make it their duty to see as many paintings as possible before the exhibitions open. Every artist now must have his private view, and so important has the function become that one painter of my acquaintance tells me that it is far more essential for him to secure the attendance of the right people at his studio to-morrow than it is to get the Academy Committee to admit his pictures afterward.

Hubert Vos Young, a Dutch artist of amazing versatility and swiftness of execution, who, at the end of two years in London, is at the top of the tree among fashionable portrait painters, has introduced a novelty in his style by throwing his handsome studio open on Friday and Saturday as well, and offering his guests a fine performance on both days by eminent professional musicians.

There does not promise to be many pictures this year of world-wide interest, so far as I can learn. T. M. Henry will, however, attract a good deal of attention in America by his notably fine painting of the loss of the Danmark and the rescue by the Captain of the Missouri, which will be the marine feature of the year.

Fuller reports from Klausenburg in Austria, where a photographer named Veress nearly a month ago hit upon a discovery of photography in colors, show the event to be more important and definite than it was at first thought. Specimens both on glass and on paper have now been exposed to the light for three weeks and are in no way affected. The colors obtained range from a deep, clear ruby red to a light orange, and there is also a brilliant French blue; but thus far no suggestion whatever of green, no variations of blue, and no approaches to violet or brown. The Viennese professors are much impressed by the discovery and are confident that we are on the eve of a revolution in camera work.

Andrew Lang and Rider Haggard, by dint of persistent advertising of each other, have created considerable interest in a new novel on which it has been daily announced for months that they have been collaborating, the first three chapters of which appear to-day in the *New Review*. It is called "The World's Desire," and its hero is no less a personage than Ulysses.

It had heretofore been thought that Homer made a fairly satisfactory book about Ulysses, but Lang and Haggard feel that the "Odyssey" needs finishing up; so they take Ulysses upon his return from the voyage on which the Greek epic left him, and bring him to the ruins of Ithaca, where he finds a bone of Penelope's forearm still encircled with the bracelet he had given her. This embarrasses him temporarily, but after a while he dresses himself in the gold armor which Menelaus had taken from Paris and given to him, and then he is encountered by Aphrodite, who tells him that, although he is getting along in years, there is amusement for him yet. He is to go and look for the love of his youth, Helen, who still lives, always young and divinely beautiful, wearing on her breast the star of love. She it is who typifies the world's desire, and the story is to be of an elderly hero's search for her. Although a good deal of attention has been paid to the style, which is highly archaic, and it is announced in a versified prologue that the most remarkable things are going to happen, there is nothing in the opening chapters calculated to make admirers of Homer nervous.

Arthur Pinero's new play, which is to succeed "Aunt Jack" at the Court Theatre shortly after the Easter holidays, has not yet been named, although the rehearsals are in active progress. It is in a somewhat different vein from his other work, with strong satirical comedy worked into a melodramatic setting. His idea is to exploit the possibilities, both humorous and otherwise, of a Scotch parvenu family and Mrs. John Wood, as the daughter of a market gardener who married a title, is said to have the best part that has ever yet been written for her. The last act introduces a kilted shooting party on the Scottish moors, and is said to be extremely effective. The cast is longer than is usual in one of Mr. Pinero's plays, embracing twenty persons, and it will include Brandon Thomas, who has a very funny part of an awkward, diffident Scotch youth, who dances the Strathspey. H. F.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.

AN EXCITING CHASE IN WHICH SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED.

ROME, N. Y., March 29.—Two burglaries were committed in the quiet little village of Adams, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, on Thursday night. The office at the station and one of the village stores were entered and money was stolen. The Chief of Police of that place had a good description of the thief, and learned that he was traveling down the road on foot. He telegraphed to all the station agents along this end of the road, giving a description of the man wanted.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the station agent at McConnellsville saw a man passing the station who answered the description of the burglar from Adams and arrested him. As a local freight train pulled in the station the station agent's attention was attracted to some business, and to his surprise the prisoner escaped. He had not gone very far when the station agent started after him, but upon reaching him the agent stopped very quickly at the point of the thief's revolver.

Just about this time the Chief of Police from Adams arrived at the station, driving a horse from Adams. Seeing the excitement at the station he knew that the fugitive was the man he was after. He jumped from his buggy and found that his man was nearly a mile away. The engineer of the engine on the local freight train immediately cut his engine from the train and with the Chief of Police and station agent started down the track and overtook the fugitive.

The Chief of Police jumped from the engine and attempted to arrest the thief, who fired on the Chief. The latter returned the fire with two quick shots. Again the thief fired on the Chief until all his cartridges were gone, when he was compelled to surrender.

THE HARVARD ATHLETES.

EVENTS AND PRIZES TO BE COMPETED FOR.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—The third and last of the Harvard athletic associations' Winter meetings in the Hemenway Gymnasium, which was held this afternoon, was of particular interest, as it was open to be competed in by strangers, and was the second ladies' day. The outcome of the events on the programme was as follows:

Vaulting, A. H. Green, '92; running high jump, J. E. Morse, Boston Athletic Association; horizontal bar, J. B. Henderson, '91; standing high jump, S. Crook, Williams; high kick, T. C. Wasson, Technology; rope climbing, H. Williams, Boston Athletic Association; pole vaulting, R. F. Curry, Boston Athletic Association.

As the team which was to have represented Yale in the tug-of-war with Harvard did not appear, the Harvard team pulled the following "scrub" four: Wright, '92, 2; P. V. K. Jonnson, '93, 3; R. Bisbee, '93, anchor; N. T. Robb, '93.

The team that represented the college was the '91 four. The result of the pull was a tie.

MRS. EWING WINSLOW IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mrs. Ewing Winslow gave this afternoon at the house of Chief Justice Fuller, on Massachusetts-avenue, the second of the series of readings from the dramatic works of Henrik Ibsen. Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller received those who attended. A great deal of interest had been excited by the reading of the selection from "Pillars of Society," so that the large apartment that was used for the reading was filled to overflowing by those attracted to hear the most dramatic passages from "A Doll Home." The audience was a notable one, composed almost exclusively, however, of ladies. Among those present were Mrs. Field, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Outhwaite, Miss Daughaday, Miss Strong, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Hildrup, Mrs. Cockrill, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. G. H. Gibson, Mrs. Condit Smith, Mrs. Nordhoff, Miss Dawes, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Candler, Mrs. Macalister Laughton, Mrs. Chandler, and Miss MacCarthy.

TRAPPED BY SUPERINTENDENT DRAPER.

ALBANY, March 29.—A novel act was performed by Superintendent of Public Instruction Draper to-day. Some time ago his attention was called to an advertisement in one of the weekly papers offering "twenty rich photographs for gents," &c., to which the name of W. G. Wilson of Pike Pond, Sullivan County, was attached. Superintendent Draper had a clerk send for the photographs, and received some vile prints and bids for a further subscription. Mr. Wilson was the teacher of the school at Pike Pond, so Superintendent Draper made an order to know why his certificate as such should not be revoked. The order was returnable to-day, and, Mr. Wilson failing to appear, his certificate as a teacher was revoked. This is the first case of its kind.

RECEPTIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Col. and Mrs. John Hay gave a dinner to-night in honor of Minister and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who arrived in the city to-day. At 10:30 o'clock Vice President and Mrs. Morton, who were among the guests present at the dinner, gave them a reception at which from fifty to seventy-five guests were present. President and Mrs. Harrison will give a dinner in their honor at the White House early in the week.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker have issued invitations for a reception at 9:30 o'clock on the evening of April 15, in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Morton.

A BRITISH STEAMER LOST.

VALPARAISO, March 29, via Galveston, Texas.—A telegram from Ancud announces the loss of the British steamer Gulf of Aden on the 12th inst., in 47° south latitude. The disaster occurred opposite Tres Montes, 100 miles from the coast. Forty of the crew and forty-one passengers were saved in four boats. The news of the wreck was given by sixteen survivors who arrived at Quellion.

No further particulars have been learned.

"Y. & S." Nick Licorice, Unrivaled in purity and flavor. All druggists.—Adv.

MR. MANNING FOR MAYOR.

THE ALBANY DEMOCRATS NOMINATE A STRONG TICKET.

ALBANY, March 29.—James H. Manning, President of the Albany *Argus* Company, was to-day unanimously nominated for Mayor of Albany by the Democratic City Convention, and unless something unlooked for shall occur between to-day and the charter election on April 8, he will be elected Mayor by one of the largest majorities ever polled in this city.

The Republicans were never before in a more demoralized condition. One of their factions—that rejected at the last State Convention—has issued a call for a City Convention to be held next Tuesday, but it is extremely doubtful if a nomination will be made. This faction, which has the support of the *Journal* and the *Express*, has been endeavoring to persuade Assemblyman William E. Page to take the nomination. Mr. Page is a young man of wealth, and the design is to get some of his money into the campaign for the purpose of strengthening the faction, rather than for the purpose of making a serious contest. The same tactics were played last year with Major George H. Treadwell, the Republican candidate for the Senate, whose ample campaign contribution was employed to build up the *Journal* faction into its present strength. Mr. Page has thus far declined to assume the part assigned to him, and if he will not take the nomination it will go begging.

The other Republican alternative is to resort to the device, exploited by the New-York *Sun* and the Albany *Times*, of nominating Mr. Robert Moore, until January the Democratic County Clerk of Albany County and now counted as out of sympathy with the Democratic organization in this county. Mr. Moore, however, has not indicated his intention to go into this scheme, which is cordially condemned by his personal following and by his friends who must furnish the votes for him, and which is thus far supported only by the New-York *Sun*, which is not a powerful factor in Albany politics.

The Democratic Convention to-day was emphatically a young men's convention, resembling the bodies which assembled all through the State in Tilden times. Senator Chase, whose vote for ballot reform recently attracted wide attention, was the Chairman and made a terse address, summoning the convention to make nominations that would strengthen the party. Judge Francis H. Woods, who nominated Mr. Manning, was one of the ablest Democratic tariff speakers in this vicinity during the campaign of 1888, and is a personal friend of the nominee. School Commissioner Kruse, who seconded the nomination, declared that under the banner of tariff reform which President Cleveland had held aloft in 1888 the party was now winning its way to a victory in 1892 that should wipe out the defeat effected by corruption in 1888.

The nominees for Aldermen at Large, Louis Pratt and Thomas Mason, are members of the Young Men's Democratic Club. James H. Manning, the nominee for Mayor, is the eldest son of the late Secretary of the Treasury. He is thirty-six years old, and is one of the most popular and enterprising of the younger business men of the city. He is a Director in three banks in Albany, is interested in many business enterprises, and is also President of the *Argus* Company and managing editor of the paper. He has for years been prominent in National Guard matters and has entered into nearly every phase of the city's life. His name, of course, gives him a hold on the affections of the Albany Democracy such as no other man possesses, and his personal qualities and relations assure him the open support of many of the best men in the Republican ranks. Mr. Manning has never been a candidate before for political office, and never held public position except that of State Civil Service Commissioner, which he resigned recently. Gov. Hill undoubtedly understands the significance of this nomination. What bothers some of the Democrats is the probable course of the Governor's organ, the *Times*. If precedent is followed its support of the Democratic nominee will have to be bought.

A VERY HOT FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF A BUILDING IN WATER-STREET SATURATED WITH OIL.

Twelve fire engines and the two fire boats, Havemeyer and Zophar Mills, were engaged for several hours last night in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the cooperage of Jesse G. Keys, at 523 to 531 Water-street, and which burned so persistently that the firemen did not obtain control of it until the contents of the building were destroyed and the structure was badly wrecked.

The building is on the east side of Water-street, between Jefferson and Rutgers streets, and is 125 feet long and 60 feet deep and four stories high. It was for many years and until two years ago the oil warehouse of Josiah Macy's Sons, and the floors, beams, and every portion of woodwork about the building were thoroughly saturated with oil. For about a year past it has been used as a storehouse for new and old barrels and barrel staves, and it was packed in every part. Much of the stock consisted of empty oil barrels. In the rear of the building and facing on South-street are the large storehouses of the New-England Terminal Company and Houstatonic Railroad, and the lumber yard of Roosevelt & McDonald.

The fire was discovered shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening, on the second floor of the southernmost end of the building. From what it originated cannot be determined. The flames spread through the structure in all directions. When the first detachment of firemen arrived it was apparent that they had a difficult task before them, and no time was lost in summoning reinforcements. In spite of the firemen, who were under charge of Chief Bonner, the flames, fed by the inflammable contents of the building and the oil-soaked woodwork, spread from one end of the building to the other and from the cellar to the roof. The heat was intense, and the smoke from the land and barrels in the building and adjoining. The surrounding buildings were in great danger for some time, but the firemen succeeded in preventing the flames extending out of the building in which they had originated.

The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. The building, which is old and of comparatively small value, was recently purchased by the New-England Terminal Company, who intended after the 1st of May to tear it down and erect a large storehouse on its site. The loss on the building will not exceed $5,000.

JOHN OWSLEY'S DOWNFALL.

HE BECOMES A BURGLAR AND TRAINS HIS DAUGHTERS TO CRIME.

ST. JOSEPH, March 29.—John Owsley, 70 years old, was to-day sentenced to the State penitentiary for five years on a charge of burglary. Owsley's history is romantic. He is a brother of the late Gov. William Owsley of Kentucky, one of the most famous men of the State. The convicted man was one of the richest men in this section ten years ago, his wealth being placed at over $1,000,000. He is the father of two beautiful daughters, Rose and Mary, aged 20 and 18 years respectively. He met reverses and lost his entire fortune, and disappeared from the community.

He appeared in St. Joseph again a year ago, and soon after his reappearance a number of burglaries were committed. The robbers were known as the "auger gang," and entered buildings by boring augur holes above the door locks. The police captured the entire gang six weeks ago. Owsley, his two pretty daughters, a man named Wineteen, and a criminal known as "Scarfaced Charlie" were its members.

Rose and Mary were living in the same house with Wingerton and Charlie. Owsley himself lived with them. Rose is desperately in love with the man Charlie. He has no nose, one eye is gone, two great scars grew in his face, and one ear has been bitten off, but still pretty Rose loves him.

Owsley refuses to divulge the story of his life for the past ten years, but it is believed that he has trained his daughters to crime. He wept piteously when sentenced. The girls have secured a change of venue.

PERHAPS FATALLY WOUNDED.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29.—About 5 o'clock this morning a foreigner, who gave the name of Eberhardt Buchebrandt, was shot in the Central Hotel. The proprietors of the place say he shot himself, but according to his own story, as translated by a fellow-countryman, the proprietors and he played cards until a late hour, and after he went to bed some one entered his room and attempted to rob him. He tried to shoot the thief, but the fellow knocked the pistol so that the bullet entered his own temple. The injured man came to this country last month. He is evidently well educated. He may live. The hotel does not enjoy a very savory reputation.

A VALUABLE FILLY DEAD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 29.—Timothy Anglin, this county, has lost the good filly Annie R., four years old, by Wilkes Boy, dam Mollie, by Kentucky Clay. She was very valuable, being a full sister to the flying Angelina, three years old, record 2:23.

SMUGGLED ON SAGE'S ROAD

QUEER FACTS FOR RUSSELL TO EXPLAIN.

THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES UNEARTH A SERIES OF FRAUDS, BY WHICH THE DOMINION HAS BEEN SWINDLED.

BANGOR, Me., March 29.—More than a year ago Russell Sage of New-York made the first trip of his life to Maine and New-Brunswick, and ere he left the latter country bought a bankrupt railroad, then known as the Grand Southern, running altogether on English soil—from St. Stephen to St. John. St. Stephen was the western terminus, and is situated on the banks of the St. Croix River, opposite Calais, the easterly city of the United States. No railroad runs into Calais, but the New-Brunswick Road operates a branch from the Maine Central connection at Vanceborough, some miles up the river and on the New-Brunswick side. After Mr. Sage purchased the road the name was changed to Shore Line, and it is understood that it is to become a part of the Shore Line to be built in Maine by the New-York and New-England, Boston and Maine syndicate, the details of which were recently printed in THE TIMES.

It appears that immediately after this deal there was instituted a systematic course of smuggling, which was so extensive as to attract the attention of the Canadian authorities, but just who began it and how far the investigation will go cannot yet be told. Certain it is that the road was in a dilapidated condition, and that, immediately after the departure of Sage, repairs began with a rush. Rolling stock, rails, wire fencing, tools, hardware, oil, waste, and other materials appeared in abundance, and there was more oil along the line than ever before. Aside from this, certain storehouses began to be filled up with American goods, the amount being sufficient to excite the Canadian officers, who started in on a still hunt. Among them was one who had himself been a smuggler for years and who had been given an office by the Government in order to get him out of the business, and because they held to the idea that a thief could catch a thief better than any other man. He took up a trail which led him to Boston and New-York and back again, and as a result of his investigation the Government has seized all the available material and stored it in warehouses under seal.

The Canadians claim that a systematic plan to defraud their Government has been pursued by employes, and it is understood the officials of the road say they have been defrauded too. But, whoever is in the right, the following is a description of the method: Some one in authority would order the supplies, and they would then be shipped from Boston or New-York. At the terminal of the New-Brunswick Road they would be delivered to the Sage Road, being duly entered on the invoice books of the company. False vouchers of duty paid at the Custom House were made out, the amounts being collected of the Treasurer of the road. Though Sage's people were supposed not to see the goods until they arrived on English soil, yet it was found that the heads of barrels of American oil had been repainted and lettered in imitation of the English article, and a claim was set up that much had been brought into St. John, but this was proved to have been false.

The total of merchandise so smuggled amounts to many thousands of dollars, and the New-York owners have been so notified, and have been telegraphed that some of the officials operating the road have fled the country. It is understood that the Canadian authorities ordered the road to be seized and all traffic suspended, but on the representation that the illegal traffic was the work of subordinates and that the owners had also been victimized permission was given to run trains until further orders, though practically the Government is in possession of the property, which is worth several millions of dollars.

A prominent railroad man, who is connected with a Maine road, but who has much to do with New-Brunswick roads, was seen here to-night, and in answer to questions said:

"Undoubtedly the real reason why the road was not tied up was that, after having taken the preliminary steps, the Canadians found that some of their own officials were in the scheme, for it is an impossibility to smuggle a railroad outfit into that region without detection. The Lord knows that the officials in Maine, with the exception of those at the Vanceborough Custom House, are lax enough, but the New-Brunswick men are ten times worse. When a man gets office down there it is either by purchase or powerful influence, and they are very susceptible to a bribe. You will find that New-York and Boston merchants have been smart, while the Canadian clerks on the road and in the Custom House have betrayed their employers. Some one has made a good many thousands out of this deal, and quite likely Brother Sage will be made to foot the bills, and the scamps who are English subjects will be protected. As a matter of fact an American railroad magnate will be much better plucking than the American fishermen, and he'll get it in proportion to his wealth."

FIVE UNDER ARREST.

CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE FATAL NORTH-STREET FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 29.—Out of Julius Smith's own sayings the Government will try to prove that he caused the fire at 259 North-street Feb. 2, by which twelve lives were sacrificed for the sake of $700 insurance.

After two months' of an investigation, which began on the night of the fire, the police to-day arrested five persons as responsible. They are Julius Smith, a middle-aged Polish Jew, charged with being accessory; Morris Reubens and Benjamin Savage, adults, as accessories: Jacob Smith and Abbe Berger, young Hebrews, charged with starting the blaze. It is alleged that on the fatal night between 11 and 12 o'clock the movable goods were removed in a wagon from the second-hand store, 259 North-street, which was managed by Julius Smith and Benjamin Savage. Reubens had a five-hundred-dollar mortgage on the store. Berger was a clerk and a nephew of Julius Smith, and Jacob Smith was the latter's son. Berger and Jacob were believed to be the last persons in the store, and neighbors say they left only about five minutes before the blaze appeared, at about 12:05 A. M. One neighbor says a man rushed out with a show case of jewelry after the flames appeared. They were seen using an oil lamp with no chimney. The police suspect the use of a self-lighting secret chemical with which the walls and furniture were coated. The fire flashed up so fast that most of the tenants above the store could not escape, and twelve Italians were either burned or suffocated.

Julius Smith has been suspected of incendiarism before. He was interested in a second-hand store on Endicott-street, whose burning last Spring endangered a large number of lives. Several persons were rescued half suffocated. The Jews of the city have been saying since the Winter fire that it was undoubtedly incendiary, and to some of them Smith has talked too much. The insurance on the store, instead of being in the mortgagee's name, was in that of Smith's wife, although he did not know it. Half an hour after the fire the police found Julius Smith and Berger at their homes fully dressed. Their conduct was at the time considered suspicious. There is evidence, it is asserted, that the store had been "planted" with clothing a few days before the fire, and that a wagonload was taken away from it to a house in Billerica-street. Prominent Jews say they hope the incendiaries will be hanged. Polish Jews have been repeatedly accused by the authorities of setting fires to gain insurance in this city.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 29.—A German spy has been arrested at Epinal, the capital of the Department of Vosges. Documents were found on his person showing that there exists an organized system of espionage on the French forts and camps along the Franco-German frontier.

A French gunboat has been sunk at Rochefort by collision with a man-of-war.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day adjourned to May 6.

BERLIN, March 29.—A balloon containing an army Captain, a Lieutenant, and a private, who were making an experimental ascension, collapsed while over the Forest of Schrimm in Posen. The private was killed, and both of the Captain's legs were broken. The Lieutenant escaped with slight bruises.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—The Grand Church at Apeldoorn, adjacent to the royal palace, was burned to the ground to-day.

VIENNA, March 29.—The Bulgarian Government has ordered 40,000,000 Mannlicher cartridges from a manufacturer in Austria.

CAIRO, March 29.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley will sail from here for England April 7.

Party going abroad will sublet elegant suite at the Cambridge for a short term or balance of lease. —Adv.

NO ALARM AT NEW-ORLEANS.

BUT MUCH INDIGNATION OVER SERGT. DUNN'S PREDICTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—Much indignation is felt here at the alarming prediction of Signal Officer Dunn of New-York that New-Orleans is threatened with an inundation that will work great loss of life and property. All the newspapers take it up to-day and denounce the wild statements of the weather man, which partake more of the character of *mania-a-potu* than meteorology. They charge that because there has been a terrible tornado, which took the prophets by surprise, they have determined not to get caught napping on the subject of a flood, and so the wild-eyed augurs have turned themselves loose upon the rivers.

As for the Prophet Dunn, he is not entitled to the smallest consideration. His idea that there will be a tidal wave sweeping down the river is an absolute impossibility. As far as the low country is concerned, no matter how much water there may be, it can only thinly overspread the low and level country on its way out to sea. There can be nothing worse than has been seen in Louisiana many a time, and as for New-Orleans nothing is to be feared. We have all seen the rear of the city covered by the flood water from the lake. It can never be higher than the top of Metairie Ridge, over which any excess of water must flow into the lake. A flood on a low, flat country may be damaging to agricultural interests, and may greatly impede the progress of business and industries, but it can never produce any calamitous effects upon human life.

A flood wave of fifty feet when confined between the high bluffs of the Ohio River dwindles down to a few inches when it arrives at New-Orleans. Mr. Dunn is worse than Wiggins and deserves no sort of credit. The publication of his jeremiad, however, has had the effect to alarm some of the people here, and Col. Eshleman, President of the Board of Trade, has felt called upon to dispatch the following message to Gen. Greely:

"Sergt. Dunn's sensational prediction will, if not authoritatively contradicted by you, work great injury to this section."

The people of this city look to a great rise in the river when the floods that are now tearing away the levees in Arkansas and Mississippi reach this point, but the levees recently strengthened can stand two feet more of water. Besides, the water in the river has fallen a foot below the high point reached three weeks ago, and though the level is not yet at the city's break and the water may run over them into the city, there is no apprehension of loss of life, and the people have no fear of the result.

The crevasse at Nita Plantation, St. James Parish, is growing wider and every day becoming more destructive. About twenty feet of the levee gave way last night, taking with it a large portion of the cribwork built by the railroad company to protect the ends of the levee. The opinion expressed by prominent engineers that the crevasse would never be closed till the river fell is now becoming realized, and the Mississippi Valley Railroad people are very gloomy over the situation. The Valley Road officials have but little hope of bridging the water, and are now building a track to the water's edge to connect with a transfer boat, and in this way carry passengers and freight around the crevasse.

A large force of men under the employ of the Grand Isle Railroad were at work at Live Oak Grove Crevasse, Plaquemines Parish, to-day, but little headway was made, though the work will be pushed rapidly after this.

The river this morning at 8:30 o'clock, as indicated by the Government gauge at the head of Canal-street, was two-tenths of a foot below the high water mark of 1874, having fallen two-tenths during the past twenty-four hours, and one foot from the highest water mark of the present year.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY SURE TO RESULT.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The *Times-Democrat* special from Greenville, Miss., says: A terrible storm prevailed Thursday night, and caused the mighty river to overleap its bounds, and seek a shorter way to the Gulf, by making two large gaps in the embankments, which had kept the water chained for sixty days. The fury of the storm, added to the pressure of the water, made the works of earth give way, and at places where it was the least expected.

The first to give way was the levee known as Easton's Levee, which is half a mile above Round Landing, in Bolivar County, and about sixteen miles north of Greenville, the break occurring at 3 o'clock Friday morning. The second was the levee one and one-half miles below Huntington on the Timber Lake Plantation, about four miles above the Offutt break. This place was also considered safe and secure. The breaks are both very bad ones. The outflow of water from these two places will inundate a large section of country before it reaches the Yazoo River, again to join the great river, leaving desolation and ruin in these parts, submerging the garden spot of the Yazoo delta, and entirely suspending all railroad travel from Leland to Rollingfork, on the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Railroad.

The Easton levee broke at the same place at which the break occurred in 1882, but since then it had been enlarged and strengthened until it looked like a mountain of earthwork and strong enough to keep the river in bounds at its greatest height. The water from this break will first find its way into Lake Washington, which has its source near the break. It will follow the bayou some fifteen miles, flooding a large section of country on the east until it reaches Deer Creek, overflowing the east and west banks unless the protection levees confine it within its banks. There are places, it is thought, where this protection levee will hardly be of avail, as nothing has been done to prepare them for the mighty volume of water that has suddenly come down on them since 1882.

The damage that the flood will do the plantations, stock, fences, houses, stores, towns, and railroads is beyond calculation. Besides this, it is getting late in the season, and the waters will only recede with the fall of the river. Crops will all be late, and in many places it may not be possible to plant at all. An attempt to close these breaks will be of no avail. The ends of some of the broken levees may be secured to prevent the crevasses from widening, but work on the Offutt break has fully demonstrated the fact that it is next to impossible for it to be done with such a volume of water running through at the present stage of the river.

There are no reports as to the loss of live stock in the newly-flooded sections, but it is generally believed that some precautions have been taken and the stock has been removed to places of safety. The latest from the Easton break states that it is now 600 feet wide and increasing rapidly. The water has crossed to the west bank of Williams bayou at Avondale and is two feet deep in the stores at that place. Avondale is five miles south of the crevasse. The water from the Offut break is now within one mile of this place. The break at Huntington, which is 600 feet wide, is hourly growing wider and threatens to become an immense break. No stock has been lost, as the people were prepared for a disaster of this kind from some point in the levee district.

The break at Skipwith is now between 600 and 700 feet wide and is rapidly increasing. The river at Greenville has fallen three inches, caused by the breaks above. The levee between Lana and Columbia Landing, Ark., broke at 6 o'clock Thursday morning, but no particulars could be learned. Hundreds of men are busy in trying to save stocks of goods and private property. The excellent work done by the Board of Trade committees in canvassing and learning the names of actual residents and sufferers in the storm-stricken section renders impossible the operation of robbery next to impossible, and the people are allowed to freely go their ruined homes with friends and employes and rescue what they can. Many of those employed at work in the wreckage are paid by the Board of Trade committee, and whenever help is deserved it is given.

EIGHTY-SIX BODIES IN ONE PLACE.

At Falls City Hall, between Eleventh and Twelfth, on Market-street, about sixty men under the direction of Chief of Police Taylor are still at work. Broken timbers and brick are regularly piled fifteen feet high on each side of the street for a hundred yards. On the site of the ruined hall there are mounds of brick and mortar and beams and laths in wild confusion and men are digging at the base of them hunting for the dead. In all eighty-six bodies have been taken out there. The last was that of C. Lazarus, a small shopkeeper at 1,136 West Market-street, next door to the Falls City Hall. He was in attendance upon a lodge meeting. His body, mangled almost beyond recognition, was taken to the temporary morgue established in the barber's shop across the street.

At the Falls City Hall, when the hurricane struck, in the main hall were Miss App with her dancing school, numbering about sixty-five, of whom it is feared not more than twenty escaped. These were children, with their mothers and fathers. In one room on the second floor the Executive Committee of the Roman Knights, of which committee consists of seven members, was in session. Theodore Engelmeir, an upholsterer, at Twenty-third and Market streets, was killed. The rem

nearly 150 members present when the building fell, and of these it is thought not more than fifty escaped.

When a reporter called at Miss App's home that lady was too much hurt to be seen, but she has no broken bones, and she will soon be out. Her brother, William, was in bed, but told of his experience.

"I was dancing with Miss Yaeger," said he, "when a flash of lightning, followed by a crash, made me think that the lightning had struck some part of the rear of the building. The next moment the doors in the big hall flew open. I continued dancing, and cried to some of the boys to close the doors. They did so, and were bolting them when they were again forced open with such force as to knock down everybody around them. Then the window sashes were blown in, and the building commenced to rock. I saw that the house was about to fall, and I hallooed that the walls would go next. I ran to the dressing room, and I think most of the girls followed me. I got under a table, and held fast to one of the legs, thinking that I might be saved in that way. Then the walls began crumbling and the lights went out, and the floor descended like an elevator.

"The crash stunned me for a moment, but finally a flash of lightning showed me a hole in the débris, through which I might have crawled had not my leg been pinioned between some timbers. There were people all about me, and they were crying for help, but there was no one to aid us. I tugged and strained, but I could not get loose. Finally I heard my father's voice and answered him, and directly he crawled down the hole. It took him three-quarters of an hour to extricate me, and then we both crawled out. If we had been help at once we might have saved others, as I knew about where they all were, but they were more or less hurt."

Mrs. Mary Holzer was in the ballroom where the Ladies of Honor were meeting on the top floor of the Pauli City Building, and went down in the crash. She said:

"There must have been about seventy-five people in the room at the time of the tornado, and none of them was able to get out before the building fell in. The first intimation we had of what was coming was the flashing of lightning and the beating of hail against the windows. The wind howled and I heard a fearful roaring noise. The people became frightened and hurriedly gathered their wraps to get out of the building. All were fearful of impending danger. Just at this moment I saw a round hole blown through the wall immediately above one of the windows. The gas went out and then I saw another large round hole appear in the roof. Through this I saw the lightning play with awful grandeur. This natural light was all that relieved the gloom and darkness. I heard Mr. Funk, who was one of the trustees of the lodge, call out to all people to go out quietly and in a body. He cried out not to rush, as some one would be killed if they did.

"Then I knew no more until I became conscious and found that I was partially imbedded in bricks and timbers. I felt blood running down my neck, and became aware that I had been struck on the head by a brick or timber. I extricated myself, and by the flashes of lightning made my way over the terrific mass of débris and dead bodies toward the front. I saw a man making his way down the pile of bricks to the street and I followed. When I reached the sidewalk I was aided to a neighboring store by Mr. Abert Newman, the other lodge trustee. I don't know how he made his way out. I heard cries for help as I came out, but I had barely strength to move and could not help the others."

JEWELL LODGE'S LOSS.

The remaining members of Jewell Lodge, No. 2, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, at a small meeting of their scattered members the day after the disaster, appointed a relief committee to obtain a correct list of the dead, wounded, living, and missing, and to aid those members who are suffering from want. The members of the committee, after a diligent search, met to-day. A motion was then passed to assist in the burial of the dead and to relieve the sufferings of the living. The meeting on the night of the disaster was fully discussed, and as far as possible a correct number present was arrived at. The report that over a hundred persons, men and women, were present in the lodge rooms at Pauli City Hall at the time of the wreck was not exaggerated. There were 100 chairs in the hall, every one was filled, and several were standing near the front.

Out of the hundred that were known to be present, 23 have been discovered dead, 31 wounded, 5 known to have escaped unhurt, leaving 41 or more still missing and unaccounted for. Among those who were drawn from the débris and recognized were: J. M. Stephens, 803 West Jefferson-street; Mrs. Belle Patterson, 516 Ninth-street; Peter Fuller, 710 Sixteenth-street; Mrs. Annie F. Nyles, 1,713 Portland-avenue; Mrs. Mary Hassen, 1,703 Portland-avenue; Emma Horsleter, 3,614 Hiah-avenue; John Beaunought, Seventh and Portland-avenue; Thomas Fuff, Seventeenth and Banks; Bridget Hovan, Nineteenth and Portland-avenue; B. F. Randolph, Seventeenth, near Main-street; Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin, Seventeenth and Beard; Mrs. Bridget Kelly, 1,805 High-street; Mrs. Sally Bishop, 1,703 Portland; John B. Hamilton, Griffith, near Nineteenth; Henry King, Twenty-third and Griffith; Miss Carrie Bake, Twentieth and Madison.

Miss Bake was not a member of the lodge but was to have been initiated that night. She met her death. W. H. Good, 3,613 High-avenue, also came to be initiated. Gus Miller, Secretary of Pearl Lodge, was present and is numbered among the dead; also E. E. Barnes of the Imperial Lodge, No. 1,392, who lived on Market-street near Twelfth, and Mrs. Ryan of Hope Lodge, No. 191, were discovered dead.

The wounded, a number of whom will probably die, are:

J. F. Funk, 1,908 West Chestnut-street, internal injuries; Mrs. A. Walton, 2,321 Grayson; Mattie B. Hock, 2,725 Main-street; Dr. H. F. Kalfus, 732 Second-street, and several scalp wounds, and the fails his teeth were driven far into his jaw bones; his condition is regarded as very critical; William Jenkins, Eighth and Jefferson; Mrs. Bell Reneaugh, Seventeenth-street and Portland-avenue; C. H. Huber, 2,528 Magazine-street; Maddie Hoge, 539 Preston-street; C. S. Dorman, 2,709 Bank-street; August Frank, Twenty-sixth and High-streets; Mrs. O'Connor, Baird-street. Mrs. O'Connor joined the order on the night of her death; H. F. Randolph, Ninth and Green; Lizzie Ehrlich, 1,809 Green-alley; Conrad Kerrer, 2,026 Portland-street; Moses Abraham, Market-street, near Jackson; Kelly Young, Walnut, near Preston; George Young, Hanbock and Market; Barbara Hummel, 2,321 Bank-street; Rickey Sudecan, 214 West Jefferson-street; Catherine Miller, Eddy, near Nineteenth-street; Lizzie Halbach, Griffith, near Twentieth-street; Mary Halbach, 1,928 West Main-street. Carrie Hupler, Eighteenth and High; Alice Hessler, Eighteenth and High; Loni Hocklief, Roundstreet, near Sixteenth; Mary Holscher, Eighteenth and High; Loni Rocklief, Roundstreet, near Sixteenth; Mary Holscher, Eighteenth-street; H. F. Brel, 304 Seventeenth-street; Allen Peterson, 518 Nineteenth-street; Sarah Kelly, 205 Seventeenth-street; John Kelly, 206 Seventeenth-street.

At the Planters' Warehouse, Eleventh and Main, the body of Ed Moran, a foundryman in Dana, Long's iron pipe works, was discovered about 11 o'clock, wedged between beams and hogsheads of tobacco. The body was taken to his home, on Twelfth-street, near Main, where his wife and four little ones had been kept in anguished suspense at his absence. When the corpse was brought in the women sank almost fainting into a chair, covering her face with her hands, while her two smallest children clung to her skirts waiting in sympathy and the two older stood by dazed with sorrow. The family will be in want, and this is only one case out of several dozen of similar ones. But the citizens are coming up bravely with subscriptions and all needs are being promptly met for the present.

INSURANCES VERY SMALL.

The total insurance, it is believed, will not exceed $125,000. Of this $100,000 is life insurance. The life insurance is upon laborers and middle-class people, and in small ten-cent companies and the Knights of Honor. About $50,000 is in the Knights of Honor and will be promptly paid by an assessment of 8 cents upon the members. The remaining $50,000 in the ten-cents-a-week companies may break these companies, realising only a small part to holders of policies.

The cyclone insurance amounts to only $2,000. Of this $1,000 is held by J. T. Callaghan and $1,000 by Mattingly & Co., both liquor dealers. Their joint losses are $800. The plate-glass insurance amounts to $2,000.

A rough many of the estimates of damage to property have been very much too high. The actual loss from a financial standpoint will not be so great as was supposed at first. On Main-street, for instance, the damage to Moore, Brasher & Co.'s wholesale house was placed at $20,000. B. W. Creel, a member of the firm, stated this morning that the building was injured to the extent of only $2,000 and that the damage to the stock would not be more than $500. The Todd-Donigan Building was said to have suffered to the extent of $15,000, but Mr. Todd said to-day the loss would scarcely reach $1,500. The tobacco warehouses were not hurt to the extent stated. Nearly all of those which were demolished were old buildings, and a comparatively small sum will put the new ones in repair again.

The great demand now is for brickiayers, and it is hoped that surrounding cities will supply all that are needed. Probably 1,500 of these can be given employment, and the contractors announce that they will pay them $4 50 a day. It was rumored this morning that the local bricklayers would demand $5 a day.

President M. A. Hustin of the Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters issues the following:

"The public is respectfully requested to exercise unusual care to avoid fire at this particular time, it is well known that a very large amount of exceedingly inflammable material is exposed to ignition by the smallest spark, and the premises of every owner of water a large conflagration might happen at any moment. Let everybody consider himself as personally requested to do his best to prevent a fire."

This admonition was pointed by a fire which did break out this morning. It occurred in the furniture factory of J. W. Davis & Co., and the establishment was badly damaged, notwithstanding the efficient work done by the Fire Department. The loss was $70,000 and was fully insured.

DAMAGE ALONG THE RIVER.

The river is strewn with floating débris from the storm from Tenth-street to the water works, and hundreds of skiffs are plying about, collecting the splintered wreckage. All floating craft are in the best of condition this morning. All day yesterday the foam-crested waves rolled eight feet high and vessels were in consequence compelled to hug the shore for safety. Large and strong lines bound them securely, and, on account of the alertness of the masters, none suffered much.

The ferry dock at the foot of First-street was tossed about yesterday by the gale, and finally it sank. George Bitter, the clerk, was the only person aboard, and he escaped by swimming ashore. The dock can readily be pumped out.

The greatest damage was done at the Pumpkin Patch, where six pieces were lost, and at Capt. Duffy's landing one small boat of coal belonging to Wood & Son of Pittsburg was sunk. The boat contained about 8,000 bushels, and was valued at $1,500. At Cook, Hoffman & Co.'s landing were sunk three boats belonging to Thomas Fawcett & Sons and two barges of S. S. Crump & Co., both of Pittsburg, loaded with coal, and containing 118,000 bushels, valued at about $18,000. The coal and boats were owned by Pittsburg parties, and it is thought will prove a total loss, as also the boat sunk in Capt. Duffy's fleet.

Capt. John Hoffman of Cook, Hoffman & Co. brought the tug Wash Gray over to the wharf late yesterday evening, and tried to secure fifty laborers to go up to the fleet for the purpose of pumping out the large number of boats and barges that are anchored there, but his trip proved unsuccessful. He offered laborers 25 cents an hour, but they asked 50 cents, and were not anxious to work at that. Finally he succeeded in securing eight men. Capt. James T. Duffy also had some trouble in securing help; he hired fully five hundred men, and out of the lot only eighteen reported for work.

Capt. Dave Penny of the City of Owensborough of the Louisville and Evansville Mail Line, which arrived in port last night from Evansville after a rough voyage, reports that a dwelling house at Knob Creek, owned and occupied by a Mr. Jennings, was blown to the ground and entirely demolished. He and his family succeeded in getting out without being hurt. The contents of the house were all destroyed.

EXCITING TIMES IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

A thrilling scene occurred at St. Lucas's Evangelical Church, in Jeffersonville, where the Rev. H. M. Gersman was holding services. A large congregation was present, including many ladies, when the storm struck the city. The building, a handsome brick structure, swayed and rocked like a cradle, and the west wall began to bulge inwardly under the terrific pressure of the wind. The roof blew off with a loud report. The women screamed, and one, Miss Caroline Ruehl, fainted, but Mr. Gersman remained cool and led his flock safely to the parsonage, where all remained until danger was over. The church is damaged $500.

Jeffersonville, while not officially seeking assistance, can find many places where aid will be of the utmost importance. Many persons are rendered homeless and penniless, some are thrown entirely from comforts to poverty, among these being notably the Rev. T. S. Bosley, who loses all. There are many others like him. But the people are not discouraged. They have gone to work, and this morning tinners and masons were at work on numerous houestops. At the houses the owners have gangs of men at work clearing up, and at some of them repairs have begun. The Strauss House is already being rebuilt, and George Pfau is busy getting his property in order.

The damage in houses, furniture, &c., in Jeffersonville will be large. More damage developed to-day, all of a serious kind. Many of the buildings standing will have to be torn down and rebuilt. Not less than two hundred houses were wrecked or damaged. Indianapolis has offered generous help, and yesterday at 11 A. M. had a relief train, with surgeons, ambulances, &c., ready to leave there for this point, when a message was sent by Mayor Warder that it was not needed. At a Board of Trade meeting last evening steps to raise relief subscriptions were taken. The Secretary of War has ordered that 400 tarpaulins be loaned to citizens to protect their roofless houses.

The cloud accompanying the cyclone was observed along almost its entire course by Dr. Lyon, who resides at the falls. He says the cloud approached up the gap in the Knobs through which the Ohio flows. It was balloon-shaped, twisting an attenuated tail toward the earth. It emitted a constant fusillade of lightning and seemed to be composed of a lurid snake-like mass of electric currents, whose light would sometimes suddenly be extinguished for a few brief moments, making an almost intolerable, horrible darkness. It was accompanied by a fearful roar "like that of a thousand trains crossing the big bridge at once." It could be seen to strike Louisville, and then with incredible rapidity, rumbling awfully, the awful mass leaped the river, changing it into white foam as it came toward the Indiana shore. In appeared to cross near the Louisville Bridge, just over the falls. Dr. Lyon is a gentleman of scientific attainments and a close observer, and watched the storm with a view of ascertaining certain points in the cyclonic movement.

RELIEVING THE AFFLICTED.

The Executive Committee of the relief fund, which is operated in connection with the Board of Trade and the Charity Organization, with headquarters at Room 11, Board of Trade, received a large number of new subscriptions yesterday and relieved a number of cases in which immediate action was necessary. All the cases reported were taken charge of by the investikators, who after satisfying themselves that the cases were worthy, assisted them as necessity seemed to require. It was thankfully received in every instance, and the people expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. Nothing was done, however, save in cases where the urgency was apparent.

To-morrow, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., a thorough system will be put in operation, by which all cases of necessity will be attended to. The Executive Committee, with a full corps of assistants and clerks, under the management of W. R. T. Rolph, Chairman, will be at Room 12, Board of Trade Building, and remain there all day. All persons who need assistance have been requested to call and report their wants. Blank forms have been provided, on which application must be made and signed by the applicant, stating the amount of damage to household effects, how much it will take to repair houses, (provided those be residences and the owners not able to rebuild or repair,) and, in fact, all other items bearing on the case. They will also give their residences, and if they have removed state where the new location is. Each application will be placed in the hands of the investigator of the district from which the application comes, who will at once proceed to verify the representations made. All who are found worthy will be assisted according to their needs and the extent of relief fund in the hands of the committee.

The amount of the fund now in the hands of Treasurer Buckner except what was used for urgent cases yesterday is about $32,000.

MANY OFFERS OF HELP.

The committee from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, which came down at midnight Friday, returned home yesterday. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade politely but firmly declined offers of assistance, Chairman Rolph notifying the gentlemen that Louisville proposed to stand up to the rack and care for her own people. The Cincinnatians applauded the determination, remarked that Louisville was plucky, and invited a call on the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce if help was needed.

Mr. Louis Bachhouse reports the receipts of telegrams from B. Lowenstein & Brother and George Arnold of Memphis, authorizing drafts on them proffering assistance of his men. A telegram was also reported which stated that Indianapolis has raised $20,000, ready to be sent if needed. There were offerings of assistance from other points also. None of these has been accepted. The spirit which actuates the people seems to be that Louisville will stand by her own people. Mayor Jacobs said that while he was opposed to calling for outside help, if a voluntary contribution were offered he would advise its acceptance.

Mayor Jacobs has received many telegrams from all over the country offering help and financial assistance. To all of them he replied on behalf of the citizens of Louisville thanking them for their kind offers of assistance and stating that money only was needed. Many offers of food, clothing, medical attention, and nurses were offered, but the Mayor felt that Louisville could house and feed her wounded and distressed and bury her dead, so all offers of this nature were kindly declined. A telegram from the Mayor of Boston to Mayor Jacob yesterday said: "Do you need help from Boston? Answer. Thomas N. Hart, Mayor." To this Mayor Jacob replied that money could be used to great advantage.

Dr. James Kinsedy of New-York telegraphed offering his professional services, which were thankfully declined. Messrs. Tatt, Weller & Co., a large New-York mercantile firm, telegraphed through Messrs. J. Bacon & Sons authorizing Mayor Jacob to draw on them for $1,000, which was done. The Hon. George F. Thayer, President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, telegraphed to the same effect, and the Mayor drew on him for $1,000. Mr. G. W. Ferguson, proprietor of the *Spectator*, San Francisco, telegraphed: "Can send you $1,000 if you need it." At the closing hour yesterday afternoon Mayor Jacob had not replied to this telegram, as he did not clearly understand it. The National Association of the Red Creek, at Bedford, Ind., telegraphed, offering to send experienced nurses if needed. This kind offer was declined by Mayor Jacob.

A message from the Mayor of Covington inquiring the extent of damage and what help was needed was received. To this Mayor Jacob replied by stating the extent of the damage done and the danger existing therefrom, thanking it to the people of Covington to do whatever their feelings prompted.

Two telegrams were received from Gov. Campbell of Ohio offering aid and inquiring what was most needed. Mayor Jacob replied to each, stating that money alone was needed, and that all sent would be used to the best advantage. A telegraphic money order for $500 was received from the Simmons Bard ware Company of St. Louis, which also contained expressions of sympathy for Louisville's great misfortune. The Hon. Charles G. Lord, Secretary of the Columbus (Ohio) Board of Trade, and the Mayor of Cincinnati both telegraphed, offering assistance. To these Mayor Jacob replied, giving some idea of the damage.

The relief delegations from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and from the Kentucky Legislature viewed the devastated district to-day and saw for themselves the work of destruction that had been done, and in some measure the distress that prevails on every hand. Neither of the delegations was solicited for aid, but the matter was left in their own hands to do whatever their inclination suggested. The inspection of the legislative committee may result in a large appropriation by the Legislature, and material assistance is expected from Cincinnati and Indianapolis whenever their respective committees return and tell of the desolation and suffering they witnessed.

Mayor Jacob said to-day: "I saw much distress and suffering, but the people are brave and hopeful. Few are asking for help and many are refusing to accept it when offered to them when they can possibly get on without it. The men have gone cheerfully to work to repair the great damage done their homes, and their wives and daughters are lending a willing hand to whatever needs being done, and I don't think I have seen more than one instance where I thought assistance was asked by a person who did not deserve it. This was an old woman, who came to the office and stated that she had been 'charivaried' by the storm and needed help. From what I could learn I became satisfied that she was not near that section of the city over which the storm passed.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE.

HOW MR. HERSEY AND HIS FAMILY ESCAPED FROM LOUISVILLE.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Mr. D. H. Hersey and wife of St. Paul and Mr. L. Lamb, wife, and daughter, of Clinton, Iowa, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, having passed through the horrors of last Thursday night at Louisville. Mr. Hersey told of their experience in escaping from the city. "Some of the gentlemen of our party," he said, "had gone for an after-supper cigar into the smoking room of the Louisville Hotel, where we were stopping on our way from Florida. Suddenly I saw the windows fall in above the smoking-room door, and then everything was most unearthly in its stillness. This was followed by a terrific noise, like that made by a Western tornado as I have heard it. We all rushed from the room to the balcony, which looks upon the office. Looking upward, I saw that a portion of the roof was gone, showing the blue above, and through the hole the rain had commenced to fall. The halls were by this time filled with screaming women and crazed negroes.

"We ran to the office and on going to the door I looked up and down the street. It was one mass of destruction, only a few buildings left to stand and those that remained partially intact were in flames. With the exception of the light from the burning buildings the streets were in total darkness. But a moment previous to our leaving the exploding of gas-fixtures was heard tapped at the hotel door for admittance. Before any one could reach her the shock had struck, the woman was blown—God knows where, and a street car, end upward, stood in her place, sixty feet from its track. I at last found a hackman and offered him anything he asked if he would try to get us to the station.

"We persuaded him to let the five persons of our party inside, and for an hour drove slowly through the dark streets, listening to the cries of heart-broken women and children, rolling over the ruins of houses in sections where the lay of the streets was impossible to find, and still we could by no possible turns get near the station. We at last decided to try it on foot, and dismissed the hackman, and found an old negro, who thought he knew where the station was, to guide us. But he was so badly frightened, the town was in such complete darkness, and the entire business section had been so completely leveled to the earth that he finally lost his way. The walk that followed was a terrible one, especially to the ladies, who had only light shoes on and who were forced to walk over the débris for the distance of several blocks or to listen to the appeals of despairing women, who stopped us with their screams for aid, or of children imprisoned in houses but half fallen down. It was a frightful experience and almost prostrated my wife. We at last found the station and were fortunate enough to find a train to bring us here."

THIS MAN WAS NOT KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—In the list of dead telegraphed from Louisville yesterday was the name of Charles Hessenbruch of this city. Mr. Hessenbruch's family has received a telegram from him saying he is safe and uninjured.

RUIN IN OTHER PARTS OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—The *Courier-Journal* has special dispatches from points in this State visited by Thursday night's storm as follows:

A dispatch from Marion, Ky., says that a large portion of that town was destroyed and eighteen lives lost. A family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Montague and four daughters and the mother of Mrs. Montague, living in the county eight miles from Marion, were crushed to death by the falling of their dwelling.

PADUCAH, Ky.—A terrific cyclone struck the little town of Grand Rivers, twenty-seven miles east of this city, and nearly swept the place away. Grand Rivers is the new manufacturing town just about being established by Boston capitalists. It is situated in the centre of the mineral wealth of Southwestern Kentucky, and was growing rapidly, and preparations were being made for the sale of property next week. The cyclone came upon the town, preceded by a heavy fall of hail. It came quickly, and was gone in a few moments, but in that time a dozen houses were leveled and as many more wrecked.

Mrs. Hiland Beck was hurled 200 yards and killed. John Etheridge, a boy, was crushed to death by a falling house. Nineteen others were injured, but only one seriously. Houses were swept from over entire families, while no one was hurt. The terrific roar preceded the cyclone and followed its departure. Passing from Grand Rivers, the cyclone struck the railroad bridge over the Cumberland River, half a mile beyond, and tore away a span and toppled the draw into the river, thus cutting off all trains. All telegraphic lines were destroyed, and only through a relief train sent out from this place could facts be learned.

At Farmingham, twenty-five miles south, there was great damage to buildings from the same storm, but no loss of life.

In Paducah the storm was light, doing no damage of consequence, but no telegraph lines were left and none were up until late to-day. It is thought the story as to this section is not half told.

LONDON, Ky.—A most disastrous storm swept over a portion of this county at 11 o'clock last night. So far as can be learned no lives were lost, but great damage was done to property. The tornado was from a southwesterly direction and its pathway is reported to be about a half mile wide. The storm cloud presented an appearance of inky blackness and was illuminated by incessant flashes of lightning.

EMINENCE, Ky.—This section of the country was visited by a cyclone Thursday at 4 o'clock. The two-story frame residence of Richard Anderson, one and a half miles south, was unroofed, and a large barn was destroyed. The wind then caught the two-story brick mansion of J. H. Frain, moved it a step, sweeping away the upper story. Then it caught the buildings in the yard, demolishing them. One of these was occupied by tenants, Joseph Kinney and family. His little three-year-old daughter and his brother-in-law, Lou Maddox, were killed outright. Kinney was probably fatally injured. His wife and younger child were more or less bruised.

BOWLING GREEN IS SAFE.

THE PRETTY LITTLE TOWN WAS NOT TOUCHED BY THE TORNADO.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Congressman Goodnight of Kentucky to-day received the following telegram from a prominent resident of Bowling Green:

"Bowling Green not touched by storm. No damage to property nor loss of life in your district."

The news of the escape of Bowling Green from the ravages of the awful tornado which worked such harm in Louisville was confirmed by a telegram received yesterday by Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of 374-378 Broadway, from Messrs. McElrath & Graham of Bowling Green, which read:

"Mistake. No cyclone here. Will write you."

GREAT LOSS IN TENNESSEE.

THE TORNADO WORKED HAVOC ABOUT THE TOWN OF GALLATIN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—News comes from Gallatin that the results of the tornado in the mountainous district beyond that place are worse than were at first reported. It now appears that several hundred people were hurt, but nothing definite as to loss of life or the extent of the injuries sustained has yet been ascertained. Telephone wires are prostrated and intelligence is received only from people who make their way through the obstructed roads with the greatest difficulty. All the houses for a distance of twenty-five miles between Eulia and Bledsoe are gone and their late occupants are destitute of food. Steps have been taken by the people of Gallatin to relieve their necessities.

The tornado covered a very large area, and it will be several days before the complete story of its work can be told. There is a constant demand upon the doctors in Gallatin, especially from sufferers at Rogana, seven miles northeast of the town. Here a great many persons were injured, but no deaths have occurred. Mr. Woods is dangerously ill. His child, who was killed by a falling wall, was buried to-day. John Patterson, aged fourteen years, is very low, having been internally injured, and having received a number of bad gashes on the head and shoulders. The bodies of John Hibbett and his little daughter and of Miss Irene Langford, victims of the tornado, were buried to-day, the funeral being very largely attended.

A telegram from Gallatin that the loss in stock will be very heavy in Sumner and adjacent counties will reach $1,000,000. Many heads of live stock were killed and their bodies strewn along the highway. The Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad states that the cyclone destroyed a mile of track and wrecked two heavy iron bridges and a half mile of trestle. The two-story frame residence of Capt. Day was crushed like an eggshell, and Miss Day received several ugly cuts.

The losses at Hayestville are estimated at more than $100,000. The stocks of many business houses were greatly damaged, but are generally covered by insurance. Property owners are already at work repairing their houses. J. E. Elam and Miss Edwards, who were injured in Fosterville, are not expected to recover. Fosterville is certain to die.

The report that the town of Dixons Springs had been entirely destroyed is not true.

A TOWBOAT WRECKED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—Word has jus been received that the towboat Nail City with her tow was caught by the cyclone on Thursday night at Gayoso, 135 miles above here. The entire tow was lost, including coal, one fuel and two prod see barges. Six of the crew were lost. The Nail City was not injured.

METROPOLIS APPEALS FOR AID.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Mayor Cregier this evening received a telegram from W. R. Brown, Chairman of the relief organization in Metropolis, Ill., appealing for aid for the tornado sufferers. The damage in Metropolis, the appeal states, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and many peoplegare maimed and helpless. Mayor Cregier announced that he would receive responses to the appeal.

SYMPATHY FOR LOUISVILLE.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Manager Harris of the Academy of Music, this city, will give a benefit at his theatre for the relief of the sufferers from the Louisville disaster. The entire gross proceeds will be sent to Louisville.

BOSTON, March 29.—Mayor Hart has sent a dispatch to the Mayor of Louisville tendering the sympathy of Boston citizens to that city. The action of Mayor Hart in the matter of relief will depend upon the nature of the reply.

The following dispatch was sent yesterday morning by Mayor Grant:

To Mayor of Louisville, Ky.:

I beg leave to express to you my own deep sympathy and that of my fellow-citizens in the terrible calamity which has overtaken your city. If there is anything that the citizens of New-York can do for the afflicted of your city I am confident that they will respond liberally, and, if such is the case, I would be pleased if you would so inform us at once. HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

OHIO ASKED TO HELP.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.—Gov. Campbell this evening issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO: Your generosity is appealed to through the desolation caused by a tornado which recently swept over Louisville, Ky. The Mayor of that city has telegraphed that the local authorities can house the homeless and bury the dead, but that money alone can alleviate the suffering and administer to the necessities of those who are injured or destitute.

In this emergency prompt action is needed. The people of Ohio have ever made ready response to the call of distress, and it is now their duty to again extend a helping hand. I therefore call upon the Mayor of each city and incorporated village in the State to proceed forthwith, by the appointment of committees or otherwise, to inform the people fully in regard to this calamity which has overtaken a sister city and State, and to secure from them such contributions as they may desire to make.

I suggest that all collections be forwarded directly from the local committees to the Mayor of Louisville or to the authorities in the smaller towns which share her misfortune. The responsive and liberal citizens of the rural regions are requested to send their contributions through committees in the nearest city or village.

In witness whereof I have herewith subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Columbus, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the one hundred and fourteenth year of the independence of the United States of America. By the Governor,

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.
DANIEL J. RYAN, Secretary of State.

A GALE IN NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 29.—A touch of something like the Louisville tornado was felt here late this afternoon. The wind blew furiously from the northwest, and was accompanied by a blinding snowstorm. A number of trees were blown down, and telephone communications between this and other seashore towns were entirely cut off. Telegraph poles along the shore route were blown down here and there between this place and Sandy Hook, and at Sandy Hook cable could be reached over the Western Union line.

The usual amount of damage which is wrought by these gales is reported to crops thoughout the county. Since 3 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer has fallen 12°, registering 29° tonight. It is rendering the coldest weather ever experienced hereabout at this time of year. No damage to the bluff, save some minor wash-outs, has been reported up to night.

AND IN VIRGINIA, TOO.

DANVILLE, Va., March 29. — Information reached here this morning that a violent windstorm raged in Patrick County yesterday afternoon and that seven small houses were blown down. At Stella the Rev. G. S. Minter was teaching a singing class in the public school building when a large tree was blown across the house and crashed through the roof. Mr. Minter's arm was broken, but the others forming it escaped injury. A conductor on the Danville and New River Road reports that his entire train came near being blown from the track.

THE STORM OUT AT SEA.

According to Sergt. Dunn of the Signal Service Bureau the great storm of Thursday and Friday passed off the Atlantic coast at Nova Scotia yesterday and is now far out at sea. High winds were reported all along the Atlantic coast yesterday from Florida to Labrador. They were generally from the northwest and blew off shore. The highest velocity attained by the wind in New-York yesterday was thirty-six miles an hour, the average being about thirty miles an hour. This blowing was accompanied by slight quantities of snow, but the fall was insignificant. Snow was reported from New-England, Northern New-York, and the lake regions, but elsewhere in the United States it was fair. Through the central valleys and in the Northwest it was colder. The thermometrical record was as follows: New-York, 34°; Boston, 38°; Philadelphia, 36°; Washington, 36°; Chicago, 26°; Louisville, 34°, and fair weather; New-Orleans, 54°.

The coldest point reported was Minnedosa, in Manitoba, where the mercury stood at 6° above zero. The warmest point was Key West, Fla., where the mercury reached a height of 76°. Hudnut's thermometer showed a decrease in temperature after 3 o'clock A. M. At that hour the mercury marked 41°. In the next three hours it fell 5°, and remained at 36° without variation until 3:30 P. M., when it went up 1°. Fair and warmer weather is promised for to-day.

MORE HEAVY STORMS PREDICTED.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The Rev. Ira B. Hicks of this city, who has achieved much more than a local reputation as a weather prophet, and who predicted the late storm with wonderful accuracy, now gives a forecast for April, which includes numerous marked changes in temperature and three distinct storm periods. He says the month will open with a Summer temperature, and vernal storms will occur on the 1st and 2d, especially on the 2d. The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th are designated as danger days, when there will be heavy storms of lightning, wind, and hail, with snow in Northern sections. About the 18th it will be cold, with much frost. Active and violent storms will again occur on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, leaving from the west to the east. From this on there will be the usual April showers, and the month will go out with a high thermometer. The dates of greatest earthquake probabilities are given as the 5th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

Prof. George Root of Canton, Mo., another successful weather prognosticator, predicts a tornado period from the 20th to the 25th of April, and says it will be the worst storm period of the year. He says this has not been predicted by any other meteorologist, and talks that phenomena occurring between the dates named be specially noted by weather observers and reported to him. He thinks it will establish the existence of the Nero planet Urbanus.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

A BELIEF THAT THEY WILL NOT BE VERY LARGE.

The life and fire insurance companies whose headquarters are in this city do not anticipate that the Louisville disaster will do any of them very serious financial injury, and, while their Directors will probably follow the example of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and instruct their general agents to give all assistance possible to their policy holders, the work of settling claims will not be, it was thought yesterday, very complicated.

As yet none of the companies has received from its agents anything more than meagre dispatches, none of which attempts to go into the details of the possible losses either of life or property. The officers of the life insurance companies declare that their agents have been busy since the disaster in ascertaining how their policy holders have been affected and making up a table of losses. Until they complete this work, which they say will not be for some days, there will be little known that is definite. The companies expect by Monday, however, to have secured a general idea of what their losses are.

The fire insurance companies regard the calamity as one which cannot affect them to any large extent, although they insured very extensively in Louisville, regarding the city as one of the best built in the South. Those companies which systematically use the standard New-York policies, as all the larger and more conservative corporations do, will probably not lose a cent. These policies merely insure against loss by fire and not against any other loss whatsoever. The question has arisen whether or not insurance may be collected in case the house or property insured takes fire and is consumed after its ruin from other causes. The President of one of the largest fire insurances in the country said yesterday that this question was disposed of to a very great extent by the case which followed the wrecking of the Pemberton Mills in Massachusetts nearly thirty years ago. The buildings fell and afterward got afire. The courts decided that the companies only insured such things as were specified in their policies. If they insured a house the building was insured against a fire while it remained standing. A heap of débris could not be regarded in any sense as a building.

A case based upon destruction of property by a cyclone came up in the Missouri courts not long ago, and the courts sustained the contention of the companies that they were responsible only when the property which they insured was burned while it was intact. There has been no case in the Kentucky courts which may be regarded as in any sense a precedent to govern the action of the companies in the present instance.

Representatives of the accident insurance companies in this city are anxiously awaiting reports from their agents in the storm-stricken sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana. The information they obtained yesterday was so meagre as to add if the prevalent opinion that they would be called upon for a heavy policy when accurate details of casualties shall be forthcoming.

Over a dozen companies in this city have done a large business in writing accident policies in the section swept by the tornadoes, and, though some of the larger ones may meet heavy calls when the returns of accidents are all in, none of them yet has definite advices as to the probable extent of its liabilities. Louisville is, of course, the general insurance headquarters for Kentucky, but the offices of most of the companies there were either north or south of the line of the storm.

James R. Pitcher, General Manager of the United States Mutual Accident Association, said yesterday that the company had about 600 policies, representing $3,000,000, in Louisville, and that, calculating on the population of 200,000, the number said to have suffered, and the number of the company's policies, on the law of averages, the company's loss would be about $10,000. Should their losses amount to that figure they would be paid, he said, on the spot and without delay. The Fidelity and Casualty Company expects to be called on for a very small amount, as the company had just begun business in Louisville. The Travellers' Company, the largest accident insurance business in Kentucky. Mr. E. H. Ellis, the company's actuary, who passed through this city from the West last night on his way to Hartford, said that the company had a large number of policies in the city of Louisville. He had no idea yet as to the extent of their loss and would not know until he reached Hartford, to which all reports were made. Mr. Thomas A. Ireland, President of the American Accident Indemnity Association, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the company had about 200 policies in Louisville and a number in Spalding Green and Jeffersonville, but as yet had no definite reports as to how many of the policy holders may have to call on them. A preliminary report is looked for to-morrow.

Secretary Arnold of the Preferred Mutual Accident Association said that it had about 100 policy holders in Louisville, but that its agents had not yet been heard from.

FREDERICK'S MAUSOLEUM.

From the London Daily News.

The mausoleum of the Emperor Frederick, next to the Friedenskirche in Potsdam, is completed externally with the exception of the copper roof of the cupola. In the interior, which is warmed, the stone masons and sculptors are briskly at work. The contrast with the interior are, our correspondent telegraphs, very rich, and carried out entirely in light gray Silesian sandstone. The sober color of this building material is only interrupted by the polished dark green syenite pillars. As a finish to the arch which spans the opening of the altar niche, a beautifully-formed escutcheon has been chosen, over which the imperial eagle soars with outspread wings. This is flanked on both sides by figures of angels holding religious symbols in their hands. The spandrels of the upper gallery are also filled with sheets of marble. In the last few days the Emperor's consent has been given to the carrying out of the mosaic in the cupola and on the ceiling of the altar space. The designs for the mosaics were worked out by Prof. Ewald, after early Christian works. The cupola is to receive figures of angels on a gold ground between palms.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

Parisians were lately treated to a rare effect of mirage. The Eiffel Tower was seen surmounted by an inverted image of itself, vertical in the heavens and looking like a duplicate continuation of the real structure. The base of the image lost itself in the upper mist, while behind the tower was a low cloud which gleamed like silver. The sun was shining across the haze to the left of the tower and contributed an additional effect of light and shadow.

Investigations into the effect that altitude has upon the growth of plants in the Alps and Pyrenees and in proving that height is found to produce modifications not in the shape, but in the thickness, of the bark, the color of the leaves and flowers, and even in the anatomical structure of certain organs.

JOYFUL OVER HIS TARIFF

MR. M'KINLEY WILL BRING IT TO LIGHT MONDAY.

THE MEASURE WHICH THE MAJORITY WILL OFFER TO THE COUNTRY—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. McKinley came out of the inner room of the Ways and Means Committee room this afternoon with a smile brightening his Napoleonic countenance. He threw a kiss airily at Mr. C. R. Breckinridge as he passed him on his way out and announced: "We shall greet you on Monday."

The Tariff bill, he explained a moment later, had been finished. The "dark-lantern" work of the majority, infinitely more of an ex parte proceeding than the Democrats had ever thought of carrying on, was at end. They were ready to let the whole committee see what sort of work they have been doing, with the aid of the people who wish to be protected up to the full value of their campaign investments in 1888. If any of the "fried" interests have not been adequately taken care of it is probably because they have not made the demands that were expected.

The bill will be about as indicated in these dispatches from day to day during the week. Works of art are still on the free list, in spite of the imperative demand of the opponents of that change that the present duty be maintained. Free nickel ore was not changed to a dutiable article, as some members of the committee had expected. Twine, that had been reduced to three-fourths of a cent a pound and restored to the Senate rate of a cent and a half, remains at the latter rate, so that the farmers of the West will know that there was, at least, a desire to grant them relief, but that after they had been blessed with the boon of "free art," it was not regarded as practicable to give them cheaper twine.

In spite of the protests of the Eastern builders and contractors and plasterers against the increased duty on lime, the committee refused to reduce the duty. Mr. Dingley, in explanation of the retention of the higher rate, said that the protests came from the men who buy of the St. John lime producers, who hoped to get lime cheaper than the Maine producers can afford to make it. It is, of course, to be assumed that the Canadians were willing to put up with the profit that they were obtaining, and that the matter of the profit of the Boston and other builders was not worthy taking into serious account.

Sugars stand as they were reported to be last night, with a duty equal to 35 per cent. on all sugars up to No. 16, and 40 per cent. above No. 16. Lead ore, wherever found, will be taxed at a cent and a half a pound, if the House does not demand that the duty be stricken off, and the present ruling of the Treasury, admitting silver bearing lead ores free, insisted upon.

The sugar schedule appears to please no one outside the committee. It only suits a few of the committee members. The Republicans have been expecting that the Democratic members of the committee will make a fight on the schedules in the committee. But they do not intend anything of that sort. They propose to let the Republicans bring in the bill, with all its imperfections, unchallenged in committee, and to accord to the majority the privilege of all the fighting there is to be done in the committee. The Republicans treat the propositions to reduce the tariff so much as a personal matter in committee, and make such attempts so plainly a matter of offense, that the Democrat who desired to amend the bill in the public interest would require to be prepared to meet with rudeness and reflections upon his personal honesty. By and by, when the bill comes up in the House, if any Republican dares to suggest changes in the bill in the direction of lower duties, there may be some assistance from the Democratic side.

Before that there will be some talking, and there are some schedules that will be discussed in public for the first time when the majority hid itself in a hole and began to mark up the taxes for the trusts, the monopolists, and the "combines." There will be a long tariff debate, but according to the opinion of a strong Western Republican who talked about the absurdities of the McKinley measure this afternoon, there will be no tariff legislation. He declared that the Senate and the House would never be able to agree now they have drawn so apart in a year.

* * *

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day completed the Naval Appropriation bill and Chairman Boutelle will report it to the House Monday. The bill carries a total appropriation of $22,151,253, which is about $3,400,000 less than the estimates submitted by the department, although the estimates did not include any provision for increase of the navy. The total appropriation is $459,013 more than the appropriation for the current year.

The most interesting features of the bill are those relating to new construction. First, the bill provides for the construction of three seagoing, coast line-of-battle ships of about 8,500 tons, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance. This is not specified in the bill, but the intention is to have constructed ships carrying seventeen inches of armor and correspondingly heavy guns. They are to carry coal enough to enable them to steam at the most economical rate of speed for 5,000 miles without replenishing the supply, are to have the highest speed compatible with other good qualities, and are at cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $4,000,000 each.

Second, the committee has provided for one armored cruiser of about 7,300 tons displacement, not to exceed in cost $2,750,000, which is to have a minimum speed of twenty knots an hour. No provision is made for torpedo boats, but an appropriation of $30,000 is provided for testing the Ericson submarine gun with conditions upon which, in the event of its success, it may be acquired by the Government. For beginning the construction of the new vessels, continuing the work on those already authorized, and providing armament for them the bill contains an appropriation of $7,645,000, which is $465,000 more than was appropriated for like purposes last year.

A proviso attached to the clauses relating to the new vessels requires one of the four to be built upon the Pacific coast and one upon the Gulf of Mexico or the waters tributary, if they can be built at a fair cost. General permission is also given to the Secretary of the Navy to build the vessels in navy yards if the work cannot be done at reasonable cost by private contract.

Other items in the bill are as follows: For the armament of vessels, $2,500,000; for the plant of the Washington ordnance shops, $145,000; for a proving ground for heavy ordnance on the Potomac River, $25,000; for the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, $112,432, (including $50,000 to replace the shops destroyed by fire;) for the Boston Navy Yard, $50,000; for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, $145,000; for the League Island Navy Yard, $145,000; for the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, $65,000; for the Washington Navy Yard, $15,000; for the naval station at Key West, $10,000.

* * *

The Army Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House to-day. It contains an appropriation of $100,000 for canteens at army posts—an institution which the army officers have highly praised as conducive to good order, temperance, and discipline.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts pushed the appropriation stricken out, and delivered a typical temperance lecture on the subject.

He waked up Mr. Spinola of New-York with a reference to his famous shirt collar. "That collar," retorted Mr. Spinola, "is immaculate in its whiteness and purity, and if it were three times as wide as it is it would not be high enough to cover the gentleman's ears."

Mr. Morse's amendment was adopted—62 to 45—many Democrats who are opposed to the proposition voting for it in order that there may be a yea and nay vote in the House.

President Harrison to-day signed the bill which suspends for a year the operations of the law requiring steamboats to carry life lines and guns for projecting them. This bill was reported by Mr. Frye from the Senate Committee on Commerce Thursday, and passed at once. It was sent to the House, arriving there when that body was sitting in Committee of the Whole. In order to receive the bill the committee rose, the House was called to order, the message heard, the bill referred, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported yesterday and passed to-day in the House. Senator Frye personally followed it to the Enrolling Clerk, thence to the Speaker of the House and to the President's of the Senate for their signatures, and carried it to the White House, where President Harrison gave it his formal approval, thus making it a law.

The reason for the haste was that a number of steamers were in port ready to sail, and waiting only to learn whether or not they should be compelled to purchase the appliances named in the original act. This act is the outcome of the recent attempt of the manufacturers to force steamboat men to pay exorbitant prices for the outfit.

* * *

A sub-committee of the River and Harbor Committee, with Representative Moffitt of New-York as Chairman, and including Representatives C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, E. G. Niedringhaus of Missouri, N. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, and T. C. Catchings of Mississippi, will leave here Monday for New-York to examine personally the line of the proposed Harlem River improvement, with an eye for the objections urged against that improvement by the railroads, and also to become better acquainted, by personal observation, with the channels for which appropriations are recommended by the engineers, and upon which appropriations the committee which these gentlemen represent will soon be expected to act.

* * *

Somebody connected with the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, of which Mr. Ingalls is Chairman, appears to possess rather expensive tastes. The official report of the Secretary of the Senate for the last fiscal year shows that a firm of jewelers in this city was paid $20 for one inkstand for Mr. Ingalls's Committee. The money, of course, came out of the public Treasury.

* * *

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report favorably upon a bill to place Capt. Mount, late of the United States Army, upon the retired list. This is a rather peculiar case, in which the officer, who had been guilty of intoxication, placed his resignation in the hands of his immediate superior, Gen. Gibson, to be used in case he again departed from the path of duty. The resignation was sent in and accepted by the President, without the knowledge of the Captain, who then sought in vain to have it recalled. He charged that his superior took this action as the result of an old personal grudge.

* * *

The House Committee on Mines and Mining has authorized a favorable report on a bill amending the act approved March 3, 1887, restricting the ownership of real estate in the Territories of the United States to American citizens by providing that the restrictions therein shall not apply to mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, cinnabar, or copper, or any interest therein.

* * *

Daniel Lake was confirmed as Marshal of the Eastern District of New-York in the Senate's secret session to-day.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—D. Wixon, Shenandoah, Dutchess County; W. L. Stone, Tully, Onondaga County.

Maryland.—J. W. Seth, Bank; S. G. Spickler, Broadcording; W. H. B. Simmons, Thurston; A. B. Jordan, Woodstock.

Virginia.—W. E. Davidson, Victoria Mines.

Pennsylvania.—H. Z. Ruck, Cocalico; H. Miller, Concord; R. Webber, Gibson; C. M. Williams, Library Corners; J. S. Coulter, London; J. E. Best, South Warren; G. T. Prather, Sylvan; R. R. Beardslee, Warrenham.

THE ACORN CLUB ORGANIZED.

WOMEN WHO DESIRE TO IMITATE THEIR HUSBANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—About 250 ladies, including members of the most prominent families in fashionable society in this city, have completed the organization of a woman's club, modeled after the fashionable clubs of their husbands and fathers, and conducted with many unique features. A large house in the most aristocratic portion of the city has been leased, and will be formally opened to the members about the 15th of next month.

The organization is known as the Acorn Club. The membership includes many of the social leaders in this city. The following officers have been elected: President—Mrs. Thomas A. Biddle; Vice President—Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott; Treasurer—Miss Shippen, a sister of Edward Shippen, the President of the new Lotos Club; Secretary—Mrs. Charles Clarke, and a Board of Directors consisting of Miss Emily Biddle, Miss Sibley, Miss Emily Lowder, Miss Jennie Clarke, and Miss Ada Fisher. Among the members are Mrs. J. Weir Mitchell, wife of the famous physician; Mrs. Stephen A. Caldwell and Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Gen. Wister, Miss Caspar Wistar, Mrs. Richard Cadwallader, Mrs. Henry J. Biddle, Miss Constance Biddle, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Alfred Harrison, Mrs. Coleman Fisher, Mrs. Edgar Thomson, Mrs. Edward S. Buckley, Miss Tyler, and Miss Hutchinson.

The new clubhouse will contain a luxurious library and reading room, a spacious café, rooms for cooking and reading classes, a parcel room, with post office for forwarding letters to absent members, telephone and telegraph connections, and every convenience for members who reside during the Summer months in the suburbs. It is understood that the Acorn Club will also hold afternoon teas and small musicales and entertainments for their male friends.

WITH A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

A STRANGE SHOOTING CASE IN A HOTEL IN PRINCETON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Mrs. John McCloskie, the wife of the proprietor of the Central Hotel, in Witherspoon-street, in Princeton, heard the report of a pistol at 5 o'clock this morning and notified the barkeeper. Reaching the upper story he opened a door leading into a room at the head of the stairs, and found one of the occupants, a young German, with a bullet hole in his forehead, over the right eye.

The room contained two beds, one being occupied by two German mechanics, who have been in Princeton for two weeks at work on the new grand stand on the college ball ground.

They said that they had not heard the report of the pistol.

Dr. Bergen was called and found that the ball had entered the young man's brain. The sufferer recovered consciousness during the morning and through an interpreter made a sworn statement to Mayor Cummings that he had been awakened by feeling a hand clutching his throat. He attempted to defend himself with his revolver which was under his pillow. His assailant wrested the weapon from him and shot him. He denied emphatically that he had fired the shot himself and said that he could identify the man who did it. Town Marshal Snook had each of the men who had slept in the room brought before the wounded man, but as each one passed, he shook his head. After stating that his assailant had a beard, he became unconscious again.

The young man went to Princeton on Thursday. He went up to the mechanics while they were at work and asked for help, saying that he was Eberhardt Backeibrandt, and had left Germany on Feb. 22 on a Red Star Line steamer. He was on his way to join his parents who live in Colorado, and said he had walked from New-York. The mechanics say they pitied their young fellow-countryman and told him to come to their lodgings for the night.

The authorities have adopted the suicide theory and believe the story of the two men whom they persisted to leave town this afternoon, to go to New-York to spend Sunday. A search of Baekelbrandt's clothing revealed no money or valuables, but a note book indicated that a story of his being a recently-landed immigrant was corroborated. Dr. Bergen says that the man will not live until morning.

DR. VON BULOW ONCE MORE.

The feature of the Symphony Society's concert last evening was the reappearance here of Dr. Hans von Bülow, the famous pianist, who has for many years been the foremost exponent of the Liszt school. He was greeted at the public rehearsal on Friday afternoon by a large audience, which applauded him in a most enthusiastic manner and called him out until he was weary. The doctor selected for his numbers two concertos, the one representing the highest achievement of classic piano composition and the other a good example of the modern romantic concerto with no breaks between the movements. The former was Beethoven's in E flat and the latter Liszt's in the same key. Before the first the orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, played Beethoven's fourth symphony, and before the latter Dr. von Bülow's ballad for orchestra, founded on Uhland's poem, "The Minstrel's Curse."

Dr. von Bülow is sixty years old, and has seen changes and advance in music which fill him with a valuable experience. In addition to this he has made the exposition of Beethoven's thoughts a large part of the study of his extremely industrious life. It is, therefore, seemly to speak with some consideration of anything he may do in public. His performance of Beethoven's Emperor concerto disclosed the same earnest desire to do justice to the greatest of classical composers as his wonderful playing of the sonatas did last Spring. For some reason, however, his technique did not appear to be as clear and lucid as his warmest admirers must have hoped it would be, and some of the passages were not perfectly intelligible. The same trouble was noticed in his playing of the Liszt concerto. It may be that this was owing to causes beyond the player's control. Of course, it is much easier to say that an artist like Dr. von Bülow has not done himself justice than to state the exact reason of the shortcoming. Certain it is, however, that the great pianist's work was in a measure disappointing last night. It is safe to say that he will appear to better advantage in his coming recitals.

"TROVATORE" IN HARLEM.

Verdi's "Trovatore" was produced in the Harlem Opera House last night in presence of a brilliant audience, filling every seat and leaving many standing. Sophie Traubmann was Leonore, Julius Peretti Manrico, and Louise Mansfelder, Azucena. The curtain was called up nearly every time it fell. At the end of the third act Peretti was called forward five times by a storm of cheers. The conductor was Max Specker. The week of German opera at this house has been surprisingly successful.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Jane A. Van Cleff died at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, at the age of ninety. She was a daughter of the late Paul Duryea of Millstone, N. J., where she was born, and a granddaughter of John M. Harlingen, the last Dutch Reformed minister who had to go to Holland to be ordained. Mrs. Van Cleff left two daughters and three sons, one of the latter being the Rev. Dr. Paul Van Cleff of Jersey City.

Andrew Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners and one of Montreal's most prominent business men, died suddenly yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 17½.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE

HOW FEENEY USES THE FORCE FOR HIS OWN ENDS.

SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS CONCERNING THE CAREER OF A RASCALLY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The citizens of Jersey City are at last awakening to a full appreciation of the character of their fellow-townsman, that unmitigated rascal, John Patrick Feeney. It is also probable that Feeney himself, whose efforts have recently been devoted to stifling THE TIMES by arresting a reporter, is becoming acquainted with certain truths, one of which is the homely axiom illustrating the danger of "monkeying with a buss saw."

Had Feeney pursued the even tenor of his beer and police business, and minded his own affairs, the difficulties which now surround him would not be so extremely apparent. He might have gone on for months deceiving and beguiling the Jersey City taxpayers, and selling his beer in great quantities through his police agents, had not his vulgar ambition for notoriety so publicly asserted itself. Feeney must needs vaunt himself before the public until the great search-light of public opinion turned full upon him reveals the depth of his rascality. The spectacle thus revealed has long been well known to certain classes of people in Jersey City, but to the great majority of respectable voters it comes as something of a surprise. Everybody has always known that Feeney was "crooked," but the attitude in which THE TIMES's investigations have placed him exceeds the wildest imagination.

There was no little excitement in Jersey City yesterday when its citizens read THE TIMES'S story about Feeney's joint consolidation of the beer and police business. Among the best class of people it created great indignation. Feeney's friends told him of the uproar, and he is said to have replied in self-defense that he was no longer in the beer business. This statement is wholly untrue. To ascertain the truth or falsity of his excuse a TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Newman, who owns a saloon under Cooper Hall. This is the largest saloon in Jersey City.

"Mr. Newman," asked the reporter, "whose beer do you use?"

"Feeney's," was the reply in a hasty, matter-of-fact way.

"When did you buy your last lot?"

"About a week ago," said Newman.

This incident is interesting, as showing that Feeney's beer is still on the market. It leads to a natural inquiry as to how, when, why, and wherefore did Feeney go into this beer business? There is a man in Jersey City named W. W. Knight who has the story in a nut shell. Mr. Knight is a retired bottler, who made a fortune in the business.

It was about ten months ago that Mayor Cleveland appointed Feeney to the office of Police Commissioner. Hardly had he donned the mantle of his new dignity when he chanced to see the immense possibilities of a beer business in working with the police force. He smiled softly to himself as he figured the treasures in store for his new-found Beer and Police Reciprocity Company. Straightway he went to Mr. Knight, whose long acquaintance with the bottling business rendered him peculiarly able to speak advisedly, and asked him to accompany him to Laverty's beer-bottling establishment. This done, Feeney told Mr. Knight that he contemplated purchasing a half interest in the concern, and wanted to know what it was worth to Mr. Knight's opinion. Mr. Knight gave him considerable information, but added, by way of inquiry, "Now that you're Police Commissioner, why do you want to go into the beer business?"

"Why, man," retorted Feeney, with a foxy glitter in his rascally eye, "don't ye'z see how the wan can be worked for the other?" From that day to this Mr. Knighth as mused long and often upon the scoundrelism which abounds in the politics of his native heath.

Another story in yesterday's TIMES that Feeney had to say he denied, to the effect that he employed his policemen to canvass the saloons on their several beats in the interests of his liquors, created a good deal of talk. This is so notoriously true that whole droves of people stand ready to swear to it, and will swear to it when the time comes. But there is another phase in this revelation that deserves more than a passing mention. It is that Feeney himself, in his official capacity as President of the Board of Police, commanded Capt. James McNulty of the Court House precinct to accompany him to Guttenberg, and (Feeney) made the rounds of the saloons on a canvassing tour in the interests of his beer business. The advantage accruing from this official reinforcement is obvious. It must have had, and it undoubtedly did have, the desired effect upon the saloon men. The President of the Police Board and the Captain of the precinct said "buy," and they bought. This little tale was told by one of the sufferers along the line of march, and repeated by one of the officers of the police force. It is no longer necessary for Feeney to make these tours in person, because the saloon men know enough to buy without being told. When thrift follows fawning, the average Jersey City saloon man knows how to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee to Boss Feeney or any other lawless liquor dealer. Thus it is that nowadays we so to speak, Feeney's beer goes without saying.

Turning from these nauseating developments the weary and indignant taxpayer only finds other equally vicious rascalities among the police men themselves. Not as "a saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," so is a rascal in blue twice a rascal in any other color. Time and again has THE TIMES shed the light of truth upon the damning records of Feeney's police force. Only yesterday the drunken inefficiency of the ballot thief, Whalen, was exposed, and this story should have sent him to the nethermost limbo of public ostracism. But he twirls his club, drinks his whisky, and does his master's bidding to-day as before, just as though his career was one of unexampled fidelity and his whole life an example of virtue personified.

Hardly had the type grown cold on the Whalen incident when another proof of the knavery of Feeney's police was abroad in Jersey City. It is the worst of all, and it runs somewhat in this wise: For some time past John Reid, a Director of the Board of Education and the proprietor of a flower store on Bergen-avenue, has been missing a number of his choicest plants. So bold had these nightly depredations become that Mr. Reid was obliged to employ a watchman, but all to no avail. Each morning showed that the midnight marauder continued to carry off whole pots, or had hacked the plant to pieces in his hasty efforts to get at the blossoms. Early yesterday morning, however, the thief was caught. It was Officer Cooper of the police force, wearing the blue coat and the club which Feeney had given him to guard the lives and properties of the people of Jersey City. When the watchman discovered Cooper at work he tried what effect the cheerful roses, carefully putting them together in a heap, so that a hasty retreat could be made. In his efforts to get good, long stems Cooper had cut the plants close off at the roots, thus ruining them completely. He was put under arrest.

A few more illustrations of this sort of police administration would naturally result in the organization of a vigilance committee of citizens empowered to watch the police. This anomalous state of affairs cannot be considered improbable, nor would its adoption be at all surprising. The rottenness of the police force is simply an instance where the slaves take pattern after their master. It has become necessary to put Feeney under surveillance; why not his hirelings? These two species of Cooper and Whalen are only drops in the bucket. The case of Officer Connolly of the Fourth Precinct is of the same kind. He was found dead drunk while on duty six weeks ago, and his Captain sent him to Headquarters, under grave charges. Feeney learned of the affair, and the very next morning Connolly paced his beat as proudly as ever. He has been regularly on duty in a semi-intoxicated condition ever since. The reason that Feeney did not dare to discharge Connolly was due to his fear to trial. The general Connolly's brother is a Catholic priest at Harrison, and that Connolly himself came to Feeney with letters of introduction from that upholder of the "joker" ballot system, Senator McDonald.

"Feeney made his début in politics about six years ago," said Dr. Frank O. Cole of Jersey City yesterday. "He was at that time a constable attending the Grand Jury, and I was a Grand Juryman. The court had given us rigid instructions concerning the pool selling at Guttenberg, and we determined to institute the guilty parties. Prosecutor Winfield, who didn't seem very anxious to help us in the matter, sent some of his constables out to Guttenberg to investigate, and among these constables was Feeney. When he returned he solemnly testified that there was really nothing to answer at Guttenberg, and his presumptuous lying was so palpable that I was obliged to ask the interference of the court to protect us from such impositions. As that time pool selling was at its height at Guttenberg, and one had to go there to find Feeney. It shows virtue to be its own reward, when we consider that Feeney to-day holds the same position of detective in the County Prosecutor's office that he held when he falsified the evidence from Guttenberg.

At a matter of less importance though quixotic career, Feeney served in the Legislature. One of the most atrocious exhibitions with which he is accredited during his legislative career occurred at the time of the passage of the Jersey City charter. Feeney arose in his place and at that time announced that he could not vote for the charter unless the Police Justices were to be retained. The police magistrates referred to, Stilsing and Wanser, singularly enough, were Republicans, and Feeney's colleagues hastened to remonstrate with him for thus advocating the retention of the opposition. "They may be Republicans," said Feeney, "but they are honest gentlemen, whom I admire and esteem." It has been an open question ever since that memorable day how much Feeney was paid by the two holdover Justices whom he thoughtlessly termed "honest gentlemen."

All these things and many more show John P. Feeney to be a low, rascally politician of the most execrable type. He hesitates at no scheme, however nefarious, by which he may serve his personal ends. He is a public plunderer, a relic of the Goths and Vandals of early days.

FARM WORK BEHIND.

THE WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN OF THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Signal Office has issued the following crop bulletin for the week just ending:

Temperature.—The week ending March 29 has been decidedly warmer than usual over the greater portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, the average daily temperature being about 6° above the normal throughout the Southern and Middle Atlantic States' while it was from 3° to 6° above in the central valleys and New-England. In Eastern Minnesota and in portions of Iowa and Wisconsin, the week was slightly cooler than usual. The temperature of the week was also slightly below the normal on the Pacific coast and over the plateau regions, while in Northern Montana and in North west Dakota the week was decidedly a cold one.

The temperature for the season, from Jan. 1 to March 29, continues substantially as reported in the last bulletin. The average daily temperature throughout the Southern and Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and Southern New-England for the entire period has ranged from 4° to 6° above that of previous years, and although the thermal conditions over the principal agricultural districts would indicate an early season, the excessive rains and the severe freezes greatly retarded farm work, which is not as far advanced as the present thermal conditions would indicate.

Precipitation.—Excessive rains have occurred during the week over the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and in Minnesota, Iowa, and Eastern Missouri. Excessive rains have also occurred in the South Atlantic States and in Kentucky, and over the greater portions of Tennessee and Alabama. The precipitation generally exceeded an inch over the entire region east of the Mississippi, while more than two inches fell in Southern New-England, Southern New-York, and in the Central Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys. Only light showers occurred in the southwest, including Louisiana, Texas, and Western Arkansas. Well-distributed rains occurred on the Pacific coast, although less than the usual amount.

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General Remarks.—The weather conditions for the week were generally reported as favorable in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. Although the storm of the 27th interrupted seeding, it rapidly progressed to completion. The general weather conditions were also favorable in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, but the deficiency in rainfall in the last-named State was unfavorable. Heavy rains are caused by the heavy rains in Southern Indiana. Reports from the entire Winter wheat belt indicate that the recent freeze during the present month injured the crop less than was first estimated, and the appearance of wheat has improved during the past week.

Reports from the Southwest indicate that the weather during the week was especially favorable, and planting is progressing rapidly in Texas, Arkansas, and in the unflooded districts of Mississippi and Louisiana. In the Gulf States much of the ground is too wet to plow, and farming operations are not so far advanced as usual at this date. In the South Atlantic States and Virginia the warm and generally fair weather improved the condition of the growing crops, except in some localities in Virginia and North Carolina, where excessive rains resulted in some damage. Early vegetables were much improved in South Carolina.

The excessive rains in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have generally interrupted farm work, but wheat is reported in good condition in Pennsylvania, while fruit has been injured in New-Jersey and New-York. Unfavorable weather continues in New-England, where but little progress has been made in farm work. Reports from Oregon show that the season is very backward, and that the ground is generally too wet for plowing, but Winter wheat is in good condition.

OUT OF WORK AND DESPONDENT.

Morris Eisling, a German Hebrew, about forty-five years old, was found dead in bed in his room at the boarding house of Charles Freilich, 158 West Twenty-fourth-street, last night, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. He was a married man and his wife lives in Munich, Bavaria. He was for a number of years a salesman for a down-town clothing house and for a time was fairly successful. For eight months he was employed as a timekeeper at the Hoffman House. For two months he had done nothing and his funds gave out, so that he was unable to pay for his room. He was despondent in consequence of his hard luck.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND,

144 BOWERY 144

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Intending purchasers of Easter gifts should not lose sight of the fact that besides the colossal stock of diamonds we carry we have as well a very large selection of emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones of the finest quality, mounted in combination with diamonds. Other jewelers charge exorbitant prices for colored gems. We make no distinction. We sell these colored gems equally as low as we do our diamonds, which fact needs no confirmation from us, for it is a by word that if you wish to purchase the best quality of diamonds for very low figures go to CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND. Diamonds bought of us can be returned, less 5 per cent., if so stipulated in the bill of sale.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING, WHITE AS snow, perfectly cut, superb lustre, weighing 1¾ carats, at the remarkably low price of $75; cost former owner $150.

A TURQUOISE AND DIAMOND MARQUISE ring; a large and very fine Persian turquoise, surrounded by 28 pure white, glittering diamonds of the finest grade; a beautiful effect; our price is $100; cost originally $225.

A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND STUD, WEIGHING 2 carats; this gem is as white as snow, perfectly cut, and a brilliancy that is remarkable in a stone of this size; our price is $110; cost originally $225.

A CAT'S EYE AND DIAMOND RING, A large and exceptionally fine Ceylon Cat's Eye, one of the finest specimens ever discovered, surrounded by 12 large, first-water diamonds, a superb ring, at the remarkably low price of $110.

AN EMERALD AND DIAMOND MARQUISE ring; a rare emerald of an exceptionally fine color, surrounded by 28 diamonds, white as the driven snow; a magnificent effect and weighing 6 carats; we offer this superb ring for $275; we positively assert that other jewelers would charge $600 for the same.

A RUBY AND DIAMOND SCARFPIN; A pigeon-blood ruby, very finely cut and very brilliant, surrounded by 8 purest white, glittering diamonds; we offer this magnificent scarfpin for $60; originally cost $150.

A PAIR OF RUBY AND DIAMOND EARscrews, 2 pigeon-blood rubies, very brilliant and cut to match, surrounded by 24 first-water diamonds, weighing 3 carats, at the extraordinary low price of $125, originally cost $275.

A PAIR OF SOLITAIRE DIAMOND EARrings, old mine gems, white as snow, cut to match, and very brilliant, 2½ carats; our price is $110; cost former owner $250.

A PAIR OF SOLITAIRE DIAMOND EARrings, weighing 3½ carats; these gems are as white as snow, shedding beams of a rare blue tint, perfectly cut to match, Antwerp style and superb lustre; our price is $200; would cost at least $400 to duplicate.

THOSE WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A LARGE pair of solitaire diamond earrings at a sacrifice price should not miss this chance; they contain 5¼ carats of an exceptionally fine color, without a blemish, perfectly cut to match, latest Antwerp style, and a brilliancy that dazzles the eye; we offer these at the extraordinary low price of $475; we do not hesitate to assert that they would cost $1,000 to import.

A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND HEART PENdant, can also be worn as pin; 46 large blue-white diamonds, all of them the choicest selected gems, set so that no gold is visible; a mass of fire; this gorgeous pendant must be seen to be appreciated; our price is $360; we do not exaggerate when we say that it would cost $1,000 to duplicate.

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Open EVENINGS until 9; Saturday, 10:30 P. M.

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Easter Novelties For Children.

BEST & CO



While our establishment is always an interesting place for parents to visit, the preparations we have made for Easter make it especially so this week.

In addition to the superior stock of CLOTHING we have manufactured this season for BOYS AND GIRLS of all ages, we show in the

MILLINERY department the latest novelties in Milan Braids, fancy Straws, white and colored Leghorns, &c., trimmed by milliners who make the needs of children their constant study, (the matching of our suits and coats is a special feature,) also all the latest designs in infants' and children's Caps, Wash Hats, Sun Bonnets, &c., in the greatest variety of materials.

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GLOVES AND NECKWEAR will be in demand, and we are prepared to show an assortment of these goods for Boys and Girls that cannot be duplicated.

All at the lowest prices.

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AND 51 WEST 22D-ST.

TO MARRY A BAVARIAN COUNT.

MISS MARY WHEELER OF PHILADELPHIA WILL WED COUNT PAPPENHEIM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The announcement is made officially that the wedding of Miss Mary Wheeler and Count Maximilian Pappenheim of Bavaria will take place in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church June 30.

There will be ten bridesmaids, the Misses Tyson, Miss Seeger, the Misses Brown, cousins of the bride; Miss Colt, Miss Ella Wheeler, the bride's sister; Miss Livingstone, Miss Shipman, and Miss Gilman of New-York. Miss Gertrude Wheeler, the bride's younger sister, will be maid of honor.

The ushers from Philadelphia will be Dr. J. William White, Mitchell Harrison,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FOR EXCHANGE—15TH PAGE—6th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES WANTED—15TH PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—1st col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
MUSICAL—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
RAILROADS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—15TH PAGE—3d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—15TH PAGE—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—15TH PAGE—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only European office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Yesterday the Senate Committee on Cities resumed its investigation of the conduct of the Sheriff's office in this city, and gave no apparent heed to the talk about a political deal that is to interfere with its progress. In fact, Mr. FASSETT privately disclaimed all knowledge of anything of the kind. Nevertheless, this talk has been in the air all the past week. It has been said that the motive of the investigation grew out of past deals and the failure of Tammany to live up to its agreements, and that it might be used to extort concessions in future. It has been intimated that the passage of the Rapid-Transit bill depended upon an understanding in which the "letting up" of the investigation was involved. There is probably nothing in all these rumors and surmises, but they show the sensitiveness of the public to suspicions of dealing between politicians to effect their own objects at the sacrifice of the interests of the people and of good government. Now, this Senate committee cannot afford to give ground for the suspicion that it is to be bought off by any consideration, political or otherwise. It must prosecute the inquiry upon which it has entered thoroughly and honestly, without reference to rapid transit or the political schemes of the future, or it will bring condemnation and contempt upon all who are associated with it. We are not disposed to withdraw confidence from the committee, but it is likely to be subject to pressure from various directions, and it will have to be on its guard. The public will be prompt to recognize any relaxation of its searching inquiries and to trace it to its cause.

Mr. MCKINLEY and those members of the Ways and Means Committee who were permitted to sit with him in an obscure recess of the Capitol crypt have completed their labors, and they intend to submit their bill to the inspection of other members of the committee on Monday. At yesterday's session they refused to reduce the higher duty on lime, which they had imposed for the benefit of the well-known combination of producers in Maine. They also decided to satisfy the carbonate ring by retaining the proposed duty on Mexican silver-lead fluxing ores. They also held to their original determination to make a scapegoat of the Sugar Trust, in order that their favors to other combinations might be concealed from the ignorant. The Washington *Post* asserted on Thursday that the Sugar Trust "was making a hard fight," and that its representatives "expressed great confidence in their ability to induce the committee to recede from their decision." It now appears that the committee adhere to their original decision, which was that the sugar duties should be 35 per cent. up to and including No. 16 of the Dutch color standard, and 40 per cent. above that number. This gives the Trust a protective duty of only 5 per cent., while at the same time certain grades of cheap sugar that can go directly into consumption are admitted at the lower rate. We estimated the Trust's protection under this schedule, some days ago, at about one-third of a cent per pound, assuming the cost of refining to be as great abroad as it is here. The well-known house of WILLET & GRAY, which is regarded as an authority in the trade, has since stated that the protection would amount to about one-sixth of a cent per pound. The Philadelphia *Press* reports that the evidence submitted by refiners was not regarded as sufficient to warrant any modification of the rates above mentioned in the direction of greater protection for refiners, and that the majority members of the committee "are anxious to fix a rate that will not permit the existence of the Sugar Trust." When the completed bill is reported we shall all know beyond a peradventure how this anxiety has affected other notorious Trusts and similar combinations that are described by high-tariff authorities as "the deadly enemies of the protective policy."

We do not think that it is quite fair to impute to Mr. BLAINE, as some of our contemporaries do, insincerity in the effort he appears to be making toward general American reciprocity. We see no reason to doubt that he is in earnest in the matter, and if he is playing for party leadership he is playing a very bold game, for there is no sign that the party managers can be brought up to the level of his plans. It is not at all improbable that Mr. BLAINE sees that the time has come when the restrictive commercial policy "must go," and that he prefers not to "go" with it. That may be an ambitious sentiment, but it is creditable to him. We do not suppose he has ever fully believed in the humbug protection, but has used it, as he has many another false notion, because it served his political purposes. It is not at all unlikely that he now sees that its usefulness in this direction is exhausted, and while he cannot rally his party to a higher standard, he may make the last years of his public career memorable for something like statesmanship.

The Berlin Labor Conference has wound up in a grand banquet, where the Prussian Minister of Commerce, speaking in French, proposed a toast to the sovereigns of the powers represented, which was, perhaps, a neat way of complimenting the French people, who are, jointly and collectively, the only sovereign recognized in France. Then JULES SIMON was flattered and drank to, and replied with a toast to "suffering humanity." All this seems a little ghastly in the light of the fact that the occasion for calling the conference is the existence of a large number of men and women in Germany who see starvation staring them in the face when they shall no longer be able to earn the miserable wages they now receive. And yet the conference cannot but have a little influence for good, in bringing representatives of France and Germany together for a few days to consult on a common problem. There is in such an event a faint ray of hope that the peace which is the only solution of that problem may in time be assured.

It is reported from California that Senator ST ANFORD of that State has a serious Presidential appetite, and that his recent wild proposition for loans from the National Treasury upon the "security" of mortgages on land is a bid for the satisfaction of his desire in this direction. It is not impossible that the Senator may suffer in the manner attributed to him. It is a common ailment in the Senate, and Mr. STANFORD'S head is quite "big" enough to justify the suspicion that he has fallen a victim. But he is going a long way round to reach his end, if he really seeks it by any such means as this scheme. After all, it is mostly the people who are not hopelessly in debt who pay the taxes and who are most interested in the question of how the money shall be spent, and this class will not look with much favor upon a candidate who enters the race with this sort of a platform ready made to stand upon. Moreover, whatever he may propose as to other people's money, the public will be very largely influenced in their opinion of Mr. STANFORD by the way in which he made his own.

Railroads in Persia have not yet assumed either a present or an immediately prospective magnitude great enough to make of vast financial consequence the reported privileges granted for five years to Russian capitalists for their construction. The experience of the contractors for the first short railroad in that country, built not many years ago, must have been a queer one, since to suit the Shah, as was reported, the work was begun at the wrong end, or the one furthest away from the place to which the principal materials had to be brought. Since then the locomotive has become a more familiar object; but Persia can hardly yet be the most promising field imaginable for railroad enterprise. The political significance of the present concessions is noteworthy as showing the continued satisfaction of Persia with Russian means and influences. The Shah is between two fires, or at least finds England and Russia rivals in pulling at him for privileges on the one hand and the other. It must be confessed that this position does not appear to disturb his personal enjoyment of life; indeed, his policy seems to be the simple one of playing one off against the other. On the southern coast, particularly on the Persian Gulf, England receives the commercial concessions; on the northern frontier, particularly on the Caspian Sea, Russia makes her gains. And she probably looks forward to uniting her steam lines with those of Persia and controlling both.

The sympathy of the orthodox will gush unbounded for our unfortunate contemporary, Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, in his latest affliction. The Colonel recites his griefs and records his indignation in four columns of his valuable newspaper, and the tale ought to be a lesson to religious editors everywhere, who are exposed not less than their lay brethren to the wiles of the scoffer and the perils of overconfidence. It seems that the pious Colonel printed some days ago a sermon entitled "The Bible a Self-Correcting Book," by the Rev. J. M. WHITON. The Colonel makes this averment:

"We were misled by his texts into allowing it to appear. His texts are all right, and his theory that CHRIST taught Divine truth more fully than any of the prophets is all right. Our LORD also corrected many false notions of truth into which the men of His times had fallen, and in which mankind would still be lying except for His corrections, for JESUS is the Truth. But his theory that some of the Biblical prophets taught error is all wrong."

Thereupon Col. SHEPARD proceeds to refute and revile the Rev. Dr. WHITON in a style that must make that good man wish that he had enjoyed the benefits of a sound orthodox training at the seminary. "Don Quixote" WHITON, "Shifting Ground" WHITON, "Microscopic" WHITON, "Mr. Nimble Jumper" WHITON, "Mr. Hard Heart" WHITON, and "Sneerer" WHITON—these are a few of the crushing theological arguments the Colonel hurls at the man who abused the hospitality of his columns to teach the heretical and abominable doctrine that the recent epidemic of influenza was not a visitation of Divine wrath. It is sad that the Colonel was deceived in the quality of Dr. WHITON'S sermons, but we are confident that no prudent minister of the Gospel of Mercy will venture after this to send his sermons to the *Mail and Express*.

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL SCHEMES.

The chafing of this great and growing city within its watery confines, the impulse toward expansion for its population and its traffic, and the pressing need of closer and easier communication with the surrounding area are producing a variety of schemes for bridging or tunneling the adjacent rivers. Bills are pending in the Legislature for a new bridge across the East River at Grand-street and another at Blackwell's Island, for a new bridge over the Harlem, and for a great bridge across the Hudson. A tunnel is already boring under the latter stream, and a franchise for constructing one under the East River and across the city is pending before the Board of Aldermen for its "consent." The question of relieving the obstruction of the Harlem by the existing drawbridges is under investigation, and there is even a scheme on foot for a sort of toboggan slide under the East River for shooting passengers back and forth between this city and Brooklyn.

This question of means of communication across the rivers which shall displace the antiquated ferries with works of modern engineering is one of great importance, and there ought to be some means of reaching a solution of the problem in the interest of the public rather than for the exclusive behoof of corporations and private projectors. It would be well if there could be an authorative settlement in the first place of the question as between bridges and tunnels. As a means of bringing railroads into the city, instead of breaking their transit abruptly at the further banks of the rivers, there is much to be said in favor of tunnels. Their construction is entirely feasible, and the cost would doubtless be much less than that of bridges adequate to the same purpose. They would not interfere with navigation, nor would they require the taking of large amounts of private property at their termini. A railroad tunnel under the Hudson, for instance, would not need to come to the surface at all, but the terminal station could be constructed under ground, and would interfere with property only on the area which it would occupy. A bridge, on the other hand, which should span the river at the height of 140 feet, would have to cut its way into the heart of the city with a long and massive approach.

For merely local communication between the two banks of the river a bridge would be certainly more attractive, and perhaps more desirable on practical and economic grounds, but it would not require such a colossal, massive, and costly structure as would be necessary if it were to bear the railroad traffic of the continent. The fault with the most important bridge schemes now pending is that they are initiated from private motives and without proper consideration. A bill is pending in Washington for a bridge over the Hudson, which had its origin in the ambitious design of an engineer. He proposes a colossal suspension bridge, with a single span 3,000 feet long, supported by cables 4 feet in diameter, attached to a pier on either shore 500 feet in height. It is calculated to afford space and support for ten railroad tracks for heavy traffic, besides a roadway and footwalk, and would cost untold millions and require a score of years to construct. Before countenance is given by Congressional legislation to such a vast undertaking, it ought to be definitely decided whether it is desirable in itself, and whether, in the financial sense, it is practicable. Even supposing a great railroad bridge rather than one or more tunnels to be desirable, it is a question whether it is worth while to undertake to stretch a single span over the whole width of a channel of 3,000 feet. A radical fault with the bill in the State Legislature for bridging the Hudson is that its purpose is purely speculative. Its promoters are evidently seeking to obtain a charter for the purpose of disposing of it profitably hereafter to some combination of railroads or capitalists at present to the public unknown. This is not the proper way of originating an enterprise in which the public has so great an interest.

It would be well if there could be a commission, representing the joint authority of the National Government, the State, and the city, to consider this whole problem of communication by bridge or tunnel or both across the navigable waters by which the city of New-York is shut in. It might not devise any practical scheme for the actual work, but it could settle the preliminary questions which require thorough consideration, and make recommendations which would have great weight with the national, State, and municipal authorities, so far as they might be called upon to act in the future with reference to actual projects. The report of such a commission would also be of great value to capitalists and projectors who might desire to undertake the work of establishing the needed means of communication in the most effective and economical manner. It would be a misfortune to leave this problem to be worked out by private schemers and corporate promoters, with a spasmodic exercise of public authority in their behalf, only to find fifty years hence that it was done without foresight and without proper regard for the highest interests involved.

HERBERT SPENCER DEFENDED.

The discussion concerning the "pretensions" of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER and the soundness of his Synthetic Philosophy is sustained and carried on in a most spirited way in the three replies to "Outsider's" attack which we print upon the thirteenth page of THE TIMES to-day. The article we printed last Sunday, in which "Outsider" boldly challenged the whole body of believers in Mr. SPENCER'S system to come forward and justify their faith, has evidently aroused the synthetic philosophers. One of them writes to us that "Spencerians are walking around the very large gauntlet thrown into the arena by 'Outsider,' and looking at it as an object of marked interest." They do not content themselves with walking around it, however. It has been picked up and hurled as a new defiance, straight at the head of "Outsider."

Of the many contributions we have thus far received in response to "Outsider's" challenge and our invitation to a discussion of the merits and validity of Mr. SPENCER'S philosophy, it happens that not one is in support of "Outsider's" position. All are from ardent Spencerians, and the three articles we print to-day fairly represent the tone and temper of the others, the publication of which we are obliged to defer until next Sunday. The contributions of "Kappa," of "R. G. E.," and of Prof. MESSENGER will be read with interest and instruction by students of SPENCER, whether they accept or reject his doctrines. It is extremely gratifying to receive and print contributions to this debate of such marked ability and so evidently based upon a clear understanding of the Synthetic Philosophy. They serve to supply the answer to the question we raised last week as to the tendency of thought and belief in respect to SPENCER'S system among scientists and students. It is gratifying, moreover, to the conductors of a newspaper to have this unmistakable assurance that there are persons in this busy community who, amid the demands of their daily vocations, and after the interests of baseball and the iniquities of the Sheriff's office have been duly attended to, have time and the inclination to give some thought to a subject like HERBERT SPENCER'S theory of the Universe. One of the communications we print this morning comes from a lawyer, another is from a physician, the third is from a mathematician. Others we have received come from men in still other walks of life—scientists, journalists, students, &c. This is an evidence, we think, of a widespread interest in the Synthetic Philosophy, and that it will be discussed in our columns from many points of view.

We renew our invitation to the champions, *pro* and *con*, to join in this discussion. We want to know what THE TIMES'S readers think of HERBERT SPENCER. We desire particularly that theologians who have studied his works shall give us and our readers the benefit of their reflections and conclusions, and inasmuch as many clergymen do not read Sunday newspapers, and might be unwilling to write for publication on that day, we will publish upon some other day than Sunday any communications whose writers may express that preference. We trust that the opponents of SPENCER will not leave "Outsider" single-handed to battle against the synthetic hosts. He is likely to be overwhelmed by numbers at least, if not in argument.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS IN OKLAHOMA.

In our Washington dispatches has been noted the arrival in that city of JOHN I. DILLE, Register of the Land Office at the new town of Guthrie in Oklahoma. Mr. DILLE is the Federal officer concerning whose action at the opening of the district Inspectors MCBRIDE and PICKLER made certain interesting and uncomplimentary reports, and to whom Secretary NOBLE, with the knowledge and aid of the President, addressed several very sharp letters, which seemed to show that he longed to dismiss the man from the public service and was restrained only by his chief.

In the first letter Mr. NOBLE told Register DILLE that he had been directed by the President to inquire whether he could offer any explanation concerning the charges set forth in the reports of the two Republican Inspectors. No adequate explanation having been made, Mr. NOBLE sent to DILLE a second letter, in which his conduct was roundly denounced. In the third and last letter, written more than eight months ago, Mr. NOBLE closed the correspondence in disgust, apparently because he was not permitted by the President to remove DILLE, but not until he had put on record the fact that the President found DILLE'S explanation unsatisfactory and had "marked with emphasis" the indications that DILLE and his associates had "all left their homes with the preconceived idea that the opportunity offered was a favorable one to take advantage of their fellow-citizens without regard for the law."

When this curious correspondence was dragged out of the department by Congress a few weeks ago, many persons were surprised to learn that DILLE had been permitted to retain his office. But now it appears not only that he has been protected in that office by his old friend, Mr. HARRISON, but also that he has come to Washington "in the full assurance that he is to be appointed to be the first Governor of the new Territory of Oklahoma." Such is the statement of our correspondent in Washington, and it has been repeated by the correspondents of other journals. For example, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, perhaps the most influential Republican paper in the Mississippi Valley, recently warned HORACE SPEED, another aspirant who professed to rely upon Mr. HARRISON'S promises, that he was "counting his chickens very early," and added the following:

"A formidable rival is JOHN I. DILLE, another Hoosier politician, [DILLE was Secretary of the Indiana Republican Committee during the blocks-of-five campaign,] who is at present Register of the Guthrie Land Office. He reached Washington last Sunday. His friends say he has a most formidable following in Oklahoma, as well as strong support from Indiana influences, and they are confident of his success."

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republic* reports that DILLE may prefer to be made a Justice of the new Territorial court. "He calmly says," adds this correspondent, "that he can get whatever he wants, and that he thinks he will prefer a place on the bench."

For the enlightenment of those who cannot understand how a Federal officer concerning whom such reports as those of MCBRIDE and PICKLER were made, and to whom the three remarkable letters of Secretary NOBLE were written, can expect to be promoted by Mr. HARRISON—who suggested a part of Mr. NOBLE'S sharp denunciation of DILLE'S conduct—we recall the appointment of CLAYTON to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. There were abundant references to the conduct of CLAYTON in the reports of the two Inspectors, and the dates of the published letters show that what these officers had said about CLAYTON was known to the President before the appointment was made, for the letter in which, at the President's direction, Mr. NOBLE sought an explanation from DILLE, was written before CLAYTON'S nomination was sent to the Senate. More than eight months have passed and that nomination has not been withdrawn, although the President has been urged by Senators, it is said, so to dispose of it. Knowing the history of this case, why should not DILLE rely with confidence upon the continued favor of Mr. HARRISON? Why should he not expect promotion?

The Register of Guthrie has, we presume, the original manuscript of the letters that were sent to him by Mr. NOBLE, and which seem to have been composed in part by the President himself. The Interior Department has only the official copies. There is a tradition that a certain important letter sent from the State Department a few years ago to a diplomatic representative of this country in South America bore on the margin three words of advice and encouragement that were never reproduced in the official letter-books. Is it possible that a close inspection of one of those severe and denunciatory letters sent by Mr. HARRISON and Mr. NOBLE to Register DILLE would reveal some marginal encouragement that might recall the "Go it, STEVE!" of that tradition?

THE ORIGIN OF ANIMALS.

That agreeable popularizer of science, Mr. GRANT ALLEN, has some interesting suggestions upon an interesting theme in the *New Review*. He endeavors to throw some light upon the origin of animals. The introduction of consciousness is, of course, the great step in nature. Upon this mystery, however, we do not understand Mr. GRANT ALLEN to touch. He would, no doubt, agree with Mr. WALLACE in saying that, no matter how closely certain animals and certain plants may resemble each other, the step from a true plant to a true animal is an infinitely greater one. It may be very hard to find the exact point at which the animal life begins, but it must begin somewhere, and the step from a plant to an animal which has the closest resemblance to it is just as great as that from a piece of wood to a dog or a horse.

But we do not understand Mr. GRANT ALLEN to have anything to say about the introduction of consciousness. He merely wishes to make a picture of how the first animal came into existence. Of course, plants existed before animals, for it was necessary that the animals should have the plant to live upon. Nobody knows how plant life or growth or reproduction came to exist, any more than how animal consciousness came to exist. But this much is known of the change from inorganic matter to the organic plant. Carbon is the basis of organic life. In the inorganic matter from which the plant is made carbon exists, united with oxygen in the form of carbonic acid. In the plant the oxygen is separated from the carbon by the influence of the sun's rays. The oxygen goes off into the air, while the carbon which remains unites with the hydrogen of water to form starch and other constituents of vegetable growth. The quality of the plant which induces the sun to separate the carbon from the oxygen is the green coloring matter of leaves, or chlorophyll, as it is called.

Now, the animal does just the reverse of this. Instead of separating the oxygen from the carbon it takes the vegetable matter and absorbs it; in other words, eats it. The vegetable matter is thus reunited with oxygen to produce warmth and movement for the animal. The animal is thus a machine, in which the hydro-carbons are burned up, just as coal is burned up in a steam engine. The plant must precede the animal just as coal must precede the steam engine.

Men of science are agreed in thinking that the earliest animals sprang from some very low form of plant life. Mr. GRANT ALLEN does not refer to any such exalted things as horse chestnuts, sweet peas, or Mrs. Pollock geraniums. The plants he means are little specks with a single cell, or not cellules at all, floating in the water. They are spoken of as green plants, but they may not have been green at all; they may have been, and probably were, pink, blue, and all sorts of colors. But these plants had chlorophyll, or something that performs the same office, induces the sun to separate oxygen from carbon, to turn loose the oxygen into the air and permit the carbon to unite with water to form a vegetable growth. It will be seen that growth implies reproduction. The chlorophyll must under the influence of the sun's rays be producing more and more vegetable growth until the plants would be too big for the world to hold. The lowest form of reproduction is by splitting. We see the relation of growth and reproduction in suckers, runners, and the like. As long as they remain connected with the parent plant it is growth; when they become separate it is reproduction. It was at this splitting stage that the animal was probably evolved from the plant.

So far Mr. GRANT ALLEN would no doubt have the lights of science on his side. Now comes this popular writer's special contribution to the philosophy of the subject. There are certain very primal plants, which consist of lumps of jelly floating on the water. Embodied in the jelly are long, hairlike strings of round cells, which form the living portion of the mass. The mass softened by water, some of the cells float away to form new colonies. As they do so, they become endowed with a motion of their own. These little cells start with a certain amount of organized material, made up beforehand, which they use up during their locomotive state in producing movements. These movements are accompanied by the absorption of oxygen, and the cells are for the moment quasi animals.

The animal stage is, however, very brief; they quickly become plants again. It is necessary that they should do so, because the total amount of energy-producing material which they carry is very small, and they must either become plants or die. But suppose one of these cells in its locomotive state should happen to collide or coalesce with a similar cell, it would have more material to live upon and might last longer. Suppose, further, it should get into the habit of uniting with other cells and of absorbing, that is, of eating, them. We should thus have an animal very like the lowest forms of animal life now known to us. The amœba is such an animal; it has no separate organs, but is all mouth, all stomach, all muscle. It will be observed that the new point in this explanation is the possibility of a longer life for the cell through its uniting with another cell. It is one upon which, we imagine, there have been no experiments to confirm the theory of the writer. But the suggestion is an interesting one.

COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BRUSHES.

The McKinley Tariff bill can hardly be looked upon as anything less than the palladium of the liberties of all those many manufacturers who are engaged in the making of collars and cuffs and hairbrushes for the use of aristocratic persons on every day of the week and of people in the humbler walks of protected life upon the Lord's Day. The bill lays a duty of 15 cents per dozen and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on imported cotton cuffs and collars, and 30 cents per dozen and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on collars and cuffs when made wholly or in part of linen. When it comes to the matter of brushes—which are indispensable to gentlemen who stalk around in cuffs and collars—the McKinley bill puts the tariff up to 40 per cent., in order that the brush interest in this country may no longer languish, but may go on from conquering to conquer until the Angel of Protection, wrapped round as to his torso with the glorious Stars and Stripes, and with one foot on the Northern Crown and the other on the Southern Cross, shall blare through his brazen trumpet that, so far as brushes are concerned, competition is no more. The cuff and the collar will then lie down together, as in duty bound, and the brush will repose beside them never more to be disturbed.

The reason why the tax on cuffs, collars, and brushes should be raised, as it is in the McKinley bill, should be sufficiently obvious to the most excruciatingly mean capacity. To sum the matter up in a word, the reason for increasing the tax on them is that the tax is at present too low to prevent, with absolute certainty, any man who is not a rather reckless millionaire, from wearing such cuffs and collars as may best please him, and from brushing his hair or coat or boots with such straws or wires or bristles as may seem good in his sight. The cuffed, the collared, and the brushed man, though his number be that of the sands of the seashore, is to be brushed, collared, and cuffed with the cuffs, collars, and brushes which emanate from perhaps a dozen protected manufactories in Troy and Lansingburg, and by these alone, at the peril of his pocket. Of course, if he chooses to do so, he can eschew the vain pomps and glories of the world, and go around among men as one in cuffless, collarless, and brushless eclipse, and it is obvious that in this way he can dodge the protected manufacturer; but alas! few of us are equal to such self-sacrifice for the sake of principle. The majority of us would go on brushing ourselves and taking care for the appearance of our necks and wrists, no matter what it might cost, in money or morals, to do so.

It is truly singular that the American collar and the American cuff are not able to stand alone, or, at least, are not thought able to do so by the people who make them. Perhaps the reason is that the duty on starch and the tariff on gum arabic, the tax on sadirons, and the importation mulct on machinery may have a disheartening effect on linen and cotton, and lead to collapse when the native article is called upon to take its chances in a stand-up fight with all the world, but whatever is the reason it cannot be such a one as the American eagle ought to feel proud of. Nor, it is permitted to think, would that haughty bird, as he brushed his bang and side whiskers preparatively to sallying forth from his eyrie on the summit of the Rocky Mountains and entering into competition with the fowls of all nations, feel like pluming himself on the thought that the puny manufacturing mortal who sold him his brush had played Peter Funk with him or given him a Hobson's choice of a poor brush or none, or, which would be equally irritating, had wheedled him into paying about three times its value for a good article.

With such troubles as these, however, the proud Bird of Freedom will have to put up so long as he is content, so to speak, to hide his talons in a napkin, when more thoroughly-protected birds of prey carry theirs sharpened, fully extended, and ready to play the harpy with his clothes, his good looks, and anything else that he happens to pride himself upon. Mr. MCKINLEY, with his Ways and Means Committee, evidently does not intend to put the unhappy creature at ease so far as collars, cuffs, and brushes go for anything.

LICENSED HIMSELF TO SELL LIQUOR.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 29.

That is a somewhat remarkable condition of affairs in Perry County, where an Associate Judge sitting on the bench was an applicant for a hotel license, and, in spite of a strong remonstrance, himself granted his own application. President Judge Barnett revoked the license, and an effort will be made to remove the offending Judge.

MURRAY ATTACKS POWER.

Here's a rattling row right in the ranks of the County Democracy. Police Justice Henry Murray, leader of that organization in the Seventeenth Assembly District, is on the war path against his brother Police Justice and the leader of the Counties, Maurice J. Power. He demands the deposition of Mr. Power, he asks the other district organizations to join with him in enforcing his demand, and with a virtuous whoop he places himself at the head of the anti-Power faction.

He has been preparing to take this step for some days, and when he did take it last night he took it with a hop, skip, and jump. His district organization had a meeting in Wendel's Assembly Rooms, on West Forty-fourth-street. The hall was crowded with his followers. The word had been passed that something big was up, and it was the biggest meeting the organization has had in many a day.

Congressman Quinn and Assemblyman Kerrigan were on deck, and so was Police Justice Murray. James J. Gallagin presided, and when the time came Mr. Murray got up and sounded the tocsin. He opened by explaining that the Seventeenth District had not been treated right in the way of patronage. He had called on Judge Martine and Judge Fitzgerald in behalf of some of the members of the Seventeenth's organization who wanted places. The Judges said that they were hard pressed, but would do what they could.

"Then I appealed," he said, "to the recognized leader of the County Democracy, Maurice J. Power. Now, what has Mr. Power done? Absolutely nothing. If you know it, the existing state of affairs in this city is beastly and intolerable. What, are the decent citizens going to do? Is the County Democracy ready to open its arms and receive the support of the intelligent people? No, sir, it is not, and simply because this branch of the Democracy in the county is in the hands of an unscrupulous leader, Justice Maurice J. Power. Why, that man is as bad as any of the deputies now under indictment. He embezzled funds from the old Marine Court when he was a clerk there, and, had it not been for a rich friend, he might have gone to Sing Sing. Is the County Democracy in a fit condition, with its present leader, Power, to carry it to victory?

"Power is not the only person who should step down and out. The others I refer to are ex-Excise Commissioner William C. Mitchell, Thomas Costigan, and Richard Cunningham. I heard it said of Mitchell while he was Excise Commissioner that he could do nothing without money. Cunningham was known as a $999 contract man in the Department of Public Works. Mitchell, Power, Costigan, and Cunningham ought to retire. In the coming election the issue will be purely a local one. If the people have been disgusted with the recent exposures of Tammany, they have also been disgusted with the County Democracy. Not many of the leaders of Tammany or of the County Democracy would be appointed to an ordinary business position by a business man. They have no brains or honesty. If they get a political office they sit around all day talking politics from one year's end to the other. We want decent and reputable men for leaders. You cannot stamp out corruption when corrupt men are in control. How much worse is one of Flack's deputies than your leader? I say to him he has got to retire."

Then Mr. Murray introduced the following resolution, which was adopted without protest:

Whereas, In view of the exposures in public office now being unearthed by the Grand Jury and Senate committee which show such a deplorable state of affairs in the way our public offices are being conducted, we think the time has arrived for the honest Democrats of this city to come together and take such action as the exigency of the time demands.

Resolved, That in view of the fact the New-York County Democracy under its present leadership, the same that has led to defeat in the past, is not such as to inspire the confidence of the people of this city. We urgently call on our sister organizations in the other districts to join with us in our endeavors to place the organization of which we are members in a position to command the respect of the community.

Assemblyman Kerrigan followed Mr. Murray in the same strain. Congressman Quinn also spoke, but in a more moderate measure. After the meeting Justice Murray said that he felt pretty certain that the organizations in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first were with him in opposition to Power. He said that Costigan and Mitchell, as members of the Committee on Printing of the County Committee, was cheating the organization. He averred that when Hubert O. Thompson was alive there was a campaign in which the organization could only allow $3 to each election district. Mitchell got away with $1,000, and when taken to task for it afterward he admitted having taken it, and pleaded necessity.

MR. KLAHRE'S RECITAL.

At his third piano recital, held in Steinway Hall last evening, Mr. Edwin Klahre disclosed himself to be, in addition to a skillful and entertaining performer, an adept at programme-making, and possessed of the happy faculty, while preserving a high artistic standard, of not flying above the heads of his hearers. To employ a trite expression, there was not so much as a single dull moment from beginning to end of the programme, and the several hundreds of attentive and delighted auditors who filled the hall departed to their homes earnestly regretting that the limitations of time precluded their further enjoyment of Mr. Klahre's masterly and artistic performances.

This was a Liszt night, but Mr. Klahre contributed still further to the distinctly popular character of the selection by interpolating between the two groups of the works of that composer a brief Chopin interlude. In the first of the Liszt selections the B minor Ballade, Cantique d'Amour, Dreams of Love, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Tarantelle were bracketed, following which came the dainty Berceuse, Opus 57, the F sharp impromptu, Opus 36, and the C sharp minor Fantaisie impromptu of Chopin. The second Liszt division comprised the Etude in D flat, Waldesrauschen, Consolation, in D flat, Le Rossignol, La Campanella, and the E minor Polonaise. Mr. Klahre plays Chopin con amore, and his interpretation of the numbers mentioned was marked by deep poetic feeling, graceful dignity, and sympathetic fervor. Of the Liszt selections the most successful in point of appreciation on the part of the audience was the "Consolation," which was exquisitely played. The scholarly finish of Mr. Klahre's work throughout was not the least of the excellences which constitute him one of the few public performers to whom it is a grateful duty and pleasure to listen.

A PRACTICAL ANGLER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a reader of your ever-welcome journal, which I have substituted for the *World*, and I know of many other fishermen who now take your paper in preference to others because of the able manner in which you have championed the just cause of the masses. I hope the anglers will not fail to appreciate the bridge which carries them safely over. Our success is due to the fact that all the evidence offered in support of the bill was founded on common sense and was designed to protect outraged nature in her efforts to provide for human wants. What we want is a supply of fish to fill the demand as food, and to prevent its being used as fertilizer. The utterly weak and unwise evidence offered by the opposition is a sure indication of the great strength and justness of this wise and beneficent measure, and should insure its passage by the lower house, despite the bluff given by Chairman Stevens of committee that it was in the liquor interest, which is easily refuted.

WALLACE HANDY, R. F. C.

THE THUMB IN LUNACY.

From the Philadelphia North American, March 29.

A physician in charge of a well known asylum for the care of the insane recently said to the writer: "There is one infallible test either for the approach or the presence of lunacy. If the person whose case is being examined is seen to make no use of his thumb, if he lets it stand out at right angles from the hand, and employs it neither in salutation, writing, nor any other manual exercise, you may set it down as a fact that that person's mental balance is gone. He or she may converse intelligently, may in every respect be guarding the secret of a mind diseased with the utmost care and cunning, but the telltale thumb will infallibly betray the lurking madness which is concealed behind a plausible demeanor."

APRIL DIVIDENDS IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, March 29.

The April dividends payable in Boston aggregate $9,211,156, divided as follows: Banks, $1,348,500; interest on city and United States bonds, $2,141,310; interest on railroad bonds, $2,905,412; interest on miscellaneous bonds, $511,535; railroads, $729,935; miscellaneous, $1,574,464. Of the sixty-one banks within the limits of Boston three pay 6 per cent. (one 3 per cent. quarterly), one 5 per cent., one 4½ per cent., three 4 per cent., three 3½ per cent., nineteen 3 per cent., ten 2½ per cent., thirteen 2 per cent., six are undecided, and two banks, new this year, the South End and Winthrop, have not been in business long enough to come into the dividend list.

"THE TIMES" WAS NOT ONE OF THEM—IT HAD THE NEWS.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

At least four of the big New-York dailies which were received in Norwich yesterday forenoon had no information regarding the Louisville cyclone. The *Bulletin* gave its readers all the news which could be obtained up

POLITICS IN JERSEY CITY

CANDIDATE PERKINS'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MAYOR CLEVELAND RENOMINATED—CAMPAIGN WORK—THE NEW GRAND JURY ANNOUNCED.

Mr. George F. Perkins's formal letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Mayor of Jersey City was given to the public yesterday. Following is the correspondence on the subject:

MARCH 27, 1890.

Mr. George F. Perkins:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned were appointed by the Republican City Convention, which met at Bergen Hall on the 20th inst., to officially inform you that you were by that convention unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor of Jersey City, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

We feel that by accepting it you will honor the choice of the convention, confer a favor on your fellow citizens, and give them an opportunity by a united and vigorous effort to effect important and greatly needed reforms in the administration of the city Government.

We submit herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention, which we hope will meet with your approval. John Reid, Z. K. Pangborn, Thomas Leather, W. M. Bien, W. L. Vanderzee, J. W. Kull.

JERSEY CITY, March 29, 1890.

Mr. John Reid, Chairman, and others:

The official action of the Republican City Convention at Bergen Hall, March 20, and the formal presentation of same by the committee, have been received, and in accepting the nomination which has been so unexpectedly offered me as a candidate for the office of Mayor of this city, I feel in its truest sense the honor you have conferred. Recent legislation has increased the powers of the Chief Magistrate of this city, and with them correspondingly responsibility, so that any prudent man may be excused for shrinking from their assumption. My justification for undertaking them is that they have been offered to me under circumstances which make it impossible for me to decline, without being reckless to my duty as a citizen.

It is this alone, notwithstanding my sense of unfitness and inexperience, that has impelled me to accept the nomination you offer. In doing so, I can only assure you that, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in such a way as will be for the best interests of our city; to appoint such heads of departments as will commend themselves to the approval of every good citizen and taxpayer as men fitted for the positions, who will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties imposed upon them and who will be careful of the public moneys intrusted to them; to secure clean and well-paved streets, efficient police and fire protection, increased appropriations for and a continued improvement in our schools, and a wise and honest administration of our finances. That I shall succeed in all this I can scarcely hope, but failure shall not occur it a sincere and strenuous effort can avoid it. Respectfully yours, GEORGE F. PERKINS.

It was decided yesterday to hold a grand Perkins and reform mass meeting in the Tabernacle next Thursday evening. Republicans, Democrats, and labor men are expected to participate. Other meetings in the same cause will be held in St. Michael's Hall and Bergen Hall Wednesday evening, and in Keasler's Hall and the Belvidere Hotel on Saturday evening. Other meetings will also be arranged for. Among the Republican speakers will be Assemblyman James S. Erwin, Max Salinger, Frank O. Cole, William L. Vanderzee, George J. McEwan, William G. Nelson, Gilbert Collins, F. W. Walvert, Flood McGee, R. G. Sutherland, Z. K. Pangborn, and James Chapman.

With the hope of securing volunteers to guard the ballot boxes against fraud, the Republican Campaign Committee has issued the following appeal.

"The wicked and scandalous frauds, now clearly proved to have been committed on an extensive scale in this city at the election in November last, have aroused the indignation of all honest citizens, alarmed the public, and affixed a stigma on the good name of Jersey City. Another election is near at hand. It is both the duty and the interest of all good citizens to take action to prevent the coming municipal election being carried by fraud, and to guard against a repetition of the crimes and shame of the last election.

"The Democratic majority in the Legislative Assembly have refused to pass a bill that would have removed from the custody of the ballot boxes the dishonest and incompetent election officers who either committed or connived at the frauds. The Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen have taken no action to give the honest citizens any protection. The people must do what they can to protect themselves and their rights. At every polling place in this city on the 8th of April there should be a sufficient number of honest, vigilant citizens who will carefully watch the vote and the count throughout.

"The Campaign Committee, which has in charge the canvass for Mr. George F. Perkins, candidate for the office of Mayor, therefore makes this public appeal to the citizens who desire and are willing to endeavor to secure an honest election, to volunteer for such service at the polls on the day of registration, Tuesday, April 1, or of election, Tuesday, April 8. Any citizen who is disposed to aid in this work in the way indicated, by agreeing to serve at the polling places, is requested to send his name and address, forthwith, to Mr. Z. K. Pangborn, No. 271 Palisade-avenue, or to Hon. Gilbert Collins, 251 Washington-street. Citizens who comply with this request, as it is earnestly hoped many will cheerfully and promptly, will be assigned by this committee for duty at the polling places on the day of the election. We hope the responses will be numerous and prompt to this invitation."

The Jersey City *Journal* now carries at the head of its editorial columns: "For Mayor—George F. Perkins." The paper did not, it is said, hoist the local Republican ticket last Fall.

The usual before-election tactics are being adopted by the ring authorities of the city. Gangs of men have been set at work on the streets, or at least put on the pay rolls as street workmen, though they are said to do precious little work. A citizen said yesterday that he counted eighteen men pretending to work near the corner of Erie and Seventh streets, though they appeared to be loafing rather than working. There was another gang at the same corner in Newark-avenue, and others were reported in different parts of the city. Many of these men had not the appearance of laborers, but they are undoubtedly able to draw their pay and vote, which is the chief quality the ringsters value about election time.

That the ringsters expect to spend a good deal of money in their effort to elect Cleveland is asserted on every side. As proof that that is the fact, it is stated by men who ought to know that the assessment on city employes is more than double that levied last Fall. There are also many rumors of assessments levied on minor sellers for election purposes, but any levies that are made in that direction can be covered up under pretense that the money is a fine for breaking the law, and facts about it are not easily ascertainable.

In spite of all the ring's efforts, however, men of good judgment and wide acquaintance say that nothing but vigilance and energy is required to secure the ring's overthrow. The feeling of discontent with the present order is widespread among all taxpayers, and the Republican Party, in spite of some weak spots and doubtful leaders, is in better shape than it has been in several campaigns. It is not conducting a party campaign, and no fear is felt of Republican abuses if Perkins is elected. He is a sincere and honest man, and evidently seeks only to serve the city. But he and his supporters must fight like real soldiers, and not let the ringsters bluff them out. There must be watchers and workers at the polls who will stand up for fair play with courage and persistence all day and all night. Without this Cleveland will be counted in, whatever the vote against him.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Fifth District Republican Association held a meeting at Fairmount Hall last evening and heartily indorsed Mr. Perkins's candidacy. Perkins was present and declared that if he were elected he would conduct the affairs of the office on a business basis and would not be obliged to make any appointments to satisfy old indebtedness.

Max Salinger, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen and a Democrat, spoke with vigor of the evils of the present Government and election methods, and poured hot shot into Mayor Cleveland. He challenged any man who had ever heard Mayor Cleveland raise his voice against these evils and abuses to make himself known. It was, Mr. Salinger said, either through ignorance of the existence of evils or because he did not care that they existed that Mayor Cleveland had not fought them. In either case the honest people of Jersey City did not want him any longer for Mayor.

Assemblymen J. H. Potts said there was no doubt that those in power intended to perpetrate the same kind of frauds they had perpetrated in the past unless the good citizens should arise in their might and defeat the entire election day to hard work at the polling places. If this was done some of these frauds could to a great extent be prevented. Mr. Perkins must be elected, not because he was a Republican, but because he was a good citizen. The Republicans and all good citizens must take the opportunity to show the perpetrators of election frauds and other frauds that they could not always prevail over the honest sentiment of the community.

Major Z. K. Pangborn also spoke strongly against the existing state of affairs in Jersey City.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Jersey City ring Democratic Convention met yesterday and renominated Mayor Cleveland, all according to programme. There was no crowd, no contention, no excitement. Hardly half a dozen spectators were present. Everything went off smoothly under the personal direction of Sheriff Davis.

The only surprise of the convention was the appearance of Garrett D. Van Reipen as a delegate and Chairman. He was until within a few days opposed to the ring and talking in favor of a citizens' ticket to beat Cleveland. A good many people in Hudson County recall a time, a little over six years ago, when Leon Abbett was running for Governor and when Van Reipen said in a stump speech that he would "cut off his right arm before he'd vote for such a man."

After the roll call, which showed that there was present the orthodox array of delegates, Sheriff Davis suggested that a few resolutions be read, and it was done. They announce that the Democratic Party of Hudson County demands some measure of ballot reform; that it believes no crime equal to the corruption of the ballot box, and that it hopes and believes no such corruption will occur this Spring.

After the applause over these resolutions had subsided, Sheriff Davis moved that nominations for Mayor be declared in order. He gave the wink to Assemblyman Michael J. Mullane, who hastily sprang to his feet and told the convention about a man who had always given satisfaction, who had been a careful and honest ruler, and who had practiced economy with the public funds. This man, he said, was none other than Mayor Orestes Cleveland. Upon another signal from Davis, Alderman Hoos seconded the nomination amid wild applause, and the Chairman announced that Cleveland was unanimously chosen the party nominee. The Chair followed this announcement with a short speech calling upon all hands to put their shoulders to the wheel and get down to hard work.

At a hint from Sheriff Davis a committee was then appointed to call upon the Mayor and tell him the news. The Mayor probably had an inkling as to what was to happen, for he waited for the committee just across the street. While the committee was breaking the news to him, at Sheriff Davis's suggestion a few speeches were made. John Keely made an appeal for party zeal in general and harmony in particular. Davis then said he wanted to hear from Corporation Counsel Edwards, who has opposed Cleveland's nomination very bitterly. Edwards obediently made his way to the platform. He declared that he believed Cleveland's administration to be one of signal purity. He was glad to see the "old guard" on deck again, and he believed they would triumph as they had always done before. He thought they were on the eve of a very important election, and he pledged himself to do all he could to re-elect the party candidate to whom he owed his profitable office.

About this time Mayor Cleveland and the committee appeared, the Mayor wearing a very bland smile. After the cheers had ceased, the Mayor said he would be less than human if he were not moved by such enthusiasm. He said if he were selected to the high and responsible position of Mayor, he would do his best, as he had always done. He said the city was in a better way financially, politically, morally, and religiously than it had ever been before, and he added, with a wholly impersonal pathos, that he had been Mayor for the last four years. The Mayor closed his address with a plea for harmony, after which Sheriff Davis suggested that the meeting adjourn. The meeting adjourned.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury selected by Sheriff Davis for the term of court which opens on Tuesday was announced yesterday. It was the subject of a good deal of interest, since Davis had announced beforehand that it would be "a jury of aristocrats," and it is the jury before which it is expected that the cases of the corrupt election officers will be taken. But the names, so far as known, do not afford a great surprise. They are not so different from the Sheriff's previous juries as to excite remark. Several names are those of men not well known in Jersey City. Following is some account of the jurymen:

John Ramsey, tobacco dealer on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, an active Republican and committeeman.

Charles Marks, cigar dealer on Montgomery-street near Weldon Building, Jersey City.

James Tumilty, Commissioner of Assessments in the Board of Street and Water Board and cousin of Philip Tumilty, Street Commissioner of Jersey City.

Henry Otterson, liquor dealer, corner of Grove and Ninth streets.

Henry L. Keilers, clerk.

Garrett Weller, Jersey-avenue, fruit packer.

Frederick Goddard, set down in Directory as foreman at 62 Wayne-street.

Leonard J. Gordon, chemist for the Lorillard tobacco factory, President of the Jersey City Board of Health, Trustee of the Free Library, one of the Governors of the Hudson County Democratic Society, and Foreman of the last Grand Jury but one.

Michael Smith, said to be a butcher of Hoboken.

Lawrence Fagan, Democratic Assemblyman from the Tenth District.

William Betts of Hoboken, ex-Assemblyman and ex-Freeholder, Republican.

Dr. Benjamin Edge, one of the Governors of the Hudson County Democratic Society, has been mentioned for Mayor.

Patrick J. Condon, contractor for Jersey City street paving.

George H. Bowley, real estate dealer and note broker, with office near the Court House, Jersey City.

Walter C. Westcott, member of the Hudson County Democratic Society.

Otto Lawrence, who keeps a hat store on Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

Owen McGuire, saloon keeper and ex-policeman of Jersey City.

John Wade, coal dealer, East Newark.

Frederick Gassart, said to be a saloon keeper at East Newark.

John N. Cruesius of Hoboken, one of the proprietors of the Guttenberg race track, and of the firm of Joseph H. Bearns & Co., liquors, 253 Washington-street, New-York.

Paul Troast, said to be a saloon keeper at West Hoboken.

James Cavanagh, contractor.

John H. Scheffiin, Jr., cigarmaker, Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

Otto Tepper.

It is thought that Judge Knapp's charge to this jury may have an influence upon it.

ANARCHISTS DRIVEN OUT.

A QUARRELING RABBLE TURNED OUT OF THEIR MEETING ROOM.

Communists Group, No. 1, had an old-fashioned Communistic time at their meeting last evening at 385 Bowery, and the result was that they were all ejected from the building by the enraged proprietor.

This group is composed of Anarchists, chiefly Austrians, who organized an opposition to John Most, the apostle of anarchy and dynamite, because, in their opinion, he was not violent enough and did not go far enough. Most had had a year's experience in the penitentiary, while none of his opponents have yet enjoyed the sweets of that institution. Braunschweig, who was a fellow-prisoner with Most, was at their head, but they broke away from him.

Then they began quarreling among themselves, generally for the leadership, and also on general principles. If one member happened to remark that capitalists ought to be hanged, another would immediately denounce him as being too tender-hearted toward the enemies of the workingmen, and insisted that they ought to be quartered, while a third was for blowing each enemy into atoms with dynamite.

Last evening they started with their usual compliments to capitalists, the police, and all authorities in general. Their remarks gradually became personal, and as such epithets as schweinhund (pig dog) were interchanged, and several brethren seized each other by the collar, while others amused themselves by overturning tables and chairs.

The proprietor, who was attending to his bar down stairs, thought the ceiling above him was coming down, so he hurried up and drove them all out into the street. They separated into groups, and went to different beer saloons to continue their arguments. At a late hour it had not been decided whether capitalists ought to be hanged or quartered, or whether John Most ought to be killed at once or be allowed to live on and suffer the tortures of remorse for being so tender-hearted.

GIVEN TO THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The Brooklyn Institute was enriched yesterday by the presentation to it of a large and valuable collection of entomological and botanical specimens by Mr. William Calverley, a native and old-time resident of the city. Mr. Calverley's father, John Calverley, was a member of the institute in its earlier days and was an earnest worker in the field of natural science.

The collection which has just been presented to the institute is the result of his labors for forty years, between 1830 and 1870. It embraces over 50,000 botanical specimens, handsomely mounted and labeled, and an even greater collection of insects, also mounted and ticketed, and arranged in mahogany cases. Besides all the forms of plants and insect life that were known to scientists in the vicinity of Brooklyn a quarter of a century and longer ago, the collection contains many rare specimens from other sections of the country.

Both the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which has in its possession one very large collection of algæ made by the elder Calverley, and Cornell University have tried to acquire these collections by purchase. But the donor, mindful of his father's wish to leave it in the Brooklyn Institute, has declined all such offers, and has left the collection where he thinks his father would have preferred to have it go.

GAS KILLED HIM.

A German about thirty years old rented a room in the Shelbourne Hotel, at Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, on Friday night, and registered as "George Pichsing" or "Puchsing" of Hoboken. He was assigned to a room on the first floor of the hotel by E. F. Ballan, the proprietor, and went to bed early. About noon yesterday the odor of gas was detected, and upon Pichsing's room being entered he was found lying partly dressed on the bed, and unconscious. The cock of the gas fixture was turned full on, and the window of the room was tightly closed.

Restoratives were administered by a Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon, but they were of no avail, and the man never recovered consciousness. The police were informed of his death at the hospital late last night. He carried no papers which would serve to identify him. The police believe that he was a waiter, because he carried a bundle of white jackets and aprons, and they think he committed suicide because of lack of work, as he had no money in his possession.

PRINCIPAL BURDICK WINS

GLEASON'S SCHOOL BOARD OVERRULED.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY TEACHER MUST BE REINSTATED—STATE SUPERINTENDENT DRAPER'S DECISION.

A decision was rendered yesterday by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Andrew S. Draper in the appeal case of Principal A. Hall Burdick against the Board of Education of Long Island City, by which the appeal of the Principal was sustained and the action of the Board of Education in arbitrarily dismissing him, at the behest of their master, Mayor "Pat" Gleason, was declared "unlawful and invalid."

Principal Burdick had been employed as Principal of the First Ward School for two years previous to September last, and was re-engaged for another year at an increase of salary from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. During the local political campaign which followed, Mr. Burdick in some manner incurred the displeasure of Gleason, who was a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty, and he determined to get rid of the Principal at all hazards.

Three of the four Trustees of Schools of the First Ward—Kavanagh, McWilliams, and Bannon—were Gleason's allies, ready to do any work he might demand of them, and when he required of them the head of Principal Burdick, charge or no charge, they proceeded to the decapitation of the Principal. Charges were unnecessary, and for want of a better excuse the Trustees on Feb. 14 removed the Principal "at the pleasure of the board." The Board of Education sustained this ruling a week later, and Peter E. Tarpey was installed in Burdick's place, and Burdick appealed to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Superintendent Draper, after reciting the fact of Burdick's employment and the claim set up by the Board of Education in its defense that the employment was for no specific term, but at the "pleasure of the board," says:

"It is clear at the outset that the broad claims of the Board of Education cannot be upheld. An individual may manage his individual affairs in any capricious way he likes, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others; but officers in managing the affairs of the public schools cannot go as far as this. They are not only bound to respect the rights of others, but to do all that they stand in a representative capacity and must transact their official business in a way which will best promote the interests of the public for whom they act.

"Trustees fail in their duty if they employ persons who are not competent and adapted to the employment. To uphold the claim that such persons may be employed only from day to day and may be dismissed at any moment without warning and without reason would be to drive qualified and self-respecting persons out of the teaching service. It is an unconscionable doctrine, so far as individual rights and interests are concerned; it is destructive of the efficiency of the schools and subversive of the interests of the public."

Superintendent Draper cites former decisions and the Consolidation act in support of this view of the powers of Trustees, and upon the evidence in the Burdick case was employed for a specific term, and that that term was one year. The resolutions adopted by the board in July, 1888, reciting "that all future appointments of teachers shall be for terms subject to the pleasure of the board" are held to be "of a most novel character, and seem to be almost, if not quite, devoid of legal life or effect. That part of the resolutions touching the employment of teachers could certainly not be carried out unless it was 'the pleasure of the board' to employ for a reasonable term of service, and any more than part of the same resolutions which purported to cancel and annul all existing contracts without the assent of the other contracting parties."

The decision concludes:

"I therefore conclude that the legal term for which the appellant was employed in September, 1889, was for the school year. This being so, the action of the board in attempting to dismiss the appellant in February, without cause, was unlawful. The appeal is sustained, and the action of the board in dismissing the appellant is held to be unlawful and invalid."

The decision is a complete set-back for Mayor "Pat" and his subservient Board of Trustees, and will compel them to restore Mr. Burdick to his former position and to invite Tarpey to take himself off. But in the meantime Mr. Burdick's salary has been running on, and it is by no means certain that Tarpy will not have a legal claim against the city for a year's salary also.

Similar to the Burdick case was that of Miss Annie M. Lawton, a teacher who was engaged by the school authorities of Island City to teach in the First Ward school for a year at $800, and who was dismissed in December without warning and without cause, but only to suit the capricious "boss" of the town. Superintendent Draper also sustained this appeal and held "the action of the board in dismissing the appellant unlawful and invalid."

A TOWN IN FLAMES.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MARSHFIELD, MO.

St. Louis, March 29.—A special from Lebanon, Mo., to the *Post Despatch* says railroad trainmen from the West report the town of Marshfield on fire, and that half of the place had already been burned. No particulars were known and no communication with the town could be had. Marshfield is famous as having been twice almost destroyed by cyclones, and once before nearly wiped out by fire.

PRESIDENT HIPPOLYTE AT JACMEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The British steamship Haytien, Capt. Coward, from Liverpool via Port au Prince and Kingston, Jamaica, arrived to-day. She reports having been detained for nearly forty-eight hours at Jacmel, business being entirely suspended owing to the arrival of President Hippolyte, accompanied by the Port au Prince army, consisting of 2,500 men. Hippolyte entered Jacmel at noon on the 16th inst., he being met outside the city by the Governor, Labelli, with 1,000 soldiers and a large number of civilians.

President Hippolyte was to remain at Jacmel eight days, after which he was to embark on the Haytian man-of-war La Defense and visit a number of towns on the Haytian coast.

Jacmel was decorated in holiday attire, private as well as public buildings being handsomely decorated and numerous arches erected across the streets. At night the town was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and a splendid display of fireworks.

Hippolyte's reception was very enthusiastic, this being his first visit to Jacmel since he became President.

On the 16th inst. a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Port au Prince. The shock was of short duration and caused no damage.

RELEASE OF THE PATHFINDER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following telegram was sent by Assistant Secretary Tichenor this afternoon to the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington:

"In the year 1887 the department, in a case quite similar to the one now under consideration, decided that the vessel could not be held. In view of that precedent, without now reviewing the principles upon which it proceeded, I direct the release of the Pathfinder."

GIVEN TO THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

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A PAN-AMERICAN RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The reception tendered the foreign delegates to the Pan-American Conference by the members of the delegation from the United States took place to-night. The occasion marked the opening of the new addition to the Arlington Hotel, the whole lower floor of the extension being thrown open. There was an abundance of floral decorations. On a table was an album of imperial photographs of delegates to the conference, taken by order of the State Department.

The guests, several hundred in number, included many persons prominent in official life, Secretaries Noble and Rusk, Gen. Schofield, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, and almost a quorum of both Senate and House of Representatives. The affair was quite informal. The guests were received by the United States delegates, and, after a short time spent in inspecting the rooms, they sat down to supper. There was no speechmaking.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A full meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was held at the Ebbitt House to-day. W. L. Wilson, member of Congress from West Virginia, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Lawrence Gardner of Washington was chosen as Secretary of the National Association.

The Presidents of the National Association of Clubs, the Hon. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, says the societies all over the country are in a flourishing condition, but he declines to go into any details. He says the Democracy in Pennsylvania has strong hopes of carrying the State this Fall, and that the Democratic societies in that State will do their full share in the campaign.

THE CITY OF PARIS SAFE.

FOUND NEAR LIVERPOOL IN TOW WITH HER MACHINERY DISABLED.

LONDON, March 29.—The Inman Line steamer City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, which sailed from New-York March 19 for Liverpool, and for whose safety some fears were entertained, she being some days overdue, was spoken twenty-five miles west of Crookhaven this morning, with her machinery disabled. She was being towed by another steamer. The City of Paris signaled that all was well.

Later came the news that the American steamer Ohio, Capt. Sargent, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, arrived off Crookhaven at 9 o'clock this morning, and signaled that the British steamer Aldersgate, Capt. Cheshire, from Galveston March 7, for Liverpool, was towing the City of Paris. The Ohio then put back to assist in bringing the disabled steamer into port.

The steamer passed Kinsale, thirteen miles southwest of Cork, this afternoon in tow. It is reported that both of her engines are disabled. It is expected that she will arrive at Queenstown at 7 o'clock this evening. Her passengers will be given the option of landing at Queenstown and proceeding by special train to Dublin and thence by steamer to Holyhead, or of remaining aboard the steamer until she arrives at Liverpool. Tugs have been dispatched from Liverpool to tow the City of Paris to that port.

LONDON, March 30—4 A. M.—It is reported that the Aldersgate and the City of Chester are towing the City of Paris. Another report is that the Aldersgate, which first met her, and the Ohio and three Clyde tugs are escorting her to Queenstown. The wind is most favorable and there is a moderate sea. At this hour there is no news of her arrival at Queenstown.

At the Inman Line offices it was stated yesterday that they had received no definite news about the steamship City of Paris beyond the fact of her arrival upon the other side in a disabled condition. The fears of friends of the passengers on the steamer had become unnecessarily aroused. In shipping circles, however, no anxiety about the overdue vessel had been felt.

TRADE BETWEEN REPUBLICS.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF A NEARLY-COMPLETE RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the session of the Pan-American Conference to-day the report of the Committee on Customs Regulations, which was under discussion yesterday, was adopted.

The United States delegates presented their united proposal on the subject of a monetary convention. They recommended that the convention meet within a year after the adjournment of the conference, to take into consideration the establishment of a unit for a circulating medium among the eighteen republics represented. Judge Alfonso of Chili, Gen. Mexia of Mexico, Minister Hurtado of Colombia, and Minister Zelaya of Honduras, members of the Committee on Monetary Convention, announced their satisfaction with the proposition of the United States delegates. Formal action was postponed until next week.

Minister Romero of Mexico made a speech on the reports from the Committee on Customs Union in support of the majority report. That recommends the negotiation of reciprocity treaties between countries where the conditions are favorable.

Speaking on this subject, Mr. Charles R. Flint, one of the delegates from the United States who has been authorized by Secretary Blaine, with Mr. Coolidge, to negotiate the basis for a treaty of reciprocity with the Argentine Republic, says:

"I am sure that the real wisdom of the conference is in the view that it would be to the great advantage of the United States to make reciprocity treaties with any or all of the eighteen sister republics of the South, and that it would be most profitable to the country if such desirable trade between the republics of the Americas could be brought about. Every interest throughout the East, West, and the Pacific slope would be benefited, indirectly, and in a great many directly, by the more extended market for our products. Our farmers would not only be benefited by an improved market for their produce, in consequence of the general stimulating effect of manufacturing, but they would be benefited directly in having a more extended market for their products through the exportation to the South of wheat flour, provisions, and other articles, which there is very large consumption in the countries to the south. Such treaties would naturally provide an interchange of products of American material and manufacture, thereby giving Europe such merchandise from being introduced without payment of duty into the United States via the Southern republics, or in the South American States by the way of North America.

"While complete reciprocity among all American republics is more desirable, many of the Southern Governments are dependent, as we were some years ago, upon a tariff for revenue, and it is probably not practicable for some of our Southern neighbors to take off all duties on all our products. But being desirous of establishing the most intimate commercial relations with the United States, they are disposed to make concessions of such importance as would materially extend our commerce with them—an important step toward complete free trade between the American republics.

"Reciprocity in the Americas is apparently favored by the free trader and protectionists of this country. The free traders take the position that this is an extension of the principle of free trade, and will continue extending until we reach the free trade millennium.

"The protectionist claims that it only widens the field of protection; that this large foreign demand for our surplus manufactures can be secured only through the extension of the system of protection to South America; that all reciprocity treaties are dependent on protection, and in this case it would be protection to the products of the States of the Americas instead of only to the States of the United States. He argues that, owing to the low wages in this country, which for many reasons it is deemed desirable should be maintained, it is only by extending the system of protection, under which system the Southern delegates have witnessed such marvelous prosperity in this country, that trade to both can be secured; as, even with free raw materials, higher wages in the United States would give the European manufacturer the South American markets, while by widening the field of protection, the industries of the Americas would not only be protected, but we would add to the field for our manufactured products, countries with nearly double the territorial extent of our own, the rapidly-increasing consumption of a population of 30,000,000, with a foreign commerce which increased from $508,000,000 in 1870 to $947,000,000 in 1888."

"OLD CHIPS" DINE.

Forty-one "Old Chips," one of the jolly organizations of the Seventh Company, Seventh Regiment, sat down last night to the first of a series of monthly dinners in the parlors of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, Fifth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street. Among the oldest of the "Old Chips" present were Chairman J. F. Altridge, Treasurer John A. O'Connor, Secretary Stephen A. Cooper, and William M. Ballard, Quartermaster Sergeant, who used to be editor of the *Seventh Regiment Gazette*. All of these wore the ten years' service medal. The fun began in earnest when the cloth was removed. After a letter of regret was read from Capt. Abrams, Mr. Albert Arvedson, the baritone of St. George's Church, sang some military songs, and the "Old Chips" gave the choruses with a gusto. Mr. Frank E. Stevens played the violin, Mr. Bertram Alexander the 'cello, and Mr. Julius Sothern the piano. Speeches were made by Mr. William M. Ballard on behalf of the Seventh Company "Old Chips," and Lieut. Moore responded for the veterans.

ANCIENT AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

The course of free lectures which have been given in Cooper Union Hall during the Winter was brought to a conclusion last night by one on "The Development and Spread of Ancient American Architecture," by Mlle. Alice D. le Plongeon. The lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon, and was followed with much attention by the large audience present, which at times applauded in a manner which spoke much for their intelligence.

Mlle. le Plongeon considered the architecture of Yucatan, Central America, as the work of a highly-civilized race, with the remains of the ancient architecture of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and Etruria. She declared her belief that the work of the ancient Central Americans was as venerable as that of Egypt, and announced her belief that it was from the people of Yucatan that the world derived its first architectural skill.

IN FAVOR OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will take up the street-cleaning contracts next Wednesday in the Mayor's office. The outcome of this meeting is looked for with interest, for not only is Commissioner Loomis of the Street-Cleaning Department likely to throw up his office if the board refuses permission to return to the contract system, but Deputy Commissioner Edward P. Hagan is so strongly in favor of the change being made that he may not care to remain in office if things are to go on as they are going now. It is more likely that Mayor Grant will be ready to favor the change when the board meets on Wednesday. Tammany in general is adverse to the contract system, but even a dyed-in-the-wool organization man like Hagan has made up his mind that it is the only way to clean the streets.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Over 1,000 zealous women have demonstrated their love and veneration for the "Father of His Country" by contributing $1 each to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. This is a gratifying testimonial to the patriotism of the women of this city. Treasurer William E. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: S. P. Nash, $20; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additions to the "women's list," $30; through the *World*, a few employes of the *World*, $25; previously acknowledged, $75,409 94; grand total, $75,484 94.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

We are all familiar with the idea of stopping railroad extensions until the business grows up to the existing lines. Wall-street has discussed it often, and urged it strenuously when for lack of traffic revenues fell off. A new application of the plan is now suggested. Why not shut up the Stock Exchange until the business of the country catches up with it? There is nothing doing there; nothing, that is, adequate to maintain the elaborate and costly machinery which has come into being of late years to carry on the Exchange business. Nearly every seat on the board represents an office with a force of clerks, and partners general and special. The rent of the office is high, the clerk hire is expensive, the capital in the firm is expected to return a profit; and all must be paid from the commissions on the orders executed on the floor of the Exchange. Now for twelve months past it is probable that nine-tenths of the offices in the Street have not more than paid expenses. A great many have not done so well as that. The few which have done better are the fortunate firms which have large pool accounts, or a great investment line of custom both here and abroad, and the number of these firms may be counted on the fingers. The price of seats has naturally declined under such conditions, and unless there be speedily a change for the better, they will decline still more. The bid price at this time is said to be $17,500. In the past week the transactions in stocks, listed and unlisted, have footed up no more than has been known to be done in a single day in times of high excitement; and the record of the week before is just the same. There is, of course, no end of ideas about the cause of this depressing condition; but for once in the way, we hear nothing about the bucket shops. Whenever business got dull before the brokers raised a howl about the bucket shops, which they were entirely convinced were taking all the trade. The police have lately made it so warm for these establishments that most of them are closed up, and Wall-street is no longer shocked at the iniquitous spectacle of men speculating with ten dollar bills in irregular places instead of risking $500 and $1,000 margins in a regular broker's office. Experience has shown that the people who put up their ten dollars in the bucket shop only did so because they had not the necessary cash to go to the broker; but still the brokers insisted whenever business fell off, that it was all going to Todd and others. The bucket shops are having a rest at present, and other causes for the lack of orders are sought for. There is certainly no one single cause, but many contributing to a common end; and unluckily, it looks as if there would be no improvement for some time yet.

It is, however, always the unexpected which happens in Wall-street. Nearly everybody expects that after April settlements are over, the market will become lively and go up. It is just a chance that it will become lively and go down. Not that later in the year it will not have a sharp rise, but it may happen that the advance will start from a lower than the present level. No one was looking for any other obstacle to a bull market than the close working of money, and after April the banks generally fill up rapidly enough, when money would be plentiful and big bear operators would have no chance to halt a bull movement by tightening it up. The recent terrific and destructive storms in the West, however, and the impending dangers to the Lower Mississippi Valley by the great flood of waters moving down on it, are not the sort of thing to start a bull movement on; nor is the trade disturbance caused by tariff discussion in Congress, and the louder mutterings of discontent among the farming community, calculated to help it. These are things which do much to offset the favorable features of the situation, and their first effect may be to cause a fall in prices when most people are looking for a rise. So far the market has responded neither to good news nor bad. Everything has fallen flat. The big railroad meeting in this city to establish rates for the season of navigation seemed to have no effect whatever; the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Minnesota cases, the most important it has given since the famous decision in the Granger cases of fifteen years ago which it virtually upsets, did not cause a ripple in speculation; the news of the frightful destruction by the Western storms was received in the market with equal apathy. It is eminently a waiting time, and the question is who will get tired first. If it cost nothing to wait, waiting would be easy; but it does cost. Interest eats up principal where the security held returns less than the current money rates, and the general list of the market is largely made up of non dividend paying stocks, and of income bonds which pay no income. So the longer a man thinks he will have to wait for a rise in the market, the more he is inclined to sell out; hence a protracted spell of dullness works for the bear side. With things as they are just now, neither the bear nor the bull operator can do much. The conditions are not ripe for a bull movement, take it any way one will; and if the bear operator sells five or ten thousand shares of any stock, he can knock its price but he can't get his stocks back again at a profit because no long stock is shaken out. People are not yet in the mood to let go, so fixed is the idea that in a few weeks more there will be a substantial improvement. The critical time, however, is probably not far off; and when the market does start, it will move the faster for the previous stagnation.

The decision of the Supreme Court above referred to is an event of the greatest importance. It will no more settle all the complex problems of the relations of the railroads to the State authority than did the Granger decisions, but it gives another and different direction to the judicial view of these relations. The particular case in dispute, the arbitrary reduction by the State Commissioners of the charge for switching cars at Minneapolis, was a striking example of the length to which State officers will sometimes go in the exercise of their authority; and undoubtedly the special circumstances of the case had much to do in influencing the court to lay down the broad principles as to the rights of property holders which the decision sets forth. The court says in effect, that the orders of the Railroad Commissioners of a State are reviewable by the courts, and if they unreasonably cut down the revenues of a railroad company, the court may set them aside. It is worthy of note that complaints of the severity of State action in respect to railroads do not come from anywhere but those States where there is no local investment in their securities, or at least, not enough to influence public opinion. In Minnesota, in Iowa, in Nebraska, in Kansas, and some other States, the owner of the railroad is a non-resident. He is the Eastern investor. The stocks and the bonds are held here. The resident has little interest in the road other than to get the greatest service from it at the lowest cost. Between Chicago and the seaboard, the railroads and the State authorities get along together well enough. The secret of it is that the ownership is largely local. In the farther West the farmers are having a hard time—not worse, however, than the New-England farmer whose farm is scarcely worth taxes; but he growls louder, his mortgage is at a killing rate of interest, and his grain is selling low. He has looked about for some one to hit, and the railroads have got it. They perhaps deserved some of the kicks, but the matter had gone so far that it was serious menace to the Eastern investor whose money was in the road. There seemed to be no protection for him, but the Supreme Court says there is. Protected as the railroads are by this decision, the farmer will be forced to look in other directions for remedies, fancied or real, for his troubles, and the situation is one which promises plenty of political disturbance. The breaking up of party lines in the Western States will be radical when it once gets fairly started.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss Kate Field of Washington is at the

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The American Co-operative Building Loan Associations will receive an oral communication from the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone in the Lawyers' Club, Equitable Building, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Gen. W. T. Sherman will preside. The British Consul-General, William Lane Booker, Esq., will be present, as will also be the Hon. Grover Cleveland, Hamilton Fish, William C. Whitney, Carl Schurz, Joel B. Erhardt, and others. It is perhaps needless to add that the phonograph will be used.

It has been decided to hold the fencing tournament at the Eden Musée on Tuesday evening. Valuable prizes will be competed for. The victor among the male contestants will fence the lady champion with sabres for a gold badge and the championship of the United States.

Leonard A. Giegerich, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy on the bench of the City Courts caused by the death of Judge Nehrbas, appeared yesterday before Chief Justice McAdam of the City Court and took the oath of office.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York has authorized its general agent in Louisville, Ky., to draw on the head office for necessary aid to its policy holders who have suffered by the cyclone.

Chief Inspector Byrnes returned yesterday from the South, whither he had gone to recuperate, with much improved health. He will resume charge of the Detective Bureau on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver a historical and illustrated lecture on Northern Italy next Wednesday afternoon in Chickering Hall, Fifth-avenue.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners appointed to fix the damages sustained by a dozen Myrtle-avenue (Brooklyn) property owners by the building of the Union Elevated Railroad reported yesterday to the Supreme Court, placing the damages at 6 cents in each case.

Provoost Babin of 249 Hewes-street, Brooklyn, has won the prize of an appointment to a West Point cadetship offered by Congressman Wallace to the boy who could pass the most satisfactory competitive examination.

The contract for 500 tons of ice for the Kings County Charities Commissioners was awarded to W. J. Belford yesterday at his bid of $9 85 a ton. The next lowest bid was one of $14 75 from the Montauk Ice Company.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

James Gleason, who had been arrested for the accidental shooting of young Christopher Tynan at Yonkers, was yesterday discharged, as the wound inflicted had not proved serious and Tynan is getting along nicely in the hospital.

The sum of $1,500 has been appropriated by the taxpayers of Mamaroneck for the purpose of changing and grading the old White Plains road.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and Reform Club of New-Rochelle will dedicate its new rooms this afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

J. V. Kolb, a West Long Branch hotel proprietor, is managing a movement for the erection of a monument in memory of the 225 people who were drowned by the wreck of the ship New Era near Great Pond in the Winter of 1854. The bodies were buried in a trench in the old cemetery adjoining the Branchburg Methodist Church. A goodly sum has already been collected for the monument, and an entertainment for the benefit of the cause is proposed.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City has entered into a contract to purchase the Poultney Homestead, on Bayside-street, for $20,000. The O'Neil Association, of unsavory local fame, had secured a lease of three years on the building, but surrendered it that the association might make the purchase.

A district convention of the Monmouth County Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church, Mahawan, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, April 1. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Samuel Clark, Secretary of the State Sunday School Association, and the Rev. D. B. Harris of Freehold.

Chief Justice Beasley and Justice Edward Scudder of the Supreme Court will exchange circuits. Judge Beasley will go to the Fourth District, which comprises the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean, and Judge Scudder to the Third District, consisting of Mercer, Hunterdon, and Warren Counties.

The Township Committee of Middletown Township, Monmouth County, has passed a resolution which authorizes Benjamin Griggs, the Township Collector, to bring suits against the men who have not paid their poll tax.

The Red Bank Athletic Club will give an entertainment in the Opera House on Tuesday evening, April 15. It will be under the management of George R. Lamb, Riviere H. Sneden, and Thomas Richardson.

Forty cottages, a hotel, bank, and store have been contracted for at Barnegat Park, and are to be ready for occupancy this Summer. An electric railway from the pier is also talked of.

The public thoroughfare between Asbury Park and Belmar is to be macadamized at a cost of $20,000.

The Spring session of the Monmouth Presbytery will be held at Hightstown on Tuesday, April 8.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IOWA LEGISLATORS AT IT AGAIN.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 29.—The Iowa Legislature to-day turned the screws up a notch tighter on the railways of the State. The Senate this morning passed the House bill empowering the Commissioners to make and enforce joint rates, and that measure will become a law upon publication. The joint rates to be established cannot be lower than the present schedule for the entire distance, but the roads have been in the habit of charging the short-distance tariff on cash lots over which the shipment goes, making the charges somewhat more than the Commissioners' schedule for the entire distance.

A bill pending in the House is giving the roads a good deal of uneasiness. It provides that the Railroad Commissioners shall, within twenty days after the passage of the act, so change their schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and cars in Iowa as to enable the producer of grain, stock, or farm products to ship from points in Iowa to the eastern boundary of the State at a rate per ton per mile which shall not exceed the average rate for a similar service performed between the Mississippi River or Chicago and New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The roads say that this measure, if enacted, will deal them a severe blow, without benefiting any class of persons except the middlemen.

ERIE'S GOOD SHOWING.

The statement of earnings of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the month of February shows:

	1890.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,056,486 46	$345,309 56
Working expenses	1,348,491 97	219,790 57
	$707,994 49	$125,518 99
Deduct proportions due to leased lines which are worked on a percentage of earnings	200,801 67	44,120 37
Net earnings	$507,192 82	$84,398 62

OCTOBER TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.

Gross earnings	$11,684,305 77	$1,064,420 57
Working expenses	7,728,401 85	780,292 02
	$3,955,903 92	$324,128 55
Deduct proportions due to leased lines which are worked on a percentage of earnings	1,085,832 90	140,111 50
Net earnings	$2,870,071 02	$184,017 05

THE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29.—Judge Biddle of the Common Pleas Court has given an important decision in the case of R. B. Wigton & Sons against the Pennsylvania Road. The suit was brought to recover treble the amount of "undue, unreasonable, excessive, and unlawful" charges for the transportation of coal, treble damages being allowed by a State statute in such cases. As the shipments were made to points outside of Pennsylvania, Judge Biddle rules that the statute is unconstitutional, so far as it aims to regulate inter-State traffic, this right being within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

RAILROAD NOTE.

Henry H. Jackson of New-York and Charles Tremaine of Oswego have purchased at foreclosure sale the Tavares, Apopka and Gulf Railroad of Florida. Thirty miles of the line is in operation, and the road will be extended to Oakland.

FASHION IN INVITATIONS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

For the time being, formal invitations to evening parties printed on glazed paper, armorially ornamented, and bearing the magic words "On dansera," are not the fashion in Paris. Hostesses now invite in an unceremonious manner to their *petites soirées* the friends or acquaintances whom they may happen to meet in other people's *salons*, at a picture exhibition, or at a Lenten sermon. Everything is supposed to be informal and *à la bonne franquette*. The custom of viva voce invitation is, perhaps, a concession to Lent, for many hostesses, while honoring the Church observances in a general way, or lamenting the fate of the young Duc d'Orléans, find the time too dull without some amusement. The little *soirées*, in the meantime, offer an excuse not only for dancing, but for the consumption of many substantial viands, which compensate for the privations suffered on days of fasting and abstinence.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES AT GUTTENBERG AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The races at Guttenberg yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lalu won, with Washington second and Clay Stockton third. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Battersby won, with Ralph Black second and Capulin third. Time—1:21½.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Alarming won, with Priscilla second and Kittie B. third. Time—0:51¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Flambeau won, with Lotion second and Young Duke third. Time—1:24¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Neptunus won, with Harwood second and John Jay S. third. Time—1:33¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Blackthorn won, with Wanderment second and Friar third. Time—1:33¼.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Eclipse, Jr., won, with Sena A. second and Lexington S. third. Time—0:50½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Nickel Plate won, with Peanut second and Jim Jordan third. Time—1:08¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Tudor won, with Bonnie Annie second and Luke Dart third. Time—1:03.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Hardee won, with Puente second and Pritchett third. Time—1:15¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Ormie won, with Recluse second and Marchburn third. Time—1:47¾.

FAILURE IN BUSINESS.

Jennings, Bryan & Co., dealers in men's and women's furnishings at Philadelphia, made a general assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. The firm fitted up a fine store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets several months ago and laid in a big stock of goods. The unfavorable weather during the past Winter, coupled with a lack of capital, caused the failure. No figures are given, but the liabilities are said to be quite heavy, the assets consisting of the stock on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A CAPABLE AND TIDY WOMAN WISHES a house to take care of for the Summer or longer; can give the highest city reference. Call or address L. B., 806 6th-av., care Schnell, shoe store.

COMPANION, &c.—By young lady artist of refinement and education, a position as companion to lady; or would give lessons in pleasant family for Summer; best reference given and required. Address L., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—A young lady from Europe will take a place as useful ladies' companion, chaperon, or any position of trust; accustomed to traveling; speaks English, French, German, and Swedish; best of references. Apply to Miss B., 45 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By capable, educated lady as companion or to teach young children; would travel; knows Europe; several languages. Address A., 45 West 133d-st.

COMPANION.—By a young lady as companion or nursery governess; references A1. Address A. H., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; can do well recommended by last employer. Address S. S., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By American girl; competent; in a private family; willing to go out of city for Summer; city reference. Address K. M., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; country for Summer; best city reference; present employer seen. Address M. S., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best references. Address Jenney, Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in a private family as chambermaid and do sewing or assist in dining room; best references. Address M. A., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman in boarding house as chambermaid or waitress; good references from last place. Call at 262 West 18th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; in private family; thoroughly understands sewing and waiting on ladies; best city reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman in private family; is a good sewer; has two years' best city reference. Address M. C., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; good city references. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 202 West 60th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer or assisting waitress in private family. Call at 339 West 49th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address W., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; first-class chambermaid; in private family; six years' reference from last employer. Call at 222 East 65th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do waiting in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 485 West 49th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Chambermaid and do Washing.—By a young girl in small private family; city reference. Address 323 West 17th-st., care of janitress.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; present employer can be seen. Address L. S., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American girl; first-class chambermaid; do plain sewing; look after growing child; willing to travel; best city reference. Call, two days, at 157 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; assist with grown children or other work; very best city references. Address E. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady and sew; first-class references. Call at 471 3d-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl in American family as chambermaid; plain sewer; assist with waiting. Call, Monday, at 8 East 84th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, at 204 East 63d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call at 220 East 70th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and do sewing; good city references. Call at 251 West 31st-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with washing; in private family; city or country; best city references. Can be seen, two days, at 525 1st-av., near 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; good experience; no objection to plain washing; city or country; best city references. Address M. G., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a small private family; two and a half years' reference from present employer. Call at 43 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl with three years' experience as assistant cook in private family as cook; no washing; best city references. Address Selma, 2 Washington-square.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl; first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Call or address E. McDonald, 357 East 71st-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; do plain washing by day or week; good city reference. Call at 239 West 37th-st., one flight, back. J. G.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Address S. M., Box 256, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; a good plain cook and laundress; good reference; city or country. Call, Monday, at 218 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as good cook; best city reference. Call at 243 West 37th-st., top floor, front; front house.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit maker; good reference; city or country. Call at 642 3d-av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; thoroughly first-class in every respect; personal reference. Call at 223 West 61st-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family, with assistance given in the kitchen; good reference. Address A. C., 33 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in a private family. Call at present employer's on Monday, from 10 to 12, 30 East 56th-st.; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for two sisters, one as cook and the other chambermaid. Call at 38 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. Call, for two days, at 124 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; best city references; wages, $20. Call, Monday, at 207 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook. Call at 220 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish young girl; first-class cook; reference. Call at 230 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By excellent cook; best city references; city or country. Call at 400 East 57th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; capable of preparing and serving well dinners, suppers, attend to marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; city reference. Call, Monday, at 113 West 40th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; willing and obliging; would prefer a kitchenmaid is kept; wages from $40 to $45; first-class city reference. Address A. B., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young women, sisters, together in private family; one cook and do plain washing, other chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address E. N., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, entrées, and pastries; city reference. Address N., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine family cooking; marketing if required; fully competent to take entire charge; best city references. Address E. S., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman in first-class private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no washing; no boarding houses; good city references. Address A. F., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young American woman as cook and laundress; one year's reference. Address B. P., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook; assist washing; city reference; private family; last employer seen. Call or address 320 3d-av.; ring Morrow's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; understands soups and baking; three years' reference. Call, Monday, at 465 West 49th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, together, one as cook and laundress, the other as waitress and chambermaid; city references. Call at 339 East 24th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 303 6th-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, entrées, and is a good baker; best city reference. Address P. C., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a girl to do laundry work or housecleaning; good washer and ironer; best city reference. Call at 289 West 19th-st., candy store.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; first-class cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Call or address Mrs. Nevins, 357 East 71st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a laundress to go out by the day; first-class city references. Call or address 347 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Best class of people will highly recommend a strictly first-class fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and mantles; very best work in every way at moderate rates; fitting done at residences; persons desiring as above will find as represented. Address Choice References, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker desires few more engagements; making over suits a specialty; $1 25 per day; first-class references. Address dressmaker, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic French dressmaker; (clove fitting;) imported fashions from Worth's, (Paris;) makes stylish dresses, $8 up; guaranteed first-class work and fit. Mme. Rohab, 305 East 79th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable walking dresses made; reception and evening dresses; exquisite fit and finish; best references; latest work, home or private family by the day. Address Robes, Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; makes fine dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class fit and finish; best references. Address Mme. H. Van Mellaert, 44 West 26th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker would like to have work by the day in private family; can cut and fit perfectly. Address A. D., 325 4th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Dancing, promenade, and school dresses for children, 2 to 15 years; own material made up; Parisian styles; moderate prices. Call or address Mme. Antoinette, 112 West 17th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, first-class cutting, fitting, and designing; ten years' experience; wishes a few more engagements by the day. Address Mademoiselle, 106 West 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior fitter; tailor gowns, evening costumes; ladies' own material; dresses remodeled; reasonable prices; patronage solicited. Call at 401 Lexington-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a reliable dressmaker, a few more customers at her home; excellent fitter; prices reasonable; first-class references. Call or address Dressmaker, 243 West 55th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; by the day; terms reasonable; good city reference. Address 234 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Spring and Summer dresses; moderate price; perfect fitting; Paris styles. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; stylish draper; good cutter and fitter; $2 50 per day. Address, by letter only, Miss McCoy, 355 West 14th-st.

EMBROIDERER.—By a respectable woman; needlework; embroidery in silk or monograms; initials in linen, silk, and flannel; highly recommended by the first ladies in the city. Address K. F., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

G. & G. GILPATRICK, MODISTES, 590 G. Park-av., between 63d and 64th sts., would like a few more customers at home or by the day.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A North German lady, competent to teach in English, French, German, music, and painting, as resident governess for grown children, companion to a lady, or housekeeper; references to present and former positions. Address C. S., 94 Lexington-av.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a well-educated person to go traveling with first-class family; teaches German, French, and kindergarten; very best references for six years from one family only. Address F. S., poste restante, Bloomfield, N. J.

GOVERNESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat, tidy, thoroughly-competent, willing, and obliging young English Protestant girl; first-class reference; moderate wages; city or country. Address R. E., Box 138 554 3d-av.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young Parisian lady of position as governess in family to teach her languages; best references. Address Mademoiselle M., care Mrs. Giraud, 399 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as governess; best city references. Address J. P., 209 West 22d-st.

HOUSEMAID.—By a respectable young girl as first-class housemaid in private family; can furnish excellent reference from last and former employers. Address M., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; in small private family; no cards. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 202 West 60th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; first-class references; understands her duties; highly recommended; best city references. Address, by letter, French Lady's Maid, 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks different languages; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; fine needleworker; references from Paris and New-York. Address, by letter, French Advertiser, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in her service; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, good packer; unexceptionable city references from first families. Address by letter, Modes, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Speaks English, French, and German; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; good reference. Call or address 224 East 27th-st., third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-reliable young person; speaks French and English; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Address R. K., 1,081 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; speaking several languages; understands thoroughly all her duties; no objection to travel; several years' city reference; present employer seen. Address M. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to traveling; good city references. Address D. H., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Swiss Protestant lady; thoroughly manage of grown children; would like to go abroad; best city references. Address L. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer; best personal city reference. Address N. K., 326 East 16th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; speaks English and German; good hairdresser and seamstress; city references. Address A. P., 208 West 53d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady leaving town desires a place for her English maid, whom she can highly recommend; speaks French fluently. Address Room 268 Park-Avenue Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser and packer; has no objection to travel to Europe; three years' best family reference. Address, by letter, M. V., Room 210 Buckingham Hotel.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl; good city reference. Address K. A. K., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her duties; assist with housekeeping; best city reference. Address, for two days, 328 West 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French Parisian; good hairdresser and packer; first-class seamstress; best city references. Address, care of Mrs. Benôt, 130 West 20th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class references. Address Advertiser, Mme. Krauss, 231 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Call or address L. M., 113 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; American woman; good packer and hairdresser; take full charge of wardrobe; willing to travel abroad; best city reference. Call or address M. J. McCoy, 330 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By Viennese; competent in her duties; speaks several languages; good packer; best references; would prefer family going abroad this Summer. Address Th. H., Box 134 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to procure a situation for a first-class laundress in small private family; no chamberwork; disengaged April 1; can highly recommend her in every respect. Address Lenox, Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by respectable woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from last employer. Address G. M., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman as laundress, or to work in a flat or do any kind of housework. Address M. S., 214 West 29th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d-st., Mrs. Wilson's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 806 West 58th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family. Call, Monday, at 13 East 31st-st., present employer's.

MAID.—By a French maid for young ladies; good dressmaker and seamstress; don't speak English; good city reference. Address H. T., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant girl as maid to elderly lady or grown children in good American family. Call or address 145 West 31st-st., shoe store.

MAID.—Take care of lady or children going to Europe for passage; used to traveling; never seasick. Address Stokes, 104 West 102d-st.

MASSAGE.—Lady thoroughly experienced in massage and electrical treatment wishes to secure patients; will treat privately; reference from patients and leading physicians. Address Massage, Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady (Hanover) as nursery governess; can teach small children; good dressmaker and seamstress; first-class city references; no Hebrews. Address E. L. Fritzing, 399 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—An Irish lady, well educated, having lived six years in Paris, and speaking French fluently, desires position; first-class reference. Call or address 154 East 50th-st., first bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, educated North German as nursery governess; good sewer; or travel with lady; city references. Address R. H., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thorough, reliable infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; many years' experience; is a good nurse in sickness; first-class city reference. Address Reliable, Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady would like to get a place for a thoroughly-competent Protestant nurse to go with a family to Europe; good traveler; best city references seen at present employer's. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 35 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—By young educated German girl to children not under two years; good seamstress; can also teach German; does not object to travel. Address A. W., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable, trustworthy young woman, to growing children; or maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; nine years' city reference last place. Address R. W., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; experienced and capable; full charge of infant; bring up on bottle; disengaged April 10; best city references. Address J., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; understands care of children in sickness; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address E. M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—By French person; very good accent; can take entire charge of children; good needleworker; very best reference. Address P. G., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as nurse to baby or as chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 36th-st., Monday and Tuesday mornings.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—To grown children; by refined young woman; excellent operator; would assist with chamberwork; best reference; city or country. Call at 318 East 54th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to growing children or maid to a lady; thoroughly competent; good seamstress; good city reference. Call at 432 West 56th-st.; ring Kelly's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl as nurse for growing children; first-class seamstress; good city reference. Address M. O., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse on boule, or charge of young children; is obliging; first-class city reference. Address M., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young woman; excellent nurse; patient and fond of children; can take full charge of infant; best city references. Address M. L., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By lady massage operator; would travel; or nurse an invalid lady; city or country; reference given. Address M. C., care Mrs. Carly, 308 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By a woman of experience; understands all kinds of sickness; kind and thorough; would assist in other duties; doctor's reference. Call at 331 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—By a competent, refined young woman to take charge of grown children. Can be seen at present employer's, 311 East 124th-st.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl; can bring up baby from infancy; very best city reference from last place. Call, between 9 and 1, at 26 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse to children; first-class seamstress; best city references. Address M. H., 17 West 27th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By French Protestant as nurse or chambermaid; good city references. Call at 347 West 41st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to children and assist with chamberwork; references. Call, for two days, at 978 8th-av.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to invalid by week or month; best city reference; no cards. Call at 356 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse to growing children and seamstress; good references. Call at 409 West 45th-st.

NURSING WANTED—At low charges, by a first-class nurse, by the week or month; good references. Address Trained Nurse, 304 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person in private family as seamstress and dressmaker; sew to growing children, wait on elderly lady, or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 35 West 94th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; work with and finish after dressmaker in private families; operates; neat hand sewer. Address C., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl in private family as seamstress or maid to growing children; understands dressmaking; good reference. Call at 413 West 54th-st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French woman as seamstress and to wait upon a lady; willing and faithful; can be seen at present employer's, 113 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as seamstress in private family; can cut and fit; good city references. Address 1,122 9th-av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; good references. Address D., 326 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; in American family; ladies' and children's dressmaking; city references. Address M. N., 106 West 42d-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady stenographer and typewriter, good business education, at a small salary, as correspondent or assistant in office; a reasonable trial given. Address L. B., 259 Webster-av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

TRAVELING MAID.—By a thoroughly-practical French traveling maid to go to Europe with family; no objection to wait as long as situation is secure; first-class packer, &c.; knows Europe perfectly and speaks the languages. Address Madame, care of Mrs. Hunt, 48 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO EUROPE.—North German person would like parties going to Europe, as maid for children or ladies. Address W. K., 178 2d-av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Furniture slip covers cut and made; prices reasonable. Address Upholstress, 848 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress or parlormaid; can furnish best city reference from last employer. Address R. A., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; would go out to wait on dinner or lunch-eon; good city reference. Address S. D., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; understands salads and the care of silver; or chambermaid and plain sewing; good city references. Address W., 1,052 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; two years' city reference from present employer. Call, for one week, at 17 West 9th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; good city references. Address L. B., 162 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—City or country; best of references. Address C. M., Box 2 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; small family; four years' reference. Call at 526 1st-av.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as competent waitress, with best city references. Address L. M., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; capable of taking a man's place as waiting; best city reference. Call at 23 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork; in small private family; best city reference from present employer. Address M. C., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a widow woman families' or ladies' washing; reasonable terms; good reference; no cards. Address Mrs. Hickey, 239 West 26th-st., second floor, rear building.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; takes family or gentlemen's wash home by the week or dozen; good place for drying. Address 257 West 41st-st., top floor.

WELL-EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN GIRL would like position to children; accustomed to travel; good sewer; best city reference. Address E. M., Box 1 1,238 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER HAVING A few spare evenings would write up the books of an institution or do any clerical work. Address C., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CLERK.—A young man, 24, good appearance, having three years' experience on a large newspaper, desires position in daytime; good penman; correct at figures; best of references. Address Agate, Box 260 1,238 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—By a salesman of 25 years' experience on the road, with large acquaintance among the grocery and drug trade in nearly every State in the Union, with a good house, to represent a specialty; best references given. Address Z., Box 441 120 Broadway.

SECRETARY.—Young man, well educated, good English scholar, at present employed as correspondent in large State institution, wishes position as secretary or corresponding clerk; good recommendations; knowledge of stenography. Address A. Clerk, General Delivery, Morristown, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands English and Spanish; best reference. Address M., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A position as Secretary by a lady well educated and able to write shorthand and use typewriter. Address Secretary, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPING.—By a young lady, (17;) has a good idea of bookkeeping; can be well recommended. Address N. C., 1,093 3d-av.

A YOUNG MAN (21) DESIRES POSITION as assistant in an office; can furnish reference and security. Address S., Box 195

GALICIA'S CELEBRATED CASES.

HARD LABOR SET APART FOR MEN GUILTY OF THE EMIGRATION FRAUDS.

Writing under date of March 9, the Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"Yesterday the verdict was given in the great Galician emigration case, which has now lasted for more than three months, during which time not only the jurors and the witnesses but even the accused had to be maintained at the expense of the State. Of sixty-two accused, thirty-one were acquitted, among them the railway conductors and gendarmes, who really thought that the emigration agency was a Government office. These people, shown to be innocent by the verdict, have been in prison for a whole twelvemonth, during which time their families may have starved, and they are virtually ruined, since the situations they occupied have long since been filled by others.

"It has been shown that all the swindling and the shameful extortion of money from the poorest among the poor could not for any length of time have been carried on had the agents not been supported by a corrupt body of Government officials, who for small percentages closed their eyes to all that went on around them. The fact that the foreman or a jury, a landed proprietor in Galicia, asked the jurors to dine at his house before they withdrew has attracted attention. It is said that he told them he had received orders to go to Pesth and report to the Emperor on the case immediately after the verdict had been given. The jury, while consulting on the 346 questions left to them, were accommodated with beds in the room where the court had been sitting during the three months, this being the only available place in all Wadowice."

Writing the next day the correspondent says: "The court at Wadowice to-day pronounced sentence upon the persons convicted of participation in the great emigration frauds. The counts of the indictment, under one or more of which the prisoners were found guilty, included obtaining money by fraudulent pretenses, extortion, incitement to desertion from the army, abuse of official authority, and bribing of gendarmes. The two principal offenders—Julius Löwenberg and Landerer—were condemned to four and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor, Simon Hers to four years, Klauser and Julius Neuman to three years, Barber, Sadger, and Schoener to two years, Iwaniki and Wasserberg to eighteen months, and Ehrlich and Einhorn to one year's hard labor. The less seriously implicated prisoners were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to six months.

"The Public Prosecutor notified his resolve to appeal against the sentences, which he regarded as too light."

AN OLD CHURCH.

From the Boston Traveller, March 28.

One of Boston's oldest and most honored churches—the First Baptist, on Commonwealth-avenue—will observe its two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary Sunday.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

"CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S"

Celebrated Spring Underwear.

Natural Wool, Cashmere and Merino.

SPUN SILK AND PURE SILK VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,

Cashmere, Silk and Balbriggan.

LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.

MEN'S HALF HOSE,

Balbriggan, Lisle Thread and Silk.

Broadway & 19th st.

LADIES, ATTENTION.—EXTRAORDINARY reductions in all our goods; special rates this week; eight buttons Gants de Suede, 95c.; four buttons, glacé gloves, 95c.; six buttons, Mousquetaires, 95c.; eight buttons, Trouvilles, 95c.; best bargains ever offered. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

AU GAGNE PETIT.—UNIQUE EASTER presents: Paris novelties, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear. Gloves made to order to match any costume. Prices unprecedentedly low. 909 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Young Men Stenographers Still Wanted.

We are still in want of Packard Graduates for good positions both as clerks and stenographers. Our advertisement of last Sunday brought us plenty of applications, but none from Packard graduates. That is what we asked for, and what we want. We cannot vouch for persons whom we don't know. The reason why business men send to us for clerks rather than to advertise is that we know our men, and always speak the truth concerning them. We can to-day place ten Packard stenographers if we can find them. Address

S. S. PACKARD, President, 101 East 23d-st.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 25th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

THE LE JEUNE SCHOOL OF VOCAL CULTURE.—The first quarter's instruction to classes in singing, sight reading, and harmony, under the direction of Mr. Le Jeune, will begin at the school, 98 5th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst.; terms for the above, $10. For information apply at the school to GEO. F. LE JEUNE, Prospectuses at music stores

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT Deliver bell parlor, stage, and orchestra banjos; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.

A.—A.—PARENTS, GUARDIANS, PRINCIpals of colleges and schools will find thoroughly-indorsed instructors in all branches of education at the TEACHERS' AND CITIZENS' BUREAU OF INFORMATION, 17 West 42d-st.

BANJO INSTRUCTIONS.—CATALOGUES mailed. Full particulars EDWARD DOBSON, Orchestra and Chime Banjos, 1,428 Broadway, near 40th-st.

DON'T COMMENCE THE STUDY OF stenography and typewriting until you call at Vermilye's College, 510 Broadway, N. Y. Pamphlets free. Write or call.

TEACHERS.

A.—TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors, teachers; all branches supplied; schools and families; circulars schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

TUTOR. GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor. "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEAD MASTER, Box 998 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH.—BY YOUNG PARISIAN LADY; diplômée; easy, progressive conversational method; moderate. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box 562 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION RAPIDLY acquired; instruction thorough; experienced Parisian graduate teacher. Prof. DU CROQUET, 407 Lexington, near 42d.

A GRADUATE OF NORMAL COLLEGE deserves a few private pupils in the English branches. READER, Box 116 Times Office.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Cashham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

FRENCH GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION, Literature. Prof. FARRAIN, 55 West 11th-st.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.

WM. KNABE & CO.

have removed to their new warerooms, 148 & 150 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.

A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 27-STOP ORgan, $37 50; new pianoforte, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A WEBER SQUARE PIANO IN first-class condition. Call at 323 West 45th-st.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,

7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,

7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)

6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MARBZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By E. F. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.

Paid-up CAPITAL & SURPLUS....$630,000
Amount of Deposits.....$2,485,100

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank. Safe-deposit boxes to rent in

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United states.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH B. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,	HARRY B. HOLLINS,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,	DAVID H. KING, Jr.,
JAMES H. BRESLIN,	EDWARD V. LOEW,
J. TOWNSEND BURDEN,	GEORGE J. MAGEE,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	HENRY W. T. MALI,
SAMUEL J. COLGATE,	ROBERT MACLAY,
IRA DAVENPORT,	ROBERT G. REMSEN,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,	ANDREW H. SANDS,
WILLIAM A. DUER,	JOHN S. TILNEY,
JACOB HAYS,	JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,	CHARLES F. WATSON,
CHARLES H. WELLING.	

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. B. HYDE,
PRESIDENT.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
VICE PRESIDENT.

120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1890.

We desire to announce to our agents, policyholders, and to the public that we have tendered to Gen.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS

the Superintendency of the Metropolitan Branch Agency, of which Mr. Archibald C. Haynes is Manager, which position has been by him this day accepted.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
VICE PRESIDENT.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm prope ty on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 220 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS R'YS.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders, and represented here by the Central Trust Company Committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to plan, copies of which may be had of any member of the committee and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMITTEE:

WM. MERTENS of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR
M. GERNSHEIM of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER of Woerishoffer & Co.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered CAR TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupon maturing April 1, 1890, from the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 45 William-st., New-York. T. E. HOGG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

STANDARD METAL TIE AND CONSTRUCtion Co. stock bought and sold by R. H. FOOTE, 49 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

DIVIDENDS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. DEBENTURES.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. CONSOL. MTGE. 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA, AND AUGUSTA R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

GOLDSBORO AND GREENVILLE R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED SECOND MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

NORTHWESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R. FIRST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1890, on the above bonds will be paid at our office of RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R., NO. 2 WALL-ST., New-York.

A. J. RAUH, Assistant Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after April 10 next.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on March 31, and reopen as 10 A. M. on April 12.

J. H. AMBROSE,
Secretary.

NASHVILLE, March 20, 1890.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

W. G. McINTYRE, Treas.

45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHARLESTON, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

H. K. BAKER, Treas.

45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

VIRGINIA MINING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due on April 1, 1890, on the TRUST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

A. B. HARRIS, President.

45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 46 FROM THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

W. B. BERGER, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

Mississippi River Bridge First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1890, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of

JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 37 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST DIVIDEND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due April 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of this company on and after that date. BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 2, proximo. Books will be closed until April 2, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"AT 3 P. M., IN THE UNIVERSITY, WASHington square."—The messenger of the coming King and Judge will proclaim God's pure truth on "The Impending Mighty Crash."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 66th-st.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,) Hardman Hall, corner 19th-st. and 5th-av., entrance No. 2 W. 19th-st.—Preaching service, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; Bible class at 12 M. Christian Science Healing parlors, reading room, and dispensary No. 10 E. 22d-st.; open day and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Good Friday, 11 A. M., morning prayer, preacher; the Archdeacon of New-York; 2 P. M., meditations by the rector upon the "Seven Sayings of the Cross."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is conducted wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS.—Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway. Promptly at 2:30 P. M.; the forty-second anniversary of the Advent of Modern Spiritualism will be celebrated. A fine programme is arranged. Eminent speakers and artists will take part.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, REV. HENRY Lubeck, Rector.—Sunday services at 8 (holy communion) and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. St. John's M. E. Church, 253 West 53d-st.; evening at 7:30 in St. Thomas's Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE.

A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.

Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.

Apply early for choice dates.

FOR SALE.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

A LARGE LINE OF FINE ROLL-TOP desks, very slightly damaged by water and smoke, for sale at a great reduction. 259 Pearl-st.

$10 AND UP GIVES YOU CHOICE OUT OF 500 sewing machines; all kinds; guaranteed five years. 180 Grand-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—I PAY CASH FOR STOCK OF MERchandise, as Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c., in any quantities; city or country. SOLOMON WEINBURG, 126 East 83d-st. and 61 Walker-st.

HOUSE CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL a new patented article needed in every house; sells readily; large profits; secure territory at once. Write F. R. HERRINGTON, Superintendent, Paterson, N. J.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their left-off clothing will receive full value for them by calling or addressing H. MILLER, 68 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

1.—SUITES; BATH; PRIVATE TABLE; also large and single rooms; with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

1.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor; private table if desired. 26 West 50th-st.

3 EAST 41ST-ST., MURRAY HILL.—IN house with owner; sunny front third-story large room and hall; reliable home; board; moderate terms.

5TH-AV., 743, NEAR 57TH-ST.—ELEGANT 5 rooms, en suite or singly, with board; strictly first-class; references.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH.—SECOND floor, with or without private table; terms moderate for season.

15 WEST 129TH-ST.—LARGE SOUTH room, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; also smaller rooms; house newly furnished.

21 ST., 48 EAST.—FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, second floor; good home table; private family; references.

22 D-ST., 9 E ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for permanent and transient parties; references.

27 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

31 ST-ST., 15 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second floor double room; also, adjoining hall bedroom; together or separately; superior board and attendance.

42 D-ST., 17 WEST.
TRAVELER'S EXCHANGE AND BOARD DIRECTORY.
Handsome rooms and board.
Central locations.

43 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references given and required.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

114 WEST 49TH.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms; every convenience; with board.

127 MADISON-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, together or separately, with board; family or gentlemen; references.

214 45TH-ST., WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. —Handsomely-furnished rooms; second and upper floors; superior board; references.

863 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 63TH-ST. Newly-furnished rooms, connecting bath rooms; board if desired; English family.

BRIGHT, SQUARE ROOM, ADJOINING bath, to gentleman, with board; private family; references. 55 West 45th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH board. 104 West 79th-st., near elevated station and Central Park.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham sq., N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

2 LARGE SQUARE ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for light housekeeping; rent $25 per month; private house, third floor; 222 East 124th-st.

15TH-ST., 308 EAST, (STUYVESANT Park.)—Handsomely-furnished rooms; large closets, bath, all conveniences; private family.

20TH-ST., 42 EAST.—PLEASANT, WELLfurnished rooms on second and third floors; gentlemen.

28 D-ST., 413 WEST.—NICELY-FURnished suite rooms, with use of kitchen if required; rent moderate.

35TH-ST., 35 WEST.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, handsomely furnished; parlor, bed, and bath rooms; owner's residence; bachelors only.

39 EAST 21ST-ST.—COMFORTABLE rooms, large and small; reasonable rent to permanent tenant; gentleman only.

52 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with private bathrooms, to gentlemen only, near Union Club.

57 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room.

67TH-ST., 309 EAST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms for bachelors: single and double rooms, $10 and $15 per month; porcelain baths; marble staircase; good attendance; steam heat.

124TH-ST., 37 WEST, OPPOSITE PARK. —Well furnished, ventilated, and cared for. Afternoon.

145 EAST 27TH.—CHEERFUL SQUARE room, fronting south; ample closets; or back parlor; gentlemen only; references.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

344 5TH-AV. — LARGE, NICELY-FURnished front and back hall rooms to let; $1 50 up.

425 4TH-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished large room; running water; good closets; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT NEATLY-furnished room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; hot and cold water; large closets and dressing room attached; healthy location. Call or address 68 West 128th-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMAN, A LARGE, NICEly-furnished room in strictly private house, No. 217 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

35 WEST 38TH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room; hot and cold water; on bathroom floor.

424 5TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 28th-st.—A gentleman's apartment to let, with private bath; southern exposure.

ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE OR LIGHT flat by small family, east side, bet. 18th and 59th sts. Address Senior, Advertising Office, 498 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BERKSHIRE HILLS—PRIVATE RESIDENCE. First-class country board at one of the finest private residences in Berkshire County; house, rooms, and grounds very large; beautiful lawns and splendid shade; terms moderate; house opens from May 1 to Nov. 1. For circulars and particulars address F. C. BROWN, Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES A SUITABLE home with a cultivated private family for himself, maid, and two children, four and two years old. Address W. B., Box 125 Times Office.

REGISTER AT ONCE.
TRAVELERS' EXCHANGE,
BOARD AND ROOM DIRECTORY,
17 West 42d-st.

YOUNG COUPLE WANT BOARD IN small family, west or east side, say 81st-st. to 93d-st. Address AMERICAN, Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A.—RICHARD WALTER'S SONS, Auctioneers
ESTABLISHED 1850.
SALESROOM BROADWAY, CORNER 37TH-ST.

Will give special attention to sales of household furniture at private residences.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, MONDAY, MARCH 31, at 11 o'clock, at 906 and 908 Broadway.
By order of William A. Wisdom, Assignee of ROBERT K. DAVIES & CO.
Entire fixtures, office furniture, safe, &c.

WILL SELL MONDAY, 11 O'CLOCK,
Entire furniture and carpets in
HOUSE 326 WEST 32D-ST.

SELL TUESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT SALESROOM, BROADWAY, COR. 37TH-ST., Entire handsome furniture and carpets, removed from private residences, WEST 57TH AND 46TH STS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FAMILY SELLING OUT AND GOING abroad offers for third value elegant coupé, rockaway extension-top surrey, seats four ladies, loop-front top pony phaeton, hung very low, single and double harness, robes, &c., all in prime order, some nearly new; lady's saddle and bridle. 17 West 44th-st.

TWO PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED horses for sale; one pair of cabby-built bays, 15 hands high; been in use all Winter with private family; browns, 16 hands high, extra action; will let or sell. Call at 137 West 57th-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN GELDING 15.3 HANDS high; high action; suitable for dog cart or coupé; warranted sound, kind, and true. Can be seen at stable, 57 Irving-place; ask for Daniel.

PRIVATE STABLE, SIX STALLS AND box. TENNIS BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 212 West 41st-st.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, 32D-ST., near 5th-ave. Address J., Box 12, 1,238 Broadway.

MUSICAL

ATTENTION!—CHOIRMASTERS AND others requiring the services of first-class artists, and those seeking positions, would do well to avail themselves of the facilities of our office for obtaining the same. TEACHERS' AND CITIZENS' BUREAU OF INFORMATION, 17 West 42d-st. Registration fee half the usual rate.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.
THIRD MONTH. TWELFTH WEEK.
78th to 85th Performance.
THE GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION,
MR. WM. H.
CRANE
AS
THE SENATOR,
By David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld, aided by his admirable company, comprising Georgie Drew-Barrymore, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Mrs. Augusta Foster, Miss Jane Stuart, Miss Jennie Karaner, Messrs. James H. Crawley, Henry Bergman, Geo. F. De Vere, Wm. Herbert, Henry Braham, J. C. Padgett, Will S. Sampson.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. JOSEPH BRADY.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
ONLY MATINEES SATURDAYS.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
SEATS For last 3 weeks, all matinées.
SEATS 250th night and great last night.
BRONSON HOWARD'S IMMENSE SUCCESS
SHENANDOAH.
Last performance this season.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.
WEDNESDAY, 250TH PERFORMANCE.
APRIL 9.
Mat. Wednesday and Saturday. SEATS READY.
Special matinée Thursday, April 10. LADY OF LYONS in compliment to the New-York Woman's Press Club.
Seats now on sale.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 35TH-ST. Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; 2d balcony, 50c. Begins at 8:15, over 10:45. Matinées at 2.
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Sidney Grundy's very laughable comedy:
HAROUN AL RASCHID
and
HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.
Preceded by Miss Hoyden's Husband.
HAROUN AL RASCHID.
"Evening of unalloyed pleasure."—Tribune.
"A success of laughter."—Journal.
"Delightfully played."—World.
"The fun is continuous."—Post.
"Not a dull moment."—Mail.
"A roar of laughter for every line."—Times.
"A climax of jollity."—Sun.
Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Kitty Cheatham, Isabel Irving, Sara Chalmers, John Drew, George Clarke, Frederic Bond, Charles Wheatleigh, Eugene Ormond, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
***No performance on April 4, (Good Friday.)
Next week farewell week of the season.

Madison-Avenue To-Night. LENOX LYCEUM and 59th St. To-Night.
THEODORE THOMAS.
Last Popular Concert. Last Popular Concert.
CLEMENTINA DE VERE.
RONDO FINALE, Lucia.....DONIZETTI
RECIT. and ARIA, Don Giovanni.....MOZART
Miss CLEMENTINA DE VERE.
Famous Thomas Orchestra Request Programme.
HUNGARIAN MARCH.....SCHUBERT
BAL COSTUME, 2d Series.....RUBINSTEIN
LARGO.....HANDEL
Violin Obligato, Mr. Jan Koert.
CONCERTO, No. 3.....F. RIES
FINALE, from Eroica Symphony...BEETHOVEN
SUITE, Peer Gynt.....GRIEG
LOIN DU BAL, } String Orchestra.....GILLET
GAVOTTE, }
RHAPSODIE ESPANOLE.....CHABRIER
General Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Boxes seating eight, $10 and $5, according to location
Box Office open all day from 8:30 A. M.

ACADEMY. GILMORE & TOMPKINS, Prop'rs & Mang'rs.
THREE FEATURES OF THE CITY. "OLD HOMESTEAD," "BROOKLYN BRIDGE," "CENTRAL PARK."
THE GREATEST SIGHT OF ALL. THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
DENMAN THOMPSON AND THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Residents of any town or city in America can secure seats by addressing "The Academy."
If you are in town for a day or two, pay a visit to THE OLD HOMESTEAD before you leave.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager
Begins at 8:30. Over at 11.
Saturday Matinée at 2.
158TH TO 163D TIMES. AUNT JACK.
"'Aunt Jack' is the jolliest kind of a play, and those who want to laugh and be thoroughly entertained had better head their list of anticipated enjoyments with the Madison-Square Theatre."—ELEANOR KIRK.
***Mrs. ERVING WINSLOW will read Ibsen's A DOLL HOME April 1 at 3:30.
***No performance on Good Friday.

PALMER'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST. Begins at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF R. D'OYLY CARTE'S NEW OPERA CO. IN
THE CONDOLIERS.
Seats may be secured one month ahead.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE,
125TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS ORCHESTRA.
Also a number of Renowned Soloists. Every Evening during the week beginning March 31 and Saturday Matinée.
Change of Programme EVERY

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

ELEGANT NOVELTIES
ARE NOW OPEN
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
BY FAR THE LARGEST COLLECTION
To be seen & at the lowest prices.
An unusual Display will be made
To-morrow (on 2d floor) of
PARIS & OWN MANUFACTURED
COSTUMES,
OUTSIDE GARMENTS,
AND MILLINERY; ALSO
SPECIAL SALE OF
FINE SILKS,
AND WOOLEN
DRESS FABRICS;
5,000 YARDS
LYONS NOVELTIES,
$1, $1.50 & $2.50 per yard,
REDUCED FROM $2.50, $4.00, & $6.00;
LYONS FAILLE FRANCAISE,
TOSCANE AND PRECIEUSE,
ALL SHADES,
At 95c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $1.50.
100 PIECES
BLACK SURAHS
At 50c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM 65c.
300 PIECES FINE QUALITY
FRENCH SERGE,
WITH DEEP FANCY BORDERS,
40c. and 50c. Per Yard;
Reduced from 65c. and $1.00.
BLACK MOHAIR,
WITH RICH LUSTRE, AND
FRENCH BATISTE
At 50c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM 70c.
100 DOZEN LADIES' FRENCH
PURE SILK HOSE,
ALL COLORS,
At $1.50 Per Pair;
REDUCED FROM $2.50.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

THE BASEBALL SEASON BEGUN IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The baseball season was begun in this vicinity yesterday by the Brooklyn Association and the New-York League Club. The Brooklyns played a "tie" game with the clever little Albany team, and the Giants easily whipped the Vaspers of Manhattan College.

The contest at Ridgewood was a very pretty one. York's Albany lads played with rare vim and determination, and tried hard to defeat the well-seasoned veterans. They made a clever showing, and managed to make the game a draw. The features of the game were the catching of Bowes and Pitz and the pitching of Lynch and McCullough. The latter promises to make a clever pitcher. Both teams were anxious to get a decision, but darkness came on very rapidly and ended the contest after seven innings had been played.

This afternoon the Brooklyn and Albany clubs will play another game at Ridgewood. The score of yesterday's contest follows:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ALBANY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Fitz, 3b., c..1	0	3	2	0		Ridley, r. f..0	1	0	1	0	
Daily, r. f...1	0	0	0	0		Cavan'h, 2b..0	1	3	2	0	
Fennelly, a.s.0	2	0	2	0		Quinn, s. s..0	0	0	1	0	
O'Brien, 1b..1	1	9	0	1		Hersey, 3b..1	0	3	0	0	
Bowes, c. 1b.1	2	3	4	0		Kenn'dy, 1b.1	0	9	0	0	
McCull'h, p.0	0	0	2	0		Bowen, l. f..0	0	1	0	0	
Lynch, p....0	0	1	1	0		Keinath, c. f.0	1	0	0	0	
Gerhart, 2b.0	2	2	1	0		Holmes, c....1	0	9	4	1	
Garrity, c. f..0	0	1	0	0		Lasach, p....1	1	0	2	0	
Powers, l. f..0	1	1	0	0							
Totals....	4	8	21	13	2	Totals....	4	4	21	10	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn (A. A.)	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Albany	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Albany, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Albany, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Albany, 4. Struck out—By Lynch, 3; by McCullough, 3; by Lasach, 9. First base on balls—By Lynch, 1; by McCullough, 1; by Lasach, 2. Two-base hit—Lasach. Double play—Lasach, Holmes and Hersey. Hit by pitched ball—Powers, Lasach. Wild pitches—Lynch, 1; McCullough, 2; Lasach, 2. Passed balls—Bowes, 2; Holmes, 1. Umpire—Mr. Valentine.

On the Polo Grounds the Giants had a walk-over with the Manhattan College boys. The professionals showed the results of their practice games in the South and were in fine condition. They took a lead of 4 runs in the opening inning, which they increased as the game progressed, and finally won, 17 to 0. Appended is the score:

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	JASPERS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c. f..2	1	0	0	0		Hammel, p..0	1	1	3	1	
Horn'g, l. f..2	3	1	0	0		Reilly, 1b...0	0	7	0	0	1
Farrell, s. s.1	2	1	3	0		O'Leary, s.s.0	0	1	3	4	
Crane, 2b...2	1	0	0	1		Daly, 2b....0	0	5	5	4	
Dooley, 1b..2	0	10	0	0		J. Murray, c.0	0	2	9	3	1
J. M'p'y, r. f.3	1	1	0	0		Donohue, 3b.0	0	1	2	2	
O'Rourke, c.2	3	12	1	0		Collins, l. f..0	1	3	0	0	
Bielke, 3b...2	0	3	0	0		P. M'p'y, r. f.0	0	2	0	0	
R. M'p'y, p.1	1	0	7	0		Dollard, c. f.0	0	2	0	0	
Totals....17	12	27	11	1		Totals.....0	2	27	16	13	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	4	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	5	—17
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New-York, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 11; Jaspers, 1. First base on balls—New-York, 4. Struck out—New-York, 1; Jaspers, 11. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Jaspers, 3. Two-base hits—Crane, O'Rourke, R. Murphy. Three-base hit—O'Rourke. Double play—O'Leary, Daly, and Reilly. Hit by pitcher—Crane, Dooley, (2), J. Murphy. Stolen bases—New-York, 3; Jaspers, 1. Wild pitches—Hammel, 1. Passed balls—J. Murray. Umpire—Mr. McGill.

THE TRIALS OF OFFICE HOLDING.
From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, March 27.

The duties of a New-Hampshire Governor are not supposed to be very onerous, but in all probability ex-Gov. Sawyer and Gov. Goodell, both of whom are now very sick men, would have been comparatively well and strong if they had never been elected to the Governorship.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, MARCH 31,

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
IN
Colored Dress Goods,
including many choice designs in BROCHÉ, STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINES, BORDER NOVELTIES, and COMBINATION SUITINGS.

ALSO,
BALANCE OF STOCK OF
Fine Imported Robes,
with RIBBON, SOUTACHE, and APPLIQUÉ TRIMMING, in EVENING and STREET SHADES, at
$12.00, $15.00, $19.00, and $25.00,
FORMER PRICES, $19.00 TO $35.00.

WILL ALSO OFFER AS
SPECIALTIES
IN
Silk Department,
ONE LOT of WASH HABUTAI SILKS at
68c. YARD.
ONE LOT of RICH SILK NOVELTIES at
$1.75 YARD.

18th Street, 19th Street, and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

OLD-TIME CURRENCY.

THE DANGERS THAT BESET BUSINESS MEN FORTY YEARS AGO.
From the Rochester Herald, March 27.

A few days ago the Albany *Journal* reprinted in fac simile the first page of the first number of the *Journal* of March 22, 1830. The post of honor, as containing the most important news of that day, was given to a table filling more than a column and a half, to be corrected weekly. In this table was found information about the bank bills which a person was likely to find among his money. One of the prime necessities of that time was a bank note detector, and one of the risks was that a man might wake up any morning and find half the bills in his pocket worthless from the failure of the State banks that had issued them. Again, a business man coming from another State or even from another part of this State, needed the detector to tell him how much discount the bills, which were good at their face value in the place he came from, were subject to in the town where he wanted to use them.

In the table referred to the bills of the banks in and around Albany, at Schenectady, Troy, and Lansingburg are quoted at par, but from Newburg, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo they were from one-fourth to 1 per cent. discount—that is, the bills of sound banks. The bills of a bank at Catskill and one at Poughkeepsie are quoted as worth 50 cents on a dollar, one at Hudson 40 cents, and one in New-York 70 cents. The New-England bills averaged about one-half of 1 per cent. discount, but the number of banks reported as "broken" is large. Connecticut furnishing two, Rhode Island one, Massachusetts four, and Maine five in the list in the *Journal*. The more distant the banks that issued the bills the larger the discount. Pennsylvania bills averaged 1½ per cent. discount, Virginia bills 2, South Carolina and Georgia bills 3, Ohio bills 4, Mississippi bills 10, and Alabama bills 20. Bills that were perfectly good one day might be worthless the next. These troubles with the old State bank bills are worth remembering and worth recalling when a proposition is made, as it has been in Congress this session, to abolish the prohibitory tax which alone prevents a return of wildcat and red-dog State banking.

MASSACHUSETTS AID TO EDUCATION.
From the Boston Traveller, March 22.

Massachusetts has the honor of being the pioneer State in the establishment and maintenance of a system of public instruction by legislative enactment, and the first State aid to the cause of higher education was given by her. It was but six years after the settlement of Boston that provision began to be made for higher education, the General Court of the colony laying the foundation of Harvard College by an appropriation of £400. The summary of the State appropriations to the higher educational institutions may be stated as follows:

Harvard College—	
Land appropriations, acres, (about).	46,000
Money appropriations (about).....	$549,793 73
Amherst College.....	52,500 00
Williams College.....	157,500 00
Agricultural College.....	569,675 00
Institute of Technology.....	200,000 00
Museum of Zoology (Harvard).....	235,000 00
Total appropriations by the State.	$1,764,368 73

It is to be doubted if any State in the Union can show a more commendable record.

ODD CASE OF RUNNING AMUCK.
From the London Times.

A recent mail from Singapore brings details of a case of amuck of a curious character. One night a fire broke out in the house of a Malay in Arab-street, Singapore, where several Malays and Dyaks from Borneo were lodging. It was promptly extinguished, but the following morning the owner found fault with one of the Dyaks, named C'Niang, for something that had occurred at the fire. The dispute seemed over, when suddenly C'Niang went to the back of the house, seized a kris, or Malay dagger, and a sword, and stabbed to death two of his companions. A third escaped by jumping out of a window. The murderer, with a weapon in each hand, rushed out into the street and stabbed a Malay dangerously in the head. Pursuing his way through the principal street in the town, the infuriated Dyak stabbed at every one he met in his way toward the beach. A policeman who tried to stop him was stabbed, and at last, on reaching the sea, the murderer threw the weapons into the water, and was then arrested. In all two persons were killed and five or six wounded more or less dangerously.

JACKSON'S,

Importers and Retailers of Black Goods of Every Description,

ARE NOW SHOWING COMPLETE LINES OF BLACK AND GRAY TAILOR-MADE JACKETS,
WRAPS, MANTLES, VISITES,
IN LACE, CLOTH, CRAPE, &c.
LONG GARMENTS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRAVELING.

SUITS.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPRISES EVERYTHING IN CASHMERE, SERGES, MOHAIRS, AND COMBINATIONS, MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES, AND AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

We make no charge for alterations, and guarantee a perfect fit.

REDUCTIONS IN
High-class Novelty Dress Robes.

375 PCS. BLACK DRESS GOODS, BALANCE OF EARLY IMPORTATIONS, COMPRISING ALL-WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL HENRIETTAS, MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, SICILLIENNES, SURAH CLOTH, NUN'S VEILING, CAMEL'S HAIR GRENADINES, AND ARMURES, IN DIFFERENT WEAVES, ALL 38 TO 42 INCHES WIDE, FORMER PRICES 85c. TO $1.25. REDUCED TO THE UNIFORM PRICE OF

49c.

175 pcs. BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED CHALLIES, 27 inches wide, at 7c.; value, 12c.

189 pcs. BLACK AND WHITE FRENCH SATINES, handsome space patterns, 16c.; value, 29c.

142 pcs. ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS, checked and striped, 28c.; value, 55c.

142 pcs. BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED CHINA SILKS, 28c.; never sold for less than 50c.

235 pcs. A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF IMPORTED BLACK SURAH SILK, 49c., 59c., 65c., and 79c.; the best value ever offered.

SPECIAL.

170 doz. LADIES' FAST BLACK HOSE, spliced heels, every pair warranted, 25c. per pair; former price, 35c.

BLACK SILK DRAPERY NETS, 45 inches wide, 65c., 75c., and 85c.; reduced from 85c., 98c., and $1.20.

1,000 yds. fine HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES, 8 to 12 inches wide, to close, at 25c.; reduced from 35c. to 48c.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF LADIES' MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED, PLAIN, and HEMSTITCHED, 25c. each; former price 35c. and 40c.

ALL-SILK GLOVES, 6-button length, three-ply finger tips, 78c. and $1.00; were $1.00 and $1.28.

All purchases to the amount of $5.00 or over will be sent Free of all Mail or Express charges to any part of the United States. Samples sent on application.

JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY,
BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Stern Bros.

Are Now Showing Their Entire
Spring
Importations
of
Paris and London
Costumes,
Wraps,
Jackets,
Top Coats,
Tea Gowns,
House Robes,
and
Cloth Garments.

Also, large assortments from their
OWN WORKROOMS
at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

In addition, a Collection of Entirely New and Desirable
Ladies' Spring
JACKETS
of Corkscrew, Ladies' Cloth, Chevron, and Checks, Lined and Unlined, at
$4.25,
$5.50,
$7.50,
Very Much Below
Regular Prices.

OPENING
Of Extreme Novelties Received the Past Week in
PARIS
PARASOLS
and
Coaching Umbrellas,
in addition to the
Largest and Choicest Stock to be Found in the City.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Stern Bros.

will offer
MONDAY
the following
EXCEPTIONAL
VALUES!
In their
LINEN
DEPARTMENTS,
1,500 doz.
High-Cost Linen
TOWELS,
in all the new fancy weaves, with Broche and Damask Borders, Hemstitched and Knotted Fringes, at
$3.38
and **$4.00** a doz.
REGULAR PRICES, $5.50 & $6.50 DOZ.

In their
HOSIERY
DEPARTMENTS,
700 Pairs
Ladies' Pure Silk
HOSE,
Two-Tone Black Boot with Colored Tops, also Suede, Gray, Tan, and Black, at
$1.95 per pair;
FORMERLY SOLD AT $2.50 AND $3.25.

In their
LACE
DEPARTMENTS,
A Large Collection of Very Desirable
Torchon and Medicis
LACES
at
12 cts. yd.
Chantilly, Hand-run, and Real Marquise
Spanish Lace
FLOUNCINGS
at
$2.85
and **$4.25** yd.
All Less than Cost of Importation.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.



NEW FASHIONS IN PARASOLS---14 BOWS.

FOR THE POPE'S TOMB.

The London *Standard* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the design which the Pope has chosen for his tomb is the Pontiff's own figure leaning over a sepulchral urn. On either side there will be a colossal statue, representing Religion and Justice. The design also includes a tablet carved in high relief, the subject of which is not yet known, as Leo XIII. has more than once changed his mind about it. The whole monument is to be of pure white marble, except the urn, which will be of porphyry. It will be completed in three years from now.

DECAY AT KENSINGTON.
From the London Truth.

The ruinous state of Kensington Palace, and its disgraceful sanitary condition, are engaging the anxious attention of the officials concerned in such matters. Of course, the palace ought to be pulled down and the site thrown into the public gardens, and I am sure that Ministers are vastly out of their reckoning if they suppose that even this House of Commons will readily grant a large sum to carry out the extensive repairs which are absolutely necessary if the place is not to collapse entirely.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

OFFER 1,000 PIECES
FINE CARPETS.
(THIRD FLOOR).
FIVE-FRAME
BODY BRUSSELS
At 90c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $1.25.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
at 50c. and 65c. per yard;
REDUCED FROM 65c. AND 75c.
BEST ALL-WOOL
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS
At 55c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM 75c.
(MAIN FLOOR).
SILK FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
At $3.00 Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $4.50.
Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.
FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,
Elegantly Cut and Made for Suites of 7 Pieces, Material Included,
At $12.50 Per Suite;
BETTER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.
HOLLAND SHADES,
Extra quality, one yard wide, two yards long, with fringe & Hartshorn spring roller,
AT 62½c. EACH.
(SECOND FLOOR).
FINE FURNITURE
For Parlor, Dining Room, Library, Office, and Bedrooms, of
EVERY STYLE AND DESCRIPTION.
THREE-FOLD SILK SCREENS,
OAK AND CHERRY,
AT $5.50 EACH;
REGULAR PRICE $7.50.
5-DRAWER OAK CHIFFONNIERES,
AT $7.50 EACH;
REGULAR PRICE $12.00.
SOLID OAK BEDROOM SUITES,
EIGHT PIECES,
At $27.75 per Suite;
REGULAR PRICE $35.00.
Housefurnishing Department
(BASEMENT),
The largest and choicest assortments of China, Glassware, Silver, Wooden, and Agate Ware; special designs in Easter Cards, Booklets, and Decorated Baskets,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Catalogue for above Departments furnished upon application.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

FURNITURE,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
CARPETS,
RUGS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT, LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST PRICES
FOR GOOD RELIABLE GOODS.
CASH OR CREDIT.
ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, "HINTS ON HOUSEFURNISHING," SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. KELLY,
6th-av. and 17th-st.
263 6th-av., 102, 104, and 106 West 17th st.

FIRE!!!

Our Art Room was damaged by fire and water last Friday and must be closed for repairs. Before doing so we will offer the entire stock for the next few days at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Rare Porcelains, Cabinets, Tables, Statuary, Candelabra, &c., (but slightly injured,) can be purchased at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent., and an opportunity is given to obtain choice pieces at nominal prices.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
17 UNION-SQUARE. } Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
"That Wonderful Window."

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
NO. 1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

Daniell & Sons

EASTER EXHIBIT
OF
RICH MILLINERY,
ON MONDAY WILL PLACE ON SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS & ROUND HATS,
(TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,) COMPRISING THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED HATS, EVERY SHADE AND SHAPE, IN LARGE VARIETY.
WE ALSO DISPLAY A MAGNIFICENT IMPORTATION OF FINE FRENCH MONTURES, FLOWER BONNETS, CORONETS, VELVET FLOWERS, &c., TO WHICH WE ASK PARTICULAR ATTENTION. THESE FLOWERS ARE UNUSUALLY FINE AND ARE VERY REASONABLE IN PRICE. IN MILLINERY TRIMMINGS WE HAVE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE LACES WITH PERSIAN EFFECTS, SILVER AND GILT SILK LACES, AND HANDSOME JET PIECES.

BLACK SILKS.
THIS STOCK COMPRISES ALL THE LEADING MAKES FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE MANUFACTURERS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH THE QUALITY OF GOODS OFFERED.
WE OFFER BLACK SURAHS
at 48c., 69c., 79c., 98c. yard,
AND BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE VERY BEST VALUE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES IN SURAHS, REGENCE, MERVEILLEUX, AND SATINS, HANDSOME DESIGNS, EXCELLENT QUALITIES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FINE LACES.
OUR EASTER OPENING IN SPRING GOODS EMBRACES A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF POINT GENE LACES, IN CHOICEST EFFECTS, RANGING FROM
24c. to $5.00 Yard,
ACCORDING TO WIDTH AND QUALITY.
VAN DYKE AND HAND CROCHET PATTERNS, DOUBLE-EDGE GALLOONS, AND EDGES TO MATCH, IN ECRU AND WHITE.
POINT GAZE IN TRIMMING WIDTHS AND FLOUNCINGS TO MATCH.
FOR THE COMING EASTER WEEK OUR BLACK STOCK OFFERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND DOTTED NETS IN 45-INCH WIDTHS,
82c. yard;
REGULAR VALUE $1.25 YARD.
CHOICER GRADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LA TOSCA NETS,
98c. to $1.98 yard.
45-INCH FANCY LA TOSCA FLOUNCING, WITH VAN DYKE BORDER, 42 INCHES WIDE,
$1.98 to $2.18 yard.
5,000 YARDS BLACK CHANTILLY, ALL SILK, FIVE-INCH TRIMMING LACE,
at 19c. yard.
BLACK CHANTILLY INSERTION, ONE AND ONE-HALF INCHES WIDE,
at 6c. yard.
ALL-SILK ESCURIAL LACES, IN ASSORTED WIDTHS, IN SELECT PATTERNS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
CLOSING OUT TWO PAIR LOTS OF REAL TURCOMAN LACE CURTAINS AT HALF PRICE.
250 CROSS STRIPE SILK CURTAINS,
$1.98 each;
REAL VALUE, $4.00.
50 PAIRS FIGURED CHENILLE PORTIERES, VERY HEAVY GOODS,
$5.98 pair;
REDUCED FROM $8.50.
75 PAIRS IMPORTED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 3½ YARDS LONG, FRINGED,
$6.98 pair;
ORIGINAL PRICE, $15.00.
50 PIECES SILK AND WOOL FRENCH TAPESTRIES,
$1.98 yard;
FORMER PRICE, $5.00 YARD.
SHADE WORK A SPECIALTY.
Easter Souvenirs.
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARDS, BOOKLETS, EGGS, &c. ALSO A LINE OF FANCY EASTER BASKETS AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY,
8th and 9th Sts., New-York.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 31, WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, A LARGE AND ELEGANT LINE OF
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, AT
$1 10 Per Yard;
THE FORMER REGULAR PRICE, $1.75.

S. BAUMANN & BRO.
39 and 41 West 23d St.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	8 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 00
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

APPROACH OF EASTER

induces us to make special offerings in Ladies' Wraps and Dresses, Millinery, Misses' and Boys' Clothing, Parasols, and Gloves, in addition to remarkable values in Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Dress Fabrics, Trunks, and Leather Goods.

Fancy Silks.

AT FORTY-NINE CENTS,
A hundred pieces
Striped and Plaid Silk Surahs,
Colors and black, worth 65

AT FIFTY-NINE CENTS.
Fifty pieces
Black and White Hair Line Surahs,
22 inches wide, splendid quality.

Also the following specials:

Roman Stripe Wash Silks: worth $1 50,	69c.
Large Plaid Surahs—blacks and fancies,	69c.
22-inch Colored Indias,	69c.
Faille Francaise—new spring shades,	89c.

OF FINE BLACK SILKS
we never sold so many as in weeks just passed—convincing proof of values, while our guarantee of wear gives confidence never yet misplaced.

Surahs,	10 qualities,	49c. to $1 25
Gros Grain,	18 qualities,	59c. to 3 00
Satin Merveilleux,	8 qualities,	59c. to 1 50
Faille Francaise,	15 qualities,	69c. to 2 75
Satin Rhadames,	14 qualities,	59c. to 2 48
Satin Duchesse,	6 qualities,	98c. to 2 25
Peau de Soie,	7 qualities,	79c. to 1 98
Armures,	5 qualities,	79c. to 1 50
Rearnes,	6 qualities,	79c. to 1 50
Brocades,	6 qualities,	69c. to 2 00
Satin stripes,	9 qualities,	79c. to 1 50
Moires,	8 qualities,	69c. to 2 25
Chinas and Indias,	7 qualities,	49c. to 1 25

EASTER OFFERINGS IN

Dress Goods.

At a Dollar and Nine Cents,
Seventy-five Pieces
Finest Silk-finish Henriettas.
Imported Goods——extra high lustre——very fine twill——46 inches wide——quality never before sold under $1 50——Thirty shades, besides Black and White.

At Fifty-four Cents,
Plain and Striped
Mohairs and Alpacas,
Colors and Black, worth 75c.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Double-width
All-Wool French Twill Plaids,
Cardinal, Gray, Navy, Brown, and other desirable shades.

At Thirty-three Cents,
Double-width
All-Wool French Albatross,
all colors, splendid values.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Two Hundred Pieces
Double-Width Sponged Flannels,
extra fine, in the following colorings:

Gobelin,	Cardinal,	Old Rose,
Electric,	Navy,	Havana,
Reseda,	French Gray,	Myrtle,
Amethyst,	Ecru,	Seal,
Strawberry,	Lilac,	Slate.

Also Brown and Gray Mixtures and Black.

At Twenty-one Cents,
All-wool double-width
Striped Tennis Flannels,
slightly imperfect, which reduces price one-half.

Laces.

At Ninety-eight Cents
we offer three hundred pieces
Black Chantilly Laces,
15 to 20 inches wide, guaranteed all silk, specially desirable for Wraps, Lace Capes, and Puffed Sleeves.

At Forty-nine Cents.

Others,	same quality,	not quite so wide

Wash Dress Fabrics.

This week we offer

At Nineteen Cents,
Seven hundred pieces
FRENCH SATEENS.
Not French printed nor French finish, but French Sateens of French manufacture from the first thread to the last.....Not old styles, but the latest and best designs in the latest and best colorings—not "as are," but strictly perfect in every respect, fully equal to any ever sold at 35 and 40 cents.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,
Best French Percales—full yard wide, some even wider—a hundred styles—the identical quality by others sold at 15 and 13 cents.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
Yard-wide French Batistes—ecru and white grounds fancy figured—value, 12½c.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
A thousand pieces
ROMAN STRIPE GINGHAMS,
extra fine.....Entirely new
Wonderful value.

Included in the "Miller" stock of

Trunks and Leather Goods

was a remarkably large variety of the finer qualities of Traveling Bags, of which press of business has hitherto prevented extended mention.....The majority were made from designs furnished by Mr. Miller and made to his order, handsomely mounted in silver, oxidized, or gold plated frames, with best English locks and side catches, lined with finest English morocco, ooze calf, and kid, unfurnished or furnished with all the equipments pertaining to a Travelers' Toilet Outfit, all fittings mounted to correspond with outside trimmings—The most elegant goods ever shown, all of which we offer at Half Miller's Prices, as follows:

Furnished. Our price	Miller's.	Unfurnished. Our price.	Miller's.
$8 98	$18 00	$5 34	$9 50
10 98	20 00	7 19	14 00
12 98	26 00	9 98	18 00
23 98	48 00	13 98	25 00
27 98	55 00	17 98	35 00
33 98	68 00	27 98	50 00
74 98	150 00		
98 00	200 00		

Toilet Sets
for ladies and gentlemen—ivory, celluloid, and oxidised mounted—in strapped or telescopic cases,
79 cts. to $10 98; Miller's price, $1 50 to $26 00

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Light Weight Paris and Monitor Trunks,
including the "Stanley Gem," the finest trunk made,
$10 25 to $27 00; Miller's price, $20 00 to $56.

Ladies' Saratoga and Dress Trunks.

Zinc, canvas, and Leather—one to four trays each. Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$4 00	$1 98	$6 00	$2 98
11 00	4 75	9 00	4 50
12 00	5 98	17 00	8 50
22 00	10 00	25 00	12 50
29 00	14 00	35 00	17 00
38 00	19 00	120 00	58 00

Gentlemen's Trunks.
Brass bound, royal riveted and sole leather.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$7 50	$18 00	$8 00
24 00	11 00	36 00	17 50
40 00	19 50	70 00	36 00

Theatrical and Sample Trunks.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$22 00	$10 50	$19 00	$9 50

Dress and Saratoga Hampers.

Miller's Price.	Ours.	Miller's Price.	Ours.
$25 00	$13 00	$27 00	$13 00
35 00	19 00	45 00	22 00

Steamer Trunks.

Miller's Price.	Our Price.
$4 25 to $15 00	$2 10 to $7 50

Folding Trunks.
$17 99 to $27 98 Miller's Price, $35 00 to $50 00

The "Miller" Stock of Steamer Rugs
will be found in
Blanket Department, main floor, where all, including Welsh, Margetson & Co.'s two-faced Rugs are being sold at half "Miller's" prices.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

EASTER OFFERINGS IN

Millinery.

At Four, Six, Seven and Eight Dollars.
Three hundred
TRIMMED TURBANS, TOQUES AND BONNETS,
as handsome as any you will elsewhere find at nearly double.

At Ten, Twelve and Fifteen Dollars.
LARGE HATS, FLOWER BONNETS and STREET and CARRIAGE BONNETS,
Some imported and others copied from Paris and London Models, at less than half their prices.

At 39 cts....49 cts....69 cts....98 cts....$1 31
Thousands of UNTRIMMED HATS in all the Spring shapes and colorings—Milan Lace and other straws; qualities usually sold at sixty cents to Two Dollars.

At 19 cts....29 cts....39 cts....69 cts....98 cts.
Thousands and Tens of Thousands of
Flower Wreaths and Sprays,
Exquisite colorings——Nature's rivals

Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats.
All the new shapes——with best silk ribbon trim——velvet pipings or silk cords——all colors,
$1 49.....$1 98.....$2 98

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN
Misses' fine Dress Hats.....$3 98 to $10 00
Children's Untrimmed Hats.....19 cts. to 2 50

EASTER OFFERINGS IN

Ladies' Dresses and Wraps.

Commencing with

A Thousand Beaded Wraps,
with and without netted shoulders and rich fringe ribbon or lace trim.

$1 25	worth	$4 50	$6 98	worth	$11 00
1 98	worth	6 00	7 98	worth	13 00
2 98	worth	7 00	9 98	worth	16 00
4 98	worth	9 00	12 98	worth	20 00

An importer's stock——early inspection recommended.

At $4 98.....$5 98.....$6 98
Elegant Passementerie Wraps——black and colored, cost Ten to Twenty Dollars to import.

At $4 59.....$6 98.....$9 98
New Cloth NEWMARKETS and CONNEMARAS—black and colored—plain and trimmed.

As "Specials" in Jackets we will sell

At $2 50	Vested Jersey Jackets	Tailor bound
At 3 98	Military Jersey Jackets	worth $7 00
At 4 98	Wide Wale Jackets	with revers
At 2 50	Fancy Check Jackets	all sizes
At 3 98	Braided Jackets	all colors
At 4 98	Colored Reefers	all sizes
At 6 98	London Checks and Double-Breasted Cheviots	
At 7 98	Double-Breasted Corkscrew	satin lined
At 10 00	Imported Reefers	silk cord ties
At 16 00	Imported Reefers	fancy surah lined
At 19 00	Imported Broadcloth	satin lined

As SPECIALS in DRESSES we will sell

At $7 00	Cloth Dresses	worth $12
At 9 00	Cloth and Cashmere	worth 16
At 15 00	French Henrietta	worth 22
At 22 00	Cloth Combination	worth 35
At 14 00	China Silk Dresses	worth 22
At 39 00	Imported Dresses	worth 60

We invite attention of our stock of

Ladies' Underwear.

Silk, Lawn, Cambric, and Muslin,
Complete in every detail and in larger assortment than ever.....Goods selected by us must pass a rigid examination in quality, shape, and workmanship—every garment we offer relying upon its own merits for approval.
In addition to previous popular offerings we invite attention to

Ladies' Chemises—V and Pompadour yokes, embroidery and Torchon lace trim,
69c.....89c.....99c.....$1 25.....$1 39
Extra long, with Pompadour and insertions of Val. lace,
79c.....99c.....$1 19.....$1 39

Corset Covers—V-shape, tucks and embroidery, 39c.....49c.
Pompadour and V, fine lace or embroidery,
55c.....69c.....79c.....89c.
Finest embroidery trim, fancy back and front.....$1 39.....$1 49.....$1 59

Night Dresses—Double ruffle of Torchon or Valenciennes, four insertions, lace yoke, ribbon run,
$1 25.....$1 49.....$1 79.....$2 25.....$2 98
Fine Cambric, solid yoke of embroidery, V, Pompadour, and shirt fronts,
$1 49.....$1 79.....$1 99.....$2 39.....$2 98

Drawers—Deep embroidered ruffle, fine tucks,
79c.....89c.....$1 19.....$1 49
With fine tucks, insertions, lace, and embroidered ruffles,
99c.....$1 25.....$1 39.....$1 69

Skirts—Torchon or embroidery trim, deep ruffle,
98c.....$1 25.....$1 69.....$1 99
Extra deep embroidered ruffle, tucks above.....$2 99.....$3 69.....$5 69
Divided Skirts.....98c.....$1 97

China Silk Underwear.

Drawers	$2 98 and upward
Chemises	$2 98 and upward
Skirts	$5 79 and upward
Gowns	$7 99 and upward

Easter Offerings in

Boys' Clothing,

With special Bargains in Fine Tricot and Corkscrew Suits, particularly desirable for Confirmation.

Two-piece Cassimere and Cheviot	all wool $3 98
Two-piece Corkscrew	all wool $4 98
Two-piece Tricot and Corkscrew	all wool $5 98
Three-piece Cheviot	all wool $4 98
Three-piece Corkscrew	all wool $7 98
Three-piece Tricot	extra fine $8 98

All ages—Four to Fourteen years.

Easter Offerings in

Misses' Jackets and Dresses.

At $2 98 and $3 98,
Misses' Fine Cloth Jackets—single and double breasted—principally samples—three hundred in all—no two alike—worth $5 00 and $7 00.

Special Values in FINER JACKETS to $15.
All new, bought this season—we never offer last year's goods, but sell the new for less than many ask for last year's stock.

At $2 98 and $3 98.
Little Children's Short Coats—Cashmere, Serge, and Flannel—some combined with silk and velvet, some prettily trimmed with fancy braids, buttons, and buckles.

Novelties in Confirmation Dresses.

Embroidered,	$4 98 to $25 00
Lace,	9 50 to 30 00

AS EASTER OFFERINGS IN

Men's Furnishings

we will sell
AT 38 CENTS AND 49 CENTS.
a thousand dozen
MEN'S FINE SILK SCARFS,
Spring styles.....satin lined
worth 65 cents to $1 each.
Unlimited Assortment.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, MARCH 31,

Will put forward additional and extra attractions superior to any heretofore shown. This offering is especially suited to a select class of custom, and consists of

EXCLUSIVELY RICH AND

ELEGANT Paris Lingerie

AT

EXTREME REDUCTIONS,

And will include principally *SILK, LINEN,* or *NAINSOOK NEGLIGEES, SAUTE DE LITS, PEIGNOIRS, COMBINATION SUITS, BRIDAL SETS,* &c., ranging in prices from *$18.00* to *$28.00* and upward.

As also the following, of which we have a number, and consequently are enabled to quote prices:

NIGHT ROBES, $6.50;

REGULAR PRICE, $12.00.

WALKING SKIRTS, $6.25;

REGULAR PRICE, $12.50.

CHEMISES, $4.50;

REGULAR PRICE, $7.50.

DRAWERS, $3.50;

REGULAR PRICE, $7.25.

CORSET COVERS, $2.75;

REGULAR PRICE, $5.75.

$3.85;

REGULAR PRICE, $8.50.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.
(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

TROOPS TO REMOVE PROSPECTORS.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, March 29.—Great excitement prevails here over the sending of troops into the Navajo Reservation after a party of nineteen prospectors who are in the Carrizo Mountains, about 100 miles north of Gallup. The party has been there three weeks, and, it is alleged, have found "lost Adam's diggings." They are well armed, and are determined to thoroughly prospect the section or fight.

The Indians drove out a party a short time ago that had sunk a thirty-foot shaft on a body of very rich native and free gold ore. The large party then went in and the Indians notified troops at Fort Wingate to take them out. An expedition of seventy-five men left Gallup yesterday with 30,000 pounds of rations for the campaign.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Bulwer	.20	Mono	.40
Best & Belcher	3.00	Nevada Queen	.60
Belle Isle	.20	North Belle Isle	1.00
Challenge	3.20	Ophir	4.40
Con. Cal. & Va	4.50	Potosi	4.55
Crown Point	3.10	Savage	1.85
Commonwealth	2.60	Sierra Nevada	2.35
Gould & Curry	1.65	Union Consol	2.25
Hale & Norcross	4.70	Utah	.65
Mexican	2.95	Yellow Jacket	2.25

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 6th Av.,
CORNER 12TH ST.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

TO SQUEEZE THE FOOT INTO SMALLER OR MORE GRACEFUL OUTLINE IS OF IMMEMORIAL USAGE. IN THIS THE CHINESE LEAD ALL OTHER NATIONS. THEY HAVE REDUCED THEIR FEET TO SUCH SHORT AND NARROW DIMENSIONS THAT THEY TODDLE INSTEAD OF WALK, AND HAVE BROUGHT THE ART OF SQUEEZING TO ITS MOST ABSURD EXTREME.

I PREFER TO SELL COMFORTABLE AMERICAN BROAD SHOES, THAT GIVE RELIEF AND BRING A BLESSING TO THE WHOLE BODY, AND ARE MANLY AND WOMANLY IN SENSE AND IN FORM, IN DISTINCTION TO THE RIDICULOUS CHINESE IDEA.

WHY NOT SQUEEZE THE HEAD, NOSE, EAR, OR HAND WITH SOME SORT OF CLAMP AS TO SQUEEZE THE FOOT? LET NATURE ALONE. BE CONTENT AND FIT THE FOOT SHE HAS GIVEN COMFORTABLY AND NATURALLY AND YOU SHALL HAVE ABUNDANT AND HAPPY REWARD. THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SEE THE FINEST DISPLAY OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS SHOULD VISIT MY STORE.



Ladies' Strictly Hand-Sewed Button Boots, $3.50.

LADIES' SOOLMA KID STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS	$3.50
LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS	3.50
LADIES' SOOLMA KID STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED	3.75
LADIES' FRENCH KID FOXED DONGOLA KID TOP STRICTLY HAND-SEWED PATENT LEATHER TIPPED BUTTON BOOTS	3.75
LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT FOXED DONGOLA KID-TOP STRICTLY HAND-SEWED WAUKENPHAST BUTTON BOOTS	3.50
LADIES' CALF FOXED DONGOLA KID-TOP STRICTLY HAND-SEWED WAUKENPHAST BUTTON BOOTS	3.50



Men's French Calf Strictly Hand-sewed Shoes, $5.00.

MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON SHOES	$5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED LACE SHOES	5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED CONGRESS GAITERS	5.00
MEN'S ENAMEL HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, IN CONGRESS AND LACE	5.00
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, IN BUTTON, CONGRESS, AND LACE	5.00

A SHOE THAT IS PLEASING TO THE EYE AND COMFORTABLE TO THE FOOT IS THE ONE MOST DESIRED. BOTH OF THESE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES ARE UNITED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE IN THIS LINE OF SHOES. A TRIAL WILL READILY CONVINCE THE MOST EXACTING.

ALL KINDS OF FOOT COVERING FOR MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD, FOR ALL USES AND PURPOSES, AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Send for catalogue; mailed free.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth Av., cor. 12th St.

SPRING OPENING.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS,
ROUND HATS,
AND
MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
LACES.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MANTLES AND WRAPS.

Tuesday and Wednesday,
April 1 and 2.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,
8 East 14th-st.,
NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

MARION HOWARD WANTS A DIVORCE.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Ross Peters, one of the most prominent men on the Chicago Board of Trade, a partner of the late J. T. Lester, was served with divorce papers of an extraordinary sort yesterday by his wife, who, as Miss Marion R. Howard of Brooklyn, wedded Peters a couple of years ago.

Mrs. Peters's attorney is W. A. Foster, one of the lawyers in the Anarchist and Cronin cases. Her bill charges that Peters is so engrossed with club life that he has no time or inclination to attend the demands of home. From the time the couple commenced housekeeping, a few weeks after their marriage, Mr. Peters, his wife says, has been making her life miserable, and for many months has been coming home nightly from 1 to 3 o'clock in a cab intoxicated.

The bill concludes with a statement that though Peters has failed to furnish his wife with clothing and vicious curses at the bills of the household, he is a constant patron of the most expensive tailors in America.

MR. GARRETT AND PARTY.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett and party, including Mr. and Mrs. William Gilmor and Mr. Harry Ferguson of Baltimore and Le Grand Cannon, Henry Le G. Cannon, J. Madison Jones, and Charles k. Lewis of New-York, arrived at Uplands to-day.

The party left Baltimore March 4, and during their absence visited Charleston, St. Augustine, Aiken, the Hot Springs, and Key West. From the last-named place they went direct to Cuba. Owing to the poor accommodations at the hotel they remained only a few days.

Mr. Garrett is the picture of health. All the party who accompanied Mr. Garrett on his trip will remain at Uplands the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, it is said, have engaged passage for April 12 for Europe, where they will remain until Autumn.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

EASTER ATTRACTIONS.

Ladies' Street Suits.

MANY ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES WILL BE ADDED ON MONDAY TO OUR COLLECTION OF LADIES' STREET SUITS, WHICH ADDITION WILL SPECIALLY STRENGTHEN THOSE LINES AT THE PRICES NOTED HEREWITH, (GREATLY UNDER ACTUAL VALUE.)

$8.50	$23.50
12.50	26.00
14.75	29.75
16.50	32.00
19.75	37.00

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

THE CHOICEST WRAPS THAT HAVE YET BEEN IMPORTED WILL BE SHOWN BY US THIS WEEK. AMONG THEM ARE OVER 150 DESIGNS IN LACE, PASSEMENTERIE, SILK-EMBROIDERED, WOOL SICILLIENNE EMBROIDERED, HAND-MADE CROCHET, AND NET AND SILK BEADED.

THEY ARE THE HANDSOMEST WRAPS THAT PARIS HAS YET PRODUCED, WHILE THE PRICES (QUOTED BELOW) DO NOT AVERAGE HALF OF THOSE ASKED FOR LIKE VALUES LAST SPRING:

$3.75	$12.50	$19.75	$35.00
4.75	13.50	21.00	37.00
6.75	14.75	24.75	39.00
8.75	16.75	26.50	45.00
10.75	18.75	29.75	49.00

Ladies' Walking Jackets,

(LONDON MADE.)

OVER 500 SEPARATE AND DISTINCT STYLES IS THE MARVELOUS ASSORTMENT WE OFFER TO PURCHASERS OF LADIES' LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS. THEY ARE FULL LINED AND HALF LINED, TAILOR MADE AND PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMED. NEARLY 150 OF THEM ARE HIGH NOVELTIES, OF WHICH THERE ARE ONLY SINGLE JACKETS OF A PATTERN. THE PRICES RULE AT LEAST ONE-THIRD LESS THAN THOSE OF A YEAR AGO. IN FACT WE HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO OFFER SUCH GREAT VALUES IN LADIES' JACKETS.

Ladies' Traveling Garments

THIS DEPARTMENT IS SO WELL PREPARED WITH THIS CLASS OF INDISPENSABLE GARMENTS THAT LADIES SELECTING FOR USE IN ANY CLIMATE CANNOT FAIL TO FIND WHAT THEY WANT WITH US.

Misses' Suits & Cloaks

Confirmation Dresses.

WE ARE JUST NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION OF MISSES' CONFIRMATION DRESSES EVER SHOWN, AND INVITE EXAMINATION OF THEM AS BEING THE BEST VALUES WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OFFER IN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.

Imported Jackets.

IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF MISSES' IMPORTED JACKETS, WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ABOUT ONE HUNDRED NOVELTIES, OF WHICH THERE ARE ONLY ONE OF A STYLE. THEY ARE MARKED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Connemaras, Newmarkets, Reefers, and Suits.

OUR COLLECTION OF MISSES' CONNEMARAS, NEWMARKETS, REEFERS, AND SUITS FOR DRESS, SCHOOL, AND STREET WEAR ARE THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER SHOWN, WHILE THE STANDARD OF WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS USED ARE OF THE BEST. THE PRICES WILL RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

GRAND EXHIBIT OF

Easter Millinery.

BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND TOQUES.
This week we shall display large importations of Bonnets, Round Hats, and Toques, embracing the choicest models of the leading modistes of Paris and London, brought out especially for our Easter exhibit.
We shall also show over 3,000 elegant Bonnets and Round Hats from our own workrooms—all novel designs, no two alike, and at very low prices.

MISSES' & CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS.
2,000 Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats, for dress and school wear. Prices extremely low.

STRAW GOODS.
5,000 cases Milan and fancy Straw Braid Hats, embracing every desirable shape and design, for ladies', misses', and children, in black and all the new colors.
SPECIAL.—1,000 dozen Ladies' Black Milan and Fancy Braid Hats, in new choice shades, 98c. each; worth $1 75.

6th-av. and 19th-st.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

CARD.

For the past six months, (ever since the completion of our new stores,) we have enjoyed a liberal patronage far beyond our Most Sanguine Expectations.

We can but attribute this to the Choice Character of goods displayed and the Low Prices at which they were offered.

We can positively assure our patrons that the latest European and Domestic wares will always be found on our Counters at prices Decidedly Lower than elsewhere. Attention is directed to the General Opening of New Spring Goods on

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

including
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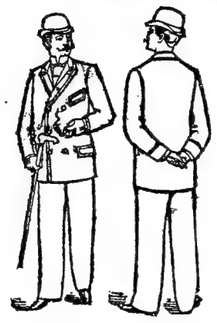
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HOME RULE IN OHIO.

THE REPUBLICANS ADOPT PART OF THE OLD DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.—The Republicans held an enthusiastic convention to-day, which nominated candidates for a number of city offices, regardless of the Heffner-Ripper bill that passed the Senate yesterday. The following resolution was presented by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we heartily favor home rule in Ireland. We demand it also for Ohio, and especially for Columbus, the capital of Ohio. While favoring all laws that sacredly protect the ballot box and honest voters, we demand the enactment of laws that will enable cities to choose their own servants and control their own affairs.

Mr. Poindexter in a speech commented on the resolution and thought nothing would put the Democratic Party in a more ridiculous position in the light of the action of the Legislature than adopting part of their own platform. The resolution is virtually the same that was adopted by the Democratic State Convention last Summer. Home rule was the rallying cry of the Democracy and the chief factor that made Mr. Campbell Governor. Now the notion of "home rule" is regarded as a huge joke.

CYCLING BAD FOR THE YOUNG.
From the London Daily News.

Dr. Richardson admits that since he first warned us of the dangers of immoderate cycling changes have taken place in the construction both of bicycles and tricycles which materially modify the old drawbacks. He is still, however, of opinion that cycling should never be practiced by boys and girls, since it differs from other excesses in the fact that it molds the bodily framework, as it were, to its own mode of motion; and riders in course of time almost invariably acquire what he calls "the cyclist's figure," which is not graceful, and is not indicative of the possession of perfectly balanced powers. In brief, this eminent sanitary authority is convinced that Mr. Punch's picture of the deformed skeleton of the cyclist of the future, though overdrawn, was not altogether wide of the mark. Of two things at least he is satisfied. They are that the temptation of competition is to an earnest and practiced cyclist a "demon of danger," and that the systematic pursuit of cycling should never be fully commenced before the age of twenty-one.

THEY KILLED A LIZARD.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 29.—Two Mexican fishermen killed an ugly and vicious anolis of the lizard species yesterday on Padre island, but not until a hard battle had been fought. It measures 4 feet long and 13 inches in circumference, with claws equal to a tiger's. This monster is a native of the West India islands and the first ever seen on this coast. During the combat the anolis several times changed its color from green to brown and vice versa—a peculiarity of its kind.

Many theories are advanced as to how she first reached the island, probably in one of the huge mahogany logs from foreign lands that are frequently washed ashore.

STRIKERS IN EUROPE.

MADRID, March 29.—Forty thousand employes in the factories in Catalonia have gone on strike. A conference is being held between the leaders of the strikers and their employers with a view to an adjustment of the differences. The strikers are quiet.

VIENNA, March 29.—The employes of the Southern Railway at Marburg, Styria, have struck work owing to dissatisfaction in regard to the sick-fund regulations.

LONDON, March 29.—Many of the striking dock laborers at Liverpool have returned to work.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

CONCORD, N. H., March 29.—A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt here shortly after 10 o'clock last night. Most of the people were in bed, and very sensibly noticed the positive though brief rumble and motion. The shock was also noticeable in several surrounding towns.

LONG ROLL, DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK, TO BE WORN OPEN OR THREE BUTTONS, FACED WITH SILK IF DESIRED.

MATERIAL FOR THIS STYLE OF GARMENT WE RECOMMEND A SPECIAL HIGH GRADE OF F. & H. THIBUT'S SCOTCH HOMESPUN, ENGLISH ROUGH CHEVIOT. ALSO BROKEN-CHAIN DIAGONALS, DARK BLUES AND BLACKS ARE THE COLORS PREFERRED.

COAT AND VEST TO ORDER, $15.
TROUSERS TO ORDER, $5.

WE OFFER THESE GOODS AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN, SELLING BY MERCHANT TAILORS FROM $50 TO $80. POSITIVELY THE SAME GOODS, WITH NO BETTER TRIMMINGS, STYLE, OR WORKMANSHIP THAN OURS.

EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT IN SPRING OVERCOATINGS, SILK-LINED THROUGHOUT, $18.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. OUR MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM HAS PROVED A GREAT CONVENIENCE, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,
BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

SOLD TO THE SYNDICATE.

BOSTON, March 29.—The *Evening Globe* says it is now given out that the proprietors of the Boylston Brewery, situated at Boylston Station, have disposed of the property to an English syndicate, which has also purchased the Roessle Brewery, at Roxbury; Smith's Brewery, at South Boston, and Stanley's Brewery, at Lawrence. The owners of the Boylston Brewery are to be stockholders in the new company, and Mr. Haffenreffer, who has acted as manager, will continue as such under the new regime.

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

GENESIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE ADVENT OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS PRIME MINISTER—HIS FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL SCHEMES—THE TOUR OF COUNT D'EU—PLANS OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE MEN WHO ARE NOW FORMING THE REPUBLIC.

Concluded.

IX.

The immediate cause of the overthrow of the empire was the advent of a bold and unscrupulous Prime Minister, whose designs and the illegal and corrupt exercise of power made prompt action imperatively necessary.

The delusive inducements which had been held out to the planters to reconcile them to immediate abolition were not realized. The Conservatives did not dare to propose direct compensation for the loss of the slave property, but undertook to provide some equivalent indirectly by a vote of credit in aid of agriculture. A large credit was voted in aid of immigration, distributable pro rata to the provinces. A national bank law was also passed which was to provide banks of issue for different centres, and besides securing the withdrawal of Government notes, was to supply an adequate and stable circulating medium to the whole country.

A fair prospect for a long continuance of power seemed vouchsafed the Conservative leaders of 1888. The Emancipation act was received with the wildest demonstrations of joy. The rejoicing seemed general and spontaneous. Doubtless it was, because the agitation in favor of the measure had been adroitly and discretly managed. The expected "boom" in everything the speculators were interested in came. The promoted immigration was large, reaching over 100,000, before the close of the year. Exchange, which had been skillfully manipulated, the Government concerting measures with the speculators, advanced to abnormal and fictitious rates. Brazilian securities went bounding up on the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse. English capitalists, believing that the Empire was as stable as their own rock-rooted Government, were ready to invest in any Brazilian undertaking. Grand schemes were on foot for the purchase of Brazilian railways and the conversion of Government loans. In Rio de Janeiro there was a general scramble to subscribe to the capital of every new enterprise. It mattered not what the scheme might be, a new railway or an extension, the doubling or trebing of the capital of an old company, or a manufacturing enterprise, the stock was subscribed many times over, and, with only ten per cent. paid, immediately commanded a premium.

But the only class that had made a sacrifice—the planters who had been deprived of millions of property—escaped with no serious pecuniary losses. The slaves, suddenly freed or all restraint, were not disposed to work steadily if at all. Those who could deserted the plantations and flocked to the cities and towns. The white immigrants would not work with negroes, or if willing to contract with planters, would not trust the negroes with the black people. The entire agricultural labor system was upturned and hopelessly demoralized. Moreover, the planters were without ready capital and were therefore powerless to struggle against the tide of ill fortune which swept over them.

It is notstrange that the planters considered themselves doubly robbed. It would have been passing strange if they had not lost all confidence in the old Conservative Party of which they had so long been the sure and trusted stay. The result was that when Parliament met, in May, 1889, the majority, which had been staunchly Conservative a year previous, was at sea politically. Their constituents were not to be counted on, and the Liberals were pronounced for the Liberals. The old Ministry declined to retain power and tendered their resignations. Various attempts to form a new Conservative Ministry were made, without avail. A majority in the Chamber of Deputies could not be secured. Even the Regency Princess and Council of State called the Liberals, but the old leader, Sinimbu, declined, on account of his age, to accept the responsibility of government, knowing full well that the support of the existing Chamber could not be relied upon.

In this emergency Don Affonso Celso, Jr., Visconde de Ouro Preto, was summoned. It had been the dream of his life to be Prime Minister. Bold, unscrupulous, of unquestioned ability, and, through his legal connection with English companies, favorably known in London financial circles, he had elaborated the most brilliant financial programme, which he believed would make his administration popular, both at home and abroad. He formed his Ministry, and, knowing that there was dissatisfaction in the army and navy, sought to disarm distrust in these quarters by entrusting the War and Navy Departments to representatives of these two arms of the service. The nephew of Sinimbu, Lorenz d'Albuquerque, was made Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. Albuquerque enjoyed the reputation of a conscientious and honest man, which he well deserved it. The Ministers of Foreign Relations and of Justice were respectable figureheads, Celso assumed the administration of the Treasury.

He had three financial projects in view, which were promptly undertaken. The National Bank act of 1888 had not begun to go into effect by the late Ministry, although the decree prescribing the details of execution had been published. The law plainly directed the distribution of the issue in certain sums to different provinces. The commercial metropolis, Rio de Janeiro, was entitled to 100,000,000 milreis of the total issue of 200,000,000 milreis, the other 100,000,000 milreis being apportioned to certain groups of provinces according to their relative commercial importance—8,000,000 milreis to those of the first-class, 6,000,000 milreis to those of the second-class, and 2,000,000 milreis to those of the third-class. Bonds of the empire, bearing 5 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. amortization, were to be issued to the extent of 200,000,000 milreis as the basis for issue, a like amount of the Government notes to be withdrawn as the national bank issue was made. The law of 1888 contained a provision that if any bank chose to do business upon a gold basis it should have the privilege of issuing to the extent of three times the amount of its capital paid in gold, always maintaining the proportion of one of gold to three of notes in circulation, they being redeemable on presentation in coin of the empire or Brazilian gold pieces, at the standard of value fixed in milreis by the Government as the equivalent of the national gold coinage. The denominations of the notes of the national banks were to be multiples of 10 milreis, the Government reserving the right to replace its notes of a lower denomination by a subsidiary silver coinage.

The clear intent of the law was the creation of a national bank system, modeled after that of the United States, and the decree of the Conservative Ministry of 1888 among other provisions contained the necessary regulations for a system of inspection of the banks created and of redemption, the whole machinery to be under the control and direction of a division of the Treasury Department corresponding to our currency bureau with a chief like our Controller of the Currency. The feature of the law prescribing the distribution of the issue was taken from our law, but previous to the expiration of the monopoly of issue by capitalists in one or more localities.

In disregard of this, Celso set out to create a monopoly bank of issue, which would not only swallow up the 100,000,000 milreis allowed to Rio de Janeiro, but the 100,000,000 milreis to be distributed to the other provinces. This plan was concerted with the notorious Visconde Figueiredo, who had a short time previously established the Banco Internacional of Rio de Janeiro. Their scheme was to convert this bank into the Banco Nacional, with the capital increased to 200,000,000 milreis of gold. Under the law of Société Anonyme of Brazil this could be done with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders, the requisite formalities being observed, and when 10 per cent. of the increased capital was paid the new bank could begin business.

Osorio Figueiredo is a man of wealth, a very shrewd and clever, though with the reputation of a speculative, financier. He commanded the confidence of capitalists of London and Paris, and quickly arranged that the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas should furnish whatever gold was required. The subscriptions for the new stock were opened in Rio de Janeiro and Paris and amounted in a few hours to several times the whole issue.

The next financial move of Celso was to issue a domestic loan in Rio de Janeiro. The rate of interest was 4 per cent. and the amount 100,000,000 milreis. The ostensible object of this issue was to provide a fund for the redemption of Government notes in circulation, but the nonconcurrent having been made of a contemplated departure from the originally-planned national bank system. The authority for the issue of the domestic loan was questionable unless under the provisions of the national bank law, and that only contemplated an issue as a basis for the bank notes authorized thereunder. The contract for the one hundred millreis issue was given to Figueiredo's bank. The subscription was opened and several times the amount was applied for. In a few hours, the success of the loan having been assured in advance by Figueiredo through arrangements with Paris bankers. The securities at once commanded a handsome premium on the issue price. About the same time a municipal loan of the city of Rio de Janeiro was brought out in Paris, and the contract was awarded to him notwithstanding a sharp competition by other financiers, who claim that their proposals were more favorable.

The third great financial operation was the conversion of the unredeemed portion of several old foreign loans into 4 per cent. bonds through the Rothschilds, the financial agents of the empire in Europe. It was especially desired that this should be a strikingly-brilliant success. The Rothschilds were particularly urged to leave no stone unturned which might contribute thereto. The occasion was not altogether auspicious, but the great bankers brought gold from the United States and Russia, as it proved, in advance, in order to create an easy money market in London, and thereby made a brilliant success of the conversion loan.

Thus far all was ceaseless de rose in the financial adventures. In the meantime the election of Aug. 31 for the choice of new Deputies was not overlooked. It was of first importance that planters should be placated as far as possible. The late Conservative Ministry had made a sad mess of aiding agriculture through advances to planters. Celso determined to allow "no pent-up Utica" to interfere with his plans. Where the Conservative Ministry had arranged with three banks to advance on account of the State 9,000,000 milreis, he made contracts with seventeen credit establishments to advance on behalf of the Government 86,000,000 milreis, they to provide as much more.

The banks that were contracted with undoubtedly got a part of the money they were to advance, and were correspondingly grateful and liberal in their contributions to the Liberal campaign fund. The promises to planters were not complied with. Precautions taken by Celso to make assurance doubly sure on the 31st of August. Whole-sale removals were made of Government employés, provincial as well as imperial, where implicit reliance could not be placed in the old office holders' promises to support the Liberal candidates. Less than 220,000 votes were polled. It would have been very remarkable if, with such power and resources at command, success was not made certain.

The return of an overwhelming majority of deputies naturally emboldened Celso, and the brilliant financial achievements which were contemporaneous therewith, or followed immediately thereafter, were calculated to increase his confidence and supersiduce the belief that he could succeed and succeed in whatever he might undertake. It has not been proved that he had determined upon the retirement of the Emperor and the installment of the Princess Imperial as Empress, but circumstances are strongly in support of this belief, which gained very general credence. The tour of Count d'Eu through the empire preceding the general election could scarcely have been for the purpose of influencing the voters. The ample financial and other extraordinary preparations made to secure auoess certainly did not need to be supplemented by an exhibition of the husband of the heir apparent. It is reasonable to suppose that the real object of this show was to present the Count to the people at a time when the planters were friendly disposed on account of the promised liberal distribution of public funds in aid of agriculture, and when the commercial and speculative classes believed that the golden era had indeed been ushered in by the magic wand of the minister of Finance.

The Emperor was old and feeble. He was afflicted with a disease which affected his brain. His faculties had been impaired and that official routine wearied him. He infinitely preferred the ease and quiet of private life and the congenial recreations of travel and association with literary and scientific men in European capitals. Apparently the time had arrived when his daughter could securely assume the throne under the most favoring auspices. The country was in the full tide of prosperity. Slavery had been abolished. The credit of the empire was at the highest notch. The paper currency, which has so long been greatly depreciated, was now worth more than its face value in gold. And last, and not the least, encouraging was the fact that his daughter's husband, a foreign Prince, had everywhere throughout the empire been received with every mark of respect and favor. And upon whom, apparently distinctly manifested, the people had pronounced overwhelmingly for the perpetuation of the empire and his dynasty. What a sad awakening was in store for these self-deluded mortals, and how soon it was to come!

X.

The way was now well prepared, as Celso and his friends imagined, to carry into execution their plans for the establishment of the monster monopoly bank. It would prove a citadel of strength to the position already gained. Accordingly a contract was made with the Banco Nacional for the retirement of the Government notes of 10 milreis and multiples thereof, which under the law of 1888 were to be withdrawn as the notes of the national banks to be created thereunder were issued. Contemptuously disregarding the plain letter and spirit of this law, Celso contracted with the Banco Nacional to retire the whole of the outstanding notes of the Government at and above the denomination of 10 milreis. The Government was to give the bank gold bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, with 2 per cent. amortization, at 95, in five installments during five years in amount, at price fixed, to the total sum of Government notes retired, the bank agreeing to have at the stated periods in its vaults one-third of the value of the notes to be withdrawn in gold, upon which to base its issue of notes to be substituted for those of the Government.

The total amount of Government notes in circulation was about 180,000,000 milreis. The total issue of national bank notes authorized under the law of 1888 was 200,000,000 milreis, which could be substituted for Government notes in circulation, and of this the maximum issue allowed Rio de Janeiro banks was 100,000,000 milreis. The Celso contract gave the Banco Nacional de Rio de Janeiro the privilege of issuing 180,000,000 milreis of its notes, which were to be based on 60,000,000 milreis in gold, and to furnish the bank 180,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds at 95 with which to raise and put in its vaults 60,000,000 of gold in five years.

It would be difficult to conceive a more scandalous arrangement—one more favorable for the bank and more detrimental to the Government. But this was not all. The capital of the bank was 90,000,000 milreis. To effect the retirement of the Government notes by an issue of 180,000,000 required only 60,000,000 of this capital to be paid up, and under the law of 1888 it could, with the permission of the Government, pay up the remaining 90,000,000 in gold and thus secure the right to issue 30,000,000 more of its notes, thus securing a total issue of 270,000,000 milreis.

This purpose was now clearly apparent. The organs of the Liberal Ministry began to publish column after column of arguments to prove that the unity of issue like that of the Bank of England and the Bank of France was the only safe one. The other banks now saw the scheme and at once began a counter-agitation. The Banco do Brazil is the oldest financial institution of the country. Its capital was 30,000,000 milreis and its reserve 40 per cent., while its deposits ran up to nearly 100,000,000 milreis. It is controlled by the old conservatives, and its President is Souza Dantas, life Senator from Bahia, and a former Prime Minister. His son is married to a daughter of Baron de Pirapuranga, one of the richest men of the empire. The Banco do Commercio is the second in importance of the old banks, a very strong and influential institution. These two, supported to some extent by all the other banks, began a tremendous onslaught on the proposal to have one bank of issue, which meant the Banco Nacional.

Parliament was to meet on Nov. 17, and the Chamber of Deputies was already in preliminary session for determining the primâ facie rights to seats in contested cases. Although the Liberal majority was great, the object of the Government seemed to be to increase it by seating every one of its friends who claimed to be elected.

The storm which the bank controversy had raised began to cause Celso some uneasiness. It was certain that the question would be brought up in Parliament, and the combined influence of all the different banks arrayed against the Ministry in the Banco Nacional might prove very formidable, if not sufficient to overthrow the Government. Negotiations were proposed for the consolidation of the Banco do Brazil and the Banco Nacional. The overtures came from the latter, showing that the scheme of a monster monopoly bank was determinedly adhered to.

During the election contest of 1889 the Republicans made no show of their strength. They were convinced that a man like Celso would carry his point at any cost. But their movements were not interrupted. The Republican clubs were kept fully advised from Rio de Janeiro of the conclusions of the central organization. Emissaries followed in the track of Count d'Eu during his journey. It is notorious that the Republican leaders scornfully laughed at the assumption of uninformed people that the result of the August election demonstrated the non-existence of a Republican Party. Of course the secret of the confidence of the Republican managers is now known, but no suspicion existed before the 15th of November. The army and navy were thoroughly leavened with republicanism. The Positivists were all Republicans. The Anti-Church Party was a man Republican.

By some means the discovery was made that the 24 of December had been fixed as the date of the Emperor's abdication. That something serious was contemplated in the near future by Celso and his fellow-conspirators is evidenced by the fact that every arrangement had been completed for the forthwith to distant points in the far interior all the troops stationed in Rio de Janeiro. One regiment was actually sent to Manos, on the Upper Amazon. The disaffection of the army was to a certain extent known, but it was supposed to be confined to a clique composed of a limited number of officers. The plan of Celso was not confined to the banishment of these officers and the troops commanded by them, to remote interior posts, but he had determined to substitute a National Guard organization, together with a special military police force, for the regular army garrisons, in his hostility to the regular army he was indiscreet. He stooped to the display of petty spite. One day he ordered a sentry in front of the Post Office. The officer of the guard did not salute him. Immediately calling a policeman, he ordered the arrest of the officer and his conveyance to a police station. The officer had at once apologized when he was accosted by Celso and declared that he had not recognized him. But the Minister would listen to no explanations, roundly abused the officer, and had him dragged off to prison by policemen. This was, of course, considered as an insult to the whole army. It intensified the feeling already existing. But Celso did not stop here; he would not allow the officer a military tribunal, which was his clear right. He was condemned by a police magistrate, and for the time being had no redress. This was the act of a petty tyrant—of a man gone mad with the possession of power and fancied Napoleonic fortune.

During the month preceding the events of the 15th of November the Chilian man-of-war Almirante Cochrane was lying in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and a series of fêtes had succeeded one another for the entertainment of the Chilians officers. The Brazilian corvette Nictheroy previously visited Valparaiso, with a grandson of the Emperor on board, and the Chilian authorities had royally entertained the visitors. In return the commander of the cruiser dined the Chilians on board his vessel, and sent in a bill to his Government for the sum expended. The Barao Ladario, Minister of the Navy, disallowed the item, and telegraphed to the Treasury financial agent in London to stop the amount against the pay due the officer. When this fact became known in Rio de Janeiro some one of the Liberals, a friend of Celso, started a popular subscription to raise the amount which was to be deducted from the officer's pay, and the public responded generously. Conde Figueiredo gave a thousand milreis, and the sum subscribed largely exceeded the amount required.

The whole affair was quietly promoted by the Government, and no doubt there was something at the bottom of the elaborate courtesies exchanged between the two nations over their respective representatives. When the Chilian cruiser put in her appearance at Rio de Janeiro the Government began immediately a lavish expenditure of money in official entertainment, which continued for a month, breaking up with a grand ball on an island in the harbor costing at least $100,000, including a building erected specially for the purpose.

It was during this round of gayety, when scarcely a day passed without army and navy officers meeting Royalty at one of the official receptions or entertainments in honor of the Chilians, that the final plan for the overthrow of the empire was arranged. It was known that an order was about to issue for the departure of two batt lions of troops to Matto Grosso, and, opportunely, news had been received of the existence of an epidemic in that province near the post to which the battalions were to be sent. On the night of the ball, while the Emperor and family and all the Government officials, foreign Ministers, and, of course, the army and navy, in full force were gathered at the Ilha Fiscat, the leaders of the contemplated rising, on board a special boat lying near, agreed upon their programme. The men of the two battalions about to be ordered to the infected locality were to refuse to go, and when the order to supply them with ammunition, and march out of the barracks on the morning of the day fixed for their departure. Their officers were to stand by the men, and all the other troops were to express their sympathy for their comrades, and if an attempt was made to enforce the order by the National Guards and police, to join the mutineers.

The 15th was the day designated in the order issued for the two battalions to go on board the transport, waiting in the harbor to carry them, by way of the sea, to the post in the interior of Grosso. On the night of the 14th Celso was apprised of the contemplated mutiny and hastily summoned a council of his colleagues. The Ministers first met at the State Department. No one seemed to suspect that the situation was really serious. Apparently not one was alarmed. The Minister of War, Maracaju, was positive that there was no concerted plan on the part of the army, and insisted upon the other Ministers accompanying him to the War Department, which was part of the general quarters where the battalions, with the other troops, were quartered. Barao Ladario was sure the marines could be depended on, and that there was no disaffection among officers of the navy.

Celso objected to an adjournment to the War Department. He realized that he was personally unpopular with the army, and did not like to place himself in the power of the mutinous troops. He, however, yielded to the persuasion of his colleagues, who thought it best to show a bold front and take prompt measures to put down the revolt. When the War Department the Ministers accordingly went. It was then early morning. The two battalions had marched out with their arms. Their friends, the wives and children of the soldiers, the officers with their side arms, were grouped together, the women crying and the men sullen and defiant. The other troops in the quarters were lounging about or gathered in knots, but there was little or no excitement.

What followed is an old story, and need not be retold. Celso has charged that Visconde Maracaju was in part privy to, and did deliberately entice his colleagues to the quartel for the purpose of placing them at the mercy of the mutineers, and thus rendering it impossible for them to concert measures for the salvation of the empire. Maracaju has denied the base accusation. The Ministers were just as much at the mercy of the revolutionists outside the quartel as in it. The doom of the empire was sealed. Celso and his associates were powerless. Resistance on their part was impossible. They had not the courage to resign, the courage to die at his post, if necessary—Barao Ladario—and fortunately he escaped death, notwithstanding a plucky but foolhardy display of bravery. Celso was an arrant coward, and, although his life was not even threatened, he was in mortal terror until he got out of the country.

Such a scene as that of the day of the revolution was never witnessed anywhere outside of Brazil. A revolution in progress, a Government being overthrown, a monarchy being deposed, and the programme was formulated by marshaling of soldiers and marines through the streets of the capital city, and yet the vast majority of the people were unconcernedly and quietly pursuing their ordinary every-day occupations. There were a few groups of several thousands at the Praca d'Acramacion, where the soldiers and marines, under the command of Marshal Deodoro Fonseca, surrounded the War Department, and the army and navy officers deliberated with the civilian chiefs of the Republican Party, in the private room of the presidente in the office of the Secretary of War. Other thousands lined the principal streets through which the troops marched, after the republic was declared, to the Rua Primeiro de Marco, where the soldiers and marines rested in front of their arms, and citizens and soldiers embraced each other, and congratulatory speeches were made, and the welkin rang with loud huzzas; but in streets a block away stores, warehouses, and workshops were open and citizens generally were attending to their affairs. Before order reigned during the following night throughout the city, and the next day a stranger arriving would not have noticed any unusual occurrence except soldiers, instead of policemen, patrolling the streets and occasionally a company of cavalry dashing by.

And yet all this quiet, calm, self-possession of the masses was entirely characteristic of the Brazilian people. Bloodless revolutions of a sweeping character had on three previous occasions been effected in the same streets. In 1822, when the independence of Brazil was declared; again, in 1831, when Dom Pedro Primeiro abdicated, rather than govern "by the people," and still again in 1840, when, "by the people," the majority of Dom Pedro Segundo was declared of the same striking, remarkable scenes were enacted.

Zilian, in ordinary times, is an excitable, impulsive individual, but on extraordinary occasions he amazes an Anglo-Saxon by his imperturbable, seeming indifference. But it is not indifference. It is simply that a few days after the Government imposed a tax which would have exacted from each passenger on tramways a few additional reis. The day the law went into effect there was an uprising of the whole people of Rio de Janeiro, and before night the onnoxious measure was repealed.

XI

It has been sneeringly said of the men who organized and carried into execution this revolution, and who are directing the provisional Government they substituted for the one so summarily disposed of, and under whose guidance the foundations of a federated republic are being laid broad and deep, that they, forsooth, were unknown and inexperienced in public affairs! And who are the men who sneer and carp at the founders of the United States of Brazil? Are they molded from superior clay and endowed with greater intellects? Have they illuminated the pages of their country's history by their great achievements in science, literature, law, arms, or the conduct of public affairs? Not at all! Very ordinary mortals they are!

Marshal Deodoro Fonseca, chief of the provisional Government, has one great and shining quality which in itself raises him above the class of men who have during a long series of years wielded power in Brazil. He is an absolutely honest and incorruptible man. He was for a time a capable soldier, a rigid disciplinarian, and is a thorough master of the art of commanding. He inspired the confidence, gained the respect, and won the affection of officers and soldiers. He was invariably spoken of as the idol of the army. It is true that he had been in civil life twice by the direction of Government of all the abuses of the imperial régime, and a complete and exact exposition of the actual condition of the public service as the Republican officials found it. It gives time to enroll those entitled to vote under the decrees extending the right of suffrage. It gives time to insure a full, free, and honest expression of the people's will. A considerable period of time was absolutely necessary in order that the people of interior provinces—Matto-Grosso, Goyaz, and Amazonas—could have these advantages, these rights. Two whole months are required to get intelligence from Rio de Janeiro to some settlements in these provinces.

So much, therefore, for the essential preparatory measures. The other important act of the provisional Government is that relating to the divorcement of Church and State, the freedom of religious belief and worship, civil marriage, and the secularization of the resting places of the dead. It is not necessary to discuss these simple questions, which are dealt with in a broad, enlightened, and catholic manner by the decree of the 7th of January, 1890. It will suffice to say that the authors of this decree deserve the unqualified admiration of all who believe that to all authorities should be prohibited the power "to issue laws, regulations, or administrative acts establishing any religion, or forbidding such, or to create distinction between inhabitants of the country, whether through motives of belief or of philosophical or religious opinion."

Thomas Jefferson desired that there should be engraved on his tombstone, along with the fact that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence, the other fact that he drafted the bill which established religious liberty in Virginia.

A. M. G.

BERMUDA'S STONE HOUSES

HOW THE SOFT ROCK IS CUT AND HARDENED.

WOOD IS EXPENSIVE, BUT EVERY FAMILY HAS ITS HOUSE OF STONE—DR. HARVEY'S COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

Two great forces united to compel the Bermudians to build all their houses of stone—the winds and the Government; and there are more stone buildings on the islands than are often seen on an equal space outside of the great cities. The early settlers, as the records show, built their houses of wood, using the native cedar, but the high winds knocked them about like straws, and after every hurricane a man was as likely to find his roof on one island as on another.

The Bermuda Company had a great idea of the value of the cedar, and laws were soon passed forbidding the settlers to cut trees even on their own land. If a man desired to send a few cedar logs for a present to some friend in England he had first to obtain the Council's permission. Cedar was thought to be as valuable as mahogany or any of the hard woods, and every effort was made to save the trees, which were then much larger than any growing on the islands now. Some other building material had to be found, and the people naturally fell back upon the rock which is the foundation of the islands, and that is the material in use to this day. Every house in Bermuda is built of it, with less than a dozen exceptions. The only wooden building of any size is the Princess Hotel, but that is sufficient to show that a frame building can withstand the heavy gales when properly constructed.

The early Bermudians adopted the most expensive form of building in stone, using squared blocks. In almost all other southern countries rubble walls are largely used—that is, small stones thrown in with little care, set in a liberal proportion of cement, the whole cemented on the outside. All the older houses in Cuba are built in this way, some of them with walls 3 or 4 feet thick, and they outlive the frequent Cuban earthquakes, which are worse than the Bermuda hurricanes. But in Bermuda squared stones were used from the beginning, and the custom has never gone out of fashion. The result is that it costs three times as much at present to build a Bermuda house as it should. The stone costs next to nothing; it is the labor, and this is a difficulty the early settlers did not have to encounter, for the price of labor was then very low. The squared stones, sawn out of the rock and laid in cement, the whole cemented outside and in, made a building that could defy any kind of weather, and that method, adopted two centuries and a half ago, is the one still in vogue, the native stone, cut into thin slabs, being used even for the roofs.

It is a common saying that the Bermudian digs out of his cellar the material for the walls of his house. Like several other bright sayings, this is not true. The foundation of all the islands is a soft limestone, commonly called sandstone, but it is not all of the same quality. When newly cut into it is a creamy white, and a great deal of it, when thus fresh cut, is so soft that it can be crumbled in the hand. Here and there are hard spots, where the rock is better adapted for the purpose, and these are the hard places are the quarries. The stone consequently has to be bought from the owner of the quarry, but the price is low, if you buy it as it lies. After you have paid a few tired darkeys for sawing it out the price is high.

A fine, handsome man, who is now in one place and soft in another is a deeper geological question than I am prepared to answer. Even the character of the rock in general is a knotty problem. It is commonly called coral rock, but I am a person of limited knowledge, for I do not believe there is such a thing in nature as coral rock. The coral insects do not make rock; they make the substance we know as coral, which is not rock. Everybody knows, I presume, that the coral takes the peculiar form in which we find it because the insects deposit it on the branches of sub-marine plants and it follows their outline. The coral insect is a marine animal, and not only cannot live out of water, but greatly prefers a depth of at least forty feet of water. The highest points of some of the Bermuda hills are nearly 250 feet above the sea level, it is necessary for believers in the coral-rock theory to think that the water has receded 250 feet or else that the islands have been lifted by an earthquake. Either of these theories may be adopted or rejected without fear of overtaxing the mind.

To the unscientific observer who takes the trouble to examine the Bermuda rock closely its formation is perfectly plain and natural. Coral is much softer than rock, and under the action of the sea it soon falls to pieces, mixes with stems and ground into sand. It is the same process by which the rocks of the ocean are ground into the sand of the seashore, but it is much quicker because the coral is so much softer. The sand-dunes, which are the eye sore of like the sand of our Northern beaches, but take a pinch of it between the finger and thumb and put it under a good magnifying glass and you have a beautiful little pyramid of miniature rocks of varying shapes and sizes. Give this coral sand a rock-cement to bind it together with, and you soon have an accumulation that makes an island, which grows with every agitation of the water and may in time reach any size you desire. The sand is light and when enough of it has accumulated it is driven by the winds into all sorts of hills and valleys. In course of time the sand hardens into sandstone, being cemented by the large quantity of lime it contains, and the Bermuda rock is the result.

In one sense it is coral rock, because the raw material of which it is made is coral, but it is neither more nor less than sandstone, containing a large proportion of lime. No doubt some of the geologists have examined this rock scientifically and know all about its formation, but I have not been able to obtain any books, and being thrown upon my own resources, I can only give my unscientific opinion, which is based, however, upon a good deal of observation. It accounts for the existence of the rock without any such extreme measures as a sublime ocean or an earthquake, and I notice that when nature has some end to accomplish she usually does it in a quiet way, resorting to earthquakes only in extremely dull seasons. I tried to learn a little geology for this occasion from books of reference, but Lyell, but he mixed me up so with cretaceous strata and Miocene and Eocene periods, that I was glad to escape.

It is not to be wondered at that the well-to-do Bermudians build their houses of the native stone, for it is altogether the best and most substantial material, and is found under the land of every colored family, no matter how poor, lives in a stone house. Some of them are very small, containing perhaps only one room, but the walls are those of stone. The poorest house in St. George's only stone houses are allowed to be built, on account of danger from fires, but in all other parts of the islands men are free to use what material they please, and it is remarkable that the poor blacks build their little homes invariably of stone, when wood would be much cheaper. I can only account for it by supposing that the owner of the premises does his own work, cutting and laying the stone, and he has to expend very little cash. Thus Bermuda is spared an infliction that makes nearly every West Indian island unsightly—the rickety, unpainted wooden shanties of the negroes. There is not one such shanty on the islands, and it is a great blessing. On the larger islands further south there are thousands of them, their owners living in the same way as their ancestors may have lived in the wilds of Africa. In a little square stone house with a sleping roof, the whole frequently whitewashed, the poorest Bermuda colored family keeps up a respectable appearance.

A hillside is always chosen as the site of a quarry, and in Bermuda these are easily found. There are so many hillsides that you stumble over them on dark nights. The first thing is to clear away the soil on top, only a few inches deep, and expose the rock. Then it is sawed vertically to any depth desired, six, eight, ten feet, in which a saw is inserted, and a clean up-and-down cut is made, which is repeated on the four sides of a square of two feet, till a column of four feet is formed.

AFTER A FRENCH ASSASSIN

PARIS DETECTIVES SCOUR THIS COUNTRY.

CHIEF LEAVE FOR HOME AFTER A VAIN ATTEMPT TO FIND MICHEL EYRAUD, THE MURDERER OF GOUFFÉ.

Among the passengers on the Champagne of the Transatlantique Line, which sailed from this port yesterday, were Chief Detective Goron's aides, Brig. Léon Saudais and Inspector of the First Class Emil Houlier, who on the 12th ult. arrived from Paris on the City of Paris and registered as the Hotel Martin as "Johnnson" and "Jolivet," after presenting their credentials to Chief Inspector Byrnes at the Central Office and procuring the aid of Detective Sergeant Alonzie.

They came here to find Michel Eyraud, who on the 25th of last July, at 3 Rue Tronson Ducoudray, a dingy little street just off the Champs Elysées and near the President's palace, with the aid of Gabrielle Bompard, strangled Civil Marshal Gouffé. The officers return to report that on the 5th ult., the day they started for America, news which had leaked out of Préfet Lozé's office reached the murderer at the Hotel America, in Irving-place, and he abandoned his baggage and fled, and that although no trace of him has since been found, it is probable that he is in Central America.

Messrs. Soudais and Houlier will be pleasantly remembered by the Central Office detective squad, of whom they took leave on Friday. They were very grateful to Sergt. Bird, who on one time had eight detectives adding them in various ways, and, as Inspector Byrnes was absent, they left for him a formal denial of the published statement that they had written to Paris to say that the New-York detectives were badly organized and incompetent. The story was concocted by a San Francisco reporter. The French detectives, since their arrival, have been marvelously active, and, to a certain extent, successful. They have scoured New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, San Francisco, the Napa Valley, Chicago, and Niagara Falls, and traced nearly every step taken by Eyraud since he landed at Quebec in August with Gabrielle Bompard to the time of his disappearance, and they carry away relics, not only of the murderer, but of the victim.

The stories of the murder published in Europe were strangely incorrect. Facts were sacrificed to the picturesque and romantic appetite of the Parisian and London public. The main story is a clear and straightforward one. Eyraud's father was an honorable Spaniard, who was naturalized in France and settled at St. Etienne as a grain merchant. One son became a wine dealer at Bordeaux. Michel grew up to be a dishonest libertine. After visiting the United States and Central America he established for a firm in Buenos Ayres the branch house of Fribourg & Treitler, of Marseilles, and early in July had to face a financial crisis. He had married an estimable woman, who bore him a son, and they lived in the suburb Levallois Perret, near Neuilly. Eyraud met Gabrielle Bompard in 1888 and was more frequently with her than with his disputable woman of his acquaintance. Her origin was honorable. Her father is a metal worker at Lille. Her mother died when she was seven years old—in 1877. Her father did what widowed Frenchmen usually do—took a housekeeper, and she followed the example of her father. She disliked the girl, and Gabrielle went to school in Belgium. When she returned home in 1887 she found it distasteful. Her father's companion exercised no motherly influence over her, and when she told her father, in the Fall of that year, that she had been betrayed he spurned her, and his housekeeper was more harsh than if she had been her mother.

Gabrielle was then in physique and appearance what she is now—a tall, handsome girl of fifteen has her stature and figure. Her face was not only pretty but expressive, and she was intelligent and winsome. She decided what to do immediately, and fled to Paris. She rapidly became evil, and as soon as she knew Eyraud was under his control. Early in 1889 he took her to London, and they lodged in Gower-street. In the Euston road Eyraud bought an enormous and long trunk. Returning to Paris, he established the girl on the ground floor of 3 Rue Tronson Ducoudray, and seemed to make money out of her. Countless plans were discussed by them. Eyraud was affiliated with a clique of Chevaliers d'Industrie, and shared in many doubtful transactions, but he wanted to obtain a lump of money at one stroke. Three days before Gouffé was killed Eyraud had a talk on the Monday following he had to appease a creditor or go to jail, and he told Gabrielle that he had selected a victim, but that he would have to be made away with.

Gouffé's reputation was almost as shady as Eyraud's. He was money lender, Marshal, Deputy Sheriff, and hanger-on at the civil courts he had saved a snug fortune, and he was tolerated rather than esteemed. He was a widower, and lived with his two daughters. He first saw Gabrielle at a restaurant, and got up a nodding acquaintance. Eyraud followed this and soon ripened the acquaintance, and a few days before the murder Gabrielle met Gouffé in the street, chatted, and was invited to make an appointment. When Gouffé was strangled he was in the apartment with Gabrielle, and the story of her sitting on his knee trembling while she saw Eyraud stealing up with the noose spread out is true, as are the particulars of the leaving of the body near Lyons and the breaking up of the trunk bought in the Euston road which served as a coffin.

What the police do not know is the amount Eyraud obtained by the crime. Gouffé had but $30 and Eyraud found the safe in his office empty. To obtain money enough to escape with the body, Eyraud visited his wife, who had about $300, and made her give him $200. With these sums he and Gabrielle had about $100, so that their joint capital was little more than $200 and Gouffé's ring when they left Lyons for Bordeaux. There Eyraud made his brother give him $80, and on their way to Liverpool by way of Paris and London, Eyraud wrote to his brother-in-law, Chotean, a merchant in Paris, and at Liverpool received a reply and $400. The brother in Bordeaux sent $120 more. While at Liverpool Eyraud took Gabrielle to a suburb, broke two diamonds from the setting of Gouffé's ring, kept them, and threw the ring in a stream.

Eyraud and Gabrielle went to Quebec, and at Montreal put up at the Hotel Richelieu, and were "Mr. Van Aerd and daughter." Gabrielle had her hair bleached a golden blonde, and Eyraud surprised her when he gave her a pair of earrings in which a Notre Dame-street jeweler had set the diamonds from Gouffé's ring. They lived riotously here for a couple of weeks and then took the Canadian Pacific Railroad for San Francisco. At Vancouver they met George Garanger, a French gentleman of wealth and leisure, who was returning from Cambodia, where he had transacted business for his Government. Eyraud saw that Gabrielle fascinated Garanger, and schemed to profit by it. It is now known that one of his plans was to make away with Garanger on the voyage. The assassination, but Gabrielle, who never liked Eyraud, fell in love with Garanger, and, although she behaved basely, saved him. Garanger undoubtedly had a perfect understanding in regard to the woman with Eyraud, for he did as he pleased with her as soon as he advanced Eyraud money. Eyraud needed it, and he found it so low that he pawned Gabrielle's earrings, and they are now on their way to France.

Eyraud again in funds and, holding Garanger in leash with Gabrielle, renewed his scheming and went to St. Helena, near San Francisco, as a capitalist intent on establishing a cognac distillery in the Napa Valley. In a few days he had a dozen wine growers and capitalists ripe for any proposition he might make, and adroitly fortified himself by getting Garanger to come and vouch for him. In the main point of a crisis for Gabrielle and Garanger as for Eyraud. They wanted to be rid of him, and he had planned to go to Western South America with money obtained from Garanger and the Napa Valley people, but he did not intend to give up Gabrielle, in whom he was too useful to him. Garanger appeared to fall into the distilling scheme, and his proposition to go away with Gabrielle and return with several thousand dollars hoodwinked Eyraud. They left San Francisco on the 1st of December, but took the Canadian Pacific route. Eyraud remained at St. Helena.

Garanger and the girl fled as rapidly as possible, and to keep Eyraud where he was sent him a telegram which announced: "Affair all right. We are coming." Eyraud, however, became suspicious and went to San Francisco to discover proof of Gabrielle's treason, and he prepared to follow her by returning to St. Helena and pocketing all he could borrow, steal, or obtain by fraud. It is estimated that he realized from $700 to $800, and at San Francisco he as rapidly victimized friends and tradesmen. From a dressmaker he obtained a complete outfit for Gabrielle and from a dry goods dealer a quantity of lace-trimmed bed linen. Garanger and Gabrielle had each left a well-filled trunk behind and Eyraud secured these and sent them with his own to the railroad station while he perpetrated a few more petty swindles. He left for the East by the Northern Pacific on the 23d of December and sold some of Garanger's property and articles fraudulently obtained on the way. His trip terminated in Philadelphia. There he left the trunks marked "Moulis" and with the tags of the Adams Express Company 1,813, 1,814, and 1,815 at a railroad station and began to inquire about Garanger. Among others visited by him was the French Consul.

Eyraud came to New-York and hired a rear room on the second floor of 28 Waverley-place of Mrs. Susan Martin, but did not say what his name was. He, however, told her to look out for his trunks and they came. She saw they were marked "Moulis," but when she asked him to write his name he called himself "Juan-José Carriga." He was very nervous and constantly in liquor, and in a moment of maudlin confidence he told Mrs. Martin that he was pursuing an unfaithful wife and a man who had eloped with her, and exhibiting a revolver, threatened to kill them. He paid a flying visit to Halifax, hoping to intercept them there, but Gabrielle and Garanger went to Montreal, made a trip to Niagara Falls, and embarked for France at Halifax before Eyraud started from San Francisco. On Eyraud's return to Mrs. Martin's he interpreted her and ladies in the house in Gabrielle's wardrobe, and sold the trunk and its contents to Mrs. Shoul, wife of an actor, who now lives at 326 West Seventeenth-street, for $76, and the less intimate bed linen became here for $34. He also pawned and sold the rest of Garanger's wardrobe, but kept his trunk. On the 19th of January Eyraud moved to a house in Washington-square, where he led a wilder and baser life, and came near having an attack of delirium tremens. One day while talking to his landlady he dropped one of Garanger's cards and was afterward known by that name. He left on the 24th of January for the Hotel America, where he masqueraded as a South American Spanish merchant and followed his customary plan of interesting dupes for swindling. He was on good terms with many of them on the 5th ultimo, when the European mail brought news of the intention of M. Lozé to send detectives to America. At that moment, in spite of his debauchery, he had probably $250 left. Realizing that it would be foolish to pay the hotel bill, amounting to about $42, he borrowed a little more than that sum, stole some bric-à-brac, induced a guest to loan him a complete Turkish costume worth from $400 to $450, and stole away with a hand value to be immediately lost as a drop of rain in the sea.

The detectives who come here from France are well known in Europe. M. Soudais served under the famous Chief Detectives Claude, Jacob, Macé, Kuuhn, Taylor, and Goron. He has made arrests in every country in Europe among them Mouvet of the Banque Parisienne at Constantinople and Jolivet, who stole 250,000f. from the Banque de France. M. Houlier has had twelve years' experience as a detective, and, as he speaks English and is clever and successful, he is as well known at Scotland Yard as at the Paris Préfecture.

Inspector Byrnes's detectives will keep up the hunt for Eyraud, whose accurate description is as follows: Alsace—Averard, Van Aerd, Berthier, Laborde, Villemaille, Dupont, Moulle, Breul, Garrigue, Venland, Villetard, Garanger, Gerrico, &c.; age, forty-six; short, bull neck, very broad shoulders, bald, dark mustache, large mouth, lips large, under lip pendulous, exposing a tooth out in upper jaw, left side; eyes small, nose large and Roman, hands large, but white and pudgy; bow legs, lump on left side of forehead.

PALMS IN THE CHURCHES.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECORATIONS TO BE USED TO-DAY.

In the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches to-day the entry of the Lord Jesus Christ into Jerusalem will be celebrated by the distribution of palms to the faithful. The palm symbolizes the principal Christian virtues; but above all, penance, fortitude, and gentleness or peace. It symbolizes penance in its leaves, which are bitter in taste, in the shape of a sword, and inclining toward the trunk. It symbolizes fortitude, because its leaves never decay, and when dry preserve such a strong tissue that the old anchorites wrought with them handbaskets and other objects of use.

It is also held that the palms symbolize the Church. Interpreters of the Scriptures understand the palm tree to mean the Church.

"It is now fifteen years," said Mr. Thomas D. Egan yesterday, "since the churches in this vicinity began to use 'real palms' in place of the sprigs of spruce, pine, and hemlock which they had previously employed. In that interval the trade in this species of merchandise has grown to enormous proportions. In no church where Palm Sunday is observed is the celebration considered complete unless the genuine article constitutes the altar and chancel adornments and is distributed to the faithful. To meet this demand an industry has been established which affords employment to many hundreds of people and in which a vast amount of capital is invested.

"It would be impossible to compute how many tons of palm are annually brought to this city from South Carolina and Florida, the chief sources of supply. A limited quantity is brought here from the West Indies and the Bermudas, but the cost of the latter precludes its common use. From this city, churches all over the Union are supplied.

"While the bulk of the product is disposed of in its natural shape, artistic taste has been employed to a considerable extent in fashioning the bunches into various attractive forms. Each palm leaf, or head, is from three to five feet long, and opens like a fan, with a spread that forms an almost perfect circle. The beautifully-mellowed shades of gold and green, ending in the lightly-waving plumes, give them the appearance of rays of sunlight.

"It is a popular misapprehension that enormous sums of money are spent by the various churches for their decorations. While the aggregate is large, the fact remains that there is not a church in New-York or vicinity which expends above $50, at the outside, for palms. It is not rare, however, for devout members of the church to pay large sums for special designs, which are made privately and presented to the pastors. These are carried by the celebrant at high mass, and his assistants, in procession, and deposited upon the altar, and are afterward preserved as mementoes. Practically the palm is indestructible; it will last for years in this climate, the only change it undergoes being a loss of color."

In Trinity Church, at Broadway and Wall-street, the Bermuda palm is used exclusively.

DR. GIBIER'S EXPERIMENTS.

PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS TRY THE PASTEUR TREATMENT.

Dr. Paul Gibier, who started a Pasteur Institute at 178 West Tenth-street for the treatment of hydrophobia and the study of contagious diseases, yesterday tried experiments upon himself, his assistant physicians, and five patients in inoculating with hydrophobia virus.

A TIMES reporter found Dr. Gibier in his laboratory diluting virus with distilled water until it had become a sickly-looking fluid, of a pale, creamy color. He said that the virus had been obtained from rabbits and had been transmitted through 154 of these rodents after originally coming from a mad dog. In the first fifty rabbits the virus seemed to become more and more virulent. Then it assumed a milder form, but the symptoms were manifested in all the animals.

Dr. Gibier was assisted by two French gentlemen, Dr. L. Roxer and Dr. L. De Monchy, both of whom had allowed themselves to be bitten by a mad dog. After the virus was ready for inoculation the three went down stairs to the office, where Dr. Gibier bared his loins. Grasping some of the tissue just above the hip he first sponged it with a little carbolic acid, and then, filling a hypodermic syringe with the virus, he thrust it into the flesh and injected the fluid. The same process was repeated on the other side, and then the assistant physicians were inoculated in a similar manner.

Then a patient, a farmer from Arkansas, who had been bitten by a mad dog and had come on to this city, was inoculated. A boy about thirteen years old, accompanied by his father, was the next patient. He made a grimace as the syringe was driven into his flesh, but stood the pain well. Another boy showed equal fortitude. Then came an Irishwoman with two boys. The younger, a nervous little fellow, began crying out before the application of the syringe, but the assistant physicians held him and encouraged him.

Dr. Gibier and his assistants have had fifteen injections of virus, and will need fifteen more. In the human being the inoculation does not produce any symptoms, except that the patient feels a little restless at night after an injection.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA.

The Seniors of Columbia College, following the usual custom, will have Class Day exercises before Commencement. The exercises this year will be held on Monday, June 9. The speakers to represent the class are: Class Day Oration—Charles H. Hayes; Historian—T. B. Penfield; Prophet—W. J. Warburton; Poet—H. Shipman; Presentation Oration—H. A. Glidersleeve. The historian of the class gives the statistics of the class and its doings while in college. To secure the data he has circulated among the members of the class a set of questions, which each member is supposed to answer truthfully or wittily. Some of the questions are:

"How far can you trace your direct ancestry, and to whom? Describe your personal appearance. Do you shave and when did you begin? What were you especially noted for as a child? Do you ever regard your course here with pleasure or regret? Ever suspended? Ever been before the Faculty? Ever been 'jagged'? Why? Ever been 'jugged'? Why? Do you drink? What and why? Who is the most respected member of the faculty? Who is the biggest bore? What is your most pressing need? Your greatest weakness? Who is the handsomest man in the class? Who thinks he is? Who has the most unadulterated nerve? Candidly, if you could not be yourself, who in the class would you prefer to be? Describe your ideal woman in twenty words. Ever been in love? How often? In love now? Engaged? If not, why? Ever flirt? Why? What was the result?

"Which is your favorite newspaper? (This question for several years past has given THE TIMES a large plurality of the votes.) Was your name ever in print? How did it get there? Have you done anything to help yourself, or to pay your way through college? What will your occupation be in future? What is your candid opinion of yourself."

BEATING AROUND THE BUSH.

The case of Mary P. Van Benschoten of New-Rochelle against Warren C. Van Benschoten for divorce was before Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court, at White Plains, yesterday. Cornelius E. Kene, counsel for the plaintiff, moved for the commitment of the defendant to jail for contempt of court because of his failure to furnish a bond for alimony and to pay the sum of $200 due on the 21st inst. under the order of the court. J. T. Brewster, defendant's counsel, argued in opposition that his client had paid bills of the plaintiff since the action was begun amounting to $160, and that only $40 was due by him.

The Judge issued an order to the Sheriff to take the defendant into custody unless he complied with the order of the court forthwith, saying that he was "beating around the bush" and showing no disposition to obey the order recently made.

COLLEGE WORK AND PLAY

QUIET IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES AT HARVARD.

THE CREWS EXERCISING ON THE CHARLES—THE TEAM FOR THE MOTT HAVEN GAMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—Athletic circles have been rather quiet during the past week, but lively work has been going on. The 'Varsity crew is out on the Charles River every day, as are the Freshman and class crews, and slow but sure improvement in the quality of the work is evident. Among the class crews the Sophomores have rather the best set of men, and two eights work daily for the interests of '92. 'Ninety-one is also working two crews.

Some thirteen or fourteen men are now on the list of candidates for the 'Varsity eight, one or two having just come back to work from sickness. Mr. Keyes does the coaching, and one or two of the men who want special work go out in a pair-oar shell. All gymnasium exercise has been given up. Solid work will begin on the 1st of the Spring recess.

The Mott Haven team men were called together Tuesday by Capt. Sturgis, and the forty who appeared showed the best interest and impressed their minds that their work is beginning to be serious. The track is now in condition, and Trainer Lathrop spends two hours every forenoon and an hour and a half every afternoon working with them there. A record of the attendance is to be kept, and every man is to register each day how many hours of sleep he had the night before.

The class championship tug-of-war, which was left unsettled by a fire at the last Winter meeting, was decided last Wednesday evening, when '91 beat '92 by an inch and a half.

The candy-stores that the nine daily practice sliding bases into a pile of sawdust in the cage. They are working on Jarvis field some now.

The crew men look upon the defeat of Cambridge by Oxford as a foregone conclusion. What there has been such a defeat for a number of years past Harvard has won.

The Harvard Union, the college debating society, is trying to arrange a joint debate with the newly-formed Yale Union and the Debating Society of Boston University.

The joint dinner of the New-England Exeter Alumni will take place April 17 at Randall's, '91, and Endicott, '90, have been chosen to represent the Harvard Exeter Club as speakers.

L. H. Corne, sp., has set the verses of S. F. Batchelder, '92, to music, to be used as a song by the Freshman Glee Club. E. H. Abbott, '93, has done likewise with some verses by B. A. Gould, '91, which appeared some time ago in the *Lampoon*.

There are to be two baseball diamonds in the new Norton field.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

The Stevens Institute catalogue was issued last week. Several important changes have been made in the course, one of which is the addition of physics to the list of entrance examination subjects. Another change is the combining of the Spring and Fall supplementary terms into one, as the new additions to the shop will furnish accommodations for all three classes. During this supplementary term the senior class will take up the course of experimental mechanics, which is the practical and scientific application in the most comprehensive sense of those terms. The university is well represented among its membership, among them being Prof. Edmund J. Andrews, Ph. D., mathematics and astronomy; George Henderson and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Recording and General Secretaries, respectively, both of whom are of last year's graduates. Among the members of the Advisory Committee are the following university men: J. G. Rosengarten, Prof. S. N. Patton, James MacAlister, C. Stuart Patterson, Prof. R. E. Thompson, Charles C. Harrison, Wharton Barker, and Prof. Alexander Kinmont, deceased. The society was organized Dec. 14, 1889, and is getting along prosperously.

The Senior examination will begin on or about April 11.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29.—As there were only two places on the 'Varsity nine this year to be filled all the good baseball players in the Freshman Class have been left to play on their own class team, which promises to be the best Princeton has had for years.

At a meeting of the Tennis Association officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—A. B. Gladwin, '91, New-Jersey; Treasurer—E. L. Duffield, '91, New-Jersey; Sophomore Director—W. H. Schmidt, '93, New-Jersey.

A committee of the Faculty has been appointed to consider the advisability of changing the name of the new dormitory—Brown Hall—so that it will not conflict with Brown Hall of the Theological Seminary.

As the result of the Whig Hall Senior prize essay contest, the first prize was awarded to J. C. Bucher of Pennsylvania and the second to Francis Palmer of Maine.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson has formally accepted the professorship in political economy.

The editorial boards of the *Nassau Literary Magazine* have been chosen as follows: James Barnes, New-York; J. H. Dunham, New-Jersey; J. C. Meyers, Pennsylvania; G. H. Stephens, Pennsylvania; G. Evans; G. Wharton, Jr., Pennsylvania; first alternate, M. M. Minassian, Turkey; second alternate, E. W. Evans, Jr., New-Jersey. The managing editors are Dunham and Wallace. Whitehead, '91, has been elected Treasurer.

The Captain has begun active out-of-door training with the candidates for next year's football team. The principal object is to teach the men to kick and fall on the ball, and to block and break through the line.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., March 29.—The Advisory Committee on Athletics met last Wednesday evening and voted that no man who is not a member of the college shall play on any athletic team in Amherst. They also nominated two men, one of whom will be chosen by the Senate to fill the place of Bunker Hill Woodward, '92, whose name as Assistant Director of baseball soon expires. A committee was then appointed to see that all outstanding debts of the Athletic Associations are promptly paid.

The last exercises of the term in gymnastics occurred on Thursday evening, March 27, and was attended by a large rath-ring. All recitations for the hour were suspended to enable the students to witness the drill. After the drill Dr. Hitchcock made a farewell address to the class, who then gave the college and class yells, and the "George Washington stamp" for "Old Doc," as he is familiarly called. The class, through W. C. Sarra, their "gym" Captain, presented the doctor with a silk umbrella as a token of their respect. The exercises closed with the usual blanket-tossing ceremonies.

The '90 Literary Board have chosen the following students from '91 as next year's Board of Editors: H. W. Boynton, H. M. Chase, W. E. Nason, J. C. D. Kitchen, H. Smith, and E. F. Wallace.

The Winter Term closes on Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M., and the college will open on April 10, at 11 A. M. The vacation nine will remain in town and continue their training. The Glee Club will take its annual Spring tour, giving only four concerts.

E. R. McFadden, '91, has been elected manager of the *Student* for 1890-91.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 29.—H. B. Roberts and William P. Peel of the Sophomore Class have been elected editors of the *Targum*.

The Spring examinations began on Thursday. They are unusually rigid.

The college has been offered the skeleton of the giant sx belonging to Garret Nevius, which died at Franklin Park this week, but though the animal was a great curiosity, the offer has been declined.

Rutgers won easily in the fight against Princeton over the Free Scholarship bill in the Legislature.

A decided interest is shown among the students in chess, and there has been a revival of the popularity of that work-a-day game. Lockwood and Chamberlin are the best of the college players, and they were both entered in the recent tournament of New-Jersey clubs.

Arrangements are already making for the tennis season, which is expected this year to be the most brilliant the college has had. A number of players from Rutgers will enter the intercollegiate tournament in the Summer.

The college comes monthly, the Targum, has come back to its old-style cover, and the change is generally satisfactory.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Gates, wife of the President, Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army will consent to give a public address in this city on "Personal Consecration to Christian Work."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., March 29.—The Glee Club had a very successful trip this week, giving concerts at Plymouth, Tilton, and Laconia, N. H. They will probably give concerts during vacation at the following places: Concord, Hillsborough Bridge, Great Falls, N. H.; Brattleborough, Vt., and Fitchburg, Mass.

The candidates for the athletic team are training, and will have Samuel McLean, who trained the team last year, to superintend their work the middle of next month. J. B. Reynolds, managing editor of the *Dartmouth*, will be one of the assistant marshals at the annual meet at Worcester in May.

This week's issue of the *Dartmouth* contains many reminiscences of former years by distinguished Alumni which will be of especial interest to graduates. This is the fiftieth year since the birth of the *Dartmouth*, and the present number is intended to commemorate that event.

The Trustees voted recently to give $6,000 toward a new Young Men's Christian Association Building on condition that $16,000 should be secured for the same.

The following students won first prizes at the different prize-speaking contests of the societies: Alpha Delta Phi, Clinton-street, Smith-street; Kappa Epsilon, M. H. Robinson, '90; Kappa Kappa Kappa, H. A. Blake, '91; Phi Zeta Mu, H. S. Metcalf, '93; Beta Theta Pi, J. R. Stevens, '93; Psi Delta Upsilon, H. Kibbey, '91; Theta Delta Chi, G. S. Mills, '90.

Ninety-one will present their Junior honors on Monday evening.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The Easter vacation will begin next Wednesday, and will continue until Thursday, April 10.

Letters from President Gilman say that his health is excellent, and that he is enjoying his tour through the Mediterranean region.

Prof. Elv has been away from the lecture room because of death in his brother's family.

The Rev. Dr. John G. Broadus of Vanderbilt University delivered the opening lecture of a course on "Jesus of Nazareth" in the new Levering Hall. The second lecture was delivered this afternoon on His "Ethical Teachings." There was a distinguished attendance at both addresses. Dr. Broadus is one of the most eloquent lecturers the university has had.

Robert J. Finley of the university is delivering his lectures on taxation in various parts of the city and in neighboring towns.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs will start on their Southern trips next week.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 29.—The annual contest of the Junior prize speakers will be held in Memorial Chapel on Tuesday evening.

The baseball nine will play their first game with the Plainville nine at Plainville on Friday, April 4. On the 8th they will play the Hartfords, at Hartford.

Prof. Wilson's classes in history and the Constitution have had examinations during the past week in their collateral readings.

The Winter term will close on Wednesday at noon for a recess of one week. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be given up to examinations, and no recitations will be held on those days.

The Rev. Wallace McMullen of Springfield, Mass., will be one of the judges at the Junior exhibition on Tuesday evening.

THE REGIMENT DISPLEASED.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE THIRTEENTH WITH THE ARMORY AWARD.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn in regard to the preliminary steps taken to provide them with a new armory. The commission having charge of this matter consists of Mayor Chapin, County Clerk Kaiser, County Treasurer Adams, City Auditor Rutan, and Col. David E. Austen. It was empowered to spend $150,000 for a site, which it did, and $300,000 for a building, which it has still to do.

Plans were called for, and out of those submitted, to one by R. L. Daus was given the first prize of $1,000, and to one by Ross & Marvin the second prize of $500, but neither of the plans proposed was accepted as those from which the armory is to be erected. Mr. Daus's plan, in the opinion of an expert who was appointed to examine it, would need $25,000 more to carry it out than the Commissioners can spend, and the other plans submitted were found to be even more expensive. In addition the Daus plan was declared to be so crudely done that no builder could erect a structure from it. One architect declared it to be absurd, and when a formal vote was taken in regard to selecting a plan Mayor Chapin and Col. Austen, who were more deeply interested in the success of the work than any of their associates, voted against the Daus plan. But the political contingent, Adams, Rutan, and Kaiser, beat them.

When it was learned that, after all, Daus's building could not be erected, this same controlling influence decided to appoint Daus as supervising architect, with power to take all the plans submitted by his rival architects and draw up a plan combining all the good points. To this Mayor Chapin and Col. Austen were opposed, and they wanted Sergt. Woerner of the Thirteenth, an experienced architect, to do the work. They finally voted for Daus, however.

The commission held its last meeting on Friday, and Daus was given ten weeks to do his work, when he could finish it in a week easily. As a result the officers of the regiment fear that their new armory will not be inclosed before the cold weather of next Winter begins. Daus admits that work on it will probably not be begun much before Sept. 1.

In the opinion of many this armory will turn out to be a big political job before the roof is laid on. Daus's appointment is regarded as the first step in that direction. He is a young man, a trifle over thirty years of age, and has worked up from the position of the humble "Boss" McLaughlin, for whom he has been building houses for some time. He is at work on a big contract for the Boss now, and that is one reason why he is putting off the Thirteenth Regiment people for over two months. Daus and Rutan, the City Auditor, were both a builder by trade, are very intimate, in a business sense, and it was Rutan who prevailed upon his fellow-Commissioners, Adams and Kaiser, to select Daus in opposition to the wishes of Mayor Chapin and the entire Thirteenth Regiment.

PLANS FOR THE ATLANTIC-AVENUE ROAD.

The Atlantic-Avenue Rapid-Transit Commissioners met yesterday in the Garfield Building, Brooklyn, and received a set of plans and specifications for the proposed elevated road on the avenue from Anthony Jones, an architect in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company. These plans call for a two-track road on pillars placed in the middle of the street twenty-seven feet apart. The girders are to be on these pillars, and the road will resemble in every respect the present Union Road on Myrtle-avenue.

The plans provide for a gradual descent, beginning near Essex-street, so that the surface of the street will be reached somewhere near Montauk-avenue. From there to the city line the present tracks of the Long Island Road are to be used.

The company must enter into a sealed covenant to remove its present tracks, restore the street to the regular street level, and place on a horse-car tracks selected by State Commissioners.

The commission adopted resolutions providing for a road under these conditions and arranging for stations at or near the following points: South Ferry, Clinton-street, Smith-street, Flatbush-avenue, Vanderbilt-avenue, Washington or Grand avenue, Franklin-avenue, Nostrand-avenue, Kingston-avenue, Troy-avenue, Utica-avenue, Ralph-avenue, and Hopkinson-avenue.

The plans and specifications were referred to Engineer Probasco for examination.

FIGHT BETWEEN WHALES.

From the Philadelphia Times, March 23.

The canal schooner H. G. Ely of this city, George Moore of Delaware, master, arrived yesterday with a cargo of lumber from North Carolina. Mate John Bennet reported that when in Chesapeake Bay, off Point-no-Point, on the afternoon of the 17th, with a light breeze from the westward, two whales were seen first on the port bow, distant about a quarter of a mile, lashing the water into foam. As the vessel drew nearer it was seen that one was about thirty feet in length, the other a little larger, and that they were engaged in deadly combat. The whales would rush at each other, sometimes striking with their huge, square heads, but oftener dodging the blows, and the smaller seemed to have the best of it. They sounded often and as often as they came to the surface they threw the water fifteen or twenty feet into the air from their blow-holes. When they came together the blows sounded like the fall of a pile driver, only not so clear, and the thrashing of their tails threw the water half mast-head high. The crew of the Ely watched the combat for nearly half an hour, during which the larger whale was steadily driven toward the shore.

THE CONQUEST OF PERU.

Prof. John Fiske delivered his fourth lecture on the discovery of America in Hardman Hall yesterday afternoon. His subject was "The Conquest of Peru," and his descriptions of the trials, intrigues, and triumphs of the explorers of the "Golden Kingdom" were vivid and thrilling. The natives offered small resistance to invaders, because individualism had been so crushed out by their peculiar communal government that it became only necessary for the Spaniards to get command of the machinery of government in order to rule the country.

Prof. Fiske's next lecture will be on Bartholomew de Las Casas, and will be given at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

Mr. John S. Jackson has written an admirable introduction to the English version of Wagner's "Parsifal," which he has made and which is to be used by the Gelal Society at their hearing of the music to-morrow evening. In that introduction Mr. Jackson has made excellent use of Prof. Tappert's contributions to our knowledge of the master's works. It is well known that the poem of "Parsifal" was completed by Wagner in the Summer of 1877, or about a year after the first Bayreuth festival, when the Nibelung tragedy was revealed in its entirety. He read it on Sept. 16 before the delegates from the German Wagner societies which had made his dream of a Wagner theatre an actual fact. "Reverently we set that afternoon," says Prof. Tappert, "in villa Wahnfried. It was an hour that can never be forgotten. When the master came to the third act, just to the place where the coffin with Titurel's corpse is borne into the hall by the Knights of the Grail, the sun was sinking behind the trees in the Hof Garden. His last beams, tremblingly, like greeting spirits, came silently into the room and glorified the scene, the waves of light resting like a halo around the head of the composer." We can easily imagine the effect of such a picture upon those who heard for the first time this marvelous dramatic poem.

According to Edward Dannreuther this scene was foreshadowed on May 17, when the master read "Parsifal" to a circle of friends in Ormesquare, London. The book was published in December, 1877. "But," says Mr. Jackson, "the germ of the 'Parsifal' music-drama was born in Wagner's mind much earlier than 1877. The first portions were the 'Abendmahl' scene and the 'Good Friday Magic.' The latter is thought to date from the year 1857. Prof. Tappert says: 'Wagner told me (in 1877) that in the fifties when in Zurich he took possession on a Good Friday of a charming new house, and that, inspired by the beautiful Spring weather, he wrote out the sketch that very day of the Good Friday music.'" From a letter of his to Tichatschek, (the tenor,) dated Zurich, Feb. 9, 1857, Prof. Tappert believes that he is justified in coming to the conclusion that 1857 is the date to be adopted. The passage in his letter is quoted by Mr. Jackson, and reads: "At Easter I shall take possession of a very charming little villa near Zurich, with a pretty garden, in a glorious position, just like I have so long desired. Here I shall soon get settled and begin work in earnest." According to Prof. Dannreuther, Wagner began to sketch the music of the separate acts of the work in his sixty-fifth year. The sketch of the first act was completed in the Spring of 1878. The greater part of the second act was outlined by the middle of June, and finished on Oct. 31. The sketch of the third act was begun after Christmas and completed in April, 1879. The master began the instrumentation soon afterward, and finished it at Palermo, Jan. 13, 1882. The first performance took place at Bayreuth on July 25, 1882, and in July and August of that year the work was given sixteen times at Bayreuth. W. S. B. Mathews witnessed the production of the work there in 1884. He wrote: "Parsifal as given here is a revelation. The performance is of such a consistently elevated character, and is so equally carried out in every department, as to make one realize that in his whole life he has never before witnessed an artistic presentation of opera." But "Parsifal" is no opera. It is not even a lyric drama. It is what the great tragedies of the Greeks were—a religious ceremony. On Feb. 13, 1883, Wagner died in Venice. No man ever went before his Maker with a nobler offering than "Parsifal." In all his works Wagner had preached the gospel of self-sacrifice, and "Parsifal" he returned to that beautiful Christian mythology from which he had drawn his inspiration for "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," and gave to the world a passion play beside which even the sanest tragedy of Oberammergau must seem feeble.

It was while collecting the materials for "Tannhäuser" that Wagner read among other things the mediæval poem, "Der Wartburgkrieg," which led him to study the personal characters of Walther von Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach as well as to perceive the availability of the "Parzival" for dramatic purposes. It is aside from our direct purpose, but extremely interesting, to note here the astonishing extent of the preparatory studies which Wagner undertook in approaching all of his great works and the fidelity with which he pursued them whenever it was possible. Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzival" was passed the year 1204 at the Court of the Landgrave Herrmann of Thuringia, at the Castle Wartburg, near Eisenach, where were also (according to the poem) Walther von der Vogelweide, Reimar the Elder, Henry of Rispach, Henry of Offerdingen, and Klingsaor von Ungerland. Wolfram figures in the "Wartburgkrieg" (the Wartburg contest) as a legendary personage, but it is not at all improbable that he really did take part in such a contest as Wagner has pictured in "Tannhäuser." The poet-composer, at any rate, has been so truthful as to make the character of Wolfram in the opera consistent with that of the real man, and to make him utter sentiments which are in keeping with the tenor of Wolfram's writings. Bayard Taylor says that he finds spiritual meaning shining through the lines of "Parzival." It appears to him to inculcate the doctrine that "peace of soul comes only through faith and obedience." This is not far from the doctrine inculcated by Wagner's "Parsifal." Wolfram's opening words in the introduction in which the merits of true womanhood are extolled in preference to mere beauty. This is the very heart of the controversy in the contest of song in "Tannhäuser," and Wolfram takes the same position in opposing Tannhäuser's rash advocacy of the delights of sensual love. It is not strange that Wagner, whose life work was largely devoted to preaching the salvation of man through the pure love of woman, should have studied the works of Wolfram and of Gottfried von Strassburg, "Tristan," and afterward the sacred music-drama "Parsifal." It is a pity that we know so little about Wolfram's life. That he was a Bavarian is gathered from his own statement, (Stanza 121, Line 7, Canto Gumeconize, "Parzival,") and that he was a poor knight, who, to subsist after the precarious fashion of mediæval minstrels is tolerably well proved. These and the few other facts mentioned are all that we know of his history; but his nobility of character is established on foundations which cannot be sunken. His great poem was finished about the year 1477, when it was given

TAMMANY LIKES THE FEES

FRIEND COCKRAN SPEAKS FOR THE WIGWAM.

HE DEFENDS GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION AS SHERIFF—WITNESSES EXAMINED YESTERDAY BY THE SENATORS.

Fresh disclosures were not a part of yesterday's session of the investigation which the Senate Committee on Cities is making into the affairs of this municipality, but there were many points of interest about it. It differed considerably from the preceding sessions. The impartial onlooker might have regarded it as rather subdued. The legislative probe was plied in the same direction as before—the Sheriff's office. If there was a lack of energy about the work it might have been due to the fact that the Sheriff's office has been pretty well overhauled.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, was one of those put on the witness stand. In Mr. Croker's absence he is regarded as the acting leader of Tammany Hall. No unpleasant questions were put to him. His examination occupied only a few minutes. The committee permitted Bourke Cockran to make a "statement," which was a defense of Sheriff Grant for his manner of conducting business in the Sheriff's office. This was an interesting incident of the session.

Those people who profess to believe that the pressure of the legislative screw on Tammany will be lessened materially, commented on yesterday's sessions as bolstering up their theory. When an adjournment was reached Senator Fassett announced that the hearing would go on to-morrow. Then the counsel for the committee held a short consultation with Mr. Fassett, and he presently said that it would be understood that the hearing was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, and he promptly followed this up with the announcement that the hearing would go on next Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

On Friday, in the Senate Mr. Fassett's Rapid-Transit bill was reported favorably by the Railway Committee. At the same time Senator Ives's (Tammany) bill was reported adversely. Senator Cantor, also Tammany, made a formal protest and had the matter laid upon the table. Senator Ives himself was not present.

Part II. of the Superior Court, in which yesterday's session was held, was uncomfortably crowded. The interest in this famous inquiry grows with every session. The politicians are more than anxious over it, so great are its possibilities. Chairman Hendricks and Senator McNaughton were again absentees. William M. Ivins and A. B. Boardman were present to represent the committee. W. Bourke Cockran, whose status in the hearing has been defined by Mr. Fassett as that of "a friend of the committee," was on hand to take up the cudgels for Tammany. Friend Cockran was also the friend of some of the witnesses. Corporation Counsel Clark was with Mr. Cockran all the time.

Mr. Fassett had a statement to make when business was begun. It was about Mr. Cockran and his recent Southern trip. He said that it had been stated that the friend of the committee had left the city under terror of the committee. Mr. Fassett thought that he owed it both to Mr. Cockran and to the public to say that Mr. Cockran had had an understanding before he went away. He (Mr. Fassett) had agreed not to call certain witnesses until Mr. Cockran's return. That was all there was to it.

Friend Cockran returned thanks for an explanation which, he said, came from no request of his, and Mr. Fassett said that it was made without having been requested.

The fact that Friend Cockran did not leave the city under terror of the committee having been established, work was begun. Mr. Ivins first called Mr. John R. Fellows, District Attorney, but Col. Fellows had stepped out and Commissioner Gilroy went into the box as the first witness.

MR. GILROY AS A WITNESS.

"You are at present Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Gilroy?" began Mr. Ivins, and Mr. Gilroy said that he was. In response to Mr. Ivins's questions he then said that he was Under Sheriff under Mr. Flack from Jan. 1, 1889, to about the 1st of the following May. He had been Mr. Flack's deputy in the County Clerk's office for three years. When they went into the Sheriff's office there was nothing in the way of precedents to guide them. They started books of their own. The witness had been in the office only a few months and knew very little about the books now. When questioned as to whether books were kept that showed the disbursement of the money appropriated to the Sheriff's office by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment he said that he did not know of any books of the kind.

"Were there no books in the office left by Sheriff Grant showing his accounts with the city or county?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No, Sir," admitted Mr. Gilroy.

"Were any such books opened while you were Under Sheriff?"

Mr. Gilroy said that there were not.

"How did Mr. Flack prepare his bills for the transportation of prisoners?"

Mr. Gilroy said that the Sheriff purchased the vans himself. The prisoners were usually carried on a requisition from the District Attorney's office.

"Wasn't it upon those requisitions," put in Friend Cockran, "that the bills were made up and sent to the Controller?"

Mr. Gilroy said that this was true. He explained that in the matter of collecting returns of convictions in the criminal courts for record in the office of the Secretary of State the returns were collected by four or five men sent from the Sheriff's office.

COL. FELLOWS EXAMINED.

Col. Fellows had turned up and was ready to go on the stand when Mr. Gilroy was excused. His evidence was not weighty. Mr. Ivins asked him for a certified copy of the presentment made by the Grand Jury in the matter of the Sheriff's office and Ludlow-Street Jail. This was put in as an exhibit, and then Mr. Ivins went into the question of forfeited recognizances and the way in which their collection was enforced through the Sheriff's office.

"Have you ever, as District Attorney, designated or caused to be designated a Deputy Sheriff to attend to the executions on forfeited recognizances?" asked Mr. Ivins.

Mr. Fellows said that he had had a talk with Sheriff Flack and Mr. Gilroy, then Under Sheriff, soon after the latter took office. He asked that a change be made in the matter of executions on forfeited recognizances. Both Mr. Flack and Mr. Gilroy were willing to do this, and Deputy Sheriff Ferrigan was designated and the change was very satisfactory. Mr. Ivins asked Col. Fellows to prepare a statement showing the amount of the work in the District Attorney's office within the past five years. Mr. Fellows was willing to furnish such a statement. He said that it would take some time.

"If the committee will designate any expert bookkeeper in this city to come into my office and prepare the statement," said he, "I will pay the expense out of my own pocket."

"Will you pay it in cash?" asked Friend Cockran.

"That depends upon the generosity of my friends," said Col. Fellows, being skilled in repartee.

Auditor William J. Lyon of the Finance Department was the next witness called. His examination was a long one, and a tabulated transcript of the figures showing the expenditures made by the Sheriff's office out of the funds appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was submitted. The inquiries were all directed toward finding out as nearly as possible what was the total income of the Sheriff's office, especially during Sheriff Grant's administration. Mr. Ivins also wanted to ascertain what proportion of the money so appropriated was expended by the Sheriff in doing the work for which it was appropriated and what part of it was profit to the Sheriff.

The services recognized by the appropriations are the collection of criminal statistics for filing in the office of the Secretary of State, the conveyance of prisoners, the maintenance of prisoners in Ludlow-Street Jail, and certain salaries. The figures furnished by Mr. Lyon showed that for these services $45,592 had been appropriated in 1884, $53,959 in 1885, $34,903 in 1886, $36,806 in 1887, $44,738 in 1888, and $49,566 in 1889.

Mr. Ivins took up some of the items and dissected them. Bills sent to the Controller's office by Mayor Grant were taken up and looked into. Mr. Lyon's transcript shows the moneys paid by the city and county for the maintenance of prisoners, the collection of statistics, the transfer of prisoners, and all things embraced in the appropriations. Fees received from the courts for summoning jurors and note-of-issue fees were also gone into extensively. Mr. Ivins inquired as to the methods of checking the accounts of the number of convictions, and Mr. Lyon said that his department also made an examination of court records to verify the statements of the Sheriff. Mr. Ivins had summoned the Clerks of the various courts to tell what amounts were paid the Sheriff under the statute. Many of them had misunderstood the nature of the testimony required, and they were instructed to submit statements in writing.

Michael J. Daly, Clerk in the Common Pleas Court, was ready with his statement. It showed that the payments made to the Sheriff aggregated about $150 per month in his court. This was for summoning of jurors and calendar fees.

"I presume," said Mr. Ivins, "that this was the same service previously paid for by the city?"

"You don't want to have the committee presume anything in this matter," said Friend Cockran. "It does not look for presumption."

"It is all right," said Mr. Fassett, "our friend could furnish it to me."

Mr. Cockran said that the fees paid by the courts were provided for by statute. When Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, who testified that $3,182 70 had been paid in the past five years for filing notes of issue, said that he did not know what service had been rendered for this money, Mr. Cockran again bobbed up with an objection, and Mr. Ivins suggested that it might be a good idea to have Mr. Cockran ask the questions.

"Oh," said the Tammany lawyer, "I won't surrender my post of friend to the committee."

AN OLD-TIMER TESTIFIES.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, who went into the Sheriff office in 1854 and went out of the office with Flack, was then called upon. He was Under Sheriff during the terms of Sheriffs Kelly, O'Brien, Bowe, and Davidson. When asked about the bookkeeping during Davidson's time, he said that the "Red Book," in a general way, would show all the receipts outside of the county desk. It would not show the Deputies' receipts. The bill book would show Davidson's accounts with the city. During one year of Davidson's administration $25,000 was appropriated for the collection of criminal statistics. Mr. Ivins tried to find out how much it cost to collect these statistics, but Stevens didn't throw much light on this point.

"In 1888," said Mr. Ivins, "$15,000 was plus was appropriated for the collection of conviction statistics. From your experience in the Sheriff's office, how much of that would you assume was profit to the Sheriff?"

"One-half or two-thirds."

"You have been in the Sheriff's office until within two or three days. What is your opinion of making the office a salaried one, with salaried deputies assigned to districts?"

Mr. Stevens did not think it could be done. The salary would have to be $25,000. The responsibilities could not be removed from the Sheriff.

"When you were Under Sheriff under Mr. Davidson, what was the net income of the office?"

"As near as I can recollect, $60,000 or $75,000 a year."

"Is there any reason why the Sheriff's office should not be worth as much now?"

Mr. Stevens could not see any reason why its value should decrease.

Questions were put to the witness about the expenditures for carrying prisoners. He did not know of any book in the Sheriff's office that would show what these expenditures were.

F. J. Brettman, an examiner of claims in the Auditor's department, was then called. Mr. Ivins went into the statistics to some extent with him.

"Do you know of any reason why the Sheriff, as a city officer, does not keep books showing what the expenditure of the city's money has been?"

"I think I should keep books if I were Sheriff," said Mr. Brettman.

"Is there any reason why books should not be kept?"

Mr. Brettman could not see any such reason.

"As a matter of fact," said Friend Cockran, bobbing up again, "every dollar spent out of the treasury is accounted for and how it has been expended can be seen by the public records."

THE BLACK MARIA HEIRLOOM.

Questions asked by Mr. Boardman brought out the fact that the majority of the prisoners were conveyed in the Black Maria, which is an heirloom of the Sheriff's office.

"Is there more than one Black Maria?" asked Mr. Boardman.

The witness knew of but one. He could not say that the vehicle used by the Department of Charities and Correction was identical with the Black Maria of the Sheriff's office.

Thereupon Mr. Cockran became explanatory. "Sheriffs come and Sheriffs go," said he, "but the Black Maria goes on forever."

When a new Sheriff goes into office, it was explained, he buys the Black Maria from his predecessor. Thereafter he maintains the vehicle at his own expense. A list of prisoners in Ludlow-Street Jail was called for and Mr. Cockran said that it was at the disposal of the committee. This list is checked to show what prisoners were supported by the city and which paid their own board. It has not yet been produced.

Under Sheriff John B. Sexton was put under the fire of Mr. Ivins's questioning again. The Black Maria was called to his attention. He said that Sheriff Flack had bought a new one.

"Was it pretty roomy and comfortable?" asked Mr. Ivins.

Mr. Sexton smiled, and Mr. Cockran said, "I would like to give Mr. Ivins a ride in it."

Mr. Ivins enjoyed the joke as well as the others, and Mr. Cockran went on: "A man ought to have what he is entitled to."

Mr. Ivins tried to find out from Mr. Sexton how much of the $16,740 paid for the conveyance of prisoners during one year of Mayor Grant's term was necessary for the actual expense of the service. Mr. Sexton did not know, or rather he did not tell. He was wary and coy. Eight or ten men were deputized to man the Black Maria. Mr. Sexton was instructed to furnish a list of these deputies. He did not know whether Mr. Grant kept a pay roll of these men or not. They got $75 or $100 a month. He thought the county bill book might show how the money appropriated by the city was expended. This book is sent, with the bills, to the Controller's office every month. Mr. Cockran aided Mr. Sexton as a witness materially. He said that the Sheriff's bills themselves were the original entry.

"Is there any book or set of books," asked Mr. Ivins, "that will show what the actual expense of the service was for services provided for by the Board of Estimate is?"

Sexton said he knew of no such book or books. He did not aid Mr. Ivins in answering the very interesting question as to how much of the money appropriated by the city is used to pay the actual expenses and how much of it resolves itself into profit for the Sheriff.

DID GRANT KNOW ALL?

With a view to making it certain that Sheriff Grant knew all that went on in the Sheriff's office while he was the incumbent, Mr. Boardman took Mr. Sexton in hand.

"You occupied the inner office with Sheriff Grant, didn't you?" he asked.

"I did," replied Mr. Sexton.

"How many hours a day did Sheriff Grant spend in the office?"

"He staid pretty late."

"He gave his personal attention about all the time to the business of the office, didn't he?"

Mr. Sexton said that he did.

"Was there any mystery about the business?"

"I never knew of any."

"You told him everything about the business?"

Mr. Sexton did not answer the question directly.

"When a settlement was made he knew of it?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"Sometimes."

"Did he know as much as you did?"

This puzzled Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Boardman put the question in this way:

"Did you deceive the Sheriff?"

Mr. Sexton promptly said that he did not.

"Was anything about auctioneers' fees or extra compensation concealed from him?"

"No, there was not."

"Did he know from time to time what the receipts of the office were?"

When money was paid over to him, the witness explained, the paid is over to the Sheriff, usually in checks.

"Do you know of any room for the suggestion that he was not fully informed?"

Mr. Sexton did not know of any such reason.

Mr. Boardman wanted to know what he thought of the statement reported to have been made in a cabled interview with Mr. Croker that if Mr. Grant was aware of all that was going on in the Sheriff's office while he was there he was not fit to be in office or in Tammany Hall. Mr. Sexton did not commit himself on this point.

The Kaughran dry goods failure was then referred to. Sexton said that he "handled it."

"Did not the Sheriff take $16,000 altogether in that case?"

"I don't believe he got $3,000," was the answer.

"Will you swear that he did not get $16,000 out of it?"

Mr. Sexton said that he would. He would also swear that the Sheriff did not get $10,000 or $8,000 out of it. He was not certain what the exact amount was.

"Was not Sheriff Grant fully informed as to the business of his office, especially in costs at unknown to over $20,000?"

The witness said Grant was informed, and then, in answer to a question, denied that he (Sexton) had ever accepted an illegal fee. When asked if he had collected half the auctioneer's fees and extra compensation he hesitated, and did not see Bourke Cockran signal him to answer in the affirmative.

"Certainly, he did," said Mr. Cockran, "and," addressing himself to the witness, "you are prepared to defend these fees in any court in the country, are you not?"

Mr. Sexton said that he was prepared to do this, and another question was asked about the auctioneer's fees and extra compensation received by Sheriff Grant.

"Of course he accepted them," said Cockran, "and he had a right to them."

This was but a prelude to Mr. Cockran's defense of Sheriff Grant. He said that he had a statement to make and asked permission to make it. Mr. Fassett was willing and so was Mr. Ivins. The Tammany orator threw back his head and was ready to proclaim the Tammany view of the case.

TAMMANY HAS AN INNING.

Mr. Ivins suggested that the oath be waived, and Mr. Cockran plunged into his defense of Grant. He said in part:

"The statement I desire to make is the bald, plain statement that, of all the reforms that were instituted in the Sheriff's office during Mr. Grant's term, that question of the rearrangement of the auctioneer's business in the Sheriff's office was the most striking, and the one for which the Sheriff did absolutely obtain the indorsement of the bar at the conclusion of his term of office. Prior to the arrangement of that system there never was a case where a claim was preferred across the greeds hostile to that of the levying creditor and judgment was subsequently given in favor of the claimant that the verdict was not for five and ten times the amount which the goods actually realized. Since that change was made and the administration of the office in the way of disposing of goods was put upon a business basis, I do not know of a single instance in which the parties to the suits have not agreed to accept the figures realized on the auctioneer's sales as the standard of value.

"Now, the effect of that was this: That, of the $1,400,000, I believe, that Mr. Topping has testified he turned in, over $1,000,000 was created and saved to these litigants by that reform and by that change. In former times, if the indemnitor, or at least a person invoking the execution of the process of the court, seized upon goods when a lien was made, nine cases out of ten he surrendered; he did not dare give a bond, because upon a Sheriff's sale the goods were sacrificed, they were slaughtered, and when it came to a recovery he had generally to give back about ten or twelve times what he had recovered. Since Mayor Grant's change in the administration in this respect, the indemnitor, if he failed on the trial, have back just what he got, with the legal interest, and the result has been (and I think there is not a single exception to it) that since that change has been made over $1,000,000 has been saved to litigants, and the standard of values has been set at what the goods seized realized at the Sheriff's sale. During Mr. Grant's term the figures realized at these auction sales were accepted by both parties.

"Now, as to the fees. I advised that I advised the Sheriff, and I state it now, as a proposition of law, that under the authority laid down by these courts, both the Superior and the Supreme Courts, any special service which is rendered by the consent of the parties is a subject of charge. There can be no charge by an officer of any official act of a Sheriff. There can be no charge as an auctioneer. No person has a right to come into court now and say that if he knew the fees were to be divided he might have objected to them. It is the service that was paid for; that service was rendered by the Sheriff. The auctioneer was the Sheriff's deputy. The Sheriff maintained the levy. Otherwise it would have fallen."

"These services were put in the bill as the services of the auctioneer, were they not?" asked Mr. Fassett.

"Undoubtedly they were put in as services rendered at the auction," said Mr. Cockran.

"If they were put in as auctioneer's fees, is there any reason why the Sheriff should have half of them?" asked Mr. Fassett.

"Why not? The whole thing was the Sheriff's."

Elaborating his theory, Mr. Cockran said that the service was worth to the litigant what he paid for it. Mr. Cockran said he had not only justified the collection of the fees, but he had advised the Sheriff to collect them. Mr. Boardman asked him if it was not the duty of the Sheriff to get the auctioneering done as reasonably as possible. Mr. Cockran said there was no such duty imposed on the Sheriff.

"His services were to see that the payment of his statutory duties are a question of contract," he said.

"I understand Mr. Cockran's theory to be that the Sheriff is entitled, outside of the statutory fees, to all he can get," said Mr. Fassett.

"Not exactly. If he uses coercion that is extortion." Mr. Cockran also said that the Sheriff could have collected the fees, even if he didn't turn a dollar of it over to the auctioneers. It was no concern of the parties to the suit who got the fees. "It is the service that is the question here," he explained, "and not the method in which the Sheriff pays for it."

"I don't think there is any misunderstanding on that point," said Mr. Fassett.

Ex-Judge Samuel Jones, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was called to testify as to the fees paid over to the Sheriff from his court. He was not prepared to do so, and then the committee adjourned until next Saturday morning.

CANTERBURY'S "FIND."

VESTMENTS AND BODY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF MAGNA CHARTA TIMES

The following letter was addressed to the editor of the London *Times:* "A few days ago I saw a sight in Canterbury Cathedral that interested me greatly, and as I am not aware that any account of it has been sent to you, perhaps you will allow me very briefly to describe it. In the course of the investigations into the history of the cathedral that the Dean and the Chapter have intrusted to a committee of experts, a local tradition has been swept away, or indeed I might say two incompatible traditions. In the south wall of the aisle of the famous Trinity Chapel at the east end of the cathedral stands a tomb which for some years past has been called by Archbishop Theobald's name. He was the predecessor of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the Metropolitan See, and the year of his death was 1160.

"Those who are conversant with the history of the cathedral will have always known that Theobald was buried elsewhere. Inconsistent with this tradition was another to the effect that when the choir of the cathedral was burned in 1174, the shrines containing relics were flung down from the beams on which they rested, and the relics from the broken shrines were collected by the monks and placed in this tomb. It must be acknowledged that the tomb presents much of the appearance of a shrine; and as it has projecting from the quatrefoils of its ridged roof various marble heads in deep relief, it was long said that these heads should be regarded as those of the saints whose relics were supposed to be within. That ridged roof has been lifted off, and it has been ascertained that no relics from the broken shrines were deposited there. But underneath there is a coffin lid, which also was raised, and there beneath lie the undisturbed remains of an ancient Archbishop, fully vested.

"The body has been left as it was. The objects of value that were in the coffin have been carefully removed; and this, indeed, was a necessary precaution, for it would not have been wise to leave them there now that they are known to exist. These will form part of the treasures in the Chapter Library—a beautiful chalice and paten, silver parcel gilt; a gold ring with an engraved emerald; the pastoral staff, of cedar wood with a very poor volute, but with three engraved gems in the knop, and some specimens of beautiful embroidery on the vestments. These will all be precious helps in the history of mediæval art.

"And who is the Archbishop upon whom we have reverently gazed? It is either Hubert Walter, who died in 1205, or Cardinal Stephen Langton, whose death was twenty-three years later. I do not now trouble you with the reasons that lead me to believe that the face I have seen is that of the great Archbishop who sided with the barons of England against King John in the struggle that gave us Magna Charta. I am not exaggerating when I say that I have seen the face of an Archbishop who lived six centuries and a half ago. The state of preservation of everything in that stone coffin was very wonderful. The vestments were quite sound—all but the woolen pallium, which had almost perished, though its pins were there—and, to my great surprise, the shape of the nose and chin was clear and distinct. May he rest in peace,' I may be permitted to say, in a sense different from that in which usually those words are said. These remains have been treated with the greatest respect, and the Archbishop rests still quite undisturbed in the stone coffin in which he has rested so long. To have seen, not a heap of bones—for I have seen none but those of the head and hands—but to have seen Stephen Langton in his vestments is an event in life, and I am very thankful to those who have given me the formal service of inviting me to Canterbury at such a time."

A WONDERFUL JAPANESE FAMILY.

"A thousand years in one household" (*ikku sen-nen*) is an old Japanese saying, employed with reference to an event which, in respect of extreme rarity, may be classed with the sight of a dead donkey or a tinker's funeral. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that an instance may at present be found in the household of a merchant called Mizuma Genzuke, who resides at Kanazawa, in the Ishikawa district of Kiado. The family consists of the following members: Great-great-great-grandpapa Gengo, aged 130; Great-great-great-grandmamma Tomi, aged 132; Great-great-great-grandpapa Sembei, aged 101; Great-great-grandmamma Miyo, aged 99; Great-great-grandaunt Yoshi, aged 105; Great-grandpapa Gensuke, aged 81; Great-grandmamma Kimi, aged 79; Grandpapa Gempachi, aged 61; Grandmamma Toyo, aged 60; Papa Genkichi, aged 40; Mamma Tomo, aged 38; Uncle Genroku, aged 35; Son Genshichi, aged 14; Daughter Toki, aged 5. The united ages of the fourteen amounted, at the close of last year to 990, and consequently became 994 on the first day of this year, according to Japanese method of calculation. Next New-Year's Day, supposing that death had not intervened meanwhile, the aggregate ages would be 1,008, and as 994 is nearer 1,000 than 1,008, the family have resolved to celebrate their *ikku sen-nen* this Spring by a visit to the shrine of Ise, and afterward to Kyoto, where the whole quorum, from the little tot of 5 to the grayhead—if he still has any hair—of 130, will do their sightseeing in company.

AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

From the London Truth.

Last week's drawing room was a very small one indeed, there being only 107 presentations, (250 according to several of the daily papers!) and the attendance of the general public was so small that the ballroom was not opened. The Queen had been informed that the function would be over in three-quarters of an hour, but the reception of the diplomatic corps took longer than was expected, and when half the ordinary presentations had been got through, and another ten minutes would have concluded the affair, her Majesty insisted upon departing, to the manifest discomfiture of the officials, as the Princess of Wales took her place. As some of the state apartments have been redecorated, they looked remarkably well, and the huge fires which were blazing in every room kept people comfortably warm. Another great comfort was that there was hardly any of the usual crowding and pushing and wrangling which usually take place at each barrier. The Queen stood some distance in front of the throne, the scarlet and gold of which piece of furniture are rather dingy, so that the people passed right across the room instead of describing a sort of semi-circle as formerly.

LEVITY OF A FEMALE DIPLOMATIST.

From the London Truth.

I hear from Vienna that a sprightly she-diplomatist at that capital created quite a sensation recently at a party by asking the Papal Nuncio to allow her to inspect the diamond cross which he wore round his neck. This was rather startling, but the polite prelate took off the jewel and handed it to the Protestant lady, who proceeded to place it round her own neck, and she did not return it until she had admired herself in a mirror. The Nuncio and the other Catholics were horrified by her levity, which they regarded as rank sacrilege.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

Mr. Jefferson's exquisitely humorous portrayal of Pangloss has unhappily vanished from our stage before the general run of playgoers have had time to realize that so rare a work of dramatic art was on view. We may hope to enjoy it more leisurely next season. "The Heir at Law" has not been played here so well, in our memory, as it was at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last week. It is a pity, as the comedy is much less familiar nowadays than "The Rivals," that it was not presented as the beginning of the short engagement of Jefferson and Florence.

Another capital example of comedy acting, which is still happily current, is the performance of Sidney Grundy's "Haroun al Raschid" at Daly's Theatre. The essence of this is farcical; the story is preposterous, but it is told so well that it holds the attention of the gravest person to the end. Nothing more diverting has been done at Daly's Theatre in all this notable season of many excellent productions. Mr. Grundy's customary skill is shown in the neat, comprehensive way in which he has treated the German playwright's subject. It is a good example of a well-made play, judged by contemporary standards. One scene suffices for the three acts, and the time of performance is exactly the same as the supposed time of the action. Yet Mr. Grundy has preserved all the humor of the original and added to it the effervescent sparkle of his own wit. Equivoque and repartee shine brightly in the dialogue and the inevitable British pun is used discreetly and with good effect. No one, even after suffering the affliction of London Gaiety puns, could fail to enjoy Hummingtop's testy reply when he is urged to help make a good match for his booby brother-in-law:

"No," he explains, "I find his cigars; let him find his own matches."

Most of the burden of "Haroun al Raschid" falls upon Mr. John Drew, and no other actor we have in mind could bear it more gracefully. Mrs. Gilbert, of course, is the very ideal of the domineering mother-in-law. She can be impressively severe and amiable at the same time.

The careful representation of an excerpt from Restoration comedy, taken from Vanbrugh through the medium of Sheridan, is less amusing, and can only be regarded fairly as a curious bit of theatrical bric-à-brac. Miss Rehan has done her best, and that is a great deal, to give vitality to "Miss Hoyden's Husband," but beyond presenting a quaintly-odd picture of a type of character familiar to students of old comedy she can do nothing. Mr. Wheatleigh, a fine old actor, gives a mellow sketch of a rough, ale-drinking, rural knight, and all the other actors look their parts to perfection. Pretty, odd, old-fashioned pictures that are all exhibited within half an hour, comprise the sum of "Miss Hoyden's Husband."

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That Mrs. Langtry is a very good actress as well as a very handsome woman reasonable American playgoers decided long ago. But her Rosalind is one of her decided failures. It is not even to be commended for the artistic intelligence that distinguished her attempt to act Lady Macbeth. It was seen here not long ago and was found to be as colorless and lacking in the proper spirit as ever. Yet her business agent has contrived to get thirty elaborate puffs of her Rosalind out of the London newspaper reviews of her production of "As You Like It" at the St. James's Theatre, a production of the comedy that is undoubtedly very creditable as a scenic display.

Mr. George Sellhamer has nearly finished the third volume of his "History of the American Theatre." It comprises only the eight years between 1792 and 1800. Mr. Sellhamer has drawn much information for this volume from files of old English newspapers and playbills. Very many English comedians of fame acted in the growing cities of the young Republic during those eight years. The history will contain accounts of the careers of Hodgkinson, Charles Powell, Williamson, Marshall, Darley, and Bates, the beginning of the American careers of the elder Joseph Jefferson, the elder Warren, Bernard, and T. A. Cooper. The famous actresses on the American stage in this epoch were Mrs. Wrighten, Mrs. Melmoth, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Hatton, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Fontenelle and Mrs. Merry.

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It is possible that the new play that is expected to open the next season at the Madison-Square Theatre, "A Pair of Spectacles," by Sidney Grundy, may be tried first in other, cities, like "Jim, the Penman" and "Martyre," during the Summer tour of Mr. Palmer's company. "A Pair of Spectacles" is now current at the Garrick Theatre in London. It is founded on "Les Petits Oiseaux," an almost forgotten piece, by Labiche and Delacour. It depends almost entirely for its success upon two male characters, both elderly men, one amiable, benevolent, optimistic, the other gruff, suspicious and selfish. Mr. Benjamin Goldfinch falls under the influence of Uncle Gregory, begins to suspect his friends and to take a pessimistic view of mankind, but he is restored to his normal condition by a happy accident. A report is circulated that he has lost his money. All his friends, instead of shunning him, hasten to offer him sympathy and money. His eyes are once more open only to the goodness of the world.

The plot, though slight, is said to be dextrously handled, and the dialogue bright and taking. So it is possible that all of the season of 1890-91 will be devoted to an English comedy, as all of the present season has been. It would be pleasant to see the excellent actors employed by Mr. Palmer in more plays, but no one will begrudge him his success. "Aunt Jack" and "A Man of The World" are still drawing crowds. The two old gentlemen in "A Pair of Spectacles" are played in London by Mr. John Hare and Mr. Charles Groves. Mr. Holland and Mr. Stoddart will probably do the parts here.

Mr. Augustus Thomas, who has made such a good beginning as a dramatist, and has certainly struck a true note in "A Man of the World," will be more conspicuously before the public next season. His new long play, in which Maurice Barrymore will star, is an ambitious effort, and great hopes are entertained for it. As already announced in THE TIMES, another one-act piece by Mr. Thomas, called "A Woman of the World," will be seen at the Star Theatre in May. Mrs. Barrymore will have the principal part in that.

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As the public craving for acrobatic farce is unabated, it is likely that that glittering specimen of the species called "Natural Gas," which returns to New-York this week, will have a hearty welcome. New songs and dances have been put into it, and it will undoubtedly be as noisy and hilarious as ever. Messrs. Donnelly and Girard and their associates will take the place of Messrs. Jefferson and Florence and Mrs. Drew at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The contemporary stage is democratic above everything else.

A number of changes will be made in "The City Directory" at the Bijou Theatre this week. It is even rumored that Mr. Rosenquest intends to change the plot. It is announced, however, that Mr. Charles Reed will continue to sing "Since Cassy Runs the Flat," though he will also render a new baseball song. The brief travesty of "The Gondoliers" will be retained.

The only new play of the week will be "A Long Lane" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre; for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to be put in the bill at the Windsor Theatre, with Milton Barlow, who used to lecture on Jonah in the minstrels, as Uncle Tom, has been done before, though never, we are given to understand, with incidental creole melodies. Even "A Long Lane" is not, strictly speaking, a new play, for, under the title of "Pine Meadow," it was tried less than a year ago at an afternoon performance in the Madison-Square Theatre. It has since been partly rewritten. The author is Sedley Brown, a young actor. New landscape views have been painted by Homer Emens for this production. The cast will be as follows: John Nettleton, David Murray; Charlie Cupid, Charles Dickson; Frank Findley, Byron Douglas; Colonel Rollingstone, Harry Courtaine; Reuben Meadows, A. C. Delwyn; Davidson, William Lostman; Jim Harding, Frank Rector; Willie, Little Tuesday; Margaret Meadows, Miss Judith Berolde; Daisy Meadows, Ethel Barrington; Florence Featherly, Virginia Harned; Dorothy Meadows, Mrs. W. G. Jones.

Mr. Charles Dickson, who will be prominent in this piece, seems to be both versatile and ubiquitous. He has lately written a play with the assistance of Mr. Harry Dobbin, the object of which appears to be the exhibition of traits of the American Hebrew. "The Shatchen" is its name. The Shatchen, Myer Petcocky, is a sort of unlicensed marriage broker, who combines that occupation with the trade of a peddler. Mr. M. B. Curtis, formerly identified with "Sam'l of Posen," will be Petcocky when the play is acted at the Star Theatre, May 12. Mr. Dickson says there are a thousand shatchens in New-York. Another typical Hebrew of the drama will be a wealthy and estimable merchant, portrayed by Mr. Lewis Morrison, and still another will be Mo', a Bowery type, acted by Mr. Clarence Montaine.

MR. WILSON'S "GONDOLIERS."

A good deal of nonsense has been written and talked about Francis Wilson's production of "The Gondoliers" in Philadelphia, and the blind followers of Gilbert and Sullivan have been holding up their hands in horror for the last month over the reported "innovations" which Mr. Wilson and his manager, Mr. Canby, have made in the accepted English treatment of this operetta. If the stories that have been circulated were true there would be good reason perhaps for this horrified protest, and Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan might be expected to protect themselves from the iconoclastic treatment to which the comedian had subjected their latest work by taking prompt measures to suppress what would clearly be an unauthorized version of "The Gondoliers." It was said that Wilson had interpolated music, changed the text, and done all kinds of terrible things with the piece, and it was predicted that it would not be long before he and Marie Jansen would be singing the "Tale of Woe" in the royal palace of Barataria.

A representative of THE TIMES attended the performance of "The Gondoliers" in the Broad-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Friday evening to judge for himself of how far these reports were based on truth and what cause Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan have to complain of Mr. Wilson's treatment of "The Gondoliers." He witnessed a performance of the operetta before a house that was filled by an audience that applauded every number, and insisted on repeated encores of the most catchy of the melodies until the artists were forced to desist from sheer exhaustion. It was very evident that if Mr. Wilson had really made the radical changes reported, he had struck the right key for an American audience, and had made of "The Gondoliers," so far as Philadelphia is concerned, one of the most popular of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. From a business point of view, his innovations, such as they are, have certainly been amply vindicated.

As matter of fact, however, Mr. Wilson has not made the radical changes about which so much has been said, and more than this, in so far as he has done so he has the authority of D'Oyly Carte himself, the English manager of Gilbert and Sullivan. Mr. Carte made a trip to Chicago to see Mr. Wilson on the subject, and the comedian told him exactly what he intended to do with the "Gondoliers." Mr. Carte's chief anxiety was to be sure that all the text of Mr. Gilbert should be spoken and that no liberties should be taken with the music of Sir Arthur. Mr. Wilson promised him that all the lines of the author should be spoken, but he warned him that he should add lines of his own when he thought he could add to the effect, and that he should Americanize certain things which were too utterly British for an American audience to appreciate. He also told Mr. Carte that he had no notion of substituting any inferior music for the melodious numbers of Sir Arthur Sullivan. All that he proposed to do was to adapt the opera to the American market, and treat it, after the first performance, precisely as he would treat the work of an American author, avoid the mistakes of the night before, and polish the performances progressed. Mr. Carte was thoroughly satisfied with the interview, and told the comedian to do what he thought best, so long as he made "The Gondoliers" a success.

That Wilson has made of "The Gondoliers" a big success nobody can doubt who has witnessed the performance at the Broad-Street Theatre. He is an agile Giuseppe, and he uses his marvelous legs to as good advantage as he did in "Erminie" or "The Oolah." Every line of Mr. Gilbert is spoken, but to them are added some lines that never entered into the head of the English author. He has not trifled with Sir Arthur's music except in one particular. The song of Giuseppe at the beginning of the second act, describing the royal duties, he found fell rather flat with the audience, and after singing it for three nights he struck out the whole song and introduced in its place a new lullaby by Mrs. Hubbard Smith, the composer of the "Tale of Woe" melody. The lullaby, sung by Wilson and the male chorus, took with the audience at once, and it has won repeated three and four times at every performance.

The secret of the success of "The Gondoliers" in Philadelphia, leaving out of question for a moment the excellent company which interprets it, is the "business" which Mr. Wilson has introduced to illustrate every bit of the very bit of this, from the entrance of Giuseppe and Marco in the first act to the discovery of the real King of Barataria in the last, is irresistibly funny. Wilson pays no attention to the stage business as arranged in London. He has staged the opera to suit himself, and the result is that the theatre rings with one continuous peal of laughter until the final curtain falls. When the joint kings are discovered in the second act Marco is frightening the scepter into the English shape with a cheese cutter, and Giuseppe is ironing the royal linen. This is but one sample of the bits of "business" introduced, but it is fairly illustrative of the spirit of fun which pervades the entire performance.

Mr. Wilson's company is well adapted to get from "The Gondoliers" every bit of fun and every effect of melody that is in it. His own Giuseppe is a marvel of ludicrous agility. Hubert Wilke makes a fine, manly Marco, and his steady treatment of his part serves as a safe counterpoise to Wilson's antics. Marie Jansen is a vivacious Tessa, but she has sprained her ankle, and Nettie Lyford, who is the Casilda of the cast, is temporarily filling the part. Those who have seen Miss Lyford need not be told that she sings and acts like a trained singer. Phil Pinkert is the Duke of Plaza-Toro, and he has made a great hit in the part, as have Harry Macdonough as the Grand Inquisitor and Elma Delaro as the Duchess. Laura Moore, who is one of the finest singers on the comic opera stage, makes a decided success here. She is thinner and more graceful than when last seen in New-York, and she has improved wonderfully as an actress. Every member of the company does his or her work well, and the presentation of "The Gondoliers" in Philadelphia is both funny and artistic.

An effort is being made to induce D'Oyly Carte to allow the Wilson company to come to New-York and give a special matinée of the opera, but no arrangements to this end have yet been concluded.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Coquelin lately read his paper on "Molière and Shakespeare" before the pupils of the Théâ

SPENCER ABLY DEFENDED

THE PHILOSOPHER'S FRIENDS ACCEPT "OUTSIDER'S" CHALLENGE.

THE SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY A SOUND AND WORKABLE SYSTEM — WHAT HERBERT SPENCER DOES, AND WHAT HE DOES NOT, CLAIM TO BE—THE KNOWABLE AND THE UNKNOWABLE.

The attack upon the Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer in an article signed "Outsider" published in THE TIMES of last Sunday has caused an extraordinary awakening among the students of Evolution and cognate theories as set forth in Mr. Spencer's works. We have received many communications in reply to "Outsider's" article, and we publish below as many as we can make room for in this issue of THE TIMES. The discussion will be continued next Sunday. The contention of "Outsider" was that Herbert Spencer's pretensions as a scientist and a philosopher were not solidly based, that he was not a specialist of recognized authority in many of the branches of human knowledge on which he has much to say in his books, and that his system of philosophy is not entitled to take rank as a discovery worthy to be compared, for instance, with Newton's law of gravitation; but evolutionists and others who were so unfortunate as to have missed reading "Outsider's" attack will find its main ideas presented in the replies printed below:

FLAWS IN "OUTSIDER'S" REASONING.

HIS ATTENTION CALLED TO THE FIXED LINE BETWEEN THE KNOWABLE AND THE UNKNOWABLE—EXPERIENCE AND "INTUITION."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read with interest the communication on Spencer's Philosophy by "Outsider" in your issue of Sunday, advantage is taken of your editorial offer to continue the discussion.

The article is made up of a series of questions so artfully framed as to seem to imply answers adverse to the doctrine of evolution. For instance, he asks whether the "pretensions" of Mr. Spencer are acknowledged to be well founded; whether, since his doctrine partly rests on these considerations among mathematicians, biologists, psychologists, and anthropologists, he is respectively an acknowledged chief, and whether, by such, he has been awarded "medals and foreign memberships of academies."

Supposing, for the sake of giving "Outsider" all the rope he wants, we should answer each of such queries in the negative, how does such an answer affect the validity of the synthetic philosophy? Not at all. That philosophy, as its name indicates, is a generalized theory of the universe, built up on recognized facts in each branch of human knowledge and deductions from those facts. Now, in any one department of knowledge, such as "biology," the specialists familiar with that department might differ from Mr. Spencer in two ways: They might dispute his facts, or his inferences from the facts. We have yet to learn of any scientist in any department who has disputed the data set out in the volumes of Mr. Spencer. In regard to the inferences deduced, the existence of "Outsider" and others sufficiently demonstrates the wonderful diversity of the human intellect.

"Outsider" doubtless knows that there are two kinds of scientists—the specialist, and the generalizer, or philosopher. The qualities of mind adapted to each kind are very dissimilar. Mr. Spencer has never been understood to make any claim to be a specialist in any one branch of inquiry, but his works stamp him as the great generalizing thinker of the age. The specialist gathers the data, the statistics; the philosopher generalizes them into the harmonious whole. If there is any branch of science in which the philosopher is a specialist, it is in the reasoning processes, whereby generalizations indicating the true hidden connection between apparently disconnected facts are sought for and discovered. If, therefore, a specialist disputed Mr. Spencer's "Facts," he would be entitled to a respectful hearing; but, if he disputed Mr. Spencer's inferences from the facts, he could no longer speak *ex cathedra*," would really be intruding upon Mr. Spencer's own domain, and his opinions would be entitled to no greater weight than those of any other intelligent thinker. The implication, therefore, from the use of the word "pretensions" that, if not recognized as an acknowledged leader in the different branches of human knowledge named, Mr. Spencer's grand generalizations derived therefrom come to naught, is as false as it is misleading.

"Outsider" then quotes from the "First Principles," Section 2, a sentence which is therein laid down for the purpose of the attempted reconciliation, by Mr. Spencer, of science and religion. This attempted reconciliation may be summarized as a reconciliation which reconciles antagonistic theories of the manner of the workings of causes and effects among phenomena on the basis that both science and religion are agreed in the assertion of a reality utterly inscrutable in its nature." This statement is certainly not true of the pretensions of dogmatic religion as it exists in this nineteenth century; and is, besides, an assertion which is not true in the sense of the long-standing dispute of the ages between science and religion has not been a dispute as to the "nature of things in themselves," but rather a dispute as to whether certain special phenomena were the result of direct supernatural causes, or natural antecedents. We are therefore inclined to agree with "Outsider" in his suspicions regarding the validity of the principle therein laid down, and do not believe that Mr. Spencer himself holds it to be a cardinal truth in all its breadth as stated, because elsewhere in his works he applies the Aristotelo philosophy of Victor Cousin—a philosophy founded on the principle in question.

Your correspondent then says: "Next, readers would like to be informed whether Mr. Spencer's system is logically put together. Does he fully understand his own theory?" &c. This is surely a new method of criticism. Readers who have to be told whether a system of philosophy is logical or not either have not read it, or have failed to understand it. The latter class are beyond help; to the former it is sufficient to say that there is no royal road to the attainments of anything worth having. Spencer's writings speak for themselves on all such questions, and no one who conscientiously reads and thinks can accuse him of defects in the logical arrangement of his facts or construction of his arguments. To attempt, in the absence of criticism on any special point, to prove that he is logical and does thoroughly understand his own theory would be just as futile an attempt to summarize or rewrite the "Synthetic Philosophy" itself, a task which only one man is competent to undertake. Your questioner, therefore, should seek information on these points at the fountain heads, in the books of Spencer himself, wherein he sets forth right grandly, and in a calm, cold, clear, unornamented style, well fitted to close argument and convincing conclusion, the elaboration of the grand conception that throughout the universe the "unceasing redistribution of matter and motion," constituting "evolution where there is a predominant integration of matter and dissipation of motion" and "dissolution where there is a predominant absorption of motion and disintegration of matter," proceeds according to fixed laws, some of which we know and of which we can know, and some of which the very nature of our intelligence and the history of its evolution render it impossible that we should ever know.

The next strikes us naturally to the most remarkable part of your correspondent's letter, where he says: "There are certain things which his somewhat clumsy conception of evolution has left him no room to explain in any evolutionary sense." "Clumsy conception" implies that there is in existence a more accurate conception of evolution than that of Mr. Spencer. If such a conception exists, your correspondent could not confer on the human race a greater favor than to bring it forth to the light of day, that all men may see, understand, and admire. "Outsider" then goes on kindly to forgive Mr. Spencer for not having explained "Matter" and "Time," (meaning in their essence as things, existences,) but can not overlook his neglect to explain space in the same way: "But space—does not 'space' call for some explanation? Is not that a mystery in philosophy which in these our days does not explain, or at least hold out some promise of explaining, why space is continuous, why it has such a wonderful uniformity in all its parts?" &c.

This is nothing more nor less than asking why the universe exists, and implying that any philosophy that does not answer such a question is defective. Space being as incomprehensible as matter which occupies it, and without which it is unthinkable, it would seem that if your correspondent excuses Mr. Spencer from explaining the nature of matter, he ought similarly to let him off from the necessity of explaining space. If "Outsider" wished to know all that can be known as to the subjective and objective nature of matter and motion, space and time, the reasons why we know so much about them, and cannot know any more, we respectfully refer him to the second volume of Mr. Spencer's "Psychology."

Had "Outsider" ever read that book he would never have asked the foregoing question. He would then have learned that one of the greatest claims to immortality the "Synthetic Philosophy" possesses is, that through its doctrine of evolution the absolute existence of a line of demarkation between the "unknowable" and the "knowable," so far as man is concerned, has been demonstrated; and, further, that the long-standing dispute between Kant and Locke and their respective followers, as to the nature of knowledge, whether partly intuitive or wholly derived from experience, has been set at rest by the conception of the inherited effects of the experience of ancestors, producing a body of organized experience in the individual, which Kant mistook for intuitive knowledge. Further, he would have learned that knowledge, being but another name for accurately organized experience of the organism possessing it, nothing can be known save that which either the individual or the race before him has experienced; and even things which have been experienced are not known in the sense here meant, so that a reason can be given for their existence, until many successions of certain phenomena in a certain order under differing conditions of presence and absence of the antecedent and consequent inquired about, have indicated a constant fixed relation between the presence of the antecedent and the consequent. Explanation of the existence of a phenomenon, therefore, implying the pre-existence in experience of some other phenomenon which preceded it, it is apparent that the reason for the existence of a certain state of affairs is only possible to be given when the state of affairs in question is the consequent in experience of some antecedent state of affairs, and not always then, for not until constant recurrences of the same sequence exhibit the causal connection involved, are we able to give a reason why one thing exists after another. Putting the same truth in another way we may inquire: What it is that we do when we ask and give a reason for the existence of a thing? It will be found that when the question can be answered, it will be a question relating to facts which have followed each other within experience; when it cannot be answered at all, the question is one to some fact or phenomenon which has had no antecedent in experience. Thus, what is the intrinsic difference between the question "Why is space continuous? A.—We do not know;" and the question "Why does that man look so sad? A.—Because he has lifted Outsider's article." On close examination it will be found that the only difference is in the *subject matter* inquired about, and further investigation will disclose that the difference in the subject matter lies in the fact that in the first case we are dealing with a phenomenon in which the attribute inquired about has never suffered change in all time; and in the second case we are dealing with a phenomenon in which the attribute inquired about (apparent mental state) is constantly changing. Further, in the second case, not only are we experiencing instances of constantly changes like those in question, but we gradually learn that mental states, painful or pleasurable, have objective antecedents and produce corresponding alterations in the facial appearance, and these we decide to be the conclusive reason why THE TIMES's reader looks sad is that he has perused the article in question and a painful mental state has been followed by its usual expression, a saddened countenance. The reason for the existence of a thing is, therefore, the predication of an antecedent having a causal connection with it; and the ability to give a reason for the existence of a thing implies the ability to predicate the existence of an antecedent of which the thing inquired about is the consequent, implies the ability to predicate a change in the thing inquired about as to the attribute inquired about.

Since knowledge is limited by experience, and the reason for the existence of a thing involves the predication of a change in its state or condition within experience, it follows that that which has never changed in our experience or in the experience of our long line of ancestors beginning, say, with the jelly fish, cannot be explained by our mental organization. As our organism has never experienced an environment containing the phenomenon of a discontinuous kind of space, or one containing a different number of dimensions, antecedent to the space in which we live, we are therefore, and shall ever be, unable to explain the whyness of this thusness; we might as well attempt to lift ourselves by our boot straps, or explain why two and two make four.

We would proceed to discuss the other questions and implications in the article mentioned, but fear we have already trespassed too far upon your "space" and patience. KAPPA.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1890.

A CALL FOR SPECIFICATIONS.

OPPONENTS OF SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY MUST POINT OUT ITS IMPERFECTIONS — COUNTLESS PROPHECIES HAVE BEEN BASED ON IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When "Outsider," in your last Sunday's edition, threw out his wholesale challenge to evolutionists it would have seemed the part of fairness for him honestly and squarely to state where and why he objected to their doctrine. To enter a general denial without particularizing indicates at the outset timidity on his part. He is doubtful of his own positions, and so fears distinctly to express them. Such at least is the honest inference drawn by a candid reader from what he has written. The only quotation he makes from Herbert Spencer has absolutely no bearing on the question raised and is the same as if some critic of the law of gravity should assert that it could not be true because Newton believed in the corpuscular theory of light or held odd notions on political economy. A subtle problem in logic that may or may not be true in no way can invalidate the law of evolution when it has no possible bearing thereon. The hunting of the most abstract expression of a million divergent opinions is not Mr. Spencer's philosophy, and "Outsider" should be intelligent enough to know it, even if he does think that such a hunt would, for astrology, lend him in a belief that the stars somehow control our destinies. If Mr. Spencer was in error when he penned the words quoted by "Outsider" it should only put us on our guard concerning his ability as a reasoner and teach us that he is in no sense infallible. If we must discredit all his other work because of a slip at the beginning of his First Principles, then, perhaps, that which will apply to him must apply with equal force to "Outsider." Let us, then, accept the challenge and its conditions, however unfair they may be, and we will soon discover who is to be discredited.

The process advocated by Mr. Spencer is simply that of cancellation. If fifty disinterested witnesses testify on a point and contradict each other in particulars he would strike out one by one all the elements of disagreement until finding at last wherein they agreed as to fact, not theory, he would pronounce that true. It might simply amount in the end, after such treatment, to a statement that something did happen. This would be the most abstract expression of the agreement within their divergent opinions. The assumption is that ideas are not causeless. When large numbers of men without collusion hold opinions having elements of agreement some cause exists for the common thought. "Outsider" tells us that astrology treated in this way would have led us to the belief that the stars somehow influenced the destinies of men. This he seems to think would be a preposterous conclusion. But when astrology was believed in did they not? Was not the main strength of astrology at that time its own power as a doctrine to make men's movements conform to their notions of the movements of the stars? Did not intelligent men then see that such conformity did actually occur? It is time they did not suspect that the motor power was one of their own making, but they did know that the doctrine for some reason was not altogether foundationless. But this does not carry us back to the most abstract expression of the doctrine. The belief in star control had a beginning in fact somewhere. Nor have we far to look for it. Are not our movements controlled by the changes of the seasons and the alternations of day and night? Do not changes among the stars precede and herald such changes in the seasons? Is not this the most abstract expression of astrology? Is it not true? Unconsciously, then, "Outsider," by beginning his attack on Spencer here, discredits himself as a reasoner and sustains the man he attacks. When he asks us if thinkers are "ever really obliged to give all opinions equal votes without educational qualifications" we answer emphatically, no! But we wonder at the obtuseness of the man who could put so silly a question and imagine that he was candidly expressing the opinion of the party he assails. Because Mr. Spencer tells us that the ideas and notions entertained by large bodies of men in common cannot be causeless, but must in their most abstract form be the outgrowth of facts of experience, it in no way follows that the imaginings of every crank are of equal value with the carefully-determined facts and conclusions of a Tyndall or a Darwin. Does "Outsider" really believe Herbert Spencer to be the idiot he here depicts him? If he does, then why does he take pains to wage war against him? It is not to his credit to attack such a fool. If he, on the other hand, considers Mr. Spencer to be a man of good, sound sense, how shall we characterize so flagrant a misrepresentation as this is?

Had "Outsider" waited until his last paper appeared before writing that Mr. Spencer "is one of those who build Babel systems to scale the heights of knowledge" we might have looked upon him as a candid disbeliever. But when he makes such a statement at the outset, without giving a single reason for the assertion, the analogy of a noisy barker that does no biting forces itself upon us. He objects to the "hard, unchangeable foundations of 'first principles'" and apotheosizes a system of insatiability that he voluntarily chooses the word "fluid" to describe. Possibly he will in his next inform us whether or not he believes there is any data inexpungable from consciousness. If there is, then we can have one or more secure cornerstone for a philosophy. If there is not, then he is wasting his time by starting or prolonging this controversy, since there can be no such thing as truth, either in principle or fact. His rhetoric is exceedingly flashy here, and compared well with his logic. Will he likewise tell us what is more likely to produce "quaggy ground" than the "fluid" state which he so highly commends?

To all of his questions concerning Mr. Spencer's attitude to his own system any disciple can unhesitatingly return an affirmative reply and patiently wait to see what "Outsider" will do therewith. When he tells us that "the English have gone to great extremes in philosophy," it is quite easy to answer that the Germans, French, Italians, and all others have done precisely the same. This he should know without being told it. In the nature of things, it is impossible to have an incomplete or partially-developed system without doing so. No philosopher can be conscious of the imperfections of his own philosophy. If he was he would correct them. Imperfection necessitates extreme utterance when it is not known as imperfection. To call imperfection perfection is to be extreme. The crowning grace of Mr. Spencer's philosophy is that it is the first system that embraces in a symmetric whole the elements that were stable of all preceding systems. Because his predecessors were extremists might have led us to suppose that he also had offered a substitute philosophy to theirs. Where, however, he gives the world a synthetic philosophy the charge becomes ridiculous. "Outsider" tells us that "there are certain things which his [Mr. Spencer's] somewhat clumsy conception of evolution has left him no room to explain in any evolutionary sense." This is certainly news to evolutionists. Where did "Outsider" find this fact, if fact it is? If Spencer's is a "somewhat clumsy conception of evolution" perhaps he can tell us where to find one that is more graceful. To say that matter, time, and space are left out of the problem of evolution is simply to prove the utter ignorance of the writer concerning Mr. Spencer's philosophy. Matter was the very first thing in our visible cosmos to evolve, and evidences that it is a province of evolution have been presented many than once. What is evolved from no one pretends to know. Here we strike the borderland of that existence that transcends consciousness, and to extend our speculations beyond is idle. Both time and space have been dealt with by Mr. Spencer in his philosophy, and "Outsider" to the contrary notwithstanding. Let him read the two volumes on the Principles of Psychology and he will discover how both space and time, as known to us, came into being. Beyond this they, like matter, are not evolved. Where he covers his next asks whether the resort to the unknowable is thoroughgoing evolutionism. Perhaps not to suit his fancy. He wants a philosophy that will tell him how the unknowable evolved. If that could be supplied his discontent would still continue and he would next insist upon a full and detailed theological wisdom by demanding an explanation of the origin of that which originated the unknowable. If the law of evolution is true he is bound not to believe it till some one tells him not alone why it came to be true, but the why of that why through the endless series of his imaginings. When confronted with those problems that transcend both sense and conception, he asks us to wade into the unwadeable and tell him whether it is "the good, authentic, practical, working God of religion" that lies beyond, or "a poor, decayed divinity, exercising no functions in this evolutionary world, but retained on half pay for the sake of auld lang syne." If he wishes to believe in one or other of these, neither Mr. Spencer nor any evolutionist will deny him that sweet privilege. Can "Outsider" not see how absurdly, how senselessly ridiculous his questions are? When or where did he ever meet an evolutionist that pretended to know anything about the unknowable beyond the fact that it is the cause of all? That an all-pervading eternal something presents itself to our senses under the guise of worlds and their contents we have every reason to believe. That this something follows a definite order in its manifestation, known under the name of laws, we also believe. We perceive its effects upon our consciousness, but to get out of our consciousness to find out what it is we cannot. Try as we will we are utterly unable to picture it in any other forms than those of our own feelings, yet the moment we attempt the analysis of these feelings we are convinced that in no sense can it be like them. It may be as "Outsider" evidently believes, "the practical, working God of religion," but the writer hopes that it is something transcending that conception as far as or further than that transcends a savage's belief in wood and stone. This so-called "practical, working God of religion" is but the ideal of a past race enlarged somewhat by the average intelligence of our own times. Any God knowable and describable by man now must prove an exceedingly inadequate conception by the time the race reaches an intellectual level as far above this as we are above the savage. As evolutionists believe in adaptation, they can coolly leave "Outsider" to the enjoyment of his semi-barbarous anthropomorphism until his environment enables him to outgrow it.

It is quite evident that in the next argument that they must do so. It is useless to try to teach a boy fractions until he has acquired a knowledge of the multiplication table. It is equally useless to endeavor to explain why certain things are unknowable to the evolutionists over Spencer's definition of life, and thinks that he tries to prove that living, growing things come from lifeless elements. That the doctrine of the conservation of energy combined with the law or trend of evolution is adequate to explain the merely physical side of life each one clearly understands from the definition. To introduce that defense here would extend this already too long article to unreasonable proportions. As the attack is merely a general denial it will be as well to await specific charges against Spencer's philosophy and the work of evolutionists on this subject. When he asserts that "the dictum of the conservation of energy" makes a back-action, reversed universe as possible as an evolutionary one, he asserts what would be true if there was no such thing as sentient existence. Given a world of unconscious human being with the doctrine of conservation of energy, and no doubt this would be correct. Unfortunately for such logic, we have no such universe. Such back-action would mean a journey toward non-adaptation, pain, and misery and not a single forward step. Matter to the evolutionist is but the objective aspect of a something which, in every new step by which it can be traced, reveals a subjective one as well. The conservation of energy is due to this kind of matter, and is therefore quite a different thing from what it would be in a universe of pure mechanics. Given, therefore, the very kind of matter which we perceive is here, and given the conservation of energy as found, and the law of evolution as taught by Herbert Spencer is all necessary. But even if each of this were false, it would not in the least discredit that law. It is independent of all such considerations and independent of everything "Outsider" seems to deem essential to its existence. Newton taught that every particle of matter attracts every other particle with a force that varies inversely as the square of the distance and directly as the mass. This is the law of gravity. Spencer teaches that being in every quiet sense an evolutionist he accepts Newton's law, but that it changes to a union of harmonized diversities by giving up its superabundant energy and coming together in closer compact. This is the law of evolution. To fortify this truth he has given his life. To impugn it all his works have been written. Here is the central sun, around which revolves all else in his philosophy. Disprove this and he is proved a blind leader of the blind. Acknowledge it and you are an evolutionist. As a source of provision no law ever was more fertile. Its implications are boundless, and by it to-day every science and every line of business gains that foreseeing vision that distinguishes the present time from a generation or two ago. Men use it who do not themselves know that they are doing so. The biologist seeks and expects to find below every organized mass of diversities some preceding uniformity by which to explain it, and he is never disappointed. Millions of such prophecies have been fulfilled and millions more are yet destined to be by virtue of this principle. The biologist gropes amid quarries and mines for links in the chain that leads from some present harmonized diversities down to the preceding discordant similarities and he is steadily discovering them according to prophecy. So in the organization and classification of science itself we observe the law. We see in advance that every new fact will in time find a place in a harmonic system. Facts at first are a chaos of discordant similarities, but we can always be quite sure that ere long they will form a union of harmonized diversities. If we live the first time undertake the study of a new department of science that is properly organized, we can be quite sure in advance that we will find the facts cohering together in definite places and in harmonic union. In every line of business that starts we can predict that as it grows it will become more and more definite, more and more coherent, and that the division of labor will extend with its expansion. What is this if not prophecy? Could we do it unless we had faith that it would necessarily follow that course, i. e., have faith in the law of evolution? Every man not only believes, but actually knows that evolution is true in everything where he has definite knowledge at all. Many men perceive and are positive of the division of labor and of the greater definiteness and coherence that an expanding business assumes, and yet they will profess not to believe in evolution. They make a wide distinction between six and half a dozen. They are astounded when informed that evolutionists simply assert that the same sort of changes which they see and know went on in the business or study with which they are familiar goes on in every place else in nature and in everything and for precisely the same fundamental reasons. Progress is not going along a straight or even a curved line. It is due to a spreading out, a diversification of form and function. Like a tree, it has innumerable branches pointing in all sorts of directions. Every form of business expands like a tree. Every department of knowledge expands like a tree. The mind of the child in becoming that of a man does the same. Nations develop in the same way. Industries of all kinds appear as they grow just as the branches appear and develop in a growing tree. Governments, city, State, and national, follow the same law. There is universal uniformity in all the changes that things undergo and that is typified best by the growth of a tree. This is the law of evolution. All change that seriously falls to conform to this method is extinguished at once. Nature tolerates no such trifling. Everything must match its movements by those made by everything else. To fail to do so is to spurn extinction. The more perfectly a business, a society, an animal, or a man adapts itself to the universal movements around, the smoother will be its course of life and the longer it will live. Our ability to do so is in proportion as our power of foreseeing enters and avoiding it. To seek and know these intertwinings of movement is to possess prevision in corresponding degree. To hold such power of foresight is to be able to make our adjustments wisely. He is a wise man whose mind is so ordered that its contents match accurately with the conditions of the world around him. Insanity, idiocy, and all forms of mental aberration are but misadjustments of minds with things. Such misadjustments within limits are tolerated for a time, but their tendency is always toward the injury and final extinction of the person. The mind is a forest all other places its contents parallel with the contents of the world without. As the contents of the material world are all traveling incessantly toward greater and greater harmonic diversity and colossal unity, the contents of mind must do the same thing or perish. If "Outsider" will scan this last sentence he will observe that it is a very positive prophecy and one of millions on which evolutionists unreservedly stake the fortune of their lives. If he will read "First Principles," "Principles of Biology," "Principles of Psychology," and, in fact, all the works of Spencer, without prejudiced eyes, he will find them teeming with prophecies, hundreds of which have already met fulfillment. If he will inquire of any scientist the discovery of the century what ideas were actuating his mind when he made his discoveries, he will soon learn that he had evolutionary notions concerning the little corner of nature where he was working, and that these notions led to the discoveries. If he will have been as far from an avowed evolutionist as "Outsider," but, in spite of that, the thought that gave him a leverage to pry into the secrets of nature, we venture to predict, would, on analysis, prove to be one of pure evolution. Mr. Spencer's great work in promulgating that ideas were actuating his mind when he made his discoveries, he will soon learn that he had evolutionary notions concerning the little corner of nature where he was working, and that these notions led to the discoveries. If he will have been as far from an avowed evolutionist as "Outsider," but, in spite of that, the thought that gave him a leverage to pry into the secrets of nature, we venture to predict, would, on analysis, prove to be one of pure evolution. Mr. Spencer's great work in promulgating the law of evolution is to bring every human being that his useful knowledge that governed his movements intelligently began as discrete, inharmonious facts or experiences that in time unified themselves into a harmonic system having various unlike parts; that what was true of his was true of every other person's, and that such a harmonic unification of experiences was a picture of a precisely similar arrangement of things in the world without.

Let, then, those who would oppose evolution or test its prowess bring forth cases of progress that do not accord with this law, or of retrogression that do accord with it. Let them show us, if they can, anything that has reached a high stage of development without unification of its parts and division of functions. Where can they find an organism, a society, or a theory adjusted in perfect accord with a changing environment that has been sessile or retrogressive? Until these are found, Mr. Herbert Spencer is in no danger of being supplanted from his position as chief among philosophers.

R. G. E.

TWO POINTS FAIRLY MET.

MR. SPENCER RELIES UPON ACKNOWLEDGED SPECIALISTS—THE SOUNDNESS OF HIS CONCLUSIONS ATTESTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A complete answer to all the questions raised by "Outsider" in his recent article in THE TIMES on "Herbert Spencer's Philosophy" would require too much of your valuable space and would take me out of my special line of study. I shall therefore confine myself almost entirely to the question asked in the first paragraph, as follows:

"But what we would like to have told us is whether these pretensions of Mr. Spencer are well founded; whether, for example, since his doctrine partly rests upon mathematical considerations, he ranks high as a mathematician among mathematicians; whether biologists have awarded him those tokens of respect (such as medals and foreign memberships of academies) which usually mark the recognition of a leader; whether the modern school of psychology reckons him as one of its chiefs, and whether anthropologists hold that his sociological tables have been drawn up in a truly scientific and critical method, or whether, on the other hand, each of these specialists is accustomed to think of Mr. Spencer as eminent in every branch but his own."

The answer to this is, first, that Mr. Spencer does not make any pretensions of being one of the greatest mathematicians, one of the greatest biologists, one of the greatest psychologists, and one of the greatest anthropologists, "all at one fell swoop"; second, that he is not, and, third, that according to the fundamental principles of the theory of evolution no human being can be. The possibilities of the mind are limited; human energy is finite, not infinite; and any development in one direction means at least some sacrifice of development in every other direction, the amount of sacrifice in any particular case depending upon the difference in directions. There is a certain Western college with a man on its Faculty whose title is Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Orology, not "Outsider" would add one more subject and expect a man to be master of mathematics, biology, psychology, and anthropology.

But the fact that Mr. Spencer, being human, is not complete master of some half a dozen distinct sciences does not weaken his philosophy, and this statement will become more evident upon looking a little more closely into his qualifications and methods. Surely any reasonable person will readily admit that few, if any, persons can be found whose learning is more accurate, varied, or comprehensive, and whose mind is better conditioned for the development of a scientific philosophy than Mr. Spencer's. More than this, *it is his invariable habit to rely for data upon the authority of the most eminent specialists*, and particularly so whenever he is in a field of work where his own knowledge must necessarily be limited. For instance, in the preface to one of his volumes on biology can be found the following: "For aid in executing it I owe many thanks to Prof. Huxley and Dr. Hooker. They have supplied me with information where my own was deficient, and in looking through a proof sheet have pointed out errors of detail into which I had fallen." Now, the fact that a man is not a specialist in some particular department of learning does not invalidate his conclusions based upon data drawn from that department, provided he obtains the data from a real specialist directly, or, having worked them out himself, has them corroborated by some competent authority. Speaking from the standpoint of mathematics, the writer does not hesitate to say that the synthetic philosophy is by far the most satisfactory which has been enunciated up to the present time, and he will be glad to have pointed out to him any definite mathematical errors which Mr. Spencer has taken for fundamental data or has been drawn into in the course of his reasoning. The writer has not been able to find any such errors, although he has read Mr. Spencer's writings with considerable care and completeness.

Another point should be borne in mind when considering the reason why Mr. Spencer has not been covered with the honors which the learned societies generally shower upon many other men who have not done one-tenth as much for the progress of science. Every one knows that Mr. Spencer is one of the boldest and most original of thinkers. As a natural result, he has arrived at, and given expression to, conclusions which have brought upon him the hostility of the orthodox element, and nearly every learned society has an orthodox element large enough and powerful enough to prevent it from giving the great philosopher a single honor, and so he, like all great reformers, will have to be content with being called infidel, atheist, materialist, godless, by his own lifetime, and will have to wait for the next generation to sing his praises.

Time remains for only one more point, and that will be the relation of an incident tending to show that the theory of evolution, like the theory of gravitation, has borne fruit. The first volume of Mr. Spencer's biology, written some twenty-five years ago, deals very largely in the introductory chapters with the subject of organic chemistry. The professor of chemistry is one of our leading medical colleges, and two years since the volume last year, recently said to me that the one thing in the book which particularly impressed him was the very large number of correct conclusions drawn, and the very large number of possibilities and probabilities hinted at in the chapters referred to, which were not known when the book was written, but which recent work in the chemical laboratory has shown to be true.

H. J. MESSENGER, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Monday, March 24, 1890.

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

The continued success of the Knickerbocker Trust Company demonstrates the usefulness of an institution of this kind in the upper part of the city. It has proved to be a great convenience to ladies and people of leisure, to whom a trip to Wall-street is troublesome or undesirable. The deposits of the company show a steady increase in amount, and the number of clients is also constantly increasing. The advantages of a safe deposit vault in the same office is also appreciated by depositors. The Knickerbocker Trust Company acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, registrar, or transfer agent, and accepts trusts under the laws of any State or of the United States. Personal and business accounts are received and checks upon the company pass through the Clearing House just as those drawn upon any city bank. The company also allows interest on time deposits.

FREE FARMS FOR BIG FAMILIES.

From the Toronto (Ontario) Mail, March 22.

Fathers of families in Quebec are hastening to take advantage of Mr. Mercier's offer of a hundred acres of land to each proud possessor of eleven or more children. Claims have just been received from five heads of families resident in the county of Dorchester, and another from an inhabitant of St. Sauveur, who has fifteen children. It is, in fact, reported that claims are coming in every day, and Mr. Mercier may find it necessary to annex a portion of Labrador in order to carry out his promise.

SICKLES TAKES THE OATH

THE NEW SHERIFF SETTLED IN THE OFFICE.

HE WILL FOLLOW CIVIL SERVICE PRINCIPLES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE—HOW HILL SQUARED AN ACCOUNT.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was sworn in as Sheriff of New-York County at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Justice John R. Brady of the Supreme Court. Immediately on his arrival from Albany the General drove to Justice Brady's residence, in West Thirty-third-street, and took the oath. He arrived at the Sheriff's office a little before noon and at once took formal possession. He was met by ex-Sheriff Flack and Under Sheriff Sexton, with whom he conferred for some time. At the expiration of about an hour Flack left the office which will know him no more.

Sitting at the Sheriff's desk later in the afternoon, Gen. Sickles talked of his appointment.

"It was," said he, "a complete surprise to me. If any one had told me at noon yesterday that I would be Sheriff of New-York at noon to-day I would have told him he was dreaming, and also that I would not touch the office with a ten-foot pole. Soon after luncheon yesterday I received a telegram from Gov. Hill, asking me to go to Albany at once. I took the 3 o'clock train and arrived at Albany a little after 7.

"The Governor had sent his private secretary to the station to meet me and we drove at once to the Executive Mansion. A few minutes later Gov. Hill came over from the Capitol and we sat down to dinner. I supposed that the Governor wanted to see me about some legislative matters we had talked over something more than a week before, and which we had agreed to discuss further later in the session. Therefore I was rather surprised to find no one but ourselves present. I was prepared for several other gentlemen interested in those matters. The Governor said nothing during dinner of what he wanted to see me about. As to the dinner, let me say that Gov. Hill drank no wine, though he furnished me with a limited quantity.

"Even after the dinner was finished and we had withdrawn to the library the conversation was of a general nature until at length, knowing that the Governor is a busy man, I rose to leave. Then he said: 'Don't be in a hurry. Sit down. I want to talk to you about the situation in New-York City.' Of course, I have watched the current of events there, but until I received Sheriff Flack's resignation I was not called on to act officially.' After some talk about Tammany Hall, to which he said he had had a tender leaning from a boy, he continued: 'Now, I want you to take the office of Sheriff.'

"I told him that I could not possibly take the office; that I did not need it; that while I had held many public positions I had never held an office of emolument and that the idea even of taking one was distasteful to me. 'I think,' said he, 'that I have a right to call on you, as on any other citizen, to come to my assistance in this crisis.' Then he took from among the papers on his table this commission, which was already filled out with my name and inclosed in an envelope addressed to me at my office on Nassau-street.

"'I would have sent this by mail,' he continued, 'but I apprehended it might be returned to me.' Well, the long and short of it is that the Governor is a persuasive man and he won me over.

"As to the commission, it is a little remarkable that by its language it expressly gives me all the 'powers, advantages, and profits' attaching to the office. Of course, that is only the usual form of words, present and past, but let me say right here that I will stop short at the fees. I don't want any of the profits."

The General said, further, that until he became acquainted with the affairs of the office he would not make any changes. He would appoint Mr. Sexton Under Sheriff, and his present men to office. His experience as a Civil Service Commissioner had convinced him that the system has a great deal of good in it, and it has come to stay. As far as possible he would run the office on civil service principles. His bond, he said, would probably be filed on Monday, though he has fifteen days' latitude in that matter.

Gen. Sickles had a number of callers during the afternoon, among whom were Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Thomas Dunlap, and many lawyers. He also received many congratulatory telegrams, among the senders being Gen. A. E. Buffin of Brooklyn and John B. Riley, Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission. Gen. Catlin's telegram ran as follows:

"The citizens of New-York City may be congratulated on your appointment. The labors and responsibilities devolving upon you in your new office hardly make it a matter of congratulation to you personally. One thing is certain—no investigating committee will ever meet to search into your accounts or your records as Sheriff."

Politicians were explaining yesterday how it happened that Gov. Hill should have selected Gen. Sickles to act as Sheriff. A very pretty story is behind the appointment, illustrating the Governor's canny proclivities. Gov. Hill appointed Gen. Sickles a Civil Service Commissioner. The General took the office in rather a spoilsman, but his convictions speedily underwent a change, and in the course of a year he was one of the most confirmed civil service reformers on record.

Gov. Hill was not pleased with this change, and at the beginning of this year demanded Gen. Sickles's resignation. The General was not to pieces—he regarded the Governor's course toward him as humiliating, and to his friends deplored the fact that he should have lived to be sixty-eight years of age only to be subjected to such an indignity. His expressed opinions of Mr. Hill—neither complimentary nor flattering—were conveyed to the Grand Army, and a rod was placed in pickle for the Governor for treating one of the most distinguished members of the organization so unjustly.

The Governor was quick to perceive the error into which he had fallen, and simply bided his time to balance the account. To those who are acquainted with the inside facts, Gen. Sickles's appointment is readily understood. The General is a wealthy man, his fortune being estimated anywhere between $500,000 to $1,500,000. He draws the salary of a retired Major General, over $5,600 a year, and $400 or $500 a year more pensions for wounds received in action.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

TAILOR MARKS AWAKENED BY A MAN TRYING TO GET INTO HIS SHOP.

Three years ago two burglars pried open the door of Abraham Marks's tailor's store, at 146 East Fifteenth-street, and stole apparel worth $200. Marks decided that if he was robbed again it would be his fault. He fitted up a room in the rear of the store as a sleeping apartment and occupied it at night, his wife and two children continuing to sleep up stairs. Marks's house has a yard, and there is a passage to it from Fifteenth-street past a house which forms the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

At dawn yesterday morning a burglar, who was, it is believed, alone, got into the passage, forced open a gate, and went into the yard of Marks's house. He decided to enter the store by the window nearest to Third-avenue, which is about fourteen feet from the door of Marks's bedroom and four feet from the ground. It was latched, but the catch yielded to a piece of cord and steel, and the burglar pushed the window up. Marks says that this made enough noise to awaken him, and that going into the store with a revolver of 32 calibre in his hand he saw the burglar's hand partly in the window and said to him, "Go away or I'll shoot you."

The burglar, instead of retreating, attempted to get into the store, and Marks fired. He makes the additional statement that he went back to bed and that no one was aroused by the shot, but that, feeling nervous, he got up and, looking into the yard, saw the burglar lying under the window. He then ran to the street shouting "Police!" and surrendered to Officer Foley of the Eighteenth Precinct. Foley found that the burglar was dead and there was a pistol bullet wound in the right side of his head. In his right hand was the piece of corset steel, and he had a "jimmy" in one of his pockets. A pocket-book was also found, but which recent work in the chemical laboratory has shown to be true.

The burglar was quite young, and is said to be a resident of Brooklyn. He has not been identified.

THIEVES PRETEND TO BE EXPRESSMEN.

Andrew Finnegan and William Murphy were arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Wooldridge and Armstrong for stealing a parcel containing silk ribbons valued at $237 from the store of Appel, Newwitter & Furst, at 80 and 82

BISMARCK LEAVES BERLIN

THE POPULAR LOVE OF THE OLD CHANCELLOR.

STREETS LINED WITH SHOUTING PEOPLE—THE SCENE AT THE STATION—CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

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BERLIN, March 29.—Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Friedrichsruh, his country seat, today. Yesterday he visited the imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg, in which the remains of Emperor William I. are interred, and placed a wreath upon the coffin of his old master. Prior to his departure from Berlin today, he paid farewell visits to the royal Princes.

Later in the day thousands of persons gathered in the Wilhelmstrasse and along the route to the railway station to witness the final scene in the Bismarck drama. Wearing the uniform of the cuirassiers, Prince Bismarck left the palace of the Chancellor at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and entered an open carriage that stood in waiting. As soon as he appeared he was greeted with enthusiasm. The windows of the houses in the vicinity were crowded with spectators. The entire route was a sea of waving handkerchiefs. The crowd was so dense that the ex-Chancellor's horses were compelled to walk the entire distance from the palace to the station. There was a continuous roar of cheering. Following the Prince's carriage came another carriage, occupied by Princess Bismarck and other members of the family. A third carriage was filled with members of the American Legation. A number of other carriages, filled with friends and admirers of the Prince, closed the procession.

When the party arrived at the station a squadron of cuirassiers, with a band, formed a guard of honor. All the Ministers, the diplomatic corps, and the Court and State officials were waiting to bid farewell to the Prince, and there was a great mass of people outside the station. Mountains of bouquets for the Prince and Princess were piled in the waiting rooms, which were gayly decorated in honor of the occasion. Prince Bismarck, in a hearty voice, made all farewell, Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and Chancellor von Caprivi being among the last to take leave of the ex-Minister. Many scenes were shed and it was altogether an affecting scene. At 5:40 the train started amid renewed cheering, singing, and the strains of the band.

In connection with the regard evinced by Prince Bismarck for Mr. Phelps, it is worthy of note that Tuesday last he denied himself to all others and received the Minister as a private audience. They spent a large part of the afternoon in a discussion the object of which has excited curiosity here. Rumor says that the Prince made a careful statement of recent events, with a view to the future.

The real history of the Chancellorship crisis is still wrapped in mystery, which the Emperor shows no intention to unveil. The intervention of the Grand Duke of Baden and other influential personages has to a large extent stopped the newspaper polemic on the subject. The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, announces on behalf of the Prince that the addresses and assurances of sympathy received by him have been so numerous that, without official assistance and in the trouble and confusion incident to his departure, it is impossible to reply to them singly. He requests the senders collectively to accept his thanks.

The appointment of Baron Marschall Bieberstein as Foreign Secretary of State has not yet been gazetted, but it is apparently hardened as definite. He was born in 1842. He is a hard worker. The Baron was formerly Public Prosecutor and has never been in the military service, though he has had a long career in the Reichstag. He is a good debater and has represented Baden in the Bundesrath since 1882. He is an affable man and a popular favorite at Court. He has a strong tendency toward State Socialism. The *Cologne Gazette* says that he is intimately acquainted with Prince Bismarck and his policy. His appointment, the paper says, is a guarantee of the continuance that will make no change in the diplomatic service.

It is stated that the Emperor accepted Count Herbert Bismarck's resignation with the greatest reluctance, because Prince Bismarck trained nobody but his son thoroughly in his policy and ideas. The reason in many quarters is held to justify the Emperor's action as an anticipation of the fast-approaching, inevitable retirement or death of Prince Bismarck and the necessary release of the Ministers from the Bismarckian bondage and jealousy of Count Herbert.

The final sitting of the Labor Conference was held to-day. Minister von Berlepsch made a long address. He said he believed the delegates had arrived at decisions which would form the basis and develop the principles of legislation securing the material and moral welfare of the workingmen, and that they had found a common standpoint for a solution of social questions by individual Governments according to exceptional circumstances. He reminded the delegates that the well-being of the workingmen depended largely upon the Governments safeguarding the existence and prosperity of industry. In conclusion, the Minister conveyed to the delegates the Emperor's warmest thanks for their wise and searching labors, and his desire that God's blessing would help the seed, that their works might bear fruit a hundred thousand fold.

The address was greeted with loud applause. Sir John Gorst thanked the Emperor for summoning the conference, the issue of which had been extraordinarily gratifying. He hoped this would not be their last meeting. When millions of children were rescued from misery, and millions of women were restored to domestic life, they would remember with thankfulness that this great good was initiated by the Emperor. After other delegates had thanked Baron von Berlepsch, the conference was formally closed.

The decisions of the conference, which will soon be published, in addition to those already announced by cable, recommend the optional establishment of courts of arbitration, consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed, to settle labor disputes and the general observance of Sunday as a holiday in all trades. But where continuous work is unavoidable, it is recommended that such employes have at least every alternate Sunday free. Various delegates made minor reservations. For instance, the French delegates did not insist that the day of rest should be Sunday, but none of these reservations affects to any considerable extent the decisions of the conference. M. Delahaye, on behalf of the French Socialists, handed in a statement of his own views on the labor question, requesting that it might be added to the protocols. Dr. Kopp strongly supported the request, which was agreed to.

Emperor William received M. Jules Simon to-day. Throughout the conference the Emperor treated the representatives of the working classes with marked distinction, this being the great feature now of the meeting.

The workingmen here and in other towns are organizing great Socialist demonstrations for May 1. It is reported that they will be prohibited by the Central Executive Committee.

The municipal authorities are organizing a grand formal reception to the American riflemen, with an evening garden fête and a "commers" to close the meeting. A trip will be taken on the Rhine to Euedesheim and Bingen, where a two-days' rifle meeting will be held.

At the last State concert Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American Minister, was seated among the wives of the Ambassadors. The Prince of Wales asked Sir Edward Mack, the British Ambassador, to present him for an interval in the performance. They conversed together until the performance was resumed. This is significant as showing the desire of the Government to compensate the American Minister for his inferiority in rank, which precludes his admittance to the more private festivities of the Court, to which Ambassadors are invited.

A torchlight procession in honor of Prince Bismarck is being arranged, to take place in Hamburg Monday night.

MINISTER ADAMS HAS HAD ENOUGH.

From the Philadelphia Record, March 23.

A few months' residence in Rio Janeiro has satisfied the ambition of ex-Senator Robert Adams for diplomatic honors, and it is understood that his return from Brazil on leave of absence will be speedily followed by his resignation as Minister if the President will hold the appointment at the disposal of the Pennsylvania Senators. In that event the post will probably be offered to Mr. Granville Leach, General Appraiser of Merchandise, whose long-continued strained relations with Assistant Appraiser Gaw is causing embarrassment in the Treasury Department. Should Col. Leach accept the place and its $12,000 salary, this would leave a good place open for George F. Laland, for whom Senator Quay has been unable to find a good berth since he was turned down for the Surveyorship.

A LAWSUIT OVER A HEN.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, March 21.

Two rather queer cases have just been tried in a Columbus Justice Court. The first was a possessory warrant case and the property involved was one hen. The contestants were negroes, and each employed an attorney. After much wrangling by the attorneys the magistrate made his decision. The defeated party is displeased with the result and will certiorari to the Superior Court. The other case involved the title to a cooking stove. Much time and good temper were wasted over these two little matters.

A HIGH-LICENSE COMPROMISE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—The high-license fight has ended in a license of $250 to be issued by three Commissioners, who shall be paid salaries of $1,500 each. The House to-day finished the consideration of the Senate bill which placed spirituous liquor licenses at $600 and malt at $300. The result was that both were reduced to $250. As nothing better can be obtained, it will be accepted as an improvement on the present fee of $150. The Legislature was very boisterous during the consideration of this bill.

FISH STORIES FROM MAINE.

SALMON, SMELTS, AND HERRING IN ABUNDANCE—THE MAINE SARDINE.

BANGOR, Me., March 29.—The Penobscot River at Bangor, from which 200,000 tons of ice will be taken in barges and vessels to New-York the coming Summer, has always been noted for its fishing, and in the long ago, when salmon, sturgeon, shad, herring, trout, pickerel, and smelts ran in it, the British came here and fought for the control of the fishing privileges as well as for the oak timber which grew upon its banks, to be used at the royal navy yard at Halifax. They gained a victory, but before they secured it they sunk a fleet of twenty-one American war vessels, leaving at the bottom of the river some 120 cannon, many of which have been taken out since by United States dredging machines. For years after that the slaughter of fish was terrible, and there are farms upon the river banks of wood and fertility, made so by the thousands of pounds of shad and herring thrown out from the smaller brooks and streams into which they crowded by means of pisciforks, and afterward spread as fertilizers.

It is a fact, and the times and places have been described in the ancient local press, that in many instances shad and herring have run in these streams in such numbers when in search of spawning grounds as to fill them from bank to bank, the rear schools actually forcing the advance guard, which was stopped by a dam high and dry upon the shore. Salmon were in such abundance that when boys were "bound out," the articles of apprenticeship stipulated that they should not be obliged to eat of it more than twice a week. Along the shores then, and as late as twenty-five years ago, lobsters from six to fifteen pounds were in abundance, and at that time live lobsters were sold at wholesale at 3 cents each, regardless of size.

Each season, too, the tinkers, as young mackerel were called, swarmed in every bay, and so numerous and hungry were they that bait was not needed to catch them, only a jig—a hook with lead at the end next the line—which glistened in the water. Then the fishermen ground up a porgy or two and, seeking the open bay, threw this "throw bait" out, the oil spreading and quickly attracting schools of tinkers. Then, as rapidly as the hands and eyes could work, the line, only about eight feet long would be cast and hauled, never waiting to "feel the bite," upon which the fish would catch the glittering hook in midair.

The porgy was hardly eatable, but for years it was an important factor in commerce. The oil was for a long time the basis of all prepared paint, and in the collecting of it hundreds of men found employment. The fish would not take bait, but as they swarmed in schools they were caught in seines. With the porgy and the tinker came the big horse mackerel, often as large of body as a horse, and which subsisted on the same fish. As he could make no use of a seine whenever he came in contact with one a sharp lookout was kept for him, and when a fin was seen on the placid water, boatmen armed with harpoon and line set out for him.

But porgies, tinkers, horse mackerel, and round clams or quahogs have had their day along the coast of Maine, and the present generation, content themselves with salmon, sea mackerel, caught all along the coast from Sandy Hook to the Banks of Newfoundland; smelts, and young herring—the latter, when done up in tin boxes and dried as a French name, passing in the marts of trade as sardines. The latter fish furnishes employment to thousands of people and returns a big revenue to the State, and for this reason has been called the "King of the Sea," as in its place it has the same part in the economy of nature there as does the rabbit in the forest—both are food for all their neighbors.

The real king of the bays of Maine and the lower courses of the rivers is the smelt. He is present in greater numbers than all other fish combined. In size he ranges from three to ten inches in length, and of the medium ones ten or twelve go to the pound. Right months in the year he is game for fishermen, being taken in every known way of fishing, save by spearing. As soon as the frosts of October set in he can be caught with hook and line or by means of the wire rig. This consists of a ten-inch piece of wire suspended by two lines, attached at the middle with two and sometimes three hooks made fast by means of stout thread four inches long. Small minnows make good bait, but the smelt will eagerly snap at the throat of a brother and goes with a rush for the hook having on it the carcass of some other smelt.

Then there is smelt fishing through the ice, the men actually sitting in their own houses as they do this. With matched boards a house 6 feet by 4 is made and set upon the ice, in one end being a stove. Inside, a hole 5 feet long and one wide is cut through the ice, and in this are placed a dozen lines. The bait at this season consists of the clam worm, a sort of an ear-wig fellow in shape and color, but often longer than the smelt who undertakes to eat it. When the fish are biting, times are lively.

Salmon coming in from the sea and swimming for the spawning beds do not eat, but in going back they take their fill of smelts. So do the coast seals, and the small fry of the smelt is food for the small shad fry. Fresh water land-locked salmon cannot thrive unless the young have the spawn of the smelt on which to live, and the success met with in stocking the ponds and lakes of Maine is due first to the fact that smelt food is abundant there.

THE CIRCUS WILL COME.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE GRANTED.

The festive elephant, the merry kangaroo, the playful chimpanzee, and the thousand and one other things that are suggested by the circus will not be denied to the enjoyment of New-York people this year, as seemed probable when Mayor Grant recently refused to give a license to Barnum & Bailey to erect their tent on the old Polo Grounds. The Mayor's refusal was purely a technical one, based on the refusal of the Building Department to grant the usual certificate. The refusal of the Building Department was also technical, based on a recent decision of Judge Beach, which left the department in doubt as to whether it had the right under the building and fire laws to authorize the putting up of a circus tent.

In this dilemma the parties applied to Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court last week for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to use his discretion in granting this license. In a brief decision yesterday Judge Andrews denied the application; but the following extracts from the opinion show that the denial was made simply on the ground that a mandamus was entirely unnecessary, as the law authorized the Mayor to do just what Barnum & Bailey asked the court to compel him to do. Judge Andrews says:

"It is claimed by the attorney of the Fire Department that under existing laws the proposed tent cannot be lawfully erected within the city limits, either with or without the consent of that department. It is not necessary to decide that question now, for the counsel for the relator stated upon the argument and in his brief that what is desired by the relator at the present time is to obtain the opinion of the court upon the question as to whether Section 500 of the Consolidation act forbids the Mayor to issue a license in this case before the Superintendent of Buildings and the Fire Commissioners have given a certificate that the proposed tent conforms to the provisions of that section.

"Sections 1,298 and 1,299 of said act expressly authorize the Mayor to license 'grounds' or 'buildings' for the exhibition of a circus. Section 500 of that act forbids the Mayor to grant a license for any of the 'buildings' therein mentioned until such a certificate has been given; but such said section does not forbid the licensing of 'grounds,' and by the papers before me it appears that the proposed tent will be on the 'grounds' and not 'building,' is not one of those mentioned in that section, for it is neither a theatre, opera house, nor other building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments where stage scenery and apparatus are employed.

"It follows that said section does not deprive the Mayor of the power to exercise the discretion conferred upon him by Sections 1,298 and 1,299, nor of the power, if he sees fit to exercise it, to license the Polo Grounds and such proposed tent for the exhibition of a circus."

Mayor Grant and the Building and Fire Department authorities have at no time expressed any personal objection to granting the license, so when R. F. Hamilton, the personal representative of Messrs. Barnum & Bailey, got the decision, he called on Mayor Grant and made formal application for the license. The Mayor said he wished to confer with the Corporation Counsel. Later in the day, when Mr. Hamilton called on the Mayor, he was informed that he could call on Monday and get his license. Preparation will be started at once to put the old Polo Grounds in shape, as the show opens on April 12.

THE YALE 'VARSITY CREW.

NEW-HAVEN, March 29.—Harrison, Class of '90, has stopped training for the Yale 'Varsity crew, much to the disappointment of his friends, who hoped to see him in the boat next June. Last year he was substitute on the crew. All of Yale's coaches, Capt. Cook, John Rogers, Leroy Bolton, and the others have greatly admired his rowing, and have time and again called him the most scientific oarsman in college.

The Yale crew this year will be exceptionally heavy and powerful. The average weight of the men now assigned positions in the boat is 183½ pounds. Harrison only weighs 160, and was handicapped when compared with the other giant candidates.

COLLECTOR FITCH'S PLANS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.—Collector of Internal Revenue, Charles E. Fitch, editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, is a good Clarkson Republican. Mr. Fitch this afternoon took possession of the office in this city. There are to be but few changes of employes in the several offices at present, but Mr. Fitch announces that he will make them all Administration offices. It is rumored that the division deputies in Chemung, Orleans, and Niagara Counties will be changed at once, but the only change which it is positively known will take place is in the Rochester office, where T. A. Kinne, Division Deputy for Monroe and Genesee, is superseded by William J. Cook of Pavilion.

THE NAUTILUS.

PROF. BICKMORE SHOWS THE SCHOOLTEACHERS A RARE SPECIMEN.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore gave a most entertaining and instructive lecture on the nautilus at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday morning. The audience was composed largely of the teachers of the city and State of New-York, and the professor was followed with eager attention. He illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views and certain specimens of shells and a pearly nautilus preserved in alcohol.

The shells of the pearly nautilus are common enough, but to obtain and preserve the animal inhabiting such a shell is extremely difficult. The specimen shown by Prof. Bickmore was obtained by him on the other side of the world and was brought by him a distance of 13,000 miles. Prof. Bickmore regards it as being about the rarest and most precious thing in the museum and w apparently very uneasy while his auditors were handling the glass jar containing it.

Prof. Bickmore divided the general subject of the nautilus into gasteropods and cephalopods, and treated the divisions in the order named. He first showed a general picture of a shell, and explained how it was a protection for the gills. The next view was taken from the British Encyclopedia, and copiously illustrated the forms of the foot in mollusks. Incidentally it was explained that molluscs might be divided into the acephala, headless mollusks; the gasteropoda, those moving on a fleshy disk, and cephalopoda, those with head and feet united. In all the illustrations, Georges Cuvier, the ancient French naturalist, was cited as an authority. Le Conte, the reports of the United States Fish Commission of 1879, Cassell, Gerenbaur, and Prof. Bickmore's own researches furnished the information on which the other illustrations were based. The treatment of the gasteropods was very exhaustive. Not only was the existence of this low form of animal life fully explained, but the specimens were numerous and very fine. The size of the foot of a gasteropod was compared to the size of the shell. This case followed the explanation of the development of the shell of Cypræa. The difference was shown between the adult shell and the young shell of the Cypræa, and there were exhibited illustrations of the Limax maximus, Helix pomatia, Achatina, Xanthina and raft with eggs, Natica melanostoma, Conus, Oliva, Melo, Dolium Perdix, Cassis glauca, Ranella and Murex, Strombus lentiginosus, and Pterocera millipes.

Under the division of cephalopods, the Octopus received the most attention. The woolly nautilus was next to Brooklyn in 1861, and thence to Chicago, where he followed his loved profession for years, but a year ago the love of the mountain brought him back to its breezy uplands, and now in his eighty-third year John W. Dodge still paints with his old-time skill beautiful pictures, finished portraits, his eye not dim nor his natural force abated. Two pieces of his recent work are in the city, one a landscape at the Watkins Library, the other a portrait of the Rev. J. H. McNeilly, at Wakeley's.

STORY NAMES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

City of Mexico Letter to the Somerville Journal.

One of the oddest things here is the naming of the stores and shops, where upon the signs, instead of the name of the proprietor, appears some elaborate appellation that often causes one a smile from its incongruity with the goods on sale. For instance, "The Electric Light" is a pulque shop, the "Queen of the World" is a bread shop, the "Palace of the World" is a boot store, the "White Venus" is a butcher's shop, and so they go. Several of the grocery stores are called by the names of the great cities of the world, which is very appropriate, for it is from them that we obtain all our luxuries for the table. Instead of being directed to the firm of So-and-So, one is told that certain goods can be had at the "City of New-York," the "City of Hamburg," &c. The shadow of the Eiffel Tower has reached and fallen upon the city of Mexico. A torpedo is now afoot, all white, blue, and gold, bears the tall name and a tardy-decreased representation of the same. "The Eiffel Tower," and within the store one finds itself actually French confectionery.

PERILS OF THE ATLANTIC

A SINKING BARK ABANDONED AND BURNED.

DESPERATE CHASE OF A SMALL BOAT'S CREW AFTER A SHIP—COLLISION OFF ABSECOM.

The German bark Western Chief was abandoned and set on fire on March 19 about 360 miles northeast of the Bahama Islands. The crew left the vessel in two boats, one of which has not since been reported. The remainder of the crew were picked up after having been in an open boat thirty-six hours, and they arrived here yesterday on the brig Pearl, Capt. Knapp, from Ponce.

Chief Officer Herman Kruse, who was in command of the rescued boat's crew, says that the Western Chief left Hamburg for this port with a general cargo on Dec. 21, and took the southern passage. Violent westerly gales prevailed steadily for twenty-eight days, and during the greater portion of this time the bark was hove to. She pitched and strained in a violent manner, and finally sprang a dangerous leak. The pumps were manned and were kept going constantly, but the water in the hold gained steadily. During the night of March 18 the leak suddenly increased. In the morning soundings showed that there were five feet of water in the vessel. Capt. Rohling and Officer Kruse held a consultation and decided that as the bark was liable to fill suddenly and sink at any moment it would be advisable to abandon her. They were in the track of vessels bound to and from the West Indies. The weather was fine, and there was a good chance of the crew being picked up. At the worst, the Bahamas were only 360 miles distant.

Food and water for five days were placed in the two boats which were launched. Capt. Rohling decided to take charge of the long boat, and selected for his crew the second officer, four seamen, and a boy. To the chief officer was assigned the care of the carpenter, cook, four seamen, and a boy. The latter was Alois Boecher, the son of a wealthy German, who had been sent to sea for his health. Before getting into their boats the crew set fire to the sinking bark, thinking that by so doing they might attract some passing vessel. The two boats left the Western Chief about 8 o'clock in the morning, and remained near her all day. At 10 o'clock in the evening the bark sank. Half an hour later officer Kruse lost sight of the long boat. She was then far astern. Rohling and his men were picked up, or that they succeeded in reaching the Bahamas. At daybreak next morning Officer Kruse saw the spars of the Pearl, but it was evident that the boat could not be seen from her deck. The Pearl, however, was proceeding slowly. The distressed sailors bent on their oars and drove the boat in the direction of the brig. The latter was heading to the northward before a southerly wind which blew in puffs. The lookout on the bowsprit of the brig, which would begin to show above the horizon. Then would come a puff of wind in which the boat would heel over in a dangerous manner, while the brig would rush on until only her spars remained above the horizon.

The men struggled desperately at the oars until long past noon, gaining ground only to lose it again. At length, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind shifted to the northward. The brig was no longer able to head her course and stood to the eastward. The shipwrecked men now strained every muscle in a last struggle to come up to the brig. They gained steadily upon her, and at length, to their joy, they saw her heave to. Chief Officer Christiansen of the Pearl had seen the boat just as his vessel was about to go upon the other tack. When the men came up to the Pearl they were almost exhausted from the effects of their twelve hours' struggle at the oars. A schooner was now seen at some distance to windward, and appeared ready to offer her services, but these, fortunately, were no longer needed. The shipwrecked men were taken on board with great kindness. Captain Theodore Ruger & Co., the agents of the lost vessel, will take them to the German Consulate to-morrow.

The Western Chief measured 744 tons. She was built at Fiymouth, England, in 1865, but had been last from Hamburg, where she was owned.

A collision occurred between the schooners Nellie Coleman and Alice B. about eight miles off Absecom at 1:15 yesterday morning. The Alice B. immediately began to fill, and her crew were obliged to abandon her, taking refuge on the Coleman, which arrived at this port yesterday. Capt. Fisher of the Alice says that he was bound from Boothbay, Me., for Salem, N. J., with a cargo of ice, and was thirteen days out. The Coleman came upon him suddenly, striking his vessel at the bow right on the port side. Capt. Haggerty says that the Coleman was bound from San Domingo City for this port. He did not observe the Alice until he was close upon her. He says that his own vessel lost her bowsprit, jibboom, cutwater, and headgear, but fortunately did not spring a leak. The Alice B. measured 215 tons, was twenty-seven years old, and was owned by Baker & Co. of Boston. Capt. Fisher says that he does not know whether the schooner was insured.

THE WOODRUFF FAILURE.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE FIRM FILED YESTERDAY.

The firm of Franklin Woodruff & Co., whose recent failure occasioned so much surprise, filed their financial statement with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. There is no particularly interesting feature to the schedule. The recapitulation shows:

Direct liabilities	$414,113 69
Contingent liabilities	147,897 77
Total liabilities, direct and contingent	$562,012 46
Assets, nominal	$340,615 79
Assets, actual	$351,179 90
Deduct—	
Assets pledged and discounted notes in schedules as good, which will not come into the hands of assignee, but will reduce liabilities by same amount	$111,672 88
Balance actual assets	$239,507 02

Mr. Woodruff's personal estate shows:

Contingent liability consisting of bond secured by mortgage on Woodruff's stores not included in following summary	$500,000 00
Drafts and liabilities amount to (conclusion of above bond)	196,491 22
Assets nominally worth	749,975 00
Assets actually worth	216,225 00
Less assets pledged for which will not come into hands of assignee	5,150 00

The assets include notes of John Cox & Co. for $2,189 78 and for $2,527 50 of Mrs. Albert Daggett, indorsed by the illustrious "Blotting-paper-postal-card Al" for $2,445 34, $2,315 09, and $2,446 98, and of M. J. Dady for $2,200 and $2,546 92. Mrs. Woodruff is a preferred creditor for $5,607 72.

According to Mr. Woodruff's attorneys, the total liabilities are $696,491 22, including the $500,000 on the big Woodruff stores. The nominal assets amount to $749,975, including the stores at full value; the actual assets, $216,225, including real estate and without deducting mortgage indebtedness, mortgage and property on which there are liens, the amount to be applied by the assignee in payment of individual claims amounts to $211,075. Mr. Woodruff is personally liable on account of the firm for $180,000. This will reduce the firm's indebtedness by that amount, which is included in Mr. Woodruff's personal liabilities.

THE BAY STATE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

From the Boston Traveller, March 22.

We take it, that the proposition to raise the salary of the Governor of Massachusetts from $5,000 to $8,000 a year, if taken by itself alone, will meet with the hearty, if not, indeed, the almost unanimous, approval of the citizens of the Commonwealth. None of the other States pay their Governors higher salaries than does Massachusetts. The Judges of the Supreme Court also receive higher salaries, while the Mayor of Boston is paid $10,000. The office is one of the highest in the gift of the Legislature, and it is another affair. The people will not approve any increase in the latter case. Their demand is rather for a virtual decrease, in the shape of biennial sessions instead of annual.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 23.

University extension is now in a fair way to be put in full operation next Winter, with the Neighborhood Guild and the University of Pennsylvania as centres. This plan for the extension of university study involves series of lectures next Winter in all parts of the city by men of the first rank in their field and opportunity for study and examination for all who desire to carry their work further than by attendance on lectures. The undetermined question is the character of the subjects and lectures. On what subjects are they wanted, how many desire them, and who want them? University extension in England has brought the best learning near the humblest homes. It will do the like here, if those who want to learn more will come forward and say what they want.

AN INVITATION TO BISMARCK.

From the Utica Observer, March 22.

Now that he will have plenty of leisure and is healthy enough to attend banquets, why can't Bismarck pay a visit to the United States, where so many of his former countrymen abide? What pleasure we would all take in showing him what free institutions mean!

IT MAY DESTROY SOME FISH.

RESULTS OF SUPERINTENDENT MATHER'S STUDY OF THE BLADDERWORT.

The eighteenth annual report of the State Commissioners of Fisheries, which has just been published, is the largest and most valuable volume that has been issued by the commission. Not only are the reports of the work accomplished at the hatcheries voluminous and satisfactory, but much interesting information is given concerning the bladderwort and its relation to the destruction of young fish. Plates are printed with the report showing the construction of the bladderlike cells of the plant.

The investigation into this subject was made by Superintendent Fred Mather of the Cold Spring Hatchery. As in 1884 the bladderlike organs of the water plant had been found to contain newly-hatched fish, entrapped and dead, the investigation took the form of practical utility as well as pleasurable scientific study. The plant had been known to imprison water fleas and minute crustaceans for a long time. Darwin had also called attention to fascinating plants, and in mentioning *Utricularia* had expressed himself as disappointed in its animal digesting powers.

Superintendent Mather did not have to go far to study the plant. Three species—the *Utricularia vulgaris, Minor,* and *Purpurea*—were found in the Long Island ponds in quantity and under natural conditions. The plant is found in rope-like masses growing from a big round bud. It is more or less floating and dies at one end as it grows at the other. In the Winter the plant sinks to the bottom, but blooms in June in Long Island waters, its yellow clusters of flowers reaching up above the surface of the water. The leaves are delicate and fringe the stem. From their axils arise the bladders.

In the *Utricularia vulgaris* the bladders are larger than in other varieties, except perhaps one or two Florida species. Sometimes they attain three-sixteenths of an inch in length, not counting the hair-like projections. These are the only ones with traps big enough to catch the minnow fish. The bladders are egg-shaped, the stem arising near the great end, while the mouth is at the smaller end. The mouth consists of a flap-like valve. The walls of the bladder are of cells, from which spring the internal absorptic hairs. There are also external absorptive hairs situated in and about the mouth of the bladder and studding the outer walls. The valve appears as a development of the collar, bent inward, the margin reaching across so as to touch the other side. The minute mantrin represents the attraction for the prey, the base of the valve acting as the hinge. The poise is delicate. From its elastic character the valve regains its natural position when moved.

The bladder, Mr. Mather found, had no power of digestion, nor did the mouth parts appear to have any. Mr. Mather experimented as to the plant's power of catching young fish. Three examples of shrimp-like crustaceans were entrapped in one of the bladders three-sixteenths of an inch in length. They were injured, but managed to escape. The results of the study was that bladderwort could not be very destructive to animal life, and the action of the absorptive organs was found to be slight when exposed to the products of animal decay. Cases of newly-hatched fish becoming entrapped are probably rare and occur only when the fish at the time of hatching are exceedingly minute and the eggs are deposited on or near dense masses of the plant.

A comparison between the size of the mouth of the bladder and that of the newly-hatched fish shows that the capture of bass and trout must be impracticable, and the fact has been pretty well established that these fish do not deposit their spawn upon the aquatic plants. The carp, goldfish, dace, and minnows are very minute at the time of hatching, however, and the accidental captures probably occur more frequently with these species.

Then, too, the eggs may be attached to the plant near the bladders. During the first few days after hatching, the young fish may be secured when near the bladders owing to their halpless state from the yolk sac. In time such captures are more apt to occur, as the plants then are often crowded together and the young are numerous and often weak and sickly.

The conclusions of Mr. Mather are that in nature the captures are uncommon, and that the loss of young, healthy fish is far less than might be expected. As regards the plants, the bladders are evidently of use as organs of nutrition and respiration, while the antennæ of the bladders are important aids in securing food.

The results of the investigation will be satisfactory to many fish culturists, who have been afraid that these food-devouring plants might be very destructive to the young fish. Mr. Mather, in his report to the Fish Commissioners, gives in detail the progress and results of his experiments, over which he spent much time.

NEWARK'S WATER SUPPLY.

THE HUGE RESERVOIR IN THE PEQUANNOCK VALLEY.

DOVER, N. J., March 29.—The heart of the Pequannock Valley is soon to be covered by a vast artificial lake, the waters of which will be held in check by a dam at Oak Ridge, ten miles west of Dover. This lake will be one of the three storage reservoirs from which Newark's water supply is to come. Of the three it will be the largest. Stretching back into the valley nearly two miles and branching off through a mountain gap into another extensive land depression, the waters of the Oak Ridge Reservoir will need a giant wall of masonry to prevent their sweeping destruction through the narrow mountain passes and overwhelming the villages along the banks of the pleasant, winding Pequanock River.

The crest of the dam is to rise 45 feet above the present surface of the stream and the foundation is to extend from 20 feet in the earthen bed to the solid rock beneath. At the base the thickness is to be 100 feet, at the top 50. The land to be occupied by the great flood of water which will accumulate behind this wall is now being cleared. Work on the construction of the dam itself will soon be begun. Miners have completed their drillings in the river bed and have marked out the exact spot to be spanned by the half-mile-wide obstruction. The site is only a short distance above the curious reverse-cocked structure which serves as a bridge over the turnpike.

Fifty feet beyond workmen are building a temporary dam to curb the river and turn its course for a time through a circuitous channel hewn out of the solid rock. This tunnel will serve as an emergency waterway if heavy floods should threaten the safety of the dam. Excavations for the permanent dam will follow speedily. The preparatory work has been rapidly advanced owing to the unusual mildness of the Winter. The East Jersey Water Company engineers, who have charge of the building of the new Newark system, expect to make great progress before the Spring is ended.

The work of clearing the reservoir land has been nearly finished on one side of the river and labor on the other has been begun. When the trees and débris have all been removed the ground will be grubbed and manured to a depth of seven feet of root or vegetable matter. The bed of all the reservoirs must be graveled and sixty feet of space above the water line must be equally clear. Only one public highway will be disturbed by the back-flooding of the valley. This is the turnpike from Stockholm to Milton, which passes through the reservoir for some distance. The company has purchased property along the hillsides and is constructing broad and handsome driveways.

AMONG THE JERSEY PINES.

HOW SOCIETY IS AMUSING ITSELF AT LAKEWOOD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 29.—Arbutus parties and the games of the Ladies' Athletic Club have divided the pleasures of the week. When the weather was unfavorable for strolling about the walks in the woods in search of the pretty and fragrant little flowers which are so abundant here, the rooms of the club were well filled. Indeed, the Ladies' Athletic Club has been all Winter one of the leading Lakewood attractions. The favorite game there is badminton, but tennis has its usual number of admirers. There are many good players at both games in the club.

Miss Sallie Crocker's art opening at her studio on Thursday afternoon was attended and complimented by many of the guests of the Laurel, the Palmer, and the Madison houses.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter of the Diocese of New-York is a guest at the Laurel House.

Mrs. M. Louise Naething gave a reception to the Misses Tamagno of New-York upon their return from Europe Wednesday evening.

Mr. William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America, is at the Laurel House.

Mrs. W. D. Cruden of New-York won the lady's first prize in a game of progressive euchre at the Palmer House on Thursday evening. Miss Cone of New-York, who had previously won two first prizes, was awarded the booby prize. Mr. J. M. Palmer won the first prize for men.

Mrs. A. A. Richards and Miss Richards of Boston, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling of Utica, N. Y., the Misses Brookman of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, are at the Laurel House.

THE TARIFF TAX ON CARPET WOOL.

From the Philadelphia Times, March 28.

We weave more carpets in Philadelphia than are woven in England, and carpet wool is almost entirely imported, because it can't be profitably grown in any section of the country, but the committee of Congress decides to impose an increased tariff tax on carpet wool, whereby an increased tax is to be annually levied on every carpet loom in the city, but not one word of protest comes from a single protection organ or a single Congressman from Philadelphia. Monopoly greed controls the party leaders in Congress, and the organs must hesitate and meander around until they are told what is to be called protection. Then, when orders come, whether they destroy our industries or not, the professional protection organ will oppose and cry "free trade" at all who speak the truth.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, March 29—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Amer. Cot. Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
*Am. C. O. Trust	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe	37	37	37	37	600
*Best H. & L.					1,000
*Brunswick Co.	22	22	22	22	100
Bur., C. R. & N.	95	95	95	95	700
Cameron Coal	3	3	3	3	100
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	240
Central Pacific	30	30	30	30	200
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	700
Chi. & N. W.	111	111	111	111	410
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	214
C., M. & St. P.	95	95	97¾	97¾	2,168
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	117¾	40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93	93	91¾	91¾	2,700
C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	167
Col. & Hock. C.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Chicago & E. Ill.	32	32	32	32	100
Com. Cable	103	103	103	103	120
Consol. Gas Co.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	6
Del. & Hudson	140¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	210
Del., Lack. & W.	136	136¾	135¾	135¾	3,280
Den., T. & Ft. W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
*Ill. Coal & Coke	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
L. & W. Coal pf.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	900
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	355
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,435
Louis., N. A. & C.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIdences, different styles, for sale at $12,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st., east of Morningside Park; private rear recess in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room.
J. W. & A. A. TESTS,
122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON William-st.; also on John-st.; long term to run; can be bought reasonable.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

FOR SALE—EAST 55TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-av.—A very desirable 20-foot brownstone dwelling; cabinet finish; tastefully decorated, and in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(3587) 9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The elegant full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.
Permits and particulars of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 1 Pine-st.

WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—An exceedingly attractive 4-story medium-width dwelling, in first-class order, for sale at moderate price. For permits and particulars
apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDElight extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease.
BELLAMY & WINANS, 859 5th-av.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTANheights, North-st., Manhattan, cabinet finish, 25x105 feet, four stories, basement and cellar, classical, original, and unique. L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 88d-st.

TO BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.—DESIrable lots on east and west side of Park; also Harlem and Hamilton Grange, st. Nicholas to 10th av., 141st to 145th st.) with or without builder's loan; bargains.
WM. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—176 WEST 75TH-st.; a $40,000 house for $36,000; the owner offers this house at this reduction by reason of going out of house building; equal to any private house in workmanship and quality of materials used in construction; can be seen any time without permit.

WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. and Broadway.—For sale, four-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8x80x100.5.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(2539) 9 PINE-ST.

188 WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 73D AND 74th sts.—Superior cabinet finished; four-story; 20 feet; elevator; complete with decorations, fixtures, mirrors, &c. Seen by permit from BOEHLER, 9th-av., corner 71st-st, or of the owners, STYLES & CASH, 77 8th-av.

ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS ON THE west side for sale; complete in every respect. For particulars apply to
LIDDY & SCOTT BROTHERS,
120 Broadway, Equitable Building.
(Nassau-st. entrance.)

DWELLINGS FOR INVESTMENT.
18th-st., bet. 2 and 7 avs.; 33d-st., bet. 2 and 3 avs. 21st-st., bet. 7 and 8 avs.; 42d-st., bet. 2 and 3 avs. 22d-st., bet. 8 and 9 avs.; 52d-st., bet. 3 d Lex. avs.
JACOB LEULY, 42 Pine-st.

BLEECKER-ST.
For sale, a full-sized lot south side Bleecker-st., near Wooster; immediate possession.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

86TH-ST., WEST.—THE TWO ELEGANT Houses, Nos. 105 and 109, the only ones left, for sale on easy terms, or to rent; keys on premises; always open for inspection. HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Counselor at Law, 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, UNFURNISHED, a four-story house, with dining-room extension, on 33d-st., near Madison-av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP House, with two-story extension, for sale on 67th-st., near 5th-av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

A LOT IN PRINCE-ST., NEAR WOOSTERst., for sale cheap; possession May 1; suitable for immediate improvement.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

5TH-AV., BELOW 57TH-ST.—AN EXTRAwide fine house; price reasonable; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and opposite the Park, embracing nothing but the best.
WM. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. —Four-story brick, $2.6x92; good order; at sacrifice to prompt buyer; price, $30,000; easy terms. Apply to GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 31st-st.

$35,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY brownstone house, dining-room extension; 58th-st, close to Madison-av.; possession.
WM. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A DEY-ST. CORNER, ON LINE OF COLlege-place; extension; five-story building; 32x75; rents for over $7,000; equity, $40,000.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

40TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A MODERN four-story high-stoop brownstone residence for sale.
H. M. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

DETACHED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, 30-foot front, 14 rooms; lot 40x100; 150th-st., near Boulevard; price, $15,000. Permit address WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Box 155 Times Office.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST SIDE, WELL rented; a bargain at $18,000; mortgage $10,000, at only 4½ per cent.
H. R. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—SIX-STORY building, leased for five years at nearly $16,000 per annum; will net 12 per cent. on investment.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

A.—64TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT four-story high-stoop stone-front residence, 20x80 and extension; reasonable price.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

PRINCE-ST. LOTS, WEST OF BROADWAY; also highly-improved rented business property, near Broadway; sell very reasonably. MARTIN & BRO., owners, 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ENGLISH-BASEment dwelling, 183d-st., near Irving-place; $25,000. H. R. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. or 500 5th-av.

WEST 130TH-ST.—FULL-SIZE DWELLing; $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. or 500 5th-av.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITE ON WALL-ST.
J. R. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

$550 EACH; $125 CASH.—LOTS NEAR Ground-av., between 174th and 183d sts. Address Plot Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

$125 EACH; $50 CASH.—LOTS WOOD-lawn Heights; bargain to speculators or investors. Address Plot Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

$575 EACH; $225 CASH.—FLEETWOODav., lots near 183d-st. Address Plot Owner, 1,238 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 43 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 187 FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PORTER & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

Lenox-av., corner near 124th-st, elegant four-story, 22.10x80 feet, $60,000.

Mount Morris-av., 121st-st., four-story brick, 25x60 feet, price $56,000.

121st-st., near Lenox-av., elegant four-story, 20x70 feet, price $43,000.

121st-st., close to Lenox-av., three-story brownstone, 20.10x80, with extension, $30,000.

122d-st., near Lenox-av., four-story brownstone, 19x52 feet, $26,000.

123d-st., four-story brownstone, near Lenox-av., 20x60 feet, $28,000.
Also others. Full particulars and permits at office.

211 WEST 125TH-ST.

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSES, STORES, AND APARTMENTS
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
EAST OR WEST, UP OR DOWN TOWN.
HOUSE RENTS FROM $8.00 PER ANNUM UP.
APARTMENTS FROM $30 PER MONTH UP.

PRIVATE HOUSES FROM $9,500 TO $85,000. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES SOLD WITH GUARANTEED RENTS IF DESIRED.

PARTICULARS AND PERMITS ON APPLICATION TO OUR REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
1,187 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIST OF
WEST SIDE HOUSES
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.
CHAS. E. SCHUYLER
1,157 9TH-AV., CORNER 71ST-ST.

NOS. 233 TO 247 WEST 76TH-ST.,
between Boulevard and West End-av. Handsomely finished; restricted street. Prices and terms reasonable.
SCHUYLER,
1,157 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

EAST 54TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—An attractive medium-width four-story dwelling, with b. h. extension; cabinet trim; tastefully decorated, and in excellent condition.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(2588) 9 PINE-ST.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—Three-story, 21x54, and extension; all hard-wood cabinet trimmed; seven sleeping rooms; four-story, 19 and 20x54; bathroom extensions; strictly first-class in every respect; open for inspection. Apply on premises, 70 West 81st-st. ELI MARTIN.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT PRIVATE dwellings, four stories, 150 feet west of 8th-av., in 98th-st., just being completed. Apply on premises or to G. HOLLIDAY, Builder, 160 and 162 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, 43 West 76th-st.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY, or suitable for apartments, studios, business, on West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, running through to West 3d-st.; size, 20x200; price, $42,500. F. R. HOUGHTON, 145 Broadway.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND overlooking Central Park, that exceptionally fine, new 24-foot dwelling 42 West 77th-st., for sale at reasonable price. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

THIS IS SURELY CHEAP.—$14,500 FOR a cozy 3-story, high-stoop brick; 45th-st., near Broadway. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

$10,000.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone; 45th, between Broadway and 8th-av., (Astor leasehold.)
BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD; A 4-STORY 19-foot-wide house, 61st-st., Madison and Parkavs., in perfect order. Particulars of T. A. BURNETT, 709 Madison-av., corner 63d-st.

37TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—$14,000; TENement, full lot. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone; perfect order; 426 Lenox-av., near 131st-st.; $14,000. Apply at house.

$1,000.—CORNER LOT AND TWO OLD buildings; West Farms. CHAPPELL, 2,987 3d-av.

$3,400.—TWO-STORY HOUSE; 25X100.4; 115; 162d-st.; $1,000 cash. CHAPPELL, 2,987 3d-av.

$6,000.—HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, ALL IMprovements; lot 19x100. CHAPPELL, 2,987 3d-av.

$12,000.—2 3D-AV. STORES; LOT 32X 100; ½ cash. CHAPPELL, 2,987 3d-av.

ALWAYS OPEN.—BEFORE BUYING, examine the elegant houses for sale on West End-av., between 89th and 90th sts.
COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CLINTON-AV.—SUPERIOR BROWNSTONE four-story basement subcellar; all improvements; sanitary plumbing; location unsurpassed; high and healthy; 25x100; price $13,000; mortgage to suit. FRANK DE HYMAN, 140 North Elliott-place, near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

PURCHASE OR RENT.—2,000 BROOKLYN houses, well rented; every description and location; suitable terms, circular free. WM. H. GAGE, corner Willoughby and Jay sts.

FOR SALE—599A MADISON-ST., BROOKlyn, two-story brownstone house, swell front; all improvements; newly decorated; perfect gem; nine rooms and bath. Apply to owner on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION,
COMMANDING
MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF HUDSON.
Perfect every way. 60 minutes from Wall-st.

APPLY 60 BROADWAY, ROOM 311.

FAIRMOUNT
has greater attractions for home-seekers than any other suburban town. Only 14 miles from New-York; 20 trains daily; commutation, 2 cents; macadamized streets; flagged sidewalks; city conveniences. Houses, lots, and villa plots to rent and for sale; also, large mansion suitable for Summer resort. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City.
PETER BODINE, Box 16, Hackensack, N. J.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE, with five acres, in the most select locality, on the ocean side of the main highway; ten minutes' ride to two railway stations; also plot of five and a half acres in lawn adjoining, in good condition, with beautiful surroundings; most desirable plots for improvement and investment; will sell or lease for a terms of years. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE,
60 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 12 ACRES.—BEAUTIful shade and ornamental trees; several choice building sites; fine view of harbor and Sound; situated on the most picturesque harbor and healthiest spot on the north shore of Long Island; outbuildings on premises, house having been destroyed by fire; within one hour of New-York; half mile from depot; frequent trains; grand site for large hotel; price reasonable; terms easy. Address SEASIDE, Box 142 Times Office.

ISLIP, L. I.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE finest located pieces of property in Islip; of moderate size and situated on the water; it is surrounded by elegant private residences; the houses and improvements on building large and fine, and the entire property is in first-class order; price and terms reasonable. For interview and an inspection of the premises address Owner, Box 147 Times Office.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON, 30 MINutes from the city, an attractive, roomy modern house, with all improvements, and between one and three acres of land; ample stable and carriage house; wide frontage on North Broadway; fine views and surroundings; price, $24,000; would lease unfurnished. Inquire of BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty-square, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT YONKERS—ATtractive large modern house; 15 rooms; all city conveniences; plot of land 90x165 feet; fine trees, superb views of the Hudson River; situated in the best part of Palisade-av.; for sale or to rent for a term of years. Apply to WALTER N. VAIL, 68 Tribune Building, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME VILlage property at Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, opposite West Point; brick house of 15 rooms; one and one-third acres of land in high state of cultivation; abundance of small fruits; fine views. Further information can be had of W. S. PURDY, 149 Broadway, city.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM property near Newburgh-on-the-Hudson; over 70 acres; splendid land; well watered and stocked; situated on high ground. Apply to WALTER N. VAIL, 68 Tribune Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND just far from Mount Vernon depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; good land for speculative purposes to cut up in building lots. Address E. DARLEY, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMing Summer residences on St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; grounds and buildings complete in every detail. PERLEPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 16 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building; association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

For Sale or Rent.
The greatest bargain ever offered.
$30,000 FOR $19,000.

A superb home on the Sound, near South Norwalk, 6 1-2 acres, furniture and everything perfect. Must be sold. Photos, Maps, at office.

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

A very desirable and ornamental residence, 18 rooms, 6 acres of garden, and all necessary outbuildings, charming views, close to Sound. Price, $30,000; rent furnished $1,800 season.

ORANGE.

A magnificent residential estate, brick mansion, charming grounds of 20 acres, with shaded drives, lawns, and brook; stabling, gardener's cottage, conservatory. This is one of the choicest properties in the neighborhood. Call and see photographs. Price, $60,000; rental, $1,500.

PEEKSKILL.

A very attractive property to be sold much below value—residence, 18 rooms, all improvements; 27 acres of ornamental and meadow grounds; numerous and excellent outbuildings. Lowest price $25,000, easy terms; will exchange for good city property. Photographs and full particulars.

FISHKILL.

To rent furnished for the season, 15 minutes' walk of the depot, a comfortable brick residence, 15 rooms, all improvements; 22 acres of ground, grand river views; carriage, horse, and cow left. Rent $150 a month; less for term.

FULL PARTICULARS OF ABOVE PROPERTIES APPLY TO
Chas. A. Seymour & Co.,
42D-ST. AND PARK-AV.,
OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE, ON LONG OR SHORT terms, tenement or business property. RESPONSIBLE, 1,238 Broadway.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70-72 WEST 34th-st., have desirable houses in all locations.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, as Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., MONDAY, APRIL 7, next, at 12 o'clock,
ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE
22 CHOICE LOTS,
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
184TH-ST., KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

11TH-AV. BOULEVARD, s. w. corner 184th-st.—4 Lots.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s. e. corner 184th-st.—4 Lots.
184TH-ST., s. s., between 11th-av. and King's bridge road—14 Lots.
All are near Washington Bridge, High Bridge Park, and Cable Railroad, and are especially desirable for investment or improvement.
TITLE GUARANTEED
free of cost to purchasers by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Maps with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
3-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 123 WEST 93D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4-story brown-stone-front house, with lot,
NO. 162 EAST 64TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 109 1-2 EAST 40TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
2-story and attic brick dwelling, with 2-story wing; also 2-story brick factory, with plot of land, 75x200 feet,
NOS. 168 AND 170 8TH-ST., 197 9TH-ST., BROOKLYN,
between 5d and 4th ave.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, A RIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
One-half interest in about 22 lots on SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND HARLEM RIVER SHIP CANAL.
(now in process of construction,)
Also gore Plot of land, West side,
NEW-AV., NORTH OF 147TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the extra large four-story brownstone house, with lot 38x100 feet,
NOS. 252 AND 254 WEST 55TH-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av,
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable business property
204 5TH-AV. AND 1,124 BROADWAY,
6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST.
Also,
516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
NOS. 143, 152, 154, AND 156 WOOSTER-ST., between Prince and Houston sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 74 EAST 90TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS THOS. N. LAWRENCE, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER
LEXINGTON-AV. AND 72D-ST.
AND ONE
187-AV. AND 13187-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high stoop brick and ornamental stone-front house, with two-story extension and lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 75 feet 5 inches,
NO. 213 WEST 125TH-ST.,
between Central and Riverside Parks.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot,
NO. 6 WEST 37TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer, will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
208, 210, and 212 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., three four-story brick tenements; size of lots, 50.10x80 feet each.
DEYO, DUER & BAUMEDORF, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer, will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9,
"Arne-story high-stoop brick private house; all improvements. Size, 20x44x100 feet.
No. 113 Lorey-st., New-York City.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
1,630 NINTH-AV.
Five-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25.8x86.8x100.
1,632 EAST 12TH-ST.
Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x48x106.6.
215 West 83d-st.—Three-story brick dwelling.
218 EAST 14TH-ST.
Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone flat, 24x60, with four-story brick extension, 12x49; lot 24x193.5.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate Angelina Henry, deceased.
27 West 30th-st.—Four-story brownstone.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
35 and 37 East 62d-st.—Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwellings, 50x50, with three-story brick extensions, 14x70; lots 90x100.5 each.
39 East 62d-st.—Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 17.8x65x100.5.
153 West 50th-st.—Two-story brick stable, 25x75 x100.4.
137 West 17th-st.—Two-story brick stable covering lot 21.8x60.

105th-st., s. s., west of 2d-av.—One lot, 18.9x100.9.
THURSDAY, APRIL 3.
253 East 87th-st.—Three-story brownstone, 20x 48x100.8.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—33 Monroe-st.—Leasehold five and four story tenements; store.

115th and 116th sts., 300 west of Lenox-av.—Eighteen lots, 25x100.11 each; 75 per cent may remain three years at 4½ per cent.

104, 108, 110, and 112 West 116th-st.—Four-story dwellings.
224 and 232 East 123d-st.—Three-story brownstone.

To close the estate of JOHN J. BORGER, deceased.
191 Prince-st., northwest corner Sullivan-st.—Four-story brick buildings, with stores, nearly covering lot; lot 26x78.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.
419 East 25th-st.—Four-story double tenement.
Trustees' Sale, 249 Bowery.—Four-story brick building, with three-story extension.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under the direction of J. Warren Greene, Referee.
113 West 42d-st.—Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x65x100.5.
GEO. H. FLETCHER, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 170 Broadway.

352 St. Nicholas-av.—Five-story double flat.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.
232 West 129th-st.—Three-story brownstone dwelling.
THURSDAY, April 10.
133d-st., west of 10th-av.—Five lots.

TRUSTEES' SALE, 244 West 49th-st.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling and lot, 20x80x100.5.

Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
BAYPORT, LONG ISLAND.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT,
consisting of 22 acres on Great South Bay, about one-half mile from station, with 1,200 feet water front; residence 35x85, built three years ago; all modern improvements; floors, ceilings, &c., finished in hard woods; water throughout the house; 20 rooms; gardener's cottage, 10 rooms; stable to accommodate 50 horses, and outbuildings; houses and grounds kept in excellent condition; newly painted.
Property can be seen by applying to keeper on premises.
By order of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the New-York Produce Exchange.
Title guaranteed. Liberal terms.
Particulars at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A DWELLING, WEST 86TH-ST., WILL RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GREAT EFFECTS IN WOODWORK, &c.; BILLIARD TABLE.
H. J. PRAGUE.
APPLY TO POWER, 9TH-AV. AND 86TH-ST.

TO LET.—FIVE MINUTES FROM PARK, east side, four-story brownstone house, fully furnished; best neighborhood in New-York above 70th-st. Address C. Q. P., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PARTY STARTING FOR EUROPE ON May 1 desires to rent her elegantly-furnished house in desirable location to responsible party, either furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. Address R. E., 334 West 48th-st.

54TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH-AV.—Very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent, furnished or unfurnished.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th and 27th sts.

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, four-story high-stoop brownstone house, with B. F. extension, on 75th-st., near Madison-av.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

22D-ST., BET. 5TH AND 9TH AVS., 2-story brick stable, 20.11x45.6 ..... $1,500
20th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 4-story R. b. s. 1,000
21st-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 4-story h. s. s. 1,600
22d-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 4-story h. s. s. 1,200
22d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 4-story h. s. s. 1,000
22d-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 4-story R. h. s. & b. 1,000
23d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3-story h. s. s. 1,200
23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3-story h. s. 1,500
24th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3-story h. s. 900
24th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs., 3-story h. s. brick. 1,200
25th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3-story h. s. brick. 1,500
28th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 4-story h. s. stone. 1,200
33d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3-story h. s. brick. 1,200
33d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 4-story R. b. stone. 1,200
33d-st., bet. 8th and 9 avs., 3-story Eng. bas.. 1,020
34th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 4-story h. s. stone. 1,500
34th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3-story R. h. s. & stone, with brick stable in rear. 1,000
103d-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3-sty h. s. stone. 1,200
Renwick-st., b. Canal and Spring, 2½-sty brick. 750
Perry-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story R. h. s. & brick, with stable in rear. 1,200
N. F. JAYNE & CO.,
284 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st., Room 92A.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house to let unfurnished on 34th-st., near Madison-av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

A.—DWELLING, 20x65x100. WEST 46TH-ST.
Will rent furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to
J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brownstone, No. 60 West 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; medium size; fine order; rent moderate. Apply to CHAS. A. SMITH, 44 West Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop house to let on 87th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits, apply to
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

541TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A FOURstory high-stoop house, with two-story extension, to let unfurnished.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

20 WEST 48TH-ST.—STYLISH HOUSE IN excellent neighborhood; all improvements; to strictly private family; two to five years' lease. Apply to Owner, 79 Cedar-st., Room 50, between 2 and 4.

A NORTHWEST CORNER ON 53D-ST. TO Rent at $2,200 per annum. Full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

A MODERN THREE-STORY PRIVATE dwelling, in perfect repair; handsomely finished; every improvement; rent $1,600; 237 East 86th-st. L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. or 41 Liberty-st.

A GENTLEMAN WILL LET PART OF A house unfurnished for his board; refined German couple preferred. Address DOCTOR, Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET—FORDHAM HEIGHTS, A NEWLY-built house; 14 rooms and laundry; modern improvements; high grounds; will rent or sell. MAX HERMAN, 629 Broadway.

$2,500.—ON PARK-AV., (MURRAY Hill), a four-story house, with extension, to let unfurnished. H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE brick house on Sheridan-av., 23d Ward, north of 165th-st., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and shed; plot 150x163. Apply to J. S. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange Place.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x56, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by T. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

124 WEST 12TH-ST.—NICE OLD-FASHioned house in excellent neighborhood to let, unfurnished, to strictly private family; rent, $1,700. Apply to Owner, 79 Cedar-st., Room 50, between 2 and 4.

AT 109 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO FLOORS to rent separately or together; newly papered and painted; rent reduced. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

809 LEXINGTON-AV.
Small brownstone house, in perfect order; will rent low to right party.
PERSINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house to rent unfurnished on 34th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY House, 48th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., very reasonable rent; immediate possession.
ODGEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

SPLENDID FIVE-STORY ENGLISH Basement house, 34th-st., near Madison-av.; perfect order; most reasonable rent.
OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

TO LEASE—NO. 19 EAST 72D-ST.; FOUR-story brownstone, 22½x90x102.2; two-story bay window, having fine view of the Park. Apply to SAM'L GLOVER, 58 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST., UNFURnished; medium house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice.
E. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

CITY HOUSES TO

HAPPENINGS IN BROOKLYN

WHY THE EASTMAN JURORS WERE LOCKED UP.

GOSSIP OF THE POLITICIANS—NEED OF A GOOD CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—POKER AS A SOCIAL FAD.

The locking up of the Eastman jury has created more gossip among Brooklyn lawyers and politicians than any other thing that has occurred in that town for many years. There has been a host of stories in circulation since Monday in regard to the bold attempts made to get at the talesmen even before they became jurors, and almost as many are current in reference to the manner in which Justice Cullen discovered what was going on; but as no two of the tales are alike, the auditors have had to believe all or none. The latter alternative has been accepted by the majority.

District Attorney Ridgway declared that he had heard of no unlawful approaches being made to the jury, but he intimated that Justice Cullen had. At all events, something happened that was serious enough to induce the Judge to do what none of his associates has done before in at least twenty years.

It must not be supposed that nothing of importance hung upon the Eastman trial, for it is manifest that, if Eastman cannot be convicted of presenting a false and fraudulent bill, the four indicted Supervisors cannot be convicted of a felony in passing that bill. The county officials were accused of conspiracy, and a conviction of Eastman meant more to them than the average outsider imagines. These men were the ones whose influence on the jury was a source of fear to the court, it is believed.

Since the Eastman jury disagreed early on Thursday morning, the politicians have been talking in a way that shows that they regard the result as almost as satisfactory as an acquittal. They have maintained all along that no convictions would be had on any of the indictments, except, possibly, the one charging Supervisor O'Brien with attempting to bribe Supervisor at Large Quintard, and they feel pretty sure now that at the next trial Eastman will get off scot free.

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The notorious "Billy" Watson resently disclosed that THE TIMES was right when it exposed the deal by which, if he got the malodorous Police Justices' bill through the Assembly, he was to be saddled on the taxpayers as one of the Justices at an annual salary of $5,000. He made this disclosure in the only way he does anything—in an attempt at bullying somebody.

But in this case he got the wrong bull by the horns, for he undertook to browbeat Senator Birkett. Now, Birkett has been a plumber all his life, a close associate of Michael Daly and "Al" Doscher, and he doesn't take a pay from any such overbearing bully as Watson. The meeting took place in a saloon on the lower part of Broadway, and, from all accounts, it was a pretty lively affair. Birkett finally told Watson to "shut up or get out of the place." Watson shut up. Finally he whined out, "You know, Senator, that I was slated for one of these positions, and that with the understanding I got the bill through the Assembly."

"I don't know anything about what was done in the Assembly," replied Birkett, "and I don't care. I have a friend who would make as good a Justice as you, perhaps better."

Watson has probably deprived himself of any chance he had to disgrace a court room. The Nathan-Baldwin people, who are Birkett's backers, say that the bill will be killed in the Senate committee unless Mayor Chapin pledges himself not to appoint Watson.

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The proposed cable railroad through Montague-street from Wall-Street Ferry to Court-street will divide the aristocratic old Heights section of Brooklyn and, in a few years, will convert Montague-street into a business thoroughfare. Already stores occupy the entire block from Court to Clinton street, and they are beginning to encroach upon the street further toward the ferry. Secretary Tracy's old home has been converted into a tailor's shop, and below that point a drug store, a butcher's shop, a barber's shop, and a florist's. The new Real Estate Exchange is soon to be erected opposite the Academy of Music, and that will be followed by other radical changes. In fact, since the elevated roads were completed, the Heights district has been declining in value for residence purposes, but on some streets has been in great demand for business purposes. The reason for this is evidently the absence of any means of transportation from the bridge to the heights. If a man lives on Columbia Heights, for instance, near Pierrepont-street, he has to walk to and from the bridge. In case of bad weather he can ride only half the distance. Even then he has to wait five to ten or fifteen minutes to get home. In that time on the elevated he could travel to Ninth-street in South Brooklyn, or to Nostrand-avenue in the other direction. He would have a seat in a comfortable car, and to the tired business man that means a great deal.

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The people who are behind this Montague-street road are among those interested in the purchase of the Union Ferry Company stock. They are also believed to be the real organizers of the road to run through Union-street from Hamilton Ferry to Prospect Park. The ferries will be feeders to each of these roads, and the profits on the latter will add a big income to the ferry company. These schemes are similar to others which a new syndicate has on hand to place the ferries on the enormously profitable basis they once occupied. The syndicate wants to build a road from Fulton Ferry through Hicks-street to Hamilton-avenue, and to connect the various ferries belonging to the company, besides giving the city's rapidly growing annex a means of quick transit to the ferries. The plans extend to New-York, where the projectors look forward to roads through Wall and Fulton streets from the East River to the Hudson.

All this would necessitate a reform which Brooklyn people have hoped for for many years, namely, an improvement in the management of the ferries. The old Directors are very proud of having run the ferries for the benefit of Brooklyn, but the fact remains that they have been to the corporation known as Brooklyn. It was certainly not to the residents of the city. It is a notorious fact that there has been no time table on the Wall-Street Ferry for years. The writer crossed that ferry about 9 o'clock one evening recently, and he had to wait fourteen minutes for a boat. The aged ticket seller, when asked the reason, replied, in all seriousness: "You see, we got behind time during a rush this afternoon, and we haven't been able to catch up yet. It will be all right in the morning." In view of the fact that the last boat on this ferry leaves the Brooklyn slip at 9 P. M., the elderly gentleman probably told the truth.

It is the same way on all the other ferries. Passengers cannot count on catching a certain boat, for there isn't a certain boat in the company's service.

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Mayor Chapin expresses himself as disgusted with the manner in which his bills for local improvement have been dealt with by the Republican Assembly committee. He has had Corporation Counsel Jenks and one of his assistants in Albany for several weeks arguing in favor of the passage of the four general measures in which he is interested. These gentlemen report that they have been anything but successful. The Mayor finally concluded yesterday that his bills would be killed in committee, and was not at all backward in giving the reason to a delegation of property owners who called to ask for some more street paving. He said he would introduce no more schemes of improvement until the Republicans held out some hope of adopting them.

To outsiders the trouble appears to be that Mr. Chapin has allowed too many jobs to get in along with his measures. His subordinates have been too anxious to smuggle through a set for their personal and financial benefit. Those who now receive no salary want substantial pay, while some of those now on the city pay roll want more on the public funds. Then, the bill appropriating $500,000 for the Ninth-ward real estate purchases in the new ward aroused suspicion, as did the measure to reclaim the filthy region along Second-avenue at a cost of $5,000,000. The Mayor took occasion on Thursday to repudiate all these outside schemes, and said he knew nothing about any but his own bills. This comes too late, it is thought, to save those measures.

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A glance at the new civil list of Brooklyn shows that that city is becoming a pretty big corporation. The Civil Service Commissioners place before the public the names of over 5,000 employes, including the school teachers, and these people make up a salary list reaching into the millions. In fact, everything goes to show that never before did Brooklyn need a stronger Mayor than she does now, or one more likely to resist political influence in selecting the members of his Civil Service Commission. The old retainers of President Edward M. Shepard and Commissioners Pickhard and Tilney will give Mr. Chapin the appointment of a majority of the commission. He can continue it as it is now, a non-partisan body, and one looked up to by every friend of the reform, or he can make it a mere auxiliary of the Democratic General Committee. Judging from the articles in the ring organ he proposes to do the latter, but civil service men like William Potts and Dr. Hall hold that the opposite should be the case. It is a well-recognized fact, however, that no well-regulated civil service reformer likes to believe ill of his neighbor. Frequently it is only when an evil is done that conviction is forced upon them. Mr. Chapin's sympathy with the reform is largely of that kind spoken of by politicians as "a reform in mine eye." During the last few days the name of A. Augustus Healey has been mentioned as President Shepard's successor. Such an appointment would go far toward restoring public confidence in the future work of the commission.

Mayor Chapin had a fresh illustration of this need on Thursday, when Fire Commissioner Ennis visited him, in answer to a letter from his Honor asking if it would not be well to place the Captain of the fireboat, salary $1,500, and eleven bell ringers, at $1,000 each, under control of civil service rules. Ennis pronounced emphatically in the negative. He was opposed to any such change, he said, and would fight it bitterly, whatever he meant by that. Besides, he went on in his simple Democratic way, he could appoint much better men than the Civil Service Commissioners could.

It will strike most people that if any man should be selected only after the strictest kind of competitive examination it is the commanding officer of a steam vessel. Politics should be kept as far from that office as possible. As for the bell-ringers, they should be put out of office at once, for there is nothing for them to do. In fact, the barbarous, backwoods custom of pounding out a signal from the City Hall tower every time there is a fire was resumed, despite the opposition of every one living within hearing distance of the hall, solely in order to give Ennis a chance to appoint eleven of his ward workers to profitable jobs. The men who do this work and get $20 a week for it could hardly earn $2 a day in any other business if they worked twenty hours out of the twenty-four. The places are merely kept in existence to enable men like Ennis to pay their political debts. What good does the ringing of the bell do? It merely tells whence the alarm comes, not the building on fire. Mayor Chapin might hear a dozen alarms from Eighth-avenue and St. John's-place, but he wouldn't know whether or not his house, near the corner, was on fire.

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The latest pilgrims returned from Washington say that Postmaster Hendrix's successor will be appointed within a few days, and that his name will be William Cullen Bryant. That young man has been working very hard for the place during the last few weeks, and he has the support of John A. Nichols.

Silas B. Dutcher brings a story from the capital to the effect that President Harrison has told Secretary Tracy to go ahead and pick a suitable man from the half dozen candidates in the field, and that Gen. Tracy has finally decided upon Bryant. Dutcher went on to urge the claims of Henry Bristow, but he confesses that the Secretary told him Bristow had no earthly chance, and, Dutcher adds, however true it may be, "Tracy said he favored Bryant." Since then Dutcher has been referring in slighting terms to Gen. Tracy's political sagacity, and has evinced in other ways his evident belief that his mission is defeated.

But Col. Baird and his followers in the Nineteenth Ward have not given up the fight against Bryant. They propose to have a new enrollment and, resulting from it, an indorsement of William J. Taylor for Postmaster. If the present plans don't miscarry, however, Bryant will be enjoying the emoluments of the office long before Taylor gets his friends to join the new association. This would be rather embarrassing to Col. Baird.

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Some very unkind stories have been circulated at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Duncan McGregor since he left the Carroll Park Methodist Episcopal Church and was immersed in the Hanson-Place Baptist Church under the protecting wing of the truly good "Deacon" Richardson. The tale most generally accepted has it that Dr. McGregor was actuated by a desire to assume the pastorate of the Hanson-place church—in fact, that he had a distinct, although not a formal, offer to take control of that parish, the sole condition being that he should renounce the Methodist and embrace the Baptist doctrines. This he did; but the Hanson-place Trustees turned around and issued a call to an unknown pastor up in Troy. Dr. McGregor's intimates say that the reverend gentleman was never so shabbily treated before, and that he is very indignant over the conduct of the Trustees of the church which he has entered. However that may be, Dr. McGregor is now without a congregation.

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The latest fad among the young people devoted to progressive card parties is the substitution of poker for euchre and whist. The clubs meet once a week at the house of one of the members and play for prizes. The old tame cards on which little stars were pasted to mark the number of games won have given way to genuine red, white, and blue chips. These are divided equally and a quiet game is started. At the end of a certain time the chips are counted, and the person having the greatest number has the choice of the prizes. This feature, of course, is regulated by the size of the party and the number of prizes, but those who have played say that it is a most fascinating sort of a thing in a mild way.

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The new policy of the Brooklyn Institute, illustrated by the organization of numerous departments, has caused some friction among the heads of these various divisions, and, it is said, was the real reason for Prof. Stevens's resignation the other day. He was the head of the department of physics, and he objected very strongly to the proposed formation of a department of electricity.

"You might as well get up a department of oxygen and separate it from the department of chemistry," he said. "I am opposed to the principle, and will show disapproval by my resignation. This new policy will weaken all the strong departments and will build up no new ones."

Prof. Stevens agreed to preside at the next meeting on condition that his successor should be appointed by that time. Then he will get ready to go to Europe for a two years' course of study in physics.

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Brooklyn has the only Chinese physician registered in the United States. He is a short, full-faced young man of twenty-five, and has assumed the name of Dr. Joseph C. Thoms. He graduated from the Long Island College Hospital about a year ago with high honors, and has now opened an office in Greene-avenue. He says that he is entirely satisfied with his reception and is confident of success.

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It has been an open secret for years that the most profitable part of the work in the County Clerk's office consisted in making new copies of defaced or damaged official records, but it remained for County Clerk Kaiser to make public a fact of a still more startling fact that nearly all the records made by his predecessors were not only made without authority from the Supervisors, but that they were full of mistakes. He produced twelve volumes of equity notices and asserted that they contained 99,824 errors. This will be decidedly interesting to the thousands of people who need these notices almost constantly.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.

NINE CASES DECIDED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS AGAINST THE ELEVATED.

The General Term has handed down decisions affirming nine judgments against the elevated road. The original judgments were rendered by Judges Patterson, O'Brien, and Beach in the cases of Thorn and others, property owners on South Fifth-avenue, represented by United States District Attorney Mitchell, and those of Giordano, Ode, Hochnalter, and Elias Sobel, owners of property on Greenwich-street and South Fifth-avenue, represented by Peckham and Tyler, and also a case of Edward Mitchell against the road.

The questions decided are as to the property owners' rights in South Fifth-avenue and Greenwich-street, and the matter of the property owners' acquiescence without objection in the construction of the road. The Judges say that the property owners could not be expected to know that they had a legal remedy for the wrong done until after the Court of Appeals had so held; the Judges also concur that the Court of Appeals appears to have sanctioned a recovery for noise.

A lawyer who has watched the elevated railroad litigations said yesterday: "It is a pity to have many different courts making conflicting decisions. This encourages the elevated people to continue the fight and to maintain an army of lawyers, experts, statistical witnesses, and detectives. Really the road will be worse off than if it paid up. Of course the property owners have an enormous load of annoyance and expense to carry also. The railroad is given great advantages over property owners in condemnation. As a partial set-off it is provided that the railroad cannot make a very technical proceeding out of a condemnation. It would seem to be a fairer rule for the courts to seek substantial justice in these actions, which are brought because the elevated road will not condemn. In these actions courts should not allow technical makeshifts, for thus the property owners and the roads are both burdened with expense and the courts are blocked in the course of their business by the very act of the Judges in making conflicting and hypercritical decisions."

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AT THE TARIFF-REFORM SCHOOL.

An interesting and instructive meeting was held Friday evening at Cooper Union at the session of the Tariff-Reform School for political speakers, conducted by the Sub-Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman spoke on "Sources of Correct Information on the Tariff Question." He said that, as regards statistics, there were very few books. The student generally had to dig deep and make his own calculations. Among the books that were useful were Mr. Grosvenor's "Does Protection Protect?" and Mr. Bowker's "The Economic Fact Book." Then there were the "American Almanac," "The Compendium of the Census," the Massachusetts labor reports, and the consular reports.

Mr. Shearman gave some of the results of his own research, in figures bearing upon wages and production. Brooklyn tailors averaged $250 a year more than their New-York brethren, he said. For over an hour and a half Mr. Shearman was kept busy explaining the follies and fallacies of protection. One man asked what the effect would be on trade if the tariff was removed.

"It would increase it 15 per cent, in a few months and 50 per cent. in three years," said the speaker.

The lecture next Friday will be on "Iron and Steel" by J. De Witt Warner.

LOOKS LIKE A SHARP DEAL

REGISTER KANE PILOTS AN APPROPRIATION HIS WAY.

THE CONDITION OF BROOKLYN LAND RECORDS GIVES THE SUPERVISORS A CHANCE FOR THIMBLE-RIGGING.

The records in the office of the Register of Kings County are in a deplorable condition. Some of the books are so badly worn that they hardly hold together. No leaves are yet missing, but many have been torn, and the detached pieces are kept in place more by luck than good management. Naturally the books that are in the worst shape are those in most frequent demand. They contain records of farm titles of property which has been transformed into valuable business and residence sections. If any of these records should suffer destruction by being blurred, torn, or worn into illegibility, they could not be replaced except by recourse to original documents, a stupendous if not an impossible undertaking.

The records need to be recopied, and the Commissioners of Records, whose business it is to attend to such matters, are asking for an appropriation for this work. They have not been able to get it. Unless the work shall be speedily done there will be great danger of the loss of the only official records of titles to Brooklyn property, whose value is to be computed by millions of dollars.

Lawyers and others who have frequent occasion to examine the records are fast coming to the conclusion that something very much like a deal is in progress between the Register and the committee of the Board of Supervisors having such records in special charge. Application to have them copied was made months ago by the Commissioners of Record. The Board of Estimate recommended an appropriation of $15,000 for that purpose. It is the statutory duty of the Commissioners of Record to attend to such work. There is no provision of law empowering the Register to do it. Register Kane, however, wants the job. The committee of Supervisors seems disposed to give it to him. Those who know the crowd are drawing inferences to the effect above stated.

There is no honest reason that any one can see for denying the application of the Commissioners of Record. The commission is one of eminent respectability. It serves without pay, and its members have no political or selfish interests to serve. Whatever the exposures of jobbery or official corruption in Brooklyn of late years, no breath has ever been heard against this board. Its high character has been maintained steadily from the day of its organization, when Henry A. Moore, John P. Rolfe, and Jared Sparks constituted it. That was in 1856. Tunis G. Bergen and Abraham Lott have since been members of it. Of the original board Mr. Rolfe alone remains. His associates now are ex-Judge Church of New-Utrecht and M. E. Finnigan, a searcher of experience and reputation.

The Supervisors are not reckless enough to ignore the application of such Commissioners. Delay in the matter seems to have been due to efforts to get the work for Register Kane. He may get the job while the Commissioners of Record share the responsibility for the quality of the work. They decline to enter into any such alliance. This refusal leaves the Supervisors to make their own bed. They are expected to do as Register Kane shall dictate.

What this probable result may mean to Register Kane is easy enough to judge. The Register's fees have fallen off a good deal in Brooklyn lately on account of the growing business and improved facilities for searches offered by the various title companies. There are not nearly so many plums in the pudding as there were. Here is a new chance to make the office yield an old-time income for a while. Kane lets no such chances slip by. The criticism against Kane and his backers is not confined, however, to such schemes as may pertain only to their personal enrichment. It is based rather on the annoying and costly experiences which the city has had to endure through similar schemes which have been worked in favor of the County Clerk. Under the law organizing the Commissioners of Records they were charged with the duty of keeping in good preservation, by recopying and otherwise, the records of the County Clerks, the Register's and the Surrogate's offices. The incumbent of the office of County Clerk was so greedy for these pickings in 1870 that he persuaded the Legislature to pass a special act providing that records in the office of the County Clerk should be recopied whenever necessary under the direction of the County Clerk. Almost ever since the passage of the act such work in that office might almost as well have been left undone. At a meeting of the Committee of Supervisors Thursday a communication was read from County Clerk Kaiser asking authority to copy about a dozen books in his office, which were new a few years ago, when his predecessor charged $30,000 for copying them, but which were now "unsightly and inconvenient," because they contained nearly 100,000 mistakes, one book alone containing nearly 16,000 errors, another 13,000, and a third 10,600. County Clerk Rankin's bill for this work charged 70 cents per hour for copyists. The rates of copyists who guarantee accurate and neat work is only 35 cents. Kaiser wants $20,000 to correct Rankin's mistakes. If he shall get it, as seems likely, $50,000 will have been charged for work in the County Clerk's office no more important or laborious than that in the Register's office, for which the Commissioners of Record are vainly appealing for $15,000. Moreover, this appeal is disregarded in spite of the assurance of the Commissioners that due accounting shall be made of the work as it progresses; that individual receipts from copyists shall be furnished, and that the work will be neatly and accurately done.

In the report by the Committee of Supervisors, which is recognized as the preliminary step to passing the work over to Register Kane, stress is laid on the Register's claim that under the law giving the County Clerk the right to copy records in his office the same right was bestowed upon the Register. This discovery seems to be original with the Register, the law of 1870 having omitted to mention that official in any way. A law giving the emergency having once been declared, however, the Supervisors proceeds from this premise in the following ingenious language:

Fully agreeing with the Commissioners that it should be well and promptly performed, and anxious that it should be done in the best and most durable manner, your committee recommend that an invitation be extended to all who are warranted by their experience, as well as by their familiarity with the records, to give counsel in so important a matter. And to co-operate with your committee in regard to this work, and your committee recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board to grant the application of the Commissioners of Records, said Commissioners, and also the County Register and the County Clerk, be invited by the clerk of this board, in writing, to designate in writing to this board such books, papers, maps, records, and indices in the offices of the County Register and Clerk which in their respective judgment should be recopied and repaired, and to confer with the Committee on Records as to the manner of executing the proposed work.

The Commissioners of Records do not intend to make a contest over this matter. They will not get "pap" themselves, with Kane or Kaiser, and it is not believed that the Supervisors expected them to do so when they adopted the above report. Now that the report is duly spread on the minutes of the board, the refusal of the Commissioners of Record to acquiesce in it is thought likely to clear the way for the consummation of the deal on which Kane and his friends have been working.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

The French steamship La Champagne, which sailed yesterday for Havre, took out among other passengers the Marquis de Portes, the Count and Countess de Locqueneuville, Commodore Slaven, Louise Chandler Moulton, Capt. E. Aublet and Dr. A. Castellan of the French Army, Maurice Grau, the Rev. P. Genet, Morrill Goddard, the Rev. J. M. Bocher, Francisco Antonio da Silva, Dr. T. L. White, Charles Sumner Shreve, and the Rev. C. M. Cotard.

Among those who sailed for Liverpool on the Cunard steamship Etruria were Miss Ameria R. Smith, the violinist, and lecturer; the Count Leurenhaupt, the Rev. N. L. Bray, William Cutting, F. Brockholst Cutting, Sidney Clementson, Dr. G. Bacon, Col. Mizner, Charles D. Rose, Capt. W. S. Sparkes, Dr. Warner, Egerton Winthrop, and Stanley Clarke.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which sailed for Southampton and Bremen, had as passengers Miss Victoria Yokes, Mrs. Frederick Phillips, Rudolph von Lubeck, Dr. H. L. Nietert, Dr. Schumann Leclercq, Dr. John M. Ellis, and William Barnard.

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TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

The conflict between the young and the old in the North Reformed Church in Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, has caused a large number of resignations, and has left the church without a pastor and almost without a congregation. The last man to leave was Mr. Herbert Booth King, the Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Consistory has only old people on it, and they are opposed to anything like a social side to the church life. The opposition caused the last pastor, the Rev. William D. Perry, a young man and a very popular one, to go elsewhere, and since that time no one has felt strong enough to assume control of the church. The young people have tried to elect new members of the Consistory but have failed.

Mr. King told a reporter yesterday that he and his friends would have been satisfied with any progressive man as pastor, but that they had concluded that they could not get one.

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The Eastern Division of the Westchester County Society of Christian Endeavor will hold a convention in Rev. Bochelle on Monday, April 7.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Lenten days have brought almost more of entertainment toward their close than at their beginning, and while there have been no large and distinctive entertainments during the past week, there has been an atmosphere of excitement and incident strange to the week of the Passion, considered by the Catholic and Episcopal Churches only less sacred than Holy Week, which opens to-day. Lenten observance, which has been growing more and more relaxed of late, has been even more abrogated this year than usual. There was a time not very far distant when even Patti, much less a new tenor, would have failed to bring to the opera more than a dozen fashionable people in Passion or Holy Week, and yet, while society has not been largely represented at the Metropolitan, it has sent quite a respectable contingent on every opera night to welcome and applaud Patti, Tamagno, and the other artists of the Italian company. Certainly no worse week could have been possibly selected by the management to open the season of Italian opera, as far as social attendance is concerned, and the fact that even the comparatively small number of the "four hundred" that has been present appeared at all is significant, both as an evidence of the waning custom of strict Lenten observance, and also as a compliment to the wonderful woman of whom it has been well said "that Italian opera will not die while she lives and sings."

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The scene at the Opera House on Tuesday and again on succeeding evenings of the past week has been a somewhat novel one from a strict social point of view. Comparatively few of the regular box-holders availed themselves of the opportunity to retain their boxes for the Paris season at half price, so that a new element preponderated—an element which came more to hear the music than to see and be seen, and which consequently filled many of the boxes with women in bonnets and walking dresses and men who did not spend most of the evening in running from one box to another and chatting with their friends, but remained seated in the one box throughout. Naturally the sombre costumes of the women detracted from the brilliancy of the house. The few regular box-holders or recognized social leaders were not as much in their regular boxes, but were scattered here and there, and viewed the changed conditions with interest.

Whether due to the lesser volume of sound and the arias of the Italian school which made silence more imperative, or to the fact that the larger portion of the box audience came to hear music and not to talk, there was little or no conversation in the boxes, and the orchestra enthusiasts did not feel obliged to hiss any particular box during the entire week. Many regular box-holders transferred themselves and orchestra stalls, and were among the most attentive and enthusiastic auditors. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace were present every night in boxes taken for the season; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occupied their own box, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Victor Newcomb and R. L. Cutting. The audience of Tuesday night was the largest socially of the week, and there were comparatively few society people present on every night, the sum of the receipts being more than $15,000. This week there will hardly be as large a social attendance. Next week, on Tuesday of Eastertide, will change all this, and, although Tamagno will unfortunately have departed, there will be a large society contingent to hear Patti and such favorites as Ravelli, Nouvelli, and Fabbri. The presence of the Duchess of Marlborough for the ball which is to be given on Friday night made it, of course, the centre of attraction, and the new Duchess, who was with Mrs. Eugene Kruger the first, held an informal reception all through the evening. The Duchess was very simply dressed in gray and wore no jewels except a diamond star in her hair. Mrs. Kruger wore a small coronet, and it was amusing to witness the opera glasses leveled upon her and to hear the universal and mistaken statement that she was the Duchess.

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As is usual toward the end of Lent, benefits and entertainments for charitable objects have been much in vogue of late. Miss Margaret Eliot, who has won much popularity as a drawing-room singer on the Winter, gave a concert at Chickering Hall on Wednesday afternoon, which was largely attended. Miss Eliot was assisted by the baritone, Manoury; the Beethoven String Quartet, and Mrs. Stoddard, and the concert must have netted a handsome sum to the fair beneficiary. Miss Eliot, who is one of those rare persons who can recite well in a parlor, gave an afternoon at Sherry's on Thursday. She was also assisted by several artists, including Mrs. Pemberton Hinckley, who showed the result of careful study abroad. Miss Baker has become known to many society people during the last two Winters, and her ability and charming personality have rendered her deservedly popular, so that a large and representative audience was present at her matinée musicale. She will soon for London, where she will appear in many drawing rooms during the season. The reception and entertainment of people with "drawing room talent," as has long been in vogue in London, is fast growing in favor here, and the custom can safely be commended, if for no other reason than it established it will make society much more enjoyable and relieve many an otherwise dull evening.

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Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a delightful musicale on Monday afternoon, where the Adamowski Quartet Club played, and on Friday afternoon Mrs. Alfred De Castro, formerly Miss Godwin, gave a reception to Miss Julia Van Duzer. Miss Godwin, Miss Lillian Goodman, Miss Julia Van Duzer, and Miss How received with Mrs. De Castro, and a large number of guests were present to welcome the singer. The talk of society during the week has been of necessity chiefly on musical topics. Patti's singing of "Home, Sweet Home," will keep it in all moments for a perennial favor, and the incident of Friday night, when the audience so insisted on the rendition of the old melody that in consequence of Arditi's absence a piano had to be rolled upon the stage, so that she could be accompanied, has been vigorously and pleasantly discussed.

The theatre clubs have ceased their meetings, and only the meetings of the Badminton Club and of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club yesterday have been marked. On Monday evening Badminton Club has abandoned its project of a dance after Easter. At the last meeting of the regular club Miss Alice Winthrop won the opera glasses presented as a prize and John Wainwright the pearl pin. There will be no meeting of the club this week, but on April 12 there will be a tournament to decide who shall possess the silver-backed hair brushes presented by Mrs. Adrian Iselin.

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Society looks hopefully toward Eastertide, and there is every prospect of an unusual amount of gayety. Thus far Mrs. Whitney's dance has not been supplemented by any other announcement of similar entertainments except the Patti last night, but there will be an abundance of dinners, theatre parties, and small entertainments, and several weddings, among them those of Philip Livingston and Miss Juliette Morris, R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Grace Woodhouse, Archibald Gracie and Miss Constance Schack, and Arthur B. Turnure and Miss Harrison. The engagements are announced of De Lancey Nicoll and Miss Churchill and of James M. Varnum and Miss Edith Hurry.

The report of the engagement of Francis N. Jencks and Miss Gertrude Lenox now appears to have been incorrect. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure and family will soon sail for London, where the wedding of Lawrence Turnure, Jr., and Miss Romaine Stone will be celebrated next month. From New-Brighton, S. I., comes the announcement of several engagements of people more or less known in New-York, among them that of R. Penn Smith and Mrs. John H. Hobson, formerly Miss Lazare, who became a widow a few months ago, her husband, who was well-known yacht and club man, having recently died in Europe.

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Many people are still absent from the city at the Southern resorts. Asheville, N. C., is overcrowded with New-Yorkers, and it is difficult to obtain a room in the large hotels at St. Augustine. Ex-Mayor Hewitt and family, who are traveling through the South on a special car, are now at St. Augustine, where, among others, are also Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbeekman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cutting, Mrs. George Campbell, Miss Jane Campbell, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Miss Marquand, and Mrs. Godwin. A cotillion was given in the ballroom of the Alcazar last week, which was led by G. Stewart Smith and Jacob Aspinwall, Jr. A. L. Norrie of New-York gave a supper last week to several New-York girls and men. Mr. and Mrs. John Hoey and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hone, with a party of friends who have been at St. Augustine, left for Tampa in their special car. There have been many Americans in Mexico of late, among others Commodore W. H. T. Hughes with a party, who have been the recipients of much attention. On Tuesday night last Commodore Hughes was given a banquet by Minister Ryan, which is said to have been one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever given in Mexico. He will return home this week. The invitations to subscribe to the series of afternoon teas to be held at the Claremont after Easter on one afternoon every week have been largely responded to and there can be now no doubt of their success.

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The European departures begin to increase in number. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, and Egerton Winthrop and Miss Winthrop sailed yesterday, while the lists of the outgoing boats for the next three weeks are liberally sprinkled with the names of well-known people. The young Prince Yturbide of Mexico is at present sharing the honors and society attention with the new Duchess of Marlborough. On Thursday night he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by John R. Davis, at which were present all the belles of the younger set. Dinners are announced by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Gurnee for Easter Thursday.

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The Ladies' Orchestra, which is to give its performance at Chickering Hall during Easter week, has decided on a very elaborate programme, including the overture to "Egmont" and Gluck's ballet music from "Paris and Helena."

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th St.

DRESS GOODS.

Double-width all-wool striped Suitings, new Spring shades, worth 65c. - - - - - - - 29c.

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40-inch Turkish Mohairs, all colors and black, 75c. quality - - - - - - - 50c.

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ON CENTRE BARGAIN TABLE MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK OF SAMPLES OF DRESS TRIMMINGS OF EVERY VARIETY AT ONE-QUARTER COST OF PRODUCTION.

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1,000 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, guaranteed for one year, worth $2.50 - - - - - - - 1.50

SUITS AND JACKETS.

Ladies' Jersey Jackets, light weight, regular price $5.00. 2.98

Ladies' Light-weight Cloth Jackets, various colors, worth $5.00 and $6.00 - 3.95

LADIES' CLOTH SUITS, NEW STYLES, VARIOUS COLORS; REGULAR PRICE $17.50.....$12.50

1 LOT CLOTH SUITS, BROKEN SIZES, VARIOUS STYLES; REDUCED FROM $15.00; ALL AT.....$6.50

GLOVES.

300 doz. Ladies' fine French frame Lisle Gloves, regular 25c. quality - - - - - - - 15c.

200 doz. Ladies' French Suedes in 4-but. and 8-but. Mousquetaire, new Spring shades, regular price $1.25 - - - 79c.

VERY COMPLETE LINES OF KID AND SUEDE AND FABRIC GLOVES IN THE NEWEST TINTS, INCLUDING HELIOTROPES, MOSS, BEAVER, GRAYS, MODES, AND NEW TANS FOR EASTER.

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

THEY AID THE SHIPWRECKED.

Very pleasant reading is the ninth annual report, just issued, of the Blue Anchor Society, or New-York State Auxiliary to the Women's National Relief Association. The object of this humane little band of ladies and gentlemen is primarily to furnish aid to the shipwrecked, and its report tells in simple words the great good it has worked during the year of 1889. During that year a larger amount of supplies were furnished by the society to the United States life-saving stations than had ever been furnished in the same length of time before.

Fifty-six boxes of clothing, blankets, and nourishing foods were forwarded during the year to the various life-saving stations, in many cases replenishing the stores exhausted by wrecks, and in addition two folding cots were sent to each of the 213 stations designated by the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service. The shipwrecked crews of eleven vessels were supplied from this store, and innumerable cases are reported of individuals rescued from drowning, &c., who have been supplied with clothing and food.

The financial statement is likewise an encouraging one. The receipts during the year amounted to $2,938, and the expenditures to $2,977. The society now has a balance in bank of $2,235 46.

The work entailed in carrying out the object of the society and this statement in the report may answer the purpose for which it was intended:

"There have been many wrecks during the past year. When the happy home-comers think of the scenes of struggle with the angry waves as some noble ship is tossed on rocks, or sinks, or perhaps broken to pieces before the eyes of the horrified watchers on the shore; when the gallant surfmen rush to the rescue and venture their own lives over and over again to save those in peril, and they return to the station triumphantly bringing some poor creature safe from the devouring sea, but, perhaps, with clothing torn off by the fierce waves and exhausted with the effort to keep alive—when they think on these things, will they not be ready to give something toward keeping dry clothing, nourishing food, blankets, and cots at the stations, that the cold, wearied and worn with their arduous toil, may not have to give up all their own dry clothing and their beds to the rescued ones? Surely the cause must commend itself to all who think of it for a moment, and, in the faith that it will, we are encouraged to greater efforts. We appeal now for more workers in our committees. There is a great deal to be done by our purchasing, sewing, and packing committees; every article must be marked and sent in proper order, blankets fumigated, &c., and inventories made with accuracy; and as we usually send from sixty to eighty garments in each box we need many hands to get through the work. We hope some of those who may read this statement will join us, and give a few hours during the year to a work so useful."

The society desires to pay some tribute to the memory of Capt. James H. Merryman of the United States Revenue Marine, who recently died, and it does so in the following supplementary statement, which could not be incorporated in the annual report, but which will be placed on the records of the society:

"The members of the Blue Anchor Society desire to put on record their sense of personal loss in the death of Capt. James H. Merryman, United States Revenue Marine. Our society was recommended to his kind offices, placed as he was in New-York as Inspector of Life-Saving Stations by General Superintendent Kimball, and from the beginning of our work Capt. Merryman took the warmest interest in it, gave his advice on points which were entirely new to us, sent one of his staff to show us the proper methods of preparing and boxing our supplies, and from that time until he was obliged to relinquish his official duties he was our faithful friend and counselor. His unfailing courtesy made it a pleasure to see and consult him, and he conferred favors rather than received them. We shall ever cherish the memory of Capt. Merryman with grateful appreciation. We offer our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and to his associates in the Life-Saving Service."

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LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

During the week ending at noon yesterday 783 deaths, 674 births, and 244 marriages were reported to the Health Department. The annual death rate in an estimated population of 1,606,323 was 25.43. Of the deaths, 485 occurred in tenement houses and 173 in public institutions, and 288 were of children under five years of age. There were 108 deaths from pneumonia, 105 from consumption, 55 from bronchitis, 52 from diseases of the heart, 50 from Bright's disease and nephritis, 31 from violence, 24 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 12 from croup, 12 from diarrheal diseases, 9 from scarlet fever, 6 from typhoid fever, 6 from whooping cough, 2 from malarial fever, and 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

During the same period there were reported 10 cases of typhoid fever, 97 of scarlet fever, 4 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 224 of measles, 101 of diphtheria, and 2 of varicella.

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PROTESTS FROM FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 29.—At a meeting of Havana cigar operatives held Thursday night resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the McKinley bill as now drawn in raising the tariff on clear Havana tobacco.

Friday afternoon at a

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, 13TH TO 14TH STREET.

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

PRINTED INDIA SILKS,

REPRESENTING A CHOICE COLLECTION OF DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

22-inch, 34c. per yard; worth 50c.
24-inch, 69c. per yard; worth $1.
27-inch, 88c. per yard; worth $1 25.

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILK

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

24-inch, 49c. per yard; worth 75c.
28-inch, 79c. per yard; worth $1.
32-inch, 99c. per yard; worth $1 50.
Bargain in Triple Chain BLACK SURAH, 99c.; worth $1 40.
3,000 yards excellent quality BLACK SURAH, with a variety of gray stripes, 49c.; worth 75c.

MOURNING GOODS.

IMPORTED MOHAIR, 39c.; worth 75c.
NUN'S VEILING, 49c.; worth 80c.
FRENCH CASHMERE, 54c.; worth 75c.
Finest WOOL HENRIETTA, 94c.; worth $1 25.
Extra Fine CASHMERE, 74c.; worth $1.
REP DE LYON, 79c.; worth $1 25.
SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, $1 11, $1 29, and $1 41; worth $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.
Complete line of Bordered NUN'S VEILING for Veils, from 99c. to $2 99 per yard.

MILLINERY.

Our stock far surpasses anything we have heretofore offered in variety of styles and richness of goods.
As a specialty we offer the very latest London HAT, the "Dorothea," at $6 49; also the "Juliet" at $4 98.
Our little shopping BONNET at $4 98 cannot be duplicated for less than $7.
Children's school HATS at $1 59 and $2 49. Best value we have ever offered.
Choice line of Mourning HATS and BONNETS at our popular prices.

LINENS.

White fringed TABLE CLOTHS, colored borders, 2½ yards long, $1 59; good value for $2.
¾ Bleached NAPKINS, very heavy, $1 42; worth $1 80.
Linen SETS, Holbein border, $4 24 and $4 39; worth $7.
Extra fine knotted fringe SETS, $5 34, $6 49 and $7 49; worth $11.
Double extra quality hemstitched SETS, $10 74 and $10 99; worth $17.
Fancy BUREAU SCARFS, 49c., 59c., and 69c.; worth double.
All linen TRAY CLOTHS, 36c.; formerly 69c.

CORSETS.

Special sale of hand made, 69c.; worth $1.
Satin CORSETS in blue and red, $1 98; worth $2 50.
Special lot of French woven CORSETS, $1 39; worth $2.

RUBBER CLOAKS.

Ladies', $1 34; former price, $1 75.
Misses', $1 24; former price, $1 65.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, cut V, trimmed with embroidery, 34c.
Ladies' MUSLIN DRAWERS, 5 tucks and embroidered ruffle, 32c.

LACES.

BLACK DRAPERY NETS, all silk, 45 in. wide.
56c.; worth 70c.
69c.; worth 90c.
79c.; worth $1.
BLACK CHANTILLY EDGING, 1 to 8 in. wide, 6c. to 75c. per yard.

FISHING TACKLE.

OPENING OF SEASON, 1890.

EVERYTHING REQUIRED BY THE FISHERMAN AT PRICES ½ LESS THAN THOSE CHARGED BY REGULAR DEALERS.
A special lot of SPLIT BAMBOO FLY RODS, $2 99, worth $4, and $3 44, worth $5.
Our SPLIT BAMBOO FLY AND BAIT RODS at $5 94 are sold elsewhere at from $9 to $12.
LANCEWOOD FLY RODS, nickel mountings, $2 69; worth $3.
ASH FLY RODS, lancewood tips, nickel mountings, celluloid butt, $1 78.
RUBBER CLICK REELS, $1 46, $1 67, $1 78.
NICKEL CLICK REELS, $1 94, $1 98, $1 49.
TROUT FLIES, assorted, 12 on a card, 24c. per card.
TROUT FLIES, best quality, 79c. per dozen.
TREBLE GUT SNELLED HOOKS, Chesterlown, Sproat, Kirby, Limerick, 19c. per dozen.
TREBLE GUT LEADERS, two and three lengths, 9c. and 11c. each.
ATHLETIC GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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We carry a full line of HARDWOOD REFRIGERATORS and ICE CHESTS from $5 63 to $21 24.

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THE EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES WHICH WE POSSESS BY REASON OF BUYING IN LARGE QUANTITIES ENABLE US TO OFFER AT ALL TIMES GREATER BARGAINS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.
Job lot of SURAH SILK PLAID PARASOLS, in a large variety of shades, $1 99; worth $3.
Elegant line of SCOTCH PLAID SILK PARASOLS, $3 21; worth $5.
Exceptionally choice lot of PARASOLS, solid color, with Maltese border, $3 49; worth $4 50.
Children's PARASOLS, 59c., 99c., and $1 48; great bargains.
Choice line of HAND-RUN SPANISH LACE PARASOLS at very low prices, viz., $8 17, $8 76, and $10 49; worth one-half more.
MARQUISE LACE PARASOLS, $12 24, $16 34, $18 09, and $20 99; beautifully made up.
Very fine All-Silk SUN UMBRELLAS, with sterling silver handles and silver tassels, $3 33; worth $5.
Extra fine All-Silk SUN UMBRELLAS, wear guaranteed, with sterling silver handles and silver tassels, $3 91; worth $5 50.
Extra fine All-Silk SUN UMBRELLAS, same as above, with long gold handles in beautiful designs, $3 91; worth $5 50.
Very fine Union Silk SUN UMBRELLAS, with exquisite gold handles, $1 99; worth $3 25.
Still finer Union Serge (quality guaranteed) SUN UMBRELLAS, with very handsome silver hooks, $2 64; worth $3 50.
Ladies' 26-inch fine All-Silk UMBRELLAS, with new designs in sterling silver handles, $4 09; worth $6.
Extra superior quality All-Silk 26-inch UMBRELLAS, with long gold handles, $5 41; worth $8.
Men's 28-inch fine All-Silk UMBRELLAS, with gold handles, $5 99; worth $8.

EASTER NOVELTIES IN

NECKWEAR.

White ground KNOTS and FOUR-IN-HANDS in all the newest designs,
39c., 44c., 59c., 74c., 89c., $1 04, $1 19.
Navy and Electric Blue,
49c., 74c., 89c., $1 04, $1 19.
CREPE DE CHINE, handsome colorings,
59c. and $1 04.

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EASTER CARDS & NOVELTIES,

CONSISTING OF FINE IMPORTED CARDS AND BOOKLETS; ALSO A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

NOW IN PORT, A LARGE IMPORTATION OF FRENCH ROSARIES, WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON SALE DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.

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Our prices are from one-third to one-half less than those charged elsewhere.
Combination sets of PRAYERS and HYMNALS all in very beautiful bindings.
68c., 74c., 97c., $1 06, $1 26, $1 47, $1 52, $1 68, $2 11, $2 52, $3 36, $3 78, and upward.
72c., 79c., 87c., 91c., 94c., $1 16. $1 26, $1 44, $1 52, $1 58, and upward.
Also a large line of PRAYER BOOKS, without the Hymnal, 51c., 81c., $1 08, $1 26.
STEPS TO THE ALTAR, 41c., 72c., and $1 44, according to style of binding.
TREASURY OF DEVOTION, $1 08, $1 44. $2 16, $2 34, according to style of binding.
Extensive stock of Roman Catholic PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of all the popular manuals now in use.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' JERSEY RIBBED CORSET COVERS in ecru, at 28c.
Ladies' JERSEY VESTS, shaped, in ecru, long and short sleeves, 34c.
Genuine SWISS LISLE VESTS, in ecru, 64c.
Ladies' GOSSAMER VESTS, in low neck and ribbed arm, high neck, long and short sleeves, 27c. and 29c.
50 dozen children's GAUZE VESTS, in high neck and short sleeves, 19c.

HOSIERY.

Children's black cotton HOSE, in all sizes, 7-1 and 1-1 rib, every pair guaranteed stainless, 21c.; worth 35c.
Ladies' fancy cotton HOSE, 19c.; worth 25c.
Ladies' two-toned and fancy-striped cotton HOSE, extra fine quality, 23c.; worth 35c.
Ladies' two-toned Richelieu ribbed Lisle-thread HOSE, 38c.; worth 60c.

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For PLATE and 50 CARDS, 74c.
For PLATE and 50 CARDS, extra quality, 91c.
WEDDING AND RECEPTION INVITATIONS at prices about one-half of those charged by so-called "fashionable" stationers.

A full line of BABY CARRIAGES in 13th-st. Annex, main floor, from $5 28 to $27 61.

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FLOGGING FOR BURGLARS

A BILL NOW BEFORE THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

THEORIES ON WHICH THE BILL FINDS SUPPORT—FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, March 12.—It is an extremely pleasant sensation, living here in London, to all at once recall to weary brain, jaded appetite, or fatigued and listless imagination, that a half-hour's walk will take you to any one of a dozen ancient and silent cloisters, where you may muse among the tombs of Norman Knights in the half darkness of Tudor stained glass and early Hanoverian dust. In much the same way, when the noise and fierce ardor of partisan strife in the Commons have tired one to the aching point, there is a certain kind of restful relief in remembering that the House of Lords still continues to exist, and that there no tumult distracts the ear, no ferocity of epithet or fury of clashing ambitions and bitter dislikes disturbs digestion. In the very old days gentle souls who abhorred fighting took to the monasteries. Now they read "Robert Elsmere" and the reports of proceedings in the House of Lords.

* * *

Very often it happens that these proceedings are of considerable value from an ethnographic point of view. The House of Commons is no longer typically English at all points. The advancing tide of democracy has obliterated not a few of its distinctively insular landmarks even in my time. Every year it grows more cosmopolitan in its tone, more susceptible to the influences of American and Continental thought, more under the domination of abstract sentiments which are formulated by mankind and have neither race nor nation. It is still, of course, by spurts very English.

Its treatment of the whole Parnell letters episode—from the appointment of a packed commission to convict a group of political opponents of complicity in murder through to the last dogged ditch of insisting now that the murder charges were really trivial, and that the great thing was to convict these political opponents of having made public speeches about boycotting—is as English as anything could be. No other man of Caucasian race can be so blindly and obstinately unfair to those whom he dislikes as the Englishman can. He is capable of going to lengths of passionate and cruel injustice all the time with the Bible under his arm and the stock phrase of "English fair play" on his lips, which cannot be matched in the records of any of his neighbors. But the House of Commons exhibits much less of this spirit than it did formerly, and there are circumstances surrounding this latest display which encourage the hope that the spirit itself is nearly dead.

* * *

Turn we then to the House of Lords, where the insular type flourishes with as luxuriant, not to say rank, a growth as if Christopher Columbus had never discovered America, and Henry VIII. was still fighting with the Pope over an Englishman's right to divorce a faded Spanish wife. A fortnight ago these Lords were busy passing a bill to protect hares and rabbits from being molested by the farmers whose crops they destroyed. Having rested for a sufficient period after this heavy task, they yesterday took up another great subject and passed to a second reading their bill to reintroduce the additional penalty of flogging for armed burglars. To be sure, this will be beaten or allowed to lapse in the House of Commons, just as the hares and rabbits measure will be—a fate which overtakes seven-eighths of the original legislation born of hereditary wisdom and statecraft. But the assembled Lords were very strong in support of the bill—there was a majority for it of 47 in a total vote of 81—and nobody could have been more serious or deeply in earnest than they all were about the matter.

* * *

This same bill was carried in this same house a year ago by a vote of 39 to 9, as a reflection of the popular excitement then existing on the subject. Half a dozen sensational cases of burglars turning upon policemen or the aroused inmates of the house they had entered with revolvers, sometimes killing and in other cases inflicting severe wounds, had crowded close upon one another, and the result was, of course, a heated state of the public mind. The Commons was too busy with measures for harrying Ireland to take the matter up. The lords, with more leisure, thought at once of flogging. A century ago their fathers and grandfathers had thought a great deal of flogging. It was an age of heavy punishments, where more was savagely enforced than in England. It seems almost incredible now, but it was only sixty years last Christmas week since Thomas Maynard was hanged for forgery in front of the Old Bailey. Seventy years ago, during the year 1820, there were forty-three executions in London alone, the penalties being inflicted for numerous other offenses than murder. A maker of counterfeit money was hanged as late as 1827. Naturally, when death was dealt out with so free a hand, flogging was the commonest of punishments. In time its use came to be abated in the prisons, as the public revulsion which led to the restriction of the death penalty gave rise to a more humane view of the whole question of dealing with crime.

* * *

But in the army and navy the swing of the blood-soaked cat maintained itself as a good old English custom until within the past few years. So sacred an institution was it that in 1810 William Cobbett was sent to prison for publishing an article against the flogging of soldiers. The first step taken to mitigate the horrors of this system was in 1859, when the public mind was much exercised over the revelations of mingled stupidity and brutality in the management of the English forces in the Crimea. Under this pressure orders were issued which somewhat reduced the number of offenses for which the cat was the penalty, and a similar reform was wrought in the navy eight years later.

But there the movement halted for a decade, and then only reappeared by a curious accident. It was Joseph Biggar who, casting about on every side for opportunities for obstruction, hit upon making a fight by multiplied and protracted amendments to the Army Discipline act and the Mutiny act—two measures which have to be passed yearly in order to keep up Parliamentary control of the army. Out of this effort of Biggar's to obstruct business grew the motion for total abolition of flogging in the army in 1876, which was beaten by a majority of 60. The next year the adverse majority was only 42, but in 1879 it rose to 183, this being the occasion when Mr. Chamberlain, having finally come to the support of Biggar and Parnell on this question, was denounced by the Marquis of Hartington for so doing, in a scene which is still remembered by old Parliamentary hands.

* * *

But when the Liberals came into power in 1880, the issue had somehow become a party question. The use of the lash had been denounced on Liberal platforms, in cases of attack upon the seats of Tory members who had voted for it, and so abolition of flogging in the army grew to be a Liberal tenet, and was finally put into law in April of 1881. The scandal had survived the two abuse, the Purchase system, by a full ten years—and to this day old military grumblers will tell you that since the Purchase system and flogging have been stopped the British Army has gone steadily to the dogs. And I make no doubt that if the Lords who yesterday voted for the Armed Burglar's Flogging bill could be canvassed, they would all agree that the army was better when soldiers could be flogged.

* * *

Although the lash disappeared from prison discipline a long time ago—that is, so far as the public knows, corporal punishment of juvenile offenders survives. Two solemn acts, passed in 1847 and 1850, give rural magistrates the power to order the infliction of "strokes with a birch rod," in cases where boys seem to need it. This punishment is commonly imposed for larceny and trespass. There is also a special provision for flogging in the case of garroters. This was passed in 1863, owing to a popular excitement much like this about burglars which now impresses the Lords. In the Winter of 1862-3 the thieves of London all at once adopted the fashion of pouncing upon victims in the dark and strangling them, and to meet this Parliament made a law that they should be heavily flogged before entering upon their twenty years' sentences of penal servitude.

It is said now that this law put garroting down, and the infrequency of the crime nowadays is quoted as proof supporting this view. But the idea is really nonsense. Crime has its fashions, its curious laws of change, of disappearance and revival, like dress or literature. It is as imitative as the habit of neckties. One bold man does a fine and notable burglary in a certain novel fashion, attracting great attention, and getting eighteen years' "hard." The sentence deters nobody; the advertisement inspires a lot of imitators. A year or two ago it became the style for burglars to carry pistols; this seems now to have gone out; certainly no case of the kind has been reported for a number of months. While this fashion was in vogue the gallows itself could not have stopped it; indeed, it involved the risk of the gallows. If men persisted in it, daring the halter, how should they be warned off by the mere additional prospect of a beating with thongs?

* * *

The absurdity of this ancient notion that people can be branded, burned, and flogged into goodness was elaborately explained to the Peers yesterday by the three most eminent legal authorities in that House—the Chief Justice, Lord Coleridge; the late Liberal Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, and the Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher. These all made earnest speeches against the bill as a retrograde, anomalous, and useless measure. The experience of the past half century was adduced in detail to show how crime diminished strictly in proportion as cruel and futile punishments were abolished. These distinguished judicial notables, speaking thus to any assemblage of ordinary mortals, would have carried conviction. They produced no more impression upon the House of Lords than ordnance practice does on sandbanks, and the second reading was ordered by 64 to 17. As I have said, there is no probability that the Commons will assent to the bill, but the action of the Lords seems of interest as indicating their attitude toward men and things. Very few of their actions, for that matter, have any other interest.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE NEWPORT COTTAGES.

RECENT RENTALS AND TRANSFERS—THE BELMONT MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 29.—The season is advancing and rentals are being made rapidly. Those for the last two weeks include one of the Liber cottages on Rhode Island-avenue to Mrs. C. Boyd of Philadelphia; the Hon. Levi P. Morton's cottage on Bellevue-avenue, known as "Fair Lawn," to J. Townsend Burden of New-York; one of the Pinard cottages on Narragansett-avenue to Dr. John C. Barron of New-York; the "Davis Chalet" on Bellevue-avenue and the Cliffe to Isaac Bell of New-York; Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge's cottage at Ochre Point to F. W. Sharon of New-York; Mrs. C. F. Chickering's villa on Bellevue-avenue to C. Oliver Iselin of New-York; Dr. John J. Mason's cottage on the corner of Catherine-street and Gibbs-avenue to Stuyvesant Fish of New-York; C. H. Case's cottage on the corner of Kay and Everett streets to H. A. Johnson of New-York; Judge Darius Baker's cottage on Cranston-avenue to Miss Laura J. Post of New-York, and David King's cottage on Bellevue-avenue, known as "Julia House," to Prescott Lawrence of New-York.

Mrs. Susan Gray, executrix, has sold the Gray estate on Bellevue-avenue, adjoining the Newport Reading Room and opposite the Redwood Library, to the Newport Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which has just been chartered with a capital of $50,000 and which will begin the erection of a new business block on the site. The new company will give the Summer people what they have not had here before, a place for the deposit of valuables during their absence from the city. Heretofore all valuables have had to be left in cottages at the risk of loss by fire or robbery, or else transported to New-York for safe keeping.

A few years ago August Belmont had erected in the Island Cemetery in this city a handsome memorial chapel for the use of all citizens for funerary purposes. The chapel was built as a memorial to his son and daughter, who lie buried in the family lot near by, and to whose graves the Belmont family make yearly pilgrimages in the month of May. The building is a handsome stone structure, pleasing both externally and internally, and supplied with beautiful stained-glass windows and highly ornamental chancel furniture. To all this beauty Mr. Belmont has just added five new windows, made by E. S. Oudinot of Paris, who furnished the large window in the back of the chancel. They are of handsome design and bright colors, greatly heightening the effect and at the same time lighting the interior. On the right of the chapel facing the chancel is a large window, one design being an angel leading a little child by the left hand and pointing with the right to the sky, which is brightly illuminated. The child is clad in a white dress, while the angel is clothed in a yellow tunic and purple robe. These colors, with the flesh of the arms and face and the green of the foliage which forms the background, produce a very pleasing effect. The other four windows are smaller. Each design is a cherub's head in the middle of a Maltese cross.

Mrs. George A. Osgood of New-York, who had leased one of the Pinard cottages on Narragansett-avenue, has given up the lease, and will go to Europe on account of ill health.

The cottage of Miss Sarah E. Blatchford of New-York, on Catherine-street, was visited by a thief recently during the evening, while Miss Blatchford was entertaining guests. The thief entered by the second story and stole from Miss Blatchford's room a gold watch and chain and a silver watch.

The Vanzandt estate on Pelham and Mill streets, with its fine old colonial dwelling house, has been sold, and the large estate will be cut up for speculation.

Miss Sarah E. Callendar of New-York has subscribed $100 for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument fund.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cushman have returned from St. Louis, where they have been spending the Winter.

The announcement that Mrs. Cleveland will probably visit Newport the coming season as the guest of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore was received here with great pleasure. She will be heartily welcomed and royally entertained.

The society people here have not as yet recovered from their surprise at the quietness and secrecy of the wedding of Judge Gray and Mrs. Turnbull last Monday night. There are many disappointed ones who confidently expected invitations, and who could not credit the news of the marriage when it first reached them.

MAYOR FITLER DEMANDS FREE HEMP.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 27.

"Our position on this tariff question, so far as it affects hemp, does not seem to be understood," said Mayor Fitler last night. "We have always wanted free raw material, and we do not think Kentucky's pony hemp industry should be so enormously protected. If the bill in its present shape passes and becomes a law, Russia and Spain, through their representatives, will present serious and unfair discrimination. Our house employs about six hundred hands of all classes, and everybody makes good wages. If the duty is not taken off the raw material that we use it will be impossible for us to compete with the cheaper labor of England, Ireland, and Germany and pay the duty. We will be forced out of the business or out of the country. I think that it is pretty generally resolved among the cordage manufacturers of this country that if the McKinley bill becomes a law we will remove our machinery somewhere else. One-half of our factories would go to Mexico and the other half to Canada or England. It would mean bankruptcy for all of us if we continued to pay these enormous duties on the raw material, the present wages for labor, and expect to compete in the markets of the world with foreign manufacturers."

WOULD, NOT WILL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 28.

The way the Democrats of various States are indorsing the Australian ballot system will make it awkward for David B. Hill, with his pronounced antipathy to all ballot reforms, to be their candidate for President.

COMING FRENCH FASHIONS.

PARIS, March 12.—M. Rouff claims attention this week. The few good days we have had have stimulated zeal in fashions, and Easter will find the fair ones ready, even if its chimes ring forth in wintry blasts. As Rouff explains wisely, railroads and fast steamers have carried away the definite change of the old-time form of early seasons. When it is Summer in Paris it is Winter in Buenos Ayres; when the rain falls in Frisco the snow may give musical bells to New-York. The necessity of send-novelties and pretty gowns to all parts of the world maintains the creative imagination of the Parisian *fournisseur*, dressmaker or milliner; and when it becomes one's business to study all the year round, the enormous result is astonishing. Rouff has designed three dresses which I will describe—a visiting gown, a tea gown, and a Spring walking suit.

The first is composed of faille of a reseda shade, with large bunches of roses in soft faded tints, crossed by large black satin stripes. The material is aristocratic in design and coloring, and the same pattern in gray, lilac, and white belongs exclusively to Rouff. The perfectly plain skirt is rather long behind—perhaps a quarter of a yard on the floor. The front of the jupe forms two plaits near the hips, and these fold in and meet just in front, near the edge, where they are confined by a bewitching knot of fine chantilly. The waist is round and short and very much draped, bias fashion in front. Around the waist is a sash belt of lace, terminating in a bow and ends behind. It is very *chic*, simple, and charming.

The tea gown is made of heavy sky-blue ottoman, of the princess form, and extremely long behind, as all tea gowns must be. Covering the front is a priest's gown of exquisite white lace, all cloudy, transparent, and waving in its soft folds. To keep this étole in place there is a broad sash of antique Pompadour brocade. The sleeves, extremely wide and puffing, are made of the same brocade, with a jabot of the lace at the elbow. The purpose of this toilet is to be able to serve also as a dinner gown. Rouff has discovered that this facility is necessary, at least for American ladies, because they wear their visiting dresses more indoors than do the English.

The Spring walking suit is fine. The material is a soft gray wool, with large black polka spots, and the jupe is very little draped in front and entirely plain behind. Around the edge of the jupe is a wide bias band of black surah with heavy twill. The stuff corsage is entirely plaited behind and shirred in front, over a chemisette of the black surah; the latter is extremely full and held in at the waist with black silken cord and tassels. The highly-gathered sleeves are made of the surah. It is a stylish, suitable morning or walking suit, requiring only the addition of the *en cas*, pretty shoes and broad-brimmed hat, full of garden flowers, to complete the careless yet studied outfit of a woman of fashion and taste. Better even than all this, it is a tailor suit without the masculine stiffness and the frightful certainty of being only one of a similar thousand. The new creation has given joy to Rouff's patrons and a delightful possibility to those seeking comfort with grace.

Mlle. Rejane's new gowns in "Monsieur Betsy" are the town's talk. The first is a house dress of scarlet cashmere, made in the princess style, with long, straight sleeves and collar of black plaiting, lined to the elbow and transparent below. In her ruddy auburn hair she wears a gold comb near the front to one side. As she is supposed to have just taken off her riding habit, she still wears the patent leather high-heeled boots and spurs.

In Act II. the half home, half robe de chambre toilet is made of a brocade of pale green, in which are thrown huge clusters of roses and lilacs. The front of pale green tulle, finely plaited, is embroidered in white crystal beads and mother-of-pearl lozenges. Around the waist is a high belt of Japanese embroidered silk of exquisite coloring and needlework. The actress wears green silk stockings and satin slippers of the same shade.

In Act III. Rejane appears in a long cloth coat, with a Louis XV. plait in the back, and a boa of gray ostrich plumes. Her small capote is of silver twisted crape, with a narrow border of silver lace, and only a branch of reseda and one of lilacs at the top.

In Act IV. Mme. Betoy is in mourning, and her elaborate toilet is very becoming. The princess dress is made of the new uncut velvet, and its apron front makes the train very narrow, if long. This is of rich black brocade, with side folds of plaited lace. The uncut velvet waist has a chemisette of plaited crêpe lisse, and a superb jet fringe falls from it half way down the apron front. This fringe is made in deep, sharp points. The crêpe lisse bonnet has a small, high crown, with a large jet butterfly in front and a crêpe veil behind falling to the very edge of the train. The gown is really beautiful, and definitely stamps the materials as the proper choice for deep black here, when frequent necessity—mourning is worn even for second cousins—must lighten severity and change the term of years into months, and the latter into weeks.

I doubt if the new play at the Renaissance Theatre will do much more good than the showing of two elaborate toilets, but these are certainly charming and in the main new. One is a home dress of pink cloth, made with a corset basque waist, to which is fastened the box-plaited jupe. On these plaits is braided in fine gold, silver, and white silk and black cord a delicate outlined pattern, which varies on each plait, and reaches invariably half way up the jupe. The sleeves are entirely made of the material, thus embroidered all over as well as the high Medicis wired collar—the latter both inside and out. To relieve the severity of the waist in front, it is made to appear to open over fine plaitings of rose crêpe lisse with a narrow frill edge, and soft folds of the same encircle the throat inside of the collar. The maid wore a smart stuff dress, in the second act, of gray, with voluminous bias plaid surah sleeves. It is very effective for plain morning suits, and will undoubtedly be much favored.

In Act III. there were two pretty novelties. The first was entirely black of the new striped grenadine material, with an apron front of finely-plaited lace, delicately picked out here and there with steel beads. The large bias sleeves, quite cutting the rosy ears of Mme. Aubry, were one mass of steel embroidery, while the corsage was entirely plain. In her hand the actress carried a loose hand bouquet of Parma violets, which she finally adjusted to her satisfaction oh her right shoulder. The white dress was of crêpe de chine cut out in points and embroidered in orange silk. The jupe and waist were made together, peplum fashion, showing beneath, in front, an underskirt of Malie lace, plaited fine, over white satin. There were no sleeves; large satin bows made the epaulets. In the waving hair, close to the head, was a small circle of buttercups, broadening and thickening at the nape behind, and ending almost in front in an aigrette of silvery grass.

There is a decided tendency in stage dress to be even more simple than in the *salons*, and no one could, during the Winter season, receive better suggestion than to visit certain theatres, where well-known actresses make it a part of their profession to inaugurate new styles.

For instance, the revival of Fagan's "Originaux" at the Comédie Française is only destined to be seen five times, as Coquelin goes south, and yet here are the three dresses worn during the two acts by Mesdames Bartet, Montaland, Samary, and Muller. Mlle. Bartet has a Louis XV. dress of pale cream damask, bouquets of pinks being thrown up on its surface with delicate green leaves. The apron front is made of the same material, with large cabbage knots of cream satin ribbon. The corsage and elbow sleeves are of the present Louis XV. style. On the left shoulder is a bouquet of peach blossoms and pompon roses. Around the throat Mlle. Bartet wears a wide black velvet ribbon, fastened with a diamond buckle; the white lace mittens have a shirring of narrow black velvet at the wrist, and in the powdered hair is a small, curled black tip. Bartet is exquisite thus.

The soubrette costume of Mlle. Samary is also charming. It is of white satin, with pekin stripes of rose and pale green. The corselet of rose silk is laced with rose satin over a chemisette of silk gauze, and over this is the corsage of mousse velvet. The apron is of white lace with coquettish bow-knots of green, pink, and maize. The little lace cap has two clusters of roses, one all red and the other all pink. There was a murmur of approbation for Mlle. Samary as she entered, and also for the distinguished elegance of Mlle. Bartet.

Mlle. Muller wears an exquisite toilet of white crêpe de chine, embroidered in silver. This embroidery makes a hem around the bottom and flowers upward on each seam of the jupe. The low corsage *à la vierge* has a wide satin belt fastened with a cabbage knot and long ends on the left side. The great novelty, however, is the yoke and jockey sleeves, made entirely of the silver open-work embroidery, very heavy and very effective. She wears long Saxon gloves of pale *café au lait*.

These and the Suède, by the way, are the only styles used by *élégantes*; poor purses buy kid because they are cheaper. Women of fashion wear stitched derby, without buttons, for their tailor suits and morning promenades; but they are mere coverings for the hands, big and loose, pulled off and on with a jerk, for one must be able to handle the pet dog's whip and chain, carry a book and the huge cluster of violets and hyacinths bought with the early dew from the passing flower cart. Moreover, a Frenchwoman never squeezes her hand; she protects simply its softness and *blancheur*.

AN INSURANCE COMBINATION

THE SCHEME OF THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES AND UNDERWRITERS.

There is at present a subject of very great importance under discussion by the electric lighting and insurance companies which is likely to be of great benefit to both of these important interests. There will be a final conference, it is said, in this city next week between the representatives of the big insurance and electric lighting companies.

The object of the proposed agreement is the examining and licensing of men employed in electric lighting by a board composed of expert electricians. The object of the board is to examine and instruct special agents or inspectors of insurance companies in the necessary knowledge to discern between good and bad electrical installation. The committee, which is appointed by the electrical companies to perfect the plan, thinks that special agents and inspectors of insurance companies ought to qualify themselves in inspecting electrical installation as far as fire is concerned, just as they would qualify themselves in inspecting other appliances put up in buildings in order to judge of their relation to fire risks. This committee is inclined to believe that as long as inspectors are employed at the expense of the electric light companies the underwriters will not take the pains to acquire for themselves the knowledge necessary to judge of a building's electrical safety. Because of this the electrical companies propose to appoint an instructor for a term of one year, whose duty it will be to teach the special agents of the inspectors of the insurance companies.

One of the members of this committee said to a TIMES reporter recently that the probable arrangement would be that the electrical companies would pay to the insurance companies for every arc and incandescent light installed a fixed annual sum, and that this money would be applied to the maintenance of a staff of skilled inspectors who shall not merely inspect all new work but shall also examine and report upon the work which is already installed. Thus, any changes would be promptly observed, and any man who was found sticking fifty-candle-power lamps on a wire which was meant for ten-candle-power lights should be stopped at once by the threat of withdrawing his insurance.

"As the matter will stand," he continued "a certain sum will be paid every year for skilled supervision and an inspection of new work which may be done by the electric companies, the cost of this inspection to be divided pro rata among every user of incandescent and arc lights, the only difference being in the case of persons who are supplied directly from the central stations, the latter then shouldering the expense. The cost of such a system would be repaid ten times over to an electric company in the course of the year. Then they would have the satisfaction of knowing that some one else was responsible for the condition of their wires. You know the gas companies started as we have done by piping people's buildings and all that. Gradually they cut off those luxuries, and now they have simplified matters by merely delivering gas at their customers' premises. They put their meter in and are responsible for it, and that is all. The future of electric lighting companies is in the same direction."

COLLEGE BASEBALL NEWS.

THE GAMES WILL BEGIN IN A VERY FEW DAYS NOW.

The outdoor training of the candidates for the Columbia 'Varsity baseball team, which has been postponed for several days on account of the weather, was begun on Monday. A few of the men then went up to the Manhattan Athletic Grounds, where they get their practice. Tuesday the ground was too wet. The team practiced for a short time in one of the armories, but the State law prohibiting such use, except by military organizations, stopped that.

The schedule of games has not as yet been definitely arranged. But dates will be made with the principal college and league nines so that the nine will play two or three times each week from about the middle of April.

The candidates for positions in the pitcher's box are: H. A. Ely, Medical School; C. H. Hart, '90, Mines, (temporary Captain); C. A. Schleuer, '90, Arts; W. A. Herckenrath, '92, Mines; C. B. Mayham, '91, Law, and Ripley, Medical School. For catcher: E. L. MacBurney, '92, Law; G. L. Smith, '92, Law, and Keerns, Medical School. For first base: Joseph Welsh, Medical School; E. L. Snedeker, '92, Law; J. S. Hoyt, '90, Mines; Crosby, '92, Law; Werner, '92, Mines, and Graham. For second base: R. B. Watson, '91, Mines; J. H. Walters, '92, Law, and W. D. Clarke, '92, Law; For third base: R. G. Langdon, '92, Law; Ross, '92, Law, and Carleton, Medical School. For short stops are J. Vincent, '92, Law; W. E. Wilde, Medical School, and Horwell, Law School. For positions in the field the candidates are: A. E. Wright, '91, Law; R. B. Martine, '91, Law; J. A. O'Rourke, '91, Law; W. I. A. Brauns, '90, Arts; J. H. McCranon, '91, Law; C. Van Sicklen, '92, Law; E. F. Egan, '91, Law; J. Carson, '90, Mines; F. A. Tanner, '91, Law; C. W. Trippe, '92, Arts; B. P. Robertson, '91, Law; Blake, '92, Law; E. G. Snow, '91, Law; R. B. Post, '93, Mines, and Keeler, '91, Mines.

It was expected that it would be possible to weed out the undesirable material much earlier, but as the indoor training was abruptly ended and outdoor training has been impossible on account of the weather, the management has not been able to select the men. Jack Lynch of the Metropolitans will probably train the men.

The Freshmen have had the benefit of indoor work at Nilsson Hall, which continued up to last Monday. In consequence the nine is definitely known. The men are Hoyt, catcher; Post, first base; Curtis, second base; Donnell, third base and temporary Captain; King, short stop; Folsom, Cornell, and Provot in the outfield. For the pitcher's position the candidates are Amend, Brainerd, and Keating, with the preference in the order named, unless Amend's present illness should continue and prevent his playing. The substitutes are Brown, H. C. Bernheim, and Liebmann.

The team began outdoor work last Thursday at Governor's Island. Among the fixed dates are: Berkeley School, April 9, and Berkeley Athletic Club, April 16. Challenges have been received from the Freshman nines of Yale and Princeton and sent, or to be sent, to those of Stevens, University of New-York and of Pennsylvania, New-York City College, and other colleges, besides St. John's Preparatory School at Sing Sing, and other school nines in this city and vicinity.

ORGANIZED FOR MUTUAL RELIEF.

"The Third-Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Relief Association of the City of New-York" is the title of an organization which has recently been formed in this city, the objects and aims of which are to provide a fund for the relief of its sick members by the payment of a weekly sum. This fund will also be used to bury the bodies of dead members or the bodies of a member's family. The following officers have been elected: President—John S. Robertson; Vice President—S. O'Reilly; Treasurer—John Beaver; Secretary—William G. Rock. There are also ten Trustees chosen from the various stations of the Third-Avenue Road and the cable road, the employes of which are also included in the membership. Dr. J. T. Doyo has been chosen physician and surgeon to the fund. The association starts out with 800 members, and it is expected that this number will be increased to 1,000 within sixty days, as the Third-avenue and cable roads have about 1,500 men in their employ.

YACHTS BIG AND LITTLE

MORE ABOUT THE DEED OF GIFT DISPUTE.

BOSTON'S CRAZE FOR THIRTIES—IN THE SEVENTY-FOOT CLASS—OVERHAULING THE SCHOONERS.

English yachtsmen at last have been brought face to face with the new deed of gift governing races for the America's Cup, and, having had it fully and clearly explained to them, they will have to settle the question of future races for the trophy. It is only when Dixon Kemp of the London *Field*, the supposed authority on yachting in England, shows ignorance of the terms of the new deed that Americans can raise their hopes for international races, and in his latest editorial that writer has displayed, either willfully or unconsciously, an ignorance of American yachting that is deplorable under the circumstances.

Dixon Kemp wields a great influence among the yachtsmen of England, and being hand and glove with George L. Watson, the designer of the Thistle, the Yarana, and the Valkyrie, it may be only natural that Kemp's energy should be devoted to warning English yachting men against racing for the America's Cup. When the new deed of gift was drawn up and adopted by the New-York Yacht Club the cry arose in England that it was exceedingly discourteous for that club to draw up a new deed without conferring with the clubs which had made such strenuous and sportsm

CURRENT LITERATURE

A DEAR LITTLE MAID OF TWO.

I'll sing you a song to a nursery tune,
Of a dear little maid of two,
Who has peaches on cheeks and rosebud lips,
And eyes of a soft sea blue;
With charms of a graceful innocence,
That are ripe at the age of two.

She is not an angel, no, no, no,
And Heaven be praised for that;
She is fairly human from top to toe,
With limbs that are daintily fat,
And where she trots, be it high or low,
There is wealth of surprising chat.

Somebody's heart is strong and brave,
And somebody's love is true,
By day, by night, they are amply tried
By this little maid of two;
But somebody's love would never tire,
Had it ten times more to do.

What reward does somebody get
Dear dreamer with eyes of blue?
A kiss, a smile, from the roguish pet,
A tender caress or two.
Why, each of these is a heaven of bliss,
From a sweet little maid like you.

Come, happy maid, with the sea-bright eyes,
And prattle about my knee,
Then lay that soft round cheek to mine,
And laugh in innocent glee;
That childish talk and downy touch
Give joy and strength to me.

Then grow, my sweet, as well as you may,
And be like somebody, true,
For high-born dames of noblest heart
Have been as tiny as you—
And in the maiden of twenty-one
May we find the maid of two!

—*Good Words.* HENRY JOHNSTON.

AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.

It was with the air of a man profoundly indifferent to his own successes that Gerard Strickland, twitching his cuffs and stretching his arms before letting his hands fall into his lap, sank back into the luxurious arm chair by his library fire, after throwing on the table the letter that announced his promotion to an enviable post in the Civil Service. As he thought of the past his advancement seemed to him no subject for congratulations, but only one of those grim jests with which fortune delights to mock disappointed men.

An old man servant, one of a sort growing rare, entered the room with an evening paper. He laid it at his master's side and stood at a respectful distance, waiting, half hesitating, with some anxiety legible in his countenance.

"Well, Thomas?" asked Strickland.

"I beg your pardon, Sir; but do you remember what day it is to-day?"

"No, Thomas."

"Your wedding day, Sir."

Strickland's face clouded.

"I did not know, Sir, whether you would wish for dinner the same wine as—as you used to have."

"No, Thomas; I shall probably dine at the club."

"I ordered dinner, as usual, Sir, and a bouquet, in case—"

"Quite right, Thomas, quite right."

For an instant the heart of the promoted official sank. The fidelity of his old domestic was humiliating. How he would once have resented the suggestion that Thomas would remember this anniversary better than himself! And that it should fall to the old servant to order from the florist the bouquet Gerard himself had been formerly so proud to bring home on this evening to his wife! But the slight sense of annoyance passed away quickly. It was with absolute indifference that, seeing the man-servant still waiting, he asked—

"Anything else, Thomas?"

"This morning, when you had but just gone, a lady called. Hearing you were not at home, she said she should call again this evening, about six. She wished to see you on important business."

"Her name?"

"She left none."

"Did you see her?"

"No, Sir."

"Did John say what she was like?"

"Rather tall, Sir; a young lady, dark, and fashionably dressed."

"If she calls I will see her. You may go, Thomas." The servant left, and Strickland continued to himself: "Tall, young, dark, well dressed, business with me. Who can she be?"

"The lady is here, Sir, in the drawing-room," said Thomas, returning to the library, after about ten minutes.

Strickland went to the drawing-room. At the door he paused a moment to steal a look at his visitor. She stood by one of the tables, idly turning the leaves of a photograph album. Her back was toward him, and he could distinguish only the tall and graceful figure of a woman, well dressed, and wearing expensive laces.

"Madam?" he said, advancing.

The lady turned. Strickland started as if he had received an electric shock. To conceal, to the best of his ability, his surprise, and the sudden pallor of his face, he made her a profound bow.

"I hope I am not inconveniencing you," she said, at the same returning his salute. Then, with a quiet ease, she selected a chair and sat down.

"Not in the least; I am at your service," said Strickland.

"As I shall avail myself of your condescension, I hope that was not merely a compliment."

"May I ask how I can oblige you?"

The lady stroked the soft fur of her muff, and once or twice lifted her searching eyes to his face. Apparently she was hesitating to name the purpose of her visit. Meanwhile, Strickland gratified his eyes with a good look at her, lovely, fascinating still, as the first day he had seen her. Only her pure profile had gained more decision, and her eyes had a profounder meaning than when he last looked into them; as those of a woman who had lived and suffered.

At length she said—

"Do you still correspond with my father?"

"Yes. It is, however, a fortnight since I last wrote to him."

"I received a letter from him yesterday. He is coming to town to-morrow."

This time Strickland made no attempt to conceal his surprise.

"To-morrow! Your father who never leaves home!"

"The medical men order him to the south coast, and he will, on his way, stop in town, to spend the night with—"

She paused.

"His daughter," said Strickland.

"He says his son! And so we find ourselves in a pleasant embarrassment.

She leaned back, and with a small hand began drubbing a waltz on the table at her side.

"You call it pleasant," said Strickland.

"I did not come here to discuss words, but to discover a plan of action."

"I see none."

"And you are a politician, a man of genius! If those subtle arts that have been so successfully employed in your own advancement could be, without prejudice to you, this once employed to extricate me from—"

"Excuse me, Madam; but your reproaches are scarcely likely to assist me to exercise my imagination."

"Bah! Well, I have a plan. First, I do not wish, cost what it may, to let my father know—the truth."

"The unhappy truth!"

She made a little grimace, and proceeded: "My father would be cruelly hurt, and the sins of the children ought not to be visited upon their parents. My remorse—I beg your pardon, that is of no consequence here"—she looked aside to warn him not to expostulate, and continued: "Hitherto, thanks to our precautions, the distance of my father's residence and the seclusion in which he prefers to live, he has been spared this sorrow. To-morrow our clever edifice of dutiful falsehood falls to the ground, and I at least am unable to conjecture the consequences."

"And I."

"Mr. Strickland, it is absolutely necessary to prevent this scandal. I trust you will assist me. My father must find us together; and we must avoid everything that would serve to awaken suspicion."

She spoke sadly, as well as earnestly. A deep shadow of concern settled on her hearer's face. Wrapped in thought, he delayed the answer. His visitor became impatient.

"Your promised courtesy costs too much?" she demanded.

"No. I am ready. But I see many difficulties. The servants?"

"Give the new man-servant I found here this morning a holiday. I will speak to Thomas."

"If a friend should call?"

"You will see no one."

"If we meet your father, people will see us together."

"We will go in a closed carriage."

"Your father will stay here several hours. Good and simple-hearted as he is, do you believe it possible he will not recognize a bachelor's house?"

"I will send my work, my music, and so on, this evening. My room?"

"Is as you left it."

"Sentimentality!"

"No—respect."

"Have you any further objections?"

"None. It remains to be seen whether we shall be able to deceive Mr. Gregory."

"By playing the affectionate couple. Can you remember your grimaces and fooleries of two years ago?" she asked sarcastically.

"No; I have forgotten them," replied Strickland with a frown.

And the two looked into each other's eyes, like two duellists.

"When will you come here?" asked Strickland.

"This evening. I will bring my things, and I shall slightly disarrange this and that. I hope I shall not inconvenience you. You are not expecting any one?"

"No one. I was going out. If you wish I will stay and assist you. My engagement is unimportant."

"Pray go. We should have to talk, and we have nothing to say to each other."

"Nothing. Will you dine here?"

"No, thanks; I'll go home now and return by and by."

She rose. Strickland bowed in response to her bow, conducted her to the door without another word, and returned with a sense of relief to the library.

When he returned home, shortly after midnight, the house had resumed an aspect long strange to it. Lights were burning in the drawing room and a little alteration in the arrangement of the furniture had restored to the room a forgotten grace. Bouquets of flowers filled the vases, and a faint sweetness of violets floated about the hall and staircase. The piano was open, and some music stood on the bookstand. On the boudoir table was a work basket. By the hearth his visitor was sitting in a low chair, her little feet half buried in the bear-skin rug, and her head reposed on her hand, while she gazed wistfully into the fire.

Was it a dream? Bertha's flowers; Bertha's music. Bertha herself in his home again! Two years' misery canceled in an evening! In a moment rushed across his memory a golden wooing, a proud wedding, happy months, and the bitter day of separation. He turned away, and passed to his room, saying, "Good night!"

"Good night!" replied his wife, without moving.

* * * * * * *

The strange event that had taken place in Gerard Strickland's house prevented none of its inmates enjoying a wholesome night's rest. Bertha, persuaded that to-morrow's comedy could effect no real change in her relation to her husband, went to her room with the feelings of one who spends a night in a hotel. Strickland, similarly regarding the past as irremediable, read in bed for half an hour and then fell asleep.

To get married they had both committed a thousand follies. After meeting her at a table d'hôte, Strickland had pursued her half over Europe, vanquished the difficulties of an approach to her father in his secluded country house, and ultimately, assisted by the lady's prayers and tears, gained the old man's reluctant consent to surrender his idolized daughter. The young married people, passionately attached to each other, enjoyed fifteen months of remarkable happiness, and then came the end.

Bertha became jealous. Devoted to her husband, proud, hasty, immoderate in all her thoughts and emotions, she resented, with all the intensity of her nature, a meeting between Strickland and a former flame, a dance, a note, half an hour's conversation. The husband unfortunately met her passionate expostulations with the disdainful *insouciance* of an easy temperament. The inevitable consequence ensued, a bitter misunderstanding. An impudent servant, a malicious acquaintance, half a dozen venomous tongues, lashed the wife's jealousy into madness. An explanation demanded from her husband was refused with a sneer. He had begun to think her a proud, unloving woman, and, under the circumstances, judged self-justification ridiculous. The following morning she entered his library and with marvelous calmness, without quavering over a single word, announced to him their immediate separation—forever. Taken by surprise, Strickland tried to temporize, acknowledged he had been thoughtless, did all in a man's power to avoid the rupture. Bertha only replied so proudly and with so much severity that self-respect forbade him further self-defense.

They separated. Strickland externally bore his misfortune with quietness, and, in counsel with his own conscience, concluded his life broken and ruined by his own want of tact. The husband and wife met two or three times, as people meet who barely know each other. He devoted himself to professional duties, resumed some of his bachelor habits, and amused himself as he could. She led a quiet, almost solitary life, restricting her pleasures to such simple enjoyments as she could provide herself at home, and seldom appearing in public. On one point both agreed—to write regularly to Bertha's father, repeating such stereotyped phrases as "Bertha is well and sends her love. I believe she wrote to you a few days ago." "Gerard is well and at present very busy. He will not this year be able to accompany me to the seaside."

It will be easily believed that to go to her husband's house and to ask a favor of him had cost Bertha's pride a struggle. "For papa's sake; for papa's sake!" she repeated to herself, to steel her nerves to the humiliation, which, however, Strickland's cold and easy bearing considerably lessened. If he would be equally considerate on the morrow, a little spirit, a little self-command, and some clever pretending might enable them safely to conduct her father through the few hours to be spent in town, to see him off from Victoria, and, with a polite bow, to separate and return to their several existences.

* * * * * * *

Dinner was ended, Mr. Gregory smiled contentment and happiness, and the two actors at the opposite ends of the table of necessity smiled too.

Their parts had proved difficult. From the moment of the old gentleman's arrival they had had to call each other by their Christian names, and to use the little endearments of two married people still in love. More than once, a word, an intonation, that sounded like an echo of the dead past, made Strickland pale and Bertha tremble. Their embarrassment momentarily increased. The more perfect their dissimulation the bitterer was the secret remorse that wrung the hearts of both of them, while they exchanged for meaningless things words, looks, and smiles, once the most sacred signs of affection. With the fear of betraying themselves by an indiscretion was intermixed another, a misgiving lest, while they acted affection, they should be guilty of real feelings warmer than the courteous indifference with which they desired to regard each other.

On the stairs, when Mr. Gregory, preceding them, was for an instant out of sight, Bertha turned back and bestowed on her husband a grim look of fatigue that meant, "How are we to continue this?"

"'Tis only till to-morrow, Bertha," he replied in an undertone, wishing to help her. But the Christian name (which, because he had in the last two hours used it so frequently, unwittingly slipped from his lips) caused her to turn her face away with an angry frown.

By the fire in the back drawing room Mr. Gregory appeared actuated by a desire to ask all the most awkward questions, and to broach all the topics of conversation most difficult for his host and hostess.

"Letters are welcome, Bertha," he said, "when people cannot meet, but I have enjoyed my little visit more than all the pages you have sent me. There is very little in letters. Don't you think your wife grows handsomer, Strickland?"

"I tell her so every day."

"And so he tells me, Bertha. His letters are all about you. You have a model husband, my dear."

"I have, papa."

Strickland hung his head and regarded the pattern of the carpet.

"I should like to see your house, Bertha," said Mr. Gregory, after a moment.

The little party set out on a tour of the mansion. After an inspection of several rooms, as Strickland preceded them into the breakfast room, the father stopped his daughter and said:

"Bertha, where is your mother's portrait?"

"The frame had got shabby and we have sent it to be regilt," replied the daughter promptly.

"Where does it generally hang?"

"There."

She assigned to the picture, which she had taken away with her, the first empty space on the wall that met her eye.

"I don't think that a very good place," said the old man. "Ah, what a woman she was! What a wonderful woman! You should have known her, Strickland. You owe her your wife. When she was leaving me, poor dear! she made me promise never to hesitate to make any sacrifice that should be for Bertha's happiness; and so, when my little girl came to me and said, 'Papa, I can never be happy without Gerard,' I thought of my dear wife, and let her go. I feared when I sent her abroad I should lose her. Well, you were made for each other. Do you remember your first meeting in Paris?"

They remembered it.

The tour of the house was completed, and they returned to the drawing room. Gerard and his wife congratulating themselves, not without reason, that the good papa was not very observant, for many a token of something abnormal had been plain enough.

* * * * * * *

With a common sigh of relief the two actors sank into their respective corners of their carriage, after seeing Mr. Gregory off the next morning from Victoria. Not a word was spoken. Bertha watched the drops of rain that trickled down the windows. Gerard studied the back of the coachman. They had again become strangers.

Presently, moving accidentally, Strickland touched his wife's arm.

"I beg your pardon," he said.

"Pray do not mention it."

Perfect strangers! Yet both in the silence were anxiously meditating every event of the last few hours, remembering the most trifling impressions, and studying all they signified. As they came near a cross street the husband asked:

"Shall I drive you to your own house?"

"I am coming to yours, to superintend the packing. My maid cannot do it alone."

On arriving, the wife at once went to her chamber. Strickland, conscious of utter purposelessness, returned to the back drawing room and took up the paper. Bertha passed backward and forward. Once or twice he caught a glimpse of her moving about the room. At last he looked up.

"You will tire yourself," he said; "cannot I assist you?"

"No, thank you. I have nearly done."

A few minutes later she came and seated herself on the opposite side of the fire. She appeared tired. As she sat she looked around to see if anything had been forgotten.

"I think it rains less," said Strickland, who had laid down the paper.

"No. It rains just the same as before."

"Is the carriage ready?"

"I have sent to know."

The carriage would be ready in ten minutes. Those ten minutes seemed an eternity. When the servant entered to say the carriage waited Bertha rose and stood for a little while before the mirror, arranging her laces and ribbons with difficulty, for her fingers trembled. Then she slowly drew on her gloves and turned toward her husband. He had risen and was standing waiting.

"Good morning," she said, bowing slightly.

He bowed, but made no reply. She turned, and quietly, with calm, even steps, walked from the room. She could hear that he followed her.

They were in the hall. Suddenly he stepped to her side.

"Bertha! You are not going without first forgiving me?" he exclaimed, in a voice in which grief mingled with passion.

She turned round, and in an instant had thrown herself into his arms.

"Darling! you will never leave me again?"

"No, no, love. Never!"

HENRY CRESSWELL.

—*Murray's Magazine.*

THE HIGHLANDERS AT THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.—The first man up among them was a brave young soldier, Donald Cameron by name, who had rushed to the front, determined to show the way. I saw him fighting desperately hand to hand against a throng of Egyptians, till a bullet through the head finished him and he tumbled back stone dead into the trench. It was full of Highlanders trying to clamber up the steep further face, and slipping back again, for there was no foothold. I tried in vain three times, and at last, calling to a comrade "For God's sake, Finlay, give me a leg up!" I succeeded in mounting. Once on the summit, such was my state of excitement, I was for a moment bewildered, and scarcely knew what to do—the enemy swarmed around us like bees, all in white with red fezzes, some brown-faced, some black-faced, and all showing their infernal white teeth. I plunged my bayonet into one of them; the man falling toward me, his weight toppled him and me back into the trench, and we fell together on top of one of my comrades; but I was soon again on the further bank, assisted up by four of my mates, and then took part in the charge of the regiment onward toward the second trench.

Cheering vigorously and clearing our way with the bayonet, we were soon up to and across that obstacle. Just as I got on my feet, after clambering out of the trench, I was felled by a blow across the legs from the clubbed rifle of an Egyptian, and as I fell saw the cold steel coming at me; but my comrades saved me, and in a moment I was up again, too excited to feel any pain. Suddenly there were shouts of "Retire! retire!"—the word ran along the regiment, causing an immediate and general check, and indeed a retirement on the part of many who thought they were obeying a command. Fortunately, a staff officer in the nick of time galloped forward shouting, "No retirement, men! Come on! come on!" There was a general rally, and then forward we went again.

Those cries of "Retire" had been treacherously raised by a couple of "Glasgow Irishmen," who had somehow evaded the precautions that were in force since the days of Fenianism to prevent the enlistment of disloyal characters. They had been proved cowards or something worse on two occasions when the regiment was before Kafr Dowar, and in virtue of instructions coming through the Captain, the non-commissioned officers of the company appointed a Sergeant and a Corporal to watch the conduct of these two men in the battle. They were charged to use their own discretion, and if that step became necessary to put them summarily to death. When the treacherous dogs raised their shout of "Retire" the non-commissioned officers appointed to watch them promptly did their duty. I saw Sergt. —— kill one of them with a thrust of his sword bayonet, and also saw Corp. —— fire at the other, who fell dead, but whether he was killed by the Corporal's bullet or by one from the enemy I cannot undertake to say. The regiment was unanimous that both richly deserved to die, in which conviction every honest soldier will concur.—*Arthur Palmer, late Sergeant Seventy-ninth Highlanders, in the Nineteenth Century.*

QUIN'S REPARTEES.—Many stories are told of Quin's powers of repartee. Once he was even a match for Foote, The two actors had quarreled, but had become reconciled. Foote, however, could not forbear referring to the provocation. "Jemmy, you should not have said that I had but one shirt to my back, and lay abed while it was washed." "Sammy," retorted Quin, "I could not have said it, for I did not know you had a shirt to wash."

A foolish young fellow hearing the actor lament that he was growing old, asked him: "What would you give to be as young as I?" "I would be almost content to be as foolish," was the reply.

On another occasion, when Quin was in company at Bath, after one of his witty sallies, a nobleman not remarkable for the brilliancy of his intellect exclaimed: "What a pity it is, Quin, such a clever fellow as you should be a player!" The actor flashed a quick glance at the speaker and retorted: "Why, what would your lordship have me—a lord?"

But the most famous of Quin's retorts was the one he made to Bishop Warburton. They were discussing the execution of Charles I. "By what laws," inquired the Bishop, "did these regicides justify it?" "By all the laws he left them," was Quin's reply.

He was once in a company with a parson who kept boasting of the situation and profits of his parochial livings, but whose hands were in need of washing. "So, so, doctor," said Quin, "I think you keep your glebe in your hands with a witness."

Now and again there is something in his personalities of a rudeness that reminds one of Foote. No objection, however, need be made to his criticism on Garrick, "that in Othello, David looked like the black boy in Hogarth's picture." And Quin could sometimes utter a graceful compliment as well as a rough one. A lady, speaking of transmigration, asked him what creature he would prefer to inhabit. The lady had a beautiful neck. Quin looked at it, and, seeing a fly upon it, said: "A fly's, madam, that I might sometimes have the pleasure of resting upon your ladyship's neck."—*Chambers's Journal.*

MISTAKEN IDENTITY AND POLICE ANTHROPOMETRY.—Criminals do not scruple to interchange names among themselves, though by preference they assume those of honest men. We have had cases where men when rearrested have not hesitated to assume the names of persons they had at some previous time robbed, and whose exact position they had learned through the evidence given before the courts by their victims themselves. International criminals arrested in foreign countries or persons giving themselves out to be foreigners have still greater facilities for deceiving and have no need to have recourse to these tricks. Whatever name they may choose to adopt must of necessity be accepted as correct, as there is no means whatever of proving or disproving its authenticity. There can be but little doubt that in these cases the international exchange of judicial records would be a step in the right direction; but even that would be insufficient. What useful information would be obtained from such records with reference to a habitual criminal who had taken the precaution not to give his own but some false name? We do not allude to the usual description which generally accompanies these papers—"Chin round, face oval, eyes gray," &c.—which have never led to the recognition of criminals, save in the realms of romance. A trained anthropologist alone would be able to deal suitably with these descriptions. Photographs are certainly preferable to descriptions of any kind, but photography solves only a part of our problem. The experiment tried in Paris has clearly demonstrated this.

In the course of ten years the police had made a collection of the photographs of 100,000 persons. Is it possible to search through these 100,000 photographs whenever an arrest is made? Clearly not. The use of photography, therefore, has not rendered the services anticipated, and the most guilty and most cunning of habitual criminals continued to obtain the same privileges and the same indulgence which the law and prison regulations extend to a first offense. Inspectors of police and Superintendents of houses of correction did, indeed, recognize a certain number of these men, on an average about twenty per month in Paris alone, and such recognitions were at once communicated by them to the proper authorities. The adoption of the anthropometrical system of descriptions has entirely altered these figures. A great number of criminals have given up changing their names, because they have found it useless as a means of concealing their identity, and the warders of houses of correction do not now find out more than two or three per month. The only criminals who now do it are those who have been long absent from Paris, or those who have some very special reason for trying their chance of escaping detection. By the new system, about forty per month are recognized.—*The Identification of the Criminal Classes by the Anthropometric Method—Alphonse Bertillon.*

THE MODEL PUBLIC HOUSE.—Considering that public houses are meant for the use and recreation of the general public, let henceforward no public house be built that does not satisfy the following conditions:

1. The bar (which is a direct incentive to drinking) to be removed altogether, and orders for meat and drink to be given to the waiters in attendance, (as is the practice in Germany.)

2. No room (with the exception of lavatories) that is meant for the public use to be less than 30 to 35 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 12 feet high. The part in public use must consist of not less than three rooms, viz., a dining room, a smoking room, and a non-smoking room.

3. Every room must be properly ventilated.

4. At least three daily papers, at least two weekly papers, and at least two magazines to be found both in the smoking and also the non-smoking room.

5. A library of not less than 100 books (to be selected from a list prepared by a competent board such as the Education Department) to be provided.

6. Tea, coffee, cocoa, and pure beer (English and German) to be sold on the premises. Wines and spirits strictly prohibited, and no beer to be sold before 1 P. M.

7. Any person, by paying 4d. a week, 1s. a month, or 9s. a year, to be allowed to use the premises freely, without being expected either to eat or drink anything for the good of the house; and the same membership to enable him to use any other rooms, such as billiard rooms, recreation rooms, &c., as may from time to time be added.

8. All public houses to comply with these rules within five (or ten) years, or their licenses will be withdrawn.

Of course, there is legislation in the above, but it is legislation of a distinctly negative kind, which merely says that the public as a body are to be protected from wrong in a case where they are themselves helpless, and it in no way interferes with their private and individual rights.—*The National Review.*

AN ESSAY ON THE MOON.—The following extract from an essay on "The Moon" affords—in defiance of its title—some most interesting glimpses of subluuary home life.

"To look at the white moon shinin threw your winder at night, sitting on the edge of the bed, and hissin to your father and mother's knives and forks rattlin on their plates while they are getting their nicest suppers, is the prittiest site you ever seed. When it's liver and bunyons there a having, you can smell it all the way upstairs. It looks very brite and nearly all white. Once when they was a having Fried fish and potaters I crept out of my bedroom to the top of the stares all in the dark, just so as to have a better hissen and a nearer smell. I forget weather there was a moon that night. I don't think there was, cos when I got to the top of the stares afore I new I was there, and I tumbled right down to the bottom of the stares, a bursting open the door at the bottom, and rolling into the room nearly as far as the supper table. My father thote of giving me the stick for it, but he let my mother give me a bit of fish on some bread, and told me to skittle off to bed again. I am sure there was not no moon, else I should have seen it there when I put my foot out slow. I only skrated my left eye and ear a bit with that last bump at the bottom, witch was a hard one. Stares are steeper than girls think, speshilly where the corner is.

"Boys who say as the man in the moon was sent there for pickin up sticks on the Sunday, are simpletuns and dont no nothing about the moon what it's like. You should not call them names, but just tell them that what they think is the man's eyes and nose and mouth is only valiys and holes witch you can't say now as the Bible didnt tell you of it. Then if they say to you as the moon is not all them thousends of miles off, else how could the cow jump over it, do not call these poor boys names, else you wood be a cowherd; but just tell them bloudly and gently as you never did ye'ave about that there cow. Tell them as not even race horses could do it, but only hangils, and they will beleave you, and thank you for making them wiser every day. If these simpletuns say to you as they do not beleave as the moon is round, cose what about its getting smaller and smaller and shapin itself differnt; just tell them as it is all along of spinnin round like, thats all, and they will beleave you, and say thank you for all that you have told them.

"Eve_rybine about the moon is true, so mind and stick to it, witch you will be rewarded for, and not be fritened of lying down on your death bed."—*Longman's Magazine.*

THE USE OF THE PYRAMIDS.—Nobody has ascertained the idea of the Pyramid builders, and until it is ascertained, it is foolishness to condemn their folly. Those structures—which, after all, have fulfilled one end, having survived not only the people which produced them, but even their ideas—may have been royal tombs, and, therefore, useless expenditures of State strength; or they may have been structures intended to record through ages certain astronomical facts, in which case they were evidences of wonderful loftiness of mind; or they may have been set on foot only as palliatives for the social problem of the day—that is, as a method of finding work for multitudes of men who, because the State had absorbed all the surplus wealth of the cultivating classes, could find no one to pay them wages. —*The Spectator.*

TO PREVENT MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Mistaken identity has much to answer for. When we consider the waste of treasure and passion, public and private, of a few years back, the aftermath of blasted reputations, the bitterness and public distrust, the danger from insidiously-spread ideas of corruption and perverted justice, and then reflect that all this could have been avoided had a certain officer of Her Majesty's Sixth Dragoon Guards been properly measured some forty years since, that simple anthropometry could have rendered the historic claimant an impossibility, the importance of the question is suggested to us. Army and navy should find in it a solution of long-standing difficulties. In warlike ranks identity is a subject of the utmost importance. It may be said to be both a live and a dead question. Under present arrangements desertions and fraudulent reenlistments flourish almost unchecked, while ascertained and rejected worthlessness, not even "food for powder," is enabled to slip in at another door of the service to cause more expense and annoyance. Again, in cases of death in action, there is nothing the warrior so dreads as the nameless burial of the battlefield, where room for doubt is left about his personal share in the strife.

With anthropometric methods even Waterloo need have no nameless corpse. Doubts could be solved years after death. It is wrong to suppose the Tichborne case was at all unprecedented. Paris and New-York had each experienced long before just such public puzzle pictures in mistaken identity. The Paris case of three centuries since, relating to a successful "claimant," (though ultimately executed for the imposture,) was quoted during the Tichborne litigation by Sir John Duke Coleridge, the Attorney General, (now Lord Chief Justice.) The New-York case of a hundred years ago showed justice herself as claimant for the person of a man charged with deserting his estate and committing felony in a mysterious manner, a mystery never since solved. All such cases would never worry the legal machinery under the rule of anthropometry. Not only national but international broils have been bred by mistaken identity. The bitter war between the United States and Great Britain, a war fruitful of new snarls even yet, would have never occurred if anthropometry had been in vogue. The British Captains who claimed their deserters, the American Captains who disputed the identification, were undoubtedly honest, but could have had no honest quarrel if anthropometry had been the means of settling differences. Many another dispute between nations, as between individuals, would be avoided if mistakes of identity are avoided.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE HORSE IN ENGLISH POETRY AND THE DRAMA.—In English poetry we first meet with the horse in Chaucer's verse. In "Troilus and Cressida" he figures under the name of Bayard; and we hear the clatter of hoofs and the jingle of bridle bells in the prologue to "The Canterbury Tales." Passing on to the Elizabethan writers, we come upon some picturesque sketches in Spenser's "Faerie Queen." As, for instance, when the Red Cross Knight pricks across the plain:

"His angry steed doth chide his foaming bit,
As much disdaining to the curb to yield."

And there are some spirited allusions in more than one of the elder dramatists, from Beaumont and Fletcher to Ford and Shirley, which I have no space to quote or particularize. Shakespeare, however, is the only one who approaches the subject with exact and sympathetic knowledge. I will not go into the hackneyed passage in "Venus and Adonis," where the "points" of a perfect animal are insisted upon with the accuracy of an expert and the felicity of a poet. But I shall ask leave to refresh the reader's recollection of a certain scene in "Henry the Fifth," where the Dauphin enthusiastically recites the fine qualities of his "prince of palfreys." None but a man who knew and loved the horse could have penned this fervent passage: "I will not change my horse," says the Dauphin, "with any that treads but in four pasterns. Ça ha! he bounds from the earth as if his entrails were hairs; le cheval volant, the Pegasus, chez les narines de feu! When I bestride him I soar, I am a hawk; he trots the air; the earth sings when he touches it; the basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of Hermes. * * * It is a beast for Perseus; he is pure air and fire. * * * The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, vary deserved praise on my palfrey." Like the Neapolitan Prince in the "Merchant of Venice," "he doth nothing but talk of his horse."

In "Troilus and Cressida" occurs an allusion to one of Hector's steeds: "Now he fights on Galathé, his horse." Sir Andrew Aguecheek, in "Twelfth Night," reveals to us that he owns a gray horse named Capulet. And Lafeu, in "All's Well That Ends Well," speaks of his bay, Curtal. The name of Falstaff's steed is nowhere given, nor any description of him, though one could have wished for information respecting the much-enduring animal which bore that "mountain of flesh!" Was he a cart-horse?—*All the Year Round.*

EN ROUTE FOR THE GUILLOTINE.—A never-ending procession of victims passed down the Rue St. Honoré to the Place de la Révolution—*ci-devant* Place Louis XV.—where the principal guillotine had been erected. There were guillotines, however, in several other parts of the city, and it was no uncommon matter for a person going out shopping in the morning to meet with three or four processions of unhappy beings proceeding to execution. A well-organized band of furies usually accompanied them, shouting and howling insults and cries of "Death!" Early in 1794 protests were made by residents along the lines of route to the guillotines that sensitive persons were beginning to avoid those streets, and that this did great harm to their commerce. They therefore petitioned that the routes should be at least occasionally changed. Later on another request was made to the National Assembly concerning the unhealthy condition of the Place de la Révolution, literally steeped in blood, which emitted a horrible and dangerous stench.

Strange, however, as it may seem, many of these executions, notably those of important personages, were attended by great numbers of apparently respectable people, and the *Moniteur* contained many advertisements to the effect that "So-and-so hires out chairs to witness the guillotining of, say, Louis XVI. or Mme. Roland, or indeed of any conspicuous person, at so much an hour." A contemporary engraving representing the execution of Louis XVI. shows us a crowd of well-dressed people, comfortably seated in their chairs, placed on a high and well-built wooden stand, and not a few of them are using their opera glasses. Duval is shocked when he records that during the massacres of September "on dansait en banlieue." In fact, the gay and volatile nature of the Parisians could not be wholly suppressed, and some by no means badly-intentioned people made a sort of fête of the tragic events which were perpetually occurring.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE CAFÉ PROCOPE.—About the time that the boy Alexander Pope was introduced to Dryden at Will's coffee house, which the author of "The Hind and Panther" then frequented, there flourished in Paris, opposite the Comédie Française, a café of considerable repute, established by F. Procope, a Sicilian, about 1687. The Café Procope became the acknowledged rendezvous of dramatic authors and men of letters, and was patronized by the ingenious Lamotte, the witty Piron, (who was nothing, not even an Academician,) and the brilliant young Arouet, afterward famous as M. de Voltaire, the finest wit and most trenchant satirist the world has ever seen. There they discoursed upon all things, human and divine; and in order that they might speak the more freely and with less danger from the suspicions of police spies, they invented a kind of *argot* for their own use. Thus Marmontel and Bourdin eventually agreed that *M. de l'Être* should mean the Supreme Being; *Jocrite* should stand for religion, and *Margot* for the soul.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

IN THE BREAKING OF THE DAY.

In the gray of Easter even,
When the light begins to fade,
Fly two angels out of heaven,
Veiled in vesper shade.
And they watch by those that sleep,
As they watched Immanuel's rest,
And they comfort all who weep,
As they soothed sad Mary's breast.
Soft they whisper through the night,
"Wait until the morning light!
From your sorrow look away
To the breaking of the day."

In the Easter dawn victorious,
When the stars in rose-light fade,
Rise those angels, plumed and glorious,
Like the sun arrayed.
And they gather up the flowers
From the purple plains of morning,
Far and wide in bloomy showers,
Graves of midnight woe adorning,
Saying, singing, "Christ is risen!
Watch no more the open prison;
He has led your loved away
In the breaking of the day!"

—*Harper's Magazine.* FRANCES L. MACE.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—Spurred forward by Mr. Plimsoll, we have made great efforts in recent years to insure more security for life at sea. The result is shown in the carefully-corrected tables prepared by Mr. Gray. In 1881, 1 in 59.96 of the men employed in our merchant service met with a violent death. In 1887-8 the deaths of seamen by wreck, and accidents other than wreck, were 1 in 106. The deaths by wreck and casualty were 1 in 157 as against 1 in 79.39 in 1881. The loss of life in ships belonging to the United Kingdom was 1,543 in 1887-8, or 382 less than in the preceding year, and 489 less than the average for the previous ten years. We have another evidence of increased safety in the decrease of premiums of insurance. There is still large room for improvement. Mr. Gray points out that of the 1,543 lives lost in 1887-8, no less than 789 were lost in missing vessels. The list includes a steamer of 1,573 tons, bound from Bombay to Palermo; a steamer of 1,399 tons, bound from Odessa to Rotterdam, and five steamers, ranging from 1,134 to 1,780 tons, bound from British ports to the Mediterranean in coal. In these and similar cases it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the disasters were due to preventable causes.

It is satisfactory to know that an international conference has been lately assembled at Washington, which has taken into consideration the whole subject of the loss of life at sea and the means for its prevention. The rule of the road; the lights to be carried by vessels; the sound signals in fog; the regulations to determine the seaworthiness of vessels in respect to construction, equipment, manning, discipline; the load line; the saving of life and property from shipwreck by lifeboats and rafts, by the use of oil and other means available at sea, and also by operations from shore; the necessary qualifications of officers and seamen; the question of lines for steamers on frequented routes; night signals, distress signals, storm warnings; the international distribution of the labor of searching for doubtful dangers; the systematic arrangement of lighthouses, buoys, and beacons, and the establishment of a permanent international maritime commission—all these were among the many subjects included within the wide scope of the deliberations. We may look forward to good practical results from the inquiry which has been undertaken. Our country has done her part toward securing an effective investigation. We were represented at Washington by Mr. Charles Hall, with whom are associated nautical men of the highest eminence in their profession.

For the losses which take place at sea a large measure of responsibility lies with the shipowner. In his report to Mr. Chamberlain Mr. Rothery stated that of 402 cases of loss which he had analyzed no less than 326 belonged to the category of preventable casualties, such as undermanning, overloading, bad equipment, and undue pressure on masters to make passages or to cut down expenses.—*Lord Brassey in the Nineteenth Century.*

DISRAELI.—How pleasant it was after the long, weary hours of the House of Commons to find ourselves in such a cheerful house as Deepdene, where host and hostess only cared for the happiness of their guests! I remember Mr. Disraeli always posted down from London. He considered there was no enjoyment equal to traveling in a comfortable carriage with a pair of good posters. How much was the charm of the travel enchanted, when it was to enjoy a period of repose in a house which possessed what a poet wrote every house should possess, the three L's—light, life, and love!

It was on such occasions that Mr. Disraeli would tell us the tale of his early life, which really was the life of Vivian Grey. The *Quarterly Review* said:

"No one can forget his first impressions on reading 'Vivian Grey,' and it may well be understood that those who enjoyed the privilege of listening to his tale of the dawn of that ambitious, grand, and crowded life can never forget it. Like Napoleon, he achieved eminence, not only without any extraneous aid, but in spite of every disadvantage. He again, like Napoleon, had faith in himself. It is easy to preach the doctrine of humility; but most careers are sacrificed by men underrating than overrating themselves. He possessed the admirable quality of rising after failure—defeat never crushed him. Like the fabled oak, he was strengthened by every blow."

It is well known that his failure on the occasion of his first speech in the House in no way daunted him, and yet the failure would have broken most men. Henry Bulwer, afterward Lord Dalling, told me that he drove with Disraeli from Gore House after this disappointment, and that he was in a most dejected state. Sheil said it was not a break-down, it was a crash-down. A very short time elapsed before he addressed the House again, and as I dare say numbers from all sides. It was told of him—he never told it himself—during his boyhood that he was asked by Lord Melbourne: "Well, what do you intend to be?" and his ready reply was, "Prime Minister." These parties at the Deepdene succeeded his marriage, when he returned from a long Continental tour, during which he was received with distinction in every Court and every society. By every account, in Paris he was the observed of all—the representatives of all parties and opinions paid homage to his intellect. He was on the most friendly terms with the King, with whom he was frequently closeted. Lord Brougham, who was at Paris at the same time, found himself eclipsed, and saw Disraeli's success with ill-concealed annoyance.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GIAOUR.—Though the walls of Nicæa are imposing, and the remains of the Greek theatre massive and unique in that department, we could not help feeling more impressed at first with the Mohammedan relics that we saw. The green mosque of Nicæ

Mr. Mortlock's bank, with the inscription in large letters on the stall, "Fruit stall kept by Mr. Mortlock, nephew of Messrs. Mortlock, bankers, and of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely. No change given." He passed the day seated in the tent in a magnificent velvet-lined cloak, books on the table; beside him there was a plate to receive donations, which poured in —sovereigns and half sovereigns abounded. As there was room for two in the tent, friends took it by turns to sit with him. Mr. Mortlock, the banker, could not move out or even appear at the windows without seeing a crowd, whose sympathies were all with the stallkeeper, and who enjoyed the joke immensely. The result was inevitable. He had to be bought off. However, he did not remain at college; the authorities found an early excuse to get rid of him.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LE VAGUE ET L'ETOILE.

"La vague disait à l'étoile:
'Pas un seul nuage ne voile,
Là-haut, ta sereine beauté;
Mais la clarté,
En glissant jusqu'à nous, se brise
Et s'éparpille en vains reflets,
Jouets des flots, et de la brise
Qui nous pousse vers les galets.
Quand pourrai-je, loin du rivage,
Réfléchir, pour moi, ton visage,
L'emporter dans mes plis, en fuyant sur la mer,
Comme une fleur du gouffre amer,
Et le posséder sans partage!'
L'étoile répondit: 'Tu veux jouir de moi:
Apaise-toi.'"
—*Contes et Apologues, par Léon Riffard.*

THE EDUCATION OF GERMAN MICHEL.—While the Government has been teaching him to read, and he has been teaching himself various things that are useful and interesting to any good citizen and patriot, there have been plenty of people who have devoted themselves to giving him what might be called an underground education. All men who can read may know that there are republics as well as monarchies, empires, and despotisms. But a vast class of determined, shrewd, enthusiastic men have been teaching Michel that there may also be other forms of government, untried as yet, but, like all untried schemes, full of dazzling possibilities. He has been told, sometimes openly, more often secretly, that Socialism is a cure for all the evils of society; that he has but to pin his faith to Socialism to find an easy way to every sort and shape of reform; and that to establish the Socialistic rule is to make all men not only free and equal, but exactly alike, and of a remarkably fine pattern. And he has further heard from the energetic apostles of Anarchy, that the world is best governed not when it is the least governed, but when it is governed not at all. Recent events in Germany show that this part of Michel's education has certainly not been neglected—at least so far as the inculcation of the beauties of Socialism is concerned.

"Michel" remains the type of the political spirit of Germany; but the spirit has changed, and the figure of the dull lout is now typical only in its hint of strength. It is the old Michel; but the old Michel to be understood with a difference. The face is the same; the form is the same. It still means the public spirit of Germany. But when it was first conceived the public spirit of Germany was a jest. Now it is something earnest. Michel is awake. He is no longer indifferent, no longer dull. He may be quiet and cautious; but he is not supine. He has learned much—much that is good; much that is bad; much that may help him; much that may hurt him and others. Just what that plain face of his means; just what he knows or thinks he knows; just what are his hopes, his ambitions, his desires; just what is the spiritual fruit of all this long process of mental development which has been going on in him for twenty years—these things not the most careful observer can know. But we can be sure that there is a deal of thought in his cranium, in various stages of fermentation.—*Puck.*

WHEN JARVIES ARE TRICKEY.—It is odd to note how extensively some men get known among London cab drivers. There is one individual living not far from the Duke of York's column detested by the whole body of licensees. He is constantly using their vehicles, and has a trick of keeping them waiting unreasonable periods without paying for their time. It is useless to summons him, for in a matter of cross swearing his word is as good as the driver's, at least. One of the cabmen I talked with complained of being cheated by this man, and chuckled over his revenge. He was hailed by this cabman's enemy in a lonely place when the rain was falling very heavily, and accordingly stopped; but just as he raised the window he recognized him, and dropped it again. "I'll see you drowned first, you beggar," said he, and drove on, leaving his enemy swearing in a pool of water. I may note that the well-known Mrs. Prodgers, who was always being summoned by cabmen, appears to have reformed, and now pays her fare without making an appearance in the police court necessary.

The ways of cabmen with foreigners, greenhorns, and countrymen show them at their worst as regards honesty, although there is a certain humor in demanding a day's wages for driving two miles, even if the victim does not perceive it. There is a very old story told, however, of a cabman who was engaged by a very foreign-looking individual at Charing Cross to drive him to Regent-street. His fare, who was in no hurry, was amused to see that for a foreigner the nearest way lay down Victoria-street, Grosvenor-place, Park-lane, and Oxford-street, so when the cabman finally pulled up he got out and handed up a shilling with a smile which told the driver better than any words that he had made a serious error in judgment.

Probably they do cheat us now and again if they fancy we do not know so much as we should, but their peccadilloes in this way may easily be balanced by those men who, like Jonas Chuzzlewit, "show folks a lark" by taking a cab to the extreme limit of two miles for a shilling. Then they think the balance of obligation is on their side if the cabman receives it angrily, or if, being more of a cynic than a bully, he throws a tinge of sarcasm into his voice as he says, "Thank you, Sir."—*Murray's Magazine.*

HOW TO DIE.—I was in Oudh at the time when a very rich Hindu—brother to the famous Prime Minister of Nepaul, Sir Jung Bahádur—arrived in a dying state at the sacred city of Ajúdhia. Though stricken with mortal sickness, he had made the long and painful journey from Nepaul in order to die in the holy city that gave Ráma birth, and which is to the Hindu what Mecca is to the Moslems, and far more than Jerusalem is to Christians. On hearing of his arrival the English magistrate at Fyzabad went to see him, the day before his death, as it proved to be. He found the Rájah lying on a low wooden bedstead, such as is used by the poorest natives, in a bare, mud-plastered little room, having neither window nor a single article of furniture except the bedstead in it, and with his silver dishes and drinking vessels spread about on the mud floor. To English eyes it seemed truly a strange and comfortless death-bed, but such a view of it would not have struck any of the Hindus present; the dying man, they would have said, had all he needed, and God was gracious to have let him live till his journey was accomplished.

I know of no Western parallel to this scene. Princes and nobles in the Middle Ages have doubtless suffered voluntary privation, and courted physical pain by way of an expiatory or at least meritorious act, but we know that they were keenly alive to the full merit of such penances, and did not fail to put them down to the credit side of their account with heaven. But this Indian noble had no such feeling, and would have been genuinely surprised at its being thought that he had done anything worthy of admiration. His wretched and poverty-stricken surroundings were to him a perfectly indifferent accident of this quickly-passing life, and counted as nothing. He had attained his heart's desire and was now happy, waiting for death.—*Temple Bar.*

SCHOOLBOY WIT.—The Inspector was dealing with the genders of nouns and pronouns, and, among other questions, he asked:

"What is the gender of the noun egg?"

"Sir," answered a tall, shrewd lad behind, who probably surmised that it was a kind of "catch" question, and was determined to prove himself equal to the occasion, "you canna tell till it's hatched!"

It was in the Bible class, and the teacher asked: "Now, boys, who was it came after Solomon?"

"The Queen of Sheba, Sir!" cried out an eager little customer.—*Longman's Magazine.*

WHAT IS WOOL?—Wool is a kind of hair. The hair is a plant rooted in the skin. It root is a cone connected with the sensitive layer of the skin, whence it draws sustenance. Its life is not identical with the life of the body, for hair grows more or less after death. This "root of the hair" exudes the hair pulp, which is formed into cells containing the pigment giving color to the hair, and each row of these cells forms a ring. As the ring of cells is pushed away from the skin by the giving out of fresh pulp from the root, the cells dry and scales are formed, almost like the scales of a fish. A hair seen through a microscope is thus a long tube formed by a sheath made up of these rings of scales. The human hair is usually long, straight, and regular, and the scales are so fine and so close together that the edge appears like the teeth of a very fine saw. Goat's hair has a more rapid growth and longer cells, so that it is less regular and straight, and shows little of the tooth-like edge. The hair of sheep of the common sort is also irregular, with a tendency to curl or wave, but with marked tooth-like edges. This is wool, and it is the tendency to twist and the barbed projections which give this fibre its peculiar advantages.

The hair of the negro, with its tendency to kink or curl, is mockingly called "wool," because it to the extent resembles the hair of the sheep. Curly hair is, as a matter of fact, less perfect than straight hair. But through all this range—of the human plant, goat's hair, and sheep's wool—nature shows such close gradations that it would be difficult to draw an exact line between hair and wool, or in this respect to separate the sheep from the goats. Within the Angora goat, whose fleece, known as mohair, is reckoned a superior wool, and the Peruvian alpaca, or llama. The microscope distinguishes very clearly, however, between wool and silk, the fibre of which is an even double filament of gum exuded by the silkworm; and between wool and the vegetable fibres, such as cotton, which, growing as a tube, dries into a half-twisted ribbon, having no barbed edge. The root of the hair has a natural tendency to dry up as warm weather approaches, allowing the hair to fall free from the skin; thus animals "shed their coats." But when hair is cut, as with human beings, or the fleece sheared, as in the case of sheep, nature adapts itself to the demand upon it, and growth is continuous. The number of these fibres is wonderful. On the pelt of a full-blood ram Dr. Cutting of the Vermont Board of Agriculture reckoned with his microscope 222,300 to the square inch; an ordinary open-wool sheep will have one-thirtieth as many.—*R. R. Bowker, in Harper's Magazine.*

EUROPEAN INTERCOURSE WITH AFRICA.—Taking a bird's-eye view of the whole situation in time and space, so that each factor may assume its proper relative position and proportion, I unhesitatingly affirm in the plainest language that, so far, our intercourse with African races, instead of being a blessing, has been little better than an unmitigated curse to them. A closer and more detailed examination reveals many bright points in the night-light darkness, full of promise undoubtedly, and capable of bursting into sunlight splendor, but as yet little more than potential, mere promise of the may-be—not of what is, or has been.

These are strong statements, and require confirmation. If true, what can possibly have caused this frightful miscarriage of the noblest aspirations of a Christian people? The answer is simply, the nature of our commerce with Africa in the past and present. To the slave trade, the gin trade, and that in gunpowder and guns may be ascribed the frightful evils we have brought upon the negro race, beside which the good we have tried to achieve is hardly discernible.

The first Portuguese explorers set forth on their career of conquest and discovery. Their motto might be said to be "For God and King." Only too soon, however, the lust for gold followed that of conquest. The people who had gone forth to the reaping of souls soon commenced a harvest of a very different kind. As early as the year 1503 they dispatched their first batch of human beings to work in the Spanish plantations of South America. Once started, the traffic grew by leaps and bounds. By 1511 the Spaniards had joined in the profitable business, though there were not wanting enlightened men who fought consistently against it as alien to the Christian spirit. Among these was Cardinal Ximenes, the Regent during the minority of Charles V. The French Government, with Louis XIII. at its head, was duped by assurances that the main object of the traffic was to facilitate the conversion of the poor Africans to Christianity, and, thus imposed upon, gave its sanction.—*Joseph Thomson in the Contemporary Review.*

STUPID TEACHING OF SCIENCE.—I once visited a large high school, one of the best in the country, with a science teacher whose studies have won him the respect of his fellow-workers. But for some reason, on that day at least, he failed to bring his own knowledge into the class-room. I heard him quizzing a class of boys and girls on animals—not on the animals of the woods and fields, not on the animals before them, for there were none, but on the edentates of South America. An especial point was to find out whether it is the nine-banded armadillo *(novemcinctus)* or the three-banded armadillo *(tricinctus)* which does not dig a hole in the ground for its nest. The book, written by a man who did not know an armadillo from a mud turtle, gives this piece of information. It was in the lesson and the students must get it. And on this and like subjects these boys and girls were wasting their precious time —precious because if they do not learn to observe in their youth, they will never learn, and the horizon of their lives will be always narrower and darker than it should have been. Already the work of that day is a blank. They have forgotten the nine-banded armadillo and the three-banded, and so has their teacher, and so have I. All that remains with them is a mild hatred of the armadillo and of the edentates in general, and a feeling of relief at being no longer under their baleful influence. But with this usually goes the determination never to study zoology again. And when these students later come to the college, they know no more of science and its methods than they did when at the age of one year they first cried for the moon.—*David Starr Jordan, in the Popular Science Monthly.*

WHAT IT COSTS.—There are some intellectual employments which require a very small stock in trade. A mathematician, for instance, may pursue his investigations, even into the higher branches of pure science, with very few books. But if a man be more than ordinarily interested in the great problems of history and all that they involve and have an irrepressible hankering to know what is being discussed in his favorite subjects, he must keep himself in touch with the thought and discoveries of others. If he be a dweller in a great city he has clubs and libraries, newspapers and periodicals, books and maps, almost at his elbow, to say nothing of the living men whom he may consult with at any hour. But if he be a dweller in the wilderness, he must count the cost of having literary tastes, and that cost he will have to pay in coin of the realm. I hold it to be simply impossible for a very needy man to keep pace with the historical research of our time if his lot be cast in a country village. Any man who has lost his heart to the Muse of history—even though he can in no sense claim to be a historian—is a man with tastes, and such a man's "pens, ink, and paper" must needs come to a great deal in the course of the year. Such a man may be considered a fortunate one who can pay the reckoning by the profits of his own goosequill.—*Augustus Jessop in the Contemporary Review.*

WHEN THE STREETS OF PARIS WERE LIKE THOSE OF NEW-YORK.—The streets of Paris during the period of the Revolution were extremely dirty, and their filthy condition did not improve with the spread of disorder. After 1798 they were scarcely, if ever, swept, and during the hot weather their condition engendered several virulent epidemics.—*The Saturday Review.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A PART PROSE EPIC.

A TALE OF THE HOUSE OF THE WOLFINGS AND ALL THE KINDREDS OF THE MARK. Written in prose and verse by WILLIAM MORRIS. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1890.

We were somewhat surfeited with the poetry of "The Earthly Paradise" after that collection of tales reached its third part. "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung" and "The Life and Death of Jason" seemed too facile and thinly beaten. We reluctantly came to the conclusion that William Morris had not, any more than many another writer, known when to stop.

This conclusion will have to be revised, for his new book strikes the old notes in so fresh a way that we get once more the delight that came when Mr. Morris was a novelty in literature. The merit of "A Tale of the House of the Wolfings" lies to a large extent in two points; one is the completeness and roundness of the structure, the other in the method of telling. He has constructed a somewhat ideal nation of the Goths dwelling on the upper and lower reaches of a river in deep woodlands, and told their national history while in contact with Roman legionaries during a campaign. In other words, he has written the epic of an imagined folk of the Mark, and interwoven their history with the supernatural in a slight degree, as much, for example, as we find it in certain parts of the Iliad where the gods are not in direct conflict with men. This fine effort of the imagination is accompanied by a change in his manner of setting forth the tale. He has felt the monotony of the long and short meters that are natural to him, and therefore chosen a poetic prose in which to set verses not unlike those we already have from him. Of course, this is not an invention of Mr. Morris, for some modern poets have used it, while in ancient times, in early English poems, and many written in Gaelic during the Middle Ages that is a favorite form. It is probable that the Norse used the same mixture of verse and prose very often.

The supernatural part of the story of the Wolfing Kindred, or rather of Thiodulf, the leader of the Wolfings and war Duke of the nation in their struggle with the Romans, consists in the hint that he is Thor's son, in his love for a semi-divine woman of the forest, who bears him a daughter, and in the prophetic gifts that daughter utilizes for the benefit of the people. The woman is called the Wood-sun, and her acceptance of a human lover, notwithstanding the blood of the Aesir in his veins, causes her to lose a large part of her divinity, and especially her power to foresee events. But she thinks Thiodulf is fated to fall through the Romans, and persuades him to wear in battle a shirt of chain-mail, forged by the dwarfs, on which rests a curse. He who wears it is safe in battle, but acts the craven or the dullard; he saves his life, but forfeits his honor. When Thiodulf goes without it into battle he is wounded, but gains renown. When he wears it he cannot be struck, but is in a dazed condition and feels a repugnance to fighting for his own side. He becomes cold and selfish. His daughter is a Velleda or Gothic prophetess, who tends the sacred lamp in the hall of the Wolfings and is a Vestal virgin. She has been found in the wild wood nursed by a she-wolf, but she learns who her father and mother are in time to persuade the latter to let Thiodulf fight as a human and not a superhuman being, though his death is certain. The suggestion of Siegfried in the Nibelungen Lied and Achilles in the Iliad is obvious, but Mr. Morris has the deeper thought and finer touch when he makes Thiodulf forego an advantage which has always made Hector a more sympathetic character than Achilles and introduces the idea that human beings are better for not escaping from their humanity. If not strictly and solely Christian, this idea could not work its way into literature under heathenism. It is found in the old Irish but perhaps monkish legend of the two islands, one of which confers immortality. Those who reach it with great labor find themselves gazing with longing at the island where death reigns, and finally embark of set purpose to share the common lot of mortals.

Thiodulf and his Egeria supply the love story embedded in the epic of the Wolfings. The pictures of these people at peace and war are traced with a master's hand, and the combats between the Roman legionaries and the hastier barbarians of the forest are battle pieces of extraordinary excellence. Mr. Morris is as archæologically exact as any one can be who wishes to delight his readers with gallant men, lovely women, and pageants of northern war. The various kindreds of the nation have wagon standards drawn by oxen, such as lingered in Italy during the Middle Ages, and some musical instruments and many other things noted might be objected to by a strict archæologist. But Mr. Morris's stream is not the Rhine or any British river, neither are his Goths to be located in any one spot. They are a dream of the past, not so ancient as the people we resurrect in our minds when we read the Edda, but still ancient enough to afford glimpses of many strange and delightful vistas into the old fairy lore and myth of Northern Europe. Mr. Morris has made a synthesis from the Scandanavian, the Saxon, the early German, and English bardic songs which have come down to us and forged the scattered materials anew into an exceedingly beautiful whole, just as the skalds of Iceland did when they composed the poems which modern scholarship tries to analyse back again into their component parts. He tells part in prose, part in verse. But the difference is that, whereas the Gaelic filés or bards and Scandinavian skalds introduced from very ancient songs as proofs, giving them like quotations, so that the thread of the story is complete without them, Mr. Morris often uses verse to carry the thread itself. Of course his is the more artistic way, but not exactly that of his prototypes.

As an example of the verse, here is a prophetic utterance of the vestal virgin, the "Hall-Sun," when she begins to realize that Thiodulf is her father and that in order to the salvation of the nation her mother, the Wood-Sun, must make a great sacrifice and allow that hero to perish at the hands of the Romans in the moment of victory:

"I see the fire-raisers and iron-helmed they are,
Brown-faced about the banners that their hands have borne afar,
And who in the garth of the kindred shall bear adown their shield,
Since the onrush of the Wolfings they caught in the open field,
As the night of the mountain lion falls dead in the hempen net.
O Wolfings, long have ye tarried, but the hour abideth yet.
What life for the life of the people shall be given once for all?
What sorrow shall stay sorrow in the half-burnt Wolfing Hall?
There is nought shall quench the fire save the tears of the Godfolk's kin
And the heart of the life-delighter, and the life-blood cast therein."

And here is a fragment from the utterances of her mother, the Wood-Sun, to Thiodulf, when the latter goes to meet his fairy wife at their trysting place in the wood:

"In many a stead doom dwelleth, nor sleepeth day nor night;
The rim of the bowl she kisseth and beareth the clambering light.
When the sons of men wend happy to the bride-bed from the board.
It is little to say that she wieldeth the edge of the girded sword
When about the house half-builded she hangeth many a day;
The ship from the strand she shoveth, and on his wonted way
By the mountain hunter fareth where his foot ne'er failed before.
She is where the high bank crumbles at last on the river's shore."

Besides this meter there is a short one which Mr. Morris uses sparingly and often not so happily. The prose is an archaic prose which approaches poetry so far as possible when rhythm is strictly avoided and rhyme of course absent. Some of the archaisms may be questioned, such as "aback" and the use of "adown," where the Saxons would not have used "on down," such as the opening sentence of the quotation that follows, where no subject is allowed for the verb "tells:"

"Tells the tale of one such House, whose habitations were on the west side of the water on a gentle slope of land, so that no flood higher than common might reach them. It was straight down to the river mostly that the land fell off, and the downward-reaching slopes were the tillage—'the acres,' as the men of that time always called tilled land—and beyond she it was the meadow, going fair and smooth, though with here and there a rising in it, down to the tips of the stony waste of the Winter River. Now, the name of this house was the Wolfings, and they bore a wolf on their banners, and their warriors were marked on the breast with the image of the wolf, that they might be known for what they were if they fell in battle and were stripped. The house, that is to say the Roof of the Wolfings, stood on the topmost of the slope aforesaid, with its back to the wild-wood and its face to the acres and the water."

What is particularly fine in this epic is the way in which the poet allows us to see the lay of the land and the strategic points occupied and defended by the Goths in the campaign. While they are destroying one Roman detachment another slips into the heart of the Mark, burns the homesteads and Roof of the Bearings, crosses the ford and occupies the deserted Roof of the Wolfings, which they immediately surround with earthworks. The storming of this Hall by the Goths is told in the most graphic way; it is a more modern version of the Fight of Finnsburg, with accessories much more picturesque than any we find in that fragment of Saxon lays, and recalls also the contest of the Burgundians at the Court of Attila, when Kriemhild has lured them into her power.

The American edition is very prettily printed at the University Press, Cambridge, and has a photogravure of the author's face with his signature. The binding is tasteful, but it may be noted that the carvings from certain rocks in Norway reproduced on the cover do not belong to a race as highly civilized as that whose epic the poet has evolved. They have been claimed and are often figured as specimens of the art of early Teutonic peoples, but nobody knows who made them; all we are sure of is that they represent a mental status no higher than that of North American Indians. One cannot close this book without noting how ably Mr. Morris has drawn the minor characters, the secondary warriors like Otter, the second war Duke, Asmund the orator, and Arinbiorn the Old. They have their own characters and play their parts. There can be small doubt that Mr. Morris has now presented us with the ripest and roundest product of his genius.

HOW VOLCANOES WORK.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLCANOES. With Contributions of Facts and Principles from the Hawaiian Islands. By JAMES D. DANA, (Professor in Yale University.) Illustrated. New-York: DODD, MEAD & CO. 1890.

The fascination that great masses of burning matter exercise may be seen any day in a city when crowds flock to see a house afire. It is not the movements of firemen, or the chance of seeing dramatic events in which human beings are involved that starts people from their beds to "look at a fire," but the compelling power of the burning mass as a spectacle. Hence the crowds of tourists ascending Vesuvius, though the crater may be far from lively. Hence the number of people who visit the Hawaiian Islands merely to look from the crater walls of Kilauea upon the wide plain covered with broken volcanic stone and punctuated with jets of steam. Even if so little fortunate as to miss remarkable eruptions, the spot where titanic outbursts of lava have occurred and may occur again has a force of attraction hard to resist. But although the phenomena of volcanoes have impressed the imagination of primitive men as hardly anything else on earth, and although from the earliest days of philosophic thought the wisest of men have reasoned on the sources of volcanic action, little do we know wherefore volcanoes exist, and when, in a given case, an outburst is to be expected.

Prof. Dana of Yale has been famous so long that it is hard to realize that the same man who accompanied Wilkes on his expedition round the world is an active member of the Faculty of that university, lectures regularly, and is the author of this handsome volume just from the press. His acquaintance with volcanoes antedates the Wilkes expedition of 1839-40, for in 1834 he ascended Vesuvius and in 1838 visited Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands. In 1887 he revisited the Hawaiian Islands, whose volcanoes he saw fifty-three years before and made report concerning. Some of the results of studies in those islands and in Oregon, (1841,) together with a second visit to Vesuvius in 1860, are found in his "Textbook of Geology," by far the best work of its kind hitherto published, which will presently be issued in a new edition, the third having been published in 1879. One may, therefore, open this volume with the feeling that whatever its author says carries with it the weight of a name that stands foremost in the ranks of science. If Prof. Dana has never subscribed to the more advanced section of ideas concerning evolution, he did not attempt to deny the main truth of Darwin's reasoning like the elder Agassiz, but has taught and still teaches evolution with certain reservations that especially relate to mankind. This indicates in him a cautiousness in coming to conclusions of a sweeping nature which is particularly valuable in problems of geology like those volcanoes offer, since with phenomena of this kind nothing is easier than to build extensive theories on facts which are of partial application and merely local in their nature.

True to this characteristic, Prof. Dana is more concerned with a careful review of all that has been written by observers concerning the volcanoes of the Hawaiian system than to write a popular treatise. He lays down first of all the main traits of volcanoes and then takes up in succession the mountains Kilauea and Loa on Hawaii and the volcanic islands Maui, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau, giving a historical review of volcanic action in the archipelago during the past sixty-seven years. A chapter on the stones and lavas is added by his son, Prof. Edward S. Dana of Yale, who has begun his career somewhat in the track of his father's early work, namely in mineralogy. Among these objects the thing that is most certain to excite the curiosity of travelers is the brittle masses of filaments carried from the boiling lava by the wind and called by the natives the hair of the goddess Pele. At one time it was thought that these threads of glass were blown off by the wind, but they are now known to be mechanically spun by the moving apart of drops of molten lava. "In the jetting and splashing of the lavas the flying clots and drops pull out the glass into hairs, just as takes place in the drawing apart of a glass rod when it is melted in the middle." Another is the "thread lace" found in the scoria in a great number of beautiful reticulated patterns. A third is the stalactite which forms in vast quantities in hollows of cooling lava by the percolation or contact of moisture charged with silicates. They are very slender and brittle, generally cylindrical, and sometimes of astonishing length. It is not clearly understood how they come to assume the shape they have. What are called "bombs" are picked up on the crater floor. They are often, if not always, hollow and sometimes show crystals inside. They are not thought to be ejected during extraordinary eruptions but formed in some other way. Very large spherical lava stones hollow within are found, some so large that they could be used as cabins. These volcanoes, indeed, might supply mankind with hot water for cookery and the toilet, ready-made habitations, sulphur and steam baths, and natural glass of an opaque kind for windows. They are not, however, very trustworthy guardians of those who inhabit them. While the eruptions are generally peaceful and are known oftenest by the appearance of escaping lava streams below the crater wall, yet earthquakes do occur of sufficient violence to destroy life and raise tidal waves very dangerous to shipping and seaside towns, and there is at least one tradition of a yet more fatal occurrence. In 1789 a band of natives flying from a local tyrant was surprised by an outbreak of the volcano, and when the rear guard reached the van the latter was found seated and lying about, but dead—every man, woman, and child. It is supposed that fumes from the volcano killed them, perhaps in a few minutes. Yet there is on the edge of Kilauea crater a hotel called the Volcano House, with baths heated by the fires of Pele.

The results of Prof. Dana's observations of these and other volcanoes, together with his patient examination of the reports of the Rev. Dr. Coan of Hawaii, Messrs. W. L. Green and W. T. Brigham, the naturalist David Douglas, Capt. Wilkes and Lord Byron, to mention only a few observers, are of great importance to the study of volcanoes. He shows how the crust of the crater, which is sometimes firm and cool enough for examination in most of its extent, is slowly but surely forced upward until the moment arrives when an internal or external escape of lava takes place and the crater crust drops down. The practical value of establishing such a rule for volcanoes, varying, of course, in some respects in accordance with the general mass of the mountain, lies in the possibility of foretelling a probable outburst. Kilauea has given the key because its action is usually slow and when the critical time comes neither violent nor very dangerous. The discharge of the lava and dropping of the wide crater crust do not occur periodically so far as can be told; but from the signs attending the rise of the crust an outbreak may be foreseen to a certain degree. The earthquakes that come after the beginning of extraordinary activity in the crater, but before the crater crust tumbles in, are fairly supposed to indicate the disruption of rocks which lets the lava out. Strange to say the lava sometimes runs off without appearing on the exterior of the mountain. Grand is the sight when it flows, swift as quicksilver or slowly as molasses, down the rugged hills, destroying woods and plantations, damming streams, and falling into the sea to the destruction of marine life. If the lava reaches the sea in a lively condition, as it sometimes does beneath the glassy tunnels which are formed above it, then the sea water does not hiss until the lava has cooled a little on the bottom. Sometimes there are submarine eruptions, when the bottoms of vessels may be pelted with stones. In such cases the ocean is strewn with parboiled fish.

Prof. Dana, in a chapter on the topography of the oceans in relation to volcanoes, suggests ideas of great magnitude. He has made a map on Mercator's projection giving approximately the depth of the oceans beyond 1,000 fathoms, indicating where there are areas of 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 fathoms. His object is to show that there is a certain law in the modeling of the earth's surface on land and beneath the water—"that system in the feature lines is a fact; that the system is world-wide in its scope; and—since these feature lines have been successively developed with the progress of geological history—that the system had its foundation in the beginning of the earth's genesis and was developed to full completion with its growth." His conclusion is negative to the assumption that great ocean depths are related to volcano systems. He considers them more primitive, and to be referred to the primal modeling of the earth.

WANTED—MORE LIGHT.

RAILWAY SECRECY AND TRUSTS. By JOHN M. BONHAM. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

It is true that by natural processes dissolution comes to all trusts and monopolies, those ordinary and extraordinary, but while awaiting effects from causes, human patience wearies and pockets are emptied. Mr. Bonham in his opening chapter regards as insignificant some of the minor trusts. Hardly worthy of a thought are they if it were not that all of them live with the hope of influencing legislation in their behalf, so that additional burdens of taxation shall be settled on the general public, by means of which the selling price, not the cost, of their products shall be increased. They are all interferences with industrial equality and carried on for the replenishing of the coffers of the projectors and in utter indifference to the requirements of the workingmen. "Some of these trusts have in them permanently vicious elements, while others, although not by any means harmless in their effects upon political right, are so incapable of working prolonged and serious mischief that they may be left to the usual methods of relief or to their own inevitable dissolution."

Those trusts are dangerous to the Republic which control powers of transportation, and of such are the Standard Oil Company and the Cattle Trust. It is diametrically opposed to the conception of human rights that the price of food or of oil should be entirely under the control of two corporations, one the dealer in the commodities and the other the railway companies which transport the materials for it. Trusts thus constituted suppress all competition. They annihilate any one else who presumes to enter into the same business. They make their own prices. To them there are no questions of supply or demand. The silliest of all pretexts is the one that a trust has made a commodity cheaper. They never can be beneficent. A monopoly is a monopoly because its object is to kill off competitors. "The claim of promoting cheapness seems little less than grotesque." It is granted that a corporation can do its work with cheapness and convenience, but to kill off all other corporations but one is to throttle wholesome industrial growth.

We have had an Inter-State Commerce Commission. As to its honesty of purpose there can be no question; as to capability in its composition it was well made up; as to what it accomplished, at least in the direction of the Standard Oil Trust, the results have been so far nothing. The Standard still obstructs rival refiners and puts a ban on all oil not its own that tries to reach the seaboard. The name of the two concerns, the Oil and the Cattle Trusts, as Mr. Bonham puts it, has nothing to do with the question; the mischief lies in the secret compacts made between any association or trust or company transporting its goods by railway to a consumer, lower rates of freight being given it by the railroad than to other concerns. When a commodity takes its value in greater proportion from the cost of transportation, and discrimination is made with no concern of producers, at once it can be understood how there happens to be a man who, if newspaper reports are to be credited, has an income of over $500 per day.

Wealth is good, but we have a moral right to look into the ways wealth is or has been acquired. If vast accumulations of money are made by means which are illegitimate, and if the ways of the Standard are in defiance of human rights, then it augurs ill for a community or a Government that permits an evil of this kind to have another day's existence. "It is the moral effects which are fearful. Men who by care, prudence, thrift, or ability make money, do exercise a wholesome influence, and rich men who have pursued unwholesome methods of getting their wealth will have an unwholesome influence."

If there be culpability, such charge lies in lesser degree on the concern which exploits the railway. It is the carrier on whom the blame lies, and the vice, or to give it its softest phraseology, "the error," of the railroads should be corrected. A corporation has no soul. It is not a human being. "Its domination was not contemplated by the Magna Charta, nor by the Bill of Rights, nor by our Constitution." It assumes powers, however, which in some respects far surpass those seigneurial rights Arthur Young in his travels shows were deemed to be the prerogatives of the noblesse. "If, then, a corporation with franchises and powers derived from the States secretly builds up the interests of one upon the bankruptcies of another and maintains immunity from examination into the means by which it is done, the Constitution cannot be other than a warrant for corporate oppression and tyranny." To no company must ever be delegated such supreme authority. It has no more rights than those of the individual.

Railroads all over the land, not the one which robs the public, as particularly participating in the gains of the Standard Oil, but many others, despite the laws, do keep secret the bargains they make with certain shippers, and they defy investigation. It is secrecy which lies at the bottom of corporation tyranny, and until we know how their business is conducted and how their money is made or how it is shared, there never will come about reform.

The author, who has studied the system of railways, explains fully the changes of public opinion in regard to it. At first, powers were granted, and in utter ignorance of what might be the development of these new methods of transportation. Charters were given on the same basis as to turnpikes. After a while public opinion was opposed to them, for such futile reasons that no one having any sense would entertain them to-day. Next, their convenience was fully recognized, and, to use the modern term, all railway enterprises were "boomed." Then came, with the power, railway aggressions and dislike to them. From passionate hostility, then came emotional discouragement, followed to-day by "vindictive resentment." It looks as if some little of the latter was evident to-day in the West. Can we not come to that period of unprejudiced examination? That examination will be carried out, if not this year, some time before long, is positive. Railway powers may by means of their money thwart the public demand for justice, but no matter how persistent is this resistance, "examination" must come about, for it falls within the lines of logical progress. The veil must be lifted. That is a poetic simile, of course. What it means is, however, this—that any contract or written agreement or verbal promise must be made public. How the thing is done or has been done must be shown. Lies or prevarications can no longer hold their sway. We cannot afford to have a supreme power and a hidden one vested in railways.

If these methods continue, we may look for even "greater degradation of morals" and for such supremacy of machine politics as will impress upon our Government, whatever name we give it, qualities which are essentially different from those "of real Republicanism, Democracy, and freedom."

GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE.

CLAVERS, THE DESPOT'S CHAMPION. By A SOUTHRON. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

The anonymous author of "Clavers, the Despot's Champion" strains and labors to lift from off his hero, "the bludie Clavers," some little of the weight of that odium imposed on the murderer of the covenanters by Sir Walter Scott and Macaulay. The arguments used to whitewash John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, are more specious than those advanced by Aytoun. "A Southron" pleads for Claverhouse after the approved method of Thomas Hobbes, which, to repeat Macaulay, was "that the will of the Prince was the standard of right and wrong, and that every subject ought to be ready to profess Popery, Mohammedanism, or paganism at the royal command."

We cannot for an instant doubt the sincerity of "A Southron's" motives. He has written this volume because he believes that as far as relates to Claverhouse he should not be condemned on account of "generalities." He states that "all modern accusers of Claverhouse have persistently brought forward what they call a few instances of cruelty," leaving it to be inferred that many more must reward further research, and the reader not ordinarily caring to undertake research imagines superlative atrocity. Searching, then, for the truth, clearing up the "dim residuum," as the writer expresses it, this truth leaves a sufficiency of blood stains on the filter.

A more needless book than this, even for those who labor to decide the worthless nothings of history, (such as whether the horse the Maid of Orleans rode was foundered or not,) we have rarely come across. It may be said of John Graham, though he may have pistoled an old and helpless man himself, that he never—no, never—ran his rapier through a woman. When he ordered a file of his dragoons to shoot a scurvy lot of covenanters or to hang a palavering batch of Nonconformists he never robbed their corpses. "This is an entirely reformed savage," remarked some one to a tourist on the Congo River. "He would without a moment's hesitation run his assagai through you if he could secure your watch chain, but if you were dead he never—no, never—would eat you."

It is the special pleading for Claverhouse which is of so small avail, and in searching for the minute facts "A Southron" tries to make you overlook the more horrible cruelties this Scotchman perpetrated. Not only was he full of hates and vengeances, with the instincts of a Malay, but he was the type of rapacity. Considerable trouble has been gone to to trace the reasons for John Graham's marriage, the failure of the first, and his success with a second attempt. It is pleasant to learn that his wife loved him, but it is doubtful whether he cared for the woman he married.

Graham's dragoons, as he commanded them and as they carried out his horrible instructions, made at the time, as Macaulay expresses it, "a topher on earth." Afterward, purged of their sins, that special band became, it is true, the famous "Scots Grays," and the murdering tendencies of that crew were forgotten, as they should be. As a "tracker of men" we hardly believe that any amount of research will clear the name of Claverhouse of that horror which surrounds it. There can be no question as to his personal courage and ability. These traits, purely soldierlike, have been commented on over and over again. Killiecrankie was a famous victory, and has been sung and resung by Jacobites all over the world. Dundee did turn for a moment that tide which eventually swamped the worst and most brutal of Kings. The shot that struck "the bludy Clavers" under his corselet rid the world of a cruel man. He was "the despot's champion," and the author, without intending it, revives that summary which Macaulay gives of John Graham of Claverhouse. "He has left a name which, wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, is mentioned with a peculiar energy of hatred."

NEW BOOKS.

—*Ruby Dana. A Novel. By Mary Marsh Baker. New-York: John B. Alden.*—The novel with a religious color being à la mode to-day, Mrs. Marsh has come near the writing of one which might have been effective. One portion of the reading and thinking world entertains but little idea of the religious fervor which imbues another portion, or of that strict, hard Calvinism which declines believing that a soul can be saved if not in accordance with its own particular religious prescriptions. With some creeds, as Emil Burnouf has it, in their religion there are but two things, "God and the ritual," and as to the first, He is really of less moment than the other. Mrs. Marsh places her characters on a New-England seashore town, where religion is the only excitement, and Paul Benjamin, the son of a fishing Captain, has been brought up with the sternest beliefs. He is young in the ministry, and wants to rule human beings and their opinions according to his own Draconian laws, and Ruby Dana resists him. Ruby, who is an orphan, is the daughter of a rich Captain. She is a well-to-do young woman, highly educated. She has studied medicine. The two, Paul and Ruby, are as brother and sister, and many

THE HEIR TO ITALY'S CROWN

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF NAPLES TO THE ORIENT.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE AND BRINGING UP—HIS NOBLE QUALITIES—WISDOM OF HIS PRESENT TOUR.

In the year 1864, following the traditions of the house of Savoy, Humbert I., then Prince of Piedmont and heir to the crown of Italy, just in his twentieth year, departed from Rome in company with his beloved brother, Duke of Aosta, afterward King of Spain, for a tour of instruction in the north of Europa. The writer of this had the honor to encounter the two young Princes in the picturesque and poetic mountains of Oberland Bernese, whence they proceeded to Germany and England.

In 1890, just twenty-six years after, the Prince of Naples, also in his twentieth year, and also, in his turn, heir to the Italian throne, undertakes a similar tour, but departs from Rome and goes to the Orient. How many comparisons between the two dates, the two great cities, the one and the other journey!

In 1864 Italy was under the sway of tyrants and strangers, in spite of the war of 1859 and the Garibaldian epopee that followed it. Torino the Strong being virtually the capital, but not the Italian Campidoglio. The heir to the throne pursued his travels in the northern countries and sowed those seeds of future alliance, an alliance afterward so firmly and fraternally cemented in the campaigns of 1866, which contributed so much to the realization of the present admirable Italian restoration.

In 1890, free from strangers and despots, mistress and Queen in the history of her intangible capital, Italy beholds the heir to the throne journeying toward the Orient. And here rests the future—that future for which, himself trained from the time of his twenty-sixth year for the actual good and well-being of his country, King Humbert prepares the nation, and educates his son with a foresight intensely political and with the love of a country and of a father.

The press of two worlds speaks of Humbert I. as the valorous King, the loyal, liberal, and beneficent monarch; but few know or can cite the facts until they are revealed by history that he is also one of the most profound statesmen of his time, and of broad and liberal views. The circumstance of his selecting the Orient for a tour of instruction for the heir to the throne is sufficient in itself to prove this. Italians comprehend at once the patriotic significance of such a selection, and it has inspired them with new gratitude and affection for him who, incarnating so tenaciously the past, present, and future destinies of his house with those of the nation, proceeds to prepare the events, adapting to the country and to the son the course to be pursued.

Educated at such a school, the young Prince carries with him to the Orient the warmest and heartiest wishes of the entire country, which recognizes in him a loyal and faithful follower of the Italian popular ideas, so brilliantly accumulated, fostered, and maintained by both grandfather and father.

Victor Emanuel Ferdinand Maria Gennaro, heir apparent to the throne of Italy, was born Nov. 11, 1869, at Naples. It was just and right, said the Neapolitans, that the son of a soldier should be born upon the day dedicated to the protector of soldiers, Martino of Tours. The choice of Naples and of the name Gennaro, patron of that city, was not accidental. In this also the conception of the modern idea of the Unitarian Dynasty shone with new lustre and splendor. The birth of this grandson of the Great King, of the future hereditary Prince of Italy, with a title no longer Prince of Piedmont, (until this time borne by his house,) but with that of Prince of Naples, destroyed with one blow those few illusions which might still remain in the minds of those who were interested in and desirous of a restoration of the past. It was a new and strong affirmation of Italy united.

The Prince of Naples is to-day an active, strong youth, with a high and broad forehead, a serenely searching gaze, short-cut hair, and small mustache. He resembles his father in the upper part of his face, while in the lower may be traced the sweet and pleasant maternal lineaments, in which, however, the soft features of the Angle-Saxon race are tempered by the stern and martial energy of Savoy. His person reflects a dignity, seriousness, and earnestness far beyond his years. One sees in him a great scholar in the pursuit of the science of the good, and the beautiful; truly, one of those characters, virile and confident, to which the words may be applied, once quoted of the adamantine Iama, Irangar non flechar."

His Royal Highness dresses elegantly, although somewhat stiffly, in the uniform of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, Aosta Brigade, a degree obtained by him by hard study and by the annual examinations to which he was impartially subjected. Like every other officer, he attends the daily detail of duties which bind him to the regiment; goes to barracks, to the march, to army drill, to camp, to the manœuvres, and pays, like others, the military tribute to his country. His military life does not appear to have interfered in the least with fatigue or physical prostration. On the contrary, he has an indefatigable Alpinist, an expert swimmer, a good huntsman, (although not equal to either grandfather or father,) and a graceful and distinguished rider.

Who does not remember at Rome the splendid tournament of 1883, for the nuptials of the Duke of Genoa with Isabella of Bavaria, when the young Prince, then in his fourteenth year, animated the immense concourse of people gathered to that tournament from all Italy, and was there and then proclaimed intrepid equestrian and valiant commander? Even to-day there lives in the minds of all the simple mediæval elegance in which the adolescent keeper of the shield wrested from the arena to find the Queen of his heart—Queen by right of majesty and by right of beauty—and inquire of her the rules of the tournament! And she, smiling upon him with the ineffable smile of a goddess, turning upon him an indefinable gaze of mother and Queen, intensely, jealously proud of her offspring! Thus to influence the hearts of Rome to the frantically-applauding spectators spoke a living history of maternal, familiar, holy love.

The care of instructing the Prince in the literary arena and in the philosophy of history was intrusted to Giovanni Rizzi and Ruggiero Bonghi. The choice of these two eminent men could not have proved happier; but, although a diligent and patient scholar and listener to the literary lessons of the former and of the philosophical discussions of the latter, the Prince displayed a natural and decisive and positive science. The applications of steam and electricity, the strength of acids, their reacting effects, all the mysteries and secrets attending chemistry, excited in him admiration and the passionate desire to extend his knowledge in this direction.

Taking advantage of this inclination, Lieut. Col. Mainoni d'Intignano, who was the first tutor of the Prince and well versed in the science of arms, instructed him in this branch. Mathematics, physics, chemistry duly followed, and these were the preferred studies of his august pupil, his favorite pastimes in the miniature cabinets which had been prepared for him and contained specimens of machinery, memorials of positive and microscopical science, collections of money, plants, and minerals. He devoted his greatest time and thought to modern experiments—art, music, and belles-lettres took a second place.

The time arrived when he should be initiated in the studies of art and in the knowledge of arms, a glorious and necessary heritage, illustrated in modern times by Victor Emmanuel II., by his brother Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, by Humbert I., and by the ever-to-be-remembered Duke of Aosta. The military education of the Prince was intrusted to Col. Osio, his second tutor, a preceptor who had both the wisdom and severity of Mainoni d'Intignano, and who responded with great success to the confidence placed in him. It was Osio who made the heir to the throne familiar with military discipline; it was he who aided and encouraged him in the difficult examinations presided over by scientific and experienced tacticians, scrupulous and impartial, and conscious that their judgment upon the personal capacity of the Prince would, later on, be estimated and governed by the country and by history.

His intellectual culture was also largely developed by care and excellent methods based upon corresponding inclinations of the august pupil. This study now finds the young Prince, and while a guest, together with his father, at the Court of Berlin he displayed many evidences of his knowledge and of the modesty wherewith he used it.

In all pertaining to the education of his heart and of his spirit what mother, what lady of the world, what crowned head, was more fitted to undertake this than Margherita of Savoy? There we must seek the shrine where the little Prince was educated in spirit and in heart—where grace, knowledge, and virtue reign under a womanly and royal semblance—where the youthful scion of Savoy was moided to the beautiful, to the good, to the country! What more need be said? The example of the King, always faithful to his duties as man and as Prince, in time of war as in time of peace, did the rest.

Among the many anecdotes well known in Italy the following is interesting. It was related by Marco Minghetti to a dear friend of mine, and the sight of these lines will easily recall it to him:

The Prince, very young at the time, was one day angered and offended by an apparent violence used to himself by another child, member of a noble family and one devoted to his dynasty. The Prince showed angelic elevation to retaliate, when the Colonel, his tutor, interfered and conducted him to his room, where he was left in solitary confinement for twenty-four hours. The King then prolonged the punishment to three days, after which he compelled the little culprit to give thanks to his chastiser.

At another time, while attempting a chemical experiment, the little Victor upset upon the fire the glass vessel with its chemical contents, and a piece of the broken recipient inflicted a severe cut upon his hand. The Queen, rather severe out upon his hand. The Queen, in great distress, hastened for the King, who instantly bound up the wound, encouraged mother and son, and, after a few minutes, ordered the youthful chemist to continue the experiment, so that the sentiment of fear—a sentiment entirely unknown to his ancestors—should find no lurking place in his breast.

This is the family, these the instructions, this the household, where, absorbed in severe studies, surrounded by the care of such a mother, and stimulated by the noble actions of such a father, the Prince of Naples passed his childhood and youth, ardently responding to the love and affection showered upon him.

He has now reached manhood and, like his father, whom he implicitly obeys, he attends religiously and conscientiously to his duties as a soldier and as the first loyal subject of the King. At the royal receptions at the Quirinal those foreign representatives who ignore the French and Italian languages have the opportunity to appreciate the fluency and exactness with which he converses in German and English. Mr. Porter and his accomplished daughter could not easily find in the *salons* of Rome one who manages more neatly and correctly the language of Shakespeare and Milton than his Royal Highness when addressing himself with the traditional handshake to the two sympathetic representatives of the Government and of the beautiful sex of the United States.

The monuments of the ancient Greek civilization, the study of the civilian and warlike virtues of the Hellenic populations, the exploits of the leaders, the works of the artists and philosophers of the country of Homer, virtually complete the instructions of the Italian Prince.

But when he arrives at St. Sofia, (probably to-morrow,) where through centuries of time the Italian language has held its own, and where still remain mercantile vestiges of the Venetian Republic, before that historical affirmation of flourishing commerce and strong Italian supremacy of the past, the Prince will find again the word, the idea, the formula, which from the remote shores of the Mediterranean will await him upon this ground of virgin exchange. And the Italians who comprehended and applauded the faithful friend of Humbert, the unfortunate Unser Fritz of Germany, when upon the balcony of the Quirinal he held aloft in his arms the little Prince to the population of Rome, will understand again to-day and hail with applause the happy arrival at the Bosphorus of the royal youth who has become the hope and joy of new Italy.

A FRIEND OF AMERICA AND ITALY.

TREASURER DAVIS'S THEFTS.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF ROCHESTER'S GOVERNMENT PROBABLY CORRUPT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.—Rochester is undergoing a thorough revulsion from that lethargic condition of unquestioning aquiescence in municipal corruption that has characterized it for so many years. Gross fraud and rascality in two separate branches of the local Government have been already exposed, and the community is prepared to believe in the malign reports that have for months and even years been circulated concerning many high in official place. A thorough, non-partisan, impartial investigation is called for by press, pulpit, and people, and doubtless an inquiry into the conduct of the various city departments will be made, although it now looks as if the Fassett Senate investigating committee would ignore the invitation extended to it by many of Rochester's best citizens individually, and more formally by the Chamber of Commerce.

Already something has been accomplished. John Bower, an expert accountant of considerable reputation and a man of tried integrity, made a thorough examination of the City Treasurer's books, going over the entire seven years of John A. Davis's incumbency, and the result was as startling as it was unpleasant. A deficit in the cash account was found of a trifle over $60,000. This money had not been taken in one or more large sums, but the city had been regularly and continuously robbed of small amounts during a period of four years, and yet each year an expert accountant had gone over these books and pronounced the accounts and cash and vouchers absolutely correct. It was this evidence of continuous and systematic peculation that deprived John A. Davis of the sympathy and good-will of the citizens he had robbed, when on the first announcement of the discovery of a deficit was so generally manifested. Not only was Davis shown up in his true character of common thief, but many other city officials and persons of influence were evidently involved in the City Treasurer's rascality, and it was manifest that the city was the victim of a ring whose members' name was legion, and whose depredations had in all probability not been confined to the department of the City Government. Bookkeeper John Bower made out a list of about 200 names of men who had been aided in various ways, and with amounts ranging from a few hundreds to several thousands drawn from the City Treasury. Some of these amounts have been found to be recoverable, and so the shortage was placed at $61,000 instead of over $100,000, as it originally appeared.

City Treasurer Davis has already received the reward of his iniquities. On Thursday he stood before his bondsmen and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with common theft. Justice Adams sentenced him to five years in Auburn prison, and he is already immured there. Will others come to justice? Will that list of favored participants in Davis's rascality come in for any share of the felon's fate? Will, most important question of all, other departments of the city Government be found to be equally corrupt, and can justice, once aroused, ferret out the criminals and erect proper safeguards for the future protection of the municipality? These are the questions that are being asked in this city to-day. These are the problems the Fassett committee was invited to help our citizens solve.

In an entirely different field of investigation rascality has been unearthed and partial retribution has just been made. The Board of Supervisors made an investigation of the letting of certain contracts for work on the Court House and other county buildings that showed gross jobbery, in which several of the Supervisors were more or less involved. In one instance Supervisor Rice's brother, Edward J. Rice, had received a contract to do certain plumbing, for which it was claimed extortionate prices were charged.

An indictment was found against Plumber Rice and he has just compromised the matter by offering to refund $2,200 of the amount paid him. The offer will be accepted and the proceedings dropped.

The first thorough reform in municipal affairs is propitious. Cornelius R. Parsons has been succeeded by Mayor Carroll, (Democrat,) and the whole city Government has passed into the hands of the Democrats. The issue was clearly defined in the March campaign and now Mayor Carroll will doubtless do all in his power to clean out what a popular divine has characterized as a "nest of unclean birds infesting the City Hall."

ITS WORK AND IT'S NEEDS.

HOW THE POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL HAS PROVED ITS USEFULNESS.

The New-York Post-Graduate Hospital, at 226 East Twentieth-street, is in more than one respect unique. From the small beginning of seven or eight years ago it has become a large and commodious establishment. Thousands of patients are yearly treated there. It represents the first attempt in the United States to organize clinical instruction exclusively for graduates in medicine, and it is frequented by physicians from all parts of the land, to whose former experience is added by the study of rare and new forms of disease presenting themselves within its walls. In this way, too, the latest and most familiar surgical appliances are made known.

The hospital's lecturing Faculty is mainly composed of young physicians, men in the prime of life. Among their pupils can be found many a gray head.

A visit to the institution will give some interesting sights. In the ground floor, for instance, is a darkened room in which Profs. Rice and Douglas operate in cases of nose and throat diseases. The apartment is partitioned and darkened by means of green baize screens. It has a history of some remarkably successful operations. In an adjoining division, also screened from the light, can be found a big collection of the wonderful contrivances necessary in eye and ear examinations.

Across the hall is the consumptive apartment. Its most salient feature is the clean, white cot whereon the patient rests during his examination. On the same floor, but remote from the operating rooms, are the kitchen, laundry, and drying rooms. In a corner of the yard is the dissecting room, with its tables. On the first floor are the woman's wards, big and airy rooms, with noticeably bright and cheery surroundings.

The hospital boasts a babies' ward, started about a year ago. Here are the infants of the poor, under the care of nurses, gradually recovering their strength and waking to the life about them. The ages of these young patients range from a month to fourteen years. Bone and joint diseases are these most commonly treated by a staff under the direction of Prof. A. M. Phelps. Many of the beds in the female and children's departments are charitably supported by ladies—patrons of the hospital. The hospital school has a library of over twelve hundred volumes, the gift of various friends.

The best equipped portion of the hospital is that devoted to the treatment of mind and nervous diseases. This department is directly under the charge of Profs. Charles L. Dane and Graeme M. Hammond. Electricity is mainly used in the operations here.

The chief need of the hospital is a ward for the destitute. The authorities, feeling this most keenly, are appealing to the public for aid to establish such a ward. It is proposed to establish one in which patients will be compelled to a complete course of treatment.

A HALF-SUBMERGED VESSEL

JOHN P. HOLLAND'S DESIGN FOR A NOVEL SHIP OF OFFENSE.

Mr. John P. Holland of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company has designed a half-submerged vessel which promises to be highly efficient. In length the vessel is some one hundred and twenty feet, with a beam of about fifteen feet. She is fitted with water tanks for submerging, which cause her to settle by the head, much after the order of a porpoise. The armament consists of ten pneumatic guns, one in either end of the vessel. There will also be two overhead firing guns, one firing astern, the other ahead. In the centre of the vessel is placed a turret, with a smokestack protruding from the centre. Just forward of the smokestack is an air shoot. On top of the turret a rapid-firing or machine gun is placed, with a travel all round the horizon.

The motor power of the new vessel will be furnished by two sets of horizontal triple expansion engines, sufficient to insure a speed of sixteen knots an hour. The latter pneumatic gun will be pointed to fire between the two propellers. Petroleum will be used for firing the four boilers, two of which are to be placed forward of and two abaft the engine. Mr. Holland assures the centring of his vessel on submersion, and states that any likelihood of the craft standing on her beam ends will be overcome.

In action it is intended that the vessel's deck shall be some two and a half feet below the water, nothing being visible except the turret. When steaming ordinarily the water line will be the base of the superstructure, which is built on the whale-back deck. Mr. Holland states that the vessel can be submerged while traveling three-quarters of her length.

Naval officers who have seen the design speak in the highest terms of it, and several have urged the designer to call for it the attention of the Navy Department. It is understood that an attempt will be made to obtain an appropriation for the new craft on the next naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Holland is the engineer who has succeeded in doubling the range of the pneumatic dynamite gun by the heating of the air. He has obtained pressure four times that now used. Mr. Holland has also gone extensively into the question of employing steam as a propellant in the dynamite gun, as given at length in THE TIMES several weeks ago.

By resorting to the principle of potential piston energy an immense amount of power has been obtained. A ludicrous boiler has been offered for a steam generator which is able to obtain and maintain a working pressure of 1,000 pounds of steam to the square inch. The boiler in question is the manufacture of a New-England man who has demonstrated his ability to raise 1,000 pounds four minutes after starting fire under cold water.

ATHLETES OF COLUMBIA

CANDIDATES IN TRAINING FOR THE CREWS.

WORK IN THE SHELL BEGUN BY THE 'VARSITY MEN—CRICKET AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew were on the river on the fine days of the last week. Moreover, the men have had three months of gymnasium work. Part of the time they have made use of the rowing machines, first with seats fixed and then with sliding seats. The last time the crew appeared it was made up as follows:

Name.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Weight.	Chest Measure. Inches.
Row, H. H. Witherspoon, '92	21	5	9	140	40
No. 2, H. L. Medical,	21	5	10	145	42½
No. 3, C. E. Beekman, Law	22	5	9	138	38
No. 4, G. W. McGrath, '91	19	5	10	145	41
No. 5, W. B. Erskine, Law	20	6	1	164	38½
No. 6, W. H. Erskine, Law	21	6	1	180	42
No. 7, F. I. Cairns, '90	24	5	11	150	39
Stroke, A. G. Norris, '91	21	5	10	168	42
Coxswain, C. Christie, '92	19	5	7	117	38
Substitutes { E. O. Smith, '92	19	5	6	118	38
{ C. H. Mellon, Law	26				
Average	18¾	5	10	146½	

No race has yet been arranged for the Freshmen, but steps are being taken for an intercollegiate Freshman race, and delegates from such colleges as desire to enter Freshmen crews will probably meet with the next fortnight.

The Columbia tug-of-war team trains daily at the Columbia Grammar School gymnasium. It will pull in the games of the Sixty-ninth Regiment April 8, and will soon pull against the team of the Acorn Athletic Club.

Other branches of sport requiring outdoor training have been interfered with by reason of the rainy weather. The intercollegiate team has been compelled to discontinue training several times on that account.

The cricket players of the college have formed a club and have chosen these officers: Captain—E. J. O'Sullivan, '90; Secretary—A. E. Wright, Law; Executive Committee—the Captain and Secretary, with J. R. Blake, '92, Law; C. W. Trippe, '92, and C. H. Mead, '92, Law. The Executive Committee was instructed to apply for playing accommodations at Central Park. It will also make application for recognition by the College Athletic Advisory Committee. Efforts will be made to have games with the different cricket clubs in the vicinity, including the Berkeley Athletic Club, on May 10, probably. The Executive Committee has the names of over thirty men who will engage in the game, among whom are: C. H. Mellon, Law, who played at Oxford; A. E. Wright, the tennis player; E. M. Post, '93; Lloyd Collis, '93, and Cary Rodman, '93, who indulged in the game at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; E. J. O'Sullivan, '90; C. R. Reffinwell, '92; L. B. McWhood, '92; C. E. Travis, Law; J. R. Blake, Law; F. M. Carnegie, '93; C. M. Carter, '92; C. W. Trippe, '92; C. R. Fisk, Jr., '92; A. C. Gildersleeve, Law; J. S. Hoyt, '90; R. G. Foster, '93; T. A. Bloomfield, Law; J. Thomas, and J. H. Pollock.

The Junior class on Thursday settled the disposition of the proceeds of their Christmas ball, amounting to about $1,000. The money is to be transferred to the College Athletic Union, which will in all likelihood be formed by the amalgamation of the various athletic associations. This consolidation awaits only ratification by a students' mass meeting, as it has been accepted by the Alumni Association and the various athletic organizations. The class had previously decided to give the money to the old athletic association to provide training quarters for the athletes of the intercollegiate team during their work at the Berkeley Oval during April and May.

A committee of seven has been appointed to take charge of the new athletic grounds. It includes Messrs. Seldon L. Proffs, John H. Rees and Jasper T. Goodwin, and Messrs. Lathrop, A. B. Simonds, '73, and C. H. Mapes, '85. They are given power to arrange for laying out the grounds, and are intrusted with the direction and management of them. Nearly $20,000 of the $25,000 they are to raise has been subscribed. Work will begin about the 1st of May, when the present lease expires.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

Word has gone out that the coming encampment season at the Military Post on the Hudson is to be conducted wholly by officers commissioned in the National Guard of the State of New-York; that the only immediate connection of the regular army with the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill will be through the inspecting officer detailed to that duty by the War Department at Washington. This assurance is the occasion of universal satisfaction. It is stated that the artillery officer detailed to General Headquarters has been ordered back to his regiment, and that the experiment which was essayed in this direction over a year ago is ended.

In this respect New-York wheels into line with the State of Connecticut, which a long time ago arrived at the conclusion, based upon practical experience, that the development of the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth could be accomplished to better purpose under the leadership and guidance of officers belonging to the force, and in close sympathy and affiliation with its traditions and purposes, than under the direction of graduates of the Military Academy at West Point.

Should the bill introduced into Congress through the medium of, and which is favored and supported by, the National Guard Association of the United States be enacted into a law, the officers of the United States Army will have abundant opportunity to mould the National Guard, who, under its provisions, are to be submitted to their direction and control for a period of forty days, into a body of professionally constituted machine soldiers.

Pending this issue, it is proposed that the State shall resume the duty of grounding its troops in the fundamental principles of field exercises, and the work which the National Guard is likely to be required to perform if called into active service in the event of an emergency with the details for which officers graduated in the State force are held to be more thoroughly conversant than any others.

* * *

Assurances are forthcoming that the appliances at the State Camp are not likely to be less utilized under the new order of affairs than would have been the case had this immediate affiliation between the National Guard and the regular army been continued. The opportunities afforded by the construction and armament of Fort Hill for heavy gun and mortar practice are likely to be availed of to the utmost. Such instruction as it was purposed to afford the troops of the National Guard in the handling of great guns in sea and lake coast defense will be carried out under the supervision of instructors of repute, specially detailed from the regular army for that purpose, chief among whom is named Capt. Greer, under whose personal direction Fort Hill was armed.

Coupled with this is the further assurance that the artillery arm of the State is to be developed to its fullest possibilities. Instead of being devoted wholly to the infantry arm as heretofore, save for a brief period during the administration of Adjutant Gen. Farnsworth, and tentatively under the present military authorities, the scope of the State Camp of Instruction is proposed to be so enlarged as to include the artillery arm, and to make that branch of the service an important factor in the available resources of the offensive and defensive resources of the State establishment.

* * *

Not the least significant circumstance in connection with the review of the Ninth Regiment last Thursday evening was the conspicuous absence of officers of companion organizations of the First and Second Brigades. Whether this was due to their not having been officially invited to witness the ceremonies on the occasion or otherwise their absence was none the less noteworthy. Possibly it was desired to make the affair a purely family party, but that only a single outside organization should be represented at so much moment is certainly an uncommon occurrence. Still more less remarkable was the patience disclosed by the commanding officer and the members of the organization in waiting fully an hour and a half for the appearance of the reviewing officer, Major Gen. Sickles.

The theatrical effect attending the review which followed the appearance of that distinguished soldier, however, was sufficient to compensate for the previous unexampled delay. Nothing could exceed the grace and stateliness with which Gen. Sickles acknowledged and returned the salute of the commanding officer at the beginning and close of the ceremony. His passage around the long line of the regiment occupied exactly seven minutes, during which time his like statues, as to carry, and the pause made by him in uncovering before the colors was uncommonly impressive in its deliberation. There have been few parades of ceremony of late years in this vicinity further removed from the commonplace than this.

The entire regiment, officers and men, on the other hand, served to disclose vulnerable spots in the discipline of the Ninth Regiment. For example, when the first call was sounded, promptly at 8 o'clock, there should have been no need for the lieutenant to occupy himself with notifying the First Sergeants of companies that such was the case, and warning them to make haste to get their commands on the drill floor; nor, again, when the First Sergeants' call was beaten should that officer have been required to peremptorily look after delinquents who were late in reporting.

In the course of the long delay which ensued after the assembly the Captain of the color company took opportunity to exercise his command in the manual. While this was in progress a Lieutenant of the same company walked about, passing between the Captain and the company, and entered into conversation with the former, the movements being all the while continued. The example could hardly fail of a detrimental effect discipline.

But it was during the remarks of Gen. Sickles in presenting decorations to the honor men of the regiment for long and faithful service that the most glaring breaches of discipline were manifested. The regiment was at attention. But that did not prevent the men in the second, third, and fourth companies in line from quitting their places, removing their helmets, and indulging in conversation without rebuke from their company officers. Companies H, K, and E, which were the offenders in this respect, should be looked after by Col. Seward, and matters should be so ordered that there would not again be a recurrence of the reprehensible act of the rank and file in applaudingly beating upon the floor with the butts of their pieces in recognition of some particularly good point made by a speaker. Both tactics and the regulations prescribe that there shall be no expression either of approval or disapproval on the part of enlisted men of the acts of a superior, and it is only needed to direct the attention of Col. Seward and his officers to these lapses in the Ninth Regiment to insure their correction.

* * *

The non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment, with the exception of company Quartermaster Sergeants, are ordered by Col. Appleton to report to Adjt. Fiske for drill and instruction in fatigue uniform, black belts, as follows: Companies F, G, H, I, K, Thursday, April 8: Companies A, B, C, D, E, Thursday, April 18; all warrant officers, Wednesday, April 25. The subjects of instruction on these occasions will be guard mounting and battalion movements.

The historic date of the 19th of April is to be celebrated by a band concert in the regimental armory, at which Cappa will present for the first time a descriptive composition in memory of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln.

The fashion of outdoor work was set on Thursday evening last by Company I, Capt. James Thorne Harper, in the shape of a skirmish drill, covering close upon three hours, over the Riverside Drive. Company F, Capt. George W. Rand, has volunteered to hold drills during the month of April in addition to the regular drill season.

* * *

On the evening of Holy Thursday, of this week, the field and staff of the Seventh Regiment will be the guests of the Brooklyn Thirteenth. Col. Appleton will then review Col. Austen's command after witnessing one of the "spectacular" drills for which the "Mother of Regiments" is celebrated.

The rank and file of the Thirteenth are being got into shape for the coming tour of the regiment at the State Camp of Instruction. Schools of instruction for the non-commissioned officers have been established under the direction of Lieut. Col. William J. Harding, the stated sessions of which are appointed for the evenings of April 8, 17, and 25.

* * *

On Wednesday evening next the vacancy in the field of the Forty-seventh Regiment occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Fred S. Ensign will be filled. Major John G. Eddy is assured of a unanimous election, and it is understood that he will be succeeded as junior field officer by Capt. William R. Pettigrew, a graduate of the Third Company, Seventh Regiment, and senior Captain of the Forty-seventh.

* * *

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Louis Finkelmeier, is to be reviewed by Mayor Alfred C. Chapin in the Stagg-Street Armory, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, April 21. The Thirty-second has been recruiting briskly of late, and Col. Finkelmeier is in hopes of taking close upon 500 officers and men to the State camp this year.

* * *

The Twenty-third Regiment is ordered by Col. John N. Partridge to assemble in the Clermont-Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening next for review by Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, Adjutant General United States Army. The affair is to be in the nature of an exhibition of the working possibilities of a National Guard organization, the chief feature being a bugle drill.

THE THIRTY-TWO CITIES.

From the Utica Herald, March 22.

Here are the names of the thirty-two cities of New-York: Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Corning, Dunkirk, Elmira, Gloversville, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, Lockport, Long Island City, Middletown, Newburg, New-York, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown, and Yonkers. There are several villages in the State each with a population larger than that of some of the cities, and when the city ambition moves them the municipal circle will be further enlarged.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE "SUN'S" ENGLISH.

ITS SELF-ASSUMED CENSORSHIP AND SOME OF ITS OWN BLUNDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Sun* assumes to be the supreme judge and arbiter as to the correct use of the English language. Every few days it breaks out with an ill-tempered criticism of an awkward or incorrect sentence found in some newspaper, coupled with an exhortation to all its contemporaries to follow the example of the *Sun* in respect to good grammar.

For instance, the *Sun* in its evening edition of Feb. 7 last published a long editorial lecture on the proper use of English and laid down several grammatical rules, most of which, by the way, were sound, though of course not original.

But the *Sun* is not qualified for the office of grammatical critic and censor of its contemporaries, because it is not a consistent observer of its own regulations. It does not practise what it preaches. Its editorial use of English is as faulty as that of any of its contemporaries. Half-a-dozen grammatical errors can be found in the editorial columns of any issue of the *Sun*. We append a dozen or so, collected with the utmost ease, during a hurried and casual inspection of five recent numbers of that paper:

1. From an editorial article entitled, "For the Relief of the Senate," in the *Sun* of Feb. 28, 1890: "The Senate feels mighty badly for itself, and the people and the newspapers feel mighty badly for the Senate, whose time comes pretty high and ought not to be wasted in such prodigious chunks."

2. From an editorial article entitled, "Socialism and Bismarck," in the *Sun* of March 1, 1890: "The persons * * * whom he has striven for years to muzzle or expatriate."

3. From an editorial article entitled, "No Hurry," in the *Sun* of March 1, 1890: "The civic strength of a community in which so large part of the inhabitants are prevented from exercising the suffrage cannot be great; and the disfranchised part is, as a whole, the settled, the distinction from the roving element of the population."

4. From an editorial article entitled, "A Very Remarkable Week," in the *Sun* of March 3, 1890: "A great part of them also have more leisure than men."

5. From an editorial article entitled, "Invading the South," in the *Sun* of March 4, 1890: "The delegation from this town is moving enough to soften the cold, hard cheek of Pluto and make a wooden dog whimper for pity."

6. From an editorial article entitled, "Civil Service Reformers on Trial," in the *Sun* of March 4, 1890: "Miss Emily M. Dabney * * * desired to pass a civil service examination and get her name upon the list of aides for the Inauguration."

7. From an editorial article entitled, "The Cherokee Outlet," in the *Sun* of March 4, 1890: "There should be no question of force or spoliation."

8. From an editorial article entitled, "Deal Gently with Chicago," in the *Sun* of March 6, 1890: "We trust that nothing will be done to grieve and depress the more energetic and public-spirited citizens."

9. From an editorial article entitled, "The Republican Chairmanship," in the *Sun* of March 6, 1890: "He * * * participated in setting up a new political dynasty with himself at the head, and those seamy veterans of twenty years' warfare, Sheridan Shook and Jacob M. Patterson, as his right and left bowers."

10. From the same article: "He is seen to have effected an alliance with the two most potent aids of Smith."

11. From an editorial article entitled, "French Expansion in Western Africa," in the *Sun* of March 6, 1890: "Among them were a considerable proportion of France's subjects."

12. From an editorial paragraph on "Father Giroud," in the *Sun* of March 6, 1890: "The heathen who collect a force to burn or profane the Christian temples."

13. From an editorial article entitled, "The New Reichstag," in the *Sun* of March 8, 1890: "There will also be in the next Reichstag sixteen Poles."

The first of these extracts is as ungrammatical, awkward, slangy, and inelegant a sentence as was ever put together. We venture to say, by any literary critic. For even the slight pretension to correctness outside of the *Sun* office would "murder the tongue of Shakespeare" (to quote the *Sun's* own phrase) with such a villainous combination as "feel badly." The phrase "whose time" is also not strictly correct, grammatically.

Extracts 2, 5, 6, 8, and 12 contain violations of a rule laid down by the *Sun* in its issue of Feb. 7, namely, that "the infinitive must not be contracted." This is undoubtedly a sound rule, and accordingly the *Sun* should not have placed the word "to" before the words "expatriate" "make," "get," "depress," and "profane" in these five extracts.

In example 3 the substantive "part" is used first as the nominative of the plural verb "are," and again later as the nominative of the singular verb "is." The entire sentence, moreover, is very awkwardly constructed.

In the fourth example the singular noun "part" is again used as the nominative of a plural verb, contrary to the *Sun's* statement in its Feb. 7 editorial that "a collective noun with a plural verb is inadmissible."

Another of the *Sun's* rules is that "to begin a sentence with the word 'there' inevitably weakens it." Extracts 7 and 13 begin with the word "there," nevertheless. In extract 7, moreover, the word "of" should have been inserted before "spoliation."

In example 9 the word "with" should have been inserted before the word "those."

The ninth extract is a very grievous one, which would send any schoolboy to the foot of his class. It is impossible that there should be "two most potent aids" of Smith or of anybody else, just as it is impossible for Lieut. Col. Ensign to have "two tallest men" or "two smallest women." The use of such terms is numeral and the superlative should be transposed so that the phrase may read "the most potent two aids," or "the tallest two men," &c.

In example 11 the *Sun* again uses a collective noun with a plural verb contrary to its own rule.

SARTOR.

MORAL EFFECT OF DIVIDED SKIRTS.

A WOMAN'S CRITICISM OF MRS. JENNESS-MILLER AND HER THEORIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To be a successful reformer one must be able to demonstrate in one's own person the perfect confirmation of one's theories. A homely woman might as well attempt to change the order of the universe as to influence her sex on the subject of beauty.

The success with which Mrs. Jenness-Miller, the dress reformer, has met is due not to a mental capacity in the least unusual or to any very original ideas, but entirely to the fact that she is a rather handsome woman with a fine figure, and her gowns are artistically beautiful. So far as physical well-being goes, Mrs. Jenness-Miller does, indeed, make a charming illustration for her lectures. Inadvertently and unconsciously, however, she exhibits herself when she tells her audience that divided skirts, chemilettes, spiral garters, and the like will affect the honesty, truthfulness, and general uprightness of the rest of us. If Mrs. Jenness-Miller really believes this, how does it happen that she, who has lived, so to speak, in these moral elevators—divided skirts, chemilettes, spiral garters, and the like—for the past five or six years, regards it as perfectly honest to sell tickets at $1 each, or $5 for a course of seven lectures, in which seven different topics, and to make the third lecture of the course simply a repetition of her first, with fifteen minutes at the utmost devoted to the advertised subject?

Mrs. Miller's wit cannot be listened to twice without a feeling of ennui. Her hits at man's curiosity, suspenders, and legs, the unwinding of petticoats on a windy day were amusing when first heard, but fell decidedly flat the second time. Nor was her lecture sufficiently profound for even the dullest not to grasp her meaning in one hearing. Obviously, the charm of this charming woman that although she herself has reached such a high plane in the march of progress as to call legs by their proper name and wears divided skirts, the rest of the world cannot rashly venture to put so great a strain on their mental powers as to listen to these thought-burdened theories twice in so short a time.

Mrs. Jenness-Miller by no means confines herself to the reform of undergarments. Our watches are attacked! In the first lecture, according to the watch which millions of unreformed people are stupid enough still to regard as nearly veracious, the fair lecturer greeted her audience at 2:15, and at 2:35 by the same timepiece she was gone. Yet this Venus of Reform calmly and positively declared that she had talked two full hours. When some one in the audience demurred she smilingly remarked: "Women never realize how time slips by when they are lovely and pretty gowns." We must acknowledge that if chemilettes make truthful men and women the watch had best hide its face forever.

VAILLANT JULICO.

THE COLONEL'S CHANGE OF BASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A constant reader of your valuable journal, I find your "parallelisms" an interesting study, so much so that I am impelled to furnish you with a contribution, suggesting also a heading for same: "Wanted—A 'self-correcting editor.'"

From Mail and Express, March 26.	*From Mail and Express, March 26.*
We publish to-day a sermon by the Rev. James M. Whiton of the Trinity Congregational Church, Tremont, N. Y. The

The New-York Times.

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AFRAID OF MUCH LIGHT

THE NEW TARIFF BILL TO BE HURRIED THROUGH.

DARK-LANTERN METHODS TO BE CONTINUED IN ITS PASSAGE—GETTING TIRED OF THE SMELLING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There is evidently a strong desire on the part of the Republican leaders in the House to limit debate on the Tariff bill as much as possible, and they appear to fear that they are not in a position to withstand any assault on their protection strongholds.

Mr. Burrows, who is the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee after Major McKinley, said to-day that the question of time to be allowed for general debate had not yet been settled, although the matter had been informally discussed in the committee. Speaking for himself, he thought a week of debate would be plenty. Several other members of the committee entertain the same opinion. They assign the same reason for limiting debate that Mr. Burrows does, and imagine that a show of diligence and a desire to make the public believe how businesslike they are will conceal the true motive.

"We have recently come from a campaign," said Mr. Burrows, "where the tariff was so thoroughly discussed that it is a waste of time now to make any more speeches on it." In common with other Republican members of the committee, he explains that the bill must be passed through the House without the slightest delay, so as to give the farmers that protection for which they are now hungering. The Republicans have it in their power to curtail debate to the lowest limits. They can restrict the general debate to one day if they see fit, and the debate in Committee of the Whole can be cut off whenever they feel like it.

It is understood that Mr. Carlisle is in favor of the minority offering a substitute bill on the lines of the Mills bill, but perhaps a little more comprehensive. Other Democrats are of the opinion that it would be wise to offer no bill, as otherwise the Republicans would have a chance to change their tactics from fighting purely on the defensive to an attack on the Democratic measure. Those who oppose the offering of a substitute bill appreciate the fact, however, that if they have no alternative proposition to submit the Republicans will charge that, while they oppose the McKinley bill, they have nothing else to offer in its place and are merely obstructionists.

The bill will be laid before the full committee to-morrow morning, and until the Democratic members of the committee have had a chance fully to master its contents and learn what are its exact provisions, they cannot determine on any programme.

* * *

It is now more than one month since the special Smelling Committee of the Senate began the great farce of trying to discover where newspaper men obtain reports of the proceedings in star-chamber sittings, and the farce has not yet been formally brought to a close. The thing has dragged along until nineteen-twentieths of the members have lost all their interest they ever had in the "investigation," and the other twentieth wish the curtain had been rung down on the last act.

Chief Smeller Dolph and Special Smeller Harris are about the only Senators left who care enough about the discovery of the committee to take the trouble to listen to its report, and if they were any less enthusiastic in the smelling business than they are the situation would seem to them very discouraging. Mr. Dolph is said to have been ready for over a week to present a report to the Senate on the special committee, but he has not been granted a hearing. He made one attempt last week to get the Senate to listen to him, but it was such a dismal failure that he has not repeated it.

The report is understood to be in favor of dropping the original Dolph resolution, to imprison the five newspaper men who refused to answer the committee's questions, and to substitute for it a resolution to arrest one of the five and make a test case, to be settled by the courts. When the smelling committee does get a hearing, Messrs. Dolph and Harris will discover how little sympathy the Senate has for their absurd proposal, and they will be given the chance to serve as chief mourners at the funeral of the "investigation."

* * *

Ensign Hugh Rodman of the Hydrographic Office, who has been for several weeks at St. John's, N. F., gathering all the information possible about the unusual quantity of ice found in the North Atlantic Ocean this season, has returned, and reports that the information he gathered will be printed on the pilot chart to be issued by the Hydrographic Office April 1. This chart will show that the bulk of the ice has moved south and west until its southwestern limit is about 41° north latitude and 48° west longitude, the position it usually occupies in June or July. The field ice is rapidly disappearing, and it is probable that there will be very little of it left south of 45° north by April 10. The large bergs will remain in great number, however, for some time to come, and the Gulf Stream makes it improbable that any considerable number of them will get further south than 41°.

Nothing is known definitely as to the condition of the ice to the north of the transatlantic steamer routes, and there is a difference of opinion as to whether the run is still continuing, and the ice that has thus far come down is being followed by fields and bergs that will keep the ocean filled with ice all Summer, or whether the usual annual run of ice has simply started earlier than usual, and will disappear correspondingly early. It is only in comparatively late years that any systematic study of ocean ice has been made, and the extraordinary run of ice that has come down this season has turned the attention of naval officers and scientific men to the subject, and the need of more detailed information from the northern latitudes has been greatly felt. The chief object of Ensign Rodman's visit to Newfoundland was to arrange for procuring as much information as possible from the North. With this end in view the Captains of the northern whaling fleets, missionaries on the coast of Labrador, and fishermen on the Newfoundland banks have been interested, and will collect all the information possible about the ice, from its first formation in the Arctic until its arrival in the path of the transatlantic steamers. Capt. Picking, the Chief Hydrographer, believes that if these careful, systematic observations are carried out for a series of years it will be possible to foretell some time in advance the probable condition of ice in the Atlantic.

The forthcoming pilot chart will lay down as a safe transatlantic course for steamers in April a course on a great circle to the neighborhood of 41° north and 50° west, and thence a little north of east to about 49° west, and thence by a great circle route to Queenstown. There are probabilities of heavy fogs during the month, and on this account it is advised that vessels keep pretty well to the south to avoid all possibility of encountering ice.

The Hydrographic Office has records of sixty vessels that have been detained by ice thus far this season. In some cases delay was for only a few hours, while in other cases it was for several days. It is estimated that the loss of coal alone from these delays amounts to $20,000 that could have been saved had vessels taken the course laid down on the hydrographic charts.

* * *

Under the direction of the Edmunds committee, in charge of legislation, the order of business in the Senate is reduced to almost a certainty. The Dependent Pension bill is the unfinished business, and will be taken up for discussion to-morrow, unless it should be decided meanwhile, to finish first the consideration of the Florida judicial nominations in executive session.

After these two matters are disposed of the Montana election case will be called up. A long debate is anticipated on the reports in this case. Senator Gray, who prepared the minority report, and his associates on the committee, Senators Vance, Turpie, and Pugh, together with Senators George and Coke, have given notice that they will speak in favor of Messrs. Maginnis and Clark, the Democratic claimants. Senator Hoar, Chairman of the committee, will open the debate in support of the resolution declaring Messrs. Sanders and Power entitled to seats. Other speakers on the Republican side have not yet declared themselves, except Senator Spooner.

These three subjects, the Committee on Order of Business believes, will fully occupy the entire time of the Senate during the week, notwithstanding that, under the new order of things, beginning to-morrow morning, the Senate will hereafter meet at 11 o'clock. Senator Reagan will speak to-morrow upon the bills providing for the issue of Treasury notes upon deposits of silver bullion and for the free coinage of gold and silver.

In the House the Army Appropriation bill will continue as a subject for consideration, with a probable interruption to-morrow to allow individual members to move to suspend the rules and pass certain measures of local interest. When the consideration of the Army bill is completed the bill to admit Idaho as a State will be called up and at least two days will be occupied in its discussion. The Appropriations Committee is making ready to report the Legislative Appropriation bill, which will leave but two of the bills committed to the Appropriations Committee to be reported.

* * *

If Senator Edmunds secures the confirmation of Charles Swayne and Joseph N. Stripling to be Judge and District Attorney, respectively, for the Northern District of Florida, he will have to be backed by a quorum of the Senate. The Democratic Senators are not disposed to help Messrs. Edmunds and Quay in the slightest degree to saddle these men upon the people of Florida, and they do not intend that any Republican Senator shall vote for confirmation before he has heard, in the fullest detail, all the reasons why the nominees should be rejected.

Mr. Edmunds has announced his intention to see Messrs. Swayne and Stripling confirmed tomorrow. The Democrats, however, propose to take all the time they need in which to lay their protests before the Senate, and if enough Senators grow tired of the proceedings and go away there will be no quorum when the vote is taken, and the matter will go over for another day. That was what happened Friday, in spite of the bitter and personal character of the debate, and some of the Democrats think it will occur again to-morrow.

* * *

Hamilton Shidy, whose record as an employe in the Milwaukee Post Office was incidentally one of the features of the recent Congressional civil service investigation, has been dismissed from his clerkship in the Census Office.

CRUELTY TO LUNATICS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PENNSYLVANIA ASYLUM.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—The *Leader* to-day makes charges of cruelty against the management of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont that are likely to result in a legislative investigation. The paper claims to have persons and papers to prove its story.

From a carpenter, who left the asylum in disgust, it was learned that one of the keepers seemed to take delight in kicking and beating patients until they were unconscious. A common practice in overpowering a patient is to take a wet roller towel and throw it around the patient's neck. In an instant it is crossed and an attendant seizes each end, pulling at it until the breath is choked out of the victim and he sinks to the floor in an unconscious state. Fat patients are put to rough work on the farm, while those paying for them believe they are being extra well taken care of, and when their friends come to see them they are held in the reception room until the patients are brought in from the farm. State patients, no matter how unfit physically, are compelled to do hard work on the farm in the most inclement weather. The hired hands refuse to work in the rain and snow, but the patients are kept at it attired in the lightest kind of garments. One patient, who had a cold, protested against working in the snow, but was compelled to do so and in two days he was dead.

Last Fall there was a pile of over 100 bushels of apples on the bank near the female wards, where the patients could see them until they rotted. Patients stood daily crying for apples, yet they were denied. Mrs. Wolfe, one, was sent to Dixmont to be cured of the chloroform habit, was put in the strait jacket the first two days, although at no time violent, and this is a common practice. Laura Joyce, delirious from an attack of brain fever, incurred the displeasure of an attendant and received a blow on the head which floored her. It affected her brain, and she had to go back to bed for several days. The attendants whip patients with broomsticks, then smother their cries with a pillow, bedspread, or comforter. Only a few days ago a New-Castle young woman, for talking during meals, was seized by the hair and dragged to her room.

Miss Dollie Lewis for eleven days was kept in a strait jacket. What food she got was forced down her throat by an attendant. She was tied hand and foot to the bed, not being able to move. Between the starvation and increased mental excitement, the flesh shrank from her body until the least move on her part caused the bones of her elbows and hips to break through the skin. She finally succumbed to starvation, when her bonds were removed and she was carried to the padded dungeon. Here she was kept for several days. Food was passed in to her through a hole in the door. This punishment was inflicted because the patient attempted to bite one of the keepers.

Charges of incompetency and inexperience are also made against the Superintendent, Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson. The doctor expresses himself as ready for inquiry at any time.

SNOW IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE MOUNTAINS ROBED IN A COVERING OF WHITE.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 30.—The heaviest snowstorm this year set in Friday morning and has continued ever since. Over 15 inches have fallen, and once more the Adirondacks look natural at this season of the year in the covering of white. Those who have been predicting an early Spring are nowhere to be found. This storm, coming, as it were, at the end of Winter, has put every one in the best of spirits.

Many pleasure seekers are here. Some of the most beautiful Winter scenery has been witnessed to-day in the woods, and the different resorts have been well patronized.

The two hundred acres of land adjoining the Saranac Lake Hotel Company's property have been purchased by parties interested in the Hotel Ampersand, thereby giving it a large lake frontage, on many beautiful cottage sites, and a farm which will be run in connection with the house. This additional land will add greatly to the pleasure of the many guests already booked for the coming season, as the wooded section will be laid out in small park, with many different walks and resting places.

At the Hotel Ampersand, C. M. Eaton and W. G. Young, under the firm name of Eaton & Young, will succeed Eaton & Harding as managers. Among the arrivals at the Ampersand are Mrs. William Barbour and family, governess, and maid; Mrs. E. L. Gardner, child, and maid; Wesley Harper, Mrs. Goodridge, Miss Goodridge and maid; George E. Wyeth, Delancey Watkins, and Mrs. George F. Crane; Dr. F. Dane, E. D. Randolph, Miss May Randolph, F. E. Webb, A. C. Robinson, W. L. Vandervoort, Miss J. Cooper, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Van Voorhis, H. Kevaney, T. J. Keveny, the Misses Keveny, Mrs. J. F. Dunnell, all of New-York City; Major A. and Mrs. Low, Mrs. H. McLennan, H. A. McLennan, Montreal; Hugh Jenkins, E. Knabe, F. A. Bates, Baltimore; J. D. Bush, George W. Bush, Jr., Wilmington, Del.

A SALVATION ARMY FUNERAL.

NYACK, N. Y., March 30.—The funeral of Henry P. Waldron, who was crushed to death by the falling roof of an old vault, Friday, took place this afternoon, and was the first Salvation Army funeral ever held in Rockland County. Young Waldron was an active member of the army here. The services were held in the Reformed church, and the edifice was filled to overflowing. Capt. Thomas of the English Salvation Army of Brooklyn conducted the services, occupying the pulpit with the pastor, the Rev. J. C. Vandeventer, and accompanying the singing with a concertina. Hundreds of people followed the body to the grave, where additional services were held by the Sons of Veterans, of which young Waldron was a member, and also by the Salvation Army.

Capt. Abbutt, who was injured by the same accident that killed Waldron, died to-day. He was sixty years old, and leaves a family.

AFTER COL. BAYNE'S SEAT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—George Shiras, III., at present a Republican member of the Legislature from Allegheny, has formally announced his candidacy for Congress from the Twenty-third District, for seven terms past represented by Col. Thomas M. Bayne. There is some significance attached to the announcement, simultaneously with the return after a protracted visit East of C. L. Magee, who with his friends will support Bayne's opponent. Mr. Shiras is thirty-one years of age, a graduate of Cornell University and Yale Law School, and is practicing law with his father, George Shiras, II. He says his support comes from no faction, but includes political and business people generally, throughout the district.

NO TROUBLE AT AMHERST.

AMHERST, Mass., March 30.—False reports have been spread in the papers that the Freshman Class of Amherst College has been suspended. The trouble occurred in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The peculiar government of Amherst College by the students does not permit such troubles. When a student violates his contract made at his admission to college he breaks connection with the college himself, without any disciplinary action by the Faculty. Amherst College was never in better condition in deportment, and the students are very attentive to their work.

MISS SCRIBNER MARRIED.

CHICAGO, March 30.—At Blair Lodge, the suburban residence of Walter Cranston Larned, in Lake Forest, Miss Isabel Scribner of New-York was married yesterday to Mr. Carter H. Fitzhugh of Vicksburg, Miss. A brother of the bride, Charles Scribner of the well-known publishing firm of New-York, gave her away. The daughter of United States Senator Farwell was maid of honor, and the brother of Sir Stafford Northcote acted as usher. The guests included a number of well-known people.

RUM SHOPS IN FULL BLAST

FEENEY'S CUSTOMERS DON'T CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

NEITHER DO HIS POLICY-SHOP FRIENDS —THE REASON FOR "CHARLEY" MUNN'S "FULL" WITH THE RING.

Yesterday was a dull day for John Patrick Feeney, the heeler, who has donned the livery of Jersey City's Police Commission to serve the beer business of which he is proprietor. He passed the morning in the seclusion of his bedroom, but early in the afternoon he procured a horse and buggy and started for Bergen Point, where he spent the remainder of the day and night at "Charley" Munn's beer shop, in company with Sheriff "Bob" Davis, Clerk Boyd of the Board of Freeholders, Commissioner Kelley of the Police Board, and Munn himself.

It was at Munn's rookery that the ring held its famous carousal nearly a month ago, when the slate for the Fall campaign was drawn up. Nearly every meeting of the ringsters is held at this place. Its comparative isolation and the personal friendliness of its proprietor make it a very desirable rendezvous for Davis and his fellow-bulldozers. That is why the ring may be found there every Sunday.

An interesting story, say the knowing ones, attaches to Munn's influence with Feeney and Davis. It is to the effect that Munn was on the Grand Jury at the last term of court, and that among the other indictments there was one against Publisher Thomas of the *Hudson County Dispatch* for running a policy shop. Davis and Feeney are known to be behind Thomas, and they promptly brought all their available pressure to bear to induce Munn to hush the indictment.

This he did successfully, thereby establishing himself firmly in the affections of his political masters. Thomas's indictment, if ever planned, was certainly never consummated. Immediately after the adjournment of the Grand Jury Feeney gave a dinner to his fellows at Munn's place. The invited guests included every member of the jury. So much for the ring's Sunday headquarters at Bergen Point.

Somewhere in the archives of the New-Jersey statutes there is a section prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday. It is a dead letter so far as Jersey City is concerned, for under the police surveillance of Feeney law is unknown. The people of Jersey City are beginning to learn that as long as Feeney sells his beer to the saloons it behooves him to keep the saloons running day and night, on Sunday as on every other day. The worst feature about the violation of the Sunday law across the river is that it is so flagrant. There is not the slightest effort made to conceal it. The front doors and the side doors of every saloon in Jersey City were wide open all day yesterday, while up and down before them paraded the uniformed officers of Feeney's liquor bosses. During the day no arrests were made for violating the Sunday law.

It may be only fair to exsept from the list of open saloons those few who do not buy Feeney's beer. Of course they were closed, for they have learned to their cost that they cannot defy the Police Commissioner with impunity. A TIMES reporter started out in the afternoon to learn how many saloons were open. Beginning with the Taylor place, near the ferry, and extending up Newark-avenue, on both sides, and all the streets as far as an afternoon's walk would permit, there were nearly a hundred places plying their trade with open doors. One or two had the audacity to hang out signs announcing "Free Lunch This Day."

Orders for more beer must have accumulated rapidly at the Feeney bottling house, because one of the bartenders told the reporter that "on Sunday we do five times as big a beer business as on any other day. It's been particular good to-day," he added with satisfaction, "because it's near election."

Police Commissioner Kelley, who is generally accredited with the proprietorship of a saloon, is naturally very reluctant to have his place close up when all the others are running; so it was a matter of little difficulty yesterday to procure a drink at his saloon. With Feeney and Kelley, a majority of the Police Board, both in the liquor business, it is plain enough why the Sunday law in Jersey City is openly and notoriously violated.

There was one place yesterday closed as tight as doors and locks could make it. This was the beer department of the restaurant at the New-Jersey Central Railroad station, of which Mr. Wallace is proprietor. The efforts made by Feeney and Kelley to sell beer to this saloon have been explained in these columns, but the mere passing of time seems to have failed to have inspired Feeney into a quasi denial which necessitates a more thorough investigation. It now develops that not only Feeney, Kelley, and the Policeman Whalen called in person upon Mr. Wallace and asked him to buy Feeney's beer, but it is said that Inspector Williams and one of the Police Captains also called and made equally strenuous efforts to promote the rascally business of their boss. These exertions were futile, however, for Wallace was under orders from the Central Railroad of New-Jersey in New-York. Feeney then made a personal call upon William H. Williams, manager of the Union News Company, the owner of the place, whose office is in this city. His manner with Mr. Williams is said to have been so offensive and threatening that Mr. Williams ordered him angrily that he would purchase his commodities wherever he chose, and that he didn't care a snap for any low politician of the Feeney stripe. Nothing could be more superfluous than to add that the violation of the Sunday law takes place in this saloon.

"I know what I'm talking about," said a leading merchant of Jersey City to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "and I say unhesitatingly that every gin shop in this town is doing business to-day. Any law-praising it is so completely forgotten that I believe that even Mott would formally protest if they were raided. But there's an evil in Jersey City more flagrant than this, and one for which Feeney is equally responsible. I refer to the policy-shop business. We all understand why it is the Feeney raided one of these places the other day. The motive in so doing was plainly apparent from the fact that our city papers contained glowing descriptions of the splendid work thus begun. One lonesome shop was raided because its effect it would have on the coming election. But there are plenty of these places still running in full blast, and they are running to-day just as on every other day. Feeney cannot raid the policy shops without arresting Horace Farrier, the father of the policy-shop business in this city. He will not arrest Farrier because Farrier is a brother of the Police Captain of the First Precinct. In short, the reason why violations of law are so predominant in Jersey City is that every possible avenue of crookedness is owned, patronized, or fostered by Feeney and his associates."

Policeman Cooper, that choice specimen of Feeney's officers who was caught in the act of robbing John Reid's flower beds on Thursday night, is known to have enjoyed especial favor with the boss of many years. In company with Feeney, Sheriff Davis, and other ringleaders, he was present at the Democratic Convention on Saturday, while the odor of John Reid's beautiful roses was still fresh about his garments. Although under suspension for a highly-disgraceful theft, which reveals several others of a similar nature, Cooper was placid and full of assurance. At this same convention there were several policemen officiating as delegates, a most unusual and unlawful proceeding, upon which their chief officer only gazed benignantly and encouragingly.

It is known to unlucky and verdant farmers all over the country that the remarkable inactivity of Mr. Feeney's police has made Jersey City a perfect paradise for at least one gang of green goods sharks. Raids on green goods men have been few and made under the auspices of Mr. Feeney's police, but they have been sporadic, and individuals rather than gangs were picked out, while a gang of sharpers who seem to be under the protection of Mr. Feeney's police is permitted to have its headquarters in the city and carry on business undisturbed. Letters received in the city every day from countrymen whose correspondence has been invited inulcate that the particular gang that Mr. Feeney's police do not seem to have found yet must be doing a rousing business.

In the one short week of his newly-established notoriety it has been shown that Feeney pollutes everything he touches, be it in his official or his private capacity. The voters of Jersey City who have long fought under his banner will do their succeeding campaigns knowing that he employs his police act as agents for his beer; that he winks at violations of the law among such as buy of him; that he raids and otherwise oppresses those who do not buy of him; that he prostitutes his duties as detective by encouraging infractions of law at Guttenberg; that he is utterly lost to all sense of manly purity in any of his several avocations.

TO DEFEAT THE RING.

GOOD MEN VOLUNTEER TO WATCH THE POLLS ELECTION DAY.

The ring candidate for Mayor of Jersey City is already at work hedging for support. It was authoritatively stated yesterday that he had announced to one of the local ministers his intention of forsaking the ring soon after the election. If this professed reformation can be worked as Mayor Cleveland would have it, probably there are a few voters who will give him support, but they are very few. His career has impressed the idea upon many minds that Cleveland's observations are often of a Pickwickian character, and that he says a good many things to secure votes that he would not say under other circumstances. Another instance of the ring candidate's efforts to work up enthusiasm for his administration is seen in the recent attempt at street cleaning. One or two of the principal streets were thoroughly cleaned for the first time in two years, and the fact was duly chronicled with a flourish in all the local papers.

To-morrow will be registration day in Jersey City, and efforts are being made to show a good strength. Voters should make an especial effort to see that their names are on the registry list. The friends of Mr. Perkins are planning a strict surveillance of the registration, for, in the light of past events, frauds are known to be possible wherever the ring interests cluster. A number of volunteers have already appeared in answer to the appeal for friends of Mr. Perkins to watch the polls on election day. It indicates that a repetition of last year's tactics of stuffing ballot-boxes will be made altogether difficult for the ringsters, notwithstanding that they retain the election officers who tolerated and facilitated those frauds.

In talking over election matters yesterday, the friends of Mr. Perkins agreed that hard work, done unremittingly, would be sufficient to win the day. The energy in the matter shows that the election will be the liveliest seen in Jersey City for many years. The ringsters undoubtedly feel their losses among the more respectable class of voters, and the principal effort in their speeches at the nominating convention was a plea for harmony. There was a singular similarity in this respect between all the speeches, including that of their candidate.

Max Salinger, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, repeated yesterday what he had said at the meeting Saturday night. "Cleveland is a thief and I can prove it." He said Mayor Cleveland's professed attempt to sever the ties that bind him to the ringsters, body and soul, was the most barefaced bluff he ever heard of. Mr. Salinger claims to have become thoroughly well acquainted with Cleveland's inside history, and he threatens to make it known before the election.

Among other election rumors current yesterday was one to the effect that Cleveland's friends had furnished $1,000 for campaign purposes in a single precinct. Another fund is being prepared to catch the colored vote. The dock laborers, canalmen, sailors, and "wharf rats" are already provided for, their precincts having gone solidly for Cleveland many times. The region which they inhabit, known as "Gamin Town," is thickly settled with Feeney's saloon men, a fact which insures the vote for Cleveland.

The ring workers have begun their campaign by telling the ignorant classes that Mr. Perkins is a New-York man, with no love for Jersey City and her interests. Mayor Cleveland himself in his last public discourse, has said that Mr. Perkins knows nothing about Jersey City's municipal affairs, and is therefore incompetent. There is a wide-spread belief in Jersey City that, even if this were true, an honest Mayor with no knowledge of the corporation would be infinitely better qualified than a man with Cleveland's knowledge. His reference to Mr. Perkins, however, is not true. Mr. Perkins owns his home and other property in Jersey City and pays his taxes there. He has lived there a long time. The fact that his office is in New-York will be no wise interfere with his popularity among the friends of honest government.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

MORE DANGER FROM BACKWATER THAN FROM THAT IN THE RIVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—The danger is now more from backwater than from the water in the river, so far as the Lower Mississippi is concerned. The water from Skipwith is fast moving southward, and all the towns along that portion of the Mississippi are inundated by the flood.

The cars on the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Road have been taken off. The only communication with the outer world is by steamboat. The bank at Bedford levee in Madison parish is caving rapidly, but a large force are at work in the rear, building a new levee. Six inches more of water will, it is reported, put the tracks of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Road under water for thirty miles. The work of the contractors on the New-Orleans and Northeastern Road has been stopped, the water being within a mile of Keyville. It rose five feet yesterday.

The gap at Skipwith is now 900 feet wide. Both ends of the Raleigh crevasse have been rained, and all the other levees in East Carroll, Madigan, and Tensas, except Bedford, are in good condition. South of Baton Rouge the only crevasses open are those at St. James, and Live Oak, in Plaquemine, all attempts to close which have so so far proved futile.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Mr. J. J. Hogan of the Memphis *Commercial* arrived here to-day direct from the flooded district along the Mississippi River. Mr. Hogan has just completed a tour of the devastated region. He says the situation is alarming, and that in his opinion the flood has not reached the highest notch.

In the Laconia Circle, which is situated in Desha County, Ark., and comprises about 20,000 acres, the suffering is heartrending. This strip of country is a low-lying swamp to a depth of from 5 to 20 feet, and the inhabitants, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 people—whites and negroes, women and children—are perched on housetops and in the trees. Live stock is already drowning, and are maintaining a precarious existence with their wretched owners in some instances on the roofs of residences and elsewhere on improvised platforms of wreckage. Starvation is telling on the cattle, while more human victims are in scarcely less deplorable condition as to food.

From Helena, the entire Mississippi delta country, reaching from Vicksburg west to Shreveport and down to New-Orleans, seems doomed to destruction. Mr. Hogan reports that all the people in the wide district there are fleeing for their lives.

A MONUMENT FUND GONE.

THE SECRETARY CHARGES SALARY AGAINST IT AND PAYS HIMSELF.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—For some time past people throughout Missouri who have from time to time contributed to the Price Monument fund have been asking why the fund does not fructify. These queries set a reporter to work, who has discovered that there is no Price Monument fund and there will be no monument erected to Gen. Sterling Price.

This discovery has caused a great stir among ex-Confederates. The Price Monument Association was formed a little over four years ago, and contributions were solisited from ex-Confederates and others for the sole purpose of erecting a fitting monument to the famous old soldier. D. M. Frost was President and Judge C. A. De France Secretary. About $4,000 was raised, and then a scheme was concocted to buy pictures of Gen. Price at $1 each and sell them for $5. Affairs were managed very badly, and matters were left almost entirely in the hands of De France. It now develops that at the reunion of ex-Confederates last August somebody called on the Secretary for an accounting, and that he then put in a claim for salary. There was a stormy scene, but no satisfactory explanation was made. The picture scheme was a failure, and the entire fund has faded away, with the exception of a little over $200, which has been turned over to the Ex-Confederate Home Association.

Judge De France is a fine specimen of old-time Southern gentlemen, a lawyer without practice and a man wholly without means. He says he loaned some of the money to a friend, but can not or will not tell who. He says that when called on for settlements he resigned and gave a blank note, the amount to be inserted whenever it can be found out just how much he is short. The ex-Confederates excuse him on the ground that he has worked hard and was entitled to some pay, and that he had no business capacity. But the fund is gone, and there will be no Price monument.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the New-York-Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening. Justice Strong presided. The Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer, Secretary, presented the report of the operations of the society for the eleven months ending March 1. The report shows that the total receipts were $304,263, a gain of $25,126 over the corresponding period of the previous year. Of this advance, $21,667 is in donations and legacies, and the remainder in sales.

As one legacy of $20,500 is given in trust, the missionary funds are about the same as last year. Of the new publications issued in the year a majority were in other languages than the English. Strenuous efforts are being made to provide literature for the immigrants. Grants of tracts averaged 750,000 pages each week, and 154 colporteurs were employed. Addresses were made by the Rev. George Whitefort of Chicago and the Rev. N. J. Conklin of Rochester.

A TRIFLING FIRE AFTER ALL.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The conflagration which was reported by railroad trainmen to have nearly destroyed Marshfield, Mo., yesterday proves to have been a grossly-exaggerated story. The fire was a very trifling affair, causing a loss of only a few hundred dollars.

SAVED FROM GREAT PERIL

THE CITY OF PARIS IN PORT AT LAST.

AN ACCIDENT WHICH NEARLY SANK THE STEAMER—DRIFTING HELPLESS FOR MANY HOURS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The Inman Line steamer City of Paris, towed by the steamer Alderegate, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The accident by which the City of Paris was disabled, occurred Tuesday, 216 miles west of Fastnet, and was caused by the breakage of the low-pressure cylinder of the starboard engine, the flying pieces of metal forcing the bulkhead and disabling the port engine. The passengers became panic-stricken when they found that the ship was making water, and that there was a possibility of the vessel foundering. The water, which flooded the engine compartment, was forced through the injection tubes, which, it is alleged, the engineers during the excitement, had neglected to shut. The starboard engine was shattered almost to pieces, the port engine rooms were filled with upward of 2,000 tons of water, and the port engine was entirely useless.

All went well until the evening of the 25th, when, at 5:30 P. M., while the steamer was going at full speed, the starboard engine suddenly collapsed and the low-pressure cylinder broke, smashing the injection water pipe connections and bursting the iron bulkhead dividing the port and starboard engines. The metal flew around in all directions. A portion of the machinery smashed through the steamer's double bottom. The water poured through the hole into the engine rooms, compelling the engineers and firemen to rush to the deck for safety.

Terrible consequences would have ensued but for the bravery of the second engineer, who, at the peril of his life, enveloped as he was in hissing steam, managed to shut off the steam, thus saving the machinery from total demolition, which would have happened had the engines continued working. He then escaped unhurt.

The passengers were much excited, but the Captain and officers succeeded in assuring them that there was no danger. The lifeboats were cleared in readiness for use, and the pumps were kept working. The steamer drifted helplessly until the 26th inst., when the Captain sent Chief Officer Passon and six men in a lifeboat to get into the track of other line steamers in the hope of being able to intercept the City of Chester or the Adriatic.

The boat met the steamer which declined to take the City of Paris in tow. The Aldersgate now hove in sight, and offered to tow the City of Paris. The offer was accepted. The Aldersgate is a small steamer, unable to tow over four or five knots hourly, and progress was slow until Saturday, when Ohio was sighted. She stood by until 3 P. M., when Fastnet was sighted. Two tugs were sent later. The water kept increasing in spite of the work of the pumps.

Statements by passengers, which are similar to other accounts of the accident, are to the effect that there was a loud crash, followed by an explosion. The ship quivered and the engine thumped. The vessel leaked rapidly from the hole in her bottom. The officers calmed the excited passengers. The conduct of the crew was admirable. The weather was fine, and there was no wind.

During the sixty hours that the steamer drifted she kept showing distress signals, sending up rockets, and burning flares. On Friday morning the Adriatic was sighted. She offered to convey the passengers to New-York, but the offer was declined. The Adriatic then proceeded, and sent the Aldersgate to aid the City of Paris. Three tugs joined the disabled vessel to accompany her to Queenstown. The passengers held a meeting at which they returned thanks to Providence for their safe delivery. They also expressed their appreciation of the exemplary conduct of the Captain and crew and raised a subscription of £600 for the Liverpool and New-York Mariners' Institute.

Divers are making an examination of the vessel to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The Captain of the City of Paris has furnished to the company's agents at Queenstown the following report of the accident. It must be considered a very meagre account of an occurrence that has every appearance of being one of the most serious of the kind on record. The report is dated "From the City of Paris, March 29," is addressed to Mr. Cummins, and says:

"On Tuesday, March 25, at 3:30 P. M., when 216 miles west of Fastnet, the starboard engine broke down from an unknown cause. The cylinder went to pieces, injuring the bulkhead and breaking the injection and water pipe connections and allowing a considerable quantity of water to run into both engine rooms, adjacent sections. No one on board was injured."

Mr. Cummins left Queenstown to meet the City of Paris, which entered the harbor at precisely 4:30 A. M. A number of press agents who sought to go off to the steamer were refused permission. Indeed, throughout the whole matter scant courtesy has been shown them. Mr. Cummins returned he was accompanied by three persons, who were evidently passengers, but none of them would give a word of information. A second tug that went out brought back neither mails nor passengers. It was only on the arrival of the steamer in Queenstown harbor that the full extent of the disaster was known—the intention of the agents was to land the mails and passengers who desired to go ashore, and to have the steamer towed straight to Liverpool. As morning approached it became apparent that the steamer could not safely to Cork Harbor and all the passengers and mails disembarked. The mails were all landed by 7 A. M., but in spite of the greatest dispatch and energy it was well into the afternoon before the passengers and baggage got away.

The publication of any definite information is attended with the utmost difficulty, owing to the reticence of the company's officials. However, interviews with passengers furnish a fair outline of events both before and after the accident.

It appears that when the crew went to work to clear the ship of water, it was found that only the hand pumps were available, the gear of the steam pumps having been destroyed. Recourse was had to buckets, and, with the external application of heavy sails and tarpaulins to the damaged portion of the vessel, the struggle against the inroads of the sea was successfully maintained. Calm weather and a smooth sea materially assisted the efforts of the crew. It is the general opinion that if the conditions had been otherwise, and the steamer had experienced twelve hours of stormy weather, she would inevitably have foundered. In readiness for such an emergency, the boats were cleared and every preparation was made to leave the ship at a moment's notice.

Among the passengers, it is said, there was never anything in the nature of a panic, although, doubtless, a deal of alarm existed when, after a long drifting, no assistance appeared in any quarter. Things began to wear an anxious aspect when Chief Officer Passon and a crew of six men started away in a lifeboat in the hope of securing the assistance of some passing steamer. At 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Adriatic bore down on the City of Paris, and at the same time the Aldersgate hove in sight. The Adriatic then steamed away. These are substantially the facts as told by passengers.

The daily runs of the City of Paris were as follows: March 20, 307 miles; 21st, 440; 22d, 448; 23d, 452; 24th, 446; 25th, 456. These figures are supplied by a passenger, the logbook of the steamer being unobtainable.

The steamer, as she lay low in the harbor to-day, was the object of much interest. It is stated that the water in her hold is still increasing, and that four of her water-tight compartments filled yesterday. She lies at an anchor she was said to be drawing nearly 35 feet at the stern, her average being 25 feet 6 inches. Divers discovered the damage to be so great as to preclude the possibility of towing her safely to Liverpool. She will be beached and the temporary repairs made, and if the damage is not as bad as it seems to be, she will be taken to Liverpool at the first favorable opportunity.

DESCRIBED BY A PASSENGER.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—Mr. W. G. Hitchcock, a merchant of New-York, who was a passenger on the City of Paris, says:

"Just after the first dinner gong had sounded I was going toward the saloon, when I heard a sharp report, and all at once the vessel trembled from stem to stern and all the electric lights went out. Hastening to the deck, I discovered that the steamer had suddenly listed to starboard, while volumes of steam were issuing from the funnels. The deck quickly filled with passengers, all of whom were more or less scared and eagerly inquiring as to the cause of the trouble and the probable danger.

"Just then Capt. Watkins came up from the engine room, and although fully aware of the danger in which his vessel and the lives of those on board were placed, he was as cool as a June cucumber. The effect of this was excellent, and the spirits of the passengers it could be seen rose at once."

Mr. Hitchcock then described the damage which the ship had sustained, and continued:

"Provisions were now brought out and placed in position in case it was found necessary to call the lifeboats into requisition. Not a soul on board went to bed that night, and, fortunately, the weather was very fine. Rockets were fired all night long, every half hour. Next morning, having occasion to go to the cabin forward of the engine room, I saw a number of the stewards up to the waist in water, which they were engaged in removing with buckets. I asked them where the water came from, and they replied: 'We don't know, Sir; we simply got orders to bail it out.'"

"The officers of the City of Paris tried their best to keep the passengers in ignorance of the gravity of the accident. The latter declare that the officers also were of the opinion that but for the weather all would have gone to the bottom in twenty-four hours."

Another passenger says: "Most of us were enjoying the sunshine on deck. Suddenly there was a long, low rumbling, then a grating and tearing sound, as if the vessel was on rocks, followed by a dull report, which reverberated through the body of the steamer."

LOUISVILLE'S BRAVE HEART.

BURYING HER DEAD AND CARING FOR HER AFFLICTED.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Snow began falling here about 4 P. M. It melts as fast as it falls, and has

NEWFOUNDLAND AROUSED

THE FRENCH FISHERIES MAKE TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND.

A MODUS VIVENDI GRANTING PRIVILEGES DENIED TO THE UNITED STATES—THE COLONISTS ANGRY.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, March 30.—The French shore question is again a debated one, and our relations in regard to fishing privileges are once more exciting attention in England and France. In the French Chamber charges were made of cruelty toward French fishermen, who by treaty were allowed to operate on the Newfoundland coast. Some of the members went so far as to recommend that men-of-war be sent out this year to enforce their view of the interpretation of the old treaties, which, they say, give them an exclusive right to the fisheries, and also the privilege of taking and packing lobsters.

By an old treaty the French are allowed the privilege of fishing on the Newfoundland coasts, but being protected by a Government bounty of 11s. currency, or about 9s. sterling, on every hundredweight of fish landed in any other country than France, they are able to undersell the colonial fishermen. The French fisheries improved rapidly as the following official returns show under this bounty:

	Total French Catch in Quintals.	Bounty Paid in Francs.
1882	255,871	2,056,819
1883	304,580	2,528,442
1884	404,604	3,342,114
1885	437,284	3,849,221
1886	579,390	5,109,880
1887	453,058	4,073,240

But the bounty was met by what is known as the Bait act, a law by which French fishermen are forbidden to buy bait in the English ports. They were therefore compelled to use salt bait, and their catch was in consequence materially lessened. In 1888, when the effects of the Bait act were fully felt, the French catch fell to 338,126 hundredweights, and though the returns of last year are not issued it is certain that they will indicate a still further decline.

As the French fishing operations extended, the price and demand for colonial fish declined in the European markets, where it had to compete with the bounty-cheapened French article until 1886, when it touched the low figure of 11s. a hundred, a price which was wholly unremunerative. The Bait act was then passed, and the price of fish rose to 16s. 6d., or 50 per cent., and has never since fallen below 15s. The reduction in the French catch, the lessened pressure of fish in European markets, and the rise in value followed one another in quick and logical succession.

All this was bound up with the export of colonial and Canadian fish to the United States markets. The sinews of war and the foundation on which it had been usual to cure the fish had gradually brought the Canadian herring into disrepute and caused real damage to an industry for which the coast was naturally well suited. The quality deteriorated through delay in salting, through the lack of proper houses and implements, and through the exposure of the fish to the sun in the hottest season; and the practical result was a natural decrease in the amount exported and the prices obtained for the fish. From the date at which the decline began it could not be attributed to tariff changes in the United States, for in the very year when the deterioration of the Canadian article reached its lowest ebb, the attention of American buyers was directed to Holland and Scotland as a source of supply, and the value of all fish taken in Canada in 1888 had decreased to $17,413,510, of which a quantity valued at $7,793,183 was exported, leaving for home consumption the value of $9,625,327, being the greater portion of the whole catch, including the fresh water as well as other maritime fisheries.

In June, 1889, two delegates were sent by an order in Council to Holland and Scotland to inspect and inquire into the methods of catching, curing, and packing in these countries, but they found no reason to conclude from their inspection that American herrings were in any way inferior to those of the Old World, the only point of difference being in the methods of preparation. The delegation first visited Yarmouth, famous for its bloaters, and then the chief points where fishing is carried on in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the boats, nets, and other implements they supply a valuable description. The most important part of the report is that in which they recommend a number of remedial measures to bring the American industry up to the standard of the best European practice. They recommend that curing be made a separate business, as in Scotland, where it is carried on by experts. They urge the appointment of a chief inspector of fisheries, to have jurisdiction over all details under the department, and the employment of skilled coopers. The report treats of the methods of pickling and canning, and asserts that with the necessary reforms the American herring industry will equal the flourishing fisheries of Northwestern Europe.

It is first to be understood that the population of Newfoundland is not a wealthy one, and that while all are dependent upon the fisheries, many find more ready means of employment in catching and selling bait to the French ships than in fitting out vessels themselves for the deep-sea fishing. A large number of fishermen are in bondage to the merchants, who take their fish and pay them back as much in kind as will sustain them through the Winter. From these people the Bait act obtained a strong opposition, for while it benefited the merchants, it interfered with their traffic with the French. At the recent election the repeal of the Bait act was made one of the campaign issues, and the Government of Sir Robert Thorburn was defeated, inasmuch as Sir William Whiteway declared for free bait; but since the advent of his Ministry nothing has been heard of the repeal of the act.

Smuggling is an important industry, and it also is interfered with, for the bait-carrying vessels were in the habit of taking back with them in exchange provisions of all sorts, tea, sugar, and spirits from the French trading island of St. Pierre, and on these smuggled articles no duty was paid.

It may be said that, apart from a handful of bait catchers, the intelligence of the island is in favor of maintaining the Bait act, which is the only leverage they have against the French, and there is an intense irritation that England does not sustain them with sufficient firmness in the enforcement of its provisions.

The London *Times* has taken the matter up, and though it states the case dispassionately, it is unable to suggest any way out of the difficulty. It is led to open up the question by a letter in its columns by "Terra Nova," proposing that England should declare the treaties null and void and then put an end to all pretensions on the part of the French toward any ownership in an English colonial possession. The *Times*'s correspondent further declares that "unless relief be given and the colonists supported in their contention an agitation in favor of the United States will spring up before the only way out of our intolerable difficulties and annoyances." In reply the London *Times* remarks that, though these treaties are "an anomaly and an anachronism, yet they exist, and the tearing up of treaties, even though more than a century and a half old, is neither an amusement to be indulged in with safety nor one to which the traditions of this country are favorable." The *Times* then points out that it is impossible to believe that "the United States would consent to do the dirty work of repudiation, which the British Government is unwilling to do for itself, without this relief would come through annexation." In the meantime the *Times* considers that the Imperial Government can do no more than "circumscribe the French strictly within the limits of existing treaties, and ascertain those limits, if necessary, by arbitration." But "meantime" the colonists are not satisfied when they see the French encroaching upon their rights, infringing the terms of their agreement, and driving them off their own seas with their bounty-fed fish, and the demand is urgent that they should be protected and not compelled to defend themselves or seek for safety where it may be the most easily found.

The difficulty has been further increased by the modus vivendi, against which indignation meetings have been held throughout the Island for the past week. The original treaty secured to the French the right of landing upon the coast and of erecting temporary shads for drying fish. The lobster fishery is now one of the most important branches, but at the time of the treaty had no existence and the islanders claim that the canneries the French are erecting are in no sense temporary sheds for the drying of fish. This modus vivendi between France and England allows to the former country the privilege of free fishing without any remuneration whatever, such as was demanded in the case of Canada's modus vivendi, by which American fishermen were compelled to take out and pay for a license before they were allowed to fish. Why a privilege was allowed to France which was denied to the United States, it is hard to say. Sir James Fergusson in the Imperial Commons alleges as a reason that the present Newfoundland Government sanctioned the modus vivendi before the agreement was signed, but this assertion is denied by Sir Robert Whiteway, the Premier of the Island.

The local press is fierce in condemnation of the present state of things. The *Herald* in the course of an article says:

"What are your objections to the modus vivendi?" That is the question the British people may ask of us when we appeal to their sympathies against it. It is wise to prepare the answer. We object to the modus vivendi because it was concluded without our knowledge and consent—for we most earnestly contend that our rights should not be mortgaged without our approval first given. The modus vivendi was commenced, carried on, and conducted without our consent, without our knowledge, without our approval. We have been treated like cattle, auctioned off to the French at a low price, as if we were not worth our keep. It is safe to say that what has been done to this colony would not be attempted with any other self-governed British dependency, and if attempted would cause a revolution.

"We were promised in 1857—by the famous Labouche dispatch—that nothing should be done to prejudice our rights without our consent, and up to date that promise has been faithfully kept. The 1885 arrangements with France was submitted to us and rejected. Assent to the Bait act was refused in 1886, but conceded in 1887. The modus vivendi with the Americans was submitted for our approval in 1885 and accepted. No precedent exists for the outrageous disrespect shown to us in this latest affair and the cause is hard to understand, except it be that some person in authority here undertook in advance to secure for the arrangement the slavish approval of the Legislature as now formed. We object to the modus vivendi because of its own outrageous terms, in themselves the best evidences of the gross ignorance of British diplomatists and the remarkable shrewdness of the French. The initial objection is that the mere fact of making any arrangement casts a doubt on our exclusive right to all the fisheries on the so-called French shore, as to which no doubt in reality exists in the minds of British lawyers and British statesmen. The admission of such a doubt, however, will weaken our argument hereafter.

"The second objection is that a territorial right is ceded to the French—temporary it may be, but nevertheless very real and possibly permanent. The treaties declare that the French shall only be allowed to erect temporary huts necessary and used for the drying of fish, but the four French lobster factories already established are much more permanent structures than those described, and could not be maintained on our coast under the terms of the treaties.

"The third objection is that a dual naval control is set up over our coasts, our factories, and our people. They are to be controlled by whom? Not by the Government and officials of this colony, but by a French and British officer jointly. We talk of the west coast as ours, and point to our customs officers, our magistrates, and our representatives in the Legislature for proof. But is it ours? The fish is not ours, the salmon is not ours, the lobsters are not ours, the factories are not ours, the laborers in them are not ours—not ours to control, that is, for they are all hereafter to be dealt with by naval officers, and what were there a Frenchman is to have a power in the Government of this colony and all its officials dare not exercise. The fourth objection is that the terms are intentionally framed so as to induce their own continuation and to make permanent that which professes to be only temporary."

A SPIRITUALISTS' JUBILEE.

BROOKLYN BELIEVERS COMMEMORATE THE ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS.

Spiritualists are this week engaged in celebrating the forty-second anniversary of the manifestations which took place at Hydesville, N. Y., and were commonly known as the Rochester Knockings. In Brooklyn the jubilee was begun yesterday with a series of meetings, the most notable of which were held in Conservatory Hall. At this place there were three separate gatherings of Spiritualists.

Not the least interesting from a public point of view was the meeting in the afternoon. In the band of 100 present the sexes were about equally divided. The great majority were well on in years. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker was introduced to the audience, and after prayer she read from manuscript some thoughts on the beauty of candor and the wickedness of prejudice. The point of her remarks was a plea for less partisanship on the part of editors.

Mrs. Hooker finished reading rather abruptly and stepped down from the desk. "I am afraid we Spiritualists are growing bigoted," she said. "I suppose it is because we are growing, progressing. Once the Church said we were fools or knaves. Forty years ago Spiritualists were not exactly burned at the stake, but they had to stand the fire of public opinion. To-day the churches are riddled with Spiritualism. We are not less than eight millions strong. Because of our strength don't cast away the Bible; rather cling to it and expound it for evidence of your belief."

Mediums, Mrs. Hooker said, were ministers just as much as the pastors and priests. "In my opinion," she added, "mediumship is a profession. There are good mediums and bad mediums. You pay your money and if they don't satisfy you, you try another. I am not an enthusiast but an earnest student of Spiritualism, and I have the courage of my convictions.

"You may, my friends, be Spiritualists and have any faith or belief. The fact is, we all believe the heavens are open and the angels come and go at will. The two worlds are one, and character there is the same as it is here. Woman is the acknowledged priestess of Spiritualism and therefore she should take the lead in advancing this science. I am a member of a church. My husband is a deacon and my son also. Besides, he teaches a Sunday-school class. We are going to stay in the church and convert those who say we are destroying the bulwarks."

J. W. Fletcher said that the cause was never nearer, dearer, sweeter, or truer to him than now. He made this declaration because some one had said he was backsliding. Mr. Fletcher complained of the attacks of the pulpit and press, and said he couldn't understand why the band should be made the target of ridicule. With some abruptness he announced that he felt the influence of a multitude of spirits. He saw, he declared, more spirits than there were persons who had come in by the door. In a businesslike way Medium Fletcher proceeded to call the invisible persons by name and single out believers in the flesh as the ones they wished to communicate with. Then he declared the meeting closed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is settled that James T. Powers, the comedian of the traveling Casino company, will not be attached to Mr. Aronson's organization after this season. He is to star next Fall in a new farce-comedy. He is in negotiation with a number of managers who are anxious to send him through the country, but Rich and Harris of Boston seem to have the lead in the race, and it is likely that Mr. Powers will travel under their management next season.

Charles Burnham, acting manager of the Star Theatre, started for the South on a week's leave of absence Saturday. Mr. Burnham has worked very hard during the present season, and he has not been well for the last few weeks. "The Senator" is filling the theatre at every performance, and Mr. Moss, proprietor of the house, suggested to Mr. Burnham that no better time could be found for a short vacation, and told him to pack his trunk and go. He goes to Charleston and from there to Ashley, N. C., where it is hoped his short vacation will result in materially improving his health.

"The Grand Duchess," at the Casino, has proved the success of the season in comic opera. This house is crowded to the doors at every performance, and there is no indication yet or any abatement of public interest in the production. On Wednesday evening a theatre party of 100, consisting of Troop A, First Dragoons, will applaud Lillian Russell's performance of the Duchess. Manager Rudolph Aronson's popular Sunday night concerts by artists of Henry E. Abbey's Italian opera company will prove an enjoyable treat to lovers of music. The soloists for the first concert, to be given Easter Sunday evening, will be Mme. Nordica and Fabbri and Signori Ravelli, Del Puente, and Novarra. Arditi will conduct the orchestra. The regular Casino prices will prevail.

Seymour G. Hess, son of Commissioner Jacob Hess, will make his début on the professional stage Monday at "The Tourists of Tynpot" at Niblo's next Monday evening. He has been connected with a number of prominent amateur dramatic societies in this city and Brooklyn for several years, among them the association connected with Columbia College.

The opening attraction at the new theatre now building on the site of the old Madison-square Garden will be "Doctor Bill," a farce-comedy now running successfully in London.

Henry E. Dixey will be under the management of E. E. Rice again next season. He will play "The Seven Ages" on the road during the early part of the season, and present a new piece in New-York after the holidays.

W. J. Scanlan and Robert Manteli will both rest this week, as they never play during Holy Week. Scanlan will resume his tour in Detroit, and Mantell at the Grand Opera House in this city next Monday evening.

"The Ivy Leaf," a romantic Irish drama, will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre next week.

Stuart Robson is to present "The Henrietta" in Albany and Rochester next week, and in Philadelphia during the week of April 14. He will make his first appearance as a lone star in this city at Proctor's Theatre April 21, opening in Bronson Howard's popular comedy. Mr. Robson's engagement will be for four weeks, which will close his season.

Ullie Akerstrom returned to New-York last week. She is recovering rapidly from her recent severe illness, and will resume her tour next Monday evening. It is possible that her engagement at Niblo's will begin a fortnight earlier than was originally arranged for.

Mr. Walter Burridge, the Chicago scenic artist, is working on the bridge scene for "Money Mad," which is to be produced by Manager Hill at the Standard Theatre next Monday evening.

A NEW ORIGIN FOR TAMMANY.

Dr. Beverley Oliver Kinnear entertained a parlor audience last evening at 66 and 68 West Thirty-eighth-street with a lecture upon "The Identity of the British Race with the Ancient Kingdom of Israel, (not the Jews of Judah,) or the Lost Ten Tribes." The exposition was illustrated by an original map and a pictorial representation of the great pyramid of Egypt.

The subject was exhaustively treated, and it was declared that all things had and would come to pass as predicted in the Bible. One of the most striking deductions made by the lecturer from his researches was that Tammanyites and the Molly Maguires were descended from the Canaanites through Ireland. It would not surprise Dr. Kinnear if a terrible war should break out in Europe.

MUSIC AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The passion service at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church last evening attracted a congregation which overflowed into the galleries. The musical feature of the occasion was "The Crucifixion, a meditation on the sacred passion of the Holy Redeemer," by Stainer. Mr. W. S. Chester played the organ, and the singing was by a chorus of seventy-five, including twenty ladies. All were black vestments, and occupied chancel seats. Mr. William A. Prime was first tenor, and Mr. Albert F. Arveschon first bass. The seconds were Mr. Addison F. Andrews and Mr. William T. Richardson. Faure's Crucifix Offertory and Recessional, No. 66, were also sung.

PAID BY THE TAXPAYERS

HOW UNITED STATES SENATORS SAVE PIN MONEY.

SOME SAMPLE BILLS OF THE KIND THAT ARE PAID OUT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There is a popular impression among the good citizens of the United States that the ordinary expenses of members of the United States Senate are paid out of the salary of $5,000 per year each Senator receives. How far out of the way this impression is is shown by the most cursory examination of the annual report of Gen. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate. Mention of some of the interesting items in this report has already been made in THE TIMES, but it would take a good many issues of an eight-page newspaper to do full justice to all the details of the Secretary's report.

Readers of THE TIMES have learned heretofore how the people's money has been spent for quinine pills, cuspidors, street-car tickets, snuff, "pond lily wash," and stationery for the use of Senators, but these form a very small number of the things purchased for Senators with money taken from the taxpayers.

An excellent object lesson as to the kind of Senatorial expenses which are charged up against the public Treasury is found in Voucher No. 53 in Secretary McCook's report for the last fiscal year. It is the bill of a grocer in this city for supplies furnished to the Senate from July 5 to Sept. 14, 1888, and reads as follows:

1888.

July 5.	50 pounds granulated sugar	$3 78
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	1 box lemons	7 50
	1 tin can	1 00
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	¼ box lemons	3 75
	25 pounds granulated sugar	1 87
	1 lemon squeezer	25
11.	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
13.	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	1 box lemons	7 50
	1 box lemons	7 50
	50 pounds granulated sugar	4 25
	50 pounds granulated sugar	4 00
19.	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	2 cases Apollinaris	15 00
	1 box lemons	6 50
23.	1 box lemons	7 50
	50 pounds granulated sugar	4 35
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
24.	99 pounds granulated sugar	25 49
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
25.	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
26.	12 cases Apollinaris, at $7 40	88 80
	1 box lemons	5 50
	1 box lemons	5 50
28.	1 box lemons	5 00
Aug. 1.	1 box lemons	5 00
3.	1 box lemons	6 00
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	1 box lemons	5 25
8.	5 dozen ginger ale	6 25
	2 barrels ice	5 00
10.	1 box lemons	5 00
14.	1 box lemons	4 00
16.	1 box lemons	7 50
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	1 box lemons	5 00
17.	1 box lemons	7 50
	1 case Apollinaris	7 50
	10 cases Apollinaris	74 00
20.	1 box lemons	5 00
23.	1 box lemons	5 00
	1 box lemons	5 00
27.	1 box lemons	5 00
29.	1 box lemons	4 50
Sept. 3.	1 box lemons	4 50
6.	1 case Apollinaris	7 40
	1 box lemons	4 50
7.	3½ cases Apollinaris, at $7 40	25 90
11.	1 box lemons	4 75
14.	1 box lemons	4 75
	Total	$483 42

There are other vouchers of the same sort, so that $483 42 is by no means the total amount paid by the people for sugar, lemons, and Apollinaris for the use of the Senate. There are also bills for spoons, lemon squeezers, strainers, and the like, while tumblers were purchased by the gross.

Voucher No. 109, as set forth in the Secretary's official report, is an excellent example of another kind of expenses which would be regarded as extraordinary anywhere else than in Washington, but which Senators consider legitimate charges against the people who pay their salaries. This voucher is one of several similar bills for articles furnished by a local druggist, and is as follows:

1889.

Oct. 2.	1 dozen 4711 cologne	$5 50
	1 dozen brooms	4 00
	3 dozen pound lily wash, at $2 25	6 75
	1 box Babbitt's soap	6 00
9.	¼ dozen cologne, at $2 50	2 25
10.	1 pound powdered sulphur	15
	1 gallon heatsfoot oil and can	1 25
	1 bottle Humphrey's specific	1 00
	1 oil can	1 25
12.	3 dozen French soap	9 50
	3 dozen Colgate's soap, at $1 40	4 20
Oct. 12.	100 two-grain quinine pills	75
	1 box Babbitt's soap	5 00
Nov. 15.	100 pounds washing soda	2 00
	1 case concentrated lye	2 25
	1 box kitchen crystal soap	3 00
	3 dozen French blacking, at $1 20	3 60
	6 dozen brooms, at $3 50	7 00
	1 box Babbitt's soap	6 00
	1 kip chamois skins	12 50
	30½ pound select mop sponges, at $2 20	67 10
	50 pound select hand sponges, at $2 20	110 00
	39 pounds white castile soap, at 16 cents	6 24
29.	½ dozen shoe brushes, at $9	4 50
	1 dozen shoe brushes	9 00
30.	6 gallons bay rum, at $2 25	19 50
	3 gallons cologne, at $7	21 00
	2 quarts castor oil, at 50 cents	1 00
	6 bottles Hyg. hair oil	2 40
	1 dozen Italian cosmetic	1 50
	4⅝ gallons alcohol, at $2 40	11 70
	8 papers Lubin's powders, at 18c	1 44
	5 ounces sal volatile, at 5 cents	2 50
	6 bottles quinine hair tonic, at $2 40	14 40
	2 large shaving brushes, at $2	4 00
	3 bath sponges, at $1 75	5 25
	1 quart virgin olive oil	85
	1 pint virgin olive oil	45
	1 quart glycerine	2 00
	5 ounces cream tartar	30
	2 boxes Williams' bar soap, at $3 50	7 00
	1 dozen German cologne	5 50
	2 bottles brilliantine, at 40 cents	80
	3 pints ammonia	45
	6 flesh brushes	6 00
	1 oil hone	3 50
	2 pairs nail shears, at $1 35	2 70
	3 Diamond razors, at $1 40	4 20
	2 fine toilet sponges, at $1	2 00
	2 powder puffs	40
	2 ounces bicarbonate of soda, 5 cents; ½ dozen court plaster, 25 cents	30
	6 boxes Pettijean's salve	2 40
	3 whisk brooms	75
	1 pound gum camphor	40
	1 bottle Japanese shoe polish	30
	1 dozen Lubin's soap	3 75
	1 dozen olive combs	3 75
	1½ dozen Soc. Hyg. soap, at $3 60	5 40
	4½ dozen Condray's soap at, $3 20	14 40
Dec. 5.	1 box Babbitt's soap	5 00
	1 cake Spalding soap	10
	1 dozen Gillingham's polish	2 50
	1 dozen blacking daubs	2 40
	1 dozen hair brushes	4 50
	2 dozen Coudray's soap, at $3 20	6 40
	1 dozen Soc. Hyg. soap	3 60
	1 box Babbitt's soap	5 00
	1 box Babbitt's soap, at $3 06	9 12
	1 dozen hair brushes, at $3 50	22 50
	½ dozen hair brushes, at $8 25	4 12
	1 dozen olive combs	4 00
	1 dozen rubber combs	2 75
	2 dozen olive combs, at $4 90	9 80
	1 dozen H. R. combs	1 25
15.	100 2-grain quinine pills	75
	1 dozen olive combs	4 00
	2 bottles Day & Martin's polish	80
19.	Pond's Extract, quart	1 75
	Total	$851 52

Persons who are disposed to look upon the United States Senate as an economical and inexpensive branch of the Government should send for a copy of Secretary McCook's report, and devote some of their spare time to a study of its contents.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND WHOLE CARPETS.

Having just received Fifty Bales of Rugs and Carpets, we are prepared to furnish almost any size desired at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL this week, 200 Carabagh rugs at $7 00; regular price, $10 00.

VANGAASBEEK & ARKELL, 935 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.

RIVA'S FRIENDS IN SESSION.

MR. MOROSSI FINDS THAT HIS ADDRESS IS NOT WANTED.

The Brooklyn Athenæum, at Atlantic-avenue and Clinton-street, was filled yesterday afternoon with Italians who had come together to protest against the proceedings at the meeting held on March 16 at Tammany Hall, when the Italian Consul was hissed and a very decided difference of opinion was expressed about the proposed Italian Home. On the stage men in the uniform of the Società di Principe di Napoli held aloft the colors of America and Italy. As G. Castellano, accompanied by the Vice Consul, Nascelli, entered, the audience broke into prolonged cheers for Consul Riva, and it was evident from the first that those who cheered had come to stand by the Consul in the position he had taken with regard to the home.

Vice Consul Nascelli spoke of the meeting against which they had come to protest, and was wildly cheered. S. Vaccario followed with a speech in Italian, calling for a protest, and he was followed by P. Ciancimino, who spoke in English, and who denied that the Italians were controlled by bankers or padroni. In touching upon the meeting of March 16, he said: "If they have patriotic feeling and want to place our nation on an equality with others, we would advise them to stop their personalities and put up the cash to help this philanthropic movement. The conduct of Consul Riva has the approval of all abiding Italian-American citizens, and his actions have been prudent and philanthropic."

Capt. Scarpati followed and other addresses were made by A. M. Orazio, G. Rotini, A. Terenzini, and E. Guarando. There was a general air of good nature prevalent until nearly the close of the meeting. The disturbance came with the suddenness of a whirlwind and almost in a moment the air was full of howls and cries of stormy indignation. The cause of the storm was the sudden rising up of R. Morossi of the *Columbo*, who had spoken at the meeting of March 16. He asked the privilege of addressing the meeting. In an instant the audience rose to its feet and cries of "Fuori! Fuori!" "Put him out!" rang out. Morossi was swept aside and pushed toward the door. Sergt. White and four officers from the Central Police Office came to his assistance, and at his request escorted him outside of the hall. Then very swiftly the audience came back to tranquillity and listened with attention to the following resolutions which were read by S. Vaccario, the Secretary:

Resolved, first, to stigmatize the imprudent, indecent, and unprecedented conduct of the meeting of March 16 against the honorable representative of this General Consulate of Italy.

Second, to denounce to the public contempt and disapprobation the speeches and resolutions expressed or veiled in said meeting, which tend to vilify the Italian name and authorities in America.

Third, to confirm the solemn vote with which the assembly of March 2 approved and sanctioned the foundation of the Italian Home, and to energetically sustain its existence.

Fourth, to publish the present resolutions in the columns of the press, bearing with them the full knowledge and approval of the Italian Government and of the American public, in order that the judgment of all become not warped or prejudiced by deceit and by vile personal insinuations, inspired by ambitious nobodies and perpetrated by rascally, criminal, and venal libelers, who have neither the sense nor the conscience nor the honor of men and of Italians.

The following telegrams were read and approved:

I.

"To Crispi, Prime Minister of Italy, Rome:

"Two thousand six hundred and eighteen Italians of the city of Brooklyn and New-York assembled and unanimously applaud the action of Consul Riva in reference to the Italian Institute."

II.

"To His Excellency Baron Fava, Italian Minister at Washington:

"Two thousand six hundred and eighteen Italians of the city of Brooklyn and New-York assembled and condemn with colonial indignation the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Tammany Hall on the 16th inst. by the opponents of the Institute. They applaud the patriotic conduct of Consul Riva for the establishment of the Italian Institute in New-York, wished by the colony."

III.

"To the 'Italian Riforma,' Rome:

"Two thousand six hundred and eighteen Italians assembled to protest against the resolutions by the opponents of the Italian Institute, have applaud unanimously Consul Riva in reference to his exertions for the Italian Institute."

In the evening Mr. Morossi, who had been ejected from the hall, made the following statement:

"I never opposed the Consul's benevolent ideas, but only the interference of Messrs. Barsotti and Tocci. * * * The meeting at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, proved to be a demonstration of people who are not responsible for any disgraceful enormity. When I honestly asked to be allowed to speak, having already before the meeting complied with all the formalities, I met villainous treatment on the part of by-standers, that lay hands on me, and I had to retire under the protection of the public force."

INJUSTICE IN PROMOTIONS.

NO CHANCE FOR LIEUTENANTS WHO SERVED IN THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Cutcheon, the Chairman of the House Military Committee, has reported his Retirement bill favorably. This bill is one of the most important military measures affecting the army which has been presented to Congress in many years. It transfers from the limited or disabled retired list to the unlimited or age list all officers who have reached the age of sixty-four years. The immediate effect of this bill will be the transfer of about ninety officers to the age list, and the retirement from active service of about sixty officers who have been disabled by wounds and disease contracted in the line of duty—war veterans, with very few exceptions.

The promotions resulting from these retirements, if made on the usual interpretation of the Revised Statutes by the War Department in regard to promotion, would result in a repetition of the injustice heaped upon the oldest officers in the service, and the consequent creation of new inequalities in rank which can never be rectified in the future. The only remedy to put a stop to this at once is for Congress to define the meaning of the Revised Statutes in regard to promotions by the incorporation in the Cutcheon bill of the proviso of unbroken promotion, which would forever put an end to the many flagrant abuses heretofore practiced by young officers of influence in obtaining promotion over their seniors.

In the infantry there are 9 Captains awaiting retirement. Of the 9 First Lieutenants, who would be promoted to fill these vacancies, only 1 had service in the volunteers, (2 years,) the remaining 8 having served from 16 to 18 years, excepting 1 hospital steward, who was in service before the war. Of the 9 senior first Lieutenants of infantry, not one of whom would be promoted unless the legal system prevailed, 5 have served from 27 to 32 years, with from 3½ to 4 years' war service, while the other 4 have served from 17 to 24 years—an average of nearly a quarter of a century—as Lieutenants. The Second Lieutenants to be promoted in place of the 9 First Lieutenants average only 6 years' service, while the 9 senior Second Lieutenants, who should be promoted, average 12 years' service.

In the cavalry there are 7 Captains to be retired. The First Lieutenants to be promoted have served from 18 to 20 years, an average of about 16 years, while the 7 senior First Lieutenants have served from 14 to 21 years, an average of nearly 18 years. The Second Lieutenants of cavalry to be promoted have served only 7 years, on an average, excluding 1 who has seen service of cavalry and 13 years' service, while the 6 other seniors of cavalry, not one of whom would be promoted, have averaged nearly 12 years as Second Lieutenants.

In one regiment of infantry containing four war Lieutenants there is absolutely no prospect of promotion. Not only will they see nine more of their juniors pass them, but this process will be continued for some time by the regular retirements for age in the infantry arm, as there are no prospective retirements or promotions in that particular regiment for some years.

The lasting injustice of the present system of promotion cannot be better presented than expressed in the following extract from the annual report of Major General Schofield, commanding the army of the United States:

"The present system of promotion in the line of the army results in very great injustice to many officers. In fact, one-half of these officers suffer injury without cause for the benefit of the other half. In some cases the injury is extreme, one officer being deprived of his promotion to the grade of Captain until he has served eighteen, twenty, or twenty-two years as a Lieutenant, while another in the same arm of the service receives his Captaincy in ten or eleven years, without having rendered any special service to merit exceptional promotion. Moreover, this evil has been greatly aggravated in past years by the selection of such officers for retirement on account of disability as would make place for the promotion of juniors over the heads of their seniors. So far has this been carried that some officers have been deprived of the possibility of the regular promotion to the higher grades in their arm of the service which is apparently guaranteed to them by the plain language of the law.

"It may be impracticable to remedy the wrongs which have already been done, but like wrongs may be prevented by appropriate legislation in the cases of all young officers who have not yet begun to suffer them. I would respectfully suggest that hereafter promotion from the grade of Second Lieutenant up to that of Colonel, in the cases of all officers not now above the lowest grade, should be made according to seniority of commission in the arm to which the officer belongs, and not as now—by regiments."

LIEUTENANT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 29, 1890.

FATHER AND SON IN THE MORGUE.

A four-year-old son of Capt. John Peterson of the schooner Minnie, lying at the oil docks at Black Tom's Island, fell overboard Saturday and was drowned. The body was recovered and sent to Speer's Morgue in Jersey City. In the evening Capt. Peterson started for Jersey City to arrange for the funeral. As he was crossing the Central Railroad tracks at Jersey-avenue, he was struck by a train and killed. The body was sent to the Morgue and placed beside that of the drowned boy. Not until yesterday did it become known that the bodies were those of father and son.

HORSES, HORSEMEN, RACES

STAKES THAT WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY.

KINGSTON WELL BACKED FOR THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP — FLAMBEAU TO RACE IN THE EAST THIS YEAR.

This will be an important week in racing circles. Locally, the chief interest lies in the closing of the stakes of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, whose Spring meeting opens on the 14th of April. The club adds to the eleven stakes, which will close to-morrow, $12,500 in cash and the famous Woodlawn vase, the latter to go to the winner of both events of the New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap. This is a race for horses of all ages, and on payment of the nominating fee of $25 a horse will be allowed to start in both sections of it. The first section, to be run on the opening day of the meeting, is at a mile and an eighth, and the second section, to be run on the final day of the meeting, at a mile and a quarter. In these races the public will be likely to have an opportunity to see what some of the horses named for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps are able to do, as some of the candidates will be pretty sure to put in an appearance in one or the other section. It will give owners a much better chance for work than will the usual trials, and a more certain "line" as to the capabilities of a horse can be had in this way. So, too, there is a chance for practical trials of two and three year olds at distances which will show just about how good they are. A trial in a race is better than a half dozen private trials, as a rule, as it gives the youngsters a chance to get used to company.

* * *

Other events of consequence during the week are the opening of the Spring meeting at Washington on Tuesday and of the Spring meeting at New-Orleans on the following day. The latter is practically a continuation of the Winter meeting, but for five days it is called a Spring meeting because a half dozen small stakes are opened and run for. As a rule, however, the races at New-Orleans will be of the same merry-go-round character as have been in vogue there all Winter. The racing at Washington will be of about the same class as that in vogue at Clifton and Guttenberg all the Winter. Two carloads of horses from those tracks left for Washington on Saturday, including horses from the Western Union Stable and the strings of D. A. Honig and R. Bradley. Jere Dunn has his lot there, and T. W. Doswell, Davis & Hall, C. D. McCoy, the Clover Stable, G. B. Morris, W. P. Burch, W. B. Jennings, W. B. McDermott, and a few others who have wintered at Washington, will start their horses there. The meeting is to be held at the new track at Benning's Station, and it is very doubtful if much of a success may be looked for. The managers are doing all possible, however, to make the meeting a success. They have secured the services of Clarence McDowell as presiding judge, and James Lee will officiate as starter. The betting ring will be in charge of Mr. F. G. Van Cott, who has had considerable experience in this line. He will probably be disappointed in his expectation that twenty-five bookmakers will be on hand to post the odds.

* * *

Horse owners will be particularly interested in the fact that Tuesday is the date fixed for declarations to a number of closed stakes. Those at the Brooklyn Jockey Club are for the Bedford, Clover, May, Seaside, Tremont, Hudson, Expectation, the Derby, Carlton, Gazelle, Falcon, Cup, St. James Hotel, and the Myrtle. These are all stakes to be run at the Spring meeting. Those at the Coney Island and New-York Jockey Club are also due on Tuesday as follows: Eclipse, Gallliard, Larchmont, Anticipation, Casanova, Débutante, Trial, and the Westchester Cup.

* * *

The Passaic County Agricultural Society also has two stakes to close on Friday of this week. These are the Passaic County Stakes, for three-year-olds, at seven and one-half furlongs, to be run April 11, and the Clifton Grand National, at four miles. This latter will be the longest race run hereabout in several years, and as it is a selling affair, with very liberal allowances and $1,200 added, it should prove a feature on April 14, the day on which it is set to be run.

* * *

Betting on the Spring events has continued to be light, though it was reported about town yesterday that Kingston had been backed on Saturday for $3,000 against $300 to win the Brooklyn Handicap. This race is still seven weeks away, and nothing has yet been done to fit Kingston for the race, so that the probabilities of his going to the post seem a trifle slim, for he is not a horse that can

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PROBLEMS OF BIOLOGY.

THE EVOLUTION OF SEX. By Prof. PATRICK GEDDES and J. ARTHUR THOMSON. 104 Illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890.

Among the first of a series of volumes edited by Havelock Ellis and called The Contemporary Science Series, this one fully bears out the intention of the editor. The series is not exactly in the line of popularization of science, yet it is not designed for professional men nor exactly for students of science as a text-book. It aims at the wide circle of readers composed of scientific people and those who are merely well read in science, and proposes to give them an oversight of the field in each department, so that the latest investigations in that department shall not escape them. Such a work as this, written by Prof. Geddes, who has contributed many articles on the same and kindred subjects to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and by Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, is not for the specialist, though the specialist may find it good reading, nor for the reader of light literature, though the latter would do well to grapple with it. Those who have followed Darwin, Wallace, Huxley, and Haeckel in their various publications, and have heard of the later arguments against heredity brought forward by Prof. Weissmann, will not be likely to put it down unread. Its tone is not gay, nor its pages picturesque, but there is an earnest, workmanlike spirit shown in every chapter which holds one's respect.

The first chapters are devoted to a statement and criticism of theories by Darwin, Wallace, Brooks of the Johns Hopkins University, St. George Mivart, the Roman Catholic evolutionist, and others, regarding it would be scarcely a stretch of the truth to say he was never heard of. According to the *St. James's Gazette*, he had a thousand readers where Thackeray had one or Dickens ten. "Smiles and Tears" was one of Mr. Smith's works, and another was "Minnie Gray." *Cassell's Family Paper* had him for contributor; so had the London *Journal*.

*An opinion recently expressed by a critic of "God in His World," the anonymous work recently issued by the Harpers, is that if the author's views had been set forth in a romance after the manner adopted by the author of "Robert Elsmere," they would have attracted more attention than have Mrs. Humphrey Ward's.

—Charles Carleton Coffin's "Boys of '76" heads the list among books of American history and biography popular with boys at the Free Circulating Library.

—"Why should a first edition of Pope's 'Homer' be worth less than one of Morris's 'Odyssey'?" asks a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "Or Boswell's 'Johnson' less than Mr. Birrell's 'Obiter Dicta'?" A first edition of the latter costs about $5, but a copy of the first edition of Boswell, with an autograph inscription by the author, sold in London recently for $3.

—The autograph letters belonging to the late Abraham Hayward, which were to be sold recently in London, included several from Byron, Nelson, and Thackeray. Byron in one of his refers to his marriage, then a few days old, in these words: "I can give a very favorable account of marriage as far as my own experience has hitherto gone." In another he refers to "The loss of my natural daughter, (Allegra,) an event which drove everything else from my contemplation." Nelson mentions a certain plain lady as "skinny and ugly," and adds: "All womankind are so to me; but one only do I know that is all my fond heart can wish." Thackeray, among other things, says: "As for the future, who knows? People will read a novel or two or a few ballads of mine, I dare say, when we are—(here he has drawn a tombstone with skull and cross-bones.) I saw Mrs. Norton and Lady Harriet Dorsay in a churchyard at Lacken, where George Osborn is buried."

—On Friday of this week the *American Hebrew* will issue "a special Passover number," giving opinions from distinguished men on "Prejudice Against the Jews; its Causes and Remedies." Among the contributors are these: Bishops Henry C. Potter, A. N. Littlejohn, and A. Cleveland Coxe; the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Howard Crosby, William M. Taylor, and Philip Schaff; President Eliot, Harvard; Oliver Wendell Holmes, T. W. Higginson, John Hay, George William Curtis, T. B. Aldrich, John Burroughs, Edward Everett Hale, William D. Howells, Carl Schurz, and R. G. Ingersoll.

—The sale of the Hamilton Cole library will take place at Bangs & Co.'s on April 7, 8, and 9.

—In an unpublished letter from Allan Cunningham, dated July 30, 1834, recently brought to light in England, mention is made that Wordsworth had just written to Cunningham "saying he had been in the vale of the Nith, and walked in the footsteps of Burns. 'By the bye,' he says, 'what a sorry piece of sculpture is Burns's monument in Dumfries Churchyard, monstrous in conception and clumsy in the execution; it is a disgrace to the memory of the poet.'" In this verdict Cunningham acquiesced.

—At recent auction sales in London the following works brought the prices named: Bible translated into the American Indian (Virginian) language, with Psalms in meter, two volumes in one, Cambridge, 1663, (New Testament, 1661,) first edition of this very rare version, £102; the Myles Coverdale Byble, black letter, 1535, imperfect, as usual, £24. (The only known perfect copy of this book as it came from the publisher, Nicholson, was sold at the Osterley Park Library sale, in 1885, for £680.) First edition of Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," 1818, £11 5s.; Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," first edition, £3 3s.; Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, 1667, £8 5s.; first edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," imperfect, £12; Spenser's "Complaints," first edition, also imperfect, 1591, £4 18s.; Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," first edition, Brooklyn, 1855, £4 10s.

—In the preface to the "Annual American Catalogue" for 1889, which is just ready at the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, it is announced that the new volume of this important and indispensable "American Catalogue" for the period July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1890, is now in preparation, the work on it being "well advanced."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DINNERS, CEREMONIOUS AND UNCEREMONIOUS. Modern Methods of Serving Them. By the author of "Cards," &c. Good Form Series. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1s90. Cloth.

THE ELEMENTS OF TACHYGRAPHY. First Principles of the Art. Rewritten and re-engraved. By DAVID PHILIP LINDSLEY. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NORTHMEN. A Letter to Judge DALY, President of the American Geographical Society. By EBEN NORTON HORSFORD. Second edition. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1890. Quarto, paper.

THE NEGRO QUESTION. By GEORGE W. CABLE. Author of "The Silent South." New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth, 75 cents.

EXPIATION. By OCTAVE THANET. Illustrated by A. B. FROST. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth, $1.

THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS. By WILLIAM G. T. SHEDD. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Paper.

THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA. By JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO. From the Spanish, and edited by L. DE T. May and Illustrations. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1890.

THE ANNUAL CATALOGUE, 1889. Books recorded in the *Publisher's Weekly*, with author, title and subject index. New-York: office of the *Publisher's Weekly*, 1890. 8vo., cloth.

FOUR SONGS OF LIFE. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, and LORD TENNYSON. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1890. Paper.

GOETHE'S REINECKE FUCHS. WEST-EASTERN DIVAN AND ACHILLEID. Translated in the original meters by ALEXANDER ROGERS, late Bombay Civil Service. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1d90. Cloth.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ITS SHORES. By W. H. H. MURRAY. Boston: DE WOLFE, FISKE & CO. 1890. Cloth.

THE LEAGUE OF YOUTH; THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY. A DOLL'S HOUSE. By HENRIK IBSEN. Authorized translation. Edited by WILLIAM ARCHER. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Cloth. $1 25.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Eminent Persons of All Ages and Countries. By THOMSON COOPER, F. S. A. Supplement to end of 1883. In two volumes. "Holm." New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Cloth, $4 00net.

EVOLUTION AND DISEASE. By J. BLAND SUTTON. 136 illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890. Contemporary Science Series.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN. By DAVID E. SPENCER, A. B. Studies in Historical and Political Science. Baltimore: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. 1890. Paper, 25 cents.

THE HAMMER. A STORY OF THE MACCABEAN TIMES. By ALFRED J. CHURCH and RICHMOND SEELEY. Illustrations by JOHN JELLICOE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS. Vol. VIII. As YOU LIKE IT. Philadelphia. J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth, $4.

IN THE MORNING. By WILLIS BOYD ALLEN. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1890. Cloth, $1.

CASSELL'S COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE. Revised and enlarged. New-York: CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Cloth.

THE PEOPLE I'VE SMILED WITH. By MARSHALL P. WILDER. New-York: CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Paper.

PACTOLUS PRIME. By ALBION W. TOURGÉE, author of "A Fool's Errand," &c. New-York: CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Cloth.

CORALS AND CORAL ISLANDS. By JAMES D. DANA, LL. D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Yale College. Third edition, with various emendations, additions, three new maps, four colored plates. New-York: DODD, MEAD & CO. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth.

AMERICAN FARMS; THEIR CONDITION AND FUTURE. By J. R. ELLIOTT. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

AMATEUR PICTURE TAKERS.

SOME OF THE DOINGS OF THE BUSY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Amateur photographers are complaining this Spring that they are not having any opportunity to do outdoor work. The Saturdays have been as a rule stormy, while the weather as a whole has been of a disagreeable character to users of the camera. To go out on suburban trips after pictures has been out of the question for the most part. So the amateurs have been compelled to do such work as they could in the city streets, and be content now and then with a visit to the Park. Central Park has few features, however, which have not fallen within the view of the camera holders.

The usual amount of lantern-slide making has been carried on, and there have been several exhibitions of the slides. This kind of work has been far superior this Winter to any season before. The pictures offered have comprised views from every part of the world, while their artistic effects have been much improved. A large number of the Institute library, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper will lecture on the "Genius of Sculpture."

The body of a man about thirty-five years old was found at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, Saturday. The dead man was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, had dark-brown hair and a clean-shaven face, and wore dark clothes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Sutton of Westchester County has decided to hold an inquest to-day on the body of seven-year-old Lulu Santander, daughter of William Santander, who died at Peasehill last Tuesday. The body will be exhumed this morning and an autopsy made. Judge Baxter has issued a warrant for the arrest of Jennings Roemer, who is accused of having caused the girl's death.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

After stealing a diamond pin, a diamond ring, a gold watch, and two gold rings, in all worth $1,300, from her employer, John Von Glahn, a liquor dealer, at 223 Tenth-avenue, Bertie Ross, a twenty-three-year-old servant girl, hid them in a barrel of beans in the garret. When arrested she confessed, and the jewels were recovered. She was held for trial at Jefferson Market Court yesterday in default of $2,000 bail.

In a domestic brawl at Ninety-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue yesterday morning Alexander Fiske, a carpenter, struck his wife Sophie with a tin can so as to fracture the orbital plate of the right eye. Her condition was not made known to the police until the afternoon, when she was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital and her husband was arrested.

"Medical and Surgical Science in China" is the subject of a paper by Dr. E. P. Thwing, now in China, which will be read to the New-York Academy of Anthropology to-morrow afternoon, at 3:15, at 9 University-place.

The fourth social entertainment and reception of Washington Circle, No. 1, Royal Macabees, will be held on Wednesday evening at Mannerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will work the third degree to-morrow afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

The police made eighty arrests for violation of the statutes last evening.

BROOKLYN.

When the suit of Hudson R. Searing for absolute divorce from his wife, Mary, was decided in favor of the defendant in the City Court of Brooklyn, a week ago, it was supposed that nothing more would be heard of the Searing family's troubles. But Mrs. Susan Ernest, whose husband, Policeman William Ernest, was the corespondent in the Searing suit, is evidently not satisfied with the verdict, for she has begun an action against Mrs. Searing to recover $10,000 damages for alienating the affections of Policeman Ernest.

A course of Monday afternoon lectures on Greek art, at the Brooklyn Institute, will be begun on April 14 by Miss Louise Bath-Hendricksen. They will take place at 4 P. M., and will be illustrated by the magic lantern. To-morrow, for the benefit of the Institute library, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper will lecture on the "Genius of Sculpture."

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, March 31—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing March 30, 1889.
American Telegraph & Cable	84	84	83¾
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé..	38⅛	30⅞	41⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	5¾	5¾	7
Cameron Coal	33	33	32½
Canada Southern	55¼	54½	52
Canadian Pacific	72½	72¼	61½
Central Pacific	36½	36¾	34
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23⅝	16¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf...	60½	60	57¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf....	40	39½	30½
Chicago Gas Trust	63¾	61⅞	46⅜
Chicago & Alton	130½	130½	130
Chicago & Northwestern	111⅞	110½	103¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf..	141	136	136
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69⅜	67¾	62¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf..	117	117	100⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	94½	91⅜	90⅜
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	17½	16⅝	16
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf.	50	48⅜	36
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L..	71⅜	70¼	--
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98¼	--
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	36	33¾	--
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf..	4⅝	4⅝	--
Colorado Coal	47	44¾	80
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo..	23	22	24
Colorado Coal & Iron	22½	21	17¼
Colorado & Hocking Coal....	21	21	14¼
Chicago & East Illinois	33¾	31	41⅝
Chicago & East Illinois pf..	85	77¼	95
Commercial Cable	105	103	--
Consolidated Gas Company....	96⅝	96⅛	89¼
Delaware & Hudson	140¼	140	131
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	136⅞	135¾	136¾
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth..	33⅞	32⅞	21¾
Denver & Rio Grande	18	18	10⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf....	46	46	44
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	8½	8½	9
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	22½	22½	--
Evansville & Terre Haute....	109	102½	--
Evansville & Terre Haute...	109¼	108¼	95
Flint & Père Marquette.....	35⅛	31¼	--
Flint & Père Marquette pf...	101	100⅛	--
Illinois Central	115¼	114¾	109
Illinois Central, leased lines.	98¼	90¼	97⅜
Laclede Gas	15	15	--
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¼	17
Lake Erie & Western pf.....	63⅝	63⅝	55½
Lake Shore	107⅜	106¼	101⅜
Long Island	88	88	--
Louisville & Nashville.....	85	83¼	62
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago..	45¼	45	42
Manhattan consolidated.....	107¼	106¼	96
Memphis & Charleston.....	60	60	59½
Michigan Central	98	98	86
Marquette, H. & O.	11	11	--
Milwaukee & Northern.....	50	50	--
Mil. Lake Shore & Western..	92	92	80
Mil., Lake shore & West. pf..	110	109	107
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf...	74½	73	66½
Missouri Pacific	74⅜	73	66½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	10	10	--
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	9½
New Jersey Central	96¼	95¼	95¼
New-York Central	107½	106½	107¼
New-York & New-England..	46¾	45⅝	42⅜
New-York & New-Haven....	249	249	--
New-York, C. & St. L.	17¼	17	17¾
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39	41¾
New-York, L. E. & Western.	25⅝	25⅞	27⅜
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	61¾	60	67
New-York, Ont. & Western..	6⅜	6⅜	7¾
Norfolk & Western.....	19½	19⅛	15½
Norfolk & Western pf.....	60½	60½	49⅞
Northern Pacific.....	31¾	31⅜	25¾
Northern Pacific pf.....	74¾	72¾	60
Ohio Southern.....	14	14	--
Ohio & Mississippi.....	20½	19⅞	20⅞
Ohio, Indiana & Western..	8	7½	8½
Ontario & Western.....	18⅝	17½	16¼
Oregon Improvement pf....	93	93	--
Oregon Short Line.....	45¾	44	51
Oregon & Transcontinental..	39	37¾	32⅝
Pacific Mail.....	39	38	35½
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville..	22	21	23½
Philadelphia & Reading.....	41	39½	43⅝
Philadelphia Gas.....	68	68	80
Pittsburg & Western pf.....	27½

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st col.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE HEIR AT LAW. RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PEG WOFFINGTON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. At 2:30—BROWNING READING.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—WILLIAM TELL.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
UNION TABERNACLE CHURCH—At 8—MARSHALL P. WILDER.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, colder, fair weather.

To-day, it is promised, the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are to be allowed for the first time to see in detail the Tariff bill which has been in course of preparation for the last three months by the majority, and the measure may be reported to the House this week. Once there, the committee, or rather the majority, hope to rush it through within a week. The Republicans can do this, under the arbitrary rules adopted by the Republicans in the House, but it will be at once an outrage and a confession that they dare not face discussion if they do. Nor will it really serve their purpose, because they cannot avoid discussion in the Senate.

The Dolph committee—to whose careless hands the dignity of the Senate was intrusted, and from whom it has received serious damage—has determined, it is said, to withdraw its demand for the punishment of all the newspaper correspondents who have been accused of tapping the Senate's reservoir of secrets, and to content itself with recommending that just one man shall be arrested and tried in order to test the authority of the Senate. In the interest of news-gathering, we could not oppose such a proposition, for it might lend a little variety to the monotony of the intelligence to be got in the Senate Chamber; but in the interest of the Senators themselves we hope that they will do nothing of the sort. If by any chance they should find that the courts recognized their authority to punish an outsider for conveying to the public the secrets of which they are themselves the sole custodians, they would be in a worse "hole" than the one they now occupy. The doubt as to their legal power is a very good cover behind which they can resolve to drop the whole affair, and doubtless they will do so.

The Republicans who have protested in vain against a large increase of the duty on lime appear to have supposed that the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee really intended to punish combinations of protected producers by reducing the duties used by such combinations "as instruments of greed," to quote the words of our high-tariff neighbor, the *Tribune*. They also appear to have supposed that the expressed opinions of such journals as the *Tribune* and such Republican legislators as Senator SHERMAN concerning combinations and the manner in which these "deadly enemies of the protective policy" should be treated in tariff bills were held by Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants. Possibly they believed that Mr. BURROWS meant what he said when he declared that the products of combinations in the protected industries ought to be put on the free list. They should understand by this time that the protection enjoyed by the Sugar Trust was almost entirely cut off in order that the committee might in this way divert attention from the favors granted to many other "combines." The existence of a combination of the manufacturers of lime in Maine is admitted. Not long ago the ring ordered a restriction of output, to begin on Feb. 10. Why should not the ring's duty be multiplied by four, in order that the combined producers may be able, by agreement, to raise the price again as well as to decrease the supply?

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in the Appropriation bill which it has just completed, takes a much more moderate view than that of the corresponding Senate Committee as to the number and character of the new ships immediately required by the country. The aggregate amount called for in its bill is less than half a million in excess of the appropriations of the current year; while instead of the ten great armored vessels contemplated by Senator HALE'S bill, the House measure contents itself with four. The maximum displacement in the former was to be 10,000 tons, while in the bill reported by Chairman BOUTELLE it is to be about 8,500. Three vessels of this class are provided for at an expense, excluding armament, not to exceed $4,000,000 each, while the faster armored vessel is to have 7,300 tons displacement, or about that of the armored cruiser already authorized, with a maximum cost of $2,750,000. The torpedo vessels contemplated by the Senate bill apparently disappear altogether in that of the House. It is clear that the House Committee realizes that Congress cannot treat itself to all the good things it wants in the shape of pensions, buildings, subsidies, and so on, and yet have war ships on the Senate's enormous scale besides. The fate of the Senate's bill has been practically sealed before coming to a vote in that body.

MR. BLAINE AND RECIPROCITY.

It is one of the misfortunes of Mr. BLAINE, for which that versatile and diversified statesman is not wholly without responsibility, that in his simplest and apparently most beneficent purpose he is suspected of some hidden motive; that when he seems to be going straight for a point he "by indirection seeks direction out." It was from the melancholy prevalence of this feeling, no doubt, that sprang the story that it was he who led Major MCKINLEY and his amazing committee into putting an extravagant duty on hides and taxing carpet wools to the point of prohibition, on the theory that this would give the Secretary of State something with which to "trade" in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with the countries of South and Central America. It is a matter of sincere regret to us that we cannot assert that this story is entirely inconsistent with Mr. BLAINE'S course in the past. At the same time we incline to think that it is not true, for though the fact that a certain tortuousness was wholly unnecessary has not always prevented Mr. BLAINE from being tortuous, yet he is older now than when this was most conspicuously true, and the capacity for intrigue which every good evolutionist knows tends to provoke its exercise is not so eager and exigent in his mind as it once was. Indeed it may be supposed that experience has taught him the degree of force there is in the principle avowed by that noble schemer, Count CAVOUR, when he declared that he deceived all the diplomatists of Europe by craftily telling them the truth. Between the small number of the men he would have to deal with in these negotiations who would persistently think he was fibbing and the larger number who would know the truth when he told it, we are confident that Mr. BLAINE would now hardly be tempted to resort to such tricks as this.

He would probably see that it would hinder rather than help his project, and, incredulous as some of his fellow-citizens continue to be, we suspect that Mr. BLAINE really wishes to negotiate a substantial series of reciprocity treaties. It would certainly be an honorable achievement by which to distinguish what he may fairly regard as his final term of power in a high office in national politics, and it would clearly distinguish that term, because heretofore, though he has borne a very prominent part in public life, he is not, and cannot justly be, credited with having achieved anything of great and permanent importance. And we believe that Mr. BLAINE is too keen-sighted an observer not to perceive that for his party to continue in the line that it has so long obstinately followed is only to bring it to an absolute *impasse*. When the work imposed upon it at the close of the civil war was completed, after a fashion, when a defective but still a workable relation between the rebellious States and the national system was established, and when the national credit was firmly grounded on the rapid and great reduction of the war debt and the uniform and full value given to the legal-tender currency, the task of the Republican Party was done. Its leaders turned to the protective tariff, some of them unconsciously, as the only apparent means of retaining the power that had been given them for other purposes, and, with some variations, they have succeeded in thus retaining that power. But the efficacy of those means now approaches exhaustion. Mr. BLAINE can hardly fail to perceive this fact, and while he may not believe that the policy of his party can be changed far enough or fast enough to save it, he may see a chance to preserve his own reputation from the general ruin which threatens those who adhere to the course of the party. At any rate this is a motive quite sufficient to explain an earnest purpose on his part to bring about by diplomacy, under his guidance, that degree of relief from the general and crushing burden of tariff restriction which would be given by reciprocity treaties and which can hardly be got by legislation.

If this be a correct theory of Mr. BLAINE'S position, as we think and hope that it is, he merits the cordial and intelligent support of all reasonable men who perceive the immense evils of the present situation, and who are ready to promote any plan that promises even partial amelioration of them. It cannot be denied that the difficulties in his way are great. He would have but little support among the active leaders of his party. It is extremely unlikely that he would have any whatever from the President, who cannot without a severe effort of the imagination be supposed to comprehend the elementary facts of the situation, or to be willing to try to do so, so long as there are offices to peddle, and it will require all the great personal influence of the Secretary of State to give even a fighting chance for the success of his plan. He will ultimately need all the aid that intelligent public opinion can give him, and if he shows himself to be in earnest he ought to have it.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE CAR.

Evidence accumulates from week to week that both horse power and cables are soon to be displaced on nearly all American street railways by electric force. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of last Saturday recorded the closing of contracts by one company for the equipment of eighty-three miles of road on eleven street railways in as many cities, and this appears to have been the report of only one week's transactions. The Chicago *Tribune* published two weeks ago a long account of experiments made in Minneapolis, and announced that as a result of these tests a contract for the equipment of 200 miles of road in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the intervening district had been made. It was shown in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in May, 1887, that there were then in operation in this country thirteen electric railways, carrying about three million five hundred thousand passengers annually, and it is stated by competent authority that there are now in operation or in course of construction 179 such roads, using nearly 2,000 cars and 1,260 miles of track.

Many very interesting facts relating to this substitution of electric force for horses or cable systems are set forth in *Scribner's Magazine* for April by Mr. JOSEPH WETZLER, who traces in an illustrated article the history of the electric railway. The average reader who cares for information on this subject will turn first, perhaps, to what is said about the commercial aspect of the change. The displacement of horse power and cables now going on furnishes some evidence that the use of electric force does not decrease the profits of a street railway company, but there still lingers in many minds an impression that the use of that force increases the cost of operation. Mr. WETZLER says that it has been "completely demonstrated" that "the operation of street railways by electricity" is "more economical than by either horses or cables," but the statistical proof of this does not seem to have been prepared. An investigation recently made shows that the average cost of electric motive power on the roads in Washington, Richmond, Cleveland, and Scranton is about 5 cents per car mile. At the annual meeting of the American Street Railway Association in Minneapolis last September a committee that had been directed to inquire concerning electric railways submitted a report of which the following was a part:

"If it is desired to make a change from horse power, electricity will fill the bill to perfection, no matter how long or short the road or how many passengers are carried. In the investigation of the subject the most satisfactory results have been shown; it not only increases the traffic over the road, but reduces expense, and actually enables us to operate at a profit a line which heretofore entailed a loss."

This committee made estimates of the cost of equipping a railway ten miles long with cables, with overhead electric wires, and with electric storage batteries, respectively, and these estimates were as follows, in the order named above: $840,000, $190,000, $175,000. In each of the electric systems the cost of roadbed and power plant was only $100,000, while in the case of a cable system the cost of these was $825,000.

Mr. WETZLER publishes tables in which the gross and net earnings of a street railway in Davenport, Iowa, while horse power was used, are compared with those yielded in a corresponding period after the substitution of electricity. The average monthly increase of net earnings was 210 per cent., while the increase of gross earnings was 55 per cent. "Other places," he says, "have shown still more remarkable results, but the reticence of the managers of these roads naturally prevents the publication of what might otherwise be regarded as almost apochryphal earnings."

We shall be glad to see complete statistics concerning this question of comparative cost, and we presume they will soon be available. The publication of them would bring nearer that day when, as Mr. WETZLER says, "there will not be a single horse railway in operation, at least in our own country," a day that, in his opinion, may be reached in ten years. The displacement of the horses and the stables now in use should be hastened in the interests of sanitation, if for no other reason.

"LABOR" AND BALLOT REFORM.

Destiny seems to take a perverse pleasure in putting the Governor of this State "in a hole." Throughout his career the Governor has devoted himself to the conciliation of Liquor and Labor, and his success seems, so far as it has gone, to vindicate his political pessimism. Occasionally, however, he comes upon a pitfall, or, to use the dialect of politics, a "hole," which lies in the direct line of his labors and ambitions, and which he can neither go around nor jump over.

Such a pitfall has been prepared for him by the Knights of Labor. This "noble and holy order" is not so powerful as it was before it began to deprive its members of their work and their wages for the sake of "showing its power" and enriching its committeemen. Nevertheless, it remains a highly-important body from the Hill point of view and one requiring to be conciliated. It represents almost exclusively unskilled labor, for the real trades unions, never much in sympathy with it, have lately held themselves entirely aloof from it, and therefore it represents ignorant labor. The Governor of New-York has actually deferred to it so far as to recommend to the Legislature the propriety of relaxing the Penal Code, so as to enable the members of this order to engage in what that body of laws describes as a criminal conspiracy, by holding them guiltless if they deprive a man whose conduct does not meet their views of his livelihood, so long as they confine their efforts to starve him to death to intimidating him and the persons who would like to employ him if they dared, and do not resort to actual physical violence. The Governor had not the slightest objection to presenting himself before the people of the State as a promoter of this nefarious scheme, and after that exhibition it was fair to conclude that his willingness to conciliate "Labor" had no limits.

"Labor" has now discovered the limits of the Governor's disposition to oblige it. He has not the slightest objection to complying with its demands so long as they require him to do something disreputable and outrageous, but when they go the length of asking him to favor a measure in the interest of pure politics and good morals they discover that in his opinion the line must be drawn somewhere and that he will draw it there. The representatives of thirty-four district assemblies of the Knights of Labor who waited upon the Governor to ask him to sign the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill discovered to their astonishment that he was no longer "a mush of concession." It is not to be supposed that the delegates are very solicitous for pure politics, but it is obvious to them, ignorant as they may be, that the Saxton bill is in the interest of "Labor." That is to say, it affords very much larger facilities than now exist for the representative of an organization which is not one of the great political parties, and which has not much money of its own to spend, to become a candidate for public office, to make an effective canvass, and to have the means of voting for him put in the possession of everybody who wishes to vote for him. So far the Saxton bill is plainly a measure in favor of the "poor man," and to the same extent it is a measure hostile to the professional politicians.

This latter is, of course, the real reason for the Governor's opposition. He may be ever so friendly to "Labor" in general, but he is not so friendly to it as to help it undermine his own trade, which is the handling of a political machine. This is the "Labor" of which the Governor is himself a Knight, and he is bound to maintain its interests against all comers, even if they represent "Labor." Even if they represented "Liquor" he would be bound to oppose them were such an antagonism possible between the profession of liquor selling and the profession of practical statesmanship. Nevertheless, it evidently cost him a pang to deny the delegates, and his anxiety lest the antagonism should become known is entirely natural. So long as the bill was favored only by thoughtful citizens, who had no interest but that of the public to serve, and who saw in it a remedy for grievous and acknowledged evils, the Governor would oppose it with a light heart, and denounce its advocates as theorists and Anglomaniacs. He has never had any occasion to cultivate the support of faithful and intelligent citizens, not believing that they were numerous enough to do him either good or harm. But the separation of professional politics and labor is to his mind "an harsh divorce," and it is no wonder that he should desire to have it kept quiet, for now that, in spite of his efforts, it has been noised abroad, it is plain to everybody that the Governor is "in a hole."

THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The occurrence of four vacancies among the Post Chaplains of the army between the present time and the latter part of April may well have attracted hundreds of applications for the ensuing appointments. On the 23d Post Chaplain LA TOURETTE, who has lately been at the Hot Springs, was retired for age. The next day Post Chaplain DODD, who was stationed at Fort Assinniboine, was also retired, having reached the statute limitation of age. Yesterday a third Post Chaplain, the Rev. DAVID WILSON, attained the limit of sixty-four years. Finally, on the 25th of next month, Post Chaplain HERRICK will be retired for the same cause. In addition there are two Chaplains, we believe, recommended for retirement by official boards for disability, so that there are six possible vacancies to keep in mind just now, but the four first mentioned are the ones immediately certain.

As the appointments to these places are made by the President they put a large amount of army patronage of this character at his disposal; yet with the eager competition the decision between the aspirants cannot be wholly pleasant. One difficulty always encountered in such cases is that which concerns the ecclesiastical tenets of the appointee, since it is not desirable to give undue consideration to one denomination over others; yet it is also not easy to ascertain the exact state of religious preferences among officers and men. There are now hardly enough Chaplains for the garrisons. At the maximum there are thirty Post Chaplains and four Regimental, the latter being those of the four colored regiments, making a total of thirty-four available, supposing all to be capable of service. Deducting those who are disabled or absent on leave, there may be thirty for duty. But the number of garrisoned posts is more than three times as great as the maximum of Chaplains. It is true that some of these are small posts, which can hardly expect the exclusive services of a religious instructor, so that they must be content with periodical visits. Many forts, too, are in the neighborhood of towns where there are several churches, thus giving opportunity either for the volunteer services of clergymen at the garrison or of attendance at these churches. One by one, also, small forts are abandoned and troops concentrated elsewhere.

Still, it has often been suggested that some arrangement could be made for a greater supply of religious ministrations than now. Secretary PROCTOR, in his annual report, proposed that Congress should authorize the engagement of the temporary services of clergymen in the neighborhood of posts having no permanent Chaplains, at fixed rates of remuneration. Gen. SCHOFIELD, in a recent letter on the subject, goes much further, and suggests that in place of the present system the various garrisons should choose their own ministers, each being free to select one of the denomination most generally desired by it. This, he thinks, would remove the objection felt by many officers and men to attending the services of clergymen out of their faith. And yet even this radical change, which would abolish the present organization of Chaplains and substitute temporary contracts for religious instruction, might not solve the whole problem, or, rather, it might bring in other perplexities. But the general result would probably be that, wherever such a plan was feasible, a succession of clergymen would be engaged, each serving during a number of months, somewhat proportionate to the relative number of the officers and men in the garrison who should hold religious views like his.

A wholly different solution proposed has been that of organizing the Chaplains into a regular corps and largely increasing their present numbers. This corps would have two grades, entrance to the lower, that of Assistant Chaplain, being through examination, and candidates being eligible only when certified to be mentally and physically sound and suited to the duties expected of them. The commanding officer of the garrison to which the candidate was to be assigned would be a member of the Examining Board, the other members being Chaplains of religious views like the candidates. But there are objections also to this solution of the question, independently of the large increase in expense which it proposes. It is worth observing that, in an order recently issued by the War Department, division and department commanders are directed to recommend from time to time such transfers of Chaplains from post to post in their commands as they may think expedient. This rule, may help to secure a more equable distribution of religious ministrations, in ratio to different beliefs. Secretary PROCTOR'S plan to engage temporary instructors to supplement the present regular force of Chaplains may aid in the same direction.

The Committee on the Order of Business, irreverently called the "Steering Committee" by some of the newer members of the Senate, is likely to be thwarted in its plan to rush through a lot of business this week, and may thank its own Chairman, Mr. EDMUNDS, for the delay. He has announced that before any public business can be attended to he means to have "MATT" QUAY'S nominations for Judge and District Attorney in Florida confirmed. But in the way of this little scheme, of which Mr. EDMUNDS ought really to be ashamed, is the equally resolute purpose of the Democrats, first, to make the Republicans listen to all the evidence of the unfitness of these men, particularly SWAYNE, before confirming them, and second, to produce the votes necessary to show a quorum before the confirmation goes through. The Senate has not reached the stage where its members can be counted as present when they do not choose to manifest their presence by their votes, and Mr. EDMUNDS may have some difficulty in getting enough Republican members to do the unsavory work he has laid out for them at the time when he wants them. Some of them may prefer, as did Senator SHERMAN on Friday, to "take a ride" at the moment when their votes are needed. But that in the long run QUAY will have his way with them, as he has had it with Mr. EDMUNDS, is, we fear, only too certain. Meanwhile, public business may wait.

That the claims of seniority are not always to be passed by becomes evident from the nomination and confirmation, during the past week, of Pay Director THOMAS H. LOOKER to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General in the Navy. This officer has been for many years the senior in his corps, and one whose fidelity and integrity have been of much service to the Government. What makes the selection of the present appointee a more conspicuous act is that twice during past years juniors have been jumped over him to higher honors. It is noticeable that the President's action in selecting a Paymaster General of the Army was exactly opposite, so far as the question of seniority was concerned, to his action in selecting a Paymaster General of the Navy, and the contrast has become the more striking since one choice has so closely followed the other. He must have observed the widespread approval which his nomination of Paymaster General LOOKER received, on the ground of doing justice to all.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

The thirteenth of the Thomas Sunday concerts, which is the last of the present season, was attended by an overflowing house, attracted mainly, it is to be presumed, by the excellence of the orchestral selections. It was throughout a "request" programme and comprised the works that have been most successful at previous performances, including Rubinstein's "Bal Costumé," Grieg's "Peer Gynt," the charming "Loin du Bal" of Gillet, which made such a success at the previous concert. The last movement of the "Eroica" symphony, which had not been heard before at these concerts, indicated Mr. Thomas's intention to increase the severity of his selections if the Lenox Lyceum public approved, as it did very highly.

Miss Clementina de Vere sang with her usual skill and taste the "In quali eccessi" from "Don Giovanni" and the finale from "Lucia." The other soloist was Miss Heilner, the pianist, who played Ries's third concerto cleanly and cleverly, but was not able to commend that antiquated composition to the very deep interest of a modern audience. It is a curious reflection, in the light of this work, that its composer was at one time hailed in Germany as the legitimate successor of Beethoven and the continuer of the great symphonic tradition.

These delightful concerts have done their best work in demonstrating the demand that exists for a perfect performance of music that is at once popular and good. The managers announce that the success of the series has been far beyond their expectations, and it has encouraged them to arrange for a series of eight concerts, from May 30 to June 28 inclusive. If they are successful during June, of which there can be little doubt, they will be continued throughout the Summer, and the metropolitan public, or that part of it which is obliged to remain metropolitan during the heated term, will have a consolation of which it has been deprived for many years.

A LETTER FROM STANLEY.

Charles Scribner's Sons have received the following letter from Henry M. Stanley:

CAIRO, EGYPT, VILLA VICTORIA, March 6, 1890.
Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons:

I am happy to inform you that I am so far advanced with the writing of my book, "In Darkest Africa; and the Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin, the Governor of Equatoria," that more than half the manuscripts has been already mailed for England. By the 1st April next I hope to have finished with the whole of it. When that is done, not Vanderbilt's wealth would induce me to write upon the subject at any length again. Therefore you will be justified—nay authorized—in stating that the book bearing the above title is the only authentic and complete account of the work performed by the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition which I have written, or shall at any time write.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

IN MANY MOODS.

One of the lookers-on at a grand review of the Army of the Potomac early in the war was a Governor of a State. He knew more about bark than batteries, but he hastened to tell his people on his return home that it was "the finest army he ever saw." Backed by this encouragement the army fought its way to final victory. And now the Constitution of the United States has received encouragement quite as inspiring. "What is a republic?" asked an official of a candidate for naturalization. "Shur'n I don't know." "What is a monarchy?" "I don't know." And so on through a series of questions. At last the wearied official handed a copy of the Constitution to the applicant's sponsor and said: "Take this man out and instruct him a little." In the course of fifteen minutes the "gay, guiltless pair" hurried back into the presence of the representative of the United States Government. "It's all right," cried the sponsor. "I've rid the Constitootion to Pat and he's virry much plazed with it."—*Christian Union.*

A great and almost universal contempt is felt for the person who misspells. But some of the wisest men and the best have had the misfortune of being unable always to marshal their letters correctly. A Cambridge provision dealer tells of receiving an order for salt "mackrel" from a Harvard professor. A bill made out by one of the leading pedagogues of a neighboring city concluded with "ballance due." Those who know will tell that the sermons of distinguished clergymen sent up for printing frequently abound in errors of this kind. A brilliant actress, whom we all admire, invariably spells Tuesday Teusday. The misfortune is often an inherited one, and whole families unto their remotest branches and twigs will show the same weakness.—*Cambridge Tribune.*

A Kenesaw hotel keeper is said to be the meanest man in Nebraska. The story goes that a short time ago he was so sick that he needed watchers. A young butcher in that town was asked to sit up one night, and he readily consented to do so. His wife went with him to visit the hotel man's wife. The landlord's wife persuaded her to remain all night, occupying the bed with her. In the morning, at their urgent solicitation, the butcher and his wife staid for breakfast. Some days afterward the butcher was surprised to have a bill for 75 cents presented to him by the landlord, who explained that 25 cents was for his wife's lodging and 50 cents for their breakfasts on that occasion. They compromised by a discount of 10 cents.—*Omaha Bee.*

A writer in the *Critic* of last week says that, "descended on the maternal and paternal sides from ancestors who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower, Bryant came of the truest American stock." This is simply incomprehensible. Men descended from the Hollanders who settled on the Hudson River or from the Scotch-Irish who were scattered in Pennsylvania and the Southern States are of just as true American stock as any of the posterity of Pilgrims or Puritans. New-England has much to be proud of, but New-England did not make America nor is her stock any better or purer or truer than that of many other constituent parts of our common country.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Once upon a time there was a donkey who was turned out to feed in a field where there was an abundance of good grass and wholesome herbs. There was a large proportion of thistles in the field, and the horses and cattle laughed heartily at the donkey, who calmly made his meals from the prickly plants. "How unfortunate," said they, "it is to have such low taste," and they reveled in luxury and made such inroads into the supply that there was soon nothing left but thistles. And then the donkey smiled when he saw them standing around envying him his powers of digestion. The donkey isn't always such an ass as he looks.—*Washington Post.*

Among the servants of a family in Lewiston is one young woman of native "old country" wit who never is at a loss for an expedient. She attended a call at the door the other day, where a stranger presented himself, and asked to see the lady of the house. "What name shall I say?" "Mr. Stiffenheimer," said he. "Beg pardon, Sir," said she. "Stiltzenheimer," repeated he. The girl hesitated at the name, which was evidently beyond the intricacies of her speech, and then, opening the door to the parlor, said, with a laugh: "Step in, Sir, if you please, and—and bring the name with you."—*Lewiston Journal.*

A West Side lady for years conducted a private school to indoctrinate students in the art and mystery of playing whist. Under the "compulsory education" law of 1879, as amended in 1887, a parent who sent his child to this school and no other would be living up to all the legal requirements.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

The Circuit Court in Mercer County has decided that there is no such game as "cards;" that cards are simply "pieces of pasteboard with which various games are played." No such game as cards, eh? Will the Mercer County court deign to step up to Wheeling and investigate the matter?—*Wheeling (West Va.) Register.*

Sheriff Flack remarks, in handing in his resignation, that he has been most inhumanly and cruelly persecuted by the newspapers. There is an old saying that no rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the newspapers, or words to that effect.—*Boston Herald.*

By accident, Nodaway County furnished Missouri a Governor, and it made her so proud that she now has a candidate for every State office in sight.—*Kansas City Star.*

If eating bread and butter were injurious, there would be no dry crusts to throw away.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Booth-Modjeska season at the Chicago Opera House, which closed last evening, was the most successful dramatic engagement played here this Winter. The audiences were limited only by the capacity of the house and were very enthusiastic. The total receipts as given out by the house were $71,752. The largest house drawn by any single performance was on Friday night of the second week, when "Hamlet" was given. Contrary to general expectation the double bills—"The Fool's Revenge" and "Donna Diana" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Mary Stuart"—drew two of the biggest houses of the season. The engagement was a notable one in every respect, and might easily have been extended had not other engagements prevented.

"The Prince and the Pauper" is doing a capital business at Hooley's. It remains another week and will be followed by a return engagement of the Kendals.

"The Silent Partner" has drawn moderate houses at the Columbia, where it remains another week.

Two fortnight engagements, Cora Tanner at the Grand Opera House and Clara Morris at McVicker's, terminated last night. Both have had fair houses.

Arthur Rehan's company, playing "The Surprises of Divorce" at the Haymarket, closed its engagement last evening. Mr. Rehan is quoted as saying that he has had enough of legitimate comedy. Next season he will take "Under the Gaslight" out on the road.

There will be changes in the bills at all the houses named except Hooley's and the Columbia the coming week. The Chicago Opera House will fill in a week with "Bluebeard, Jr.," after which will come "The Seven Aces." McVicker's will have "Bootles's Baby," the Grand Opera House Herrmann's Transatlantic Vaudevilles, and the Haymarket "Captain Swift."

At the outside theatres the attractions will be "Willi-o-the-Wisp" at Havlin's, "Woman against Woman" at the Clark-Street Theatre, and Margaret Mather at the Windsor.

Among the attractions announced for next week are Janauschek at the Windsor, "My Jack" at the Haymarket, "The Two Sisters" at McVicker's, and the Boston Ideals at the Columbia.

The season of the German Grand Opera Company will begin at the Auditorium April 21, and continue three weeks, with fifteen evening and three afternoon performances.

Immediately following the Daly Company's engagement at Hooley's Theatre, Mr. Hooley will revive "The Dead Heart," with James O'Neill and the best cast that can be secured. He promises that the revival shall be a most brilliant one, the appointments costing upward of $10,000.

Manager Henderson has engaged Louise Montague to take the part of Gianetta in his "Gondoliers" company. She will probably play the Prince in "The Crystal Slipper," when that popular extravaganza is revived.

Several gentlemen who are evidently laboring under the delusion that a theatre is a gold mine, are about to erect a house in Randolph-street, between Dearborn and Clark, to be devoted entirely to German performances. The structure will be ten stories high, and will cost $400,000.

THE APRIL "NORTH AMERICAN."

In the *North American Review* for April the tariff discussion begun by Mr. Gladstone and Secretary Blaine in the January number is continued by Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, who was a member of the committee which prepared the Mills bill. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, whose knowledge of the Indians is always entitled to very respectful attention, writes on "My Life Among the Indians" in an entertaining manner. Mr. O. B. Bunce uses facts and figures to prove that the English are more given to reading books than are Americans. The received opinion on this question has been rather to the contrary, but Mr. Bunce fortifies his view with statements of great weight. Mme. Adam's paper on "Society in Paris" is based on intimate knowledge and is pleasing and instructive. Other contributors of note are Admiral Porter, Francis Galton, Lyman Abbott, and Mr. Powderly.

OBITUARY.

DAVID DOWS.

David Dows died at his residence, 1 East Sixty-ninth-street, yesterday morning at 10:50 o'clock. He was in his seventy-sixth year. For two years he had greatly suffered from kidney troubles. His family were at his bedside when he died. Dr. Timothy F. Allen and Dr. Francis E. Doughty were in attendance.

David Dows had an extraordinary career. He was descended from a family of farmers, one of whom, seven generations ago, settled upon the island of Shawmut, which now forms part of the site of the city of Boston. This was in 1630, and a few years later the Dows family scattered through Massachusetts, some settling in Charlestown and some in Lowell. Several of them served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and after independence was proclaimed two of the Dows brothers, the father and uncle of David Dows, moved to what was then the wilderness of Western New-York. In Saratoga County they made clearings and cultivated farms near a settlement that afterward became known as Charlton. There David Dows and his brothers John and Ammi were born. The date of David's birth was Nov. 9, 1814.

The three brothers worked on the farm during boyhood and youth. David was partly trained in the school at Amsterdam, N. Y., and in those pioneer days this was an advantage almost on a par with collegiate training. John Dows, the eldest son, established a business for himself as a forwarder of goods and merchandise on the Mohawk River, long before the days of canals, railroads, and steamboats. Ammi followed his example, going to Utica. John prospered, and coming to New-York formed a partnership, the firm being Eli Hart, Dows & Co., general forwarders. David followed his brother Ammi to Utica and became a clerk for him at $20 a month.

He was twenty years old when he left the farm, and in a few years he moved to this city and was employed by John Dows's firm. A few years later and the firm name was changed to Dows & Cary, Ira B. Cary being a partner. David showed so much aptitude for the business that he was admitted to membership in the firm, and began to lay the cornerstone of his fortune. This was in 1845. The death of both senior partners left David alone with all the capital of the firm at his command, all its interests under his control, all its powers and responsibilities, together with a share of settling the joint estates devolving upon him.

Instead of restricting the operations of the firm he enlarged and extended them. In 1854 he formed a partnership with John D. Mairs, a nephew. Ammi Dows had gone to California during the gold excitement and had been Chairman of the famous Vigilance Committee. When he came East again he was admitted to the firm with another nephew, Van Dusen Mairs. In 1861 Alexander E. Orr became a member.

In a comparatively few years David Dows amassed a great fortune, and his firm was both powerful and famous the world over. Mr. Dows was one of the organizers of the Produce Exchange and the Corn Exchange Bank. He was Vice President of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, a Director in the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Union Pacific, and the Delaware and Hudson Roads. He had a variety of interests, including several insurance and trust companies. Some years ago his firm dealt largely in high wines as well as in grain.

During the civil war David Dows was of great assistance to the Government. Through him the bulk of supplies for the army was bought in the market that was then open, an impression being that he was buying on his own account. He saved the Government an enormous sum. Mr. Dows retired from business a few years ago and was succeeded by his son.

Upon the personal and business integrity of Mr. Dows no shadow was ever cast. He prized the reputation which he had acquired, and was proud of the fact that in pushing his enterprises he benefited the people of new sections. His private charities were liberal, numerous, and constant. His public benefactions were many.

David Dows and Miss Worcester were married Feb. 5, 1852, and Mrs. Dows survives her husband. The surviving children are David Dows of Irvington, Mrs. Richard Hoe, Jr., Mrs. George Coorsey, Mrs. Dr. Carroll Dunham, Mrs

THE PLATT-TAMMANY DEAL

LITTLE DOUBT THAT ONE IS TO BE MADE.

HOW IT IS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE FASSETT INVESTIGATION — POLITICIANS WHO WANT TO SUCCEED HILL.

ALBANY, March 30.—A very strong sentiment prevails here to the effect that the Fassett investigating committee has lost some of its stamina during the past week, and that although, for policy's sake, it will be taken with spasmodic demonstrations, its vitality is very seriously impaired. The question uppermost in every person's mind therefore is, What has produced the change of heart?

Rumors have been current ever since the story appeared in last Monday's TIMES of some understanding being reached on the part of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the investigator, on the one hand, and of Tammany Hall, the investigated, on the other, with the ulterior purpose of impounding the investigation. The questions to be decided are: "What will Tammany concede!" and "What will Mr. Platt accept!" The readiness with which every one connected with the Senate investigation declares that the work will proceed on the original lines laid down is only exceeded by the alacrity with which every son of Tammany of influence asserts that the organization would never for one single moment think of standing in the way of an honest investigation, or, in other words, that though Mr. Platt may already have his knife perilously close to Tammany's scalp, the organization will make no overt act to prevent its hair being raised! As if human nature or Tammany Hall would tamely submit to such business!

Of course, Tammany has made overtures to Mr. Platt directly, to Mr. Fassett, Chairman of the committee, and to the counsel of that committee indirectly, to let up on the investigation. From a political standpoint but one conclusion is to be drawn from such a proceeding. Pinned down to a frank admission or denial, there is no question but that at this particular time every man acquainted with the facts in an official or political character would deny that overtures had been made. And yet the fact nevertheless remains that if Mr. Platt or his agents should listen to Tammany's proposals, the boss of the Republican Party will have what he has long desired in the city of New-York, a full-fledged local machine, fostered and fed by Tammany Hall, with a rapid-transit scheme thrown into the bargain. Mr. Platt's power appears to be omnipotent, from the fact that his senate holds over next year, and any failure on the part of Tammany to execute a bargain made now would be followed up next year with a vindictiveness more bitter than that displayed by Mr. Platt in the present investigation.

No one doubts that a deal of some kind has been reached. It only remains to be seen what it is, and whether it will be carried out. The future course of the Fassett committee will afford opportunities for thought, as the proceedings of that committee will be looked up to as a political barometer. Mr. Fassett's Gubernatorial aspirations will be more or less influenced by the vigor with which he prosecutes this investigation, and by the results that he obtains from it. And in the event of a political deal or bargain having been made, he will discover, in a year's time, when the fight for the nomination for the successor of Mr. Hill begins to warm up, that his chances with the people will to a more or less extent depend upon the sincerity with which he prosecutes his work into the New-York City departments now.

* *

The present session of the Legislature has brought to the front a lot of Gubernatorial timber. The latest story about the Capitol is that George Z. Erwin, who has lately shaken loose from the trammeled environment of Thomas C Platt, is suffering with the buzz of the Gubernatorial bee. If Erwin's record were straight he certainly would make a strong candidate. Senator Frank Hendricks of Syracuse is another candidate, but the oppressive and overpowering influence of Congressman James J. Belden would withhold Hendricks delegates from his own county to the State Convention. The favorite candidate, however, on the Republican side is Senator Fassett. Fassett is believed beyond doubt the busiest man in Albany. Gov. Hill not excepted. He is only thirty-seven years of age—the age at which William H. Seward was elected Governor. He came to Albany as a Senator in 1884, glowing with youth and health, but the strain and wear of four years of leadership has told seriously on a constitution naturally rugged, and to-day he is a far different man physically from what he was two years ago. He is regarded as the strongest man around the circle in the sense of opposition, for he is independently wealthy, his integrity is unquestioned, and his errors have been made in a vicarious capacity.

On the Democratic side the only two candidates known are Lieut. Gov. Jones and Senator William L. Brown of New-York. The latter has created quite a reputation at the Capitol as "the sociable Senator." He has entertained more than any man who has ever held official position in Albany. To start off with, he gave a banquet to the thirty-odd newspaper correspondents stationed here. He followed this up by entertaining royalty the entire Senate with the leaders of the Assembly, and Lieut. Gov. Jones, who was the guest of the evening; now he contemplates taking in the twenty-four members of Assembly from New-York. Col. Brown's course since he entered the Senate has been unmarked by independence. He has not been bound down by party or organization ties, and the general explanation given for his course is that he is conscientiously feeling his Gubernatorial aspirations. It is observed that Lieut. Gov. Jones, who regards himself as direct in the line of promotion, watches Col. Brown with picturesque concern. The Lieutenant Governor's candidate tree is also bearing many new buds. Outside of Gen. Husted, the sole aspirant on the Republican side, appear those two insuperable obstacles, Gen. Sheehan, the Democratic leader of the House, and Cantor of the Senate, with many backwoods counties to be heard from.

* *

Speaking about dinners, one of the most unique and successful given in Albany in many years was that of the correspondents of the New-York morning papers to "the men of the State," on Friday night, at the Delavan House. Covers were laid for seventeen, of which seven were for guests, while there were Gov. Hill, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Speaker Husted, the Republican leader of the Senate, Sloat Fassett; the Democratic leader, Cantor; the Republican leader of the House, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and the Democratic leader, William F. Sheehan. It is a question whether any other combination could bring all these officers representing such diverse political views together. Julian Ralph's emblem, a large bunch of roses, graced from the chandelier, signified in every word said was under the rose. All the guests made felicitous speeches. Gov. Hill delivering two. In honor of the distinguished guests present Landlord Roesale started out to outdo all previous efforts, and it was generally agreed that the dinner was the best given in Albany this Winter.

* *

Of the possibility of a deal between Tammany Hall, Mr. Platt, and Gov. Hill, shrewd politicians point to the extraordinary occurrence of last Monday night, when Gov. Hill confided to the Republican Senators, carefully withholding the fact from the Democrats, his purpose of sending in the message asking the Senate to join with him in petitioning the Court of Appeals as to the constitutionality of the Saxton Relief-Reform bill. "When Gov. Hill takes into his confidence political opponents at the expense of members of his own party something is in the wind," is the way one of his faithful expressed the situation.

* *

Gen. Husted believes the Legislature can wind up its affairs by Thursday four weeks. Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Republican leader of the House, has fixed upon Thursday, May 8. The Platt Republican Senators declare that the day of final adjournment will be set as soon as it is determined that Gov. Hill cannot repeat the tricks he played so brilliantly upon the Republicans last Spring. In the meantime, Gov. Hill is sedulously informing his friends that the next Assembly will be Democratic and that the next United States Senator from New-York a Democrat.

* *

The Pauper Insane bill will be taken up in the Senate on Wednesday of this week and passed. Already nineteen votes are assured for it, two more than is necessary.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Signor Salvini is at the Everett House.

Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Col. William R. Shafter, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

TRIED TO END HER FATHER'S ROMANCE.

The Youngblood family and the Shepherd family, living respectively at 442 West Fifty-eighth-street and 334 West Forty-seventh-street, are engaged in an exceedingly hot feud. It all started by Mr. Shepherd, who, while elderly, is manly and pleasant to look upon, paying some attention to Mrs. Youngblood. The fiend was aired in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Youngblood had sworn out a warrant for Miss Cyrena Shepherd's arrest, charging that Cyrena had called her vile and abusive names upon the public streets. Miss Shepherd denied the charge, saying she had simply remonstrated with Mrs. Youngblood for receiving her father's attentions.

The result was that Justice O'Reilly dismissed the complaint after imparting some valuable and friendly advice as to their future conduct.

ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL.

A STRONG MAJORITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN THE NEW CHAMBER.

LISBON, March 30.—General elections were held throughout the country to-day. Disputes occurred in several places, but no serious disorders are reported. In pursuance of their agreement, the Republicans and Progressists combined against the "African" or patriotic candidates, namely, Serpa Pinto, Castilloes, Andrade, and Cardoso. The Government did not put forward Conservative candidates for the Lisbon districts.

The Government party has carried Oporto. The Minister of the Colonies is elected. Dispatches from the provinces show that the Government will have a strong majority in the new Chamber. Serpa Pinto and Castilloes are elected in Lisbon by minority votes. The President of the recently-dissolved Municipal Council is also elected.

BISMARCK IN RETIREMENT.

BERLIN, March 30.—Prince Bismarck arrived at Friedrichsruh at 10 o'clock last night. He was received at the railway station by Gen. Leszinski. A great crowd had gathered at the station to greet the Prince, and he was enthusiastically cheered. Thousands of people visited him to-day. Count Herbert Bismarck will arrive at Friedrichsruh on Monday.

Prince Bismarck's coming birthday, which will be the first of next month, was celebrated at the Kaiserhof hotel to-day with a grand fête, which was attended by many Deputies and a large concourse of people. Herr Miquel delivered an eloquent speech on Bismarck's incomparable services to the Emperor and empire.

THE STRIKING WORKMEN.

MONTELUCON, France, March 30.—The colliers of St. Eloi have struck for an advance in wages. The men in other collieries threaten to strike and the greatest excitement prevails.

BARCELONA, March 30.—The strike movement is spreading. Throughout Catalonia 40,000 men have quit work, and it is expected that many more will soon join the strikers. Fears are entertained that all the factories in Catalonia will be compelled to close their doors. There is a strong Anarchist element among the workingmen.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 30.—The *Temps* has advices from Dahomey to the effect that Col. Terillon attacked the native forces, and dislodged them from their positions on the River Oueme. The native losses were heavy.

M. Guichard, Republican, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Rhone to-day, and M. Raiberti, an independent Republican, was elected Deputy from Nice. Both take the places of Deputies whose elections were quashed by the Chamber.

RIO JANEIRO, March 30.—A decree has been issued ordering that persons guilty of publishing or telegraphing false alarmist rumors shall be tried by court-martial.

The Brazilian coffee crop is reported as middling. It is estimated that 150,000 tons will be available for export.

BERLIN, March 30.—Empress Frederick attended the meeting of the English and American Governesses' Institute yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Russian Government proposes to establish consulates at several South African ports.

SPANISH POTTERY, OILS, AND WATER COLORS.

This afternoon at 2:30 the sale of Don Francesco Guiu de Gabalda's bric-á-brac and works of art at the American Art Galleries will begin with old and modern pottery, glassware, books, illuminated manuscripts, and musical instruments. At 8 P. M. the pictures will be attacked, the modern water colors and some of the modern oils coming first to the hammer. Of the pictures 100 will be sold in all, and of the bric-á-brac 207 pieces. As there are to be no upset prices and no withdrawals, as in the Duc de Durcal sale, there is sure to be a lively and perhaps there will be an amusing auction.

The water colors shine beside the old paintings and manage to impress one favorably as to the deftness of modern Spanish artists, though, if the truth be told, the average is kept up principally by Spaniards who have lived in Rome or Paris more than in Spain. "The Tower," by Martina Benillure Gil, is a very clever sketch of a bully of the sixteenth century before a tavern. "After the Ball," by Antonio Benillure Gil of Valencia, is brilliantly done; it shows a lady reclining on an easy chair in a boudoir. Five specimens of José de Villegas exhibit still greater cleverness, more especially in the smart picture of a toreador taking his ease at his inn. "The Archbishop's Tomb" appears to have been painted for somebody who wished to have a picture of the moment, for the two acolytes are brought in with a rather heavy hand, and are unpleasantly obtrusive as well as dull in drawing. "The Cardinal," ascribed to Mariano Fortuny, is a capital bit of unfinished work. By Edouard Detaille there is an excellent little picture of a Senusar on foot, with his back turned, and of Bastien Lepage the study of a seated peasant dated 1880. "A Difficult Choise" is signed by J. G. Vibert, and is almost identical with a painting in oils now in the United States, which shows a cook examining a number of dead fowls. It is beautifully wrought throughout. Ciceri, Galefre, Simonetti, and Alorda are Roman workmen in water colors very well known here. The Neapolitan beach after a storm, by Galofre, is done with more freedom than usual. Goya is represented by two small sketches in oil or pastels, very different from the work he is best known by, are called "idealized pastoral compositions" of Troyon.

The afternoon's auction presents more that is interesting. For some of the pottery and glassware raked together by Don Francesco Guiu is worthy of all praise. The plaques, jars, dishes, wine jugs, pharmacy pots, panels, tiles, and queer bits of majolica and faience are just the things a tourist wants to find in Europe, and for the most part does not discover. It is only right to say that Spain is in a case of getting coals anywhere but at Newcastle. We can safely advise those who are about to cross the ocean to invest in some of these quaint and delightful pots and pans, lay them by till they get back, and then present them to their friends. It will save breakage, bother, and endless time spent in getting poorer things at twice the price. In books and manuscripts the collection is poor; but there is one Arabic illuminated booklet written by several hands, and a Spanish treatise on silk weaving that looks interesting.

A TARIFF POEM.

From the Kingman (Kan.) Democrat.

He sat at his door at noonday, lonely and gloomy and sad, brooding over the price of his corn crop and figuring how much he had. He had worked from early Springtime, early and late and hard, and he was counting his assets and figuring on his reward. He figured that it took two acres to buy his two boys new boots, and ten acres more on top of this to fit them out with new suits. To buy his wife a protected dress took 100 bushels more, while five acres went in a solid lump for the carpet on the floor. His hat and his grocery bill absorbed his crop of oats, while the interest on his farm mortgage took all his fattened sheats. The shingles on his cowshed and the lumber for his barn had eaten up his beef steers and the balance of his corn. So he sat in his door at noonday, lonely and gloomy and sore, as he figured up his wealth a little less than it was the year before. "By gum, they say I'm protected, but I know there's something wrong; I've been deceived and gulled and hoodwinked by this high-protection song. They told of rebellious traitors, and held up the bloody rag, and I followed along like a pumpkin, and now I am holding the bag. But from this time on I'll investigate, and get to the bottom of facts, and I'll bet $4 to begin with that the tariff is a tax."

SMOKE IN A BALLROOM.

A fire occurred at 12:30 o'clock this morning at 9 Second-avenue, a three-story building in the rear of the Germania Assembly Rooms on the Bowery. It broke out in the store on the first floor. A good deal of excitement was caused among the occupants of the furnished rooms on the two upper floors. The smoke entered the Assembly Rooms and scared the guests. A reception was being given by the William P. Ottendorfer Society, but the fire occurred at intermission time, and only a few persons were in the dancing room. The flames were quickly suppressed by the firemen, and only $200 damage was done.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The tenement house at 225 First-street, Elizabeth, N. J., was burned Saturday night. The tenants, Mr. Tellman and four children, named Mrs. Downey, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Mullen, and Mrs. Burns, had narrow escapes. Mr. Peck's family, consisting of father, mother, and six children, were rescued from the top floor by the firemen after much difficulty. The house is owned by Pat O'Neill. His loss is $6,000. The fire originated in a store on the ground floor, kept by Abraham Hecht. Incendiarism is suspected. A barrel of kerosene stood in the store, and the floor near by was found to be saturated with the oil. There was only a few hundred dollars' worth of goods in the store, and Thorne carried an insurance of $2,000. The matter will be investigated.

The Central Hotel, Tribes Hill, N. Y., where the Link tragedy took place a few weeks ago, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with its contents. The building was owned by Benjamin G. Carman of Gloversville. The loss is $4,000, which is covered by insurance. Mrs. Thomas Link conducted the hotel. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire early yesterday morning on the first floor of the flat house 100 West Seventy-ninth-street was due to an overheated stove. Harold Courtney, the occupant of the flat, loses $250, and between $300 and $400 damage was done to the building.

Adam Green's pottery on Burnet-street, New-Brunswick, N. J., was burned yesterday with all the stock. The loss was $6,000. There was no insurance.

A RAILROAD'S PARSIMONY

JERSEY TAXPAYERS ANGRY AT THE MORRIS AND ESSEX.

STILL TRYING TO EVADE THE BACK-TAX CLAIM — A BALLOT-REFORM BILL TO BE REPORTED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—It was stated in one of the State papers a day or two ago that F. W. Stevens, the Newark lawyer who acted as arbitrator for the State in the Morris and Essex back-tax claim, had pronounced an agreement between himself and Judge Dillon, the railroad arbitrator, as a possible thing, after all. The arbitrators were in conference again yesterday, but, so far as can be learned, no intimation has been yet given to Gov. Abbett of their having reached a conclusion. Stevens's award of $300,000 to the State is not thought to be so liberal in its proportions as to make an agreement tempting. But it is the conviction on all sides that, having fixed his award at a ridiculously low figure, Mr. Stevens should stand his ground firmly, and refuse to yield another inch to the grinding parsimony of the railroad company.

The announced failure of the arbitration has directed public feeling strongly against the railroad company afresh, and the demand of the people for their full pound of flesh is being voiced in all the State prints that are not controlled by the corporation with renewed earnestness. The State alleges that when it trusted the railroad company for a statement of its taxable assets, the company fraudulently sequestered taxable items into non-taxable accounts; that it kept up this system of deceit for twenty years or more, and thus escaped the payment of taxes that, with interest, amount to over $1,000,000. The excitement this charge provoked when it was first made was further fed by the refusal of the company to pay its State taxes, as every other railroad in the State did, under the Tax act of 1884.

Under a heavy pressure the company agreed to pay its taxes and to submit the back claim to arbitration. The back-tax claim and compliance with the law of 1884 became so inter-related in the negotiations over the arbitration that the failure of the arbitration not only defeats the effort of the State to collect the back claim, but also imperils the moneys paid into the State Treasury from year to year under the Tax act. The company has accompanied its tax payments each year with a protest, and it is not among the unlikely things that it will now endeavor to get all the money back again.

The pressure that the company did not think it safe to resist when the arbitration was agreed on was a threat to enforce the State's right to take the company's property under its charter at cost at the approaching expiration of a time limitation. There is little doubt that one of the moves Gov. Abbett has in mind to meet this new emergency is to set in motion the machinery that will enable the State to make that seizure. He is so thoroughly aroused over the matter that he will probably not allow the company to enforce its charter rights in this way, and the indications are that a portion of the rest of the legislative session will be given up to an exciting controversy between the railroad and the State over the question.

"The Legislature must act promptly," said Senator Pepper to a letter who called upon him on the subject the other day. "This Delay, Linger, and Wait [the Speaker's parody on the initial letters of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's name] has been playing us too long. It is evident that the company tried to prolong the difficulties between the Legislature and Governor till adjournment in the hope of postponing settlement for another year. It will find an aroused lion after it inside of a week if it does not come to time. I know that the members of the House are in a humor to pass a law providing for a summary method of collection."

Assemblyman Erwin, Republican leader, expressed approval of the Governor's determination to force a settlement of the railroad company's debt before the Legislature goes home for the year.

The settlement of the dispute will doubtless prolong the session considerably beyond the time when it was hoped final adjournment would be reached. Senator Gardner, the Republican leader in the Senate, thinks that if this impediment to a speedy close of the session had not been encountered the investigation of the Hudson County election frauds would have kept the houses together for some time to come. The Assembly would be only too happy to choke off the continuance of the investigation by forcing an adjournment.

"Force," said Senator Gardner, "any talk about adjournment on the part of the House is futile. The Assembly cannot adjourn without the consent of the Senate. The results of an investigation into those monstrous frauds," the Senator went on, "will be more astonishing than many anticipate. I cannot say when we will go to Jersey City to commence the examination of witnesses. It may be next week; it may not be till the week after next. Nor can I say how many witnesses we shall call when we get to work again, but the number will not be so large as has been currently reported. Only those who can give positive information will be placed upon the stand."

"What," the Senator was asked, "do you suppose will be the outcome of your investigation?"

"Well, it is not for me to anticipate the action of the committee by speaking for them," was his reply. "As for myself, I think it looks very dubious for Senator McDonald. It is a matter of common precedent in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey that where fraud is traced to the election officers the whole election has been thrown out. While the frauds so far discovered are not sufficient, the frauds in the registry list are enormous, and when arranged for inspection will be astounding. There have been attempts made by the Democrats to belittle the work of the committee, but the report will show such results as will make the Democrats take back much that they have said."

The Senator may well discourse about the frauds of the registry. The results of the comparisons of seventeen poll books and the registry books have been reported in these columns from time to time as they have been completed. The most glaring and barefaced of them, however, was discovered in the First Precinct of the Seventh Assembly District. The poll book showed 1,000 names that were not on the registry list, and in 166 cases names and addresses on the poll book were erroneously given, as compared with the registry book. The examination shows that the election officers in some precincts tried to make their poll book tally with the string ballots that were found in the names of living and dead and absent residents of the city. In one instance one name was voted four times. In many cases names were voted twice and three times. It is impossible to see how the Senate can say, from the condition of the records which have been placed in their hands, that either McDonald or Stuhr was chosen at the polls last Fall, and the anticipation is that Senator McDonald will be unseated and a new election ordered.

The revelations of these records make the action of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen in commissioning the accused election officers to act again at the Spring election in that city next week all the more disgraceful and indefensible. The claim was set up by the ringsters in their behalf that as the election boards had been made up last Fall for a year, the Aldermen had no right to displace them. Assemblyman Erwin tried to remove whatever obstruction this technicality threw in the way of the Aldermanic freedom in the matter by introducing an act terminating the service of the tainted officials; but when the act was called up for action Mike O'Mara, one of the most active of the ring's heelers, and who draws a salary for his ringly services, fine adjournment in the hope of postponing settlement for another year. It will find an aroused lion after it inside of a week if it does not come to time. I know that the members of the House are in a humor to pass a law providing for a summary method of collection."

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"Then you do not find that, after the glamor of novelty is worn off, the lady servants begin to find it rather unpleasant to do menial work?"

"Not in the least. If they are real ladies, and it is, of course, only in cases where they are that it can succeed, they will know that menial work does not lower them. Of course, I try to avoid giving them so-called 'dirty' work as much as possible. For instance, blacking grates is very unpleasant work, and very ungrateful work, too, for the result is never lasting and never particularly effective. I therefore have only grates decorated with tiles as much as possible, and with the smallest part of iron work requiring blacking, which in order to avoid scrubbing, I have the floors covered with a material which only requires wiping. A great many arrangements can be made in this way to make housework less hard and unpleasant, and if we, the mistresses, would only spend a little more thought on these matters I am sure there would be fewer complaints from and about servants.

"At the same time," the lady went on, "I always insist on my servants fulfilling every duty they have undertaken to perform. If they engage to black my boots, they have to do it, and do it regularly and well. But this does not prevent me from having them in my drawing-room after dinner and playing a game of whist or any other game with them. Their lives are, even under the most favorable circumstances, rather monotonous, and where we can put a little color and brightness into them I think it is our duty to do it."

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TWO FUNERALS DELAYED.

CASES WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE EXPLAINED BY CORONERS.

Something is out of gear in the Coroners' office, as two funerals were delayed yesterday by neglect or misunderstanding on the part of two deputies, but the officials may be able to satisfactorily explain what occurred.

Mrs. Rebecca Kempf, wife of a laborer, took paris green on Friday and died. Notice of the case was filed at the Coroners' office on Saturday, and the husband, pending the arrival of a Deputy Coroner, made arrangements to bury his wife at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral had to be put off, as the expected official did not come. He had not visited the house late last night, and the husband sat alone with the body, wondering when he would be able to bury his dead.

The other case was that of Annie O'Connor, twenty-eight years old, who was on the canal boat Alpha, lying at the foot of Twenty-first-st. Wootton. She was dying of consumption on Saturday when the boat was moored in the North River at Canal-street. Ambulance surgeons from St. Vincent's and Bellevue Hospitals would not receive her because of her condition and the weather, and she died during the night on the boat. She was to have been buried yesterday from an undertaker's on South Fifth-avenue, but the Deputy Coroner who gave the permit for removal did not "attend to the case," and until this formality is attended to the girl will not be buried.

PROF. CROMWELL'S LECTURE.

Prof. Cromwell had a very large and very enthusiastic audience at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night. His subject was "The World's Beauties" and the views were admirable. The Professor told many interesting stories and gave much information that was instructive and agreeable. An interesting diversion was in certain scenes from Louisville, Ky., the scene of the late disastrous tornado.

A ROCHESTER MAN MISSING.

The police have been asked to look for Samuel Robinson of Rochester, who recently arrived from Europe and went to 329 East Twenty-ninth-street. He went out for a walk on Saturday and did not return. The missing man is mentally infirm and has suffered from paralysis. He was described to the general alarm as forty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with brown hair, light gray eyes, and gray goatee.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 30.—The steamship Otranto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New-York March 13 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

The steamship Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

The steamship California, (Br.,) Capt. Garvie, from New-York March 12, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

The steamship El Dorado, (Br.,) Capt. Hinds, from New-York March 12, arr. at London to-day.

The steamship Siddons, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York March 13, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship City of Atlanta, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hugin, (Norw.,) Ohe, Baracoa 6 da., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Steamship India, (Ger.,) Hulsen, Hamburg 21 da., with mdse. to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

Bark Australia, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Anderson, Hong-Kong 135 da., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

A PROPER BILL DEMANDED.

A well-attended meeting of the ballot reformers and members of the Knights of Labor was held in Jersey City yesterday for the purpose of discussing the outlook for ballot reform at this session of the New-Jersey Legislature and taking steps to defeat the bill which will be introduced in Trenton to-night as the work of the joint legislative Ballot Reform Committee, if it is not a proper measure and does not provide for limiting the distribution of the official ballots to the polling places on the day of election.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing as an insult the assertion that the restriction of the distribution of the official ballots would disfranchise any illiterate voter, and affirming that the illiterate voter would be far better protected than under the present system. The Knights of Labor, the resolutions declare, will punish at the polls those public servants who have violated the pledges given by them before the last election. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to Gov. Abbett.

ST. MALO'S GRIM STORY.

WRECKED AT SEA AND SAVED FROM THE SHARKS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A remarkable story of the sea comes from St. Malo, the narrator being an ancient mariner named Bauche, whose painful experiences in a small boat on the ocean ought to be a warrant for the truth of his tale. Bauche had signed articles with the Captain of a vessel called the Mathilde, in which he sailed to Martinique. While in the harbor of St. Pierre in a boat with the cabin boy one day he was driven oceanward by a gale of wind, and was knocking about for a week on the waves before he was rescued by a Norwegian bark.

After the first night at sea Bauche says that the cabin boy became partly delirious, water was filling the boat every instant, and in order to prevent the dying lad from being drowned in it the old sailor made pails of the legs of his pantaloons and of his jacket to keep the bottom of the little craft tolerably dry. He had also to deprive himself of his shirt, which he utilized as a flag of distress. On the third day the cabin boy died, and hardly was the breath out of his body before seven or eight ferocious black sharks began to circle round the boat, which they followed and touched. Rather than deliver up the dead body to the monsters of the deep, Bauche kept it until it became decomposed.

Being afraid of illness he at length threw it overboard, after having said his prayers over it, and the prey was speedily seized by the sharks, who disappeared with it, and did not show up again for about twenty-four hours or so. Bauche now felt so utterly miserable that he was thinking of throwing himself overboard, when he was diseased from his intention by the appearance of the sharks, who, after eyeing him ravenously for some time, actually began to gambol before him, as if in anticipation of a good feed off his body. "I did not want to be eaten alive," remarked Bauche, in his narration of his perilous adventures, "so I remained where I was and waited assistance." On the seventh day the sailor lost consciousness, fell down in the boat, and was rescued in an insensible condition by Capt. Paderson of the Wladimir.

In his mouth the Norwegian sailors found what they first thought was an old quid of tobacco, but which proved to be part of the horn handle of his knife, which Bauche was crunching to stave off hunger when he became unconscious. The rescued sailor, after having been taken to New-Orleans, obtained a passage home to St. Malo. Only the other day he went down to the port to meet his old shipmates of the Mathilde, who had been wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, whither they had made another voyage since Bauche disappeared at Martinique. The crew of the Mathilde had been rescued off the banks of Labrador by an English vessel. They had long, of course, given up Bauche and the cabin boy as lost in midocean, and great was their surprise when they beheld the former in the flesh, and as hale and hearty as if he had never been without without food on the deep for full seven days in an open boat, and in perilous contiguity to the teeth of the tigers of the ocean.

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FOR A MONOPOLY IN STARCH

CONSOLIDATION OF ALL AMERICAN FACTORIES.

THE TRUST MADE POSSIBLE BY AN INCREASE OF 100 PER CENT. IN THE TARIFF—THE SCHEME OPPOSED.

Another combination of manufacturers of one of the staple products of the country, having all of the characteristics of a trust, has just been consummated in the organization of "The National Starch Company" of this city. The representatives of twenty-one out of the twenty-two starch factories in this country were in session during Wednesday and Thursday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel with a nearly equal number of "promoters," lawyers, and other interested persons, and as a result of their deliberations upon the plans submitted by the promoters nineteen of the factories have passed into the hands of the National Starch Company.

The "company" has been organized under as favorable auspices as could be devised for it by the majority party in Congress. The Republican Tariff bill proposes an increase of the duty on dextrine, gum substitute, and other starch products, from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. The market price for starch of domestic manufacture has fluctuated during the past three years between $2\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{5}{8}$ cents per pound, keeping very close to the average of $2\frac{3}{8}$ cents. The present price is $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents, but the National Starch Company has served notice on the trade that this price is too low, and an immediate advance will be made to $2\frac{5}{8}$ cents, and this is to be followed very soon by an advance to over 3 cents a pound.

The National Starch Company is organized under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with a capital of $10,000,000. The meetings for the organization of the "company" were kept profoundly secret, and even now, after the plan of organization has been perfected, the participants in the meeting refuse to talk to reporters. From the business representatives of some of the concerns which have been swallowed up by the trust, it is learned that the following factories have passed absolutely into the possession of the monopoly: The Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, New-York; the William F. Piel Starch Company, Indianapolis; West, Lautz & Brothers, Buffalo; the C. Gilbert Starch Company, Buffalo and Des Moines; the Franklin Starch Company and the Indianapolis Starch Company of Franklin, Ind.; the E. Catzinger Company, Edinburg, Ind.; the George Fox Starch Company and the A. Erkenbrecher Starch Company, Cincinnati; the Firmenich Starch Company, Marshalltown, Iowa; the Elkhart Starch Company and Muzzy & Sage Brothers, Elkhart, Ind.; the Ottumwa Starch Company, Ottumwa, Iowa; John Clements & Son and R. Johnson & Son, Madison, Ind.; the Julius J. Wood Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio; the Sleeper Starch Company, Des Moines; the Voorhees Starch Company, Danville, Ill., and the Peoria Starch Company, Peoria, Ill.

The American Starch Company of Columbus, Ind., an insolvent institution, was represented in the meet

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 783 bales; gross, 1,105 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,907 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 144,860 bales. Net receipts at all ports since commencement of the week ended March 28, inclusive, 10,416 bales, against 10,885 bales this week last year; total since Sept. 1, 853,819 bales, against 874,908 bales; the amount of crop brought into sight for the week was 34,829 bales, against 53,788 bales last year, making the total thus far for the month 197,194 bales, against 313,845 bales, and total since Sept. 1 to date, 6,887,962 bales, against 6,582,573 bales. Northern spinners' takings and Canada overland for the week, 19,938 bales, against 19,245 bales; total since Sept. 1 to date, 1,657,928 bales, against 1,678,782 bales. The receipts for the week in stocks at ports and 29 leading interior Southern markets has been 47,096 bales, against 38,044 bales during this week last year; the stocks at ports and interior towns are now 226,225 bales less than they were at this time last year.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net and gross receipts, 632 bales; exports, to the Continent, 900 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 215 bales; stock, 19,532 bales.

GALVESTON, March 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net and gross receipts, 450 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 9,096 bales.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE, } COMMITTEE.
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

Reorganization
CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 28, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

The committee limits the time for the deposit of securities to and including APRIL 15, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP R. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

To Stockholders of the Cameron Iron & Coal Co.!

You are informed that the advertised plan for the Reorganization of this Company is from a self-appointed Committee, who do not represent the interests of stockholders. You are cautioned against joining in the plan proposed, or surrendering any of your rights, and for further and full information requested to attend an adjourned meeting of stockholders to be held at the Company's office, No. 34 Nassau-st., (Room 604,) on Wednesday, April 2, 1890, at 3:30 P. M.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.

Negotiation of new loans a specialty.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $500,000 00.
34 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons maturing April 1, 1890, from the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 25 William-st, New-York. T. E. HOGG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

VIRGINIA MINING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due on April 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

A. B. HARRIS, President.

45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, 31 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1890.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1890, OF THE consolidated mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

WM. L. TRENHOLM, President.

J. A. HILTON, Asst. Sec'y.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company due April 1, 1890, will be paid on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. H. BERGER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 71 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1890.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1 FROM this date from the first mortgage bonds of the Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.

H. G. SHIMEALL, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1890, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of
JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William-st., New-York.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 1, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. BERRMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 WILLIAM-ST.

The following coupons and registered interest are payable at this office, April 1, 1890:

Richmond and Danville Car Trust, "B 116."
Iron Mountain 2d Mortgage.
St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Car Trust, "A 37."
Texas Loan Agency.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, (all of that system.)
Union Improvement and Elevator Co.
Fort Wayne Street R. R.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1890, ON the following bonds will be payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 120 Broadway, (Equitable Building,) New-York:

Arapahoe County, Col., School District No. 81.
City of Golden, Col.
City of Lincoln, Neb.
City of Omaha, Neb.
Gallatin County, Mon.
Garfield County, Col., School District No. 1.
Minnesota Loan and Investment Company.
Montrose County, Col., School District No. 8.
Nebraska Mortgage Company.
Nebraska Mortgage and Investment Company.
Pitkin County, Col., School District No. 1.
Smith Brothers Loan and Trust Company.
London Precinct, Nemaha County, Neb.
School District, City of Beatrice, Neb.

Winona & Southwestern Railway Co.

The coupons of this company due April 1, 1890, also, interest on $500 scrips due April 1, 1890, are payable at the office of
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
FISCAL AGENTS,
Mills Building, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

W. G. McINTYRE, Treas.

45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

CHARLESTON, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due April 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES H. BAKER, Treas.

45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1890.

REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid April 1, proximo. Books will be closed until April 2, 1890.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, secretary.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships.
From Pier 41 N. R.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26.
Cabin, $60 and up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Anchoria, April 5, 5 A. M. Furnessia, Apr. 19, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia, Apl. 12, 11 A. M. Devonia, Apl. 26, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $50 or $60; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by the new and magnificent steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA. May 1 & 29, June 26, July 24
COLUMBIA.....May 8, June 5, July 3, July 31
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Dania, 4 P. M., April 3. Lugia, 9:30 A. M., April 10
Stadtin, 4 P. M., April 17. Suevia, 4 P. M., April 24
Steamers from Hamburg dock at Hoboken.
Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, Gen'l Passage Office, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL U. S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, W. Lahn, Wed., April 9, 8 A. M. Aller, W., Apr. 16, 8 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., April 5, 6 A. M. Eider, Sat., Apr. 12, 11 A. M.
Fulda, Tues., Apr. 8, 8 A. M. Aller, W., Apr. 16, 3 P. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, first cabin, $75 and upward, per berth, according to location; second cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Wed., April 2, 8:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 9, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., April 16, 3:30 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 23, 8:30 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry.
First cabin, $75 and upward, according to location; second cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. DELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Wed., April 2, 8:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 9, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., April 16, 3:30 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 23, 8:30 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry.
First cabin, $75 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 10, 6 A.M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thur., April 17, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From Pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to JAMES LOWDEN & CO., General Agents, 44 Broadway, 53 Broadway, N. Y. Steerage Office, 21 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Teutonic, April 2, 3 P. M. *Teutonic, Apl. 30, 2 P.M.
*Adriatic, Apl. 9, 8:30 A. M. Britannic, May 7, 7½ A. M.
*Majestic, April 16, 3 P. M. *Majestic, May 14, 2 P. M.
Germanic, Apl. 23, 8½ A. M. Germanic, May 21, 7½ A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Bothnia, Apl. 5, 5:30 A. M. Etruria, April 26, 11 A. M.
Umbria, Apl. 12, 1:30 P. M. Aurania, May 3, 7 A. M.
Servia, Apr. 19, 5:30 A. M. Bothnia, May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Gallia, April 23, 8:30 A. M. Umbria, May 10, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20. To and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 15, 3:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 22, 2 A. M.
ALASKA....Sails Tuesday, April 29, at 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sails Tuesday, May 6, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA....Sails Tuesday, May 13, at 3:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.
We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make cable transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make Collections and issue Commercial and Traveling Credits, available in all parts of the world.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE Every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., April 5, 4:30 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Jousselin, Sat., April 12, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., April 19, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., April 26, 10 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., May 3, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio-Rubattino Italian Line.)—Steamer GIAVA, Saturday, April 5, 9:30 A. M. Passengers taken to Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and all Italian ports. PHELPS BROS. & CO., Agents, 31 and 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES,
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Tuesday, April 1, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
For JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING. Sails Thursday, April 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st, North River.
J. BULLAY, Gen'l Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah,
at 3 P. M., from Pier 36 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Sat., March 29.
TALLAHASSEE, City, Fisher, Monday, March 31.
KANSAS CITY, Capt. Kempton, Wed., April 2.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., April 4.
Connections at Savannah with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 3 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 3 o'clock at the pier over before the day of sailing. Freight must be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, N. Y. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the Seaboard Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Mar. 31.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 4.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., April 7.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., April 9.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New York.
T. G. EGER, G. P. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 347 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 11, 229, 257, 261, 267, 308, 362, 364 Broadway and the Windsor, 8th-st.
or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 326 West-st.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri,) by its deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 893, page 368, conveyed to the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as Trustee, the following-described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west along the north line of Clark-avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley, thence east along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by said alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the leasehold premises next below described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 45x34 feet, one story high, with basement, having a corrugated iron roof and iron floor beams and used as a gas purifying house, and containing a new improved generator and super-heater combined, 7 feet in diameter, capacity 400,000 cubic feet per day; 2 generators, of 5 feet diameter, and 1 super-heater, of 4 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 3 washers, 1 scrubber, and 1 condenser; 1 tank, capacity 80 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house 36x33 feet and one story high, built of brick, with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power Phœnix engine; 2 double-flued tubular boilers 52x16 feet, with all connections complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, one 4-foot Worthington pump, (steam duplex) pump, two No. 5 Hooker pumps, one heater, 24"x17"; one steam drum, 2'x6'. Also one two-story brick office and storage building, 85½ x35½ feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor, (16) with all connections complete, office desk, table, chairs, heating stove, and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 20x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 16x8 feet. Also one gas holder, station number 3, one section, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 40,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) and described as follows, that is to say: said lot is numbered eight (8) and seven (7) and the western eight (8) feet of lot numbered six, (6) of block number eight (8) of central addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, and having an aggregate front of seventy-two (72) feet and four (4) inches on the north line of Clark-avenue, by a depth northwardly, and parallel with Eighteenth-street, of ninety-five (95) feet to an alley ten (10) feet wide; and bounded north by said alley, east by property of the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, (formerly the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company,) south by Clark-avenue, and west by an alley. Located on said leasehold premises is one storage (naphtha) tank having a capacity of 10,215 gallons. Said leasehold estate was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, 1882, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John W. Harrison as lessors, and the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company (now the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company) as lessee, for a term of ten years commencing on the first day of July, 1882, and ending on the first day of July, 1892, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, the last payment being due on the first day of July, 1892, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it to pay all city and State taxes, and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general tax or special tax, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee or its assigns, in case of punctual payment of rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all such improvements as may have been erected on said leased premises during said term by said lessee or any one claiming under it. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the privilege, at its option, of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease at any time during the term created thereby, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be agreed upon by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

THIRD—Also a certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located as follows, that is to say: Lots numbered twenty-nine (29) and thirty-one (31) and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy of said city, that is to say: Lots numbered twelve, (12,) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) situated in city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and located as follows, that is to say: twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) twenty-nine, (29,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670.) Located on said leasehold premises are the following buildings and structures, viz.: One stone and brick purifying house, one story high, 36x135 feet, with basement and slate roof, and containing 4 purifying boxes, each 25x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one closed main station meter, 135 12 feet. Also 1 gas holder, double section, 71 feet diameter, capacity 200,000 cubic feet. Said leasehold was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 10th day of April, 1883, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John Harrison, as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company as lessee, for a term of ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of April, 1883, and ending on the first day of April, 1893, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of two thousand dollars for the first five years of said term and of two thousand five hundred dollars for the remaining five years of said term, payable semi-annually, on the first day of October and April in each year, the last payment to be made on the first day of April, 1893, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it, to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general tax or special tax, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee, its successors or assigns, in case of the punctual payment of rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all improvements which said lessee, or any one claiming under it or them, may have erected on said leased premises during said term. Said lease also contains a further clause giving the said lessee, its successors or assigns, the privilege of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease, at the end of said term, at the price of forty thousand dollars, or of purchasing the same at any time during said term at the price of thirty-three thousand three hundred dollars and an additional sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for each year, and a proportionate part of said last-named sum for each additional part of a year, from the beginning of said term down to the date of such purchase. The said lease is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis in Book 686 at page 447.

FOURTH—Also about 25 miles and 4,272 feet of gas street mains of the following dimensions, viz.: About 9,228' of 12", 950' of 10", 21,914' of 8", 42,135' of 6", 61,787' of 4", and 260' of 3". Said mains are laid in that portion of said city of St. Louis bounded by the east line of Second-street, north line of Wright-street, west line of Vandeventer-avenue, and south line of Washington-avenue, including also Eighteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, respectively, from Washington-avenue to Clark-avenue, Fourth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and Broadway from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to St. Charles-street, and also Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Eleventh streets, respectively, from the north line to the south line of Chestnut-street. Also about 2,267 services, ranging in size from ¾ to 2", of which about 2,152 extend from the mains to the meters in the respective buildings and the balance from the mains to the curb of the street. Also about 1,337 meters, of various sizes, set, and 325, of various sizes, not set. Also 32 No. 3 and 12 No. 2 gas cook stoves, 2 gas heaters, and 3 spiders, all in use; 76 No. 1 gas cooking stoves and 16 gas heating stoves, not in use, and 21 No. 3 and 12 No. 2 cooking stoves and 2 gas ranges out of repair.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, taps, calking irons, pumps and ganges, vice, rubber bags, meter provers, ratchets, stop cocks, wrenches, pipe-fitters' clock, steel tapers, steel bar, service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves, counter, railing, screens, office chairs, letter press, one case of drawers and pigeon-holes, all located at 603 North Sixth-street. Also 1 horse, harness and delivery wagon.

SIXTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license (dated May 9th, 1881, and recorded in Liber V. 26, page 153, of Transfer of Patents, records of the Recorder) to the Consolidated Coal Company, a corporation, to the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company) to use the improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating gas under letters patent of the United States numbered 187,847 and dated September 21st, 1875. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company, and duly assigned by the last-named company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right and liberty to use in said city of St. Louis an improvement in the manufacture of gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 130,589, and dated August 13th, 1872, and the improvement in processes and apparatus for making gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 130 383 and dated August 13th, 1872.

SEVENTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 11,358 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thos. Richard and others to lay pipes in the streets and alleys for heating purposes," approved April 8th, 1880. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 13,495 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions upon which the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis may lay down its mains in the streets, alleys, and public places of the city of St. Louis for the distribution, supply, and sale of gas for the term ending January 1st, A. D. 1920," passed January, 1886.

And whereas the said party of the first part as trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds therein described, to wit: One thousand bonds, numbered from one to one thousand, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated February 1st, 1883, and payable to bearer on the first day of February, 1903, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of February and August in each year, (said interest being evidenced by interest coupons, payable to bearer, attached to said bonds.)

And whereas of the bonds so secured by said deed of trust $83 (aggregating $83,000) were issued by said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company. And whereas said deed of trust provides that in case the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company should at any time, after demand made, make default, or refuse, neglect or omit for the term or period exceeding three months to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds secured by said deed of trust, or on any of them, then and in such case said trustee should, upon the written request of the holders of one-half in amount of said bonds then outstanding, proceed to sell the property by said deed of trust mortgaged to the highest and best bidder, at public sale at the east front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. And whereas said deed of trust did provide that in the event of any sale by the said trustee of the property mortgaged by said deed, then that the whole principal sum of each and all of the said bonds then outstanding and unpaid by said deed of trust should forthwith become due and payable. And whereas default was made in the payment of the interest on said bonds secured by said deed of trust, which matured and was due and payable on the first day of August, 1889. And whereas demand of payment of the said interest was made after said interest became due and payable and more than three months prior to the date, and the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company neglected and refused and still neglects and refuses to pay the same, and has neglected and refused for a period exceeding three months, after demand for the payment thereof as aforesaid, to pay the said semi-annual interest, which fell due, as aforesaid, on the first day of August, 1889. Now, therefore, by virtue of said deed of trust, and at the written request of the holders of upward of one-half in amount of said bonds, secured by said deed of trust and outstanding, the undersigned, as the successor in trust of said deed of trust, and still outstanding, the undersigned, The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company will offer the above-described property for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court House, in said city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1890, for the purposes of said trust.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN A. RIGGS, Vice President.
Attest: CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary.
Dated February 27, 1890.
f27-13w 2aw M&Th&may28

AUCTION SALES.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, inst., at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWNS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—By capable, educated lady as companion or to teach young children; would travel; knows Europe; several languages. Address A., 45 West 133d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; can be well recommended by last employer. Address S. S., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By American girl; competent; in a private family; willing to go to country for Summer; city reference. Address K. M., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waiting-maid in small family, or as chambermaid and assist with washing; good city reference. Call or address 319 East 48th-st., Room 20.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as ch

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at auction at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 29, was $2,080,283, as against $1,401,810, the figures for the previous week.

J. Jay Smith reports at private sale a plot of land, 35 by 212, on Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th sts.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 31.

By William Kennelly & Brother, public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 98.9, 122 East 41st-st, south side, 87 feet west of Lexington-av. Also, foreclosure sale, J. S. Whiting, Esq., referee, of six two and three story frame houses, with plot of land 150 by 100.5, 38 to 50 West 64th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av.

By Thomas Stearns, assignee sale of the five-story stone-front building, with lot 21.3 by 67.4 by 18.5 by 62.8, 38 Maiden-lane, south side, 92.5 feet east of Nassau-st, and three-story brick building, with lot 26 by 110, 38 Macdougal-st., west side, 97 feet south of Waverley-place.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Herbert E. Dickson, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, 532 West 37th-st., south side, 412.6 feet west of 10th-av.

By Brown & Levinea, foreclosure sale, Peter A. Hendricks, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, 340 West 46th-st., south side, 4.4 feet west of 8th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, M. F. McMahon, Esq., referee, of one lot, 24 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 58.2 feet north of 84th-st.

By William R. Brown, foreclosure sale, H. P. Townsend, Esq., referee, of six two-story brick houses and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 206.6 by 175 by 204.6 by 95.4, on Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of 135th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 21 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

Tuesday, April 1.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 102 East 64th-st., south side, east of Park-av., and three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100.8 by 13.3 by 100.9, 122 West 98th-st., south side, 340 feet west of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, partition sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., referee, of four three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40.11 by 96.4 by 48 by irreguiar, 183 Cornelia-st., northwest corner of (160 to 166) 4th-st.; also foreclosure sale John B. Pine, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 95 feet 2 in. by 201.10, on East 89th-st., running through to 100th-st., 325 feet west of 3d-av., and plot of land, 201.10 by 25, on Lexington-av., east side, block front between 99th and 100th sts.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of three lots, each 25 by 183, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.11, 409 East 124th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 1st-av.

By Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 19 by 75, 1,072 5th-av., west side, north of 127th-st.

Wednesday, April 2.

By John F. B. Smyth, executor's sale of the two-story building, with lot 25.3 by 51, 55 Oliver-st., northwest corner of Oak-st. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 113 Leroy-st, north side, west of Hudson-st.; three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 146, 163 Chrystie-st., west side, 150 feet north of Delancey-st.; three-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 52.3, 440 West 22d-st., south side, 260 feet west of 9th-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 205 East 45th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., and two-story brick house, with lot 19.2 by 100.5, 317 East 53d-st., north side, 125.10 feet east of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 106.6, 232 East 12th-st., south side, 173.6 feet west of 2d-av.; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 24 by 103.3, 212 East 14th-st., south side, 452 feet west of 2d-av.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 215 West 53d-st., north side, 72.9 feet west of Broadway; five-story brick building, with lot 25.8 by 100, 1,530 9th-av., east side, 75 feet north of 89th-st.; one lot, 18.9 by 100.9, on East 105th-st., south side, 231.3 feet west of 1st-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, south side, 225 by 201.10, on West 102d-st., running through to 103d-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.; plot of land, 53 by 201.10 by 32 by 202.1 feet, on West 103d-st., running through to 104th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., and plot of land, 28 by 201.10 by 17.1 by 202 feet, on West 104th-st., running through to 105th-st. Also, executor's sale of the two-story brick stable, with lot 21.8 by 63.6 feet, 137 West 17th-st., north side, 443.8 feet west of 6th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9 feet, 27 West 30th-st., north side, 410 feet west of 5th-av.; two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.4 feet, 136 West 50th-st., south side, 450 feet west of 6th-av.; two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.5, 35 and 37 East 62d-st., north side, 125 feet east of Madison-av., and three-story house, with lot 17.6 by 100.5, 39 East 62d-st., adjoining above; also foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25.4 by 90.6, 707 Greenwich-st., east side, 40.1 feet south of Charles-st., (mechanics' lien.)

By A. H. Muller and Sons, executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 98.9, 109½ East 40th-st., north side, east of Park-av. Also, public auction sale of the two-story brick dwelling and two-story brick factory, with plot of land 75 by 200, 197 9th-st., running through to (168 and 170) 8th-st., east of 3d-av., Brooklyn.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 29 by 100, 578 Courtlandt-av., northeast corner of 150th-st., and two-story frame building, with lot 20.5 by 100, 580 Courtlandt-av., adjoining above.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Joseph Ullman, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 100, 224 Lenox-av., east side, 42.10 feet north of 121st-st.

By James C. Lalor, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, in West 125th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 10th-av. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising three three-story brick houses, with plot of land 58.6 by 107.2, in Pacific-st., southeast corner of Stone-av. Also, Jersey City property, comprising the three-story frame house, with plot of land 75 by 100, in Bramhall-av., 125 feet from Ocean-av.

Thursday, April 3.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 143 Wooster-st., west side, north of Prince-st.; three three-story brick and frame buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 152 to 156 Wooster-st., east side, 120 feet south of Houston-st, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.8, 74 East 90th-st., south side, 133.4 feet west of Park-av. Also, executor's sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 28.11 by 40.4 by 26.7 by 66.3, 194 Worth-st., running through to (6) Mulberry-st.; five-story brick factory, with three lots, each 23.9 by 92, 516 to 520 East 17th-st., south side, 258.4 feet east of Ave. A; four-story brick building, with lot 30.2 by 90.9 by 28.2 by 101.7; 1,124 Broadway, running through to (204) 5th-av., 30.2 feet north of 25th-st., and four-story stone-front house, with plot of land 33.4 by 100.5, 252 and 254 West 55th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 33 Monroe-st., north side, 165 feet west of Market-st. Also, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 78, 191 Prince-st., north west corner of Sullivan-st.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 75, 23 Sutton-place, southeast corner of 59th-st.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 233 East 57th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., and four-three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.11, 104, 108, 110, and 112 West 116th-st., south side, west of Lenox-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Dowley, Esq., referee, of ten five-story brick flats, with plot of ground 194.10 by 75, 2,560 to 2,578 7th-av., with side block front between 128th and 129th sts. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 100.11 feet north of 106th-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 422 West 53d-st., south side, west of 9th-av.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 209 West 69th-st., north side, west of 10th-av., and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.8 by 100, 435 East 123d-st, north side, east of 1st-av. Also, partition sale, Ladislas Karge, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 31 by 125 by 26 by irregular, 2,191 3d-av., east side, north of 119th-st., and two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 265 West 126th-st., north side, 145 feet east of 8th-av.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale of the five-story stone-front flat, with lot 20.6 by 100.11, on East 122d-st, south side, 180.6 feet west of Park-av.

By James C. Lalor, partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, Esq., referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.10, on West 128th-st., running through to 129th-st., 135 feet east of Lenox-av.

Friday, April 4.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 102.2, 134 West 82d-st, south side, 305 feet west of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 29.

19th-st, n. s., 312.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 37.6x 95.8x irregular; executors of Charles F. Wiesthrop and Charlotte to Solomon Jacobs..$20,500

Christie-st., 194; Samuel Davis and wife to Jonas Weil and wife..... 1

Willet-st., 33 to 37; Jonas Weil and others to Simon Bittner..... 1

Oliver-st., 51; same to Samuel Davis..... 34,000

Oliver-st., 184; Robert L. Turk to Celia Turk..... 1

Cedar-st. or place, n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., (Concord,) 25x150; Louis T. Erckwort and wife to John Barrett..... 1,025

94th-st, n. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x 103.2; Friedrich Leis to Magdalene Frey.

29th-st, s. s., 269.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21.10x98.9; Isaac Rodman to Susan A. Rodman..... 26,000

58th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4; A. J. Biderman and wife to Frederick Heerlein..... 13,000

58th-st., n. s., 452.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x98.9; Joseph J. West and wife to Bridget Conveny..... 14,079

Madison-st., e. s., 699.6 ft. n. of 161st-st., 90x100; Edwin D. Fox and wife to H. L. Starke..... 1

71st-st., s. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x102.2; Hanahan Jarvis and others to Isaac Sonn.

Gouverneur-place, s. s., 93.6 e. of Railroad-av., 70x125; Joseph Scheider and wife to H. Grosse..... 8,000

Madison-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, 20x100; Maria Muller to Henry McLean..... 5,850

High Bridge road, n. w. s., 187.9 ft. s. w. of King's Bridge-road, 22x106.8x irregular; Clara M. Webster to Frances M. T. Langan..... 1

52d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Anne J. Keefe to Catharine Worden..... 3,000

61th-st., n. s., 250.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x 90.10; Adolph Pohl and wife to David Freedman..... 31,500

Madison-av., s. s., 51.4 ft. s. of 87th-st., 16.3x82.8; Hamilton Odell, referee, to Julian H. Kean..... 15,500

72d-st, 45 East; Daniel Hennessy to Alexis M. Leon..... 48,250

West 54th-st., s. w. s., 80 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20 x50; Mathilde Goulheneus to Joseph Morel..... 14,000

119th-st, n. s., 380 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x 100.10; Margaret L. Haughey to Hattie A. Campbell..... 8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The old and approved methods of title examination.

NO. 18.

In 1872 J. W. deeded a house and lot in Brooklyn to his married daughter, Mrs. H., and the record title remained in her until 1885, when she conveyed back to J. W. and he conveyed to S.

S., being an admirer of the time-honored system, had his title examined by one of the leading lawyers of Brooklyn and accepted J. W.'s deed. When S. came to sell, in 1889, the purchaser applied to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for insurance of title. Upon the examination by this company, it was discovered by reference to its Locality Index, that in 1877 J. W. had conveyed the property by a warrantee deed to his son, A. W. Of course J. W. at that time had no title to the premises, but he acquired title again in 1885, when Mrs. H. reconveyed to him, and the title so acquired passed immediately to A. W., by virtue of the warrantee in the deed given to him by his father in 1877.

S. therefore got no title under the deed from J. W. in 1885. The trouble was not with the lawyer, but with his system of searching. The name index search necessarily ran only to the day after the deed from J. W. to Mrs. H. was recorded.

S., finding the old system fail him, applied to A. W. for a quit-claim deed to make the title good. The latter being a son of S.'s grantor, consented to make the deed, but, unfortunately, Mrs. A. W., who was then living in a distant State, separated from her husband, was unwilling to sign the deed unless S. paid her for it. This he did, and thereafter was able to convey a good title.

He had learned two things, that the locality index is safer than the name index, and that there are a great many risks that the attorney's opinion does not cover.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter, George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogue, Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham, John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch, Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann, John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost, Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks, William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams, Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine, Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson, Charles Matlack.
JOHN W. MURRAY, C. H. KELSEY,
President. Vice President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

BLEECKER-ST.

For sale, a full-sized lot south side Bleecker-st., near Wooster; immediate possession.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

A LOT IN PRINCE-ST., NEAR WOOSTER-st., for sale cheap; possession 11 May 1; suitable for immediate improvement.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderat...

PRINCE-ST. LOTS, WEST OF BROADWAY; also two highly-improved rented business property, near Broadway; sell very reasonably. MARTIN & BRO., owners, 10 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone: perfect order; 426 Lenox-av., near 131st-st.; $14,000. Apply at house.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st, near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
3-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 124 WEST 85TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st,
4-story brown-stone-front house, with lot,
NO. 102 EAST 64TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st,
the choice and valuable property
204 5TH-AV. AND 1,124 BROADWAY,
6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST.
Also,
516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,
SIX CHOICE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE,
133D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND LENOX AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,
The four-story and basement house and three lots,
NO. 67 EAST 4TH-STREET.
Two lots south side
93D-ST., BET. PARK AND MADISON AVS.
Two lots north side
98TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
The desirable plot of land N. E. corner
WEST END-AVENUE AND 94TH-STREET.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2,
Three-story high stoop brick private house; all improvements. Size, 20x40x100 feet.
No. 118 Leroy-st., New-York City.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 63 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

5TH-AV., ADJOINING CORNER OF 39TH-St., 25.7½x100.—To rent for dwelling or lease for business purposes; will alter to suit tenant.
METON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st, near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT RIVERDALE-on-the-Hudson, a large house, commanding a fine view of the river; water and gas; carriage house; ten acres of land; shade trees, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot; reasonable rent. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BABYLON.—TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTage in Edmuhara Park; all modern conveniences; stable; boating and fishing on the premises. Apply to JOHN KELLY, in charge, or SUTTON & CO., 82 South-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List and information.
U. B. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

ON THE SOUND AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—To let for the Summer or lease; large furnished house and grounds; bathing, boating, fishing, and driving of the best. T. T. JACKSON.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLAT, IN-cluding linen, $200 a month. VANCORLEAR, 201 West 55th-st.

TWO SUNNY, LIGHT FLATS, 7 AND 8 rooms, steam heated throughout. 47 East 44th-st.

CHOICE CORNER FLATS, 9TH-AV., NEAR 93d station; others; all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

SINCLAIR, 265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX large light rooms; private lawn; steam; front door service; fine.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lispenard; present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $85 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST.
Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE first-class four-story brick factory, with three-story rear, 150 feet in depth; one new four-story brick factory, 200 feet by 103 feet, both with shafting; also, bulkhead at the foot of West 13th-st. Apply to WM. DELAMETER, foot West 13th-st.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET, CONVENIENTly located between Produce and Stock Exchanges; elevator, steam heat, &c.; rents from $120 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE IN FIRE-PROOF corner building on Wall-st.; suitable for fire insurance or other mercantile business; rent, $3,500; also one smaller on upper story; $800. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CHOICE FRONT OFFICE ON WALL-ST., near Stock Exchange; beautifully decorated; mantel mirror, &c.; rent reasonable. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

NEW-ST. GROUND-FLOOR OFFICE IN new Union Trust Company Building, to let very low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the buildings No. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 113 Hudson-st.

BROADWAY CORNER BASEMENT ABOVE Chamberlandt-st., with vaults under sidewalk; rent only $2,500; fine light; possession now; no liquors. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FULTON-ST.—DOUBLE STORE AND BASEment to let; size, 50x77; first loft can also be had; steam power if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A FEW CHEAP BROADWAY OFFICES TO let, from $180 to $600. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, MONtague Heights, Brooklyn.—Splendid investment; country seat wanted. MARTIN & BRO., 10 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—APARTMENT HOUSE to exchange, 125x190, near Madison-av. Room 27,9 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:35 A. M., Sandusky 5:00 A. M., Chicago 6:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:19 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE. WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Arrive Washington 12:30 P. M. "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Connections, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 4 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:10 P. M. week days.

TICKET OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For further information regarding time, rates, &c., apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF FEB. 10, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Shamokin

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor car.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 5, 8, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night) have connection for Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 284 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE
Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M

MUST PAY DOUBLE SALARY

LONG ISLAND CITY MULCTED BY ITS OFFICIALS.

BURDICK AND TARPY ARE BOTH ENTITLED TO THE PAY OF PRINCIPAL IN THE FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

The decision of Andrew S. Draper, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the action of the Long Island City Board of Education, in dismissing Principal A. Hall Burdick, in pursuance of Mayor P. J. Gleason's determination to make a political machine out of the public school system of that city, was illegal, has given a satisfaction to the best people in Long Island City that is alloyed only by the fact that there seems to be no way of adequately punishing the officials who have thus saddled upon the city a double salary for the same work in the First Ward School. It is felt, however, that such a check to the introduction of ward politics into school affairs is of more importance than the $600 which the city will lose by the illegal action of Gleason's lieutenant, "Tom" Kavanagh, and his adherents in the Board of Education.

The decision was not in any way a surprise to readers of THE TIMES. Before Mr. Burdick's appeal had been served on the board a synopsis of decisions made by Superintendent Draper in analogous cases was printed in these columns, and it was shown that he could not refuse to sustain the appeal without running counter to his previously-expressed opinions. It was also pointed out that such a decision would involve the payment of Mr. Burdick's full salary for the year as well as that of Mr. Tarpy, who was put in his place, for at least the period during which he might have performed the duties of School Principal.

Mayor Gleason offered some weeks ago to bet $1,000 against $500 that Long Island City would not pay Mr. Burdick's salary for the full school year. He is probably glad that nobody took him at his word.

"There is no doubt about the enforcement of this decision," said George A. Stearns, one of Mr. Burdick's counsel, to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. "The State law makes the Superintendent of Public Instruction a special court for the consideration of questions of school law and a court of last resort so far as such law is concerned. All that inferior courts can do is to sustain his decision by mandamus or injunction if necessary. I do not anticipate any difficulty. If a mandamus is required we shall get it. But, although I have not yet seen the text of the decision, I do not presume that it goes any further than to compel the payment of Principal Burdick's salary for the year ending with the Summer vacation. It would, perhaps, be unwise to order the reinstatement of the Principal for the three months still remaining of the school year. It is undisputed that at the end of that period the Board of Education will have the right of refusing to re-employ any of its teachers. The interests of the school would hardly be subserved by a change now. Such an event always brings with it more or less of confusion, and it would not affect the question of expense to the city, because Mr. Tarpy would be able to plead the very principle on which the Burdick decision is based, as a justification for asking the rest of his salary for the year whether Mr. Burdick were put back or not.

"The most important result of the action of Superintendent Draper is its effect on the tenure of the other teachers up to the end of the year. The error of the Board of Education in Mr. Burdick's case must be assumed to have been an honest one. But it compels the payment of a double salary. Now, if the Board of Education, in the face of the decision, were to do the same thing in another case, attempting a second time to mulct the city in behalf of a political favorite of the Mayor, that would amount to conspiracy and malfeasance in office, which could be punished as a criminal offense. It follows that the members of the board must either run the risk of such a prosecution or leave the teachers in their places till the school year ends."

Mr. Stearns added that the case of Miss Lawton differed from that of Principal Burdick in the fact that she had made no written application for employment "for the ensuing year," and that the presumption of employment for such a term had to be established. Evidently this was established to the satisfaction of the State Superintendent.

Mr. Burdick himself said that he did not feel that anything done by the Board of Education of Long Island City could affect his reputation as an educator. He did not know what the course of that board would be now, but he was willing to let its members take either horn of the dilemma—pay his salary and let him go, or send him back to the school to finish out his term. He could do nothing himself until the board had acted.

The Board of Education is called to meet tomorrow evening for the transaction of regular business and it may take action on the decision. On the other hand, the call may be arbitrarily suspended or changed by Chairman Kavanagh. It is a peculiarity of official boards in Long Island City that they have no regular meeting days. They are called together at the most outlandish hours and often in the most outlandish places. The object of this seems to be to conceal a large number of little jobs, and some big ones, from the eyes of the press and the public.

Meanwhile the erudite Gleason's efforts to fix a standard of education for Long Island City school teachers high enough to suit his classic taste are going on bravely, much to the amusement of all who ever had an opportunity to trot with the Milesian mirkant. His letter to the School Board asking it to appoint two gentlemen to co-operate with Superintendent Pardee in managing a general examination of teachers next August, the questions to be prepared by the State Superintendent and sent to the committee in sealed envelopes, has not yet been acted upon. It deceives nobody in Long Island City. If the committee is named by Mayor Gleason, as it will be through Lieut. Kavanagh, the handling of examination papers is expected to be such as to let through all the Mayor's friends and bar out all whom he desires to bar out from service in the schools.

ITS CENTURY COMPLETED.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT THE FORSYTH-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

The Forsyth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its centenary yesterday. It is the second church established by the Methodists in America, and it has had an eventful history. More than once in the last twenty-five years has the timely interference of friends been needed to save the congregation from the fate that has fallen upon so many of the famous old down-town churches.

The services yesterday began with a Sabbath school meeting at 9 o'clock A. M., followed by a reunion love feast, conducted by Presiding Elder W. H. Wardell. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*. At 2:15 P. M. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman of the church's Board of Trustees, presided over a reunion meeting of former pastors and members. Speeches of a gratulatory nature were made by Gen. Fisk, the Rev. W. W. Gillies, a former pastor; President Francis Atterbury Palmer of the Broadway Bank; Superintendent Elijah Seeley, and the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Stephenson.

At 6:30 P. M. the Rev. Mr. Gillies led a young people's prayer meeting, and at 7:45 P. M. a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel P. Upham, Professor of Homiletics in the Drew Theological Seminary. A laymen's meeting at 8:30 P. M., led by Trustee A. H. Brummell, closed the exercises of the day.

MR. BENNETT EVICTS A CALLER.

Edward Bennett, who lives with his family in a little frame house at 236 Forty-ninth-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with shooting at Timothy Shea of 28 Seammel-street, this city. Bennett said that he returned home from a business trip at midnight on Saturday and found Shea at his house. When ordered to leave, Shea refused, and then Bennett undertook to put him out. A scuffle ensued, but the two men finally got out to the sidewalk. Bennett says he then drew a revolver and fired one shot in the air to attract the attention of a policeman, but as none came and Shea ran away, he went back into the house.

Shea went to the station house and, made his complaint, and half an hour later Bennett was arrested. Capt. Kenny decided to hold both men for fighting in the street, and they will be arraigned before Justice Tighe to-day. Bennett is about forty-eight years old, while Shea is only thirty.

PALM SUNDAY OBSERVANCES.

The festival of Palm Sunday was celebrated yesterday with its usual abundance of the long, tapering leaves of the palm tree by the worshippers in the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches. The musical programmes in these churches were more elaborate than they had been since Ash Wednesday. In the afternoon, in spite of snow flurries now and then, the conditions were nearly perfect for exercise and out-of-door engagements, and the great majority of the citizens took advantage of their opportunity and filled the streets and the Park. But everywhere could be seen the indications of the religious significance of the day. It seemed that quite eight out of every ten persons wore a bit of palm.

ICE FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The steamship Caroline Miller, Capt. Sheldrake, arrived here yesterday from St. Andrews, N. B., with a cargo of 1,000 tons of ice. This is consigned to A. Mudgett & Co. of this city, and is to be delivered at Poughkeepsie.

It is probable that large quantities of imported ice will be brought here during the coming season. Should the ice companies put up their prices too high it is possible that ice will be shipped here from Norway. This plan was tried a few years ago, with the effect of putting down prices.

"THE GONDOLIERS" TO GO.

BUT TWO MORE WEEKS OF D'OYLY CARTE'S COMPANY AT PALMER'S.

The days of "The Gondoliers," as presented by D'Oyly Carte's imported company at Palmer's, are numbered. It was decided on Saturday afternoon, after a consultation between Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. Herbert Brook, the representative manager here of D'Oyly Carte, to close the season after two weeks more. The last performance of "The Gondoliers" by the present New-York company will be given on Saturday evening, April 12, and the organization will then embark for home on the Cunard steamship Umbria, which is to delay her sailing until Sunday morning in order to accommodate them. This will be the end of an enterprise which promised in the beginning to be one of the most successful of the comic opera ventures of the season, and which it probably would have been had the American manager to whom it was nominally intrusted been allowed to select his own company at the outset, and present "The Gondoliers" in a form adapted to the requirements of the American stage.

That "The Gondoliers" as an opera possesses the elements capable of making it a popular success has been shown by the experience of the opera in other cities, notably in Philadelphia, where Frank Wilson is crowding the big Broad-Street Theatre nightly. The trouble here was that the work was given a "black eye," as the managers express it, in the beginning. New-York was viewed by D'Oyly Carte as territory to be reserved by himself, and he organized his own company in London and sent it over to present the work, after heralding it as "the best company" he had ever sent to America. The effect of the first appearance of this company is still fresh in the public mind. It is not too much to say that the principals could have taken lessons from the chorus of the Casino or of any well-known American opera company. Under its manipulation "The Gondoliers" fell flat on a first-night audience that was prepared to be enthusiastic had it been given the slightest excuse. Had "The Gondoliers" been another "Pinafore" or "Mikado," it could not have survived the treatment it received at the hands of this first company of English artists.

There was one way to save the opera after that, and but one way. It was to have allowed Mr. Palmer to select his own company, stage the piece in American style, and give it a new lease of life, if possible, under more favorable circumstances. Numerous cablegrams passed between Mr. Palmer and D'Oyly Carte on this subject, but the result was that Mr. Carte decided to reorganize his company from the other side of the Atlantic, and to come here himself to direct the new production of the opera at Palmer's. Mr. Palmer had not signed the contract under which he was to manage the opera, and he now declined to accept any responsibility, managerially, for the success or failure of the reorganized "Gondoliers." He was willing to have it transferred to Palmer's Theatre, but only on a guarantee by Mr. Carte of a certainty each week for his share of the receipts, and it was on these terms that the opera was at last "produced" for the second time at Palmer's.

The second company which Mr. Carte sent to America was such a striking improvement on the first, that had it presented "The Gondoliers" in the first place the opera would not have met the dismal fate which overtook it. The principals are good and the chorus is well drilled and efficient, but the artists were engaged in the dreary task of a resurrection. The "black eye" given the opera at the Park was not to be removed with ease, and the company soon discovered this. The work is well done at Palmer's Theatre, precisely as it is at the Savoy in London, and the business has been fairly good, but not so large as Mr. Carte had reason to hope from his previous experience in this country with Gilbert and Sullivan works. The result is that he has finally decided to withdraw "The Gondoliers" and take his company home, and people who desire to witness a really fine performance of the opera as it is done in London, with Mr. Gilbert's stage business unchanged, will be obliged to see it at Palmer's within the next two weeks.

What the next attraction at Palmer's will be is yet undecided. When "The Gondoliers" was first produced here it was expected to run through most of the Summer, and its withdrawal will leave a good deal of time to be booked at the theatre. It is possible that Frank Wilson, who is anxious to present his Americanized production of "The Gondoliers" in New-York, may, now that D'Oyly Carte has abandoned the field, succeed in securing an opening here, and, in that case, Palmer's would be the best theatre in the city for the experiment.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

M'LAUGHLIN'S TRIP TO ALBANY—A BERTH FOR M'CANN.

The best-informed politicians in Brooklyn pretend to be very anxious to ascertain why Hugh McLaughlin made such a hurried visit to Albany the other day and why he staid only a few hours. The boss says he went to see Gov. Hill on private business, but that explanation has found few believers yet.

McLaughlin hates to travel—that is well known—and he has no private interests in which the Governor has any part. The general opinion is that the visit was in reference to the appointment of a Port Warden to succeed Edward Toohill. It is not at all unlikely that the Senate will refuse to confirm Hill's appointee, and the lawyers of the local Democratic machine have imbibed the idea that the Governor cannot fill a vacancy after the Senate adjourns if such vacancy occurred while the Senate was in session. They even appealed to the Attorney General, and, it is now said, they were told by him that their view was erroneous. This complication has caused some uneasiness among the politicians, so much in fact that there are no very anxious candidates for Toohill's place.

Ex-Alderman Murphy of the Ninth Ward bravely announces his willingness to take the office, but he was refused a renomination for Alderman last Fall and his influence has been weakened thereby. The Sixth Ward people aver that as Toohill came from their district his successor should also be a Sixth Warder. They want ex-Assemblyman John McGroarty appointed. The fight will probably be between these two statesmen.

The oracle of Willoughby-street has spoken, it is announced, and ex-Assemblyman Peter K. McCann is to be Deputy City Clerk at a salary of $3,500 a year and pickings. The latter amount to several hundred dollars per annum, so that the position is one of the most profitable in the Municipal Government. The incumbent is on duty from about 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., with plenty of time for luncheon, so that he will have ample time to devote to dictating politics to the Third Ward.

The new street-cleaning contract, given to Cranford & Valentine by City Works Commissioner Adams at a cost to the taxpayers of over $300,000, will go into effect to-morrow. The main thoroughfares are now comparatively clean, thanks to the heavy rain and a few days of frost, but the side streets and most of the residence streets are still very dirty. Cranford & Valentine have said that they proposed to put 500 men at work at once, and if they do that they can clean every street in town in less than two weeks, it is said. With the facilities possessed by these contractors, there is no reason why Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, Washington-street, and Court-street should not be cleaned every night.

RESCUED FROM AN OPEN BOAT.

Capt. Roehling and the missing boat's crew from the German bark Western Chief, which was abandoned and burned at sea on March 19, arrived at this port yesterday on the steamship Trinidad. An account of the disaster and of the rescue of the mate and seven of the crew of the Western Chief by the brig Pearl was published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Capt. Roehling says that he lost sight of the mate's boat shortly after midnight of March 19. With his six men he drifted about until daylight, when a sharp lookout for passing vessels was begun. A few hours later the Spanish bark Prime came up and sighted the boat. The men were taken on board the Prime about 9 o'clock in the morning, after having been in the open boat for twenty-five hours. Capt. Roehling says that he and his men were treated with great kindness on board the Prime, which landed them at Bermuda on March 24.

TWO THOUSAND ITALIANS ARRIVE.

More than 2,000 Italian immigrants landed at Castle Garden yesterday. Of these the Belgravia brought 1,407 and the Neustria 988. Inspector Grogan examined the immigrants carefully in order to find out if any were contract laborers, but found none whom the law would warrant him in holding.

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequaled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general Spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

TOO SQUALLY FOR THE FISH.

ROCKAWAY ANGLERS CATCH FLOUNDERS AND DISCUSS STADLER'S BILL.

Fishermen who had thought that a pleasant Sunday would surely come along to end up March and had hopes of good fishing yesterday were doomed to disappointment. Those who rose early to take the flounder trains found big snowflakes falling and a white mantle covering their yards. So the wise and experienced went back to bed. Some brave and enthusiastic men went to City Island and Rockaway. On their return they did not have much to show.

The small boys who haunt the docks and rocky shores of the Hudson from Fifty-ninth-street to Riverdale of course tried to catch some fish, but they did not have much luck. "Dere's no use in trying to force de season, Micky," said one who was perched on the top of a bunch of spiles off Riverside Park, where the wind had full sweep at him. Striped bass, which it was hoped would be biting by yesterday, refused to gratify the desires of the fishermen, and the eels, flounders, and small fish were just about as scarce.

Two or three warm, balmy days are necessary to make the fishing really good, though some big catches of flounders were made on Jamaica and Pelham Bays last week.

On Jamaica Bay a number of good-sized flounders was caught early yesterday morning, but the cold wind soon drove in most of the fishermen.

The meeting of boatmen and fishermen at Bressel's Exchange, Rockaway, was well attended, and much satisfaction was expressed at the passage of the Stadler bill by the Senate. The committeemen who are working for the Anti-Net bill reported that their advices from Albany were favorable as to the standing of the measure in the Assembly. The only opposition of any account met with in that body so far is from a legislator from the north of the State, who had got an idea into his head that the movement is in favor of the liquor dealers at Rockaway.

If that Assemblyman could attend the meetings he would soon perceive his mistake and realize that the anglers and the hand-line fishermen are the men active in fighting the seine drawers.

The liquor dealers, in fact, do not derive a very large revenue from fishermen. There is no place for a bar on the fishing grounds. Anglers of fabulous ways are accustomed to take their supplies with them, and Rockaway barrooms do not benefit thereby. The persons attending the meetings have been residents of Rockaway, who feel that the preservation of the fishing will benefit the beach, fishermen, (members of fishing clubs and those who like to angle in the bay,) and the boatmen who take out parties and whose business depends upon there being fish in the bay.

Subscriptions are still being received by the committee at Rockaway to help along the movement.

The permanent organization, known as the Association for the Protection of Fish and Game in Jamaica Bay, will be kept up, even though the Anti-Net bill should not become a law. It was decided yesterday to send a circular to all the fishing clubs, inviting them to join the association. Any violation of law on the bay will be attended to, and offenders will be prosecuted. If the bill becomes a law there will be provision made for the proper policing of the bay. Once give the fishermen a chance in the bay, and they will see to it that the fish are protected.

PASTORS EXCHANGE PULPITS.

DR. TAYLOR AND DR. MACARTHUR EACH IN THE OTHER'S CHURCH.

Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-street, was well filled yesterday when the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle preached in acceptance of the invitation of the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the pastor of the church, to exchange pulpits for the morning service. This invitation was extended at the joint meeting of the social unions of the churches last week. The Rev. Dr. Morse in a few words, alluding to the exchange, welcomed Dr. Taylor.

"There is individuality in every one," Dr. Taylor said, "determined by peculiarities of temperament, education, and environment. When the spirit of God regenerates a man he does not destroy his individuality. The change is spiritual, affecting his life toward God, turning his thoughts in that direction. The individuality of a man furnishes the mold into which the Holy Spirit runs. The new life in the flower, the bud, and the tree reveals itself in the individuality of each. So it is with man, so it is with churches, and instead of the dull monotony of uniformity there is the real beauty of life.

"The lessons that these principles teach are: First, respect your own individuality; be content to be yourself; don't attempt to force yourself into the mold of another. In the second place, give God the glory for what you have done."

Dr. MacArthur occupied Dr. Taylor's pulpit in the Tabernacle yesterday morning, and was listened to by a very large congregation. After the service he held a sort of informal reception and was introduced to many of his hearers. The only reference which the preacher made to the exchange was that he had been informed that "the Spirit of God had been especially beneficent to the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle of late, the presence of the Almighty being manifest in many ways. The same blessing has fallen upon the people of my church," continued the preacher, "in a degree more marked than at any time within my ministry. It may have been regarded that this changing of pulpits even for so brief a period was inopportune because of this, but both Dr. Taylor and myself thought that God had led us into this action, and we have followed His direction. I have confidence that God will so guide us that this incident will be of value to us all."

MORTALITY DURING FEBRUARY.

The monthly bulletin of the New-York State Board of Health for February shows that the number of deaths during the month was 1,000 in excess of the average for that month for the past five years and 400 greater than the number for February, 1889. Deaths from local diseases were above the average, owing to the continued prevalence of influenza. There were 500 more deaths from acute respiratory diseases, 300 more from consumption, and 75 more from digestive diseases than occurred from those causes in February, 1889.

The total number of deaths in the State for February was 8,578, of which 2,988 were in this city and 1,428 in Brooklyn. A comfortable fact in the direful perusal of mortality statistics, however, is that 515 deaths were from old age. There were no deaths from small-pox.

There was only one death in Owego, a place of 6,000 population, during the month. There were only six in Lockport, with its 15,000 inhabitants.

ARTIST KLUTSHAK'S BURIAL.

A single carriage followed the hearse bearing the body of Henry W. Klutshak to the Lutheran Cemetery yesterday. Klutshak was the artist of the Sir John Franklin arctic search party in 1878. Klutshak received the decoration of the Cross of Honor from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Recently he had worked as a clerk. He died of consumption, in a state of penury, at 330 Broome-street.

The body was taken to Diehl's undertaking rooms, 133 Essex-street. Yesterday morning, in the presence of J. C. Morrison, who had been a staunch friend and employer of Klutshak; Dr. Franklin of 115 Second-street, and the lady from whom Klutshak rented his room, the body was taken to a hearse and borne to the cemetery. There were no funeral services.

HIS SKULL FRACTURED BY A TRAIN.

Timothy Corcoran, aged thirty years, a coachman, living at 617 Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, tried to cross the Long Island Railroad tracks on Atlantic-avenue yesterday. He was struck by an east-bound train, and received a compound fracture of the skull. He was removed to the Seney Hospital, the surgeons of which say he will die.

Witnesses of the accident say that the gates at Classon-avenue were down, and that Corcoran crawled under them to get across in front of the approaching train. The conductor and the engineer of the train were arrested.

AVOID IMITATIONS!—See that you get the genuine SALVATION OIL, the great pain cure.

What is home without a baby or without a bottle of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP? 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

IT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are much better. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons.

Tasteful patterns of high finish at low, fixed rates per ounce the same for any number of pieces from one-half dozen upward.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY, Fronting Madison-square.

DECORATION IS DEAD.

GABE CASE MOURNS THE LOSS OF HIS FAVORITE HORSE.

To all the old roadsters yesterday was a day of gloom, for the first words that met their ears as they reached Gabe Case's hostelry were "Decoration's dead." The big, intelligent sorrel that hauled his corpulent master over many miles of road and who was intimately associated with him in the public eye, retired to his comfortable stall at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening in the best of health, but aroused the neighborhood about 2 o'clock yesterday morning with groans of pain. The sturdy old fellow had been seized with the colic and, although all the handy medicines about the place were given to him and two veterinary surgeons were hurriedly called by Gabe's nephew, Charlie Russell, who ran to King's Bridge through the storm, the horse died at 8 A. M.

Decoration was born on May 30, 1875, and received his name from his birthday. He was the first foal born on Robert Bonner's Tarrytown farm, and was bought by old "Jake" Somerindyke for Gabe at the Kellogg sale in 1879, for $215. He was not a very fast trotter, 2:50 being his best mile, but he was an excellent distance horse and could keep up a rattling road gait for hours. He had but one fault. He would stop sometimes in the middle of a journey and stand stock still for several minutes, apparently deliberating on the problem "Is life worth living?" Nothing could start him on again until he saw fit to go. He came by this trick by honest inheritance, however, as his mother, the famous Dan Fifer mare of the old Fashion track, was addicted to the same manœuvre. The old horse will be buried near Fleetwood track, and may have a monument erected to his memory.

Gabe Case will not take charge of the Mount St. Vincent House in the Park to-morrow. He has given Landlord McCann a few months longer in which to make the change.

In spite of the queer snow-equally weather that prevailed yesterday and the very bad roads, many vehicles were out and they made a lively show for an equally large crowd of pedestrian onlookers. A little excitement was caused during the afternoon by the spectacle of a dilapidated phaeton falling literally to pieces like the old "one hoss shay," at One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. But as no one was hurt, the excitement soon subsided and the driver led his horse sadly away after piling the remains of his vehicle against the "Farm" rocks. Any number of equestrians and equestriennes were out in the morning, and the gentlemen included John Allen, Prof. E. H. Platt, W. E. Dean, Jr., James Lidgerwood, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Frank La Montaigne, Mayor Grant, F. V. Estey, and P. P. W. Spence.

The driving contingent included Sheppard Knapp, Augustus Raymond, Corporation Counsel Clark, A. M. Seaman, Lichtenstein, George G. Hart, George Conkling, Isaac Taylor, Jr., R. J. Dean, the Sire Brothers, Manager Hammerstein, William Reimann, Dr. A. J. Reinhold, C. K. Sparks, John A. Taylor, G. M. Townsend, J. H. Van Tine, William Stokes, M. Wilkins, W. M. Stilwell, Col. James E. Graybill, Albert Miller, Col. Dickinson, J. E. Cowles, Frank A. Ehret, ex-Alderman Bugler, John J. Quinn, A. Garside, John B. Daniell, W. H. Waldron, Judge Paxton, George Putney, Steven Duff, C. A. Warner, and Frank De Noyelles.

THE PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.

THAT OF YESTERDAY LARGELY ATTENDED AND MUCH ENJOYED.

The patrons of the people's free Sunday concerts in the big hall of Cooper Institute will soon begin to find that the accommodations at their command are not nearly sufficient for the demands made upon them. Yesterday, though the concert did not begin until 3 o'clock, the doors of the hall were opened at 2 P. M. The great crowd, which had already assembled, made a rush for the seats, and within a quarter of an hour there was only standing room left, and very little of that.

The orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, provided the instrumental music, which, while it could scarcely be called "popular" music, was of a kind which instantly appealed to the great audience and elicited a very enthusiastic response. The soloist was Herr Behrens. It is somewhat interesting to record that the number which was the most enthusiastically applauded, excepting Herr Behrens's songs, was the andante from Schubert's unfinished symphony.

The programme was as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
2. Minuet.....Boccherini
3. Air from "La Juive".....Halévy
Herr Behrens.
4. Andante from the unfinished symphony.Schubert
5. Rhapsody No. 14.....Liszt

PART II.

6. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
7. Two Swedish Songs.....
Herr Behrens.
8. "Stefanie" Gavotte.....Czibulka
9. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner

The next concert will be given on April 13.

FURNITURE.

The most extensive assortment of Furniture to be found in the country. Our entire premises, Nos. 104, 106, and 108 West 14th-st., devoted solely to samples, the stock being kept in warehouses elsewhere.

PRICES UNSURPASSED IN CHEAPNESS.

GOOD WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

BEDROOM SUITS.
Many new designs, especially in Antique Oak and other light woods, at very low prices.

PARLOR SUITS.
At this season we offer rare bargains in all our Parlor Furniture.

DINING ROOM.
A magnificent line of newly-designed Sideboards, Side Tables, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, &c., &c., at rates that cannot elsewhere be excelled in cheapness.

PARLOR FOLDING BEDS.
Conceded to be the most perfect article, thoroughly constructed, easily handled and worked. In price far below anything in the market.

TOO LOW FOR CREDIT OR DISCOUNT BELOW THE PLAINLY-MARKED FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE, AND NO ALLOWANCE CAN BE MADE FOR RR. FREIGHTS TO A DISTANCE.

SELLING FOR CASH ONLY.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

STORES—104, 106, 108 WEST 14TH-ST., Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.'S

SILK WARP

CRYSTALLETTE.

THE WARP OF THIS CLOTH IS PURE SILK, AND THE FILLING IS THE BEST QUALITY OF MOHAIR. THIS COMBINATION PRODUCES A VERY HIGH LUSTRE, WHICH DOES NOT LESSEN WITH WEAR.

LADIES WILL FIND THIS A MOST DESIRABLE MATERIAL FOR A BLACK GOWN FOR CONSTANT SERVICE, AND PARTICULARLY FOR TRAVELING, AS IT SHEDS THE DUST PERFECTLY.

All the Priestley fabrics are rolled on the "Varnished Board," and stamped on the under side of the selvedge every five yards with the name of B. PRIESTLEY & CO. in gilt letters.

SOLD BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS IN NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,

MANUFACTURERS.

OFFER THIS WEEK A LARGE SELECTION OF WILTON VELVETS AT $1.00 PER YARD; ALSO EXTRA QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT 65c. PER YARD; ALSO FANCY MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, AND ART SQUARES AT EQUALLY LOWER PRICES.

40 and 42 West 14th-st.

THEY LAY IT ALL TO RUM.

MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE UNION DISCUSS MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The New-York Temperance Union held a jubilee meeting at Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon. The call for the meeting contained an invitation to "His Honor Mayor Grant, the Board of Aldermen, and all other city officials to be present and occupy seats upon the platform." The call also gave notice that "the rum monster finds no one to purr with or scratch his back at our meetings." So the officials remained at home and purred contentedly with the family cat.

"New-York Municipal Government" was the subject for discussion. President Gibbs thought the whole cause for the present demoralized condition of the City Government was that good people preferred to stick to party affiliations and let the rum curse rule them. He was followed by E. J. Wheeler of the *Voice*, who thought if invigorating committees would turn their batteries upon the rum shops there would be wholesome government and honest officials. He thought Gov. Hill about as corrupt an official as the State ever produced.

J. R. Laird said the brewers controlled the politics of to-day, and that was the reason for the corruption of the city officials.

At the close of the addresses twenty Welsh children came upon the platform and took the pledge.

SUFFOCATED IN A BURNING HOTEL.

PARIS, Texas, March 30.—The Central Hotel was destroyed by fire at 3:15 A. M. The guests all escaped in their night clothes except William Aldridge, a young farmer, who was suffocated, and his body was burned almost to a crisp. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $5,500.

Easter Presents.

We offer a well-selected assortment of Episcopal and Catholic Prayer Books appropriately mounted in solid silver.

Book Marks in the Church Colors with solid silver emblems.

Rosaries, Crucifixes, and Crosses in solid silver.

Communion ware in solid silver and Gorham Plate for churches of all denominations. Pulpits, Altar Crosses, and Lecterns in Brass and Bronze.

Ecclesiastical Department.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway and 19th St.

Printed India & Corah Silks.

New Colorings,
Beautiful designs,
English, China, & American
Wash Silks,
in a choice variety of Patterns.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

"DELURY SAYS"

Among his new Spring Styles for Gentlemen he has received a large and handsome Stock of Scotch Homespuns and Cheviot Suitings in a variety of new colorings, which he is making to measure for $25 and $30. Positively, the same Goods, Style, Workmanship, &c., cannot be produced by any other reliable house under $40 and $45.

The new work on Fashions, published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGLISH TAILORS for our especial use, can be obtained on application, together with samples, prices, and instructions for measuring.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

Delury

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen's and Ladies' Wear.

6th-av., bet. 14th & 15th sts., E. S.

ELEVATED RR. STATION AT THE DOOR.

OPEN EVENINGS.

New-York Tribune says that "Delury's new-cut Riding Habits have been pronounced 'perfect' by the most expert riders."

CARPETS.

New Spring Styles.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.
OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
ROYAL WILTONS
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE)
AND
WILTON VELVETS,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING
AT POSITIVE BARGAINS.

MATTINGS.

FINE JAPANESE AND CHINESE STRAW MATTINGS.
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS, FROM 8c PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
ALSO, FINE SEAMLESS JAPANESE MATTINGS AT $8 PER ROLL.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

$2 97. Hand Welt.



$4 98. Hand Sewed.

BETTER THAN ANY $4 OR $5 SHOES SOLD ELSEWHERE.
DIRECT FROM MAKER TO WEARER.

KENNEDY,

26 CORTLANDT-ST. (UP STAIRS.)

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
15 East 57th-st.

O'NEILL'S,

6th-av., 20th to 21st st.



SPECIAL DISPLAY

THIS WEEK OF

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats.

Our styles are noted for elegance, workmanship, and taste.

A large stock from which to make selections.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW.

Ladies',
Misses', & Children's
UNTRIMMED HATS

BY THE THOUSANDS.

NEW SHAPES, COLORS, AND BRAIDS

We make a Specialty of Children's Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

OUR

COSTUME & WRAP DEPARTMENT.

Ladies will be somewhat interested in the choice lines of Garments we offer, both foreign and of our own manufacture.

Keupler's

RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS,
Latest Novelties Suitable for

EASTER PRESENTS

863 BROADWAY,
BET. 17TH AND 18TH STS.
150 BROADWAY,
Cor. Liberty-st.

HAZELTON PIANOS.

Established 1850.

Have remarkable purity, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, and great durability. Easy payments. Pianos to rent.
34 & 36 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEW-YORK

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. THERWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

DRESS GOODS.

IN THE BASEMENT.

We have added four lines of very choice Dress Goods, at the following attractive prices:

Imported Tamise Robes, in eight new shades, containing 4 yards Tamise Plaid, with silk stripes, and 6 yards of plain to match, at $6.75 each.

Fine quality, all wool Zephyr Cheviots, in illuminated Checks and Stripes, at 65 cents per yard, double width.

Fancy Plaid and Stripe Suitings, adapted for Tennis dresses, 42 inch, all wool, at 50 cents per yard.

Contrast Suitings, in six colorings, all wool, 42 inch, 65 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ON ACCOUNT OF OUR

REMOVAL

(in April to erect a new building on our old stand) to the large warerooms of Snyder's, next door, and the different arrangement of our great and varied stock in consequence, we are now offering many special Chimney-piece novelties of

Finely-finished Wood Mantels,
Open Fireplaces, Fire Sets,
Wood Holders, Screens, and Tiles,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.
NORTH UNION-SQUARE.
The attention of Architects and Builders is especially invited.

BUY OF THE MAKER.



In preparing our stock of Spring Suits, light Overcoats, and Reefers for boys in Knickerbockers the same care of selection, cut, and tailoring are used as with the men's; whether the garments be of the most expensive sort for dress, or the medium-cost, serviceable quality for school use.

We even make special shapes and sizes for *stout* and *slender* boys.

It's easy enough to have your boys perfectly fitted; only go to the right places.

OUR WARREN-STREET STORE CARRIES A FULL LINE OF BOYS' CLOTHING FOR CUSTOMERS WHO FIND THAT LOCALITY A MORE CONVENIENT SHOPPING CENTRE.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, War

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

...XXIX...NO. 12,041. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO TARIFF REFORM HERE

MR. DINGLEY'S POCKETBOOKETS PAY-ING A PARTY DEBT.

RE... DESIRE FOR A LARGER ...E—DISGUST OF THE MASSA-...'S CONGRESSMEN.

..., March 31.—The tariff reformer ...at the revenue taxes ought to be ...that they might be reduced with-...the business of the country, will ...encourage him in the bill that Mr. ...has just offered to the Ways and ... Committee. The freedom with which ...changes have been made is evidence of the ... of the committee that the country wants ... taxes increased.

Lime, plaster of paris, tin plate, and other ... of common use have been advanced as ... were most important that there should be ... revenue, although the advance in ... on tin plate is not to take effect until ... months after the next Congressional elec-... Horseshoe nails, that the Senate had put ... a duty of nearly 47 per cent., have been ad-...ced to a duty of about 76.

Copper ore, which some of the Ohio business ... had asked to have made free, is really re-...duced about half. Nickel ore is free, and as it ... not an article with which Mr. Blaine can help ... reciprocity plan, and there does not appear ... have been any demand from Mr. Wharton to ... it on the dutiable list, it may continue to ... free.

The tobacco men and the makers of cigars ... indignant. The Southern men who were ... impatient for a reduction of the tobacco ... say that they will not vote for the bill ... to get the half measure of free tobacco that ... offers. Sumatra leaf has been advanced about ... per cent. The Pennsylvania leaf may not ... as good wrappers as the Sumatras, but ... who smoke cigars will have to pay ... additional tax or else use cigars made of ... tobacco.

Mr. ... of Kansas, when asked whether ... that the advance of the duties on agri-... products would help the farmers of ... said he did not believe that it would ... farmers of his section, but that the ... would help farmers generally. The ... are large enough for a heavy ... is to result in a corresponding ... of prices. Everything, from oranges ... onions to hay and hops, has been advanced. ... anybody is to pay the duties it is the people ... buy the potatoes or onions or barley of ... Canadians. ... understood that the ... agricultural line of duties is intended to inflict ... injury upon our Canadian neighbors. That ... suggests the use of the tariff again to bring ... some concessions in diplomatic disputes be-...tween the United States and Great Britain.

The Democrats of the committee have not ... had opportunity to look at the completed ... carefully enough to make full criticism ... upon it. They hope to be able to get together ... a few days, and they think that they ... can see that there has been a failure to con-...struct the bill in the symmetrical manner that ... was promised. Cabbages are taxed at 3 cents ... a head, and sauerkraut is free. American man-...ufacturers of sauerkraut are plainly not en-...couraged by such a discrimination.

... hides are taxed, the Democrats learn ... the idea entertained in the Republican end ... committee was that, if the manufacturers ... leather were to be protected, the users of ... leather ought to be taxed. The hides are ... the cattle growers of the West. The ... do not think that is a good plan to ... enough they are glad that the Repub-... are disposed to try the temper of Eastern ... who are calling for free raw materials.

... Senator Carlisle, Mills, the Brock-... and other Democratic leaders that ... is learned that the committee has made ... free and increased the duties of table ... woolens, twines, shotguns, and other ... they will be more regretful than ever ... that it seems to have in the eyes of Mr. ... Mr. Barrows, and other Republicans.

... the way about the duty ... committed to ... carried hides ... per cent. ad valorem, ... that it did not get there ... body has ribbed unnecessarily about this in the bill without the knowledge that the ... be found out. It may be ... there was an intention to lead the leather interest to believe that it was being taken care of, and that the re-...ports was encouraged that the duty had been taken off, and that the item was again on the free list.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday after-...noon Mr. McKinley, who had just left the ... of the Ways and Means Committee, ... long enough to tell the writer that ... were on the free list in the completed bill, ... that steps were taken to see that ... kept free, instead of being taxed, as proposed. ... was under no constraint to give an incorrect ... The answer he gave may have been ... at the time. The same information went ... most of the newspapers, but there was no ... to the amendment. Mr. Blaine had hold ... it. Between Saturday night and Sunday ... he pulled the gift of free hides back.

The print of the bill was meanly contrasted to permit of the alteration from day to day between hides free and hides dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem. On page 52, item 274, hides, raw or uncured, were put at 15 per cent ad valorem, with a provise for a drawback on all goods ...manufactured of duty-paid leather. On ... page 100, hides, raw or uncured, were on the free list. It is perfectly evident that ... were "played" with, and just for the fun ... learning whether the matter should be de-...cided on its merits or in order to help out Mr. ... Blaine's promise of reciprocity.

From all that can be learned it appears that ... hide duty was determined upon without ... the affirmative help of the Chairman of the ... committee. He had been opposed to it. When ... it was passed upon on Sunday it was during the ... absence of Mr. McKinley, and it was presently ... declined to vote, and so enabled the duty to be ... imposed. Dingley of Maine, Payne of New-York, ... and Bayne of Pennsylvania opposed the duty. ... Burrows of Michigan, McKenna of California, ... Pettibone of Wisconsin, and Dean of Iowa ... voted for it. McKinley's vote would have kept ... on the free list. By keeping quiet he practi-...cally voted for the duty. The Western men, ... have not heard of Mr. Blaine's interest in ... the imposition of this duty, say that it is desir-...able because it will add $3 to the value of ... every head of cattle sold by the cattle growers. ... The Armours are reported to have had a good ... deal to do with assisting at this notion.

The maddest set of men in Washington to-...night, without any exception, are the Repub-...lican members of the Massachusetts delega-...tion. They are disgusted at the way in which ... they have been sacrificed so that the West can ... be laid in line, and it makes them contemplate ... the election this Fall with very heavy hearts.

Mr. O'Neil (Democrat) of Boston said to-day: "The action of the Ways and Means Committee in putting a duty on hides makes every district in the State doubtful, with the chances in our ... This is the opinion of the Republicans ... here. They have been very outspoken ... in condemnation of it, and they make no ... concealment of their intention to fight ... and defeat it rather than see it become ... with the obnoxious clause making hides ... duty. They hope that the committee can ... be induced to make another change and re-...store the hides to the list, but it is not believed ... anything of the kind will be done. They ... have changed round four different times ... the committee commenced its labors. It ... is very certain that no New-Englander will ... vote to place a duty on hides if he ever ... expects to get back to Congress again. Next ... to the one man of all others who is ... blamed at the action of Major McKinley ... associates is Representative Henry ... Mr. Lodge represents Lynn, ... is one of the largest shoe ... in this country. Lynn is ... recovering from the effects ... were fire, and now it is threatened ... likely to do it more permanent ... half a dozen fires, as it is the opin-...ion of well-informed shoe and leather men ... position of the duty will result in ... ruining the New-England shoe ...

... natural that Mr. Lodge should ... the resentment of the shoe-... to the polls ... when asked what he had to say ... said: ... ...ions were made to Gen. Corse-... when it was first rumored ... to be placed on the dutiable ... should be restored to the free list, ... authorized me to inform ... my district, which I ... is the ... It is therefore a very keen dis-... me to find out that between ... and Monday morning the heavy ... Democratic members of the committee ... changed. I do not think that ... will make any comment on ... committee, but of course I am ... and when the bill comes ... I shall not be found voting to ... on articles which will very ... injure Eastern manufacturers."

BID FOR SOLDIERS' VOTES

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL PASSED.

MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT, ADDING $500,000,000 OR MORE TO THE EXPENDITURE, REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Dependent Pension bill, which President Cleveland vetoed three years ago, was passed by the Senate to-day after a long debate and by a decisive majority. Unsuccessful attempts were made by Mr. Plumb to add to the measure a repeal of the limitation of arrears of pensions and a provision for a service pension pure and simple. Both attempts were defeated by large majorities, but many Republican Senators, who objected to these measures as amendments to the Dependent Pension bill, assert their readiness to support them in independent bills.

The most modest estimate of the addition the Dependent Pension bill will make to the expenditures for pensions is $36,000,000 a year. There is every reason to believe that it will be very much more, and one member of the Senate Pension Committee, who voted for the bill, says it will take twice $36,000,000 out of the Treasury every year.

When the bill was taken up to-day the pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Plumb, last week, to remove the limit of arrears of pensions. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) said Mr. Plumb the statement that his amendment would cost "somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000,000." The Missouri Senator had read a report, made in the last Congress, which showed that Gen. Black, the then Commissioner of Pensions, estimated that the repeal of the limitation of arrears law would cost $380,581,300. Other authorities then estimated that the expense would be $500,000,000. In Mr. Cockrell's judgment, the amendment would take not one dollar less than that sum out of the Treasury, and, if the pension office did its duty, $300,000,000 would be payable in six months after the passage of the bill. Without the amendment the bill called for at least $36,000,000 a year.

Mr. Barry called attention to the fact that the present Pension Commissioner, Gen. Raum, estimated the cost of the proposed amendment at from $470,000,000 to $490,000,000, and Mr. Cockrell promptly declared that, in that case, the cost would be at least $600,000,000.

Mr. Hiscock asserted that he would be greatly disappointed if the bill, without the amendment, did not call for twice $36,000,000 a year, for the money was needed by the old soldiers. He believed there was never a more just measure than the Plumb amendment, and he wanted it. Frye (Rep., Me.) said he would likely cost $600,000,000, and perhaps $1,000,000,000, but the country could well afford it.

Mr. Frye warned the Senate that to adopt the amendment would be a terrible menace to the soldiers of the country. There was a pace that was too rapid for the best interests of the soldiers. Mr. Frye recalled evidences of the time when the Democratic Party and many Republican business men approved Mr. Cleveland's veto of the Dependent Pension bill, the very measure now pending. The Senators presenting this amendment, he declared, were imperilling the interests of the soldiers. They were creating a prejudice against pensions among the business men of the country that Congress could not overcome.

Mr. Hawley thanked Mr. Frye for speaking the truth so plainly and, in an earnest speech, declared that he did not believe the American soldiers were asking for the Plumb amendment. Such heading extravagance as was proposed would surely bring into power men who would scrimp and deny pensions to old soldiers. "Don't be stampeded by claim agents," exclaimed Mr. Hawley as he took his seat.

Mr. Teller fished for soldier votes by telling how just the amendment was, but announced that he, too, wanted to vote for it as a separate measure.

Mr. Blair talked some more about the disgrace of refusing to pay soldiers their just dues, and then a yea and nay vote was taken on the amendment. When the roll call was finished only nine Senators had gone on record in favor of the scheme proposed by Mr. Plumb. These were Messrs. Allison, Ingalls, Manderson, Mitchell, Plumb, Quay, and Sherman, Republicans, and Turpie and Voorhees, Democrats. Forty-six Senators of both parties buried the amendment out of sight.

Mr. Call tried in vain to have the provisions of the bill extended to all persons who served in wars against the Indians prior to 1870, and then Mr. Vest proposed to add a section to raise the money called for by the bill by means of a tax on all incomes of $2,000 or more. Twenty-nine Republican Senators laid this amendment upon the table, against the protests of seventeen Democrats.

Having failed to remove the limitation of arrears of pensions, Mr. Plumb tried to tack upon the bill a service pension of $8 a month for all persons who served ninety days in a late war and who had reached the age of sixty-two years. He explained that this would cost only $10,000,000 next year, and that the amount would gradually increase up to 1905, when it would reach the maximum. It was rejected as a wrench upon the bill, and was beaten by a vote of 19 to 39.

Finally the vote on the passage of the bill was reached, and it went through by a vote of 43 to 12. All the negative votes were cast by those Democrats Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, and Wilson of Maryland.

The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents under the provisions of this act, the fact of the death of the soldier, or sailor, and the fact that he left no widow or minor child, or children, as may be shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other means of support than their own labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for such support; provided, that all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder and shall continue no longer than the existence of their dependence.

SEC. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or who may hereafter be, suffering from mental or physical disability, as the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor, or on the contributions of others not legally bound to provide for their support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive $12 per month, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same; provided, that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled to it, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other act or acts now existing; provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period, and, provided further, that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man, who served three months or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, minor child, or children under sixteen years of age, or in case there be no widow or minor child or children, a dependent mother or father, as such dependency is defined under Section 1 of this act, such widow, minor child or children or mother or father shall be placed upon the pension roll at the rates established for them by law, without regard to the cause of death of such officer or enlisted man; provided that the cause of death of such officer or enlisted man was not due to his own vicious habits, and that said widow was married to the deceased officer or enlisted man prior to the passage of this act. All pensions granted to widows under this act shall take effect from the date of the death of the husbands of such widows, but not dating back of the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That from the date of the passage of this act, the increase of pensions for minor children shall be at the rate of $6 per month, instead of $2 per month as now provided by law, and in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or, otherwise helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child or during the period of such disability.

SEC. 5. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such a claim, a sum greater than $10, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

MARYLAND'S RICE-LICENSE LAW.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The new Liquor License law providing for a fee of $250 will reduce the saloons about one-fourth in Baltimore and yield a revenue of about $500,000. All other counties will be to the city.

OBITUARY.

VICE ADMIRAL STEPHEN C. ROWAN.

Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy, (retired,) died early yesterday morning in his apartments at the Ebbitt House, Washington, from a complication of diseases. Although he had been ailing for some time, he had been able to attend to his affairs and to around almost up to the moment of his death. On Saturday evening he was at a whist party, and on Sunday he appeared at his regular meals, but complained of shortness of breath, which the means taken failed to relieve.

Stephen C. Rowan was born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808. At eighteen years of age, when a student at Oxford College, he was appointed a midshipman in the navy from Ohio. He first served on the sloop-of-war Vincennes of the Pacific squadron. In 1831 he was on the schooner Experiment, and the following year was promoted to be Passed Midshipman and detached to the sloop-of-war Vandalia of the West India Squadron, in which he cruised during the Seminole war on the west coast of Florida. He was commissioned a Lieutenant March 8, 1837, and from 1838 to 1840 served in the Coast Survey.

In the Mexican war Lieut. Rowan took an active part. He was present at the capture of Monterey and San Diego, being at the time the executive officer of the sloop-of-war Cyane. He commanded the naval brigade under Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and an expedition under his command penetrated ten miles into the interior of Mexico, and routing a large force of Mexicans caused a cessation of attacks on the United States naval garrison.

Lieut. Rowan received his promotion to the rank of Commander on Sept. 14, 1855. The breaking out of the war of the rebellion found Commander Rowan in command of the steam sloop-of-war Powell. He brought the Powell from Philadelphia to Washington in February, 1861, and at the capture of Alexandria he covered that city with his guns. Later the Powell participated in the attack on the Confederate batteries on Acquia Creek May 25, 1861, the first naval engagement of the war.

Commander Rowan led the Goldsborough expedition to the sounds of North Carolina in 1862, and directed the attack on Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862. After the surrender of the forts, with his flagship, the Delaware, and fourteen improvised gunboats, he pursued the enemy's flotilla and completely destroyed it.

Commander Rowan was promoted to be Captain on July 16, 1862. Congress passed a vote of thanks, and in 1866 he was promoted to be Rear Admiral. During 1866 and 1867 he commanded the Norfolk Navy Yard, and from 1868 to 1870 he was Commander in Chief of the Asiatic squadron. On the death of Admiral Farragut and the promotion of Vice Admiral Porter, he was named by President Grant as Vice Admiral. He subsequently served as Port Admiral of the naval station at New-York, President of the Board of Examinery, Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and Chairman of the Lighthouse Board.

Vice Admiral Rowan was retired on his own request, Feb. 26, 1889. In his active career he had performed twenty-five years of sea service, twenty-nine years and ten months of shore or other duty, and was unemployed nine years.

DAVID J. MARRENNER.

David J. Marrenner, an old and widely-respected merchant of this city, died at his home, 225 West Eleventh-street, yesterday morning, after suffering as an invalid for more than five years. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge of the Northwestern Reformed Church officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Mr. Marrenner was born in this city Feb. 5, 1821. He received a common school education, and was employed in various enterprises until the gold fever of 1849, when he joined the pilgrimage to California, making the trip around the Horn in one of the famous clipper ships. He became the editor of the Marysville *Herald*, then published in the gold fields. He remained in charge of the newspaper for about two years, and returned to this city in 1852, when he established a glass importing house with his brother-in-law, Francis E. Herter, the firm being Herter & Marrenner, at 124 South Fifth-avenue. As a member of this firm Mr. Marrenner remained until two years ago, when he retired from active business life.

In 1843 Mr. Marrenner joined the Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, which subsequently became the famous Seventh. He served his time of enlistment in the Sixth Company of the latter organization. In 1861 he was one of the thirty days volunteers who went with the Seventh Regiment to the field. He was married seventy-seven years ago, and his widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him. Mr. Marrenner was an independent in politics, and had been a reader of THE TIMES almost since its first publication.

THE REV. A. B. CARTER.

The body of the late Rev. A. B. Carter, who died last week in Rochester, N. Y., was brought to this city yesterday and buried at Woodlawn. Funeral services were conducted by the Episcopal clergy of Rochester on Saturday last.

Dr. Carter was born at Trenton, N. J., in 1820, and settled at Yonkers, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and became rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. He came to New-York in 1870 and took charge of the Church of the Holy Saviour, and afterward of Grace Chapel. Three years ago he accepted a call to Rochester, where he became rector of Trinity Church. He officiated at the Lenten services Wednesday evening last, and upon his return to the rectory was stricken with heart disease while the keys of the church still remained in his hand, and died in a few minutes.

Dr. Carter took an active interest in Freemasonry, and for nearly twenty years was a chaplain in Kane Lodge of this city. He was married fifty years, and leaves a widow and five children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. Charles Danforth, aged seventy-four years, a Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, died Sunday night at Gardiner, Me., from la grippe, which developed into pneumonia.

A MESSAGE FROM GLADSTONE.

Gen. W. T. Sherman presided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Lawyers' Club, Equitable Building, to listen to a message sent by William E. Gladstone per phonograph to the American Co-operative Building and Loan Associations. About 200 persons were present, including Frederic R. Coudert, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Horace Porter, Admiral Braine, and Col. Gourand. It was at the latter's house on Northumberland-avenue, London, England, that Mr. Gladstone spoke to the phenograph. The message was as follows:

"The purpose of the meeting on the 14th may, I conceive, be summed up in two words—self help and thrift. And I cannot, although much occupied, cause to send it a few words of congratulation and good-will. It is self help that makes the man, and man making is the aim which the Almighty has everywhere imposed upon creation. It is thrift by which self help for the masses dependent upon labor is principally made effective. For them thrift is the symbol and the instrument of independence and of liberty—indispensable conditions of all permanent improvement. It is also the main source of wealth, and here comes a danger into view, for wealth is the mother of temptation and leads many of its possessors into a new form of slavery, more subtle and not less degrading than the old. But this slavery may all lands, and especially all lands of the English tongue, hold themselves forever free."

The words of the message were distinctly heard by all present. Mr. Coudert made a motion, which was adopted, that Gen. Sherman be empowered to speak the thanks of the meeting into a phonograph for reproduction to Mr. Gladstone.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out early yesterday morning at Schenectady, N. Y., in the frame block on the corner of Centre and Liberty streets, owned and occupied by John H. Bame as a carriage repository, Lahait & Gabler as a stove and tin store, J. J. Murphy's undertaking rooms, and a saloon. The loss on stock is between $4,000 and $5,000; insurance, $2,000. Mr. Murphy's loss is $800; fully insured. Lahait & Gabler's loss is mostly by water.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning on the fourth floor of the building 247 Broadway, occupied by John Schiff and David Brother, clothing manufacturers. Although the flames were quickly extinguished the damage to the building and contents is estimated at $15,000.

The Mount Vernon Brewery, situated at Ellenville, Ulster County, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $7,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Plantè's Hotel and Archambault's carriage factory at Drummondville, Quebec, were burned yesterday. The loss is $16,000. There was no insurance.

An icehouse at Benedict Pond, Providence, R. I., was burned yesterday. There was no ice in the house. Loss on building, $2,000.

THE LAST DAY OF MARCH.

March passed away last night much in the mood of a tame lion. The day was cloudy, with short intervals of snow until 6 o'clock, when it began snowing heavily. The snow was very damp and sticky, melting almost as soon as it touched the ground. At midnight it was still snowing, but there were only faint patches of white to be seen in the deep expanse of muddy streets and wet sidewalks. The day was tolerably cold, with the thermometer at 33° between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

UNANIMOUSLY RENOMINATED.

BARNEGAT POINT, N. J., March 31.—Police Recorder John B. Becker was unanimously renominated to-night at a mass meeting of independent citizens of both parties. Every ward was represented by leading citizens. No nomination was made by the Republican convention, but that party will support Judge Becker solidly. He has been Recorder twelve years.

RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTION

ITS FIRST UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

A TEST OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NEW BALLOT-REFORM LAW TO BE MADE IN TO-MORROW'S CONTEST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—The Rhode Island State election, which occurs on Wednesday, while of little account outside the State, is worth attention because it will be the first held in the State under the ballot-reform law or the Australian system of secret voting. It is hoped by the friends of a pure ballot that this system will put an end to the flagrant offense of bribery, which has been openly practiced here. The Democrats will endeavor to climb the hold upon the State administration conferred by the control of the lower house of the General Assembly, while the Republicans will try to swing the State back into the Republican column.

General officers and a Legislature are to be elected. It is not expected, with four tickets in the field, that there will be an election by the people. The only probable exception is that Attorney General Zibeon O. Slocum, who was the only nominee on the general tickets elected by the people last April, may be similarly honored. He is a man of sterling integrity, and has administered his trust in a faithful manner.

The main fight will come upon the Assembly ticket, and so general is the belief that the election will be thrown into the Legislature and that there will be a Republican majority of the Grand Committee that bets of 2 to 1 that Ladd will be the next Governor are offered. Gov. Ladd has given a creditable administration, and has probably made friends and allies of many to whom he was unknown a year ago. The duties of the Governor are not onerous if the incumbent chooses to consider them lightly, but Gov. Ladd has seen more serious and dignified functions attaching to the position than opening society fairs and leading the grand march at the ball of whatever nationality happened to swing an appreciable number of votes. An active business man who has worked his way from the position of a penniless small New-England city, he has aimed to be the business as well as the social head of his administration. The outcome of the World's Fair conference which he called has been criticised in the light of subsequent events as failing to express the sentiments of the people interested, but the conference was a proper thing in spirit, and the Governor in calling it gave a fillip to the slow-going managers of the Board of Trade.

At his Newport home Gov. Ladd has done the social honors of the position as no predecessor has done them, and he has made such liberal and business-like recommendations in his messages as are calculated to meet with the approbation of his fair-minded friends of the other party. He has favored the building of a State House in the city, which is long overdue, favored clear of the two other reforms—by many considered equally necessary—the abolition of the Newport capital and the establishment of biennial elections and legislative sessions. He has deserved well of the people, and will no doubt make a good showing.

"Honest" John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate, has shown little interest in the canvass. Formerly he was the feature of every rally, but he has been for some time in Florida, and his interest in the election event is of a personal nature is set down for the near future, whether the election leaves him in the sunlight or in the shade. The Union Party will make a fair showing, although to-day its leaders claim that its prestige has been weakened by the unwarranted action of H. E. Cross, Republican Secretary of State. The Union Party's nomination papers, properly signed and attested, were forwarded to the Secretary of State with the customary blank for party designation or principle required to be filled in. This he refused. The sample ballots issued for the instruction of voters bear the words "Union Nomination Papers" after each of the names submitted. The defense probably is that this party was not represented at the last election, and, in fact, exists only on paper, as the insertion of these names into the official ballot has to be asked for by at least 500 voters.

The struggle upon the Assembly ticket will rage fiercest in this city, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Newport, and the larger towns, and on account of the new system of voting the result is most uncertain. The Republicans have generally put up good tickets, that in this city being considered especially strong, and the progress of events in the January session of the Legislature has seemed to favor their cause. The long-existing dead-lock, whereby the State appropriations were tied up, has resulted entirely from the coercion policy of the Democratic control of the House of Representatives and obstinate persistence in a course deprecated by wiser heads in their own party. This is now pretty thoroughly appreciated, and will have an effect at the polls. The new Democratic Assembly tickets appear to be cut from the same cloth as the old. There are those who say that in its subserviency to "boodle" the Democratic control has out-Heroded the Republican Herod which forced the May deal upon the State at Newport.

Right in the nick of time to aid the Republican cause comes the discovery of the addicks scandal. This was a scheme by which the gas stock manipulators who have secured the Boston gas plants sought to have the charter of the Columbian Land Company amended so that the Wakefield Manufacturing Company, with power to make, supply, and sell gas, to buy and sell stocks and securities of other corporations, and to have indiscriminate rights to lay pipes on filing a small bond with city authorities. This act, however, was vetoed by Governor Ladd, and Pawtucket was brought conveniently forward from the Speaker's files, read by title, and without reference was railroaded through the House. Not a member knew these interested in its passage had any idea what was in the bill, but the strong lobby was back of it, and it is even hinted that there was a prospect that the people interested in the bill would assume the campaign expenses of the party which pushed the measure through. When the measure reached the Senate it was referred to a Committee on Corporations. It needed only the publication of the text of the bill and a circular which these same interests had issued in Wilmington, Del., in furtherance of their schemes to set the city by the ears. Mayor Gaynor called a special meeting of the City Council, which instructed the City Solicitor to appear in protest against such wholesale grants to irresponsible concerns. Managers of the Providence and Pawtucket Gas Companies averred at the hearing that they did not want to have any stand and deliver arrangement proposed in Wilmington, and claimed protection for the home capital invested from such ruinous attacks as were proposed. Pawtucket was as much interested, but Hugh Carroll, the Democratic "boss," is Mayor of Pawtucket, and so far as the record goes that city has made no protest against the surrender of its highways.

Mayor Carroll runs matters about as he pleases out at Pawtucket, and when he decided that ward rooms should be fitted up with two entrances to the polling department, where the law says one, it took the people some time to recover from their surprise. To-day in the Democratic State Committee the Providence contingent asked that Pawtucket be restrained from creating double entrances to the voting space, and also from locating the polling booths within ten feet of the guard rail separating the voting space from the public area. The application will be heard to-morrow.

Not only will there be no opportunity to keep tally of the progress of the election as heretofore, but it is very improbable that the result will be known until after daylight on Thursday. In this city the balloting will be done in fifteen City Clerk Joslin estimates that allowing only the minimum time for checking the ballots, an ordinarily light vote cannot be counted in the city's wards in less than seven hours, and it is very probable that this time will be considerably exceeded.

MR. MURRAY WANTS SOME FACTS.

Superintendent Murray has sent out a circular to the Captains of the various police precincts, with the exception of the City Hall, Broadway, and steamboat squads and the harbor police, asking for replies to the following questions:

How many cells in your station house?

How many prisoners can you accommodate without overcrowding?

About how many Chinese have you in your precinct?

Give the number of known homicides in 1889.

Also the number of homicides known to have been burglariously entered in 1889.

How many houses of ill-repute in your precinct?

Give the number of known "fences" outside of pawnshops.

How many horses in your precinct?

How many mounted men and how many patrol wagons have you?

The Superintendent declined to say for what purpose these statistics were being gathered.

THE WATERBURYS' BILL.

Nelson J. Waterbury and his son Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., who were employed as special counsel by the city in acquiring new lands for the aqueduct, have a bill before the Legislature which seeks to authorize a retaxation of the amount due to them. The Messrs. Waterbury charged the city $10,000 for their work. The amount was protested against as exorbitant and the case was taken before Judge Barnard, who decided that the fees should be taxed at $5,000.

This did not satisfy the Waterburys, and the bill which they are now trying to get passed would give them the power to submit the matter to any Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in Staten Island. This bill was introduced by Assemblyman Kerrigan, and is now before the Committee on Cities.

PICTURES IN POETRY.

MR. WOOLLETT TALKS OF BROWNING, LONGFELLOW, AND TENNYSON.

Henry Woollett entertained the Goethe Society at its reception at the Hotel Brunswick last evening with a talk on "The Pictorial Beauties of Longfellow, Tennyson, and Browning," which he illustrated by recitals from each poet's works. A great many of the society's members and their guests came out, in spite of the unpleasant weather, to listen to him.

Mr. Woollett said the three men of his address were, beyond dispute, the poetic individualities of the time, Browning leading in originality and vigor, Longfellow in directness and human sympathy, and Tennyson in absolute beauty of style and poetic quality. Longfellow, he said, had the mastery of pictorial verse, and he gave bits of the poet's word paintings of mountain, river, forest, and sky. He then took up the Indian legends and recited from "Hiawatha" the education of the boy and the killing of his first deer. In speaking of Longfellow's vigorous faith in man and of his keen touch of humanity's joys and sorrows, he recited "The Village Blacksmith" and a part of "The Psalm of Life."

Mr. Woollett went to Tennyson with the grassful tribute accorded him by Emerson in 1878 and dwelt at length upon the charm of his "poetical" poetry. He said that the Laureate often spoke of his dislike of "poetising modern life," but to show how perfectly he did present the commonplace he recalled "The Brook," and as an example of his coloring the description of the tropical island in "Enoch Arden." Mr. Woollett spoke of seeing Tennyson and Browning last Summer—the one, still living, old and worn; the other, now dead, alert and vigorous and full of plans for a trip to America. Browning, he said, had the joy of appreciation before he died the fact that he had at last gained the favor of the public and laid it to the fact that he had "sung his songs fearlessly" and forced himself to a hearing. Browning's most generally appreciated poems, such as "The Ride to Ghent" and "The Pied Piper," were those that cost him the least trouble, in fact he wrote the "Piper" simply to please a little fellow he was fond of, and never thought of publishing it.

The Vice President, Dr. Rappaport, moved that a vote of thanks be formally tendered Mr. Woollett, and in his remarks said the entertainment well followed Mr. Miller's lecture on "The Supply and Demand in Literature," proving his statement that "genius stood the test of all time and was a debtor forever." Vigorous shouts of "aye" followed the putting of the question, and the usual social reunion of the society began.

Among those present last evening were President and Mrs. A. M. Palmer, George Routledge Gibson, Ingersoll Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Italian, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Frederick Kehne, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, C. S. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. M. V. B. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. MacEvoy, Mrs. Dr. Crosby, Mrs. Mary Frost Ormeby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keelker, Lieut. Hodges, United States Army; F. Helmuth, Constant Mayer, Dr. W. H. Dwinell, Mrs. C. J. Haley, and Dr. M. E. Bond.

VASES AND PICTURES SOLD.

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR THE DE GABALDA ART COLLECTION.

The first afternoon sale of the De Gabalda art collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday was not altogether disappointing, the prices aggregating about $3,200. The specimens of pottery included exquisite examples of Moresque, Spanish, and Italian productions in metallic glazes, simple colors, and decorated ware.

While these pieces were being offered, the bidding was brisk. Mr. Samuel Peters bought a pair of glazed Moorish plaques at $34 each. Mr. John Getz bought similar pairs at $26, $38, and $60. Mr. Austin Robertson got a lion centered pair for $38. A plaque with the arms of Gonzalo de Cordova was Charles A. Dana for $16. Mr. Dana also bid in a blue plaque, with legends, at $45, another, angel-centered, at $32, and obtained probably the prize of the collection, a fifteenth century Gothic style plaque, centered in a blue lion, quarter shielded and figured in eagles and lions, for $47 50.

President W. C. Van Horn of the Canadian Pacific was represented at yesterday's sale and was Mr. Dana's chief competitor. His most notable purchase was a peculiarly-shaped and tinted plaque, with a woman in blue as a centre, and fantastic animals in colors round about. The old pottery, books and manuscripts, and musical instruments were, in the main, bought in for a song.

The evening water-color sale fetched $3,222. Mrs. J. Chapman bought a Hernandez for $130, and Artis Keppler a Rossi sketch for $60. A José de Villegas went to Mr. G. W. Stetson for $95. A Vibert brought $75, a Fortuny $120, and a Garcia March $30. All told, there were 100 water colors sold last night.

There will be an afternoon sale of miniatures to-day at 2:30 o'clock in the galleries, and an evening sale of oils at 7:30 o'clock.

THE BRIDGE CABLE BREAKS.

Thousands of the residents of the city at the other end of the bridge had a free walk across the bridge last evening in the face of a sharp flurry of snow. Just before 6 o'clock, when the tide of travel was flowing the strongest, the cable parted near the middle of the bridge and brought railway traffic to a standstill.

It was only a very few minutes after the break down before the New-York entrances to the bridge was choked to suffocation with a mass of struggling and irritated humanity. When the full extent of the accident was ascertained, a large portion of the crowd broke for Fulton Ferry and a much larger portion took to the promenade, which was thrown open to the free use of the disgusted Brooklynites.

As soon as possible after the breakdown a four-car train with one dummy engine pulling and another pushing was started across. It carried a big load, but it was impossible to run the trains often enough to appreciably diminish the great crowd that did not want to walk over the bridge or down to the ferry. Later in the evening trains were run by the dummies on about ten minutes' headway.

The Bridge policemen and employes said whenever they were asked how the repairing was getting along that the cable would be running again in a short time. The last promise was that by the time people were ready to go to their business in the morning the cable would be ready to pull them across the Bridge.

CAPT. JOHN M'CULLAGH HONORED.

John McCullagh of the Sixth Precinct, the younger Police Captain of that name, began his twenty-first year of police service yesterday, and his squad and friends were eminently successful in schemes to surprise him agreeably. He is very infirm through rheumatism and partial blindness, and does not do night duty. So early yesterday morning decorators and florists took possession of his room and adorned it, and by 9 A. M. friends had sent over $1,000 worth of flowers in various emblems. There were more than twenty small anchors and bouquets, and of the large pieces the most remarkable were a festoon over the door which had in it in immortelles "1870—1890," a wheelbarrow cornucopia filled with fruit and flowers, three feet of feet in height, a chair with "Welcome 20" marked on it, another with "20 years more," and a horseshoe 5 feet high with the word "Captain."

In the old inspection district headquarters near the station house, which now forms part of the Atlantis Garden, a sumptuous lunch was served during the day, and it was enjoyed by about four hundred gentlemen who called on the Captain. Among the visitors were Inspector Williams, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Alderman Divver, Dr. McGovern, ex-Policemen and officers of all the Bowery banks, and a number of theatrical people.

PROMPT LEGION OF HONOR PAYMENT.

The officers of Ironsides Council, No. 606, American Legion of Honor—Uriah W. Tompkins, Commander; Lewis Losee, Secretary, and James C. Ketcham, Treasurer—visited Mamaroneck last evening and paid to the wife of their late companion, William A. Hinman, $5,000, being the amount of his insurance in the order. Proofs of death were received by the Supreme Secretary at Boston on the 28th ult., and a draft for payment was forwarded the following day. The dead man was a charter member of the council, having joined in 1881; was its Secretary five years, proving an efficient officer, and was highly esteemed by members of the order.

During the visit of Ironsides's officers, resolutions of condolence were received by the wife of the deceased from Sharkey Council, No. 264, Royal Arcanum, at Mamaroneck, of which also he was an honored member.

DR. SALVIATI'S DEATH.

President L. W. Morris of the Morris European and American Express Company has received a letter from Giulio Salviati, of Venice announcing the death of his father, Dr. Salviati. Dr. Salviati some time ago said to a number of Americans some valuable articles of ancient Mosaic and Venetian glassware, and upon their arrival in this country they were found by the customs authorities to have been undervalued. The son writes Mr. Morris that this was due to the error of a new clerk in the establishment in drawing the value of the goods, and that the latter, fearing the consequences, to vindicate his father from the charges of willful violation of the law, and will assume all the responsibility of the penalty. Dr. Salviati was a highly-reputable merchant, and had been associated by nearly all the countries of Europe

FEENEY'S BRUTAL HEELERS

ANOTHER POLICE OUTRAGE IN JERSEY CITY.

A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN OF THE RING-CURSED CITY VERY SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A BURLY OFFICER.

Thoughtful people who live in Jersey City have come to the conclusion that there is no form of municipal rascality under the sun in which John Patrick Feeney is not directly implicated. At first six many and parti-colored crimes were only rumored, then one by one they were authenticated, finally the people came to talk about them, and to-day the infamies of which he stands convicted include all those known in the calendar. Reputable citizens of Jersey City are convinced that this is no joking matter. They realize that their interests are in a very precarious state when presided over by a rum-selling politician of the lowest type, and whose subordinates are of the same ilk. When the head of the Police Department is a rascal who uses his office to promote the sale of his liquors, they are not surprised that his hirelings should be cauchi drunk on duty, or clubbing inoffensive citizens, or stealing roses from private front yards.

It is the realization of these surprising rascalities among their public officers which has aroused the honest taxpayers of the city to an indignant remonstrance. They want to know why the Mayor, who appointed this fellow, does not use the power vested in him and have Feeney removed from the office he has so defiantly desecrated. But Mayor Cleveland will do nothing of this sort. The hours which he spent in secret session with Feeney and Davis while they bargained for public plunder, pending the passage of the new charter, will cause the Mayor to hesitate a long time before he thinks of remonstrating with his crooked appointee, he his crookedness ever so flagrant. In other words, Mayor Cleveland is afraid to remove Feeney, or even to hint at such a thing. No one knows this better than Feeney himself, and so he smiles and smiles and continues to sell his heelers the saloon rope just as he used to "dicker" with the Italian sellers at Gattenberg when in the employ of the Grand Jury.

Mayor Cleveland, to whom the unfortunate people of Jersey City must look to as their only relief, was seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter. It took a very long time to find his Honor, for even his personal secretary, the Mayoralty he finds it necessary to be out among the "boys" almost all day. When finally confronted, the following edifying dialogue took place:

"Mr. Cleveland," said the reporter, "certain allegations of a serious nature have been made against John P. Feeney. Do you propose taking any action in the matter?"

It took the Mayor four minutes to make up his mind, and then he said: "Eh?"

The question was repeated, and again the Mayor took a rest. Finally he said: "I had heard nothing about these charges."

"Haven't you seen them in the newspapers?" he was asked.

"Oh, no. I really haven't time to read the newspapers. It's no profitless, you know."

(There was a copy of THE TIMES on the Mayor's desk.)

"If those charges are presented to you with proof will you investigate and act upon them?"

"That depends upon who presents them. I certainly will not act on any frivolous charges, such as one finds in a newspaper. If reliable and authentic information is brought before me I might possibly consider it."

"Do you believe that the office of Police Commissioner is being used to serve the private purposes of Feeney's beer business?"

"No," replied the Mayor, "I don't believe it at all. I don't think anybody believes it."

"Do you know that Feeney is in the bottling business with Murphy?"

"I have heard so. Things have come to a pretty pass when a man who is appointed to a public office must give up all his private business matters."

"Do you think it good administrative policy to appoint a man of well-known crookedness to a position as President of the Police Commission?"

"Well," responded the Mayor, with great composity of manner, "my private views on such matters are not for your ears. I think I can conduct the business of my office without suggestions from newspapers."

To people who know of Jersey City's rascally Police Commissioner and his established notoriety, it may seem strange that Mayor Cleveland should not have heard of the man and his methods. But to those intimate with the workings of the ring these are strange. They also know that when Mayor Cleveland dares to dictate to Feeney, or to question his doings, great will be the uproar within the sacred precincts of Hudson County's ring. The Mayor's public career would terminate with remarkable suddenness.

Although Feeney and his associates are making grotesque efforts to rectify the most glaring crookedness in municipal affairs so that its effect may be used at the election, they are being signally handicapped by continual disturbances among the police. Just as the time when they should be on their good behavior, Feeney's tools are very boisterous, much to his chagrin. First came the case of Officer Whalen, who was drunk and absent from his post when a man was killed and his services were badly needed. Then Officer Connolly was found dead drunk with his uniform and club on. Neither of these officers was in any way punished, and both are pacing their beats as usual. The next rascality among the police was the case of Officer Cooper, who robbed the Fulton hotheuses. Hardly had this news been chronicled when another and more flagrant case developed. It was made known yesterday and it forms an interesting chapter in the daily record of the scoundrelism among Feeney's agents. To-night they make good beer salesmen, but they are very poor policemen.

The case referred to is that of Officer George Conklin, one of Feeney's "best men," according to official information from headquarters. Conklin was the professional bouncer, whose skill probably won Feeney's admiration and esteem. At any rate he has a firm hold on the affections of the boss. Early Sunday morning Conklin became tired of pacing his beat, so he visited the various saloons in the neighborhood and treated. When he had become wretchedly drunk, Conklin staggered into a saloon where several other men were drinking and attempted to pick a quarrel with a man named Joseph Sharpe, who is a respectable electrician living at 897 Communipaw-avenue. Sharpe avoided the quarrel and escaped out one of the rear doors, but the burly ruffian pursued him and finally knocked him down. The officer was very much larger than his victim, and the brutality of his assault is proved by the condition of Sharpe's head and body.

When a TIMES reporter saw Sharpe yesterday his face was bruised and swollen that he could scarcely open his mouth. Great cuts and and scratches extended all over his head and neck. His eyes were closed, and over one of them was a very dangerous patch of clotted blood. One ear was nearly torn off. "He not only knocked me down," said Mr. Sharpe, "but he kicked me and severely hurt my back and side. Then in his drunken fury he insisted upon taking me to the Second Precinct Station, where he again kicked me brutally. Sergt. Archibald of that station stood by passively and saw the scoundrel beating me, but did not interfere. Notwithstanding these evidences of criminal brutality on the part of the drunken officer, I was arrested on his charge of drunkenness and held over. This morning I swore to these statements before the Court and succeeded in having Conklin arrested."

Conklin immediately gave bail in $500 and paraded the streets yesterday with his accustomed swagger. Doubtless Feeney will reinstate him as soon as the election is over, but it will not do to attempt it now. The people in that precinct are very indignant at the Sharpe outrage. While

THE DELAWARE CAMPAIGN

TO BE FOUGHT ON PURELY LOCAL ISSUES.

DISSATISFIED FARMERS WHO ARE LIKELY TO MAKE A STRONG SHOWING AT THE COMING ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31.—The political campaign in Delaware this year bids fair to be reasonably interesting and will be fought almost exclusively upon local issues. A member of Congress is to be chosen, but there is no Senatorial vacancy to influence the earnestness for control of the Legislature, so that questions of national import involved in the election of a Congressman are likely to be overshadowed by the exciting but purely local contest for Governor, members of the General Assembly, and the Levy Courts of the three counties that compose the State.

In this square contest for local government both parties will be somewhat handicapped by previous records, though the Democratic Party is likely to suffer more severely. It has controlled not only the State but the county governments for nearly thirty years without a break until the political upheaval of the last campaign, which not only made the Legislature Republican but placed Sussex County under Republican control. New-Castle and Kent remained Democratic, and that party is held responsible by the people for the management of the local affairs.

Just now a wave of reform and a demand for retrenchment and reduction of local taxes are sweeping over the State. The farmers are aroused to a point of unusual interest, and the farmers' institutes and granges are discussing the pertinent question of local taxation in a manner that shows their determination to effect a thorough reform of abuses which they claim have of late years crept into the administration of local affairs. The financial management of the State has been all that could be desired, and there has been no tax on real estate for State purposes for years, the other sources of revenue, which affect the farmers very lightly, being ample to meet all the expenses of the State Government. But the county rates have been slowly creeping up until they now amount to 50 cents on the $100 in New-Castle, 45 cents in Kent, and 45 cents in Sussex, while each county is burdened with a bonded debt, that of New-Castle amounting to $500,000, with a floating debt in addition of over $80,000 contracted in violation of the plain terms of the law.

Were the farm lands here assessated in value until many farms will not to-day sell for one half of the fancy prices they commanded during the flush times immediately after the close of the civil war, while wheat and corn, so the farmers claim, will not bring enough to pay the expenses of raising. Four years of crops have prevailed for two years, with very dismal prospects for the coming season, and altogether the condition of affairs in the agricultural districts is discouraging in the extreme. And so it is that the farmers of Delaware have come together and intend demanding that lower taxes and a more economical administration of their local affairs shall be given them as a partial mitigation of the evils that now afflict them.

This demand the Democratic Party, being in power in two counties of the State, will have to answer, and it will have to guarantee lower taxes and strict economy in order to succeed at the election. That the farmers are in earnest was only recently attested by a determined effort made by them to induce the Levy Court of New-Castle County to reduce the price allowed the Sheriff for feeding the prisoners confined in the county jail. The office of Sheriff of this county is the richest official plum in the State, being worth about $15,000 per year, nearly $10,000 of which is the profit derived from feeding prisoners. There is an average of 140 inmates in the jail the year around, and the Sheriff is allowed 30 cents per day each for their keep. His net proceeds from this source amount to over $15,000 in the course of a year, and when the farmers compare this with two meals per day of chuck beef, thin soup, bread, and molasses, it leaves the Sheriff with a clear profit of over $10,000.

When this enormous iperquisite was analyzed it put the farmers to thinking, and a little calculation showed that they were paying much more pro rata for feeding tramps and criminals in the jail than it cost many of them to feed and clothe the members of their families. And this extravagance was only aggravated by the fact that the inmates of the jail are kept in complete idleness, with not even a stone pile upon which to judiciously exercise their muscles, thus proving a dead weight upon the community that pays so liberally for their support. The Levy Court refused to reduce the Sheriff's allowance by the petitioned 5 cents, but cut down the rate to 20 cents next year. How much this refusal will influence the election of members of the court next Fall remains to be seen, but it is not likely to enhance the prospects of the Democratic nominees.

Another set-back for the Democratic Party was the recent discovery of the defalcation of Rufus E. Wheatley, who was Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Sussex County for nearly ten years. The discovery was the result of the investigations made by the Republican Levy Court, and the amount stolen may reach $10,000. Wheatley's thievish operations consisted in issuing bogus county orders. Claims against the county are paid by orders issued by the Clerk of the Peace by direction of the Levy Court, which are cashed by the Tax Collectors, who accept them in payment of county taxes. Whenever Wheatley wanted money he would draw up an order in favor of some fictitious person, indorse the payee's name on the back, and then get it cashed by a collector, asserting that he had given the money. Bogus orders for witness fees in favor of witnesses who were never in the court room were also issued in the same reckless manner. The extent to which his operations were carried induces the belief that some county collectors were in collusion with him and profited in the fraud by shaving his bogus orders at a heavy discount. When confronted with the proof of his crime Wheatley admitted his guilt and promised to come down from Philadelphia, where he was then employed, and make full confession. He went to Georgetown, but, when the hour arrived for him to go before the investigating committee and confess his shame, his heart failed him and he committed suicide by swallowing a heavy dose of chloral and morphine.

The disclosure was a great shock to Democrats throughout the county, but they consoled themselves with the reflection that it was the first that had occurred during thirty years of Democratic management, and joined heartily with the Republicans in making the investigation of the defalcation a thorough and complete. Despite this set-back the Democrats do not despair of regaining control of the county at the next election, as Republican rule in Sussex during the past eighteen months has been anything but satisfactory. It has been marked by extravagance with respect to salaries and allowances, reckless methods of business, and a disgraceful partisanship in the selection of court juries hitherto unknown in the history of this State. The position of jurryman was made a reward for party work, and last year the grand and petit juries of the Sussex County courts were unanimously Republican. For this year's courts the Grand Jury list contains the names of three Democrats, while the panels of petit jurors are solidly Republican. And the three Democrats would not have been drawn upon the Grand Jury save for the mutterings of public indignation, which grew so threatening that at the last moment the names of a few Democrats were added from which the Grand Jury was drawn. With such a record to go before the people with, it is not surprising that the Democrats of Sussex expect to soon regain the power that was taken from them at the last election.

In Kent County, as in New-Castle, the Democratic local administration will have to bear the brunt of charges of high taxes and extravagance in the expenditure of public funds. The farmers of Kent are also in the field, and they demand that their unproductive real estate be relieved of a part of the burden of taxation it now bears. Both parties are alive to the importance of this issue, but with good nominations and sincere pledges to reform any existing evil in the local government, the Democrats hope to win.

In the legislative contests throughout the State, local issues alone will determine the result. There are many reforms that the State stands sadly in need of, including a revision of the tax laws, the establishment of a penitentiary system, so that those who violate criminals may be put to work instead of being kept in vicious idleness, and last, but not least, a constitutional convention. All these questions of reform will enter into the campaign, and the party which succeeds in convincing the people that it will honestly endeavor to make these reforms effective will control the next General Assembly of the State of Delaware.

As far as the choice for Governor and Representative in Congress is concerned, there is no good reason to doubt that the Democratic nominees will be elected. One thing is certain on appeal: is that the Democratic Party does not propose to flitter away its undoubted majority in foolish factional quarrels and allow the Republicans to elect a Governor, and thus secure the powerful official patronage possessed by the Chief Executive under the present Constitution of the State. The most probable nominee of the Democratic Party for Governor is ex-State Treasurer Robert J. Reynolds of Kent County. There is no doubt his nomination would prove decidedly obnoxious to the Saulsbury element, but that element is not strong enough now to make a bolt of sufficient proportions to elect the Republican candidate. The disastrous consequences of the last Saulsbury bolt, which opened the way for Anthony Higgins to walk into the United States Senate, have been more than enough for the Democrats of Kent County, and you could not get a corporal's guard of them to bolt this year, no matter who may be nominated for Governor. Some of the strong Saulsbury bolters are now actively working for the nomination of Reynolds, while others who are opposed to his nomination unhesitatingly declare their intention of supporting the nominee of the convention.

Reynolds is understood to carry the Kent County primaries, and if the nomination is conceded to that county he will be the man. Ex-Congressman James Wilson will not go into the contest, and Ex-State Senator C. S. Prettyman stands no chance of securing the county delegation. In the event that the three Democratic counties fail to avoid the possibility of a factional quarrel by ignoring the claims of Kent County and taking the candidate from some other section of the State, Dr. John J. Sleat of New-Castle will undoubtedly be the nominee. He is a farmer and physician, a brother-in-law of Senator Gray, is popular with all classes of people, and would make an able, dignified Executive.

But all indications point to the nomination of Reynolds, and, as a complete offset to any possible ill effects from the dissatisfaction of the Saulsbury faction, there is a strong movement on foot to nominate young Willard Saulsbury of this city for Representative in Congress. Shrewd politicians think this would be the very thing to thoroughly unite the party in support of the State ticket and make its election sure. And the party might go further and have much worse than by nominating Willard Saulsbury. He is the only son of ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury, now Chancellor of the State, is a lawyer of large practice, and, though he has never held a political office, has all the Saulsbury aptitude for politics. Other nominations are of course possible, and there is no lack of good material to select from, but Reynolds and Saulsbury at present seem to be games most likely to head the Democratic ticket in the coming campaign.

For the Republican Gubernatorial nomination only two names are thus far seriously suggested—Harry A. Richardson and Joseph R. Whittaker, both of Dover. Both are wealthy, and that means everything for a Republican candidate in this State. Richardson is a son of State Senator A. R. Richardson, the millionaire canner of Dover, and it is presumed that in the event of his nomination he would make a very handsome contribution to the campaign fund. Whittaker is a retired Philadelphia capitalist and street-car magnate, who has been living on a farm near Dover for a dozen years and contributes a great deal of money to the Republican Party fund during the campaigns. These gentlemen will not contest for the nomination, as neither particularly desires it, and the one who will accept can have it.

J. Frank Bacon of Georgetown, who is attorney for the Levy Court Committee, now engaged in investigating the Sussex County defalcation, is very desirous of the Congressional nomination, and may be named. Ex-Congressman James R. Lofland is also a possible candidate, while the Rev. J. A. Willis of Milford, a retired Methodist minister, who is very fond of dabbling in politics, is likely to make a strong bid for the nomination, though with very slight prospects of success.

WORK FOR BALLOT REFORM.

THE COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT TO THE JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Senator Martin introduced the new Ballot-Reform bill, formulated by the joint committee, in the Senate this evening. It is only a majority report. Mr. Voorhees, the Republican leader from Union, says that six of the ten committeemen voted for it. A minority report is expected to be filed, but Mr. Voorhees thinks that it won't amount to much. He evidently does not anticipate any very decided opposition to the bill in either house.

The bill makes Gov. Abbett the boss election officer of the State. It does away with the State Board of Registration feature, which distinguished the Werts bill, and substitutes in its place non-partisan registration boards of four members in each county. They are to be composed of members appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the respective Chairmen of the two State Committees. The county boards are in turn to appoint non-partisan election precinct boards of four members each, on the nominations of the Chairmen of the County Committees of the two parties. The election boards are to be registry officials also, and the novel duty is imposed upon them of making the registry lists up by an actual visit to the places of residence in the districts—just such a canvass as the census takers make. The canvass must be made within four days. The scheme is intended mostly for the rural districts, but it is equally applicable, of course, to the municipalities.

The provision of the Saxton bill for marking the ballots, and that of the Werts bill for punching the ballots give way to a new scheme of printing separate ballots with the name of the candidates of each party upon each ballot; that is, the Republican candidates will be printed on one ballot, the names of the Democratic candidates on another, of the Prohibitionists on another. There may be as many tickets as may be nominated by petition, as provided in the Werts bill. The ballots are all to be printed at the public expense, and there may be a distribution before election day, the candidates being at liberty to order as many in advance as they are willing to pay the State for. Fair tickets may peddle them, but not within a hundred feet of the polls. There is to be the Australian arrangement of booths at the polls.

There are to be two ticket distributors for each party, and as the voter passes into the polling place he is to receive a ticket from each. Then he is to seclude himself in a booth, where he will find a supply of tickets of all kinds, and he is to prepare his ballot there and vote it in an apartment beyond. The ballots, of course, are to be printed of one size with a water mark, and heavy penalties are provided for the punishment of any one who counterfeits them. If fraud is suspected, any citizen may present the facts to the Supreme Court Justice, and if he is satisfied that there is sufficient ground to justify an inquiry he is to set it on foot. The act provides that the new registry and election boards shall be appointed within sixty days after the approval of the act.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE RESULTS AT CLIFTON AND THE ENTRIES AT GUTTENBERG.

The races at Clifton yesterday afternoon were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter, Raveller won, with Gallus Dan second and Rudolph third. Time—2:21.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Foxhill won, with Nomad second and Harry Irvine third. Time—1:05.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Little Jake won, Mabel Glenn second and Mabel George third. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Glenmound won, with Bonnie S. second and Specialty third. Time—1:39½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. The Nellie Booker colt won, with Rafter second and Capulin third. Time—1:25½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Khattan won, with King Volt second and Courtier third. Time—1:26.

Following are the entries for the races at Guttenberg this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. The Wisahicon colt, 129 pounds; Sierra Nevada, Jerry, and Foreigner, 113 each; Barrientos, Tip Top, the Mayfield gelding, and Woodlawn, 110 each; Felix and the Algebra gelding, 107 each; Periwinkle, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Blessed, Benedict, and the Gipsy filly, 110 pounds each; Tom Kearns, Teddington, and Esterbok, 107 each; Wilfred Jay, 105; Alfred, Electricity, and Seatick, 103 each; Little Grande, Bettie L., Little Mickey, and the Virginia colt, 100 each; Skip, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bralt and Gloster, 114 pounds each; Re-echo, 105; Aftermath, Gyda, and Satterday, 106 each; Ha, 104; Frejola, 103; Glove Buckeye, 97; Sir William, 95; Shakespeare, 90; Jim Gates and Peril, 84 each; the Gold Vase filly, 82.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fitzroy, 130 pounds; Young Duke, 117; Lady Paulstar, 113; Monogram, 107; Morrisdyke, 106; Clay Stockton and Autumn Leaf, 105 each; Ban Lassie, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Bourbon, Glendale, and Lattie, 113 pounds each; Carsman, 104; Vigilant, Wahoo, and Little Jim, 103 each; John Jay S., 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Pericles, 133 pounds; Elastic Ide, 130; Crispin, 117; Air Reed, Melodrama, and Neptunus, 114 each; Landseer and Count Luna, 111 each; Chaney and Mamie Hay, 106 each; Big Brown Jug, Tyrone, and Harwood, 108 each; Chambly, 105; Festus, 102.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—The races here today were run with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Swifter won, with Lexington S. second and Sena A. third. Time—0:50½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Captain King won, with Germanic second and Relieve third. Time—1:02¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Miss Francis won, with Lilly Lochiel second and Sarbelof third. Time—1:09.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lady Blackburn won, with Pizarro second and Colonel Cox third. Time—1:08¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Ormie won, with Churchill Gaze second and Reclase third. Time—1:49½.

FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

CORTLAND, N. Y., March 31.—Jerome Baker, a farm hand aged sixty-five, was found to-day at his own home, near Homer, N. Y., with his throat cut. In a room adjoining was his son Charles asleep in bed, fully dressed. He has several small gashes on the left side of his neck. He was arrested as suspicion of having killed his father.

Charles says he first heard his father at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning firing the fire. At about 9 o'clock he got up and found his father dead. He took the razor and put it on the table and covered his father's body with a sheet. He then took another razor and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He changed his mind, however, and put the razor back. He then put on his vest and went to bed. He says he was upset somewhat by the following words, which his father spoke to him:

"I never liked my father and always disliked my stepmother. Father has his property in dealing in real estate in the city of Homer. He has considerable money."

CHANGES AMONG PASTORS

THE COMING SESSIONS OF TWO CONFERENCES.

A PROPOSITION TO MAKE LONG ISLAND A CONFERENCE BY ITSELF—PROBABLE ASSIGNMENTS OF MINISTERS.

The two Methodist Episcopal conferences under whose jurisdiction the cities of New-York and Brooklyn come will begin their annual session this evening. The New-York conference, which includes within its territory that part of the city to the west of Third-avenue, the Bowery, and Broadway, will meet at Calvary Church, Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell presiding.

The first exercises will occur at 8 o'clock this evening, when the Conference of the Veterans' Association will be addressed by the Rev. A. Shriver and Gen. O. O. Howard. The formal opening of the business session of the conference will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M. In the afternoon the Rev. Jay Benson Hamilton will deliver an address on the subject, "What Shall We Do with the Old Ministers?" and at 4 o'clock the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society will be addressed by the Rev. L. A. Robbins and the Rev. F. D. Abrams. In the evening the missionary sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Richards Reyis.

Of course, the main point about which the interest of both pastors and elders centres at this time is the question of the renewal of ministerial appointments. As is well known, in the Methodist Church organization the Bishops are the only officers of the Church who are appointed to their charge for life. The ministers themselves in no case receive an appointment for more than one year, but this may be renewed four times if it seems fitting to both the Conference and the Bishop. At the end of the fifth year the law of itinerancy comes into effect necessitating the change of every pastor who has remained with his flock that length of time. In many cases, therefore, there is a period of uncertainty and suspense just before the annual conference makes its appointments.

According to those best posted in the affairs of the New-York Conference there will be but few changes made this year. In some of the smaller down-town churches and missions there are, it is understood, to be perhaps the most radical of these changes. The Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, who has been one year minister at the Franklin-Street Church, as the successor of the Rev. Stephen Merritt, will probably go to Duane Church. His place will, it is thought, be supplied by the Rev. John Rowe, who has just finished a year at the Asbury Church, 52 East Washington-square. Another charge will probably be found for the Rev. J. J. Deane of Duane Church, who has been there two years, and the vacancy left at Asbury Church by the retiring pastor will be filled by the Rev. J. S. Stone of the Madison-Street Church of the New-York East Conference. The general idea seems to be to put Madison-Street in charge of the Rev. Stephen Merritt, who is at present at Jane-Street, and to give him also plenty of good workers and money to do aggressive work.

At the Bedford-Street Church the Rev. J. J. Reed will probably return for a second year, his work here having been very successful and it being the unanimous desire of the church that he should remain. The Rev. James Mudge will also continue the pastorate of the Battery Park Mission. It is probable that the Rev. Dr. Willing, from a Western conference, will fill the vacancy in the Jane-Street Church caused by the removal of Mr. Merritt to the Madison-Street Church.

The Twenty-fourth-Street Church is very well pleased with the Rev. R. M. Stratton, who took the place of the Rev. John E. Cookman as its pastor, and will in all probability be able to retain him. At the same time, it is understood that Mr. Stratton's old parishioners in Dobbs Ferry, from whom he was obliged to come rather abruptly when called to his present charge, are bringing strong pressure to bear to get him back. It is safe, however, that he will return to the Twenty-fourth-Street Church for a second year.

There are hints of uneasiness in the Thirty-fifth-Street Church, and a change in the pastorate this year seems imminent. The Rev. Barney C. Earl has been minister there for four years, and although an able and successful clergyman, there are those in the church who think that a change at this time would perhaps be best. A strong influence will, however, be brought to sustain him for one more year, that being the limit under the present law.

At the Forty-third-Street Church the Rev. Bidwell Lapp has been pastor for two years. His health has failed recently, and he is at present on a trip in Manitoba. His place will be taken by the Rev. F. L. Wilson, now at Grace Church, 131 West One Hundred and Fourth-street.

The Rev. John E. Gorse, for two years pastor of St. John's Church, 231 West Fifty-third-street, will, it is said, go on the supernumerary list this year and his place be taken by the Rev. W. F. Anderson of the Mott-Avenue Church. Another change in the Bronx county list is looked for in the case of the Washington-Square Church, where the Rev. C. H. McAnney has been unable recently to perform his pastoral duties, and the Rev. J. R. Thompson, who has been supplying Mr. McAnney's place, is spoken of as his successor this year.

Of the remaining churches in the New-York Conference, the following will in all probability undergo no change this year, their respective pastors receiving reappointment:

Central, 58 Seventh-Avenue.—The Rev. Charles S. Smith has served two years.

Ferry-Street, 122 Ferry-Street.—The Rev. Sylvester Lowther has served two years.

Thirtieth-Street, 331 West Thirtieth-Street.—The Rev. Jacob G. Oakley has served two years.

St. Paul's, Fourth-Avenue and Twenty-second-Street.—The Rev. George H. McGrew has served one year.

St. Luke's, 110 West Forty-first-Street.—The Rev. E. S. Tipple has served three years.

Forty-fourth-Street.—The Rev. W. E. Ketcham has served one year.

Kingsbridge-Street.—The Rev. O. A. Brown has served one year.

St. Mark's, 66 West Thirty-fifth-Street.—The Rev. R. S. Monroe has served three years.

Madison-Avenue.—The Rev. E. McChesney has served one year.

St. Andrew's.—The Rev. J. M. King has served two years.

Park Avenue.—The Rev. J. R. Boyle has served two years.

St. James's.—The Rev. Dr. E. B. Price has served since the resignation of Dr. Tiffany.

Washington Heights.—The Rev. W. H. Mickle has served one year.

Calvary Church.—The Rev. J. R. Day has served one year.

Centenary, Washington-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street.—The Rev. C. W. Millard has served two years.

St. Stephen's, King's Bridge.—The Rev. N. B. Thompson has served three years.

Tremont Church.—The Rev. Clark Wright has served one year.

Woodlawn Church.—The Rev. J. M. Burgar has served two years.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

The New-York East Conference, which is to meet at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, this evening, and which will begin its business sessions to-morrow morning, will be presided over by Bishop E. G. Andrews, Bishop Fowler, who was to have had this honor, having been detained in San Francisco by illness.

The territory of this conference comprises not only the whole of Long Island, including the City of Churches itself, but also that portion of New-York City on the east side of Third-avenue, the Bowery and Broadway, and a large slice of Southwestern Connecticut, including the New-Haven District and Danbury, Darien, East Norwalk, Essex, Fairfield, Middletown, Georgetown, Greenwich, Kings-street, Litchfield, Mianus, New-Canaan, Newfield, and New-Milford, besides the small towns in New-York State on the shore of the Sound.

It has often been a puzzling question for some people to decide why this curious combination, taking in the University office of New-York and joining Long Island and Connecticut in one organization, should ever have been made. The explanation was once given by an old Methodist minister that "the brethren, you see, all want to go to Heaven, of course, but they want to go via New-York!" There has always been a feeling that a little fairer distribution of the desirable charges in the great city would be made if it was united in a way with the outlying country.

But this old arrangement is evidently doomed, at least so far as Long Island is concerned. A strong movement is now on foot to divide the old New-York East Conference and to form a separate conference in Long Island. Says a Brooklyn gentleman well informed in the affairs of the Church:

"I have no doubt that a resolution requesting that the division be made will be brought before this session of the East Conference, and that it will be referred by that body to the General Conference that meets in Omaha in 1892. There is a strong sentiment in favor of it, I think, that the change should be made, and it will be supported by all of us on this side of the river. Why, even the growing business importance of this island makes it absolutely important. It seems to me, that a special Church organization should be created for it. There are many reasons why Methodist ministers and elders look upon the idea with favor."

The success of this attempt would greatly facilitate the work of the Church in all parts of the Conference now known as the New-York East, as both the new Long Island branch and the remaining New-York and Connecticut branch would be less hampered by extent of territory.

Other important changes are expected to take place within the jurisdiction of this conference. Among Brooklyn churches, it is definitely announced that the Nostrand-Avenue Church is to have a new pastor this year. A loose party in the Church was in favor of the retention of the Rev. Thomas Stephenson, who has been there one year. It is now understood, however, that a call has been issued to the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson of the Forty-first-Street Church, New-York, and that he will accept. Appointments to the Greenpoint, Fourth-street, Bushwick, Epworth, Ocean Hill, Flatbush, Flushing, Jamaica, Hempstead, Rockaway, Sag Harbor, Greenport, Riverhead, Patchogue, Sayville, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stamford, Port Chester, Mount Vernon, and Tuckahoe districts will be announced to-morrow.



THE PROFESSIONALS WIN,

THEY DEFEAT THE HACKETT, CARHART & CO. AND ALBANY CLUBS.

Two games of baseball were played in this vicinity yesterday. In this city the New-York League Club defeated the Hackett, Carhart & Co. team and in Brooklyn the strong Association team of that city won a ball from the Albany Club, 4 to 3.

On account of the poor condition of the weather there was only a few hundred spectators at the game. The players, however, took advantage of the opportunity offered to get in condition and they kept themselves warm running the bases and chasing batted balls. The scores are appended:

AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, c.f.	1	0	0	0	1
Horn'g, l.	1	0	0	0	0
R.M'Fp'r, s.s.	1	0	0	0	1
Crane, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
Dooley, 1b.	0	0	4	0	1
L.M'Fp'r, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Sielke, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Sharrott, p.	0	0	0	1	1
O'Rourke, c.f.	0	1	1	1	2
Totals	4	1	18	5	5

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Diven, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Strickland, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
Kraus, c.	0	1	12	3	1
Canlon, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2
Barry, 2b.	0	0	0	1	2
Hamel, s.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Abel, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Fricken, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Carm'l, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	4	13	7	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	3	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	4
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	—	1

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 3. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 5. First base on balls—New-York, 7; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 1. Struck out—New-York, 11; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 12. Two base hits—Hornung, J. Murphy, and Rourke. Stolen bases—New-York, 4; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 2. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Balk—Sharrott. Hit by pitcher—Kraus. Wild pitch—Fricken. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time—One hour and twenty-seven minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pike, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Daily, r.f.	1	0	0	1	0
Fennelly, s.s.	1	1	3	3	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1
Hinon, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Bowes, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Williams, c.f.	0	0	0	0	1
O'Connell, c.	0	0	0	1	1
Lynch, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	5	21	10	3

ALBANY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Daley, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Holmes, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Quinn, s.s.	0	0	1	2	1
Hersey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
O'Connell, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Bowen, 1.f.	1	1	7	1	0
Keimeth, c.f.	0	1	1	2	0
McGivney, c.	0	0	8	0	3
Livingston, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	5	21	7	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	4
Albany	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Albany, 1. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 6; Albany, 2. Struck out—Brooklyn, 5; Albany, 7. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Albany, 7. Two-base hits—Pike, Fennelly, O'Brien, Bowen, and O'Connell. Stolen bases—Pike, Daily, Simon, (3,) Williams, and O'Connell, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Garrity. Double play—Keimeth and Holmes. Wild pitches—Livingston and Garrity. Umpire—Mr. Valentine. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Short Stop John M. Ward is through with his legal battle with the Metropolitan Exhibition Company, and is free to play ball anywhere. Judge Lawrence yesterday decided in his favor, saying in his opinion: "As I am informed by counsel for the plaintiff that they do not intend to submit a brief in this case, and as I am of the opinion that the contract referred to in the complaint is one which a court of equity will not enforce, judgment will be granted dismissing the complaint with costs."

The baseball committee of the Amateur Athletic Union will meet on Friday at the Grand Union Hotel to arrange for the Union's Eastern championship series. No entries will be received after that time. Entries should be made with Secretary J. E. Sullivan, Box 611, this city.

Ward says that there is no truth in the report that the Brotherhood will alter its schedule at the meeting in this city to-morrow.

The New-York League Club will play the Metropolitan team to-day.

At Jersey City to-day the Jersey City and Albany Clubs will play.

The Brooklyn Players' Club arrived from the South yesterday.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

E. C. Carter, the official handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union, has placed the athletes who are entered for the games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association to be held Saturday evening. The events, with the exception of an invitation two-mile bicycle race, are only open to members of the regiment, the most prominent names appearing on the entry list being those of A. A. Jordan, A. W. S. Cochrane, and C. A. J. Queckberner, all well-known athletes.

The Branford Boat Club of Boston has written to Capt. Van Rodes of the Atlantic Boat Club in regard to a series of six-mile races. Capt. Van Rodes has repeatedly stated that his champion crew is ready to race any crew in the country, and it is now likely that the Atlantics and Branfords will meet. The Atlantics have first to meet Yale and then they will be in racing to stick it out during the season.

The Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union will meet Friday evening in the Grand Union Hotel. The Schedule Committee of the union has allowed the Titan Athletic Club to have Aug. 2 as a date for games. The Berkeley Athletic Club has been the most energetic of late in the American Athletic Club, which had the latest date, having given way.

The Manhattan Athletic Club will give a billiard tourney beginning April 7 and a pool tourney beginning April 14. The entrance fee will be $5 and $3 respectively, with Walton Storm, as the clubhouse, 244 Fifth-avenue. A sum of money equal to the amount of the entrance fees will be added by the club, and the total sum for each tourney will be devoted to the purchase of a prize emblematic of the club championship.

Entries to the Orange Athletic Club's 110-pound handicap bicycle race close with Secretary Lee on April 11 with Arthur Varian, East Orange, N. J. The long watch will be awarded the winner of the competition, and a gold watch will be given as second prize.

KEMMLER FINALLY SENTENCED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—William Kemmler, the convicted murderer, was brought here to-day from Auburn Prison by Warden Durston and two Deputies for resentence under the decision of the Court of Appeals in his case declaring the new electrical execution law constitutional. He was brought into Oyer and Terminer at 2 P. M. and resentenced by Judge Childs to die by electricity at Auburn Prison within the week beginning April 28. Kemmler manifested no emotion. The day and hour of his execution will be set by the Agent and Warden of the prison. Kemmler was taken back to Auburn this afternoon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Assistant Factory Inspector Franey came to the city yesterday and accompanied Deputy Factory Inspector McKay to several east-side purse factories which had been reported as having violated the factory law. In the rear of the building at 86 Essex-street they discovered two rooms occupied as a factory by Samuel Schwarzbarg in which were employed two children who were below the legal age. They were sent home. In the basement of 185 Henry-street they found Benjamin Wilenski, who employed thirteen boys in one room and six in another. One of the boys was sent home. A couple of children under legal age employed by Abraham Hirnewski at 185 Clinton-street were sent home.

Tickets for Mr. Moody's meetings this week are in great demand. All those for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings have already been taken, but some are still to be had for Thursday and Friday evenings, which last two meetings are for men only. Tickets are obtainable also for the morning meetings at 10:30 o'clock in the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, the afternoon meetings in Collegiate Church at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street at 4:30 o'clock. Seats are reserved for ticket holders until ten minutes before the opening of the meetings, when everybody is admitted. Tickets are procurable at the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

The steamboat City of New-Bedford and the tug Francis King were libeled in the United States District Court by the Powelton Barge Company for the loss of three barges which were sunk in a collision between the tug and the steamboat on Sept. 5, 1889, and another libel was filed against them by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the loss of the cargoes. Judge Brown yesterday decided that the owners of the steamboat and of the tug were liable for the loss of the barges and their cargoes. Testimony will be taken to determine the amount of the damages.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs of Wesleyan University will give a to-morrow evening at the Berkeley Lyceum the first of a fortnight's series of concerts through the West and South. The Glee Club has been established for some years and has its reputation made, but the Banjo Club is an organization of the present season and its first appearance is looked forward to with interest. The boys will visit Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, South Bend, Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, and several other large cities, and will make the trip in a private Wagner car.

The annual election of the Metal Exchange was held yesterday. These officers were elected: President—Edmund Randolph Isdell; Vice Presidents—Clarence A. Jennings; Treasurer—Carl Mayer; Secretary—Edward J. Shriver; Managers—Morton B. Smith, Edmund Hendricks, William H. Davol, George Niesen, R. M. Thompson, Jr., L. Corl, W. I. Russell, William O. Lockwood, Berthold Hochschild, Henry Schaefer, T. D. Hazard, S. H. Kohn, W. W. Van Voorhis, Robert Gentle.

It was reported yesterday in labor circles that Josiah B. Dyer, Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and P. Morrisen, F. Hemnion, J. Hawkins, H. P. Sylvester, and P. Quinn, officers of the same union, were arrested on Saturday at Montpelier, Vt., on a charge made by the name of McClure, who charged them with conspiracy to prevent him from earning a living. The arrested men said that they had never heard of McClure until they were apprehended.

The Young Men's Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New-York has issued a Spring and Summer prospectus explaining the management of the institute, its gymnasium, baths, educational studies, and saving funds. Any young man of moral character may become a subscriber by paying a membership fee of $4. Religious services are held every Thursday and Sunday. The rooms of the institute are at 222 and 224 Bowery.

W. J. Egan, the young man who was caught in the act of smuggling dress goods from the steamship La Champagne, was held before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in $3,000 bail for trial. The examination arrived March 26, and the officers have been looking for

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BANKERS' NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARDING WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY RATE TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CORPORATE NOTICES—5TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—10TH PAGE—5th col.
SALESROOMS—10TH PAGE—6th, 6th, and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—5th col.
STORAGE, &c.—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—VON BÜLOW CONCERT.
COLISEUM—At 8:15—GLEASON, THE HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSÉE—KEDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GARDEN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FORGET-ME-NOT.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. At 8:30—READING BY MRS. EDWIN WINSLOW.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—AIDA.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S—At 8—THE KLONDIKE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, snow and rain.

The sugar duties in the McKinley Tariff bill, as now reported to the full committee, are those which were devised some days ago by Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants, and with respect to which were made the estimates of the Trust's protective duty that we have published. That protective duty is only 5 per cent. as expressed in an ad valorem rate, for the duty on the Trust's raw material is 35 per cent. and the duty on its manufactured product—refined sugar—is 40 per cent. WILLET & GRAY say that this ad valorem rate would be equivalent to only 1-6 of a cent per pound. With this may be compared the Trust's protective duty of more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound under the present tariff, which is the difference between the duty on refined sugars and that imposed on centrifugal raw sugars of the grade most largely imported by refiners. It is this difference that has enabled the Trust to maintain its prices at figures that have yielded 10 per cent. dividends on a capital stock watered three for one, without inviting the importation of refined sugar from abroad. The difference has been large enough to forbid the importation of foreign refined sugar even after the Trust's advances were made. Certain independent refiners who have sold at prices only a shade below those of the Trust have also been enabled by this difference, or this protective duty on refining, to make very large profits since the Trust was formed. A reduction of the difference from $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents to 1-6 of a cent would expose the Trust to competition from abroad if it should not content itself with profits very much smaller than those heretofore exacted. It might compel a dissolution of the great "combine" into its original elements and cause a revival of competition throughout the domestic industry. The admission of sugars up to and including No. 16 at the lower rate of duty would permit consumers to buy directly from the foreign producer certain yellow sugars that are suitable to be used before they go through the refining factories.

The committee of New-York merchants who go to Washington to-day to protest against the vacillation, if not duplicity, with which the Senate committee has acted as to the McKinley Customs bill will, we fear, waste their time. When they state that the promises made to them have not been kept there will be nothing in the nature of news in that statement. When they show that the bill as it stands differs only very slightly from the one they were told should be radically improved, the Senators will learn nothing that they did not know before. When they appeal to the sense of honor and the obligation of Senators to deal fairly with great business interests their voices will be about as effective as if they were speaking in a vacuum. Their cause is unquestionably good. They have a right to be heard, and their claims should be recognized. But that will not prevent their returning wiser and madder than they went.

The sentences passed upon the convicted conspirators in the Flack divorce case can hardly be regarded as severe. In the case of the elder FLACK it was decidedly lenient, and it may be questioned whether the "fallen fortunes" which he has brought upon himself ought fairly to be counted as portions of his punishment in meting out the penalty of the law. The entire conspiracy was instigated by him, and its sole object was to serve his unworthy ends. Imprisonment for two months in the Tombs and a fine of $500 is a light punishment for his offense. The sentence of MEEKS seems to be more nearly adequate to his offense, as he was merely the tool of others, although too ready and willing to serve them by irregular and unlawful methods. For young FLACK there is not much room for sympathy in his sterner sentence and severer punishment. A stay of the execution of sentence has been obtained for all these defendants until an argument can be heard before another Judge on a motion for a new trial, but it is hardly possible that this will result in more than a brief respite. The trial was a fair one, before an unusually intelligent jury, whose sympathies were excited to the point of making a specially earnest recommendation of mercy, and the verdict was manifestly just. There is no probability of another trial, and, if there were to be one, there is no reason for supposing that the result would be more favorable to the accused.

In spite of all that is justly to be said against BISMARCK as an obstacle to political progress in Germany, it is not to be denied that he has deserved well of his country and that his countrymen do well to honor him. It is agreed by all observers that nothing has ever been seen in Berlin so impressive in its way as the outpouring of its people to take leave of him on his retirement from the capital and from the service of the State. The veteran statesman himself must have had at that moment, if he never had before, doubts of the perfection of the political system which put it in the power of his "master," an inexperienced young man, to deprive the State of the services of the ablest man in it. Nor can the young Emperor have witnessed with complacency a popular demonstration that was scarcely more a tribute to BISMARCK than a condemnation of himself. He must have felt a certain similarity between his own position and that of the late Gen. BOULANGER—a similarity not wholly destroyed by the circumstance that he is, so to speak, a hereditary Boulanger.

VETOED AGAIN.

The object of Gov. HILL's absurd proposal to have the two divisions of the Court of Appeals summoned to pass informally upon the constitutionality of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill appears in his veto message, which was sent to the Senate last night. He must have known that compliance with his proposition was impracticable, and that it would not be accepted by the Legislature, but he sought for a new excuse upon which to base his intended veto. He now claims that the refusal of the Legislature to comply with his request left him no alternative but to withhold his approval from the measure, inasmuch as he is personally convinced that some of its most important provisions are in violation of the Constitution of the State. It was to be able to make this claim that he submitted his proposal for getting an opinion from the Court of Appeals.

The Governor's long message contains a good deal of irrelevant discussion, but his objections to the bill are directed almost entirely to the exclusively official ballot, which he professes to regard as in itself a thing that the Legislature has no power to authorize or require. His argument is based upon the assumption that nothing can be a legal ballot which was not known and recognized as such at the time the Constitution was adopted. The Constitution itself does not define a ballot or prescribe its form or character, but Gov. HILL assumes that by "ballot" it can only mean what was defined as such in the laws at the time the term was used in framing the Constitution. The absurdity of this method of construing the Constitution would plainly appear if it were applied to every new act of legislation. It would in fact prevent legislation from advancing beyond the stage at which it stood when the Constitution was framed. It would limit the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States to the regulation of what was known as commerce a hundred years ago and prevent it from dealing with railroads and telegraphs. If "ballot" was defined by law when the present Constitution was adopted it can be defined by law again, and the Constitution means by the term "ballot" whatever the law may at any time define it to be.

Upon his absurd assumption that nothing can constitutionally be made a ballot which was not known and recognized as such when the Constitution took effect, the Governor bases his contention that nothing can be a ballot which contains more than the names of the candidates for whom the individual voter desires to vote. By a stretch of logic peculiar to himself, he makes it support the claim that every qualified elector has the right to provide himself with a ballot in any way he pleases, and to prepare it when and where he will. The only point at which the Governor's discussion really touches a constitutional question at all is where he maintains that an exclusively official ballot would limit the right of suffrage, and in effect set up a qualification for voters not prescribed by the Constitution. He claims that it would virtually require an educational qualification. If this were true, the bill would be unconstitutional without doubt, but it has been clearly shown in the discussions which preceded the passage of the bill that it is not true. Every possible provision is made to enable the most illiterate voter to cast his ballot to suit himself. Most of these provisions are ignored by the Governor, such as the grouping of the candidates by parties, the previous publication of nominations arranged as the names would appear on the ballots, and the privilege of using memoranda or imitation ballots already marked. He assumes that having the assistance of election officers in marking ballots would be compulsory upon illiterate voters, and therefore a violation of the secrecy which is an essential quality of a constitutional ballot. It is not made compulsory, but voluntary; nor is it made necessary by the provisions of the bill. When registration laws were first adopted, opposition was made to them on this same ground, that they would restrict the exercise of the suffrage, but they have been upheld, and Gov. HILL appears as a special advocate of registration.

No court could pronounce this ballot act unconstitutional on the grounds urged by Gov. HILL without violating the principles of construction which have been almost universally observed. Courts would consider whether its necessary and unavoidable effect would be to limit or restrict the right of suffrage. If not, the question would be whether it afforded a means of regulating the exercise of that right justified by the existing conditions for the protection of elections, and of that the Legislature would be held to be the judge. It is possible that the Governor's mind is so biased by his other motives and purposes that he has convinced himself that this bill is unconstitutional, but his argument is not calculated to convince anybody else. He has been making a record for himself during the last three years which he may have felt himself bound to maintain, and he has made the best excuse he could for sticking to it. But public sentiment is not bound to consistency, and it has advanced wonderfully on this subject in two years. It demands this reform with an emphasis not to be mistaken. The Governor has determined to defy it to the last, but can Democrats in the Legislature afford to sustain him in doing so? It is a question which they ought to consider very seriously.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

The abstract of the Tariff bill as finally presented to the Ways and Means Committee by Major MCKINLEY that has been furnished to the press does not give a very complete idea of the measure, but, with the aid of our special dispatches, our readers can form a pretty fair notion of the purposes of MCKINLEY and the way in which he has carried them out. It is plain that he has endeavored to make a slight show of liberality in additions of no great importance to the free list and in some minor reductions, while the special interests, which, for party or personal reasons, he wishes to favor, get a heavy increase of duty, oppressive to many and various industries.

The most curious feature of the bill as now presented is the reappearance of the duty on hides, which are taxed 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Major MCKINLEY is kind enough to furnish the information that this is equivalent to about one-half the duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents previously proposed, but as to this he grossly deceives himself. Even though it were true that the average effect of the one-and-one-half-cent duty would have been 30 per cent., the new rate of 15 per cent. is an increase on a very large proportion of present imports. But, as a matter of fact, the new duty is more than one-half the average effect of the one-and-one-half-cent duty. In any case, every penny collected or imposed on hides is a direct burden imposed on American industry for the benefit of a few wealthy and generous butchers of Chicago. Besides showing the utter untrustworthiness of the committee, the members of which have either changed their action or their account of their action four times within the last few weeks, the final imposition of the duty will be found to be a serious, if not a fatal, blunder. It has already made every member of the House from New-England a determined opponent of the committee, while the Massachusetts men at least are ready to slaughter the whole bill if this provision is insisted upon. Where MCKINLEY expects to get an offset to such a defection we do not know. Wherever he looks for it he will surely be disappointed.

Quite in line with the action of the committee on hides are the taxes on mica, (35 per cent.) macaroni, (8 cents per pound,) and chair cane, (10 per cent.,) now free; the increased duty on glue, on lime, on cement, on plaster of paris, on bottles, glassware and crockery, on tin plates, on penknives and pocket cutlery, on wool, on carpets, on many forms of paper, and on leather and manufactures of leather. Many of these advances are artfully made by substituting specific or mixed specific and *ad valorem* duties for *ad valorem* duties alone, a change that bears heaviest on the lower-priced goods, while its immediate effect is not readily perceived. Thus, leather gloves, now taxed at 50 per cent., are taxed $1 50 per dozen and 20 per cent. when costing $5 per dozen or less. This is just 50 per cent. for gloves at $5 per dozen, but for gloves costing $3 per dozen, it is 70 per cent. This is a small item relatively, but it shows the crafty purpose of the committee. In other cases the changes are greater but will not be generally seen to be so. Thus, lime, now 10 per cent., is to be taxed 6 cents per 100 pounds. Plaster of Paris, now 20 per cent., is taxed $1 per ton, or, if calcined, $1 75 per ton. Polished cylinder and crown glass of sizes less than 18 by 24 inches, now $2½ cents per foot, by being left unprovided for are made to pay 4 cents—an advance of 60 per cent.; polished plate glass below 16 by 18 inches is advanced 67 per cent., and smaller sizes of plate looking-glass are advanced 50 per cent. by the same trick.

But we need not pursue further to-day the details of this most amazing bill, which is as much worse than the Senate bill of last session as that was worse than the present tariff. The majority have graciously consented that the minority members of the committee shall have ten days in which to study the measure and "offer amendments." It is not likely that plea for the outraged industries of the country, to which the McKinley majority turned deaf ears when presented by the representatives of these industries themselves, will be listened to when offered by the Democratic members of the committee. Nor is it especially desirable that they should be. The fight may very well be transferred to Congress now where the people can watch the proceedings, and, more or less directly, take a hand in as they may feel inclined.

WAS IT A "HUMBUG" BILL?

We hope some of our high-tariff contemporaries in the West that have persistently been pointing with pride to the Sherman Anti-Trust bill in the Senate as a party measure will not overlook the remarks of certain high-tariff journals in the East concerning the recent disposition of the bill. The Western papers that we have in mind have urged low-tariff scoffers to regard the presence of this bill in the Senate as proof that the Republicans of that body were really longing to smash every Trust in the land. They have repeatedly declared that the bill was put forward by the party as a party measure, and that the Trusts would all be broken by the passage of it. The Republican Senate, it was said, was not trying to befool the people by asserting, as the wicked tariff reformers do, that the greed of any combination can be restrained by a reduction of tariff duties, but had attacked the Trusts in dead earnest.

A few days ago this bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, after a debate covering several days. It had already been reported favorably to the Senate by the important committee whose province in the Senate is like that of the Ways and Means Committee in the House—the Committee on Finance. Our high-tariff neighbor, the *Tribune*, published the following explanation of the proceedings:

"The opponents of the Sherman Anti-Trust bill succeeded in crowding that measure off the calendar and practically strangling it in its present shape by securing a reference of the bill and all the amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary. That this action of the Senate, consigning the legislation proposed by Senators SHERMAN and INGALLS to what Senator VANCE grimly referred to the other day as 'the mausoleum of Senatorial literature,' means the extinction of the last hope of the passage of any law against Trusts at this session may, perhaps, be too broad an assumption. The hostility of the more active members of that committee to the Finance Committee's bill may not extend to all the measures restricting Trusts which are likely to come to their attention. But the vote of reference was generally taken, after the vigorous protests against such a step by the friends of the present bill, as a *practical delivery of the corpse of the Sherman measure to that gloomy receptacle, as Mr. VANCE puts it, in which the Senate usually deposits its dead.* The funeral exercises were comparatively brief. Mr. EDMUNDS made the longer farewell address and Mr. PLATT added a few words before the burial."

It appears that in this farewell address Mr. EDMUNDS, who as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee presides over that "gloomy receptacle" to which the bill has been consigned, opposed the measure, although he afterward voted against the reference at the request of Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. PLATT also opposed it and berated the Senate for spending any time on it. He defended the making of combinations designed to raise prices by suppressing competition. Two days earlier one of our high-tariff neighbors in Philadelphia, the *Press*, had summarized in this way a speech of his on the same bill:

"Senator PLATT of Connecticut declared that the pending measure was a sham and a humbug, and calculated only to deceive the people by a pretense that the Senate was endeavoring to satisfy the popular demand for anti-Trust legislation by passing a bill which was without force."

These two Senators are Republicans in good standing. If Mr. PLATT'S reflection upon the motives of Mr. SHERMAN and his committee was forcibly resented by that gentleman, the fact has escaped our notice. And the bill was buried, as the *Tribune* says, in spite of an ample Republican majority in the Senate. Was it really a party measure? Why, then, did nine Republicans vote to place it in Mr. EDMUNDS'S "mausoleum"? Why was Mr. PLATT permitted to denounce it as a sham and a humbug, designed by its authors to deceive the people? Possibly there has entered the minds of some of our Western high-tariff contemporaries a painful suspicion that Mr. PLATT was not far out of the way.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

The break-down of the *City of Paris*, though not in midocean, is one of the impressive and disquieting reminders that still come to us from time to time that art and man's device have not yet succeeded in mastering the perils of the sea. This most recent reminder is even more impressive than the disaster to the *Oregon*, off the coast of Long Island, a few years ago. Though in either case there was, most fortunately, no loss of life, the later disaster is more impressive merely because it is the later. The *Oregon* was also a "greyhound," and then held, as the *City of Paris* now holds, "the record," so that in each case the accident happened to the most famous and the most talked about of all the steamers afloat. We have a careless notion that an increase in the speed of ocean steamships lessens the safety of their passengers. In point of fact the speed itself is a factor of safety. The mere shortening of the time required for the Atlantic transit decreases in proportion the perils of the transit. More than that, the momentum of a missile of 5,000 tons projected at a velocity of 20 miles an hour through the ocean tends to assure the safety of the passengers of this monstrous projectile, by making it certain that she will cut down any other ship that gets in her way, and the perils of collision are thus distinctly less for the passengers of a fast steamer than of a slow one. There is no manufacturers' secret, and there are not many men-of-war, that would resist the impact of the *City of Paris*.

In one respect, however, the efficiency of a modern appliance for safety has been amply vindicated by this latest accident. In many accidents it has seemed that the division of a steamer's hull into separate and water-tight compartments was a vain device, as often has it failed to prevent a leak in one of the compartments from flooding the next. In fact, not many years ago it was admitted that the compartment containing the engines was of necessity so large and so important that the ship must be vulnerable at this point, and that if the water gained an inlet here there was no reasonable hope of saving the ship. Yet this appears to have been precisely the compartment in which the accident to the machinery of the *City of Paris* occurred that let in the water. It is not yet ascertained, nor will it be until the ship has been carefully examined, whether the water came in through the pipes provided for its outflow or whether it came from a leak caused by the explosion in the actual skin of the ship. It is ascertained, however, that two of the steamer's compartments were flooded, and that the bulkheads withstood the strain thus imposed upon them insomuch that the flooding was absolutely confined to these compartments. But for this fact there is no doubt that the great steamer would now be at the bottom of the ocean. To this fact her ship's company of more than a thousand souls owe their lives, and the efficacy of the cellular system of shipbuilding is completely and triumphantly demonstrated.

For all that, the escape has been very narrow. There was enough motion to test the bulkheads, which were promptly strengthened by every device known to the ingenuity of skillful seamen. But it is very doubtful whether the rolling and pitching that even a moderate gale would have occasioned among the fragments of metal and timber that the explosion set adrift in the hold would not have been too much for the endurance of the bulkheads. Evidently from the moment that the explosion occurred until they disembarked, the passengers were in grave danger, a danger great enough and manifest enough to test their character as well as the character of the officers of the steamer and the condition of discipline of the crew. It is pleasant and encouraging to be able to record that this test was passed with credit by everybody concerned. This country is disabled by law from taking part in the competition of the maritime nations, and we cannot at present hope for fresh illustrations of the heroism that has so often adorned the annals of the American merchant marine as well as of the American Navy. But while the ordeal of the *City of Paris* served to bring out in high relief the virtues of the British seaman, we may congratulate ourselves that the passengers, of whom a majority were our countrymen and countrywomen, behaved not less bravely in their part of passive coolness, which is really not less difficult to sustain in such a crisis than that of active responsibility.

It is proper to point out that the censure that has been recklessly passed upon the Captain of the White Star steamer *Adriatic* is not warranted by the facts, and that no share has been taken in passing it by experienced seamen, nor by the representatives of the line to which the *City of Paris* belongs. Capt. ROBERTS did all that was required of him by the laws of humanity or the customs of the sea in offering to take the passengers from the disabled steamer. The question of saving not lives but a ship is not a question of humanity, but a question of profit. When it was proposed to him to abandon his voyage and turn back with his passengers for the purpose of enabling the *City of Paris* to complete her voyage in the opposite direction, the question for him to decide was whether he could justify himself to his owners for doing this. Upon this point his owners are the only judges and they do not express any dissatisfaction. The wishes of a passenger on a disabled ship bound for Liverpool as to the direction in which he prefers to go cannot outweigh the wish of a passenger on board a ship not disabled and bound for New-York in the mind of the Captain of the latter vessel. He is engaged in executing a contract to take his passengers to their destination, and while he may properly delay the execution of this contract in order to save life, he cannot properly delay it in order to save another steamer.

The death of Vice Admiral STEPHEN CLEGG ROWAN, in his eighty-second year, takes from the navy one of its most distinguished officers. He reached a grade in our service which now lapses with him, and which was attained by no others except FARRAGUT and PORTER, who had preceded him in it, and had successively passed on to the rank of Admiral. A native of Ireland, he was appointed as a midshipman more than sixty-four years ago, and had served sixty-three years on the active list when, in February, 1889, he was retired at his own request, under a special act of Congress allowing him the full sea pay of his grade. While his career was connected with no battles quite as renowned in history as FARRAGUT'S below New-Orleans and in Mobile Bay, it was yet rich in displays of gallantry and skill. During the Mexican war he served on the *Cyane* in her various actions, and also commanded a naval brigade during several combats on shore, in one of which he was wounded. In the civil war he commanded the *Pawnee* in the attack on the Acquia Creek batteries, and in the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, and distinguished himself in the battle of Roanoke Island, the reduction of New-Berne and other operations on the North Carolina coast. In command of the *New Ironsides*, with the rank of Commodore, he was for months engaged in Charleston Harbor. Whatever he was called upon to do was done with vigor, courage, quick insight, and sound judgment.

"What would you do," asked a pompous man of a little fellow who had been bold enough to dispute his word in an argument, "if you had as much sense as I've got?" "I'd go to sea," he replied, "and look for more before what I had filled the stock of material"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

AMUSEMENTS.

"PARSIFAL" IN BROOKLYN.

The Seidl Society of Brooklyn demonstrated in an uncertain manner last evening that for a child of less than a year's growth it was one of the strongest and most influential factors in this part of the world. To carry to a brilliant issue the project of giving the major part of Wagner's "Parsifal" on the concert stage would tax the powers of some of our oldest musical organizations; but there can be no doubt of the social success of the Seidl Society's undertaking, and in point of musical excellence all was achieved that could reasonably be expected within the limits which confine the artistic possibilities of such a presentation.

The Seidl Society is far from being, as its name may seem to signify, a mere aggregation of admirers of Anton Seidl. It is an organization, whose first distinctive trait is sincere admiration for the genius of Richard Wagner. Coupled with this is an earnest desire to know all that is worth knowing about his works, his theories, and his purposes. Whatever the opponents of Wagner's ideas may think of the utility of systematized propagation of them, they will at least credit the Brooklyn ladies engaged in the work with honesty of purpose. And since it has transpired that the Seidl Society last Summer enabled some 3,000 deserving poor persons to enjoy the cool breezes of the seashore, even the most devoted disciple of Rosinian melody must admit that some good can come out of Nazareth.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music must have been somewhat surprised at its own appearance last night, for it seldom finds itself decked in such brave festal attire. The lobby was hung with bright-colored stuffs and filled with plants. The corridors were also decorated with bright hangings, plants, and rich rugs, and furnished with handsome ottomans. The fronts of the balconies were draped in white, with festoons of green, and long streamers of white and green ran from the centre of the ceiling in every direction. The boxes were decorated in red, white, and green, the "Parsifal" colors, and at the top of the proscenium arch hung a broad banner bearing the words "Parsifal," surrounded with a painted framework of green dotted with flowers. The space usually occupied by the orchestra at theatrical or operatic performances was filled with a solid bank of flowers, which overflowed the stage and ran across in front of the lower entrances. Under their conductor, setting them in a handsome frame. The scenery, which was painted expressly for this performance by Mr. Heyt of the Metropolitan Opera House, represented the interior of the Castle of the Holy Grail. It was an elaborate and effective piece of stage art. The singers were seated at the front of the stage and had music stands partly concealed by palms.

The artists engaged in the performance were Lillie Lehmann, soprano; Theodore Reichmann, baritone; Paul Kalisch, tenor; Emil Fischer, basso; Joseph Beck, baritone; Sophie Traubmann, soprano; Charlotte Huhn, contralto, and Albert Mittelhauser, tenor. There was no chorus, and the result was that the choral parts of the work, which are its most moving scenes, had to be omitted. The absence of a chorus was due to the fact that there has not been time to drill a choral body since the Seidl Society conceived the idea of giving the work. In this respect last night's hearing of the music was at a disadvantage as compared with that offered by the Oratorio Society under the direction of Walter Damrosch in March, 1886, and that given some years earlier at the Academy of Music under Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

The performance last night, however, had the merit of being given by soloists identified with Wagner music-dramas and under a conductor adequately schooled in Wagner traditions. One of the singers, Mr. Reichmann, sang Amfortas, which was his original rôle at the first production of the drama at Bayreuth in 1882 under the direction of Wagner. It was not difficult to conceive last night, even while seeing Mr. Reichmann actionless and in evening dress, that he would be a very noble representative of the suffering warder of the Holy Grail. He sang the music beautifully, with splendid tone, with genuine feeling, and at times with deep impressiveness.

Lilli Lehmann sang the music of Kundry, which without the liberty of action is a heavy and rather thankless task, in her customary conscientious and artistic style. Emil Fischer had the grand bass part of Gurnemanz, and it goes without saying that he did his work well. Mr. Beck had the part of Klingsor, the magician, and some of the minor rôles in his care. He performed his duties artistically, as he always does. The music of "Parsifal" puts severe strain on the powers of Mr. Kalisch, but he acquitted himself with credit. The other three singers had very little to do, and did it in a satisfactory manner.

Only the highest praise can be bestowed on the orchestra. The beautiful scoring was heard to advantage, and to Mr. Seidl, to whose untiring efforts the smooth and eloquent rendering was due, must be given the warmest commendation. The music-drama of "Parsifal" was constructed by Wagner with a special view to the possibilities of the stage of the Wagner Theatre, and with a reproduction of such surroundings as are possible only at Bayreuth. In so far as last night's production satisfied a widespread curiosity, the Seidl Society and its indefatigable President, Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, are entitled to thanks. The question will naturally arise whether it is possible to give a satisfactory rendering of this music-drama without the accessories of scenery and action which Wagner held to be inseparable parts of his "art-work of the future." And the additional question may be asked whether it is not a mistake to set aside the purposes of the poet-composer in order to hear his music, which is necessarily at a disadvantage when presented in concert form. But perhaps, as we are denied the privilege of a complete performance of "Parsifal," we would better be as well satisfied as we can with what we receive, and not "look the gift horse in the mouth."

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

For the fifth subscription night of the Italian season at the Metropolitan Opera House Rossini's "William Tell" was set forward. Notwithstanding the fact that the work is comparatively a novelty to this public—it being more than seven years since it was last sung in this vicinity—and the circumstance that its presentation on the occasion under notice furnished opportunity for passing critical judgment upon an unknown member of the Abbey-Grau forces—Mlle. Pettigiani—the house was only fairly filled in its lower portions and but sparsely tenanted in the upper tiers. Those whose good fortune it was to be present, however, enjoyed an excellent lyric and dramatic performance.

As Arnoldo, Signor Tamagno justified the praise he has received. In the dignified declamation, the spirited delivery, and the general excellence of his cantabile work, the sometimes disagreeable quality of his tones was in evidence if not altogether forgotten. The duo with Mathilde, "Tutto Apprendi O Sventura," aroused a whirlwind of applause, which was only exceeded by the enthusiasm awakened by the great trio in the second and Arnoldo's aria, "Ah non mi Abbandonare," in the fourth act. The tremendous vocal difficulties were made so light of that they were lost to sight, while the audience was again and again treated to the note, which, to the majority, was the summit of their hopes and desire—the *ut de poitrine*. Good support was afforded the tenor by Signor Zando, who made an acceptable William Tell, and Signor Castelmary as Walter. The small part of Melchthal was made considerable of by Signor Novara, and Mlle. Bauermeister labored earnestly to look and sing the part of Jemmy.

Mlle. Pettigiani gives promise of proving a valuable addition to the company at present occupying the Opera House. She has youth, a comely presence, and an agreeable voice to recommend her. A proneness to employ the vibrato unduly militates frequently against the excellence of her work, which is artistic, painstaking, and well considered. She won the admiration and applause of her hearers on this occasion, and her rendering of Mathilde's aria, "Selva Opaca," as well as her voicing of the subsequent duet with Arnoldo, was well deserving of the approbation lavished upon it.

The familiar overture was admirably played under Signor Arditi's direction, while the chorus was successful in attaining to a dead level of mediocrity. To-night Signor Tamagno and Mlle. Noralca are to come forth in "Aida."

MRS. LE MOYNE'S READINGS.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne read "Pippa Passes" at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, thus finishing her successful course of Browning readings. She gave the work without curtailment, not even omitting the remarks of the dissolute art students, or the Zola-like conversation of the outcast women on the steps of the palace. It was a severe test of her skill as a reader, and of her power to hold the attention of an audience, and it was equally a severe test of the powers of appreciation and patience of the many ladies and few gentlemen in attendance. As a mere entertainment it was, perhaps, less agreeable than any of Mrs. Le Moyne's previous readings, for this work is such a bewildering compound of love and hatred, remorse and bloodshed, sadness and babble, obscene and ribaldry, beautiful scenic description, and frank revelations of depravity, that injurious to the utmost the intellectual powers of the listener. It easily touches the lowest limit of human taste, and it aims to reach also the most exalted level of human goodness. It is very long, and the constant change of scene and the great variety of strongly-contrasted characters demand in the reader uncommon versatility.

Mrs. Le Moyne was at her best in the dreadful scene between Ottima and Sebald. All the wicked passion and horror of that episode she brought out clearly and impressively. The scene between Pippa and his bride and that between Luigi, the enthusiastic young patriot who was murdering Italian strictly as per contract, were rendered also with perfect accuracy of pronunciation. The press is desirous of the health of the gifted lady who has given us these readings, and would have been delighted for the sake of shortening the work, and the conversation on the palace steps, though it is deplorably true to nature, could also have been spared. But the enthusiastic Browningite accepts all such blemishes as matters of minor question. Mrs. Le Moyne's readings have been so popular that she will be likely to repeat her experiment another season.

"A LONG LANE."

"I knew," explains the poor blind mother who is conspicuous in "A Long Lane," "I knew the tears I felt on baby's face were not his, but sister's!" This is a fair example of the best quality of Mr. Sedley Brown's sentiment. It is the kind of sentiment popular ballads are made of. The humor of Mr. Brown is largely founded on the phraseology of the race track and the green room, with a liberal sprinkling of that kind of wit that illumines the comic newspapers. As for his plot, it is a conglomeration of theatrical odds and ends; it is not only that the story is as old as the hills, but every dramatic device resorted to is perfectly familiar to habitual playgoers. The piece is neither coherent, in a constructive sense, nor reasonable. The motives are inconsistent. The blind mother is not alone in her blindness. When the situation requires it, every one of Mr. Brown's personages can be as blind as a bat.

Yet the piece is not devoid of cleverness, and is likely to be popular "on the road" if not in New-York. This conclusion is reached without regard to the noisy reception it had last night at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. The expressions of approval of such an audience as that which crowded the house in every part, threw no suspicion on the actors, applauded everything, and recalled everybody after every act, are not of the slightest consequence, and they never mislead an estate manager. But there are many situations in "A Long Lane" that are undeniably effective in spite of their banality, and the sentiment of the piece, as we have indicated, is of the kind that touches the heart of the multitude. The pictorial features of the production are also sure to be appreciated. A view of farm lands, with a long lane in perspective, is a decidedly inspiriting stage picture, in spite of the rawness of the greens and blues, and when a flock of live sheep appear in the lane, advance to the foreground, and enter a paddock, where they contentedly nibble grass, the limit of rustic realism seems to be reached. The sheep behaved very well last night. They attended strictly to business and munched dry fodder, except when the text of Mr. Brown's play became unusually stilted and bombastic. Then they looked reproachfully at the actors, like good critics.

There is a baby, too—the one whose cheek sister bedews with tears—a cunning brat in frocks, who has a very serious part to play—for Mr. Brown goes deep into the sufferings and weaknesses of poor humanity—who is disowned, stolen, and submitted to all sorts of indignities, but comes smiling at last, and this baby finds time, in spite of the complications of the plot, to sing "Where Did You Get That Hat?"

Two sisters, daughters of a New-England farmer, are the joint heroines of "A Long Lane." One of them goes on the stage. Hence a misunderstanding with her farmer lover, which is not overcome till the last act, when she pays off the mortgage on her father's farm. The other is betrayed by the villain, who is, of course, a rich man's son and "prematurely gray." He is a very bad man, and it is really gratifying to know that he does not escape unpunished. The harmless, necessary scabbreeze is, in this case, an actress who wears fine raiment and is afraid of cows. Her vis-a-vis is the accustomed cub of contemporary comedy whose b

MESSAGE AND BILL LAID ON THE TABLE.

A NEW PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT THE QUESTION OF BALLOT REFORM TO THE DECISION OF THE VOTERS.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Hill sent to the Senate to-night his annual veto, the third, of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill. Clark Knaysa was half an hour reading it. The Governor repeated all his old-time arguments against the bill, predicted "anarchy" if it ever became a law, and "a complete disarrangement of the State machinery." He threw the responsibility for the failure of the measure upon the Legislature, reiterated his objections to an exclusively official ballot on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and stigmatised the proposed system as a "conglomerate ballot," "a hodge-podge."

After the reading of the veto was finished Senator Saxton obtained the floor. "This," he began, "is a long document which we have listened to, but it is, after all, a résumé of what we have heard before. The only new objection is that a certain provision is unconstitutional."

"There is no question before the House," interrupted Senator Cantor.

"The question as I understand it is whether this bill shall become a law in spite of the objections of the Governor," returned Senator Saxton.

"What I would like to know," said Mr. Cantor, "is whether the gentleman is speaking by unanimous consent or on a motion."

"I take it," said Lieut. Gov. Jones, "that Senator Saxton is speaking on a motion to let the veto and bill lay on the table."

"But," persisted Mr. Cantor, "no motion to that effect has been made."

"Well, then," exclaimed Mr. Saxton, "I ask unanimous consent to make a statement."

No objection having been raised, he proceeded: "The only new question raised by the Governor is that of the constitutionality of permitting ballot clerks to assist the illiterate voter. Two similar bills have been sent to the Governor, each containing this same provision, and yet this is the first time the question has been raised, either in the Legislature, the public press, or among the lawyers of the State. If this proposition be correct, it strikes at the very principle of minority representation in this State, a principle that has always been recognised from the time of the foundation of the government of this State. At all events, the courts of the state have never been called upon to decide the question. If the proposition be true, the officers in every county of the State are holding positions in defiance of the Constitution. It has been a provision on our statute books ever since we have had a ballot, in all the towns where officers are chosen at annual Spring elections, that there shall be three inspectors of election, and that no voter shall vote for more than two, so as to allow minority representation. It is very late in the day for the Governor of the State to come in with this objection in view of the fact that no judicial decision has been made."

Mr. Saxton closed by making the motion to let the veto and the bill lie on the table.

"What do you think of the question as a constitutional lawyer?" asked Senator Cantor.

"It is hardly fair," returned Senator Saxton, "to ask me to express an opinion on a subject that I have never considered."

"I would call attention," continued Mr. Cantor, "to the Tilden system, where this very subject was discussed, and where such a prominent lawyer as Mr. Evarts proposed that the only remedy lay in an amendment to the Constitution."

The veto and the bill were laid upon the table.

(The veto message will be found on Page 9.)

No sooner had the Saxton veto been laid upon the table than Senator Fassett was recognised and sent to the Clerk's desk a bill which practically aims to submit the question of ballot reform to the people of the State. It provides that the inspectors at each poll at the next election shall provide a box to receive ballots in relation to the proposition for the enactment of a law requiring all ballots to be voted at any public election to be printed at the public expense and to be distributed to the electors by sworn public officials only at the polling places on the day of election, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, in the form following: "For the enactment of a law requiring all ballots to be voted at any public election to be printed at public expense and to be distributed to the electors by sworn public officials only at the polling place on the day of election"; or "Against the enactment of a law requiring all ballots to be voted at any public election to be printed at the public expense, and to be distributed to the electors by sworn public officials only at the polling place on the day of election." The said ballot shall be indorsed "Ballot Reform."

"I move," said Mr. Fassett in his most innocent tones, "that this bill be ordered to third reading, printed, and referred to the Committee on General Laws, retaining its place."

"Unless objection is raised, so ordered," observed Lieut. Gov. Jones.

"Eh," exclaimed Cantor. "What's that? What bill is that? I object."

"Does the gentleman object to having this matter submitted to the people?" inquired Mr. Fassett, sardonically.

"I object to sending it to third reading," exclaimed the leader of the Democracy.

"Oh, you do! Then," said Fassett, "we will have to be content to send it to the Committee on General Laws."

Mr. Cantor's troubles were not over. He had hardly taken his seat when the subdued voice of Senator Van Gorder was heard to pipe, "And I would ask that it be referred to third reading." Again the Lieutenant Governor repeated the perfunctory formula, "Unless objection is raised, so ordered." And again the alert Cantor was on his feet. "Hold on!" he cried. "What's going to third reading now?"

"Only a little bill necessary to the prohibition amendment, to provide for the printing of ballots and to defray the expenses of voting for that proposition," exclaimed Van Gorder.

"Oh, I'll have to object to that too," declared Cantor, and the Van Gorder bill was whisked off to a committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting to-night after the adjournment of the Senate and adopted a report written by Senator Saxton, which is largely a reply to the message of the Governor to the Legislature, suggesting that the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill be secured. The committee takes the ground that the Governor could scarcely secure the desired result without the intervention of the Legislature if he really desired it. The report will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Connelly of New-York introduced in the Assembly to-night a bill which has the support of the chief officers of the mechanical and building trades of New-York City. It amends the Laws of 1882 by providing for a more accurate estimate of the strength and prescribing more clearly the quality of the different materials to be used in buildings in New-York City so that life and property may be placed beyond the danger of "fraudulent skimping." The bill was so bulky that it would not pass through the slot in the Speaker's box, and Mr. Connelly therefore requested that it be received and referred at once to the Committee on Cities. This was done. A petition accompanies the bill, recommending its enactment. This was signed by William J. Fryer, Jr., representing the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers; Cornelius O'Reilly, representing the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association of New-York; N. L. Brnse, representing the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Edwin Dobbs, Warren A. Conover, representing the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of New-York, and Thomas J. Brady, Superintendent of Buildings of New-York.

Mr. Martin of New-York referred to the break on the Champlain Canal at Stillwater, and asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating $30,000. Mr. Deyo of Broome objected, declaring that the assemblyman and the Senator from the Stillwater district had refused to introduce this bill because the break was a small one, and the regular appropriation would provide for its repair, and Mr. Martin had to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Shields of Brooklyn put in a bill which makes it a misdemeanor to buy or sell or offer to buy or sell lottery policies. Offenders are termed common gamblers, and may be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

A bill entitled "An act for the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights against discrimination on account of race, color, or religion" was dropped into the Assembly box by Mr. Fish of Putnam. It was drawn by the Union Protective Club (colored) of New-York and handed to Mr. Fish by Fred P. Hayes, a prominent member of the organization. It aims to place colored people on an equality with the whites in this State. The bill provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the State, "irrespective of race, color, or religion," shall be entitled to the unrestricted enjoyment of the privileges and facilities of hotels, restaurants, ice cream or beer saloons, theatres, and all other public places of resort of amusement, common schools, public institutions of learning, hospitals, and cemeteries. Discrimination of any sort against colored people is prohibited, and violations of this act are made punishable by fines or imprisonment, or by both.

MAY SUCCEED MR. LYMAN.

John H. Comstock, Deputy Naval Officer and Chairman of the Civil Service Examining Board at the Custom House, was transferred to Washington to do some special work some weeks ago. There is a report in circulation among some of the Republican politicians that he is to succeed Mr. Lyman as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

WAS PAID FOR A COURT CLERKSHIP.

The war between Police Justice Murray, County Democratic leader in the Seventeenth District, and Police Justice Maurice J. Power, the Tammany leader, goes merrily on. Mr. Power's statement, made on Sunday, in answer to the onslaught made by Mr. Murray Saturday night, showed that he was full of fight. Mr. Murray read it, and it made him more belligerent than ever. He protests that he is no coward. He insists that his personal bravery is all right. He goes back to riot times to show this. Mr. Power went back to riot times to prove the opposite.

Mr. Murray explained last night that in 1863 he was a patrolman in the Thirty-first Precinct. Capt. Walling, afterward Superintendent, was then in charge. "In April of that year," said Judge Murray, "I made an arrangement with my brother to go into the coke business with him. I sent in my resignation as a policeman, to take effect the 1st of June. After sending in my resignation I continued to do police duty and went into business June 28. When the riots broke out I took an active part in all the skirmishes and fights and was taken all over the city by Capt. Walling. After the riots were over I left the police force permanently. I ran for Councilman in 1865 and 1866, and if there was any cowardice it would have been shown up then. In 1869 I contested the election of Police Justice Coulter. The charge of cowardice was hinted at and Capt. Walling and Sergt. H. Petty went to the investigation and testified to the faithfulness of my service during the riot. This old charge was brought up again when I attacked some of the police for not bringing in evidence in gambling and similar cases. Mr. Power should not charge me with cowardice. One of the leaders of the riots, a man who used to ride a white horse at the head of the mob, was known as 'Bourke the Rioter.' This man was kept in the Park Department through Power for several years."

Mr. Power also charged Mr. Murray with disloyalty. Mr. Murray is indignant at this. He said that when Judge Fitzgerald was nominated for the position he now holds he was particulary anxious to secure his election. One night in the committee room at Cooper Institute Judge Power asked him how much he was going to contribute to the campaign. "I sat down," said Judge Murray, "and wrote out a check for $250. Judge Power put his hand on my shoulder, and looking into my eye he said, 'Judge, that is princely.' Was that disloyalty? The night before election Mr. Power sent only $25 for each election district in my Assembly district. To swell the total amount, which I regarded as too small, I put my hand into my own pocket and contributed $600. My district was the second best in the city for Judge Fitzgerald."

Mr. Murray explained that he then wanted to get a place for one of his men. Judge Power promised to get it for him. Mr. Power afterward sent for him to come to the New-Amsterdam Club and there asked to be let out of the promise. "On another occasion, three weeks ago," said Judge Murray, "Mr. Power sent for me again and told me that the New-Amsterdam Club was hard up. I gave him $100 for the club. Then he said, 'Congressman Quinn is not a member. Won't he join?' I said that I thought he would, and Mr. Power said, 'That will be another $100.' After the election in 1887," continued Judge Murray, "a man who was friends with me wanted to get a clerkship in a civil district court for a friend of his. Mr. Power promised it to him. Then there was a hitch. A certain gentleman informed the man who was seeking the place for a friend that it would take $5,000 to get it. He was told by his informant that that amount should be sent to Richard A. Cunningham. He sent a certified check to that gentleman. It was returned with the information that checks were not desirable in that sort of a transaction and that the cash must be sent. The money was then sent in bills, and if it were so that the man who sent it could be protected I know where he can be found."

THE ARBITERS AGREE.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX CLAIM.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—F. W. Stevens of Newark and ex-Judge John F. Dillon of New-York, who have acted as arbitrators in the claim of the State against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for back taxes, have filed their report with the Secretary of State. The report states that in full payment and satisfaction of all claims the railroad company shall pay to the State the sum of $300,000. Certain special provisions are made, in the event of the passage of the contemplated act surrendering the right given by the sixteenth section of the company's charter, to purchase and acquire the railroad and property of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. The amounts awarded are to be paid as follows: $100,000 within thirty days after the adjournment of the present session of the Legislature, $100,000 within thirty days thereafter, and the balance within thirty days thereafter.

In the original statements set forth by the parties to the suit the State claimed that the company was in arrears about $500,000, exclusive of interest, and the company claimed to have paid the State not only in full, but about $240,000 besides. The arbitrators acquit the company and its officers of any intention to defraud and award that each party shall pay its own costs.

Mr. Stevens, the State's arbitrator, says that the State's claim for taxes from 1853 to 1862, amounting to $60,000, was thrown out, together with the State's claim for discounts and interest, amounting to $280,000. The award gives the State the principal found to be due and interest thereon at 6 per cent calculated from the time of default. Mr. Stevens thinks the company is ready to give up its irrepealable tax-exemption charter if the State will on its part surrender its right to take the road at cost at the expiration of the time limitation.

In reaching their award the examination of testimony embraced transactions running through a period of forty years. Many of the questions involved, especially those relating to net earnings, cost of road, terms of payment, were complicated and unadjudicated, besides having passed through a variety of different constructions by the State and the company. This accounts for the wide difference between the two claims.

DESERTING POWDERLY.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—War has broken out afresh among the Knights of Labor, and the upshot of the fuss is that District Assembly No. 191, including all the German assemblies in the city, has returned its charter to the Powderly headquarters in Philadelphia, and this action has been followed by a similar proceeding on the part of the six local assemblies which constitute that district.

The charter has not only been returned to the National Headquarters, but, in addition to this, resolutions, as follows, were adopted severing all connection with the old labor organization:

Resolved, That we have had enough of the intrigues, and shall not longer fight against the in the ranks of the order of the Knights of Labor, and we therefore return our charter, seal, and other emblems, belonging to our district assembly, No. 191, for further proper transmission, and we then leave the order.

Resolved, That our organization shall stand, as heretofore, for the benefit and advancement of our interests and the interests of all brewery workers, with our sick and benevolent assistance funds.

The trouble grows out of old jealousies between the English and German assemblies.

FOR THE ARCH FUND.

Following the excellent example of some of the principals of educational institutions in this city and State, other persons interested in the patriotic work of increasing the Washington Memorial Arch Fund are closing up their lists and adding to the treasury balance. More should follow these laudable examples. Co-operation now means the assurance that the money will all be in hand before the cornerstone is laid and the latter part of April. Treasurer William R. Stewart, of 54 William-street, acknowledges the receipts of the following additional subscriptions through the *World:* Employes of L. & C. Wise, $5; a few more employes of the *World*, second instalment, $25. Previously acknowledged, $75,484 94; grand total, $75,514 94.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of Chicago yesterday the Rev. R. D. Shepard read a paper entitled "The Attitude of Rome Toward Our System of Education." in which he made a fierce attack on the Catholic Church and its methods in proscandism. An autonomous discussion followed the reading.

A peddler named Cronister was shot and instantly killed by some unknown party Sunday night while calling on a widow named Reed, who lives on a farm north of Omaha, Neb. A farm hand named Tony Frank has been arrested charged with the crime.

Application has been made to the Department of Justice at Ottawa by the Washington authorities for the extradition of W. E. Dickie, who is wanted in the city for forgery, and is in custody at Montreal.

David L. Stain and Oliver Cromwell, convicted of the murder of John Wilson Barron, the cashier of the Dexter Savings Bank, were yesterday, at Saugus, Ma., sentenced to State prison for life.

Woodworkers' Assembly, No. 8,183, yesterday sent a notice to the ship-building firms of Bath, Me., that an increase of 25 cents a day would be demanded on April 1.

Chauncey M. Depew spent yesterday in Charleston. It is said was received by the Mayor and citizens. He left there last night for home.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, United States Consul at Grand Manan, N. B., is suffering from peritonitis, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

The striking weavers at Bridgeport, Conn., have agreed to resume work at the old prices for a term of three years.

CAMBRIDGE.

BOSTON, March 31.—The proposition submitted by the Harvard delegates to Yale, governing future contests between the students of the two universities in baseball, football, rowing, and track and field athletics, has just been made public. The resolutions will be considered by Yale at a mass meeting to be held April 11.

After defining amateurs, time limitation, playing rules, and trophies, the articles make these specifications as to number, time, and places of contests:

SECTION 1. Baseball: There shall be four games of baseball annually between the crews of the universities, two at New-Haven and two at Cambridge. In case the games result in a tie, a fifth game shall be played. The games shall be played alternately at New-Haven and Cambridge respectively. Of the four games the third shall be at Cambridge the day after the Harvard class day, and the fourth at New-Haven on the Tuesday of Commencement Week. There shall be an annual game of baseball between the Freshmen nines of the two colleges and the Scientific schools, to be played in alternate years at New-Haven and Cambridge respectively.

SEC. 2. Football: There shall be two games of football between the elevens of the two universities, the first to be played on the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day; the second to be played on Thanksgiving Day. One of the games shall be played in Cambridge and the other in New-Haven or New-York as Yale shall elect. If New-York is chosen the second game shall be played there. If New-Haven is selected the second game shall be played in alternate years at Cambridge and New-Haven respectively. The game giving the result in a tie the victory shall belong to the team scoring the greatest number of points. There shall be an annual game of football between the Freshmen elevens of the two colleges and a scientific school, to be played in alternate years at New-Haven and Cambridge, respectively.

SEC. 3. Rowing: There shall be an annual race between the university crews and also between the Freshman crews of the two universities.

SEC. 4. Track and field athletics. There shall be annual contests between the two universities in track and field athletics, which shall take place in alternate years at New-Haven and Cambridge, respectively.

NEW-HAVEN, March 31.—The members of the Yale conference committee on general athletics met this evening at the residence of Walter Camp and prepared their report to be submitted to the university meeting April 11. At the conference between the Harvard and Yale Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday was submitted a proposition for a three years' arrangement between the two universities. This Yale would not agree to. The objections of the Yale men to Harvard's proposition, together with the details of Yale's proposition, are embodied in the report to be laid before the university meeting April 11. At the conference between the Harvard and Yale Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday was submitted a proposition for a three years' arrangement between the two universities. This Yale would not agree to. The objections of the Yale men to Harvard's proposition, together with the details of Yale's proposition, are embodied in the report to be laid before the university meeting April 11. At the conference between the Harvard and Yale Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday was the impossibility of a settlement on the times and places of the contests, and that the real trouble was found in the attitude of the Harvard Faculty. It was here that the stumbling block in the way of a settlement was found at Springfield last month. It is the opinion of the Yale men that the members of the Harvard Faculty have imposed unreasonable restrictions in intercollegiate athletics, and that their unexpected and uncalled for regulations have caused the existing disagreement.

Capt. Allen of the Yale crew says that the failure of the committee to come to some agreement will not affect the race on the Thames River next June. He says that the letter which was made with Harvard in 1886 on the subject of the annual races lasts through this year. If no general agreement in regard to athletics is reached by the two universities before another rowing season comes around, Capt. Allen has no doubt that Yale and Harvard will continue the present plan with another special agreement. Capt. Allen says:

"Every one knew that Yale desired no arrangement by which she would be excluded from further contests with Princeton on field sports, and I understand that Cumnock, Captain of Harvard's football eleven, is anxious to meet Princeton again, as Yale certainly is. For myself, I know that I should not favor such an arrangement in rowing. Yale ought to be free to row or not to row other eights than Harvard's, as she sees fit."

Capt. Low, speaking of rowing matters generally, said that the Yale crew would row with the Atalantas over the four-mile course in the harbor some time between May 24 and June 1. Before the end of this week the Yale eight will be picked out. Only eleven men are now training, and one will be dropped to-morrow. It is almost certain that Allen will stroke, that Brewster will row No. 3, Ferris No. 4, Hartwell No. 6, Newell No. 7, and that Rogers will be in the boat. Ives, '92, a new man, will probably succeed Gill at No. 5, and probably Heffelfinger will fill out the eight. It is thought that Balliet will be substitute, and in case of a change will have a good chance to get into the boat. Either Simms or Klimpe will be dropped.

BROOK TROUT DISPLAY.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FISH AT FULTON MARKET.

The opening of the brook trout season occurs to-day, and as usual a large display will be made at Fulton Market. Fish Commissioner Blackford will have trout from all parts of the country. Among other exhibits the following will be found: Specimens of brook trout, lake trout, frost fish, and land-locked salmon will be received from the Adirondack Hatchery; from the Caledonia Hatchery, and from the Cold Spring Hatchery of the New-York Fishery Commission, and exhibits from the Old Colony Trout Ponds of W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass., consisting of brown trout, brook trout, and the hybrid trout, being a cross of the brook and brook trout.

Exhibits also will be made of specimens of brook trout from the hatcheries of the Tuxedo Club and the South Side Sportsman's Club. Over 2,000 live trout will be shown swimming in the tanks. One thousand salmon trout yearlings have been received from the United States Fish Commission, and will be shown alive in one of the aquaria. Godfon Ide, sent to Commissioner Blackford by Herr von Behr, President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, Germany, will also be on exhibition. Eggs of various kinds of trout will be displayed in the progess of hatching.

An effort will be made to transport a four-pound live trout from the preserve of James Annin, Jr., to New-York. Should this succeed it will be exhibited in one of the tanks, and will probably be the gem of the exhibition. Advices have been received that, in addition to the above, specimens will be forwarded from New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and New-Jersey culturists.

The exhibitions at the opening of the trout season were first instituted by Mr. Blackford some twelve years ago, and have had a great influence in the development of the interest, now so general throughout the country in everything pertaining to fish culture.

A CATHOLIC CONVENT BURNED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—Fire broke out this evening about 9 o'clock in St. Joseph's Catholic Convent on Greenfield-avenue, and the entire building and its contents were burned, the 75 occupants of the building barely escaping with their lives and having no time to save any of their belongings.

The fire started from the furnace and was carried quickly through the building by ventilator shafts. Sister Blanker, who was on the fourth floor, finding escape cut off, jumped from a window, breaking her left leg and all her ribs. She cannot live.

Two young candidates, Rose Minet and Mary Werner, jumped from the third-story windows and were seriously injured. Two firemen were also injured by the falling walls, but not seriously.

All the other inmates succeeded in getting out safely under the guidance of the sisters, who prevented many young girls from flinging themselves from windows in their fright. The building and all its furniture were burned, entailing a loss of $70,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000.

A PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Windom had a conference to-day with Mr. Weber, the new Commissioner of Immigration at New-York, the result of which was that orders were issued for the preparation of the Barge Office at New-York for the reception and accommodation of immigrants after April 18, the date of the termination of the lease with the State Commissioners of Emigration. This is for temporary use only.

The Senate and House Committees on Immigration had a joint meeting to-day at which a resolution was adopted approving the selection of Ellis Island as the location of an immigrant landing station.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Representative Wallace of New-York to-day introduced a bill reducing the course of study at the Naval Academy from six to four years, and limiting the age for admission from 21 to nineteen years. All cadets now at the Academy who fail to receive commissions shall receive an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay. Appointments of naval cadets shall be made on a competitive examination, and hereafter no cadet shall be appointed under the age of 16 years. Midshipmen shall remain in the service for at least six years after graduation. The vessels will remain in the West Indies upon Admiral Gherardi's return from Washington.

Lieut. Albert W. Wood has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer Patterson and ordered to the Naval Academy for ordnance duty.

Engineer Robert F. Loss has been ordered to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds.

SENATOR HOAR'S DOUBLE PLAY SHOWS UP.

A CONTEST FOR SPOILS ENDED, BUT A FACTION STRUGGLE CONTINUED — SOME CLAIMANTS FROM THIS STATE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Consul.—ALTON ANGIER of Georgia at Rheims.

United States Attorney.—FRANK D. ALLEN for the District of Massachusetts.

United States Marshal.—FRANK BUCHANAN for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Wyoming.—CLARENCE D. CLARK.

Assistant Surgeon, Navy.—LIEUTENANT WARD STERLING of Alabama.

By the appointment to-day of Frank D. Allen of Lynn to be District Attorney of Massachusetts the President settled the bitterest fight which has yet arisen over any of the Bay State appointments, and the effects of which may be seen later on.

District Attorney Galvin, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, resigned some months ago, and asked that his successor might be appointed without delay, as he was anxious to return to his private practice. A dozen or more candidates at once sprang up, but the fight settled down to two men—Allen and D. Lewis Stackpole of Massachusetts, a towny in Representative Randall's district. Mr. Lodge indorsed his constituent, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Randall went to work to try and secure the place for his friend. Mr. Stackpole. Both Senators kept their hands off for a time, and then it came out that they had urged the appointment of Allen.

This was a surprise to most people, as it was generally conceded by the bar, as well as the general public, that Mr. Stackpole was the better man of the two, and even Mr. Lodge, while he had presented Allen's papers to the Attorney General, had urged his claims before the President, was of the opinion that Mr. Stackpole was a better lawyer than Mr. Allen, and would fill the office more creditably.

Matters ran along for some time, and then it became known that charges affecting Mr. Allen's professional character had been filed with the President. Mr. Allen asserted that the charges were inspired by malice and were without foundation. He came on to Washington and had an interview with both of the Senators and Mr. Lodge, and explained the charges to the satisfaction of all of them. Still the appointment was not made, and then it came out that Senator Hoar had done a very peculiar thing. It has often been charged that members of Congress are in the habit of keeping two men for the same office, but no one has ever been so neatly detected in this species of political duplicity as Mr. Hoar was in this case.

With Senator Dawes he united in a letter to the Attorney General recommending the appointment of Mr. Allen, and, on the next page of this letter he added a postscript, which he alone signed, saying that while he indorsed Mr. Allen, he did so at the request of his colleague, Mr. Dawes, and because of the appointment of Mr. Allen would be gratifying to the young Republicans of the State, but he considered Mr. Stackpole to be the better man of the two, and best qualified for the place.

Mr. Hoar's peculiar action is easily understood when all the facts are known. Although Senator Dawes's term does not expire for two years, there are already a dozen aspiring gentlemen who have their eyes on his seat. One of these is Mr. Lodge, who is a very formidable candidate. Mr. Hoar does not like Mr. Lodge, he would rather see any one else in the Senate as his colleague than the young member from Lynn. Mr. Hoar very adroitly encouraged the idea that Mr. Lodge was not really sincere in his support of Mr. Allen's candidacy, and he was enabled to do so, because it was well known that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Stackpole were intimate personal friends, while Mr. Lodge and Mr. Allen were only political friends.

If Mr. Hoar could defeat Mr. Allen and not his friend, he would be the master the latter would probably be heard from at the next election, while Mr. Stackpole's failure to secure the appointment would place Mr. Lodge "in a hole." It was a shrewd game on the part of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, and but for the fact of it becoming known that Mr. Hoar indorsed both candidates it might never have been made public. As it is, now that the facts are known, the fight will go on and the factional quarrel waxing in Massachusetts will become all the more bitter.

Four more or less well-known residents of Niagara County dropped into Washington to-day on an errand of considerable interest to the Republican factions of that part of the State. They are Thomas Cleveland and W. B. Rice of Lockport, James Compton of Middleport, and Frank S. Seeley of Hartland. Their errand is to try to convince President Harrison that he ought to select Mr. Compton for Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, and that he ought to do so right away. Mr. Crowley has arranged for an interview with the President to-morrow, and no argument that can be thought of in behalf of the Crowley candidate will be omitted in the conversation.

Ex-State Senator Ellsworth and ex-Collector Frazier are exerting themselves to secure the appointment of James Low. The original candidate of the anti-Crowley faction was John A. Merritt. He is still in the field, and it is understood that Mr. Crowley's opponents stand ready to back either Low or Merritt if developments show either of them is going to beat Compton. Mr. Crowley and his friends express great confidence and ability of his candidate to defeat anybody put forward by the other faction.

The report of the trial of the Herreshoff torpedo boat, cruising at Newport, will be put in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy in a day or two. The speed attained was below 22.5 knots. The revolutions averaged 371 per minute, and the engines steam pressure in the boilers was about 245 pounds. This pressure is said to have been maintained with comparative ease in the Thorneycroft boilers, with only two men in each fireroom. The air pressure in the closed firerooms seems to have been very high, running up to four inches of water at times.

Officers who were on board the boat deny positively the reports about the machinery breaking down. They say the only accident that occurred was the breaking of one of the mechanical counters for taking the number of revolutions of the engines.

The reasons given for the contractors for not making greater speed is that it was not to their interest to do so, and, contrary to the general supposition, that is true. Their original contract provided for a premium of $1,500 for each quarter of a knot between twenty-three and twenty-four and $2,000 for each quarter of a knot above twenty-four. When, however, the Herreshoffs concluded that better results could be attained with the Thorneycroft boilers, and obtained permission to substitute them for Herreshoff boilers, the Government, in consideration of getting a better boat, agreed to bear all the cost of making the change. This amounted to about $18,500, and, in consideration of the Government paying this bill, it was to offset any premiums that might be earned up to that amount. This being the case, it was obviously impossible for the boat to earn much premium, and the contractors, rather than push her and run the risk of serious breakdowns, simply aimed to run her slightly above the speed fixed by the Navy Department for her acceptance.

An officer who was on board said to-day that she could run a week at 22 knots. It is claimed that she made over 24.5 knots on a private trial recently.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the House Naval Committee, is a disappointment to the Navy Department, and better things are now hoped for from the Senate. It was expected that the Secretary's recommendation for eight battleships would be cut down somewhat, but it was hoped that at least six armored vessels and three or four unarmored ones, as well as five or six torpedo boats, would be authorized. Instead, the number of armored vessels is reduced to four, and the unarmored vessels and torpedo boats are left out altogether. The difference between the Senate will at least insist on the addition of two or three unarmored gunboats or medium-sized cruisers as well as the torpedo boats asked for.

There are many arguments in favor of the immediate construction of a number of torpedo boats. Their cost is comparatively small, they can be built in a comparatively short time, and they would add much to the security of the seaboard cities. While it is true that the shipbuilders of the country could not handle many large vessels at the present time, there are a number of yards where the medium-sized unarmored vessels could be built, and the production of domestic steel has now reached the point where plenty of material can be supplied. There is also a great improvement in the quality of the steel produced, and reports from the Naval Inspectors show that a much smaller proportion than formerly is rejected.

Mr. Edmunds has failed again to secure action upon the nominations of Charles Swayne and Joseph N. Stripling, to be, respectively, Judge and District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida. It was quite late when the Senate finished consideration of the Dependent Pension bill, and as soon as a star chamber sitting was ordered it was found that a quorum of Senators had taken the train for Washington. All cadets now at the Academy who fail to receive commissions shall receive an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay. Appointments of naval cadets shall be made on a competitive examination, and hereafter no cadet shall be appointed under the age of 16 years. Midshipmen shall remain in the service for at least six years after graduation. The vessels will remain in the West Indies upon Admiral Gherardi's return from Washington.

Lieut. Albert W. Wood has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer Patterson and ordered to the Naval Academy for ordnance duty.

Engineer Robert F. Loss has been ordered to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds.

LABOR'S GRIEVANCES.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS—STRIKES IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

BERLIN, March 31.—The miners of Saarbruck have adopted a resolution declaring that they will not send delegates to the Brussels Labor Congress. The resolution further declares that the Saarbruck miners do not acquiesce in the Belgian workmen's programme, which they declare is oppressive and arbitrary, and credits the recent Berlin Labor Conference with an earnest intention to promote the welfare of workingmen.

Negotiations have been entered into between Mr. Thomas Burt, member of the British House of Commons for Maspeth and Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association, and Herr Hirsch, chief of the German trades unions, with the view to establishing thorough co-operation by the German and English trades unions.

The miners employed in the Unser Fritz colliery at Dortmund are opposed to a strike.

LUBECK, March 31.—The proprietors of the lumber yards and sawmills here agreed to concede the advance in wages demanded by the workmen, on the condition that the men promise to raise no objection to the employment of non-union men. This the union men refused to do, and, as a consequence, 600 of them have been locked out. The police are guarding the non-union men.

LONDON, March 31.—Michael Davitt has compiled terms for the settlement of the Liverpool dock strike. The two sides have agreed to resume work immediately.

The strike of the sailors at Plymouth has ended. The employers have agreed to pay the wages demanded by the union.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—The strike of the coal miners at Charleroi is spreading. The Labor League has presented its ultimatum to the mine owners, demanding an advance of 15 per cent in wages.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, March 31.—The bill dealing with the purchase of land and congested districts in Ireland is printed. It bears the names of Messrs. Balfour, Goschen, and Madden. The bill covers fifty-three pages, contains seventy-five clauses, and is divided into four parts.

The first part deals with the sale and purchase of land, the second with congestion, the third with the constitution and jurisdiction of the Land Department, and the fourth with enactments repealed. The bill provides that in the event of the guarantees being insufficient to pay a dividend on land stock the Exchequer may make a temporary advance for the purpose. The cash guarantees is to be paid to the guarantee fund annually, and the continuance to be paid only if required. Each portion of the guarantee fund not required shall be carried to a reserve fund which is not to exceed £26,000, or paid to local taxation accounts. The limit of an advance is fixed, roughly speaking, at a sum equal to twenty-five years' purchase.

BISMARCK IN HIS HOME.

BERLIN, March 31.—Prince Bismarck received 3,000 citizens of Hamburg at Friedrichsruhe this afternoon. The Prince was attired in a military uniform. To-night there was a torchlight procession in honor of the ex-Chancellor, 1,100 torchbearers being in the line. The paraders marched around the lake and castle, and were reviewed by Bismarck. As the procession passed the castle the bands played national anthems. Extraordinary preparations are being made for the celebration of Prince Bismarck's birthday to-morrow.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that in replying to an address from citizens of Dresden, expressing regret that he had resigned at so critical a time, Prince Bismarck declared that his retirement was not of his own seeking. The reply has caused great excitement in Dresden. The *Vossische Zeitung* adds that public opinion demands a true explanation of the circumstances of Prince Bismarck's resignation.

Prince Bismarck is completing a memoir for publication. It will comprise the last twenty-five years of his official life.

THE CZAR AND HIS PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported that Mme. Tshebrikova, the Russian lady who recently wrote a letter to the Czar calling attention to the political situation of the country, has been secretly conducted to Siberia. Another report received here states that Mme. Tshebrikova was released by order of the Czar and that the Czar wrote upon the margin of the letter sent him by Mme. Tshebrikova, "This is bitterly written; nevertheless the author can be left alone."

The Czar and Czarina recently paid a visit to the military prison. They conversed with the prisoners and asked them to state the causes which led them to their imprisonment. The Czar ordered the release of sixty of the prisoners and a reduction of the sentences of sixty others.

WOULD NOT KILL THE CZAR.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily Telegraph* says that a man who committed suicide there yesterday left a letter in which he confessed that he had been engaged in a conspiracy against the life of the Czar. The letter said that the writer and his fellow-conspirators had drawn ballots to decide who should take the Czar's life, and the lot had fallen to the writer who, rather than commit the deed, had determined to take his own life. The letter also says the names of the writer's accomplices, several of whom have been arrested.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 31.—The Moss Bay Hematite Iron and Steel Company of Workington has suspended payments owing to the fall in the prices of iron and unprofitable contracts. The company announces that it will pay its creditors in full.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elder, Capt. Bauer, from Bremen, which sailed from Southampton for New-York yesterday, was in collision with the Norwegian bark Skien, but sustained no apparent damage. The bark lost her bowsprit and was towed to Dover.

LISBON, March 31.—The Government will have a majority of forty in the new Cortes. The poll in this city yesterday was headed by the President of the Municipal Council, which was followed by Senhor Pinto de Magalhaens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and received 7,156 votes. Major Serpa Pinto stood next with 6,749 votes. To Operate a Conservative was at the head of the poll and a Socialist at the bottom.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Drafts—Sight 15½; telegraphic, 17½.

Cincinnati, March 31.—The close of business on the Board of Trade to-day marked the close of an epoch in the history of that institution. All employees in the quotation department drew their final pay and departed. To-morrow the business of the board will be suspended because of the municipal election.

Wednesday will begin a new deal. The members will assemble and devote an hour to delivering on April contracts, and then gather in the pits to trade as before. There will be no official reporters perched in the boxes and no quotations collected.

The hands on the indicators will not move. The click of the little "sounder" will not be heard in the cage in the middle of the hall, and the stenographers will not make notes in the offices of the members nor in the bucket shops.

The war to the death is now to begin against these outside trading places. Of all the business done within the walls of the Exchange hall there will be no official record. Let prices go high or go low, the clicking instruments will not give the secrets of the pits to the world. But will the bucket shops die?

The managers of half a dozen, which have been paying big rents and have a large patronage, say not. Nor will they abandon Chicago prices for the floor quotations of St. Louis, Milwaukee, or elsewhere. They expect to be able to obtain the Chicago Board of Trade quotations, and that, too, about as fast as they are made.

Already pools have been formed among the commission houses with extensive outside business and reporters have been engaged to collect quotations in all pits to be posted on their blackboards and wired every few minutes to correspondents in New-York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and hundreds of other points.

With all these avenues open and with hundreds of members passing to and from the

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 21.—The office of Captain of Police in Plainfield was declared vacant to-day. At the special meeting of the Police Board charges were preferred against Capt. Sharp, and he was suspended, pending an investigation. The charges against the officer in question are that he made threats and attempted attempts to hold his associates up to public ridicule and condemnation, and that concerning one of them he publicly used language grossly insulting and indecent.

Councilman Mosher, Hatfield, and Gallup, the three who suffered by Capt. Sharp's exposure of their visit after hours to Joseph G. K. Miller's barroom, are members of the board, and Councilman Roberts, another member, joins with them in prosecuting the Captain. Mayor Male seems to be the only member who backs up Carey. The board's ordinance prohibiting the public from making complaints against police officers unless they have power to suspend him until investigation has been made.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Provisions for future delivery were quiet in the main to-day; the undertone of the market was firmer, though no attempt was made to buil prices. The tendency, nevertheless, was strongly upward. Pork showing a small gain over Saturday's closings, and Ribs an advance of 2½@25c. In the speculative dealings Hutchinson was a heavy seller of Ribs, putting out 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 lbs. Armour & Co. were buyers to the extent of about 1,000,000. Baxter & Co., Nelson, and the Allerton Company were also heavy buyers. Receipts of Pork and Lard moderate. For May delivery Pork opened at $10 50, sold up to $10 67½ but declined to the opening price and closed at that; July Pork closed at $10 75. Lard sold for May delivery at $6 17½@$6 20, and Ribs at $5 15@$5 20, closing quotations standing at $6 17½ and $5 20, respectively. Cash transactions did not make a very large showing. A few export orders were on the market for small quantities of certain kinds, but the domestic demand was limited. Holders were not disposed to shade prices in order to effect sales. Spot Lard ranged at $6 07½@6 12½, and sweet-pickled Hams of 16-lb. sold at 9c.

Wheat opened as fully Saturday's closing prices for all futures, first sales of May being at 79¾c. There was light trading on the spot about that, but in the absence of outside supporting orders or anything important in the way of bull influences, the market sagged, values going a full ½c. below the early range and closing within ½c. of bottom. From 79¾c.@79¼c. May broke to 79½c., the srallied to 79¾c.@79¼c., weakened to 79¼c., worked back to 79¾c.@79¼c., and then sold off to 79¼c. at the close. Wheat ranged at 79¼c.@79¾c., and closed at 79¾c., and July declined from 78c. to 77½c.@77¾c., closing at 77½c., sellers. Trading was light and featureless, scalping serf. Hutchinson and most of the other big professional operators letting the market alone, though Cudahy was credited with covering a considerable line of shorts on the break. Reports from Duluth and Minneapolis showed 299 cars received at the two points. The local market for cash Wheat in store was quiet, with prices nominal at 79¼c.@79½c. for round lots of No. 2 Red and 78¾c.@79¼c. for car lots. No. 2 Spring ranging at the same. Offerings by sample were light and a moderate demand was reported on milling account. No. 3 Spring sold, free on board cars, at 76c. No. 4 Spring at 68c.@70c. No. 2 Red Winter at 79c.@79c., and No. 4 Red at 69c.@69½c.

Corn was active and stronger. Not only was there large buying on investment account then for some time, but the shorts covered freely. Early there was quite large buying by the Provision crowd, that of Baldwin being the most conspicuous. The net gain for the day in futures was 1c. May sold from 39¼c.@39¾c. on the split at the opening up to 39½c., and closed at 39½c. June closed at 39½c., after touching 39¾c., and July rested at 31¾c.@31¾c. The cash market was firmer, a good demand existing, and the price between car lots and May was narrower. Offerings moderate and prices ½c.@¾c. higher. No. 2 Corn sold in store at 39¼c@39½c. and No. 2 at 38¾c.@39c. Samples averaged fully ¾c. higher than Saturday, sales on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 4 at 38c.@38½c., No. 3 at 39¾c.@39¾c., No. 2 Yellow at 39c.@39½c., and No. 3 Yellow at 39¾c.@39½c.

Oats were quiet and steady, at essentially unchanged prices for futures, and there were no special features to the market. May sold at 22¾c.@22¾c., and closed at that; July sold at 21¾c., and July at 21¾c.@21½c. August sold sparingly at 21¼c., and a few cars of cash No. 2 sold in store at 22½c. Sample Oats met with a fair demand at steady rates, cash on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 3 at 22c.@23½c., No. 3 White at 23c.@24c., No. 2 at 23½c.@24c., and No. 2 White at 24¾c.@25¾c.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in Stanberry, Missouri, on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1890, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposed issue of $50,000 second mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1940, to be secured by a second mortgage upon all the company's property, with a provision that said bonds may be increased at the rate of $25,000 per mile for all railway hereafter to be constructed in extension of the present railway.

The transfer books of the preferred stock of this company will be closed from March 28, 1890, to April 27, 1890, inclusive, and after being opened on April 28, 1890, will remain closed until May 20, 1890.

Dated Feb. 19, 1890.

JAMES H. SMITH, President.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1889.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company consolidated 5 per cent mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds, to be applied to sinking fund account, of Nov. 1, 1889, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 969, 394, 334, 556, 36, 241, 1100, 425, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1890, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

JEREMIAH YEATS,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
} Sinking Fund Commissioners.

INTER-STATE NATIONAL BANK.

187 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt-st.

ROBT. H. WEEMS, Pres't. F. E. STONE, Cashier.

Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

Office of CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 51 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

We beg to announce that MR. GEORGE BLAGDEN is to-day admitted to our firm.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 5TH day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election for Directors to be held on the 7th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 9TH day of MAY next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Purchase and sell Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.

FINANCIAL.

APRIL INVESTMENTS.

We offer for sale and recommend for investment

$100,000

first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, at par and interest, upon a property worth three times the bonded debt, and earning very largely over fixed charges;

$75,000

8 per cent bonds, at par and interest, upon an exclusive street-railway property in a city of 200,000 inhabitants;

$50,000

first mortgage 8 per cent bonds, at 90 and interest, upon an important and successful railroad, likewise secured by a first lien upon terminal property which alone is valued at one-half the total mortgage debt upon the whole.

These securities are worth the careful attention of the most conservative investors.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. B. HYDE,
PRESIDENT.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
VICE PRESIDENT.

120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1890.

We desire to announce to our agents, policy holders, and to the public that we have tendered to Gen.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS

the Superintendency of the Metropolitan Branch Agency, of which Mr. Archibald C. Haynes is Manager, which position has been by him this day accepted.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
VICE PRESIDENT.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS R'Y'S.

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin first mortgage bondholders, and represented here by the Central Trust Company Committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to plan, copies of which may be had of any member of the committee and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMITTEE:
WM. MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR, of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM, of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER, of Woerishoffer & Co.

To Stockholders of the Cameron Iron & Coal Co.

You are informed that the advertised plan for the Reorganization of this Company is from a self-appointed Committee, who do not represent the interests of stockholders. You are cautioned against joining in the plan proposed, or surrendering any of your rights, and for further and full information requested to attend an adjourned meeting of stockholders to be held at the Company's office, No. 34 Nassau-st., (Room 601,) on Wednesday, April 2, 1890, at 3:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
62 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1890.

The following bonds of the above company (Ontonagon Branch) have this day been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, viz.:

12	58	103	175	200
40	59	113	178	207
43	61	161	179	238
49	91	163	185	239
51	95	172	197	242

W. HENRY REESE, Trustee.

The above bonds will be paid on and after April 1, prox., at the office of Sam'l S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York, after which date interest will cease.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis,
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, March 21, 1890.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH of April next, for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the NINTH day of MAY next.

HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Winona & Southwestern Railway Co.

The coupons of this company due April 1, 1890, also, interest on $500 scrips due April 1, 1890, are payable at the office of

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
FISCAL AGENTS,
Mills Building, New-York.

DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
DENVER, Col., March 22, 1890.

COUPON NO. 6 FROM THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company falling due April 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation to The Mercantile Trust Company, at 154 office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. S. BERGER, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Harriman & Co., bankers, 120 Broadway, New-York.

ARTHUR J. MOULTON, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Bloomfield River Bridge First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1890, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN PATON & CO.,
55 William-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE LAND TRUST COMPANY'S (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 per cent debenture bonds, due April 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of this company on and after that date. BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
177 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR PAYING COUPONS DUE APRIL 1 AT THIS office. Banks will be open on that day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIdends are payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 52 to 60 William-st., on and after April 1, 1890:

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RIVER R. R. CO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN R. R. CO.
CHIPPEWA FALLS WATER COMPANY.
CHIPPEWA FALLS UNION DEPOT COMPANY.
CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS.
CITY WATER COMPANY, BRADLEY, MEAD, DAVIS & CO., TRUSTEES.
COMMERCIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
EVANSVILLE AND BELLE HAVEN (MD. VERNON BRANCH.)
HUDSON WATER COMPANY.
HUNTINGTON WATER WORKS COMPANY.
JAMESTOWN WATER COMPANY.
LAKE TIMBER COAL COMPANY.
HASTINGS GASLIGHT COMPANY.
HORNELLSVILLE WATER CO. (2D MTGE.)
JAMESTOWN STREET RAILWAY CO.
KEOKUK WATER CO., (2D MTGE.)
LINCOLN WATER WORKS COMPANY.
MANCHESTER WATER WORKS CO. (1ST M.)
MOULTON COAL AND MINING COMPANY.
MOBILE AND OHIO R. R. CO., (CAR TRUST.)
MINNEAPOLIS, HYDALE AND MINNETONKA RAILWAY, (1ST MORTGAGE.)
NEWBURGH WATER COMPANY.
NEWARK (OHIO) WATER COMPANY.
NEW-PHILADELPHIA WATER CO., (1ST M.)
PELHAM PARK R. R. COMPANY, (BONDS.)
SOUTH YUBA WATER WORKS.
ST. PAUL CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO., (REGISTERED INTEREST.)
WESTERN EQUIPMENT & CAR CO., (BONDS.)
IOWA WATER COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO.
FEDERAL VALLEY COAL COMPANY.
JEFFERSON CITY, (MO.) WATER CO.
HOUSATONIC R. R. CO., (6 PER CENT. BONDS.)

APRIL 2.

BARABOO WATER WORKS CO., (COUPONS.)
ESCANABA WATER WORKS CO., (COUPONS.)

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON the following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after April 1, 1890:

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, INDIANAPOLIS, First Mortgage 6s.
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO., First Mortgage Unstamped 7s.
First Mortgage Unstamped Ex. Land Grant 7s.
GRAND HAVEN, MICH., Funding 6s.
HANCOCK COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
INDIANA STATE, Registered Refunding Bonds, 3½ per cent.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., First Mortgage 7s, Series D.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series K.
Third Mortgage 7s, Dividend.
Quarterly Dividend 1¾ Special Gtd. Stock.
ROBINSON, ILL., School 6s.

APRIL 2.

HAMILTON COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

APRIL 8.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., Quarterly Div. 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.

APRIL 11.

VERMILLION COUNTY, IND., County 6s.
WHITE COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

APRIL 14.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

APRIL 15.

WARREN COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

APRIL 16.

WHITE COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1890, ON the following bonds will be payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 120 Broadway, (Equitable Building,) New-York:
Arapahoe County, Col., School District No. 31.
City of Golden, Col.
City of Lincoln, Neb.
City of Omaha, Neb.
Gallatin County, Mont.
Garfield County, Col., School District No. 1.
Minnesota Loan and Investment Company.
Montrose County, Col., School District No. 3.
Nebraska Mortgage Company.
Nebraska Mortgage and Investment Company.
Pitkin County, Col., School District No. 1.
Smith Investment and Trust Company.
London Precinct, Nemaha County, Neb.
School District, City of Beatrice, Neb.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,

39 WILLIAM-ST.

The following coupons and registered interest are payable at this office, on April 1, 1890:
Richmond and Danville Car Trust, "B 116."
Iron Car Trust, "B 130."
St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Car Trust, "A 37."
Texas Loan Agency.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, (all of that system.)
Union Improvement and Elevator Co.
Fort Wayne Street R. R.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., DIVIDEND NO. 20.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED Electric Light Company have this day declared out of the net earnings for the current quarter a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. upon its outstanding capital stock, payable April 1, 1890, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed from March 24, 1890, at 3 P. M., to April 2, 1890, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEORGE H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,
72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will pay coupons due April 1 on the following bonds:
CITY OF HAMILTON, OHIO, Water Works 5 per cents.
COUNTY OF CASS, MO., Refunding 5 per cents.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1890.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, 1890, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, 37 Wall-st., New-York, April 1, 1890:

On the Tennessee Division bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.
On the first mortgage bonds of the Alice Furnace Company.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK CITY, March 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at a meeting held February 26, 1890, the interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company due April 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of this company as above in scrip at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK.

77TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1890.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1 PROX. (inc. from the first mortgage bonds of the Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.

H. C. SHIMEALL, Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST, MARTIN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1890.

THE COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1, 1890, from bonds of the Consolidated Electric Light Company will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City.

GEORGE H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Texas and New Orleans Railway Company due April 1 will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York on and after that date.

R. D. HUNTER, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1890. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. E. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of LOCKWOOD & GEERY is this day dissolved by limitation.

HENRY F. LOCKWOOD,
ISAAC J. GEERY.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, 165 Front-st.

ISAAC J. GEERY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, NO. 1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION.—By capable, educated lady as companion or to teach young children; would travel; knows Europe, several languages. Address A., 46 West 125th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a settled American Woman; will assist with any other work; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Call at 269 12th-av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—A colored girl wants place as chambermaid, to come home nights, or house cleaning by the day; reference. Call or address 85 185 West 30th-st., rear, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—By young American girl; city reference. Call at 169 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a steady girl; willing to assist with sewing; good city reference. Call at 329 West 27th-st., room 6.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; city reference. Call at 893 3d-av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; city reference. Address L. H., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and do coarse washing; will go short distance in the Hudson; best reference. Call on 307 West 41st-st., floors 4.

COOK.—By a plain cook in small private family; a young English girl. Call or address E. Pommer, 227 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference; city or country. Call or address 553 East 20th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and do washing in private family. Address J. M., Box 325 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and do washing in private family; city or country; city reference. Address M. D., Box 524 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; good bread and roll maker; good city reference; lady seen. Call at 258 West 41st-st., top floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; understands game, pastry, jellies, and desserts; best city reference from last place. Call at 904 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 947 6th-av., in millinery store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; with assistance given in the kitchen; good reference. Address A. C., 33 West 44th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook and laundress; one year's reference. Address B. P., Box 854 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; city reference. Call at 77 2d-av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands milk and bread; good reference; city or country. Call, for two days, at 165 East 27th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; small family. Call, from 8 to 10:30 A. M., at 571 Park-av.

COOK, &c.—By competent young girl; cook, wash, and iron in small private family; city reference. Call at 210 East 99th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business perfectly; has best city reference. Call on 884 6th-av., grocery store.

COOK.—By an active American woman as cook and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 329 West 27th-st., Room 6.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; city reference. Call at 893 3d-av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; city reference. Address L. H., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and do coarse washing; will go short distance in the Hudson; best reference. Call on 307 West 41st-st., floors 4.

COOK.—By a plain cook in small private family; a young English girl. Call or address E. Pommer, 227 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference; city or country. Call or address 553 East 20th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and do washing in private family; city or country; city reference

MID-LENT DOINGS AND THE FALL OF TIRARD.

HER SENT TO BERLIN—INSANE M. HERIOT AGAIN SANE—MANET'S "OLIMPIA" IN THE LOUVRE.

PARIS, March 15.—Yesterday was a lovely Spring day, radiant with a March sun, when one could forget influenza, hard times, social questions, and all past sorrow for the joyous frolic and fun of the mid-Lenten day. The day of washerwomen and advertisements! One would have to think back several years to recollect another such glorious day, for not only did the atmosphere give pleasant invitations to go out, but all the town turned out.

From Nice, from Cannes, and even from little Monaco carnival rumors of masks and confetti had made gray, dismal Paris sigh and pout, and the yester eve fall of the incoherents had perhaps made splenetic Boulevardiers thirst for more of the same kind; in any case, the long, broad avenue was one sea of heads—of plain heads as a rule, as nature made them, with only the abominable decoration of their own noses and their own Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes; but there were also hundreds of false noses, thousands of blonde wigs, and too many costumes to be pleasant to the eye, save as a bit of glaring color. The Nicois rumors had described great popular processions, and besides the unusual brilliancy and effort of the Washerwoman's Cavalcade, the theatres—some of the theatres—had joined in the fun. From an early hour the stage lines had to change their route, and carriage routes soon became mysterious by-lane problems.

The first carriage on hand was from the public wash house of the Rue Nys, with King, Queen, and Court of small children. They left, according to custom, sous for the poor and kisses for the happy editors. Next came the oldest lady of the trade, who has washed off shirt buttons for forty years; Mme. Desmaillet presented the King and Queen of her quarter, and ordered the band to strike up. The costumes were all as an, and of the children, at least, becoming and suitable. The Avenue Fortain wash house flattered public sentiment by representing the republic—a very rosy, healthy one—with a thin Alsace and a recovering Lorraine. This delicate insinuation of the state of constitution of the lost provinces under German rule, in contrast to French republican backbone and avoirdupois, was intensely enjoyed.

The Renaissance des Halles sent the now ubiquitious Joan of Arc in full stiff armor on horseback. She looked very unhappy. This association is a wealthy one, being the continuation of the famous *Gueux*; they ended the day by a ball and supper at Lemardelay.* The latter is a good restaurant, by the way, although unknown to strangers and even to the American lady who gave me a blessing recently, because I told her where buckwheat cakes could be found in Paris. This lady talked art very well, but evidently relied on buckwheat cakes as staple food.

There were about fifty wash wagons of more or less splendor when they started, but from some reason or other the aristocratic Boulevarde des Italiens saw only about thirty, I am told. The Bouffés sent a deputation from *Cindrillonnette*, or people dressed to appear as such, but all this was tame and commonplace. The astounding fact and blemish of the day was the triumph of Goulue, familiar in her pose to the "steady" people who walk in the Rue de Rivoli, and who stop to gaze upon photographs in the windows, and still more so to the few, very few, Americans who frequent the Summer Jardin de Paris and the Winter Moulin Rouge. The latter had sent a deputation.

Behind the band of scarlet chasseurs came an enormous platform on eight wheels, with flowers and flag decorations, and on it was Goulue, in all the insolence of her dare-devil grace and her careless ease of cancan. Goulue is probably the only graceful woman in France. She is the only one who can waltz, any way, but she does this very seldom; usually she cancans with Grille d'Egout and None Fromage; and there she was—the soft lace of her cambric skirts flying in the air, making her black silk stockings seem the more prunent, and notwithstanding the inevitable motion of the platform, Goulue was as much at ease as if in the mystery of the Moulin Rouge. It was her first appearance thus in plain public, and it is likely to be her last. To say that she carried the day by storm would be a mild word. It costs 2f. to go to the Moulin—to go in; to come out—is according to taste. The *peuple* do not waste their sous thus, and Goulue's fame and name were like some Eastern tale, full of tempting vice and splendor.

The crowd packed itself like sardines in a box, making the wagon move only by slow-inch pace, half a square in an hour. Seen from a distance, as the platform stood high, La Goulue looked like a moving windmill in black and white, against the deep blue sky; nearer, it became a *fin-de-siècle*—what stupid blundering this poor century has to indorse—hideous spectacle. La Goulue is what one might call even chaste in style as a rule; she danced during long Summers on the Summer Alcazar stage, for instance, and even parsons went and enjoyed the sight, for she is a graceful, daring fairy elf, apparently unconscious of vulgarity or suggestion. Since then success has broadened her style and effort, and she now dances to and at the crowd. As seen yesterday, it was an abominable outrage to common decency, and certainly needed the cover of some "cant," as Jules Simons recently wished for Paris in referring to "Monsieur Betsy." How the same police, who carried Celine Montaland to the station house the other day in spite of protest, and who were obliged to apologize formally, not only to the actress, but to the Comédie, could wink at the Goulue-street dancing-platform performance, is an administrative mystery beyond explanation.

La Goulue did not cause the downfall of Tirard. Like Humpty Dumpty, he has been requiring the services of all the republican King's men for so long that they probably became tired and the deed did not give much trouble to the sleepy Senate. However, it was a bold act for this body. In the memory of man their vote had never before upset a Cabinet; at first people took it as a huge Senatorial joke, suitable to the mi-carême; but these people had seen La Goulue, and their ideas were distorted beyond the situation. Senators here never joke, and the Tirard funeral, if not fixed for a certain hour, is at least regulated in its ensemble.

The Turks interfere with M. Bernier's "Mahomet" at the Français, and the Senate interferes with the Turks' commercial contracts. Tit for tat. M. Bernier made Mahomet a luckless husband, an assassin, and a sad queen, and he caused him to die at last with Christian words upon his tongue. The Sultan was, quite naturally, rather vexed, and M. Carnot required M. Claretie to withdraw the play from study. Perhaps this was not the reason either for the Tirard fall; it made one Boulevard legend anyhow. The pretext taken by the Senate was a silly one at best, for the commercial treaty was going on all right in true diplomatic fashion; but it made a straw for the camel's back, and the Senate seemed to enjoy the pull. It is a question of dried raisins and antipathy. What will come from the political crisis is hard to predict; but the treaty with the Turkish Government will suffer no serious delay or interference. It is rather more vexatious as it comes just as the five French delegates start for Berlin.

The one golden point here to the outside world is the absence of diplomats in the choice made. M. Jules Simon is the best known to all Europe, and in an undemonstrated sense he is popular and, above all, highly respected. He may not do much, he may not be able to do anything, but his practical, level head will make no lamentable ventures. He speaks finantly, with courtesy and tact, and he looks well—is decorative in fact—and is taxed, moreover, with excessive pliability and dexterity of argument. M. Tolain is a social-problem student, and M. Berthelot is a political economist, and both are as yet too obscure to defy criticism. *C'est à voir.*

De la Haye represents what we should call the *self-made* man. Minister Spuller took him out of the workshop to put him in the cars, and he goes like a sort of republican defiance to face monarchical representation. He is a man of the people and entirely warned to Court dress or, gain fetes, too sincere to find rather in words and I really believe that even the Orleanists would be glad should Delahaye come out a man and the delegation an uncompromising success. The vote for the Berlin mission is the Chambers' and Carnavalon's grand speech give the keynote of public sentiment, and the issues touch far deeper and graver than one might think.

As an addenda to this distant conjecture a curious issue to a case of insanity has just been decided here which is going to make considerable stir. It will be recalled, perhaps, that Commandant Heriot, the manager and large shareowner of the Louvre's store, was pronounced insane over a year ago. He had been a widower for some years, and had finally married a Miss Cyprienne Daberne, one of the head saleswomen of the house, for the purpose of legitimising two children. From some unaccountable reason his acts soon became rather strange, and gradually his wife and family kept him a prisoner in his own château home. The best physicians said he was insane, and he was finally taken to the asylum of Vanves. It seems very mysterious still, for, although Messrs. Brouardel, Charcot, and Motet have now given judgment as to the sanity of M. Heriot, they make some reserve as to the future, and the court gives judgment in his favor and gives him once more the right to conduct his own business. The physicians' bills amount to 116,000f. in Paris, and at the château of the Boissière, 106,000f., and to the guardians, 25,000f.—in all, over 380,000. No wonder that the man and even his present wife—twenty-five years his junior—should prefer to manage their own tea party.

The Louvre's Gallery is just across the street. This may explain why it takes some women so long to get there and why some never do. There has been much talk about the presentation of Manet's "Olympia" to the Louvre and a great deal of purposeless discussion, as the very sagacious judgment of the Louvre authorities shows. They have decided that there was, first, no urgent necessity of admitting the Manet painting to the Louvre at present; neither to send it permanently to the Luxembourg, but simply to place it there pro tem., leaving the future to manage the rest.

The painting was first seen in the Salon of 1865. Critics tell me that it created a scandalous sensation, and at the Manet sale it was purchased by the artist's brother-in-law for 10,000f. It was recently bought by a syndicate headed by Claude Monet, and among the contributing artists are the names of Ribot, Puvis, de Vuillefroy, Stevens, Carolus, Duran, Sargent, Roll, Gervex, Berand, and others of similar repute. Théophile Gautier wrote of this Venus of the new school, and Zola gave to it some exquisite pages of descriptive literature. Blunt old Daumier seems, however, to have tersely voiced years ago the present judgment of the Louvre managers. He wrote, "Manet disgusts me with the complicated conventionality of the old school without making me like his own style of painting."

L. K.

MILLIONAIRE DAVIS'S ESTATE.

BUTTE, Mon., March 31.—That Andrew J. Davis, the millionaire banker, died intestate is almost certain. Since his death, which occurred about two weeks ago, the relatives of Mr. Davis in Chicago, New-York, and Butte have been searching high and low for a will, but efforts to discover such a document have so far proved unavailing.

Yesterday in the District Court two separate petitions, one by Henry A. Root of New-York and the other by John E. Davis of this city, were filed, praying for letters of administration on the estate of the deceased banker. April 12 at 10 A. M. is the time set for hearing the petition.

Mr. Davis's relatives in New-York, his brother, Erwin Davis, and his nephew, Henry A. Root, the petitioner above mentioned, according to a New-York dispatch, claim a third of his estate, which is reckoned in the dispatch referred to at $7,000,000.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 31.—Edward Happy, the son of a rich Louisville (Ky.) merchant, who has been visiting on the Big Horn, has been lost in the mountains three weeks and is believed to have perished. His horse, with blankets and saddle, was found by a searching party Saturday twenty miles from the road on which Happy was traveling when overtaken by the storm.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON'S ESTATE.

DOVER, N. H., March 31.—The appraisers of the estate of the late Benjamin Thompson completed their work to-day, and reported the property to be worth $408,000. All but about $12,000 is willed to the State of New-Hampshire to found an agricultural college in Durham. The heirs will contest the will.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, March 31:

William Kennedy & Brother sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 98.9, 122 East 41st-st., south side, 87 feet west of Lexington-av., for $13,000, to John McKay. Also, under a foreclosure decree, J. S. Whiting, Esq., referee, disposed of six two and three story frame houses, with plot of land 150 by 100.5, 88 to 50 West 64th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., for $11,650, to George R. Fyfe.

J. Thomas Stearns, by order of the assignee, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 21.3 by 67.4, 38 Maiden-lane, south side, 95.2 feet east of Nassau-st., for $67,000, to James P. Brown, and three-story brick building, with lot 26 by 110, 38 Maiden-lane, west side, 97 feet south of Waverley-place, for $36,000, to Grace T. Wells.

Scott & Myers, under a foreclosure decree, Herbert R. Dickson, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 12.9 by 98.9, 592 West 37th-st., south side, 412.6 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,750, to H. Wronkow.

W. R. Brown, under a foreclosure decree, H. P. Townsend, Esq., referee, sold six two-story brick houses, with plot of land, on East 135th-st., southeast corner of Southern Boulevard, for $22,500, to R. C. Dorsett.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Brown & Lovinese, of the dwelling, with lease of lot, 340 West 46th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to April 2; sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of the dwelling, with lot, 21 East 74th-st., west of Madison-av., was adjourned to April 7, and sale by D. F. Ingraham & Co., of one lot on 8th-av., north of 84th-st., was adjourned to April 22.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 31.

135th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; Annie E. McGraw to Caroline H. Dillon $14,750

Prince-st., 115, 117, James H. Havens and wife to Madeline Pierce 130,000

St. Mark's-place, s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100; Elizabeth Seller to George Hornberger 27,000

Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100; John Schreiner, Jr. and wife to Max L. Jaenicke 40,000

Broadway, 131; Archibald H. Lowery and wife to Singer Manufacturing Company..200,000

31st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x98.9; Robert Rosenthal and wife to Mary Mitchell 12,500

88th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100; George Schmot and wife to Margaretha Hoffmann 21,250

119th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11; Sarah M. Wilson and another to Joseph Ziegler 6,500

42d-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 7th-av., 40x100.4; Sarah J. Lozier and another to Edwin J. Withaus and others 51,000

177th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100; Lewis G. Morris to Gardiner F. Underhill 1,800

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 92.6x114; Charles H. Mulligan and wife to David Meyer 200

Park-av., s. s., 84.8 ft. s. of 83d-st., 27.6x100; Jacques Krakauer and wife to Richard W. Buckley 44,000

111th-st., n. s., 99 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22.6x103.3; Elisabeth D. Handy to Ascher Wernstein 20,000

136th-st., s. s., 466 ft. e. of Willis-av., 18.8x100; Giovanni J. Hubbard, referee, to Susan R. Wiggins 6,500

Eldridge-st., n. w. corner of Grand-st., 26x67.6; Kalman Raas and wife to Henry Wooster-st., 186 and 188; Jefferson M. Levy to Stephen A. Shortland 50,000

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 73d-st., 17.9x80; Richard W. Buckley and wife to Bertha Krakauer 34,000

8th-av., 882; Dennis Solomon and wife to John L. Sauerwein 21,000

Norfolk-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100; August Ralf and wife to James J. Loeffle 20,500

52d-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5; Emanuel Mealine and wife to Lewis A. Mitchell 12,500

47th-st., n. s., 364 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37x100.5; Hugh A. McKee and wife to Daniel Lavery 34,000

43d-st., 207 West; Henry Steers and wife to Catharine E. Steers 1

Hubert-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 25x100.6; Harriet L. Price to John Mayhew 18,000

89th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.9; John Frame and wife to Francis Frey 80,500

Waverley-st., s. s., 74.6 ft. e. of Monroe-av., 25x100; Lucy A. Babcock Van Randt and wife to Edward Colegrove 5,750

138th-st., s. s., 566.9 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.9x100; Susan R. Wiggins to Charles M. Rez 1

85th-st., 416 East; Louis Voelker and wife to Frederick Leis 21,250

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ADJOINING
BROADWAY AND 47TH-ST.,
FOUR-STORY 26-FOOT HOUSE.
To effect immediate sale, price reduced to $27,500!!!
Easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
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NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET, UNFURNISHED, a four-story house, with dining-room extension, on 35d-st., near Madison-av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of those handsome row of Private Dwellings, 9, 10, and 12 East 81st-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; prices moderate.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone; perfect order; 426 Lenox-av., near 131st-st.; $14,000. Apply at house.

ALWAYS OPEN.—BEFORE BUYING, EXamine the elegant houses for sale on West End-av., between 89th and 90th sts.

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Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

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TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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RICHMOND HILL, L. I., 40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale or to let, large house, 14 rooms; 3 acres of ground; 2 conservatories; carriage and stable; fruit; $13,000; rent $900 per year; newly furnished. Address Owner, Box 143 Times Office.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable. Three acres of choice terrace of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 180 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE ELEGANT COTTAGE (15 rooms) and grounds, Unity-st., Bath Beach, L. I.; price, $14,000. This is a bargain. Inquire AYRES & WALKER, 44 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 152 1-2 EAST 46TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 103 EAST 46TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
Three-story high-stoop brick and ornamental stone-front house with 2-story extension and lot, NO. 114 WEST 73D-ST.
between Central and Riverside Parks.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with lot,
NO. 6 WEST 37TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2,
Three-story high-stoop brick private house; all improvements. Size, 20x40x100 feet.
No. 113 Leroy-st., New-York City.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

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NEAR GRAMERCY PARK; LOW RATE from May or later for Summer. Address FIRST-CLASS, 940 Broadway.

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H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
21 LIBERTY-ST.
OFFER TO RENT THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

16th-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-sty. h. s.	$4,750
17th-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3-sty. fr. bas.	2,000
80th-st.,	near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.	2,400
81st-st.,	bet. Mad. and Park avs., 3-sty. h.	
85th-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s.	2,000
86th-st.,	near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.	1,200
88d-st.,	bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s.	3,000
93d-st.,	near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.	2,500
94th-st.,	near 5th-av., 4-story h. s.	2,500
96th-st.,	near Lexington-av., 4-story h. s.	2,000
97th-st.,	near Madison-av., 4-story h. s.	2,500
97d-st.,	near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.	1,800
122d-st.,	near Lexington-av., 3-story h. s.	1,500
126th-st.,	near Mt. Morris Park, 3-sty. h. s.	1,200

AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house to let on 87th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits, apply to
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

A.—131ST.-ST., NEAR 5TH.-AV.—VERY DESirable three-story Queen Anne, 10 rooms, perfect order, $800.
FORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

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REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 27-STOP OR-gan, 4 sets reeds, 32 full; new pianofortes, $190. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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HOTEL ALBERT,
11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.
Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter.
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HOUSE CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL a new patented article needed in every house; sells rapidly; large profits; secure territory at once. Write P. R. REMINGTON, Superintendent, Paterson, N. J.

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LOST—A YORKSHIRE TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of Scotty; body silver gray; liberal reward given. M. DUFFLER, 7 24-av.

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY SENDING your orders for Dry Goods to LORD & TAYLOR'S, Broadway, Fourth-av., 20th and 21st sts.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,357 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

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62 WEST 46TH.—LARGE, NICELY-FURnished room for gentleman; meals if desired.

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A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES A SUITABLE Alcove with a cultivated private family for himself and wife; child of 3 years; will pay two years old. Address W. B., Box 136 Times Office.

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ELBERON.
To rent, fully furnished, a comfortable house, with nine bedrooms; good stable; grounds front on the sea.
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BABYLON.—TO LET—A FURNISHED COTtage in Bungham Park; all modern conveniences; stable; boating and fishing at the premises. Apply to JOHN KELLY, in charge, or SUTTON & CO., 52 South-st.

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Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

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RIVERDALE, within a few minutes of depot; place formerly belonging to D. Mosher; seven-room dwelling with sixteen rooms, water, gas, furnace, fine view of Hudson River, and stable; will be put in excellent order; rent $1,200.
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TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, EDEN Hill Mansion and Park in Stockbridge, Mass. Apply to WILLIAM MOLLOY, 1 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ALDRICH COURT.
Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ELEVATOR SERVICE.
PRICE, $2 PER SQUARE FOOT.
Rapid elevators, electric lights day and night. No extra charges. Apply on premises to
SPENCER ALDRICH.

TO LET—TWO LOTS OF 46 MARION-ST., (two blocks east of Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.,) with steam heat, steam elevator, with or without steam power.
THOS. W. WEATHERED, 46 and 48 Marion-st.

EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., about 27x100, to rent at moderate rental. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 54 Cedar-st.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers-st.

FIRST FLOOR OFFICE, BROADWAY, close to Wall-st., with partitions, desks, &c.; rent $700; also one at $200.
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A NEW BUILDING, 160 ELM-ST., NEAR Grand-st., to rent for best use purposed. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 54 Cedar-st.

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Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

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AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lispenard; present tenant unexpectedly sailed out of the city after a residence in the house for seven years; call and see it; $55 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 73D-ST.
Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

RESPECTABLE COUPLE WOULD LIKE to take care private house during Summer months; good references; no children. Address JOHN W. KANE, 214 East 88th-st.

BUTLER AND WIFE WOULD LIKE charge of gentleman's residence in Summer; city references. Address W. S., 803 6th-av.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine proportion of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
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THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an aid society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. President—John Peter; Treasurer—Logan C. Murray, No. 1 Broadway; Chairman Committee of Work—James Hamilton Couring; Chairman Finance Committee—James A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Longworth, 79 4th-av.

ASTHMA and Catarrh CIGARETTES ESPIC Cured by the
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest, Neuralgia, &c. Depot, 30 Rue de la Paix, Paris. New-York: FOUGERA; MILHAU. Sold by all Chemists of America.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

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HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I.

The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P.M., at 23 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages, with board at hotel, or for housekeeping, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

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Completely-furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, with service and meals if desired from the
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Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling, magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms in hotel apply to B. W. SWOPE, Room Cl'k, 235 Broadway, N. Y. | R. M. STEARNS, Prop., ARVERNE, L. I.

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THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.
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OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
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LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
FAST EXPRESSES, with parlor cars, leave N. Y. 9:30 and 4:30 P. M., reach Lakewood at 4:10 and 6 P. M. PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

EXCURSIONS.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE.

A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, New-York to Lake Erie, and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $8,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Departments Books Now Open.	Season 1890.
Daily, 9 to 5.	Sunday, 10 to 2.	

Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.
Apply early for choice dates.

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INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE LE JEUNE SCHOOL OF VOCAL CULture.—The first quarter's instruction to classes in singing, sight reading, and harmony, under the direction of Mr. Le Jeune, will begin at the school, 98 5th-av., on Monday, 14th inst.; terms for the above, $10. For information apply at the school to GEO. F. LE JEUNE. Prospectuses at music stores

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT silver ball parlor, stage, and orchestra banjos; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,379 Broadway, near 32d-st.

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, S. T. D.; terms, $400 per annum; entrance fee, $25; 21st year begins Sept. 24. For catalogues address ST. AGNES SCHOOL.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, NORTH GERMAN, a teacher in one of Brooklyn's best schools, wants an engagement for the Summer to companion to young ladies; speaks French fluently and is musical; best references given. Answer G. S., Box 153 Times Office.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, a successful teacher, eminently qualified. Address HEAD MASTER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DANCING.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTIER'S Dancing Academy.

ALEXANDER M'GREGOR'S, 168 WEST 125th-st.—Private lessons in dancing any time by appointment.

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THE TURF.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, GUTtenberg, N. J.—Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 2:15 P. M. Boats leave Jay and 42d-st. every 30 minutes, connecting with steam cars direct to track; also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th-sts. every 10 minutes, connecting with horse cars direct to track. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Notice to members.—A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. E. V. DE COSTA, D. D., will read a paper on "The Discovery of America by the Welsh."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

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Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held on the 24th day of January, 1890. Present: Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Justice.—In the matter of the application of JACOB M. SCHUYLER, an insolvent debtor.—Upon reading and filing the petition of Jacob M. Schuyler, verified January 24th, 1890, the creditors' consent, the debtor's schedule and affidavit, all thereto annexed and presented this day to the court, as well as upon the other papers thereto annexed, and this day filed with the Clerk of the court, it is, upon motion of Foster & Gibbons, the attorneys for the petitioner and insolvent debtor, Jacob M. Schuyler,
Ordered that all the creditors of said petitioner be required to and show cause before this court, at a special term thereof, appointed to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the Court House in the city of New-York, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1890, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an assignment of said insolvent's property should not be made and he be thereupon discharged from his debts, as prayed for in the petition, pursuant to Title 7 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
And it is further ordered that this order be published in the New-York Times, daily, during the time as the newspaper wherein to publish the same is first and stood of the "newspaper printed in English in which legal notices are required by law to be published," pursuant to Chapter 182 of the Laws of 1884 of the State of New-York, and in the Evening Post, and also in the New-York Law Journal, newspapers published in the city and county of New-York, at least once in each week for four weeks immediately preceding the said 23d day of April, 1890.
And it is further ordered that said petitioner also

FLACK MUST GO TO PRISON

THE DIVORCE CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

THE EX-SHERIFF AND MEEKS TO GO TO THE TOMBS AND WILL FLACK TO THE PENITENTIARY—A STAY GRANTED.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles filed his bond as Sheriff of this county at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and within two hours from that time he had in his official custody the man to whose important office he had just succeeded—a convicted conspirator under sentence of imprisonment.

If Judge Barrett's action is sustained, ex-Sheriff James A. Flack will serve a two months' term in the Tombs prison and will pay a fine of $500; Joseph Meeks will be confined in the same prison for a month and will pay a fine of $500, and William L. Flack, the man who betrayed his trusting mother, will wear prison stripes on Blackwell's Island for four months and will enrich the City Treasury to the extent of $500. Dilworth Choate, the eavesdropping reporter, is already in Ludlow-Street Jail, sentenced to remain there for thirty days and, in addition, to pay a fine of $250.

In the cases of the Flacks and Meeks a short respite has been granted in the shape of a stay of proceedings obtained from Presiding Justice Van Brunt within a few hours after the passing of the sentences. All three are again at liberty under an increased bail.

The proceedings in court yesterday were of more than ordinary interest. They began a few minutes after 10:30 o'clock, and in the presence of a great crowd of people, who blocked up the entrance for an hour before the doors of the court room were thrown open. The defendants, including young Choate, were early in their places, but the Flacks wearing that stolid look, which has never left their faces since this long trial began.

The first matter taken up by Judge Barrett was the case of Choate, and, carrying out his promise made last Friday, he read a written opinion affirming that the prisoner was guilty of criminal contempt of court and "sentencing him to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $250."

Choate was taken into custody by a Deputy Sheriff especially authorized by Sheriff Sickles, and shortly afterward was conveyed to Ludlow-Street Jail. It is more than probable that, vigorous efforts will be made to liberate him on a writ obtained by his counsel, Frederic R. Coudert.

This matter having been disposed of, Judge Barrett turned his attention to the motion made by counsel for the Flacks and Meeks for a new trial, a motion made principally on the ground that Choate had been concealed in the jury room during part of the jury's deliberations. He read a long opinion in this case denying the application. James A. Flack was then called to the bar and addressed as follows:

"I would not add one drop to your cup of bitterness. You have already been punished in a great measure by what has been called your fallen fortunes. The punishment to be inflicted upon you now has, I confess, given me more anxiety than any other or all of the other questions which have arisen in this painful case. The jury recommended you to mercy; say, more; they recommended you—a most unusual thing—to the extreme mercy of the court. You do not appear before the court as a rebellious person. You have laid down a great office, and that, to you, must in itself be a great punishment. I have letters from at least ten of the jurors who convicted you asking that only a fine be imposed upon you as a punishment for your offense. With that desire I am in sympathy. I want much to respect the wishes of such a jury as these were.

"But I cannot accede to their request that imprisonment be omitted from your punishment. I trust that you will believe the punishment I am about to impose upon you is a merciful punishment. Your guilt on the charges made against you has been clearly proved, and it would be contrary to the laws of justice if you were permitted to go with simply a fine as a punishment. Therefore, my best judgment—the judgment of the court—is that you be imprisoned in the City Prison for two months and that you pay a fine of $500."

Flack found his way back to his chair and Joseph Meeks, subdued and pale, was called to the bar. To him also Judge Barrett talked as he had talked to Flack, concluding by sentencing him to confinement in the City Prison for one month and a fine of $500.

Then young Will Flack was called up to receive such an exoneration as he had never received before, probably, at the hands of any human being. All the sympathy had gone out of Judge Barrett's voice then and it was stern and rasping. He said:

"I am unable to concur in the observations of your counsel so far as they refer to your case. The idea that you were guiltless in all these unlawful proceedings, except for the fact that you wrote that antedated letter, is to me preposterous. You were guilty through and through. You were in the origin of that conspiracy, you aided the other conspirators, and you participated in all that appertained to that crime. I cannot conceive what consideration for mercy should be shown to you except the recommendation of the jury. You betrayed the mother who bore you. You were there to protect her. And how did you perform your trust? You left her to the tender mercy of your father—left her so that he, by obtaining the divorce he desired, crossing the State line and marrying his paramour, could withhold from her the alimony to which she was entitled. You were faithless to your trust and faithless as a son. The sentence of this court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for four months and that you pay a fine of $500."

The formal proceedings were ended when Judge Russell asked for a stay of proceedings and was denied.

The commitments were at last made out and signed, and, each in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff, the three conspirators formed the head of a melancholy procession down to the Sheriff's office. Judge Russell had taken time by the forelock and had prepared his application for a stay of proceedings. Within half an hour after the prisoners had left the court room he had obtained a stay from Judge Van Brunt until next Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when further argument will be heard before him in the Supreme Court, General Term. He held each of the Flacks and Meeks in $7,500 bail, which was quickly obtained, and by 3 o'clock the three men were at liberty.

Meeks was the first to escape from the custody of the Sheriff. His wife, Claudine Meeks, signed his bond, offering as surety the house in which they lived, 52 East Sixty-seventh-street, whither Meeks and his spouse at once repaired. John M. Tracy, head of the Order of Arrest Department in the Sheriff's office, went on the bond for both of the Flacks, giving his livery stable at 47 and 49 East Sixty-second-street as security.

THE INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

JUDGE BARRETT LETS OFF MARTIN, WALSH, AND YOUNG.

"Barney" Martin, once Deputy Sheriff but now Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and Deputy Sheriffs "Phil" Walsh and "Joe" Young, who were recently indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of having been bribed by Charles G. Francklyn while he was under arrest on the complaint of Sir Bache Cunard, have had the indictments against them quashed and have gone scot free. Their cases came up for argument yesterday on demurrer before Judge Barrett in Oyer and Terminer, immediately after the Flacks, Meeks, and Choate had been sentenced.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins and Bourke Cockran appeared for the indicted men, who were all present. They argued that the indictments charged bribery, and that no bribery had been committed. For privileges granted to their prisoner the Deputy Sheriffs were charged with having received $700. The granting of those privileges were not official acts, and the law expressly provided that only money accepted or given to influence an "official act" was bribery. The indictment was therefore fundamentally wrong. If there was any offense committed in taking the $700, it was that of extortion, a misdemeanor, and not bribery, which was a felony.

Assistant District Attorney Semple did his best to refute the argument, but Judge Barrett said the law was very clear, and decided in favor of the demurrer.

District Attorney Fellows said, after the decision had been made, that when the charges in the Francklyn case were brought before the Grand Jury the act of Martin and Deputies Young and Walsh was declared to be a misdemeanor. "It was an act amounting to extortion," said Col. Fellows. "But on the other hand, we were confronted by the fact that the prisoner had been convicted two years before, so became aware of it. That was a misfortune to the public and the cause of justice, while favorable to the defendants. We were aware that we could not ask for an indictment for misdemeanor with the assurance that the Statute of Limitations would bar us.

"We believed, however, that possibly it might come within the provision of the law of bribery; therefore an indictment was found for bribery. The court holds that the act or acts of these men as Deputy Sheriffs constituted a misdemeanor, and do not come within the provisions of the law of bribery; therefore the Statute of Limitations relieves the three defendants. The decision does not affect the others in the Ludlow-Street Jail trouble, as the acts charged have been committed within two years."

In the case of Warden Keating and Special Deputy Sheriff McGonigal the bribery counts in the indictments will fall, but they are liable to a fine and punishment for misdemeanor for extorting money from the *Herald* reporter, Nelson Hersh. Deputy Sheriffs Fitzgerald and Hubbard are also indicted for extortion, and Clerk Lindeman for petit larceny and extortion, so that their indictments will stand.

STAFFORD READY TO GO.

United States Marshal Stafford of Brooklyn says he means to vacate his office yesterday when he learned of "Dan" Lake's confirmation as his successor, but Lake did not put in an appearance. He is expected to take charge of affairs to-day or to-morrow. It is given out that he has decided to make Thomas S. Barry, a newspaper man, his deputy.

THE HARLEM RIVER CANAL.

ARRIVAL OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE PROJECT.

A sub-committee of the Rivers and Harbor Committee of the House of Representatives came over from Washington yesterday on a special train and put up at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The Congressmen composing the sub-committee are J. H. Moffit of New-York, C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, T. C. Catchings of Mississippi, R. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, and F. G. Niedringhaus of Missouri. Mr. Moffit and the two Misses Grosvenor came over with the committee. They left Washington at 8 o'clock A. M., and reached the Fifth-Avenue at 2:30 P. M. The political complexion of the committee is three Republicans and two Democrats.

Its purpose in coming here is to examine the Harlem River Canal project, and incidentally to take a look at its harbor and waterways of New-York. Its objective point, however, is the Harlem River Canal. The members of the committee said that so many diverse statements had been made concerning this matter that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had thought it wise to have a sub-committee make a personal examination of the ground and all the local bearings of the proposed canal. The question for the whole committee to settle was whether the work on the canal should be continued or not, and, if continued, to determine whether the canal should be built for large ships or merely for canalboats and light craft. The coming of the committee was evidently a matter of interest to several people who were either for or against the canal, for a crowd was present to receive the members and immediately to sustain their individual positions with arguments.

The New-York Central Railroad was represented by Frank Loomis, who had much to say against the canal. The Northern Railroad was represented by Sherman Evarts, who had fully as much to say in favor of the canal. There were also present Fordham Morris, E. L. Eaton, R. P. Griffin, John McCallum, C. E. Rank, and Mr. Dykman, representing local interests along the Harlem River and all enthusiastically supporting the canal. The committee lost no time in getting to work.

As soon as possible after arrival at the Fifth-Avenue it started for the Harlem River. Mr. Evarts telegraphed for a special train over the Northern Road, and the committee and the supporters and opponents of the canal went up to King's Bridge and examined the work already done on the canal. Col. Gillespie, the engineer in charge of this work, was also present and explained the progress made as well as what remained to be done. The committee then returned to the Fifth-Avenue. The Congressmen will devote to-day to a further examination of the Harlem and to-morrow to the other waterways of New-York City.

OIL SUBDUED THE WAVES.

REPORTS SENT BY SKIPPERS TO THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for April, sent out by the Hydrographic Office, contains among other interesting matter five favorable reports on the value of oil in preventing heavy seas from breaking over vessels. Capt. Harrison, of the British steamer Gothenburg City, in running before a heavy northwester in latitude 45° 50′ north and longitude 39° 30′ west, on Jan. 17, saved his vessel from the tremendous seas by suspending canvas bags stuffed with oil-saturated oakum from a spar lashed across the topgallant forecastle so that they just touched the water. He used but fifty gallons of oil, and so eased the motion that not one of the 386 head of cattle he had on board was injured.

Capt. Marshall of Norfolk, while piloting the steam yacht Sybilla on Feb. 17 and 18 between Canaveral and St. Augustine, reports that in attempting to heave to in a severe northeast gale the vessel was boarded by two immense seas, and that when he got her head to the seas she fell off again and struck a sea that flooded the engine room and started the pilot house. He then hung three small canvas bags filled with oakum saturated with fish oil and kerosene over the weather side on the quarter, forward and amidships, and the vessel lay under this arrangement for seventeen hours without shipping even a bucket of water. Capt. Marshall reports also that when he ran up to the St. Augustine bar the sea was so high that the entrance could not be discovered. But by pouring a can of oil on the water to windward of the bar the buoy came out in clear sight and the yacht got through in safety. Capt. Webber of the Yedmandale, Capt. Spray of the Mounts Bay, and Capt. Oates of the Arcot, sent in similar reports.

The report gives a list of ninety-one new dangerous obstructions along the coast. Two bottle papers were recovered during the month. One was found in Norway after drifting 1,250 miles in a little over three months, and the other was found on Ballyhoe beach in Ireland after drifting 1,080 miles in less than eight months.

On the subject of icebergs and ice fields the report says that these terrors to navigation have been more numerous and have come down earlier this season than for many years. The great icefield of the Banks is now down as far as latitude 41° 30′ north and longitude 50° 56′ west, and the arrival of the heavy Arctic field ice is daily expected. Skippers are warned to keep an especially sharp lookout for heavy, deep blue, low-floating pieces of ice called "growlers," that mingle with the ocean fields and are as dangerous as they are hard to distinguish. The Winter in the Arctic has been very open, and bergs began drifting very early.

GRANT MONUMENT PLANS.

A MEMORIAL HALL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE RIVERSIDE STRUCTURE.

Messrs. Grace, Hotchkiss, Knox, O'Reilly, Collis, and Sanger of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association were in conference for more than two hours yesterday afternoon to consider what should be done toward securing designs for a suitable memorial to Gen. Grant on Riverside Drive. It was the unanimous opinion that drawings should be solicited by invitation from architects or designers of high standing, and that all work done in this way should be fairly compensated. The committee could not agree on the details of this plan, and will think over the matter before taking further definite action upon it. The Treasurer was authorized to pay to former competitors who submitted designs last year the premiums promised for the most meritorious efforts. These awards amount to about $3,500.

Most of the time of the conference was devoted to a consideration of the general character of the design. The committee thought it would facilitate the work of the architects if some general plan were suggested to them. It seemed to be the opinion of those who will pass upon the designs—such opinion having been reached by expressions at meetings and by canvass more or less informal—that something more than a shaft was needed for a monument. Yesterday's committee had the same opinion.

After a long interchange of views a resolution was adopted that the structure ought to be of such altitude and capacity as to present an attractive elevation and to afford ample room within it, not only for sepulchres for Gen. Grant and his wife, but also for a memorial hall.

PHENOMENON UP THE RIVER.

The people of Sing Sing yesterday morning witnessed a very rare sight, and it brought them out of their houses in scores to see it. It was a brilliant rainbow directly overhead, with two large sundogs, one a little north of the sun, which was shining brightly, and the other off in the northwest. There had been no thunderstorm or rain, the usual attendants of rainbows, but this one was particularly brilliant at 7:30 o'clock, and remained so, with its convex side toward the sun, about a quarter of an hour. The weather-wise or superstitious said this was a sure sign of a terrible storm or calamity of some sort and were apprehensive of the worst. By 8 o'clock the rainbow and sundogs had faded away.

NYACK, March 31.—A beautiful sight was witnessed by the people in this region to-day. At 8 o'clock this morning, when the air appeared to be perfectly clear, a bright rainbow was seen in the sky, directly overhead, forming a complete semicircle. Half way between that rainbow and the horizon was another bow, considerably larger, but not quite so bright. Hundreds of people gazed at the atmospheric spectacle, and the oldest inhabitants here say they never saw anything like it before in the early morning.

CUMMINGS'S SALARY RAISED.

The Brooklyn Aldermen devoted nearly all their time yesterday to increasing the salary of the City Clerk from $3,600 to $4,500. No reason was given for this except that the new incumbent, Michael J. Cummings of the Sixth Ward, wanted more money. Once a week the City Clerk attends the meeting of the Aldermen, posts the presiding officer on rules of procedure, and reads of resolutions. One year ago the salary of the City Clerk was raised from $3,000 to $3,600.

The Aldermen adopted a resolution protesting against the Fassett Rapid-Transit bill as opposed to the interests of home rule, and urging the Kings County Assemblymen to vote against it.

THE CITY SUES THE MANHATTAN.

The Corporation Counsel has begun suit against the Manhattan Railway Company to recover $200,000, which Controller Myers declares is the city's share of the net receipts of the Ninth and Third Avenue lines. The summons was served yesterday, and the pleading is in preparation. The Manhattan people say the city is entitled to only 5 per cent of the amount paid for the lease of the old New-York system. The city claims 8 per cent of the net receipts.

THE LAW WILL BE OBEYED.

SHERIFF SICKLES FILES HIS BOND AND TAKES CARE OF PEACE.

Many congratulatory letters, commending the policy he had outlined, were waiting for Sheriff Sickles when he reached his office yesterday morning. When he disposed of these he attended to the matter of filing his bond. Charles O. Bradhurst and Thomas Powell Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, were to go on as sureties, but Mr. Fowler was late. Gen. Daniel Butterfield came in while Gen. Sickles was waiting, and was asked to go on the bond.

"I would consider it an honor to go on your bond for $1,000,000, Dan," said Gen. Butterfield, and then he and Mr. Bradhurst became sureties for $10,000 each on the twenty-thousand-dollar bond.

Under Sheriff John R. Saxton was reappointed by Gen. Sickles. Deputies were handed at once to take charge of the prisoners in the Flack case, and the Sheriff told Mr. Saxton to pick out four of those who had served under Flack against whom no charges had been made and who were above reproach. Mr. Saxton selected Peter McGuinness, James Carraher, Joel O. Stevens, and Charles P. Anderson. Gen. Sickles deputized these men, and, while he is not making permanent appointments as yet, they will be Deputy Sheriffs until the appointments made yesterday are revoked. They will probably not be reversed without cause.

During the day the new Sheriff, one of whose first duties it was to deputize a man to take his predecessor to jail, had many callers. The bench and bar were well represented. City Court Judges Ehrlich and Fitzsimons were among the visitors. They were said to be anxious to secure the reappointment of Deputy Sheriff Lawrence Delmour. Delmour was a witness before the Senate investigating committee, and referred Mr. Ivins for all information about his office to his little clerk, Mulvaney. It was pretty clearly shown that Mulvaney did all the work.

"I have been looking over the statutes to-day," said the Sheriff to the reporters, "and I find one that I shall certainly insist on enforcing. It is Section 114 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it is as follows:

"'A Sheriff or other officer shall not demand or receive from a person arrested by him while in his custody a gratuity or reward upon any pretenses for keeping the prisoner out of jail, for going with him or waiting for him, to find bail, or to agree with his adversary, or for any other purpose.'

"There are six men in the Order of Arrest Department who depend for their earnings on what they get from the prisoners in their custody. I shall see that other means are taken to recompense them and that this statute is respected."

Sheriff Sickles has appointed Augustus B. Field his private secretary. Mr. Field is a graduate from Columbia College and is about twenty-five years of age. He belongs to an old New-York and Westchester County family, and his great-grandfather was a member of President Washington's Cabinet.

FIXING THE PRICE OF ICE.

A MEETING OF THE WHOLESALE DEALERS YESTERDAY.

The wholesale ice dealers met yesterday morning at 269 Eighth-avenue for the purpose of regulating or raising the price of ice to the retailers and the public. The Knickerbocker Ice Company did not have a representative present and will not enter into the combination. It is principally due to its refusal to act with the others and to the tariff of prices which it has got up that the other companies have not made any advance in their prices. The retailers look upon the Knickerbocker Ice Company with hatred, and call it a monopoly which would like to freeze them out of the business. The price, $6 per ton, that the Knickerbocker has fixed for the retailers, while the other companies have agreed to sell them for $7, certainly looks as though that concern did not care much for the retailers, and would rather itself go more extensively into the retail business.

The prices of the Knickerbocker Ice Company to go into effect to-day are as follows: For families—12 to 15 pounds daily, 70 cents per week; 20 pounds daily, $1 per week; 25 pounds and upward daily, 50 cents per 100 pounds. For butchers, large restaurants, and confectioners, on book, 40 cents per 100 pounds. All cash trade, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The wholesale dealers at their meeting adopted these same rates temporarily, and will wait to see what the Knickerbocker Company will do. Mr. Clark, the Secretary, said that the great difficulty which confronted the dealers was the freight rate. The large river barges of 1,000 and 1,500 tons burden which formerly brought ice from points along the Hudson cannot enter the Champlain Canal, and, in consequence, most of them will have to lie idle this Summer. The freight rate from Rondout to Albany is this year, and demand $12 a day per boat instead of $8 as in former years. The railroads also have raised their rates from 75 cents per ton to $2. The retailers held a meeting in the same building in the afternoon, but could not come to any decision, and adjourned temporarily the prices set by the wholesalers.

One of the officers of the Knickerbocker Ice Company said that all the holders of ice were standing out for an advance. The company has very little ice itself, and will have to be a buyer, but it does not intend to pay the holders' prices.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A new opera by Chassaigne will be presented at the Casino after "The Grand Duchess," which is expected, however, to run well into the Summer. The new work has not yet been named, and, like "Nadjy," it will have its first performance on the Casino stage.

Marcus R. Mayer went to Philadelphia yesterday to complete arrangements for the appearance of Mr. Abbey's Italian Opera Company in that city.

An elective programme will be opened at Tony Pastor's Theatre next Sunday evening in the Easter concert to be given in aid of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. The benefit is tendered by Mrs. Pastor, who will manage the business herself.

The chorus of the new De Wolf Hopper Opera Company began rehearsals of its work in "Castles in the Air" at the Star Theatre yesterday. Next week Manager Stevens will go to Boston, and the rehearsals of the principals of the company will begin there.

The Kiralfy brothers, Bolossy and Imre, are working together again, and the first result of their reunion is to be a grand revival of "Around the World in Eighty Days," to be given at Niblo's next month.

Marie Wainwright has decided not to accept the offer made her to take "Twelfth Night" to London this Summer. Her next tour will begin Sept. 15 in Pittsburg, and continue till May, 1891. Miss Wainwright has secured a Broadway theatre for a long run of an elaborate new production in the Fall of 1891. She will continue to play in "Twelfth Night" all of next season.

Miss Isabel Evesson will make her first appearance as a vocalist at the Treasurers' Club benefit, Sunday, April 20, at the Broadway Theatre, on which occasion she will sing Randegger's beautiful song, "Alla Stella Confidenta," (Bright Star of Love.)

IN FAVOR OF A TUNNEL.

The Aldermen's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels gave a hearing yesterday on the application made by the New-York and Long Island Railroad Company for the right to put a tunnel under the East River and under Forty-second-street to the North River. The scheme has been before the Aldermen in one form or another for the last three years. Appleton D. Palmer appeared for the company, and among the others who were on hand to urge that favorable action be taken were President James D. Leary of the company, Chief Engineer Oliver W. Barnes, and G. Waldo Smith, who represent the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Mr. Palmer explained that it is proposed to build a tunnel 26 feet wide and 24 feet high, which will begin on private property between Tenth and Eleventh avenues and will end at a point near the Court House, in Long Island City, a distance of about three and one-half miles. The tunnel will run under Forty-second-street. There will be stations on private property at Second, Sixth, and Ninth avenues, and the Grand Central Station. Electricity will be the motive power used. The estimated cost is about $5,000,000, and it will take two years to complete the work. Mr. Smith and Alfred E. Cowling argued for the tunnel. Those who are opposed to it will be given a hearing at 1 o'clock next Monday.

A COUNTRY HOME SOLD.

The country residence of the late Robert Graves, near Tarrytown, was sold yesterday at auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co. for $55,000. The place, which consists of more than seventy-nine acres, with a fine residence and handsome grounds, is situated about a mile and a half from Tarrytown on the road to Irvington and adjoins the well-known property of Jay Gould. The sale was made under an order of the Supreme Court for the partition of the estate. A factory and outbuildings on Main-street, Tarrytown, belonging to the same estate, were sold at the same time for $4,300.

A WOMAN JUMPS INTO THE RIVER.

The passengers on the ferryboat Idaho, which left the slip at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were surprised to see a well-dressed woman, apparently about 40 years of age, go out to the rear deck and, opening the gate, jump into the water. The boat was stopped and the woman was picked up with the aid of a boat-hook. She was at once put ashore and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. She said she was Mrs. August Mashwaud and lived at 75 Tenth-street. She said she was jealous of her husband.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO REPLY TO DUNRAVEN.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB COMMITTEE WILL MEET TO-DAY.

The committee of the New-York Yacht Club appointed last Thursday night to write a reply to Lord Dunraven's letter was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the clubhouse, at 67 Madison-avenue, but only two members, Chairman J. R. Busk and Stephen Peabody, appeared, and consequently the meeting was postponed until to-day at 3:30 P. M.

The committee intends to tell Lord Dunraven why his challenge to race for the America's Cup, issued last year through the Royal Yacht squadron, is not considered in effect now, but Mr. Busk says the letter will not be made public until it reaches its destination on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Peabody has not yet heard from Lord Dunraven in regard to his offer to arrange races between the Valkyrie and the American seventy-foot yachts Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracia. He thinks he may possibly have a reply the latter part of this week, although Lord Dunraven may decide to wait before considering Mr. Peabody's offer until he has heard from the New-York Yacht Club in relation to a race for the America's Cup.

W. S. Alley of the American Yacht Club told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he has been authorized by a member of his club to offer a cup valued at $250 for a race of schooner yachts in cruising trim, the contest to take place on July 7, the date of the club's annual sailing regatta. Mr. Alley has not made up his mind positively as to what class of schooners he will offer the prize, but thinks he will try and bring into the race schooners about eighty feet on the load-water line.

Mr. Alley has been up to the American Yacht Club's house at Milton Point on the Sound almost every week during the Winter, and there has seldom a Sunday passed that he has not been out for a sail in the Cruiser, a cathoat owned by his brother, A. B. Alley. The Cruiser has not been out of commission since Feb. 22, 1888.

Arthur Padelford has sold the sixty-five-foot cutter Ilsea to Frederick Gebhard. The yacht was designed by John Harvey in 1883 for Mr. Padelford, and was built by Henry Piepgras. She is 78 feet over all, 65 feet 5 inches on the water line, 11 feet 5 inches beam, and 11 feet draught.

A committee of the New-York Yacht Club has been at work for some time revising the club book, and it will soon be ready for press.

J. Frederic Tams, the well-known yachtsman, has consented to deliver a lecture to the members of the Corinthian Navy at the Hotel Marlborough, April 25, at 8 P. M.

THE SUBWAY TANGLE.

A PLAN TO GET THE GENERAL TERM'S ORDER MODIFIED.

The Board of Electrical Control met yesterday, but the decision of the General Term maintaining the injunctions against it prevented it from taking any further action in the matter of the contract with the Standard Subway Company. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, Edward Lauterbach, and Wheeler H. Peckham discussed the situation with the Mayor, and it was decided to lay the matter over until Thursday. Mr. Lauterbach said that he hoped that the court might in the meantime modify its order so as to permit the work of laying the subways to be pushed.

Commissioner Gilroy appeared at the meeting as usual to insist that the work of subway building be hurried along so that the work of repaving the streets might not be delayed because of the cold weather. It was agreed that at Thursday's meeting orders should be issued to the Consolidated Company to go ahead with the work in certain streets, and to the Standard Company as well if the order is modified. The Edison Company asked permission to build its own subways. No action was taken on this. D. L. Gibbens, ex-Commissioner of Electrical Control, appeared before the board as counsel for the Empire and Bay State Telegraph Company, and asked permission to erect a line of poles and wires from the county line to Harlem Bridge. The request was granted.

While the board was meeting, two linemen and a gang of workmen employed by the Brush Electric Illuminating Company appeared at the northwest corner of the Post Office building and proceeded with great deliberation to erect an electric light pole and extend a wire from the pole at the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway to the new lamp. The attention of Expert Wheeler of the board was called to the incident, and he and a TIMES reporter inquired from the member of the Broadway squad stationed at the Park-place crossing why he did not prevent the erection of the pole.

"The men had a permit."

"Did you see it?" was asked.

"No," was the reply, "but they said they had it."

"Why didn't you demand to see it?"

"Sure and they know about the law of it all."

The work was done without any permission from the board.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Nobody in the Coroners' office would shoulder the blame for delaying the funerals on Sunday of Annie O'Connor, who died on a canalboat in the North River, and Rebecca Kempf, who committed suicide at Morrisania. There was an animated discussion between Coroner Schultze, Deputy Coroners Donlin and Jenkins, and Chief Clerk Reynolds, but who is responsible for what occurred was not discovered.

In the case of the girl O'Connor, Mr. Reynolds was right in refusing a removal permit on Sunday, as he surmised that the case was a doubtful one, and he believed that a Deputy Coroner ought to see the body where death took place. But an undertaker obtained a removal permit from Dr. Donlin on false representations, and he concluded that Dr. Weston, Coroner Schultze's deputy, would attend to the case. Clerk Reynolds, however, had taken the case off Dr. Weston's list. As to Mrs. Kempf, Dr. Jenkins was as positive that he did not receive notice of her death as Mr. Reynolds was sure he called his attention to it. Mr. Reynolds says that the appropriation is not sufficient to enable him to conduct the business of the office properly.

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

Heart shaped Moonstones mounted in Silver as Lace Pins, Bonnet Pins, Scarf Pins, &c., are the fashion. We invite inspection of the novel and attractive assortment of these goods which we have prepared expressly for this season.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

POSITIVELY
FREE FROM ACID.
CASTAING'S
B.D.B.
BLACK DIAMOND BLACKING
Gives a WATER-PROOF Polish equal to patent leather on LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S shoes. To be applied with sponge's nail brush packed with each bottle.
TRADE MARK PATENT LEATHER.
For sale every where. | Made by A. Castaing, Chemist, 338 West 16th-st., N. Y.

CLAIMED TO BE INVALID.

THE DISPUTE OVER A CLAUSE IN HECTOR C. HAVEMEYER'S WILL.

Surrogate Ransom heard the lawyers yesterday in the contest over the will of Hector C. Havemeyer, the sugar refiner who recently died in Paris. The contestants were represented by ex-Judge Enoch L. Fancher, counsel for Edythe Havemeyer and William F. Havemeyer, children of Henry Havemeyer, a brother of the testator. Ex-Surrogate Rollins and Messrs. Root & Clarke appeared for the proponents.

In the arguments yesterday it was shown that the real bone of contention was the sixteenth clause of the will, which sought to create a charitable trust. Two hundred thousand dollars was to be placed in the testator's mother's hands to be divided among "such corporations and associations" as the Trustee might select from the "New-York Charities Directory." Ex-Judge Fancher said he would not oppose the will if this clause were declared invalid on the ground that it was too indefinite, and included a larger class than the State would permit to become beneficiaries of a general bequest. This decree the Surrogate refused to enter.

Mr. Rollins said that ex-Judge Fancher's clients were not competent to test the clause in question. The effect of setting aside the section would be to turn over the bequest to the residuary legatee, William F. Havemeyer, the decedent's brother and sole executor. The children who appear as contestants had no interest in this residuary estate, and so were not proper parties to contest this provision of the will.

Ex-Judge Fancher said that the testator's evident intention was to leave the $200,000 in trust for the benefit of two or three thousand organizations, some of which were admittedly incompetent to accept the bequest. When a charitable bequest failed through the incapacity of the beneficiaries a resulting trust was created for the next of kin, the heirs at law.

Decision was reserved.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Less than 60,000 shares of stock were dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday. This does not include, however, certain small transactions in certain rattletrap securities in what is known as the "unlisted department." With such a volume of transactions there was, of course, no chance for any notable fluctuation in quotations. Prices generally were firm; there was no more of a disposition to sell than to buy—not enough of either to keep anybody interested.

* * *

Something of an effort was made by bear speculators, however, to turn the death of David Dows to account by attacking Rock Island stock, of which for years he was the largest individual holder. The quotation did not yield, however; there is too much of a short interest in it to let any ordinary attack be effective.

* * *

S. V. White is back from Florida, a bull on Missouri Pacific and St. Paul.

* * *

Threats of a strike in the coal region do not inspire much unhappiness among the managers of the big coal companies. There is reason, indeed, to believe that they would welcome such an event. It would make it easy to maintain coal rates while marketing the present tremendous accumulation of stock; and, likewise, it would relieve the companies to a greater or less extent of the disredit which would be visited upon them were they themselves arbitrarily to throw the miners out of work.

* * *

Bulls on wheat are in the dumps over the scheme of the Chicago Board of Trade to cut off quotations. The non-issuance of quotations adds immeasurably to the risk of buyers, and all the more so just now from the fact that the market has recently been boomed and rigged on a lot of wild reports of crop damages.

* * *

Something of the unhappy current conditions in Wall-street may be gleaned from the following statement made yesterday by a financial news agency:

"One of the members of a stock brokerage firm in the Mills Building, whose expenses run up to $50,000 a year, says: 'We dealt in about four hundred shares of stock all through last week. We made less than $50.'"

A DEAD BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.

The man who was killed while committing a burglary at 146 East Fifteenth-street at dawn on Saturday by Abraham Marks, a tailor, was Henry Heppner, a brass finisher, thirty-seven years old, and an old criminal and second-story thief. His body was identified at the Morgue by his wife Bertha, who lives at 573 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, but he will be buried on Hart's Island. Eleven months ago Henry V. Rosenbaum found him in his apartment at 529 East Eighty-fourth-street, but in struggling with his captor Heppner fell from a second-story window and fractured his left thigh. He then said he was a gas fitter and single and he lay in the prison pen at Bellevue Hospital until the end of July, when he was arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve and discharged. He has respectable relatives in East Fortieth-street, but they ceased to recognize him several years ago.

Black Goods Department.
(Second Floor.)

During this week we shall hold a special sale of Black Hemstitched Nun's Veiling, 46 inches wide, at
75c., formerly $1.00
$1.00 " 1.25
1.25 " 1.75
Also the balance of this season's importation of Black Silk Warp Nun's Veiling, 44 inches wide, at
75c., regular price $1.25
$1.00 " " 1.50
1.25 " " 1.75
1.50 " " 2.25
These goods are from the looms of the best European manufacturers.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.
SPRING STYLES.
1,000 PIECES, BALANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF
BODY BRUSSELS
AND
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS
TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT ABOUT THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, &c., AT HALF MARKET.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FISCHER PIANOS.
ALL STYLES. MODERATE PRICES.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGE.
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

ONLY ONE TRUSTEE PROTESTED AGAINST HIS RE-ELECTION.

The Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor had a lively meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms at 74 Wall-street, and ended by indorsing Governor Trask and all his works, and giving him a clean bill of good conduct in a whitewashing minute intended for publication. All the officers were re-elected.

The Rev. Richard D. Harlan of the First Presbyterian Church was the special champion of Governor Trask. He presented the minute reciting that a year ago the Trustees made an investigation of the alleged buying and selling of votes on election day at the Harbor, and found that about one-half of the inmates were in the habit of taking bribes. Amnesty was granted to all except those who had paid out the money. Some of these were suspended and others were dismissed. In carrying out the resolutions of the board, the Governor had had his life imperiled, his reputation as a man and as an officer assailed, and "the security of his official position persistently threatened." In view of this, the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees in re-electing Governor Trask place on record in their minutes the foregoing statement of the causes which have led to the recent assaults upon him, together with the expression of their confidence in him as an efficient executive.

Capt. James Parker, President of the Marine Society, elected in opposition to Capt. Ambrose Snow, Trask's most persistent defender, moved to amend by approving only the speedy dismissal of Trask to the orders of the board with relation to inmates who had been found guilty of political offenses. He protested earnestly against Trask's re-election, but was in a minority of one. Then he nominated for the position of Governor Capt. Henry Erben, United States Navy, as a man who had the kindness of heart which was, above all other qualities, necessary to fill such a position satisfactorily. This nomination was not seconded, and the slate went through without alteration.

Capt. Parker says this is only the beginning of the fight. The matter is likely to come up in the Marine Society at its next meeting. All the members of the Board of Trustees were present at yesterday's meeting except Mayor Hugh J. Grant.

Theodore B. Starr,
Importer of Precious Stones, Porcelains, &c.,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
206 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Madison-sq., bet. 25th and 26th Sts.

DIAMONDS. (Second Floor.)

This stock, containing diamonds and all other precious stones, set and unset, of every size and value, has been carefully chosen to serve with advantage the wants of every class of buyers.

Whether the stones be small and inexpensive, or larger and more costly, they are selected with equal care, and set with equal regard to artistic effect.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY. (Second Floor.)

Among new goods are gold necklaces, not expensive, of fresh, exceedingly pretty designs; miniatures painted on ivory, set as brooches, in gold only or with precious stones; bracelets, bangles, padlock-bracelets; rings, with and without settings, in a great variety of pleasing styles, of every value, plain gold wedding rings, children's rings, &c.; Gentlemen's jewelry, choice in design and of best workmanship, for both ordinary and evening dress; numberless small articles, such as

THE BALLOT-REFORM VETO

GOV. HILL'S OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

HE SAYS IT IS FULL OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND DISFRANCHISES ILLITERATE VOTERS.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Hill transmitted to the Legislature to-night the following veto of the Saxton bill:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 31, 1890.

To the Senate:

Senate bill No. 117, entitled "An act to promote the independence of voters at public elections, enforce the secrecy of the ballot, and provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense," is herewith returned without approval.

The Legislature has refused to co-operate with the effort of the Executive to obtain an immediate practical determination of the constitutionality of this bill. Such determination was desired by the Executive in order that the bill might become a law, if declared to be in harmony with the Constitution of this State, or that certain features thereof might, if declared unconstitutional, no longer occupy the time and attention of the lawmaking power. The same provisions which the Executive has for the past two years declared to be, in his judgment, unconstitutional are repeated in this measure without substantial modification. The situation demonstrates that, upon the vital point of constitutionality, there exists an irreconcilable difference of judgment between the Legislature and the Executive, which no argument and nothing short of an authoritative opinion can resolve, and the bill should not be allowed to go upon the statute books and then be declared unconstitutional, all elections held thereunder would be vitiated, the title of every elected officer would be void or uncertain, and confusion, amounting, in many cases, possibly to anarchy, would take the place of orderly government. To test the constitutionality of such a measure by actual experiment and subsequent litigation would be costly at best, and if resulting adversely to the bill's constitutionality, would be fatal to the peace and order of the State.

The Attorney General, chosen by the people as the legal adviser of State officers in such emergencies—the only official of whom the Executive has the right to require a legal opinion—has advised me that certain provisions of this bill are unconstitutional. Eminent lawyers of both political parties have expressed to me the same opinion with regard to other provisions. The Court of Appeals, under our present Constitution, and less than two years, furnished a unanimous opinion to Gov. Hoffman that a certain bill then before him, of much less public importance than the bill now before me, was of at least doubtful constitutionality. This precedent of the present session is sufficiently for the reasonableness and propriety of my proposition to the Legislature of a joint submission of the constitutional questions involved to the arbitration of the Court of Appeals. To that tribunal such questions would ultimately go were the bill enacted into a statute, and the opinion of the court now given would be accepted by all parties as final. But the Legislature refuses to accept the proposition, and I am compelled to act upon my own judgment both as to the law and the facts, and I have no disposition to shirk the responsibility. It is my clear conviction that if this bill should take its place among the statutes of the State it would be void in part, and would throw the whole electoral machinery of the State into confusion. I would be false to my official duty if I should knowingly consent to what I believe would bring such calamities upon the State.

The attitude of the Legislature has left me no other alternative than to decline to approve the measure. Upon the Legislature must rest the responsibility of failure to secure a fair and honorable solution of the problem of electoral reform.

OPPOSED TO THE OFFICAL BALLOT.

My objections to one feature of this measure are well known. They have been reiterated in two annual messages, as well as in two special veto messages of similar measures, and in many public utterances. Every member of the Legislature is familiar with them. The majority, when it passed this bill in its present shape, well knew that it would not and could not consistently be approved. There was no effort made to modify its provisions so as to conform them in any material respect to the views of the Executive repeatedly expressed. Every proposition or compromise suggestion tending in that direction was unceremoniously voted down, and Executive disapproval could not have been rendered more certain had it been deliberately invited or desired. It is not intended in this communication to repeat at any length the arguments heretofore presented upon this subject. A brief reference to them must suffice. I am opposed to the exclusively official ballots provided for in this bill. By the term "exclusively official ballot" is meant a ballot upon which the names of all candidates of every party, faction, or combination are required to be printed together thereon, which is printed solely by the State and is delivered at the polls to the electors only on voting, and nowhere else and at no other time, which it is compulsory upon the voter to use and any other than which he is prohibited from voting.

I believe that every voter should have the right to prepare his ballot at his own home or wherever he pleases, and to bring it with him to the polls and vote it in secret. I deny the constitutional right of the Legislature to compel an elector to accept a ballot containing the names of candidates other than his own candidates in whose nominations he had no part and for whom he does not intend to vote—and impose upon him the burden of erasing all such names under penalty of disfranchisement, and require him, if he votes at all, to write or paste the names of his candidates upon such a ballot or document. The Constitution guarantees to the people a continuance of the right to vote "by ballot," which they enjoyed at the time of its adoption. (Article II., Section 5.) The kind of ballot proposed by this bill is not the kind of ballot then in use nor that which the Constitution contemplated.

In fact, the species of conglomerated ballot now sought to be adopted has only been invented a few years, and was wholly unknown when our present Constitution went into effect.

A paper ticket containing the names written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, of the candidates and of those only for whom an elector intends to vote, and containing the names of the offices which they are to fill, is the ballot which was in existence when our Constitution was adopted, and was so defined by statute. That species of ballot cannot be changed without an amendment of the Constitution. The Legislature has no power to alter it.

Every elector under our Constitution has a right to prepare his own written or printed ballot, and to bring it with him to the polls. The Legislature may regulate its form and size, it may designate the kind and quality of paper to be used, it may require a uniform style of caption or indorsement, it may prescribe separate tickets for different parties, but it cannot change the essential characteristics of a ballot as it existed when the Constitution was framed. The provisions for an exclusively official ballot, as contained in this bill, are unconstitutional, among others, for the following reasons which are stated without elaboration or extended argument:

First—They unreasonably hinder and impede the exercise of the elective franchise and discriminate against the individual elector. Individual electors are not permitted to print ballots of their own containing their own candidates, but must content themselves with writing or pasting another ballot foisted upon them against their will. Political parties and combinations of fifty individuals may have the names of their candidates printed, obtain for them recognition on an official ballot, but a single elector is deprived of any such right. The proposed statute lacks, in these and many other respects, the elements of reasonableness, uniformity, and impartiality.

Second—They impose upon the elector a ballot not authorized or contemplated by the Constitution. It was demonstrated in my last annual message, by arguments never yet refuted, that the Constitution and the statutes in existence when it was adopted, when construed together, virtually define and describe what shall be termed a lawful ballot. Its essential element as hereinbefore described can not be added to or diminished otherwise than by a constitutional amendment. By the terms of this bill the ballot which the elector is compelled to use is one which contains the names of all the candidates of divers parties for whom he does not desire to vote. It is true he is graciously permitted to erase the names of those for whom he does not desire to vote, but this privilege does not relieve the constitutional difficulty. An unnecessary burden has been placed upon the elector. He must scrutinize all the names. He must be sure that he erases the right ones. He must be able to read the Republican names. He is forbidden to have a ballot printed in any of his own. He must prepare his ballot at the polls and within the few minutes allotted him.

It is no answer to this proposition to say that after the elector has prepared his ballot by scratching, pasting, and writing, that it is conformed to the requirements of a constitutional ballot because it contains the names of those only for whom he desires to vote. He has been forced to accept in the first instance a ballot which he did not seek, desire, or intend. He has been denied the privilege of printing his own ballot. Names which somebody else has nominated have been printed upon it against his will, and unless he assumes the task of correcting it, he votes whatever names are upon it, and his vote is thereby wholly nullified. As well might he be required to accept a city directory and to mark out all the names therein except those for whom he intends to vote, and then call such a directory a ballot within the meaning of the Constitution. The word "ballot" at the time of the adoption of the Constitution had a well-defined and popularly-understood signification. There was no dispute as to its meaning, its form, or its contents. Any substantial departure from its well-recognized characteristics violates the fundamental law.

ILLITERACY MUST BE PROTECTED.

Third—The provisions for an exclusively official ballot prevent an illiterate elector from voting a secret ballot. They absolutely compel him not only to publicly confess his illiteracy, but also to disclose the contents of his ballot to two election officers. (See Section 28.) Such provisions are plainly in violation of the Constitution.

The Constitution (Article II., Section 1) prescribes the qualifications of electors. The Legislature cannot add to such qualifications. It has no power to prescribe any educational tests whatever or to discriminate against illiterates. An illiterate person has equal rights with any other elector, and no regulations can lawfully be imposed which will prevent him, although illiterate, from freely casting a secret ballot of his own selection. The provisions requiring him to receive an exclusively official ballot, and preventing him from having any other, and compelling him to select from all the names already printed upon such ballots the names of those for whom he desires to vote, or else to write or paste the names of others thereon, when he can neither read nor write, and hence cannot comply with such provisions, operate as a practical disfranchisement of an illiterate elector. A statute regulating suffrage cannot annex an educational qualification in express terms nor indirectly by prescribing tests which the elector cannot meet by reason of his being illiterate.

It is clear that a provision would be unconstitutional which required an elector himself to write the name of his candidate upon the ballot given him at the polls, and prevented his voting any other ballot or in any other manner. Such a provision would virtually establish an educational qualification. Yet such is the practical effect of the provisions under consideration. They prevent an illiterate elector from having his ballot prepared in advance by some friend or member of his family, and prevent his bringing a prepared or printed ballot with him to the polls, but compel him to accept at the voting place a ballot already printed and impose upon him the impossible task of reading the names thereon, or of pasting or writing other names thereon, under penalty of actual disfranchisement or a disclosure of his political preferences to the ballot clerks—strangers to him.

It is no answer to say that no additional hardship or unfair burden is imposed upon him, because, as is claimed, an illiterate elector must necessarily consult some one in the preparation of his ballot, and he might as well inform the sworn ballot clerks as to his choice as to inform others. In the first place, he is not necessarily bound to inform any one. If he is notified of his privilege of selecting his ballot away from the polls he may accept without question his ballot from a friend or partisan in whom he has implicit confidence, and may vote it without examination or disclosure of its contents. It is no one's business but his own. But to deprive him of that option, and further to prevent his consulting a friend or a member of his family in the preparation of his ballot, and to compel him to disclose his preferences to two election officers, neither of whom may belong to his own political party, must be regarded as an infringement of his constitutional rights.

The Constitution gives an illiterate person the same right to vote as an educated one. It makes no distinctions. It recognizes no differences. The Legislature has power to regulate the exercise of the right of suffrage, but it has no power to prevent, restrict, or impede it. It has no power to require an elector to write out his own ballot. It cannot compel him to read it. It cannot lawfully enact any provisions which practically prevent an illiterate elector from voting a secret ballot. Hence it cannot require such an elector to accept an exclusively official ballot and virtually disfranchise him unless he can read it or can write thereon, or unless he discloses his choice of candidates to two officials. Such provisions impose conditions which curtail and obstruct his political rights conferred upon him unqualifiedly by the Constitution.

As an illiterate elector is given an absolute right to vote under the Constitution, and as he cannot write his own ballot nor read a ballot handed him for inspection, then, if the Constitution guarantees to him a secret ballot, it must follow that he has an implied right under the Constitution to prepare his ballot when, where, and how he pleases and to bring it with him to the polls and vote it, in which he, in no other manner, can his rights be fully preserved and protected. The constitutional grant of the right of suffrage carries with it whatever is necessary for its perfect and complete exercise.

It is a manifest absurdity to assert that an illiterate elector's right to vote is preserved until provisions which require him, from an already preparedexclusively official ballot, to prepare, read, or write his own ballot unaided and alone at the polls, and nowhere else, when it is an utter impossibility for him to do so; and it is equally absurd to compel him to accept the assistance of officials to whom he must disclose his ballot and at the same time to assert that he is casting a secret ballot. A citizen is always permitted, under all systems, to voluntarily disclose his choice of candidates. The right to a secret ballot is a privilege conferred upon an elector. He and he alone may voluntarily waive it. But a ballot is not secret which is compulsorily disclosed. Provisions which compel such disclosure violate the secrecy of the ballot. The Constitution (Article II., Section 5) requires that our elections shall be by ballot. I contend that this provision requires entire secrecy in voting. Voting by ballot means voting secretly. It means a vote exempt from compulsory observation or disclosure.

GOV. HILL'S IDEA OF SECRECY.

There are numerous legal authorities which amply sustain this position, but it is unnecessary to cite them here. The point is abundantly settled beyond question or cavil. Unless secrecy is implied in the term "by ballot," there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from passing a law requiring every elector to vote an open ticket. The extent of the disfranchisement under this bill cannot well be estimated. Thousands of honest citizens would be unable to vote. Thousands of others would refrain from going to the polls. It will be observed that an illiterate, in order to be entitled to the assistance of the election officers, must swear that he is wholly unable to read or write. (See Section 28.) I does not say that he must be unable to read or write the English language. A German, unable to read and write the English language, but still able to read and write the German language, could not conscientiously take the required oath, and hence would not be entitled to assistance and could not vote.

Besides, an illiterate elector is not given the privilege accorded to an elector suffering under "physical disability" to bring with him into the booth "a person of his own selection." (Section 28,) but he is compelled to accept the assistance of the two election officers or go without assistance.

The whole question may be summed up in a few words: An illiterate person, if required to accept an exclusively official ballot upon which is printed the names of divers sets of candidates, is unable to designate his choice among so many names because he cannot read or write, and hence cannot vote. He is denied the privilege of preparing his ballot beforehand. He cannot bring it with him to the polls. He cannot have the assistance of a friend either at the polls or elsewhere. In order to vote he is required to do an impossible thing, to wit: Select his candidates from numerous printed names or else submit to a compulsory disclosure of his choice to the election officers. If he submits to the latter alternative the secrecy of his ballot is destroyed, and a mere promise of secrecy on the part of the election officers is substituted for secrecy itself. It is submitted that all such provisions are in derogation of the constitutional rights of illiterate electors.

The Saxton ballot bill of last year was not obnoxious to this objection, because in that State the Constitution itself requires every elector to be able to read and write the English language.

There is another constitutional question which arises out of this bill. It is submitted that the provision contained in Section 22 relating to the election of two ballot clerks is unconstitutional. That section provides for the election of two ballot clerks, (where ballot clerks are to be elected, which is in about four-fifths of the State,) to "be selected by the political party" from nominating more than one candidate, and prevents any elector from voting for more than one ballot clerk. This provision is directly in conflict with Article II., Section 1 of the Constitution, which guarantees to every citizen the right to vote "for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people." If two ballot clerks are to be elected by the people, then it follows that each elector is entitled to vote for two.

There is no escape from this conclusion. The question is an important one. It affects a vital part of the bill. It is conceded that unusual and extraordinary powers are conferred upon the two ballot clerks. The whole theory of the exclusively official ballot is based upon the assumption that the two ballot clerks, who are to have sole charge of all ballots, are to be legally elected on different tickets and are to belong to different political parties. If that foundation is undermined the whole structure falls. It is not proposed in this message to enter into an elaborate argument to prove that the point here raised is well taken. There is absolutely no answer to it. It is sufficient to state that the same question has lately arisen in reference to a proposed new charter for Buffalo, wherein it was sought to be provided that eight Aldermen at Large might be elected by the whole city, no elector, however, to be permitted to vote for more than four. I am advised by the Attorney General that at his request ex-Judges Geddes F. Danforth of Rochester, late Judge of the Court of Appeals, has just examined this question, and he has furnished an opinion to the Attorney General holding that the provision in question in the proposed Buffalo charter is unconstitutional upon the ground that as eight Aldermen are to be elected each elector is entitled to vote for the whole eight, and his rights cannot be abridged in the manner proposed. That opinion is exactly in point here. There is not a lawyer in the Legislature who will, upon examination, seriously question its soundness. It completely demonstrates the unconstitutionality of the foundation upon which rest the supports and integrity of the exclusively-official ballots provided for in this bill.

The feature of an exclusively official ballot, derived from the Australian system, is one not adapted to any political system of our States. It does not harmonize with our free institutions. Under the Australian system proper an elector cannot write or paste the name of his candidate upon his ballot, but he is only permitted to vote for a candidate thereon who has been duly nominated. That feature was contained in the original Saxton bill of two years ago, but it was rejected with great unanimity as inappropriate to our system. The provisions for an exclusively official ballot are equally repugnant to our political traditions, and they should be as promptly repudiated.

It has been demonstrated over and over again that an exclusively official ballot is not essential for the promotion of secrecy or the prevention of corruption. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that opposition to the principle of authorship prevents the friends of this measure from accepting a modification of its terms and eliminating the exclusive features pertaining to the proposed ballot.

THE GOVERNOR'S IDEA OF REFORM.

The Legislature has seen fit thus far to insist upon the retention of an exclusively-official ballot, and manifested a disposition to accept that and nothing else. It has chosen to imperil the success of every effort to reform our elections by an adherence to this single provision. Believing that the kind of ballot which the Legislature persists in adopting, to the exclusion of every other, is in violation of the Constitution, I have been unable to approve the measures heretofore proposed on this subject. There has never been any serious doubt among thoughtful jurists in regard to the unconstitutionality of each of the three measures upon this subject presented to me for my action. No lawyer in the State, of any considerable standing or reputation in his profession, has ever ventured an opinion affirming their constitutionality. From a legal point of view they have been wholly undefended and utterly indefensible. The people of the State, while substantially unanimous in favor of electoral reform, profoundly revere and respect their Constitution and desire no measure which will violate its provisions. They want ballot reform—but they want it agreeably to the Constitution. They will sanction no evasion, they will tolerate no violation, they will countenance no subversion of its provisions, even when proposed under the alluring name of "reform."

It seems needless to indicate in this communication, what has been so often outlined heretofore, the essential features of an electoral reform measure which I would cheerfully approve. They may, however, be again summarized as follows:

First—Provisions for a general registration of electors throughout the whole State.

Second—The act to extend to all elections of public officers by ballot.

Third—The secret booth or private compartment plan. Each voter to be guaranteed absolute privacy in examining or preparing his ballot, and compelled to remain an unreasonable length of time in the booth; and secrecy in voting made compulsory.

Fourth—The privilege of nominating candidates by properly-certified petitions, as well as by party conventions.

Fifth—Each distinct set of nominations to be printed on separate ballots.

Sixth—No electioneering permitted within a reasonable distance of the polls.

Seventh—Official and unofficial ballots to be used. They shall be, in substance, official ballots being printed and furnished at public expense and delivered to the voter at the polls only by the election officers, and unofficial ballots to be furnished by parties or candidates, and obtainable at the polls or elsewhere, and may be prepared at home and brought to the polls and voted.

Eighth—All ballots when voted to be inclosed in exclusively official envelopes furnished only by election officers at the polls.

It is unnecessary to specify any other particulars or minor provisions which may be regarded as essential or appropriate to render effectual the foregoing provisions to accomplish the great objects desired, to wit: Absolute secrecy and the prevention of bribery, corruption, and intimidation. They were quite fully pointed out in my annual message, to which the attention of the Legislature is again referred. I frankly state that I would not be unduly tenacious in regard to mere matters of detail, provided vital principles are not infringed upon. I would not object to the substantial features of the Connecticut reform system whereby the State furnishes all the ballots, namely: Uniform blank official ballots, duly stamped, upon which according to directions prescribed by the Secretary of State political committees and individuals may print the names of candidates and the names of the offices to be filled—such ballots to be voted in exclusively official envelopes. If it should be provided that an official ballot may be distributed to the voters before the election at their homes or elsewhere, as is contemplated in the proposed New-Jersey system, the writer would be no serious objection to such a ballot, although inaccurately called an "exclusively" official ballot, assuming of course that no one ballot should contain more than one distinct set of nominations, and that no extraneous matters should be permitted to be engrafted upon it.

OTHER OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

It will be observed that the principal reasons presented herein for the withholding of my approval of this measure are based upon constitutional objections. It should not be inferred from this that the measure is otherwise regarded as satisfactory. There are many defective and incongruous provisions, which, however, may be easily obviated. One of the most glaring of its improper provisions appears in Section 12. It confers an authority which has not been contained in previous bills. It declares that "on the ballot [the exclusively official ballot] may be printed such words as will aid the voter in the preparation of his ballot for voting." This is clearly in violation of the intent of the Constitution, that the ballot to be used should only contain the names of the candidates and the offices to be voted for. Besides, it is a mischievous and dangerous authority.

Who is to determine what shall be printed upon the ballot under this provision? Who is to decide what words "will aid the voter in the preparation of his ballot for voting"? It might fairly be assumed by the officer who had the preparation of the ballots that every voter would desire to vote for principles and not for men, and hence that it would materially "aid him in the preparation of his ballot for voting" if there were printed on each ticket a résumé of the principles or platforms, as he understands them, of the different parties or candidates representing them. Thus some cunning, unscrupulous, and overzealous County Clerk might over one column cause to be printed, "These candidates favor high wages for American workmen," over another column, "These candidates favor free trade," over a third, "These candidates favor cold water," and over another column, "These candidates favor conspiracies and Socialism," and so on. Parties and candidates might thus be placed in a false and embarrassing position to their great detriment. The power to do these mischievous things is conferred, or inferred, and there is no restraint or limitation imposed upon its exercise. It all depends upon the discretion and disposition of a single official, and for its abuse there is absolutely no remedy. It seems needless to suggest that no such provision should be permitted to be enacted into law. The contents of ballots, if not protected by the Constitution, should at least be specifically prescribed by statute, and nothing should be left to the discretion or caprice of a single official.

It is hoped that the Legislature will not finally adjourn before perfecting a practical and efficient measure of electoral reform which shall be free from the constitutional and other proper objections here urged. Public sentiment demands an honest election law, and not a delusive pretence, and is not committed to any particular measure. No man or set of men possesses a copyright upon ballot reform. What the people want is not a system peculiarly suited to foreign lands, but an American system, adapted to our free institutions—a system which encroaches upon no just privileges and which offers a practical, not a theoretical, solution of the evils that confront us.

GOV. HILL MORALIZES.

No man realizes more thoroughly than do I the necessity for guarding the purity and secrecy of our election system. No man can appreciate more vividly than do I the dangers to our institutions in the improper use of money at the polls. When men are able to obtain high places in Government, not by virtue of their fitness, but by reason of their immense wealth, our country has begun a reign of plutocracy, and republican institutions are threatened. When our election systems permit bribery and intimidation to flourish unchecked, depraving and debasing the poor and the unintelligent, then democracy begins to be a failure and government by the people is a sham. We have come to see our polling places turned into auction rooms and our offices sold to the highest bidders. We have seen our country disgraced by the spectacle even of a national Administration assuming power as the reward of wholesale bribery and intimidation with funds supplied by the enriched recipients of legislative favors. To believe such evils or consequents to obstruct their removal would be to resort one's self a public enemy, deserving only the condemnation of his fellow-citizens.

Yet it is unfortunate that this great popular movement which has been inaugurated for electoral reform has been delayed by men who seek to use it for the purpose of limiting and restricting suffrage, and in it a disparaging commentary upon the intelligence and kyracy of many professed reformers that some of those who are now loudest in their advocacy of a change in election methods have been heretofore most active in defeating suffrage. Quick to discern the advantages which the adoption of the Australian system, proper would give them in attaining their ends, and not content to accept merely those provisions which are designed to prevent bribery, fraud, intimidation, and the improper use of money, and which all sincere and intelligent reformers agree upon, they are attempting to engraft upon our statute books almost every feature of the system which are purposely applicable only in those States and countries whose Constitutions and laws impose an educational qualification for suffrage. The Australian system in its entirety cannot exist in where there is manhood suffrage without disfranchising those who cannot read or write. But, failing to remove this objection to the adoption of the entire system in this country, these disguised enemies of popular suffrage have introduced a provision for assistance to illiterates at the polls—either by friends of the illiterates, who may be taken into the voting booth, or by sworn election officers. Either form of assistance would destroy the secrecy of the ballot and open the way to fraud, intimidation, and corruption; but, more than this, it would practically disfranchise thousands of voters. That will inevitably be the result—differing only in degree—whether the whole Australian system be adopted or this particular modification of it.

With unprecedented boldness a bill embodying this particular modification has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and seems to find general support among the leaders of the party now in control of the National Government, whereby Federal elections are sought to be brought under the application of this dangerous innovation upon our methods. Its practical effect, if enacted, would be to deny fair expression of their choice to hundreds of thousands of electors now enjoying the right of franchise. It would impose upon partisan election officers, appointed by Federal Judges whose tenure of office is for life, a power such as never should be given to individuals under a democratic form of government and which would be liable to be improperly used, to make our elections the triumph of an unscrupulous minority. In the Southern States, where the proportion of illiteracy is greatest, it would subject more than a million of ignorant negro voters to the absolute mercy of Federal officers. A more dangerous attempt to limit suffrage or to coerce the ignorant elector was never made in a democratic government.

I am proud to observe that the party to which I belong has been quick to protest against and oppose this insidious scheme to change the Congress. Yet on a larger scale is only the same iniquitous design which the enemies of universal suffrage have sought by the passage of the bill now before me to establish in our own State, where, according to the last census, there were 51,000 men and women over 21 years of age who could not read or write. Eliminate its restrictive and disfranchising features, and the bill would be no less an efficient remedy for existing evils at the polls. To insist upon their retention is to declare that the limitations upon the purity of the ballot is the chief object sought by such legislation. I believe in the maintenance of manhood suffrage, and so long as I have a voice in the administration of government I shall never knowingly give my assent to any bill the effect of which is to disfranchise a single honest voter, no matter how humble or unlettered he may be, upon whom the Constitution confers the right of suffrage.

DAVID B. HILL.

URGING RAPID TRANSIT.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

The Real Estate Exchange took vigorous hold of the rapid-transit question yesterday at a meeting that was both large and earnest. A memorial to the Legislature and several resolutions in harmony with it were adopted without a dissenting voice. The matter promises to be pushed further by the visit to Albany within a few days of 100 members of the Exchange representing or owning property in all parts of the city.

President Scott opened the meeting. The progress of the city was seriously hampered, he said, by existing conditions, and the natural increase of values was checked, preventing a large addition of taxable values in this State, and consequent reduction of the burdens to existing taxpayers. The legislative committee of the Exchange, finding that the matter had come practically to a dead-lock at Albany, had determined to try to end the difficulty by decisive action. Mr. Scott introduced Mr. Charles Coudert, who had prepared a memorial to the Legislature.

Before offering it Mr. Coudert made an address, which stirred up a good deal of enthusiasm. He referred to the days of Tweed, which were now in danger of returning through official malfeasance and corruption. The only reason he could see for official neglect of rapid transit was in the fact that men who thrived off so-called politics, and who, in or out of the Legislature, fattened on spoils, saw in the construction of a system of rapid transit opportunity for plunder, and until that order could be secured or other assurances given of perpetuating their authority or influence they meant to let the people wait.

Mr. Coudert submitted a memorial to the Assembly. It sets forth that the memorialists represent immense interests and pay a large share on an ownership of property equal to one-third of the taxpayers of the city of New-York; that this city is in urgent need of further facilities for rapid transit; that the comfort and convenience of the present inhabitants are greatly hampered thereby, and that the values of real estate are prevented from making their normal growth, and the influx of population is driven to other towns and States for lack of necessary legislation to accomplish this result. It goes on:

"That your memorialists are wholly independent of any of the opposing bills now under consideration, but they contend, on behalf of the taxpayers of the city of New-York, that a grievous injustice will be done to the interests of this city if the question of rapid transit involved should, during the present session. Difficulties far greater than those which have to be met in this city have been undertaken and overcome in other cities, where the problem has been effectually solved, and your memorialists appeals to the Legislature to regard this subject simply in the light of its vital importance to the city and State of New-York."

Before a vote was taken on the memorial, the Rapid-Transit Committee, consisting of Mr. Hamlin, Sinclair Myers, George De F. Barton, and A. Diebecker, obtained unanimous consent to affix to it their report, of which the following is the essential portion:

Resolved, That the Real Estate Exchange of the city of New-York earnestly and respectfully urges the Legislature to proceed with the rapid-transit question by passing an act which shall confer the power to select some method which shall give the desired relief.

The memorial and report were then unanimously adopted. Mr. Diebecker offered a resolution, which was passed, deploring the invasion of politics into the subject. It was voted that the President appoint a committee of 100 to go to Albany in behalf of rapid-transit legislation, and Messrs. Coudert, Myers, Cummins, Lespinasse, Deering, and Deeves were designated a special committee to serve in an executive capacity for the committee of one hundred.

FLAGS FOR THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Two beautiful American flags and three fine steel engravings representing Washington, Lincoln, and the Declaration of Independence, were yesterday formally presented to the training department of the Normal College by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss through Col. D. W. C. Ward. Miss Ethel Anderson responded to the presentation address and President Simmons of the Board of Education delivered the address of acceptance. The pleasant and patriotic episode was preceded and followed by appropriate exercises of a musical and literary character, chiefly by pupils. Incidentally there were addresses by Commissioner Samuel M. Purdy, Chairman of the Normal College Committee; President Hunter of the Normal College, Mrs. Clara M. Williams, and Hosea Perkins. The scene of the patriotic demonstration was the second floor of the training school, and it was crowded with children, their parents, and school officials.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION IN NEW-UTRECHT.

A lively election is expected at New-Utrecht to-day. The citizens who have been fighting the ring will make a strong effort for victory for the candidates they nominated last week and they believe they have a good prospect of success. These candidates are: For Justice of the Peace—James Dean; for Auditors, Andrew Hegeman, Otto Helmigkes, and C. Mehl. The ring have nominated W. Bennet Wardell for Justice and Holmes Van Brant for Auditor. Who their other candidates for Auditor will be wasn't known yesterday. They sought to induce Jere Lott to run, but Mr. Lott declined to have anything to do with them.

The report of the Investigating and Auxiliary Committee of the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton and Bath Beach Citizens' Associations, which includes the presentment of the Grand Jury arresting the ringsters for various frauds, has been extensively circulated as a campaign document.

SEVENTEEN "SANE LUNATICS."

Col. Rogers brought seventeen of his alleged "sane" lunatics into the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus. The Colonel made his usual speech in behalf of the unfortunates, and added that the District Attorney should take up the crusade he is now carrying on, as it was his duty to get these people released if they are improperly confined. The Colonel said that he was going to see Gov. Hill and ask him to send down a legislative committee to look into the Ward's Island asylum. He did the work of the last Legislature down to $1,100. Five hundred persons were now confined in the asylum who should be released.

The Colonel was allowed to take his seven men produced into the hall of the Court of Appeals, as he understands them, of the different parties or candidates representing them. Thus some cunning, unscrupulous, and overzealous County Clerk might over one column cause to be printed, "These candidates favor high wages for American workmen," over another column, "These candidates favor free trade," over a third, "These candidates favor cold water," and over another column, "These candidates favor conspiracies and Socialism," and so on. Parties and candidates might thus be placed in a false and embarrassing position to their great detriment. The power to do these mischievous things is conferred, or inferred, and there is no restraint or limitation imposed upon its exercise. It all depends upon the discretion and disposition of a single official, and for its abuse there is absolutely no remedy. It seems needless to suggest that no such provision should be permitted to be enacted into law. The contents of ballots, if not protected by the Constitution, should at least be specifically prescribed by statute, and nothing should be left to the discretion or caprice of a single official.

It is hoped that the Legislature will not finally adjourn before perfecting a practical and efficient measure of electoral reform which shall be free from the constitutional and other proper objections here urged. Public sentiment demands an honest election law, and not a delusive pretence, and is not committed to any particular measure. No man or set of men possesses a copyright upon ballot reform. What the people want is not a system peculiarly suited to foreign lands, but an American system, adapted to our free institutions—a system which encroaches upon no just privileges and which offers a practical, not a theoretical, solution of the evils that confront us.

GOV. HILL MORALIZES.

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DAVID B. HILL.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF

THE BILL EVOLVED FROM THE CAPITOL CRYPT.

MR. M'KINLEY'S MEASURE AS IT WAS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day Chairman McKinley presented the Republican Tariff bill. The minority will be allowed ten days in which to offer amendments and prepare their views upon the bill and such amendments as may be made before the bill is reported to the House. The bill, Chairman McKinley asserts, will effect a reduction of $45,000,000 in the revenues. The chief features of the new bill are as follows:

ADDITIONS TO FREE LIST.

Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes not specially provided for.

Agates, unmanufactured.

Amber, unmanufactured or crude gum.

Aniline salts.

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes, provided that no such animal shall be admitted free except it be pure bred, of a recognized breed, and whose pedigree is registered in the book of record established for that breed; and, provided further, that certificate of such record and of the pedigree of each animal shall be produced and subscribed to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily, for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by agricultural societies or associations; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Arc lamps of all kinds, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Photographs which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.

Books and printed matter printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music in raised prints used exclusively by the blind.

Engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and not subject to duty under the law of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

Brains, plaits, splints, laces, and similar manufactures suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, osier, or rattan.

Bristles, raw.

Cabinets of old coins and medals and other collections of antiquities; but the term "antiquities" as used in this act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the seventeenth century.

Cast iron pipe, and fittings, unmanufactured or not further manufactured than in strings or sand.

Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but not ground.

Coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar.

Coral, uncut.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but not ground.

Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 31—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Amer. Cot. Oil..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	50
*Am. Cot. Oil pf.	70	70	70	70	100
*Am. U. T. Trust.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	200
American Ex....	114	114	114	114	15
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	5,760
Atlantic & Pac..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	500
Canada Southern	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	200
Cedar Falls & M..	4	4	4	4	100
Central Pacific..	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	1,110
Ches. & Ohio....	23	23	23	23	265
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	150
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	100
Chi. Gas. Trust..	43	43	43¼	43¼	3,520
Chi. & N. W....	110½	111	110½	111	570
Chi., Bur. & Q..	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	700
C. M. & St. P..	68	68¾	67⅞	68¼	2,455
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅝	2,393
C., St. L. & Pac..	16	16	16	16	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	617
Colorado Coal....	45	45	44¾	44¾	300
Del., L. & W. Tel.	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	500
Del. & Hud. Can.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	150
Chi. & East Ill..	33	33	33	33	100
Consol. Gas Co....	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	5
Del. & Hudson....	150	150	150	150	5
Del., Lack. & W..	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	9,750
Den. & Rio G. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	400
Denver & R. G....	15	15	15	15	10
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	50
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	125
Erie & Gen. 1st Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	100
Flint & P. M. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20
Houston & Tex....	33	33	33	33	200
Illinois Central..	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	100
Ill. Coal & Coke.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	200
L. E. & Western.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	250
L. E. & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	100
Lake Shore.....	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	127
Long Island....	89	89	89	89	35
Louis. & Nash...	83¾	84	83⅝	83⅞	4,640
Manhattan Con..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6,000
Michigan Cent..	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	200
Mo. Pac. ex div..	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,300
N. Y. Central....	118	118¼	118	118¼	2,650
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	89¼	89	89¼	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39¼	39	39¼	10
N. Y., L. E. & W..	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,450
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	59	59	59	59	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	100
Northern Pac. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	200
Northern Pac. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	700
Ohio, I. & W. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100
Ontario & West..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	725
Oregon Imp....	46	46	46	46	5
Oregon S. L....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	116
Oregon & Trans..	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	1,000
Pacific Mail....	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	20
Phil. & Read....	40¾	40¾	40¼	40⅝	2,025
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	190	190	13
*Postal Tel. & C.	28	28	28	28	10
Rio G. W. pf....	41	41	41	41	80
Rich. & W. P. T.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	1,660
R., W. & O....	105	105	105	105	100
St. P. & Dul. pf..	86	86	86	86	100
St. P., M. & M..	112	112	112	112	100
Southern Pacific.	33¾	34	33⅝	33⅝	800
St. L., Ark. & T..	3	3	3	3	100
*Sugar Ref. Co..	68⅜	84	68⅜	83¾	4,045
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	47¾	49	47¾	48¾	6,600
Tol., A. & N. M..	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅝	1,000
Texas Pacific....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	1,580
Union Pacific....	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	1,500
U. S. Express....	89½	89½	88½	88½	50
Wabash Pac....	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	100
Wabash pf....	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	200
West. Union Tel..	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	300
Wheel. & L. E....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	100
Wisconsin Cent..	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅞	200
Total sales.....					65,758

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s..	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	$2,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	84⅝	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	69,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	34,500
Balt. & Ohio 5s..	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	19,000
Canada So. 1st...	109	109	109	109	2,000
Canada So. 2d....	97½	97½	97¼	97½	5,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Cent. Pac. 6s....	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100¾	102	100¼	100¾	27,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	82	82	82	82	2,000
C., R. I. & Pac. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	13,000
C., B. & Q. 7s....	127½	127½	127½	127½	1,000
C. P. & So. L. 6s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Col. & H. V. 6s..	77½	77½	77½	77½	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	2,000
Det., M. & M. 1 g.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000
Erie 2d cn....	99½	99½	99½	99½	21,000
Erie 1d. s. 5s....	88	88	88	88	3,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82	82¼	81¾	81¾	11,000
Houstonic 5s....	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
Ill. C. 4s. 1952.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Ind., D. & Sl. 1st, tr.	99	99	99	99	2,000
Int. & G. N. 1st..	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
K. & T. gen. 5s....	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	2,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st..	81	81¼	81	81¼	25,000
Long Island 1st..	116	116	116	116	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M....	119½	119½	119½	119½	5,000
L. & N. 1st....	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3,000
L. & N. 1st, P. C.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾	12,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st....	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	6,000
Met. Elev. 2d....	108	108	108	108	10,000
M. C. 5s. 1931. r.	116	116	116	116	10,000
M. & N. 1st. 1910.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	122½	122½	122½	122½	2,000
N. Y. & H. R. 1st. r....	129¾	130	129¾	130	20,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	98¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	10,000
N. Y. & N. 1st 5s.	110½	112	111½	112	11,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4½..	57¾	57	57	57	16,500
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10,000
North. Pac. 2d....	113½	113½	113½	113½	13,000
North. Pac. 3d....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	15,000
Northwest g. c.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	2,000
O., I. & W. 2d. r. c.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	20,000
Ohio River gen....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	20,000
P., D. & E. 2d....	71	72	71	72	2,000
P., D. & E. 1st, E. D.	101	101	101	101	9,000
Reading gen. 4s.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	41,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s.	99	99	99	99	2,000
M. & Co.'s ctfs.	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	5,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4,000
R. & W. P. T. r. 5s.	99	99	99	99	2,000
Rock Isl. 1st, c....	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	5,000
Rock Island 5s....	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
R., W. & O. 1st..	106	106	106	106	1,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st, cn. 6s....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st, r.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	7,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	4,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½....	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	3,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M.	130	130	120	120	4,000
Shen. V. gen., r.	54	54	54	54	15,000
So. Car. 1st, ex. c.	99	99	98	98	8,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	8,000
Tex. Pac. 2d 5s....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	2,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½	4,000
Union El. 1st....	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Union Pac. 4s....	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
U. P. 1st, 1896..	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,580
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116	116	115¾	115¾	1,500
Va. M. gen., stpd.	87	87	87	87	4,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Wabash 2d.....	81	81	80¾	80¾	24,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	96	96	96	96	4,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105	105¾	105	105¾	29,000
Wis. Central inc.	60	60	60	60	5,000
Wis. Central 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	6,000
Total sales.....					$1,002,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	2,000
Alta.....	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Bullion.....	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Comstock Tun...	.17	.17	.17	.17	1,000
Scholar.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Crown Point....	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	200
El Cristo.....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Exchequer.....	1.85	1.90	1.85	1.90	100
Freelance.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1,500
Gould & Curry.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Horn Silver....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	1,000
Mexican Mortg'e.	2.80	2.85	2.75	2.80	1,500
La Cresse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Navajo.....	.29	.29	.29	.29	2,000
Phoenix of Ariz.	.38	.40	.38	.39	500
Potosi.....	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	100
Satter Creek....	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.45	3,500
Silv.-r King....	.35	.36	.35	.36	300
Utah Consol....	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Yellow Jacket..	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	100
Total sales.....					12,600

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2 c.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	$2,000
Canada So. 1st...	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
Erie 2d cn.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s..	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	10,000
North. Pac. 3d, c.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4,000
Phil. & Read. 4s.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Tenn. Sett. 5s....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Wabash 2d.....	81	81	81	81	5,000
West Shore 4s..	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Total sales.....					$59,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37⅛	37⅝	37	37⅜	4,860
Chi. Gas Trust...	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	20
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	5,740
Canada Southern.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	150
Chi. M. & St. P..	68	68¼	67¾	68¼	2,490
Chi. & N. W....	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	200
Central of N. J..	119¾	119¾	118¾	118¾	200
Del., Lack. & W.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	7,900
Lake Shore.....	107	107¼	107	107¼	110
Louis. & Nash...	84	84¼	83¾	83¾	2,990
Missouri Pacific.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	670
Mat. Lead Trust.	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	530
N. Y. L. E. & W.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	290
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	240
N. Y. Central....	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	120
N. Y., Ont. & W..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	30
Oregon & Trans..	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	100
Pacific Mail.....	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	1,420
Rich. & W. P. T..	21	21¼	20¾	21¼	560
Sugar Ref. Co....	68¾	84	68¾	83¾	2,458
Texas Pacific....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	49¾	47¾	48¾	48¾	320
Union Pacific....	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼	130
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	100
Total sales.....					32,140

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs....	84½	85¼	84¼	84¼	249,000
Clearances.....					284,000

Stock speculation was very dull. The sales for the day were only 59,393 shares. Atchison was notably strong, but closed only fractionally changed. New-Jersey Central was weak. The principal changes were: Advances—St. Paul and Milan preferred, 1¾; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 1¼, and Chicago Gas, 1 refined—New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, 1¼; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, Columbus and Hocking Coal, and New-Jersey Central, each 1, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, ¾.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced ¾ and Lead ¼. Sugar declined ¼.

Money on call ruled as high as 2 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull but fairly strong in tone. The quoted rates for sterling were 84 85 for 60-day bills and 84 87½ for demand. Actual business was done at from 84 83¾@84 for 60-day bills, 84 86¼@84 86¾ for demand, 84 87@84 87½ for cable transfers, and 84 82½@84 82¾ for commercial. Continental was very quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.26¼5.19¾ for long and 5.18¾@5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾@95 and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $12,000 4s coupons at 123½. In State securities $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 73¾. In bank stocks 20 shares of Commerce sold at 208, 25 of Leather Manufacturers' at 150¼, 30 of Seaboard at 148, and 50 of Western at 93¾.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: Advanced—Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 2; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds, 2; Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, 1½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg firsts, 1; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Evansville firsts, ⅞, and Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, New-York and Northern 5s, and Rock Island firsts, each ¾. Declined—Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy 6s, 2½; Central Pacific 6s of 1896, 2; South Carolina firsts, ex coupon, 1, and Georgia Pacific second consol 5s, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 84⅞@84. In mining stocks Caledonia (Black Hills) sold at 2.50, Homestake at $1 15, and Phœnix of Arizona at .37@.38.

April payments of the Winona and Southwestern Railway Company will be made at the office of Josepa Walker & Sons, Mills Building.

Messrs. John C. Davis & Co. advertise for sale and recommend for investment $100,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at par and interest.

Mr. George Blagden becomes a partner in the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., which will continue the business relations heretofore existing between the firm of Chase & Higginson and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	161	Manhattan	190
Broadway	290	Market & Fulton	226
Butchers & Drov'rs'	190	Mechanics'	215
Central National	142	Mech'ics & Trad'rs'	245
Chase National	250	Mercantile	218
Chatham	325	Merchants' Ex	151
Chemical	4400	Metropolis	250
City	470	Nassau	187
Citizens'	170	New-York	242
Columbia	230	New-York County	480
Commerce	209	N. Y. National Ex.	135
Continental	140	Ninth National	158½
Corn Exchange	240	North America	180
East River	165	North River	145
Oriental	160	Park	280
Fifth Avenue	1200	Pacific	180
First National	2000	Park	280
First Nat. of S. I.	112	People's	260
Fourth National	189	Phœnix	105
Fourth National	162	Republic	186
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	142
Garfield National	400	second National	325
German-American	120	Seventh National	130
German Exchange	270	Shoe & Leather	160
Hanover	340	St. Nicholas	120
Hudson River	150½	State of New-York	112
Importers' & Trad'rs'	300	Tradesmen's	81
Irving	199	U. S. National	215
Lincoln National	230	Western National	94

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	103½	104
4s, 1907, r	124½	124¾
4s, 1907, c	122	122¾
4s, 1907, c	123	123¼
Cur. 6s, 1898	118	....
Cur. 6s, 1897	120	....
Cur. 6s, 1898	123	....
Cur. 6s, 1899	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1899	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1900	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1901	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1902	132	....
Cur. 6s, 1903	134	....
Cur. 6s, 1898	123	....
Cur. 6s, 1899	125	....

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$67,629,974 | Balances..$3,880,482

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn. R.	53⅝	53¾
Reading	20 5 16	20⅜
Lehigh Val.	51⅞	52
Nor. Pac.	31¾	32
Nor. Pac. pf.	73⅝	73⅜
Lehigh Nav.	51⅜	51¾

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul	68¼	68¾
Reading gen.	83¾	84
Read. 1st pf.	68¼	68½
Read. 2d pf.	47	....
Read. 3d pf.	39	39½

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 31.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	37 82⅜	Al ouez M. Co., n.	3.00
Boston & Albany.	218.00	Atlantic	13.25
Boston & Maine.	180.00	Boston & Mon.	18 87½
C., B. & Q.	107.00	Calumet & Hecla	256.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	25.00	Franklin	14.25
Eastern	166.00	Huron	3.00
Fitchburg	130.00	Kearsarge	1.62½
Flint & P. M.	31.50	Osceola	28.25
Flint & P. M. pf.	98.50	Quincy	71.00
K. C., St. J. & C.		Santa Fé Copper	.75
Bid.	121.00	Anniston L. Co.	6.12
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	100.25	Boston L. Co.	6.25
Mass. Central	17.00	San Diego L. Co.	21.00
Mexican Central	19.62½	West End L. Co.	25.37½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	126.00	Bell Telephone	218.00
N. Y. & N. E.	126.00	Lamson Store S.	28.50
Old Colony	178.00	Water Power	6.25
Portland	72.00	Centennial Min.	19.00
Wis. Central	30.75		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 31, 1890.

COFFEE—Had a readier sale in private trade at unaltered prices, with Rio No. 7 flat bean quoted at 19c.....sales embraced 6,500 bags Rio and Santos, for home trade and freight, at 17 3-16c. for No. 7, afloat, at 18c.; No. 8 (minus 15 points) at 17¾c.; No. 9, cost and freight, at 16⅞c.; No. 10, cost and freight, at 16¾c., and low grades, cost and freight, at 15¾c., with additional to revival of reports of recent sales of 5,000 bags Nos. 4 to 7 on private terms,) and 200 bags Bucharamazgo and 450 bags Porto Cabello on private terms.....And in the option line to-day, as again to-night, aggregate sales and exchanges on options to-day, only 19,500 bags,) and the fluctuations were utterly unimportant..... Cables of irregular markets, (from misrve of a further decline at Rio and Santos,) Rio Janeiro for two days, 14,000 bags and to Santos 4,000 bags.....Purchases and clearances for the United States at Rio Janeiro last week, 41,000 bags, and 40,000 bags, leaving stocks and warehouse clearances for do., at Santos, 10,000 and 6,000 bags, and stock at Santos, 1,200,000 bags, and at Rio Janeiro, 99,000 bags.....Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 156,876 bags, (as increased by the receipt of 34,767 bags ex-ship of the steamship Copernicus, and 500 bags do. by the steamship Dania, (the latter from Hamburg,) and at all the distributing ports, 219,970 bags, and aggregate afloat for the United States, 198,000 bags, making the visible supply for this country 412,970 bags, against 417,107 bags a week ago, and 505,453 bags a year ago.....Warehouse deliveries of Coffee here last week, 43,943 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 60,490 bags, against 40,210 bags in the preceding week and 39,388 bags in the corresponding week of last year.....Rotterdam called an increase in the stock of Coffee in the Netherlands in March of 53,000 bags, or to 355,000 bags, and quoted good ordinary Java Coffee there at 56¼c., on a firm though tame market.....And here the April option on Rio Coffee closed at 17.55c., May at 17.46c.@17.50c., June at 17.20c.@17.25c. July at 17c.@17.05c., August at 16.75c.@16.80c., September at 16.45c.@16.55c., October at 16.20c.@16.25c., December at 15.95c.@16c., and January at 15.85c.@15.95c.

COTTON—On a comparatively moderate speculation, (aggregate business here for the day on options, 8,700 bales,) further advances for the day 1@3 points, partly on firmer cables, and continued light deliveries to the shipping ports, (since our last, 7,346 bales,) leaving off steadily..... April options closed here at 11.44c.@11.46c., May at 11.47c.@11.48c., (range 11.46c.@11.49c. on sales of 7,300 bales,) June at 11.51c.@11.52c., July at 11.55c.@11.56c., August at 11.53c.@11.53c., September, 11.29@11.30c., October at 10.86c.@10.87c., November at 10.40c.@10.41c., December at 10.40c.@10.41c., and January at 10.41c.@10.42c..... And for prompt delivery no sales were reported to-day, and quotations were nominal.....Sales of 288 bales sold to spinners and 759 bales to shippers last week not previously made public).....Middling stood here at 12c. close at 11 7-16c.@11 1-16c. 9 p. m.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of WHEAT FLOUR seemed more urgent in their offerings and more disposed to entertain bids, in instances a shade under recent full rates, but the general inquiry for supplies limited and hesitating, as well from home trade sources as for shipment, and the close here was of depression.....Arrivals here since our last, Saturday, 13,208 bbls. and 16,277 sacks, and clearances hence, 6,732 bbls. and 12,830 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 44,292 sacks and bbls.....Stocks reported at 54,000 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 7,800 sacks and bbls. to shippers,) within our previous range, though the advantage was with buyers, (about 3,400 sacks and bbls. superfine were marketed, at $1 95@2 35, chiefly in bbls., at $2 10@2 25.) And of RYE FLOUR 625 bbls., and of CORNMEAL 1,652 bbls., in lots, at unchanged quotations, (300 bbls. Brandywine reported sold at $3 55.....RYE and MEAL unaltered.....There were 36,739 bushels Rye cleared hence for Hamburg.....BARLEY held higher even to arrive, and wanted, but bidding unsatisfactory to sellers and no further business was reported or completed.....FEED actively sought after and generally held to former prices—including 40 to 80 lb. at 75c.@85c., as to deliveries, (8,000 bags reported by a prominent local mill at 77½c.).

WHEAT—Yielded on the option list about ¼c.@⅝c. on an extremely tame movement, (aggregate of option sales and exchanges given as 1,224,000 bushels,) and closed dull, with cables again discouraging in tenor and Western accounts of spiritless and irregular markets.....Deliveries to interior Spring Wheat markets to-day, 216,718 bushels, and to Winter Wheat markets do., 58,914 bushels.....And for early delivery Wheat declined with the options (the differences as against May narrowing,) yet had very little attention, and only about 39,000 bushels (and Western reported sold, of which to shippers about 13,000 bushels, including No. 2 Red, free on board from store (8,000 bushels for a Continental port) on private terms, quoted at 87¼c. @88c., and to local and near-by millers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, quoted at 87¼c. and 88½c@88¾c.....Stock of Wheat in store and Western elevators here, 2,448,817 bushels, showing for the week a decrease of 425,217 bushels, and in stock 1,718,186 bushels contract grade of red Wheat, and 195,064 bushels No. 1 Red Spring Wheat, stock of Wheat afloat here, 32,000 bushels, and aggregate in sight given as 27,114,093 bushels, (a decrease of 519,087 bushels.)..... Arrivals here, 9,600 bushels, and clearances hence, 5,000 bushels, apart from the shipments previously mentioned of 53,203 bushels by the steamship Benicia for Leith,) while from near-by ports clearances reported sold of 31,974 bushels, before the March option on contract Wheat sold last at 87c., April closed at 86¾c., (range 86¾c.@87c.,) May regularly at 87¼c., (range 87¼c.@87⅞c., subsequently 86¾c. asked,) July at 85¼c., (range 85¼c.@ 86¼c., subsequently 86¾c. asked,) August at 84¾c., (range 84¾c.@85¼c., subsequently 86¼c. asked,) September delivery at 84¾c., (range 84¾c.@84 9-16c.,) and December at 86¾c., (range 86¾c.@87⅛c.)

CORN—Was advanced for the day ¼c.@¾c., on a livelier and more confident speculative movement, partly, it was said, on Western account, and helped by the somewhat bullish tenor of the market, telegrams from prominent interior points, and, despite the free Mississippi River and lake additions to the aggregate in sight, thought leaving off here tame and weak.....Export call very light.....Stock in warehouse and elevator here on Saturday, 3,113,265 bushels, of which 3,741,668 bushels No. 2 and 205,563 bushels steamer Mixed, (against a grand total of 2,424,300 bush

The New-York Times.

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THE TARIFF DINGLEY MADE

VERY MUCH REVISION AND VERY LITTLE REDUCTION.

DECEIT PRACTICED ABOUT THE HIDE CLAUSE—FOOLING THE FARMERS—THE FREE ART SECTION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It will be some days before the Democrats in the House of Representatives will be able to give analytic opinions of the Tariff bill yesterday submitted by Mr. McKinley to the full Ways and Means Committee. There is still but a small number of copies in circulation, or in the hands of members, and it will be a week before any of them will have done more than to inform themselves about anything more than the parts that particularly affect their constituencies.

What is now known as the McKinley bill is likely, it is more than probable, to be known before long as the Dingley bill. It was the work of the Maine man, and whatever it is worth the Maine men ought to thank their industrious Representative for.

Before any bill was reported abundant notice was given, through the protectionist organs, that it was to be a bill "to revise, not reduce" the tariff. A glance at it will show that the warning was a correct one. A gentleman in the committee this morning expressed a doubt whether it would reduce revenue. If the importations for 1891 should not be greatly under those of 1890 there would be an increase of revenue under the bill.

Brief though the time has been in which the bill has been within reach of criticism, the time has not been so short that opinons have not been formed about it. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee said that the question put to him, "What do you think of it?" reminded him, in his present condition of mind, of a story he had heard in Tennessee.

"Away back in the thirties," he said, "when there was a meteoric shower that greatly alarmed the superstitious, there was a man living in one of the old log cabins of Tennessee. Bickerstaff—that was the man's name—had a very wakeful wife. She woke up in the night and was alarmed at the extraordinary appearance of the heavens. She woke up her husband with a shake.

"'Here, you, Bickerstaff, get up. Heavens is falling. The north star and all the other stars done drop out'n their place. Wake up, old man. Hits jus' terrible.'

"Bickerstaff woke. He wouldn't go outside to have a broader view of the fearful display. The chinking had dropped out of the logs near his head. He could see clear out through the chink at the star-spattered heavens, drew the covers over his head, and murmured, as he lay down again:

"'I can see enough through the chinks.'"

Mr. McMillin can see enough to satisfy him that the Dingley bill is going to smash.

The Massachusetts and New-York men, who have been worried about the duty on hides, ought to get a copy of the bill like that given out Monday in order to appreciate the full scope of the game that was played with the hides item in the bill. Hides were carried in two paragraphs. In one they were dutiable. In the other they were free. When there had been a delegation of visitors before the committee to favor free hides, the committee would strike out the duty paragraph. When the advocates of duty came along and talked about the help that the cattle men and Mr. Blaine's scheme of reciprocity with South America needed, the free paragraph was crossed off and the dutiable item came again. This see-sawing business was carried on until the change from free hides to duty-paying hides had been made five times.

It is asserted that it was Mr. Dingley's idea that the duty should be imposed, in order to carry out his idea of what the bill should be, that the tax was willingly borne in the face of opposition to the strongly-expressed opposition of the Eastern States. This little difficulty was easily overcome by so arranging the membership of the committee, on the vote, that the Representatives from States that were to be unfavorably affected by the duty could vote against it, and those who might be benefited by the duty could vote for it, thus securing the imposition of the duty, without making the individual members unpopular with their constituents. In the meantime the Massachusetts Representatives in Congress, but not on the committee, were deliberately deceived.

As to the amount of reduction of revenue to be effected by the bill, authorities in the committee differ. To one opponent, who asked Mr. McKinley's opinion on this point, the Chairman said: "Put it from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000." No one on the committee suggests that it will make so large a reduction as the Senate bill—$100,000,000—which the Senate bill was expected to effect. But there is no disappointment to the committee. It was not striving so much for reduction as to compel Americans to use American manufactures and American raw material. If the bill did not do that it would be regarded as a failure by its maker. It has carried out, as far as possible, Mai. Reed's idea about the consumption of a wall about the country.

That may help the Blaine reciprocity scheme, but it may also embarrass the farmers, who are to be fuddled by an exhibition of the schedule of agricultural products that have been taken for their protection. The farmer who takes up the reports of the Bureau of Statistics is sure to find out, at once, that the protection offered to him is a mockery, except for a few men along the edge of the districts of Mr. Payne, Mr. Dingley, and possibly one other member of the committee.

In increasing the tax on cattle the committee knew that there were imported in 1888 cattle worth about $900,000, while the exports of cattle amounted to $11,000,000. There were imported in 1888 about 37,000 bushels of corn, worth $20,000, while the exports of corn were valued $13,000,000. How is the farmer to be benefited by duty on corn? The butter export trade of the country has been falling off for several years, but in the importations of butter were only $26,000 in 1888, while the exports were $1,884,000. An increased duty, it is believed, will not help the farmer in the slightest degree.

There is likely to be some doubt excited as to the meaning of the much-talked-of "free art" paragraphs pertaining to that subject. The first reads as follows:

"Paintings in oil or water colors, being the professional production of a painter or artist only, and statuary cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble or stone, and being the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only, and not otherwise especially provided for in this act."

The second paragraph is as follows:

Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art imported expressly for presentation to a national institution or to any State or municipal corporation or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows, but such exemptions shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

The second paragraph is only a modification in form of the old section of the law, but the first is a new paragraph.

There has been some inquiry to-day to know whether the clause really accomplishes what the advocates of free art were after. One lots in paintings and statuary, the other all "works of art" by Americans only. Some of the Democrats notice that, while paintings appear to be free to public and private buyers, there is a tax on lithographs, etchings, engravings, and other cheaper forms of pictures, so that, while the man who has means enough to go abroad may buy pictures in favor of the poor man who desires to ornament his shanty with a foreign colored lithograph will be compelled to pay a tax that has been gathered at the Custom House.

The bill places old tarred rope and oakum on the free list, but Indian grass, or what is known commercially as "Bombay hemp," is taxed 50 per cent. The only use to which Bombay hemp is put is the manufacture of oakum. Formerly old rope was used for this purpose, but now that wire rope has supplanted rope in the rigging of ships the world cannot supply old rope enough for the manufacture of oakum, and the manufacturers of that necessary article in the construction of every ship discovered that Bombay hemp was a very good substitute. The effect of this provision in the Tariff bill is that the manufactured oakum comes in without the payment of duty, but the man who has a factory for its manufacture has to pay a tax of 50 per cent. on the raw material which it uses in the trade. It would be no one was more interested in the importing of oakum than the manufacture of it in this country.

The full text of the tobacco schedule of the Republican tariff bill, which was yesterday submitted to the full Committee on Ways and Means by Chairman McKinley, is as follows:

Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures of.—Leaf tobacco, suitable for cigar wrappers, if not stemmed, $2 per pound; if stemmed, $2 75 per pound; provided that if any portion of any tobacco imported in any case, box, or bale, or package, or bulk shall be suitable for cigar wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box, or package, or bulk shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, $2 per pound, and if stemmed, $2 75 per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound; stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, $3 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

In the House to-day Mr. Lawler of Illinois presented the protest of M. D. Wells and other business men of Chicago against any duty being placed upon hides.

AN ANXIOUS REPUBLICAN.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS OF PENNSYLVANIA IN REBELLION.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—Col. Samuel McCamant, ex-Chairman of the Blair County Republican Committee and brother of the Auditor General of the State, is out in an interview in which he makes some highly interesting statements concerning the attitude of Republican farmers and workingmen in Pennsylvania.

"The truth is," he says, "the farmers are going to be an unknown quantity in the coming election. I have been mingling with them considerably, and I find them discontented and in a mood for rebellion. They insist that the party pledges have not been kept; that the burden of taxation falls on them, and that the industrial interests and railroads are benefited by legislation at their expense. They have been receiving literature of various kinds from revenue reformers that seems to have made a deep impression on their minds. In the State there are several close Congressional districts that, with Republican discontent, we might lose. This would be a great misfortune, for, above all, we need to have a majority in Congress. To lose Congress would be a disaster.

"I feel that the party must do something to appease the growing discontent among the farmers by appropriate State legislation, and that something must also be done to mollify the rebellion against the party that is growing up among the workingmen and mechanics. The latter is almost as widespread as the former. Workingmen complain that they are urged to vote for Republican Congressmen and Republican Presidents for the sake of the tariff and the continuance of high wages. They charge that employers want reductions of wages when the election is over, or in event of strikes put foreigners or Negroes in their places. They insist that they vote for the tariff for the employer, but that the employer breaks down the tariff on the workman. The Republican Party must keep true to its pledges. There are momentous questions coming up, and it must be prepared to meet them."

A REPUBLICAN MISTAKE.

WHY HIDES, COAL, AND IRON WERE PLACED ON THE DUTIABLE LIST.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Republican members of the Legislature who insisted upon defeating the free hides resolutions because they were introduced by a Democrat are beginning to realize that they made a big mistake. A prominent Republican, one who has served in all branches of the State Government, and who now resides in a large shoe city, has just returned from Washington with some interesting and reliable information as to the reason of putting hides back into the dutiable list.

He says that after the action of the House rejecting the resolutions in favor of free hides and of free coal and iron the Western cattlemen went before the Committee on Ways and Means and declared that the Massachusetts Congressmen had not fairly represented the State on the free hide question, that there was no special feeling for free hides, that the House, overwhelmingly Republican, had voted against adopting resolutions for free hides, and that even the Representatives from Haverhill, a large shoe city, had voted unanimously against the resolutions for free hides. By such argument, he says, the committee was influenced to reverse its action.

"In my opinion," he says, "the whole cause of the committee's placing a tariff on hides was the action of the House in rejecting the resolutions." He further expresses surprise at the action of Mr. Wardwell, coming from a city like Haverhill, in opposing the resolutions. As Mr. Wardwell is the secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, the party organization is placed in a very awkward position.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE A MAJORITY OF 11,000 IN THE CITY.

CHICAGO, April 1.—An election was held here to-day for forty-four Aldermen out of the sixty-eight in the City Council, and for Assessors and other town officers. The Democrats carried all of the towns, electing their candidates in the South Town for the first time in years. The present Council is Republican by two majority. The new Council will be composed of thirty-four Democrats, thirty-one Republicans, and three Independents. Should the latter vote with the Republicans, the Council would be a tie, with Mayor Cregier, a Democrat, having the casting vote.

The returns from the election show that the Democrats have a majority in Chicago to-day of 11,000. It will require more than a World's Fair to overcome that in the next Presidential election.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 1.—The annual election for ten Borough Commissioners was held at Seabright to-day, and there was an unusually hard struggle to elect the regular ticket. Ex-Postmaster Peter L. Cruser was elected Mayor by a good majority, and the remaining nine Commissioners elected were Dr. James J. Reed, Robert P. Blair, James R. Minugh, Winfield White, Miller Newman, Elijah Disbrow, Muffin Paul, and Wesley Faulkenburg. The moneys voted to be raised were: For roads, $1,500; for borough purposes, $500.

The municipal election at Atlantic Highlands passed off very quietly, and, as expected, the entire regular ticket was elected. The Board of Commissioners for the ensuing year is composed of these gentlemen: T. H. Leonard, M. L. Dolby, W. T. Franklin, Percy Faulkenburg, Jacob T. Stout, D. L. Conover, and W. B. Savidge. T. H. Leonard will in all probability be chosen Mayor. The new boards will organize on Saturday.

A MAN BLOWN TO PIECES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The metallic cap works at Huntingdon Valley, near Bethayres, Montgomery County, Penn., were wrecked by an explosion about 8 o'clock this morning. Stephen Burrows, aged thirty, who lived in Huntingdon, and was engaged in the building where the explosion took place, was killed instantly, and Peter Riley, one of the employes, was hurt about the head.

The cap works comprised four or five frame buildings, in which the different branches of the manufacture of fulminate caps for blasting purposes was carried on. They are operated by Brewster & Chapman of New-York.

There were seventeen men employed at the works. Only one was in the building where the explosion took place, and he did not live to tell what took place. There is not a trace of the building beyond a few scattered boards and rafters.

DEMANDS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—The Executive Committee of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance has agreed upon the questions which all candidates for office, from bailiff to Congressman, will be required to answer. They demand that the powers of the State Railroad Commission shall be enlarged, and that more control of the railroads be given to the State and Inter-State Commissions. They demand that better common-school facilities shall be afforded the children of the State, poor and work houses for the indicent, that convicts be better treated and cared for, and that the able-bodied ones be made to work the roads, the lowest possible tariff duties on all articles necessary to the farmers of the country, and that all candidates for office in Georgia shall place themselves squarely with the alliance on this policy.

THE WANDERINGS OF PICKTHALL.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, April 1.—Neville H. Pickthall, who disappeared about the time Birchall and his party arrived in this country, and who was supposed to be in some way connected with Birchall, arrived here to-day. He says he had been drinking heavily and went off to New-York. He thinks he saw Mrs. Birchall at the Metropolitan Hotel, but he was not positive of it.

He remained in New-York for four or five days and then took a ticket for California. He missed his train at Deming, New-Mexico, and was drugged and robbed there, and had barely enough left to take him to Tucson, Arizona. He returned, he said, to clear himself from any suspicions in connection with the Birchall murder.

"Chatter!" "Chatter!" "Chatter!"
Have you read Chatter? Out to-day. 6 cents.—Adv.

IN MOST PITIABLE PLIGHT

THE PEOPLE OF LACONIA CIRCLE RUINED.

HOMES DESTROYED AND FARMS FLOODED—LOUISIANIANS FIGHTING THE FATHER OF WATERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Information from what is known as the Laconia Circle, a section of country between Helena and Arkansas City, which is practically surrounded by the Mississippi and White Rivers, is to the effect that the people there are in a deplorable condition and suffering. The water poured over the levees on all sides, and in three hours the Circle was filled even with the surface of the rivers, the water averaging eight feet deep. This occurred so suddenly that the people had no time to do anything. Their houses, stock, and everything else they owned were in the water and in some cases swept away before they had realized what had happened.

The citizens of Helena sent the steamer Houston Coombs down there last Thursday as the relief boat to aid the people. A correspondent on board writes that when the steamer arrived at the Circle a number of houses were found to have been blown off their blocks or stilts, and others were badly careened over into the water. People had been living in the lofts of some of the low houses, and when these careened they could only escape by knocking holes in the roof.

Several people were blown into the water and swam to trees, where they remained all of last Thursday night, and a number of cattle were blown from the levees and drowned. On Friday men went over the whole Circle in skiffs and transferred people from trees and roofs to the gin-houses, which are generally large and substantial buildings. All these houses are now packed with people, 200 persons being in some of them. The Houston Coombs brought but 130 people and 110 head of stock and took them to Helena, arriving there yesterday.

When the Coombs came out of the Circle, the steamer Titan, with barges, was going in, and it is thought that they can bring out all the remaining stock and as many of the people as desire to get away. Many of the planters in the Circle are utterly ruined, and the remainder have no seed to plant even should the waters subside in time to put in a crop. The suffering has been and will be great, and aid of all kinds will be necessary to carry the people through their affliction.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 1.—The employes of the Mississippi Valley Road are still at work on the inclines at Nata, St. James Parish, trestling over the water, the ends of the levees holding splendidly. The police jury of St. James held a meeting to-day and decided to take up the work of closing the crevasse. They will begin work to-morrow. The military engineers, however, are of the opinion that the crevasse cannot be closed until the water goes down and it is a waste of money to try to stop the flow of the water.

Work was begun to-day on Live Oak Crevasse, Plaquemines Parish, and it is thought that the break will be closed inside of forty-eight hours. Assistant State Engineer Bernard, from Bedford Levee, Madison Parish, this morning, and reports that the batteries in front of that levee have caved away for a distance of 400 feet. The river is within seventy-five feet of the levee, and the bank is caving rapidly.

A force of 250 men is at work building a new levee behind the old one, and if they can get the new work done before the old levee goes the parish will be safe.

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On the tariff he declared that the Democratic Party had pledged itself to reduce excessive tariff duties to the needs of the Government, but at the same time to keep in view the fact that investments had been made and rates of wages had been fixed under certain circumstances, and to reach such reduction through a method of reducing these rates as will cause as little trouble to capital invested as possible; further, that reductions should be made to cheapen the necessaries of life rather than to reduce the cost of luxuries.

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FRAUD AND FREE FIGHTS.

BOSS FERGUSON RUNS THE ELECTION AT NEW-UTRECHT.

Spring elections were popular events in some New-York towns yesterday. New-Utrecht, L. I., had one made to order after approved machine methods. If the cunning hand of Gov. David Bennett Hill had mapped out and directed the programme for the day, results could not have been more satisfactory from a partisan point of view than they were. It is by no means certain that he did not direct the wires through his agents, for politicians of the dyed-in-the-wool stripe were in control from the opening of the polls until the close.

The total number of votes reported cast was 1,116. Of this number W. Bennett Wardell, the regular Democratic nominee for Justice of the Peace, got 654, and his opponent, James Dean, the nominee of the fusionists, received 462. The ring ticket, therefore, was carried by 192 majority. There was slight variation in the results for Town Auditors. The ring candidates, J. Holmes Van Brunt, (one year,) Abram Lott, (two years,) and Henry Arens (three years) polled 642, 643, and 640 votes respectively, as against 473 for Otto Heinzke and Andrew Hegeman and 474 for Charles Mehl.

The election was held at the Town Hall on Eighty-sixth-street, away beyond the Brooklyn city line.

The outcome was a foregone conclusion when the polls were opened yesterday. Boss Ferguson, the head of the ring, had at the last moment exerted his influence and was easily master of the situation. The entire town police force was not only on hand to intimidate and work for the ring ticket, but scores of special policemen were there to vote, in addition to this phalanx the Sheriff of Kings County marched down a squad of deputies. The watching faction was represented out of representation to supervise the voting and this important branch of the day's doings was conducted in a perfunctory and autocratic manner by Messrs. Church, Conrady, and Cowenhoven, Justices of the Peace, in full sympathy with the bosses.

The ring gang practically leased the only two saloons in the vicinity of the Town Hall, and disgraceful brawls and bloody fights were common events through the day in consequence. In the afternoon there was a general fight in front of the Town Hall, participated in by not less than fifty persons. The police did a good deal of right and left clubbing, and arrested an inoffensive man named Burke. Two men had their scalps badly cut. At dusk, just after the polls closed, there was a fight in the hall which quickly became general and was finished in the road. As before, the uniformed police used their clubs, but this time refrained from making any arrests. The prisoner Sprke was released after the crowd had dispersed.

In Gravesend John Y. McKane had everything his own way. The opposition, the Burrillites, could muster only 167 votes for Burrill for Justice of the Peace. Kenneth F. Sutherland, the McKane candidate, received 743 votes. McKane also elected the Town Auditors by the same overwhelming vote.

In Flatbush the only significant thing was the vote on the question of annexation to the city, in favor of which only 38 ballots were cast, while 603 voted against such union. For Justice of the Peace, Sweeny (Dem.) got 601, and Elliott (Rep.) 88. The Democratic Town Auditors were elected by the same vote.

MILWAUKEE DEMOCRATIC.

AN ELECTION THAT TURNED MAINLY ON A SCHOOL QUESTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—George W. Peck, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, was elected to-day over Brown, the present Mayor and the Republican candidate, and with him the entire Democratic ticket.

The campaign has been an unusually bitter one, and the significance of the election lay in the fact that it afforded the first test of the popularity of the Bennett law. This measure was enacted by the last Legislature, which was Republican, and signed by a Republican Governor. It is simply a compulsory education law, similar to those existing in other States, but one to which it met with active opposition when it was before the Legislature and has been a fruitful subject of discussion since. This objectionable feature was found in the four last words of the fifth section, the section reading: "No school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the English language." There are a great many schools in the State in which the German language is used and this is particularly true of the parochial institutions.

The Catholic Church led the fight against the law, and in the election to-day fought for the Democratic ticket in the hope to repeal it at a seat in the Senate. Then he touched upon the race problem, laying all the blame on the Republicans for stirring up strife between the races in the South.

On the tariff he declared that the Democratic Party had pledged itself to reduce excessive tariff duties to the needs of the Government, but at the same time to keep in view the fact that investments had been made and rates of wages had been fixed under certain circumstances, and to reach such reduction through a method of reducing these rates as will cause as little trouble to capital invested as possible; further, that reductions should be made to cheapen the necessaries of life rather than to reduce the cost of luxuries.

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THE LAW QUOTED IN VAIN

LONG ISLAND CITY'S SCHOOL BOARD RECKLESS.

COMMISSIONER PITCHER'S MANLY STAND AGAINST INDICTABLE OFFENSES LAUGHED AT.

The Long Island City School Board met last night for the first time since the decision of the State Superintendent of Public Institution in favor of School Principal Burdick was announced. At least an hour was spent in reading the minutes of half a dozen previous meetings, which had been neglected from time to time. Then an effort was made to dispose of the pay rolls for the month of March, and a fact was revealed which had been published in THE TIMES a month ago, but which was received with profound astonishment by all the Commissioners.

Miss Garrity, one of the most enthusiastic and industrious of Mayor Gleason's witnesses in his trumped-up case against Mr. Burdick, fills the place from which Miss Annie M. Lawton was illegally expelled last December. At the first meeting in March peculiar efforts were made to reward her for the fidelity of her memory under oath to Gleason's interests without any authority given to the board, without precedent, and directly contrary to the State law. A pay roll for the First Ward School was made out on the basis of an $800 instead of a $700 salary for Miss Garrity. In other words, the pay roll gave her $80 instead of $70 for the month of February. It was known that Commissioner Pitcher would not be a party to any such illegal work, and so, in his absence, the pay rolls of all the schools were approved without reading, so that the crookedness might not be discovered, and a warrant for the $80 was given to the lucky teacher who had pleased the burly Mayor, a fact which THE TIMES did not fail to discover and record.

Last night the pay roll of the First Ward School also contained this item covering the surreptitiously raised salary of Miss Garrity, but as Mr. Pitcher was present it was not allowed to pass as before. He glanced quickly at the sheet before him and then said slowly and emphatically: "I see there is one teacher here whose salary is $700 by resolution of this board and who is to be paid $80 for one tenth of her year's work. I want to know who has increased her salary and by what authority, if any, the change is made?"

Chairman Kavanagh and the other members of the board appeared to be astonished. They seemed to have forgotten the unprecedented way of rushing through the pay rolls at the first meeting in March. Mr. Kavanagh said that he must be an "absent-minded" part of the Principal." Mr. Pitcher responded very drily that the same inadvertence occurred a month before, and that a warrant had been drawn and the money paid out for the month of February. As conspiracy to illegally expend city funds is a misdemeanor, and as when the party getting the money is a favorite of the city's Mayor, there was no objection to rectifying the "error," by making Miss Garrity's warrant $60 for the month of March.

Commissioner Pitcher, however, having begun to "find out things," could not and did not stop with the Garrity case. He said that on one of the pay rolls were the names of two substitutes who did not have certificates to teach. He stated that the law expressly prohibited the employment of such substitutes and made the members of the Board liable to legal penalties for paying out money to them.

President Kavanagh got up with fire in his eye and a combativeness in his utterance that looked ill for any man who dared to quote the laws of the State of New-York to such a lamb-like semblance. "If the Fourth of July were coming on," he exclaimed, "and I had an order for 2,000 bottles of soda water," (bottling is his business,) "and they were to pass a law at Albany to keep me from supplying any bottler that had not passed examination, I'd get a license up there. I'll tell you what I would do. I would employ all the men I could get, and I would stand at the door of my place with a pickaxe and keep 'em out until the order was filled. Then I would take the consequences." Mr. Pitcher—"That's the way I am in favor of doing with the schools." The board agreed with him, laughed at Mr. Pitcher, defied the law, and paid the substitutes.

A notice from Mr. A. Hall Burdick in legal form was received announcing that he stood ready to fulfil the duties of Principal of the First Ward School at any time when the board should direct him to do so. A similar notice was received from Miss Lawton. Both were referred to the Corporation Counsel for advice.

The Long Island Kavanagh proceeding has less indictable form to carry out the instructions of Mayor Gleason that a reward of $100 per year should be given to his witness, Miss Garrity. He moved that her salary be raised from $700 to $800, and the motion prevailed as a matter of course. He kindly recommended that this increase take effect only from April 1, thus avoiding another violation of the law. After this he began a rather rambling speech about the necessity of giving "Long Island City girls"—an expression upon which he dwelt with great satisfaction—being made good use of to show as those who were imported from Susquehanna or Montgomery County." Mr. Pitcher called him to time again by quietly noting the fact that Miss Garrity, whose salary had just been raised, was not a "Long Island City girl." The Chairman went on to present a resol

ers of the Guttenberg Race Track and a liquor dealer, was absent because of illness. The court excused him and the jury was sworn. Dr. L. J. Gordon, President of the Board of Health, is foreman. He has served on a number of Grand Juries before and was foreman of the last jury but one.

Judge Knapp began his charge by referring to the charges against inmates of the county jail, and against a number of persons who are out on bail. Following these references he said:

"There is another matter of importance which I wish to bring to your attention. An investigation has been going on in the Senate that discloses unusual and extensive frauds at the Fall election, of such a character, seemingly, as could not have been merely incidental. The last Grand Jury would have considered this matter if the disclosures had been made in time, but while that jury was in session the ballot boxes were in the hands of the Senate committee, and were not obtainable by the jury. The Senate's investigation is not finished yet, but so much has been developed that the evidence properly falls within the deliberations of this Grand Jury. The contents of the ballot boxes were taken out, and the ballots are in the possession of the Senate, but they can be used by this jury whenever the foreman asks for them. All the information, therefore, is before you, and your duty is plain. It is unnecessary for me to speak in detail of the character of these frauds. I have examined the matter with some degree of care, and the results certainly warrant the popular outcry of indignation. In some precincts there are clear evidences of irregularities, and in others equally clear evidences of fraud, such as could not have occurred without the connivance of those acting as judges. The Senate in its investigations has carefully counted all the ballots, and a great many descriptions of fraud are revealed. Not casual irregularity, but premeditated fraud.

"In the Ninth Precinct of the First District the returns show for one candidate 311 votes and for the other 10. The Senate's investigations show for the first candidate 256, and for the second 34. In this instance there were a number of loose ballots in the bottom of the box, and in another instance as many as 43 were found. In this district and its others the poll books and the registration lists show a startling disagreement. In many cases the ballots on the string did not agree with the names on the poll books. In one-third of the precincts ballots were found of a smaller size than those prescribed, and in seven of these instances more than a hundred smaller ones were counted. The number of smaller ballots on the strings amounted to 1,500, not one of which had the stamps of the mill nor the box stamp. In two precincts of Hoboken there were ballots found stamped with an entirely different stamp from the others.

"I will call your attention to a few instances as illustrating the matters of which I have spoken. Of the 258 names on the poll books of the First Precinct of the First District 90 are not on the registration lists, and 109 of the names on the registration lists in initials, residences, &c. Names were found on the registration indicating that six, sixty, or ten voters lived in the same house, and in many cases these persons were the ones that voted. On the registration lists 512 names were checked as having voted, yet the certificate signed by the judges states that 509 votes were cast. In this precinct 416 of the smaller ballots were counted.

"In the Second Precinct of the First District the number of names on the poll books was 267, while the strings contain 391. Investigations made outside of these books disclose the fact that 40 persons voted fraudulently. In the Third Precinct of the First District no poll books have been found. The registration lists show 502 names, 402 of which are checked as voting. The string contains 447 ballots, 176 of which are of the smaller variety. In the numbers stamped on the backs of the ballots those run from 83 to 104 times each.

"You will find gentlemen, that the instances I have cited develop the fact that the fraudulent votes run well into the thousands. Nothing can be said that will too strongly impress on your minds the importance of ferreting out the promoters of these frauds. It is not the design of the court to deliver a lecture on public policy. You understand as well as I do that the purity of elections is the very basis of our system of government. Where men are selected to make our laws and administer our affairs it is of the highest importance that they should owe their election to strictly honest political methods. What is the use of voting if the polls are to be desecrated? What has become of your Government? How can an honest man go to the polls and vote with any confidence? It is folly to talk about ours being a Government for the people when the public is defrauded by a lot of self-appointed men. It is a violation of common decency on the other kind of law, and the public demand that you investigate it, unless it is to be promulgated to the world that Hudson County has no law and is governed by fraud.

"People ask why the courts do not enforce the law. It is not the fault of the court, but of the Grand Jury. The law demands that every indictment shall pass the approval of your investigation. The court has nothing to do with you, nor with your selection. The court cannot compel an indictment. If the Grand Jury fails to do it, it is their fault and the public should know it. This matter of pool selling has been brought before very many Grand Juries without results. It has agitated the public a very long time. These pool sellers are notoriously aggregated together in large numbers, and everybody knows it except the Grand Jury. These lawbreakers abound everywhere, and in some instances they receive protection, from whom? It is your duty to find out. If the Grand Jury acts in these cases every law can be violated. That pools exist is no secret, and there can be no more demoralizing spectacle than to have on the statute book a law of any sort that is set aside through the instrumentality of those selected for its enforcement. Where will this sort of thing end? The protection of one sort of criminals only leads to another, and you have a Government where all sorts of criminalities are tolerated.

"In conclusion I will say that the people are deeply interested in your deliberations. The relations that exist between you and your duty have no right to recognize fear, favor, or affection. The course dictated by the oaths you have taken is the only course you can pursue."

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks Foreman Gordon asked the court a very significant question which caused no little comment throughout the room. He said he thought the jury fully recognized its responsibility, but he desired to know whether the jury, in its deliberations, was to confine itself to the papers and informations furnished by the Prosecuting Attorney, or was it to secure information throughout the county on its own responsibility. Judge Knapp's reply was equally significant. "That is your duty," he said, "and you have taken the oath to make diligent inquiry. You are to make your own investigations, and not wait for the action of the State's authorities."

Gen. Grubb, whose recent Gubernatorial aspirations were affected by the Hudson County frauds, came from his home at Edgewater Park to hear Judge Knapp's charge. He said to a TIMES reporter that it was one of the strongest charges he had ever heard, and he did not see how the Grand Jury could avoid bringing some indictments against the men who committed the frauds. He thought that if an example were made of the notorious ringsters of Hudson County, it would have a wholesome effect upon the purity of succeeding elections throughout the State.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Second District of Jersey City is the one in which there appears to be most danger of great frauds. It is the old "horseshoe," and is in the hands of the ring. The Republicans have put up a good candidate for Alderman there in the person of Joseph A. Cronkright, and, it is said, mean to contest it by contending for an honest vote.

Judge Knapp's charge to the Grand Jury was the chief topic of conversation in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. It was generally commended by honest men for its clearness and force.

Republican meetings will be held in Bergen Hall and St. Nicholas Hall this evening.

P. H. O'Neill is in the field for Alderman again, notwithstanding his withdrawal. He succeeded in getting Boss Davis's consent at last.

There is a fair possibility that a political storm will presently break on Mayor Cleveland which will cause him to run to cover. The people are waking up.

"The workingmen are with us against the ring," said an active anti-ring man yesterday. "We are getting new evidence of it every day."

It seems that in Allan L. McDermott's biography, apparently prepared by himself for the New-Jersey legislative manual, the claim is made that it was largely due to his services as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee that Gov. Abbett received his extraordinary majority in Hudson County in 1889. If Mr. McDermott would honestly tell what sort of services they were that did that business, he would make a most valuable witness for the Senate committee.

The proposal for a legislative investigation of the Jersey City Government is again brought forward. It is a rich field.

Mr. Perkins is not as experienced at electioneering as Mayor Cleveland, but he has an advantage in the fact that no one has reason to question that he means what he says.

George F. Perkins is a successful business man, and has fairly earned his success. He could be safely trusted to manage Jersey City's affairs were Mayor Cleveland not known to be a bad failure in managing his own affairs and is a worse one in managing the affairs of others.

The real estate market is dull in Jersey City. Yet with the clean streets, good order, and reduced taxes an honest and efficient administration of the affairs would provide such property would be most desirable. It is ring rule which is ruining the town and impoverishing its people.

Current comment on the new Ballot-Reform bill at Trenton: "It doesn't help us in this city election."

No man who ever has opposed or ever expects to oppose the Jersey City ring can afford to support it now. There is no politics in the city election. It is a question between honesty and rascality.

Mayor Cleveland is playing his tricks of demagogery on all sides to win or cajole the votes of the various elements in the city. He has lately been put in a position of antagonism to the organized labor industries of the city, and he has been especially anxious about his standing among the laboring classes ever since. His latest device is the suggestion that the men in the employ of the departments receive their pay every two weeks instead of every month. He sent a communication to that effect to the Police Board Monday evening. The laboring men are not being deceived by the Mayor. They thoroughly understand him.

HONORING DAVID DOWS'S MEMORY.

There was a largely-attended meeting of members of the Produce Exchange yesterday to take some action on the death of David Dows, President Burke presided, and eulogistic speeches were made by J. R. Herrick, David Bingham, S. A. Sawyer, and T. A. McIntyre. Resolutions were passed expressive of the deep regret at Mr. Dows's death, of esteem for him in his private and public life, and of appreciation of his great services as a citizen and merchant. A committee of about ninety gentlemen was appointed to attend the funeral.

YALE IS NOT SATISFIED

OBJECTIONS TO HARVARD'S PROPOSITIONS.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL ATHLETICS.

NEW-HAVEN, April 1.—The report of the Yale Conference Committee on General Athletics, to be submitted to the University meeting April 11, is signed by Walter C. Camp, Class of '80, and John D. Jackson, Class of '90. The reasons why an agreement was not reached with Harvard at the conferences in Springfield and New-York are given at length. The attitude of the two universities toward other colleges is not referred to.

The failure to reach a settlement is ascribed to restrictions imposed by the Harvard Athletic Committee—in other words, the Harvard Faculty. The most important portions of the report are as follows:

"The Harvard committee could only propose such arrangements as the Harvard Athletic Committee had recommended, and your committee was, therefore, obliged either to accept or reject them. The points upon which the Harvard Athletic Club insisted were, as stated in the letter of the Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Club, the following:

"(1) That beginning not later than 1892, membership in university teams be confined to members of the colleges and scientific schools, whether candidates for the A. B. or B. S. degrees or special students; (2) that some effective provision be made for the selection of umpires and referees in football, with a view of getting men of the requisite age and character to enforce the rules; (3) that the disqualification of a member of a football team for rough play in violation of the rules shall give the opposing team a certain number of points; (4) that there be two football games annually, of which one shall be in Cambridge; (5) that distinct provisions be made for the submission of lists of players and substitutes of the teams, and for the settlement of controversies as to eligibility a reasonable time before the opening of the athletic season; (6) that with the exception of the boat race and the football game in New-York, all contests between the two universities be on the home grounds of one or the other.

"There may have been others, but your committee regarded the remainder as for the most part acceptable, and hence no questions arose concerning them. Your committee is convinced from the thorough discussion it has had with the Harvard committee that a general arrangement to govern athletic contests between the two universities is extremely desirable and will eliminate many of the unpleasant difficulties now experienced in arranging such contests. They would suggest, however, that there be as few innovations as possible, none, in fact, except such as are imperatively demanded to check known abuses. The aim is stability rather than experiment, and that each side be left as absolutely free as possible to follow out its own methods of preparation for these contests. In our opinion, any action looking to the abolition of what has proved a loophole for such questionable practices as the admission of special students without thorough guarantee, would be unadvisable in the interest of the future welfare of athletic sports.

"We also consider a single football game in New-York for the best interest of true sport, as well as the most satisfactory settlement of the merits of the two teams. Finally, we believe that, if the four baseball games result in a tie, only neutral grounds would give each nine a fair chance to prove its superiority."

The committee states further that, while the conference in New-York was in progress, a communication was received by the Yale committee presenting a form of agreement drawn up by graduates of both universities and submitted in a spirit of hearty co-operation in a movement promising to be of benefit to the athletic interests of both universities. The purport of this communication the committee is unwilling to make public until the university meeting. This much is known as to the plan proposed. It does not materially change the present regulations as to the various sports. It does not enter into the minor details like, for example, the section in Harvard's plan about umpires. It is adverse in its spirit to the provisions already submitted by Harvard concerning special students, a point which Yale stands firm on. It will not insist on playing the game of baseball on one of the two home grounds, a proposition which Yale considers as very impracticable and unreasonable.

Yale will refuse any proposition that attempts, as the section concerning football in the plan submitted by Harvard, to constitute New-York as Yale territory; she will also do her utmost to bring about the playing of the great annual football game at New-York, where conditions are most favorable for a fair test of strength. The institution of two football games annually with Harvard is looked upon with decided disfavor by the members of the committee and Yale athletes in general. The holding of two boat races would be regarded as just as reasonable. The outcome of the whole matter probably will be that Harvard having now submitted two plans unsatisfactory to Yale, Yale, in her turn, will send back a counter-proposal which may result in a permanent all-around athletic arrangement between the two universities. Until this is brought about the contests between the two must continue under special arrangements for each contest.

REVENGE ON AN INFORMER.

THIEF ROCK ATTACKS GILMARTIN IN THE PRISONERS' PEN.

Edward Rock, one of the five thieves concerned in the larceny of the two silver bricks which were lost from a truck while being carried from the American Exchange Bank to the Cunard Wharf, was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth, yesterday. The bricks were worth $1,800, and were the property of Zimmerman & Foshay, the bankers.

The bricks were taken by Rock and his companions to William Gilmartin's junk shop, on Washington-street, and sold for solder. By reading the newspapers they discovered that the bricks were silver. They then induced Gilmartin to join in their scheme to sell the silver. It was bought by Charles Seaton, who was recently sent to State prison for receiving stolen goods and who is a noted fence.

Gilmartin turned State's evidence and told of their taking the stuff to Seaton. He has had reason to regret his action. Since he testified in the Seaton case he has been reviled and spit upon by the horde of thieves in the Tombs. At the trial of Rock yesterday the defendant and Gilmartin were put in the prison pen together. Rock, after the jury convicted him, was taken back to the pen. He had not been there long before he seized a tomato can, which was used as a drinking cup for the prisoners, and made a lunge at Gilmartin, cutting his face terribly with the edge of the can. One eye was nearly gouged out. Gilmartin was hurried to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wound was attended to. He will be disfigured for life. Rock will be brought up for sentence on Thursday, and it is possible that he will be tried on a new charge of assault with intent to kill. At all events, he is good for twenty years in State prison.

When Seaton was tried, two months ago, there was the same feeling against Gilmartin, but Capt. Lindsay of the court squad in Part I. carefully kept them away from the other prisoners. The trial yesterday was in Part III. Recorder Smyth will investigate the matter before sentencing Rock.

FOR JUDGE NEHRBAS'S FAMILY.

The committee in charge of the memorial entertainment for the benefit of the family of the late Judge Nehrbas, to be held in Central Turn Hall, in East Sixty-seventh-street, on Friday evening, announce that tickets for the evening may be secured at the hall, at Arion Hall, Fifty-eighth-street and Park-Avenue; Measnercohor Hall, Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue; City Court Clerk's office in the City Hall, and at Schmer's, in Union-square. They mention for the information of those who did not know Judge Nehrbas intimately these reasons why he died poor: He was unable to secure life insurance on account of ill health that was his for the last fifteen years. His expenses and assessments during his four political campaigns were over $35,000, and his first disastrous campaign left him heavily in debt. He was so charitably inclined that no one asking him for help went away empty-handed.

Judge Nehrbas left a widow and five children, and as the eldest child is but ten years old, the widow will be under great expense for many years to come.

A DEMOCRATIC WALK-OVER.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 1.—The charter election here to-day was a walk-over for the Democrats, who elected their city ticket complete. Three Supervisors and four Aldermen of the five elected are Democrats.

March, April, May
are
the Months
when the Blood
should be renovated
with
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and
the System fortified
for the
change of Seasons.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

NEW-JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES—THE BALLOT-REFORM BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—The doctors of New-Jersey are happy over the passage of their bill creating a State Board of Medical Examiners. The bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Kalish, Democrat, of Essex, made the board entirely of allopaths. The homeopaths raised such a howl over it that it was defeated in the House last week. It was recommitted and amended in order to give recognition to the protesting school, and in that shape passed the Assembly last night by a vote of 45 to 0.

The act establishes a State Board, to be appointed by the Governor, to consist of nine members—five allopaths, three homeopaths, and one eclectic. They are to grant certificates to practice to resident physicians, and, so that each school may be protected as far as possible, a two-thirds vote of the board is required to pass an applicant. This provision makes it impossible for any one school in the board to license a physician without the aid of one or more members representing the other schools. If an applicant is refused a license, he may appeal to the Governor, who shall appoint a special board of three, one of each school, to review the matter.

Dr. William P. Watson of Jersey City, who was especially active in pushing the bill through the House, is convinced that the concession made in it to the homeopathic school is a liberal one. He says that there are over two thousand practitioners of the allopathic school in the State, and only a hundred of the homeopathic. The bill has yet to pass the Senate. Fears are entertained that it may encounter some breakers there.

The Joint Committee on Farmers' Grievances met this morning and indorsed the Anti-Discrimination bill, which Mr. Klotz, Democrat, of Somerset, introduced last week. It is nearly a fac simile of the Wisconsin law. The clause relating to milk transportation has been so amended as to require each railroad to be cited before the commission provided for in the bill before the rates are fixed.

Several important bills looking to the increase of the State's revenue were introduced in the House. One provides that every telegraph, telephone, cable, and express company in the State shall pay a tax of 2 per cent. upon its gross receipts; every railroad company, 1 per cent. of its gross receipts; every trust, safe-deposit, or guaranteeing company and every State banking company, one-half of 1 per cent. upon the amount of its deposits; every oil and pipe line company eight cents on the 1 per cent. upon its gross receipts; every insurance company other than life, 1 per cent. upon the gross amount of its premiums; every domestic life insurance company, a franchise tax of 1 per cent. upon the surplus on Dec. 31 preceding the time of payment of taxes, and 4 per cent. interest; every foreign life insurance company, 2 per cent. on the amount of premiums collected during the year from residents of the State; every parlor, palace, or sleeping car company, 5 per cent. upon its gross receipts, and all other corporations incorporated under the laws of the State a yearly license fee or tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the capital stock thereof. A refusal to comply with the provisions of this act forfeits the articles of incorporation.

EASTER MUSIC.

Christ Church, Brooklyn.—Sunrise service at 7:30 A. M.: Processional hymn No. 354, "Dawn Purples all the East with Light," Ancient Melody; introit, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer; Jubilate Eleison, (for male voices), Gounod; hymn No. 431, "Round the Lord in Glory Seated," Cobb. Morning prayer: Processional hymn No. 99, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day," Latin Hymn; anthem, "Christ our Passover," Tours; Festival Te Deum, (in G,) Buck; Festival Jubilate, (in E,) Garrett; offertory, soprano solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel; recessional, hymn No. 190, "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken," Haydn. Sunday school festival at 2:15 P. M: Carol, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day;" carol, "Easter Joy;" carol, "Raise the Glad Refrain;" Messiah, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Evening service at 4 o'clock: Processional hymn No. 422, "Songs of Praise the Angels Sang," Flood; Gloria Patri, (in D,) with orchestral accompaniment, Gouvy; offertory, "Alleluiah Chorus," (from Engedi,) Beethoven.

Grace Chapel.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; Processional hymn, No. 104, Gauntlett; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Humphrey; Psalter; Gloria Patri; Te Deum, (in F,) Garrett; Benedictus, Travers. Holy communion; Introit hymn, No. 107; Kyrie Eleison, Walter; Gloria Tibi, Tallis; Hymn No. 98, Warren; Offertory, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer; Sanctus, Cooper; communion hymn, No. 307, Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Recessional hymn, No. 105. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock; Processional hymn, No. 104, Gauntlett; Psalter; Cantate, (in E flat,) Garrett; Deus Misereatur, (in E flat,) Garrett; anthem, "Oh, Give Thanks," Goss; Hymn No. 99, Carey; Offertory, "Hallelujah," Handel; Recessional hymn, No. 103. Gustav Viehl, organist.

Church of the Epiphany, (Episcopal,) the Rev. A. A. Rose, rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.: Anthem, "Et Resurrexit," Mass in C, Beethoven; "Christ Our Passover"; Lord Mornington; Te Deum, (in G,) Russell; Jubilate, Tours; hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen to-day," Monk; Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi, Credo (in C,) King Hall; hymn, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina; inscription Gloria, Tours; Offertory anthem, "I Began to Dawn," Vincent; Gloria in Excelsis; Sanctus, King Hall; Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Regius; Postlude, sonata, (in A,) Mendelssohn. Music rendered by a quartet and chorus under the direction of Mr. Harry A. Russell, organist; soprano, Miss Alice G. Kler; contralto, Mrs. E. Holbrook; tenor, Dr. Leopold; basso, Mr. Hartley. Children's Festival at 3 P. M.: Hymns and carols, with organ and quintet accompaniment.

St. Clement's Church, the Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Organ prelude, andante con moto, Guilmant; Hymn No. 103, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Giacomo F. Tattandi; Proper Psalms Nos. 2, 57, 111; Gloria Patri, George J. Tattandi; Te Deum, Hunt; Jubilate, Schubert-Buck; Hymn No. 98, "Christ the Lord Is Risen To-day," Warren; Gloria Tibi, Tallis; Hymn No. 104, "Jesus Lives." Dr. Gauntlett; Offertory, adagio, (first organ sonata,) Mendelssohn. Holy communion; Sanctus, Bridgewater; Communion hymn, No. 307, "Bread of the World," Dr. Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, (E flat,) Zeuner; Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Regius, Stainer; Postlude, "Hallelujah," Handel. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock; Children's Festival; Organist and Choirmaster—Mr. George J. Tattam; Sopranos—Miss E. A. Allen, Miss C. E. Tattam, Miss H. Coverley, Miss A. E. Paige; Contraltos—Miss J. E. M. Ritenbaugh, Miss H. Hoffman; Tenors—Mr. J. W. Campbell, Mr. G. Slim, Mr. E. L. Selp; Basses—Mr. W. G. Reid, Mr. J. M. Potter, Mr. R. A. Young.

St. Augustine's, Trinity Parish.—Services on Easter Sunday are at 6:30, 7:30, 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. The programme for the latter two services is: 10:30 A. M., organ prelude, Easter March, Merkel; Processional hymn, No. 99, Worgan; "Christ Our Passover," (in D,) Tours; Te Deum and Jubilate, (in G,) Calkin; Introit hymn, No. 100, Syria; Kyrie and Sanctus, Monk's Service, (in C;) Offertory anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day," Court; Communion hymn, No. 164, Posen; Recessional hymn, No. 110, Shepherds; organ postlude, "Chant Triomphale," Guilmant. At the 7:30 P. M. service: Instrumental prelude from Processional hymn, No. 98, "Redemption," Gounod; Processional hymn, No. 98, Monk; the proper Psalms chanted; Cantate, (in F,) Bayley; Benedic Anima Mea, Wesley; the Hallelujah chorus, "See now the Altar," Faure; instrumental postlude. Choir, thirty-six voices. Edward J. Groebl, organist.

St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) Church.—Solemn mass at 11 o'clock; Prelude, organ and orchestra, Bach; Mass in C, Beethoven, Air, orchestra, Bach; Offertory, "O'Fellini," (soprano solo,) Bach; Sanctus and Benedictus, H. Holden Huss; "Hallelujah," Handel. Vesper service at 4 o'clock: Prelude, organ, Rheinberger; Psalms, by Dessert, Barrez, Molitor, Lenart, Regina Coeli, Rheinberger; Adorate, Kleim; Tantum Ergo, Th. Dubois; Benediction; Te Deum. Soloists—Soprano, Miss Mary Judge; alto, Miss Annie Dunne; tenor, Mr. C. O'Neill; basso, Mr. J. J. Dessert. Chorus of seventy-five voices and full orchestra. Solo violin, Gustave Dannreuther; 'cello solo, Victor Herbert; organist, Dr. Frank G. Dossert, director.

St. Ann's (Roman Catholic) Church.—High mass at 11 o'clock; Vidi Aequam, Mass No. 8 (in A,) for solos and chorus, E. Marso, (dedicated to Mgr. C. S. Preston;) Veni Creator, (for altos,) E. Marso; Offertory, Regina Coeli, (for female voices,) Tagliaferri; march, Baptiste. Vespers at 4 o'clock: Psalms, plain chant; Magnificat, Mercadante; Regina Coeli, Dachauer; Tantum Ergo, Niedermeyer. Soprano, Miss O. Henderich; alto, Miss M. Riley; tenor, W. August Gramtza; basso, W. O. Lehman, and chorus of twenty voices. Chevalier Eduardo Marso, organist and Director.

Forty-third-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock: Te Deum in C, Buck; "Jerusalem," (arranged for chorus,) Parker-Rees; "Consider the Lilies," (soprano solo,) Topliff; Old Easter anthem, Anon; "Rise, Glorious Conqueror," Carter; "Resurrection," (contralto solo,) Shelley; "As it Began to Dawn," Vincent; "Day of Days," (tenor solo,) Van De Water; "Christ is Risen," Lorenz. Reformed Hymnal in full chorus. G. F. Benjamin, organist and director.

Macdougal-Street Baptist Church, New-York.—At 10:30 o'clock: Organ prelude, "Chorus of Angels," Scotson Clark; anthem, "As it Began to Dawn," Dr. Charles Fergus Baldwin; Litanies: Gloria in Excelsis, H. R. Shelley; Easter carol, "Fill the Font with Roses," G. W. Warren; Postlude, organ; Grand Chorus, Th. Salome. At 7:15 o'clock: Organ prelude, offertory, Amy Thomas; Easter carols; anthem, "Break Forth into Joy," Joseph Barnby; Easter cantata, "Hail! Easter Morn," C. F. Banker; anthem, "I Waited for the Lord," Mendelssohn; anthem, "Awake! put on Thy Strength," Sir John Stainer. The regular choir, which consists of a quartet and a chorus of twenty, will be increased by a chorus of 100 voices in the evening service. Organist and choirmaster—Mr. C. F. Banker.

THE ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

Alderman Lynch, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, offered a resolution changing the name of Andrew-avenue, in the annexed district, and giving it different names in different places. Alderman Flynn got his coal scalpers resolution passed. It requires the scalpers to pay a license fee of $250 a year and to wear badges. He also had a resolution passed providing for the closing of all city departments on Good Friday, except those required to be open by law.

Alderman Story of Montreal sat through the meeting, and was surprised at the rapidity with which the New-Yorkers did business.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—At the close of the discussion of the reports from the Committee on Monetary Convention and International Coin to-day, the Pan-American Conference recommitted the subject to the committee. The conference will adjourn to-morrow until April 7.

NO REGARD FOR JUSTICE

THE PROTESTS OF FLORIDA OF NO AVAIL.

SWAYNE AND STRIPLING CONFIRMED—PROBABLE COURT-MARTIAL OF COMMANDER M'CALLA.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Edmunds and the Republican majority of the Judiciary Committee have succeeded in saddling Charles Swayne and Joseph N. Stripling upon the people of Florida, the former as District Judge and the latter as District Attorney. It has been a long and earnest contest, and the final struggle to-day took up over five hours' time.

Mr. Edmunds had been warned by past experience that it would be wise to take up the Florida cases early in the day if he wanted to get through with them, and he called for a star chamber sitting before 1 o'clock. The usual precautions were taken to insure against any inkling of the star chamber proceedings reaching the public, who are not regarded by Senators as having any right to know what they do behind the closed doors of the Senate Chamber. Then the debate over the qualifications of Swayne and Stripling was resumed.

Messrs. Pasco and Call made additional arguments to those already submitted against confirming the nominees. To-day's debate, however, was chiefly on the part of members of the Judiciary Committee, the Republicans led by Mr. Edmunds, defending the nominees, and the Democrats, headed by Mr. Vest, urging their rejection. The Vermont Senator held the Republicans in the Chamber when they wanted to adjourn for dinner, and he saw to it that they debated motions to recommit the nominations of Swayne and Stripling to the committee and to adjourn without action. Finally the Democratic Senators gave up any further attempts to delay action, and, by the votes of the Republicans, the two nominees were confirmed. Mr. Edmunds smiled grimly and allowed the secret sitting to come to an end at 6 o'clock. No Democrat went on record in favor of either Swayne or Stripling.

* *

It will probably be several days before the findings of the McCalla Court of Inquiry are made public. Secretary Tracy has made no attempt to go through the voluminous papers in the case, but has turned them over to Judge Advocate General Remey, who, with his assistants, Lieut. W. H. Stayton and Lieut. Percy Grant, the Judge Advocate of the court, spent the entire day behind closed doors going over the record. It will take two or three days for them to complete this work and draw up the charges and specifications for the court-martial which is expected to follow.

There are many surmises as to what the findings of the court were, and, while nothing definite is known, no one doubts that a court-martial is in store for Commander McCalla, and probably for Lieut. Ingersoll. It was not within the province of the court of inquiry to recommend a court-martial, but simply to return a finding as to facts, from which the Secretary of the Navy will conclude what further proceedings are necessary.

* *

In the House to-day Mr. Walker of Massachusetts introduced a bill to establish a national banking code. It requires the deposit of greenbacks, coin, and coin certificates for the circulation to the amount of 10 per cent. of their capital for banks of a capital of $250,000 or less. The banks have a right to issue currency notes, in addition to the 10 per cent. they are required to take from the Government to the amount of their coin and certificate reserve, but at all times 20 per cent. of the circulation shall be of the notes secured by the deposit of coin and not more than 80 per cent. of the notes issued against the reserve.

The bill relieves banks of all taxation and from all expenses except the expense of the redemption of their notes. The notes of the insolvency or expiration of the charter of the banks shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States in coin or coin certificates of an intrinsic value equal to the nominal value of the deposit made to secure them; and the Treasurer is given the authority to sell bonds for coin to redeem such notes. The bank shall have the right to issue notes to an amount not to exceed its coin or coin certificate reserve, as determined from time to time by the Controller of the Currency, but at no time shall the notes to exceed 80 per cent. of the total circulation of the bank.

* *

The silver-plated ice pitchers used by United States Senators appear to be continually getting out of order. Secretary McCook's official report states that $28 75 was taken out of the Treasury last year to pay for new linings and repairs to these pitchers. An additional sum of $14 50 was paid for a new pitcher and waiter.

* *

Senator Chandler to-day introduced a joint resolution granting permission to the Bartholdi Statue Association to improve the whole of Bedlow's Island, New-York Harbor, and provide for the use of the same as a free public park. The ownership and control of the island shall remain entirely in the United States.

* *

The debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the reduction of the public debt during the month of March amounted to $11,388,857 48. The total cash in the Treasury is $628,764,793 54.

* *

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Ensign M. Clark to be Postmaster at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—H. R. Holbrook, South Hartwick, and G. W. Mattesen, Pittsfield, both of Otsego County.
New-Jersey.—A. Z. Bogert, River Edge.
Virginia.—W. B. Tuller, Design.
West Virginia.—I. H. Welch, Hurricane.
Delaware.—L. W. Jordan, Guyrancourt.

A PECK OF JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES IN THE POCKETS OF A NORMANDIE PASSENGER.

A walking jewelry establishment was captured yesterday at the pier of the French Line of steamships. Michael M. Coloma came over as a first-class passenger in the steamship Normandie from Havre. Some of his trunks were marked to be taken to the Victoria Hotel, but Coloma himself went to the Ludlow-Street Jail after a short call on United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in $3,000 bail for examination.

When Coloma landed from the steamship his baggage was given over to Custom House Inspector Neitherott, who noticed a peculiar bulging of Coloma's pockets and a general bad air about his clothing.

Treasury Agents Brown and Donohue were summoned. They searched him, and when they rested there was piled up on the floor about a peck of jewelry.

In his boots, which have flaring tops, were found five gold watches and two diamond brooches. A belt around his waist contained about $5,000 worth of diamonds. His coat was fitted up with numerous little pockets on the inside, each one of which was found to contain some article of jewelry.

A friend of Coloma, who had come to the steamer to meet him, was obstreperous and called the searching an outrage. Agents Brown and Donohue took him into the little room and searched him too, but found nothing suspicious. He went away in great anger and grief to get bail for Coloma.

TO CLEAN BROOKLYN'S STREETS.

Cranford & Valentine, the new contractors who must clean the streets of Brooklyn during the next three years, began work yesterday. They have divided the city into ten districts, and say they will put 800 men and 170 carts at work immediately. Robert Furey, a brother of the Commissioner of Jurors, William Furey, has charge of the work for the new contractors. He was a contractor twenty years ago in the old Water Board with William Foy, the present Mr. Furey made a fortune then and he has never lost it, but the disclosures then made drove him out of politics. He is a man of considerable executive ability, and if money is to be made by cleaning the streets under the present contract, the streets will be cleaned. On the contrary, if Furey finds that his bid is too low, the public will have to suffer. He said yesterday that he wanted just thirty days in which to get the streets in condition.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Drafts—Sight, 16 to 18½; telegraphic, 18 to 17½.

"Nature ever faithful is
To such as trust her faithfulness."
EMERSON.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT (powder form) is the solid constituents of the natural mineral waters of Carlsbad. For habitual constipation, rheumatic and gouty affections, biliousness, obesity, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh of the stomach, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, it is a wonderful remedy.
CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves out insoluble bile, nitrogen, lymphatic and removes obstructions of a similar nature. It acts soothing and without pain. Beware of imitations. The genuine article has the signature of EISNER, MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York, on every bottle. Write for pamphlet.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

COL. J. B. JONES, A "HILL DEMOCRAT" NOMINATED FOR FORT WARDEN.

ALBANY, April 1.—Gov. Hill sent to the Senate to-day the nomination for Fort Warden of Col. James B. Jones, better known as "Col. Kyarter of the Southern Tier," in place of Edward Tochill, deceased. Col. Jones is a stalwart Democrat. He was made a Deputy Collector of the Port by President Cleveland, and would have retained his place through Mr. Platt's friendship had not a difference of opinion arisen between the Republican boss and Collector Erhardt. His nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. There is every possibility that it will be reported favorably. Jones is the man who always boxed as a go-between when Hill and Platt wanted to make a deal. The files of Senator Fassett's Elmira newspaper are filled with references to a certain newspaper transaction in the palmy days of Tweed, days when D. B. Hill, then a young barrister, was a partner of Tweed in the newspaper-publishing business.

* *

Senator Sloan, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Hon. Fish, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, have each received a letter from Gov. Hill complimenting them upon the economy shown by their committees in the preparation of the annual appropriation bills.

The question naturally arises, what service have these two Republican leaders performed for Mr. Hill, or what services does he expect them to perform for him? David renders no such public commendation without some expectation of an equivalent.

* *

So far as Mr. Fish is concerned, the above question would seem to be partially answered. This morning his bill extending the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Capitol (a Hill Democrat by the way) to all the public buildings of the State, and increasing his salary to $5,000 a year passed the House. The vote stood 80 to 6. Mr. Acker sought to have the bill recommitted, but he was too late and contented himself with voting against it. Both Mr. Fish and Speaker Husted advocated the bill, claiming that it was in the interest of economy and the taxpayers of the State. He said it was the joint product of himself and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee (Mr. Fish) and was based on long experience. It would save the State at least $150,000 annually. The bill will now go to Mr. Sloan's Finance Committee, in the upper house. It will soon be seen what service Mr. Sloan will render David. Gen. Husted, it will be remembered, passed the bill for Hill providing a new Executive Mansion, and his opposition to the committee which whitewashed Hill two years ago when charges were made (and substantiated) that the Governor had been guilty of violating the law regulating the expenditure of Capitol appropriations. Evidently there is a hen on, and Husted and Fish will consolidate in the interest of political patronage as well as executive favors.

* *

Mr. Gibbs of New-York moved this morning to recommit Senator Ahearn's bill providing for the erection of a municipal building in New-York on a site other than the City Hall Park to the Committee on Cities, in order that the Surrogate, County Clerk, and Register might be added to the commission provided for in the bill. The error, he said, had not been discovered until the bill reached third reading. The motion prevailed.

* *

Mr. W. G. Byrne of New-York has intro

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting tomorrow will discuss the silver question, the East River Tunnel, and the Harlem River improvement. The McKinley bill will not be before the Chamber again owing to the action of Mr. Ammidown at the last special meeting. After he had succeeded in securing by a small majority the approval of the bill, he moved to reconsider the action, and then moved to lay the reconsideration on the table, a Parliamentary device which prevents further consideration.

A bazaar for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital, at 857 Lexington-avenue, will be held at Sherry's, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on Saturday next from 3 to 9 P. M. by the young ladies of the Sigma-Se Society, among the patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. L. P. Di Cesnola, Mrs. C. S. Berryman, Mrs. James T. Soutter, Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Charles M. Fay, Mrs. Aaron Reid, Mrs. D. B. Fearing, and Mrs. Andrew H. Smith.

George Ernest Wason has decided to pay his wife the alimony which the Supreme Court ordered him in contempt for not paying. Wason, who is a grandson of the wealthy Springfield car builder, has been living in Boston as a measure of precaution since he was declared in contempt. His lawyer yesterday gave Mrs. Wason a check for $1,700, the amount due.

Joseph Wood, the negro who was convicted in Part III. of the General Sessions of murder in the first degree for shooting Charles Griffin on May 18, 1889, in a grocery store on the new aqueduct, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Smyth to suffer the death penalty in the electrical chair at Sing Sing prison some time during the week commencing May 12.

The Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company filed an application with Commissioner Gilroy yesterday for permission to lay tracks on the route from Grand-street and the East River to Fourteenth-street and the Hudson River. The permit will be granted at once if the company will agree to use the rail approved by the department.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will celebrate its anniversary at the church, 220 West Fifty-seventh-street, at 8 o'clock this evening. The Rev. A. C. Good of the Kanawe Mission in West Africa will give a lecture on the work there. All interested in missionary work are invited.

William Martin, the Sealer of Weights and Measures who was removed by Mayor Grant, has applied to Gov. Hill for reinstatement, and a hearing has been arranged for the 10th inst., in Albany. Corporation Counsel Clark will oppose the application on the ground that Martin was removed for good cause.

The report on the Police Pension fund for the quarter which ended on Monday shows that while the pensions were increased by $10,320 they were by death reduced $5,940, a net increase of $4,380, and that the amount paid pensioners was $188,642 34.

Evangelist Moody will speak on "Heaven" at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-third-street. Free tickets may be had by applying at Association Hall, at Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

William G. Mitchell Post, No. 559, G. A. R., will give a reception on Thursday evening, April 17, at the Lyceum Opera House, Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. A flag presentation at 9 o'clock will begin the entertainment.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday President MacLean moved to retire Capt. Peter Yule of the Thirty-first Precinct, who is more than sixty years old, but the Corporation Counsel was asked to pass on his claim to be a veteran.

The Clearing House of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday elected these officers for the ensuing year. H. R. Lounsberry, President; Samuel White, jr., Vice President; C. A. Coullard, Treasurer, and M. De Aguirre, Secretary.

The notice that the dinner to the President and Faculty of Hobart College, to be given by Clarence A. Seward at Delmonico's, was to take place this evening was an error. It is to be given on Wednesday evening of next week.

A civil service examination for applicants for clerkships in the Custom House was begun yesterday in the Federal Building. About fifty applicants were examined. The examinations will continue for a week.

Lawson Valentine & Co., the varnish manufacturers of New-York and Hunter's Point, will move their New-York counting room on Saturday, April 12, to Rooms 142 and 144 in THE TIMES Building.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a resolution that the counsel prosecute persons who have failed to report births, marriages, and deaths within the proper time was adopted.

"Anxious Parent."—There is only one instance of such an assault on record. Central Park is generally considered as safe as Broadway, but the transverse roads should be avoided.

"Constant Reader."—The reports of the votes will not be made until the Presbyterian General Assembly meets in May.

"S. G."—You have not quoted the lines correctly. They are from Whittier's "Rapnael," stanza 15.

"Citizen."—Apply to the New-York Commercial Company, 142 Pearl-street.

"J. W."—Apply at the Cooper Institute.

"A. R. F."—April 11.

"J. A. R."—Will be.

BROOKLYN.

John Flood, aged twelve years, was returning to his home at 424 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, from Public School No. 9, when he stepped in front of 41 St. Mark's-avenue to watch a boy digging in an ash barrel. The boy took out a revolver, and, holding it from him, pulled the trigger. The weapon exploded, and a bullet entered young Flood's right arm. He ran down the street screaming, and the other boy disappeared. Dr. Gedney attended the injured boy at his home, but could not find the bullet. The police are searching for the boy who found the pistol.

Annie Peterson, a Swedish servant girl, aged twenty-seven years, in the employ of Thomas Fearon, the Yonkers boat builder, attempted suicide Monday night by leaving the gas in her room turned on when she went to bed. She was unconscious when found yesterday morning, and was taken to the Yonkers Hospital. She will recover. She had been disappointed in a love affair.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its forty-second session yesterday in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Sumner avenues, Brooklyn. The morning was devoted to examinations held by the committees appointed for that purpose. In the evening the Epworth League celebrated its first anniversary.

Dr. George R. Fowler of the Red Cross Society of Brooklyn will give lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" to the police force at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. This talk is preparatory to the special course of four lectures to policemen to be delivered later.

The will of the late Charles H. Mallory was filed for probate yesterday. It divides the estate in three parts, the interest on the whole to go to the testator's widow during her life, and at her death the principal to go to his five children in equal parts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Irving Club of Tarrytown will to-morrow evening have its seventh annual dinner at the Mott House, the new home of the Irving Institute, in that village. It expects to have a large number of prominent men present, among them Judge Noah Davis, Justice J. O. Dykman, and others.

E. W. Whittaker of Mount Vernon has received a patent from the United States Patent Office at Washington for a sash clasp.

William P. Maynard, who was recently appointed Postmaster of White Plains, yesterday took possession of the office.

NEW-JERSEY.

The 150 members of the Elizabeth Masons and Bricklayers' Union struck yesterday because the master builders would not give them more than $3 25 per day. They wanted $3 50. The strike puts the building boom in that town at a standstill, and the loss is likely to be heavy. The builders are sending to Pennsylvania for men. The strikers are orderly, but threaten to prevent outsiders from taking their places.

Joan Norris, an Elizabeth harness maker, was yesterday lodged in the county jail on an execution issued against his body by Judge Gaus, in the District Court, at the instance of Jean Track, a New-York jewelry agent, from whom Norris several months ago purchased a gold watch and refused to pay a balance due on it of $32 50.

While standing on the platform of the Brooklyn Bridge waiting for a train to start for this city yesterday morning, Mrs. Rose Hasinger of 50 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, dropped dead. She was with her daughter, Mrs. Annie Angle of 106 West Seventeenth-street, this city. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

At the organization of the recently-elected Board of Education at Long Branch yesterday Mayor George W. Brown was elected President; Matthias Woolley, Treasurer, and ex-Commissioner C. Asa Francis, Secretary. Ex-Judge Benjamin P. Morris was re-elected solicitor of the board.

Judge Knapp has designated Tuesday, April 15, as the day for the trial of the Jersey City suit against the American Dock and Improvement Company. The point involved is the city's right to the South Cove grant.

In opening the April term of the Essex County Courts at Newark yesterday, Judge Depue called the attention of the Grand Jurors to the complaints against the management of the Orange Poorhouse.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

MILFORD, Ill., April 1.—Grant Adsit, his wife, his two-year-old child, and a young daughter of Simeon Thomas attempted to cross Sugar Creek Ford, four miles northwest of here, yesterday, and three of the party were drowned. Mrs. Adsit was the only one rescued.



And clean your Shoes WITH A SPONGE In place of a Brush.
EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush
SHOULD USE
PIK-RON
TRY IT.
WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GRAIN AND CHIRAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The resignation of First Lieut. Harvey D. Read, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect June 30, 1890, and he is given leave of absence until that date.

First Lieut. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry, has been relieved from special duty with the National Guard of New-York and ordered to join his battery.

Capt. George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, and Capt. C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, have been ordered to special duty in Chicago.

The leave of absence of Lieut. L. G. Brayton, Ninth Infantry, has been extended four months, with permission to go abroad.

Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Capt. Leonard Hay, Ninth Infantry, has been granted five months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

Capt. F. H. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, has been detached from special duty and ordered to join his company.

Major Peter D. Vroom, Inspector-General, has been ordered to temporary duty at Washington City.

The resignation of Cadet Norman G. Thrasher, Fourth Class, Military Academy, has been accepted.

First Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Biggs has been ordered to duty at Fort Brady, Michigan.

First Lieut. H. W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company.

Capt. J. F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, has been ordered to special duty at St. Louis.

Major H. M. Cronkhite, Surgeon, has been ordered to temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Col.

Post Chaplain George W. Simpson has been ordered to duty at San Carlos, Arizona.

Capt. John Conline, Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to examination for retirement.

Twenty-five recruits have been ordered to the Thirteenth Infantry.

Post Chaplain David Wilson has been retired.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—ANDREWS, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Case No. 88—Sickles vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. No day calendar.
SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 590, contested will of Thomas J. V. Christopher, at 10:30 A. M. No probate calendar.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.
COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.
CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCADAM, C. J.—Matter of Wagener and Robinson vs. Dean.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle were in small supply today. Choice shipping sorts were scarce and sold strong, but for other descriptions the market was not more than steady. The counteracting influences were the unfavorable British and Eastern advices and the prospect of liberal receipts later in the week. There was not much activity in the demand from any quarter, and notwithstanding the limited number on sale the pens were not cleared before the usual time. The offerings did not show any improvement on the recent average, and there were few trades above $4 50, from $2 15 to $3 taking the bulk of the Cowsand Bulls, and $3 80 to $4 50 being the prevailing prices for shipping Steers. The general market closed firm. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 35; choice Cattle, $4 75@$4 90; good grade shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping steers, $3 90@$4 30; common to fair Steers, $3 40@$3 70; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $3 80@$3 35; poor to medium Cows, $1 80@$2 85; Stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 65; Texas Steers, fed, $3@$3 75; Veal Calves, good to choice, $4@$5 50.

The demand for Hogs was moderate. Holders entertained pretty firm views and asked an advance, but a generous run on the day's sales with those of Monday shows that no advance was secured. A few choice heavy sorts sold at $4 37½@$4 40, and there were sales of poor lots at $4@$4 10, but the popular prices were $4 15@$4 25 for light weights and $4 25@$4 35 for heavy. Everything was disposed of and the market finished about the same as it opened. Receipts were: Cattle, 6,000 head; Hogs, 15,000 head.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 9-16 for money and 97 13-16 for the account; Atlantic and Canadian Pacific, 74; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 115¾; Mexican ordinary, 37. Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Bentes at 88f. 62½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 30½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand. Pork in fair demand. Hams in good demand; Short Cut, about 14 to 16 lb., firm at 46s. Bacon in poor demand; Cumberland Cut, about 28 to 30 lb., steady at 30s. 6d. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in good demand at 34s. Turpentine in spirits of common; dull at 30s. 6d. Resin in fair demand; common steady at 4s. 1½d. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; new at 39s. 6d. Spot Cotton in fair demand; sales of 8,000 bales; American middling, 5 3-32d.; Orleans, 5 1-32d.; Uplands, low middling clause, April delivery, 5 7-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 7-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 10-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 11-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 13-64d., sellers; August delivery, 5 13-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 11-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 5-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 57-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 49-64d., buyers.

LONDON, April 1—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 40s. 9d. quarter; Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d. 9 cwt.; Rosin, Strs. Common, 6s. 7½d. 9 cwt. Petroleum, 6 7-16d. per gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 9d. 9 cwt.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull; 2 cars sold at 91½c.; 1 car No. 1 Northern sold at 90½c.; Winter No. 1 dull at 87½c.; 2 cars No. 2 Red sold at 85¼c.; 1 car No. 2 Extra White sold at 87½c. on track; No. 3 Red Extra at 83c. asked in store; no other grades offered. Corn unsettled and easier; 1 car No. 3 Yellow sold at 35½c. @36c.; 12 cars No. 3 Yellow sold at 35½c.; 6 cars No. 4 Yellow sold at 34½c.@35c.; 1 car No. 2 sold at 38½c.; 5 cars No. 3 sold at 34½c.@34¾c.; 7 cars No. 4 sold at 34c.; 1 car No. 2 Canada, 59c.@61c.; No. 3 White, 28¾c.@29c.; No. 3 White, 28c.; No. 2 Mixed, 27c., on track. Barley quiet, but firm; No. 1 Canada, 70½c.@71c.; No. 2 Canada, 69c.@61c.; No. 1 Extra, 55c.@56c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56c., on track. Flour steady and unchanged. Millfeed firm and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 30,000 bushels.

BOSTON, April 1.—The market for domestic wool remains steady, and foreign clothing grades are firm. In prices there is no material change. There is a good demand from manufacturers, and stocks of old wool are clearing up well. The best Territory wools are selling well; there are sales of the at 55c.@59c., covering fine medium at 55c.@57c., and medium at 56c.@56c. Texas and California wools are quiet and prices remain the same. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are in steady demand, with sales of XX at 31c.@32c. and XX and above at 33½c.@34c. No 1 Ohio wools are selling at 37c. Michigan fleeces are in steady demand at 26c.@30c. Combing and delaine fleeces are firm. Pulled wool is in fair demand, with sales of supers at 30c.@33c., and extras at 36c.@39c. Foreign wools is small stock, quiet and firm.

WILMINGTON, April 1.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 27c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 10; Good Strained, $1 15. Crude Turpentine, $1 25. Tar firm at $1 30. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $2 40; Yellow Dip, $2 40; Virgin, $2 50. Corn firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 54c.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Turpentine firm at 27½c. Rosin firm; Good Strained, $1 10.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Turpentine steady at 27c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 10; Good Strained, $1 15.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Amen. Cot. Oil...	19	19	19	19	
Am. Tob. Trust...	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	100
Atch., T. & S. F.	114⅝	114⅞	114⅜	114⅝	80
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	3,850
Boston & L. pf...	104	104	104	104	100
Canada Pac.	86	86	86	86	300
Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	300
Ches. & Ohio...	23	23	23	23	100
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	100
Chi. Gas Trust...	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	145
Chi. R. I. & P...	111⅛	111⅝	111⅛	111⅜	1,105
Chi. Bur. & Q...	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜	606
C. M. & St. P...	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	8,100
C. M. & St. P. pf.	114⅛	114⅜	113⅝	113⅝	100
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92⅛	2,176
C. C. C. & St. L.	71¼	71¼	71	71	24
Cleve. & Pitts...	156	157	156	157	200
Colorado Coal...	44½	44½	44½	44½	100
Col. H. V. & Tol.	23	23	23	23	300
Col. & Hock. C...	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	20
Del. & Hud. Can.	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82⅛	300
Del., L. & W.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	100
Den. Cable...	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100
Consol. Gas Co...	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	110
Del. & Hudson...	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	177
Del., Lack. & W.	154½	154½	154½	154½	4,870
Den. T. & Ft. W.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	400
Denver & R.G...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	100
E. T., Va. & Ga...	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	10
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Erie's Gen. 2d Co.	102½	102½	102½	102½	200
*Ft. Northern pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	100
Illinois Cent...	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	272
Lake Shore...	107⅞	107⅞	107⅛	107⅜	695
Long Island...	88⅛	89	88⅛	89	390
Louis. & Nash...	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	2,700
Manhattan Con.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	105
Mexican Central.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	100
Missouri Pacific.	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73	4,105
*Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.					
w. i.	22½	22½	22	22	472
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	1,320
N. J. Cen. ral...	113⅛	113	113⅛	113	320
N. Y. Central...	107	107	107	107	30
N. Y. & North. pf.	26	26	25	25	350
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46	46½	46	46½	800
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	1,350
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	64	63	63½	500
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	27	28	27	28	200
Northern Pac. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	5
Northern Pac. pf.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	1,731
Ontario Mining...	40	40	40	40	210
Oregon Imp....	45	46¼	45	46¼	315
Oregon Imp. pf...	95	95	95	95	315
Oregon R. & N. pf.	85	85	85	85	116
Oregon & Trans...	38¼	38⅜	38	38	1,450
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	21⅝	23	21⅝	23	2,865
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	7,800
Quicksilver....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	21⅛	21⅝	21	21⅜	3,100
R., W. & O....	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	100
St. P. & Duluth...	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	100
St. P. & D. pf....	87	87	87	87	100
Southern Pacific.	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	800
*Sugar Ref. Co...	63⅛	63⅞	63	63⅝	6,220
Tenn. Coal & Iron	40¼	41	40¼	41	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C....	60	60	60	60	6
Tol. & O. C. pf....	76	76	76	76	13
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	700
Texas Pacific....	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	800
Union Pacific....	62⅛	62⅞	62⅛	62¾	1,900
U. S. Express....	89	89	89	89	40
Wabash pf....	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	150
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	6,610
Wheeling & L. E.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	72⅛	72⅞	72⅛	72⅞	300
Wisconsin Cent.	31	31	31	31	400
Total sales....					68,617

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	$38,500
At., T. & S. F. inc.	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	88,000
At. & P. Land 1st 7s.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	5,000
*E., O. R. & N. Col. tr. 5s.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	6,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Canada So. 2d....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2,000
*Ch. & O. 2d. R. A., w. i.	66	66	66	66	8,500
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	47,000
*Ches. & Ohio, 1st 6s.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1,000
Chi. Bur. & Q....	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107¾	606
C. M. & St. P....	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	8,100
C. M. & St. P. 1st 5s.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	100
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	2,176
C. C. C. & St. L.	71¼	71¼	71	71	24
Cleve. & Pitts....	156	157	156	157	200
Colorado Coal....	44½	44½	44½	44½	100
Col. H. V. & Tol.	23	23	23	23	300
Col. & Hock. C...	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	20
Del. & Hud. Can.	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82⅛	300
Del., L. & W.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	100
Den. Cable....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100
Consol. Gas Co...	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	110
Del. & Hudson....	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	177
Del., Lack. & W.	154½	154½	154½	154½	4,870
Den. T. & Ft. W.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	400
Denver & R.G....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	100
E. T., Va. & Ga....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	10
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	23¼	22½	22½	100
Erie's Gen. 2d Co.	102½	102½	102½	102½	200
*Ft. Northern pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	100
Illinois Cent....	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	272
Lake Shore....	107⅞	107⅞	107⅛	107⅜	695
Long Island....	88⅛	89	88⅛	89	390
Louis. & Nash....	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	2,700
Manhattan Con....	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	105
Mexican Central.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	100
Missouri Pacific.	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73	4,105
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w. i....	22½	22½	22	22	472
*Nat. Lead Trust....	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	1,320
N. J. Cen. ral....	113⅛	113	113⅛	113	320
N. Y. Central....	107	107	107	107	30
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R., W. & O....	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	100
St. P. & Duluth....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	100
St. P. & D. pf....	87	87	87	87	100
Southern Pacific....	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	800
*Sugar Ref. Co....	63⅛	63⅞	63	63⅝	6,220
Tenn. Coal & Iron....	40¼	41	40¼	41	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C....	60	60	60	60	6
Tol. & O. C. pf....	76	76	76	76	13
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	700
Texas Pacific....	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	800
Union Pacific....	62⅛	62⅞	62⅛	62¾	1,900
U. S. Express....	89	89	89	89	40
Wabash pf....	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	150
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	6,610
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*Ch. & O. 2d. R. A., w. i.	66	66	66	66	8,500
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	47,000
*Ches. & Ohio, 1st 6s.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1,000
Chi. Bur. & Q....	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107¾	606
C. M. & St. P....	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	8,100
C. M. & St. P. 1st 5s.	114⅜	114⅜	113⅝	113⅝	100
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	2,176
C. C. C. & St. L.	71¼	71¼	71	71	24
Cleve. & Pitts....	156	157	156	157	200
Colorado Coal....	44½	44½	44½	44½	100
Col. H. V. & Tol.	23	23	23	23	300
Col. & Hock. C...	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	20
Del. & Hud. Can.	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82⅛	300
Del., L. & W.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	100
Den. Cable....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100
Consol. Gas Co...	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	110
Del. & Hudson....	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	177
Del., Lack. & W.	154½	154½	154½	154½	4,870
Den. T. & Ft. W.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	400
Denver & R.G....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	100
E. T., Va. & Ga....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	10
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	23¼	22½	22½	100
Erie's Gen. 2d Co.	102½	102½	102½	102½	200
*Ft. Northern pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	100
Ill

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
CLOTHING—3D PAGE—7th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—3D PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—2d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—2d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FURNITURE—3D PAGE—7th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—8th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—3D PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
STORES, &c., WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
At 3—VON BULOW CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—MAYNARD LECTURE.
COLISEUM—At 8:15—GLEASON, THE HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW AND MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—KOERNER'S NAGZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, FINE MEADOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FORGET-ME-NOT. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LAKMÉ.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather.

The claim so confidently put forward by Major MCKINLEY when his Tariff bill was first given out that it would reduce the revenue by $60,000,000 has been abandoned. He now contents himself with saying that the decrease of revenue will be from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. As a matter of fact, neither he nor any one else can tell anything about the effect of the bill. The cut on sugar, if it be carried out, would probably amount to from $24,000,000 to $28,000,000, but whether the remaining provisions of the bill would make the revenue less or more will depend on whether the slight reduction on some duties will increase imports and whether the heavy increase in others will discourage imports. It is plainer than ever that there was never any intention on the part of the Republicans to reduce the revenue, and that revision of the tariff was only a trick to increase the favors demanded by the campaign fund subscribers.

The opinion of ex-Judge DANFORTH on the question of minority representation as presented in the proposed new charter for the city of Buffalo, which opinion Gov. HILL referred to in his veto of the Saxton bill, appears to us to be somewhat strained. The new charter proposes that eight members of the Board of Aldermen shall be elected on a general ticket from the city at large, but that each elector shall vote for only five candidates. The State Constitution in prescribing the qualifications of electors declares that persons so qualified shall be entitled to vote for all officers who "now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people." Ex-Judge DANFORTH construes this as entitling each elector in Buffalo to vote for eight candidates for Aldermen at Large if that number of Aldermen at Large are to be chosen, thus making minority representation impossible. It strikes us as more rational to assume that it only means that all qualified electors shall be entitled to vote for Aldermen at Large, so long as they are elective officers, not necessarily for as many candidates as there are to be Aldermen at Large, for there would not be eight separate positions with a designated candidate for each. Prior to 1885 the Aldermen of this city were elected from eight districts, three being chosen from each, and no elector being allowed to vote for more than two candidates, and no question was ever raised, so far as we know, as to the constitutionality of the law.

Senator EDMUNDS had a shameful triumph in the secret session of the Senate yesterday; he managed to induce or force the Republican Senators, by a strict party vote, to confirm the nominations of SWAYNE and STRIPLING as District Judge and Attorney in Florida. The proof of their unfitness, especially of that of SWAYNE, was far too strong for lawyers like Mr. EDMUNDS to disregard with decency. Even as a partisan act, it is not one to be proud of, for it is a declaration to the people of the South that the Administration can find no men among its adherents suited for such positions.

The *Tribune* explains that nickel ore was put on the free list "at the instance of Western men," and that this change "is expected to result in the introduction of large amounts of nickel ore from Canada into the United States to be smelted." But the committee at the same time fixed a duty designed to exclude certain other ores that have been coming in free of duty, and for the smelting of which large factories have been erected in this country. Indeed, it is stated that citizens of the United States have invested $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 in the industry of smelting these ores on our own soil, because they did not foresee and could not believe that Congress would enact laws for the destruction of their business. But they have discovered that, at least so far as the committee is concerned, their interests have had no weight beside those of the owners of a small group of mines in Colorado, to whom appeals for large sums of money were made, and not made in vain, in the last days of the blocks-of-five campaign by representatives of the Republican National Committee.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., had its attention very pointedly directed by Judge KNAPP yesterday to its duty in investigating the frauds that were committed at the last election. Judge KNAPP did not fail to denounce the illegal practices that have been disclosed and to urge the Grand Jury to a thorough inquiry into them, with a view to indicting those who violated the law. If this Grand Jury does its whole duty it will have a very wholesome effect in Hudson County and assist in redeeming it from the misrule of an arrogant ring of corrupt politicians.

The London *Times*, in discussing Mr. BALFOUR'S bill for land purchase in Ireland, expresses a preference for leaving the matter "to the free play of economical forces." It is some years too late for the expression of this preference. Ever since Mr. GLADSTONE'S Land bill, at least, it has been an accepted postulate of British legislation that the rent of land in Ireland was not a transaction that could justly or safely be left to the operation of supply and demand. This involves the admission that the land laws in Ireland are unjust and that the ownership of the soil by the landlords is not as absolute as in other countries, where there is no question of "judicial rents" and the tenant is forced by the courts to pay what he has agreed to pay or to give up his holding. It is, in fact, an admission by Parliament that the Irish land laws are iniquitous. After such an admission, which the Liberals made long ago and the Tories are now making, it is a little queer to have Irishmen denounced and punished as guilty of a criminal conspiracy for resisting the enforcement of the land laws and denounced and punished by the same Englishmen who are now advocating measures that rest upon the assumption that no Irishman ought to be expected to obey these laws.

"THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION."

In England, where the system of government by parties has reached its highest development, and where there is a firm body of constitutional principles, which all parties, whether in power or out of it, respect with great fidelity, it is the custom to call the minority, "Her Majesty's Opposition," implying that there is a function for them to perform as important and as legitimate as that of the majority. In this country a like character ought to belong to the minority. It should perform with loyalty and courage and consistency the function of the people's opposition, and the occasion now offered by the presentation of the Tariff bill by the Republicans is a peculiarly oppertune one to recall that obligation. It is true that, owing to the unfair way in which the Republican leaders have conducted the preparation of the Tariff bill, there is left to the opposition scant means to affect legislation on that subject, but such as are left should be used with vigor and intelligence. It cannot be expected that the Democrats in ten days will be able to present to the House a minority report embodying what they believe to be the duties that ought to be levied on the vast number of articles covered by the hundred and fifty pages of the majority bill. Nor could the Democrats be criticised with any sense for objecting to what the majority have proposed because they do not bring in a complete bill. It has taken Mr. MCKINLEY and his comrades fully three months to perfect their bill, and even then some of the most important provisions of it have been changed three or four times in as many days. The work of preparing another complete bill in one-tenth part the time taken by the majority is one the minority will not be expected by the people to perform.

But this is not necessary. The general principles of the Democrats with reference to the tariff are perfectly well known, and they were embodied in a definite form in the bill passed by them through the last House. What the Democrats may now be expected to do, and what they should do with the greatest thoroughness and care, is to apply those principles to the majority bill and to defend the application of them in an adequate report, and in such discussion as they may be able to obtain under the arbitrary rules that prevail in the House under Republican domination. The first and simplest of these principles, and one that we believe the great majority of the American people who know anything about the question approve, is that there is no justification and no excuse at the present time for the increased taxation of a single commodity of any importance imported from foreign countries. A second principle, which is equally plain and probably as important, is that the taxes on the materials of American industry should be substantially reduced. This is a principle important not only to the final consumers, who embrace practically the entire American people, but to the hundreds of thousands of men whose capital or labor is employed in manufactures, and this, not only with reference to the home market, but with reference to the markets of the world, in which American enterprise, pluck, energy, and skill are forbidden by these taxes to seek their share of the world's trade. Another principle, also plain, but not so important, is that the incredible number of taxed articles should be reduced by adding to the free list those which yield only a small revenue, and the duties on which are expensive and vexatious. By the careful application of these principles to the majority bill, the minority can make the situation plain to the American people, and can aid in securing a fair and intelligent judgment upon it, and that should be their object.

And one thing should be kept clearly in mind by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee and by the speakers in the House, and that is that in the present stage of the tariff agitation what the people need and, above all, what they wish is *facts*. The question has ceased to be one of theory, whether of free trade or of revenue reform. What will destroy the Republican tariff system is a complete and clear and accurate knowledge of how it works. It pretends to protect American industry; it really oppresses it. What the people should know and what the Democratic Representatives can show them is the exact degree and manner in which it oppresses. Grant that its professed purpose is a legitimate one, it does not attain it. Let us know precisely how and why in each important tax it fails to attain it, and only serves the opposite purpose. Let each tax—on wool, on hides, on carpets, on tin plates, on cutlery and shotguns, on glassware, on crockery and earthenware, on lime and plaster of paris, and so on—be exposed in detail. Let the country know what capital is invested, what labor is employed, what prices prevail, what is the condition of the domestic market, what foreign markets are closed that might be opened, so far as is practicable, all the practical details of the actual operation of the tax. Such exposures, fairly and clearly made in good faith, will go very far toward settling the fate of the tariff policy of the Republicans and of the Republicans as well. It is not an easy work. It requires much study, steady determination, and skill. But it is the work that will pay, and it is to-day the work demanded, and imperatively demanded, of "the people's opposition."

A USELESS FORMALITY.

We are not sure but Senator FASSETT'S proposition to submit the question of ballot reform to a vote of the people at the next election was intended to invite the opposition of the Democrats to that course. It very promptly elicited an objection from Senator CANTOR to giving it a third reading at once, whereat Mr. FASSETT seemed to be pleased at the opportunity of assuming that the Democrats were not willing to allow the people to pass upon the question. But if the proposition was made seriously, which we doubt, it is an ill-advised proceeding. There is no doubt about the sentiment of the people on this question. The position of the whole Republican Party has been declared upon it. Several Democratic organizations have put themselves on record in its favor, and among the petitioners for the passage of the Saxton bill there was a large proportion of Democratic voters. The Ballot-Reform League is made up of men of both parties, and includes many Democrats of unquestionable standing. The labor organizations without exception have joined in the demand for an exclusively-official ballot and the Australian system of voting. There is no question of the popular demand for ballot reform.

Moreover, the submission of the question to a vote of the people would be no proper answer to the Governor's veto, which was based wholly on constitutional grounds. Even Gov. HILL did not have the temerity to claim that the people are not in favor of the Saxton bill, and a popular vote cannot settle constitutional questions. It might be overwhelmingly in favor of "a law requiring all ballots to be voted at any public election to be printed at the public expense, and to be distributed to the electors by sworn public officials only at the polling place on election day," and yet the Governor's doubts, if they are genuine and sincere, would not be solved or his opinion changed. He could rightly claim that the people at large had no jurisdiction to decide constitutional questions. Besides, it is a bad practice for either the Legislature or the Governor to attempt to shirk their responsibility by referring legislative questions to the people, to say nothing of constitutional questions. They are chosen by the people to exercise their several functions, and if they fail to do so with fidelity they are accountable to the people. To submit this matter to a popular vote would therefore be a useless formality.

The Governor's own proposition to refer the questions of constitutionality which he raised to the Judges of the Court of Appeals was more plausible, but that was lacking in good faith. The Ballot-Reform League, in submitting its objections to such a proceeding to the Legislature, pointed out the tricky nature of the Governor's proposal. He suggested that the question be referred to the Judges of both divisions sitting together. Now, the Judges of the Second Division are appointed thereto by the Governor himself from those of the Supreme Court, and may be changed at his pleasure. The Second Division is organized only to deal with arrears of cases on the calendar, taking such as are assigned to it by the permanent court. It would not be the court to deal with these constitutional questions if they were to come up for adjudication, and in no case would the two divisions sit together as one tribunal. Hence an opinion of a majority of the fourteen Judges would by no means foreshadow the final judgment of the court. If there were any propriety in referring a bill passed by the Legislature to the Court of Appeals Judges for their opinion, the proper course would be to refer it to those Judges who really constitute the court. But perhaps the Governor was apprehensive of the result in that case, while he counted upon the Judges who owe their places in the second division to him as more likely to be favorable to his views.

The Governor backed his request to the Legislature by a reference to the action of Gov. HOFFMAN in 1872, but in that case the Governor was in doubt as to the construction of "the language of the bill," and was careful to ask only whether if it were passed without change there might not be doubts about its effect "grave enough to make it wise that, before it is enacted into law, the language of the bill should be so amended as to guard against such questions." In deciding that serious questions might arise under the law unless its language should be modified, the court took pains to disclaim any intention of saying what the legal effect of the act would be, and confined itself to saying that a certain effect might be claimed which made it advisable to prepare the bill more carefully to avoid the objections raised. This is hardly a precedent such as Gov. HILL claimed it to be. Besides, Gov. HOFFMAN did not feel called upon to get the Legislature to join in his request to the court.

The Legislature was right enough in declining Gov. HILL'S suggestion to call in the two divisions of the Court of Appeals to relieve his state of mind, but there is now no propriety in calling upon the people to decide between them by a vote on the general proposition of an exclusively official ballot. The Legislature has taken its action and the Governor has taken his. If the Democratic members choose to sustain the latter in his position, the people will have to wait for ballot reform until they can elect a Governor who will approve a measure to secure it as well as a Legislature that will pass such a measure.

FOR THE "BIG FOUR."

Some remarks made by Col. BAYNE, a prominent Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, and published in the Philadelphia *Press*, recall the recent reports that in imposing a duty on hides the majority members of the committee were guided by the desires or demands of the slaughterers of cattle and shippers of beef in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City, commonly called the "Big Four." Col. BAYNE says:

"As a matter of fact, the business of hides is largely in the hands of such men as PHIL ARMOUR, who can consign to a tannery a hundred or several hundred hides at once, and it is they who will be benefited by this duty rather than the farmer, who has only one or two hides to sell at a time."

And on the 26th ult. there was published in the same paper the following assertion: "The proposed increase is the child of the 'Big Four' in Chicago—the dressed beef syndicate." Another high-tariff journal, the *Tribune* of this city, spoke on the 24th ult. of the proposed duty as one "which would apparently help nobody so much as the rich combination of beef-packers at the West." But if the "Big Four" made generous contributions of their substance to be used in the blocks-of-five campaign, ought their demands to be ignored now?

It is true that "the business of hides is largely in their hands." ARMOUR & Co. sold 22,440,851 pounds of hides in 1888, and probably sold more last year. If the price of domestic hides should be raised by a duty the four great firms would not give a very large part of the additional profit to those from whom they buy cattle. A considerable share of the benefit arising from the proposed tax would be enjoyed by the English investors who bought the property of one of the four companies a few weeks ago, and who were told by certain London accountants to whom the company's books had been shown that the net earnings of the company's business had grown from $540,202 in 1887 to $626,062 in 1888, and $715,666 in 1889, these sums being 22, 25, and 29 per cent., respectively, upon the capital stock, which may or may not have been fully paid. The buyers were led to believe that the profits would continue to increase, and now they will be pleased to learn that important legislation has been devised for their benefit.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" AGAIN.

The interest in the accident to the *City of Paris* has by no means abated. In truth such a disaster to one of the largest and finest, and quite the fastest of the transatlantic steamers comes home to the business and bosoms of all people who have crossed the ocean, or who have even a remote expectation of crossing it at some time in their lives. Such persons comprise a majority of the readers of newspapers, if not of the whole population. Very fortunately the accident is as available for reproof and instruction as if it had been the frightful calamity that it came so near being.

The accident itself was a novelty, and so puzzling a novelty that the engineers profess themselves at a loss to understand it from the accounts thus far published. It is quite probable that it is not completely understood as yet even by the engineers of the disabled steamer themselves, and that it must be left for what may be called the autopsy of the machinery of the steamer to explain. There is no doubt, however, that a piece of metal was blown out by an explosion of such violence as to hurl it against and in part through the bottom of the ship, where the divers report a hole. The size of this hole is a point of considerable interest, but thus far we get no information whatever upon this point. It seems incredible that it should have been so large that the ship's pumps could not have pumped overboard the water that came in by it as fast as it came in. There is no question, indeed, upon this point. The ship seems to have been amply provided with pumps, but they were not worked, and were not workable. They expended, it appears, upon the general supply of steam for the machinery, and this supply was cut off by the accident and by its immediate consequences. There was no auxiliary supply for the pumps, and to rid the ship of the water that came in from the leak the crew resorted to the primitive method of bailing it out with buckets. This method was, of course, inadequate to deal even with a leak that was very insignificant in itself, and would by no means have taxed the resource of the steam pumps. But the steamer seems to have been so constructed and equipped that no provision was made for a separate supply of steam that could work the pumps in case the supply from the boilers failed. Evidently this is a grave defect, and it is one that astonishes American naval engineers, who declare that it could not have happened on a vessel built in accordance with our laws and subject to our system of inspection.

The upshot of the matter is that the pumps of the *City of Paris* were so arranged with reference to their supply of steam that they could not be worked at the time when they were most liable to be needed, that is to say, when the machinery of the vessel was disabled. This defect is in the same line with the general defectiveness of that modern marine monster, the transatlantic steamship. Everything is dependent upon the machinery, and if that fails the monster is a helpless hulk. She cannot even take care of herself under canvas, not to speak of making reasonable speed, and it now appears that when her machinery breaks down she is without the means of pumping out such water as may come in through a leak that ought not to be of any consequence at all.

The one encouraging piece of information that we can derive from the story of the accident, apart from the courage and coolness of the officers, crew, and passengers of the ship, is that a modern steamer is likely to float. She will drift helplessly, but if the weather be not too unfavorable she will keep her passengers above water and serve the purpose of a life raft. The very defects indicated by the accident in the *City of Paris* bring out this excellence still more strongly. The leak occurred in the most vulnerable part of the ship, one of the compartments containing the engines, and it promptly flooded both these compartments in spite of the longitudinal bulkhead that divided them, and that was relied upon to keep half the machinery in working order when the other half was disabled. There was no efficient provision for relieving the ship of this water, and the compartments remained flooded until the vessel reached port, while the flooding was confined to them. The transverse bulkheads resisted the strain upon them. While the compartments of the *City of Paris* were thus shown to be really water-tight compartments, and while her passengers owe their lives to this fact, the defects revealed in her construction and equipment are so grave as to compel a greater stringency in British legislation and in American inspection.

AMUSEMENTS.

DR. VON BÜLOW'S RECITALS.

Dr. Hans von Bülow began a series of three piano recitals yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Theatre before a large and delighted audience. Last Spring the doctor treated this public to an unparalleled series of interpretations of the piano compositions of Beethoven. This season he returns to us with programmes which embrace almost the entire field of piano music. At any rate, it is a broadly representative scheme which the experienced artist has prepared, and is well worthy of that wide attention which was given to his Beethoven cycle.

His programme yesterday afternoon consisted of the following numbers: Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue," Mozart's lovely sonata in F major, which the doctor neatly prefaced with a few bars of "Batti, batti"; Mendelssohn's "Dix-sept Variations Sérieuses," Robert Schumann's "Fassingschwank," and the nocturne in B major, tarantella, Opus 43, polonaise in F sharp minor, and four mazurkas by Chopin. This made a very delightful arrangement. The Bach number is a pure specimen of the old cantor's ecclesiastic style of instrumental composition, and the Mozart sonata is one of the loveliest examples of the glorious boy's gifts for casting immortal melody in the clearest-cut form. The Mendelssohn variations formed an agreeable transition between this and the romantic works of Schumann and Chopin.

It gives the thoughtful listener far more pleasure to hear Dr. von Bülow at a recital than at a concert with orchestra. In the recital the doctor has everything his own way with the audience, and every detail of his keenly analytical and sympathetic expositions is heard and has its just influence. That Dr. von Bülow's powers as a masterly interpreter are not confined to the works of Beethoven was fully and delightfully demonstrated yesterday. His reading of the Bach work was most scholarly, but the old cantor's music only served to warm the player's touch and spirit into condition, which made his performance of the Mozart sonata something to be long remembered for its clearness, its symmetry, its beautiful gradations, and its loving quality of touch. The doctor's fingers never wooed the keys more tenderly.

His performance of the Chopin nocturne was another lovely piece of work, simply moving in its delicate and subtle play of fancy. If it were necessary to single out the playing of any other number for special praise the choice would fall on the tarantella. The audience expressed its pleasure in no uncertain manner, calling the doctor out at the end of the recital and compelling him to play a "valse impromptu" of Liszt in addition to his programme.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "Aida" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was interesting in many ways, but in none more than in the attitude of the audience toward it. The persons present had for the most part been attracted apparently by the fact that Signor Tamagno has a phenomenally high and powerful voice, and they were determined to hear as much of it as they could. So they waited breathlessly every time he opened his mouth until he got as far up his scale as B flat, and then they broke into enthusiastic shouts and bravos, and positively refused to let the singer finish the phrase. When the tenor treated them to a high C in the sextet and ensemble in the grand finale of the second act they simply went wild, and compelled the repetition of the number.

Signor Tamagno was fortunately in good form and gave the audience its money's worth; but if last night's expression was a fair utterance of the public demand for Italian opera, we are of the opinion that there is a very widespread failure to appreciate the excellence of the work being done by Mr. Abbey's company.

Mme. Nordica was in excellent voice and acquitted herself brilliantly as Aida. She sang the duet with Rhadames in the third act really beautifully, and deserved more decorative applause than that which was simply evoked by her tours de force. Mme. Synnerberg was a tolerable Amneris, and Signor Zardo acted Amonaro well, but his voice is hardly large enough for the Metropolitan. Signor Novara was a competent Ramphis, and Signor De Vaschetti was the King. The chorus and orchestra were satisfactory. This evening Mme. Patti will appear in Delibe's "Lakmé" for the first time in New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S READING.

The reading of "A Doll Home" by Mrs. Erving Winslow drew a surprisingly-large audience at the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Winslow was introduced by Mr. L. J. P. Lincoln. Her rendering of Ibsen's play was followed with close attention.

AFTER HER PERILOUS VOYAGE.

PUMPING OUT THE CITY OF PARIS—AN OCEAN PATROL SUGGESTED.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—It has been ascertained by the divers employed in examining the hull of the steamer City of Paris that the broken machinery pounded a hole through the bottom of the vessel, and this accounts for the rapidity with which the engine rooms and other sections filled with water.

The divers have stopped the ingress of water to a great extent, and the extra steam pumps which were put at work yesterday have succeeded in clearing the engine rooms and the other flooded sections of the steamer of water. As the water was pumped out the steamer rose, and she is now up to her usual draught. It has been decided to send her to Liverpool, and the voyage began to-night, under her own steam, at 9:30 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Turner of New-York to-day introduced in the House a preamble and joint resolution for the better protection of human life on the Atlantic Ocean. The resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the President be and he hereby is requested to communicate through the Secretary of State or other proper channel with the foreign powers so interested in transatlantic travel, with a view to securing the co-operation in the establishment of an efficient system of ocean patrol which shall include the employment for the said service of war vessels or such other suitable vessels as may be available for the purpose.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERIES.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Redmond asked whether delegates from Newfoundland had been invited to come to London to discuss the fisheries question, and if they had not been invited, whether, in view of the excitement in Newfoundland, the Government would cable an invitation.

In reply the right Hon. Sir James Furgueson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the Government had invited the Prime Minister of Newfoundland to visit London, and that he would doubtless come as soon as his duties permitted. It would therefore be unnecessary to cable to any one else to come.

Dr. Tanner asked whether the consent of Newfoundland could be obtained to the arrangements between England and France before the beginning of the fishing season.

Sir James replied that the modus vivendi had not been received by the Ministry of Newfoundland when the Government last heard from St. John's. Mr. Tanner's question, he said, might be left to the Newfoundland Legislature for an answer.

STRIKERS IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, April 1.—Ten thousand builders' employes and 800 bakers' apprentices are now on strike in this city.

BERLIN, April 1.—The miners employed in two coal pits at Dortmund have joined the strike. Work is proceeding quietly in the mines in the Essen district.

The Dortmund strikers to-day made an attack with stones upon a number of workmen leaving the Rheinelbe pit. The disorder was suppressed by gendarmes, and many of the strikers were arrested.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 1.—A meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held to-day. A resolution was adopted declaring that a relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation into Great Britain of American cattle would be extremely dangerous.

A dispatch to the *Gazette* from St. Petersburg says that arrangements have been made for a meeting of Emperor William and the Czar during the coming Summer. Emperor William will also attend the manœuvres of the Russian Army at Krasnoe-Szelo, eighteen miles southeast of St. Petersburg.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—The Maritime Committee of the Anti-Slavery Conference has made a long report, which shows that all difficulties have been surmounted and that an agreement has been established on every point. If the conference adopts the report the repression of the slave traffic by sea will henceforth be under a complete code, respecting the views of various powers, the efficacy of which cannot fail to be felt.

PARIS, April 1.—A verdict of 1,018,400f. damages and the costs of the action was returned to-day in the suit of Gibbs & Sons against the Société des Métaux.

The *Figaro* says that Queen Victoria will visit Darmstadt, where she will meet Emperor William and have a conference with him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Hamilton Harris of Albany is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

M. Roustan, French Minister at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

A. von Mumm, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Arthur Sewall of Maine and ex-Mayor John Screven of Savannah are at the New-York Hotel.

Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, and ex-Congressmen Richard Crowley of Lockport, N. Y., and Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE APRIL "CENTURY."

An able number of the *Century* is the number for April. Many are the compensations we shall have for the disappearance of the war article and the Lincoln biography. The resulting gain of space has thus far been filled with very acceptable matter. Mr. Jefferson still has the first place in the magazine. His account of his first interest in Rip Van Winkle and how he came to play the character is interesting as nothing he has before written has been. John Codman's papers on Niagara's rival in the West, the Shoshone Falls, will make revelations to many readers. We should know more of Shoshone except for its remoteness. Charles de Kay's paper on "The Old Poetic Guild of Ireland" takes us also to things remote from our knowledge; it informs us in every line. E. J. Glave's paper on the Congo slave trader proves to be valuable. Mr. Kennan writes a short article to confirm the story of the recent outrage in Siberia; he has received eight separate accounts of it in manuscript from half a dozen different points in Russia, making enough matter to fill two whole numbers of the *Century*. Mr. Cole's engravings reproduce two works by glorious old John Bellini, who made Venetian art original, while Titian made it earthy. Prof. Putnam's paper on the serpent mound of Ohio is another important feature of the month.

THE GABALDA ART SALE.

Miniatures, among them a Duchess of Devonshire, a Duchesse of Bourgogne, a Corday and a Rachel, a Reynolds copy, and a Gabrielle d'Estrées, a beautiful collection of hand-carved fans with paper and satin mounts in water colors, an unappreciated lot of old Spanish laws and sixteenth and seventeenth century vestments and costumes brought an aggregate of $2,436 at the second afternoon de Gabalda sale yesterday.

Auctioneer Kirby disposed of some ninety-five oil paintings at the evening sale, realizing just $4,383. Brazilian Consul Mendonca got a Goya portrait for $180, and Mr. Robert Phifer another from the same hand for $75. A Beuillure was knocked down at $128. The total realized from the first two days' sales is $13,058 85. At the sale this afternoon at the art galleries on Twenty-third-street bric-à-brac, works of art, tapestries, furniture, and, above all, the Columbus casket will be disposed of.

NOT A RELIGIOUS CORPORATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—According to an opinion just rendered by the Supreme Court, the Young Men's Christian Association is not a religious corporation within the meaning of the law.

In Macon County a man named Hamsher on his death left a will by which most of his property was bequeathed to the Young Men's Christian Association of Decatur. The heirs contested the will on the ground that under the statutes of Illinois a religious body cannot hold over ten acres of land. In the opinion of the court the Young Men's Christian Association is not wholly a religious body but is largely a Christian and benevolent organization, and therefore the law restricting the amount of property to be held by religious corporations does not apply to it. It is said that this is the first time the question has ever been tested in the courts.

IN THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The enterprising Business Men's Republican Organization of the Eleventh Assembly District met last night. James G. McMurray was on deck to guide the deliberations, and the most important business transacted was the appointment of a Patronage Committee consisting of Charles A. Malloy, C. W. Anderson, Frederick Bohler, James G. McMurray, and Samuel Williamson. This committee will not only look for some public pap for the "boys," but they will seek to get them places in the business houses of men who are behind the organization.

OBITUARY.

DAVID WILBER.

The Hon. David Wilber, Congressman from the Twenty-fourth New-York District, died at his home in Oneonta yesterday morning.

Mr. Wilber was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady County, Oct. 5, 1820. On both his father's and his mother's side he came from Quaker ancestry. While yet a mere boy he moved with his parents to Milford. He was educated in the common schools and was employed in farming. From working upon shares he became an owner of farm lands, and engaged largely in the lumber business. At the time of his death he owned over 4,000 acres of land in the towns of Milford and Maryland and a bank in Oneonta. He had been a dealer in hops since 1847, and the house of David Wilber & Son is one of the most extensive in its operations in the State. He gave liberally of his means and had the respect and confidence of the whole community.

Mr. Wilber was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses. He was in politics an indefatigable Stalwart of the old school. His activity, especially in the matter of collecting delegates, was marvelous, and his persistency was unbounded. He was thoroughly familiar with Otsego and Schoharie Counties, and in the days of the feud between the Stalwarts and the Half-breeds no man was so much dreaded by the latter as Mr. Wilber. When Herkimer County was joined with Otsego and Schoharie in the same Congressional district he divided with Warner Miller the prestige of Republican leadership, and it was some years before a truce was arranged between them and open hostilities ceased. The death of Mr. Wilber makes the district very close and increases the chances of a Democrat carrying it in the next Congressional election.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Wilber were passed yesterday in the House of Representatives, which adjourned in honor of the dead Congressman, after a committee had been appointed to attend the funeral. His seat was draped in black.

GEORGE H. ELLERY.

George H. Ellery, who died at his residence, 228 West Thirty-eighth-street, yesterday, in his eighteth year, was well known among business men in this city, and came of a family that is somewhat illustrious in the history of the country. Mr. Ellery's father was the Hon. Christopher Ellery of Newport, R. I., United States Senator from that State, and for many years Collector of the Port of Newport. Mr. Ellery's great-uncle, William Ellery, also of Newport, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Continental Congress. Mr. Ellery's brother, the late Commodore Frank Ellery, was a gallant naval officer, who entered the service of the United States in 1812, was on board the frigate President in all her cruises and in her action with the Belvidere, and received a sword and the thanks of Congress for his bravery at the battle of Lake Champlain.

Mr. Ellery was born in Cranston, near Providence, R. I., in 1810, and received a common school education at that place. When but a lad he came to New-York, and after engaging in business here a short time went to Savannah, Ga., where he was clerk for a large cotton firm. He later returned to New-York and afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until after the panic of 1837. He then returned to this city and entered the dry goods business, in which he was successful. He was successively of the firm Lauterman, Large & Ellery and Ellery, Wendt & Hofbauer. This latter firm went out of existence about the first year of the war, and since that time Mr. Ellery has mainly devoted himself to the railroad business. He became Vice President of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, which terminates at Louisville, Ky., and was instrumental in having built the railroad bridge across the Ohio at that point. Mr. Ellery's widow and five children surv

AN ANTI-TARIFF UPRISING

BUSINESS MEN IN THIS CITY ALARMED.

PROTESTS FROM MANY TRADES AGAINST THE MISCHIEF PROPOSED BY THE PROTECTIONIST JUGGLERS.

A feeling of apprehension and alarm is prevalent in commercial circles in this city over the bills affecting the tariff on imported goods that are now pending in Congress. Merchants in several of the larger branches of trade were active yesterday in the circulation of formal protests against the clauses particularly affecting their interests, or in trade meetings that were called for the purpose of discussing measures of self-protection.

An important meeting of the trade in china and glass and earthen ware was held at the association rooms in Park-place yesterday, some twenty leading firms being represented. The sub-committees appointed at the meeting of last Thursday, which was fully reported in THE TIMES of Friday, presented reports showing how each branch of the trade would be affected by the enactment of the Customs Administrative bill and the Tariff bill respectively. The latter measure makes no increase in the duties on china or earthen ware, but does tremendously increase the duty on every kind of glassware. By the restoration of the duty on packing and inland freight charges by the Customs Administrative bill, however, a large increase is effected in the rate of duty on all kinds of crockery and glassware.

Mr. Edward Anderson of George F. Bassett & Co., of the sub-committee on earthenware, reported that under the Administrative bill white granite ware that now paid 55 per cent. duty would have to pay 66⅔ per cent., and decorated ware that pays 60 per cent. duty under the present law would pay 65⅔ per cent.

Mr. Louis Hinrichs of Hinrichs & Co. of the Sub-Committee on Chinaware reported with a tabulated statement showing that under the same measure all kinds of German chinaware would pay from 13 to 40 per cent. higher rates of duty than under the present law, and toy sets would pay 156 per cent. increase in duty.

From the Sub-Committee on Lighting Glassware Mr. Moritz Kirchberger of William Foerster & Co. reported a tabulated statement showing that on common lamp chimneys, a staple article in the trade and one that is extensively used in every city and hamlet in the country, where the duty under the present law is 53 cents it would be $1 08 under the administrative bill and $6 60 under both the administrative bill and the Tariff bill—an increase of 900 per cent. in the duty. On crystal lamp chimneys, an article of comparative luxury, the increase in the duty under both acts would amount to 150 per cent. On opal gas globes of staple quality the increase in the duty under both acts would amount to 400 per cent., while on the better qualities it would amount to but 60 per cent. On opal lamp shades of staple quality the increase in the rates of duty under both bills would be 360 per cent., and on the "luxury" quality it would be 55 per cent.

From the Sub-Committee on Table Glassware Mr. Theodore Pabst presented a tabulated statement showing in the first column the present rate of duty, in the second column what the rate would be under the operation of the administrative bill, and in the third column what the rate would be under the Tariff bill and administrative bill, as follows:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
French goblets	45	58	95
Light tumblers	45	58	75
Heavy tumblers	45	58	115
Tumblers, etched and engraved	45	58	211
Plain syphons	45	58	182
Syphons, etched and engraved	45	52	270
Bohemian goblets	45	57	72
Bohemian light tumblers	45	65	104
Bohemian white tumblers	45	67	149
Bohemian tumblers, etched and engraved	45	61	106

It was generally remarked that if both the bills under consideration should be enacted, they would put an immediate stop to the importation of from 75 to 90 per cent. of the glassware now coming to this country.

The Chairman, Mr. Isidor Straus, was authorized to appoint a committee to have tables published in pamphlet form and sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress. It was also resolved to have 25,000 copies printed and circulated through the trade to the consumers. Chairman Straus appointed as the committee to do this work Messrs. Redwood Wright, Theodore Pabst, A. De Bieshiel, M. Kirchberger, and Gustav Otto. This committee will prepare an address to Congress to accompany the tabulated statement.

In the starch trade the following denunciation of the proposed increase in the duties on dextrine and other starch products was drawn up and signed by the firms whose names are appended:

We, the undersigned, representing the industries in the United States consuming the largest amount of potato-dextrine, emphatically denounce the proposed increase of the duty from 1 cent per pound to 2 cents per pound on this article as an uncalled-for and unjust step.

We furthermore consider that, since there are no potato-dextrine manufacturers in this country to protect, dextrine should be placed on the free list, as it enters into our industries as a raw material: William Campbell & Co., 514 West Forty-second-street; New-York Wall-Paper Company, 500 West Forty-second-street; the F. E. James Company, Thirty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue; Warren, Lange & Co., 126 East Forty-second-street; the Robert Graves Company, 433 Fifth-avenue; William H. Mairs & Co., 68 Sackett-street, Brooklyn; W. N. Peak, 408 Hicks-street, Brooklyn; Whiting & Son, 431 West Thirty-first-street; Conrad Beck & Co., Twenty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue; the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, 98 Duane-street.

In the trade in buttons the firms of John Dougan & Co., John Thornton & Co., Mills & Gibb, Weiller, Strauss & Co., Ferguson, Weller & Co., Lamb & Griesbach, James F. White & Co., John Pullman & Co., and others united in a written protest against the contemplated advance in the duty on pearl buttons, and sent it through the mails last night to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Mr. John R. Hall of the firm of John Dougan & Co. said that the increase in some of the cheaper grades amounted to as much as 500 per cent., and ranged from that down to 100 per cent.

The Tariff bill is declared by woolen merchants to indicate a complete surrender on the part of the framers to the little combine of woolen politicians from Ohio, the Harpster-Delano-Lawrence clique, that raises more sedition and demagoguery than wool. Mr. John D. Wood of the large carpet manufacturing firm of E. S. Higgins & Co. is an old-time Republican and protectionist. To THE TIMES's reporter he said yesterday: "The carpet and wool schedule is not what was agreed upon between the Ohio wool growers and the carpet manufacturers at their conference in Washington. At that conference it was agreed that the duty on carpet wools should not be increased to any appreciable or important extent. But after the representatives of the manufacturers came away from Washington the Ohio men went back on their agreement and persuaded the members of the committee that framed the bill to increase the duties as published. The committee have supplemented the addition to the duty on the raw material by a substantial addition to the duties on manufactured goods, such as will amply secure the domestic manufacturer against foreign competition.

"Of course, it does not need any profound intelligence to indicate what the result of this kind of legislation will be, and is now remains only to see what will come of it. The inevitable result of the enactment of this bill must be to increase the cost of carpets of all kinds throughout the country, and this increase must of necessity be paid by the consumer."

FATAL TO CIGARMAKERS.

ONE AMERICAN INDUSTRY WHICH THE M'KINLEY BILL WOULD DESTROY.

The distilling interest in this city is very little interested in the minor changes made by the internal revenue provisions of the McKinley bill.

In the tobacco trade, however, the feeling of indignation that such a bill should even have been reported to Congress is paramount to every other sentiment. It seems to be conceded that the internal revenue provisions are less obnoxious than the changes in the tariff, but even the former the Republican Party has failed to redeem its pledge to take the tax of $3 per thousand off from the cigar manufacturer, and in the changes made the interests of North Carolina and Wisconsin have been consulted at the expense of the manufacturers and dealers in this vicinity, and without in any way benefiting the consumer.

William Buchanan of the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, which employs some six hundred people in its Brooklyn factory making chewing tobacco, said yesterday that so far as his business concerns were affected, the removal of the special tax of $10 for manufacture was a mere nothing. The reduction of tax on the manufactured product from 8 cents to 4 cents per pound would cut down the revenue from this source by 50 per cent. "But," continued Mr. Buchanan, "this will not benefit us at all, for we shall have to sell just 4 cents a pound cheaper to the wholesale grocer who buys from us in bulk. The price of this grade here, for example, is 45 cents per pound. The pound bar is cut into eight sections by the retailer, and 10 cents apiece is charged for each section. Now the retailer will get the advantage of the 4 cents reduction in tax from the wholesaler. But will he take one-quarter of a cent off the ten-cent piece of an eighth of a pound of pigtobacco? Of course not. The man who was been paying 10 cents will pay 10 cents still. And there is no likelihood that the ganges on the cutting machine will be changed so as to give him more per piece." Mr. Buchanan said further that the advantage of the changes might slightly increase the number of small firms in remote sections who were manufacturing tobacco. He was satisfied that the Government would be losing 4 cents on every pound of manufactured tobacco, and that the consumer would get no benefit from the reduction.

A Key West manufacturer who employs nearly 700 hundred people in his factory, then said flatly: "If this bill goes into effect as it stands it will wipe out the cigar manufacturing business at Key West. It might fairly be called a bill to encourage the making of cigars in Havana. It would almost pay me to move my factory to Cuba under such a law. The duty on imported wrappers is made $3 per pound on unstripped and $2 75 on stripped leaves. This is prohibitory. We have to get our wrappers from Cuba. You can't persuade the smoking public to accept a cigar with a Connecticut wrapper. Sumatra wrappers are raised from $5 and 75 cents to the same figures as the Havana, $2 and $3 75. This, too, would be prohibitory. I should feel very blue over this bill if I thought it could possibly pass. The population of Key West is now about 27,000. It was almost nothing when the cigar making was begun there. Tampa has grown in the same way. The prosperity of both these towns would be destroyed. In fact, the whole cigar-making business in the United States would be seriously affected, as no high-grade cigars are made without Sumatra or Havana wrappers. There would be no contend against the import stamp, which doesn't indicate a high grade of goods, but is accepted as such on indication by inexperienced buyers and is perpetuated against our appeal by the McKinley act, and, finally, the $2 per thousand tax on our business is retained which they promised to remove. Without this we would be able to export high-grade cigars to Germany, France, and England."

Frederick A. Schroeder of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and a Republican ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, made no effort to conceal his irritation at the course of his party in Congress. "What will the effect be on the leaf tobacco trade?" he exclaimed. "Who cares! Evidently the Ways and Means Committee doesn't. This bill will play havoc with the whole trade if passed. Notice this: The tariff on imported cigars is increased $6 per thousand. The duty on the raw material to make any cigar that can compete with these imported ones is increased by $32 per thousand. Now, the theory of the growers in this country seems to be that smokers can be educated up to accepting a domestic wrapper. This may happen in five or six years, but in the meantime the trade will have been ruined. But do not forget that this bill will affect all imported tobacco—every pound brought into this country—by making its duty at least $2 per pound. An exception is made to 'fillers,' but with the express statement that if any part of a bale is suitable for wrappers the whole must pay the heavier duty—$2—instead of 35 cents. Now, not a bale of tobacco comes in that has not some leaves as for wrappers. Therefore, all must pay $2. The bill is in the interest of monopoly, too, because a bale of tobacco weighs about 167 pounds. That means a total duty of more than $330 on a bale. Small manufacturers are put at a serious disadvantage.

"The Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-York growers of tobacco make a big mistake in demanding such a prohibitory duty on wrappers. It is true that the importation of Sumatra and Havana wrappers has lessened the price of their best tobacco, but the grades used for filling have gone up, and it is a curious fact that the only farm product on which average prices secured by the farmer were as high from 1890 to 1890 as from 1870 to 1880 was tobacco. They seem to have an idea that prices for the filler grades can be kept up and those on wrapper grades increased by shutting out foreign wrappers. They are wrong, and if the bill prevails will be first to ask its repeal. The effect of the measure would be, briefly, to increase the smoking of pipes, of cigarettes, and of imported Havana cigars, and to tremendously reduce the number of cigars made and sold in this country."

HIDES AND LEATHER.

A DELEGATION FROM THE TRADE WILL GO TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Thomas E. Proctor of Boston, who is one of the members of the committee of leather men which the importers and manufacturers of Massachusetts sent to Washington to convince Mr. McKinley that he was doing wrong, was in the city yesterday and held an informal conference with several influential members of the trade. The result of this conference was that the committee of ten which was appointed at the meeting of the shoe and leather trade last week in order to go to Washington to protest against the provision of the McKinley bill affecting hides will join with the Massachusetts committee, go to Washington, and there in very strong combination fight for the repeal of the provision so closely affecting their business.

There will be a meeting of this committee tomorrow in the rooms of the Hide and Leather Club, in Ferry-street, and it is likely that upon the adjournment of that meeting the delegation will at once leave the city for their field of work.

While the importers of hides are very deeply interested in this matter, there is probably no class that feels the imposition more deeply than the dealers in skivers, fleshers, and sheepskins. They last Monday sent a representative to Washington to protest against the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty, chiefly because of what they regard as the unjust tax upon the split sheepskin. Mr. Richard Young, who is engaged in this branch of the leather trade, said in regard to the bill which has been decided upon that the provision which makes it possible to tax split sheepskins in this manner practically destroys the business which it has taken twenty years to build up. Mr. Young added: "I think that the amount of money involved in this branch of the hide and leather business is about $200,000. The present proposed duty will increase the price very materially of the manufacture of skins. In this way the committee has been very careful to make this bid for the manufacturers' support. Under the schedule, which includes other changes already distributable manufactured articles, there is this paragraph:

"'Leather, belting and sole, (15 per cent.,) 20 per cent.; calfskins, dressed, (20 per cent.,) 25 per cent.; kangaroo sheep and goat skins, dressed, (20 per cent.,) 25 per cent.; skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished, (10 per cent.,) 15 per cent.'

"This shows that the committee is ready to make a general increase on manufactured leather in order to prevent foreign competition. But it also makes the provision that hides and sheepskins, including the split sheepskins, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, thus taxing the raw material and making it impossible that the manufactured articles in this country should do anything else than increase in price.

"It must be borne in mind that the committee does not go nearly so far in its imposition of duty on manufactured articles as we would like to have it go. We desire that there should be to a certain extent a uniform taxation of about 35 per cent. on manufactured leathers, but with the provision that all the raw material for that manufacture in this country should be admitted free. Under the present regulation, as proposed by the committee, the manufacturers are about 10 per cent. worse off than they were before the section was adopted giving the additional protection." There can be no doubt, I think, should the present bill pass Congress, that because of the damage it would do to vested industries in Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania, the next election would lose the first two States to the Republican Party and impair its chances in the latter. The statistics concerning the number of persons employed in the various industries which use sheepskins are exceedingly difficult to obtain because the use of sheepskin enters into so many different articles, but the number of persons who will be affected should the bill become a law will run up to very many thousands. I notice, too, that among the articles added to the dutiable list appears this sentence: 'Hides, except sheepskins with the wool on, 15 per cent. ad valorem.' This, I think, is particularly ridiculous, inasmuch as admitting sheepskins with the wool on free of duty is in direct contradiction of the provision which makes wool dutiable."

TIN-PLATE MEN AROUSED.

THE MISCHIEF THAT WOULD FOLLOW THE PROPOSED TARIFF TINKERING.

The report that the committee had decided to sustain the former decision concerning the imposition of the duty of 2 2-10 cents a pound on tin plate caused not alone the importers of tin plate to bestir themselves, but organized very promptly a very determined opposition on the part of those manufacturers who come into direct communication with the fruit growers and such agricultural interests as are engaged in raising particularly corn and tomatoes. One of the largest firms manufacturing cans for packing fruits and other perishable stuffs in this country is that of Ginna & Co. of 53 Beach-street. The senior member of the firm, in commenting upon the bill, said: "It must be remembered that quite one-third of all the tin plate which is imported from Wales is used by the canning industries of this country. None of the tin plate is manufactured here. The attempts to increase the duty from 1 cent a pound to 2 2-10 cents has been all engineered by two men, one named Tricks and the other Cronmeyer, both of whom now are in Pittsburg. Cronmeyer came from Wales some little time ago, and went abroad over the country shortly afterward saying that he had established various tin-plate manufactories in most parts of the country, none of which, however, could be found by disinterested persons. Mr. Cronmeyer declared before the committee recently that he had established a tin-plate manufactory which had been doing a very excellent business, about fifteen years ago, but which, owing to the lowness of duty on tin plate, was driven out of existence. This is pure rubbish. The man did have a factory at one time, but at no time did he turn out enough tin plate to supply the demands of one canning factory.

"Another somewhat interesting thing in regard to this tariff tinkering which has not yet been taken into consideration is this: That not very long ago there was held in stock in Wales 200,000 boxes of tin plate. This is the normal stock. To-day there are 600,000 boxes piled ready for shipment. The price of tin plate today is $4 50 a box. Six months ago it was $4 25. Placing these two facts together the reason of the enormous overupply of tin plate in Wales is apparent. The price has gone up and packers will not purchase it at the present ruling prices in the market. One of the largest packers in this country informed me a short time ago that if the prices of tin plate should advance he would stop business. The advance in price has been due entirely to natural causes, principally to the increased cost of coal. Yet, in despite of the fact that the United States consumes quite 75 per cent. of Welsh manufacture, the tinning manufacturers cannot induce them to reduce. The following table will show not alone the proportion of consumption, but also the degree of decrease in the amount of importations of tin plate during the first two months of 1888, 1889, and 1890:

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Imported by the United States	$42,000	$56,000	$41,000
The rest of the world	11,000	15,000	14,000

"This shows what an extraordinary decrease there has been since 1888. Among the many infant industries which will be affected by this new tariff bill will be the packing of plug tobacco. This has practically just begun, though it already employs several thousand workmen. Should the price of tin plate advance, this will cease at once, and plug tobacco will be packed in wood, pasteboard, or paper, as it hitherto has been.

"Within six months this country will be in a position, I think, to supply the world with tin plate, but it will be in such a way that the manufacturers, by the new process, will be able to appeal to Congress for an absolute abrogation of the tariff affecting tin plate, and will be able to compete with the whole world on more than equal terms. This process will make it unnecessary to use manual labor for the tinning of sheet iron or steel. The tinning will be done entirely by machinery, and while the iron or steel is being rolled in plates. When this comes to pass, as it certainly will within the time I have mentioned, should Messrs. Trika and Conneyer secure a victory, they will have to go out of business."

GOING FOR JUSTICE MURRAY.

A RECENT SPEECH OF HIS PRAISING JUSTICE POWER RECALLED.

Police Justice Murray's tirades against Police Justice Power and others prominent in the County Democracy have stirred up the politicians, and the warfare is being watched with deep interest.

The Board of Managers of the New-Amsterdam Club—the social headquarters of the County Democracy leaders—met, last night, to make arrangements for the removal of the club from its present house on Twenty-fourth-street to the quarters that have been secured on West Twenty-eighth-street. Many of the prominent leaders were present and the attacks made by Mr. Murray came in for incidental discussion. One outcome of this discussion was the determination to call a meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee very soon and re-elect Justice Power its Chairman. Some action will also be taken very soon toward securing a new leader for the Seventeenth District.

In view of the attitude of Justice Murray toward Justice Power just now, the former's action at a meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee, held a week after the election of last Fall, is interesting. The Counties had just met with a big defeat. Criticisms on Mr. Power's leadership were many. Some of them had been here in the meeting though it would be a good plan to prepare a resolution for the next meeting of the Executive Committee which would indorse Mr. Power's leadership. They were discussing this project aside when Justice Murray got up and, in a speech in which the counties could throw light on this matter, for at one time they are said to have threatened open revolt against Feeney's practice of taking Jersey City policemen out to the race track as his assistants. The constables felt that it was their territory, and that Feeney ought to employ them, and not Jersey City policemen. Accordingly Feeney abandoned his police assistants and chose his men from the ranks of the county constabulary rather than have the "snap" given away by the rebellious ones.

When Prosecutor Winfield and the Grand Jury want information concerning pool rooms and other nefarious places of a similar character to which Judge Knapp referred in his charge, it might be well to interrogate "Denny" McLaughlin, Feeney's bosom friend and aide de camp. If "Denny" can be approached in the right mood he will probably tell the Grand Jury that pool selling is going on at Guttenberg, North Bergen, the town of Union, West Hoboken, and in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts of Jersey City. McLaughlin is well known about these places, and Feeney is often seen with him. Perhaps Feeney himself might tell the Grand Jury a few choice bits of news. It is quite possible that he knows as much about gambling dens and policy shops as his chum McLaughlin.

In the back room of a small shop at First-street and Jersey-avenue there has been a game going on for the past month. Everybody knows it. The room was full of its accustomed crowd last night, and no pretense is made at screening the game. Right past the door marches one of Feeney's pet policemen, winking at the abuse which he knows is part and parcel of the income of his superior officer, the President of the Police Board. The proprietor of this place was asked last night how many games were going on in the city. He mentioned a dozen, adding by way of solicitation that he himself was fitting up a new table and that he expected to run "very stiff" to-morrow night. It is strange that none of these places fall a prey to the vigilance of Feeney and his police when they make no claim to secrecy, but it is strange also that the Mayor and the Prosecuting Attorney, knowing full well how and why Feeney permits these abuses, should proclaim to the world that they know nothing against him, and that he has done nothing to warrant his removal from office.

Just how the brutal beating of Joseph Sharpe by the drunken brute Conklin without offering the slightest interference. Their names are Murphy, Skiff, and Finlay. Although Sharpe was terribly beaten and altogether at the mercy of the frenzied officer, these three guardians of the peace gazed on the outrage without a murmur of a gesture of dissent. Fortunately the people of the neighborhood are thoroughly aroused in the matter, and they are determined to rid themselves of further annoyance.

They have created so much uproar over the brutality of Officer Conklin that Feeney felt compelled, in view of the approaching election, to announce in the local papers that "there had been charges made." Notwithstanding the "charges" the officers were pacing their beats as usual last night, evidently not at all alarmed at the manifestations of anger on the part of the people they "protect." The fact that five policemen have been arrested during the past four days might be used with telling effect at the coming election. It shows that the "lofty purposes" of the city's administration, to which Mayor Cleveland referred in his speech, are not prevalent among the gang of rascally loafers whom Feeney has selected to sell his beer.

CHICAGO HAS AN ICE TRUST.

CHICAGO, April 1.—An ice trust has been formed by Chicago dealers, and prices were advanced to-day 25 to 50 per cent. over the figures current at this time a year ago. The crop in this vicinity is said to be 1,000,000 tons short of the usual requirement, and the supply is practically all in the hands of the trust.

Over one-third of the firms and companies in the business last year are now out of ice. A further advance in prices is threatened before the 1st of June.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Chicago paper says that the recently formed scool book trust among the leading publishers of the country has determined on a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of all school books, the cut to take effect May. 1.

Henry O. West, a youth of seventeen, has been arrested at Fort Jarvis charged with passing forged checks, bearing the name of William McCasline, a tobacco dealer of Syracuse, N. Y., in whose employ West had been.

Maryland's special legislative committee has reported to Gov. Jackson that there is sufficient proof that Treasurer Archer is a defaulter. They leave the case to the Governor for his action.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have issued permits for carrying coal between Rondout and Honesdale. A large number of boats were locked into the canal at Eddyville.

Throughout Northern New-York and Vermont the snow is deeper than at any time during the Winter. In some places it is 18 inches in depth.

The murderer Moria, who was convicted of killing his partner, Roy, at St. Thomas, Quebec, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged May 16.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have elected Dr. Hobart Amory Hare Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

Stanley Wilcox of Carroll, Ill., was fatally shot by his wife on Monday afternoon. Nothing is known of the cause of the crime.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Edward S. Dax, doing business as E. S. Dax & Co., grocer at 1,327 Broadway, is in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Stevens and will be sold out Thursday. Executions have been issued against Mr. Dax on judgments in favor of the following creditors: John Osborn, Son & Co., $17,934; Joanna Dax, $2,464; J. P. Smith & Co., $893. Mr. Dax was formerly of the firm of J. M. Galvay & Co., whom he succeeded at Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street in March, 1887. He made an assignment about three months later, with liabilities of $20,000, and afterward compromised at 40 cents on the dollar.

Noah H. Rosenbergers, manufacturer of woolen goods in Philadelphia, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities will amount to about $60,000; assets not stated. Mr. Rosenbergers says that his difficulties are the failure of various parties to make prompt delivery of manufactured goods, whereby a large stock that he had on hand was rendered valueless on account of being out of season.

Horace F. Barrowgh, the lumber merchant of 21 Beaver-street, writes us: THE TIMES to-day has a report that the firm of H. F. Barrowgh & Co. has failed.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

LOADING GUNS FOR CORBIN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The large factors of the security holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company who are hostile to President Austin Corbin will again train their batteries on that gentleman and the Voting Trust this week. The previous reverses of the opposition to the New-York railroad magnate have only served to spur them on to still greater efforts, and three suits in equity will be brought after Thursday against Austin Corbin and the other members of the Voting Trust by Spencer Erwin and other representatives of the stockholders in Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

The parties directly interested in the bringing of these actions will, it is understood, bring their attacks directly against Corbin in particular. While a definite course of action has, in a measure, been agreed upon, the plans of the opposition will not be perfected until Thursday.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Corbin will be charged with using the Reading Railroad to aid and benefit the Jersey Central. John G. Johnson will prepare the bills after an agreement has been reached, and in order to have the cases entered this term of No. 2 Court a position has been retained for them by the Protective Committee.

Considerable enthusiasm and confidence is felt by the anti-Corbin people over the prospective success of their plans. The anti-Corbin party has received from London petitions asking for the dissolution of the Voting Trust, signed by $10,000,000 of Reading general mortgage and income bonds. The petitions will be presented to court when the new suits are urged.

In addition to the London signatures the holders of the several millions of bonds in America also join in the movement to dissolve the trust. The total amount of the general mortgage bonds is $34,000,000, and it is expected that a majority of the holders will join in the petition. Back of this strong petition will be another that will bear the signatures of the holders of nearly 400,000 shares of the company's stock.

All mindful of the new proceeding J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the Voting Trust, will sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamship Teutonic. His friends say that the main object of his visit is to improve his health, but it is claimed that he will endeavor to secure recruits for his aids.

LAST YEAR'S LAKE AND RAIL RATES.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association at a meeting yesterday decided to put into effect upon the opening of navigation the lake and rail rates of last season. These are from 54 cents on first-class down to 20 on sixth-class between the seaboard and Chicago, and from 51 cents on first-class down to 19 on sixth-class to points beyond Chicago. The committee deferred action on the general increase of 10 cents proposed at the conference last week, pending the action of the Western Freight Association at Chicago to-day. It was said that there would be some demand made for rates a few of the lines. All of the members of the committee thereupon pledged themselves to see that rates were maintained, and to make an investigation as to the cause for the rumors.

The Passenger Committee was authorized to confer with Commissioner Lauck Winship, as to when his resignation shall go into effect. He is anxious to get away, and if no candidate is secured when he goes the committee will appoint one of its members to act temporarily.

AGAINST F. C. HOLLINS & CO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—The report of Master Commissioner Bluford Wilson in the consolidated case of the American Loan and Trust Company against the St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, the Mount Olive Coal Company, &c., has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here. The interest in the report begins with the issuance of the "first mortgage consolidated gold bonds." Four million five hundred thousand dollars were issued April 1, 1887, and secured by a mortgage to the American Loan and Trust Company. The introduction of F. C. Hollins of New-York into the affair and one of the Directors of the consolidated company and of Frank C. Hollins & Co. as fiscal agents is then explained. The report says that "Wing and Hollins, by their combined efforts, raised the bonded indebtedness of the consolidated company from $1,250,000 to $1,650,000." In this it says that the report finds to be an overissue of $400,000.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Many citizens appeared last night before the Railroad Committee of the City Council and vigorously protested against permission being given the Pennsylvania and Central Companies to change their grade by elevating their tracks unless the railroads will agree to pay all real or prospective damages which the work will entail on property owners.

Speeches strongly advocating the plan at present before the Council for approval were made by Lawyer Devine of New-York, a large property owner here; the Rev. Mr. Lyttle, and others. The question as to who shall assume the payment of damages—the railroads or the city—is the chief obstacle in the way of the plan being adopted, and this point will have to be definitely settled before the opposition to the scheme can be overcome. The committee will meet again to-morrow night to hear additional views from interested property owners.

MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1.—The northwestern extension of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway from Monterey to Venadito was completed yesterday. The company will now push its line down from Monterey to Tampico, a portion of which is already built, and trains are running thereon regularly. Twenty thousand tons of steel rails are now on the way from England for this line. By the completion of the northwestern extension the railway gains a standard-gauge connection with the International Railway at Venadito, which will facilitate the reception of material for construction.

A LETTER TO DUNRAVEN.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO-DAY BY A NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB COMMITTEE.

Something of the red-tape manner of doing things has been suggested by the refusal of the New-York Yacht Club's committee, appointed last week to reply to the last letter of the Earl of Dunraven, to make known the nature of the reply until the letter reaches Lord Dunraven. The English Lord wants to know if his challenge of last year to race for the America's cup will hold good this year. The answer has been intrusted to the judgment of this special committee, and it is not very likely that Lord Dunraven would feel really hurt if the committee's answer were given out for publication, inasmuch as the English gentleman himself gave out his letter in London addressed to the New-York Yacht Club last Fall, so its contents were cabled to this country a week before it was received here.

The committee held a meeting in the clubhouse, at 67 Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon and wrote a letter which will be mailed to Lord Dunraven to-day. The members of the New-York Yacht Club and the public at large will probably know what the committee has done in about ten days, when reporters will be stood up in a row in the clubhouse and given the news.

The committee is now made up of J. R. Busk, Stephen Peabody, Philip Schuyler, Lloyd Phoenix, and J. V. S. Oddie. Gen. C. J. Paine of Boston will not consequently act on this committee, so Mr. Oddie, the Secretary of the club, who was a member ex officio, was selected to act in the General's place.

Theodore C. Zerega, who is very well known to yachtsmen here, has secured the use of William Whitlock's thirty-foot yacht Kathleen, designed last year by William Gardner, and intends to race her in all the contests around this city, and may also take her to Boston to race the new thirties there. Mr. Zerega formerly owned the thirty-five-foot sloop Surf, and last year he sailed as mate in the Kathleen's Corinthian crew.

It was stated yesterday that J. M. McDonough, owner of the English ninety-foot cruising yawl Condor, will sail to this country in the Spring and cruise in American waters this season. He may setule in this country. His younger brother, William McDonough, will bring a new fifty-two-foot here also in time for the June races, although he will not find many boats to race against unless she goes to Boston, his cutter being about 44 feet on the water line. 'Both gentlemen lived here eight years ago.

COLON, NOT ASPINWALL.

PANAMA, March 25.—Persons in the United States having correspondents in Colon will do well to remember that by order of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the republic all correspondence which may be received in the Post Office here addressed "Aspinwall" will be returned to the office from which it came as being misdirected. The geographical and official name of this town is Colon.

REVENUE MARINE ORDERS.

A board of engineer officers will be convened at the Treasury Department April 14 for the examination of Assistant Engineers in the Revenue Marine Service for promotion, and a board of line officers will be convened at the same place April 29 for the examination of Second and Third Lieutenants for promotion.

Capt. D. F. Tozier has been detached from the revenue steamer Manhattan, on exchange duty in New-York Harbor, and ordered to the revenue steamer Hamilton, fitting out at Baltimore for duty in the Gulf of Mexico.

Third Lieut. Quinan and Assistant Engineer Myers have been detached from the revenue steamer Boutwell, at Savannah, and ordered to the revenue steamer Rush, at San Francisco.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

GREAT NUMBERS OF PRESENTS AND CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, April 1.—To-day is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Bismarck. The railway station at Friedrichsruh was almost blocked by the enormous number of presents arriving for the Prince, who also received numberless congratulatory telegrams. He spent the day quietly with his family. In the evening he was serenaded.

After the procession last night the Prince invited Herr Woermann and other Hamburg visitors to his home. Herr Woermann, in the course of a conversation, expressed his hope that the Prince would not be altogether a stranger to politics and that he would still take part in the debates in the Reichstag. To this Bismarck made an acquiescent reply.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that Bismarck, referring to his departure from Berlin, said that at his age people did not make such a journey twice. According to the same authority, the ex-Chancellor, referring to the Socialist strikes, said that they were not the worst danger, for they would pass over. The saddest possibility for workers was the chance that the strikes would so dishearten the employers that they would lose all desire to continue business.

A committee comprising influential members of all shades of political opinion, of which Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, is President, has issued an invitation to the public to subscribe to a fund for the erection of a national monument in Berlin to Prince Bismarck. The committee will invite Emperor William to become patron of the undertaking.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—The Germans of this city honored the seventy-fifth birthday of Prince Bismarck to-night by a banquet. Four speeches were in German and two in English. Mayor Schwarz, who is a native of Germany, also spoke.

AN EX-ASSEMBLYMAN TAKEN CARE OF.

Ex-Assemblyman Peter K. McCann was appointed Deputy City Clerk of Brooklyn yesterday at a salary of $3,500 a year. He at once took the oath of office and will begin work today. The new deputy is about thirty-seven years old and a native of Ireland. He began life as a salesman in a dry goods house, but drifted into newspaper work and from that into politics. He was employed for several years on the *Sunday Democrat*, the *Irish World*, and then became Albany correspondent of the *Star*. He was elected to the Assembly in 1884 from the Third District, Brooklyn, and was re-elected in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. His political backer was and still is Alderman James McGarry of the Tenth Ward.

Last year McCann had to step aside, but he received a profitable job during the Summer as Secretary of the Gowanus Canal Commission. The position he got yesterday he can hold for as many years as he wishes. There should be a political revolution that will wipe out the Democratic control of the Board of Aldermen.

SUIT THE PEOPLE, because they are tired of bitter doses, with the pain and griping that usually follow. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. One pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST; AWFUL WORK OF THE SOUTHWESTERN TORNADOES.

MCKINLEY'S TARIFF BILL; A GREAT STEAMSHIP SAVED FROM PERIL.

A BID FOR SOLDIERS' VOTES; MR. MANNING FOR MAYOR.

FLOGGING FOR BURGLARS; AFTER A FRENCH ASSASSIN; HOW SENATORS SAVE PIN MONEY; RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTION.

A VAGUE ALARM FROM RUSSIA; A FIGHT FOR AN OFFICE; THE PLATT-TAMMANY DEAL; SMUGGLED ON SAGE'S ROAD; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: GARGET IN COWS; CONCRETE BUILDINGS; NOTES FROM FOREIGN SOURCES; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 BROADWAY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

While the furniture trade is very dull FLINT & CO. of 14th-st. and 6th-av. are all activity, as they cut prices and get all the buyers.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. A. A.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
6 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE.

"THE DE GABALDA COLLECTION."
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
ANTIQUE JEWELRY, COLLECTION OF OLD COINS, CURIOS, OLD ENGRAVINGS, IVORY CARVINGS, INCLUDING
"THE COLUMBUS JEWEL CASKET,"
METAL WORK, PORCELAINS, HANDSOME TAPESTRIES, STUFFS, AND EMBROIDERIES, SCULPTURES, FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c., &c.
CATALOGUE NOS. 938 TO 1,212 INCLUSIVE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MODERN PAINTINGS
BY FRENCH AND SPANISH ARTISTS.
CATALOGUE NOS. 199 TO 297, INCLUSIVE.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CONCLUDING SALE,
OIL PAINTINGS
BY THE OLD MASTERS.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,
MANAGERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOO

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and applications will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $15,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

APRIL INVESTMENTS.

We offer for sale and recommend for investment

$100,000

first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, at par and interest, upon a property worth three times the bonded debt, and earning very largely over fixed charges;

$75,000

5 per cent. bonds, at par and interest, upon an exclusive street-railway property in a city of 200,000 inhabitants;

$50,000

first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, at 90 and interest, upon an important and successful railroad, likewise secured by a first lien upon terminal property which alone is valued at one-half the total mortgage debt upon the whole.

These securities are worth the careful attention of the most conservative investors.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

10 Wall-st., New-York.

Reorganization
CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

The committee limits the time for the deposit of securities to and including APRIL 15, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP R. BACON,
Committee.

S. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

$50,000

Graham County, Arizona,

7 PER CENT. BONDS at a price to net 6 per cent.

Interest payable at Chemical National Bank, N.Y.
Assessed valuation..... $1,569,373
Total debt, including this issue..... 127,000
Population..... 3,000

Graham County is one of the best counties in Arizona, and is very fertile, and we recommend these bonds as a safe and desirable investment that will increase in value.

JONES & FAILE,

Investment Bankers,
135 AND 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Representing Lamprecht Bros. & Co.)

STOCKHOLDERS OF

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Company
AND OF
Kanawha Improvement Company

are hereby notified that circulars containing

PLAN OF

Reorganization

can be obtained at the office of

HOMANS & CO.,

NO. 2 WALL-ST.

Office of CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 51 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

We beg to announce that
MR. GEORGE BLAGDEN
is to-day admitted to our firm.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered

CAR TRUST BONDS OF

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,

45 WALL-ST.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris, available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 5TH day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 7th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 9TH day of MAY next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1890.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH of April (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the NINTH day of April next.
HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,]
73 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN P. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

BONDS OF
WANTED—THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO.
OR CAR TRUST BONDS, GUARANTEED BY
THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CANAL-STREET BANK, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, one and three Directors.....		$137,417 02
Due from Directors.....		4,512 00
Overdrafts, as per schedule.....		5 30
Due from Trust Companies, State and National Banks, as per schedule.....		116,564 02
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule: United States 4 per cent. registered bonds.....		1,237 50
Specie.....		833 93
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of National Banks..		9,070 00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.....		85,644 06
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.....	1,043 47—	6,688 43
Loss and expenses, viz.:		1,366 72
Furniture and fixtures.....		2,926 00
		$276,191 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash.....		$100,000 00
Discount.....	$1,041 99	
Interest.....	282 77—	1,323 56
Deposits subject to check.....	169,159 87	
Certified checks.....	5,708 01—174,867 88	
		$276,191 74

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

Antonio Rasines, President, and James Blair, cashier of the Canal-Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 306 Canal-street in the city of New-York in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of March, 1890, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of the said bank is conducted at the location named, and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of the Banking Department, dated Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1890, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ANTONIO RASINES, President.
JAMES BLAIR, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of April, 1890, before me.
GEO. KAHN,
Notary Public No. 77, New-York City.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Trust Bonds OF THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 50 AND 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1890.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to a provision contained in the trust bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1882, secured by mortgage to Edward H. Green and John A. Stewart of same date, under which bonds to the amount of Ten Million Dollars were originally issued which are outstanding except so far as redeemed by Sinking Fund, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company hereby avails of the provision in said bonds to redeem the same at 10 per cent. premium, (110,) and that the same will be paid at such rate, with accrued interest, at the office of the company, 52 Exchange-place, New-York, on May 1, 1890, at which date interest on said bonds will cease.

This notice is given and advertised for three months, pursuant to the provisions in said bonds.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EX. NORTON, President.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the few outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

THE
Washington Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
SURPLUS..... 250,000

DAVID M. MORRISON, President. CHARLES F. CLARK, Vice President.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP,	P. C. LOUNSBURY,
DAVID M. MORRISON,	CHARLES F. CLARK,
HENRY H. ROGERS,	GEO. E. HAMLIN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	THEO. A. HAVEMEYER,
GEO. H. PRENTISS,	SETH E. THOMAS,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	LUCIUS K. WILMERDING,
L. T. POWELL,	GEORGE A. MORRISON,
GEORGE L. PEASE,	JOSEPH C. BALDWIN,
WM. HENRY HALL,	WALDO HUTCHINS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

This Company is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds and is authorized to do any and all other business usually done by Trust Companies of responsibility and standing.

OFFICE

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,

46 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE HANNIBAL AND CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad Company will receive the principal and interest due on their bonds by delivering them to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1890. Interest will cease on that day.

H. K. ENOS, Vice President.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

THE FIRM OF BLUM & ST. GOAR HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES BLUM.
FREDERICK ST. GOAR.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of
BLUM, ST. GOAR & CO.
for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.
CHARLES BLUM,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange;
FREDERICK ST. GOAR,
Member N. Y. Coffee Exchange;
OTTO S. LOEB,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STANDARD METAL TIE AND CONSTRUCTION Co. stock bought and sold by R. H. FOOTE, 49 Broadway.

WANTED—LOAN OF $60,000 ON NEWARK property; worth double the amount. LOAN, Box 142 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY. (MACKAY-BENNETT CABLES,)
No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

Dividend No. 2.—A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the outstanding stock of this company will be paid on the 10th inst. from its net earnings to all shareholders of record on the 1st inst.

The transfer books will be closed April 1, 1890, and reopened on the morning of April 11,
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1890.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1 FROM time to time from the first mortgage bonds of the Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.
R. C. SHIMEALL, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after April 1, prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSE CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL a new patented article needed in every house; sells readily; large profits; secure territory at once. Write P. R. ERRINGTON, Superintendent, Paterson, N. J.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

DANCING.

80 6TH-AV.—WALTZ RAPIDLY; private and class lessons all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:35 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 8:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects at Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED. This compound train consists of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

12:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 6 P. M. and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

5:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg. St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car, New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley and Shenandoah Valley Railroad. Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M. arrive Washington 12:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 5:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

7 A. M., 8:00, 9:30, 10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 9:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7.45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c. Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 271, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 767 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sundays.

Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. (Central R. R. of N. J.)

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, General Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO.'s Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, same 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Mail, 7:00 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:30, *9:55 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, *11:45 P. M. (and 4:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:30, *7:15, *9:55, all 8:30 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, 9:10, 11 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Other trains daily except Sunday. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:20 A. M., 5:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:20 A. M., 5:40 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 353 Washington-st., 746 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 353, 765, and 943 Broadway, 149 Bowery, 32 Park-place, 63 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE
Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
THE NEW SOLID VESTIBULED CHICAGO LIMITED LEAVES AT 3 P. M. EVERY DAY.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as follows: 1:01, 1:03, 1:38, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:38, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:02, *1, *2, 3, 5:05, *6, 6:00, 10:08, 7:01, 9:01, 9:30, 11:-12 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 5:32, 6:02, 8:02, 10:02, 11:30 P. M. For parlor cars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth-av. and 42d-st., New-York,
THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.
Trains leave as follows:

8:30 A. M. FAST MAIL FOR THE STATE EXPRESS.—Ithaca, Cassadaigua 5:00, Buffalo 6:30 P. M.

9:20 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED.—Chicago 9:45 P. M. next day.

10:55 A. M. SOUTH-WESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED.—Cincinnati 8:35, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

11:00 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

5:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.—daily. Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS.—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

SHERRILL (NEW HURLEY), POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND HUDSON.—8:00, †11:10, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 3:55, 5:30 P. M. also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:55 A. M., †1:50, 4:55, 6:00, 10:00 P. M.; for CAMERON, (WEST POINT,) 8:00, †11:10 A. M., 12:30, 3:55, 5:30, 14:55, 6:30 P. M.

ALBANY, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS.—3:50, 9:50, 10:50, †11:50 A. M., 6:00, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and Utica, 3:30 P. M.

TROY, SARATOGA, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL.—8:50 A. M., 5:30 P. M., also Troy 8:00, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.

ALBANY, UTICA, AND CANANDAIGUA.—8:50, †11:50 A. M., 12:30, †3:00 P. M., †12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.—10:35 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, or at Nos. 413, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 128 Park-place, 275 West 125th-st., and 158 Fulton-st., New-York; 338 Bedford-av., 72d Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. Other trains on daily.

Above trains except those leaving at 9:50 A. M. and 12:00 midnight, stop at 125th-st. station.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal region.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y., March 18, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, in the city of Albany, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 16th day) of APRIL next.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 10th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on March 20, instant, at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 10th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1890. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. E. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN GOVERNORS of the Society of the LYING-IN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will be held on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 9, 1890, at No. 20 Union-square, in said city.

The polls will be open from 9 to 9:30 A. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A CAPABLE AND TIDY WOMAN WISHES A a house to take care of for the Summer or longer; can give the highest city reference. Call or address L. B., 806 6th-av., care Schnell, shoe store.

A REFINED GERMAN, SPEAKING FRENCH and English, teaching kindergarten; good sewer; experienced traveler and nurse; good reference. Address B., 356 West 33d-st.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady fully competent to fill either or both these positions, desires a situation where culture and refinement will be appreciated; references. Address C. S., 94 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or parlormaid and assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 122 West 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person; speaks English and German, or wait on lady; best city reference. Address L. B., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; would assist with grown children or other work; very best city references. Address E. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND generally useful; best references. Call or address, for two days, Advertiser, 343 West 48th-st., Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. Address M. W., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to assist in sewing; highest city references. Address K., Box 800 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; highest city references. Address K., Box 800 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 420 West 39th-st., two flights, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young Protestant girl in private family as first-class chambermaid; best city references. Address T. V., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl; willing to assist with waiting; city references. Call at 108 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Call or address M. M., 125 West 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist waiting; no cards answered. Call at 139 East 126th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city references. Call at 163 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; will take care of children; best city reference. Call at 211 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and laundress. Call at 20 East 66th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chamber maid and waitress. Call at 70 East 58th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at present employer's, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; first-class city reference; will assist with chamberwork; three years' personal reference. Call, for two days, at 449 West 37th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid in private family; city and country reference. Address M. R., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young women, together in private family; one cook and do plain washing; other chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address E. N., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter; mother as cook and laundress; daughter an excellent chambermaid and waitress in private family; country preferred; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and do first-class laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city reference. Address 135 West 68th-st., basement; no cards answered.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young Norwegian girls, one good plain cook and do coarse washing, the other upstairs-work in small private family; city references. Address J. L., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—In small family where fine family cooking is required; fully competent to take entire charge; marketing if required; city reference. Address R. B., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; understands some pastry, jellies, and desserts; best city reference from last place. Call at 904 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and assist with washing in private family; best city references. Address M. N., 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, soups, entrées, and all kinds of fancy cooking; in private family or first-class clubhouses; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; four years' best reference. Call at 224 East 57th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By thorough cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Address A. C., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class family cook; has several years' best city reference. Call at 146 West 52d-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a plain cook in small private family; young English girl. Call or address Pommer, 222 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as cook and laundress in small private family; good reference. Call at 210 East 20th-st.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in private family. Call at present employer's, 122 West 23d-st., Wednesday.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as good cook; wages, $25; good city reference. Address 510 Henry-st., Brooklyn, fourth bell to the right.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; no objection to do washing or go to the country. Call, for two days, at 321 East 24th-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; one year's city reference. Call at 306 West 41st-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; do the coarse washing; best city reference. Address L. D., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as thorough, competent cook in private family; best reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at present employer's, 161 West 73d-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; city reference. Address

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, April 1:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, 109 East 64th-st, south side, east of Park-av., for $22,800, to B. Josepha, and three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100.8 by 18.8 by 100.9, 122 West 95th-st, south side, 530 feet east of 10th-av., for $14,800, to John A. Chamberlain. William Kennally & Brother sold, by order of the Supreme Court, Frederick Smyth, Esq., referee, the four three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40.11 by 96.4 by 48 by irregular, 183 Cornelis-st., north west corner of (160 to 166) 4th-st., for $36,800 to W. Rankin; sale of plot of land on East 99th-st, running through to 100th-st, and plot of land on Lexington-av., block front between 99th and 100th-sts., was adjourned to April 8.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 183, on West 106th-st, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $32,800, to Heilner & Wolf.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, 138 west 28th-st, south side, 450 feet west of 6th-av., for $12,000, to Koster & Bial; also, under a foreclosure decree, Francis A. Dugro, Esq., referee, the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.11, 409 East 124th-st, north side, 125 feet east of 1st-av., for $12,000, to H. P. Ball.

The sale by Bleecker & Son of the building, with lot, 9,072 5th-av., north of 127th-st, was withdrawn at a bid of $25,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 1.

74th-st., s. a., 153.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 33x 102.2; Lewis Adelson and wife to Gerson Stiegl $21,000

59th-st., s. a., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Ella S. Webster to Guy Culgin 22,000

59th-st., s. a., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; same to Isabel Hilliard 22,000

2d-av., e. a., 25.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25x75; Christian W. Weinbacher to Valentine Geilfrich and another 30,000

Houston-st., 21 W-st; John L. Weatley and another to Ferdinand H. Meis 40,500

Bank-st., 49; Morris Friedsam and wife to Nicholas T. Brown 13,500

183d-st., s. a., 425 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x 99.11; Jacob Dux and others to Charles St. Clair 10,000

121st-st., 73 East; Charles G. Rapp and wife to Metta Schwartz 28,500

West End, n. e. corner 103d-st., 100x100.11; A. B. Scott and others to Walker Lawson and another 1

113th-st., s. a., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x 100.11; Thomas F. McCafferty and wife to James S. Nolan 7,250

113th-st., 347 East; Thomas McCafferty to Thomas F. McCafferty 1

10th-st., 259 East; Christian Beersack and wife to Charles Falkenberg 37,500

121st-st., s. a., 90 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.11; George W. Rudell to William B. Reed 21,750

90th-st., 117 East; Catharine J. Duff and another to Otto Lewin 38,000

15th-st., s. a., 50 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21x136.5; Ottilie Lauer to Edwin B. Pettet and another 28,000

9th-av., w. a., 50.6 ft. n. of 55d-st., 25x100; James F. Chamberlain to Ambrose C. Kingsland 34,600

135th-st., s. a., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 28x103; Justus H. Zimmermann and wife to Henry Releff 45,000

149th-st., s. a., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 99.11; James McGloin to John F. Lucke 1

Vesey-st., 47; E. H. Nichols and wife to John Leffler 40,000

Cherry-st., 61; Silas Davis and wife to Simon P. Flannery 1

Henry-st., 222; John J. Delaney to Fanny Krakower 19,000

116th-st., n. a., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 69.6x 84.8x irregular; David Frank and wife to John Kelly and another 22,000

12th-st., n. a., 304.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x 108.3; Arnold J. D. Wedemeyer to E. J. Hernon 15,000

9th-av., e. a., 75.11 ft. s. of 104d-st., 25x80; James A. France and wife to Frederick Ockert 28,600

83d-st., n. a., 161.10 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.4x100.8; Mary A. Fox and husband to Joseph C. Cohn 18,000

93d-st., n. s., 280.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.8x 100.8; Joseph J. Cohn and wife to Mary A. Fox 25,000

Rivington-st., 230 to 2?4, and 75 to 79 Willet-st.; Herman Joseph and wife to Michael Fay and another 51,500

Broome-st., 153; Abraham Joseph to Rosa Levy 11,500

Rivington-st., s. a., 50.7 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x102.11; Emma Appell to William Solomen and another 36,500

167th-st., s. a., 94 ft. w. of Tiffany-st., 25x 75; Joseph McGrath and wife to W. R. Lamberton 5,800

Tiffany-st., w. s., 213 ft. s. of 167th-st., 90x 100; Mary J. McGrath and husband to same 14,400

114th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x100; Esther A. Wood to Samuel Jackson 1

Forat-st., 108; Jonas Weil and others to Henry F. C. Rahe 18,150

West 3d-st., 50; Lewis A. Mitchell to Leopold Weil 40,000

80th-st., s. a., 167.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x 79.2; Mary L. Everdell to Cecile Feder and another 6,500

49th-st., n. a., 169.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x 100.5; James Van Buskirk and wife to Francis Goodman 7,000

122d-st., n. a., 297.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.8 x100; Christian F. P. Holm and wife to Morris Loeb 7,500

1st-av., n. e. corner of 27th-st., 25x98.9x irregular; A. R. Eno to Samuel Gwyne 240,000

8th-st., s. a., 148.3 ft. w. of Franklin-pl., 20.8x100x irregular; Charlotte A. Van Cort to Edward D. Hill 4,400

Prince-st., 112 and 114; Louis Sachs and others to Charles F. Havemeyer 127,500

136th-st., s. a., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 125x 99.11; John W. Hearen and wife to A. T. Judge 130,000

51st-st., 313 East; Michael Martin, executor, to Louis Jacobson 10,500

85th-st., 253 and 255 West; Martha M. Williams to Sarah P. Westmore 1

King's Bridge road, e. s., 113 ft. w. of High Bridge road, 52x116x irregular; Clara M. Webster and another to Charles Burden 4,550

West 83d-st., s. a., corner of 9th-av., 25x 100; John Ruck and wife to Charles Horn. 14,000

9th-av., w. a., 50.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x100; John Murtha to Christopher Welcker 21,000

121st-st., s. a., 74 East; Michael Elias and wife to Margaret A. McGrath 17,500

118th-st., 412 East; Louis L. Richman and wife to Rose Edmonds 7,000

46th-st., 551 West; Augusta Bottstein to Eleanor Kimbel 18,000

Boulevard, w. a., 107 ft. n. of 92d-st., 18x 100; Henry A. Braun, referee, to David Campbell 22,800

Warren-st., 77; John L. Mathey and another, executors, to Alex. M. Powell 49,000

95th-st., 130 East; M. C. Monaghan and wife to Jacob Simmons 18,000

Lexington-av., w. a., 20.9 ft. n. of 39th-st., 20 x75; Robert L. Murray and wife to J. M. Kyle 24,000

89th-st., 336 East; Kate Gunner to Solomon Kalvin 10,500

Macdougal-st., 124; William Rankin and wife to James Tilson 1

136th-st., n. a., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Marcus Nathan and wife to Daniel O'Farrell 32,000

11th-av., n. w. corner of 54th-st., 14x66.6x irregular; Margaretha Wachter and another to Frederick W. Schweter 21,100

51st-st., n. a., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; William Herbert and wife to Mary J. Mitchell 11,500

59th-st., 212 East; Alexander H. Nones and others to Julius Gumpel 1

9th-st., 343 East; Philip Wagner and wife to Edward J. H. Sammon 36,500

125th-st., 253 and 255 West; Albon P. Man and another, trustees, to Sarah T. Wetmore 30,000

82d-st., n. a., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; William Kruger and wife to Louis Schaffner 15,680

Cannon-st., 103; Edward Brown to Benedict A. Klein 14,250

Madison-st., 143; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to William H. Crawford 10

Canase-st., 103; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Leonmeier Buttenwieser 14,250

Mangin-st., 70; Margarethe Gosch to Philip Hesperhausen and others 7,800

Avenue A, 1,644; Sarah Irvine to Joseph Gessner 10,200

1st-av., n. a., 42.2 ft. s. of 97th-st., 26x75; Lizzie Carpenter to Michael Fries and wife 17,750

Franklin-av., s. a., corner of 175th-st., 120x 143; Catharine Bellamy to H. R. Halley ... 5,000

Willett-st., 39; Francis Dugan to Jonas Weil and another 13,000

80th-st., n. a., 344 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102; Charles H. Huber and others to Adolph H. Rasor 16,500

127th-st., 35 West; Josefa A. Waller and another to Charles P. Peirce 18,500

138th-st., 306; W. Buhlen, Jr., to Elizabeth Higgins 10

71st-st., 233 West; Florence S. Livingston to Homer Lee 1

7th-av., w. a., 20.11 ft. n. of 127th-st., 46.8x 84.10; J. H. Shafer and others to Jacob Willey 50,000

Rivington-st., 453; James McCloud to Bernard Galewski 36,000

9th-av., n. a. corner of 27th-st., 25x98.9; Samuel Gwyn and wife to Reform Club ... 240,000

56th-st., 216 West; John McClure and wife to James C. Miller 12,000

Beekman-place, n. s., 75 ft. e. of 50th-st., 18.10x90; Jacob J. Wolf and wife to Nathan Hahn 10,500

97th-st., s. a., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x 102.3; Bernard Eallman and wife to M. M. Baldwin 25,125

83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x29.11; George N. Lawrence and wife to James Rogers 2,500

151st-st., n. a., 141.9 ft. n. of Old Boston road, 25x114.3; Stephen Gollhofer and wife to John Miller 1

Same property; John Miller to Emma Gollhofer 1

51st-st., 336 West; Sarah E. Turner to George A. Keper 14,000

84th-st., 20.11 ft. e. of 3d-av.; George Williamson and others to Arthur Johnston ... 29,000

Greenwich-st., 23 and 24; Thomas R. Were to Amos P. Stokes 1

Same-st., 24; same to same 1

51st-st., n. w. corner of 5th-av., 63.6x150; Henry de Forest Weeks to William M. Everts and others 1

Madison-st., 114; William A. Thompson and wife to Rachel Behrens and another 18,000

Washington-st., 518; Harry Dowie, Jr., and wife to Charles F. Hedman, Jr., and another 32,400

Greenwich-st., 622, 624, and 626; William Farrell and wife to Max Sarnoff 1

Seventh-st., s. a., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24x 100.6; Peter Durkin and wife to Francis Duffy 12,000

3d-av., w. a., 42.8 ft. s. of 86th-st., 20x80; George W. Engel and wife to David and Isaac Kapp 12,500

92d-st., s. a., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.9; Aaron Weil, Jr., and wife to Dora Lyon ... 13,000

74th-st., 171 East; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Helen D. Campman 29,000

Fleetwood-av., e. a., lot 191, 24th Ward; Dennis Delaney and wife to James Delaney 1

Rutgers-st., n. s., corner of Henry-st., 22x 104.8; Hugh Smith to Church of St. Teresa 13,000

4th-av., w. s., 353 ft. s. of 119th-st., 80x80; Susan M. Thall to Christian W. Wembacher 22,000

74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Carl Goldenberg and wife to Hanna Mandelbaum 30,000

Rivington-st., n. s., 50.5 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 24.9x93 11x24.1x88.11; Davis Silberstein and wife to Annie Weiss 23,850

118th-st., 416 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Eliza Farrell 5,500

103d-st., 78 West; James A. Frame and wife to Dorothea M. Kahre 22,750

93d-st., 111 West; Jacob Hays and wife to Emily A. Brown 21,500

84th-st., n. s., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Thomas Hall to Sophia Hartman ... 17,500

4th-av., w. s., 73.5 ft. s. of 119th-st., 25x80; Susan M. Thall to Emil A. Helsmann 21,750

103d-st., 97 West, 50.5 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x93; George Reichardt to Gustave Grossmar ... 27,000

112th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x 100.11; Margaret T. Logan, executrix, to Sarah A. Fanning 59,000

122d-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.7x 100.11; James Carlew to James M. Comins 26,000

125th-st., s. w. s., 350 ft. e. of Eleventh-av., 50x100; John Ernst to Julius Heiderman and another 4,000

76th-st., 42 and 44 West; John G. Umbenhauer and wife to Edmund Guilbert 235,000

119th-st., n. s., 173 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 20 x100.11; Sarah M. Wilson and another to Catharine M. Falvey 6,800

Pearl-st., 236; Thomas K. Were to Anson P. Stokes 1

Railroad-av., s. e. a., 225 ft. s. w. of 163th-st., 40x150; Annie Stucke and another to Albert Liebmann 7,000

Broome-st., 302; Ferdinand Cellarius and wife to Michael Fay and another 21,000

10th-av., w. s., 92 ft. s. of 161st-st., 25x100; Patrick Foley to Jared Lock wood 8,500

137th-st., n. s., 587.6 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x100; Citizens' Savings Bank to E. H. Pirsson 7,000

Greene-st., 170; Rachel Collnfeld and another to John E. Parsons and another 290,000

21st-st., West, corner of 5th-av., 83x120; William M. Evarts and another to Henry De F. Weeks 1

Avenue A, w. s., 44 ft. n. of 17th-st., 24x89; Max Frankenheim to Julius Doigner 17,750

Willis-av., e. s., 26 ft. n. of 156th-st., 22x 100; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Edward McClue 5,900

Broome-st., 135; Henry Hyer and wife to Rachel Mocovitch 9,000

2d-st., 237; Eliza Hack and others to Benedict A. Klein 29,800

83d-st., 422 East; Margaretha Hoffmann to John Nacelinger 20,500

7th-st., 210 East; Alexander H. Nones and others to Levi Hirshfield 1

Avenue B, e. s., 71 ft. n. of 10th-st., 23.8x 93; Emilie Graham Kanz 15,500

49th-st., 109 West; James S. Briggs to William G. Robinson 18,000

Renwick-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x 80; John D. Boggs to Albert Lecomans ... 11,000

1st-av., n. s., 20 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x60; Lillie Dowdney and another to Thomas E. Crimmins 10,100

Liberty-st., 83 and other property; Frederic R. Coudert to the Singer Manufacturing Company 544,600

84th-st., n. s., 298 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Emil A. Hilsmann and wife to Susan M. Thall 17,000

53d-st., s. s., 282 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.1x93.6; Mary B. De Peyse to Estler A. Wheaton ... 14,000

7th-st., s. s., 25x ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x 90.4; Armin Stark to Kati Spitz 20,500

St. Mark's-place, 118; Frederick Stoper and wife to August Kelsner 27,400

26th-st., 118 East; Theodore W. Todd and wife to Achille Errani 18,750

Manhattan-av., s. w. corner of 122d-st., 20.11x90; A. Alonzo Teets to J. P. McGovern and wife 28,000

Bowery, 223½; Jonas Stolts and wife to William Boggs 1

Audubon-av., s. a., corner 170th-st., 25x95; Carl A. Ritter and wife to Samuel Omphalius 4,000

Madison-st., 214, Isaac Rinaldo and wife and another to J. & L. Buttenwieser ... 20,500

21st-st., 119 West; Jacob Hays and wife to Frank Rogers to Elizabetha Wisker 18,000

75th-st., 210 East; guardian of Blanche E. and Charles A. Nones to Levi Hershfield 1

12th-st., s. a., 450 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103.8; Francis McCabe to Daniel Rosenbaum ... 22,000

13th-st., 243 East; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Carl Schneiderg 22,125

76th-st., n. a., 109 ft. e. of 11th-av., 19x102.2; Doré Lyon and wife to Aaron Wolff, Jr.... 10

82d-st., 212 and 214 West; Adolph Koschel and wife to Charles H. Schnarke and another 78,000

Denman-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 44x145; Stephen Keating to Mary K. Keating 2,500

23d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; Bolton Hall, trustee, to Rebecca Lichtenstein 42,125

3d-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x95; Christine Baumert to Henry Steubing 37,730

Centre line between 57th and 58th sts., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 13.10x75; Lambert Suydam to John H. Sisler 3,000

Greenwich-st., 23 and 24; Helen L. P. Stokes and another to Thomas R. Were 1

43d-st., 366 West; Jane Potter and another to Sophia A. Schaefer 13,000

36th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x92.6; David Barnett, referee, to Benjamin B. Johnston 43,250

125th-st., n. s., 297.11 ft. w. of 9th-av., 77x92; David Barnett, referee, to same 54,900

133d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to E. C. Bell Sheriff-st., 25½; Julius S. Brown and wife to Warren A. James 13,600

Anthony-av., e. a., centre line between Jefferson-st. and Summit-av., 50x104.1; Albert Blackburne to Charles H. Rogers. 1,000

Henry-st., n. e. corner of Rutgers-st., 25x 104.6; John J. Brown and others to Hugh Smith 40,000

Same property; same to same 1

75th-st., 210 East; Alexander H. Nones and another to Levi Hershfield 5,462

Same property; David C. Andrews and another to Levi Hershfield 5,462

86th-st., n. a., 225 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x 118.4; John Hassall to New-York Mothers' Home of Sisters of Misericorde 13,500

60th-st., 131 West; Charles Riley to Josephine Del Risco 30,000

2d-av., e. a., 75.7 ft. s. of 115th-st., 0.3-ex 100; Margaret E. Adriance to Henry Turno 116

Frankfort-st., n. corner of North William-st., 24.4x96.8x irregular; Eliza G. Board to Francis A. Curry 112,500

Pearl-st, 226; Helen L. P. Stokes to Thomas R. Were 1

John-st., 75; same to same 1

83d-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5; Miles M. O'Brien to Mary K. M. Willets. 60,000

85th-st., s. a., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19x102.2; Josh. B. Smith and wife to Susanna Strauss 25,000

83d-st., 206 West; John W. Haslett and wife to George A. Knott 13,000

Stanton-st., 314; Agnes Geib to Adolph Newman 24,000

9th-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 25.8x100; Michael Giblin to Clara Bryce 85,000

White-st., 51 and 53; William M. Kingsland and others, trustees, &c., to John Downey. 130,000

136th-st., s. a., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 99.11x 125; Andrew S. Judge and wife to John N. Hearen 138,000

2d-av., e. a., 91.5 ft. s. of 2d-av., 18x70; Isaac Hecht and wife to Matilda Moser 14,750

121st-st., 427 East, John B. Haskin to A. Roertson 1

Central-av., n. a., adjacent lands of William Archer; Elia Springarn and wife to Samuel H. Springarn 1

Columbia-st., 42; William Ludenits and wife to Herman Freedman 9,800

14th-st., 220; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to George W. Viitel 33,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st, east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS,
122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The elegant full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house

NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.

Permits and particulars of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, 43 West 76th-st.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

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NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

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G., wishing to build a paper mill, bought a site near the Brooklyn Bridge. His title was insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. After he had taken title, two old tenants, who occupied the land, refused to give it up, pretending that their leases had been extended, orally, before the sale.

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55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephan P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hognes,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
McKim Joest,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
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FOR SALE OR TO LET, UNFURNISHED, a four-story house, with dining-room extension, on 33d-st., near Madison-av.

G. H. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BULKHEAD property, particularly adapted for manufacturing purposes, between 113th and 113th sts., East River. For terms apply to T. T. TABER, Ex'r., 201 West 44th-st., city.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully finished four-story residences, 176, 178, and 180 West 75th-st., handsomely decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. 5th-av. watchmen in houses.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of this handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITE
ON WALL-ST.
J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

LOTS. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. LOTS.
Apply to
J. E. WHITAKER, 66 LIBERTY-ST.

BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, 18-FOOT, cabinet finished; 97th-st., near Park. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

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AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON, 30 MINUTES from the city, an attractive, roomy modern house, with all conveniences, and between two and three acres of land; ample stable and carriage house; wide frontage on North Broadway; fine views from surrounding slope; price, $32,000; would lease unfurnished. Inquire of BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty-square, Yonkers.

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FOR SALE—AT CONVENT STATION, N. J., eight acres of land; ten minutes' walk from station; commanding location; plentiful supply of water from driven well; property improved, but not built upon; about 500 feet above tidewater, and one hour from New-York. Address
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LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF speculative lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, ELEGANT COTTAGE (16 rooms) and grounds, finely located, at Bayside, L. I.; price, $12,000. This is a bargain. Inquire AYRES & WALKER, 44 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; easy terms; easier than building-association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent; furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 82, 15 Cortlandt-st.

COWPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park-row or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

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CORNER HOUSE ON 70TH-ST.—COMpletely furnished; or would rent unfurnished. Address Owner, Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house to let on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits, apply to
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1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story brownstone high-stoop dwellings Nos. 121 East 72d-st., 1,076 Madison-av., and 32 East 84th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

A.—DWELLING, 20x65x100. WEST 46TH-ST.
Will rent furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to
J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE brick dwelling on Sheridan-av., north of 165th-st., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house and shed; size 40x165. Apply to I. B. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x56, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST., UNFURnished: medium house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

A LADY WILL RENT PART OF HER spacious house to a family of refinement; near Riverside Drive. Address A, Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

204 WEST 23D-ST.—NINETEEN ROOMS; $1,550. GOODALE & CO., 1,199 Broadway.

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AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lippincott, present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $35 per month. 56 East 86th-st.

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Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LEOPHARDE & CO., 152 Broadway.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
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ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
204, 206, 208, 210, AND 212 BROADWAY,
MULBERRY-ST. AND 104 NORTH-ST.
Also,
516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
One-half interest in about 22 lots on
SEVEN DUYVIL CREEK AND HARLEM RIVER SHIP CANAL,
(now in process of construction.)
Also one Plot of Land, west side,
9TH-AV., NORTH OF 142TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
two valuable lots, east side,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 67TH AND 68TH STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
two choice lots, east side,
9TH-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the extra large four-story brownstone house, with lot 38x100 feet,
NOS. 252 AND 254 WEST 55TH-ST.,
between Broadway and 8th-av.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
NOS. 143, 139, 124, AND 126 WOOSTER-ST., between Prince and Houston sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS THOS. N. LAWRENCE, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER
LEXINGTON-AV. AND 72D-ST.
AND
1ST-AV. AND 131ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the three-story brick dwelling, with lot, No. 74 1-2 East 103d-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
SIX CHOICE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE,
133D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND LENOX AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
The four-story and basement house and three lots,
NO. 67 EAST 93D-STREET.
Two lots south side
93D-ST., BET. PARK AND MADISON AVS.
Two lots north side
94TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The desirable plot of land N. E. corner
WEST END-AVENUE AND 94TH-STREET.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
By order of
The Union Trust Co. of New-York, Trustees,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
one choice lot, east side,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 66TH AND 67TH STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

SHERIFF OFFICE REFORMS.

GEN. SICKLES LAYS DOWN THE LAW TO HIS SUBORDINATES.

Gen. Sickles is giving the men in the Sheriff's office to understand that they must keep well within the law in doing business for his office. He read them an excellent lecture late on Monday afternoon. He called the deputies into his office and read them the Penal Code bearing on the duties of Deputy Sheriffs. "Now," he said, "you understand that you are entitled to nothing except your legal fees, and that you will be committing a great wrong in accepting one penny of compensation. If I detect you in doing such a thing I shall instantly dismiss you."

After talking to each of the deputies he went over to Ludlow-Street Jail and gave the attaches there to understand that they, too, must keep within the law. He sat down with Warden Cray and put many questions to him. He wanted to know something about what became of the money paid by the prisoners who dine at the special table and pay $15 a week for their board. He was informed that the Warden believed that this money belonged to him, and, not being certain about it himself, he did not dispute him.

Sheriff Sickles is still figuring to see how much deficit there will be when the fees are the only income. Some of those intimately acquainted with the workings of the Sheriff's office say that this deficit will be large, and that possibly Sheriff Sickles will ask the Legislature to increase the fees. He said that he would call the attention of the Legislature to the situation in the office, but he was not prepared to say in what form this would be done. "I have made all my assistants understand," said he, "that they must follow the letter of the law. The fees collected by the deputies, I learn, only amount to $500 a year, or thereabout. I will endeavor to make some arrangements by which these men can earn more money. A Sheriff is never out of office. John Kelly was supposed to be out when he died, but I learn that his wife was recently compelled to pay a judgment for $20,000 obtained against him as Sheriff. The fees are the same now as they were sixty years ago, and in that time three Sheriffs have retired bankrupt. The bar has recognized the fact that the office could not be supported on fees alone, and gave what they could afford. If anything was wrong about this the bar was an accomplice of the Sheriff's."

The deputies will get all the poundage they collect under Gen. Sickles, instead of a percentage as heretofore.

THE GREAT MORAL SHOW.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S HUGE TENT PUT UP ON THE POLO GROUNDS.

If anybody wants to see the biggest tent that ever was put up anywhere on the face of this broad globe let him take a trip to the Polo Grounds to-day and there gaze upon the new canvas home of "The Greatest Show on Earth." It was put up yesterday afternoon by a couple of hundred of the employes of Barnum & Bailey, and dwarfs into almost insignificance the menagerie tent at its side, which is itself large enough for any ordinary circus. The tent is 550 feet long, is 325 feet wide, and contains about thirty-five thousand yards of canvas. Fifteen men and twelve women were at work in its construction continuously night and day for twelve weeks, and it was only completed a few weeks ago. It had never been put up before. That part of the canvas under which the spectacle of "Nero" will be shown is dyed blue and canvas sky under which "The Fall of Rome" will occur amid a vast amount of shrieks and calcium lights.

The circus—or at least fifteen carloads of it—reached New-York early yesterday morning, and, arriving at the Polo Grounds, was dumped into that big excavation. There are ten tents in all, the big circus tent proper, the menagerie tent, the side-show tent, and seven smaller tents used for various purposes. The smaller ones were put up in a jiffy, but as there was no special hurry, the men took their time in erecting the others, and it was late in the afternoon before they all were ready.

The big tent runs diagonally across the grounds, with the smaller ones on either side of it. It will contain the regulation circus seats, with boxes and reserved seats on the first tiers. This is the first time that the only Barnum has presented his show to New-Yorkers under a tent since 1871, when his circus was seen under a canvas on the old grounds at the foot of Houston-street. It will open on April 12, with the usual torchlight parade on the night before. All the animals making up the menagerie will be brought down from their Winter home at Bridgeport next Saturday.

The Central Labor Union wants Barnum to build a hall to give his show in, and sent a letter to Mayor Grant to that effect.

The permit had already been granted, and Mayor Grant could do nothing in the matter.

PETER J. CLAASSEN INDICTED.

CHARGED WITH MANY OFFENSES BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

The United States Grand Jury, headed by Foreman Edgar S. Ryder, yesterday handed to Judge Benedict an indictment against Peter J. Claassen, the bank wrecker. Immediately afterward Claassen was called upon to plead. Gen. Foster, his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty, with the understanding that he could withdraw it if he desired after reading the indictment. Judge Benedict will sit on April 11 to hear anything that Gen. Foster may desire to say in regard to the indictment.

Assistant United States District Attorney Rose said the District Attorney would be ready to try the case against Claassen on May 7, and Judge Benedict ordered the petit jurors discharged until then. Claassen was not required to furnish new bail.

The indictment against him contains forty-four counts. He is charged, among other things, with the embezzlement of railroad bonds belonging to the Sixth National Bank of the par value of $622,000 and the market value of $583,000; with misapplying the proceeds by causing the bonds to be sold and hypothecated by George H. Pell, and converting the proceeds to the use of himself, Pell, and Simmons; with misapplying $207,800 by giving false credit for that amount on the books of the Sixth National Bank to the Lenox Hill Bank; with misapplying three sums of $60,000 each by causing those amounts to be paid at the Clearing House on checks drawn upon the Sixth National Bank; with misapplying one of these sixty-thousand-dollar sums by giving it in part payment of the purchase by Simmons of the Sixth National Bank from Leland, and with having made false entry on the books of the Sixth National in giving credit to the Lenox Hill Bank for $207,800. He is indicted both as President of the bank and as an agent.

HONORING JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Harlem Democratic Club will celebrate Jefferson's birthday by a banquet to-night at which the toasts will be based upon quotations from the speeches and writings of the great Democrat. Ex-Secretary Fairchild is to respond to "The Memory of Thomas Jefferson," Senator McPherson of New-Jersey to "The Democratic Party," Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to "The State of Virginia," Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia to "Popular Education," Wheeler H. Peckham to "Ballot Reform," and Ashbel P. Fitch to "Tariff Reform," upon which the Jeffersonian sentiment is as follows: "Sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure." The quotation from Jefferson on ballot reform is also quite timely—"The elective franchise, if guarded as the act of our safety, will peaceably dissipate all combinations to subvert a Constitution dictated by the wisdom and resting on the will of the people. That will is the only legitimate foundation of any Government, and to protect its free expression should be our first object."

PAYING LONG-DUE LICENSES.

The crusade that Controller Myers and ex-Senator James Daly started against the railroad companies which were not paying the city the percentage which it is entitled to is bearing fruit. Already suit has been brought against the Manhattan Elevated for $200,000, and yesterday the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company paid in $45,247 to the city. This amount was for car licenses at $50 a car, and covered the years from 1882 to 1890 inclusive. The company's charter contained no mention of a car license fee and it is claimed that they were exempt. Suit was brought for the fees which accumulated from 1876 to 1881, and the Court of Appeals decided, on Jan. 28 last, that the company was liable under a corporation ordinance. The total amount which the city will receive from the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company will aggregate about $90,000.

THE CITY MUST PAY THE BILLS.

Col. R. T. Wood was appointed Corporation Counsel by Acting Mayor William F. Kirk on Jan. 1, 1885. E. Henry Lacombe, who then held the office, refused to get out. An expensive litigation followed, in which Col. Wood was defeated. Lacombe's legal expenses were paid by the city. A special act was passed by the Legislature to provide for Col. Wood's counsel fees. Controller Myers has presented a resolution to the Board of Estimate recommending that Col. Wood's claim for $8,982 25 be audited, but the board has not acted. The Supreme Court, through Judge Andrews, yesterday granted Col. Wood a peremptory mandamus, [illegible] $37 37 additional costs.

TROUT OF BEAUTIFUL COLOR.

FINE SPECIMENS OF THE FAVORITE FISH SEEN AT FULTON MARKET.

To see a nice lot of trout is sure to angling for them, and for that reason a big crowd visited Fulton Market yesterday to look at the trout display which for twelve years past State Fish Commissioner Blackford has been accustomed to provide upon the opening day of the season. They saw some pretty fish of just that weight that the angler is fond of meeting with on the stream or in the pond. Fat fellows, weighing from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a half, posed themselves unconcernedly in the water, little knowing what piscatorial feelings they were reviving in the hearts of their observers.

The crowd to see them was larger than that of last year, and included many ladies, who admired the bright markings and spots of the graceful fish. Mr. Blackford had a nosegay of flowers for the ladies who came to see the trout. The stands had been prettily decorated for the occasion with green vines and plants.

The trout came from or represented species of almost every section of the country. A big three-and-a-half-pound brown trout from the Caledonia Hatchery attracted much attention from his peculiar markings.

The tank containing the live fish was closely observed by the practical anglers. These fish were from the preserve of James Annin, Jr. Some of them were three and even four pounders—proud, lusty fish with bright markings and nice proportioned forms.

Fish culturists were interested in a school of little salmon there, which had a tank to themselves. The little fellows were very active and could not keep still a minute. From Patchogue a handsome exhibit of Long Island trout was received. Though not very large, they were fat and healthy-looking, evidently having had a good Winter's feeding.

From the preserve of W. L. Gilbert, at Plymouth, Mass., were some brook trout, and a few hybrids, a cross between the brook and brown trout. A batch of Canadian trout, the real wild fellows from the forest stream, sent in a frozen condition, were laid out on the slabs. They are highly-colored fish, with plenty of the red and vermilion spots. Some of the rarer fish were Lock Levin trout, three years of age, and averaging about two pounds. Eggs of this variety are being hatched at the Cold Spring Hatchery.

Besides the trout there were some rare fish for the visitors to look at. A big ugly Jew fish, weighing ninety pounds, from Florida, was hung up over one of the stands and served as a means of comparison with the handsome spotted beauties below. Some of the double-tailed goldfish, of heightened color, from the United States Fish Commission were also exhibited, and a species similar, the Golden Ide of Germany, swam contentedly in an adjacent tank. They were sent to Mr. Blackford by Herr von Behr, who is President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein of Germany. They look like great big goldfish. There are many of them at the Cold Spring Hatchery.

Indeed, the display was such as to arouse all anglers' enthusiasm, and ex-Police Commissioner Stephen B. French and ex-Mayor Wickham went home to get their rods and start for a trout brook.

Quite a number of members of the South Side Club went down to their fish preserve near Islip yesterday. They did not think the snow storm would interfere with the fishing if the sun came out warm in the day, and they stolidly denied that the rule forbidding the use of worms or bait would have to be broken. All the clubs were represented at the opening of the season on Long Island, and those who knew of a few public streams where a trout or two may be had did not forget them.

TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET TO BE THOROUGHLY FUMIGATED.

That most disreputable locality comprising the block in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, is being swept into respectability by a besom in the hands of Capt. Reilly that has been started into usefulness by the influence brought to bear by several wealthy property holders in neighboring streets. It is said that the Goelet estate, which is putting up the fine hotel building at Thirty-second-street and Broadway—only 250 feet away from the noisome spot—is leading in the matter, and it is backed up by every owner of decent property in the block and by owners of realty in Thirty-third-street, which now suffers from simply looking on Thirty-second-street.

It has been understood for the past month that the block was to be cleared by May 1, and the order to move this week occasioned much surprise, some indignation, and a good deal of joy in the neighborhood. Auction flags and "to let" bills are the feature of the street at present, and by Monday next all will be ready for respectable residents and manufactories. One gentleman, who owns several buildings arranged with lofts for light manufacturing purposes in that block, was jubilant yesterday over the result of the quiet war which he and his friends have waged.

"Now," said he, "we shall have a chance to let our places and get respectable people in the block. To show you how the previous condition of the street affected us, I offered my place to a manufacturer of small silk goods about a year ago, and was told that, while the rent was reasonable and the part of the city convenient, he could not take the place because he could not ask the respectable girls in his employ to walk through such a street twice a day. This experience has been duplicated by every other property holder in the place."

DEPOSITORS RETURNING.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK BENEFICIAL.

Brayton S. Ives, the new President of the Western National Bank, was busy yesterday familiarizing himself with the duties he will have to perform. He was asked during the afternoon what the action of the bank would be regarding the securities of the Equitable and Lenox Hill Banks, of which it became possessed when Conrad N. Jordan was in control of affairs. Mr. Ives said that the amount of these securities held by the Western National, he had learned, was comparatively small, and they were being liquidated as fast as possible.

The withdrawal of deposits, he said, which began when the bank's connection with Simmons and Pell became known, had amounted to "several" millions, which is taken to mean between two and three millions, for Mr. Ives added that the withdrawal had stopped, and about a million dollars had come back. He was hopeful that it would all come back, and a good deal more with it.

The change in the management had an extremely beneficial effect on the stock. On Monday fifty shares of stock were sold at 93¾, which is said to have been the lowest price at which it ever sold. Yesterday the opening price was 97, and on small purchases it advanced easily to 98. Before 3 o'clock 99 was bid for it.

IN MEMORY OF WRIGHT SANFORD.

A graceful tribute to the memory of Wright Sanford has just been paid by a few of the dead clubman's intimate friends. They have had painted a most excellent full-length portrait of Mr. Sanford and have presented it to the Manhattan Club, of which he was a valued member.

The portrait was hung in a conspicuous place in the clubhouse a few days ago, and aside from the pleasant memories of the original which it recalls, it forms a notable addition to the club's collection of works of art. The portrait was painted by Mr. Ralph E. Clarkson, and painted, too, from a photograph. It is an excellent piece of artistic work, and is considered to be a very striking likeness.

COL. LAMONT IN THE SHOE BUSINESS.

Articles have been filed in the Secretary of State's office incorporating the Lesterahire Boot and Shoe Company, with a paid-up capital stock of $600,000. The business of the company is carried on at Lesterahire, near Binghamton, this State, and the principal office will be in this city. The Trustees are G. Harry Lester, George W. Lester, Charles S. Fairchild, Daniel S. Lamont, and W. D. Brewster. Ex-Secretary Fairchild and Col. Lamont represent a large monetary interest in the corporation, which has been formed for the purpose of greatly enlarging its business.

WESLEYAN CLUBS' CONCERT.

The Wesleyan Glee and Banjo Clubs will give their concert this evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street. The club is to take an Easter tour through the South and West, arrangements having been made for them to give concerts in Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Chicago, St. Paul, &c. The concert begins at 8 o'clock.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. During the long, cold Winter the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite, and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year, for it is the ideal Spring medicine. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ABSURD CHINESE NOTIONS.

REMARKABLE IGNORANCE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN CHINA.

"Medical Science in China" was the title of a paper read before the Academy of Anthropology yesterday afternoon by Dr. Henry S. Drayton. The paper had been prepared by Prof. E. P. Thwing of the Canton Hospital, and was sent by him to Dr. Drayton to be read before the academy. Dr. Thwing declared that science did not exist in China. The usages of centuries had crystalized, and there was an abundance of theories, speculations, traditions, and superstitions, but very little knowledge.

One cause of this was the Chinese language, the most meagre and tedious of all tongues. The Chinese scholar was indifferent to other tongues because he was unable to study them in his own. But still greater obstacles than this were the ignorance and prejudice of the people. The method of study and the means of information afforded a Chinese doctor were difficult to overcome. A single Chinese work on materia medica and therapeutics was in 40 volumes, with quotations from 756 authors. A work on plants was in 60 volumes, with 1,715 engravings. As the dissection of the body is forbidden in China the Chinese have the most absurd notions of anatomy and physiology. They believe that the food passes from the mouth into the stomach, that the larynx leads into the heart, that the soul is in the liver, and that the pit of the stomach is the seat of breath and the source of joy. They regard the skull as one bone, likewise the arm. They regard the right kidney as the gate of life, and hold that each organ is related to earth, air, fire, metals, and water. Fire rules the heart, metals the lungs, water the kidneys, and so on.

There is not a square inch of the human body that is nameless to the Chinese. All application is made on the dual principle of action and reaction, and herbs, incantations, idols, and numerous other pagan means are used in treatment. The medical students study anatomy from the copper model of a man, which is pierced with holes and marked with the names of pulses. These pulses are divided into three wrist pulses, and each wrist pulse is subdivided into twenty-four others. Therefore the Chinese medical student has to study 144 pulses in order to become familiar with the Chinese system of medicine. The idol is also brought into use, and it is believed that the part in which the patient suffers may be cured by rubbing a corresponding part of the idol. Anybody may become a doctor, and consequently quacks and imposters are abundant. Still the law holds that to prolong a disease is equivalent to stealing the money obtained from the patient, while to have a case terminate in death may result in the doctor losing his head. In spite of all these difficulties the Chinese race constantly increases.

Surgery is utterly unknown to the Chinese, as they believe that any disfigurement in life will be transmitted to the next world—that a one-legged man will become a one-legged angel. And yet the Chinese are capable of becoming excellent surgeons, as they have all the coolness and deftness necessary to the calling. Dr. Thwing declared that the changes within the last fifty years in the practice of medicine in China had been marvelous. The invasion of European and American doctors had brought a great change, and the Chinese were at last gradually awaking to the necessity of a scientific study and practice of medicine. The people had learned where to find relief and were denouncing their priests and quacks. China was an unlimited field for women physicians, as a Chinese woman would suffer almost anything before she would submit to treatment by a male. Vaccination had been recently introduced and was regarded as a blessing. There were also sixty mission hospitals in China with eighty doctors in attendance, and an effort was being made to establish an asylum for the insane, something hitherto unknown in China. The conservatism of the Chinese was a great barrier to advancement in the knowledge and practice of medicine, but it was being overcome slowly but surely.

In the discussion that followed, J. Stewart Happer, who was born in China and had spent much of his life there, gave some interesting information about that country and its people. He said that the opportunity for individual development was as great in China as in the United States. Civil service was in its best form there, and any poor Chinese boy might rise to the highest Governmental office.

A BOWERY ATTRACTION.

THE NOTABLE DISPLAY AT ARNHEIM'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

An out-of-town man, whose only conception of the Bowery was that it used to be the home of the Bowery boy before the extermination of that peculiar race, and a thoroughfare in passing through which there was need to be cautious and wary, would be somewhat surprised if he were to be dropped down into Arnheim's tailoring establishment, at the Bowery and Spring-street, and informed of his whereabouts.

Arnheim's establishment is a place to attract attention, no matter where it might be situated. Its finishings are rich, but not gaudy, and Mr. Arnheim says—and he ought to know—that in it there is as large a stock as in any other tailoring establishment in the city. About the first thing that arrests the attention of the visitor to Arnheim's is the way in which the goods are displayed. The whole front part of the store is filled with rolls and rolls of cloth standing on end, with aisles between. On each piece the price is marked in plain figures, so that a man can tell at once whether a pattern that suits his fancy also suits his purse.

Another thing which astonishes the visitor, if he becomes a purchaser, is a written guarantee that if the garments purchased do not wear satisfactorily, or if they rip, they will be repaired free for one year. Arnheim's specialties at present are a black thibet three-button cutaway suit at $20 and a good business suit for $16. His system of self measurement insures as good a fit for a man in California as for one who is measured in the store. Consequently orders are received from all over the country.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PORTRAITS.

A catalogue of the collection of portraits possessed by the Chamber of Commerce, together with a brief biographical sketch of each subject, has been prepared by Secretary George Wilson and published in a handsome octavo volume of nearly 300 pages. The rule confining the collection to the Presidents of the Chamber was relaxed several years ago, and the gallery now contains eighty portraits and four bronze and marble busts. The purpose of this collection has not been so much to gather fine specimens of the art of portraiture in painting or sculpture as to preserve the lineaments of those men who for more than a century have been connected with the commerce of New-York.

Mr. Wilson's work is a welcome contribution to the literature of contemporary history, and apart from its intrinsic worth it possesses high value as a work of reference.

THE PERSONAL DISCOMFORT and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.—*Advertisement.*

THE ACTION of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS is pleasant, mild, and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge.—*Advertisement.*

Pedestals, Stands, &c.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit a special exhibition which will be made during the next ten days, (on third floor,) of marble, onyx, wood, and other PEDESTALS, and of specimens of various choice marbles from which such pieces can be made to order. It is hoped the collection will be found attractive to all who may be interested in the suitable mounting of marble or bronze busts, figures, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
15 East 57th-st.

RIDGWAY TO THE SECRETARY.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONER REPLIES TO MR. WINDOM'S LETTER.

President Ridgway of the Board of Emigration has sent to Secretary Windom a reply to the somewhat tart communication which the latter addressed to the board last week.

Mr. Ridgway differs with Mr. Windom as to the date under which the Secretary gave notice of the termination of the contract.

"We are well aware," he writes, "that it was under date of Feb 15, 1890, and not Jan. 19 last, as stated in your letter." The board, he says, had at all times endeavored to bring about a co-operation in the proper conduct of the affairs of the department.

In speaking of the Secretary's selection of the Barge Office as a temporary landing place for immigrants Mr. Ridgway says that this step had been taken "without the slightest conference with this board, who are, by reason of the length of service of some of its members, most competent to give an opinion in relation to the necessities of the department."

In speaking of the request for a lease of Castle Garden to the Treasury, which had come through Federal Commissioner Weber, Mr. Ridgway says:

"If you will refer to the resolution passed by this board on the 27th inst., in reply to such communication, which was sent to Mr. Weber and to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for his information, you will readily understand the impropriety of accepting such a proposition from a subordinate of your department, signed by himself, and with nothing to indicate his authorization, and especially as such proposition was wholly at variance with the request contained in the resolution unanimously passed by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives. Any other action than that taken would, to say the least, have been discourteous to the committee referred to.

"As the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury is the party who signed the contract on behalf of the Federal Government, and as the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury is the one who signed the letter of the 15th of February, 1890, giving notice of the abrogation of such contract on the 18th of April, this board cannot recognize any desire of the Treasury Department in relation to the continuance of the use of Castle Garden except through an official communication received from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

"It is respectfully submitted that you have received no evidence that the Commissioners of Emigration are unwilling to grant the temporary use of Castle Garden, but it must be borne in mind, under the existing state of affairs, that you have given notice of terminating the present contract on the 18th day of April next, and that if any cooontinuance of the use of Castle Garden shall exist, it must be by a new agreement legally made and in accordance with the statutes relating to this subject.

Plans for turning the seizure room of the Barge Office into a landing station for immigrants are being prepared under the direction of Federal Emigration Commissioner Weber.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The improvements to be made by the Hon. Theodore Moss in the Star Theatre contemplate a material change in the entrances of that house. The box office, which now stands in the centre of the vestibule, is to be placed on the south side, thus giving a wide and unobstructed entrance to the lobby. That part of the building now used as a saloon in Thirteenth-street, adjoining the office of the theatre, has been leased from Mr. Astor and will be transformed into a comfortable office for Joseph Brooks, the manager of Mr. Crane. The week of "The Senator" at this house has, as usual, begun prosperously, and even Holy Week seems to have no effect on Mr. Crane's business. The one hundredth performance of the play will be given April 22, on which occasion the usual appropriate souvenir will be distributed to the audience.

Beatrice Cameron has been playing Rosa, the dancer, in Mr. Mansfield's production of "A Parisian Romance" in St. Louis, instead of the heroine, which she formerly assumed. Her Rosa has proved a very notable performance, according to the St. Louis critics, who are unanimous in their praises.

A number of the managers of this city are going to raise a fund for the defense of John F. Hyde, who killed William Turnbull in front of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and who was acquitted of all blame by the Coroner's jury, on the ground of self-defense. Hyde stands very high in the estimation of the managers, who say he has always been a remarkably peaceable man.

The advance sale of seats for the opera season in Philadelphia, under the management of Henry E. Abbey, is already very great, the demand for subscription tickets for the three performances threatening to exhaust the capacity of the house. But three performances are to be given—to-morrow night, with Tamagno and Nordica; Thursday, April 10, with Albani, and Monday, April 21, with Patti.

Daly's Theatre, the Madison-Square, the Lyceum, and the Union-Square will all be closed next Friday evening, in honor of Good Friday.

Louis M. Aldrich is rehearsing his new play, "The Editor," on the stage of Palmer's. He is one of many applicants for some of the time to be left vacant at this house by the withdrawal of "The Gondoliers."

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN BROOKLYN.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission presented to Mayor Chapin yesterday shows that there are in the employ of the city 5,790 persons, of whom 3,295 are subject to the civil service law. These are divided as follows: Schedule A, non-competitive, 240; Schedule B, competative, 2,204; Schedule C, day laborers exempt from competition, 850. The remainder of the 5,790 are school teachers and officials not subject to the law. During the past year 21 competitive examinations were held, at which there were 1,941 applicants. Of these only 596 were successful, and from the eligible lists so made up 237 were appointed to positions in the Police, Fire, and Park Departments, 80 were were given other permanent positions, and 41 were supplied with temporary work.

In addition, 64 appointments were made in default of eligible lists, and 30 appointments were made from the non-competitive list. The removals during the year formed 2.05 per cent. of the positions, the smallest percentage during the past 50 years.

FURNITURE.

If you are on 14th-st. to-morrow don't forget to visit our GREAT SHOWROOMS.

Our exhibit this season is one of the sights of the city.

The novel designs are causing quite a sensation.

Many of these are specially suitable for

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We need not quote prices; mere quotations may mean anything or nothing; but before you decide elsewhere just see our vast stock of

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STUBBORN TARIFF MAKERS

REFUSING TO SEE ANYTHING BUT GOOD IN THE BILL.

REMONSTRANCES MANY BUT OF NO AVAIL—TOBACCO MEN WHO DO NOT WANT TO BE RUINED.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Nothing short of a general election will be of any use to convince the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee that the Tariff bill they have just approved and published is not just the thing they were elected to make. They have repeatedly told the opponents of high duties who came before the committee that the people voted in 1888 for protection, and that it will be the aim of the committee to give the people full measure of protection for the votes they cast for Benjamin Harrison and the Republican candidates for Congress.

One of the men who in the last campaign paraded with New-York business men for Harrison and who is now here asking the Republicans not to ruin the tobacco-leaf business by giving it too much protection, says that he has received a great deal more than he bargained for. He knew that protection was to be spelled with a big "P," but he has come to the conclusion, after one hearing before the committee, that he may be compelled to use the big "P" to spell paralysis for the leaf-tobacco and cigar trade if the Ways and Means Committee does not show a different disposition. That is the opinion of a man who has been here with a party of business men that has been heard.

What will be the feelings of the thousands of business men who cannot come to Washington in person? They may send letters of complaint to the committee by the cord, but they will not effect anything. Nothing but personal applications will be of use now, and a good deal of it, and it rests with the committee to say whether the hearings on the different items are to be held over again, as they must be if the committee is to yield to the advocates of reduction, for the other side will demand to be allowed to give their reasons for the imposition of the high rates reported by the committee.

Written protests are not likely to be heard of, particularly if sent to the Republican members of the committee. If sent to the Democratic members they will be much more likely to be active, for they will not be concealed from the newspapers, and, when the time comes for using the arguments contained in them in the House, it will be interesting to be able to say that the petition of Republicans who object to being ruined too much protection had to be submitted by the party that was supposed to have no interest in the prosperity of American business men.

It is perfectly well known that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are receiving a great many remonstrances against the schedules submitted as the best judgment of the majority of the committee as to the needs of the country. Some of them are known to be hot and strong in their denunciations. There is no whisper that such is the case by any of the members. The assurance from every one of them is that they are perfectly satisfactory, that it will not be changed, and that they will stick to it, as one of them said this morning, "like a dog to a bone."

The publication in THE TIMES of articles setting forth the complaints of New-York and Massachusetts business men against the rates of specific schedules of the bill are easily disposed of by the Republicans of the committee. They say that the complaints do not appear in the right papers. They are all in Democratic or Mugwump papers, that are giving up to "free trade" and the annexation of "British gold." "You do not see any of these complaints," said a very sanguine and bigoted protectionist from the State of New-York, "in the *Tribune*." That may indicate, to the business man who happens to read these lines, that the Ways and Means Committee is conceals the views of the people of New-York through the *Tribune*, and that the tunes that that organ does not play are not worth knowing.

The indifference of Mr. McKinley and his associates on the committee to the appeals of the Republicans who are getting too much protection is delighting the Democrats who hear of the complaints and know what answers they receive. It is not the business of the Democrats to interfere. It is the majority that is making the bill to establish and promote business industries. If the legislation of the shoe pinches anywhere, let the cobbler who made it do the altering. It will be time enough for the Democrats to interfere when the bill gets into the House, and then they may feel constrained to allow the Republicans to suggest the directions in which relief must be extended, by a modification of the duties proposed to be imposed by Mr. Dingley and Mr. McKinley.

Massachusetts is still hopeful of changes, so is California, and so are other States. But it is hidden in the folds of the Tariff bill for Massachusetts, Armour and Gov. Gear and the Western men, who asked for the duty, together with Mr. Blaine, who insisted upon it, the "symmetry" of the bill will be destroyed. If California secures her demand that sugar be put as 25 per cent. all the Western States will be disappointed. There is not so much "fight" as talk in the Republican ranks. A good deal of the fighting talk heard will be used up in a caucus, and the bill will be pressed by the Speaker with as much vigor as he displayed when insisting upon his right to count the minority to make a quorum.

A large delegation of excited and anxious cigarmakers and leaf tobacco dealers was heard this morning by the Ways and Means Committee.

The first thing that these tobacco men wanted to see, when they reached the committee room, was Representative La Follette of Wisconsin, the "friend of the agriculturist," who proposes, as a way of compelling cigarmakers to use only American tobacco for wrappers, to have all imported wrapper tobacco perforated and rendered useless for wrappers. Mr. La Follette was not present, and the regrets expressed showed that he had aroused the curiosity and wonder of many of his fellow-citizens.

The delegation was a notable one. It represented two extremes of the country. Among those who made up the party were Jacob R. Wall, President of the Florida State Senate; Herman Glogowski, Mayor of Tampa; E. R. Gunby, Collector of Customs at Tampa; Col. S. M. Sparkman, attorney for the Florida Southern Railroad; H. J. Cooper, Postmaster of Tampa and a newspaper man; Col. S. A. Jones, Walter E. Bernheimer, Charles Conrad, both of New-York; Joseph Seidenberg, Key West; E. O. Locke, Clerk of the United States Court at Key West; Moses Semple and Ramon Alvarez, Key West, and Edmund Manrerro, Tampa.

Nearly every one of these men had something to say against the extraordinary duties proposed in the Tariff bill, and all of them declared that the McKinley effort to protect the American leaf would mean ruin to Tampa and Key West. It would blot them out and leave them in either place to represent American industry except the sponge fishers and the hotel and boarding-house keepers. No tariff compulsion would be strong enough to stop the use of Sumatra tobacco among the makers of cigars in New-York, and no native leaf could be acceptable for it as a substitute to the consumer of domestic cigars.

The Key West men directed attention to the fact that the bill increases the duty on Havana wrappers from 35 cents to $2 per pound and makes all cigars "filler" containing any "wrappers" whatever pay duty as "wrappers." As tobacco is packed in Cuba, they say, there is no bale or package of "filler" which does not contain some "wrappers"; hence all Havana cigars, wrapped or filler, will have to pay duty at the rate of $2 per pound. This will destroy the manufacture of Havana cigars in the United States.

There are 193 licensed cigar factories in Key West, whose output during the year 1889, now unfavorable to the native leaf, was 95,000,000 cigars, nearly all of which were manufactured from Havana leaf. This industry, which commenced in 1868, has steadily increased, and to-day from $80,000 to $100,000 are paid out weekly for wages. A population of 25,000 is dependent on it for a livelihood. The proposed increase of duty will strike a death blow to this important manufacturing centre, compel its workmen to return to Cuba, the vast capital invested to be withdrawn, and consign its factory and other buildings to idleness and decay. The proposed duty will increase the price of manufacturing Havana cigars in the United States from $15 to $25 per thousand, which the industry cannot stand.

A demand of $1 per thousand during the past year caused a strike and suspension of business for three months. The Spanish Government favored it, sent naval vessels to convey the workmen to Havana, and contributed in many ways to pressure on merchant vessels. It need every effort to accomplish what this bill will now do—destroy Key West as a centre for the manufacturers of Havana cigars. The manufacturers of cigars at Havana recognize Key West as their rival.

Who, it may be asked, is to be benefited by the proposed increase of duty? Not the growers of American tobacco, for Havana cigars and Havana wrappers and fillers do not enter into competition with them. Havana cigars made in the United States and cigars made of American tobacco are of different consumers, command different markets, and are sold at different prices. A tariff affecting one cannot benefit the other. There can be no rivalry between them any more than between stabling and wood-working machinery. The only effect of the proposed tariff on cigars Havana cigars will have will be to increase the price of them, and make the United States at a reasonable price, they will purchase those imported from Cuba at a greater cost. Such a duty on Havana tobacco as that proposed will destroy the American factories for the sole benefit of manufacturers in Cuba. It will deprive wage earners of material, do good to none, harm to many, and is unsalled for by any interest in the United States, either agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing.

The protesters against too much protection did not ask for any reduction of duties. All they were anxious for was that the existing rate be not changed. They were willing that all precautions should be adopted by the Government to prevent fraud upon the revenue, if that was complained of, and that severe penalties be imposed to dissuade fraudulently-disposed persons.

The committee did not venture to suggest that it was useless for the cigar men to talk, as it might have done, but told them to put their requests and suggestions in writing and submit them later.

Representative Candler to-day received a petition from the New-England Shoe and Leather Association, which, he states, is the strongest petition which has been sent to him since he has been in Congress, and which he has filed with the Committee on Ways and Means.

The petitioners express their belief that any duty imposed upon raw hides and skins would be very detrimental to one of the largest business interests of New-England and the Middle States, and that it would increase the cost to the consumer of every pair of shoes produced in this country. It is also their opinion that the imposition of any duty would cause great embarrassment to the large export trade, now amounting to almost $12,000,000 annually, and would tend to drive it to the Dominion of Canada, where labor and materials for tanning are much cheaper than they are in the United States.

EVILS OF PROHIBITION.

IOWA REPUBLICANS WHO REJECT IT AS A PARTY PRINCIPLE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 2.—The State Convention of the anti-Prohibition Republicans, held here to-day, proved to be not only a large but a very interesting gathering. Over twenty counties were represented by 171 delegates, among whom were many Republicans who have been prominent in the party counsels in the past.

The primary object of the convention was to further protest against a blind infatuation for prohibition, which the originators of this conference believe has resulted in the election of a Democratic Governor, and which threatens to permanently give the State into the control of the Democratic Party. The representation to-day, while coming from many interior counties, was largely confined to the river counties which were strongly Republican before the prohibitory policy was adopted, but in which the Democrats are now so largely in the ascendant that the Republican organization is about extinct. Thus Scott County, which gave 2,500 majority for Garfield and 3,800 for Boies, sent up a delegation of 10. Des Moines, Lee, and Clinton, formerly strongly Republican, but now even more strongly Democratic, also sent large delegations. It is in these counties that the liquor traffic is unrestrained that the crushing effect of prohibition is felt the most. The "settled policy," as the last Republican platform called the prohibition question, has not only wiped out the control of the liquor traffic in these counties, but it has well-nigh extinguished the Republican Party as well.

One of the expected arrivals to-day was ex-Gov. Kirkwood, but illness in his family kept him home. He sent, however, a letter in full sympathy with the object of the convention, in which he expressed the opinion that those who passed the present law and those who now sustain it have made a grievous mistake.

"Personally," the Governor says, "I am in favor of local option and high license with stringent regulations. I favor this policy, because I believe it will better promote the public welfare than the present law does, but some of our prohibition friends say, if such a change shall be made in the present law, the Republican Party will never carry an election in Iowa again. Well, that looks to me very much like an attempt at bulldozing, and the Republican States never took kindly to that mode of argument. They do not seem to be 'built that way.' The policy has been pursued for some years by extreme Prohibitionists in Republican States that have not adopted prohibition, and is now threatened here. It has not won in the past, and I think will not in the future."

The reading of this letter was loudly applauded. J. N. M. Collins of Keokuk, until a year ago a strong Prohibitionist, was chosen permanent Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted a report declaring allegiance to the platform of 1888, recognizing the liquor traffic as requiring regulation, but insisting that the object of such regulation shall be to minimize the evils of intemperance; declaring that prohibition does not accomplish this, and should, therefore, be abandoned. The resolutions declare against resubmission, and state that there is but one course to pursue, which is to rigorously exclude from the party platforms every reference to prohibition, leaving each Republican member of the Legislature at full liberty to act with respect to it as his judgment may direct. The General Assembly is therefore asked to amend the law so as to give the choice of license or prohibition to such counties as prefer either way, and it is insisted that future platforms be so constructed that all Republicans can stand honestly upon them and assist in restoring the party to complete supremacy in the State.

The magnitude, temper, and spirit of the convention is causing the Republican Prohibitionists a good deal of uneasiness.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

A LIVELY CANVASS IN PROSPECT FOR BOTH PARTIES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2.—The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet in this city to-morrow to call a convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor to succeed Robert L. Taylor. The Republican Executive Committee has already called a convention for June 18, but it is not known whether the Democratic committee favors the calling of a convention before or after the Republican assemblage. It is believed, however, that it will be held in July or August, as the farmers wish it called for a time that will not interfere with their operations.

The Hon. W. L. Clapp and Col. Josiah Patterson of Memphis and Col. Jere Baxter of Nashville and Mr. J. P. Buchanan of Rutherford County are the avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination. The Hon. Julius A. Troubadale of Sumner County and Congressman McMillin and ex-Indian Commissioner Atkins have declined to permit their names to be considered in connection with the nomination.

For the Republican nomination the Hon. W. R. Moore of Memphis and the Hon. James A. Warder of Chattanooga have been mentioned. The coming contest promises to be the liveliest in any year and every move made by either party is anxiously watched. The Prohibitionists may play an important part.

CORNELL'S RACE WITH BOWDOIN.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2.—The race between the university crews of Cornell and Bowdoin, which has been projected for some time, has been definitely settled on. Bowdoin will come to Ithaca and row Cornell on June 18 on the east side of Cayuga Lake. The race will be for three miles, and probably a valuable trophy will be offered.

Cornell will pay Bowdoin's expenses from New-London to Ithaca and return, and intends to entertain Bowdoin men handsomely. A great race is anticipated, for Bowdoin has always turned out fast crews. In her last race with Cornell, two years ago, Bowdoin was beaten by only two feet.

HARTFORD'S DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

HARTFORD, April 2.—Joseph H. Sprague received the unanimous Democratic nomination for Mayor here this evening, but declined the candidacy. The selection in the end resulted in favor of the Hon. Charles R. Chapman, who was Postmaster here for four years under President Cleveland. The rest of the ticket, with the exception of City Marshal, is the same as that nominated by the Republicans Monday night, making the Mayoralty contest the only issue in the municipal canvass. The struggle will be a close one between Gen. Dwight, the Republican candidate, and ex-Postmaster Chapman.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—The Johns Hopkins University was closed to-day for the Easter holiday. Class work will be resumed on Thursday of Easter week. Many of the students will pass the short vacation at their homes. The baseball team is "practising," being booked for a game on Saturday next at Manhattan Field. The team will meet the Lehigh University, and face their own former pitcher, Paul Denbeigh.

Lehigh Company's Express at Rest.

Mail and Western express packages to be sent to the Lehigh Valley Railroad will hereafter be sent to the Lehigh Company's Express at Rest, No. 1 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BUCKET SHOPS NOT HURT

RESULT OF THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

BROKERS EMBARRASSED BY THEIR INABILITY TO SEND QUOTATIONS AND OUTSIDERS SERVED AS USUAL.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The first day of the latest effort of the Chicago Board of Trade to suppress the bucket shops, by abolishing its quotation department, ends in a distinct victory for the shops. The latter obtained their quotations without apparent difficulty, and the members of the board were put to endless trouble in obtaining quotations and transmitting them to their customers.

It is true that in some instances the quotations posted in the bucket shops did not agree with those made on the floor of the board, but they were substantially correct, were obtained and bulletined in less than half a minute from the time they were made on the floor, and furnished a basis for the biggest day's business the shops have done in months. The bucket shop proprietors said they obtained their quotations from the runners between the big board and the open board, and they probably did. At all events, they had them and seemed to be satisfied with the situation.

Many members of the board were anything but satisfied. For the first time in over a quarter of a century a Chicago merchant or broker was unable to send a telegram from the floor of the board. It had to be transmitted through a messenger, who would take a message to a customer or a quotation on the market from the floor of the board to a telegraph office down stairs. The big space allotted heretofore to the telegraph companies was empty, and the different trading pits were dotted here and there by small boys employed by the telegraph companies to collect quotations. The officers of the Board of Trade soon ordered the boys to stop this, however, and members who wanted quotations were compelled to gather them themselves and hand them to messenger boys, who thereupon rushed frantically down the stairs and left them in the various offices. The quotations were then put on the blackboards as usual, the only difference from the old order being that they were posted less frequently.

The indicator dials, so long the arbiters of the nervous wheat pit, were still and valueless, and the fluctuations of the market could only be gauged through groups of traders or from little crowds in corners. It had been openly given out that clubs or associations of members would be organized and, by employing reporters, keep outsiders fully informed on the market changes. This was frustrated by posting in conspicuous places in the board room the following notice: "No club, pool, or association of members will be permitted, directly or indirectly, to collect market quotations on the floor of the Exchange." There was a liberal copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors. This upset the plans of the houses which had clubbed together for the collection of figures for their own use, and it demoralized for a time the scheme of the outsiders.

The opening bell started the business of the day with a rush seldom seen. With no indicators to guide the traders, the excitement and confusion was great. Those who had not been in the pit for weeks were struggling with others to get to the ring. In the heat many were knocked down and trampled on. Yet the officers of the board professed to be satisfied with the new order of things. Said President Baker: "The final results will, I think, justify the position taken by the Directors of the Board."

Secretary Jones said: "The volume of business transacted to-day was unusually large, and although it may have been carried out under some temporary inconvenience, that will adjust itself in a short time." Ex-Congressman R. W. Dunham expressed about the average sentiment when he said: "I was very much inclined to doubt the advisability of the action. If all the leading Exchanges of the country were to join with us in the fight, we could soon beat the bucket shops, but while New-York and other large markets stand prepared to furnish their quotations, outsiders will trade on them, in my judgment. Nevertheless, since the position has been taken I am willing it should have a full and fair trial in order to settle the question definitely."

The action of the Chicago Board of Trade in shutting down on quotations yesterday caused no embarrassment on the New-York Produce Exchange. Business was transacted there on a local basis very successfully, and the transactions were unusually heavy for this time of the year, the sales of 2,800,000 bushels of wheat and 4,800,000 bushels of corn bought. It was said that there were some large buying orders received here from Chicago. There was no lack of Chicago quotations here, however. They were received plentifully enough through private sources. It was understood that the Stock Quotation Company offered in the morning to serve the current Chicago prices, but the Exchange did not care for them.

THE EFFECT IN OTHER CITIES.

PITTSBURG, April. 2.—The local stock and grain brokers, who have lost their means of obtaining quotations through the action of the Chicago Board of Trade, are at a loss to know what to do. They are simply paralyzed for the time being, but it is thought that some plan will be evolved whereby they will be able to resume business before very long. Quotations were posted to-day by three firms having private wires to Chicago and New-York. Outside of these firms there was little done in the brokerage business in general stocks.

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—Although the Chicago grain quotations were not displayed on the board of the Exchange to-day, every grain dealer and commission man was informed as to the exact state of the Chicago market. Every fluctuation in prices was reported with the same accuracy and dispatch that characterized the service before the Chicago board ceased to furnish quotations. The dealers named their information either from the quotations sent them by their Chicago correspondents or from the offices in this city that have a special wire to Chicago.

JERRY HATFIELD SHOT AND KILLED.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 2.—Information has just reached this place that on Saturday night Jerry Hatfield, a cousin of "Devil Anse" and closely related to the Hatfields who have been involved in the well-known feud along the Big Sandy, was killed at Logan Court House by a man named M. C. Lee, who is connected with the McCoys.

The trouble occurred about 8 o'clock at night and Lee's weapon was a double-barrelled shot army pattern. Hatfield was shot through the body. There is great excitement over this fresh outbreak and it is probable there will be farther trouble.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the Insolvency Court for Norfolk County, Mass., yesterday, in the case of Brown, Stone & Clark, a paper was filed by T. J. Bateman, Treasurer of the Hollis Dressed Meat and Wool Company at Boston, objecting to the granting of a discharge in bankruptcy to Brown, on the ground that they have fraudulently concealed parts of their estate.

A man calling himself George Hartman went into a saloon in Denver Tuesday evening and shot and killed himself. The body was identified yesterday as that of Theodor Schlumberger, a merchant of Hamburg, Germany. Poverty and drink were the causes generally attributed for the suicide.

Samuel Abbott, Chief of the Protective Department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, committed suicide yesterday by shooting in Dorchester-street. No cause is known for the deed. He was a member of the Protective Department.

While out shooting in the woods at Tonawanda, N. Y., Tuesday Arthur Craven Podmar accidentally shot and killed a boy who was with him named Manly Strickland. Podmar has surrendered himself to the Buffalo authorities, who will investigate the case.

The switchmen and brakemen on the Union Pacific Railroad between La Grande and Portland, Oregon, went on strike Tuesday evening on account of the company's refusal to accede to their demand for 10 per cent increase in wages.

Yesterday afternoon a cave-in occurred at the Kennedy-street sewer in Syracuse, N. Y., burying five men. John Weston, Fred Marshall, Patrick Lavelle, and James Ryan were rescued alive, but Jeremiah Lynch was suffocated.

The United States Express Company lost a package containing $10,000 on Saturday last while it was being conveyed from train to train at the Grand Central Depot in this city. It was found in the Metropolitan Express Company's office in the same depot.

Charles L. Bates of Clinton, Me., convicted of murder in the first degree two years ago for poisoning his father, was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment. He is twenty-two years old.

James Chalmers, aged forty-five years, a well-known farmer residing near Bellefonte, Pa., was killed by a falling tree. Killed yesterday by being struck by the limb of a falling tree.

Orders for the construction of work at the Pennsylvania Company's car shops at Altoona, Pa., were issued yesterday. There have been 600 men laid off and will find employment.

The Grand Jury at Middletown, Conn., have returned an indictment against Henry Lincoln for killing James Fuller in East Hampton last January.

The Hon. John D. Long has been elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of 1,500 over Gen. Russell. The Legislature is Republican in both branches.

MEXICO IS PROSPEROUS.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ TO CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2, via Galveston.—Both houses of Congress were opened last evening. The two branches held a joint session in the Hall of Deputies, Señor Ortiz Montellano, President of the House, presiding, to receive the President's message. President Diaz, escorted by a detachment of troops, arrived at 6:30 o'clock. Several members of the diplomatic corps were present at the session.

In his message the President says that the internal and external relations of Mexico are peaceful, and that good effects are expected to follow the deliberations of the Pan-American Conference for the New World and the maritime Congress at Washington for the nations at large. The message refers to the apology of the United States Government for the slighting remarks of Consul Misner when he presented his credentials to Costa Rica, and states that the United States has promised to take into consideration the protest of Mexico against the bringing of Apache prisoners near the Mexican frontier. The Government at Washington, the message says, has refused to consider the proposition of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the acquisition of Lower California.

His Excellency draws attention to the decision of the United States courts in the matter of the fraudulent Abra Weil claims, and states that the last installment of the debt to the United States was paid in January last. It is expected, however, that a part of this money will be refunded, owing to the bogus nature of some of the claims. The recognition of the republic of Brazil is spoken of, as are also the offer of the Spanish Government to protect Mexican interests in Morocco, in which country there is no Mexican representative, and the increase in mortality during the month of January from la grippe, which, however, has disappeared. Reference is made to the increase in postal facilities and the receipts from postal cards, and it is recommended that lower rates of postage be charged. Good results are expected in the future from the packet post arrangement with England, a similar arrangement with the United States having worked well in the past.

The drainage of the Valley of Mexico, the President states, is progressing favorably, and reference is made to the good work of the Pedagogic Congress. The completion of the Mexican Central Railroad's branch to Tampico is announced, and it is stated that active work is going on on the Tehuantepec, Monterey and Gulf, Yucatan and Southern, and Tehuantepec Railroads. Mexico, President Diaz says, will encourage railroad building as being a work of progress. Work in the harbor of Vera Cruz is going forward satisfactorily, and favorable reports have been received from the engineers in charge of the work in the harbor of Tampico, where operations are being pushed. The Federal telegraph system is in a flourishing condition, 938 Kilometers of new lines having been erected since September, besides the necessary repairs having been made, and now, in all, 25,800 Kilometers of telegraph lines belonging to different companies are in operation throughout the country.

The financial condition of the republic, President Diaz declares, is flourishing, and Mexico's credits abroad is stronger than ever before. The message recommends a retrenchment in the expenses of the Government.

A number of Krupp cannon have been ordered by the authorities. All parts of the Government, the President declares, are working well.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 2.—An explosion in No. 4 slope at Nanticoke occurred about 9 o'clock this morning in the sixth pit of the west gangway. The slope is situated in the heart of the town. As soon as it was learned that a large number of men were in the mine rescuing parties at once entered to ascertain the extent of the casualty. At noon the rescuers came out of the pit bearing all the bodies of the dead and injured. The following is a correct list:

KILLED.

WILLIAM A. JAMES, miner, aged thirty-four, English; leaves widow and one child.

JAMES ADAMS, miner, aged thirty-five, English; leaves widow and six children.

JOHN ZUBOVAGE, laborer, aged thirty-eight, Pole; single.

INJURED.

JOHN J. GRIFFITH, brattiecman, Welsh, aged twenty-four, fatally burned; has wife and one child.

MORGAN PRICE, laborer, aged thirty-six, Welsh, burned on hands and face seriously; has wife and five children.

JOSEPH BRUMSKI, laborer, Polander, aged thirty-five, dangerously injured; single.

JOHN BUDDICK, miner, English, aged thirty-eight, slightly injured; has wife and four children.

MICHAEL BARNISKY, laborer, Pole, aged forty, badly burned on face and hands; has wife and three children.

GEORGE ALMY, fire boss, English, aged forty-two, slightly burned.

As far as known, the gas that had accumulated in the slope at the fatal spot came from a blower at the side of the slope, and was ignited by Mr. Griffith, the brattieman, who had carried a naked lamp. A number of other miners and laborers were injured by the concussion, but their injuries are not serious enough to prevent them from returning to work to-morrow. The mine is not damaged to any great extent.

A BIG FIRM SUSPENDS.

RHODES & BROTHERS OF THE ASTON MILLS IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—A special to the *Inquirer* says: "Rhodes & Brothers, operators of the Aston, Knowlton, and West Branch Mills, in Aston Township, Delaware County, suspended to-day. Prior to 1881 the firm consisted of John B. and Samuel Rhodes, but in the year the former purchased the interest of his brother, Samuel, for $105,000, and in payment gave judgment notes.

"John B. Rhodes is now the sole proprietor and owner of the whole plant. His credit has been of the highest grade, and his business ability and industry were common talk in Delaware County.

"No one suspected anything wrong until Monday last, when judgments were entered against him to the extent of $55,000, in favor of his brother Samuel. Subsequently other judgments were entered amounting to $45,800, and to-day the assignment was made to the Delaware County Trust Company and Samuel Rhodes.

"The failure is attributed by Mr. Rhodes to the general shrinkage in the values of all textile fabrics and to the dull market for manufactured stock, of which a large amount is now stored up. In the absence of a statement no definite estimate can be given of the assets and liabilities. The former are known to be large, and it is believed that Mr. Rhodes will be able to work himself out of all difficulties if he is allowed reasonable time by his creditors."

VICE ADMIRAL ROWAN'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The funeral of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan took place this afternoon from St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was largely attended by naval officers and others. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Hardin of St. Paul, Clark of St. James, and Paine of Mount Calvary Church of Baltimore.

The body was borne by eight sailors from the navy yard, and was attended by the following-named pall bearers: Admiral Porter, Major Gen. Schofield, and Rear Admirals Jenkins, Rodgers, Colhoun, Temple, Rae, Worden, Stevens, Shufeldt, English, and Franklin. The coffin was covered by the flag Admiral Rowan placed on the coffin over the flag of the ship Old Ironsides, and beside it rested the elegant sword presented him by the United States Sanitary Commission in New-York, May 19, 1864. The interment was made in Oak Hill Cemetery.

DINING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Minister and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were the guests of honor to-night at a handsome dinner given by the President and Mrs. Harrison in the private dining room of the White House. The guests met in the Red Parlor, which was decorated with growing plants. A bower of palms lined either side of the inner corridor. The same decorations prevailed in the dining room, where, in addition, on the buffets were Lent lilies and crystal flower pots.

The guests, in addition to Minister and Mrs. Reid, were Vice President Morton, Secretary Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Proctor, Senator Hiscock, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Secretary and Mrs. Tracy, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Justice and Mrs. Lamar, Gen. and Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. McKee, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Russell Harrison.

RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTION

THE NEW SYSTEM OF VOTING WORKED WELL.

POSSIBILITY OF THE ELECTION OF DAVIS, DEMOCRAT, AS GOVERNOR—RETURNS COMING IN SLOWLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night the very brief returns of the Rhode Island State election at hand indicate that a large vote has been cast, and that the election of Davis (Dem.) is a possibility.

The Australian system of secret voting was put into operation under most favorable auspices, as far as the deposit of the ballots is concerned, and not only proved a welcome change from the old order of affairs at the thirty polling places, but appears to have worked smoothly all over the State, and to have met with great favor. There was an air of business about the ward rooms in gratifying contrast to the efforts of the political pullers and tonters under the old régime. Now the State furnishes the tickets, which are only obtainable by the voter after his name has been checked on the polling list, and the possession of one of these official ballots outside the voting space is made an offense.

From the delivery of the official packages of ballots to the ward officers, in the gray dusk of the morning, to the casting of the last votes, there was no difficulty in this city which could not be overseen by the Wardan, or the Supervisors, who has been instructed in a body by the City Clerk regarding their action in almost every emergency. The only relic of the old system was the peddling of tickets for members of the School Committee, a municipal office which was not included on the official State ticket. These were handed to voters outside the rail. Under the old system the party agents could escort the voters to the ballot box and read the ticket they voted. Now, their functions were confined to writing down the names of voters as they were checked off, in order to send carriages for those who had not voted, and in some precincts even this was objected to.

In nearly all the wards gangs of voters formed at times, but they were admitted within the voting space as rapidly as their names could be found by the Supervisor who presided over the check lists, and after that point had been passed there was no sign of confusion in the working of the system. The city ward rooms had twenty-four voting booths each, and these proved ample to accommodate all that came.

The Republicans had issued a sample ballot of a different color from the official ballot, with the Republican nominations printed in black type, and the space opposite crossed. This appeared to be allowable under the law, but the system was so easy of comprehension that its necessity may be doubted. Very few voters in the city wards took the allowed time and there was no crowding about the ballot boxes. In the country towns some difficulty was encountered in getting the agriculturist to comprehend the salient points of the new system, and reporting was coming in only as the Gubernatorial nomination was crossed.

There was no reason for any illiterate person failing to comprehend the posted instructions in the polling booths, and the supervisors were on hand to aid the illiterate. Indeed, some of the supervisors seemed to exceed their functions. A voter in one of the wards of Pawtucket, a Democratic supervisor assumed to mark ballots for voters, and persisted, in spite of protests from Republicans and Democrats alike.

The day was a legal holiday, but, aside from the closing of banks and city departments, little attention was paid to its observance. The general interest in the new system and the bright Spring weather combined to bring out a large vote. Mayor Carroll got into trouble in Pawtucket over his double gates to the polling space. The Supreme Court clothed its power to interfere in the matter, and so the two gates stood. But one check list was used by the Supervisors, however, and at no time was there a sufficient number of voters waiting to make new entrance necessary. Mayor Carroll himself forcibly opened the second gate in Ward 4 of Pawtucket, and then indulged in a wordy spat with the Republican Warden. There was a conflict of authority, and the policemen on duty were in doubt whether to support the Mayor or the Warden. The latter was determined to have the second entrance closed, and the Mayor threatened to suspend the Warden and assume the functions himself, and actually called on voters to come forward and deliver their votes to him. Nobody responded to the call.

Later in the day a Deputy Sheriff stood guard over the second gate and, when Mayor Carroll remonstrated, he said he was there by order of the High Sheriff, and there he staid.

There were not very many ballots spoiled in marking, but enough of the count may show some defective through unfamiliarity with the new system. The work of counting the ballots will be long drawn out, even in the smaller towns. Twice or thrice the customary time has been required, as the ballots cannot now be thrown down in piles and counted in a bunch. In this city the Secretary of State had neglected to send tally sheets for the counting of the State ticket, and the ward officers were sitting about like Micawber's bottles when the City Clerk made a tour just after 7 o'clock this evening to see if the counting was well under way. A fortunate error of the rules in printing some of the city tally sheets enabled one deficiency to be supplied. However, it is not expected that the full vote of this city will be known until long after sunrise to-morrow morning.

Full returns from fourteen towns and eight districts, including none of the cities, give Ladd, Republican, for Governor, 2,720; Davis, Democrat, 2,198. Last year the same districts gave Ladd 1,558; Davis, 2,422. Returns from this city will be very late, and the Assembly ticket will not be counted until morning.

Twenty-five towns and districts, exclusive of the cities, give Davis 5,897, Ladd 4,023 for Governor.

Twenty-five towns complete give Ladd (Rep.) 5,747; Davis, (Dem.,) 4,092. This includes the city of Woonsocket, giving Ladd 709; Davis, 1,052. Four of the five wards of Newport give Ladd 1,241; Davis, 995. The votes of but two wards of Providence are in, on the general ticket only, and these show that Davis loses slightly from last year's vote.

For Attorney General, Rogers, (Rep.,) who was last year defeated by Slocum, (Dem.,) who was the only nominee on the general ticket elected by the people, now runs nearly even with Ladd and in some towns leads him slightly.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—The new secret ballot law worked easily at the election to-day, but the count of the vote takes much longer than usual. The full vote will probably not be in until 2 o'clock or later. Indications are that the Democrats have carried the city or that there is no election for Assemblymen.

A MURDERER AT SEVENTY-SIX.

In a melée at the close of a night of barroom revelry at the Summer boarding house of Gunther Kiel at Plainview, L. I., early yesterday morning, Kiel, who is seventy-six years old, shot a young farmer, Frederick Van Sise, twenty-two years old, through the heart, and, using the gun as a club, broke the left leg of the young man's father, Nathan Van Sise, and knocked him senseless with several murderous blows upon the head. Then Charles Duryea, the only remaining member of the party, beat the old murderer into insensibility with a picket snatched from the fence.

Old Kiel had not recovered consciousness yesterday, and his condition is extremely critical.

THE DEFENDANTS PAY COSTS.

TORONTO, April 2.—The Central Press Agency of Toronto brought an action for $15,000 against the American Press Association, which was settled here to-day.

Defendants were under the impression that they had an exclusive right to publish Dr. Talmage's sermons a few weeks before they were delivered, and when plaintiffs made use of the sermons Manager Beaton of Buffalo, of the American Press Association, wrote to a Canadian paper calling plaintiffs petty thieves and lurkers for printing advance sheets of the sermons.

The defendants consented to withdraw the charges and pay costs.

CORNING'S CLOSE ELECTION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 2.—The charter election in Corning to-day was a very close and exciting contest, and a careful count and recount of the votes were necessary to ascertain results. Dr. Gorton, on the Citizens' ticket, was elected Mayor over Joseph F. Tully, Republican, by about forty-five majority, and a majority of the Citizens' city and ward tickets were elected.

JAY GOULD COMING HOME.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2, via Galveston.—Jay Gould left here this morning for the United

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE HARLEM DEMOCRATIC CLUB CELEBRATES IT BY A DINNER.

The Harlem Democratic Club enjoyed a banquet at their One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street clubhouse last evening. The affair was in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Every mention of the name of the father of Democracy was greeted with an overwhelming outburst of applause which was only equaled by the spontaneous enthusiasm awakened by any reference to the reform of the tariff or the reform of the ballot. The name of Grover Cleveland also brought forth a very enthusiastic demonstration.

About 175 of the club's members and guests sat around the tables which, to make keener the enjoyment of the dinner, were abundantly adorned with flowers and fairy lamps. The hall was bare of decoration save for a fine engraving of Jefferson which hung on the wall, festooned in the national colors. Under this picture sat Charles W. Dayton the President of the club, and on either side of him were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey, ex-Gov. Pitchugh Lee of Virginia, the Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Wheeler H. Peckham of New-York, Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. John A. Coeserill, A. Miner Griswold, E. Lowber Smith, Morton Chase, W. J. Duffy, Col. W. C. Rice, District Attorney Fellows, Col. W. L. Brown, Hans S. Beattie, Judge M. J. Power, Park Commissioner J. Hampden Robb, ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman, Controller Theodore W. Myers, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning J. S. Coleman, Jordan L. Mott, and Morris Goodhart.

The banqueters lingered until 11 o'clock over their coffee and cigars. Then President Dayton called them to order and briefly spoke of the glory of the Democracy of Jefferson and the desire

A VICTORY FOR HUMANITY

BETTER CARE FOR THE PAUPER INSANE.

THE BILL TRANSFERRING THEM TO THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE PASSES THE SENATE AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

ALBANY, April 2.—The cause of humanity won a great victory to-day. The struggle between the boards of County Supervisors on one side and common decency on the other which has been maintained for three years in the Legislature has been decided, and the Supervisors have been put to flight. The Legislature has voted that hereafter, except in the counties of New-York, Kings, and Monroe, the pauper insane shall be provided for and maintained by the State instead of by the counties.

For three years this beneficent reform has been agitated, discussed, and defeated. It has had nothing behind it but sentiment. It has had everything before it to obstruct, to threaten, and to kill it that brutal selfishness, cupidity, and malignancy could devise, invent, and practice. The barnyard politicians were its most savage opponents, the men who have controlled the county poorhouses and the local Boards of Supervisors, who have enjoyed all the powers that pigmies in politics can attain, who have grown wealthy and callous, and who saw in the passage of the bill a loss to them in political prestige and, still more painful, a diminution in their annual profits. It is not surprising, therefore, that members of the Legislature should have been dragooned into opposing a measure which in their hearts they knew was humane, just, and necessary. And in defiance of the rules of the Senate one of the county Superintendents of the Poor, a man named Washburne of Jefferson County, was allowed on the floor during to-day's debate, partly to see that his Senator, Mr. Sloan, voted to protect and further his interests, and partly against the bill, and partly to prompt the Senators who made speeches against it. Fortunately, Mr. Washburne's influence was confined to Mr. Sloan, his home Senator, and Senator Coggeshall, who spoke against the bill.

That the bill was certain to pass was a foregone conclusion. Its friends could count eighteen votes for it. Col. Brown of New-York, who would have voted for it, and Mr. Sheard of Herkimer, who would have voted against it, were the only Senators absent. The plea of attack against it was simple. It was generally known that if it ever fell back into the Assembly the bill never would be heard from again. The opposition, therefore, strove to inject an amendment. A single one would have served their purpose and sent the bill back to the lower house. The friends of the bill, under the lead of Mr. Fassett, who introduced it in the Senate at the same time that Mr. Acker introduced his in the House, and who generously substituted the Acker bill for his when it was reported from the Assembly, were determined, as Senator Coggeshall said, "to accept no amendment, even to the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't.'" This programme was sternly lived up to.

A knot of women consisting of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Miss Josephine Shaw of New-York, Miss Milligan of Buffalo, all of whom are entitled to unstinted praise for their unselfish labors in behalf of the bill and in manufacturing public sentiment for it, were interested and anxious listeners to the debate. One of the best illustrations of Senatorial courtesy on record was afforded by Senator Laughlin's illnatured objection to permitting Senator Chase, who was under engagement to deliver a speech to-night at the Harlem Young Men's Democratic Club, to cast his vote for the bill in order to take his train. It was in lieu of that that Laughlin had promised to deliver only a ten-minute speech, when as a matter of fact he consumed a full hour and a quarter. Mr. Chase patriotically missed his train.

It was interesting to note the cleverness of the opposition in the matter of amendments. Mr. Laughlin moved to exempt Erie County. It required two votes, two of Laughlin's long-winded speeches, and two emphatic protests on the part of the friends of the bill to convince Laughlin that Erie had to take its chances with the other counties. Then Senator Sloan moved to exempt Oswego and Jefferson Counties, and a scowl swept over the face of County Superintendent Washburne, who sat directly behind Sloan, when the Senate politely kicked the proposition out of doors. Of course, Mr. Vedder rose in his place with his little red memorial. The Boards of Supervisors of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus are men of influence, the kind of cattle Mr. Vedder seeks, and he moved to exempt these counties. His motion was served as the other amendments had been. Brother Erwin of Lewis County, which only three years ago was given a State insane asylum, had an amendment to exempt Lewis County. This was beaten.

The most dangerous amendment came from Senator Lauson, who wanted the State to purchase the county asylums to be abandoned by the counties when the bill became a law. Senators O'Connor, Robertson, and Stadler admitted that this was a proper thing to do, but they asserted that any amendment accepted now would imperil the bill. The proper course to pursue was to introduce this as a separate bill, in which event they all promised to vote for it.

The surprise of the day came on the roll call, when Senators Saxton, Erwin, and Laughlin, who had up to that time been considered as enemies of the bill, cast their votes for it. The bill was passed 21 to 6, as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. *Ahearn*, Birkett, *Cantor*, *Chase*, *Collins*, Deane, Erwin, Fassett, *Hawkins*, Hendricks, *Ives*, *Jacobs*, Laughlin, *McCarren*, *McNaughton*, O'Connor, Robertson, *Roesch*, Saxton, *Stadler*, Stewart—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Cogreshall, Hunter, *Lauson*, Sloan, Van Gerder, Vedder—6.

The Democrats, particularly those closest to Gov. Hill, are in a delighted state of mind to-night because of the assertions of the Governor that the passage of the Acker bill will be of great service to the Democratic Party, because it will put in its control all the patronage devolving upon the construction and maintenance of the new asylums. It was not to be expected that Gov. Hill would permit even so humane a measure as this to pass without pumping political water into it as a matter of fact, the cost to the State will not run up to $1,000,000, as the opponents of the measure have been predicting, but only to $750,000. According to the last report of the State Commissioner in Albany, the total number of paupers in this State is 2,232. Of this number the Poughkeepsie Asylum can take care of 600, the St. Lawrence Asylum, which is nearly completed, of 275 more, a total of 875, leaving only 1,358 pauper insane to be provided for under the provisions of the bill. The cost of the building and equipment at $550 per capita will be, therefore, $746,900.

The Senate proceeded to kill the bill providing for a Commissioner for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York. This measure, as originally introduced, provided for a single-headed commission. Senator Vedder, as the teeter of Thomas C. Platt, insisted upon a double-headed commission, one of whom should be a Republican. Vedder was beaten, and the bill passed the Senate. When it reached the House, Vedder succeeded in obtaining a recall motion, to which the House acceded. Subsequently, however, the House discovered the politics in the scheme, and revoked its previous action. The bill in the meantime had been returned to the Senate. It was made a special order for to-day. The High License bill was hung up because of the discovery that there were not votes enough on hand to put it through, and after the Pauper Insane bill had passed, the Annexed Districts Commission bill was taken up. The Democrats insisted for immediate action. The Platt Republicans, domineered by Fassett, made a strenuous fight for delay. Mr. Ives made a motion that the bill be returned to the Assembly, Mr. Vedder that the vote with which it was originally passed be reconsidered, and Mr. Fassett that it be considered as a special order to-morrow. Mr. Fassett's motion was the first tested. A two-thirds vote was necessary, but only twelve out of twenty-three were obtained. Before Ives or his Democratic colleagues could grasp the opportunity, Fassett snapped through a motion to adjourn, which prevailed by a vote of 12 to 11. The bill is therefore "in the air," (strangled.)

The infamous Larmon-Dempsey Listing Tax bill, reported last week by the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence is Chairman, was advanced to third reading in the House to-day after a two hours' discussion. It was the special order of the morning and was taken up as soon as the journal had been disposed of. Simultaneously communications from the New-York City Real Estate Exchange, protesting against the passage of the bill, was sent to the desk and read. The protest contained this statement: "If this bill should become a law, it would, in the judgment of the Exchange, precipitate a panic in real estate circles and cause an exodus of population among the wealthier class of taxpayers, and a consequent loss of taxes. The Exchange respectfully asks for a hearing on the subject, and is prepared to make a full and detailed objection to each provision of the bill." The signature of W. G. Orr, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Exchange, was added to the protest.

Gen. Curtis submitted a number of amendments—the principal one striking out the absolute power of the Board of Assessors to equalize the value of live stock by counties—and sought to have them adopted in a block and the bill sent to third reading and then recommitted for a hearing, with strong hint that the opposition while it would not kill, as a matter of fact, the cost to the State will not run up to $1,000,000, as the opponents of the measure have been predicting, but only to $750,000. According to the last report of the State Commissioner in Albany, the total number of paupers in this State is 2,232. Of this number the Poughkeepsie Asylum can take care of 600, the St. Lawrence Asylum, which is nearly completed, of 275 more, a total of 875, leaving only 1,358 pauper insane to be provided for under the provisions of the bill. The cost of the building and equipment at $550 per capita will be, therefore, $746,900.

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* *

The Republicans succeeded to-day in lopping off $500,000 from the bill for the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year ending next October. This bill, which appropriated $1,405,000, was on the order of second reading, and in the absence of the Chairman of the Canal Committee, Mr. Lyder, Mr. John Martin of New-York undertook to explain it in response to the request of Mr. Fish of Putnam. He said the amount appropriated was about $900,000 in excess of that of the average farmer's year, and then he pleased the Republicans by stating that this was due to the two-dollar-per-day law now on the statute books. Half of the extra $500,000 was designed to make up the deficiency caused in the operating fund last year, and the other half was to be applied to the deficiency expected this year from the same cause.

"Do I understand the gentleman to say that the two-dollar-a-day law is responsible for this enormous extra appropriation?" demanded Mr. Fish, a gleam of sunlight in his eye.

Mr. Martin saw that he had been indiscreet, and evaded the question as well as he could. The effect was not lost on the House, however.

Mr. Fish said it was evident that the people were coming back to the period of the canal ring. The Legislature should make all necessary appropriations for maintaining the canals, but should not favor extravagance.

Mr. Martin proceeded to defend the action of the Canal Committee, and Mr. Doyc of Broome asked that the bill be laid aside, in view of the near approach of the Two-Dollar-a-Day Repeal bill, for final action. After a long debate, in which party lines were clearly drawn, the House voted down a motion by Mr. Fish to table the bill, the vote standing 49 to 44. Then Mr. Doyc offered an amendment cutting down the $1,109,000 provided for general expenses in the second section of the bill to $809,600, and much to the surprise of the Republicans and the disgust of the Democrats this carried.

Mr. Martin here announced that he surrendered the fight of the bill to the Republican majority in the Canal Committee. Emboldened by the success of the Doyc amendment, Mr. Acker of Steuben offered an amendment cutting from $300,000 to $100,000 the appropriation for the expenses of lock tending and the ordinary repairs of the canals. This was lost by a vote of 52 to 42, and the bill went to third reading.

* *

Mr. Schmer of New-York has introduced a bill requiring street surface railroad companies to place suitable cog wheels and "dogs" upon the the brakes of their cars. He also put in a bill this morning amendatory of the Military Code which aims at alien musicians. It provides that no person shall be a leader or a member of a State regimental or battalion band unless he be, or has declared his intention to become, a citizen of the United States or of the State of New-York. Mr. Schmer said to THE TIMES's correspondent that many deserters from the British Army, as well as Italians, who have no intension of becoming American citizens, are now engaged in organized bands in this State, and this bill is designed to aid citizen musicians in doing away with this unjust competition. The bill, however, suggests no plan of keeping out alien musicians in future, and if enacted there is little doubt that it would become a dead letter.

* *

The Assembly to-day showed its predilections toward granting speculative bridge charters by advancing to third reading the Gretzinger bill to permit the construction of a bridge to connect Brooklyn and New-York at a point south of Fourteenth-street, New-York, and at or near Grand-street, Brooklyn. It is one of three schemes that the Assembly has displayed marked fondness for. There is no money in it, except for the people who obtain the charter. It is being kissed through the Legislature on promises and wind. There is no sentiment for it, no capital behind it, and no official approval of it. It has been advanced, as have the two others, the Greene North River Bridge scheme and the Ranney Long Island job, in utter defiance of the expressed wishes of the local authorities. But what rogues, after all, have the cities of New-York and Brooklyn that the highwaymen and buccaneers of the Legislature age bound to respect! As a sample of the effrontery and audacity of these legislative pirates it only need be said that amendments offered to restore the local authorities of New-York and Brooklyn some voice in the selection of the Trustees were incontinently voted down.

The scheme in these bridge bills is a vast one. There is a full-bearded, keen-eyed, adroit little man in Albany—and he has been here many years—named Charles Swan. It was he who originally conceived the idea of bridging the Hudson at Storm King, but Poughkeepsie Bridge Platt, Gen. Husted, Judge Ransom, and Isaac N. Keevan of New-York outmaneuvered him in his plan, and as a result the bridge was thrown across at Poughkeepsie instead of at the mouth of the Highlands. Swan was not discouraged. He managed to get in on the ground floor when Poughkeepsie Bridge stock was distributed and he made a pot of money by the transaction. Since then his fertile mind has been at work on a gigantic scheme. This was nothing more nor less than to connect Jersey City with Brooklyn by a bridge system, one to span the North River, the other the East River. His North River bill has already passed the House under the skillful guidance of Judge Greene of Orange. The second, for the bridge across the East River, was ordered to third reading in the Assembly to-day under the management of Mr. Gretzinger. That it should advance such a bill, in defiance of all laws of propriety and decency, and in utter disregard of the principle of home rule, proves that the present Assembly is weak when it is not corrupt, and corrupt when it is not weak.

When Mr. Gretzinger called the bill from the table, Mr. Blumenthal of New-York expressed the opinion that the city authorities of New-York should have something to say about granting this valuable franchise, and Mr. McTerman of Kings maintained that the Brooklyn authorities should also be heard from. Mr. Gretzinger, a member of New-York and Brooklyn should, he said, be empowered to appoint four of the Commissioners. An amendment to the bill was offered by Mr. Sulzer of New-York, that the New-York terminus be approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Mr. Sulzer grew earnest in his denunciation of the attempted charter grab, and while he was gesticulating and walking the floor, Mr. de Peyster of Dutchess secured two pictures of him with a detective camera. The amendment was rejected, as was another offered by the gentleman, giving the cities of New-York and Brooklyn the privilege of buying the bridge. Then the bill was progressed to third reading.

* *

The bill of Mr. de Peyster of Dutchess providing for a veteran military reserve was reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs for the consideration of the House. An attempt was made to smother this bill, but the member from Dutchess proved too active for its enemies.

* *

The bill of Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence abolishing the death penalty was stated as a special order in the Assembly to-night, but it held the boards only a short time, owing to the indifference manifested by the members. At the outset Gen. Curtis offered an amendment, which was adopted, making the penalty for murder in the first degree imprisonment for life, and for murder in the second degree imprisonment for not less than twenty years. Then Young Mr. Tompkins of Rockland proceeded to eulogize Gen. Curtis and to advocate the passage of the bill. He said the newspapers had done the General great injustice by insinuating that he was actuated by other than proper and humane motives in seeking to do away with the death penalty. In the young gentleman's opinion the General could not, and would not, be guilty of indorsing a bill which was drawn in the interests of any corporation. Gen. Curtis announced that the House was certainly not in the mood to discuss the bill, and he moved that it be advanced to third reading. The motion prevailed, and the members resumed their seats.

* *

Two weeks ago Francis V. King, Chairman of the Excise Committee of the Assembly, threatened to resign because the committee had been conducted purely in the interests of the liquor dealers. Mr. King has better reasons for resigning now. No better evidence that the committee favors the liquor dealers and their interests could be required than the latest action, which was not discovered until to-day. Mr. King was absent yesterday, and the committee, with two exceptions, took advantage of this fact to decide to report favorably the bill of Mr. Nolan of Kings, which provides police officials or agents of several reform societies from entering saloons at hours when liquor cannot be legally sold, and buying liquor in order to procure evidence against the seller. The committeemen who voted to report the Excise bill favorably were Andrus of Erie, Chatoney of Fulton, Gretzinger of Kings, Diefendorf of New-York, Harwood of Niagara, J. H. Stevens of Seneca, and Sawmiller of Onondaga. Chairman King, Kilbourne of Ulster, and Stevens of New-York, Institutions had the courage to vote against the measure, and asked them if they would reconsider their action. They refused. Mr. D'Hemmeddin of Delaware and Mr. Barnes of Warren, both members of the committee who were not present at the meeting yesterday, called at the office of the secretary to-day, and registered their votes against the bill. Mr. King will move to-morrow to reconsider the vote by which the bill was reported, and will do his utmost to kill it.

* *

The rumor was current to-night that the House Committee on Privileges and Elections would report to-morrow in favor of unseating Assemblyman Gillice of Albany County, in favor of William B. Lacy, Republican, who has been prosecuting his claim to Gillice's seat since the session began.

* *

A caucus which lasted nearly three hours was held by the Republican Senators to-night in the Senate library, a recess having been taken from a fifteen-minute caucus this afternoon. Senator Sheard was the only absentee. The Senators first resolved to confirm the appointments of James E. Jones as Fort Warden, and then took up the question of appropriations. Economy appears to have been the slogan. After a long discussion it is learned to-night to stand solidly against the passage of any canal bills outside of the main appropriation bills. This means that all the schemes for canal bridges and like improvements now before the Legislature, and not included in the three or four general canal measures, will die the death. The Senators repudiated the log rolling which resulted yesterday in the passage of the item in the Supply bill injected by Senator Emerson of Warren County of $10,000 for the improvements of the Ghaxy River, and that item will be stricken out when the conference committee reports to the Senate.

Other schemes of this nature also will be thwarted. Only three armory bills will be supported, these covering Malone, Geneva, and Utica, and the proposition to submit the holding of a Constitutional Convention was decided favorably, and to-morrow Senator Fassett will introduce a bill which has reposed in his desk for some time necessary for the submission of this character next January. Finally the caucus resolved to do all in its power to bring about final adjournment on April 30, or as near that date as possible.

* *

The joint hearing to-night of the House and Senate State Prisons Committees in the Senate Chamber was attended with several picturesque and one exciting episode. The picturesque parts consisted of over 200 factory girls from Troy, constituents of Senator M. E. Collins, who are employing all machinery in State prisons and to force the convicts to manufacture by hand articles to be used in State prisons, almshouses, asylums, and other penal institutions was to be considered. Col. de Peyster of Dutchess, with a large red rose in his buttonhole, presided. The exciting episode occurred when Thomas J. Dowling of Albany declared that he had been informed by a member of Assembly that thirty or forty convicts had been employed on Sunday to assort rags to be shipped to New-York on Monday morning.

"That statement is false," exclaimed Warden Brush.

"The statement is not false," asserted Dowling.

"It is false; false from beginning to end," said Brush, growing very pale. "It is a pack of lies."

"I repeat," declared Dowling, "that this information came to me from a member of Assembly. I repeat the statement and stand by it."

Subsequently Assemblyman Nolan appeared. "I did not intend to appear before this committee," he began, "but I want it understood that I am the man who gave that information to Mr. Dowling. I went to Sing Sing on official business a few weeks ago and heard enough from some of the employes of the institution to convince me that not only were the convicts forced to work on Sunday picking rags, but that the entire institution is rotten from roof to cellar. It ought to be investigated."

Warden Brush's usually East Indian hue was a sickly white when he arose to respond. "I wish to say," he started in, "that I do not care whether the statement comes from an honorable member of Assembly or from what source or person. I stigmatize it here and now as false."

"It is not false," cried Nolan.

"It is false, and I brand it as such," exclaimed Brush.

"Examine your employes," asserted Nolan; "let this committee make an investigation of the institution."

"The committee is not here for that purpose," explained Col. de Peyster. "It is here to listen to arguments for and against these State Prison bills."

"If the committee don't investigate," said Nolan, "I will make it an issue to the people of the State."

"You have your privilege to do it on the floor of the Assembly," exclaimed Col. de Peyster.

The women all applauded whenever Brush was contradicted, and hissed whenever he attempted to speak. All of the speeches made were favorable to the bill. The committee reached no decision.

* *

The immaculate Railway Committee of the House, of which Apostle Kimball of St. Lawrence is the presiding genius, is maintaining its record. This afternoon it decided to report favorably the Brady Cable Railway bill, which is the most iniquitous one of the kind ever introduced in Albany; the Mullaney bill to permit the local authorities of any city to reduce the percentage to be paid of gross receipts of horse railway companies to Short Discretion, and the Merrigan bill for the transverse railway across Central Park.

* *

A petition urging the Legislature to "enact such laws as will result in restoring to the public domain the Adirondack forest lands, now owned and held by individuals, clubs, and corporations, and that you will enact such other laws as will forever protect and preserve the whole Adirondack forests to the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the whole State," was to-day distributed about the Capitol. The petition is signed by nearly 2,000 citizens of Oneida, Herkimer, Madison, Lewis, Oswego, and Otsego Counties, New-York, and Buffalo.

FOR THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The subscriptions during the week ended March 30, to the fund for the New-York Free Circulating Library, were as follows:

Andrew Carnegie	$1,000	Mrs. Charles Lanier	$25
D. Willis James	1,000	Mrs. Frances A. Lee	10
Joseph H. Schiff	1,000	A. Johnson	10
J. Brooks Fearon	500	John White	10
Oliver H. Payne	500	Joseph Kaufmann	10
Daniel Thwaites	500	Miss Sarah W. Appleton	10
Stokes	100	Alexander M. Proudfit	10
D. O. Mills	100	Charles W. Coles	10
Carl A. Heber	100	William B. Isham	10
William H. Jackson	25	Alfred E. Mudge & Son	5
Total			$4,915
Previously acknowledged			6,145
Grand Total			$11,060

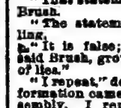
EX-GOV. POLLOCK ILL.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., April 2.—Ex-Gov. James Pollock is ill at the residence of his son-in-law, H. T. Mussey, in this city, and much solicitude is manifested on account of his age. Gov. Pollock was ailing when he left Philadelphia about two weeks ago, but it was hoped by his friends that the change would do him good. Since he has been here his condition has not been favorable.



Æsop has told us the tale of a mule which, from overfeeding, galloped about and felt gay, saying to himself: "My father, surely, was a high-mettled racer, and I am his own child in speed and spirit." Next day he was sick and weary; he then exclaimed: "I must have made a mistake; my father, after all, could have been only an ass." A man, after eating a good dinner, may feel extravagantly joyous; but to-day ("day" mean you to infer he feels like an ass) he is surly and grim, his stomach and liver are sluggish, he is morose, despondent and "out of sorts" generally. For Indigestion, Biliousness and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an unequaled Remedy. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment and derange the digestive processes. It cleanses the system and cures pimples, blotches, eruptions and all Skin and Scalp Diseases. Scrofulous affections, as Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Swellings and Tumors, yield to its superior alterative properties.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THE MERCHANTS' OUTCRY

MANIFOLD EVILS OF TARIFF TINKERING.

REPUBLICANS DENOUNCE THE M'KINLEY BILL AND SAY THAT THEY WERE HOODWINKED IN 1888.

While the representatives in Congress of the party of exorbitant tariff are reveling in "a saturnalia of protection," and are endeavoring to mortgage the country for years to come to the monopolists that supplied them with the sinews of war in their last election, the representatives of the leading commercial industries of this and other commercial ports are organizing their hosts and consummating their effort for the defeat of the pending measures. As yet they are compelled in a large measure to fight an unknown and concealed enemy, for the Republican Tariff bill has not yet been printed or put in shape for publication, but has only been proof-slipped for the benefit of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, by the Republican portion of which it was framed.

It will be if weak before the exact language of the measure will be known, but unless important changes shall be made in it from the terms in which it was reported a fortnight ago several of the most important industries of this city will be almost destroyed.

The merchants very generally realize that any complaint or protest on their part which shall merely show that the import trade of the country will suffer serious or mortal injury from the effects of the proposed increase of duties will have no restraining effect upon the lawmakers. But memorials and statements which, given widespread publication, will show to the millions of consumers at large throughout the country who are not the direct dependents and beneficiaries of the trusts and monopolies and political combines sought to be protected that the cost of many of the necessaries and comforts of life will be increased beyond anything heretofore known, will have some effect upon them.

"The radicals in the protection camp who are now holding the party reins and cracking the party whip will not hesitate to drive their party to destruction in the effort to carry out their pre-election compact with the monopolists," said Mr. D. McKeever of R. Herrman, Sternbach & Co., who until this Spring has been a Republican. "They are deaf to the voice of conservatism. In all the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee but scant courtesy has been shown to the commercial public, but every man who has come in the name of a dozen, a hundred or organized trust or monopoly with a request for an increase in the duty has received a cordial welcome."

"This has been a well-dressed country during the last six or seven years, because clothing has been cheap, notwithstanding the duty on woolen goods has ranged between 50 and 90 per cent. If domestic manufacturers could have had their raw material free of duty during this period, there is no question in my mind that American manufacturers would have produced the great bulk of woolen goods as they do now of the coarser goods, required by the people of this country. But the American manufacturer has been compelled to pay a large duty on the fine foreign wools needed for the manufacture of fine dress goods and woolens and worsteds, and no wool that would serve as a substitute for these wools has been raised in this country. The consequence has been that the country's demand for fine goods has been supplied almost entirely from Europe. Now the sensible thing for Congress to do in order to destroy that import business in fine woolens would have been to remove the duty from the raw materials. Then the American manufacturer would have been placed on a better footing in his home market than his foreign competitor, and, supplying the quality of goods he does at the same or less prices than they could have been imported, they would thus have driven out the importer without requiring the consumers to pay any more for their goods."

"An American woman is now able to purchase a yard of wool dress goods, made from a quality of wool that is not and cannot be produced in this country, at from 30 to 50 cents per yard at retail. Under the tariff schedule prepared by Congressman McKinley and his associates these same goods will be more than doubled in price, as the duty alone will be about $10, making included, will cost at least $15. To many people this increase in the cost of an ordinary comfort will be prohibitory, and will drive them back to the purchase of domestic cotton goods. It had been proclaimed as contended by the Republicans during the last campaign that they would increase the duties on both the raw materials and the manufactured goods, so as to nearly double the cost of clothing to the people or to compel them to go back to the days of the Shoddy Aristocracy. Finally the cry will be pitched beyond the reach of the power entirely, and will cost everybody much more money than they ever did before.

TIN PLATE TOO HIGH.

DEALERS DO NOT BELIEVE CONGRESS WILL DARE INCREASE THE DUTY.

Dealers in tin plate in this city without exception, so far as can be learned by inquiry, are thoroughly disgusted with the provision of the McKinley Tariff bill which proposes to increase the duty on tin plate from 1 cent per pound to about 2.15 cents. They say there is no justification whatever for any such increase, but, on the contrary, that the proposition for any increase whatever is a direct and needless affront to the entire population of the country. It is of course assumed that this provision in the bill was inspired by the people at Pittsburg and Chicago who have been professing for several years their desire to go into the business of making tin plate. At the time of the imposition of a duty of 1 cent per pound these people were lured in their professions that if the duty could be increased until it should equal about 33 per cent ad valorem, they would be able to go into the business.

As a matter of fact, the decrease in the value of the plate has left this specific duty for a long time at about 33 per cent. ad valorem. There has been no move, however, toward the establishment of tin plate plants in any part of the country, and it is not seriously believed that even the proposed duty is to be adopted by the Republicans will ever amount to anything. It is doubtful, indeed, if it could ever be started, no matter how high a duty might be put into law against tin plate.

The fact is understood that for a good many years to come the capital invested in the Rams of tin-plate making, and those who have had occasion to compete in that business are quite ready to testify to their belief that no matter how low tin plate can be made in any other country the people of the United States will not be willing to pay more than a certain price for it, however low. Whenever competition has been started, moreover, there has been no appreciable decline in the wages paid to the Welsh workmen. Compared with the rate of wages earned by the average laborer in Europe, the tin-plate workers in Wales are paid remarkably well. They are accordingly not to be classed in any sense as pauper labor. The simple fact is that for about two hundred years the tin-plate industry has been a leading one in Wales, and all the appliances are at hand there for the manufacture of this article under the very best possible conditions and at the lowest possible cost.

Up to this time no protest has been sent to Congress against the proposed increase of duty by dealers in this city. Some of the dealers in Philadelphia and Baltimore have protested, however, and what they have said represents the sentiment of the entire trade. If it were believed that the tariff were likely to be increased New-York dealers would probably be roused to activity in opposition to it. They feel perfectly confident that the proposed increase will not be allowed, because Congressmen will not dare to vote for it, and for that reason they are willing to remain inactive in the matter. If advices should arrive from Washington showing that there was any likelihood of the passage of the bill it is probable that a movement would be organized in this city in opposition to it.

ENAMELED KITCHENWARE.

NIEDRINGHAUS, M. C., HAS A RICH PLUM IN THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The effect of the McKinley bill, if passed, on the trade in enameled kitchenware would furnish a curious instance of taxation of 60,000,000 people for the benefit of a very small number by the increase to a prohibitory point of a duty that is nearly so now. This ware is included in the manufactures of iron schedule at present, and pays a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem, figured on the selling price of the goods at factories on the other side. The proposed bill would make the rate 50 per cent., figured on the value of goods and cases, with inland freights added, at the point of shipment from Europe. The making of domestic granite-ware was begun about thirteen years ago by the St. Louis Stamping Company. Another concern, Lalance & Grosjean, at Woodhaven, L. I., has entered the field since then, and all of this glazed kitchenware is made by these two establishments, who are in accord in the fixing of rates and form what is practically a trust.

About $4,000,000 worth of this product is made in this country every year. It is not very durable, the base being of iron, and the profits on the manufacture are very heavy. One reason why more competition is not met with in the manufacture in America is the large amount of capital required to reduce the expense of production to the level of the big concerns. Another is the fact that the processes of glazing are more or less trade secrets. At any rate, competition does not come in to regulate prices. About three years ago an effort was made to import Bohemian enameled kitchenware in spite of the 45 per cent. duty. This was partially successful. Last year about $200,000 worth was brought in, and prices were not down to almost the same figures as the domestic ware commanded, in spite of the fact that steel is the base metal of the Bohemian product, and the latter will last three times as long as the domestic. In view of these facts, the following ruling of enameled ware was introduced into the McKinley bill:

Iron or steel sheets, plates, wares, or articles enameled or glazed, with more than one color, or ornamented, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Nearly all of the foreign ware is in blue and white, and is more attractive than the mottled graniteware of the American producers. This provision is the result of persistent lobbying by Congressman Niedringhaus, a Republican from St. Louis. He is the majority stockholder in the St. Louis Stamping Company, and is the founder of that concern.

Maurice Stransky of 182 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, is one of the importers who are thus threatened. He said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "With the existing duty it costs 30 per cent. to get these goods down in New-York. That includes inland and ocean freights and casing as well as duty. But when necessary profits are added the same article that a German woman buys for 50 cents costs an American woman $1.15, or about the price of the inferior domestic article. In other words, we are now handicapped, not by 45 per cent., but by nearly 125 per cent on the cost of our goods in competing with the domestic pool of two manufactories. The McKinley bill would increase this handicap by about 12 per cent., and as competition is just barely possible now, you can draw your own conclusions as to the result. About 2,500 people are employed by the two concerns making the goods here. The tax on the rest of the population can be estimated only when you recall the fact that these goods are really necessities for cleanly cooking."

THE HEN NEEDS NO PROTECTION.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED DUTY ON EGGS.

The bill introduced in Congress to impose a duty on imported eggs for the protection of the American hen finds favor only with a certain number of speculators in this city and the West. Merchants in the provision trade do not see how it will benefit any one besides speculators and possibly grocers, who are already making enormous profits.

While the number of eggs imported is large, it is not quite 5 per cent. of the domestic product, which has been steadily increasing every year, and stands in no need of protection. The great bulk of imported eggs (about three-fourths of the whole) comes from Canada. Germany and Denmark send principally limed eggs in Winter and a few fresh eggs in the Spring. During the past Winter, however, no limed eggs came from Europe, and only a few Danish fresh eggs have come this Spring on account of the low prices that have ruled in the domestic market. The most that a duty on eggs would do would be to raise temporarily the price of eggs, and compel consumers to pay more for a very necessary article of food.

L. Frank Baer of Washington-street said yesterday that such a measure was uncalled for and unjust in principle. Although an ardent Republican, he was opposed to any duties on the necessaries of life.

A prominent provision merchant, who is a large receiver from the West as well as an importer, did not think that any duty on eggs was necessary. It might be a good thing for speculators, but it probably would send prices up, and the great mass of consumers, composed principally of poor people, would have to spend more of their wages for necessaries of life.

L. J. Beaman thought that not only would the poor be suffered by a duty on eggs, but the dairy might tend to injure American commerce abroad. Some time ago his firm sent an agent to Europe to extend the trade in American butter. In a few places, where the business was already established, the agent was able to organize it a little, but in other cities, where no trade was done in American butter, the agent was unable to do anything at all. He was snubbed all around as belonging to a nation that wanted everything for itself and refused to give anything in return.

The only excuse that the men who favor the duty seem to have is that Canadian speculators accumulate their eggs in icehouses and then flood the New-York and Chicago markets with them in the Fall. Chicago speculators, however, did the same thing, and last year the speculators, both in Canada and Canada, got badly nipped.

DEPARTED FOR EUROPE.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out among other passengers J. Pierpont Morgan, Temese Salvini, Judge S. G. Griswold, the Hon. L. B. Dunlap, Ogden Goelet, Arthur J. Moulton, Morris K. Jesup, J. B. Atterbury, C. Adolph Low, the Rev. J. Freeman Darwell, D. S. Reiter, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles H. Senff, and Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, and Miss Ella M. Brook.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which sailed for Southampton and Bremen, were Charles Henry Smith, United States Minister to Persia; Prof. George L. Goodale, Jr., Mrs. Henry Peters, Mrs. Frederick H. Reese,

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE.

THE PROBLEM OF RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS TO BE DISCUSSED — THE STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The annual session of the New-York Conference opened yesterday at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell delivered a brief introductory address.

There are several matters which promise to make the session interesting. The first of these questions was broached almost at the beginning of the meeting. It concerns the position which the Methodist Church of the New-York Conference is to take in regard to religious instruction in the public schools. It was introduced by Vice Chancellor MacCracken, who was present as the representative of the Presbyterian Synod of New-York.

Dr. MacCracken announced that he came to request the appointment by the conference of a Committee of Correspondence to co-operate with the committee of the Synod in resisting the influence at present at work toward the secularization of the public schools.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "as the late Rev. Dr. Hodge of Princeton has expressed it, that the need of the hour for us is not to emphasize the Calvinistic notions of our faith, but to join with our Methodist brethren in emphasizing human responsibility. There are three tendencies of the time which I believe should be opposed—one which would lead to the abolition of our public schools, leaving education to be performed by the different denominations as they might see fit; another which looks toward the establishment of denominational schools through division of the school funds, and, lastly, that which would declare that the public schools should be entirely secular. This last view has been particularly forced upon us by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, declaring that it was unconstitutional in that State to enforce the reading of the Bible in the public schools."

Dr. MacCracken thought that all of these tendencies were to be opposed. The real American theory demanded religious instruction in the public schools, and upon this there should be but two limitations. First, the instruction should be in every case come directly from the Bible and not be delegated to any denominational institution. Second, such religious instruction should be only so much as experience commended, the details to be determined in the only American way—by the vote of the majority. As religious teaching should be pressed on all public schools, however, against his will.

The conference immediately passed a resolution referring the memorial of the Synod presented through Dr. MacCracken to a special committee composed of the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick, the Rev. H. Lanahan, and the Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks. This committee will consider the proposal and report before the final adjournment of the conference. It is probable that when this report is made there will be an interesting debate on the entire question of religion in the public schools.

The following officers of the conference were chosen:

Recording Secretary—The Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard; Statistical Secretary—The Rev. J. B. Cross; Assistant Secretaries—Messrs. G. H. Adams, W. F. Brush, F. L. Wilson, and W. F. Anderson; Assistant Statistical Secretaries—Messrs. J. T. Stafford, T. R. Bouton, R. K. Wilson, W. F. Albrecht, S. H. Scott, J. H. Hopkins, Talcott Hakens, and C. P. Snyder; Treasurer—The Rev. E. F. Barlow; Postmaster—The Rev. Thomas S. Hond.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Stewards—O. B. Bouton, D. H. Hannaburgh, J. H. Hawxhurst, J. F. Burgar, and J. E. Gorse.

Necrology—Lavius Fisher, J. W. Wilde, C. F. Deles, W. E. Ketcham, and T. B. Smith.

Education—F. Hermance, O. Van Keuren, G. H. Crooks, H. Tinker, and A. M. Griffin.

Church Extension—H. Schriver, D. McCartney, W. F. Albrecht, R. Wheatley, and J. L. Ketcham.

Embarrassed Edicient and Supernumerary Ministers—Messrs. Bates, H. Clarke, T. Illiott, F. Lamonte, and H. Tuthill.

Committee of Ten for 1891—W. F. Hatfield, J. Ackerman, W. H. Evans, A. M. Gay, A. D. Vail, C. Sandan, T. S. Winans, Jr., J. W. Bellman, J. G. Oakley, and J. W. Macomber.

Nomination of Anniversary Speakers—J. C. Hart, R. H. Kelley, J. J. Dean, S. J. McCutcheon, and C. W. McPherson.

Church Sustentation—G. Hearn, W. H. Miskie, J. M. Burgar, C. H. Snediker, and J. H. Michal.

Sunday Schools—George Terbush, E. A. Tipple, D. Terbush, J. Thompson, W. Hargrave, F. H. Carpenter, W. B. Evans, A. A. Heverin, and J. Tracts—T. H. Baragwanath, R. S. Bishop, J. W. Barkins, R. L. Shurter, and S. F. Galloway.

Bible Society—J. W. Bellman, T. Varley, H. L. Monroe, V. N. Traver, and L. A. Robbins.

Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education—W. W. Shaw, J. A. Chadwick, R. M. Roberts, F. D. Abrams, and J. B. Barber.

Periodicals—C. S. Harrower, J. M. Yeager, F. M. Turrentine, E. R. Ackerley, and P. Germond.

Temperance—E. S. Osbon, G. W. Ferris, M. D'C. Crawford, J. Varley, C. Cornish, C. A. M. E. Lord, John Miley, R. Hunt, and J. H. Lent.

Women's Home Missionary Society—G. Keyser, D. D. W. F. Compton, G. W. Knapp, and E. J. Kelley.

Women's Foreign Mission Society—A. D. Vail, D. Phillips, W. S. Winans, Jr., S. H. Dutcher, and Benjamin Mathews.

Complimentary Resolutions—G. B. Clark, O. Haviland, J. F. Hermance, and R. N. Lewis.

Memoirs—M. D'C. Crawford, F. Hodgson, J. Hall, A. D. Vail, W. C. Smith, A. Alexander, C. H. Snediker, A. H. Ferguson, D. A. Sanford, and S. I. Ferguson.

Presiding Elder Palmer of the New-York district made his annual report of the condition of his district, in which he gave testimony of its generally prosperous condition. "The increase," he said, "of members and probationers reported in this district is 16,577. On a fair day the aggregate of the congregations to which the brethren preach is, in the morning, 12,800; in the evening, 13,800. As a matter of fact, we have here in New-York Methodism about one-sixth of the Protestantism of the city, and Episcopalians have one-third and we have one-quarter of the remainder."

The Rev. Dr. Mendenhall, editor of the *Methodist Review*, referred in soothing terms to those religious journalists who pay most of their attention to attacking the faith they are supposed to support.

The disputed points of chronology which has so long disturbed this Conference will come up for settlement in order to-day, and the question will be finally settled whether the Conference is a hundred years old or not.

In the afternoon the anniversary celebration of the Ministers' Mutual Aid Society took place. The first address was that of the Rev. A. Robbins on refusing favorites. The pitiable conditions of most superannuated Methodist clergymen was given by the Rev. Jay Benson Hamilton of the Simpson Church, Brooklyn.

In the evening the members of the Conference listened to the missionary sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Richards Boyle.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Bishop R. S. Andrews presided yesterday at the forty-second annual session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Summerfield Church, in Brooklyn. The routine work passed off quietly until Secretary Mains got about half way through the roll-call, when he hesitated and then read "Duncan McGregor." This was greeted with shouts of laughter, and some one cried out, "You won't find many here to regret him."

Dr. McGregor is the minister who recently left the Methodist Episcopal Church to become a Baptist. Secretary Mains then finished his work, as no reward was offered for the delicate duty. He at once reappointed all his assistants.

The only really interesting feature of the session was brought up when Dr. A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the Bible Society offered a strongly-worded resolution in reference to the bill now before the United States Senate providing for the deportation or imprisonment of Chinamen found in this country without a certificate after a certain date. The resolution said:

"This proposed legislation, so unjust in itself, so contrary to the principles which ought to govern a Christian country, so calculated to work evil to our missionaries and merchants in China, is antagonistic to the Christian sentiment of the country. Our missionary society has seventy-five American missionaries and wives in China, with valuable property in churches, residences, schools, hospitals, and printing presses to the value of several hundred thousand dollars. Our advices from China indicate alarming disturbances in the minds of the people in various regions on account of the repeated acts of unfriendly legislation by our Government, and the Exclusion law, if it should be approved and is considered likely to be enforced will."

In the name of Christianity, of fair dealing as between nation and nation, and common humanity, we most earnestly beseech your honorable body not to suffer this bill to become a law."

In the long discussion that ensued the Rev. A. B. Kendig attracted attention by his forcible language in denouncing the "Irish Catholicism" that was trying to drive Chinese out of America. No race, he said, was more fitted to do the work required in California than the Chinese. The great need of that State was for more Chinese and fewer Roman Catholic Irishmen, said no man. Mr. Kendig declared, who would serve as conferees on the Irish do, should programme to dictate who shall come and who shall not.

The position was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Rev. J. E. Johnson, a missionary, described some of the hardships endured in Northern India, and then the Conference devoted itself once more to routine work. The afternoon session was given up to a celebration of the anniversary of the Women's Home Missionary Society.

A TWO MILLION FIRE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: "J. M. Fellanzaxe of the Barrisons Ranch arrived from Mexico last night and reports that on Tuesday last the Cusihuiriachic Reduction and Refining Company, a mining corporation of Chihuahua and owned by a New-York company, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000,000. The cause of the fire is not known."

VARIOUS BASEBALL GAMES.

GIANTS DEFEAT YALE AND BROOKLYN WINS THE META.

Yale College boys tried hard to win a ball from the New-York League team on the Polo Grounds yesterday, but failed by half a dozen runs. It was a pretty contest, however, the collegians playing a strong up-hill game. Yale played without the service of one or two regular men, and in consequence failed to play the game put up against the Athletics last Saturday.

The Giants took a lead of 5 runs in the second inning, and maintained that advantage until the end. Clarke, one of the new players of the New-Yorks, made a good showing both at the bat and in the field. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	YALE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Turner, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Quaking, p.r.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Richardson, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Beckwith, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Clarke, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	M'Clintock, s.s.	1	0	0	2	0
Crane, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0	Dalzell, c.f.	0	0	1	0	1
Dooley, 1b.	2	2	5	0	1	MacBride, 1.b.	1	1	4	0	0
J. M'Tyre, s.s.	1	1	2	2	0	Swartwout, r.f.	0	1	1	1	0
Hatfield, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	Quigley, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Sharrott, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Every, p.	0	0	0	5	0
O'Rourke, c.	1	0	9	3	0	Lockhart, c.	1	1	5	1	1
						Parker, c.f.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	12	13	27	17	1	Totals	5	5	27	15	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	2	—12
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Yale, 1. First base on balls—New-York, 3; Yale, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 9; Yale, 4. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Yale, 6. Struck out—New-York, 5; Yale, 6. Two-base hits—Herning, Clarke, Cushing. Three-base hit—Herning. Stolen bases—New-York, 8; Yale, 3. Double play—Crane and Dooley. Wild pitches—Sharrott, 1; Every, 2. Passed balls—O'Rourke, 1; Lockhart, 2. Hits by pitcher—Dooley, Murphy, (2,) Lockhart. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

BROOKLYN, 8; METS, 5.

For six innings the famous Mets played a strong game against the Brooklyn Association Club. In the last three, however, the Brooklyn men used their base to good advantage and won a good up-hill game. It was an exciting contest, and the persons who visited Eidgewood Park were well repaid for their journey. Powers's pitching, the catching of Bowes, and the base running of Pitz were the features. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	METS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Pitz, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Nelson, s.s.	1	1	2	1	0
Daily, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Hink's'n, 1.b.	1	2	14	1	0
Fennelly, s.s.	2	2	2	2	1	McCabe, 3b.	0	1	4	2	0
Carroll, 1.b.	1	1	9	0	1	Smith, c.	0	0	2	3	0
Simon, l.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Smith, c.	0	1	3	2	1
Bowes, c.	1	1	11	4	2	Costello, l.f.	2	1	1	2	1
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	0	3	5	0	M'Kean, c.f.	0	0	1	1	0
Felix, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Carney, p.c.f.	1	2	0	2	0
Powers, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Hoey, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Gately, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	8	8	27	15	4	Total	5	8	27	12	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	—8
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Metropolitan, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Metropolitan, 2. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 3; Metropolitan, 6. Struck out—Brooklyn, 6; Metropolitan, 8. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Metropolitan, 3. Two-base hits—Fennelly, Bowes, Hankinson, (2.) Stolen bases—Pitz, (4,) Fennelly, Felix, Nelson, Mertz, Carney. Sacrifice hits—Mertz. Hit by pitcher—Mertz, Smith. Double play—Smith and Carney; Bowes and Carney; Pitz and Gately. Wild pitches—Carney, 3; Meaking, 1; Powers, 1. Passed balls—Smith, 1; Umpire—Mr. Valentine. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	—12
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Columbus, 16; Wheeling, 16. Errors—Columbus, 8; Wheeling, 9. Pitchers—Easton and Fitzgerald. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Princeton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—5
Athletic	0	0	4	3	0	1	3	1	0	—12

Base hits—Princeton, 9; Athletic, 12. Errors—Princeton, 6; Athletic, 3. Pitchers—Young and McMahon. Umpires—Messrs. Connell and O'Day.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City	5	1	4	3	0	0	3	—16
Jasper	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	—7

Base hits—Jersey City, 15; Jasper, 7. Errors—Jersey City, 6; Jasper, 6. Pitchers—Wheeler, Fitzgerald, Colvills, and Collins.

SHORT STOPS.

At the meeting of the Brotherhood held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday it was resolved not to change the schedule of games. The opening championship game, however, will be played on April 19 instead of April 21, as called for on the original schedule. The National League's season begins on April 19, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Delphi were reinstated and it was decided to hold Shortstop Pickett, who has been claimed by the Kansas City Club. Pickett is a member of the new Philadelphia team.

A dispatch from St. Louis says A. H. Spink, Secretary of the Inter-State League, gave Indianapolis until last night to join that organization. Not hearing from her representatives, he says the Inter-State League will now go on with six clubs—Evansville, Burlington, Peoria, Galesburg, Quincy, and Terre Haute. Word was also received to-day from James A. Plum, Secretary of the Cedar Rapids Club, stating that that organization had joined the Iowa League.

The New-Yorks and Boston Brotherhood Clubs were in this city yesterday. They started for Hoboken, Mass., last night to play a game there to-day. Capt. Kwip did not accompany the club.

All the Indianapolis players who are to join the Giants were spectators at the Yale game yesterday.

The Brooklyn Association team and the Mets will play at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, to-day.

Pelts of the Brooklyn Association Club reported for duty yesterday from New-Orleans.

This afternoon the Giants and Williams College are to play at the Polo Grounds.

LAWYER W. G. MAXWELL MISSING.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of W. G. Maxwell of Amsterdam. Mr. Maxwell, who is one of the law firm of Maxwell Brothers, sailed for Europe last December on business connected with some estates in Scotland. He had expected to sail for home on Feb. 5. Since that time nothing has been heard from him, although cable messages of inquiry have been sent to various points.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Trading in Cattle was slow to-day. Buyers insisted upon concessions, and in a majority of instances obtained them, sales indicating an average reduction in such sorts as go to shippers and dressed-beef firms of about 10c. ₱ 100 lb. Some especially desirable Cattle brought Tuesday's prices, and there were instances where concessions of 15c were made. Fat, medium weights sold to better advantage than the heavier sorts. As far as 200 Texas Cattle were offered, the material change in values can be noted. For Texas Cattle also the market was steady, though not far from 1,500 head were offered. Quotations were: Extra Choice, $3 65@3 90; choice Cattle, $4 70@4 85; good grade shipping Steers, $4 25@4 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 90@4 15; common to fair Steers, $3 40@3 75; common to choice Bulls, $2 25@3 75; good to choice Cows, $3 80@3 35; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@2 35; stockers and feeders, $1 50@3 65; Texas Steers, $3 00@3 75.

There was no material change at the opening of business in prices of Hogs. Shippers had liberal orders to fill and local packers bought with some show of energy at the start, but by noon after the opening the market dropped off 5c, while toward the close there were sales 5@10c. off. Although business dragged along till a later hour than usual, clearing did not have to carry over many loads. Heavy Hogs sold at $4 20@4 25 and light weights at $3 85@4 20, most of the former changed owners at $4 15@4 20, while $4 10@4 30 bought the bulk of the latter. Receipts were: Cattle, 15,000 head; Hogs, 20,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull, with sales of 4 cars at 91c.; closed at 92½c.; 2 cars No. 1 Northern sold at 90½c.; closed at 90c. Winter grades steady, with a good demand; 6 cars No. 2 Red sold at 86½c., and 1 car, 86c. Corn—No. 2 White at 87½c., on track; No. 2 Red Toledo was offered at 85½c., cost, insurance, and freight. Corn nominal, but generally lower; 3 cars No. 2 Yellow at 49½c.; 2 cars No. 3 Yellow at 45½c.; 1 car, 43½c.; 5 cars No. 4 Yellow at 34½c.; 12 cars No. 5 at 33½@33½c.; 10 cars No. 4 at 33½c.; 2 cars No. 3 Mixed, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 at 34½c., to arrive. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 White, 28½c.@29c.; No. 3 White, 28c.; No. 2 Mixed, 27c. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 23,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour steady. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red, 79c.@80½c.; receipts, 1,800 bushels; shipments, none. Corn in fair demand; firm; No. 3 Mixed, 38c.@39½c. Oats firm; No. 2 Mixed, 24½c.@25c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 50c.@51c. Pork firm at $10 75. Lard quiet; $6 Bulk meats firmer; Short Ribs, $5 25@5 35. Bacon steady; Short Clear, $6 12½@6 15. Whisky steady at $1 05. Sugar unchanged. Butter easier; 10@18c. Eggs quiet; easy. Cheese heavy; lower; 11½c.

WILMINGTON, April 2.—Spirits of Turpentine nominal. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 15; Good Strained, $1 20. Tar firm at $1 35. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 10; Virgin, $2 20. Corn firm; White, 46c.; Yellow, 44c.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—Petroleum firmer; National Transit Certificates opened at 91½; closed at 89½; highest, 93; lowest, 89¼.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Turpentine firm at 27½c. Rosin firm; Good Strained, $1 10.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 2—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Amer. E. & T.	11½	11½	11½	11½	100
*Am. Cot. Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	200
*Am. C. C. Trust	28½	28½	28½	28½	600
American Ex.	113	113	113	113	100
*Amer. Cattle Tr.	11	11	11	11	1,000
Adams Ex.	147½	147½	147½	147½	100
Boston & L. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	25
Cameron Coal					105
Canada Southern	54½	55	54½	54½	750
Cal. Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
Ches. & Ohio	22½	23	22½	23	740
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	130
Chi. Gas Trust	74½	74½	74½	74½	2,400
Chi. & Alton	141½	141½	141½	141½	100
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	105
Chi. Bur. & Q.	107½	107½	107½	107½	900
C. St. P. & O.	68½	68½	68½	68½	2,850
C. St. P. & O. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	400
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,080
C. C. C. & St. L.	77½	77½	77½	77½	4,185
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	100
Clev. & Pitts.	147½	147½	147½	147½	10
Colorado Coal	40	40	40	40	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	22	22	22	22	150
Chi. & East Ill.	38	38	38	38½	700
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93	93	93	93	200
Del. & Hudson	140	140½	140	140½	400
Del., Lack. & W.	136½	136½	136½	136½	400
D., L. & W. ex d.	135½	135½	135½	135½	30,400
Den. & R. G. W.	14½	14½	14½	14½	100
Denver & R. G.	14½	14½	14½	14½	100
*Dis. & U. F. Tr.	29½	29½	29½	29½	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	8½	8½	8½	8½	280
E. T., V. & Ga. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	1000
Edison Gl. El. Co.	102	102	102	102	184
Evans. & T. H.	120	120	120	120	100
Flint & P. M. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Green. Coal & T.	95	95	95	95	100
Illinois Central	115½	115½	115½	115½	300
Ill. Coal & Coke	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
L. & W. West pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	200
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,510
Louis. & Nash.	84½	84½	84½	84½	4,850
Louis., N. A. & C.	44½	44½	44½	44½	100
Manhattan Con.	107	107	107	107	4,170
Michigan Cent.	97½	97½	97½	97½	400
Minn. & St. L. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	100
Missouri Pacific	73½	73½	73½	73½	4,170
Mo., K. & T.	25½	25½	25½	25½	80
*Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	10
*Nat. Lead Trust	18	18	17½	17½	450
N. J. Central	119½	119½	118½	119½	600
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	32
N. Y. & Hon. Rg.	25½	25½	25½	25½	910
N. Y. & New Eng.	46½	46½	46½	46½	755
N. Y. Chic. & St. L. 2d pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	111	111	111	111	30
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	750
Northern Pacific	18½	18½	17½	18½	800
Northern Pac. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	300
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	200
Oregon Imp.	45	45	45	46	150
Oregon R. & N.	99	99	99	99	280
Oregon Trans.	38½	38½	38½	38½	2,750
Pacific Mail	47½	48½	47½	48½	700
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	28½	28½	28½	28½	1,270
Phila. & Reading.	47½	47½	47½	47½	29,000
P., C. & St. L.	75½	75½	75½	75½	273
P., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	55
Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	200
Quicksilver pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	300
Rich. & W. P.	21½	21½	21½	21½	3,010
R. W. & O.	30½	30½	30½	30½	25
St. L. & S. F. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	100
St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	87	87	87	50
St. Paul	113½	113½	112	112	200
South Carolina	15	15	15	15	100
Southern Pacific	24	25	24	24½	1,200
*Sugar Ref. Co.	83½	83½	82½	83½	5,800
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39½	39½	39½	39½	900
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	100	101	100	101	600
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	33½	33½	33½	33½	600
Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	410
Union Pacific	89½	89½	88	88½	2,710
Virginia Midland	55	55	54½	55	55
Wabash	12½	12½	12½	12½	200
Wabash pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	900
West. Union Tel.	81½	82½	81½	82½	1,378
Wheeling & L. E.	35½	36½	35½	36½	1,300
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	500
Wisconsin Cent.	31	31	31	31	600
Total sales					187,837

*Ex-dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	109	109	109	109	$1,000
At. & Dan. 4s.	96	96	96	96	10,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
At. & Pac. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	154,000
At. & Pac. 2d	69½	69½	69½	69½	285,000
At. & Pac. inc.	15	15	15	15	14,000
Buffalo, R. & P. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
B., C. R. & N. col.					
tr.	87½	87½	87½	87½	4,000
Canada So. 2d	98	98	98	98	7,000
C. F. 4s of 1895	111½	111½	111½	111½	2,000
C. & O. 6s, R. R.					
A. W.	66½	66½	66½	66½	5,000
C. & O. 1st, H. & A.	70	70½	70	70½	62,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	25,000
Chi. & Atlan. 1st	90	90	90	90	1,000
C., R. & Q. 5s, dsb.	106½	106½	106½	106½	17,000
C., R. & Q. 5s, Iowa	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, Neb.	93½	93½	93½	93½	4,000
C., C. & I. con. 7s	127	127	127	127	37,000
Chicago Gas 1st	98	98	98	98	2,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	95	95	95	95	4,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4½	128½	128½	128½	128½	1,000
Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	77½	77½	77½	77½	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st	79	79	79	79	10,000
Elk. & Big S. 1st	92	92	92	92	3,000
Erie, 2d, G. 5s	106	106	106	106	2,000
Erie 4s	115	115	115	115	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	26,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	113	113	113	113	2,000
Ill. Cent. 4s	99	99	99	99	1,000
Kan. & Texas con.	115	115	115	115	50,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, r.	64½	64½	64½	64½	10,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	75	75	75	75	4,000
K. & T. 1st	75	75	75	75	15,000
K. & T. m. & w. 1	75½	75½	75½	75½	10,000
Knox. & O. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
Lehigh C. & Nav. 5s	102	102	102	102	12,000
Lehigh Val. 1st	124½	124½	124½	124½	1,000
L. & N. 8s, un.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Long I. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
Long Island 7s	116	116	116	116	4,000
Mex. Cent. con.					
4s, new	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
L. & N. 1st N. F.					
6s	109	109	109	109	50,000
L. N. & Chi. con. 6s	98	98	98	98	2,000
Met. Elev. 6s	108	108	108	108	10,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1902	111½	111½	111½	111½	9,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	116	116	116	116	1,000
M., L. S. & W.					
ext. 5s	102	102	101½	101½	15,000
M., S. S. M. & A. 5s	94	94	94	94	4,000
Mut. Rl. 6s	145	145	145	145	12,000
Nash. & Chat. con.	113	113	113	113	20,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	132½	132½	132½	132½	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, c.	130½	130½	130½	130½	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r.	130	130	130	130	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	11,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s	57½	57½	57	57	12,500
N. Y. Elev. 1st	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
Nor. & W. 1st, M.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
North. Pac. 2d	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
North. Pac. div.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4,000
Ohio & Miss. con.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Ohio South. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	3,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Oregon R. & N.	114	114	114	114	11,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	93	93	93	93	35,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	10,000
Penn. 4s	110½	110½	110	110	2,000
Peo. & E. 1st	91	91	91	91	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d	73	73	73	73	2,000
Pitts

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FAUST AND MARGARETHE and IM PUPPENLADEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO. At 2—VON BULOW CONCERT.
COLISEUM—At 8:15—GLEASON, THE HORSE TAMER.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOTCHKISS'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSEE—SZEDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PEG WOFFINGTON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The bill providing for State care of the insane passed the Senate at Albany yesterday without change by a vote of 21 to 6, which was a greater triumph for humanity and sound policy than its friends had dared to hope for. The opposition, which had its source almost entirely with County Supervisors and poorhouse officials, was concentrated upon efforts to get in amendments which would send the bill back to the Assembly, but all such efforts were defeated and the bill now goes to the Governor. There can be little doubt of his approval. The small politicians of the rural counties, who were concerned for keeping control of the indigent insane, are not generally of his party or of any service to him. The bill had the support of the Representatives of this city and Brooklyn, although these two cities will be left to take care of their own indigent insane besides bearing quite half of the expense of caring for those of the rest of the State.

Since 1868 there has grown up in Key West, Fla., a very enterprising and successful manufacture of cigars from Havana tobacco. From a very small beginning and against great difficulties it has made its way; it turns out about 100,000,000 cigars annually, pays $5,000,000 a year in wages, and supports 25,000 people. It is strictly and necessarily an American industry. Its materials are imported, heavily taxed, and the value put into them is solely that of labor in the United States. This industry the new Tariff bill, which imposes a prohibitory duty on leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers, would simply wipe out of existence. The pretext is that American tobacco would be substituted for foreign tobacco as wrappers, and that is probably sincerely believed by the authors of the bill. It is a mistake, but even if it were possible, what right has Congress, to benefit one class, thus cruelly and wantonly to injure another?

Gen. SICKLES's resolution to abide strictly by the law is of course the only one that either an honest or a prudent man could take in the Sheriff's office. The results of it, however, constitute almost a more serious reflection upon his predecessors than the investigation to which they have been subjected. When Gen. SICKLES informed his subordinates that they must obey the law and confine themselves to the lawful fees for their services there was one actual resignation and a chorus of protests and threats to retire. It is to be true that the subordinates in the office cannot make "a decent living" by obeying the law, that is a reason why the law should be changed, but no reason at all why they should be allowed to break it, for it is certainly not a decent living that is obtained by that process. On the other hand, it is by no means certain that the legal fees are not all that the services are worth, or that the deputies have not heretofore been absurdly overpaid. In any case, what a picture is presented of the administrations of Sheriffs GRANT and FLACK when the simple notice of their successor that the law must be obeyed throws the whole Sheriff's office into fury and confusion!

The Larmon-Dempsey Taxation bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday and sent back to the committee for a hearing, which will take place next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The opposition to this infamous measure should make itself heard and felt at that time. It is evident that members of the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, as well as members of the Assembly generally, have no real conception of the effect which a law like that proposed would have in this or any other large city. They need enlightenment, and if they can be made to comprehend the consequences of trying to execute such a law all danger of its adoption will be averted. One thoroughly well-informed advocate of common sense in taxation could riddle this measure and turn it to contempt at the hearing.

The news that EMIN Pasha has entered the German service in Africa and is to start back in a fortnight to Victoria Nyanza will once more turn attention to that region. The additional announcement that Capt. WISSMANN has forbidden all caravans to encroach without permission upon a region which he vaguely describes as "the German sphere of influence" is also suggestive. When EMIN marched to the Zanzibar coast with STANLEY he said that all he desired was to re-enter the service of the Khédive. This also seemed in many ways the best thing for him to do, especially as the result might be the reoccupation of the Upper Nile provinces by him in the name of Egypt. Now he accepts different employment, and not that of the East Africa Company, but German official service. It is true that Prince BISMARCK lately declared that Germany and Great Britain are in accord in Africa and that the former will do nothing to trench on the rights of the latter. But BISMARCK is no longer Chancellor. However, the presumption is that the withdrawal of EMIN to the coast at least did not divest Egypt of any of her territorial rights.

POLITICS AND RAPID TRANSIT.

The continued delay in taking up the Rapid-Transit bill in the Senate is attended by constant rumors of a political deal in which it is to be a factor. Whether the politicians of each party are intent upon getting political advantage out of New-York's pressing need for rapid-transit facilities, or whether those of one party are only concerned to prevent the other from getting any such advantage, is not altogether clear. So far as the people of the city are concerned, they are only anxious that provision should be made for rapid transit which shall exclude all politics from the undertaking. It is of the utmost importance that no set of politicians shall exercise any control over it.

There is apparently no difficulty in agreeing upon the general provisions of the proposed law, and the only serious question relates to the manner of constituting a commission which shall decide upon routes and plans, lay down terms and conditions for the granting of a franchise, and supervise the work of construction. Such a commission should certainly not consist of politicians of any party, but of business men in whom the people would have entire confidence. Senator IVES is quoted as declaring that he would oppose any measure which did not leave the appointment of the commission to the Mayor of the city, and he probably represents the position of Tammany men generally. But that position is distinctly hostile to the cause of rapid transit and therefore to the interests of the city of New-York. The one thing absolutely certain is that no bill giving this power to Mayor GRANT can pass the present Legislature, and it is almost equally certain that a large majority of the people of the city do not desire it. To insist upon it, therefore, would be willfully to obstruct rapid-transit legislation.

The Fassett bill as originally introduced had no political purpose except to prevent the rapid-transit undertaking from falling into the hands of Tammany politicians through the appointment of a commission by Mayor GRANT. That purpose was legitimate, for Mayor GRANT does not by his character and conduct give assurance that his commission would be above the Tammany influence. On the contrary, there is a fair presumption that, if he were to appoint the commission, the undertaking would be made to subserve the interests of the Tammany Hall power. The Fassett bill afforded the needed assurance that the enterprise would be kept free from politics by naming a set of Commissioners whose character and purposes were above suspicion and who would command the unqualified confidence of the community. The mere fact that these gentlemen were to exercise the powers provided for in the bill was enough to secure for it the approval of the citizens of New-York.

But this method of constituting the commission, wise and prudent as it was, suggested an obstacle which the measure would be likely to encounter in the shape of Executive disapproval. In an exceptional matter of this kind, of such vast importance, and at the same time quite apart from the ordinary functions of municipal administration, there was no legitimate place for objection on the ground of interference with local self-government. Rapid transit involves public rights and interests in a very important way, but provision for it is not and cannot be a municipal matter. It must be accomplished by private capital through the granting of a charter for the construction and operation of the roads to one or more corporations. It is in no sense a question of local government, but only of the promotion and protection of local interests. And yet Gov. HILL had plainly intimated his hostility to a rapid-transit law in which the Commissioners should be named. Such hostility is not reasonable and could not be defended on any plea of a regard for sound principle or for public interests, but that consideration would probably not prevent Gov. HILL from vetoing the bill, and it is desirable, if possible, to have one passed that would become a law. The Governor's anticipated objections, together with the opportunity of making some sort of a bargain for the mutual advantage of the politicians, led to the change in the measure last week which proposed to have the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. There was believed to be an understanding by which it was known by the parties thereto in advance who would be appointed as such Commissioners.

The objection to this arrangement is that, while the politicians might know who the Commissioners were to be and might be satisfied with them, the public would not know until after the bill had become a law and the Commissioners had been appointed. Then they might not prove satisfactory. If there is distrust of Mayor GRANT's possible appointments, there may also be a suspicion of selections made to suit TOM PLATT and Gov. HILL. The only way in which the public can be assured as to the character of the commission is to have its composition a part of the bill and as open to consideration and discussion as its other provisions. Nothing in the measure can be more important than the commission, for upon that will depend the fate of the whole project. If it is the product of a "deal" or a political bargain, there will be a danger about as great as that of leaving the appointment to the Mayor. The Commissioners should be known before the law is passed, and if Gov. HILL is not willing to recognize the public right to that knowledge, the responsibility of defeating rapid transit might as well be left to him. He will all the sooner be recognized in his true character as an enemy to the highest interests of the public.

AN EXPENSIVE MEASURE.

We give in our columns this morning some very significant statements by business men in this city as to the way in which the Republican Tariff bill would work in only a few lines of trade. We ask for them the careful attention of those who still believe that the purpose of the Republican Party as now managed is to protect the interests of American workingmen.

Here, for instance, to begin with, is the increased duty on enameled ironware. It is not very great—from 45 per cent. to 50 per cent.—or equivalent to 11 per cent. additional. But see what it means. Enameled ironware has become a necessity in nearly all households. It saves a great amount of labor and time in the care and cleaning of cooking vessels of all sorts; it is cleanlier, since it does not for a long time absorb any of the oils of food prepared in it; it is much safer for health, as it resists the action of acids, and in consequence of these qualities it has come into very general use. Nearly all of it is made by two concerns—one in this State and one in St. Louis. Of the St. Louis concern the majority of the stock is believed to be owned by Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS, a Missouri Representative. The increase of duty by 11 per cent. is just enough to crush out the competition that was beginning to be made with Bohemian enameled ware. This ware, with steel as a foundation, is more durable than American ware, is somewhat finer and more attractive, and pays with the duty of 45 per cent. freight and expenses amounting in all to 125 per cent., so that, as one of the importers puts it, "the same article that a German woman buys for 50 cents costs an American woman $1 12." The new Tariff bill would destroy even this competition, and is solely for the benefit of Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS's concern and one other at the expense of the rest of the American people.

The new bill increases the duties on carpet wools by from 40 to 60 per cent., and the duties on carpets still more. The result must be that foreign carpets can only be bought by the rich, while the cost of American carpets, such as are used by persons of moderate means, will be necessarily so much greater that a very large proportion of those who now use them will have to go without them. It cannot be pretended that American manufacturers or their workmen will gain by this, for they already have practically full possession of the home market. They will be hurt by it, because the demand in the home market will be greatly lessened. Many poor people who now use cheap carpets could not afford them at all; a still greater number who may still use some will have to get on with a smaller amount. The manufacturer's sales will be decreased and his expenses, other than for labor, will be increased. He cannot employ so much labor, and he cannot pay so good wages; his own workmen will be injured, and all workmen will find their usual comforts of this kind reduced in amount. On the other hand, if the duty on wools had been repealed, carpets could have been made even cheaper than they now are; the demand would have steadily increased; more labor would have been employed, and workingmen generally would have been benefited. Those who cannot now afford carpets could have them; those who now have them could have more, or could have the same amount at less cost. Which would have been the real "protection" to American industry and American workingmen?

A like state of things exists in regard to the trade in clothing and the materials of clothing. The wools from which these are made will be increased in cost by the higher duties in the new tariff, if it becomes a law. A dress that can now be had for $10 will cost $15. That means that many a working woman and many a workingman's wife or daughter will have to get along with fewer woolen dresses or without any. And who gains by it? Hardly no one. American woolens will not yield any more profit to the makers or any more work or any higher wages. It is much to the mill lords. The tax will simply increase the cost and cut down the comfort of living for the poorer classes. This is not only grossly unjust and oppressive, but it is stupid. It is done on the demand of a few men who pretend to represent the wool growers, but it will not help the wool growers. It is more likely to hurt them, for it will check the demand for their wool, while to them, as to all other classes, the cost of living will be increased. A like blunder is involved in the tax on tin plates, which entertains a thousand uses all over the country. It is intended to make it possible for a few rich iron men in Pittsburg to build up the manufacture of tin plates. It might do that, though we doubt it, but at what cost! Not only all the countless utensils of tin used in every household throughout the country but tin roofing and tin cans would have to pay tribute to the greater fortunes of men already made rich by the tariff. It seems incredible that sane men, calling themselves party leaders and pretending to know what public interests and public opinion may demand, should concoct such a scheme, which, however flattering it may be to the little knot of Pittsburg contributors to the campaign funds, will be disgusting to thousands who neither buy votes nor sell them, but who cast them as they think their honest interests require.

RUSSIAN PLOTS.

It is quite natural that all manner of rumors should arise in Russia on the announcement that the Czar has been seized with a sudden illness. The "seizure" of a Czar by dynamite is the most popular method of agitating in Russia for constitutional government, but there is no reason why poison should not equally be resorted to if it be available. It is scarcely extravagant to say that no Russian who has any political opinions would see any moral wrong in the murder of the Czar if he could be satisfied that it would promote the establishment of a modern and responsible Government. Political opinions are doubtless becoming more prevalent in Russia. Diligent as are the efforts of the authorities to stop upon the frontiers the enlightenment of Europe and to prevent it from penetrating the interior of "Holy Russia," in the nature of the case they cannot be successful. Of the three learned professions known in civilized countries at least one is necessary in Russia. There are no lawyers in the country, and this privation does not appear to Americans to be altogether without its compensations. The priesthood in Russia does not require education. But Russians must have doctors, and it is impossible to give a Russian a medical education, or even the general education which is indispensable as a basis to a medical education, without putting him in the way of imbibing ideas that are fatal to his becoming a model subject of an autocrat. Every institution of learning in the empire is necessarily "a hotbed of sedition," and every student is almost necessarily a revolutionist.

The military and naval professions are absolutely indispensable, not merely to the well-being of Russians, but to the existence of the Russian Empire. Signs have multiplied within the past few years that the military education which is necessary to enable the Russian Army to hold its own in the international competition cannot be imparted without great danger to the students' "loyalty." Of course, the interests of the army itself are identical with those of the empire, and the great majority of its officers, after they are inured to the service, find little trouble in accepting the conditions of their service and making the most of them. But there is a minority, of men certainly not less scrupulous, thoughtful, or patriotic than the members of the majority, who deplore the intellectual and political backwardness of their country. From deploring it to seeking to amend it is not a very long step, and it is not wonderful that the army and the navy should be credibly reported to be honeycombed with disloyalty. The naval officer who has just committed suicide, leaving behind him a letter in which he confessed his complicity in a plot against the life of the Czar, is by no means the first specimen of his class, and he is not likely to be the last. It is one of the terrible conditions of Russian life that a man engaged in an attempt at murder may be not less but more conscientious than most of the people about him. A despotism must be "tempered by assassination" or not tempered at all, and no political reform that does not begin with a homicide can seem to a Russian either important or feasible. A Russian officer who allows himself to be led by true patriotic zeal into a "reform movement" is very likely to find himself pledged to kill his sovereign. As he is also pledged to serve him, he must perceive a divided duty, and the only way out of his dilemma may seem to him to be the tragical road that this naval officer has taken. The Russian character and the Russian environment produce results that to people of lighter natures living under happier conditions seem incredible in fiction until they are indubitably attested by the facts of actual life and actual death.

One of the most tragical of the many tragical aspects of the political situation in Russia is brought to view by the consideration that the man whose life is encompassed by plots is not necessarily a cruel or even a careless ruler. He is probably not a very wise man, but a lack of unusual wisdom is not a capital offense except in a Czar of Russia. It is very possibly a sense of honor alone that prevents him from abandoning a post so dangerous and so thankless. He is as much a victim of his circumstances as the unfortunate naval officer who found himself pledged at once to protect and to destroy him, or even more. Even if he were a Solomon, the Czar could not devise off-hand a form of government under which Russia would be better off than it is now, and it is upon him that all the responsibility of legislation rests, which in more advanced countries is distributed among the people generally. The things he grant the Czar and his advisers might do without exercising superhuman intelligence or courage. They ought at once and definitely to abandon the "conspiracy of silence" to which they are committed, and to let in the light upon all departments of Russian administration. When the grievances are known the remedies will suggest themselves as they certainly cannot do when all proceedings properly public are kept private. The Russian censorship is far more dangerous to the empire and to the Emperor than the misdeeds of Russian officials. While this censorship is maintained and popular indignation is denied any outlet, the Russian Government may be likened to a steam engine with the Czar sitting on the safety valve.

THE RING ATTACKED AT HOME.

Some light is thrown upon the demand for a duty on the Mexican silver-lead fluxing ores by a protest from Leadville. The demand was first made and has been most vigorously pressed by certain persons pecuniarily interested in the so-called carbonate mines of Colorado, and by men in public life who were induced to aid them. In their arguments the most extravagant assertions have been made. The country has been warned that a failure to impose the required duty on these Mexican ores—a duty that would be prohibitory—would utterly prostrate the entire mining industry of the far West, and thus throw many thousands of men out of work.

We have heretofore shown that the demand was really made in the interest of the owners of a little group of mines out of which is taken the domestic supply of fluxing ores like those imported from Mexico. The exclusion of the Mexican ores would, of course, increase the value of the domestic ores of the same kind. Smelters must have such ores for the profitable reduction of many ores, and if the supply could not be increased by importation the owners of the carbonate mines of Colorado would have the smelters at their mercy.

The action taken by the meeting at Leadville is doubly significant because the carbonate mines of Colorado are very near that city. The group includes the famous Henrietta and Maid Mine, by far the largest of the producers of the ores in question, in which Secretary BLAINE has a considerable pecuniary interest. It was a meeting of the representatives of the four smelting factories of Leadville, and they adopted resolutions protesting against the imposition of a duty on the Mexican ores "for the reason," our dispatches say, "that even with those ores it is difficult to get lead enough to keep the smelters in Colorado alive, and that to shut out Mexican lead would sooner or later close up every smelter in Leadville."

These men know that, in spite of the great outcry about the impending paralysis of the mining industry to be caused by the use of the Mexican ores in competition with the similar ores of the Leadville district, the chief domestic producers of such ores—the owners of the Henrietta and Maid Mine—made recently a contract for the delivery of 150 tons of ore per day for one year to a smelting concern in Pueblo at better rates than they had ever before obtained. It may be, also, that they have heard that this smelting concern, which is to use so considerable a quantity of these ores, is controlled through lease or otherwise by the National White Lead Trust. At all events, they appear to see that their supply of fluxing ores will be very small unless the Mexican ores shall be admitted, and for this reason they join the protesting smelters of Kansas and Missouri and of the Southern frontier in opposing the carbonate ring.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

It was not to be wondered at that this public should flock to the Metropolitan Opera House last evening to hear Delibes's pretty opera, "Lakmé," which has not been done here since the palmy days of the American Opera. With the added and extremely powerful attraction of Mme. Patti in a rôle new to this public, the opera was sure of a large audience. The house was packed and the applause was of a most enthusiastic nature. When all is said and done, "Lakmé" is a work that, in spite of the uncommon color of its melodies and the piquancy of its rhythms, is bound to pall on the hearer after a few repetitions. It is altogether too sugary, and has no dramatic force whatever. There are hardly a dozen measures in it which suggest intense passion.

The fastidious aid of Mme. Patti's great name will not assist the opera materially, for the rôle is by no means one of her happiest, if judgment may be fairly drawn from last evening's performance. It is probable that the famous singer was not in the best of spirits. It is certain that previous to the bell song she did not do herself justice, and sang quite out of tune at times. The bell song she gave with fine vigor and dash, but her staccati were lacking in incisiveness and her roulades were not as sparkling as usual. Nevertheless, she delighted the audience, and at the end of the act she was called out half a dozen times and compelled to sing "Home, Sweet Home." Her performance of Lakmé was not so beautiful by any means as her rendering of the tinkling measures of "La Sonnambula," and it seems safe to predict that the most celebrated of singers will more fully justify her fame when she appears in "Marta" at the matinée on Saturday.

Signor Ravelli's Geraldo was an uneven piece of work, but in some places he sang admirably, notably in the lovely duet in the second act. Here he was absolutely true to the pitch, and sang with splendid spirit and a beautiful quality of tone, closing with a ringing B flat which delighted the house. Signor Marcoaldi was acceptable as Nilakantha, and he sang his aria in the second act very well indeed. Signor Marchesi sang abominably and acted like a jumping jack as Frederick. Mme. Fabbri was excellent in the small rôle of Mallika. The chorus was satisfactory, but the ballet—especially the premiere—was not inspiring. Signor Sapio conducted admirably.

DR. VON BÜLOW'S RECITALS.

The second of Dr. von Bülow's recitals was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. As on the previous day, the programme was exceedingly interesting, being a series of highly-colored illustrations of the line of development of modern piano technique. Even Beethoven was drawn upon for a contribution to this programme, being represented by one of the most intricate of his sonatas. It may not have been Dr. von Bülow's design to illustrate technique especially by this recital, but his programme was such as to do this in addition to affording an afternoon of musical enjoyment.

The numbers on the list were Hummel's grand fantasia, Opus 18; Beethoven's sonata in F major, Opus 54; Raff's grand suite, Opus 91, and Liszt's "Lac de Wallenstadt," "Valse de Schubert, (transcrite)" and "Venezia e Napoli." The doctor was in excellent spirits and played with his vigor and with his invariably keen insight into the works in hand. His performance of the larghetto cantabile in the rather antiquated Hummel fantasia was one of the most beautiful accomplishments of the art of singing on the piano that has been heard here in many a long day. The delicacy of the tone color was simply marvelous and thoroughly worthy of a great pianist.

The doctor's first exhibition of the wide scope of his abilities was given in the rigid contortions of the Raff suite. He opened the first allegro with uncommon pluck of power, and in the closing measures achieved a delicious effect by his neat touch. The "Lac de Wallenstadt" was another number which was played splendidly well. Indeed, the whole recital was delightful. By 12 o'clock the doctor was compelled to come forward and play Chopin's "Berceuse" in response to continued applause.

THEODORE THOMAS IN HARLEM.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, at the Harlem Opera House last night, gave the march movement from "Lohengrin," a symphony of Raff, selections from "Siegfried," and the "Ride of the Valkyries" of Wagner, and selections from Saint-Saëns and Strauss. Mme. Natali sang an aria from "Il Barbiere" of Rossini and a song by Gounod, and was recalled each time. The house was of good size, though not large. About fifty small boys in school uniforms had the best seats in the orchestra, and labored zealously to give further variety to the entertainment.

GERMANY'S GRASP IN AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—Emin Pasha has finally accepted the proposals made to him by Major Wissmann and has entered the German service. He will receive a salary of £1,000 a year. He has given up his intention of returning to Europe, and will leave Bagamoyo about the middle of April for Victoria Nyanza. He will be accompanied by a large caravan and 200 Sondanese troops under command of German officers. His decision meets with strong disfavor in Zanzibar.

Bwana-Heri, the chief of the insurgents, has concluded a peace with the Germans. At the request of the latter he will return to Saadani, from which place two German expeditions recently attempted to expel him.

Major Wissmann has forbidden caravans to enter the German sphere of influence north of Tanga unless they have received special permission.

The German Consul, accompanied by two gunboats, is paying an official visit to the Sultan of Witu.

COLOGNE, April 2.—The *Gazette* publishes news from Mombassa, under date of yesterday, which says that Lieut. Ehlers, who left Pangani for Mount Kilima-Njaro with a detachment of Major Wissmann's troops, has sent a dispatch stating that Dr. Peters and Lieut. Tiedemann, with forty porters, belonging to Dr. Peters's party, are safe. Lieut. Tiedemann, however, the dispatch says, is suffering from a slight wound.

ADEN, April 2.—The British expedition recently sent out against the Somalis having failed to accomplish its mission, another expedition has been started. The Esa tribe has made another attack upon the Bulnai people and defeated them with terrible slaughter.

NEW CABINET IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 2.—The Cabinet has been reconstructed. Senhor A. de Serpa Pimental is Prime Minister and Minister of War; Senhor Arroyo, Minister of Marine and Minister of Justice; Senhor Lopovan, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Villena, Minister of the Colonies; Senhor Franco, Minister of Finance; Senhor Aronca, Minister of Public Works, and Senhor Ribeiro, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The last three held the same positions in the preceding Cabinet.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The new White Star Line steamer Majestic, under command of Capt. Parsell, sailed from this port for New-York on her maiden voyage to-day. Large crowds gathered on the docks to watch the steamer as she proceeded down the Mersey. The Majestic carries a full complement of passengers, among whom are Mr. Angus, the American Minister to Brasil; Mr. Alexander Delmar, Mr. Ernest Inman, and Mr. W. M. Mackay.

The steamship City of Paris arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night.

LONDON, April 2.—The Servian agent, in compliance with his Government's instructions, will leave Sofia to-morrow. A rupture between Servia and Bulgaria is imminent. The trouble is said to have been fomented by Russia.

In the Parliamentary election at Windsor to-day Barry, Conservative, received 1,522 votes and Grenfell, Liberal, 972. In the last election the Conservative candidate was returned without opposition.

BERLIN, April 2.—The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "At the farewell interview between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck the latter declined the dukedom of Lauenberg, declaring his desire to live in history under the family name which he had made historical. The Emperor, however, insisted that the honor was irrevocable, whereupon it was agreed that the Prince need not personally bear the title of Duke."

ROME, April 2.—The *Riforma* says: "America, unable to compete with other countries in art, hopes that Congress will approve President Harrison's just and opportune proposal to remove the duty on works of art."

PARIS, April 2.—Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, has refused to accept the proceeds of the forced sale of his Brazilian property, ordered by the Provisional Government.

ELLIOTT DINES THEM AGAIN.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard's effort to get himself recognized as a politician has taken some very queer forms, but the queerest of all of them is the dinner-giving habit which he has lately contracted. Only a few weeks ago he dined the members of the Republican Executive Committee at the Union League Club. The party disposed of ninety-three quart bottles of wine which had been entered on the menu cards as Apollinaris. The politicians enjoy Elliott as a huge joke and poke all sorts of fun at him among themselves, but they coddled him by attending the Union League Club dinner.

Last night he gave another dinner to the same party at the Republican Club, and they coddled him again. They realize fully that this freak of the Colonel is an effort on his part to foist himself upon them as a person of some consequence, and a queer thing about it is that they are willing to pat him on the back, eat his dinners, and enjoy themselves generally at his expense. It is but fair, however, to say that the sole purpose of some of the gentlemen who were present at last night's affair was simply to avoid offending the Colonel. Others went to get a good dinner.

A. Du Prato, the steward of the club, saw to it that the menu was a fine one. The table was set in the parlors of the club. Col. Elliott sat at the head in front of a big dish full of red roses. The politicians looked over this at the faces of their host and the picture they saw reminded them of a sunset.

At the Union League dinner given by Col. Shepard to this group of statesmen, Postmaster Van Cott nominated Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, for Mayor. Mr. Smith has since declined to be Col. Shepard's candidate, and Col. Shepard invited him to last night's feast with the purpose of inflating his boom. The Colonel saw to it that no newspapers were represented at his dinner except his own and one or two others that do not notice him.

Being an expert text quoter the Colonel left wine off the menu again and had plenty of it on the table. He had said in his text in the afternoon that the law of the spirit of life "made me free from the law of sin and death." Some captious person might remark that it was a pity it didn't make him free from the spirit of hypocrisy.

Most of the members of the Executive Committee went to the dinner. The number included Charles H. Murray, Frederick R. Coudert, John Simpson, John C. Lawson, Frank Raymond, John H. Gunner, ex-Coroner Nugent, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and John W. Jacobus. Among the other guests were J. Seaver Page, S. H. Wales, Cephous Brainerd, John R. Weber, the new Superintendent of Immigration, and Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, his deputy; James Richards, Charles S. Smith, and Mr. Shepard's private secretary. The story that he had a reporter of his paper concealed behind the curtain was probably not true.

During the evening Col. Elliott made one of his speeches. Independent action by the Republicans was one of his themes. Then others made speeches, and the Colonel was given a good supply of sugared words in return for his food and his wine.

CURIOS AND PAINTINGS.

By far the most active persons attending the sale of the de Gabalda art collection yesterday were local dealers in objects of vertu and curios. A big and miscellaneous lot of jewelry, fanholders, brooches, carrings, and medallions went for little, while the prices for some rather rare engravings were so inadequate as to very quickly prompt their withdrawal.

Metal work, porcelains, lamps, and chandeliers fetched fair prices, a copper-gilded plaque easily selling at $130. A Limoges Asiatic Oriental jug was bid in for $42. The draperies and tapestries sold at rather low prices. A dealer got the choice pieces at prices ranging from $4 to $50, with the exception of an Italian tapestry which went for $175, and a Flemish piece that reached $155. For the framed embroideries very little was obtained.

The highest bid for antique furniture was $200 for a Renaissance chest of sixteenth century Spanish workmanship. A carved Armoire brought $150, a secretaire, with the Bourbon arms, $110, and another, painted in glass panels, by Alonzon Cano, $150. It was only the quantity offered yesterday that made this afternoon's sale eventful, and $8,876 50 was realized.

Mrs. Henry Stevens, Miss Jeannette Gilder, Mr. William Schaus, Mr. Joseph Keppler, and Joseph Jefferson were among the bidders. Mr. Schaus bid in the Columbus casket for $1,150.

Last night nearly one hundred oil paintings, Byrnes and Spanish, were sold. Zamacois's "Checkmate" and Delinger's "The Assassination" were bought for Mr. Jefferson, at $1,000 and $900, respectively. Enrique Serra's "Lepers" was secured for $900 by a gentleman who will present it to an out-of-town public library. The prices were considered fair, and aggregated $25,000. The total for the day's two sales was $34,339 50.

OBITUARY.

GEN. THOMAS C. ANDERSON.

Gen. Thomas C. Anderson of St. Landry Parish, La., died at New-Orleans yesterday morning of Bright's disease, after two weeks' illness, aged seventy years. He was a giant in stature, of genial disposition, and was the central figure of the Louisiana Returning Board that in 1876 secured Mr. Hayes the Presidential chair, but suffered conviction and imprisonment therefor. He was born in Prince William County, Va., and went to Louisiana in 1838.

After a brief period in the commercial house of Maunsel White he settled in Washington, La., where as merchant and planter he met with success and acquired great wealth, which was, however, lost during the war. He represented St. Landry continuously in the Legislature from 1852 to 1876, and under the election law of 1868 was appointed as one of the Democratic members of the Returning Board. He was Adjutant General of State militia by appointment of the Governor of the State before the war.

For his action as a member of the Returning Board in 1876 in counting the State for Hayes he was tried before Judge Whitaker of the criminal court and convicted, but was finally released by the Supreme Court on a technicality.

Afterward Mr. Anderson held the office of Special Deputy Collector of Customs, but lived in quiet at his home in St. Landry for the past few years. He married a third wife at Kansas City about a year ago.

The *Evening Item* gives the following story of Gen. Anderson's connection with the Returning Board during the canvas of the Presidential vote in 1876:

"Senator John Sherman who was here as a 'visiting statesman' professed the greatest friendship for Gen. Anderson and became his inseparable companion. So approbative was the Senator that the State would be counted for Tilden that he implored the General to save the Republican Party from ruin. He even coupled the same room with the returning officer, to pass his persuasive influence more effective. In the meantime some of the Democratic leaders, knowing that their candidate received the popular vote, but fearful that it would not be counted, resolved to use money to secure a proper return, justifying such means on the ground that 'the end justified the means.' It was an open secret that the late Duncan F. Kenner was selected as the medium through which to approach Gen. Anderson and ex-Gov. Wells. This proved a futile move, as Wells, never having liked Mr. Kenner, would have no transaction with him, and Gen. Anderson refused a fortune from more than one source during that exciting episode.

"Gen. Anderson remained poor and Hayes secured the Presidency. Mr. Hayes, to his credit be it stated, not ungratefully, but steadily refused to pay his debt of political gratitude. The best that he would do was to permit the General to name the Collector of the Port in the person of George L. Smith.

"Senator Sherman, who in the meantime had become Secretary of the Treasury, appointed the man who made it possible for him to reach the position to which he aspired Special Deputy Collector."

When Mr. Harrison was elected President Gen. Anderson, advanced in years, thought that his past services might secure him a place in the public service, and he again approached his supposed friend, Senator Sherman. Mosatti rolled on and he secured nothing for himself. He then made an effort to do something for his near friends, and sent several letters and telegrams to the Senator,

MAYOR ORESTES CLEVELAND'S BAD RECORD.

HIS DISHONESTY SHOWN BY AN AFFIDAVIT OF RECEIVER YOUNG OF THE DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—If an impartial newspaper should ever attempt to write the life of Oscenia Cleveland, present Mayor of Jersey City and candidate for re-election, he would find in the records of this State some mighty interesting material. By it he would be able to show that a man of bland exterior, great ambitions, and pious pretense could be guilty of acts that have caused many people to regard him as a swindler, for whose punishment the law provides the method.

The story of Cleveland's real estate speculations in Jersey City are hardly new. That he some years ago bought, through the firm of Fowler, Crampton & Co. of New-York, a piece of land known as the Harrison estate and sought to sell it to Jersey City, and, failing in that, to Hudson County, at a very high price, has been talked over a great deal. The Board of Aldermen of the city, the Board of Freeholders of the county, the Legislature of the State, and the courts of the State and the United States were all "worked" or appealed to in Cleveland's effort to make his speculation successful. But all his efforts failed, and at the beginning of the year 1881 the Dixon Crucible Company, of which Cleveland was President and whose credit had been used to a tremendous extent in the speculation, went into the hands of a receiver.

It was after the appointment of the receiver that the facts about Cleveland's abuse of his trust came out. They make an amazing record. Had Cleveland been content to retire and keep silence, many of these facts would perhaps never have gone upon the record. But he is not of a retiring disposition, and his efforts to repossess himself of property which he had wrecked resulted in a pretty complete official exposure.

The Dixon Crucible Company failed Jan. 4, 1881, and Edward F. C. Young, now President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, was appointed receiver, and has since conducted its business with apparent success. Mr. Cleveland must have realized how ruinous his management had been, yet in 1883 he began his efforts to get his hands upon it. In July of that year he seems to have had a new Board of Directors elected, and Dec. 5, 1883, filed a petition in Chancery, directed to Chancellor Theodore Runyon, asking that in place of the receiver Trustees be appointed by the Chancellor from the company's Board of Directors.

The petition set forth that Theodore F. Randolph, Jerome D. Gillett, William Hogencamp, William C. Allison, Thomas T. Buckley, George A. Smith, and Orestes Cleveland had been unanimously elected Directors by the stockholders at a meeting duly called and held by the court, "a large majority of the entire stock of the company having been voted in their favor, and no votes cast against them." The petition urged that these persons were "personally interested to a very large extent in saving the property," and were willing to give bonds and serve as Trustees without compensation, and the salary allowed the receiver would be saved, and that the business of the company would be more prosperous in their hands than in the hands of a receiver. The petition argues the case at some length, and is supported by the affidavits of Orestes Cleveland and others.

This petition called for an answer from Receiver Young, and it is in that answer that the damning evidence against Orestes Cleveland is found. After some preliminary statements it shows that the Dixon Crucible Company, during its first year under the receiver, (1881,) returned a net balance of $120,283 76. During the second year (1882) the net balance was $129,527 24, and assurance was given that the year 1883 would be nearly as profitable. A statement of legal costs and of the reasons for allowing the receiver $7,500 a year is made, and the answer proceeds to state these facts:

The receiver further represents that the capital stock of the company is 7,343 shares of $100 each, making a total amount of $734,500, and the company is largely insolvent before reaching the capital stock. The debts claimed (not including mortgages in New-Jersey) are more than $1,100,000, over $500,000 of which have been allowed by the receiver, the balance being still open. Of this balance is the claim of the National Bank of the Republic of New-York for $10,435 70 and $2,000 for Bell Brothers for $12,754 38, which said Bank of the Republic and said Crampton Brothers are two of the petitioners for the retirement of the receiver. Both of those claims the receiver in the discharge of his duty under the statute decided not to allow.

Of the claims presented he aforesaid over $600,000 are for notes issued in the name of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, under the authority and direction of Orestes Cleveland, its then President, for the accommodation of Fowler, Crampton & Co. of the city of New-York, and indorsed by the said Orestes Cleveland, Joseph Dixon, and Fowler, Crampton & Co., a firm which preceded the organization of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and of which Joseph Dixon and Orestes Cleveland were partners, the said Dixon having died over ten years ago and the firm having been dissolved previous to that time.

The said firm of Fowler, Crampton & Co., immediately preceding the appointment of the receiver, made an assignment to A. W. Lewis, in the city of New-York, and it is very doubtful whether anything will be realized from the said paper, the liability for said accommodation paper over and above an open account on the books of the Dixon Crucible Company in favor of said Fowler, Crampton & Co., after deducting the said liability on said accommodation paper would be over $550,000 if all said paper is allowed. The firm of Fowler, Crampton & Co. is hopelessly insolvent, the assignee having testified to that fact in the presence of the receiver in the Bank of the Republic case within the last two weeks that in his opinion there will be nothing realized from the individual assets of the said late firm of Fowler, Crampton & Co. over their individual liabilities, and that there would only be about $40,000 of firm assets left, assuming that all the secured debts were paid from which first to take incidental expenses, commissions, counsel fees, and preferred claims, and the balance, if any, to go upon an indebtedness of over $900,000.

"There is no reason to believe that anything will be realized from Fowler, Crampton & Co. upon their liability on the accommodation paper, as aforesaid, or upon their liability, as hereinafter mentioned. As to the liability of Mr. Cleveland, by reason of having authorized the issue of paper or indorsed the same in the name of Joseph Dixon & Co. the receiver can only say that there is no hope, by reason of his insolvency, of realizing anything therefrom. His liability to the corporation or the receiver, nevertheless, is as to the amount of said accommodation paper that may be allowed against the company.

"He is also indebted to the company for $55,117 49 of principal for overdrafts, which amount was drawn out by him during the year 1880, (being the year previous to the appointment of the receiver,) over and above credits for his salary and all other credits; more than $35,000 was drawn out by him after the last day of May, 1880, and over $20,000 of which was used by him the latter part of the Summer and Fall of that same year for political purposes, the particulars of which the receiver is prepared to give and establish, and for which the checks therefor should your Honor so desire.

"There is also upon the books of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, entitled 'Fowler, Crampton & Co.,' a suspense account, covering items in the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, and amounting to $18,660 40, which items, in the judgment of the receiver, formed no part of the business of the said firm, and information gathered with reference thereto, are personal to the said Cleveland, and for which he is liable."

After giving the foregoing facts relative to Cleveland's management as President of the Dixon Crucible Company from its organization, and "having had substantially absolute control," Receiver Young gives additional facts which go to show that the election of Directors of July 21, 1883, on which Cleveland petitioned for receivership, was a very peculiar affair. Of the 7,345 shares of stock in the company there were voted 4,012 shares. Altogether, 410 shares were voted in the name of Orestes Cleveland, but the receiver shows that "Orestes Cleveland had no real interest (in the shares) at the time of the election." The receiver also points out that 330 shares, voted in the name of Jane H. Cleveland, had previously been transferred to the receiver; that 400 shares, voted in the name of Fowler, Crampton & Co., were at the time of the election under attachment of the receiver, and that 70 shares voted in the name of A. W. Lewis were likewise under attachment. The receiver proceeds:

"In looking over the tally sheet it will be seen how readily, under the circumstances, an arrangement could be made to obtain the votes of a majority of the shares to elect a board, and Orestes Cleveland to be President of the Company. Jane H. Cleveland's 330 shares were voted, is the wife of Orestes Cleveland; William H. Hoag is his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Fanny H. D. Tillman, in whose name 751 shares were voted, is his sister-in-law.

"The names appearing on the books in the name of Directors mentioned in the petition, other than Orestes Cleveland, and the dates of the transfers to them are as follows: Theodore F. Randolph, 2 shares, June 18, 1883; William C. Allison, 2 shares, May 19, 1883; George A. Smith, 2 shares, May 19, 1883; Jerome D. Gillett, 2 shares, May 19, 1883; William Hogencamp, 20 shares, May 19, 1883; Thomas T. Buckley, 8 shares, June 18, 1883. None of which names appear on the books of the company previous to the dates of the transfers aforesaid.

"The allegation of the petitioners in the petition excepting Orestes Cleveland 'has any practical knowledge of the business in question,' * * * Thomas T. Buckley is Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, and whose family intermarried with the family of William G. Fowler, and who also appears as a secured and preferred creditor in the assignment of Fowler, Crampton & Co.; * * * George A. Smith is supply agent of the public schools of Boston and a customer of the Dixon Company.

"R. R. Converse—who signs by G. Cleveland, attorney, as a proxy—is a member of the family of said Cleveland, and has been for several years. On Dec. 31, 1880, when the failure of the Dixon Crucible Company was imminent the said Converse caused to be entered on the books of the company to his own account $6,000, and to be credited to Miss R. Converse on the same books the same amount on the next day, so as to clear the books of that same sum and a liability on the part of the company to pay it. This amount the receiver has declined to recognize, and no proceedings have been taken on her part to enforce the same."

The receiver's conclusion is that the proposed reorganization is objectionable in "grade and without participation on the part of the great body of the creditors and a large part of the stockholders." The fact that Mr. Cleveland's petition was not granted by the Chancellor, and that Receiver Young is still in charge, would not be conclusive of the incapacity of the present administration of Orestes Cleveland. A proposition looking toward the sale of the only property owned by the Company, unincumbered by mortgage, was made to the Board of Directors by Receiver Young, but the Board refused to entertain it. The receiver's report, which is dated March 1, 1884, says that the Board of Directors "have not yet seen fit to act upon the proposition."

SCOURING THE RINGSTERS.

The Citizens' Association of the Fifth District of Jersey City held a meeting last night at Bergen Hall. About 300 were present. Thomas Millis, ex-Fire Commissioner, was elected Chairman, and John L. Landrine, Secretary. The Hon. George F. Perkins, reform candidate for Mayor, was the first speaker. He announced his desire to be elected by honest means, and pledged himself, if so elected, to devote his best energies to the good of Jersey City. Major E. K. Fenebarn followed with a speech in favor of Perkins and ballot reform.

Judge Samuel H. Dennocrat, the next speaker, reviewed Cleveland's connection with the Dixon Crucible Company, and read a report made on the subject by Mr. Butler, one of the stockholders. The report closes with these words: "This statement makes Cleveland a robber, and a thief, and he cannot and has not denied it. If I had my way, he would have been in the State prison long ago." Chancellor Runyon said on this same subject: "I never heard anything like it in the history of New-Jersey corporations." Mr. Chapman closed his address with a scathing review of the moral and political rascalities of John F. Feeney, whom he characterized as "a man without intelligence, without refinement, and without honor."

The Hon. Frank Sutherland, President of the association, spoke upon the crookedness of Jersey City's Municipal Government, and quoted from a statement made by John F. Kelly of the Board of Finance to the effect that extensive raids are being made on the city's Treasury. Other speeches were made by Max Salinger and John H. Ward, candidates for Aldermen.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The extortionate assessments made in the Police Department by John P. Feeney to assist in the election of Orestes Cleveland have also been made among the county officers generally, although in many cases their offices are in no way connected with the city. It was learned last night that Dr. King of the lunatic asylum had been assessed $60, Warden Grimes of the Snake Hill Prison $60, and each of their employes at the rate of 2 per cent of their monthly salaries. The same thing has been done in the water works at Belleville, where the 2 per cent rates also applied. One of the employes named James Bley has been sick and absent from duty for a month, but he was assessed and forced to pay his quota just the same. All of these assessments were levied at the instance of Sheriff "Bob" Davis, who realizes the importance of keeping Mayor Cleveland in office at any cost.

County Prosecutor Winfield was asked yesterday what he thought of Foreman Gordon's effort to go behind the Prosecuting Attorney in obtaining evidence for the Grand Jury. "I've been wondering myself," he replied, "what Dr. Gordon could mean. I've known the doctor for a good many years, and I'm sure he had no ulterior purpose in making the request." It was asserted yesterday by a gentleman who had served on several Grand Juries that Winfield set up the doctrine three years ago that no case should be considered by the Grand Jury until all the papers had been through his hands. This is the reason why Dr. Gordon asked the court to allow the jury greater latitude in its investigations.

The First District Republicans met last night at Kramer's Hall to nominate a candidate for Alderman. John Brennan, ex-Fire Commissioner, was unanimously chosen, but withheld his acceptance until to-day. Owing to the presence of two other candidates in the race, it is believed that Brennan has a sure thing. The other candidates are City Collector O'Neill on the Democratic ticket, and Michael O'Day on the independent ticket.

A meeting of Republicans of the Sixth District was held last night at the Globe Hotel, Greenville, to nominate candidates. John Kaiser was nominated for Alderman, George Shafer for constable, Frederick Seidal for the long term of Justice of the Peace, and John Chapman for the short term. Speeches were made by each of the candidates, pledging himself for Perkins and reform.

The meeting of taxpayers and citizens without respect to party in Kessler's Hall this evening will be most significant. The people in that district are dead in earnest in their fight against Cleveland and the ring.

The Republicans of the Second District met last night at St. Michael's Hall to ratify the nomination of George F. Perkins for the Mayoralty. Speeches were made by Mr. Perkins, Major Fenebarn, and others.

The mass meeting for Perkins and reform at the Jersey City Tabernacle this evening will probably be the greatest demonstration of the campaign.

Mayor Cleveland's letter accepting the ring nomination is published in circular form. It contains a great deal of hypocrisy and falsehood.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 2—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair, followed Thursday night by light rain in western portion of Virginia, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
8 A. M.	38°	32°	3:30 P. M.	50°	55°
9 A. M.	40°	32°	6 P. M.	49°	52°
10 A. M.	40°	37°	9 P. M.	48°	41°
12 M.	42°	44°	12 P. M.	47°	41°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 42½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 44.4°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bluford Wilson of Illinois is at the Gilsey House.

Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Brevoort House.

Judge James A. Parker of Albany is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Secretary of State Henry S. Walker of West Virginia is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman James J. Belden and Judge George Y. Comstock of Syracuse are at the Windsor Hotel.

President Franklin Carter of Williams College and Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington are at the Everett House.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Congressmen William R. Wilson of West Virginia, and John A. Quackenbush of Schuylkill, N. Y.; ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin of Michigan, Curtis Guild of Boston, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPT. TOZIER'S NEW DUTIES.

The orders relieving Capt. D. F. Tozier, United States Revenue Marine, from charge of the anchorage work in this port were received by that officer yesterday. The orders direct him to proceed to Baltimore, Md., and assume command of the steamer Forward, relieving Capt. W. S. Simmons, who has had charge of the fitting out of that vessel during the past year. The detail of officers to the Forward is expected to be made in the course of a few days, so that the vessel will be able to proceed to her station by the last of the present month. The Forward will be stationed in the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Mobile, Ala.

It is rumored that the detail of officers at present on anchorage duty will be further reduced, the limit being fixed at one Captain, two Lieutenants, and two engineer officers. There are at present three Lieutenants assigned to the work.

Capt. Tozier will turn over his duty to-day to his successor, Capt. J. W. Congdon, recently in command of the United States steamer Alert, stationed at Galveston, Texas. During his term as anchorage officer Capt. Tozier has moved something like three thousand vessels from improper anchorages in the bay, and it was through his instrumentality that the new anchorage limits were established.

SERGT. DUNN IS HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Sergt. R. B. Dunn, the observer in charge of the United States Signal Office in this city, to whom some very sensational prophecies of disaster to New-Orleans and other cities in the Mississippi Valley were attributed by certain papers a few days ago, is out in a card in which he flatly repudiates the sensational remarks attributed to him. He says: "I in no wise referred to New-Orleans as a city to be 'wiped out,' or stated that 'I would not consider my life worth 5 cents if in New-Orleans when the crest of the flood wave reached there.'" He says the statements attributed to him "are the natural condition of the river, so that persons living in the lowlands might heed the warning and move their stock and other movable property above high-water mark.

A HARD WORKER ENLIGHTENED BY MR. HARRISON.

FLIGHT OF THE MAN WHO ROLLED THE BIG BALL—EVIDENCE OF THE WORTH OF THE MERIT SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Surveyor General of Nevada.—GEORGE F. TURNIPSEED.

Pension Agents.—JOHN G. MITCHELL, at Columbus, Ohio; EDWARD H. HARVEY, at Detroit, Mich.

Registers of Land Offices.—JAMES I. FLEMING, at Topeka, Kan.; HENRY C. OLNEY, at Gunnison, Col.

Secretary of Public Moneys.—GEORGE C. THAXTER, at Carbon City, Mon.; JOHN J. LAMBERT, at Pueblo, Col.

Indian Agents.—JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, at Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota; CHARLES S. KELSEY, at the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury.—ALEXANDER MCMILLAN of Michigan.

Postmaster.—WILLIAM W. WINTERBOTHAM, at East Claire, Wis.

* * *

While the President has been diligently seeking out his relatives for appointment in the Government service and adding them to the pay list in considerable numbers, he has overlooked some of the men who think that they deserve well of him and the country for having helped "Bucks-of-Five" Dudley to elect him.

Some of these enthusiastic admirers of Harrison, who are still hoarse from having shouted for him in the night air during the Fall of 1888, and who are supposed by Harrison to be itching to do it over again in 1892, may recall a great ball that was rolled in one of the street parades in the campaign and the stories that rolled with it for prodigious number of miles that its proprietor had traveled to exhibit and to increase the popularity of the Grand Old Party and its grandson candidate. Now, what in the name of all that's generous and grateful do the enthusiastic followers of the Grandson of Tippecanoe have given to the man who rolled the ball? The *Post* tells about it in this way:

"D. R. Brockett, whose monster campaign ball was the picturesque feature of the late Presidential campaign, has been in Washington for the past year, vainly endeavoring to secure a position under the Government. Mr. Brockett, being an enthusiastic Republican, conceived the idea of constructing the ball, and it became so popular as a campaign attraction that he rolled it from Maine to Texas and the District of Columbia—a distance of 5,000 miles—winding up in Gen. Harrison's front yard in Indianapolis, where the outfit was photographed. The ball has since been in storage at the Rooster capital, while the owner, Brockett, is a seven-months' resident at Washington, has been reduced to the necessity of taking employment as a trench digger in order to eke out a precarious existence.

"He says that when the idea of constructing and rolling the ball came into his head he possessed a humble bank account, but now everything is gone, and a position as watchman in one of the parks would be a godsend. His ardor, however, is in no wise damped, and he expects to set the ball rolling again in the next campaign."

* * *

During his recent visit to the West, Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt went to Indianapolis and examined into the manner in which the civil service law is obeyed in the Post Office there. He found the office in excellent shape, and in his report he makes this statement:

"It gives me pleasure to state that the Post Office at Indianapolis is now evidently being managed in strict conformity with the civil service law. The bulk of the old employes appointed under the last Administration have been retained, and the Postmaster, Mr. Wallace, has apparently conducted and carried out the policy of making removals only for cause, without regard to politics. In making appointments he has taken them from the head of the list, right in their order, without skipping any one. He informs me that the bulk of the men on the list that is to date were those who passed for examination and passed—were Republicans, but that some of them were Democrats, and that these have been appointed as their names were reached, exactly as in the case of the others.

"The faithful continuance of this policy will speedily beget confidence in the community, and then the members of the two parties will come forward indifferently to be examined. The Postmaster spoke most highly of the character of the men furnished him from our office in the matter of the relation they bear to our system in entirely doing away with the importunities of place hunters and politicians."

* * *

Over a year ago arguments were submitted to the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., in a friendly suit between the United States and the North German Lloyd and other steamship companies to determine a question of great interest to all steamship men.

The suit was brought in order to obtain a construction of the law which makes decisions of the Commissioner of Navigation final as to questions relating to tonnage taxes, and to determine whether it is in the power of the Commissioner to compel steamships coming from German ports to pay a tonnage tax if after they call at another port en route to a United States port that is demanded when they sail directly from a German port to this country. Under the existing navigation laws German vessels plying between Germany and the United States are required to pay light tonnage taxes, in return for similar privileges extended to vessels of the United States by Germany. The Commissioner of Navigation holds that only such German vessels are thus privileged as come directly from a German port, and the law according to his office makes the Commissioner's rulings final.

Although the case was submitted more than a year ago, the New-Jersey Circuit Court has not yet announced its decision. Both the Treasury people and the steamship companies have been waiting anxiously for the decision, and some surprise is felt that it should be so long delayed. The court is now in session, however, and all parties interested hope for a speedy settlement of a question which has long vexed them.

* * *

Preliminary work has been commenced at the Navy Department on the plans for the harbor defense ram authorized by the last Congress. The law provides for a ram of the type approved by the Naval Advisory Board in its report of Nov. 7, 1881. This is what is known as the Ammen ram, being designed by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, retired.

Calculations are being made for a vessel of 9,000 tons displacement 360 feet long on the water line, with a seven-foot bow projecting ram below the water line, forty-six feet beam, and seventeen feet draught. The speed being figured upon is 18 knots, which would require engines of about 9,000 horse power. It built according to Admiral Ammen's ideas the vessel will carry no guns, and will rely for offense solely on her ram. Thus she would not have to carry the weight of guns and ammunition, and, being intended for harbor defense, would not have to carry a great supply of coal and stores, and, consequently, most of her weight could be divided between hull and machinery.

This being the case, she ought to have much more than eighteen knots speed. She ought to be fast enough to overtake any vessel liable to be met in her harbor, for, if the vessel is high speed is going to lie still and allow herself to be rammed. The hull will necessarily have to be of great strength and very heavy, but there would certainly be enough weight remaining for engines at least ten thousand horse power, which ought to drive a vessel with the proposed lines at a maximum speed of over twenty knots.

She ought to be a very handy vessel also, for while all naval officers agree that if a vessel is effectually rammed she is sure to be destroyed, yet officers like, during the war and the rebellion, tried to use the ram to testify that, with the opposing vessel skillfully handled, it is very hard to strike a telling blow.

* * *

It is understood at the Navy Department that the Enterprise is soon to return to Europe to represent the United States on that station after the squadron of evolution returns to the home station. She will have a new commander, a new detail of officers, and a new crew. As this crew is now in Italian waters it could be accomplished, the Secretary of the Navy could not very well relieve Commander McCalla without appearing to condemn him before trial, and therefore, although the vessel is not in need of repairs, she is to be put out of commission and laid up at Norfolk and a new detail made.

She will be prepared for commission again at once, and will be ready to sail in time to reach European waters about the time Admiral Walker's fleet starts for home. She will probably carry the remains of the late John Ericsson to Sweden. At one time it was thought the Essex would be selected for this service, but it is now intended to send her to the South Atlantic station soon after she goes into commission, April 22. Commander Albert S. Snow has been ordered to command, and Chief Engineer Hall's detail of officers were to-day ordered to report on board April 22.

* * *

Chairman Baker of the Committee on Commerce asked the House to-day to pass the substitute reported by his committee for Mr. McAdoo's bill to authorize the construction of a big bridge over the Hudson River from New-York City to some point on the opposite New-Jersey bank. The House promptly agreed to the measure, and the bill will now go to the Senate.

The bill, as passed, calls for a bridge carrying not less than six railroad tracks, with a capacity for four additional tracks, and with a single span over the entire river, however, to vary to be provided between the piers of not less than that of the Brooklyn Bridge, and it may be increased by the Secretary of War, if he deems it necessary, for the security of navigation. The bridge must be commenced within three years, and completed within seven years. Commercial Advertiser addresses in the "Women's List" of the mailing the contributors to their $70,000.

ANTI-CORBIN ITES ALLOWED TWO MANAGERS.

MESSRS. DOLAN AND GIBSON TO ENTER THE BOARD—SUITS AGAINST PRESIDENT CORBIN TO BE WITHDRAWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 2.—A big sensation was caused in financial and railroad circles here late this afternoon by the entirely unexpected announcement that the war among the security holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was over, and that the contest for control, which has been waged for nearly two years in the courts, and on the floor of the Stock Exchanges, had ended in a compromise.

By this arrangement Thomas Dolan and Henry C. Gibson will be made members of the company's Board of Managers, and Austin Corbin will remain President of the corporation. The suit which is pending, and in which the motion was made last January to restrain the re-election of President Corbin, will be withdrawn, thus insuring the stability of the voting trust. The new suits which were to have been brought this week will be dropped. Counsel had proceeded so far in their preparation that the pleadings were in the hands of the printer.

Representatives of both factions of the fight, which has been bitterly conducted, are joyful to-night over the compromise. The negotiations were conducted by Isaac L. Rice, a lawyer of New-York, who, besides having a large personal interest in Reading stock, was associated with John G. Johnson as counsel for the anti-Corbin faction, and J. Lowber Welsh, Chairman of the Reading Voting Trust, which is responsible for Mr. Corbin's conduct as President of the Reading Railroad. Mr. Rice wrote to Mr. Welsh to-day as follows:

"My immediate associates and myself hold about eighty-five thousand shares of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and we have been acting in conjunction with other holders who have among them several hundred thousand shares additional. We have felt that as large an interest should be given a representation in the management of the company, and I should suggest as the proper representatives of our interests the names of Messrs. Thomas Dolan and Henry C. Gibson, believing that their election as managers will promote harmony and advance the true interests of the company."

Mr. Welsh responded as follows:

"I am in receipt of your favor of this date, and having consulted President Corbin it affords me pleasure to reply that I am authorized by him to inform you that the representation suggested by you is entirely agreeable to him, and that at the regular meeting of the Board of Managers, to be held next Wednesday, he will recommend the election of the two gentlemen named."

When Mr. Welsh was seen at his residence on Spruce-street, above Broad-street, to-night, he said that the compromise was the best result of the Reading Railroad and was weakening the market value of its securities. While President Corbin did not mind the attack, which had been directed against him personally, so far as it affected himself it was annoying to see the company's interests thus imperiled. Everything in connection with the Reading Railroad would, therefore, suffer. When people who had been aggressive respectfully asked for a representation in the Board of Managers and satisfied the Voting Trustees that they owned 400,000 shares of Reading stock, the Voting Trustees thought it would be best to give them the representation which they desired. It was deemed to be good policy to take them into the management and make them a part of it, so that all interests would be identical and instead of one portion of the owners of the road tearing down the credit of the company they could exert themselves to build it up.

A representative of the party which has been arrayed against Mr. Corbin said that more had been effected by the settlement than the people engaged in the struggle had even hoped to accomplish.

"We will not have to await the uncertain decree of a court," he said, "nor will we have to wait for the Voting Trust to expire by limitation before obtaining a voice in the management of Reading affairs. The policy will be changed at once, and hereafter, you may depend upon it, the entire Reading property will be managed solely in the interests of the Reading Company."

Thomas Dolan, one of the new managers, is President of the Manufacturers' Club. He is a Director of the Real Estate Trust Company, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Investment Company of Philadelphia. He is interested in the United Gas Improvement Company, and is connected with financial institutions, besides carrying on the greatest textile manufactories in Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Gibson is a Director of the First National Bank, of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, of the Warehouse Company, and of the United Security Company.

The present members of the Board of Managers of the Reading Railroad Company are A. J. Antelo, Samuel R. Shipley, George De B. Keim, Thomas Cocarn, Stephen A. Caldwell, and George F. Baer. Two of the present managers will retire to make way for Messrs. Dolan and Gibson. At the clubs to-night there was much speculation as to who would retire. Messrs. Antelo, Shipley, Cochran, and Caldwell represent some of the important trust companies of the city, being connected with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances, the Trust, Safe Deposit and Guarantee Trust, and the Fidelity Trust. As Messrs. Baer and Keim would be more likely to comply with President Corbin's wishes, it is supposed that they will retire.

The block of 25,000 shares of stock referred to in the correspondence of Mr. Rice and Mr. Welsh, and a large part of the balance is owned by Philadelphians who are also interested in the Poughkeepsie bridge. The holdings of Messrs. Dow, Sully, and Wormser are not included.

THE BURLINGTON'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for 1889 was issued yesterday in pamphlet form. It shows gross earnings of $26,778,312, against $23,789,167 in 1888, a gain of nearly $3,000,000. Operating expenses and taxes for 1889 were $17,690,547, against $18,882,459 in 1888, a saving of about $1,200,000. This makes net earnings for the year $9,087,765, against $4,906,707, an increase approaching 100 per cent. After all charges and dividends are paid for the year's account there remains on hand a surplus of $342,721, against a deficit of $4,739,980 the year before. The average mileage of road operated during the year was 4,969, which is 110 miles more than in 1888. The net earnings per mile were $1,829 in 1889, against $1,009 in 1888. Of the increase in gross earnings, nearly all was due to the freight department, where $18,190,000 was earned, an increase of $2,700,000.

The outside system of controlled properties is included in the above only so far as the properties have paid interest and dividends, which have gone into the miscellaneous income account. This system consisted a year ago of 1,115 miles of standard-gauge road, 218 miles of narrow gauge, and 95 miles jointly operated. It has been reduced during the year by 48 miles of narrow-gauge road, the Denver, Utah and Pacific, which has been broad gauged and taken into the system proper. The total debt of these properties not owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company is $17,171,000, against $16,436,000 a year ago. The gross earnings were $7,345,847, against $6,041,996 in 1888, the net earnings $2,294,857, against $1,908,045. The gold coin and bullion and Quincy $636,436; net deficit, $354,366.

President Perkins devotes two pages to the railroad situation, in which he says:

"It is more and more apparent as time goes on that until the inter-State commerce law is modified we cannot hope for a settlement of the rate troubles. The long and short haul rule, as interpreted, and the prohibition of pooling have been shown to be insurmountable obstacles to the satisfactory conduct of business. Slight modifications in this law would, while preserving all the people want, namely, just and uniform rates, would enable the roads, with reasonable State laws, to so regulate themselves as to give a fair opportunity for profit.

"This is becoming so obvious that your Directors hope the public will not longer refuse to give the relief. Railroads are fixtures and cannot be taken away. Two-thirds of the railroad bonds now held in the West are owned almost wholly by persons living in the East, hence Western public opinion has but little to say that regulations making fixed and reasonable would either depreciate the value of securities for transportation or hurt them in any other way.

"We are forced to the conclusion that the law must and will be amended by the good sense of the people so that roads can be managed as business undertakings on business principles. Holding these opinions, your Directors have felt justified in making moderate expenditures and borrowing money for the purpose where it was clear that the permanent interests of the property required it and that it could most safely be expended. Such returns as can encourage the investment of additional capital should existing conditions continue, it is a question of time merely when we must stop adding to or improving the property."

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A special meeting of the Presidents, Vice Presidents, and General Managers of the Western railroads was held to-day to consider a plan for the reorganization of the Inter-State Railway Association. The committee appointed last January to recommend a new form of agreement submitted a majority and minority report.

Chairman A. J. Walker, J. M. Faithorn, and W. W. Finley, constituting a majority of the committee, presented a plan providing a simple method for establishing, publishing, and maintaining rates and regulations affecting freight and passenger traffic and insuring the duty of maintaining them upon the Presidents of the respective lines. Instead of making arbitration final as was expected, it only proposes that all interested lines agree to be governed by the decision of such arbitrators as may be appointed in the event of a dispute arising. The plan does not provide for a board of control, but leaves the enforcement of the agreement to the Presidents of the roads. The minority report, presented by Chairman Faithorn, is in favor of a board of control, with power to investigate all cases of complaints, the reports to be made to the Presidents.

Chairman J. W. Midgley in his minority report dissented from the proposition to make the so-called auxiliary associations subordinate to the general organization. He held that each of the freight associations should be practically independent. He said that he could not, however, dispute the fact that a majority of the members would prove effectual unless it contained an explicit agreement to divide the competitive traffic.

After both reports had been submitted the meeting referred them to a committee composed of one representative of each of the interested roads, this committee to decide upon a plan of agreement and report to a future meeting to be called by the Chairman.

CANADIAN MILLERS OBJECT.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 2.—Millers here are complaining of the action of Canadian railways in discriminating in favor of shippers of American flour and against millers of Canada. At the meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association here to-day it was agreed to ask the Dominion Government to appoint a railway commission to investigate all charges of discrimination in freight rates and to scrutinize all tariffs. The millers point out that freight on flour in car lots from Minneapolis to Toronto is 20 cents per hundred, or 40 cents per barrel; from New-Richmond, Wis., 15 cents per hundred, or 30 cents per barrel; from Winona, on the Mississippi River, 16 cents per hundred, or 30 cents per barrel, while the freight on flour or an equal weight of wheat from Manitoba averages 4.7 cents per hundred.

The shipper in Winona can send his product to Toronto for 64 cents a barrel less than his opponent in Manitoba can shipping over the same road, while for rating purposes the distance would practically be the same.

A CHANGE OF CONTROL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—Local morning papers announced to-day that the Baron Erlanger syndicate, which holds 51 per cent of the Cincinnati Southern Railway lease, had "let itself be scooped" by the Brice-Thomas syndicate. President Schiff was asked how far the report as concerning the Southern was true.

"There isn't anything in it at all," he said, "more than a lot of bibble. A certain amount of stock has passed from one set of hands to another. Everything goes on just the same."

It is believed here that in the immediate future the Southern and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia will be operated as one. This will be greatly to Cincinnati's benefit.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Wisconsin Central has passed under the control of the Northern Pacific under the lease just ratified. The change took effect immediately after midnight of March 31. Nothing was known about the deal in the Northern Pacific offices in Chicago, and at the Wisconsin Central office all that was known was that a circular had been received from their general office in Milwaukee, saying that the road had been leased to the Northern Pacific, which would operate it under the style, "Northern Pacific Railroad, lessee of the Wisconsin Central."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has voted to report a bill for the abolition of grade crossings, the roads to pay not less than 66 per cent, the city or town not more than 10 per cent, and the State the rest. An apportionment of the expense is to be made by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court.

Dispatches from New-Orleans say that Col. J. T. Harahan, formerly of the Chesapeake and Ohio, has been appointed General Manager of the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Road, known as the Mississippi Valley route.

The Rome Mineral Railroad Company will begin the building of a railroad from Rome, Ga., to Ringgold this week. The steel rails are now being delivered. The road will be sixty-eight miles long.

FELL FROM THE GALLERY.

Isaac Blumensohn, twenty-two years old, fell from the gallery to the orchestra circle of the Thalia Theatre last evening and fractured a leg. When the doors were opened a crowd of boys and young men made a rush for seats, and Blumensohn, in his eagerness to secure a seat in the front row, precipitated himself over the rail. He forty-five feet, and besides his leg broke two chairs. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. He lives at 137 Monroe-street. There were few persons in the theatre at the time of the accident.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The four-story brick block on Genesee-street Utica, N. Y., was on fire early yesterday morning. It was occupied by Charles W. Miller & Son, dealers in hardware, and C. C. Shaver, silverware. The building was valued at $50,000 and was insured for $15,000. It will cost at least $5,000 to repair it. Miller & Son carried a stock valued at $80,000, on which there was $85,000 insurance. The loss on stock is easily $25,000. Shaver's stock was valued at $50,000. His loss will probably amount to $5,000.

A fire yesterday in the stable and horse-shoeing establishment of Thomas Wood, at 161 East Thirty-second-street, caused a loss of $300 to the building and contents. A horse, belonging to Edward McCallom and valued at $100, was suffocated.

A fire occurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the top floor of the four-story building 332 Washington-street, occupied by Redlich & Co., dealers in butter and eggs, and $1,000 damage was done to the building and its contents.

Bean & Becker's knitting mill at Rockton, Montgomery County, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $3,000. The fire originated in the picking room. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

An attachment for $751,059 has been granted by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court against the property in this State of the Riverside and Oswego Miller Company, Limited, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, and Melbourne, has been transferred to the CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, (a distinct corpor

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 3.	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Bermuda, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Richmond, Liverpool	.....	4:00 P. M.
Denis, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 4.		
Greenlands, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 5.		
Alsia, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	3:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Bethnia, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	3:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Fraisa, London	.....	.....
La Normandie, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Messaria, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Thingvalla, Copenhagen	4:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
SUNDAY, APRIL 6.		
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
MONDAY, APRIL 7.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8.		
Albiania, Genaivos	.....	.....
Alarich, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Builo, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE-TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 26.
Hellenic, Gibraltar, March 13.
Bethnia, Liverpool, March 22.
Fraisa, London, March 13.
Fulda, Bremen, March 26.
Holland, London, March 20.
Lisnacrieva, Gibraltar, March 17.
Panama, Bordeaux, March 15.
Persian Monarch, Mediterranean, March 17.
Polaria, Hamburg, March 20.
Regal, Gibraltar, March 15.
Utopia, Gibraltar, March 17.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 22.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

Amalfi, Hamburg, March 20.
Lahn, Bremen, March 26.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, March 28.
State of Georgia, Glasgow, March 22.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

Adriatic, Liverpool, March 26.
City of Chester, Liverpool, March 26.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 22.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 21.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

La Bretagne, Havre, March 29.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 3.
Rugia, Hamburg, March 22.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 29.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

Advance, Rio Janeiro, March 16.
Alvena, Port Limon, March 29.
City of Alexandria, Havana, March 3.
Elder, Bremen, March 29.
North Anglia, Gibraltar, March 23.
Stura, Gibraltar, March 23.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

Bessarabia, Gibraltar, March 24.
City of San Antonio, St. Croix, April 1.
Glenorchy, Gibraltar, March 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 28.
The Queen, Liverpool, March 27.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises....5:40 | Sun sets....6:27 | Moon sets....5:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k..6:03	Gov. Isl...6:23	Hell Gate...8:16		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..6:31	Gov. Isl...6:53	Hell Gate...8:46		

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k.12:00	Gov. Isl..12:23	Hell Gate...1:11		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k.12:17	Gov. Isl..12:46	Hell Gate...2:14		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand 20 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

Steamship Tower Hill, (Br.,) Parsons, London 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M.

Steamship Elbe, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen and Southampton 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 P. M.

Steamship Eastern Queen, (Norw.,) Hansen, Barcelona 5 ds., with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

Steamship Leona, Bolger, Galveston and Key West 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Forest King, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Doyle, Hakodati, Nov. 20, with sulphur to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Favorit, (Norw.,) Thomassen, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to G. Arnsinck & Co.—vessel to Carsten Boe.

Bark Jose S. Maria, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Seville 53 ds., with mdse. to Weaver & Sterry (Ltd.)—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark August Leffler, (Norw.,) Olsen, Oporto 35 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Concezione, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Lisbon 50 ds., with mdse. to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ernst, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Zaba, Cuba, 27 ds., with cedar and mahogany H. W. Erichs—vessel to C. Tellse & Co.

Bark Clan MaLeod, (of Glasgow,) Whitney, Lyttleton Dec. 20, with mdse. to order—vessel to H. W. Hamnon & Co.

Bark La Marinoccia, (Ital.,) Albano, Smyrna 38 ds., with licorice root and emery stone to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Willie, (Span.,) Rio Grande do Sel 70 ds., in ballast to Carsten Boe.

Brig Sagua, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Nuevitas 13 ds., with mdse. to Pardo, Velasco & Co.—vessel to Perdo & Welsh.

Brig Talbot, (of London,) Pott, Pernambuco 39 ds., in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S. W., clear; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steamships Rhynland, for Antwerp; Trave, for Bremen; Ventonia, for Liverpool; Hipparchus, for London; Seneca, for Havana, &c.; City of Columbia, for Matanzas, &c.; Alamo, for Galveston; El Monte, for New-Orleans.

Ships Elbe, for Melbourne; Arbela, for Liverpool.

Barks Jennie Harkness, for Melbourne; Talisman, for Demerara.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Barks Wm. Phillips, for Auckland; Fred E. Richards, for Rockport, Me.

SPOKEN.

The ship Margaretha, (Ger.,) Capt. Poppe, from New-York March 16 for Rotterdam, was spoken March 29 in lat. 40 N., lon. 56 W.

BY CABLE.

The steamship Golden Horn, (Br.,) Capt. Luaka, all from Bremen for New-York March 30.

The steamship Steinhoeft (Ger.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 30.

The steamship Sir Walter Raleigh, (Br.,) Capt. Maddisk, sld. from Dunkirk for New-York March 31.

The steamship Willkommann, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaeter, sld. from Bremen for New-York March 30.

The steamship Smeaton Tower, (Br.,) Capt. Godfrey, sld. from Antwerp for New-York March 31.

The steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York March 20, arr. at Hull to-day.

The steamship Staveley, (Br.,) Capt. Ripperth, from New-York March 13, arr. at Hull to-day.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Athos, (Br.,) Low, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Kingston, and Port Morant 15 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Hansen, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Leighton, Queenstown 16 ds., in ballast to Gustav Hoyt. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

Ship Columbo, (of Liverpool,) Rossiter, Calcutta 128 ds., with mdse. to Exeter, Duffee & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly used upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 27-STOP ORGAN, $97.50; new pianoforte, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

THE TURF.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, GUTTenberg, N. J.—Racing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 2:15 P. M. Boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every 30 minutes, connecting with steam cars direct to track; also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts., every 10 minutes, connecting with horse cars direct to track. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSE CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL the new patented article needed in every house; sells rapidly; large profits; territory at once. WM. P. E. KELLINGTON, Superintendent, Paterson, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK; HAS BLUE paint of wood drawing on first page. Suitable reward will be paid for same at Room 17 115 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY PLACING your orders with us for Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, Fancy Furniture. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Madison-av., 59th and 60th sts.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their wearing apparel, jewelry, furniture &c. can do so by calling or addressing E. MILLER, 64 4th-av.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES IS AT 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, by its deed of trust dated January 1st, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on [illegible] 1880, in book [illegible] page [illegible] and in the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri on [illegible] 1880, in book [illegible] page [illegible] conveyed to the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, the following described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and known as lot number eight (8) of central addition to said city and [illegible] thousand and seventy-six (1,076), and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west along the north line of Clark-avenue two hundred (100) feet; thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; together with and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the [illegible] premises next above described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 45x24 feet, one story high, with basement, having a corrugated iron roof and iron floor fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing 1 Lowe improved generator and super-heater combined, 7 feet in diameter, capacity 500,000 cubic feet per day; 2 purifiers, of 5 feet diameter, and 2 super-heaters, of 4 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 2 washers, 1 scrubber, and 1 condenser; 1 tank, capacity 60 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house 36x18 feet and one story high, built of brick, with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phoenix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double riveted tubular boilers 62x16 feet, with all connecting connexions; one No. 8 Sturtevant blower, one No. 5 Sturtevant blower, one 4-foot Worthington (hydraulic) pump, two No. 6 Hooker pumps, one heater, 60"x12"; one steam drum, 9'x12'; also one two-story brick office and storage building, 40x20 feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor (18") with all connections complete, office desk, table, chairs, heating stove, and heating coil. Also one one-story morticse-room, 14x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 46x14 feet. Also one gas holder, single section, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 49,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) and described as follows, that is to say: Lots numbered eight (8) and seven (7) and the western eight (8) feet of lot numbered six (6) of block number eight (8) of central addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis and fronting an aggregate front of seventy-two (72) feet and two (2) inches on the north line of Clark-avenue, by a depth northwardly, and parallel with Eighteenth-street, of ninety-five (95) feet to a public alley, of ten (10) feet wide, and bounded north by said alley, east by property of the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, (formerly the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company,) south by Clark-avenue, and west by an alley. Located on said leasehold premises is one storage (naphtha) tank having a capacity of 10,215 gallons. Said leasehold estate was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, 1882, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John W. Harrison as lessors, and the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company (now the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company) as lessee, for a term of ten years commencing on the first day of July, 1882, and ending on the first day of July, 1892, at an annual rental, reserved in said lease, of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, the last payment being due on the first day of July, 1892, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it to pay all city and State taxes, and all other taxes and demands of every description whatsoever assessed or levied upon said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the privilege, at its option, of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease at any time during the term hereinbefore mentioned, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be agreed upon by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

THIRD—Also a certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in city block sixteen hundred and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy of said city, that is to say: Lots numbered twelve, (12,) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) situated in city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and lots numbered twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) Located on said leasehold premises are the following buildings and structures, viz.: One two and brick dwelling house, one story high, 82x59 feet, with basement and slate roof, and containing 4 purifying boxes, each 25x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one condenser station meter, 18 feet. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, capacity 200,000 cubic feet. Said leasehold was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 10th day of April, 1868, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John Harrison, as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company as lessee, for a term of ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of April, 1868, and ending on the first day of April, 1883, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of two thousand dollars for the first five years of said term and of two thousand five hundred dollars for the remaining five years of said term, payable semi-annually, on the first day of October and April in each year, the last payment to be made on the first day of April, 1883, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it, to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general, special or local, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee to assign, in case of failure to make the punctual payment of the rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all such improvements as may have been erected on said leased premises during the term of said lease or any renewal thereof under it. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the privilege, at its option, of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease at any time during the term hereinbefore mentioned, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be agreed upon by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

THIRD—Also a certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in city block sixteen hundred and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy of said city, that is to say: Lots numbered twelve, (12,) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) situated in city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and lots numbered twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) Located on said leasehold premises are the following buildings and structures, viz.: One two and brick dwelling house, one story high, 82x59 feet, with basement and slate roof, and containing 4 purifying boxes, each 25x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one condenser station meter, 18 feet. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, capacity 200,000 cubic feet. Said leasehold was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 10th day of April, 1868, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John Harrison, as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company as lessee, for a term of ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of April, 1868, and ending on the first day of April, 1883, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of two thousand dollars for the first five years of said term and of two thousand five hundred dollars for the remaining five years of said term, payable semi-annually, on the first day of October and April in each year, the last payment to be made on the first day of April, 1883, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it, to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general, special or local, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee to assign, in case of failure to make the punctual payment of the rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all such improvements as may have been erected on said leased premises during the term of said lease or any renewal thereof under it. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the privilege, at its option, of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease at any time during the term hereinbefore mentioned, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be agreed upon by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

FOURTH—Also a certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in city block sixteen hundred and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy of said city, that is to say: Lots numbered twelve, (12,) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) situated in city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and lots numbered twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670,) Located on said leasehold premises are the following buildings and structures, viz.: One two and brick dwelling house, one story high, 82x59 feet, with basement and slate roof, and containing 4 purifying boxes, each 25x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one condenser station meter, 18 feet. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, capacity 200,000 cubic feet. Said leasehold was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 10th day of April, 1868, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John Harrison, as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company as lessee, for a term of ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of April, 1868, and ending on the first day of April, 1883, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of two thousand dollars for the first five years of said term and of two thousand five hundred dollars for the remaining five years of said term, payable semi-annually, on the first day of October and April in each year, the last payment to be made on the first day of April, 1883, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it, to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general, special or local, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee to assign, in case of failure to make the punctual payment of the rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to remove, at the expiration of said lease, all such improvements as may have been erected on said leased premises during the term of said lease or any renewal thereof under it. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the privilege, at its option, of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease at any time during the term hereinbefore mentioned, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be agreed upon by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, saws, calking irons, pumps and gauges, vises, rule and bags, melting pots, ratchets, stop boxes, wrenches, pipecutters stock, street lanterns, steel bar, service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves, counters, desks, railing, settees, office chairs, letter presses, case of drawers and pigeon-holes, all located at 508 North Sixth-street. Also 7 horse harness and 4 delivery wagons.

SIXTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and underlie certain license (dated May 9th, 1851, and recorded in Liber V. 34, page 158, of Transfer of Privileges, executed by the National Gas Company, a corporation, to the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company) to use the improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating gas or heating gas, secured by patent of the United States numbered 197,647 and dated September 31st, 1877. Also, all the right, title and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company (and assigned by the Lowe Company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right to and in said city of St. Louis of an improvement in the manufacture of gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,389 and dated August 15th, 1876, and the improvements and apparatus and appliances for the use thereof by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,253 and dated August 15th, 1876.

SEVENTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in and by virtue of a certain ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 11,355 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay pipes in the streets and alleys for leading purposes," approved April 5th, 1880. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, numbered 13,495 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company and its successors and assigns shall be permitted to lay and maintain pipes and appliances in the streets, alleys, and public places of the City of St. Louis for the distribution, supply, and sale of gas for the term ending January 1st, A. D. 1930," passed January, 1883.

And whereas said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds described in said deed of trust, bearing even date therewith, numbered from one to one thousand bonds, inclusive, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated February 1st, 1880, payable to bearer on the first day of February, 1905, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of February and August in each year, and [illegible] coupon bonds for interest coupons payable to bearer, attached to said bonds;

And whereas of the bonds so secured by said deed of trust [illegible] were issued by the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company shall make default in the payment of any interest coupon, including also Eighteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, respectively, from Washington-avenue to Clark-avenue, Fourth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and Broadway from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to Chestnut-street, and also Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh streets, respectively, from the north line to the south line of Chestnut-street. Also about 2,867 services, ranging in size from 3/4" to 8", of which about 2,102 are from the mains to the meters in the respective buildings and the balance from the mains to the curb of the street. Also about 1,837 meters, of various sizes, set, and [illegible] gas lamps, about 1,200 of which are No. 2 and 2½ No. 3 gas cook stoves, 2 gas heaters, and 6 spiders, all in use; 76 No. 1 gas cooking stoves and 15 gas heating stoves, not in use, and 21 No. 2 and 11 No. 3 cooking stoves and 2 gas ranges out of repair.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, saws, calking irons, pumps and gauges, vises, rule and bags, melting pots, ratchets, stop boxes, wrenches, pipecutters stock, street lanterns, steel bar, service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves, counters, desks, railing, settees, office chairs, letter presses, case of drawers and pigeon-holes, all located at 508 North Sixth-street. Also 7 horse harness and 4 delivery wagons.

SIXTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and underlie certain license (dated May 9th, 1851, and recorded in Liber V. 34, page 158, of Transfer of Privileges, executed by the National Gas Company, a corporation, to the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company) to use the improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating gas or heating gas, secured by patent of the United States numbered 197,647 and dated September 31st, 1877. Also, all the right, title and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company (and assigned by the Lowe Company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right to and in said city of St. Louis of an improvement in the manufacture of gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,389 and dated August 15th, 1876, and the improvements and apparatus and appliances for the use thereof by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,253 and dated August 15th, 1876.

SEVENTH—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in and by virtue of a certain ordinance of said city of St. Louis, numbered 11,355 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay pipes in the streets and alleys for leading purposes," approved April 5th, 1880. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, numbered 13,495 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company and its successors and assigns shall be permitted to lay and maintain pipes and appliances in the streets, alleys, and public places of the City of St. Louis for the distribution, supply, and sale of gas for the term ending January 1st, A. D. 1930," passed January, 1883.

And whereas said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds described in said deed of trust, bearing even date therewith, numbered from one to one thousand bonds, inclusive, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated February 1st, 1880, payable to bearer on the first day of February, 1905, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of February and August in each year, and [illegible] coupon bonds for interest coupons payable to bearer, attached to said bonds;

And whereas of the bonds so secured by said deed of trust [illegible] were issued by the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company shall make default in the payment of any interest coupon, [illegible] default, or refuse, neglect, or omit for any period exceeding three months to pay the said annual interest, [illegible] of the principal of said bonds, or any part of them, then and in each and every such case the trustee named in the said deed of trust, or its successor in the trust, upon the written request of the holders of one-half in amount of said bonds outstanding, the said United States Mortgage and Trust Company, or its successor in the trust, shall declare the principal of all said bonds outstanding, and the interest accrued thereon, to be immediately due and payable, and thereupon the same shall become and be immediately due and payable, anything in said deed of trust or in said bonds contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of interest coupons due and payable on the first day of August, 1889; Now, therefore, by virtue of said deed of trust, and at the written request of the holders of upward of one-half in amount of said bonds outstanding, the undersigned, the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, successor in the trust under said deed of trust, will sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court House, in said city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and [illegible] P. M. of Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1890, for the purposes of said trust.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
By JOHN R. GEST, Vice President.
Attest: CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary.
Dated February 27, 1890.
237-13wTuW&Sa Th&Mar28

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.—WEST INDIES, in the Island of Barbadoes.—Valuable Freehold Sugar Estates of 688 acres, in fine cane cultivation.—Mr. W. W. Jackinson is instructed by the trustees of the will of the late Thos. Best, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Friday, May 23rd, 1890, at 2 o'clock, in two lots, the valuable freehold sugar estates known as Fairy Valley, together with Newcastle and outlying lands known as Friendship, situate in the Parish of St. George, and containing 688 acres, (more or less,) of which 280 acres are in good cane cultivation; also Moonshane Hall, situate in the Parish of St. George, and containing 126 acres, more or less, of which 70 acres are in good cane cultivation. The whole of the buildings, plant, and machinery, and the live and dead stock, will be included in the sale of the respective estates. May be viewed on application to Messrs. Thos. Daniel and Co., Limited, Barbadoes. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained in Barbadoes, of Messrs. Cottle and Co., Solicitors, and of Messrs. Thos. Daniel and Co., Limited, and, in London, of Messrs. Druces and Attlee, Solicitors, 10 Billiter-square, E. C., and of Mr. W. W. Jackinson, Land Agent and Auctioneer, 6 Moorgate-street, E. C.
188-mh7,20ap3,10,17

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 M. THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:20 A. M., Columbus 8:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and Limited 7:00 P. M. Connects also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M. THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and State Room Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, baths, ladies' maids, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M., St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Car New York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 8 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

4:30 P. M. Western Express for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg. Passenger Coach New-York to Chicago. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:50 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M., second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Fort Wayne 3:35 A. M., Chicago 7:15 A. M., next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 12:40 P. M. "Washington Limited" daily, with Dining Car at 3:30 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M. Popular express 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:35 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:50 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches, 9:00 A. M. daily. For Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon, 7:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills Pines May 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily, via Baltimore and Bay Line, 12:15 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:00, 8:00, 8:35, 9:00, 10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited, and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 3:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:20, 5:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, and 11:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays. Express, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30, 9:00, 10 Limited, and 11 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:00, 8:00, and 11:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 4:00 P. M. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any Ticket Agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passr Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 8 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

9 A. M. for Geneva, Ithaca, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:30 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, April 2:

John F. B. Smyth, by order of the executors, sold the two-story building, with lot 25.2 by 51, 65 Oliver-st., northwest corner of Oak-st., for $11,650, to C. D. Dorter. Also sold at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 113 Leroy-st., north side, west of Hudson-st., for $10,800, to George E. Schaefer; three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 146, 165 Chrystie-st., west side, 150 feet north of Delancey-st., for $31,400, to Joseph Emmerich; three-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 98.9, 440 West 22d-st., north side, west of 9th-av., for $22,250, to H. Abeling; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 205 East 45th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $11,325, to Mr. Jessel, and two-story brick house, with lot 19.2 by 100.5, 317 East 53d-st., north side, east of 2d-av., for $7,800, to George A. Keune.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 106.6, 332 East 13th-st., south side, 173.6 feet west of 2d-av., for $21,000, to S. S. Hertzberg; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 24 by 104.3, 213 East 14th-st., south side, west of 2d-av., for $31,000, to T. H. Moore; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 215 West 58d-st., north side, west of Broadway, for $15,000, to Jacob Matteson; five-story brick buildings, with lot 25.3 by 100, 1,530 9th-av., east side, north of 99th-st., for $34,000, to Louis A. Guck; one lot, 18 by 100.9, on East 105th-st., south side, 231.3 feet west of 1st-av., for $2,850 to, George P. Henry; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 102d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $32,000 to Owen McCorker; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 103d-st. south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $29,200, to Ottinger Brothers; one lot, 27 by 100.1 by 101.1, on West 103d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $7,000, to same purchaser; one lot, 15.11 by 101.1, adjoining above, for $800, to Sonn Brothers; one lot, 18.11 by 100.11 by —by 101.1, on West 104th-st., southside, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $5,100, to E. Johnson; one lot, 13.1 by 101, adjoining above, for $1,200, to Sonn Brothers; one lot, 15.9 by 100.11, on West 104th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $4,000, to E. Johnson; one lot, 11.4 by 101, adjoining above, for $1,350, to Thomas Brummond; one lot, 17.3 by 101, on West 105th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $2,100, to same purchaser. Also, by order of the executors, sold the two-story brick stable, with lot 21.8 by 63.6, 137 West 17th-st., north side, west of 6th-av., for $12,000, to T. A. Adams; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 27 West 30th-st., north side, west of 5th-av., for $46,500, to A. C. Van Brunt; two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.4, 136 West 50th-st., south side, west of 6th-av., for $22,000, to William Zeigler; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 35 East 62d-st., north side, east of Madison-av., for $34,000, to Joseph Eagan; similar house, with lot 20 by 100.5, 37 East 62d-st., adjoining above, for $18,900, to J. Bergman, and similar house, with lot 17.6 by 100.5, 39 East 62d-st., adjoining above, for $22,000, to William Zeigler. The sale of the building, with lot, 707 Greenwich-st., south of Charles-st., was adjourned to April 23.

A. H. Muller and Sons, by order of the executors, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 98.9, 109½ East 40th-st., north side, east of Park-av., for $15,300 to H. F. Brownhof. Also sold at public auction the two-story brick dwelling and two-story brick factory, with plot of land 75 by 200, 197 9th-st., running to 168 and 170 8th-st., east of 3d-av., Brooklyn, for $13,000, to J. L. Smith.

James L. Wells sold at auction the three-story brick building, with lot 29 by 100, 578 Courtlandt-av., northeast corner of 150th-st., for $8,000, to John M. Mullen, and two-story frame house, with lot 20.5 by 100, 580 Courtlandt-av., adjoining above, for $3,475, to same purchaser.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, Joseph Ullman, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.5, 224 Lenox-av., east side, north of 121st-st., for $31,180, to F. Forsch, plaintiff.

Brown & Leviness, under a foreclosure decree, Peter A. Hendrick, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, 340 West 46th-st., south side, west of 8th-av., for $7,000, to Alexander H. Brown, plaintiff.

James C. Lalor sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 68th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 10th-av., for $11,000, to John Donohua. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising three three-story brick houses, with plot of land 58.6 by 107.2, on Pacific-st., southwest corner of Stone-av., sold for $8,900, to George Gardiner, and three-story frame house, with plot of land 75 by 100, on Bramhall-av., 125 feet east of Ocean-av., Jersey City, for $6,000, to Thomas Gordon.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 2.

Pitt-st., 51; Louis Lese and wife to Nathan Cohen and another..... $18,125
74th-st., 313 East; Charles Weisberger and wife to Effie C. Skinner..... 1,500
115th-st., n. s. corner of 1st-av., 25x75; Theodore H. Margraf and wife to Meta Margraf..... 25,000
Frankfort-st., n. w. corner of North William-st., 32.4x108.4; Francis A. Curry to Mary Ryan..... 1
Monroe-st., 169; Samuel Milbauer and wife to Moses November and another..... 38,500
1st-av., s. a., 25.2 ft. s. of 124th-st., 25.2x100; Effie C. Skinner and husband to Charles Weisberger..... 21,500
40th-st., 413 to 417 West; Elizabeth Miller and another, executors and trustees, to George W. Vultee..... 59,300
40th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x98.9; Frederick William Miller and wife to same, 1
14th-st., 100 West; George W. Vultee to Marx and Moses Ottinger..... 100
35th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Andrew Morris and wife to Ellen M. Harlow..... 12,500
Sherriff-st., 107; Moses November and others to Samuel Milbauer..... 38,500
Bathgate-av., s. a., lot 28, map of village of Upper Morrisania; Frank Schaeffler, referee, to Louis A. Mitchell..... 2,550
Rivington-st., 231, and 75 Willett-st.; Nathan Cohen and others to Louis Lese..... 18,000
Rose-st., 50; Morris B. Philipp and wife to John Hagner..... 200,000
Broadway, s. e. corner of 45th-st., 99.9x100; 289.4x92.10; Benjamin C. Wetmore to Morris B. Philipp..... 250,000
Railroad-av., s. a., plot 36, map of valuable building sites; Thomas Rafferty to Elisa Van Schaick..... 1,650
Ridge-st., s. s., 153.9 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 21.3x100; Hugh Rafferty and wife to Louis Greenblatt..... 15,100
119th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x98.9; Annie Kimberly to Meyer Rosen..... 10,500
Washington-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Beaford-st., 50x100.1; Charles F. Bradbury to Anna McCready..... 3,500
Pitt-st., 281; Jeannette Hielsith to Charles H. Low..... 20,000
167th-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Charles W. Best, referee, to Charles H. Randell, executor..... 7,100
2d-st., 118 East; Achille Errani to Charlotte Errani..... 9,375
126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Charles W. West, referee, to Charles H. Randell, executor..... 7,500
9th-st., 59 West; Ophelia A. Byrnes and husband to John Mullen..... 23,000
8th-av., s. s., 157.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 16.9x100; Augustine R. McMahon to Columbia Bank..... 93,500
Columbia-st., 103; Rachel Moscowitch and another to Esther Goodman and another. 21,000
6th-st., s. s., 388.2 ft. e. of Avenue C, 30x97; Henry Arnold and another to Marcus Lefferd..... 31,500
15th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103; David Barnett, referee, to Charles Settler. Delancey-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 25x75, w. m. Francis Higgins to Ascher Weinstein..... 34,000
Same property; Ascher Weinstein and wife to Betsey Sattenstein..... 40,000
West 42d-st., s. s., 52.1 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x170; Henry H. Hart to Lizzie H. Hart. Hester-st., 51; Betsey Sattenstein and another to Ascher Weinstein..... 29,000
114th-st., 237 East; Jacob Mohr to Martin Bocsong and another..... 22,000
Greenwich-st., 922 to 926; Max Barnett and wife to Isidore S. Cohen..... 100
Avenue C, w. s., 91.9 ft. s. of 16th-st., 23x85; William Eisenberg and wife to John J. McHugh..... 6,550
75th-st., 423 and 424 East; Sarah C. Feyser to John J. McHugh..... 9,000
South 5th-av., 83; Augusta E. Bresse and others to William L. Bresse and others..... 1
294-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 23x99.9; same to same..... 1
125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Ambrose Snow and others to Denis Sullivan..... 11,300
10th-st., s. s., 440 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x98.9; Clara Kinsman and another to Elias Wolf. 23,150
Dominick-st., 36; Hugh Taylor and wife to Jennie Grogan..... 16,500
111th-st., s. s., 347 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.10; Angelia E. Mott and another to Frederick Haupen..... 5,500
6th-av., s. e. corner of 10th-av., 24x100.5; Edgar C. Fuller and wife to Le Roy Malcolm..... 32,500
128th-st., n. s., 221 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.7x92; David Barnett, referee, to Elisabeth J. Monaghan..... 13,000
9th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x92.3; Fidelma V. de Latour to Edith C. Lefferts. 31,000
125th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; David Barnett, referee, to John Grisan. 18,100
76th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 10th-av., 40x98.9; Thomas Byrne to Mary E. Byrne..... 12,000
126th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11; Elizabeth V. Francis and another to Louisa Lyon..... 23,000
92d-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Edward B. Meeks, executor, to John Farmer and another..... 27,000
Allen-st., 102; Jacob Stahl and wife to Frank P. Stahl and another..... 14,000
Lewis-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75; Margaretha Binder and another to Bernard Appelbaum and another..... 12,000
102d-st., 110 West; Ida Hall and mother to Mary Alford and another..... 28,000
Henry-st., s. s., lot 28, map of Henry Meiers, 25.1x100; Louis Popkin and another to Louis Rosenberg..... 26,500
Madison-av., s. e. corner of Lexington-av., 51st-st., 100.5x100; Charles M. Hall to Cornelia Morris..... 9,000
[illegible] Jacob Schuyler, executor, to [illegible] Schuyler..... 28,000
[illegible] West 42d-st., Moses Schuyler and others to [illegible] Schuyler..... 13,750
[illegible] s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x [illegible]; Virginia C. Fell, President, to [illegible]..... 17,000
[illegible] William Miller and wife to W. [illegible]..... 28,000
[illegible] s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x [illegible]; Edgar C. Fuller and wife to Le Roy Malcolm..... 1
[illegible] s. s., 153.9 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 21.3x100; Hugh Rafferty and wife to Louis Greenblatt..... 1,650
[illegible] s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x98.9; Annie Kimberly to Meyer Rosen..... 15,100
[illegible] w. s., 50 ft. n. of Beaford-st., 50x100.1; Charles F. Bradbury to Anna McCready..... 10,500
[illegible] 281; Jeannette Hielsith to Charles H. Low..... 3,500
[illegible] s. s., 237.6 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Charles W. West, referee, to Charles H. Randell, executor..... 20,000
[illegible] s. s., 157.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 16.9x100; Augustine R. McMahon to Columbia Bank..... 7,100
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[illegible] s. s., 388.2 ft. e. of Avenue C, 30x97; Henry Arnold and another to Marcus Lefferd..... 21,000
[illegible] s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103; David Barnett, referee, to Charles Settler. 31,500
[illegible] Francis Higgins to Ascher Weinstein..... 41,750
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125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Ambrose Snow and others to Denis Sullivan..... 1
10th-st., s. s., 440 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x98.9; Clara Kinsman and another to Elias Wolf. 11,300
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[illegible] s. s., 153.9 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 21.3x100; Hugh Rafferty and wife to Louis Greenblatt..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.



BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIDENCES, different styles, for sale at $15,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK; all conveniences and improvements; an extensive neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (Rapid Transit) station within five minutes' walk.

Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 50.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully finished four-story residences, 176, 178, and 180 West 75th-st., handsomely decorated by Pr. Heck & Co. of 53d-st.; Gaelchmak is houses.

A CHOICE FIVE-STORY CORNER FLAT of 9th-av., near 59th. STEVENS, 9th-av. cor. 59th.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
One-half interest in about 22 lots on
SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND
HARLEM RIVER SHIP CANAL
(now in process of construction.)
Also, one Plot of Land, west side
NEW-AV., NORTH OF 147TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 3, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
NOS. 143, 152, 154, AND 156 WOOSTER-ST.,
between Prince and Houston sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with lot,
NO. 6 WEST 37TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and basement stone house, with lot,
NO. 322 EAST 52D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick and stone dwelling house, with lot,
NO. 164 WEST 130TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

JAMES C. LALOR, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction on
TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
55 Liberty-st., New-York,
THREE DESIRABLE LOTS.
ONE LOT southwest corner 7th-av. and 118th st., size 25x100.
TWO LOTS west side 7th-av., 25 feet north of 119th-st., size 25x100 each.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to Michael J. Scanlan, Attorney, 32 Nassau-st., or auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. DOCKRAY, WILLIAM P. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited), No. 59 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with said Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 4, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, defendants.—Action R.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected or to be erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York, and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, (said point of beginning being in the middle line of the block;) thence westwardly and parallel with the said middle line of the block one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly, but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, and to be recorded immediately herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part, in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11th, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-24w Sw Th Sdap3

EIGHTH-AVENUE OR CENTRAL PARK West.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN T. TERRY and others, as Trustees under the last will and testament of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, Plaintiffs, against VERNON K. STEVENSON and others, Defendants.—Action R.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 3rd day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eleven (11) inches northwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Sixth-street and said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, thence running northwardly, but parallel with said Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly but again parallel with said West One Hundred and Sixth-street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Eighth-avenue or Central Park West, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises which are conveyed to the said party of the first part by Isidor Cohnfeld by a deed bearing even date with this mortgage, and to be recorded immediately herewith; this mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration of said deed which has been advanced by the said parties of the second part to the said party of the first part, in order to enable him to complete his said purchase.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1890.

GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh12-24w Sw Th Sdap3

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSES, STORES, AND APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. EAST OR WEST SIDE OR DOWN TOWN. HOUSE RENTS FROM $8.50 PER ANNUM UP. APARTMENTS FROM $20 PER MONTH UP.

PRIVATE HOUSES FROM $2,500 TO $25,000. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES SOLD WITH GUARANTEED RENTS IF DESIRED.

PARTICULARS AND PERMITS ON APPLICATION TO OUR REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
CHARLES SUER & CO.,
1,187 9TH-AV., CORNER 71D-ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY AND 47TH-ST. —4-story 20-foot house. To effect immediate sale, price reduced to $27,000!!! Easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 166 Broadway.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS!!!! R. V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at 12 o'clock this day two (2) superb lots on Central Park West, Elegant view of the Park, Lawn, and Mall. Lots lie on the grade, and command a better view than the adjacent lots, for which $4,000 each is asked. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn Property.—New-York property, William-st., near Spruce; also, fine residence on 130th-st. E. A. TREDWELL, Room 19 Times Building.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE on Easy Terms.—26 West 91st-st., four-story, 20x54; extension 11x15, three stories. 70 and 72, three-story, 21x54, and extension. All well finished, highly trimmed, sanitary plumbing, &c. Open for inspection. Apply to ELI MARTIN.

A.—ELEGANT MODERN DWELLING, complete in every particular; twelve rooms and two bathrooms, new and thoroughly plumbed, all ceilings handsomely papered; excellent block and neighborhood; will pay 6 per cent. on money invested; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to GEO. W. MERCER, 366 West 23d-st.

PEERLESS HOUSES. — "MANHATTAN Square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x 95 feet, bay-fronts, hexagonal dollar, classical, original, and unique. L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 6, 8, and 12 East 21st-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,363 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

37TH-ST., 49 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, SECond floor; reasonable to permanent parties; superior table.

COUPERTHWAIT.
Furniture, china, everything for housekeeping. Part-new or Chatham-st., near Chatham-sq., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES A SUITABLE home with a cultivated private family for himself, wife, and two children, four and two years old. Address W. E., Box 188 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

229 WEST 24TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for physician; also rooms for gentlemen; Summer prices; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

Hotel Brighton.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
FAST EXPRESSES, with parlor cars, leave N. Y. 9:30 and 4:30 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 4:10 and 6 P. M. PLUMER & FORTHE, Managers.

SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
WINDWARD ISLANDS.
The elegant passenger
STEAMER CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
is scheduled to sail
WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., from 16 E. R., for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad.

For beauty of scenery and perfection in climate this trip is unsurpassed, and costs less than $4 00 per day.

For illustrated pamphlet giving rates of passage and all information apply to
QUEEN & CO.,
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 B'way, Or to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

COOK'S Select Tours to EUROPE AND Round the World. An illustrated pamphlet, describing fully the arrangements for the coming season, now ready, and can be obtained on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships.
Sail A. M.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, May 3; May 31; June 28; July 26.
Cabin, $60 and up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Anchoria, April 5, 5 A. M. | Furnessia, Apr. 19, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia, April 12, 6 A. M. | Circassia, May 11, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY,)
WITH THROUGH BOOKINGS AND REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 10, 6 A.M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thur., April 17, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From Pier, Columbia Storage, South Ferry, Brooklyn. N. Y. For freight apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Adriatic, April 9, 8:30 A. M. | Germanic, April 23, 8 A. M.
*Majestic, April 16, 3 P. M. | *Majestic, May 14, 2 P. M.
Germanic, April 23, 8 A. M. | Germanic, May 21, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, April 30, 2 P. M. | *Teutonic, May 28, 12 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot W. 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton (London), and Hamburg, with the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA.....May 8, 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....June 5, July 3, July 31
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Dania, 4 P. M., April 5. | California, 4:30 P.M., Apl. 5.
Steamers call at Cherbourg for landing of mails. Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. | Gen'l Passage Office.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | C. B. ORAM, Jr., and 2d.
61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Bothnia, April 26, 4:30 A. M. | Aurania, April 26, 11 A. M.
Umbria, April 12, 11:30 A. M. | Auranis, May 3, 2 P. M.
Servia, Apr. 19, 5:30 A. M. | Bothnia, May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Gallia, April 23, 8:30 A. M. | Umbria, May 10, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80. Intermediate, $40. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, U. S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Elbe, Sat., April 5, 8 A. M. | Saale, Sat., April 12, 11 A. M.
Fulda, Tues., Apr. 8, 9 A. M. | Aller, W., Apr. 16, 9 P. M.
Lahn, W., April 9, 8 A. M. | Werra, S., Ap. 19, 6:30 A. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, first cabin, $80 and upward; second cabin, according to location; second cabin, $50 to adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 15, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Saturday, April 26, 7 A. M.
ALASKA.....Sails Tuesday, May 13, at 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sails Tuesday, May 6, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Sails Tuesday, May 13, at 12:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, and $120; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 50 Broadway.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thurs., April 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 9, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., April 16, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....April 23, 8:30 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry.
First cabin, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
WESTERNLAND, Wed., April 9, at 3:30 P. M.
WAESLAND, Wednesday, April 16, at 8:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $75 and $80; second cabin, $45 and upward; round trip, $85 and upward; second cabin, $55; excursion, $65 and $75. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 6 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE Every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., April

ASSESSING HIS POLICEMEN

FEENEY'S SCHEME TO RAISE CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

EVERY OFFICER OF JERSEY CITY'S FORCE MADE TO "GIVE UP" $5 FOR MAYOR CLEVELAND'S BENEFIT.

When John Patrick Feeney's demoralized policeman walked up to the desk yesterday to draw their monthly pay, they were informed in tones well known to them all that they were expected to leave $5 with their Captains for campaign purposes, more particularly to aid in the re-election of that eminent tool of the ring, Orestes Cleveland. In the Second and Third Precincts, which are controlled by Capts. Smith and McNulty respectively, this compulsory contribution created no little dissatisfaction among the police, and several of them were heard to express their protests in no uncertain way.

In the light of recent events it is difficult to picture one of Feeney's policemen posing as a martyr of the tyrannical despotism of his boss, and yet that is just what occurred yesterday in more precincts than one. These policemen who have any sense of honor left feel not unnaturally, that they do enough work for Feeney "on the outside," without being called upon to contribute any part of their salaries to serve his ends. They feel that an officer whose time and energy are devoted to the sale of Feeney's beer cannot in reason be asked to do more. Hence in several instances they made a quiet protest, but they paid over their $5 just the same. If any officer had been possessed of sufficient temerity and courage to refuse to comply with this extortion Feeney would have discharged him before nightfall. The "lofty purposes" of Jersey City's police force cannot tolerate any spirit of this sort. The officers were to pay or get out. They paid.

By means of this obvious blackmail Feeney is enabled to supply his companions in politics with a very neat sum, and the ringsters who have Mayor Cleveland's election at heart are thus enabled to buy a good many votes. There are 175 patrolmen on the force, 30 Sergeants, and 7 Captains, whose joint contributions, at the rate of $5 a head, will amount to nearly $1,100. The Sergeants and Captains will be required to be a little more generous than the patrolmen, and so the fund will doubtless reach $1,500. Considering the methods by which his campaign is to be conducted, perhaps it is not so surprising after all that Mayor Cleveland should pronounce Feeney to be a nice, clean, and worthy officer. It would be a display of marvelous ingratitude in the Mayor to prefer charges against the man to whose rascality schemes he owes his hopes for re-election.

"And after all," said "Paddy" O'Neall, when some of the kickers complained to him yesterday, "what else can ye do? Sure, when I ran for the Legislature I made my friends fork over $4,700, and when I got to be Alderman it cost 'em $2,600. Pay down yer stuff and say nothin'." This sagacious bit of practical politics from the lips of Feeney's associate and adviser silenced the whilom kickers, and at a late hour last night the fund was increasing rapidly. It was a red-letter day for the ringsters, and Feeney strutted about under his new honors with no small pride. Thus does he reward in secret the Mayor who has befriended him openly.

"When I ponder over this new infamy," said one of the respectable taxpayers yesterday with reference to Feeney's blackmail, "I'm inclined to think that the recent disclosures of demoralization among the policeare rather due to their poverty than to their inbred rascality. This sort of extortion may have been going on for a long time. The policemen may have found themselves so reduced by Feeney's assessments that they must needs steal or starve. Taking all things into consideration, Feeney and Feeney alone is responsible for the theft in John Reid's flower beds, for the drunken brutality of Officer Conklin, and for all the other violations of which his hirelings have been found guilty." From other sources similar expressions were heard, and before night the honest men of Jersey City were fully convinced that the safety of their lives and properties was again threatened with a serious blow dealt by the scoundrel Feeney.

Another instance of Feeney's well-planned schemes to aid the election of Mayor Cleveland leaked out yesterday. Knowing that the popular outcry against Officer Conklin would not last long, and that the indignant citizens made inquiry as to when he was to be brought to trial for his drunken assault upon Mr. Sharpe. They were informed that the Police Commissioners would not act on the case until after the election. This barefaced effort to side-track the case until public opinion could not affect the election was so palpable that much indignation was freely expressed, and Feeney was deservedly denounced. But it soon developed that not only had the Conklin case been postponed until after the election, but so had the Cooper case, and that of Officers Murphy, Skiff, and Finley, each one of whom is accused of a serious violation of the laws he is supposed to guard.

There is no excuse for this delay, and none is attempted. All the Police Commissioners are in the city, with the exception of Mr. Smith on the business of their offices. Public outcry and the discipline of the force demand that the thieves and ruffians who violate their trusts should be summarily punished. Yet Feeney, the enemy of all righteousness and the friend of all infamy, permits them to roam at their will until some time in the future when the eye of the public is not upon him. His action in this case recalls his action in that of Officer Connolly, who was found drunk while on duty. Instead of promptly dismissing him from the force Feeney put off the case until the public had forgotten it, and then he reinstated him without the slightest punishment.

Astonishing as it may seem, an effort is being made by Feeney's friends, who act presumably for Feeney himself, to induce John Reid to withdraw his suit against Officer Cooper. The motive in this surprising attempt to screen a miserable thief is not difficult to understand, but that it should be done openly, and with Feeney's sanction, is indeed a remarkable evidence of the wretched rascality to which the Police Commissioners have fallen. Mr. Reid has been approached by a number of Feeney's friends, among them Inspector Clark, but fortunately for the cause of justice, he firmly refuses to abate his prosecution. He says the depredations done by Officer Cooper in his flower beds have caused at least $1,000 damages, and he proposes to have somebody punished. But there are no immediate signs of any activity on the part of the Commissioner, and Officer Cooper may yet go unpunished. Meanwhile the people of Jersey City are awaiting in momentary anticipation some new evidence of lawlessness among the police.

Indignation has become universal among the honest people of Jersey City recently, and Feeney comes in for the lion's share of the censure that he so richly deserves. Inquiry is made almost daily why there is no police protection at the New-Jersey Central station. The fact that Feeney removed the station police because the station restaurant would not buy his beer has been explained in THE TIMES. But that explanation seems to have had no effect in the way of righting the wrong. Not a day passes but that some violations of law are committed there, an obvious result of the absence of the police. Green goods men and crooks of all kinds have chosen this means of entry and exit out of Jersey City. They cluster around the station like flies around molasses, and the police are needed perhaps oftener than at any other place in the city.

Such is the penalty for declining to purchase beer of the Police Commissioner. Last Sunday Feeney made a personal call upon one of the prominent citizens of Jersey City, Dr. Frank O. Cole, and took occasion to deny that he had removed the police from the station. He said his fellow-Commissioner Kelly had done it. This is a difference twixt tweedledum and tweedledee, for it was Commissioner Kelly who accompanied Feeney on the day he attempted to sell his beer to the restaurant, and it was Kelly who lent his assistance to Feeney in endeavoring to make that deal. It seems hard on Commissioner Kelly, but in this case he stands in the same light as Feeney himself.

While Feeney, together with "Larry" Fagan and "Denny" McLaughlin, occupied their private box at a notorious dance hall in Hoboken Tuesday night the services of the Police Commissioner might have been employed with good effect in ferreting out the gambling dens which infest Jersey City. At the corner of Grove and Grand streets he would have found one of his policemen pacing up and down in front of a game of "stiff" proportions. This is the neighborhood where Sheriff Davis once owned and conducted a notorious house. It was renowned then and it is renowned now. Feeney knows as much about its existence to-day as do its nightly visitors. But there seems to be a magic circle drawn about these places, and it was concerning this very circle that Judge Knapp invoked the investigations of the Grand Jury. Chief of Police Murphy recently stood on the steps of the Court House in company with a citizen who held out it yesterday, and together they listened to the "calls" of a keno game in that immediate neighborhood. And the Chief of Police, who acts under Feeney's orders, made no remonstrance of any kind whatsoever.

THE CITY'S VITAL STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Health Department, received by the Mayor yesterday, shows that there were 37,527 births, 14,400 marriages, and 29,563 deaths in this city last year. The Summer Medical Corps visited 264,520 families and prescribed for 16,148 persons. The sanitary inspectors and sanitary police condemned and seized 1,495,630 pounds of fruit and vegetables and 1,761,223 pounds of meat and fish. Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dead cats and one dead alligator were removed from the streets.

There were 5 cases of smallpox, and 1 death from the disease. There were 1,314 cases of typhoid fever, and 329 patients died. Out of 2,647 cases of measles there were 1,165 deaths, and out of 6,405 cases of diphtheria there were 2,678 deaths.

SCORED BY THE RECORDER.

METHODS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, had cause yesterday to criticise severely the District Attorney's office and the woeful carelessness that is shown so often in the serving of subpœnas upon witnesses. In Part III., where the Recorder is sitting this term, case after case was called, but very few witnesses were present. When the calendar had been called the Recorder turned to Assistant District Attorney Jerome and said that if proof of service of subpœnas was offered he would issue attachments against the witnesses. "There does not appear to be such proof, your Honor," replied Mr. Jerome.

"Send down to the clerk's office and see what is the matter," said the Recorder.

"I have," replied Mr. Jerome, "and there does not seem to be any one there."

Then the Recorder addressed the jurors present. "Gentlemen, about fifty of you are here at an expense of about $100 a day to the taxpayers of this city," he said. "You are all men of business, who are here for the purpose of attending to the public business of this court. To-day we have had some eight cases presented upon the calendar, and a report is made from the District Attorney's office that not a single witness on the part of the people has been personally served with process so that this court would be enabled to go on and perform its duty. I think that is a very disgraceful report to come from the office of the District Attorney, who is furnished by the taxpayers with more than enough of men at large salaries for the purpose of procuring the attendance of witnesses. On one occasion not long since I found that this kind of conduct was indulged in by people who were employed by the taxpayers to serve subpœnas and procure the attendance of witnesses, and I then threatened that if a stop was not put to such conduct and if there was not some reform I would deem it my duty to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact.

"It is a disgrace in the administration of the District Attorney's office, with the large number of men it has—sometimes the hall is so thick with them that you can hardly pass through—that it is impossible for them to serve subpœnas, so that the time of this court may be occupied and the public business properly attended to. I regret that, with the City Prison full and an immense number of cases to be tried, your time and the public time should be wasted. You will have to be discharged until to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

The remarks of the Recorder at election time, when the same state of things prevailed twice or three times, were productive of the suspension of the clerk in charge of the subpœna servers, and he afterward resigned. Now this branch of the District Attorney's office is under the charge of Clerk Thomas Costigan. Mr. Costigan yesterday said he was sure that witnesses were present in at least four of the cases. The trouble in the others was owing to the failure of a subpœna server for Part III., named James Driscoll, to report that he was sick, so that some one else could do his work.

Col. Fellows said that he had nothing to say, except that if the Recorder had said that the hall was filled with men of his staff it was untrue. They must have been court officers who stood around.

FAILURE IN DRY GOODS.

THE FIRM OF F. R. TOWNSEND & CO. SUSPEND—LIABILITIES $225,000.

Another failure in the wholesale dry goods trade—the fourth in the past few weeks—was announced yesterday, the unfortunate firm being F. R. Townsend & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 73 Worth-street. The partners, Frederick R. Townsend, William M. Richards, Jr., and Charles H. Wade, made an assignment to James F. Young of Philadelphia, giving a preference to John & James Dobson of Philadelphia for whatever amount may be due on $42,696 after crediting whatever amount is realized upon certain claims, demands, and book accounts assigned to the Messrs. Dobson on April 1 as collateral security.

Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Townsend, the senior partner, has been connected with the commission woolen dry goods business for many years. He was formerly of Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., Union of Chase, Stewart & Co., and for seven years of Keyser, Townsend & Co. The latter firm was succeeded Jan. 1, 1884, by F. R. Townsend & Co., composed of F. R. Townsend and D. R. Brigham. The latter withdrew Nov. 30, 1888, and Mr. Townsend continued as partners Messrs. Richards and Wade, who had been in his employ for a number of years. It was said that they put in jointly $10,000 capital and Mr. Townsend $115,000, making a claimed capital of $125,000.

Besides the above, Mr. Townsend owned his residence, 314 East Thirty-third-street, valued at $40,000, mortgaged for $11,000, and $10,000 stock in the Norwalk Mills. The firm were the selling agents for the Norwalk Mills and also for John & James Dobson of Philadelphia. The firm have a branch in Philadelphia, but only carried staple pieces there. Mr. Young, the assignee, has been the firm's representative in Philadelphia. He said yesterday that, as far as he could see, he did not think the failure would be a bad one. It was caused principally by investing money in the Cayuga Mills of Auburn, N. Y., and overadvances. The liabilities would probably amount to $225,000, of which amount there was about $135,000 paper out. He could give no idea of the value of the assets at present.

NEW STYLES IN SHOES.

SOME OF THE FINE GOODS SHOWN BY A. J. CAMMEYER.

With the Easter craze for bonnets and gowns there is a corresponding desire for fine and stylish shoes. The prettiest foot will look shabby in an old shoe and the homeliest foot can be improved by a neat and stylish fit. Any one passing the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twelfth-street cannot fail to be attracted by the grand display of boots and shoes in the many windows of the large store of A. J. Cammeyer.

The stock of shoes offered by Cammeyer this Spring is remarkable for its great variety. This is particularly the case in the stock of women's shoes. One of the neatest and prettiest shoes is a black kid, with patent leather trimmings, that is suitable for both the promenade and the carriage. These shoes also come with tops of different colors to match different toilets. A very attractive shoe is a seldom-worn satin, Francaise tops, with patent leather uppers. The Piccadilly, Creedmoor, and Blucher styles are retained, and there is a most varied and attractive assortment of russet goods in boots and slippers.

An excellent line of sporting shoes is also offered and the lover of lawn tennis, baseball, yachting, boating, or any outdoor exercise can find exactly what is needed for both style and durability. The prettiest display in this store, however, is that of slippers and "ties." These are neat and dainty and some of them are exquisite in shape and color. No indoor toilet could be complete without them.

Cammeyer also has a large assortment of men's and children's shoes which are attractive for their style and cheapness.

THE FUNERAL OF DAVID DOWS.

The funeral of David Dows was held yesterday morning at his late residence, 1 East Sixty-ninth-street. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, of which Mr. Dows was a vestryman for twenty years, conducted the services. He was assisted by the Rev. W. H. Benjamin of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The music was furnished by a quartet of male voices from the Mendelssohn Glee Club. Dr. Rainsford read the regular Episcopal funeral service and made a short address, in which he eulogized the honesty and integrity of the deceased.

The attendance at the funeral was very large. Among the representative people present were Benjamin Brewster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, Roswell P. Flower, A. E. Orr, T. W. Leggett, W. G. Furdy, W. A. Nash, H. R. Bishop, John Sloane, J. M. Fiske, Sidney Dillon, D. O. Mills, J. D. Vermilye, R. M. Oliphant, Cornelius Vanzantvoord, A. Vanzantvoord, Samuel D. Babcock, Le Grand B. Cannon, H. O. Armour, and H. H. Porter of Chicago. There were also committees from the Corn Exchange Bank, the New-York Produce Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce.

A beautiful wreath of violets was the only floral piece on the coffin, although there were others in the room. The remains were taken at 12:45 o'clock to Tarrytown for interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

INFORMATION ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

M. Heimerdinger has just issued an "Advertisers' Directory and Rate Book." It gives the circulation and advertising rates of all the leading newspapers in New-York and vicinity, and offers a few brief suggestions to advertisers concerning methods of advertising and other essential details. The book is elegantly printed in red and green inks on fine heavy paper delicately tinted. It is gilt edged and bound in green leather. It is of a most convenient size for portability, and is so arranged as to make reference easy.

A VICTIM OF WALL-STREET DULLNESS.

Frederick R. Rosé, who has been a member of the New-York Stock Exchange for about two years and a half, suspended business yesterday. The long-continued dullness in Wall-street made this course necessary, though it was announced on the Stock Exchange that Mr. Rosé had no outstanding liabilities of consequence. He is a young man and unmarried, who, friends say, has conducted his business affairs with much prudence and is hopeful of being able to make much headway in his way.

HIS DEPUTIES WORRIED

SHERIFF SICKLES STICKS TO THE LAW.

DEPUTY ANDERSON RESIGNS RATHER THAN SERVE ORDERS OF ARREST—THE WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

The protested and very evident determination of the new Sheriff to run his office according to law has raised a pretty row among his deputies. "No fees but those which the law allows" is evidently a pill they find it very hard to swallow after having been allowed for years to take whatever they could get.

Their dissatisfaction came to a head yesterday. Gen. Sickles ordered that the Order of Arrest Department be done away with. He wanted the business of that department amalgamated with the rest of the business of the office.

This order put the work of serving orders of arrest upon the Sheriff's half dozen deputies. Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Charles Anderson, who has been in the office for five years, received a bundle of orders of arrest to serve. Mr. Anderson immediately got on his dignity. He said he would not serve as an order of arrest clerk and as a Deputy Sheriff too, and then and there resigned. Then the papers were given to Joel Stevens. He, too, made a vigorous protest, but he served the papers.

Until the close of the day the air about the Sheriff's office was filled with rumors that everybody about the office was resigning. Nobody except Anderson did resign, however, though Deputy Roday S. Brassel refused a reappointment under the new régime.

There was a general air of depression about the office, however, and it is generally conceded that with the present prospect of an administration of Sheriff's duties according to law the lot of a deputy will not be a happy one unless a new system of compensation is introduced. For instance, when an order of arrest is now served, the deputy can collect $3 10 if a bond is furnished. If no bond is furnished, then there is no fee. Under the old régime this $3 10 was almost invariably "augmented" (augmented is a charitable word to use) by a tip of $10 from the lawyer in the case. Of course lawyers will not pay this $10 now that they do not have to do so.

This disturbance does not seem to worry Gen. Sickles at all. "I am going to run my office in strict accordance with the code," he said, "which says that any deputy who accepts other than a legal fee is guilty of a misdemeanor. My deputies shall not commit misdemeanors if I can help it. All fees earned according to law by the Sheriff or his deputies in executing or carrying out any order of court my deputies shall have. I wish to retain none of them for myself.

"It is unfortunate that these legal fees do not furnish a proper compensation to the deputies, but that does not warrant me in permitting them to accept illegal fees. I intend to prepare a proper statement for the Legislature, and to see if some new system of paying the deputies cannot be secured, which will allow the office to be run according to law, and at the same time give the deputies a chance to make a decent living.

"One thing I am determined upon, and that is to run my office according to law. I have made the code my Bible. I sleep on it. What it says I can and should do I will do. What it says I cannot do I will not do or permit to be done. If my deputies resign because nothing but proper fees are allowed them, that is not my fault, but the fault of the law."

The Grand Jury for the March term will finish their labors to-day. They will probably hand in an additional presentment in regard to the Sheriff's office as well as in regard to the Tombs and Ludlow-Street Jail. They have had a busy month of it, but they will leave plenty of subject matter for examination by the April Grand Jury.

The new Grand Jury will be sworn in before Judge Cowing next Monday.

NO SUNDAY STAGES.

COL. SHEPARD WINS ON ONE POINT AND LOSES ANOTHER.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard's application for permission to extend his Fifth-avenue stage route and charge passengers 10 cents a ride was before the Sinking Fund Commissioners again yesterday. The Controller had reported in favor of the application, but he suggested as one of the conditions that the stages should run on Sunday. Recorder Smyth agreed with him.

"I don't think," said he, "that it is any more sinful to ride to church in an omnibus than in one's own carriage." He added that he had been told that "certain persons" were interested in both the Madison-avenue horse car line and the stage company. Thereupon the Colonel shook his head in protest. The Recorder moved that running on Sunday be one of the conditions, and he and the Controller voted in favor of this motion, while the Mayor, Alderman Storm, and Chamberlain Crain voted against it.

So the Sunday clause was stricken out, and this made the Colonel happy. He found cause for sorrow, however, in the action taken on the ten-cent fare clause. Alderman Storm and the Controller favored it, but the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Chamberlain voted against it. The resolutions permitting the extension of the route to Desbrosses-Street Ferry and Broadway and Ninth-street were then ordered to be sent to the Corporation Counsel. They will be finally adopted at a meeting to be held next Wednesday afternoon.

A SMALL FAMINE IN SING SING.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Sing Sing Young Men's Christian Association gave a chicken supper on Tuesday evening in the association rooms for the purpose of raising a fund toward purchasing a piano. They expected a liberal support, but did not anticipate a rush such as they had. The crowds flocked in and the dozens of chickens on the tables melted away so rapidly that messengers were sent out to find more provisions. They literally bought out all the bakeries, restaurants, &c., and then could not feed the multitude. When everything had been sold out many persons were still waiting with supper tickets in their hands. The ladies were very much embarrassed, but all the provisions in the village had been eaten and they could not help it. The piano fund had a boom.

PRESIDENT LOW TO BE ENTERTAINED.

Jefferson Seligman, an Alumnus of Columbia College, will give a dinner on April 14 at his residence in honor of Mr. Seth Low, President of Columbia College. The guests invited to meet Mr. Low are Gen. Sherman, Carl Schurz, Profs. Burgess, Chandler, Van Amringe, and Drisler, Messrs. Jesse, Eugene, Isaac, and George Seligman, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Horace Porter, Joseph J. O'Donohue, ex-Minister to Turkey Oscar S. Straus, R. C. Cornell, Dr. E. R. A. Seligman, Prof. Felix Adler, George Coppell, John Paton, Gen. E. F. Winslow, and De Witt J. Seligman, editor of the *Epoch*.

LOOMIS'S ILLNESS CAUSES DELAY.

The street-cleaning contracts were not taken up yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment because Street-Cleaning Commissioner Loomis was ill at home. Had he been present he would have submitted figures to show that the contract system was the only one that could be followed successfully with the money allowed the department. He has prepared figures to show that there would be a large deficit at the end of the year if the present "day's work" system is continued.

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Bisque Fancy Baskets, Bonbonnieres, Chocolate and Nougat Eggs. Also, a large variety of fine Chocolates, Bonbons, Caramels, &c., which cannot be excelled in this country. 331 Broadway, 293 6th-av., 2 West 14th-st., 408 and 410 Grand-st. —*Advertisement.*

Ribbons and Sash Ribbons.

We offer to-day one lot of 1500 pieces of fine quality Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, at half price. Every desirable shade is represented in the collection:

No. 5—300 pieces—8c. per yd
" 7—400 " —9c. " "
" 9—400 " —12c. " "
" 12—225 " —15c. " "
" 16—175 " —18c. " "

Also 1200 yards Satin bordered Surah Sash Ribbon, 15 inches wide, at $1.00 per yard; good value at $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO FIGHT THE SYNDICATE.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY MEET.

About forty stockholders of the Cameron Iron and Coal Company held a meeting yesterday at 34 Nassau-street to protest against the proposed reorganization of the company by a syndicate composed of E. L. Bacon, (representing I. B. Newcombe & Co.,) E. H. Harriman, and R. Fulton Cutting. George A. Mercer presided. These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A plan of reorganization of this company has been published and our sanction asked for by a self-constituted committee, which is practically an invitation to surrender up our property to them, and, further, to supply them with money to do business on, in exchange for a most shadowy contingent interest in the company, and with no guarantee of protection to our creditors; and

Whereas, The syndicate for which the committee acts obtained nearly $1,150,000 of our first securities, including coupons, for $280,000, solely upon the assurance that they were acting for us, but have failed and refused to return such securities, unless $1,150,000 be paid for $280,000; and

Whereas, A receiver (an employe of one of the syndicate) appointed by the court under the same assurance is operating the blast furnaces, coke ovens, mines, &c., of this company solely in the interest of his employer and to the serious loss and damage of ourselves; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this company be instructed to co-operate with the stockholders' committee and with consent of both to take steps to annul and render void the appointment of said receiver, both on account of the receiver's bad conduct and, further, to take such steps in the court as counsel may advise to procure the return of said securities and prevent further damage to the company's interests.

Resolved, That creditors be warned that a deposit of their interests with said self-constituted committee will probably result in an entire loss of their claims, as such deposit cannot be recalled.

The meeting appointed A. P. Fiske, John White, W. T. Ames, M. R. Jones, and S. G. Clarke a committee to conduct the battle against the syndicate.

MR. BRADHURST'S WILL.

HIS WIFE SUES THE EXECUTORS FOR AN ANNUAL INCOME OF $10,000.

About a year ago Thomas C. P. Bradhurst, a very popular and well-known clubman, died. The filing of his will created a sensation by disclosing the fact that Bradhurst, who had always passed as a bachelor, was a Benedick. The will, made in May, 1884, provided for the payment of $3,000 a year to Mrs. Laura F. Seyton. In July, 1887, Mrs. Seyton became Mrs. Bradhurst, and in March, 1889, just before his death, Bradhurst, by a codicil to his will, directed his trustees to pay her $10,000 annually in lieu of dower, revoking the $3,000 provision.

Mrs. Bradhurst has now brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the executors of her husband's will to compel them to pay her $10,000 a year and she also wants a judicial construction of the will. She says that the executors claim that the bequest to her is a single sum of $10,000 and not an annual bequest. Her husband's personal estate she says is worth $30,000 and the income of the realty is very large. She claims that her bequest takes precedence over all others.

Before the close of the year within which she was required to make her choice between the provision in the will and dedicil and her support and dower rights she asked for an order extending time and was given fifty days by Supreme Court Judge Andrews.

NOT ENOUGH TO GO ROUND.

An old pupil of Public School No. 35, in West Thirteenth-street, complains in a letter to THE TIMES that the boys of that school who marched in the centennial parade last year have not received the souvenir badge promised them by the Board of Education. President Simmons of the Board of Education, when asked about the complaint yesterday afternoon, seemed to regard it as a subject too unimportant for serious consideration. "It is possible the lad does not deserve a badge," he said. "If he does, tell him to apply to his Principal or the City superintendent."

Principal Gates gave another explanation. "As I understood the matter," he said, "the Board of Education appropriated a certain sum for a lot of silk badges and the order was given to a New-Jersey mill. The boys were told that they would get a badge for parading. The badges were distributed in the numerical order of the schools until the supply was exhausted. No. 35 was at the tail end of the list, and as the estimated number of badges required fell short of the boys who turned out, why, my lads were left."

MAYOR GRANT ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Dr. Giuseppe Lapenta of 220 Mott-street, a judgment debtor against whom supplementary proceedings have been instituted by Gustav Aschen Cranner, testified yesterday on his examination before Referee Arthur J. Ducret, that he had some time in October or November, 1888, paid to a Deputy Sheriff whose name he could not recall the sum of $14 for "costs and expenses" connected with the case.

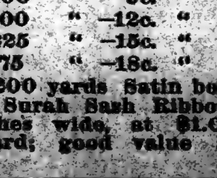
As the transaction occurred during the term of Mayor Grant as Sheriff, the Mayor was subpœnaed to appear at the referee's office at 1 o'clock yesterday, to tell if he could what became of the money alleged to have been so paid. Mr. George F. Stirling, an attaché of the Corporation Counsel's office, appeared for Mayor Grant, and after receiving an explanation of the case, requested that the examination of the Mayor be postponed until 3 o'clock to-day, which was granted.

Pedestals, Stands, &c.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit a special exhibition which will be made during the next ten days, (on third floor,) of marble, onyx, wood, and other PEDESTALS, and of specimens of various choice marbles from which such pieces can be made to order. It is hoped the collection will be found attractive to all who may be interested in the suitable mounting of marble or bronze busts, figures, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
Fronting Madison-Square.
1,126 BROADWAY,



$3.90. $4.80.

Our $3.90 better than any $5.00 hat elsewhere.

DIRECT FROM MAKER TO WEARER, SAVING MIDDLE PROFITS.

KNOX

212 BROADWAY, cor. FULTON ST.

REUBEN M. POTTER'S WILL.

HIS SOUL "TO THAT MYSTERIOUS SOURCE FROM WHICH IT CAME."

The will of the late Reuben M. Potter, the historian of fifty years ago, was filed in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The document was written by the testator, and the larger part of it is given up to the following confession of faith:

"I give back my soul to the mysterious source of life and mind from which it came, and my body to the elements from which it is derived. I die in the faith of The Unknown God, of whom Saul of Tarsus knew as little as I do, but I believe that the Creative Power I refer to, whether properly speaking, an element with personal attributes or a personality with elementary qualities, is the Great Mind from which Earthly Mind emanates, and the Source of the Law of Nature and of Development, and, whether Individual or not, is the Head Spring of the Vast Flood of invividuality which flows through Creation. I die in the belief of that unknowable but credible future state for at least the highest order of Individual Human Mind, which the inspiration of Human Instinct commends to our breast, for that instinct denies that the Creator would ever have doomed His mightiest work to early extinction. Father of Spirits! leave not our souls in the dust!

"In what I have before set forth I willingly fellow a venerable and, on the whole, a commendable custom, that of prefacing a will with a confession of faith, for, though it often seemed to give an adhesion to superstitious error, it fulfilled a natural desire on the testator to declare and justify by example what he believed to be truth."

Mr. Potter bequeaths his manuscripts to Gen. James S. Negley, Vice President of the Military Service Institution, in trust for the institution. His personal property, with the exception of enough money to erect a monument over his grave, he gives to his niece, Miss Julia P. Barron. In a codicil he provides that on the headstone over his grave shall be this inscription:

"Head thou who yet livest,
Give thy body to the living and leave the dead
in decent trust
to the unknown God,
Till thou, too, shalt hopefully
fold thy hands
with the silent multitude."

The names of all the deceased members of his family are to be placed on the other side of the stone.

AN APPROPRIATION VOTED.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION MAY HAVE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The Board of Education is to have a new headquarters. Yesterday the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting in the Mayor's office, decided to appropriate $130,000 for the site of the building at Fifty-ninth-street and Park-avenue. This action was taken with the understanding that the School Commissioners provide sufficient accommodations for scholars by the beginning of the Fall term. The Mayor would not agree to the appropriation under any other condition. It came out at the meeting that in the Nineteenth Ward alone there are 1,200 children unprovided for.

It was suggested that the old Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue might be used for school purposes. Commissioner De Voe said that it could be had on a thirty-seven-years' lease for $7,000 a year. The Trustees would spend $30,000 in improving it. The grounds on which this building stands belong to the city, and the asylum authorities pay but $1 yearly for the unexpired portion of a ninety-seven years' lease, and the Board of Estimate will discuss the matter a long time before giving $7,000 a year for property which is held by the asylum authorities under this annual rental. The Controller was instructed to issue bonds to raise the $130,000 appropriated for the new headquarters.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the special committee having charge of the site for the headquarters building was authorized to engage a reputable architect to prepare plans and submit them to the board.

A PROHIBITION TRUST.

The Prohibition Trust Fund Association has been incorporated "to secure the prohibition and suppression by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and to that end to hold and control all property that it may receive and acquire and disburse the same and the incomes thereof." The Trustees are William T. Wardwell, Horace Waters, Roswell S. Cheves, John Lloyd Thomas, Isaac K. Funk, William Jay Groo, Francis Crawford, Samuel Dickie, Clinton B. Fisk, and Alphonso A. Hopkins. John P. St. John's name was on the list, but was crossed off.

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

Heart shaped Moonstones mounted in Silver as Lace Pins, Bonnet Pins, Scarf Pins, &c., are the fashion. We invite inspection of the novel and attractive assortment of these goods which we have prepared expressly for this season.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

WHATEVER YOU REQUIRE IN

FURNITURE

You will find it to your interest to call and examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. Reliable goods at lowest cost. Twelve Show Rooms stocked with the latest Novelties in the Furniture and Upholstery art.

Imported Dining-Room Chairs At Half Value.

Having in stock over 300 Imported Dining-Room, Side and Arm Chairs, we have decided to close them out at half their value, viz.:

$7 to $25 each.
Former Prices $14 to $50.

These Chairs are in oak, walnut, and mahogany, covered in handsomely-embossed leathers, and are the favorite styles used in Paris at the present time.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GOOD COOKING. GOOD COOKING.
All who desire good cooking in their houses should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF.
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
EXTRACT OF BEEF.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of best cooked joint of about 97 lbs.

Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Baron von Liebig printed in blue across label.



Remember to-day (Thursday) at King's.

Special Sale as Announced.

Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats,
Best Quality,
ELEGANT SUITS,
Two Enormous Lots.
CHOICE OF ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.
EASTER **$12.00** EASTER
THURSDAY AND THURSDAY
SALE. **$15.00.** SALE.
Furnishings, Hats, and Shoes
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. H. KING & CO.
THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

Millinery Opening.

Thursday, April 3d.

The latest Paris and London Fashions, and our own designs.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rudolph Aronson has completed arrangements by means of which people unable to secure seats at the Casino can visit the Lenox Lyceum during the progress of the electrical exhibition and listen to the entire performance of "The Grand Duchess" by the aid of the telephone. Mr. Aronson has arranged for the placing on the Casino stage of a mammoth transmitter, capable of sending every note of the music and all the dialogue to a room at the Lenox fitted up with photographs of the entire company in costumes and the several scenes of the opera, so that the eye can look upon the scenes and characters while the ear listens to the music.

Charles E. Locke returned to New-York yesterday to spend a few days looking after the new De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, which is to begin its career at the Broadway on the evening of May 5. He reports the business of the Emma Juch Company in the West as very prosperous.

The main incident of Daniel Sully's new play, "The Millionaire," which forms the climax of the third act, is based on a actual occurrence in the life of the late William O. Kingsley, to whose indomitable persistence the building of the Brooklyn Bridge was largely due. When Mr. Kingsley ceased to be a schoolmaster and became a contractor for the construction of railroads one of the first important contracts that he obtained was for the building of a section of railroad through what was then a wilderness in Western Pennsylvania. Through the machinations of the representatives of a rival railroad a strike was precipitated among the laborers employed by Mr. Kingsley, and it was only by his courage in facing the laborers, and by his tact in subsequently manipulating them, that the strike was short-lived and the work upon which the men were engaged was hurried on to a successful and timely completion. This incident is made use of in the new play.

Mr. S. F. Moseman, the business manager of "The Gondoliers" company at Palmer's, will, after the departure of the organization for home, continue to represent D'Oyly Carte here, not only in his theatrical and operatic business, but as agent of the Hotel Savoy in London.

"A Long Lane" is drawing excellent houses at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and Manager Rosenquest predicts a profitable run for the new play. Little Tuesday has made a decided hit and is called before the curtain several times at every performance.

The new features introduced in "The City Directory" this week are all of them very funny, and are received with shouts of laughter by audiences which continue to crowd the Bijou.

It is about settled that the next attraction at Palmer's will be Louis Aldrich in his new play, "The Editor." The piece is to be presented in New-Haven next week.

But four more performances of "Kajanka" will be given at Niblo's, and after this week the spectacle will not be seen here again. Scenic rehearsals of "The Knights of Tyburn," which is to be presented at this house next Monday, are being held daily.

ON THE TURBULENT OCEAN.

Capt. Thalenhorst of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, reports that severe storms were met with all the way from the Needles to George's Shoals.

Capt. Laub of the steamship Thingvalla, from Copenhagen, says that he experienced strong westerly gales, with high seas, during the entire passage. From March 25 to 27, between latitude 46° 50', longitude 39° 55', and latitude 43° 15', longitude 51° 20', the Thingvalla

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,044. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Wash Dress Fabrics,

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
Three Thousand Pieces
Roman Stripe Ginghams.
Superior cloth. Exquisite colorings.
This price is less than manufacturers' agents ask by the hundred cases.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
a thousand pieces
Plaid Ginghams and Chambrays,
All colors and combinations,
worth nearly double.

At 8½ cts.....Fancy Challies.....light and dark
At 8½ cts.....Standard Calicoes.....new styles
At 7½ cts.....French Batistes.....39 inches wide
At 7½ cts.....Zephyr Cambrics.....all colors
At 8½ cts.....French Percales.....yard wide
At 8½ cts.....New Twilled Sateens..light and dark
At 12½ cts.....French Printed Sateens.300 styles
All Far Below Value.

Silks.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Figured China Silks—large and small designs—all colors.....worth 50

At Thirty-nine Cents,
All-Silk Black Surahs.....worth 50

At Forty-nine Cents,
Black and White, Check, Plaid, and Stripe Surahs—also Colored Plaids and Stripes.....worth 75

At Sixty-nine Cents,
White, Cream, and Fancy China Silks—32 inches wide.....worth 85

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Roman Stripe Wash Dress Silks.....worth $1 50

ALL REMNANTS—HALF PRICE.

Dress Goods.

At 43c.....Bordered Serge Suitings....worth 69
At 75c.....Silk Bordered Serges.....worth 1 25
At 49c.....High lustre Henriettas.....worth 65
At 54c.....High lustre Alpacas.....worth 75

At A Dollar Twenty-nine,
Pure Silk and Wool Gloriossa—full fifty inches wide—a new fabric for Summer wear—light as silk and as handsome as any ever sold at three dollars a yard.

ALL REMNANTS—HALF PRICE

Ladies' Wraps and Jackets.

At $2 49..Beaded Round Capes.....long jet fringe
At 3 98..Accordion Capes.....braided yoke
At 4 98..Braided V-shape Wraps.....silk fringe
At 9 00..Lace Wraps—gimp trim....worth $14 00
At 14 00..Silk Wraps—crochet shoulders—lace jabots—all sizes.....worth $21 00
At 17 00..Imported Appliqué Wraps.....jet and silk fringe
At 10 00..Braided Cloth Mantles.....silk lined
At 3 50..All-Wool Jackets....Tan, Blue, and Gray
At 3 75..Black Corkscrew Jackets—tailor made
At 3 98..Braided Beaver Jackets—all colors
At 4 75..Wide-Wale Jackets.....worth $7 00
At 5 75..Fine Corkscrew Jackets—revers and vest
At 12 00..Broadcloth Jackets—gilt cord and button
At 13 98..Imported Corkscrews—satin lined

Millinery.

Ladies' Flower Toques,	98 cents
Ladies' Trimmed Turbans,	$3 98
Ladies' Trimmed Bonnets,	4 98
Ladies' Lace Turbans and Toques,	5 98
Children's Trimmed Hats,	1 49..$2 49
Ladies' Lace Straw Bonnets,	49 cents
Ladies' Large Lace Straws,	69 cents
Ladies' Fine Milan Toques and Turbans,	69 cents
Children's Fancy Straws,	39 cents
Flower Sprays and Wreaths; worth 65,	39 cents
French Montures and Wreaths; worth $1 50,	98 cents

Linens and White Goods.

Unbleached Table Damasks,	17c.; were	29
Cream and White Damasks,	33c.; were	50
Cream and White Damasks,	39c.; were	55
Large Lunch Napkins,	98c.; were	1 40
Twilled Towels, 19x39 inches,	8c.; were	15
Fine Damask and Huck Towels,	19c.; were	26
All-Linen Crash, 18 inch,	5¾c.; were	08
Brown and White Twilled Crash, 18 inch,	4¾c.; were	07
Victoria Lawns,	3¾c.; were	07
India Linen Plaids,	8¾c.; were	10
Extra Fine Yard-wide Cambrics,	7¾c.; were	12½

Flannels and Muslins.

Fancy Skirt Patterns, extra size,	49c.; worth 79
Fancy Stripe Flannels,	15c.; worth 25
Brown Sheetings,	4¾c.; worth 08

Quilts and Comfortables.

Crochet Quilts—Marseilles patterns,	69c.; were 1 00
Crochet Quilts—new designs,	98c.; were 1 40
Full-size Chintz Comfortables,	$1 15; were 1 85
Fancy Figured Comfortables,	1 69; were 2 00

The Miller Stock of Steamer Rugs will be found in
Blanket Department—all Half Price.

Laces.

Lace Cape Flouncings,	98c.; were 1 50
All-silk Chantilles, 63 inches wide,	98c.; were 2 00
Black La Tosca Nets,	49c.; were 1 25
5-inch Chantilly and Guipure,	15c.; were 20
Hand-made Torchon Laces,	12½c.; were 20
Platte Val Handkerchiefs,	8c.; were 15

White Embroideries.

Colored and White Embroideries,	6c.; were 12½
45-inch Embroidered Skirtings, hemstitched and scalloped,	55c.; were 98
Others finer,	79c.; were 1 25

Trimmings.

Fancy Persian Band Trimmings,	12½c.; were 49
Fine Cut Steel Trimmings,	49c.; were 79
Gold Passementerie Trimmings,	35c.; were 50

At Fifteen and Nineteen Cents,
Heavy Satin Ribbons and Gros Grains—satin edge—all latest colorings—2 to 3 inch— 25 to 30

Art Embroideries.

Fancy Chair and Easel Scarfs,	27c.; worth 49
China Silk Scarfs—hand painted, fringe and knotted ends—heavy silk fringe	79c.; worth 1 50
Fine Embroidered Plush Draperies—all the new and delicate colorings.	$5 75 worth 12 00

In Upholstery

we make the most important offering of
Silk and India Crepe Curtains
yet quoted.

Six hundred pair White, Steel, Olive, Blue, and Rose Crepe, with contrasting and variegated silk cross stripes—some with deep silk dados and borders all around—with and without tinsel—heavy knotted fringes all around; worth Nine to Fourteen Dollars.

Our prices—$3 98.....$4 98.....$5 69.

Three hundred pair SILK PORTIERES—pure silk, double warp and reversible. Regular prices, Fifteen to Thirty-five Dollars.

Our prices—$7 98.....$9 98.....$11 98.

They'll not want for purchasers.

A "SYMMETRICAL" TARIFF

SOME DOUBT AS TO JUST WHAT IT MEANS.

A DELEGATION OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS WHO WILL TRY TO REASON WITH THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A good deal was heard, while the tariff bill was in preparation, about the "symmetry" that was to be observed in getting out the measure by which the tariff was to be revised "by its friends." Now that the bill is out, and everybody is getting a chance to criticise its proportions, there appears to be a difference of opinion, in and out of the committee, as to what "symmetry" means. That a love for "symmetry" will not always prevent blundering in legislation is the conviction of the cigarmakers who came here to prevent, if possible, the destruction of their business, which appeared to be in danger of annihilation at Key West at the hands of the friends of the tariff. When the Treasury Department, that is responsible for the faulty construction of the leaf tobacco item, came to be consulted to see whether it would consent to a correction for the cigarmakers, it was found that it had entirely overlooked the fact that the makers at Key West did not use anything but Havana tobacco, and that if they were compelled to pay $2 a pound in duty for all the leaf they used, so that a demand could be created for Wisconsin leaf, they would be obliged to go out of business. The Treasury was intent only upon excluding Sumatras, and the paragraph in the bill was framed with that object in view.

There is a great deal of interest among the Representatives in Congress to learn who is entitled to the credit for suggesting the tariff of 15 per cent on hides. Strangely enough the authorship of that duty is just now somewhat "shrouded in mystery." Some of the Western men insist that it was first brought up by Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin. Others say that the credit is due to Mr. Gear of Iowa, and it will be a race between these two men and their partisans to see which shall get the most credit and political capital out of the imposition of a duty that may decide the next elections for Congress in Massachusetts in favor of the Democrats. Mr. W. F. Wakeman of Kansas City, Mo., will undoubtedly come in with a claim for a large share of the credit, on the ground that during the elections last Fall he circulated a four-page address, alleged to have been issued by "the authority of the Republican National Committee," in which the depression in the cattle trade was attributed to the Democratic free-trade policy. The cattle men were informed that the hide of every slaughter was fully one-quarter of the total value. Free trade in hides had sent down the prices, and a tax on imported hides would send them up again.

This circular referred to the fact that in a speech delivered at Milwaukee the present Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, strongly advocated the restoration of a tariff on hides. He asserted that this policy would add at least one dollar to the value of every animal. "This," the circular said, "was a practical illustration of the advantages of protection to American industries so strongly laid down in the platform of the Republican Party." Mr. La Follette is a Representative of Mr. Rusk's State, and it is a trifle more than reasonable to assume that the credit of putting hides on the free list will be successfully claimed by Mr. La Follette.

Whoever the author may be, the item has caused a great deal of indignation from Massachusetts and among the Representatives from that State. They still insist that the duty must come off. It is taken off it will be by a vote in the House. Some of the Republican members from the Bay State are relying upon the Democrats to help them out. Even Mr. Lodge has some hope in that direction. If it is not extended he will hope to benefit by a refusal to help him in his contest for the Senate, for he will go upon the stump in the Fall to tell that the reason why hides were not put on the free list was because the Democrats would not help him to beat Mr. McKinley. While he hopes to have the proposed duty abandoned, he says that if the proposition to strike out the duty off is not beaten in the Committee of the Whole, and it becomes necessary to decide as between hides free or no bill, he shall vote for the bill with hides on the dutiable list.

The Democrats are waiting upon an expert accountant who is trying to find out by a careful computation from the McKinley bill and the record of last year's importations whether the Tariff bill will increase or reduce the revenue. It is apparent that if the importations are not checked, as the makers of the bill expect that they will be, the revenues from customs will be greatly increased upon many of the articles enumerated in the McKinley bill, and possibly in the sections. It will be several days before the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will be able to make a report.

The cigar manufacturers to-day filed with the committee a substitute for those schedules which would be acceptable to them if Congress determines that the present tariff rate on tobacco must be changed. The substitute is intended to correct the proviso in the bill which subjects to duty as wrappers all leaf tobacco in the entire country sold at $2 75 a pound that is in bales, box, or package of which contains any leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers. This proviso, the tobacco men assert, would really include all leaf bales, as none of them are free from a few leaves fit for wrappers. The text of the substitute is as follows:

Schedule F.—Tobacco and manufactures of—237. Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers: If not stemmed, $2 per pound; if stemmed, $2 75 per pound; provided that if any bale, box, or package contains more than 20 per cent. of tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box, package, or bulk shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, at 50 cents per pound; provided further, that if any bale, box, or package contains more than 20 per cent. of tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box, or package or bulk shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at $2 per pound; if stemmed, at $2 75 per pound. Provided further, that if any tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk shall consist of tobacco produced in different countries, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box, package, or bulk shall be dutiable at the highest rate of duty imposed upon any tobacco contained therein.

Representatives of the New-York firms of Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, W. & J. Sloane, Lesher, Whitman & Co., Mills & Gibb, Frederick Loeser & Co., Ballin, Joseph & Co., and H. Herman Sternbach & Co. reached Washington to-night to try to induce the Senate to change some features of the McKinley Customs Administrative bill as it was recently reported from the Finance Committee.

The New-York merchants complain that as it stands the bill deprives the importer of the right to a fair trial in open court, which he now enjoys, and creates a tribunal of nine Treasury officials with such extraordinary powers that it can practically control the foreign commerce of the Nation. The merchants will endeavor to lay suggestions as to such changes as they desire before the Finance Committee, and they hope to be able to convince the Senators that to pass the bill as it stands will be to strike a very severe blow to the entire business interests of the country, if it does not virtually destroy the business of all importers of foreign goods.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

ITS IMPOSITION LIKELY TO MAKE NEW-ENGLAND DEMOCRATIC.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—William P. Tyler, the Boston manufacturer and proprietor of the Tyler Tube Works, who is moving his plant from the home of American culture to Washington, Penn., was here to-day and gave utterance to some interesting views on the economic question. Mr. Tyler believes in protection to some lines, but is firmly opposed to any tariff on raw materials that enter into American manufactures. His views on the hide question were solicited because he is thoroughly familiar with the industrial question in New-England, where hides are very largely used in manufactures. "If the McKinley Tariff bill becomes a law in its present state," he said, "the New-England States will become Democratic at once, because it is believed that the increased duty on hides will ruin the business of the shoe, glove, and pocketbook manufacturers, and other workers of leather. This belief has swept through that part of the country with overwhelming force, and the effect will be seen in the next election. As to coal and iron ore, it is useless to take measures to prevent their importation. It is a waste of time, because the North Scotia coal and iron are of such a poor quality as to be impracticable for almost all uses. The coal cannot be used for domestic purposes; it is unsatisfactory as steam fuel, and no one will use it, and, as a matter of fact, it does not make any difference whether it is imported or not. What ought to be done is to abolish the duty on Swedish rough iron. That, under the provisions of the tariff bill, is to pay a duty of 1 cent per pound. Mind, I do not say Swedish steel should be imported free, that would never do; but the rough iron to be worked over here it is desirable to have. It is absolutely necessary to the manufacture of locomotive fire-box plate steel, and I am surprised no one has raised the question yet."

Use G. L. B.
Ask your grocer for it.—Adv.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

ANOTHER LEVEE GIVES WAY—ADVICES FROM THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—The levee at Bohemia, fifty miles below the city, in Plaquemine Pariah, gave way last night. The levee is broken in two places, but the breaks are only about four feet wide each and possibly three deep. They can be easily closed. The river at this point rose three-tenths of a foot to-day and at 3 P. M. was sixteen and three-tenths on the gauge in front of this city. The highest point reached on March 13 was seventeen feet even.

The latest advices from Arkansas City show that the river is still falling about two-tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours, and has fallen in all about one foot. The whole of the Crooked Bayou ridge from Tillar to Trippe, a distance of eleven miles, is under water, and many plantations in this fertile section that were never overflowed before are now completely under water.

The track of the Arkansas Valley Road between McGehee and Trippe is five feet under water in one place. Now trains can come no further than Tillar, and mail, passengers, and express have to be transferred from Tillar to Arkansas City, a distance of nineteen miles, by means of boats. The Ouachita Division of the Valley route, which joins the river line at Trippe, is almost completely under water for a distance of eighteen miles from here and just three miles this side of Bayou Bartholomew. A number of railroad bridges are reported to be washed away, among them being the bridge across the Crooked Bayou above Trippe.

The Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern Railroad, now being built through from McGehee by way of Dermott to Monroe, La., is under water, and as the work on this road has been recently constructed, the damage will be considerable.

A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says: "The back waters have risen but very little here, but the river of water which is flowing through the Easton break is playing havoc in the Bogue country."

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

A WHOLESALE EVICTION OF FARMERS IN SOUTH JERSEY.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 3.—One of the most exciting events ever known in this section took place to-day in the form of a Sheriff's sale of lands of the Germania Districts, including Mullica, Galloway, and Hamilton Townships, under the foreclosure instituted by the heirs of Stephen Colwell. The sale began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and about two hundred of the holders of the land in question were present.

A mortgage for $30,000 was given some thirty years ago to Stephen Colwell by the Gloucester Farm and Town Association, which purchased the land in question at that time. Upon the association's failing to pay the taxes levied by the Township Committees it was sold for taxes, the purchasers thinking that the tax titles given them by the township were valid, under acts passed by the Legislature at that time authorizing such sales. These acts have been declared by the Supreme Court not to defeat the mortgage lien, and this mortgage therefore remains firm and was ordered foreclosed.

The sale will be continued to-morrow, when parcel No. 46, which contains over two hundred farms owned by thrifty Middlesex, Essex, Plymouth, Hampshire, Hampden, Bristol, Norfolk, and Barnstable enter their protest. Here is a sample opinion from President A. E. Sternberg of the Webster Farmers' League:

"The Republican Party has the power, if it wishes to use it, to pass this bill. The farmers of this Commonwealth make the Republican Party's power possible. Without their support it would sink to an insignificant minority, and yet they are denied common justice by that party. Let us stop this petitioning and come to the head of the party with a demand for the passage of this bill, and support our demand, not by petitions, but by a pledge, signed by every member of the Farmers' League, that we will vote the straight Democratic ticket this Fall unless every Republican candidate for the Senate formally and fully pledges himself to vote and work for this bill."

SAVED BY THE WATCHMAN.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED BUT A PASSENGER TRAIN STOPPED IN TIME.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 3.—An accident occurred on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad this morning in Deep Rock cut, a mile and a half south of Garrisons. At 4:43 A. M., just after the fast mail from the West had passed, a great mass of solid rock broke from the east side and fell on the tracks. The watchman hurried into his cabin, awakened his wife, and sent her up the track with a red light to stop the Atlantic express train, which was due in a few minutes.

The woman ran in her night-clothes and stopped the express at Garrisons. The watchman himself ran down the track, followed by his daughter, with a bed-quilt wrapped about her. They heard a freight train coming around a curve, and met it only a few hundred feet below the cut.

The girl waved the bed-quilt and the father swung his light, but it was impossible to stop the heavy train in time, and it ran into the great boulder almost at full speed. The crash was terrific. The trucks and the other parts of the engine beneath the boiler were ripped off, the tender broke loose and turned over on its side, and in a twinkling the wrecks of twelve or fifteen cars were piled in a heap thirty feet high around and on top of the big rock.

Engineer John Powers, Fireman John Doyle, and the head brakeman fell beneath the engine when the tender broke away, but all three escaped with their lives. The brakeman, however, was badly bruised and injured internally.

The passengers on the south-bound express trains were transferred across the river at Cold Spring to the West Shore Road, and the through express and mail trains for Albany and the West were sent over the Harlem Division to Chatham, thus going around the wreck.

INDIAN REMAINS UNEARTHED.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES MADE BY A HARVARD PROFESSOR.

BOSTON, April 3.—Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard College has just made some most interesting discoveries of Indian remains at Winthrop which give important data concerning the early Massachusetts tribe. The spot is evidently an old glacial pothole, conical in form, the base being of blue clay and the surface chiefly sand, with a mixture of gravel.

On Tuesday last, after much patient digging, the skeleton of a man was uncovered, and later in the day the skeletons of two children, all in an excellent state of preservation. The deaths, in the opinion of Prof. Putnam, were undoubtedly caused by the plague, which visited the Massachusetts Indians about 1622 and carried away large numbers of them. With the skeleton of one child were found two pottery vessels, about the size of a modern teacup, the outer surface being rudely ornamented. There was also a stone pestle, with one end polished and carved into the figure of a grotesque head.

Several other ornaments were found, and Prof. Putnam had all of the discoveries carefully photographed before anything had been disturbed, after which the bones and other articles were carefully packed in a box and taken to the rooms of the Society of Natural History. The search will be continued for several days yet.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. WILBER.

ONEONTA, N. Y., April 3.—The funeral of the Hon. David Wilber was held this afternoon in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. O. H. McAnnulty and associates.

Thousands of persons viewed the remains at the church between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Delegations from Congress attended the services. There were beautiful floral offerings, there was an extensive military and civic display, and the town was draped in mourning.

Hundreds of letters and messages of condolence have been received by the relatives of the deceased.

THE SOUTHGATE DISABLED.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3.—A sailing vessel which arrived here to-day reports having passed yesterday, south of the George's Banks, the steamer Southgate from Piscomia, N. F., for New-York, with her shaft broken and short of provisions. A steamer will probably leave here in search of the Southgate.

A MEXICAN STATE REVOLT.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 3.—The *Diario Hoyar* (newspaper) says that a revolution has broken out near Iguala, in the State of Guerrero, the Government of which is unpopular. The Nineteenth regular infantry and a regiment of rangers left hurriedly yesterday evening for Iguala.

BISHOP BOWMAN'S CASE.

HE SPEAKS BEFORE THE DES MOINES CONFERENCE, BUT APPEALS IN VAIN.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 3.—Bishop Bowman of the Evangelical Alliance, who was recently tried and deposed in Chicago, put in an appearance to-day to preside over the Des Moines Conference. When the conference proceeded to elect the Rev. E. B. Utt as presiding officer, Bishop Bowman interposed an objection, but in spite of it Mr. Utt was elected.

After preliminary organization, the ex-Bishop asked to be heard, and, the privilege being granted, he reviewed his trial and deposition at Chicago, and claimed that he was legally tried in the first instance and legally exonerated on each charge, and that the second call of elders had no right to try him on the charges on which he had already been exonerated.

Continuing, he said: "Brethren, I hold that I am here as Bishop of the Evangelical Church, and I beg of you to be careful what you do, as I can go away from this conference with a good conscience, knowing I am in the right, but I admonish you to consider well this step. If the General Conference is against me, I can step down and out, but if against you, how are you going to get back into the fold?"

The conference, however, seemed not to be moved by the warning, whereupon Mr. Bowman said he had nothing to say further than to consider himself Bishop, and as such should preside at this conference, and asked all who were with him in this matter to follow him into the study.

The Rev. D. H. Cooker objected to his holding any meeting in the church and asked the Trustees to lock the door, which they did. Mr. Bowman replied that he would go on the outside, and said: "Whoever wants to remain in the Evangelical Association will meet with me outside the church," and he took his hat and coat and passed to the rear, but, instead of going out, went into a glass room, saying as he left the main room: "We are now in this room and can only be put out by force."

A number of men and women, perhaps a dozen, joined him there, but a few moments later left the church and went with the Bishop to his rooms. The main conference then organized and soon went into secret session.

THE FARMERS AROUSED.

A REVOLT THAT THREATENS REPUBLICANISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 3.—The *Post* has intelligence from every part of the Commonwealth indicating that the men who till the hard and unproductive soil of Massachusetts have been aroused, and will organize in a solid phalanx in a common cause. The defeat of the "honest butter" bill, so called, by a Republican Legislature, after the party leaders last Fall promised that it should be passed, is the last straw. The bill having been defeated, the farmers will be unsuccessful in securing any legislation this year. They now propose to have a word to say about the matter at the polls.

The farmers of Berkshire are especially angry. They say the Republican leaders at the time of the memorable convention in Springfield last Fall promised flatly that such a bill as they desired, placing oleomargarine on the free list, should become a law. The greatest consternation can be seen in the Republican ranks over the open revolt of the farmers, who are almost entirely Republican. The uprising is not confined to Berkshire. Worcester County feels the effects of this Commonwealth, and Middlesex, Essex, Plymouth, Hampshire, Hampden, Bristol, Norfolk, and Barnstable enter their protest. Here is a sample opinion from President A. E. Sternberg of the Webster Farmers' League:

"The Republican Party has the power, if it wishes to use it, to pass this bill. The farmers of this Commonwealth make the Republican Party's power possible. Without their support it would sink to an insignificant minority, and yet they are denied common justice by that party. Let us stop this petitioning and come to the head of the party with a demand for the passage of this bill, and support our demand, not by petitions, but by a pledge, signed by every member of the Farmers' League, that we will vote the straight Democratic ticket this Fall unless every Republican candidate for the Senate formally and fully pledges himself to vote and work for this bill."

A GIGANTIC SYNDICATE.

FOUR OF THE LARGEST PAPER MILLS IN THIS STATE IN THE DEAL.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 3.—The gigantic deal between a wealthy English syndicate and four of the largest paper mills owners in this State is about perfected. William Bertram, the expert examiner sent over to inspect and appraise the mills, has completed his work and cabled a most favorable report to the syndicate.

Messrs. Young and March, the expert accountants, are at work investigating the Rochester Paper Company's plant, having completed that of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company at Palmers Falls, which has a capacity of forty tons a day; the Glens Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, capacity twenty-two tons; the Remington Paper Company at Watertown, capacity forty tons, and the Rochester, capacity twenty-three tons.

The purchase money will reach $8,000,000, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the contracts will be signed shortly. They are now being made out.

The new stock company will have two-thirds English stockholders and one-third American, the present owners holding this and taking an active part in the business.

The expensive office help will be dispensed with, the Hudson River Company losing five men, the Remington four, the Glens Falls two, and the Rochester one.

The main office will be in New-York. Mr. Bertram's report cabled to London is highly satisfactory to the Eastern capitalists.

A BRIDGEPORT MYSTERY.

THE BODY OF CHARLES A. HAWKINS FOUND IN THE WATER.

BRIDGEPORT, April 3.—There is an air of mystery surrounding the death of Charles A. Hawkins of Patchogue, L. I., whose body was found off Seaside Park, this city, to-day. Charles A. Smith, an oysterman, while rowing about the harbor, saw the body of a man standing upright in the water. It was made fast to the dock, and later was identified by George Hawkins of this city as his brother Charles.

The body had the appearance of having been in the water for some time, being somewhat decomposed. Across the eyes was a piece of cloth which gave the appearance of the man having been blindfolded when he went into the water. Hawkins has been missing ever since New Year's.

A day or two before New Year's Day he was in this city with a party of friends, and when he left them seemed to be in the best of spirits. He started for home, and so far as can be learned that was the last time he was seen alive. During his stay in this city he was stopping with his brother, who identified the remains to-night.

The brother said he could give no information toward solving the mystery. He said his brother was in the best of spirits, and, so far as he knew, never had any trouble with any one. The deceased was forty years of age, and was for years an engineer on steamers plying the Sound. He leaves a family of two sons and one daughter.

DISMISSED OFFICERS ELECTED.

HARTFORD, April 3.—By order of the Commander in Chief of the State militia the line officers of the First Regiment met to-day to elect field officers in place of those discharged last January on account of their opposition to the use of the State armory in this city for polo. The officers had maintained that the armory was needed for military instruction on the nights set apart for polo, and the armory had been let in spite of their unanimous protest.

At the meeting to-day the discharged officers were renominated, as follows: For Colonel—William E. Cone; Lieutenant Colonel—Charles E. Thompson; Major—Thomas M. Smith. Each nomination was made by a vote of 15 or 16, with 8 or 10 for other candidates. In the vote for Colonel, ex-Adjutant F. H. Ingalls, Gov. Bulkeley's choice for the place, received 6 votes. The nominees will doubtless be disapproved by the Governor.

MR. DEPEW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 3.—Chauncey M. Depew and family and Y. H. Inman and family arrived here this afternoon homeward bound from their Southern trip. The distinguished guests were given a banquet by the Cosmopolitan Club, at which speeches were made by Messrs. Depew and Inman. They referred in glowing terms to the South and its brilliant future. The party left for Washington this evening.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION

NO CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE.

DAVIS HAS A SMALL PLURALITY—LADD'S VOTE INCREASED—THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM A SUCCESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—After forty hours of political anxiety the utmost that can be known about the Rhode Island election is the fact that there was no election of general officers by the people. Ex-Gov. John W. Davis lacks 1,095 votes of a majority, and the political complexion of the State Government for the next year will be determined by the supplementary elections, for the composition of the General Assembly is still in doubt.

The vote of the State for Governor was: Ladd, 19,217; Davis, 20,667; Larry, 1,767; Chace, 773.

For Attorney General, the only other position on the general ticket which was contested with any spirit, the vote stood: Rogers, (Rep.,) 18,986; Slocum, (Dem.,) 20,124; Blodgett, (Proh.,) 1,836.

The comparison of the Gubernatorial vote with that of last April will show a slight falling off in Davis's vote, a gain by Ladd, and the almost total extinction of the Union Reform Party vote. The 1889 General Assembly stands: Senate, 26 Republicans, 11 Democrats; House, 33 Republicans, 39 Democrats, making a Republican majority in grand committee, which, in May, counts the ballots, and in case of failure of election then chooses the State officers.

There has been a failure to elect a Senator in this city, Cranston, Foster, North Smithfield, West Greenwich, and probably Tiverton, and failures to elect representatives in eleven cities and towns besides Providence, which will leave six Senators and twenty-seven representatives yet to be elected. It is therefore evident that the real contest is yet to come in the supplementary elections.

There is but one objection to the operation of the Australian ballot system based upon the experience of yesterday, and that is no fault of the system. That objection is that it has required an unconscionably long time to arrive at any knowledge of the result in this city, and this is due to the fact that the committee of the City Council to which the matter was referred last November waited for the movements of its Chairman, Alderman Charles E. Gorman of Ward 10. That gentleman made a prolonged southern trip, and the committee in February reported that insufficient time remained to make the changes.

Aside from the fatiguing task imposed upon ward officers and the general uncertainty involved, Democrats and Republicans alike hail the Australian system as a complete success in operation. The experience gained yesterday will, without doubt, lead to the division of the cities and some of the larger towns into voting precincts, but otherwise no occasion has arisen for changing the law.

The anticipated defeat of John M. Brennan for Representative in this city, one of the advocates of the reform ballot system, has appeared to be a roorback to some of the Democratic politicians, for they claim that the party was led into a trap which has proved its ruin. It is very probable, however, that the cause for the vote affecting Brennan's election may be looked for in the attitude these leaders of the Democracy have taken from time to time during the January session upon matters of public policy, notably the Appropriation bill and the Wakefield Manufacturing Company scandal.

In the face of the editorial remark of the Democratic organ in this city, the *Telegram*, that the Australian system worked all right, Rhode Islanders have been interested to read in a contemporary of THE TIMES that Democrats were dismissed, and that hundreds of workingmen were unable to gain access to the polls. Surely, if matters had been as bad as quoted the vigilant Democrats in charge of the party's interests would have known of it and would have said so.

Although a full list of city returns last evening showed some promise of a full vote, there is no question but that the same shows a reduction on that of last year. But the reduction did not arise from the crowding out of voters. On the contrary, in the Ward rooms, where vote buying has been the rule under the open system of voting, what is generally considered the purchasable element congregated and loitered about during the day. Some of them voted late in the afternoon and some of them went away without voting.

In Ward 7 of this city one of the last votes received was cast by a man who had been hanging about the premises all the afternoon. There was no obstruction of would-be voters in Ward 3 by those who did get within the guarded circle." The Supervisors had their instructions as to the time to be allowed voters, and their returns as far as received (Democrats and Republicans joining in the statement) indicate that the accommodations provided for the people, that the election progressed smoothly. A large percentage of the votes in this ward was cast in the morning. At noon a line had been formed out to the sidewalk, and voting was brisk.

At 1 o'clock two big party wagons filled with workingmen from the Wickmuck District arrived, and at 1:30 o'clock the number of votes polled was far in excess of any number ever polled in that ward at that hour. There are some voters who are by this election law disfranchised at every election, and there were some in this ward. An ex-member of the City Council, a Democrat, says that he saw forty-five men in line here when the polls closed. There were fifty persons, however, who had taken up space in the line and under the supervision in searching for their names, which were not on the check list, a fact they could have ascertained for themselves, for the canvassers' meetings were advertised and the lists read and published for inspection and correction. If these fifty non-voters had kept out of the way the forty-five men in line could have voted.

There was no excess of time consumed in the voting formalities by those who were within the inclosure, and the supervisors stood ready to assist those who indicated that they needed their aid, although they were not expected to scrutinize voters to see if they needed assistance. The vote polled was taken quicker than ever before.

The largest Democratic vote for Representative in Ward 31 was 1,118, and the largest total vote was 1,580. This is about 70 per centum of the total vote in that ward.

While the vote polled did not reach the full enrollment, that fact is in no way due to the ballot-reform system, but is a concomitant of every election. The obstacle to voting according to the new system due to illiteracy has been the smallest factor in its operation in this State, there the ratio of illiteracy is small. There is no doubt that many ballots will be rejected throughout the State as defective by reason of marking two candidates for one office, by marking in places other than the designated blank space, or by failure to mark, leaving the ballot blank.

The city vote so far as canvassed shows very few defective ballots and none returned by the Supervisors as having been in the hands of voters who were marking them when the polls closed. Ample notice of the closing was given in every voting place.

It is begging the question to say that Davis's defeat is assured, for with thirty-three Assemblymen to elect the Democrats have ample fighting ground yet.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Charles Smith, aged nineteen years, the son of a prominent druggist at Little Falls, N. Y., committed suicide last night. He married a factory girl against the wishes of his parents, and it is said that the trouble leading out of that was the reason for the deed.

Miss Gertrude L. Jones, daughter of E. L. Jones, formerly connected with the St. Paul Road, was married at the home of her parents Wednesday at West Superior, Wis., to William S. Mellen of Minneapolis, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Wilkesmula Young Men's Benevolent Association of this city has been incorporated with these Trustees: Aaron Linde, Solomon Pais, Max Deutsch, Barnet Neischeyer, Sol. Lisa, Harris Gibi, Morris Friedman, and Morris Sadelowitz.

Dr. Frederick Burdet Merrill, a dentist, who was married five weeks ago to the daughter of a north side Chicago millionaire, was sued yesterday for $25,000 for breach of promise by Miss Davis. The defendant says it is a blackmailing suit.

Frank L. Allen was sentenced yesterday at Newport, R. I., to six months' imprisonment in the Providence County Jail for the manslaughter of William A. Sullivan. He was also ordered to pay the costs of the case.

Edward Sylvester, Charley Mason, and Harry Williams, three noted counterfeiters, were arrested in Buffalo Thursday night. They had a number of counterfeit dollars in their possession.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer China arrived at Hong-Kong March 31, twenty days from San Francisco. This is the fastest trip on record, reducing the time five days.

Eighty thousand trout fry and 300 yearlings arrived at Saugerties Wednesday, consigned to the Fish and Game Club of that village. They were placed in rear by steamer.

Will Hicks and Rebecca McCoy, both colored, were hanged at Mount Sterling, Ky., this morning for the murder of William Haynes and wife, an aged white couple, on Nov. 6 last.

H. E. Brewster of Piscomsic, Va., has sold, for $6,000, the horse Rocket, which has a record of 2:13¼. The sale was made to Providence (R. I.) parties.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.

A THIEF LAYS HIS PLANS IN THE PALMER HOUSE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A bold attempt to rob a leading jewelry firm of $1,500 worth of diamonds was frustrated to-day by the precaution of a salesman and the presence of mind and pluck of Palmer House employes. Last Sunday morning a well-dressed stranger arrived at the Palmer.

He was a little over 5 feet 3 inches in height, thick-set, dark-complexioned, with a short, stubby, black mustache, and short hair, cut pompadour in front.

He looked like a traveling man, weary after a long journey and a good many drinks. He registered as "R. A. Allen."

There was no address given. Clerk Hilton assigned the young man to Room 649 on the sixth floor. Mr. Allen was not seen in the office again for three days. Then he called for three letters, which have the local postmark.

This morning he sent a note to Lyman Berg & Co., jewelers and diamond dealers. It read:

Please send for my inspection to Room 649 in the Palmer House several diamond rings and pins. Do not send very high-priced stones, as I do not want to pay more than $125 for the ring and $65 for the pin.

I fell down and sprained my ankle last night and so am unable to go to your store. I am in a hurry, as I will leave for Louisville to-night if I am able to ride in a cab. Very respectfully,

RALPH A. ALLEN.

The senior partner thought this looked rather suspicious, and sent William Bigler, a salesman, over to look into the matter before he sent any diamonds. Bigler, who is big and stout, went first to the hotel office and showed the letter to the clerk. Then he went to Room No. 649 and found the occupant with one of his feet bare and immersed in a pan of water. He was rubbing the lame ankle with arnica.

Allen explained at length how he had sprained his ankle going down the marble steps in the hotel, and how necessary it was that he should get the diamonds right away.

The salesman returned to the store and the partners decided to send the jewels,

A PLATT SCHEME BLOCKED

STRANAHAN'S ATTEMPT TO UNSEAT MR. GILLICE.

IT WAS FRUSTRATED BY THE FISH-GIBBS COALITION — HENDRICKS'S HIGH-LICENSE BILL PASSED.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Fish-Gibbs coalition came to the front in the Assembly again this morning and gave Mr. Thomas C. Platt another black eye. The Platt Republicans had arranged a scheme to unseat Assemblyman Gillice of Albany without giving the House an opportunity to pass upon the evidence. The result was a dismal failure. The fight came on after the House had been in session an hour or more.

Mr. Stranahan of Oswego, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which considered the Gillice contested election case, was known to have a majority report in his possession, but he laid low until he considered the sign absolutely right for the success of his plan. Then he quietly sent to the desk the report, signed by six members of the committee—Stranahan, Stewart, Ballantine, Thompson, Weed, and H. C. Johnson—advocating the unseating of Mr. Gillice in favor of William B. Leroy.

The report, which is voluminous, is to the effect that fraud was practised in several of the voting precincts in the Fourth Assembly District, and that Leroy really received a majority of 440 votes, instead of being 185 behind.

A resolution declaring that Leroy was legally elected and entitled to the seat now occupied by Gillice was also introduced by Mr. Stranahan, who moved that the report and resolution be laid on the table, printed, and made a special order for next Monday evening. He showed plainly the design of the majority of the committee to unseat Gillice summarily by giving notice that on the hearing in question he would move a call of the House. Not a word did he say touching the evidence.

The House was all attention while the report condemning Gillice was being read, and Mr. Stranahan had barely concluded his remarks when a dozen members were seeking recognition. Mr. Fish got in the first word, and his shrill tones compelled attention by asking how the House could possibly read the evidence by the time stated by the gentleman from Oswego.

"This arrangement is all wrong," the Republican leader declared, "and the House should set the seal of its displeasure upon it. No member should be turned out of his seat without the evidence being before the House for the consideration of the members."

Mr. Tim Sullivan of New-York, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, followed up the attack on the Platt scheme, and said that he had heard of the report for the first time to-day. He had not signed it, and Mr. Stranahan had told him that he would have it printed, according to the usual plan, and let it lie upon the table. He could not understand why the Chairman of the committee had departed from this arrangement, and he was particularly anxious to know why he had announced that he would move a call of the House next Monday night.

"Doesn't this mean that action on this report is to be forced?" he demanded.

Mr. Stranahan was visibly worried, said he had made no such arrangement as stated by Sullivan. Concerning the evidence, he said it consumed 3,000 pages, and it was simply an impossibility to have it printed and laid before the House during the present session. The Clerk had been told by the State Printer that he could not execute such a big job in the time desired. Mr. Stranahan went on to say that he had consulted the authorities and found many precedents for considering a report of this character without the accompaniment of evidence. He desired having adopted any peculiar methods with reference to the report, claiming that any member of the committee could have seen it and signed it if he so desired.

Mr. Hitt of Albany said this was a grave mistake, and one in which haste was unseemly. No member of the investigating committee had sat continuously on the case, and no member was familiar with all the evidence. He amended Mr. Stranahan's motion by moving that the report and the evidence be printed and further consideration of the matter be postponed until one week from next Monday evening.

Mr. Andrus of Erie, who blows Mr. Platt's trombone, expressed the hope that Mr. Hitt's motion would not prevail. The work of the committee had been accurate and diligent, and characterized by absolute fidelity to justice. The case was similar to one which had been referred to a referee. The report of the committee was entitled to the utmost respect, and the House could unhesitatingly rely on the deductions contained in it. A great wrong had been perpetrated on the House, on William B. Leroy, and on the people. It was an outrage, he thundered, to allow Mr. Gillice, no matter how much the members might respect him as a private man, to sit in the House and help make laws for a State whose laws he and his friends had violated. The session was drawing to a close and there was no time for delay.

Messrs. Sullivan and Stranahan indulged in a little set-to at this stage of the proceedings, and then Mr. Fish made a vigorous attack on the Platt schemers.

"If there are precedents," he said, "for turning members out of their seats without the hearing of evidence they are bad ones, and should be disregarded."

Mr. Andrews, in reply, said the House couldn't abolish the contract of the State Printer by giving the contracts to other parties. A heinous wrong had been done the people, and the Legislature should not be a party to it.

Mr. Sheehan came to the support of Gillice and the coalition, and demonstrated the absolute unfairness of condemning a man without evidence. In the words of Gov. Hill he characterized Mr. Fish's course as honorable and manly. The evidence could be printed, he maintained, if the House so willed it.

In the meantime Mr. Stranahan had reached the conclusion that it was better to surrender than to be slaughtered, and he therefore withdrew his motion and moved that the evidence and the majority and minority reports of the committee be laid on the table and printed, and that the Gillice case be made a special order for a week from next Monday evening. The House unanimously agreed to this, and in the meantime Messrs. Sullivan, Brady, and Cornell of the minority will prepare their report.

* * *

The General Registration bill has been in the hands of the House Committee on General Laws some time, and this morning Mr. Sheehan of Erie asked what had become of it. He was informed by Mr. Burns of Westchester that it had been laid over until the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Sheehan gave notice that if action was not taken on the bill at the next meeting of the committee he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of it.

Mr. O'Connor of Utica caused a smile by announcing that at the meeting of the committee yesterday the Democrats were in a majority, and therefore the bill was not reported.

* * *

The Senate passed the Hendricks's High License bill to-day. The Democrats resolutely fought it, made several attempts to introduce amendments that would have vitiated it, were beaten at every point, and in the end had to accept it. It was generally expected that the Democrats would support Senator Hendricks. The representatives of the Democratic Party voted to report the bill, had made no objection to one minute's delay in its progress, and several of them had promised that they would interpose no objection to its consideration. The only amendment of importance was that of Senator Hendricks, in effect that the Commissioners named under the bill shall not meet more than once a month, unless additional meetings are necessary for taking testimony of witnesses or granting and revoking licenses.

The Senate accepted this, but voted down the proposition of Mr. Linson to tax clubs' property incorporated for the purpose of the sale and consumption of hard and spirituous liquors at the rate of $250 when the membership consisted of 100 members, and $250 for each additional hundred members or fraction thereof.

Senator Bradley's proposition to substitute last year's Commission bill was also voted down by a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Laughlin, who voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Cantor said that this was another farce being played by the Republicans. The maximum fee of $250 was charged to-day in all two counties in the State. Why not insist on the enforcement of the present law instead of juggling with a new one. Two years ago a nonpartisan commission had been appointed to frame a just bill. This bill had been ignored by the Republicans a year ago as it was to-day. The Republicans did not want to settle the question. All Democratic amendments were voted down with the idea of putting the Democrats in the position of opposing the principle of high license. Under the bill clubhouses were allowed to have liquor without paying anything for the privilege. He thought the whole thing a piece of jugglery.

Senator Fassett laid down the law from the Republican standpoint. It was the best speech Fassett has made this session. This is what he said:

"Mr. President, I should not have said a word but for the natural exhibition of temper by my friend, the Senator from the Tenth, [Senator Cantor.] It has grown to be the chronic condition of the Democratic orator. The only excuse he can give to the people for not supporting any of the great reforms this Legislature has been engaged for the last five or six years is that the Republicans do not mean it. We passed the Saxton bill three times in succession, and that is jugglery. We passed the Hendricks bills year after year, trying to get additional excise reform, and that is farcical. We endeavor to get educational reform, and that is insincere. We pass the Vedder Tax bill to meet the question of licensing and suffering evil, and that is politics, and I'm ashamed. We are instructed all the time. A very respectable, but in my opinion, somewhat erratic minority of the people of the State wants the privilege of voting as to whether the excise law shall be enforced to that they call it shall not be enforced, and because we are willing to submit the interrogatories to the people of the whole State we are accused of ourselves being in favor of prohibition, and when we do not submit it, then we are accused of juggling again and deceiving the people.

"So, on all the great questions which, with sincere purpose and certainly without any manifest reward at the polls, the Republican Legislatures for years have been endeavoring to put upon the statute book, we have been accused by Democratic orators and Democratic newspapers of the great crime of insincerity. The greatest test of sincerity is not a man's word, not the words of his mouth, but the deeds of his hands. We have stamped every one of these measures with all the sincerity of an earnest, undying, unrelenting purpose. With the Executive in control we may be balked. We may come up in the line again, and again be driven back by Executive veto. But this is God's universe, and the right will prevail. It may not be this year, it may not be next year. It may not be in my lifetime. But the time is to come when the State of New-York is no longer to be deprived of these just reform measures by the whim of an unreliable Governor or his minority.

"You may just as well face the music first as last, Mr. Democratic Party stands facing the future like a young man facing the morning. We are strong with determined purpose to accomplish these reforms. If we cannot do so now, we will do it by and by. But I want to give you gentlemen notice that all your efforts to belittle and misrepresent us will recoil on them as great questions will, sooner or later, be swept away by the rising tide of public opinion."

Senator Laughlin, the only Republican who voted against the bill, had to explain his vote as a matter of course. The best he could say was that the bill failed to tax clubs, and until it did he would have to vote against it.

When the roll was called the vote was found to stand 17 to 10, all the negatives being Democrats except Mr. Laughlin:

YEAS—Messrs. Birkett, Coggeshall, Deane, Dennison, Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Stewart, Van Gorder, Vedder—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahearn, Collins, Hawkins, Ives, Jacobs, Laughlin, McGuren, Roesch, Stadler—10.

The bill was thereupon sent to the Assembly.

* * *

The electrical report of the Erwin Committee on General Laws was passed by the Senate, but not without objection. When Mr. Erwin asked for its passage, Senator Jacobs asked: "Is the bill ready that was to be presented with the report?"

"It is not completed," returned Mr. Erwin.

"Are we not adopting the principle of the bill by adopting the report?" asked Jacobs.

"No," replied Mr. Erwin; "the committee is not committed to the bill. My idea of the bill is to have police power over all electrical companies of the State. The question is whether the companies should be controlled by the companies or the State."

"Was Thomas A. Edison subpœnaed by the committee?" asked Jacobs.

"No," answered Erwin. "The committee desired his presence. We telegraphed and wrote to him. He was in Virginia when the dispatch was sent, on his way to North Carolina in pursuit of health. One of the prominent officers of his company notified us when we asked for his presence at our hearing that he would willingly come before the committee if he were well. In his absence Mr. Judson, who was regarded as Edison's right-hand man, wrote to us and he gave us valuable information."

"All of which appears to me like 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out," said Jacobs. "I understand that Mr. Edison was not given an opportunity to appear before the committee because he was not wanted."

"That is not true," interjected Mr. Erwin. "The fact of the matter is, he could not come."

"As a matter of fact," asked Mr. Jacobs, "if we adopt this report don't we commit ourselves to the bill?"

"Is this course customary?" was the question asked by Mr. Linson.

Mr. Erwin rushed to the support of his committee. "It has made one of the greatest investigations," he said, "in the history of the State. The report of our investigation has been spread all over the civilized world."

"Does it recognize any system?" asked Mr. Linson.

"If it did," hotly put in Mr. Cantor of the Electoral Committee, "the report would not bear my name. The beauty of this report is that it does not bear the name of any man or firm." The report was adopted.

* * *

On motion of Senator Saxton the third special order, namely for the amendment of the judiciary section of the State Constitution, was postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr. Roesch presented a petition signed by 23,000 railroad employes, 11,000 factory employes, 9,000 other corporation employes, 4,700 miners, and 3,000 other persons, favoring the passage of the Weekly Pay bill.

* * *

In Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Ives in the chair, the following bills were advanced to third reading: Mr. Fassett's, to refund taxes illegally collected; Mr. Coggeshall's bill for the appointment of a Mine Inspector; Mr. Adams's for the purchase of land near Washington's Headquarters at Newburg; Mr. Robertson's relating to highway improvement in Westchester County. The Van Gerder prohibition constitutional amendment resolution was ordered to third reading.

* * *

The Assembly Committee on Public Lands and Forestry gave a short hearing this afternoon on the ridiculous and expensive concurrent resolution of Senator Sloan of Oswego and the bill of Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua, both providing for the establishment of a State park in the Adirondack wilderness. Bishop Doane of Albany and J. B. Harrison of New-York, Corresponding Secretary of the State Forestry Association, were present and made brief addresses.

Mr. Harrison submitted this resolution, which was adopted by the Executive Committee of the State Forestry Association at its session in New-York on Monday:

Resolved, That the New-York State Forestry Association urges the prompt passage by the Legislature of the State of the following-named resolution and bills, viz.:

First—The resolution introduced by Senator Sloan providing for an inquiry by the Forestry Commission into the matters referred to in the Governor's message relative to a State park in the Adirondacks.

Second—The bill now pending providing for a change of venue in the case of offenses under the laws governing the forest preserve.

Third—The bill now pending regulating the matter of the cancellation of tax sales of forest lands.

Fourth—The bill (senate in terms as a bill introduced at the request of the present session, which then passed the Senate but failed to pass the Assembly, amending Chapter 140 of the Laws of 1850, so as to exempt from the provisions of Chapter 501 of the Laws of 1886 such lands as are included in the forest preserve and that now are or that hereafter may be set apart for the use, recreation, and control of the State Forest Commissioners.

Mr. Harrison said he was in favor of the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Sloan, because he believed it provided in the simplest and most direct way for carrying out the idea of those who wished the grand Adirondack forests preserved by the State. He suggested the appointment of a committee of the Association to confer with Senator Sloan before any bill should be passed at this session of the Legislature, and urged the commission to report in favor only and urge its passage. All the same, the Sloan resolution is ingenious, expensive to the taxpayers, and should not pass.

Bishop Doane said he was not present to influence legislation, but was anxious to see the plan of a grand Adirondack park carried to a successful issue. He believed that if the right steps were taken the desired lands could be acquired for a reasonable sum, and the result would be satisfactory to the great body of the people of the State. The Sloan resolution seemed to him available, and the committee gathered from his remarks that he would like to see it adopted.

Mr. Charles Thornton, a lobbyist, who has by his sections and reputation done more to injure the cause of the Adirondacks than a dozen other influences, made a short appeal in behalf of the Nixon bill, which he drafted. The committee finally decided to report the Sloan resolution favorably and to table the Nixon bill.

* * *

Mr. Kerrigan came to the front to-day with a bill calculated to worry the telephone people. It provides that in cities having a population of 500,000 and over the charge for telephones shall not exceed $6 per month; in cities having 100,000 and less than 500,000 population, not more than $3 75 per month, and in cities having less than 100,000 population, a sum not exceeding $2 75 per month.

* * *

William C. Stevens of Franklin announces to the sleeping-car people that he has camped on their trail by submitting a bill in which he limits the price to be asked for a sleeping-car berth to $1 25. For distances of 200 miles and not exceeding 300 miles the charge shall not exceed $1. This measure will not pass.

* * *

Mr. Gibbs of New-York introduced a bill authorising the Police Commissioner of the city of New-York to rate all the precinct detectives attached to the Police Department and fix their annual salary at an amount not less than $1,300 nor more than $1,500.

* * *

The Senate Judiciary Committee will tomorrow report Mr. Erwin's bill providing for a commission of three referees to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the Second District to determine claims involved in the construction of the new aqueduct in New-York. John O'Brien, who constructed six sections of the work, and Edward L. Lovatt, his counsel, appeared before the committee to-day for the bill. They stated that although four sections of the work had been accepted months ago, the Aqueduct Commission would take no steps to pay for it.

The committee waited for four hours for the arrival of Aqueduct Commissioners Scott and Howe, who were to oppose the bill, but on learning that, owing to the accident on the New-York Central Railroad, these gentlemen had returned to New-York, the committee unanimously concluded to report the bill and have it ordered to a third reading to-morrow. If Messrs. Scott and Howe desire to be heard on the bill it will be recommended for a hearing next Tuesday.

* * *

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Martin allowing the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to settle the claims of the city against the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for unpaid licenses for 1887 and 1888.

* * *

The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon heard arguments upon the Syracuse-Skaneateles Lake Water bill. Syracuse sent a large delegation to urge the measure. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by P. B. McLennan, W. A. Beach, and C. L. Stone of Syracuse, and against it by ex-Mayor Clinton of Buffalo and Mr. Barrows. The New-York delegation, representing the Produce Exchange and headed by Franklin Edson, did not arrive in town to be heard, owing to the accident on the New-York Central.

After the hearing the committee decided to report the bill favorably to-morrow. Chairman Andrus dissenting, but a recommitment will be asked for another hearing next Tuesday.

* * *

The Assembly Committee on Electricity heard argument to-night by Simon Sterne, representing the Telephone Subscribers' Association of New-York on the Clark Telephone Charges Regulation bill. He urged that $30 a year for telephones would give a fair profit to the companies.

* * *

The Assembly Public Education Committee to-night listened to arguments of New-York City School Commissioners Randolph Guggenheimer, Frederick H. Davis, W. M. Lummis, and J. Mortimer against Senator Ahearn's bill providing for three additional School Commissioners in New-York, to be appointed from the district below Fourteenth-street.

Senator Ahearn and Assemblyman Martin argued in favor of the bill.

* * *

Attorney General Tabor has written a letter to the authorities at the Onondaga County Penitentiary stating that while the prisoners engaged in the manufacture of brooms do not exceed the 75 per cent. limitation, an examination of the contract shows that it is in direct violation of the statutes. He recommends that the contract be abrogated immediately.

KILLED BY A BLOW.

A DESPERADO, HIRED BY AN ENEMY, ATTACKS PILOT ABERNATHY.

A brutal murder by a ruffian, who is supposed by the police to be a hired assassin, was committed yesterday in front of 12 South-street.

William Abernathy, a canalboat pilot, whose residence was at Rondout, N. Y., was standing in front of No. 12 when a notorious ruffian known as "Dutch Fritz" approached him, and without a word of warning struck him a terrific blow in the face, knocking him down. Abernathy's head struck against the sidewalk, and the base of his skull was fractured. He lay unconscious, while the assassin made his escape. Abernathy was conveyed to Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died at 3:45 o'clock. Fritz was afterward captured in his rooms, at 18 Cherry-street.

On making inquiries as to what Fritz's motive was in killing Abernathy, Capt. McLoughlin learned a curious story. It was to this effect: Abernathy had been employed as pilot on the steam canalboat John Keating, that plied between here and Buffalo. A man by the name of Albert Rickett was his engineer. Abernathy had a few days ago applied for a position as pilot on the steam canalboat New-York World, and Rickett also asked to be made engineer on the same boat. Rickett was told that he would be employed if he could get a recommendation from Abernathy. This the latter refused to give. Rickett, it is charged, hired Dutch Fritz to "lay Abernathy out." The police are looking for Rickett.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Pauline l'Allemand has been engaged by Manager Rudolph Aronson for the Casino Company. She will make her first appearance this Summer, probably about June 1, when Lillian Russell takes her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal close their San Francisco engagement to-morrow evening, when they are to give a double bill, and for the first time since their tour in this country began, the price of seats will be $3. The Kendals will be followed at the Baldwin by the Bostonians, Herrmann's Vaudeville Company, and the London Galety Company, which will close its American tour in San Francisco.

The managers of "The Old Homestead" have finally decided not to produce the play in London after all. It was to have been presented at the Princess's Theatre May 28, and the time held for it there has now been offered to Bronson Howard for the production of "Benedick." Its acceptance or rejection will be settled next Tuesday by Mr. Howard and Al Hayman. The English managers intend to produce the play with an English company and to use the scenery of the organization now on its way from California. Mr. Howard has also received an offer from Charles Wyndham for the production of "The Henrietta" at the Criterion during Mr. Wyndham's return engagement in this country next season.

Sidney Drew and his wife, Gladys Rankin Drew, are the latest additions to the ranks of ambitious stars. They will make a tour next season in a new play by Gus Thomas, entitled "The Co-respondent."

A. S. Lipman has been re-engaged to head "The Burglar" company, under the management of Mathews & Smyth, next season, and will be "featured" in connection with the play. "The Burglar" is already booked for nearly the entire season.

Gen. Sherman has secured two of the horses at Proctor's for the last performance of "Shenandoah," April 19, and will have as guests on the occasion a number of prominent army officers. The event will be made a special one, many of the people of the original cast appearing with the present company in different acts, and the effect of the retreat and rally at the end of Act III. will be increased by the appearance of 100 regular soldiers from the new yard.

"Old Jed Prouty" of Bucksport, Me., is flooding the mails with Easter eggs, freshly laid, which he sends to his friends through the country carefully wrapped in cotton. "Jed" will spend all of next month in a tour over his native State.

PALMER HELD FOR MURDER.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schultze in the case of John R. Atkinson, the lawyer, who was struck down and killed by Phoenix Palmer, a safe mover, during an altercation about the removal of safes from the law office of J. B. Bernard, at Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, on the 26th ult. The testimony taken before the Coroner did not develop any new facts. It was shown that Palmer struck Atkinson with his handcuffs, but Palmer denied this and said that he had struck Atkinson with his fist. A verdict was rendered against Palmer, and he was committed to the Tombs for trial.

STRICTER LAWS DEMANDED

THE GRAND JURY FIND FAULT WITH THE ODDS.

THE PREVALENCE OF DISHONESTY IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE PLAINLY SET FORTH—A DEPUTY INDICTED.

The Grand Jury for the the March term finished their labors yesterday and as a good-bye to the Sheriff's office, which they have had the pleasure of overhauling, they handed up an additional presentment in reference to it, as well as an indictment against a Tammany Deputy Sheriff, James Kaufman, for grand larceny.

John Hasson Rhoades, the foreman, read the presentment in court. It is in the line of suggestion for more stringent laws as regards extortion and the receiving of money by public officers for favors shown prisoners. Among other things it says:

By reason of defective penal laws, some of the grossest acts of corruption perpetrated in defiance of every principle of official integrity and a regard for the proper discharge of official trusts cannot be made a subject of criminal indictment, and the Grand Jury are therefore impressed with the necessity of immediate legislative action to provide proper and adequate means of punishing acts of corruption committed by public officers and their subordinates in respect to matters directly or indirectly connected with their official duties.

It appearing from a judicial interpretation of the laws of this State relative to bribery and the taking of unlawful gratuities, resulting from a proceeding based upon an indictment found by this Grand Jury against certain individuals proven by the evidence to have received pecuniary consideration for the doing of an act in relation to an official matter, by which it is held, in effect, that unless official action, as distinguished from the individual act of an official in respect to a matter concerning which he shall have done an act in his individual capacity, be influenced by reason of a bribe, paid or promised, the officer is not guilty of bribery, we respectfully insist that the statutes of the criminal laws demand a prompt revision, in order that the acts of this class shall receive prompt punishment. It has been recognized throughout this investigation that the present laws are wholly insufficient to meet the situation disclosed by the evidence.

Aside from this particular case, many other acts of a similar character, and evincing an great disregard of official propriety and integrity, are susceptible of no proper treatment at the hands of the Grand Jury or prosecuting authorities. Instances of individuals of degravity, involving the acquisition of personal gain under circumstances warranting extreme measures have been numerous, but except the condemnation and contempt of honest people, have not been punished, escaped the penalty.

The provisions of the Penal Code relative to the receiving of gratuities and rewards for doing or omitting to do certain official acts, and those of official duties apply only to executive and administrative officers, not to the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, or other persons connected with the administration of the affairs of the Sheriff's office.

The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure are likewise unsatisfactory. One of its provisions, prohibiting the Sheriff or other officer from demanding or receiving a gratuity or reward for keeping a prisoner out of jail or going with him or waiting for him to be tried or to serve with or without cause for any purpose, applies only to the Sheriff or officer who arrested the prisoner.

The law relative to extortion clearly do not apply to the species of corruption most generally practiced, for, in order to come within the definition of that crime there must be an official act, as distinguished from the kind of act hereinbefore referred to, and the receiving by such officials and the fee or compensation asked or received, or agreed to be received, by the public officer, must be not only in excess of the fee or compensation allowed by law or by statute, or where no fee or compensation is so allowed to him, but must be paid for an official service, and apparently under color or pretense of official duty.

The corruption has not been confined to the deputies or special deputies. Clerks and other subordinates in the Sheriff's office have been equally concerned in it, and as against these latter persons no provision of the law whatsoever exists under which they can be punished, because they are not public officers; and, further, an actual participation in acts of corruption, while being proven, is in doubtful, within our rules of criminal law, the subordinates can be joined as aiders and abettors.

The Grand Jury insist that any provision of law making the improper acceptance of money or reward, or anything produced, a misdemeanor, is entirely improper and inconsistent with the serious character of such acts. Violations of official integrity, imperiling the administration of public affairs and affecting them into disrepute and ill favor, so deeply concern the public welfare that any person guilty thereof commits an offense of the gravest possible character, and should receive exemplary punishment.

So long as such prostitution of official decency to subserve private benefit is regarded as a trivial offense, unworthy of being characterized as a felony, so long will unprincipled individuals, exercising public functions or holding appointments connected with the administration of public affairs, take advantage of the opportunity from prosecution, use their positions for dishonest and corrupt ends, and thereby give ground for the now almost universal distrust attaching to the administration of public service.

Recurring to the recommendation contained in the previous presentment, the Grand Jury insist that the laws should be so altered and amended that no public officer or person holding any subordinate position in any public office should be permitted to receive any consideration whatever for his services, except in payment of his lawful salary, or fees for services rendered, respectively, in the line of any affair in respect to which he is in any manner concerned, and also that all clerks, employes, and subordinates, whether directly employed by the public or by an officer, should come within the purview of the law and be liable for wilfully violating it.

Offenses against the law when so revised should be declared by law felonies, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, and the Grand Jury earnestly recommend that the Legislature, without delay, enact a measure remedying the defects of the existing criminal law in this respect.

"I find from the statement of the District Attorney," said Judge Fitzgerald, "that the Grand Jury during the month found 219 indictments, and dismissed 38 cases, making a total of 257 cases considered by you. This is a very creditable statement of itself, but taking it in connection with the special investigation made by you into the administration of one of the now most important public offices the work done by your body indicates thoroughness and industry.

"The presentment first filed in court was forwarded by the court at your request to the Governor of the State, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The general expression of approval in the community of the nature of the reforms you suggested, alike as to their being useful and necessary, indicates that the public are in hearty sympathy with the work that you have so thoroughly and ably performed."

KAUFMAN'S INDICTMENT.

Julius Kaufman, the deputy of Sheriff Flack, who has been added to the Grand Jury's list, is charged with grand larceny. There was no extortion in his case. He merely helped himself to such goods as he could conveniently handle, it is charged, when, as a Deputy Sheriff, he was placed in charge of the store of Levi M. Bates, in Twenty-third-street, in 1888. These are the things he is charged with stealing:

Three silk shirts at $3 75 per shirt	$11 25
Eight pairs of stockings at $3 per pair	24 00
Two pocketbooks at $10 each	20 00
One knife at $1 75	1 75
Sundry articles aggregating	100 00

A bench warrant was made out immediately after the indictment had been filed and detectives started out in search of Kaufman. At Chambers-street and Broadway the game was secured. Bail was fixed by Judge Fitzgerald at $5,000. Kaufman's bondsmen are Burkard Goodman, who owns a house at 351 East Sixty-second-street, and Isaac Bittman of Bittman & Rocks, who offered his interest in the store at 353 Canal-street as security.

Kaufman lives at 30 Dominick-street, and is a Tammany worker in the Fifth Assembly District. He was a Deputy Sheriff under Grant and Flack. He denies the charge made against him.

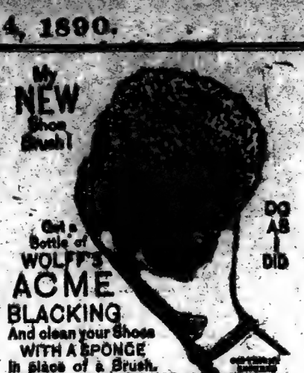
MORE TROUBLE FOR CHOATE.

Dilworth Choate, the *World* reporter who was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail by Judge Barrett for secreting himself and listening to the deliberations of the Flack jury, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for criminal contempt of court. In the indictment he is said to have wilfully and surreptitiously concealed himself in the jury room and afterward to have caused to be published in the *World* an account of the proceedings of the jury. Clerk Sparks sent what is known as a detainer to the Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail, by which, after the expiration of the sentence he is now serving, Choate will be taken to the Court of General Sessions to answer to the indictment.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—To-day's bond offers were as follows: Registered 4s, $1,000, $1,000, $500 at 123; coupon 4s, $5,000 at 123; registered 4½s, $50,000, $1,000 at 103¾; registered 6 per cents, $30,000 at 122; coupon 4½ per cents, $1,500, $10,000 at 103¾. All the offers were accepted.

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YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

YALE AND WILLIAMS DEFEATED BY BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

The Williams College team played a strong game against Mutrie's colts yesterday, and were only beaten by 2 runs. Poor field work marked the game played by the New-Yorks, and only for good batting at opportune moments the Giants would have been forced to lower their colors. Only one of the regular team—Tiernan—played for the New-Yorks.

For the collegiate lads played a strong game at short. He handled some difficult grounders and made some pretty plays. The score is appended:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WILLIAMS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, c.f..	1	1	3	0	0	Luce, s.s....	0	0	0	7	1
Clarke, c....	0	1	3	2	2	O'mpbell, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Tiernan, r.f.	2	2	1	0	0	Brown, 2b..	0	1	3	0	1
Dooley, 1b..	0	0	10	1	1	Cox, c. & r.f.	1	1	5	0	0
O'B'rke, s.s.	1	2	3	3	2	H'f'kin, 1b.	2	2	13	0	0
J.M'rphy, r.f.	0	1	0	0	0	H'llister, c.f.	0	2	1	0	0
Slattery, 3b..	2	2	2	1	0	Hawkins, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Galligan, 2b.	2	3	0	3	2	Ciurtt, p....	0	0	2	1	0
R.M'rphy, l.f.	1	1	0	0	1	Mapes, p.&r.f.	0	1	0	0	0
Young, c....	0	0	2	0	0	Spalding, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total....	10	13	27	10	8	Total....	8	9	27	13	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	—10
Williams	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	— 8

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Williams, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 4; Williams, 5. First base on balls—New-York, 3; Williams, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Williams, 8. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Galligan, R. Murphy, Brown, Hotchkiss, Hollister. Stolen bases—Clarke, Crane, O'Rourke, Murphy, Galligan, (2,) Mayer, Cox, Hotchkiss. Hollister. Sacrifice hits—Dooley, R. Murphy, Brown. Hit by pitcher—Clarke, Hollister. Passed balls—Ciurtt, 2; Cox, 1. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time of game—Two hours.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE, 21; YALE, 5.

The Brooklyn League Club easily defeated the Yale boys at Washington Park. It was the opening game for the Bridegrooms, and there was a large crowd in attendance. Bowers pitched for Yale, and his curves were his all over the field. Score:

BROOKLYN, (N. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	YALE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 1. f.	3	2	2	0	1	Cushing, r.f.	0	0	1	0	1
Collins, 3b..	4	3	2	2	1	Calhoun, 3b.	1	2	4	1	1
Burns, r. f..	2	2	0	1	0	M'Clung, s.s.	1	1	2	4	2
Foutz, 1b....	3	2	9	1	0	Murphy's f.	1	0	0	0	0
Pinkney, 2b.	2	2	2	0	0	McBride, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1
Corkhill, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Parker, c. f..	1	1	0	0	2
Smith, s. s....	1	0	2	4	2	Poole, h....	1	1	0	2	0
Daly, c....	1	1	5	1	0	Cowley, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Carruthers, p.	2	1	1	2	0	Bowers, p....	0	1	0	2	1
Total....	21	16	27	10	5	Total....	5	8	24	20	12

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	0	1	0	8	5	1	0	4	—	21
Yale	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	— 5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8; Yale, 0. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 9; Yale, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Yale, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Yale, 6. Struck out—Brooklyn, 2; Yale, 6. Two-base hits—Collins, Pinkney, Corkhill. Three-base hits—Burns, Foutz. Home runs—Burns. Double plays—Cowley, McBride, and McClung; Calhoun and Cowley, Poole and Calhoun. Stolen bases—Brooklyn, 8; Yale, 4. Umpire—Mr. Darley.

METS, 9; BROOKLYN, 8.

After a spirited game of ten innings the Mets managed to win a game from the Brooklyn Association team yesterday. The Mets played in a streak of luck, and managed to hit the delivery of McCullagh, a young man on trial, just at the proper time. Score:

BROOKLYN. (A. A.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pitts, c. 3b..	0	1	0	2	2	Nelson, s.s..	2	1	1	3	1
Daily, c.f....	1	0	2	0	0	Ward, p....	1	1	1	10	0
Fennelly,

DEBATED BY METHODISTS

WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CHINESE—DR. CRAWFORD'S ADDRESS—THE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN.

The second day's work of the New-York Conference began at the Calvary Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A subject which promises to bring forth a decided expression of Methodist opinion on the question of "worldly amusements" was introduced by the Rev. De Lke Lull. This was in the shape of a resolution, providing that a committee of nine be appointed to consider the state of discipline in the Church.

Mr. Lull said, in support of this measure, that among the many needs for such a committee was the tendency among the people of the Church to several forms of worldly amusement, especially dancing, card-playing, and theatre-going.

"Wherever the practice of social dancing is indulged among us," he said, "it is carried to damaging extremes. Our church members are under vow to refrain from such practices, and we, their pastors, are under sacred vows to maintain our rules of discipline."

The resolution was adopted, and a committee will be appointed by Bishop Goodsell.

The committee appointed at Wednesday's session to consider charges against the Rev. Cyrus W. McPherson of the Newburg district for breach of contract reported that a committee for trial should be appointed, and the following were accordingly selected by the Bishop: The Rev. Drs. J. P. Hermance, E. L. Hoffecker, W. H. Peters, Ezra B. Peirce, James H. Phillips, O. A. Merchant, J. R. Thompson, Edwin Hunt, Andrew Schriver, Charles R. Landon, Philip Germond, and Eli Quick. The Rev. George H. McGrew was appointed counsel for Mr. McPherson and the Rev. Dr. Richard Wheatley representa the conference.

The conference was requested to pass resolutions similar to those which were reported in yesterday's TIMES as having passed the East Conference, opposing the Chinese bill now before Congress. These resolutions were adopted and will be forwarded to Washington at once.

The most interesting feature of the day was the semi-centenary address given by the Rev. Dr. M. D'C. Crawford, who told of his experiences in the early days of his ministry. Continuing in regard to the pressing questions of the day, Dr. Crawford said:

"The Roman Catholic Church as it stands is a foreign institution. It takes its law from Italy. The Pope is, I am inclined to think, a good man, but his Cardinals, by whom all the Church papers are written or from whom they are inspired, are nearly all Italians, and this fact is at the very root of the offensive features of Catholicism in America. And I have the best reason to think that American Catholics hate this foreign quality as I do, and there are signs of rebellion all over the country. I meet of many distinguished men who endure it only because they are obliged to endure it.

"There can be no doubt that in the last fifty years there has been a wonderful change in this regard. In spite of the alleged infallibility of the Church and its foreign centralization there are evidences that it is becoming Americanized. Why, there is that little book, 'Our Christian Heritage,' recently published by Cardinal Gibbons. It could not have been written twenty-five years ago. It is false to what America repudiates foreign alliances, and says that man's conscience is the supreme ruler of his soul.

"The public schools are, of course, the serious point of contact. But my opinion is that the peril here is not at present. I should place it forty-five years ago, when Bishop Hughes made the town lively. For eight or ten years then the Catholic question was the living issue.

"The relation of the Government to the religious sects is, I think, to defend all and to favor none. As a tentative belief; I am inclined to regard as correct the opinion which was censured here yesterday, and accounted illogical and impracticable. I think it is most logical that schools supported by public taxation should confine their instruction to secular subjects. The relation of our State to this great question demands this."

Dr. Crawford was warmly applauded at the close of his address and not only was given a vote of thanks unanimously, but was unanimously chosen as nominee for the Ecumenical Conference in 1891.

In the afternoon the anniversary celebration of the Women's Home Missionary Society took place and Mrs. Martha Van Marter, the Secretary, read the report for the year. Short addresses were also made by Mrs. Helen A. Matthews, Miss A. C. Ruddy, and Mrs. J. F. Willing.

Last evening a large audience assembled to take part in the anniversary meeting of the President's Home Missionary Education Society, which is an important branch of the work in this conference. The Rev. John W. Ackerley presided, and prayer was offered by the Rev. S. J. McCutcheon. The Rev. H. A. Monroe, a colored pastor, made an interesting address, in which he bore witness that the work of the society has been most effective and deserving of support. The fact that there has not been more difficulty attendant upon the race question in the South has been due, Mr. Monroe thought, to the society and the means to the efforts of politicians of any party. The work of the Roman Catholic Church among the negroes of the South has been very extensive and hundreds of converts are being made, the speaker said. An address was also made by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick.

It was announced privately during the progress of yesterday's session of the conference that a number of pickpockets had been plying their trade among the delegates. It was reported that several clergymen had lost their pocketbooks and that a suspicious character had been seen in and about the church. Information was given to the police, and last evening several detectives in citizens' dress were among the audience.

THE EAST CONFERENCE.

Vice Chancellor H. M. MacCracken went to the session of the New-York East Conference in the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, and repeated his address in favor of the American theory of education as outlined on Wednesday in this city. He asked for a committee to confer with the Synod on this question, and it was decided to appoint such a committee.

The Rev. W. A. Spencer of the Church Extension Society reported that about $136,000 had been received during the past year and that $148,000 had been expended. In addition, the society had promised to give $125,000 more, so that some step to replenish the treasury must be taken at once. He wanted every minister in the conference to set aside one Sunday on which to make an appeal to his congregation for more money for this object.

After it had been decided to ordain the successful candidates for the ministry on Sunday, Prof. Sheldon of the Boston Theological Seminary delivered an address on "The Theological Animus of the School of Boston."

THE ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH TANGLE.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on the application of James Blackhurst, Treasurer of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, to have the rector, the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, compelled to announce the regular Easter election of the church.

It was suggested to Judge Andrews by Charles Blandy, counsel for the rector, that the whole difficulty would be removed should Judge Andrews decide the motion argued before him to have Treasurer Blackhurst compelled to affix the corporate seal of St. Stephen's to the papers for the proposed consolidation between St. Stephen's and the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Judge Andrews said he had purposely delayed making a decision on that motion. If he should decide it in the way Mr. Blandy asked, it would be rather hard on Mr. Blackhurst. Mr. Blackhurst was already defendant in a suit in the Court of Common Pleas brought by Mr. McLaury, the organist of St. Stephen's, and in that suit he was restrained from doing anything tending to bring about the consolidation. If he were ordered, in the Supreme Court, to affix the seal, and in the Common Pleas were enjoined from doing anything affecting the consolidation, Mr. Blackhurst would have a very lively time in attempting to keep out of jail on a commitment for contempt of one court or the other.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins, for Mr. Blackhurst, argued that the other side would be in no way injured were the rector to give the regular election notice.

A POPULAR DELUSION.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court read yesterday that Secretary Windom had corresponded with the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York in relation to removing the accumulation of customs suits that have arisen here. He was immediately interested, and made a statement substantially as follows:

"That there is in the Southern District of New-York a vast accumulation of customs cases, which have been increasing in number year by year, and with which this court finds difficulty in coping, is a popular delusion. The calendar of these suits has been called through twice since 1887, and by June of this year will, in all probability, have been called through once more. Under the law an importer has to bring a separate suit on each entry, and many of these cases are not disposed of when reached, either because the importer really has and corresponding on appeal in the Supreme Court or because there is no defense to offer.

"I do not believe there are 1,000 different issues to be tried in these suits. Could the importer delayed through any combination of circumstances which could [illegible] at his own

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JUDGE PEFFER TELLS OF HIS NEEDS AND AMBITIONS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—Judge W. A. Peffer, one of the chief Councilmen of the Farmers' Alliance, an organization numbering some seventy thousand voters in this State, says:

"The hardest work which the Alliance has on hand is to go ahead. It is beset with party prejudices and party demands on all sides. Everybody on the outside is offering advice. Some of these advisers insist on the order going into politics. Others want it to stay out of politics lest it injure its prospects.

"Democrats assume that the Alliance demand for an equitable adjustment of tariff duties so that farmers may enjoy a fair share of whatever benefits flow from protection is the movement along Democratic lines, and hence the papers of that party are patting the Alliance on the back encouragingly. On the other hand the Republican Party proposes to go right along, independent of the Alliance, continuing as it has been doing, asking no questions and answering none. And in Kansas, and the remark is applicable in other States, notice has been served on the Alliance that no attack on the policy of the Republican Party will be tolerated, and in the notice nothing is said to indicate a disposition on its part to even listen to complaints upon the part of the membership coming from the Alliance.

"I know very well what the Alliance wants and how it expects to attain the objects sought. We assure our neighbors that there is no intention on the part of the Alliance to make war on any party, nor is there any present intention to organize a new party or to unite with any existing party. The Alliance is agreed on a few fundamentals, propositions relating to finance, transportation, and land, and they want legislation on those subjects. They want more money in circulation. They want the Government to issue all the money directly and get it to the people without the intervention of interest-charging agencies. They want money made plenty and cheap, so as to give rates of interest. They want the Government to take charge of the money of the country so that its benefits may be enjoyed by all the people upon fair terms and on equal terms, the same rate of interest on the same amount of money for the same length of time.

"They want transportation controlled by the Government in the public interest, so it may be cheap, certain, safe, and equal in its burdens and benefits. They want a readjustment of our land system, so that all the public lands may be gathered in speedily and disposed of to settlers under the homestead laws. They want alien ownership of lands abolished in some equitable way. They want to secure for the people the largest possible measure of benefits from the unoccupied lands in the country. They want legislation that will cause vacancy lands to bear their full share, acre for acre, of the public burdens resulting from taxation. They want homesteads protected in the interest of citizens and their families. They want a restoration of the redemption law so that citizens, when misfortune befall them, may have opportunity to pay their debts and save their homes.

"In short, as to these three great matters first, and as to all related matters afterward, the Alliance wants such legislation as will equalize burdens and benefits of government, affording equal protection to all the citizens, destroying the influence of the money power, suppressing combinations against freedom of trade, and placing the debtor on terms equal with his creditors. These things the Alliance has set out to achieve. Naturally it was expected to have the work done through the machinery of existing parties, and hence no questions of party building or party disintegration have yet been discussed by the Alliance.

"I had been expected that, inasmuch as the Alliance is made up of members of all parties, every member of the Alliance would be a missionary to his own party to spread Alliance doctrines there, and that is the status of the Alliance at this time; and now what have the parties to say about this? Are they going to incorporate the foundation doctrines of the Alliance in their platforms, and are you prepared to advocate them in their press and in their speeches? and resolutions? and are they ready to support them by their votes? Upon their answer to these questions, answers by deed as well as by words, will depend the future relation of individual members of the Alliance to their old parties.

"The Alliance means business. It has gone too far to stop short of at least partial success. Its members are grounded in the new faith. Alliance members will expect to vote only for persons friendly to their demands and they hope to find them in the ranks of their own party. Should they be disappointed they may be excused if they still insist upon voting only for friends. Again we ask, what have the parties to say to this?"

UNITED STATES COURTS.

A BILL CALCULATED TO 'RELIEVE THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day authorized Mr. Rogers of Arkansas to report favorably the bill to define the jurisdiction of United States courts. The bill provides that all original jurisdiction, civil or criminal, now vested in the United States Circuit Courts shall be vested in the United States District Courts, except as hereinafter provided. The Circuit Courts are reformed and reorganized. They are established as follows: First at Boston, Second at New-York, Third at Philadelphia, Fourth at Richmond, Fifth at New-Orleans, Sixth at Cincinnati, Seventh at Chicago, and Eighth at San Francisco.

Each Circuit Court is to be composed of the present Circuit Judge and two others to be appointed by the President. When necessary to make a quorum a District Judge may be designated by the Circuit Judge or Justice of the circuit to sit in the Circuit Court, and when the business of a District Court requires it a Circuit Judge may be assigned to hold the District Court, but neither is permitted to sit in appeal in a cause tried by him in the District Court. A writ of error, in cases proper for such writ, and in all other cases on appeal, may be taken to the Circuit Court from any final judgment or decree of any District Court within the circuit in a civil cause, either at law or in equity or in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The Circuit Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, which is now provided by law by writ of error to the District Court.

An appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court in the same cases shall be a matter of right. In the trial of indictments for capital offenses a Circuit Judge is required to sit with the District Judge; and writs of error are allowed directly to the Supreme Court from the District Courts. The Circuit Judges are given appellate jurisdiction to review the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the several Territories. No writ of error or appeal to the United States Supreme Court shall be in any cause at law or in equity determined by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia except in cases wherein the United States or some officer thereof, acting under its authority, is a party, or when the adjudication involves a question on the construction of a treaty or law of the United States.

The judgment of the Circuit Court on all questions of fact shall be final, and the facts shall be specially found, if requested by either party. The judgment and decree of the Circuit Court in all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction shall be strict Courts by dismissals of the parties only, and in which no question arises under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, shall be final and conclusive, unless the Circuit Court, or two Judges thereof, certify that the question involved is of such novelty, difficulty, or importance as to require a decision by the Supreme Court. But any question shall be so certified upon which there has been a different decision in another circuits, and the Supreme Court shall receive, hear, and determine all such questions so certified, subject such rules and regulations as the court may prescribe.

All judgments in civil actions of any Circuit Court not made final by the provisions of this act may be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon a writ of error, and an appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court from any decree of any Circuit

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The case of Charles Blatchet, Vice President of the Bowery Insurance Company, against John Canedie comes up for trial in the Special Term Court. The defendant was connected with the company for twenty years, and has been a shareholder for several years. Canedie wanted to examine the books of the concern, but Mr. Blatchet denied him permission to do so, hereupon Mr. Canedie began proceedings against the company to show cause why he should be deprived of his right to examine the books. Meanwhile Mr. Blatchet charged Canedie with larceny, claiming that he had taken a delivery book worth 50 cents two years ago and had her returned. Justice McMahon held Mr. Canedie in $500 bail to answer.

Tommy Hart, aged six, of 137 Cherry-street, was playing yesterday in the yard of his aunt's residence at 47 Prince-street, where a great bull terrier was kept by some neighbors. The child wanted to pet the dog, but the brute seized him by the cheek and lacerated his face and ear frightfully. Dr. Moriarty beat the dog off with a stick. The wounds were sutured. The police reported the case to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The dog was shot by a policeman that evening.

Lawyer Heinsheimer filed notice of appeal yesterday in the case of James J. Slocum, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, and was sentenced to death at Sing Sing in the electric chair. Mr. Heinsheimer, who has visited his client at Sing Sing, says the murderer is awaiting death confined in a granite one-story structure, which has walls five feet in thickness, and that not a sound of the outside world can be heard.

Congressman W. D. Owen of Indiana, Chairman of the sub-committee of the joint committee to consider immigration matters, arrived in town last night with T. L. Ricketts, Secretary of the House sub-committee, and they are now at the Westminster Hotel for himself and the other members of the sub-committee. The investigation by this body of the methods of managing immigration will begin next Tuesday at 10 A. M. in the hotel.

Gen. James B. Mix was arrested yesterday in a civil suit for false arrest, brought in the Superior Court by Emmet Edgerton. Edgerton was arrested on Oct. 14, 1889, on the complaint of Gen. Mix that he had stolen $68 from him. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, and in December, on motion of District Attorney Nicoll, was discharged. He says his defense cost $300, and he wants $10,000 damages from Gen. Mix.

Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday directed the Clerk of the court to send a special messenger to Albany with the papers in the divorce proceedings that purported to have been instituted by Mary Ann Black against John W. Finch. The papers are wanted by the legislative committee which is investigating Judge Bookstaver's part in the fraudulent action.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has settled the order reversing Judge Andrews's decision in the case whereby the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control are enjoined from executing the proposed subway contract with the Standard Electrical Subway Company until the faults in the contract pointed out by the decision are rectified.

What will probably be the last meeting and dinner of the Quill Club this season will be held at Delmonico's, 4 West Twenty-ninth-street, next Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. The annual election of officers will then take place, and the club will discuss the question: "If the power were given you to effect but one social reform, what would it be?"

Joseph George Hetzel was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, to two years and six months in State prison for bigamy. On Sept. 27, 1887, he married Miss Anna Rosina Fischer at 167 East Seventy-first-street. Recently in Philadelphia he married Clara Schluecker.

D. S. Moody will preach in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. There will be no other service here to-day. On Sunday morning divine service will begin at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Moody will occupy the pulpit.

Charles Weber, sixteen years old, one of the boys attached to the United States training ship Minnesota, fell into the water at West Twenty-seventh-street, fell overboard from the side of the ship yesterday and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered.

Among the passengers of the Inman steamship City of Richmond, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Col. Samuel Merrill and family, the Rev. Samuel Mellon, E. D. Apple, Frank W. Hall, Dr. J. W. Martin, and Dr. F. W. Kohlhauer.

A lecture will be held under the auspices of the North New-York Single-Tax Club at their club rooms at 2,840 Third-avenue next Tuesday evening. All citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are invited.

The work done in the drawing department of the New-York Evening High School at 124 East Thirty-first-street will be on exhibition at the school building next Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

"D. B."—The steamship City of Boston left New-York Jan. 25, 1870, with 107 passengers and 84 in her crew. What her fate was is a mystery that has never been solved.

The Passion service in the Church of the Redeemer, Fifty-fifth-street and Eighty-first-street, will be conducted to-day by the Rev. Father Prescott.

"H. J. C."—Tam-an-yo, with the accent on the second syllable. The expression is incorrect; carry is the proper word.

The World's Fair Executive Committee will meet in the Mayor's office on Monday afternoon to wind up its business.

BROOKLYN.

The members of Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, surprised their late Gen. Grant's Birthday by holding a banquet in the Johnston Building on April 28. The General was born on April 27, but as that day falls on Sunday this year the event will be celebrated on the following day. The speakers are to be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Horace Porter, Rear Admiral Bate, Gen. O. O. Howard, Mayor Chapin, and Gen. Wager Swayne.

The long-drawn-out suit of Ludlow W. Valentine, by guardian, to recover from Dr. Hermann T. Richardt, Susan A. Austin, and Elizabeth A. Hunt property conveyed by the boy's mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Black, she who is what is alleged to be an insane condition came to trial yesterday before Justice Pratt and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The evidence yesterday was almost entirely documentary.

Dr. Theodore S. Wilcox, the octogenarian Superintendent of the Brooklyn Sanitarian Hospital and Dispensary, who was convicted of obtaining money from the city excise funds through false representations, was granted a new trial yesterday by Justice Cullen on the ground that there was no evidence on the previous trial to show that the Board of Estimate was deceived by Dr. Wilcox.

To-morrow night the Twenty-third Regiment is to be reviewed in the Clermont-avenue armory by Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, Adjutant General United States Army. A battalion, company, and skirmish drill will follow this ceremony, in which all orders are to be communicated by bugle. Dancing is announced for 9:30 o'clock.

The Brooklyn Society of Amateur Photographers will hold an informal reception at the rooms of the society, 412 Jay-street, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock. An exhibition of photographs will be shown which promises to be very interesting.

A delegation of residents of the Eastern District called on Mayor Chapin yesterday to protest against the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for sewers in the new Twenty-sixth Ward and also against the constant increasing of salaries of public officials.

A well-dressed man about forty-five years old, of medium height, and with gray hair and mustache, committed suicide yesterday on the sand hills at Troutman-street and Irving-avenue, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the head.

The stone which the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage rolled down Mount Calvary is now lying on Roberts's Dock, Brooklyn. It is 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 10 inches thick, and weighs 325 pounds.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following-named persons have been appointed cadets of the United States Military Academy: Charles E. Robinson, Eighth District, North Carolina; Verne S. Warriner, Tenth District, Ohio, with; Robert K. Smith a alternate.

Capt. John W. Philip has been detached from the command of the Independence on the 30th inst., and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, San Francisco, Cal.

Commander O. A. Batcheller has been detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, 21st inst., and ordered to special duty at the Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Penn.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow has been detached as a member of the Board Inspection and Survey on the 15th inst., and ordered to command the Essex on the 22d.

Capt. Byron Wilson has been ordered to command the receiving ship Independence, 30th inst. Surgeon R. W. Ferrebee has been ordered to the Essex, 22d inst.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson has been detached from the Dolphin on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Griffith has been detached from duty at the Bureau of Hygiene on the 10th and ordered to the Dolphin.

HEMPSTEAD OWNS THE LAND.

ALBANY, April 3.—Mrs. Lilius Grace and Thomas H. Messenger, as executor and trustee, applied to the Commissioners of the Land Office April 25, 1889, for land under water at North Hempstead for beneficial enjoyment. The town filed remonstrance, and the matter was referred to the Attorney General and State Engineer.

The committee is convinced that the remonstrants have produced sufficient proofs of the validity of the grants under which they hold title to the town of North Hempstead, and also that the premises applied for are within the bounds of the same, and that there is no power under the statute in the board authorizing it to make a valid grant of the premises to the applicants. Therefore the committee recommends that the applications be denied.

[illegible] will consider the matter April 15.

LONG ISLAND.

The examination of Car Driver John Ronan, who a week ago shot Superintendent Alfred D. Moulton of the Steinway and Hunter's Point Railroad Company, was adjourned by Justice Manley at Long Island City yesterday until Thursday next. Mr. Moulton is slowly recovering from the bullet wound. Ronan is undoubtedly insane.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The news became known in Peekskill yesterday that on Friday last John Brose, a hand on the Peekskill freight propeller, had eloped with Miss Susie Post, a school teacher of Garrisons, several stations further up the Hudson River Railroad. She is twenty-nine years of age and he a few years older. It is understood the bride's parents have become reconciled to the event, and the happy couple will reside in Peekskill.

Evangelistic services will be held in the Sing Sing Presbyterian Church next week, beginning Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and continuing each evening throughout the week. The pastor, the Rev. J. A. McWilliams, will be assisted in these services by the Revs. C. E. Allison and H. R. Schenck.

NEW-JERSEY.

The position of Cashier of the new State bank at Elizabeth, of which John Davidson has been chosen President, has been offered to City Treasurer Whelan. It is understood that he will accept it. This will create a vacancy in the Treasurership, which will be filled by the appointment of a Republican, as the Republican Mayor has the naming of the man. The salary is $2,000 per year. The present Treasurer has held the place seven years, and has still over a year and a half to serve.

Plaintield still retains the State place champion ship. R. B. Keys, who tied with H. N. Van Dyke of Princeton, on the first day of last year's tournament, won when the tie for the cup was recently decided.

The troops from [illegible] Brigade of Elizabeth passed

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 3, 1890.

COFFEE—Had a moderate call in private trade channels at generally steady prices, while Rio No. 7 on the spot was quoted at 19c., and Santos No. 4 at 19½c., which Rio No. 7 and 8 sold at 18½c. and 18½c. and No. 10 (from Havana) at 18¼c.; 1,000 bags Santos No. 4 and 5 at 20½c.; 600 bags Cape Town, private terms; 500 bags Rio, private terms, and 1,000 bags Rio, which Nos

AMUSEMENTS—2D PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—SUBURBAN—3d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY LOTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—4TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—5TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—3th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7th PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FAUST AND MARGARETHE and IM PUPPENLADEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO. At 2—VON BÜLOW CONCERT.
CENTRAL TURN VEREIN—At 8—MEMORIAL SERVICES.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—MUSICAL RECITAL.
COLISEUM—At 8:15—GLEASON, THE HORSE TAMER.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 2—FORGET-ME-NOT. HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OTELLO.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
SIELO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, warmer weather.

The reciprocity resolution introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. GRAHAM is radical. It asks the Dominion Government to take steps to "bring about unrestricted reciprocity between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." It is, in substance, the same as has been adopted by the Legislatures of Quebec and Manitoba. Its mover said that it had been discussed and favored by the Farmers' Institutes all over the Province and that the agricultural interest throughout Canada was heartily in favor of it. It is not likely that immediate action will follow, for the Dominion Government is in the hands of a party opposed to greater freedom of trade between the two countries; but it is unquestionable that this is an issue of growing importance in Dominion politics and that the tendency of public opinion is steadily toward reciprocity.

The so-called Hendricks High-License bill passed the Senate yesterday by a party vote, except that Mr. LAUGHLIN of Buffalo voted with the Democrats against it. This confirms the conviction which we have more than once expressed that no excise legislation is to be expected at the present session. The parties are so at odds on the subject that they will not agree upon a measure, and any bill that may be passed by the Republican majority will fail to receive the Governor's approval. The Hendricks bill is a moderate measure, and can hardly be said to provide for high license in any proper sense, but it goes too far to suit the Democrats. The latter maintain a position of opposition to everything proposed by the Republicans, and accuse the latter of insincerity. So long as that attitude is maintained, and is prompted by the Governor, there will be little chance of getting any substantial improvement in the excise laws.

The committee of the New-Jersey Senate which has been investigating the election frauds in Jersey City began yesterday to add the testimony of witnesses to the evidence of the ballot boxes. Under this process the frauds seem to increase and multiply in a startling fashion. It is made plain that scores of names were fraudulently placed upon the registry lists. Men were registered from vacant lots and lumber yards and from houses whose occupants never heard of such persons, and names of men who are proved to be dead were marked as those of persons who voted at the election. All this indicates repeating and voting by persons who had no legal right

When Mr. LOOMIS was made Commissioner of Street Cleaning the Mayor pretended to appoint him purely with a view to the efficiency of the office. The pretension was plausible. Mr. LOOMIS had a creditable standing as an engineer, and no standing at all as a politician. Naturally he tried to arrange for cleaning the streets by contract as the cheapest and most efficient method. Naturally he encountered the opposition of the politicians and his plan was pigeonholed in the office of the Corporation Counsel, whose special function it appears to be to interpose obstacles to having the work of the city well done. The Mayor had already provided a formidable obstacle to that result in the Street-Cleaning Department by appointing "EDDY" HAGAN the deputy to Mr. LOOMIS. Now that Mr. LOOMIS has been driven by disgust and worry into resigning, the Mayor does not repeat his pretense of looking for a Commissioner who will clean the streets, but, on the contrary, appoints Mr. HANS S. BEATTIE. Mr. BEATTIE knows nothing about street cleaning, but he knows a great deal about politics, and his administration will comfort the politicians who desire their aged and infirm dependents to be borne upon the pay rolls of the city. The streets will not be cleaned economically if Mr. BEATTIE can help it. In fact, if he can help it, they will not be cleaned at all. Why should he fool away on street cleaning the appropriation that will sustain so large a force of deserving "workers" in idleness? Since the business of leaving the streets dirty and disbursing the money that was appropriated to cleaning them was taken away from the Police Department, the prospect for clean streets has not been so discouraging as it has been made by the Mayor's latest appointment.

No one will be surprised to learn that the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is shocked by the report that Secretary BLAINE has offered, or is willing to offer, full reciprocity to the Argentine Republic. That impending deluge of corn from Buenos Ayres, concerning which the *Inter Ocean* has recently spoken with boldness, if not with wisdom, still gives a gloomy aspect, in the mind's eye of our Chicago contemporary, to all schemes for a free interchange of products with South America. A few days ago it was not sure that the present duty of 10 cents a bushel would keep out the "vast importations" of this "cheap-labor corn from Buenos Ayres," and now it is forced to contemplate the dire possibility of the entire removal of this frail barrier! It "admires the grandeur of Mr. BLAINE'S scheme," but it is compelled to draw the line at corn. At the same time it asks this question: "The farmer of the Northwest derives but a scanty profit from his steers; can he afford to suffer the loss which a free importation of hides will occasion?" We have heretofore remarked that the *Inter Ocean* is sometimes misinformed. This question and the context show that it fears, as a result of Mr. BLAINE'S reported negotiations with the Argentine Republic, the free admission of hides as well as the deluge of free corn. As hides have been on the free list for many years, its anxiety may be in part relieved.

BALLOT REFORM IN RHODE ISLAND.

The ballot law of Rhode Island, which was first applied at the State election on Wednesday, is in many respects far less simple and effective than that proposed for this State in the Saxton bill. On the ballot the names of candidates were grouped under the designation of the offices to be filled and arranged in each case in the alphabetical order of the initial letters of the surnames. The voter was required to set a cross against the name of each candidate for whom he voted, selecting the right one in each of the groups. There were five tickets in the field, and in the city of Providence there were eighteen different candidates of each organization to be voted for. A serious drawback in that city, which has nothing to do with the merits of the system of voting, was the failure to divide the wards into smaller voting precincts. That ought, hereafter, to be absolutely required. The law requires one compartment for each one hundred voters, and in one of the larger wards of Providence twenty-four of these were provided in a single ward room, making it necessary to pass more than two thousand voters through a single entrance, one at a time, supply them with ballots, and receive the latter after they had been marked. The result was that in two wards, at the closing of the polls, there were still a number of men in line waiting for an opportunity to vote. A result like that would be likely to occur under any method of voting where the precincts were too large.

The fact that a number of voters in these large wards were thus prevented from casting their ballots is the sole basis of the statement in the dispatch of the *Sun* of this city that "thousands of Democratic workingmen were excluded from the ballot by so-called ballot reform" in the city of Providence, and that in one great Democratic ward "hundreds went away unable to obtain access to the polls." There is no evidence that the voters who were deprived of a chance to vote by this bad arrangement of taking the entire vote of a ward at a single polling place were either workingmen or Democrats, and it is certain that they were in no sense deterred or prevented from voting by anything that belongs to the new ballot system. This bitter enemy of ballot reform, seeking some ground for discrediting the Australian system, could find no better support for its preconceived plan of misrepresentation than this failure in Providence to provide for a sufficient number of polling places. The testimony of the correspondents of the other newspapers is that the system worked very smoothly and easily, notwithstanding some obvious defects in the Rhode Island law, and especially in its application in Providence, and that it was very

The palmy days of TWEED. One great need of Jersey City is evidently a law requiring an annual personal registration of legal voters. It is also in sad need of honest men for election officers.

lack of official ballots anywhere, and the voters came out as fully and with more alacrity than usual. Except in one or two places where superserviceable public officials tried to interfere, the election was conducted with unprecedented quietness and good order. The old scenes of noisy electioneering, of soliciting votes for this candidate or that, of intimidation, and of open bribery were conspicuous by their absence, to the great comfort and satisfaction of the voters.

It is a remarkable fact that in spite of the comparative difficulty of marking the ballots on account of the manner of arranging the names, the poorest and most illiterate voters had in most cases prepared themselves for their task so as to require no official assistance within the polling places. This shows at once their interest in the new system and their desire to secure the full advantage of it. It stimulated a sort of education for the exercise of the suffrage. The result of the election shows that there was no loss of votes on account of any class of electors being deterred from exercising their right of suffrage by the requirements of the new ballot system. Even in Providence, where there was some shutting out of votes from the cause already stated, the total was very nearly the same as last year. There, as elsewhere, there was some increase of the Republican vote as compared with that of last year, in consequence of the return to that party of most of those who voted the "Law Enforcement" ticket a year ago. These were Republicans who favored a rigid enforcement of the prohibition law and opposed a resubmission of the constitutional amendment. The vote for the so-called "Union Reform" ticket this year was much smaller than that for the "Law Enforcement" ticket last year, and there was also a decrease of the prohibition vote.

The vote of the State was more nearly divided between the two political parties than in 1889, and the general condition of politics was more of the normal kind. And yet the Democrats so far held the ground which they gained a year ago as to poll a plurality of the vote for their candidate for Governor, and he apparently lacks a clear majority by only a little more than one thousand votes. The Republicans appear likely to have a narrow majority in the Legislature, and will doubtless have the Governor again by the grace of that body, and not by the popular vote. This shows that the Republicans in Rhode Island are by no means recovering their ground. That the Democrats should cast a plurality of the votes for State officers is in itself a significant fact. The length of time it takes to get the full returns from the election in a small State might be regarded as a drawback under the new system of voting, but it is of small importance compared with the acknowledged benefits secured. But the time required for counting the vote is to a large extent due to the method of arranging the names on the ballot, which is by no means the best, and to the plan of having the polling precincts too large. These faults can be easily remedied, but even as the law now stands ballot reform has scored a new triumph in Rhode Island.

EAST OR WEST.

It is a very common saying among gentlemen who think they represent the country in Washington that the McKinley Tariff bill is made for the West and not for the East. According to these persons, who, it is needless to say, are Republicans, their party has arrived at a crisis in its career when a choice must be made between these two sections, and as they believe that the West is already the stronger, and that it is to go on getting still more powerful relatively for many years to come, they are confident that the safer choice is to obey the dictates of the West and to ignore the protests and defy the discontent of the East. This plea is obtaining considerable vogue in the party organs, particularly in the section supposed to be favored, and there are even to be found thick-skinned and thick-headed editors in the section supposed to be neglected who say that this is smart politics.

The first comment that suggests itself upon this impudent explanation of the Republican tariff policy is that it does not agree with the facts. The West does not get a larger share than the East in the iniquitous favors that the McKinley bill deals out so lavishly. With the single exception of the profits to be made from the proposed duty on hides, the spoils would not be gathered in the West, and, even in this case, they would go mainly to the Big Four butchers in Chicago, and Chicago is very far from being the West in the sense in which that word is used by politicians. The big plums in the tariff pudding have been put within reach of the thumbs of Eastern Jack Horners, and the chief privilege the West will enjoy in connection with them is that of paying for them. Undoubtedly the most corrupt and outrageous piece of special legislation in the bill is the increase by 125 per cent. of the duty on tin plates. This is done directly and avowedly for the sole benefit of Pittsburg men. No one else asked for it. No one else could have got it. If the bill should become a law, there is not a man or woman west of the Ohio River who would not find the cost of living made greater by this tax, and not one who would be a cent the richer for the tribute levied on the whole country.

The same thing may be said of the heavy increase of the duties on woolen goods, and especially on dress goods and carpets. The West does not make these goods; it uses them, buys them, and pays for them with the scant profits of its farm lands, and while those profits will not be enhanced in the slightest degree by the tax, the cost of these necessaries in every American home will be increased. A like statement is true of the increased taxes on common pottery and earthenware, on bottles and glassware, on pocket cutlery and shotguns, on lime, cement, and plaster of paris. When Major McKINLEY and Mr. DINGLEY offer to the farmer of the West a higher duty on carpet wool that he doesn't raise and doesn't wish to, and on hops which

ABOUT A GAME OF POKER.

Undue prominence has been given by some of our contemporaries to a game of poker said to have been played in a private car on the St. Louis and San Francisco Road in October last by certain gentlemen interested in the selection of a site for a Government building in Springfield, Mo. The site originally selected was in the heart of the city and the people had paid for it by subscription. Last October, apparently as the result of a visit to the place by the supervising architect, another site was chosen, and complaint is made that this site is far from the business centre and was selected with tender solicitude for the welfare of a street railway and other enterprises in which Mr. RICHARD C. KERENS and Mr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS are interested. There is now in progress before a special committee of the United States Senate an investigation as to the complaints and allegations of the dissatisfied people of the town.

It appears that Mr. WINDRIM started from St. Louis for Springfield at a few minutes before midnight and arrived at Springfield early on the following morning, with the intention of remaining there not later than 11 A. M. of the same day. He was induced, however, to remain until evening. He then returned to St. Louis with his companions. In the *Tribune* of this city we find the following report of a part of the testimony of ANDREW J. MINARD, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, before the Senate committee:

"Senator VEST asked the witness if he had heard of Mr. WINDRIM, the supervising architect, receiving any money while on his trip at which he selected the new site in North Springfield.

"The witness answered that he knew only what had been told him by a Springfield man, a Mr. FEARN, that Mr. WINDRIM had come from St. Louis to Springfield in the private car of one of the officials of the 'Frisco Road, in company with R. C. KERENS, S. B. ELKINS, a Mr. HOBART, POWELL CLAYTON, J. C. CHURCHILL, and Mr. WINDRIM'S clerk. Some of these men, witness understood, were interested in the street railroad connecting North and South Springfield, and some of them were interested in real estate in North Springfield, where the site was selected by Mr. WINDRIM. They had gone to St. Louis to meet Mr. WINDRIM, and he had been entertained by them."

Something in answer to the question about money appears to have been omitted in this report, and we find the missing passage in the *Sun's* version of what seems to be the same press dispatch, in which are published, after the mention of Mr. FEARN, three lines to the effect that Mr. FEARN "had what he regarded as reliable information that Mr. WINDRIM had won some money at cards from POWELL CLAYTON in coming from St. Louis to Springfield on the private car."

A very prominent Republican paper, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, publishes a longer account of this testimony, prepared by its Washington correspondent, and part of it is as follows:

"There was a sensational episode in the Springfield public buildings site investigation today. Mr. ANDREW J. MINARD was on the stand. He told how Supervising Architect WINDRIM came to Springfield from Washington to settle the question of the location. He related the story of Mr. WINDRIM making the trip from St. Louis in a private car of the 'Frisco Road amid such congenial surroundings that when he reached Springfield he seemed to have been captured by the Kerens-Elkins-Hobart influence. R. C. KERENS, STEPHEN B. ELKINS, and B. T. HOBART were interested in North Springfield and in the street railroad connecting the old town and the new town. They wanted the midway location, and WINDRIM'S decision was in their favor. Senator VEST wanted to know of witness if he could tell how WINDRIM passed the time in the private car on the way from St. Louis to Springfield. Mr. MINARD said he had no positive knowledge, but had heard rumors. Senator VEST asked what the rumors were. Mr. MINARD said it was reported that a tolerably large game of poker was played on the way down from St. Louis. Senator VEST smiled and inquired if the rumors went so far as to show how the game stood when the private car reached Springfield. Mr. MINARD replied that he had heard Gen. POWELL CLAYTON had quit considerably loser, and that Supervising Architect WINDRIM was correspondingly ahead, but he could not vouch for this. Senator VEST contented himself with the remark that WINDRIM must be a pretty good poker player to beat POWELL CLAYTON."

The St. Louis *Republic* also published a special report of this testimony, and says that MINARD stated, upon the authority of FEARN, that "WINDRIM won a great deal of money from POWELL CLAYTON." The following also appears in the *Republic's* report:

"Mr. MINARD said that, so far as he could learn, WINDRIM was an ordinary Presbyterian elder, and that POWELL CLAYTON had the reputation of being one of the best poker players in the country."

He couldn't understand how WINDRIM could have won the money under such conditions. Secretary WINDOM had told him that WINDRIM regretted that he had gone to Springfield in the private car with the persons named above, but thought he could still do his duty.

We commend to the attention of the *Globe-Democrat* the *Tribune's* excision of that part of the report relating to this game of poker. The *Tribune* saw at once how improbable the tale was. In the first place, the *Tribune* knows that POWELL CLAYTON is an expert poker player and that Mr. WINDRIM could not expect to win a large sum of money from him while playing this game. In the second place, is it probable that Mr. RICHARD C. KERENS and Mr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS would have permitted any one to play cards for money in their presence? Both of these gentlemen, the witnesses say, were with Mr. WINDRIM and their intimate friend CLAYTON in the car. They cannot always prevent their friend CLAYTON from playing poker when he is free from their restraining influence, it is true, but in this instance they were at his elbow, so to speak, and until the testimony of trustworthy eye witnesses shall be presented we shall decline to believe that they allowed WINDRIM and CLAYTON to do anything of the sort.

Major ROCKWELL, the chief clerk in the Department of Agriculture, is, like his chief, Mr. RUSK, a Wisconsin man. In an interview with a reporter of the *Post* yesterday, discussing the recent Milwaukee election, he said: "In my judgment, considering the character of the population and other conditions, Wisconsin belongs

THE SHERIFF AND THE PENAL CODE.

The second presentment of the Grand Jury concerning the administration of the Sheriff's office is a logical supplement to the first. It is not much pleasanter reading for the citizens of New-York than the first, but it is equally wholesome. The first presentment exposed the disease; the second submits remedies.

What ought to be especially humiliating in this presentment is the assumption that a greater stringency of the criminal law is needed to force the Sheriff and his deputies to behave with common honesty and common decency. The presentment, in fact, sets forth that practices entirely inconsistent with common honesty and common decency are not the occasional exceptions but the rule in the administration of the Sheriff's office. Everybody attached to the office has been in the habit of making his living by "taking gratuities," or, in other words, by levying blackmail for the performance of his official duties. These bribes were paid by the persons interested in having these duties performed or by their legal representatives. A man who takes tips in private life thereby abandons all pretense of being a gentleman. Very likely the underlings in the Sheriff's office do not make any pretense of that kind to themselves, or except in boastful moments over their cups. The case is really not better, but worse, when the tips are taken in official life and as inducements for a man to do what he is bound to do and paid to do. It may be true that he is not paid enough. In that case, it is his right to agitate for more. If he takes an office of which the lawful gains will not support him in the hope of making up his income by the perquisites, or, as he would be apt to describe it, by the "stealings" of his office, it is plain that he is the sort of person who ought to be pursued by public justice, instead of pursuing other people in its name.

The practice of taking bribes is distinctly against the spirit of the criminal law, although by an oversight the taking of bribes by the Sheriff and his deputies does not seem to be an indictable offense at present. The subordinates in the Sheriff's office may not mind the imputation that they pursue practices that are indecent and dishonest and ought to be criminal. But the Sheriff himself is one of the most important and responsible officers of the City Government, and his office is one of the chief prizes of local politics. The Grand Jury says, and proves, that ever since the present "system" has prevailed in the Sheriff's office, for twenty years and more the Sheriff has connived at practices that are contrary to honesty and decency, and that ought to be contrary to law. That is to say, that within this period no man has held the office of Sheriff who had any higher standard of official behavior than was supplied by the Penal Code. Not one of the Sheriffs has been any better than the Penal Code required him to be, and not one has neglected to take advantage of the omissions of that instrument to work his office for all it was worth. Not one of these Sheriffs has been disqualified for political promotion by this fact, and one of them is now the Mayor of the city.

This is really one of the most grievous imputations that have ever been cast upon our local politics. Of course, we all know that they are pretty bad, and that there are other departments that would not bear the light of publicity any better than it has been borne by the Sheriff's office. But since the time of the Tweed ring it has always been supposed that the Mayor, at least, must be an unexceptionable figurehead. With the enlarged responsibility put upon him by taking away the confirming power from the Board of Aldermen, he has become much more than a figurehead, and he ought to be a man of large ability as well as of high character. Yet the Grand Jury assures us, in effect, that the present Mayor of the city has connived at practices that would be indictable if the Penal Code contained what everybody admits it ought to have contained. That he managed the Sheriff's office in utter disregard of the law is shown by the flatter that has been made in the office by the avowed determination of the present incumbent to conduct it according to law.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury is that bribe taking, as it has been practiced in the Sheriff's office with the approbation of all the Sheriffs for twenty years, shall be made not merely a crime but a felony. The recommendation is proper and

OSBORNE, Ohio, April 3.—The visit of Senator Brice to Columbus at the present time has had the effect of arousing the suspicions of the Republicans, who are inclined to believe that some unusual move is to be made on the political board. In point of fact Mr. Brice came to Columbus to meet the members of the Legislature who recently honored him and to transact business of a personal nature.

In conversation with THE TIMES'S correspondent he expressed the greatest confidence in the success of the Democratic Party in the next Presidential contest, and believed that the chances of carrying a number of the Western States were most encouraging.

"Who will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1892?" he was asked.

"It is most too early to say," he replied, "with any degree of certainty. But the indications at this time foreshadow the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the third time. Thus far he is the most prominently mentioned and in close sympathy with the rank and file of the Democratic Party throughout the country. Mr. Whitney is in no sense a candidate, and is not regarded as such. So far as an expression has been made, it looks very like Mr. Cleveland for 1892."

"How do you regard the condition of your party in this State?"

"So far as I am able to judge the Democracy is in a most healthy condition, united, confident, and strong in the belief that the tide has changed in its favor. There are no factious fights, on the contrary there seems to be a hearty disposition to reverse the old rule, and in future we will win our full share of the victories. One thing may be depended upon. The Democrats will make an aggressive fight for Ohio this year, and I believe will succeed."

Col. James E. Neal, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, who conducted the campaign last year, and whose shrewd and able management the Democrats may largely thank for their success, was asked: "Will not the very plan now in force in the General Assembly have a tendency to weaken your party in the campaign this year?"

"Not a bit of it. Such talk is mere chaff. The fact is that during the reign of Gov. Foraker we were legislated out of everything, and as fast as Democratic communities have saved a Justice of the Peace and Foundmaster we were fortunate. The Foraker boards, especially during his second term, not only became corrupt, but arrogant beyond expression. In many of the cities and larger towns these boards had complete control and carried out their instructions under high pressure. This interference could not last long, and some of the most respected and able Republicans repudiated it and worked to overthrow the dynasty that had been built by Foraker. The duty of the present Legislature was to undo the wrong, and right well have they performed their work. After the first year the people will elect their own boards. That is, when a Commissioner's term of office expires his successor will be chosen by the people. It was absolutely necessary to sweep the corrupt boards appointed by the Republican Governor to one side and commence the work of reformation with an entirely new set of workmen. If any injustice has been done the Republicans in this they have but themselves to thank for it. If they get a dose of their own medicine it will do them good. I most emphatically indorse the work of the Legislature, and am confident it will result in great good to every city affected by it."

"You are of the opinion, then, that your party will succeed in electing its State ticket and fifteen or sixteen of the twenty-one Congressmen next Fall?"

"There is no valid reason why we should not. The party is now a unit, and for the first time in years there are no factional fights. Every Democrat in Ohio is pledged to tariff reform, and the party will take no step backward on this issue whether we win or lose. We are now in a position to make an aggressive fight right here in Ohio, and we shall enter the next campaign with confidence—an element of strength in itself, and, I might add, a factor that we have been seldom blessed with during the last thirty years."

THE PANAMA ASHORE.

Patrolman Ackley of the Point Lookout Life Saving Station, near Freehold, L. I., rubbed his eyes in amazement when, on making his rounds along Short Beach at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he saw a big steamer looming up through the light fog that prevailed with its nose firmly planted in the outer Jones Inlet Bar. He waited for a few moments for signals of distress from the stranger, but everything was as quiet as could be aboard her. He then set off at top speed for the station, fearing that some calamity had occurred. Capt. Rhodes had two boats manned and rowed off to the steamer, which proved to be the Panama of La Rochelle, France, but when he got alongside he was warned to keep off and told that his assistance was not wanted. He was also refused any information about the vessel.

He waited about until daylight, though, when Capt. Andrews of the Short Beach Station rowed out also, and then the master of the Panama thawed out sufficiently to say that he was thirteen days out from Bordeaux with a general cargo and that he had lost his reckoning. He thought he was somewhere off the New-Jersey coast on Wednesday night, and was going along at half steam in the fog when he ran ashore. He said the vessel and cargo were entirely uninjured, and thought he could get off himself at the next high tide, (7:30 o'clock.) He could not, though, and then gave Capt. Andrews a dispatch to the consignees of the vessel, Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co. of this city, stating his plight and asking for help.

The Merritt tug Rescue was immediately sent up, arriving about noon, and the tugs Vulcan and Luckenbach were sent on later. There was small doubt that the Panama would be hauled off in safety at the evening tide. She lay comfortably in the sand, head on, and pointing to the northeast, and was in no danger of straining except in the advent of a southeaster and its accompanying heavy sea.

At the offices of Funch, Edye & Co. it was learned that the Panama was a staunch and comparatively new steamer of 2,000 tons. She carries no passengers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dr. von Bülow's third and last recital (until May 1) was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon for the delectation of a numerous assembly, which applauded the eminent artist very warmly. The programme consisted of Brahms's third grand sonata in F minor, Handel's prelude and fugue in D minor, air with variations in D minor and gigue in G minor, Mozart's rondo in A minor, andante in G major, and menuet and gigue, Schumann's "Grande Fantaisie," Opus 17, and Chopin's allegro de concert, Opus 46. The doctor, though suffering somewhat from the fatigue of several days' hard work, played admirably. His rendering of alla marcia in the Schumann fantasia showed what a grand store of reserve power he possesses, while his treatment of the Mozart rondo and andante displayed to advantage his fine command of tone-color.

AMUSEMENT NOTE.

An excellent programme was rendered by Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra at Hammerstein's Opera House, in Harlem, last evening. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony was the principal work. Other orchestral selections were from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. Miss von Doenhoff was the singer of the evening, and Mr. Victor Herbert, the 'cellist, was the other soloist. The audience was not numerous enough to fill the house, but there was no lack of appreciation.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN SPRING EXHIBITION.

The croakers who have been going about for the last week or so insinuating that the Spring exhibition of the Academy of Design is the worst that has yet been opened are not to be congratulated as prophets. Much worse exhibitions have been borne by the good-natured, uncomplaining public of New-York. Perhaps the croakers took a leaf from the note book of a Captain of a college boat crew, and ran down the exhibition in order to give it the benefit of a reaction in the mind of the public.

There are big canvases in plenty at the sixty-fifth annual. "Telling the Bees," by Hugo Breul of Providence, looks the length of the South Gallery at "The Old Pasture," by Bolton Jones, and "The Corn Shucker," by John McL. Hamilton of London. The first refers to the custom which exists here and there among farm people of wreathing the bee hives with crape when some one on the farm is dead. The hives standing in long grass under old apple trees, with distant farmhouse and bowed distant figure, form a pleasant scene. But the young girl who is wreathing the hives with crape has a detached look; she does not fit into the picture, either because she lacks some subtle point of drawing or because the light tones of her hair and dress have not been made to harmonize intimately with the surroundings. "The Corn Shucker" is the picture of an old man seated at his task and is ambitious rather than successful, but not devoid of good points. "The Old Pasture," by Bolton Jones, is quite the finest thing he has ever shown. There is less glitter and smartness in the workmanship, more depth and repose, a finer sense of color. "Rufina," by Walter Shirlaw, is a three-quarter length of a young woman with rufous hair and opulent charms. It recalls the old masters of tone, and is a very dignified and impressive work. "Antony Van Corlear, Trumpeter," by Frank D. Millet, gives a trait ascribed to that historic person by veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker, namely, his love for the fair sex and that of the sex for him. Mr. Millet has painted this picture *con amore*, since in that of Antony he shows his own face, as it will be when years of good living and hearty laughter shall have broadened it and thickened the features. The scene is a room of New-Amsterdam, with half a dozen mefrouws and juffrouws attending to the wants of Antony or listening to his boasts with more or less gravity.

The "Mother and Child," by Henry Oliver Walker, is a graceful composition, and the flesh tints are charmingly lifelike; the picture as a whole is as far this side of reality, by reason of the light tints used, as the old pictures in dark tones were far the other side. Under the later teachings of Paris, notably those of the extreme impressionist, these pale, light notes are increasing among American artists; they are found in work by Denman, Grayson, Sewell, Reid, and others.

The South Gallery has an ideal painting by Will H. Low, called "Love Disarmed," which is wrought in a high key, the success colored in chalks. The old idea of Venus withholding his arrow from Cupid is carried out with a certain suavity of brushwork, but little living quality. Venus and Cupid are dangerously near being insipid, and the owner seems to have endeavored to stave off the certainty of that thought by a gorgeous frame, which only accentuates the emptiness of the picture. Mr. Low can do far better work than this if he has a mind to; there is no need of rivaling the worst of National academicians in the pale, old hackneyed, thin symbolism. The only punishment adequate to his offense would be for these gentlemen to make him a full-fledged member at once. In "A Barn Yard" Horatio Walker returns to his favorite pig, and depicts a number of these unsavory creatures with a breadth of touch and a truth to nature quite beyond criticism. The pinkish pig-flesh under the bristles is told with a racy brush. The dogs of Julian Alden Weir are not so ruthlessly dog-gish as W. H. Walker's pleas are pigish; but that is a pleasant knot of "Fireside Companions" he has shown before the embers—Blanche, Tray, Sweetheart, and all. In choosing a big iron-clad, painted white, and fantastic of shape by reason of her ram-like bow, Walter F. Lansil has done well by Venice in "Ft de Thé, Venice," instead of putting the hard lines and black mass of a passenger steamer against the colored walls and domes of the city. He has managed to make the modern iron-clad impressive for mass, as well as picturesque. With other means Julian O. Davidson has given color and life to a line-of-battle ship of the Revolution in "General Washington Visiting the Ville de Paris before the Battle of Yorktown." Part of the vessel is veiled in smoke, but where the level sunlight catches on the big stern it gilds the woodwork of the frigate. This literal piece is in the North Gallery, whither we have skipped. Before returning it is imperative to note Homer D. Martin's landscape, "Wild Coast Near Newport," lent by C. T. Barney, in order to see an example of pictures American art can be proud of. Few artists stick as closely to one narrow field as this one, but how many are there in Europe or America who can steep a landscape in such a charm of color, yet remain true to nature? There is in the light clouds on the ocean, in the distinction which comes as near as paint can come to the actual slow movement of fleecy wrack.

The Academy this year has portraits of marked ability. One of Admiral Farragut by Prof. John F. Weir of Yale, and one of "W. T. E." by Wyatt Eaton; a portrait of John Lenox by Daniel Huntington, and an excellent likeness of Henry G. Marquand by George B. Butler are a good deal more than respectable. That which artists will be apt to linger before is Thomas W. Dewing's portrait of a young lady in black, which is a masterpiece on a small scale, so charmingly are face and hands presented as they emerge from the dark dress. Mr. Dewing has a tendency to exaggerate the length of his sitter's neck, but here he is within bounds. The little portrait may be compared, without hesitation, to the fine works of the time of Rembrandt. It has less hardness and more poetry than likenesses by the Harlem and Amsterdam artists of A. D. 1600 to 1650 not of the very first rank. In his "Portrait of Roger D." a little boy in sailor dress, Kenyon Cox has touched a level never before reached. The broad, firm painting of flesh, the nice stand of the boy, the alert, bright character expressed, are worthy of all praise. It is a pity that Mr. Cox did not forbear sending "The Approach of Love," which hangs in the North Gallery. A red-faced Venus overcome by the sleep of intoxication lies with her feet drawn up on a lounge, while Cupid creeps toward her with malicious intent. The only word for such painting is brutal, but, of course, the artist cannot be expected to realize it. Would that he might stow away such studies as this and keep to portraits until he is able to understand why people find his nude women repulsive.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Cecil Clay and Rosina Vokes are at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman Samuel P. Snider of Minnesota is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman William D. Owen of Indiana and Francis B. Spinola are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge Robert Earl of the New-York Court of Appeals and Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FIRE IN THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

A workman early last Sunday morning, while looking for a leak in the caisson of the Hudson River tunnel, near the foot of Morton-street, accidentally set fire to some oakum in the wooden structure and caused a good deal of a blaze. Water was let in to extinguish the fire, and since then, owing to the fact that this water had to be pumped out, work has been suspended in that particular part of the tunnel.

Mr. De Witt C. Haskins, who has spent seventeen years in the construction of this tunnel and who is the contractor in the building of it, said

USED OTHER MEN'S MONEY

BUSINESS METHODS OF JERSEY CITY'S MAYOR.

SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS CONCERNING CRESTES CLEVELAND'S CAREER—REGISTRATION AND FRAUD.

The more the career and character of Mayor Orestes Cleveland of Jersey City are looked into the more amazing it seems that he should be before the people of that city as a candidate for their highest and most responsible municipal office.

THE TIMES showed yesterday by the affidavit of Edward J. C. Young, receiver of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, that Cleveland had, while President of that company, involved the company in debts amounting to over $1,100,000 by the improper and criminal use of its funds, and that he had taken from the company and charged to his personal account without shadow of right over $55,000 in 1890, and over $18,000 in the three preceding years.

Receiver Young's affidavit does not characterize this proceeding, nor can it be characterized without the use of very strong language. A gentleman who knows a great deal of the details of Mr. Cleveland's operations, yet who is able to speak candidly of his unusual ability, said yesterday: "If Cleveland had done as President of a national bank what he did as President of the Dixon Crucible Company, he would have been serving the last eight or nine years in prison. There is no other name for his acts but 'criminal.' It was criminal to use the funds of the Crucible Company to speculate in real estate. It was stealing for him to overdraw his personal account. That is the only view an honest man can take of it."

The whole iniquity of the business does not appear now in his wrongful use of the Crucible Company's funds. THE TIMES's informant said: "Cleveland dragged the firm of Fowler, Crampton & Co. into the real estate speculation. The firm stood well in New-York. It was respectable and respected. It did a large business with the East Indies. Cleveland, and the Crucible Company was one of its best customers. It was loth to touch the project to buy the Harrison estate in Jersey City, in order to sell it to the city at an advance, but Cleveland was determined upon it and determined to use that firm. He foresaw that, since the Crucible Company was doing such a large business with Fowler, Crampton & Co., a large addition to the paper passing between the two houses would merely look like an increase in legitimate business. So when Fowler, Crampton & Co. showed signs of refusing to go into the real estate speculation, Cleveland is understood to have threatened them with loss of business, and they came to terms.

During the long period from the purchase of the Harrison estate by Cleveland, in the name of Mahlon B. Crampton, which was not less than seventeen years ago, to the final failure to sell it to the county and the consequent failure of the Crucible Company, Cleveland spent more money in litigation and manipulation than the property was worth. In the Legislature, where year after year a resolution was introduced to legitimize the sale, the "striking" members are said to have calculated on getting money out of it, and even said that they fostered the so-called "Court House job," giving it almost votes enough to pass it each year, but letting it finally fail so that it would come up again the next year.

In the meantime Cleveland was doing amazing things. The Directors of the Crucible Company had no idea what was going on. They trusted in his honesty, and he personally made periodic statements to them over his own signature which were false in every detail. "The fact is that Cleveland made false statements repeatedly. Some of these statements understated the indebtedness of the company as much as $400,000. Every principle of commercial honor was violated."

In the meantime Cleveland was spending most lavishly in other directions. The amount of Dixon Crucible Company paper which Cleveland wrongfully sent to Fowler, Crampton & Co. for the real estate speculation was just short of $700,000. There was another place in New-York to which he sent notes of which no account was kept. THE TIMES's informant said: "The balance of the company's indebtedness on these notes proved to be about $300,000. He also drew money in great sums for other purposes."

Receiver Young's affidavit says that during the Summer and Fall of 1880 over $20,000 was used by Cleveland "for political purposes, the particulars of which the affiant is prepared to give and establish." THE TIMES's reporter asked his informant if he could throw any light on that statement. "Cleveland was National Committeeman in the Hancock and Englisl campaign," was the reply, "and he gave $10,000 of the company's funds to that campaign. With the company already $1,000,000 in debt through his fault, and the utmost care needed lest a knowledge of its affairs should cause a crash, he put $10,000 of money the company badly needed into the campaign fund. That all he spent, by any means. The receiver's affidavit, naming over $20,000 as his political expenditures that Fall, of course was made from facts. Cleveland wanted to be Governor of New-Jersey, and spent the company's money for the nomination. That never got to him."

The Dixon Crucible Company has always made money. Since it went into the receiver's hands, in 1881, it has paid off nearly $1,000,000 of debts, and now owes nothing except to its Directors. It is practically out of the receiver's hands now, and will be legally so within six weeks. Its stockholders have gone without dividends to pay the debts Cleveland incurred. The present Directors are: Thomas M. Capelli, President; John A. Walker, Secretary, and Daniel T. Hoag, President of the New-York County National Bank; Richard Butler, President of the Butler Hard Rubber Company; Jerome D. Gillett of Griswold & Gillett, Wall-street; Charles H. Murray of New-York, and A. H. Porter of Brooklyn.

Meantime Orestes Cleveland has no further shadow of claim on the company. He does not own one dollar's worth of property, has not owned anything since January, 1881, and cannot own property until he has satisfied judgments amounting to $70,000. Of this amount over $55,000 is in favor of the Dixon Crucible Company for overdrafts, on which he has confessed judgment.

A city that can honestly elect such a man Mayor must be badly wanting in prudence.

THE REGISTRATION.

The registration for the city election was done last Tuesday. The election officers are expected to make their returns to the City Clerk on the day following such registration, but though yesterday was the second day after registration the returns had not all been made. So far as they have been made, they indicate a host of fraudulent names on the books. Following are the figures:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
First	560	Seventh	364
Second	443	Eighth	.....
Third	391	Ninth	505
Fourth	.....	Tenth	628
Fifth	580	Eleventh	453
Sixth	676	Twelfth	449

Total registration, two precincts missing...5,050

SECOND DISTRICT.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
First	844	Seventh	79
Second	358	Eighth	271
Third	634	Ninth	70
Fourth	1,076	Tenth	370
Fifth	580	Eleventh	1,121
Sixth	140	Twelfth	.....

Total registration, one precinct missing...6,143

THIRD DISTRICT.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
First	404	Tenth	.....
Second	482	Eleventh	182
Third	367	Twelfth	107
Fourth	373	Thirteenth	431
Fifth	543	Fourteenth	409
Sixth	299	Fifteenth	377
Seventh	292	Sixteenth	284
Eighth	276	Seventeenth	152
Ninth	428		

Total registration, one precinct missing...5,644

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
First	253	Eleventh	627
Second	380	Twelfth	326
Third	257	Thirteenth	226
Fourth	526	Fourteenth	173
Fifth	707	Fifteenth	119
Sixth	787	Sixteenth	365
Seventh	700	Seventeenth	341
Eighth	426	Eighteenth	251
Ninth	834	Nineteenth	.....
Tenth	364		

Total registration, one precinct missing...7,453

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
First	189	Eighth	635
Second	124	Ninth	298
Third	.....	Tenth	408
Fourth	.....	Eleventh	564
Fifth	511	Twelfth	260
Sixth	311	Thirteenth	.....
Seventh	313		

Total registration, three precincts missing...3,463

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
First	673	Eleventh	367
Second	952	Twelfth	154
Third	148	Thirteenth	368
Fourth	336	Fourteenth	287
Fifth	500	Fifteenth	249
Sixth	327	Sixteenth	273
Seventh	435	Seventeenth	265
Eighth	389	Eighteenth	.....
Ninth	390	Nineteenth	203
Tenth	286		

Total registration, one precinct missing...6,657

Total registration for this city, nine precincts missing, 34,510.

There are ninety-two precincts in the city. If the nine missing ones average with those given above, the total registration of the city is 37,041. Last Fall the registration was about 37,000 and the vote was 27,557. Evidently there is quite a lot of room for fraud.

THE CORRUPTION FUND.

A man who ought to know said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "A vast corruption fund is being raised by the ringsters and it is to be expended in the purchase of votes. From city and county employes receiving $1,000 and under per year a 2 per cent. assessment is being collected; those receiving up to $1,500 are paying 3 per cent.; up to $2,000 4 per cent.; and all over $2,000 are expected to pay over 5 per cent to the ring managers. From the clerks in the building used by the Street and Water Commission a total of $1,500 has been raised.

"The assessments upon the outside employes and upon the men engaged in other departments are expected to realize a corruption fund of $10,000, to be used at the polls. One of the members of the ring admits that he cannot understand what is to be done with all the money. Repeaters do not cost much, and a few of them will do a good deal toward changing the result. He believed that some one who has the disbursement of the money intends to divert the largest part of it to his own use."

A PECULIAR CONFERENCE.

The long-talked-of conference between Democratic and Republican committeemen on means of preventing ballot-box frauds took place at the office of Collins & Corbin yesterday. Those present representing the Republican side were Gilbert Collins, Chairman of the County Committee, Thomas D. Jordan, Hugh H. Abernethy, and Thomas McEwan, Jr. On the Democratic side were Corporation Counsel W. D. Edwards, Corporation Attorney Robert H. Hudspeth, City Collector P. H. O'Neill, and Michael O'Donnell, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

It was jointly agreed, first, to bring about a full, correct and prompt canvass of the returns on election night; second, that each member of the conference will extend to one resident representative of each party in the precinct where the voting is going on equal privileges, courtesies, and facilities for the surveillance of the polls during the day and for the canvass of the vote in the evening; third, that in precincts where there are no public representatives the Democratic Committee will do all in its power to aid in placing in such vacancies members of the Republican Committee; fourth, that the representatives of both parties will do all in their power to bring about a fair, untrammeled expression of the voters' choice at the polls without intimidation, and that they will use their efforts to induce their respective committeemen to aid in securing this free expression of the public choice.

The conference permitted reporters of the Jersey City press to be present, but when a TIMES reporter appeared he was told by a Democratic committeeman that New-York reporters were excluded.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

If Jersey City politics were always up to the standard of the rousing citizens' meeting held last night at the big Tabernacle in Henderson-street there could never be any exception taken to it. Men of all vocations and of all political predilections—Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, and good, respectable Mugwumps—filled the vast auditorium to the doors and made it resound time and again with their cheers for the citizens' movement and the citizens' candidate for Mayor, Mr. George F. Perkins.

Counselor James Fleming, a well known and influential Democrat, presided, and with him upon the platform were ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, Republican; ex-Fire Commissioner Charles L. Krugler, Democrat; J. R. Abarbabeli, Democrat; Judge W. H. Rankin, Democrat; the Rev. John L. Scudder, Mugwump; Richard Washburn, Republican; Maj. T. T. Altimus, Democrat, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, Republican.

Mr. Perkins came into the hall while Judge Rankin was speaking, and his appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause, which continued several minutes and terminated in three rousing cheers for the next Mayor. From his bearing no less than in the matter of his speech Mr. Perkins created a favorable impression. He returned his thanks for the grand reception given him and the honor conferred upon him in the nomination and said: "I shrank from the duty, but the call was a pressing one, and I felt it a command. I am not going to make a political speech—I could not if I wanted to; I was not built for that kind of work, and there are others here who can speak to your lifting. I have come here to present myself as you took me and as you nominated me—as a business man." [Voice in the audience: "And you'll get my vote," followed by cheers and a chorus of "And mine, too."]

"I have lived among you many years, and I am very much in love with Jersey City, and desire to see the City Government administered ably and honestly and in such a way as shall redound to the honor of the entire city. [Cheers.] I reiterate what has been said here to-night. I have not come here to promise any offices to any one, and shall not do so. If elected, I shall administer the affairs of Jersey City so far as they shall be intrusted to me on business principles. I shall turn my face firmly against any improper use of the public money, and shall hold the subordinate officers to a faithful performance of their duties."

Mr. Perkins said he had a warm feeling for the public schools—that in a short term as school Commissioner during Mayor Collins's administration he had learned the educational requirements of the city, and if elected he would favor liberal appropriations for public schools. He felt that the matter of his election was of less importance to himself than it was to the citizens who were supporting him and to the city at large. If elected he would give to the office of Mayor his best judgment and his best efforts.

Speeches were made by Judge Rankin, by J. T. Altemus, J. R. Abarbanell, W. H. Hopkeu, Charles L. Krugler, Major Pangborn, and the Rev. John L. Scudder, who said that he was politically a cross between a Prohibitionist and a Mugwump, but was always for clean politics and would therefore at this election vote for Perkins for Mayor. People objected to ministers mixing up politics with religion, but the same people were giving relatively small space in human affairs. He believed in making politics so clean and pure that there would be little apparent difference between a good man and a politician. He thought the order-loving, decency-loving, law-abiding classes were in the majority in Jersey City, and that on next Tuesday would mark the end of the present corrupt government.

Before the close of the meeting volunteers to serve on election day were called for, and a large number handed in their names for work all day at the polls.

FEENEY WANTS DELAY.

The examination in the case of J. S. Butler, charged by John P. Feeney, President of the Jersey City Police Board, with criminal libel in the alleged writing of an article for THE TIMES, was fixed for yesterday at 11 o'clock before Justice Weed. Mr. Butler was on hand with counsel at the hour named, but no one was present to appear against him. After waiting a considerable time for Complainant Feeney and his witnesses, the Justice was asked to dismiss the case. This he promptly refused to do, saying Feeney had given him the names of two witnesses, whom he meant to call. These witnesses are Mayor Orestes Cleveland and his clerk, named Nevins.

Later Feeney came in and said he supposed "it was 11 o'clock until it was 12," to which statement the Justice assented. Feeney then said that he wanted the case postponed, as his witnesses were very busy just now. The Justice, without a moment's hesitation, consented to the postponement and fixed the time for a hearing at next Thursday, when the election should be over.

Not caring to wait further on Mr. Feeney's pleasure, counsel for Mr. Butler waived examination and the case took the usual course.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A non-partisan citizens' meeting was held last night at Kessler's Hall, on Central-avenue, Jersey City, to indorse the Hon. George F. Perkins and ballot reform. George Taylor was chosen Chairman and George J. McEwan Secretary. About four hundred persons were present, and they cheered Perkins and reform in a way that meant business. Speeches were made by P. O. Merseles, President of the Taxpayers' Association; Thomas McEwan, Jr., Max Salinger, Seigfried Hammerschlag, W. L. Van Derzee, Martin Logan, and George J. McEwan.

Mayor Cleveland's letter of acceptance, misrepresenting the situation to favor his own election, finds its way into all the Jersey City papers. The charges made on the affidavit of Edward F. C. Young, showing Cleveland to have wrecked a prosperous company by criminally misappropriating its funds, is mentioned by none of them.

The rule of a ring of unscrupulous villains alarms the respectable people of Jersey City when they think of it. "Why, if the best man in the city incurs their displeasure he is liable to arrest," said a citizen yesterday.

William M. Tweed's ambition was as big and his ability as great as that of any ringster in Jersey City, yet he died in jail.

Jersey City ringsters object to the New-York papers meddling with their affairs. They can manage the local press.

There will be a meeting in favor of Perkins and reform in a hall on Oakland-avenue this evening.

THE OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—"Otello," as interpreted by Abbey and Grau's opera company to-night, with the principal characters in the hands of Tamagno, Nordica, and Del Puente, was a very successful presentation. Nordica is the loveliest Desdemona ever seen in this city. Her costumes were rich, and the "Ave Maria" and "Willow Song" were sung magnificently, and loudly applauded. Tamagno received an enthusiastic welcome and was applauded vociferously throughout the performance. Signor Farugini as Cassio not only sang extremely well but looked and acted the part to perfection.

THE BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF THE MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF ROAD.

A dispatch was received in this city on the last inst. from the city of Mexico announcing the completion of the Northwestern extension of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway from Monterey to Venadito. The Monterey and Mexican Gulf is a corporation organized under the laws of this State for the construction of a railway from Venadito on the Mexican International Railroad southeasterly via Monterey to Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 450 miles. The President of the company is Gen. Trevino, who may be called the Gen. Sherman of Mexico, and the attorney of the company is Senator La Garza, who resigned the Presidency of the Mexican Senate to accept the position.

The company secured a concession from the Mexican Government of $8,000 per kilometer or $14,500 per mile in 6 per cent. silver bonds. The terms of the concession required the construction of forty miles per annum, but while the first shipments of rails was made in February, 1888, 160 miles of road is now completed, equipped, and put in operation by the 1st of the current month. The road is of standard gauge and is equipped with fifty-six-pound steel rails. The rapidity with which the work has been carried on has won the confidence of the Mexican Government and thereby facilitated the operations of the company.

The only lien on the property is a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of this city, to secure the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds at the rate of $25,000 per mile, the interest of which is now paid in this city and London. The subsidy bonds were sold through J. & W. Seligman of this city, but the first mortgage bonds and stock are still held by the original owners, Messrs. Pulleck, Wilder, with whom Gen. Trevino, Senator La Garza, and J. A. Robertson, the general manager, are supposed to be interested. Besides the energy with which the construction has been pushed the most salient characteristic of the enterprise is the fairness with which the subordinate officers to a faithful performance of their duties."

Mr. Perkins said he had a warm feeling for the public schools—that in a short term as school Commissioner during Mayor Collins's administration he had learned the educational requirements of the city, and if elected he would favor liberal appropriations for public schools. He felt that the matter of his election was of less importance to himself than it was to the citizens who were supporting him and to the city at large. If elected he would give to the office of Mayor his best judgment and his best efforts.

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A non-partisan citizens' meeting was held last night at Kessler's Hall, on Central-avenue, Jersey City, to indorse the Hon. George F. Perkins and ballot reform. George Taylor was chosen Chairman and George J. McEwan Secretary. About four hundred persons were present, and they cheered Perkins and reform in a way that meant business. Speeches were made by P. O. Merseles, President of the Taxpayers' Association; Thomas McEwan, Jr., Max Salinger, Seigfried Hammerschlag, W. L. Van Derzee, Martin Logan, and George J. McEwan.

Mayor Cleveland's letter of acceptance, misrepresenting the situation to favor his own election, finds its way into all the Jersey City papers. The charges made on the affidavit of Edward F. C. Young, showing Cleveland to have wrecked a prosperous company by criminally misappropriating its funds, is mentioned by none of them.

The rule of a ring of unscrupulous villains alarms the respectable people of Jersey City when they think of it. "Why, if the best man in the city incurs their displeasure he is liable to arrest," said a citizen yesterday.

William M. Tweed's ambition was as big and his ability as great as that of any ringster in Jersey City, yet he died in jail.

Jersey City ringsters object to the New-York papers meddling with their affairs. They can manage the local press.

There will be a meeting in favor of Perkins and reform in a hall on Oakland-avenue this evening.

MUSICIANS MAKE PROTESTS.

TRYING TO PREVENT THE COMING OF THE STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.

A protest against allowing the Strauss orchestra of Vienna to come here and play at the Madison-Square Garden next month was sent last night, by direction of the Executive Commitee of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, to the municipal authorities and the Federal authorities in this city. It sets forth that the organization is to be brought here by Samuel French & Sons under a twelve weeks' contract under a direct violation of the law in that regard, and that it is a very poor and patriotic policy to hire a foreign orchestra to open a new American edifice of the character of the Amphitheatre when there are many string and brass orchestras here that are equal or superior to any similar organizations in the world.

It declares also that the orchestra in question has nothing to do with the famous Johann Strauss; that he is old and decrepid and retired from the musical field, and that its leader, Edward Strauss, is simply Johann's nephew and trades upon his uncle's name. The orchestra, it is declared, plays in gardens in Vienna, and is composed of cheap musicians, not artists, who are incapable of playing in the operatic or theatrical orchestras of that city.

Band Master Capps said last night that he supported the protest. "Why," said he, "we have a dozen orchestras in this city superior to it. Its members are not artists, that is, men who are masters of their art and capable of playing anything as a solo at first sight—they are ordinary musicians, and their coming is in my opinion a direct violation of the contract labor law. If any organization of artists wants to come over here on its merits and make a concert tour of any length, I should welcome it. But this combination is not artistic."

PAINTINGS AT LOW PRICES.

The sale of the last portion of the de Gabaldá collection last night was not altogether free from disappointment. It consisted of about seventy-five oil paintings, many of them ascribed to old masters. But a few of them brought anything like reasonably fair figures.

A portrait of Doña Mariana of Austria, said to be by a certain Velasquez, brought only $132 50. The "Surrender of Breda," marked in the catalogue as a copy by Domingo of Velasquez's famous work, went for $110, while a "Madonna and Child," painted on copper by Murillo, was knocked down for $62 50. Twelve of Anibale Carocci's landscapes brought $1 each. What Mr. John Lelarge obtained a rich floral painting, a Ruoych, signed, for $137 50, and "A Garden Party" of the Rubens school was disposed of for $67 50.

To Miss Jeannette Gilder fell one of the choice pieces of the collection, a Triptych by De Jaanes. The price paid for this gem, which the dealers overlooked, was $72 50. Last night's receipts were $3,685 50. The receipts of the other sales amounted to $32,096 85, making the total $35,782 35.

POSTMASTER VAN COTT RETURNS.

Postmaster Van Cott returned from Washington last night. He had been at the Capitol consulting with Postmaster General Wanamaker about matters of interest to the service here, and especially in reference to the new sub-Post Office in Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Postmaster said last night that it had been decided to erect as fine a sub-Post Office as there is in the country. It will not be long before the work is under way.

THE NYACK STRIKE AT AN END.

NYACK, April 3.—The strike of the Nyack carpenters and joiners is at an end, and to-day the men resumed work. The boss builders granted their demand, and hereafter nine hours for five days and eight hours on Saturday will constitute a day's work, with $2 75 per day. Owing to the vast amount of building commenced here this season, the builders were compelled to concede what was asked of them in order to proceed with their work.

THE MONTANA SENATORS

ABLE ARGUMENT OF MR. GRAY OF DELAWARE.

THE CLAIMS OF THE CONTESTANTS CLEARLY SET FORTH—GOOD FRIDAY HONORED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Messrs. Maginnis and Clark, the Democratic claimants to seats in the United States Senate from Montana, have no reason to find fault with the presentation of their case which Mr. Gray made to the Senate yesterday and to-day. The Delaware Senator's speech was a very clear statement of the grounds upon which the Democratic contestants should be seated, and one that would be convincing to any other body than the Republican majority of the Senate, which proposes to seat the Republican claimants in the hope that it will help to make Montana a Republican State, and to prolong the reign of the Republicans in the upper house of Congress. It was in marked contrast to the argument for Messrs. Sanders and Power made by Mr. Hoar, but Mr. Gray had the advantage of speaking with all the facts of the case in his favor. He did not, like the Massachusetts Senator, have to try to argue out of sight the plain evidence that Messrs. Clark and Maginnis are the rightful Senators from Montana.

The whole question in this case, Mr. Gray pointed out, turns upon whether the five members claiming to represent Silver Bow County in the legislative Assembly, and sitting in the Republican House of Representatives, have prima facie title to their seats in such Assembly. The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections agreed with the majority of the Senate, and Mr. Gray agreed with Mr. Hoar that the question must be determined by inquiring whether those five members have credentials from any board or officer upon whom the law devolved the duty of making such credentials. When we proceed further and are told that the Territorial Board of Canvass, consisting of the Governor, Chief Justice, and the Secretary of the Territory, are by the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention constituted a final board of canvass, with power to canvass the returns from county Boards of Canvass, we must further inquire whether, in pursuance of the authority with which they were clothed—to wit: to canvass returns, and returns only, from county boards—they had actually canvassed the returns from Silver Bow County as to the election of members of the House of Representatives. When we turn to look at the only finding made by this Territorial Board of Canvass, it is found that, so far from canvassing the returns as to the elections of members of the Legislature from Silver Bow County, they expressly declared in their finding that no such returns were before them, and that they sent a messenger to obtain them and could not do so; yet, in the face of that fact, so declared, they assumed or usurped power to declare who were elected from that county as members of the General Assembly.

"They have," said Mr. Gray, "ruled themselves out of court. Such finding of fact cannot be the certificate from a board of canvass within the scope of its lawful powers, and, therefore, we must look further and see what was the result of the canvass by the County Canvassing Board, the return from which the Territorial board declare they had not before them. The result of the county canvass, made in pursuance of law and under direction of a court of competent jurisdiction, clearly shows that the five members who sat in the Republican House of Representatives from Silver Bow County were not elected, but the five other members who sat in the Democratic House of Representatives and participated in the election of Messrs. Clark and Maginnis as United States Senators were elected. The minority has not claim the right to go behind the lawful returns by officers of boards authorized by law to make them, but they can only be bound by such returns as are made within the scope of the powers conferred, and in this case the only lawful returns are those which seat the Democratic members and give them prima facie title to seats as members of the House of Representatives from Silver Bow County. The case is thus determined in favor of the Democratic Senators without going behind the returns or seeking at all to controvene the principle laid down by the majority of the committee and by Mr. Hoar as the one that should govern the Senate in pursuing its judicial investigation.

"But if it were necessary to go to the disputed precincts, No. 34, of Silver Bow County, and inquire as to the vote there had, whether it was lawfully cast and by qualified voters as legally returned or not, the facts are all upon the side of the Democratic contestants. No one has ever appeared to dispute the right of any one of the 174 voters who cast their ballots at that precinct to be electors under the laws of Montana.

"The objections made to the returns," Mr. Gray continued, "are technical, frivolous, and unworthy consideration for a moment. They do not in any wise go to the point of affecting the integrity of the polls or establishing any fact or circumstance that would have changed the result of the election. The election was held under the Australian ballot system and under the provisions of the carefully prepared registry law which was read by Judges, a majority of whom were Republicans, and all of whom have certified that the election was legal, fair, and honestly conducted. There was no charge of bribery, intimidation, or undue influence exercised toward any one on that day or at those polls. A sample of the objections made by the Republican attorneys to the returns from those polls is that the certificate signed by the judges and clerks inclosed in a sealed package was handed to the Judges to the County Clerk, the lawful depositor of the same, in person, instead of being mailed to him at the nearest Post Office, as the law provided. Another objection, and the principal one, urged by these attorneys was that in certifying the result of the election the clerks signed their names opposite the printed word 'attest,' instead of the Judges, and that the Judges signed first and the clerks afterward, whereas the law required the clerks to sign and the Judges to attest. The objections of this most serious character than these two were made by the shrewd and interested parties who sought to have the votes in Precinct 34 eliminated from the count.

"The Republican contestants for seats in the United States Senate cannot be admitted without disfranchising these 174 men, whose right to vote in every respect is not impugned or assailed. They can only be eliminated and cast aside by the Senate by a bold, arbitrary exercise of power in the face of the facts established in the case and contrary to every principle of fair dealing, honesty, and justice. No one," said the Senator, "can read the record in this case without being convinced that there was a conspiracy of fraudulent and interested partisans to accomplish partisan results, no matter what means were necessary to be resorted to for that purpose. The courts of the Territory and the courts of the State of Montana since its admission unite in declaring that the votes in this disputed Precinct 34 ought legally and justly to be counted, and that the election held there was fairly, honestly, and legally conducted, and that no ground exists to raise even a suspicion to the contrary. To admit the Republican contestants would be to make the Senate of the United States a participant in the sharp practices of the unscrupulous men who have sought to perpetuate this crime against the freedom of elections. It would be to disregard the law and the judgments of the courts of competent jurisdiction interpreting the same. It would be to draw the bar sinister across the shield of this fair young State.

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A good many Senators who have found it inconvenient to listen to the discussion of the Montana contested Senatorial election case, now occupying the attention of the Senate, have been able to so arrange their duties as to permit them to attend without embarrassment the horse races which began here on Tuesday and will continue for the rest of the week. As they have been unable to hear the arguments, a brief statement of the merits of the case and Mr. Hoar's statement of the merits of the case and vote to seat the two Republican contestants without regard to the facts.

Soon after the Senate met to-day it was agreed, upon Mr. Edmunds's motion, to adjourn over to-morrow, as that day is Good Friday. Later in the day Mr. Hoar moved to have this action reconsidered, on the plea that the Senate had a great deal of public business to transact, and it ought not to waste time. Mr. Edmunds was shocked at the idea of working on Good Friday. Mr. Platt had no scruples about attending to public business on that day, but he recognised such scruples in other Senators, and he therefore hoped the adjournment resolution would not be reconsidered. A large majority agreed with Mr. Platt, and Mr. Sherman's motion was defeated. The Senators who have no scruples about going to a horse race on Good Friday will therefore be able to enjoy themselves to-morrow, and to risk part of their salaries on their favorites, without losing any more of the interesting debate on the Montana case.

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Ever since it became known in this country that the new cruiser Boston had lost one of her anchors in the Bay of Tangiers on Jan. 5, and that Chief Engineer Henry D. McEwan and Lieut. Edward Lloyd were tried by court-martial for being "careless and negligent in the performance of duty," the incidents have been discussed with great interest in naval circles. This interest deepened as time passed on, and the findings of the court and Admiral Walker's action on them were not announced. Copies of the Admiral's general order announcing the result of the trials have finally reached the department.

The charges against both officers were identical that they were "careless and negligent in the performance of duty." The first specification in the case of Chief Engineer McEwan was, that having been given permission to turn the engines progressively or nothing under way, he "did unnecessarily and needlessly order the steamer backed, counter injury to the bearings of the engines was thus caused." The second specification was that he did not report a man to the engine room at the end of the deck, and failed to receive such orders. The court found the first specification proved, except the words "and the loss of the anchor," and the words "unnecessarily and needless," and the second specification not proved. He was found not guilty of the charge.

The specification in the case of Lieut. Lloyd was that he had given permission for the anchor to be turned ahead sufficiently to cause injury to the bowsprite and "the loss of the anchor by undue and sudden strain on the cable. The finding as to the specification was proved, except the words "undue and sudden," and as to the charge, he was found "guilty of negligence in the performance of his duty," and was sentenced to be reprimanded. In the Rear Admiral commanding the squadron, Admiral Walker, in reviewing the case, approves the finding and sentence in the case of Lieut. Lloyd, and formally reprimands him, but he disapproves the findings in the case of Chief Engineer McEwan, and reprimands him also. He says that in his opinion both officers were equally blamable. He criticises the action of the court in admitting irrelevant testimony, and says the accident was without excuse, and was due to reprehensible carelessness on the part of the chief engineer or the officer of the deck. He finds fault with the court in their fixing of the responsibility, and says it was obligatory upon chief engineer McEwan to so manage the machinery that there would be no risk of danger to the ground tackle.

The record of the trial shows that the engines were turned seven times forward and seven times backward, an unusually small number of turns for the Boston. The drift of opinion in the Navy Department seems to be that the accident was one not to be foreseen, and due more to the great height of cable run out to anchor in the deep waters of Tangier Bay than to the carelessness of either officer. To avoid such accidents in the future Admiral Walker has issued an order directing that the engines of the vessels of the squadron shall never be moved while at anchor or moorings except by order from the deck, and that when it is desired to turn the engines it shall be done under direction of the officer of the deck, who shall keep them under his control during the whole trial.

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The nomination of George Mackay to be Civil Engineer in the navy, to fill a vacancy, is suspended in the Senate by the opposition of Senator Chandler, who does not think there is any need of civil engineers in the navy. He is opposed to the continuance of the corps, having introduced a bill to prohibit appointments to fill vacancies in that corps as they may occur in the future.

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That United States Senators like to know what the temperature is in the Senate wing of the Capitol is evident from the Secretary's annual report, which shows that during the last fiscal year ten thermometers were purchased for the Senate at an expense to the people of $46 50.

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The Idaho Admission bill passed the House to-day by a vote of 129 to 1, the Democrats refusing to vote. One of the Reading Clerks was busily engaged in noting down the names of Democrats present and refusing to vote. The Democrats say they intend to make this a test case, and to have the courts pass upon the constitutionality of the rules allowing the Speaker to count a quorum. It had been intended to make one of the contested election cases a test, but as this could be done only by a suit for salary brought in the Court of Claims, this course was abandoned, and the present action decided upon.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—F. P. Appinzeller, Le Raysville, Jefferson County; L. Skinner, Panama, Chautauqua County.

New-Jersey.—F. R. Jamison, Belle Meade.

Maryland.—John H. Weir, Kennedyville; I. Reiff, Reiffs.

Virginia.—M. E. Stephenson, Ivor; D. E. Parton, Moffatt's Creek.

Pennsylvania.—C. B. Lehman, Brillhart; J. D. Slater, Champion; A. H. Warner, Greendale; Susan B. Smith, South Straben; F. L. Maule, Talcose; Van W. Thomas, Webster.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRUST.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—It has been discovered that the Sugar Trust is making good use of certain railroads in its efforts to cripple the independent refiners at Philadelphia. It appears that the trust took advantage of the opportunity which arose from the crippling of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Johnstown flood and made a special shipping agreement with the Erie Dispatch Company. Shortly after the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had repaired its damaged road it is asserted that the Erie Dispatch, fearing that it would lose the extensive trade of the trust, entered into an arrangement which has practically closed out the Philadelphia refiners.

The fact is charged by the Pennsylvania Railroad on sugar from New-York to Pittsburg is 15 cents per hundred pounds in carload lots, and the rate from Philadelphia is 13 cents to this city. It is asserted, and a Pittsburg broker says he has documentary proof, that the trust ships sugar from New-York to Pittsburg, via the Erie Dispatch line, to Youngstown, and then over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad to this city at 12 cents per hundred pounds in car lots. It is charged that the Erie Dispatch Company made a rebate to the Sugar Trust under a private agreement, and that it is much below the published tariff. The bill of lading for the shipment does not contain the freight rate—which is contrary to custom—and is marked prepaid. It is declared further that the railroad company will not quote the rate to any person not in the arrangement with the trust.

The trust has been shipping from 3,500 to 4,000 barrels of sugar to Pittsburg every week for some time. The Philadelphia refiners cannot do business at that rate and will permit them to compete, and as a consequence very little sugar is being shipped by them to Pittsburg. The fight is now being made in this city, but it is declared to be only the beginning of a gigantic scheme on the part of the trust to secure the whole trade. It is said to have also similar arrangements with railroads leading to other cities, it will be only a short time until all competition will be ended.

H. P. Dilworth of H. P. Dilworth & Co., one of the largest houses here, said: "There certainly is a discrimination in freight rates in favor of the trust refineries of New-York. The anti-trust refineries of Philadelphia have a rate to this city of 13 cents per hundred in carload lots, for 13 cents on smaller quantities. The rate from New-York has always been 15 cents per hundred on all the roads, but the shipments of the trust refiners are now all coming to Pittsburg over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, in connection with the Erie Railroad, at a rate of 12 cents per hundred in carload lots. The freight is prepaid, the sugar is consigned to the wholesale dealer, and no bill of lading is required. It looks very much as though the trust refiners have obtained control of the Erie Railroad, and are running things to suit themselves, for either the Pennsylvania Road or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would furnish a more direct route."

A railroad official said to-day that

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, April 3—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. T. & Cable Co.	93½	93½	93½	93½	50
Am. Cot. Oil Trust	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
*Amer. Cattle Tr.	45	45	45	45	100
Atch. T. & S. F.	34½	34½	34½	34½	2,350
Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	100
Canadian Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	1,575
Central Pacific	33	33	33	33	100
Ches. & Ohio	19½	19½	19½	19½	245
Chic. & G. Tun. pf.	60½	61	60½	61	150
Chic. & G. W. pf.	40	40½	40	40½	200
Chi. Gas Trust	44½	45	44	45½	3,539
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	100
Chi. Rock I. & P.	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
Chi. R. I. & P. Ry.	69	69½	69	69½	7,915
C. M. & St. P.	92	92½	92	92½	100
C. M. & St. P. pf.	114	114	114	114	200
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,700
Chic. St. L. & N. O.	78	78	78	78	6,350
C. C. C. & St. L.	78½	78½	78½	78½	100
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	225
Colorado Coal	45½	46	45½	46	450
Col. H. V. & Tol.	23½	23½	23½	23½	1,200
Col. & Hock. Coal	23½	23½	23	23	1,900
Chi. & East Ill.	84	84	84	84½	320
Consol. Gas Co.	86½	86½	86½	86½	203
Del. & Hudson	140½	140½	140½	140½	100
Del., L. & W.	139½	139½	138½	139½	16,700
Den. & R. G.	15½	15½	15½	15½	549
Den. & R. G. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	135
*Dis. & C. B.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Erie & W. Tr. 50 pf.	21	21	21	21	100
Edison El. Ill. Co.	102½	102½	102½	102½	215
*Gross North. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	400
*Ill. Cent. & Cedar	90½	90½	90½	90½	100
Lown Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	11
Iowa Central pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	125
Kec. & D. M. pf.	18½	18½	18½	19½	100
L. E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	10
L. E. & West. pf.	64½	64½	64	64½	1,200
Lake Shore	107½	108½	107½	108	5,410
Louis. & Nash.	85½	85½	84½	85	7,885
Louis. & A. & C.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Manhattan Con.	107	107	107	107	100
Manhattan Bh.	5	5	5	5	90
Mem. & Char.	62	62	62	62	100
Michigan Cent.	98	99	98	99	2,320
Marq., H. & Ont.	14	14½	14	14½	320
Minnesota Iron	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	100
Missouri Pacific	73½	73½	72½	72	4,240
Morris & Essex	132	132	130	130	178
*N. Y. Lead Trust	17½	18	17½	18	2,380
N. J. Central	119	119	119	119	200
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	575
N. Y. & North. pf.	36	36	36	36	200
N. Y. & New Eng.	46½	46½	46	46½	1,110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17½	17	17½	425
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	280
N. Y., L. E. & W.	34	34	34	34	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	100
N. Y., L. & W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	20
N. Y., O. & W.	24½	24½	24½	24½	650
Northern Pacific	31½	31½	31½	31½	100
Northern Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	1,550
Ontario Mining	41½	41½	41½	41½	90
Ontario & West	18½	18½	18½	18½	730
Oregon Imp.	46	46	46	46½	15
Oregon & Trans.	38½	38½	38½	38½	1,900
Pacific Mail	38½	39	38½	38½	1,000
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	23	23½	23	24	2,150
Phil. & Reading	42¼	42¾	41¾	42¼	95,695
P., P. W. & C.	151½	151½	151½	151½	30
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	21½	21½	21½	21½	8,970
Rich. & W. P. Ter. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	1,000
R., W. & O.	106	106½	106	106½	400
St. L. & S. F.	17	17½	16½	16½	400
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37	37	37	37	100
St. P. & Duluth	22	23½	23½	23½	2,700
St. P. & Dul. pf.	88	88	88	88	140
St. P. & Omaha	32½	32½	32½	32½	200
St. P., M. & M.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
St. L. & I. M.	19	19	19	19	950
Southern Pacific	35	35	34½	35	500
*Sugar Ref. Co.	93	93½	93½	93½	2,600
Tenn. Coal & Iron	53	53	51	50½	900
Tel. & O. Central	38½	38½	38½	38½	900
Texas Pacific	19½	20½	19½	20½	2,020
Union Pacific	63½	63½	63	63½	4,720
U. S. Express	89	89	89	89	10
Wabash	12½	12½	12½	12½	200
Wabash pf.	27	27	27	27	500
West. Union Tel.	82½	82½	82½	82½	810
Wheeling & L. E.	26	26	25½	25½	1,200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73½	73½	72	73½	600
Wisconsin Cent.	31¼	31½	31	31½	1,238
Total sales					170,688

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d inc.	107	107	107	107	41,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	94	94	94	94	1,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s	85¾	85¾	84½	85	116,500
At. T. & S. F. inc.	59½	60	59½	60	180,500
At. & Pac. inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½	30,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75	75	75	75	10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	16,000
Cairo A. & T. 1st	105	105	105	105	8,000
Canada So. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,000
Ches. & O. gen. 6s	101	101	101	101	22,000
C. & O. 1st R. & A.	70½	71	70½	71	44,000
C. & O. 2d R. & A.	67½	68	67½	68	14,000
C. R. & Q. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10,000
C., R. I. & P. Ry. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000
C., R. & Q. 7s	127½	127½	127	127	35,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	95	96	94½	94½	7,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	118½	118½	118½	118½	3,000
Cal. Cent. & I. 5s	104	104	103½	103½	7,000
C., C. & I. R. R. pf.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	77	77	76½	77	3,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	78	78	78	78	10,000
D., L. & W. 1st 7s, '94	111	111	111	111	1,000
Den. City C. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	6,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	79½	79½	78½	79½	27,000
D. & Rio G. Imp. 5s	82	82	82	82	5,000
Det., M. & T. 1st	131	131	131	131	2,000
Det., M. & M. 7s	35½	35½	35½	35½	15,000
Ills. & Big S. 1st	91	91½	91	91½	4,000
K., T. & G. g. 5s	106	106	106	106	10,000
Ka. Gen. of C. 1st	98	98	95	95	1,000
Erie 2d	101¼	102	101¼	101½	26,000
Ft. W. & C. 1st	144	144	144	144	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	106½	107	106½	107	58,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
G. H. & S. A. 2d	98	98½	98	99	6,000
H. & T. 1st, m. l. & r.	110	110	110	110	5,000
H. & T. 2d, m. l. & r.	111	111	111	111	1,000
I. Cen. 4s of 1951	100½	100½	100½	100½	15,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	87	87	87	87	2,000
Iron Mount 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	115½	115½	115½	115½	7,000
K. C. & E. 1st	75½	75½	75½	75½	43,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	75	75	75	75	6,000
Ky. Central 4s	84½	84½	84	84½	15,000
Lehigh & Lake 1st	93½	93½	93½	93½	4,000
L. E. & W. 5s	109	109	109	109	10,000
Lake S. 1st cn. F.	123½	123½	123½	123½	6,000
Long Island 1st	121	121	121	121	10,000
L. & N., 1st N. O. & M.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	98½	99	98½	99	21,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	132	132	132	132	1,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	110½	110½	110	110½	4,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Missouri Pac. 2d	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	68	68	68	68	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	11,000
N. J. Midland 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, dep.	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	26,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	97	97½	96½	97½	44,000
North Shore 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
North. Pac. 1st, o.	116	116	116	116	4,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	115	115	115	115	10,000
North. Pac. 2d	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
North. Pac. 3d	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
North. P. & M. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000
Northwest cn. 7s	143	143	143	143	2,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2,000
Ohio & M. 1st, con.	91	91	91	91	23,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	14,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	68½	68½	67	68½	85,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45½	46	44½	46	82,000
Read. gen. 4s	40½	40½	40½	40½	164,000
Reading gen. 4s	84½	85½	84½	85½	41,000
Rich. & A. 2d, D.	7	7	7	7	1,000
R., W. & O. con. 5s	33½	33½	33½	33½	53,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	12,000
Rio G. W. 1st	79	79	78½	78½	38,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107	107	106½	107	19,000
St. L. & Ark. 6 T. 1st, ex c.	87½	87½	87½	87½	7,000
St. L. & Ark. & T. 1st, h. r.	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
St. Paul cn. & C.	127½	127½	127½	127½	11,000
St. P. 2d, 7 3-10	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. Paul 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	1,000
St. P. Chi. & C. D.	103½	103½	103½	103½	12,000
St. P. 1st, C. Minn.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. cn.	101½	101½	101½	101½	9,000
San. A. & A. P. 4s of 1926	86	86	86	86	1,000
Savannah W. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	25,000
So. Pac. 1st	107	107	107	107	10,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	97	97	97	97	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92½	92½	23,000
Tex. Pac. 2d, inc.	38½	38½	38½	38½	103,000
Tex. & P. 1st, W.	103½	103½	103½	103½	19,000
T. & A. & S. M. 1st	102	102	102	102	9,000
Union El. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	30,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	111½	112	111½	112	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	115½	115½	115½	115½	17,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Wabash 1st	104	104½	104	104½	41,000
Wabash 2d	81½	81½	81½	81½	64,000
Wabash deb. A.	47½	47½	47½	47½	89,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	96	96	96	96½	12,000
West U. col. tr. 5s	100½	100½	100	100	19,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105½	105½	105½	11,000
West Shore 4s, reg.	106½	106½	105½	105½	500
Wis. Central inc.	62	62	62	62	4,000
Wis. Central 1st	98	99½	98	99½	14,000
Total sales					$2,211,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.05	.05	.03	.03	2,500
Brunswick Con.	.53	.53	.52	.53	2,800
Cholla	4.25	4.25	4.15	4.15	100
El Cristo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Freeland	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	2,500
Gould & Curry	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	100
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.06	1.04	1.06	100
Hgra Silver	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	50
Iron Silver	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	200
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
La Cresca	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	400
Ophir	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	100
Plumair & Aris	.60	.60	.60	.60	2,500
Rappahannock	.05	.06	.05	.06	2,900
Savage	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Standard	.32	.32	.32	.32	300
Sutter Creek	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.43	1,800
Utah Con.	.55	.58	.55	.58	900
Wall-st. M. & M.	.75	.75	.70	.72	5,100
Total sales					31,850

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc. 4s	60	60	60	60	56,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	4,000
Can. Southern 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Cent. of N. J. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	101½	102	101½	102	20,000
Ft. W. & C.	107	107	107	107	3,000
Gen. Electric 5s	116	116	116	116	1,000
H. & T. C. 1st 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	14,000
K. C. & E. 1st	84½	84½	84½	84½	2,000
Long Island 1st	121	121	121	121	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	69	69	68	68	12,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	49½	49½	48	48½	2,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	40½	40½	40½	40½	4,000
R. & A. 2d, D.	7	7	7	7	2,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d	38½	38½	38½	38½	14,000
Texas Pacific 5s	19½	20½	19½	20½	2,000
Union Pacific	63½	63½	63	63½	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	111½	112	111½	112	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	115½	115½	115½	115½	17,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Wabash 1st	104	104½	104	104½	41,000
Wabash 2d	81½	81½	81½	81½	64,000
Wabash deb. A.	47½	47½	47½	47½	89,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	96	96	96	96½	12,000
West U. col. tr. 5s	100½	100½	100	100	19,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105½	105½	105½	11,000
West Shore 4s, reg.	106½	106½	105½	105½	500
Wis. Central inc.	62	62	62	62	4,000
Wis. Central 1st	98	99½	98	99½	14,000
Total sales					$2,211,500

*Unlisted.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company

Reorganization.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 PER. CENT. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS CONSOLIDATED,
7 PER CENT. TEBO AND NEOSHO FIRSTS,
7 PER CENT. HANNIBAL & MISSOURI CENTRAL, (FIRSTS AND SECONDS,)
6 PER CENT UNION PACIFIC (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

All holders of the bonds above mentioned are requested to forthwith deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for collection and payment, principal and interest, at the rate which the respective bonds bear to the date of payment.

The negotiable receipts of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will be delivered against the said bonds and application will be made to list the said receipts on the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the $18,000,000 fund have been called for the second day of June, 1890, or, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, on or before any deferred date named by the committee, of which 30 days' notice will be given by advertisement.

Dated New-York, March 13, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the few outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

INCOME INVESTMENTS.

$136,000 City of Cleveland 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
150,000 Fostoria (Ohio) 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
50,000 Graham Co. (Ariz.) 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Fenton (Mich.) 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
20,000 Belmont Co. (Ohio) 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
38,000 Licking Co. (Ohio) 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
8,000 Lincoln Co. (Neb.) 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Tecumseh (Neb.) 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
8,000 Howard City (Mich.) 6 Per Cent. Bonds

Also

Choice Railway and Corporation Bonds paying 6 per cent. net. Our specialty is SAFE BONDS FOR INVESTORS to pay GOOD RATES OF INCOME.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CALLS INVITED.

JONES & FAILE, Investment Bankers,
135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(Representing Lamprecht Bros. & Co.)

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $500,000 00.
34 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1890.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH of April (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the NINTH day of MAY next.

HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 7, 1890, preparatory to the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held May 7, and will be reopened on Friday, May 9, 1890.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK of Mexico.—The twelfth semi-annual drawing for the redemption of mortgage bonds will take place April 30, at 2 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Comptroller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1, after which date the bonds shall cease to bear interest. El Presidente, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 5TH day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 7th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 9TH day of MAY next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.,

offers choice 7 per cent. guaranteed mortgages and 6 per cent. debentures. Write them for full information and references.

Eastern Office, 1,203 Chestnut-st., Phila., Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
63 & 65 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 3.—Cotton steady; Middling 10 15-16c; Low Middling, 10 1-16c; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 965 bales; gross, 964 bales; exports, to the Continent, 129 bales; coastwise, 1,858 bales; sales, 193 bales; stock, 8,701 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10 7-16c.; net receipts, 1,983 bales; gross, 3,151 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,456 bales; coastwise, 697 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 182,607 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net and gross receipts, 264 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,082 bales; sales, 140 bales; stock, 12,199 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 891, contested will of Christian Dick, and No. 896, contested will of William Feely, at 10:30 A. M. No probate calendar.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Ex parte orders.

STATE OF GEORGIA BONDS. PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., March 5, 1890.

By authority and in pursuance of an "Act" of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this State to issue bonds of the State and negotiate same for the purpose of raising money with which to pay off an amount of the public debt, which falls due Oct. 1, 1890, not otherwise provided for, and for other purposes connected therewith," Approved Oct. 23, 1889.

Bids will be received at the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the seventh (7) day of May, 1890, for a—

Series of bonds of the State of Georgia, which shall not exceed in the aggregate ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,900,000,) and in the event certain moneys are realized from sale of public property now being advertised, which money can only be used in the payment of the public debt, then said issue to be sold shall be one million nine hundred thousand dollars, less the amount realized from sale of said property.

Said bonds to be dated July 1, 1890, and to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

One hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature Jan. 1, 1917, and one hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature on Jan. 1 of each year thereafter, until this series of bonds is exhausted, and shall be payable both "principal and interest," at the office of the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and also in the city of New-York at such place as the Governor may elect.

To each of said bonds coupons will be attached for the interest, which will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July.

The interest on said bonds, under a provision of said act, shall not exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, but bids are invited for the entire series bearing a lower rate of interest, viz.:

Four (4) per cent. per annum. Three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum. Three (3) per cent. per annum.

All of said bonds to be delivered and paid for at the Treasury of the State, or at the fiscal agency of the State in the city of New-York, (as the Governor may determine,) on the 1st day of July, 1890.

Said bonds will be non-taxable by any authority whatsoever in this State, and are convertible at the option of the holder into registered bonds of this State.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of fifty thousand dollars with the Treasurer of Georgia, which may be made in a check for that amount, certified by a solvent bank, approved by the Governor and Treasurer.

THE RIGHT IS HEREBY RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL BIDS, and under a provision of the act authorizing the sale no bid will be received at a price less than par.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

By the Governor:
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

Reorganization CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

The committee limits the time for the deposit of securities to and including APRIL 15, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP E. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS OF

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Company AND OF Kanawha Improvement Company

are hereby notified that circulars containing

PLAN OF

Reorganization

can be obtained at the office of

HOMANS & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.

23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1890.

To the holders of our Reorganization Certificates for stocks and bonds of the RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY R. R. CO.

Referring to our notice of March 13, 1890, that we were ready to begin the exchange of our certificates, as above, representing old Richmond and Alleghany R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds and stock for securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co., pursuant to agreement of Aug. 1, 1888, notice is now given that we are also prepared to exchange our certificates representing old Richmond and Alleghany R. R. 4s, Second Mortgage bonds for securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co., pursuant to said agreement.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.

WANTED—LOAN OF $50,000 ON NEWARK property; worth double the amount. LOAN, Box 142 Times Office.

ELECTIONS.

Established 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE at this date the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors and Inspectors of the next annual election.

DIRECTORS:

ALSON P. MAN, JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY, WILLIAM B. TAYLER, CHARLES A. LAMBERT, S. DUNCAN LEVERICH, STEPHEN B. HALSEY, JAMES HOPKINS, ISAAC P. SMITH, JOSEPH LENTILHON, ANDREW C. BOWDEN, EDMUND W. CORLIES, ALEXANDER J. CLINTON, HENRY D. HOTCHKISS.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION:
THOMAS J. GAINES,
C. FRANK LOUTEEL,
EDWARD COTHOUT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3d inst. EDMUND W. ALEXO was unanimously re-elected President and S. DUNCAN LEVERICH Vice President of the company for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM P. BOGERT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 3:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction three three-story frames and brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 152 to 156 Webster-av., east side, south of Houston-st., for $60,000, to Daniel Rosenthal, and the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 23.4 by 100.5, 252 and 254 West 55th-st., south side, east of 8th-av., for $46,000, to L. Cohen. The sale of the building, with lot, 74 East 90th-st; building, with lots, 194 Worth-st. and 6 Mulberry-st; buildings, with lots, 516 to 520 East 17th-st., and building, with lot, 204 5th-av. and 1,124 Broadway, was adjourned to April 17.

Bernard V. Harnett & Co. sold, by order of the executors, sold the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 33 Monroe-st, north side, west of Market-st., for $10,650, to T. Tekulsky. Also, sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 23 by 78, 191 Prince-st., northwest corner of Sullivan-st, for $81,000, to Michael Eagan; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 75, 23 Sutton-place, southeast corner of 59th-st., for $9,400, to Henry Stanton; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, 233 East 87th-st., north side, west of 2d-av., for $18,250, to Mrs. H. Bennett, and four three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.11, 104, 108, 110, and 112 West 116th-st., south side, west of Lenox-av., for $107,200, to R. Freese. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Francis D. Dowley, Esq., referee, sold the eight ten five-story brick flats, with plot of ground 199.10 by 75, 2,580 to 2,598 7th-av., west side, block front between 128th and 129th sts., for $172,800, to John R. Foley, and under a similar order, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 100.8 feet north of 106th-st., for $12,700, to H. D. Winans. Also, auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 201.10, on West 115th-st., running through to 116th-st, 275 feet west of Lenox-av., for $68,000, to David Frank.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 422 West 53d-st., south side, west of 9th-av., for $26,400, to J. Cornelius; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 209 West 89th-st., north side, west of 10th-av., for $11,350, to Henry Clifford; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 435 East 123d-st., north side, east of 1st-av., for $6,400, to J. Tucker. Also, in partition, Ladislai Karge, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 31 by 125 by 26 by irregular, 191 1st-av., east side, north of 119th-st., for $60,000, to John Muller, and two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 265 West 126th-st., north side, east of 8th-av., for $9,450, to Thomas Meyers.

John C. Boyd sold at public auction the five-story stone-front flat, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., south side, 180.6 feet west of Park-av., for $25,300, to E. P. Griscom.

James C. Lalor, in partition, Wilbur Larremore, Esq., referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West 128th-st., running through to 129th-st, 135 feet east of Lenox-av., for $47,400, to S. L. Simpson.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 3.

Varick-st., lot 135, map of Trinity Church, 25x75; Emanuel Kronodker and others to James Wall..... $13,000

71st-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; John T. Farley and wife to Maretta W. Howard..... 43,500

10th-av., 735; Hannah Adler and another to Isaac Boehm..... 1

10th-av., s. w. corner of 50th-st., 25x75; Meyer Auerbach and wife to Isaac Boehm. 37,119

Allen-st., 97, 1.6 northwestwiesser and wife to Joseph Hechinger..... 35,000

Eldridge-st., 215; J. C. Eberle and wife to Morris Green..... 44,000

Lexington-av., s. s., 76.11 ft. e. of 55th-st., 24.6x100; J. A. Davenport, referee, to Moses Ottinger and another..... 18,400

Allen-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x 82; Jeremiah C. Lyons to David K. Schuster..... 28,000

Division-st., 128-130; same to Julius Schweitzer and another..... 62,000

2d-av., 2,439-2,491; Jonas Weil and another to Julius Dreyfus..... 65,000

Madison-av., n. w. s., 308 ft. n. w. of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; John Twinane to Margaret J. Barr..... 2,000

Bathgate-av., s. s., 288.4 ft. n. of 175d-st., 16.8x120; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to John A. Knox..... 1

163d-st., 417 East; Conrad Trust and wife to Henry D. Cordes..... 14,150

2d-av., e. s., 90.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 20x80; Charles F. Buckley and another to Isidor Aikins..... 8,150

88th-st., 427 East; Eva Knoll to George Rothenbucher and wife..... 16,200

Ridge-st., s.e. corner of Delancey-st., 25x100; Ernestine Goldstein and others to Herman Meyer..... 28,000

Brook-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x 70; Helena Sullivan, husband to Randolph Guggenheimer and another..... 1

2d-av., 1,973; Tom Wood and wife to Moses Adler..... 20,875

82d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x 98.9; Mary R. Bennett and others to Jane M. Mortimer..... 11,750

54th-st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of 8th-av., 62x100.2; Edward T. McIntyre to Charles H. Lindsley..... 1

18th-st., n. s., 278 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92; David Barnett, referee, to George W. Harrington..... 18,200

William-st., 161; Myrick Plummer and wife to Henry Hirsch..... 48,000

13th-st., 201 East; Carolina Mora y Farres to Mayer Kahn..... 12,000

119th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x75; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Richard Webber..... 20,400

Dock-st., s. w. corner of Riverview-terrace, 85x90x irregular; Fordham Morris and wife to Martha Frick..... 5,000

2d-av., s. s., 70.6 ft. s. of 72d-st., 31x100x irregular; Augusta Schneider and wife to Rebecca J. Phillips..... 35,500

Madison-av., n. w. s., 308 ft. n. w. of Kingsbridge-road, 25x100; Margaret J. Barr to John Twinane..... 2,000

105th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.11; Jane Taylor and another to William Young..... 1

104th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x 100.11; Catharine Zimmerman and another to W. A. Juch..... 1

88th-st., 35 West; Patrick Ryan and others to William A. Montayne..... 35,000

4th-st., n. s., 167.5 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x100; Ernest Hemmig and wife to August Ruff. 25,000

75th-st., 151 West; Charles McDonald and others to Lee Wermser..... 1

Duane-st., 80; Patrick F. Ferrigan and another to Mary J. Ferrigan..... 45,000

126th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x 100.10; Anna Halm to Henry Schmits..... 12,000

105th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 100.11; Jane Taylor and another to William Young..... 1

134th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; same to Jacob H. Rex..... 1

9th-av., s. e. corner of 103d-st., 25.11x80; Joseph Ullman to Thomas Hall..... 9,400

4th-st. 143 and 145 West; Ascher Weinstein and wife to Adolph Koschel..... 32,000

Elizabeth-st., w. s., 121 ft. w. of Broome-st., 25x81.5; Charles Hahn and wife to Henry Sierichs..... 26,800

Madison-av., lot 28 on map of village of Upper Morrisania; Louis A. Mitchell to Cecilia Cassel..... 1

105th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x 100; Thomas McInerney and wife to William Taylor..... 1

99th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Samuel R. Syms and others to Christian A. Beste..... 8,500

65th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x 100.5; Le Roy Malcolm to John H. Clapp. 32,500

116th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x 100.11; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Hugh Reilley..... 26,000

87th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x100.8; Jacob B. Smull and wife to Maria McCullagh..... 21,750

65th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x 100.5; Edward P. Shields to John H. Clapp..... 32,500

102d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100.11x 150; Clarence B. Bishop to Mary L. Fretwell..... 1

West End-av., s. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 20x70; Lizzie H. Hart to John E. Berwind..... 1

William-st., 98; Myrick Plummer and wife to Caroline F. Stokes..... 1

110th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x 100.11; William A. Street and wife to Emma R. Seldon..... 1

4th-st., 56 and 59, map of property of A. S. Pell, 8th Ward; Thomas H. O'Connor and wife to Ascher Weinstein..... 25,000

8th-av., n. e. corner of 62d-st., 26.5x108th-st., 98.9; William Belden and wife to Margaret A. E. Cameron..... 1

Rockfeld-st., n. e. corner of Marion-av., 35x 128.5; William S. Opdyke and another to Frances Watson..... 525

129th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x 99.11; Ann M. Schuetze..... 6,000

8th-st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22x113.5; Henry Haight to Charles Gunkel..... 26,986

163d-st., n. w. corner of 8th-av.; Waldo E. Fuller to Edward F. Shields..... 1

Albany-st., 51; Patrick Casey to George W. Tubbs..... 20,000

77th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x 102; Harriet A. Woodbury to Edward Oppenheimer and another..... 22,000

Pyne-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bayard-st., 24th Ward, 25x158.5; Eugene A. Wise and wife to Hugh Doon..... 800

Hester-st., 2; Moses Hurwits and wife to Meyer Cohen..... 14,500

Pitch-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Washington-av., 50x108; Savannah L. Fox to Dora Seligsen..... 6,000

Columbia-st., 102; Estner Goodman and others to Ignatz Brown..... 20,250

163d-st., 332 East; Joseph Gessner and wife to J. W. Millig..... 17,000

Bathgate-av., s. s., 200 ft. n. of 173d-st., 16.8 x120; John A. Knox and wife to Newberry D. Lawson..... 1

124th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x 100; Randolph Guggenheimer and others to Helena Rock..... 16,500

Ludlow-st., 19; Simon Fine and others to Jeannette Kassel..... 26,000

123d-st., 210 East; Maria de La F. de Moro to Meyer Kahn..... 1

47th-st., 128 West; Caroline M. Child and another to Mary K. Stebbins..... 24,000

4th-av., s. w. corner of 30th-st., 25.6x56; Mayer Kahn and others to Emma A. C. Partridge..... 134,000

125th-st., 254 and 255; W. Eleanor White and others to William H. Ramsey..... 37,000

106th-st., n. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.6 x100.11; William Radebold and others to Hannah J. Newmann..... 33,000

62d-st., 146 to 150; W. Bernard Cohn and wife to Jean Heyman..... 90,000

100th-st., n. s., 150.5 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.9x 100; Laura A. Maddy to Helen R. Dolese-st., 90; Elizabeth McKane and others to Mary J. Pettigrew..... 1

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 30th-av., 19.4x 100.11; Josephine M. Brown to J. R. Brown..... 1

[illegible] n. s., 84.6 ft. e. of [illegible]..... 17,000

[illegible] Hannah L. Barker and others to [illegible]..... 7,000

54th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Charles H. Lindsley and wife to Edward T. McIntyre..... 1

91st-st., n. s., 367.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x100.5; Eli Martin and wife to Catherine Nash..... 30,000

Mott-st., 125 and 127; Simon Herman and wife to Lewis Adler..... 44,000

173d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 175x irr.; John J. Mahony to John C. Hopkins. 14,100

Allen-st., 195; David K. Schuster and wife to Sarah Hyatt..... 31,000

100th-av., 755, s. w. corner of 50th-st., 18.8x 75; William Salomon to Isaac Boehm..... 1

101st-st., 755; Alfred Salomon and wife to Isaac Boehm..... 1

Allen-st., 195; Julius Schweitzer and others to Jeremiah C. Lyons..... 33,000

40th-st., 420 to 432 West; George W. Vallee to Silas Jacobus..... 50,000

87th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x100.8; Jacob B. Smull and wife to Anna C. Church..... 22,500

Caldwell-av., w. s., 201 ft. n. of Clinton-st., 16x100; John W. Decker to Mary T. McGann..... 7,800

2d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 127th-st., 19.11x100; John Dreyfuss to Jonas Weil and another. 65,000

8th-av., s. s., 153.8 ft. e. of Horatio-st., 19.2 x40 irregular; William T. Campbell and another to Henry Taylor..... 16,500

2d-av., s. s., 104 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20.5x100; Solomon L. Hahn and wife to William Langerman..... 18,500

77th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. 10th-av., Edward Oppenheimer and wife and others to Charles McDonald..... 37,500

Division-st., 128 to 130; Marcus Hohner to Julius Schweitzer..... 1

Broome-st., n. s., 237.9 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 21.6x24.3; Aaron J. Henriques to Edward Brandon..... 1

26th-st., n. s., lot 285, map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x98; Mary N. White and others to David Jackson..... 16,000

7th-st., 109; Rosa Yung and another to George Feldman..... 19,500

Jane-st., n. s. corner of 4th-st., 37x40 irregular; Eugene H. Pomery to Grifen Tompkins..... 15,300

Broome-st., n. s., 237.9 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 17x24.3; Edward Brandon and wife to Emma B. Hendricks..... 6,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The new methods of title insurance. How they protect.

NO. 5.

In 1887 J. bought a house and lot and had his title insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. One year afterward he sold the property to H. and the latter raised a question of law in the title and claimed that it was technically defective and unmarketable.

The company's policy always guarantees the absolute marketability of the title, and J. called upon the company, as he had a right to do, to take the property off his hands.

Without waiting to test the legal question raised in the title, the company assumed the contract which the purchaser had made, took the property from the insured at the contract price, and paid all of his expenses.

Suppose J. had held, instead of his title insurance policy, an elaborate abstract and opinion of counsel. Would he not have been invited, nevertheless, into a difficult lawsuit to test the question at his own expense, with the burden of carrying his property meantime, and of keeping it if defeated in his lawsuit?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter, George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues, Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham, John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch, Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann, John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joest, Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks, William H. Male,
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For Manufacturers, Builders, and Investers. THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offers for sale on EASY terms very choice blocks and plots at Port Morris, (23d Ward) including

East River Water Fronts

lying between 132d and 138th sts., on deep water, for factories, lumber and stone yards, &c.; horse cars running to foot of East 138th-st. Branches of New-Haven and Harlem Railroads run through the property, affording all rail connection (without breaking bulk) to all parts of the country. Also choice lots and plots for investments or immediate improvement on and adjacent to

Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's-av., near Mary's Park, on streets already sewered, curbed, flagged, and guttered, and on line of proposed horse car road. Map, &c., from

Wm. Reynolds Brown, 146 B'way.

ADJOINING BROADWAY AND 47TH-ST., four-story 20-foot HOUSE.

To effect immediate sale price reduced to $27,000! ! Easy terms.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The elegant full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house No. 44 WEST 54TH-ST. Permits and particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 1 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—An elegant three-story house and dining-room extension for sale cheap; also, extra wide, fine corner house, Madison-av., Lenox Hill, $60,000. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES for sale, all sizes, on and near Broadway and Wall-st., Exchange-place to 50th-st.; also, on 5th and 6th avs. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully finished four-story residences, 176, 178, and 180 West 75th-st., handsomely decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; watchman in houses.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

HOUSES, 24TH WARD, MORRIS DOCK, Northern Railroad.—Sell, $4,500 upward; rent, $30 upward; large mansion, stable; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, owner, 107 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 10, 1ST FLOOR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST $2,300 TWO-STORY FRAME house in Brooklyn; improvements. STRAWSON, 2,053 Fulton, near Rockaway-av. station.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; finest extensive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building or rent; $500 to $2,000; cash or time. GODDARD & CO., 1,180 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY FURnished, at Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 15 acres of land; modern house, with water and other conveniences; large stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. SAUMANN & CO., 31 Liberty-st.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale, very large dwelling, 18 rooms; 1½ acres of ground; handsome garden; variety and abundance of fruit; $12,000; rent $800 per year; partly furnished. Address Owner, Box 2,414 Times Office.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story residence, high-stoop, brownstone, No. 121 East 77th-st., 1,078 Madison-av., and 20 East 34th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF unobjectionable land for sale by Assignee to close an estate. Also, 2 cottages and new frame. ROE E. SMITH & CO., 134 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION, large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 90 Broadway, Room 311.

A DELIGHTFUL ROOM AT CHARGE FOR sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, 45 minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 69, 15 Cortlandt-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.

A large, fine mansion and grounds, choice location, for sale at a low price. Full particulars given at the office of WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., MONDAY, April 7, noon.

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE

22 CHOICE LOTS,

11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,

184TH-ST., KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

11TH-AV. BOULEVARD, s. w. corner 184th-st.—4 Lots.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s. e. corner 184th-st.—4 Lots.

184TH-ST., s. s., between 11th-av. and King's Bridge road—14 Lots.

All are near Washington Bridge, High Bridge Park, and Cable Railroad, and are especially desirable for investment or improvement.

TITLE GUARANTEED

free of cost to purchasers by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Maps with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

Sale, same day, two valuable corners,

AUDUBON-AV., s. w. corner 187th-st.—1 Lot.

WADSWORTH-AV., s. e. corner 187th-st.—1 Lot.

Maps with Myer S. Isaacs, attorney, 115 Broadway, and auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

ESTATE OF JAMES LAWSON, deceased, and the Park Hill-av. property, YONKERS, N. Y.

120 beautifully-situated building sites on HIGH-ST., PARKER-ST., Park Hill-av., St. Joseph's-av., and South Waverly-st.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

Title perfect and guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 80 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for three years, at option of purchaser.

For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES S. FITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE, 70 HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS FRONTING PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK IN BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, NO. 398 FULTON-ST.

☞ The attention of capitalists, Builders, and Investors is called to the great offering, which will be the most important of Prospect Park lots made in twenty years. The sale will comprise the whole block bounded by 8th-av., 3d-st., 9th and 14th sts. The 9th-av. lots face the park, and are only a stone's throw of the 15th-st. entrance. All are rapidly appreciating in value. Terms 50 per cent. on mortgage three years at 6 per cent. For maps and particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty-st., New-York, or 393 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS THOS. N. LAWRENCE, DEC'D.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

12 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 72D-ST. AND ON 1ST-AV. AND 131ST-ST., Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

SIX CHOICE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE, 153D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND LENOX AVS., Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

The four-story and basement brick house and three lots, NO. 67 EAST 93D-STREET. Two lots south side 93D-ST., BET. PARK AND MADISON AVS. Two lots north side 98TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The desirable plot of land N. E. corner WEST END-AVENUE AND 96TH-STREET. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

By order of The Union Trust Co. of New-York, Trustees, ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., one choice lot, 25x100, on the south side, 57TH-AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., two valuable lots, east side, 9TH-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the five-story brick tenement, with lot, NO. 90 GOERCK-ST.; 75TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 1ST AVS. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the four-story high-stoop and ornamental stone-front house, with two-story extension and lot, NO. 114 WEST 73D-ST., between Central and Riverside Parks. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. THAYER, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY NOS. 965 AND 967 PARK-AV.,

45 EAST 53D-ST., 1,545 AVENUE A, 129 AND 191 EAST 85TH-ST., 115, 117, 123, 131, AND 139 WEST 97TH-ST., 158 TO 176 EAST 102D-ST., 405 AND 407 EAST 114TH-AVENUE, 406 AND 408 EAST 114TH-ST. Also two lots on 82D-ST., between 10th-av. and Boulevard. For book maps, &c., apply to COUDERT BROS., Esqs., attorneys for executors, 66 and 70 William-st., and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, TWO CONNECTing houses; 43 rooms; all in first-class order; now full of boarders; business established 16 years; ill health reason for leasing or selling the business; location 21st-st., near Broadway. For particulars apply to GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 21st-st.

LEASE.—TWO YEARS; THREE-STORY Queen Anne; to desirable and responsible party, (adults;) $1,200; owner on premises. 139 Manhattan-av., above 105th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—706 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 72d-st.; two elegant houses; modern conveniences; low rents to desirable tenants. Watchmen at 702 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

HOUSES, 24TH WARD, MORRIS DOCK, Northern Railroad; rent, $20 upward; sell, $4,500 upward; large mansion, stable; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, Owner, 107 Broadway.

113 EAST 59TH-ST.—HIGH-STOOP, FOUR-story, sunlighted house; only five to May 1. Premises.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY HOUSE; Apply, and see it. $4,500. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 23d.

204 WEST 23D-ST.—NINETEEN ROOMS; GOODALE & CO., 1,180 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE-brick dwelling on Harlem-av., north of 125th-st., opposite Hillebrant Park, with public carriage house and shed; plan 1000. Apply to I. N. GREENMAN, 16 Mohawk-place.

TO LET—$2,500, 176 WEST 47TH-ST., solid, two-story extension, the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by W. Hook & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES A. MAY, 34 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story residence, high-stoop, brownstone, No. 121 East 77th-st., 1,078 Madison-av., and 20 East 34th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($800 to $1,500,) 1,048 5th-av., cor. 86th-st. Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

A.—120 EAST 84TH-ST.—NEW DOUBLE flat; 7 rooms and bath; elevator; eight rooms and bath; elevator; electric light, and coal and wood furnished; liveried servants; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

CARLYLE, 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—HIGH-class, sunny, steam-heated, eight-room flats, 20x 90; only one vacancy; low rent; owner resides in house. Seen to-day.

FACING MT. MORRIS PARK.—ELEGANT-ly-decorated, steam-heated apartments; 7 and 8 large, light rooms and baths. 120th-st., near 5th-av.; open evenings.

BEAUTIFUL ALL-LIGHT EIGHT-ROOM flat, $47.50; 913 West 104th-st. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 23d-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

80 MADISON-AV.—APARTMENT, FURnished or unfurnished; seven rooms; two baths.

UNFURNISHED.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Liepenard; present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in the house of seven years; call and see it; $35 per month. 56 East 86th-st.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST. Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. B. LEVINESS, 89 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List ready in April. Application to U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOW-moor, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J. FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET. Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A NUMBER OF NEW NINE-ROOM ORNAmental, $35 each; built on the most expensive site of a former mansion, directly on the elevated shore of the Hudson, with grand views, at Tower Ridge, Hastings-on-Hudson, 28 minutes from Grand Central Station; the Hudson River Railroad, five minutes' walk north from station; facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing; lot 40x92 feet; also, a natural park of forest trees free; some planting; 19 acres in each way. Ready for occupancy; gas, bath, furnace, range, hot and cold water, stationary washtubs, water closets, sanitary plumbing, fine cellar and attic; macadamized roads, churches, excellent schools, good society, charming scenery, and frequent trains; $480 yearly. Sunday trains 8:40, 9, 10:10, 1:30, 2:45, 5:55; returning, 1:59, 2:59, 4:25, 5:44, 7:29, and later. Send for Circular to Clock Tower. Owner, Post Office Box 3,049, New-York.

SEWAREN, N. J.—HOUSES FOR RENT OR Sale, situated on Staten Island Sound and reached by Jersey Central Railroad; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; sewerage and water supply; full descriptive circular sent on application. Apply to JAMES GROWNEY, at Sewaren, or J. H. JOHNSTON, 121 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—SOUTHERN EDGE OF VILLAGE of Hempstead, anti-malarial regions near "The Hunt," a gentleman's residence, with farm, 27 acres; large barn, ice, carriage, and cow houses, gas and water; terms reasonable. Address F. M. BROWN, 280 Broadway.

TO LET—NUTLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES FROM Chambers-st., several houses with modern improvements, $300 to $600; pleasant grounds, stable, &c. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON; FINE house with 40 acres of land. Apply to J. C. BAKER, 84 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE. Apply to PHILIP C. SUS, NEW-BRIGHTON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON first floor

ASTOR BUILDING,

10 Wall and 9 Pine sts.

To be SUBLET at greatly reduced rent. Apply to GEORGE R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE first-class four-story brick factory, with three-story rear, 150 feet by 103 feet, and one one-story brick factory, 200 feet by 103 feet, 923 to 929 Hamilton-st.; also, bulkhead at the foot of West 13th-st. Apply to WM. DELAMETER, foot West 13th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. and 344 Washington-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 29 Harrison-st.

TO LET—STORE AND APARTMENT ABOVE of 275 7th-av., near 25th-st.; splendid opening for saddler. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,

IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.

For accommodations address FREDERICK HOBY, Hollywood, or apply to H. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.

Completely-furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, with service and meals if desired from the ARVERNE HOUSE.

Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling, magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms in hotel apply to B. W. SWOPE, Room C'K, 265 Broadway, N. Y. R. H. STEARNS, Prop., Arverne, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AN OPPORTUNITY

is offered experienced party for establishing a first-class boarding house in desirable suburb, 35 minutes from New-York, where demand for Summer and Winter board now exceeds supply; large mansion, 25 rooms, with modern conveniences, in most eligible location; is offered to rent or for sale; admirably adapted for above purpose. For particulars address A. O. KNICKERBOCKER, Station D, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSE CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL a new patent article needed in every house; sells readily; large profits; secure territory at once. Write P. E. HEALINGTON, Superintendent, Paterson, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. BENNETT and ANDREW W. SMITH, Bankrup

PROBING ELECTION FRAUDS

THE SENATE COMMITTEE AT WORK IN JERSEY CITY.

UNPARALLELED EVIDENCES OF ILLEGAL VOTING DISCLOSED BY THE TESTIMONY OF MANY WITNESSES.

The Senate Committee on Elections which is investigating the Hudson County (N. J.) ballot-box frauds of last Fall, and which is composed of Senators Gardner, Roe, and Adrain, arrived in Jersey City from Trenton yesterday morning to take testimony in the contested-election case of Stuhr and McDonald. The surprising evidences of fraud as developed by the investigation at Trenton were fully corroborated by the thirty or forty witnesses examined during the day. All of these witnesses came from the First district, the majority of them from the First Precinct. Their testimony was handled by William H. Corbin, counsel for the committee; ex-Judge Garretson for Senator McDonald, and ex-Judge Hoffman for Contestant Stuhr.

Judge Hoffman found his services in little demand, as all the testimony brought out by Mr. Corbin clearly proved the gross frauds by which the seat was given to Senator McDonald. In the First District alone it was shown that 300 fraudulent votes had been cast. This was accomplished in several ways, each clearly established by the testimony of a large number of witnesses. In some instances the names on the registration books were fictitious. As many as a dozen names were found giving the same address. Housekeepers, landlords, and other residents of the district were called to the stand to identify the names on the poll books and registration lists, but they had never heard the names before. In other cases names checked as voted upon were found to be the names of dead men who had departed this life several years ago. This post-mortem system of voting predominated in the First Precinct. In other cases the addresses of names on the registry lists were fictitious, and several witnesses swore that the numbers of the houses were those of vacant lots, lumber yards, stables, and other impossible places of residence.

Senator Adrain, the Democratic member of the committee, and ex-Judge Garretson, counsel for Senator McDonald, devoted their energies to weakening the damaging testimony thus produced. They tried to show, in many instances, where bogus repeaters had voted, that the dozen voters from one house were boarders, with whose names the landlords were not familiar. Mr. Corbin partially agreed with his opponents on this point, but he showed that the great numbers of tenement-house voters were, in several cases, men who had been brought in by the heelers from New-York and elsewhere. A remarkable state of affairs is shown from the records of the Ninth Precinct of the First District. At the foot of Second-street, in that precinct, fully 100 residences are given on the registration books. It was shown that there are no houses whatever in this neighborhood. The ground is occupied with tracks, switches, and railroad yards. Those familiar with the work before the committee predict a great deal of sensational testimony from this precinct and from the First Precinct of the Fifth District, where the notorious "Jacky" Lynch so skillfully rolls up the ring majorities.

At the morning session the committee confined its work to the fraudulent names and residences in Grand and Sussex streets of the First Precinct, where evidences of rascality developed more rapidly than Mr. Corbin's fondest hopes could have anticipated. Whole rows of tenement houses proved to have been the fictitious homes of a hundred bogus voters. Mrs. F. J. Graham swore that her husband, who was checked as voting, died two years before the election. William Gleason of 37 Grand-street swore that the men registered from his house had moved away ten months before the election. Mrs. Coffin, who claimed to have lived at 39 Grand-street for seven years, swore that the dozen names on the registration lists were unknown to her, although their addresses indicated that they lived at her house. Mr. Corbin read seven names to William Bonnar and asked him if he knew them. Bonnar had never heard any of them before. Mr. Corbin then announced to the committee that each of these names had voted, and that their addresses on the registry lists were identical with that of the witness. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Gorman of 55 Grand-street were called to identify the names of A. Parker, F. H. Tiny, F. Wilson, and W. B. Shirley. Their addresses on the registration books corresponded with that of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Gorman, but the women swore that no such men had ever lived in their house.

After showing nearly 150 of these bogus names, greatly to the surprise of Senator Adrain, Mr. Corbin took up a new form of fraud, and showed from the poll books that several men with precisely the same names had registered from the same house and voted. One P. Fitzgerald had voted three times, and P. J. Fitzgerald had voted twice. No such men could be found, nor could anybody be found who knew of them. William Sikler of 77 Grand-street was very much surprised when Mr. Corbin made inquiries concerning the eight men who lived in his house. Sikler swore he had lived in that house for ten years and that his family occupied the whole of it, but he'd "be blessed if eight strange men had ever shared it with him." Mrs. John Vernon became quite indignant when Mr. Corbin inquired about those four gentlemen who lived with her at the time of the last election. She had never heard of the men, and she had lived there a good many years. Mr. Corbin explained to the committee that their addresses on the registration books corresponded with her own and that they had all voted.

John Graham's testimony revealed still another variety of fraud. He had been sent out by the committee to look up the names and residences found on the registration books, and he had not met with much success. He swore that 11 and 13 on Grand-street were lumber yards, where there had never been any houses. The same condition of affairs existed at 36, 52, 34½, 204, and 46. Mr. Corbin informed the committee that several men had registered and been checked as voting from each of these numbers, and in the case of 46 the man had voted in the wrong precinct, which only complicated the fraud. J. F. Johnston, another employe of the committee, swore that there was no house at 23 Sussex-street. The house had burned down four years ago. According to the poll books and registration lists four men had voted from this house. Mr. Corbin at this point called attention to the fact that William Morrissey had registered illegally, giving the name of his street without the number. This is one of many similar cases.

The next witness was Policeman Quinn, one of John P. Feeney's pets. Quinn is an officer who gets drunk, and who recently assaulted Sergt. Archibald of the police force. He is said to have sober intervals, but it has not been proved. He was asked to identify a number of names registered from his house, at 38 Sussex-street. He did his best to recognize the names, but floundered badly, and finally confessed that he didn't know all the residents in that neighborhood. The remainder of the morning session was occupied with routine disclosures of fraud in Sussex, Grand, and Grand streets. The surprise on Senator Andrain's face had gradually changed to resignation as the proportions of the fraud increased, and he finally threw up the sponge by going to New-Brunswick on business trip. As he drew on his overcoat he heard Mr. Corbin inform the committee that "there are two James Flyans, two T. Gilligans, and two James McWilliamses who are checked as voting from this house."

At the afternoon session the committee began unearthing the frauds in the Second Precinct of the First District, where a multiplicity of schemes had been employed similar to those in the First. Here a great many names were found on the poll books which were not on the registration lists, a fact that the Prosecuting Attorney may find worth pressing to the Grand Jury. Each of the witnesses declined to recognize the names and addresses put to them by the committee's counsel, and in each instance Mr. Corbin announced that five, eight, and ten men had registered and voted from the addresses given. One street after another contributed its quota of crookedness in the registration lists and poll books. Thomas Dwyer, who was killed on the railroad two years ago, was among the "graveyard" voters, and so was James McDonald and William Taylor, whose widows appeared and swore that their widowhood antedated the election.

The committee continued its investigations until 5:30 o'clock, when it adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. It may safely be said that the result of their first day's investigations in Hudson County has impressed the committee with the fact that "Bob" Davis and his companions maintain their political supremacy by a system of enormous and unparalleled rascalities.

STEAMSHIPS DELAYED.

The incoming steamships continue to report very strong westerly gales. Capt. Campbell of the Anchor steamship Ateheria, which was fourteen days in making the trip from Glasgow, says that he was delayed by fierce head gales which prevailed from the Channel to longitude 60°.

The steamship North Friar, from Hamburg, was twenty-two days in making the passage, owing to a continuation of severe storms from southwest to northwest.

The National Line steamship France, which arrived from London, was twenty-one days in making the voyage. Capt. Hadley says that he encountered westerly gales with high head seas almost the entire voyage.

The Persian Monarch arrived from Queenstown after a stormy voyage of seventeen days. An iceberg was sighted on March 28 in latitude 41° 40' and longitude 48° 50'.

Capt. Doane of the steamship Italia, from St. Ann's Bay, reports that on April 2 off Winter Island he passed a mast with white trysail bends which was evidently attached to a sunken vessel.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

The topic presented to the Chamber of Commerce by Edward H. Ammidown yesterday was "China and the Chinese." Mr. Ammidown desired to protest against the passage of the bill which has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Census, the effect of which, if it becomes a law, will be to prevent the entry into this country of all Chinamen. Mr. Ammidown protested at great length. The members present voted unanimously for a resolution which he presented to the effect that the proposed bill was a violation of the treaty of 1880 between the United States and China and a gross affront to a great nation; that it was absurd, barbarous, unchristian, and cowardly, and that it was dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the United States. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to Congress.

Mr. George S. Coe, from the Committee on Finance and Currency, reported that the committee had been unable to agree upon a report regarding the bills before Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposits of bullion. Sizcurney W. Fay moved that the silver question be recommitted to the committee, and that a report or reports of some sort be presented to a special meeting to be held April 15. This was adopted. Secretary of the Treasury Windom will be invited to attend the meeting and speak on the subject.

The report of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, presented by its Chairman, A. Foster Higgins, on the East River Tunnel, was to the effect simply that the tunnel would not be injurious to the harbor and would lessen its crowded condition. Mr. Higgins said the committee had not deemed it proper to either approve or condemn the tunnel company, but Mr. H. K. Thurber offered a resolution approving the tunnel and the company, too, and it was adopted.

Alexander E. Orr offered a resolution protesting against the passage by the Legislature of Assembly bill 1,192, "To amend the Revised Statutes relative to property exempt from taxation, and to provide for the just and equitable assessment and taxation of property." The resolution was carried. President Smith was instructed to appoint a committee of five to go to Albany next Tuesday to protest against the bill.

A special meeting of the Chamber will be held next Wednesday to elect two Commissioners of Pilots to serve two years. The Executive Committee requested Henry Hentz to renominate Ambrose Snow and Samuel Harding.

A NEW THEATRICAL SCHEME.

THE COMPANY CHARLES FROHMAN IS ORGANIZING FOR NEXT SEASON.

Charles Frohman is rapidly organizing the company which is to occupy Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre next season, and which promises to become a permanent stock company for New-York. The people already engaged are Miss Sydney Armstrong, Henry Miller, Frederic De Belleville, Miss Maude Adams, Miss Ettie Hawkins, Miss Annie Adams, Miss Maude Haslam, and Ida Vernon. Miss Armstrong is now playing the leading female part in "The Burglar." Four years ago she created the leading character in "Forgiven" at McVicker's, in Chicago, and after that she played the dual rôle in "Hoodman Blind" through the country, under the management of French & Sanger. Mr. Miller is a member of the Lyceum company, but is now playing in "Shenandoah," having been loaned for that purpose by Daniel Frohman. He closes his engagement in "Shenandoah" June 28, and then goes to Europe, returning in time to appear with the new company in September. De Belleville has been for two seasons the leading support of Clara Morris, but has left her company on account of personal difficulties with Mr. Harriott, her husband. Maude Adams, who is to play ingénue parts, was first seen here in "Lord Chumley." She created the leading female part in "A Midnight Bell," and is now playing in that piece. Ettie Hawkins is the Kitty Ives of Daniel Frohman's "Wife" company.

The preliminary season of the new company will open at Proctor's Sept. 1, with the production of William Gillette's new comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," which is expected to run until the middle of October, when Belasco and De Mille's new play will serve to open the regular season. Proctor's Theatre will be managed, as heretofore, by Proctor & Turner, but the company and the dramatic season will be under the direction of Charles Frohman, who will have a staff consisting of H. A. Rockwood as manager, David Belasco as general director, and R. A. Roberts of the "Shenandoah" company as stage manager. Henry Miller, Maude Adams, Maude Haslam, and Ida Vernon will appear in the first production, and Mr. Miller and Miss Adams will be in the cast of the new Belasco and De Mille play, which is to be representative of fashionable life in New-York. It is the intention of Charles Frohman to continue the season through the Winter and Spring, and then take the plays with the company to San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Denver, Chicago, and the larger eastern cities, following the custom of the regular New-York organizations in the Summer.

THE ATLANTIC-AVENUE ROAD.

The Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commission formally decided in favor of an elevated road from South Ferry to Essex-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and adopted the plans already published. The road is to have a capital stock of $1,000,000, and is to be built within five years. The Long Island Railroad Company is to build it, and that company is to have an advantage over every other elevated road in the city in that it can charge 10 cents for passengers during the day, allowing for five-cent commission hours from 5 to 8 A. M. and from 4:30 to 7:30 P. M. on week days, and from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Sundays. This provision was inserted by Commissioner Frederick A. Ward, and it is one that will hardly please the people living along the line of the proposed road.

The commission also adopted a resolution which will make the new road not a double-track elevated road, which the property owners accept as the less of two evils, but a three-track road, which will be of no benefit to any one but the Long Island Railroad. The resolution provides that the third track may be built when travel requires express trains to be run.

THE COMMUNITY MUST BE PROTECTED.

Edward Rock, the young man who was convicted of taking part in the larceny of silver bars in December and who, after conviction in the Court of General Sessions on Monday last, committed an assault with a tomato can upon William Gilmartin, who had turned State's evidence, was sent to State prison for twelve years and ten months yesterday by Recorder Smyth. In imposing sentence the Recorder said:

"You have already served two terms in State prison and are a confirmed law-breaker, and when a man of your temper, disposition, and habits is loose in this city, not only the property but the lives of the people are in danger. From your acts I am satisfied that you will never stop short of taking human life if necessary to carry out your purpose. It is my duty to enforce the law for the protection of honest men. The only way that can be done is meting out severe punishment to men of your character, because there are others of them loose here yet. The object of punishment is not only to punish the person who violates the law, but to deter other toughs from engaging in the same sort of occupation. I don't propose to pass any excessive sentence. I will send you to State prison for twelve years and ten months at hard labor."

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The William H. Seward Club has been incorporated "to honor and perpetuate the memory of William H. Seward, to collect and preserve in the archives of the club everything appertaining to his public and private life, and to advocate and maintain the principles of the Republican Party."

The officers of the club are: President—William M. Evarts; Vice Presidents—John F. Baker, Elliott F. Shepard, R. S. MacArthur, D. D. McKeon, William Brookfield; Treasurer—Charles H. Murray; Secretaries—William D. Guthrie, W. F. Paddrick; Executive Committee—A. W. Tenney, Henry W. Blair, William M. Welling, William D. Guthrie, Charles E. Hughes, John Sessions, Le Grand B. Cannon, W. R. Derrick, Charles E. Murray, A. T. Lane, Frederick G. Gedney, Mortimer C. Addoms, Lucius C. Ashley, John S. Smith, Wheaton A. Welsh, Cyrus Bussey, Joseph C. Jackson, and Mahlon Chance.

COLOMA CONCEALED HIS JEWELS.

Michael Coloma, who arrived here from Paris a few days ago, and whose pockets were found to be full of jewelry to the value of $2,500, was taken before Collector Erhardt yesterday. He is a native of Guatemala and he was accompanied by Jacob Bair, the Guatemalan Consul, and O. P. C. Billings, of the law firm of Billings & Cardozo. Coloma said he was on his way home from Europe, and that the jewels were presents for his family. Collector Erhardt said if that was true there was no reason to detain him here.

"But why," he asked of Coloma, "did you conceal the valuables in your shoes and pockets?"

"Senõr," said Coloma, in indifferent English, "it is in the condition of things that every man should himself defend."

The case was referred for a written opinion from both sides. Coloma is held in $3,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields.

SHERIFF SICKLES'S TRIALS

HE EXPLAINS THE COMPLEXITIES OF HIS OFFICE.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS ASKED TO DETAIL FIVE POLICEMEN FOR DUTY IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Interest in the present condition of affairs in the Sheriff's office was increased yesterday when Gen. Sickles sent the following letter to the Police Commissioners:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to request that you will direct the Superintendent to order five of your forces to report to me at the Sheriff's office for such special duty as I may have occasion to assign to them. It is possible that in the performance of the duties of my office in executing the mandates of the courts, criminal and civil, I may find it necessary to employ their services temporarily. I remain, very truly yours,

DANIEL E. SICKLES, Sheriff.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1890.

This letter the Police Commissioners sent to the Corporation Counsel to ascertain whether or not they had authority to accede to Gen. Sickles's request. The Corporation Counsel immediately posted over to see the Sheriff, and was closeted with him for nearly an hour. At the conclusion of this consultation Mr. Clark would say nothing, save that the talk had been concerning the Sheriff's application.

Of course there was all sorts of speculation concerning the meaning of Gen. Sickles's action, the weights of opinion being that it was his intention to get rid of the Deputy Sheriffs entirely and employ policemen to do the work formerly done by Tammany heelers. It was also intimated that the task of transporting prisoners to and from the jails and courts, which has been of so much profit to Sheriffs in the past, would be also done away with under the new régime, and that hereafter most of the work of the Sheriff's office would be done by uniformed policemen.

Concerning the truth of these surmises Gen. Sickles would not say anything. When he was asked his reasons for sending the letter he replied: "I wanted to know what relations existed between this department and the Police Department in case of emergency. I want to know what my resources are. A good General should always know the number and strength of his reserve force. Instead of the words of Napoleon—or rather, an adaptation of them—'victory belongs to him who has the most reserves.'"

"What do you intend to do with the five policemen when they are assigned to you?"

"You will see after I get them. There is another thing I learned in war. Never tell what you are going to do—always do it. General Boum in 'The Grand Duchess' is the only commander who ever made reports of matters before they took place. It has been said that the work of this office has been hindered to-day because of lack of deputies. It is not true. There was much important business transacted here to-day, but I am informed that the two Deputy Sheriffs who remain did everything that came within their province, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon—the time for closing the offices—the work of this department was done for the day."

"Have you had many applications for positions as Deputy Sheriffs?"

"Oh, yes; I have received as many as fifty such applications. Some of them were from men who have previously served in that capacity, others from men who have had no experience."

"Have you received any applications from the assistants of your immediate predecessor?"

"Those deputies have not importuned me for positions. Several days ago," continued Gen. Sickles, "I made an examination in order to ascertain what are the legal fees of the Sheriff for executing the mandates of the courts, and also to ascertain the fees for such details of work which come within the limits of the Sheriff's official duties. I learned that the legal fees earned by the Sheriff and his deputies amount to about $6,000 a year. Yet that must furnish compensation for all the deputies, who have recently numbered twelve, and have at times reached a total of forty-two, as well as the Sheriff himself. Thus, according to the former apportionment of the office, should the Sheriff take his 90 per cent. of the fees and the deputies the other 10 per cent., the occupants of these positions would be compelled to make the best of a diet of crackers and cheese and water. In my report to the Governor I shall lay these matters before him, so that he may use them in such recommendations to the Legislature as he may make.

"There is another important matter," continued the Sheriff. "The exceedingly large amount of work involved in the duties of service and enforcing an execution, and the many disbursements incurred in their performance, are left by the present law entirely without provisions for compensation. For instance, a Deputy Sheriff levies upon a store the proprietor of which is bankrupt. The shop is an expensive one, and the goods must be removed or the Sheriff must pay rent. If the goods are removed to a storehouse, who is to pay the storage fees, who is to pay the cartage, who is to take care of the property and see that it isn't stolen? The Sheriff, of course. Who is to insure the property against losses by fire? There is no provision to pay the insurance.

"Well, the property must be sold. It must be duly advertised. There is no provision for this. The only notice that the Sheriff is required to give is to stick up a little paper in the corridor of one of the public buildings. Who sees this? No one. If in pursuance of ordinary custom the sale is to take place, legally the Sheriff must act as auctioneer. Now, I don't think I could get 2 per cent. of the value of the goods as auctioneer. Then, again, comes the cost of removal of goods, and if they consist of a number of lots, the cataloguing and the printing of catalogues. I am afraid I should be a dreadful failure as a cataloguer. I have gone all through the process of execution, but there is no law to repay the Sheriff for the money he would be compelled to pay out.

"The Sheriff has one of two alternatives. He must either confine himself merely to his ministerial duties in conducting a sale, or he must invite the attorneys interested to agree as to how the sale shall be conducted and provide for the expenditures. Hence has grown up this practice in the office of charging these disbursements against the parties to the suit, and they have been usually cheerfully paid by the latter or their attorneys.

"Now suppose," the Sheriff went on, "that the store full of goods is worth $10,000, the legal fees of the Sheriff would amount to 1¼ per cent., or $125. This would be all that the Sheriff could legally receive. Now, you see the carting of this amount of goods alone would cost that amount. You may take almost every item of expense that I have enumerated and find that the legal fees would not be more than enough to meet any one item. Hence I conclude that there is obvious propriety in making some legal provision for the payment of work done in this office."

"What provisions do you propose?"

"In my report to the Governor next week I shall include a bill which will contain what I regard as the remedies. I think this will be placed before the Legislature. One of the copies of this bill I shall send to President Coudert of the Bar Association for such consideration and action as that body may choose to take, and since secure a united action by the bar, and I shall also send copies to Judge Van Brunt and the other Justices of the other courts."

The only two Deputy Sheriffs left to Gen. Sickles are Stevens and Carraher. The third faithful deputy, McGinnes, sent word to the office yesterday that he was ill. Deputy Stevens, who, Wednesday, objected to serving orders of arrest, was given permission to turn them over to his clerk, Daniel Terry. Carraher executed the order of arrest which was given Deputy Anderson on Monday to serve on Gen. James B. Mix, and which he refused to do, and then resigned. Carraher declares his intention of remaining at his post, believing that Gen. Sickles will so reorganize the office that there "may be a living in it." Under Sheriff Sexton announced that the fees of men detailed to watch seized property would be paid by Gen. Sickles "out of his own pocket."

Late in the afternoon Corporation Counsel Clark said that he would not have his opinion on the question suggested by Gen. Sickles's letter ready until Saturday at any rate. It is understood that the topic was under discussion at a conference which was held in the Mayor's office at 5 o'clock and in which Police Commissioner Martin, Bourke Cockran, Corporation Counsel Clark, Mayor Grant, and Commissioner Gilroy participated. It was also understood that the consensus of opinion at this conference was that the city had no right to use its policemen for service as Deputy Sheriffs.

A PHYSICIAN ARRESTED

Dr. Henry Risch, who with his brother, Otto, has been practicing medicine at 208 Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn, for several years, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued on complaint of Lillian De Graf, a girl of eighteen, who lives at 327 Eighteenth-street. She is a daughter of John De Graf, a carpenter, and was one of Dr. Risch's patients. The acts complained of took place in his office and were followed, the girl alleges, by an operation which has left her in a precarious physical condition. Miss De Graff's father, as guardian, has brought suit to recover $25,000 damages from Dr. Risch for the injuries to his daughter.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run-down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the Winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this Spring.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a Spring tonic, with most satisfactory results."—C. PARMELEE, 249 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

EYE AND EAR SURGEONS.

GRADUATES OF THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The New-York Ophthalmic Hospital and College had its sixty-eighth annual Commencement and reception last evening at the college building, Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The exercises were held in the large room devoted to the free treatment of poor patients. Thomas C. Smith, President of the institution, presided, and with him on the platform were Elias C. Benedict, George W. Clarke, R. C. Root, Cornelius O'Reilly, C. B. L. Smith, W. C. Martin, C. C. Corson, Dr. T. F. Allen, Jared S. Babcock, Dr. W. E. Rounds, Dr. F. H. Boynton, Dr. Charles Deady, Dr. N. L. MacBride, Dr. Charles C. Boyl, and Dr. A. B. Norton.

The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling made the opening prayer, and President Smith, in his address, rehearsed the work of the institution for the year and told in what ways it was hoped to accomplish more during the next year. Prof. Henry C. Houghton, President of the Faculty, made the address on behalf of the Faculty, and Prof. George S. Norton, Dean of the college, presented the candidates for degrees, the diplomas being handed to the graduates by President Smith.

Seven graduates were given the degree of "equli et auris chirurgiæ." They had all previously received the degree of "M. D." from different medical colleges. They were George Andrew Shepard, Frank Lindley Hoag, Frank J. Newberry, Hugh F. Fisher, J. Frank McGuire, Eugene B. Witte, and Charles Henry Strong. Dr. Strong had been unable to finish his examinations on account of sickness, but Prof. Norton said it had been decided to award him a diploma, as it was believed he was one of the ablest men the college had ever graduated. Dr. Strong's diploma will be forwarded to him at his home in Decorah, Iowa.

Certificates in laryngology were presented to H. Worthington Paige, M. D., and Warren U. Reynolds, M. D.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Money loaned as high as 8 per cent. on the Stock Exchange yesterday after having been in abundant supply all the week at 6 per cent. and under. There were reports that large time loans due next week were not to be renewed except at a material advance above the existing contract.

* * *

Except for the squeeze in the money rate the market did not have to contend with any depressing influences of consequence, and there were consequently in the earlier part of the day advances throughout nearly the entire general list. The announcement of the settlement of the contest in Reading affairs exerted an inspiriting influence. The fact that the Corbin contingent had recognized the consequence of the opposition, practically surrendering to it, was very generally construed by the Street as making certain that the Reading Company's affairs would be hereafter conducted in the interest of the Reading Company's security holders.

* * *

From the West comes further information of the satisfactory progress of the scheme to combine the railroads beyond Chicago in a new and more important association. The President of one of the most important roads interested telegraphed yesterday to a New-York friend that he considered the outlook better than it ever before had been for the maintenance of harmony and fair rates.

* * *

So far, with scarcely an exception, all the railroads reporting earnings for the month of March show substantial increases. Southern roads are doing especially well.

* * *

A dispatch from Philadelphia yesterday declaring that the Lackawanna Company had given notice to anthracite coal shippers of a cut in tolls was used by bears on that stock to help along their campaign, but the result was hardly what was anticipated. Officers of the Lackawanna Company branded the statement as false and the stock went up.

* * *

The Boston bull pool in Atchison has gained New-York recruits.

* * *

Deacon S. V. White is becoming an active issuer of stock privileges again. Russell Sage does not lead him in that line any longer.

* * *

A Gould authority says: "The Missouri Pacific Company is now earning more net money than at any time within the last two years."

TO CONTEST DR. GLOUCESTER'S WILL.

The will of Dr. James N. Gloucester, the colored physician and clergyman who died in Brooklyn a short time ago, is to be contested before Surrogate Abbott. When Dr. Gloucester died two wills were found—one dated Oct. 4, 1883, and the other Feb. 20 last, a month before his death. By the former an estate valued at $200,000 was divided equally among the testator's five children, two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Charles N., who lives at 201 East Hundred and Third-street, this city, assigned his interest to William M. Martin of 7 Nassau-street, this city. Dr. Gloucester heard of this, and on Feb. 20 he made a second will, giving his sons $50 each and bequeathing the residue of his estate to his daughters.

Mr. Martin has begun the contest of this second will on the ground that it was made to deprive him of any actual benefit to be derived from his interest in the share of the estate to fall to Charles N. Gloucester.

THE FIRST NORTH RIVER SHAD.

Eugene G. Blackford, State Fish Commissioner, received three shad yesterday afternoon that had been caught off Weehawken by the veteran fisherman Sam Ludlow. Two were good sized roe-shad, weighing four pounds each. The other was a small male shad, weighing two and a half pounds.

This is unusually late for the first shad to make its appearance, as in former years they have been frequently taken as early as St. Patrick's Day, (17th of March,) but all of the local fishermen, on account of the mild weather, have been looking for shad to appear earlier than ever before. The largest of these shad was sent at once by Commissioner Blackford to Mayor Grant, as it is always considered that the first shad should grace the Mayor's table.

LAKE TAKES OFFICE.

Daniel Lake's commission as United States Marshal reached Brooklyn yesterday and Lake was sworn in before Judge Benedict. He filed a bond for $20,000 with John Y. McKane and Charles A. Willard, a coal dealer, as sureties. The Marshal's office was filled with politicians all day, and Lake had over a score of applications for every gift in his possession.

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Blaque Fancy Baskets, Bonbonnieres, Chocolate and Nougat Eggs. Also, a large variety of fine Chocolates, Bonbons, Caramels, &c., which cannot be excelled in this country. 831 Broadway, 393 6th-av., 2 West 14th-st., 408 and 410 Grand-st. —*Advertisement.*

PERSONS WHOSE OCCUPATION gives but little exercise are victims of torpid liver and constipation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will relieve you.—*Advertisement.*

Pedestals, Stands, &c.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit a special exhibition (on third floor) of marble, onyx, wood, and other PEDESTALS, and of specimens of various choice marbles from which such pieces can be made to order. It is hoped the collection will be found attractive to all who may be interested in the suitable mounting of marble or bronze busts, figures, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 1857.
HANKINSON'S
STEAM CANDY CURLING WORKS.

A DYING CONVICT PARDONED.

AUGUST SCHWANECKE PREPARING TO CONTEST HIS FATHER'S WILL.

After serving all but a year of a ten-years' sentence in Sing Sing August Schwanecke, once a noted hotel thief and confidence man, was brought to his mother's home, 85 Elizabeth-street, yesterday in the last stage of consumption. August passed the last two years of his imprisonment in the prison hospital. For more than a year his mother has been working to secure his pardon.

She is the divorced wife of Herman Schwanecke, who died March 5 leaving an estate calculated to be worth $50,000, all accumulated by keeping a saloon at 13 Oliver-street. It was on account of his incurable disease and in order to qualify him to contest his father's will that the Governor was finally prevailed upon to exercise executive clemency in behalf of the young criminal, who was sent to Sing Sing when only nineteen years of age.

August was left only $1,000 by his father's will, the bulk of the estate being divided between Cecily Miller, the testator's housekeeper; his brother William of Meinween, Hanover, and his nephews and nieces in Germany. The ex-convict's mother joins in the contest and puts in a claim for his board and maintenance since he was five years old, at which time she secured a divorce from her husband. She avers that her son would have fared better but for the fact that at the time of making his will Mr. Schwanecke was feeble-minded and wholly in the power of his housekeeper.

The executors named in the will are Henry Bischoff, Jr., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who has since withdrawn, and August Fichtener, to whom the testator left a one-thousand-dollar ring. Judge Bischoff's law firm is acting for the executor and Mr. John Stacom has been retained by the contestants, and a hearing on the will will be held before Surrogate Ransom next Tuesday.

MR. ACKERMAN RETIRES.

LEE PHILLIPS TAKES HIS PLACE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Gunther K. Ackerman, Secretary and executive officer of the Municipal Civil Service Board, has resigned. He left a letter with Mayor Grant yesterday explaining that ill health made this step necessary. The Mayor accepted the resignation at once, and appointed Lee Phillips to succeed him.

The retirement of Mr. Ackerman was a surprise to almost all the city officials. It had been a day of conferences in the Mayor's office. Among those with whom the Mayor talked were W. Bourke Cockran, Police Commissioner J. J. Martin, and Mr. Ackerman himself. Inspector Byrnes, who has been seen in the Mayor's office many times of late and who always seems to be on some mission of mystery, also had a consultation with his Honor during the afternoon.

Mr. Ackerman was subpœnaed as a witness by the Senate Committee on Cities a few weeks ago, but has not yet testified. The State Civil Service Commission has fixed several dates for an investigating trip to this city, but has not yet turned up.

Mr. Ackerman was appointed April 1, 1889. Lee Phillips, who has been appointed to succeed him, was appointed to the same place four years ago by Mayor Grace, and served until a year ago, when he resigned. He is about thirty-seven years of age, and was educated in the Nassau Collegiate Institute, and studied law in the office of ex-Senator Roswell Parmeter in Troy. He came to this city ten years ago.

MRS. DAVEY WINS A LONG FIGHT.

After a hard fight covering a period of almost nine years, Mrs. Ada Davey of New-Jersey has secured final judgment against the Ætna Life Insurance Company for $10,000, the amount of the policy in her favor held by her husband at the time of his death, with accumulated interest. Mr. Davey died in 1880 after having paid but $900 on his $10,000 policy, and the company refused to settle, offering to compromise the case. They claimed that Mrs. Davey "wanted a great deal for a very small outlay." She brought suit in November, 1881, in the United States Supreme Court before Judge McKenna, and secured a verdict. The company obtained a new trial, and in 1884 this resulted also in a verdict for the plaintiff. Two other trials resulted in a full award to Mrs. Davey each time, and the case came up for a final trial before Judge Green in the United States Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., last week, and on Wednesday the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding to her the sum of $15,035.

PAYING THE PROPERTY OWNERS.

The controllers of the elevated roads profess to be in high feather over their prospects. They aver that they have now settled with three-fourths of the property holders in Fifty-third-street who have sought damages from the company for the intrusion of the railway. Cash payments in full have been made, it is said, proceeds of part of the recently-authorized bond issue being used. It is also officially said that three-fourths of the property owners, on Allen, Division, and Greenwich streets have accepted terms offered by the company.

It is stated at the Manhattan office that the elevated roads of the city are now averaging from 575,000 to 650,000 passengers a day.

RAYMOND'S Top Coats and Suits

FOR SPRING

HAVE ATTAINED THEIR WELL-KNOWN PERFECTION THROUGH THE LEGITIMATE PROCESS OF HONEST ENDEAVOR.

WE EXHIBIT TOP COATS AND SUITS FOR THIS SPRING SEASON IN A MORE EXTENDED VARIETY OF SELECTED MATERIALS THAN EVER BEFORE, AND RELY SOLELY UPON OUR PAST RECORD FOR SUPERIOR GARMENTS. OUR LINES CONTAIN THE CHOICEST OF THE NEWEST FABRIC OFFERINGS, WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO ARREST THE WANTS OF THOSE IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENT CLOTHING AT MODERATE PRICES.

OUR FEATURE OF MAKING TO ORDER AT JUST ABOUT THE SAME CHARGE AS WE HOLD OUR READY-MADE GARMENTS CONTINUES TO MEET POPULAR APPROVAL.

A. Raymond & Co.

254 AND 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, AND
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

SHOES

A full stock of
SPRING STYLES
in each department.

ALEXANDER,

6th-av. & 23d-st., N. Y.

HAZELTON PIANOS.

Have remarkable purity, evenness, and sufficiency of tone and great durability. Easy to play upon.

WAREROOMS AND FACTORY, NEW-YORK.

JOHN F. PLUMMER & CO.

DENIAL OF REPORTS CONCERNING THE FIRM'S FAILURE.

Mr. Murphy, the assignee of John F. Plummer & Co., said yesterday that he expected to file his schedules next week, and in the meantime he did not care to make any statement of the suspended firm's condition, as he did not know what the figures were yet, as the inventories had not yet been completed. All sorts of rumors have been current in the trade that the actual assets would be very small, but Mr. Murphy expressed the opinion that the rumors were without foundation. He thought it would not be proper for him to say what he thought the firm could pay; when the schedules were filed the public could learn exactly the condition of affairs. As far as the stock was concerned, a portion of it would show a surplus over the advances, but the satinet portion would show a deficiency.

In regard to the report published in a Philadelphia paper that the failure was a very disastrous one and that the assignee would be able to pay only a few cents on the dollar to the creditors, he said that most of the statements contained therein were from the imagination of the writer.

Mr. Murphy would not say whether the firm could pay 10 or 25 cents, in answer to specific questions, as he could not tell yet how much the actual assets were. He thought the condition of the firm was much better than the reports current in the trade made it out to be. He also stated positively that Mr. Joseph H. Choate had not resigned as Mr. Plummer's counsel.

Easter Presents.

We offer a well-selected assortment of Episcopal and Catholic Prayer Books, appropriately mounted in solid silver.

Book Marks in the Church Colors with solid silver emblems.

Rosaries, Crucifixes, and Crosses in solid silver.

Communion ware in solid silver and Gorham Plate for churches of all denominations. Pulpits, Altar Crosses, and Lecterns in Brass and Bronze.

Ecclesiastical Department.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway and 19th St.

The Beneke TRADE MARK. Shoe IS STRICTLY HAND-MADE



Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1889.

THESE HIGH-GRADE SHOES ARE MANUFACT

The New-York Times.

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THE MOUSE IN THE TARIFF

HIDES MADE DUTIABLE TO HELP BLAINE'S PLANS.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY INVOLVED—GLOVE IMPORTERS MAKE A PROTEST AND ASK FOR SPECIFIC DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Each of the afternoon newspapers here publish to-day what appears to be a semi-official announcement that the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress have been sounding the members of the Senate recently to learn, as far as possible, with what reception a reciprocity treaty would meet at the hands of the Senate.

"The result," says the *Star*, "has been altogether favorable, and as a consequence the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee before handing in the bills prepared by them restored the duty which they had originally agreed to place on hides but which the New-England members had persuaded them to remove. Since the bill was announced it has been freely predicted that the New-England Republicans would not vote for it in its present form, and the confidence of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee has created surprise.

"It now develops that (so far as can be learned on unofficial authority) an understanding has been had with Mr. Blaine by which the President, at the request of the State Department, will recommend to the Senate a treaty of reciprocity with the Argentine Republic and any other South American country which may wish to negotiate such a treaty. In fact, it is not at all certain that the treaty with the Argentine Republic may not have been negotiated before this and that it is not ready for transmittal to the Senate whenever Mr. Blaine may consider the subject ripe. New-England Congressmen say the negotiation and ratification of such a treaty would be a complete offset to the duty which has been placed on hides in the McKinley bill—that it would mean practically free wool. Leading members of the Senate Committee on Finance, before whom this proposition was laid by a reporter, said that, if agreed to, it would undoubtedly answer all of the objections to the McKinley bill which could possibly be raised by the New-England people.

"The tendency of this proposition probably accounts for the quiet attitude of the New-England members and for the confidence of Mr. McKinley and his colleagues."

Some figures taken from the official reports of the importations of hides for the last fiscal year give a good idea of the material Mr. Blaine will have to work with if the proposed duty on hides is adhered to. The report shows, for instance, that the United States took from the Argentine Republic during the year $3,749,170 worth of hides, of which only $642,605 worth were goat skins. From Brazil the hides, other than goat skins, imported were worth $925,823, and the goat skins $1,306,268. The United States of Colombia sent us $41,557 worth of goat skins and $886,509 worth of other hides. The imports from Uruguay were $2,882 worth of goat skins and $1,905,130 worth of other hides. The goat skins from Venezuela were worth $330,969 and the other hides $530,913. The total value of the hides and goat skins imported from the countries to the south of us was $25,127,750.

These figures show at a glance the vast interest which the South American countries have in the proposal to take hides off the free list as well as the size of the "argument" for reciprocity treaties which the Ways and Means Committee proposes to put into Mr. Blain's possession.

* *

A stranger stepping into the Ways and Means Committee room to-day would hardly have supposed that the committee had finished its preparation of a tariff bill, and was simply awaiting the convenience of the minority before presenting it to the House of Representatives. The room was well filled with business men, who wanted to tell the committee that they did not like all the provisions of the McKinley bill, and they were given the chance to do so. Only the Republican members of the committee listened to them, for only two Democrats were admitted into the room occasionally, but they took no part in the proceedings, to do which would have been a clear waste of their time.

The larger number of the business men present were representatives of importers in New-York who deal largely in gloves. Among them were Mr. William F. Foster, Mr. Gibb of the firm of Mills & Gibb, Mr. L. V. Holzmaister, and Mr. William N. Cromwell of Sullivan & Cromwell. Representative Adams of Illinois was present to speak in behalf of Mr. Field & Co. of Chicago, and "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley represented certain interested importers. The New-Yorkers were accompanied by Mr. E. C. Leseur, an appraiser in the New-York Custom House.

The glove importers do not like the present ad valorem duty of 50 per cent., nor the compound ad valorem and specific duties provided for in the Ways and Means Committee bill. Mr. Cromwell pointed out the fact that every collector of customs condemned the mixed duty, and he declared that the bill afforded no protection to the honest importer as against his dishonest rival. Undervaluation was carried on to such an extent that honest importers could not import gloves. They had to buy from the agents of foreign houses at prices which, he contended, was simple, easy to collect, and afforded the same or better protection than an ad valorem duty, while it was a barrier to undervaluation.

Mr. Gibb told the committee that while his firm handled $500,000 worth of gloves, it imported only about $50,000 or $60,000 worth. The rest it bought from agents, because the gloves could be purchased from them cheaper than the firm could itself import them. The importers of kids, he said, like Mr. Gibb, did not, but they wanted specific duties. Under the present ad valorem system the Government was doing pretty well to collect 35 per cent. of the 50 per cent. duty. A high ad valorem duty was a curse to any country, he added.

Mr. Foster assured the committee that the importers of gloves did not care a fig what duty was put upon the goods, but they did want each importer to pay as much as any other importer. This was not the case now, and would not be under the proposed mixed duties. The latter, he declared, really served to advance the cost of the cheaper gloves, purchased by people of moderate means, and did not add to the cost of the high-priced goods. It gave the dishonest importer a great advantage over honest men. Indeed, the compound duty actually encouraged deception, while a specific duty absolutely prohibited fraud.

Representative Adams told the committee that Marshall, Field & Co. had not been able for years to import gloves because of the dishonest importers in New-York. The custom of undervaluation in New-York was an odious discrimination against every Western importer. Mr. Adams argued that an ad valorem duty always acted as a discrimination against the lower-priced goods.

Appraiser Leseur said that the present ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. on gloves was very difficult to collect. He thought the proposed compound duty would afford only partial relief from undervaluation. A specific duty was practical and for the best interests of the Government.

The New-York men had with them a schedule of rates which they asked the Republicans to substitute for the glove paragraphs in the McKinley bill. Mr. Leseur suggested an advance in one or two items and the addition of a penalty of $5 a dozen on all gloves undervalued. The importers promptly accepted his suggestions, and they asked that the glove paragraph be made to read as follows:

Gloves of all descriptions, composed wholly or in part of kid or leather, and whether wholly or partly manufactured, as the rates fixed in connection with the following specified kinds thereof, 14 inches in extreme length being in each case hereby fixed as the standard and one dozen pair as the basis, viz.:

Schmassees, of said length or under, $1 50, and over said length, $2 50.

Lamb, of said length or under, $2, and over said length, $3.

Kid, of said length or under, $3, and over said length, $5.

Suedes of said length or under, $2, and over said length, $4.

All other leather of said length or under, $2 50, and over said length, $4.

In addition to the above rates, all men's gloves, $1 per dozen additional; all lined or fur-trimmed gloves, $1 per dozen additional; all piqué or prick-seam sewn gloves, 50 cents per dozen additional; all embroidery, except one strand or cord, 50 cents per dozen additional.

Provided, that all gloves represented to be of a kind or grade below their actual kind or grade shall pay an additional duty of $5 per dozen.

Col. Dudley's part in the hearing was to say to the committee that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor preferred a specific duty on gloves rather than an ad valorem rate. The importers showed that the rate proposed would increase the amount of duty collected upon gloves about $5,000 a month, and then they rested, without any clear notion of what sort of impression they had made upon Chairman McKinley and his associates.

Mr. Holzmaister of New-York asked the committee not to increase the duty on potato starch, and representatives of the New-York firms of James F. White & Co., James Scott & Son, and Lamb & Griesbach asked for lower duties on manufactures of jute.

* *

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are making slow progress in finding out just what effect their Tariff bill will have upon the revenue, from calculations made here from the returns of last year's importations. They promised the minority the figures several days ago, but they have not yet supplied the information.

The Democratic members have their own experts at work in the same line, but they cannot make much progress in determining the exact effect of the bill until they have the Republican estimates and learn how each paragraph of the measure is to be construed. They are left in doubt, also, as to whether or not the bill is to be reported to the House in its present shape. The Republicans are still giving hearings to business men, importers, and others on various schedules of the bill, and it is regarded as a fair inference that it is still open to amendments.

The task of making a thorough analysis of such a measure as the Tariff bill is not an easy one, and it would be foolish to undertake it until there is good reason to think the items are to stand. The majority has dropped its habit of fixing a definite time for the presentation of the bill to the House, and its members content themselves with the statement that it will be reported "soon." If the Republicans continue to give hearings to all who are dissatisfied with the provisions of their remarkable measure, it would be folly to try to predict when the Tariff bill will reach the House.

* *

A delegation of the New-York business men who are most interested in the effort to restore hides to the free list reached Washington this evening. They expect to be heard by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow, and will make an earnest attempt to induce the majority to make one more change in the hides paragraph of the Tariff bill. If it is true that the duty is put upon hides in order to aid the Secretary of State in carrying out his scheme for reciprocity with the South American Governments, the New-York leather men are not likely to succeed in their object.

THE RIVAL CONFERENCES.

BISHOP BOWMAN HOLDS ONE OF HIS OWN AND MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 4.—Bishop Bowman, who was yesterday refused the privilege of presiding over the Des Moines Conference of the Evangelical Church, carried out his threat to organize a conference of his own, and after a day's session of the diminutive body it adjourned. The conference was held in his rooms at the Kirkwood House.

The Rev. S. W. Kiplinger was elected Secretary and the Rev. J. F. Yerger was elected Presiding Elder and given charge of all the congregations connected with the conference. The same gentleman was also elected to represent the conference at the General Board of Missions which convenes in October next in Cleveland, Ohio, and which manages all the foreign and home mission work connected with the church.

The Rev. J. H. Yaggy was elected Trustee of Northwestern College for three years. This prosperous educational institution is situated in Naperville, Ill., and Bishop Bowman is President.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Reese and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Blodgett, Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were introduced to the conference and expressed their surprise at the very peculiar conduct of the ministers, who refused to recognize the Bishop, the discipline of the Evangelical Association being in many respects similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They unhesitatingly expressed their opinion that the Bishop's position as far as the legal status of the difficulty is concerned is right.

Bishop Bowman made appointments as follows: J. F. Yerger, Presiding Elder, Stony City; J. F. Yerger, Audubon; J. H. Yaggy, Kingsley; L. N. Day, Anita; G. F. Hellmann and Creston J. Wirth.

Resolutions were passed deploring the trouble of the revolutionary spirit among members and expressing confidence in the honor, honesty, and piety of Bishop Bowman, and upholding him as Bishop, and the conference adjourned to meet at Anita the first Thursday in April, 1891.

STORMS AT SEA.

ROUGH PASSAGE OF THE UTOPIA AND SARNIA—A SCHOONER IN DISTRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—A special to the *Journal* from Halifax, N. S., says: "The steamer Utopia, (British,) Capt. Morrison, from Mediterranean ports via Gibraltar, bound to New-York, arrived here at noon to-day short of coal and provisions after a stormy passage of nineteen days.

"Heavy westerly gales and high seas prevailed all the way. She has 535 steerage passengers, and the last bullock on board had been killed some days ago, and the last barrel of flour. She will proceed to-night."

ROCKLAND, Me., April 4.—The British schooner Robert Ross of St. Andrews, N. B., McKee, master, from St. John to New-York with piling, came off Mark Island Reef this morning, and was towed to Oceanville by the revenue cutter Dallas. The schooner was dismasted and waterlogged. Most of the cargo of piling will be saved. The crew was saved, and the sails and running rigging were landed at Sunson's Point.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—The Dominion Line steamer Sarnia, Capt. Gibson, which arrived this morning, reports that she had a succession of heavy westerly gales during the entire passage. A large number of icebergs were sighted for a distance of 400 miles, and were seen as far east as longitude 42°.

THE CHIEF BOOMER SHOT.

CAPT. W. L. COUCH WILL BE CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—A special to the *Times* from Oklahoma City says that Capt. W. L. Couch, the leader of the Oklahoma boomers and ex-Mayor, was shot this afternoon by J. C. Adams. The bullet entered the left leg just below the knee and came out in front. Both bones in front were broken, and though amputation of the limb may not be necessary, the Captain is crippled for life.

Capt. Couch was a contestant for a valuable claim adjoining the city on the west, on which Adams has the filing. This afternoon he and his son began to set posts for a fence, and while at work were approached by Adams, who ordered them to desist. A quarrel ensued and the shooting followed.

There are two or three versions of the shooting, but the one that seems to have the color of truth is that Couch took hold of Adams, disarmed him of his pistol, and discharged it at him. Adams retreated to his house, procured his rifle, and, advancing to within 200 yards of Couch, fired at him.

Adams then swore out a warrant for the arrest of Couch and son, while on behalf of the latter a warrant was sworn out for Adams's arrest. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 and to-morrow was set for the preliminary hearing.

CAPT. HEALY EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The report of the special committee, appointed by Secretary Windham, to investigate the charges of cruelty and intoxication made against Capt. M. A. Healy, Commander of the revenue steamer Bear, was received at the Treasury Department to-day, and was referred to Capt. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, for review. The committee consisted of T. G. Phelps, Collector of Customs at San Francisco; Capt. J. W. White, United States Revenue Marine, and C. N. Bailhache of the Marine Hospital Service, and the investigation was made at San Francisco.

The committee finds that the conduct of Capt. Healy in punishing the three seamen from the bark Estrella was justifiable under the circumstances, the evidence showing that they were mutinous and insubordinate, and that Capt. Healy punished them only after every other effort to restore order had failed. In regard to the "triceing up" of several of the crew of the bark Wanderer, the committee reports that the evidence showed that the men were mutinous; that the vessel was in an exposed condition; that all reasonable efforts were used to persuade the men to resume their duties, and that they refused to do so; that there were no courts or peace officers within reach, and that, therefore, the punishment of the crew as a last resort to suppress the mutiny was justifiable.

The committee finds the charge of drunkenness wholly unsustained, and says: "The testimony goes to show that Capt. Healy has been a particularly intelligent, zealous, and efficient officer in the discharge of his difficult and perilous duties in the arctic; that he is humane and kind to his men and to shipwrecked sailors and unfortunates, whom he has relieved and who have been in many instances thrown upon his personal bounty."

MR. WITTE LIKELY TO RECOVER.

MONTREAL, April 4.—William Witte, the New-York merchant who startled the guests of St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday by attempting to commit suicide, was removed to the General Hospital and is likely to recover. His brother arrived from New-York to-day.

Mrs. Scott's Tokay Wines.

The Pearl of Hungary. E. C. Hazard & Co., Wholesale Agents. Sold everywhere. Adv.

RUSSIA'S NERVOUS CZAR

TROUBLE EXPECTED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES.

FINLAND LIABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DISORDER—THE RIOTOUS STUDENTS—EXPLOSIVES AT GATSCHINA.

LONDON, April 4.—Advices received here to-day from St. Petersburg reaffirm the reports of the serious condition of affairs in Russia. They declare that the Czar is suffering from nervous fever. The scheme for the Russification of Finland is received with extreme disfavor in that country, and trouble is certain to follow. The advices further say that all the universities in Russia have been closed by the Government. The students at the St. Petersburg University made an attack upon Lieut. Gen. Gresser, Chief of the St. Petersburg police, who went to the university to quell the disturbances, and treated him in a very rough manner. He was thrown to the floor, and while lying prostrate was kicked a number of times by his assailants.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The police at Gatschina have discovered explosives on the grounds of the imperial palace. The imperial family has, in consequence, renounced the idea of going there to finish Lent.

The Czar, for two days, has suffered from a relapse of influenza which has compelled him to postpone audiences. His condition is not serious.

Among the students arrested are Prince Viazemsky and a son of Nabokoff, a former Minister of Justice.

The students abandoned the meeting which they had proposed to hold yesterday, the attendance being too small. A number of the students who have been interviewed persisted in their declarations that the agitation arises solely on account of educational matters. In proof of this declaration the students assembled at the University and the Technological Institute and sang the anthem, "God Preserve the Czar."

The Czar is greatly incensed because of the disturbances, and has signified his intention of closing all the higher public educational establishments for a year. It is feared by the Russian officials, however, that a year's idleness will foster the growth of disaffection among the students.

The peasants of Riazan, incensed at the continued flogging and outrages perpetrated by the district chief, Mordvinoff, retaliated by thrashing Mordvinoff severely and stoning the police. The Czar was deeply pained on hearing the news.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S BITTER OPPOSITION TO IT.

LONDON, April 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a second letter, ridicules the proposition that the Land Purchase bill is a tranquillizing and pacifying measure. On the contrary, he says, it is certain to lead to jealousy and repudiation of rent among tenants whose landlords refuse to sell, to say nothing of the repudiation indicated in his first letter, involving the Government in a hopeless double task of enforcing the law in the cases of non-renters and the recovery of money from purchasers.

Coming to the question of guarantees, Lord Randolph enters into the financial question in detail. He estimates that five years of continuous repudiation would exhaust the cash guarantees and compel recourse to the contingent guarantees, which would mean the throwing of Ireland into a condition of anarchy worse than was ever contemplated by the strongest opponents of Home rule as a result of the repeal of the union. There was not the remotest chance that public opinion or political parties would support such a policy. He granted that the hypothesis was absurd, but the bill rested thereon, and the only conclusion was, in the words of Mr. Dillon, that the security was rotten.

"It is impossible," he writes, "to suppose that the Parnellites, who have shown such surprising intelligence and such little scruple to attain their ends, will not be fully alive to the splendid opportunity and resolute enough to bring about repudiation and a state of things which would compel England to give a separate Parliament and Government to Ireland."

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the securities are sound, he examines into the morality of the measure. Mr. Gladstone, he says, had the consent of a majority of Ireland's representatives in the House of Commons to pledge her local revenue, yet Lord Hartington denounced imposing upon the Irish taxpayer such a serious, risky liability. Mr. Balfour, without the consent of the Parnellites, had no right to pledge the resources of the whole community for the benefit of a comparatively small class.

Lord Randolph laughs at the simplicity of those who think that because purchase is voluntary there will be no repudiation, or that if offered such an opportunity to gain his ends Parnell would jump at it. It is obvious by their fierce opposition that the Parnellites will disengage themselves from responsibility for the consequences, and the argument of repudiation will be identical with that of the Southern States after the war of secession. He concludes by saying that nothing but the most audacious violation of pledges given to the English people by the Unionist Party can justify the passing of the bill. He promises in a third letter to advance proposals of his own for a land purchase scheme.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—Russia has notified Turkey that the sums paid on account of the arrears of the war indemnity and the securities given for the payment thereof are not sufficient, and that therefore, if the new loan which Turkey proposes to raise is subscribed for, she will demand priority for the payment of her claims before the money is devoted to other purposes.

The Sultan has signed an irade providing for new negotiations with England for a convention based on the withdrawal of the English from Egypt. It is stated that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, and Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, will immediately commence negotiations having that object in view.

PEKIN, April 4.—The Emperor, accompanied by Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Grand Chancellor, and a retinue numbering 10,000 persons, has started on a visit to the Eastern mausoleum. He will return to Pekin April 12.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Emperor has presented a prize cup ornamented with sapphires and a figure of Diana, goddess of the chase, to be shot for at the federal rifle competition.

THE MISSING LORD BOYLE.

WINNIPEG, April 4.—Lord Boyle, who mysteriously disappeared on the western ranches of Alberta, was well known in the Canadian Northwest. He represented the Macleod district in the Legislature, and was looked upon as one of its most shining lights. At the last election he retired from the House and suddenly disappeared.

It was at first supposed his lordship had gone to a mining camp near by, but all inquiries among the miners failed to give his friends any clue. Since the announcement of the death of the Earl of Shannon and the succession of Young Boyle to his father's title and estates in Ireland search has been renewed. The Hon. Henry Boyle left London yesterday for Canada to assist the detectives in working up the case.

A telegram from Macleod last night says Lord Boyle went west from there to British Columbia. He is supposed to have gone to Alaska.

TO ADVANCE PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

BOSTON, April 4.—The fifth annual business meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education was held in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, at noon. The officers elected are: President—Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Cambridge; Vice Presidents—J. Gardner Smith, M. D., of New-York; Carolyn E. Haddock of Bryn Mawr College, E. M. Hartwell, M. D., of Johns Hopkins University; Secretary—E. Hitchcock, M. D., Cornell; Treasurer—Dr. William S. Anderson of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; Council—Dr. William Blaikie of New-York, Dr. Hall of Haverford College, and Luther Gulick, M. D., of Springfield, Mass.

MEXICO'S TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 4.—The Minister of Public Works is considering the question of stopping the transmission of mercantile telegrams on railroad telegraph lines, and of transferring the foreign business to the Mexican Telegraph Company and the interior business to the federal lines. This move is actuated by the Director-General of the federal telegraph lines, who thinks that the railroad telegraph lines are infringing on the business of the former, while the stipulations of the concessions to the railroad lines are that they only do telegraph business for the railroads and passengers in transit.

THE BOOKSTAVER HEARING.

LAWYER M'CURDY OFFERS TO PUT THE JUDGE ON THE STAND.

ALBANY, April 4.—The taking of testimony in the Bookstaver case was continued in this city this afternoon. The Assembly Judiciary Committee convened at 2:30 o'clock in the Assembly library, and the investigation was immediately pursued. Judge Bookstaver was represented by Delos McCurdy and his partner, Mr. Goodwin of New-York, and Judge Countryman appeared for the committee.

William E. Hagan of Troy, an expert examiner of handwriting, was the first witness. Mr. Hagan had previously stated during the investigation that he was of opinion that the signatures of Benjamin Wright, the second counsel for Mrs. Flack, to the affidavit of regularity, the summons, and the complaint were made practically at the same time. To-day he repeated this assertion. When asked on what he based it, he said that the microscope revealed the fact that while Wright was signing the summons his pen dug into the paper and a piece of the fibre became attached to it and followed the pen through that signature and the succeeding ones. Between the signing of the complaint and affidavit and that of the summons a considerable time should have elapsed.

More expert testimony was given by Mr. David N. Carvahlo of New-York, whose specialty is questioned handwriting. He testified that he had examined the signatures in question and had become convinced that those attached to the summons and to the affidavit of regularity were contemporaneous. Concerning the signature to the complaint he could not be so positive, but felt reasonably certain that Wright wrote all three.

John H. Standfast, stenographer of the Court of Common Pleas, testified that in July, 1889, no papers in the Flack case were on Judge Bookstaver's desk. Standfast said he had charge of the desk and its contents, and his testimony was obviously given to disprove the former evidence that the papers had been taken from the desk by Meeks between July 2 and 12, 1889.

Judge Countryman cross-examined the young man, and he was obliged to admit that, despite the fact that he was practically Judge Bookstaver's private secretary, he had never heard of the Flack case until the papers exposed the facts concerning the bogus divorce.

Mr. Standfast also said that although he was with the Judge when the reporters tried to interview the latter, he did not hear the Judge say, as the reporter Maher testified he did, that he had appointed Meeks referee because he was a friend of sheriff Flack.

Louis Hanneman, a lawyer of New-York, told the committee in response to the questions propounded by Mr. McCurdy that he knew Maher and heard him question the Judge. He denied that the Judge made the statement attributed to him.

Mr. McCurdy announced that he desired to produce as his next witness Nathaniel Jarvis, the clerk of Judge Bookstaver's court, but Jarvis was ill. His testimony would be solely as to the papers in the Flack case, as presented by Judge Bookstaver, to bring out the fact that the envelope in which they were placed was one produced by Jarvis himself and not furnished by the Clerk of the court.

The counsel disputed for some time as to whether the transcript of the testimony of Judge Bookstaver in the Flack case and in the Bar Association should be read. Judge Countryman thought the proper thing would be to have the Judge make his statement himself.

"Would you like to summon him?" inquired Mr. McCurdy.

Judge Countryman said that would hardly be the proper thing to do.

"Judge Bookstaver is in the city and I can get him here in ten minues," continued Mr. McCurdy, "and will either produce him or leave with the committee all of his testimony."

It was finally decided to allow Mr. McCurdy to read that portion of the transcript denying Meeks's statement as to his possession of the papers in the Flack case. An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday, April 16, in Albany, when the case will be summed up.

RHODE ISLAND SATISFIED.

NO FAULT TO FIND WITH THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—Now that the count has been finished, there is general satisfaction at the remarkably successful operations of ballot reform. When it was found that it would be impossible to district the city wards in time for this election, there were apprehensions of serious difficulty to be encountered in the attempt of 1,500 to 2,400 voters to cast their votes at one polling place. But the matter was so thoroughly explained in the newspapers, and the system so well illustrated, both by diagrams of voting places and by the arrangement of the ticket, that it was well understood.

Many literary societies and temperance clubs, several of which are attached to each Catholic parish, adopted this system at their elections, thus familiarizing the young voters with the actual operation of the system. The result has proved that it is entirely feasible for even this large number to vote in one polling place with but few cases of disturbance, and the only reason for desiring a division is the necessity of expediting the counting of the vote. Some comment is now heard upon the alphabetical arrangement of names of nominees. In this point the Massachusetts custom will be followed, but it is possible to amend the law, if deemed proper, so as to arrange the candidates in the order of the parties represented.

Newport failed to elect two Representatives, and to-day a scheme is on foot there to hold the deferred election under the old law. City Solicitor Peckham has taken issue with the Secretary of State upon the law, and the City Clerk of Newport will be governed, according to present appearances, by the city's legal advisor. That is, he intends to discard the booths and the single ticket, bearing all the names of candidates and to return to ballots furnished by the political parties and peddled by the ward heelers. The factional quarrel at the Newport capital has gone to such lengths when it comes to this end, for under the law governing adjourned elections a pretended election held under the old system would be void, and the sitting members, two Republicans, would hold over.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—At 12:45 o'clock the Aldermen concluded their canvass of the votes cast in Wednesday's election. They found that four Representatives had been elected from the city instead of two, as heretofore announced. They are Jesse Metcalf, Third Representative, who has a majority of 35 votes; Hiram Howard, Fourth Representative, who has a majority of 161; William K. Potter, Eleventh Representative, 53 majority, and Lorin M. Cook, Twelfth Representative, who has a majority. They are all four Democrats, so that the party now has elected 38 members of the Legislature instead of 36 and has to elect 17 more to secure a majority in Grand Committee. The Republicans have to elect 12 more members to secure the same result.

THE ZINCMAKERS' STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Labor Commissioner Merrewether has completed his investigation of the zincmakers' strike. Trouble began at the Glendale Zinc Works about six weeks ago. The Commissioner finds that six of the employes were discharged, one at a time, and no reason given, but when the sixth went it was discovered that the discharges were made simply because the men belonged to a union, and that the intention was to dismiss every union man; therefore 160 of them quit in a body.

It was also learned that the men had been urged by the company to desert the Knights of Labor and form a union. They did this, and one of the officers of the company tried to have himself made a member, with a view to controlling the union men, offering $500 if made a member. This the men objected to, and the dismissals began.

The Commissioner is very severe in his comments on the course of the company toward the employes.

THE NEW-YORK THISTLE CURLERS.

ALBANY, April 4.—The New-York Thistle Curling Association visited the Albany City Curling Club last month, and were so favorably impressed with the covered rink of the Albanians that they decided to have a similar rink in New-York. To that end the association has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

The object stated in the certificate is to purchase a suitable lot and erect a building to be used as a skating rink, and for holding fairs, meetings, exhibitions, and all other lawful entertainments and amusements. The Trustees are Thomas Watson, Murdoch M. Campbell, Charles W. McKenzie, John Gray, John Watt, James Dickson, and James Shaw.

TO BE BURIED IN HER WEDDING GOWN.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 4.—Miss Minnie Lippincott of Farmingdale, who was to have been married to James D. Luker of Freehold to-morrow morning, will be buried in her wedding dress in the Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery at Farmingdale to-morrow afternoon. Miss Lippincott died at yesterday's reception. She was ill only two days.

RASCALS TO BE ARRESTED

ELECTION OFFICERS TO BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

THE LATEST MOVE AGAINST THE RING IN JERSEY CITY — PREPARATIONS MAKING FOR ELECTION DAY.

The Jersey City Republican Committee held its last meeting before the election at the Federal Club last evening and arranged some of the details of election day work. The attendance was large and the meeting very spirited. The committeemen appeared to reflect the general feeling among opponents of the ring throughout the city that with a fair vote and an honest count the election of Mr. Perkins to the office of Mayor is certain by a good round majority.

The matter of securing watchers at the polls on election day received a good deal of attention. It is thought that four of the six districts will be well taken care of by the district organizations; but in the other two districts, (the First and Second,) where the Republicans are in a decided minority, election frauds are usual, and the election officials ruffianly, the case is more difficult. The call for volunteer watchers has met with a very inadequate response in those districts. The ringsters with whom a Republican committee conferred on Thursday say they will not guarantee to any watcher who lives outside the precinct in which he attempts to watch any sort of opportunity or protection. There is no reliance to be placed in police protection, for the policemen know that they are not expected by the Police Commission, of which John P. Feeney is President, to protect anybody except ringsters.

The result is that citizens shrink from undertaking a task at once repulsive, wearisome, and attended with personal danger. It requires both moral and physical courage to undertake it and great endurance to carry it through. Yet several have come forward and means will be taken to supply all deficiencies.

It was stated yesterday that a blow was about to be struck which would have a most important effect. This was nothing less than the arrest of a big batch of election officers who participated in the frauds of last Fall. The details of the plan and the names of the men engaged in the undertaking were not given, but it appears that some sort of conference was held yesterday and it was decided to swoop down on these officials not later than Monday.

There is no doubt about the completeness of the proof against the rascals, and it is confidently believed that no Justice will dare refuse to hold them, and that no Grand Jury can fail to indict them. The move is expected to cause a good many vacancies in the election boards for next Tuesday's election, and the men who fill them will have before their minds a very practical warning against crime.

The move appears not to have been heard of by the Republican City Committee, for no reference was made to it last night and no step taken toward providing for the exigency that might arise. But THE TIMES's information is confirmed in a way that does not leave it open to question. The blow should be and may be in time for running the machine to a finish.

That the leading ringsters may be ready to throw these tools overboard is believed in some quarters. The Democratic conferees at the meeting with Republicans on Thursday said their purpose in seeking the conference was to make it clear that the Democratic organization was not responsible for the frauds of last Fall. Those frauds were, the committeemen said, the personal acts of the election officers, and not of Davis, O'Neill, Feeney, Haines, or the leaders. That pretense, however, is humbug. O'Neill, in the Board of Aldermen, favored continuing the proved rogues as election officers, and not one ring Democrat in the whole city raised his voice against it. The frauds were virtually indorsed by the Aldermen. Now, when the leaders try to put all the blame on their wretched tools, some of these tools may be stirred to tell a little wholesome truth and show the participation of their masters.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The ring gets a telling blow from the recent act of William E. Sackett, one of the editors and proprietors of the Jersey City *News*, published every evening and on Sunday morning. He is a newspaper man of ability and long experience, thoroughly familiar with the ways of the ringsters, and he has had all the ring treatment that he can stand. He has accordingly resigned his editorial position and written a letter to the publisher giving his reasons.

"Since Robert Davis's accession to power as Sheriff," he says, "barefaced corruption and defiant disregard of the common decencies of life have been welcomed into all the public places. Party leaders boast of their corruptions in the streets, and violations of law are laughed at as great jokes. The county has become a paradise for gamblers and blacklegs." He recites that the *News* long ago decided to oppose Mayor Cleveland's re-election because it would be a public calamity. Yet the *News* has now veered about to support Cleveland, and he (Mr. Sackett) resigns because he "cannot help to fasten the fangs of the gang of public cormorants in the vitals of the body politic." Mr. Sackett's bold step deserves commendation, and no doubt other men will follow his example. Every brave thrust at the citadel of corruption makes the next one easier.

There was a Perkins and reform meeting at the Oakland Rink, Jersey City, last evening, attended by a large crowd of people, who listened attentively to the speeches. Mr. Thomas Mills presided, and speeches were made by James Chapman, Z. K. Pangborn, and Max Salinger. Some of the speakers handled Mayor Cleveland without gloves, and all dwelt on the pressing need of reform.

Corporation Counsel William D. Edwards of Jersey City writes to THE TIMES complaining that its reporters garble his opinions, especially a recent one in regard to the right of Joseph Hammle to vote in the Fourth District. Mr. Edwards's version of what THE TIMES said, he says, differs from what it did say.

There will be Perkins and reform meetings in Kessler's Hall and at Greenville this evening.

THE MISSOURI WHEAT CROP.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Mr. Levi Chubbick, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, furnishes the Associated Press the following report of the wheat crop in Missouri:

"The conditions of the wheat crop for the State, as will be shown by the monthly crop report to be issued by the State Board of Agriculture under date of April 5, will not exceed 85 per cent. The bad condition is due entirely to the severe freezing weather which we had in March. Soil at seeding time is reported from all sections to have been in prime condition and the germination has been good all through the Fall and early Winter was excellent.

"The northeast, southwest, and central counties have suffered more than the southeast, while the northwest was least injured. Very heavy rains in Southeast Missouri during October have seriously injured large areas in the river counties. Weekly returns received by the Meteorological Bureau of the Board of Agriculture indicate that the weather throughout the State during the past week has been such as to considerably improve the conditions of the wheat."

A NEW STREET RAILROAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The East and West Railway Company of New-York, with a capital of $300,000, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day. The road is to be constructed from the corner of East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue west through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to Fifth-avenue, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, to Edgecombe-avenue, northerly along Edgecombe or New avenue to One Hundred and Forty-second-street, through Bradhurst-avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, to Harlem River; also, from Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street northerly along Eighth-avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street and Harlem River.

The length of the proposed road is three miles. The Directors are Lyman E. Minor, James W. Cragin, Elijah I. Payne, Byron H. Searing, Samuel Bayly, Leonard McKown, and James A. Smith, all of New-York.

COAL INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—J. R. Lithgow writes a letter to the Halifax *Herald* alleging that the coal industry is declining. He shows that coal shipments up the St. Lawrence decreased 46,500 tons this year compared with last, though prices were 10 cents a ton lower. He expresses the opinion that if the duty on American coal were increased to 80 cents a ton Quebec Province would afford a market for 100,000 tons additional of Nova Scotia coal, and if the duty were still further increased the city he suggests that the Government should apply its pig-iron bounty to the coal industry and give a bounty of 20 cents on every ton of coal shipped up the St. Lawrence.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Drafts—Sight, 10 to 12½; telegraphic, 12 to 17½.

MINNESOTA'S CROPS.

FARMERS CONFIDENT OF A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—Dispatches from seventy points in Minnesota, giving the result of personal interviews with farmers in regard to the crop outlook for the coming season, indicate that the soil is in excellent condition, and, with the unusual amount of moisture resulting from the soaking rains of the last two days, the agriculturists are confident of a bountiful harvest next Fall. In the northwestern tier of counties seeding was commenced to-day. The soil is in good condition at present, though there is a dread of a repetition of last Spring's dry winds, a few days of which would dry the top soil and blow it in clouds of dust.

The top soil has more moisture in it this Spring than last, even though the snowfall last Winter was less than in the preceding one, for the reason that there was more rain last Fall than in 1888, and in December there was a good rain which froze into the ground. So far the season is a little late, but very favorable. The farmers are feeling cheerful and making active preparations to seed a large acreage.

In the southwestern counties, particularly Rock, which has not had a soaking rain for two years until this week, the ground this Spring contains more moisture than for several years previous. This is the result of the heavy snowfall last Winter, an absence of high winds to pile it in drifts, and the mildness of the weather did not allow the earth to freeze to a depth that would cause the water from the melted snow to run off. Consequently a sun that would melt the snow would open the earth, and the moisture has been absorbed.

Seeding in a few neighborhoods was commenced last week, but the blizzard of Thursday put a stop to operations until this week. By next Monday seeding will be general all over the county. Rock County is purely a flax-producing county, and has never experienced a failure of crops. But this season, owing to the condition of land, more attention will be given to diversified crops, corn receiving more attention than ever before. It is claimed that flax "wears" out the land more than any other cereal, and to give the land a chance to recuperate for one season but little acreage, compared with former years, will be sown this season.

Seeding will be begun

TOO MUCH FOR CHICAGO

QUARRELING ALREADY OVER HER GREAT PRIZE.

A ROW AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR STOCKHOLDERS, BUT NO BLOODSHED.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The stockholders of the Chicago World's Fair Association, representing 500,000 shares of $10 each, met for organization at Battery D Armory this morning. At 8:30 o'clock a wicket in the great doors at the entrance was opened, and the stockholders, with credentials in hand, began to pass in—at first a few, but later in compact line, the number outside seeking entrance constantly increasing till a solid mass surrounded the doorway. The line as it entered was guided to a large room on the second floor. Here clerks ranged behind tables scanned the certificates presented, showing that the required 2 per cent had been paid upon the number of shares subscribed for. The proxies received certificates showing the number of shares which they were respectively entitled to vote in the meeting.

Mayor Cregier was chosen permanent Chairman of the meeting and James W. Scott was made Secretary. Previous to the opening of the meeting printed tickets bearing forty names of prominent citizens who, it was suggested, were well fitted to become Directors of the association, were passed around. It was explained that this was merely in the way of suggestion for the benefit of stockholders who had not the acquaintance or the time necessary to make up a good ticket, and that five blank spaces were left to be filled in by each individual voter, in the belief that the meeting would want to make the board consist of forty-five men.

It soon became evident that there was an element of dissatisfaction in the meeting. As soon as the preliminaries were disposed of, ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who had previously addressed a meeting in one corner of the hall, walked to the front, and mounting a chair said he desired to move that the number of Directors be increased to seventy-five, so that the poor man would secure a fair representation on the board. He did not want to cut out names mentioned; they were good men; but he wanted to see localities represented which were now being slighted.

Mr. Harrison was followed by Washington Hesing, who made a great sensation when he charged star-chamber proceedings and that the ticket had been prepared by the South Side Street Railway and the First National Bank. A few hisses greeted this thunderbolt, but the cheers were weightier. Foreign nationalities had been overlooked. There were twenty-four nationalities in the city. The German had been honored with two names on the proposed Board of Directors and the Irish one name. In behalf of the whole city he deplored the attempt to force the forty star-chamber names on the city. It was narrow-minded and selfish, and he seconded Mr. Harrison's motion to make the board seventy-five. More hisses and groans and loud cheers followed this.

Victor F. Lawson moved as an amendment that the number of Directors be forty-five. A viva voce vote on these propositions was found to be unsatisfactory and a formal ballot by shares of stock was called for. Then fifteen minutes were consumed by speeches by Mr. Harrison and others and in points of order on the rulings of the Chair, &c.

Thomas R. Bryan spoke eloquently on the dangers of dissensions which were arising. He said Chicago's rivals for the fair would gloat over the wrangling, and that if this kept up the whole world would know of it, and that the oft-boasted unanimity would be widely ridiculed and Chicago would be the sufferer.

The noise was simply deafening. A hundred steeds of fiery, high-mettled lineage could not be more restive. Many leaped to their feet, all talking at once. During the whole trouble the only question which had yet been put to the meeting was that concerning the number of Directors to be elected. The followers of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Hesing seemed to be strong as the advocates of those who favored a Board of Directors containing forty-five members.

Fifteen minutes of something which more nearly approached a riot than anything else were consumed in the taking of the vote with the voters with ballots. Speeches were made in a dozen parts of the hall at the same time.

When the vote was finally taken and announced it was found that the motion to increase the number of Directors to seventy-five was lost, 94,542 shares of stock being cast in favor of the motion, and 246,444 shares against it, making a total of 300,789 shares voted. Victor F. Lawson moved that the nominations be made by the voters present sending to the Secretary the names of whoever they desired to represent them. The motion prevailed, and each of the several thousand present prepared a list of forty-five names and sent it up.

Secretary Scott drew a long breath and proceeded to read. All the forty names on the printed tickets nominated were elected, ranging from Chauncey Depew of New-York to John Smith of the Sixth Ward. A ballot was then taken for the purpose of choosing forty-five of the nominees to act as Directors of the corporation. When all of the votes had been cast the meeting adjourned. A great deal of time will be required to count the votes, as cumulative voting was provided for. The result will not be known till next week. Shortly before adjournment the following resolution was passed and ordered sent by telegraph to the Senators from Illinois in Washington:

Resolved, That the vast meeting, representing the great majority of shareholders in the World's Exposition of 1892, and representing also the larger body of citizens of Chicago, approve and confirm all pledges heretofore made by our representatives in Congress, We earnestly appeal to the United States Senate for a prompt and favorable consideration of the House bill on the World's Columbian Exposition in order that no possible delay may expedite the needed preparation for the stupendous undertaking to be confided to us.

It was lacking but a few minutes of midnight when the count of the ballots was finished. With three notable exceptions the ready-made list of forty-five was elected. The three were Col. George R. Davis, J. W. Deane, and L. Z. Leiter. Another one of the forty, John Dekoven, had withdrawn before the balloting began.

Much surprise was expressed at the defeat of ex-Congressman Davis, who has been quite generally credited with having taken a leading part at Washington in the manœuvres that led to Chicago's success before the House of Representatives. His friends were not slow to attribute the defeat to the machinations of political enemies. Col. Davis lacked nearly 4,000 votes of reaching the minimum requisite to election.

The forty-five Directors chosen are as follows, the first thirty-six being from the list prepared beforehand: Owen F. Aldis, Samuel W. Allerton, W. T. Baker, Thomas S. Bryan, Mark L. Crawford, W. H. Colvin, D. C. Crozier, J. W. Ellsworth, Stuyvesant Fish, Lyman J. Gage, H. H. Higinbotham, J. L. Hutchinson, E. T. Jeffrey, R. A. Keyes, M. M. Kirkman, H. H. Kohlsaa, E. F. Lawrance, T. J. Lefens, Cyrus H. McCormick, Andrew McNally, Joseph Medill, Robert Mitchell, Potter Palmer, J. C. Peasley, Ferd W. Peck, B. M. Phelps, E. S. Pike, M. A. Ryerson, Charles H. Schwab, A. F. Seeberger, W. E. Strong, B. A. Waller, Edwin Walker, John R. Walsh, C. Wheeler, Otis Young, C. H. Wacker, B. G. Keith, E. B. Butler, E. B. Wilston, A. Nathan, C. T. Yerkes, W. D. Kerfoot, J. J. P. Odell, and J. V. Farwell, Jr.

THE TARGETS WERE BLUE ROCKS.

RED BANK, N. J., April 4.—The Riverside Gun and Rifle Club had bad weather for its regular weekly shoot this afternoon. The targets were blue rocks, and American Association rules governed the shooting. Rain fell steadily nearly all the afternoon, but there was no wind and good scores were made. Owing to the unfavorable weather the attendance was small. Following is a summary of the events:

First Event, Thirty Singles and Five Pairs.—Edward N. Cooper first, 27; Frederick Beale second, 22; John Cooper third, 21; James Cooper, Jr., 20; Asa Whymer, 20; Dr. Edwin Field, 22.

Second Event, Team Shoot, Nine Singles.—Edward M. Cooper, John Cooper, Jr., and Dr. Edwin Field, 22; Frederick Beale, John Cooper, and Asa Whymer, 25.

Third Event, Nine Singles.—James Cooper, Jr., Edward M. Cooper, and John Cooper, first, 9; Frederick Beale, second, 8.

Fourth Event, Six Singles.—Frederick Beale, first, 6; James Cooper, Jr., Edward M. Cooper, and John Cooper, second, 5.

DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Quite a commotion was caused among shipping men to-day by a report that the American ship A. McCallum, Capt. O'Brien, from Rio Janeiro, was detained at Quarantine with yellow fever aboard. Capt. O'Brien was not allowed to come to the city by order of Dr. Heiskill, who is in charge of Quarantine.

It was learned that three of the sailors had died on the passage, the first of yellow fever on Feb. 18. Capt. O'Brien said that the other two did not die of yellow fever, and that there was no epidemic on his ship. The man who died contracted yellow fever while the ship lay at anchor at Rio. All were buried at sea. Dr. Heiskill concluded to quarantine the ship for a few days until she was thoroughly fumigated, which will be about Monday.

OPPOSED TO THE CANADIAN TARIFF

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 4.—In the tariff debate in Parliament last night Mr. Ellis, member for St. John, N. B., said that, owing to the increased burdens the Government was placing on the people of the Maritime Provinces, he did not think it was worth while for New-Brunswick to remain in the Confederation.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell has received a telegram signed by all the lumber merchants of his county, (Northumberland, N. B.,) Liberal and Conservative, condemning the additional taxation upon flour, beef, pork, hardware, and lumber.

In addition dispatches from British Columbia state that the newspapers in that province, regardless of political ties, condemn the tariff measures as unjust and unnecessary.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MR. MOHR'S BIG PROJECT.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wis., April 4.—A new railroad scheme that will make Spokane Falls the northern terminus of one of the largest systems of railroads in this country is being engineered by Paul F. Mohr, a well-known railroad man. New-York, Philadelphia, and Chicago capitalists are interested in the railroad.

The proposition is to tap all of the six transcontinental roads—the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Southern Pacific. The idea is to begin at Spokane Falls, run southskirting Lake Coeur d'Alene, on through Genesee, County Idaho, and in a general southerly direction passing through Idaho, striking Salt Lake City and connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande. The projected line leaves that road at Green River, passing down into Arizona, crosses the Atlantic and Pacific and strikes El Paso at the Mexican line, connecting with the Mexican Central.

There is no north and south road between the Pacific coast, where the Southern Pacific and Oregon and California run, and the Mississippi Valley system. This road will run through a plateau that lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains on the west. There are no broad rivers to cross or lofty mountain ranges to pass over.

MISSOURI PACIFIC STANDS OUT.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The General Passenger Agents of the Western roads met to-day to again take up the question of reorganizing the Western States Passenger Association. This was in accordance with the resolution adopted last week, which provided that such a meeting should be held in case the agreement was not signed by all the former members of the association by April 2. Several of the roads have not signed, and among these is the Missouri Pacific, which also declined to send a representative to to-day's meeting. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Iowa Central decline to join the proposed association, but promise to live up to its rules and regulations so long as they can do so without detriment to their own interests.

The Wisconsin Central notified the meeting that owing to the change in management, occasioned by the lease of that line by the Northern Pacific, it could not say what its course would be before about April 10. Accordingly an adjournment was taken until that date.

MR. BRICE BUYS A RAILROAD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—Senator Calvin S. Brice, President of the Lake Erie and Western Railway, accompanied by George L. Bradbury, General Manager, and William E. Hackedorn, general counsel, arrived in Fort Wayne last night in Senator Brice's private car, and met here ex-Superintendent W. W. Worthington and Attorney R. C. Bell of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railway. The party went South for a tour of inspection of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railway. It was stated before the party left that the road had been sold to Brice, but not to the Lake Erie and Western, the investment being a purely personal one. The road passes through the Indiana gas belt from north to south.

THE UNION PACIFIC EXTENSION.

TACOMA, Washington, April 4.—Vice President Holcomb of the Union Pacific Railroad, who is here with General Manager J. C. Smith, said to-day that the Union Pacific extension to Puget Sound and Tacoma would parallel the Northern Pacific a part of the way from Portland and that the company would probably have trains running to Tacoma over its own tracks by the close of 1891.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

In the foreclosure suit of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order directing the railway company to pay Receivers G. Eddy and H. C. Nutter $4,000 each for services, $8,841 for advances and payments, and $6,000 for their counsel. Upon the payment of these sums the trust company is to deliver to the railway company 550 of the railway company's one-thousand-dollar mortgage bonds, 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson road, and 5,986 shares of the capital stock of the Boonville Bridge Company. The order gives the railway company leave to sell the 550 mortgage bonds to meet outstanding claims against it.

The City Council of Elizabeth, N. J., last night again postponed final action on the grade-crossing question until April 10. Next Wednesday afternoon the Council will assemble at the Union Station with the Mayor and other city officers, and, accompanied by the railroad representatives and all property owners who have interests affected by the elevation of the tracks, will make a trip over the ground and thoroughly inspect in all its details the plan for the abolition of grade crossings.

A mortgage deed from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York was filed in the Clerk's office of the Richmond (Va.) Chancery Court yesterday. The deed is to secure the payment of $2,000,000 in bonds issued under a resolution adopted at the last general meeting of the stockholders of the company, to provide for double tracking the road and to make various other improvements.

The Chicago and Alton Road has given notice that it will reduce the Kansas City-Chicago rate in shipping-case products from 18 cents to 16 cents.

The coal rates from the mines to the lakes have been settled, last season's schedule being adopted by the interested roads.

HILL CHEERFULLY APPROVES.

HE SIGNS THE "CORRUPT PRACTICES" BILL AND PATS HIMSELF.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Hill filed the following memorandum with Senator Saxton's bill, entitled "An act to amend title 5 of the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchises," which was signed by him this afternoon:

This bill is generally known as the "Corrupt Practices" act. It illustrates what excellent legislation is possible where a sincere effort to serve the public good is manifested, rather than merely a desire to embarrass the Executive. The principal provisions of the measure were first recommended in my annual message a year ago, and were incorporated in the Linson Electoral Reform bill of that year. Unfortunately for the public welfare, however, when proposed in the Legislature by the minority they were rejected by a party vote. Their enactment was again urged in my annual message of the present year, and, having afterward been inserted in this bill, (Mr. Saxton's,) they received a unanimous vote in both branches of the Legislature.

It thus appears that the proposition which was rejected when presented by Mr. Linson, of the minority, was adopted when put forward by Mr. Saxton, one of the majority.

The most valuable provisions of the bill consist of the prohibition of "political pay envelope"—that device by which thousands of workingmen were intimidated in the recent Presidential election—and the requirement that candidates for all offices shall file within ten days after such election verified statements in detail of their election expenses, in default of which they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the successful candidate shall forfeit his office. In addition this feature of the bill would have been considerably strengthened had the one warranting provisions of the Linson bill been added, by which proceedings for ousting the successful candidate in case of fraud might be brought by the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes, and without the necessity of a previous criminal conviction, provided it appeared that neither the contesting candidate nor his political agents or committees had used any corrupt means to promote his election. Juries will find a remedy in a civil action, the effect of which will oust a man from his office without sending him to prison, when they would not convict him of a crime upon the same evidence. This, as I said in my recent annual message, would encourage prosecutions and put a premium upon honest candidacy. In England this feature is regarded as having accomplished more for the purification of elections than any other reform that has been tried.

The bill also embraces two other material features. It makes criminal offenses of a large number of improper practices affecting the purity of elections not covered by existing statutes, and contains definitions and broader descriptions of present offenses, so as better to secure their punishment. It also provides that any person convicted of bribery under the act shall in addition to any other punishment prescribed therein, "be excluded from the right of suffrage for a period of five years after such conviction." This is a new and very important provision and may be productive of most excellent results.

The bill is accurate in form, amending, as it does, the Penal Code, which appropriately should embrace all legislation of this nature.

The whole measure, so far as it goes, is meritorious, and, if enforced and sustained by an active, vigilant, and enlightened public sentiment, is capable of accomplishing some practical and genuine reform. If all the alleged reform bills passed by the Legislature were as carefully and honestly framed and advocated as the one before me appears to have been, there would be less conflict between the Legislature and the Executive.

The measure is cheerfully approved.

DAVID B. HILL.

CANADA'S OIL REGIONS.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 4.—The Dominion Government will shortly organize an expedition, headed by American experts, to explore the oil regions in the far North, near Athabasca.

Prof. Dawson, who passed through the territory, says: "If the indications of oil are correct, Canada has the largest oil-bearing district in the world, comprising nearly 150,000 square miles, and as the indications extend down the MacKenzie River below Athabasca, the above area may only be a part of the oil-bearing country.

Some of the lakes and rivers in the North are covered to a depth of several inches with oil, which has exuded from the banks.

ANOTHER BIG BUILDING.

George Henry Warren, Vice President of the Metropolitan Opera House Company and, a well-known lawyer, has filed with the Building Department plans for a seven-story store and office building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. It is to be built of marble, brick, and terra cotta, and the cost of the structure will be $250,000.

VICTIMS OF THE FLOODS.

CAPT. TOLLINGER BUSY RELIEVING THE DISTRESSED PEOPLE.

ARKANSAS CITY, April 4.—The river has been falling all day, after a rise of one foot last night on account of the rain, and the gauge this morning registers 48.4 feet. The back water is falling again, and if it should continue to fall for a few days the outskirts of the overflowed districts along Crooked Bayou would be sufficiently relieved for planting operations to begin.

The two Government boats, H. M. Graham and R. A. Speed, have been busy all day relieving the distressed people on the opposite side of the river. Capt. Tollinger of the Government service has secured the large compress building here, and those of the Mississippi people who want to come he is having brought over.

Capt. Tollinger offered to bring the people at Huntington, who are crowded in box cars, on platforms, and on the levees, over to-day and give them quarters, but they declined for the present and will remain where they are unless another bad spell of weather sets in. There are two barges lying at Huntington to-day and stock is being put aboard.

In a day or two these barges, together with several other barges of stock that have been saved from the flood in Mississippi, will be taken by the Speed up the Arkansas River to the prairies in Arkansas County, where they will be kept until the overflow has subsided.

Capts. Tollinger and Sider are turning their attention now almost exclusively to saving the people and their property, and with the limited means at their command, they are doing good service.

HARTFORD'S FREE LIBRARY.

THE EQUIPMENT INCLUDES O[illegible] HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLU[illegible]

HARTFORD, April 4.—The equipment of the Hartford Free Library, for which a fund of $400,000 has just been completed, includes $200,000 worth of books and manuscripts, the latter being valued at $30,000. The whole number of volumes now at hand is not far from 100,000. Of this number 20,000 volumes belong to the Connecticut Historical Society and upward of 42,000 to the Watkinson Library of Reference.

The extensive private library of the Hon. Henry Barnard will be given to the Free Library, and it is expected that 200,000 volumes will be available for public use in the course of five years.

The collection of paintings and statuary in the art gallery, which is also to be incorporated in the Free Library, is valued at $30,000. The whole amount of property that is to be put to use in the development of the new plan, not counting the fund just completed, will reach the sum of $400,000. The total available funds for the institution will exceed $800,000.

The prominent ladies of this city who have been instrumental in securing the fund are Mrs. Bulkeley, wife of Gov. Bulkeley; Mrs. Samuel Colt, Mrs. F. W. Cheney, Miss M. D. Ely, Miss C. M. Hewins, Mrs. G. W. Russell, Mrs. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Mrs. George A. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore, Miss M. A. Robinson, and Miss Laura B. Dunham.

UNWITTINGLY IRREVERENT YOUNGSTERS

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Boys, as a rule, answer questions more promptly than girls—a circumstance which frequently renders their blunders indescribably amusing. In one of the many Maine schoolhouses that on the seventh day of the week are made to do duty as churches, a worthy Deacon, who had charge of the Sunday school, began catechising a class of boys by asking: "Who was the strongest man?" Without hesitating an instant, an eight-year-old youngster shouted: "Sullivan! Now ask me who's the boss catcher."

The other day I heard an amusing anecdote told in the neat manner peculiar to clergymen. At the Episcopal church in a neighboring city, as is often the custom, was handed around the large silver plate, a young lady of five summers put in her mite, remarking as she did so, in a tone that was heard by the occupants of more than one pew: "Isn't it funny, mamma; I put my money in the pie-pan."

The writer of this I am indebted for the above has great faith in the catechism, and teaches it with a pertinacity which would challenge the admiration of Calvin himself. He is also very particular in instructing his children to speak politely on all occasions. The result of his teachings is sometimes amusing. This was the case one day last week when he was putting the youngest of four through his preparatory course. The question was asked: "Who tempted Eve?" The little fellow, after a moment's thought, with an air of confidence replied: "It's the gentleman who lives in hell; I've forgotten his name."

Little Johnny W. is four years old and formerly lived in Bangor. His parents now reside in Augusta. The other day Johnny's natural aptitude for fun and mischief led him to commit some trifling wickedness, for which he was promptly rebuked by his mother. She dwelt upon the fact of God's seeing us and always knowing what we are doing. The idea seemed to impress Johnny forcibly, and for several moments he remained silent. Then he broke out with: "Say, mother, does God see everything we do here in Augusta?" "Yes," was the solemn reply. "He sees our every act." Whereupon the young sinner exclaimed: "My goodness, mother! Let's move back to Bangor!"

FOUR BURIED CITIES IN ONE SPOT.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The Rev. A. N. Somers, pastor of the Universalist church of Fort Atkinson, has closed his labors here, having accepted a charge at Black River Falls. Mr. Somers is one of the noted archæologists of the United States, having visited personally over fifty-five thousand localities in the Union where were works of "mound builders." During his several years' stay in Atkinson he visited all the works of interest in that vicinity, and testifies to what was previously known—that this region is one of the richest, archæologically, in the United States. If there is one spot in this country of which its people are proud it is the little village of Aztalan, which has been dubbed "The Ancient City" ever since it came within one vote of being made the State capital, many years ago. It is built upon the ruins of a city that was evidently the capital of a vast tribe that left the mound builders, taking in the site of Wisconsin and surrounding States. Mr. Somers made explorations there recently and discovered the remains of not one but four cities, built one above the other.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN TENNESSEE.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

There is very little discussion in the State press of the part which the Prohibitionists are likely to take in the elections in Tennessee this year, but it is to be noted that the third party men are steadily perfecting their organizations and are pursuing a policy which indicates that they intend to stay in the political field. Candidates for county offices have been nominated in several counties, and the *Issue*, the alert organ of the third party, is urging Prohibitionists to put candidates in the field in every county, not only for county offices, but also for the Legislature. State Organizer Tate is busy arranging for the holding of conventions in each Congressional district to nominate candidates for Congress. No date has been given, we believe, for a Gubernatorial Convention, and there has been little said in the party prints to indicate who the nominee will be, but there can be no doubt a candidate will be nominated and will make an active canvass of the State.

A MUTUAL BENEFIT MYSTERY.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, April 3.

We have inquiries verbal and written as to how several of the mutual benefit orders that are flourishing in this city manage to let their members take out of their treasuries $2 or $3 for every one they put in. Frankly, we don't know. It has been explained to us a dozen times, and still we know as little about it as at first. This is probably our fault or that of our education, which was to the effect that two and two are four and no more, but we can't help it. The new process of financiering, which makes the sum six or eight, is beyond our comprehension, too deep for our understandings, too complicated for our ciphering, and those who want to know about it must go elsewhere. Don't ask us.

SALMON GOING UP THE PENOBSCOT.

From the Bangor (Me.) Commercial, March 31.

It is thought that salmon fishing on the Penobscot will begin at an early date this Spring. The new ice which has formed from the Winter's outting, being thinner and more transparent than the old ice, enables the fish to see their feeding beds. A well-known lover of this sport tells us that the salmon are already on their way up the river and work will commence as soon as the ice has gone out.

DEATH OF DR. FELIX A. BETTELHEIM.

Dr. Felix A. Bettelheim of San Francisco, Cal., died yesterday at the residence of his father, the Rev. Dr. Aaron S. Bettelheim, in Baltimore, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Bettelheim was born in Comern, Hungary. When a boy he came to this country with his father, and while the latter was rabbi in Richmond he entered the Virginia College. His parents afterward removed to San Francisco, where the young doctor was graduated from the medical college of the University of California. He was appointed surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship Colima, which plied between San Francisco and Panama. In 1879 he received the appointment of resident physician of the Isthmus of Panama and President of the Health Department of the city of Panama. In 1880 he visited Europe and returned to the United States early in January.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 4.—The steamship Navarre, Capt. Lloyd, of Liverpool, from New-York March 19, ran ashore at London to-day.

ATHLETES GETTING READY

ARRANGING FOR A VARIETY OF COMING EVENTS.

MEETING OF AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION MANAGERS LAST NIGHT—DECORATION DAY REGATTA ON THE HARLEM.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union was held last evening in the Grand Union Hotel, with President McMillan, representing the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club of Philadelphia, in the chair. One of the questions considered was that of scoring points at championship athletic meetings, and it was decided that hereafter when an athlete who is a member of a college and also of an Amateur Athletic Union club competes in any championship games his points shall count for the union club in summing up those scored for the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle plaque.

This emblem cost $2,000 and was first won by the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, which club put it up as a perpetual trophy representing the highest number of points scored by Amateur Athletic Union clubs in championship contests. It is held for a year by the club entitled to claim it, the year dating from the outdoor national athletic championships held in the Fall. There is intense rivalry between clubs for this emblem, and on account of it the clubs will send all the athletes they can command to the indoor championships to occur a week from to-day in Boston.

As to scoring points for the plaque at the Eastern and Western championships of the Union, this was referred to President McMillan, who will look into the conditions governing the trophy to learn if these games, being in a measure closed events, are included in the championships mentioned when the prize was given its present significance.

W. B. Curtis of the New-York Athletic Club was elected to succeed A. G. Mills as that club's representative in the board. Mr. Curtis was also made Chairman of a committee appointed to consider the case of Patrick Canill, the boxer of the Scottish American Athletic Club of Jersey City, who is at present under suspension. The other members of the committee are Julius Harder, New-York Turnverein, and F. Gerow, American Athletic Club.

The Lacrosse Committee reported in favor of giving a lacrosse championship series this Summer, and was instructed to issue circulars announcing same. The application of A. Fraser of Brooklyn for reinstatement was refused, but that of Walter Cantello was granted. The Columbia Athletic Club of Washington asked that the date selected for the national championships—Sept. 13—be changed to the following week, as Washington will hardly be ready to turn out a representative crowd to witness the contests on such an early date, but the board thought it would be inexpedient to make any change.

Company D of the Athletic Association, Forty-seventh Regiment; the Corinthian Athletic Club of Staten Island, and the Wayne Athletic Club of Jersey City were elected to membership in the union. The Baseball Committee reported that entries to the amateur championship series have been received from the New-York, Manhattan, Berkeley, and New-Jersey Athletic Clubs of this vicinity, the Boston Athletic Association, Columbia Athletic Club of Washington, Detroit Athletic Club, and Michigan Athletic Association of Detroit, Mich. The next meeting of the board will be held April 12 in Boston.

The Harlem Regatta Association adopted its programme of races for its Decoration Day regatta at a meeting held last evening in the Grand Union Hotel. The races are: Senior single scull, junior single scull, double scull, pair-oared gig, senior four-oared shell for the *Herald* Cup, junior four-oared shell, four-oared gig, junior eight-oared shell, and eight-oared shell. All the races will be one mile except the race of eight-oared crews for the Harlem Cup, which will be two miles, and will occur on May 31, the day following the regular regatta. The President W. D. Doscher of the Atlanta Boat Club will give prizes for the junior eight-oared shell race.

The next meeting of the association will be held April 18, when the question of adopting the old Empire course, Ninety-second to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, will be voted on, and also an amendment to the constitution of the association providing that three delegates from each club be allowed at meetings, instead of only one, as at present.

Events announced by the athletic clubs today are: New-York Athletic Club's ladies' day entertainment, at 104 West Fifty-fifth street, 2 P. M.; Manhattan Athletic Club entertainment in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, 9 P. M.; Seventh Regiment Athletic Association games in the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth street, 8 P. M.; Berkeley Athletic Club's tug-of-war tournament, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, 8 P. M., and games of Prospect Harriers and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, at the armory, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Entries close to-day for the Amateur Athletic Union's indoor championships, to be held at Boston April 12. Entries should be sent to J. E. Sullivan, Secretary, Box 611, this city.

A THRIFTY EX-CONGRESSMAN.

HE NATURALLY RESENTS BEING CALLED STINGY AND EXPLAINS MATTERS.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., March 21.

The Washington correspondent of the *Messenger*, in his letter of the 19th, has seen proper to allude to me in the following language: "Col. Walter Steele, who has the reputation of being as stingy as he was honest, and who made a most admirable Representative, told me that one year he saved his extra $5,000 and drew it in a lump. I have heard that his expenses did not exceed $40 or $50 a month." For such of the above as was meant to be complimentary I am obliged to your correspondent. As for that which, whatever its purpose, is not complimentary, nor, indeed, the truth, I have this to say:

I never told your correspondent, or any one else, that I saved my extra salary and drew it in a lump. The books of the First National Bank of your city show that I did not do that thing. I drew every month, and that which I did not need I sent to North Carolina. It is in the State now. That means outside of my salary and did not choose to spend everything I had even to gain the much-sought-for reputation of being a liberal entertainer. I lived as well, substantially, as any one of my constituents, but it cost at least twice as much as your correspondent supposed.

It may be that I have the reputation, in certain quarters, of being a stingy man. No doubt those persons who wanted to borrow money and never pay, and who know that I did not go to Washington to spend that kind of money, hold such an opinion of me. Such would hardly draw the distinction between stinginess and economy, as they could not between extravagance and liberality. Some of my associates in Washington would smile at the idea of my being parsimonious. They know better. They know that I give far more than those who accuse me of stinginess.

But I am no candidate for public favor, though I recognize the value of a good name. I have a duty of private business to look after and attention, and am glad that I have the means to live as well as most people, and owe no man a dollar of debt. I have seen some liberal persons who lived extravagantly, but could not afford to pay me what they owed. Those persons spent my money.

And now allow me to say that not one member of Congress in fifty needs a clerk. A man who is fit to represent the people can easily do all his own clerical work. Some of the members can write all the letters which they send out in a half hour during each month. The whole expense in a piece of extravagance which the taxpayers of the country must bear, and it and other wastefulness will yet raise a storm in this country which so-called statesmen cannot control. Economy is a virtue in private life, and the want of it a disgrace to those in public station. Very respectfully,

WALTER L. STEELE.

ONE OF THE LAST OF THE WAR HORSES

From the Memphis Appeal, March 30.

Ted Vaughan is dead. The friends of the genial Gen. A. J. Vaughan, whose nickname is "Ted," need not be alarmed. The General is hale and well, but his namesake, a famous old Confederate war horse, has been gathered to his fathers. Away back in 1861, when Ted was a frisky colt, he was given by his owner, Mr. J. T. Abernathy, living near Moscow, Tenn., to his son, William Abernathy. William was at that time a private in the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, but was at home on a furlough. He named the colt for his Colonel, afterward General, A. J. Vaughan, who was familiarly known as "Ted" by his men. The young man, on leaving home, gave the colt to his sister, Miss Belzia, with the injunction never to part with it if he failed to come back from the war. Young Abernathy was killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, and the colt remained at home undisturbed until the Spring of 1864. He was then taken by the Federal troops and became a Union cavalry horse. Escaping in some way from his captors, the horse soon after returned home. After a brief rest he fell into the hands of the Confederates. From that time he followed the fortunes of Gen. Forrest in his cavalry operations. At the close of the war he drifted back as before to the house of his colthood. His young mistress was subsequently married to Mr. J. H. Bunn, now a resident of suburban Hunter. For a quarter of a century past the old equine hero has led a peaceful farm life, tenderly watched by the lady as a special trust imposed upon her by her brother, who never came back from the war. The old horse died last Thursday at noon, then thirty years of age. He was probably the last of the War horses.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 4.—The steamship Navarre, Capt. Lloyd, of Liverpool, from New-York March 19, ran ashore at London to-day.

H. A. MORRISON & SON,

IMPORTERS,

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Exclusive novelties in Children's Gingham and Challie Dresses, Spring Coats, and Suits.

Infants' fine wear of every description, Lace Caps, Wash Hats, Nursery Baskets, Cradles, Cribs, and Rubber Bath Tubs are now on

EXHIBITION.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

THE DUTY OF THE COMMISSIONERS IS STILL TO SEND THEM BACK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Commissioners of Emigration have, by their activity in various directions, so endeared themselves to the citizens of New-York that any slight omission by them would naturally not excite comment or provoke criticism. It may not be out of place, however, to call attention to the fact that they are charged with the execution of the police powers of the State for the inspection, detention, and return of paupers, &c., coming by vessel to the port of New-York.

The Supreme Court of the United States has never held State inspection laws to be void; it has only decided the tax levied to defray the expenses of their execution to be a regulation of commerce and void as such. The power to send back a pauper to Europe is as unquestioned as the power to return one to New-Jersey or Connecticut. It has frequently been determined by the Supreme Court that a State Legislature has no authority to surrender the police power of the State; hence, any act of the Legislature attempting to relinquish those powers to the General Government would be invalid. From the report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year 1888 it appears that from 1856 to 1876 the State received by tax on immigrants, called "head money," $8,916,679 43, an average of $450,788 97 annually. Some of this money went into lands and buildings for the care of the immigrant. Under the present Federal tax of 50 cents a head there has been accumulated in the Treasury since August, 1882, a surplus of $128,000, which will no doubt be devoted under the present Administration to the erection of new buildings for the care of immigrants. It is a proper administration of Government the excess taken from the New-York Manhattan, Berkeley, and New-Jersey Athletic Clubs of this vicinity, the Boston Athletic Association, Columbia Athletic Club of Washington, Detroit Athletic Club, and Michigan Athletic Association of Detroit, Mich. The next meeting of the board will be held April 12 in Boston.

The Harlem Regatta Association adopted its programme of races for its Decoration Day regatta at a meeting held last evening in the Grand Union Hotel. The races are: Senior single scull, junior single scull, double scull, pair-oared gig, senior four-oared shell for the *Herald* Cup, junior four-oared shell, four-oared gig, junior eight-oared shell, and eight-oared shell. All the races will be one mile except the race of eight-oared crews for the Harlem Cup, which will be two miles, and will occur on May 31, the day following the regular regatta. The President W. D. Doscher of the Atlanta Boat Club will give prizes for the junior eight-oared shell race.

The next meeting of the association will be held April 18, when the question of adopting the old Empire course, Ninety-second to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, will be voted on, and also an amendment to the constitution of the association providing that three delegates from each club be allowed at meetings, instead of only one, as at present.

Events announced by the athletic clubs today are: New-York Athletic Club's ladies' day entertainment, at 104 West Fifty-fifth-street, 2 P. M.; Manhattan Athletic Club entertainment in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, 9 P. M.; Seventh Regiment Athletic Association games in the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth street, 8 P. M.; Berkeley Athletic Club's tug-of-war tournament, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, 8 P. M., and games of Prospect Harriers and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, at the armory, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Entries close to-day for the Amateur Athletic Union's indoor championships, to be held at Boston April 12. Entries should be sent to J. E. Sullivan, Secretary, Box 611, this city.

A THRIFTY EX-CONGRESSMAN.

HE NATURALLY RESENTS BEING CALLED STINGY AND EXPLAINS MATTERS.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., March 21.

The Washington correspondent of the *Messenger*, in his letter of the 19th, has seen proper to allude to me in the following language: "Col. Walter Steele, who has the reputation of being as stingy as he was honest, and who made a most admirable Representative, told me that one year he saved his extra $5,000 and drew it in a lump. I have heard that his expenses did not exceed $40 or $50 a month." For such of the above as was meant to be complimentary I am obliged to your correspondent. As for that which, whatever its purpose, is not complimentary, nor, indeed, the truth, I have this to say:

I never told your correspondent, or any one else, that I saved my extra salary and drew it in a lump. The books of the First National Bank of your city show that I did no such thing. I drew every month, and that which I did not need I sent to North Carolina. It is in the State now. That means outside of my salary and did not choose to spend everything I had even to gain the much-sought-for reputation of being a liberal entertainer. I lived as well, substantially, as any one of my constituents, but it cost at least twice as much as your correspondent supposed.

It may be that I have the reputation, in certain quarters, of being a stingy man. No doubt those persons who wanted to borrow money and never pay, and who know that I did not go to Washington to spend that kind of money, hold such an opinion of me. Such would hardly draw the distinction between stinginess and economy, as they could not between extravagance and li

PREJUDICE AGAINST JEWS

EMINENT MEN SAY THERE IS NO REASON FOR IT.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE "AMERICAN HEBREW"—TRIBUTES TO JEWISH CHARACTER.

The "Jewish question" has been brought to the front again in an unexpected manner. The *American Hebrew*, which has taken the stand that "the prejudice against the Jews" is "mainly religious in its character" and is "the product of church and Sunday school teachings concerning the 'killing' of Jesus by the Jews," recently addressed a letter to prominent clergymen, college Presidents, authors, lawyers, and others soliciting their opinions on the subject, and in its issue of yesterday publishes sixty replies.

The letter declares that the prejudice is "strangely at variance with that liberality of spirit supposed to be inherent in the American character, and contrary to one of the great teachings of Christianity: 'On earth peace, good will to man,'" and in order, if possible, to eradicate it, propounds the following questions:

1. Can you, of your own personal experience, find any justification whatever for the contemptuous treatment of prejudice toward individuals solely because they are Jews?

2. Is this prejudice not due largely to the religious instruction which is given by the Church and Sunday school, for instance, the teachings that the Jews crucified Jesus; that they rejected him, and can only secure salvation by a belief in him, and similar matters that are calculated to fasten in the impressionable mind of the child an aversion, if not a loathing, for members of "the despised race?"

3. Have you observed in the social or business life of a Jew, so far as your personal experience has gone, any different standard of conduct than prevails among Christians of the same social status?

4. Can you suggest what should be done to dispel the existing prejudice?

The majority of the answers are very interesting, and besides unanimously condemning the alleged prejudice, they exhibit some remarkable coincidences of thought on the subject. New persons would be likely to expect to find Mr. William Dean Howells, the venerable Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll taking practically the same ground as to the best method of eradicating the prejudice. While all agree that prejudices against the Jews because they are Jews is unreasonable and unchristian, there is a good deal of diversity as to the origin of the prejudice. Many, it is true, hold that it is the survival of the religious persecution inflicted by the Christians, while others, among whom it is much less agreeable to encounter in social intercourse than the Israelites whom I have met, i. e., in corresponding positions. And I have often observed that the Conservative Christian who extends a welcome, it is the Jew who finds much that must be distasteful to him in our laws and institutions, but it is not the Jew who therefore turns upon them with indignation and denounces some of the most cherished features of our social estate.

"As to your second inquiry, I cannot attribute the spirit of which you complain to Sunday school and gospel teachings. In our schools are generally displayed maps and pictures of the Holy Land, and children are reminded that the Jews are still dwelling there. The Talmud, which is the remedy, I find it in the spirit of our own Scriptures and of those which you have imparted to us. Our Lawgiver, though a Jew, rebuked the prevailing hatred of his people toward the Samaritans, and forbade us to imitate it."

Cardinal Gibbons declared that personally he had a very high regard for the race which showed so much energy in all their work and possessed so many intellectual characteristics. That so far as Baltimore was concerned there was no prejudice—that he had not met with any. If any prejudice, however, occurred anywhere, he was very emphatic in deprecating it in this age of enlightenment. That Christianity was indebted to the Jews for their Saviour and all his Apostles. That nothing should be taught concerning the crucifixion that would tend to awaken prejudice against the Jews of to-day, who were certainly in no way responsible for acts committed so many centuries ago, and that he earnestly disapproved of the fostering of any prejudice whatever on any grounds, and that so far as he knew the Jew gave no cause for any prejudice.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, writes:

"I believe that the attitude of mere professing Christians toward the Jews has not always been so kindly as it should have been. For myself I can say that I never met with any rudeness from Jews. Of this I am sure, that the true followers of Jesus, old and young, are ever ready to show loving tokens of affection toward those who are the kinsmen, according to the flesh, of Him whom we regard as our Redeemer, and who is foretold in the Old Testament." (See Isaiah liii.)

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix says: "I am glad to have an opportunity to say that I have no personal prejudice toward individuals solely because they are Jews. On the contrary, I have known many most estimable persons of that religion. So far as my own experience goes, I find no justification for the feeling to which you refer. I have not observed in the social or business life of the Jew any different standard of conduct than that which prevails among Christians of the same social status. So far as I know, our children are not trained to loathe and detest the Jewish people. We teach them the facts of history and the truths of Christian theology."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer wrote:

"In trying to frame an answer to the questions in your circular touching the prejudice which exists in many minds against the Jews as a race and religion, I want to be counted among those who heartily disclaim such a feeling, and condemn it wherever it may be found, because, as my own thought runs, we are debtors to you, beyond all other men on the earth, for what we hold to be noblest and best in our own faith and life. We sing your psalms, pore over your chronicles, and make pilgrimage in your holy land with devouter heart than your own; while the words of your prophets still stand to us among the grandest things that ever fell from human lips, and the Gospels we esteem as the perfect flower of all the ages come to us through His heart who was borne of your bone and flesh of your flesh."

Dr. Collyer hints that the Jews in business matters have a way of preparing each other, and thinks that when the creditors of the prejudice is for the Jews to "knock down the barriers" set up by their folly.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton answers the first question in the negative and says that while church and Sunday-school teachings were doubtless a serious factor in the past they do little if any injury at the present time. As to the third question he says:

"The sense of honor of the upper social strata in the Christian world has learned modesty and humility in its own self-estimate, the Hebrew will partake of the general benefit which will accrue to humanity. Until that time comes he must expect to share the epithets and the general condemnation which most of the Christian Churches bestow on the vast majority of mankind."

The following terse reply is from the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:

"1. Certainly not; some of my most valued friends are Hebrews.

"2. I think any school instruction no more produces a prejudice against Jews than against the countrymen of Pontius Pilate; it is the inherited prejudice of centuries.

"3. No; the bases of mutual aversion and of persecution have tended to develop in both the persecuting and the persecuted races faults to which each has now become predisposed by inheritance.

"4. Nothing, except that we should carry the cardinal doctrine of American citizenship and treat a man simply as such, holding him in high or low esteem, according as his character demands it, whether he be Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic."

George William Curtis says:

"My acquaintance is not large among Jews, but my personal experience gives me no reason whatever for prejudice against them because they are Jews. On the contrary, they are among the most courteous, intelligent, and pleasant persons that I know. I suppose that the feeling against them is founded, first, upon the Christian tradition and teaching that Jesus was crucified by Jews, and, second, upon their position as social outcasts in the Middle Ages, which was also due to the Christian tradition and forced them into hostility and revenge.

"My personal experience shows me no difference in social or business aims or spirit or conduct between Jews and Christians, although I suppose the prejudice may be expected in any commercial and productive pursuits to be smaller than that of Christians. Jewish patience and Christian principle will work the miracle of destroying the prejudice."

William Dean Howells of Boston writes: "1.—No, indeed! 3.—Certainly not! 3.—No. The Jews vary according to their breeding and temperament, as Christians do. 4.—Christianize the Christians."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll writes that when he was a child he was taught to believe that the Jews were an exceedingly hardhearted and cruel people, and were so destitute of feeling that they crucified the only perfect man who had appeared upon earth, and that they had really stained their hands with the blood of the Infinite. When he got older he found that nearly all people had been guilty of substantially the same crime—"that is, that they had destroyed the progressive and thoughtful." He continues:

"I also became acquainted with a large number of Jewish people, and I found them like other people, except that, as a rule, they were more industrious, more temperate, and fewer vagrants among them, and fewer criminals, in proportion to population, than the thoroughly worldly, the fashionable and extensive.

"3. I have not had much opportunity to witness personally the injurious treatment of the Jews in the places to which reference is made in the letter accompanying your inquiries. On one occasion, however, while living many years ago at a somewhat popular Summer hotel two highly-educated and cultivated Jewish ladies, whose acquaintance I highly enjoyed, and toward whom I did not detect a particle of prejudice or repulsion in the intelligent company there gathered, were by some one or more of the gentlemen in Dartmouth College, who, so far as I can ascertain, never had the slightest reason to complain of their reception and habitual treatment."

The venerable Oliver Wendell Holmes writes as follows:

"In reply to the first, I answer distinctly No.

"To the second question I reply that I, the son of an orthodox Congregational minister, did not receive any anti-Jewish prejudices in my religious education, so far as I recollect, unless from certain hymns which were in the books used in the Sunday services. I have heard my father speak of one or more rabbis, of whom he seemed to have a high opinion.

"3. I have not had experience enough in dealing with Hebrews to authorize me to draw any general conclusions.

"4. When the Christian world has learned modesty and humility in its own self-estimate, the Hebrew will partake of the general benefit which will accrue to humanity. Until that time comes he must expect to share the epithets and the general condemnation which most of the Christian Churches bestow on the vast majority of mankind."

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—3TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY PLACES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—6TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—6TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
PIANOS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TUITION—6TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FAUST AND MARGARETHE and IM PUPPENLADEN. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOFDEN'S HUSBAND. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—JOCKLIN. Matinée—PEG WOFFINGTON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—MARTHA.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE PUCK. Matinée.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH & HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Senator FASSETT made two interesting statements yesterday—that the investigation of the city departments would have to be postponed until after the adjournment of the Legislature, when it would be diligently pressed, and that he was confident that his amendments to his Rapid-Transit bill would be acceptable to the Democrats. The coincidence was probably accidental, but it will give a new impulse to the rumors of an amicable arrangement between the Republicans and Tammany involving the investigation and rapid transit as its chief factors. For our part we do not see how any such arrangement or "deal" is possible. The situation invites it, it is true, but Senator FASSETT and the other Republicans engaged in the investigation cannot afford so great a sacrifice of character and standing. Besides, there is much to be gained in morals and in politics by continuing the investigation. The Sheriff's office may not yield much more in the line of scandalous revelations, but the Police Department ought to be looked into, and the Fire Department and the management of the Controller's office during the last five or six years.

In their latest weekly circular concerning the sugar trade WILLETT & GRAY say that "the refining business is not profitable at the present time," and that while "the power of monopoly may exist to nearly the same extent as in 1888 and 1889," it "is inoperative and has not been enforced this year." This firm is regarded as an authority in the trade and it has good sources of information, but we cannot overlook the fact that the Trustees of the Sugar Trust made affidavit in court a few days ago that the Trust had earned a net profit that warranted the payment of the usual dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the quarter. As it is notorious that the Trust's certificate capital was watered three for one at the beginning, this dividend was at the rate of at least 30 per cent. annually on the fairly-appraised value of the property. The conditions at the present time may be much less favorable than they were a few weeks ago, and it is true that the price of refined sugars has recently fallen, the difference between the price of granulated refined and the cost of centrifugal raw of 96° being only $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent. But if reference is made to the period covered by the Trust's last dividend, it seems to us that complaining of lack of profit. Probably the price of refined will continue to be low during the pending discussion of the tariff.

Mr. ACKER has introduced in the Assembly what he calls a Ballot-Reform bill, which seems to be modeled on the Connecticut law. The greatest objection to it is that it is one of those half-way measures which serve only to stop the way of a thoroughgoing reform. It is not to be denied that the plan proposed has some merit and would work an improvement upon the present voting system. It provides for furnishing ballots for all parties in much the same form as those now used at public expense, which would remove one of the chief pretexts for assessing candidates for election expenses. It also provides for official envelopes, in which ballots must be inclosed, and for compartments in which the voter must select his ballots from a full supply furnished him and seal them up in an envelope; and it requires electioneering to be kept at a distance from the polls. But the ballots are to be furnished before the election and outside the polling places as well as within the polling places at the election, and the voter may bring his ballots with him all ready to be put in the envelope. No doubt under this system a voter may preserve the secrecy of his ballot, and the opportunity for coercion and corruption would be diminished; but, on the other hand, he may furnish evidence of how he voted, and so be exposed to the pressure of coercion and the enticement of corruption. What is needed is complete and not partial protection, and that can only be afforded by the exclusively official ballot under which no person can furnish other evidence of his vote than his bare statement.

The mutinous students in St. Petersburg have taken pains to explain that their grievances relate only to matters of education, and disclaim any sympathy with the Russian revolutionists. To give emphasis to their disclaimer, they have assembled in public to sing "God Save the Czar." It is not possible, all the same, to separate one set of grievances in Russia from every other, since the same abominable system of government is answerable for all. The educational grievance is serious enough. It is given out by authority that the Czar is so angry with the students that he means to close all the advanced schools for a year. A country in which the irresponsible ruler can do such a thing as that from a caprice is a country in which every student must be a revolutionist in spite of himself, however much and however sincerely he may disclaim any seditious intentions.

The latest invasion of the Navajo Reservation by miners illustrates the patience and peaceable disposition of a tribe that has been sorely tried by such encroachments. The prospectors who are in search of gold on the lands of the Indians are said to number about twenty; the Navajos number twenty thousand, and fully one-fifth are fighting men, with plenty of arms and horses. Nevertheless, without attempting to take vengeance on the intruders, the Indians have, as usual, reported the violation of law at Fort Wingate, and, as usual also, the military authorities there have dispatched forces to drive out the miners. More than twenty years ago diggings of amazing richness were reported in a certain locality, but some of the explorers on the reservation were then killed by the Indians and exact indications of the spot were lost. Since then, from time to time, parties of men have sought to discover the mines, but have been driven out, either by the Indians or the troops. Only about a year ago Col. GRIERSON had to break up an expedition of this kind. Although some fatal collisions have occurred, the Indians in general keep quiet under so many provocations, while it must be said for the troops that they furnish prompt and adequate protection on call.

DAVID B. HILL AS PECKSNIFF.

Gov. HILL seems to be anxious to do something to counteract the effect of his ballot-reform veto by posing as the champion of what he is pleased to call "genuine reform" and casting slurs upon the motives of the majority in the Legislature. Nothing but a solicitude of that kind can explain the curious memorandum which he filed with the so-called "Corrupt Practices act" in giving it his approval. The bill to amend the sections of the Penal Code relating to offenses against elections was introduced by Senator SAXTON and passed with practical unanimity by both branches of the Legislature. In view of this latter fact there seemed to be no occasion for the Governor to explain his approval of it, but he saw an opportunity to pose and to preach, and though he could not address the Legislature directly on signing the bill, he insisted upon talking at it in this memorandum.

He starts off by solemnly remarking for the edification of mankind that this bill illustrates "what excellent legislation is possible where a sincere effort to serve the public good is manifested rather than merely a desire to embarrass the Executive," which clearly implies that our noble Executive is ever studying to "serve the public good," while the wicked majority in the Legislature is only plotting to "put him in a hole" by passing such sinful measures as the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill. This spectacle of the good man struggling with adversity and weeping over the iniquitous efforts of his enemies is truly affecting. Next, our virtuous and modest Governor desires that a listening world shall observe with care that this truly excellent legislation, to which nobody has objected, was first recommended in his annual message a year ago and incorporated in his pet measure of reform, the Linson bill. But, "unfortunately for the public welfare," when proposed by the minority it was rejected, but when presented by one of the wicked majority it was adopted without opposition. That was indeed a strange perversity. To be sure, the minority proposed it inextricably entangled with a lot of other provisions, the chief purpose of which was to defeat ballot reform in the shape in which it was demanded by the people and the majority, which did not want these other provisions, ought of course to have accepted it with all its incumbrances, and so avoid embarrassing a sensitive "Executive." Having refused to do so, it was inconsiderate to set this "excellent legislation" by itself and put it through as a majority measure. It showed a wanton disregard for the feelings of the minority, which was already committed to it as part of the Linson bill, and could not with decency oppose it.

Having dwelt for a sorrowful moment upon this wanton piece of cruelty, the good Governor proceeds to expatiate upon the undisputed merits of the bill, as if he alone had the penetration and the appreciation of the truly good to see them in all their excellence. With preternatural gravity and solemnity he refers to the various provisions to which nobody has objected, and only grieves to notice the absence of the *quo warranto* section of the Linson bill. Having dropped a tear over the missing *quo warranto*, which if properly applied to his own election would spoil his virtuous pose, the Governor passes on and concludes that if this measure is "enforced by an active, vigilant, and enlightened public sentiment" it is quite capable of accomplishing "some practical and genuine reform," whereas it is to be inferred that a thing like the Saxton Ballot bill, "if enforced by an active, vigilant, and enlightened public sentiment," would work nothing but pestilent mischief, keeping such lofty-minded natures as DAVID B. HILL'S from devoting themselves to the service of the "public good." As a final exaltation of his own humble but superlative virtues, and a sorrowful deprecation of the exceeding sinfulness of "the majority," the Governor winds up with this impressive homily: "If all the alleged reform bills passed by the Legislature were as carefully and honestly framed and advocated as the one before me appears to have been, there would be less conflict between the Legislature and the Executive."

"Let us be virtuous!" quoth the hypocritical humbug, Pecksniff.

MR. DINGLEY'S LIME TRUST.

The sensitive soul of Mr. BURROWS of Michigan must have been racked and twisted with painful emotions when his associate in the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., demanded that the duty on lime should be raised 400 per cent. But if he assailed the member from Maine with protests we shall never know it, for the Capitol crypt keeps such secrets well. Long before the McKinley bill was brought out to the light of day Mr. BURROWS must have ceased to complain. He had lost another opportunity to enforce the doctrine so loudly proclaimed by him at the beginning of the session—that the products of manufacturers who have combined to prevent competition should be "put on the free list"—but frequent suffering of this kind must have made him callous before the bill was completed.

The proposed increase of 400 per cent. deserves attention, not only because it is an outrageous multiplication of the tax, but also because it reveals the spirit in which the important work of making new tariff schedules was approached by Mr. DINGLEY, who is now said to have dominated the Republican majority of the committee throughout the sessions in the crypt. The Eastern seaboard States north of Philadelphia procure the greater part of their fine lime from the Rockland district in Maine. There are vast beds of limestone in KNOX County, and a large industry has existed there for many years. The quarries and the kilns and the warehouses are all in Mr. DINGLEY'S district, and when the manufacturers complained to the committee that the present duty of 10 per cent. did not permit them to ask a sufficiently high price for their lime he undertook to make the tariff wall five times as high for their pecuniary benefit.

Now, Mr. DINGLEY knows very well that all these Knox County lime men are in a combination that was devised in order that the price of lime might not fall naturally in obedience to the law of competition. Mr. BURROWS knows this, and all the other members of the committee know it. If the manufacturers had come openly before the committee with their demand—which was for even a higher duty than the one fixed in the bill—they might have been questioned as to the existence of a "combine." Possibly they were advised that it would be wiser to stay away and to send their argument by mail. That is what they did. The combination was formed in May, 1888, and immediately afterward the Secretary of the new "combine" gave notice that the prices had been raised. The operations of the combination are frequently mentioned in the trade journals. For example, on Feb. 15 the *Engineering and Mining Journal* contained the following in its weekly report of the building material market:

"*Lime.*—The combination which comprises the producers of the Thomaston, Rockport, and Rockland districts *has ordered a restriction of the output* commencing on Feb. 10, the larger producers to one-half their capacity, and the smaller manufacturers to a somewhat less proportion.

"In the opinion of several prominent members the combination, which expires on May 8, will be prolonged at least another year. This arrangement for the past year has been satisfactory, to producers at least.

"As it will be remembered, the 'combine' includes all but one manufacturer, and *as his products are handled by the combination's sales-agents* in this city, he has but little effect on the fixed prices, his only advantage being that he can unrestrictedly maintain his output."

From week to week the prices are announced to be those "fixed by the combination."

The present duty is 10 per cent. The proposed duty of 6 cents per 100 pounds, including the weight of the barrel, would be, the dealers in lime say, five times as much. Everybody could see the difference if it were proposed to increase the duty from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent., but the use of a specific duty in the new bill tends to conceal the large advance from all but those who are in the trade. This addition is to be made ostensibly because consumers have been buying lime that was made in Canada, but the entire quantity of lime imported last year at all ports was less than 900,000 barrels. The Knox County manufacturers have been selling their product at $1 a barrel, and they may be able safely to raise their prices again. Senator SHERMAN said in the Senate not long ago that whenever manufacturers combined "to prevent a reduction of price" by the suppression of competition, he would favor a reduction of the duties on their products. This is just what the Knox County lime manufacturers have done, and in addition they have raised their prices. If the proposed duty shall be imposed by law, they can make the prices still higher. We hope Mr. BURROWS will explain to the House his failure to carry out his doctrine in the bill. He should not spare his wicked partners.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The failure of prohibition in Iowa has been recognized not merely by the virtual defeat of the Republican Party in a "banner" Republican State. The causes that led to this defeat are various, but there does not seem to be any doubt that the attitude of the party in respect of prohibition has been one of them. This is clearly shown by the formation of an anti-prohibition party within the Republican ranks. The conference of this party has drawn up a petition to the Legislature which is worth the attention of prohibitionists, and of the very much larger class, probably constituting a majority in every State, the members of which are opposed to the influence of the saloon in politics as well as in society at large.

The point made by the anti-prohibitionists is not merely that prohibition does not prohibit, but that a period of nominal prohibition has resulted in "absolute free whisky." This is the condition, apparently, in all the Northwestern States in which prohibition is the law. It is the condition that is naturally to be expected where prohibition is not sustained by a public sentiment nearly unanimous. We have heard bad reports of the working of the prohibitory law in Maine, but it has never been possible to describe the result of it there, even in the language of exaggeration, as "absolute free whisky." It is agreed that in most parts of Maine it has been difficult under prohibition for a stranger to get a drink, though the residents of a bibulous town have had little trouble in supplying themselves.

The difference is that in Maine there is a very strong popular sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the law, and in Iowa this condition of even a partial and seeming success is altogether lacking. In Iowa, as everywhere else, there is a strong popular sentiment against the saloons, and even against habitual drinking. The evils of drunkenness and of drinking that stops short of drunkenness are so manifest that a great many worthy people are induced to believe that prohibition would restrain these evils, even if it did not destroy them. It is in this way that prohibitory laws are passed, and if laws would execute themselves the result might be very beneficial. In order to enforce the law, however, there is needed not only an extensive and expensive corps of spies, but the support of these spies in their work by the public at large. This latter condition has been partly fulfilled in Maine, but it has not been fulfilled in the Northwestern States in any degree whatever. The people who are willing to vote for prohibition are not willing either to tax themselves for the costly detective apparatus that is required to make prohibition effectual, or to give any active aid on their own part to the enforcement of the law. The natural result is that the law becomes a dead letter, and the evils against which it is aimed become more flagrant than if it had never been passed.

This is what has happened in Iowa and is what is sure to happen wherever prohibition is enacted in a community like-minded with Iowa. A prohibitory law which is an empty menace does mischief in two ways. In the first place, every law that is violated conspicuously and with impunity begets a disrespect for the law in general. This is especially true of a prohibitory law, to which the lawless classes are opposed, and the defeat of which they regard as their triumph. In the second place, by prohibiting the traffic in liquors a community deprives itself of the power to regulate that traffic. After prohibition has once been enacted the law must assume that no liquor is sold except under the penalties prescribed by the prohibitory law. The orderly saloons and the disorderly are thenceforth put in the same category, and the keepers of them are ignored, except as criminals. The result in communities like Iowa must be what it has been in Iowa. The effect of prohibition unenforced is the same as that of no law at all upon the subject, namely, "absolute free whisky." The popular sentiment that is strong enough to secure the enactment of prohibition without securing the enforcement of it would doubtless be strong enough to secure both the enactment and the enforcement of a strict regulation of the liquor traffic by a high and limited license, which might be coupled with "local option" to prohibit in communities where prohibition could be enforced. Whoever denies that such a law enforced would be far better for the public welfare than a prohibitory law unenforced is a person with whom it is quite impossible to discuss the subject.

THE POST CANTEENS.

The action of the House on the question of temperance in the army has been suggestive. In Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 62 against 45, the item in the Army Appropriation bill relating to canteens was amended by adding the words "provided no alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, shall be sold or supplied to the enlisted soldier." The ground on which this amendment was supported was that the canteens would otherwise be simply Government drinking shops, with library and lunch-room attachments. "Think of the effect of these Government beer saloons," said Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts, who offered the amendment, "upon a reformed man in the army who is struggling with an appetite for alcoholic drink. I warn my party associates," he continued, in alluding to a possible defeat of his amendment, "that this will lose us thousands of votes people of the Northern States." A petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, purporting to have over 9,000 signatures, reinforced Mr. MORSE'S argument, and he also said that he had letters from Chaplains and from private soldiers supporting it. It was further urged that President HAYES, ten days before going out of office, had prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors at military stations. Mr. PICKLER of South Dakota, who perhaps felt something of the zeal of the neophyte for State rights, asked, "What are you going to do with military posts in States like mine, where the people of that State have voted to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer?" So for a time the tide of debate and action set in favor of prohibition.

But when the House came to reflect, it saw that the purpose of selling light beverages at the canteens, under the control of the garrison authorities, was to prevent men from going elsewhere and getting drunk on fiery potations sold by those who cared little for their good. The army regulations declare that "the sale or use of ardent spirits in canteens is strictly prohibited," and add that "the sale of beer and wine may be restricted or interdicted at the discretion of the commanding officer, and is to be authorized only as a means of preventing excesses outside and to promote temperance." In General Orders No. 10, published in February, 1889, Secretary ENDICOTT repeated this strict prohibition against the sale of ardent spirits in canteens, adding that the commanding officer "is authorized to permit wines and light beer to be sold therein by the drink, on week days, and in a room used for no other purpose, whenever he is satisfied that giving to the men the opportunity of obtaining such beverages within the post limits has the effect of preventing them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them. The practice of 'treating' should be discouraged under all circumstances." Thus it is evident that precautions are taken by the separate room and by the provision in regard to treating against tempting anybody to drunkenness. The residents of communities which do not allow the sale of intoxicants are also not allowed to buy wine or beer at the canteen; and this answers a question raised by Mr. PICKLER and others.

It further appeared during the discussion that Mr. HAYES'S order was due to the fact that ardent liquors, as well as beer and wine, were sold by the post trader, and that in spite of all efforts this order was constantly violated. The co-operative canteen, on the other hand, is managed by army officers, who can be court-martialed and dismissed for disobeying orders. The pending appropriation for canteens will help to keep the barroom still more distinct from the lunch and reading rooms, while those who are intrusted with discretionary power over the beverages must obviously have an interest in keeping their men sober. The testimony cited by Adjt. Gen. KELTON from post commanders is emphatic. The commander at Mount Vernon Barracks says: "The canteen keeps the men within the garrison and reduces the number of cases of drunkenness." The commander at Fort Keogh says that the establishment of the canteen reduced by more than one-half the usual number of men confined or tried by court-martial after a monthly payment. The commander at Fort Custer says that "it has decreased drunkenness more than 50 per cent. There is very rarely now a case of drunkenness that can be traced to the canteen. At David's Island fewer confinements in the guardhouse after pay day occur. Gen. GIBBON says that prohibiting the sale of wine and beer at Vancouver Barracks "would result in the loss of profits to the soldier, an increase of dissipation, and a decrease of discipline"; while Gen. MILES adds that Vancouver Barracks is one of the most orderly posts in the country. The commander at Fort Omaha "dreads seeing a return to the old system," and Gen. BROOKE adds that he has noted the closing of the neighboring dram shops since the canteen there was started. There is much other testimony, all to the same effect.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the House reversed the action of the Committee of the Whole by the large vote of 135 against 52 in favor of the present system, 142 not voting. Many members accepted the issue as one between little drunkenness and much drunkenness, and they would not take the responsibility of undoing the improvement thus described by army officers.

It is a curious illustration of the point to which pension legislation has gone that the debate in the Senate on the so-called Dependent bill, passed this week and sent to the House, turned mainly not on that measure, but on proposals to make enormous additions to it. Nobody seemed to know how much the Dependent Pension act will add to the annual expenditures. One estimate has put the amount between $37,000,000 and $38,000,000 a year. Whatever the sum, there is no doubt that the House will agree to the bill or to some such modification of it as the two branches agreed upon in the last Congress. At that time President CLEVELAND vetoed the measure; but Mr. HARRISON will not veto it now, so that the country has the prospect of perhaps $130,000,000 or $140,000,000 a year for pensions hereafter in regular and deficiency bills, beginning with next Winter's appropriations. And yet the prevailing feeling as to the Senate's action has appeared to be chiefly that of relief at the defeat of two portentous amendments, one for repealing the arrears limit and the other for paying a service pension to all Union soldiers and sailors on arriving at the age of sixty-two. The former alone, according to the Commissioner of Pensions, would cost $478,000,000; and such an escape may have made the addition of only $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 to the present $100,000,000 a year paid for pensions seem a comparative trifle.

One of the noticeable additions to the official Army Register for the present year is a list of the best scholars in the military departments of colleges, academies, army officers have been detailed as instructors. It is believed that this mention will encourage the pupils of such institutions to strive for excellence in their military drills and studies. On the other hand, the objection has been suggested that these young men do not belong to the army, and hence do not properly have a place in its register any more than young civil engineers for 'example would on account of showing docility and aptness in Government work superintended by army engineers. Of course, the experiment has been made with a good motive, but perhaps there is something in the idea that the precedent might be used to introduce gradually a large number of names into the register of the army which do not strictly belong there, and for some of which the army might not be so much pleased to stand sponsor. Strictly speaking, no doubt the annual catalogues of the seminaries and institutions in question might be better places for such honorable mention. Additional justice could also be done to these civilian pupils by giving them special mention and praise in the reports of the officers detailed to instruct them, just as like special mention is now often made of militia officers or organizations by the army officers detailed to inspect them in their camps without also giving them a place in the register of the army.

ODD IDEAS AND INCIDENTS.

A correspondent whose communication has been long overlooked denies the accuracy of a story copied long ago in the *Union* to the effect that A. T. Stewart, while at Saratoga, used to buy his cigars in three-for-a-quarter lots at a cigar store two blocks away from the Grand Union Hotel. He says that Mr. Stewart never smoked. Well, perhaps the story belonged to Commodore Vanderbilt. Whichever of them it was, if either, there is no serious fault to be found with the practice. A correspondent said a few days ago that many rich men have dated the beginning of their health's collapse from the time when they could afford to smoke expensive cigars. The three-for-a-quarter cigar is an old friend whom it will not do to slight, and to walk at least two blocks to buy it is a wholesome practice involving exercise, and especially suited to periods of watering-place sojourn.—*Rochester Union.*

A stylishly-dressed woman was recently brought before a New-York City magistrate on a charge of stealing ribbons in a store. The chief clerk had observed her talking freely with her counsel, and was puzzled because she looked at him blankly when he asked her name and residence, and replied with a shake of her head. "She is French," explained the lawyer, "and doesn't understand English. Put it down 'Marie Latouche.'" The clerk frowned incredulously. "What age is she?" he asked. "Twenty-two," replied the lawyer. Then the clerk's eyes twinkled as he said softly: "Thirty-two!" "No, twenty-two!" snapped the fair prisoner. "Umph!" said the clerk. "You can speak English if you don't understand it."—*New-York Ledger.*

A kindly-faced man at a Kansas City street crossing tapped a passing gentleman and asked him if he had lost a twenty-dollar gold piece. The gentleman looked at him and said he had. The old man drew out a notebook and took the name and address of the loser and turned away. "Well," said the other, "do you want it all as a reward?" "Oh, I did not find one," said the benevolent old man, "but it struck me that in a large city like this there must be a great deal of money lost, and upon inquiry I find that you are the thirty-first man who has lost a twenty-dollar gold piece this morning."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A well-dressed, intelligent-looking man accompanied by three ladies came into the Providence station a few days ago and asked for four tickets to Jamaica Plain. The ticket agent told him that single tickets were 8 cents, but he could get five for 25 cents, but the prudent man shook his head, saying the extra ticket would only be wasted, for he never expected to travel that way again, and threw down a half dollar for the four single tickets. The air was blue when he counted the change.—*Boston Home Journal.*

Why should not the United States notes be known by the names of the statesmen and soldiers whose portraits are engraved on them? Why not call a one-dollar bill a Washington, two-dollar a Jefferson, five-dollar a Jackson, ten-dollar a Webster, and so on? If we wish to keep our great men in mind, there can be no easier way. And what a Marcy a one-thousand-dollar silver certificate would be to a poor man!—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A strange incident occurred at the home of Mr. A. Pehler on Sunday. As his little son was playing with a small electric light globe, which had been picked up as a plaything, he became angry and threw it down, breaking it into myriads of pieces and making a noise like the discharge of a pistol. Miss Lizzie Pehler, who was in the room, says she experienced an electrical shock when it broke.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

Mrs. Artless—Good morning, Mr. Palette. I've but a moment to spare; can you tell me briefly the secret of your art? Artist Palette—Certainly, Madam. You have only to select the right colors and put them on the right spot. Mrs. Artless—Oh, I see. Thank you very much. —*Texas Siftings.*

"George," she said, after she had promised to be his wife, "please don't announce our engagement until next week." "Why not, darling?" he asked, tenderly. "Because I'm going to the theatre with Henry on Friday night."—*Harper's Bazar.*

If you happen to hear a great commotion in the Post Office at any time you may know it is caused by the arrival of a letter, addressed in a feminine hand, with "In Haste" in the lower left-hand corner.—*Great Barrington News.*

Girl Friend at a Chicago Wedding (kissing the bride ecstatically)—Oh, Fan, you did splendidly at the altar, and this is only your second. Bride (complacently)—Yes, I've really had very little practice.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The man who prophesies evil will always have a sympathetic audience. The man who prophesies good has hard work to get a hearing.—*Somerville Journal.*

He (sorrowfully)—You say that your love for me is dead? How do you explain this sudden catastrophe? She (sententiously)—Hears failure.—*Chicago Times.*

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Goldwin Smith of Toronto is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Edward T. Green of New-Jersey is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Wilson of Minnesota is at the Victoria Hotel.

State Senators Charles T. Saxton, C. P. Vedder, and William H. Robertson are at the Hotel Metropole, and Senators Gilbert A. Deane and John J. Linson are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. Bernardo Soto of Costa Rica, Frederico Volio, Secretary of the Legation of Costa Rica at Washington; Fernando Orus, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, and Senator J. Sloat Fassett are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MUSIC IN HARLEM.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra had the largest audience of their week at Hammerstein's Opera House, in Harlem, at last night's concert. The programme included selections from "Lohengrin," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." Mlle. Clementina Devere sang the "Inflammatus" of Rossini and the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria." The instrumental soloists were Victor Herbert, 'cellist, and Gearge Hild, violinist. The audience was not only numerous, but appreciative and demonstrative as well.

PHI KAPPA PSI.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The grand council of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity completed its labors to-day. The application for a charter from the University of West Virginia was approved. Cincinnati was chosen as the place of meeting in 1892. J. B. Forakar, Jr., of the Ohio Alpha Chapter reported a fraternity roll which was adopted and enthusiastically given on all possible occasions.

The following officers were elected for two years: President of the Executive Council—The Hon. John P. Rea; Treasurer—George W. Dunn; Secretary—George Smart. C. L. Van Cleve of the Ohio Alpha, was re-elected editor of the *Shield.*

CASPER C. CHILDS.

Casper C. Childs, an old-time newspaper man and politician of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 66 Macdougal-street, of heart failure, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Childs was a hale and hearty old man until a few months ago, when he suffered from an attack of the grip, the effects of which were lasting. He, however, followed his daily custom of walking down town, and usually visited the Surrogate's office, the Court House, or the City Hall, to enjoy a chat with old friends. He took his usual down-town walk on Thursday, and was as well as ever, it seemed to be, when he returned home in the evening. He retired to rest and rose yesterday morning at his usual hour. After breakfast the final attack came, and in twenty minutes he was dead.

Mr. Childs was born in Stratford, Conn., Dec. 3, 1803, and after receiving a common school education in his native town he passed through a collegiate course in Pittsfield, Mass. Coming to New-York when but a youth he apprenticed himself to the printer's trade, and after serving his time opened an office on Park-avenue, next to 80 Vesey-street. His business thrived, and he soon was at the head of one of the best offices in the city. He joined Tammany Hall in its early days, and was made Public Printer. He rose to high rank among the braves, was elected a Sachem and Secretary of the society, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Tammany Society since 1851. Mr. Childs was never a candidate for an elective office, but at various times was Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, and held the post of Deputy Tax Receiver for many years.

He is to be numbered among the Nestors of New-York journalism, for shortly after he established his printing office he issued from it the *Jeffersonian* newspaper in 1833, one of the strongest organs of the Democracy of the day. He afterward became a publisher of the *National Democrat*, and later was one of the founders of the *Daily News*. He leaves a second wife and five grown children—two sons and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

B. Andrew Knight, President of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Coal Company, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Knight was for a number of years President of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company, and managed its affairs with ability and success until it was absorbed by the Reading Railroad Company by lease. He was a Director in several insurance companies and was connected with many charitable institutions. He was in every respect an active and public-spirited citizen. With Col. R. Dale Benson, Edward S. Clark, and several other gentlemen Mr. Knight owned a shooting box at Benites, on the Chesapeake Bay. There, just two weeks ago, he entertained the President of the United States. This was President Harrison's second visit, as he was entertained by the same party last Fall.

William Hilton, at one time the principal builder in Newburg, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday from congestion of the lungs, aged seventy-four years and six months. Mr. Hilton was of North of Ireland birth. He was looked upon as one of the most upright of business men during the many years he followed his calling as a contractor. He leaves a widow and ten children.

Theodore G. Glaubensklee, a dealer in imported wines at 78 John-street and a professor of German language, died at his home, at 31 Sutton-place, yesterday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Wellington Crosby died at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, in the thirty-second year of his age. He was a member of the Cotton and Produce Exchanges.

Henri Verlé, the husband of the singer known to the public as Mme. Fursch-Madi, died in Paris yesterday. M. Verlé had many acquaintances in this city.

Benjamin F. Haller, Grand Master Mason of Tennessee, died at his residence in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, after a lingering illness.

Capt. F. A. Appeles, the organist of the First Baptist Church in Jersey City, and a well-known musician, died yesterday.

ART NOTES.

The paintings of J. Roig-y-Soler, dispersed in the Guin de Gabalda sale, have introduced to New-York a painter of considerable merit. He is a native of Barcelona, about thirty-three years old, and was a pupil of Rico. He paints best a sun-baked Spanish street, or a seaside with boats and fishing huts. Another newcomer through this sale is Enrique Serra of Rome, who was also born in Barcelona, and is only thirty years of age. His fine ideal painting of the Campagna, with the bronze she-wolf alone on her pedestal, a ruined aqueduct stretching off into limitless distance, and the ground boggy with water run to waste, was bought for $900 by some one who intends to present it to a public institution. L. M. Barbasán of Valencia also made a good impression. He is twenty-seven years old and a pupil of Domingo. On the other hand, the Dominos, Villégases, Diazes, the specimens of Decamps, Corot, Daubigny, and Jacque, were as near worthless as possible. The Zamacois, which brought $1,200, is not a superior specimen, and came high when comparison is made with the ruling prices at the sale.

The San Francisco Art Association has 251 members, 139 life members, and 10 honoraries. An effort is being made to establish scholarships in drawing, painting, &c. A subscriber of $1,000 can appoint a pupil in drawing, one of $1,250 a pupil in painting, one of $1,500 a pupil who can have the benefit of the life classes and all other classes. The President is Mr. L. L. Baker. He makes the following proposition: "I will subscribe $1,000 to maintain one scholarship, provided subscriptions for the same object can be obtained to the amount of $

A NEW BALLOT REFORM BILL.

MR. ACKER PRESENTS IT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

COUNTRY LEGISLATORS' INTEREST IN NEW-YORK'S TREASURY—A FRESHET OF BILLS.

ALBANY, April 4.—Mr. Acker of Steuben caused considerable surprise this morning by introducing in the House a new Ballot-Reform bill. Its provisions summarized are as follows: Each election district shall not contain more than 300 voters. At every election there shall be but one ballot box at the polling place in each election district, and all ballots cast shall first be inclosed in a sealed official envelope, which must be 6 inches long and 4 inches wide and bear the inscription, "Official Envelope." Before the election 300 of these envelopes must be furnished each inspector of election of each district. The ballot must be of plain white printing paper, without any marks to distinguish it from any other ballot voted for the same officers except the names of the candidates. The word required by law to be indorsed upon each ballot must be printed upon the back in one straight line of letters of the size of "great primer roman condensed capitals."

Ballots for Electors must be four inches wide, and others three inches wide, and all must be long enough to allow the addition of names. The envelopes and ballots are to be furnished by County Clerks or Common Councils, according to the nature of the election, except in New-York City, where the Board of Police Commissioners must supply them. In Brooklyn this duty devolves on the Board of Elections.

The officers charged with the duty of designating polling places must provide a sufficient number of booths or compartments and furnish them with pen, ink, pencils, and mucilage. Voters must be enabled to prepare their ballots while screened from public gaze and at least ten feet distant from other voters, and this is designed to be helped by a guard rail. Each booth must have four inclosed sides, one side in front to open and shut as a door, swinging each way. There must be at least one such booth for every one hundred voters. No persons other than the legalized attendants are to be within the guard rail at any one time.

In New-York the Board of Police Commissioners and in Brooklyn the Board of Elections shall provide booths and guard rails, the expense to be a public charge. Each elector upon entering within the guard rail to vote shall go to the inspectors of election and receive from them one official envelope and one of each of the ballots, and then proceed directly to one of the unoccupied booths and there remain alone not less than three nor more than five minutes to prepare his ballot. Before leaving the booth he must have the ballot which he desires to vote inclosed in an official envelope and securely sealed, and then go to the inspectors, deliver it, and see it deposited in the ballot box and then depart. Once outside the polls he cannot enter again, unless he be an election officer or wishes to challenge a voter.

No election officer may receive an official envelope offered for deposit in the ballot box if it be marked so that the person offering it may be identified. If upon the canvass of the votes an envelope shall be found to contain two or more of any one kind of ballots, all of that kind shall be destroyed and not counted. If an envelope or ballot is found to be improperly marked, it must be preserved for at least sixty days after the election, and in case judicial proceedings should follow to determine the question of legality and the decision shall favor the position taken by the inspectors, the ballot must be destroyed.

Electioneering by election officers and electioneering by any person within 100 feet of the guard rail is prohibited, and no person within the guard rail can show his ballot after it is prepared.

Mr. Acker claims that this is his own bill. It was introduced on the report that the Democrats contemplated making an issue on a similar measure. Mr. Acker appears to have introduced it without consulting with any one, for none of the Republican Senators was aware that such a bill was in existence until it was announced as having been dropped into the box. It is known that at the caucus of Senators held on Wednesday the policy of introducing a new ballot-reform measure to meet Gov. Hill's objections was discussed, but met with no encouragement.

* * *

A bill submitted this morning by Mr. Hoag of New-York names Oswald Ottendorfer, Andrew H. Green, John S. Newberry, Charles A. Dana, Henry H. Cook, George G. Haven, John Bogart, J. Hampden Robb, W. G. Hamilton, Waldo Hutchins, F. W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, Rush C. Hawkins, David James, Jr., Stephen D. Hatch, Vernon H. Brown, Jacob Lorilliard, Wager Swayne, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Charles E. Whitehead, Charles R. Flint, Lewis Case Ledyard, Samuel Parsons, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, William B. De Forest, Murray Williams, Henry E. Gregory, George R. Sheldon, Edward H. Dixon, Isaac W. Maclay, John O'Brien, William A. Conklin, Malcolm W. Niven, N. L. Britton, and others as incorporators of the New-York Zoological and Botanical Gardens."

The object of the organization is to "encourage and advance the study of zoology and botany, furnishing instruction and recreation to the people." The bill authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to allot, set apart, and appropriate for the use of the Corporation any lands belonging to the city lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. This grant may be revoked if the gardens are not established within five years. The grounds may not be used for any other purpose than the one stated, and liquors may not be sold on them. With the approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners the Park Commissioners may lease, sell, or enter into an agreement for the use of the animals and property constituting the menagerie in Central Park. This is the same bill which was fathered last year by Robert Ray Hamilton.

* * *

Mr. Kerrigan of New-York has introduced a bill providing that, when advances of money to an amount not less than $5,000 are made on warehouse receipts or other negotiable paper pledged as collateral security, it shall be lawful to collect as compensation any sum to be agreed upon in writing by the persons agreeing to pay the same.

* * *

Mr. Riley of Rensselaer put in a bill fixing the annual salary of any Chief Engineer of a Fire Department who has served continuously twenty years as Chief in any city of over 500,000 population at not less than $10,000, and the salary of any Assistant Chief who has served the same length of time in cities of this size at not less than $8,000. The bill applies only to New-York and Brooklyn, and Mr. Riley said he introduced it solely at the request of a Senator, whose name he would not mention.

* * *

Mr. Hoag affixed his name this morning to the bill which failed of passage last year providing for the appointment and maintenance of a non-partisan Board of Police Commissioners in the city of New-York. According to the provisions, two of the Commissioners shall belong to the dominant party at the time of their appointment, and the other two to the party casting the next largest number of votes at the last State election.

* * *

Mr. R. J. Lewis has introduced two bills, one amending the Consolidation act and the other the Rapid-Transit act, making it unlawful to construct an elevated railroad on the Grand Boulevard in New-York City.

* * *

Mr. Connelly of New-York has put in the Ives Rapid-Transit bill, which was reported adversely in the Senate a few days ago, and announces that he will make a big fight for its passage.

* * *

Mr. Rhodes of Westchester introduced a bill providing for a better train service on the Harlem River and Portchester Road. It fixes the rate at 2 cents per mile from May to October, inclusive, and 2½ cents from November to April, inclusive.

* * *

A bill, which Mr. Nolan of Albany fathers, provides for a State Board of Electrical Control to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. It is to be composed of three Commissioners, who are to serve for three, four, and five years, respectively. One must be a Democrat, another an experienced electrician, and the politics of the third is not stipulated.

* * *

There was a short but sharp debate just before adjournment in the House on the bill of Mr. McTernan of Brooklyn allowing goods pledged in pawnbrokers' shops to be sold in a city adjoining that in which they were pledged.

Mr. McTernan urged the passage of the bill because there was only one public auctioneer in Brooklyn and it was a poor market for the sale of pledged goods. A far better price could be realized, he said, by taking them across the river to New-York.

Mr. Stein denounced the measure because it added to the misery of people who were obliged to patronize the shops of pawnbrokers. The pawnbrokers, he declared, had plenty of laws supporting them now. If any measure was introduced seeking to cut down their enormous profits they immediately sent a powerful lobby to Albany to try to defeat it. According to the law now proposed, if a watch were pawned in Albany it might be sold in Troy or Hudson, and if the unfortunate owner desired to repurchase it he must be at the expense of going there.

Mr. Dorp of Broome questioned Mr. Stein's knowledge of the provisions of the bill, and Col. Webster of New-York said the bill was vicious and ought not to pass. Judge Greene of Orange took the ground that it was entirely in order to pledge goods in one city and redeem them in another.

Finally the bill was tabled until Monday night.

* * *

This was the last day in which bills could be introduced in the House except by unanimous consent, and in consequence a flood of measures, good, bad, and indifferent—thirty-three in all—poured into the Speaker's bill box up to the moment of adjournment.

* * *

The Assembly Committee on Gas, Water, and Electricity reported to-day the vicious bill of Senator Van Gordon of the Thirtieth District, allowing the Lockport Water Company to supply electricity. Mr. Connelly moved to discharge with the report, for the reason that the bill was the same as that of Mr. Kill, which the Assembly had killed Monday night. The Speaker said the bill was not killed; it was simply recommitted, and the committee had reported instead the Senate bill. Mr. Andrews suggested that the bill first be printed, and Mr. Connelly agreed.

* * *

Mr. Bush moved to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from the consideration of his State Printing bill, and on his own motion the bill was laid on the table.

* * *

The Committee on Education reported the bill of Senator Ahearn of New-York in regard to New-York City School Commissioners for the consideration of the House unamended. Mr. Saunders, Chairman of the Committee, said the committee had given hearings and had decided that the present system in New-York City was the best, and it would be unwise to change it. Since the committee had been instructed to report, it did so. Mr Coens of the committee dissented from Mr. Saunder's views in the matter.

* * *

The Committee on Public Lands and Forestry reported Senator Sloan's foolish concurrent resolution relative to establishing a State park in the Adirondacks, and the resolution was adopted by the Assembly.

It is quite remarkable how great an interest up-the-country Senators take in all measures that aim to raid the Treasury of the city of New-York. It is the development of this species of legislation by men whose constituents are not affected by it and who will not hold the Treasury grabbers responsible for their votes that will eventually lead to the consummation of that step which the Democrats of New-York have long been fondly hoping for—the establishment of the metropolis as a free city, totally independent of the operation and influence of the Legislature. Senator Erwin, who comes from St. Lawrence County, has introduced a bill which proposes to submit to arbitration all claims that the aqueduct contractors may have against the city. The bill is outrageous and scandalous. It was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

A hearing was to have taken place on it yesterday. Judge Robertson, Chairman of the committee, assured THE TIMES's correspondent that the hearing would have to go over till next week. Aqueduct Commissioners Scott and Walter Howe intended to come here and denounce the measure according to its deserts, but the railway accident at Garrison's prevented their arrival. Erwin succeeded, in spite of the fact that the opposition to the bill had been heard and had been given no chance in the matter, in obtaining a favorable report, and to-day calmly had it ordered to third reading, with the understanding that another hearing would be given it next Tuesday. The bill never should have been reported from the Judiciary Committee and ought never to pass the Senate.

And now comes Senator Deane of Columbia County with a bill, which passed the Senate to-day, which proposes to compel the city of New-York to remove all outhouses, barns, stables and buildings that drain into the Croton River, and to purchase the land in the bargain—a very pretty scheme, even if it is expensive to New-York City.

* * *

Senator Hawkins of the First District, who came to Albany with the reputation of an honest and well-meaning man, is imperilling his standing by his advocacy of the atrocious Harvey Claim bill. Yesterday the Senator threw in a resolution to place this outrageous grab upon the city Treasury on New-York on third reading. Baffled in the attempt, he repeated the experiment to-day, and would have succeeded had not the vigilant Senator from the Sixth, Mr. Ahearn, objected. Hawkins needs to be watched.

* * *

Senator Saxton offered two petitions to-day—one from the State bar in favor of the bill to revise the judiciary article of the Constitution, the second from citizens of New-York for the appointment of six additional factory inspectors. Lieut. Gov. Jones also handed in the supplemental presentment of the Grand Jury of New-York City on the subject of the Sheriff's office.

* * *

Senator Ahearn, in the upper house, and Mr. Gibbs, in the Assembly, introduced a bill which was sent here by Controller Myers to provide for establishing in the Finance Department a system of official and responsible searches of unpaid taxes and assessments on real estate and Croton water rents, to be made by salaried officers in that department, at fixed rates of fees, to be paid into the city Treasury, as those now paid for searches in the Register's and County Clerk's offices, and to abolish the present unofficial system of searches conducted by private individuals for rates of fees undefined and not provided for by law.

In a letter to Senator Ahearn explaining the provisions of the bill, Controller Meyers says: "The proposed reform is of great importance to the owners of property in New-York, and will greatly simplify and facilitate the searches for liens of arrears of taxes, assessment, and water rents against their property, which are required by attorneys for passing title and affecting loans on bond and mortgage."

* * *

Senator McNaughton has introduced a bill which provides that an action triable by a jury to recover real property or an interest in real property, or in which a claim of title to real property arises upon the pleadings or is certified to have come in question upon the trial shall not apply to dower.

Other bills were introduced: By Mr. Roesch, that hereafter all trains of forty cars in this State shall carry three brakemen and an additional brakeman for every ten cars additional.

By Senator McCarren, authorizing the city of Brooklyn to erect and maintain a public dock and wharf between Grand-street and North Fourth-street.

By Senator Fassett, making a person liable to misdemeanor who gives to a managing editor, editor, or reporter, facts of a libelous nature.

By Senator Ives, two bills, one to tax Bloomingdale Asylum, the other to extend the jurisdiction of the Park Department to 500 feet, instead of 350, at the circles.

* * *

The Senate has passed the bill to permit the New-York Central Road to occupy a strip of land in Bronx Park for the purpose of constructing a station; also Fassett's bill appropriating $200,000 for the extension of the north wing of the New-York State Reformatory at Elmira; also the Kimball (Assembly) bill, relative to the filing of annual quarterly reports of railroad companies; also Senator Cantor's bill, regarding the taxation of banks, banking, and trust companies; also Senator Stewart's bill, preventing the construction of a double-track horse railway in New-York in streets less than thirty-three feet wide; also the Stadler bill, providing that in corporations to examine and guarantee bonds and mortgages and titles to real estate the Directors shall hold at least five shares of the stock, the number of Directors not to be less than five nor more than twenty.

* * *

Prof. Colin of the Statutory Revision has recommended that hereafter all measures covering electricity to be considered by the Legislature shall be drafted by the Assembly Committee on General Laws. The delicate hand of Gov. Hill is seen in this move. It is notorious that the Committee on Electricity is packed with Platt men. That on General Laws is susceptible of manipulation. Two Republicans are known to be hostile to Platt, and, with the four Democrats, would make an anti-Platt committee. It hardly seems possible that the Governor proposes in this roundabout way to defeat Mr. Platt's plans toward protecting the electrical companies or in advancing their interests.

* * *

What is the matter with J. Irving Burns? To-day when Mr. Towne, the legislative descendant of "Lo" Sessions, moved to disagree with the adverse report of the Insurance Committee on the old-time valid policy "strike," Mr. Burns never moved from his seat. Of course Towne's motion was carried. Any motion with a vicious tendency can be carried through this Assembly. The bill is now on the table, and during the crushing hours of the last days of the session there will be nothing to prevent Towne's putting the bill through. In the Senate Mr. Vedder will have charge of this interesting bill. In the meantime, Mr. Burns should look after his reputation.

* * *

Both houses adjourned to Monday night.

THE ARCH FUND ADVANCING.

A marked feature in the steady growth of the Washington Memorial Arch Fund is the popular interest in the subscriptions. In accord with this spirit is the movement to have the police force contribute small sums, and, if the efforts now being made to induce the Police Commissioners to permit it are successful, it will doubtless add a handsome sum to the grand aggregate. Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: "Noisy," 50 cents; "Alderman," 50 cents; "Woman's List," $26; Olga Brandon, 50 cents; Julian Brandon, 50 cents—which, with the amount, $75,602 94, previously acknowledged, swells the fund to the grand total of $75,630 94.

THE EQUITABLE'S BIG BUSINESS.

The new business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York for the first quarter of the present year is reputed to exceed $50,000,000. This is at the rate of $200,000,000 of assurance for the year. This is unprecedented in the annals of life assurance.

W. F. CHIVVIS MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT BY A NEIGHBOR.

There was a dinner party given last Thursday night by J. Colcord Smith of the firm of J. B. Brewster & Co., the carriage manufacturers, at his home in Elm-place, Mount Vernon. Among the convivial spirits who assembled were W. F. Chivvis of Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, and J. Frank Wright, Principal of the big Grammar School No. 7, in Chrystie-street, this city. Mr. Chivvis was a member of the dry goods firm of Conkling & Chivvis in this city, which failed a couple of years ago.

All the members of the dinner party were friends of long standing, and they remained toasting each other until very nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when, amid many protestations of sorrow at parting, they separated. Mr. Chivvis and Mr. Wright live near to each other, and so they went toward their homes together. Exactly what happened after they left Mr. Smith's house remains locked in the friends' respective bosoms, for neither will explain what took place other than "It was all an accident. It doesn't amount to anything."

The story which Mount Vernon told yesterday, however, was in many respects interesting. It is related that while the friends were passing through Summit-avenue, still some distance from Mr. Chivvis's house, that gentleman insisted that the beautiful villa belonging to Charles F. Adams of the firm of Willson, Adams & Co., lumber dealers of Mott Haven, belonged to him. Mr. Wright was persuaded that this was a fact, and so he bid his friend an affectionate good-night and departed. Mr. Chivvis, it is said by persons who professed yesterday to know all about the circumstances, attempted to open the door with his latch key, and then into the vestibule, when Mr. Adams, who had been wakeful because of his sick wife, appeared at his window and heard a man working at the lock. Mr. Adams shouted to the supposed burglar, and as he saw a man run from the vestibule he fired a ball.

It is thought that one of these bullets struck Mr. Chivvis, but only inflicted a slight scratch on his breast. The noise, however, brought Mr. Wright back in a hurry, but before he reached the place Mr. Chivvis had made another attempt to enter Mr. Adams's house, which the latter believed to be a desperate attempt by the supposed burglar to overpower him, and so he discharged the other chambers of his revolver.

One of these bullets struck Mr. Chivvis in the right shoulder, glancing upward and inflicting a little distance above the heart. The shock did not prostrate him, but he ran at full speed out of the place and met Mr. Wright. The latter called for help and, while Mr. Adams will not admit that he thought anybody but the real burglar, Chivvis he fired at, it is said that he assisted Mr. Wright to get the wounded man home. Dr. Thomas Taylor, who lives almost directly opposite Mr. Chivvis was summoned, and in a short time removed the bullet, which corresponds to the calibre of Mr. Adams's pistol and found that the wound was not serious. Thereupon all the persons concerned made an agreement to keep the adventure a very solemn secret.

Some members of the Cherry Hill Club heard of the incident in the morning, and very soon every one who took a south-bound train was familiar with all the details of the accident. Mr. Adams, while he readily talked about his adventure with the "burglar" and how many shots he had fired at the "rascal," ridiculed the idea that he would have any serious results. While Mr. Wright preserved that dignified silence which he knows so well how to observe.

Mr. Smith, however, said that, while he had heard of Mr. Adams's experience with the "burglar" and the coincidental shooting of Mr. Chivvis, he did n't know what to think. At all events, he desired it understood that he was not in Mr. Chivvis's company when he was shot.

The persons who know all the circumstances of the accident were anxious to have it understood early yesterday that Mr. Chivvis had been shot by footpads, but later they were not so anxious to support this theory. Dr. Taylor has forbidden his patient to talk about the matter until he recovers.

A NEW BLOCK SYSTEM.

THE ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC DEVICE INTRODUCED ON THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey is just now introducing upon its line between Jersey City and Bergen Point a system of signaling which is being watched with very great attention by the railroad men of the country, and if it proves as successful as the managers of the road expect it will it will probably be introduced upon all the large railroad systems of the country.

The plant required for the working of the posts and semaphores is known as the electro-pneumatic system. The compressed air will be supplied from a central station, and each semaphore or signal arm will be operated by a separate cylinder and gear fitted to the signal post. The valves of this apparatus are controlled by electricity. Near the Communipaw roundhouse there has been erected a building in which there are placed two air compressors, two boilers, and three tanks. The air is carried in iron pipes from the tanks, the pipes being of an inside diameter of two inches to a distance of nearly eight miles. Along the main road the pipe is carried above ground, and is supported on stakes on one side of the track. When it is necessary to pass through yards the pipes are passed underneath the ballast of the road. The air pressure in the pipes is about sixty pounds to the square inch.

The tracks are divided into sections or blocks, which are insulated electrically by wooden bars at the rail joints at the end of the sections. A continuous current is secured along each section by connecting the rails at the joints by wire loops, each rail having at its end a stud over which the loop is drawn. Each section of the road also has a cellar, in which are the batteries for working the current to do the electrical part of the work. The system is worked by overlapping blocks. At the end of each of these is a signal post for each track, and each post has two arms, the upper one being red and the lower one green. These colors are the same when the lamps are used at night.

The operation of the system is briefly described as follows:

Three blocks may be taken, A—B, B—C, and C—D, with a signal post at A, B, C, and D. When the train enters the block A—B both arms on the post at A are automatically set at the horizontal or danger position. When the train passes B to the block B—C it sets both blades on the post B at danger and releases the red blade on post A. When it passes C into the block C—D it sets both blades on post C at danger, releases the red blades on post B, and also releases the green blade on post A. If the driver of a following train finds both blades on the post at A are automatically set at the horizontal or danger position. When the train passes B to the block B—C it sets both blades on the post B at danger and releases the red blade on post A. When it passes C into the block C—D it sets both blades on post C at danger, releases the red blades on post B, and also releases the green blade on post A. If the driver of a following train finds both blades on the post at A are automatically set at the horizontal or danger position. When the train passes B to the block A—B and he must stop his train. To prevent any undue delay by any accident to the apparatus, the driver is only required to stop for two minutes. If at the end of that time the blades are still up, he may proceed with caution, expecting to find the line blocked. If the red blade only is down, it indicates that the track is clear on blocks A—B and a train is on block B—C. If the green blades are down, the driver knows that he has a clear track for blocks A—B and B—C. Should any obstruction be placed on the track, as the Sheriff, or a broken rail, the signals will be automatically set to indicate danger. The same thing will occur in the event of a train separating and the rear section stopping on a block.

Of course, when there is a yard located on a block, and it is undesirable that switching operations should stop trains two blocks away, the yard is cut from the main circuit. It is, however, protected by a signal having its own battery, and is properly connected with the switches from the main track. This system must necessarily be kept under constant supervision, like any other plan, for securing safety to passengers and protection to trains. But it obviates to a very large extent the danger resulting from a too great confidence in the ability of signal men or lever men to keep awake under circumstances that would naturally tend to sleep.

MR. BEATTIE TO TAKE HOLD MONDAY.

Hans S. Beattie, the new Commissioner of Street Cleaning, will not take charge of the department until Monday morning. Chief Clerk Beardsley had a talk with Mr. Beattie yesterday and explained some of the routine of the office to him. Mr. Loomis was ill at his home in Mount Vernon yesterday, but is expected at the office to-day to sign the pay roll. He will also be at the office on Monday to receive his successor.

Mr. Beattie said that he would stick to the day's work system for the present and that he would probably reorganize some of the branches of the department to. He also said that he would not allow the politicians to outline his work for him. What the politicians want just now is to have the day's work system continued. It is easier to get men places under it than under the contract system. There is a popular belief that the contract system is the only one that will secure clean streets.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S WORK.

At a meeting of the American Bible Society last Thursday it was voted that a letter be addressed to the United States Senators from this State regarding the bill respecting the enumeration of the Chinese population in the next census, stating that legislation might be disastrous to the efforts of the society in communicating a knowledge of the Bible to the Chinese.

Grants of books were made to the value of about 4,756; $16,418 10 was granted, including appropriations for work in Germany and Ceylon. During the last month 84,329 volumes were issued from the Bible House. The total issues for the year ending March 31, not including those issued in foreign lands, reached 1,006,822 volumes.

THE MARE SADIEVILLE DEAD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 4.—The seven-year-old bay mare Sadieville, by Princess, sire of Trinket, (2:14,) dam Sadie, by Hambletonian, died to-day at Plainview, this county, the home of her owner, A. A. Kinnaman.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF CORPS.

EQUALIZING THE WORKING FORCES—CAPT. HOWELL'S COMPLAINT—ALIEN SEAMEN ON NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The bill to reorganize the staff corps of the army, which has been prepared at the request of Secretary Proctor and is now pending in Congress, is not favorably considered by the army as a whole, and is particularly distasteful to the officers of the corps interested.

The reason for the proposed reorganization is that some corps have not enough officers and others have more than they have use for. The Judge Advocate General's corps and the Inspector General's corps are both short handed, and officers of other corps have from time to time been detailed to duty with them. On the other hand, since the pension business has been taken out of the Adjutant General's office there is not work for all the officers of that corps, and the Quartermaster's corps also has some superfluous officers. The proposed law will take from the Adjutant General's corps one Colonel and three Lieutenant Colonels, and will give it two additional Majors. It will take from the Quartermaster's corps two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and two Captains. It will add to the Judge Advocate General's corps one Colonel and four Captains, and to the Inspector General's corps one Colonel and four Majors.

This would leave the aggregate number of officers the same as at present, but there would be a net decrease of one Colonel and five Lieutenant Colonels and a net increase of four Majors and two Captains. This reduction in aggregate rank would reduce expenses about $5,000 per year.

* * *

The advent of the squadron of evolution in American waters, on its return from Europe, will be awaited with considerable interest, to see what is the result of the demand of Capt. Howell of the Atlanta for a court of inquiry on Admiral Walker for suspending him from duty at Villefranche. Capt. Howell sent a report of this incident to the Secretary of the Navy, and asked for a court of inquiry.

According to this report, as the squadron was getting under way to leave the harbor of Villefranche, every company possible was in the Atlanta's engines, and she dropped out of her place in line. The flagship signaled her to take her place, and she signaled back that it was impossible and that her engines were disabled. The Admiral thereupon, by signal from the flagship, suspended Capt. Howell and put Lieut. Commander Condon in command of the vessel. Five days later Capt. Howell was restored to duty by a signal from the flagship, and he then went to the Chicago and asked for an explanation of his suspension. He was not satisfied by his interview with the Admiral, and so reported the case to the Secretary.

There is some doubt as to whether the department will act on this report, but if it does not, it is said that Capt. Howell will institute an action in the civil courts.

* * *

In connection with the bill which Mr. McAdoo of New-Jersey to-day favorably reported to the House from the Naval Committee prohibiting the enlistment of aliens in the navy some rather remarkable figures have been made public. The non-commissioned men and boys in the navy at the present time number 7,946, of whom only 3,668 are native born, showing an excess of foreign over native born of 4,616. Of the American boys are deducted from these figures—and the boys are only apprentices—it will be found that the vessels of the navy are manned by only 1,938 Americans, so that the aliens outnumber the natives by nearly 3 to 1 per cent.

The navy is recruited as follows: United States, (including boys,) 3,668; Great Britain and colonies, 1,720; Sweden and Norway, 850; Germany, 546; Russia, 176; Denmark, 160; Japan, 145; China, 250; other nationalities, 451.

* * *

The distribution of officers' quarters at the various military posts has always been a fruitful source of discord at almost every post in the army, and there is scarcely an officer in the service who does not feel that at some time in his career he has been unjustly compelled to move on by some senior.

Secretary Proctor to-day issued an order to amend the regulations with a view to decreasing this trouble. An officer may, as heretofore, select quarters occupied by a junior, but he shall not select quarters occupied by a junior of his own grade when there are vacant quarters available, substantially the same, and having equal accommodating power, and when an officer has made his choice he must abide by it, and shall not again at the post displace a junior unless he is himself displaced by a senior.

The Secretary, in another amendment to the regulations, has extended the rule laid down by Secretary Endicott limiting to four years the terms of duty as residential Adjutants and regimental Quartermasters, so as to make officers ineligible for reappointment except to serve out an unexpired term of four years.

* * *

Mr. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo and Mr. Richard H. Dana, editor of the *Civil Service Chronicle*, reached Washington to-day to join Chairman William Dudley Foulke in preparing the first report of the committee of the National Civil Service Reform League which has been inquiring into what extent the letter and spirit of the civil service law have been regarded by the present Administration.

Mr. Foulke has been engaged in the work here for several weeks, and the report that is now being prepared will deal chiefly with the manner of making Federal appointments followed since the Republican Party resumed control of the Government, the power of Congressmen in selecting appointees, and the demands made upon their time by the spoils system and the distribution of patronage. A great deal of valuable and highly instructive information on these points has been gathered by the special committee, and its report will undoubtedly attract wide attention.

* * *

Inventor Herreshoff, the blind boatbuilder, was at the Navy Department to-day making the final arrangements for the last payments of money due him for the construction of the torpedo boat Cushing. The report of the Trial Board was quite satisfactory, and her acceptance is a matter of course. The contract price was $82,000, and the amount to be paid to Mr. Herreshoff is about $32,000, leaving quite a sum in the hands of the Government in the form of retained percentages, which will be paid in a few months. The performance of the Cushing on her trial trip was completely successful, with the exception of the working of Herreshoff's improvised distilling apparatus, which foamed rather badly. It may be changed for another type.

* * *

Mr. Henderson of Iowa introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the qualified voters of the States.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland—W. H. Squires, Brandywine.
Virginia—W. C. Earley, Munford; J. T. Crits, Nottle Ridge.
Pennsylvania—N. W. Kahle, Frampton; J. Witter, Gracy; C. McWilliams, Chuiasky; W. A. Franenfelder, Kilmesville; G. Ross, Labeshsville.

THE "AFTER DARK" RAILROAD SCENE.

BOSTON, April 4.—Clerk Stetson of the United States Circuit Court took evidence to-day as Commissioner in a case brought by Augustin Daly against William A. Brody, in which the plaintiff seeks to restrain the defendant from performing the railroad scene in "After Dark." Mr. Daly claiming that it is an infringement of the same idea in "Under the Gaslight."

The evidence taken was that of J. R. Pitman, Mr. Mozart, and Miss Susie Mason of the Boston Museum, who testified that in a play called "The Last Dollar," and produced at the Museum in 1850, there was the same kind of a railroad scene. "After Dark" was copyrighted in 1868, and "Under the Gaslight" in 1867.

Mr. Daly had Bourcicault enjoined from producing the scene in "After Dark" some years ago, but Mr. Brody contends that the Museum play was not known then in the case. The evidence will be sent to New-York, where the suit is pending.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CONFIRMATION.

The congregation of the English Lutheran Church of St. James, which is now houseless pending the erection of a handsome new edifice at Madison-avenue and Seventy-third-street, met last evening at the Swedish Lutheran Church, in East Twenty-second-street, to witness the ceremony of confirmation administered to fifteen of the young people by their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Remeanyder. The pastor spoke on the value and teachings of Good Friday after the ceremony, and incidentally cheered his parishioners with the assurance that their church edifice, which is to be one of the handsomest in the upper part of the city, would be ready for occupancy by early Fall. The congregation will worship to-morrow in the St. George's Memorial house in Stuyvesant-square.

RESTRICTIVE TEMPERANCE FAILED.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Some 310 liquor licenses were granted here for Pittsburg and Allegheny cities to-night over 123 issued last year. The cut down in the list for 1889 brought more than one thousand "speak easies" into existence, and the Court acknowledges restrictive temperance will not do.

TAXED RIDES AND THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED DUTY IN BOSTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

II.

My esteemed and learned friend, the great American Pandit of the *Sun*, sets periodical political and economical "gripes," which are no doubt painful to him, but which, by rare genius, he tries to convert into jokes and pleasant humors.

First—My esteemed friend sees, as it were, the mighty multitude rise in favor of bidden reform in general, and the Australian system in particular, which we all know is most hateful to the learned Pandit. But my esteemed and scholarly friend's genius is equal to the emergency, and as a proof let me give a little extract from an article in the *Sun* of March 29, which began thus:

"Mr. J. S. Moore, the original and enervated tariff reformer on the Parnell plan, has not yet, we believe, come out flat-footed for the Australian ballot. He was, at last accounts, enmeshed in his own explanation of the tariff on brass buttons and emery bags, and the McKinley revision of the schedules opened a new field for his restless and unskilful energy."

Now, I admire wit and humor, even if it is at my expense, but I still admire it the more if it is made under painful circumstances. I will therefore first of all reassure my esteemed and scholarly friend on this subject.

It may seem strange, but it is a solemn fact, that I do not know what the Australian ballot system really is. I mean to say that I could no more talk intelligently on the subject than I could on astronomy, of which I am pretty ignorant. I am, however, under the impression that ballot reform and the Australian ballot system are in favor of Mr. Cleveland and against the aspirations of Gov. Hill, and that this fact accounts for the extreme opposition to it by my esteemed and scholarly friend of the *Sun*. That is most assuredly the best explanation I can give of it.

Second—I find my esteemed friend, the editor of the *Sun*, in trouble about the McKinley bill which proposes to put a duty on raw hides. He appeals in most pathetic language to his friends, the Massachusetts Republican protectionists, not to throw the blame of the said party on this proposed change in the tariff in the following language:

"It seems to us that Lynn and Haverhill and Brockton and the rest of shoemaking Massachusetts are getting excited without due cause. The McKinley Tariff bill isn't passed, isn't meant to be passed, and can't be passed in its present form. The opposition of the Massachusetts members of the House would alone be sufficient to prevent its passage through that body, and the Senate is never in a hurry. Hides will continue to be free of duty, and Massachusetts may be saved to the Republican party as it may occur to Major McKinley and his associates in the production of the bogus Tariff bill that the Republican game is a little too fine. Evidently the Massachusetts people don't understand it yet, or they wouldn't rage so about hides.

Surely these are words of wisdom and good advice of one who is the Republican protectionist's most sincere and best friend. My esteemed and learned friend of the *Sun* sees the danger of this dangerous quarrel in his dear Republican party, and therefore warns them in due time to cease quarrelling. Nevertheless, my opinion is that the *Sun*'s soothing syrup will only lull, but will not cure the pain. Why should Mr. Phil Armour and the generous and influential cattle owners be slighted for the benefit of the stingy New-England millionaires? If these latter have an immense surplus of "fat," they refused and will in the future refuse to have it fried out of them, and therefore the policy of high protection and, above all, material, substantial reason is on the side of the millionaire cattle slaughterers and cattle raisers.

Nor is there much danger of the Massachusetts members defeating the passage of the hide clause in the bill. All the Democrats will have to do in the Committee of the Whole is not to vote at all on this particular item. And where will the members from Massachusetts be? As for the final passage of the bill, with hides taxed, it may be reasonably predicted that the Massachusetts protectionist members will not dare to defeat the bill. Of course, it is absolutely in the interest of tariff reform that this act of madness should succeed, as nothing will prove the fallacy, the swindle, and selfishness of protection better than a 15 per cent duty or tax on this raw material and while I may wish to see this tariff robbery cured by such heroic measures, I still feel the honest desire of pointing out its enormity.

Let this economic question be understood in its true light. It is not such a solitary swindle as an Indiana duty on rag sheets alone that can destroy commerce and industry. But, when the whole industrial and economic body of the land is plastered over with large and small leprous spots, then, sooner or later, (and now certainly sooner,) the commerce and industry become a mass of disgusting corruption.

In 1872, when there was a duty on raw hides and skins, our exports of all kinds of tanned leather amounted to $2,864,800. Now, mark the difference in 1889. The very last returns we have show that we exported all kinds of tanned leather in value as follows:

Upper leather	$3,143,699
Patent leather	241,854
Sole leather	5,890,509
All other tanned leather	289,015
Total	$9,515,077

An increase of over 340 per cent.

In 1872, when there was a duty on raw hides and skins, Boston exported tanned leather and skins as follows: Value of tanned leather exported, $870,822. In 1889 the export of all kinds of tanned leather and skins from Boston was in value $3,508,624. No wonder Boston weeps in anticipation, as did the ancient Jews on Babel's streams. Let me assure the Boston protectionists that there are an immense number of dry eyes who rather enjoy their little flurry.

There is a general belief that a strong, unflinching national protection is a national blessing. Why should Boston refuse a little of this national blessing to the cattle raisers and cattle slaughterers? This godsend of a proposed duty on raw hides is the strongest ally for tariff reform, as there is not an insane taxed raw material in the tariff list that has not as good if not better claim for coming in free of duty than raw hides. And high-protection barons are now making the best arguments for its abolition.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 3, 1890.

FIGHTING FOR FREE WHISKY.

ROWAN COUNTY, KY., AGAIN THE SCENE OF DISORDER.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., April 4.—Lawlessness and violence have again made their appearance in Rowan County, but this time the warfare is not of a feudal nature but grows out of the manufacture and sale of illicit whisky. The United States revenue men recently made a swoop, destroying various stills, and things are now being made decidedly uncomfortable for them and the people are brought to have given the Government information.

Eph Cooper was shot from ambush yesterday by some unknown man. Burt Bumgartner and Sim Cooper were also both shot in a fight yesterday. George Hogg, son of the Sheriff, was shot this morning. Hiram Roberts was bushwhacked yesterday and very seriously wounded. Nelson Egan was called to his door Tuesday and shot. It is a mere question of whisky or no whisky.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, clearing Saturday, fair Sunday, slightly cooler, southwesterly winds, high on the coast.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, clearing in Eastern Massachusetts, fair Sunday, no decided change in temperature, southwesterly winds, brisk to high on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, slightly cooler, southwesterly winds, brisk to high on the New-Jersey coast.

For the District of

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Bickley, the general manager of the Strauss Orchestra, characterizes the protest which has been filed by the managers of Sousa's Band with the United States District Attorney, against the landing of the orchestra as an act of jealousy. He says he has no fear that the landing will be prohibited. Capps stands alone in his opposition, the Musical Union having repudiated the statement that they were opposing the landing. Edward Strauss, he declares, is a nephew of Johann Strauss and not the only leader of the Strauss Orchestra for the last twenty-five years. The charge that the members of the orchestra are not artists is called "simply jealous malice."

The report of Edward Schell, E. L. Suggs, and Chauncey S. Truax, who were appointed to appraise the property on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, which has been selected as the site of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, was filed yesterday with the Park Department. The value of the property is placed at $417,500. S. T. Meyers, one of the owners, estimates the value at $650,000. He has offered to pay half of the expenses of the proceedings in condemnation if the proceedings are discontinued. The Board of Estimate answered this proposition by sending a letter to Mr. Meyers stating that the proceedings would be dropped if the entire expense was paid.

On the arrival of the steamship Santiago from Cienfuegos yesterday United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard arrested Michael Brennan, a sailor, who is charged with murdering H. Lasker, a sailor on the ship Albemarle. The murder was committed in February while the Albemarle lay in the Bay of Cuailda, and during the progress of a drunken row among the sailors. Brennan's examination will be held before United States Commissioner Shields this morning.

What has been planned as the most elaborate amateur dramatic event of years in this city will occur Wednesday evening, April 9, at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House, when Sardou's comedy, "A Scrap of Paper," will be produced by a company composed of members of the Lyceum School of Acting. The performance will be under the auspices of the Fabian Union, and will be followed by a reception.

Interesting ceremonies will attend the reception and profession of four Ursuline nuns at St. Teresa's Church, Henry and Rutgers streets, Easter Monday morning. Misses Gussie Donoghorty, Cassia Dunleavy, and Annie McGuire will take the white veil. Sister Angela will receive the black veil and be professed. The ceremony of reception and profession will be conducted by the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell.

Elaborate arrangements for the display of the wonders of electricity have been made for the formal opening of the Woman's Exchange Exhibition Room in Thomas A. Edison Building, Easter Monday, at the Lenox Lyceum. Prof. C. A. Brackett of Princeton College will make the opening address. The exhibition will continue for six weeks.

The suit recently brought by the Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse against Jastrow Alexander & Co., liquor dealers, for unfair trade interference, is discontinued. J. Alexander & Co. having satisfied Rowland Cox, the attorney for the monastery, that the infringement was unintentional and that it would not be continued.

The top floor of the Register's office is now being overhauled, and when finished all the old records will be stored there. The apartment has heretofore been used as a storeroom, but when the renovation is completed it will furnish accommodation for the folio writers and relieve the generally-cramped condition of the office.

Mr. D. L. Moody, assisted by Mr. George C. Stebbins, will conduct services for young men only, in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, and to-morrow at 3:45 P. M. and 9 P. M. Admission is by ticket, which may be secured at Association Hall, free, on application.

Frederick Zimmerman, or "Dutch Fritz," who on Thursday, in South-street, fatally injured William Abernathy by knocking him down, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Schultze, and the witnesses, Ernst Eggers, Edward Monks, and Leonard J. Kelly, were sent to the House of Detention.

Among the passengers who arrived from Bremen and Southampton on the Lahn yesterday were A. H. Porter, J. A. Radcliffe, Miss Midy Morgan, W. von Ahn, J. W. Chick, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ferrant, Col. J. T. Grayson, Samuel Leopold, H. W. Patterson, and Charles J. Wheeler.

The Rev. John Y. Dobbins of Trenton, N. J., will read a paper on "Social Life in the Church" at the meeting of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, in the lecture room at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening.

A number of the New-York Alumni of Amherst College have united to nominate and elect Mr. Jefferson Clark of this city Trustee for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Edward A. Strong of Boston, who declines to serve another term.

Dr. Burr J. Ramage will read a paper on "The Reproduction of Mediævalism in Roger Carolins under the Slave Code" at the meeting of the Academy of Political Science next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

The Harlem Evening High School will have an exhibition of the work done in its drawing department next Tuesday evening at the school building, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at All Saints' Church, Henry and Scammel streets.

BROOKLYN.

An agent of Bishop Loughlin has been trying to buy the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street, Brooklyn, in order to convert it into a Catholic church. The property is worth about $75,000, and is mortgaged for $21,000. Vicar General Keegan would not deny or affirm this statement yesterday, but the Rev. Mr. Parker of the Church of the Redeemer said he had been visited by an agent of the Catholic Church. The property, he added, was not for sale.

Officers from United States Marshal Lake's office in Brooklyn seized the Norwegian bark Ralf yesterday on a libel filed in behalf of the owners of the bark Boyd, which went ashore to the bottom after being run down by the Ralf off the Bermudas six weeks ago. The Boyd had a cargo valued at $128,000, while the Ralf was sailing ballast only. This fact, her Captain says, is all that prevented the Ralf from sinking when the collision took place. She will be towed into the Erie Basin.

A report was current yesterday that the present Directors of the Union Ferry Company would get out some time during the present week and allow the new syndicate to assume control at once. Mr. Stranahan refused to discuss this matter at all, and his associates were equally mute. The man mentioned as Mr. Stranahan's successor is Joseph J. O'Donohue, while William H. Male, a widely-known banker, is talked of to succeed Mr. A. A. Low.

The Atlantic-Avenue Rapid Transit Commission met again yesterday and completed all the little details for the execution of the Queens road. The books of the proposed company are to be opened at the office of the People's Trust Company on Friday next, when all the stock must be subscribed to.

Dr. Theodore S. Wilcox, who was convicted of grand larceny in obtaining money from the excise fund for his Bogus hospital, but who got a new trial on a technicality, pleaded guilty before Justice Cullen yesterday. He will be sentenced on Tuesday, but it is thought will be accorded clemency.

The suit of Ludlow Valentine to have set aside the transfer of a house in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, made by his mother to Dr. Richard, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Chief Nevins of the Brooklyn Fire Department sent $640 to Indianapolis yesterday to the families of the firemen who were killed recently in that city. The money was subscribed by the Brooklyn firemen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Sergt. James McLaughlin of the Yonkers police force will to-day put on his fifth blue stripe on his coat sleeve, signifying his twenty-five years of service on the police force.

Thomas Beckam, colored, editor of the *National Eye* of Peekskill, was yesterday discharged by Justice J. H. Baxter of that village on the charge of committing an assault upon Annie Osborne.

NEW-JERSEY.

Elias W. Vanderveer, an Elizabeth contractor, yesterday brought suit in the Union County Court against the Mount Tewan African Methodist Episcopal Church for a balance of $300 due him since the edifice was remodeled six years ago.

The Union County Freeholders have decided to issue and sell $150,000 worth of county road bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, to pay for additional improvements to the county roads.

The Rev. W. P. Tilden has been advised to close his pastorate of the Plainfield Unitarian Church because of illness. He has removed to Lakewood.

An entertainment will be given on April 15 at Library Hall, Elizabeth, for the benefit of the public library.

BROOKLYN STREETS TO BE PAVED.

Mayor Chapin and City Works Commissioner Adams decided yesterday to pave these Brooklyn streets with granite blocks at a cost of $290,000:

Stone-street, from Graham-avenue to Newtown Creek; Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-ninth-street to city line; Classon-avenue, from Myrtle-avenue to Fulton-street; Fulton-street, from Stuyvesant-avenue to old city line; Union-avenue, from Broadway to North Seventh-street; North Second-street, from Union-avenue to North Sixth-street; Bridge-street, from Myrtle-avenue to Flushing-avenue; Court-street, from Pacific-street to Hamilton-avenue; Ninth-street, from Hamilton-avenue to Smith-street.

PRIZES WILL BE RAISED.

PROTEST OF THE POTTERY AND GLASSWARE TRADE AGAINST TARIFF BILLS.

In order that this country at large may be apprised of the practical effect upon their trade of the adoption of the McKinley Administrative bill and the new Tariff bill the pottery and glassware trade have formulated a circular, which they will send first to the Senators and Representatives in Congress and then broadcast by the thousand over the country through their customers in the interior. While the circular sets forth only the amount by which the rate of duty on each kind of ware will be increased, it affords also a fair basis upon which to compute the probable cost of the goods named to the consumer in case the schedule goes into effect as formulated.

Under the existing tariff the domestic production of pottery and glassware has been steadily on the increase and the importation of foreign ware has correspondingly declined, showing that the existing tariff has affected all branches of the trade ample protection against "European pauper labor." The manufacturing business in this country has grown from small beginnings to great magnitude, and is as prosperous as any fair-minded man could wish. Following is the circular:

To Dealers and Consumers of Pottery and Glassware:

Below you will find comparisons of the effects which the bill before Congress will have on pottery and glassware, if you are in favor of inflicting such impositions upon the consumers of this country pardon our trembling yen with this deonment. If, however, you think the millions of consumers are entitled to any rights which the favored few should respect, address your Representatives in Congress in such terms that they can make no mistake as to the feelings of their constituents.

Description.	Present Duty per Cent.	Duty under the McKinley Administrative Bill. Per Cent.	Duty under the McKinley Administrative Bill and New Tariff Bill. Per Cent.
5-inch to 7-inch opal globes:			
White	45	77	205
Fancy	45	47½	72
Student chimneys:			
Common	45	77	150
Fancy	45	50½	112
7-inch opal shades:			
Common	45	74	203
Fancy	45	48½	69
10-inch opal shades:			
Common	45	58	135
Decorated	45	52	81
Plated	45	47	60
Tumblers:			
Light	45	58	75
Heavy	45	58	115
Etched	45	56	111
Siphons:			
Plain	45	53	182
Etched	45	52	270
Prisms 3-inch U drops	45	58	74
Silver vases	45	73½	334
Colored decorated vases	45	65	224
Alabaster vases	45	55	170
Vine vases	45	56	170
White English earthenware	55	66½ to 70	66½ to 70
Decorated English earthenware	60	68 to 75	68 to 75
White China:			
Bohemian	55	70	70
Decorated	60	75 to 80	75 to 80
Tartaglia China	60	75	75
Bisque figures	60	71	71
Toy tea sets	35	52	90

Specific duty is calculated on the net weight of goods. Should it be collected on gross weight, reasoning which the bill is ambiguous, it would vastly increase the rate.

GOOD WORK IN THE BOWERY.

WHAT THE YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE DOES AND WHAT IT ASKS.

The Young Men's Institute occupies a somewhat unique position among the different branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in New-York City. Situated on the west side of the Bowery, between Prince and Spring streets, it is intended to reach the large class of young men earning their own living, chiefly as mechanics, who live in that part of the city.

A bright, cheery room, furnished with games, a piano, and plenty of college song books, forms an attractive rendezvous for the members. On the floor above a reading room is provided, as well as a carefully-selected circulating library. For those desiring physical culture, there are a well-appointed gymnasium and bowling alleys. Weekly lectures and entertainments are held in the large hall.

The upper stories of the building are occupied by class rooms where are held evening classes in arithmetic, writing, bookkeeping, free-hand and mechanical drawing, English grammar, vocal music, physiology, and first aid to the injured, as well as steam engineering and carriage painting, the latter two being the only classes of their kind in the country.

The members are encouraged to take an active interest in the affairs of the institute, and they have their own Reception and Membership Committee, as well as a committee for visiting the sick, gymnasium leaders, a literary society, glee club, &c. The religious side of the work is not forgotten, and a Devotional Committee, selected from among the members, conducts a half-hour prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and on Sunday a Gospel meeting and Bible class are held.

There is no other precisely similar institution for this class of young men in the city. Nine hundred members have availed themselves of the privileges of the institute during the past year, and each day an average of 349 entered the doors of the building. This alone would indicate its value, but when it is borne in mind that every attraction is given them for improving themselves, and that the class rooms are filled every evening, where the members receive practical instruction on practical subjects, it may well be claimed that the institute is doing a positive work for the city, which thoughtful business men should recognize, if only from selfish interests. It is earnestly wished that those who are interested in, but perhaps critical of, this work, would visit the rooms on any evening and let their own eyes decide the merit of the work.

While a charge is made for membership, as should be, yet it is so small that it cannot be a hindrance to the use of the building by those for whom it is intended. There must, however, remain every year a balance of money to be raised to meet the expenses of this work. Heretofore this difference has been met from the general funds of the Young Men's Christian Association; but the Committee of Management has decided that this should not be. There are others who are interested in this special branch of the work, and it is right that their gifts should go directly to aid the institute. There are others who are interested peculiarly in the class of men who are members of this institute, and the Committee of Management has no hesitation in asking from them such a subscription as agrees with their judgment and their desire to help the self-supporting young men who throng the Bowery, and who too frequently fall into the temptations there, simply because there are no buildings rivaling the saloons with wise attractions inducing them to spend their evenings judiciously.

COTTON MILLS TO SHUT DOWN.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 4.—The Kennebec River Cotton Mills at Hallowell are to shut down as soon as the stock on hand is consumed, which will be in about ten days. This action is mainly due to the exceedingly low price of yarn and the high price of raw cotton.

The plant needs improvement, and it is doubtful if the mills start up again under the present ownership. New-York parties are prospective purchasers.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The New-York Players' Club defeated the Resolutes at Meriden, Conn., yesterday, by a score of 8 to 1. On account of rain only five innings were played. Base hits—New-York, 5; Resolute, 1. Errors—New-York, 2; Resolute, 7. Two-base hit—Slattery. Batteries—O'Day and Vaughan, Kelly and Gardner.

The Brooklyn League and the Brooklyn Association teams will meet for the first time to-day at Washington Park.

President Day says that under no circumstances could the New-York League Club play a Brotherhood team.

Martin Sullivan, formerly of Chicago, was engaged by the Boston League Club yesterday.

Rain caused a postponement of the games scheduled for this vicinity yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Col. E. P. Vollum, Majors George M. Sternberg and Henry McElderry, and Capt. J. J. Coolran, all of the Medical Department, have been constituted a board to meet at New-York City April 28 for the purpose of examining assistant surgeons for promotion and candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Second Lieut. William R. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry, four months; First Lieut. R. J. Spencer, Corps of Engineers, two months' extension; Capt. A. W. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, six months; First Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, two months.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Hoffenger has been ordered to duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth; Paymaster W. W. Barry to the Essex, April 22; Paymaster J. G. Hobbs to special duty in connection with fitting out the Constellation in the paymaster's department.

Ensign Lewis J. Clark has been detached from the Ranger and ordered to proceed home and wait orders; Ensign George R. Clark from duty connected with electric lights at Philadelphia and ordered to the Michigan.

Second Lieut. Lassiter, Fifth Artillery, has been ordered to duty with Battery M of his regiment at Fort Schuyler, New-York.

The Ranger arrived at Mare Island, Cal., yesterday from her cruise along the Mexican coast.

The Alliance arrived at Malaga Thursday en route to China.

COTTON MILLS SOLD.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 4.—George W. Dean of this city has purchased for New-York capitalists the Aquidneck Cotton Mills at Newport of the Aquidneck Manufacturing Company at Public Auction.

ATHLETICS AT CORNELL.

THE BASEBALL NINE CHOSEN AND THE OARSMEN HARD AT WORK.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 4.—Cornell's baseball team was picked last night, and is made up as follows: A. C. Field, '91, catcher; I. C. Hansen, P. G., A. B. Priest, '93, Semple, '91, pitchers; J. J. Herrick, '91, Captain and first base; B. L. Burrows, '92, second base; C. A. Rich, '93, short stop; G. W. Cadmus, '92, third base; E. A. May, '90, right field; M. Craig, P. G., left field; W. P. Davenport, '93, centre field.

This choice of men, made by Manager Benton, is very satisfactory, and there will be none of the ill-feeling which rained last year's team. Herrick is by far the best man for Captain. The nine can be interesting, and is considered far better than last year's team. The first game will be on April 15, with Rochester University. The fine weather is being improved most by the oarsmen who are daily making great strides in advancement. The Freshmen crew are attracting much attention. The prospects for the University crews are nowhere good as the Freshman's just now, although there are lots of "beef" in the boat. A good deal depends on Thayer's rowing. He is badly needed. Marston of last year's crew is rowing in poor time at No. 5. Cole, Dodson, Bendix, and Wilkinson are doing their usual steady work, while the new men, Wolf, Hill, and Osgood, are fast getting the stroke in hand by very hard work.

G. Postle, the single-sculler, is training hard under Courtney, and will probably row for the diamond sculls again this Summer. Rumor has it that friends of the university will erect a new boathouse for the navy this Spring.

NYACK ROWING ASSOCIATION.

NYACK, April 4.—The Nyack Rowing Association held its annual meeting Thursday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles A. Chapman, President of the Nyack National Bank, President; Clarence Lexow, Vice President; Harry G. Newton, Secretary and Treasurer; Julian O. Davidson, Captain; George L. Chapman, Lieutenant; J. Arthur Polhemus, coxwain; Col. Richard Vose, Alexander Pollock, A. C. Tucker, Clarence Lexow, E. J. S. Van Houten, William B. Conrad, Dr. E. H. Miller, Trustees; House Committee—J. O. Davidson, H. G. Newton, S. S. Gookin; Entertainment Committee—William B. Conrad, D. D. S. Polhemus, E. J. S. Van Houten. The club voted to build a bowling alley in connection with its handsome boathouse, and will make other improvements. The members expect to make the coming Summer one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—ANDREWS, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 595, contested will of William A. Reed, at 10:30 A. M.; matter of estate of Haron, (minors,) and matter of estate of Susan Tully at 10:30 A. M.; matter of estate of Mayer Cassenon at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 4, 1890.

BEEVES—Receipts, 123 cars, 2,150 head; 45 cars at Hoboken, direct to slaughterers; 51 cars at Sixtieth-Street; of which 32 cars were for export in quarters and the rest for home slaughterers; 28 cars at Jersey City, of which 10 cars were for export alive, the remainder for sale. There were several cars over from Wednesday. The market was slow and dragging and prices were 5c.@10c. ₱ cwt. lower than on Wednesday. The stock ranged from common to good, and the yards were cleared of all but some unsold cattle.

Common to good Steers sold at $3 75@$4 90 ₱ cwt. Three cars of starch-fed Steers brought $4 40@$4 65 ₱ cwt. Oxen sold at $3 25@$4 60 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $2 50@$3 65. Four very common Cows sold for $3 ₱ head.

Cable advices quote refrigerated Beef in English markets steady, at 9c. to 9½c. ₱ lb., and American live Cattle unchanged at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., dead weight.

The Anchoria will sail Sunday with about 1,380 quarters for Eastman's Company, making the exports for the week 1,587 live Cattle, 8,320 quarters, and 40 live Sheep.

SALES.—*Sherman & Culver*—8 starch-fed Steers, 1,343 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 16 do., 1,311 lb., $4 45 ₱ cwt.; 16 do., 1,250 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 16 Kansas Steers, 1,281 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 30 Lancaster County (Penn.) Steers, 1,271 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 14 Ohio Steers, 1,134 lb., $4 05 ₱ cwt.; 4 Ohio Oxen, 1,455 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt.

Newton & Gillette—1 Indiana Steer, 1,580 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 7 do., 1,176 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 14 do., 1,275 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 1 do., 1,080 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 8 Pennsylvania Oxen, 1,252 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 2 do., 1,240 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 6 New-Jersey Cows, 905 lb., $2 65 ₱ cwt.

S. Sanders—16 Ohio Oxen, 1,506 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 17 Michigan Steers, 1,047 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.

M. Goldsmith—26 Kansas Steers, 1,312 lb., $4 90 ₱ cwt.; 14 do., 1,299 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 7 do., 1,111 lb., $4 36 ₱ cwt.

J. A. Monroe—35 Colorado Steers, 1,450 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.

D. McPherson & Co.—4 State Cows, 900 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 86 Cows, mostly at Sixtieth-Street. The feeling was easier at $20@$45 ₱ head.

SALES.—*D. McPherson & Co.*—3 State Cows and Calves, $25 ₱ head.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons—7 State Cows, $35@$42 50 ₱ head.

CALVES—Receipts, 274 head, mostly at Sixtieth-Street. The feeling was weak and the market dull this morning. Veals brought 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.

SALES.—*J. N. Pidcock & sons*—16 Veals, 138 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 10 do., 136 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 13 do., 115 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 22 do., 118 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.

Jellife, Wright & Co.—19 Veals, 128 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 54 do., 129 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 17 cars, 3,454 head, and about 275 Spring Lambs. The market remains unchanged. There is a demand for good stock at steady prices, but inferior grades are dull. Sheep sold at 5c. ₱ cwt. to 6½c. ₱ lb. for Ewes, 7½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, $7 20@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; Spring Lambs were about steady at $4 40@$7 each.

SALES.—*J. N. Pidcock & Sons*—254 Ohio Sheep, 119 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.; 245 Ohio Lambs, 76½ lb., $7 60 ₱ cwt.

Newton & Gillette—82 Ohio Ewes, 99 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 51 Ohio Lambs, 88 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 83 do., 81 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1405 do., $7 40 ₱ cwt.

D. Harrington—149 State Sheep, 105 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 207 do., 95½ lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 144 do., 80 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 94 Michigan Lambs, (clipped,) 70 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 187 Ohio Lambs, 82 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 121 do., 67 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 131 State Lambs, 84½ lb., $7 40 ₱ cwt.; 46 do., 70½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

J. J. Hallenbeck—209 Ohio Lambs, 83 lb., $7 60 ₱ cwt.

Sherman & Culver—172 Indiana Sheep, 94 lb., $6 55 ₱ cwt.

Judd & Buckingham—188 Ohio Sheep, 99 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.

C. Collins—89 Jersey Spring Lambs, $5@$6 50 ₱ head.

HOGS—Receipts, 16 cars, 4,026 head; 6 cars at Fortieth, 8 cars at Jersey City, 2 cars at Hoboken—all direct to slaughterers. Nominally there was a fair demand, with prices easier; $4 15@$4 50 ₱ cwt.

SALE.—*Judd & Buckingham*—Sixty-five Hogs, 172 lb., $4 50 ₱ lb.; rough, 459 lb., $4½c. ₱ lb.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,100 head; total for week thus far, 3,600 head; for same time last week, 16,300 head; consigned through, 1,000 head; to New-York, 900 head; on sale, 40 head; market full. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 25,000 head; for same time last week, 44,900 head; consigned through, 2,000 head; to New-York, 900 head; on sale, 2,600 head; sheep active, firm, and higher; Lambs steady; choice to extra Sheep, $6 25@$6 60; medium to good, $6 15@$6 30; common to good, $5 75@$6 10; good to choice Lambs, $7 10@$7 25; fair to good, $6 85@$7 00; medium to fair, $6@$6 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 28,620 head; for same time last week, 51,720 head; consigned through, 3,780 head; to New-York, 2,850 head; on sale, 2,550 head; market steady; mediums and heavy, $4 55@$4 60; mixed, $4 50@$4 55; Yorkers, $4 40@$4 50; Pigs, $4 20@$4 25; roughs, $3 50@$3 85; Stags, $3@$3 25.

EAST LIBERTY, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 976 head; shipments, 945 head; market nothing doing; all through consignments; 3 cars Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 2,850 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market firm; medium and selected, $4 55@$4 65; common to best Yorkers, $4 35@$4 45; Pigs, $4 20@$4 30; 6 cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market, nothing doing; nothing on sale.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market strong; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$4 80; fair to good do., $3 40@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 40@$3 50; range Steers, $2 50@$3 90. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market stronger; fair to choice heavy, $4 15@$4 25; packing grades, $4 10@$4 20; light, fair to best, $4@$4 15. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market steady; fair to choice, $4@$5 80.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 1.—The demand for wool has been very good during the past week, and the sales foot up 2,370,500 lb., principally of fine kinds, including 1,700,000 lb. of domestic. Included in the sales have been Ohio and Pennsylvania X at 30c.@31c., XX, at 32c.@33c., and XX and above at 33c.@34c. Michigan X has been sold at 28c.@29c., but at a less demand. No 1 Ohio combing sold at 39c., and Michigan at 38c. Ohio fine delaine is steady at 36c.@38c., and Michigan at 34c. In territory wool there have been sales of fine on the scoured basis of 57c.@58c., fine medium, at 53c.@55c., and medium at 50c.@52c. Sales have been made of Spring Texas at 15c.@21c., California and Oregon wools are in steady demand at previous prices. Pulled wools are steady and in fair demand, with super selling at 39c.@39c. and extra at 25c.@28c. Australian wools are firm. Foreign carpet wools remain steady.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Bulwer	.20	Ophir	4.10
Best & Belcher	3.10	Potosi	3.85
Challenge	2.45	Savage	2.80
Con. Cal. & Va	4.70	Sierra Nevada	2.45
Crown Point	2.20	Union Consolidated	2.50
Gould & Curry	1.70	Utah	.70
Hale & Norcross	2.95	Yellow Jacket	3.30
Mexican	3.25	Commonwealth	2.70
Navajo	.25	Nevada Queen	.65

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 5.

	Hour of Sailing.	Vessels Sail.
Alsen, Kingston	1:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	8:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rhein, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
France, London		
La Normandie, Havre	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Masonic, Liverpool		
Wilmington, Cape Fear	4:00 P. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

Alaska, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Aller, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Cephalonia, Glasgow	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Gallia, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Nevada, Glasgow	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Werra, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Matanzas	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Zulia, Laguayra	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

Alvena, Port Limon	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Elder, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Fulda, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Adriatic, Liverpool		8:30 A. M.
City of Chester, Liverpool		8:30 A. M.
Durian, Kingston		8:30 A. M.
Lone Star, Galveston	8:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Merida, Trinidad		3:00 P. M.
Moro, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp		8:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Athos, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassian, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Cuba, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam		8:30 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Rugia, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Georgia, Glasgow		8:30 A. M.
Yucatan, Progreso		6:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 5.

Adriatic, Liverpool, March 28.
Amalfi, Hamburg, March 29.
City of Chester, Liverpool, March 28.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 22.
Gothia, Hamburg, March 19.
Holland, London, March 29.
Pocahontas, Glasgow, March 21.
Polaria, Hamburg, March 20.
Regal, Gibraltar, March 13.
State of Georgia, Glasgow, March 22.
Utopia, Gibraltar, March 17.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

La Bretagne, Havre, March 29.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 3.
Rugia, Hamburg, March 23.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 29.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

Alvena, Port Limon, March 29.
City of Alexandria, Havana, April 3.
Elder, Bremen, March 29.
North Anglia, Gibraltar, March 23.
Scura, Gibraltar, March 28.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

Bessarabia, Gibraltar, March 24.
City of San Antonio, Galveston, April 1.
Glenorchy, Gibraltar, March 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 28.
The Queen, Liverpool, March 27.
Wyoming, Liverpool, March 26.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Caracas, La Guayra, April 3.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 28.
Lassell, Rio Janeiro, March 16.
Saratoga, Havana, April 5.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Gregory, Para, March 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 2.
Waesland, Antwerp, March 29.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises...5:37 | Sun sets...6:29 | Moon rises..6:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..7:37	Gov. Isl...7:54	Hell Gate..9:47	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..7:55	Gov. Isl...8:14	Hell Gate..10:07	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.			
A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..1:29	Gov. Isl...1:53	Hell Gate...3:21	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..1:58	Gov. Isl...2:08	Hell Gate...3:34	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

Steamship Fulda, (Ger.,) Ringe, Bremen and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:05 P. M.

Steamship Bothnia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool via Queenstown 13 da., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:36 P. M.

Steamship Santiago, Allen, Cienfuegos, St. Jago, and Nassau 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M.

Steamship Dorian, (Br.,) McFarland, Kingston, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, and Montego Bay, Falmouth, and Port Maria 15 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship C. P. Mayer, Hand, Baltimore, with coal to Consolidated Coal Company.

Steamship Old Point, Webb, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Portugalete, (Br.,) Williamson, Las Palmas, and Canary Island 18 da., in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steamship Westernland, (Belg.,) Jamison, Antwerp 12 da., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steamship Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Carmona, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Port of Spain, with mdse. and passengers to J

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The unsecured sale at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 4, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, of the buildings, with lot, 104 West 29d-st, west of 9th-av., was adjourned to April 11.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 4.

Stebbins-av., s. s., 123 ft. e. of Freeman-st., 25x75; W. F. & A. Koch and another to Katie Kahrs $650

93d-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.11; Solomon Marx and wife to James W. Brockway 19,500

Avenue A, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Avenue A, 25x 94; Charles Grosse to Elizabeth Grosse.... 1

Henry-st., 171; Jacob Finelite and wife to Alexander Finelite..... 1

1st-av., 34-t.; Sophie A. Freund and another to Theresa Kohler 5,500

Tiffany-st., w. s., 262 ft. n. of 167th-st., 50x 145; Max Cohen to Jonas Well..... 1

74th-st., 142 West; J. E. Coar to William Kennedy 42,000

11th-st., s. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18x 94.5; Charles Hoffart and wife to Louis Stalver..... 22,200

120th-st., n. s., 222.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.6x 100.11; Charles R. Buckley to John T. Daly, Jr., et al.; Sarah M. Sandford to Henry Lipman 1

Washington-place, s. w., 129 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 21x75; Meyer L. Sire to Nicholas Gentes..... 13,000

Washington-st., n. e. corner of Jay-st., 26.6x 160, one-half part; James W. Taylor to Sarah Taylor..... 1

Willhelm-st., 68; Hiram Wilkonfeld and others to Kleiman Hirsch..... 24,000

Avenue B, w. s., lots 144, map of property of John Finck; Morris Willner and wife to Isaac Schenecker..... 15,000

Lots 397, 398, and 399, map of S. Cambreleng, 75x87, 24th Ward; Charles Worrell to Dora Worrell..... 1

73d-st., 434; E. Jones Wiel and others to Max Cohen..... 46,000

127th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Mad.-av., 50x99.10; R. T. Morgan, referee, to Emanuel Hellner and another..... 55,150

Lenox-av., e. s., 42.10 ft. n. of 121st-st., 19x 100; Joseph Timan, referee, to Ferdinand Forsch..... 4,400

45d-st., 229; W. Thomas H. Smith and wife to Robert Gibson, Jr..... 1,000

Chahalan-st., s. s., 79 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 18x 75; Lizzie Rogers to Ernst F. Pisth..... 1

124th-st., 52 East; William Prosnits and wife to William Feterkin..... 14,150

83d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x 80.9; Daniel Owen to Anna A. Owen and another..... 1

53d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of West End-av., 87.6x100.5; Annie L. Purcell to the Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts..... 17,000

84th-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.2 x97.8; Charles McDonald and others to Albert Flake..... 1

115th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25 x100.10; Dora Harris to Michael Refrano. 35,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS AND MORTGAGEES.

The question is not whether it is wiser to have titles guaranteed by an insurance company

or

examined by a competent and experienced lawyer acting in the interest of his client, but whether

both

are desirable for complete security.

The LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY gives both. It insures titles to real estate.

120 Broadway, New-York. 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

For Manufacturers, Builders, and Investors.
THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
offers for sale on EASY terms very choice blocks and plots at Port Morris, 12th Ward, including
East River Water Fronts
lying between 132d and 138th sts., on deep water, for factories, lumber and stone yards, &c.; horse cars running to foot of East 138th-st. Branches of New-Haven and Harlem Railroads run through the property, affording all rail connection, without breaking bulk) to all parts of the country. Also choice lots and plots for investments or immediate improvement on and adjacent to
Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's-av., near St. Mary's Park, on streets already sewered, curbed, flagged, and guttered, and on line of proposed horse car road. Map, &c., from
Wm. Reynolds Brown, 146 B'way.

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSES, STORES, AND APARTMENTS
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
EAST OR WEST, UP OR DOWN TOWN.
HOUSE RENTS FROM $8.00 PER ANNUM UP.
APARTMENTS FROM $30 PER MONTH UP.

PRIVATE HOUSES FROM $9,500 TO $95,000.
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES SOLD WITH GUARANTEED RENTS IF DESIRED.

PARTICULARS AND PERMITS ON APPLICATION TO OUR REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT. CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9TH-AV., CORNER 72D-ST.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x 95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique in location and design. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE-light extension dwelling, newly decorated and replumbed under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease.
BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of the handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD PARK.

A ROW OF CHARMING VILLA RESIDENCES, different styles, for sale at $13,000 and upward, in Bedford Park, in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
all conveniences and improvements; as Bedford is neighborhood now built up and occupied in this beautiful park; Harlem Railroad (rapid transit) station within five minutes' walk.
Apply to the Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 80.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, HOUSE IN WEST 105th-st., near the Park; fancy brownstone, box stoop, three stories; house decorated by Cook; price, $16,000; mortgage, $10,000, at 5 per cent, balance cash.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Real Estate,
Room 19 Times Building.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE on West 70th-st.—56 West 71st-st., four-story, 20x54; extension 11x15, three stories.
70 and 72, three-story, 21x54, and extension.
All well finished, cabinet trim, sanitary plumbing, &c. Open for inspection. Apply to
ELI MARTIN.

HOUSES, 24TH WARD, MORRIS DOCK, Northern Railroad.—Sell, $4,500 upward; rent, $30 upward; large mansion, stable; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, owner, 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$15,000, THREE-STORY brownstone dwelling; hard wood; decorated; gentle bargain. Apply 67 Broadway, 13 West 131st-st., near 5th-av. VAN BRUNT, 15 Whitehall.

TRINITY CEMETERY LOT FOR SALE, (to close an estate,) size, 15 feet by 30 feet, (no interments,) including monument and iron railings. JOHN M. KARSCH, 71 Bowery.

48 WEST 97TH.—FOUR-STORY CABINET trim first-class house, $25,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST $2,300 TWO-STORY FRAME House in Brooklyn; improvements. STRAWSON, 2,053 Fulton, near Rockaway-av. station.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWBURG, ON THE Highlands of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes' drive of the city, a magnificent country seat; an elegant new and modern mansion in A1 order, handsomely decorated; every convenience; gas, steam heating, caloric pumping, engine, &c.; beautiful prospect of extended views of the lovely Hudson; high, dry, and healthy; spacious stables, numerous and varied trees and shrubs; abundance of water, and all requirements of a gentleman's country residence. CHARLES MACRAE, 532 Fifth-av., corner 44th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATTRACTIVE and desirable country seat at Whitestone, Long Island; one hour from New-York; frontage on shore, 250 feet; two acres of lawn; three acres of garden and orchard; commodious house; large barn and stable. This property will be sold or let upon favorable terms by application to C. GRAHAM, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y., or M. GRAHAM, 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A COTTAGE CONtaining nine rooms, lot 125x225 feet, on shore at Whitestone, Long Island; one hour from New-York; six minutes' walk from depot and steamboat dock; will be sold very low and on very easy terms, or to let at $600 per annum. Apply to M. GRAHAM, 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS THOS. N. LAWRENCE, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER
LEXINGTON-AV. AND 72D-ST.
AND ON
1ST-AV. AND 131ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
The four-story and basement house and three lots, NO. 67 EAST 93D-STREET.
Two lots south side
93D-ST., BET. PARK AND MADISON AVS.
Two lots north side
98TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with lot,
NO. 6 WEST 37TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story brick and stone house, with lot,
NO. 154 WEST 127TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 189 Liberty-st., New-York.
ESTATE OF JAMES LAWSON, deceased, and the Park Hill-av. property,
YONKERS, N. Y.
120 beautifully-situated building sites on
HIGH-ST., PARKER-ST.,
Park Hill-av., St. Joseph's-av., and South Waverly-st.
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st., New-York.
Title perfect and guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 80 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, at option of the purchaser.
For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES H. PEITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM MADDOCK, WILLIAM P. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:
All the certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Seventy-fourth-street distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 24, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone dwelling to rent from May 1 at $1,100; can be seen any afternoon; excellent location. Apply to PETER A. LALOR, 1,038 3d-av., near 61st-st.

HOUSES, 24TH WARD, MORRIS DOCK, Northern Railroad; rent, $30 upward; sell, $4,500 upward; large mansion, stable; rent or sell. ANDREW POWELL, Owner, 157 Broadway.

A —125TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV.—DEsirable three-story brownstone, 18.9x80; immediate possession; $1,000. PORTER & CO., 211 West 125th-st.

TO LET—$1,000, NEW THREE-STORY brownstone dwellings; decorated; perfect gems. Apply on premises, 16 and 18 West 131st-st., near 5th-av. VAN BRUNT, 15 Whitehall.

113 EAST 30TH-ST.—HIGH-STOOP, FOUR-story, cabinet finish; rent free to May 1. Premises.

204 WEST 23D-ST.—NINETEEN ROOMS, cabinet finish; decorated in oil. 1,186 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR A COUNTRY CLUBHOUSE OR PRIvate Residence.—On Passaic River, 19 miles from City Hall, on Northern New Jersey, a Swedish country residence, with old wood mansion, with beautiful lawn and old shade trees; fine wharf, with extensive stabling; pole ground; detached outbuildings will be rented, furnished, or lease given. Address, as once, A. L., 17 East 44th-st., New-York City.

AVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND, 30 minutes by rail; 9 to 12 room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 295 Bowery or 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. STRANG.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE Summer in the beautiful village of Ridgefield, or what is styled the Lenox of Connecticut; two hours from the Grand Central Depot; 800 feet above the water; prices from $200 to $700. Inquire of C. H. KENDALL, Ridgefield, Conn.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

ON THE SOUND AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—To let for the Summer or lease; large furnished house and grounds; bathing, boating, fishing, and driving of the best.
T. T. JACKSON.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWMOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to E. J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Desirable Cottages of 7, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rents, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFFE, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FROM MAY 15 TO OCT. 1,—SEVEN ROOMS; $50 a month. WM. PALEY, 168 West 121st-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ALL SLEEPING ROOMS IN SUNLIGHT at the Rockwood, 242 West 45d-st.; two apartments to let from $60. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,304 Broadway.

ELEGANT FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AND bath, good location, rents from $28 to $32. Apply to Janitor, 142 and 144 East 52d-st., or PETER A. LALOR, 1,038 3d-av., near 61st-st.

102 WEST 93D.—CHOICE FLAT, STEAM heat and hall boys, $30. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

10 EAST 16TH-ST.—AN APARTMENT TO rent; steam heat, elevator. Inquire of janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT AN APARTment in the Lispenard; present tenant unexpectedly called out of the city after a residence in it of three years; call and see it; $55 per month. 55 East 86th-st.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY.—On May 1, two elegant suites of apartments, newly decorated, to offer in the arrangement; services, attendance, heat, and gas included. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST.
Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON first floor in
ASTOR BUILDING,
10 Wall and 9 Pine sts.
To be SUBLET at greatly reduced rent.
Apply to GEORGE R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

PART OF FLOOR IN FARMERS' LOAN and Trust Company's new building, No. 22 William-st., near the Cotton and Produce Exchange, to rent at reasonable rate; handsome private office and large room that can be divided to suit. Apply at building, Room 80.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET—SUITABLE for iron railing and light manufactures, &c. 1st-av., near 61st-st. Apply to PETER A. LALOR, 1,038 3d-av., near 61st-st.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA.May 1 & 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....May 8, June 5, July 3, July 31
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Rates, 9.30 A.M., Ap. 10, Gellert, 3:30 P. M., Ap. 17.
Steamers leave from Hamburg Docks, Hoboken.
Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | Gen'l Passage Office, C. H. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Adriatic, Apl. 8, 8:30 A.M. | Britannic, May 7, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, April 16, 3 P.M. | Majestic, May 14, 2 P.M.
Germanic, Apl. 23, 8 A.M. | Germanic, May 21, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Apl. 30, 2 P.M. | *Teutonic, May 28, 12 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $80 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $40 and $45. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 15, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 22, 7 A. M.
ALASKA.....Sails Tuesday, April 29, at 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sails Tuesday, May 6, 12 M.
ARIZONA.....Sails Tuesday, May 13, at 12:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
Lord, A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Umbria, Ap. 12, 11:30 A.M. | Bothnia, May 7, 7:30 A.M.
Servia, Apr. 19, 5:30 A.M. | Umbria, May 14, 10 A.M.
Etruria, April 26, 1 A.M. | Servia, May 21, 1 P.M.
Aurania, May 3, 2 P.M. | Gallia, W., May 21, 7 A.M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. CO.
59 to 65 Liberty-st., New-York.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Fulda, Tues., Apr. 8, 8 A.M. | Aller, W., Apr. 16, 3 P.M.
Lahn, W., April 9, 8 A.M. | Werra, S., Apr. 18, 8:30 A.M.
Elder, Sat., Apr. 12, 11 A.M. | Saale, W., April 23, 9 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, first cabin, $80 and upward, according to location; second cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 9, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., April 16, 5:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 23, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Wed., April 30, 1:30 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry.
First cabin, $50 and upward; intermediate, $30; steamer and location of room; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $30; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE Every Saturday.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat. Ap. 12, 10 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., April 19, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., April 26, 10 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., May 3, 4 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., May 10, 9 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP Bothnia will sail at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, APRIL 7, for freight or passage, apply to VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
NEWPORT.....Sails, Thursday, April 10, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sat., Ap. 26, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., April 7.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., April 9.
DELAWARE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 11.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., April 14.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. Q. Eger, G.E.A.G.S. F. & P. Line, 347 B'way, N.Y.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Smith, Saturday, April 5.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Mon., April 7.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Wed., April 9.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Friday, April 11.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. Through bills of lading at 117 Broadway, or 3 o'clock at the pier on or before the day of sailing. premium may be collected at destination, otherwise $5 must be paid by shipper.
W. H. REES, T. G. A&P. | W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M.
317 Broadway, N. Y. | Savannah, Ga.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 4, 11, 229, 257, 261, 307, 805, 895, 964 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av.
Tickets at company's office 157 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
WINDWARD ISLANDS.
Magnificent Steamship
STEAMER CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
is scheduled to sail
WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M., from 19 N. R., for St. Thomas, 36 Credit St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad.
The beauty of scenery and perfection in climate this trip is unsurpassed, and visits less than 24 to 30 days.
For illustrated pamphlet giving rates of passage and all information apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, Or to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

COOK'S Select Tours to EUROPE AND Round the World.
An illustrated pamphlet, describing fully the arrangements for the ensuing season, now ready, and can be obtained on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,235 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships.
From Pier 41 N. R.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26.
Cabin, $80 and up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Anchoria, April 5, 5 P. M. | Furnessia, Apr. 19, 5 A. M.
Ethiopia, Apl. 12, 11 A. M. | Devonia, Apl. 26, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 10, 6 A.M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thur., April 17, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 to $60, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $85 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From Pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.
Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:
9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:35 A. M., Columbus 7:50 A. M., Chicago 6:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport Look Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.
10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Arrives Pittsburg 4:55 P. M., Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.
2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 8 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.
6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects at Toledo daily, and for Cleveland, except Mails, for Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:10, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Cheasapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills. Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Express, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express trains leave as follows:
4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.
CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.
Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.
C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. | J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF APRIL 1, 1890.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
7:45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
8 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.
1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Sea Girt, 8:45 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.
For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.
For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY
at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)
For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
For Philadelphia, 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8

VOTED FROM THEIR GRAVES

WHERE THE RING GETS ITS BIG MAJORITIES.

EXPOSURES MADE BY THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE JERSEY CITY ELECTION FRAUDS.

The second day of the Senatorial investigation in Jersey City of the election frauds perpetrated in Hudson County, N. J., last Fall, resulted in showing at least two hundred additional instances where fraudulent votes had been cast. The committee met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. From that hour until 6 witness after witness took the stand, and under Counselor Corbin's inquiries revealed authentic proofs of innumerable frauds, committed apparently without a shadow of secrecy, and without a remote suspicion of remonstrance from the election boards.

Flagrantly, openly, and without fear of a challenge, scores of voters appear to have gone to the polls and deposited their own votes several times, together with the votes of their friends and neighbors, both dead and alive. What the election boards were there for seems to puzzle the Senate committeemen. Their faces are pictures of amazement as their counsel spreads the record before them, and proceeds to show columns of names that never possessed an owner. They learn with unfeigned surprise that while these things were going on the members of the election boards, who had sworn to do their duty, were encouraging and smiling upon an unparalleled and systematic fraud. For the first time in the history of ring rule in Hudson County, the election methods of "Bob" Davis and his associates are being fully and freely exposed.

Counselor Corbin began his work yesterday morning by taking up the Third Precinct of the First District. It had been supposed that the most glaring frauds in this district had been committed in the First and Second Precincts, but the Third proves to have been quite as corrupt as the others. Mrs. Howitz of 40 Gregory-street knew of no such man as Claude Erhart, although this mythical suffragist appears to have lived at her house. John Graham swore that several vacant lots existed on Warren-street, and that no houses had ever been built there. The poll books show that these waste places were the homes of twenty voters. Adjoining these vacant lots lives Miss A. Alexander, who was informed by Mr. Corbin that several men had registered from her house. "I never had a man in my house," said Miss Alexander with much indignation. Her neighbor, Miss Collins, was then called to identify three men named Collins, who registered from her house, but she, too, denied any knowledge of the men or their whereabouts.

Mr. Corbin followed up this line of testimony on both sides of the street for several blocks, and then he relieved the monotony by a new form of disclosure. Albert Slackbower of 256 Warren-street swore that he neither voted nor registered, and yet his name was registered and checked. George Cort of 83 Montgomery-street also denied that he had voted. He was in Connecticut at the time of the election. The books showed that he had voted twice. Charles Warren of 7 Mercer-street swore that he voted in the First Precinct. The records show that he voted in the Second and Third. This is promptly denied. C. J. Morris was called to show why he voted in the Third Precinct when he resided and voted in the Second. He swore that the record was fraudulent, for he voted only once.

When the committee had grown tired of this kind of testimony Mr. Corbin took up a long list of "graveyard" voters, showing that a widespread resurrection had prevailed on election day in the Third Precinct. Mrs. Alexander swore that Henry Homan had died two years ago. She didn't believe he had voted last Fall, although Mr. Corbin said the records would show that he had. Mrs. Enwick, the janitress of the Farrier flats, named a dozen funerals that had taken place from the flats during the past eighteen years. Nearly all of the dead men, according to the poll books, voted last Fall. George H. Farrier moved to Texas two years ago, but he appears to have assisted in piling up the ring majorities, as did also Frederick Bresler, who has not been in Jersey City for several years. C. J. Carroll of 46 Newark-avenue was asked to identify the name of one Lofts, who lived at his house. Carroll said that Lofts was dead, but he couldn't remember whether he had died a month or a year ago. Mr. Corbin subsequently proved that Lofts died previous to the election.

Mr. Henry Arseno of 300 Henderson-street swore that he was the only Arseno on that street, but Mr. Corbin consulted the books and found quite a colony of Arsenos who voted. Martin Sethman of 31 Morris-street was an important witness, and his story excited great surprise among the committeemen. He said that he had lived in his present home for eighteen years. The books showed that he had voted in the wrong precinct and so had his five sons. Mr. Sethman seemed to be an intelligent man, and he stoutly maintained that he had not voted in the wrong precinct. He was so sure of it that Mr. Corbin again consulted the records and discovered that the entire family had been registered and checked as voting in two precincts.

A large number of bogus names checked on the registry books as having voted last Fall were given residences on Gregory-street, which is near the Police Headquarters. There were two at 66 Gregory, one at 53, one at 56, one at 59, two at 61, one at 7, two at 72, and one at 45. Catharine Stockey of 46 Gregory-street testified that none of the seven men named in her as having voted from her house last Fall lived there at the time. Robert D. Noonan was checked as having voted from 45 Mercer-street, where he lived, but not from 124 Sussex-street, where he formerly lived. He was on the registry book as having voted from both places. Mr. Noonan objected to being sworn on a King James Bible with a cross on the cover, and another Bible was produced.

Henry Thompson, proprietor of a house at 50 Montgomery-street, testified that he rented the house to "Tom" Trotter, a notorious gambler, last September, and Trotter used it for a boarding house until the end of the year, against his protest. Since then Trotter had occupied the house himself. Several men are registered as having voted from the house. Thompson said that 69 Gregory-street, from which address W. H. Brown voted, is a vacant lot.

Three bogus voters were credited to 41 Gregory-street, one to 63 Gregory, two to 122 Sussex, two to 124 Sussex, one to 134 Sussex, three to 108 Sussex, and two to 110 Sussex. Anton Skantz testified that he and his wife and their fourteen-year-old son lived at 21 Gregory-street, and that no one else of the name lived there. But three men of that name had voted from that address. One H. W. Ramsey was registered as voting from 110 Grand-street, which is the house of the Sisters of Charity. John Graham testified that he had called there and had learned that no such man ever lived there. Robert Mills, janitor of the Arlington flats, 134 York-street, testified that three persons registered as voting from there never had lived there.

At the conclusion of the session the committee adjourned until next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. During the two days' session in Jersey City they have gone through four precincts of the First Assembly District, and have examined about 140 witnesses. It is estimated that on an average each witness has shown that two fraudulent votes were cast. That would make the number of fraudulent votes discovered in the four precincts about 280. These are, of course, in addition to about 500 fraudulent "joker" ballots found in these four precincts.

THE SUBURBAN CLUB'S EASTER.

The Suburban Club will be one of the first popular organizations to socially mark the passing away of Lent and the celebration of the Easter season. This association will have a reception at the Central Opera House, at Third-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, next Tuesday evening, and the occasion is expected to be more than ordinarily successful. For the past few days the committee have been kept busy at the clubhouse, Vanderbilt-avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street, answering the demands for tickets. Boxes have already been purchased by several political clubs.

The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of J. Thomas Stearns, V. R. Delnoce, E. C. Holihan, R. F. Mettermaek, A. Van Nostrand, and Walter Ford. One of the features of the evening will be an exhibition drill by the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps.

MACLAURY'S INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

The consolidation of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church with Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, about which such a row has been made in the courts, must be deferred for a time at least. Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday decided to continue the injunction against the consolidation obtained by Organist James Maclaury of St. Stephen's pending the trial of the case at the Equity Term.

The decision says that the meeting at which the consolidation resolution was passed was illegal, because the notice of the meeting did not state its object. In his conclusion Judge Allen says that Organist Maclaury certainly has a right to the injunction he asks, as "there is sufficient in the history of the case to warrant a belief that the plaintiff's rights may be seriously impaired."

RYERSON MUST BE REINSTATED.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, in Chambers, yesterday, issued an alternative writ of mandamus commanding the Police Board to reinstate Ira B. Ryerson as a patrolman. Until Jan. 11 last he was attached to the Second Precinct force. He was accused of stealing a big thermometer from Optician Mayer's establishment under the Astor House. He was tried on this charge and acquitted on the evidence.

Ryerson was, according to his statement, accosted by Superintendent Murray, Inspector Steers, and Capt. Slevin into signing a paper before he read it which proved to be his resignation from the force. Then, under orders from the Captain, he was forced to give up his shield.

CRAWFORD STOLE THE BILLS.

THE MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK ROBBERY SOLVED.

George D. Bangs, manager of the Pinkerton Detective Agency here, said yesterday that Edmund Sturgis Crawford had been arrested in Spanish Honduras for stealing $41,000 from the American Exchange Bank on May 4, 1888. The arrest was made in Santa Barbara, and Crawford had $32,525 with him at the time. The theft was committed in the transfer of a package of bank bills from the American Exchange Bank Building, 128 Broadway, to the office of the Adams Express Company, the package having been directed to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Cashier Burns of the American Exchange Bank superintended the making up and sealing of the package. Then the money was intrusted to Crawford, who was employed as a bank messenger, and "Doc" Earle, one of the oldest and most trusted employes of the bank, to be carried to the Adams Express Company. The bank's detective followed on the other side of the street. A package was delivered to the express company and forwarded by it to the Treasury Department at Washington. There it was opened and found to contain worthless paper instead of money. The theft created a sensation at the time, but nothing came of the various investigations set on foot, and after a time it seemed as though this case must remain an unsolved mystery.

Crawford remained in the service of the bank all through the investigation and then went to South America. A Pinkerton detective followed on the same ship, and continued to dog Crawford's steps until he became satisfied that Crawford was guilty and had the money with him. This conviction resulted in Robert Pinkerton himself going to British Honduras in February last and confronting Crawford. The detective succeeded in making Crawford leave British Honduras and go to Spanish Honduras, where he had him arrested.

The question now is whether Crawford can be brought to justice. There is no extradition between the United States and Spanish Honduras. Two means of procedure are possible. The first is a civil suit to recover the money now in Crawford's possession. The second is a procedure under international comity for the surrender of Crawford to the United States authorities. It was in this way that Tweed was surrendered from Spain.

When the robbery was committed the Adams Express Company paid over the $41,000 under the assumption that it had been responsible for the loss. If it is proved that Crawford is guilty the American Exchange Bank will have to refund this money. When asked about this phase of the case yesterday Cashier Burns refused to say anything. Old man Earle, who helped Crawford carry the money to the express office, said yesterday that he could not bring himself to believe that Crawford was guilty. The money was in a sachel, and he had kept his hand on the sachel all the way to the express office. The only time he took his hand off the bag was when they were climbing the stairs in the express office. Even then he kept his eyes on Crawford, and he declares that if Crawford changed the packages it was the most wonderful feat of legerdemain he had ever witnessed. Crawford was a car driver before he obtained employment in the bank. He masqueraded in the tropics as the manager of a plantation.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Gov. Report, 1889.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

For twenty-five years the standard baking powder. The very giant of leavening agents. Has a larger use than all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity, or wholesomeness.

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No other baking powder makes such light, sweet, delicious, and wholesome food, and no other will maintain its strength, or go so far, or is so economical as the Royal.

For these reasons Royal Baking Powder has more enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America than any other article in the domestic economy of the household. It always gives perfect satisfaction.

Light Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry

NEW CASTLE GARDEN.

THE BARGE OFFICE WILL RECEIVE IMMIGRANTS AFTER APRIL 18.

In Collector Erhardt's mail yesterday morning were the instructions from Secretary of the Treasury Windom regarding the Barge Office being made ready for the reception of immigrants. They made the Collector think of his friends of the State Emigration Board and smile a little. They were to the effect that the Barge Office should be cleared of its present occupants by noon to-day, and that the work of preparing the building for the temporary reception of immigrants should be begun immediately.

So Collector Erhardt at once served notice to quit on these fortunate people who have been enjoying the very pleasant quarters in Battery Park. These are the officials and clerks of the United States Revenue Marine and the United States Marine Hospital, the customs inspectors, and Shipping Commissioner Reed. The Custom House seizure room is also in the Barge Office, and the ferryboat which lays alongside the building when it isn't running to Governor's Island will also have to seek other quarters.

Where all these people will go is a mystery just now. But one thing is certain—that is, that they must go somewhere very quickly. They can't stay in the Barge Office. Collector Erhardt said yesterday that he would find room for the seizure room in the Custom House, but as to the others he could not speak.

The Barge Office will be turned over to-day to Federal Commissioner of Immigration Weber, who, when the steamers arrive, will struggle with the problem of receiving and looking after a thousand or two immigrants in a building that was never designed for the purpose. The Collector opened bids yesterday for the work of putting a second floor on the iron shed, which will be used as a part of the temporary landing bureau. These bids were received: Price & Coyle, $18,975; Hogan, Dowd & McCarthy, $28,800; Andrew Powell, $23,000; George Milligan, $20,686. The plans and specifications, together with the bids, were sent to Secretary Windom.

United States Superintendent of Construction of Buildings Marshall arrived from Washington yesterday, and last evening he had men at work at the Barge Office preparing it for Commissioner Weber. They were to be kept at work all night.

This sudden move on the part of the Secretary is said to be due to the attitude of the State Emigration Board toward him, which has annoyed him somewhat. He resorts to the Barge Office in order to be entirely independent of the State Commissioners upon the expiration, April 18, of the contract with them for the use of Castle Garden. They have been wondering what he proposed to do and have been felicitating themselves with the idea that he would be compelled to ask favors of them. But apparently the Secretary is determined to avoid this.

NOW FOR THE ALDERMEN.

THE FASSETT COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS INVESTIGATION TO-DAY.

The Senate Committee on Cities will resume the investigation into the affairs of this city in Part II. of the Superior Court at 10:30 this morning. William M. Ivins, counsel to the committee, said yesterday that the investigation of the Sheriff's office would be finished at this session if possible. Mayor Grant has been subpœnaed as a witness, but he is not expected to be present unless special word is sent to him.

After the legislative scalpel has completed its dissection of the Sheriff's office the Board of Aldermen will be the next subject operated upon. Speaking of the investigation into the affairs of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Ivins said: "We shall direct our inquiry to questions touching the constitution and powers of the board and the relation of the board to other city departments, the work of the board during the past five years, the condition of the city ordinance, and other matters."

When asked about the Police Department, he said: "The Police Department will not be taken up. So far as I am concerned, I have received a great many anonymous letters concerning the Police Department, but I do not find witnesses willing and competent to testify with regard to the rumors which are floating about the community. The committee is not hunting for rumors, but looking for facts. When the facts materialize it will be time enough to take the Police Department up." As to the charges made against the police by the labor organizations, he said that the indictment was an exceedingly strong one, and that if there was any evidence to sustain it he would call it to the attention of the committee at once.

W. J. K. Kenny, Supervisor of the *City Record*, and several others have been summoned as witnesses for to-day's session. An examination of the books of the Register's office is being made by order of the Fassett committee. Henry W. Tait and another expert accountant are doing the work.

THE TOMBS GOSPEL MISSION.

The annual report for 1889 of the Chaplain and Secretary of the Gospel Mission of the Tombs has just been published. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is President of the mission, the Rev. Sidney G. Law is Chaplain, and Eugene L. Lentilhon is Secretary. The work of the mission is directed by a supervising committee of clergymen of the various Protestant denominations. The members of this committee are Dr. Crosby, Dr. Terry, Dr. Sabine, Dr. S. M. Hamilton, Dr. MacArthur, Dr. Sample, Dr. J. M. King, and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren. The report deals with the twelfth year of the mission's work.

The Secretary notes that a small bequest has been made to the mission which, while not yet paid at the time the report was issued, will prove a timely aid, as the mission has at the end of each year been indebted to the Treasurer, George E. Sterry, for advances made. Steps have been taken in connection with the Prison and Bar Associations to secure remedial measures for the correction of evils which have arisen to a great extent from the growth of the city and consequent increase of criminals. The Chaplain reports many pleasing instances of good accomplished during the year.

HOW ABOUT the prudence of allowing a Cough to run on, reaping the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be obtained from any apothecary.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Rhatz Fruit Baskets, Bon-Bonnières, Cologne, and Normal Kara. Also, a large variety of fine Chocolates, Bonbons, Caramels, &c., which cannot be excelled in this country. 831 Broadway, 288 6th-av., 2 West 14th-st., 409 and 410 Grand-st.—*Advertisement.*

BANKERS SMELL POLITICS.

LOTH TO DINE AND WINE GOV. HILL'S NEW BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

About sixty bank officers of this city and Brooklyn have been invited to attend a dinner to be given on next Monday night to Mr. Charles S. Preston of Rondout, N. Y., Gov. Hill's newly-appointed Bank Superintendent. The invitations are issued by officers of the Holland Trust Company of Wall-street. It is stated that at the dinner Mr. Preston will present to the New-York and Brooklyn bankers a more or less elaborate code of financial morals.

It happens, however, that many of the bank Presidents who have been invited to attend the dinner are not inclined to participate. They see impropriety in feasting a man under whose administration they are to operate, and it is stated that out of the sixty bank officials invited only twenty-five have so far accepted the invitation to attend the dinner. Twenty-five have sent their "regrets," while ten or a dozen have so far failed to acknowledge the invitation either by acceptance or declination.

President Roosevelt of the Holland Trust Company, who has for the most part been engineering the arrangements for this dinner to Superintendent Preston, said yesterday that the dinner would be given even though less than half of those invited consented to attend. He thought that the abundant regrets were due chiefly to the fact that the dinner was to occur on Easter Monday night, for which many of the bankers of the city had previous engagements. He could see nothing improper or indelicate in the city bankers feasting an officer who is to have supervision of their affairs.

In banking circles it is declared, however, that the whole scheme of dining and wining Gov. Hill's new appointee has cheap politics in it, and upon this score some of the foremost and most dignified bank Presidents of the city decline to participate. Bank Superintendent Preston is an up-country lawyer, a Director of a bank somewhere in the county of Ulster, and until he served Gov. Hill as a State Committeeman in a couple of campaigns had never been heard of as a financier. Any effort to lift him into prominence must be regarded somewhat in the same light as was the effort of the man who tried to lift himself over the fence by pulling on his boot straps. That is to say, the other financiers in the neighborhood simply stood around and curiously wondered how 'twas to be done!

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

As intimated in THE TIMES last Sunday, a special performance of "The Gondoliers" is to be given in this city, at Palmer's Theatre, by Mr. Francis Wilson's company, which actually has made the operetta a popular entertainment in Philadelphia. The performance will be given on Thursday afternoon, April 17. The arrangements with Mr. Palmer were completed yesterday by Mr. A. H. Canby, Mr. Wilson's manager. Mr. Wilson and his company will have a special train to bring them from Philadelphia and to take them back again after the performance.

P. L. Harris, owner of the Baltimore Academy of Music and other theatres, has formed a partnership with Richard L. Britton and Tunis F. Dean for the management of theatrical enterprises at Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Britton and Dean are very young men, who have hitherto been employed by Harris.

"The Stepping Stone," which will succeed "Little Puck" at the Park Theatre next week, will be succeeded in turn, April 14, by "The Burglar."

HANDEL AND HIS MUSIC.

A somewhat novel entertainment was furnished last evening at Chickering Hall by Miss St. Clevy Liddell and Miss Lakey, who, according to the programme, are from the Crystal Palace, St. James's Hall, and Prince's Hall, London. Miss Liddell has a number of what she calls literary portraits of "Famous Immortals," and from the collection she had chosen by request for presentation last evening "Handel." Miss Liddell sat before a music rack and read a long biography of Handel. At appropriate points Miss Lakey sang selections from Handel's works, Miss Augusta Lowell played on the organ the Concerto No. 5 in F. Mrs. John Cheshire played "The Harmonious Blacksmith," and Mr. John Cheshire played on the harp the fugue in E minor. The audience, though small, was appreciative, and several handsome bouquets were handed over the footlights.

Besides the absolute certainty of satisfaction in wear, we guarantee that the prices of our Tricot and Diagonal Dress Suits for Boys, are the lowest in the city.

Two-piece Suits
$5 to $10.
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$10 to $18,

The lowest priced being as well made as the finer qualities.

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B'way & Canal St.
Open until 10 to-night.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

POSSIBLE CHANGES AMONG THE OFFICERS AT THE COMING ELECTION.

The Tammany Society will hold its regular monthly meeting next Monday night and make preparations for the annual election of a Board of Officers and the Sachems. Abram B. Tappen is now Grand Sachem. He succeeded ex-Sheriff Flack when the exposure of the latter's fraudulent divorce compelled his resignation. Ex-Judge John B. McDonald is Father of the Council, Commissioner Gilroy Secretary, Arthur Leary Treasurer, John D. Newman Wiskinskie, William H. Dobbs Sagamore, and Maurice F. Holahan Scribe. The Sachems are Mayor Grant, Richard Croker, ex-Judge McQuade, Police Justice Gorman, Justice Cochrane, Police Justice Welde, Civil Justice Clancy, ex-Register Slevin, W. Bourke Cockran, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Bernard F. Martin, Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, Tax Commissioner Feitner, and Commissioner Simmons of the Department of Charities and Correction.

Some changes may be made in the list of Sachems. Ex-Register Slevin, who was superseded by Police Justice Reilly in the leadership of the Third District, has not been as much in touch with Tammany as before. The removal of Bernard F. Martin as a Sachem has also been discussed, but Commissioner Gilroy, it is said, is opposed to it.

The society has issued a book which contains the proceedings at its centennial on July 4 last. James A. Flack, then Sheriff, made the opening speech at that affair. This is printed in the book, and an extract from it is as follows: "It is a proud reflection to believe that 100 years hence our descendants will be standing within the venerated precincts of our order and celebrating the second centennial of its existence."

FUNERAL OF HUGH W. COLLENDER.

The central aisle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the funeral services of the late Hugh W. Collender were performed yesterday afternoon, was thronged with people. Following the universal custom of the Catholic Church on Good Friday, no requiem mass was celebrated. The solemn burial service for the dead was simply chanted, without organ accompaniment, by the male choir, assisted by the chancel chorus, under the direction of Prof. William Pecher.

The exercises began on the arrival of the mourning party with the casket, with the Gregorian chanting of the "Libera Me Domine." During the absolution, which was pronounced by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the Benedictus was intoned. At the conclusion of the brief service the body was taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment in the Fitch vault. The only adornment placed upon the casket was a wreath of ivy. Among those present were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Rhinelander Dillon, Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mr. J. D. Crimmins, William Sexton, William Maclean, Hugh Barry, and Joe O'Conner. The pall bearers were Richard S. Newcombe, Edward E. Bruggerhof, Bernard Schmidt, A. Hecker, A. Troescher, Alfred Jones, Benjamin Fitch, and Charles Fitzpatrick.

THE TWO JUDGES MAY MEET.

The County Democracy's County Committee will meet at Cooper Union next Tuesday night. It is not yet known whether the attack made by Police Justice Murray on Police Justice Maurice J. Power will be taken up or not, but it is probable that both Judges will be at the meeting and an interesting discussion among the members may result. Possibly some steps will be taken toward reorganizing the Seventeenth District, where Mr. Murray is leader.

Pedestals, Stands, &c.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit a special exhibition (on third floor) of marble, onyx, wood, and other PEDESTALS, and of specimens of various choice marbles from which such pieces can be made to order. It is hoped the collection will be found attractive to all who may be interested in the suitable mounting of marble or bronze busts, figures, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-Square.
1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

TIBBED TO DEATH.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A FIGHT IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

The men who work in Byrnes's blacksmith's shop in Third-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, Brooklyn, found an unconscious man near the building about 6 o'clock last evening. They carried him to a straw bed and sent for an ambulance, but before it arrived the man was dead. An examination showed that he had been stabbed in the groin with some sharp instrument, and that death had resulted from that wound.

The police were notified, and they learned in a short time that the dead man was Peter Murphy, aged twenty-five years. He was an unmarried man. His residence is not known. About 5:30 yesterday afternoon he and John Joyce, James Farrell, and "Doc" Shaughnessy went into Rocco Piazza's barber's shop, at Third-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The place was in charge of Antonio Magoni, aged eighteen, and Antonio Plants, aged fourteen, a son of the proprietor. Shaughnessy was shaved and went away, after which Magoni, Murphy, and a man called "Lee" became involved in a row. They came to blows, and Murphy finally staggered out of the place. His friends did not know he was hurt and did not follow him.

The police arrested Magoni and young Plants, and the former made a partial confession. He said Murphy had knocked him down, and that while on the floor he picked up a nail and when Murphy came at him again he held out the nail and Murphy ran against it. The ambulance surgeon says that the explanation is ridiculous, because the wound was made by a sharp weapon and was one of the cleanest cuts he ever saw. He thought it very probable that it was made with a razor.

MR. BUTLER WANTS MORE SPOILS.

The District Committee of the Republican organization in the Twenty-first Assembly District met last night, and William Leary, its Chairman, presided over a meeting that was made unusually interesting by Charles F. Butler. Mr. Butler is colored. He is butler for the Rev. John R. Paxton. Queer as it may seem to most people, he does not think that the Twenty-first has enough places in the Custom House.

He got up at last night's meeting and offered a resolution which directed a committee of three to ascertain how many Federal appointments are credited to the Twenty-first. Mr. Butler said he was tired of going about the district and hearing Tammany men and County Democrats, who still hold places in the Custom House, laughing at the Republicans who cannot get in.

Mr. Butler, Surveyor George W. Lyon, and R. J. D. Slater were appointed to find out how many Federal appointments had been credited to the Twenty-first since Mr. Harrison became President.



Wife—After all, you'd better go to King's, and then you're sure to get what you want, and at the lowest prices.

Our special sale continues to-day until 10 P. M. and offers accommodation to all unavoidably late in providing for the great festival to-morrow. Our immense establishment is simply overflowing with the very latest styles and fabrics in Spring Overcoats and Suits, tailor-made and warranted of the highest and most complete finish. Don't fail to see these goods before Easter, as very few will be left after to-night by present indications.

An elegant Business Suit, cassimere or cheviot, fashionable shades, at $12.00
A superb Dress Suit, sack or cutaway, all patterns, at - $14.00
"Our Leader," silk-lined Spring Overcoats, in six shades and exquisite shape, at . $12.00
and 15.00
Boys' Suits in great variety. A strong School Suit . $3.85
Boys' Blue and Black Confirmation Suits at $6.75
In Hats we are showing the New Flat Brim Derby at . . $1.65
Sold everywhere at $2.50 and upward.
Genuine English Derby Hats at.....$2.50
Worth $5 the world over.
While you are in the store step into our Furnishing Department and see the splendid line of Scarfs we are closing out at.....45c.
Dress Shirts at.....64c.
Never sold below $1.50.
All of our $4.50 Men's Fine Calf Shoes now $3.50. Those sold at $5 reduced to $3.99.
OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

A. H. KING & CO.
THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS.
627 & 629 Broadway,
NEAR FLEECKER-ST.

DOGS IN THE MANGER.

IMPUDENT MEDDLING OF BROOKLYN STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTORS.

The business men on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, who pay heavily to have the streets in front of their stores kept clean, were highly indignant yesterday when their employes were arrested for sweeping the sidewalks. This was done at the request of City Works Commissioner Adams, who, in turn, was acting on a demand made by Cranford & Valentine, to whom he awarded the street-cleaning contract at a cost to the taxpayers of over $300,000 more than another contractor offered to do the work. This firm alleged that the sweeping of dirt from the sidewalk into the street increased their labor, so Adams asked the police officials to arrest any one detected in committing so heinous an offense.

Two officers started out early yesterday morning, and the first man they caught was George Waite, who was sweeping in front of Wechsler & Abraham's. Then they caught Frank Quinn at the W. C. Vosburg Manufacturing Company's office, and Robert Thomas at Baldwin's clothing store. Michael Babel, a bootblack, was arrested for a similar offense. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Walsh, where they pleaded guilty. The court said a fine of $10 in each case would have to be imposed, but a representative of Wechsler & Abraham protested on the ground that his firm cleaned not only the sidewalk but the entire street in front of the store. Representatives of the other firms made similar statements, and Justice Walsh consented to a plea of not guilty in each case, and adjourned the hearing for a week.

Major McNulty of Wechsler & Abraham was highly indignant over the matter. "We pay $30 a week," he said, "to keep that street clean, a work that the city should do, but does not. I don't know when the street at this point has been cleaned, certainly not for months. I propose to see if there is not some way in which we can prevent the Adams from interfering with our efforts to keep our sidewalks in a decent condition."

Police Commissioner Hayden said that the officers should have exhibited some discretion and arrested men in front of stores where the street was dirty and not those in front of buildings the occupants of which kept the streets clean at their own expense. He thought the public would be justified in regarding yesterday's arrests as outrageous.

The new contractors have been bragging for a week or more about the great plans they had for cleaning the streets, the number of men that were to be put to work, and all that sort of thing, but so far no evidence of work has been seen. Fulton-street was almost as filthy yesterday as it was before THE TIMES began the agitation, and no men were put to work on it.

STEADY ACCUMULATION.

PROFITABLE SHOWING OF THE TREMONT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

An interesting document to members of building and loan associations is the report just published of the auditors of the Tremont Building and Loan Association. It is not difficult for young organizations to show a large apparent profit on the business of the first year or two, but there has been no certainty as to how the associations that have been organized for a greater number of years have fared; for by this means members of the more recently-organized institutions could judge of the probable future of their own business.

The Tremont association has been six years in existence and is confined in its operations to the part of the city above the Harlem. At first its field of operations was limited to the Twenty-fourth Ward, but recently it has been extended to include the Twenty-third Ward. Shares of the first series, upon which $35 has been paid, are worth $52 71, showing a profit accumulated in five years and ten months of $17 71. Shares of the second series, that have been running three years and six months, and upon which $21 has been paid, are valued at $26 54. Shares of the third series have been running two years and four months; $14 has been paid upon them, and they are worth $16 18.

According to this showing the accumulation of profit increases steadily after the first two years, in which are involved the expenses of starting and a period of accumulation when there are no loans out or profits coming in.

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

Heart shaped Moonstones mounted in Silver as Lace Pins, Bonnet Pins, Scarf Pins, &c., are the fashion. We invite inspection of the novel and attractive assortment of these goods which we have prepared expressly for this season.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

ON ACCOUNT OF OUR
REMOVAL
(in April to erect a new building on our old stand) to the large warerooms of Sypher's, next door, and the different arrangement of our great and varied stock in consequence, we are now offering many special Chimney-piece novelties of
Finely-finished Wood Mantels,
Open Fireplaces, Fire Sets,
Wood Holders, Screens, & Tiles,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
WM. H. JACKSON & CO.
NORTH UNION-SQUARE.
The attention of Architects and Builders is especially invited.

BUY OF THE MAKER.
FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS,
150,000 GALLONS OF WINE
IN 40 DIFFERENT VARIETIES.
We offer them to the public at the following low prices:
Red and White Wines.....80c. a gal. and up
Port, Sherry, Angelica.....$1 50 a gal. and up
Brandy, Rye, and Bourdon Whiskies.....$1 75 a gal. and up
Also, Blackberry Brandy, Bitters, Gin, &c., at distillers' prices. Best California Honey and Oil.
FLEGENHEIMER BROS.,
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453 5th-st., N. Y. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.
1,028 2d-av., N. Y. 100 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
119 Ewen-st., E'k'n, E. D. 280 1st-st., Jersey City, N. J.

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NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.
It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.
Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.
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Grand-street, N. Y.
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED
BONNETS, TOQUES
ENGLISH ROUND HATS,
TURBANS,
All Colors, $3 98.
Misses' and Children's Church and School Hats, $1 39.
SILK WRAPS AND CAPES,
Handsomely Trimmed, $6 50 to $12.
Suede Mousquetaire (or Undressed)
KID GLOVES,
8-BUTTON LENGTH, TANS AND SLATES,
At 97c. Pair.
4-Button Kid Gloves, Tans and Browns, one row embroidery, 59c. pair; well worth 85c.
Fine Satin Four-in-Hand Ties, choice patterns, 25c.; worth 50c.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 Grand-st.
56 TO 68 ALLEN, 59 TO 65 ORCHARD ST.

ORCHIDS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square,
Have now on exhibition an interesting collection of Jewelry of enameled gold, set with gems representing faithfully the following varieties of orchids:

Angraecum	Madagascar
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Epidendrum	West Indies
Laelia	Mexico
Maxillaria	Brazil
Miltonia	Brazil
Odontoglossum	Guatemala
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We couldn't keep on winning trade that formerly went to custom shops, if we did not fully meet every critical requirement of a most exacting constituency.

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The Stocks have been put in tempting array, with the freshest and best of Spring Suits and Overcoats, Trousers, Hats, Shoes, and Furnishings at the fore.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES, Corner Warren, Corner Liberty, Corner 13th St.

The New-York Times.

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TERROR FEARED IN RUSSIA

THE NEAR APPROACH TO IT THAT ALREADY EXISTS.

DEATH OF THE CZAR OR HIS FLIGHT TALKED OF—GERMANY AND THE ALLIANCE—EASTER IN ENGLAND.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 5.—Everywhere except in London (at least in Western Europe) the influence of the holidays is felt in keeping events in abeyance and concentrating public interest on the question of social enjoyment; but in Russia there is a sort of unwritten law which fixes the close of Lent as the time for great things to happen. Almost every year since the terrible March of 1881 there has been a periodical panic in the early Spring, with the discovery of plots and wholesale arrests. This year things are much worse than they have ever been before; in fact, the situation is so grave that it is thus far almost impossible for us who are outside to learn what is really happening.

To-day a letter got through to me, having been sent to a third person in Holland, which says that an indescribable reign of terror is spreading itself like a black fog over St. Petersburg. All the local prisons are so crowded with the arrested students that impromptu places of detention are being provided, and half the people one meets on the street are out striving to secure influence to aid the release of some son or brother who is imprisoned. Many of these are young men who belong to prominent families; some are nobles, and the most cruel forebodings are caused by an understanding that some kind of Nihilist plot has been discovered which the authorities mix up in their minds with the students' demonstration.

This means that hundreds of mere schoolboys, whose only notion was to protest against the stupid mismanagement of their universities, will be sent to their death in arctic Siberia, and the whole community is paralyzed with despairing sadness at this prospect. All sorts of wild rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg as to a trial of Nihilists said to be proceeding somewhere in that city—no one can find out where—and also about disturbances in various parts of the empire.

There seems to be no doubt that in the Government of Riazan the infuriated peasants rose in a body and beat nearly to death the tyrannical young district Governor whom the Czar had sent down to rule the place. Sinister importance attaches to this news, because it is the first time in Russian history that a rural political riot has occurred. Heretofore the strength of the autocracy has been in the fact that the country people were stolidly loyal. It can be easily seen that the tidings now of a rustic revolt create deep excitement.

The Czar himself is nearly fit to die, what with his state of rage, terror, and genuine dismay at the titanic muddle he has got things into. His illness is ascribed publicly to a recurrence of la grippe, from which he suffered a good deal during the Winter, but there is a great number of reports furtively spread about his having been poisoned, and others profess to know that his nerves and mental balance have completely collapsed under the strain. He is not this year going to Gatschina for Easter with his family, and this departure from his invariable rule attracts great attention.

Of course it is taken to mean that he does not dare leave the Winter Palace, and this in itself is enough to fill the public mind with the terror of a new and desperate outbreak of murderous attempts by the Nihilists. This time, however, there is very little personal sympathy with the Czar. He has had nine years of trial now, and it is impossible to name a single particular in which Russia is not worse off than when he began. People have grown tired of saying in extenuation that, after all, he is a personally-devoted and well-intentioned man, an excellent husband, and a sincere patriot. These things are all very well, but they do not alter the fact that his Government is the meanest, stupidest, and worst that even Russia has known in this century, and that wherever he has personally interfered, the effect has been to increase and intensify its evil character.

In truth, he is a thick-headed, obstinate, unintelligent fanatic, without ability or tact enough to manage a carpenter's shop. Things have been so wantonly and persistently mismanaged everywhere that society is falling to pieces about his ears. He knows no way of meeting this universal convulsion, save by the knout, the gallows, torture, and by exile, and the worse the situation grows the more crudely and unwisely does he use his weapons of repression.

But they no longer repress amid the tide of irritation, and dislike is rising higher daily all about him. By comparison with him people look back upon his father as an ideal liberal ruler, and they began with so much significance to call him a martyr to political liberty that his son has been obliged to prohibit usual demonstrations in honor of his emancipation of the serfs.

All efforts to bring Russia back into the barbaric despotism of Nicholas have ignominiously failed, and at last the Czar is face to face with an openly-hostile nation. What remains of his career may be full of strange surprises. He may turn in despair to the dreadful device of a great European war. More likely he will carry on his single-handed fight with revolution doggedly to the end and be overwhelmed by it, so to speak, with his boots on, but it is clear that the contest is too uneven to last much longer. All Europe is watching to see his assassination or his flight, lost meanwhile in a make of wonder and apprehension as to what will follow.

Only events of the first magnitude will now divert attention from the colossal crisis maturing in Russia, and just now there are no signs of these events. Germany has settled down to rest after its exciting fortnight, and Bismarck is pruning his young pines at Friedricharuh in profound peace. The quidnuncs at Berlin are busy with rumors that he and Count Herbert are to receive seats in the new Reichstag by the resignation of two National Liberals, and that they will head an opposition to the Kaiser's new social policy.

No doubt this reflects very accurately the desire of the Conservative Party, but there is no fear that it will be realized. Bismarck has gone away from Berlin for good. He is meditating the preparation of his voluminous memoirs, to be printed after his death. This work he may or may not execute; but his present intention is certainly to keep out of politics and live quietly on his fir plantation.

French and Russian politicians try hard to persuade themselves that with Bismarck's retirement the Triple Alliance has fallen to pieces. If their assertions could create facts, then undoubtedly this would be the case, but, for the present at least, the Triple Alliance is rather stronger than ever. Bismarck was far more pro-Russian than the Kaiser is and far more anxious to preserve the Czar's good will, even at the cost of pocketing affronts and submitting to injustices. William will do neither, and moreover he is bound by his great personal friendship both to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, while he and the Czar are not at all well affected toward each other.

England was noting with much interest a fortnight ago how the enthusiastic young Kaiser spoke of the English Navy and German Army fighting side by side. Emotions have changed a good deal since, at least here in England, and very disagreeable things are being said about the Germans in general and Emin in particular.

It is easy to understand and even to share this national feeling of disgust at Emin's behavior. He says now that he never desired to be rescued, but his letters are here in London begging not to be left to die as Gordon was. A while ago there was considerable sympathy for Emin, and even a disposition to question Stanley's course in the whole matter, but this is completely dispelled, and the German is now spoken of only as an ungrateful ruffian upon whom better men unfortunately wasted much time, treasure, and human life.

This increases the tendency to look upon Stanley's book as the real result of the expedition, and will add greatly to the fervor of Stanley's reception here. This reception indeed bids fair to partake largely of the nature of an anti-German demonstration, and I expect many things to be said which will provoke coolness between Berlin and London. There has all along been much indignation here at the behavior of the Germans in East Africa, and these new territorial pretensions which Emin is turning back to help Major Wissmann enforce will be fiercely confested by the English. There is really a great deal of danger of a rupture between the two countries about this issue.

Alarmist rumors early in the week temporarily disturbed Spanish funds, and there is still a certain uneasiness lest bad news should come from Madrid. The trouble is that a group of high old Tory Generals, having long brooded over the way military influences were being superseded by the civic and parliamentary forces in Spain, have taken to writing foolish letters to the papers, but there are no signs of popular support back of them, or even of popular interest in them, and so the episode will apparently end by their being weeded out of the army.

The labor movement is spreading over the Continent with remarkable rapidity. Doubtless it is due to the impetus given by the recent conference in Berlin. It seems evident that some new international organization has been secretly formed for strikes which are occurring simultaneously in widely-separated countries, and which argue the existence of concerted plans and a central body of direction. Thus far no details of this association have been divulged, but clearly Europe has to count with a new and possibly a tremendous force in the shape of an organized workingmen's agitation.

Nobody can remember when England was blessed with more delicious Easter weather than this, which, through the whole week, has been making the holiday heart glad. Probably nowhere else in the world does this question of Easter weather affect so many people, for nowhere else do folks seize such frequent opportunities for resting from their alleged labors. Everybody stopped working here three or four days ago and nobody has the intention to lift a finger again till the middle of next week.

All England's countless seaside resorts are literally overflowing with holiday makers who are able to leave town, and yesterday began a tremendous four days' outing in all the open spaces about London, like Hampstead, Richmond, and Epping Forest, where hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children swarm from early morning till mianight. Other scores of thousands clad in the uniforms of volunteers are off on the south coast, taking part in the great annual manœuvres and sham battles. The clubs are all deserted, the shops are shut, the mail delivery is suspended, and everything is forgotten except the idea of having some fun. Thus the English in the Easter season still manage to recall the time when the name for their island was Merrie England.

I am told that there has been a great deal of telegraphing to-day between the Home Office here and Aix-les-Bains, where the Queen is, on the subject of the Crewe murders. I spoke of the trial at the time as peculiarly affecting the public mind, the case being one of two lads of eighteen and sixteen who killed a brutal father for persistent cruelty to their mother and the rest of the family. They were sentenced to be hanged, but the jury recommended mercy.

A voluminous and excited correspondence has filled the papers ever since, in which the ethics of parricide are stoutly debated pro and con and a commutation of the sentences vehemently protested against and urgently demanded. The Home Secretary now reprieves the younger boy and orders the other to be executed. This pleases neither faction, and to-day there is a unanimous howl of dissent, especially in the neighborhood of the crime, where the feeling is much stronger against the younger boy than his brother.

An appeal was wired last night to the Queen, and to-day she is having the whole case stated to her. There is much curiosity to see if she will interfere and override the Minister's decision. The chances, however, seem to be against her intervention. The older boy has not been told of his brother's reprieve, and will not learn of it until he finds himself alone on the scaffold, and this so works on public feeling that the execution is likely to strike a serious blow at the Ministry's standing with the country.

M. Lesigne has given a new turn to the modern Jeanne d'Arc cult in France by issuing a learned book studying the whole subject dispassionately by the light of all the available historical documents, including many hitherto unknown. He seems to make it tolerably clear that her service in the war was very small, and that so far from being burned, she was happily married, and lived to old age. It was only afterward that the legend about her was built up to fit the fabulous prediction of Merlin. This fatal blow at the aureoled figure over which Republicans and Clericals are fighting for possession is resented by both parties, and papers of all shades deplore the attempt to weaken faith in the patriotic and inspired maid.

H. F.

THE TERRIBLE MISSISSIPPI.

GREAT DAMAGE RESULTS FROM THE CATFISH POINT CREVASSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—The river here this morning at 8 o'clock stood 16.1 feet above low water, and just even with the high-water mark of 1874. The river has never heretofore been known to remain at so high a stage for such a length of time. It has not varied more than one foot during the past thirty days, and for the past ten days has not varied more than five-tenths of a foot.

There has been a slight decline since yesterday morning, and the indications are that the fall will now be rapid. Capt. Kingman, who left last night on the Pargoud, took with him about 20,000 sacks and 25,000 feet of lumber, which will be distributed along the Pointe Coupée front whenever it is needed. Capt. Kingman thinks that the crisis will be at an end in six days.

State Engineer Bolivar Thompson is devoting considerable attention to securing reliable data concerning the height of the river during the present flood. When the water first began to come up a request was sent to planters and others residents along the river front asking them to keep a note of the rise of the waters. Some of the parties addressed complied with the request, but no systematic record was made.

In some cases notches on trees, pieces of scantling driven into the bank level with the river, marks left on houses, &c., alone indicated the height of the Mississippi. The data obtained will be used by the State Engineers when the work of construction on new levees is begun.

The Catfish Point crevasse occurred at 1 o'clock in the morning yesterday. The embankment was 15 feet high, and built mainly of sand. It was reported this morning that the width of the crevasse was anywhere between 600 and 1,500 feet.

Catfish Point is a big bend in the river ten miles above Mound Landing, and the land back of it is in a high state of cultivation. The velocity of the water is sweeping away houses, stables, cribs, fences, and everything movable. Large quantities of hay, corn, and cottonseed have been swept away, and much live stock has been lost already, and it is reported that a man and two children were drowned. Many handsome residences are wrecked.

RIVALS IN AFRICA.

STRUGGLE OF GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND FOR SUPREMACY.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir Samuel Baker, the well-known African explorer, has written a letter to the *Times* indicting the British Government for its policy, which he declares has led to the loss of all the positions gained in Africa by the enterprise of individual Englishmen. He justifies the alliance between Emin Pasha and Major Wissmann, and says it was only natural that Emin should join the German Government expedition, which will never imitate the fatal example of the English forces of advancing only to retreat.

Sir Samuel points out how the Germans may in a few months regain the equatorial province by founding stations at Victoria, Nyanza, and forming an alliance with Mwanga, King of Uganda, thus eventually securing control of the White Nile at Gondokoro, while Italy will become master of the situation by gaining possession of Berber and Kassala. Khartoum will then naturally fall.

He concludes his letter by declaring that the equatorial province is of no commercial value. The cost of the transportation of the products of the province is ten times greater than they are worth. Legitimate purchases of ivory cannot be made in the province. England, he declares, may well be content to be an onlooker in that section of Africa.

COLOGNE, April 5.—The *Gazette* has advices from Mombasa, East Africa, which state that the mission of Lieut. Ehlers to the Sultan of Mandara has resulted successfully. The Sultan and eight other chiefs have hoisted the German flag in their territory.

PARIS, April 5.—M. Ballot has been appointed to succeed M. Bayol as French Agent at Kotonou, Dahomey. This change is made because the Dahomians, under threats of death, extracted from M. Bayol promises which France is unable to fulfill.

In order to enforce her prohibition against the landing of arms in Dahomey France will establish a blockade along seventy-five miles of the Dahomian coast.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

ADMIRAL AMMEN SAYS THE WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, retired, arrived in the city yesterday from Bluefields, Nicaragua. He was much gratified, he says, at the successful work in progress on the harbor of Greytown. Judging from the present condition of affairs, the harbor will be made at three-quarters of the estimated cost. Some weeks ago Menocal, the engineer in charge of the works, cabled to his assistants in Nicaragua to employ all the forces necessary to proceed rapidly with the construction, and that three dredges would very soon be upon the scene.

The harbor is the only difficulty in the making of the canal, and now that the works progressing favorably, the outlook for the completion of the canal is quite bright. The country along the line of the canal has been cleared up, and the digging will be a comparatively easy matter. The method being followed by Menocal is the same as that employed by Col. Ernst in the harbor of Galveston, the advantage, however, being in favor of Greytown, where there are no gales to destroy the work.

Admiral Ammen says the canal will be completed much faster than the people thought. Fifteen thousand men will be employed, ten of which number there will be 4,000 skilled mechanics, and the work will then be pushed through in very short order. The extreme unhealthfulness of Panama does not exist in Nicaragua, and there will be less loss of life from climatic influences than on the Isthmus. The Admiral left this evening for Washington.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Judge Marr to-day sentenced Etienne Deschamps to be hanged at such time as Gov. Nicholls shall direct. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The Deschamps case is one of the great medico-legal criminal causes of the South. On Jan. 30, 1889, Etienne Deschamps killed Juliette Dietsch with chloroform. She was a child twelve years old. Deschamps was supposed to be insane and held very startling opinions on the subject of hypnotism. This and lack of motive were the grounds of defense.

Deschamps is more than fifty years old, a Frenchman by birth, and does not speak English. He was tried and convicted last April, but the Supreme Court granted a new trial. The second conviction was on March 31.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The steamer Providence of the Fall River Line was struck by an unknown schooner at 9:30 last night when off Stratford on her way to Fall River. The schooner's jibboom plunged into her side just forward of the starboard paddlewheel. Rebounding, the schooner struck again, carrying away part of the wheelhouse.

The jibboom tore into a stateroom occupied by two Boston men, who, however, were not injured. Capt. Davis put back and offered assistance, but the schooner proceeded, having suffered only the loss of her jibboom.

THE MILK PRODUCERS' UNION.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 5.—The farmers and dairymen of Ulster and Delaware Counties have faith in the newly-formed Milk Producers' Union. The price fixed for milk for this month is 2¼ cents. This appears low, but is in advance of the price paid by the Milk Exchange in April, 1898. A competent man has been employed by the Union milk in New-York City, and all the customers wanting milk in case buy it at union prices.

At the last dinner given by the Hon. Andrew Carnegie at Washington, the only commissioner from [illegible]

QUAY IN A BAD WAY.

THE SENATOR ABOUT READY TO THROW DELAMATER OVERBOARD.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—Senator Quay is in a very bad way. He was in Pittsburg to-day on private business, and held an informal conference at his hotel, returning to his home in Beaver to-night. The *Chronicle Telegraph* (Republican, but anti-Quay,) had a sensational dispatch from Philadelphia to-night. It was forwarded by the managing editor. He says:

"The fight against Quay's candidate, Delamater, and State Chairman Andrews is almost at an end. The Meadville candidate already scents defeat in the morning breezes from the western districts. The story of Quay's visit to Philadelphia last week has been told, but what happened here has been kept a secret. For three days, beginning in Washington and ending here, Quay berated Andrews for the manner in which he had managed. Quay denounced the Cambria steal as stupid and unnecessary, and declared that the elections by county committees in Elk and Fulton Counties was about as bad. Instead of encouraging Andrews and Prince Delamater, Quay intimated very strongly that he was about ready to leave them and go over to the enemy's camp.

"This talk was based on first impressions only. After being in Philadelphia a day or two, Quay became more savage. From all sides came bad news as to the outlook in the State. Men of all sizes and conditions politically warned the Senator that Andrews must promptly retire from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and that Delamater must run ashore in the wind until some other time. The central counties came first with their protests. A Quay lieutenant from Montgomery told Mr. Quay that if Delamater was nominated, the Republicans would lose a State Senator, five members of the Legislature, and the Congressman from that district. Montgomery was said to be in a very bad humor indeed. Delaware leaders said that although Delamater had stolen two delegates there by a trick, the party as a mass was ready to throw the whole combination overboard. Huntingdon County was on hand in the person of George Orlady who talked in a way to make the Senator sick. Within three days city of the party leaders came to beg Quay to pull off the Meadville crowd. All sorts of horrible contingencies were foretold, and when the Beaver statesman thought he was about ready to hear tidings of hope, there came instead the whispers of disaster in Philadelphia itself. The sturdy declaration of Mayor Fitler that he would give up all personal ambitions to make Hastings Governor opened Quay's eyes.

"Then Sheriff Leeds told Quay that not a man in the Quaker City was for Delamater and that he and James McManes were ready to break up the delegation and aid the Mayor. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the position of the Mayor, here is a letter which His Honor sent me last night:

1,600 WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1890.

Parker L. Walter:

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours, permit me to say that I favor the nomination of Gen. D. N. Hastings for Governor of this State, and believe if he is nominated he will poll the full Republican vote. Yours truly,

EDWIN H. FITLER.

"The 'field against Delamater' is still the cry all through the East. It looks to me as though Delamater would not get ten of the Philadelphia delegation. The rising protest of Indiana County has had its effects. Other counties will take the same course. No move will be made in this city until next week, when Senator Quay will come here ready to make a final decision as to what he will do. In any case Hastings is certain of the support of Fitler, Leeds, and McManes."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Representative Dalzell is going to make a hard fight against Mr. Delamater or any one else who might be supposed to represent Senator Quay as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Representative Dalzell declared relentless war on Senator Quay in an interview given out to-day. "I am for Montooth for Governor first," he said, "and if he can't be nominated I am for any good man who represents anti-Quayism. In my judgment, no man who is recognized as the nominee or representative of Mr. Quay can under existing circumstances be elected Governor of Pennsylvania."

DEPEW IS AN ATHLETE.

HE ARRIVES HOME FROM THE SOUTH GREATLY IMPROVED IN HEALTH.

Chauncey M. Depew, his face rosy with health, arrived on the Congressional limited from his Southern trip at 10 o'clock last night. The train was about an hour late, but in spite of the delay in reaching his beloved New-York Mr. Depew was in high good spirits. With him came his wife, his niece, and his son, Chauncey, Jr.

"I'm an athlete," he said to a TIMES reporter. "But the best way for me to describe my condition of health is to tell you that I went South, lying in bed most of the time, with only occasional glances out of the window, and on my return I averaged about three banquets and three speeches a day. I've had a splendid time, and I'm glad to get back. So I'm happy. It's chilly here, though," he added. "It was 84° in St. Augustine."

Mr. Depew said he had found an extraordinarily developed country in the South. He had not thought it possible that such progress could be made in the few years since the war. Florida was a fairy land. He was briefly eloquent over H. M. Flagler's Moorish palaces at St. Augustine. At Atlanta and Chattanooga the prosperity was wonderful. But so it was everywhere. He declared the Southern people to be the most hospitable in the world.

"When I was in Chattanooga," he said, "the city officials took me up on Lookout Mountain. They told me I could see Chattanooga from there. Then they said Chattanooga wanted to see me, and they took me to the Opera House, where there were 3,000 people, and I made a speech to them. I told them some Peskakill stories, and they enjoyed them as well as my friends here do."

From the few chimneys which Gen. Sherman had left as Atlanta Mr. Depew said there had developed a new manufacturing city, and the sight had delighted him. But his heart was true to New-York, and he was mighty glad to see its paving stones again.

Mr. John H. Inman, who accompanied him during the greater portion of his trip, remained at Asheville, N. C.

FOR CONSUL TO GLASGOW.

A VIRGINIA CANDIDATE, WHO IS NOT POPULAR.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—The sensation of business and political circles here to-day has been the report that Dr. R. A. Patterson, President of the Richmond Tobacco Association, had indorsed B. Taylor McCue for the United States Consulship at Glasgow. McCue is a well-known Mahone Republican, and at one time was the Chairman of the Congressional Committee of this district. He is not popular in this State, and the bitterness he has at times manifested against the people of Virginia has not caused the announcement of his prospects for securing a Consulship to meet with any great favor.

McCue was a well-known figure among the Virginians at the last Chicago Convention. Dr. R. A. Patterson, the President of the Tobacco Association, is an influential tobacconist here, and although somewhat independent in politics, is one of the most popular business men in the city. His indorsement of McCue for the Glasgow Consulship has caused the matter to be brought before the Board of Governors of the association. Dr. Patterson's letter indorsing McCue was not addressed to the President, but was a general commendation of the aspirant for diplomatic honors abroad.

Mr. McCue claims to have the backing of Judge Waddill, the Republican contestant for the Hon. George D. Wise's seat in the House, for the lucrative post at Glasgow. If he has made such a promise the Judge seems to be somewhat oblivious of it to-night.

THE TRAIN SAVED IN TIME.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—Just after leaving Herman, Mo., last night, the St. Louis-Kansas City fast mail train on the Missouri Pacific encountered an immense landslide, which has buried the tracks to a considerable depth.

The track, which is overhung along the river by threatening banks between Jefferson City and Washington, is patrolled constantly and the landslide was discovered in time to prevent an accident.

The train was flagged, and it returned to St. Louis and made the run over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas track to this city, arriving only two hours late.

The train's being delayed gave orders to the rumor that it had been wrecked.

IOWA IS TO REMAIN DRY

THAT IS TO SAY LICENSES ARE STILL ILLEGAL.

REPUBLICANS IN THE LEGISLATURE OBEY CAUCUS ORDERS AND VOTE AGAINST LOCAL OPTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 5.—The fight for local option ended in disaster in the Iowa House to-day. At 12:30 P. M. a test vote was reached in Committee of the Whole on Lake's motion to report the bill back for indefinite postponement. The forty-nine Democrats stood solid as a stone wall for the repeal of the present law, but the fifty Republicans and Ewart, the Union Labor Prohibitionist, held firmly in line, and Lake's motion prevailed.

There was no very great surprise developed by the vote. Ex-Gov. Walden, though supporting the majority, gave a lucid explanation of the situation after the House adjourned. "It is another illustration of party pressure," said he, "I am in favor of the present law, but I know many of my Republican colleagues are license men at heart, and if left free would have voted for local option, but the majority decreed otherwise, and the will of the caucus rules supreme. This is one strong reason why the fifty Republicans stood together for a continuance of the policy that has led the party to defeat. Another, and perhaps more effective one, is that the license Republican members stood in fear of the charge that they had been bribed by the liquor interest, which was certain to come if they followed their convictions instead of their party. The Democrats would have rejoiced at the passage of the bill, but even though it failed they derive satisfaction from the fact that their entire voting strength stood together on the question of repeal.

"In a party sense, it is probably better for them that the struggle terminated as it did. It insures to them continued ascendency in the politics of the State. The revolt in the Republican Party which has been growing for years will now receive a fresh impetus. It would not be surprising if the anti-prohibition Republicans formed a separate party organization, and put a complete ticket in the field. In this way they would draw thousands of votes from the regular ticket, which could not under any circumstances be induced to *so* with the Democrats."

A GREAT INDIAN POW-WOW.

SITTING BULL AND HIS FOLLOWERS WILL NOT GO TO FARMING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Pierre, S. D., says: "A great and final Indian pow-wow and dance is being held to-night about five miles from here over on the reservation. The Sioux have been gathering at that point for two or three days, and to-day they have been having a big meeting, which to-night was changed to a great dance.

"These dances have in the past been held at regular intervals, but this is to be the last one held on the reservation before the tribes leave for their new headquarters. As a consequence, the dance is a monster one, and it is claimed it is by far the largest gathering of the Sioux that has been held for many years. For that reason the rest with which the braves enter into their wild and weird dance to-night is unequaled since the time of the Sioux war.

"All the noted chiefs are there. A big discussion was held whether the Indians had best take up lands in severalty or all go back to the lands which are left them. John Grass, the noted Sioux orator, made an earnest and touching speech in which he urged the Sioux to be men and not squaws; to take land and earn their living, and not get their life and being from the Government like a papoose from a squaw.

"Sitting Bull and the rest of the chiefs took the opposite side of the question. Bull expressed his hatred of the Government and the whites and said that only squaws should work, and that he and his small band would still take their provisions from the Government.

"The result of the meeting was a decision not to take up lands, but to go back on the new reservation and let the Government resume issuing rations. Only a few squaw-men and half-breeds will now go to farming or take up their lands as allowed in the Sioux bill.

DIXEY'S TROUBLESOME DEBTS.

AN EFFORT TO ATTACH HIS RECEIPTS IN PHILADELPHIA FAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Henry E. Dixey is again in trouble over his debts. "The Seven Ages" company terminated a successful two weeks' engagement here to-night. Word of this reached the ears of creditors of both Rice and Dixey, and two suits were commenced to-day, one by G. Dehart Brower, a New-York lawyer, and the other by Nixon & Zimmerman, the managers of the Chestnut-Street Opera House, the Chestnut-Street Theatre, and the Broad-Street Theatre. Brower issued an attachment upon the box receipts and Nixon & Zimmerman sued for a debt of $1,200 which they claim they hold Rice and Dixey's note for.

When these two summonses were presented to the box office the creditors were met with a contract which showed that the company was owned by J. C. Duff, and that Dixey was under salary to Duff as a star attraction of the company, and Rice as the manager. Therefore the writs had no effect. In regard to the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Rice said that he would not part with Mr. Dixey until the end of the season. The relations, extending over fifteen years, had been perfectly friendly. Mr. Dixey next year would run his own company, playing the "Seven Ages" and "Adonis," and Mr. Rice would produce at the Broad-Street Theatre in this city a new farce-comedy, "The World's Fair," which would contain many novel features, and which, through patriotism on his part, would give a world's fair to every city on the continent.

WANTS TO SUCCEED STANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—To-day's *Evening Report* gives as a reason for the alleged retirement of Creed Haymond from the position of Chief of the Law Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a place worth $25,000 a year, that things have been arranged for Haymond to succeed Stanford in the United States Senate. Pending his election by the next Legislature, it is asserted that Haymond will be provided for by being given a place among the associate counsel of the road at a salary of $10,000 or $15,000 a year. Stanford's ambition is stated to be the Presidency of the United States, or failing in that, to act as President of his new university at Palo Alto.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

ERIE, Penn., April 5.—Assistant Roadmaster W. Bert Courtney of Erie Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, was killed this evening in a collision at Silver Creek. The officer was riding a dozen cars down a grade and they got away from him. When they collided he was imbedded in a car of lumber and horribly mutilated. He was single, son of Roadmaster W. H. Courtney, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two large mass meetings at Boston were addressed last evening by General Master Workman Powderly. One was held in Faneuil Hall, where Messrs. Mead, State Master Workman, presided. The other meeting was in Tremont Temple, Henry Lemon presiding.

A party of capitalists from New-York arrived at Middlesborough, Ky., Friday evening on a special train, this being the first train through Cumberland Gap Tunnel and to Middlesborough from the South.

Two boys named A. Lloyd and George Coulson were assisting Fritz Kingston, Ontario, and have not been heard of since. It is supposed they were drowned by the upsetting of their boat in a squall.

Another explosion of gas took place in the South Wilkesbarre slope yesterday, which prevented the fire boss from getting to the burning pit. The mine is being flooded.

The schooner Charles Lawrence came up the Kennebec River yesterday in tow, the first vessel of the season. The Kennebec is now open to navigation.

The funeral of William Abernathy, killed in this city by one Fritz Glassmond, known here as "Dutch Fritz," was held at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday.

John B. Frist, bookbinder of Salt & Wills, hardware merchants of Kansas City, Mo., has left for parts unknown. He is a swindler.

Four Trains of Vestibuled Pullmans
A complete solution of the problem of transportation between New-York and Philadelphia is presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is now in operation. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and dining cars. [illegible]

OHIO'S SPRING ELECTIONS.

THE PEOPLE TO HAVE A WORD ON RECENT LEGISLATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—The April elections in this State, which take place on Monday next, are looked forward to with the greatest interest, as they will be the first expression of the people since Gov. Foraker went down in the general crash of November last.

Since the Democrats came into control of the executive and legislative branches of the State Government they have worked under high pressure, so nigh in fact that some of the most staunch partisans confess that they fear the verdict that will be rendered by the people on Monday next. The Cincinnati members of the General Assembly are especially nervous, and one of them is free to admit that he greatly fears that they will be rebuked by the Republicans carrying the city with a whirl. The Democrats made promises to the saloon element that the obnoxious Owen Sunday law should be repealed. On the strength of this they collected a big campaign fund and carried Hamilton County, the Republicans electing but one Senator in the delegation. Finding that the Owen law could not be repealed, the Cincinnati people sought to amend the law, so as to permit the opening of saloons and theatres after 1 o'clock on Sunday. This measure passed the Senate, one Democrat voting against it and the Cincinnati Senator voting for the amendment. There was great rejoicing in Cincinnati Democratic circles over this, and the entire delegation promised to push the measure through the House, but this they have been unable to do, and the bill reposes in the hands of the committee and will not come up for final action until next Wednesday.

The Democratic members from Cincinnati are now renewing their pledges to the saloon keepers, with a view of securing their support next week, but the latter are very warm about the collar, and want to know why the goods bought last Fall have not been delivered before this. The information received here is to the effect that there is a bolt threatened, and that the Queen City is likely to go Republican. While the Democratic managers are doing everything possible to keep their lines well dressed, the gaps are becoming more noticeable, and it would not be surprising if demoralization followed.

The Ryan amendment to the Sunday law cannot be passed this session at least. Aside from the opposition of a few rural members on the Democratic side, there is a disposition on the part of a number to refuse because of real or imaginary wrongs. Some of the members who were opposed to the reckless "ripper" bills, but who voted with the majority under an agreement that their pet measures should be supported, now discover that they have been betrayed, and from this on they threaten to jump upon the Owen law amendment and all "ripper" legislation.

There will in all probability be a heavy vote polled next Monday in all the cities where "ripper" legislation has forced Republicans out of and Democrats into office. There are now "ripper" bills for Cleveland and Toledo on the cooling board, which will stand no show of going through unless the vote on Monday next indicates a strong indorsement of the present Administration. In Columbus the "ripper" law has just gone into effect, and the commission is besieged by patriots anxious to serve the city in any capacity.

While both parties are confident of a victory here next week, the Democrats are making loud claims that they will sweep the city. They are in control of all the patronage of the city, but at the same time are nervous, as it is well known that a large number of representative Democrats of the Thurman school will vote against an indorsement of the "ripper" bill. This new-fledged statesman ignored all the protests handed in to him and the Board of Trade protest was thrown under his desk. Heffner now makes an appeal for vindication. The Republicans are working quietly, but with energy.

WALT WHITMAN ILL.

TOO MUCH SPRING AIR HAS GIVEN THE POET THE GRIP.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Walt Whitman has not been out of his quaint little cottage home for ten days. Lying upon his old-fashioned four-post bed in a room strewed with newspapers, periodicals, and proofs, the poet said:

"Ten days ago I was tempted by the coming on of lilac time and the almost human tenderness in the atmosphere, to get up and go out, and as I was being wheeled about by my faithful attendant, I don't think I ever enjoyed the faint perfume of Spring in the air as I did that March afternoon. But I staid just a little too long in my unaccustomed wanderings, because I had not been out before during the month of March. It was after sunset when I got back to my home, and I enjoyed my supper better than I had for many a day, and slept all through the night. But when I woke up in the morning I knew I had the grip, and I had it bad. Thus far I have not sent for a doctor, because I feel sure I can wear the disease out. I take an occasional milk punch, which invigorates me, and but for an uncomfortable feeling in the throat I wouldn't mind it much.

"But such a day as this I begin to feel the joy of living again, and when I can once get into the open air constantly I shall soon be myself again. I can read the magazines, and my friends from abroad keep me advised as to what is going on in the world. I have this morning had a most delightful letter from John J. Pratt, the American Consul at Belfast."

RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTION.

THE TRUMP CARD ON WHICH REPUBLICANS RELY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The result of the postponed elections held to-day throughout the State makes the Legislature stand 47 Republicans to 44 Democrats, with 17 still to be chosen. Counting the sitting Lieutenant Governor, the Republicans would have 48, and, therefore, need seven votes more to control the vote of he Grand Committee which elects general officers. As nine of the seventeen are to be elected in this city, and several of the other vacancies are in Democratic counties, there is little chance of their getting that number.

But this by no means exhausts their ammunition. The by-election in Foster was held on Thursday, and the official ballots prepared for the day before were used. A Democratic Senator and Representative were elected. To-day Newport elected two Democratic Representatives, using the old ballot system and ignoring the new law. Both these elections should have been held with ballots made out according to the new system, but prepared and provided by the town or city and bearing the fac-simile of the signature of the Town or City Clerk. If the Republicans fail to gain the seven members needed, the Supreme Court will be appealed to, and in case these two elections are declared illegal, as they no doubt are under the law, the sitting members, four Republicans, will hold over.

This, of course, is the trump card, and will only be played as a last resort.

CAUSED BY A CLOUDBURST.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—A cloudburst near this city at 7 o'clock last evening caused freshets in the southern and eastern sections of the county, carrying away many bridges and the dam to the upper reservoir of the city water works.

The lower section of this city was inundated to an extent precluding the passage of trains on the Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Lake Shore Roads until nearly noon to-day.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western bridge near Caroline station was washed out, but travel was not impeded, as passengers were transported around the wash-outs. The waters are rapidly subsiding. The rainfall began as a Spring shower. The other sections of the county suffered no damage.

A FACTORY BURNED.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Fire was discovered in the boiler room of the New-Jersey Wool and Leather Company at 7 o'clock to-night, and in two hours the building was destroyed, together with expensive machinery and $10,000 worth of wool and hides. The owners are William Brandt of this city and Lazarus Simon of New-York. They do business principally on the Boston Exchange. It is supposed that the damage will exceed $35,000, and that the insurance is small.

THREE WOMEN DROWNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—The *Picayune's* Greenville special says: "Yesterday while a colored man with three women in a skiff were fishing from the approaching flood in the Sharp country, on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, the skiff overturned, and the women were carried down stream and lost. The man had a narrow escape, but the three women were drowned."

Party going abroad will obtain circular note at the Continental Bank, corner of Nassau and Pine Sts.

J. S. MORGAN BADLY HURT

AN ACCIDENT WHICH MAY END IN HIS DEATH.

HIS HORSE RUNS AWAY AT MONTE CARLO AND THE AGED BANKER JUMPS FROM HIS CARRIAGE.

From Dunlap's Cable Company.

MONTE CARLO, April 5.—Mr. J. S. Morgan of the London branch of Drexel, Morgan & Co., who has been resting here, met with a severe accident yesterday. He was driving in his victoria, and, nearing the railroad track, the horse was frightened by a passing train.

Startled at the evident prospect of a runaway, Mr. Morgan leaped to the ground. The driver was some time getting the animal under control, and had gone a considerable distance before he became aware that Mr. Morgan had left the carriage. Returning to the track, the driver there found Mr. Morgan lying insensible and bleeding. He was hastily conveyed to his house, where the physicians pronounced it to be a case of concussion of the brain, made more serious by an

BUILT ON CHINESE PLANS

REDUCING REVENUES BY STOPPING IMPORTATIONS.

SOME PERILS IN THE WAY OF MR. M'KINLEY'S TARIFF BILL—AMENDMENTS OF THE COTTON SCHEDULE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—There is a stubborn disposition in the Ways and Means Committee to hold on to the objectionable parts of the generally objectionable tariff bill that may turn out to be of service to the Democrats when the bill comes to be considered in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. La Follette, the author of the line imposing a duty of 15 per cent on hides, will not allow that duty to be taken off. He is the "friend of the agriculturist, and he is the spokesman of the Secretary of Agriculture, and as Mr. Rusk has said that there could be a duty on hides, and as another member of the Cabinet sees that it will be very convenient for him to have that duty at hand for "trading" purposes, it is likely to come to the test of the House vote.

Already, however, two business interests that are criticising the Tariff bill are discovering that they may help each other. The hide men of the East, who feel that their continuance in Congressional life may be endangered by the imposition of the hides duty, have been thrown into consultation with the men from the Southwest, who are opposed to the duty on silver-bearing lead ores. The smelting interest that opposes that unnecessary duty, points out the fact that the smelters that they keep busy extend across the country from El Paso to New-York, and that they exert some influence. The lead men who are opposed to them are relatively of little consequence. That there has been a great deal of unnecessary anxiety manifested by Representative Carter of Montana about the lead side of the dispute is asserted by some of the largest mine owners and business men of the State, who say it will make little difference to Montana whether the duty be on or off.

What the hide men and lead men are thinking of now is a combination. When the tariff bill is considered it is considered altogether probable that the men who want hides kept on the free list and silver-bearing fluxing ores free will vote together to have the paragraphs imposing duty on those articles struck from the bill.

During the discussion in the Ways and Means Committee to-day, when the opponents of a hide duty had been heard, Mr. Carter spoke for the imposition of duty as an encouragement for the raisers of cattle in his State. The shoe and leather men ruined his argument by telling him that the careless treatment of hides by the Montana people, together with the branding and other destruction of the skins, made them of comparatively little use in the production of fine leather. Another reason why the duty of 15 per cent would not help Montana was that the freight on hides was about 50 per cent more from Montana to Boston than it was from Buenos Ayres to Boston.

The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have caused some calculations to be prepared of the effect on the revenues of the bill reported to the full committee. It has gone to the printer and will probably be available in a few days. The Democrats of the committee have been of the opinion since the character of the proposed bill became known to them that it would increase revenues. It probably will, if it should turn out that the attempt of the committee to impose prohibitory duties has failed. There is no doubt Mr. McKinley and his associates endeavored to stop importations of wool, woollen goods, and to a lesser article, that they look for a reduction of duties from a decline in importations.

The clerk of the committee, who may be assumed to understand the purpose of the committee and its bill, writes about it to the Philadelphia *Ledger* in a way that will justify any reasonable person in concluding that the calculations of the committee's expert will show that, with undiminished importations, the revenues will be greater than ever under McKinley's bill.

"To reduce revenue and for other purposes," he says, "there are two methods of reducing the revenue the efficiency of which is admitted by economists of every school. These are, first, the absolute removal of duties; second, the placing of duties at such rates as to reduce or prohibit importations. The majority members of the committee in preparing their bill kept faithfully in mind protection to American industries, and in every instance were guided by this principle in fixing rates of duty, the matter of reduction of the increase of revenue being a secondary consideration. Therefore it is that rates in many cases have been increased, and by this increase the revenue will undoubtedly be reduced, as decreased importations would furnish a wider market for American manufacturers.

"The arguments, therefore, that the present bill would increase the revenue are logically and mathematically correct, provided that the same quantities and values of merchandise would be imported under the rates of the bill as were imported last year under the present law. But if, on the other hand, the effect of the increased rates shall be to reduce the importations, it would follow just as logically and as mathematically that the revenues would be reduced. These will probably form the leading points in the respective reports of the majority and minority of the committee."

* * *

A committee representing the hide, leather, and shoe trade of New-York appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day to oppose the proposed duty of 15 per cent on hides. The committee was composed of Charles Scheirer, J. R. Horton, H. B. Vaughan, Mark Hoyt, J. K. Cilley, Webb Horton, E. F. Ledew, D. T. Stevens, Harry Howell, William H. Halsey, Charles A. Bigelow, and John Hannan.

Mr. Scheirer argued that the rebate on exports, provided to mitigate the effect of the duty, would be practically valueless to the shoe men, as most of their goods were not exported, but found a home market.

Mr. Halsey said that the makers of patent leather could not use the California, Colorado, or Texas hides, and would not if they could be had free of cost. They required wet hides, free from marks and brands, and these hides were necessarily imported. At present the makers were able to compete for the trade of the world in light leather. They supplied Australia, even. The drawback would not avail, however, unless the imported hides were divided up into different classes of leather goods, and it would not be practicable to ascertain what portion of them was subject to drawback. If the Western cattlemen and farmers wanted better prices for their hides, they must take some care in preparing them for market. Now they branded them, thereby destroying a considerable part of their value, and by careless slaughtering they killed the hide when they killed the cattle.

Mr. Eikelow said that if the duty was imposed although the ultimate effect might be to maintain existing prices of hides and leather, the shoe trade would be demoralized for eighteen months or two years. A trade was beginning in shoes with the countries which now supplied us with hides, and the point had just been reached when the American shoe manufacturer was able to compete with the European maker, and this trade would be checked by the duty.

* * *

The Ways and Means Committee decided today to increase the duties proposed in the Tariff bill on the finer grades of cotton hosiery. These are covered by Section 350 of the bill. The grades of cotton stockings, hose, and half hose, valued at $2 and less per dozen, are left as they stood in the bill, but on grades above that valuation, where it was proposed that the duty should be 40 cents per dozen and 40 per cent., the following rates have been carried upon:

"Valued at more than $2 per dozen and not more than $4, 75 cents and 40 per cent.; valued at more than $4, $1 and 40 per cent."

On cotton shirts and drawers which the bill made dutiable at 50 cents and 35 per cent. for grades between $1 50 and $3 per dozen, and at 75 cents and 40 per cent. for grades above $3 per dozen in value, the rates have been increased as follows:

"Valued at more than $1 50 and not more than $3, $1 per dozen and 35 per cent.; more than $3 and not more than $5, $1 25 and 40 per cent.; more than $5 and not more than $7, $1 75 and 40 per cent.; more than $7, $2 25 and 40 per cent."

COMMENTS ON THE TARIFF.

EL PASO, Texas, April 5.—The Board of Trade adopted a resolution last night, which has been wired to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Texas delegation in Washington, protesting against the imposition of a duty of 1½ cents a pound on silver-lead ores.

CAMDEN, Me., April 5.—A petition to Congress is being circulated here by persons engaged in the production of kiln wood, used in the manufacture of lime, that a duty of $1 per cord be placed upon such wood imported from the provinces, a large quantity of which is brought into Camden and Rockland every year.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

ABOUT READING MATTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The syndicate of Philadelphia and Reading stockholders has appointed a committee to look after its interests. The Chairman of the committee is Thomas Dolan, who will within a week become one of the Reading Board of Managers. The other members are L. W. Gibbs, ex-President of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company and President of the United Gas Improvement Company, William B. Scott of the coal firm of John C. Scott & Sons, who is a Director of the Independence National Bank and of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company, and Isaac L. Rice of New-York, who conducted the negotiations of settlement.

To relieve President Corbin from all embarrassment respecting the problem of settling who shall retire from the Board of Managers, each of the six members will tender his resignation at the special meeting to be held next Wednesday. Two resignations will be accepted, and then the remaining managers will proceed to fill the vacancies by electing Messrs. Dolan and Gibson. Ever since the announcement that a change was contemplated, business men have been discussing the question as to who would retire. It is thought that Messrs. Keim and Baer could be dropped with least offense. Mr. Keim is President of the Coal and Iron Company, and as such has an office at the general office of the railroad company. Mr. Baer's relations are much like those of Mr. Keim. As counsel to the Reading his services are valuable, and he could still be retained as counsel and be consulted by the board.

It was stated to-day that the enormous sales of preference bonds made since Jan. 1 are partly due to the disposition of its holdings by the Provident Life and Trust Company. If this were true there would be less cause for Samuel R. Shipley, the President of the Provident Company, remaining in the Reading Directory that has heretofore existed. A. F. Antelo has a large following of personal friends who are interested in Reading, and it is said that it would create considerable dissatisfaction if he were dropped from the board. The Fidelity Trust Company and Guarantee Trust Company, as trustees of a number of estates, represent many scattered interests, but there would be less dissatisfaction if they were left off the board than if some of the others were omitted.

NEGOTIATING FOR A LEASE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 5.—An important railroad move is about to be consummated here in the lease of the proposed Lockport and Northwestern Railroad, running north from this city to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road. The former held its regular meeting today and elected the following Directors: John Hodge, E. M. Ishley, Willard T. Ransom, Charles A. Hoag, William Spanlding, Edwin L. Jeffery, and Frank P. Weaver. The Directors elected the following officers: President—William Spanlding; Vice-President—W. T. Ransom; Treasurer—John Hodge; Secretary—Charles A. Hogg; Attorney—Edwin L. Jeffery.

Mr. Hodge is now negotiating with President Parsons of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and it is thought the deal will go through. Mr. Parsons is expected here in a short time from New-York to look over the field. The road will probably be built this Spring.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BELT LINE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—A meeting of railroad officials was held at the St. Charles Hotel to-day, at which were present President Fish of the Illinois Central, Vice-President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville, and several others. The purpose of the meeting was to decide on some plan for a belt road around the city. In accordance with the advice of Engineer E. L. Corthell of Chicago it was decided to complete the road already begun on Claiborne-street, as a proposed road through Hagan-avenue would cost $300,000 more. The right of way was granted by act of Legislature in opposition to the will of the city Government, and the track has been laid on Claiborne-street during the past month under cover of an injunction from the United States Court.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The verdict of $90,000 which E. S. Richards secured against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was affirmed by Judge Grimmell in Chicago yesterday, and the court entered judgment for the amount. The railway took an appeal. The suit was based on a failure by the railway to fulfill a contract with Richards by which the railroad agreed to use Richards's transfer house at Englewood for the transfer of all its grain.

The Freight Committee of the Transcontinental Association has received notice that the reduced rates on carload lots of oranges of $1 25 per 100 pounds to Atlantic seaboard points, made by the association at San Diego, has been approved by Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association. It will become operative on April 9.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad increased its earnings in March $84,923 21, to $2,946,521 93. For the quarter ending with March there has been an increase of $540,391 91. For the six months ending with March the increase has been $900,664 79.

The committee appointed at the special meeting of railroad Presidents in Chicago to report on a form of agreement adjourned yesterday until April 15. The chief reason for this was that a representation of all the interested lines could not be obtained.

A certificate of agreement for the consolidation of the Northern Adirondack Extension Railroad Company and the Northern Adirondack Company has been filed at Albany. The combine of capital is $450,000.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill granting a right of way through the Fort Pembina Military Reservation to the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company.

AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The old French proverb which tells us that "everything comes to him who knows how to wait" certainly holds good in the case of Mr. Wybrow Robertson, who would have taken $100,000 out of the ring had not Gratitude succumbed to the Earl of Coventry's Thalestris by a short head in the Cesarewitch of 1864. In those days his colors were pretty prominent on the turf, although he has long ago retired from active participation in that fascinating pursuit, but the other day he received an agreeable reminder of his former predilections from Messrs. Weatherby of Old Burlington-street in the shape of a check for £48 10s. for the forfeit of a mare called Vive la Reine in a sweepstakes which his horse Dunkeld won in one of the Spring meetings at Newmarket as far back as 1863! It is not often that, after a lapse of twenty-seven years, money, like chickens, comes home to roost.

THE CANADIAN DUTY ON PORK.

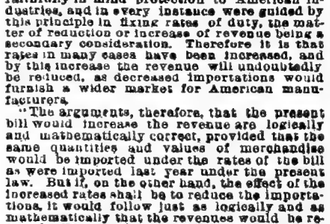
OTTAWA, Ontario, April 5.—Lumber merchants and workingmen, irrespective of political party, are up in arms against the recent increase in the duty on pork. The lumbermen point out that the increase does not benefit the Canadian farmer, as he cannot compete with the Americans for the pork trade of the lumbermen until the duty on Western corn is removed.

The pork used in the lumber shanties is of the heaviest kind, averaging twelve pieces to the barrel. The workingmen of Ottawa consume large quantities of the kind of pork on which the greatest increase has been made, and a joint deputation of lumber merchants and workingmen is being organized to wait on the Government with a view to obtaining a modification of the new duties or their abrogation.

A NEW BENEDICTINE MONASTERY.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Contracts have been let for the building of a monastery for the Benedictine Brothers at Peru, Ill. This will be one of the largest institutions of the kind in this country. It will have a frontage of 300 feet, and will be two, three, and four stories in height. The entire structure, which consists of architecture, will be noble in proportions and in massiveness. The material used being brick and stone. The total cost will be $400,000.

THE LATEST THING.



FOR CARD PARTIES, AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, &c.

FOR CLUBS, READING ROOMS, SMOKING ROOMS, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S PLAYS AND TOYS.

FOR READING AND WRITING.

FOR ALL OCCASIONAL USES.

The four chairs look like a part of the table and are made to slide entirely under the table, where they cannot be seen. The table is just the right size and height. The seats of the chairs are in telescoped sections and can be extended to the full size by simply drawing them out. The chairs are very comfortable and have recessed seats and shaped backs. They can be used singly in any part of the room. This adds four chairs which occupy no extra space. Prices of the table and four chairs complete, only $25.

De Graaf & Taylor Co.,

37 AND 39 WEST 14TH-ST.

WON BY THE ACORN TEAM

UNSATISFACTORY CONTESTS IN THE TUG-OF-WAR.

ATHLETES FROM PRINCETON AND YALE HAVE A DISAGREEMENT—PRINCETON GETS SECOND PRIZE.

Representatives of Yale University and Princeton College had a lively time last evening in one of the most unsatisfactory athletic championships ever held. A number of contests had been arranged to settle which was the amateur champion light-weight tug-of-war team, and the result was an unfortunate disagreement between the Yale and Princeton men which both regretted sincerely.

The championship was one of the Amateur Athletic Union, and was given under the auspices of the Berkeley Athletic Club in the gymnasium of its clubhouse, at 19 West Forty-fourth-street. Last year this club, having trained an unusually strong tug-of-war team, gave what it called a light-weight championship, the weight of the teams competing being limited to 550 pounds. The Berkeley Athletic Club offered a banner representing the championship, and won it. This Spring the club planned to give another championship of this kind and received permission from the Amateur Athletic Union to do so, mainly on the strength of its having given the event a year ago, and having its arrangements under way when it made its application.

The club accordingly announced the event, and appointed a committee to receive the entries and take charge of the affair. Eight teams entered—the Acorn Athletic Club, Berkeley Athletic Club, English-American Athletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, Princeton College, New-York Turn Verein, Star Athletic Club, and a team which was at first sent by mistake as a Yale University team. This team contained two of the famous Kling brothers of New-Haven, who asked two Yale men recently to pull with them to reduce the weight of the team to the proper limit.

The Klings joined the Pastime Athletic Club last Fall, and have pulled this Spring under the Pastime colors. The two Yale students who consented to pull with L. and M. Kling were R. L. Casement, '90 S., and H. E. Crall, '90. These young men went into the scheme to get some sport out of it, not knowing that a rule of the union would be violated if their entry was accepted, with the Klings, as a New-Haven team. The rules disinctly state that entries to championships shall be made from recognized athletic organizations, and that men cannot enter from one club if they have competed under the colors of another club within the three months next preceding time of making entry. That Yale tried to force the Klings into the contest as her men is absurd, for every one knows they are not Yale men, and that they are, moreover, members of the Pastime Athletic Club. Yale saw her mistake and telegraphed yesterday to the committee that the team should have been entered simply as a New-Haven scrub team, and so informed the officials before a pull occurred last night. Nothing was done, however, even then to settle the question as to whether the Kling-Yale team could pull.

Only six teams were in the contest. The Manhattan Athletic Club's team did not put in an appearance, and the New-York Turn Verein's team was five and a half pounds overweight, being ruled out for this reason. The Acorns won the first pull against the Stars by 2 inches. Then there was a surprise when the Princeton men defeated the Berkeleys by 3 inches. The Acorns next defeated the English-American team by 7½ inches, and Princeton was told that her next pull was with the Kling-Yale combination. Princeton left the question of pulling the combination with D. C. Sanderson, '90, President of the Princeton Baseball Association, and a substitute on the 'Varsity football eleven last Fall. Mr. Casement decided that Princeton should not pull against the other team, whereupon Charles H. Sherrill, the famous sale spring runner, was looked to by the Yale men to say what should be done with the New-Haven combination. It was a trying position to put these two gentlemen in, and it could have been avoided if the committee had enforced the rules of the union and rejected the entry of the New-Haven team when it found the team was not entered from an athletic organization.

For a time it seemed that the tournament would end in bad feeling, but after conferring with Mr. Casement, Mr. Sherrill requested the Yale men to withdraw from the contest, which they did rather reluctantly. Then F. Gerow, American Athletic Club, who acted as senior judge, astonished everybody present by declaring that the teams would have to draw places again, and the contests would have to begin anew. This ruling was altered, however, after some more discussion. Then Mr. Gerow said Princeton and the Acorns would pull for the championship.

They did so, and the Acorns won by one inch. Princeton was second, and the officials by a very peculiar decision declared that the Berkeleys were third. The Berkeleys, Stars, and English-Americans had one pull each and had been defeated; so they were even. The Acorns pulled three times and Princeton twice.

Mr. Gerow was the only one of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union who was present. In considering the mistakes of management, athletes put the blame for the whole trouble upon the shoulders of the union, which, it is argued, should manage its own championships.

The teams pulled as follows:

Acorn Athletic Club.—Arthur Cole, anchor; T. Richards, Jr., F. Olsen, and G. O. Nibio.

Princeton.—H. G. Granger, anchor; L. M. Connell, K. C. Kirtland, and J. D. Black.

Berkeley Athletic Club.—J. W. Loveland, anchor; G. H. Tierce, W. H. Hanley, and R. H. Syms.

English-American Athletic Club.—James Bant, anchor; J. A. Dyer, F. Hawkins, and W. Wills.

Star Athletic Club.—E. Nicols, anchor; E. Rutherford, R. Gahan, and H. J. Brennan.

The Berkeley committee in charge were E. B. Condon, H. A. Brooks, W. L. Savage, E. H. Rosenquest, and H. Shipman.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Some very good sport was witnessed last night by about 4,000 persons in the Seventh Regiment Armory, where the seventeen games of the regiment's Athletic Association were held. Several armory records were broken during the evening, and each of the many events on the programme was enthusiastically applauded by the large audience.

The sports were begun promptly at 8 o'clock, Cappa's Band having entertained the crowd for half an hour before that time. Following are the events and the winners of them:

One-Thousand-Yard Run.—W. M. Moore, Company I, first; time, 2:30 3-5. H. Darling, Company K, second; W. S. French, Company E, third.

Ninety-Three-Yard Run.—C. H. Voorhees, Company K, first; time, 0:10 1-5. J. H. Hoyt, Company B, second; J. W. Slater, Company H, third.

Inter-Company Tug-of-War.—Won by Company F's team; distance, 3½ inches.

Running High Jump.—H. C. Jones, Company G, first; 5 feet 9 inches, with handicap of 5 inches. K. L. Montgomery, Company L, second; T. McLelland, Company E, third.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—W. D. Edwards, Company F, first; time, 3:19 1-5. W. C. Barker, Company F, second; J. M. Shaw, Company C, third.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Run.—G. E. Dunscomb, Company H, first; time, 0:26 3-5. W. B. Miles, Company H, second; A. A. Jordan, Company C, third.

Half-Mile Walk.—C. E. Miller, Company D, first; time, 3:46. T. McLelland, Company E, second; H. L. Bloomfield, third.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot.—C. A. J. Querbeerner, Company A, first, 38 feet 10½ inches; E. A. Laidlaw, Company K, second; J. A. Warren, Company A, third.

Sack Race.—J. N. Westlake, Company E, first; time, 0:08 1-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—A. B. Rich, B. A. C., first; time, 10:03 2-5; F. J. Brown, N. J. A. C., second.

Four-Hundred-and-Forty-Yard Run.—F. H. Crary, Company H, first; time, 0:55 1-5. A. W. Soley, Company K, second; W. S. French, Company E, third.

Potato Race.—C. J. Jacquelin, Company G, first; time, 0:46, breaking previous record of 0:51 1-5; G. D. Bass, Company F, second; W. M. Moore, Company I, third.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race—A. A. Jordan, Company C, first, time 0:30, breaking previous record of 30 3-5 seconds; C. O. Voorhees, Company F, second; C. E. Dunscomb, Company H, third.

One-half Mile Run.—F. H. Hoyt, Company H, first, time 2:19 2-5; J. B. Pool, Company F, second; F. C. Harriman, Company K, third.

Wheelbarrow Race.—F. H. Crary, Company H, first, time 0:54 1-5; W. S. French, Company E, second; C. Harrison, Company C, third.

Half-mile Roller-Skating Race.—C. F. Burhans, Company B, first, time 3:02 2-5; J. D. Thees, Company D, second; J. S. Haskin, Company A, third.

Three-Legged Race.—C. S. Busse and C. H. De Witt, first, time 0:24½.

Two Mile Bicycle Race.—W. C. Parker, Company F, first, time 6:36 1-5; W. D. Edwards, Company F, second; I. M. Shaw, Company E, third.

Team Race.—Won by Company E.

In the half-mile walk F. A. Ware started at scratch, and although he did not win a place in the race he broke his own record of 3:40 4-5, making the time last night 3:28 3-5.

The prizes for last night's events were gold and silver medals and, in some instances, silk banners.

GAMES IN BROOKLYN.

The joint games of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, and the Prospect Harriers were held at the company's armory in Brooklyn last evening. Though the entries, especially in the track events, were exceptionally good, including such runners, as Day, George, Thomas, and Young, the games were a flat failure and a great disappointment to the big crowd present. Such a host of riff-raff was entered that good work was impossible.

The fifty-yard dash, after almost innumerable heats, was won by W. P. Belknap of Lawrenceville, N. J., in 0:05 3-5. The 1,000-yard handicap was won by James Reed, American Athletic Club, in 2:25 4-5. George was entered, but found the handicapping too heavy. The 300-yard handicap was won by A. F. Weiss of the Zeima Athletic Club, in 0:35 3-5. The one-and-a-half-mile walk, handicap, was the only good contest of the evening. C. E. Nicoll of the Prospect Harriers won after a hard struggle. The one-and-a-half-mile handicap run was won by W. T. Young, Manhattan Athletic Club, in 7:02 2-5. Day was second. After the race it was discovered that one lap had not been covered.

The final of the 110-pound boxing was won by J. Burke, Eagle Athletic Club, against J. M. McGowan, Roosevelt Athletic Club, on a foul. Peter Carey, Bedford Athletic Club, was given the decision in the 135-pound boxing because of the fouling of P. Connors, Down-town Athletic Club.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, April 5.—George Slosson of New-York and William Catton of St. Louis opened the billiard tournament to-night with a game in which Catton showed up pretty badly. It was Slosson's game from the start, as his average of twenty-five shows. Catton started out fairly well, but he soon fell behind. He was decidedly nervous, and furthermore showed that he had neglected his practice. His average was less than seven, and he only made 154 points. Central Music Hall was two-thirds full, and much interest was manifested in the opening game of the series.

The score was as follows:

SLOSSON—2, 22, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 21, 0, 12, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO THEIR LOCATION.

EXPERTS WOULD HAVE THEM OUT OF CENTRAL PARK—THE PARK BOARD DECIDES UPON A SITE.

At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners held on the 12th of last month the matter of the removal of the menagerie from its present site within the Park was taken up, and a resolution was adopted calling upon Calvert Vaux, landscape architect of the department; William A. Conklin, and Thomas Hastings of the staff to consider and report upon "the advisability of fixing the site of a new menagerie north of the reservoir and between the east and west drives in Central Park, and also to report if it show opinion there is a better site thereafter within the area of Central Park."

Mr. Hastings was going out of town that day upon an extended trip, and as the board required a report within a week, the three persons named met at Mr. Vaux's office in the Dime House on the same day and drew up and signed the following report:

MEMORANDUM.

The present site of the zoological collection being manifestly unsuited for permanent occupation, and a location within the Central Park being assumed as a necessity, the triangle between the reservoir and Transverse Road No. 4 is the site open to least objection in our judgment.

CALVERT VAUX, L. A.
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.
THOMAS HASTINGS.

But the assumption that a permanent location of the Zoological Gardens within the limits of Central Park was a necessity had always been contradicted by Mr. Vaux, and he was not willing to let the matter rest upon such a report. Accordingly on March 14 he addressed Secretary C. De F. Burns of the Park Board a communication as follows:

"In connection with report I signed jointly with Mr. Conklin and Mr. Hastings, I desire to draw the attention of the board to the fact that any statement that there is a necessity for a zoological collection being permanently located in Central Park must be based on an assumption to which any one is at liberty to object; and as I cannot help believing that, in the interest of the city, the difficulties involved in the accommodation of a zoological collection should be met in some other way, I feel compelled at this time to make an individual report.

"The fact that I cannot specify a location outside the Central Park at this moment that is satisfactory does not seem to me to justify a recommendation that the collection should be placed on a manifestly contracted site where it would destroy much that is to-day perfect in its way.

"The argument in favor of keeping it where it is until a suitable site outside can be secured is, of course, that the outlays are already made and the public is getting a full return for every dollar spent.

"Central Park is very deficient in open lawn spaces, both for landscape effect and for games for young people, and the triangular space north of the reservoir is favorable in these respects, and it thus, in my estimation, fulfills more normal park requirements than it would if broken up for the accommodation of a zoological collection. I do not think, therefore, that it would be advisable to fix the site of a new menagerie north of the reservoir and between the east and west drives in Central Park."

On the occasion of the meeting of the board first mentioned Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted was present, and he was asked to express an opinion upon the question of a proper site within the Park for the zoological collection, but he could not give an answer offhand, and on March 18 addressed from his home at Brookline, Mass., a long report upon the subject, in which he says:

"Originally the Park Commissioners did not intend that any of the territory at their disposal should be used for such a purpose. It was expected that the old Arsenal, with which the land taken for Central Park was incumbered, would soon make way for the ornamental plantations required by the design of the Park, as a limit to the eastward view from the Fifth-avenue entrance ways. Pending its removal, when a few small animals were received, most of them having been, I think, pets of children who had died or who were leaving town, temporary place was provided for them in the Arsenal. As additional animals were from time to time presented, the Commissioners, as the opening for declined gifts to the city, had pens and sheds prepared for some outside of the Arsenal. At a later period the Director was allowed to make the collection more interesting by exchanges, and still later by purchases, and so by successive, unpremeditated steps the present conditions have been gradually approached."

Twelve schemes, the report says, for placing the menagerie upon a permanent footing, have been considered by the board, and upon one of them several thousand dollars were expended. To be useful to the mass of the people, Mr. Olmsted declares that no institutions will be for many years adequate that are not projected on a larger scale than are necessary to meet immediate requirements, and especially with reference to a zoological garden, unless so situated that they can be considerably enlarged by spreading out and covering additional ground. He also says that with respect to the health and comfort of the animals, at least, a site should be found in which ideal conditions are fairly approached.

The difficulty has always been to find such a place that is not further removed than is desirable from the population of the city, and which can be used without too large a sacrifice of property valuable for other purposes. Having the health and comfort of the animals in view, he holds with respect to the site that: "First, a good part of its surface will desirably slope to the south, providing a sunny exposure; second, there will be nothing to the immediate southward of it to prevent its being swept by southerly breezes; third, there should be, on the other hand, a protecting rise of ground on the north of it; fourth, it should have a freely permeable soil; fifth, there will desirably be a running stream or a flowing pool of water within it."

None of these conditions are found to exist in the proposed location north of the reservoir. On the contrary, the report says: "Its surface slopes to the northward, which is the worst possible exposure; second, there is a ridge running along its southern boundary which would deflect the Summer breezes from its surface; third, there is no elevation adequately shielding it from the northerly winds; fourth, it has a cold, impermeable soil and a hardpan subsoil; fifth, it has no permanent surface water." The present site is even held superior to the one proposed because it has a southern exposure and is protected from northerly winds by adjoining higher ground.

Mr. Olmsted discusses at great length the proper uses of a park, holding them in substance to be:

"Providing, great numbers of people living in a densely-built town all around such a place with an opportunity to get quickly out of the scenery of buildings, streets, and yards into scenery to be formed with a view to supplying a refreshing contrast with it, a contrast which it is to be desired more particularly because of its having a more specifically natural aspect than it would be possible for scenery to have, the scope of which was limited to a less spacious field of operation for the forming of scenery."

Still he thinks the essential requirements of a zoological garden can be reconciled with such a purpose by disposing "in the shadow of the outer wooded parts of such a park the structures necessary for the zoological collection, so that they would stand veiled from view across the openings and not be in any way obtrusive upon the natural scenery." Such a disposition of the menagerie buildings would not be possible, he says, on the site north of the reservoir. With respect to this site, also, he holds it is less objectionable than others that have been advocated, he says:

"In nearly every acre of Central Park there were originally swells and ridges of rock projecting from the general surface at frequent intervals. Wherever there was a chance to obtain an open space of turf by a moderate amount of blasting out of some of these protuberances, such blasting was done and the material disposed of in places that would blown out, and in this way meadow spaces obtained. Trees were then planted on the borders of these spaces, in openings of ledges and on their outer slopes. As these trees, properly trimmed, grow to shapeliness, they will form natural landscape compositions with one another, with the ledges and with the flatter turfy spaces, and as such compositions the open spaces of the park, by which they will have a peculiarly refreshing and parklike beauty, but the process that has been described was a terribly costly one. Hence, the removal of the rocky ridges was not carried as far in many parts as is greatly defective in respect to landscape spaciousness and breadth of tranquil surface. Every good opening, therefore, that has been secured by the process described is to be highly valued and scrupulously cherished.

The little meadow north of the reservoir is one of these open spaces. There are numerous oaks, with other trees, growing along its rocky borders. They have been little crowded, their branches spread horizontally, and they are taking superbly umbrageous forms. They promise to be in time the stateliest trees in the park."

With respect to the plan to remove the menagerie to the site north of the reservoir, Mr. Olmsted further says:

"Having regard to the purpose of providing a village of pretty houses adapted to the lodging of animals on each side of a broad straight avenue, it is a good plan, entirely creditable to the talented architect who has evidently designed it for that purpose. That which is bad in the matter is simply the necessity of destroying such a park purpose as more an opportunity of securing in the middle of a great city a perfect bit of charming, picturesque pastoral scenery, such as there will surely be at this point in a few years if nature is allowed to keep on her present course."

A less objectionable site would be the ground which the city was once advised by the American Natural History Society to appropriate for the purpose; it lies west of the Winter drive, between Eighty-eighth-street and One Hundred and Fourth-street. It would be a less objectionable site than any other because "a part of it, several acres in extent, has a southerly aspect, is open to southerly breezes, and is sheltered by much higher ground on the north. It contains a considerable body of water, with beautiful rock-bound and tree-shadowed banks. The necessary buildings could be so placed in it as to be comparatively secluded and almost completely shut out of any of the open prospects of the park by existing well-grown trees, mostly long-bottomed coniferous trees."

In conclusion the report said: "I strongly sympathize with the desire that there should be a fine, permanent exhibition of animals near the centre of the city, and regret exceedingly that I cannot think that it can be done otherwise than by making new in Central Park. Any kind of a sacrifice of that which is even more desirable than such an exhibition would be Central Park will not much longer be found over-large for the simple purpose for which it was originally designed, and overcoming the natural obstacles to which large sites have made such large outlays. It is only by a strenuously conservative policy that this outlay will not be wasted."

Without further inquiry into the matter, and interpreting this report favorably to the permanent location of the menagerie within the Park, the board at its last meeting adopted the following resolution, Commissioners Borden, Robb, and Galley voting for and Commissioner Hutchins against it:

Resolved, That in pursuance of authority vested in this board by section 7 of chapter 410, Laws of 1859, the board do hereby select and designate as a site for the Zoological Garden in Central Park the plot of land lying between Ninety-seventh-street and One Hundred and Fourth-street on the north and south and between Eighth-avenue and the West Drive on the west and east.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to appropriate the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of preparing plans for the laying out of the land and for the erection of the necessary buildings thereon in accordance with the provisions of said act.

The matter is now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Coincidental with this effort on the part of the Park Board is the counter effort of an eminent body of citizens to secure the incorporation by the Legislature of the New-York Zoological and Botanical Gardens, which it is designed to have located upon public lands lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

OBITUARY.

RAYMOND DESLANDES.

Raymond Deslandes, the French dramatist, died in Paris, March 20, and his funeral services were held at the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette two days later. He is known in this country principally by his "Antoinette Rigaud" and his association with Sardou in the authorship of "Belle Maman." But in France he has been held in high esteem for many years. He was born in Yvetot and educated at the College of Rouen; he abandoned the religious life which his family had intended him to follow and took to literature. He became a journalist, and soon began to write for the theatre. With M. Durantin he wrote "Les Trois Bacon," a one-act comedy; with Durantin and J. Petit, "La Terre Promise," a vaudeville, and with MM. Decourcelle and Rolland, "Le Château des Tilleuls," a drama in four acts. "Méridien" (1882) was written in co-operation with Clairville and Fol Mercier; "Eva," (1854,) with Montjoie; "On Dira des Bêtises," (1853,) with Labiche and Delacour, and "La Femme d'un Grand Homme," a five-act comedy produced at the Odéon in 1855, with Durantin.

He was concerned in the authorship also of "L'Amant aux Bouquets," a Palais Royal farce, and wrote a number of vaudevilles in association with Labiene, Lurine, and Moreau. "Les Comédiennes," a four-act comedy produced in 1857, was the work of Deslandes and Lurine. "Un Etat qui Lance sa Femme," a three-act comedy, produced at the Gymnase in 1864, was written by Deslandes and Labiche. But a list of all the collaborations of Deslandes is out of the question. Among the plays he wrote without the assistance of others were "Une Fenêtre à Louer," one-act vaudeville, (1854;) "Le Marquis de Harpagon," a four-act comedy, produced at the Odéon in 1862; "Un Gendre," a three-act comedy, produced at the Vaudeville in 1866. His "Antoinette Rigaud," a three-act comedy, was done at the Théâtre Français in the Fall of 1885. An English version, with the same title, was acted at the St. James's Theatre, London, in the Winter of 1886-7, and "The Keepsake," an adaptation by Clinton Stuart, was produced at the Madison-Square Theatre in this city, July 2, 1888. "Belle Maman," by Sardou and Deslandes, was produced at the Gymnase, March 1, 1889. "A Priceless Paragon," lately acted at Daly's Theatre, was an adaptation of that comedy.

THEODOR G. GLAUBENSKLEE.

Theodor G. Glaubensklee, who died at his residence, 21 Sutton-place, in this city, on Friday, was at one time a prominent figure in politics. Until the Greeley campaign he was an enthusiastic Republican and in much demand as a speaker in German for that party. He joined the Liberal Republican movement which supported Greeley for the Presidency in 1872 and made many speeches in his behalf, but since then has been comparatively inactive. He was born in East Prussia April 17, 1823, received a university education there, and came to this country in 1843. He began as a teacher of the German language in Buffalo and was for years in schools, and for a time filled the chair of Professor of German in the College of the City of New-York.

At the breaking out of the civil war he went to the front as a member of the Steuben Rifles, which was a part of the Sixth Corps, and subsequently became Adjutant of the regiment. After the war he became an importer of liquors and continued in the business up to the time of his death. He was also a Trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank and for a time acted as its property inspector. He was a member of the Goethe Club. His death was the result of heart and kidney troubles, from which he suffered for several years. He leaves a widow, but no children. Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. to-morrow at St. Peter's Church, Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.

THE REV. ALEXANDER CAPRON.

The Rev. Alexander Capron, who died suddenly at Jersey City Heights on Thursday last, was a retired clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was born near Hartford, Conn., seventy-nine years ago, and was graduated from Trinity College of that city. He was ordained in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and successively served in the rectorates of several churches in his native State.

He was called to the rectorate of Grace Church, Middletown, N. Y., in 1862, and remained in charge for fifteen years. During this period he organized and long officiated as Dean of the Western Episcopal Convocation, an organization of the Episcopal clergymen of Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties.

On leaving Middletown he became rector of a church at Adrian, Mich., and subsequently filled charges at Port Jervis and Highlands, N. Y. He retired from active duty about five years ago.

He leaves a widow and one son, the Rev. Cyrus H. Capron, rector of a church at Duluth, Minn., and three daughters.

Wherever he served he endeared himself to his parishioners by his piety and good works. His remains will be buried at Hillside Cemetery, Middletown, on Tuesday next.

CHARLES W. COLBURN.

Charles W. Colburn, one of the best-known printers in the country, died yesterday morning, after a long illness, at his residence, 138 Perry-street. Mr. Colburn was sixty-five years of age, having been born in Rome, N. Y., on Dec. 3, 1824. He came to New-York before he attained his majority and found employment at his trade. He was one of the founders of Typographical Union No. 6. In 1850, when trades unions were little known, he and fifty other printers organized the New-York Typographical Society, which became Typographical Union No. 6 on the formation of the National Union in 1852.

Mr. Colburn held many offices in his society during his life, and in 1853 and 1859 was its delegate to the convention held in New-York and in St. Louis. He was thoroughly respected by his craft, his employers, and his neighbors. He was also a Mason and stood high in that order.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB.

The Marine and Field Club gave their last subscription dinner for this Spring at their clubhouse, Bath Beach, last evening. Covers were laid for fifty persons, the limit allowed, and every seat was occupied. Music from an orchestra of several pieces served to enliven the time during dinner. After cigars had been lighted several of the members made impromptu remarks, and the entertainment continued till it was time to leave for the special train. Among those present were Hunt Boyd, Reuben Leland, Henry Boody, J. R. Cowing, W. D. Dusky, Alfred Fraser, Thomas S. Barry, Charles A. Deshon, E. B. Boyd, Junius A. Clifton, W. B. Dudley, Fred R. Fisk, Herbert W. Cowing, H. S. Lampher, Edward H. Sayre, W. B. Logan, George H. Ripley, Frank B. Walker, Richard A. Strong, W. B. Elliott, Thomas Sullivan, George Barnes, George W. Street, E. B. Hanson.

TO MARK REVOLUTIONARY FIELDS.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 5.

The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution at a recent meeting took action on two points that must prove of particular interest and importance. It was decided to undertake the erection of stone tablets to mark the scenes of Revolutionary battles in the country about Philadelphia, and also to secure copies at least of all accessible papers and documents of value bearing upon the times of the Revolution. Both these movements must prove of great value. All about Philadelphia, extending through several counties, there is most interesting historical ground. The Continental Army fought over a considerable portion of the territory, and was particularly active in Chester County, but there has never been anything to mark these operations in that definite way that is desirable.

MISUSED PENSION MONEY.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, April 5.

A Norwich widow who recently received a pension and some $1,800 of back dues is said to have delivered up $600 at the mouth of a revolver to her boy, who has been indulging since in lavish expenditures and a reckless way of living. The money does not appear to have been a blessing to that family.

TYNDALL TO GLADSTONE

TEXT OF HIS VITUPERATIVE AND LONG EPISTLE.

GLADSTONE'S QUIET AND IMPERTURBABLE COURTEOUS REPLY—WHAT HE DID NOT SAY OF PITT.

The following is the whole of the extraordinary letter that was recently sent to Mr. Gladstone by Prof. Tyndall, and of which something has been printed already in brief form. The entire letter deserves reading:

SIR: You have done me the honor of addressing to me the following letter:

10 ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, Jan. 29, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: If you are correctly reported to have said at an Ulster meeting where Lord Londonderry appears to have been the chief speaker that I have called Mr. Pitt a blackguard, I have to request that you will at your early convenience supply me with your authority for that statement. I remain faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

Prof. TYNDALL, &c.

I am sure you will agree with me when I say that neither you nor I should, on the present occasion, deviate by a hair's-breadth from perfect exactitude. I did not say that you had "called Mr. Pitt a blackguard." My exact words, as reported in a newspaper to which I have had access, were these: "He waited until he was seventy-six years old to discover that Pitt was a blackguard and the Union a crime." These are the words which it is my duty to defend.

For your opinion of Pitt and his work, expressed when your intellectual power was at its *maximum*, I quote a statement made by you in September, 1856: "It is hard to say what might not have been anticipated from his [Mr. Pitt's] vigor and wisdom, combined with a continuance of peace. But the hurricane of the French Revolution swept over the face of Europe and drew him into a war which again postponed for a quarter of a century all attempts at legislative progress, *with the splendid but isolated exceptions of the Union with Ireland* and the abolition of the slave trade." Consider, I pray you, the words that I have italicized. In the heyday of your manhood—when your vision was clearer and your temptations fewer than they are now—you bore emphatic witness to Pitt's vigor and wisdom, and pointed out the splendor of his achievement in passing the act of Union.

You were no rash or immature youth when you delivered this opinion of Mr. Pitt's work. You entered Parliament in 1832; the foregoing words therefore uttered after you had had a four-and-twenty years' experience of public life. Changing your lines in other matters, you held on to this view of Pitt for 29 years longer—53 years in all. These years embraced the entire period of the Repeal agitation, during which you never gave the slightest intimation of any change of opinion regarding the Union. This brings us to the close of 1885. Refused by the country in the general election of that year the majority you demanded to render you independent of Mr. Parnell, you underwent what a person accustomed to the feats of magnetism might describe as a sudden reversal of polarity—positive became negative, north became south, white became black. The country was startled by an absolutely "new birth," a totally transformed Mr. Gladstone. Describing the act of Union at Liverpool on the 28th of June, 1886, you abandoned yourself to the following language: "*I know of no blacker or fouler transaction in the history of man than the making of the Union.*"

The words, as I write them down, breathe exaggeration. Admitting the massacre of St. Bartholomew to have been more "cruel," you denied that it was more "base" and "vile" than the means by which the Union was effected. Prior to 1886 you had never used language of this kind. Indeed, up to the end of 1885 your political teaching had always been diametrically opposed to this. But that time the lightning stroke of defeat—for what you regarded and resented as defeat—deranged your steering compass, and forthwith the Ship of State was directed on to the reefs of Parnellism. They know little of human nature who cannot see the part played by wounded pride in this monstrous process. But leaving motives aside, I submit that we have it here reduced to what Kant calls apodictic certainty—certainty admitting of no contradiction—that you, being born in 1809, waited until you were eighty ever seventy-six years to discover "that the Union was a crime." One clause of my statement is thus disposed of.

But you may say, "Not so fast, Mr. Tyndall, you know nothing of the state of my mind regarding the Union antecedent to 1886." This statement would be true, in physics, enough; however, we infer the nature of a force from its effects; and in human intercourse we can only know the character and convictions of a man by what he says and does. I have heard a rumour, late in the day, that Home Rule had been a foregone conclusion in your brain long prior to 1886. This, indeed, has been adduced as a proof of your prescience. But supposing you had, in extenuation of your sudden change of front, urged such a plea in the presence of, say, Lord Hartington or the Duke of Wellington, would he not have bluntly told you that it was a piece of "damned hypocrisy" on your part to privately foster this notion, while pretending to your colleagues, and to all the world besides, that you repudiated it?

I have used the word "crime" of the Union to the "blackguardism" of Pitt, which could, of course, only be manifested by Pitt's action. The tree is known by its fruit; and if, morally speaking, the Union was "monstrous," the man who produces it is a *blackguard*. You may not call him such in so many words, but if you find and publish that his acts were blackguardly and base; if, moreover, you are the first man of your party who has found this out and proclaimed it, then you clearly entitled to rank as the discoverer "that Pitt was a blackguard." That your claim to this honour is indisputable may be proved in a moment. A letter of yours published in the *Times* of July 17, 1886, and addressed to Mr. George Leveson Gower, the Liberal whip, runs thus: "My dear George, I am sadly and sorely grieved at your defeat, which you suffer in a noble cause.

It will be some consolation to you to observe how, even at the moment, the whole civilized world is with us. You have, I hope, very long years before you; there is not time for many of them, though probably some, will have passed before you receive your vindication. I advise you to take resolutely to the study of Irish history. I have done in that way the little that I could, and I am amazed at the deadness of all masculine life on the blackguardism and baseness—no words are strong enough which befoul the whole history of the union. The discovery ascribed to you in that "Ulster meeting" is here enunciated by yourself. You were Prime Minister of the United Kingdom when you wrote that letter, and I ask you, in passing, whether this tirade of *blackguardism, baseness, and befouling* applied to work which in cooler moments you had characterized as "*splendid*" is he pattern of dignity and sobriety of language with you wished to offer for the incipient statesmanship of your country.

Mr. Leveson Gower has, no doubt, asked himself why you, his chief and mentor, did not in earlier years pursue the course which you here so freely recommend. A portion of the time and genius devoted to the "gods of Greece" or to periodical literature, might, one would think, have been spared for the wrongs of Ireland. But up to 1886 you remained a sharer of the "vulgar opinion"—an abettor of the "blackguardism" which you here so passionately denounce. An honest chance of *conviction* is, of course, to be respected, but this bears all the marks and tokens of a dishonest chance of *conduct*.

Through slow and painful searchings, in matters deeper and more precious than politics, many of us have been compelled to change; but these changes have not been the veerings of a weathercock, blown 180 degrees around by the gust of a general election. Excuse a man intimately acquainted with the politics of that time running after the opinion of the "civilized world" is not the noblest line for a statesman to pursue. The opinion of civilized England, of cultured England, of patriotic England is more likely to be correct as regards the conduct of the needs of England than this ill-informed and frequently envious, "civilized world," which your subservicney to outward influences has made a dominant factor of your political life.

Were this letter to your more youthful friend a single outburst of sympathetic anger, I should never have taunted you with writing it. But the offense against consistency and good taste is repeated. It is no part of my present duty to writhen Mr. Pitt, but in view of the opinion quoted by yourself it is plainly becoming in you to malign and blacken him. Writing to another disciple on June 29, 1886, you express yourself thus: "Against the sense of Ireland and her Parliament, (a loyalist Protestant Parliament, by the way, utterly different from that proposed by you,) every engine of *force, fraud, bribery, and intimidation* within doors, arbitrary government and reckless promises in the country at large, were profusely employed; *and by these shameful means, and no others*, Ireland was partly entrapped and partly coerced into the union."

Can you wonder that a cry, long and loud, was heard from Ireland against the union so foully brought about? I again press upon you the question why, if the cry of Ireland was "base and vile," did you not go back to it? Why did you wait until you had felt the sting of defeat on this very question before publishing facts which the thunder-tongue of a nation had for more than half a century been dinning into your ears?

Do you need further "authority" regarding your altered attitude toward Mr. Pitt and his work? You have it in the denunciatory Liverpool speech already quoted, which was one of the earliest poured forth after your transparation. You will also find it in the following extract from a speech of yours at Birmingham, reported in the *Times* of Nov. 9, 1886: "The union was resolutely carried by means which I will not now stop to describe, but which I think were the *foulest and wickedest* that ever were practised in the case of any country." Certainly they were *unsurpassed in foulness and wickedness in all the records of the crimes of Governments.*"

With this malediction of the work of Pitt before your eyes, if it did then you should demand an authority for my small words as to whatever your opinion of the act of impeachment that: "Are all the generations of mankind to be the servants and the slaves of that particular generation which enter the galleries of Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh, parcel shaved and party spreading the Irish nation into the union?" Comparing this language at the age of 79, with your language of Mr. Pitt at the age of 27, is not fair to say that a statesman who can thus, without compunction, stigmatize a fellow-statesman's previous life a delusion, has lost all claim to the confidence of his country?

At Plymouth, the other day, you are reported to have expressed yourself thus: "Gentlemen, I am most thankful for it, because, although I have always said I was not personally prepared to say more or to make a speech on the repeal of the act of union, yet I am bound to say this, that the act of Union was a pretended compact, to which the Irish nation never gave its assent. I won't enter now into all the proceedings in connection with the passing of that act—*a record of fraud, all its bribery, all the corruption, all the violence, all the torture, all the slaughter, all the scandalous and incredible acts, which at the time stained the character, both of the British Government and of those who represented it in Ireland.*"

It is difficult for a Unionist to cope on these epithets without seeming to repel them by others equally unchaste. May not this fiery vituperation, which savours far more of the demagogue than of the statesman, be fairly confronted by the statement that nothing more "scandalous and incredible" is to be found in political history than the fact of your having, for more than half a century, lived side by side with this monstrous violation of right and justice—accepting it, abetting it, praising it—without once allowing your voice to be heard in protest against it? Upon your head be the blood and may it gain the victory of the hour, but history will pass judgment on your conduct and your motives, when you and I have passed away. The fact remains that your defeat in 1885 first loosed your tongue and gave birth to those resounding denunciations which now like fire-brands among the inflammable Irish, and address, not to the sober sense, but to the passion of your own countrymen.

These points were earnestly dwelt upon in my Belfast speech, but you have ignored them, and raised instead of them a point of infinitesimal importance. I asked my audience to consider your career. Throughout your long life, I argued, you had been continually immersed in politics. You had witnessed the overthrow of Ministries upon Irish questions. You had heard the voice of Daniel O'Connell demanding repeal in the presence of a hundred thousand Irishmen on Tara Hill. You were appealed to, I would add, by the splendid eloquence of the Young Irelanders—a body of high-minded men, very different from the rabble that now supports you. You listened to the voice of your great leader, Sir Robert Peel, affirming that Ireland was the chief difficulty of the English statesman. And yet, shutting your eyes to this problem of problems, which ought to have been the study of your life, you left education, you waited until you were 76 years old to enter upon the study of this Irish question. Suddenly ignited by your newly-acquired knowledge, you blaze forth as a abiquitous blast furnace of sedition. Is such a chief, I asked, to be followed blindly? Is the power which he wishes us, blindly and without a word of explanation as to how he would employ it, to place in his hands? The great meeting which I had the honor of addressing answered with one voice "No."

I now submit to you the deliberate views of a man who has left his youth far behind him; who knows the Irish people well, and who would probably be more ready than you to make sacrifices for the sake of Ireland. They are the views of a man who is absolutely, without a personal aim or obligation, who has never been indebted for the smallest favor to any political party. I feel, I confess, a certain pride in the reflection that the Independence I enjoy, and which enables me to address you as a free man, has been won, not by political interest, but through the sweat of my own brow and brain. This, moreover, is my warrant and justification in calling on Lord Hartington to lead the leader whom so many of them unthinkingly follow.

One citation more and I have done. In the *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1889, Lord Brabourne, a peer created, I believe, by yourself, speaks thus of you: "Mr. Gladstone is not satisfied with the general condemnation of all the proceedings of the British Government; he describes England as having habitually played the part of the pander, the jobber, and the swindler toward Ireland; of having infused a mass of corruption into her political life, and of having established against her an antihuman system. He has, moreover, actually declared it proved that Ireland was simply forced into disloyalty *by the deliberate agency and fixed policy of the government*, and that there was a *plot of the Government against Ireland* to make her position intolerable, *as the only possible means of contriving the surrender of her nationality.*" I will take leave of you by saying that in sterner and more patriotic times the statesman found guilty of this unmeasured impeachment in his country, this wholesale delivery of her interests and her character into the hands of her enemies, would assuredly have received the reward considered righteous by Carlyle, and lost his "traitorous head."

Such are the views of my respected. Situated as I am in the country, at a distance from files of newspapers and other authorities and references, the delay was unavoidable.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN TYNDALL,

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, &c.

P. S.—Inasmuch as the foregoing letter deals with matters of public concern, assuming that you would see nothing objectionable in my doing so, I propose sending it to the press.

To this long letter of Prof. Tyndall Mr. Gladstone sent the following reply, and though the most of it has been printed here before, the whole will have a fresh interest now in connection with the foregoing:

MARCH 8, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for recalling to my memory the exact words which were used by you at Belfast respecting Mr. Pitt, and which implied that I had connected the word blackguard with his name. But I regret that after the labors of six weeks have allowed you to satisfy yourself that I had not so employed it you have not been able to prevail upon yourself to confess your error.

In lieu of this you have spent your time in the study of some among my many political delinquencies and have proved that 33 years ago, when my contact with Irish questions was limited to those of religion and finance, I shared the general ignorance and gave utterance to the then classical opinion of Englishmen about the union.

I sincerely thank you for setting out at so much length the language in which, even since making the union a subject of special study, I have endeavored to set forth its true character.

And I contentedly leave you to revel in the wealth of that vocabulary which you have almost exhausted in your effort to anticipate the condemnation that history is to pronounce upon me and my doings. It seems to give you pleasure and it causes me no pain. My only desire is to meet you on the terms on which long ago we stood when under my roof you gallantly offered to take me up the Matterhorn and guaranteed my safe return. I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

To Prof. TYNDALL.

A SWINDLER'S SUIT OF CLOTHES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 2.

An ingenious swindle was recently worked successfully upon a Chestnut-street druggist and a Chestnut-street tailor. The criminal was a young man of intelligent address, whose somewhat shabby clothes were brushed clean and his boots polished. Entering the pharmacy he informed the proprietor that the tailor, whose name he gave, was suffering with dyspepsia, and had requested that some medicine be sent to him. The druggist ordered a prescription, and, while it was being compounded, entered into a chat with the stranger, who paid for the bottle of medicine, and, before taking it away, asked the druggist to have another vial ready, and said that the tailor would call for it in a day or two. Then the swindler went to the tailor and ordered a suit of clothes, the price of which was $50. He wanted the garments made up in a hurry, and they were ready for him two days afterward. He put them on in the store and left his back-number suit to be sent to a fictitious address. "My friend," he said to the tailor (giving the name of the druggist) "has some money of mine, and if you will walk down there with me I will pay your bill." The tailor and the artful dodger reached the pharmacy. "I perceive that we are all acquainted," the swindler said as they shook hands. "Now," he continued, speaking to the druggist, "give Mr. ——— what he left here for him and excuse me for a moment." With that he slipped out of a side entrance, and the druggist handed the tailor a vial wrapped in the customary white paper. "What do I want with this?" asked the sartorial artist. "That," responded the master of the pharmacopœia, "is what your friend said you were to get here." "Not at all," the tailor ejaculated. "I understood that you had the cash for the clothes that he got from me." They stared each other in the face for thirty seconds, and made a simultaneous break for the door through which the mutual friend had disappeared. But he was not in sight.

THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.

From the Jewish Messenger, April 4.

Despite the undeniable tendency to change in every direction, the festival of Passover, which begins this evening, survives with all its old-time strength and picturesqueness. Many, it is true, no longer observe it with the strictness of a generation ago, but it has by no means faded from even their memories, and especially when there are children in the household they are glad to witness again the Seder night. Compared with the Passover, most popular holidays are tiny babes. The Fourth of July goes back a little more than a century, St. Patrick's Day has greater antiquity. Christmas among our Christian friends has not reached its second thousandth anniversary, the Philadelphia liberty bell is venerable, it is true. Guy Fawkes's Day has acquired considerable reputation; but all of these cannot begin to compete in age with our Passover, which is over three thousand years old and likely to survive three thousand more.

SILK CAPS AT THE GRAVE.

From the Hartford Times.

A new innovation at funerals here recently is silk skull caps, to be worn by the minister in charge and the bearers at the grave, also by the male members of the family. The caps are put on in the carriages and the ordinary hats left there, the caps to be worn all the time at the grave. It will prevent many colds.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A concert for the benefit of the Italian Mission of the Church of the Redeemer in Fourty-first-st. will be given in Chickering Hall, Wednesday evening, April 16, at 8:15 o'clock. The orchestral music will be rendered by Mrs. John E. Curtis's orchestra, and eminent soloists will assist. Mr. Theodore John will act as conductor. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer Crosby, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Phillip Schuyler, and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn.

The Presbyterian Union of New-York will hold its fifth annual meeting and collation of the season of 1889-90 in the Assembly Rooms, Metropolitan Opera House, next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The topic for discussion is "The Ideal Religious Newspaper." Addresses will be made by the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D. D., of the *Congregationalist*; the Rev. Wendell Prime, D. D., of the New-York *Observer*, and the Rev. R. L. Wayland, D. D., of the *National Baptist*. Music will be furnished by the Courtney Quartet and by James Blamphin, harp soloist.

Dilworth Choate, the eavesdropping reporter who concealed himself in the Place jury room and is now serving a month in Ludlow-Street Jail for his contempt, will be brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow on a habeas corpus issued by Judge Andrews in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Judge Andrews also granted a writ of certiorari ordering the action of Judge Barrett in committing Choate for contempt of Court to be reviewed by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

James Naser wants $18,000 from the Bauerschmidt & Marr Brewing Company of Baltimore as commission for selling the company's property for $600,000. He alleges that he was employed as a broker to effect a sale, and that he successfully carried out the commission. The case has just been transferred, on petition of the company, from the State courts to the United States Circuit Court.

Although the Hungarian dancers are to leave the Eden Musée soon, their repertory is by no means exhausted, and new dances are frequently introduced. Some of the latest in the dancing craze mania is shown since the recent successful tournament. A grand concert, interspersed with violin solos by Erdelyi Naesi, will be given to-day.

The will of Albert Ayres of Tremont was filed for probate yesterday. His entire estate is divided among his relatives, except for the following bequests: To the Children of Consumptives' Church of Tremont, $5,000; $2,000 to the Home of Rest for Consumptives at Tremont, and $2,000 for the Home for Incurables.

Miss Mabel Stephenson, the well-known elocutionist and "singing bird," will be given a complimentary benefit at Hardman Hall, Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening, April 7, prior to her departure for London, where she goes to fill a number of engagements.

To-morrow the steamer Rhode Island will take her place on the Stonington Line, leaving New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The smaller steamers are found inadequate to accommodate the increase of travel by this popular inside route.

The new chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart will be dedicated on Tuesday. The chapel has been built in rich Renaissance style, and is a handsome addition to the convent's buildings.

THE TIMES has received from David Marks & Sons of 687 Broadway a check for $10 for the New-York Free Circulating Library.

"B. O."—The teacher was right.

"H. O."—The Melbourne *Argus*.

"Navy."—Tuesday, Feb. 18.

BROOKLYN.

Antonio Magoni, the Italian barber who stabbed Peter Murphy to death on Friday during a fight, was arraigned before Justice Tighe in Brooklyn yesterday and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The prisoner refused to make any further statement. The police arrested all the men who were in the shop, and they say that Murphy attacked the quarrel by sprinting water on Magoni while the latter was shaving a customer. When Magoni ordered him out, Murphy struck the Italian, and it was then that the barber cut him with some instrument, either a razor or a pair of shears. This weapon has not been found.

Herbert Ward, Stanley's companion in Africa, will deliver a lecture Friday evening before the Department of Geography of the Brooklyn Institute at the institute building on Washington-street. The lecture will be descriptive of Mr. Ward's travels in the Congo region.

James S. T. Stranahan said yesterday that the report of the committee of experts sent out of the management of the Union Ferry Company was entirely true. All the Directors, he said, would retire as soon as they could possibly do so after clearing up a mass of detail work.

The meeting of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Institute called for Tuesday evening at the residence of Baldwin Beers, on Remsen-street, has been indefinitely postponed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

No serious consequences are expected to follow the shooting of W. W. Chivvis early Friday morning by Adams at Mount Vernon, who, it is said, took him for a burglar attempting to break into his residence on Chester Hill. Dr. Taylor says that if blood poisoning does not set in Mr. Chivvis will come out all right. The latter still adheres to his statement that Adams is a burglar, that he was attacked by highwaymen who attempted to rob him, but everybody else is satisfied that he made a mistake and tried to get into Mr. Adams's house, thinking it was his own, and was mistaken for a burglar and shot.

Two veins of coal were yesterday morning discovered by some workmen engaged in making excavations for an outlet to the

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—15TH PAGE—1st col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
EUROPE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FOR EXCHANGE—15TH PAGE—3d col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—1st col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—6TH PAGE—1st col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—2d col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
MUSICAL—15TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RAILROADS—15TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The chief incident in the municipal investigation yesterday, aside from the accountant's showing of what the Sheriff's office was "worth" during Mayor GRANT's term and Gen. SICKLES's evidence of how far the legal income would fall short of that munificent figure, was Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN's characteristic exhibition of insolence and professional bad manners. Mr. COCKRAN's presence in a professional capacity is merely tolerated, and his nominal position, as defined by himself, is that of "friend of the committee." Yet he not only objects to inquiries in behalf of witnesses whose interests he assumes to be watching, but tries to insult the committee's own counsel and interrupt and embarrass the proceedings by a running fire of more or less sarcastic comment. What he apparently regards as smartness is calculated to excite disgust by its boorish insolence, and Chairman FASSETT was compelled to suppress him for conduct which would not be tolerated in a police court. If, Mr. COCKRAN imagines he is helping the Tammany cause by that kind of interference with the progress of the inquiry he is making a mistake such as men of his coarse and thick-skinned nature are very apt to fall into.

Some of our protectionist friends must be wondering where the real basis of the tariff is. Mr. DINGLEY has no sooner succeeded in getting into the tariff a snug duty on lime, for the benefit of the kilns of one portion of his constituents, than another portion raise a clamor for a heavy duty on the wood which is burnt in the kilns. It seems that these true American protectionists have been making the lime that they want Congress to compel people to buy at a handsome profit with wood imported from Canada, and the simple-minded men of Maine who have wood to sell want the lime-kiln owners forced to buy their wood. One request is no more unreasonable than the other. Both are about as absurd and mischievous as could be.

Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has got as far back toward home as Washington, and has tarried there long enough to drop the remark that whatever political evils there may be in the South—and he seems to have discovered a nice little assortment—they cannot be remedied by Federal election laws. We sincerely hope that Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. SHERMAN, and other heated statesmen will not fall into the error of supposing that this is one of Mr. DEPEW's jokes. It is the dry, plain, familiar truth that he is telling, and though some of his jokes are plain and familiar and dry, they lack the point which this remark unquestionably has.

Whatever is to become of the World's Fair, there seems to be no likelihood of its coming to New-York now, and it would hardly be advisable to leave the law standing which provides for a Board of Exhibition Commissioners for this city and authorizes a municipal loan of $10,000,000 to provide grounds and buildings for exhibition purposes. While the law provides for objects quite within the powers and functions of the municipality, some of which must sooner or later be carried out, and all of which may be ultimately desirable, it was well understood that the purpose in making such large provision at this time was to prepare the way for a great World's Fair in 1892 in case the task of getting it up should be assigned to this city. As that contingency is no longer likely to come, it would be well to repeal the act which was passed for the purpose of meeting it.

It was a thoughtful little attention on the part of the Paris Boulangists when they went to visit the General in his exile to give him "a grand breakfast." There have been reports from time to time that this pacific hero had been obliged to dispense with many of the luxuries to which he accustomed himself in the period of his grandeur at Paris. His splendid equipage and his famous black "war horse"—as innocent as himself of participation in the bloody business of actual battle—have had to go; his retinue has been reduced to a point where he has had to accept the service of ordinary *garçons;* even the "lady" who has been his companion in most of his journeys has withdrawn the expensive delights of her companionship, and it is not impossible that a "grand breakfast" may have had for the General all the charm of novelty as well as that of association with the happy days when he was a favorite guest in the Quartier St. Germain.

TAMPERING WITH THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Mr. AHEARN, and in the Assembly by Mr. DINKELSPIEL, increasing the number of School Commissioners in this city from twenty-one to twenty-four, and requiring that hereafter three of the Commissioners shall be residents of each of the eight school districts, is an insidious attack upon the present system of education. Strangely enough this bill has been passed by the Senate, but the Republican Senators appear to have acted upon the vicious principle of voting for the measure to gratify Mr. AHEARN, because he has sometimes acted with them and may be induced to do so again. There could be no worse principle of action in dealing with measures affecting important public interests.

This bill is mischievous in purpose and would be pernicious in effect. The Board of Education has general charge of the school interests of the whole city. Its powers are mainly legislative and appellate. It provides by general rules and regulations, applicable alike throughout the city, for the classification of studies, pupils, and teachers' salaries, so that a uniform system may prevail. The conduct and management of the schools under the general regulations of the board, and subject to limitations which it prescribes, are in the hands of the Ward Trustees. They make applications for new sites and buildings and for repairs, &c., and have the power of appointing and, with the consent of the district inspectors, of removing teachers and janitors, a teacher who is removed having the right of appeal to the Board of Education. Trustees ought, of course, to live in the wards within which their functions are exercised, for they have direct relations with the management of the schools therein. But the general powers and duties of the Commissioners apply to the whole city, and they should represent the city at large. So far as their functions are concerned, there is no diversity of interests among the districts, and nothing should be done to produce any.

But the worst effect of the proposed change would be produced upon the membership of the board itself. Now the responsibility of the Mayor in the appointment of Commissioners is not restricted. He has the whole city from which to choose men of the highest fitness, and he is not subject to the concentrated political influences of locality or section. If each year in appointing one-third of the members of the board he were obliged to take one from each of the districts, the pressure and influence of ward politics would inevitably be brought to bear to affect his choice, with most injurious results. It would not only lower the general character of the Board of Education, but it would introduce into it conflicting and inharmonious elements with consequent lack of efficiency. Members would consider themselves as representing their particular districts and bound to promote their special interests, instead of treating the system of the city as a whole, all parts of which had an equal claim upon their attention and regard. There is no principle upon which any member of the Board of Education should regard himself as a representative of anything less than the whole community, charged with an undivided care for all its school interests.

The only plea made in behalf of this bill is that in the Board of Education as now constituted the lower sections of the city are not represented and their interests are neglected. The latter is pure assumption, in support of which no evidence can be adduced. Where the Commissioners reside is a matter of no importance; they represent the whole city, and as most of them are business or professional men with offices down town and with the general office of the board in the lower part of the city, they are as accessible to the wants and demands of that section as of any other. It is not a fact that the interests of the lower districts are in any degree neglected or slighted. They contain a large population, made up chiefly of those who most need the advantages of the public schools, and that fact is fully appreciated by the Board of Education. Those districts receive a full share of attention so far as there is any ground for distinguishing districts in the exercise of the functions of the board. We can imagine no motive for the pending bill except a desire to bring political influences into the Board of Education and perhaps to bring in a stronger and more direct representation of the Catholic Church. Considering the probable consequences of such a change, it is hardly conceivable that a majority of the Assembly should favor the Dinkelspiel bill, but in view of the heedless way in which the matter was treated in the Senate there may be some occasion for protest.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

It is easy to expect too much of the Fassett Investigating Committee. Its members, however energetic and patient, will be wholly unable to make a thorough inquiry into all the departments of the City Government, and they will be justified in taking such as they can investigate as fair specimens of the whole and guiding their action accordingly. This is especially true as far as their chief purpose is concerned, namely, the devising of a reasonably permanent and complete system for the avoidance of actual evils. But there is one branch of the Municipal Government which is obviously and closely connected with all of the departments, and which was intended to be a check upon some of the worst forms of mismanagement, and would be so if honestly administered. This is the Civil Service Board. Into that branch we think that the committee would be entirely justified in examining as carefully as possible, particularly as it ought not to be very difficult to tell, without very great effort, whether the work is being honestly done.

The Civil Service Board is peculiarly constituted. The appointment of its members rests entirely in the discretion of the Mayor, and their tenure of office is equally determined by him, and may be ended whenever he chooses to appoint other men. This provision is the same as in the case of the State Board and that of the United States Commission, and results from the generally-accepted principle that the power of appointment rests with the Executive, and that, while it may be regulated, the regulation must leave the power intact. In theory, therefore, the various commissions are merely aids to the Executive charged by law to carry out certain preliminaries of appointment, with the purpose of discovering a number of the best applicants for appointment, from whom the selection is to be made by the executive officer with whom the power is lodged. While this is the theory, and while it is in strict accordance with the principles governing the functions and powers of the Executive, it is plain that the efficiency of the Civil Service Board depends very directly upon the Executive with whom it is acting. If in the City Government the members of the board and the Mayor are alike faithful and intelligent, the civil service system may become a very strong defense against bad service, and particularly against the evils of partisan favoritism. If the board be never so efficient and the Mayor be indifferent or faithless, its work may be rendered very difficult, or, if the work be thoroughly done, it may very promptly be brought to a close. But if the board be only negatively a good one, not meaning to do anything very bad, but by no means inclined to take very much trouble to prevent bad things from being done, and if, then, the Mayor be faithless, the whole system becomes an illusion and a snare, and only serves to cloak the spoils system on the one hand and to discredit and disable the reform on the other.

This, on the whole, so far as we have been able to find out, is about the situation of the Civil Service Board under Mayor GRANT. Its members are entirely respectable persons and its Chairman is a man of ability and energy, but none of them has given any evidence of earnestness in his duties or of a disposition to master the rather difficult task assigned to him. Practically the greater part of the business of the board falls into the hands of the Chief Examiner, who is in effect the executive officer. This officer, indeed, might be so watched and directed that he could not be guilty of neglect or carelessness or worse without the knowledge of the board. But, if he be not more closely watched than the present board has seemed inclined to watch him, he can do about as he has a mind to do. That is substantially what has happened with the late Chief Examiner, Mr. ACKERMAN, who has just been replaced by the former Chief Examiner, Mr. PHILLIPS. We never heard that Mr. ACKERMAN knew or cared anything about the real purpose of the reform. We are sure that his most intimate friends in Tammany would have been greatly surprised to discover that he did. His work has gone on very smoothly. The politicians have found no fault with him, and the reformers have never been able to get detailed information that would enable them to form a clear judgment as to the way he was doing his work. It is reported that he gave up his office only on receiving a subpœna from the Senate committee or on learning that one had been issued for him. But that ought not to prevent his appearing before the committee. Whether he appears or not, we are sure that Mr. PHILLIPS could throw a good deal of light on the work of the office, and he should be required to do so. We assume that he would not be any less willing to tell all that he knows because of his recent reinstatement in the office he formerly held. There would certainly be no good reason why he should be, nor why, if he has any reluctance in that direction, it should not be overcome. The committee can at any rate do much good in the way of general reform by as careful an inquiry as they are able to make into this matter.

WHERE ARE THE FOES OF SPENCER?

If the doctrine of evolution, as some theologians contend, has done much to diminish respect for the authority of the Scriptures, to unsettle Christian faith, and to sow the seeds of rationalism, skepticism, and agnosticism, then HERBERT SPENCER must be held responsible for a large part of the mischief done in this way, for he is far and away the ablest, the most conspicuous, and the most authoritative and convincing expositor of Evolution in its broadest application to life and matter. But if this be true, why do the theologians and the devout dissenters from SPENCER's system of philosophy hold aloof from the discussion now going on in successive issues of THE SUNDAY TIMES? Of defenses of SPENCER against the criticisms of "Outsider," which were the cause of the discussion, of sympathetic elucidations and amplifications of what SPENCER had already made clear and simple, THE TIMES receives many more than it can print. Of contributions to the anti-Spencer side of the discussion it has received not one since "Outsider" put forth his challenge, save only the letter of "Carl Oppers" dissenting from SPENCER's theory of experience and heredity as sources of knowledge.

Where are the theologians, where are the biologists, the anthropologists, the geologists, the mathematicians, the psychologists, the "men of light and leading" in every branch of human inquiry and speculation whom "Outsider" invited and whom THE TIMES implores to speak their minds about the pretensions of HERBERT SPENCER? Have they, too, in their nightly vigils over the synthetic philosophy, in their searching of the mysteries of existence, become converts to the theories that "Outsider" so abhors?

Of course, the silence of the opposition does not give consent to all that SPENCER and SPENCER's friends have said or may say in his support, but, since in the law courts causes sometimes go by default through the neglect of one party to the suit, it will not be held unfair, in considering the arguments set forth in this discussion, to conclude from the predominance of those in support of the synthetic philosophy that the tendency of thought is toward Mr. SPENCER's teachings, and not away from them. That was the main point to be determined, and further contributions to that end will be found upon our fifteenth page to-day.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL rather inconsiderately declines to accept the assurances of the British press that he is politically dead, and is going on his eccentric way with as much vivacity as if a terrible fate had not befallen him. Having denounced, very possibly with more vigor than taste, but nevertheless with substantial justice, the conduct of the Government with reference to the Parnell Commission, he has now turned his attention to the land-purchase scheme introduced by Mr. BALFOUR. This scheme is represented by its author and its supporters as a measure of conciliation. It is the olive branch which the Government holds out to the Irish with one hand, while with the other it brandishes the sword in the form of the Crimes act.

This is all very fine, with the trifling exception that the two measures are mutually destructive. A conqueror, whose law is his own will, may insist upon the submission of a conquered people and may at the same time promise them advantages and concessions after they have submitted. But a procedure of this kind has nothing to do with constitutional and representative Government. When a whole community resists the operation of a particular set of laws, these laws are in constitutional countries modified or repealed. To admit that they are wrong and at the same time to insist that they shall be obeyed is a monstrous anomaly and anachronism under a Government like that of England. Yet this is precisely what the Tory Government is doing. The Crimes act denounced new penalties for violating the land laws, while the Land-Purchase bill furnishes the admission that they are all wrong and ought not to be enforced or obeyed.

In assailing the Balfour bill Lord RANDOLPH has an easy task, for the bill is obviously very vulnerable. That nobody else has undertaken the same task is due to that curious convention of British politics by which it is held to be indecent that upon some subjects anybody should say what everybody knows. Mr. LABOUCHÈRE and Lord RANDOLPH himself are about the only two British politicians who defy this convention. Their defiance often shocks the respectable British public, but also it often clears the air. In the present conjuncture of Irish affairs it is evident why the convention is maintained. The Tories support the land-purchase scheme because it is introduced by the Government, and the Liberal Unionists are bound to support it for the same reason, since they have broken with their own party on the Irish question. The Gladstonian Liberals, while they hold themselves free to criticise the details of the measure, feel bound to help attain its object, because it professes to be a measure of conciliation to Ireland. Moreover, they are stopped from quarreling with its central principle, because their own party is committed to that principle. In these circumstances it is only from political guerrillas that there is any chance of hearing the truth about the bill. Political independence is even rarer in England than in this country, and the two men we have named are about the only "Mugwumps" in the House of Commons.

Being thus in a position to tell the truth about the bill, Lord RANDOLPH thoroughly avails himself of his position. It needs no knowledge of the details of the bill to see that his criticism is justified. He does not attack the bill upon points of detail, but upon its general scope. The Irish people virtually deny that the landlords, though under English law the possessors of the soil, are its rightful owners. They do not regard it as wrong to promise to pay the landlords rent, which they do not mean to pay if they can help it, and they have organized a "plan of campaign" to hold the land on their own terms, and to fix their own rent, or else to pay no rent at all. The land-purchase scheme is a concession to this sentiment, and if it were enacted it would be received in Ireland as extorted concessions are always received, not as a boon, but as a trophy. According to the bill the landlords may sell to their tenants or may refuse to sell. If they refuse to sell, what reason is there to expect that the tenants, exasperated anew by the refusal, will pay their rent which they have refused to pay up to the present time? If they sell, what reason is there to expect that the tenant will be any more willing to pay purchase money than he now is to pay rent? In other words, why should people who deny the right of a man to property in his possession be expected to regard his title to it as any better, or their own agreement to pay for it any more binding, when it is a question of buying than when it is a question of hiring?

This is the essential weakness of the bill, and it is the essential weakness of all schemes, Liberal and Conservative alike, for substituting any other method of dealing with the land of Ireland than that of free contract. Either the Irish landlords are the rightful owners of their property or they are not. If they are, there is nothing for the Government to do but to protect them in the enjoyment of it and to force all persons to keep the agreements they make with them in respect of it. If they are not the owners of it, they can have no rights at all and no claim to compensation from whoever may occupy it. A modified and imperfect title, which makes the land their property for some purposes and not for others, is an absurdity in law, morals, and politics. If the English Government chooses to buy out the landlords for the purpose of making the Irish people a present of Ireland, that course would at least be intelligible. If it does not do that, it can do nothing to the purpose except to recognize their title as complete, and to protect them in doing as they like with their own.

A KNOWING BIRTHMARK.

Apparently good authority will have it that at present there is in Baltimore a young man, named MORGAN KITTREDGE, who bears upon his body a birthmark which, though in itself as a birthmark or a bit of decoration it is not very remarkable, is nevertheless probably unique because of the way in which it and its owner act and react upon each other. It is, we believe, an unheard-of thing that, when a man who is marked with a strawberry sets about to eat strawberries in their season, his own particular and connate bit of fruit shall blush redder than usual or become redolent of more teasing odor. Nor yet does the mole on a traveler's cheek swell as with emulation when it finds itself in the neighborhood of a mountain. Indeed, birthmarks generally comport themselves quietly and, except when they are on the face, unobtrusively and as if they looked upon themselves as having interests entirely in common with other portions of the body, which, by the way, is itself but a superior sort of birthmark which serves to distinguish the human race from all other natural products. Were it not for this well-nigh universal birthmark, naturalists and philosophers would certainly sometimes be at as great a loss to tell a man from a dodo or a baboon as Gulliver's horses were to see any difference between a Yahoo and the great Lemuel himself.

The birthmark, by reason of the possession of which Mr. MORGAN KITTREDGE of Baltimore becomes worthy of public attention, differs from other things of the sort in that it has, so to say, a sentient existence of its own, and can impose its likes and dislikes upon Mr. KITTREDGE quite as if he were a helpless appendage to it, and not of much account anyway. The mark lies in the skin of its companion's thigh, and is, as Mr. KITTREDGE says, "the image of a fish, perfect in every respect, even to the scales. * * * It causes me no pain or inconvenience except when I attempt to eat fish of any description, when it will begin to ache and burn until I am obliged to use an emetic. I believe," continues this marked man, "that were I to persist in eating fish death or madness would be the result, for, after every attempt I have made, my curious mark remains red and irritable for days." When, moreover, Mr. KITTREDGE takes a bath or goes swimming with his simulated fish, the animal shows every sign of delight, and "throbs and quivers almost as if it were alive." There can, we judge, hardly be a reasonable doubt that, if a feathered lure were dangled in front of it, the fish would rise to the fly and fall an easy prey to the sportsman. At all events, it might be well worth while for some inquisitive scientific man to try the experiment, and thus perhaps decide for an anxious public whether Mr. KITTREDGE's parasite is a genuine fish, capable, like the plan of a house, of being drawn to scale, or whether, on the other hand, it is merely a bit of hypertrophied flesh or a variant of some recondite and little known form of the great Fish Myth. Experiments carried on in the way suggested might even lead to the conclusion that Mr. KITTREDGE's case is that of a merman in a state of arrested development on dry land instead of within the sea. The dryness of the land would account for the smallness of the fish part in the combination, and the comparatively enormous development of the man part would readily be explained on the ground that nobody but a very large person could be expected to devote any portion of the personal real estate of his back to the dry-nursing of a mere fish.

In reflecting upon this whole strange matter, every thinking man must congratulate Mr. KITTREDGE on the fact that his lively birthmark is a fish rather than a bird, for instance, or a ferocious beast, say, of the nature of a jaguar, a wildcat, a man-eating tiger, or a grizzly bear. Nay, more; Mr. KITTREDGE may well thank his stars that he is not marked with even a little lamb with fleece as white as snow, which, in the very nature of the situation, would be sure to follow him around even more closely than the lamb of song followed little Mary. At inconvenient seasons the lamb might take it into its head to

"Bound
As to the tabor's sound,"

and then, as was the case with WORDSWORTH under even a less severe case of lamb, there would be sure to come to Mr. KITTREDGE "a thought of grief" to which no timely utterance could give relief, especially when the lamb had become well stricken in years and developed sound ram's horns and forehead with which to impress his ideas upon his principal. Or had that sentient birthmark assumed the form of a condor, a roc, or a dinosauropterorhynchus, with a will of its own and a disposition to enforce that will, the unhappy companion of the bird might at any moment and in any society have found himself suddenly turned upside down and soaring aloft, a horribly and helplessly profane and kicking mass of fuss and feathers loathsome, yet piteous to see and hear. Imagine such an occurrence as this taking place just as Mr. KITTREDGE was about to shake hands with President HARRISON at a grand reception at the White House, or suppose it to happen at the supreme moment when he was breathing a tale of love into the ears of beauty, or was about to be immersed preparatively to joining the Baptist Church, or even while he was doffing his hat to one of the renowned belles of Baltimore or buying peanuts of the surprised old lady around the corner. The effect would be simply dreadful, and Mr. KITTREDGE would long ago have been driven to that "death or madness" from which he can now escape by the easy expedient of declining to eat fish. Had it been a bear or some other furious beast that was unaccountably attached to Mr. KITTREDGE in his helpless infancy, it is easy to see that dire results would ere now have been forthcoming, even if we do not include among them the howls and yowls of animals *feræ naturæ* in the dim recesses of their native forests. A mute little fish, sedulously kept away from water and not insulted with anchovy sauce and bloater paste when it wishes to reflect on other matters, is no detriment to any man, no matter what portion of him it chooses for its quiet haunt.

The attempts of GEORGE RICE, the Marietta refiner of petroleum, to defend himself and his business against the attacks of the Standard Oil Trust and the railroad companies used by that organization have for some years attracted the attention of thoughtful and honest people. Mr. RICE's suits in the courts of Ohio and of this State and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission have served to bring out and perpetuate the record of ring oppression in the industry from which he is unwilling that any one should drive him by unlawful methods. We publish to-day some comments made by Mr. RICE upon certain passages in a long defense of the Standard recently given to the public by Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the President of the Trust, and especially with reference to the Trust's dealings with the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad Company. The bargain by which an attempt was made to destroy RICE's business through the agency of that road was one of the worst that can be found in a long list of similar transactions. We may point out here that Mr. ROCKEFELLER said concerning this matter: "The railroad company proposed to our agent at that place to enter into a joint agreement for the transportation of oil, the through pipe and rail rate to be 35 cents, of which the pipe line's share would be 20 cents. This our agent acceded to, but when the arrangement was reported to the offices of the company at New-York it was not agreed to, because our counsel pronounced it illegal in so far as it embraced oil carried by rail which was not carried by pipe line." Those who are familiar with the record in that case (the end of which was the summary removal of the Receiver by Judge BAXTER) will see that Mr. ROCKEFELLER must have been misled by some of his wicked partners, or that he had some other and very different case in mind. Mr. RICE shows what the facts were. He also mentions the recent existence of a curious contract with the Pennsylvania Road, about which we can find nothing in Mr. ROCKEFELLER's long statement.

HOME NAVAL NEWS.

All the ammunition for the new Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns sold in this country will be made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The sale of the Hotchkiss guns will be confined in the main to the Government, inasmuch as the ordnance is suitable for war purposes only. The ammunition will include cartridges for the 1-inch, 3-inch, 4.7-inch, and 6-inch guns. A fine specimen of the ammunition for the 6-inch gun is now on display in the windows of the Winchester Company on Broadway. The cartridge, with the projectile, is fully four feet long, and in general appearance resembles the ordinary Government small-arm cartridge. The projectile weighs 100 pounds. The powder charge falls but little short of 50 pounds. Notwithstanding the weight of the ammunition, 10 shots have been fired from the 6-inch gun inside of 60 seconds. In the case of the 4.7-inch gun, 10 shots have been fired in 47 seconds. With the ordinary 6-inch breech-loading gun, 10 shots usually require over 5 minutes.

The corvette Essex, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and ordered in commission, is a vessel of about the same size as the Enterprise. She is deemed a most comfortable vessel and a desirable command. The last cruise of the Essex was made on the China station, the little vessel proceeding to and returning from Asia by way of the Suez Canal. The Essex now goes to the South Atlantic station for duty in the Brazils. She is especially fitted for this station by reason of her light draught, for, except in the case of the flagship, the station work is mostly carried on up the rivers. The side-wheel steamer Tallapoosa is at present on the Brazil station, but as there is talk that she greatly needs repairs, she will probably be relieved by the Essex. It is expected that the flagship Richmond will in turn be relieved by the new cruiser Philadelphia.

Reports from those ships of the navy recently provided with libraries for the crews say that the men eagerly seize every opportunity to take advantage of the boon. At stated intervals the word is passed for all wishing to draw books to form line. It is no uncommon thing, it is said, to see every man in the ship who is off watch fall into line. The libraries for the crews are separate from those furnished the cabin and wardroom. The former are selected with special reference to the use of apprentices and old men-of-war's men, while the latter are well supplied with scientific works. With the excellent food now furnished aboard the war ships and with the fine ships under them, the sailors of to-day are on the whole a well-cared-for set. Only one thing remains, and that is to give Jack a pension after he is no longer fit to serve afloat.

The preliminary test of the new fifteen-inch pneumatic dynamite gun built for the British Government will probably be made by the 15th inst. Workmen will begin to erect the gun at Cold Spring in a day or two. It will take but a few days to get the piece in readiness for firing. As soon as the company is satisfied with the workings of the piece, it will be taken down and shipped to England. When received by the British authorities it will be mounted at Shoeburyness, and the subsequent tests will determine whether an order for fifty similar guns will be awarded to the pneumatic dynamite gun people.

It is expected that Dr. Isaakson's pneumatic propulsion boat Evolution will be ready for trial in the latter part of this month. The Evolution is at Tebo's Yard, in South Brooklyn. It is said that the vessel's pumps are now ready to be placed. Worthington pumps are used. By those interested it is declared that the Evolution will exceed the best results of the torpedo boat Cushing. According to reports received from England, it is learned that the jet propulsion principle is being applied to small Government steam launches and lifeboats.

THE BLESSED SNOW.

From the Helena (Mon.) Independent, March 31.

Saturday evening a gentle fall of snow set in in Helena, and continued up to 12 o'clock Sunday night, and now covers the ground to a depth of about 12 inches. If this snowfall is prevalent all over the State, and there is every reason to believe that it is, it will be of great benefit to Montana. It will prove infinitely superior to any rainfall, and will have the effect of starting the grass and insure a good and early crop on the ranges. It is very wet, and will moisten the soil better and more thoroughly than rain. It is just what is needed, and is worth millions to the State. There need be no fear of a shortage in the grass crop this year. The spring snowstorms are nearly always followed by copious rains, and if this season proves no exception to the rule this will be a great year for the stock interests.

SHORT AND MERRY.

I have heard a great many things said in my time against perverse, but never till the other day, when a clever woman made the suggestion, did it occur to me that poverty tends to make a man conceited. Her argument was as follows: A poor man has to earn his living, and the mere fact that he does so leads him to think highly of himself, whereas the rich man, who lives on the interest of money acquired originally by an ancestor near or remote, makes no living, is not even certain that he could make one, and consequently remains in a humble, or at least in a modest, state of mind.—*Boston Post.*

A Boston man has a Bennington (Vt.) friend who wrote him a few days ago that he had forwarded a barrel of spruce gum to his address as a gift. This generosity completely overpowered the Boston man. He knew he could never dispose of a barrel of spruce gum unaided in his whole lifetime; so he hastened to search out some dealer, to whom after a hard day's work he sold about a quarter of the gift. The next morning the postman brought the barrel of spruce gum, and it was about two inches tall.—*Springfield Republican.*

Let those who say that the instincts of chivalry are dying out in the rising generation listen to this true tale and forever after hold their peace. At No. 20 Primary Public School in this city a child was asked lately if the following sentence was correct: "Is it he or her?" The child promptly replied: "The sentence 'Is it him or her?' is not correct. It should be 'Is it her or him?' because a gentleman should never go before a lady."—*Baltimore American.*

Head of Family—I'm discouraged and tired of life. Friend—Why so despondent? "Statistics." "Statistics?" "Yes; they say that five hours of work a day is enough to supply each member of the community with a living, provided the work be equally shared by all." "Well?" "Well, I'm the only one in five in my family that labors. So, if the statistics are true, to support the crowd I've got to work twenty-five hours a day!"—*Chicago Times.*

Collector—Mr. Hardup in? Mrs. Hardup—No; he's out collecting. C.—That's what you told me the last time I was here. Mrs. H.—Yes. C.—And the time before that. Mrs. H.—Yes. C. (sarcastically)—He don't seem to have much success. Mrs. H. (as she slams the door in his face)—Seems to have as much success as you have.—*Texas Siftings.*

Bunting (to policeman)—I understand you secured the discharge of Officer O'Brien for sleeping on duty. That was right. Officer Mulcahy—Yis, sorr. Yez see, me an' O'Brien had a nice corner to go to shlape in ivery noight, but O'Brien snored shot loud of cuddent shlape at all, so oi reported him.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Chicago has secured the fair, the Libby Prison is now there, and arrangements are being made to take thither John Brown's old fort at Harper's Ferry. Boston is to take immediate steps to have Bunker Hill tied down securely.—*Boston Traveller.*

"Speaking of wife-beaters," remarked McCorkle, "McCrackle beat his last evening very badly." "You don't tell me!" exclaimed Mrs. McCorkle indignantly. "Yes, beat her four games of checkers."—*The Epoch.*

Editor Tenney of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*, "speaking from long experience as a school officer," deliberately declares that "the average boy is a barbarian and the average girl a vixen."—*Lewiston Journal.*

"Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions," says Goetha, "but make use of common situations." That is right. If you owe a man $5 give it to him now.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Mrs. Globetrot—So you three daughters have been married since I left? Mrs. Homebody—Yes. Clara married a Count, Marie married a millionaire, and Nellie married for love.—*New-York Weekly.*

It is noted that an unmarried woman in Wyoming never—that is, hardly ever—gets old enough to vote. In Kansas they want their voting age put at eighteen years.—*St. Paul Globe.*

A young man advertises for a place as salesman, and says he has had a good deal of experience, having been discharged from seven different wholesale houses within a year.—*Tobacco.*

Feeling, sentiment, instinct, not reason and judgment, control in determining marriages. The happy marriages are those that make themselves.—*Denver Times.*

"That cigar you smoke has its advantages." "Like it?" "No; that's just it. A friend doesn't feel hurt if you don't offer him one."—*Washington Post.*

To sum it up in one sentence, preserve the courtesy of the beginning if you wish to keep your friendship to the end.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

ART NOTES.

Two great pictures by Rubens now in the Collegiate Church at Antwerp are about to be transferred to the new Museum of that old city. A fee is charged visitors to the church who wish to see them, and about $4,000 is said to be made annually in this way. The proposition is to make good the loss to the church and to place the pictures where they can be cared for properly. In their present state they are rapidly going to pieces.

The placing of works of the fine arts on the free list has caused much rejoicing among the artists and amateurs who have been trying to educate Congressmen to a proper view of the matter. But their joy is somewhat damped on discovering that engravings, etchings, and other works of the same kind are not added to sculptures, oils, and water colors. They, too, should be exempted.

An exhibition of drawings and paintings and a large number of etchings, all by James McNeil Whistler, is made at the pretty home of the Grolier Club, on East Thirty-second street.

The Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art will have an exhibition of work of the season on April 19. The night schools close on the 15th, and the reception is in its honor.

An exhibition will open in Baltimore at the Charcoal Club's rooms; the most important loan will be sketches belonging to the Century Company of New-York.

GAINS FROM A KIND ACT.

From the Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.

When, two years ago, William N. Spear of Rockland lost both arms in a lime rock quarry, all the surgeons and other specialists said there was no way of making an artificial arm that could be manipulated by the unfortunate man so that he could feed himself, as his arms were amputated near the shoulder. Two of his fellow-workmen, Wilbert C. Ulmer and Timothy E. McNamara did not give up so easily, but determined, if there was no other way to find arms for Mr. Spear, they would make them themselves. Accordingly they set to work, and with no better tools than jackknife, hammer, file, &c., they not only made two arms with which Mr. Spear feeds himself and does many other things, but have also got out a patent on the invention, by which it is to be hoped they will make lots of money.

A SOUTHERNER NOT ASHAMED TO WORK.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, April 3.

Alton Angier, who has just been appointed United States Consul at Rheims, France, is probably the most popular Republican in Atlanta. Sixteen years ago, after squandering a fortune, as it was supposed, he applied to the railroads for work. All the upper offices were filled, but Mr. Angier was told that he could earn his living as a train hand. He blushly accepted the offer, and people who were accustomed to meet him in society felt queer when they saw him enter a passenger coach to build a fire for their comfort. Of course, it was never intended that he should spend his life building fires, and pretty soon he began to rise. Now he is General Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic.

QUEER SCENES IN A MAINE COURT.

The Skowhegan correspondent of the Fairfield *Journal* gives the following description of the homelike appearance of the Maine Supreme Court room during the present term of court: "Ladies in the gallery bring their needlework and sit out the long hours of the session. It is interesting to watch them threading needles, tying knots, basting, occasionally pausing to catch some portion of the evidence and again to confide to a neighbor something relative to some newcomer,

ELLIS ISLAND SELECTED

THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

THE NEW IMMIGRANT LANDING PLACE APPROVED—THE MONTANA SENATORIAL CASE—NATIONAL MUSEUM.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Assistant Secretary of War.—LEWIS A. GRANT of Minnesota.

Surveyor of Customs.—ROBERT MILLS, for the port of Patchogue, N. Y.

Major General.—Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.

Brigadier General.—Col. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON, Tenth Cavalry.

Member of Mississippi River Commission.—HENRY FLAD, Civil Engineer, of Missouri.

Lewis A. Grant of Minneapolis, Minn., nominated as Assistant Secretary of War, was bred a lawyer and, at the breaking out of the war, was a partner in the firm of Stoughton & Grant, one of the leading law firms of Vermont. The senior partner was a brother of the Hon. E. H. Stoughton, late Minister to Russia. Gen. Grant entered the army as Major of the Fifth Vermont Regiment, Sept. 7, 1861. He rose by regular promotions to the rank of Brigadier General April 27, 1864, and commanded the so-called "Vermont Brigade" to the close of the war. This brigade was well known as one of the best fighting brigades of Sedgwick's Corps, and Gen. Grant's record of hard service is said to be second to none. At Cedar Creek he was temporarily in command of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, Gen. Getty being at the time in command of the corps. It was on the line held by this division that Gen. Sheridan formed his forces later in the day. Gen. Grant received the brevet rank of Major General Oct. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the present campaign before Richmond, Va., and in the Shenandoah Valley." He was appointed Aug. 28, 1866, upon the recommendation of Gen. U. S. Grant, Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Army, but declined the appointment. Since the close of the war he has been actively and successfully engaged in business, first at Des Moines, Iowa, and then at Minneapolis, to which city he removed about six years ago. His appointment was recommended by the Minnesota Senators, by Mr. Snider, the member of the House from Minneapolis, and by Representative Gear and others from Iowa.

The House, on motion of Mr. Boutelle of Maine, with Mr. Butterworth of Ohio in the chair, went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate joint resolution for the removal of the Ellis Island naval magazine. Under the resolution, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to take immediate action toward the removal, and $75,000 is appropriated for securing a site and erecting a new naval magazine, the site to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy. An appropriation of $75,000 is also made to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare Ellis Island for immigrant purposes.

Mr. Boutelle explained the action of the Senate and this resolution as the prompt action should be taken to remove dangerous explosives from the vicinity of New-York and to provide an immigrant station.

Mr. Covert said there was no objection to the part providing for the removal of the magazine, but Ellis Island ought not to become even the temporary site of the Immigration Bureau. Of all the islands in New-York Bay it was the most unsuitable for such purpose. None of the islands should be selected. The bureau should be on the mainland. Mr. Oates of Alabama spoke in favor of the removal of the magazine, but also objected to the use of Ellis Island for the immigrants. Mr. Brewer of Michigan spoke in favor of using the island for this purpose.

A motion made by Mr. Oates to strike out the clause providing for the establishment of the immigrant station was lost. An amendment was offered by Mr. Covert providing that the immigrant station should be established in New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, or Staten Island. Mr. Cummings of New-York spoke against the amendment, and it was defeated. The committee then rose, and the joint resolution was passed with a slight amendment, which will necessitate its return to the Senate.

Three of Montana's "big four" of Democrats are in this city. Ex-Gov. Hauser is one, and he is at Chamberlin's, where he talks everything except Montana politics. Marcus Daly, the manager of the great mining properties at Butte and Anaconda, is the guest of Senator Hearst, with whom he is associated in business. Mr. W. A. Clark, the third of the political quartet, is one of the contestants for the Senate, and he is here with Major Maginnis to hear the arguments upon the case that was settled against the Democrats before the jury went into the box.

Mr. Daly is greatly interested in the Senatorial dispute. It is not to him of so much consequence that Clark and Maginnis are to lose their seats, but that Montana, by the arbitrary action of a Senate committee, can be robbed of her rightful representatives. He does not think there was ever the slightest ground for questioning the regularity and honesty of the election in Precinct No. 34 in silver Bow County, as the case has it now in every instance seated the Democrats who claimed to have been elected in that county, it must be plain to the voters of Montana that the verdict of the Senate was not justified by the facts.

It strikes Mr. Daly as probable that the voters of the State will not be slow in showing their sensibility and resentment as to neglect, when the opportunity is presented, to administer a rebuke to the party that has trampled a righteous cause under foot.

Unless the House of Representatives disagrees with the action of the Senate, the present capacity of the National Museum in this city is to be more than doubled. This is to be done by the erection of a second building just west of the Smithsonian Institution, so that the latter will be between the new and the old museum buildings. The structure is to cover the same area as the present museum, but the addition of a second floor and a basement will give it twice the available floor space for the exhibition of collections, or a little over 200,000 square feet. Fifteen exhibition halls are proposed, and the experience of nine years in the present museum building will be drawn upon in suggesting many improvements in the new one.

Every visitor to Washington can testify to the great extent and value of the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, for no visitor leaves here without seeing them. The exhibits are especially rich in the natural history and anthropological departments. They are the richest in the world in everything that relates to the primitive inhabitants of North America. The existing accommodations for these and other collections having long been very inadequate, and the situation growing worse with each day's addition to the specimens. Lack of space and facilities for handling and caring for specimens have already seriously hindered the development of the Government collections, and the passage by the Senate to-day of the bill providing for a new building is warmly indorsed by all who know the needs of the museum. The bill appropriates $500,000 for the erection of the new building. Earnest efforts will be made to secure favorable action upon the measure in the House.

The House yesterday passed a number of bills affecting the regular army, among them the following:

A bill amending the articles of war providing that in times of peace general courts-martial for the trial of commissioned officers shall be appointed only by the President, the General commanding the army, or the general officer commanding a military division, and that Judge Advocates shall not be present at any deliberation of courts-martial in close session.

A bill providing that in times of peace enlisted men arrested for offenses now cognizable by the garrison or regimental courts-martial, shall, within twenty-four hours from their arrest, be taken before a summary court, consisting of the line officer second in rank at the post, who shall determine the case and adjudge the punishment to be inflicted. A demand by the accused for trial by court-martial must, however, be granted.

A bill providing for the retaining of $4 from each month's pay of enlisted men during their first year, the amount to be repaid on discharge if there has been honest and faithful service. As to the character of the service the Secretary of War is made the judge. The sums retained are to be treated as deposits, and if there at 4 per cent to the credit of them from the end of the year in which they accrue. The bill also provides that in time of peace, at the end of three years' faithful service, after a three months' furlough, the soldier may choose whether or not to stay in the service to the end of his term of enlistment, and that the President may permit any enlisted man to purchase his discharge.

A bill reorganizing the artillery force of the army into seven regiments of not more than twelve batteries each. The only change in regimental or battery organization is that there shall be only one First and one Second Lieutenant to each battery.

A bill providing that in making army appointments from civil life the President shall give precedence to West Point graduates who have been honorably discharged, to meritorious members of the National Guard, and to deserving graduates of institutions having army officers detailed as instructors.

By request Senator Ingalls to-day introduced a bill providing for a system of banking by the United States, proposed by the Ware Workers' Alliance.

It provides for the establishment of an executive department of banking, with a Secretary at its head, whose salary shall be $8,000, and four Assistant Secretaries, with salaries of $5,000 each. At the department the banking for the people shall be done free of cost, except such nominal nominal fees as are necessary to pay expenses. Branches shall be established at Post Offices throughout the country and maintained so long as they are necessary. Loans shall be made on security, at interest not to exceed 2 per cent per year. Failure to pay interest shall constitute the loan, and after the sale of the security, the excess over the loan, if any, shall be paid to the borrower.

The money necessary to transact the business of the department shall be furnished by the Treasurer of the United States, and it shall be a full legal tender for all debts and dues within the United States. The money shall be printed by hand on silk-threaded paper at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, and 5 mills; 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents; 1, 2, 3, and 5 dimes; $1, $2, $3, and $5; 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 dollars; 1, 2, 3, and 5 condors. ($100.) and 1, 2, 3, and 5 talents, ($1,000.)

The Senate to-day passed a bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases and for other purposes. The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be made a careful inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, with a view to determining whether the same is wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, whenever the laws, regulations, or orders of the Government of any foreign country to which such pork or bacon is to be exported shall require inspection thereof relating to the importation thereof into such country, and also whenever any buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats, intended for exportation, shall request the inspection thereof; it forbids the importation of any adulterated or unwholesome food, or adulterated wines or liquors; provides penalties for such offenses, and authorizes the President to issue proclamation suspending the importation of animals, so as to guard against infectious or contagious diseases.

A reminder of the revolution of Hayti has been brought to the attention of Secretary Blaine in the form of a claim filed by Howard Patterson of Brooklyn against Légitime for $4,000 salary, as Admiral of the Légitime navy. Patterson is a young naval officer, and obtained leave of absence to take charge of Haytian naval affairs. Like every one else who ever had anything to do with the black republic he found it a vexatious thing, and, as his efforts to collect his salary have been unsuccessful he has now induced Representative Wallace to have it made the subject of diplomatic representations. It is not likely that "Admiral" Patterson will be able to collect much, although it will give Minister Fred Douglass a chance to earn his salary.

The record of the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Steele, recently tried by court-martial at Chicago for an assault on Private Wild, was received by Major Gen. Schofield this morning and was referred to Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber for examination and report. The case will afterward be referred to Gen. Schofield and acted upon by him finally, unless the sentence is one of dismissal, in which event it will require action on the part of the President. The sentence of the court will not be made known officially until the case has been acted upon.

By a party vote—7 to 5—the House Committee on the Election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress to-day authorized a favorable report, with amendments, on the Mosmus bill to prevent gerrymandering of Congressional districts. The bill also provides that Representatives to the Fifty-second Congress shall be elected from districts composed of the same territory and having the same boundaries as those from which the Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress were elected. The minority of the committee will submit a report in opposition to the bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale gave notice that he would propose the following amendment to the section of the Army Appropriation bill to establish the canteen system in the army: "Providing that no alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, shall be sold or supplied by the enlisted men in any canteen or in any room or building at any garrison or military post." This amendment was rejected by the House.

The nominations of the following Presidential Postmasters were sent to the Senate to-day:

New-York.—George G. Waldron, Hamilton, and John J. Bridge, Oneida, both of Madison County; George H. Quackenbush, Warwick, Orange County; Horace L. Burrill, Weedsport, Cayuga County; Franz C. Zimmerlin, Lyons, Wayne County.

Ohio.—John McClung, Kelpsic; Charles E. Fisher, Wilmington; Charles B. Dennis, Sandusky.

Pennsylvania.—Miss Kate M. Scott, Brookeville; Truman C. Manser, Forest City.

Texas.—Eugene James, Hunterville.

West Virginia.—Charles W. Heavner, Backbannon.

Wisconsin.—Andrew W. Young, Wausaw; James T. Green, Fond du Lac.

Wyoming.—Wilson Dillen, Evanston.

California.—Amasa W. Bishop, Oakland; Miss Emma Hope, Sonoma.

Colorado.—William W. Old, Leadville.

Illinois.—A. W. Hartong, Rochelle.

Iowa.—Charles E. Johnson, Clear Lake; Frank W. Mahin, Clinton.

Kentucky.—Thomas J. Ballard, Lawrenceburg.

Louisiana.—Gustave Boudreaux, Thibodeaux.

Maine.—Henry C. Brewer, Freeport; Charles B. Woodman, Saccarappa.

Massachusetts.—Frank T. Spinney, Medford; John Huxtable, Wareham; James A. Eldridge, Jr., Williamstown.

Michigan.—Stephen F. Snyder, Marshal; Erastus W. Chase, West Branch; Frank W. Brownson, Olivet; Albert L. Spencer, Belding; George A. B. Cooke, Three Rivers; Frank S. Grabill, Greenville.

Maryland.—Robert B. Carson, Durant.

Missouri.—George H. Cramer, Cape Girardeau.

Nebraska.—Arthur W. Ladd, Albion.

New-Hampshire.—Frederick H. Foss, Dover.

New-Jersey.—William B. Singleton, Toms River.

Oregon.—Augustus Mallory, Heppner.

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—E. M. Hurd, Hedgesville, Steuben County; A. Holden, North Greenfield, Saratoga County; D. W. Crandall, West Amboy, Oswego County.

Maryland.—J. S. Seattle, Leeds.

Virginia.—B. F. Bowles, Erin Shades; W. (F. Moore, Mineral; E. D. Cox, Proffs.

Pennsylvania.—C. Gillespie, Grant City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair Sunday and Monday, cool, followed Monday by rising temperature, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Sunday and Monday, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	37°	48°	3:30 P. M.	48°	53°
6 A. M.	37°	41°	6 P. M.	47°	48°
9 A. M.	41°	41°	9 P. M.	46°	42°
12 M.	46°	47°	12 P. M.	43°	40°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 45°
Average temperature for same date last year ... 43°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years. 43°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Count Pappenheim of Germany is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Ignatius C. Grubb of Delaware is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith of Vermont is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman George A. Bagley of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

Senator Donald McNaughton of Rochester is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Maine, ex-Congressman Robert T. Davis of Massachusetts, and Gen. Anson G. McCook are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANT THE POLICE TO CONTRIBUTE.

A committee representing the different interests in the Washington Memorial Arch fund yesterday called upon Commissioner Voorhis to secure permission to place lists for small popular subscriptions from the police force in the various precincts. The committee was kindly received, and Commissioner Voorhis manifested much interest in the movement, and promised to lay the matter before the full board at their meeting next Tuesday.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additions to the "Women's list," $20; Charles Appleby, $1. Previously acknowledged, $75,630 94. Grand total, $75,651 94.

PHILIP GOATCHER SUING FOR A DIVORCE

The suit for divorce brought by Philip W. Goatcher, the well-known scene painter, from his wife, Alice Goatcher, came up before Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a special Term of the Supreme Court, at White Plains yesterday afternoon. The couple used to live in New-Rochelle, but now reside in this city. Philip Krakehl, also of New-Rochelle, a married man with family, is made the co-respondent. County Judge Isaac N. Miller is the counsel for plaintiff and Poor & Duffy Attorneys of Record. Palmer & Boothby are the counsel for the defendant. Mr. and Mrs. Goatcher were married in London in 1875, and have four children. Some important testimony was taken yesterday, and the case was adjourned for one week.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 5.—The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, from Antwerp for New-York, was signaled off Dunking at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

The Red Star Line steamship Westland, Capt. Peters, from New-York March 29 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 5 o'clock this morning.

A BLOW TO JERSEY'S RING

TWELVE ELECTION OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) RASCALS MEET WITH A SURPRISE AT THE HANDS OF BALLOT-REFORMERS.

The rascally election officers who criminally countenanced the frauds in Hudson County, N. J., at the Fall election, were inclined to scoff at THE TIMES's prediction that they were all to be arrested yesterday, but before night they discovered to their sorrow that it was all too true. Twelve ballot-box stuffers, composing the Election Boards of the First, Third, and Fourth Precincts of the First District of Jersey City, were arrested yesterday afternoon on bench warrants issued by Judge Lippincott. Sixty warrants were issued in all, and more arrests will take place to-morrow or the next day. It is safe to say that every election officer who attended the polls where frauds occurred will be within the clinches of the law as quickly as Judge Lippincott's attention is called to them.

Many rumors were prevalent at the Court House yesterday morning as to some new development in the investigation of election frauds. A number of prominent citizens and counsel in the Stuhr and McDonald contested election case were seen to pass in and out, but it was not until several constables appeared, each armed with bench warrants, that the real nature of the strange business dawned on the minds of the Court House habitués. It was then learned that the warrants bore the names of last Fall's election officers, and that they emanated from Judge Lippincott, presiding Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas. The complaint was made by Col. Charles Fuller, who was accompanied by J. T. Altemus, representing a committee of citizens, and ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, counsel for William S. Stuhr.

As soon as issued, the warrants were handed to Constables Stanton, Wise, and Ryno, who returned with them in a very few minutes, surprised and alarmed prisoners. The first one to appear was "Tom" Trotter, the presiding genius of the Third Precinct, which is otherwise known as the "Popcorn" Precinct. Trotter is undeniably a great rascal in matters of election frauds. He is foreman of the pipelayers, employed by the Street and Water Commissioners, and he has achieved considerable distinction as a "note shaper" among his fellow-pipelayers. The valuable services which he performed on behalf of the Fall ring have greatly endeared him to that faction, and he was immediately released on $2,000 bail, furnished by County Superintendent James Gannon, who runs a saloon at the corner of Warren and York streets.

Hardly had Gannon signed Trotter's bail bond when two other prisoners appeared. They were Joseph Buckridge, an inspector of the Election Board of the Third Precinct, and Thomas Fallon, clerk of the board in the First Precinct. Buckridge is employed by the Board of Aldermen as an inspector of Weights and Measures. He enjoys the added distinction of having served a term in the penitentiary for forgery. It is also worthy of note that he was shot a few weeks ago by a saloon keeper.

Buckridge is a very essential element in the O'Neal crowd, having done valiant service at the election. Accordingly he was bailed out by County Superintendent Gannon. Fallon, who was also bailed by Gannon, is janitor at the Board of Public Works Building on Jersey-avenue. As clerk of his Election Board he contributed handsomely to the ring majority. Hence his arrest.

The other members of the First Precinct board were soon brought into court. They were Jacob Moschell, who acted as judge of election, and who is now a keeper at the Snake Hill Lunatic Asylum; Thomas J. De Raney, an election inspector, and a heeler for Gen. John Ramsay, and James Hart, another inspector, who has been rewarded since the election with an office under the Board of Works. This board is charged, first, with having cast illegal votes; second, with having counted 23 illegal votes; and third, with conspiracy. The newly-arrested members were also released on $2,000 bail each, furnished by Mr. Gannon and by Police Commissioner James Kerr.

The other members of the Third Precinct Board besides Trotter and Buckridge are Harry Spears and O. L. Friebourg, both of whom were soon escorted to the Court House. Spears acted as judge of his board, for which he was subsequently made a keeper at Snake Hill. Friebourg is a follower of Grand Juryman John Ramsay. This board is charged, first, with having failed to deposit the poll books; second, with depositing forged tally sheets, and, third, conspiracy. They were bailed in $2,000 each.

The entire election board of the Fourth Precinct were the next to appear in charge of the constables. This board is composed of John Farrant, who acted as judge; George Heller, the clerk, and Thomas Neiman and Charles Rose, the two inspectors. Farrant is a Henderson-street saloon keeper, Heller is bartender for Police Commissioner James Kelly, and Scott is a brother of the City Clerk. They were jointly garnished on three charges; first, counting thirteen names not registered; second, counting fifty-six more votes than there were ballots; third, conspiracy. County Superintendent James Gannon offered to give bail for them, but Judge Lippincott refused to permit him to serve on a third board. John Reagan and Thomas Kelly, brother of the Police Commissioner, were admitted as their bondsmen.

After disposing of these officers, Judge Lippincott announced that he would wait until late in the evening to take bail in any additional arrests, but at 4 o'clock he closed court and directed that those of the election officers who had not then been arrested should be brought before him on Monday morning. No more arrests were made during the night, although the warrants are still in the hands of the constables. It is understood that each of the twelve arrests made yesterday will be presented to the Grand Jury on Monday morning.

This sudden and unlooked-for demonstration on the part of its opponents gave the ring the worst shaking up it has had in many a long day, and it formed a fruitful source of comment in the Jersey City resorts last night. It was generally conceded by both parties that the Grand Jury could not fail to indict in each case for the proofs as developed during the past week by the Senate committee's investigations are undeniable. The trial of these men, and the revelations then to be developed, will administer to the ring a terrific, if not fatal, blow. It was easily inferred, from the many impromptu conferences held last night by the shattered forces of the ringsters, that their organization would attempt to deny complicity or responsibility in the fraudulent proceedings of last Fall, thus throwing the burden of guilt upon the individual members of the Election Boards. As rats desert a sinking ship, so do the ring bosses now attempt to leave their hirelings to their own resources.

Another matter generally talked of last night among those interested in the coming election was concerning the right of these prisoners to act as boards of election and fill the very same offices in which they now stand charged with gross frauds and conspiracies. All of the parties arrested yesterday are members of the boards for Tuesday's election. They have announced their intention of serving, notwithstanding the proceedings in court, and there does not seem to be any law to prevent it. Those who have Mr. Perkins's candidacy in hand, however, will be enabled, in the light of past events, to keep an eye upon these crooked officials, and they will find it difficult to repeat their nefarious work, even though they dared attempt it. It was suggested last night that the simplest instincts of propriety should induce these parties to resign their offices while proceedings were pending, but no such instincts appear to have influenced them up to a late hour last night.

FOR PERKINS AND REFORM.

Mr. George F. Perkins closed his canvass for the Mayoralty of Jersey City last night by two largely-attended meetings, one in the large hall of the Belvidere House, Greenville, and the other in Kessler's Hall, Jersey City Heights. In Greenville the candidate was received with a salvo of artillery and a display of fireworks. He was cheered to the echo as, with Major Z. K. Pangborn, ex-Assemblyman Dusenbury, and J. J. Detweiler he ascended the platform. Ex-Alderman Michael Schultz, Jr., called the meeting to order, and Mr. J. J. Detweiler was selected as Chairman. Among the prominent citizens surrounding Mr. Perkins on the platform were the Hon. James S. Erwin, Ex-Sheriff Gilbert Collins, the Hon. Frank O. Cole, G. Frank Sutherland, James Chapman, Capt. C. A. Rose, Edward Woolley, and Adam Reid.

Major Pangborn opened the meeting with a speech, in which the issues of the campaign were put squarely before the audience. The issue is plain," he said, "and can be misunderstood. What is more, the issue on which we propose to win was forced on us by the other side, by the adherents of the machine. A year ago the people gave Mr. Cleveland a fair chance and full authority to put the affairs of Jersey City in the hands of honest men. He didn't do it. The great majority of his appointments was inspired and dictated by the ringsters. If you elect Mr. Perkins Mayor there will be a different story to tell at the end of his term."

The veteran journalist was warmly applauded, and the cheering was redoubled when Mr. Perkins came forward. As soon as he could make himself heard he said: "I am not much of a politician, and make no claims to being an orator. I am simply a business man to whom the nomination for the Mayoralty of this city has come, unsought and unsolicited, from a ring-ridden people, who think it high time to rebuke the faithless officials who have abused the trust reposed in them, and to emancipate the city of Jersey from the three-cent fare of the ring. As I have been nominated by the people, and am as truly, as ever a man was, the candidate of the people, I have no pledges to make, except to the people, and I owe no obligations except to them. But to them I now pledge my honor if elected as my personal endeavor to see that the trusts reposed in the various municipal boards, in whose hands is the expenditure of the public moneys,

"I shall select honest, able, and conscientious men, and thus I shall hold them to a strict accountability, and personally see that they do their duty. I shall make it my business to see that your money is properly and economically expended. Aside from these things I have no pledges to make. I have no hungry ring behind me to whose members are already apportioned the offices and fat places. I have promised no man office or reward for what he may do to further my election. There are many things needed, of which you all know. Among them is to be particularly noted increased appropriations for the schools. It will be money in the public purse if the reassessments are more carefully looked after. You have heard my pledges and promises, and, if elected, they will be fulfilled."

Mr. Perkins's telling points were punctuated at frequent intervals by enthusiastic applause, and as he took his seat three rousing cheers were given for "the next Mayor of Jersey City." Mr. Perkins was followed by ex-Mayor Collins, the Hon. James S. Erwin, and the Hon. Frank O. Cole. Resolutions denouncing the ballot-box stuffers and advocating the election of Mr. Perkins and clean, honest men to public office were unanimously adopted.

At Kessler's large hall on Central-avenue the call for the meeting of last night met with such a response from Democrats, Republicans, and citizens generally that even the corridors and the aisles were packed with voters eager to hear the closing words of the campaign. Mr. Sigfried Hammerslag was elected Chairman. In accepting the honor he made a speech which met with the warm approval of the large audience. On the platform were some of the best-known citizens of Jersey City as ex-Mayor Collins, Major Pangborn, C. D. J. Noelke, W. H. Vandersee, Thomas McEwen, Jr.; M. P. Mersereau, Dr. U. Allen, George McEwen, George Taylor, and Mr. Durell. Ex-Mayor Collins scored the ring in detail, and replied to all the sophistries put forward against the candidate whom the people have selected as their standard bearer against ring rule. He concluded by telling his hearers that if they did not take advantage of the present opportunity to elect an absolutely irreproachable man for their Mayor and thus redeem the city from the stigma which has been on her by the ring, their City Government would continue to be a byword and reproach, and the final result would be still more disastrous.

Mr. Perkins was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and made a plain, straightforward statement of the grounds of his candidacy. He was followed by Mr. C. D. J. Noelke. He said: "I am a Democrat, and I hope, after this election I can vote with honesty and conscience, which will place Mr. Perkins in the Mayor's chair, never again to have to blush for my party as I have to do now. I hope never again to be able to say, as I am compelled to say now, that I am ashamed to be a Democrat. While in the West recently there was so much talk and newspaper comment on the rascality of the officials of this town that I actually was ashamed to register in the hotels as from Jersey City. The evil character she has been given by this election is in everybody's mouth and they talked of Orestes Cleveland as the 'little Tweed across the North River. But the election of next Tuesday, if you men perform your duty, will change all this, and as history is sure to repeat itself, I think it will be the ruination of the Collins-McGill election, and that the machine will be found to be sadly out of gear.

"Mr. Perkins is objected to by the ringsters because he is a business man and will be unable to devote his time to the duties of the Mayoralty. He is a business man, and his business has reached such proportions as to no longer need his care. He wants a little recreation from the cares of business life, and I think the people of Jersey City feel that the Mayoralty would just suit him. Now if I were to tell you how I feel as a Democrat I would say that the election of Mr. Perkins is the very best thing that could happen the Democratic Party. There are Democrats here in Jersey City who prate of Jefferson and Jackson who have forgotten the principles that these honored names typify and suggest. With Mr. Perkins at the head of municipal affairs, and a Board of Aldermen elected to support his reforms, every Democrat who deserves the name will have cause to be proud of city and party."

Mr. Noelke's references to Mayor Cleveland's statement that the gambling dens of the city had been closed by him were received with derisive laughter. "How about Phil Muldoon's?" asked a voice in the hall, and Mr. Noelke assured Mr. Cleveland that, notwithstanding his very positive statement, he could buy his stock of chips in this resort and dozens of others with as much safety and impunity from interference as ever.

Resolutions pledging the support of the vast meeting to the Perkins ticket were adopted by acclamation.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There seems to be no doubt that the ringsters intend to make colonization and repeating the chief methods of committing fraud next Tuesday. They cannot expect to work "joker" ballots and cheat in the count as they did last Fall without being promptly found out. But fifty or one hundred rascals can be taken into Jersey City from this city on election day to vote a portion after polls close, on names fraudulently placed on the registry list.

The complete Aldermanic tickets are: Republican and Citizens'—First District, Pierson Rector, M. D.; Second District, Joseph A. Cronkright; Third District, Simeon H. Smith; Fourth District, John E. Mcarthur; Fifth District, Henry Balinger and Joseph F. Wall; Sixth District, John C. Kaiser. Ring Democratic—First District, Patrick H. O'Neill; Second District, Patrick Norton; Third District, John Hart; Fourth District, Henry Meyers; Fifth District, Daniel E. Clancy and Paul Sury; Sixth District, Anthony Hauck.

The Jersey City ring is said to have made its power felt in the politics of Hoboken. Hoboken has an election next Tuesday for Councilmen, Assessors, &c. It is mainly a quiet campaign, but Edward R. Stanley is in Louisiana developing progressing rapidly. In the east Gulf States, while the weather was generally favorable and much progress was made in planting cotton and corn, work was generally delayed and retarded in large portions of Mississippi, owing to excessive rains and floods. Crops are much improved in the South Atlantic States, where good growing weather prevailed, but early cotton need rain. The weather during the week was generally injurious to crops in New-Jersey and New-York. In the former State fall fruit and vegetables were injured, and little progress was made with farm work. The prospect for the fruit crop in New-York is generally good, but peaches have been injured.

Frost is not yet out of the ground in Northern New-England. In southern sections of this region grass and rye were improved by good growing weather.

Reports from Oregon indicate a late Spring, but seeding is in progress in the uplands, the lowlands being yet too wet for farm work. Winter wheat is progressing finely, but more sunshine is needed.

FOUR BULLETS IN HIS HEAD.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Marcus C. Stearns, one of Chicago's oldest and wealthiest residents, attempted suicide at his handsome Michigan-avenue residence to-day. He fired four bullets into his head, producing wounds from which recovery is impossible. One shot fired into the mouth almost split the head in two.

The members of the family profess absolute ignorance beyond the fact that for some time Mr. Stearns has been in depressed spirits. The four shots were heard in rapid succession, and a moment later Mr. Stearns was found stretched on his back on the floor in his room, his head in a pool of blood.

It is surmised that his depression was due to the recent death of his favorite daughter, the wife of ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Stearns was one of the leading members of the Board of Trade and has an estate worth perhaps $1,500,000.

POWDER MILL DESTROYED.

BARTOW-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y., April 5.—The powder works at Baychester were blown up at 2 P. M. to-day. Two men were killed, and great damage was done to houses in the vicinity and to the Baychester railroad station.

TAMMANY AND JUDGE NEHRBAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge Nehrbas died poor, leaving a large family without means of support. His friends are raising money to help his family. The Judge was in office about nine years. His salary was $10,000 a year, so that it appears that he received from the city treasury about $90,000. It is claimed that a large part of the money that he received was expended for election purposes. Tammany Hall received from him $15,000 as an assessment when he was last a candidate. Tammany was chartered to do charitable work. Now here is a good chance for that institution to do a little charity. Let it subscribe at least a thousand dollars to help Judge Nehrbas's family. He gave the old machine $15,000, and it can afford to give back a fifteenth of the sum that it received. What say the "Big Four" to this proposition? It would be well for the Fassett committee to call on the amount of Tammany's receipts for political assessments. A CONTRIBUTOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1890.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Engineer F. C. Pringle has been ordered to duty at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Cadets R. H. Fuller, Thomas P. Magruder, P. M. Carney, and W. C. Cole have been detached from the Iroquois and ordered to the Charleston; Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott from duty at New-York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Drafts—Sight, 5; telegraphic, 10.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Hiscox's Whooping Cough Cure instantly relieves the whoops and gives rest to the patient with no ill after-effects. For sale by druggists.—*Exchange.*

Five brave cut men night on the sixth floor of 55 Horse-shoe-street, occupied by Banks & Co., Hatters, eighteen, and did about $700 damage.

SIZE OF THE CARTEL'S DEBACLE.

COMPLETE RETURNS THAT FURTHER EMPHASIZE IT.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Times.

The complete returns of the recent elections now published only further emphasize the defeat of the Cartel and bring into stronger relief the progress made by the Freisinnige and Social Democratic Parties. The total poll has been 7,031,460 votes. This poll exceeds that of 1881 by 1,933,653 and that of 1884 by 1,3 68,503 votes, but is inferior to that of 1887—when, as one may say, the electors were called to the urns by beat of drum—by 509,478. Certain organs of the Cartel seek to derive comfort from the fact that their vote this year is heavier than the votes of 1881 and 1884, but in doing so they are willfully closing their eyes to the fact that this is explained by the increase in the number of voters on the registers. If the percentage of the votes gained by their party on each occasion is examined it will be seen that that of this year is the lowest they have yet obtained.

In the year 1881 the Cartel obtained 1,852,-818 votes, or 36.4 per cent. of the total votes cast; in the year 1884, 2,245,783, or 39.66 per cent.; in the year 1887, 3,541,587, or 47.2 per cent. This year the votes given to the Cartel number 2,546,694, or 36.22 per cent. In the case of the Centre or Clerical Party and their allies the Guelphs, though they, too, have lost ground somewhat, the difference is less marked. In the year 1881 this party received 1,269,577 votes, or 24.9 per cent. of the total; in the year 1884, 1,378,394, or 24.34 per cent.; in the year 1887, 1,629,049, or 21.6 per cent.; while this year the numbers have been 1,420,-436, or 20.2 per cent.

The gains made by the Freisinnige or Radical Party and the Social Democrats this year are even more striking than is the falling off of the Cartel. Though Herr Richter's party has not yet recovered the position it occupied in 1881, nevertheless the recent elections, resulting as they did in a net gain of 31 seats, have been a brilliant triumph for it. In the year 1881 the Freisinnige Party polled 1,061,988, or 20.8 per cent. of the total votes; in the year 1884, 997,004, or 17.6 per cent.; while in 1887, the year of its supremacy, their numbers fell to 973,104, or 12.9 per cent. In the recent elections they polled 1,161,839, or 16.52 per cent. The striking feature, however, in the returns is the enormous strides made by the Social Democrats. This party in 1881 polled 311,961 votes, more than fourfold. In 1881 they only polled 311,961 votes, or 6.1 per cent. of the total; in 1884 their numbers had increased to 549,990, or 9.7 per cent.; in 1887 they registered 763,-128, or 10.1 per cent., while this year their numbers, which have been increased to 1,341,-587, or 19.08 per cent., having thus almost doubled their strength within three years, and that in spite of repressive measures of the severest kind.

The remaining fractions, composed chiefly of such irreconcilables as the Danes, Poles, and Reichslanders, have registered this year 566,-129 votes, or 8.07 per cent of the total. Though not such a strong vote as in the year 1881, when these fractions received 586,161, or 11.5 per cent., they, too, have made gains in both of the polls of 1884 and 1887, when they registered 479,098 and 554,836, or 7.3 and 7.4 per cent., respectively. The single grain of comfort for the Government in this last return is that four Alsacian members favorable to the German régime have been elected.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FARM WORK RETARDED BY EXCESSIVE RAINS—PROSPECTS FOR FRUIT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is the Signal Service Bureau crop report for the week now ended:

Temperature.—The week ending April 5 was slightly cooler than usual in the central valleys and the Lake region, but was decidedly cold to cool weak in the Rocky Mountain regions, while it was slightly warmer than usual in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, New-England, and New-York. The cool weather in the Rocky Mountain regions extended southward over Western Texas, and also westward to the Pacific coast, where the daily mean temperature was about 3° below the average.

The thermal conditions for the season from Jan. 1 to April 5 show an excess of temperature amounting to a daily average of 2° over the Gulf, southern and Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Southern New-England. It has also been slightly warmer than usual in the central Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys, but in the remaining portions of the country the season has been colder than usual.

Precipitation.—Generally there has been an excess of rainfall over the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains during the week, although in the extreme southern and extreme northern portions of the United States a deficiency of rainfall is reported. Deficiencies also occurred in the extreme southern

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The British cruiser Mercury sailed for China Saturday, March 29. As the full-speed trials held during the previous week the indicated horse power developed in the Mercury was some 1,000 less than that given in the Navy Lists, and the speed obtained under favorable circumstances was only 18½ knots. This is not deemed by experts to be a creditable record for a ship known to have made over 18 knots during her temporary commission in 1885, and whose speed at her early trials, when first steamed, excited so much comment. It is hoped among British naval officers that this vessel and the Warspite are not fair samples of the "state of efficiency" in which many British war ships are kept while in reserve, and since the Mercury is a ship not built under the "forced-draught" principle, the failure to realize a proper speed and power cannot be put down to any other cause than deterioration of men and material.

It is learned that an important decision with regard to the education of midshipmen and naval cadets in foreign languages has just been rendered by the Admiralty. Hitherto British midshipmen have had no adequate instruction in French while serving in seagoing ships, though the naval instructors have done their best. From Malta it is learned that an engagement has now been entered into with a Mr. Mortello to attend on board certain ships of the Mediterranean squadron five times a week, the programme being arranged weekly by the flag Captain. The midshipmen of two ships will attend each class, their respective naval instructors being required to be present during the time the lessons last. At present French only will be taught, but later on instruction in Italian will be given by the same master. The Admiralty have sanctioned the payment of £150 per annum for this service.

It is now a year since the British war ship Sultan went down in the Comine Channel, and last week her masts were removed to facilitate an examination and enable the removal of the heavy portions of the machinery and the boilers. At an early date she will be docked and finally examined as to her future fitness for service. The commercial and engineering enquiry showed conclusively the want of a more modern plant at the Malta dockyard, an establishment said to be singularly barren of portable engineering appliances. The examination of the ship at Malta showed that all attempts to lower or float her would have been futile unless she had been raised forward several feet, and it was the want of appliances capable of performing the operation that caused the temporary loss of this ship.

It is reported that owing to the fact that the largest and other graving docks at Portsmouth are occupied by new ships in various stages of erection, considerable difficulty will be experienced this year in docking the larger ships. The locks communicating with the harbor are being utilized for this purpose, and ships of the size of the Inflexible are being placed in them, with spaces between each ship and the dock's side being at certain points only a matter of inches. According to the original designs prepared when the extension of Portsmouth Dockyard was decided on, there are yet two dry docks to be excavated; probably the next ten years will see these completed.

The Royal Sovereign and Centaur, building at Portsmouth, are both said to be making rapid progress. The former has over 2,000 tons built into her, including the athwartship armor before her citadel. Her sternpost, which is a steel casting, is in position, and is now being built up to. It is said to look very slight for the size of the ship. The stern has not yet been set from the constructors, and the building of the bows is being delayed. One thickness of the protective deck has been laid on all of the ship except the extremities, and the frames for the upper works before the citadel are being bolted into position.

The fast British war ship Magicienne has just been ordered to the East Indies, and the Melpomene has been ordered to the Channel fleet. Both vessels have had alterations made to enable them to start the coal from the bunkers into the stokeholds, and additional holes have been cut through the armor-deck for this purpose. The piping of extra coal bunkers in the bunkers has been abandoned for want of space, but improved deck fittings are to be used to enable the bunkers to be open to the upper deck when at sea in moderate weather.

Measures are being adopted to establish the canteen system in the British Navy after the plan now in operation in the army. As a portion of the British Mediterranean squadron will in future winter at Gibraltar, efforts are being made to allow a canteen to be formed at this place for the men or to still further restrict the drink traffic in that place. It is said to be an open secret that much of the drunkenness complained of while ships are visiting Gibraltar is due to the poisonous stuff the vendors sell under the name of spirits.

The gunboat Speedwell, having completed her refit after her last break-down, is going to have another forced-draught steam trial soon, when Messrs. Laird Brothers hope to develop the contract, 4,500 horse power. If the ship is strong enough to bear the vibration. Experienced engineers say that the contract horse power will not be reached by the Speedwell. The Seagull is in the steam basin at Portsmouth, getting ready for her forced-draught steam trial.

The British cruiser Calliope, which escaped from Apia Harbor at the time of the great hurricane, will arrive at Portsmouth, England, next week. It is the intention of the military and naval authorities at that place to celebrate the arrival of the Calliope with a banquet, which will be followed by other festivities. The warrant officers at Portsmouth, it is said, are preparing to show similar hospitality to those of their own rank serving in the ship.

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A.—TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors; teachers, all branches, supplied schools and families; circulars schools to parents; modern languages a specialty. Teachers wanted for now and September, ladies and gentlemen. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, TEACHing and speaking fluently German and English, good musician, Kindergarten, will take entire charge of growing children; references, present employer. GERMAN-AMERICAN, 20 West 14th-st., Advertisement Office.

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BUYER.—Position wanted by a young lady with 5 years' experience in notions, hosiery, &c.; unexceptionable qualifications; references; can keep house respectably. Address R. S., care of N. C. Stack, 104 East 125th-st.

COMPANION.—By a young Parisian lady; can teach French, painting, drawing; French language; graduated in Paris; is open for engagement as companion, professor, governess, or translator in Yiddish. Call 1834 Navelle, 348 West 56th-st.

COMPANION.—By quiet, refined American lady (middle-aged) as companion to invalid or elderly lady, or in widower's family, to take full charge of children; is capable of teaching young children; experienced in sickness; unexceptionable references for years from present position. Address N., 134 4th-av.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady competent to fill either or both of these positions desires a situation where an earnest sense of responsibility will be appreciated. Address B. R., Box 514, Times office.

COMPANION.—By a refined lady, speaking German, French, English, (planist,) understanding perfectly dressmaking, as lady's companion or governess. Address G., Box 892 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a widow lady of pleasant and refined manners, would go as companion to a lady or for the Summer; no objection to travel; remuneration but expenses paid; references. Address Truth, 1,238 Broadway.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady fully competent to fill either or both these positions, desires a situation where culture and refinement will be appreciated; references. Address G. S., 94 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in private family, to go in country for the Summer; first-class personal city reference. Address H., Box 869 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO assist with children or other duties with family going to Far Harbor for Summer; first-class personal city reference. Address A. B., Box 887 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; no objection to the country; best city references. Address W., Box 868 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's on Monday, 7 North Washington-square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; three years' best city reference. Address C. E., Box 864 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young women as chambermaid or waitress or nurse to grown children; no objection to the country; best reference. Call, Monday, at 344 6th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone; city reference. Address 135 West 56th-st., basement; no cards answered; call Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as thorough chambermaid in private family; city and country reference. Call or address J. B., 201 West 58th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; Protestant; do up-stairs work or take care of children. Call at 334 West 49th-st.; ring Murdock's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in first-class family; highest city reference. Address L. D., Box 19, 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address J. B., Box 10, 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in a private family and assist with other light work; best city references. Address or call, Monday, at 4 East 70th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; first-class city reference; city or country. Address W. F., Box 879 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; lady seen. Call at 200 West 56th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist with plain sewing. Call, two days, at 157 East 38th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 616 3d-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 17 West 9th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable colored woman; best city reference from last place. Call at 133 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; four years' reference. Call at 436 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to obtain situation for a young girl as chambermaid. Call at 38 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; 2d reference. Call or address F. B., 192 West 82d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family, or would assist in any kind of work. Call at 27 Perry-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, competent and reliable; the other first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 10 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; wages moderate; best city reference. Call at 471 3d-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By an American woman as cook in an apartment house; good city references. Address M. K., Box 878 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—In first-class private family; understands her business thoroughly; eight years' best city references. Address K. S., Box 871 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good, thorough cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; three years' city reference; private family. Address A. C., Box 863 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class, in private family; understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; city references. Call at 226 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—First-class; by competent colored woman in boarding house, in city or hotel, for Summer; best references. Call at 407 7th-av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; good city reference. Call at 145 East 32d-st., top bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept or assistance given; first-class city reference. Address M. O., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands game, pastry, jellies, and desserts; best city references from last place. Address K. M., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; understands soups and baking; three years' reference. Call at 426 7th-av.

COOK.—By a competent woman in small private family; excellent bread and pastry; do plain washing; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 208 West 125th-st., paper store.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good cook in a small American family; assist with washing and ironing; best city reference; no cards. Call at 708 3d-av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 428 West 53d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By an accomplished woman as cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good baker. Call at 333 East 85th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-rate cook; do general washing in private family; good city reference. Call at 253 West 41st-st.

COOK.—Colored; steady and reliable; no washing. Address W., care of J. Benson, 254 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing; or any kind of work by the day. Address H. S., 218 East 40th-st., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, two days, at 504 East 55th-st.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as competent cook; excellent baker; city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, at 135 West 29th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By a colored girl as cook in small family; good reference. Call at 214 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; prefer; best city reference; will go to country for Summer. Call or address 27 E. Smith, 56 Cleveland-place, South Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a quiet, respectable woman as cook in a family of two or three; wages $15; two years' reference last place; no objection to country for the season. Address 1,000, Box 1,269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups and all kinds of cooking; city reference. Address A. W., Box 877 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent baker; best city reference; would like the country for the Summer; with private family. Address J. B., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young American woman as cook and laundress; one year's reference. Address C. T., Box 889 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COURIER MAID.—By a French lady experienced in traveling all over Europe, speaking English and German, as courier maid; good references. Address L. M., 1,036 2d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman housecleaning or washing and ironing; can give city references. Mrs. Chance, 211 West 26th-st., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman washing or ironing or any kind of work or general housework; best city reference. Call at 206 7th-av., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectful colored woman to do cleaning by the day; housework or anything in the line of day's work. Call or address L. G., 1,843 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress; good reference. Call, Monday, at 44 West 21st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman to go out cleaning by the day or take washing home. Call or address A. D., 220 West 62d-st., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day or week; good city reference. Call at 204 East 26th-st., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—Housework or any kind by the day. Address Mrs. Johnson, 250 West 20th-st., rear.

DRESSMAKER.—Best class of people will highly recommend a strictly first-class fitter and choice teacher of all dresses, jackets, and mantles; very best work in every way at moderate rates; fitting done at residences; persons desiring as above will find as represented. Address Choice References, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 5th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by the day; moderate terms; can do washing, if desired; satisfaction guaranteed; city reference. Address Competent, Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior fitter resuming business; tailor gowns, evening costumes; ladies' material, or furnished if desired; dresses remodeled; prices reasonable; cutting, basting. Call at 402 Lexington-av.

DRESSMAKER.—French modiste; tailor-made and street costumes, $5 to $10 for establishment; late with Healy & Co.; strangers visiting city can have costumes made in 24 hours. Call or address Mme. Richmond, 170 West 23d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By good dress fitter by the day in families; makes wrapper nicely; also drapes; city references. Address Mrs. J. C. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a very stylish dressmaker, by the day; very best city references. Address E. H. G., Box 854 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic cutting, fitting, draping a specialty; understands her duties thoroughly in every detail; go out by day or work home. Address M. W., Box 266 Times Office.

DRESSMAKER.—Dancing, promenade, and school dresses for girls 2 to 15 years; own material made up; Parisian style; moderate prices. Address Antoinette, 118 West 17th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter. Call or address 130 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; makes dresses over; can fit by the week or month. Address P. C., Box 865 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Spring and Summer dresses; perfect fitting; Paris styles; moderate prices. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Cut and fit dresses nicely; go out by the day; make over. Address M. O., 868 West 35th-st.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady of experience and culture as resident governess in refined family; will take entire charge of a family of children from 5 to 15 years of age; teaching all the English branches and beginners in French; will keep children's clothes in order; assist in sewing if desired; reference; salary, $20 a month. Address H., 655 Lexington-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A highly-educated lady, certificated teacher, speaking fluently German, French, English, desires a position as governess; highest city references. Address Reference, Box 861 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her duties; understands the duties of a maid if required; best city references. Call at 525 West 43d-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK OR COOKING.—By a young woman; excellent cook and washer; references. Can be seen at her present employer's, 235 West 45th-st.

JANITRESS.—By a respectable woman as janitress in a large building; can take care of ladies; best city reference. Call at 51 West 10th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—German; first-class maid returning to Europe offers her services for two months or more if required against free passage; good traveler; well recommended. Address Dresden, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; or as housekeeper; experienced in service; good dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; highly recommended; unexceptionable city references. Address, by letter, French Lady's Maid, 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, needleworker, packer; best city references; city or country. Address German Lady, 224 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French, Parisienne; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; not take charge of children under 10 years; best city and Paris references. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 217 West 25th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; best references from Paris and New York; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; puts, fits; understands her duties. Address letters to Parisienne, 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer; city or country; best personal city reference. Address A. J., Box 878 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; speaks English; thoroughly competent; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; best city references; experience in service. Address, by letter, Maria, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant to one or two ladies; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe; best of city reference. Call or address G. L., Belvedere Hotel, 4th-av. and 18th-st.

LADY'S AND COURIER MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; good traveler, packer, and seamstress; good city reference. Address Martha, care Mrs. Klinkel, 7 Christopher-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent girl as lady's maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 200 West 51st-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—Norwegian; neat seamstress and hairdresser. Address B. F., Box 844 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; understands her work thoroughly; excellent city reference. Address M. L., Box 882 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day; can fix shirts, collars, and cuffs in Troy style, also all kinds of fine work. Address Miss Cronin, 319 East 60th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as a first-class laundress; best city references. Call at 15 Montgomery-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; to go out by the day or week; best city reference. Call at 218 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as laundress in a private family in the city; city reference. Call or address Mary, 126 East 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day washing and ironing. Address Mrs. O'Brien, 405 East 72d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go by the day; understands all kinds of work; good city references. Call at 438 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day or week. Call, 58 York, 34 East 23d-st., 40th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LIGHT CHAMBERWORK AND AS SEAMstress.—By a refined young woman, in a Christian family; excellent references; best references. Call, 87 4th-av., at 11 A. M. Call again, do early.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young lady; fond of children; thoroughly understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; good city reference. Address A. M., Box 866 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—To lady or gentleman; would assist with light chamberwork; good city reference from present employer. Address M. C., Box 846 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good plainer and trimmer; willing to travel; good city reference. Call Lady Maids' Rooms, 426 Victoria Hotel, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

MAID.—Lady wishes a place for a refined, intelligent woman as maid to grown or growing children; good seamstress. Address H., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By respectable North German to growing children or lady; best references. Address E. Pilgrim, G., Box 913 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION to a Young Lady.—By a well-educated young North German; speaks English; would travel; takes pupils' reference. Call, Monday, at 10 East 57th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined French girl, speaking English and German to identify, as nursery governess; best city reference; traveling preferred; no misfit. Call at 977 2d-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Southern young lady; care of children, sew, teach; infants engaged; best of references. Call or address E. M., 988 Park-av., third bell, flights.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young French lady; best positions with children; best American references. Address E. B. C., 1,036 2d-av.

NURSE.—By reliable and trustworthy young woman as nurse to growing children, or maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; five years' city reference from last place. Call at 1,270 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; good seamstress; can be highly recommended; reliable and trustworthy; has full charge of bottle babies; highest city reference. Address M. E. D., Box 882 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined, educated English Protestant as superior nurse or nursery governess; no objection to country or travel; good city references. Address A. L. D., Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, as thorough infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good city references. Address H. A., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant woman with friendly going to invalid or infant, for visit or children, or wait on lady; good reference. Address J. C., 3,019 Broadway; King's Bridge, care Mrs. Hardie.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse; young children preferred; 11 years' experience; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 870 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant infant's nurse; city or country; good references can be seen at late employer's, 340 Madison-av., Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a French well-educated person; can take entire charge of children; good needleworker; unexceptionable reference. Address Sophie, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman as nurse and attendant to invalid lady or gentleman; no objection to travel. Address Attendant, Lincolnville, S. I.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American woman as child's nurse or nurse to an invalid; best city references. Address Advertiser, 201 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—By competent Nurse to take entire charge of infant or growing children; city or country; best of reference from last place and doctor. Call at 507 Glassen-av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman as infant's or child's nurse; patient and fond of children; best reference. Address A. L., Box 877 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant as nurse to grown children or maid to elderly lady; good seamstress; references. Address M. C., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to baby or grown child; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Call, Monday, at 445 West 56th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young French girl as nurse and seamstress; city reference. Address Bailly, 29 6th-av.

NURSE.—By a French nurse, middle-aged, for infant; city or country; best references. Call at 135 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—By French Protestant nurse; or chambermaid; city or country; good city reference. Call at 347 West 41st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as nurse to invalid or young children; best city reference. Call at 260 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; competent; two years' city references. Call at 205 West 62d-st., one flight.

NURSE.—By French nurse for grown children and to do sewing; three years' city reference. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 204 West 36th-st.

PROFESSED COOK AND CATERER.—Few more engagements by the day; dinner parties, lunches, and receptions a specialty. Call at 191 West 16th-st. Mrs. Lennox.

RELIABLE WOMAN WOULD TAKE CARE OF Rvate house; the best reference; no children. Address Reliable, 159 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French-Swiss; Protestant; good seamstress and lady's maid or young lady's companion; speaks good French; good city references. Call or address 168 West 35th-st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; work with and finish after dressmaker in private families; operates; neat hand sewer. Address C., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; plain sewing, darning, and mending; makes over nicely; good operator; best city reference. Call or address L. P., care Schnell, 806 6th-av., shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and waitress; a lady has three years' first-class reference. Address H. M., Box 863 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork in a private family; good city reference. Call at 800 6th-av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; good city reference from present employer. Address M. H., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; good seamstress; willing to do chamberwork or mind children. Address M. R., Box 874 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; is first-class waitress; reference. Call at 220 East 42d-st.

SEWING.—By day and week, by a neat sewer by hand and machine; understands good deal of dressmaking; good references. Address Work, Box 873 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEWING.—By a young woman to go out and do sewing in private families for low pay. Call at 201 East 86th-st.; ring fourth bell.

TO EUROPE.—A French girl going to Europe, not to work, wishes to find a family or invalid; will give her services in return for passage. Address Marie, 176 Wooster-st., grocery store.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—By an English gentlewoman speaking French fluently; well-connected; desires a Summer engagement as traveling companion to family or ladies; best references given and required. Address M. B., 324 Avenue Louise, Brussels.

TRAVELING MAID.—By a thoroughly-practical French traveling maid to go to Europe with family; no objection to wait as long as situation is secure; first-class packer. Can answer Europe perfectly and speaks the languages. Address Madame, care of Mrs. Hunt, 48 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands serving wines, salads, and carving; wages, $20; good city reference. Address S. F., Box 872 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; thoroughly competent; city or country; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; three years' city references. Call at 107 7th-av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; three years' city reference. Address S. D., Box 883 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR MAID.—By a young woman; understands her duties; or chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen Monday at present employer's, 14 East 54th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class hairdresser. Address B. F., Box 844 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Call Monday, from 10 to 1, at 221 East 46th-st., second floor; no cards.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; private family; can be well recommended. Address L. T., care of Mrs. Gallagher, 300 East 111th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; city or country; city references. Call at 156 West 56th-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 443 Madison-av., on Monday.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 186, 554 6th-av.

WANTED—A position by a young lady of good business education as assistant in office; has knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Address Beginner, Post Office Section 2, Jersey City Heights.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Call or address Mrs. B. R., Box 877 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman at Washing at her residence. Address Mrs. A. Smith, 205 West 34th-st., rear floor.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WARNING.—By an experienced American woman; understands all kinds laundry work; families and ladies' washing; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. Cooper, 258 West 17th-st., rear house.

WARNING AND IRONING.—By a colored woman; by week or month; family washing a specialty. Call at 139 West 36th-st., basement.

WARNING.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; references. Call at 438 West 53d-st., first floor.

WET NURSE.—By a respectable woman; baby 3½ months old. Call at 133 West 30th-st., third floor.

WET NURSE.—Highest references from present situation. Address Miss, 41 Glenwood-place, Orange, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a bookkeeper with full five years' experience in grain trade; can furnish satisfactory references as to character and integrity. Address D. L. P., Box 306 Times Office.

SITUATION IN WHOLESALE OR RETAIL grocery; $15; and competent to wait on best trade. Address G. H. S., Box 913 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

ENGINEER.—Practical engineer and machinist desires a position to take charge of a large plant; can furnish first-class references. Address Engineer, Advertisement Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

A MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION, PROFIcient in German, French, and Spanish, desires employment as foreign correspondent or in similar capacity; has a taste for newspaper work, and has translated for papers of high standing; can keep neatly a set of plain double-entry books; owns typewriter; excellent references; moderate salary. Address Correspondent, Box 155 Times Office.

A NURSE-TENDER, HAVING SEVEN months' world-wide experience with charitable lady or gentlemen as part of clothing for Soldiers' Homes, Veterans, Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER AND ETCHER (steel or copper) desires a situation. Address Engraver, 540 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTLER—WIFE AS COOK.—By a thoroughly reliable couple, city or country, where both may have charge of gentleman's residence in his absence; during the season; best city references. Address E. H., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By German; thoroughly understands his duties in every capacity; willing and obliging; has worked in first-class New-York City families; sober, honest, trustworthy, and faithful; unexceptionable and excellent references. Address B., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young man; age, 20; thoroughly understands the duties of man servant; willing and obliging; is also a good valet; has first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Address Butler, 193 West 34th-st., Bell 12.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in private family; understands his duties perfectly; is strictly sober and obliging; first-class city reference. Address M. W., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—In private family; willing, obliging; first-class city references; can take full charge of the silver room; country preferred. Address A. S., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable Protestant young man as first-class butler; in small private family; three years' city reference from last employer. Address S. K., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman and wife; six years in last situation; had entire charge of the house four years previous with the late Gov. Throckmorton; excellent references. Address T. E. L., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young colored man of light complexion, in first-class family, or to gentleman; understands his business th

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A. T. AUCTION.—WM. EASTON, Auctioneer.—Highly important and unreserved sale of high-class Carriage Horses, Saddle Horses, Hunters, &c. EASTON'S NATIONAL HORSE AND CATTLE EXCHANGE (Limited) has received instructions from

THE GLOVER HILL STUD, PINEHURST, N.C., AND OTHER OWNERS, to sell by auction, without reserve, at

THE BOULEVARD RIDING ACADEMY, Seventh-ave., between 59th-st. and 60th-st. (opposite Fleischmann's Riding Academy and adjacent to Fifth-av. and 59th-st. entrance to Central Park), New-York City,

on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890, at 10 A. M., the following list of fresh young horses:

Nos. 1 and 2.—GRAY COACH TEAM, 16 hands high, 6 years old; well broken, drive as one horse.

No. 3.—BROWN GELDING, 16 hands high, 7 years old; recommended for a lady.

No. 4.—GRAY GELDING, 16 hands high, 6 years old; a horse of grand appearance; has been schooled.

No. 5.—PROVIDENCE, chestnut gelding, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; one of the handsomest harness pairs in the sale; very promising.

No. 6.—GRAY GELDING, 16 hands high, 7 years old; a most excellent animal for a dog cart; fine action.

No. 7.—BAY GELDING, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; a highly-bred animal; has been used by a lady.

No. 8.—BAY GELDING, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; very nervy and game; a wonderful water jumper.

No. 9.—CHESTNUT GELDING, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; a stout, strong-made horse; fine action; kind disposition.

No. 10.—BAY GELDING, 16¼ hands high, 6 years old; a very promising animal; safe and reliable; can carry heavy weight.

No. 11.—CHESTNUT GELDING, 15½ hands high, 9 years old; a horse of marked endurance; true at all work.

No. 12.—PIEBALD GELDING, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; has been used by a lady; very attractive.

No. 13.—GRAY COB, 14¾ hands high, 7 years old; a fast high-stepper; a prompt harness horse.

No. 14.—CHESTNUT GELDING, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; a horse of great style and fine action; nerve and endurance.

No. 15.—BROWN GELDING, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; an up-headed, prompt roadster.

No. 16.—BAY GELDING, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; a most excellent and serviceable horse.

No. 17.—CHESTNUT GELDING, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; a horse of fine disposition; a good combined horse.

No. 18.—BAY GELDING, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; a good jumper; good both in harness and under the saddle.

No. 19.—CHESTNUT GELDING, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; a first-class saddle horse and very speedy.

No. 20.—BAY GELDING, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; a very handsome horse of gobby pattern; great endurance.

No. 21.—BAY GELDING, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; a nice harness horse, and would hunt well.

No. 22.—STRAWBERRY ROAN GELDING, 16 hands high, 5 years old; fine action; suitable for brougham.

No. 23.—PRINCESS, bay mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old; very handsome; much endurance.

No. 24.—CHESTNUT HORSE, 16¼ hands high, 6 years old; great substance; good action; kind in harness.

Catalogues containing full description of above most excellent consignment can be had on application to WM. EASTON, 1,129 Broadway, New-York City.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE OFFERS for third value elegant extension top cabriolet, used only two months; lady's loop-front top pony phaeton; single and double harness; imported side saddle; prime order. 17 West 44th-st; ask for Clifford's carriages.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY MARES; well matched; 16 hands; very stylish; prompt drivers; arrived two weeks ago from Ontario, Canada; warranted in every way. JOHNSTON BROS., Crockers, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE (ROAN) AND harness and Brewster brougham; selling on account of family going abroad. Call at 114 West 46th-st., stable.

FOR SALE—T-CART IN FIRST-CLASS CONdition, about as good as new. Apply at Private Stable, 18 East 38th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.

Paid-up CAPITAL & SURPLUS...$630,000
Amount of Deposits.....$2,485,100

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank.

Safe-deposit boxes to rent in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH, CHAS. T. BARNEY, JAMES H. BEESLIN, I. TOWNSEND BURDEN, FREDERICK G. BOURNE, SAMUEL J. COLGATE, IRA DAVENPORT, HENRY F. DIMOCK, WILLIAM A. DUER, JACOB HAYS, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, HENRY B. HOLLINS, DAVID H. KING, JR., EDWARD V. LOEW, GEORGE J. MAGEE, HENRY W. T. MAIL, ROBERT MACLAY, ROBERT G. REMSEN, ANDREW H. SANDS, JOHN S. TILNEY, JOHN P. TOWNSEND, CHARLES F. WATSON, CHARLES H. WELLING, FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the few outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of said non-assenting stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY SUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS OF

Kanawha & Ohio Railway Company

AND OF

Kanawha Improvement Company

are hereby notified that circulars containing PLAN OF

Reorganization

can be obtained at the office of

HOMANS & CO.,

NO. 2 WALL-ST.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered

CAR TRUST BONDS OF

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY,

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,

45 WALL-ST.

Holders of SCRIP and COUPONS for interest on INCOME BONDS of the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company

are requested to communicate with G. S. Ellis, Secretary Reorganization Committee, 54 Wall-st., New-York.

SATAN'S TOOLS.

FANGLE—Jaysmith is getting very profane; what caused it? Telephone?

CUMSO—No; Fountain Pen.

WANGLE—Serves him right. Why does he not use the HULIN FOUNTAIN PEN? I get suited exactly at Hulin's, the Stationer, No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]

78 BROADWAY AND 1 NEW-ST., N.Y.

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN Y. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK (of Mexico) will on and after this semi-annual drawing for the redemption of mortgage bonds will take place April 30, at 2 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Comptroller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1, after which date the bonds shall cease to bear interest. M. Presidente, J. DE TERRA Y MIRANDA.

BONDS OF

WANTED THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. OR CAR TRUST BONDS. GUARANTEED BY THAT COMPANY, DUE IN 1890.

POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTgage of $40,000 for sale; property on 5th-av. facing Central Park; the owner needs the money for other purposes. Address L., Box 7 Times Office.

NEWLY ELECTRIFIED &c.,
No. 141 WALL-ST.
NEWLY CONSTRUCTED OF ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates,

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Reorganization

CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

The committee limits the time for the deposit of securities to and including APRIL 15, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP R. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property at one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

STANDARD METAL TIE AND CONSTRUCtion Co. stock bought and sold by R. H. FOOTE, 49 Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

Established 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE this date the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors and Inspectors of the next annual election.

DIRECTORS:

ALBON P. MAN, JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY, WILLIAM B. TAILER, CHARLES G. LANDON, S. DUNCAN LEVERICH, STEPHEN B. HALSEY, JAMES HOPKINS, ISAAC P. SMITH, JOSEPH LENTILHON, ANDREW C. SOWDEN, EDMUND W. ALBRO, ALEXANDER J. CLINTON, HENRY D. HOTCHKISS.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION;
THOMAS J. GAINES, C. FRANK LOUTREL, EDWARD OOTHOUT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3d inst. EDMUND W. ALBRO was unanimously re-elected President and S. DUNCAN LEVERICH Vice President of the company for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM P. BOGERT, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 4, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 11 A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, New-York, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM V. DIXON, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1890.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company and three inspectors of election to be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1890. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. E. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

CALIFORNIA.
Special Parties, Semi-monthly. Tourist sleeping cars. Cheap rates. Southern Pacific Co. Address E. HAWLEY, Asst. Gen'l Traffic Manager, 343 Broadway, New-York; R. J. SMITH, Agent, 349 S. 3d-st., Phila., or any Balt. and Ohio Ticket Agent.

FOR SALE.

POWER AND HAND TOOLS, FITTINGS AND SUPPLIES,

FOR SALE CHEAP OWING TO DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. APPLY TO

C. H. DE LAMATER & CO.,
FOOT WEST 13TH-ST.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-HORSE BAXTER ENgine in good order; can be seen running; $175. S. SOEBUCK, 164 Fulton-st.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.

A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

FOR SALE—A HAZELTON GRAND SQUARE piano, very little used; must sell in consequence of removal. Address R., Post Office Box No. 1.

$1,500,000.—BEATTY'S 97-STOP OR-gan, cost $6,000; new pianoforte, $180. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 81st and 82d sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 6TH-AV. (ELEVATED), ABOUT 6 o'clock P. M., April 5, A HANDBAG containing sundry articles, papers, &c. Liberal reward for prompt return to J. P. C., 60 West 45th-st.

LOST—BLACK PET RABBIT, WHITE BE-learned to 15 East 62d-st. Finder will be liberally rewarded.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARGYLE HOTEL COTTAGES

AND CASINO, BABYLON, L. I.,

will open early in June. Applications for the lease of cottages or engagement of rooms can be made to

E. LELAND,
Manor Hill Hotel, Park-av.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,

LONG ISLAND.

Completely furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, with service and meals if desired from the

ARVERNE HOTEL.

Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling, magnificent bathing beach. For patterns or rooms in hotel apply to R. W. SAWYER, Hope Ore., L. I.; E. E. STEARNS, Prop., 265 Broadway, N. Y. ARVERNE, L. I.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.

The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages, with board at hotel, or for housekeeping, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. E. S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

"THE FRONTENAC,"

ON ROUND ISLAND, ONE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.,
Opens June 26. For circulars, &c., address JOHN W. ALMY, Grand Hotel, New-York City, who may be seen daily from 2 to 5 P. M.

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

THE NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL

Will open June 1, 1890. Lighted with Edison incandescent lights. Address 193 Chambers-st., New-York.

W. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

NEW-LONDON, CONN.,

Will open June 18, 1890, under the management of JOHN CHAFFEE, LD.

Address PEQUOT HOUSE, New-London, Conn., or GRAND HOTEL, New-York City.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

NETHERWOOD, N. J.

Opens May 15. Brick structure; all modern conveniences; 45 minutes from Liberty-st. Central R. R. of N. J.; 46 trains daily; hotel open for inspection; representative will call on parties with diagrams. FRANK E. MILLER.

THE BRADFORD, IN RYE, NEAR HARRISon Station; an elegant private boarding house; good stabling; 45 minutes from New-York; house open for inspection by appointment only; season commences on or before May 1. For particulars call at 48 West 22d-st.

THE GLENADA, COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., will be prepared to receive guests in April; high situation; boating, riding, fish, oysters, and clams; terms moderate.

W. R. GERARD, Proprietor.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.

Opens June 26. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, 285 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

AVON BEACH HOTEL, BATH BEACH, L. I.—Reduced rates for May and June; good opportunity for parties giving up their apartments 1st of May; 40 minutes from New-York.

A. E. DICK, 53 West 24th-st.

AT SIASCONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND.—Six furnished cottages, $120 to $275 the season; ocean views; surf bathing; no hot days, malaria, or mosquitoes; circulars. DOUBLEDAY, 39 Ann-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.

For accommodations address

FREDERICK HOEY, Hollywood,
or apply to M. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

Hotel Brighton.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

HOTELS.

LENOX, MASS.

The Belvedere, (late Flint House.)

This new hotel will be open for guests June 1; will be thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished; European and American plan; cuisine unexcelled; restaurant attached to it; parties furnished with all requisites; this hotel will be under the management of Mr. H. A. Mathieu. For particulars address H. A. MATHIEU, 313 West 50th-st., New-York.

Hotel Beresford.

COR. 81ST-ST. AND CENTRAL PARK—WEST. Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to rent from May 1 for the Summer.

HOTEL VENDOME,

Broadway and 41st-st., New-York.

AMERICAN PLAN.

All suites have porcelain baths and private halls.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

4th-avenue and 18th-street, New-York.

On the American and European plans.

C. H. KENNER, Proprietor.

HOTEL ALBERT,

11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter.

ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, adjacently opposite Wall-st., New-York, four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 900 rooms.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
426-st. and Madison-av.; rooms en suite and singly on European plan. O. V. PITMAN, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BERKSHIRE HILLS—THE CEDARS.

First-class country board at one of the finest private residences in Berkshire County; house, rooms, and grounds very large; beautiful lawns and splendid shade; terms moderate; house opens from May 1 to Nov. 1. For circulars and particulars address F. C. BROWN, Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass.

POST HOUSE, QUOGUE, L. I.—UNDER management of Mrs. MANN, formerly of Madison-av., will be opened June 1. Parties desirous of engaging rooms can see Mrs. MANN, April 15 to 25, at Post House; before and after those dates at 101 West 23d-st.

BRICK CHURCH STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—A few adults can obtain unusually pleasant rooms, with board, with private family living near station, at 6 Evergreen-place.

BOARD CAN BE HAD ON STATEN ISLAND for single gentleman. Post Office Box 811, New-Brighton, S. I.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

25 to 50 per cent. less than New-York City prices. Over $500,000 of fine medium and low price furniture on exhibition at the BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY, 569 to 571 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. The largest retail furniture manufacturers in the world.

OAK FRAMES FOR CHALK PRINTS, Cards, &c., 4c. to 10,000; 5c. up. WILLIAM LEVIN, 97 Day-st.

EUROPE.

NUREMBERG CASTLE MUSEUM.

IMPORTANT ART AUCTION AT COLOGNE.

The well-known historical art collection at the Royal Castle at Nuremberg will be dispersed by auction early in May by the undermentioned auctioneers. The collection consists of arms, armor, porcelains, fayences, glass, rich furniture, complete collection of finger rings of all ages, charms, armlets, talismans, keys, unequaled assemblage of musical instruments, historic bronzes, a large number of paintings—all fine, historical portraits, several formerly belonging to the Burgraves of Brandenburg; complete collection of the insignia of the ancient guilds of Nuremberg; a cherry stone with 115 heads carved on it; first edition of Hans Sach's poems, with autograph signatures and corrections for a fresh edition, and hundreds of other articles of the highest importance and interest. Illustrated catalogues in German or English, 50 cents each, can be had from the auctioneers, J. M. HEBERLE, H. LEMPERTZ SOEHNE, Cologne, Germany, or of J. ICKEN HAUSEN, Fine Art Dealer and Expert, 66 New Bond-st., London W., England.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison-av. and 76th-st. 10:45 A. M., preaching by Rev. James M. King, D. D.; at 7:45 P. M., Easter services by the young people.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their cast-off clothing will receive full value in cash by calling or addressing E. MILLER, 70 Bleecker.

BOARDERS WANTED.

FREE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY UP-TOWN office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 81st and 82d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

1—MADISON-AV., 384; NORTHWEST COR-ner 30th-st.; also, 48 West 40th-st., opposite Bryant Park; handsomely-furnished apartments, with private table; references exchanged.

1—SUITES; BATH; PRIVATE FAMILY; also large and single rooms, with board; references. 150 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

2D FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; four rooms; bath; private table optional; also, suites and single rooms; Murray Hill; references; information free. LELAND, 56 West 34th.

5TH-AV., 743, NEAR 57TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, together or singly, with board; first-class in every particular; references.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

10TH-ST., 35 AND 37 WEST.—WITH board; house newly furnished; desirable double, single rooms; reference.

17 EAST 31ST-ST.—CHEERFUL, NICELY-furnished rooms; fourth floor; fine table; references.

22D-ST., 6 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; excellent table; permanent or transient table boarders; references.

22D-ST., 360 WEST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen or married couples; excellent board; references.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; superior board; references.

23D-ST., 466 WEST.—APRIL 15, SECOND floor front rooms; large closets; dining room on parlor floor; reference.

24 WEST 39TH.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, well furnished, with good table; also table board; references.

26 WEST 50TH-ST.—ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite, second and fourth floors; superior bath; references exchanged.

33 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for family or gentlemen; private table; terms moderate.

34TH-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

37TH-ST., 49 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, SECond floor; superior table; references; table boarders accommodated.

37TH-ST., 97 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board; also table board; references exchanged.

47TH-ST., 16 EAST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story front; superior table; references.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

127 MADISON-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL connecting room, together or separately, with board; references.

242 WEST 39TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen; gentleman, $5; 6 o'clock breakfast.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR SUITE, ADjoining bath; hall room; superior board; references. 214 West 45th, near Broadway.

MADISON-AV., 155, NEAR 33D-ST.—ELEgantly furnished rooms, with superior board; appointments the best; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRED FOR pleasant, well-furnished rooms; private family; references. 47 West 50th.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with board; references exchanged. Address TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR.—BRIGHT, PRETTILY-furnished rooms, connecting bath, with board, in small family. 55 West 45th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

15TH-ST., 302 EAST, (STUYVESANT Park).—Handsomely-furnished rooms; gas, bath, all conveniences; private family.

18 WEST 35TH.—OFFICE FOR DENTIST or physician, also rooms en suite or singly; gentlemen only.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for gentlemen; physician's office; references.

35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. Elegantly furnished parlor floor for physician or dentist. Address PERMANENT, Box 18, 1,238 Broadway.

36 WEST 33D-ST.—OFFICES FOR DOCTOR on first and parlor floors; other rooms; references.

150 WEST 45TH.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; house and appointments first-class; with owner; private family.

157 WEST 97TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, for gentlemen.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

LEXINGTON-AV., 1,347, NEAR CENTRAL Park and Elevated Station—New house; beautifully furnished; large rooms, with bath and dressing rooms; to gentlemen only; without board; breakfast if desired.

LARGE APARTMENTS OPPOSITE PARK; furnished or unfurnished for Summer, or longer. Address W. B., 1,238 Broadway.

TO GENTLEMEN.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, a suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished; private bath, stationary washstands; overlooking the Hudson; West End-av. Address W., Box 138 Times Office.

THE BURLINGTON, 10 WEST 30TH-ST. —Suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, to sublet; meals à la carte.

TO LET—To permanent party, two or three rooms; private house; bath; reference. 454 West 51st-st.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

A VERY CHOICE BACHELOR APARTment, fronting on Washington-square; three rooms and private bath; rent only $30 monthly; every convenience, including telephone; also desirable artist's studios, with very high ceilings, only $40. Inquire janitor "Anglesea," 60 Washington-square, (south,) opposite 5th-av. Write for circular.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, AN UNfurnished apartment of three or four rooms (studio preferred) between Madison and 7th avs., 54th to 59th st.; state terms. Address W., Post Office Box 467.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES A SUITABLE home with a cultivated private family for himself, maid, and two children, four and two years old. Address W. B., Box 125 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION A Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday at 3 P. M., temperance Easter day musical service. Miss Annie Park, cornetist. Address by Rev. J. B. English, D. D., of Tabernacle Church, Jonesboro.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

"ARE THE TIMES ENDED?"—BISHOP Snow of Mount Zion Church of Christ, preaches Bible truth in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M.; subject—"The Times and Seasons."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. and 66th-st.—Holy communion at 8, 10, and 11 A. M.; children's service at 3:30; even song at 4:30. Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., and give brief address at 4:30 P. M.

BELOVED DISCIPLE, 38TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av., Rev. A. Gregory Lines, Rector.—Special Easter services 7 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,) Hardman Hall, corner 19th-st. and 5th-av., entrance 5 West 19th-st.—Preaching service, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Bible class at 12 M. Christian Science Headquarters, reading room, and dispensary, No. 10 East 22d-st., open day and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., Rector.—Services 8:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 8 P. M. Vested choir.

EASTER CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY THE children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth-st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent, on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-AV. and 35th-st.—Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, the pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Judson MacGregor; services—11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome; a large number of paintings—all fine, historical portraits, several formerly belonging to the Burgraves of Brandenburg; complete collection of the insignia of the ancient guilds of Nuremberg; a cherry stone with 115 heads carved on it; first edition of Hans Sach's poems, with autograph signatures and corrections for a fresh edition, and hundreds of other articles of the highest importance and interest. Illustrated catalogues in German or English, 50 cents each, can be had from the auctioneers, J. M. HEBERLE, H. LEMPERTZ SOEHNE, Cologne, Germany, or of J. ICKEN HAUSEN, Fine Art Dealer and Expert, 66 New Bond-st., London W., England.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 59TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—Holy communion, 7:30; morning service, communion and sermon, 11 A. M.; children's service, 3 P. M., in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 355 West 52d-st.; evening service and sermon at 8 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 20TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—Morning service and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Prov. G. H. S. Walpole of the General Theological Seminary, 7:45 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th-st. and Madison-av. 10:45 A. M., preaching by Rev. James M. King, D. D.; at 7:45 P. M., Easter services by the young people.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—SMALL SADDLE PONY FOR A child's (lady's) riding; must be gentle and without any vices. Address, stating price and where pony may be seen, P. W. L., Post Office Box 3,413, New-York City.

OLD FURNITURE, PICTURES, BOOKS bought, city or country; also furniture in storage. MENDELL, 81 West 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD
J. M. HILL, MANAGER.
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 7TH.

MONEY

A SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
BY STEELE MACKAYE.
A GREAT CAST.

JOHN MURRAY,
HUGH WALLACE,
CARY HASKINS,
JOHN MURRAY, Jr., (alias JACK ADAMS,)
SLINE,
BLEEK,
MILES M'CANN,
BILL BURKE,
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BRIDGE TENDER,
AFRIANIA,
PATTY,
KATE O'NEIL,
GRACE MANNING,
GERTHA GRAHAM,
AUNT PHILLIS,
JANE,

GEORGE WESSELS,
J. H. VANDERBILT,
T. J. HENLEY,
WILTON LACKAYE,
W. H. THOMPSON,
HARRY MEREDITH,
HUDSON LISTON,
HARRY GWYNETTE,
QUEEN VASSAR,
GEORGE A. DALTON,
WILFRED IVES,
H. B. MUNDELL,
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
LELIA WOLSTAN,
MARY HAMPTON,
MISS ANNIE YEAMANS
ANNIE MORRIS.

EVENINGS AT 8:15.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

CASINO. Evenings at 8. BROADWAY AND 39TH-ST. Matinee Saturday at 2.

THE GREAT SUCCESS CONTINUES.
Nearly Fifty Times.
OFFENBACH'S SPRIGHTLY OPERA BOUFFE,

THE GRAND DUCHESS.

Hundreds turned away nightly.

The cast includes LILLIAN RUSSELL, FANNY RICE, ISABELLA URQUHART, ANNA O'KEEFFE, FRED. ROLMOND, HENRY HALLAM, GEO. OLMI, R. F. CARROLL, MAX LUBE, A. W. TAMS, H. LEONE.

Admission, 50 cents. Seats on sale one month in advance.

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TO-NIGHT

POPULAR CONCERT.

By special arrangement with Messrs. ABBEY and GRAU, there will appear the following eminent artists at their

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY:

MLLE. MARIE PETTIGIANI.....Soprano
MLLE. FABBRI.....Contralto
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In conjunction with
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S CASINO ORCHESTRA OF 50 MUSICIANS.
SIGNOR LUIGI ARDITI.....Conductor

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA AND DRESS CIRCLE, $1.50.
BALCONY, $1.
BOX OFFICE OPENS AT 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE.

FOUR WEEKS ONLY.

Engagement of the Comedian,
MR.
STUART ROBSON
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Company of Players, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Hayden, presenting
BRONSON HOWARD'S Greatest Comedy,

THE HENRIETTA

Mr. ROBSON as Bertie the Lamb.
Seats now on Sale.

HARDMAN HALL. 5th-av. and 19th-st.

April 6, 10:30 A. M., Church of Christ, (scientist,) service.

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Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO., (Retail).

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THEY WILL MAKE A SPECIAL DISPLAY TO-MORROW,

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SPRING DRESSES,

New materials, stylishly made & trimmed,

$7.50 TO $21.00 EACH;

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FINE FRENCH

HOUSE WRAPPERS

AT $7.50 EACH;

REDUCED FROM $10.00.

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FINE CLOTH JACKETS,

$4.00 to $10.50 Each.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CASHMERE, HENRIETTA, SERGE AND PLAID

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500 PIECES LADIES' EXTRA FINE HAND-MADE

FRENCH UNDERWEAR,

IN LAWN, NAINSOOK, & PERCALE,

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FINE SATIN CORSETS,

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FINE QUALITY COLORED

ARMURE ROYAL

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85c. & 95c. per Yard;

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SURAH SILKS

50c. to 75c. per Yard;

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FRENCH SERGES,

35c. & 45c. per Yard;

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CHOICE EMBROIDERED ALL-WOOL

SERGE ROBES,

$7.50 and $9.00 Each;

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BLACK SILK WARP

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AT $1. PER YARD;

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WILL DISPLAY TO-MORROW, MONDAY, APRIL 7, IN

Silk Dep't,

LATE IMPORTATIONS IN

CORAH SILK ROBES, plain and Imprimé,
TOILE DE VIZILLE.
CHINA SILKS,
OUTING SILKS,
FAILLE FRANCAISE,
AND
VELVETS,

In Hindou, Sienne, Sahara, Saxe, Pactole, Saule, Etna, and many other new shades.

IN

Dress Goods.

New Styles and Novelties,

COMPRISING

Silk figured and striped GRENADINES, DENTELLE and TUFTED EFFECTS, plain and fancy SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUN NOVELTIES, POPLIN and SILK BORDERS, NOVELTY DRESS VEILINGS, PLAIDS, CHECKS, &c., &c., at

THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN PRICES:

$1.25 yard, formerly $2.50
1.90 " " 3.50
4.90 " " 7.90

PARASOLS.

In addition to an extensive variety of FINE NOVELTIES, offer as a

Special Inducement

ONE LOT OF

FRENCH PARASOLS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

18th-st., 19th-st., and Sixth-avenue,

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COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7, WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, A LARGE AND ELEGANT LINE OF

MOQUETTE CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, AT

$1.10 Per Yard;

THE FORMER REGULAR PRICE, $1.75.

S. BAUMANN & BRO.

39 and 41 West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

Invite Attention to Their Large and Choice

IMPORTATIONS of Paris and Lyons

SILKS and DRESS GOODS,

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COSTUMES,

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Trimmed Bonnets & Hats,

Exclusive Styles of

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On the First Floor,

Large Assortments of the Latest and Most Desirable Styles in

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Bonnet Ribbons.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

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NEW PARIS CORSET,

THE "CLASSIQUE,"

FIFTEEN MODELS,

Each of the following materials:

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AT MODERATE PRICES.

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SOME WILTON VELVETS, $1.00 YD.

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TAPESTRY BRUSSELS 55c. PER YD.

OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FANCY CHINA MATTINGS, ART SQUARES, LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, AND MATS ARE CONSPICUOUS FOR VARIED AND ORIGINAL STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

John & James Dobson,

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CARPETS,

RUGS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT, LATEST DESIGNS.

LOWEST PRICES.

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At 90c. Per Yard;

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at 50c. and 65c. per yard;

REDUCED FROM 65c. AND 75c.

BEST ALL-WOOL

EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS

At 55c. Per Yard;

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CHENILLE TABLE COVERS,

one yard and half square, with fringe,

AT $1.50 EACH,

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SILK FURNITURE TAPESTRIES

At $3.00 Per Yard;

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Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,

Elegantly Cut and Made for Suites of 7 Pieces, Material Included,

At $12.50 Per Suite;

BETTER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.

HOLLANDSHADES,

Extra quality, one yard wide, two yards long, with fringe & Hartshorn spring roller,

AT 62½c. EACH.

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For Parlor, Dining Room, Library, Office, and Bedrooms, of

EVERY STYLE AND DESCRIPTION.

OAK & CHERRY BOOK SHELVES AND MUSIC CABINETS,

$6.00 & $12.50 each;

REGULAR PRICES $8.50 & $20.00.

Housefurnishing Department

(BASEMENT).

The largest and choicest assortments of China, Glassware, Silver, Wooden, and Agate Ware, also Sporting Goods of every description,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Catalogue for above Departments furnished upon application.

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BLACK SILKS.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND A COMPLETE LINE OF EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A BLACK SILK STOCK AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BLACK SURAHS FROM

48c. to $1 48 yard.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR QUALITY OF BLACK SURAH AT 64c. YARD, 23 INCHES WIDE; WORTH 80c.

ALSO, TO OUR BLACK AND GRAY STRIPED SURAHS AT

59c. yard; {WORTH 75c.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF FINE SATEENS.

12½c. YARD.

THIS MAKE OF GOODS HAS NO EQUAL

FOR BEAUTY OF DESIGNS OR COLORINGS. WE SHOW OVER 200 STYLES.

RARE VALUE IN 42-INCH SCOTCH GINGHAM SIDE BANDS; WERE 55c. LAST WEEK..... 29c. YARD.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

MARK-DOWN

IN FINE FRENCH ROBES, CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE AND FRENCH SERGES..... $9.75

NOTE.—3¼ YARDS EACH, WIDE AND NARROW EMBROIDERY, WHICH IS DOUBLE THE QUANTITY GIVEN IN OTHER STORES.

LACE DEP'T.

OUR SPRING TRADE HAVING FULLY OPENED, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXHIBIT IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALL THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST GOODS THE MARKET PRODUCES.

AMONG THESE WILL BE FOUND GOLD-EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS AND NETS, 46 INCHES WIDE, IN EXQUISITELY-WROUGHT PATTERNS.

BLACK MARQUISE AND RAND-RUN FLOUNCINGS, DRAPERY NETS IN PLAIN, STRIPED, AND FIGURED EFFECTS, ALL OF WHICH ARE MARKED AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW FIGURES.

AMONG OUR SPECIALS WE QUOTE THE FOLLOWING:

100 PIECES ALL-SILK BLACK DRAPERY NETS, 45-INCH,

74c. yard.

A SPECIAL LOT OF CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, 42-INCH,

98c., $1 25, and $1 48 yard;

HALF REGULAR PRICE.

COMPLETE LINE OF HANDSOME LINEN LACE, IN TORCHON, MEDICI, AND FLORENTINE, WITH INSERTION TO MATCH.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF POINT GENE LACES, IN WHITE AND BEIGE, FROM 2 TO 12 INCHES WIDE, FROM

25c. to $5 00 yard;

IN CHOICE VAN DYKES AND GALOONS.

MILLINERY DEP'T.

IN A CAREFULLY-SELECTED, CHOICE, AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF CORRECT STYLES IN TRIMMED MILLINERY, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

IN UNTRIMMED HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, EVERY NEW SHADE AND SHAPE

FINE FRENCH MONTURES, FLOWER BONNETS, CORONETS, VELVET FLOWERS, &c.

IN MILLINERY TRIMMINGS WE HAVE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE LACES, WITH PERSIAN EFFECTS, SILVER AND GILT SILK LACES, AND HANDSOME JET PIECES.

NOVELTIES ADDED DAILY TO OUR ALREADY CHOICE STOCK OF HIGH GRADE

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY,

8th and 9th sts., New-York.

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SPECIAL SALE

ROYAL WILTONS,

(the best wearing carpet made,) at specially low prices.

WILTON VELVETS,

New Styles, at about the price of an ordinary Brussels.

MATTINGS.

FINE JAPANESE AND CHINESE STRAW MATTINGS. Largest Stock in the city.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

White, Red Check, and Fancy Patterns, from 25c per roll of 40 yards. Also, fine Seamless Japanese Mattings at 65 per roll.

100 PIECES WAREHOUSE SAMPLES, FINEST QUALITY, NOT REGULARLY NUMBERED, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,269 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

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Manufacturers, 70 West 23d-st., exhibit the correct fashions, largest assortment, and newest shades in

PARASOLS.

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GOLD MEDAL HIGHEST AWARD Paris Exposition. Centennial Exhibition.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Offer for the balance of the season, at a

LARGE REDUCTION,

SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

Also many specialties in

SHOULDER CAPES.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

449 Broadway and 26 Mercer St.

REMOVAL

to 5th-av. and 30th-st.

About May 1.

A large portion of our stock will be disposed of at a great sacrifice, and a liberal reduction from former prices made on all sales until that date.

ULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

19 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST.)

AMERICAN HISTORY.

PROF. JOHN FISKE FINISHES HIS COURSE OF SIX LECTURES.

John Fiske finished his course of six lectures on the discovery of America, given for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm, in Hardman Hall yesterday afternoon. His subject was "Spanish Crusaders and French Pioneers," and one of the most interesting characters described was Dominique de Gourgues, a private citizen of France. Pedro Menendes the last of the Spanish crusaders, massacred a colony of Huguenots on the Florida coast during the absence of the garrison. Meeting the French soldiers returning to their settlement, he induced them to surrender with promises of mercy, and after they had given up their arms, he tied their hands behind them and that night murdered them all in cold blood. When de Gourgues saw that France meant to take no steps toward revenge against Phillip II., he sold his private estates, borrowed money, fitted out three ships, and, after cruising about the West African coast, sailed for America. Landing on the Florida coast, he soon enlisted Indians under his standard and swept down on the Spaniards, completely surprising them and putting the entire colony to death.

But the most attractive character sketched by Prof. Fiske was that of the heroic Robert de la Salle, who discovered the Ohio River in 1669 and, after making two unsuccessful attempts, succeeded at last in navigating the Mississippi to the sea, planting the *fleur de lis* at its mouth and naming the country, in honor of his King, Louisiana, in 1682. La Salle thought the river might lead him to the Gulf of California. Two unsuccessful attempts to poison him were made during the first expedition. He left a small garrison on the shore of Lake Michigan and with six comrades, including an Indian guide, started for Montreal. They traveled over one thousand miles. At Lake Erie all the party except La Salle gave out, and he took his comrades to Niagara in canoes and with three fresh men pushed on to Montreal. Twice unsuccessful, the explorer made a third attempt and succeeded in navigating the Mississippi. He returned to France, was received as a hero, and with a finely-equipped expedition returned to Louisiana, only to be treacherously killed in his forty-third year.

Prof. Fiske spoke of the devout and high-minded Champlain and of the Jesuit priests who, by their bravery, kindness, and tact, did so much toward civilizing the Indians. He gave a pathetic and thrilling description of the search for the northwest passage through the New World to the Pacific and Asia. The search was continued for 200 years, and even as late as 1609 Henry Hudson attempted to get through his river to the Pacific.

The discoveries of La Salle revealed the huge size of the continent of North America, and thus ended the "Period of Discovery" in its grand outlines. This period began when Charles V. of Spain was supreme in Europe, and ended when Louis XIV. of France held that position.

FEMALE CHORISTS IN VESTMENTS.

An elaborate programme of Easter music will be given to-day at the services at St. George's Episcopal Church, on Stuyvesant-square. At the morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock, there will be a choir of eighty voices. The ladies of the choir will wear vestments for the first time. At the evening service at 8 o'clock the regular choir will be reinforced by the choir of fifty voices from St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn. The music is under the charge of Mr. William S. Chester, organist and musical director.

FIRE IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

SOME RECORDS IN THE DRAWBACK DIVISION DESTROYED.

A fire of unaccountable origin was discovered in the drawback division of the Custom House shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, three hours after the room had been vacated by the employes and had been secured for the night and to-day. A prompt response to the alarm and quick work by the first battalion of the Fire Department arrested the progress of the flames before they had made much headway and saved from destruction the voluminous records of this important department.

As it was a large quantity of documentary records and official papers were burned and destroyed, and some twenty large volumes of records were badly scorched. The room is on the fourth floor of the Exchange-place side of the building and opens by several doorways upon a gallery encircling the rotunda. Just inside the doorways leading into the room is a row of cabinets or lockers, in which the records of the department for several years are kept. It was in one of these cabinets, reaching nearly to the ceiling, that the fire started. The room has a stone floor, is heated by steam, and there is no gas or lamp light or other source of heat anywhere near from which the fire could have originated.

Police Sergeant Sweeney of the First Precinct ventured the suggestion that it may have ignited from a lighted cigar or cigarette carelessly left in the cabinet, but in this event the fire must have started at least two hours earlier than it did.

The department was in charge of Chief Deputy Warner of the Drawback Division, but he did not put in an appearance at the fire, nor was there anybody present who could speak with certainty as to the importance of the documents destroyed. A clerk of another division said the fire could only have started from an incendiary origin, and must have had for its purpose the destruction of documentary evidence the existence of which somebody was afraid of. The papers destroyed related to the business of 1873 and 1874. The cabinet in which they were contained was destroyed, and books and papers alike were saturated with water. The property loss was not over a few hundred dollars. The building suffered only from smoke and water.

AFTER A COMMISSION OF $100,000.

The brokerage firm of Willson & Hedenberg of 111 Broadway, this city, has brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $100,000 from Charles S. Higgins, the soap manufacturer, as commission for the alleged sale of the latter's business to an English syndicate. The terms of the sale were that Higgins was to get $1,500,000 in cash and $500,000 worth of stock in the new company. Mr. Higgins said yesterday that these agents had visited him several times to negotiate, but that the plan had fallen through. He has, however, retained Johnson & Lamb to defend him. His defense will be a denial that he ever employed the plaintiffs and that their claim, if one exists, is against the members of the English syndicate.

CENTRAL ASIAN SINGERS.

From the London Daily News.

The Russian Gen. Annenkoff—who, it seems, is practised in the art of music as well as in that of war—has collected a curious choir of seventy natives of Turkestan, Northern Afghanistan, and Bokhara, which, under the direction of a famous Asiatic singer, boasting the utterly unpronounceable name of Ak-Jouchki-Ogli, proposes to give choral concerts at St. Petersburg and other European capitals, in order to raise funds to found schools and hospitals in Russia's new Asiatic dominions. If they ever reach England, amateurs will be able to gain particular experience of the Eastern musical scale.

A MILK-WHITE DEER.

From the Bangor (Me.) Press, April 3.

White deers are very scarce things, but Mr. R. F. Coburn of Molunkus seems to have no trouble in finding them. He has secured the skin of one that is perfectly white, not a colored hair on it. It was shot about two months ago near Mount Katahdin, and is the second white deer killed in the State in two years.

DUELING IN JAPAN.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD CUSTOM—FINES IMPOSED TO SUPPRESS IT.

From the London Times.

Dueling, which was universal among the military classes in Japan prior to the revolution of 1868, and which had fallen greatly into disuse subsequent to that event, has of late shown a tendency to revive, and accordingly the Government has at last dealt with the subject. In a decree signed by the Emperor, countersigned by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, which had recently been issued, it is provided that whoever sends or accepts a challenge for a duel shall be punished with imprisonment, with hard labor, for a period of not less than six months and not more than two years, together with a fine of from $10 to $100.

By the second article whoever shall have engaged in a duel shall be punished with imprisonment, with hard labor, for a period of not less than two and not more than five years, together with a fine of from $20 to $200. Whoever commits murder or inflicts bodily injury on another in a duel shall be punished under the provisions of the Penal Code applicable to that offense under ordinary circumstances. Whoever gives or promises to attend a duel as witness, or under whatever name or pretense, shall be punished with imprisonment, with hard labor, for a period of not less than one month and not more than one year, together with a fine of from $5 to $50. Whoever shall let or place at the disposal of duelists any place with a full knowledge of the circumstances under which it is to be used shall be liable to the former penalty.

Whoever shall defame a person for not accepting a challenge for a duel shall be punished under the provisions of the Penal Code for the crime of defamation, and, finally, the offenses detailed in the preceding articles shall be referred to the Penal Code, and shall be punishable in accordance with its provisions, should they prove to be more severe. The drastic nature of this legislation will be perceived by reference to the minimum punishment, which, for sending a challenge, is hard labor for six months; fighting a duel is two years; being a second is one month, together with fines, while to kill an antagonist is murder, to wound him is the crime of causing grievous bodily harm, and finally, as a conclusion and crown to the whole, duelists and their seconds are to be punished, not by this special law, but by the general penal law if it happens that the punishments provided by the latter are more severe.

NOT GOING TO BE SURPRISED.

From the Schuyler (Neb.) Quill.

It would not surprise the Quill any to see Nebraska go Democratic within a year or two. It will then be laid to prohibition, but prohibition will not be the cause. It is the dissatisfaction of the people regarding the freight rates and the action of the Republican State Board of Transportation in reference thereto.

DOUBLING IN JAPAN.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD CUSTOM—FINES IMPOSED TO SUPPRESS IT.

From the London Times.

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SHOOTING IN A HIGH WIND.

GOOD SPORT AT THE TRAPS FOR COUNTRY CLUB MEMBERS.

Sportsmen had an excellent opportunity to test their skill at shooting live pigeons in the strong wind of yesterday, and some very fine work was done at the picturesque home of the Country Club of Westchester. The home of the club, with its picturesque old colonial gables and piazza, looked very attractive, and before the broad windows, watching the progress of the matches, sat many ladies.

Jordan L. Mott, Jr., acted as referee. The shooting began with a spirited match for the first cup of the day, the conditions being seven birds, handicap rise, twenty-six yards and under, one miss to count as no bird, allowance to run on ties; entrance, $5. There were five traps and the pigeons rose splendidly, taking the wind and speeding away with a rapidity that frequently made second barrels almost simultaneous with first. After a lively fight Marion Story won the cup, killing seven straight birds.

The second cup was then fought for under these conditions: Unlimited number of birds, handicap rise, two misses out. This was also won by Marion Story, killing eleven straight birds, A. Fredericks and W. H. Sands tying for second place. Mr. Story's shooting was excellent, and many of his shots, cutting down the birds with the first barrel in the strong wind within a short distance from the traps as they rose, were warmly applauded. At one time the wind blew so hard that pigeon after pigeon escaped, and went wheeling away out of bound.

After luncheon at the quiet quarters of the club the shooting was resumed in the afternoon, and the match for the third cup was started off with twelve entries, the conditions being five birds, handicap rise, twenty-seven yards and under, one miss to count as no bird; entrance, $5. Thirty-six out of sixty birds were killed. After the third round the match narrowed down to W. B. Duncan and N. D. Thorne. Duncan missed the fifth bird and Thorne won, killing his fifth bird by a pretty shot.

The fourth match was started off with these conditions: Handicap rise; miss and out; entrance, $5. There were twelve contestants, and many of these gentlemen took double entries. In the first round P. Belmont, A. James, J. L. Mott, Jr., M. Story, J. Simpkins, and N. D. Thorne went out on their first entry, and W. H. Sands, Belmont, and Story went out on second entry. In the second round Williams, Fredericks, Iselin, and Duncan went out on first entry and Fredericks on second entry. This left the field to W. H. Sands on first entry, Williams on second entry, James on second entry, and Duane on second entry. Duane and Sands dropped out, and Williams and James both killed their fourth bird. James missed his fifth bird, and Williams killed his and won.

Another cup contested on the same conditions was fought for. Twenty-eight birds were killed, and 12 were missed. There were thirteen entries. The fifth round brought the match down to four contestants, Messrs. Thorne, Sands, Story, and Belmont. Sands missed his sixth bird and went out, then Story and Thorne went out, missing their seventh bird. Belmont killed his seventh and won.

DENOUNCED AS USURERS.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Fortunately the dignified repose of the Bank of England is not often interrupted by the arrival of a gentleman who denounces the assembled cashiers as "usurers and thieves." Such an individual did yesterday enter the bank, and, besides uttering the above atrocious sentiments with regard to the business therein transacted, distributed various pamphlets bearing upon "the infamous national sin called interest." Anybody who gave or took interest ought to be denied Christian burial, according to this compendium of theologico-financial knowledge. There are a good many sane people who disapprove of usury, including Mr. Ruskin and most of the philosophic Socialists, but they do not carry their theories into practice in the manner of the impulsive gentleman who bombarded a "piece of his mind" into the astonished Bank of England officials. The prisoner, it appeared, had done the same sort of thing before, and on that occasion his friends had promised to look after him. He will in future be looked after by the Hartford Insane Asylum.

CABBY FOUND ASLEEP.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A somnolent cabman was enjoying a comfortable nap on his box this morning in the Rue de Mets when an enterprising person came along, cut the reins, unharnessed the steed of the sleeping Jehu, mounted the animal, and tried to gallop it up the Faubourg Saint Martin. The nag, however, was almost as sleepy as its master, and refused to proceed at a pace brisk enough to enable the street brigand to get away. The cabman having been aroused from his slumbers by a good Samaritan who had observed the thief, rubbed his eyes and tried to ornament his features with a feeble smile, which was accompanied by a muttered malediction. At length, deeming energy imperatively necessary, the surprised charioteer seized his whip and proceeded briskly after the disappearing amateur of nags, who was ultimately conducted to a police station, where he treated the adventure as a pure joke. This species of horse play was, however, neither relished by the highhanded cabman nor by the police, who sent the thief to the lock-up.

PRINCES INSANE.

INMATES OF THE GRATZ ASYLUM AND THE NATURE OF THEIR DISORDERS.

Paris Letter to the London Truth.

The Gratz private asylum will soon deserve the name of "Rendezvous des Princes et des Princesses." Poor Prince Pedro of Saxe-Coburg has just been sent there from Cannes. His mania was the fear of poison. He thought the Republicans and the d'Eudists were equally anxious to cut him off. Prince Charles of Lichtenstein will meet him probably in a few days. The Duchesse d'Alençon was at this asylum, of which, I hear, Adelaide of Hohenlone, Duchess of Augustenburg, is still an inmate. She went out of her mind through brooding over her disappointments, which have remained ever present to her mind.

One was the failure of her husband to obtain the Danish duchies, another was the marriage of her wealthy uncle, Frederick, the only rich member of the family, to Mary Lee, and the third was having missed the imperial crown of France. She does not realize the compensations, one of which is the rise of her daughter Augusta to the imperial German throne, and the other the match which the Emperor made up between his sister-in-law, Charlotte Mantua, and the wealthiest of the Hohenzollerns, Prince Frederick Leopold, brother of the Duchess of Connaught. Princess Amelia of Bavaria, *née* Borbon y Borbon, is also at this Rendezvous des Princes et des Princesses.

Prince Charles Lichtenstein was driven out of his mind by disappointment in never meeting in real life the woman that he dreamed of. He was not exactly a Lovelace, but he had a passion for white blackbirds, and sought for them industriously among black blackbirds, who plucked him unmercifully. They and the usurers to whom he applied need not be named, and made him (unaware to himself no doubt) a kind of society godfather. He had to introduce them to all that was most high and mighty at Prague, Vienna, Hamburg, and to persons who shine most in the upper circles of Mayfair, Paris, and Cannes.

The Prince latterly strove to cultivate wealthy British snobs, and was on the lookout for an English or American heiress. He had on his hands a fearful number of rubbishy books, a cargo of spoiled bacon, and a quantity of porcelain that got half ruined in the sea. There were remnants of transactions with bill discounters. Prince Charles seriously thought of selling these goods by auction, but the difficulty was to get hold of them. When he went to look them up the person who had them in store was sure to be away, and the clerk knew nothing. At length, when he put his hand on the bacon, it was seized for rent for the cost of storage, and, selling below the figure due, he had only one debt the more.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

We Promise the Following

Each and Every Day this Week.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

A GINGHAM SALE,

with the following representatives

of the best values ever offered in fine goods.

At Nine Cents and three-quarters,

Two hundred cases of the

BEST ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,

nearly half a million yards, nearly fifty thousand dresses of elegant styles such as have never been sold under twenty cents a yard.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,

Fifty cases.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,

Twenty-five cases.

The above is a short account

of the most important transaction of the season.

We will also offer the following:

French Sateens	the finest	29	cents
French Sateens	30c. quality	19	cents
French Printed Sateens	high lustre	12½	cents
Twill Sateens	Foulard designs	7¾	cents
Domestic Sateens	new styles	6¾	cents
Scotch Novelty Chambrays	worth 60c.	39	cents
Satin Stripe Plaids	exquisite quality	30	cents
Scotch Bordered Chambrays	all colors	24	cents
Scotch Plaids and Checks	worth 40c.	25	cents
Embroidered Stripe Chambrays	worth 45c.	25	cents
Fancy Scotch Chambrays	extra wide	15	cents
French Chambrays	plain colors	15	cents
Cashmere Flannels	wrapper styles	12½	cents
Flannelettes	Tennis styles	12½	cents
Oating Cloths	non-shrinkable	12½	cents
Pongee Cloths,	extra wide,	12½	cents
Shirting Cambrics,	yard wide,	9¾	cents
French Percales,	full yard wide,	8¾	cents
French Batistes,	yard wide,	7¾	cents
Zyphyr Cambrics,	light and dark,	7¾	cents
Mourning Cambrics,	warranted fast,	7½	cents
Plain Black,	cashmere finish,	7½	cents
Silver Grays,	100 styles,	7½	cents
Standard Calicoes,	fast colors,	3¾	cents
Ombre Cambrics,	new,	6¾	cents
Zephyr Crinkles,	worth 10c.,	4¾	cents
Indigo Blues,	best dye,	7¾	cents
Danish Cloths,	40 shades,	8¾	cents
Fancy Challies,	extra wide,	9¾	cents
Colored Challies,	India silk designs,	8¾	cents
Fancy Challies,	Cashmere designs,	7¾	cents
Fancy Challies,	light and dark,	5¾	cents

Silks.

At 49 CENTS.....and.....69 CENTS

three hundred pieces

Plain Colored Indias

for Dresses, Tea Gowns, and Fancy Work;

two widths——24 and 32 inches;

black, white, cream, and all fancy and staple colors.

SPLENDID VALUE.

Figured China Silks,	all shades,	29 cents
Plaid Surahs,	black and colored,	49 cents

Special Values in Fancy Surahs.

Plaids and stripes....49c.....59c.....64c.....98c.

Special Values in Faille Francaise.

Black and colored.....89c.....98c.....$1 19

Special Values in Surahs.

Colored, 29c.....59c.....69c.

Black, 39c.....49c.....59c.....79c.

SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK

Gros Grains,	18 qualities,	59c. to	3 00
Satin Merveilleux,	8 qualities,	59c. to	1 50
Satin Rhadames,	14 qualities,	59c. to	2 48
Satin Duchesse,	6 qualities,	98c. to	2 25
Peau de Soie,	7 qualities,	79c. to	1 98
Armures,	5 qualities,	79c. to	1 50
Regence,	6 qualities,	79c. to	1 50
Brocades,	6 qualities,	69c. to	2 00
Satin stripes,	6 qualities,	79c. to	1 50
Moires,	8 qualities,	69c. to	2 25

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

Vested Jersey Jackets	Tailor bound	$2 50
Military Jersey Jackets	worth $7 00	3 98
Wide Wale Jackets	with revers	4 98
Fancy Check Jackets	all sizes	2 50
Braided Jackets	all colors	3 98
Colored Reefers	all sizes	4 98
London Checks and Double-breasted Cheviots		6 98
Double-breasted Corkscrew	satin lined	7 98
Imported Reefers	silk cord ties	10 00
Imported Reefers	fancy Surah lined	18 00
Imported Broadcloth	satin lined	19 00

Newmarkets and Connemaras.

Black and Colored. Plain and Trimmed.

$4 98, worth $7 50.....$6 98, worth $10 00; $9 98, worth $14 00.

Imported Passementerie Wraps.

$4 98, worth $12. $5 98, worth $15. $6 98, worth $25

A Thousand Beaded Wraps,

with and without netted shoulders and rich fringe, ribbon and lace trim.

$1 25	worth	$3 00	$6 98	worth	$11 00
1 98	worth	4 00	7 98	worth	13 00
2 98	worth	5 00	9 98	worth	16 00
4 98	worth	9 00	12 98	worth	20 00

Tea Gowns.

French Challie, Cashmere, Surah and Fancy Silk—the handsomest variety we have ever shown. FOUR ninety-eight to FORTY dollars.

As special we offer

At $11 98..French Cashmere Tea Gowns—worth $18

TO-MORROW WE WILL SELL

In Glove Department

at forty-nine cents

LADIES' MILANESE SILK GLOVES,

Blacks only—six and eight button lengths; cost a dollar to import.

Laces.

Special offering of

Real Hand-Run Spanish Flouncings,

forty-two inches wide,

At Two Ninety-eight; value $6.

ALSO

in connection with above,

At Ninety-eight Cents,

Three thousand yards

CHANTILLY DEMI-FLOUNCINGS

for Capes.

Optical Department

(main entrance——main floor)

is in charge of a competent Optician, who will give special attention to Oculists' prescriptions....While guaranteeing correct fit and perfect satisfaction, we offer the best of goods at popular prices.

	Our Price.	Opticians' Price.
Gold Spectacles	$3 49 to $5 49	$5 00 to $9 00
Gem Eye Glasses	2 98 to 5 49	4 00 to 8 00
Gold Do.—tortoise	3 49 to 4 49	5 00 to 7 00
Steel Spectacles	12 to 75	25 to 1 50
Steel Riding Bow Do.	98 cents	1 75 to 2 50
Nickel Riding Bow Do.	1 25	2 00 to 3 00
Steel Pebble Lens Do.	1 95 to 2 49	3 50 to 5 00
Gold Spectacles	19 to 89	35 to 1 50
Tortoise Eye Glasses	39 to 98	60 to 2 00
Rubber Eye Glasses	50 to 87	60 to 1 00
Eye Glass Chains	54 to 1 00	85 to 2 00
Field and Marine Glasses	7 49 to 10 98	10 00 to 18 00
Opera Glasses— Pearl	2 98 to 5 39	4 00 to 8 50
Opera Glasses— Pearl	9 49 to 9 49	8 50 to 15 00
Opera Glasses	1 98 to 5 49	3 00 to 6 00
Opera Glasses	2 98 to 5 49	4 00 to 8 00
Opera Glasses	23 to 1 49	35 to 2 00
Field Glasses	1 98 to 3 98	2 00 to 4 00

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Upholstery.

At $3 98....$4 98....$5 69,

IMPORTED CREPE CURTAINS.

White, Steel, Olive, Blue, and Ecru, with contrasting and variegated silk cross stripes—some with deep silk dados and borders all around—with and without tinsel—heavy knotted fringes all around; worth Nine to Fourteen dollars.

At $7 98....$9 98....$11 96,

Three hundred pair SILK CURTAINS—pure silk, double warp, and reversible. Regular prices, Fifteen to Thirty-five dollars.

At $3 68....and....$4 98,

ALL-OVER CHENILLE PORTIERES,

in latest colorings and best designs,

All new this season,

worth more than double.

At Six Ninety-eight,

100 pair Saxony Chenille Portieres—with borders all around and deep dados; worth $12.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

200 pieces

Finest French Rep Cretonnes,

nearly a yard wide—regular price, 75c.

At Nineteen Cents,

Furniture Slip Coverings—Brocades and Stripes, double width; worth 32c.

Open-work Scrims	4⅞c.;	worth 10
With Colored Woven Cords	7⅞c.;	worth 15
Tinted grounds	7⅞c.;	worth 12½
Illuminated Scrims	10⅜c.;	worth 15
Fancy Border Scrims	10⅜c.;	worth 17
Indian Cross Stripes	10½c.;	worth 17
Silkolines—all colors	14⅞c.;	worth 22
Gold Stamped Crêpes	25c.;	worth 40
Colored Madras—bordered	26c.;	worth 50
French Muslins	29c.;	worth 45
Applique Muslins—54-inch	39c.;	worth 60
Curtain Loops	23c.;	worth 35
Holland Shades—complete	19c.;	worth 35
Crumb Cloths, 36x72	59c.;	worth $1 00
Fancy Chair and Easel Scarfs	27c.;	worth 49
China Silk Scafs—hand-painted bolting ends—heavy silk fringe	79c.;	worth 1 50
Fine Embroidered Plush Draperies—all the new and delicate colorings	$6 75;	worth $12 00

Leather Goods and Trunks.

The fame of this great sale of the "Miller" stock grows with each succeeding day....Those who may need, will find the finest and the best of goods at half value.

	Miller's Price.	Ours.
Iron-bound Saratoga Trunks	$9 00	$4 50
Same—largest size	12 00	5 50
Fancy Zinc Saratogas	11 00	4 75
Heavy-bound Zinc—iron bottom	6 00	2 98
Small Saratogas	4 00	1 98
Steamer Trunks—28 inch	4 50	2 10
Finest Steamer Trunks—44 inch	22 00	11 00
Canvas Saratogas	15 00	7 50
Canvas do.—leather bound	30 00	14 50
Leather do.—mallable iron bolts	30 00	14 50
French Dress Trunks—iron bound	25 00	10 50
Iron-bound Basswood—dovetailed	30 00	10 00
The same—44 inch—four trays	35 00	15 00
Gentlemen's Iron bound—26 and 28 inches	22 00	8 00
Gentlemen's Royal Riveted	44 00	21 00
Gentlemen's Sole Leather	36 00	17 50
Gentlemen's Sole Leather	70 00	36 00
Ladies Sole Leather, $38 00 to 120 00	$19 to 58 00	
Theatrical Trunks	22 00	10 50
Sample Trunks	19 00	9 50
Overland Trunks	28 00	14 00
Light-weight Monitors	50 00	25 00
Saratoga Hampers—leath'r bo'nd	35 00	19 00
Smaller—thoroughly waterproof	27 00	13 00
Dress Hampers	25 00	12 00
Gentlemen's Sole Leather Hat Boxes	16 00	7 49

Gladstone Bags—14 to 24 inch.

Morocco, Horskin, Grain, Sole Leather, and Alligator.

Miller's Price, $3 00 to 35 00..Ours, $1 49 to 16 00

Club Bags—10 to 20 inches.

Miller's Price, $1 25 to 23 00..Ours, 69c. to $12 00

Cabin Bags—10 to 20 inches.

Miller's Price, $6 00 to 27 00..Ours, $ 49 to 13 00

English Knockabout Bags—12 to 20 inches.

Miller's Price, $10 00 to 33 00..Ours, 4 98 to 16 00

Valises—Plain and Bellows.

Miller's Price, $10 00 to 45 00..Ours, 4 98 to 22 00

English Dress Suit Bags.

Miller's Price, $12 00 to 45 00..Ours, 5 98 to 22 00

Telescope Bags—10 to 26 inches.

Miller's Price, $1 00 to 3 50..Ours, 49c. to $1 69

Lawyers' Brief Bags—12 to 15 inches.

Miller's Price, $6 00 to 15 00..Ours, 3 00 to 7 50

Physicians' Bags—12 to 18 inches.

Miller's Price, $7 00 to 17 00..Ours, 3 50 to 8 00

Toilet Bags—40 Styles,

with cut-glass and gold and silver mounted requisites.

Miller's Price, $18 00 to 20 00..Ours, 9 90 to 98 00

Ladies' Shopping Bags.

Miller's Price, $1 00 to 12 00..Ours, 49c. to 5 00

Ladies' Chatelaine Bags.

Miller's Price, $1 00 to $22 00..Ours, 49c. to 11 00

Pocketbooks, Billbooks, and Card Cases,

with and without sterling silver mountings—

Miller's Price, 25c. to $15 00..Ours, 12½c. to 5 00

Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Miller's Price, 75c. to $13 00..Ours, 39c. to 5 00

	Miller's Price.	Ours.
Music Rolls,	$1 50 to $9 00	69c. to $4 50
Traveling Compan-ions,	1 25 to 50 00	59c. to 22 00
Collar and Cuff Boxes	1 25 to 12 00	59c. to 6 00
School Bags,	1 25 to 8 00	69c. to 4 00
Ladies' Belts — all leathers,	50c. to 7 00	25c. to 3 50
Straps—all kinds	12c. to 5 00	6c. to 2 50
Camp Stools.	1 00 to 2 50	59c. to 1 19
Steamer Chairs,	2 25 to 9 00	$1 49 to 4 25
Steamer Rugs,	3 50 to 15 00	1 98 to 7 98
Dog Collars,	50c. to 7 00	10c. to 2 89

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

PARASOLS—All the novelties, plain, striped, plaid, check, and bordered, in all colors and combinations, besides black and white—a thousand styles.....$1 98 to $10

SUN UMBRELLAS—Gold and silver mounts and a large variety of natural wood handles..98c. to $12

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, 25c. to $3

TO-MORROW WE WILL SELL,

At Two Ninety-eight,

Five hundred

Boys' All-Wool Suits,

Navy Blue Corkscrews and Fizanels, and light, medium, and dark checked and mixed Cheviots—

Ages 4 to 12; real value $4 50.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Walking Jackets.

(LONDON MADE.)

FRESH INVOICES JUST RECEIVED MAKE OUR STOCK OF LADIES' LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS THE GRANDEST EVER SHOWN. THE CLOTHS FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE ARE ENGLISH KERSEYS, WIDE AND NARROW WALE DIAGONALS, PLAIN AND DIAGONAL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS AND CORKSCREWS. ALTHOUGH THESE ARE THE SAME CLASSES OF MATERIALS AS USED BY FINEST CUSTOM TAILORS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, THE PRICES ARE AS REASONABLE AS THOSE USUALLY ASKED FOR ORDINARY GOODS.

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

OUR IMMENSE SALES OF LADIES' PARIS WRAPS DURING THE PAST WEEK IS THE STRONGEST KIND OF PROOF OF THE GREAT BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING. THE ASSORTMENT IS SO VERY LARGE THAT LADIES CANNOT FAIL TO GET SUITED.

WHILE OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW—RANGING AS THEY DO FROM $3.75 TO $59.00—THESE WRAPS ARE THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE LEADING PARIS MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL THIS SEASON'S LATEST STYLES. ALL SIZES UP TO 48 BUST MEASURE ARE TO BE FOUND IN THIS MAMMOTH COLLECTION.

Ladies' Separate Vests.

IN THIS, THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTY FOR LADIES' WEAR, WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT MADE FROM CHOICEST PATTERNS OF CASHMERE VESTINGS, TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.

Misses' Suit & Cloak Dep't.

THIS DEPARTMENT PRESENTS UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS IN SUITS AND OUTSIDE GARMENTS FOR MISSES' DRESS, SCHOOL, AND STREET WEAR. THE ASSORTMENTS IN EACH CLASS ARE VERY EXTENSIVE, AND THE PRICES THE LOWEST WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO MAKE FOR LIKE QUALITIES.

OVER 200 IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN JACKETS, COATS, AND CONNEMARAS AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN COST TO LAND.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Trimmed Hats.

Over 3,000 Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats, all choice and elegant styles, for dress and school wear, no two alike, from $2.48 to $15.00 each.

STRAW GOODS.

Unlimited assortments of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Braid Hats, in black and every shade, at extremely low prices.

Extra large stock of Misses' and Children's Milan Flats, black and colors, 75c., 98c., $1.48 up.

6th Ave. and 19th St.

THE MORMONS SURPRISED.

THE DAYS OF REVELATION DECLARED TO BE ENDED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—The sixtieth annual conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints began yesterday. Five thousand persons were in attendance, representing branches of the Mormon Church all over the country. President Woodruff, the head of the Church, said in his opening address that the day of revelations had ended. God had revealed enough of the mysteries for people to see salvation, and there was no need of looking for more divine utterances.

The statement was a bombshell in the camp of the Mormons, who have hitherto contended that all action of the Church was detailed by revelations from the prophet, which is Woodruff. Other speakers followed in the same strain, and urged strict compliance with the laws of the Church.

A leading Mormon said yesterday that it was expected that Woodruff would, before the close of the conference, assert that he had had a revelation from God that polygamy should be abandoned.

THEY WILL NURSE THE SICK.

A reception will be tendered next Friday evening by the graduating class of the New-York Hospital Training School for Nurses in the administration building, 8 West Sixteenth-street, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The young women who form this class and whose noble mission in life is to relieve suffering humanity number eleven, and these are their names: Miss Daisy Dwight, Miss Elsie Wallace, Miss Lillian Ingraham, Miss George A. Crispell, Miss Anna A. Taylor, Miss Mary G. Harris, Miss Nellie Gillett, Miss Marie L. Schuebley, Miss Katherine Sanborn, Miss Amy Hugo, Miss Ellen A. Davis.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP HAROLD.

The British steamship Harold went ashore on March 24 on the reef at the northern end of Turk's Island. It was impossible to float the vessel, and she was finally condemned. Her cargo was taken off in a damaged condition. Two of the engineers and the steward of the Harold arrived here yesterday on the Steamship Saginaw of the Clyde Line. The Harold measured 536 tons and was built in 1887. She was owned by Colvils, Lowden & Co. of Glasgow.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT ACT.

BOSTON, April 5.—A special from Halifax to the *Herald* says: "The Newfoundland Government has decided to repeal the Bait act, and hereafter French, American, and Canadian fishermen will be permitted to freely purchase bait in Newfoundland Harbor upon payment of tonnage and license fees, but the exportation of bait to St. Pierre, Miquelon is prohibited."



THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCK IS THE POPULAR COAT OF THIS SEASON. THE STYLE IS BECOMING A SLENDER, MEDIUM, OR EVEN A STOUT FIGURE. WE RECOMMEND THIS STYLE OF GARMENT FOR FINE DRESS OR BUSINESS WEAR, AND OFFER A SPECIAL LINE OF BLUE AND BLACK F. & H. THIBET, CHEVIOT, CLAY'S AND SCHOLLER'S FINE DIAGONALS AND CORKSCREWS; ALSO, A VARIETY OF FINE SILK MIXTURES NUMBERING OVER A THOUSAND STYLES OF HOCKANUM, GLOBE, AND BLACKINGTON.

COAT AND VEST, TO ORDER, $15.

TROUSERS, TO ORDER, $5.

WE OFFER THESE GOODS AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN, SELLING BY MERCHANT TAILORS FROM $50 TO $80. POSITIVELY THE SAME GOODS, WITH NO BETTER TRIMMINGS, STYLE, OR WORKMANSHIP THAN OURS.

EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT IN SPRING OVERCOATINGS, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT, $18.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. OUR MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM HAS PROVED A GREAT CONVENIENCE, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

FLOWERS IN THE CHURCHES.

THE WORK OF TRANSFORMATION BEGUN LAST NIGHT FOR EASTER.

The sombre colors of the churches will be hidden to-day behind bright coverlets of flowers. Everywhere yesterday there were signs of the impending transformation. Lenten worship was disturbed by the bustle of preparation for the great awakening of to-day. Tuners were in the organ lofts, florists were at the altars, and sextons were busy with designers, carpenters, upholsterers, cleaners, and all that company whose varied industry was in pressing demand to turn the churches at short notice from places of penitent and humble prayer into places of joyous exultation.

The churches were not in any way attractive in the preliminary stages of change presented to the view of visitors. Those communicants who may have been still in lenten mood would have done well to stay away, for the work in progress was sadly out of harmony with the season of gravity about ending. Their appearance suggested nothing so strongly as Spring house-cleaning, with nearly everything out of its accustomed place, and little in sight to give promise of the bright renovation and rearrangement to be accomplished overnight. It was not until toward evening that indications of what was to come took visible form within the churches. At that time the waxons of florists began to make their deliveries, and from other sources also the floral stream poured into the sanctuaries. This was the chief business of the evening in the church neighborhoods, and, when that had fairly set in, the promise of an Easter the equal in elaborate effects of any of its resplendent predecessors was already well assured. At some of the churches, where the floral gifts were specially generous, it was said that the choicest offerings would be deferred until this morning. The decorators at work last night will accordingly, in many cases, resume to-day at sunrise, in order that the freshest of flowers in most effective display may gladden the sight of the congregations who assemble for morning service.

Lilies take the lead as usual for the adornment of the altar. No church will be without them. Roses, azaleas, lilies of the valley, hydrangeas, chrysanthemums, ferns, palms, smilax, and ivy also enjoy wide favor among decorators. The designs do not take a very wide range. Crosses, anchors, crowns, pillows, wreaths, and round-top mounds of flowers; large designs in ivy, with inscriptions in scarlet commemorative of the resurrection, and towering palms set in beds of white flowers will be the striking examples in design, following closely the traditions of the day. Indeed, scarcely any departure is to be noticed anywhere from the Easter displays of former years. In many of the churches, especially among the most wealthy, the decorators can hardly get in their work until this morning, for private offerings constitute the bulk of the displays, and beyond the expectation that such offerings will be as generous and choice as in past years no adequate idea could be given yesterday of the extent or arrangement of the floral pieces.

This is conspicuously the case at St. Bartholomew's, where the altar and chancel every Easter are loaded down with the most beautiful flowers. The church itself furnishes nothing except a crown and cross, which will be suspended over the altar. By 7 o'clock this morning everything else intended for use at the principal service must be at hand. In anticipation of the usual outpouring of donations a force will be in attendance at that hour to arrange the display.

A practice somewhat similar has come into vogue at St. Thomas's. The reading desk is to be buried in roses. A bank of lilies will rest against the foot of the sanctuary. Calla and annunciation lilies will rear their proud heads in graceful clusters at the chancel rail, and the various tablets set in the walls of the church will be wreathed in green. Potted plants and cut flowers will be profusely distributed within the chancel, memorial offerings from various members of the congregation. The same form of decoration, also mainly supplied by individual offerings, will constitute the display at Grace Church. At Trinity Church there will not be as many flowers as is usual at Easter. The platforms heretofore erected for flowers at either end of the chancel rail are not to be built this year. Such decorations as have been provided will be very choice, consisting of palms, lilies, and hydrangeas.

The spacious chancel of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be filled with flowers. The sanctuary will be nearly covered with lilies. Against a background of stately palms skirting the entire chancel will be arranged massive banks of azaleas, chrysanthemums, and roses, while masses of graceful and fragrant roses and lilies will flank the altar. At St. Leo's, on Twenty-eighth-street, the offerings will be scarcely less elaborate and no less choice than at the cathedral. The Fifth-avenue churches without exception will delight their congregations with adornment along the lines indicated, and generally throughout the city the usual celebration of Easter in the churches will worthily represent the spirit of the day.

A RUSTY NAIL MAKES A FATAL WOUND.

William Germann, a car driver, twenty-two years old, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 434 Pearl-street, and as he had had no regular medical attendance Coroner Schultze was called to hold an inquest. It was learned that about three weeks ago Germann had a quarrel with Mrs. Margaret McCrudy, the housekeeper in charge of the house, and the woman struck him in the left thigh with a piece of board. There was a rusty nail in the board, and the nail penetrated the young man's clothing and made a wound in his thigh. The injury appeared to be trifling at first, but the limb began to swell. Yesterday his condition became so serious that an ambulance was sent for to take him to Bellevue Hospital, but before the ambulance reached the house he was dead. It is probable that death was caused by blood poisoning, resulting from the wound.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, and 169 Sixth Av.,

CORNER 12TH ST.

ADVANCE SALE.

IN ORDER THAT PRUDENT PEOPLE AND AN EARLY BUYER WILL PROFIT BY AN ADVANCE INVESTMENT, I HAVE PLACED ON SALE A LINE OF

WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES AT $1.50,

IN EVERY SHAPE, STYLE, AND FORM, EQUAL TO THOSE SOLD ELSEWHERE DURING THE WARM SEASON FROM $2.50 TO $3.

EVERY LADY WHO HERETOFORE HAS BEEN WEARING THE HIGHER-PRICED SHOES, AND BEING ECONOMICALLY INCLINED, SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFERING.

BELOW I ENUMERATE A FEW OF MANY DIFFERENT STYLES AT THIS POPULAR PRICE:



Ladies' Russet Oxford Ties, with box toe and high heel; also, with medium toe and low heel,

$1.50.



Ladies' Soelma Kid Oxford Ties, patent leather tipped, with narrow toe and high heel; also, with medium toe and low heel,

$1.50.



Ladies' Soelma Kid Oxford Ties, with common-sense toe and heel,

$1.50.



Ladies' Soelma Kid patent leather trimmed Oxford Ties, "The Jersey Lily."

$1.50.



Ladies' Soelma Kid Oxford Ties, box toes, with medium high heels,

$1.50.

NO WOMAN'S FOOT IS TOO NARROW, TOO BROAD, TOO LONG, TOO SHORT for me to fit perfectly with this line of goods.

Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 Sixth Av.,

CORNER 12TH STREET.

MOSQUITO DESTROYERS.

THREE PRIZE ESSAYS ON HOW TO EXTERMINATE THE PESTS.

Last July Mr. Robert H. Lamborn, a retired merchant who has an office in the Mutual Life Building, placed $200 in the hands of Mr. Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, to be divided into three money prizes for the best three essays that might be handed in by entomologists up to Dec. 1 on the extirpation of mosquitoes, especially by dragon flies, which his observations had led him to believe were the natural enemies of the stinging pests.

The judges for the novel entomological-literary contest chosen by Mr. Lamborn were Dr. Henry C. McCook, President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, and Dr. J. S. Newberry, President of the Academy of Sciences of this city, and Professor of Geology in Columbia College. These gentlemen have just completed the work of examining the essays sent them on the subject. The first prize of $150 was awarded to Mrs. Eugene Maron of Philadelphia, the second of $30 to Mr. Archibald C. Weeks of 120 Broadway, and the third of $20 to Mr. William Beutenmuller of 132 East Seventy-sixth-street.

Mr. Lamborn's attention was attracted to the possibility of exterminating the mosquito by utilizing the dragon fly as a destructive agent while spending a Summer in Minnesota, where the mosquitoes are said to far excel the noted Jersey species in size, ferocity, and power to inflict pain on man and beast. He noticed that myriads of dragon flies always followed and devoured the swarms of mosquitoes, and that, though insect life of all kinds abounded, the dragon flies invariably and persistently selected the mosquito for their prey. It was for this reason and to stimulate entomologists to a study of the phenomenon that Mr. Lamborn offered the prizes which have just been awarded.

The judges were called upon in deciding the contest to examine and pass upon nearly 300 papers. The essays treated of the various insects that prey on mosquitoes and house flies, the artificial propagation of dragon flies adapted for artificial multiplication in mosquito-infected regions; detailed histories of the various species based on original experiments, and plans for breeding the mosquito destroyers in large numbers. The three prize essays and some of the more meritorious of the others submitted will soon be published by Mr. Lamborn.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

In 1858 a sale took place in Paris of the effects of the Duchesse de Raguse, including a pipe of Madeira. This wine was fished up in 1814 from the carcass of a ship wrecked at the mouth of the Scheldt in 1778, and lain there till 1814. Louis XVIII. bought it, but part of it was presented to the French Consul, and thus it came into the cellar of the Duc de Raguse. At the sale forty-four bottles were sold, and the late Baron Rothschild bought these for their weight in gold. A rare old Madeira that, and regal price the Baron paid for it! But there are some other wines worth their weight in gold, not so much because of their having attained a phenomenal age, but because of their worth to humanity, and such a one is the famous Tokayer Ausbruch—known as Lorenz Reich's Tokayer Ausbruch—imported only by that noted wine connoisseur, and attainable only at his princely hotel, the Cambridge, 334 Fifth-avenue, New-York, or at his agency in Chicago. This grand wine has not, like the storied Madeira above referred to, lain in the mouth of a river thirty-odd years idly accumulating age unto itself, but having ripened into usefulness it has entered the mouths of the sick and enfeebled to prolong their lives, to restore them to health, and to share with sleep the fame of being "nature's sweet restorer." A wine such as this, so entirely associated with its services in the rescue of lives and the building up of brain and nerve forces as to be rarely thought of in the classing of wines known as to intoxicants, deserves the Scriptural application of "wine that maketh the heart glad," for a test of its wonderful efficiency will surely gladden the heart of any who may be suffering from an overtaxed brain, nervous prostration, or any one of those conditions where nature needs an ally to help one of her children over a crisis into the haven of health.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE PANAMA STILL ASHORE.

The freight steamship Panama, which went ashore at Jones's Inlet on Thursday last, was still ashore yesterday. A schooner and a lighter were sent down to her in order to take off about 400 tons of her cargo. After she has been lightened another attempt will be made to float her. Funch, Edye & Co., her agents, say that she is making no water, and will undoubtedly be floated in a day or two.

EHRICH BROTHERS

Desire to place before their patrons this week the following specialties. It is almost needless to state that they are all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES, RECENT PRODUCTIONS, and at MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES:



IMPORTERS,

Sixth Ave., 22d & 23d Sts.

LADIES' IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SUITS, made of CHEVIOTS and LADIES' CLOTH, in plain and combinations, handsomely trimmed and tailor made, waists altered without extra charge, worth from $50 to $75, at $25 to $55.

LADIES' CLOTH SUITS in plain and braided in navy blue, wine, and all desirable shades of gray; formerly $15.00, at - - - - - - - - $8.25

LADIES' CLOAKS. COACHING CAPE made of broadcloth, stylish and pretty in effect, with five rows of embroidery, in all desirable colors and superior workmanship, at - - - - - - - - 8.75

SURAH SILKS of extra quality in every conceivable shade; good value at 75c., now - - - - 48c.

BLACK SILK CASHMERE, sublime, 20 inches wide; value 75c., at - - - - - - - - - 59c.

FANCY TARTAN SERGES in unique combinations of colors; worth 85c. per yard, at - - - - - 48c.

SURAH TWILLS, all-wool, with lace (effect) borders, in popular colors; worth 95c. per yard, at - - 58c.

LADIES' COACHING PARASOLS, comprising the productions of the best makers only, in plaids, stripes, and changeable effects, with handsome imported handles; worth $3 75, at - - - - - - - - - 2.95

LADIES' GLOVES. GANTS DE SUEDE, Mousquetaire, 8-Button length, in desirable tan colorings and Embroidered Backs; worth $1 35 per pair, at - - 98c.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, in choice designs, exceptional value; worth $4 50 per pair, at - - - - 3.50

SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS, in elegant colors and combinations; worth 45c. and 65c. per yard, at - - - - - - 25c. and 45c.

BLACK TRIMMING LACES in all popular designs, including CHANTILLY, RUSSIAN BAMBOO, and SPANISH GUIPURE, 7 inches wide, per yard, to - - - - 19c.

Sixth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts.

(CARRIAGE ENTRANCE ON 23D ST.)

AID FOR IMMIGRANTS.

USES TO WHICH THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND WILL BE DEVOTED.

The plans for the fund which Baron de Hirsch of Paris has established for the amelioration of the condition of those of his co-religionists who are anxious to leave Russia and Roumania and those other countries in Europe where the Jew is persecuted almost to martyrdom, and to find refuge in this country, have made substantial progress.

Not very long ago Baron de Hirsch, with the determination to aid poor Hebrews in reaching America, requested a number of prominent Jews in this city and in Philadelphia to devise some plan of action whereby his proposed fund could be expended so that it would do the most good. He declared that he desired to establish a very important fund for immediate use, and transmitted a sum of $10,000, which he said would be added to monthly. Of course, the gentlemen who were selected to act as the Baron's agents in the distribution of this large sum fully appreciated their responsibility, and the result was a correspondence of some extent, which delayed the completion of the work.

This correspondence has now reached a definite conclusion, and the committee of distribution has been organized into a central committee, or a body of Trustees, as follows: M. S. Isaacs, President; Jesse Seligman, Treasurer; Julius Goldman, Secretary; Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Rice, Oscar S. Straus, and James H. Hoffman of New-York and Mayer Sulzberger and William B. Hackenburg of Philadelphia, Trustees. The plans which have been so far formulated are that aid is to be given to the immigrants in securing the manual training of children, the education of adults in the English language and in a trade or occupation, the employment and temporary support of immigrants and the furnishing of tools and implements, and facilities for removal from crowded tenement houses in cities. The Trustees declare that there are many serious obstacles to overcome, and whatever they attempt to do at once will be to a large degree experimental. They will do, they say, obliged to regard carefully the conditions of the labor market and the limitations attending the treatments of questions connected with immigration.

The Trustees say that it is not either the intention of Baron de Hirsch or of themselves to encourage immigration, but so many Jews in Russia and Roumania are obliged to leave their homes that they are entitled to the sympathy of the citizens of a country as free as this is. The committee intends to have it distinctly understood, however, that the immigrants must work, and work in the American way. They will be required to give up their foreign dress and habits and to adapt themselves to surroundings which are radically different from those of their native villages.

TO BE DEDICATED TO-DAY.

The building erected at Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street by the Collegiate

OVER SALT KETTLE FERRY

A SHORT BOAT RIDE ON HAMILTON HARBOR.

PAGET VISITED ON A HOT WINTER'S DAY—WHERE NATURE SMILES AND THE NATIVES SLUMBER.

The nine parishes of Bermuda are named after nine titled gentlemen who were concerned in the early settlement of the islands—the Earls of Pembroke, Southampton, Warwick, and Devonshire, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Paget, Sir Edwin Sandys, and Sir Thomas Smith; St. Georges after Sir George Somers, and Harrington Sound after Lord Harrington. So when we started one day for an afternoon's excursion on the Salt Kettle Ferry I rather expected to learn that the place was named in honor of Sir Peter Salt Kettle. It seems, however, that it takes its peculiar name from the shape of the basin in which the ferry ends, which somewhat resembles a big kettle hollowed out of the rock. It is across Hamilton Harbor, the ferry starting from the foot of Queen-street, and the distance across is about a mile and a quarter, past several green islands, floating on water so clear that on a smooth day every inch of the bottom can be seen. This little ferry is a great accommodation to the people over in Paget Parish who have occasion to visit Hamilton, for the short boat ride saves them a walk or drive of several miles by the road. Hamilton is so situated that it is next to impossible for any stranger to keep in mind the points of the compass, starting from the hotel piazza over the white roofs and the sea beyond you imagine yourself to be gazing toward Nova Scotia, when in reality you are facing the other way, and would be staring in somebody's front window in the city of Caracas, in Venezuela, if your eyes were only good enough. This is brought about in part by the peculiar situation of the city of Hamilton, and in part by the remarkable course followed by the steamers when they reach Bermuda. Coming from the North, the steamers run to the eastern extremity of the islands, and down the east coast for several miles till they seem to be going by entirely. Then they turn westward toward the shore and run so close in to St. Georges that you begin to think they are going to make that sleepy old town a visit. It is only a feint, however, for they soon turn northward again and run along so close to the shore that all the little houses stand out so plain you could count the panes of glass, and on their way they pass so close to the north till they are abreast of Tobacco Rock, where they make a bold sweep to the west, across the Murray Anchorage, all along the north shore of the islands, and into Great Sound, which is the entrance to Hamilton Harbor. Here, having run between Spanish Point on the one hand and Ireland Island and the dock yard on the other, they turn straight to the south again, and so continue for a mile or more, until, finding themselves in an archipelago where there is barely room to move and not half space enough to turn, they swing gently off toward the southeast. Half a mile, perhaps, they continue on this course till they come to a final stop in front of the Hamilton wharf, when the bow heads due east toward Morocco in Africa and the stern points due west toward South Carolina.

After all this turning and twisting it is not to be expected that any visitor can keep the points of the compass properly sorted out. The approach being from the north, and Hamilton being in the extreme part of the island, it seems reasonable to think that the bit of water the city overlooks should be to the northward also, but it is not; it is on the south, because Hamilton, although on the north side of the island, is on the south shore of a projecting point. This bounding, devious course, so bewildering and intricate, is the only channel by which a steamship can reach the capital of Bermuda; and the channel is narrow, bordered on both sides by dangerous coral reefs, and is not to be attempted after dark, because it is unlighted. That Hamilton Harbor that must be crossed to reach Salt Kettle, and the boats start from the foot of Queen-street, across the way from Mr. Heyl's drug store and the American Consulate. Here we found a flight of steps that led to some wharf, and a small rowboat managed by an infinitesimal darky boy. The boy offered to row us across for "tuppence" each, but the ladies did not care to risk themselves on the briny deep in so frail a vessel handled by so small a boy, and the boy, with more friendliness than business tact, told us that the steamboat would be along in few minutes. So we waited, and watched a lot of gentlemen of color who were evidently deciding a waxer as to which of them could roll the fewest barrels aboard a brig that lay at an adjoining wharf. The sun seemed determined to show us what he could do when he set himself out, and he began to scorch us in a way that left no room to doubt his ability. That Bermuda sun is a thing to be respected when he really sets to work. There was no shelter, and half an hour on the burning wharf would have reduced us to a condition of toast; but we were spared the discomfort that must attend such a state, for in five minutes or less the little launch or steamboat arrived, discharged a cargo of Salt Kettlers, and we went aboard. It was a launch about twenty-five feet long by six feet broad, covered with a board awning supported on posts, and would carry a dozen or more passengers with comfort. This little steamer, one of a fleet of four, each of whom devoted his attention to collecting the "thruppence" fares, and she skimmed over the smooth water beautifully, making much better time than any reasonable passenger could have expected. In fact, all the steam ferries in Bermuda, and there were several, are very comfortable and convenient. They all have good boats that make good time, and it is evident that Bermuda has not fallen into the bad habit common in many of our own southern places of buying aged boats that have been retired from service in the north on account of infirmity and general inefficiency.

Nearly in the middle of Hamilton Harbor there lies a small green island that is constantly groaning under some tremendous burden. It is a sort of open-air warehouse, in which ships that do not know what else to do with their cargo discharge it there. Some years ago I saw it almost hidden beneath an immense heap of salt, put there by some ship in distress. Just now it is lumber. A lumber ship came in to Bermuda in ballast, ordered to discharge her cargo. To the island it went, and there a good part of it still lies, while the ship floats near by, waiting for new masts. Ships! There are ships everywhere. "From every stormy wind that blows" Bermuda exacts toll; and "every swelling tide of woes" is so much clear gain. These ships all around us in the harbor are not here because they want to be, most of them, but because they cannot help themselves. Bermuda has a naval hospital for this side of the world, and sick ships crowd here to be docored. In 1888 176 vessels put in to these islands. The figures for 1889 are not added up yet. And it is a suggestive fact that only 165 went away. Then what became of the eleven that came and did not here? Right all around us they lie in the harbor, some on their sides, some on the rocks, some black and slippery, some bleached white, all forlorn and neglected. What volumes of good stories those hulks could tell if they could only talk! They came from all over the world, but they will go no further. There is the Trinidad lying in the stream, taking in sugar—rough, brown, sugar done up in matting bags, and the burstations in many cases unduly show what wretchedly dark, dirty-looking stuff it is. But that forlorn lot of cheap sugar has a history that illustrates what a receiving station for all creation Bermuda is. A British steamer plying between the South Pacific for some unknown reason went to Iloilo, one of the Philippine Islands, and loaded with this sugar for Philadelphia. In the Suez Canal she had a collision, and went to Port Said for repairs. In the Mediterranean she sprang a leak, and put in at Gibraltar for repairs. In the North Atlantic she encountered a cyclone, and was glad to reach Bermuda without sinking. Here is her sugar, some of it, and bad enough sugar it is, made by those Hoodoos out in the Philippines in their primitive way; but it is sugar that has traveled, and some of it may be on your table before long, duly whitened by the refiners.

Five minutes, or thereabout, took us across the harbor, and put us safely in the Salt Kettle. There was a ripple on the water, so we could not watch the white bottom on the way over; but we could and did admire the beautiful view of the white city of Hamilton, which shows off to better advantage from the harbor than from anywhere else. The whitest city in the world, they call it, and no doubt it is. Everything is white, so far as darkies and they are willing to be. But my eyes tell me that the supernatural whiteness is not one of Hamilton's best features. On a bright day the glare is overpowering—and most Bermuda days are bright. A little cheap coloring put in the wash would be a real work of mercy to the eyes. But there lies Hamilton across the harbor, shining in the sun. Who would think, you glittering town, basking complacently under a tropical sun, that not long ago you were only a little settlement and that your name was Crow Lane! When it was proposed to move the capital from St. Georges, toward the close of the last century, the two competitors for the honor were Ell's Harbor and Crow Lane. Crow Lane secured the prize, but, as the name hardly seemed suitable for one of the capitals of the world, it was changed to Hamilton, in honor of Henry Hamilton, who was then the Governor. It is a bright town in more senses than the brightness of its walls; its people are full of the spirit of progress, and it will continue to improve.

The rocks that form the Salt Kettle are eight or ten feet higher than the water, and stone steps lead to the summit. The foundation is somewhat like an irregular crescent, one horn much larger than the other, and the Kettle is a secure little harbor in which the water is deep and always smooth. There is no vegetation on the projecting rocks, nothing but bare and ragged stone, smoothed down around the landing and in the road that leads to the main land. There is one small house on the rocks with a beautiful view of Hamilton and the harbor, but exposed to all the fury of the north winds. A hundred feet or so from the landing the road ran in between two low stone walls, and then we felt sure that we were still in Bermuda. The white walls from the beginning of the walls we came upon a little Jack-in-the-box place by the roadside with a shelf half way up the front of it for a counter, and inside a pretty little colored girl mounted on a high stool set in a framework of sea fowl brain stones bits of coral, animal to bats, and a great variety of other impossible native curiosities. The box was not more than four or five feet square, and just high enough for a short person to stand up in. This, however, was not the main establishment, but only a branch of one of the Bermuda industries. Mrs. Jones of Salt Kettle was a person I heard of frequently through the ladies, and this mercantile emporium belonged to Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones is a dressmaker, a milliner, a seller of curiosities, a maker of palmetto straw hats, proprietress of a donkey livery, and keeper of a boat stand. Her main business house is in Hamilton, where in a side street at the foot of the Hamilton Hotel hill her establishments bulged out from the rocky wall and defied me to tell whether it is part of the natural hill or whether it has been built there. Here it is that Mrs. Jones "millins and dressmakes," as the colored ladies sometimes express it. In the front door there constantly stands a lay figure that might profitably be imitated by some of our fashionable dressmakers, for nobody would pass by without looking at it. The foundation of this work of art is a dummy woman with a bust of steel springs and one leg of wood. A palmetto straw hat rests on top, a black shawl envelops the body, and a calico skirt, perpetually flapping in the wind, partially conceals the undeveloped underpinning. I never passed this delineator of the world's fashions, so lifelike is it, without expecting it to hold out a hand, burst into speech and ask for "a bit copper, boss." It does not, of course, take a party of ladies long to discover a magazine of modes like this in any country, and Mrs. Jones is liberal with the cards by which she advertises her Salt Kettle establishment, so I soon became familiar with this modest announcement of hers:

CLEVELAND HOUSE.
Salt Kettle Ferry.
Marine Specimens, Palmetto Work,
Cedar Work,
Always on Hand.
Donkey & Trap & Rowing Boats
For Hire.

Mrs. Jones, it will be observed, is an honest Bermuda rival of our own Honest John Wanamaker, her monster assortment including dresses and bonnets, curiosities, donkeys and carts, and rowing boats. I am informed by a very young American that her donkey named Kitty is a concentration of all the good qualities that can possibly be crowded into one little donk. Kitty is gentle, fast if you like or slow if you please, never balks at the foot of a hill, is appreciative of favors, docile, intelligent, always ready. I hear so many good things of Kitty that I am sure it can be nothing but her sex, as indicated by her name, that prevents her from being a member of the U. S. C. A. And Mrs. Jones is as ready to be the personal conductor of a donkey party as to trim a new palmetto hat, driving for you if you like or walking alongside if you prefer, with a childlike faith in Kitty's good intentions.

It was the Salt Kettle part of Mrs. Jones's establishment that we first approached, and while a section of the party turned down a short lane to visit "Cleveland House" and examine the marine and other mysteries therein contained, I took the road to another mercantile establishment to find something to quench thirst. The vicious will infer from this, perhaps, that the establishment was one with an excise license; but the pure and simple minded will know the truth at once, that it was only a little Bermuda grocery, where water might possibly be had, or, at the worst, a bottle of the native lemon-soda, which has the advantage, at least, of being wet. It was one of those little grocery shops common in all countries where there are plenty of negroes. It was called a shop as all do, of course, but cheese and brown sugar. The young man behind the counter was one of those tropical creations of whom no man can say whether he is a dark white man or a light colored man. I saw a case of bottles of lemon soda, and asked for one. The young man produced a bottle and set a big tumbler on the counter. It was intended to be a crystal glass, but upon its sides were the accumulated thumb marks of generations of Bermuda darkies. When I picked it up and held it to the light to study the character of some of its former users as shown by their finger prints, the young man called a boy out of the street, gave him a tin dipper, and sent him out to get some sea water. Then, rummaging under the counter, he came with the young man's hands, removed some of the obstructions, one or two layers, but not enough to make the glass inviting, and I let it alone and took the genial beverage in camp-meeting style. Of course there was no ice, so it was not a thirst-killing, but a delicious draught! Sparkling water from the old oaken bucket would hide its head in shame before a bottle of Bermuda lemon soda administered at a temperature of 212°. They cork the bottle with a glass stopper held down in a number of intricate grooves, and just as you think you are about to get a swallow the ball rolls back in place and breaks the connection. You try it again, with half a fear that you may swallow the glass agate, and down comes the ball again. It is slow work, but with perseverance and a strong thirst you simply have to begin at last, and are refreshed to the extent of "tuppence 'a'penny." They sold cigars also in this grocery, and bought one. The young man asked me how I liked them, and I told the whole truth, which was not complimentary to the cigar. "It ought to be good," said he, "it's imported from New-York." That remark about the prophet in his own country is certainly correct. I notice that when I buy a bottle of rum in New-York it is labeled "Genuine West India Rum," and when I buy it in the West Indies it is labeled "Genuine American Bay Rum."

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POISONED BY ROYAL HANDS

A MYSTERY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FRANÇOIS GAMAIN'S MISSION AT THE TUILERIES—WAS HE POISONED BY LOUIS XVI. OR MARIE ANTOINETTE?

On the 26th of May, 1792, says the *Saturday Review*, Paysanné, Deputy for the Dordogne and one of Robespierre's closest friends, read a long report, and finally obtained from the Assembly an order that "François Gamain, poisoned by Louis Capet on the 22d May, 1792, (old style,) shall in future enjoy a pension of 1,200 livres, to be paid annually from the date of the crime." This pension was agreed upon by all present, amid loud cheering.

Within the past ten years diligent research has brought to light several documents which had escaped the minute search made at the time of the Restoration, when all papers, it was believed, which might compromise the memory of the late King and Queen were destroyed. So determined were the French authorities, however, until the fall of the last empire, that no light should be thrown upon this extraordinary story, that the volume of the *Moniteur* which contained the few notices relating to it was carefully looked up, and not even permitted to pass into the hands of such historians as Michelet and Martin. However, since the establishment of the present republic, several fresh papers have come to light which had been abstracted from the secret archives.

Hitherto it has been stated that the name of Gamain was not mentioned at the trial of Louis XVI. This, as already intimated, is not true. The King was questioned at some length about the extraordinary charge brought against him by this person. He declared emphatically his innocence, and the matter was allowed to drop. Among the common people, however, the story was on every lip, and certainly nothing contributed more to the accomplishment of the dreadful catastrophe than this singular and even now mysterious affair.

Let us examine what Gamain himself has to tell us about it. He lived until 1802, and hundreds of persons are ready to attested the following facts concerning him:

1. That before the 22d of May, 1792, he was a hale, rather handsome man, very active, and cheerful.

2. That immediately after that date he became decrepit, lost his color, was nearly bent double, which gave him a most gone, and his reason slightly affected. He could no longer work, and had it not been for the pension granted him by the Assembly must have perished of want.

3. Two well-known doctors—De Lamairan and Voisin—were alive as late as 1820 who declared that they had examined Gamain, and were firmly of opinion that his pitiable condition was the result of poison.

4. It is certain that at the Restoration a portfolio which still exists in the National Archives, having printed on its back "Papers concerning *l'affaire* Gamain," was deprived of its contents, and these have never been restored.

5. The *Moniteur* and all the Republican papers of the period mention the affair in detail. The rumor crept abroad, too, and is casually referred to in several contemporary English magazines and papers.

We may, therefore, reasonably enough conclude that there was not so much smoke without some fire. It should be remembered that the papers contained in the secret archives of the Tuileries—which papers were delivered over to the National Assembly by Roland at the instigation of Gamain—were those compromising documents, the secret correspondence of Louis XVI. with the King of Prussia. There is no doubt that Gamain saw the King put them in the cupboard, and it is equally certain that it was Gamain who told Roland of their existence. He invariably gave the same story; but, instead of accusing the King and Queen of administering the poisoned wine and cake, he verbally asserted that Marie Antoinette who did so. He was in the service of Louis XVI. for fully sixteen years before the event which separated them forever, and was, therefore, familiar with his Majesty; and, from his calm and steady habits, was not likely to die of a dead, was evidently attached to him.

After the return from Varennes, Gamain said he had only seen the King once or twice. Gamain was living at Versailles; their Majesties were more or less prisoners at the Tuileries, and of course his duties was no longer required or able to assist his royal pupil. Indeed, it would have been highly imprudent for him to have been seen in such illustrious company. More than once Gamain, finding himself in a small way, tired out by working so many hours, was seized with cramp or a stroke of paralysis on his way home, and attributed his illness to the administration of poison. This, however, does not account for the effect the cake had upon the dog, which, if true, is one of the most suspicious points in the affair—but it was probably entirely the invention of a morbid imagination. Undoubtedly Gamain dealt the King a fatal blow by the reiteration of his story. Louis XVI. was raised in a few hours from health to horrible infirmity—excited the liveliest sympathy, and there were few revolutionary tribunals at the time at which Gamain, like Latude, was not in evidence, for these persons were visible examples of the tyrant's cruelty and penetration. Gamain saw his vengeance carried out to the bitter end, for he was brute enough to see the execution of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette.

JAPAN'S SACRED MOUNTAIN.

FUSIYAMA IN A STATE OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION AFTER 180 YEARS.

The islands forming the Japanese Empire are links in the chain of volcanoes which extends from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the north coast of China, and contain eighteen active volcanoes and many more that are extinct or dormant. The further evidences of volcanic activity underlying the main island of Honsiu are patent to the most casual observer in the frequent earthquakes, which average fifty-five annually, and in the many hot springs which bubble forth from nearly every mountainside.

Within the last two years there have been three volcanic eruptions. In July, 1888, Bandai-san, which gave no evidence of ever having been a volcano, and which had never figured as such in local legend or history, suddenly burst forth with mud and steam, devastating a large area and destroying hundreds of lives, its whole summit being lifted en masse and hurled through the air to a fertile plain four miles away. On the night of the 5th of last December Shivane-san, which had been silent since 1871, gave signs of increased activity, and next day was in full blast. Four days later Mount Kirishima, far south in Kinshiu, broke out in flame and fire, and it is reported that Mount Fuji, commonly called Fuji-san by the natives and Fusiyama by foreigners, has awakened from its sleep of 180 years and is once more in eruption.

It has been the common belief of Japanese and Ainos alike for several years past that Fuji was liable at any moment to burst forth anew. In 1886 the Austrian Consul at Yokohama gave utterance to this idea in his official report, and no sooner was it published than a number of persons, including several professors of volcanic science, hastened to the mountain to examine into the truth of the various stories. It reported that though there were evidences that the subterranean forces were at work, the crisis seemed to be no immediate fear of an outburst.

The people inhabiting the country round about claim to have seen smoke issuing from crevices in the sides and to have heard rumblings underground. It is an undoubted and oft-remarked-upon fact that snow melts away from the slopes earlier than from the other mountains, especially from the south-east side. Steam issues from several places on that side, and a few inches beneath the surface the rock is great enough to be unbearable to the touch.

The history of this famous mountain is very exactly told. Eruptions are recorded as having taken place in 799, 864, 936, 967, 1082, 1649, and 1707. The last began on Dec. 16 and lasted until Jan. 22, when the outlet was no longer required or able to assist his royal pupil. Indeed, it would have been highly imprudent for him to have been seen in such illustrious company. More than once Gamain sacked me how I liked it, and I received the whole truth, which was not complimentary to the cigar. "It ought to be good," said he, "it's imported from New-York." That remark about the prophet in his own country is certainly correct. I notice that when I buy a bottle of rum in New-York it is labeled "Genuine West India Rum," and when I buy it in the West Indies it is labeled "Genuine American Bay Rum."

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Gamain and his friends that an attempt had been made on his life. It was not until Nov. 10 that he was able to come to Paris. He then, being full of the subject, went to the house of Roland, told him what had occurred, and informed him, moreover, of the existence of the iron cupboard. On the next day—Nov. 20—the secret deposit was discovered, and the papers which it contained placed before the convention. In the following year both Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were executed.

As already stated, the greater part of the documents concerning this affair has disappeared, but sufficient remains to substantiate the story of Gamain in many of its essential details. The question still remains unanswered, Was Gamain poisoned by Louis XVI. or Marie Antoinette? We do not hesitate to answer, certainly not—for it is quite impossible that Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette should have resisted so shocking a temptation—but we feel equally sure that something mysterious occurred to Gamain which remains unexplained. The fact is proved by too many witnesses and also by the effect which his narrative produced upon the populace. One explanation of the story has been given, and it is that Gamain, tired out by working so many hours, was seized with cramp or a stroke of paralysis on his way home, and attributed his illness to the administration of poison. This, however, does not account for the effect the cake had upon the dog, which, if true, is one of the most suspicious points in the affair—but it was probably entirely the invention of a morbid imagination. Undoubtedly Gamain dealt the King a fatal blow by the reiteration of his story. Louis XVI. was raised in a few hours from health to horrible infirmity—excited the liveliest sympathy, and there were few revolutionary tribunals at the time at which Gamain, like Latude, was not in evidence, for these persons were visible examples of the tyrant's cruelty and penetration. Gamain saw his vengeance carried out to the bitter end, for he was brute enough to see the execution of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette.

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SILVER-GILT INSIGNIA INSTEAD OF GOLD.

From the London Truth

The insignia of the Bath, which has hitherto been made of gold, is in future to be merely silver-gilt. The representatives of deceased Knights of the Bath always returned their insignia until the Crimean War period, when, for some reason or other, it was ordered by the House of Commons to be retained, which thus proved a costly piece of nonsense for the country. In most cases the representative of a deceased Knight took his insignia to the Queen's jeweler and sold it to him, the result being that it was later on supplied to another Knight; the same insignia might serve for several, each one being given it to keep, but the heirs invariably preferred to convert it into cash. It was a very nice arrangement for the Knights, and not unprofitable to the jeweler, but expensive for the taxpayers. In future the insignia will be made by a Birmingham firm, in secret, by contract. This fact proved conclusively to

PROPER USES OF CAVALRY

AN EFFECTIVE FORCE WHEN USED WITH SKILL.

GERMAN BELIEF IN THIS BRANCH OF THE ARMY—OTHER POWERS THINK THE ERA OF CAVALRY IS AT AN END.

Ever since the close of the Franco-Prussian war it has been deemed by military men an axiom that tactics have entered the region of the uncertain. Principles once deemed sound can no longer be adhered to, and rules supposed to be infallible do not guarantee the slightest prospect that they will be followed in future. In the development of the different arms of the service it has been generally recognized that the era of cavalry is at an end, at least so far as manœuvring in large bodies is concerned, and it would seem that every one of the powers in Europe, with the exception of Germany, has labored under this belief until now.

It has only been within the past five years that attention has been called to the efforts being made by the Germans in bringing up the strength of their horse. During this time squadrons have not only been increased, but new arms provided, and extraordinary facilities afforded in manœuvring in large masses, and this in spite of the assertion that rapid-firing arms have sounded the knell of cavalry. This recent cavalry development is worthy of close attention, not only because the Germans are recognized leaders, but because the ideas advanced by them are in accord with those advocated by Sheridan, Crook, Miles, Mackenzie, Merritt, and other renowned cavalry commanders in this country. The United States has never supported a large cavalry force, not even during the civil war, but if the ideas advanced by our progressive cavalry officers are listened to there is every reason to believe that the next war will see the cavalry arm in this country developed on the same line as that now taking shape in Germany.

So far from claiming that the repeating rifles have checked the employment of cavalry, the Germans argue that the very opposite is the case. Never, they say, will infantry have been so morally broken, as it cannot fail to be after any serious action nowadays. Their cavalry leaders point out that infantry is now far more exposed to the decomposing power of the fire action, and the very circumstance that the actual duration of a fight is attended with great physical exertion must, in comparison with former times, turn the scale in favor of cavalry. It should not be forgotten that a man has pretty well used up all his energies after marching under arms for eight or ten hours in a scorching heat, and he is practically exhausted both in mind and body if he has been engaged in a fluctuating fight for six or eight hours, if his nerves have had to stand the roar of the firing for so long, if he himself has all this time been filled with those strong emotions which are produced by the phases and incidents of every battle, and if he has had no opportunity of fortifying himself, of recovering his breath, or of having a moment's peace during all these hours.

It is true that the Germans argue that the material and moral loss of the infantry is not the same along the whole line, but there must always be sections in which the infantry gets completely worn out, and it is here that the cavalry's most favorable field lies. Infantry will naturally suffer the greatest material and moral losses in attacks or forward movements across open ground, such as happened, for example, to the Thirty-eighth Brigade at Mars-la-Tour and to the Guards at Gravelotte, and those were the opportunities for cavalry to come into action in masses. In one of those instances three German squadrons partly succeeded in riding down and putting to flight a brigade of the enemy, although the line of advance was full of obstacles, and that result would have been far greater had a whole division of the enemy felt its effect and was obliged to halt.

Among the ideas advanced by the Germans some of the following, as issued by the Royal United Service Institution, are especially worthy of thought:

It is assumed, in the first place, that battlefields are not rifle ranges, but a confused mass of heights and valleys, of fields and ravines, of woods and villages, &c., which give to each arm a field for its action, and in which each item is capable of manœuvring in such country. Every battlefield affords opportunities of taking up positions and advancing more or less under cover and of manœuvring. The moment always comes in a battle when one of the opponents must yield, and—leaving out of consideration its numerous opportunities for closing the fight—this is always the time when the cavalry should win its laurels at a small cost, provided it follows the progress of the battle so as to be in the right place at the decisive moment, and provided masses of cavalry charge into the disordered enemy.

A modern battle is mainly a fire action, and the fact that this action clings to the same line for hours of itself causes troops to fall into thorough confusion. Artificial formations are powerless to alter this. At the end of half an hour or so the majority of the officers are either killed or hors de combat, and the troops themselves are left to their own individual resources. They fight on and on in their bloody duty, they will and shall out to their last breath. Meanwhile the gaps are continually being filled up from the rear, the fighting line has become a confused medley of formations and troops, and this confusion is most manifest in the smoke. The smoke is most prominent figure in the national art, and the native painters never tire of rendering its perfect form. Hokusai, the most popular of the Japanese artists, who lived from 1760 to 1849, left a collection called "A Hundred Views of Fuji." The traditions and legends about the mountain are countless, but none are more curious than the one which professes to give its origin. The story is that in the year 286 B. C. Fuji rose in a single night from the plain. After a few days' journey to the southward, and, stalking across the country, took her present position. The cavity created by

SCHEMES OF THE OIL TRUST

GEORGE RICE'S LONG FIGHT FOR FAIR PLAY.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MARIETTA CASE —RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION STILL PRACTICED—A CURIOUS CONTRACT.

George Rice of Marietta, Ohio, is in the city, and he has been reading a long interview with James D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Trust, that was published in the *World* a few days ago. Mr. Rice is the independent refiner who has been defending his business so courageously for several years by proceeding in the courts and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the railroad companies that had permitted their lines to be used by the Trust to his injury. Perhaps it is not surprising that he should not be able to agree with Mr. Rockefeller in all that the latter has to say about his organization. Reference was made by the President of the Trust, in the interview just mentioned, to the case in which the receiver of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad was dismissed from office because he had permitted the road's freight rates to be used against Mr. Rice, and the Marietta refiner was asked by a representative of THE TIMES whether he desired to say anything about Mr. Rockefeller's remarks on this point.

"I have this to say," replied Mr. Rice, "that his statement is not true. The case was decided by Judge Baxter. It was the case of Handy and others against the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad Company. It was reported in the Thirty-first Federal Reporter, pages 689 to 693, where it may easily be seen. That case does not show, as Mr. Rockefeller says, that there was a contract between the railroad company and the pipe line simply concerning the oil which those in the interest of the pipe line were to ship over the railway, for the contract in effect included a drawback to the Standard Oil Company, not only with respect to oil to be shipped by the Standard Oil shippers, but also with respect to the oil to be shipped by its competitors. Judge Baxter, who heard and decided that case, left no uncertainty as to what the purpose of the Standard was, and Mr. Rockefeller cannot explain that purpose away. Judge Baxter in delivering his opinion said: 'The Standard Oil Company desired to crush Rice and his business.' These are the Judge's own words, and he proceeds to show exactly in what this purpose was pursued. On examining that case you will find that the Standard Oil Company went to the receiver of that road and said to him: 'If you do not do what we want you to do we will construct a pipe line and take the oil off your railroad, but if you will give us a rate of 10 cents per barrel and charge George Rice or any other outside competitors 35 cents a barrel, and out of that 35 cents pay us 25 cents in cash for every barrel George Rice or any other competitor ships, we will give you our business. If you do not do this we will build a pipe line.' It was in accordance with this understanding that the contract was made. Now, what was the inevitable result? That if I had shipped over that road as much oil as the Standard Oil Company had the Standard Oil Company would have received from the railroad for every barrel it shipped 15 cents more than it paid for the shipment, for while paying 10 cents a barrel for the transportation of its own oil, it would have been receiving 25 cents a barrel for the same quantity of mine shipped over the road by me. In other words, the Trust would not only have had its oil carried for nothing, but would also have received 15 cents in cash on every barrel of my oil. Mr. Rockefeller says I was paid by the railway companies to be the Standard Oil's champion. That statement before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the 17th day of January, 1888, as also did Senator Sherman in his speech in the Senate on March 21 last.

"In his effort to explain Mr. Rockefeller says that 'in a business conducted by so many agents as ours, some things are likely to be done which we cannot approve. We correct them as soon as they come to our knowledge. The public bears of the wrong, but it never hears of the correction.' Unfortunately for competitors of the Standard and for the public the facts do not warrant such confidence in the sense of justice of the chief managers as this explanation would import; for I think I may say without hesitation that there is not a concern in the United States where the directions are given more explicitly and so much in detail from central authority, concerning all that is done, as with the Standard Oil Trust. The chief men in this concern know perfectly well what is going on with reference to competitors from the time of the formation of the Standard combination, from which the Trust eventually grew, there was a wholesome independent refining interest at Pittsburg, at Cleveland, and at the seaboard. The manner in which this was broken down was detailed in the testimony of Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, given on July 7, 1878, to a committee of Congress, when, among other things, in answer to a question from Mr. Reagan as to the manner in which the Standard Oil company dealt with the independent refiners, he said: 'Officers of the Standard Oil Company made no bones about it. They said if you do not sell your property to us it will be valueless, because we have got advantages with the railroads.' In answer to a further question asked for the names of those who made this threat, he replied: 'They were J. D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, and O. H. Payne.' One of the committee asked: 'Have you heard these gentlemen say what you have stated?' The witness answered: 'I have heard Rockefeller and Flagler say so, and other parties have told me that Payne has used the same argument with them.' At the time this testimony was given Mr. Frank Rockefeller was among those outside refiners who were combining that because he did not accede to the terms. The testimony was abstracted from the Congressional committee room shortly after it was given; it disappeared, and was never recovered by the committee, but I have been fortunate enough to secure a copy of it from the stenographic report and will furnish any one who declares it the means of ascertaining its verity to the point of originality."

Mr. Rice's attention was directed to what Mr. Rockefeller had said about Mr. Cassatt's testimony, and he was asked if he had noticed Mr. Rockefeller's denial that Mr. Cassatt had ever testified that rebates amounting to $10,000,000 had been given to the Standard Oil Company in eighteen months.

"Yes, I saw that statement," said Mr. Rice, "and it may be correct as to the amount. Mr. Cassatt did not testify to that amount of rebate. Mr. Cassatt did, however, testify that rebates were given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Standard Oil Company, varying from 62½ cents to 64½ cents per barrel, the shipments from the oil regions to the seaboard, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid these rebates in 1878 and continued paying them to the time his testimony was given, in March, 1879, and that an additional rebate of 22½ cents was regularly paid to the American Transfer Company (a corporation becoming to the Standard Oil Company) as a commission, not only upon shipments that were made by the Standard Oil Company, but upon all shipments made by any shipper.

"I believe it has been estimated that this amounted to $10,000,000 in eighteen months. This estimate may be too large, and so far Mr. Rockefeller may be correct, but only so far; nor is the precise amount important since the fact remains that Mr. Cassatt did testify that rebates were paid by the railway companies to the American Transfer Company 22½ cents per barrel for every barrel shipped, no matter when or by whom shipped. That is, that the American Transfer Company received 22½ cents per barrel upon every barrel of oil that was shipped and did not pass through its pipes, being shipped by rivals or competitors. And the injustice of this confession enforced through the secret arrangement between the railway companies and the Standard Oil Company resulted in an illicit profit of 22½ cents per barrel, realized by the American Transfer Company upon the entire oil trade of the country as a secret tax.

"Now, it must be remembered that at this time the American Transfer Company was not a small pipe line, and that so far as its pipeline relations were concerned it was insignificant as compared with the other pipe lines to which full regular pipeages was always paid; that it was capitalized at only $100,000 and had no debt; that it was the receiver from the three trunk lines in 1878 of the sum of $2,063,750, or 22½ cents per barrel upon 18,750,000 barrels of oil shipped in that year, equal to a dividend upon its capital of 3,093 per cent. annually. In other words, the American Transfer Company was, in point of fact, an artificial structure owned by the Standard Oil Company for the purpose, not of piping oil, but of receiving and distributing between the Standard Oil Company and the railroad officials immense secret rebates upon the entire oil transportation of the region.

"All this is set forth in the testimony taken by the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives in 1888, on pages 183, 396, and other pages in the record, where any one may see it. It is not, therefore, simply a question of veracity between Mr. Rockefeller and me; it is a matter of testimony taken under oath in a judicial investigation, and it adds to the volume of the testimony which has been slowly coming forth to the public to lay bare the secret processes which have been going on since the consolidation of the Standard was begun."

Mr. Rice was asked whether such unjust discrimination had not been prevented under the rule of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"No," he replied. "While I believe the Commission has made every effort in their power toward doing justice, they have not reached one of the main secrets of the Standard Oil Trust. There existed as late as October last, as is developed in a case now pending before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a contract between the National Transit Company (this organization representing the pipe lines belonging to the Standard Oil Trust) and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company receives 26 per cent. of the total pipe line shipments to the seaboard at a basis of 55 cents per barrel. That is, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company receives from the Standard Oil Company of the total pipe line shipments to the seaboard, shipments made by any independent outside refiners being included, of course, with those made by that company. The contract practically amounts to this, that the Standard Oil Company guarantees to the Pennsylvania Railroad a certain amount of oil freights in order to discourage and destroy independent refiners on the line of the road, and to prevent these independent refiners from coming into competition with the Standard at the seaboard. For it must be seen that the Standard can well afford to pay an excessive rate upon 26 per cent. of the business (less so much as is shipped by outsiders over the Pennsylvania Road) when thereby it controls a practically exclusive possession of the remaining 74 per cent., and at the same time paralyzes the outside refiner. If any shipments are made by these independent refiners the quantity is deducted from the 26 per cent. paid by the Standard, so that the result is a practical monopoly or blockade so far as the independent refiners are concerned. It is a significant fact that the President of the National Transit Company, which makes this contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is also a Director of that road."

Mr. Rice was reminded of the assertions made by persons interested in the Trust that his action in the courts had been due to his hostility, and that he had tried to sell out to the Trust.

"Yes, I know their tactics," said he. "They will trump up any kind of a charge to accomplish their ends and excite prejudice for their benefit. But I have this to say—I have never gone into any court with reference to the Standard Oil Company and its freight rates except when I found the company or the trust was the assailant trespassing upon my rights. The Standard Oil Trust at first was even more secretive in its whole business than it is now; with its growth of power it has come to assume that it has a right to do the whole petroleum business, and that it can look upon any individual who engages in the industry as one who is actuated by hostility toward it. The more successful it has grown the more arrogant it has become, and any effort on the part of any independent refiner to secure justice it has met, as it has done in my case, with the charge of some sinister motive upon the part of him who is making the application.

"I was approached three years ago by one of the agents of the Standard Oil Company with a proposition to buy my refining interest. I made an offer to sell out and quit the business, and afterward found that the purpose with which the approach was made was to furnish a pretext for charging me with an attempt to blackmail them, and now I have neither sought them in any negotiations nor entertained any negotiations with them or any of their agents. They have made every effort to block my way to justice by just such claims; and it is one of the ways they have of parrying every attack upon them. I say it is one of the ways, because there is also another way, and the two together constitute their chief arguments. The other way is by assuming to be beneficent instead of monopolistic.

"Thus, for instance, about my effort to sell out to them they have undertaken several times to put into testimony, somehow or other, in order to prejudice my demand for equal industrial justice in the pursuit of my business. They endeavored before the House Committee on Manufactures, after the testimony was closed, to make an offer for the introduction of new testimony, which offer they tried to have put upon the record. In this way they sought to create an impression in the minds of the members of the committee that I threatened to give them trouble unless they should make some settlement with me, and that I demanded an exorbitant price for such settlement. The committee refused to embody their offer in the records. In another recent case in the State of New-York, a case in which I was complainant against John D. Rockefeller and others as Trustees of the Standard Oil Trust, asking for the transfer of stock to me, they made a similar effort, and with a similar result. In this latter case the court said: 'It would have been extraordinary indeed if the plaintiff (George Rice) did not resort to some means to prevent what, if sontinued, must have resulted in his financial ruin. The was a competitor of the defendant, the Standard Oil Company, and the railroads with which the Standard Oil Company had contracts he was unquestionably both unjustly and illegally treated. His resentment and antagonism having been thus aroused, it would seem to me to be a continuance of injustice to require the defendants [the Standard Oil Trust] to urge such antagonism and resentment as a reason why he should not receive his legal rights. Nor do I think any longer explanation necessary as to his offer to sell out to the Standard Oil Trust his transportation of 1868 and to retire from the business.'

"As to what is called my hostility toward the Standard Oil Trust, the judgment of Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court of New-York, in the case to which I have just referred, will show what kind of hostility it is and the cause of it. Judge O'Brien said of me: 'He has been engaged as a refiner of oil at Marietta, Ohio, since 1877 or 1878, and in one shape or another has waged a long and bitter fight against the Standard Oil Company, and since then against the Standard Oil Trust. The different railroads have made unjust discriminations in the matter of freights as against the plaintiff and in favor of defendants, as shown by the opinion of the commission in the railroad cases before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It cannot be said that these illegal actions successfully waged to secure plaintiff's legal rights are unjustifiable or the evidence of bad faith. * * * While it may well be, therefore, that these show a hostile spirit or disposition on the part of plaintiff toward the defendants, as it has been shown, these have been in part created by the fight waged against the business life of the plaintiff by the defendants or the corporations or associations going to make up the Standard Oil Trust, and the defendants are in no position to urge this as a reason why plaintiff should be entitled to the relief demanded. * * * The freight discriminations were against plaintiff from 50 to 250 per cent., and in favor of corporations or associations now parts of the Standard Oil Trust.' I may say, then, that my hostility is a hostility that I think has full reason, because it is against a combination which is trying to annihilate my business and the business of every independent oil refiner of the country."

The Marietta refiner was asked if it was true that the trust, as its beneficiaries say, has served the public by cheapening the product.

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"And I want to say something more about discrimination in the matter of freight rates. The discrimination in the Trust's favor with respect to tank-car shipments as against barrel shipments is from 10 cents to $1.75 per barrel. The transcontinental roads permit the Trust to send oil westward in square iron tanks that are set inside of box cars and make no charge for returning such tanks empty, although the charge for returning empty cylinder tank cars is $95. The meaning of this may be seen when it is known that the Standard owns the patent right for these square, inclosed tanks. The independent refiners, who ship in barrels, must pay $1 46 freight on the empty barrel, while the iron of the square tank is carried free. Until recently the roads permitted the transportation of sixty-two gallons of oil free in each tank car. As I have already said, I have had no word of negotiation with any of the members of the Standard for three years. I do not wish to have any, nor do I expect to sell. All I ask is that protection by law to which every citizen is entitled. My fight has not thrown me on a bed of roses. I have been obliged to contest my rights inch by inch alone, at my own expense, under abuse and misrepresentation, often with the indifference even of friends. But I have been enabled to call some public attention to the flagrant evils which this combination has directly caused or for which it is responsible."

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ADIRONDACK CATAMOUNTS

AN OLD GUIDE TALKS INTERESTINGLY OF THEM.

NOT AS DANGEROUS AS POPULARLY SUPPOSED, BUT THEY CAN SCREAM FEARFULLY.

William F. Nye in the Plattsburg Republican.

I have read stories of hunters meeting the catamount (or panther) in the Maine and Adirondack woods. The catamount is always just ready to spring on the lucky or unlucky hunter just as he pulls the trigger, carrying the idea that a catamount is a very dangerous animal to meet. My experience with them gives me a different idea. I think they are perfectly harmless if they have not been wounded and there is any chance for them to get away. Perhaps my experience has been with those that could get enough to eat without disturbing man. When I first went to North Elba, in 1851, catamounts, bears, and wolves were very plenty. The settlers had to yard their sheep and young cattle close to the house every night to save them from being killed by them. They would have a bell on some of them so that if they were disturbed the people would hear it.

My first experience with a catamount was in 1852. I was boarding with Nelson Blinn, a three or four year old settler in North Elba. Early in the Fall there came a light snow. Mr. Blinn said that it was a grand time to go out and get some venison. I knew nothing about hunting deer or their ways. I rigged myself up with a white hat and white shirt, (over my other clothes.) I started up south toward Indian Pass. I saw plenty of deer tracks, but they seemed to be on the run; then I saw wolves' tracks. I knew then the cause of the deer being on the run. I went on south, thinking that I could get within gunshot of a deer. I frightened perhaps I would see one. I had not gone far when I saw a fresh panther track. Not being used to that kind of game, I thought best to let him alone and look after deer. I kept on my course, found plenty of deer signs, but they all seemed to them. I have neither sought them in any negotiations nor entertained any negotiations with them or any of their agents. They have made every effort to block my way to justice by just such claims; and it is one of the ways they have of parrying every attack upon them. I say it is one of the ways, because there is also another way, and the two together constitute their chief arguments. The other way is by assuming to be beneficent instead of monopolistic.

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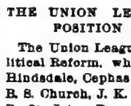
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Æsop has told us the tale of a mule which, from overfeeding, galloped about and felt gay, saying to himself: "My father, surely, was a high-mettled racer, and I am his own child in speed and spirit." Next day he was sick and weary; he then exclaimed: "I must have made a mistake; my father after all, could have been only an ass." A man, after eating a good dinner, one of the most extravagantly joyous; but next day (I don't mean you to infer he feels like an ass) he is surly and grim, his stomach and liver are sluggish, he is morose, despondent and "out of sorts" generally. For Indigestion, Biliousness and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an unequaled Remedy. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment and derange the digestive processes. It cleanses the system and cures pimples, blotches, eruptions of the Skin and Scalp Diseases. Scrofulous affections, as Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Swellings and Tumors, yield to its superior alterative properties.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB STATES ITS POSITION ON THE SUBJECT.

The Union League Club's Committee on Political Reform, which is composed of E. B. Hindsdale, Cephas Brainerd, John Jay Knox, B. S. Church, J. K. Gilley, R. M. Galloway, D. B. St. John Roosa, Edward H. Ammidown, Clarence G. Buel, and M. M. Budlong, has made a report, in which the following statement and resolutions occur:

While the Union League Club has criticised the vociferous pretenses of those who use the name "Civil Service Reform" for mere partisan advantage, declaring that the law is practically a nullity, and has always advocated the maintenance and extension of the work of the United States Civil Service Commission, and will ever cast whatever influence it may possess on the side of fitness and integrity, as essential qualities for official position.

In view of these facts the Committee on Political Reform recommends the passage of the following resolutions by the Club:

Resolved, That the Union League Club approves of the administration of the Civil Service Commission under President Harrison, and that it observes its efficiency and integrity a fulfillment of the pledges of the party made in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1888.

Resolved, That the Union League Club of the city of New-York respectfully asks of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States that the sum of $82,000 be appropriated for the work of the Civil Service Commission for the next fiscal year.

NEW CASTLE GARDEN.

COL. WEBER GIVES FORMAL NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CHANGE.

Federal Superintendent of Immigration Col. John B. Weber and his assistant, Gen. O'Beirne, sent the following letter yesterday to the various steamship and railway companies which handle the immigrants arriving at this port:

"The required notice having been given by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the Commissioners of Emigration of the state of New-York, that the Barge Office, in which the immigration business has been conducted heretofore will terminate on the 18th of April, 1890.

"After that date the business will be conducted at the Barge Office in the City of New-York, under the charge of the undersigned, in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. We shall be pleased to confer with a representative of your line at your convenience with a view to harmonious co-operation and the arrangement of details necessary to the proper dispatch of business."

The officials who are to be evicted from comfortable quarters at the Barge Office are not enthusiastic about the new system of immigration which the Secretary of the Treasury is about to inaugurate. The alterations to be made in the Barge Office will be begun at once, and will probably be completed by April 18. Everything was quiet yesterday at the Barge Office. The immigration establishment across Battery Park, and none of the State Commissioners appeared to entertain the idea of yielding up Castle Garden to the Treasury Department.

NO POLICEMEN FOR THE SHERIFF.

Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has decided adversely to Sheriff Daniel E. Sickles the proposition that officers of the police force may be assigned to duty on the staff of the Sheriff. The request for such assignment was addressed by Sheriff Sickles to the Board of Police and by that body was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether the Board of Police had power to make such assignment.

Mr. Clark finds that the Police Department is a department of the city government, supported out of the city treasury; that "the Sheriff is enumerated among the judicial officers of the State," representing "the executive or administrative power of the State within his county," and for his services "he receives no fixed or certain compensation fixed by law." Mr. Clark's conclusion therefore is:

"That the members of the police force employed and paid in behalf of the corporation cannot legally be detailed to perform services for the Sheriff, for his emolument, as deputies, and therefore servants to him. The relation which exists between the Municipal Corporation and the members of the police force, as officers therein, precludes policemen from assuming the relation of servants to the Sheriff.

"Therefore the Board of Police has no authority to assign members of the police force to duty, temporary or otherwise, at the office of the Sheriff, for the purpose of executing, under his direction the mandates of the courts, civil and criminal."

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

A grand bazaar in aid of the Children's Fold will be held at the Hotel Brunswick, beginning April 15, and remaining open each day from 1 until 10:30 o'clock P. M. until April 19, inclusive. There will be dancing and other amusements and lots of pretty and useful things to see. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. John H. Draper, Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mrs. Frederick Constable, Mrs. John De Ruyter, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. Alex. Mackay Smith, Mrs. H. G. Von Post, Mrs. Fred J. de Peyster, Mrs. A. R. Whitney, Mrs. Henry F. Spaulding, Mrs. L. S. Knevals, Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Miss S. M. Bloodgood, and Miss Julia F. Peters. The patrons include the Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., ex-Mayor Hewitt, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Arthur E. Bateman, Thomas Rutter, and Alexander T. Van Nest.

A YACHT CAPSIZES OFF TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 5.—Yesterday afternoon a large yacht was sighted heading for this port under full sail. An hour later she seemed to be in distress, but before a boat, sent out from the fort, could reach her, she capsized. No person was found aboard the vessel, though all the circumstances indicated that she had been manned.

Sails were all set and her centre-board was down, and a man's hat was found in a locker. The name "Idler" was painted on the stern. None of the yachtsmen of this city know anything about the yacht or her crew, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

THE PENOBSCOT ICE FIELDS.

BANGOR, Me., April 5.—The ice fields of Penobscot River broke up last night and the river is clear to a point three miles below town, and rowboatmen say will be open to navigation in forty-eight hours.

There are 200,000 tons of ice here engaged for New-York markets. Dealers are jubilant over the reported wholesale and retail price in New-York and have put up the price to $5 per ton for housed ice.

The ponds and rivers have been abandoned. Fresh water ice, 1,000 tons, and salt water ice, 1,000 tons, and all other places 800,000 tons.

THE SUPERSTITION OF THE HARVARD CREW.

WHEN OXFORD WINS YALE WILL BE BEATEN—THE OUTLOOK FOR THE CRIMSON NOT ENCOURAGING.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—College men, as a rule, are not superstitious, but on some subjects they have their own notions as well as other people. Many of them, especially among the athletes, have great faith in certain traditions, handed down from class to class, and Harvard men are certainly no less given to such things than students in other colleges. Indeed, they are frequently credited with being rather more frail and human than other collegians, and in one respect at least this reputation for frailty is not undeserved. They have a most firm trust in one great tradition, and that one is what may be called the Oxford superstition.

It is a well-known, but none the less curious, fact that Harvard men are superstitious about the Oxford crew. Harvard has been beaten Harvard has been obliged to resign herself to the same fate. So when the result of the recent race on the Thames was announced in Boston, and it was known that the "cantabs" had been obliged to take second place, gory visions of blue oneigns dyed in the deep crimson floated before the eyes of the Harvard men, and a sad and a grand shout of joy arose from the multitude.

But if this Oxford superstition is at all desirous of keeping up reputation as a first-class "fake" it will have to gird up its loins and get to work. To be sure, the men who are aspiring to seats in the boat which will represent Harvard at New-London have been in training for some time past, and have had plenty of experience. The crew and their probable seats in the boat have been rowing recently are as follows: Stroke, Allen, '90, S. (Captain,) 170 lbs. No. 7, Ives, '92, 177; No. 6, Ferris, '91, 190; No. 5, Newell, '90, 189; No. 4, Bartwell, P. G., 178; No. 3, Brewster, '91, 191; No. 2, Balliet, '92, 188; bow, Rogers, '90, S. 168; Simms, '90, S. substitute, 166; Klimpke, '92, substitute, 165; Heffelfinger, '91, S. substitute, 200. The average weight, 178½; average of eight and substitutes, 178.5.

FORDHAM COLLEGE.

The successful competitors for Commencement Day speeches are J. C. McNeilly, T. Taaffe, James Keane, F. Wingerter, John F. Whalen, and K. Fortescue. The valedictory will go either to Fortescue or Taaffe, with probabilities in favor of the former.

"The Poet's Mission" is the subject which has been announced for the best essay on English literature for the Alumni prize of $50. The competition is limited to members of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes. The last named, '90, who won the prize last year, is still in college.

Cadet First Sergts. Johnson, Sieven, and Arellano have been ordered to report for examination for Lieutenancies in the regular army. In this examination 80 per cent. is required to pass.

The Lawn Tennis Association held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and after a great deal of confusion, owing to several motions being under present and voting unknown to the Chairman, the following officers were elected: President—R. A. Johnson, '91, Eng.; Vice President—C. J. Straub, '91; Recording Secretary—James A. Boylan, '90; Corresponding Secretary—L. J. Gillon, '93; Treasurer—I. B. Brannan, '90, Eng.

The St. John's Senate, composed of the Senior and Junior Classes, held a regular weekly meeting Sunday evening. The bill for "the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis" was reported unfavorably and defeated on its second reading. The annual public session of the Senate will be held soon after Easter before all the students and faculty of the college.

The Senior Class will hold a public disputation in Latin before the Faculty and the higher classes on Wednesday next. Those who will defend the theses are A. G. Burrow and John H. Slevin. The objectors are T. Doherty, James Keane, T. Taaffe, and E. Fortescue, and the chairman of the department may object. John P. Whalen will read a Latin essay entitled "De Miraculis," and John A. Ryan will read an English essay on "Conscience."

The "Lark" Base Ball Association, a long and prosperous existence, has at last disbanded. The cause of its downfall was a notice posted on the bulletin stating that after April 8 the attendance at night studies would be compulsory for all students of the Senior division. A number of members of the defunct association are now "kicking" because they have to turn in along with less than twelve hours sleep out of twenty-four.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Dr. Leuf has practically finished the physical examination of the students at the university, and finds a marked improvement in the lower classes. Bowser's total strength record of 940 kilos was broken by Sophomore Schaul, with a record of 952 kilos. This record was also broken on the following day by Freshman Fleckinstein, with 1,017 kilos, which the doctor considers a remarkable record, it being equal to 2,237 4-10 pounds.

Last Tuesday the university and athletic baseball teams played an interesting nine-inning game. The score was 5 to 7 in favor of the university team.

A botanical museum will be established in the department of Dr. Rothrock, who is busy perfecting arrangements for the collecting of valuable woods, fibres, &c., for exhibition purposes. When the museum is completed it will be known as the Museum of Economic Botany. The different specimens will be exhibited in the rough and dressed state, side by side, with the different products of their manufacture grouped around them. Sections of trees will be shown cut at right angles and parallel to the grain of the woods. The museum, when ready, will be open to the Philadelphia manufacturers, from it will be of great benefit when in search of a certain quality of timber. Prof. Rothrock says that it would do away with the necessity for physical tests of the strength and other properties of the textile fibres. The enterprise will be the first of its kind in this country.

A lecture on "Mental Measurement" was given by Prof. James McKeen Cattell at the university on Friday afternoon, many interesting experiments being made.

Prof. John Ryder, Ph. D., lectured on "Mechano-Physiological Philosophy of Biology" at Biological Hall last Tuesday afternoon. The last lecture will take place on Tuesday next.

The Philadelphia Social University is giving a series of Sunday lectures and concerts. Dr. Duren J. H. Ward, Superintendent of the Workingman's Home School of New-York, will lecture on "The Methods of the Workingman's Home School" to-morrow.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

HAVERFORD, Penn., April 5.—The final event of the indoor athletic meeting took place on Monday last. The shot was put on the college campus, and was won by Firth, '92, three feet handicap, by a put of 31 feet 10 inches. This gives the greatest number of points to the Sophomores, the Freshmen being a close second.

Besides the regular Spring sports on May 10 there will be held the week following an all-round contest for a handsome gold medal offered by the athletic association. The events will be a dash of 100 yards, a run of 440 yards, running high jump, running broad jump, and putting the shot. Firsts will count five points, seconds three, and thirds one point. It will be an inter-class contest, and will probably be between Kulps, '93; Roberts, '91; Hoffman, '93; Vail, '91, and Thompson, '92.

The much-talked-of American plan for playing cricket is receiving much attention here, and a

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

The theatres will offer nothing newer for Easter Week than a revival of an old play by Steele Mackaye, whose theory it is that plays are "not written, but rewritten," and a new version of "Jack Sheppard." "Money Mad," Mr. Mackaye's piece, will be produced at the Standard Theatre to-morrow night. It will have the advantages of new scenery and popular actors, and we may hope, therefore, that the venture will have cheerful results. "The Knights of Tyburn," to be done at Niblo's, is taken from a French version of Ainsworth's romance.

The single new play of the week that has passed—"A Long Lane," at the Fourteenth-street Theatre—is scarcely worth edwelling upon, for its performance is chiefly noteworthy in a pictorial sense, and for the exhibition of a remarkably precocious child. "Little Tuesday," as this infant phenomenon is called, has been "out of the cast" once or twice, and the interest of "A Long Lane" has fallen off accordingly, but the managers hasten to announce that she will be in her place all this week. There is a certain vivacity about the acting of this latest rustic drama that is commendable, and one or two of the players concerned in it are very promising beginners. It is obvious that Miss Judith Berolde has much to learn. She treats the English language very badly sometimes, her powers of expression are undeveloped, and she lacks a just sense of artistic proportion. But she has the natural advantages of face and figure and carries an air of distinction that is rare in novices. The soubrette of the new play, Miss Harned, is an equally promising beginner.

With this week Mr. Daly's tenth season of management at his present theatre will end, and there will be no further change of bill. "Miss Hoyden's Husband" and "Haroun al Raschid" will, therefore, serve for the farewell of this excellent company, who have often been employed advantageously in plays of more substantial worth. The current bill, however, is mirthful, and the actors render their parts with that perfect harmony that distinguishes a well-directed theatrical troupe.

At the Madison-square Theatre, where the season is also nearing its end, the broad but harmless fun and incessant vivacity of "Aunt Jack" continue to please large audiences. It may be said of this performance that while the piece is vastly inferior to the ability of most of the actors employed in it, their zeal has never abated, and they invest the absurd situations with the same freshness and interest as on the first night. Mrs. Booth and Mr. Holland still give a semblance of spontaneity to the droll lovemaking of Miss Bryson and Mr. Brue. The incident of the powder puff still seems to surprise the personages involved in it as much as it amuses the spectators. The travesty of the trial of the breach of promise suit in court is carried on with unflagging energy, and the actors seem to heartily enjoy it.

Miss Rosina Vokes, who has fallen into the habit of coming to New-York with the early strawberries, will take the place of Mr. Daly's company next week. Her company includes Mr. Felix Morris, Mr. Courtenay Thorpe, and Mr. Gottschalk. She will change her bill each week, presenting at the beginning of her engagement "Percy Pendragon," a one-act piece, taken from the late H. J. Byron's "Married in Haste"; "Wig and Gown," a new one-act comedy, by F. W. Sidney, and "A Double Lesson."

HOLY WEEK AND THE THEATRES.

What has always been regarded by managers and actors as the dullest week of the theatrical season, excepting, perhaps, the week before Christmas, closed yesterday, and with the dawning of Easter the spirits of actors will rise, tours that have been temporarily interrupted will be resumed, and everybody will look forward to brisk business for the brief remainder of the theatrical season. During the past week Broadway has been thronged with actors, who were almost as numerous on pleasant afternoons as they are during the Summer vacation, and their presence in New-York offered opportunities to make many engagements for next season, which were eagerly taken advantage of by dramatic agents and managers.

No other week in the season finds so many actors and actresses idle in New-York, as all of them who find themselves within a reasonable distance of this city when their enforced vacation comes, flock here as to a Mecca of dramatic aspirations. The custom of interrupting the tours of traveling companies during Holy Week has grown from year to year until it has come to be a recognized thing, and the contracts of the majority of companies taking the road contain a provision allowing the managers to "close" during that week. Of course, this is so much absolute loss to the actors, for "no play, no pay," is the rule of the calling.

A New-York manager said yesterday: "The interruption of theatrical tours during Holy Week is ridiculous, and is caused by the silly fear of managers that they may possibly lose a little money. That the fear is groundless is proved by the fact that companies like those headed by Booth and Modjeska and Jefferson and Florence play during this week and turn money from the doors. These people are largely to the very class that would keep away from the theatre during Holy Week if anybody would, and the few persons whom they lose on account of religious scruples they more than make up by those whom the other managers have left for them by closing their own theatres. Here in New-York all the theatres have done a fair business during the past week. Daly's, the Madison-Square, and the Lyceum closed on Good Friday, but that was in deference to the opinions of a class of people who frequent them largely, and not because the managers feared losing money by giving a performance. The opera has been given nearly every night, and people have crowded the Opera House on the Patti nights."

Another manager who did not close his theatre on Good Friday expressed his view of the situation thus: "The theatre as I regard it is a public caterer and it has no right to close its doors against any part of the public on a special night because another part prefers to stay at home. The people who do not keep Holy Week religiously have a right to enjoy their innocent amusements. It is good business judgment, of course, in the case of a house largely patronized by religious people to yield something to the scruples of these people, but it is also good business judgment for the other theatres to cater for the general public and take the money of those who are forcibly kept away from the closed theatres."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The one hundredth performance of "The Senator" at the Star Theatre, by William H. Crane and his clever company, will be given on the evening of Tuesday, April 22, and will be celebrated by a distribution of a souvenir, consisting of a photograph of Mr. Crane as Senator Hanford Rivers, set in a frame of manyhued Japanese silk. The programme will be printed on the back, leaving the front of the frame free from any inscription. On Saturday, May 10, "The Senator" will make his farewell bow to New-York for the season, and on the following day Mr. Crane and his company will take possession of a special sleeping car, which they will occupy until it lands them in San Francisco. "The Senator" will be introduced to the Pacific coast Monday evening, May 19.

Since the announcement of the closing weeks of "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's Mr. D'Oyly Carte has concluded to extend the season another week, and his company will not abandon the theatre until after the performance of April 19. The work is presented in a thoroughly creditable manner, and now that Lent is over it is likely to receive much more liberal patronage than heretofore. The extension of the season will probably prevent the contemplated matinée by Francis Wilson's company, or at least force its postponement. It was to have been given on Thursday of next week, but Manager Brooke, representing D'Oyly Carte, says that Wilson will not be allowed to invade New-York so long as the Carte company is playing here.

The "Shenandoah" souvenirs, to be distributed at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre next Wednesday night to mark the two hundredth and fiftieth performance of Bronson Howard's war play, will form a companion piece for the bronze inkstand given at the two hundredth performance. The souvenir is designed to serve as a receptacle for note paper, and is a combination of plush and porcelain, with an etching of the Shenandoah Valley on the porcelain, and a fac simile of the letter which is so important a factor in the scene of the second act of the play.

Alexander Comstock, business manager of the Academy, denies the report that "The Old Homestead" is not to be presented in London next month. He says that he holds contracts for the production of the play at the Princess' Theatre May 28, and that if the house has been offered to Bronson Howard it is in violation of his contract, which he intends to enforce. Meantime, "The Old Homestead" continues its successful career at the Academy, entering its one hundred and tenth week to-morrow night.

Louis Aldrich will present his new comedy, "The Editor," for the first time in New-Haven on Tuesday night. Mr. Aldrich's character is Col. John Hawkins, editor of the *American Eagle*, and his supporting company includes Charles W. Garthorne, J. W. Kellard, Charles Storey, Elsie White and Mildred Vendrick. If it proves successful "The Editor" may follow "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's Theatre.

At the Star Theatre to-night a musical, literary, and dramatic entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the old stage manager Leon J. Vincent. Among the performers will be E. J. Henley, E. H. Vanderveit, Harry Paulton, Walter Pelham, Miss Jane Stuart, Harry Millard, and Miss Churchill Jodrell. The orchestra will be directed by Signor Cappa, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. An "Easter egg and flower stand" will be presided over by Louisa Eldridge.

"The Knights of Tyburn" will be presented at Niblo's to-morrow evening. The play is a prologue and four acts, and its eight tableaux include scenes of Green wich Wharf, the old London Mint, and London Bridge. The company includes Miss Clara Louise Thompson, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Louise Sylvester, Miss Margery Teal, Miss Elsie Sheridan, Mr. Edmund J. Lyons, Mr. L. J. Grisel, Mr. Charles Chapelle, Mr. A. H. Hastings, and Mr. Barry Maxwell.

William Gillette's newest play has been named "Eighty Days Up to Date." It will probably be produced in this city next September, negotiations for time at a leading theatre being now in progress. The play is said to be the most ambitious effort of the author, and is to be presented with the expectation of giving it a run. Mr. Gillette has gone to Virginia to take a month's rest, having finished his short tour in "The Private Secretary."

"The Mikado," as presented at the Broadway Theatre by the J. C. Duff Comic Opera Company, is one of the best performances of this popular work of Gilbert and Sullivan ever seen in New-York. Mark Smith's Mikado is a study in caricature; Digby Bell's Ko-Ko, while marred somewhat by wearisome overacting in the last act, keeps the audience in a roar of laughter, and the Pitti-sing of Louise Beaudet is excellent.

An afternoon performance of "The Lady of Lyons" will be given at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre next Thursday for the benefit of the New-York Women's Press Club. Miss Elita Proctor Otis will play Pauline, supported by a company of professional actors, including Henry Miller, who will appear as Claude Melnotte; Henry Bergman, James O. Barrows, and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen.

A concert in aid of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged is to be given at Tony Pastor's Theatre to-night. Among the singers and others who will participate are "Little Tuesday," Catherine Lyzard, Ada Stanza, Genevia Ingersoll, Maggie Cline, Marie Stuart, John Mackay, Frank Bush, H. H. Roberts, William Mack, and Bernard Dillyn.

The new company at Tony Pastor's Theatre for this week includes John and James Russell in their imitations of popular actresses, Frank Bush, Maggie Cline, Rose Julian, Hines and Remmington, Lottie Gibson, Annie Rooney, Theo, a new musical star, and John A. Coleman, Irish dancer.

Mme. Tissandier, who recently left the Odéon in Paris to join the Comédie Française, will not remain there. She will play next Winter either at the Gymnase or at the Vaudeville. She will "create" the principal part in Ohnet's new play founded on his last novel, "Dernier Amour."

A benefit will be given to Henry Lee at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Sunday evening. The actors who have volunteered their services include Herbert Kelsey, Maurice Barrymore, Frederic De Belleville, Wilton Lackaye, Digby Bell, and Mark Smith.

Among the actors who will appear at the benefit for the theatrical treasurers at the Broadway Theatre, April 20, are Miss Isabel Evesson, Nelson Wheatcroft, Robert S. Hilliard, Charles Reed, Robert Slavin, and Fritz Williams.

Tamagno has sung several airs into the phonograph exhibited at "The Battle of Gettysburg," and they will be reproduced for the entertainment of visitors to the big painting this week.

Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska will make their first appearance together in Cincinnati to-morrow evening in "The Merchant of Venice." Their tour will close May 10 in Buffalo.

Stuart Robson will appear in Albany, Utica, and Rochester this week. He will begin a four weeks' engagement at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre April 21 in "The Henrietta."

At Worth's Palace Museum a large collection of curiosities, animate and inanimate, are on exhibition day and night, and stage performances are given at frequent intervals.

Coquelin left Paris yesterday for his tour of South America. He was accompanied by Mme. Judic, Mlle. Lender, Mlle. Marguerite Baretty, and Jean Coquelin.

Messrs. Jefferson and Florence will fill an engagement in Boston this week, presenting "The Rivals" only. Their season will close in Brooklyn May 3.

Philip Goatcher is painting the scenery for "The Shatchen," which is to follow "The Senator" at the Star on May 12.

Ulila Akerstrom's engagement at Niblo's begins May 12, when she will present her new play, "A Little Busybody."

A dramatic version of Rider Haggard's "She" will be the piece at Hammerstein's Opera House in Harlem this week.

Robert Mantell will appear at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night in "The Corsican Brothers."

"The Ivy Leaf," a romantic Irish drama, will be the Easter week play at the Windsor Theatre.

The ninth week of "The City Directory" begins at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow.

The popularity of "The County Fair" continues unabated at the Union-Square.

"Natural Gas" continues to please large audiences at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The usual variety performance is announced at Koster & Bial's this week.

"The Charity Ball" is still drawing large audiences at the Lyceum.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The week at the Metropolitan Opera House closed yesterday afternoon with a very enjoyable performance of Flotow's "Marta." Mme. Patti singing the title rôle as only she can. Her "Last Rose of Summer" called forth the customary plaudits and had to be supplemented with the ever-ready "Home, Sweet Home." Signor Tamagno bade farewell to this country on Friday evening, repeating his superb impersonation of the Moor in Verdi's "Otello." His work caused most decided enthusiasm, and he was summoned before the curtain a dozen times. Mme. Albani was the Desdemona, and the warmest praise must be given to her excellent acting and beautiful singing, especially in the last act. For the coming week a very attractive programme is offered, in which Mme. Patti will figure three times. To-morrow evening she will be heard in Donizetti's "Lucia," with M. Guille as Edgardo. The diminutive tenor will be remembered as having made a favorable impression when here before. On Tuesday evening Mme. Albani and Signor Ravelli will appear in "Faust." On Wednesday evening Mme. Patti will sing in "Linda di Chamounix." On Friday evening Mme. Nordica and Signor Ravelli will come forward in "L'Africaine," and at the matinée Mme. Patti will appear in "La Traviata."

J. W. Morrissey's season of grand opera in English will begin at the Grand Opera House on May 26. Among the singers already engaged are Sophie Traubmann, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House; Attalie Claire, contralto, now with Mr. Abbey's company; Emma Berger, Annie Myers, Gertrude Swain, Messrs. E. Montesriffo, Frank Baxter, W. H. Lawton, Myron Malna, Edward Connell, and G. Tagliapietra. Negotiations are in progress with Julius Perotti, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera House, and William Ludwig, baritone.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the Chopin pianist, will begin his series of recitals at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme for the first entertainment consists of the sonata, Opus 58; ballade, Opus 23; nocturne, Opus 55; two études, Opus 25, Nos. 2 and 3; Allegro de Concert, Opus 46; impromptu, Opus 29; two preludes, Opus 28, Nos. 21 and 22; mazourka, Opus 41; valse, Opus 64, (D flat,) and scherzo, Opus 31.

The concert of the Gounod Choral Society, intended as a testimonial to its accomplished conductor, W. E. Mulligan, will take place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. The choir will be assisted by Lizzie Webb Cary, soprano; Mme. La Clair-Mulligan, contralto; Victor Herbert, 'cellist; Mrs. A. M. Jones, soprano; W. H. Rieger, tenor, and F. C. Hilliard, baritone.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall this evening under the direction of Johannes Wersehinger. The soloists will be Mme. Herbert-Foerster, soprano; William Bartels, tenor; Clothild Scheda, violinist, and Victor Herbert 'cellist. There will be a chorus of 250 voices got together by consolidating five singing societies.

A series of Sunday evening concerts will begin to-night at the Casino. Mlle. Pettigiani, Mme. Fabbri, Signor Ravelli, Signor Del Puente, Signor Novara, and Signor Perugini of Mr. Abbey's Italian opera company will appear in conjunction with the Casino orchestra, under Signor Arditi's direction.

Miss Maud Morgan's evening concert will be given at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening. She will be assisted by Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks, soprano; Holst-Hansen, baritone; Adolf Hartdegen 'cellist; George W. Morgan, organist, and some of her pupils.

P. S. Gilmore and his band give a concert at the Broadway Theatre this evening, and start on Monday on an extended tour through New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, returning to this city in time for the Decoration Day parade.

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening, prefaced by the usual rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be given.

A concert will be given at Chickering Hall on May 1 in aid of the Institute of the Holy Angels at Fort Lee. Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Fanny Rice, Fred Solomon, and others will appear.

S. S. Pratt will present his "Musical Metempsychosis" at Palmer's Theatre on Tauraday afternoon at a professional matinée.

Frank Van der Stucken's third classical concert at Chickering Hall has been postponed from April 8 to April 15, at 3 P. M.

Miss Marie G. Lukseh will give a concert at Steinway Hall on April 14.

Good piano playing is becoming to set something like real appreciation in this town. The number of those who can discriminate between mere technical brilliancy and real musical feeling is constantly growing, and any pianist who comes before this public at the present day is fairly sure of an intelligent hearing. This is a good thing for the good players, but it is manifestly bad for the poor ones. As time passes there is bound to be less and less toleration in New-York for mediocrity and little pity for pretentious incapacity. The pounders and the mutilators must go to the wall and make room for those who can speak distinctly, beautifully, and eloquently through the medium of the most popular solo instrument of our time.

Those who do so speak are, as intimated, the greatest gainers from the development of public taste. The number of persons who can tell the differences between the playing of men like d'Albert and von Bülow is much larger than it was a few years ago. This has come about through the energetic and self-reliant attitude of music lovers. The people who really know and understand music are in the habit nowadays of thinking for themselves a good deal. To be sure, they read much, and take their Kobbé or Wolfsegel in large doses. They go to lectures, too, and listen attentively to Mr. Krehbiel or Walter Damrosch. And they read the newspapers also. But they reserve for themselves the liberty of taking everything on trial and coming to their own conclusions in the end. The newspaper comments on current musical events are read by most lovers of music, but, as a rule, they serve chiefly to stimulate the readers to thoughtfulness and the formation of their own opinions. It is a good thing that this is so. The benefit of criticism is much greater when it induces people to think independently than when it gains blind adherence. Dr. von Bülow in his recent recitals has been a gainer through the self-reliant attitude of the public. The applause which has greeted his performances has been strikingly intelligent and appreciative. The audiences have shown more or less approval of everything he has done, but enthusiasm has been developed only by his finest work.

This city (and some others) has had the advantage in the past two seasons of hearing some representative Spaniards. Joseffy, who is not at all like the poor, we have always with us. We have been visited by that pianistic whirlwind, Moritz Rosenthal; we have had the little giant, d'Albert, and we have had the grand old man, von Bülow. The climax is, perhaps, greater for what he represents than for what he is. It may be that we must view something of his present through the roseate glory of his past; but standing at the summit of sixty years of life and thirty-seven years of musical experience, resting upon the laurels of triumphant victory in the battle of the new German school first for existence and then for supremacy, wielding as executant, teacher, and conductor an influence which radiates from Berlin to the four corners of the earth, Dr. von Bülow looms up as an intensely absorbing personality and a conspicuously important figure in the musical progress of the day.

Moritz Rosenthal, who made his début in this city on Nov. 13, 1888, was a pianistic *tour de force*. He literally paralyzed the sensibilities of his audience. Stupefied by such an exhibition of technical perfection and physical power as had not been known since the Springtime of Rubinstein, his first hearers momentarily forgot that there was spirituality in music and went mad over its bodily strength and beauty. Yet Rosenthal's playing was far from being devoid of musical feeling. Sometimes he was really eloquent; but it seemed that his eloquence was sporadic and governed largely by the mood of the moment. This is not consistent with the true artist's singleness of purpose. Again, there were times when Rosenthal showed high intelligence. His performance of Beethoven's sonata in E flat major (No. 3) was more satisfactory to the true musician than most of the work which he did here. He played the composition in a manly, straightforward, honest style, presenting the themes and their development in a very intelligible manner. It was a thoughtful interpretation, worthy not only of an eminent pianist, but of a man of culture. Again, Rosenthal was sometimes a musical poet, as, for instance, when he played Chopin's E minor concerto. He had penetrated to the soul of that composition and knew how to lay it bare before his hearers. His exposition of the theme was unsurpassed in its justness and eloquence. His treatment of the involved passages was vital with the most subtle delicacy of feeling, couched in a tone that was absolutely caressing. His color was soft as September haze and warm as June sunset; his touch was as sweet and as moist as dew. His entire mastery of his technique was completely subordinated to a faithful rendering of the composer's poetry. It was a performance which made us willing to accord him a position in the front rank of pianists.

Yet when he played Schumann's "Carnaval" in a most uneven manner, he demonstrated that he had not achieved greatness. He gave the "Preambule" with superb breadth, dignity, and volume of tone. The "Eusebius" he actually interpreted, giving its delicious voice parts their relative value, imparting to the whole passage a soft and organ-like tone color, and imbuing it with something of the wistful mysticism revealed to us in that particular mood of his own personality called by Schumann Eusebius. On the other hand he played the "Valse Allemande" with a ridiculously-affected *tempo rubato*, and he fairly burlesqued the quiet humor of the march of the "Davidsbündler." What was it that this brilliant young pianist most lacked? It was repose, without which no lofty art work is possible. Mechanically, this failing showed itself in a tendency to play many phrases in a manner best described by that unpleasant word "jerky." Æsthetically, it showed itself in a want of even balance of ideas. But Rosenthal is a thinker and a student; his time will come.

Mr. Joseffy, who is constantly before this public, has always impressed the writer as being deficient in elevation of sentiment. The limitations of his technique cannot be at present defined because he has of late sought to make certain changes in his character. His playing was formerly distinguished by crystalline purity and clearness, coupled with a delicacy and neatness which transformed everything he touched into a sort of Queen Mab scherzo. But recently Mr. Joseffy has aimed at breadth and power, and has developed a deeper dramatic note, but we are not quite sure that he is justified in doing so. It is better for the executive musician to be perfect within a limited field than imperfect outside of it. Even in his late ambitious efforts, however, we have been unable to perceive great warmth of emotion in his playing. And some of the repose which was so beautiful in his rendering of the Chopin E minor is missing in his treatment of the Liszt E flat concerto. It is certainly a very great pity to sacrifice anything that contributes to a fine performance of the former to an attempt to play the latter.

As for d'Albert, we have written at length of his work so recently that it is unnecessary to go into details now. The little man's art as a pianist is, in the writer's opinion, deficient in that intelligence which, according to Christian, leads to perfect self-control, mastery of emotion, and repose. But he possesses a phenomenal musical nature, and he will grow in intelligence with experience. Dr. von Bülow is the highest living embodiment of musical intelligence. He has acquired, in the most perfect degree, self-control, mastery of emotion, and repose. It has been said that he is deficient in emotion. Doubtless there is some truth in this. The time has been when if Dr. von Bülow had possessed as much emotional warmth as intelligence he would have been the ideal pianist, and the boundaries of piano playing would have been located. Happily for art and artists, the doctor was a little cold, and the world is still waiting and seeking. All the musical emotion which he has is under the most complete control of his brain. Personal feeling never gets the better of him. He is always an objective player, striving to interpret the composer, not himself. Therein he differs widely from d'Albert, who often projects his own personality in too brilliant a light upon the musical picture which he is painting. Dr. von Bülow is always an interpreter, revitalizing for us the thoughts of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schumann with reverential fidelity and an astounding range of technical styles. To listen to one of his recitals is to live in turn with each of the composers on the programme. Dr. von Bülow gives contemporaneous human interest to the composers, but by modernizing them, as so many weaker artists do, but by taking his audience back with him into their time.

The doctor is failing in technical power. Patti is failing in voice. But she is still the greatest coloratura singer in the world. And Dr. von Bülow is still the most instructive pianist. Other players tell their audiences: "This is my idea of Beethoven, or Schumann, or Mozart." The doctor tells his hearers: "This is what Beethoven, or Schumann, or Mozart says. We may be astonished, electrified, paralyzed by the others; we are convinced by the doctor. The others compel us to acknowledge their own greatness: the doctor forces us to bow before the greatness of the music. They are all artists; but Dr. von Bülow is at once the servant and the benefactor of art.

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

Last week 778 births, 249 marriages, and 758 deaths were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters. Estimating the population at 1,607,221, the death rate was 24.61. Of contagious diseases the following cases and deaths were reported: Typhoid fever, 8 cases, 3 deaths; scarlet fever, 73—14; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1—4; measles, 249—13, and diphtheria, 94—28. The other principal causes of death were whooping cough, 8; malarial fever, 3; diarrhœa, 9; heart diseases, 56; croup, 13; bronchitis, 50; pneumonia, 106; phthisis, 99; Bright's disease and nephritis, 48, and violence, 25. In institutions 145 persons died, and in tenement houses, 492. The mortality among children under five was 294.

HIDES TANNED AS WELL AS TAXED.

From The Boston Traveller, (Rep.) March 31.

If hides are to be made dutiable, it is safe to predict that an extensive tanning of hides that have never been taken off will be in order next November.

During the middle of the last fourteen days some florists close their stores and go off to see their friends. The wholesale florist is at his best in the morning the year round. The Eastern Princess of the "Arabian Nights," whose fertile imagination saved her life, never dreamed of such loveliness as surrounds the wholesale florist at the Easterside.

Fifteen thousand pots of Easter lilies! think of them! Smell of them you may, even when blocks away, and long before the entrance to the enchanted realm the eye may feast upon their sunny beauty, for the sidewalks for blocks are crowded with them. Within is a flower palace perfumed for the gods.

The wealth of this incense ascends in the early day. As the hour of noon draws nigh—presto, change! Nothing now but bare shelves and empty tables. Where has all the enchantment vanished? The flowers which were its source are scattered hither and yon throughout the city. Such of the floral prizes as have not been borne off by the retail florists have been captured by the ice fairies and hidden from mortal eye in their grottoes, great ice caves in safes and vaults.

The wholesale florist takes life easily; he does a commission business and though his profits are small, he knows no losses. The retail florist, on the contrary risks heavy losses, but his profits are correspondingly large. Roses bought by him for $7 a dozen he will sell again at $1 apiece before they are emptied from the basket. New-York is the paradise of florists. Whether or not it is where all good florists go when they die, it is the place for any sort, good or bad, to flourish while they live. The saying goes that the florist who would starve anywhere else can make a fortune in New-York.

Although the business is so delightful a one for lands, comparatively few have entered it. This is no doubt due to the fact that so few florists consent to receive women as employes. Women to buy—ah, yes; the more the merrier! But women to sell—well, not yet! Certainly, it would seem that if there is any place in the world of business for women it might be found in the midst of the scented delights of a florist's shop, but the New-York proprietors do not seem to think so.

There are a few honorable exceptions, however, and two young lady graduates of one of these practical schools of "floverology" are now doing a prosperous business on their own account. A wholesale florist generously advanced them a full stock, and they not only paid him promptly, but have become his most reliable and liberal customers. They are in partnership in an up-town shop, and the wholesale men have only words of commendation for them and their business dealings.

Brooklyn florists seem to have a better appreciation of women clerks than their New-York brethren; at least, their employment is more general. Western cities are far in advance of the East on this point. In Cincinnati, for instance, it is doubtful if a florist's store could be found in the entire city without one or more lady employes. The Queen City proprietors have learned the value of a pretty girl behind their counters. Many is the buttonhole bouquet that finds its way over them as a consequence of this foresight, and, though of course this is under the rose, (and all the other flowers,) many a society beauty "on the hills" is the richer in floral gifts because of her sweet-faced rival in some florist's down in "the basin."

While the Cincinnati florists seldom receive as extravagant orders for decoration as are given in the metropolis, yet the general sales are very large, though the shops are as thick as bees in clover. The street stand, so ubiquitous in this city, is not patronized to any extent, but the trade which would otherwise be caught by it goes to the retail flower markets run in connection with the daily retail markets held in various parts of the city.

To these flower markets every florist sends his man with wagon loads of choice plants and cut flowers, and here flock the rich and the poor, for in Cincinnati every one, high and low, goes "to market." Easter Eve these markets are crowded to suffocation, and the flower display is something to remember for a lifetime. But any Saturday afternoon and evening finds a crowded flower market. Poor indeed is the house which does not boast of flowers for Sunday.

Here in the bright Spring mornings ladies bargain for the thrifty plants wherewith to make their homes more beautiful, and gardeners from the hill inspect the stock and secure their seed for their spring planting. The Bishop in full vestments runs and sisters of charity have been beheaded, and their heads are placed on exhibition in most barbarous fashion. Little Golden Hair in violet hood and coat is framed in violets.

Last but not least, there are in the dry goods houses flower muffs, flower fans, and flower parasols; fans belong to all seasons, but while it is cool enough to carry muffs parasols need not be written of.

GEN ROOK.

Major H. B. Freeman of the Seventh United States Infantry, in some interesting reminiscences published in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, says that he first saw Gen. Crook during the Sioux campaign of 1876, when Gen. Terry's command, to which he himself belonged, had rescued Reno and given burial to Gen. Custer and his ill-fated comrades. He says:

"When I met Gen. Crook he presented no sign of his calling. He was riding a mule, (his favorite mount in campaigning,) in his shirt sleeves. His long blonde side whiskers were braided or twisted and tied with twine; a double-barreled shot gun lay across the front of his saddle, and he looked like anything rather than the soldier he was. Ordinarily his modesty was such that it seemed to embarrass him to give orders, but when necessary he gave them in a way that left no room for misapprehension. He was too old a campaigner to despise comforts, but he was satisfied with essentials and cared for nothing beyond. On this march he had his headquarters with the chief packer. In good weather the saddle blankets made a sufficiently good bed, and in bad weather the aparejos would make a reasonably good tent. As for food, his mess was cook was always a good one, and, having unlimited transportation, he was rarely out of supplies. Beyond this he required no attention. He could wash and mend his own clothes, and was not above doing it. At the mouth of Powder River, where Gen. Crook paid him a visit, he exhausted himself until his shirt, which he had just washed, was dry enough to put on. He was a mighty hunter. No Indian was more tireless in pursuit of game and no one had a bigger string of it to his credit than Gen. Crook. His pre-eminence in that line seemed to be a greater gratification to him than his fame as a soldier. I became somewhat acquainted with him in later years, and have heard him tell many stories of his hunting, but none of his campaigns. He would recount with glee how he got the best of rival sportsmen. I remember his telling me of a duck hunt at a lake near Omaha. That Spring the ducks and geese were numerous as well, and a number of Omaha sportsmen had been out with poor success. One day there came a snowstorm; the General went to the lake, wrapped himself in a white blanket, lay down in a good place, and killed nearly a wagonload of game. On his return he was plied with questions, but he kept his secret, saying, 'there was no difficulty in making a big bag if one only knew how.'

"His memory of names and faces once nearly paralyzed a lieutenant of my regiment, who, finding himself at Omaha, called at the Army Building to see a friend. It was Sunday and the offices were closed. Wandering about the halls he interviewed a party who he supposed was the janitor, but afterward learned was Gen. Crook. Some months later the General came to our post, and in anticipation of his arrival the Lieutenant told the story. He was an impulsive fellow, and his manners with the janitor were probably a little more free and easy than they would have been with the General. He hoped devoutly that the General would not remember it. He was present when they met. The Colonel in presenting his officers said: 'General, this is Mr. B.' The General with a smile replied: 'How d'ye do, Mr. B.; haven't we met before?' To this B., his face as red as a beet, replied: 'N-no, General, don't think we have.' 'Oh, yes,' said the General with a quiet laugh: 'I met you at headquarters one Sunday about six months ago. You were looking for Mr. A.' B. braced up and replied: '8-so you did, but I hoped, General, you had forgotten it.' We, who had heard the account of the interview, were all on a broad smile as the General laughingly said: 'That's all right; did you find your friend?'"

THE BOY TOOK A CHAIR.

From the Providence Journal.

A young teacher in an intermediate school wished to communicate with a teacher at one of the grammar schools about a mile away the other day. For this purpose she chose one of her bright scholars and dispatched him with a note directed to the young lady. When the messenger arrived at his destination the teacher chanced to be illustrating some lesson to her pupils at the blackboard. She therefore sent word to the boy to take a chair. When at leisure she summoned the boy, who was supposed to be seated in the corridor, but he had disappeared. The young lady was nonplussed, but the mystery was solved when, some time later, the boy returned, bearing with him the chair which had been given him to sit upon. He had accepted the invitation "to take a chair," and had carted it upon his shoulders back to the school he came from. The teacher, after she had recovered from the shock of seeing him drag the strange chair up to her and deposit it by her side with a conscious air of duty well performed, had sent him back with it. He was pretty well dried out when he returned, and his deep explanation was a sob, and "you told me to take it."

THE BASKET WILL BE HARD TO CARRY.

From the Philadelphia Record, April 2.

With a tariff on everything, from oranges to onions, the home market basket won't be such a load to carry, maybe.

Fashionable Equipages.

Private Coachmen in the city on the old Polo Grounds,

110th-st. & 5th-av.

Premises in accordance with custom by a number of strokes on Friday night, April 11, weather permits the next pleasant night, and the performances will

THE BARNUM AND BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH, WITH IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome.

P. T. BARNUM & J. A. BAILEY,

equal owners. Capital invested, $3,500,000. Daily expenses, $7,300.

A most Extraordinary Exhibition of Exceptional Elegance, Overpowering Grandeur, Magnificent Displays, Wonderful Living and Moving Tableaux, Grand Imperial Pageants, Enormously Costly Costumes, Expensive Scenery, Mighty Marvels, As Astonishing Feats, Desperate Races, Roman Scenes, Tremendous Efforts, and Stupendous Results, combined with

The most Fascinating, Enthralling, Enchanting, Instructive, Bewildering, and Grand Dramatic, Historic, Spectacular Production of any time or age, with Positively $250,000 worth of Costumes, $75,000 worth of Scenery, $50,000 worth of arms, accoutrements, &c., &c., &c.,

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME PRESENTED UNDER CANVAS IN ITS NATIVE CITY,

After achieving the most phenomenal Triumph in Europe, wringing unlimited praise from vast multitudes of people, aggregating nearly 80,000 a day in London, winning the highest encomiums from the Press and meriting and receiving the unqualified approval of Royalty. Indorsed and heartily applauded by the PRINCE OF WALES, ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, the Peerage, Clergy, Judges, Army, Navy, Bar, Members of Parliament, Lord Mayor and Foreign Princes, Grandees and Nobilemen. Twice transported across the Atlantic Ocean at great risk and enormous expense, receiving Imperial honors and Royal favors and enthusiastically indorsed, admired, congratulated, and requested to return again by all.

THE APPIAN WAY IN NERO'S TIME.



Olympian Contests in the Grand Spectacle of "Nero."

Exhibited next Saturday evening on the old Polo Grounds in unquestionably the largest and most Spacious Canvas Palaces ever manufactured, cost for the requirements of these truly tremendous exhibitions, Requiring a stage 450 feet long, Towering enough in America to contain even one-half of the 1,200 past the largest building was found at all times Scenery, Tremendous Machinery, and actually ments connected with the Greatest Show on Earth. people. Grounds, all water-proof, together aggregate 2,000 mammoth stage 450 feet long, with ample room for by Wilhelm of London, Scenery by Robecchi, eral seats, with private boxes to accommodate C. Fisher of London, Gentlemen's Costumes by Tents—one of the sights of the Great Modern Paris and Rancanti of Milan, Choruses directed by used on the road when traveling, and which Stage and Ballet under direction of Eltore Coppini, popular and favorite form of public 300 MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS ON AT ONE TIME.

THE BARNUM & BAILEY 15 NEW, UNITED, GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.

Three Circus Companies in 3 Rings, with all the Famous Artists of the World
Two Elevated Stages for the Champion Experts in Olympian Games.
Two Double Menageries, with 50 cages of Wild and Trained Beasts.
Glorious Olympian Hippodrome, with all kinds of Exciting Races.
Two Herds of Performing Elephants, two Droves of Camels.
50 elegant Carved Cages in the Menageries.
33 Golden Chariots. 50 Tiny Ponies.
400 of the finest Horses, actually 1,200 People Employed, 126 Advance Agents.
5 Advance Advertising Cars, 64 Railroad Cars, 4 Trains, each with 16 Cars.
4 Acres of elegant painted Panorama, ten Acres covered with snow-white Canvas.
300 Circus Performers, 50 Hippodrome Riders, 50 Acrobats and Gymnasts, 50 Tumblers and Leapers.
20 clowns, Tonchstones, Punchinel los, Fantastiques, and Merry-Makers.
A whole Menagerie of Trained Animals in remarkable performances.

CIRCUS, MUSEUMS, MENAGERIES, HIPPODROME, MYSTIFYING ILLUSIONS, AQUARIUM, AVIARIES, SIDE SHOWS, &c., &c., &c.

EXACTLY AS SEEN ON THE ROAD IN THE GREATEST BIG TENTS.

In Glorious and Mighty Array, Grouped and Massed in Three Rings, Two Elevated Stages for the Champion Olympian Experts, and Two Double Menageries, with 50 Cages of Wild and Trained Beasts.

The Most Elegant, Beautiful, and Instructive Exhibition of Performing Elephants, two Droves of Camels, 50 elegant Carved Cages in the Menageries, 50 Tiny Ponies, 400 of the finest Horses, actually 1,200 People Employed, 126 Advance Agents, 5 Advance Advertising Cars, 64 Railroad Cars, 4 Trains, each with 16 Cars, 4 Acres of elegant painted Panorama, ten Acres covered with snow-white Canvas, 300 Circus Performers, 50 Hippodrome Riders, 50 Acrobats and Gymnasts, 50 Tumblers and Leapers, 20 clowns, Tonchstones, Punchinel los, Fantastiques, and Merry-Makers, A whole Menagerie of

SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF "OUTSIDER'S" ATTACK.

PROF. OSBORN TESTIFIES TO THE VALUE OF SPENCER'S BIOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS—CRITICISM OF "OUTSIDER'S" METHODS AND OPINIONS—A DEFENDER OF KANT.

We continue to-day the publication of letters discussing the standing of Herbert Spencer as a philosopher and man of science. The attack made on Spencer by "Outsider" in the article published in THE TIMES of two weeks ago to-day has interested the believers in the synthetic philosophy, but it is evident from their contributions to the discussion that they have no fear that Mr. Spencer's standing will be in any degree shaken by "Outsider's" criticisms.

THE SPENCERIAN BIOLOGY.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STANDING AS A BIOLOGIST—THE SOUNDNESS OF HIS VIEWS TESTED BY TIME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some years ago I found my way to a distant military outpost beyond the Rocky Mountains, and, there made the acquaintance of Judge —, who was widely known as the oldest inhabitant, as a pioneer and one of the largest cattle owners in the Territory. Upon invitation to his office, a portrait of Herbert Spencer was seen to be the sole ornament of his desk, and several well-worn volumes of Spencer's works evidently constituted the best-read portion of his library. It was a surprise to learn, in course of conversation, that this practical Westerner had made himself thoroughly familiar with these works from end to end, had adopted the philosophy of the Unknown and Unknowable as his religion and regarded the author with the reverence due to a prophet. Here was an extreme example of the type of Spencerians one meets in all parts of this great country, far from, as well as in, the centres of learning, who have accepted Spencer's system in every part, and without any question as to its trustworthiness. Upon inquiry we find that his readers are far more numerous here than in England: 75,000 copies of his best-known works have been sold by his American, as compared wi th 25,000 by his English, publishers. Fifteen thousand copies of his "First Principles" are circulating in this country as compared with 6,000 in Great Britain. It is, however, impossible that these figures express the actual ratio of his influence in the two countries.

Aside from the favoring circumstances of the general spread of agnosticism, the secret of Spencer's influence lies partly in the comprehensive character of his system which brings it in touch at one point or another with every line of thought, partly in the apparently irresistible sequence of his reasoning. He has carried the style of Browning into scientific writing, and states the very A, B, C of science in language which is so obscure to a college professor that it must inspire awe among some thousands of his readers. He naturally stands before the majority of his followers as a master in every branch of science which he treats. "Outsider" has, however, raised no question as to his influence or the extent of his following among the uninitiated, but as to his rank among men of his own class. He has a host of admirers among working scientists. But what is his actual following and influence in these circles? Are his contributions original and permanent? Will his reputation rise or decline as years go by? The very fact of the wide dissemination of his books and ideas in this country renders these questions of the greatest current interest and importance.

The sum of several works of transient value does not foot up to one work of permanent value. To estimate Spencer as a whole we must, as "Outsider" suggests, disintegrate his system and consider each portion in its special relation to the particular science with which it is concerned. Our present purpose, therefore, is to examine him solely as a biological philosopher, and especially in his treatment of the theory of organic evolution. It is necessary to open by saying that he has never claimed to be considered a practical biologist, that all his writings give full credit to his authorities. As this is only part of a great system he should not be judged as one whose whole energies had been directed to one field. At the same time it is fair to inquire whether, with the immense range of knowledge before him, he furnish the data of his reasoning, he is a leader or a follower. Are his generalizations as well as his data derived from other sources? Then as to the accuracy of his generalizations: As the higher pyramid of his system rests upon the lower, these matters affect the permanence of his work, and permanence is in turn the final test of the value of scientific contributions.

As a first step, let us look into his earliest essay published in book form. More than 30 years previous to the publication of the "Origin of Species." We then find him an outspoken evolutionist, a position which bears testimony to the independence of his habit of thought, because we need hardly remind our readers that at that time an English evolutionist was a *rara avis*. An analysis of his argument shows that it rests solely upon the principles which had been laid down in the *Philosophie Zoologique*, that is, all modifications are attributed to changes of environment, and the well-known facts adduced in advanced by Lamarck are brought to bear against the special-creation doctrine. There is, therefore, nothing original here. In 1866, after Darwin had demonstrated the "natural-selection" principle and thrown the whole weight of his influence against the human-design doctrine, we find Spencer has somewhat changed his ground, as shown in the following passage:

"Leaving out the imaginary factors of evolution, [i. e., tendency to progression supernaturally impressed, and the influence of desire in causing new organs,] and looking only at one actual factor—change of environment—it is manifest that this, so far as it is a cause of evolution, is a proximate and not an ultimate cause."

He points out the fallacy of Lamarck's argument by the question, "Whence do these desires originate, how comes there the wish to perform an action not before performed?" Here we find him clinging to his first principle that the initiative in every step of evolution springs from without and not from within, and reducing organic processes to the level of inorganic processes, taking from the organic process the distinction which always should be emphasized, namely, that its generic features are not only response to external stimuli, but the initiative power upon which external stimuli have only an indirect bearing. Nor does he justice to Lamarck, for while he professes to supply the Lamarckian deficiency, in the ninth and tenth chapters, we find him expanding and elucidating—it is true in a far more profound manner—in the geological, astronomical, and meteorological changes, the very fundamental causes which Lamarck himself had proposed. Therefore, as we follow him through the ingenious and forcible elaboration of his argument, we find that there is no essential distinction between his principles and those of his great French predecessor. Throughout he is what is now known as a Lamarckian. He strikes no really original vein of thought.

Then again in 1886, in his able essays in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Factors of Organic Evolution," he sums up his opinion as follows:

"The direct action of the medium [environment] was the primordial factor of evolution * * * doubtless natural selection soon came into action as a secondarily-acquired factor. * * * Has natural selection been the sole factor, as it is now commonly supposed to have been—one of the factors recognized by Erasmus Darwin and Lamarck must be recognized as a co-operator. Unless acquired characters are transmissible we are without a key to many of the phenomena of nature."

Here it may be pointed out to the reader who is not familiar with the change of view which Darwin underwent in regard to the Lamarckian principle between the publication of his "Animals and Plants under Domestication," that while in 1858 he repudiated the Lamarckian principle, he later adopted it as an important factor in evolution.

R.—We therefore find that Spencer himself has come to an approximation of the substantial similarity between his views and Lamarck's. This brings us to another aspect of the limitations of his biological philosophy which perhaps spring from the sequence of his treatment of living processes as consequent in the order of evolution upon non-living processes. There are advantages and disadvantages in setting biology in the midst of a general system of cosmic evolution. In keeping before his mind's eye all the phenomena of matter while especially expanding the phenomena of life, Spencer looks over a broad horizon. But, on the other hand, by opening his "First Principles" with an analysis of inorganic forces, he has acquired a strongly mechanical bias, and every life process he translates into purely mechanical terms. Now, while the whole tendency of research has been to relegate to the garret the old "vital-force" principle and its relative unknown forces to demonstrate the underlying physico-chemical basis of all the processes of life, in other words, to show the general uniformity of nature—it has not in the opinion of candid men lessened the wide contrast which exists between the special phenomena of these forces when seen in living and in non-living matter. Spencer's tendency is to see the analogies and slight the differences. In other words, he adopts a creed which colors his conception of life. He loses squarely enough the fact that we are absolutely in the dark as to the origin of protoplasm. In truth, he was one of the first to attack the revival of the "abiogenesis" theory, but, as Huxley says, "in adopting a creed, science commits suicide." Every definition, every step in his wonderfully acute and at time ingenious irresistible chain of reasoning is a machine, self-lubricating, constantly repairing all effects of wear and tear, with its internal relations constantly adjusted to its external relations. This bias brings the personal equation into all his observations, and living processes are so complex that we must carefully read into them merely our own conceptions of what is going on. If any one considers this an unjust criticism let him read Chapters 8-13 of "Principles of Biology" and see how all the processes which living matter have in common with non-living matter are magnified, while the processes peculiar to living matter are minimized.

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To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did "Outsider" confine himself to an attack on Mr. Spencer's propositions alone his article would be much diminished in length. The frame of mind in which he takes up Mr. Spencer's philosophy is a very curious one, to say the least. It reminds one of the old darky who went into a shop to buy some thread and said: "You h'ain't got no No. 10 cotton." The shopkeeper replied, "How do you know that I haven't any?" "Lor', chile! I ain't say you h'ain't got none; I ax you is you." "Outsider" first attempts to shake Mr. Spencer's position and then ends by asking if it can be shaken. He refers to methods of reasoning current in different sciences as if logic were not the science of correct reasoning, no matter to what subject it be applied. Is it necessary for us to change our method of reasoning when we drop mathematics, let us say, and take up chemistry? Is not our reasoning in the one case governed by the same laws of thought as in the other? Did each science form a complete world in itself, such a case might be conceivable. In quoting from Mr. Spencer as "Outsider" does, it is hardly fair to isolate a sentence from a context which qualifies it. Mr. Spencer, in laying down what is more a method of investigation than a principle, does not, as "Outsider" would lead us to imagine, propose to establish truth by a system of balloting with universal suffrage. Mr. Spencer says: "My aim has been to exhibit the more general truth, which we are apt to overlook, that between the most opposite beliefs there is usually something in common—something to take for granted by each, and that this something, if not to be set down as an unquestionable verity, may yet be considered to have the highest degree of probability. A postulate which is not consciously asserted, but unconsciously involved, and which is unconsciously involved not by one man or body of men, but by numerous bodies of men who diverge in countless ways and degrees in the rest of their beliefs, has a warrant far transcending any that can be usually shown. And when the postulate is abstract—is not based on some one concrete experience common to all mankind, but implies an induction from a great variety of experiences—we may say that it ranks next in certainty to the postulates of exact science."

Now will "Outsider" state any way in which one is more likely to arrive at truth which can not be reached by exact science than in deducing from all experiences that portion which all men admit, the most learned as well as the most ignorant? It is, of course, just possible that a proposition so arrived at may be wrong, but when it is admitted by all when it corresponds with established facts and with beliefs, is it not fair to claim for it a warrant next in certainty to the postulates of exact science? Whether Mr. Spencer understands his own theory or not, I do not presume to say, but I do say that "Outsider's" understanding of the theory is open to doubt. One who understands it would never suggest applying it as a test to astrology before the rise of modern science. Would not this method, if it had been used then, have given a result unquestioned? For it must be remembered that Mr. Spencer proposes only to apply this to cases that exact science does not reach, and can astrology be properly said to have had an existence since the rise of exact science? Mr. Spencer is not guilty of advancing a plan now which would have abolished ignorance had it been applied at the right time. His desire is to find out whether we can not, by the use of our own faculties, arrive at truth. Again, "Outsider" says that it is perhaps not a fault that Mr. Spencer does not attempt to explain matters in any evolutionary sense, since blank, indeterminate matter, the mere name of which is unthinkable, is the result. Simply, he characters at all that call for explanation, does he understand the full meaning of his own words? He is evidently under the impression that it could be explained, did one feel so inclined, though he admits that it presents no relationship to us.

Although he does not call on Mr. Spencer to explain Time he does demand an explanation of Space. "Is not," says he, "that a half-way philosophy which in these our days does not explain, or at least hold out some promise of explanation, why Space is continuous, why it has such a wonderful uniformity in all its parts?" It is about as reasonable to ask Mr. Spencer to state why Space is continuous as it would be to ask him to state why water is wet. Simply because we cannot think of Space as discontinuous any more than we can think of water as dry. In not space one of the sources from which we draw our idea of continuity? Let "Outsider" attempt for a moment to think of discontinuous Space. To be discontinuous it must stop at one place and begin again at another, and between the place where it stops and the place where it begins again there must be no Space. In which case the place where it stops and the place where it begins again must be coincident, or in other words Space is continuous. If it is said that because we cannot conceive Space as otherwise than continuous, it is not necessarily proved continuous, it is replied that whatever produces on consciousness an unshakable impression, is, as far as we are concerned, a reality. Then we find the uniformity of Space in all its parts, we are brought back on the same impossibilities of thought in attempting to think of it as otherwise. To think of one part of Space as different from another part, or to assign a cause attributed to it, we must be able to postulate certain things of it. When any one defines Space in terms of anything but itself it will be time to consider the question of its uniformity. Does "Outsider" expect Mr. Spencer to start with nothing and produce and explain everything? Does he admit no necessary truths?

"Outsider" goes on to say: "The study of philosophy seems to exist only by virtue of a great many things being peculiarities of the universe are to be explained on some one principle, and we might expect that, were this principle once grasped, these regularities of space, so intelligible as they are, so universal, so unlike anything we would, as the most and easiest of things, get explained with mathematical precision and clearness." Yes, we might expect this, we might expect a great many things; but when we expect that explained which is without relations, well, we are going to be disappointed, that is all. It may be unfortunate that evolution cannot explain the conservation of energy, or persistence of force as Mr. Spencer calls it. And when this, together with Space, Time, and the other inexplicables are explained by "Outsider," or some one else, the paradox of philosophy will no doubt have been reached, and Mr. Spencer will probably yield the palm very willingly. But until then are not those who expect these explanations in much the same position as the child crying for a slice of the moon? It is not a question of Mr. Spencer's unknowable is not "the good, authentic, practical, working God of religion, or a poor decayed divinity exercising no function in this evolutionary world, but retained on half pay for the sake of auld lang syne," the desire to reconcile which would seem to be up by a plentiful non-acquaintance with Mr. Spencer's writings. If this point is not made clear in "First Principles" it is certainly brought out in the controversy that occurred several years ago between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Frederic Harrison concerning the nature and reality of religion. I should like to see "Outsider's" exposition of the theory that counter-evolution would necessarily ensue from the principle of the conservation of energy could the motions of all the bodies in the world be reversed in direction at the same instant, their present condition being the cause. But it must be a necessary element in this plan that thereafter motion should follow the line of greatest resistence?

EDGAR R. DAWSON.

EXPERIENCE AND INTUITION.

A DISSENTER FROM SPENCER'S THEORY OF THE SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE AS EXPLAINED BY "KAPPA."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Kappa," in his defense of Spencer in yesterday's TIMES, says "that the long-standing dispute between Kant and Locke and their respective followers as to the matter of knowledge, whether partly intuitive or wholly derived from experience, has been set at rest by the conception of the inherited effects of the experience of ancestors, producing a body of organized experience in the individual which Kant mistook for intuitive knowledge." I must say that "Kappa" settles that question very easily to his own satisfaction, but not to mine. The above-quoted conception, like all relative conceptions, is true so far as it goes, but the infinite conception alone can settle anything absolutely. How does "Kappa" interpret it himself, "that there is no experience innate in man"? That will be true according to how he looks at the question, whether in the relative or in the absolute sense. How, for instance, would he answer the following questions?

If all experience is derived from our own efforts and from the efforts of those who have experienced life before us, where does the faculty to get experience, or to experiment life with, come from? Did the first state of existence which ever experienced life get its experience from itself, or, if not, from whence? If it got it (its experience) from itself, is it not what philosophers, or Kant himself, would call innate or intuitive? And if the first state of existence capable of experiencing life would not receive it from an antecedent state, was not experience innate or intuitive in that first state of existence? And if it were innate in the first, why should it not be so in the second, and in the third, and so on, indefinitely? If the first man, say, (in supposing that there would have been a first man,) could not receive experience from a preceding man and still could experience life, would "Kappa" call the experience of that first man innate or hereditary?

A little further on "Kappa" says: "What is the intrinsic difference between the question, 'Why is space continuous?' A.—We do not know, and the question 'Why does that man look so sad?' A—Because he has read 'Outsider's articles;' and he goes on, like most philosophers, trying his best to give philosopher's reasons to suit his own way of looking at things, in a manner so intricate and complex and in such a labyrinth of words that it is almost impossible to a common mortal to make out what he is driving at. Now, any sensible, common-sense man, all questions are intrinsically alike insomuch that they all call for an answer. If you know enough to give the correct answer, you give it; and if you do not know you are an ignoramus, and you cannot give an answer. In "Kappa," as in Spencer, with "Outsider," and with every man, he is a philosopher or not. As for myself, I take it that there is an answer to every question provided it be rational; but as to any intrinsic difference between two or more questions, I cannot see any, except that one question is not the other or the others, and that they all require a different answer; that the answer to each is merely a matter of degree of knowledge or of relative knowledge, and that all know what is required in the same manner, through experience or through analogy, or through both experience and analogy. Whether the experience is innate, intuitive, inherited, or acquired is in itself again a matter of experience or knowledge, and has to analogy, it is merely used to have of reason, but this again and forever we find that reason, like experience, may be also, I suppose, either innate, intuitive, inherited, or acquired, and if I say that reason and experience are one and the same thing under different names, I suppose that I may, or can be, or that it cannot be, without being at the same time or together innate, intuitive, inherited, and acquired. I shall find myself, also, presently philosophising and drawing myself in the middle of my own words and of my own opinions. What I wanted to say, purely and simply, was that the first question of "Kappa" can be answered just as well, and is answered in exactly the same manner, as his second by the use of reason, which, I believe, is the name Spencer has for knowledge or experience. I would therefore answer his first question, to which "Kappa" says "we do not know," by saying that space is continuous for infinite (as I suppose he means) because it is "intended" to hold an infinite universe, and that if there was no infinite space there could be no infinite universe. That answer covers the question as far as it can do it relatively or without going into the question of absolute or eternal existence—which question of every question absolutely or without recourse.

Although Mr. Spencer tries to set a limit between the knowable and the unknowable or to limit our own knowledge, I beg respectfully to say that, in my humble opinion, that alone which is not or which has no existence is inconceivable, unknowable, and unresistable, and that whatever is, whatever has an existence, whatever is really or absolutely, be it the Infinite or God himself, from the moment that it is real it is sensible, conceivable, and knowable. That is why I said above that there is an answer to every possible question, provided it be rational, because whatever is rational is real, and whatever is real is not only possible, but is, and whatever is irrational or unreal, inconceivable, and impossible, because not only it is not, but it cannot be. The answer to every question soever is therefore a mere matter of knowledge, of experience or reason, and to make use of "Kappa's" own simile, if we keep inheriting experience, knowledge, or reason constantly, and if we keep constantly acquiring more and more of it, through our own efforts, it seems to me that we are bound to acquire enough of it, in time, for all purposes or at least for our own

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Now will "Outsider" state any way in which one is more likely to arrive at truth which can not be reached by exact science than in deducing from all experiences that portion which all men admit, the most learned as well as the most ignorant? It is, of course, just possible that a proposition so arrived at may be wrong, but when it is admitted by all when it corresponds with established facts and with beliefs, is it not fair to claim for it a warrant next in certainty to the postulates of exact science? Whether Mr. Spencer understands his own theory or not, I do not presume to say, but I do say that "Outsider's" understanding of the theory is open to doubt. One who understands it would never suggest applying it as a test to astrology before the rise of modern science. Would not this method, if it had been used then, have given a result unquestioned? For it must be remembered that Mr. Spencer proposes only to apply this to cases that exact science does not reach, and can astrology be properly said to have had an existence since the rise of exact science? Mr. Spencer is not guilty of advancing a plan now which would have abolished ignorance had it been applied at the right time. His desire is to find out whether we can not, by the use of our own faculties, arrive at truth. Again, "Outsider" says that it is perhaps not a fault that Mr. Spencer does not attempt to explain matters in any evolutionary sense, since blank, indeterminate matter, the mere name of which is unthinkable, is the result. Simply, he characters at all that call for explanation, does he understand the full meaning of his own words? He is evidently under the impression that it could be explained, did one feel so inclined, though he admits that it presents no relationship to us.

Although he does not call on Mr. Spencer to explain Time he does demand an explanation of Space. "Is not," says he, "that a half-way philosophy which in these our days does not explain, or at least hold out some promise of explanation, why Space is continuous, why it has such a wonderful uniformity in all its parts?" It is about as reasonable to ask Mr. Spencer to state why Space is continuous as it would be to ask him to state why water is wet. Simply because we cannot think of Space as discontinuous any more than we can think of water as dry. In not space one of the sources from which we draw our idea of continuity? Let "Outsider" attempt for a moment to think of discontinuous Space. To be discontinuous it must stop at one place and begin again at another, and between the place where it stops and the place where it begins again there must be no Space. In which case the place where it stops and the place where it begins again must be coincident, or in other words Space is continuous. If it is said that because we cannot conceive Space as otherwise than continuous, it is not necessarily proved continuous, it is replied that whatever produces on consciousness an unshakable impression, is, as far as we are concerned, a reality. Then we find the uniformity of Space in all its parts, we are brought back on the same impossibilities of thought in attempting to think of it as otherwise. To think of one part of Space as different from another part, or to assign a cause attributed to it, we must be able to postulate certain things of it. When any one defines Space in terms of anything but itself it will be time to consider the question of its uniformity. Does "Outsider" expect Mr. Spencer to start with nothing and produce and explain everything? Does he admit no necessary truths?

"Outsider" goes on to say: "The study of philosophy seems to exist only by virtue of a great many things being peculiarities of the universe are to be explained on some one principle, and we might expect that, were this principle once grasped, these regularities of space, so intelligible as they are, so universal, so unlike anything we would, as the most and easiest of things, get explained with mathematical precision and clearness." Yes, we might expect this, we might expect a great many things; but when we expect that explained which is without relations, well, we are going to be disappointed, that is all. It may be unfortunate that evolution cannot explain the conservation of energy, or persistence of force as Mr. Spencer calls it. And when this, together with Space, Time, and the other inexplicables are explained by "Outsider," or some one else, the paradox of philosophy will no doubt have been reached, and Mr. Spencer will probably yield the palm very willingly. But until then are not those who expect these explanations in much the same position as the child crying for a slice of the moon? It is not a question of Mr. Spencer's unknowable is not "the good, authentic, practical, working God of religion, or a poor decayed divinity exercising no function in this evolutionary world, but retained on half pay for the sake of auld lang syne," the desire to reconcile which would seem to be up by a plentiful non-acquaintance with Mr. Spencer's writings. If this point is not made clear in "First Principles" it is certainly brought out in the controversy that occurred several years ago between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Frederic Harrison concerning the nature and reality of religion. I should like to see "Outsider's" exposition of the theory that counter-evolution would necessarily ensue from the principle of the conservation of energy could the motions of all the bodies in the world be reversed in direction at the same instant, their present condition being the cause. But it must be a necessary element in this plan that thereafter motion should follow the line of greatest resistence?

EDGAR R. DAWSON.

EXPERIENCE AND INTUITION.

A DISSENTER FROM SPENCER'S THEORY OF THE SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE AS EXPLAINED BY "KAPPA."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Kappa," in his defense of Spencer in yesterday's TIMES, says "that the long-standing dispute between Kant and Locke and their respective followers as to the matter of knowledge, whether partly intuitive or wholly derived from experience, has been set at rest by the conception of the inherited effects of the experience of ancestors, producing a body of organized experience in the individual which Kant mistook for intuitive knowledge." I must say that "Kappa" settles that question very easily to his own satisfaction, but not to mine. The above-quoted conception, like all relative conceptions, is true so far as it goes, but the infinite conception alone can settle anything absolutely. How does "Kappa" interpret it himself, "that there is no experience innate in man"? That will be true according to how he looks at the question, whether in the relative or in the absolute sense. How, for instance, would he answer the following questions?

If all experience is derived from our own efforts and from the efforts of those who have experienced life before us, where does the faculty to get experience, or to experiment life with, come from? Did the first state of existence which ever experienced life get its experience from itself, or, if not, from whence? If it got it (its experience) from itself, is it not what philosophers, or Kant himself, would call innate or intuitive? And if the first state of existence capable of experiencing life would not receive it from an antecedent state, was not experience innate or intuitive in that first state of existence? And if it were innate in the first, why should it not be so in the second, and in the third, and so on, indefinitely? If the first man, say, (in supposing that there would have been a first man,) could not receive experience from a preceding man and still could experience life, would "Kappa" call the experience of that first man innate or hereditary?

A little further on "Kappa" says: "What is the intrinsic difference between the question, 'Why is space continuous?' A.—We do not know, and the question 'Why does that man look so sad?' A—Because he has read 'Outsider's articles;' and he goes on, like most philosophers, trying his best to give philosopher's reasons to suit his own way of looking at things, in a manner so intricate and complex and in such a labyrinth of words that it is almost impossible to a common mortal to make out what he is driving at. Now, any sensible, common-sense man, all questions are intrinsically alike insomuch that they all call for an answer. If you know enough to give the correct answer, you give it; and if you do not know you are an ignoramus, and you cannot give an answer. In "Kappa," as in Spencer, with "Outsider," and with every man, he is a philosopher or not. As for myself, I take it that there is an answer to every question provided it be rational; but as to any intrinsic difference between two or more questions, I cannot see any, except that one question is not the other or the others, and that they all require a different answer; that the answer to each is merely a matter of degree of knowledge or of relative knowledge, and that all know what is required in the same manner, through experience or through analogy, or through both experience and analogy. Whether the experience is innate, intuitive, inherited, or acquired is in itself again a matter of experience or knowledge, and has to analogy, it is merely used to have of reason, but this again and forever we find that reason, like experience, may be also, I suppose, either innate, intuitive, inherited, or acquired, and if I say that reason and experience are one and the same thing under different names, I suppose that I may, or can be, or that it cannot be, without being at the same time or together innate, intuitive, inherited, and acquired, I shall find myself, also, presently philosophising and drawing myself in the middle of my own words and of my own opinions. What I wanted to say, purely and simply, was that the first question of "Kappa" can be answered just as well, and is answered in exactly the same manner, as his second by the use of reason, which, I believe, is the name Spencer has for knowledge or experience. I would therefore answer his first question, to which "Kappa" says "we do not know," by saying that space is continuous for infinite (as I suppose he means) because it is "intended" to hold an infinite universe, and that if there was no infinite space there could be no infinite universe. That answer covers the question as far as it can do it relatively or without going into the question of absolute or eternal existence—which question of every question absolutely or without recourse.

Although Mr. Spencer tries to set a limit between the knowable and the unknowable or to limit our own knowledge, I beg respectfully to say that, in my humble opinion, that alone which is not

THE KAISER'S NEW REGIME

PLANNING MANY ARMY AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

OFFICIAL LIFE NOT TO BE A PRIVILEGE OF NOBILITY—LUXURY AMONG ARMY OFFICERS FROWNED UPON.

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BERLIN, April 5.—The events of the week have accentuated even more than the resignation of the Chancellor the new era that is opening in German history. Until his actual departure the public was loth to believe that the Emperor was in earnest in parting with Bismarck. Doubt is no longer possible, and apathy has yielded to an unwonted desire to do homage to the departing statesman. Henceforth attention will be divided between two theatres —Friedrichsruh, representing the grandeur of the edifice of German unity, and Berlin, the centre of a new and untried régime.

It is impossible that the Emperor could have been an unaffected spectator of the unending tributes of admiration and respect that poured in upon his discarded Minister. It is reported to-day that he has again refused to consent to the publication of Bismarck's letter of resignation. The public still declines to believe that the retirement of Bismarck is final, it being urged that he is by five years the junior of Gladstone, and may still count upon a decade of activity. The Cartellers have offered to resign two seats in the Reichstag in favor of Prince Bismarck and Couns Herbert Bismarck, but it is certain that the ex-Chancellor and his son will not accept them at present, whatever they may do at a later time. The Emperor having declared that he will recognize only two parties—those for and against him—will be likely to disregard conventional party divisions and to seek the assistance of a Liberal-Clerical coalition. Thus Prince Bismarck, in the event of his re-entering the Reichstag, might seem to be in the unusual position of the nominal, if not actual, leader of the Opposition.

The opening of the Reichstag and the royal speech are awaited with the keenest interest. In view of the certainty of a redistribution of parties, the preparation of new military and colonial measures will probably be delayed until the beginning of May. Herr Richter is expected to resign from the Liberal committee in the Reichstag, as he has already done from the Liberal committee of the Prussian Assembly, personality blocking a mutual approach of the Liberal groups.

Dr. Windthorst claims three indispensable concessions in return for his support of the Government: The return of all religious orders, religious teaching in the schools, and the removal of a discretionary revocable character from all concessions made to the Catholic party. The Centrists are well aware of the strength of their position, and intend to derive every possible advantage therefrom.

According to the *National Zeitung*, the new military bill provides for a permanent increase of 18,000,000 marks in the annual expenditures.

For the moment, colonial affairs overshadow home politics. Herr Vonderheydt, the financial backer of the East Africa Company, recently declared in the *Wochenblatt* that Prince Bismarck's departure was the sign of a new and an energetic colonial policy. Herr Reichardt, the explorer, is reported to-day to say that it is of the utmost importance to secure possession of Tabora, which place is further inland than Mpwapwa, in the direction of Lake Tanganyika and the Victoria Nyanza. This and the strengthening of the treaty footing in the German sphere of interest appear from inquiries in the most reliable quarters to be the sole objects of the Emin-Wissmann expedition.

Emin has advised the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Bwana Heri, in order that his assistance may be secured in advance of the Germans. The talk of the recapture of Wadelai is based upon mere surmise. The exact scope of the expedition will not be known until the bill of supplies is before the Reichstag. What is certain, however, is that the Emperor will decline to consent to the adoption of any colonial policy antagonistic to England. During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales the Emperor did everything possible to show the value he attaches to a close friendship between the two nations. Another guarantee in this direction is found in the composition of the new colonial department of foreign affairs under Dr. Krauel, who is well known through his connection with the Samoan Conference, and who is aided by an efficient staff of specialists, all of whom are personally acquainted with the extent and character of the British colonies.

The Emperor's remarks regarding the army is further shown in an imperial order published to-day to the effect that in view of its incompleteness the reserve infantry military officers' system hitherto pursued, which provides that officers must come from the ranks of the nobility, must be extended to include those noble by character, in order that the sons of honorable middle-class families may hold appointments in the army. The same rule will also apply to the civil service. The Emperor further disapproves the holding of commissions being dependent upon the private income of aspirants. He therefore decrees that the pay of officers of rifles, foot artillery, and pioneers shall be increased by 45 marks monthly, that of officers of field artillery by 75 marks, and that of officers of cavalry by 150 marks.

At much length he enjoins commanders to set an example of self-sacrifice to officers and to check indulgence in unnecessary luxuries, the habit of making costly presents and giving frequent banquets, and so forth. In this the Emperor's pleasure that only commanding Generals shall be expected to entertain. It must not occur that staff officers who have done good service shall feel any anxiety about facing sacrifices which might seem incumbent upon them if they held regimental commands. In conclusion the Emperor desires that lists of aspirants shall be submitted to him, together with the names of officers who do not conform to the rule prescribing a simpler mode of life. He declares that habits of luxury must be seriously and firmly opposed, and intends, to a large extent, to judge of the capacity of the officers by this standard.

The Emperor has also issued regulations looking to the suppression of dueling in the army.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, which is now the vehicle of all official articles formerly printed in the *North German Gazette*, publishes a series of articles which are supposed to have been directly inspired by the Emperor, on social politics and reforms. So far, no definite projects are mentioned, but the tendency is toward legislation for the regulation of the working day and wage questions.

The Deutsche Bank is about to issue shares in a new German-American Trust Company, to promote and protect investments in American stocks.

THE FORM OF OFFICIAL OATHS.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 3.

The bill, which passed the Senate almost unanimously, but failed in the House, to amend the law relating to official oaths would have abolished an obsolete custom—that of kissing the Bible—which adds nothing to the binding force of the oath, is usually a perfunctory act, and often an irreverent mockery. It was proposed to substitute for it the raising of the hand as a formal recognition of the solemnity of the oath, and to strike out the words "so help me God" as being an unnecessary imprecation destructive of the reverence which should be paid to the Almighty name. The phraseology of the oath as it exists was part of the machinery of mediæval ecclesiastical supervision, and with the utmost impressiveness, but in these times the original purpose is lost sight of, and the effect is too often a travesty upon sacred things. The recent example of Judge Arnold of Philadelphia and the earlier one of Georgia Justices in substituting the raising of the hand for kissing the Bible by jurors and witnesses should be followed by every enlightened Judge in our land.

MR. WALLACE IS A CANDIDATE.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace is an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. In a reply to a letter of inquiry he says: "I recognize your right, as a personal and political friend, to a direct answer to the question you propound. I am not a noisy nor aggressive candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, for I appreciate the dignity of the place and the labors and the risks that nomination involves. Still, I would be proud to lead a united and harmonious party in a struggle for good government, for progressive reform, and for political supremacy in our good old State. If, therefore, the Democratic State Convention shall, with any reasonable degree of unanimity, nominate me as its candidate for Governor upon such a platform of principles, I will accept the nomination and try to be elected."

THREE CLASSMATES IN THE WAR.

The Waterville (Me.) *Mail* tells a sad war story of three members of one class at Waterville College. One after graduation and admission to the bar had gone South. The other, after attending the same law school with the first, of whom he was an especially intimate friend, went West. After the battle of Mission Ridge a third member of the same class, then a Union Captain, was detailed to bury the dead. On the field he found the bodies of two officers, the Colonel of a Tennessee regiment and the Colonel of a Union regiment, lying side by side, with their right hands clasped and both dead. They were his two classmates. He buried them in one grave, and there they lie now, side by side.

GOOD ADVICE FOR DANA.

From the Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

The New-York *Sun's* latest fantastic argument against the Australian ballot is that it would lead to a movement to apply a religious test to voters! The *Sun* should heed the great advice of Alderman White, that "it is time to say good morning to the devil when he rises him."

A BOOK FOR SELF-HELP.

REALTY ADVANCES AS A RESULT OF THE GENTILE RULE.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5.—This city is enjoying a "real estate boom." There is history behind the boom. It is the history of the struggle between the Mormon and the Gentile for supremacy, culminating in the recent city election, in which the latter won. A Gentile victory has inspired investors with confidence, and a tide of new life and new money is rolling into this city, which has already caused real estate values to advance 200 per cent.

When the Mormon settled the Territory he devoted himself to agriculture. He verily made the soil to blossom like the rose. And yet he remained poor—poor in money. It is said that not very long ago the Mormon paid his entrance fee to places of amusement with corn or other products of the soil. He would have been glad to have things continue so, for continuance means the undisputed practice of his religion, including polygamy. But, while he could possess himself of the agricultural land, he could not gain control of the mineral land. It is presumed that he knew of the wealth the latter had in keeping, and long concealed his knowledge. But eventually the mineral wealth of Utah became revealed, and there followed an introduction of Gentile blood which quickly brought about a change. One hundred and twenty millions of gold and silver have been extracted from the mountains of the Territory by the Gentile. It has made business boom in Salt Lake, and in this respect the Mormon has profited by it. But it has also served to increase the Gentile strength, until in this city it has become sufficient to wrest the local Government from Mormon hands, probably never to find its way back there. This means that Gentile, everybody but Mormon, will no longer find themselves discriminated against in taxation, &c., while the Mormon will find himself placed in these respects on the same footing with the Gentile. Its significance, as has been stated, is already shown by a wonderful advance in the value of real estate.

In fact, the spirit of speculation is rife here. People are flocking here from all quarters, lured by the "boom," some to invest money, others to find employment or to go into business. The hotels are full to overflowing, and the Chamber of Commerce is giving serious consideration to the proplem of hotel accommodations for the multitudes of persons who are expected to pour in as soon as the Spring fully opens. Perhaps some may get "stuck," but the indications are that this city is going to attain a wonderful growth, and that the entire Territory will contribute to its prosperity. The agricultural and mineral resources of Utah are simply inexhaustible, and here is to be the seat of a great centre of thrifty population.

The question naturally occurs, "Is polygamy a thing of the past?" The Mormon unhesitatingly answers "Yes." The Gentile says as emphatically "No." Adds the Gentile: "Mormonism is simply dissembling in this respect. The Mormon does not openly practice polygamy, but he does practically the same thing—keeping his wives in different towns and sometimes concealing the presence of unlawful wives under the garb of house servants. He will swear that he has but one wife when the contrary is the fact, for he does not regard such swearing perjury when indulged in before a Gentile Judge and jury."

When told of this statement, the Mormon will pronounce it a base slander and challenge the Gentile to adduce the proof. But if such appearances polygamy is a thing of the past. Even if secretly indulged in, its doom is sealed. It was the one great mistake in the system that the "Prophet" built up, that he engrafted polygamy upon it. Free from that incubus the system could have gone on without attracting the attention and inviting the opposition it has encountered. It was a great blunder on the Prophet's part, and invited the rigid inquiry into the political working of the system which now threatens its downfall unless serious modification of it in other respects as well as polygamy takes place.

To-day THE TIMES's correspondent went over the new building of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. It is a wonderful affair. The floor space, devoted to the wholesale and retail branches, including everything to be seen, worn, or used, from a pin to an anvil, from a biscuit to a barrel of flour, from a stocking to a hat, &c., is 127,200 square feet. In addition to this there is (in the same building) a shoe and overall factory with a floor space of 41,500 square feet. The store proper employs 250 persons and the factory 150. The general Superintendent of this immense affair is T. G. Webber, but the man who has charge as manager of the manufacturing, and who is a power everywhere, is W. H. Rowe, who enjoyed the privilege of having for an intimate friend of the late Brigham Young. Mr. Rowe is a remarkable man. He has filled the building with expensive labor-saving machinery, from dynamos and elevator lifts to a beautiful Corliss engine.

He is devoted to his employes and has been the means of their acquiring a herd of sheep and of organizing for their benefit a bank and a mutual aid society. He said to-day that the store's sales for the past six months amounted to $2,01,863 34; that the capital invested was $1,000,000, which paid a dividend of 8 per cent.; that the company had a surplus of $300,000; that the company tanned its own sole leather at the rate of 200 sides a week, and made nearly 300,000 pairs of shoes a year and 5000 pairs of overalls and shirts a day. To find such a concern doing business in a fine building and handling the best quality of goods —rich carpets and valuable watches, for instance—was simply surprising.

Salt Lake City is without street pavements, but is preparing for inside lines. It certainly needs them badly. It has, however, a very good system of electrical and horse street railways. Surrounded by mountains, with its magnificent lake not distant, it is a city to invite residence and business. In the Fall a Territorial election is to be held. Because Salt Lake City the Mormon strength is great. It is possible that it will carry the day this time. But the Gentiles think that by the time another election comes around they will win in the entire Territory, as they have just done in this city.

TWO BOLTS OF FIRE FROM A CLEAR SKY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 2.

The bells in the clock towers were just striking 9 last evening when there was a sudden, blinding flash of light, a rinking of bells, and a slight detonation in the electrical department on the sixth floor of the City Hall. The light was caused by a ball of fire that leaped from the mammoth switchboard simultaneously with another ball that came from the telephone room. Both globes of fire joined and ran down the counter along the fire-alarm repeaters, and then disappeared. At the time the flash occurred Operator Lindsay was just handing over the railroad reporters' blotter to two reporters who were in waiting. Operator Stewart was close by the switchboard. Operator Edwards was near the window and Operator McCallum was at the desk, while Telephone Operator Stemler was in his room. So alarming was the flash that the reporters ran out without waiting to pick up their notes. Stewart ran back of the board. Edwards made a break for the window, Lindsay was too scared to run. Stemler came out of the 'phone box, yelling: "Great Scott! What was that?" and "Aleck" dashed from the "chief's" room. In less than one minute, however, finding that no one was hurt, and that the wires and instruments was made, and it was found that four telephone wires had been burned out; but no further damage was discovered. The operators were at a loss to account for the occurrence, as the bright, clear sky precluded the idea of a storm. It was finally decided that it could have been caused by an electric-light wire, as it was too quick in its movement.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, March 30.

Mr. Bartlett Sinclair, who previous to the last Presidential election figured as Secretary of the Tippecanoe Club, and who is now running as a Republican for the office of Attorney General, says: "The Republicans will unquestionably put up a full ticket this year. The failure of our last convention to do this was a great mistake. I opposed a ticket then and can now read my error in the results that followed. The great body of no-ticket delegates have since acknowledged that they made a blunder." "In case an independent candidate for Governor should run would he be supported by any considerable number of Republican voters?" "In preference to voting for another independent candidate I believe the Republican Party would allow me to vote for a straight-out Democratic candidate. At any rate that is my attitude with regard to independents. We got quite enough of the last fusion campaign. Most of us did not know how poorly Democrats, Republicans, and Prohibitionists fused in the great state of Texas till Marion Martin's votes were counted. Harrison is reported to have remarked when he heard that no Republican ticket was placed in the field by the Texas party that it added neither to the strength nor the dignity of the party to allow itself to be used as a cat's-paw by independents."

HILL FORGETS SOMETHING.

From the Kansas City Star, (Dem.)

The Governor of New-York seems to forget that the Australian system of voting is not an experiment. It has been adopted in eleven different States, and at the recent election in Massachusetts was tested in a manner which removed all doubt as to its practicability and salutary influence. Mr. Hill seems to act upon the theory that either the General Assembly of New-York is the most stupid and incompetent legislative body in the country or that he is the only Governor in twelve States who is capable of making a judgment as to the constitutional points of bills requiring his signature.

TOBACCO AND CLOTHING.

From the Christian at Work, April 3.

Whatever legislation the country may require, it is certainly does not want that feature of the bill based on the assumption that tobacco is a necessity and clothing a superfluity.

SIBERIA'S NEW RESIDENT.

BRILLIANT MME. TSHEBRIKOVA'S HARD FATE.

SHE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH NIHILISM—HER LETTER FOR WHICH SHE IS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Some weeks ago a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the London papers announced that the Czar had received a threatening letter from a woman named Tshebrikova, and that a copy of this letter had been left with each of the Ministers. The event caused considerable sensation, as its author is a lady who enjoyed a high reputation in literary circles. Mme. Tshebrikova, according to the London *Times*, is about fifty years old, and for the last twenty years has been known for her writings on women's questions and on educational subjects. Many of her essays were published in the *Annals of the Nation* and the *Dielo* reviews, which, however, have been suppressed by the Government. Her present action is the more remarkable, as Mme. Tshebrikova had no relations with the Russian revolutionary party; she wrote spontaneously, and her letter was not due to any suggestions from the Nihilists. Mme. Tshebrikova went to Paris, there composed her epistle, and then boldly took it herself back to Russia, caused it to be delivered, and awaited the consequences.

Mme. Tshebrikova was, of course, arrested. Recent news of her fate is that she will be sent to Siberia. The Czar was disposed to show her mercy, but his Ministers opposed him. Below are the most important passages of this interesting document:

"Your Majesty, the laws of my country punish free speech. All that is honorable in Russia is condemned to see thought persecuted by an arbitrary Administration. We witness the moral and physical massacre of youth, the spoliation, and degradation of a people condemned to remain speechless. But liberty, Sire, is the primordial necessity of a people, and sooner or later the hour will come when the citizens, having, under this tutelage, exhausted their patience, will raise their voices, and then your authority will have to yield.

"There is also in the lives of individuals moments when they are ashamed of their silence, and then they dare to risk all that is dear to them, so as to say to the person who holds in his hands all the power and all the strength, the just words that will enable him to do much evil and so much shame: 'Look at what you allow to take place; look at what you are doing, either consciously or not.'

"The Russian Emperors are obliged to see and to hear only what their functionaries, the Tchinovniki, allow them to hear. The latter form a thick wall between the Czar and the Russian Zemstro—that is, the millions of inhabitants who are not in the employ of the Government. The terrible death of Alexander II. has thrown a layer of blood around your accession to the throne. You were told that this death was the result of the ideas in favor of freedom which had been developed in consequence of the reforms introduced during the previous reign, and you were inspired to take measures by which it was desired to make Russia go back to the sombre epoch of Nicholas I. They frighten you by agitating the spectre of revolution; or a revolution which would suppress monarchy and the Czar! Impossible here, and in such a country as yours. It is a pure illusion. After the catastrophe of the 1st of March the regicides themselves did not hope to see the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. The enemies of the Czar have been executed; every one knows that they will not call the monarch. Then by what fatal misunderstanding does the Government suppress all traces of those reforms projected during the best years of Alexander II.'s reign? It was not the reforms enacted during the previous reign that brought our terrorist into existence; no, it was the lack of such reforms that is the cause of his efficiency.

"If the policy of Nicholas I. is dictated to you it is because it favors the autocracy of your Ministers and functionaries; because they desire to have under them a people without rights and without the power of speech. Power intoxicates men; but if for reasons such as the late Count Tolstoi, power was an instrument to break and mutilate Russia, and mold her according to their false and antedated theories, this same power was for the crowd of mediocre functionaries a means of securing vile and low advantages. These parasites, instead of placing themselves over and above the country and its laws, of governing according to their own will and caprice. Power in the hands of these wretches becomes a means of advancing the basest and most dubious interests. Authority, which, like a fire, may be subdivided into flames, becoming smaller and smaller as we go down the scale of functionaries, descending from the Czar to the people, simply confers arbitrary rights exercised with impunity.

"There are no longer any punishments for spoliation and excesses committed by people in power. Each Governor is an autocrat in his province; each Ispravnik is an autocrat in his district; each Starshina is an autocrat in his canton, and each Ouriadnik is an autocrat in his village."

After showing that all guarantee against the arbitrary conduct of the functionaries has been abolished, Mme. Tshebrikova exclaims:

"What is to be done? Shall we act as your *lacquais* and Ministers would have you believe; it is the truth. Tolstoi himself did not wish to suppress the village Justices of the Peace, and to your own initiative is attributed the abolition of this last remaining guarantee the peasants possessed. What, were you, O Sire, to place on your own conscience with such a measure—you who knew not what life the people led? Do you imagine that because you are an anointed sovereign you are a divinity possessing knowledge of all things? If you could, Sire, like the sovereign in the fable, pass invisible in the towns and villages, so as to know what life the Russian people live, you would see its misery, you would see how the Governors are put over soldiers to shoot down the peasants and the workmen. You would see that intimidation, maintained by thousands of soldiers, by legions of functionaries, by an army of spies, that order in the name of which every word of protestation is suppressed, that this order is not order at all, but a state of administrative anarchy.

"The corner stones of the nobility, together with the other classes of Russian society, are irritated against the most recent measures adopted by the Minister of Public Instruction, by which the doors of the high schools and universities are closed against young men who have no fortunes. All the measures taken by this Minister tend to suffocate education in Russia. The students are obliged to remain in their own districts and have not the right of choosing the universities where the best professors may be found. The Spartans used to pull out the eyes of their slaves to prevent them from amusing themselves when they turned round the grinding mills. But in the nineteenth century and just on the eve of the twentieth century such measures will not help to consolidate order. The circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, which closes the doors of the universities to students who have not the means, is a new arm in the hands of the terrorists. What is the use of the lessons given to a child in a school? He will see at the very first step the contradiction that exists between the acts of the Government and the doctrines taught in Scripture. At school he is taught that the wives and servants of Nicholas I. were the most pious women in the gymnasiums. Such a corruption of social customs did not exist even in the reign of Nicholas."

After enumerating at length all the measures taken against education in the schools, Mme. Tshebrikova speaks of the censure and persecution of the press.

"Your Majesty and your Majesty's family themselves nearly became victims of this persecution of the press. Long ago the press denounced the construction of the railways and the concessionaires, who, in league with the functionaries, enriched themselves. It was the late Count Tolstoi who, complying with a request of the Minister in charge of the means of communication, Posseitti, gave orders to destroy the pamphlet which exposed the exact truth and the criminal facts.

"The Government appreciated the force of the press, and this is why it pays large subsidies to its press, a press which it patronizes through the Ispravniks. The Government also employs provocative agents in the revolutionary press; it receives, with open arms, those who have betrayed the revolutionary press, but it commits an error in estimating their force. The word of a traitor cannot have any influence over a sincere conviction.

"The Russian Press is dumb and your own experience must have demonstrated to your Majesty that the policy of persecution does not attain its object. The day will come when the persecution of the right of thought will seem as the memory of a bad dream; but I fear that the advent of such a day will be accompanied with tears and floods of blood. The whole of your system pushes those who are dissatisfied into the camp of the revolutionists, even those who feel a strong and natural repulsion for all ideas of blood or violence. For one imprudent word, for a revolutionary print often taken out of more curiosity, a young man, a mere child, is declared to be a political criminal. We have political criminals who are only fourteen years old who are consigned to cellular confinement. The Government has these 100,000,000 people trembles before children. In our country people are sent for twelve years to Eastern Siberia for offenses which in Austria would be punished by two weeks' simple imprisonment. The youth of the country thus trampled upon by cold and revolutionists. I have a horror of bloodshed, no matter who may be the victim, but when, for the spilling of blood, we find that on one side decorations are distributed, and on the other there is the rope and the gibbet, it is easy to understand the sympathies of young, enthusiastic, and moral youths. By the side of the Draconian punishments inflicted by the tribunals we have also the punishments by administrative order. By these latter the Government gets rid of its enemies against whom there is insufficient proof. A man is killed—not because there are established proofs against him, but because police functionaries are inwardly convinced of his guilt, and such conviction is based on the reports of spies, composed by the lowest and most degraded of men. In the prisons of Irkutsk there is the Spartans used to pull out the eyes of their slaves to prevent them from amusing themselves when they turned round the grinding mills. But in the nineteenth century and just on the eve of the twentieth century such measures will not help to consolidate order. The circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, which closes the doors of the universities to students who have not the means, is a new arm in the hands of the terrorists. What is the use of the lessons given to a child in a school? He will see at the very first step the contradiction that exists between the acts of the Government and the doctrines taught in Scripture. As school life is taught at present, there are spies in the gymnasiums. Such a corruption of social customs did not exist even in the reign of Nicholas."

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THE FRESH-CARAMEL BOY BANISHED.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

By an order issued on every division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the cry of "Bananas, new figs, fresh caramels, and sweet oranges!" will not be heard on the trains of the company. Hereafter the agents of the News Company are allowed to sell only papers, magazines, books, and cigars in the cars of the company. The sale of fruits, confectionery, novelties, &c., is forbidden. Conductors are instructed to eject from their trains any agent of the News Company who offers for sale any of the prohibited articles. The practice of annoying passengers by placing these articles in their laps and in seats beside them and importuning them to purchase is also prohibited. In another paragraph the statement is made that news agents are not always clean and polite. At the local headquarters of the News Company a representative of the company said: "Conductors are enforcing the orders strictly. We have taken all fruit off trains; none is permitted to be taken aboard the cars, and our agents are selling only newspapers, books, and periodicals. The order will have the effect of practically abolishing the 'train boy' system as long as it is enforced, for the reason that without fruits, confectionery, and other articles, our boys cannot make a living and will leave our service. It will be impossible to secure boys to run for the small profit there is in the articles they are now allowed to sell. Heretofore, they have sold about $2 worth of fruit, &c., per trip, and $3 or $4 worth of other things."

SLATE IN PEPPER.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, March 31.

All epicures are very particular about their pepper and experience much difficulty in obtaining a kind to suit them. The spice is so easily adulterated that few if any manufacturers can withstand the temptation. The Biddeford *Journal* says that ground slate is "one of the neatest pepper adulterants" and that it is an open secret that a few years ago quite an extensive business was carried on at the slate quarry in Saco grinding and shipping slate to New-York for the express purpose of increasing the pepper output.

DAVID DOWS'S WILL.

A petition for the probate of the will of David Dows was filed with Surrogate Ransom yesterday by Deming and Logan, attorneys for the executors. The petition will be returnable April 14. The will was made Feb. 11, 1888. The executors are Alexander E. Orr, Benjamin Brewster, David Dows, Jr., Richard M. Hoe, and G. B. Cooksey. The witnesses are James R. Cowing, James L. Mitchell, and H. E. Deming.

A WINTER WITHOUT A SNOW PLOW.

From the Brattleborough (Vt.) Phœnix, March 28.

It is a fact probably without precedent that there has been no use for snow plows on Vermont railroads during the Winter just closed. It is true that the narrow-gauge plow was run over the road once or twice—got to open the track, however, not to provide for the possible contingency of a heavy snowstorm. The Rutland road plows were not needed once in all the season, and plows were not needed on the Central Vermont road.

WORK OF THE HATCHERIES

FISH PROPAGATION IN NEW-YORK STATE.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER IN THE SCIENCE OF FISH CULTURE —INTERESTING FIGURES.

Little is known of the actual work of the fish hatcheries of the State by anglers, who are not well-known and frequent visitors at the places where the eggs are hatched, and from which fry are distributed. Hardly a day passes but what a shipment of small fish is made to some point in the State. The idea of the Fish Commissioners is rather to look ons for the propagation of food fish than the choice varieties which make the heart of the angler glad. Attention is paid to the latter, however, and the demand for fry has been very large during the year.

During the year ending Sept. 1 of last year, for which the figures have been tabulated, the distribution of fry and eggs from the several hatcheries in the State aggregated 31,489,638, of which 3,099,900 were brook trout, 927,500 brown trout, 5,329,000 lake trout, 863,000 California trout, 1,350 Quinnat salmon, 78,500 land-locked salmon, and 687,188 salmon. Of the food fish there were distributed 4,600,000 smelts, 30,000 shrimps, 4,100,000 tomcods, 1,900,000 whitefish, 6,053,200 shad, and 3,780,000 frost fish. Of adult fish 2,625 were sent out, comprising 400 carp, 50 sunfish, 450 bass, 1,625 yearling trout, and 100 perch. These fish were scattered all over the State and in a great number of ponds and rivers and will form the basis for a great increase. Most of the applications for trout came from the Catskill and Adirondack regions. That artificial stocking has been successful in this locality is shown by the following table of the catch in the ponds:

Each of the hatcheries has a specialty; that is, one variety of fish is paid especial attention to. The Caledonia Hatchery is the oldest and largest. Last year it turned out 13,000,000 eggs and fry for distribution. The ponds there are full of brook trout, and the spawning brook trout are hatched in large quantities. Some of the brown trout at the hatchery weigh six pounds, and were hatched in 1883. At Cold Spring, owing to the hatchery not having been completed until last year, the full limit of propagation was not reached. At present it is a very busy place. At Saranac, the Adirondack and Fulton Chain Hatcheries, much good work has been accomplished. During this season a hatchery is also being operated at Clayton, where cisco and whitefish will be propagated.

The efficacy of the artificial propagation of fish is found in the fact that such a large percentage of eggs is hatched out in the State hatcheries, in comparison with a like number of eggs deposited naturally by the fish in the streams, and that the young are cared for for a time, when in the streams they run so many chances of destruction. Each year the comparison has increased in favor of the work at the hatcheries. Every year the ponds are prepared for the fish at the hatcheries, and proper food is an important feature in the raising of fish. Experiments are constantly being made in that line.

Some of the reports concerning the hatching of fish contained in the annual report of the Fish Commissioners, which has just been issued, are very interesting. The work of hatching muskalonge at Chautauqua Lake was tried under the personal supervision of Commissioner Blackford. The muskalonge of the lakes is a hard one to raise, and requires great care in regard to proper water and surroundings. At Chautauqua Lake it was found necessary to do the hatching in lake water and not in the spring brooks, which it was thought at first would be preferable. These streams, however, did not contain infusoria for food for the newly-hatched fry. A hatching building was put up near Jamestown and the work began. It was sufficiently successful in showing that muskalonge can be raised with some trouble and good facilities.

A muskalonge weighing pounds weight will produce 50,000 spawn. The eggs are about two-thirds the size of trout eggs. The fry on emerging from the egg is an irregular particle of slight animal life, and little token of life is observed. The sac is absorbed; and until then it lies motionless in the water. What chance such fry have when perch, bullheads, minnows, and predatory fish can get at them is apparent. Very few of the myriads escape destruction in the lakes and rivers.

One of the experiments in fish culture carried on at Caledonia and at Cold Spring on Long Island, Frederick Mather, Superintendent of the latter hatchery, takes much pride in the results of his salmon planting in the Hudson, and now claims that the Hudson is a salmon river. Some 750,000 fry were put in the river during 1888. Besides this the salmon have undoubtedly spawned naturally, between Troy and Mechanicsville.

Last Spring salmon, the result of the stocking of seven years ago, were seen jumping above Troy. The number taken in nets by fishermen was over four hundred. Another very encouraging fact was the discovery of the young salmon of a pound and a pound and one-half breaking the water near Coxsackie and Hudson. Some caught in a net were put back to the water. Besides in the Hudson, salmon have been planted as an experiment in the Nisequagua River, on the north shore of Long Island. Yearlings have been seen in the river.

The nursery at Cold Spring is now well equipped and in first-rate working condition. Machinery is provided for shelling minnows, which are ground up for fish food. The minnows are cooked, that they may shell out better. The trout thrive wonderfully upon them. The mixing of the water of the cold spring with that, but recently, owing to vessels coming into the bay and securing great quantities of them, the food has been getting scarce.

The brown trout are also hatched at Cold Spring with success. Brown trout, it is found, do not breed readily as do the brook trout, nor do they spawn at so early an age. From fifteen fish two and one-half years old, 4,554 eggs have been taken, and from fourteen three-year-old fish 13,200 eggs. These fish are becoming very popular in this country.

In the Adirondack fish hatcheries good results are also reported. Up there large quantities of trout are hatched. Superintendent Marks has discovered what great pests the suckers are in the Adirondack ponds and lakes. The suckers are accustomed to follow up the trout to the inlet creek spawning beds. They will then suck up the spawn for food in places where no other fish could reach it. Bullheads have the same appetite, and destroy great quantities of spawn.

The fish hatcheries are much encouraged with the work of the hatcheries. The fishing in the lakes and streams of the State has been much improved since the commission was appointed. The result has been more and better fish, at less cost. The small amount expended for artificial propagation brings in a very large return. Forty thousand dollars a year is about all that it costs to maintain the hatcheries.

RURAL WEDDING INCIDENTS.

The Rev. W. G. Wade, a Congregational pastor in Western Maine, has been telling the Boston *Herald* some stories about queer marriages.

He says: "I once married a couple where the young man seemed good and honest, but not very quick-witted. The girl was bright and smart, but proved fickle and false, for she soon tired of her husband, who came back to know if I could undo the knot. This, of course, I could not do, as I had married them. Another time I was called upon to unite a few years ago the groom was seventy-four and the bride nineteen. He had given her $10,000 before he became her consort. His children (middle-aged people) and neighbors showed their disapproval of the matter by firing anvils made of rock to such proportions that the din caused people miles away to think that the world was coming to an end. Twelve horse fiddles, with cannon and tin fish horns, seemed to shake the earth. One couple presented themselves to be married, and, in answer to the question, 'Do you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife?' he would break in with, 'Why, of course;' I would proceed, 'to care for in sickness and in health?' when the groom would answer again, 'Sartin, sartin; I'm all right. I'll doctor her up if she gets sick.' The bride nudged him to keep quiet, when he turned to her with the question, 'Hey, Polly, what you want?' When I finally got them married, the fellow said, 'Well, parson, what's the damages?' and learning that it lay at my option, the groom decided to come with 75 cents and the promise of a bag of potatoes in the Fall. I still have the promise."

A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN DOG.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

There was a sad case of breach of trust in Atlanta the other day. An old blind man was being led down Marietta-street by a dog just at the time when the sidewalks were most crowded and the roadway was full of vehicles. Long experience had taught the blind man to trust his four-footed guide, and he went along feeling certain that he would be led into no danger. Suddenly a tempting bone a few feet from the sidewalk attracted the dog's attention. He looked at it wistfully for a moment, and then, unable to resist the temptation, darted in front after it. Unconscious of danger, the blind man followed the dog, and before any one could put out a hand to save him he was under the feet of a passing horse. The driver pulled up his team just in time, and the blind man escaped with his hat knocked off. Ramore that have immediately seized the dog, for he led the blind man back to the sidewalk and refused to look at the bone again.

A MAINE HOTEL BURNED.

BANGOR, Me., April 5.—A special to the *Commercial* from Greenville Junction says that the Hopal West at that place was burned early this morning. The house was full of people and there were many narrow escapes. Mrs. Chandler Woods jumped from a window and received severe bruises, and one man broke his leg badly here.

A number of woodsmen who were stopping there for the night lost their whole Winter's earnings. Five horses and two yearlings were burned. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $4,000. The hotel was owned by Frank Ward.

SATURDAY, April 5—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151¾	153½	151¾	152¾	40
Am. C. O. Tr. pf.	95½	95½	93¾	95½	100
American Ex.	115½	115½	114½	115½	72
Atch., T. & S. Fe	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	1,470
Buff., Roch. & P.	25	25	25	25	200
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	300
Ches. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	515
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	310
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	100
Chi. Gas Trust	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	4,190
Chi. & N. W.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	218
Chi., Bur. & Q.	107	107	106¾	106

DRY GOODS.

Arnold Constable & Co

LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

Dinner, Reception & Evening Dresses,

COSTUMES, SUITS, AND TEA GOWNS,

Mantles, Jackets, & Wraps,

Ulsters and Mackintoshes

FOR STEAMER AND RAILROAD TRAVEL.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'

SUITS, DRESSES,

Jackets, Coats, and Ulsters.

Broadway & 19th st.

LOWER AND LOWER.—WE WILL SELL this week a lot of five-button embroidered dressed Kid Gloves at 75c. a pair, reduced from $1.00; all shade tans and black. We respectfully call the ladies' attention upon this extraordinary bargain, as we have only 200 dozens, and they will not last long. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

AU GAGNE PETIT, 909 BROADWAY.—Unprecedented bargains in fine Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Jeanne d'Arc ceintures, latest Paris fashions; Gloves made to order to match any costume; all the newest shades in stock; positively the lowest import prices only. 909 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PORTER & CO.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE DWELLINGS:

119th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story b. s....$13,500
124th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story b. s..... 15,000
126th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story b. s..... 18,000
130th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story b. s..... 15,000
131st-st., near 5th-av., 3-story Queen Anne. 13,000
133d-st., near 7th-av., 3-story b. s..... 15,000
Also others. Particulars and permits at
OFFICE, 211 WEST 125TH-ST.

West 51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.

An exceedingly-attractive four-story medium-width dw-lling, in first-class order, for sale at a moderate price. For permits and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

TWO BEAUTIFUL HOUSES FOR SALE.

312 AND 314 WEST 103D-ST.

Between West End-av and Riverside Drive. Decorated. Sanitary plumbing.
Always open. ROBT. B. BAIRD,
Builder and owner, 103d-st. and 10th-av.

17 AND 19 WEST 74TH-ST.

Handsome new twenty-foot extension houses; all improvements; back stair, &c.; only 200 feet from Central Park; restricted street; moderate prices; circulars sent on application; look at these before you purchase. D. T. KENNADY, Builder.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS,
122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.

If you want a first-class four-story house in the vicinity of Central Park, call and examine Nos. 52, 54, and 56 West 75th-st.; just completed; prices from $32,500 upward; the greatest bargains to be found on the popular west side. Apply to Owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—EAST 53TH-ST.

Near Madison-av.—A very desirable 20-ft. brownstone dwelling, cabinet finish, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST.

A PARCEL OF
6 FULL LOTS, WITH OR WITHOUT A LOAN,
NEAR 72D-ST. "L" STATION.
Excavated.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

$2,250 CASH WANTED—SPECIAL BARgain if sold now; two-story, basement, brick house; nine rooms, bay window, marble mantels through house, hot water, gas, &c.; all latest conveniences. Apply premises and F. O. SAUVAN, 161st-st. L station.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE —An exceptionally fine wide house, adjoining 5th-av., above 34th-st.; never been offered before.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th and 27th sts.

65TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A four-story high-stoop house, with dining room extension, for sale at a reasonable price.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.—SIX-STORY building, leased for five years at $16,000 per annum; nets 6 1/3 per cent. on investment; property will double in value in ten years.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

AN EXTRA-WIDE ENGLISH BASEMENT house in perfect order. West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; very low figure. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 West 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE PIECE OF INVESTment property, prominently located, west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st.; all rented.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

FOR SALE — $15,000, THREE-STORY brownstone dwelling; hard wood; decorated; great bargain. Apply on premises, 13 West 131st-st., near 5th-av. VAN BRUNT, 15 Whitehall.

DETACHED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, 30 feet front, lot 40x100, West 150th-st., near Boulevard; price, $15,000. Permit address WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Box 155 Times Office.

8TH-AV.
For sale, near 30th-st., a full lot and building.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 47TH-ST., near 5th-av.—A four-story high-stoop house, with butler's pantry extension, (in fee.)
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

A PLOT OF 16 LOTS NEAR 125TH-ST., west of 10-av.; frontage of 200 feet on two streets; price moderate.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully-finished four-story residences, 176, 178, and 180 West 75th-st., handsomely decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; watchman in houses.

FOR SALE—ON 36TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., four-story high-stoop brownstone house 25x65x100. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

FOR SALE—16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., 26-foot-front three-story high-stoop dwelling.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

FOR SALE—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE; ONE minute from station. Inquire of F. HAGER, 816 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The four-story cut-stone house No. 64 West 68th-st., near Park, south side of street, (73d-st. "L" station.) Butler's pantry extension. Bay steep, bay window, cabinet trim, parquet floors, storm doors, window screens to four floors, electric bells; also fully wired for electric gas lighting; stone washtubs; contains 14 large rooms, 5 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 butler's pantry, 2 kitchen storerooms, 1 laundry, 1 wine cellar, large, airy cellar.

Open fireplaces, elegantly tiled. Grates, fenders, and andirons; large furnace in perfect order. PLUMBING POSITIVELY GUARANTEED, (subject to approval of Board of Health.) Water runs night and ALL day on ALL floors, WITHOUT PUMPING, (pump in cellar, however.) Occupied only by owner.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED in the most ELEGANT and COMFORTABLE manner POSSIBLE.

Decorated throughout. GOOD gas fixtures throughout. Beds, bedding, linens, hangings, furniture, dishes, silver and cutlery, cooking utensils, bric-a-brac, pictures, carpets, rugs, mats, large refrigerator, coal, wood, &c., &c. No waiting all Spring to get it right.

IN FACT,

purchaser can step in the house THE DAY HE TAKES TITLE, send in his stores and servants and RECEIVE GUESTS, DINE, and SLEEP in one of the HANDSOMEST, COZIEST HOMES in New-York without a cent of further expense or a MOMENT'S FURTHER TROUBLE. Look well AND CAREFULLY at as many houses as you can before you see mine. Price for ALL as above,

$35,000, EASY TERMS.

RENTAL, $2,400 PER YEAR.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION. ADDRESS

WM. H. RIKER,

DRUGGIST, 353 6TH-AV., N. Y. C.

W. 44th-st., bet. 6th-av. and B'way.

For sale, four-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8x 50x100.5.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A PARCEL OF
8 FULL LOTS, WITH OR WITHOUT A LOAN,
NEAR 72D-ST. "L" STATION.
Excavated.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

PEERLESS HOUSES. — "MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique. 81st station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 68 West 83d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIdence, 280 West 86th-st., adjoining West End-av.; every modern convenience; open for inspection. For terms apply to SALOMON, DULON & SUTRO, 115 Broadway.

6TH-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE, three buildings, together 60 feet front.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK, —clear view to 42d-st. Exceedingly-handsome four-story brownstone dwelling; three-story extension, 30 feet deep, with permanent side lights. BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY, OR suitable for apartments, studios, business, on West 45th-st., opposite Washington-square, running through to West 3d-st.; size, 25x209; price, $42,500. F. R. HOUGHTON, 145 Broadway.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND overlooking Central Park, that exceptionally fine, new 24-foot dwelling, 42 West 77th-st., for sale at reasonable price. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, 48 West 76th-st.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

BIG BARGAIN. — WEST 58TH-ST., FOUR-story house; dining room extension, lot 20x100; $38,000; must sell. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

PRINCE-STREET PLOT TO IMPROVE, terms to suit, cheap; also new iron business property, rented, near Broadway, $67,000. MARTIN BROS., Owners, 10 Wall-st.

$125 EACH, $50 CASH.—LOTS WOODlawn Heights; bargain to speculator or investor. Address PLOT OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

$500 EACH, $125 CASH.—LOTS NEAR Jerome-av., 183d-st., Fordham Heights. Address PLOT OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50TH FRANKLIN-AV., BROOKlyn, near Lefferts-place; three-story brownstone house; all improvements; in good order; price $8,750; possession May 1.
E. A. TREDWELL, Room 19, Times Building.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—HANDSOME NEW three-story and basement brick, with brownstone trimmings, 20x47x107, foyer hall, and hardwood finish, situated in the villa section on the hill. If sold before May 1 a bargain. Address Owner, Station B, Brooklyn.

TO LET—CORNER FLAT, 320 MACON-ST.; third flat; elegant location; six rooms, all light, with bath and laundry separate; elevator; coal bin on floor; two minutes from L station; janitor's service; immediate possession; rent, $28. Inquire of Owner, 118 McDonough-st.

BARGAIN TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 20x40. $5,000. Call or address Owner, 61 1/2 Patchen-av., Brooklyn.

THE RUSH FOR HOMES IN BROOKLYN. —This is the best week to purchase or rent; examine our lists; every variety in house property reasonable. WILLIAM H. GRACE, corner Willoughby and Jay sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MODERN COUNTRY SEAT ON CONNECTicut River, (east bank,) 30 miles below Hartford, 16 miles from the Sound; four trains daily; fruit and shade in abundance; two acres; in fine order; convenient to depot; price $8,000; easy terms. CONDIT, 1,179 Broadway.

A SLATE BED IN THE SUPERIOR SLATE Region of Northampton County, Penn., sufficiently developed to show excellent slate; location and natural situation insure economical production; price only $6,000. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY property, with 50 acres of land, 45 miles from New-York City. To see photos and particulars, call upon GEO. BURN, Jr., 1,262 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, or EDWARD SENIOR, 1,269 Broadway, New-York.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., 40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale or to let, large house, 15 rooms; 1 1/2 acres of ground; handsome garden; variety and abundance of fruit; $12,000; rent $800 per year; partly furnished. Address Owner, Box 142 Times Office.

A VALUABLE 5,000-ACRE TRACT OF timber land, with mills, two dwellings, several tenements, shops, water power, clay beds, flagstone beds, &c.; four hours out; will exchange for city or Brooklyn property. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF especulative lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ELEGANT COUNTRY residence; outhouses, fruit, eight acres; near depot; sale or rent furnished or unfurnished; season, year, or lease. Address Post Office Box 45, Madison, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—NEAR DEPOT; HIGH Ground; beautiful view; frame cottage; 12 rooms; modern improvements; acre cultivated garden. A. KEPPELMANN, 168 Fulton-st., New-York.

A.—100-ACRE FARM; 70 MILES OUT; this State; near station; running water; fruit; stone residence, 12 rooms; frame house, 12 rooms; outbuildings; will divide; price only $7,000. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river views; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMing Summer residences on St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; grounds and buildings complete in every detail. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. E. HAY, 3 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent views of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, MAPLE Grove Station, L. I. R. R. For descriptive pamphlet address 1,175 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION,

COMMANDING

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF HUDSON.

Perfect every way. 60 minutes from Wall-st.

APPLY 60 BROADWAY, ROOM 311.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A POPULAR day excursion resort, near New-York, now renting for 6 per cent. on price, but it conducted by owner, would pay 20 per cent.; present proprietors would retain half interest and let practical partner conduct it on joint account; investment would be in lands and buildings of solid value; the permanency of the business and its continual enlargement are secured by the large revenue derived from excursionists by one of the largest transportation companies in the State, without extra outlay to accommodate them; price, $100,000; will consider New-York or Brooklyn property, well rented, in part payment; full particulars only at interview with persons of known responsibility. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FAIRMOUNT

has greater attractions for home-seekers than any other suburban town. Only 14 miles from New-York; 22 trains daily; commutation, 9 cents; shaded streets; flagged sidewalks; city conveniences. Houses, lots, and villa plots to rent and for sale; also, large mansion suitable for Summer resort. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City.
PETER BODINE, Box 16, Hackensack, N. J.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE, with five acres, in the most select locality, on the ocean side of the highway; ten minutes' ride to two railway stations; also plot of five and a half acres in lawn adjoining, in good condition, with beautiful surroundings; most desirable plots for improvement and investment; will sell or lease for a term of years. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE,
60 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE AT Elizabeth, N. J.—House has recently been overhauled at an expense of $3,000; contains 14 large airy rooms; all modern improvements; sanitary plumbing, &c.; within 10 minutes' walk of depot; street is well paved, sewered, gas, and electric light; grounds, 125x175; mostly in lawn; fine shade trees, fronting Park, &c. Apply to JNO. FULTON, Jr., 10 Gold-st., New-York.

$35,000, EASY TERMS.

RENTAL, $2,400 PER YEAR.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION. ADDRESS

WM. H. RIKER,

DRUGGIST, 353 6TH-AV., N. Y. C.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON, 30 MINutes from the city, an attractive, roomy modern house, with all conveniences, and between two and three acres of land; ample stable and carriage house; fine frontage on North Broadway; fine views and surroundings; price, $32,000; would lease unfurnished. Inquire of BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty-square, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT CONVENT STATION, N. J., eight acres of land; ten minutes' walk from station; commanding location; plentiful supply of water from driven well; property improved, but not built upon; about 500 feet above tidewater, and one hour from New-York. Address
W. V. PIERSON, Convent Station, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY FURnished, at Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 25 acres of land, modern house, with water and other conveniences; large stable, garden, &c. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR A TERM OF Years at Yonkers.—Attractive modern house on Palisade-av., north of Ashburton; 13 rooms; all city conveniences; plot of land 80x146; fine Hudson River views and surroundings; house in perfect order; possession before May 1. Apply to WM. H. SWENY, 32 Warburton-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE.

MURRAY HILL. — TWO FIRST-CLASS apartment properties; always full; exchange for country seat. MARTIN BROS., 10 Wall.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. — FIRE-PROOF apartment house, 4 1/2 per cent. mortgage; will exchange. Owner, Room 27, 9 Pine.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs, will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 8,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., 352 St. Nicholas-av., five-story double flat.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under the direction of J. Warren Greene, referee.
113 West 42d-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x55x100.5. GEO. H. FLETCHER, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 170 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
349 Bowery, adjoining northeast corner 3d-st., four-story and basement brick building, 26.2x45, with two-story extension, covering lot; lot, 26.2x 37.7x26.10x 93.9.

419 East 25th-st., four-story double tenement.
WEDNESDAY, April 9.
Executor's sale estate Ann Dunn, deceased.
188 and 190 8th-av., five-story brownstone store.
413 West 21st-st., four-story brick dwelling.
346 West 17th-st., three and two story brick houses.

232 West 129th-st., three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling and lot 18.3x50x99.11.

THURSDAY, April 10.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
244 West 49th-st., three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling and lot 20x50x100.5.

133d-st., north side, 100 ft. west of 10th-av., five lots, with the advantage of the cable road and in an improving neighborhood.
WEDNESDAY, April 16.
405, 407, and 409 West 41st-st., four-story brick tenements.
Executor's Sale—106 and 108 Greenwich-av.
THURSDAY, April 17.
Executor's Sale—Estate of Calvin Burr, deceased, 125 East 23d-st., four-story brownstone.
Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
BAYPORT, LONG ISLAND.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of 22 acres on Great South Bay, about one-half mile from station, with 1,200 feet of water front; residence 35x85, built 3 years ago; all modern improvements; floors, ceilings, &c., finished in hard woods; water throughout the house; 20 rooms; gardener's cottage, 10 rooms; stable and barn, 50x 50, and outbuildings; houses and grounds kept in excellent condition; newly painted.
Property can be seen by applying to keeper on premises.
By order of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the New-York Produce Exchange.
Title guaranteed. Liberal terms.
Particulars at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers,
78 Liberty-st., New-York.
ESTATE of JAMES LAWSON, deceased, and the Park Hill-avenue property.
YONKERS, N. Y.
120 beautifully situated building sites on High-st., St. Joseph's-av., Parker-st., Park Hill-av., and South Waverly-st.
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon, At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.
Title perfect and guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
Eighty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, at option of the purchaser.
For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 78 Liberty-st., New-York.
HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES F. FITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 10,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
ESTATE JOHN G. WHITE, DECEASED.
471 to 477 West 8th, n. s. corner Bethune-st., and 50 and 52 Bethune-st., plot 100.3x80, 491, and 488 West-st., plot 60.3½x80. 394 and 396 West 12th-st., plot 44x80. Buildings consisting of meat-house, drying-rooms, storehouse and stables. Tenders will be given the purchaser per rent may remain on bond and mortgage. MOAK & BUCHANAN, Esqs., Attys., Albany, N. Y. Maps at Auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., MONDAY, April 7, noon
ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
23 CHOICE LOTS.
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
184TH-ST. KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD, southwest corner 184th-st.—four lots.
184TH-ST., south side, between 11th-av. and King's Bridge road—fourteen lots.
All on near Washington Heights, High Bridge Park, and cable railroad, and are especially desirable for investment or improvements.
TITLE GUARANTEED
free of cost to purchasers by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Maps with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

ALSO, SAME DAY,
TWO VALUABLE CORNERS.
AUDUBON-AV., southwest corner of 187th-st.—one lot.
WADSWORTH-AV., southeast corner of 187th-st.—one lot.
Maps with Hon. Myer S. Isaacs, Attorney, 115 Broadway, and auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

JAMES G. LALOR, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction on
TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
55 Liberty-st., New-York,
THREE DESIRABLE LOTS.
ONE LOT southeast corner 7th-av. and 118th-st., size 25x100.
TWO LOTS west side 7th-av., 25 feet north of 118th-st., size 25x100 each.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to Michael J. Egan, Attorney, 32 Liberty-st., or auctioneer's office, 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS, THOS. R. LAWRENCE, DECD.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER
LEXINGTON-AV. AND 73D-ST.
AND ONE
187-AV. AND 131ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
The four-story and basement house and three lots, NO. 67 EAST 93D-STREET.
Two lots south side
93D-ST., BET. PARK AND MADISON AVS.
Two lots north side
98TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
SIX CHOICE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE,
133D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND LENOX AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The desirable plot of land on N. E. corner
WEST END-AVENUE AND 94TH-STREET.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
By order of
The Union Trust Co. of New-York, Trustees,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
one choice lot, east side,
5TH-AV., BET. 66TH AND 67TH STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
two valuable lots, east side,
9TH-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the five-story brick tenement, with lot, NO. 20 GOERCK-ST.;
two lots, north side
75TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 1ST AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with lot, NO. 6 WEST 37TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick and stone house, with lot, NO. 164 WEST 140TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high-stoop brick and ornamental stone-front house, with two-story extension and lot, NO. 114 WEST 73D-ST.,
between Central and Riverside Parks.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and basement stone house, with lot, NO. 322 EAST 52D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. THAYER, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY NOS. 965 AND 967 PARK-AV., 1,345 AVENUE A,
45 EAST 53D-ST.,
120 AND 122 EAST 85TH-ST.,
115, 117, 123, 131, AND 139 WEST 57TH-ST., 158 TO 176 EAST 102D-ST.,
405 AND 407 EAST 113TH-ST. AND
406 AND 408 EAST 114TH-ST.
Also two lots on
82D-ST., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
For book maps, &c., apply to COUDERT BROS., Esqs., attorneys for executors, 68 and 70 William-st., and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two valuable lots, east side,
9TH-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ESTATE OF JOHN McLEAN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Under the direction of Silas B. Brownell, Referee,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
NORTHEAST CORNER WEST AND MORTON STS., 44, 47, AND 49 MORTON-ST., 57, 59, 61, AND 63 LEROY-ST., 45 CARMINE-ST. Also two lots on
9TH-AV., BET. 58TH AND 59TH STS.
Policies of insurance will be issued free of charge by the Home Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York, guaranteeing title to each purchaser.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.
For book, maps, terms, and particulars, apply to SHEARMAN & STERLING, Plaintiff's Attys, 45 William-st.; SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee, 71 Wall-st., and at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, four-story high-stoop brownstone house, with butler's pantry extension, on 75th-st., near Madison-av.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, FULLY FURnished, 25th-st., near Madison-square; reasonable rent. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

230-ST., 339 WEST.—COMPLETELY AND thoroughly furnished; excellent neighborhood; very desirable; also, one unfurnished.

24 EAST 126TH-ST. — THREE-STORY house, furnished or unfurnished, to let; owner going abroad. Inquire on premises.

UNFURNISHED.

PORTER & CO.,

211 WEST 125TH-ST.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO RENT.

121st-st., near Pleasant-av., 3-story br. stone.. $600
121st-st., near 7th-av., nine 3-story, 11 rooms..1,000
123d-st., near Pleasant-av., 3-story, 10 rooms.. 600
126th-st., near 2d-av., 3-story brick, 20x50.. 900
126th-st., near Lenox-av., desirable 3-story.....1,000
130th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story brick, 20x50.1,000
130th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story br. stone.1,000
131st-st., near 5th-av., desirable 3-story..... 800
133d-st., near Madison-av., 3-story b. s., 20x50. 720
Madison-av., near 119th-st., newly dec. 3-story..1,200
Madison-av. cor. McHenrie Park, 3-story b. s..1,200
5th-av., near 130th-st., fine 3-story b. s.....1,000
Also others.

CORNER HOUSE ON 70TH-ST.—SIXTEEN rooms; furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable. Address Owner, Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,265 Broadway.

LEASE—TWO YEARS. THREE-STORY and basement house, to desirable and responsible party, (adults;) $1,200; owner on premises. 139 Manhattan-av., above 105th-st.

PARK-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—A MEDIUM size four-story dwelling to let or for sale.
Apply to H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st.

NO. 63 WEST 92D-ST., (BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.)—3 stories, 20 feet wide; possession May 1.
47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

NO. 110 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—4-story h. s. b. s., 20 feet wide, with b. p. extension; possession May 1. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AT 103 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO FLOORS to rent, separately or together; newly papered and painted; rent reduced. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

MORRIS H. BAER AND CO., 70-72 WEST 34th-st., have desirable houses in all locations.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE, 163 East 64th-st., immediate possession. Owner, 149 East 71st-st.

113 EAST 86TH-ST.—HIGH-STOOP, FOUR-story, cabinet finish; rent low to May 1. Premises.

904 WEST 23D-ST.—NINETEEN ROOMS, tenanted. GODDALE & CO., 1,133 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

S. P. JAYNE & CO.,

264 WEST 23D-ST. AND 69 LIBERTY-ST.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES:

W. 14th-st., 4-story h. s. brick, 20 rooms.....$1,800
W. 15th-st., 4-story h. s. brick, 20 rooms..... 1,800
W. 73d-st., 3-story h. s. brick, 13 rooms..... 1,500
W. 22d-st., 4-story h. s. brick, 9 rooms..... 1,000
W. 23d-st., 3-story h. s. marble, 14 rooms.... 1,600
W. 24th-st., 4-story h. s. stone, 14 rooms..... 1,500
W. 24th-st., 4-story h. s. brick, 13 rooms..... 1,200
W. 34th-st., 4-story h. s. brick, 10 rooms..... 900
W. 33d-st., 4-story Eng. bas. stone, 11 rooms. 1,100
W. 33d-st., 4-story Eng. bas. brick, 12 rooms. 1,250
W. 34th-st., 4-story h. s. stone, 16 rooms.... 1,800
W. 34th-st., 3-story h. s. stone, 10 rooms.... } 2,000
W. 34th-st., brick stable, 4 stalls..... }
Ferry-st., 3-story h. s. stone, 15 rooms..... } 1,200
Stable in rear, 5 stalls. }
Renwick-st., 2 1/2-story h. s. brick, 12 rooms.

CHAPIN'S WELL-LOVED CHUM

THE POLITICAL FORTUNES OF ALMET F. JENKS.

GOSSIP OF THE POLITICIANS AND OTHER RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN—SOME RAPID-TRANSIT MATTERS.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has a chum and the political observers predict that the future will see in A. C. Chapin and Almet F. Jenks a modern example of the devotion of Damon and Pythias. Those two young men could not have clung closer to one another in ancient Greece than Chapin clings to Jenks as he walks from the City Hall to the Brooklyn Club luncheon room. The affection betrayed by the Corporation Counsel is equally public and is looked upon as very touching. He knows the Mayor as "Al," and the Mayor refers to him as "the only Jenks."

People are beginning to point to the latter as the rising man in the local Democratic ranks, and more than one astute politician has said that in Jenks the party would find the most likely successor to Chapin. Others say that Mr. Jenks will follow his Damon to Albany if certain things happen, and will then go with him as far south as Washington if certain other things happen. In short they are so romantic as to see no possibility of separating Pythias from his more than brother.

And yet those whose memories go back a few years will recall that the young man who made flowery speeches for Garfield and cheered Conkling and Arthur and Gen. Grant, and even looked upon Blaine with favor, was none other than Brother Almet F. Jenks. He was a power in the First Ward Republican Association in those days, and used to denounce the ring and McLaughlin in bitter terms. But a change came. Ridgway offered to make the young lawyer an Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Jenks became a Democrat, and a short time later he was made Corporation Counsel by Mayor Whitney. When the next convention came around, Whitney was the stumbling block, so Jenks undertook to get him out of the way. He succeeded. Going into the convention he read a letter from Whitney withdrawing. Then Jenks went on the platform and nominated Chapin. Then he went behind the scenes and helped Chapin draw up a platform for Mr. Chapin to stand upon. Then the convention adjourned and Mr. Jenks went to the City Hall. He has been there ever since.

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The term "Rapid-Transit Commission," as applied to the gentlemen appointed to lay out a road for Atlantic-avenue, is a misnomer. It is difficult to see how they can expect to secure rapid transit as a result of their labor. The two-track road for which they provide will have to bear the traffic of the Long Island, the Manhattan Beach, and the Rockaway Roads, freight as well as passenger. When the local rapid-transit trains expect to get a chance it is hard to find out. The Long Island Road, in whose interest the Commissioners seem to have worked from the start, evidently does not expect a heavy local traffic, for it induced its Commissioners to fix the maximum rate of fare at 10 cents. There is no good reason why this company should be permitted to charge the public twice as much as any other elevated road in either Brooklyn or New-York gets for its service. The people who live along the proposed route have suffered for years from the necessity of paying double fares to get down town, and now this new commission makes that state of affairs almost permanent.

But the Long Island Railroad got even more than this out of its friendly Commissioners—it secured the right to lay a third track on the elevated structure in case the business demanded it." There isn't much doubt about the demand for that extra track, and when it is laid the Long Island Road will have what its owners have longed for for years, a clear right of way through the city and not a cent to pay for this great privilege. The city gets no percentage of receipts and no revenue for this immensely valuable right of way, except, incidentally, by taxing the property of the corporation.

One effect of this decision in favor of an elevated road has been to put a stop to several negotiations for the sale of big blocks of property on Atlantic-avenue. One prominent real estate dealer received an offer the day the decision in favor of a depressed road was reached of $3,000,000 for some vacant lots near Flatbush-avenue, but the offer was reduced to $2,100,000 when the depressed road was abandoned, and since the three-track elevated road was formally decided upon the offer has been entirely withdrawn. This gentlemen estimated the decrease in the value of Atlantic-avenue real estate at $20,000,000 during the past ten days. He said that the ten-cent-fare provision had driven intending purchasers of homes over to the neighborhood of Fulton and Myrtle avenues, where they could make use of elevated roads for just half the money.

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So it seems that Cranford & Valentine, who got the contract to clean the streets of Brooklyn at a price $300,000 in excess of that of another bidder, were merely put up to hide from view the head of "Bob" Furey. This nimble politician, who cut a big figure in the city twenty years ago, has been keeping very quiet for a long time. In his day, however, he and "Billy" Fowler of the old Water Board gave the "boys" lots of work and good pay for the time. They fenced in the outskirts of the town, where there wasn't a house within a mile of any other house, with expensive Belgian blocks, and Furey made a fortune out of the job.

Personally Furey looks more like a priest than a politician. He is devoted to Church work, too, and during the Lenten period could be seen daily at Father Ward's church with his nieces, the daughters of William A. Furey, the Commissioner of Jurors. "Bob" never married, but he keeps house in a big stone structure on Prospect-place, near the Park. He bought this place years ago, and furnished it up in a most extravagant manner. Then he took his aged mother around to it one night to call on some friends. He had induced a couple of sequaintances to be on hand and welcome the old lady, and they showed her all over the house. She was delighted with everything, and congratulated the young people. Finally all hands sat down to a little dinner, and when the coffee was produced Mr. Furey got up, and, handing his mother the title deeds to the house and its contents, told her that everything stood belonged to her. It was over three years before any of Furey's friends knew of this little bit of sentiment in the old man's nature.

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The forty-five members of the Brooklyn Board of Education are trying to solve the problem, "Shall German be Taught in the Public Schools?" Now that Brooklyn has become a city of over three-quarters of a million of inhabitants, and business to the amount of the greatest magnitude, this question is being agitated. It is asserted that there is not a commercial house in the city to-day where there has not been some demand for a salesman familiar with the German language. Every day, it is declared, the demand for clerks familiar with English and German is growing greater, and such men command better salaries than those who have acquired knowledge of but one tongue.

This phase of the question has been presented to the Board of Education at great length, and the majority admit very frankly that such a state of affairs exists. Many of them, however, fear that the introduction of classes in German would be going beyond the province of the Board, and mention as a reason that it is now organized. The tendency for years has been toward a simplification of the public school course and the sacrifice of the higher classes for the lower. The primary schools have been wholly inadequate to the demand for accommodations, while many of the higher grammar schools have had vacant seats. The subject formed a considerable part of one Mayor's message, and it was urged upon the board to provide room for the students of the three Rs, and to let the higher grades of study alone.

A member of the Board of Education who does not wish to father his views publicly until after he and his associates take formal action on the matter said a few days ago: "The question of expense in connection with introducing German into our public schools must be taken into consideration. The item would be a very heavy one, and as appropriations have been going for some time it would be necessary to give up something else in order to bring in a German professor. Now, what can be relinquished? I see, for one, fail to see any. It would probably arouse some antagonism from the parents of small children to put anything so 'fancy' as German in our curriculum. Then there are thousands of poor people whose children never complete the public school course. They would get much of the benefit of an innovation, and yet this public school system is designed for them and not for the well-to-do. So you see there are many things to be considered, and, although I favor the introduction of the study of German, I fear the great expense attached to it will defeat the proposition."

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One of the local papers has been collecting the opinions of various prominent gentlemen in reference to the needs of Brooklyn, and some of the views are extremely unique. The Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Hall, for one, has regarded it something of a political observer in view of his position as Civil Service Commissioner and President of the Ballot-Reform League, puts forward a plea for improvements in all directions, the necessity of which no one doubts, but which the Republicans at Albany deem it unwise to intrust to the Democrats of Brooklyn. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman takes an entirely different view of the matter, and calls loudly for some public spirit. He goes back to the three-cornered fight for Mayor in 1885 for an illustration, when the Republicans bolted from Catlin, and, by voting for Gen. Woodward, made it possible to elect D. D. Whitney as a minority candidate. He declares that at that time the Republicans after they had four years of Seth Low, should have had sufficient public spirit to have given a good Democrat a chance. But Mr. Shearman has to admit that such a condition of non-partisanship is perhaps too much to expect. Gen. John Gross Healy, who was deeply interested in the fight referred to by Mr. Shearman, has apparently forgotten the lesson he learned then, for he declares that what Brooklyn needs now is a big free library. This has been the General's pet hobby for years, and it seems to live in the old Brooklyn Institute grew into his idea of what the city ought to have.

Gen. A. C. Barnes looks upon as practical a thing as rapid transit as of more necessity to Brooklyn than anything else, and he makes a strong plea, although rather a late one, for a depressed road through Atlantic-avenue. To a man so well informed as ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, all these things must stand aside until the city has provided for some central market facilities. All of which merely goes to prove what everybody knows, that Brooklyn needs a multitude of things which she seems to be in no danger of getting at a very early date. It is also plainly seen that she can get these improvements only through political influence at Albany, and that influence is lacking and will probably continue to be missing until the Republicans get a greater representation from Kings County.

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No one has been more outspoken in his opposition to the bills granting increased salaries to Brooklyn officeholders than Assemblyman Weed, and it has been the influence of that statesman that has prevented the passage of the bills sent to Albany by Mayor Chapin's subordinates. But during the last few days Mr. Weed appears to have experienced a decided change of heart, for he has permitted many of these bills to be reported favorably. The reason lies in the genie influence exerted by Assessor Charles Small, who is a personal friend of Weed and who, it is said, was sent to Albany by his associate Assessors, each of whom will benefit to the extent of $1,000 a year by the proposed bill. When Weed agreed to the Assessors' bill it was smooth sailing to win him over to the support of the other measures. So it seems possible that the men who are crying for more money on the strength of A. C. Chapin's 9,000 plurality are going to be successful.

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Col. Michael J. Cummings, who was recently made City Clerk of Brooklyn, is such a wholesouled fellow and so universally popular that the local papers have not criticised the indefensible increase of his salary from $3,600 to $4,500. The place is a sinecure and the incumbent cannot, either by his work or by the responsibility he assumes, earn anything like that amount. A salary of $1,200 would be sufficient to induce much more capable men than Col. Cummings to undertake the job, and they would not die of overexertion, either. The trouble lies in the fact that the Aldermen have the power to fill the office. Report has it that it costs something to become City Clerk, just as it does to get a nomination in a "sure" district. There is very little doubt that the Cummings family does not get all of that $4,500, but that does not affect the principle involved in raising salaries beyond a certain limit.

The fact that Cummings, personally, was not worth the money was being discussed by several gentlemen in the City Hall corridor the other day, when some one asked: "In what other business could he earn $4,500?"

"Why," said an Alderman, doubtless seeking to defend his own official conduct, "he could open a saloon in the Sixth Ward and make big money."

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The Gretsinger Bridge bill, giving private individuals, led by "Tony" Barrett and "Charlie" Swan, the right to build a bridge over the East River, bids fair to become a law in spite of the opposition of the authorities of Brooklyn and New-York. This is the way the *Eagle* looks at the measure:

"The Gretsinger Bridge bill is a piece of rank legislative jobbery. The reason for smuggling it to a third reading is manifest. It will not bear the ordeal of intelligent examination. Its sponsors are notorious members of the Third House. Its principal backers are political strikers. Its undoubted objects is to provide its promoters with means of enriching themselves at the expense of capitalists or corporations who, in turn, will be enabled to levy on the public. There is, of course, only one road for honest legislators to pursue in regard to it. It cannot be recommitted for a hearing, if its provisions cannot be satisfactorily explained, it should be summarily defeated."

The bill introduced by Senator McCarren giving elevated railroad companies in cities having less than one million population the right to discontinue the use of any part of its road by a two-thirds vote of its stockholders, is entirely in the interest of the Union Company. This concern wants to take down its Park-avenue structure, now that it operates all trains over its Myrtle-avenue road, and to use the material in extending the present road out at the city line.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

MANY DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS TO BE GIVEN DURING EASTER WEEK.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The usual number of Spring weddings have been announced since Ash Wednesday, but, though rumor has in almost every case set the date some time during the Easter holidays, yet so far the only one which is to be depended upon with any degree of certainty is that of Miss Margaret Blaine to Walter Damrosch of New-York, which will take place on the 17th inst. The marriage of Miss Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. Rosecrans, United States Army, to Gov. Toole of Montana will probably be the next, as the bride-expectant is now in New-York getting her trousseau.

A series of Ben Hur tableaus are now being rehearsed by a large number of the younger society set under the guidance of a lady from New-York, who, having successfully arranged similar tableaus in several other cities, has been sent for to come to Washington for this purpose. The tableaus will be given a public rehearsal on the evening of the 17th, at Lincoln Hall, for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital. Already every box has been taken for the occasion, which promises to be a memorable society event.

The list of functions and dinners for Easter week is a long one, the most prominent being the breakfast by Secretary and Mrs. Noble Easter Sunday; a breakfast of sixty-eight covers by Miss Wanamaker Easter Monday, followed Tuesday morning by a state dinner at the White House to the judiciary; dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Leiter; a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Davis to the Pan-American Congress, and a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Foulke in honor of Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker. On Thursday Mrs. Noble will be hostess by her sister, Mrs. Henry Strong, and the Colombian Minister and Mme. Hurtado will entertain friends at dinner. Friday Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker will give a dinner, followed by a large reception, to Vice President and Mrs. Morton. Saturday from 3 to 6 o'clock Mrs. Harrison will hold a public reception, and in the evening Dr. and Mrs. Hammond will give a dinner party. The President will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Pan-Americans on the 18th inst. at the Arlington.

At breakfast to be given by Miss Wanamaker at 12:30 Easter Monday the guests will be seated in the ballroom, where small tables, each with covers for six, will be arranged about the spacious apartment, which will be elaborately decorated with flowers for the occasion. Mrs. Thomas Dolan Morris, who is now from Philadelphia on Sunday, will chaperon the company. The guests will be the Misses Windom, daughters of Secretary Windom; Miss Rusk, daughter of Secretary Rusk; Miss Miller, daughter of the Attorney General; Miss Rachael Cameron, Miss Brooke, Miss Story, Miss Katy Beach, Miss Almy, the Misses Preston, Miss Edie, Miss Fuller, the Misses James, Miss Ashford, Miss Mattie Mitchell, Miss Hoff, the Misses Condit Smith, Miss Kate Dearing, Miss Grace Davis, the Misses Ernst, Miss Pettitt of Philadelphia, the guest of the hostess; the Turkish Minister, Mr. Von Mumm of the German Legation, Mr. Levi of the Italian Legation, Count de Chambrun, Mr. Porter, Mr. Richard Wallach, Mr. Robert Chilton, Dr. Boyle, United States Navy; Mr. Von Swinderin of the Netherlands Legation, Mr. Clary Ray, Mr. McKenny, Mr. Blair Lee, Mr. Hugh Lexare, Mr. Van Ness Phillip, Mr. Binney, Mr. Alec Legare, Mr. Lee Phillips, Mr. Preston, Mr. Clifford Richardson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Redfern, Mr. Paul Andrews, Mr. George Bellan, Mr. Rosmer and Mr. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. Steele Clarke, and Mr. Clay of Philadelphia.

ALUMNÆ TO GIVE A FAIR.

In order to increase the means of the Alumnæ fund of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, a fair will be held on Monday and Tuesday at the institute building, Joralemonstreet, near Court-street. An effort is to be made in the arrangements of this fair to give it a retrospective look. The booths are to take the appearance of the marts of the past. There will be a Moorish, a French, an English, a Hollandish, and an Italian booth, and the local color of each nationality will be carefully followed. The wares to be disposed of will in a measure be representative of these nationalities, and so Moorish pottery, or Spanish fans, or chocolate, or French toilet soaps or bonbons, or Dutch tulips, or Italian fruits, will all be obtainable.

There will be a gorgeous flower booth, decked with all the buds and blooms the world grows. The restaurant, of a cosmopolitan character, will be served by German peasant maidens. What with music and tableaus, and the minuet danced by children, opportunity for amusement will be amply provided.

THE WOMEN OF BROOKLYN.

ALBANY, April 5.—Brooklyn has an aggressive woman's association. It has been incorporated under the title of "The Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn." Its objects are: To promote the health of the people of the city of Brooklyn and the cleanliness of said city by taking such action from time to time as may secure the enforcement of existing sanitary laws and regulations by calling the attention of the sanitary authorities thereto, and to secure themselves, and to procure the amendment of said laws and regulations when they shall be found ineffectual for the prevention of acts injurious to the public health or the cleanliness of said city.

The Directors are Miss A. Schermerhorn, Frances A. Benedict, Libbie M. Bloed, Mary A. J. White, Florence K. Griswold, Myra M. Comes, Ellen E. Dote, and Helen Bowne.

MR. COCKRAN KEEPS IT UP

HE CONSTANTLY INTERRUPTS THE INVESTIGATION.

BIG FIGURES FOR SHERIFF'S OFFICE RECEIPTS—GEN. SICKLES TESTIFIES —CITY REFORM CLUB'S COMPLAINT.

The Senate Committee on Cities resumed its interesting inquiry into the offices of this city in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday morning. The usual throng packed the court room, and as usual there was not a full committee on hand to hear the evidence. Senator Hendricks, the Chairman, and Senator Deane were the absentees. Senator J. Sloat Fassett directed the proceedings, and Senator McNaughton, one of the two Democratic members, was on the bench for the first time since the second session.

The effort to suppress W. Bourke Cockran and keep him from interrupting the work of William M. Ivins and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the committee, added a little excitement to the session. Cockran, who, with Corporation Counsel Clark, was on hand to look after Tammany interests, was in an aggressive mood, and took more latitude than his post as friend to the committee entitled him to. Mr. Clark was a quiet observer. Cockran did enough talking for both, and held up the average.

Mr. Ivins began the day's work by introducing a statement of the income of the Sheriff's office from Jan. 1, 1886, to Oct. 1, 1888. It was incomplete, but later he substituted for it a more detailed statement, which shows what a fine, fat office the Sheriff's was during the period that Hugh J. Grant was in charge. Some of the amounts are estimated, the lack of any account books in the Sheriff's office making it impossible to get the figures exact in all cases. The last statement submitted by Mr. Ivins showed that money poured into the Sheriff's office from Jan. 1, 1886, to Jan. 1, 1888, as follows:

Receipts from executions, poundage, &c.		$55,648 03
Less salary of two clerks and one summons server	10,204 12	
		$55,443 91
Receipts from calendar fees		13,663 00

"There appears to be no special service rendered by the Sheriff in consideration of these fees except such as were paid for in the fees which he received for summoning the jury," said the statement. Then it gave nine receipts:

Criminal statistics	$40,187 45	
Less salary of two clerks	5,040 00	
	$35,147 45	
Conveying prisoners	42,383 63	
Less wages of drivers, assistant guards, board of two horses, repairs, &c.	18,060 00	
	$24,323 63	
For summoning grand and petit jury	25,916 30	
Less salary of clerk and amounts paid to three summons servers	11,050 00	
	$14,666 30	
Fees for attendance at executions of criminals	1,400 00	
The salaries of the Under Sheriff, cashier, typewriter, messenger, &c., to be deducted	26,370 00	

On the above showing the revenue of Sheriff Grant for the three years was 117,871 29. This does not include the amount received for extra compensation or auctioneers' fees.

Mayor Grant had testified that he gave one-half the poundage to the deputies. Mr. Ivins had summoned several of the Deputies to be examined as to the amount they received for poundage. Only a few of them were in the court room when they were called. Ex-Deputy Sheriff Julius Kaufman, who is now under indictment for irregularities connected with the L. M. Bates failure, was the first one called. Bourke Cockran fought against Kaufman being allowed to testify. He said that he had been indicted by an extraordinary Grand Jury that had a foreman remarkable for his power of oratory. He said it was a Grand Jury that set in review of the decisions of the courts, and indulged in many hysterical utterances.

Senator Fassett said that the validity of Mr. Cockran's objection would depend on the nature of the questions asked. Cockran insisted that no matters growing out of the courts, and that business in the Sheriff's office should be asked Kaufman. It was not proper to make the witness disclose his defense to the indictment.

"I want to ask the witness whether Hugh J. Grant shared the receipts of his office with Richard Croker," said Mr. Ivins.

"I won't object to that," said Cockran.

Mr. Ivins said that he also wanted to ask Kaufman what proportion of the poundage was retained by him. Cockran objected to this.

Mr. Fassett said that he would sustain Cockran's objection as to matters in the Sheriff's office for the present.

"If the witness will say that the answers might tend to incriminate him, of course that puts an end to it," said Mr. Ivins. Mr. Boardman said that that was so. Cockran flared up and said:

"Yes; that's what you want to get him to do. You want him to say that his answers might incriminate him. They can't incriminate him. Mr. Boardman's head is nodding to the music of Mr. Ivins's voice, as the friend of the committee, I protest against it making this witness answer the questions."

For the first time since the investigation began Senator Lispenard Stewart spoke and asked Mr. Cockran how the answers could hurt Kaufman. The latter's friend said that he would try Kaufman's case in court. The witness was asked by Mr. Ivins if he knew that any part of Sheriff's Grant's receipts was divided with Mr. Croker.

"Never," said Kaufman.

Bernard Galligan, another ex-Deputy Sheriff, was then called. He said that there had been no agreement between him and Mayor Grant as to the amount of poundage. He got 10 per cent. of the legal fees and 10 per cent. of the poundage.

"You took the extra compensation, didn't you?" asked Cockran.

Galligan said that he did take it, and that he kept it. He also kept 50 per cent. of the poundage on attachments. There were fifty times as many executions as there were attachments.

FRIEND COCKRAN REBUKED.

Abram Kling, a lawyer, was very coy in the witness box. He was asked if he had any recollection of giving a check for $250 to Sheriff Grant for the prompt return of an unsatisfied execution. He said that he had no such recollection. When asked if he had heard anything about such a check he said that some one had spoken to him about it some weeks ago. Mr. Cockran asked, "Who was the spy?" This question excited indignation, and Cockran withdrew it after Mr. Ivins and he had exchanged compliments. Lawyer Kling said that he did not remember who was the person who had spoken to him about the check.

"You felt better when you dismissed him from your memory," remarked Cockran.

"Have you destroyed any such check?" asked Senator Fassett.

"There was no occasion to destroy such a check if it had existed," said Kling. "I should have been glad to furnish it to the committee."

Friend Cockran saw fit to take exception to Senator Fassett's question.

"You have been an attorney for some years?" said he to the witness, and Mr. Kling said that he had.

"Did you ever have any such question asked you before in a court of justice?" asked the Tammany lawyer.

"I cannot say that I have."

"Did you ever testify before an investigating committee before?" asked Mr. Ivins, annoyed by the continued interruptions of Cockran. The witness said he had not. Senator Fassett thought it was about time to bring Cockran up with a short hitch.

"Mr. Cockran," he said, "if you don't recognize the gross impropriety of your question the committee does. I must request you to desist and not interrupt the committee or its counsel."

Cockran got up to reply, but Mr. Fassett brought his gavel down with a thump and would hear nothing from him. The friend sat down, and contented himself with telling Kling when he came out of the witness box that the question asked him about destroying the check was a very improper one.

Ernest Dreyer of 58 Seventh-street was questioned about bail bonds on which he had been surety. On some of these bonds the recognizances had been forfeited, but he was never asked to settle up. Martin Maher of 2,119 First-avenue had also been surety on bonds. The recognizances so declared forfeited, but no action had ever been taken toward collecting it. He had been interviewed by a *Herald* reporter about it, but he said "the reporter said a great deal more in the paper than I did."

Three witnesses were called to show neglect in the Sheriff's office in pushing executions on forfeited recognizances. Friend Cockran kept up his interruptions until Mr. Ivins got tired of it.

"I am prepared to retire as counsel to the committee," said he, "but I am not prepared to submit to insolence and interruptions." He added that he was asking the questions on a line that he thought most likely to bring out the facts of which the committee were in search. He protested from interruptions of his efforts to make the work of the investigation intelligent and decent.

"If there is anything that I can do as the friend of the committee to make its investigation intelligent or decent I will be only too glad to do it," said Cockran.

"That is a good illustration," said Senator Fassett, "of conduct that this committee cannot allow. Bright bits of oratory are well enough in their way, but this interruption of the work cannot continue."

Cockran kept quiet for a while.

GEN. SICKLES TESTIFIES.

Gen. Sickles, the new Sheriff, was now called to the witness box, and Mr. Ivins asked him to make what suggestions he saw fit as to remedial legislation, which would effect much-needed changes in the Sheriff's office. Gen. Sickles had prepared a memorandum of considerable length, and he referred to it frequently during his long terry in the witness chair. He said of the changes he had made in the office, many of which are known to the public, that which has been the most criticised was the abolition of the Deputy Sheriffs. He said that he had instructed the deputies to accept nothing but the legal fees. The legal fees for the deputies in the Order of Arrest Department were insufficient, and he produced figures to show this. The total fees were $4 53, no matter how much time the work took. He thought that the Legislature should increase these fees. The bond fees should be larger, and should be paid in advance. The fees for the other deputies are insufficient. He gave them all the poundage and all the fees. He was very much in favor of having an experienced auctioneer sell the goods. During the time his predecessor was in office $500,000 had been paid over from the sale of goods. The amount would not have been so large if the goods had not been sold by an experienced auctioneer. Auctioneers' fees should be fixed in the same way that poundage is fixed.

On the question of extra compensation, Gen. Sickles said that many of the most reputable lawyers at the bar had paid this compensation without any idea that they were doing anything that was wrong. The practice had grown up with the approval of reputable lawyers, and they were in part responsible for it. Only a few days ago a lawyer of standing had offered one of his deputies three times the amount of his legal fees, which were $10—"not enough to go around," as the General put it. The deputy remembered his instructions and did not take the compensation.

"There is not a scrap of paper in the Sheriff's office that does not belong to the Sheriff personally," said the General. "The books are his personal property. The county furnishes the Sheriff nothing. It doesn't furnish gas and it does not pay the telephone bill, I think."

"Do they use water?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I like a little wine with mine," answered the General.

Mr. Ivins then went into the expenses and income of the office. He took up the statement already alluded to, and asked if all the deputies and all the other expenses of the office would not be paid out of the legal fees. He pointed out that Sheriff Grant had received an average income of $40,000 or so. To this might be added $10,000 for extra compensation and, said Mr. Ivins, "there were illegal fees of $21,000 for the three years obtained from the shares of the auctioneer's fees." Friend Cockran objected to the term "illegal," and Mr. Ivins said:

"His friendship to the committee amounts to this. He is constantly interrupting the counsel and impeding the work."

Mr. Ivins said that it was a difficult matter to examine the witness from a tabulated statement of figures and at the same time to be constantly interrupted by Cockran. The latter was silenced again by Senator Fassett and warned that he must not continue his tactics.

Gen. Sickles had not had time to ascertain definitely how near the legal income of the office would come to paying the expenses of it. He said that he would further inform the committee during the coming week. Mr. Ivins estimated on the basis of the statement of the Sheriff's income that Sheriff Grant's net revenue, including legal fees, extra compensation, and half of the auctioneer's fees, was upward of $80,000 a year. He asked Gen. Sickles how many deputies it took to run the office. The General said that he had been getting along for a few days with four. He thought that only competent, experienced, and efficient men should be employed as deputies. They should be continued in office when they were satisfactory, because it was dangerous to the Sheriff and to the public to have inexperienced men doing the business. If the office of Deputy Sheriff was a salaried one, the salary should be $2,500 a year. When asked what he thought of making the Sheriff's office a salaried one, he said:

"There the question of responsibility comes in. Once a Sheriff, always a Sheriff. When the Sheriff dies his wife is Sheriff, and when his wife dies the children are the Sheriff. If you could relieve the Sheriff of his responsibility, which you cannot do under the Constitution, the office might be made a salaried one. The Sheriff, if his office was a salaried one, should have as large a salary as any other city or county official."

Gen. Sickles classified the Sheriff's duties under three heads: First, its duty to parties in suits; second, his duty to the courts, and, third, his duty to the State. For the work done for the courts and for the State the Sheriff is well paid—perhaps he is overpaid. For his work for parties in suits the Sheriff is underpaid. These expenses should be met by the parties to the suits, Gen. Sickles believed.

Mr. Ivins then asked a series of questions about the auctioneer's fees. Gen. Sickles was plainly of the opinion that if half the fees received under the old arrangement was sufficient to pay the auctioneer, that amount was all that should have been charged. Mr. Cockran tried to score a point for Sheriff Grant's administration by asking Gen. Sickles: "What does the Sheriff get pay for? Isn't it largely the responsibility?"

Gen. Sickles admitted that this was true. Mr. Boardman's series of questions on the subject of auctioneer's fees and the division of them led up to the admission by Gen. Sickles that the Sheriff should get the work done as reasonably as possible. Said he: "The amount decided for auctioneer's fees should be as reasonable as possible, and that amount should be retained by the auctioneer."

The new Sheriff added that the total pay roll of his office would be $2,200 per month. Of this amount $600 would go to the Under Sheriff. Mr. Ivins said that the Sheriff's income was increased by Kaufman's case in court. The witness was asked by Mr. Ivins if he knew that any part of Sheriff's Grant's receipts was divided with Mr. Croker.

"Never," said Kaufman.

Bernard Galligan, another ex-Deputy Sheriff, was then called. He said that there had been no agreement between him and Mayor Grant as to the amount of poundage. He got 10 per cent. of the legal fees and 10 per cent. of the poundage.

"You took the extra compensation, didn't you?" asked Cockran.

Galligan said that he did take it, and that he kept it. He also kept 50 per cent. of the poundage on attachments. There were fifty times as many executions as there were attachments.

FRIEND COCKRAN REBUKED.

Abram Kling, a lawyer, was very coy in the witness box. He was asked if he had any recollection of giving a check for $250 to Sheriff Grant for the prompt return of an unsatisfied execution. He said that he had no such recollection. When asked if he had heard anything about such a check he said that some one had spoken to him about it some weeks ago. Mr. Cockran asked, "Who was the spy?" This question excited indignation, and Cockran withdrew it after Mr. Ivins and he had exchanged compliments. Lawyer Kling said that he did not remember who was the person who had spoken to him about the check.

"You felt better when you dismissed him from your memory," remarked Cockran.

"Have you destroyed any such check?" asked Senator Fassett.

"There was no occasion to destroy such a check if it had existed," said Kling. "I should have been glad to furnish it to the committee."

Friend Cockran saw fit to take exception to Senator Fassett's question.

"You have been an attorney for some years?" said he to the witness, and Mr. Kling said that he had.

"Did you ever have any such question asked you before in a court of justice?" asked the Tammany lawyer.

"I cannot say that I have."

"Did you ever testify before an investigating committee before?" asked Mr. Ivins, annoyed by the continued interruptions of Cockran. The witness said he had not. Senator Fassett thought it was about time to bring Cockran up with a short hitch.

"Mr. Cockran," he said, "if you don't recognize the gross impropriety of your question the committee does. I must request you to desist and not interrupt the committee or its counsel."

Cockran got up to reply, but Mr. Fassett brought his gavel down with a thump and would hear nothing from him. The friend sat down, and contented himself with telling Kling when he came out of the witness box that the question asked him about destroying the check was a very improper one.

Ernest Dreyer of 58 Seventh-street was questioned about bail bonds on which he had been surety. On some of these bonds the recognizances had been forfeited, but he was never asked to settle up. Martin Maher of 2,119 First-avenue had also been surety on bonds. The recognizances so declared forfeited, but no action had ever been taken toward collecting it. He had been interviewed by a *Herald* reporter about it, but he said "the reporter said a great deal more in the paper than I did."

Three witnesses were called to show neglect in the Sheriff's office in pushing executions on forfeited recognizances. Friend Cockran kept up his interruptions until Mr. Ivins got tired of it.

"I am prepared to retire as counsel to the committee," said he, "but I am not prepared to submit to insolence and interruptions." He added that he was asking the questions on a line that he thought most likely to bring out the facts of which the committee were in search. He protested from interruptions of his efforts to make the work of the investigation intelligent and decent.

"If there is anything that I can do as the friend of the committee to make its investigation intelligent or decent I will be only too glad to do it," said Cockran.

"That is a good illustration," said Senator Fassett, "of conduct that this committee cannot allow. Bright bits of oratory are well enough in their way, but this interruption of the work cannot continue."

Cockran kept quiet for a while.

GEN. SICKLES TESTIFIES.

Gen. Sickles, the new Sheriff, was now called to the witness box, and Mr. Ivins asked him to make what suggestions he saw fit as to remedial legislation, which would effect much-needed changes in the Sheriff's office. Gen. Sickles had prepared a memorandum of considerable length, and he referred to it frequently during his long terry in the witness chair. He said of the changes he had made in the office, many

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BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

Board of Excise and license has not been revoked, is as follows: John G. Scherpiein, 328 Third-avenue; Henry Ahems, 258 Avenue A; Hugh Wallace, 243 Third-avenue.

"The list of cases where, after the evidence of the City Reform Club had been submitted, and although the same was uncontradicted, the board has failed to revoke the license before its expiration, and has then relicensed the place to the same licensee against whom the complaint had been made, is as follows: Frederich Axmann, 153 Washington-street; James Ennis, 1,289 Broadway; Emil H. Kosmak, 65 and 67 Park-row; David Gans, 71 Avenue C; Frederick Burghard, 17 Second-avenue; Michael G. Goodwin, 184 Canal-street.

"The following are cases of relicensing to a license bearing the same family name or evidently interested with the former: Julius Link, 934 Third-avenue; Louis Cavin, 156 Park-row; Theodore Maliendi, 265 Bowery; H. Kerls, 258 Third-avenue; Adolph L. Kerker, 129 Bowery.

"Cases of revocation by the Board of Excise are as follows: Edward Monahan, 511 Sixth-avenue; Edward Cunningham, 252 Avenue B; George McGovern, 741 Third-avenue.

"The following is a list of complaints in which evidence that a saloon was open on election day within a quarter of a mile of a polling place (all the evidence required by law for a suit) was by many cases, and upon the complaint of the lease. The only remaining expedient, therefore, is to purchase the land, if it is at all possible to arrive at a convenient price. Even in this latter event the club would find itself hard pressed, as there is by no means a sufficient sum in the treasury to warrant an immediate outlay. These facts are unknown to most of the members, and the first notice of the embarrassing situation that many of them will receive will probably be by being invited to subscribe to the fund for the purpose of purchasing the present site. It is not impossible that the difficulty will be solved by a joint stock company being formed, which will purchase the land and let it out to the club upon the old terms. Indeed, it seems that no other course is open, and in view of the advanced state of the season, it is indispensable that the club be not obliged to close its doors.

Invitations have been issued for a subscription germon to be given at Lehman's Hall on Thursday evening, April 10. The committee consists of Columbus O'D. Lee, Gerard T. Hopkins, D. K. Este Fisher, Thomas Whitridge, and Robert Riddell Brown.

Mrs. Charles H. Reeves, who spent the week in Philadelphia, is again at her home on North Charles-street.

Mme. Acosta and Miss Aileen O'Donnell have left the house on Cathedral-street which they occupied during the Winter and are now at Deughoregan Manor, the estate of Mme. Acosta's brother, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll.

Richard Gibbs has spent most of the Winter in New-York, will sail in June for Europe. He will not return to Baltimore until late in the Fall.

Mrs. Alexander Brown is again at her home on Cathedral-street, after a trip of several days to New-York.

The engagement of Miss Rose Keeling to Stilson Hutchins of Washington is announced.

Howard Munnikhuysen gave a dinner at his residence on North Charles-street on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

The fourth day of the New-York East Conference in the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, was devoted almost entirely to routine work connected with the reports of the examining committees. The Rev. Alexander Graham led the morning session in prayer, and he expressed a hope that the Methodist Church might be saved from the curse of high license. He regarded it as outrageous that while $1,000,000 was spent on churches, $5,000,000 was expended for liquor.

Then the probationers were called before Bishop Andrews, and their duties as ministers and their loyalty to the Church were made the subjects of a long address. The Bishop urged the young men to search in all quarters for truth, and to preach that truth. If they had doubts, he said, they should not attempt to hide them, but should resolve to solve the perplexing questions.

To-day Bishop Andrews will preach at the morning service, and the ordination of Deacons will take place at 2 P. M.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

MR. SHEARMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH JUDGE DANFORTH AND GOV. HILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may seem presumptuous in me to differ from so eminent a jurist as ex-Judge Danforth; but, as even Judges of the Court of Appeals have not always agreed and he has occasionally been in the minority, he will pardon me for expressing an opinion adverse to his own.

It appears by the Governor's message that Judge Danforth has given an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of any statute which gives to the minority a right of representation upon any board whatever, and upon the faith of this opinion the Governor

PAGES 17 TO 20.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

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SPANISH AND MARQUISE LACE PARASOLS AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

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$4 29 per set; worth.....$6 00
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100 Real TURKISH BATH RUGS, $2 99 and upward; worth $5.

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100 dozen Men's French Balbriggan SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 48c. each; worth $1.

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Men's White Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 44c., 59c., 84c.

Men's White Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $1 24 each.

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Men's Summer Silk SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $7 23 to $8 55 per suit.

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WITH OUR SHIPS ABROAD

THE SQUADRON'S VISIT TO THE BAY OF NAPLES.

CHANGES MADE IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS — THE CHICAGO COMPARED WITH THE FIERAMOSCA.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, BAY OF NAPLES, March 16.—The squadron is once more reunited, or practically so. The Bay of Naples is fortunately large enough to contain more than one port. By sending three ships to Naples and one to Castel-a-Mare, the Italian regulation is observed, and every one is given an opportunity to visit the neighboring points of interest.

The trip of the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta from Spezia to Naples has been already mentioned. The Yorktown was last heard from at Leghorn. Leaving that port at 9:30 on the morning of the 12th, the latter was snugly moored at Castel-a-Mare at noon of the following day. The run on this occasion is a very fair criterion of her efficiency at three-quarter power. The distance covered from port to port was 276 miles, for which the coal consumption was 26½ tons, and time 26½ hours. The speed was thus 10.41 knots, and daily coal consumption 24 tons. Steam was carried in three of the four boilers at a mean pressure of 120 pounds. Expenditures for auxiliary purposes are not included in the above. The average revolutions were 98.86, which for a pitch of 12½ feet correspond to a slip of 14½ per cent. The sea was smooth and wind light, and neither was of sufficient moment to influence the result one way or the other. At this speed and coal expenditure, allowing two tons additional for auxiliary purposes, the Yorktown could steam 3,845 knots in 15 days and 9 hours.

The ships have all recently filled up or replenished with coal. The Boston and Atlanta took in 400 odd tons each at Genoa, the Yorktown 285 tons at Leghorn, and the Chicago 200 tons at Naples. This last amount lacks considerable of refilling the Chicago, but will enable her to hold out until the other ships will be again in need of coal. The flagship thus shows herself once more far more economical than any of the other three. In ordinary cruising, where so large a proportion of the expenditure is for auxiliary purposes in port, the larger ships will invariably show to greater advantage, provided always they are of contemporary types. The Yorktown, as a sister model to the Ironclads Atlanta and Boston, and having the same coal capacity in proportion to displacement, is more economical than either notwithstanding her smaller size.

The Yorktown's coaling at Leghorn deserves to be mentioned for its rapidity. Two hundred and seventy tons were taken aboard in ten hours from lighters alongside, one at a time on each side. This compares favorably with the best of the coaling in the English naval maneuvers. With two lighters on each side, the time could have been farther reduced. The secret seemed to be in using very small baskets to pass in the coal, but keeping up an incessant stream. The contractors delivered the coal on board and stowed it in the bunkers.

The squadron routine of drills is followed from day to day. The one thing that has been lacking so far is target-practice with the main and secondary batteries and small arms. This cannot, as a rule, be carried out continuously on a foreign station for lack of suitable localities. The earlier practice with the great guns should be held as early as everything as favorable as possible to the gunner. When proficiency is attained practice may be held at sea. As to small arms, a range ashore seems to be a necessity. There is talk of devoting some time to these exercises at Corfu, the next probable stopping place of the squadron.

The board on modifications of the manual to adapt it to the magazine rifle has completed its work and submitted a report, which is now adopted for trial in the squadron. The old "support" is changed to the extent of carrying the butt in the left hand instead of supporting the piece with the hammer or bolt resting on the left forearm. A "marching support" is introduced, which consists in raising the piece a little, and sloping it five degrees to the rear. This position corresponds to the English "slope." In the "secure" the barrel is kept up instead of turning the piece over, with the barrel down. This protects the magazine and keeps the bolt clear of the nip. A "load" is three times, with the thumb, as above. This is similar to the "load" in the Navy Ordnance Pocket Manual of 1881, with "handle cartridge" introduced. "Magazine in" and "magazine out" are executed by raising the piece slightly, sloping it slightly to the rear, and pressing the catch with the right thumb. The magazine is attached and detached with the left hand. The pieces are left loaded after firing, and in all firings the command "load" is omitted. Fire is limited by commanding so many rounds at the start. There is no manual for drawing cartridges and for half cocking the pieces after aiming or loading.

One of the great points of interest of the cruise so far has been the foreign ships and dock yards. No person of intelligence can fail to have his ideas enlarged by only a casual inspection of the contemporary outputs of European naval arsenals. It is unfortunate that the stay-at-home American sees so little of them. The impression exists in the minds of a considerable circle as the outgrowth of each squadron of evolution is actually making these Europeans open their eyes. Better informed people know that our ships are only good of their kind, and that the officers and men are not ashamed of their own. Their method of gaining of a policy that is designed to place us in the front rank of naval powers with respect to individual ships, though numerically we shall be behind. It is not to be overlooked, however, that this policy is but begun. It is gratifying to naval officers to see that there is a live sentiment among the better elements of our people in favor of it, and they look forward with much hopefulness to its fulfillment.

In illustration of some of the above statements, the Chicago, designed in 1882, may be compared with the Italian battleship finished at Leghorn. They are of the class called partially-protected cruisers. The Chicago is of 4,554 tons displacement, the Fieramosca of 3,750. Their dimensions are as follows, respectively, giving the Chicago's first: Length, in feet, 320, 290; beam, 48, 43; mean draught, 19, 19. The Chicago has a steel protective deck of a maximum thickness of 1¼ inches, the Fieramosca of 5 inches. The latter has in addition a cellular cork belt some 7 feet wide on the water line and 7 feet thick, covering entirely the slope of the protective deck. The Chicago's armament is four 8-inch, eight 6-inch, and two 5-inch breech-loading rifles, two 6-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 47-millimeter and two 37-millimeter revolving cannon, and two Gatlings. The Fieramosca will have two 10-inch Armstrong breech-loaders, six 6-inch rapid-fire guns, and a proportionate number of smaller rapid-fire and machine guns. She will have, likewise, six torpedo-discharge tubes. The Chicago develops a maximum speed of 16½ knots, with 5,100 indicated horse power, and has a total coal capacity of 940 tons. The corresponding figures for the Fieramosca are 18½, 7,800, 590, showing how for the increased speed is obtained at a sacrifice of coal endurance.

In an action between these two ships the Italian would certainly endeavor at the beginning to keep at such a distance as to be out of range of the Chicago's eight-inch guns, but within the range of her own heavier ones. It is true that at this distance hits would be problematical, and the chances are the Chicago would not be touched until her own guns were as serviceable as the enemy's, and she would have four guns against his two. The six-inch guns would now come into play, and the Chicago's greater number would be more than offset by the rapidity of fire of the Fieramossa's. The advantage of the four eight-inch over the two would in fact be neutralized by this rapidity. As the range becomes closer the tendency is to equalize calibres, but here comes in the Italian's heavier protection. Her coal, cork belt, and five-inch deck might keep out all except the Chicago's eight-inch guns, while every shot of her own would penetrate every part of the Chicago. Next would come a hail of smaller rapid-fire projectiles and machine gun fire, and in this regard no special advantage can be assigned to either. The Fieramosca now runs in and attempts to use torpedo she ebemy, and failing in that to ram, her greater speed giving her the advantage. The chances have seemed rather in favor of the Italian, except for the short time when both are in range of each other's heavy guns, and the six-inch guns have not begun to be effective. Disregarding the sometimes unequal fortunes of war and considerations of discipline and training, the Chicago should certainly go to the bottom. Perhaps they would both go together, but if one is to float, probability points to the Fieramosca.

Mention was made in my letter of last week of the Orlando's Yard at Leghorn, and of the ships now building there. The establishment is gradually increasing in capacity and will eventually do much of the work that now has to be ordered elsewhere. Castings of forty tons can be made at present. There is already a machine shop 400 by 75 feet, operated by a 150-horse-power engine and employing two traveling cranes of twenty tons capacity and one of thirty-five. A large boiler shop is to be added ninety feet in width. For heavy riveting a hydraulic press is used, registering up to seventy tons. It was said that in a plate shown across at the joint and placed the rivets would not be distinguished from the surrounding metal.

The Etruria and Umbria are protected cruisers of the Dogali type, except that they will have a Hunt deck to afford ampler quarters for the crew. They are of 5,500 tons and 8,000 indicated horse power, and are to have a speed of at least twenty knots. The protective deck is three inches on the slopes in three one-inch plates. The steel plates are all rolled at Glasgow, but it is expected soon to make them at Terni. There is a double bottom in wake of boilers and engines. The propellers will be of cast steel. There will be bow and stern torpedo tubes and one on each side, all over water. The armament will be six six-inch rapid-fire guns and others of smaller calibre.

The Aretusa is of the Tripoli class of torpedo cruisers, but a little larger, displacing 780 tons. She is to have engines of 4,000 indicated horse power and to develop at least 21 knots. The curved deck is four centimeters thick, in two plates. There will be three over-water tubes—one in the bow and one on each side. The armament is to be two 5-inch and two 4-inch rapid-fire guns and a number of machine guns.

Experiments have been carried on for some time with an obturating substance formed from the furry blossom of a swamp reed, *Typha latifolia*, it is said, with encouraging results. The material is packed in canvas cubes of varying sizes, and the outside is painted with fire-proof paint. The cubes are then built into the cellular compartments in like manner to the cork or cellulose now in use. Caissons filled with the different materials were fired at recently at Spezia, with the effect of soon sinking the two containing cork and cellulose, whereas the third, packed with the new substance, remained afloat at the conclusion of several hours' firing.

The arsenal at Naples consists of a port lying between two moles, affording protection for a large number of ships, which are moored stern-on to the dock. Further in is a basin of an irregular quadrilateral shape, having an area of some 200,000 square yards, which affords additional space. There are no ships building, and only a small dry dock. The machine and repair shops surround the basin. There are found at present in the arsenal a considerable number of ships of different types finishing or repairing, among them the Re Umberto and the Partenope, both recently launched at Castellamare, and a number of vessels in reserve. The Umberto is still far from finished. Her sides and athwartship bulkheads forward of and abaft the barbette chambers are marked to receive the four to six inch armor it has been decided to give her as a protection against high explosive fire. The barbettes are nearly armored with the reduced plates of thirteen inches. The interior fittings are not far advanced, though the engines and boilers seem complete.

The Partenope is of 840 tons, and much like the Aretusa mentioned above. The engines, built by Schichau at Elbing, develop 4,000 horse power at forced draught, and give a speed of over 20 knots, making 300 revolutions. Her coal supply is 180 tons. The armament will be one 12-centimeter and six 57-millimeter rapid-fire guns, besides smaller ones, and there are to be five tubes for torpedoes—one in the bow and two on each side—all over water. The complement of officers is seven. Besides these ships are to be seen the Tripoli, Mintebello, and the Monzambano, much of the same type as the Partenope, the Etna, like the Fieramosca, and the old Ironclads Affondatore and Terribile.

There are building at Castellamare the Marco Polo of the Bausan or Etna class, the Lombardia of the Dogali class, and two torpedo cruisers of the Tripoli class. One can but wonder at the activity displayed by the Italians in building up their navy. They have the most powerful ships to be found, though they are inferior to England or France in point of numbers.

A few more years of like progress will see Italy and her ally, Germany, as formidable a host at sea as the latter now is ashore. Q.

TO RAISE THE STANDARD.

HOMEOPATHS AND ECLECTICS WILL BE TREATED FAIRLY, DR. ROOSA SAYS.

Men of medicine and students of medical jurisprudence are watching the Legislature at Albany this year with a much keener interest than they usually take in the proceedings of that august body. An attempt is being made there to settle a question which has long been considered by organized medical bodies—the regulation by law of the standard of proficiency that would-be practitioners must attain. The effort to do this has not unexpectedly arrayed the old-school practitioners against those of the new school, and the result is that the bill, which was first introduced by the old Medical Society of the State of New-York, has been followed by a different bill, which is supported by many of the homeopathic and the eclectic school.

The Committee on Legislation of the Medical Society of the State of New-York is made up of Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. Daniel Lewis, and Lt. Gov. Jacobs. Dr. Roosa, speaking for the committee, said to a TIMES reporter regarding the controversy:

"Our society, which was organized in 1808, at its last annual meeting, after years of discussion, decided that the time had come for the profession connected with other medical organizations a very great concession in the way of legislation on the subject of a State Board of Medical Examiners. The Committee on Legislation was authorized to introduce into the Legislature a bill which should give the Board of Regents of the University full power to appoint a Board of Examiners for those wishing a license to practice medicine. This was a great concession even for this liberal society. It is well known that there is a very distinguished homeopathician on the Board of Regents, and it is certainly true that through him the homeopathic practitioners would have a very great influence in that body in deciding any question in which the claims of the old school and the new school were antagonized.

"Up to date the old State Society has endeavored to secure a bill in which the majority of the examiners should be named by itself, and should be, of course, of the old school. That stand it abandoned, and now if the bill, which is known as Senate Bill No. 204, should pass the Legislature and be approved by the Governor, the Board of Regents could, if they chose, appoint six, seven, eight, or even nine homeopathic physicians on the Examining Board. There is nothing in the law, as proposed, which would compel them to do anything more than to appoint reputable practitioners who have practiced medicine five years. This concession the old society made in the interest of the people of the State of New-York. It will be greatly to their interest if a high standard of qualification is established for medical practitioners. This bill would certainly raise the standard.

"The larger wing of the homeopathic organization, to which Dr. Egbert Guernsey and his friends are opposed, have passed to a third reading in Assembly a bill which asks for three boards of medical examiners, one to be nominated by the old school society, one by the homeopaths, and one by the eclectics. It is argued by the supporters of this bill that the old-school bill is a unit, as it would be to subject Roman Catholics or Presbyterians wishing to enter the ministry to examination by a Methodist board of examiners as to their qualifications in theology. This argument is utterly fallacious. If practitioners of medicine differed in regard to anatomy, physiology, chemistry, or surgery it might have some weight. But there is no homeopathic anatomy, no old-school surgery. There is no difference among educated physicians on any of the main points of medicine. The differences are merely such as might exist among any set of individuals on any points of minor matter. We differ on the remedies to be applied in disease and the principles upon which these remedies act. Even these differences are fading away in every case. There is not a homeopathic practitioner in New-York who does not use the medicines of the old school and in appreciable doses every day in his life.

"The bill of the State society provides that the candidates are to be examined in therapeutics by such examiners as they may choose. That disposes of their 'Methodists-examining-Roman-Catholics' argument. On subjects on which we agree we all have the same examiners. Where there is differences candidates have examiners of their own faith. I suppose a Methodist theologian could examine a Roman Catholic student in Hebrew as well as a Catholic priest could.

"The real argument of the supporters of this homeopathic three-headed bill is to be found in their fear that a State Board of Examiners will diminish the attendance upon homeopathic medical colleges. This I believe to be a great mistake. Students of medicine attend the medical colleges of their preceptors, of their family physicians. The only homeopathic medical college in this State is well equipped, well prepared to turn out men competent to pass the examinations. There is no danger that their college would be injured by a competent and impartial Board of Examiners, such as the Board of Regents would be sure to furnish.

"The people have no interest in the name of homeopath or allopath or hydropath or eclectic, with reference to their commercial value. They are only interested in having qualified medical practitioners. If this three-headed bill was to pass, probably the names of allopath, homeopath, hydropath, and eclectic would be perpetuated and probably the bickerings of the past between these factions would always continue.

"But a lower standard of medical attainment would certainly result from the passage of this three-headed bill. It would be also very expensive and cumbersome. Unless the law is mandatory the old school would much prefer to leave its graduates in the hands of the medical colleges, and not seek a higher standard than is furnished by them. There is no manner in which three boards could act together, although it is clumsily attempted in the bill to which the old State Medical Society is opposed. The absurdity also of allowing the eclectics, a very small body, to have a board of examiners of their own must be apparent to any one who has thought upon the subject. In the opinion of the 8,000 practitioners of the old State Medical Society, if the Legislature considers the interests of the people of the State, it will pass Senate Bill No. 204, which is a broad, comprehensive, and liberal method of attempting to obtain a common and a reasonably high standard for the practice of medicine in this State."

YACHTS BEING FITTED OUT

SOON THEY WILL BE ABLE TO SAIL ABOUT.

SOME ARE FOR SALE, OTHERS ARE NOT, BUT YACHTSMEN ARE GETTING READY TO DOT THE BAY WITH RACERS.

Yachting has begun again to throw off its hibernal state, and this year it has begun very early. Last year at this time a number of yachts were fitting out with the express purpose of being in commission in time for the great naval parade which formed a conspicuous feature of the centennial demonstrations, but the indications of an early season this year have already influenced yachtsmen to begin the work of overhauling their various craft and getting them into shape for pleasure sails, cruises, and races.

The warm, bright days of the past week brought signs of life to a good many yachts around this city. In South Brooklyn especially was activity apparent, and there is hardly a pleasure sailing boat in this vicinity, from the open cats to the tall-masted schooners, that has not received attention in one way or another. True, the sails of the numerous yachts will not dot the Bay to any great extent for a month to come, but even the 1st of May is unusually early for the yachting season to open, and from the present outlook it seems that by that time the passing salutes to the flagships of the various fleets will be quite a common thing.

Members of the American, Larchmont, and New-Rochelle Yacht Clubs have been paying occasional visits to their clubhouses on the Sound all Winter, keeping up their yachting enthusiasm as best they could with a dreary scene of "yachtless" waters to look out upon, while the wide-awake members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club have amused themselves and been entertained in their clubhouse on East Thirty-second-street, planning races and cruises and talking over the difficult points of sailing to maintain their yachting interest. This sort of substitute for fun on the water, however, becomes monotonous, and it is with pleasure that every lover of the sport tears off the covering from his boat and begins to fit her out.

Over at the Atlantic Basin the music of pile driver and dredger stimulates the sailors as they scrape the slender masts of the racing yachts. In Wintringham's yard, just adjoining, men are hammering away at the new steam yacht of R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, and others are cutting out the frames for the new Fife cutter building there. At Pollion's the schooner Comet is having a new keel put on, while at Tebo's wharf several boats are being worked on with a view to getting them in commission as early as April 15.

The Atlantic Basin was sorely in need of the dredging being done there. For two years the sand of the bay has washed in through the southern breakwater until there is hardly enough water to float an empty scow, say nothing about such yachts as the Shamrock, Annesdons, Atalon, Beatrice, and a dozen others. The Shamrock, J. Rogers Maxwell's graceful seventy-footer, is as far out in the basin as she can get, and still at low tide the mud raises her above her lines. The mud is being towed away, though, and everything about the basin and the Atlantic Yacht Club generally is looking up. The foundation of piles for the new clubhouse is about completed. Work on the building is being pushed with all energy, so that there is no doubt it will be ready for occupancy before time to unload extra weight for the June races.

It may be here stated that Mr. Wintringham is also suffering the inconvenience of mud. Ralph N. Ellis's schooner Iroquois, that was laid up there when she returned from her Southern cruise, has been trying to experience the sensation of burying her keel in sand-in-stead of water, and William Whitlock's thirty-footer, the Kathleen, now chartered by Theodore C. Zerega, was also resting on her keel.

Mr. Zerega has been working daily on the Kathleen and expects now to take a sail in her in a week from to-day if the weather is favorable. He is giving her a thorough overhauling, lightening her all he can, and just as soon as he is in commission he will sail the yacht very often, to get her in the best possible trim for racing. He will practically live aboard her all the season, and if the boat does not give a good account of herself it will not be Mr. Zerega's fault. He is surely the "right man in the right place." He sailed as mate in the Kathleen's Corinthian crew last year and understands her very well, and, being a thorough sailor and seaman, he will keep the thirty-foot class going at a pretty lively rate. It is expected that there will be one or two new Burgess thirties here from Boston in June, and although Mr. Zerega says they ought to beat the Kathleen, being her boats, he will race them in all the contests here, and then go on to Boston and meet them there. The Kathleen's most formidable rival will probably be the Saladin, W. P. Fowle's new keel thirty. Mr. Fowle sailed the Saracen here from Boston last June and raced the Kathleen, and has said it was doubtful about his coming here again this year, but it is not likely that he will refuse if Mr. Zerega will go East later in the season. The Kathleen is as tight as a drum and every bit as neat as she appeared last year.

Next to the Kathleen in Wintringham's basin is F. W. Flint's forty-foot Nymph, which is also getting out. Astera of the Nymph is Arnold Thayer's forty-foot Choctaw, designed by Mr. Burgess and launched late last Fall. She is a centre-board boat, and, like the Nymph and Spy, and her performances will be watched with interest. She is being overhauled and will be in commission early. Jefferson Hogan's schooner Cavalier is also being made ready for sailing.

Edmund Blunt will be out in his schooner yacht Azalea again in a few weeks, and will go for J. Norton Winslow's schooner Agnes in the opening race of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Mr. Blunt has retained Capt. Walls as sailing master, and with him he has a good man. Capt. Walls sailed the Azalea last year, and proved an excellent skipper. He is getting the Azalea ready for several alterations to be made. She will have a ton and a half of lead added to her keel, her topmasts will be made two feet longer, she will be provided with a new boom four feet longer than her old one, and will have new rigging. Mr. Blunt intends to make a record for his yacht this year, and it is hinted that another season will find him in a new sixty-five-foot schooner from William Gardner's designing. The Azalea has been painted white. She was black last season.

August Belmont, Jr.'s, forty-foot Burgess yacht Mariquita will have her keel taken off by Wintringham this week, and a new keel six inches wider put on in its place. The Mariquita raced in hard luck last year, and it is thought that this change will give her a better chance against the Liris and Gorilla.

The Shamrock's alterations are completed. Her deck was not affected by the changes made in her, her seven inches more of beam having been given her at the water line, thus inflating her midship section, as it were, and causing her sides to tumble home. Her new slipper stem makes her three feet longer over all and two feet longer on the water line. Her bottom being stuck in the mud, her alterations are plainly revealed at low tide, and the appearance is quite striking, when compared with her old form.

At Tebo's wharf the steam yacht Radha, owned by J. Burke Wolfe, has shipped a crew, and work has been begun on Lloyd Phœnix's schooner Intrepid and the cutter Huron. The schooners Atalanta, E. H. Townsend; Grayling, Latham A. Fisz; Sachem, William Arnold, and Palmer Rutherford Stuyvesant's steamer Oneida, E. C. Benedict, will be ready about the middle of this month.

The schooners Clio, Haze, Republic, Bronhilda, Cerrello, and Marguerite, and steamers Nourmahal, Whisper, and Dagmar are in the yards at their winter quarters. I suppose a Methodist theologian could examine a Roman Catholic student in Hebrew as well as a Catholic priest could.

It is said on reliable authority that Mr. Wolfe of the Radha has inquired about the Astor yacht Nourmahal with a view to buying her, but that the price demanded did not suit him. The yacht is held at about $175,000.

Trenor L. Park's new steam yacht Sultana, designed by J. Beaver Webb, is approaching a state near completion. She has been rigged by Philip B. Low. Mr. Low has also overhauled the Rigel, one of Commodore Arthur Appleton Brothers' seventy-foot sloop, and is rigging a thirty-two-foot sloop building at Teetersville, S. I., on the Norton lifeboat system. Mr. Low says he believes the Norton system of acquiring stability will prove a success.

The invitation sent by Stephen Peabody in the interest of the owners of the Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie to Lord Dunraven of the Valkyrie and Paul A. Rahl of the Yarana are not considered favorably by all yachtsmen. To be sure, every one would like to see international racing in the seventy-foot class, but there are some who think racing of this sort would have a tendency to belittle the America's Cup held by the New-York Yacht Club. Secretary Leon F. D'Oremieulx of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club said last week to a TIMES representative that he sincerely hopes no Englishman will bring over a large yacht to race unless he comes for the America's Cup.

"This side-show racing," said Mr. D'Oremieulx, "is what would unquestionably furnish good sport, would tend to detract from the importance of the cup held by the New-York Yacht Club. Suppose Lord Dunraven should come here and defeat our seventy-footers. The result would be that the English yachtsmen would have too good an opportunity to cast aside all thought of the America's Cup and ask us to race for some other trophy.

"Suppose you hold a regatta which represents the amateur light weight sparring championship, and then we say into an altercation in the street and I give you a scrapping. What similitude would your trophy have in the eyes of the public? Its sole thing being used in any line of sport. In my opinion the America's Cup represents the highest honor in the sporting world, and I am opposed to any racing that would tend to cast it aside."

"But the New-York Yacht Club has itself placed the America's Cup in the background by throwing around it such conditions that foreign yacht clubs evidently do not want to race for it," suggested the reporter.

"Well," responded Mr. D'Oremieulx, "I do not care to discuss the deed of gift. Whether the New-York Yacht Club was warranted in making the new deed is merely a matter of opinion, as is the deed itself. The club evidently believes it has done what is right, and that is all there is to it."

The Boston *Globe* of Thursday published an interview with Capt. Arthur H. Clark, and old-time Boston yachtsman, who has been connected with the British Lloyds for some time, in regard to the "new Irex," as the new yacht building at Southampton, England, for John Jameson of Dublin is called for the want of a name. Capt. Clark had a good look at the boat in March before he left England. He says, among other things, that her dimensions are: Length over all, 102 feet; length on water line, 86 feet; beam molded, 15 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; centreboard length, 26 feet 5 inches; centreboard drops, 7 feet 9 inches.

Capt. Clark says the new yacht has a deeper forefoot than the Thistle's and is practically the old Irex deepened enough to get power necessary to carry a larger sail spread than the Thistle. She has a good freeboard and is evidently intended for a stanch, sea-going craft. Capt. Clark thinks the yacht will be a very swift vessel, and he has little doubt that she will challenge for the America's Cup. He does not see what such a large boat should be built for if not for this purpose, as she has practically nothing to race against in English waters.

Yachtsmen think C. Oliver Iselin has been fortunate in securing Capt. Edward Cooley to sail the Titania. Capt. Cooley sailed the Magic in her international races, and has been pronounced one of the best sailing masters in the country. He has recently sailed on the lakes the schooner Idler of Chicago, whose owner is now arranging for a match race with the schooner Oriole of Toronto. This race, if it occurs, will probably be near Mackinaw, and it is said in Detroit that the stakes may be $5,000 a side.

The forty-foot yacht Liris is in commission at Norfolk, Va., where she was laid up for the Winter. She will be brought to this port about May 1 and will then be put in racing trim before the opening sail of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club on June 5.

BOSTON YACHTING NEWS.

WORK BEING DONE ON NEW YACHTS—VOLUNTEER STILL UNTOUCHED.

BOSTON, April 5.—This week has witnessed a general start in yachting here. Canvas covers have been stripped off, and the music of the scraper and sandpaper is heard along all the beaches. The thirty-foot cutter Elf, which is known to New-York yachtsmen by her last year's visit there, is the pioneer of the fleet, and now lies at her moorings in the stream, but with her sails still unbent. Commodore E. A. Cook of the Great Head Yacht Club has his schooner Widgeon ready to go into commission in a few days.

Builder George Lawley has a small army of men still at work finishing off his fleet of new boats. David Sears's sixty-foot cutter Wayward is ready for a launch and a gang of riggers, and may be dropped overboard any day. Capt. Arthur H. Clarke recently returned from England, where he looked over the boats in Fay's yard, completed the spars of the new boat Valkyrie. Narrow yachts are always deceptive, as their lines show easier than those of wider craft; but making all allowance for this, it seems to be the general opinion that the Wayward is one of the fairest yachts that has ever come from Designer Burgess's hand. From the heel of her sharply-raking sternpost to the top of her snowy deck she is as shapely as any yacht in the fleet. Her composite construction gives her a splendid floor space. The cabin work is nearly finished, and is of plain pine, painted white, with rich Mexican mahogany trimmings. A circular staircase leads to the steerage on the port side, opposite which is the owner's stateroom on the starboard side. Aft is a very large ladies' cabin, with a double berth on either side. Forward of the steerage is the main saloon, a cheery, light, and well-ventilated apartment. Forward of the main saloon are a stateroom for the sailing master, the galley, pantry, and forecastle, all being large enough to meet all requirements.

Probably the boat next in interest is the forty-foot cutter for Charles F. and George C. Adams. This boat is now in frame, about one-third of the frames being set. With a beam of 12 feet and a draught of 9 feet 3 inches, a sizable bilge, good displacement, a power-compelling bit of lead below, and easy fore-and-aft lines, this boat is expected to re-establish the supremacy of American model in the forty-foot class.

Undaunted by the rebuff which they met at the hands of Messrs. Lapthorne and Ratsey, the English sailmakers, who refused to make headsails for the new cutter, the Adams boys say: "We fancy we can get some headsails in this country," and they keep on with their preparations for the coming season.

The Adams cutter has a Minerva profile, with sharply raking sternpost, greatest draught at the heel, and a triangular outline. But here the similarity ends. The new boat is much more powerful than the Minerva, and will stand or fall on the American principle of a fairly high-powered craft.

Alongside the Adams forty-footer is a modest little thirty which, it is hoped, will give a good account of herself this Summer. She is the Saladin, designed by Mr. Burgess for William P. Fowle. Mr. Fowle has sailed the Saracen the last two seasons, and made a fine record with her, but has now sold her, and is trying to improve upon her speed. The Saladin has a priming coat of paint on, and her deck fittings are done, but the hull has a long road to travel. Her sails are made, all but the mainsail, and her spars are started. In less than three weeks' time her sanguine owner hopes to be afloat. With practically the same sail plan as the Saracen, the new boat is expected to carry it better, as the Saracen was never quite up to carrying her enlarged rig.

When Capt. Zerega of New-York brings the Kathleen to Marblehead he will find some royal sport. All the last year's boats will be on hand —Saracen, Elf, Minon, Shark, and by no means the least, the Cape cat-boat Harbinger. The last-named will be enforced by two other "Hauley cats"—the famous Mucilage and a new sister to the Mucilage. In addition there will be Mr. Fowle's Saladin, Gordon Dexter's new thirty-foot centreboard sloop, and probably William Amory's thirty-foot centreboard Camilla, all Burgess boats, and L. H. Phillips's thirty-footer Chaos, of his own design.

Mr. Dexter's boat is finished, and only waits the launch of the Wayward, which may take place any day, before she, too, will

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE "DICKENS" GALLERY.

Within the town of Weissenhitwo
This famous building stands,
And there the picture-lovers go
From all adjacent lands;
And ones I also chanced to stray,
Among the rear, to see
This Exhibition of the day,
The Dickens Gallery.

And first the face of Little Nell
Smiled on me from the wall,
And many a maiden form as well
Around the spacious hall.
There Little Dorrit's weary face
Recalled the Marshalsea;
And child-wife Dora filled with grace
The Dickens Gallery.

Sweet Dolly Varden stood beside
The Pecksniff sisters twain,
And little Dot and Florence vied
With Kate and Madelaine;
And Sairey Gamp the next I found
With Betsy Prig at tea,
And spreading scandal all around
The Dickens Gallery.

And opposite a motley crew,
Smike, Toots, and Marley's ghost,
Micawber, Squeers, and Pickwick too,
And others, quite a host.
And Captain Cuttle, walking out,
With thoughtful face, we see,
Engaged in "making notes" about
The Dickens Gallery.

And fraternizing in a row
Sit Wegg and Carrier John,
And Scrooge, and Trotty Veck, and Jo,
No longer "moving on";
And Barkis, "willin', waitin'" still
Upon the wall, we see,
And many more whose portraits fill
The Dickens Gallery.

And last, within a tarnished frame,
A face well known to me,
And, written underneath the name,
"I spells it with a we."
Then homeward wended I my way,
Across the Northern Sea,
In hope to find, some other day,
The Dickens Gallery.

—Longman's Magazine. M. J. FARRAH.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE BRADA MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PART I.

"It won't do, Zeb; it won't do."

And the miller rose from his seat, took down his long clay pipe from the rafters, and lighted it it in front of the big fireplace.

Zebediah Quirk felt it was all over with him then. He gave a little gasp, but still kept his chair, and, with eyes bent upon the flags, sat there fumbling with his cap. He was a pleasant-looking young fellow, short and slender in figure, with smaller hands and feet than is usual with those who have to live by manual labor; neat in his dress and very quiet in his tone and manner. He was about to speak, when the miller, turning again to him, went on:

"It's not that I've got anything against thee, lad. Don't run away with that notion in thy head, Zeb. If thee wast more of a man—more like John Senogles, now, who can mow his acre and a half in a day easily—I shouldn't like thee any the worse for it; an' if thee sometimes took a mug of ale, or, maybe, a drop of whisky for thy stomach's sake, instead of goin' about with them Rechabite chaps, who seem to think that cold water'll float them to heaven, there'd be some chance for thee, lad. But, settin' all that aside"—the miller stopped and blew out a great cloud of smoke—"there's the money."

"I've got the shop and the 'stock," urged Zeb, raising his eyes for one moment to look at the miller, a sturdy, square-shouldered man, so gray that it seemed as if flour had been sprinkled freely over face, hair, beard, and clothes.

"The shop and stock!" exclaimed the miller, with scorn. "An' what does it come to? Put it in land. There's nothing like land, Zeb. When thee's just lookin' at it the corn is growin'. Well, what's the value of thy shop an' stock in land? Five acres, eh? Four, more likely. There's John Senogles with twenty, all his own, an' a house—"

Zeb rose rather impatiently.

"You've no call, Master Radcliffe," said he, "to be always throwing John Senogles at my head."

"Nay, nay, lad," said the miller, soothingly; "that wasn't my intention at all. It was only of my daughter I was thinkin'. If I let her marry a man who can't afford to keep a wife I shouldn't be doin' my duty."

"But I shall be making money," said Zeb.

"I don't deny it's possible, Zeb, though I don't see much prospect of it myself. What with the fishin' going from bad to worse, an' the men livin' on credit, the grocery business is the worst in the whole Isle of Man. But, anyway, can thee keep a wife on what thee will make? Next year's harvest won't keep the mill goin' this year, will it?"

"No; but we are both young and can wait."

"Thee can wait, lad. A man can marry at sixty—if he's a fool. But can a gel wait? Her chances come when she is young and has good looks. If she don't take them then, she loses them altogether. Is it fair, do thee think, Zeb, to spoil a gel's life for a whim?"

The lines about Zeb's mouth had been hardening as he listened, and the look of pain had deepened in his soft brown eyes.

"Whim, or no whim," said he, "it sin't be said that Brada's life was spoiled by me, Master Radcliffe. She shall be free to marry whom she will; she shall not be bound to me at all. But here, before you, her father, I solemnly bind myself to her."

"That's not fair to thyself now," said the miller.

"Then there's none can grumble at it," returned Zeb. "I swear to be true to her, come what may. But let her do as she will; marry, if she sees somebody to suit her; stay single if she don't. I will wait for her, though he needn't wait for me."

The miller, taking the pipe from his mouth, looked silently at Zeb beneath his shaggy gray brows.

"Shake hands, lad," he said at length. "We'll remain friends, anyway."

So the two shook hands, and then Zeb wished the miller good-evening, and went his way. As he passed through the garden he plucked a rose from a bush which grew beside the wicket gate; but when he reached the little bridge, he leaned against the rail, and, not thinking of what he was doing, pulled the flower to pieces. The red leaves fell into the water, and went racing toward the wheel. But Zeb did not know they were there, for his eyes were dim with tears.

Down the steep side of a glen came a girl, swinging her straw hat to and fro as she moved swiftly through the golden gorse and purple heather. There was a ruddy glow of health in her pretty, sunburned face; her dark hair tumbled about her shoulders in picturesque disorder. As she walked she carolled like a lark. But presently, at the entrance to the village, she noticed the solitary figure standing on the bridge, and her song ceased.

"What has the rose done to you, poor thing, Zeb?" she asked, mischievously, coming upon him unawares.

At the sound of her voice all the color left his face. He crossed the bridge to make room for her to pass over.

"Good evening, Brada," he said, awkwardly, without looking at her.

"What's amiss with you, Zeb? Have you and she fallen out between yourselves?"

"What she is that?"

"Why, the she that gave you the rose, to be sure," answered Brada, saucily. "Oh, yes, come now, don't be denying it, Zeb. There's a deal more going on among the Primitives than praying and preaching."

In spite of his youth, Zebediah Quirk was a shining light among the little band of Primitive Methodists in the glen. But the miller was a stanch Churchman, and his daughter followed in his footsteps, affecting to make merry at Zeb and the Primitives, yet pleased enough when they spoke of him as having "the gift of tongues."

But Zeb was vexed now that her heart was big with all the spare cash in the house, and going first to the local bank, obtained an advance upon the security of his shop. With this money in his possession he hurried off to Douglas, called at the office of the "Crown Receiver," and applied for a mining lease to cover the whole of the north side of the mountain. To meet any claim for surface damage, he deposited the money he had brought with him. His disappointment was intense when he learned that the business could not be completed then and there, and that he had expected. It was torture to him to have to wait, dreading some accident, some horrible mischance, which might destroy all his hopes of happiness. But the period of suspense came to an end at last. Zeb got his lease, and with it in his pocket, felt himself to be the happiest and luckiest fellow in the world.

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But, first of all, being a cautious young man, he carried his specimen of ore down to Nat Teare, a friend of his, who was employed in the mine on the other side of the mountain.

"Hist, Nat!" said he, when he had dragged off his friend to a quiet corner. "What's this?"

"Lead ore," answered Nat.

"You are sure, boy?"

Zeb's questions were so peculiar, and his manner was so excited, that Nat looked at him with amazement.

"What joke is this, Zeb?" he asked. "Do you think I'm such a fool as not to know our own ore?" And he pointed at the ground around, which was strewn with pieces of similar ore.

"But it's not your ore," cried Zeb. "It's mine. It comes out of my mine. And you shall be the Captain of it, and we shall both make our fortunes, and marry the girls of our choice, and be happy ever after, Nat. What do you say to that, my boy?"

Nat took off his hat and scratched his head. He had begun to think that Zeb, in spite of his Rechabite notions, had taken to drinking. But, after a time, the whole thing was made clear to him. He examined the ore again, and pronounced it to be equal to the best they had got. Finally, though he was not told the exact position where it had been found, he expressed the opinion that it probably came from another part of the same lode as they were now working. Zeb had risen in his estimation immensely.

"I'm your friend, Zeb," said he, warmly, "and I'll make a fortune for you."

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Zeb went with a very preoccupied mind the next day to the little Primitive Methodist chapel. Indeed, his utterances were so confused and so disjointed as to disturb the faith of those who looked up to him for light and guidance. As bad luck would have it, he had announced the subject of his sermon on the previous Sunday. It was "The Blessings of Poverty"; and every argument that he had to enforce was in direct conflict with his present opinions. Nor was this the sole cause of his uneasiness. For, although the quarrel with John Senogles had ceased to trouble him, and had almost entirely passed from his mind, he was distracted by fears lest some day he should make the same discovery as himself and should anticipate him. He felt that until he had the lease safe in his possession he should have no rest.

So, early on Monday morning, he took with him all the spare cash in the house, and going first to the local bank, obtained an advance upon the security of his shop. With this money in his possession he hurried off to Douglas, called at the office of the "Crown Receiver," and applied for a mining lease to cover the whole of the north side of the mountain. To meet any claim for surface damage, he deposited the money he had brought with him. His disappointment was intense when he learned that the business could not be completed then and there, and that he had expected. It was torture to him to have to wait, dreading some accident, some horrible mischance, which might destroy all his hopes of happiness. But the period of suspense came to an end at last. Zeb got his lease, and with it in his pocket, felt himself to be the happiest and luckiest fellow in the world.

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It was lead ore mixed with spar. Zeb had no doubt about that, for he had seen the ore many a time down at the mine on the other side of the mountain. There was a good deal of it lying about, some of the pieces on the ground being very rich in metal. Zeb picked up one of them—the best he could find—and, with tottering legs, staggered out again into the bright sunlight.

He was overwhelmed by his discovery, for it promised him all that his heart desired—union with the girl he loved above the whole world. Here, ready to his hand, was untold wealth. True, it was upon land belonging to John Senogles; but that was of no consequence. For the Manx law differs from the English law in this—that, while the landlord in England is supposed to own a solid wedge of the earth, right through to its centre, in the Isle of Man he owns only the surface, all below belonging to the Crown, from whom mining leases may be acquired by anybody who wishes to do so, and is prepared to compensate the landlord for "surface damage." Zeb, therefore, thought he saw his way plain before him.

But, first of all, being a cautious young man, he carried his specimen of ore down to Nat Teare, a friend of his, who was employed in the mine on the other side of the mountain.

"Hist, Nat!" said he, when he had dragged off his friend to a quiet corner. "What's this?"

"Lead ore," answered Nat.

"You are sure, boy?"

Zeb's questions were so peculiar, and his manner was so excited, that Nat looked at him with amazement.

"What joke is this, Zeb?" he asked. "Do you think I'm such a fool as not to know our own ore?" And he pointed at the ground around, which was strewn with pieces of similar ore.

"But it's not your ore," cried Zeb. "It's mine. It comes out of my mine. And you shall be the Captain of it, and we shall both make our fortunes, and marry the girls of our choice, and be happy ever after, Nat. What do you say to that, my boy?"

Nat took off his hat and scratched his head. He had begun to think that Zeb, in spite of his Rechabite notions, had taken to drinking. But, after a time, the whole thing was made clear to him. He examined the ore again, and pronounced it to be equal to the best they had got. Finally, though he was not told the exact position where it had been found, he expressed the opinion that it probably came from another part of the same lode as they were now working. Zeb had risen in his estimation immensely.

"I'm your friend, Zeb," said he, warmly, "and I'll make a fortune for you."

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Zeb went with a very preoccupied mind the next day to the little Primitive Methodist chapel. Indeed, his utterances were so confused and so disjointed as to disturb the faith of those who looked up to him for light and guidance. As bad luck would have it, he had announced the subject of his sermon on the previous Sunday. It was "The Blessings of Poverty"; and every argument that he had to enforce was in direct conflict with his present opinions. Nor was this the sole cause of his uneasiness. For, although the quarrel with John Senogles had ceased to trouble him, and had almost entirely passed from his mind, he was distracted by fears lest some day he should make the same discovery as himself and should anticipate him. He felt that until he had the lease safe in his possession he should have no rest.

So, early on Monday morning, he took with him all the spare cash in the house, and going first to the local bank, obtained an advance upon the security of his shop. With this money in his possession he hurried off to Douglas, called at the office of the "Crown Receiver," and applied for a mining lease to cover the whole of the north side of the mountain. To meet any claim for surface damage, he deposited the money he had brought with him. His disappointment was intense when he learned that the business could not be completed then and there, and that he had expected. It was torture to him to have to wait, dreading some accident, some horrible mischance, which might destroy all his hopes of happiness. But the period of suspense came to an end at last. Zeb got his lease, and with it in his pocket, felt himself to be the happiest and luckiest fellow in the world.

The news soon got abroad, and caused much commotion in the glen. Zeb became quite a hero. His arm was nearly shaken off, so hearty were the greetings he got; if he had not been a Rechabite, all the resources of the inn would have been freely placed at his disposal; there was a reasonable and genuine disposition to be seen in his company, to laugh at his jokes, and to quote his sayings; he was run after, not only by Primitives and Wesleyans, but also by Church people, and it would be hard to say which had the keenest eye to the main chance. Only the old miller held aloof, shaking his head rather doubtfully, and watching to see how Zeb would take his good fortune.

"The lad doesn't come near us now," said he to his daughter. "Is he puffed up with pride, do thee think, gel? Maybe it's only offended with my plain language he is; but I've no faith in them Primitives, though I will allow that Zeb's the best of the lot."

Brada defended Zeb stoutly; but the task grew harder as time went on. He was so occupied with his new business that he and she never happened to meet, and she could not understand his continued absence from the mill. Surely it could not be that little tiff they had, when last they met. That would be too ridiculous, for they had had many a tiff before, and Zeb had always come round in the end.

The fact of the matter was, Zeb was keeping away until he had something tangible to offer. The mining lease, in itself, was valueless; he had first to turn it into money. And, having no experience in such matters and no capital to work the mine himself, he was a good deal bothered.

He had other difficulties to contend against, too, among them being the animosity of John Senogles, who was perfectly furious. Meeting Zeb in the village one afternoon, he swore at him in a voice that echoed away up the glen, and called him the lowest, meanest sneak that ever walked on shoe leather.

"What did you say to me?" he shouted. "'Don't you interfere with me, and I won't interfere with you,' that was what you said, Zebediah Quirk. And then what did you do? Went straight up to my farm and got a mining lease to turn the place upside down, so that no decent man will be able to live in it. That's what you done—robbed me, you preaching little hypocrite. Went behind my back and robbed me of my rights—that's what you done, you who said you wouldn't interfere with me. Curse you, I've a mind to break every bone in your body!" And the big hand was clinched and raised threateningly.

But Zeb, so defiant when all things had been going against him, was meek enough now in the hour of his good fortune. He answered gently:

"Don't be angry with me, Senogles. I have done nothing a man need be ashamed of. I have acted strictly within my rights—any other would have done the same—but I will go beyond my rights, if you will let me. If the mine turns out a success, you shall have a share in it, I promise you that."

"If the mine turns out a success!" sneered Senogles. "A likely tale. There is not a ha'porth of lead on the whole of my farm, and you know it."

"There is," said Zeb, quietly. "There are heaps and heaps of splendid ore."

"That's a lie!" roared Senogles. "Look here, lads," added he to the fishermen, whom the noise had drawn around, "don't one of you put a farthing in this swindle. Don't I know my own land? The whole thing is just to spite me. He wants to drive me out of my farm. I tell you there is not a ha'porth of lead upon it."

"Then what is this?" demanded Zeb, producing one of his specimens.

"Ore from the other side of the mountain. The whole thing is a plant, lads," said Senogles, again appealing to the spectators. "Is this ore found on this side of the mountain, it was brought from the other. There's none of it upon my farm at all. Now, do you see what the hypocritical little rascal has been at?"

The fishermen looked at one another out of the corners of their eyes. They could not bring themselves to believe this charge against Zeb; and yet Senogles spoke so positively. But one of them, more outspoken than the rest, said:

"Aisy, man, aisy. Thy tongue's goin' too fast. Zeb's not the sort to do this thing at all."

By the stream which ran by the roadside, Mr. Johnson—the smart stranger staying at the inn—had been standing, watching the bees in a cottage garden. Although he had shown no interest in what was being said, not a word had escaped him. And now he approached the party rather hurriedly.

"Come, Mr. Senogles," said he, taking the big farmer by the arm, "you have gone too far. You own

A WINTER SONG.

There is a break in the Winter, dearest,
Peace in the blue air's untarnished realm,
Snowdrops are out, and an early throstle
Warbles ere dawn on our tallest elm.

Let us go up to the hill pines yonder,
Tidings to catch, if we can, of Spring,
Larks will be loud o'er the bleak fields, dearest,
Maybe the robin at Shirley sing.

Look, to the hazes of the dark plantation
Soft gleams of tenderness steal and stay,
Murmurs, above us, around us, dearest,
Almost the hum of a Summer's day.

Winter of sorrow has wounded, dearest,
Track of our footsteps has been by graves—
Springtime is near, and comfort and beauty,
Love that transfigures, and lifts, and saves.
—*The Spectator.* JOSEPH TRUMAN.

AFTER THE BATTLE.—The men had been suffering so fearfully from thirst before they reached the canal that I saw some of them drinking the blood that ran out of wounded camels. When we had drunk our fill of canal water, the "Assembly" was sounded and the roll was called, when many a poor fellow had to be marked as "absent." Men told one another of their adventures, narrated their escapes, and had time now to examine their bare legs, from which much skin had been lost in falling into and clambering out of the trenches. The most remarkable escape I remember was that of a Color Sergeant who was looking at the enemy through a binocular when a bullet came along, shivered the glass, and then dropped spent into his mouth, from which he spat it with the loss only of a couple of teeth. Some of us were detailed to search the Egyptian camp to make sure that none of the enemy remained lurking in it. A guard was set on Arabi's tent, through which I had passed in the advance, and had snatched a cutlet from the table, little wotting to whom tent and food had belonged. I had the luck to chance on a small shed full of melons, nuts, bottles of eau de cologne, tins of Turkish tobacco and boxes of cigarettes. I filled my water bottle with eau de cologne, my haversack with cigarettes, and with a tin of tobacco and a bottle of eau de cologne in my hand went in search of my Captain. He was not to be found in the tent of which the officers had taken possession, and I handed the eau de cologne bottle to a Major, an Irishman, who swallowed the contents neat at a gulp, and then exclaimed, "Holy Jasus, isn't that good stuff!" to the great amusement of the other officers. Presently I met my Captain, to whom I gave the cigarettes, and showed him where he could get all he wanted of lemons, tobacco, and eau de cologne; he gave me a sovereign for my trouble.

Volunteers were now called for to go and assist the wounded. I made one of the party, and started well equipped with pipe in mouth, a haversack full of cigarettes, a water bottle full of eau de cologne, and plenty of water. The sights of the battlefield were gruesome, now one looked at them in cold blood. The artillery had wrought fearful havoc. I remember one heap of twenty-four corpses, some blown absolutely into fragments, others headless, others with limbs lopped off. Some of the dead Egyptians were roasting slowly as they lay; their clothing had been ignited and was still smoldering. A man of the rifles came along, threw his pipe from his pocket, and lit it at one of these bodies, remarking, somewhat brutally it struck me: "By ——, I never thought I should live to use a dead Egyptian for a light to my pipe!" In the outer trench our dead and wounded lay more thickly than those of the enemy, but in the inner trenches and on the spaces between, for one man of ours there were certainly ten Egyptians. In the redoubts the black gunners lay dead or wounded almost to a man, for they had been fastened to the guns and to one another by small chains attached to ankle fetters, so as to leave them free to work the guns, but hindering them from running away. Among them poor Lieut. Rawson lay mortally wounded; it seemed bitter hard, after his fine service in guiding the army, that he who had contributed so much to the victory should lie dying in the hour of triumph. When Sir Archibald Alison was told of his being wounded, he at once went to see him. "Didn't I lead them straight, Sir?" were the dying man's last faint words—faithful unto duty even to the end.

The first wounded man I attended to was an Egyptian, whose moans were piteous, and on examination I found him severely wounded in the belly. I poured some eau de cologne down his throat and used my own surgical bandage to bind up his wound so as to keep the flies from it. Then I lit a cigarette, put it in his mouth, placed more beside him, and gave him a drink of water. He kissed my hand and muttered something about "Allah." I had not left him far when I heard the crack of a rifle and a bullet whizzed by my ear. Looking round, I saw the smoke of the shot drifting away from where my wounded man lay, and noticed that he was quietly taking aim at me again. He had time to fire a second shot, which also missed me, before I reached him, and I had no compunction in driving the life out of him with my bayonet, remarking to myself as I took the weapon out of him for the last time, "You won't come that game any more, you ungrateful brute!"

Many such instances of this treacherous hate occurred, and myself had to wipe out four more wounded Egyptians whom I caught in the act of firing at our men after they had passed. To run the bayonet into a man who is down, one feels to be hardly the thing, and it was done reluctantly, but in such cases as I have described it was a clear act of compulsory duty.—*Arthur V. Palmer, late Sergeant Seventy-ninth Highlanders, in The Nineteenth Century.*

THE WOOD OF THE CROSS.—The Cross of Christ was discovered in A. D. 326 by the Empress Helena and Macarius, Patriarch of Jerusalem—an event which convulsed Christendom, and which is still commemorated by the Christian Church on May 3, the feast of "The Invention of the Cross," as it is called in the calendar of our Book of Common Prayer.

The Holy Rood remained entire until A. D. 636, when, to provide against the possible calamity of its total destruction by the infidels, it was decided to divide it into nineteen portions. This was done, and the parts were distributed in the following proportions:

Constantinople	3	Jerusalem	4
Cyprus	2	Georgia	2
Antioch	3	Alexandria	1
Crete	1	Ascalon	1
Edessa	1	Damascus	1

Rohault de Fleury calculates that the total volume of the wood of the Cross was somewhere about 178,000,000 cubic millimeters. He has made a careful list of all the relics of the true Cross known to exist in Christendom at the present day, with their measurements, and finds the volume to be about 3,942,000 cubic millimetres, so that, as might have been expected, the greater part of the Holy Rood has disappeared. He also had the opportunity of making a microscopical examination of different relics, and comes to the conclusion that the wood was either pine or something closely allied to it.

Of places where relics of the Holy Cross have accumulated Mount Athos stands pre-eminent with a total volume of 878,360 cubic millimetres; then Rome, with 537,587; Brussels, 518,090; Venice, 445,862; Ghent, 436,450; Paris, with 397,731. Hardly anything is left in England, and nearly all of what exists among us is in the possession of members of the Roman Church.—*Athos; or, the Mountain of the Monks—Athelstan Riley.*

DUNCAN ROY'S BLANKET.—This anecdote of Sir Ralph Abercromby, the victor of Aboukir, shows that even in the presence of death he did not forget that consideration for others which is the ruling spirit of really great men. After the battle at which he was mortally wounded he was carried on board one of the ships and a soldier's blanket placed under his head to ease it. He felt the relief and asked what it was. "Only a soldier's blanket." "Whose blanket is it?" "Only one of the men's," was the reply. "I wish to know the name of the man to whom the blanket belongs." "It is Duncan Roy's of the Forty-second, Sir Ralph." "Then see," said the dying General, "that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night."—*Chambers's Journal.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION.

PETERBOROUGH. [English Men of Action Series.] By WILLIAM STEBBING. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1890.

CAPTAIN COOK. [Same series.] By WALTER BESANT. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1890.

Mr. Stebbing, in writing of Peterborough, has conceived discretion to be valor's better part. Peterborough's abilities and services were scarcely understood in his own lifetime, and the lapse of years, so far from helping to make them more clear, has added to the obscurity and intensified the conflict of judgments. Mr. Stebbing, in his first paragraph, enumerates more than a score of statements affecting his character that have come down to us; they result in dire confusion to the mind. He says these specimens of invective and applause have been "culled from a most abundant anthology," and his object is not to reconcile them, but to narrate what is known of Peterborough and then leave the reader to pick and choose for himself. Peterborough belonged to a class of men who "enter the region of legend" while still living. From the "red-hot caldron" of his career the acts and intentions that issued forth turned at once into vapor, and thus became lost to comprehension.

He had talents of a fine order, however. It was the unkindness of fate that he should have been "endowed with faculties sufficient to have rearranged the globe," and then been set to accomplish tasks which it would have been better had he neglected. Mr. Stebbing notes that Godolphin had no good opinion of Peterborough. But it is easily understood how and why Godolphin should have despised him—Godolphin, the orderly, prudent financier, who raised the money for Marlborough's wars and who never did an impulsive or dramatic act in all his life. If Bolingbroke liked him not, it was to be remembered that Bolingbroke disliked many men and was disliked by many in return, and often for excellent cause. But over against these facts is to be set the more suggestive friendship of Locke, Voltaire, Pope, and Swift, most of whom were men not blessed with the finest genius for friendship. We must also remember the admiration of Scott, Johnson, and Macaulay, men who were ever slow to admire the unworthy.

The words in which Mr. Stebbing closes his sketch show us to what extent he has been able to penetrate that "borderland of fable" in which Peterborough holds his historical place. He believes that a life of Peterborough "will have missed its mark if it do not convey an impression of a most accomplished egotist; the determined king of his company; an inexhaustible spring of views and impulses; a brain so fruitful in combinations that they jostled and thrust one another out; a wit and enterprise eagle-eyed and eagle-taloned, equal to every opportunity or emergency in war and politics, in society and gallantry; an electric force which could never let things be; a born rebel against the right divine of circumstances, irrepressibly elastic under the most crushing defeats; a nature delightful to jest and masquerade with, less admirable to mate or work with; easier to like, even to love, than to approve; equally hard to have to do with and to do without; a player at the game of life, for whom thrones, armies, senates, hearts, honor, were pawns to be moved hither and thither for sport; a streak of phosphoric light trailing, full of illusions and full of charm, across fifty years of English annals; one of the most fantastically bright spirits that ever gayly dug holes for history to fill up."

One gets from this summary no very clear impression that Peterborough had the stuff of a great man in him. But elsewhere Mr. Stebbing goes a little further and impresses us with the notion that Peterborough only lacked for opportunity to make a really great name. As matters now are, the student of history is unable to point to a single achievement of his that marks an epoch or anything approaching one in the affairs of Europe. His most brilliant deed, the capture of Barcelona, was something that, having been done, had been better not done. The Spanish conquest effected by him resembled "drawing water into a sieve." It is not the thing Peterborough did, but the way he did it that is important to the biographer. Looking at him from this personal point of view, Scott, judging him after the ancient standard, was able to pronounce him one of the most heroic characters in English history. His sagacity in the field was equaled by his sagacity in counsel, says Mr. Stebbing, and if he had a defect it was that of being "too crafty and far-seeing, a Machiavel spoiled by a Cassandra." Had he not been thwarted, "he might, he almost must, have changed the course of European history." The beams of this meteoric genius were intercepted and finally extinguished by "a combination of jealous rivalry, dull wits, sluggish tempers, and selfish rapacity."

It was in the nature of a man like Peterborough to deny the divinity of a King's rights. For the Stuarts and their doctrines he had a rooted dislike, and he never wavered from his position as an enemy of the Stuart cause. He could not forgive Kings for expecting sacrifices from other men when they did not make sacrifices themselves. At heart there was much of democracy in Peterborough. Asked once by a Frenchman why he was interested in England, "Sacre t'on les Rois!" he made ready answer: "Oui, Monsieur, on les sacre, et on les massacre aussi."

Marlborough's fame has helped to obscure Peterborough's, just as it has obscured Godolphin's. Few are the men of our day who know anything of Godolphin; probably as many are acquainted with the name of his beautiful and saintlike wife, whose biography Evelyn wrote. That Peterborough could ever have done the things Marlborough did may reasonably enough be disputed; but he had the misfortune to be engaged in military deeds at the same time as Marlborough and in a less important part of the war theatre. For many years the two men were on excellent terms. Marlborough had been first to give Peterborough a certificate of character and capacity. Years afterward, when Peterborough and Duchess Sarah were no longer friends, Peterborough was still proud to recall this fact just as she was accustomed to use it as a matter of satire and raillery. Before the break in the friendship, Peterborough paid the Marlborough fortunes a fine compliment. When the Duke had won the battle of Ramillies, he wrote to the Duchess, making a plea for a gardener's place at Blenheim so soon as he should return to England. When he had risen to reputation which made him Marlborough's rival, the Duchess had no words too bitter for description of him. She hated him as only she could hate a man, and classed him with Rivers, the father of Savage, as a type of vileness of soul. Peterborough's home in old age was a "wild, romantic cottage" near Southampton, for which he paid $70 a year rent. Over the garden gates he hung old flags and guns, the only spoils, he said, of his Spanish campaign. This simple home was the Blenheim of Peterborough.

Though the private life of Peterborough would not bear examination from an exacting modern standard, it had some aspects that were noble and charming. To Peterborough war and politics brought not great fortune. When he lost office under William of Orange, he said with much worthy pride that he had bought no great estate and built no palace; moreover, his hereditary mansion was threatening to fall on his head, and he was poorer by £20,000 than when he entered public life. Peterborough liked to do his own marketing. His habits would have delighted our own Chief Justice Marshall. A fine lady writing from Bath remarked that it was "a comical sight" to see him with his blue ribbon and star and a cabbage under each arm or a chicken in his hand, which, after he himself has purchased at market, he carries home for his dinner." In Spain he had learned how to cook, and in his own fine house he was known often to superintend the preparation of the dinner before he presided at the table, filled as it might be with guests. On these occasions he did not disdain even to put on a tavern cook's dress.

Peterborough was twice married. His first wife often had her fidelity sorely tried; but she had zeal for his interests and fame, and it "endured all tests." She was "a brave, clever, fascinating, and faithful wife," says Mr. Stebbing, and she "appears to have held her husband's affections much as Penelope held those of Ulysses, and Richard Grant White would not sanction 'either' or 'neither,' and so the companion of opinion is that 'either' and 'neither' should be used for Republicans, and we are on the side of the Scotchman who, being asked for a pronunciation, said, 'Anyhow will do.'" Notwithstanding Mr. Phyfe, a polliwog will always wiggle, whereas if it really ought to be pronounced as it used to be spelled, polliwig. It is the polliwig that wiggles, not the polliwog that wiggles. Shall we say Paris or Pawce, Aix-la-Chapelle or Aachen? You never can get the hang of it all—that is for names of men, for as we well know, there is a Virginia family which spells its name "Enloughty" and pronounce it "Darby."

"Seven Thousand Words Often Mispronounced," is a book to put on your library shelf. Its use is to settle disputes with, and if in common talk you are lucky enough to correct ten errors or so in the year you are to be considered as a person whose self-culture is becoming rapidly phenomenal.

LONDON'S OLD-TIME RIVAL.

WINCHESTER. By G. W. KITCHIN, Dean of Winchester. [Historic Towns Series. Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN and the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT.] London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890.

Among towns that have been severely threatened with greatness only to fail of it altogether, Winchester holds and will always hold an eminent place. So ancient is it as a corporate town that its era of settled government, seven years hence, will have rounded out a full thousand years, and yet Winchester is now one of the smaller towns of England with a population scarcely larger than it had in the days when William the Norman had his men compile the Domesday Book. For many long years Winchester was the chief city of England; not only was it the capital of Wessex, but it at one time pushed London to a more than close race as the apparent permanent home of England's King and the seat of Government. Alfred the Great had it for his capital city, and it was within Winchester's walls that Alfred gave English literature its memorable start on a career of glory. He made the place, in Dean Kitchin's words, "the home of all the learning and the arts known in that day"; she in fact, under Alfred, rivaled the earlier splendor of the Court of Charlemagne at Aix La Chapelle.

Under the Norman Kings Winchester had strong claims to be the capital. There dwelt that Queen Emma who was the Norman mother of Edward the Confessor, and when William came over and effected his conquest it was better to have Winchester for his city than London, simply because it was so much nearer his Norman capital, Rouen. Winchester was not far from Southampton, and the small river that glided past its walls was navigable to flat-bottomed boats. Across from Southampton to Rouen was far nearer than the trip from London down the Thames, thence around the shores of Kent, through Dover Straits, and down to the Norman coast. So long as England had possessions in France Winchester was the more natural capital of the two, but when she ceased to have them, London's future was secure. No rival of the Thames was the small stream that flowed past Winchester. Had Winchester been built on the site of Southampton the case would have been different. Then London as a seaport might not have been a successful rival.

Attempts have been made in later times to relieve Winchester from her embarrassment by building a ship canal. But this was fought by Southampton, just as we have seen Liverpool oppose the canal Manchester has in hand. Southampton did not wholly succeed. The canal was built, though it was restricted to "coals and the Norway trade"; in this way it could not prosper, and it finally fell into complete disuse. Reopened in the present century, it failed to yield profits. The truth was that Winchester had lost its trade. Long since had departed its wine trade, while its cloth business had fallen to a feeble state. Its noble cathedral, its Wykeham's College, forever memorable as a milestone in the history of education, its stately royal memories could serve it not. Winchester had lost in the race for eminence among modern towns. Henceforth she was to remain a city of the past, one for whom the future was nothing and the past was all.

Early in her history it was the privilege of Winchester to welcome the arrival of scores of Princes and prelates who came to England. In list of these embraces names as great as William the Conqueror, Henry of Blois, Henry II., and Richard the Lion-Hearted. Winchester was for long years the place where the Domesday Book was kept. There were paid the taxes imposed by Kings, and where taxes were paid there must be kept the great record. William's unfortunate son, that William who had a red beard, met his death in the New Forest not far from the town, and beneath the central tower of the cathedral were buried his remains "with scanty honors and dry eyes." Across the country had this royal corpse, all red with blood as the face was red with beard, been transported "in the crazy two-wheeled cart of a charcoal burner, driven by a serving man."

Early Norman Kings were not beloved at Winchester. From the New Minster went forth a brave number of monks to fight William near Hastings, and on that field of blood, among the slain whom William found, was the abbot and his monks, with their habits under their coats of mail. William afterward made friends of the monks. When Bishop Walkelin was building the cathedral he gave him for the roof of the nave as many trees out of Hempage Wood as he could fell or cause to be felled in three days. When these three days were passed, none of the oaks remained in all this forest save the traditional "Gospel Oak" beneath which St. Augustin is said to have preached. And yet in 1086 that these oak timbers were hoisted to their places above the stone walls. They are still there, and as sound as they were eight centuries ago. Beneath these stout oak timbers many historical scenes have occurred, though none more sinister in ensuing results than the marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip of Spain. It is recorded that bride and groom both arrived in a violent storm of wind and rain—fit prelude to that fateful scene before the high altar which was to unite England for a time with the Catholic reaction and end in so many human sacrifices.

LIFE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

THE TOWN DWELLER: HIS NEEDS AND HIS WANTS. By J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M. D. With an Introduction by B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

We need not shy at such technical expressions as the "epiblast," "hypoblast," and "mesoblast." They explain in words at least the relationship between mind and body. In embryonic development three layers have been suggested. "The epiblast furnishes the means by which the organism is in touch with its environment, viz., the brain and the sensitive skin, the epidermis. The inner layer, known as the "hypoblast," provides the glandular apparatus of organic life, *i. e.*, the digestive organs. The rest of the tissues, bones, muscles, blood vessels, the true dermis, are derived from the "mesoblast," or "middle layer."

Dr. Fothergill writes that under normal conditions the child born and bred in the country has all the three "blasts" growing in equal proportion. He presents each factor as worth 3, and so we have 3, 3, 3—9. But in the precocious cockney the nervous system is out of proportion to the others, and represented by the town child, as in London, the first, the epiblast, is as 3, and the others as 2 each, with a resultant of only 7. It is the epiblast that has held out, at the expense of the digestive organs and the stature. In time the organ of the mind lacks nutrition. There is precociousness for a short time, and then the intellectual faculty wanes.

Let no one think that Dr. Fothergill is not an authority. The author of the paper on "The Effects of Town Life upon the Human Body" was more familiar with the animal and vital conditions of the Londoner than any other man in England. On the subject of diet practically and theoretically considered, Fothergill text books will always be deemed among the best. He may have been somewhat carried away by his subject in presenting English conditions, but no one can doubt that there is some soundness in the theories he advances since they are buttressed by so many facts. We think we can make the drift of Dr. Fothergill's thought clearer from a few shippings of the shell which have been discovered. A market report will give the reader the current price of the ordinary eggs of to-day, which may be high enough, but when in the London market a single hen's egg without contents, sold in 1893 for $1,100, it must be at once conceded that eggs are fairly expensive at times.

The author gives a great many receipts for cooking eggs, for as the "Almanach des Gourmands" of 1804 has it: "The egg is to the kitchen what the article is in discourse." Very creditable are the many methods presented. There is something about fashioning an omelet not to be overlooked. Excess of zeal often harms the omelet. Too much manipulation converts a simple omelet into a souffle. Don't beat overmuch, and it is wise to put a little cold water into the mixture, and never separate whites from yolks. "Buttered eggs," Sir Kenelm Digby tells us about, and Shakespeare mentions them as food for country sweets, but of "eggs on the plate"—we translate from the French, *des œufs sur le plat*—the mystery of that died in Paris, when the Café Procope closed its shutters. We often think that Oliver Wendell Holmes, in certain charming verses of his in which he recalls the Latin Quarter, ought to have said something about this famous dish.

MR. STOCKTON'S BURGLARS.

THE STORIES OF THE THREE BURGLARS. By FRANK R. STOCKTON. New-York: DODD, MEAD & CO.

Is it Mr. Stockton's engaging manner which makes him so delightful? You seem to be taken at once into his confidence. His perfect ingenuousness disarms all suspicion. You must trust him implicitly. You have, as it were, his personal assurance. Other people write books as if they were traps. You see the bait, the pitfall, the hidden spring; but when Mr. Stockton "lays to get you," you walk right in, and the catching of you is so pleasing. It is his Defoeish manner that is so telling.

"A story," writes Mr. Stockton, putting it in the mouth of the man whose house came near to being robbed, "a story is a relation which purports to be fiction, no matter how much like truth it may be, and is intended to be received as fiction. A lie is a false statement made with the intention to deceive." Now, the three burglars tell such whopping lies as to the force of those circumstances which led them to be bandits that their stories soar into the highest flights of fiction. You ought not to try to draw any moral from "The Stories of the Three Burglars," but only this is evident, that an endless amount of sympathy is wasted on burglars.

The house breakers, having been bound fast, tell of their troubles to the audience and Aunt Martha's heart is touched. If she had had her way it is quite possible that she would have released the cords which tied one of the rascals, and had his arms been free he would certainly have brained her. She pities them so much that a nice tea is set for them. The stout burglar has the cup tilted to his ugly red mouth.

"I forgot," said my aunt as she removed the cup from his lips, "to ask you whether you took much or little sugar." "Don't make no difference to me," answered the man. "Tea isn't malt liquor; it's poor stuff any way, and it doesn't matter to me whether it's got sugar in it or not, but it's moistenin', and that's what I want."

One of the crackesmen excites the sympathy of his captors. He has devoted himself to the studies of realism. He wanted to write about a burglary and would not trust to his imagination. Cornelia, the wife of the house owner and mother of George William, the sweet infant, is dying to hear the young realist's simple story. "This yearning for personal information is one of the curses, I may say, of our present civilization," says some one. Then the young housebreaker begins: "I have made it a rule never to describe anything I have not personally seen and examined. It is the only way," he remarks, "otherwise we cannot give people credit for their virtues or judge them properly for their faults."

Aunt Martha listens to a farrago of stuff which is sidesplitting, so absurd is it, and then she makes this wise remark: "I think that the study of realism may be carried a great deal too far. I do not think that there is the slightest necessity for people to know anything about burglars. If people keep talking and reading about diseases they will get them, and if they keep talking and reading about crimes they will find that iniquity is catching, the same as some other things. Besides, this realistic description gets to be very tiresome." That does not stop the young realist, who tells about his life in the old castle of Carinthia, and an invisible dog with a tail like a serpent, and his love for Marie Dorfler, and when he is through telling how he came to be with the party of bandits, the police turn up and cart off the rascals, and on their subsequent trial the three are found to be first-class regulation burglars.

Aunt Martha is not quite satisfied as to the fate which awaits the young and pensive scoundrel. She says: "I have no doubt before he fell in his wicked ways that he was a very good writer, and might have become a novelist or a magazine author, but his case is a very sad proof that the study of realism may be carried too far."

Mr. Frank R. Stockton may or may not have educated us up to an appreciation of his humor. It is of a very delicate kind. It has a pliancy of its own—peculiar. It is not in the way of Anstey, which is a jerky method. It does not attempt at display. There are no gags in Mr. Stockton's stories. It is to misunderstand him to break into loud guffaws, but you smile all over. It tickles you. It is the better, because it is intellectual fun, and yet appreciable by those who do not care to find out what it is that amuses them. It is its originality, a purely American originality, which is better understandable by American readers than by any other race. You couldn't drive it into the heads of our cousins across the water, because if you were to use mechanical devices with the subtleties of "The Late Mrs. Null" the crispness of the jokes would all be turned into impalpable powder. The great fun of it all is that the English reviewer takes Mr. Stockton half the time in a serious light. John Bull wants malt liquor, and for "moistenin'" is indifferent to tea.

A BOOK ABOUT EGGS.

EGGS, FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THEM. Compiled by ANNA BARROWS. Boston: D. LOTHROP & CO.

"Ab ovo usque ad mala." That was the Latin way of beginning and ending the feast in the good old times of the primitive and virtuous Romans, but it is questionable if, under the Emperors, they were not much more luxurious in their banquetings. As it is, the old maxim, expressive of the beginning and ending of a thing, gives a good idea of this little volume, which treats of everything appertaining to the egg—its component parts, the white, the yolk, and the shell.

What are the nourishing capabilities of the ostrich egg? *Struthio camelus* is a bountiful provider, and an ostrich egg "is quite a feast, since its contents equal that of twenty-eight hen's eggs." It is an egg that measures three fluid pints, with marked custard-making possibilities, so a Cape Town Miss Corson informs us. Of all the ways of preserving and eating eggs, the Chinese method seems to us the worst. We keep wine in order to age it and improve its flavor. The more ancient is the egg in China, provided it is kept in a certain way, the better it is liked. Fancy at a feast the Chinese host presenting a guest with an egg and expatiating on the fact that it was laid during his grandfather's time.

As to the legends about eggs and the folk-lore stories with an eggy batter in them, they cannot be counted. Why are we to poo-pooh the roc's eggs? What a superb yarn that is, found in the Jewish legends, about the big egg which once fell out of its nest, and the white of it glued together 300 cedar trees and turned a thriving village into an omelet. The egg of the moa, it is believed, would represent a bulk to be measured by a gross of hens' eggs. It must have been rather dangerous for the early New-Zealander to have pilfered a moa's nest, for the parent bird had unlimited powers of kicking, with leg bones much more from a few shippings of the shell which have been discovered. A market report will give the reader the current price of the ordinary eggs of to-day, which may be high enough, but when in the London market a single hen's egg without contents, sold in 1893 for $1,100, it must be at once conceded that eggs are fairly expensive at times.

The author gives a great many receipts for cooking eggs, for as the "Almanach des Gourmands" of 1804 has it: "The egg is to the kitchen what the article is in discourse." Very creditable are the many methods presented. There is something about fashioning an omelet not to be overlooked. Excess of zeal often harms the omelet. Too much manipulation converts a simple omelet into a souffle. Don't beat overmuch, and it is wise to put a little cold water into the mixture, and never separate whites from yolks. "Buttered eggs," Sir Kenelm Digby tells us about, and Shakespeare mentions them as food for country sweets, but of "eggs on the plate"—we translate from the French, *des œufs sur le plat*—the mystery of that died in Paris, when the Café Procope closed its shutters. We often think that Oliver Wendell Holmes, in certain charming verses of his in which he recalls the Latin Quarter, ought to have said something about this famous dish.

AUDRAN'S NEW OPERETTE AND A FRANÇAIS REVIVAL.

COQUELIN GIVES DELIGHT—THE WRITER'S WORST PLAY—DELAUNAY AS STAGE MANAGER AT THE FRANÇAIS.

PARIS, March 20.—A new operette from Audran. One is always perplexed in judging Audran, for he never seems quite satisfactory, always too generous, too facile, and reminiscent, and the final issue of "The Mascotte" lends an enervating indecision to one's judgment. It was a signal failure at first, and in the end became the source of constant good luck and fortune to the Bouffes, not to mention other theatres and managers the world over. I can scarcely believe in the same good fortune for "L'Œuf Rouge," with words by Messrs. Busnach & Valloo, but it is not a tiresome venture as far as the poem is concerned, and the music is correct and frequently of distinguished refinement.

The overture gives hint as to the best melody throughout; the soprano air of Basquine is quick and taking, and she has a delicious duet. The orchestral accompaniment is often delightful, especially in the sourdine measures in the air *de la Monaco* and in the quartet waltz finale, which is charming throughout. The hit of the evening was made by the aubade in F sharp, sung by M. Larbandière, a new and small tenor voice, who, poor fellow, was entirely overcome by his own success. I might as well dismiss the cast at once by adding that M. Huguet certainly imposes upon his very good voice and that the joyous Gobin is seen to better advantage in laughter than in tears. Geanne Thibault is only painstaking, and Leriche tries hard to be funny. Some times she succeeds. The orchestra did admirably.

As to the plot: It is the story of the mad pranks of some republican nephews, who simply mean to play a practical joke upon their old uncle, an inveterate royalist. He gives his money, meaning serious business, and the police soon mean business, too. The mysterious signal is the possession of the "red egg," and a luckless mountebank is mixed up in the plot, without understanding why, and he takes all the blows and gets no reward. The wit is at no time startling and lacks the spontaneous ease of the music, without gathering any more originality.

The Comédie Française revived this week a very old piece of Fagan for the entire enjoyment of M. Coquelin, who probably wishes to play the curious transformation scene in his South American tour, with the stamp of the Comédie as an introduction. It is like a good many Palais Royal plays, these *originaux*, and it only owes its brilliant interest to the interpretation of the actor. Dugazon created it first, we are told, and finally Monrose père.

The plays belong to the old repertory, and Coquelin is certainly master in that. His interpretation is most curious and masterly. It is useless to explain the plot; in truth, there is none; a mere love fiction quite useless to Coquelin's four scenes, serves, however, as an introduction and finale to the same. He first comes in as a rough, blunt soldier, then as a half-intoxicated Baron, then as an Italian maestro, and finally as a dancing teacher. He is certainly humorously drunk as the Baron, never losing his elegance and gentlemanly bearing, however; just such a good fellow as one might meet every night, and even be glad to see, and eager to put to bed, with courtesy. His speech is never thick, only embarrassed, and there are no unpleasant traces of past festivity. The Baron is overaffectionate, greatly bewildered in mind, and constantly desirous of giving information and finishing his story, which is only funny to himself. He is quite happy, comes and goes in his sedan chair, and is the joyous, jelly monarch of all he surveys.

The Italian maestro is more absorbed with his macaroni trade and the receipt for cooking the same than he is with the lessons of the purest *lingua Italiana* that he is supposed to give. Coquelin pronounces the language to perfection, and the Italian pronunciation of French equally as well. The elegance and flow of words, the exuberant gesture, and constant animation are marvelous. He is as smooth as oil, a perfect gourmet in his macaroni passion, and, although his speech is as rapid as a telegraph, its shading and clearness are wonderful. This, with the dancing master scene, is the best.

The teacher is in deep mourning for his wife, and he mingles his tears and sighs with the most graceful minuet steps. Each tender phrase ends in a *pas*, and the most wretched grief modulates its echo in a tra-la-la with his pupil. To do any kind of critical justice to these scenes one should take each word and gesture and endeavor to print their fullness and eloquence; it is the perfection certainly of dramatic art in its mechanical endeavor. Every detail is noticed in full and brought to bear with zeal allied to the utmost tact and intelligent measure. The whole business might so easily become a tedius bore, but with Coquelin it is an astonishment and a delight.

The "Camille" of M. Philippe Gille—the author of that one-act gem the "Charbonniers"—is the poorest play given in Paris this Winter, and that means a great deal. I do not take exception to it because it is absurdly ignorant of American customs and people, for were the long goatishman and the fiery, red-haired Irish mining millionaire at all funny, one could lose sight of their idiotic personality. I am assured that some people do find it very funny, but I find "Camille" amusing. I have not met these people and feel relieved; they must be so distinctly dull themselves.

The pith of the story is an error made in the declaration of the birth of a child at the Mairie. When Camille Prélard was born he was declared to be a girl. During almost the entire act—and a long one it is too—this mystery is unexplained, and Camille only appears to be a dejected, love-sick fool. He is very much in love with Miss Edith Pigott, a pretty American girl, who is traveling in Europe with her long-haired Mormon uncle, and whose father, the Irish red-haired miner, has just arrived. He wishes—revolver in hand, because he expects and hopes every moment that his child shall be compromised, and he knows no other road to marriage—to have the ceremony performed in twenty-four hours, and to leave again for 'Frisco, where his Superintendent and miners must already have stolen their weight in gold. In vain does Edith plead, the old uncle threaten, the father handle his revolver; Camille, apparently heart-broken, always backs out.

The whole play is absurd, while meaning to be very funny. Camille, with a grain of common sense, might even not have explained his ridiculous situation, and it strikes one at once what an egregious ass he must be to have waited twenty-eight long years before endeavoring to clear up the matter. Finally Miss Edith takes it upon herself to propose to him in spite of himself; and she proposes to him as a young lady. According to the Mormon code, it seems, this is correct. In any event, it ends a ridiculous play.

Moreover, considering that it is given at the Français, it is badly rendered. The artists here, fortunately for their repute, are unaccustomed to such burlesques. To make it go requires special aptitude and absolutely no school, training, study, or ability. 'Tis grievous pity to see such artists as Coquelin cadet and Ferandy entangled in such nonsense, and how it came there—to these illustrious boards—where at least common sense is usual, if not even constant success, will always be a mystery.

The evening's entertainment closed with the delightful "Etincelle," with Samary's joyous, rippling laugh and the absolute perfection and distinction of Mlle. Bartet as the Comtesse. As to Le Bargy in the rôle familiar to juvenile Delaunay—well, Le Bargy is much older and less experienced.

Rumor has it that Delaunay is to return to the Comédie, not—alas, alack—as an actor, but in the position of permanent stage manager. This plan, if carried out, marks a revolution, for hitherto each weak has chosen a *sociétaire*, and made him *metteur en scène*. Presumedly, and natural enough too, this complex action has not always worked smoothly, and M. Claretie endeavors to shape things better. Delaunay would be of precious assistance even as scene shifter, and that excitement, enthusiasm, indignation, something, anything, may make him suddenly forget himself some night and run out on the stage and speak the familiar lines, to our delight and to his own also, I am confident. As I write a semi-official note tells me that the revolution is projected, but not confirmed, for the near morrow. *Tout vu.*

L. E.

RAISING THE HAT.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED AS TO THE WAY OF DOING IT.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

On the proper method of performing that salutation known as "raising the hat" there have always prevailed rather conflicting opinions in France. Sometimes Frenchmen lifted their hats in three distinct motions, carefully performed; at other times they removed them with a sweeping and somewhat theatrical gesture. A certain Comte de Larmandie, in his so-called physiological study of the Faubourg St. Germain for the year 1889, has now laid down rules respecting the *coup de chapeau* which are based on the precedents furnished by the most modern and most fashionable members of the very best society in the city.

The man of fashion, according to the Count, must now remove his hat in saluting with a broad sweeping gesture, which is at the same time elegant and brusque. The hat having remained well aloft for a while, must be brought down on the head quickly, like a sword into its seabbard. The person saluting should preserve an impassive countenance as much as possible while going through his elegant evolutions, but the Count does not find fault with a little smile on the features, the said simpering movement being either patronizing or familiar, as occasion may require. The noble professor of etiquette also dilates eloquently on the tone and temper to be adopted by patricians toward "vague" people.

Such persons—being almost *quantités négligeables*—should be treated with patronizing airs, subjected to steny stares, spoken to in quick, sharp, almost imperious tones, and saluted with brisk celerity. "Vague" persons—by whom are meant *roturiers* in general—should also be coldly received when making inquiries respecting the health of the lady relatives of their patrician patrons. On the whole the Count does his best, as will be seen from these excerpts, to make whatever remains in France of the old aristocracy more unpopular than ever with the "vague" people, who are mostly, of course, republicans. In the constitution of his intense and profound study he has also some hints on pronunciation. It is now the quintessence of chic to say *cerveau* instead of *cervo*, for *comment allez vous*, and "cinb," which was hitherto called "sill," is now "sieoo," this being a nearer approach to the English pronunciation of the word. Finally, just as in England "Marlborough" is called "Marlborough," "Cholmondeley" is to be pronounced "Chumley," "Talleyrand" "Talrand," and "Croy" "Croy." Care must also be taken to speak of a certain nobleman not as "Biancola," or "Biziche," but as "Bizac."

THE TENANTS LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

"TO LET" SIGNS PLASTERED ALL OVER THE STOCK EXCHANGE DISTRICT—DEVASTATING TRUSTS.

Assistant United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts is in the way of acquiring a reputation for eccentricity. He is running about the only building down in Wall-street that isn't plastered over with signs "To Let."

Wall-street's plaintive cry of hard times has had more in it than words merely. It is a real grief; substantial sorrows are back of it. Transactions that amount to only 60,000 shares of stock a day indicate pretty clearly the status of things in the Stock Exchange district; but a further and an emphatic indication is presented, too, in the tale placarded on the front of every building about the Stock Exchange appealing for tenants.

To catalogue the buildings th t have no "offices to let" in the Wall-street section would take only a line or two; to give a list of buildings where offices are to let would require as many columns. In the former list would be, first, Assistant Treasurer Roberts's Sub-Treasury and the attached Assay Office, and, lastly, Trinity Church. It would take a copy of the City Directory to enumerate those that belong on the other side of the list.

Turn into Wall-street from Broadway and walk down to William-street. On neither side of the way can you find a single building which hasn't its real estate agent's sign in the window, against its doors, or on the sidewalk—some of them in all those quarters. Try Nassau-street from the Clearing House corner down to Wall and canvass Broad-street through to Beaver; look over Broadway above and below Wall-street; take in New-street and Exchange-place, Pine and William streets even—everywhere is the same story told by the glaring placard, "Offices to Let." Over in Exchange-place there is one building with no less than 15 signs in it, but though it thus is doing more than the average of advertising, it hasn't more than the average number of offices to let. Ordinarily two or three signs are on a building, but inquire at those with the fewest signs and you will find that not one but several suites of office rooms are in search for occupants.

The First National Bank Building, popularly (or unpopularly) known as "Fort Sherman," which occupies a commanding position directly opposite Trinity Church, at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street, now has "To Let" signs out for the first time since it was tenanted. The Sonnermenborn Building, which forms an L around Fort Sherman, with entrances both on Wall-street and Broadway—the scene, by the bye, of the final glories of Henry S. Ives—is conspicuously in the record for signaling with placards to the passer-by to come in and hire a room or two. And the Astor Building, where Calvin S. Brice and half a dozen other millionaires have for years been hibernating, is hunting for new tenants, too. So it is, also, with the way in the Mortimer Building, where William Belden of Black Friday renown set himself up in the stock brokerage business, to be promptly suppressed by the Stock Exchange, which threatened to expel one of its brokers for taking Belden as a partner. Belden, by the way, is credited with being a millionaire eight or ten times over, though there are said to be no happier relations between him and his old partner, Jay Gould, than existed when Jay broke William and William filled a cab full of Jay's securities and drove upgown.

Even the Mills Building has some flaring "To Let" signs upon it—a new departure, it having hitherto been held to be bad form to make such open appeals for tenants. All over Wall-street—and by Wall-street is meant the entire Stock Exchange district—the same conditions prevail; there are everywhere more offices than tenants.

There are two or three things to account for this unusual state of affairs. One is the recent erection of many large office buildings round about the Stock Exchange. Which one authority estimates that over one hundred millions of dollars has been invested in new architecture in Wall-street within the last two years. This has been rather bearish upon the office market, and more particularly as it has been bearing heavily upon people who own and have to rent the older and less elegant buildings in the Street. A war of rent rates has, in fact, prevailed; owners of new buildings have been inclined to be "reasonable" in order to fill their offices; old buildings have been obliged to new down their prices in order to keep their buildings from becoming empty.

Still, it is doubtful if there are even now too many buildings in Wall-street were Wall-street and Wall-street alone considered. But it happens that the normal condition just now is lacking. Speculation lags; the Stock Exchange is practically an empty shop; the bull and the bear have come to quibble over sixpences—the Wall-street of to-day is very different from any Wall-street of the past. There was something like it in 1877 and 1878. There was dullness then which pretty thoroughly depressed the Stock Exchange heart, but it was a dullness not by any means to be compared with the dullness of now prevails.

The average Wall-street optimist is very fond of comparing current times with those of a dozen years ago, but in confidence he will confess that the dullness of that period was only a toy depression compared with that which now exists. Some brokers quit business then; a good many are quitting it now, or getting ready to quit it. The whole story was succinctly told in a little paragraph the other day, quoting the head of a prominent Stock Exchange firm as saying: "Our expenses are $500,000 a year, and last week our total business consisted of orders in 400 shares of stock by which we made less than $50."

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It isn't the Stock Exchange, alone, however, that is complaining of a lack of patronage. The speculative spirit is dormant in every other quarter as well. There is more interest in real estate than in any other line, perhaps. A regular Cypress Hill gloom pervades the Produce Exchange, and the average undertaker would feel that he had fallen upon ill to of competitors were he to intrude upon the brokers of the cotton market. Coffee Exchange traders are apparently all on a vacation, and the Metal Exchange is ceasing to be even amusing. The lack of speculative interest in the stock market is attested by the dullness of the two hundred disagreeing theorists; though the most generally accepted theory in Wall-street itself is that the market is congested with an overissue of bonds and stocks far beyond the country's financial digestive power.

Within the past two or three years the New-York Stock Exchange has put upon its trading list some hundreds of millions of new securities. Financiering of trust schemes have helped along this immensely. "Industrial securities," so polite people used to call trust stocks, have proved a veritable deluge in Wall-street. The Sugar Trust has whipped out $50,000,000 worth of stuff on the street, the Cotton Oil Trust has done almost as well, and the Lead Trust has tossed off $80,000,000 or so more. So it has gone; the transactions of these trusts are only illustrations of the general tendency of lots of corporations owning or able to hire a printing press.

A "public," able and ready, perhaps, to buy fifty millions of securities, has been tendered five hundred millions. To sell this new stuff has required some pretty tall lying, of course. Geniuses who write prospectuses have been kept pretty busy. People who wanted to get rich were offered abounding bargains. Avarice has been about as lively as ever, and the investor and the speculator are still handling now for nibbling ever so slightly a little while ago. "No reasonable offer refused" has pretty generally been piscarded, as "to Let" signs are now, all over Wall-street for a long, long time.

The Lead Trust's gyrations are fairly representative of what has happened in the recent adroitly played game of bunkoing the public into swapping cash for chrome certificates. The dear public was invited to buy some around $20 a share; then the price was marked up and up and up—that dear public's appetite being whetted all the while with fairy tales of dividends to come; till the quotation was fifteen or twenty points higher; the stuff was going to par then; everybody said so; most people had it right from the "inside"; the golden opportunity, of course, was irresistible; the courted public got more—and got it neck. Something dropped one day. It was the Lead Trust quotation; it has been dropping ever since. The eighty millions of capital, or most of the eighty millions, had been saddled on the outsider. Perhaps the eighty millions of stock represented as much as half a dozen millions' worth of property.

The Sugar Trust's Wall-street record isn't much different from that of the Lead Trust, except that its involved losses have been heavier. Sugar Trust stock was brought into Wall-street at about $70 a share. It represented a value, so far as controlled property was concerned, of about $30 a share, but a lot of boom brokers and disciples were hired to hurrah over the issue, and after it had been well puffed, and all the questionable methods known to the adroit manipulators of the street were brought into play to mark up its quotation. It paid big dividends, it made gilt-edged statements; concentrated in a few hands, the stock was dangerous to sell short; it started upward easily enough, till, finally, it got to 125. By this time the public, at first merely nibbling suspiciously, had gulped down the bait by wholesale. The quotation was going to 200—perhaps higher; 200 was sure—official. Strange to unquote, however, something happened just about that time; what it was the outside buyers of the stock have never been able to exactly determine; they have been kept too busy watching their "investment," which from 125 has gone slumping plump down to 60, while the broker officially chosen by the trust's managers to manipulate their stuff's quotations has recently come out with a statement full of jubilation declaring that he was able to "unload" every share of Sugar Trust stock owned by his employers at over $100 a share.

Such transactions as these have naturally resulted in cutting down a good many bank accounts, but even were the buyers of the "securities" equipped with purses still fat, there is

Wall-street points. Brokers who refused to let their customers touch such rascals-traps are assessed now to pay the penalty for those who were less discreet.

There are a good many "To Let" signs in Wall-street now which wouldn't be there had Wall-street not gone to cogquetting with trusts.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The significance of recent movements in National Guard circles should not be permitted to pass without comment. Nothing which has occurred of late has gone so far to show that the volunteer soldiery of this State has really advanced beyond the status of the old-time "militah" era as the programmes of military exercises set out for ceremonial occasions, receptions, reunions, and the like, in the several organizations of the First and Second Brigades during the current season. A few years back everything went for show. Fancy uniforms, fancy movements, and their congeners constituted the sum total of National Guard desire and endeavor. A parade of ceremony once, or at most twice, a year in an armory, made up of a formal review and dress parade, satisfied the ambition of officers and soldiers. So long as they looked pretty and won the applause of the unthinking multitude, the members of the State service were content.

But from 1882 onward a change has gradually but none the less surely been coming over the spirit of the service. The educational work begun at Creedmoor, supplemented by the larger field of endeavor opened up by the institution of the State Camp at Peekskill, has wrought a marvelous change in this respect. The standard of proficiency of an organization of the National Guard in this State is no longer predicated upon its numerical showing at the annual inspection and muster, but upon its ability to acquit itself handsomely in the mere matter of ceremonies. These are mere incidents, important in themselves, but no longer esteemed as paramount.

The measure of efficiency has come to be based upon what the organization is capable of accomplishing in practical direction. Primarily, it must be possessed of shooting strength; built upon this ability, it must be firmly grounded in discipline and drill and competent to undertake and carry to a successful conclusion practical operations, whether these be simple tactical movements possible of performance in an armory or the more extended manœuvres generically known as field exercises.

This disposition, as already intimated, is indicated and finds expression in the military activity which of late has there been and are to be set forward in this vicinity. One of the first evidences of this spirit of progress evinced by the new régime of the Seventh Regiment was the invitation extended by Col. Appleton to Major Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, and the officers of the United States Army stationed in New-York Harbor, to witness, not a ceremonial display of the historic organization of the National Guard, but a working drill of the regiment, and of the most gratifying character.

Following close upon the example thus set, the Brooklyn Thirteenth, through Col. David E. Austen, extended an invitation to Col. Appleton and the field and staff officers of the Seventh to visit the City of Churches and see for themselves how the "Mother of Regiments" was capable of accomplishing in this direction. The visit was paid on Thursday night last. It proved a memorable event, and the visitors gathered a good many valuable points as to the possibilities of handling a "big" regiment—twelve companies of sixteen files, formed up in six three battalions—in limited space.

Again, last night the Twenty-third Regiment, or "Ours," as it is known in Brooklyn, paraded in the Clermont-avenue armory for the information of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, who on occasion Col. Partridge set out a "bugle" drill of his command by company and battalion, including skirmishing, the whole constituting one of the most trying tests of the efficiency of an organization that could be exacted. In passing it may be remarked that the National Guard organizations of Brooklyn have been for more given to the performance of this particular species of military work than those of the First Brigade quartered in New-York City.

However, since the Seventh has set the pace, there are not lacking followers. For to-morrow night the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp, will enter the lists and disclose its quality as a well-drilled organization, and later on in the current month the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Heman Dowd, and the Eighth Regiment, Col. George G. Scott, are to make similar essays. At each of these undertakings, past and to come, ceremonies in the shape of review and dress parade have and will constitute attractive features. But the chief interest in them centres in the working drill, which may be relied upon, more than any other means, to clearly disclose the extent of the dependence to be placed upon the organization as a factor of the offensive and defensive forces of the State.

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In casting about for a reviewing officer of the Twenty-second Regiment at its Easter Monday reception to-morrow night, Col. Camp has come to the conclusion that the eternal fitness of things demands that on the occasion of its farewell to the old armory by the old regiment the Twenty-second should be reviewed by its old Colonel. He has accordingly extended that courtesy to the Adjutant General of the State, and Gen. Porter has cheerfully accepted the invitation. To-morrow night's display is accordingly likely to prove a notable occasion in the history of "Defendam." It was under Col. Porter that the Twenty-second achieved its high reputation as a National Guard organization. While under his command the organization made an impress upon the methods of instruction and administration at the State Camp which were subsequently engrafted as part of the permanent vogue at that establishment. On the forthcoming occasion the Adjutant General, a distinguished gathering of United States Army officers, and the thousands of spectators who will be attracted by the circumstance that Gilmore is then to set forth one of his inimitable band concerts, will be treated to an exhibition in battalion movements quite out of the ordinary so far as the First Brigade is concerned. Six companies of the Twenty-second have been detailed to engage in a bugle drill, comprehending all the movements capable of being performed in an armory. This is especially for the professional visitors, the non-professional onlookers being expected to find edification in the review and dress parade of the entire regiment which will supplement these exercises.

On Saturday, April 12, the Twenty-second will take possession of its new armory. A formal inspection will be made by the Board of Veteran Corps of the regiment has been invited to take part, and Col. S. Ellis Briggs requests that all honorably-discharged members of the Twenty-second, whether connected with the Veteran Corps or otherwise, make the parade on that occasion in civilians' dress.

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In the meantime the determination of the internal troubles which have agitated the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second of late rests with General Headquarters. The investigation of Judge Advocate General Bartlett into the alleged irregularities attending the recent election of a Lieutenant Colonel has been completed, and the evidence taken and conclusions arrived at by that officer have been forwarded to Albany. Gen. Bartlett's investigation was directed almost exclusively to the question of the time of the opening and the closing of the polls at the election, and the decision is expected to turn upon a determination of what actually constituted "8 o'clock," the hour named for the balloting to begin, by Standard time. The issue between the contesting parties in this respect is remarkably small, there being only a difference of thirty-seven seconds, or a little over half a minute, in dispute.

Gen. Bartlett stated that the question of congruity, which formed the gravamen of the supplementary protest filed by Capt. Hart, was not considered, it having been agreed by both sides to ignore that matter. It is stated, however, by parties very close to Capt. Hart that, should the decision be in favor of Capt. Leo, this charge will be pressed, and a board of inquiry asked for which shall probe Twenty-second Regiment matters to the bottom. If, however, the election is set aside, even in the event of Capt. Leo being again chosen to the position of Lieutenant Colonel as a subsequent election, "no harm done," it is intimated, will be taken in this direction.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate General as to the constitutionality of the provision of the Military Code precluding staff officers of regiments and battalions from voting for field officers or their promotion is not looked for as final or binding by Capt. Hart's adherents, who claim that the points raised by the latter's counsel were not touched upon in his decision by the Judge Advocate General.

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Monday, April 21, has been set apart by Col. Heman Dowd for the final public appearance of the Twelfth Regiment for the indoor drill season of 1889-90. Two events of uncommon importance will lend interest to the doings on that occasion. The first of these is the appearance of the regimental ambulance class in a realistic exhibition of the practical working of that branch of National Guard instruction. A year ago Major Mason E. Henry, Surgeon of the Twelfth, brought forward his corps of company bearers in a stretcher drill in the armory, in the course of which the manner in which the members of the class would be employed in rendering first aid to the injured was illustrated.

On the forthcoming occasion Surgeon Henry proposes to present a picture of an ambulance corps in active operation on the field of battle. To this end it is proposed to present a conflict between troops, in miniature, but with the addition of all the accessories possible to render it lifelike and natural in view of the spectators. Supplementary to this undertaking six companies of the regiment, commanded by the senior Captains, of twelve files each, will exemplify Upton's tactics, with the probability that not less than half an hour will be devoted to movements in double time. A dress parade is to conclude the military exercises.

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The series of battalion drills now current in the Eighth Regiment are preparatory to the reunion of Col. Scott's command, which is set down for the evening of the 23d of April in the new armory. As already stated in this column, the

AN ACTIVE MARKET FOR GOOD REAL ESTATE.

HOW THE NEW MOVEMENT FOR RAPID TRANSIT IS BECOMING—APATHY IN REGARD TO OTHER MEASURES.

The past week was one of great activity for real estate in the auction market. Every sale was well attended and the bidding was active and spirited. It is quite safe to say that the record of sales was quite as large as that of any other week during the present season and that it would compare favorably with that of any average busy week for several years past. Every one who attended the sales seemed to have bidding in view and to be willing to pay a fairly reasonable price for any property that was ordinarily desirable. The result was that the range of prices was comprised within high market figures and that the great majority of sellers did perhaps better than they could have hoped to do at private sale.

Among the sales in which special interest seemed to be taken was that of a portion of the estate of Homer Morgan, who was for many years in the real estate business, who enjoyed an excellent reputation as a judge of property, and whose investments were assumed to have been well placed. All the property that was offered on his account brought prices quite up to the present market standard. The sale of a small building in Malden-lane, with a frontage of only 18 feet and a depth of 62 feet, for $67,000, shows how the market stood for down-town investment property. This figure would have been considered high at a private sale, and it will rank as a high price among the sales of the season, although it does not by any means stand alone in that respect, good investment property almost uniformly for at least two months past having brought better prices at auction than were ever before known.

One of the best bargains of the week was secured by the purchasers of two lots in Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets. They brought $10,000 each. Lots in that neighborhood have been held for private sale at $12,000 and $15,000, but the market has been slow for them. It is probably fair to assume that other lots, if put up at auction, would yield hardly more than the price paid for these two, but if the purchasers will hold on there is little doubt that they will be able to reap a fair profit. In the opinion of dealers, who gauge prices by the market as it runs along, these two lots were secured as bargains. So far as any lesson may be drawn from these alleged bargains, it would seem to be that the market is not just now favorable to the plans or desires of bargain hunters.

All offerings of investment property were eagerly accepted by the bidders at the Exchange, who were willing to pay good prices. Unimproved property, as a class, did not fare quite so well, but it certainly yielded to the sellers as much money as they could reasonably expect. At private sale at this time, dealers are not willing to pay top prices unless the property offered is exceptionally good for their purposes, but at anything a shade or two under such prices the demand is equal to the supply. There is no doubt, judging from the appearance of the market, that the auctioneers are enjoying a better class of prosperity than are the agents. No complaint, however, is heard from the dealers, but on the contrary, the general report is that business is good, and that almost every one seems to be satisfied.

The prospect for the coming week in the auction room is excellent. Much good property, both improved and unimproved, is to be offered, and very lively interest has been manifested in these sales. The frontage in Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets, is likely to be especially attractive to buyers, and it would seem that this sale is not forced, and on that account there is a feeling of doubt whether or not the owners will let the property go at the prices now ruling for that class of property. This consideration is not likely to interfere with the attendance at the sale, which promises to be very large indeed.

Naturally the talk among the real estate dealers has been mainly upon the subject of rapid transit. The fresh impetus given to the discussion of that subject by the meeting at the Exchange on Monday week has served to put forward reviving among property owners the hope that perhaps at last the Exchange would take an aggressive attitude and would make itself felt at Albany and elsewhere in stirring up an agitation to ensure public opinion that of the markmen. It would have a good influence on the Legislature. It must be said that any such hope has now begun to droop. President Scott is finding great difficulty in securing a committee of 100 gentlemen willing to give their time and to pay $200 each for the privilege, which is the price of a rapid-transit measure. Mr. Scott says that he is unwilling to appoint an ornamental committee, and that he will announce the name of no one for that committee except in return for a distinct promise that the man so honored service will be performed. This means that every one appointed must agree in advance of his appointment to go to Albany and work for rapid-transit.

If Mr. Scott persists in his determination to have only a working committee he is liable, so far as now appears, to have to wait a long time before he can make up his list. Even if he were to secure a committee of 100, he would probably have a good deal of trouble to bind them all to a position of neutrality in regard to measures pending in the Legislature. In his opinion the Exchange cannot afford to take sides with any project for rapid transit, and it will be prudent only to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of rapid transit in some form or under some system to be defined by agreement between the various bodies. It appears that the majority of the members of the Exchange, property owners and dealers, who have taken a really active interest in the matter of rapid transit, have already committed themselves in favor of some project or system. This new complication imposes added difficulty upon Mr. Scott, so that a good many of those who have been watching for developments from last Monday's meeting are fast coming to the conclusion that the Real Estate Exchange will cut a very small figure in the furtherance of rapid transit plans for this city.

While the experience that Mr. Scott is getting in this connection may be novel and rather disheartening for him, it is the sort of thing that should be expected. It has long been a matter of comment and reproach that public spirit is backward in this city, the most difficult of organization. People seem to be so much absorbed in their private affairs that they are careless of matters pertaining to the common welfare. There have been several illustrations of this public apathy within the last few weeks. The committee which came here from Albany to investigate the subject of power and lighting by electricity, and to receive expert evidence in the hope of suggestions out of which a wholesome and sufficient law might be devised for the protection of life and property against danger, held their sessions in the most limited audiences, and had great difficulty in procuring witnesses who could give them impartial and unprejudiced testimony.

The committee from the United States Senate who came here to look into the matter of sending the class of emigrants best to shift about for themselves, for the most part, and to send delegations to the committee or to incur any personal sacrifice in regard to the matter. The Board of Aldermen also made such

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THE REPUBLICAN PURPOSE WITH THE TARIFF.

DEMOCRATS PREPARED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS OF THEIR OPPONENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Ex-Speaker Carlisle has undertaken, at the request of his Democratic associates on the Ways and Means Committee, to prepare the minority report on the Tariff bill, and it will probably be ready as soon as the report that the majority ought to submit, but which, in the present uncertain condition of the Republicans, it is not easy to formulate.

The hearings on the tariff may not result in many changes in the bill. The committee listens, but it makes no promises, and none of the gentlemen who have been here to ask for modifications ought to be disappointed if they find that their requests have been futile. As Mr. McKinley needed time to write his report and have it reasonably consistent with the bill, he could not be supposed to be changing the bill and the report from day to day. As soon as the bill was printed the Democrats put it into the hands of a competent man, who has been making calculations of the effect of the increased duties upon the revenue. The calculations will be used in preparing the minority report. The Republicans will at once, as soon as the Democrats show that the effect of the McKinley bill will be to increase the revenue, declare that it will rather reduce importations and so reduce revenue.

The Democrats will have a bill, as already announced in these dispatches, but it will not accompany the minority report. Just at present the condition of the Republican side suggests another course. There are many Republicans who desire to have amendments made in the bill. Unless they are satisfied by the committee before the bill comes to be discussed and voted on they may indicate to the Democrats the way to improve the bill by amendment. All Republican attempts in that direction will be aided.

After all the items have been passed upon and the time arrives when the Democrats can properly offer a bill as a substitute, they will have one ready that will embody the Democratic idea of what tariff reform means. It will not tax hides. It will not offer to the farmer a deceitful "agricultural list," same as that constructed by Messrs. La Follette and Gear. It will undoubtedly propose a deeper cut on sugar than that proposed by Mr. McKinley and his friends. Wool and woolen goods will not be taxed according to the scheme of Farmer Lawrence and Farmer Delano, and the carpetmakers will not be asked to pay an increased duty on their materials, and be accused, at the same time, of importing carpet wools to sell them to manufacturers to be used in making rough-faced cloths.

The Republicans on the committee probably do not believe that the bill will be passed as it was submitted a few days ago. There are members of the committee who do not hesitate to say, privately, that they not only do not expect to see it passed, but they trust that it may not pass as it stands. To these men it is nothing more than a new expression of the tariff utterances in the Chicago platform, intended merely for use in the campaign of next Fall.

In Iowa it is to be suited to the uses of Mr. Gear. If there are any parts of it that are too strong or too weak for the Iowans he will be in a position, if the bill fails for any reason, to assure his constituents that he did what he could and will try and improve the bill when he gets back. Mr. Carter of Montana, if the hides and lead ore paragraphs should happen to meet with adverse treatment, can go to his cattle constituents and tell them that he had the duty on and the House voted it off. He can say the same thing to the men whom he promised that all lead should be required to pay 1½ cents a pound.

The bill, dead, will give every Representative something to brag of before his constituents and its failure will mitigate the force of the injury that unreasonable advocates might have threatened. A prominent member of the Senate Finance Committee says that, even if the bill should pass the House, as it was submitted by the majority, it could not get through the Senate in any very much different form from the bill that was passed by that body in 1888.

* * *

In the Senate the Chinese Enumeration act will come up to-morrow, and Mr. Mitchell's amendments, intended to restore the bill to something like its purport when it was received from the House, will be in order. It is not expected that this bill will occupy much time. After it is disposed of the discussion of the reports in the Montana election case will be resumed. At the rate of progress made last week the case bids fair to go over into next week.

It will give way, however, for a prompt consideration of the World's Fair bill if the select committee on that subject make a report after its meeting Thursday, at which time the sub-committee is expected to report upon the extent and quality of Chicago's subscriptions to the guarantee fund. The Administrative Customs bill stands next, the Montana contest on the regular Saturday programme. Saturday, according to the new order of business, will be devoted to the calendar, for the passage of bills to which no objection is made.

To-morrow will be "District Day" in the House, and the greater part of the session will probably be devoted to the further considerations of the bill to establish a national park on Rock Creek, which is the unfinished business. Naval matters are likely to be discussed Tuesday. The Committee on Naval Affairs has several measures of interest on the calendar, prominent among which are the McAdoo bill to prohibit the enlistment of aliens in the navy and the Mates' Retirement bill. The Naval Appropriation bill is also in a position favorable to speedy consideration.

About the middle of the week the Elections Committee will take the floor and call up three contested election cases in order, namely: Posey against Parrett, Indiana; Bowen against Buchanan, Virginia, and Waddell against Wise, Virginia. Over the first two cases, as the committee has reported in favor of the sitting Democratic members, there is likely to be little discussion, save that Mr. Cassidie is expected to champion Posey's claims. But in the case of Waddell against Wise there will be a triangular fight. The majority of the committee will contend for Waddell, the Democratic minority for a new election, and Mr. Wise for his own seat. Saturday afternoon has been set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representative Laird of Nebraska.

* * *

Representatives Herbert of Alabama, Hemphill of South Carolina, Turner of Georgia, Stewart of Texas, and Wilson of West Virginia, ex-Representative Barksdale of Mississippi, Senators Vance of North Carolina, Pasco of Florida, and Vest of Missouri, and Messrs. W. M. Fishback of Arkansas, C. P. Jones of Tennessee, O. S. Long of West Virginia, and E. J. Gay of Louisiana have collectively written and will soon publish a book entitled "The Solid South; or, Reconstruction and Its Results."

It undertakes to narrate, fairly and dispassionately, in concise and popular form, the history of the reconstructed Governments in each State, showing how the Republicans obtained control, and how they lost it, the figures and facts as to shrinkage of values and increase of debt and taxation under these Governments, and the prosperity of the South under present auspices. The book speaks of Abraham Lincoln's death as an appalling calamity to the South; argues that Andrew Johnson followed strictly Lincoln's plan of restoration, and contends that if Lincoln had lived he would have been able to defend that plan against the assaults of Congress.

Each chapter is signed by its author, who thus becomes directly responsible for the truth of his statements, and the claim of the book in its preface (written by Gen. Herbert, its editor) is that in all the chapters the facts are understated rather than overstated. The race question and race troubles are extensively discussed. The statement is made that there is no intention to agitate for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment or the deportation of the negro. Educational and material statistics of many kinds are given in support of the contention that the negro is prospering, and that the South is solving for itself the negro question. The book is dedicated to the business men of the North, with a statement that they are interested in continuing the prosperity of the South.

If you live in Jersey City enter your protest against Cleveland, Feeney, and the ring to-morrow. Every ballot for Perkins means a stand against bad government. You may vote between the hours of 6 A. M. and 7 P. M. to-morrow.

BANKER MORGAN'S CONDITION.

The friends of Junius S. Morgan of Drexel, Morgan & Co., who was so badly injured by jumping from his carriage at Monte Carlo while the horses were unmanageable, received but little news yesterday to allay the fears of the fatal result that the cablegrams printed in yesterday morning's papers predicted.

George S. Bowdoin, a partner in the banking firm, got a brief cable message yesterday morning. It merely said that while Mr. Morgan's condition was extremely critical, it was not hopeless and, in a third degree, he seemed to be polyuric.

THE HARTFORD MAYORALTY.

A CONTEST WHICH MAY INFLUENCE NEXT FALL'S STATE ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—The most important city election which has occurred here in years will take place to-morrow. It will be the first municipal contest under the new secret-ballot law, and more than ordinary interest will be felt in it on that account.

It is still a question which side is to gain by a faithful enforcement of the measure. The contest will be fought on the Mayoralty issue alone. The general ticket, aside from the candidates for Mayor, is acceptable to both parties, being practically a division of the offices between them. The Democrats have selected the Hon. Charles R. Chapman as their standard bearer. Mr. Chapman is one of the most reputable citizens here and a life-long Democrat. At the beginning of President Cleveland's Administration he was appointed Postmaster, and his career in that office won the admiration and respect of every one. Mr. Chapman has represented Hartford in both branches of the General Assembly, and was the occupant of the Mayoralty for six years, his original term beginning in 1866. The opponent of this able and popular Democrat, Gen. Henry C. Dwight, was nominated by the Republicans after a bitter factional controversy, that turned the city upside down for ten days. It is yet uncertain which faction gained the ascendency. The most that the public has secured as the result of the war in the party is the presentation of a candidate for Mayor who commands the fullest respect of Democrats and Republicans throughout the city. Gen. Dwight is not a native of Hartford, as his Democratic rival has the honor of being, but he has been an active and prominent citizen for twenty-five years. He came here from Northampton, Mass., after a brilliant service in the field during the war, and has been honored with public office three-fourths of the time that he has lived in the city. He was a member of Gov. Harrison's staff for two years, and is one of the best-known Grand Army men in the State.

In a city naturally Democratic by from 500 to 800 majority the election of ex-Postmaster Chapman would reasonably be expected. But owing to the strategic advantages to be secured in the State campaign through a Republican victory here on Monday, nothing will be omitted by that party which may insure the election of Gen. Dwight. The Republicans have carried the Mayoralty here for ten years, and it is not presumed that they will willingly abandon the prestige which that fact has given them. A Republican defeat here on Monday would signify the loss of the State in the Fall.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE PAST THREE MONTHS TO BE PASSED UPON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—Notwithstanding the fact that the reorganization of the City Government places the various departments under the control of a partisan board, both parties have nominated candidates for Water Works Trustees and other offices. The Republicans led in this move and were followed by the Democrats, as some doubt exists as to the constitutionality of the act that has recently been passed by the Legislature.

The House and Senate adjourned Friday afternoon, and in less than two hours all the members were on their way home to meet their constituents, as well as to take part in to-morrow's elections, which will indorse or repudiate the work performed in the legislative halls during the past three months. In Columbus there is lively hustling, and at this time the result is in extreme doubt. The Democrats have the advantage given them by legislation in the way of patronage, there is a strong undercurrent against indorsing the Heffner "Ripper" bill by voting for the advocates of the measure. The weather to-day has been perfect, and the friends of candidates have been more than active. In the event of Democratic success in a majority of the cities and large towns, there will be no backwardness manifested in either branch of the General Assembly to carry out any proposition that may be suggested in the direction of ousting Republicans elected by the people and appointing Democrats to fill their places.

The elections to-morrow are exciting quite as much interest as a State affair when party lines are tightly drawn.

THE YOUTHFUL POISONER.

MAMIE STARR'S CONTRADICTORY STORIES AND SUPPOSED INSANITY.

CHICAGO, April 6.—As Mamie Starr, the young woman who poisoned Mr. and Mrs. Newland by putting rat poison in the corn she was cooking, has a new story to tell every three or four hours, the police are greatly puzzled as to whether her insanity is feigned or genuine. To-day she admitted that she bought the poison at Rogers's drug store.

Singularly enough, when Dr. Rogers, for purposes of identification, was confronted with her he said she was not the girl. The young woman who bought the poison, he said, was cool and collected, so that he concluded at once that it would be safe to trust her with it. As the girl had denied procuring the stuff Chief Marsh was nonplused for the moment. Later the girl was brought into his presence and asked why she had said that she was not in the drug store.

"Of course I went there," she replied. "I bought the box of poison, paying 15 cents for it, and I paid 10 cents for some gum."

In answering questions, she continued: "I was very despondent and did not want to live any longer, so I went to the store for the poison, and thought I would take it while the family were asleep that night. I hid it while I cooked supper. I cooked the corn, and am sure there could not have been any poison in it, but it was wrong some way. I took a taste of it myself, and was dreadfully sick afterward. When all the family began to get sick I was scared, and thought the best thing I could do was to get out. I took the box of poison and rolled it in my apron before going away. I threw both away."

The girl insisted that she had told these facts upon being arrested. It has not yet been ascertained, by analysis what poison the corn contained.

Election officers at the polls in Jersey City to-morrow have no right to adjourn except from 1 to 2 P. M. The polls will open at 6 A. M. and close at 7 P. M. Citizens who believe in reforming the corrupt local government should vote early in the morning. It is their first duty.

SENT TO MR. M'KINLEY.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 7.—At a special meeting of the Eagle Pass Board of Trade the following preamble and resolutions were enthusiastically carried. The Secretary was instructed to telegraph them to each member of the Texas delegation in Congress and to Chairman McKinley of the Ways and Means Committee:

Whereas, The provisions in the proposed Tariff bill taxing lead-silver ores would destroy an industry already harassed, closing existing smelters in the border, driving smelters projected at this point to Mexico, and throwing out of work thousands of men dependent on these importations; and,

Whereas, The ore trade involves at least 70 per cent. of the total importations from Mexico to the United States; be it

Resolved, That we hereby strenuously protest against the adoption of the proposed law, or to the imposition of any tax whatever upon lead-silver ores from Mexico, and urge the Texas delegation and all interested in extending trade with Mexico and building up American industries to spare no effort to get the provision in question expunged.

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 6.—William A. Welch, for several years foreman on H. C. Howard's farm, near La Salle, is missing, and there seems but little doubt that he was carried over the falls. On the evening of March 27 he was seen by his stepson to go out into the river opposite Mr. Howard's residence to set a night line. A search along the river was begun yesterday. An oar bearing the name of the missing man was picked up below the falls, and a short time afterward a portion of a boat, which proved to be a part of the side of the boat belonging to Mr. Howard, was caught, which makes it almost certain that Welch was carried over the falls. Welch was about forty years old and leaves a widow and stepson.

AN OLD WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 6.—The body of Margaret McDonald, a dissolute character, aged about fifty years, was found lying beside the Moorestown road in East Camden this morning, and Robert Lindsay has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. The authorities have a theory that the woman was thrown into a ditch and drowned, and her body afterward dragged to where it was found.

Lindsay admits having been in the woman's company on Saturday night, but denies any knowledge of the cause of her death.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC

HER MEETING WITH THE CITY OF PARIS.

"THANK YOU, GO AHEAD," WAS THE SIGNAL GIVEN HER WHEN THE ALDERSGATE OFFERED HER SERVICES.

The steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line from Liverpool, which passed the Inman steamship City of Paris after that vessel had been disabled, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Roberts gave an account of his experience, which seems to justify the course which he pursued.

The weather was good at the time that the Paris was seen, although there was a slight westerly swell, but there were no indications of an approaching storm. Capt. Roberts says that he was desirous of saving the lives of the passengers, but that he could not tow the Paris to Queenstown. He found, however, the steamship Aldersgate, which took the City of Paris into port. Capt. Roberts has made the following official statement:

"On the 28th of March, at 1:30 A. M., latitude 51° 18' north, longitude 21° 38' west, observed signals of distress, stopped, and found that they came from a boat belonging to the steamship City of Paris, in charge of chief officer, who reported the condition of their ship and said that Capt. Watkins wished to be towed to Queenstown, which I declined to do, but said that I would go to her to save life. Just then another steamer hove in sight, bound west, which I thought might be the City of Chester of the same line, which left Queenstown immediately after us, so sent up rockets at intervals to intercept him. He came within four miles, and in the meantime the boat had been placed between the two ships, but the steamer kept on her course, not answering our signals.

"Afterward the officer came on board a second time, when I told him I was going to the City of Paris to save life if necessary, but not to tow her, and wished him to go back with us, but he declined, saying that he would make for the land; this was at 4 A. M. On our way to the City of Paris we sighted a steamer bound east, which proved to be the Aldersgate of London, from Galveston for Liverpool. I signaled and sent the chief officer on board to ask him if he would go to the City of Paris and take her people from her, which he consented to do. We then proceeded in company in case of emergency. On arriving alongside, an officer boarded us, presenting Capt. Watkins's request to tow. I said that we had come to save life; that we had boarded the Aldersgate, which was bound east, and had agreed to take the people from her. After waiting a short time, the City of Paris hoisted the signals 'Thanks,' 'Go ahead.' We then proceeded at 6:54 A. M., leaving the two ships in communication."

Mr. George W. Stearns, a passenger on the Adriatic, told this story of the meeting with the City of Paris:

"About 2:30 Friday morning, when we were about 160 miles west of Queenstown, our engine stopped. Supposing we had broken down, I dressed hurriedly and went on deck. Alongside the ship was a boat from the City of Paris, which was lying to the northward. The officer in command of the boat reported that both engines had broken down, and that the ship was totally disabled. The officer went on the bridge and conferred with Capt. Roberts. As he came down and was about to go over the side he told me that the City of Paris was entirely disabled. He had left her the day before at 1 P. M. and was making for Queenstown.

"Capt. Roberts agreed to lay by and render any aid that was necessary, and for the purpose of intercepting the City of Chester, which left port about the time we did, the officer of the boat bore away to the southward. During the remainder of the night distress signals were thrown up from the Adriatic, from the City of Paris and from the Chester.

"Later a steamer passed whose lights were distinctly seen from the Adriatic, and still later the boat of the City of Paris returned to us stating that the steamer had passed without paying any attention to the distress signals.

"At 4 A. M. the Aldersgate, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, rounded under our stern in answer to the signals. Capt. Roberts sent a boat with the news of the crippled condition of the City of Paris, and asking the Aldersgate's Captain to become one of the rescuing party. Capt. Watkins of the Aldersgate promptly offered either to tow the ship into port, which it was thought he could do at the rate of four miles an hour, or, if necessary, throw overboard his cargo and take the City of Paris's passengers on board.

"The position of the ships then was only about one hundred miles from Fastnet. As soon as it was daylight the Adriatic and the Aldersgate started for the City of Paris. We found her a derelict, her stern well down, showing nine inches of her keel. She had a fair amount of water in her. Our coming was received with tumultuous cheering by the passengers of the crippled ship, who were huddled together forward, eagerly awaiting our approach. A second boat from the City of Paris brought the statement that the ship was totally disabled and that Capt. Watkins requested that she be taken in tow for Queenstown by the Adriatic.

"Capt. Roberts responded that he would do so if necessary to save life. But he was not allowed to do so for that purpose. As the officer came down from the bridge to regain his boat I had a moment's private conversation with him.

"'What is your condition?' I asked.

"'Pretty bad,' he replied.

"'How's your bull?' I asked.

"'Oh, the bull's all right,' he said, and he boarded his boat and returned to the ship.

"In a few moments the boat left the City of Paris and started for the Aldersgate. The City of Paris thereupon ran up the signal, 'Thank you; go ahead.' The Adriatic then proceeded on her voyage, leaving the Aldersgate to perform the work of rescue.

"The City of Paris's boat, after returning from the fruitless attempt to intercept the City of Chester, held a parley with Capt. Roberts as to whether he should not take the City of Paris or proceed to Queenstown. At Queenstown I learned that the Paris was overdue. The supposition was that she had proceeded directly to Liverpool, unable to make Queenstown because of the fog. Her non-arrival at Liverpool becoming known, it was assumed that searchers would be sent out for her, and that the boat by proceeding eastward would meet with aid. After being further provisioned by the Adriatic the boat proceeded.

"I have understood since my arrival that the commander of the Adriatic has been charged with abandoning the City of Paris. The fact is that he was her rescuer, and only ignorance or malice could have induced any person to make the charge. It has been a peculiar opportunity for observing Capt. Roberts. When the news of these assaults upon him reached him he was deeply affected, the more so because he is a supernumerary Captain and not the regular commander. Capt. Roberts was as tender as a woman during the night when we lay near the City of Paris, manifesting an acute appreciation of the situation. Had he acted from mercenary motives, he would have taken the ship in tow, for the salvage would have been immense, as, for instance, $2,000,000 for the ship, say a million for the cargo and 1,100 people she was reported to have. It can be seen in a moment that the saving of the ship under those circumstances would have made the man independent. All this was ignored. He did everything that humanity could suggest. And only when the City of Paris hoisted the signal 'Thank you; go ahead,' did he resume his voyage."

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, April 6.—Copies of the treaty negotiated in regard to claims, between Mexico and Guatemala, are now in the hands of the Deputies.

The work of building on the Camela Railroad route will be commenced next month, as the money to build the road is now ready. It is understood that Esteva, the concessionaire, is very wealthy, and would be able to build the road alone.

Six English engineers are visiting the gold mines in Altarzone, Sonora, preparatory to making a report on their condition.

The tramway cars in this city are to be lighted by electricity.

SEVEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, April 6.—The stock stables of William C. Parker in Newtonville were burned last night. The buildings were wrapped in flames before the arrival of the Fire Department, the fire having got a good start before it was discovered. Seven horses, twenty tons of hay, and a number of vehicles and all of the harness were burned. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The buildings were insured for $3,500, and the contents were probably nearly fully insured. Mr. Parker was rendered seriously ill by the excitement and his exertions in endeavoring to save his property. Fourteen valuable horses, four cows, and twelve pigs were saved.

WILL MAKE NO FORMAL STRIKE.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 6.—The Bricklayers' Union has decided that it will not formally declare a strike, but that the members of the union will refuse to work for the bosses who will not grant increased wages. The decision affects 500 bricklayers and the same number of builders' laborers. Two stone masons will also remain out, and the total number of men affected will be 1,500.

MURDEROUS TRAMPS.

A CONDUCTOR FATALLY SHOT BY ONE OF THE GANG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 6.—A special from Lima, Ohio, says: As the third section of freight train No. 98, east-bound, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was pulling into a long side track a half mile west of this city, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Conductor Gardner J. Tuckey noticed six tramps getting into a box car of the train. He ordered them to leave the train and to get out lively. One of the tramps said to him:

"You will be the first man to get out."

At this moment Tuckey grappled with the man, when one of his companions discharged a pistol inside the car. The train was moving during the occurrence and had reached the Main-street crossing. The target man, hearing the report of the revolver, ran to the car with a flagstick, which he gave to the conductor, and endeavored to get into the car to aid him; but in trying to get hold of the stick Tuckey was shoved out of the car door to the ground. At the same time the tramps jumped out of the door on the north side of the train. Tuckey climbed over the train, and as he alighted on the opposite side one of the gang produced a revolver, which Tuckey wrenched out of his hands. Two others then caught him, holding each one of his arms, so that he was powerless to defend himself, when another one of them placed a thirty-eight-calibre revolver at the conductor's left side and fired, the ball taking effect in the region a little below the heart.

The tramps then started to run north on Main-street, Tuckey bravely starting in pursuit, but he soon fell exhausted from loss of blood. Tuckey was picked up and carried to the nearest drug store, where he received medical assistance. The doctors decided that the wound would prove fatal. The police went in search of the tramps and arrested four of them after a lively chase of about three miles out of the city. They were identified by Tuckey, one of them as the man who fired the shot. He was examined and a thirty-eight-calibre revolver with one empty chamber was found on his person.

Intense excitement was created by the shooting, and a large crowd gathered at the jail, ready to hang the tramp on sight, but cooler judgment prevailed. Tuckey was removed to the parlor of the Burnet House, and his antemortem statement was taken by the Prosecuting Attorney. The tramps were brought over from jail and again identified by the dying conductor. He picked out one of them as the one who did the shooting. The tramp gave his name as William Thomas of Springfield, Ohio. The other parties arrested are Lewis Duebret of Columbus, Charles Sagerman, and William Mack.

Tuckey is still living, but he cannot last over two hours. He is a member of the Conductors' Brotherhood, and the local brotherhood are giving him all possible care.

FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED.

A FIRE PLAYS HAVOC ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The residents of Washington Heights were roused by the glare of a big fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Flames had been seen bursting from the roof of a rambling wooden structure on Tenth-avenue, just below One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, by the policeman on post, and when he sent in the alarm the place was already well on fire. Although the nearest engine, No. 38, was but four blocks away, the blaze had spread rapidly to adjoining buildings before it reached the scene, and a second alarm and three special calls were immediately given.

The position of the fire would have been a dangerous one had the wind been in the opposite direction. A cluster of one and two story frame houses was near by, and would rapidly have spread the flames toward Eleventh-avenue, as it was five buildings in all were entirely destroyed, with most of their contents.

The one where the fire originated was a two-story frame house and store occupied by Adam Meyer as saloon. In the rear of this was a stable, in which there were one horse, also destroyed, owned by J. O'Rourke. R. G. Lawson and his family occupied the next building, the lower floor being used as a harnessmaker's shop. Another building was occupied by George Taylor as a plumber's shop. Lawson's family just managed to escape before the fire reached their home.

All these buildings were owned by K. A. Grecoen. Another building on One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, owned by Clark Gillis & Co., as a coal yard, had a fair amount of coal and depot was also destroyed, and here the fire had the fiercest strength. Large quantities of hay and feed as well as some axle grease stored in this building made a very hot fire. Engine No. 38 was badly scorched before it could be moved from its first position. In an hour or so, however, the flames were under control.

The total loss is supposed to be about $10,000. Meyer had his stock of beer and wine insured for $1,300, and Gillis & Co. were partially insured.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary. Meyer says that everything was all right when he left his place at 11:30 o'clock.

TWELVE NEGROES DROWNED.

LITTLE FEAR OF FURTHER DAMAGE BY THE FLOODS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—Reports from all points in the Lower Mississippi indicate a rise more or less heavy. In front of this city there was a stand of 16 1-10, in Plaquemine a rise of one inch, and at Vicksburg of ten inches. The river commenced falling at Cairo to-day, and the fall is expected to be rapid from now on.

A party of negroes lately arrived from North Carolina got on an improvised raft to escape the overflow in the Bogue Falaya. Being unused to navigation, they ran against a stump and wrecked the raft. Twelve women and children were drowned. The survivors of the party, nineteen in number, reached Vicksburg to-day. They are greatly distressed and wish they were back among the tar pits of the old North State.

Intelligence comes from Arkansas City that a party of armed men came down from the Red River district and cut the levee at Bayou Ponsum Fork, causing a dangerous crevasse. The ground had been taken off several days ago. The State authorities will try to close the gap. The back water in Tensas and Concordia has come to a stand and is rapidly making its way down into the Red River. The Louisiana levees that have not broken are still holding faithfully, and if the present fine weather continues there is no apprehension of further damage. They can all hold twelve to eighteen inches more of water safely, and the best experts say that the water can hardly reach this height.

To-morrow an opportunity is given each good citizen in Jersey City to declare himself for good government. Thousands are tired of the Jersey City ring. Every polling place will be open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Vote early.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The Hon. D. B. Gellham, who was shot by an unknown burglar on the night of March 17, in his residence at Alton, Ill., died at 7 o'clock this evening. On the fatal night he was aroused by hearing some one prowling about on the lower floor and got up to investigate. He surprised a robber and was shot. He lingered between life and death until this evening.

Mr. Gellham was a farmer, forty-four years old, quite rich, and very prominent in Illinois public affairs. He had sat in both branches of the Legislature, been a member, Vice President, and President of the State Board of Agriculture, and Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

MATAWAN COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 6.—The annual election for Commissioners in Matawan Friday was one of the most bitterly-contested municipal elections ever held in the city. There were only 280 votes polled, but there were nearly a dozen tickets in the field. The result was as follows: W. A. Dunlap, 289; C. H. Wardell, 283; Levi Emmons, 170; James Lambertson, 147; Frank Bedle, 149; John P. Applegate, 151; J. F. Lisk, 145, and D. E. Van Wickle, 145.

The latter two ran a tie race, and although Van Wickle was declared elected upon a recount, another contest will be held to settle it, as only seven Commissioners are required.

SOMERVILLE WANTS RAPID TRANSIT.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 6.—The citizens of Somerville have long been clamoring for a new passenger station on the Jersey Central Railroad, but now that the company is about to erect a handsome structure the people begin to complain that the train service is inefficient, and that the company ignores the town in the matter of providing rapid transit conveniences. An effort is, therefore, being made to have the Lehigh Valley Company build a spur from its track three miles distant and open up competition by giving facilities for reaching New-York by frequent quick trains.

EVIDENCE OF FOUL PLAY.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 6.—The body of Joseph Jacobs, Jr., son of a wealthy citizen, was found this morning. He had been missing since March 18. His skull was crushed in and his face was disfigured, and there is every evidence of foul play. There is much excitement on account of the prominence of the family. This is the third case of the kind in this city within the last month.

THE ELECTION IN ALBANY

THE DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

ANTECEDENTS AND CAREER OF JAMES H. MANNING WHO HEADS THEIR TICKET FOR MAYOR.

ALBANY, April 6.—The municipal contest to be decided here on Tuesday, while not the most exciting, will be one of the most interesting that this picturesque old Dutch city has had in many years. The Republicans have nominated for Mayor Mr. Howard N. Fuller, President of the famous Unconditionals, that began their existence during the first Grant campaign in 1868, taking the name from the then popular sentiment, "Unconditional Surrender Grant." Mr. Fuller can hardly expect to win. The Republicans are by no means the dominant party in this county. They have, it is true, carried it in the past, but their success on such occasions has generally been due to boodle or to dissensions among the Democrats. This year the Republicans will have no corruption fund with which to beguile the susceptible voter, and whatever dissension there may be in the Democratic Party is not heavy enough to make the difference of 500 votes.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have nominated James H. Manning, a young man not yet thirty-six years of age, whose identity has been so closely allied with the affairs of Albany for the past fifteen years that there is no question but that to-day he is the best known and most popular man for his years in the city. As the son of Daniel Manning, a name which, irrespective of politics, is held in highest reverence in this city where Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Treasury lived from boyhood, Mr. Manning is proud of his lineage, but he has been outspoken and emphatic in his demands that his party shall not strive to elect him because he is "the son of his father."

He has a character and a policy of his own; the character represents all the vital forces, independence, and manliness of the father; the policy all the vigor, progress, aggressiveness, and decision characteristic of the rising generation of the Democratic Party.

By training Mr. Manning is an editor. He began his professional life the year he graduated from the high school, here in 1873, and four years later he founded the *Sunday Argus*. He was its managing editor until 1883, when his father relinquished all control in the conduct of the daily to the sons, and later, in March, 1885, when Daniel Manning was summoned to President Cleveland's Cabinet, this young man, scarcely over thirty, was intrusted with the responsibility of looking after all the family interests in this vast establishment. The education and training he received in these years prepared him for the more onerous duties that devolved on him upon his father's death. In 1888 he was elected President of the *Argus* Company and succeeded his father as Director in several financial institutions of this city with which Mr. Daniel Manning was identified. There is scarcely an organization of note in Albany upon whose roll of membership the name of James H. Manning does not appear. He was a member of the Albany Zouave Cadets, the crack military company of this city, and is now attached to the staff of Gen. Thomas J. Parker, having served in all the lower non-commissioned offices. He is a prominent member of the Young Men's Association, whose annual sanguinary elections are a feature of Albany life. In 1878 he was one of the founders of the Olympic Boat Club. He is a member of the Albany Curling Club, the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs, the Apollo Singing Society, of Temple Lodge, F. and A. M., and Vice President of the Eastern New-York Fish and Game Association. He is also a yachtsman and an enthusiastic amateur photographer.

In personal appearance Mr. Manning is about 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 170 pounds. His eye is clear and its expression steady. He is frank to bluntness in speech—the reverse of his father, who was a great listener and was cautiousness personified in expressing an opinion. When I called to see him he was sitting in the small room on the first floor of the *Argus* Building, a room that was used as a den by his father and by William Cassidy before him, in which conferences many a political plot has been devised, and whose walls at different times have echoed the voice of every prominent Democrat in this State for the past fifty years. The next Mayor of Albany is more of a business man than a politician. He frankly discussed his canvass and modestly alluded to his plan of conducting it. When asked how, in view of his vast business interests, he had concluded to enter the political arena, he said:

"It was with considerable reluctance that I entered this fight, and it was a long time before I would make a positive promise to accept the nomination. Of course, there is more or less gratification to a young man to be nominated for so proud a position as that of Mayor of the capital city of the Empire State. But when my friends first broached the subject to me I said to them that I could not very well afford to surrender my business interests for the sake of running for office, but that if elected I would apply the principles that now govern me in my business to the administration of the affairs of the city."

"All the young men in Albany seem to be enlisted in your cause!"

"One of the greatest sources of pleasure to me has been the display of earnestness and zeal on the part of the young men, and that irrespective, I might say, of party. I have received assurances from men whom I have always regarded as political enemies of their determination to support and vote for me. They seem to regard the contest as one of men's contest. There is this much to be said—that, if elected—and at this time there seems to be not the slightest possibility of defeat—I shall enter office without a pledge of any kind. I shall do everything in my power to promote the welfare of the city, to develop it, and if I can to bring down taxation. It will not be said that any man owns me or controls me or that any corporation or political cabal or party can influence me unduly. I shall be free and untrammeled in all my public actions, and if I make mistakes I shall hold myself, as I shall expect the people to hold me, individually responsible."

Although the Republicans frankly admit that they have more chance of electing a Republican Mayor of Albany than a Republican Governor of Alabama, they are conducting the campaign in pure, old-fashioned Albany style, and the amount of mud slinging indulged in on one day would disgust a native of Timbuctoo. It is but natural, however, that Thurlow Weed's grandson, who is editor of the Albany *Journal*, should keep on hand a number of missiles so popular among the Chinese for the son of Daniel Manning, but it is by no means creditable to journalism, nor does it meet the views of the best of a newspaper or the standard of the profession, to find in the editorial columns of what is commonly regarded as the strongest Republican daily outside of the metropolis yards of personal abuse and weeds of diatribe, founded on surmise and suspicion and directed against a man whose only faults discovered up to date are his relationship to a member of a Democratic President's Cabinet and his officiating as the President of a Democratic newspaper establishment.

HER BIG-HOUR STRIKE ORDERED.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The journeymen carpenters of Chicago held a gigantic mass meeting in the Second Regiment Armory to-day and ratified the action of their Executive Council ordering a general strike to-morrow for an eight-hour day and minimum wages of 40 cents an hour. This rules in the opening of the long heralded eight-hour struggle. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The men now work ten hours and receive from 25 cents an hour down.

A PANACEA FOR IRELAND.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL MAKES A PROPOSITION.

LONDON, April 7.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in his third letter on the Irish question, after promising that British credit can be given with safety only when it is given in answer to the spontaneous request of the Irish people, and on their offering rate revenues as security and binding themselves by every obligation of national honor to repay, denies that such a state of things is ideal or impossible of attainment, and says the admission of its impossibility would destroy the case against home rule.

He proposes that, instead of continuing coercion, Parliament give Ireland popular local government similar to the English and Scotch government, which, instead of inspiring despair, will lead to prosperity and contentment. If this were done, a request for British assistance in the purchase of land would come in the natural course of things and similar demands for other public purposes would follow. Instead of dealing with the tenants directly, the State would deal with the local bodies, whose chance of receiving credit would depend on proper conduct.

In the event of an isolated council falling into disorder if the influence of the other councils failed to set it right it would be easy to suspend it. The councils would be unable to combine for repudiation because they would possess no central, powerful body, or Parliament, (such as Mr. Gladstone had proposed,) which could serve as a channel or means for combining.

Without saying the time is ripe for such measures, the writer says he thinks that prematurity is no excuse for insisting upon the passage of a bill which will only imbitter the situation. Finally, Lord Randolph Churchill advises the Government, in the event of a determined opposition, to confuse the separatists by withdrawing the bill. He adds that they could then, by saving time, pass useful measures, and then appeal to the country with confidence, based on a good argument, and be secure of a patriotic majority.

EXPLORERS IN AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, April 6.—Capt. Casati, the explorer, has started for Rome.

Emin Pasha has arrived here. He shows less eagerness concerning the proposed expedition than his employers desire, and it is reported that he wishes to cancel his engagement and return to Europe before deciding as to his future plans.

Mr. Carrol, an American sportsman, has returned from a three months' tour in Masailand. He met with unusual success. 200 head of large game, including many elephants and lions, being killed. The caravan suffered severely from influenza.

A LIGHTHOUSE DISABLED.

LONDON, April 6.—A fog signal prematurely exploded last night at the famous Bell Rock Lighthouse, off the east coast of Scotland. The dome was shattered by the explosion, and the light was extinguished for the first time since the lighthouse was built in 1811.

After the explosion a passing steamer had a narrow escape from being wrecked on the reef, owing to the absence of the light. She was warned just in time by fog signals, and a disaster was averted.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 6.—The United States steamer Alliance was not allowed to enter the harbor of Malaga, as she had no bill of health. She was admitted at Gibraltar, however, and there took on coal for China.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox at the Piraeus, the American squadron of evolution will not go to Athens. The squadron remains at Corfu.

The Rev. Mr. Toulson, President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, fell dead on the street to-day.

Mr. Henry Irving will, in the Autumn, open the private theatre built by Patti, the songstress, at Craig-y-Nos, Wales.

BERLIN, April

cost over $2,500,000 or $3,000,000. Engineer Robert C. Escott, one of the most expert calculators in the State, who was employed by citizens to go over the figures, declared that it would not possibly cost less than $4,500,000.

The whole thing was instinctively recognized as a monstrous public job. Public meetings were held to denounce it, and the Board of Freeholders, who had to touch the spring to set the machinery of the new commission in motion, asked for the repeal of the bill. The Legislature instead ordered its submission to a popular vote. The people, metaphorically, wiped the floor with it by casting 9,511 votes against it to 4,948 in favor of it.

Mr. Cleveland, through the Legislature of 1878, resurrected the scheme, and imposed himself on the community as one of the new Commissioners by having himself named in the act. It was to go this time, people or no people. The Legislature selected the men whom Mr. Cleveland thought could make it go by putting in the commission a combination of powerful property owners. The people looked on with suspicion till the line the road was to follow was fixed. Then there was a howl. It was twisted and turned, up and down, hither and thither, over and across, to please the personal interests of those on the commission. Some one said that it touched at the doorpost of every man on the board.

The papers published pictures of a serpent to show the tortuous winding of that road. Again there was public excitement. Meetings were held. Citizens banded to protect themselves. The late Attorney General Gilchrist jumped into the breach in their behalf with all his splendid eloquence, and a little piece of paper bound with red tape, labeled "certiorari," choked the noxious reptile to death.

AGAIN THE PEOPLE AROSE.

The career of Mr. Cleveland is well illustrated in the frequency with which the public has been forced to organize to protect itself from his public jobbery. The two stories already told are cases in point. The reservoir job is another. The old Water Commissioners decided to build a new reservoir on the Heights, at a cost of $13,000,000 to $17,000,000. Mitchell & Bridgeford were the contractors, but somehow or other the contract was juggled into the hands of Mr. J. B. Cleveland, the Mayor's brother. "Jerry" Cleveland, as he is everywhere called, was the party in interest on the face of the papers. But Mayor Cleveland is said to have been as deeply interested in it as he was.

Somehow or other the modest plans originally laid out for its construction were changed, and contracts made for its completion on a seven hundred-thousand-dollar basis, without even the formality of advertising for bidders. The citizens smelled a job at once, and after Cleveland had done considerable work under the contract, the city put its foot down against any further expenditure on account of it. The result is that the reservoir is a useless wall of crumbling stone in the north section of the city.

Mr. J. B. Cleveland put in a claim for a large amount for work done on the abandoned job. The Board of Finance wouldn't pay it, and an act passed in 1875 or 1876 authorized the appointment of arbitrators to adjust it. Charles W. Allen, whom Mayor Cleveland a year ago put in his present position as President of the Board of Aldermen, and a gentleman named Town, were selected. Mr. Town had been Mr. Cleveland's companion, just before his selection, on an ocean trip, and they hobnobbed and became quite familiar.

An arbitration thus made up was not expected to do much for the city, and they awarded Cleveland $127,000. The city refused to pass the award, and put the arbitrators on the stand to tell how they had arrived at their conclusion. Mr. Allen made himself specially conspicuous by saying in response to every inquiry pointed in that direction, "I decline to answer."

There is little doubt that if Mr. Cleveland had not himself selected both the arbitrators he easily acquired a dominating influence over them, and that he practically made the award to himself through them. It accidentally leaked out that an allowance for prospective profits on the contract had been made by the arbitrators, and on the application of William A. Lewis and Charles H. Winfield the court set it aside because of the presence of that item.

Afterward the Board of Finance, by authority of another act of the Legislature, the passage of which Mr. Cleveland secured, settled the claim for about $80,000. Orestes Cleveland disbursed the money when it was paid over—a fact which shows that he was the real party in interest and not his brother.

The Nicholson pavement job, which resulted in the laying down at great cost in many streets of a pavement that did not last, is a too recent occurrence to need a statement of details. That that job, though nominally Mr. J. B. Cleveland's, was Mayor Orestes Cleveland's may be presumed from the fact that he was an active disbutser to those interested in it.

HIS GUARANTEE WAS WORTHLESS.

At about the time Mr. Cleveland was made Mayor four years ago he secured the passage in the Board of Aldermen of an ordinance permitting the Consumers' Gas Company to open the streets for its pipes. The board refused to pass it except on a guarantee that the cost of gas to be supplied should not exceed $1 25 per 1,000 feet. Mr. Cleveland gave the guarantee, but within a few months he had allowed the old company to gobble up his company, and that was the end of his guarantee and his company as well.

One of the exigent demands of Jersey City just now is for a new City Hall. An act authorizing the Mayor and Board of Finance to appoint a commission to build it was passed two years ago. The Mayor made his nominations at the time, but the financiers refused to confirm them. The matter was allowed to lag till recently, when the Mayor sent in three other names to the Finance Board. He had scarcely submitted them before he began to work against their confirmation, and sent an act to Senator McDonald robbing the Board of Finance of its power of concurrence and making the commission his personal tool. Under the act he could appoint and remove at pleasure. If they awarded a contract in opposition to his wishes or appointed a subordinate that he did not favor, he could remove them at once. The City Hall is expected to cost about $400,000, and that money would afford opportunities for plunder in the hands of a public jobber.

The act was so outrageous and so palpably the entering wedge to another job that the moment the bill was exposed the Senate would withdraw it and made public the fact that Cleveland had sent it to him for passage in the Senate. And the Board of Finance, to head off any attempt to put it through in another shape, promptly confirmed the nominations the Mayor had sent to them and afterward tried to defeat.

These are portions of Mr. Cleveland's public record told. He is asking the people to re-elect him to-morrow as a public benefactor, an economist, and a reformer.

FEENEY'S LIQUOR BOLDLY SOLD.

There were more drunken men on the streets of Jersey City yesterday than have been seen there in a long time. This is saying a very great deal. All the saloons, save those whose beer is not of the Feeney brand, were doing an enormous business, turning out a small army of boisterous loafers, who promenaded the streets under the eyes of the police. The dance halls and other resorts were also doing business, according to advertisements in the local papers. None of the places was raided, nor was any attempt made to shut their doors. Sunday is a gala day for the evil classes in Jersey City, who disport themselves at will, knowing that the President of the Police Board is entirely in sympathy with their carousals, be they ever so lawless.

The proximity of the election and his desire to curry favor with his saloon constituency are said to be reasons why Feeney permitted an undue flow of Sunday liquor yesterday. His friends state that he may also be attributed to the fact that every drunken man who reels the streets of Jersey City is an animated evidence of the efficacy of Feeney's liquor, for which beverage the drunkard has invested his money in the things being self-evident, it would seem that Feeney was quite right when he told Mr. W. W. Knight of 85 Clifton-place that his sole object in going into the liquor business was to use his office as Police Commissioner to force his beer into the saloons of Jersey City.

A RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

Nearly 2,000 immigrants landed yesterday at Castle Garden, and Superintendent Jackson thinks that fully 4,000 will land to-day. He says that so far this year the immigration had been 30 per cent. larger than during the corresponding months of last year. If the present rush continues, the immigration for the year 1890 will be the largest upon record.

The Congressional sub-committee which is to investigate immigration here will meet to-morrow at the office of the Superintendent of Immigration, in the Barge Office. As this is a very small room, the State Commissioners of Emigration will invite the committee to meet in their offices in Castle Garden.

TRIED TO RESCUE THE BARTENDER.

Officers Barkley and Kant of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on Saturday night saw twelve-year-old Henry Dignam of 1 Extra-place go into Henry Nussman's saloon, 15 First-street, and get a pint of beer. When they arrested the bartender for selling liquor to a minor the crowd in the saloon flocked to his rescue. The officers drew their clubs, got behind the bar, and held the fort till Roundsman Fearon came in and rescued the officers. The prisoner, whose name is also Henry Nussman, was held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday. The saloon has a very bad reputation.

MR. MOODY'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody will have a busy time this week. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday he will speak four times a day. In the morning the talk will be at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. At 4 P. M. he will speak in the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; at 7:30 P. M. in the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, and at 9:30 in the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

READY TO FIGHT THE RING

MR. PERKINS'S PROSPECTS ARE GROWING BRIGHT.

NUMBERS ARE ABANDONING THE CLEVELAND RANKS—ASSESSMENTS LEVIED ON THE BENEFICIARIES.

Every district in Jersey City was the scene yesterday of political rantterings. Both parties found plenty to talk about, and the coming together of any two male pedestrians resulted in prompt discussions of a political nature. It is seen readily in every district that Cleveland's strength has materially weakened within the past two days, and that Mr. Perkins's friends have become correspondingly exultant over the brightening hopes of their candidate. The falling off in the Cleveland ranks is attributable to a number of recent developments. Among them the exposures of his connection with the Crucible steal, the Court House steal, the Nicholson pavement steal, and the gross frauds divulged by the Senate committee's investigations of the Fall election in Jersey City.

The men who vote for Cleveland with these facts clearly established are men who care little for character and who have no interest in municipal affairs other than that taught by the ethics of ring rascality. This class abounds in Jersey City, and its members spent all day yesterday in rallying under the Cleveland banner the itinerants employed on the public works, docks, canals, and railroads. The notorious "Popcorn" Precinct, whose patron saint is that choice specimen, Tom Trotter, was filled with ring workers during the entire afternoon, and conspicuous among them was Trotter himself, apparently not at all disheartened by his arrest for election frauds.

In the Fourth District the ring managers found their services imperatively in demand yesterday. Somehow the rumor had arisen in at the opposition in that district promised to annihilate the old-time ring majority. This called for prompt action, and the ring was quick to respond. "Paddy" O'Neall and his cormorants were in the neighborhood nearly all day.

The disaffection in this district is due to the attitude of Kern, one of the district bosses who has severed his connection with the ring. Having served an apprenticeship, he is fully conversant with the ring's vulnerable points. This feels, and in the event of the part of the taxpayers against excessive valuations, go to make up a very strong belief that a handsome majority for the Perkins men is in store from the Fourth.

A gentleman whose long connection with Jersey City affairs enables him to speak authoritatively, stated to an Times reporter yesterday that the fund raised by the ring for campaign purposes had reached $20,000.

"It is surprising," he said, "to what extreme the assessments have been carried. Every fireman in the city has paid $5 without remonstrance. The various Fire Departments were visited by Fire Commissioner Conway, the ring representative from the Fourth District, who told the men that they ought to be thankful they were not asked for more. He informed them that his influence had alone prevented a two-and-one-half per cent. assessment. Not only have the firemen, police, and city employes been assessed, but everybody who holds office at Snake Hill has been ordered to contribute liberally, and even old Simon Kelly, the ring representative at Weehawken, was asked to help the Cleveland cause along. With Fire Commissioner Kelly assessing his men, and Police Commissioner Feeney assessing his, I think the public guardians have done their full duty."

It is proper to state in this connection that all the policemen on the force did not pay the five-dollar assessment that Feeney demanded. Officer Kilburn and eight other officers in the Fifth Precinct flatly refused. They are momentarily expecting to be discharged.

As the somewhat singular conference held Thursday night by representatives from both parties it was noted that the Cleveland delegates were opposed to the plan of systematically watching the polls, as was contemplated by their opponents. While stoutly maintaining their desire for an honest election, they held that the Election Boards were fully competent to do the watching. This wild and erratic estimate of the qualifications of Jersey City's Election Boards excites derision in the minds of those who remember that twelve of them were in all probability arrested Tuesday's election are now under arrest and that warrants are out for fifty more of their fellow-artists in fraud. It was evident from yesterday's caususings that Mr. Perkins's friends are not to be cajoled into a suspicion that their opponents are in any degree honest. The friends of Perkins who will participate in reform are prepared to watch every movement of Tuesday's election from the rising of the sun until the setting thereof. They have been coached and drilled in their duties by the most practical politicians, who fortunately, revealed, just at the right time, every species of fraud with which the Fall election was polluted.

These methods will doubtless be attempted again on Tuesday. They consist, first, in the systematic voting of repeaters. From Councilor Corbin's investigations it is shown that scores of men voted in two and three precincts, and that the same men voted in the same precinct several times. This was done under the guidance and personal inspection of the ring heelers employed for that purpose. It occurred in every quarter of the city, and it will doubtless be attempted again. Nothing can prevent a repetition of the repeater frauds unless it be careful, vigilant, and organized system of inspecting the votes and the voters. The ring patriots who cluster about such places are to be watched with great care.

They will be there with the same objects which attracted them last Fall. They will hesitate at nothing, and they must be met at the outset by men and methods that will prevent a recurrence of their work. The suppression of the repeaters' vote entails the suppression of the "give-away-ard" vote, which was practically practiced last year through the resurrection miracles of the ring workers. The fact that nearly all the ballot boxes contained votes not on the string reminds the Perkins men that stuffing was also an important feature of the Fall election, and that it, too, must be dealt with summarily. These things were generally talked about yesterday, and all sorts of plans were proposed to put a stop to them on Tuesday.

It was also recalled that at the Fall election great trouble was caused by the police, whose services were those of extreme partisans rather than protectors of the public interests. Armed with the insignia of their office they arrested the ring's opponents with conspicuous solicitude for the interest of their employers, and with an eye single to the appreciation of the fraudulent majority. It was both dangerous and difficult for the honest element to attempt a protest or challenge. Prompt arrest followed any such demonstration, and will doubtless be attempted again on Tuesday. The Jersey City police know that Feeney wants no honest poll, and they will assist in suppressing it because such suppression serves the purposes of the Police Commissioner.

The supervision of the polls contemplated by Mr. Perkins's friends will probably invite the attention of the ring police, but it was decided at several of yesterday's caucusses that the watchers shall use every available means for the preservation of order among their friends, that no grounds may be given for a repetition of last Fall's police interference. With the election frauds thoroughly understood, and their remedy at hand, the friends of Mr. Perkins feel that they have a strong case, which grows stronger as the election approaches. If they can carry out their plans to suppress fraud they will elect Mr. Perkins.

The last evidence of fright on the part of the ring men was given in a visit they made to Proprietor De Revere of Taylor's Hotel yesterday. Last Fall they registered and are said to have voted 182 names from the hotel. Mr. De Revere gave it out loudly that he would not wink at that kind of thing this Spring, and several of the ringsters waited upon him to keep him in line. He told them plainly that he would supply Mr. Corbin, the counsel of the Senate committee, with a list of the legitimate voters in the hotel, and make it possible for him to find out how many fraudulent names are registered from that place.

Mr. De Revere is a Democrat, but he is opposed to the ring.

Feeney has made many boasts of what is to be done to-morrow. One of them was made to Frank La Point, the candidate on the independent ticket for School Trustee. He declared to La Point that money enough would be spent in Hoboken to flood the Third Ward for the purpose of defeating Timothy Kelly, independent candidate for Alderman.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FIRE.

Not a great deal of reliance was placed yesterday on the rumors about incendiarism in connection with the fire which broke out in the drawback division of the Naval Officer's Department on the east side of the third floor of the Custom House a little after 6 P. M. on Saturday. Smoking is against the rules there, but the clerks sometimes make furtive efforts to enjoy their cigars. Then when any one comes in the lighted cigars are thrown down anywhere out of sight. One of these probably caused the mischief. Not more than $200 damage was done as it was, and none worth reckoning would have resulted, it is said, if Superintendent Murray had had keys to this room. Not having keys, he had to wait till the firemen came to break the door down.

HE TORE UP BANK NOTES.

In a glorious exuberance of spirits, caused by a too-continuous session with the rosy wine, Private Bernard Hardy of the United States Army amused a crowd on Saturday night at Thirty-seventh-street and Third-avenue by tearing up bank notes and scattering the pieces to the winds. A policeman interrupted the entertainment, and yesterday morning Hardy was fined $5 in the Yorkville Police Court. He paid it, and then spent half an hour trying to match torn bank notes on the Court House steps.

DR. OUDLEY'S FAREWELL.

HIS FINAL SERMON TO HIS BROOKLYN FLOCK PREACHED YESTERDAY.

There was something most touching to the heart of every member of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's congregation at the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in the farewell words that he addressed to them yesterday. Many times during the impressive services the faces of both the pastor and his people were wet with tears.

The decorations about the pulpit were very beautiful. Overhead along the front of the organ loft were two broad backgrounds of palms, with the characters "1860—1890" upon them in white roses, twined with smilax. Before the desk was a cross of calla lilies. About the front of the pulpit were masses of hydrangeas, Easter lilies, and other flowers, while upon the baptismal font was a great bunch of pink roses.

The Lafayette-Avenue Church is a large building, but the multitude that thronged it yesterday filled the aisles and extended out through the doorways. Many persons who had to stand on the outskirts of the crowd remained there patiently until the end. The opening music included an organ prelude of Widor's, the anthem, "As It Began to Dawn," (Vincent,) "The Angels' Easter Song," (Brewer,) and the hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Buck.

The text of Dr. Cuyler's sermon was from the second chapter of the first epistle to the Thessalonians, nineteenth and twentieth verses:

"For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy."

In these words Dr. Cuyler thought the greatest of Christian pastors "reaches forth his hand and grasps his royal diadem." The joy that such a pastor feels in the excellent work of the Gospel is far greater than that of conquering kings. Frederick the Great over the triumphs on their bloodiest fields or of Rothschilds or Astors over their riches. "Converted souls are the jewels of the casket that will flash in the diadem given by the Judge in the last great day.

"My beloved people," continued the preacher, "when I recall the joys of forty-four years of life spent in the Gospel ministry, I shudder when I think how near I came to losing them. Tempted to other walks or pursuits of life, my decision lay trembling in the balance. But a single hour in a village prayer meeting and the influence of a beloved mother tipped the scale, and in the right direction."

Dr. Cuyler said that he wished that his words could be spread throughout the country to young men in every school, college, and might induce them to enter the ministry.

"The only occupation in America that is not overdone is that of saving souls," he said. "I do not mean to say that good work in that direction is done in no other calling than the ministry. But I affirm that the ambition for worldly gain is drawing from the Church too much of its best blood into its greedy outlet."

Dr. Cuyler declared that for forty-four years he had been unspeakably happy. He then sketched briefly the history of his life from his first call to a church in Burlington, Vt.; from there to Trenton, N. J.; thence to the Church of the Sea and Land in Market-street, New-York, and at last, in 1860, to the Lafayette-Avenue Church, then the Park Presbyterian Church, which never before had had an installed pastor.

The men and women who ministered to hear him on his first sermon numbered only 250. Those of them who were present that morning were requested by Dr. Cuyler to rise if there were any in the church. About a dozen did so. A short history of the church's work was next given by the preacher. His services during the war, he said, had included $90,000 contributed to the cause of the Union. On March 16, 1862, the congregation moved into its present church. The successive growths of the Cumberland, the Memorial, and the Classon-Avenue Church, the Olivet and other missions, all born out of the church, were mentioned. In the course of his pastorate, Dr. Cuyler said, he had preached 2,750 sermons, delivered many hundreds of public addresses, made 25,000 pastoral visits, and published 3,200 articles in various periodicals.

As his reasons for leaving his charge, Dr. Cuyler said: "I had always determined to make the thirtieth anniversary the terminal point of my pastorate. The requirements of such a church upon the energies of a pastor are prodigious, and I determined not to outstay my ability to meet them. Then, I wish to be here to assist you in weathering this magnificent vessel to its new pilot."

As Dr. Cuyler drew near the end of his sermon his voice became broken, and it was with difficulty that the words of his concluding sentence were audible. He said: "This is the most trying moment of my life—when tears only are endurable—when I think that when I go down those steps to-day this pulpit will no longer be my pulpit."

After the sermon the hymn "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" was sung, followed by the anthem "King that Giveth Salvation," and the congregation sorrowfully departed, though some lingered to say a few words to their old pastor. The resignation of Dr. Cuyler will come before a church meeting formally next Friday evening at 7:30. The pulpit will be filled next Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Hastings, President of the Union Theological Seminary. A successor to Dr. Cuyler has not yet been chosen.

MR. HUTCHINS RETIRES.

Interest in the Easter exercises at the Bedford-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was heightened yesterday by the last appearance as pastor of the Rev. Hiram Hutchins, who for thirty-one years has ministered to the religious needs of the congregation. During the morning service the Rev. Mr. Hutchins preached a vigorous sermon, in which he alluded to the celebration next year of the Bedford-Avenue Church's half century, and spoke feelingly of the long years of his own pastorate.

He had succeeded the Rev. Mr. Hutchins in 1859. During his service the parish had furnished to the ministry no less than eleven clergymen. Of late years the Rev. Marcus Lawrence of Chicago presides over the largest Baptist congregation in the world, while the Rev. E. W. Husted is carrying on successful work at New-London, Conn. At the conclusion of the sermon the pastor formally bade his congregation farewell.

A farewell reception will be tendered to Mr. Hutchins by the congregation on Wednesday evening at the Bedford-Avenue Church.

AN OLD MINSTREL ILL.

"LITTLE MAC" TAKEN TO THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

Ebenezer Nicholson, an old variety actor, professionally known as "Little Mac," was taken to the New-York Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from asthma and kidney disease, and it is feared that he will not survive. He was found at 3 o'clock lying on the stoop of 840 Broadway by Patrolman Cornell of the Mercer-street police, and he was in a delirious condition. It was learned that he had been in a neighboring saloon, and had been taken sick there. The people in the place, who knew him very well, became alarmed at his condition, and fearing that he might die there carried him out. Then the policeman was called. An ambulance was not telegraphed for, but the policeman and "Little Mac" got on a Broadway car and rode to Fifteenth-street, and then the officer assisted him to the New-York Hospital.

"Little Mac" is a peculiarly-formed dwarf. His first appearance in this city as a variety performer was with Bryant's Minstrels in 1869. He afterward appeared with Sam Rickey, Nelse Seymour, Kelly and Leon, and Harrigan and Hart. For a number of years past he has not appeared in this city, but has performed with traveling shows all over the country. His last engagement was with the Daly Brothers, and he took part in the farces "Upside Down" and "Vacation."

"Little Mac" is a widower, and has no children. He is a native of Canada, and is nearly fifty years old.

THE AMERICAN NILE.

From the Denver (Col.) Times, April 2.

The nearest resemblance to the Nile and its valleys in this country, and indeed in the world, is furnished by the Colorado River and valley.

ORIENTAL RUGS

AND

WHOLE CARPETS.

Having just received Fifty Bales of Rugs and Carpets, we are prepared to furnish almost any size desired at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL this week, 200 Carabagh rugs at $7 00; regular price, $10 00.

VANGAASBEEK & ARKELL,

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FASHION'S EASTER PARADE

FIFTH-AVENUE WAS CROWDED WITH PROMENADERS.

WHY THE SHOW FAILED TO EQUAL THAT OF A YEAR AGO—QUIETER COLORS THE RULE NOW.

Fifth-avenue was yesterday the channel of a river of color. On both sides of that thoroughfare a constantly-changing stream flowed north and south from Central Park to Washington-square. It was the great Easter Sunday parade, which has become such an established institution in New-York that the curious flock to Fifth-avenue almost as numerously and as enthusiastically as they do to see a circus parade.

There is a difference, however. In the case of the circus parade the spectators stand on the sidewalks and watch the procession; in the Easter parade they take their places in the exhibition and keep moving on as a part of it. The high-water mark of this stream of humanity is reached about 1 o'clock P. M., when the churches have emptied their worshippers and the irreverent have congregated to see the wealth, the beauty, and the fashion that have attended the Easter services. A little promenade after the service is the excuse for the churchgoers to show themselves on the avenue. The other people need no excuse and make none. They are there to see and to be seen, to look at the new Easter costumes of other people and to show their own.

The day yesterday was all that could be desired for such an exhibition. The sky was unflecked by a single cloud, and the yellow sun bathed the avenue in a flood of light and warmth. It was another day for the exhibition of gowns and bonnets, of new Spring overcoats and gay Easter cravats. Moreover, the temperature was just right for a promenade. One without a wrap could walk briskly and keep in a glow of pleasurable warmth, and one with a wrap could saunter idly along with ease and comfort.

With regard to the exhibition of early Spring costumes the parade yesterday was not so remarkable as that of a year ago, when everybody in the city seemed to have turned out with some new article of wearing apparel. There were just as many people on the parade ground yesterday, but they seemed backward in exhibiting their new clothes. Winter bonnets and dresses were more numerous among the ladies, and the man with an entire Spring outfit was the exception, rather than the rule. Another cause for the lack of brilliancy in the Easter parade of this year was that the Spring suits that were worn are much less gay than were those of last year. The prevalent old rose, crushed strawberry, and heliotrope of last year were replaced yesterday by more sombre colors and combinations. The millinery was also much less conspicuous than that of last year. There were more old bonnets out yesterday than in many years on Easter Sunday, and these, of course, had the effect of dulling the massed color of the long line of promenaders.

Even among the new bonnets there were not many that were noticeably gay. In the millinery for young girls and children, which generally shows the brightest colors and the greatest variety of designs, there was not a great display yesterday. A few models were shown, mounted with knots of Spring flowers and grasses were about the most notable articles of dress out. As a display of dry goods and millinery the great Easter parade of 1890 was a disappointment. As an exhibition of the cosmopolitan character of the population of New-York City it was a grand success. From the east side and the west, from Murray Hill and the Ninth Ward, people came to Fifth-avenue yesterday and jostled each other in the vast promenade; the rich and the poor, the old against the young, the good against the bad. It was a kaleidoscope of humanity that changed incessantly and presented a new picture with every change. Just how many people were on Fifth-avenue it is difficult to estimate. But if one were to compute the area of both sidewalks on Fifth-avenue from Central Park to Washington-square, and were to divide the result by the area covered by an average human being in taking one step, he would come somewhere near the true figures.

THRONGS IN THE CHURCHES.

ELABORATE MUSICAL PROGRAMMES AND FLORAL DECORATIONS MARK THE DAY.

A multitude of people besieged Trinity Church yesterday morning and afternoon, and many hundreds of them were unable to gain admission. Within the church every foot of space was occupied. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was the celebrant at the high festival service and delivered an address appropriate to the day on the theme, "Be Glad and Rejoice."

The music, under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, was particularly brilliant and effective. Ouseley's eight-voice anthem for double chorus, "Awake Thou That Sleepest," constituted the morning. Hummel's mass, in B flat, with the exception of the Sanctus, which was taken from Smart's service in F, was sung at the communion service, while the offertory was composed of selections from the "St. Peter" of Sir Jules Benedict, "Arise Up Thy Loins and Arise," "Lo, Come Let us Sing," and "He Shall Swallow Up Death in Victory." The first of these introduced a phenomenal boy soprano, Frank Wing Riker, who, although he has been only a few months under Dr. Messiter's training, reaches and holds high D with ease, and sings like an artist.

In the afternoon a new Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis by Calkin, Wesley's "Our Heart Shall Rejoice in Him," and the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Messiah" were sung. Mr. Victor Baier was at the great organ.

The decorations at Grace Church were very beautiful. The altar was given over to an aggregation of about all the Spring flowers known to New-York hothouses. On either side of the altar rail were great banks of pink, delicate blue, and white hydrangias, the great clusters of blossoms giving an effect of color that was beautiful in the extreme. About the altar itself were St. Joseph's lilies, while furnishing a background for these were screens of palms.

There was a great crowd which assembled at the main entrance before the sexton thought of opening the doors, and this kept on increasing until after the opening hymn had been sung. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Bishop Potter preached the sermon. He told of the significance of the festival and the realities of the spiritual life. Communion was celebrated at 8 A. M.

The music for the morning service was arranged by Samuel P. Warren, the organist, and was sung by an enlarged choir. The programme was: Opening hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day;" Easter anthem, Macfarren's "Christ Our Passover;" R. P. Stewart's Te Deum, Laudamus and Jubilate Deo; Hymn No. 103, "The Strife is Over," by Palestrina; Hymn No. 98, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day;" Kyrie Eleison in C, by Selby. The Easter festival of the Sunday schools of the parish took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the opening Scripture read, with the Gloria Patri, Cathedral Psalter No. 247, by Elvey; Selby's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, in F, and Barnby's anthem from Isaiah lii., 9 and 10.

The doors of the Rev. R. Heber Newton's All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church had to be closed yesterday morning long before all those who desired to join in the Easter service could be accommodated. The altar and chancel of the church were exceptionally beautified with great banks of Spring flowers, the perfume of which filled the edifice. As is customary, the service was largely one of music. William Henry Warren has trained a regular chorus for All Souls' Church that is one of the best in the city. With an effect that showed very careful preparation the chorus sang the Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, and Gloria in Excelsis from Gounod's "Saint Cecilia" mass. Again from the same mass the Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi, Gratias Tibi, and Credo were given. The anthems were Charles Vincent's "As it Began to Dawn," and J. Barnby's "Break Forth into Joy." The processional was R. H. Warner's "Oh, the Golden, Glowing Morning" and the recessional G. W. Warren's "On the Resurrection Morning." Will Macfarlane was organist.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, who preached the Easter sermon, announced in his preliminary notices that a contract had been made to put a seven-thousand-dollar organ in the church.

Large as is the great St. Patrick's Cathedral, the crowd that poured into its doors yesterday morning filled up every pew, every aisle, every foot of standing room, and still there was another crowd on Fifth-avenue outside trying unavailingly to get beyond the massive gates and into the immense structure. Seats were obtained only upon presentation of tickets, which had been distributed with liberal hand during the week, but as the time for the beginning of mass approached fortunate holders of these bits of pasteboard discovered that they might just as well not have had them, for the crush at the entrance was too great to pass any human being through it.

The altar was banked with Easter lilies, ferns, and flowers. A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Conroy, assisted by the Rev. W. J. R. Daly, assistant priest; the Rev. J. Spellman, deacon; the Rev. J. Goggin, sub-deacon; the Rev. J. W. Kelly, master of ceremonies, and the Rev. O. E. Woodman, preacher.

The music was elaborate. Haydn's Mass No. 1, in B flat, was sung. In addition to the great organ, played by William P. Pecher, there were a full orchestra, an enlarged choir, several famed soloists, and a large chancel choir under the direction of Joseph Fisher. Bach's prelude was played by the organ and orchestra, and the other parts of the musical programme were Biga's graduals, "Rise Dies"; Haumel's offertory, "Terra Tremuit," and Kretschmer's postlude. The soloists were Miss Clementine De Vere and Mrs. Emma Dexter, sopranos; Miss Maria Groebl, alto; Charles Kaiser, tenor, and Charles Steinbruck, bass.

During the services the Rev. Father Woodman read from the pulpit a cable message from Archbishop Corrigan sent the day before from Otranto, Italy, in which he transmitted his Easter benediction to the congregation. The Archbishop also sent word that he was in splendid health and would attend Easter Sunday in Rome.

The Easter services at Madison-Square Presbyterian Church were appropriate to the occasion and the floral decorations were handsome. The pulpit and the steps leading to it were banked with hydrangias, roses, and lilies, and directly under the pulpit was a large cross of white hyacinths with a band of red roses running diagonally across it. From each of the candelabra in the choir gallery was suspended a large bunch of roses and lilies. Palms and potted plants were arranged so as to produce a very pleasing effect. A double choir rendered the music for the occasion. The Easter sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

There were four services in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Stuyvesant-square, yesterday, and at three of them late comers got only standing room. Nearly 900 people were present at the communion service at 7 A. M., 500 at the regular morning service at 10:30, fully as many at the Sunday school festival at 3:30 P. M., and in the evening the church was crowded again. The Easter floral offerings were even more lavish than usual, and a special effort was made to perfect the musical arrangements. A surpliced choir for the first time was one of the features of the evening services. The regular quartet, made up of William S. Chester, organist and musical director; Miss Josie F. Bassett, soprano; Mrs. Margaret Duke Sheehy, contralto; William J. Printz, tenor, and Robert F. Meschon, baritone, was supplemented by a choir of fifty voices from St. Peter's Church, in Brooklyn, under the leadership of W. S. Rhodes, organist and choirmaster of that church, making a total of fifteen ladies, all in little black hats and white surplices, and forty boys and forty-two men in the customary cottas and cassocks.

The processional hymn from Gauntlett was followed by the Psalter, and then the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in F of Tours was rendered by the organist. Barnby's anthem, "Break Forth into Joy," came next, after another hymn and the offertory, Woodward's anthem, "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," was rendered. The processional hymn was Palestrina's "The Strife Is O'er."

The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Mottet, assistant rector. One of the novel features of the Sunday school exercises in the afternoon was the presentation of growing plants, geraniums and other flowers, to 1,800 children.

Easter was celebrated in the Third Universalist Church, in West Eleventh-street, by special music. It consisted of "Easter Bells," carol, quartet; "Chime on, Sweet Bells," carol, by the Sunday school children; Easter anthem with solos, E. Miller; Gloria in Excelsis, Kreutzer, and "I Awake, Earth, Awake," the words by Miss M. J. Saulles and music by Miss N. B. MacGregor. The choir consisted of Miss M. D. Jones, soprano; Miss Ida Miller, alto; Mr. J. B. B. Flake, tenor, and Mr. C. W. Stube, bass.

AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Easter was celebrated yesterday afternoon in most earnest style by the children at the Five Points House of Industry. Impressive ceremonies were begun at 3:30 o'clock, in which all the little tots in the institution took part, and there were hundreds of people who looked on and admired the devotions of the little ones. Hymns were sung, prayers were said, and recitations were given. Afterward the house was inspected by the visitors.

EASTER ON THE ROAD.

TROTTERS AND WAGONS PURCHASED AND A NEW BRIDGE WANTED.

Easter was recognized on the road by the initial display to the eyes of the roadside connoisseurs of dozens of recently-purchased trotters, by the appearance of any number of new light wood carts and light-weight buggies and phaetons, and by the stupendous show of glittering silk hats, marvelous bonnets, and spanne-new garments in which the driving people were arrayed. Thousands of people gathered all the way from the lower Park entrance to the limits of Central-avenue to see the show, and they enjoyed the finest road panorama of a year. Turnouts rolled up and down the avenue from 1 and 2 to 4 and 5 o'clock four abreast in each direction, and the crowd of equestrians that galloped alongside was by long odds the largest the city ever saw.

The jam at Jacoumb's Dam Bridge was as bad as usual. Although One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, from Seventh-avenue to Florence-lane, has been put in good shape for a relief to Barry's Hill, and three of the four collisions of the day occurred near the bridge. The luck that seems to guard roadgoers as well as sailors prevented these collisions, however, from resulting in anything more than broken tongues. Two men, said to be employed by the horsemen who are interested in securing a respectable bridge to connect the Seventh and Central avenue drives, stood at the south end of the present rickety structure from 7 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night, and took tally of every vehicle and horse that crossed it. They would not give out the result of their labors nor state in whose interest they were working, but it is understood that the figures will be presented to the Legislature in the demand for the new bridge.

The road was in very fair condition for the great crowd that rattled over it, although it was harder than it should be on account of the recent heavy rains. What little dirt there was left on it was soon ground up into dust by the flying wheels, but a quarter of a dozen watering carts kept it from becoming any great annoyance.

The Driving Club members made up their minds during the many conferences they had during the day that the Winter had gone for good, and opened work on the track to-day, begun this week. It can be plowed, harrowed, and rolled into condition in ten days, and the close of next week will see the speeding season begun. The gentlemen out yesterday included Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, W. Rockefeller, C. B. Barker, A. T. Curtis, J. R. Collins, J. A. Cryan, Peter Miller, Col. Isaac Taylor, Jr., Frank Work, Sheppard Knapp, Simon Lichtenstein, William E. Dean, J. C. Delavergne, Augustus Raymond, D. M. Hammond, John Quinn, J. F. Fromer, Steve Barnum, Col. Kip, John Dawson, Col. Dickinson, John Daniell, ex-Senator Daly, George Conkling, George G. Hart, and William Kenny.

ALDERMANIC PLEASANTRIES.

From the Providence Telegram, April 5.

During the counting of the ballots by the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Winship told a story as a joke on Alderman Gorman. He said that while he was out West he had with him the picture of the members of the board taken in a group, and was showing it to his friends when one of them, pointing to Gorman's picture, said: "That one there is the page of the board, I suppose." There was a general laugh and Mr. Winship scored one for himself, when Mr. Gorman countered on him with another story. He said that one of his constituents had attended a meeting of the board and was discussing it the next day, when he said: "I should think all the Aldermen ought to be able to read and write." "They are," responded Mr. Gorman. "What made you think they couldn't?" "Well," said the first speaker, "I was at the meeting yesterday, and Alderman Winship got up and said, 'Mr. Mayor, I would like to have this resolution read.' Now, if he could read himself, what did he ask that for?"

*TO-DAY'S ENTRIES AT WASH

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTER OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. By CHARLES HERBERT MOORE. With Illustrations. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

There has not been in the English language a book at all satisfactory upon the subject that Mr. Moore has chosen. Of course there have been many learned and ingenious treatises for the use either of the professional architect or of "the general reader," whoever he may be. But there is no book that tells in language understood of the people and with the illustrations that are necessary to elucidate its meaning in what, essentially, Gothic architecture consists, and wherein it differs from that which followed it. Every passably intelligent person may be presumed to be aware that pointed openings are not the root of the matter, and that a building that contains them is not necessarily a Gothic building. But when such a person inquires what Gothic architecture is he has, up to the appearance of Mr. Moore's book, been unable to find the answer clearly stated in words. He has been compelled to examine the monuments, or representations of them, for himself and to draw his own conclusions. This work Mr. Moore has now done for him, done in the main admirably, and done once for all.

It is rather painful to reflect that the leading authority, or at least the most popular source of information upon this subject for readers of English, has hitherto been Mr. Fergusson's "History of Architecture." It is a very useful book, and nowhere else can one find the same amount of information and the same profusion of illustration in so moderate a compass. But, also, nowhere else is a reader who follows his author implicitly liable to be more widely misled. Mr. Fergusson's individual prejudices were strong, and in his descriptions of modern architecture often made him very wildly wrong. In his treatment of mediæval architecture, however, his prejudices were rather national than individual, and are shown by almost every English writer on the subject. The result is that readers whose information is derived from English books imagine that English Gothic is historically and artistically far more important than in fact it is, and that the English buildings are at least the only and equal rivals of those upon the Continent, and especially of those in Northern France.

This is the deeply-rooted prejudice that Mr. Moore has undertaken to dislodge. Next to an actual examination of the Gothic monuments, "we know of nothing better calculated to dislodge it than his careful and dispassionate examination, which gives to most of his conclusions the force of demonstration. Gothic architecture arises from what in the Middle Ages came to be deemed the structural necessity of a stone roof. In the Romanesque period this necessity was met first by the construction of a continuous arch, or "tunnel vault," the lateral pressure of which was resisted by walls also continuous and of massive and uniform thickness. The introduction of groined or intersecting vaults made it possible, as it had not been before, to light the vault itself, while the concentration of the pressures made the essential structure a series of piers instead of a continuous wall. The weight or vertical pressure of the vaults was sustained by these piers, and the thrust or lateral pressure was conveyed by half arches (flying buttresses) to other piers at some distance outside. The space or spaces intervening, being inclosed and covered, became the aisles, and were necessarily lower than the central space, the nave, so as not to obstruct the windows in the upper part of it, the clerestory. This arrangement, thus arising from a structural necessity, results, in the plan and the section of a cathedral, and the cathedral, the three or five aisled building with a clerestory, Mr. Moore declares to be not only the highest achievement, but the only true and typical specimen of Gothic architecture. The walls in this system entirely disappear as structural necessities. The structure is the series of piers with their load, the vault, and the wall is but a screen which need not be of masonry at all, and in the cathedrals is of painted glass, while the structure is a skeleton of stonework, in which the function of every member is apparent. Gothic architecture is the heightening of this inherent expression of construction, to which the modeling and the ornament were all made to contribute, with the wonderful results that we know in the French cathedrals of the thirteenth century. These are not alone the masterpieces but the only complete and typical specimens of Gothic architecture. The Gothic of other countries is derived from them, but is never so completely understood or developed as in France.

This, in meagre outline, is the thesis of Mr. Moore's book. He carries it into detail with a care and knowledge, and also with an appreciation, that give his work both interest and value. The illustrations are admirably chosen for their purpose. To the most advanced students of the subject this view of Gothic architecture will give new suggestions, while to the reader who has derived his information only from the popular authorities it will be a revelation.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Scribners will have Mr. Stanley's book ready in June. Besides two steel engravings and sixteen maps, it will contain 182 full-page and other illustrations.

—The life of William Gilmore Simms, in the American Men of Letters Series, will be written by George W. Cable.

—Clark Russell will write a short life of Admiral Lord Collingwood, who was second in command at Trafalgar.

—The Clarendon Press has decided to bring out a series of biographies to be called "Rulers of India," and to be edited by Sir W. W. Hunter. Men already fixed upon for attention are Asoka, Akbar, Aurungzebe, Dupleix, and Dalhousie. It is not stated whether Clive and Warren Hastings are to be included. One of them has already found a place in the Englishmen of Action Series and the other has been promised a place there.

—Charles H. Bell of Exeter, N. H., an ex-Governor, has nearly completed an exhaustive history of the bar of that State.

—Scribner & Welford announce a volume on the Barbison school of painters, including Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Millet, and Diaz, with letter press by D. C. Thomson, and elaborate illustrations to the number of about one hundred.

—Lamartine's "Raphael; or, Pages of the Book of Life at Twenty," will be added to A. C. McClurg's series of "Laurel-Crowned Tales." Johnson's "Rasselas" and Labouleye's "Abdallah" have already appeared in this series.

—William Black is writing a story for a newspaper syndicate, the title being "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston." London is the scene at the start, and among the characters are Americans and Scotchmen.

—"Hereward the Wake" will be issued this month as the sixth and final volume of the sixpenny edition of Charles Kingsley's novels, of which edition 1,000,000 volumes have been printed. In May the Macmillans will bring out a sixpenny edition of "Tom Brown's School Days," with fifty-eight illustrations.

—The authorities of Harvard have sanctioned the publication by Ginn & Co. of two monographs, intended to be the beginning of a series, the first being "A History of the Veto Power in the United States," by Edward Campbell Mason, Instructor in Political Economy, and the second "An Introduction to the Study of Federal Government," by Albert Bushnell Hart, Assistant Professor of History.

—The first part of Henry James's translation of Daudet's new work, "Port Tarascon; the Last Adventures of the Illustrious Tartarin," will be printed in *Harper's* for June. How he came to take up again his old hero M. Daudet explains as follows in a recent conversation:

"I love Tartarin. Perhaps I would have let him rest in his lovely town for some time to come had not a wholly personal consideration encouraged me to start him again on his adventures. The past year has been a hard one for me; I have suffered a great deal, and as I was searching for a distraction from my sufferings for one of these tasks that absorb one, and make one forget physical pain—I thought of Tartarin. Pascal forgot his neuralgia in working at mathematics; I have forgotten my pains in—Rider Haggard's story, "Beatrice," which has been running in some of the periodicals here and in England, will be issued in book form at an early day. The heroine is an accomplished daughter of an impecunious Welsh clergyman and has atheistical views.

—Edwin D. Mead's *Atlantis* story, "The Begum's Daughter," will be published in book form in May, by Little, Brown & Co., with attractive illustrations.

—A novel of New-England village life, by Bliss Perry, a son of Prof. A. L. Perry of Williams College, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

—A complete history of the wars in which Russians have taken part since the time of Peter the Great has been undertaken in St. Petersburg under the editorship of Gen. Leer, assisted by eminent authorities on military subjects. Three large volumes are now about ready. The first deals with the campaigns of 1805, 1806-7, and 1812 by Gen. Leer, and with the wars with Turkey in 1768-74 and 1787-91, besides the campaign of 1799 in Northern Italy and Switzerland; the second embraces the campaign of 1813-14 by Gen. Leer, the wars in the Caucasus and with Persia from 1801 to 1825, and the campaign in Poland in 1831; the third deals with the campaign in Hungary in 1849, and the Eastern campaigns of 1853-6, and with the Central Asian conquests and expeditions between 1839 and 1876. An additional chapter describes the overthrow of the Turcomans and the occupation of Merv.

—The number of *Harper's Young People* to appear this week will contain an article by Bishop Potter on "David and Jonathan," the same being the first in a series of Bible stories which prominent divines will contribute to this periodical.

—"Robert Elsmere," in a German translation, has already had a large circulation in Germany, and a new edition has been called for the German version of Capt. Marryat's novels. At the same time comes word that Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has been rendered into German with the title "Im Jahre Vierundsiebzig," or "Everything Nationalized."

—The successor of the late Mgr. Corcoran as editor of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* is Dr. Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, the associate editors being Dr. Ignatius F. Horstmann, the Rev. Luke V. McCabe, and George Dering Wolff. Beginning with the July number, the *Quarterly* will be considerably enlarged and such other changes made "as will widen its scope, maintain its past high standard of excellence, and greatly extend the field of its work."

—Wilkie Collins is said to have remarked shortly before his death: "After more than thirty years' study of the art, I consider Walter Scott to be the greatest of all novelists, and "The Antiquary" is, as I think, the most perfect of all novels."

—Prof. Masson, in his new edition of De Quincey's writings, (Macmillan & Co.,) informs us that one son and two daughters of De Quincey are still alive. The son is Paul Frederick De Quincey, who entered the English Army and won distinction during the mutiny. He retired when he had attained the rank of Brigade Major, and purchased some land and settled in New-Zealand. He organized the New-Zealand militia about the time of the last Maori war, and at present occupies the post of Sergeant at Arms to the New-Zealand Parliament. Mrs. Baird Smith, the widow of a distinguished officer in the Bengal Engineers, and Miss De Quincey, the daughters, now reside together in London, and it is on them, as Prof. Masson points out, that the guardianship of their father's memory in England has mainly devolved.

—Charles G. Leland, whom the public knows better as Hans Breitmann, is credited with the following reminiscences of the late George Boker: "As a mere schoolboy Boker's knowledge of poetry was remarkable. I can remember that he even at nine years of age manifested that wonderful gift that caused him many years after to be characterized by some great actor—I think it was Forrest—as the best reader in America. Boker had at Princeton the best furnished room in college. He had more handsome books than any of his mates, and more of an unusual sort—curiosa, facetiæ, occulta, &c.—the rakings of book stands at a day when parchment-bound works were as common as almanacs. We read or recited to one another a great deal of poetry. He had begun to write it, and was generally regarded as being preeminently our college poet."

—Longfellow is credited with the following remark by Mr. Butterworth, to whom it was made: "I wrote 'A Psalm of Life' in my early years merely as an expression of my own resolution, views, and feelings. I did not intend to publish it. I put it away for myself. I chanced to give it to the press, and it went over the world, and was even put into Japanese art."

—The Wilkie Collins memorial, for which something over $1,500 has been raised, will take the form of a small library of works of fiction presented to the London People's Palace. Application was made for permission to erect a memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral, but the Dean and Chapter reported adversely, "Other considerations than Mr. Collins's literary excellence," they said, had to be taken into account.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FAMILIES OF THE WYOMING VALLEY. Biographical, Genealogical, and Historical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Luzerne County, Penn. By GEORGE B. KULP. In three volumes. Wilkesbarre, Penn.: THE AUTHOR. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth.

ARBOR DAY MANUAL. Programmes for Arbor Day Exercises. Edited by CHARLES R. SKINNER. Albany: WEED, PARSONS & CO. 1890. 8vo, cloth.

PIERRE AND JEAN. Preface by the author. Translated by HUGH CRAIG. Illustrated by ERNEST DUEY and ALBERT LYNCH. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1890. Paper.

SERAPH OR MORTAL? A Romance. By CELIA G. ADDIS. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Paper.

THE FORSAKEN INN. By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN. New-York: ROBERT BONNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

TWO YEARS AGO. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Paper.

AN EXPLOIT IN KING WILLIAM'S WAR. 1697. Hannah Dustan. Address by CHARLES R. CORNING. Concord, N. H.: REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION. 1890. Paper.

WAR REMINISCENCES. BY THE SURGEON OF MOSBY'S COMMAND. Richmond, Va.: EVERETT WADDEY. 1890. Paper.

HISTORY OF ART IN SARDINIA, JUDÆA, SYRIA, AND ASIATIC MINOR. From the French of GEORGES PERROT and CHARLES CHIPIEZ. In two volumes. Translated and edited by C. CONINGTON. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth.

FANCIES. By ARDENNES JONES-FOSTER. New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Paper.

THE ENGLISH-AMERICAN. By EMMA HOMAN THAYER. Chicago: DONOHUE, HENNEBERY & CO. 1890. Cloth.

PASTELS IN PROSE. From the French. Translated by STUART MERRILL. With illustrations by HENRY W. MCVICKAR and an introduction by WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Thirty-first Annual Report of the Superintendent. Parts II. and III. Life, Casualty, and Assessment Insurance. Albany: JAMES S. LYON. 1890. Cloth.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE TORNADO

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, April 3.

Complete returns of the fatalities caused by the recent tornado which wrought such fearful havoc in Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana are not yet in, but the reports are sufficiently complete to approximately estimate the loss of life. In Louisville the number of those killed outright and receiving fatal injuries will not be far from 120. In other parts of Kentucky 207 persons were killed, the largest fatalities being as follows: Clay, 50; Gisgow, 30; Blackford, 29; Pooltown, 17; Kuttawa, 12; Eddyville, 11; Dixon, 8; Sebree, 8; Marion, 7, and Bremen, 6. In twelve other towns 31 persons were killed, the total for Kentucky being 358. In Illinois 56 persons were killed, the largest fatalities being as follows: Shiloh, 16; Little Prairie, 9; Grand Tower, 7; Mount Vernon, 5; Vienna, 4; Poplar Ridge, 4; Metropolis, 3, and Carbondale, 3. In Indiana 22 were killed—18 at Green River and 4 at Evansville. In Tennessee 9 were killed—8 at Goliatin and 1 at Kenana. The total is 445, but it is probable that in round numbers 500 lives were lost. It is almost impossible to make an accurate estimate of the value of property destroyed, but it may be generally stated as follows: Kentucky, $3,000,000; Illinois, $300,000; Indiana, $325,000; Tennessee, $150,600.

HE ASPIRES TO BE GOVERNOR.

From the Waco (Texas) News.

There is neither wit nor decency in the efforts made by some papers when speaking about Attorney General Hogg to play on his name. It is a good old English name and a distinguished English poet once bore it. The Attorney General is a gentleman and bears himself as such, and his name is not a fit subject for would-be witticisms that are intended to bring him into ridicule.

VERY COMMON IN ALBANY THIS SESSION.

SOME SPECIMEN BILLS THAT ARE AIMED AT THE SECRET SERVICE FUNDS OF WEALTHY CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, April 6.—The "strikes" which have made their appearance in Albany this year in both houses are many and interesting. The "strikers" are naturally in greater force in the Assembly than in the Senate, but occasionally a member of the latter body puts in a bill which more than atones for the difference in numbers and compels the admiration of the entire guild.

The average "strike" is most carefully drawn and bears the stamp of apparent sincerity, but the trained observer has little difficulty in detecting its real object. For instance, if the member from the Cohosh or some other rural district where street railroads are conspicuous by their absence should affix his name to a document calling upon a New-York City railway to assume the task of keeping its route constantly free of accumulations of dirt, there could be but one logical inference. The rural lawmaker simply meant to serve notice on the New-York corporation that it would be advisable to try to "influence" him not to press the bill. "Strikes" are easy to smother, and the fact that so many are lost sight of soon after being introduced, attests to the far-sightedness of many members who think $1,500 altogether inadequate to the needs of a New-York State legislator.

The "strikers" do not appear to be disturbed by the criticisms constantly heaped upon them by the newspapers. They will introduce bills of dishonest intent and discuss them later with the most apparent sincerity as measures calculated to bring about much-needed reforms. It is not unusual for these gentry to poach on each other's preserves. Several times during the present session bills aimed at particular corporations or industries have been introduced by certain shady gentlemen only to be eclipsed by others of the same general nature, but far more sweeping in their provisions. The other "strikers" had simply recognized the richness of the new vein and put in bills which would naturally worry the proposed victims most.

Some of the members of the Legislature of 1890 have revealed qualities equal to those of the late Dr. Jekyll. In their ordinary intercourse they are rough and uncouth, and show a decided tendency to maltreat the Queen's English. Knowledge of the Codes and of corporation law one would never suspect them of. Yet the bills they introduce to cut down telegraph or telephone or railway rates, also to regulate the assessments of corporations, or to right numberless alleged wrongs, are models in their way. Is it possible that the thought of bringing these corporations and monopolies to their knees fills their hearts of peace, brings about this wonderful change?

The pawnbrokers have been made to feel the presence of "strikers" in the Legislature this Winter, and they are now on the anxious seat. The bill of Mr. Stein of New-York, which was originally thought to be inimical to usury, proves to have been introduced in the utmost good faith, and its success thus far has pleased all who believe the pawnbrokers should receive a serious check. Other bills directed at this class of money makers cut the rate of interest down to 1 per cent. a month and make all the restrictions very severe.

Mr. J. K. O'Connor of Oneida has introduced this year a number of bills that have a suspicious odor. One proposes to repeal the law passed nine years ago to exempt from State and local taxation the capital stock, franchises, and earnings of all American steamship lines running to foreign ports. There is every reason to believe that this motive of this bill is bad. The same gentleman recently put in a bill taxing all outside sleeping-car corporations whose cars are operated in this State. This is a slap at the Pullman Company, a wealthy corporation that does not care to pay taxes of this or that description.

Mr. Barton of Warren lately introduced a bill aimed at the insurance companies. Its main provision is that in any action which may hereafter be brought in any of the State courts against any insurance company to recover for a loss, the amount of the damages shall be the sum expressed in the policy as the sum insured, and that no other evidence shall be admitted on the trial as to the value of the property insured. The condition of the insurance business with a law like this in force may readily be imagined.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan is the putative parent of a number of bills calculated to make corporations wince. His latest, introduced last week, fixes telephone charges in cities of 500,000 inhabitants at $5 per month; cities of between 100,000 and 500,000 at a sum not exceeding $3 75, and in cities having less than 100,000 inhabitants the charge must not exceed $2 75 per month. The penalty is placed at $100 for every offense.

Mr. Duffy of New-York submitted some time ago a laughable "strike," which cuts in two the present rates for telegraphing. The rates it fixes are as follows: For day messages containing ten words, exclusive of place from, date, address, and signature, 10 cents for all distances, and one-half cent for each additional word. Of course this bill is expressive of Mr. Duffy's honest (?) convictions.

Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence lately introduced a bill ostensibly intended to put a stop to "kiting" checks. It really prohibits the certification by any check by an officer of any bank unless the person or company drawing such check has on deposit in the bank a sum of money equal to that specified in the check. The penalty is placed at the modest sum of $1,000.

The above are but specimens of the unpatriotic bills which have made their appearance thus far during the present session. In all, 1,763 bills had been introduced in the two chambers up to Friday noon, and the House had passed about 400. The limit prescribed by the House for the introduction of bills expired on Friday, and hereafter none can be put in except by unanimous consent. The number is bad, if not dangerous, bills now on the books of both bodies is legion, and many of this class have already been passed. The barriers which the committee are supposed to interpose have proved miserably weak this year. A bad bill with vigorous backing seems to stand as good a chance of being favorably recommended as one which rests on its merits alone. The outrageous Greene and Ranney Bridge bills are good illustrations of this condition of things. They came out of the committee room unshorn of their obnoxious provisions and passed the House with votes to spare. The Long Island Bridge bill of Mr. Gretsinger of Brooklyn, equally bad, was commended by the committee and now stands a good chance of passage in the House.

An organized effort will be made in the House this week or next to pass the infamous Lockport Water and Electricity bill, which gives the Lockport Water Supply Company the privilege of utilizing the power of Niagara to manufacture electricity. This measure has already passed the Senate. Happily Mr. Putnam has grasped its full meaning, and the chances seem good that he will bring about its defeat. Dozens of other bills now on the order of second and third reading ought to be wiped out at once if the Legislature is to adjourn with the shadow of a reputation clinging to it.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

AN ADVANCE IN READING STOCK—OTHER AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, April 6.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 2¼ to 3. Money was in good demand. The dividends to be distributed on Tuesday will give a good supply to meet market requirements. The *Economist* says that although the Directors of the Bank of England refrained from reducing the bank rate last week, it is evident that a reduction will be made next week. On the Stock Exchange business was steady, although dealers had to face a fast market, the Exchange closing on Thursday until Tuesday next. Business in the first part of the week was encouraging, and in spite of the holiday influence, and the tone was good throughout.

Foreign securities improved because on the Berlin Bourse the liquidation was easier than was expected, and on the Paris Bourse speculation increased, the success of the Russian conversion having emboldened French operators. The large banks have become most averse to higher quotations pending the early issue of the French loan and other conversion schemes. French financiers having sought proposals from Turkey for a conversion scheme, it is believed that the French opposition to the Egyptian conversion scheme is about to be withdrawn. Peruvian bondholders have formed a registered bondholders' corporation, limited, to carry out the conversion of the Peruvian national debt. The conversion has been intrusted to Robarts, Lubbock & Co. Anthony Gibbs has purchased the bonds of the new corporation, and will issue them after Easter. Silver was very strong, although stationary at 43⅞. Mexican dollars, owing to a sudden strong advance in China exchange, rose to 43.

American railroad securities showed improvement. Reading advanced 1 on the announcement that the Philadelphia and Reading reorganization shows increases for the week as follows: Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅜ do. seconds, ¼; Erie, ⅞; Erie seconds, 1; Illinois Central, ¾; St. Paul common, ⅝; New-York Central, ⅛. American bonds were active, but firm.

PARIS, April 6.—On the Bourse during last week rates were very firm. Eiffel Tower shares have risen 50f. The Crédit Lyonnais and the Crédit Industriel have contracted to issue a 4 per cent. Portuguese loan of £9,000,000.

BERLIN, April 6.—On the Boerse the tone was very good last week, owing to more favorable reports from the mining districts. The new era is expected to produce many economic changes. The Bavarian Government has proposed to the Bundesrath to abolish duties on live stock. A syndicate, headed by the Deutsche Bank, is negotiating for the purchase of the Orient Railway lines.

VIENNA, April 6.—Prices on the Boerse were firm during the week past. However, fears of what the German Emperor's impetuous character may prompt him to do continued to check all spirit and animation.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—On the Boerse during the week past prices showed a favorable tendency.

NEW-YORK.

The British freight steamer Plessey, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, was twenty-three days in the passage. Capt. Gilles reports that he encountered a series of gales from southwest to northwest, with terrific high seas throughout the passage. Heavy seas boarded the vessel, carrying away a lifeboat, hatches, one of the ventilators, flooding the cabin, and causing other damage about the decks.

Patrolman William Brown of the Twenty-third Precinct, while attempting to stop a runaway team in Eighth-avenue, was knocked down and run over yesterday, receiving serious injuries. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital. The team belonged to Samuel Westbrouer, a butcher of 267 Seventh-avenue, who was thrown from the wagon but escaped injury.

Mrs. Mary McDowell, a widow sixty-nine years old, of 404 East Seventy-second-street, was stricken with apoplexy while attending the services at St. Monica's Church in East Seventy-ninth-street on Saturday evening. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital where she died yesterday.

John Hassell, aged forty-one years, is charged did not return the $20 67, which he collected from Mrs. Frances Bradley of 1,322 Second-avenue for the New-York Life Insurance Company, to the cashier of that institution. He was held for examination in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The public are invited by the New-York Academy of Anthropology to attend a lecture by Prof. Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania upon "The Origin and Early Distribution of the White Race" to-morrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock at the Teachers' College, 9 University-place.

Capt. Pedersen of the Danish brig Anna Charlotte, which arrived yesterday from Brazil, reports that on Feb. 20 S. T. Holm, the chief officer of the vessel, fell overboard from the fore yard and was lost. He was twenty-one years of age.

While Albert Cohen of 1,752 Park-avenue was driving along Lenox-avenue yesterday in a light wagon the axle broke and Cohen was thrown to the pavement. His right leg was fractured.

One thousand Easter eggs were consumed at dinner in the Tombs yesterday. They were given to the prisoners by Commissioner Sheehy of the Board of Charities and Correction.

There were seventy-six arrests for violations of the excise law made by the police yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The Sunday school children of Dr. Richard H. Storrs's Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, were yesterday presented with a beautiful silk American flag by the members of Rankin Post, G. A. R. The members of the post were present in a body, and the presentation speech was made by Gen. John Newton Woodward. Dr. Storrs accepted the flag on behalf of the children, and then they all sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Henry Schuts is in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen, which he says was inflicted by W. L. McCarthy during a fight in a row at Bushwick and Metropolitan avenues. McCarter was arrested. The physicians at the hospital could not say last night what chance Schuts had to recover.

A general alarm was sent out last night from Brooklyn Police Headquarters for the capture of Christopher Foster, an insane patient of the St. Johnland Asylum, who escaped last Thursday from that institution. He is thirty-three years of age and had on the striped uniform of the asylum when he made his escape.

At a meeting of the Long Island Protective Association, which is District Assembly No. 220 of the Knights of Labor, held at 315 Washington-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a boycott was ordered on Dennett's Myrtle-avenue restaurant on the ground of the employment of non-union labor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The members of Canton Sanders Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Yonkers have decided to change its name to Nepperhan Lodge. It was originally named after James F. Sanders of Yonkers, who is a Past Grand Sire, but as some question had arisen as to the legality of naming it after an individual this change has been made.

In all the churches of Westchester County special musical programmes were yesterday carried out, and the altars and chancels were profusely decorated with flowers.

The Rev. F. M. Bogardus yesterday began his ministerial work in the Reformed Church at Montrose on the Hudson River Railroad.

NEW-JERSEY.

Martin Dreives of 38 Laidlaw-avenue, Jersey City, and August Kohlbein of 118 Park-avenue became engaged in a drunken row in Innis's saloon, Hoboken, yesterday. Dreives brought it to an end by stabbing Kohlbein in the thigh and shoulder. Dreives was arrested. Kohlbein's injuries are not serious.

DE SOTO'S MARCH.

From the Dawson (Ga.) News.

The Smithsonian Institution of Washington is now making researches as to the course taken by the mailed Spanish warriors of De Soto in their march through Georgia. A gentleman was in the city a few days ago who has been sent out to trace this line of march. It is a generally accepted fact that the Spanish warriors passed near where Dawson now is, on their march northward from Appalachee Bay, Florida. Unmistakable signs point to earthworks, still in an ordinary state of preservation, not far from the city, that to-day would resist the pounding of cannon balls, and in front of these works a long and deep ditch exists which no doubt served De Soto as a part of his defense.

THE EIGHTH GEORGIA DISTRICT.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, April 4.

The Piedmont *Republican* makes out a very nice state of affairs for the Republicans of the Eighth Georgia District. It thinks that the Democrats will nominate Judge Lawson or Col. Colley and that the farmers will run Col. James M. Smith. Then the Republicans will come into the fight with W. F. Bowers or one of the Mc-Whorters and capture the district. The *Republican* says that well acquainted with the people of the Eighth District. They are good Democrats, and hardly a handful of farmers could be found who would be willing to imperil Democratic success. The Eighth District isn't going to be represented by a Republican.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 77, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 801, 919, 1029, 1033, 1145, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190. Law and Fact—Nos. 1022, 688, 884, 265.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 43, 84, 89, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 808, 809, 923, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1039, 1042, 925, 1191, 1199, 947. Law and Fact—Nos. 588½, 588, 456, 398.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned until Monday, April 14.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1413, 1414, 1384, 1905, 1527, 433½, 1945, 1946, 1948, 664½, 3149, 1888, 1889, 1690, 1082½, 1081, 1114, 1443, 1538, 1726, 966, 1411, 911, 1446, 1718, 1741.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 1262, 1599, 1598, 802, 3144, 1620, 837, 1173, 1636, 667½, 1597½, 1508, 1626, 499, 1554, 1556, 994½, 1652, 1218, 2094, 1586, 774, 1621, 1555, 1588.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 888, 1052, 805, 1424, 924, 1388, 1407, 1063, 1349, 1359, 1050, 1058, 1931, 1479, 743, 1294, 1296, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1429, 1703.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—TRUAX, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 32, 55, 56, 57, 58. Issues of Fact—Nos. 37, 38, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 332, 176, 183, 310, 408, 350, 395, 415, 416, 450, 71.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—SEDGWICK, C. J., FREEDMAN AND O'GORMAN, JJ.—Motions—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive. Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1 to 27, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1243, 1272, 1260, 963, 1341, 681, 1315, 1292, 1276, 1345, 1160, 613, 1267, 808, 1358.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 587, contested will of Bridget Day, and No. 595, contested will of William Allen, deceased. Probate of testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of W. J. C. Cramer, otherwise called Clara Cramer; W. L. Andrews, Mary Ann Allen, William Allen, C. K. Henschel, Margaret Horgan, C. F. Martin, J. A. Moore, and John Wood at 10 A. M.; Charles Boese, Christian Schweitzer, Ellen Hoey, Agatha Boese, and Peter Albrecht at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LARREMORE, C. J.—No. 1, adjourned over.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—Nos. 1474, 409, 735, 338, 1679, 1680, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1582, 1246, 1622, 1624, 1175, 1623, 1681, 1682, 585, 1642, 646, 1197, 924, 727, 1600, 1619, 171, 1645, 1652, 1676, 501, 1492, 310, 1656, 1025, 1620, 368, 1689, 274, 979, 638.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—PART II.—BISCHOFF, J.—Nos. 1177, 1582, 998, 1571, 1639, 1548, 1666, 1671, 1699, 1449, 1719, 1678, 1669, 2248, 1717, 1720, 1120, 1122, 1121, 1133, 1507, 1696, 1722, 1510, 1718, 1715, 1716, 1684, 1693, 1675, 1544, 1442, 1711, 1714, 1718, 1721, 1661, 511, 1589, 1660, 1724, 1446, 1694, 1692, 1667, 1658, 1252, 1411.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.—EHRLICH, J. Nos. 432, 72, 40, 435, 178, 4579, 49, 522, 1870, 2003, 238, 139, 502, 2295, 2294, 5760, 1911, 713, 714, 716, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 669, 727, 728, 731, 732, 733, 740, 742, 744, 747, 748, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 761, 2120, 2116, 2764, 472.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 709, 564, 571, 582, 697, 2358, 668, 704, 692, 567, 687, 493, 647, 517, 612, 561, 2405, 7151, 94, 515, 2387, 703, 688, 693, 695, 687, 679, 678, 134, 1477, 585, 605, 1497, 2702, 2325, 497, 519, 2041, 518, 519, 624, 331, 631, 643, 644, 645, 646, 650, 670, 671, 546, 569, 574, 536, 599, 591, 592, 1661, 695, 477, 549.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—FITZSIMONS, J.—Nos. 656, 287, 574, 2323, 307, 949, 1661, 554, 626, 2676, 542, 1923, 557, 2422, 471, 558, 537, 1704, 6244, 2436, 447, 237, 426, 661, 260, 523, 456, 1441, 1477, 584, 545, 1497, 2702, 325, 497, 519, 2041, 518, 519, 624, 331, 631, 643, 644, 645, 646, 650, 670, 671, 546, 569, 574, 536, 599, 591, 592, 1661, 695, 477, 549.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—MCADAM, C. J.—Special calendar of equity, mandamus, and preferred causes.

MONDAY, April 7—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 6, 1890.	Closing April 7, 1889.
Adams Express	142	142	142	142
American Express	118	118	118	118
Atlantic & Pacific	5¼	4¾	4¾	44½
Boston Air Line pf	100	100	100	91
Cameron Coal				37½
Canada Southern	55¾	54¾	55	55
Cedar Falls & Min				
Central Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	34
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	16¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	69	69	69	62
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	40½	39	39	32
Chicago Gas Trust	45¾	43	43	45
Chicago & Northwestern	112	110½	110½	106½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141¾	139¾	139¾	136
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	107½	106¾	106¾	94¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69¾	67¾	68¾	83¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	104½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	91¾	91¼	91¼	93
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	16	16	16	18¾
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L	73¾	70½		
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L pf	98¾	98¾		
Colorado Coal	26¾	26¾	26¾	28½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	22¾	21¾	21¾	84¼
Colorado & Hocking Coal	23¼	20½	17½	39¾
Chicago & East Illinois	93¾	93¾	93¾	95¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	96¾
Commercial Cable	101¾	101¾		
Consolidated Gas Company	86¾	86¾	86¾	84¾
Delaware & Hudson	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136¾	137¾	136¾	136¾
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	24	23¾	23¾	22¾
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	14¾	14¾	16¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	25	22¾	22¾	21¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	120	120	120	93
Houston & Texas	34	34	34	34
Iowa Central pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	115¾	111¾
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APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—8TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BANKING CORPORATIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY PLANTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—SEVEN SUABIANS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SHE.
KUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
PACKER INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN—From 2 to 10 P. M.—THE WORLD'S FAIR LOOKING BACKWARD.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE IVY LEAF.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light local showers.

The Ways and Means Committee continues to give hearings on the subject of the Tariff bill, but Major MCKINLEY and Mr. CARLISLE are at work on their respective reports, and the measure is not likely to be much changed now before it gets to the House. There, however, its fate is very uncertain. The Democrats now expect to have a bill ready to report as a substitute, but, of course, there is no chance of this being accepted as a whole, and the minority will try to amend the majority bill in every point where Republican opposition manifests itself. If any amendments of importance are thus secured, it is quite probable that the Republicans will throw up the whole measure.

The Union League Club, at its meeting this week, will probably vote on the following resolutions, submitted by its Committee on Political Reform:

Resolved, That the Union League Club approves of the administration of the Civil Service Commission under President HARRISON, and that it finds in its efficiency and integrity a fulfillment of the pledges of the party made in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1888.

Resolved, That the Union League Club of the city of New-York respectfully asks of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States that the sum of $82,000 be appropriated for the work of the Civil Service Commission for the next fiscal year.

The second resolution is sound, and we trust will have its influence with the majority in Congress. The first is sound so far as concerns the efficiency and integrity of the Civil Service Commission, and if the work of this body be not exactly a complete fulfillment of party pledges, it is a complete justification for giving the commission all the money it needs.

When the agents of the carbonate ring of Colorado were demanding that Secretary WINDOM should reverse the old ruling under which silver-lead fluxing ores were admitted free of duty, they declared that a failure to exclude these ores would paralyze the mining industries of the West and Southwest and throw many thousands of men out of work. A few days ago all the smelting companies in Leadville, which do business very near the mines of the carbonate ring, formally declared to the public that they would suffer severely if the Mexican ores should be shut out. The people of Kansas had already protested against the duty proposed in the McKinley bill, because the exclusion of Mexican ores would close a very large smelting factory in their State. Now the Board of Trade in El Paso sends to the Ways and Means Committee its protest, saying: "These ores are necessary for the operation of many large smelting industries at this point and at other points ing in throwing thousands of miners and laborers out of employment in those localities." By and by the producers of dry ores in States and Territories north of those mentioned above will begin to see that the proposed exclusion of the Mexican fluxing ores would cause them to suffer heavy loss and help no one except the owners of a little group of carbonate mines and the smelters favored by those owners. But they should not forget then that the ring contributed large sums to be used in the blocks-of-five campaign.

In the course of some comments upon the Senate Anti-Trust bill, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* expresses the opinion that "there is little probability of its passage," and adds these interesting remarks:

"The fact is that most of the Senators are financially interested in 'Trusts' of the character they denounce in this bill. Senator SHERMAN, who introduced the measure, is, we are reliably informed, interested in several such 'combinations in restraint of trade.'"

But how can any one believe such a report as this about a Senator who denounced combinations throughout several speeches in support of this bill, and who said on the 21st ult.:

"Sir, now the people of the United States as well as of other countries are feeling the power and grasp of these combinations, and are demanding of every Legislature and of Congress a remedy for this evil, only grown into huge proportions in recent times. They had monopolies and mortmains of old, but never before such giants as in our day. You must heed their appeal *or be ready for the Socialist, the Communist, and the Nihilist.* Society is now disturbed by forces never felt before."

We do not forget, it is true, that Mr. SHERMAN has repeatedly declared that such combinations should be punished by a reduction or the entire removal of the tariff duties on foreign goods like their own, and that, in strange contradiction of these declarations, he has persistently voted against such changes in the duties mentioned. We have never seen any adequate explanation of this inconsistency. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* should furnish a bill of particulars, so that the soundness of the information can be tested.

EMIN Pasha continues to be denounced by the English press for having cast in his lot with the Germans; and, considering that the Stanley expedition was so largely fitted out by the British, the cry of ingratitude may not appear wholly unnatural. Yet it is hardly fair to EMIN. He was sharply criticised by STANLEY for shilly-shallying, whereas it had always been doubtful whether he wanted to leave the equatorial province. There was some talk of STANLEY and himself entering the service of the British East African Company, but it does not appear that any such offer was made to him, and he knew that this company must have derived an unfavorable opinion of his executive capacity from STANLEY'S words. On the other hand, Egypt did not show any sign of wishing to re-engage his services. He was practically "without a job;" and at that moment came the Germans, always friendly to him, speaking his own language, sympathizing with his aims and ways, criticising STANLEY'S, and showing him how he could return to his cherished work at once under their flag. It is not surprising that he yielded, left as he was with nobody else looking after his future, while STANLEY was going to Europe to be lionized. But EMIN'S re-engagement cannot seriously affect international rights to territory, although it may make the British wish now that STANLEY had left him at the lakes instead of persuading him to go to the coast.

NOT EXACTLY STATESMANLIKE.

It is very generally believed among those who are in a position to be informed about the matter that Mr. BLAINE'S influence has been cast, with the Ways and Means Committee, in support of the duty on hides in the new Tariff bill, and that this is due to the notion on his part that the imposition of that duty would be an advantage to the United States in any negotiations they might enter upon for treaties of reciprocity in trade with the South American countries. When this report was first sent to us by our Washington correspondent we were exceedingly incredulous regarding it. We refused to think it possible that the Secretary of State would stoop to such a trick. As our readers are aware, we have not been able to preserve the utmost confidence in the integrity of Mr. BLAINE'S character as a public man; but we have of late come to hope that he was really alive to the possibility of distinguishing himself in his present office by promoting a series of treaties that would be of great and wide and lasting benefit to the country. The accomplishment of such a work would go far to fill the dreary void in his previous record where the story of great measures ought to have occurred, and would have compelled the historians who may follow him to concede to him a better intellect and a more respectable purpose than his partisan career suggested. It seemed to us impossible that a public man with any such purpose in view should pursue it in the spirit of a Chatham-street clothes dealer, who marks a piece of goods up to $10 in order to induce a customer to offer him $3 75 for it.

We are still unwilling to think that the Secretary of State can have descended to so base a device, though it cannot be denied that members of standing of the Ways and Means Committee have explained to the leather dealers and tanners who have protested against the duty on hides that it was put on only to be taken off by treaty, and some of these men have expressed themselves as satisfied with this prospect. But if it be true that this is the "game" of the Secretary of State, it is a dishonorable and will, we believe, be a futile one. It is peculiarly dishonorable that this should be done on the very heels of a declaration by the Pan-American Conference in favor of reciprocity. That declaration was necessarily made upon the basis of the actual condition of the fiscal legislation of the respective Governments. The representatives of South American States, examining their own tax laws and ours, come to the conclusion that mutual concessions can be made that would be of general advantage, upon certain South American products in order to exact from South American Governments greater concessions than they had contemplated, there can be but one opinion as to the transaction. Had it occurred in private business the man guilty of it would be regarded and treated as a sharper. It does not lose in meanness by being perpetrated on an indefinitely larger scale than is possible in private business, or by being concocted by a Secretary of State and a Congressional committee instead of by a merchant.

It must be remembered, also, that one of the chief obstacles in the way of a workable system of commercial reciprocity on the part of the South American Governments has been the fact that the larger part of their taxes are purely revenue taxes, and are levied for the purpose of getting the money necessary to carry on the public business. If they be repealed, they must in some way be replaced; money must be got in some other manner. It is true that reciprocity may be expected to increase the prosperity of the various countries and to make the people better able to contribute to the support of the Government, but that is a matter that will require time, and the various Governments are bound to give up just as few sources of income as possible. Deliberately to plot to compel them to give up more in order to offset the surrender by us of taxes imposed after the declaration in favor of reciprocity was secured is an act of bad faith. It would naturally have one of two consequences so far as our neighbors are concerned. Either it would disgust them with our trickery and induce them to throw up all negotiation with a Government that would resort to such a scheme, or, what is more likely, would compel them to resort to reprisals and to proceed to levy duties—import or export, as the case might require—to offset the duties we had invented. In either case the trick would defeat itself and prove, as we have said that we believed it would be, entirely futile. These facts are so plain that Mr. BLAINE can hardly fail to see them. But if he does not wish to remain under the suspicion of having secured the action of the Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of trading, he ought in all prudence not only to repudiate any responsibility for it, but to use his great personal influence to defeat it.

WHY A RECEIVER WAS REMOVED.

In an interview published in THE TIMES yesterday morning Mr. GEORGE RICE, a refiner doing business at Marietta, Ohio, had the temerity to question the accuracy of a statement recently given to the public by Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, President of the Standard Oil Trust, concerning a little matter in which the Trust, Mr. RICE, and the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad were interested. Mr. RICE even had the hardihood to assert that Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S statement was sadly at variance with the official record of the transaction. As the case was one that illustrated with great clearness the methods of the great Trust with respect to independent refiners, and as the record of it has been used with marked effect by the opponents of unjust discrimination on railroad lines, the facts ought not to be obscured by Mr. ROCKEFELLER or anybody else. We now direct attention to what Mr. ROCKEFELLER said and to the official record of the transaction.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S statement, to be found in the *World* of the 29th ult., was as follows:

"The facts were these: We had a local pipe line in the Macksburg field and were about to build a pipe line to Marietta. This would deprive the railroad of the oil-carrying trade, and the railroad company proposed to our agent at that place to enter into a joint agreement for the transportation of oil, the through pipe and rail rate to be 35 cents, of which the pipe line's share would be 20 cents. This our agent acceded to, but when the arrangement was reported to the offices of the company at New-York it was not agreed to, because our counsel pronounced it illegal in so far as it embraced oil carried by rail which was not carried by the pipe line."

It should be understood that RICE'S refinery was at Marietta, on the Ohio River, and that he was taking crude oil from certain wells near Macksburg, some twenty miles north of Marietta. This oil was shipped over the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, then in the hands of a Receiver. The Trust took oil from the same field. RICE discovered in 1885 that the Receiver had made a contract with the representative of the Trust to the effect that the Trust's oil should be carried for 10 cents a barrel, that he should be compelled to pay 35 cents a barrel for similar service, and that of this sum 25 cents should be paid to the Trust! He complained to Judge BAXTER of the United States Circuit Court, who caused an investigation to be made. The result was the removal of Gen. PHINEAS PEASE, the Receiver. The record may be found in the "Federal Reporter," Vol. 31, and also in certain official publications of Congress. In the "Federal Reporter" the case is summarized as follows:

"The Standard Oil Company having threatened to store its oil until it could lay a line of pipes to Marietta, unless the Receiver of a railroad company should give it a special oil rate, the receiver *agreed to carry its oil at 10 cents per barrel, to charge rival shippers 35 cents per barrel, and to pay 25 cents per barrel of the sum collected from rival shippers to the Standard Oil Company.* Held to be such gross and wanton discrimination on the part of the Receiver as to require his removal."

And the case so described is the one of which Mr. ROCKEFELLER spoke in the passage we have quoted! The record says that the inquiry developed certain facts, among which were those hereafter mentioned:

"The conditions proposed were so unusual and unjust and oppressive to rival shippers that the Receiver, *after reluctantly acquiescing in the company's demand*, sought to fortify himself by the advice of an attorney."

So it was the Standard Oil Company's "demand" and not the railroad company's "proposition"! The record contains the letter in which Receiver PEASE sought the advice of EDWARD S. RAPELLO of this city. After introducing to Mr. RAPELLO the assistant freight agent, Mr. TERRY, and referring briefly to the matter in hand, Gen. PEASE said:

"Mr. O'DAY, Manager of the Standard Oil Company, met the General Freight Agent of the W. and E. R. Railroad and our Mr. TERRY at [illegible] to make a thirty-five-cent rate on all other oil going to Marietta, and that we should make the rebate of 25 cents per barrel on all oil shipped by other parties, and that the rebate should be paid over to them, (the Standard Oil Company,) thus giving us 10 cents per barrel for all oil shipped to Marietta, and the rebate of 25 cents per barrel going to the Standard Oil Company, making that company, say, $35 per day clear money on Mr. GEORGE RICE'S oil alone."

Gen. PEASE went on to say that TERRY "verbally agreed to the arrangement," and that he afterward "reluctantly acquiesced in it," feeling that he could not afford to lose the shipment of the Standard's oil. He continued:

"But when Mr. TERRY issued instructions that on and after Feb. 23 the rate of oil would be 35 cents per barrel to Marietta, Mr. GEORGE RICE, who has a refinery at Marietta, very naturally called on me and notified me that he would not submit to the advance, because the business would not justify it, and that the move was made by the Standard Oil Company to crush him out. Now, if Mr. GEORGE RICE should see fit to prosecute the case on the ground of unjust discrimination, would the Receiver be held for violation of law?"

It will be observed that Gen. PEASE and Mr. ROCKEFELLER disagree about the facts. In replying Mr. RAPELLO said:

"The facts as I understand them are as follows: * * * The Standard Oil Company threatens to store and afterward pipe all oil under its control unless you make the following arrangement, viz: You shall make a uniform rate of 35 cents per barrel for all persons excepting the Standard Oil Company; you shall charge them 10 cents per barrel for oil and also pay them 25 cents per barrel out of the 35 cents collected from other shippers."

Mr. ROCKEFELLER does not appear to have procured all of his facts from this lawyer. We shall not examine further Mr. RAPELLO'S long letter of advice, but may say in passing that the advice was substantially to the effect that the Receiver could safely carry out the terms of the arrangement. Judge BAXTER said:

"From this correspondence it appears that the Standard Oil Company and GEORGE RICE were competitors in the business of refining oil; that each obtained supplies in the neighborhood of Macksburg, a station of said railroad, from whence the same was carried to Marietta or Cleveland, and that for this service both were equally dependent on the railroad, then in the hands of the Receiver. It further appears that the Standard Oil Company desired to 'crush' RICE and his business, and that, under a threat of building a pipe for the conveyance of its oil and withdrawing its patronage from the Receiver, O'DAY, one of its agents, 'compelled TERRY,' who was acting for and in behalf of the Receiver, to carry its oil at 10 cents per barrel, and charge RICE 35 cents per barrel for like service, and pay it 25 cents out of each 35 cents thus exacted from RICE, 'making,' in the judgment of the Receiver, '$25 per day clear money' for it 'on RICE'S oil alone.'"

Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S facts do not appear to have been obtained from Judge BAXTER. The Judge severely denounced the unjust discrimination thus revealed. "The idea," said he, "is justly abhorrent to all fair minds." He also said:

"All attempts to accumulate money for the benefit of the corporators [of the road] or their creditors by making one shipper pay tribute to his rival in business at the rate of $25 per day or any greater or less sum, thereby enriching one and impoverishing another, is a gross, illegal, and inexcusable abuse of a public trust, that calls for the severest reprehension. The discrimination complained of in this case is *so wanton and oppressive it could hardly have been accepted by an honest man*, having due regard for the rights of others, or conceded by a just and competent Receiver who comprehended the nature and responsibility of his office; and *a Judge who would tolerate such a wrong or retain a Receiver capable of perpetrating it ought to be impeached and degraded from his position.* A good deal more might be said in condemnation of the unparalleled wrong complained of, but we forbear. The Receiver will be removed."

He also directed that the money unlawfully exacted from RICE should be restored to him.

We suggested yesterday that Mr. ROCKEFELLER might have been misled by some one. It is an interesting fact, however, that the complete official record of this case was brought out during an investigation in Washington and only four days after Mr. ROCKEFELLER himself had testified as a witness in the same inquiry. Moreover, it was printed by Congress in the report of that investigation, and as the report contains no less than 951 pages of testimony relating directly to the organization over which Mr. ROCKEFELLER presides, we suspect that a copy of the volume has found its way to the offices of the Standard Oil Trust and that Mr. ROCKEFELLER has seen at least the outside of it. But if he has never seen it we are sure that he can spare out of his fortune of $129,000,000 or his admitted annual income of $9,000,000 the small sum required to pay for a copy. We presume that Mr. GEORGE RICE would gladly procure one for him and send it to him free of charge and without suggestion of rebate.

GEN. MILES'S PROMOTION.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES to the vacancy created by the death of Major Gen. GEORGE CROOK, and of Col. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON to the vacancy of Brigadier General, occasioned by that promotion, accords with public expectation. Gen. MILES is the senior officer in his grade and has served under his present commission more than ten years. For two years also he has held the command of a Major General, that of the military Division of the Pacific, on the rank and pay of the grade below. In addition to his claims of seniority his services during and since the civil war have been of a most distinguished and valuable character. Entering the volunteer army in 1861 as a company officer of Massachusetts infantry, he became the next year Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the Sixty-first New-York, and in 1865 had reached the rank of Major General. The following Summer he was made Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry in the regular army, was transferred in 1869 to the Fifth, and on Dec. 15, 1880, was promoted to be Brigadier General. While in the Army of the Potomac he participated in nearly all its battles from the Peninsula and Antietam to Appomattox. Three times he was wounded in action. His commission of Brigadier General of Volunteers was expressed to be for distinguished services during the then recent battles of Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. His brevets of Brigadier General and Major General in the regular army were for gallant and meritorious services at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He has conducted throughout the campaign and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Bream's Station." As a division commander of the Second Corps in the Virginia campaigns Gen. MILES achieved a lasting reputation.

In the regular army he gathered new laurels from service on the frontier. As Colonel of the Fifth Infantry he overthrew the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches at the Staked Plains in 1875, and the following year he defeated the hostile Sioux in Montana, and drove the famous SITTING BULL and others, with their followers, into Canada. A third exploit of remarkable skill and success was his défeat and capture of the Nez Percé band of Chief JOSEPH just as the long retreat of that able warrior promised to result in his escape across the northern border. In 1878 Col. MILES defeated and captured a band of Bannocks. Such a record of four years of Indian campaigning is indeed extraordinary, and the star awarded to him in 1880 was well earned. His new rank carried him to the command of the Department of the Columbia, but on the threatened occurrence of trouble with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes of Indian Territory he was summoned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and thence was transferred to that of Arizona, where he crowned his Indian campaigning after hard labor by forcing and receiving the surrender of GERONIMO. Various Western Legislatures passed votes of thanks to Gen. MILES for ridding the frontier of this scourge, and the citizens of Arizona presented him with a sword. While already the third officer in rank in the army, Gen. MILES, in the ordinary course of events, will before many years be the first, as Gen. HOWARD retires in 1894, leaving Gen. MILES to succeed Gen. SCHOFIELD as commander of the army on the latter's retirement in 1895. His career during the last thirty years has certainly been most remarkable, carrying him, as it has, through a series of brilliant and memorable achievements from civil life up to his present high rank.

Col. GRIERSON was, like Gen. MILES, technically an appointee from civil life, or, in other words, from that great military academy which nurtured so many soldiers—the civil war. He, too, is the senior in his present grade and senior Colonel of the whole army, line and staff. He entered the volunteer service as Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and finished as a Major General, having meanwhile been commissioned as a Brigadier for distinguished services and also brevetted in the regular army, both as Brigadier and Major General, for gallant and meritorious services in his Mississippi raids of 1863 and 1864. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was made Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry, a colored regiment in the regular army, and has so remained ever since, serving nearly twenty-four years without promotion or change. During this time he has seen others promoted over him, and he will not long enjoy his new rank in active command, as he must be retired for age on the 8th of July next. The suggestion had been made that this latter fact might debar him now from promotion, as he would have so short a time to serve under his new commission. That, however, would be doubly unjust, since his early retirement, coupled with the fact of his long lack of advancement, should be an additional argument for his nomination. Besides, it happens that the brevity of his remaining time on the active list makes no difference, since he is now exercising a Brigadier General's command, that of the Department of Arizona, and will need no transfer or change in his arrangements. There are many other worthy and competent line Colonels, but, presumably, not one of them will grudge Col. GRIERSON his long-delayed star, since three months hence they can all renew the contest, when his retirement occurs.

LAST DAYS OF THE HORSE CAR.

The forthcoming equipment of seven lines of street railway and ninety-two miles of track in St. Louis with electric power is an especially noteworthy indication of the superiority of the electric system on such roads, because of the extensive use of cable motors in that city. Horse power was supplanted on several important lines not long ago by cable power, and probably cables would be put in now for the use of some of the seven lines just mentioned if the owners of the property were not convinced that with electric power they could make more money and give better service. It is noticeable that they are not restrained by the large cost of making the change, which is estimated at $3,500,000.

"By Jan. 1, 1891," says the *Globe-Democrat*, "there will not be a horse-car line in operation in St. Louis." All the cars will then be moved by electric force or by cables, and we presume the cable companies would be very glad if they could substitute electric plants for their cable systems at the reduced cost required, or if they had waited a year or two for the development of electric methods. "An electric road can be operated at a cost of about 40 per cent. less than a horse line, with the carrying capacity doubled." This is the *Globe-Democrat's* contribution to the small supply of information as to the actual saving to be made by the substitution of electric force for horse power. Thus far the published calculations and comparisons with respect to this matter have left something to be desired. A committee of the American Street Railway Association has reported that the substitution of electric force "increases traffic and reduces expenses," but we have seen no satisfactory statement as to the difference in cost of operation.

If such statements should be given to the public by competent authority the withdrawal of the horse car from our streets would be perceptibly hastened. The horse must go, it is true, but his going should not be delayed by lack of information that ought to be available now. Moreover, the publication of complete statistics on this point might prevent the introduction of cables on some roads.

It is unfortunate that in the remarkable transformation of our street railway sys- one that extends its power with it, shoved away under the floor, and does not rely upon overhead wires and poles or subterranean conduits. In the course of time the storage battery motors will become available in open and successful competition with other systems that are more attractive now to the stockholder of the railway company.

The recent assignment of three more officers by the War Department to duty in Europe makes our force there quite numerous. It will now include as attachés of legations Major POST of the Engineers at London, Capt. HEIN, First Cavalry, at Vienna; Capt. BINGHAM of the Engineers at Berlin, Lieut. BORUP of the Ordnance Department at Paris, Lieut. ALLEN, Second Cavalry, at St. Petersburg, and Lieut. MILLS, Twelfth Infantry, at Copenhagen, together with Capt. ZALINSKI, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. LOMIA of the same regiment on less restricted duty. The navy adds to this force three attachés, Lieut. Commander EMORY at London, Lieut. SARGENT at Vienna and Rome, and Lieut. WARD at Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. The Navy and Marine Corps are also more or less represented by the officers of vessels on the European station, or on special occasions, as during the last World's Fair at Paris. The army in like manner often sends special representatives for the European manœuvres. These military and naval officers are expected to keep the Government informed of whatever of importance is going on in the art of war, either in tactics or in new weapons or appliances. Certainly it cannot be complained that there is any lack of agents on the other side of the ocean for this purpose.

SUNDRIES.

The most illiterate, h-less Britisher never sticks an h into an h-less word except when he intends a special hemphasis. His sin is that of omission, not of commission. The secret of the easy flow of English speech as contrasted with the painfully pedantic pedagogic preciseness of New-Yorkese, consists in our preference for smooth colloquialisms over angular copy-book phrases. This easily leads the careless to drop the h's they only mean to slide over. I am astonished that educated Americans have not perceived this with their usual acuteness, and saved themselves tumbling into such blunders of ignorance as making Britishers clap a useless h at the head of every vowel-word.—*British-American.*

Has anybody missed the crickets? A few months ago San Francisco was suddenly visited by an army of the little chirpers so familiar to other parts of the world, but up to that time unnoticed in this city. For a short time the strangers chirped merrily on and about our hearths, and then as suddenly as they came their voices ceased. Where they have gone, or why, we don't know, but simply record the fact. Perhaps the heavy rains drowned them out.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"What is that figure on the dome?" inquired a female visitor of a Capitol guide yesterday. "Liberty ma'am," he replied with a tremulous, fifty-cent-an-hour politeness. "Liberty?" she repeated with questioning scorn. "And it's a woman." "Yes'm," he responded humbly; "but she ain't married, ma'am. Leastways her husband ain't never around."—*Washington Star.*

Many of our alleged literary men claim that smoking is a mild and gentle stimulant for the brain, and that when they quit smoking they cannot write. Without reflecting upon the quality of their productions we cannot help expressing the wish that they would not smoke.—*Punxsutawney (Penn.) Spirit.*

The price of ice for the season has been fixed at $1 a hundredweight. As coal is only about 25 cents per 100 pounds, it looks as if it might be much cheaper just to stay warm than to try and keep cool.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Sioux Indian, studying in the Yale Law School, intends to practice among his people when he has graduated. There probably won't be a blanket left in the tribe.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Mr. Kidd—How does that shoe feel? Miss Bunker Hill—I really cannot say, but if it feels half as uncomfortable as my foot feels I can sympathize with it.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Party is the anvil on which our chains are forged; partisanship is the anæsthetic that puts us to sleep while it is being done.—*Wade's Fibre and Fabric.*

Lady (calling on friend)—Oh, isn't it splendid? I have made six calls, and you are the only one I've found at home.—*Bangor Commercial.*

Is the Nation not in some peril when its soldiers would rather work than remain in the army?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

People who always say just what they think seem somehow always to be thinking disagreeable things.—*Somerville Journal.*

One-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, and it doesn't care particularly.—*Texas Siftings.*

A hotel clerk is called brusque who does not humor people who ought to be clubbed.—*Hotel Mail.*

The man who never smiles is a centre of gravity.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

SUCCESS OF BALLOT REFORM.

From the Baltimore Herald, (Dem.)

All reports from Rhode Island, both from the country and the city, agree in the testimony that the workings of the system were perfect and satisfactory. Besides, this evidence is of sufficient force to close the debate in favor of open nominations, a single official ballot, and the secret polling room. And it is also of the highest interest to Marylanders, in view of the fact that a similar plan of voting will go into effect here at the next election.

But it is not necessary to look to Rhode Island alone for these gratifying results. On the previous day the Australian ballot was employed successfully in Milwaukee and St. Louis. From none of these places do we hear that illiteracy was disfranchised, that German or Norwegian voters had the least difficulty in preparing their ballots, or that the results of the balloting were left in doubt, unless it be in Rhode Island, where certain requirements regarding majorities have to be fulfilled.

It is for the people of Baltimore, then, to take courage, and to have full confidence that when the day of testing the new election machinery comes it will be found to answer all the requirements of an honest vote and a fair count.

DANA'S LIE ON ITS TRAVELS.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, (Bourbon Democrat.)

Our dispatches to-day give particulars of the working of the Saxton bill system at the Rhode Island election yesterday, at which vast numbers of electors were disfranchised, and the Republicans hope to secure a victory although in a minority in the State now, as they were a year ago. The dispatches are interesting reading.

A POINT FOR DANA.

From the Mobile Register, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland's mail is said to be bigger now than it was when he was President, and scarcely a day passes that he is not interviewed privately or publicly by some prominent politician. Will the New-York *Sun* please to seriously consider this state of affairs?

THE YARNS EXCEED THE BOOM.

From the Kansas City Star, (Dem.)

Mr. Dana of the New-York *Sun* gets all his Kansas news from Col. Tomlinson of, Topeka and Sam Wood of Woodsdale. Tom sizes up the Hill boom and Sam attends to the crop and weather yarns. As may be readily understood, the yarns exceed the boom by a large majority.

HILL AND THE WORKINGMEN.

From the Oswego Times.

Many thousand workingmen appealed to David Bennett Hill to sign the Saxton bill, and the appeal was vain. The time will come when Gov. Hill will again appeal to these workingmen for votes. Will he get them?

Spring exhibitions at the Academy of Design will not be open to the public to-day; neither will it to-morrow. The private view will be had on Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., followed by the reception at 8 P. M. Time seems no object with the Academicians this year, for it is said that the pictures have been hanging on the walls about two weeks, subject only to a few changes for the better since the first hanging.

In the South Gallery one of the pleasantest bits is a three-quarter length of a boy carrying two large puppies under his arms. The scene is humorous without being farcical, and the painting suits the scene; it is broadly, lightly brushed in, and describes with particular clearness the hair of the puppies, which hang helpless over the boy's arms. "A Bit of Massachusetts Coast," by G. H. Smillie, is a delightful landscape in every way, the sheen of sunlight on the water and the effects of cloud over the ocean being painted with a loving touch. Mr. Smillie exhibits a show piece also in "On the Housatonic" in the North Gallery. In the same room a young lady playing the violin, painted by Tarbell of Boston, is excellent, and a portrait of Edison, by William J. Baer, has at least the merit of giving to the famous inventor a look of abstracted thought, though in no remarkable degree. A study from J. G. Brown comes a genre piece called "When We Were Girls," being twin crones gossiping over a "dish of tea," their wrinkled parchment faces very conscientiously painted. Opposite hangs a market scene by Louis C. Tiffany, in which the vegetables and the colors on the dresses of buyers and vendors form bright clusters. In the West Room is a mermaid picture by George A. Maynard, who has of late devoted himself to this line of work. This one is in which the mermaids appear more alive and natural than in the preceding pictures: one or two of the swimming womanfishes; are graceful, the ship they are luring is a galleon coming on under full sail. Mr. Maynard gains nothing as an artist by beating over the same idea again, but doubtless he is now attempting to meet some demand created by his other mermaids.

The exhibition has several strong landscapes, but after all the portraits have to carry the main interest. A good many failed of notice on Friday morning, and a few more must be added now.

The portrait of "Little Miss H." by William M. Chase, has a Spanish air, not merely because of the dark complexion and bush of dark hair, but of the accessories. It is a good piece of work, but not so successful as the portrait of Mr. Le Gendre, hanging in the East Room. That is one of Mr. Chase's best things as to color-scheme, if not as to likeness; as to character also. The portrait of a lady emerging from heavy furs, by Carroll Beckwith, has some fine points, and that of the painter Walter Shirlaw by Frank Fowler is a capital likeness, though a trifle weak in some respects.

The South Gallery has a stirring battle-piece by Gilbert Gaul, in which a Color Sergeant, stripped to undershirt and trousers, is rushing the flag forward in the face of a musketry fire. He is supported by two drummer boys and a thin line of soldiers. On the right of the group a typical Captain stands with face turned toward the line awaiting the charge past him—a very clever figure. Mr. Gaul continues to realize more and more into his battle scenes—more of the grime and abandon of battle—and at the same time his daylight becomes more cold and unearthly. "Encouraging the Line" ought to be encouraging to the painter. It is worth ten such dull and mawkish interiors with Union and Confederate wounded as Mr. Hovenden painted some time ago. "A Tale of Troy" by Robert V. V. Sewell has much excellent painting on the horns of the big lyre held by the Greek minstrel, on the leopard skin over his shoulder, and on the plastered wall with archaic mural paintings of galleys, against which he and his hearers are outlined. The group of listeners is also good; each is intent, each natural, each different in pose. "Pleasures of Youth" in the North Room, is a group of boys on the shore of a lake where they have been bathing and now loiter about naked, one calling attention to the size of his biceps. It is a hazy Summer scene, with thin-limbed boys nicely painted. The "Celtic Huntress" by George de Forest Brush is neither Celtic nor a huntress, but a low-browed woman like an Indian half-breed with red hair. His "Orpheus" in the West Room is not Greek; neither is he exactly an Indian. Yet there is a charm in the novelty of the scene—the nude Gérome-like flesh against the gray rock and the glimpse of blue sea through a cleft therein.

The Academy is better in sculpture than usual, though still poor enough. Olin L. Warner's medallion portrait of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés Indians is delightfully modeled, but the lettering on the margin is awkwardly expressed and not very well designed. The bust of Frank B. Sanborn, the abolitionist of Concord, by F.

HAVE HILL AND PLATT COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING?

"JOBS" FAVORED BY THE RAILROAD COMMITTEES—NEW-YORK CITY'S INTERESTS IGNORED.

ALBANY, April 6.—Have Gov. Hill and Mr. Platt come to an understanding on rapid transit? Has Mr. Platt's modification of the Fassett bill, in the matter of permitting the Governor to name eight Commissioners, (an extraordinary concession on Mr. Platt's part,) been done with a view of placating the Governor and of capturing his approval of the bill? Has the confirmation of Col. James E. Jones, (more familiarly known as "Col. Jim,") by the Platt Senators, after his nomination as Port Warden by Gov. Hill, been an intercalation into the deal, as an evidence on the part of both of their sincerity and willingness to abide by and carry out whatever agreement has been made between them? Has the letter written by Gov. Hill to Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a rabid anti-Platt Republican, commendatory of his policy in handling the Appropriation and Supply bills any bearing on the situation? These are questions often heard in Albany. The Governor is a canny politician. Since he has been in public life he has never performed an act impulsively for its own effect or without counting the cost of its effect upon some of his own undeveloped and unpublished plans. Hence the curiosity aroused by his letter commending Mr. Fish and Senator Sloan.

Mr. Fish's prejudices are against the Fassett Rapid Transit bill. The cabal of which he and the distinguished "reformer," Frederick S. Gibbs of New-York, are the head and front was formed for no other purpose than, by coalescing with the Democrats, to defeat every important measure that Mr. Platt was identified with. The session is nearing its end. Mr. Fassett and Gen. Husted, the two men in both houses who ought to know, express the opinion that the Legislature can adjourn sine die three weeks from Wednesday, April 30, which will make the shortest session since 1874, the year that Gen. Husted was first elected Speaker, when the Legislature met on Jan. 6—it convened Jan. 7 this year—and adjourned on April 30.

The Fish-Gibbs cabal has stood together fairly well this session. It has thus far knocked in the head every bill that has come from the Senate in which Mr. Platt has been known to be interested, and by the co-operation of its Democratic allies it has loyally progressed in the Assembly every measure that Mr. Platt has antagonized. But party loyalty and factional devotion are neither so strong nor so binding as the close of a legislative session as at the beginning. It would be absurd to think that a Democrat like Gov. Hill could exercise more influence over Mr. Fish than could a Republican of Mr. Platt's influence; and yet the suspicion is gaining ground that the commendatory letter from the Governor to the Republican leader of the Assembly, touching the expenses of the State, is one of the links in the bargain chain between the Republican leader, Mr. Fish, and the Democratic boss, Mr. Hill. It is a matter of remark that Mr. Fassett, who promised at the beginning of the session to have his Rapid-Transit bill in the Governor's hands by the middle of February, should have allowed his pet measure, the one above all others that he has nailed his future political prospects and reputation to, to lie dormant in committee for over three months, and then only to bring it out with amendments that changed its character completely.

The reputation of the Assembly Committee on Railroads has been pretty well established. The honest men on that committee can be counted on the tines of a fork. Any bill that happens to fall into the capacious and corrupt maw of this committee, and that the people of New-York City does not want, is certain to be reported favorably. And why not? The Chairman of the committee is a shylock banker of St. Lawrence, which county gives to the Republican Party a majority of 6,000 every election, and what responsibility is he under to the taxpayers of New-York City? The same can be asked of the other members of the committee. They know nothing whatever of the needs or requirements of New-York, of the measures necessary for the development, protection, and preservation.

This committee on Thursday reported two bills about as iniquitous in their tendencies as any the Legislature will be called upon to consider. One is the Brady Cable Railway bill. The city of New-York has no interest in this bill, but the House Railroad Committee could only have use for the influences behind it in reporting it. The cable railway lobby has been in Albany all Winter. It has been open in its dealings, brazen in its threats, and defiant in its language. It has predicted that not only would the bill be reported from the House committee, but that it would pass the House, be reported from the Senate Committee on Railroads, and pass the Senate. It is generally remarked now that the only qualification necessary for a bill to become law in order to be reported from the House Railway Committee, is a corruption fund. The Cable Railway bill has one behind it, in promises of stock and bonds.

A second bill is that this committee has reported is the scheme of Edward Lauterbach to permit the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New-York to reduce the percentage tax on the gross earnings of railway companies at their discretion. This bill was forced through the last Legislature, but Gov. Hill vetoed it. Under its operations the City Treasuries of New-York and Brooklyn would suffer greatly, but that makes no difference to the buccaneers of St. Lawrence and Queens, who are serving the interests of corporations rather than those of taxpayers who have no voice in their selection. The rumors about Albany are to the effect that Gov. Hill will sign the bill if it comes to him. At all events, the people of New-York City can expect no mercy if the issue is ever raised as between the Treasury of the city and the treasury of a corporation, from the Assembly and Senate Committee on Railroads.

Ever since Francis M. Scott was lifted from the office of Deputy Corporation Counsel to that of Aqueduct Commissioner, New York City affairs have been grossly neglected in the Legislature. When Mr. Scott was here he exercised the greatest vigilance over all bills hostile to the interests of the city. Since Mr. Grant has been Mayor and Mr. Clark Corporation Counsel this important branch of the City Government has been ignored. The result is that when bills whose purpose it is to rob the City Treasury are up for discussion the city is not represented, and they are reported only after a mild protest from the New-York member who happens to be a member of the committee.

Mr. J. Irving Burns of the First Westchester County District is Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, and recent actions on the part of that committee justify the suspicion that from this time on to the end of the session it will bear the closest watching. Mr. E. B. Harper sent a bill here this year that proposes to take away certain safeguards and permit the companies to do business as they please. As the law now stands the Insurance Department is allowed to step in and wind up the affairs of any company the moment the discovery is made that it is insolvent. Mr. Harper's bill proposes to give the companies a chance to appear before the Attorney General, who is not a judicial officer, and to allow him to determine whether the department has grounds sufficient to base an action upon, and, furthermore, the company is to be permitted to carry the case up through the courts.

Mr. Burns recently gave out the information that this bill was approved by the Insurance Department. The department, through its Deputy Superintendent, Judge Ruggles, declares the bill to be one of the worst that can possibly be considered. Judge Ruggles has said that, once this measure is on the statute books, a thousand irresponsible and fraudulent companies will spring up like mushrooms all over the State, and that the people who are foolhardy enough to intrust their money to them will have no protection whatever. This is a sample instance of the manner in which legislation is conducted here this session.

Judge Greene has begun to log-roll in the Senate for votes in favor of Charlie Swan's North and East River Bridge schemes. The arrangement the Judge is willing to make with his Senatorial colleagues is that in the event of the passage of his infamous job his friends in the Assembly will faithfully support every measure that comes to the Assembly from Senators who voted in the affirmative for the North River Bridge bill.

The story is current here that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the new Sheriff of New-York, has become a red-hot candidate for Mayor of New-York; that Hugh Grant will decline a renomination and that Tammany will support the General.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Roque Saenz Peña, Argentine Minister at Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman Walter A. Wood of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Marshall Field of Chicago is at the Buckingham Hotel and L. Z. Leiter is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gov. James E. Campbell, Judge Stevenson Burke, and Gen. J. S. Casement of Ohio, Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, and Henry L. Pierce of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A CHALLENGE FOR THE ATALANTAS.

BOSTON, April 6.—The Bradford Boat Club of this city has challenged the Atalanta Boat Club of New-York to a match race in eight-oared shells for prizes to be mutually agreed upon. The Atalantas are asked to set the date, the Bradfords suggesting that it be Memorial Day.

WILLIAM H. HEWITT.

William H. Hewitt, for half a century well and favorably known in New-York banking circles, died at his residence, 121 Lexington-avenue, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. He was in his eighteenth year. For the last three years he had been an invalid, but the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia.

Mr. Hewitt was a New-Yorker by birth and training. Born in 1810, in Chambers-street, he quitted school at an early age to take up a mercantile career. Up to 1850 he was the teller of the old Union Bank. In that year he accepted the place of teller in the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank, serving in that capacity until 1887, when he was stricken down while at work by a paralytic stroke. Four children, two sons and two daughters, survive him.

The funeral services will be conducted at his residence to-morrow afternoon by the Rev. Joseph Elder, Pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street. The burial will be in Greenwood.

THOMAS M. HOGAN.

Thomas M. Hogan, for years a well-known artist, died yesterday morning in the forty-seventh year of his age, at his home, 234 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Hogan, of late years, had been a member of the firm of Hogan & Schell, and his specialty was in supplying high class illustrations to the leading magazines. Mr. Hogan began his career as an artist on the old Sunbeam of the war.

The result of his work was seen in Frank Leslie's publications, and it was he who furnished the remarkable series of sketches of President Lincoln's funeral. The deceased leaves a widow and four children. His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Catholic Church, Court-street, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

JAMES A. G. BEALES.

James A. G. Beales died after a short illness at his residence, 35 West Thirty-second-street, on Saturday evening. He was forty-eight years of age. Mr. Beales was a native of this city and was a son of the late Dr. John Charles Beales. He was educated here and went into business life. He married a daughter of Eugene Kelly. Mr. Beales was a member of several Roman Catholic societies, a Director in the Catholic Protectory, the St. Vincent De Paul Association, and the Emigrant Savings Bank. He leaves a widow and several children. The funeral will take place in St. Leo's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Solomon M. Swartz, the Broadway clothier, died at his residence, 12 East Seventy-sixth-street, yesterday morning. Mr. Swartz came to this city from Hudson, N. Y., about twenty years ago. He had been Mayor of Hudson and had also occupied other elective offices. In this city he was a Director of the Ninth National Bank and a Trustee of the Bnai Jeshurun Congregation. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at his residence.

M. M. Williams, many years ago the largest land owner in Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Elmora, N. J., aged seventy-eight. He grew rich in the meat business and invested his money in real estate, at one time owning the greater part of the land now in Elizabeth's Third Ward. The free indorsement of notes, together with the depreciation in the value of real estate, ruined him. He died comparatively poor.

Frederick Staats, one of the oldest and best-known merchants of New-Brunswick, N. J., a former member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County and for a quarter of a century a member of the Board of Education, died there Saturday night. He was born Feb. 29, sixty-six years ago, and was a pioneer in the movement for free schools in New-Brunswick.

MURDER IN FLATBUSH.

AN ITALIAN SHOT DEAD WITHOUT WARNING.

Nicolo Craco, an Italian junkman, residing in the Italian colony at Malbone-street and Brooklyn-avenue, Flatbush, was lodged in Raymond-Street Jail last night for the murder of Esei Asardo, an inoffensive countryman of the same locality. The murderer made no attempt to deny his crime.

Asardo paid a visit to the house of Craco last evening, and when he was leaving, at 7:30 o'clock, the two had some words in front of the house. The quarrel resulted in Craco drawing a 38-calibre revolver and firing three shots at his visitor, one of which took effect in the left side above the abdomen. The man fell dead and the murderer fled toward Brooklyn. Officer Stack of the Flatbush police gave chase, and Craco was captured near the Brooklyn city line.

"If he's not dead I want to put another bullet in him," said Craco, when he was led past the body of his victim. He refused to make any explanation, but some of the Italians of the neighborhood hint at jealousy on the part of Craco, who is said to have objected to Asardo visiting his house.

The body of the murdered man lay exposed to the curious gaze of hundreds of excited Italians for hours awaiting the arrival of Coroner Rooney. Finally a permit for its removal was secured from Judge Bornkamp. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Frank Morri, Nicholas Mitta, William Lucca, and Irene Salvator were detained as witnesses. The accused will be arraigned this morning before Judge Bornkamp.

PREPARING FOR LABOR DAY.

THE PARADE COMMITTEE—SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION DEMANDED.

Labor Day is such an important holiday to the Central Labor Union that they begin making preparations for its celebration in ample time. A committee was appointed yesterday, consisting of E. Conkling, D. Harris, J. W. Middleton, A. Hicks, J. R. Lloyd, B. Davis, H. Hackett, and H. M. Stafford, to take charge of the parade on that day. A resolution was adopted at the meeting condemning the conduct of the Mayor and Board of Education in not bringing about reform in the management of the public schools.

It seems that some time ago the School Conference, composed of delegates of the Labor Conference, presented a report showing the want of accommodations for 100,000 children. The facts were sent to the notice of the Mayor and City officials and Board of Education. Up to date no answers have been received. The Mayor had granted $130,000 for a lot and building for the Board of Education, which the Central Labor Union think is a needless waste of money that should be spent upon schoolhouses.

At a meeting of the Associated Trades at 263 Bowery yesterday, a resolution was adopted favoring the passage by the present Legislature of a bill which will allow the people to provide themselves immediately with more, better, and cheaper rapid transit.

If you live in Jersey City enter your protest against Cleveland, Feeney, and the ring to-morrow. Every ballot for Perkins means a stand against bad government. You may vote between the hours of 6 A. M. and 7 P. M. to-morrow.

PROF. PROCTOR'S SON INSANE.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A dispatch was received in St. Louis this evening from Mrs. Proctor, widow of Prof. Richard Proctor, asking that her son Richard be found and detained, as he is insane. Prof. Proctor died with yellow fever in New-York, and a son died a short time afterward at the family residence in St. Joseph, Mo.

Young Richard nursed his brother, and, at his death, developed signs of mental derangement. He has grown worse, his controlling idea being that he was possessed of great wealth. Yesterday he disappeared from his home in St. Joseph, and his mother thinks he will come to St. Louis. He is entirely without means. A careful watch is being kept, and if found he will be held for his mother.

WORTHLESS GEORGIA LAND CLAIMS.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, April 4.

Gen. Cook, the Secretary of State, received Wednesday from Philadelphia, New-York, and Minneapolis letters stating that three big tracts of Georgia land held under grants dated 1744 and 1795 were being placed on the market, and requesting information as to the validity of the titles. Gen. Cook found, on investigation, that although Georgia did in her early history offer 1,000 acres of land to every settler the titles now in existence are worthless, and he so informed his correspondents.

A FAINT THAT PROVED FATAL.

MONCTON, N. B., April 6.—Judge Botsford fainted and fell backward through the second-story window in the Moncton Club last evening and sustained internal injuries which resulted in death to-day. He was seventy-seven years of age and the pioneer member of the Royal Arch Masons, belonging to the lodge bearing his name.

Every voter in Jersey City should make it his first business to-morrow morning to visit the polls. The election is a most important one. From 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. the polls will be open.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Maggie Morris, colored, thirty-five years old, living in the rear of 115 South Second-street, Philadelphia, was horribly burned Saturday night by her clothes catching fire from a lighted lamp thrown at her, she says, by Theodore R. Rogers, also colored. Rogers said she fell down while carrying the lamp. The woman will probably die.

Nothing further has yet been heard of the disabled steamer Southgate, which was spoken south of George's Bank, N. S., by the brig Alego L and supposed to be making for Halifax.

DETECTED HER SCHOLARS' HER WAY TO KENSINGTON.

AN UNEXPECTED INCIDENT AT THE SERVICES OF THE NEW-YORK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

During the sessions of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Calvary Church, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, there have been several occasions when the members of the Conference and others who attended the meetings had occasion to complain that either attempts had been made to pick their pockets or that they had lost money while entering or leaving the church.

On two occasions the acts of the pickpocket were so deliberate as to leave no doubt that the criminal was a professional. The Rev. Dr. Day, pastor of the church, called the attention of the police to the incidents, and Capt. Hooker detailed several men in civilians' clothing to watch for the offender at the service yesterday morning. The announcement that Bishop Goodsell was to preach brought together a very large audience, and among the attendants was Mrs. Reed, one of the most active of the ladies connected with the church. When the services were concluded Mrs. Reed walked with some of her friends toward the central exit of the church, where there are placed contribution boxes to receive money for the assistance of missionaries. Mrs. Reed placed some money in one of these, and was about to put her hand in her pocket in order to get her handkerchief when she found a hand there.

She turned quickly and discovered a neatly-dressed woman, about forty years old, wearing a shawl of Paisley manufacture and a very jaunty hat. Mrs. Reed followed the arm of the intruding hand and grasped the woman's shawl, exclaiming:

"You thief, take your hand from my pocket!"

The woman muttered something and tried to take her hand away, but in her hurry it became tangled in the dress and she could not extricate it without tearing Mrs. Reed's costume. She did not hesitate at this, however. She ripped the dress down the side, and would have escaped at once had not Mrs. Reed taken a firmer clutch upon the pickpocket's shawl and clung with all her might, calling for assistance, her necessity being apparent to those who saw her having a struggle. Chief, seeing that it was likely she would be captured, scratched and tore Mrs. Reed's hands to such a degree that from very pain she was obliged to relinquish her hold.

The woman in her struggle to get away lost her shawl and her hat. While the confusion continued she succeeded in regaining these and made her escape, without any of Capt. Hooker's men appearing or making any attempt to pursue the woman and arrest her. Several members of the Conference tried to follow in the same way, but they lost her in the rapidly-moving crowd in Seventh-avenue. Mrs. Reed saved her pocketbook, but at the expense of badly scratched hands. The pickpocket can be identified by Mrs. Reed and those who saw the occurrence should the police succeed in finding her.

The services of the day began with a love feast, with the Rev. J. P. Hermance as the leader, and then the Bishop took the text of his sermon. In the afternoon were held the impressive services attending the ordination of Deacons and Elders. Hitherto it has been the custom of the Church to ordain the Deacons immediately after the morning service, and in the afternoon the service in ordination of the Elders an incident. Bishop Goodsell departed from this custom to a very marked extent. He not alone devoted the entire afternoon service to the ordination ceremonies, but added the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to it, requiring the newly-made Elders to administer it not alone to the members of the conference, but also to the large congregation.

The ceremony began by the reading of the hymn and a prayer by the Rev. G. H. Goodsell, the Bishop's brother. Then the Rev. A. B. Sanford of the New-York Eastern Conference read the Scripture lesson, and he, with the Rev. Messrs. J. M. Burgar, W. F. Brush, and Angelo Ostrander, took part in the ritual. Then the Secretary of the conference, the Rev. C. W. Millard, called the candidates for ordination to step to the altar rail, naming first of these gentlemen, who were admitted as Deacons after they had responded to the Bishop's questions of faith and his laying of hands upon them: John S. Graham, E. R. Ackerly, Eugene Griggs, A. T. Civille, W. H. Van Hoesen, Charles Samuel R. Davidson, G. W. Carter, L. T. Conrad, and H. I. Hoag.

Substantially the same form was observed in summoning and questioning the Elders, save that when the Bishop laid his hands upon their heads and authorized them to administer the sacrament, their presbyters, members of the conference, joined with him in the laying on of hands: The Rev. Messrs. Z. N. Lewis, O. P. Dales, P. W. Ackerly, W. F. Brush, Angelo Ostrander, and J. R. Day. The Elders were: I. H. Scott, A. L. Shear, J. M. Evans, W. H. Baughan, A. Thompson, L. J. Champlin, F. M. Turrendine, Vito L. Calabrese, E. S. Tipple, R. Kuapp, and R. A. Brown.

In the evening there was an anniversary of the Educational Society with addresses by the Rev. Messrs. W. J. Barnett and D. W. B. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne; and at St. James's Church, at Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, an anniversary of the Missionary Society was held with addresses by the Rev. Messrs. J. W. Selecki, J. H. Bohlman, and the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard.

ORDAINED BY BISHOP ANDREWS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN THE SUMMERFIELD METHODIST CHURCH.

The Easter ordinations of Deacons and Elders which took place yesterday in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, attracted great congregations at both morning and afternoon services. The altar and pulpit were almost hidden behind a forest of palms and potted plants.

The ceremony of ordaining Deacons was performed at the morning service by Bishop Andrews, who also preached the sermon to the candidates, who were seated immediately in front of the altar. After the opening hymn by the choir, the Rev. T. P. Frost, the pastor, read a passage from the Scriptures and offered prayer. Bishop Andrews explained to the congregation the office of the Diaconate and reviewed the history of its institution. To the candidates he explained the duties that would be imposed on them. Then the class was called to stand before the altar, and were: Frank B. Upham, I. N. Traumer, E. E. Phillips, Frederick Troublad, F. W. Hannan, John Bingham, and Robert C. Manly.

After prayer had been offered the class was formally examined by the Bishop in the doctrines of the Methodist belief according to the Book of Discipline, and after each member of the class had made formal answers to the questions the Bishop pronounced the words that made them Deacons of the Church.

At the afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock another immense congregation assembled to be present at the ordination of Elders. Bishop Andrews again officiated, and the Rev. Dr. James W. Buckley, formerly pastor of the Summerfield Church, preached the ordination sermon. The names of the class were called and the following responded: William M. Wærden, William M. Carr, Abram R. Eacan, Frederick Stiehler, Allan McRonie, John W. Maynard, J. E. Holmes, and Joseph Irons. They were each questioned from the Book of Discipline, and then the Bishop pronounced the words of ordination.

In the evening the anniversary exercises of the Missionary Society were held, and addresses were made by the Rev. S. L. Baldwin and the Rev. Charles S. Wing.

Most of the Methodist pulpits in Brooklyn were filled yesterday by prominent members of the conference. The Rev. S. O'Neil preached in the Pewers-Street Church, the Rev. Messrs. S. L. Bowman and David G. Downey in the Fleet-Street Church; the Rev. W. L. Holmes in the Andrews Church, the Rev. E. C. Barto in the Ninth Avenue Church, the Rev. C. S. Williams in the Dekalb-Avenue Church, the Rev. Messrs. E. O. Tree and A. A. Phillips in the Fourth-Avenue Church, the Rev. William M. Carr in St. Paul's Church, the Rev. Joseph Pullman and the Rev. J. Boyd Brady in the Nostrand Avenue Church, the Rev. W. H. Lawrence in the Fifteenth-Street Church, the Rev. E. R. Foley in the Tabernacle Church, and the Rev. S. L. Bowman in the Simpson Church.

ARRIVED ON THE UMBRIA.

The Cunard steamship Umbria, from Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine last evening. Capt. McKay reports that he encountered strong westerly gales. The storm was at its height on April 3, when less than three hundred miles were run. On the 4th, in latitude 41° and longitude 53° 50', a large iron buoy, which appeared to be painted red, with a perch or whistle on top, was seen adrift.

Among the Umbria's passengers were Sir Augustus and Lady Adderly, Count Zborowski, W. Ogle Belle-Irving, Capt. D. Baker, the Hon. H. Boyle, Mrs. John T. Hoffman, and W. A. Burnham.

Every voter in Jersey City should make it his first business to-morrow morning to visit the polls. The election is a most important one. From 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. the polls will be open.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 6.—The steamship Alastia, (Br.,) Capt. Woodhouse, from New-York March 22 for Glasgow, passed Malin Head yesterday.

The steamship Iago, (Br.,) Capt. Easton, from New-York March 15, arr. at Hull April 4.

The steamship Laurestina, (Br.,) Capt. Batty, from New-York March 17, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

The steamship Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Anens, from New-York March 18, arr. at London to-day.

TWO MEN CUT TO BLOOD FOR PROFIT; ONE FATALLY.

A serious stabbing affray under peculiar circumstances occurred last night at 39 Cherry-street. John Sloan, Mrs. Hannah Sloan, his wife; James Lotton, their son-in-law, and Mary Driscoll, a nineteen-year-old girl, were sitting in a third-story room of the house, when suddenly there was a loud knocking at the door, followed by the entrance of two men. The intruders were armed with knives and began stabbing all the occupants of the room. Great confusion followed. The women screamed loudly and the men arose. When the police arrived the assailants had escaped, and each one of the occupants lay on the floor bleeding from a number of wounds.

John Sloan, who is fifty years old, was suffering from a deep cut that penetrated the abdomen. His wife was cut over the left eye. Lotton was stabbed in the head, back, shoulders, and back. Mary Driscoll was badly cut in the left breast. Each of the parties was covered with blood and very badly frightened. Sloan, whose injuries were most dangerous, was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

An hour later the police arrested the two assailants, whom they found secreted on the roof of an adjoining house. They gave the names of Cornelius and John Curtin, aged nineteen and twenty-two, respectively, living at 318 Pearl-street. When taken to the hospital for identification Sloan recognised John Curtin as the man who stabbed him.

The two men decline to say what motive influenced the assault, and as the police are somewhat mystified. The women stated to a Times reporter that the Curtins knocked at the door and asked for James Lotton, who refused to go to the door, whereupon they forced their way inside and made the assault. The women did not know why the men wanted to see Lotson, but they presumed he had quarreled with the Curtins.

All the victims of this savage assault are seriously injured, and Sloan's wounds are said to be fatal.

LEGISLATIVE ELOQUENCE.

ORATOR KILGOUR THE LEADER OF THE MARYLAND HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—Now that the session of the Legislature is over, some people have been reviewing its literature. Maryland is strong in speeches and the Legislature is a great forum for eloquence. This year the record has been voluminous and magnificent, and among the users of adjectives and metaphors and gestures Delegate Kilgour of Montgomery County has easily carried off the honors.

Mr. Kilgour has the appearance and voice of a heavy tragedian, and he awakes the echoes and makes the welkin ring in the true old-time thunderous way. One of his best efforts was his speech on the Canal bill. The following extract will illustrate his use of metaphors:

"It has been my fortune to mingle in public life from boyhood, and I have seen vast multitudes tremble under the excitement of a great living issue like a leaf in a storm. But I have yet to live to see a people so excited as those of Montgomery County on this bill. They recognize that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the old-est work in the United States, having its inception in the brain of the immortal Washington—they realize that it is dead forever. I am not here to weep over its ashes. Nor am I here to one anxious to stoop o'er its grave and snatch a relic to place in the casket of memory. It is a lifeless corpse awaiting a decent burial, and I am willing so give it such."

On the concluding day of the session Mr. Kilgour, on behalf of the employes of the House, presented to Speaker Hubner a gold chain, to go with the gold watch that had been presented by the members of the House. His opening sentence was "corpus in its grandiloquence." It was equaled only by his peroration, which is given in this sentence: "For myself, you will allow me, in conclusion, to express the further hope that, when tired of the turmoils of political strife, you may return to the peaceful oddies of domestic life, surrounded with honors by an appreciative and confiding people, there to repose as softly and quietly as the grape that grows purple under the golden kiss of an Autumnal sun."

The reports in the papers next morning stated that "Speaker Hubner was deeply affected by the kind words."

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Holy Week had more effect than usual upon the size of the audiences at the theatres. While business has been fair and managers cannot complain, it has not been large at any of the houses. Possibly the fact that there was but one novelty among the various attractions offered the public may have had something to do with this state of affairs. The novelty was "Boodles's Baby," which has drawn fairly good houses at McVicker's Theatre.

"Bluebeard, Jr.," has done a good business at the Chicago Opera House.

"The Silent Partner" closed up a two weeks' engagement at the Columbia with rather light houses throughout.

At the Grand Opera House Herrmann's Transatlantique Vaudeville Company played a return engagement to houses that, taking everything into consideration, were very good.

"The Prince and the Pauper," which has run two weeks at Hooley's, has played to lighter business the second week than the first, but as a whole the engagement was fairly satisfactory.

"Captain Swift" had moderate houses at the Haymarket.

Beginning to-morrow night Dixey will be seen in "The Seven Ages" at the Chicago Opera House. This is the first presentation of the burlesque here.

The Boston Ideal Company is at the Columbia this week for a return engagement. Charles Arnold plays the musical comedy "Hans, the Boatman" at Hooley's. Herrmann's Transatlantique Vaudeville Company concludes its engagement at the Grand Opera House. T. Henry French's company in "My Jack" holds the boards at the Haymarket, and at McVicker's "The Two Sisters" will be seen with the same company as last season, except that the part of Mary Howard is to be taken by Miss Olive May of this city.

At the outside houses Mme. Janauschek will be seen in "Macbeth," "Meg Merrilies," and "Mother and Son" at the Windsor. Oliver Byron in "Across the Continent" at the Clark-Street Theatre, and the William A. Brady company in "After Dark" at Havlin's.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are booked for a return engagement of two weeks at Hooley's, beginning April 21. Their repertoire will consist of "The Ironmaster," "A Scrap of Paper," "The Weaker Sex," and "A Pair of Spectacles," the last play being put on for the first time in this city.

Among the attractions next week are W. J. Scanlan at Hooley's and Robert Downing in "The Gladiator" at the Haymarket.

The Bostonians will begin an engagement at the Chicago Opera House on May 19, opening in "Don Quixote," by Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith. Following "Don Quixote" a new opera by the same composer and author will be presented for the first time on any stage.

The "My Jack" company goes to Philadelphia next week.

Will J. Davis has a contract with Col. William E. Sinn, whereby all of the Colonel's attractions will appear at the Columbia and Haymarket Theatres.

Beginning April 28, Marie Wainwright will play a return engagement of one week at McVicker's.

The London Gaiety Company, with Miss Florence St. John in the leading rôle of "Faust Up to Date," will fill a limited engagement at McVicker's next month.

Mme. De Roode Rice expects to give her illustrated lectures on the Wagner music dramas here before long.

PLEASANT FOR THE SHIPPERS.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, April 5.

For the benefit of some of the Pittsburg coal men who cannot understand why railroads charge Pittsburg shippers more to lake points than Ohio shippers, though the Pittsburg shippers are nearer the lake points, and then charge the Pittsburg shippers more than the Ohio to Chicago, though the distance is longer for the former than the latter, we would call attention to the fact that Western Pennsylvania is the bone and sinew of every railroad tapping it, and is expected to do much more for the railroads than other sections because of its ability to do more. When making out rates for Western Pennsylvania they go on the communist principle that a man should be rewarded according to his needs and not according to his deeds. The principle is all right for the railroads, but for the shippers—well, that is another matter and of secondary importance.

CANADA AND CUBA.

From the Montreal (Canada) Gazette, April 5.

The officers of the Portia on returning from the West Indies, brought word that the people on the islands are very anxious to establish fuller commercial relations with Canada. They would gladly purchase in Canada, in exchange for Canadian products, many articles that they have been in the habit of buying in the United States. The opinion prevails that the new line will be of much service both to Canada and the islands by permitting direct purchase of goods in Canada, such as flour, certain woods hitherto obtained from our neighbors, &c. In fact, no doubt is entertained by St. John people that before long a really profitable trade will be developed.

PINES KILLED BY THE COLD.

From the Weldon (N. C.) News.

One of the peculiar effects of the recent cold snap is the killing of many pine trees. The foliage at first looked withered as if shriveled by heat, and then began to die. Some of it is entirely dead, while most of it is dead half way to the limbs.

GEN. RENWICK DEAD.

LONDON, Ontario, April 6.—Gen. Renwick, the senior General in the British Army, is dead, aged ninety years. He had resided here for nearly forty years.

OUR WAR VESSELS IN THE BAY OF NAPLES.

READY TO START FOR CORFU TO PRACTICE AT TARGET FIRING—THE LESSONS ALREADY LEARNED.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, BAY OF NAPLES, March 23.—At this writing preparations are making for leaving the Italian coast, where the past three weeks have been spent at one point or another with much pleasure and profit. The last few days unfortunately have been marred by the most abominable weather, and "sunny Italy" has been a jest. March here as elsewhere is an unsettled month, and wind and rain are to be expected.

Since the 16th the principal occupation has been getting out a new line, at another point of the compass, to meet the changeful wind. The Atlanta had her bitts dragged out, though riding under the lee of a breakwater. The Boston suffered a similar accident last year in towing the Puritan. It would seem that lightness of construction, in this direction at any rate, must not be carried too far.

Drills during the week have naturally suffered. There have been one or two occasions for the divisional routine aboard ship, but combined drills have been out of the question. Now that about half the time has elapsed that the squadron contemplated spending from home, it may be interesting to note just what has been accomplished. The object of all naval training is to instruct officers in handling their ships and men to be proficient with their weapons. The scope is evidently large enough to occupy many months of incessant work. Practice of the first sort has been confined to the simpler manœuvres of squadron sailing. It has been demonstrated that the greatest attention to speed and steering is required to maintain position, and it is the common opinion that more complete devices should be supplied on deck to indicate the number of revolutions, the position of the helm, and also to effect slight changes in either. Much remains to be done in the way of drill of the individual ships, ramming and torpedo tactics, and in the more complex manœuvres of the squadron. The target practice of the present season is one of the men at great guns, small arms, and secondary batteries has been as thorough as possible without active target practice, and it is now proposed to begin the latter. At Corfu, it is understood, the greater part of the time is to be devoted to target firing. By carrying out the practice in a systematic manner a great deal of good will result to those concerned, and data will be obtained for future comparison.

Apart from these all-essential exercises, men must be trained in seamanship, and in addition to small details, and in all those qualities that go to make the sailor. Boat drills have been carried out constantly in the aim of instilling into the boat's crew principles and habits of every other agency of inculcating generous rivalry and exciting to proficiency is service in a permanent and effective squadron of exercise. Such is the French Mediterranean squadron, which has been maintained uninterruptedly under its present organization since 1839. Officers and men are attached to it for a sufficient time to become imbued with its spirit and methods; they receive the benefit of its traditions and form themselves a link in the chain which hands down to the future what was learned in the past.

In our service a squadron of exercise has not existed until now. The ships on the different stations have been too few and too widely separated on different duties to perform continuous exercises. It is true that on occasions a number of ships have been got together for landings, as at Key West and Pensacola, or naval manœuvres as at Newport, but what was learned has lost half its significance and benefit from its very fitfulness, and the fact that it has not been handed down as a fund of tradition for future use. Now that the squadron of evolution has been formed, it is hoped that it has come to stay, and that all new ships will serve their time in it before starting off on station duty.

Here comes in the question of time of service of the crew. Three years is the present limit, and it is obviously too short. By the time the men are got together, the ship commissioned, and a year or more put in with the squadron of evolution, the men's times are beginning to expire, and a foreign cruise is out of the question. The last Secretary's report contains a very able showing of this fault, and proposes to change the enlistment period to four years, a policy that will without doubt be inaugurated.

Another object to strive for in the new navy is the improvement of tone and morale among the men. Jack in former times was an embodiment of force without mind, a mere physical unit, to be used in combination with others to produce certain limited results. When he went ashore on liberty at stated intervals he was supposed to come back drunk when his money was gone; it was the lawful property of the horde of land sharks that infest our ports, and in the common estimation he was an object of hopeless degradation and pity. Now this is all changed. With the modern ship, essentially capable of destruction filled with complicated mechanism, brains and trustworthiness are required of every person who forms a part of its complement. The question of bringing about this change is discussed at all times by those who have the good of the navy at heart.

The consensus of opinion points to according more and more consideration to the enlisted man and training up a class of petty officers who shall exercise considerably more authority than is now possible. There is nothing your average American is so fond of as respect and consideration from those who are found above him and, a certain recognized authority, however limited, over others who have not reached his plane. Why is it that the percentage of Americans is larger in the Marine Corps, where the pay of a private is $13 a month at the start, than in the navy proper, where a landsman gets $16, unless it is that the marine aboard ship is given a certain authority and treated more or less like human beings, while the bluejacket must be watched at every turn, and even the petty officers are constantly under the observance of the officers of the ship? Many officers in the service are much in sympathy with the recommendations of the Greer Board to retire the marines to the navy yards and train up the saliorman aboard ship in all those duties which now seem to infuse the marines with a certain *esprit de corps* to the detriment of the men who must be the mainstay in action.

As the ships increase in numbers the officers aboard will be necessarily reduced. Our ships carry now from 20 to 30 per cent. more than was a typical ship in foreign services, when the reduction comes the time of the officer will be necessarily occupied with the one main duty aboard ship, the drill of the crew, and mere routine matters of cleaning and watch duty in port will be left to the petty officers. That only benefit will come of the change who can doubt? The tone and morale of the crew will improve, and officers will feel that their efforts, then entirely spent in the highest duties of their calling, are instrumental in good to themselves and the service.

Corfu, the present destination of the squadron, is well known as the seat of Government of the Ionian Islands, and is one of the prettiest and most attractive of the group or of any of the Greek isles. The climate at this season of the year is generally superb. No better point could be selected for the drills now proposed to be carried out.

Q.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out in F. Middleton & Co.'s coffee, tea, and spice warehouse, 19 south second-street, Philadelphia, Saturday night, and before it was extinguished caused a loss on stock estimated at $30,000; covered by insurance. The flames burst into 21 South Second-street, and the following losses were sustained: American Tea Company, $5,000—insured for $1,500 in the German-American Insurance; F. S. Perceval, manufacturer of cand

CHICAGO, April 5.—Trade was a fair demand yesterday for Cattle for the several classes of buyers, but the supply being small, Friday's advanced prices were easily sustained. Quotations were: $1 20@$1 40 for Cows, $1 75@$3 75 for Bulls, and $1 25@$4 40 for shipping Steers.

The demand for Hogs was active and prices were generally 5c. higher than on Friday. The sensible elevation was paid in one or two instances only. Most of the trading was on at $4 05@$4 40 for heavy, and $4 25@$4 35 for light weights. Receipts were: Cattle, 1,000 head; Hogs, 8,000 head.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,900 head; total for week thus far, 17,600 head; for same time last week, 20,540 head; consigned through, 4,900 head, 3,220 head of which for New-York; 1,680 head for sale; market active, firm and higher; shade choice to extra, $4 35@$4 50; medium to good, $4 10@$4 30; common to good fat cows, $2 75@$3 50; fair to good, $3 75@$3 90; medium to fair, $3 50@$3 70. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,320 head; total for week thus far, 24,940 head; for same time last week, 21,440 head; consigned through, 2,960 head; 1,960 head of which for New-York; 1,400 head for sale; market steady; mediums and heavy, $4 25@$4 60; mixed, $4 20@$4 55; Yorkers, $4 30@$4 35; Pigs, $4 20@$4 30; other grades unchanged.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rotomia, Liverpool...	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah...	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8.		
Alsatia, St. Croix...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Albingia, Ganaives...	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Bremen...	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra...	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.		
Adriatic, Liverpool...	8:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Chester, Liv.	.....	8:30 A. M.
Dorian, Kingston...	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen...	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Morven, Trinidad...	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bermuda, Savanna...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp...	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 10.		
Athos, Port au Prince...	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cunard Condal, Ha- vana...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Newport, Aspinwall...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Amster- dam...	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Rugia, Hamburg...	.....	9:30 A. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Georgia, Glas- gow...	.....	6:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 11.		
Aguan, Belize...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Alvena, Kingston...	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 12.		
Amald, Hamburg...	.....	.....
City of Alexandria, Havana...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Elder, Bremen...	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow...	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holland, London...	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre...	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Polaria, Stettin...	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool...	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 7.

Alvena, Port Limon, March 29.
Amalfi, Jamboro, March 20.
City of Alexandria, Havana, April 3.
Elder, Bremen, March 29.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 22.
Holland, London, March 20.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 29.
North Anglia, Gibraltar, March 28.
Scandinavia, Gibraltar, March 21.
Polaria, Hamburg, March 20.
State of Georgia, Glasgow, March 22.
Stura, Gibraltar, March 23.
Utopia, Gibraltar, March 17.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 22.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

Bessarabia, Gibraltar, March 24.
City of San Antonio, St. Croix, April 1.
Glenserchy, Gibraltar, March 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 28.
The Queen, Liverpool, March 27.
Wyoming, Liverpool, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Caracas, La Guayra, April 3.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 29.
Lassell, Rio Janeiro, March 16.
Saratoga, Havana, April 5.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Gregory, Para, March 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 2.
Westland, Antwerp, March 29.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Advance, Rio Janeiro, March 16.
Allar, Bremen, April 2.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, March 27.
Parnessia, Glasgow, April 1.
Gloucester City, Swansea, March 27.
Rugia, Hamburg, March 29.
Thermina, Hamburg, March 27.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

Colon, Aspinwall, April 4.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, April 2.
Gellert, Havre, April 3.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises...5:32 | Sun sets...6:31 | Moon rises..9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k..9:05	Gov. Isl...9:21	Hell Gate..11:14	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k..9:20	Gov. Isl...9:39	Hell Gate..11:32	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k..3:01	Gov. Isl...3:25	Hell Gate...4:53	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k...3:01	Gov. Isl...3:29	Hell Gate...4:57	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Mount Hebron, (Br.,) Ellicott, Bremen 24 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Engia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Colorado, Evans, Galveston 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship City of Augusta, Fisher, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Athenia, (Br.,) Roberts, Liverpool and Queenstown 11 da., with mdse. and passengers to J. Bruce Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

Steamship City of Chester, (Br.,) Barr, Liverpool via Queenstown 11 da., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steamship Gothia, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Hamburg 13 da., with mdse. to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Piessey, (Br.,) Gillaspia, Hamburg 33 da., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

Steamship Aguan, (Br.,) Adair, Greytown, Gracias, Trujillo, Belize, Livingston 22 da., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Rankin. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Steamship Phoenix, Phillistirk, Halifax, N. S., 4 da., in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship Orinoco, (Br.,) Garvin, Bermuda 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Steamship Bremen Winter, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to H. J. Minock.

Steamship Oevelgonne, (Ger.,) Glasveckel, Hamburg 21 da., in ballast to G. Eckmeyer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

Steamship Umbria, (Br.,) Haina, Liverpool, via Queenstown, 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Steamship Pontypridd, (Br.,) Holt, Tenerife 16 da., in ballast to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship City of Alexandria, Allen, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S. W., cloudy and hazy; at City Island, fresh, S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamship Italia, for St. Ann's Bay, Jam.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.—The Inman Line steamship City of Berlin, Capt. Lewis, from New-York March 29 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:55 P. M. to-day.

The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The Guion Line steamship Nevada, Capt. Cushing, sld. hence for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

FINANCIAL.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK Of Mexico.—The twelfth semi-annual drawing for the redemption of mortgage bonds will take place April 20, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Comptroller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after the 1st of May, which date all bonds shall cease to bear interest. El Presidente, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 7, 1890, preparatory to the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held May 7, and will be reopened on Friday, May 9, 1890.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

OMAHA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of bond and stock holders of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company to proceed to expediting the voting trust and present management will be held at office of Jefferson M. Levy, 32 Nassau-st., Thursday, April 10, 3:30 P. M. All interested parties are requested to attend.

L. F. LOVELAND, T. T. GREENE, C. H. HARMAN, Committee.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.,

offers choice 7 per cent guaranteed mortgages and 8 per cent. debentures. Write them for full information and references.

Eastern Office, 1,133 Chestnut-st., Phila., Penn.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION, WHICH MATURE MAY 1, 1890.

This association avails itself of the reservation expressed in the above-mentioned bonds to call and pay off the same, and hereby calls in and will, on April 30, 1890, pay off the same at par and interest accrued to that date, upon presentation of the same, with coupons annexed, at the office of the association, No. 192 Broadway, New-York City. Interest on the same will cease on and after that date.

Members of the association who hold such bonds may avail themselves of the plan for funding the bonds of the association heretofore adopted, and may exchange their bonds for the new bonds of the association. Such bonds will be ready for delivery on April 15, 1890.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.
CHAS. A. SILLINGS, Secretary.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.!
Amsterdam, Holland,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.

Negotiation of new loans a specialty.

Holders of SCRIP and COUPONS for interest on INCOME BONDS of the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company

are requested to communicate with G. S. Ellis, Secretary Reorganization Committee, 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $500,000 00.
34 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the said Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the close of business on the 20th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on March 20, instant, at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 11 A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1890, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
ASPEN MINING & SMELTING COMPANY,
NO. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A dividend of 10 cents per share ($500,000 shares) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the company on and after the 15th day of April to stockholders of record. Transfer books close Tuesday, April 8, at 3 P. M., and reopen Wednesday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. L. TILTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1890.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1890.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after April 7, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SEERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE YALE AND TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAMFORD, Conn., April 7, 1890.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid at the company's office on and after April 21, 1890, to stockholders of record on April 10, 1890. The transfer books will be closed from April 10, 1890, to April 25, 1890.

SCHUYLER MERRITT, Sec'y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—By quiet, refined American lady (middle-aged) as companion to invalid or elderly lady, or in widower's family, to take full charge of children; is capable of teaching young children; experienced in sickness; unexceptionable references of three years from present position. Address N., 153 4th-av.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined young German lady, conversant with music, as companion and housekeeper in a first-class widow's family; would like to have her six-year-old daughter with her; highest reference given. Call or address Mrs. Insel, 240 East Houston-st., third floor.

COMPANION.—By a refined lady, speaking German, French, English, (pianist,) understanding perfectly dressmaking, as lady's companion or governess. Address G., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined American Protestant girl as useful companion or maid to elderly lady; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at 310 6th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR DO Chamberwork, and Plain Sewing.—By experienced girl; four years' best city references. Call at 447 West 43d-st., Brown's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a very capable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; very best city reference. Call at 796 6th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; will go to the country for the Summer; best city reference. Call at 242 East 28th-st., ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; city or country; good city reference. Call at 509 West 42d-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; city reference. Apply at 138 East 26th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl. Call at 108 East 120th-st., first hall, second door.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call at 361 West 45th-st., Bond's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist with plain sewing. Call, (two days, at 157 East 86th-st.,) ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 17 West 9th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; city reference. Call at 111 East 86th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman; best city references. Call at 138 West 56th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing to assist with sewing; best city reference from last place. Address M. E., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 340 East 24th-st., Room 11.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent girl in a private family; best city reference from last employer. Call at 124 East 51st-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed from the North of Ireland, as chambermaid and waitress; has experience. Call at 514 East 24th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable widow; do chamberwork and sewing, or do housework of a small family. Call at 100 West 83d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with children. Call, from 10 to 1, at 937 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; four years' city reference. Address K. S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; soups, meats; thorough baker; creams, jellies; do coarse washing; other as waitress; assist in chamberwork; or waitress alone; understands silver, salads; first-class city reference; employer seen; city or country. Call at 123 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; capable of preparing and serving dinners and suppers; attend to marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; city references. Call, two days, at 112 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook in private family; city or country; coarse washing if required; best city references. Address E. P., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and bread baker, or chambermaid and do fine washing in private American family; two years' reference. Address W., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, to live together; cook has five years' city reference and waitress three years' city reference. Seen at present employer's, 143 East 38th-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; two years' first-class city reference from last place. Call or address, care Mrs. Lind, 348 West 57th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; best city references; thoroughly honest; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; assist with coarse washing; best city references; city or country. Address M. Walsh, Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent girl as good cook in private family in city; no objection to coarse washing; good city reference. Address K. S., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Address R. D., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; city or country; two years' city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 427 West 36th-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good cook; assist in washing; no objection to country for Summer; best city reference from last employer. Call at 321 East 24th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By an experienced cook, in private family, who will be permanent during Summer; personal reference from last employer. Call or address M. S., 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; city or country; best of references. Call, two days, at 127 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and laundress in private family; city or country; best city references. Call at 181 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, soups, entrées; fancy cooking; day, week, or month; clubhouse or private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 127 West 83d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By reliable woman; meats, soups, and good baker; will do coarse washing. Call at 129 West 64th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.; present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent woman in small private family; excellent bread and pastry; do plain washing; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 203 West 19th-st., paper store.

COOK.—First-class; by American woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and pastry; city references; city or country. Call at 318 West 48th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as good cook; assist with washing; in private family; city or country; good city references. Call at 134 West 35th-st., ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 461 West 46th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman; best city reference from present employer; assist with washing if required. Call at 180 West 59th-st.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; long and excellent references. Would assist with washing. Call at 345 East 89th-st.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; no objection to the country. Call at 204 West 32d-st., first floor, front; no cards. B. M.

COOK, &c.—By a German Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron in small American family. Call at 237 West 40th-st., top flat.

COOK.—As good plain cook by young English girl in small private family. Call or address M. Pommer, 322 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By Scotch girl as good plain cook in private family; reference. Address A. W., care Mrs. Harper, 171 Avenue C.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By a French girl for children, in the city. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day in private family; make herself generally useful; good reference if reference. Call at 442 3d-av.; ring four times.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do work by the day or week as laundress. Call at 128 East 41st-st., outside bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out washing by the day or week; good references. Address 591 9th-av., top bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter would like a few more engagements by the day in private families; city reference. Address Competent, Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a very stylish dressmaker, by the day; very best city references. Address E. H. G., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; fits and finishes perfectly; lunch only. Call at 354 6th-av., ring twice.

GOVERNESS.—A highly-educated lady, certificated teacher, speaking fluently German, French, English, perfect musician, as governess; highest city references. Address Reference, Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK OR COOKING.—By a young woman; excellent cook and washer; references. Can be seen at her present employer's, 235 West 43th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address S. K., 226 East 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By good educated German lady's maid; speaks French and a little English; hairdresser; dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. Call or address G. W., 36 West 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, needleworker, packer; best city references; city or country. Address Germaine, 162 West 23d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND COURIER MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; good traveller, packer, and dressmaker; good city reference. Address Martha, care Mrs. Klinkel, 7 Christopher-st.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—Fine sewer; understands dressmaking and plain hairdressing; good packer; can be very useful in many other ways; good city reference. Call at 345 East 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young girl as lady's maid; will go traveling for the Summer; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish Protestant; understands hairdressing and dressmaking. Call at present employer's, 304 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American girl as lady's maid and good seamstress; good city reference. Call at 237 West 40th-st., top flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; good hairdresser and packer; first-class dressmaker; best city references. Address 236 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references; country preferred. Address P., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress or Lechambermaid; first-class city reference. Address M., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands all branches of private family work; is cleaning; personal city reference. Address E. M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; competent; understands all branches. Can be seen at present employer's, 44 East 76th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; capable and trustworthy; city reference. Call at 230 West 25th-st.

MAID OR COMPANION TO YOUNG LADY.—By a well-educated young French girl; has best of references. Can be seen at present employer's, 52 East 58th-st., before 11 A. M. or between 3 and 4 P. M.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent woman with family going to Mount Desert for the Summer; first-class personal city reference. Address G. M., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress or do light chamberwork; best city references. Address Z., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for her girl as maid and seamstress; can be highly recommended. Call, between 9 and 12, at 678 Madison-av.

MAID.—By French Swiss as maid to growing children; two years' best city reference. Address Swiss, Box 406 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—American Protestant (20) as maid to grown children or as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at 1,816 2d-av.; ring third bell, north.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her nursery governess, who has had three years' experience; speaks French and German fluently. Call at 349 Lexington-av., before 2 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION to Young Lady.—By well-educated young North German; speaks English; three years' reference; would travel. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 10 East 37th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined French girl, speaking English and German fluently, as nursery governess; best city reference; traveling preferred; no music. Call at 977 2d-av.

NURSE.—By reliable and trustworthy young woman as nurse to growing children, or maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; nine years' city reference from last place. Call at 1,620 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, as thorough infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good city references. H. L., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent American girl to take entire charge of one or two growing children as nurse or nursery governess; good sewer; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 245 East 22d-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent young woman as nurse to grown children or maid to a lady; first-class seamstress; good city reference. Address M. O., Box 389, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSES, &c.—By two French sisters as nurses in one family or separate; one just landed, does not speak English; the other has good city references; good seamstress. Call or address L. D., 325 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable German person; experienced in care of small children; sewing; willing to do some chamberwork; best references.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable young German girl as nurse or maid to growing children; good sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. Z., Box 21, 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—To young children; willing to assist with light chamberwork and sewing; country not objected to. Call or address Nurse, 100 West 28th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to baby or grown children; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French well-educated person; can take entire charge of children; good needlewoman; unexceptionable reference. Address Sophie, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take entire charge of infant or growing children; city or country; best of reference from last place and doctor. Call at 807 Classon-av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant as nurse to grown children or maid to elderly lady; good seamstress; best reference. Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French nurse for grown children and to do sewing; three years' city reference. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 164 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—To wait on invalid lady; is a good seamstress and hairdresser; 15 years' reference from last place. Call or address 219 East 35th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young American girl as nurse to one child and assist at chamberwork, waiting, or sewing. Call at 150 East 26th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl (Protestant) as nurse for children and do the sewing. Call or address 453 6th-av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a young French girl to growing children; first-class city and best city reference. Address M. H., 17 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss Protestant, not speaking English, as nurse. Address letters M. G., 25 East 30th-st.

PARLOR OR CHAMBER MAID.—By young girl; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Address 521 3d-av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; plain sewing, darning, and mending; makes over nicely; good operator; best city reference. Call or address L. H., care Schnell, 806 6th-av., shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; is first-class waitress; reference. Call at 220 East 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as seamstress and assistant in housework; best of present employer's, from 10 to 12, 106 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like work by day or week. Call at 218 East 82d-st., ring dressmaker's bell.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a young lady expert stenographer and operator on caligraph; graduate of Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie. Address C., Box 180 Times Office.

WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; understands her business thoroughly; take full charge of dining room; highest city and personal references; wages, $20. Address A. A., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; willing to assist with chamberwork. Address A. B., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; makes salads and understands care of silver; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, wines, and salads; willing and obliging; private family. Call at 442 East 86th-st., ring employer's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as good waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class waitress; best city reference. Call at 388 9th-av.; ring twice; no postals.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress. Call at 442 Madison-av., present employer's.

WASHING.—By a good laundress, work by week or day; excellent housecleaner. Address M. A. B., 150 East 26th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—By a colored woman; by week or dozen; family washing a specialty. Call at 129 West 26th-st., basement.

YOUNG GIRL, GOOD PENMANSHIP, QUICK at learning, desires position in an office or store at anything. Address K. C., 1,026 3d-av.

MALES.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman and wife; six years in last situation; had entire charge of the house; four years previous with the late Gov. Dorsheimer; excellent references. Address T. B. L., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young English man of good address, where second man or parlor maid is kept; good city references. Address G. W., 73 West 44th-st.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; in private family; speaks French, German, and English; best city reference. Address P. W., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Hollander, 24 years old, as butler or valet; two years' references from last employer. Address 220 East 27th-st.

BUTLER.—In private family; English; three months over; call see New-York parties; first-class English reference. Address W. G., 470 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; 26; single; Protestant; understands his business; sober and obliging; good references. Address John Kidd, 121 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—German; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; generally useful; good reference. Address Coachman, 211 East 51th-st., care of Mr. Heidecoff.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable young man; best reference; city or country; country reference. Call or address M. K., 76 West 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to get a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is superior in every respect. Call or address J. Smith, 226 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Address M. Y., 124 West 55th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as first-class coachman; first-class reference from last employer. Address 50 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; excellent man. Apply or address S. R., 15 East 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—By German (31) in private family; first-class city reference. Address C. Muller, 1,182 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Understands his business; can milk; will be found honest, reliable, and trustworthy; good reference from present employer; city or country. Address Single, Box 195 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, GROOM AND BUTLER.—By steady, careful man; single; thoroughly understands his business; experienced driver; five years' first-class reference from last employer; can milk; height, 5 feet 9 inches. Address G. D., Box 166 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; long and satisfactory references; three years with last employer; honest, sober, willing, obliging, for which reference will certify. Address R. C., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; on gentleman's place; several years' first-class references; understands his business; thoroughly trustworthy; sober, obliging, which references will certify; country preferred. Address R. M. D., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a most respectable young

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 5, was $1,724,230, as against $2,980,888, the figures for last week. The aggregate sales for the month of March were $8,147,098, as against $3,805,940 for the month of February.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 7.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 100, on Wadsworth-av., southeast corner of 187th-st.; one lot, 25 by 100, on Audubon-av., southwest corner of 187th-st.; four lots on 11th-av., southwest corner of 184th-st.; four lots on King's Bridge road, southeast corner of 188th-st., and fourteen lots on 184th-st., south side, between 11th-av. and King's Bridge road.

By D. D. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, Esq., referee, of two two-story frame dwellings, with lot 25 by 100.5, 37 West 64th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 21 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, Esq., referee, of six one-story frame houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 528 to 538 West 53d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, of the five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100.5, 108 East 54th-st., south side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

Tuesday, April 8.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction of the three-story frame and brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 54.6, 352 Bleecker-st, west side, 29 feet north of 10th-st.; three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 519 to 523 West 52d-st., north side, 250 feet west of 10th-av.; three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 75, 758 to 763 11th-av., northeast corner of 53d-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 553 West 53d-st., north side, 75 feet east of 11th-av., and three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 78, 888 7th-av., west side, 50 feet north of 56th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, William H. Hamilton, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 50.11 by 100, on 5th-av., northeast corner of 98th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 15.4 by 100, 90 Goerck-st., south side, 81.3 feet east of Livingston-st.; two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.; plot of land, 42 by 100, on West End-av., northeast corner of 94th-st.; one lot, 30 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., northwest corner of Lexington-av.; five lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., adjoining above; two lots, together in size 51 by 100 by 50 by irregular, on 1st-av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 108th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 131st-st., north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard, and six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., south side, 335 feet east of 5th-av. Also, trustee's sale of one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 66th-st. Also, executor's sale of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 70th-st.; four-story brick house, with three lots, each 22 by 100.9, on East 93d-st., north side, 139 feet west of Park-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., south side, 120 feet east of Madison-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 98th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 26.2 by 87.7 by 26.10 by 93.9, 349 Bowery, east side, north of 3d-st.; of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, 419 East 25th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 1st-av., and five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 93, 352 St. Nicholas-av., east side, south of 128th-st. Also, partition sale, J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 113 West 42d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.

By James C. Lalor, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-av., west side, 25 feet north of 112th-st., and one lot, 25.11 by 100, on 7th-av., southwest corner of 113th-st.

By Boyd & Gibson, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 144.44 north 9th-av., west side, of Valentine-av., Central Mount Vernon.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, William Talcott, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 41.8 by 80, on 9th-av., southwest corner of 50th-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Hussey, Esq., referee, eight lots, together in size 201.10 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, block front between 103d and 104th sts.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., referee, of a five-story brick building, with lot 25.11 by 77.7, 1,669 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 105th-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 100th-st., north side, east of 5th-av.; five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 101st-st., south side, west of Madison-av.; one lot 33.11 by 100, on 5th-av., southwest corner of 100th-st.; six lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 100th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.; one lot 25 by 157.2 by — by 185.5, on West 107th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th-av.; six lots, each 25 by about 90, on Boulevard, east side, between 107th and 108th sts., and one lot 25 by 201.10, on West 107th-st., running to 108th-st., 74.1 feet east of Boulevard.

Wednesday, April 9.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale of the three-story and two-story brick houses, with lots 19.9 by 91.6, 346 West 17th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 9th-av.; two five-story stone-front buildings, with lot 30.11 by 100, 188 and 190 8th-av., east side, 75 feet south of 20th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 104.6, 413 West 21st-st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av. Also public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.3 by 99.11, 232 West 129th-st., south side, 438.9 feet east of 8th-av. Also foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick flats, with lot 20 by 100.5, on West 94th-st., running through to (66) 95th-st., 80 feet east of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.5, 245 East 52d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21.6 by 98.9, 6 West 37th-st., south side, west of 5th-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.5, 322 East 52d-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 114 West 73d-st., south side, 139 feet west of 9th-av., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 164 West 130th-st., south side, east of 7th-av.

By Thomas L. Smith, foreclosure sale, George G. Fry, Esq., referee, of the five-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 230 West 61st-st., south side, 425 feet west of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Peter Mitchell, Esq., referee, of one-half interest in the three-story frame building, with plot of land 50.11 by 12.10 by 51 by 14.4, 254 to 258 West 27th-st., south side, 60 feet west of 8th-av.

Thursday, April 10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 45 East 53d-st., north side, 185 feet east of Madison-av.; five four-story stone-front tenements, with lots, each 20 by 100.11, 158 to 166 East 102d-st., south side, east of Lexington-av.; five two-story frame houses and lots, each 25 by 100.11, 168 to 176 East 102d-st., adjoining above; two five-story stone-front apartment houses, with plot of land 69.2 by 100, 965 and 967 Park-av., north of 82d-st.; plot of land 50 by 128.9 by 102 by 132.8, on East 82d-st., north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.; five three-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each about 16 by 100.11, 115, 117, 123, 131, and 139 West 97th-st., north side, west of 9th-av.; four-story stone-front tenement, with lot 25.6 by 106.6, 1,545 Avenue A, west side, 25.8 feet south of 82d-st.; six-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 40.2 by 100.2, 120 and 122 East 82d-st., south side, east of Park-av.; two four-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 100, 405 and 407 East 113th-st., north side, 95 feet east of 1st-av.; similar house, with lot 20 by 100, 406 East 114th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 1st-av., and two-story frame dwelling, with lot 30 by 100, 408 East 114th-st., adjoining above.

By John F. B. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wilcox, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick tenement buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100.11, 2,013 to 2,019 7th-av., southeast corner of (166 to 170) 121st-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William Sullivan, Esq., referee, of the one-story frame stable, with lot 23 by 98.9, 522 West 23rd-st., south side, 325 feet west of 10th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 58.1 by 26 by 85.4, 425 East 115th-st., north side, 245 feet east of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Willman, Esq., referee, of the one-story frame house, with lot 19 by 79, 442 East 79th-st., south side, 75 feet west of Avenue A.

Friday, April 11.

By Brown & Leviness, foreclosure sale, J. R. Cuming, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, 20 East 62d-st., south side, 79 feet west of Madison-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 26 by 102.2, 134 West 82d-st., south side, 305 feet west of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 5.

30th-st., s. s., 207.1 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17.10x98.9; H. K. and Andrew J. Robinson to A. J. Raywood..... $18,875

4th-av., s. e. cor. 76 ft. s. of 4th-st. 0.2x100; Joseph P. Smith to Cornelius Daly..... 1

10th-av., e. s., 50.9 ft. s. of 33d-st., 24.8x99.8; H. M. Love to executors of John L. Brower..... 3,000

Jefferson-av., n. s., 125 [illegible] map of Samuel River homestead, 44x [irregular]; Philip Geminder to W. N. Andrews..... 2,000

7th-av., s. e. cor. 76 ft. s. of 47th-st. 42.47x.10x irregular; David J. Newland and wife to George W. Ellis..... 10

Lewis-st., 75; Raphael Kuszkowski and wife to Abraham Schlesinger..... 14,100

99th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.6x irregular; Mary A. Kane to Anna McGinty..... 1

Sixth-av., s. w. cor. of 123rd-st., 22x65; Henry Maguire and wife to John H. Hasler. 1,800

High Bridge road, n. s., 197.9 ft. w. of King's Bridge road, 50x108.8x1ar108.7; Hannah Hutchinson..... 3,000

2d-av., 17th, James Higgins and wife to Philip Siegel..... 50,000

127th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.11x 99.11; Amelia Camp to Anna M. Tykta. 12,000

4th-av., s. e., 100.8 ft. s. of 97th-st., 50.4x80; Solomon Marx and wife to John Thain..... 22,500

10th-av., n. e., 25.5 ft. s. of 33d-st., 24.8x 98.9; David Keane, referee, to H. M. Love.

7th-st., 235; Lewis S. Goebel to Thomas F. Foley..... 11,500

129th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 99.11; Amelia Camp to Anna M. Tykta.

Hull-av., n. corner of Suburban-st., 121.8x 44.6x118x44.6; Perry C. Todd and wife to Theodore W. Todd..... 1

Same property; Theodore W. Todd and wife to John D. Treadwell..... 11,000

7th-st., 235; Thomas F. Foley and wife to Samuel D. Levy..... 11,650

43d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100; John H. Paul and wife to Robert E. Westcott..... 16,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The new methods of title insurance. A Locality Index, the only safe one.

NO. 6.

The executor of C. sold some lots on Riverside Drive at auction a year ago. There were five or six purchasers. Some had recourse to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, some to the old methods.

The name index searches disclosed no difficulties in the title, but the Locality Index of the Title Company developed a double chain of title, evidently starting from an unrecorded deed, and the advocates of the time-honored system were glad to avail themselves of the discovery of the Title Company, which their own system of searching could not possibly have disclosed. The owner of the outstanding title asserted his ownership of the property as against the executor, and the executor's deeds were declined by all of the purchasers. Thereupon he bought releases from the owner of the outstanding title at $350 per lot, and the titles were closed.

It is hard to see how any one can justify the use of name index searches in the face of such constantly occurring demonstrations of their inaccuracy.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company possesses the only Locality Index of the records of New York and Kings Counties in existence. Such an index is indispensable to safe insurance of titles.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

A LADY WANTS TO HIRE A FURNISHED house in first-class location, where the owner can board with her in part payment of rent; has good city reference. Address M. D., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

ONLY THREE LEFT of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; rents moderate.

FOR SALE—$15,000, THREE-STORY brownstone dwelling; hard wood; decorated; great bargain. Apply on premises, 18 West 13st-st., near 5th-av. VAN BRUNT, 15 Whitehall.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., 40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale or to let, large house, 15 rooms; 1½ acres of ground; handsome garden; variety and abundance of fruit; $12,000; rent $800 per year; partly furnished. Address Owner, Box 142 Times Office.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR SALE or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 62, 15 Cortlandt-st.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON.

To rent, fully furnished, a comfortable house, with nine bedrooms; good stable; grounds front on the sea.

BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGE, fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOW-MOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. R. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to
E. J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, L. I. Desirable Cottages of 7, 9, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent sale, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 118 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. DUNCLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON SHREWSBURY River, Monmouth County, N. J. JOHN Y. LLMAKER, 61 Cuthbert-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers,
31 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

ESTATE OF JAMES LAWSON, deceased, and the part Hill-avenue property.

YONKERS, N. Y.

120 beautifully situated building sites on Highland, St. Joseph's-av., Parker-st., Park Hill-av., and South Waverly-st.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

Title perfect and guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

Eighty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, at option of the purchaser.

For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 78 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES F. PITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS THOS. N. LAWRENCE, DEC'D.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 79D-ST. AND ON 1ST-AV. AND 131ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

The four-story and basement house and three lots, NO. 827 EAST 72D-STREET.
Two lots south side
93D-ST., BET. PARK AND MADISON AVS.
Two lots south side
98TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

SIX CHOICE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE,
133D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND LENOX AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The desirable plot of land N. E. corner
WEST END AVE. AND 79TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
By order of
The Union Trust Co. of New-York, Trustees,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
one building,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 66TH AND 67TH STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
two valuable lots, east side,
9TH-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the five-story brick tenement, with lot, NO. 99 GOERCK-ST.;
also
75TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 1ST AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., three-story brick and stone houses, with lot, No. 1,054 WEST 42D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. THAYER, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
NOS. 965 AND 967 PARK-AV.,
1,545 AVENUE A,
45 EAST 53D-ST.,
120 AND 122 EAST 85TH-ST.,
115, 117, 123, 131, AND 139 WEST 97TH-ST.,
NO. 134 EAST 98TH-ST.,
405 AND 407 EAST 113TH-ST. AND
406 AND 408 EAST 114TH-ST.
Also two lots on
82D-ST., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
For book maps, &c., apply to COUDERT BROS., Esqs., attorneys for executors, 68 and 70 William-st., and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 24, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone dwelling to rent from May 1 at $1,100; can be seen any afternoon; excellent location. Apply to PETER A LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

208 2D-AV.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, four-story English basement brownstone house, 17.5x80x100; rent moderate.
M. W. cor. Lex. av. and 44th-st.; third flat; 8 rooms and bath; hall boys, elevator, steam heat, &c.; suitable for a doctor; $550.
22 East 45th-st., next to corner of Madison-av.; fourth flat; all light and sunny rooms; $35. Apply to JAMES KYLE & SONS, 610 3d-av.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST. Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—ON LEASE BY SMALL PRIVATE family of adults, unfurnished house in perfect order, with large dining room and butler's pantry, near Fifth or Madison avs., below Park; rent not over $2,000. Address, with details, O., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—ON OCT. 1, A FURNISHED house on or near Washington-square; stable if possible. Address R. C., 5 Washington-place, before May 1.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON the first floor in the
ASTOR BUILDING,
10 Wall and 9 Pine sts.
To be SUBLET, a greatly reduced rent. Apply to GEORGE H. READ, 9 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The buildings Nos. 207, 209, and 213 Thompson-st., Washington Mews. Apply to ARTHUR P. EWLY, Real Estate, 29 Harrison-st.

CORNER BUILDING ON WHITEHALL-st., 20 by 100, Nos. 17 and 19, and reachable; will lease or improve. H. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A LARGE FACTORY BUILDING TO LET, with boiler, engine, &c.; 50x110; Gansevoort-st. near new market; rent reasonable. H. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LOFTS.—FOUR FINE LOFTS, WITH POWER, 174 Waverly-pl.

HOUSES WANTED.

COUNTRY.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, with large, first-class country house, with plenty of ground and stabling for twelve or fourteen horses, and carriage room for eight or ten carriages, within four or five hours of New-York. Address W. R. TAYLOR & SONS, 810 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—PLOT WANTED—A full lot or more than one lot, in good situation in the old part of the cemetery, either with improvements or without. Address, with full particulars, size, price, location, &c., "CEMETERY," Box 886 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:35 A. M., Columbus 8:30 A. M., Chicago 6:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, ladies' parlor, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Passenger Coach and Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Chicago 7:00 A. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and all night. Sunday, 4:00, 7:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 9:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows, 4:00, 4:16, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 9:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass't Agent.

QUICKEST TIME TO ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, stations foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 2 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF APRIL 1, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown. 8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Shamokin.

7 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars,) 4:30 P. M.

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night, and Saturday, 12:01) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,253 Broadway, 757 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 1,364 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st

VIEWS OF EX-MAYOR GRACE

TAMMANY AND THE RECENT DISCLOSURES.

WHERE MAYOR GRANT HAS NOT MET EXPECTATIONS — CHANCES OF A UNION TICKET NEXT FALL.

Few men follow the political changes in this city as closely or as critically as ex-Mayor William R. Grace. His knowledge of local affairs, born of the widest experience, makes his views on the political situation of peculiar interest. A series of questions bearing on the most interesting topics now before the people was recently submitted to him, and his answers are full of interest. He was first asked what effect the recent disclosures made by the investigation conducted by the Senate Committee on Cities would have on Tammany Hall.

"My opinion is that the result may be very disastrous," he said, "as it shows that the aim of Tammany Hall is to secure power and patronage for distribution among its followers, without due regard for public interest. Tammany Hall is no exception in this respect to other great political machines, but having made great pretensions through its present leaders, the result of the investigations will, in my opinion, certainly prove disastrous."

"Do you think they will cause a split in Tammany and result in the organization of a new political party?"

"I am not sufficiently acquainted with the condition of matters inside of Tammany Hall to be able to say what effect this will have upon the organization. I think it possible that a reorganization may take place, but Tammany is so close a corporation that it is very difficult for me, who am and always have been an outsider, to realise how the forces will work within the corporation itself."

"Have you thought of the independent party Police Commissioner Voorhis is trying to organize?"

"Respecting the independent party, organized or supposed to be organized by Police Commissioner Voorhis, I think that, except as a tender to Tammany Hall, it could never have any value politically in this community. The Commissioner, though unquestionably a good official, has never enjoyed any great measure of personal popularity, and having been originally a member of the American Party, or the so-called Know-Nothing organization, his strength in the city has always been very slight. I think well of the Commissioner as a public official, but do not believe that he has the qualifications necessary for a political leader. His first political office was conferred upon him by Mayor Havemeyer, who had been elected by a combination of Republicans and Democrats. He was afterward appointed by Mayor Cooper, who had been elected by a combination of Irving Hall Democrats and Republicans; and he was again appointed to office by myself when elected on the nomination of the citizens, with the indorsement of the County Democracy; and finally he was reappointment to the same office by Mayor Hewitt. So that his claim to be a Jeffersonian Democrat is probably not fully recognized by all Democrats."

"Have you heard of any revolt in Tammany Hall? Do you believe such a thing is likely to happen?"

"I have not heard of any revolt in Tammany Hall, and have already expressed my inability to give an opinion on its future."

"Has Grant's administration as Mayor disappointed you? What do you think of it?"

"The administration of Mayor Grant has been a great disappointment to me. I had hoped from the fact that he was a young and ambitious man that, while maintaining his attachment to the Tammany organization, he would still have had sufficient will power to insist upon making first-class appointments. I think that his appointments in general have been very weak and have disappointed the people; yet I realize as much as any man how difficult it is to get good men to serve in public office, and therefore I do not want to criticise severely as individuals the men whom he has appointed to office."

"What do you think of the leadership of Richard Croker?"

"In regard to Mr. Croker I prefer not to give any opinion. Personally my relations with him have always been good. I am not sure that he has very high aims in politics, and this I consider of more importance than anything else in the leader of a great organization. Mr. Kelly, whom he succeeded, was a great man in many respects, and, in my opinion, had high ambitions; and while at times he may have appeared to countenance things that were not entirely right, yet I believe that his aims were always in the right direction."

"Do you think there will be a citizens' movement this Fall? Is it likely that there will be a combination of all the political elements against Tammany Hall, and what do you think would be the result of such a combination?"

"No one can forecast the nature of the combination, if there is any, against Tammany next Fall. I for one do not believe that in order to defeat Tammany Hall next Fall it will be at all necessary to have a combination. And, unless matters change very materially, I do not believe that the candidates of Tammany can be elected next November."

"Do you think a combination between the County Democrats and the Republicans on a county ticket would be advisable?"

"It may or may not be advisable. I am not prepared to speak on that question. Personally I see no reason why a combination should not be made at any time with Republicans on local issues, as I am fully convinced that what is necessary to the people is not the success of any party locally, but the success of whatever ticket gives the best guarantee of a good and honest administration and progressive development of the great needs of this city."

"What do you think of Maurice J. Power as a leader?"

"I think very well of Mr. Power; in many respects he is personally not popular, and he has active enemies in the organization, but so far as I have seen him in politics he is a much wiser man and a man of higher attainments and aspirations and greater breadth of view and a more judicial mind than most men whom I have met in political life. I think his failures have been brought about partly by the success of some of the worst and most corrupt men in his organization, which to some extent smirched the whole, and principally through the blind courage—not, indeed, discreditable to him—which induced him to lead a forlorn hope when he strove to re-elect as Mayor Mr. Hewitt, who, although of fine intellectual equipment, a thoroughly capable administrator, fearless and honest, was yet so impolitic in many of his utterances that his defeat was a foregone conclusion. No man in this community can afford to raise either race or religious issues; no man can be elected who has the workingmen as a body or the Irish or German solidly against him."

"Do you not believe that the recent exposures will add strength to the County Democracy and make it formidable in the next fight with Tammany?"

"I most decidedly think that the late exposures will add considerable strength to the anti-Tammany forces. Men who are Democrats must of necessity affiliate with one or the other of the organizations. When the County Democracy declined in strength with the people through the famous policy which induced them to present to the voters for re-election the so-called boodle Aldermen, and to retain as leaders men who, the public were convinced, were personally dishonest, they practically drove anti-Tammany Democrats in shoals to the support of Tammany, particularly a large class of Democrats to whom Mr. Hewitt's public utterances had given personal offense."

"What kind of a man do you think would be nominated for Mayor on a combination ticket, a Democrat or a Republican?"

"In order to secure the election of a Mayor next Fall the candidate would have to be a Democrat. Any combination which would put forward a Republican would, in my opinion, be beaten; and further, I believe that if there were two Democratic tickets and a Republican ticket running on a three-cornered race, the anti-Tammany Democrat would be elected. The kind of man needed for such office is a man of force and absolute independence of character, a man whom the great body of the people believe to be in sympathy with the working people of the city, and who at the same time commands the confidence of the best thinking and most careful portions of the community. Such a man would undoubtedly be elected."

"Would you accept such a nomination?"

"I am in no sense a candidate for the office of Mayor, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Having filled the office twice, and knowing well the onerous nature of the duties connected with it, it has ceased to be with me an object of ambition, particularly in view of the fact that my varied interests of a business nature demand a constantly-increasing share of my time and personal attention. No one realizes more fully than I that the office is one of great honor, and that to be chosen by the people of this city as their Chief Executive is a distinction to be prized, but the reasons I have given are sufficient to deter me from seeking that honor again."

"It has been charged that you have been behind the scenes in the recent investigation. Is this true?"

"As to that charge, I can say that I am behind this investigation only in the sense that every right-thinking man in the city is behind it—in the desire to see corruption exposed and men put before the public in their true character and not as they pretend to be. In this respect I am behind it, and in no other."

"If the Saxton bill had become a law, what effect would it have had on the Democratic vote in this city?"

"I do not believe that the Saxton bill, had it become a law, would have decreased the Democratic vote in this city. I believe that, had it been in operation in 1888, Mr. Cleveland would have been elected, for I feel satisfied that his defeat was due very largely to the use of money in that election. I think that this bill, embodying, as it does, an exclusively official ballot, would practically have prevented the sale and purchase of votes."

"Will the present condition of local politics have any effect on the Presidential fight in 1892?"

"It is too far off to judge what effect local complications may have on the Presidential fight in 1892, and I do not think any one can predict such results at present, as many important things may occur between now and 1892."

"Do you think Cleveland will be renominated?"

"If the Convention were to meet next month Cleveland, in my opinion, would be nominated by acclamation; but what the condition of things may be in 1892 I do not pretend to say. I believe, however, that the issue will be made principally on Cleveland's message in regard to the tariff, and that, logically, he will have to be the candidate."

"What do you think of Gov. Hill's chances for a Presidential nomination?"

"That is answered in the preceding paragraph."

"What do you think of Harrison's Administration?"

"What I think of Mr. Harrison's Administration would have but very little weight. Personally I have never met the President, but some of his Cabinet officers I know very well and respect most highly. His appointments to prominent offices in this city have been exceedingly good. I cannot see how they could have been better. They are generally men who are active in politics and of very decided opinions on political questions, but they are men of force and character and well known to all citizens as being of unimpeachable character."

DEDICATING A CHAPEL.

THE GIFT TO GRACE REFORMED CHURCH FROM ITS PARENT ORGANIZATION.

At the Easter services of the Grace Reformed Church, corner of Seventh-avenue and West Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday morning sixteen new members were admitted to the communion. At 2:30 P. M. the dedication services of the new Sunday-school room were begun. The addition was erected by the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, which is the parent organization of Grace Church, and was presented to the latter body. The new building has a seating capacity in the assembly room, on the ground floor, of about 600. The furniture is neat and attractive. Convenience in Sunday-school work has dictated its arrangement. On the floor above are the church parlors and the pastor's study. The whole expense of the addition will be not far from $15,000.

The invocation at the dedication services was by the pastor of Grace Reformed Church, the Rev. H. Duryee, and was followed by a hymn—"This is the Day the Lord Hath Made." Then the "office for the dedication" from the liturgy of the Reformed Dutch Church and the psalter from the same source were read by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings, and the formal dedication was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Among the most active supporters of the up-town church present at the services were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Dennis, Lewis Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donald, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bunk, and Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver. The congregation numbered about 700. The evening service consisted of a musical Sunday-school entertainment, at the close of which Bibles were presented to a number of the pupils for perfect recitations during the year.

Grace Reformed Church was organized about four years ago with 92 members worshipping in the Seventh-avenue chapel of the Collegiate Church. It has now a membership of 218, a Sunday school with over 400 members, and one of the most perfect systems of parish work to be found in the city. The congregations are largely made up of working people, but, according to their means, contributions are liberal, and the Collegiate Church appreciates the fact that Grace Church is anything but a dead weight on its hands. The Rev. J. R. Duryee has been working in this neighborhood for over ten years, or almost from the time of his graduation from the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J. The new chapel will be open every day of the week for the use of some one of the branch organizations for Christian work.

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN.

LORD DUNRAVEN AND THE OWNERS OF AMERICAN BOATS.

As was expected, the Earl of Dunraven prefers, before deciding about coming to this country with his yacht Valkyrie, to engage in private races and wait until he has heard from the New-York Yacht Club in relation to a race for the America's Cup. A letter, written by Lord Dunraven to Stephen Peabody, in answer to that gentleman's invitation to race against the seventy-foot yach ts Titania, Katrina, Shamrock, and Gracie, has been cabled to this country, and its contents are merely to the effect that Lord Dunraven will see about arranging private matches with American yachts after he learns something definite from the New-York Yacht Club.

The negotiations for international yacht races this year are now coming to a head, and it will be only a short time before yachtsmen in this country will know definitely whether the races are to occur. The letter of the New-York Yacht Club answering Lord Dunraven's inquiry whether his challenge of last year holds good for this season will be made public this week, and if a race for the America's Cup cannot be satisfactorily arranged—as will probably be the case—Lord Dunraven will have only Mr. Peabody's offer to consider. This offer is fair and sportsmanlike, and if the Englishgentleman is anxious for a race with American yachts he can have his desire satisfied by sending over the Valkyrie.

The schooner yacht Triton has been undergoing alterations in her cabin at Wintringham's yard, South Brooklyn. Her cabin contains considerably more room than formerly.

ILL WITH TRICHINOSIS.

An Italian immigrant named Vincenzo Paternoster, who arrived here nearly a year ago, is now at the immigrant hospital at Ward's Island suffering from trichinosis. He applied at Castle Garden about a fortnight ago and said that he had been taken sick while working upon the Long Island Railroad. Dr. Vinton sent the man to Ward's Island, where he was thoroughly examined by the physicians.

The physicians say that the man has but a slight chance of recovery. This is the first case of trichinosis that has been discovered in the Ward's Island immigrant hospital.

RECTOR HART READS THE NOTICE.

The Rev. A. B. Hart of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Forty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue, read the notice of the Easter elections yesterday morning before preaching his Easter sermon. A week ago he refused to do so, and Warden Blackhurst did it in behalf of those who do not want the church consolidated with Holy Trinity in Harlem. An appeal to the court resulted in the rector's making the announcement yesterday. The congregation was very small for one of the most important days of the church year.

FUNERAL OF CASPER C. CHILDS.

The funeral of the veteran journalist, Casper C. Childs, took place at his late residence, 66 Macdougal-street, yesterday afternoon. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the family were present during the services, which were conducted by the Rev. John G. Reed, pastor of the Bedford-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. There were no pall bearers. The burial was in the family plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this Spring, in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the Winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best Spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

Moonstones, cut in various odd and pretty designs and mounted in Silver, are especially attractive for Summer Jewelry. We have prepared and offer an entirely new assortment in exclusive patterns.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,526 BROADWAY, between 45th and 46th Sts.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Negotiations are pending looking to the engagement of J. C. Williamson and his wife, Maggie Moore, to follow "Natural Gas" at the Fifth Avenue, and inaugurate the management of R. C. Miner at that house. Mr. Williamson, who was once a member of Lester Wallack's stock company, left here several years ago to tour Australia with Maggie Moore in "Struck Oil," intending to return to America after the usual season. Their success was so great that Mr. Williamson decided to settle in Australia, and now he is at the head of the firm of Williamson, Garner & Musgrove, which controls the theatres in most of the large Australian cities. His object in coming to America is to secure attractions for Australia, and he will go from here to London with that end in view.

Francis Wilson and his company will give the fortieth performance of "The Gendoliers" in the Broad-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-night. In honor of Easter Monday the house will be profusely decorated with flowers, and a special programme, ornamented with an elegant design of Annunciation lilies and other Easter flowers, will be distributed to the ladies of the audience. Mr. Wilson's "Gendoliers" packed the theatre during Lent, and its popularity, according to all accounts, shows no signs of waning.

R. M. Hooley has arranged with Daniel Frohman for a return engagement of "The Prince and the Pauper" at his Chicago theatre, to follow that of the Lyceum stock company, which plays its first engagement there after closing here, opening in August.

While so many ambitious actors are preparing to tempt fortune on the road as stars, William Redmund, who for the past four years has been starring with Mrs. Harry, has come to the conclusion that a steady salary is better than percentage of unsteady receipts. Mr. Redmund has decided to accept engagements for leading parts next season.

The fiftieth performance of "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino is approaching, and the indications are that the total receipts for that number of performances will exceed by many thousand dollars those of any previous production at the house. Lillian Russell and the entire company work with the same interest and zeal as on the first night, and the opera is what is termed a "repeater" in the profession, drawing the same people several times. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has decided to make the first souvenir occasion the performance of the seventy-fifth night, and he promises something unusual in the souvenir line at that time.

Edward Brandus, manager of "The Battle of Gettysburg," will open on April 15 an exhibition of the Verestchagin collection at Minneapolis.

Mr. Warner, who for the last three seasons has been piloting E. H. Sothern through the country, will be the business manager of one of Col. Sinn's attractions next season.

Rudolph Aronson's comic opera company begins a four weeks' engagement at the Chesnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-night, presenting "The Drum Major." "Nadjy" and "Erminie" will also be repeated during this engagement, which will close the season of the company.

Stuart Robson will play in Philadelphia next week, and reach Proctor's April 21 for a four weeks' season.

The last two weeks of Bronson Howard's war play, "Shenandoah," begin at Proctor's to-night. Unusual preparations are being made for a fitting celebration of the last night of the piece, when Gen. Sherman and a number of military gentlemen will attend, and different people will appear in the cast in different acts.

Rose Coghlan's tour will close in Brooklyn May 10. This week she is playing in Washington.

When Manager Russell's comedians close their engagement at the Bijou they will go directly to Portland, Oregon, where they are to begin an eight weeks' tour under a contract with Al Hayman, presenting "The City Directory" in that city, San Francisco, Oakland, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Kansas City. During the return trip Mr. Russell will take the company on a pleasure tour through the Yosemite Valley.

"The Great Metropolis" returns to New-York next week, when it will be seen at the Grand Opera House.

"The Knights of Tyburn," to be presented at Niblo's to-night, is booked for a four weeks' run.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

We have placed in stock for this week's trade new lines of foreign novelty dress stuffs, very artistic in character:

Art-printed White Mohair. Art-printed Crepe de Chene. Black Hernani, with colored figures. Iron Grenadine, with borders in "Oak-leaf" design.

Silver-Gray Mohair Robes, with Persian needlework and velvet side bands. Embroidered Cashmere Robes, in new "Laurel" design. New effects in Japanese tinsel-embroidered robes.

In our new basement we have a large variety of attractive Dress Goods, at unquestionably low prices; and the following specialties in Silks:

Figured India and China Silks, at 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents per yard.

Plain India and China Silks, 20 inch, 50 cents; 27 inch, 65 cents per yard, choice colorings.

Colored Surahs, 20 inch, 50 cents; 24 inch, 65 cents per yard.

Black Surahs, 24 inch, 55 cents per yard.

Black Faille Francaise, best article made for wear, at 70 cents, 80 cents, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

Black Satin Damasse, in Figured and Striped effects, at 60 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

"DELURY SAYS"

Among his new Spring Styles for Gentlemen he has received a large and handsome Stock of Scotch Homespuns and Cheviot Suitings in a variety of new colorings, which he is making to measure for $25 and $30. Postively, the same Goods, Style, Workmanship, &c., cannot be produced by any other reliable house under $40 and $45.

The new work on Fashions, published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGLISH TAILORS for our especial use, can be obtained on application, together with samples, prices, and instructions for measuring.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

Delury

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen's and Ladies' Wear.

6th-Av., bet. 14th & 15th Sts., E. S.

ELEVATED RR. STATION AT THE DOOR.

New-York Tribune says that "De Lury's new cut Ridge Habits have been pronounced 'perfect' by the most expert riders."

RUINED BY HIS PARTNER.

HAT MANUFACTURER ALLEN OF ORANGE COMPELLED TO ASSIGN.

Samuel J. Allen, a well-known hat manufacturer of Day-street, Orange, N. J., made an assignment Saturday for the benefit of his creditors. His friends say that deceptions practiced on him by August Dykman, his partner, have resulted in his ruin. Mr. Dykman had been conducting an unsuccessful business for three years. Allen withdrew recently from the firm of McGall & Co., and decided to make a combination with Dykman. He says that Mr. Dykman assured him that he was free of obligations, and he went in with him wholly on that understanding.

Mr. Allen went out on the road to look for business. He observed, during his absence, a slowness in the making of remittances, and when he asked the cause, he was referred to Mr. Dykman's private account. He discovered, on investigation, that Dykman had drawn $20,000 of the firm's moneys to pay prior obligations. Allen was disposed to be easy, Dykman assured him that all of his obligations were settled, an adjustment was reached, and business went along between them as usual.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Allen was surprised to learn that Dykman's drafts had continued in a smaller way, and that the paper of the old firm of A. Dykman & Co. had been indorsed against the firm of Allen & Dykman to the extent of $12,000 more. An accounting was at once called for, and Mr. Dykman was forced to cancel the articles of partnership.

Even this was not the end of it. Henry Tilge & Co., fur dealers of New-York, are the heaviest creditors of Mr. Allen. When he went to see them on business one day recently he was confronted with a note for a large amount in the name of the old firm of Allen & Dykman, and he was requested to indorse it to make himself liable for it. He refused, but afterward sent $3,000 on account with a promise of more.

The next day he sent an order for a case of furs in the firm, and the order was declined. This brought matters to a climax, and the assignment was a necessity.

NEIGHBORS LOOK FOR EXPLOSIONS.

The blowing up of the dynamite factory buildings at Baychester, on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been of such frequent occurrence that the accidents do not attract the same attention they used to receive. People living within a radius of two or three miles of the factory expect an explosion now and then as a matter of course. The explosion of Saturday afternoon, in which two men, James Kelmeir, an employe, and Max Schultz, a young man who was paying him a visit, were blown to atoms, was only what has been expected by the people for some time.

The last explosion was in March, 1887, and it was time, the neighbors say, that another one should take place. All day yesterday little groups of people walked over the ground looking at the big hole the explosion left. How the 800 or 900 pounds of the explosive came to explode is a mystery. The proprietor is Arthur C. Ditmar, whose loss is probably $1,500, with no insurance. Immediately after the explosion in 1886, Mrs. Ditmar, who was then the proprietor of the works, was indicted by the Westchester County Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance, but she was acquitted upon trial. The works were rebuilt and were blown up again in 1887. Again they were rebuilt and again they have been rent to fragments. Each time there has been a loss of life.

Pedestals, Stands, &c.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit a special exhibition (on third floor) of marble, onyx, wood, and other PEDESTALS, and of specimens of various choice marbles from which such pieces can be made to order. It is hoped the collection will be found attractive to all who may be interested in the suitable mounting of marble or bronze busts, figures, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

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Prices Moderate.

Styles Correct.

Workmanship First-Class.

All the Latest Styles in Foreign and Domestic Woolens Always in Stock.



Suits to Order, from - $20.00
Trousers to Order, from - 5.00

Nicoll the Tailor.
Bowery, 145 & 147.
Broadway, 771.

CARPETS.
SPRING STYLES.

1,000 PIECES, BALANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF
BODY BRUSSELS AND EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS
TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT ABOUT THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, LINOLEUMS, &c., AT IMMENSE BARGAINS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
19 East 14th St.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SPECIAL VALUES IN SPRING NOVELTIES.

FINE Spring Millinery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS,

NEW SHAPES, COLORS, AND COMBINATIONS.

TOQUES, STRAWS, TURBANS, CARRIAGE HATS, RUSTIC LARGE HATS,

All Handsomely Trimmed, at Remarkably Low Prices.

LADIES', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats.

250 Dozen Black Lace Straw Hats, 48c.; reduced from $1.00.

200 Dozen Misses' and Children's Leghorn Hats, 50c.; worth $2.00.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Boys' and Misses' Plaid and Striped Cloth Hats, 25c.; worth 98c.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

CHOICE COMBINATIONS IN Flowers, Laces, & Nets.

IN OUR COSTUME DEPARTMENT

We are showing an elegant assortment of handsome Imported Dresses, suitable for either Evening, Dinner, Carriage, Street, or Home Wear, at very moderate prices. While our Tailor-made Coats and Gowns, the productions of our own workrooms, are deservedly admired for their quality, style, and cut, the following are a few of the latest novelties which we will offer this week at remarkably low prices:

125 Fine Cloth Dresses, in a variety of styles and materials, $8.75, $12.75, and $16.75.

275 Tea Gowns, in Albatross, Challie, and Outing Cloths, $3.98, $4.98, and $6.95.

750 Ladies' London-made Cloth Jackets, in all the new styles and cloths, $2.98, $4.98, and $6.98; worth $5.25 to $10.75.

500 Very Fine London-made Jackets, with or without vest, reefers and loose fronts, $9.75 and $12.75; actual value $16.75 and $22.50.

Imported Beaded Capes and Jet Wraps, with deep fringe, $4.98, $6.98, and $8.75.

Black Silk Wraps, silk lined and richly trimmed, $12.75, $17.75, and $24.95.

Ladies' Walking Garments, in all the new styles, $6.75, $9.75, and $12.75.

A large assortment of Fine Cloth Capes, richly beaded, $3.98, $5.98, and $8.75.

Do you want your Children Clothed In the Best Manner at the Least Cost?

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT in the world devoted exclusively to the Outfitting of BOYS, GIRLS, and BABIES, With everything they wear, from Hats to Shoes.

Not only offer the largest assortment and correct styles, but, being manufacturers, with unequaled facilities for the production of Children's wear, we are in a position to offer first-class goods at unusually low prices.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.

AND 61 WEST 22D-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF OUR REMOVAL

(in April to erect a new building on our old stand) to the large warerooms of Sypher's, next door, and the different arrangement of our great and varied stock in consequence, we are now offering many special Chimney-piece novelties of

Finely-finished Wood Mantels, Open Fireplaces, Fire Sets, Wood Holders, Screens, & Tiles, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.

NORTH UNION-SQUARE.

The attention of Architects and Builders is especially invited.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

HAZELTON PIANOS.

Established 1850.

Have remarkable purity, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, and great durability. Easy terms. Prices as low as consistent with UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEW-YORK.



Oldboy—You'll miss one of the finest sights you ever saw if you fail to meet me at King's opening. Remember, this afternoon at 5 sharp.

NO CARDS AND NO FREEBRENCES—ALL ARE EQUALLY AND HEARTILY WELCOME.

A. H. KING & CO.'S GRAND SPRING OPENING

THIS EVENING FROM 5 TO 9.

WE CAUTION YOU ALSO NOT TO FORGET OUR THREE DAYS' EASTER OFFERING MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.

Our "Leader," a Superb Silk-lined Spring Overcoat in six shades and exquisite shape, $15.00

An Elegant Business Suit, Cassimere or Cheviot, all the fashionable shades, for - - - $12.00

Boys' Suits in vast variety. A strong School Suit for - - $3.85

IN HATS WE ARE OFFERING THE NEW FLAT-BRIM DERBY FOR.....$1.65
Sold everywhere from $2.50 upward.
Genuine English Derby Hats.....$2.50
Worth fully $5.00.

Our Furnishing Department, too, is full of the rarest bargains ever seen.

A splendid lot of "4-in-hand" Ties, at.....45c.
Dress Shirts.....64c.
Well worth $1.50.

All of our $4.50 Fine Calf Shoes now $1.50, and those always sold at $5 reduced to $1.99.

GRAND EASTER OPENING THIS AFTERNOON.

A. H. KING & CO.

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 & 629 Broadway, near Bleecker St.

FURNITURE.

The largest and most interesting stock of Furniture ever seen in America is now on exhibition in our salesrooms (twelve in number). Both town and country houses can be furnished quickly from our vast assortment, and at prices which will be found most reasonable. Inspection cordially invited.

SPECIAL.—300 Imported Dining-Room Chairs, covered in richly-embossed leathers, $6 to $12 each; half their actual value.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)



At Prince-street store we have collected several hundred dozen Linen Collars of various grades and style, all sizes, to be closed out quickly at 5 cents each.

At all our stores are sold our own "Home Ruler" five-ply Collar; linen all the way through; 20 cents.

Virgoe, Middleton & Co.'s best London-made all-linen Collars, with side tabs; 25 cents.

And for 12 1-2 cents, a Linen Collar almost equal to any twenty-five-cent collar sold elsewhere.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince. Warren. 23d st.

$2 97 Hand Welt.



$4 98 Hand-Sewed.

BETTER THAN ANY $4 00 OR $5 00 SHOES SOLD ELSEWHERE.
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DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 1 months, without Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75
WEEKLY, per year	$1 00

The New-York Times.

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A VERY SLIM MAJORITY.

THE CITY OF HARTFORD STILL REPUBLICAN.

ADMIRABLE WORKING OF THE NEW SECRET BALLOT LAW IN THE CAPITAL OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 7.—The Republicans have carried the city by the slimest majority in ten years, Gen. Henry C. Dwight being elected Mayor by less than 100 votes. The majority on joint ballot in the Court of Common Council will be two in favor of the Republicans.

This majority, small as it is, depends on the official count in the Seventh Ward, where the Democratic candidate for Alderman, Major William H. Talcott, is only one vote behind the Republican nominee, Capt. H. R. Philbrick. In the Fourth Ward, Gov. Bulkeley's own precinct, the Republican candidate for Alderman is defeated by two votes, the successful Democratic competitor being George Ulrich, Teller of the State Savings Bank. Alderman Ulrich will be its first Democratic representative in the board in fifteen years. In the third the Republicans have lost three Councilmen, Lucius F. Robinson, son of the Hon. Henry Robinson, being the only Republican returned to the Council from the ward. But Alderman McGovern is returned to the upper board.

Two years ago Mayor Root carried the city by 250 votes, with a working majority of a dozen in the Court of Common Council. The Republicans would have been totally overthrown to-day if the Democratic vote in the Fifth and Sixth Wards had been polled anywhere near its total strength.

The principal thing in the election has been the successful test which the secret ballot law has passed. It has proved anew its usefulness, and the strongest opponent of the measure while it was under consideration in the Legislature a year ago, the Hon. A. E. Burr of the *Times*, approves of it heartily in an editorial this afternoon. This fact is of great importance, as Mr. Burr represented the ablest of the opponents to the measure originally. The operation of the law has been eminently successful in the municipal contest, and the practical value of the enactment has been proved in the severest test to which it has been put in the State. There has been no friction in executing the law, and the rank and file of both parties are satisfied with the measure.

In the Sixth Ward, however, an incident occurred at an early hour showing that constant vigilance is necessary to guard the voters in their rights. It was wholly unintentional, but might have been of so vicious a character that a voter would have been entitled to a rigid enforcement of the law. One of the leading residents of the ward, C. S. Nott, entered the elector's booth soon after the polls were opened, having his ticket in hand. While adjusting his glasses for the purpose of re-examining his ticket the door leading toward the ballot box was suddenly opened and a handful of pasters deposited on the shelf. The face of the intruder could not be seen. Mr. Nott was incensed at the intrusion, but a careful investigation of the matter showed that the offense was not designed. The hour was early, and the tickets and pasters which are allowed in the elector's booth had not been deposited. Mr. Nott could not tell whose pasters were deposited, which made it more difficult to trace the intrusion.

There are two ways to stop anything of this kind. The law can be amended so as to prevent the deposition of tickets or pasters on the booths used by electors, or the door to each booth leading toward the ballot box can be arranged with a spring lock, making it impossible for an intruder to open it. The voter would then have the booth positively to himself, the door to the booth locking him from the entrance side. The verdict this evening in favor of the law is more decided than it was six months ago, when the first test was made at the October town election.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 7.—The first election under the secret ballot law which has taken place in this city was held to-day. It was a hard-fought battle throughout, but resulted in a Democratic victory all along the line. A sort of Democratic flood swept over the city, carrying everything before it, as it secured to the Republicans by minority representation.

The new method of voting, though entirely new to the electors, worked nicely, and is accepted by all as a complete method of carrying on elections. There was a large amount of scratching, which made a delay in the counting of the ballots. There were few cases of attempted illegal voting. The election was for Mayor, City Clerk, Town Clerk, and members of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen. Robert E. De Forest, the Democratic candidate, is re-elected Mayor over ex-Mayor Civilion Fones, Republican, by 525 majority. De Forest was elected Mayor last year by 1,272 majority. Frederick C. Mullins is elected City Clerk, Charles D. Main City Treasurer, George Watson Town Treasurer, and Patrick Kennedy Tax Collector.

The Republicans made a slight gain in the election of the members of the Common Council, but the Democrats still retain a majority in that body, without the aid of the Mayor. The election was the most interesting held in this city in many years. The Democrats recently inaugurated a reform movement, arresting on all sides violators of the liquor law and proprietors of gambling houses and other disreputable places. The lawless element combined and worked hard to elect the Republican candidates.

MORE BREAKS IN THE LEVEES.

GANGS OF MEN WERE ON HAND AND PROMPTLY CLOSED THE GAPS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—The levee at St. Sophie, thirty-six miles below this city, gave way this morning, forming a crevasse 6 feet wide and 4 deep. All hands turned to at once and closed the gap in a few hours. There are now no gaps in the levee on the east bank between New-Orleans and the Gulf.

A crevasse 20 feet wide and 7 feet deep was caused this morning, several flumes washing out about two miles below Hahnville. Fortunately there were enough men and material at Davis and St. Charles, and the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific forces, working in conjunction with the planters, succeeded in getting the place stopped up. The place was very insecure, as the whole levee had gone.

The railroad people say that it was the worst break they have had to contend with this year, and everything depended on the celerity of their movements.

State Engineer Richardson, speaking of the reported cutting of Opossum Fork Levee, said he had no doubt that the information was correct. All the circumstances point to the truthfulness of the matter. The levee, which is between 30 and 40 feet high, was cut in 1859 or thereabout for the same reason as now, and remained open during the war.

The people of the Red Fork country believed that the land drains southward and that the opening of the levee at Opossum Fork in Bogey Bayou will relieve them.

Major Richardson says the States of Louisiana and Arkansas and the Government have all had a hand in the building of this levee at different times. The dike is about five miles from the Mississippi. The river is rising slightly at points from Vicksburg down to this city, but fell one inch to-day.

Affidavits have been made against the men who cut the levee at Possum Fork and they will be prosecuted criminally. The armed gang who did the mischief consists of fifteen white and eight colored men.

The crevasse at Catfish Point is now reported to be 2,000 feet wide. Two or three other breaks have occurred just below this point. There was a fall of 4.10 inches at Cairo.

Natchez reports a three-inch rise. The back water in Concordia is rising rapidly, and the planters are moving their stock as fast as possible. The water forced its way through a small drain in front of Vidalia, but was speedily stopped.

GARRETT'S GIFT TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Robert Garrett to-day formally presented to the city the bronze statue of George Peabody, which is on its way from Europe. It is an exact reproduction of W. W. Story's original bronze work, which was erected near the Royal Exchange in London. It will be placed on the eastern square of Mount Vernon-place, opposite the Peabody Institute. On the west square are the Barye statues, presented by William T. Walters, and on the north square is the large bronze statue of Chief Justice Taney.

A BUST OF SIDNEY LANIER.

MACON, Ga., April 7.—A letter has been received from Mr. Charles Lanier, a New-York banker, tendering the city a bust of the Southern poet, Sydney Lanier. A movement had been organized here to secure such a memorial of the dead poet, which attracted the attention of the New-York banker, who is a distant kinsman of the poet.

International Copyright.

At the reception given March 27 by Secretary Noble at the Arlington, Washington, D. C., 80 men who served with Sheridan "got back."

THEIR DIGNITY IS RUFFLED.

JERSEY'S STATESMEN WILL INVESTIGATE THE STATE PRISON.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—There is excitement in the Legislature over the proposed investigation into State prison methods. It was all provoked by a recent visit of Assemblyman Murphy and another Assemblyman to the institution. They are both members of the Committee on State Prison, and, after having been shown through the prison by Keeper Patterson, asked to be allowed to visit Mrs. Eva Hamilton. Mr. Patterson or his deputies refused to permit her to be seen. They asserted th eir rights as committeemen without avail, and came away in high dudgeon because of the affront of the prison authorities to their legislative dignity. It immediately became noised around that Mrs. Hamilton is permitted to enjoy all the luxuries money can purchase.

Ex-Judge Hoffman and Col. Fuller, who are acting for Mrs. Hamilton, say that the story is a lie made out of whole cloth, and that it was spread by Murphy and his colleague only "to get square" with Keeper Patterson. When the joint committee of the Legislature went to the State prison, the counsel say, half the Legislature were down with them. Because Mrs. Hamilton was not ordered out of her cell and put on exhibition Assemblyman Murphy became indignant, and declared that she was no better than any other convict and ought to be seen. He had been there several times as a member of the committee and had never been able to see her.

Col. Fuller says that he knows that the prison laws have not been violated for the accommodation of the prisoner in question, and that he has not been allowed a personal interview with her himself. The purpose of the story, he says, is to spoil her chance of pardon by the Court of Pardons.

Keeper Patterson says that the rules have been enforced with special care as against Mrs. Hamilton because it was assumed that every favor shown her would arouse public criticism. Mrs. Patterson, in whose charge she is, allows her no delicacies, and the keeper denies positively that she has had cigarettes or liquor. She works every day at sewing buttonholes on prison garments. She works well, he says, and does more work each day than any other woman convict. She has been ill of late, and requested not to be shown to visitors. Her request has been respected.

The excitement over Mrs. Hamilton has spread to a general criticism as to the management of the prison. Mr. Mullone, Democrat, of Hudson, charges that goods have been allowed to go out of the prison without the prison stamp. A special committee will make an investigation.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

TWO MEN KILLED ON ONE SIDE AND ONE ON THE OTHER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 7.—A desperate fight occurred this afternoon at Chambers station, on the Kentucky and South Atlantic Railroad, fifteen miles east of Mount Sterling. A passenger train was fired into by Albert Barnes, George Stevens, and six other mountain ruffians. Will Barnes and Kelly Day were killed, the former being shot three times in the head and the latter once in the head. It is believed George Stevens was also killed, as he was seen to fall as if dreadfully wounded.

It appears that ten years ago Will Barnes murdered his neighbor, John Stevens, for which he was sent to the penitentiary for life. A year ago he was pardoned and came home to Powell County and became intimate with the wife of Albert Barnes, a brother-in-law to John Stevens.

Albert and John Stevens's brother, George, heard of Will Barnes's conduct, and they decided to kill him. Will was told of these threats yesterday, and this morning he and his son, John, armed themselves with rifles and boarded the train for Chambers, which was reached at 4:30 this afternoon.

Conductor Petrey discovered that Albert and his men were waiting for Will Barnes at Chambers, and he ran through the station at thirty miles an hour.

When the station was reached Albert and his party opened fire on the car in which Barnes and his son were keen. They fired back, and it is thought George Stevens was killed by them.

The two murdered men were the only ones out of the ten passengers in the car who were shot. The bodies were taken to Mount Sterling. Young Day is the son of a prominent merchant of Hazel Green, Ky. Barnes was always considered a bad man, and many people fear this killing will start another mountain warfare.

EXPERTS AT BILLIARDS.

IVES DEFEATS HEISER AND SCHAEFER HAS A VICTORY OVER DALY.

CHICAGO, April 7.—In the afternoon billiard game between Ives and Heiser the former won the lead, and by his play showed at once that he was in good form. Heiser was unfortunate during the first part of the game and seemed to have no confidence in himself. It was not until the eighth inning that he regained his composure.

In the thirteenth inning Ives made his longest run, scoring 70 by brilliant position play. Heiser was again unnerved, but in the fifteenth inning braced up and ran 45 in the prettiest style imaginable, two well-executed and difficult banks being the features of the run.

It was the same story repeated by the latter's run of 27 in the next inning. But in the twentieth inning Ives gathered the balls at the lower end of the table and ran 28, caught the line and added 10 more by careful nursing, and then by position play completed a run of 66 and had the game.

The evening game between Schaefer and Daly resulted in a brilliant victory for the "Wizard" by a score of 500 to 90. Daly "was not in it" at any stage of the game. He claimed at one time that the table was not level and desired to have it tested. The claim was made just as Schaefer was about to play, and his reply to the interruption by Daly was a run of 106, which was a very fine exhibition of his skill.

The table was then tested and found to be level. The spectators at both games were not large, although ladies are admitted without tickets at the matinées. The score was Schaefer, 500; Daly, 90.

THE SKANEATELES WATER BILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office at noon to-day to pronounce upon the Skaneateles Water bill. Resolutions were adopted condemning the bill as against the interests of the State and dangerous to the canal. A committee of 100 citizens headed by the Mayor will leave here to-night for Albany, to appear before the legislative committee in opposition to the bill.

THE COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOSTON, April 7.—Charles Saunders, the professional champion court tennis player of England, has signed articles of agreement for a professional court tennis match for the championship of the world, of which Thomas Pettit of the Boston Athletic Club is the present holder, and on Saturday next Mr. Pettit, accompanied by Mr. Fiske Warner, will sail from New-York for England to prepare for the contest.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Hon. C. H. Tupper, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. The negotiations in reference to the Behring Sea matter are to be resumed at Washington this week, necessitating the Minister's presence there to assist Sir Julian Pauncefote.

A movement is on foot to annex the "Brooklyn" side of the Delaware River to the corporation of Delhi, N. Y. This suburb is really a portion of the village. The annexation would add several hundred to the village population, and help make a showing in the coming census.

F. P. Norris, a real estate dealer at Minneapolis, Minn., has disappeared, and numerous charges of crooked dealings on his part are coming to light. Fraudulent real estate deals and forgery, both on checks and deeds, are the offenses committed.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the residence of Walter N. Cromwell, in New-Windsor, N. Y., and while one held a revolver at Mr. Cromwell's head the other helped himself to gold and silver ware valued at about $400.

James Wells, aged sixteen, and Eugene Cornell, aged eighteen, got into a quarrel Sunday evening in Henderson, Ky. Cornell picked up a barrel stave and struck Wells on the head. The latter drew a revolver and shot Cornell dead.

The store of George O. Taylor, at West Haverstraw, N. Y., was broken into by burglars yesterday morning, who blew open the safe, but secured nothing. They then robbed the store of a quantity of groceries and left.

The Oliver Iron and Steel Works at Pittsburg, which were closed last week on account of a strike, resumed operations in all departments yesterday, the men having yielded from the position they had taken.

Sunday night's freight train on the West Shore Road struck two Italians at a point near Tomkins Cove. One was killed outright, and the other received such injuries that it was feared he would die.

Waverly, N. Y., has been selected as the place in which the next annual meeting of the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held.

The Havana bakers have gone on strike.

"Y. & R." Quick Liberation.

Mrs. Hopestill, all kinds of Millinery. Drapery.

HONESTY OR RASCALITY

JERSEY CITY'S VOTERS WILL CHOOSE TO-DAY.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION—PERKINS MEN CONFIDENT—THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

If frauds are prevented in Jersey City to-day Mr. Perkins will be elected Mayor. This sentiment was expressed last night by conservative men who know the facts. To prevent the frauds each precinct of the First, Second, Seventh, Fourth, and part of the Fifth Districts will be supplied with watchers, who have volunteered their services. The districts named are the ones where the frauds occurred last Fall. Twenty-four men from the Knights of Labor organization will superintend the polls in the First and two men will watch over the operations at each polling place in the Second, Fourth, Seventh, and Fifth Districts. They have arranged for regular two-hour reliefs during the entire day, and each name presented at the polls will be entered on their books and compared with the old registry and with the registry as revised by the Senate Investigating Committee. Certain other details for a rigid inspection of ring machinery were made last night, but the party managers declined to make them known.

The districts named are by no means the only ones placed under surveillance by Mr. Perkins's men. In every polling place of the city where remote suspicions of fraud exist watchers will be on hand. It is suspected that the heelers will not attempt to vote their repeaters in the same localities where they appeared in the Fall, but that their operations will be confined to some new and comparatively unobserved precinct. This plan will probably be nipped in the bud, for the watchers will then be aided in their challenges by the contents of the registration books, which will not be in accord with the names presented by the heelers.

A man who affiliated with the ring last Fall and whose work enabled him to find out just how the voting of inspectors was accomplished, explained to a TIMES reporter yesterday the methods of that rascality. "I know," said he, "that several hundred men from among the lower classes in New-York were notified previous to the election that they would be paid to come to Jersey City and vote. They were met at the ferries by the ring heelers delegated for that purpose. They were first taken to the polling place in that precinct, and then put in charge of the heeler from another precinct, who in turn escorted his men to the next precinct, and thus the repeaters were voted until nightfall, when they were paid off. The names given by these men were selected in this way: The judges of election, who were, of course, in league with the heelers, entered a lot of fictitious names on the registration books early in the day. Toward evening they made a copy of these names, and then delivered it to the heelers, who thus were enabled to make the names of their repeaters tally with those on the registration books. This was only one of many ways by which the frauds were perpetrated, but it was the one most generally employed, and it will indicate why the workers just how they must do their work to-morrow."

"People who have not lived in Jersey City," said a hard-working Perkins man yesterday, "can form no idea of the free-and-easy manner in which the ring has heretofore maintained its majority. You can conceive the situation when I tell you that last year in two districts containing twenty-two precincts we were absolutely unorganized, while the ring men did just as they pleased. Every man on the Election Board was sent on assistant to the franchise majority, and they were protected by the police. They will do the same work to-morrow if they can. But they can't. We have taken the right stand in the matter, and if frauds are carried on over our protest we too should will get into trouble. Right across the street from where we are standing, 511 votes were put in the box last Fall, while only 258 names were on the registration books. Such instances have been carefully noted, and our committees will be on hand with the right kind of remedies."

Ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins was asked his views on to-day's election. "Candidly," said he, "I think we shall elect Mr. Perkins. Of course, it is useless to make predictions if frauds prevail; but if the watchers prevent it, as they promise to do, we will win by 5,000. It is surprising how rapidly Cleveland's alleged strength has deserted him within two days."

Without making very much ado, the labor organizations of Jersey City have pledged their forces to vote for Mr. Perkins to-day. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy, but from a number of officers of the various organizations it was learned that the labor vote will go to defeat the ring. The cigarmakers held a meeting on Sunday, when they unanimously indorsed Mr. Perkins. Many of the hog butchers, a very strong body of laborers and a pivotal organization in the Knights of Labor, also agreed to support the reform candidate.

The Jersey Association, Knights of Labor, and the Keystone Local Order will contribute their votes in the same cause. Many prominent laborers have been on the stump during the campaign. The probable action of the labor people has been a matter of much speculation heretofore, but it was authoritatively given out yesterday that their strength would go to Mr. Perkins, a fact that created no little surprise among the Cleveland faction. It called for immediate action, and when the whistles blew at 6 o'clock every laboring man who holds an office in his organization was approached by one of the delegates appointed by the meeting. O'Neall, who had ordered that nothing should be spared to recapture this very necessary element in their vote. The twenty-thousand-dollar campaign fund raised by the ring's assessment was turned in evening time apparently to tempt the labor vote, but it didn't work.

John P. Feeney did a good day's work yesterday among the liquor dealers, with whom his lines are cast, both in an official and a convivial capacity. When Feeney stalked into a saloon all the inhabitants thereof listened to what he said, knowing that no better opportunity could be had for gaining favor in the eyes of the Police Commissioner. It is needless to say that Feeney ordered them to vote for Cleveland, and as a beautifully-worded argument he called their attention to a circular letter that had been issued by the Liquor Dealers' Association, of which he is a member. This circular was distributed in every Jersey City saloon yesterday. It sets forth at length the direful results to the saloon keepers which would follow the election of a Republican Governor, and very admonishes them that it is their bounden duty "to secure every possible vote for the Democratic ticket."

Contrary to expectation, no arrests were made yesterday in the cases of the Jersey City ballot-box fraudsters, although a number of warrants have been in the hands of the constables since Saturday night. Judge Paxton, who is Judge Lippincott's associate, was seen at the Court House yesterday, and said in answer to inquiries that no arrests would be made until after the meeting of the Senate investigating committee on Thursday. As soon as their investigations have been completed, the election officers in the fraudulent districts will be arrested.

Mr. Corbin, who is counsel for the Senate committee, said he believed the outstanding warrants were to be served on Wednesday, and this view was corroborated by Mr. Alsemus, who drew up the warrants. They did not understand why Judge Paxton should announce that they were to be served after the committee met, but presumably he had information not accessible to others.

Sheriff Davis has ordered the election officers who were arrested to occupy their places to-day and serve as regularly as ever. They are innocent until proved guilty, and he doubtless feels that their services are very essential to the ring's success. The Republican committee has published several notices calling the attention of its friends to the necessity for taking advantage of the absence of these officers by electing men of their own, as the law directs. It is reasonably certain, however, that no ring member of an Election Board will absent himself.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. George F. Perkins, the candidate of honest men for Mayor of Jersey City, was in good spirits yesterday. He was sure that he would receive a large vote, and said that so far as he knew everything had been done that could be done to guard against fraud. He would not predict the result, but apparently felt very hopeful. Neither would he discuss Mayor Cleveland, but he said he should not like to be before the people facing such charges as Cleveland had to face.

There is an insane idea among some men in Jersey City that they can work and vote with the ring, hold office under it, give it aid in every way, know of its rascality, and yet if they do not actually participate in its stealings they are entitled to respect and to rank as good citizens. Men who act on that idea ought to be in an asylum. They are not fit to be at large.

George F. Perkins's name connected with any business enterprise would help give it standing and give the public confidence in it. His name at the head of the Jersey City Government would be much to redeem the city's good name and, incidentally, the value of property under it. On the other hand, Orestes Cleveland's name connected with a reputable private business would damage it, and at the head of the City Government is an indictment of corruption.

Ex-Mayor Collins, in a published letter last evening, showed the falsity of one of Mayor Cleveland's statements regarding unsigned warrants. It is said that the Mayor has been in the habit, when a doubtful claim was presented to him, of saying in some public way or to the local reporters that "that claim will never be paid," and then quietly signing the warrant for its payment. In some cases, a reliable man says, the declaration has been made after the warrant was actually signed. Such a trick appears to be characteristic.

It is not a party campaign in Jersey City. The victory of either side will not be the victory of a political party. A member of the Republican City Committee said Saturday: "We have got to drop the idea of party politics in our municipal affairs or parties must be reorganized. The only question now and for a long time to come must be that of honesty against rascality. Every other possible issue sinks into insignificance before this one."

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy has "issued an order" to the police to protect voters and watchers at the polls to-day. The Jersey City *Journal* says the order means that the abuses of last Fall will not be repeated. But few people will believe it. Murphy is not the real police authority. The officers know that Feeney is the man they must satisfy.

There is probably not a reputable private business in Jersey City that would permit Orestes Cleveland to have anything to do with its management. If the voters were as prudent as business men they would not let him manage the city.

"If one could judge by appearances," said an Independent Democrat yesterday, "he would be justified in predicting 5,000 majority for George F. Perkins." The ring repeaters, of course, are not reckoned in that estimate.

The failure of the present Grand Jury to indict the arrested election officers, with the evidence against them down in black and white, would do something toward bringing things to a crisis in Jersey City.

The protection of life and property is one of the first essentials of civilized life. Jersey City cannot have it with Orestes Cleveland as Mayor and John P. Feeney at the head of its police force.

The officers of the Hudson County Ballot-Reform Association—three Democrats and two Republicans—publish a card urging all honest voters to support George F. Perkins for Mayor.

The anti-ring Aldermanic nominees are men better fit to do business for the city than the ring-tigers. They ought to be elected, and it is believed they will be, as well as the rest.

The least that good citizens who are voters in Jersey City can do to-day is to stand up and be counted on the side of honest and decent local government.

It is suggested that the fraudulent names on the registry list may furnish a ground for contest in case the ring should win through their aid.

Repeating is said to be Mayor Cleveland's chief reliance to-day. It is nothing new for him to depend on criminal methods.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE FARMERS OF BOTH STATES LOOKING FOR GOOD CROPS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 7.—Reports from fifty correspondents scattered all over North Dakota indicate that seeding has begun in earnest in nearly every county in the State, especially on the high land. Frost still remains in the ground in the low land, which prevents its being worked.

The condition of the soil, while it is not as good as desired, is much better than last year. The snowfall during the past Winter was not sufficient to moisten the ground to any extent, but enough to make the farmers feel hopeful of a good yield. The general sentiment is that this will be a good crop year. The warmth that has been very pleasant and favorable for Spring workers, and where the ground is suitably situated they are making the best of it.

Farmers in the James River Valley report the ground in better condition than for four years. They say that with as much moisture later Spring as there is now, and even with no more rain than fell last Summer, there would have been a good crop last year. Some say there is first enough in the James River bottom lands to support a good yield, though if rains fall before that time it will be an additional advantage. A general tone of hopefulness everywhere prevails. With the seed wheat law now pronounced constitutional by the State Supreme Court, and counties selling their bonds at a high premium, the farmer will get a supply of seed, and all look for a good crop.

PIERRE, S. D., April 7.—Special reports from eighty points in thirty-three counties of South Dakota are to the effect that the late rains have taken out most of the frost in the soil, leaving it in an excellent condition for plowing, harrowing, and seeding. Although the season generally is not so early as that of last year, the ground is in far better condition for seeding. The precipitation for March this year was .36 of an inch, while for the same month last year it was but .19 of an inch. In the north and northwest of Beadle County farm work is progressing rapidly. Owing to the early freezing of the ground last Fall the farmers could not do as much plowing as usual, so what was left unplowed must be plowed this Spring, setting the time a little later.

The usual acreage will be sowed this season, with a hope of an excellent crop. The Winter wheat is not damaged by frost. In the southern counties the farmers will now go to work in earnest, and in a couple of days most of the seed will be under ground. The earth, from what the farmers there say, is just in the right condition to give the grain a good start. It is loose, moist, and rich. With rains following the seeding season nothing will stand in the way of splendid crops, and the yield may be expected to be well up with that of former years. In Day and adjoining counties in the northeast part of the State, the rains of Sunday and to-day helped to bring out the frost, and farmers are making all preparations for seeding. So far everything indicates that this will be a prosperous season. On account of the lateness of the Fall, everything is all ready as soon as the frost permits, to rush things forward. Considerable more flax will be raised there than has been heretofore.

PIEROLA SENT TO PRISON.

THE DICTATOR ACCUSED OF FOMENTING RIOTS IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, April 7, via Galveston.—Señor Pierola, the ex-dictator, finding that he had no chance of winning in the coming Presidential election, attempted to stir up riots in this city. He was promptly committed to prison by the Government, whose action has the entire support of public opinion, which refuses to tolerate any more such lawlessness.

Pierola has withdrawn his candidature, and an agreement has since been effected between the other two candidates, next to the sanction of the Government. It is believed in consequence of this agreement that the election, to be held on Sunday next will proceed quietly.

WILSON WILL PLAY IN NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The objections of Mr. Brooke, the manager of D'Oyly Carte's "The Gondoliers" company, now playing at Palmer's Theatre, New-York, to Francis Wilson and his company appearing in that theatre at a special matinée on Thursday, April 17, threatens to result in complications of a serious character. Nixon and Zimmermann, proprietors of the Broad-Street Theatre here, and A. H. Canby, Mr. Wilson's manager, declare that they do not recognize any authority in Mr. Brooke to interfere in the matter. "We have made a contract," says Mr. Canby, "with A. M. Palmer for the special performance of 'The Gondoliers' in his theatre, and we assume that he would not have given us permission to play in New-York if he were not amply justified in doing so. He is accountable to D'Oyly Carte and not we, and we intend to give our performance in New-York according to our contract."

THE CHICAGO CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The carpenters' strike took place this morning. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 men are out. The carpenter work on nearly all of the large jobs has been brought to a standstill. The strike is for eight hours as a day's work, with wages at 40 cents an hour. A great many of the non-union men quit work out of sympathy with their union brethren to-day, and it is said that most of them would join the Carpenters' Union.

"Delary Says"

Send for the new work on Fashion published by the Upper Trade Society of English Tailors, for his special use, gratis, between 10th and 11th streets.

Fancy glass shrank will soften disagreeable noise as well as beautify a place; just as good as heavy drapery.

Lincoln Congress's Extract of Beef. Always efficient in weakness and digestive disorders.

Fast Mails to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast mail trains between New-York and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and Royal R. R. All trains run through, and the fastest time is made by the Royal Limited mail, which leaves New-York at 3:30 P. M. and arrives in Washington at 7:10 P. M.

SISTARE'S SONS SUSPEND

A DEFICIT IN A TRUSTED PARTNER'S ACCOUNTS.

THE LIABILITIES BELIEVED TO EXCEED A QUARTER OF A MILLION—THE TROUBLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The announcement upon the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon of the suspension of the stock brokerage firm of George K. Sistare's Sons hardly hastened the market on the down grade on which it had started in the morning. Of late years the firm had not been a prominent factor in the Street. But the failure will fit properly enough into the record of a rather gloomy day, and, according to the head of the firm and his attorney, it is likely to be a more serious affair than was commonly supposed during the afternoon on Wall-street.

It was understood at the Stock Exchange that the accounts of Douglas Hilger, the managing partner of the Philadelphia branch of the firm's business, who died last week, had involved the firm to the amount of about $150,000. Rumor added another $100,000 to these losses late in the afternoon, and in the evening Henry S. Bennett, counsel for the firm, intimated that the liabilities were even much in excess of $250,000, although he would give no definite information about the amount except to say that it was very much larger than Wall-street had guessed at. Hilger's deficit, he said, had precipitated the failure, although there were other contributing causes, among them the blow at the standing of the firm when A. M. Stanton, the representative of the branch house in Detroit, defaulted for between $100,000 and $150,000 two or three years ago.

William H. M. Sistare, the senior member of the firm, said that about a fortnight ago, after his Philadelphia partner had been sick some time, he went over to Philadelphia to see how the office there was getting on. In looking at the books he found entries that he could not understand, and a condition of accounts which seemed to indicate that for some purpose an effort had been made to cover up something. He called on Hilger and asked for an explanation, but could get none to satisfy him. As he went further into the books the confusion became greater. Meanwhile his partner had become too ill to be seen. Mr. Sistare by this time learned that the accounts had been falsified, that there had been important omissions, and that in all probability heavy losses had been incurred. Mr. Hilger died on Saturday, and Mr. Sistare says he decided then for the protection of the creditors of the firm he must suspend. He came home for advice, however, before taking this step. From Saturday until yesterday the Philadelphia accounts were under examination, the work of going through them lasting continuously by night as well as by day. The examination confirmed his suspicions. Yesterday's announcement was then decided upon.

"My father founded our business in 1820," Mr. Sistare said. "I have been a member of the Stock Exchange for twenty-five years. We breasted three panics. Through all the financial ups and downs of twenty years we have met every demand upon us. Now, as the reward of all this effort, we are pulled down by a swindle. It is an awful shame. What we may be able to do I cannot tell, but as there is always hope, we shall resume if we can as soon as our affairs can be disentangled and readjusted."

Mr. Sistare did not seem to have learned yet precisely how Hilger became involved, except that various kinds of speculation seemed to have been in him. He was not a member of the Philadelphia Board, and whatever operations he undertook in the line of speculation must have been carried on through other houses. No intimation ever came from him that he was in any way engaged in such business. On the contrary, he was known as conservative and prudent, and he enjoyed the implicit confidence of the partners in this city. Mr. Sistare and his brother-in-law, Harold Clemens.

The plan pursued toward the end by the Philadelphia partner was to draw upon the New-York house for large amounts, representing that the funds drawn were to be paid to customers having large accounts. One customer, whom Hilger lately reported as drawing a good many thousand dollars, came recently to New-York on a friendly, unofficial, social visit. Mr. Sistare happened to mention a recent large payment he supposed had been for the Philadelphian's account; the customer denied that he had received even a penny. That precipitated Mr. Sistare's trip to Philadelphia.

Although dealing in stocks and classed among the bear brokers on Wall-street for the past year or two, the firm's business was largely in bonds—municipal, State, and railroad. Considerable business was also undertaken on behalf of new railroad companies in the matter of their securities. The specialty in municipal bonds was developed under the elder Sistare, who was a close friend of William M. Tweed, and made a great deal of money negotiating securities for him.

On Jan. 1 the firm claimed a capital of $200,000, and seemed in a fair way to recover from the misfortunes entailed by the course of the manager of the Detroit house. Yesterday, after the failure, some stock was bought in under the rule on the firm's account, mainly to cover short sales. It was understood at the close of the day that creditors would be disposed to accept any fair basis of settlement, and that some of them would grant extensions or such other accommodation as the firm might desire, if matters could thereby be eased, for the failure was brought on by speculation and sympathy from all sides. Nothing definite, however, was done in this line.

The arrangements will be left to the assignee, whose name will probably be announced to-day. An assignee was selected yesterday, but, as it was still doubtful last night if he would consent to serve, his name was withheld.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The announcement following the suspension of George K. Sistare's Sons & Co. that the failure was caused by a big defalcation by Douglas Hilger, a member, and, until his death ten days ago, the Philadelphia manager of the firm, while a great surprise to the public was not altogether unexpected in the circles in which Mr. Hilger moved. Ever since his death there have been whispers that his accounts were not straight.

When George K. Sistare died, eight years ago, Douglas Hilger, a nephew, became a member of the reorganized firm. Mr. Hilger at once assumed charge of the firm's interests in this city, having an office in Southside-street, near Chestnut, and a branch office in the Colonnade Hotel in charge of Caleb H. Needles. Later a branch office was opened in the Continental Hotel, but this was abandoned about a year ago. When the brokers migrated from Third-street to the Drexel Building, Mr. Hilger removed his office to the basement on the Fifth-street side of the big marble structure. Mr. Hilger was confined to his home for two weeks before his death, and at that time Mr. Sistare, the head of the present firm, came from New-York to Philadelphia for the first time in the business in this city. Then it was that the defalcation was discovered, but its full extent was not comprehended, and the members of the firm thought they could weather the storm and prevent a failure.

Douglas Hilger was well known as a man about town. He was forty-two years of age, tall, broad-shouldered, and erect. He was a member of the Art Club of this city and of the Calumet Club of New-York, and was very popular among club men. While he was in business hours was to take a ride in the park in a dog cart. He lived in good style at 2,220 Spruce-street, an aristocratic portion of the city, and entertained well, though not extravagantly. His first wife, Miss Parry, a daughter of a member of the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. She died some years ago, leaving a daughter eleven years old, who lives with her grandmother, Mrs. Parry. Mr. Hilger married Miss Norrell, who, with an infant child, survive him. A friend of Mr. Hilger said last night that his household expenses had been about $15,000 a year. Some of the money misappropriated had been used to defray such expenses. The balance had been lost in private speculations.

The attention of Mr. Sistare, it is reported here, was called to Mr. Hilger's misuse of the firm's money about a year ago, when the main office in New-York advanced $50,000 to help him out of a stock transaction. The house was at times a large borrower in this market, and to secure its loans bonds and stocks were sent from New-York to Mr. Hilger. It was stated to-night that part of the defalcation was due to the appropriation of collateral securities by Mr. Hilger.

No member of the firm was a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and all of its business transacted here was through Kingsley & Caldwell. Complying with a written order, supplemented by a telegraphic message, Kingsley & Caldwell to-day delivered to a creditor of the insolvent firm collaterals amounting to $11,000.

No statement of the firm's liabilities could be obtained to-night. The creditors are of the class of men who are well to do and are fond of the use of their money in the market. They will not be likely to arrive over their losses by the failure any more than if the losses had been sustained by fluctuations in the market. The firm did not do a banking business and there are no depositors among the creditors. Mr. Hilger's life was insured for $40,000, all of which has been paid to the widow, the firm making no claim upon this sum.

Since the defalcation has become known a doubt has been expressed by some people whether Mr. Hilger's death was due to natural causes. Dr. Louis Starr of 1,818 Locust-street was the attending physician during Mr. Hilger's last sickness. He stated to-night that Mr. Hilger was sick for two weeks with a very bad case of typhoid fever, aggravated by meningitis, and that the immediate cause of death was intestinal hemorrhage caused by fever sores.

DEMOCRATS WINNING IN OHIO.

DEFEATS FOR THE REPUBLICANS IN MANY CITIES AND TOWNS.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 7.—The elections which were held in this State to-day were purely local so far as the offices voted for were concerned, but the issues involved were largely State and national and are accepted as having an important bearing on the Congressional elections of last Fall.

The Republicans waged the entire campaign with a view of receiving a verdict at the polls to-day, which could be used as evidence that the victory of last Fall, through which the Democracy came into full possession of the State, was only temporary and that the people were not favorable to the party in power and disapproved of the acts of the General Assembly in redistricting the State for Congressional purposes and electing Calvin S. Brice to the United States Senate.

On this line the fight was made and, from the indications at this hour, it appears that the voters generally consider the Democrats faithful and patriotic servants, as the victory of last Fall is accented by every town and city thus far heard from throughout Northwestern Ohio.

Findlay has not elected a Democratic Mayor for years, yet to-day the Democratic candidate was successful, and, notwithstanding a Republican Council recently redistricted the city in such a way as to make every ward Republican, the Democrats made a gain of four Councilmen and four members of the Board of Education. Reports from Lima, Ti

to furnish the Clerk here names of the Aldermen of the dominant political faction. Mr. Twomey appointed them from that list.

"But if they were appointed," said Mr. Ivins, "must it not be very widely understood that the appointment would remove some of the clerks now on your office?"

Senator McNaughton asked what was the purpose of these questions, and Mr. Ivins said:

"I want to show that one of the smallest sources of waste in the City Government is in this matter of the appointment of clerks for the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Twomey said that there might be one or two clerks in his office whose services he might dispense with if he was wholly independent in the matter. For the past four or five years he has exercised more authority over the clerks and had insisted on their regular attendance. He did not remember any appointments of clerks who were under age. He was not certain that a nephew of Police Captain Killilea, who was a clerk in the office a few years ago had worked more than one hundred days during the year. There are sixteen employes in the office all told. Nine of these are engrossing clerks. They engross the minutes of the meetings of the Board, and some of them spend a part of the time copying the ancient records. Mr. Twomey did not see any necessity of copying the minutes so long as the full reports of the meetings were published in the *City Record*. With no engrossing to be done and no ancient records to be copied, he could see little for these clerks to do besides the chief clerk and his deputy. "Did you ever appoint the bartenders of any of the Aldermen clerks in your office?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Not that I know of."

"Did you ever appoint a man whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery?"

Mr. Twomey said that if he ever had done so he did not know it at the time. He had heard something about it afterward. In reply to the questions of Mr. Ivins Clerk Twomey admitted that the post of Librarian Farrell in the City Hall might be filled well by a man. The Historical Society might be made the custodian of the records and books now in the City Library.

The effect of Mr. Ivins's examination of Capt. Twomey was to show that the clerks appointed by him at the invitation of the Aldermen are simply so much patronage which the Aldermen distribute among themselves. In former years some of these clerks did not do more than thirty days' work in the course of a whole year. Capt. Twomey was instructed to prepare a list of the clerks, with the names of their political sponsors, for the next session of the committee. Another point brought out by Mr. Ivins was that the Board of Aldermen had very little to do except pass special ordinances, grant certain franchises, and frame perhaps twenty-five general ordinances a year, and that the Board of Aldermen often met for days indeed.

EX-ALDERMAN CONKLING'S TALK.

Alfred R. Conkling testified that he served in the board in 1887 and 1888. He is a Republican, and he had no clerk while a member on that account. He had been told that some of the members who were saloon keepers had their bartenders appointed clerks. He said that there were four Republicans in the board in 1887 and one Independent. The one Independent was Christian Goetz, John J. O'Brien's man from the Eighth District. "What was the character of the board in the matter of intelligence?" asked Mr. Boardman. Senator McNaughton objected to this question, and Mr. Boardman withdrew it.

"Can you tell what business the members of the board were in?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"Yes; one-half were in the liquor business, four were educated men, the remainder were ward politicians."

"Which class do you put yourself in?" asked Corporation Counsel Clark. "Can you answer that?"

"I can if it is a civil question," said Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Clark said that he did not want Mr. Conkling's spleen to be spread upon the records.

Mr. Conkling said that inasmuch as he had graduated at Yale and from the University of Berlin he would class himself as an educated man.

"What important business was before the board in 1887?" asked Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Conkling then went into the history of electric-light legislation in the board that year. At the outset of the year the Brush and United Electric Companies had the business all in their hands. Six other companies applied for permission to do business. Only one member of the Law Committee, J. T. Van Rensselaer, (Republican,) favored letting in competitors. About March 1 he moved to have the Law Committee discharged from a further consideration of the question. There were only four votes in favor of this, Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Sandford, Beekman, and Conkling. The fifteen men who opposed letting the other electric-light companies in stuck together for a long time. Mr. Conkling said in order to make sense to these men in giving his evidence he would allude to them as the "combine."

"Do you use that word in its offensive sense?" asked Mr. Clark.

Mr. Conkling said that he did not and then described what he had better not use it at all. Mr. Conkling told how the franchise for the East River Electric Light Company was rushed through the board. This company, the witness said, was the County Democracy's concern. One of the members of the board, who voted for the franchise was a stockholder in the company, he had been told. Said Mr. Conkling:

"The application for the other franchises hung along until Nov. 24. There had been a cry of boodle raised. I had been informed that an injunction proposition had been made. Special meetings of the board were called, and finally all but two of the Aldermen voted for the franchises. The opposition to the 'combine,' however, had resulted in reducing the price of electric light to 25 cents per light."

Mr. Conkling said that the application of the Julien Electric Light Company for permission to run its motors on the Fourth-avenue road was not treated on its merits. A Mr. Knapp had told the witness that he had been informed that money was necessary to pass this franchise. The application for the Sixth-avenue road for an extension of its route was also alluded to by the witness. This was never reported by the committee. He had also been told that the application for the Long Island tunnel would never go if the system of wires was put up. He was afraid that the men who voted against it in 1888 did so from improper motives.

Mr. Conkling believed that the board should be abolished, and that the heads of departments should be substituted for it. Seventy thousand dollars a year could be saved by this. Another plan was to reorganize the board and have only ten or twelve members, and still another plan was to have a board of fifty, who would serve without compensation. The name of Alderman should be abolished, because, he said, it was repugnant to honest men. A board of fifty members would be something like the London Common Council, and good men could be got to serve on it.

"Now, Mr. Conkling," said Mr. Clark, "can you tell us of any specific cases of corruption without all this hearsay that you have been testifying to."

"Let us have the names," said Senator Fassett.

Mr. Conkling then said: "Gen. Roy Stone, President of the New-York and East River Tunnel Company, told me that he had been improperly approached in the matter of the tunnel franchise."

"How was he approached?"

"He was called aside by an Alderman and told that money was a condition precedent to the passing of that franchise."

"Who was this Alderman?" asked Mr. Fassett.

"Do you want his name?"

"We do."

"Alderman Dowling." (D. E. Dowling.)

Mr. Conkling said that he had only been told of this. Then he went on to say that R. M. Kearns of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street had told him that an Alderman had informed him that four Aldermen would have to be seen in the College Point Ferry franchise matter.

"Who was that Alderman?"

"Dowling, I think."

"Who was the man who voted for the East River Electric Light franchise and was a stockholder in the concern?"

"I was told that it was Alderman Mooney."

When asked who told him he said that it was a Jew named Johnson, who was now dead.

Mr. Clark tried to show that this testimony of Mr. Conkling was thrown out by the Grand Jury when the alleged frauds were considered by that body, but his questions were not allowed.

James P. Archibald, representing the Central Labor Union, appeared before the committee and asked that the Police Department be investigated. Senator Fassett intimated that if the Central Labor Union had any specific complaints to make and any evidence to offer, the committee would take the matter under consideration.

The committee will sit again at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

THEY WANT PATRONAGE.

FOURTEEN REPUBLICAN WARD LEADERS OF BROOKLYN HOLD A CONFERENCE.

The Presidents of fourteen Republican ward associations in Brooklyn met last evening at the Lawrence-street headquarters to devise some ways of preventing the local party machine from going to ruin. All the thirty wards and towns in Kings County had been invited to send representatives, but one less than half of them responded. The meeting was an executive one, and those present refused to divulge what took place, except to say that no decision was reached.

The object of the men who organized this rather late movement, Walter Thorn and ex-Assemblyman Aitaben, is to get rid of Franklin Woodruff and the man he has placed at the head of the machine, Israel F. Fischer. The latter is the pipening Federal patronage just now, and is giving his friends the good places. Some of the wards have received none of the loaves and fishes, and their desire to catch a few of the good things is the real motive for the whole agitation.

Some indication of the result will be given to-night, when the General Committee meets. It is very probable that the dissatisfied element will join with the David A. Baldwin crowd and defeat everything proposed by the Woodruff people. So far it can be learned that plan is the only one that is considered feasible.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Coupon fours, $200 at 128; registered fours, $20,000, $50,000, and $11,700 at 128; registered four and one-half, $40,000 at 109; coupon four and one-half, $400, $500 at 109.

PROMISES TO THE SOLDIER

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL NOT YET PASSED.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH IT WHICH ENDED UNFORTUNATELY—THE COST OF THE ARREARAGES SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Republicans had a "whip" out yesterday, and, under the stimulating reminder that there was something important to be done, it was hoped this morning that it would be possible to pass, under suspension of the rules, a pension bill that is regarded as being about the extreme limit of Republican generosity for the soldier for the session. It turned out to be an unfortunate experiment. The bill failed for lack of the two-thirds vote required to pass bills under suspension. The "whip" had not been applied with sufficient vigor.

The bill that was taken up was the Dependent Pension bill passed by the Senate, which it was proposed to substitute by the bill reported by the House Committee on invalid pensions, granting a limited service pension to all soldiers who have reached the age of sixty-two years. The cost of the Senate bill was estimated at $36,000,000 annually, while that of the House, with more comprehensive provisions, would be not less than $39,000,000.

The plan of calling the bill up under the motion to suspend the rules was adopted for two reasons. One was that the motion to suspend the rules would cut off all amendments. It would also limit discussion to a quarter of an hour on each side. That a bill carrying about $40,000,000 should be passed in that rapid and rather informal way might seem very commendable speed to the claim agents, who watch pension legislation and promote it when they have a chance, but it ought to strike the average citizen, who has not gone crazy on pensions, as decidedly improper.

The opposition that the motion to suspend the rules provoked was not confined to the Democrats. It appeared to arise on both sides from a deprivation of the opportunity to make the bill worse rather than better, and Democrats vied with Republicans in expressing their desire that they might load it with more gifts to the soldier. After it had been discussed in a rather poor fashion on both sides of the House, with the ordinary supply of "taffy" from demagogues who seek soldier votes and who are willing to secure them by pensions when the opportunity offers, the vote was taken. Only 166 members (not two-thirds) voted for the bill and 87 voted against it, it was lost.

Moore, Republican, of New-Hampshire, and Lawler, Democrat, of Illinois, can easily establish a claim to the credit of having killed the bill. Both voted in the affirmative and then changed to the negative. If they had allowed their votes to stand as first announced, the bill would have been passed. Moore was the only Republican who voted against it. Thirty-two Democrats voted for it, as follows: Anderson, Mississippi; Brickner, Michigan; Brookshire, Bynum, Indiana; Campbell, New-York; Chipman, Clancy, Cooper, Covert, Cummings, Dunphy, Findlay, Kentucky; Flower, New-York; Forney, Kilgore, Kerr, Lane, Magner, Maish, Martin, McClellan, Owens, Parrett, Paynter, Seney, Shively, Stahlnecker, Stump, Wiley, Wilcox, Williams, and Yoder.

The bill will now have to be held for another suspension day or called up by the Invalid Pension Committee as a privileged question, when, however, it will be subject to debate. If it is brought to a vote on any other than suspension day its passage is assured, as it will need only a majority vote.

* * *

To-morrow Representative Belknap of Michigan, Chairman of a sub-committee of the Invalid Pension Committee, will report to that body on the bill repealing the act limiting the payment on arrearages of pensions. Although the Republicans of the committee are not decidedly in favor of the measure, it is believed that they will make a pretense of attempting to pass it.

It is impossible to tell what this legislation will cost, but Commissioner of Pensions Raum puts it at the modest figure of $255,000,000. Jan. 25, 1879, Congress passed an act making all pensions as of date the time the disability was incurred. If a man was wounded in 1861 and his pension was not granted until 1879, he was entitled to the money as would have received had he drawn a pension during those eighteen years. March 3, 1879, Congress repealed the act. The purpose of the present bill is to repeal the limitation and to pay pensioners the back pay, as was done with pensions granted before the passage of the act of March 3, 1879.

Commissioner Raum has made a calculation of the cost of this new legislation, and handed the figures to Mr. Belknap. Gen. Raum says that June 30, 1889, there were pending in the bureau 200,270 cases, filed in the bureau after June 30, 1880. As about 60 per cent. of all cases filed in the bureau have received favorable consideration, it is fair to assume that 60 per cent. of these pending cases, he says, will also be admitted. The following table will show the number of such cases pending June 30, 1889, the probable number which will be allowed, and the cost:

Fiscal Year.	Number Claims Pending.	Number (60 Per Cent.) to be Allowed.	Cost of Arrears.
1881	8,607	5,164	$8,262,400
1882	14,072	8,443	14,353,100
1883	18,084	10,852	19,535,600
1884	15,686	9,351	17,766,900
1885	15,071	9,042	18,084,000
1886	19,205	11,523	24,198,300
1887	23,272	13,966	30,724,900
1888	35,772	21,463	49,364,900
1889	50,595	30,357	72,856,800
Total	200,270	120,161	$255,145,200

Commissioner Raum adds that it is believed that the amount "above estimated will not be materially changed by reason of the death from time to time of pensioners and soldier claims, because of the fact that, under the law, pensions would be payable to widows, orphans, and legal representatives." These figures are only for the army. The Commissioner says that there are no data at hand to determine what would be the cost of the navy cases, but it may be safely assumed that they would add millions more to the grand total of the bill.

The Service Pension bill introduced to-day in the House by Representative Boothman of Ohio grants a service pension of 1 cent per month for each day of service to every man who served in the Union army during the late war, without regard to age; it provides that those soldiers who now receive a disability pension may, if they choose, relinquish their disability pension and accept the service pension. Widows of those drawing the service pension will be placed on the rolls at $8 per month during widowhood, but it reserves the right to widows to prosecute and obtain a pension under the present law by showing that the husband died from disability contracted in service and line of duty. The bill also grants a pension of $8 a month to minor children under sixteen years of age, of soldiers who die while drawing a pension, and if any of the children are so helpless as to require the care of another person the pension is to continue during this helplessness. If the widow dies or remarries before the children attain the age of sixteen, her pension is to be paid to them until they attain that age.

THE MACY MUTUAL AID.

The members of the Macy Mutual Aid gave an entertainment last evening in Steinway Hall for the benefit of their organization. It is an association for the purpose of extending relief to the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. in case of sickness and for burying the dead. The dues are paid weekly. Since 1886, when the association was started, there has been paid to members over $11,000. The officers of the Mutual Aid are: President—Amos Macdonald; Vice President—George Elmer Lee; Treasurer—Robert Henry; Secretary—James Woods, Jr. The hall was filled with people last night, and the programme was varied and entertaining. It began with a quartet. "The Hunting Song"; Charles Roberts sang "Aux Italiens," Miss Sophia Church Hill rendered "Chimney Corner," and Prof. Cromwell gave an illustrated lecture on "Triumph of Art." Then followed more songs and recitations.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY MEETING.

The County Committee of the County Democracy is likely to have a very interesting meeting to-night at Cooper Union. Police Justice Maurice J. Power will ask to have the charges made against him by Police Justice Murray, leader in the Seventeenth District, investigated. Charles A. Jackson, Vice President of the County Committee, said last night that there had been no programme mapped out except for routine work, but he intimated that an interesting speech or two might be made.

TAMMANY SOCIETY REELECTION.

The Tammany Society of Columbia met last night, and Congressman Turner, the "iceman," was initiated as a member. Commissioner Gilroy said after the meeting that the Committee on Nominations would not make a report until the night of the election, Monday, April 21. When asked if ex-Register Slevin would be dropped as one of the Sachems, or whether any others on the list would be left off and new men substituted for them, he would give no information.

REVIVING AN OLD TRICK.

An old book which was received yesterday at the Post Office in the mails from Europe excited the suspicion of the customs inspector. On being opened it was found to contain a number of jewelry, which was placed in a cavity made by artistically cutting the leaves of the leaves. This smuggling trick is an old one, but it seems to be somewhat into vogue again, as it has been detected several times in the past two months.

DIBBLE TO MR. PRESTON.

THE NEW BANK SUPERINTENDENT ENGAGES STATE BANK ROOMS.

The banquet given at the Lawyers' Club last evening in honor of Charles M. Preston, Gov. Hill's new Bank Superintendent, was attended by thirty-two representatives of trust companies and State banks in this city and Brooklyn. More than sixty invitations had been issued.

On the printed menu the name of the Holland Trust Company did not appear, but the legend printed there set forth the fact that the dinner was given by Robert B. Roosevelt and George W. Van Siclen. One is the President and the other the Secretary of that company.

Besides those two gentlemen and Mr. Preston there were present:

Judge George M. Van Hoesen of the Holland Trust Company, C. D. Baldwin, Mayor Chapman, James W. Conrow, William Wetmore Cryder, William A. Darling, William De Groot, Marc Eidlitz, Joseph Fox, J. D. Hendrix, Henry Hutchinson, T. C. Kimball, William H. Maynard, Wm. Pinkney, Joseph B. Pigot, Antonius Rasbach, Douglas E. Satterlee, Thomas C. Smith, Edward P. Steers, E. I. Sutliff, Jacob B. Tallman, Lucien C. Warner, David Wolfe, Alexander B. Hall, John B. Plauten, Mr. Mellins, and Tunis G. Bergen.

Mr. Roosevelt presided, and the occasion was a very pleasant one socially. Mr. Preston made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Now, as the necessity which brought about the establishment of national banks is gradually disappearing, State banking is again coming into prominent notice. Within the last twenty-five years the State banks have increased from 44 to 160. Twenty-two new State banks (three of which being created from the National system) were authorized to do business during the last fiscal year, with a capitalization of $2,675,000, as against three national banks formed in this State during the same period, with a capitalization of $350,000.

"The time is probably not far distant when State bank circulation might be considered profitable, or at least be considered in connection. The fact that the premium on Government bonds is declining, for example, from 138 a few months ago to 122 at the present time, makes it unprofitable to handle currency secured by Government bonds, and if the national currency should remain unmarketable secured, it would be a question for financiers to consider whether the issue of State currency cannot be made with profit, and whether provision for the State banks might not regard it to your interest to avail yourselves of the existing State law, which provides for the issue of bank bills secured by State or United States stocks.

"By adding such amendments as will allow city stock also to be deposited to secure circulation might obviate the present difficulty in regard to the deposit of securities. I offer this as a suggestion, and would not presume to offer it as a recommendation at this time."

DOINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

ARRANGING FOR LECTURES AND FOR APPOINTMENTS AT COLUMBIA.

The Columbia College Trustees, at their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to offer each year to the person passing the best entrance examination for the School of Arts a free scholarship for the four years' course. The conditions are to be decided by the President.

The baccalaureate sermon to this year's graduating class is to be delivered on Sunday evening, June 8, at the Collegiate Reform Church, Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, by the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers.

Permission was given to a certain number of students nominated from their respective schools by the Deans of the General and Union Theological Seminaries and the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to attend Profs. Hinsdale, Kelly, and Munroe's lectures on Political Science on "Political Economy and Sociology" and in the School of Arts on the "Semitic Languages, Philosophy, Psychology, and Ethics."

In the Law School the degree of LL. B., cum laude, is to be given to students hereafter matriculating for the course or secure honorable mention. Non-candidates for degrees are also to be allowed to take the special lectures in the third-year course at $1 per lecture.

The degree of Bachelor of Letters, L. B. L., was conferred on Miss Caroline R. Hervey, and of Doctor of Philosophy on Herman Hollerith. Lecturers were appointed for the special courses of the Law School beginning next Fall. They are ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, the Law of Wills, with reference to questions of interpretation and construction, 15 lectures; Vice Chancellor Alexander E. Macpherson, 15 lectures; Harrington Putnam, Proceedings in Rem, 10 lectures; Benjamin F. Lee, Patent Law, 10 lectures; George C. Holt, Federal Jurisprudence in Reference to the Jurisdiction of Courts and Removal of Causes, 10 lectures.

Adjunct Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of the Department of Philosophy, Ethics, and Psychology was promoted to the professorship of the same department. Benjamin D. Woodward was appointed Tutor in the Romance languages, and Lewis Olden Fellow in Geology, in place of F. J. H. Merrill, resigned. A lectureship in psychology was established in the School of Arts, and the positions of Assistant and Fellow in Metallurgy were established in the School of Mines.

BIDS FOR STREET LIGHTING.

THE PRICES ABOUT 15 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR.

Bids for gas and electric lighting for the city for another year were opened yesterday by the Gas Commission at the Department of Public Works. Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, and Commissioner Gilroy, composing the commission, were all present. For gas lighting the bids were as follows: New-York Mutual Company, $17 50; Consolidated Company, $17 50; Equitable, $12, the price being limited by the company's charter to this figure; the Central Company, $27, and the Northern and Yonkers, $28 per lamp each. The three last-named companies do business entirely in the annexed district. For lighting Woodlawn Heights with naphtha the New-York and New-Jersey Globe Company asked $22 50 per lamp.

The bids of the electric-light companies, when opened, exhibited a uniform advance in the prices demanded over last year. Representatives of the companies present declared that the increase was made necessary by the increased cost to them of the subway system of conduits. The United States Company bid for 314 lamps at 39, 41, and 42 cents, respectively, per night; the Brush Company, for 297 lamps, asked the same prices. For 175 lamps the Mount Morris Company asked for part 39 cents and for others 42 cents. The Harlem Lighting Company wanted 39 cents per night for 166 street lamps and 50 cents for 19 lamps in Mount Morris Park. The East River Company asked 42½ cents for 226 lamps.

The total number of lamps bid on is 1,237, or 109 less than last year, the cutting down of the wires having removed that many. The prices are about 15 per cent. higher than those of last year. The bids were referred to Secretary McCormick to tabulate and report on.

IS KEENAN A PARTNER?

THE BOODLER'S SUIT AGAINST CONTRACTORS CLARK & O'BRIEN.

Whether John Keenan, the fugitive boodle Bismarck, was and is a partner in the lucrative business of the firm of Clark & O'Brien, aqueduct contractors, is now being determined by Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court, Part II., Special Term. Keenan brings a suit for an accounting and wants a receiver appointed. Col. George Bliss and Police Commissioner MacLean appear for Keenan and ex-Attorney General L. N. Russell and E. T. Lovatt for Clark & O'Brien.

An agreement dated April 18, 1885, forms the basis of Keenan's claim. The agreement is signed by Clark and by O'Brien, with Maurice B. Flynn as witness, but Keenan's signature does not appear on it. Clark & O'Brien aver that Keenan never ratified it. The agreement stipulates that Keenan is to receive one-sixth of the profits of the aqueduct contracts known as Sections 5 and 6.

Alfred I. Whilton, bookkeeper of Clark & O'Brien, was examined yesterday and testified that he never saw Keenan in the office of Clark & O'Brien, and never knew of his putting a dollar in the business or drawing one out.

A letter from Mr. Clark to Keenan was put in. It was dated July 20, 1886, and in it Keenan was asked to give his check for $50,000, with a promise that the amount would be placed to his credit in his interest in the aqueduct contracts. The trial will go on to-day.

MORE ENGLISH SYNDICATE TALK.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has just reached here, contains a statement that the London Stock Exchange has been informed "on the best authority" that a "syndicate is about to be formed for providing a fast line of steamers to be run between Milford and New-York at a minimum speed of twenty knots an hour. These ships are to call at Queenstown, and among the members of the syndicate are mostly Americans. They consist, among others, of the Presidents of the three leading United States railways. One important reform in connection with the projected new service is that it is proposed to carry parcels between Milford and New-York, for transmission to all parts of the United Kingdom and the United States, at rates very much lower than those at which they are now conveyed."

This sounds like a revival of the much-talked-of scheme of Austin Corbin's to run fast steamers from the end of Long Island to Milford. Diligent inquiry among railroad men yesterday, however, did not result in the finding of any man who knew anything about this latest plan.

Mr. Corbin said that he had heard nothing about it.

The new Board of Commissioners of Atlantic Highlands have elected the following officers for the year: Mayor—T. E. Leonard; City Clerk—W. T. Franklin; Treasurer—Percy Pamlebury; Chief of Police—Jonathan Pinkney; City Assessor—John B. Fraser.

THE COLE LIBRARY SALE

PRICES REALISED ON THE OPENING DAY.

THE WORKS OF BIBDIN BRING NEARLY SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS—OTHER VOLUMES ACQUIRED OFF.

The auction room of Bangs & Co. was crowded yesterday for the first session of the Hamilton Cole library sale. Formed without a well-defined plan, but expressing every cease in bibliomania, no estimate of the value that the library would have at auction could be made in advance. There were sold 286 lots, and the amount realised was $5,500.

A manuscript of the fifteenth century on vellum, a folio bound by Matthews, containing ten treatises on logic by Aristotle, Porphyry, and Boetius, illustrated with large initial letters in gold and colors and grotesque figures of men and animals, was bought by William Evarts Benjamin for $40. A rare work of St. Augustine, a quarto of twenty-one leaves, uncut, printed in the type of the Catholicon of 1460, attributed to Gutenberg, was bought by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins for $31.

Pierce obtained for $80 a manuscript on vellum, a folio, made in the eleventh century, of the Bible in Latin in the Roman Minuscule characters. Mr. Edward S. Bement paid $240 for a manuscript of the Bible in Latin, on vellum, of the fifteenth century, a duodecimo, in minute but clear Gothic letters. The binding, by Matthews, is regarded by him as one of his masterpieces. The design on the covers is a copy of the work on a Plantin Bible bound by Le Gascon, which is in the library of the Marquis d'Adda.

"Le Bibliophile Français" brought $38 50; the "Bibliorum Utriusque Testamenti Icones," 1571, by Jost Amman and others, $22 50. The latter had been used by the scholar Bonaventura Vulcanius for an autograph album, and the signatures of his friends are visible through the paper on the engravings. The "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica," extra illustrated, brought $13.

E. F. Bonaventure obtained for $40 four books of manuscript lists of the French King's Navy for the years 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773. They are elegantly written and bound, with the arms of Louis XV., in red morocco, with linings of olive or olive, with linings of red morocco, with a "dentelle" border on the covers, unmistakably by Padeloup, and in the best style of his art. Peter Marié gave $30 25 for the "Contes de Boccace" of 1801. The "Bochas" of London, not dated, printed about 1560, known as "the Shakespeare Boccaccio," because it is the edition which he used for some of the plots in his play writing, fetched $57.

The "Navis Stultifera" of Brandt, Basle, 1506, brought $21. Barclay's translation, London, 1570, brought $57. The latter had cost Mr. Cole $17 50 at the George T. Strong sale; the former, $42 50. The Basle edition is more valuable than the London, but the London is bigger.

The "Revelationes Sancte Brigitte," 1500, brought $21; the "Novele" of Bronte and "Life" by Gaskell, $21 84. Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire," a large paper copy, was bought by Peter Marié for $50. Isaac Bullart's "Académie des Sciences et des Arts," 1695, was bought by J. W. Stirling for $64. Joseph Sabin paid $37 for Burton's "Book-Hunter," the large paper copy of the original edition. Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," 1855, extended to four volumes by the insertion of 380 portraits and pictures, was bought by Peter Marié for $260. The "Works" of Carlyle, 1870-72, went to Little, Brown & Co. for $68. Duprat obtained the Didot Catalogue for $16. The catalogue of the library of Andrew J. Odell, which cost the owners of the library the entire proceeds of its sale, brought $4 25. It took the cataloguer three years to do his work. Pierce obtained for $18 a series of forty-four India proofs of etchings by Emanuel Bichel, 1721, of "The Dance of Death," bound by Matthews. The "Democritus," Aldus, 1504, brought $39. It had cost Mr. Cole $15 at the Strong sale.

The "Works" of Bibdin, forty-six volumes, several extra illustrated, bound by Matthews in crimson Levant morocco, brought $1,680. The buyer was J. W. Stirling.

Dibdin's "Bibliomania; or, Book-Madness," the New-York edition of 1864 for the "Club of Odd Volumes," one of twelve copies printed on Whatman paper, a folio, illustrated with 233 portraits, brought $120. It was captured by William Evarts Benjamin. The total cost of the work to Mr. Cole has been $996. The binding, a masterpiece of Matthews in crimson Levant morocco, inlaid with blue morocco at the corners, cost $150.

Dunlap's "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," 1834, brought $20. Eariom and Turner's "Portraits of Characters Illustrious in British History" brought $31.

Benjamin paid $36 for the apocryphal library of Fortas's catalogue. The Paillet copy in Paris is valued at $3. Mr. Cole had paid $6 50 for the book. Fuller's "Worthies of England" cost $21. Gavarni's "Parures" and "Joyaux," $21; Grasset's "Trésor d'Livres Rares et Précieux," $50; Granger's "Biographical History of England," $25 50; the "Harleian Miscellany," $24; Hamilton's "Memoirs of Count Grammont," 1793, extra illustrated with twenty portraits, $60. Harrisse's "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," uncut, unbound, brought $18; his "Notes on Columbus," with the suppressed preface, $9.

The sale is to be continued this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEEKS IN THE TOMBS.

HE GOES TO JAIL, BUT HOPES FOR VINDICATION ON HIS APPEAL.

Referee Joseph Meeks late yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his counsel and Deputy Sheriff Joel Stevens, went to the Tombs and surrendered himself as a prisoner to Warden Osborne. "I've come to be a guest with you for thirty days," said Mr. Meeks in a half-hearted way to his jailer.

Mr. Meeks is evidently very sorry for the part he played in the Flack divorce case. His lawyer formally moved before Judge Van Brunt yesterday to vacate the stay of proceedings upon his client's appeal from Judge Barrett's recent decision, and the motion was granted. Meeks is confident that the Court of Appeals will reverse Judge Barrett's decision so far as he is concerned, but he prefers to serve out his sentence and have it over with rather than have the cloud of uncertainty hanging over him.

In the formal statement which Meeks gave to Judge Van Brunt yesterday he says that he simply "carried out the instructions of a Judge of a court of competent jurisdiction." This Judge repudiating his orders had left him in an unfortunate position, and that his step in logically forced the Judge and Benjamin Wright to the stand against him." He had fearlessly told the truth in open court, and he declares that "to have done otherwise would have justly stamped me as a betrayer of a woman, a deceiver of a court, and a false friend." Meeks also claims in his document that the rights of his co-defendants cannot justly be affected by his act in surrendering himself for punishment.

The prisoner spent his first night in the new prison portion of the Tombs. His cell is No. 5, next to the one lately occupied by Murderer Patrick Fackenham.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Divorces—Nos. 919, 1028, 1033, 1134, 1138, 1139. Law and Fact—Nos. 1022, 683, 884, 687, 511, 612, 613, 614, 1056, 849, 693, 693, 709, 1044, 839, 902, 254, 196, 197.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 588, 486, 398, 367, 494, 220, 546, 544, 288, 398, 845, 894, 276, 376, 375, 378, 388, 441, 478, 479, 500, 525, 557, 586.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned until Monday, April 14.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1284, 1205, 1527, 1045, 1246, 1848, 664½, 1082½, 1081, 1411, 1745, 762, 1375, 1436, 1438, 1145½, 1471, 1098, 1724, 2140, 1443, 1541, 1405, 1661, 1670.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 802, 1620, 1173, 1636, 1597½, 1553, 774, 1631, 1655, 1589, 1637, 1629, 1598, 1564, 1298½, 1207½, 1370, 1498, 1166, 1629, 954½, 1638, 1317, 1598½, 846.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—PATTERSON, J.—Case on—No. 883, Reynolds vs. London Assurance Corporation. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—TRUAX, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—SEDGWICK, C. J., FREEDMAN AND O'GORMAN, JJ.—Nos. 13, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1341, 1313, 1292, 983.

SUPREME COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RAUSOM, S.—No. 599, contested will of Herman Schwanecke, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate clerk—Wills of Andrew Perret, P. W. Friedel, Catharine Brady, H. E. Stevens, Catharine Lawson, Mary Rogers, A. R. Hubbard, and William Sachs at 10 A. M.; Mary E. Campbell, Ann Buckley, Josepha Richard Harding, James Johnstone, M. E. Bird, and Christian Schweitzer at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—Allen, J.—Nos. 2, 5.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LEHMAIRE, C. J.—Nos. 78, 100.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—Nos. 1866, 1559, 1846, 1862, 1181, 568, 1642, 1197, 934, 757, 1600, 1619, 1545, 1652, 1676, 801, 810, 1028, 899, 1668, 974, 970, 638.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, April 21.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BERRIAN, J.—Nos. 523, 2390, 2765, 719, 783, 744, 2150, 479, 209, 734, 764, 768, 769, 476, 771.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 673, 902, 907, 2396, 899, 821, 868, 580, 772, 775, 776, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—[illegible] 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Operations on Clifton Jockey Club track yesterday were resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Dusty Miller won, Lucy Lee second and Camilla third. Time—1:18½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Dorothea won, Bill St. John second and Peggie third. Time—1:18.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Caress won, Jim St. John second and Peggie third. Time—1:34.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. The Monk won, Lady Harrison second and Alsatia third. Time—1:20½.

The entries for the races at Guttenberg this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. The Bourbon and Pontico, 120 pounds each; Sir Brown Jug, Harold, Larchmont and Scotch, 117 each; Mala, 115; Billy Orane, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Wagram, 118 pounds; Filibert, 113; Benedict and Parasol, 112 each; the Gold Vase filly, 110; James Norris and Schnorrer, 109 each; Verona and Counterfeit, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Glenlloe, 114 pounds; Aftermath, 112; Dan, 109; Spokane, 107; Battersby, 106; Ha, 98; Carlow, 97; Steve Jerome, 93; Lulu, 92; Lilly Blaney, 77.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler, Hamlet, Van Pelasgy, and Fordham, 126 pounds each; Ralph Black, Romaine, Larchmont, and Sir John, 119 each; London, 119; Ilma B. and Re-Echo, 107 each; Pilgrim, Sir William, and Phantasm, 97 each; Dalaytian, 94; Insight, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Jim Gray and Japhet, 114 pounds each; Cupid, 113; Crispin, 110; Top Sawyer and Lonsdale, 101 each; Doctor Skull and Perth, 110 each; Goldfish and Festus, 109 each; McLaughlin, 108; Chambly, Jubilee, and Iago, 106 each; Rose, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Particle, 127 pounds; Theorem, 118; Rearcloth and King Idle, 117 each; Landseer, Ralph Black, Boocaccio, and Esau, 114 each; Count Luna and Troy, 111 each; Chemistry, Blessed, and Anomaly, 109 each; Nita, 106; Shamrock, 100.

After the races at Clifton yesterday the Executive Committee held a meeting to investigate the riding of Camp on Catspaw, who failed to get away at the start in the first race. While the evidence was not strong enough to convict Camp and warrant his being ruled off, the committee held that his conduct was such as to warrant his suspension for an indefinite period.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The racing at Benning's was continued here to-day, the favorites capturing four out of the five events. In the hurdle race Dochart and his rider had a tumble at the third hurdle, but fortunately neither was injured. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Patrocles, the favorite at 6 to 5, won easily by four lengths, with Vivid second and Aquasco third. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; handicap. Beck, who was the favorite at 4 to 5, won under a pull by ten lengths in 1:42¾, the best time made over the track, with Pelham second and Fannie H. a poor third.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Best Boy, who was at 4 to 1 in the books, won by a half dozen lengths from the Cerise colt, with Enston, the favorite, finishing a poor third, in 0:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Miss W., who was a heavy second at 2 to 1, won by a scant length, with Louise second, a neck in front of Shotover. Time—1:16¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle race. One and one-quarter miles. Bassanio, the favorite at 4 to 5, won, with Jim Murphy second and Dochart third. No other starter, fell at the third hurdle. Time—2:30½.

The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. One-half mile. The Sequence colt, Coriolanus, and the Cerise colt, 110 pounds each; the Helen Wallace filly and Helen A., 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Dave S., Facial B., Not Guilty, Fountain, and Aquasco, 94 pounds each; King Idler, 100; Trousers, 91; Bias, 88; Vivid, 107; Jamie Hay, 101; My Own, 89; Sandy Brown, 85; Consignee, 77.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Prather, 115 pounds; Frank Ward, 100; Manhattan, 106; Vandergrift, 103; Gipsy King and Infatuation, 87 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Onward, 105 pounds; Long Time, 121; Blue Line, 114; Perth, 111; Vivid, 107; Jamie Hay, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Pall Mall, 87 pounds; Village Maid, 101; Shotover, 99; Cornelia, 88; Parthian, 96; Lita, 91.

After the races at Clifton yesterday the Executive Committee held a meeting to investigate the riding of Camp on Catspaw, who failed to get away at the start in the first race. While the evidence was not strong enough to convict Camp and warrant his being ruled off, the committee held that his conduct was such as to warrant his suspension for an indefinite period.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—The races here today were run with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sona A. won, with Pete Harlan second and Story Teller third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Tom Karl won, with Skobeleff second and Semaphore third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lilly Lochiel won, with Fremont second and Miss Francis third. Time—1:02½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Particle, 127 pounds; Theorem, 118; Rearcloth and King Idle, 117 each; Landseer, Ralph Black, Boocaccio, and Esau, 114 each; Count Luna and Troy, 111 each; Chemistry, Blessed, and Anomaly, 109 each; Nita, 106; Shamrock, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Joe Blackburn won, with Hartzo second and Lady Blackburn third. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Friendless won, with Tudor second and Buckler third. Time—1:22½.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7.—The matinée races here to-day, which informally inaugurate the races in the West, were run in the presence of a large crowd for this city, and with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Tee Sweet won handily by two lengths, with Black Knight second and Rose Howard third. Time—0:52.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fan King won easily by three lengths, with Enterprise second and Deer Lodge third. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Joe Walton won by a nose from Ernest Race, who was a length before Jamie Fonso, all ridden out. Time—1:46¾.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 7.—At the Kempton Park meeting to-day, the race for the Kempton Park Easter Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, was won by Brucea by a length from Aristos, with Treasurer third. There were eight starters. The last betting was 7 to 1 against Brucea, 9 to 4 against Aristos, and 5 to 1 against Treasurer.

At the Manchester Easter Steeplechase and Hurdle Races the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase Plate, at three miles and a quarter, was won by Ilex, with Why Not second, and Pasthird. There were eleven starters. The last betting was 5 to 2 against flex, 9 to 2 against Why Not, and 20 to 1 against Pan. The favorite was in the betting, Royal Meath, fell at the last fence.

SALE OF RACERS.

The breaking up of the McMahon & Co. racing combederacy, in which "Judge" McMahon and his son-in-law, the famous jockey, "Snapper" Garrison, were the principal owners, was settled yesterday with the sale of the horses at the Boulevard Riding Academy. Eolian, the one-time famous sprinter and son of Eolus and Calash, was bought by the auctioneers William Easton & Co. for $3,400. Mattie Corbett, the bookmaker, paid $3,200 for Kempland, and Jockey Garrison bought Speedwell for $2,500. The principal purchaser was W. F. Clemens of Brooklyn, who bought Pocatello for $850, Prince Edward for $1,200, Sterling for $500, Vera for $1,500, Garrison for $2,000, and Middlestone for $775. A Mr. O'Farrell of Brooklyn paid $2,450 for Falcon and $200 for Lone Jack. Banbridge went to W. L. Sheppard for $250. James Sheehan secured John Atwood for $1,625, J. N. Kitzson of Philadelphia paid $650 for Lillie M., and Jimmie McCormick got Emma V. for $900.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Ensign Miles R. M. Field has been detached from the Minnesota April 18 and ordered to the Essex April 29; Ensign John J. Knapp from duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to the Dale.

Post Chaplain John V. Lewis has been granted leave of absence for one month. Capt. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary of Subsistence, has been granted four months' additional leave.

First Lieut. S. J. Massey, Fifth Artillery, has been ordered to examination for retirement.

Ensign G. R. Stafford has been ordered to examination for promotion.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cattle were in good request, and the general market was firmer to-day. Especially desirable shipping sorts sold for a little more money than on Saturday. That was the case with prime heavy Cattle, for which there was a better demand than for some days previous, exporters again buying in a fairly liberal way. The general market was firm at former quotations. There were many good Cattle on sale, and a number of lots that were choice. There was an active demand for butchers' stock, which, being in light supply, sold strong. Stockers and feeders were wanted at previous quotations. Everything was sold, and the market had a firm look at the close. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5 10@5 30; choice Cattle, $4 75@4 90; good grade shipping Steers, $4 35@4 65; medium shipping Steers, $4 10@4 30; common to fair Steers, $3 60@4 00; common to choice Bulls, $2 50@3 75; good to choice Cows, $3 50@3 85; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@3 35; stockers and feeders, $3 00@3 75; Texas Steers, $3 00@3 75.

Fresh Hogs and medium Weight Hogs were a little higher than on Saturday. Common lots were slow at Saturday's prices. The range was $4 10@4 50. Sales were made at $4 10@4 40 for common to fair Hogs, mainly at $4 40@4 45 for good to choice Hogs, and at $4 45@4 50 for light weights selling at $4 10 for lower grades, and $4 50 for the best. Receipts were quite heavy. Cheap Hogs sold freely, and the market was quite active at the close. Quotations were: Rough Packing, $4 10@4 30; mixed and butchers', $4 30@4 45; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4 40@4 50; light, $4 40@4 50.

Sheep were in fair demand, but the market was nothing more than steady. Receipts were heavy. Shipping Sheep were wanted at former prices. The inferior and common grades were slow and weak. Quotations were: Inferior to choice, $3 00@5 00; Lambs, $4 00@6 00.

The stock market was heavy all day, but was not active. Reports from the Southwest were unfavorable. Kansas City was unchanged, but Omaha declined ¼. Denver and Rio Grande, 1; East Tennessee first preferred, ½, and Manhattan consolidated, ¼. *Declined*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1¼; Pullman, 1¼; Reading and Wisconsin Central, each 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 1, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, Northern Pacific, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Union Pacific, each ½. In the trade among the Grangers advanced ¼ and American Cotton Oil declined ¼.

Money on call loaned at 2@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced 5@10 points, to $4 86 for sixty day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¼ for sixty day bills, $4 87½ for demand, $4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 84 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short. Reichsmarks at 95¾ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio Southern Incomes, 2; Northwestern extension 4s and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Firsts, each 1; North Missouri Firsts, 2, and Metropolitan Firsts and Richmond and Danville 6s, each ½. *Declined*—Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Firsts, 3; Reading second preference Incomes, 1¼, and Ohio, Indiana and Western Firsts, reorganization certificates, Reading first preference Incomes, Texas and New-Orleans, Sabine Firsts, and Wisconsin Central Incomes, each 1.

Pipe Line Certificates sold at $1 20. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $2 35, Freeland at $1 05@$1 15, Navajo at .20, and Silver King at .30.

The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 21.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	210	Manhattan	190
American Exchange	102	Market & Fulton	227
Broadway	200	Mechanics'	208
Butchers & Drovers'	190	Mechanics' & Trad's'	160
Central National	140	Mercantile	218
Chase National	1260	Merchants'	140
Chatham	180	Merchants' Ex.	129
Chemical	4400	Metropolitan	7½
City	470	Metropolis	400
Citizens'	175	Nassau	175
Colonial	230	New-York	300
Commerce	210	New-York County	430
Continental	140	N. Y. National Ex.	125
Corn Exchange	345	Ninth National	135
East River	165	North America	180
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	150
Fifth Avenue	1200	Oriental	250
First National	2000	Pacific	200
First Nat. of S. I.	113	Park	390
Fourteenth Street	165	People's	250
Fourth National	168	Phenix	138
Gallatin National	295	Republic	167
Garfield National	400	Seaboard National	145
German-American	120	Seventh National	130
Germania	270	Shoe & Leather	160
Greenwich	110	St. Nicholas	250
Hanover	340	State of New-York	115
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	110
Importers' & Traders'	300	U. S. National	112
Irving	190	Western National	98
Leather Manufrs'	249		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1896	118½	.....
4s, '91, c	104	104½	Cur. 6s, 1897	121	.....
4s, 1907, r	122	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1898	124	.....
4s, 1907, c	122	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1899	126½	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$70,830,191
Balances	$4,440,767

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	69	69½	Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52
Reading	20 3-16	20¼	Reading gen.	84¾	85
Lehigh Val.	61¾	62	Read. 1st pf.	67¾	67¾
North. Pac.	31¼	31¾	Read. 2d pf.	45¾	46
Nor. Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	Read. 3d pf.	39½	40¼

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 7.—The following are the closing prices to-day on Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	38 3-8	Atlantic	13.50
Boston & Albany	217.00	Boston & Mon	48.50
Boston & Maine	227.00	Calumet & Hecla	260.00
Chi., Bur. & Q	106.75	Huron	3.12½
Chi. & Nth. W.	97.25	Kearsarge	1.87½
Eastern	171.00	Oscesola	27.25
Eastern 6s	126.00	Pewabic, n	8.00
Flint & P. M., pf.	98.50	Quincy	75.00
Little Rock	100.00	Santa Fé Copper	.35
Mass. Central	17.25	Boston Land Co.	6.37½
Mexican Central	19.00	San Diego L. Co.	21.00
N. Y. & N. E.	48.25	West End L. Co.	24.75
Old Colony	172.00	Bell Telephone	217.50
Rutland pf.	72.00	Lamson Store S.	28.25
Wis. Central	30.00	Water Power	6.75
Wis. Central pf.	68.00	Centennial Min.	18.00
Allouez M. Co., n	3.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.20	Potosi	4.00
Best & Belcher	3.35	Savage	2.10
Challar	4.00	Sierra Nevada	2.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	14.00	Union Consolidated	2.95
Crown Point	2.15	Utah	.65
Gould & Curry	1.75	Yellow Jacket	2.30
Hale & Norcross	3.80	Commonwealth	2.65
Mexican	3.60	Belle Isle	.25
Ophir	8.00		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 7, 1890.

COFFEE—A fair business was reported—mainly in other than Brazil growths—and on a generally steady basis, with Rio No. 7 flat basis, quoted at 19c. Sales embraced 1,500 bags Rio, of which No. 6, flat basis, at 19¾c., and No. 8, afloat, at 18c.; 4,915 bags Maracaibo, 4,269 bags Caracas, (washed and unwashed,) 440 bags Jamaica, and 3550 bags Savanilla at firm rates; 1,130 bags East India at 22¾c. @24c.; 500 mats Timor, cost and freight, at 22½c.; 250 mats interior (from December sale) at 25c., and 500 mats Sindarar, cost and freight, at 23¾c.... And in the option line a moderate speculative movement was reported (aggregate business in options, for the day, 36,250 bags), at much stronger prices, the unfavorable weather having been bullish, with the later deliveries in most favor, and the outcome here for the day was a rise of 25@30 points and the close of firmness....It was estimated that the world's visible supply of coffee statistics, when completed, would show a shrinkage for March of 125,000 to 175,000 bags.....No cable advices to-day from Europe.

COTTON—Was again very lightly dealt in here in the spot and immediate positions, business here for the day on options only 16,500 bales,) yet prices further hardened 10@12 points, partly on reported offerings and limited export deliveries, (since our last 5,632 bales were cleared,) and April options closed here steadily at 11.46c., May at 11.45c., (range 11.43c.@11.50c.,) June at 11.50c.@ 11.51c., (range 11.48c.@11.51c.,) July at 11.53c.@ 11.56c., (range 11.50c.@11.56c.,) August at 11.52c.@11.53c., (range 11.52c.@11.55c.,) September at 10.95c.@ 10.96c., October at 10.57c.@10.58c., November at 10.39c.@10.40c., December at 10.38c.@10.39c., and January at 10.40c.@10.41c.....And for prompt delivery sales were reported to-day of 150 bales to spinners at previous quotations, (204 bales sold to shippers and 289 bales to shippers last week not previously made public.).....Middling stood here at the close at 11 7-16c. @ ⅜.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was held with increasing confidence, in view of the further rise in Wheat, and, in instances, a slight advance was made, but the demand was not active from any source, and the bidding was unstimulated by receivers and local millers.....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 11,098 bbls. and 10,404 sacks, and clearances hence, 7,272 bbls. and 14,980 sacks, and from four Canadian ports, 44,742 sacks and bbls.

Sales reported of 24,150 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 7,350 sacks and bbls. to shippers,) and somewhat irregular values, though on some lots of favorite brands holders report a gain of 5c. per bbl.....And of RYE FLOUR 1,050 bbls., and of CORNMEAL 750 bbls., in lots, at full figures.....BUCKWHEAT, and MALT held to extreme prices, and inactive.....Fair to good Canada in demand and tending upward—including 40 to 50 lb. at 77c.@85c., as to deliveries, (5,000 sacks sold by a local mill at 80c.)

WHEAT—Under very stimulating reports from interior points, (including further and quite discouraging crop telegrams,) and eagerness to cover outstanding contracts—largely on Western orders, a good part from first hands, (when the Wheat interest it was said had been crowded rather severely,) speculation here was much more animated, (aggregate of option sales and exchanges given as up to 15,084,000 bushels) and prices, on options, were advanced for Monday—through frequent changes—about ½c.@1¾c., though the final dealings were on a somewhat weaker basis.....Cables as far as received were generally in a strengthening tendency. Stock of Wheat in elevator and warehouse here, 2,364,894 bushels, showing for the week a decrease of 128,726 bushels, and the stock 1,601,749 bushels contract grade of Red Wheat, and 185,755 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring, and stock of Wheat afloat here, 31,500 bushels, and aggregate in sight, as per Bradstreet's, 28,644,738 bushels, (a decrease of 268,855 bushels,) against a grand total a year ago of 28,779,354 bushels.....And here the April option on contract Wheat closed regularly at 87½c., (range 87c.@87¾c., subsequently up to 87¾c.@88c., and back to 87¾c.@87½c., at which the latest at 88¼c. on sales and exchanges for the day of 4,088,000 bushels.), June regularly at 88¾c., (range 87 7-16c.@89c., subsequently up to 89¼c.@ 89⅞c., and back to 88¾c.), July regularly at 87⅝c., (range 86¾c.@87¾c., August at 86¼c., (range 85c.@86¼c., subsequently up to 86¾, and back to 86¼c.,) September regularly at 86¾c., (range 85¾c.@86¾c.,) and December at 88½c., (range 88c.@ 88⅞c.)

CORN—Was also freely dealt in, and at the outset advance in prices, but reacted on some liberal offerings, and left off easy, and on options only a shade over saturday evening.....Export call fair.....Western accounts of unsatisfactory markets, of heavy losses, (forwarding movement reported as increasing).....Stock in warehouse and elevator here on Saturday, 1,806,386 bushels, of which 1,643,740 bushels No. 2 Mixed, and 162,646 bushels steamer No. 2 Oats, and for prompt and early delivery about 196,000 bushels.....No. 1 White, in elevator, quoted at 33½c.@33¾c.; No. 2 White, in store and elevator, sold at 32½c.@32¾c., and delivered at 33½c. @33¾c.; No. 2 White, April option, at 31½c.@31¾c., closing at 31¾c.; do., May, at 30½c.@30¾c., closing at 30½c.; No. 3 White, clipped, afloat storage, at 32c.; No. 2 White, 32c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 29½c.@29¾c., and delivered at 30½c.@30¾c.; No. 2 Oats, April option, at 29½c.; do., May, at 29¼c.@28¾c., closing at 28½c.; do., June, at 28¼c.@28⅝c., closing at 28½c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, at 28c.; Rejected at 28c.; ungraded White at 31c.@37c., and ungraded Mixed at 28c.@32c., as to quality and condition.

HOPS—In a very dull market, were nominally unaltered as to prices.....Prime to choice State quoted at 17c.@18c., and down to 12c. for common, and prime to strictly choice Pacifics at 18c.@19c., and down to 12c.@13c. for good, (all of last year's crop.)

NAVAL STORES—Resin was in reduced stock and stronger in prices, within the range of $1 22½@ $1 27½, for Strained, mostly at $1 25@$1 25½. Turpentine wanted and held firmly, closing at 43c. prompt and at 41c.@42c. to arrive.

PETROLEUM—Crude certificates and Crude Petroleum declined for the day 1¾, on quite urgent offerings and a limited speculative business, leaving off easy at 80¾, (range for the day 80@81¾,) on sales of 188,000 bbls.....Refined, on Crude Petroleum, to shipping orders, held to former prices, though quiet.

PROVISIONS—Hog products had rather more attention, and wound up more firmly.....Week's exports from four Atlantic ports, 8,271 bbls. Pork, 10,797 bbls. and tcs. Meats, and 10,956,856 lbs. Bacon.....PORK sold to the extent of 500 bbls., including new Mess at $11 75@$12 25 and Short Clear at $11 75@$13 25, and closed here in more than fair demand, with city quoted up to 5c.@5 15-16c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.@6¼c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 32,507 head.....CUTMEATS also stronger and more sought after, including Pickled Bellies, 5¾@ 6c., Pickled Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c. and bid, Smoked do. at 6c., Pickled Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., Smoked do. at 9¾c. and Pickled Rolls in very fair demand, with city quoted up to 5¾c.@5 15-16c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.@6¼c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 32,507 head.....LARD was stronger and more sought after, including Prime City, 6¼c., and Prime Western, 6¼c., at 6¼c.@6⅜c., 12 lb. 6½c. bid, and 10-lb. at 6⅝c. @6¾c., Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c. and bid, Smoked do. at 6c., Pickled Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., Smoked do. at 9¾c. and Pickled Rolls in very fair demand, with city quoted up to 5¾c.@5 15-16c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.@6¼c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 32,507 head.....OUTMEATS also stronger and more sought after, including Pickled Bellies, 5¾@6c., Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c. and bid, Smoked do. at 6c., Pickled Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., Smoked do. at 9¾c. and Pickled Rolls in very fair demand, with city quoted up to 5¾c.@5 15-16c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.@6¼c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 32,507 head.....BUTTERINE also stronger and more sought after, including Pickled Bellies, 5¾@6c., Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c. and bid, Smoked do. at 6c., Pickled Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., Smoked do. at 9¾c. and Pickled Rolls in very fair demand, with city quoted up to 5¾c.@5 15-16c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.@6¼c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 32,507 head.....

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:32 | Sun sets...6:32 | Moon rises 10:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	9:51	Gov. Isl.	10:07
	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	10:05	Gov. Isl.	10:24

	A. M.		A. M.
Gov. Isl.	4:13	Hell Gate	3:00
	P. M.		P. M.
Gov. Isl.	4:39	Hell Gate	3:26

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	3:46	Gov. Isl.	4:19
	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	3:43	Gov. Isl.	4:12

	A. M.		A. M.
Hell Gate	5:41		
	P. M.		P. M.
Hell Gate	5:40		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, APRIL 7.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Amsterdam 16 da., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow and Moville 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Berry, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Delaware, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship State of Texas, Williams, Fernandina and Brunswick 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Bombay, (Br.,) Willis, Newcastle 20 da., in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

Steamship Arden Carrack, (Br.,) Garnsworthy, Cienfuegos 9 da., in ballast to George Christal & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

Steamship Benefactor, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Jousselin, Havre 7 da., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

Steamship Lisman, (Br.,) Brown, Newcastle 19 da., in ballast to H. Stursberg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Alvena, (Br.,) Mackay, Carlisle Bay and Port Limon 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

Steamship Lassell, (Br.,) Readie, Rio Janeiro 22 da., with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Steamship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to H. G. Seaman.

Steamship Standard, Evans, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, N., cloudy; at City Island, fresh, N., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Bothnia, for Liverpool; Espana, for —; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Seminole, for Charleston, &c.; Chas. F. Mayer, for Baltimore.

Ship El Capitan, for Sydney, N. S. W.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamship Lucy P. Miller, for Bucksport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Inman Line steamship City of Berlin, Capt. Lewis, at Liverpool from New-York, reports that she passed a large iceberg on April 1 in lat. 41 N., lon. 49 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 7.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Russia, Capt. Reuter, from New-York March 28 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 2:20 P. M. to-day.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Sanders, from New-York March 29, arr. at Southampton at 1 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Bussius, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 1 A. M. to-day.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Champagne, Capt. Boyer, from New-York March 29 for Havre, passed the Lizard at 7 A. M. to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Nevada, Capt. Stewart, from New-York March 27, arr. at Glasgow at 7 A. M. to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Indiana, Capt. Ritchie, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York at 2 P. M. April 5.

The steamship Delcomyn, (Br.,) Capt. Gyles, from Palermo March 24 for New-York, passed Gibraltar March 29.

The steamship St. Oswald, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from New-York March 29 for Antwerp, passed Dover yesterday.

The steamship Crown Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, sld. from Catacola for New-York April 2.

The steamship Hela, (Ger.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Swinemunde for New-York April 2.

The steamship Urbino, (Br.,) sld. from Naples for New-York April 2.

The steamship Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Parasols, Marseilles for New-York April 3.

The steamship Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) sld. from Bremen for New-York April 3.

The steamship Armenia, (Br.,) sld. from Calcutta for New-York April 4.

The steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York April 5.

The steamship Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Bolivia, (Ger.,) Capt. Baxter, from New-York March 8, arr. at Genoa April 2.

The steamship Stolmboro. (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from New-York March 8, arr. at Genoa April 4.

The steamship Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Wodhouse, from New-York March 22, arr. at Glasgow April 5.

The steamship Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Bahnsen, from New-York March 14, arr. at Bremen April 5.

The steamship Haiti, (Ger.,) Capt. Hinsch, from New-York March 15, arr. at Harburg April 5.

The steamship Iago, (Br.,) Capt. Ouston, from New-York March 15, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

The steamship Monkseaton, (Br.,) Capt. Beasley, from New-York March 22, arr. at London yesterday.

The steamship Mortlake, (Br.,) Capt. Buyers, New-York March 21, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 8.

Amalfi, Hamburg, March 30.
Rosalanda, Gibraltar, March 24.
City of Alexandria, Havana, April 3.
City of San Antonio, St. Croix, April 1.
Mohr, Bremen, March 29.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 22.
Gleaserby, Gibraltar, March 24.
Holland, London, March 30.
North Anglia, Gibraltar, March 23.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 21.
Polaria, Hamburg, March 29.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 23.
Stura, Gibraltar, March 24.
The Queen, Liverpool, March 27.
Utopia, Gibraltar, March 17.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 22.
Wyoming, Liverpool, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Caracas, La Guayra, April 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 28.
Lassell, Rio Janeiro, March 16.
Saratoga, Havana, April 5.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Gregory, Para, March 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 2.
Waesland, Antwerp, March 29.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Advance, Rio Janeiro, March 16.
Aller, Bremen, April 2.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, March 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, April 1.
Gloucester City, Swansea, March 27.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 28.
Taormina, Hamburg, March 27.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

Colon, Aspinwall, April 6.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, April 2.
Gellert, Havre, April 1.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 28.

Alsatian, St. Croix	7:00 P. M.		2:00 P. M.
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.		3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Bremen	1:30 A. M.		9:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	12:00 M.		1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Alsatian, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.		9:30 A. M.
City of Chester, Liv-erpool	.....		8:00 A. M.
Delta, Kingston	.....		.....
Lamar, Brunswick	4:30 P. M.		6:00 P. M.
Marion, Trinidad	8:00 P. M.		9:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.		1:00 P. M.
Westmoreland, Am-bur	6:30 A. M.		5:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Colonial Council, Ha-vana	11:00 A. M.		12:00 M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.		12:00 M.
Servian, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Amster-dam	7:30 A. M.		9:30 A. M.
Regin, Hamburg	.....		9:30 A. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.		3:00 P. M.
State of Georgia, Glas-gow	.....		6:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Aguan, Belize	1:00 P. M.		3:00 P. M.
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.		12:00 M.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Flour firm and active; higher. Wheat higher; from the opening a steady demand developed, and at the close was 2c. higher for May, 1½c. for June, 1c. for July, and 5c. for August above Saturday; No. 2 Red, cash, 81½c.@82c., nominal; May closed 79⅝c.; June, 79¼c.; July, 76c.; August, 73½c. Corn irregular; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 27½c.; May closed 28¼c.; June, 28¾c.; July, 29¾c. asked; September, 30¼c. bid. Oats higher; No. 2, cash, 22¼c.@22¾c. bid; May, 22¾c. bid. Rye unchanged. Lead dull and lower to sell; common, 3.65c. asked; other descriptions, 3.70c. Butter weak. Eggs lower at 8c.@8¼c. Provisions strong; Pork, $10 66. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 40 asked. Bacon firm and steady at mixed, $6 80 asked; clear r

BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—3RD PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL—3D PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DIED—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—3D PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—4th col.
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HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
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HOUSES WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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MISCELLANEOUS—3D PAGE—7th col.
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PIANOS—3D PAGE—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
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TEACHERS, &c.—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—3D PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE EHRE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SHE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—From 1 to 8 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FAUST.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The Senate Committee on Cities took up yesterday the investigation of the Board of Aldermen. It learned no good of that august body, and a thorough inquiry into its doings will be likely to suggest that the best thing to do with it will be to get rid of it altogether. Such functions as it now exercises can be more safely lodged elsewhere. Ex-Alderman CONKLING, who appeared as a witness, was plainly in favor of abolishing the board as now constituted, and of getting rid of the very name of Alderman, which, he said, had become so "repugnant to honest men" that it was difficult to get respectable persons to become candidates for the office. He seemed to be doubtful whether it would be best to make a City Council of the heads of municipal departments or to have a separate body with that name either smaller or larger than the present Board of Aldermen. A change in the number of members would not be likely to work a reform of itself. There ought really to be some representative body, independent of those who exercise administrative functions, to have some kind of supervision and control over the collection and expenditure of public funds. It should be representative of the whole city and not of wards or districts, and it could only be made so by being elected from the city at large, and then to be fairly representative the principle of minority representation would have to be applied. The present board is a good deal worse than useless.

An audacious attempt was made in the House yesterday to pass the Morrill Dependent Pension bill under a suspension of the rules, and after a debate of a little more than an hour. This could have been done by a two-thirds vote, and a change of two votes from the negative side to the affirmative would have accomplished the end. The vote stood 169 to 87. All the negative votes but one, that of Mr. MOORE of New-Hampshire, were cast by Democrats, and 86 Democrats voted in the affirmative. The scheme was in nature of a trick, the Democrats having been induced to neglect attendance by the announcement that the day would be devoted to District of Columbia business alone. But the game was discovered in time to defeat it, and the bill is hardly likely to get through now without discussion.

It really looks as if the leaven of opposition to the taxation of the materials of manufacture were beginning to work even in the minds of some of the Republican leaders. In the Senate, Mr. ALLISON'S Committee on Finance has made the extraordinary proposition to give hearings on the tariff question paring in advance to cut to pieces will be very edifying. The McKinley bill could only go through, if at all, by the exercise of the utmost discipline, and discipline in the House will be practically broken down by any such attitude on the part of the Senate. The explanation is not far to seek. When legislation is made merely a means to promote party success, it becomes of the last importance to ambitious men, like Mr. ALLISON, to have the shaping of such legislation.

It having been reported in the West that the White Lead Trust was about to obtain control of the Linseed Oil Trust, the following statement was published yesterday as having been made by the President of the first-named organization: "The Lead Trust has already three large linseed oil mills and is working in harmony with the other crushers, and it has been in contemplation to have some more intimate relation if upon examination it is found practicable and desirable." This seems to foreshadow a union of these two great Trusts. It is no secret, however, that great influence has been exerted in each of them by persons largely interested in the Standard Oil Trust, and that the two organizations have been working "in harmony" for some time. The influence of a combined certificate capital of about $120,000,000 appears to have dominated the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, for, as we pointed out on the 21st ult., the duty of 25 cents a gallon on linseed oil, (equivalent to more than 70 pet cent.) with the aid of which the price of domestic oil has been raised by the Trust from 38 to 60 cents a gallon, has been increased to 30 cents by Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants, and the duty of 3 cents a pound on white lead (also equivalent to more than 70 per cent.) has been retained by these patriotic gentlemen. Since the committee began work on the tariff schedules the price of linseed oil has been raised, and the White Lead Trust has arbitrarily put up the price of white lead about 10 per cent. These Trusts had great confidence in their influence over Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates—not omitting Mr. BURROWS, who proclaimed his desire to put the products of all Trusts on the free list—and their confidence was not misplaced.

The Fortifications bill now before the Senate for action, after having passed the House, while not constructed on the imposing lines of Mr. DOLPH'S measure, which devotes over $126,000,000 to a like purpose, is sufficient for present needs. It amounts to $4,521,678, which is a large increase over last session's bill of $1,233,594, and a moderate increase over the appropriation of the session before, which was $3,972,000. The chief items in the present bill are no longer for gun material, but for the batteries in which to place some of the new guns and mortars, and for the completion of the Government factory at West Troy, where the heavy ordnance for coast defense is finished. These two items, adding to them one of half a million for additional sites for forts, amount to over $3,000,000, or more than two-thirds of the whole. The Government has already contracted for all the steel gun forgings that can be finished at its works for some time to come, so that the chief present needs are to begin the preparation of the batteries and to enlarge the working capacity of the gun factory. The bill, however, besides the usual items for the care of the forts and for experiments, provides liberally for the further purchase of mortars, torpedoes, field pieces, and armor-piercing projectiles. The batteries first fitted up under this bill will be at New-York, San Francisco, and Boston, and with them the new system of coast defense will have been put into practical operation.

A BAD BARGAIN.

We pointed out the other day some curious mistakes made by the Republican managers in regard to the effect of the McKinley Tariff bill upon the various sections of the country. The first and most striking of these was their mistake in supposing that they were telling the truth when they said that this is a "Western bill." As a matter of cold fact, so far as it gives favors to one section more than to another, it is an Eastern bill, because the few rich contributors to the campaign fund who are to be made richer if the bill pass all live in the East or in the Western Central States. The second mistake they have made is in supposing that the Western men will not discover the big fibs that have been told them on this point. But there remains a greater mistake than either of these, and that is in supposing that if the Western States that have been trembling on the verge of political revolution for the past few years can in reality be bribed by this worthless gift to remain with the Republicans, or even if Ohio and Iowa, which have gone clean over to the enemy since Mr. HARRISON took his seat, can be regained, the party would therefore be safe in the next Presidential election.

It is a perfectly well-known fact, which no one now disputes since the *Tribune* has published it to the world, that the Republican party managers bought the Electoral votes of New-York, 36 in number, of Mr. HILL, and gave him the Governor's office in return. That purchase and sale cannot be repeated, and without the 36 votes of New-York no Republican candidate can be elected, even with the votes of the new States, unless every New-England vote can be saved. Of these the 14 in Massachusetts, 4 in Rhode Island, and 4 in New-Hampshire are endangered by the McKinley bill—22 in all. With New-York these would make 58, or a change of 116 in the count. Any one who is able to reckon, say, as high as the number of Mr. HARRISON'S relatives and connections in the Federal service, can see how much the Republicans have got to bank on in their new combination. To enable our readers to understand exactly how the McKinley Tariff bill is regarded by a very considerable portion of the Republican Party in the East, we republish the following description of it from

"When the McKinley Tariff bill was promulgated, the people for the first time were made to understand that the fat fried out of the specially protected firms, corporations, combines, and Trusts was to be returned, and that it was to be got by Congress frying it out of them. If the McKinley bill should become law, there is not a poor devil of a citizen from one end of the country to the other who will not be put into the pan and placed over the coals in order that he may contribute his item of fat to the great quantity which is to be returned to those who supplied the campaign grease of 1888. The most disinterested and fair-minded man, Republican or Democrat, may go up and down the McKinley list and find thereon not a single thing added to or taken from the present tariff schedule which has not been added to or taken from it for the benefit and behoof of representatives of special interests. The entire scheme rests upon no other or better principle than that of returning their fat to the manufacturers or of helping the party by the basest partisan methods."

Now this bill, which is described by a Republican journal as simply rotten in its corruption, will, if it become a law, injure very deeply the extensive business interests of Republican manufacturers in the New England States, in New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In the latter State the hold of the party is probably too strong to be shaken, but in the other States, except Maine and Vermont, the loss of the Electoral vote is quite within the limits of possibility. Here then is the exact state of the business. The McKinley bill is a corrupt bargain with rich men, which pretends to favor the West, but will not gain a single vote there, even if it can keep those that are in peril, and which puts in grave danger at least fifty-eight votes in the East. It cannot be a good bargain, from the lowest point of view, unless the corruption fund is made large enough to buy the votes now in peril, and that is a bigger job than any party has yet succeeded in handling.

THE JERSEY CITY ELECTION.

The people of Jersey City enjoy whatever advantage there may be in holding their municipal election in the Spring, and if the honest and decent citizens of that place will only ignore politics and act resolutely for the protection of their own civic interests they may to-day overthrow the arrogant and corrupt "ring" of politicians by which their affairs are mismanaged and they are themselves ruthlessly plundered. There is nothing at stake that can be legitimately regarded as political, and honest Democrats and Republicans ought to unite in a supreme effort to destroy the power of a gang of public robbers. The question is not one of party supremacy or of future party advantage, but of efficient and economical administration of local affairs, in which all have an equal interest. In fact, so far as moral effect is concerned, it would be much better for the Democrats to have the ticket defeated to which their party name is attached, for it is a discredit to the party, and the success of the methods by which it is supported would react against the reputation and standing of the party, not only in New-Jersey, but throughout the country. It cannot afford to accept the responsibility of "Boss" DAVIS'S ticket and of the scandals with which it is associated.

Unless men of all parties act together in a vigorous effort to secure honest and decent local government, there is danger that the corrupt ring will retain its hold and continue to sap the resources of Jersey City and hasten its career toward municipal bankruptcy. There will be no excuse for acting blindly, because the facts have been clearly revealed. The taxes and the debt of the city have been piled high, while public interests have been shamefully mismanaged, and men without conscience or scruple have been enriching themselves at the expense of the taxpayers. The vicious and disorderly elements of the community have been pampered and favored, the administration of justice has been degraded, and a city that ought to be prosperous and attractive has been made an undesirable place for residence and the ownership of property.

The contest for a regeneration of the government of Jersey City is not an easy one, because the ring has intrenched itself by the grossest frauds upon the ballot box, and the election machinery is in its control. The law has permitted a partisan control of the elections in the different voting precincts, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to prevent opponents of the ring from securing the protection at the polls to which they are justly entitled. It has been proved by a legislative investigation that the grossest frauds were committed at the election last Fall. There was false registration on an enormous scale, with consequent repeating and fraudulent voting, and poll lists were falsified and ballot boxes stuffed without scruple. The election officers were guilty of every offense against the purity and fairness of elections that unscrupulous ingenuity could devise. The frauds and violations of law have been the subject of a vigorous charge by one of the Judges, and are under inquiry by the Grand Jury of Hudson County. Several election officers are under arrest and others are likely to be.

Notwithstanding the shameful exposures that have been made and the proceedings that have been taken, the same election officers who were guilty of such gross violation of a sacred trust last Fall have again been placed in charge of the ballot boxes by the local authorities which do the bidding of the ring. They have shown no sense of decency or respect for law, but have boldly prepared for a repetition of the infamous practices of the State election. The same fraudulent registry lists are to be used, with all their opportunities for repeating and illegal voting, and the customary preparations have been made for overwhelming the respectable voters and making the election sustain the decrees of the ring by every species of fraud and falsification.

All this will make it difficult for the respectable people of Jersey City to gain control of their affairs, and in order to do so they must ignore party ties and work together with resolute courage. Democrats who vote for the re-election of Mayor CLEVELAND will not be doing their party a service, but they will help to perpetuate city a by-word and a hissing in the land. This will tend to repel from their party every where the support of men who believe in purity of elections and honesty in public administration. They owe it to themselves and their party to repudiate the rascals who are bringing discredit upon the very name of Democracy. We shall see to-day whether the people of Jersey City are worthy of the good government which is now within their reach, or whether they will still consent to be overridden and plundered by a gang of rapacious and sordid rascals.

MR. SHERMAN GIVES UP HOPE.

Before Senator SHERMAN'S Anti-Trust bill, which had been reported favorably from the Finance Committee and thoroughly discussed, was again sent to a committee room—this time to the room of the Committee on the Judiciary—it was described by at least one prominent Republican Senator as a "humbug." He warned the Senate that if the bill should pass it would, in his judgment, be found to be "nothing more nor less than a humbugging of the people of the United States."

Now that a substitute for Mr. SHERMAN'S bill has been reported from the Judiciary Committee, the Senator from Ohio finds that this substitute is worthless. His comments are published in the Washington dispatches of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a leading Republican paper of the Mississippi Valley, which has repeatedly expressed a belief that the Republicans of the Senate would pass a bill that could be used for the overthrow of all Trusts. They are, in part, as follows:

"Senator SHERMAN does not mince words in speaking of the fate of his Anti-Trust bill. The bill which the Committee on the Judiciary has just reported as a substitute for the Sherman bill will, in the opinion of the Senator, be 'totally ineffective in dealing with combinations and Trusts. All corporations can ride through it or over it without fear of punishment or detection. It is manifest,' he says, 'that if any relief is to be had it must be done as the result of popular opinion or by the action of the House, where amendments may be provided which will restore in substance the original design of the bill.' He gives up hope of seeing any legislation originate in the Senate of such a character as to cope with the Trust evil."

And this substitute was framed and reported by the following-named Republican Senators: Mr. EDMUNDS of Vermont, Mr. INGALLS of Kansas, Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts, Mr. WILSON of Iowa, and Mr. EVARTS of New-York, these being the majority members of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. SHERMAN says that they have made a bill that would be "totally ineffective."

The Senator from Ohio appears to have had a pretty clear view of the situation when he gave up hope of seeing any effective bill on this subject passed in the Senate. Mr. PLATT of Connecticut declared that the bill, of Mr. SHERMAN and of the Finance Committee was a humbug, and it was opposed by the Republican Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and amended with sinister designs by other Republican members of the same committee. Now this committee brings out in the place of it a bill that is called a sham by Mr. SHERMAN. How would it do for the Senator from Ohio and his Republican associates to attack the combinations by an application of that doctrine frequently proclaimed by himself—that such rings can be and ought to be restrained and punished by a reduction or the entire removal of the tariff duties by the use of which they extort money from the people?

The Copyright bill now pending in Congress, substantially the measure of last year, ought by all means to pass. It conciliates all interests that are worthy of consideration on any ground whatever. There is no doubt of its passage in the Senate by a large majority, and a recent and careful estimate makes it appear that it will pass the House by a safe vote. The only question about its fate is a question whether it can be brought to a vote in both houses. Surely its friends ought to be able to secure a vote. The argument has already been exhausted, and members of the present House can easily find all that is to be said upon the subject without repeating tedious investigations that have been made already. Nothing is needed for success except close and diligent attention upon the part of the members who have the measure in charge.

The decision of the Sioux, or, at least, of those who took part in Friday night's conclave and dance, not to accept lands in severalty within their now restricted reservation cannot have been wholly unexpected. During the conferences of the Commissioners last year and the year before, many of the chiefs opposed the allotment system. Here and there was an exception, like JOHN GRASS, a noble specimen of the red man, who risked his popularity at the dance by appealing to his hearers to earn their living instead of being beggars and dependents on the Government bounty. But the rejection of his views is not strange considering the determined opposition which severalty allotment meets with among tribes of the Indian Territory where there is much education, intelligence, and comprehension of the fundamental ideas of property, society, and government. No doubt, among the civilized tribes the advantage which a few of the most influential have in cultivating for their personal account more than would be their share of the tribal lands if allotted individually may account for their satisfaction with the present system. But the familiar ideas of all Indians and the comparatively slow progress made as yet under the severalty act show that the holding of lands in common is hard to eradicate and that much patience will be required to effect the desired change.

MR. MORGAN'S CONDITION HOPELESS.

At the residence of Mr. George H. Morgan, 6 East Fortieth-street, last evening it was said that the last cablegram received, which was one sent from Monte Carlo at 5 o'clock, stated that Mr. J. S. Morgan was still alive, but that his condition was quite hopeless. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan sail for the Isles to-morrow.

"THE DRUM MAJOR" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—To-night at the Chestnut-Street Theatre was seen the first production here of "The Drum Major" by the Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Company. The event proved all the more interesting, as it was the one hundredth consecutive performance of this opera. The theatre was handsomely decorated with greens, flowers, bunting, and flags; pretty souvenir programmes were given to those attending the performance, and in every way the occasion was a memorable one. The theatre was crowded with one of the most fashionable and representative audiences of the season. The cast, which is a favorite one here, included Pauline Hall, James T. Powers, Georgie Dennin, Edwin Stevens, John Brand, and Rose Davenport. All were given a hearty welcome on their appearance, and were twice called before the curtain at the close of the second act.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Steele Mackaye's melodrama called "Money Mad" was produced at the Standard Theatre last night. The performance lasted five hours. Mr. Mackaye apologized for the length of the waits, saying that the head stage carpenter had been taken ill. The "sensation" scene of the piece is shown in its fourth act. This represents the Clark-street drawbridge in Chicago by night. The draw is opened to permit a large steamboat to pass through, and thereafter an attempt at murder is exhibited, and the villain of the drama, plunging headlong into the waters of Chicago River, rescues the victim. Mackaye's play was once called "Through the Dark," and its scene was then laid in London. It was produced in that shape at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre under the management of D. H. Harkins, May 10, 1879. The cast included Messrs. Harkins, Wheelock, A. C. Dacre, Charles Fisher, Frank Hardenbergh, and Owen Fawcett; Misses Ellie Wilton, Geraldine Maye, Henrietta Irving, and Louise Allen. The play was rewritten, its scene changed from London to Chicago, and under the title of "A Noble Rogue" it was acted in the last-named city a few years ago. "Money Mad" is probably not very different in any important particular from "A Noble Rogue." Mr. Mackaye has written better plays. The text is compounded largely of shallow buncombe and slang. There is a comic prayer in it which is probably the most blasphemous passage in contemporary drama. Oaths and thieves' jargon are plentiful. Yet there is an intelligent dramatic idea underlying the thing, and there are traces of the hand of a dexterous playwright here and there. A large number of capable actors are employed in the performance. The air of personal distinction that belongs to Mr. Wilton Lackaye and his picturesque manner give importance to the rôle of the hero, who is a thief by force of circumstances, but a noble fellow at heart. Miss Minnie Seligman, in a trite, irrational part, acts with unexpected force. Messrs. W. H. Thompson, G. W. Wessels, E. J. Henley, Hudson Liston, and E. H. Vanderfelt sustained other prominent parts. Miss Quinn Vaness, from the variety stage, appears in a boy's part and sings "Little Annie Rooney." Any further account of the performance must be deferred.

The molding on the ceiling of Niblo's Garden must have been loosened last night, for a noisier or a merrier audience never congregated than that which assisted in the resurrection of Jack Sheppard at that house. The resurrection was effected in anjold-fashioned melodrama called "The Knights of Tyburn," but the redoubtable Jack was there in all the glory of his numerous crimes and in the glamour of his many marvelous escapes. He was impersonated by a plump and pretty young woman, who swaggered and fought like a man, gave utterance to a strong word now and then, rode astride a real horse with grace and sang fresh, climbed a long rope ladder with remarkable agility, and did a hundred other astonishing things that completely won the hearts of the gallery gods and powerfully impressed many people in the orchestra stalls. This heroine was Miss Clara Louise Thompson, and she showed herself to be an unusually clever and capable sciress. From Miss Thompson down to the supers, of whom there was a great number, every one was properly imbued with the bumptious spirit of melodrama and shouted his lines with a loud and mighty voice and smote the stage with all his strength. But the audience liked this, and the greater the noise the more it applauded. The scenery was good and the mechanical contrivances were effective. It is quite probable that the venture will be popular and profitable at Niblo's.

After a week's rest Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld produced his play, "The Spring Song," at the Park Theatre last night. The play was the same yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. Its recital was the first of a series of three, which are to be devoted wholly to the performance of compositions by Chopin. The programme yesterday consisted of the following numbers: Sonata, Opus 35; ballade in G minor, Opus 23; nocturne in A flat, Opus 55; two études, Opus 25, Nos. 2 and 8; allegro de concert, Opus 46; impromptu, Opus 29; two preludes, Opus 28, Nos. 21 and 22; mazourka, Opus 41, No. 1; valse in D flat, Opus 64, No. 1, and scherzo, Opus 31.

M. de Pachmann has made a close and long study of Chopin's works and has achieved success as a performer of them in Europe. His technique, so far as revealed yesterday, is singularly well adapted to these compositions. He possesses a very clean and smooth legato, which never loses its distinctness nor approaches a staccato in the most rapid passages, but which makes his runs positively beautiful in their ease and intelligibility. His tone color is very soft and agreeable, and there is at no time the slightest hardness in his touch. His playing is full of delightful nuances, which are never forgotten even in the most rapid passages. His control is exact and well sustained, and his octave playing is great.

On the other hand, his range of dynamic effects is not large. His limits appear to lie between an extremely delicate pianissimo and a fairly sonorous forte. But of course this judgment is based on a single hearing, and the pianist may reveal a wider range in the future. His use of the two pedals at once, evidently for the purpose of obtaining a soft and sustained tone, frequently leads to obscurity in broken arpeggios and irregular succession of chords. But, on the whole, M. de Pachmann's playing of those numbers which represent the feminine side of Chopin's character was delightful. The two études, the impromptu and the D-flat valse, were played in a really admirable manner; the last-named number we have never heard so beautifully performed.

The theme of the allegro and the largo of the sonata were well rendered, but not in a manner to produce any astonishment. The finale was the one in which the allegro de concert suffered from the same weakness. Indeed, M. de Pachmann's playing of these numbers was spiritless and without warmth. His conception of Chopin's music appears to be tinged chiefly with delicacy and tenderness, and to most of the Polish composer's finale these qualities of the pianist's style are eminently suitable. It is pretty well established, however, that there was a masculine side to Chopin's nature, and, so far as yesterday's performance indicated, the new-comer will not teach his American hearers much about this.

M. de Pachmann's demeanor at the piano is, perhaps, not a matter for consideration here, except in so far as smiles, nods, and grimaces tend to distract the attention of his hearers from the music. The audience yesterday treated the player with much kindness and, called him out at the end of the performance, when he played Henselt's "Si oiseau j'étais." He will be heard again this afternoon.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Mme. Adelina Patti appeared once more as Donizetti's remarkable mad girl, Lucia. It would be a sheer waste of words to attempt serious comment on a presentation of this work, for the opera is without dramatic sense, although it contains plenty of pretty music. People do not appear to care much whether "Lucia" is well done or not.

Mme. Patti was received last night with the customary demonstrations of delight, which were just as great when she sang flat at the close of the "Ardon gl'incensi" as when she sang in tune. This delightful attitude of the public might seem to justify an impresario in carelessness about the details of his performances. We do not think it does, and we do not believe that Mr. Abbey does. He has always shown a disposition to give this public its money's worth, and to throw in a little for good measure. If some of the details of last night's performance were unsatisfactory was unfortunate, but it was probably unavoidable. The great prima donna delighted her hearers, and that was what they went there for. Her duet with the flute had been simplified and was no longer the marvelous display of virtuosity singing that it was in days gone by; but, barring the one flat note, it was a lovely piece of vocalization. The cadenza at the close of "Spargi d'amaro pianto" was a trifle out of tune in one or two spots, but it was brilliant, and gave the audience an excuse for demanding "Home, Sweet Home," which was forthcoming, as usual.

M. Guille was a very unsatisfactory Edgardo. His voice is too small for the Opera House, and he sang out of tune a great deal too much for the endurance of the most lenient. Signor Marescalchi was more acceptable as Ashton than he was as Frederick in "Lakmé." The only really artistic work outside of Patti's was done by Signor Carbone, who, in spite of the limitations of his voice, sang with taste, judgment, and sincerity. Signor Sapio, who is winning fresh laurels at every appearance, conducted excellently.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Steele Mackaye's melodrama called "Money Mad" was produced at the Standard Theatre last night. The performance lasted five hours. Mr. Mackaye apologized for the length of the waits, saying that the head stage carpenter had been taken ill. The "sensation" scene of the piece is shown in its fourth act. This represents the Clark-street drawbridge in Chicago by night. The draw is opened to permit a large steamboat to pass through, and thereafter an attempt at murder is exhibited, and the villain of the drama, plunging headlong into the waters of Chicago River, rescues the victim. Mackaye's play was once called "Through the Dark," and its scene was then laid in London. It was produced in that shape at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre under the management of D. H. Harkins, May 10, 1879. The cast included Messrs. Harkins, Wheelock, A. C. Dacre, Charles Fisher, Frank Hardenbergh, and Owen Fawcett; Misses Ellie Wilton, Geraldine Maye, Henrietta Irving, and Louise Allen. The play was rewritten, its scene changed from London to Chicago, and under the title of "A Noble Rogue" it was acted in the last-named city a few years ago. "Money Mad" is probably not very different in any important particular from "A Noble Rogue." Mr. Mackaye has written better plays. The text is compounded largely of shallow buncombe and slang. There is a comic prayer in it which is probably the most blasphemous passage in contemporary drama. Oaths and thieves' jargon are plentiful. Yet there is an intelligent dramatic idea underlying the thing, and there are traces of the hand of a dexterous playwright here and there. A large number of capable actors are employed in the performance. The air of personal distinction that belongs to Mr. Wilton Lackaye and his picturesque manner give importance to the rôle of the hero, who is a thief by force of circumstances, but a noble fellow at heart. Miss Minnie Seligman, in a trite, irrational part, acts with unexpected force. Messrs. W. H. Thompson, G. W. Wessels, E. J. Henley, Hudson Liston, and E. H. Vanderfelt sustained other prominent parts. Miss Quinn Vaness, from the variety stage, appears in a boy's part and sings "Little Annie Rooney." Any further account of the performance must be deferred.

The molding on the ceiling of Niblo's Garden must have been loosened last night, for a noisier or a merrier audience never congregated than that which assisted in the resurrection of Jack Sheppard at that house. The resurrection was effected in anjold-fashioned melodrama called "The Knights of Tyburn," but the redoubtable Jack was there in all the glory of his numerous crimes and in the glamour of his many marvelous escapes. He was impersonated by a plump and pretty young woman, who swaggered and fought like a man, gave utterance to a strong word now and then, rode astride a real horse with grace and sang fresh, climbed a long rope ladder with remarkable agility, and did a hundred other astonishing things that completely won the hearts of the gallery gods and powerfully impressed many people in the orchestra stalls. This heroine was Miss Clara Louise Thompson, and she showed herself to be an unusually clever and capable sciress. From Miss Thompson down to the supers, of whom there was a great number, every one was properly imbued with the bumptious spirit of melodrama and shouted his lines with a loud and mighty voice and smote the stage with all his strength. But the audience liked this, and the greater the noise the more it applauded. The scenery was good and the mechanical contrivances were effective. It is quite probable that the venture will be popular and profitable at Niblo's.

After a week's rest Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld produced his play, "The Spring Song," at the Park Theatre last night. The play was the same

When it was the opening of the House this evening. When it was reached in its turn, Marsh, the Democratic leader from Union, and Voorhees, his Republican colleague, stood side by side perfecting it with amendments. When Clerk Noonan had skipped through it, Marsh moved a call of the House, which sent the Sergeant at Arms in search of absentees. It was not long before all were in their seats, and Voorhees sent to the desk a series of amendments, Marsh seconding them as fast as Voorhees moved their adoption.

One of the amendments introduced an entirely new feature into the bill by providing for the inclosure of ballots in envelopes. The envelopes are to be furnished only at the polling places, and only one at a time. Careful account of them is to be kept, and if one be disfigured it must be returned to the pollitar clerks for another. Ulrich, Republican, of Union, wanted the amendment printed before adoption, so that he might have time to read it carefully and consider it. He had previously interposed objection to the speed with which amendments were being rushed through. He found little sympathy among the members. He was out of line with the House on the motion to print the amendments, and the motion was voted down and the amendment accepted in the same breath.

At the conclusion of the reading Potts, Republican, of Hudson offered, as a substitute, a hybrid measure that he had hastily prepared. He claims that it is the measure demanded by the Ballot-Reform Association. It takes in the State registry system proposed in the bill which Senator Werts originally prepared for the committee, and then enacts the Australian system of balloting. Potts's substitute was voted down. Hoe afterward made an attempt to amend the committee's bill so as to prevent the distribution of ballots before election. But Marsh urged that all the requirements of secrecy are met by the official envelope amendment. The bill was finally reported.

In the Senate Mr. McDonald tried to get the bill enabling the building of a sewer across Pennsylvania Railroad land in the Third District of Jersey City out of Senator Gardner's hands. The bill is one necessary to the health of the residents in that section of the city, who are slowly dying off because of the inability to reach water with a sewer. The railroad company once agreed to permit the land to be crossed and the Senate has requested the committee to report the bill, but Gardner, who is the railroad man in the Senate, has held it in spite of all agreements and all protests. He claims that it is special and unconstitutional.

The Prison Investigation Committee appointed this evening consists of Mullone, Trier, Marsh, Democrats, and Voorhees and Williams, Republicans.

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

The Presbyterian Union held its fifth social meeting of the season in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. About four hundred members and guests were present.

The subject of the evening's discussion was "The Ideal Religious Newspaper," and the first speaker was the Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, editor of the Congregationalist. "The weekly paper," he said, "will hold its own in religious journalism, though all the daily papers should be, and I believe will be eventually, religious journals." Dr. Dexter thought religious newspapers should be attractive to children. They should not be blanket sheets. They should have the best of all sorts of matter. Advertisements were necessary at present. "As they soap the ways before they launch a ship," said he, "so the religious newspaper manager soaps his with cod-liver oil and cream balm and various sorts of sarsaparilla."

The Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime of the Observer told the story of the little girl who prayed at night that she might be made just like a certain baking powder. Her mother asked her what she meant, and she explained that the Observer said that baking powder was "perfectly pure." He believed that the mission of the religious newspaper was distinct from that of the pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, editor of the National Baptist, thought the unexaggerated chronicling of facts the main function of any newspaper. In illustration how exaggeration might take the place of falsehood, he imagined the Mesopotamian Observer relating the murder of Abel by Cain as follows:

"Bloody Affray in Cain-Abel-ville!
"A Carnival of Crime!!
"Half of the inhabitants murdered!! by the other half! No arrests! The Police powerless. Consequent fall of real estate! Very advantageous opportunity for purchasing in the delightful and peaceful hamlet of Seth-ville! Lots fronting on the Public Square to be had at this office."

Dr. Wayland expressed the opinion that if St. Paul were living now he would be editing a religious newspaper. After he closed, there were music and the refreshments. Among those present were Col. A. F. Ketchum, who presided, James Yereance, John I. Covington, J. C. Cady, H. M. Alexander, Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, Andrew Mills, F. E. Conover, the Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Macarthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, Logan C. Murray, R. T. Davies, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Theodore F. Morris, J. Edwards Rowland, John Sinclair, Ralph Prime, J. Arthur Barratt, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Hallock of the Christian at Work, Austin Abbott, the Rev. Dr. R. M. Patterson of the Presbyterian Journal of Philadelphia, John Paton, William Hayes Ward of the Independent, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Worrall, the Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. John B. Drury of the Christian Intelligencer, the Rev. F. H. Marling, and the Rev. G. W. F. Birch.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

The large three-story frame dwelling on the old town road in Southfield, S. I., that has come into prominence lately on account of the lively fight that has been going on for its possession between Prof. S. R. Hopkins of Packard's Business College and Edwin H. Morris of Waverley-place, this city, caught fire at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and was totally destroyed. It was valued at $8,000 and was to have been sold to-day to satisfy a mortgage held by William Gregory of this city.

*It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin, and a sharp investigation in the case will be set on foot at once. Prof. Hopkins, it is said, bought the house from Morris, and gave him in part payment $2,500 worth of stock in a company that Morris and afterward did not exist. He wanted his $

LITTLE CHANCE OF ANY TARIFF LEGISLATION.

THE SENATE PROPOSING TO BEGIN THE WORK OVER AGAIN—BLAINE AND HIS RECIPROCITY SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—When Representative McMillin said to-day that he did not believe that there would be any tariff legislation by this session of Congress, he probably assumed that the difficulty would be in bringing the Republicans of the House to agree as to the schedules about which so strong a disposition to disagree has been noted from time to time.

But he could have found other reasons. The Senate does not intend that Mr. McKinley's bill shall pass. It is learned from very good authority, friendly to the protective tariff, that the Senate will announce, as soon as the Tariff bill is reported to the House by Mr. McKinley, that the Senate Committee on Finance will begin to hold hearings of parties interested in the construction of the tariff. The object of granting these hearings is said to give the interests in the East and the West that have been complaining about the McKinley bill an opportunity to explain to the Senate wherein the House bill is unsatisfactory. The usual plan would be to wait until the House had acted upon the measure submitted to it by the Ways and Means Committee, but it has struck the Finance Committee of the Senate that it would be a saving of time to the Congress, and remove a great deal of business anxiety, if the Senate would consider the bill in committee while it is being discussed in Committee of the Whole in the House.

This plan is not likely to strike Mr. McKinley in precisely the way that his Senators suggest. The probability is that the discussion in the Senate Committee will excite a great deal more interest than the talk on the floor of the House over a measure that the Senate is coolly tearing to pieces before it has properly been asked to consider it. Mr. Allison is understood to be very desirous to apply to the settlement of the tariff question some ideas that he did not know he possessed before the election in Iowa, or that he had forgotten that he possessed some years ago and allowed to go unused in 1888.

There is now no doubt that Mr. Blaine has determined to try his reciprocity plan upon the countries represented in the Pan-American Conference sitting here. All the information that has so far crept into the newspapers on the subject has come from another than the Blaine source. The President, it is understood, has been afraid of the reciprocity scheme prepared by his Secretary of State. There is no reason to believe that his objection is because it was conceived in a Peter Funk spirit, and that sundry South American nations were to have trade opportunities withdrawn from them, in order that they might be graciously restored with a reciprocity label pasted upon them.

The President's objections have been mainly for the farmer, and it has occurred to him that the farmer would not understand why the Republicans of the House should be at work taxing hides and refusing to take the tax off of sugar, while Mr. Blaine was arranging to let in those articles free or as a set-off for the free admission into South America of oil, railroad iron, and some other things in which gentlemen interested in trust products are very deeply concerned.

Now, however, that the scheme has really come to light and it is useless to continue to make denials, it is admitted by Mr. Blaine that he is erring to a large reciprocity extent, and that he has great faith in the success of the undertaking. The assertion that Blaine was responsible for insisting that the duty proposed by Mr. McKinley be imposed upon hides is sustained, but with the explanation that the statement as originally made by it have been "inaccurate and misleading." The Blaine explanation of the proposed reciprocity treaties does not materially differ from that given by the Harrison opponents.

* * *

A delegation of glove manufacturers was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in reference to the proposition of the importers (who were also represented by their committee) to substitute a specific duty upon gloves for the compound duty proposed in the Tariff bill. The domestic manufacturers were represented by Messrs. Clark and Representative Sanford of New-York City, and Northrupp and Orsinger of Gloversville, N. Y.

They objected to the proposed change, on the ground that kid gloves can be so stretched and manipulated as to defraud the revenue. A sixteen-inch glove could be imported at fourteen inches and afterward stretched out to its full length. They insisted that it would be an unstable, dangerous system of imposing duty, and held that the compound duty now proposed in the pending bill, should be retained. The manufacturers also desired an increase of the duty on ladies' kid gloves, which they assert are not now made in this country because of an insufficient amount of protection.

The importers vigorously contended for their standard and defied the manufacturers to prove to the committee by an actual demonstration that is would be practicable and profitable to stretch gloves after they came into the market.

About twenty-five firms, representing wholesale druggists and manufacturers of brushes, have signed a memorial to Congress (which was presented by H. B. James of New-York to-day) asking that the present duty of 30 per cent. on valonea be imposed, that it be retained or not increased, as proposed, and that bristles be placed on the free list.

* * *

Artillery officers are much delighted by the action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill for the increase of their arm of the service from five to seven regiments. They have no doubt that the Senate will act favorably on the bill. It will give an impetus to promotion such as the artillery has not had since the war. The new regiments will have in all eighty-six officers, but by the reorganization of the five existing regiments contemplated by the bill, which provides for only one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant for each battery, one First Lieutenant will be taken from each battery and one Second Lieutenant from each light battery, making sixty-five officers in all to be transferred to the new regiments, and leaving only twenty-one to be appointed.

The promotions will be as follows: Two Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, four Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, ten Captains to be Majors, thirty-four First Lieutenants to be Captains, and three Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants. The reason for so few promotions to the rank of First Lieutenant is that only six of the officers of that rank would be transferred from the old regiments to the new. The twenty-three vacancies will give a chance for the appointment of a number of civilians, as the number of graduates will nearly equal the number of graduates. This will afford an opportunity for some of the bright young men of the National Guard and the graduates from semi-military schools, to whom it is proposed to limit civilian appointments hereafter.

* * *

The House Committee on Railways and Canals has ordered a favorable report on Representative Payne's bill providing for the construction by the United States of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The route is to be along one of the lines already surveyed, and a definite location is to be made by a board of five men to be appointed by the President, composed of two army engineers, two civil engineers, and one distinguished citizen. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the board, and $1,000,000 is appropriated to begin the construction of the canal, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The report will urge that the Welland Canal, which now affords the only route around the falls, is an English property, and would be closed against us in the event of a war. The depth of that canal is thirteen feet, which would be insufficient to admit of the passage of our war vessels. It is also asserted that the Welland Canal has been used as a means of discrimination against the ports of the United States and in favor of the Canadian export trade.

According to the plans submitted the canal is to cost $23,600,000, which will be nearly less than the cost of the Welland Canal, with its 13 feet depth, while the new canal is to have a depth of 20½ feet. The route is about 23 miles in length and the locks are to be 800 feet long by 80 feet in breadth. Otherwise the canal is to be sufficiently large to permit of the passage of vessels which can pass through the St. Mary's Canal when the new locks are completed.

* * *

When the Senate gets ready to open the public buildings pork barrel again it will find a full supply of pork. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is a very industrious body. It dumped into the pork barrel to-day five pieces, to be fished up hereafter, to the amount of $600,000. The pieces were in the shape of favorable reports upon bills for public buildings as follows: Kansas City, Mo., $200,000; Grand Haven, Mich., $100,000; Mansfield, Ohio, $160,000; Haverhill, Mass., $75,000, and Lynn, Mass., $125,000. The last two have already passed the House.

* * *

The House Committee on Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the Brockshire bill, granting a pension to Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, daughter of the late Admiral Charles Stewart and mother of Charles Stewart Parnell. The original bill, which provided for a pension of $100 per month, was amended so as to reduce the pension to $50.

* * *

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It carries an aggregate appropriation of $20,864,326, which is $10,600 more than the last bill and $762,924 less than the estimates.

* * *

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Mr. Henry W. Elliott a Special Agent of the Treasury Department to examine the seal fisheries of Alaska.

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The bill to promote Rear Admiral Franklin to the rank of Vice Admiral, reviving that rank for the purpose, was reported adversely to-day from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and indefinitely postponed.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—J. P. Mills, Ampersand, Franklin County.

New-Jersey.—J. Conse, Halsey; W. A. Struble, Pleasant Valley.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

DISPUTING EASTERN LINES.

BOSTON, April 7.—Some people claim to see more in the petitions of the Old Colony and the New-York and New-England Road, now before the Railroad Commissioners, than appears in the letter. The Old Colony petitions for the right to build from Walpole to Dedham, and the New-York and New-England for the right to build from Walpole to Norwood. The Old Colony's motive for building is to secure additional profitable mileage and to possess itself of a club with which to meet the New-England's competition for Providence business. The New-York and New-England's motive is, of course, to prevent the Old Colony from securing this business.

If the Old Colony secures the right to build its branch, it will be able to throw considerable business from its northern system over to the Dedham Branch of the Providence Division. Boston merchants say that the manner in which the fast freight lines now operate between Boston and New-York furnishes an example of one kind of discrimination. Freight is received at Pier 50 East River, New-York, (the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford) put over to Boston via the New-York and New-England Road,) until 3:45 P. M., but via the Old Colony line until 6 P. M. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the train for Boston via the Old Colony leaves more than two hours later than the train via New-York and New-England, it passes the latter train before it reaches New-Haven, and arrives in Boston at 3:30 A. M., while the New-England train does not arrive until 7:30 A. M.

The New-England passenger earnings will be unfavorably affected after the 20th of this month by the change of route of the Washington express. The express now runs via Fishkill, but after the 20th it will run via Hartford. The New-Haven Road has built another transfer steamer to take the place of the one that was burned. The loss in passenger mileage will reduce earnings by about $9,000 per month gross. The Old Colony may put on a day Washington express about the same time.

STANFORD WILL RETIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—The report that Senator Stanford will retire from the Presidency of the Southern Pacific has been confirmed. At the meeting of Directors on Wednesday he will hand in his resignation. Mr. Huntington will be selected to succeed him. Other changes will be made which will leave the officers of the Southern Pacific Company as follows: President—C. P. Huntington; First Vice President—C. F. Crocker; Second Vice President—A. N. Towne; Third Vice President—J. C. Stubbs. In addition to these five gentlemen, the company will be represented in the Directorate as follows: E. H. Miller, Jr., W. E. Brown, W. V. Huntington, Stephen T. Gage, Ariel Lathrop, and Judge Stillman of New-York representing Mrs. Hopkins-Searles. The following will be the Directors of the Central Pacific: Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, A. N. Towne, Judge Stillman, W. V. Huntington, and C. T. Brotherton of London.

In speaking of the rumored resignation of Creed Haymond Col. Crocker said that he knew nothing of it. It is generally believed that Mr. Huntington has arranged his railroad affairs in the East in such a manner as to enable him to leave them in other hands, while he receives the reins of active management here. He has large property interests in California. Huntington is authority for the statement that Stanford would like to be his own successor in the United States Senate.

* * *

TO BUILD ELEVATORS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Directors of the Northern Central Railroad to-day voted to increase the capital stock $357,500, making the total issue $7,507,500. Stockholders of record of April 7 have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock at the rate of 5 per cent. of their holdings at par between April 15 and May 5. Payment will be made April 30, and scrip will be issued for fractional shares. The scrip will bear no interest and it will not draw dividends. When scrip to the sums of $50, or multiples thereof, stock will be exchanged for the scrip. The par value of the stock is $50. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum have been paid, and the market value of the shares is $70.

The purpose of the stock allotment is to obtain money to build grain elevators at Baltimore. The Directors decided to replace the elevator recently burned in that city with a new structure having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, at a cost of $300,000. A similar elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels will be built on the company's property at Baltimore, to accommodate the local grain trade. It will cost about $150,000.

RAILS AROUND MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a charter to a company which is to be known as the Milwaukee Belt and Terminal Railway Company. The incorporators are Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, Theodore, B. Talbot, and H. L. Faris of Brooklyn.

Judge Warren Higley of New-York City, and E. M. Benjamin, Herman Finnemacher, and J. S. Kissk of Milwaukee. The amount of capital stock is fixed at $2,500,000. The corporation proposes to build a belt road around the city. Cash subscriptions have been made as follows: Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, $1,000,000; Theodore B. Talbot, $500,000; H. L. Faris, $10,000, and Judge Bigley, $10,000. This makes a total of $1,520,000, and further cash subscriptions will be made by the Milwaukee incorporators. This belt line will afford railroad companies that have long wanted to build into Milwaukee an opportunity to get into the city.

WON BY THE CITY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 7.—An important decision was rendered to-day in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, in a suit brought by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company against the city of Elizabeth to get clear of paying any more taxes, and also to recover taxes paid since 1886. City Attorney Bergen argued it a matter for the city a month ago, and decision was reserved. It was given to-day against the railroad company, and Attorney Bergen received a telegram from Attorney General Stockton congratulating him on the result.

The case was far-reaching, and affected not only Elizabeth, but every other city in the State through which the road runs. About $1,000,000 was involved in the decision.

THE PANAMA ROAD.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Railroad Company yesterday Gen. John Newton and his Board of Directors were re-elected. The annual statement showed gross earnings of $2,157,825, a decrease of $1,532,833; operating expenses decreased $827,245, making net earnings for the year $925,334, a decrease of $705,588; other charges, including sinking-fund payments, left surplus earnings $384,149. The decreased earnings are officially attributed to the stoppage of work on the Panama Canal, by which the railroad's traffic was much reduced. Freight traffic showed a decrease of $749,288 and passenger traffic fell off $342,436.

TO ENTER TACOMA.

TACOMA, Washington, April 7.—The Union Pacific Railroad, through its Chief Engineer, V. G. Bogue, made a proposition to a meeting of citizens here this afternoon for terminal facilities to enter Tacoma from Portland. A subsidy of sufficient land with deep water front will be given.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday reserved his decision on a demurrer to the complaint in the suit of James J. Belden against the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company, Stevenson Burke of Columbus, Ohio; Winslow, Lanier & Co., and John W. Ellis. The suit involves $8,000,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, which, it is alleged, were issued without basis and in fraud of the rights of subsequent bona fide holders. Mr. Belden owns $50,000 of the bonds, and asks that such of the bonds as are in the hands of the original holders, or the proceeds, should be turned over to the railroad company for its benefit and the benefit of himself and others similarly situated. The defendants contend that the complaint does not set forth a sufficient cause of action.

A contest involving the payment of $8,000 is now in progress between the Rockaway Valley Railroad Company of New-Jersey and citizens of Pottersville. The Pottersville people promised the money to the company, expecting that the new road was to be extended to their town from White House, New-Germantown, however, is as far as the track has been laid, and payment of the money has therefore been refused. The matter will be taken into the courts. The new road is to be used in conjunction with the Jersey Central to connect the peach-growing section with the markets.

Private advices from Ottawa say that the Canadian Government has decided to guarantee the interest on $5,000,000 of the bonds to be issued by the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway and Navigation Company for the construction of that road.

THE LEGISLATURE ABOUT TO PASS ON THE WORK DONE BY IT.

SANCTION IT.

TWO NEW SECRET BALLOT MEASURES.

THAT IT IS HOPED WILL MEET THE GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL.

ALBANY, April 7.—Senator Cantor, just before adjournment to-night, submitted a bill, which he said came from Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York, to validate the agreement made last Fall between the city authorities and the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railway Company, by which the latter under the act passed last year proposed to change its motive power from horse to cable power on the payment of $150,000 a year, guaranteeing, at the same time, to keep the pavement within a certain distance of its tracks in repair. Here is the bill:

"The acts of the local authorities of the city of New-York in enacting a bond from the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company, in a penalty of $500,000, to secure the annual payment of $150,000 to said city, and the consents given in consideration of such bond, are hereby validated and confirmed."

The matter was brought before the Legislature as a result of a letter from Elihu Root, counsel of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway, to Thomas Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, calling the attention of Mr. Gilroy to the fact that the company has permission to substitute cable power for horse power on condition that it pay for the repavement of Broadway between the curbs and for two feet on each side. The company wishes to submit to Mr. Gilroy's consideration, he says, what method should be adopted in repaving; whether the department will enter into a contract for the whole, or whether the company shall make a separate contract with the department's contractor. A conference between the officers of the company and Mr. Gilroy, to arrive at some conclusion, is suggested.

This letter was referred to Corporation Counsel Clark, who in reply wrote Senator Root that he doubted the constitutionality of last year's law. In the event of litigation and a decision of the courts declared the act unconstitutional the company could fall back on the terms of its charter, repudiate the $150,000 yearly indemnity, and offer the city 5 per cent. of its gross receipts. In a second letter Mr. Root, on the part of the railroad company, expressed his willingness to have the Legislature strengthen the city's position so long as the company was not interfered with in obtaining consents of property owners or delaying the change in motive power. The introduction of the Cantor bill resulted.

* * *

The Republicans appear to be dallying with the question of ballot reform. The introduction of the Acker bill on Friday seems to have been a sporadic effort and confined exclusively to Acker himself. At all events, the bill has been ignored by the Directors as the Senators. This evening Mr. Acker announced that the bill had been prepared hastily and that he had drawn a new measure embodying several changes which he thought desirable. He requested permission to substitute the new bill for the old one. The Speaker refused to order the substitution, when Mr. Sheehan of Erie asked what changes had been made. In explanation Mr. Acker said that the corrected bill did away altogether with the official ballot, but provided for an official envelope, to be used in connection with the ordinary ballot, each envelope to be signed by the inspector of election. In addition, it provided that the Mayor or President of a city or village or the Supervisor of a town, should notify the Clerk of a county of an impending election at least thirty days in advance, and give the names and Post Office addresses of the electors and election officials. Within thirty days of, and at least ten days before, the election the County Clerk must furnish the official envelope to each inspector.

"Has the gentlemen from Steuben any objection to having the bill read now?" inquired Mr. Sheehan in his blandest tone.

"I have no objection whatever," was the reply. "I would not object if it should go to third reading."

"We certainly would not object to its immediate advancement," said Mr. Sheehan, waving his hand toward the Democrats.

Mr. Fish of Putnam said this course would be irregular.

"Do I understand that the gentleman from Putnam objects to the second reading of the bill now?" demanded the Democratic leader.

"At present, yes," Mr. Fish replied.

"I should say so," echoed the "Bald Eagle" from the chair.

The bills were changed and the new one was sent to committee.

In the meantime Senator Saxton is preparing a new bill of his own, which will be ingrafted into a bill that is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The new Saxton bill will be essentially different from the old Saxton bill, and vitally different from Mr. Acker's. It will retain the exclusive ballot, but to meet one of Gov. Flower's most pronounced objections, will abolish the poll clerk and provide that an illiterate voter can be accompanied into a booth by a friend or any election officer. The safeguards that are to be placed around the secrecy of the ballot are multiplied, and the penalty for divulging how an elector voted is to be made excessively severe.

The Senate will pass the new Saxton bill, and will have nothing to do with the Acker bill. On the other hand, the Assembly will promptly pass the Acker bill, and will effectively strangle the new Saxton bill. Between the Acker non-official ballot in one house and the Saxton exclusive ballot in the other, and the determination of both houses to adhere to these respective positions, the chances for any ballot reform legislation this year have become very slim.

* * *

After a peaceable, dignified, and uneventful session of two hours, the Senate was nearly lashed into a fury just before adjournment, when Senator Fassett attempted to break into the order of third reading of bills by a resolution discharging the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the Rapid-Transit bill and ordering it to third reading. The Tammany braves factiously objected. Gov. Jones continued the order of business. Several bills were read, and after each passed Senator Fassett experimented without effect. Finally, the Republican Senators began to lay their bills aside for the purpose of ending the order of business. Several were thus disposed of, when the Lieutenant Governor, with an arbitrary display of authority, refused to entertain further motions. He was clearly wrong, for he was acting under the supposition that the Senate was governed by the operation of the ninth joint rule, when, as a matter of fact, no joint rules are in force, owing to the failure of the Assembly to adopt them.

In the meantime the Democrats were jumping in motions to adjourn. They meant nothing, for they knew the Republican majority would vote them down. The Senate was rapidly losing ideas and its temper, when Senator Cantor proposed that the bill be made a special order for Thursday. The Republicans accepted the proposition, and the first step in the new deal between Thomas C. Platt and David B. Hill was consummated.

* * *

The bill prepared by Messrs. Maynard, Collins, and Belknap, members of the Statutory Committee appointed by the Governor last year to codify all existing corporation laws of the State, and introduced in the Assembly Committee on General Laws, was greeted with the buzzing of Black Horse Cavalry when it came up for final passage in the House to-night. Mr. O'Hare of New-York moved to recommit it, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He said there were several "jokers" in the measure and that no member of the Committee on General Laws seemed disposed to make any explanation. Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua, one of the pronounced enemies of the bill, said he had been seeking an explanation of its provisions, but without success. He desired to know if the bill amended the present law, and expressed the opinion that it did. He said he was a member of a corporation, and evidently desired the impression to go forth that on this account alone he opposed the bill's passage.

Mr. Andrus of Erie explained the merits of the bill as well as he could, and Mr. Sheehan took issue with Mr. O'Hare. The vote for the bill stood 76 to 4, the quartet of opponents being Nixon, O'Hare, and Sullivan of New-York and Endres of Erie.

* * *

Mr. Cornell of Richmond presented the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Gillice contested seat case. The three dissenting members take issue with the majority as to the facts, and declare that there is nothing substantial to show that fraudulent votes were cast for Gillice at the late election. The report was ordered printed, to form 320 pages of the evidence in the Gillice case have been printed, and copies were distributed in the Assembly Chamber to-night.

* * *

Senator Ives is rapidly becoming known as the criminal's best friend. A few weeks ago he opposed the passage of a bill disbarring lawyers who have been convicted of crimes. This evening he opposed a motion to send to third reading a bill introduced by Mr. Fassett declaring that an indictment for a crime other than murder must be found within five years after the commission, except when less time is prescribed by statutes. This bill was originally drawn by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden. It passed the Legislature in 1873. In 1887 the time was cut down from five to three years. Of course, the exposures in the Sheriff's office are the foundation of the Fassett bill and Ives's objections.

CRUISE OF THE ST. MARY'S.

Following is the programme for the cruise of the nautical school ship St. Mary's for 1890: Leave New-York to-day; New-London, May 20. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 13. Arrive home Aug. 5.

COLT'S ASSASSIN.

NEW FACTS SHOWN BY ALMOST FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTS FOUND IN THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—During the exciting times immediately following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the prisoners, who were arrested in connection with that affair, were confined on board of United States monitors anchored in the Potomac River, opposite the navy yard. A history of the Washington Navy Yard, written by Chaplain Henry B. Hibben, which has just been issued as an executive document by the Senate, contains the orders given to the commandant of the navy yard as to the care of these important prisoners, and these orders reveal one or two features of their treatment, which, it is believed, have never before been made public.

The first order was from the Navy Department to Commodore J. R. Montgomery, Commandant of the yard, and dated April 15, 1865, the day of Mr. Lincoln's death. It read as follows:

"If the military authorities arrest the murderer of the President and bring him to the navy yard, put him in a monitor and anchor her out in the stream, with strong guard on vessel, wharf, and in navy yard. Call on commandant of marine corps for guard. Have double irons put on him, ready to receive the criminal at any hour, day or night. He will be heavily ironed and so guarded as to prevent escape or injury to himself."

Two days later the department notified the commandant that "the War Department wishes special attention called this afternoon to order of Saturday, 15th inst. Keep a boat in constant readiness and have a guard at the gate, that the prisoner can be safely got on board."

The first prisoners were received at the navy yard that night, and the following day Commodore Montgomery reported that Mike O'Flaherty and Lewis Payne had been delivered during the night and were confined on board the monitor Saugus, in double irons and under strong guard. Subsequently Arnold was added to the prisoners at 2:30 o'clock the morning of April 19. The same day the commandant received orders to permit no person to see or hold communication with the prisoners without a pass signed jointly by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

At 11:10 P. M. April 20 two more prisoners were received at the navy yard. They were James Andrew Atzerott and Ernest Hartman Ritchie, his brother-in-law. April 23 the Assistant Secretary of the Navy sent this order to Commodore Montgomery:

"The Secretary of War wishes Atzerott separated from his brother-in-law, Ritchie, by putting the former in another vessel, unbeknown to the other prisoners; also, that a ball and chain be put on each ankle of Payne."

On the following day the commandant received directions which showed that Secretary of War Stanton proposed to neglect no precaution toward preventing any sort of communication between the prisoners. These directions were as follows:

"The Secretary of War requests that the prisoners on board iron-clads belonging to his department for better security against conversation shall have a canvas bag put over the head of each and tied around the neck, with a hole for proper breathing and eating, but not seeing, and that Payne be secured to prevent self-destruction."

To this order, which is now brought to light for the first time, Commandant Montgomery replied on the same day:

"The hoods were made, and have been applied as directed. The prisoners are in all respects entirely secure."

Ned Spangler was taken from the old Capitol Prison that day and confined on one of the monitors. Three days later, April 27, the commandant reported to the Navy Department as follows:

"David C. Harrold, prisoner, and the remains of Wilkes Booth were delivered here at 1:45 this morning. The body of Booth is changing rapidly. What disposition shall be made of it? It is now on board the Ironsides, at present."

Later in the day the commandant was handed an order, signed by Secretaries Welles and Stanton, directing him to permit Surgeon General Barnes, Judge Advocate General Holt, and certain other officers and civilians, including a photographer, to go on board the Montauk and see Booth's body. The order also directed that, after the Surgeon General had made an autopsy, the body should be placed in a strong box, carefully sealed, and delivered to the charge of Col. L. C. Baker.

A letter sent to the Secretary of the Navy the following day by Commandant Montgomery shows that he had no chance to carry out a part of this joint order. The writer complains that the body of Booth was suddenly and unexpectedly removed by Col. Baker to a tug and taken away before the marine officer had an opportunity to report the proceedings to the commandant. The box prepared for it was left on the Montauk, and Commandant Montgomery reported that it was ready for delivery when called for. Other correspondence shows that the navy officers at the yard felt that they had not been properly treated by the higher authorities, and were disposed to criticise the military authorities for the "informal and unmilitary" way in which Booth's body was taken from their custody, without any written authority for disposing of it having been shown to any officer of the vessel. The orders leave no doubt of the great fear which beset Secretary Stanton that the prisoners would escape, or be rescued, and this fear seems to have extended even to the dead body of the assassin.

The closing entry regarding the prisoners shows that Commandant Montgomery was relieved from his troublesome charge April 29. In a communication to Secretary Welles, dated April 30, he says:

"In obedience to telegram received at 9 o'clock last night the prisoners in my charge were delivered at 10:30 P. M. to Gen. Hancock, and under military guard they left the yard at 11 o'clock."

Immediately after this the department ordered the removal of the extraordinary restrictions that had been established relative to the admission of visitors to the yard during the time the prisoners were in the commandant's custody, and this ended the connection of the naval establishment with these State prisoners.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY.

William Galloway died at Baltimore, Md., yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He was the first railroad engineer in this country, and the oldest in point of service in the world, having been connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road for fifty-four years. Before the locomotives appeared, and when the cars were drawn by horses, Mr. Galloway became the car dispatcher at Mount Clare Station.

When the Baltimore and Ohio completed its tracks to Washington Mr. Galloway was put in charge of Lafayette Engine No. 13, and he ran between the two cities forty-six years. In all his service he met with but two accidents, in both of which his engine was thrown from the track. He was never sick in fifty-four years, and he missed his trip only four times, when something was the matter with the engine. He left ten children. Several of his sons and one of his grandsons occupy good positions in the railroad service. In 1887 he was retired with a pension, and since that time he lived quietly.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. Richard Henry Phillips, D. D., died at his residence in Norfolk, Va., yesterday, in the eightieth year of his age. Dr. Phillips was born in Fredericksburg, Va., graduated at Yale College, and was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The failure of his health made it necessary for him to give up regular preaching and he accordingly devoted his life to the cause of education, first in the diocese of Maryland and afterward at Staunton, Va. He was for thirty-two years principal of the Virginia Female Institute. He only relinquished his work there when stricken with paralysis, and in 1886 he removed to Norfolk, Va.

Col. William Hale Long, whose connection with the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. for a quarter of a century had made his name widely known in business circles, died at his home in Chelsea, Mass., yesterday morning. Col. Long was a native of Penn Yan, N. Y., and enlisted in the Thirty-third New-York Infantry as Lieutenant in 1861. For brave and gallant conduct he was advanced to the rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

James M. Jeffries, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit Court of Virginia, died at his home Sunday, in West Point, Va. Judge Jeffries had been on the bench twenty years. He leaves a son and three daughters.

Prince Giovanni Andrea of Valmontone and Meili, the head of the house of Doria-Pamphili-Landi, died at Rome yesterday from the effects of a surgical operation. He was forty-six years old.

Winslow Judson, President of the St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Santa-Fé Railway Company, died yesterday at St. Joseph, Mo., of paresis, after an illness of several weeks.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The friends of the Washington Memorial Arch fund expect very materially to increase the amount of subscriptions they have received by their latest movement. As has already been made public, they are going to ask the Police Commissioners for permission to receive subscriptions from the members of the police force. If it is granted other large organizations, it is thought, will be encouraged to contribute to the fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscription: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*, George W. Saligman, $50. Previously acknowledged, $75,651 94. Grand total, $75,701 94.

THE TWENTY-SECOND PARADES.

In the more than a score of years in which the Twenty-second Regiment has celebrated Easter Monday by a parade of ceremony in its headquarters, the Fourteenth-street armory has seldom, if ever, held so great a throng of guests and spectators as was assembled within its walls last evening. The parade was in the nature of a farewell to the old armory, as on Saturday night the regiment is to take possession of its new quarters on the Boulevard. In recognition of his past connection with the Twenty-second as Colonel, the present head of "Defendum," Col. John T. Camp extended the courtesy of the review to Major Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant General State of New-York.

The parade strength of the Twenty-second was within a fraction of its enrollment, but owing to limited space available for drill purposes the regiment was reduced to ten commands of sixteen files front. The reviewing officer was accompanied by Col. John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant General. The officers and men acquitted themselves admirably. Dancing completed the evening's exercises.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Louis and Max Auerbach, composing the firm of L. Auerbach & Brother, dealers in painters' supplies at 807 Ninth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob C. Toch, giving preferences for $4,883. They have been in business since 1882. Their liabilities are estimated to be about $5,000.

Kendig & Hostetter, proprietors of the Mapleton Heading and Barrel Manufactory at Huntingdon, Penn., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $18,000; assets, $12,000.

A. D. Grant & Co., wholesale grocers of Buffalo, N. Y., are in financial difficulties and have suspended business. Bad book debts are given as the principal cause of the failure.

Moses Fraley, a well-known St. Louis broker, failed to respond to margin calls yesterday, which caused excitement on 'Change.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out last night at Montreal in the building occupied by the Dominion Blanket Company, George Barry, dealer in hides, and Graham and J. A. Shearer, manufacturers' agent. Damage was also done to the woolen goods of John Ewen & Sons. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

Fire in Morse's livery stable, at 609 to 613 West Madison-street, Chicago, yesterday morning suffocated thirteen horses, destroyed fifteen buggies, and damaged the building to the amount of $500. The loss on horses and buggies is $7,000.

The Northwestern Malleable Iron Company's plant at Milwaukee, Wis., was damaged by fire to the extent of $45,000 yesterday morning. The plant is valued at $80,000, and is insured for $50,000.

Fire in the Bosmer Block, Waterford, Ontario, yesterday, which extended to the Green Block, caused a loss of $64,000, on which there are insurances of between $40,000 and $50,000.

MADRID, April 7.—The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, formally opened the international conference to-day and welcomed the delegates. This evening the British Ambassador gave a banquet in honor of the delegates.

PARIS, April 7.—Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, in a conversation on the recent Labor conference at Berlin, told M. Ribot that the valuable assistance rendered by the French delegates had given much satisfaction to Emperor William.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

The news of a remarkable athletic performance in England on March 22 is contained in several English athletic papers received in this city yesterday. It was made in a twenty-mile flat race at the Stamford Bridge grounds given by the Tower Athletic Club and North London Harriers.

The race was won by W. H. Morton of the Salford Harriers in 1:52:51 1-5, with R. W. Parry, a clubmate, second. This time is a new world's record for the distance, surpassing the amateur record made Jan. 1, 1881, by G. A. Dunning in his famous twenty-mile run, and the professional record of 1:54:00, made by P. Byrnes at Baltaz, N. S., Oct. 4, 1878.

Morton made new amateur records for every mile above fourteen and world's records for every mile above sixteen. During the first ten miles the leader in the race was Harold Wade of the Lea Harriers, who finished fourth.

The Games Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday rejected the entry of M. W. Ford for the indoor championships to be held in Boston next Saturday. Ford sent in his entry for the standing broad jump, three jumps standing, and hop, step, and jump, as representing the Brooklyn Heights Athletic Club, but the committee did not consider this club a recognized athletic club. The rules of the union provide that entries to championships must be made from a recognized club or organization. The entry of J. H. Bailey, Sydenham Club of Providence, for the 600-yard run, was also rejected.

The members of the committee present at yesterday's meeting in the Astor House were F. Gerew, American Athletic Club; A. C. Stevens, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and J. E. Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club. R. M. Gordon of the Boston Athletic Association attended to represent Boston in the preparations for the championships.

The Middle States Regatta Association elected the following officers last evening at a meeting held in the Atalanta Boat Club's rooms, 574 Fifth-avenue:

President—W. C. Doscher, Atalanta Boat Club; Vice President—H. L. Langhaar, Crescent Athletic Club; Secretary—F. H. Fortmeyer, Triton Boat Club; Treasurer—J. L. Ballantine, Arthur Kill Association; Regatta Committee—James Hamilton, Metropolitan Rowing Club; G. D. Phillips, New-York Athletic Club; James G. Tighe, Varuna Boat Club; F. H. Sayre, Pioneer Boat Club; H. E. Duncan, New-Jersey Athletic Club; C. A. Swift, Aioyoe Boat Club; A. B. Hopper, Passaic Boat Club, and A. H. Groel, Eureka Boat Club.

The next meeting will be held May 5.

The first game of the Manhattan Athletic Club's billiard tournament was played last evening in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, between C. H. Steinway and E. S. Appleby. Mr. Steinway won by 200 points to 175. The game is straight rail, three-ball billiards, and the contest in the tournament will be started to-morrow evening. The next game will be played to-morrow evening, between Mr. Appleby and A. C. Palmer.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

State Auditor Bruce Carr of Indiana is at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman Leopold Morse of Boston is at the Windsor Hotel.

Alfred de Claparède, Swiss Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Sir Augustus Adderley of England and Judge William L. Learned of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Judge George F. Danforth of Rochester, Bishop H. W. Warren of Colorado, Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, and ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

LITTLE CHANGE OF ANY TARIFF LEGISLATION. (duplicate)

THE SENATE PROPOSING TO BEGIN THE WORK OVER AGAIN—BLAINE AND HIS RECIPROCITY SCHEMES. (duplicate)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—When Representative McMillin said to-day that he did not believe that there would be any tariff legislation by this session of Congress, he probably assumed that the difficulty would be in bringing the Republicans of the House to agree as to the schedules about which so strong a disposition to disagree has been noted from time to time.

But he could have found other reasons. The Senate does not intend that Mr. McKinley's bill shall pass. It is learned from very good authority, friendly to the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, 1,242 BROADWAY, between 29th and 30th sts., is open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Open daily, Sundays included. From 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A RESPECTABLE AND TIDY WOMAN WISHES a house to take care of for the Summer or longer; can give the highest city references. Call or address 1 E. 30th st., cor. 5th-av., cake counter, shoe store.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES THE care of young or grown child; would wean or bottle; fully competent. Call at 107 Eighth-st.

COMPANION.—By quiet, refined American lady (middle-aged) as companion to invalid or elderly lady, or to travel with lady; can take full charge of children; is capable of teaching young children; unexceptionable references as to character from present position. Address B., 1,255 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; or as second-work seamstress and waiter; willing to go in the country for the Summer; first-class personal city reference. Address M., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as an assistant chambermaid; can wash; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; would mind children and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; reference. Apply 675 3d-av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; no objection to go to the country; best city references. Address W., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS. —By competent young woman; or wait on lady in a private family; six years' city reference. Address T. M. P., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING. —By a settled American Protestant woman in a private family; city or country; best city reference Address L. E., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid; other as waitress; left on account of the family breaking up house; best city reference. Call at 154 West 19th-st, two flights.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th-st, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young colored girl to do chamberwork or general housework in a flat; willing and obliging. Call or address H. S., 190 West 49th-st

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference of six years can be seen. Call at last employer's, 4 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl (Protestant), not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress; can give satisfactory city references. Address 11 East 11th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. — By young girl; good city reference from last employer. Address A. N., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 453 West 53d-st., ring Brady's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; is a private family; best city references. Call at 128 West 50th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or do plain sewing; city reference. Call at 918 3d-av., near 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 446 4th av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; best city reference. Call at 349 East 53d-st., left-hand side, Bell 4.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable person as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; good city reference. Call or address 329 East 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in small private family; good city reference. Call at 152 West 28th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; would assist with washing and make herself otherwise useful; three years' best city reference. Call at 255 West 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call at 874 6th-av.; ring third bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant woman; or to wait on invalid lady or assist with other work; no objection to the country; personal reference. Call at 449 4th-av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Is competent; neat; understands care of lady's wardrobe; can sew; private family; excellent city references. Address J. A., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman in a private family as chambermaid and to assist with care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at 318 West 38th-st., in apartment No. 4.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By very capable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; very best city reference. Call at 796 6th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 215 West 13th-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist with plain sewing. Call, two days, at 157 East 38th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family only; city reference. Call at 111 East 53d-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a good family; first-class references; Protestant. Address R. M., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 204 East 73d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call or address M. Pommer, 322 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and laundress in city; good city reference. Call at 248 West 28th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 216 3d-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 346 East 34th-st., left hand side, Bell 6.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 446 4th av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; best city reference. Call at 349 East 53d-st., left-hand side, Bell 4.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable person as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; good city reference. Call or address 329 East 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in small private family; good city reference. Call at 152 West 28th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; would assist with washing and make herself otherwise useful; three years' best city reference. Call at 255 West 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call at 874 6th-av.; ring third bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant woman; or to wait on invalid lady or assist with other work; no objection to the country; personal reference. Call at 449 4th-av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Is competent; neat; understands care of lady's wardrobe; can sew; private family; excellent city references. Address J. A., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman in a private family as chambermaid and to assist with care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at 318 West 38th-st., in apartment No. 4.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By very capable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; very best city reference. Call at 796 6th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 215 West 13th-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist with plain sewing. Call, two days, at 157 East 38th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family only; city reference. Call at 111 East 53d-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a good family; first-class references; Protestant. Address R. M., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 204 East 73d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call or address M. Pommer, 322 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and laundress in city; good city reference. Call at 248 West 28th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 216 3d-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 346 East 34th-st., left hand side, Bell 6.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 346 East 34th-st., left hand side, Bell 6.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 453 West 53d-st., ring Brady's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; is a private family; best city references. Call at 128 West 50th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or do plain sewing; city reference. Call at 918 3d-av., near 55th-st

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auctions will be conducted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Saturday, April 5:

By Joseph L. Wells, sold at public auction one lot, 25 by 100, on Wadsworth-av., southeast corner of 187th-st., for $2,325, to Col. A. Ritzer; one lot, 25 by 100, on Audubon-av., southwest corner of 187th-st., for $2,350, to F. M. Cummings; lot of land, 75 by 100 on 187th-st., west side, 100 ft. s. of Audubon-av., for $1,000, to John C. Klotz; one lot, 25 by 100, on 187th-st., adjoining above, for $1,000 to F. Fairchild; four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 184th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., for $1,700, to H. Hoter; one lot, 25 by 100, adjoining above, on 184th-st., for $1,000, to C. Gring; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, for $1,700, to Charles F. Russell; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, for $2,475, to August Haaseman, and one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, for $1,750, to W. H. Hamilton.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, sold the five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100.5, 108 East 54th-st., south side, 90 feet east of 4th-av., for $35,295, to F. J. Schuss.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the dwelling, with lot, 21 East 74th-st., and sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the houses, with lots, 528 to 538 West 53d-st., were adjourned to April 14, and sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 57 West 64th-st., was adjourned to April 21.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 7.

8th-av., s. w. corner of 145th-st., 208x99.11;	
Jacob D. Butler to Alfred J. Taylor.....	10,000
91st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x 100.5; Robert G. Gregg and wife to William McNair.....	25,000
Place-st., e. s., 700 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x 157; Henry L. Schaefer and wife to Elisa Hirsch.....	925
157th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Hardon Hicks.....	8,700
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x113.8; Louis J. Daegling and wife to J. E. Fuller....	1
109th-st., s. s., 68 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19	
140th-st., s. s., Thomas H. Hildebrand and wife to Justian Frankel.....	11,000
74th-st., 171 East; Sarah Hexter and another to Alexander C. Hexter.....	1
64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; William Winters and wife to William J. Light.....	25,000
122d-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x 100.11; Elisabeth F. Hammond to Dudley J. Russell.....	1
85th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 102.2; Frederick W. Vom Hofe to Richard P. Cannon.....	10,500
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5; John C. Felton and wife to Mary Ottinger.	
51st-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5; Catharine Germany to Marx and Moses Ottinger.....	100
51st-st., 235 and 237 East; Emanuel Pearls and wife to Mary Ottinger and another.	
93d-st., n. s., 53.9 ft. w. of Madison-av., 17 x88.8; John Ruddell to Augusta Stuyvesant.....	1
Kelly-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 167th-st., 25x64 x irregular; Charles B. Perry and another to Mary A. Doherty.....	25
83d-av., s. s., 24.9 ft. e. of 141st-st., 25x95; Peter Feuerali to Franklin Savings Bank..	50,000
57th-st., 165 West; William C. G. Wilson and others to Joseph A. Carberry.....	24,500
51st-st., 241 East; Mary Healey to Joseph Gessner.....	26,950
3d-av., s. s., 50.9 ft. s. of 98th-st., 50x88.9; Nicholas Menrhoof and wife to William C. E. Bergmann.....	1
72d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; Cornelius J. Dumond and another to F. S. Howard.....	1
72d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; Frederick S. Howard and another to C. J. Dumond.....	1
North 3d-av., s. s. a., 219 ft. n. & of 156th-st., 50x88; Elise Goerts and another to Julius Heidaman.....	11,000
North 3d-av., n. s. a., 219 ft. n. of 156th-st., 50x88; Eleanore Heiderman and another to Elise Goerts.....	11,000
Tompkins-st., 43; Richard Hodge and wife to Philip Helpershausen.....	7,250
Jackson-st., 3 and 5; John H. Parker and wife to Oscar M. Edgerley.....	80,000
74th-st., n. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x102.9; Hyman Schnitzer and wife to Fannie Isaacs.....	15,500
87th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas H. D. Power and wife to E. L. Reeser.....	35,000
170th-st., 832 East; Fernando Wood and wife to Caroline Harbrandt.....	4,800
73d-st., 39 East; Rosalie A. Oakley to Clara J. Dickerson.....	38,500
Andrews-place, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Grand-av., 50x100; Helen M. Craighead to Fannie E. Lawrence.....	1
Andrews-place, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Grand-av., 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to J. H. Mauldin.....	1,250
100th-st., n. s. corner of Boulevard, 26.10x 90; Charlie T. O'Connell to W. H. Stewart..	100
83d-st., n. s., 390.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x 100.5; John A. Mitchell and wife to Isaac Townsend.....	80,500
153d-st., s. s., 200.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x 99.11; Louis E. Maldhot to Adelaide L. Maldhot.....	5,000
51st-st., n. s., 158.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 23.4x 100.5; Catharine Doetschmann to Bertha Rubenstein.....	20,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 1st-st., 15x 142; Louis Branchi and wife to Frederick R. Diering.....	450
Lewis-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x 100; Catharine Coyle and another to B. A. Klein.....	12,000
121st-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x 100.11; Nathan Miller and wife to Catharine L. Welch.....	34,000
116th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x136 x irregular; W. H. Scott to Dore Lyon.....	10
3d-av., s. s., corner of 98th-st., 100.9x110; John Hanlahan to Nicholas Mehrhof.....	800
Same property; John M. Schmidt and wife to same.....	1
Lewis-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x 100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another.....	12,000
67th-st., n. s., 248 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; New York Life Insurance Company to Mathilda Strobe.....	62,000
Madison-st., 173; Arthur McCaffray and wife to B. A. Klein.....	20,000
Same property; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Lissenskill Breitenwieser.....	20,500
2d-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 88th-st., 22x85; Rasmus Christensen and wife to Gustav Hates.....	23,250
91st-st., 43 West; Dore Lyon and wife to William H. Scott.....	10
Pike-st., lots 427 to 433, map of Henry Hutger; Frederick Burgemann to Max Cohen..	8,613
Hester-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Christie-st., 25x 105.4x irregular; Caroline Fricke and others to Miles D. W. Jorgensen.....	2,400
Same property; Anton Kraemer and another to same.....	1,200
Clinton-st., e. s., 87 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x70; Caroline Fricke and others to Ostrom Conklin.....	19,333
Same property; Anton Kraemer and another to same.....	9,666
102d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; John D. Monnie and wife to Moses L. Cohn.....	10,800
56th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; George Lane and wife to E. D. Dwyer....	9,000
90th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; John Schreiber and wife to Ludwig F. J. Anger.....	14,000
Lot 18, map of village of Melrose, 24th Ward; Stamford Realty and another to W. B. Dixon.....	1,800
135th-st., s. s., 94.10 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 16x100; Mary E. Smith and another to William Burke.....	6,500
57th-st., 418 West; William P. Austin and wife to William Watson.....	28,000
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x 100.5; Leicester Holme, referee, to J. Z. Gifford.....	9,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXTRA LARGE LOT FOR SALE ON 87TH-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.
For particulars
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x 95 feet, four stories, basements, and cellar, classical original, and unique. L. station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 56 West 35th-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. SCHERMERHORN, ROOM 10, 1ST FLOOR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS AND MORTGAGEES.

The question is not whether it is wiser to have titles guaranteed by an insurance company or examined by a competent and experienced lawyer acting in the interest of his client, but whether both are desirable for complete security.

The LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY gives both. It insures titles to real estate.

120 Broadway, New-York. 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 129d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 50 feet deep; abundance of closet room.
W. & A. TEETS,
123d-st. and Manhattan-av.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.
If you want a first-class four-story house in the very choicest location, bring an expert and examine Nos. 52, 54, and 56 West 75th-st.; just completed; prices from $52,500 upward; the greatest bargains to be found on the popular west side. Apply to Owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACT OF LAND ON Southern Boulevard, 141st-st. and Concord-av., containing over one hundred city lots; spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charitable, or other purposes while awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

AN EXTRA LARGE CORNER PROPERTY, embracing about three full lots, on Macdougal-st. in the Eighth Ward, suitable for improvement; price low and terms easy.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK, clear view to 42d-st.—Exceedingly handsome four-story brownstone dwelling; three-story extension, 20 feet deep, with permanent side lights. BELLAMY & WINANS, 359 5th-av.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.
Elegant location; price moderate.

SAFE AND SURE INVESTMENT.—134 to 142 West 87th-st., four-story dwellings, 20x 80.10.3, and extension, will be sold cheap before May 1. MILLER & STABLER, 1,187 9th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMER RESORT FOR SALE OR EXchange.—A beautiful island and popular Summer resort of 137 acres of rich farming land under cultivation; hotel of 40 rooms, rich and cosy arrangements, with every modern improvement; altogether a perfect gem; hotel surrounded by magnificent park, with beautiful drives, walks, and shady nooks; also, entirely new farm and outbuildings situated on line of two railroads, in central parts of New-York State; fine boating and fishing, and two grand mineral springs; a rare opportunity, for the property will be sold at a great bargain. Photographs and full particulars with C. G. RENNER, 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ELBERON, N. J., ON PARK-av., nearly opposite Memorial Church, commodious new cottage, with ample grounds, graded; in rear, stable; contains parlor, library, dining room, (all large rooms,) on first floor, with very wide hall; five chambers on second floor; three servants' rooms over extension separate from main building; house finished in the best manner, with approved sanitary plumbing; will be sold very reasonable on easy terms to a prompt purchaser. Apply to BROKAW BROTHERS, 34 4th-av., or to Long Branch Real Estate Agency.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., 40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale or to let, large house, 15 rooms; 1½ acres of ground; handsome garden; variety and abundance of fruit; $12,000; rent $800 per year; partly furnished. Address Owner, Box 143 Times Office.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF improvable property for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

AT NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY, 30 MINUTES from Jersey City, four pretty cottages, just being finished, for sale or to let; all near the station; rental, $28 per month. NUTLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, opposite station of Erie Railroad.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS THOS. N. LAWRENCE, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER
LEXINGTON-AV. AND 72D-ST.
AND ON
1ST-AV. AND 131ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers'. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house with lot,
NO. 6 WEST 127TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story high-stoop brick and ornamental stone-front house, with two-story extension and lot,
NO. 153 WEST 73D-ST.,
between Central and Riverside Parks.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and basement stone house, with lot,
NO. 322 EAST 52D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick and stone house, with lot,
NO. 147 WEST 130TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. THAYER, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
NOS. 965 AND 967 PARK-AV.,
1,345 AVENUE A,
45 EAST 53D-ST.,
120 AND 124 EAST 85TH-ST.,
115, 117, 119, 121, AND 139 WEST 97TH-ST., 159 TO 176 EAST 102D-ST.,
405 AND 407 EAST 113TH-ST. AND
406 AND 408 EAST 114TH-ST.
Also two lots on
83D-ST., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
For book maps, &c., apply to COUDERT BROS., Esqs., attorneys for executors, 68 and 70 William-st., and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement stone house with lot,
NO. 35 EAST 65TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

$32-$35 PER WEEK, COMFORTABLY AND handsomely furnished, containing 4 bedchambers; very desirable; also, one unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling (rolling to rear from May 1) at $1,100; can be seen any day. Apply to THOS. A. TAYLOR, 1,097 3d-av., near 63d-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY, DOUBLE brick dwelling, north of Harlem River, opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and shed; plot, 150x100. Apply to J. B. CARMANN, 16 Exchange-place.

AT 103 WEST 124TH-ST.—TWO FLOORS to rent, separately or together; newly papered and painted; rent reasonable. Apply to H. B. CARMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

EXAMINE 48 WEST 97TH.—FOUR-STORY; $18,250-100; reduced price. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

LET, OVER HOUSES AND FLATS AT REduced prices; near office. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
Absolutely fire-proof.
C. WHARTON CLIPTON, Agent.

115 EAST 93D-ST.—FIRST FLOOR; SEVEN rooms and bath; all light; hall boys, elevator, steam heat, &c.; suitable for a doctor; $50.
N. W. cor. Lex. av. and 44th-st.; third flat; 6 rooms and bath; hall boys, elevator, steam heat, &c.; $70.
93 East 49th-st., next to corner of Madison-av.; fourth flat; all light and sunny rooms; $35. Apply to janitors or O'REILLY BROS., Storage Warehouse, corner Lexington-av. and 44th-st.

A ST. NICHOLAS-AV., SOUTH OF 125D-ST. Single apartments; large rooms, richly decorated; steam heated; private park. If you desire elegant and refined surroundings for $35 to $50, inspect 407 to 417. Janitor, 411.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 83d-st., Directly Opposite Central Park.—To let, elegant suites of eight large light rooms; elevator, hot water, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum; concession to suit September to desirable parties. Apply on premises.

"THE BEDFORD," NORTHEAST CORner 52d-st. and 10th-av.—Flats of seven rooms; all improvements; private halls; perfect ventilation. Apply to janitor on premises, or to H. B. CARMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 58 West 57th-st., just from Meyr's; elegant studios and suites of rooms; steam heat; elevator; restaurant in building.

CHOICE APARTMENT TO LET—PORTsmouth, 42-44 West 9th-st.; elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; all outside rooms. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS IN the Cambridge from April 1st to May 1; terms very moderate. Address A., Box 317 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ELEGANT FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AND bath, good location, rents from $22 to $32. Apply to Janitor, 142 and 144 East 52d-st., or PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FULLY-FURnished apartment; first floor; every convenience, with kitchen and servants' rooms on floor below; dumb waiter, &c.; will rent reasonably, to select parties only, for six months or one year, on account of going abroad. Inquire of H. S. REDMOND, 120 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST.
Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

"THE HAMPSHIRE," 46 WEST 9TH.—Apartment, seven rooms and bath, to sublet. Address F. M., 46 West 9th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON.
To rent, fully furnished, a comfortable house, with nine bedrooms; good stable; grounds front on the sea.
BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting bluffs and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. B. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWmoor, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON SHREWSBURY River, Monmouth County, N. J. JOHN W. LAMARCHE, 51 Chambers-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

SEWAREN, N. J.—HOUSES FOR RENT OR sale, situated on Staten Island Sound and reached by Jersey Central R. R.; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; fresh water supply; also large house to rent to a competent woman for boarding house; full descriptive circular sent on application. Apply to JAMES CROWNEY, at Sewaren, or J. H. JOHNSTON, 191 Liberty-st., New-York.

GARDEN CITY, L. I. Desirable Cottages of 7, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent'ls, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 11 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. DUMLER and Agent, Garden City, L. I.

STATEN ISLAND
HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE. Apply to PHILIP C. SUS, NEW-BRIGHTON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ALDRICH COURT.

Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET, SINGLY OR IN SUITE.
PRICE, $2 PER SQUARE FOOT.
Rapid elevators, electric lights day and night. No extra charged. Apply on premises to
SPENCER ALDRICH.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON first floor
ASTOR BUILDING,
10 Wall and 9 Pine sts.
To be SUBLET at greatly reduced rent.
Apply to GEORGE R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

AT 1,293 AND 1,295 BROADWAY, COR. Aner of 32d-st., studios and offices, newly painted and overlooking Park; to rent at a reduced figure. Apply to Janitor or to
H. B. CARMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

NO. 1,006 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM D. ORR, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW BUILDING IN GOLD-ST., NEAR John-st., to rent at low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, EN SUITE OR singly on second floor, No. 191 Broadway. Apply to GUARANTY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

BUILDING TO LET AT LOW PRICE IN Platt-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—EITHER IN THE CATSKILL OR Adirondack Mountains, a furnished cottage, in good condition, with no less than three bedrooms; spacious grounds and stables. Write particulars to C. L., Advertisement Office, 1,323 3d-av.

MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMILY, TO take care of a private house in the city for the Summer; have good city reference from their present employer. Address Caretaker, Box 894, Babylon, L. I.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMily, Protestants, care of gentleman's home during Summer months; several years' reference. Address M., care of James Shaw, 341 5 West 41st-st.

A QUIET, EXPERIENCED WOMAN AND son would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Address Mrs. D. GIBSON, 5 East 38th-st., city.

HOUSES WANTED.

COUNTRY.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, A large, first-class country house, with plenty of ground and stabling for two or three horses, and carriage room for eight or ten carriages, within four or five hours of New-York. Address W. E. TAYLOR & SONS, 510 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1890.
DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER share has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889, payable April 15, 1890, to holders of record March 14, 1890. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 14, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. April 16, 1890. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE YALE AND TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAMFORD, Conn., April 7, 1890.
DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid out of the company's earnings on and after April 21, 1890, to stockholders of record on April 10, 1890. The transfer books will be closed from April 10, 1890, to April 20, 1890.
COURTLAND MARRIOTT, Secy.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the four outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who shall not deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 85 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged properties will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
R. J. DEMAREST OVENS,
COMMITTEE.
G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

Reorganization
CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

The committee limits the time for the deposit of securities to and including APRIL 15, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP R. BACON,
Committee.
G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

LOMBARD
INVESTMENT COMPANY

156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest and best, and has a 19 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $2,000,000. $200 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS R'Y'S

The undersigned, representing all classes of ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY securities, including first mortgage bonds, regard as inequitable the scheme of reorganization formulated by the Berlin Syndicate, the bondholders, and represented here by the Central Trust Company Committee, and invite all security holders to deposit their holdings with the

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

which will issue temporary receipts therefor, subject to plan, copies of which may be had of any member of the committee and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMITTEE.
WM. MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffmann & Co.
G. J. WETZLAR, of J. D. Probst & Co.
M. GERNSHEIM, of M. Gernsheim & Co.
F. G. RENNER, of Weerishoffer & Co.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
62 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1890.

The following bonds of the above company (Ontonagon Branch) have this day been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, viz.:

12	58	108	175	200
40	59	113	178	207
43	61	161	179	232
49	91	163	185	239
51	55	172	197	242

W. HENRY REESE, Trustee.

The above bonds will be paid on and after April 1, prox., at the office of Sam'l S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York, after which date interest will cease.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS

and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

INTER-STATE
NATIONAL BANK,

167 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt-st.

ROBT. H. WEEMS, Pres't. F. F. STONE, Cashier.

Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1890.
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 12TH of April next (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders), and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the NINTH day of MAY next.
HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1890.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 5TH day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 7th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 9TH day of MAY next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK of Mexico.—The 1st with Sinking Fund drawing for the redemption of mortgage bonds will take place April 30, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Comptroller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1, after which date the bonds shall cease to bear interest. El Presidente, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

TO INVESTORS.
$125,000 first mortgage consolidated 50 year 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company. For sale by BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 57 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

25 to 50 per cent. less than New-York City prices. Over $500,000 of fine medium and low price furniture on exhibition at the BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY, 589 to 571 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. The largest retail furniture manufacturers in the world.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CLOSING ADDRESSES BY D. L. MOODY in this Part of the City.—Collegiate Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 8, 9, 10, and 11, at 4 o'clock.
At Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, 57th-st. and Madison-av., 7:30 P. M. And at Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church at 8:30 P. M.
For tickets admitting to secured seat until ten minutes before the hour, apply at Association Hall, 161 4th-av., corner 14th-st. After advertised hour no tickets required.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOtice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, all persons having claims against the late firm of WM. T. COMRIE & COMPANY are hereby directed to present their claims, duly verified, to me, the receiver of said firm, on or before the 15th day of May, 1890, at my place of business, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York City, in Duruie & Hendrick, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Oct. 30th, 1889. THOMAS F. RYAN, Receiver.
BONNEFF, DURUIE & HENDRICK, Attys for Receiver, 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

5TH-AV., 742, NEAR 67TH-ST.—ELEGANT home, (mother or sister), with family; first-class in every particular; references.

6 EAST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

47TH-ST., 16 EAST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story front; large room; superior table; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

332 WEST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let for two gentlemen or for light housekeeping.

46TH-ST., 56 WEST, NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Handsome second floor in small family; references exchanged.

SHIPPING.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

6TH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

STEAMER OUTFITS

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, INCLUDING
STEAMER CHAIRS,
STEAMER TRUNKS, VALISES,
STEAMER SHOES,
RUGS, SHAWL STRAPS,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES,
AT PRICES FROM 20 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.
The elegant passenger
STEAMER CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
is scheduled to sail
WEDNESDAY, April 16, P. M., from 15 E. R., for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad.
For beauty of scenery and perfection in climate this trip is unsurpassed, and costs less than $4 00 per day.
For Illustrated pamphlet giving rates of passage and all information apply to
QUEBEC S. S. CO.,
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 B'way, Or to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

COOK'S Select Tours to
EUROPE
AND
Round the World.

An illustrated pamphlet, describing fully the arrangements for the ensuing season, now ready, and can be obtained on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,323 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships.
From Pier

RECTOR HART'S SIDE WINS

A VICTORY FOR THE FRIENDS OF CONSOLIDATION.

MANY CHALLENGES AT THE ELECTION AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—AN APPEAL TALKED OF.

There was a very lively scene in St. Stephen's Church in West Forty-sixth-street yesterday morning, after the customary religious services, conducted by the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, assisted by the Rev. C. Randell Hall, were ended. The election of wardens and vestrymen meant victory or defeat for those who were in favor of consolidation with Holy Trinity Church at Harlem. Nevertheless the church was not crowded. All the voters and would-be voters present did not number more than twenty-five.

Senior Warden Blackhurst announced that if the election was not fairly conducted he would contest it in the courts. Two tickets were placed in the field. That of Senior Warden Blackhurst, opposed to consolidation, was as follows:

Wardens—James F. Blackhurst, Charles E. Fleming.

Vestrymen—James MacLaury, Theodore E. Smith, William S. Watson, M. D., William G. Gardiner, William W. Warren, William J. Smith, Charles Schroeder, Woodruff Smith.

The ticket of the party in favor of consolidation was this:

Wardens—Stephen K. Weeks, Charles E. Fleming.

Vestrymen—Thomas F. Cock, M. D., E. K. Litlan, Henry W. Mooney, E. L. Mooney, S. Montgomery Pike, Charles Schroeder, William G. Smith, William S. Weeks.

Twelve of the gentlemen present got in their ballots without a challenge. O. M. Bogart was the first man to be questioned. He admitted, in answer to Rector Hart, that he was not a member of the church, had not paid pew rent for some years, and for some time had not contributed to the support of the church. His vote was excluded.

Frank Blackhurst, a son of the Senior Warden, refused to say that he had attended the church three times within the past year, and owned that he was not a member. William G. Gardiner, whose name appears on the Blackhurst ticket, admitted that he held no pew, was not a regular contributor, and was not a member. Charles Miles could not show that he was a communicant, a contributor, or a member. William J. Smith conceded that he was not a member, but insisted that he had regularly attended the church for twenty-four years. These votes were barred out.

Dr. Thomas F. Cock was first to be challenged by Senior Warden Blackhurst. The latter said that Dr. Cock had told him some months ago that he was going to leave the church. Dr. Cock said he had only asked for a bill of what he owed to the organization. His vote was admitted under protest.

Theodore E. Smith, who was a member of the retiring Vestry, owned that he had not attended church for a year. He was shut out. William Warren claimed to have contributed regularly. "This gentleman has confessed to me that he has not been here for months," said the rector. "He is excluded."

Thomas F. Clarkson said he was in the habit of dropping in at the Sunday afternoon service and contributing. He was a member of Holy Trinity in Forty-second-street. The rector pointed out that no contribution was taken up at the Sunday afternoon service, and Mr. Clarkson withdrew.

Mr. Blackhurst challenged the vote of Henry W. Mooney, who is a teacher in the Sunday school of St. Stephen's. Mr. Mooney insisted that he was a regular attendant and contributor. The challenge was overruled by the rector.

The result was in favor of the consolidation ticket, by a vote of 9 to 6, except in the case of Warden Fleming and Vestrymen Schroeder and Watson, each of whom was on both tickets and got 15 votes.

After the result had been announced, Rector Hart told the story of the movement for consolidation. "I thought the matter over," he said, "and during my late illness it seemed to be made clear to me that consolidation was the wiser plan. A gross injustice has been done me. For the first time in eighty years I have been charged with conspiracy and have had my name dragged in the dirt."

Mr. Blackhurst said: "I want to say now that we are not in any way responsible for what has been printed in the newspapers. We have instigated no assaults upon the rector."

Mr. Weeks made a speech in which he declared that Mr. Blackhurst must be responsible for his own sworn statements in legal papers, and could hardly deny that such statements had imputed improper motives to Rector Hart.

Mr. Blackhurst says he will contest the validity of this election, and will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. The new Vestry will meet at the church on Thursday evening. It is likely to pass new resolutions of consolidation.

NEW STYLES IN FURNITURE.

FINE GOODS IN THE STOCK OF GEORGE C. FLINT CO.

The house of George C. Flint Co., 104 West Fourteenth-street, with characteristic enterprise, on the return of Spring, offers to its customers and the public generally many new styles and attractive odd pieces of furniture.

For bedroom suits the tendency this season is to natural woods put up in plain style. Some very handsome suits of this kind are of bird's-eye maple, with plain dressing in the early English or the Gothic style. Presenting a strong contrast in color to these, but equally handsome, are sets of natural mahogany. Very little carving is now in vogue, and what is retained is in the form of bas-relief borders. A Kensington set of natural mahogany, inlaid with olive, holly, and tulip wood, is particularly noteworthy.

Of dining-room furniture, sideboards, tables, and chairs are made in all kinds of Colonial and Romanesque designs, some very heavily carved, others very plain. A very beautiful article in this class of furniture is a buffet of Flemish pattern. Another exceedingly attractive thing is a china closet of quartered oak frame, with cut-glass panels and plate-glass shelves. These are samples of the beautiful pieces of this kind of furniture carried in stock by the firm. A full enumeration would fill a column.

Of the parlor suits and upholstered furniture the stock contains a great variety and many articles of exceeding beauty. There is a disposition now on the part of householders to furnish their parlors with odd fancy pieces, and this firm recently supplied about $2,000 worth of odd gilt pieces for the parlor of an out-of-town residence. Among the gilt pieces Mr. Flint may be directed to a Louis XVI. chair, with gilt frame and tapestry cushion, chiffoniers of brass frames and onyx shelves, and onyx tables in the Louis Quatorze style.

One of the handsomest of upholstered suits is covered with tapestry in which the colors have almost the richness characteristic of oil paintings. Among the odd pieces worthy of note in this line are a couch and armchair upholstered in silk tapestry of gobelin blue and a lounge covered with Daghestan rugs.

A very attractive feature of the stock is a line of parlor suits for country residences, with rattan frames and fancy striped silk cushions. These are in natural cherry, white, or gold.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Peter McCourt, manager of the Tabor Opera House, Denver; the Leadville, Aspen, and Colorado Springs Opera Houses, Colorado; the Salt Lake Theatre, and the new five-hundred-thousand-dollar Opera House now building in Pueblo, is in the city making arrangements to supply his chain of theatres with attractions in connection with the Hayman-Frohman circuit. During his stay here Mr. McCourt will arrange for an attraction to go direct from New-York to Pueblo to open the new house next October. The business of the McCourt circuit has been placed in the charge of Charles Frohman.

"Blue Jean" is the title of a new play by Joseph Arthur, author of "The Still Alarm," which is to be produced at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre in August, under the management of Arthur and Rosenquest, for a run of twelve weeks.

Benjamin D. Stevens, manager of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, which will be launched at the Broadway Theatre May 5, goes to Boston to-day to arrange for the rehearsal of the principals of the company, which will begin next week under the direction of Max Freeman. The chorus has been rehearsing steadily at the Star Theatre for the past week.

A new play, written by Frank Rothschild, Jr., will be presented for the first time at a special matinée in the Fifth-avenue Theatre Thursday afternoon, April 17. The play, which deals with a story of Russian persecution, has not yet been named.

Charles Frohman added yesterday to the company which is to appear in his productions at Proctor's Theatre next season Adèle Belgarde, M. A. Kennedy, Marie Greenwall, Orrin Johnson, Harry Talbot, and Frank Carlisle. Miss Belgarde will join the "Held by the Enemy" company May 5, to play Rachel during the Californian tour of that organization.

Alexander Comstock, business manager of the Academy, received a cablegram yesterday from the English syndicate owning the Princess's Theatre in London offering him an interest in the care and management of that house. This theatre was the scene of the first production of "The Silver King," which Henry Arthur Jones rest into prominence, and $25,000 was spent in altering and redecorating it last Summer.

Uncle Joshua and "The Old Homestead" will be seen for the last time this season at the Academy on the evening of May 10.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play, was presented for the first time at Terry's Theatre, London, yesterday, with Miss Lucy Keeling as Dixie. The play, a cablegram says, was favorably received.

THE EASTER WEDDINGS.

PRETTY CEREMONIES IN THE CHURCHES OF THIS CITY AND STATEN ISLAND.

The Easter weddings began with that of Miss Margaret Bruce Allen, daughter of Mrs. Henry Allen and great granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, to Arthur Collins Ketchum. It was celebrated at noon yesterday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, Jonathan Odell, wore an elaborate gown of white satin brocade, embroidered in pearls, and a silk tulle veil, held by a coronet of ostrich tips. She was attended by one maid of honor, Miss Mary Ketchum, sister of the groom, who wore a frock of white silk and mull and carried a bouquet of field daisies. The ushers were Phillip Livingston Livingston, J. Griffiths Masten, Andrew A. Bibby, and Baons McE. Schmidt. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander was best man.

A wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home at 3 West Thirty-seventh-street. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. L. Mortimer Thorne, Jr., and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, the Misses Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Townsend, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Satterlee, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt.

Miss Grace Guernsey Woodhouse, daughter of Lorenzo G. Woodhouse, and Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Jr., son of Robert B. Roosevelt, were married at All Souls' Church at 4:30 o'clock. The service was read by the rector, the Rev. E. Hay Newton, and the Rev. Mr. Prescott, of Mayville, L. I. The bride wore an imported gown of silver and white brocade and satin, adorned with small white roses, and a veil of Brussels lace.

Her bridesmaids, her cousin, Miss Sarah Rubbell, Miss Ethel Field, of Chicago, Miss Ida Chapman, Miss Louise Hartshorne, Miss Katherine Taylor, and Miss Nettie Hughes, wore picturesque Marie Antoinette frocks of white silk and mull and headdresses of white feathers and pearls. Frank Roosevelt, the groom's cousin, was best man, and the ushers were Barrett Chandler, Harry Abbot, Louis Nesbit, George Cross, Perry Sherman, and Fairfax Bush.

A reception followed at the bride's home at 34 West Fifty-third-street. The guests attending were ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Charles Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Rauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Brice, Baron von Tunderen, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin, Judge and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Parr, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Van Siclen, and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn.

Miss Grace Vilette Quartley, daughter of Arthur Quartley the marine artist, was married at 5 o'clock to Stephen Howland Brown of the New-York Stock Exchange and a son of Vernon H. Brown, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of St. Ann's Church of this city officiated, assisted by Archdeacon Johnson of Christ Church. The bride wore a gown of white silk and point lace, and a tulle veil with orange blossoms. Miss Mabel Shaw was her maid of honor and her bridesmaids were Miss Louise Brown, Miss Gertrude Williams, Miss Louise Willard, and Miss Ethel Boyd. They wore gowns of white crêpe and mull.

The groom's brother, Edward W. Brown, acted as best man, and the ushers were Waldron Williams, Eugene Southack, Willard S. Brown, another brother; Anson L. Carroll, E. Ives Chapman, and Henry Beecher. At the reception following at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, at "Fort Place," the guests included Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. (g. R. Schieffelin, W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay, Sir Roderick Cameron, Beverly Robinson, the Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Teall, Dr. and Mrs. B. Van Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Wiman, and Miss Marian Mumford.

MANY PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

HOW THE ESTATE OF MRS. MARY ROGERS IS TO BE DIVIDED.

The will of Mary Rogers, who died at her residence, 173 Madison-avenue, on March 11, was filed yesterday. She leaves over $150,000 to charitable institutions. The will states that she was the widow of Charles Henry Rogers, gentleman, of Ravenswood, L. I. It was executed on Jan. 14, 1889. The executors are William Post, J. W. C. Leveridge, and Robert A. Davison. William Post is residuary legatee. The estate is very large, as the following personal bequests show:

So decedent's only son, John Rogers, who is of unsound mind, a life interest in her real estate situated in Litchfield, Conn., together with certain household furniture; to William Post, her brother, a life interest in the house and lot at 173 Madison-avenue, together with the furniture therein; to William Post, $35,000; to Sarah H. Conwith, $15,000; to Louisa J. Post, $30,000; to Abraham S. Post, $25,000; to William H. Post, her nephew, $50,000; to James Nathan Rogers, $25,000; to James H. Rogers, M. D., $25,000; to Edmond Rogers, $10,000; to Caroline M. Rogers of Chicago, $5,000; to John W. C. Leveridge, the decedent's attorney, $25,000 for his services.

The charitable bequests cover a very wide range, as the following list shows:

New-York Cancer Hospital, $30,000; New-York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled, $20,000; Presbyterian Hospital, the library at Binghamton, N. Y.; the Presbyterian church at Westhampton, N. Y.; the American Bible Society, the American Home Missionary Society, the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, the Seaman act for the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Seventh Presbyterian Congregation of New-York, $5,000 each; the American Tract Society and the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, $10,000 each; the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, $4,500; the Young Woman's Christian Association of the City of New-York, $1,000; the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls of the City of New-York, the Home for the Friendless at 226 Twenty-ninth-street, the New-York Sunday School Association, the Five Points House of Industry, the Howard Mission Home for Little Wanderers, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Helping Hand Association, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New-York, $2,000 each.

The Home for Incurables at Fordham, the New-York Institution for the Blind, the University of the City of New-York, the New-York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, the Children's Aid Society, the New-York Colored Mission, the Cremorne Mission, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Prison Association of New-York, the Colored Home of the City of New-York, the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, and the Charity Organization Society, $1,000 each.

BLUMENSTIEL WAS BLACK-BALLED.

Any number of applications for membership have poured in upon the Progress Club since it moved into its new six-hundred-thousand-dollar home on Fifth-avenue. A rule of the organization is that its entire membership, now numbering about four hundred and fifty, shall vote directly on the candidates whose names may be presented. Forty names were voted on on last Sunday. Among the candidates was Lawyer Alexander Blumenstiel, who recently testified before the Fassett committee that during the past five years he had paid in fees and for various "kindnesses" received at the Sheriff's office some $25,000.

As Mr. Blumenstiel has figured as a prime mover in countless ejectment processes and civil suits he had naturally made enemies. According to a member of the Progress Club, the candidate presented himself for admission against the advice of his friends. On Sunday over two hundred members voted to admit all of the forty applicants except the lawyer, who was badly black-balled. The noteworthy point in the black-balling of Blumenstiel was that his enemies staid away from the meeting and let his alleged friends do the work.

FOUND A DYING MAN AT HIS DOOR.

When John Schuck of 62 First-street opened the front door of the house at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he found Robert O'Sullivan sitting on the doorstep unconscious and with blood flowing from several wounds in the head. Capt. McCullagh of the Fourteenth Precinct had the man removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at noon without regaining consciousness. A letter was found in his pocket addressed to Morris O'Sullivan, care of the Sisters of Mercy, Spuyten Duyvil. Morris is supposed to be the dead man's brother, and a message was sent to him. The police think the man received his injuries either in a quarrel or by a fall in some other part of the city and had wandered to the spot where he was found. Detectives Hagan and Bissert were detailed to ascertain the facts of the case.

FOR THE FREE LIBRARY.

Secretary William Greenough acknowledges the additional receipt of $500 subscribed for the New-York Free Circulating Library from March 30 to April 6. The subscribers are:

Mrs. Samuel P. Av. city	$300	Charles Miehling	$10
Mrs. R. G. Shaw	50	Walter D. Edmonds	10
James B. Wilson	25	Frederick M. Payson	10
Louis Windmuller	25	S. Sternberger	10
James D. Perkins	25	Isaiah Josephi	10
William D. Barnes	25	W. K. Curtis	10
Robert S. Hilburn	25	Richard E. Adams	10
Henri M. Brabo	25	William Kopper	10
Robert F. Amend	10	Hadrian Gradiner	5
R. Van der Emde	10	Ludwig Dessar	5
Previously acknowledged			$300
			11,900
Total			$12,500

A REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS

THE CONFERENCE OPPOSES THE SECULAR IDEA.

THE FINDINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ADOPTED WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOICE.

The session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Calvary Church, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday, was one of the most interesting since the opening of the conference. In the action which was taken upon one matter, at least, the position of the body was somewhat surprising to several of its own members. This was the acceptance of the report of the committee appointed to consider the memorial of the Presbyterian Synod in regard to religious instruction in the public schools. This report was submitted by the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Chairman of the committee, which also had as members the Rev. Drs. George E. Crooks, Gilbert H. Gregory, E. S. Osbon, and H. Lamont. Says the report:

We announce the following principles:

1. That the idea and origin of our Government is to afford opportunity for the development and protection of man as a moral being.

2. That the separation of Church and State cannot mean, under our form of government, the separation of Christian morality and the State.

3. Historically and by the highest legal and judicial precedent we are a Christian nation.

4. It is well settled by decisions in the leading States of the Union that Christianity is a part of the common law of the State. The American States adopted these principles from the common law of England.

5. Education consists in the symmetrical development of the whole man for the purpose of his creation. This purpose is admitted to be moral. Purely secular education is impossible in a land whose literature, history, and laws are the product of a Christian civilization.

6. The State, under a constitutional form of government, assuming to educate, we admit, must educate secularly the constitutional prohibition and provision. But an eminent jurist has said: "The continuous judicial and prevalent historical interpretation of any constitutional provision is its meaning as adopted by the Nation."

7. No uniform national system of education exists in this country, although the most of the States and Territories have a system of public schools, open to all and supported by taxation. The common schools are the result of local necessities, while they are instituted by the State, and usually the character of the instruction is left to the local authorities.

8. The common and higher school system, pressed into absolutely secular uniformity, cannot meet the moral needs of a mixed population. Christianity must be the question of the education of the masses upon Christian, and not upon secular, grounds. The perils of bad habit from association in the schools can only be overcome by the inculcation of Christian morals.

9. The State assuming the right to educate a citizenship made up of accountable beings, and the schools under its control becoming godless and therefore necessarily immoral, the Christian citizens must deny the right of the State to assume to give such an inadequate education.

10. We recognize the school system, imperfect though it may be, must be preserved, and we are not prepared to accept the secular theory nor the sectarian theory of its control, while its existence can be perpetuated as a fit training school for a morally responsible citizenship.

11. We will resist all efforts to expunge the facts of our Christian history and the teachings of Christian morality from the text books of schools supported by the State.

12. We repudiate as un-American and pagan, and as a menace to the perpetuity of our institutions, the recent Supreme Court decision in the State of Wisconsin, which decision stated and defended by the enemies of the common schools—that the reading of the Bible without comment is "sectarian instruction of the pupils, in view of the fact that the Bible contains numerous passages upon some of which the peculiar creed of almost every religious sect is based, and that such passages may reasonably be understood to inculcate the doctrines predicated upon them." The enemies of the common schools declare that "the exclusion of the Bible would not help the matter. This would only make the schools purely secular, which were worse than making them purely sectarian, for as regards the state, society, or morality, all the interests of this world, Protestantism we hold to be far better than no religion." In the present state of the controversy we hold it the duty of the Christian citizen of a commonwealth Christian in its history and in the character of its laws to deny that the Bible is a sectarian book, and claim for it a place wherever the State attempts to educate youth for the duties of citizenship.

Wherefore, We recommend that a committee of three, to act in harmony with these principles here announced, be appointed to confer with the committee of the Presbyterian Synod.

This report, to the surprise of many, was adopted without a dissentient voice and without a word of debate. Some time after a motion to reconsider this action was made by the Rev. Dr. Lore Hall, but this motion was tabled, and the report of the committee, declaring, as it does, that the Bible should be retained in the public schools and that the secular idea of education should be discountenanced, stands as the deliberate sentiment of the New-York Conference. That many prominent clergymen of the district of the Church are opposed to the spirit of the report was evident from what was overheard after adjournment.

Another matter of wide interest to Methodists was the decision of the question in regard to lay representation at the General Conference. In reply to the communication from the Board of Bishops the conference voted by 167 to 21 not to concur in the proposition to make the lay and ministerial representation equal.

The report of the Board of Education was received, and the following visitors to the different colleges and institutions were appointed:

Wesleyan University—E. McChesney, J. P. Hermance, and O. H. P. Archer. Drew Theological Seminary—R. H. Travis, L. C. H. Adams, and John S. McLean. Boston Theological Seminary—Charles E. Knox and Charles A. Estrader. Dickinson College of Baltimore—A. D. Vail and J. M. Cornish. Claverack College and Hudson River Institute—C. C. McCabe, C. W. Millard, W. F. Hatfield, and E. S. Tipple. Drew Theological Seminary—David McCarty and E. Quick. Fort Edward Institute—John Ackerley and Clark Wright. Centenary College Institute—S. F. White and W. F. Anderson. Pennington Seminary—Thomas Neely and T. M. Turrentine.

It was decided that the next annual conference be held at Yonkers.

It is expected that to-day will close the session of the conference, and many are waiting with interest for the announcement of the appointments. In many cases these will not be a surprise, as the desire of the congregations is generally respected.

The congregation of Dobbs Ferry church is one of those which are anxious to retain their pastors. The Rev. P. M. Watters, who was appointed there to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of the Rev. R. M. Stratton to Dr. North's church in this city, has been emphatically indorsed by a meeting of the church board. There seems every likelihood of his remaining for the coming year in response to this approval, which is, by the way, unanimous.

THE EAST CONFERENCE.

When the New-York East Conference met yesterday in the Summerfield Church, in Brooklyn, the resignation of the Rev. Duncan McGregor was received and accepted and his name was stricken from the roll. The report of the Committee on Claims showed that thirty-five ministers' widows had received aid, $15,025 being distributed in this manner. The conference was then asked to raise $500 to be given to the Rev. H. M. Livingstone of Stratford, Conn., so that he could take a needed vacation of one year. A plate was passed around and $476 79 was raised in a few minutes.

To-night the assignment of pastors will be made public.

LEAD TRUST ELECTION.

The National Lead and Oil Company, which was organized last week and which is composed of six white lead companies of New-York and vicinity, elected the following officers yesterday: President—W. P. Thompson; First Vice President—R. R. Rowe; Second Vice President—John G. Stickney; Treasurer—D. C. Webster; Secretary—John L. Stevens.

Mr. Thompson, who is also President of the National Lead Trust, was asked yesterday about the truth of a report from St. Louis that the Linseed Oil Trust was to be joined with the Lead Trust. This is what he said: "Three large linseed oil mills, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and this city, are members of the Lead Trust, and we have satisfactory arrangements with what is known as the Linseed Oil Trust has ceased to exist, and they have reorganized into a corporation under the Illinois laws. Their act had no reference at all to the probability of their coming into the Lead Trust. However, their formation into a company does not interfere with their coming into the trust. But what they will do is in the book of fate."

MISS COFFIN DECLARED INSANE.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday formally declared Miss Harriet E. Coffin, daughter of the late Judge Coffin of Cincinnati, insane. Miss Coffin has been kept in retirement at the Amityville Asylum since her escapade with Actor Kyrle Bellew about a year ago. From a trust left by her father she derived an annual income of $2,400. To many of the questions asked of her yesterday the young woman replied coherently enough. She denied having corresponded with Bellew, and when questioned about an attack she had made upon Dr. E. N. Carpenter said that she had simply poked him with a lead pencil because she thought he was in love with her.

Justice Cullen did not charge the jury, which was out only an hour. He will appoint a guardian for the young woman in about a week. Miss Coffin was taken back to Amityville.

IMMIGRANTS MAKE COMPLAINTS.

Several of the immigrants who arrived on Sunday on the Hamburg-American steamship Rugia complained yesterday to the Emigration Commissioners that they had not been properly treated during the voyage. They said that the steerage was overcrowded, and that the food was poor and insufficient.

Chief Karlsen admits that the Rugia carried 1,069 steerage passengers, but says that this did not exceed the number the vessel was permitted to carry. He says that the immigrants were properly treated.

HANK BRATTIN IN COMMAND.

HIS FIRST MOVE TOWARD CLEANING THE CITY'S STREETS.

Hank S. Brattin, the new Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was sworn in by Mayor Grant yesterday morning, and proceeded at once to the offices of his department, where he had a long interview with Deputy Commissioner Hagan and Chief Clerk Beardsley. Later in the day he issued to Mr. Hagan the following order:

"You will please proceed with all convenient speed—

"*First*—To have the districts into which the city is now divided so reapportioned that each district shall contain, as nearly as may be practicable, the same number of square yards of streets to be cleaned.

"This order is issued to secure a more equitable apportionment of the work required to be done by the foreman, and of such laborers as may be under their immediate supervision.

"*Second*—To organize a permanent force of 350 laborers or sweepers, who shall be paid the current market rate per diem for their services while actually employed. The members of this force must be able-bodied, of good character, and citizens of the United States. No one who is over fifty-five years of age shall be appointed in said force. Before the appointment of any person as a member of said force he shall be required to make an affidavit as to his name, age, and place of residence, also that he has not directly or indirectly given or promised to give any person any money or other thing of value in consideration of his employment.

"Said laborers shall be assigned to the districts or divisions herein provided for in proportion to the area to be swept daily in such districts or divisions, respectively. They shall be furnished with a suitable uniform upon which shall be inscribed the title of the department, occupation of and number by which the employe is designated on the records of the department, and such badges or badges must be worn continuously during the hours of business. Vacancies which may occur in this force shall be filled from the force of such temporary laborers as the department may, from time to time, be compelled to employ. A register of the latter, which shall contain their names, age, residence, and degree of efficiency, shall be kept.

"*Third*—From and after the date on which the reorganization of the force herein referred to shall take effect, and until further orders, in that district or section of the city bounded by the south side of Forty-ninth-street, the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, the east side of Sixth-avenue, and the west side of Fourth-avenue, the streets shall be cleaned in the manner substantially as follows: Each of the laborers assigned to this district shall be charged with the duty of keeping clean such portion of the district as an efficient man may be found able to keep clean. Each of the laborers in the said district shall be furnished with a wheelbarrow, broom, hoe, shovel, and such number as may be necessary of suitable receptacles, with covers or lids, for holding the sweepings of the subsection or sub-district of which he has charge. At such receptacles are filled they shall be left at points or places in the districts on the regular routes traversed by the ash carts assigned to said district, in order that their contents may be taken up by the same. The receptacles shall have the title of the department inscribed or painted on them and they shall be numbered consecutively. Each foreman shall be held responsible for the custody and care of the property of the department herein described."

"COWARD, BULLY AND CUR."

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN EXCHANGE THESE AND OTHER EPITHETS.

Two Brooklyn Aldermen indulged in a wordy war yesterday, and the fist of one came within a few inches of the nose of the other. The trouble began when Alderman Coffey moved to appoint an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, at a salary of $1,200. Such an employe would be on duty only from 2 to 3 o'clock on Mondays. On this ground Alderman Leech, a Republican, protested against creating such a sinecure. Aldermen Thomas and Hess, the only other Republicans in the board, voted with him in the negative. The sixteen Democrats stood shoulder to shoulder with their friend Coffey.

Their revenge on Leech came a few minutes later when he moved that $250 be appropriated to repair some streets in his ward, the Seventh. Alderman McGrath moved that it be referred to a committee, and Leech protested against such a small piece of business. He was going on to berate McGrath when President McCarty called him to order for the use of slang.

"Now, Leech," he cried, "if you don't sit down I will have the Sergeant at Arms put you out." Leech protested and asked unanimous consent to make an explanation. McGrath objected, but Coffey called out, "Let the old duffer go ahead." McGrath wouldn't do it, and while the wrangle was going on the board adjourned.

Then McGrath walked up to Leech, and shaking his fist in the latter's face said, "Now I'm going to hammer you, you cur." He struck out, but President McCarty caught his arm and pushed him back to his seat.

"You are a coward and a bully," replied Leech, who stood ready to return the blow, "and you, not I, are the cur."

The matter has not ended, it is thought, as McGrath threatened to thrash Leech on sight. The squabble put an end to the hope the Republicans might have had of getting any favors through the present Board of Aldermen.

CHANGES GREATLY NEEDED.

MR. COUDERT'S OPINION OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE METHODS.

Gen. Sickles seems to have put matters in fairly good running order in the Sheriff's office since his appointment. Yesterday he increased his staff of deputies to five by appointing Sidney Harris, Jr., a young lawyer, and Henry D. Ferguson.

The General made public yesterday the correspondence between himself and the Bar Association regarding legislative revision of the fees and emoluments of the Sheriff's office. He wrote to F. R. Coudert, President of the Bar Association, on April 4. In this letter he said:

"It seems to me that some legislation is necessary for the proper regulation of the business of the Sheriff's office in this county. If the task of drafting an act for this purpose was undertaken by a committee of your body, there can be no doubt that your recommendations would command the highest consideration. Any information or aid I can furnish in this direction shall be cheerfully furnished. I have less hesitation in making this suggestion because no change in the emoluments of the office can benefit me, the Constitution forbidding any increase during my term."

Gen. Sickles yesterday received a reply from Mr. Coudert stating that his letter had been referred to the committee on the amendment of law, and adding:

"Personally, you have my cordial sympathy. The task that you have undertaken is full of difficulties. * * * My own opinion is that the whole system has to be radically changed and that amputation, thoroughly and generally practiced, will do more good than poulticing and medication. The first thing to do is to get rid of orders of arrest in civil cases. They have been a parody upon our pretense that imprisonment is not for punishment. They have caused indescribable misery and wretchedness and have been the fruitful mother of grievous abuses."

FAVORING AN EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

The East River tunnel project was given another hearing yesterday by the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels. James D. Leary, President of the company; De Lancey Nicoll and A. D. Palmer, attorneys, appeared for the company. Mr. Nicoll spoke in favor of the scheme, denouncing as ridiculous the statement that the commerce of New-York would be diverted to Montauk Point by such a tunnel, and maintaining the desirability of providing suburban homes for poor people.

Capt. Ambrose Snow of the Board of Trade and Transportation spoke in favor of the project, and presented a resolution from his organization favoring it. The Mercantile Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce also favored it. Mr. Donnelly of the Bricklayers' Union and Mr. Bradley of the Stonecutters' Union said their organizations were in favor of the project for the good of the city and the welfare of the working classes.

GRANT MONUMENT PLANS.

The committee of the Grant Monument Association, charged with the selection of a form of memorial at Riverside Drive and with the management of arrangements in connection with the preparation of competitive designs, had another conference yesterday afternoon. Last week's action in favor of a design which should be not only of commanding height, but which also should be spacious enough at the base for a memorial hall as well as for the sepulchres, came under further review. No material changes were made in the general plan, but discussion of details was quite largely indulged in. It was finally agreed to leave the subject open for further amendment at next week's meeting. The selection of the names of architects to be invited to submit designs in conformity with the favored plan was also left incomplete. It is the purpose to pay for whatever may be solicited.

HE DOESN'T LIKE ANIMALS.

Mr. Munroe Howell is one of the owners of property on Eighth-avenue fronting Central Park who object to the removal by the Park Commissioners of the zoological collection to the west side of the Park. According to Mr. Munroe, there has been talk for years past of removing the menagerie to the reservoir. He deems it unfair to push the proposed change through without due notice to Eighth-avenue property holders, and he claims that there is an apparent lack of fairness and openness about the Park Commissioners' proposition.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Rain caused a postponement of all the ball games scheduled for this vicinity yesterday.

This afternoon the New-York League Club and the Brooklyn Association team will play at the new Polo Grounds. To-day's game between Chamberlain and Corbett will probably draw a large audience to see the New-York pitcher.

Manager Harris yesterday posted a forfeit of $500 to play a game of baseball at Ridgewood Park on the Brooklyn side of Jamaica.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DARLING IS WANTED BADLY

THE MISSING PARTNER OF JOHN F. PLUMMER.

AN UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAILURE OF THAT FIRM—SOME OF DARLING'S PRACTICES.

The tangle in the affairs of John F. Plummer & Co. has been tightened by the unexplained absence from the city of W. S. Darling, the financial manager of the house. Mr. Darling appears to have left town on the morning of Saturday, March 29. Nothing has since been heard of him, and all efforts to find him or to trace his whereabouts have been unavailing. It is commonly supposed that when he went away he took a large sum of money with him, or that if he did not get off with actual cash, he left the affairs of the firm in much worse shape than was supposed at the time of the failure.

Assignee Murphy, who is now in charge at the Broadway store endeavoring to straighten out accounts, said yesterday that Mr. Darling's absence was felt chiefly because he would be of great assistance in explaining various items in which he was concerned and which date back as far as 1885, when he became a member of the firm.

Darling was the senior member of the firm of Stoney & Darling, who had quarters in Mr. Plummer's store and for whom Mr. Plummer sold satinets on commission. He carried on this business in conjunction with his financial management of the firm of John F. Plummer & Co. Plummer & Co. sold the satinets for Stoney & Darling and undertook the collection of money from customers. Darling, as the financial manager for that firm, drew against these collections. It seems to have been his practice to make his drafts keep pace with his collections invariably. Indeed, as a matter of fact, it was his practice to draw money on this account almost as fast as he made deliveries of satinets, thereby keeping Plummer & Co. constantly behind.

Assignee Murphy will give no estimate of the amount of money which Darling might have owed to Plummer & Co. It was reported that his liabilities were something like $400,000. Mr. Murphy will neither deny nor confirm this report. He says he will be able to file the schedules on time, and that possibly they may be put in a day or two before April 18, which is the day on which they will be due in court.

Mr. Darling seems to have left his apartments at the Grenoble a week ago Saturday morning, after having sent a note to the store that he was going out of town to remain over Sunday. When he failed to show himself on Tuesday a note was sent to his house, which brought an answer that he was still out of town. The assignee then communicated with Mr. Plummer, who went to the Grenoble to inquire particularly about Mr. Darling's absence. His visit was entirely fruitless, for he had to be content with the message that Mr. Darling had not yet returned.

In addition to any supposed deficit in the account of Darling with Plummer & Co. it appears from the books the assignee is now examining that the firm of Stoney & Darling had always sold satinets at a loss. If this is the case, the inference is that liabilities were incurred by Darling in other directions and that the manufacture, or those from whom he received the goods, will also be large losers by his operations.

The condition in which he left his business has given rise to rumors that he probably thought it prudent to put as great a distance between himself and this city as possible, and that perhaps he has taken refuge in Canada. Mr. Plummer's friends predict that it is likely to turn out that Darling was responsible for the failure and that Mr. Plummer was truthful when he said that the failure was as much of a surprise to him as to any of his friends.

Darling appears to have been a bold speculator in matters outside the interests of the firm. When he lived at Plainfield, N. J., several years ago he engaged in a large real estate speculation which resulted in the founding of Netherwood, which Darling and his associates converted from a farm into town lots and on which they erected a fine hotel. The company that floated the enterprise failed. But whether Darling was much of a loser by it is rather doubtful, for the reason that when the hotel was sold under foreclosure it was bought in by his friends at a very low figure and was afterward said to have been sold at

The New-York Times.

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MONTANA'S RIGHT PROVED

A SHARP REBUKE TO REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

BUT THE STATE IS TO BE CHEATED NEVERTHELESS—MR. BLAINE AND HIS RECIPROCITY SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Hoar knew what he was about, evidently, when he refused to consider the suggestion, made by a Democrat with a mistaken notion that Mr. Hoar is an honest politician, to refer the Senatorial election in Montana back to that State. The Senate learned this afternoon, through Senator Voorhees, that, if the case had been sent back, it would evidently have been returned to the Senate in a shape that would have required an extremely deliberate act of robbery to overcome its true purpose.

Just about noon, and while Senator Spooner was telling the Senate in an elaborate peroration what a just reflection of the will of the people was the verdict of the Senate Committee on Elections, some of the Democratic Senators were reading a dispatch from Helena, received by the correspondent of THE TIMES, telling about the result of the municipal election in that city. It was a pretty sequel to Mr. Spooner's story.

Having been advised the day before the election by the Harrison paper to make the vote express the opinion of the people of Montana on Democratic methods and on the conduct of the contest at Precinct No. 34, in Silver Bow County, on which the Senatorial case hangs, the voters of Helena, who have usually been Republicans by a majority of from 400 to 600, changed in numbers sufficient to convert a Republican majority of 400 into a Democratic majority of 300. The Democrats had elected their candidate for Mayor and six out of eight Aldermen. The Republicans had carried only one ward, and that one by a majority of one vote.

It was not until near the close of the session that Senator Voorhees found an opportunity to send this dispatch to the Clerk's desk to be read. It had been passed around on the Democratic side until all had enjoyed reading it, and it will probably be read with interest by all the Democratic subscribers to the *Congressional Record*. A few more elections of this sort in Montana will serve to illustrate the character of the outrage that has been perpetrated upon Montana in the refusal of the Senate to seat Clark and Maginnis instead of Sanders and Power, the Republicans who are to get their seats by the appropriation of the Democratic Precinct No. 34 in Silver Bow to Republican uses.

As it is, it is not at all probable that if there was an election in Precinct No. 34 to-morrow, and the vote should be unanimously Democratic and cast in such a way as to be honest beyond all question, it would affect the verdict of the jury in the case. The jury was not constituted to bring in Democratic verdicts. Helena, which has so completely reversed itself politically, is the home of Representative Carter, and of Sanders and Power, the two Senators that are to be "counted in" by this vote of Republican Senators. The paper that insisted that the election should be taken as an expression of public opinion on the Senatorial case is owned in part by Mr. Russell Harrison, the son of the President.

Visitors to the Senate to-day were given an excellent object lesson of the way in which the Republican Senators are disposed to treat the contest of the claimants to seats as Senators from Montana. Mr. Pugh was delivering an carnest argument in favor of the claims of Messrs. Clark and Maginnis as the rightful Senators, when Mr. Gray interrupted him and called attention to the fact that only two Republicans were in the Chamber. It seemed to Mr. Gray that the subject was of too much importance to be discussed without a quorum, and to his suggestion a call of the Senate was ordered. This showed that only thirty-nine Senators were present, thirty-seven of whom were Democrats.

Mr. Harris asked that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the absentees to return. This was agreed to, and then Mr. Eustis proposed to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion. Plenty of time was thus given for the Republicans to return to their seats, and the motion was lost by the votes of more than a quorum. On this Mr. Pugh said that he was not feeling well, Mr. Pugh asked to be allowed to finish his remarks to-morrow, and the Montana case was dropped for other business.

So far as affecting the result is concerned, the discussion of the Montana case is a pure waste of time. The Republicans decided long ago to exercise their power to seat the Republican claimants, and whenever the matter reaches a vote they will do so without any regard to any pleas that may be offered as to the rights of the Democratic claimants.

Unless the information that Mr. Blaine has allowed to get out about his reciprocity plan is incomplete, it is sufficient only to excite in the minds of critics the impression that he is disposed to bring about reciprocity without the intervention of the Senate. It is scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Blaine so distrusts the Senate that he is unwilling to run the risks of submitting to it treaties of reciprocity with South American countries. Yet it is announced that he has recommended as an amendment to the House Tariff bill the following:

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall, by proclamation, declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation of the American Hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial, (State,) municipal, and other taxes, commeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, flour, rice, and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, including furniture and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, steel rails, locomotives, steel war ships, street cars, refined petroleum, and such other fabrics and products of the United States as may be agreed upon, provided, however, that such concession shall apply only to merchandise transported in vessels constructed in American waters.

It is not yet in Mr. McKinley's bill, but if it were it would shed a flood of light upon the fine in which a duty of 15 per cent. is imposed upon hides. Since Mr. Dolph has had his smelling committee at work it is possible that the Senators have felt constrained to avoid all reference to treaties under consideration, and that this proposed amendment to the Tariff bill is merely in the way of legislation to make effective a convention that, has been the outcome of the Pan-American Congress. The House certainly will have to know about the authority of Mr. Blaine to confer the power upon the President to declare reciprocity without a treaty or with one.

A question of great interest to National Guardsmen has come up within a day or two, in connection with the proposed review of regulars and militia by the delegates to the Pan-American Conference Friday afternoon of this week. It is a question of the Ordway outranks the officers of the Army and the National Guard.

The ranking officer of the army to participate will be Col. H. G. Gibson of the Third Artillery, while the ranking officer of the militia will be Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway. Col. Gibson was ordered to command the parade, but the point has since been made that Gen. Ordway outranks. It is contended that if Col. Gibson outranks Gen. Ordway he would also be outranked by the youngest subaltern in the army. Gen. Ordway himself has not raised this point, but it has been talked over at the War Department and there is some likelihood that the Secretary of War will avoid making a precedent either way in the case by directing Major N. A. Miles, who is in the city, to take command of the parade.

The question is one that will frequently occur, as the National Guard and the army are to be brought more frequently together in the future. It is claimed that any army officer outranks a member of a State National Guard, on the ground that a commission from the President takes precedence over a commission from a Governor. This would not hold good in the case of Gen. Ordway, however, as he holds his commission from the President.

The Secretary of the Navy issued to-day an advertisement for proposals for the construction of three naval vessels, to be opened at noon Tuesday, June 10. The vessels to be built are a second-class cruiser No. 2, of 8,100 tons, displacement; protected cruiser No. 6 of 5,000 tons' displacement, and the Naval Academy practice vessel of 800 tons' displacement, which was previously advertised, but not let, as the only bid received was rejected.

The general characteristics of these vessels have been already described at length in THE TIMES. The two large vessels are each to make twenty knots' speed for four hours, with a premium of $50,000 for each quarter of a knot in excess, and a penalty of $50,000 for each quarter of a knot below the figure. They are not to have more than two and a half inches air pressure in their fire rooms during the trial. The Naval Academy practice's vessel is to make twelve knots for four hours, with a premium of $10,000 for each quarter of a knot in excess, and a penalty of like amount for each quarter of a knot below the requirement. She is only allowed one-half inch air pressure.

The armored cruiser is to be commissioned within three years, the protected cruiser within two years and nine months, and the practice vessel within two years. In time penalties are provided for each vessel may be commissioned in two classes, five days

hull and machinery in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Navy Department, and, second, in accordance with plans and specifications to be furnished by the bidder, which shall have liberty to adopt any part or parts of the department plans and incorporate them with his own.

Senator Call is determined to have something to say in public about the appointment of Charles Swayne and Joseph N. Stripling to be, respectively, District Judge and District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida. The Senate refused very pointedly, some time ago, to agree to consider the nominations with open doors, and, after listening to Mr. Call's protest in the star chamber, the Republicans confirmed the two men.

Mr. Call offered to-day a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges made against Messrs. Swayne and Stripling. Mr. Hoar wanted to send the resolution to the Judiciary Committee at once, but Mr. Call was sharp enough to ask that it be laid upon the table. Whenever he is ready, therefore, the Florida Senator can call up the resolution, and it is so drawn that he will have the right to make a speech upon it in the open Senate. If Mr. Call had joined the friends of open doors long ago he might have aided to destroy the star chamber system of considering nominations, without which it is more than likely that the two men the Florida people object to so much would not have been confirmed.

Capt. William T. Sampson, the present Superintendent of the Naval Academy, having been selected to command the San Francisco when she goes into commission, he will probably be relieved from the Academy about the end of the present academic year, and there is already considerable speculation as to who his successor will be, and a number of officers are understood to have applied to the Secretary of the Navy for the duty.

Among those considered most likely to get the place are Capt. Phythian, at present Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and Capt. F. V. McNair, who has just returned home from the Asiastic station, where he commanded the Omaha. Rear Admiral Gherardi has also been mentioned, but it is not likely that he wants to leave the North Atlantic squadron for the present, especially as he is about to transfer his flag to the Baltimore, which will be probably the most elegant flagship in any navy, and as, by virtue of his seniority of rank over Admiral Walker, he will command the combined North Atlantic and Evolutionary squadron in the proposed naval manœuvres of the North Atlantic squadron next Autumn.

The Senate disposed of the Anti-Trust bill in short order to-day. It was taken up quite unexpectedly, after Mr. Pugh had decided to wait until to-morrow to finish his argument in the Montana election case, and the measure was passed just as it came from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman explained that the measure did not go as far as he wished, but he would vote for it because it was the best he could get. Mr. Vest also announced his purpose to vote for it, although he was in doubt about some of its provisions, because the people wanted Congress to do something in the matter of trusts. Two or three amendments were rejected, and on the passage of the bill Mr. Blodgett cast the only vote in the negative, while fifty-two Senators supported it. A good many of those who voted for the measure think it is in no sense a remedy, but that it will do little if anything toward curing the evil it is aimed at.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the record of the proceedings and findings in the case of Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, recently tried by court-martial at San Francisco on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. His offense consisted of writing and causing to be published in a California newspaper an article condemning and abusing in unmeasured terms the present administration of naval affairs. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty, and the editor of the paper in which the article was published refused to appear before the court, so it was found impossible to sustain the charge, and the court found a verdict of not guilty.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland,—B. F. Binnix, Saybrook.
Pennsylvania,—G. Davis, Ferndale; A. J. Nasen, Franklin Furnace; H. E. Devall, Wilbur.
New-Hampshire.—A. J. Spollett, West Hampstead.
Maine.—E. W. Cole, Brooklin; C. W. Godin, Shapleigh; G. H. Fisher, West Winterport.

IVES, SCHAEFER, SLOSSON.

THESE WERE THE WINNERS AT CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The first afternoon billiard game to-day was between Frank S. Ives of Chicago and William Catton of St. Louis, the former playing 275 points to the latter's 250. The Chicago man won, running the game out when Catton had but 223 points up.

The St. Louis player made the largest run, aggregating 45 in the third inning by anchoring the balls on the upper rail, where he secured 30 points, and upon the break chasing them over the table for 15 more. At the end of the fourteenth inning he led on an even string by 45 points. But Ives turned the tables by running 55 in the fifteenth inning and 62 in the next inning, playing billiards which would have done credit to the "Wizard."

After an intermission of ten minutes Schaefer and Heiser crossed cues, the latter to score 250 points to the Wizard's 500. Schaefer won the bank and counted 87 from the lay-off in an easy and confident manner. From the seventh of the thirteenth innings there was about the worst exhibition of billiards on both sides seen in this city for some time.

At the end of the fourteenth inning the sporting men declared Heiser to have "gone to bat" back. If so, apparently he laid obe on, for in the next inning he went off like a race horse, most of the run of 72 being made at the upper end of the table. By good nursing Heiser added 45 to his string in the same inning. Schaefer's run of 79 in the twentieth inning was a splendid exhibition of his skill, as touch at times being so delicate that it would not have brushed a dewdrop from a clover leaf. Heiser made only 142 points.

The evening game was between Slosson and Daly, 500 to 300 points. Slosson won the bank and the game by a score of 500 to 126, the game being taken as easily as was the bank. The only billiards played during the evening were made by Slosson. Daly was out of the running from start to finish.

MANNING ELECTED MAYOR.

A LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAIN SHOWN IN THE ALBANY ELECTION.

ALBANY, April 8.—The charter election was held here to-day. The Hon. James H. Manning, managing editor of the Albany *Argus*, was the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Out of a total vote of 20,045 he received 13,545, Howard N. Fuller, the Republican candidate, receiving 6,300, Manning's majority being 7,245. This shows a Democratic gain on the vote for Mayor two years ago of 4,555.

The Democrats carry every ward but one for Supervisors and every ward but two for Aldermen.

Mr. Manning ran 50 ahead of the Republican candidate in the latter's own ward, while in his own, a strong Republican ward, he received a majority of 100.

AN INVITATION TO THE SEVENTH.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—At a meeting to-night a committee of about twenty-five, composed of representatives from the Lee Meament Association, Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, and the local military, a resolution was adopted to extend an invitation to the Seventh Regiment of New-York to be present here and to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the R. E. Lee statue on May 29.

Some days ago some well-known Southern residents in New-York expressed a desire that an invitation should be extended the Seventh to be present on this occasion. After some discussion, in which opposition was expressed by some few present, it was agreed that the invitation should be extended. The last time the famous Seventh Regiment was here was in 1858, when they escorted the body of President Monroe, which was brought here from New-York and interred in Hollywood Cemetery, where it now lies.

THE CUTTER WAYWARD LAUNCHED.

BOSTON, April 8.—The sixty-foot cutter Wayward, built for David Sears of this city from a design by Edward Burgess, was successfully launched at Lawley's to-day. This is the largest racing yacht built in America the past Winter. The new boat floats very nicely, being nearly down to her designed water line although she is sixteen inches out forward. The mast, bowsprit, and chains will bring her down by the head to her proper line.

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IT WAS A LIVELY MEETING

COUNTY DEMOCRATS SPEND A STORMY EVENING.

JUSTICES POWER AND MURRAY TALK ABOUT EACH OTHER AND MR. COSTIGAN FLOURISHES A BIG STICK.

The enthusiastic row which Police Justice Murray's attack on Police Justice Power stirred up in rank and file of the County Democracy had the liveliest kind of an addition made to it at the meeting of the County Committee of that organization held at Cooper Union last night. Police Justice Power, the leader of the Counties, was there to demand an investigation. Police Justice Murray was there to defend his position as well as he could. He was "backed" by the delegation from the Eleventh District, of which he is the leader, but most of the others there seemed to be "backing" Power.

Not for many a day has the County Democracy indulged in such an exciting meeting. It carried the leaders back to the old days when things were livelier with the Counties than they are just now. Apart from Justice Power and Justice Murray, the corpulent "Tom" Costigan, ex-Supervisor of the *City Record* and now chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office, was the star performer. Mr. Costigan and William P. Mitchell were both mentioned by Justice Murray in his attack on Justice Power.

Costigan came into the meeting room in his fairy-like way, and sat down in his favorite corner, which is large and roomy. Mr. Costigan was full of suppressed excitement. He got more excited than ever when he saw Justice Murray sitting over on the other side of the room surrounded by his delegation. The meeting had not yet been called to order, and Mr. Costigan got up and shouted over the seats to Murray.

"Say, Judge, come here. I want to introduce you to Peter Bourke. You don't know Bourke." Bourke is the man who, Judge Murray claimed in one of his interviews, was a leader in the riots and was kept in the Park Department through the influence of Judge Power.

Judge Murray did not budge, and Costigan thereupon made his way around the room and leaned up against the pillar by which Mr. Murray was sitting. He was argumentative, and he had many things to say to Judge Murray. The longer he talked the whiter his face seemed to get, but Arthur Berry and one or two others finally induced him to postpone further argument, and he went back to his comfortable corner.

C. C. Baldwin, Chairman of the County Committee, was not present, and after a long delay Charles A. Jackson, the Vice Chairman, who looks like a youthful edition of Bismarck, called the meeting to order. Ex-Congressman Campbell and almost all the other dignitaries of the organization were present. Everybody seemed to wake to the fact that this was no routine meeting. The room was packed and the crowd listened nervously to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Reading Secretary Maiquenz. This formality was interrupted, when Judge Power walked in and took a seat, by cheers of applause. As soon as Mr. Maiquenz finished his work then Judge Power got the floor and said: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege." Then there was a great stamping of feet and some cheering.

"I will be brief," continued Judge Power when the applause ceased, "and in order that there may be no mistake I will ask the indulgence of the committee while I read what I have to say." He then read the following:

"Since the last meeting of this committee there have been numerous attacks made upon me for the sake of the credit and success of the County Democracy organization. At a meeting of the District Committee of the Seventeenth Assembly District Mr. Shellenberger presented a paper for action on members of the committee and of the Sub-Executive Committee, of which he is also a member. To the statements then made he has since, in the interviews published in the public press, added other statements relating to the conduct of the affairs of the County Democracy and transactions of its officers, which, if true, would be sufficient to render the action taken by him unworthy of the positions they occupied, but have involved culpability for grave offenses.

"If the matters stated by Mr. Shellenberger respecting alleged irregularities or dishonesty of election clerkship are true, he has been in possession of information that should have been lodged with the proper public officers of the county and should have been communicated to this organization in order that it might purge itself of unworthy members and of officers capable of influencing the action of those who elect them. If those charges are false their author should be exposed and punished as a reckless libeller unfit for membership in this committee."

Judge Power then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be, and it is hereby, directed to call upon Henry Murray to present to such committee proofs in support of his said charges so made as above recited, and that such persons as may be elected by the same be notified of the time and place when and where hearings will be had and proofs received by said committee upon such charges, and that said committee report thereon to this body at its next meeting.

This was adopted unanimously. "In order that this matter may be expedited, and that there may be no delay, I move that when this committee adjourn it adjourn subject to the call of the Chair," said Judge Power. This was also carried.

Then it was Judge Murray's turn. He got the floor and started off on his speech rather nervously. He approved of the order of the committee in reference to the investigation. Mr. Power could call that thing up and pound his elbow on the Clerk's desk, and didn't lose a word of what the Judge said any more than he lost his grip on the stout blackthorn stick he held in his hand.

"The statement that has just been made that I shielded any member of this committee is false," continued Judge Murray. "What took place was at a regular meeting of the committee in the Seventeenth District held at the headquarters on Saturday evening, March 29. I was at that meeting and made a speech. During my speech I called attention to the disclosures that were being made by the Fassett committee and the Grand Jury. I suggested that the scandals these things had occasioned might result to the benefit of the County Democracy. But I said that new men and new blood should be in the front rank in the fight now on, for these gentlemen. I anticipated what might be said to some of the gentlemen now in charge of the organization. I said that they should step aside. I said nothing about them that had not been said already by the public press."

Mr. Murray then explained that he didn't say anything about Mr. Mulligan except that he was a member of the committee. He had no idea that any of the gentlemen named were going to take umbrage at what he said. He was surprised when he saw Judge Power's interview in the newspapers, but answered this and was willing to stand by what he said.

"As to what I did say and do," he went on, "I don't propose to take a single step backward. I am ready to go before your committee with my proofs, but I want the committee to sit with open doors. I want no easy snap judgment in this matter, although I don't think there is any intention of making one."

Judge Murray's motion that the committee sit with open doors in the investigation was carried unanimously, and then ex-Excise Commissioner Mitchell arose and made a speech in answer to the charges made against him as an Excise Commissioner by Judge Murray. One portion of the attack, he said, was a reference to a time when Hubert O. Thompson was alive, and then there was only $3 to every election district, and the assertion that he (Mitchell) got $1,000.

Here Judge Murray interrupted, saying: "I did not say that. That is one of the things I did not say."

"I had no time to find out whether you did or not. If you thought that any election district could be run for $3 I would think you of less intelligence than a fool," said Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Murray got on the floor and asked permission to reply to what Mr. Jackson called him to order, but Mr. Mitchell gave him permission to go on. Mr. Costigan, still leaning up against the Clerk's desk and clutching his blackthorn, was getting more and more excited every moment.

"There was something about that election district matter, you know," said Judge Murray, "I was on the committee to investigate it. One thousand dollars more was charged than the printers got. The investigation was disarmed when Mr. Costigan said that he had the money."

"Costigan did!" yelled Mr. Costigan, exploding like an overdue volcano.

"Oh, I mean Mr. Mitchell," said Judge Murray, correcting his error.

But Costigan was not to be suppressed like that. A scene followed which had no parallel in the history of the Counties. Waving his blackthorn stick, Costigan cried out: "Murray, Murray, you may vapor. Murray, you may vapor as you please. You can talk as you ——— please. You have been wiggling from one place to the other."

"Suppress him! suppress him!" thundered Chairman Jackson, using his gavel on the desk like a battering ram. Two men were at Costigan's back trying to pull him down. Once they got him to the floor by a backward motion of Costigan's blackthorn, but this was an accident.

"Go way, I know what I'm about," yelled Costigan. Then when he had beaten Hyndshaw, trying to his astonishment, back he had driven himself.

Mr. Mitchell has the floor," said the chairman, when the excitement had somewhat subsided.

Mitchell went on with his speech. When he had concluded, Mr. Jackson called for new business and the report of Chairman Michael C. Murphy of the Executive Committee appointing a committee of sixteen, of which Arthur Berry is Chairman, to reorganize the Ninth Assembly District was read. Some one made a motion to adjourn and Costigan called out:

"Say, Murray, why don't you say what you said about me?"

An adjournment was effected while the stout ex-Supervisor was clamoring for the attention of the Chair.

As the big crowd was making it way out into the hallway Mr. Costigan made his way through it as well as he could, yelling as he pushed along. "Judge Murray; oh, Judge Murray." But Judge Murray had hurried out. Costigan finally got into the crowded hallway and made another unsuccessful effort to find the Judge. "He's run away," he said at last, and then he came to anchor in the centre of a big crowd and stood in deep meditation for a few seconds. Finally he said slowly and solemnly:

"I'd like to see Murray."

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which will have the settlement of the dispute between the two Police Justices, is Assistant District Attorney Goff. Among its other members are T. F. Neville, ex-Judge Blake, and Ernest Harvier. A meeting has not yet been called.

MANY CLIENTS ANXIOUS.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—There was great excitement in Doylestown to-day when it became known that ex-District Attorney J. Monroe Shellenberger, one of the leading lawyers of Bucks County, a prominent politician, and a member of the State Board of Charities, was in financial difficulties. This was increased when inquiry brought out the fact that he had not been seen in Doylestown for several days, and that his children and other relatives were alarmed at his absence.

This afternoon judgments amounting in the aggregate to $12,000 were entered against him in the County Court, and execution issued on one judgment for $8,000, entered by John O. James of Philadelphia, his brother-in-law, and the legal guardian of the estate of Mr. Shellenberger's children. The execution was issued against his interest in the residence occupied by himself and his children, his wife having died a few months ago, which is the handsomest in Doylestown, and one of the handsomest in the State; also against two other dwellings, as well as whatever interest he had in the Bucks County Trust Company, though it is denied that he has at present any interest remaining in that corporation. A great many statements were made, and all sorts of stories flew about town, some of them from substantial citizens, which placed a bad interpretation upon Mr. Schellenberger's absence and the condition of his affairs.

The law office which Mr. Shellenberger has occupied for many years in Doylestown was during the afternoon besieged by clients and others who were full of anxiety for claims and other matters intrusted to him and eager to know when and how they were to get moneys supposed to be in his possession. Some of these applicants were women, and, with the nervousness of their sex, showed much agitation, and made a demonstration that helped to swell the excitement over Mr. Shellenberger's absence. But none could tell anything about him or give any clue as to his whereabouts. Many state ments were made that were highly sensational. Should they be verified and should it prove true that the circumstances of his leaving indicate an intention on his part not to return, the case is one that will excite surprise as profoundly as anything that has happened since the disappearance of James Hunter or J. G. Ditman.

There are in and about Doylestown a great many Jamesses of different families, none of them related, however, to the family into which Mr. Shellenberger married, that of the late Major John O. James, head of the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., the greatest wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia in its day. It is stated that members of the James family in Doylestown are also involved by Mr. Shellenberger's transactions. It is impossible at present to state his liabilities, which must be large, as he had an extensive practice and was intrusted with the collection of many claims and the settlement of large estates. Among the other citizens of Doylestown to-day anxious to know something of Shellenberger's whereabouts was O. H. Nase of Sellersville, who said:

"J. M. Shellenberger settled up my mother's estate after her death, I got him to do it. There was a foreclosure lately and he had the money. I have been wanting to get it from him, but he has put me off. When I came here on Monday to get it, he was gone. I have inquired, and know of no way to get my money that he has in his hands, and which amounted to $1,700."

The expressions heard yesterday were not always of surprise, and there were not a few "I told you so's" coming from citizens of Doylestown who have been associated with Mr. Shellenberger in various ways. A great deal of his time was spent away from Doylestown, much of it in Philadelphia, and he often made trips to Atlantic City and other places. The last seen of him was on Sunday afternoon, when he was seen in Doylestown in the character of a Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. It is said in Doylestown that he has not been seen there since Saturday. It is estimated to-night that his liabilities will reach $75,000; the Yost estate loses $10,000 and the Brunt estate $15,000.

Mr. Shellenberger is a strikingly handsome man, about forty years old. He has always been very popular socially and in the councils of the Democratic Party. It was expected that he would be nominated for Congress in his district this Fall.

"THE EDITOR" IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—In spite of a severe storm, the Hyperion Theatre held a very large audience to-night when Louis Aldrich made known a new American comedy entitled "The Editor," of which Charles Vincent and Mr. Aldrich are the authors. The new play is in four acts, with the scenes laid in New-York City and at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Aldrich was seen in the part of Col. Hawkins, the editor of the *American Eagle*. It is a quaint comedy rôle, and it is the opinion of the managers present to-night that this actor has found a congenial part. "The Editor" is amusing, and was received with much laughter and applause in nearly every scene. Mr. Aldrich was called before the curtain frequently during the performance. A large party of New-Yorkers were present, including Managers A. M. Palmer, J. Wesley Rosenquest, and Harry Miner.

"The Editor" will be presented in Philadelphia April 21, and is likely to be seen in New-York before the close of the present season.

THE ATALANTAS TO ROW AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 8.—To-day Capt. Van Raden, President MacLean, and Vice-President Donohar of the Atalanta Rowing Association, came here to arrange a race with the Yale 'Varsity crew. They met Capt. Allen at the Yale boat house, and afterward went in the launch down the harbor. They were not well pleased with the appearance of the water.

Capt. Allen laid down his ultimatum, which was that the Yales would row a four-mile race, and on the harbor, and no deviation from this programme would be considered. The Atalantas wanted to have Allen split the difference and row three miles, to use a cent whether it should be a two or a four-mile race, also that the race be rowed at New-London or at Saltonstall Lake, but to all these propositions Allen turned a deaf ear.

Then the Atalantas reluctantly consented to row a four-mile race on May 24, the race to be rowed any time during the day that the weather is fair and available. The race unless rowed on that date will be declared off.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, April 8.—Cranston and Jamestown elected Republican Representatives today; North Smithfield and West Greenwich failed to elect. Under the statute the present Representative holds over, but there are reports from both towns that an endeavor will be made to hold another town meeting before midnight, this being the last day when an election can be held outside of this city. The sitting Representative holds over, the Legislature will stand: Republicans, 52; Democrats, 47, with nine to be elected from Providence. The Republicans will then need to elect two to control the Grand Committee, while the Democrats have to elect eight to accomplish the same object.

CONGRESSMAN COWLES'S SON KILLED.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A telegram was received here to-day announcing the death of a son of Representative W. H. H. Cowles of the Eighth North Carolina District. The young man was at school in North Carolina, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was a favorite among the students, and Senators Ransom and Vance, and his own almost overcome by the shock. His remains will be sent home to-night.

THE RASCAL SQUEEZES IN

VICIOUS WORK GIVES CLEVELAND A BARE MAJORITY.

A VOTE AGAINST THE RING CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY THAT DISMATED THE BOSSES—PLENTY OF GROUNDS ON WHICH MR. PERKINS MAY BASE A CONTEST.

The returns of the election in Jersey City yesterday appear to elect Orestes Cleveland Mayor for another term of two years and to confirm the power of the corrupt ring which rules that city.

That is undoubtedly a civic misfortune. But there is yet nothing to indicate that the returns represent the votes honestly cast. On the other hand, there was enough found on the surface in the election to indicate that the actual result was reversed by the repeaters and rascally election officers. If the people of Jersey City are ever to have their rights, it is apparent that they must fight for them, and it is clear that they will be justified in refusing to concede the election until the facts have been judicially inquired into. The total vote in the city was 23,247, out of a registry of 38,596. Complete returns from the First District give Cleveland 1,547 majority. In the Fourth District Perkins has 94 majority, in the Fifth District 1,250, and in the Sixth 893. Estimates give Perkins 350 in the Third District. The Second District returns still lag, but they will give Cleveland at least 2,000. This indicates Cleveland's election by something short of 1,000. The First District majority is remarked as a phenomenal one. It is the pocket borough of Bosses Davis and O'Neill of the ring, and there is no doubt that it is a swollen and fraudulent vote. The majority expected there was not more than 500 at the outside.

The Republicans appear to have elected five of the seven Aldermen.

The returns came in with exasperating slowness. At 11 o'clock only 59 of the 92 precincts had sent in their figures. A noticeable fact was that the returns from the First and Second Districts, where the ring was expected to get in its fine work, were not forthcoming, though returns from the more distant places were promptly on hand. The returns from the Fifth District, Mr. Perkins's stronghold, were somewhat slow, but the district is away back on the hill.

In some of the Republican districts the vote was very light, but as far as heard from at 11 o'clock the gravel train came in heavily in the ring precincts. Tom Trotter marched in with a return giving Cleveland 150 votes and Perkins 98. In one first precinct of the Second District Cleveland was awarded 395 votes, and Perkins only 10. The indications are that Cleveland has a majority on the face of the returns. In sixty precincts the vote stood: Cleveland, 6,663, and Perkins, 6,540.

Brazen rascality was the distinguishing feature of yesterday's election in Jersey City. The ring workers began early to surround the polls with every preparation for fraud. Little effort was made to conceal it. Bystanders could see that something crooked was going on, and the Republican watchers looked on helplessly. Repeating appeared to be carried on wherever it suited the purposes of the dominant element. The election officers were so screened from the eyes of the watchers that none of their movements could be discerned. Instead of fulfilling their promises by affording the watchers facilities for observing the poll, the ringsters obstructed their efforts in every way. The watchers were ejected from the rooms where the boards were sitting in secret, and counted in and jeered at by the healers. While all this was going on the police, run by John F. Feeney's commission, made no effort whatever to suppress the frauds, but lent their encouragement to the indignities done by their Election Boards.

It is not to be understood that the votes of the watchers were at fault. They did the best they could. At many of the precincts where gross frauds were perpetrated last Fall the watchers were yesterday enabled to faithfully record the ballots cast. Their returns of votes, it was planned by Mr. Perkins's friends, were to be done in each of the disaffected precincts, but superior numbers of the ring ruffians prevented more than a partial record in many precincts. Enough are on hand, however, to make a very respectable lot of evidence for a contest which may follow. Each record made by the watchers was sworn to last night, and will appear later on to the discomfort of the rascals who perpetrated the fraud.

The vote, as honesty cast, was very light in the forenoon. At noon, when the Election Boards took their recess, but a small proportion of a full vote had been cast. What became of some of the boxes during the recess is a profound mystery. The watchers were not allowed to enter the rooms and could not follow them. When the polls reopened at 2 o'clock it was noted in some cases that changes had taken place in the vote as polled and checked.

In the First Precinct of the First District, to which P. H. O'Neill devoted his energies, the judges of election have to wade for some time to reach the polls. When the polls closed for recess they announced, in answer to inquiries, that 178 votes had been cast. Shortly after the polls reopened inquiries developed the fact that 234 votes had been cast, four men, by actual count, had voted between the announcements. The Election Board in this precinct consisted of four Democrats of the ring species. They sat in a very dark room with the windows carefully curtained. A policeman stood at either side of the door to help through when the votes were thrust, and in a bullying manner they refused to permit any one to come within ten feet unless for the purpose of depositing a ballot. The two watchers detailed for duty at this precinct had no opportunity of observing who voted or how many times the same vote was cast.

In the Third Precinct of this district the watchers detected several "graveyard" votes checked, and forthwith entered a protest, which was not noted. Later in the day the watchers attended all day by a gang of rowdies and drunken loafers, who were detailed for the apparent purpose of insulting the watchers. One of these approached the watcher at intervals during the day and applied to him epithets that any man would resent. One of Feeney's police was also detailed during the first part of the day to have the watcher out to jail. This sort of bulldozing occurred everywhere throughout the down-town precincts.

In one of the precincts of the Sixth District, Schultze, the only Republican on the Election Board, was put out. He had challenged a proxy when he found 148 votes on the poll books and 98 on the dial, and the ring election officers decided that his services were no longer needed. Fine, the Republican elected in his place, manfully refused to suffer himself to be supplanted, and he, too, was ejected and a Democrat elected in his stead, making a solid ring board, who did as they pleased during the remainder of the day. The officers who had been thrown out were warned not to appear again at the polls, with a threat of consequences if they disobeyed.

The Eighth Precinct of the First District, one of the most notoriously bad in the city, was the scene of a great contest. The polling place is at 148 Montgomery-street. Sergeant at Arms John Graham of the Democratic Investigating Committee lives in the precinct and took charge of it in the interest of the Republican city committee. He challenged a number of voters during the day and caused five arrests. James Dean, colored, of 117 Montgomery-street, was detected by Graham in attempting to vote a second time under the name of one Perkins. Dean was held to answer in $500 bail. Henry Thompson, another colored man, claimed to live at 61 Gregory-street. His case was one of the many exposed before the Senatorial committee last week, and he was promptly arrested. The other three arrests caused by Graham were made upon his successive complaints against Thomas Trotter, clerk of election.

Trotter made himself very officious outside the polls running in voters, but gave no attention to his duties as clerk. He picked repeated quarrels with Graham, which resulted in Graham's arrest five times and Trotter's arrest three times during the day. At last, seeing that Graham could not be intimidated, and that his work was proving very inconvenient and effective, the Election Board sent for Justice W. S. Weed and directed him to draw up a commitment, alleging Graham to be a disturber of the peace in continually obstructing voters.

The paper was signed by Trotter as accuser and H. Spencer as judge of elections, and required the constable to convey Graham to the County Jail. Justice Weed refused to admit him to bail, and an arrest from "Instructions to Election Boards" was produced, permitting the board to commit a disorderly person to jail for thirty days.

Graham denounced the proceeding vigorously, but was taken away and Trotter had things as he wanted them. It is understood that a writ of habeas corpus for Graham will be applied for this morning and he will probably be released. Graham is a worthy man and deserves well for his gallant fight against Trotter and his repeaters. His commitment to jail is a courage of the clearest type of Democracy.

In the same precinct S. K. Gray, the Republican watcher, was thrown out bodily and was not allowed to approach the polls during the day. Trotter said he didn't want what happened, and had issued warrants for the arrest of the parties who had ejected Gray, but refused to do as he pleased.

William Bowe, a Pulitzing car conductor, was arrested at the polls in the Fourth District for illegal voting and was held to answer. A colored man was arrested at the same polls later on, but escaped from the officer who was taking him to the station house.

Col. Hugh H. Abernethy was seen by a TIMES reporter during the day and cited a number of instances where frauds had occurred. "In the First Precinct of the Sixth District," said he, "Moses K. Kellum appeared at the polls and attempted to vote. His name was not on the registration lists; he said so himself. The watchers standing about at once protested against his being allowed to vote, but John P. Murray, judge of election, jumped up and said: 'Here, give me your vote, I'll put it in.' This excited another person, but Murray deliberately put the vote in the box and defied the onlookers to interfere." Col. Abernethy said the system of repeating as it had been carried on in that district was as follows: The clerk of election copied a number of names from the registration books used last Fall and handed the list to one of the ring employes standing near. This party disappeared and soon returned with a number of strange men who gave the names and addresses tallying with those in the book.

In order to use the ballot boxes as freely as possible, numerous devices were employed. In the First, Third, and Fifth Precincts of the First District the ballot boxes could not be seen. The judges explained, in answer to inquiries, that they were standing on a table just beneath the sill, but nobody could tell whether this was so or whether the box was at that moment undergoing manipulation by the roomful of ring partisans. At the Eleventh Precinct of the Sixth District the judges claimed that the box "refused to work," and they substituted a cigar box in its place and used it all day.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

TO EXTEND THE FIELD OF THEIR INVESTMENT.

HEARINGS ON THE RHODES BILL, THE AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS, AND THE JAMAICA BAY BILL.

ALBANY, April 8.—Several prominent savings bank officials of New-York and other cities appeared before the Assembly Committee on Banks this afternoon and argued in behalf of the passage of the dangerous bill of Mr. Rhodes of Westchester, Chairman of this committee, which increases the investment field of the savings banks. There were present Edward Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank of New-York; R. H. King, President of the Catskill Savings Bank; Mr. Haight, President of the New-Paltz Savings Bank; L. P. Harvey, Trustee of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo; S. R. Rainey, Treasurer of the Hudson City Savings Institution, and C. P. Williams of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank. Each of these gentlemen favored the passage of the bill upon the personal solicitation of Mr. Rhodes.

The Rhodes bill amends the law of 1882 by giving savings banks the privilege of investing their deposits in States not now available under the banking act. If the bill should become a law the savings banks could expend their investments to the stocks or bonds of any city of over fifty thousand inhabitants in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, or Colorado, whose total indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of its taxable property, and which has not defaulted in the payment of its stocks or bonds within ten years. The limit of investment in stocks or bonds of cities outside of New-York State is placed at 25 per cent of each bank's assets, and not more than 2½ per cent of its assets shall be invested by any bank in the securities of any one city, nor can one bank take more than 5 per cent of all the stocks and bonds issued by one city. Railroad construction bonds of cities situated outside the State are also proscribed.

Mr. Rhodes was surrounded by his friends today to hear the arguments of the bankers. A stranger to the situation might readily gain the impression that the savings bank system was in danger of disruption if the bill failed to become a law. J. Harsen Rhoades made the main argument in behalf of enlarging the scope of the banks, the other gentlemen contenting themselves with the statement that they were present simply to show their desire to secure the enactment of the proposed law. Mr. Rhoades said he appeared as indirectly representing all the savings banks in the State. He read a series of questions bearing on the subject under discussion, and said he had received replies favoring the bill from banks having in all $935,000,000 of depositors and assets of $500,000,000. He said the savings banks of the State were doing exclusively a charitable work in caring for the savings of the thrifty poor. Whenever the banks had applied to the Legislature, it was with the request that certain laws calculated to lessen the safeguards around the business should not be passed. This, in his opinion, should give the banks prestige before the committee now. "With the rapid decrease of the State and public debt and the large increase of deposits, we are not able to invest satisfactorily the moneys intrusted to us," said Mr. Harsen Rhoades. "If the law remains as it is, the banks can only merge their funds into bonds and mortgages. Let a panic come and we are of necessity forced to throw on the community millions of these securities, creating a serious loss. Bonds and mortgages cannot readily be realized upon. This bill scatters our risks and gives us a new field of operations. In 1882 Massachusetts allowed the savings banks to invest their funds in bonds outside of the State. The result has been good. Savings banks outside of New-York State have a larger scope and are as safely managed as ours are."

"If there is anything wrong in this bill, the savings bank people would like to know it," Mr. Rhoades said in conclusion. "We will oppose any measure that does not commend itself to our sound common sense."

Mr. Bradford Rhodes frequently interrupted with queries calculated to bring out the alleged good qualities of the bill, and altogether the hearing partook of the features of a genuine love feast. The bill will undoubtedly be favorably reported by the committee.

Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott made Judge Robertson's Senate Judiciary Committee feel thoroughly ridiculous after he had finished his argument against the outrageous bill introduced by Senator Erwin that will permit the aqueduct contractors to submit their claims to a board of arbitration. Mr. Scott, his fellow-Commissioner Walter Howe, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean represented the city at the hearing. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for Brown & Howard, contractors. John O'Brien, another contractor, telegraphed that he was prevented from coming, but Mr. Scott insisted that, as the committee last week reported the bill without giving them a chance to be heard, the City of New-York ought to have a chance now. The hearing proceeded. The Judiciary Committee is composed of the best legal talent in the Senate. There is no question about that. But after to-day's hearing, if this committee repeats the experiment of reporting such a bill as Erwin's every member on it ought to be forced to go to law school and acquire learning enough to fit him for the position he now holds, for, after hearing the arguments to-day, the impression is pretty well founded that the Senate Judiciary Committee, strong as it may be, and talented as it may appear, can be given instructions in the law by novices.

This bill, which the committee has so confidently reported, proposes to take from the Treasury of the metropolis the sum of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 without giving the city an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Scott was the first speaker. He started off by saying that he appeared more with the view of advising the committee as to its real purpose than to enter a protest against the bill. A similar bill had been passed by the Legislature in 1880. Singularly enough it had been made necessary by claims for damages arising out of contracts against the old aqueduct, and, singularly enough, the Court of Appeals had decided it unconstitutional, the decision having been prepared by Judge Rufus W. Peckham, father of the gentleman who was here to-day as the counsel for the contractors. The bill contained the most extraordinary provisions ever put in any bill. It allowed the contractors to submit to arbitrators all items that had been rejected by the Commissioners. The claims that the contractors are looking forward to are for labor and material, and they hope to obtain the reasonable value for them. He did not believe the committee understood the extraordinary provisions in the bill.

"What is meant by an itemized statement?" asked Judge Robertson.

"I don't know," was the reply. "Only one case has been brought against the city. There are two questions. The first arises as to the amount of pay for novations; another arose from the fact that in 1882, after the work was finished, it was found necessary to make a thorough examination along the entire length of the work. The state of affairs, we found, was simply horrible. We found that fraudulent work was rendered, and that the examination of the conduit from Croton Lake proved that the mason work was utterly rotten. To this the contractors raise the point that they performed the work under the eye of our inspector, that the repairs were ordered by the city, and we must, therefore, pay for them. In these issues there is no question of fact, simply questions of law."

"I submit," exclaimed Mr. Scott, "that is not the kind of a case to go to arbitration, but to Judges. This bill violates every principle of law in arbitration. In arbitration both sides have an opportunity to choose a representative. In this instance the city of New-York has nothing to say. The provisions you have put in to allow an appeal to the General Term is valuable and valueless because it is only one-sided. You make an unconscious bull by leaving in the appeal; you would make an outrageous one by leaving it out."

"A statement has been made," interposed Senator Linson, "that the Aqueduct Commission will not hear the complaint of the contractors."

"That is not so," said Mr. Scott; "it is not true."

Replying to questions, Mr. Scott said that the aqueduct was divided into ten sections. Brown, Howard & Co. had completed three sections. O'Brien & Clark had finished part of their work. The Commissioners had certified to the Controller that they were entitled to $158,000, but the contractors had insisted upon a larger sum. The contract had stipulated that the work should be finished within thirty-three months, unless the Commissioners extended the time, under a penalty of $1,000 a day for every day the contract was unfulfilled. The Commissioners had extended the time fourteen months, and now O'Brien & Clark stand as defaulters for a year or a year at $1,000 a day. The question is not all free from doubt. It is in the hands of James C. Carter, and the common criticism is raised because he has not decided it before this."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean followed. "The contention made by Corporation Counsel," he began, "is that this bill is not constitutional, that if it is not constitutional it is unjust, and it is unnecessary. The trouble is that the contractors have claimed work eight inches beyond the outside of the outer lagging of the brick wall for the entire length of the aqueduct. The number of claims the contractors propose to lay against us are, first, excavation; then, extra work, which we will prove was necessary to fulfill the terms of the contract. The proposition to arbitrate is not the manner in which the contractors neglected their work.

"Why," he explained, "there is one place in the aqueduct where 1,200 out 1,300 empty barrels where the contractors were supposed to have filled it with cement and concrete according to the walls' contour. Holes we found and spaces of places that had been improperly constructed, and with the exception of the one

A.—How to Preserve and Enjoy Health.

It is easier to prevent disease than cure it.

To this end we must of course know the conditions necessary for the possession and preservation of health.

Secure a normal and regular tissue change throughout the body. This tissue metamorphosis consists in constantly proceeding waste of tissue and its regeneration. For this progress the following rules must be complied with:—

Furnish a sufficient supply of healthy blood.

FOOD taken must be wholesome and abundant.

THE AIR inhaled must contain the required amount of oxygen.

TISSUE waste must be readily and constantly eliminated.

CIRCULATION of the blood must be free and rapid, so that tissue waste may be eliminated and that new matter may be distributed to tissues in need of it.

ACTIVITY must alternate with rest in order to maintain tissue change and regenerated at the proper standard.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT (a teaspoonful once or twice a day, dissolved in pints of water) will aid tissue change in a high degree.

It is the best solvent of the products of disintegration of the tissues and increases their electricity, and is the great vehicle of chemico vital changes. It is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves out tensions bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. It is of great benefit in temporary and habitual constipation, liver and kidney diseases, chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism and gout, &c., and should be used early in the morning before breakfast. If necessary a second dose can be taken in the evening before retiring. Care must be exercised to obtain the genuine article, which is imported in sealed bottles. Each bottle bears in a green cartouche

ELEMER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York.

CONFERENCE WORK ENDED

PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION FAVORED AND DANCING, CARDS, AND THEATRES CONDEMNED.

The New-York Conference closed its labors last evening after holding three business sessions during the day. An important portion of the day's work was the selection of nominees to the Ecumenical Councils. After several ballots, on the first of which John D. Slayback was selected as one of the lay nominees, the entire number was made up by the selection of Dr. G. H. Gregory of Poughkeepsie as clerical and C. C. Cooke of Margaretville as second lay delegates. The Rev. Dr. M. D'C. Crawford had already been unanimously elected Nominee for the council.

The Rev. Dr. Harrower presented the report of the committee in regard to the question of ascertaining the sentiment of the churches in the conference as to the advisability of having women lay delegates in the General Conference. The report announced that an election for the purpose mentioned would be held in every church on Oct. 29, when all church members would be allowed to cast a ballot for or against the innovation.

The following were admitted on the recommendation of the committee as candidates on trial: L. Howard, H. L. Hess, Henry Welch, A. Jaeckel, Quink, and F. J. Wood.

The following were confirmed as officers of the Conference Historical Society: President—J. M. King; Vice President—A. K. Sanford; Secretary—R. Wheatley; Treasurer—E. S. Osbon; Managers—S. Van Duzen, John G. Oakley, M. D'C. Crawford, J. P. Hermance, E. White, T. S. Bond, O. A. Brown, F. L. Wilson, and A. Schriver.

The Committee on the State of Discipline in the Canvas made a report through its Chairman, the Rev. Delos Lull. This report declared that, "while the largest liberty compatible with our well-known standard of life and practice is allowed our people relative to social amusements, our Church, as it ever has done, seeks to keep separate its members from participation in those forms of amusement in prevalence at the world for purposes of evil, and the practice of which by them is damaging to piety, devotion, and influence." It proceeded to score the practices of dancing, card playing, and theatre going, and it was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to try the Rev. Cyrus W. McPherson of Highland Mills, on charges brought against him by his father, made its report in secret session. It appears that Mr. McPherson has been the victim of most unfortunate family difficulties, which have, it is alleged, been brought upon him most unjustly. The committee found him guilty of the charge of failing to meet his natural and acknowledged obligations toward his father, although acquitting the him of the charge of dishonesty and non-fulfillment of contract. For this offense the committee recommended that Mr. McPherson be censured and reproved by the Bishop at the bar of the house. This decision was regarded by many clergymen as severe in the extreme. Those who know the circumstances of the case declare that Mr. McPherson had every excuse for desiring to live apart from his father.

The report of the Committee on the Temperance Question was the cause of a lively discussion, resolutions being finally adopted declaring the sentiment of the last General Conference, as shown in the Discipline, to be the expression of the session's opinions. This condemns the high or any other kind of license system and favors absolute prohibition.

Resolutions were also adopted, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Ostrander, indorsing the proposed prohibition amendment of the State Constitution, the disposition of which is now before the Legislature.

The debate on the temperance question was more generally taken part in than any since the opening of the conference. On the side of prohibition the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Dean made strong speeches. Dr. John Bhey Thompson and the Rev. Dr. James McDonald drew the attention of the conference to the fact that no prohibitory law could a satisfactory remedy be found. Dr. McChesney especially controverted the assumption made by prohibitionists that high license is inimical to the interests of temperance. Such measures, he declared, being not calculated to aid the liquor traffic not to legalize it any more than it was already legalized when no law existed on the subject.

At the evening session, after a brief address by the Bishop, the following pastoral appointments for the year were given out, and the conference adjourned:

NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

Ardsley, Thomas Lodge; Bedford and Middle Patent, William Wiegoks; Bedford Station, Herbert Welch; Carmel, T. S. Bond; Croton Lake, N. S. Tuthill; Croton Landing, W. H. Evans; Dobbs Ferry, Albert Osborn; Fishkill, Reuben Gilchrist, W. C. Smith; Golden's Bridge and Cross River, G. H. Smith; Hartsdale, G. W. Knapp; Irvington, John Howe; Katonah, F. Brush; Lexington and Armonk, T. Longering; Lake Mahopac, C. H. Stafford; Mount Zion, T. S. Lant; Mount Kisco, De Los Lull.

New-York—Asbury, J. S. Stone; Battery Park, supplied; Bedford-Street, J. J. Reed; Calvary, J. P. Day; Central, C. S. Harrower; Chelsea, W. S. Winans, Jr.; Church of the Saviour, J. W. Lee; Church, Fletcher; Christ, Eighteenth-Street, A. Brownell Hordham; Francis Bottome; Fifty-sixth-Street, supplied; Five Points, O. R. Benton; Forty-fourth-Street, O. Hart; Forty-third-Street, J. F. Wilson; Franklin-Street, supplied; French Mission, T. Leveque; Grace, Fields Hermance; Italian Mission, supplied; Jane-Street, W. H. Willing; Madison-Avenue, J. McChesney; Marcisania, G. W. Millard; Mott-Avenue, R. L. Wilson; Park-Avenue, J. R. Boyle; Perry-Street, S. Lowther; St. Andrew's, A. C. Strobridge and J. M. King; St. James's, J. E. Price; St. John's, J. E. Gorse; St. Luke's, A. Tippie; St. Mark's, J. Kemper; St. Paul's, George H. McGrew; St. Stephen's, N. E. Thompson; Thirty-fifth-Street, A. K. Sanford; Tremont, Clay Foster; Twenty-fourth-Street, W. Stratton; Washington Heights, W. H. Mickle; Washington-Square, C. H. McAuney; Woodlawn, J. M. Burgar.

Peekskill—St. Paul's, D. McCartney; South-Street, W. Ackerley; Pleasantville Station, W. Selleck; Pleasantville, C. S. Landon; Purchase, supplied; Purdy's Station and North Salem, Charles Bard; Putnam Valley, T. G. Price; Shrub Oaks, E. H. W. Barden.

Sing Sing—North Malcolm-Street R. L. Sharrer; Highland-Avenue, W. N. Searles.

Tarrytown—Church, Philip Germond; St. Paul's, William Colden; Tuckahoe, R. L. Hoffecker; White Plains, A. D. Vail.

Yonkers—Central Church, W. McK. Darwood; First Church, W. S. Ketcham; Yorktown Station, G. B. Mead.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

Amenia, supplied; Ashley Falls, supplied; Argues, O. C. Miller; Sangell, W. P. F. Fergusson; Brewster, W. E. Clark; Canaan, T. H. Bangwell; Ghent, Sotheby Lansing and Sylvan Stambury, H. M. Roberts; Chatham, W. Compton; Copake, supplied; Cold Spring, Edmund Lawis; Copake, S. B. Peirce; Dover Plains, T. Elliot; East Chatham and Red Rock, supplied; Falls Village, T. A. Kenyon; Fishkill Landing, supplied; Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, C. H. Snedeker; Garrison's, H. B. Thompson; Gayleordville, W. H. Peters; Great Barrington, Fay Hinkley; Hartsville, supplied; Hillsdale, J. M. Yeager.

Hudson—Housatonic, supplied; First Church, W. F. Allprest; St. John's, supplied; Hyde Park, Roberts Corlup; Johnsville, J. D. Lobb; La Grangeville and North Clove, H. W. Ackerley; Lakeville, David Phillips; Lee, W. A. Mackey; Lenox and Lenoxdale, Newton Wray; Lithgo, supplied; Meadville, W. H. Gee; Mansfield, J. Ackerman; Milan, supplied; Millbrook and Verbank, supplied; Millerton, W. C. Oliver; New-Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, M. C. Hall; New-Marlborough, Ames, supplied; North Egremont and Alford, J. R. Crane; North Germantown, W. H. Webster; North Highland, J. W. Morrison; North and West Hillsdale, supplied; Pawling and Reynoldsville, Robert Hunt; Philmont, C. H. Reynolds; Pine Plains, G. R. Hooton; Pleasant Valley and Washington Hollow, A. H. Haynes.

Poughkeepsie—Cannon-street, to, H. Gregory; Hedding Church, Andrew Scrivner; Washington-Street, W. F. Hatfield. Poughkeep, J. P. Hermance; Red Hook, N. Traver; Rhinebeck, W. A. Chidwick; Rifton, supplied; Rhinebeck and Glenville, Amenia Union, B. N. Lewis; Sharon, E. S. Warren; Spencertown and Ratchinville, W. W. Taylor; Stockbridge, South Lee, Thomas Veale; Stockport, Hudson, Tyringham, supplied; Union and Jackson Corners, H. H. Hoag; Wappingville, Falls, J. H. Michel; West Stockbridge, Queechy, and Richmond, supplied; West Taghkanick, G. E. Clark; Wingdale, supplied.

NEWBURG DISTRICT.

Accord, supplied; Alligerville, supplied; Bellvale, J. H. Champion; Bloomingburg, R. A. Brown; Bridgeville, supplied; Calhoonk, J. S. Graham; Cannonsville, supplied; Central Valley, Albert Bowman; Chester, J. Monfoart; Cornwall, S. Wheatley; Crawford, L. A. Robbins; Deposit, F. M. Turrentine; Downsville, L. J. Champlin; Edenville and New-Milford, N. L. Heron; Ellenville, S. E. Wiley; Esquiesing, A. Lowtski; Esopus and Cold Spring Corners, supplied; Florida, supplied; Galeville and Mount Valley, supplied; Gardnertown, I. M. Lent; Goshen, J. G. Oakley; Grahamsville, A. S. Miles; Greenfield, supplied; Hancock, E. D. Abrams; Harvard, L. F. Piper; Highland, Edwin Hall; Highland Mills, C. W. McPherson; Hurleyville and Cloverdale, Fox, supplied; Kerhonkson, supplied; Liberty, S. H. Scott; Livingston Manor, C. W. Thompson; Long Eddy, supplied; Marlborough, J. W. A. Hedge; Middletown, S. Marsh; Milton, E. A. Bisbing; Modena, Clintondale, and East Plattekill, S. J. McCutcheon; Mongaup Valley, Arthur Jamieson; Monroe, J. C. Hoyt; Montgomery, J. Mitchell; Mamakating, L. C. Adams; Napanoch, A. Griffin; Newburg—Grace Church, G. Haviland; St. John's, E. S. Osborn; Trinity, Andrew Longmore; New-Paltz, W. Winner, Marlborough, supplied, and Little Britain, H. C. Mosier; North Newburg, J. M. Rawzhauzer; Phillipsburg, Simon Stevens; Pike Pond, Josiah Tetley; Plattekill Valley and Rossville, Ridgebury, L. J. Parris; Rockland, supplied; Shawangunk, J. M. Phillips; Stevensville, supplied; Stone Ridge, F. H. Carpenter; Sugar Loaf, C. C. Francis; Walden, J. M. Reid; Wantage, Arthur Thompson; Wawarsing, Wurtsboro and Salisbury Mills, Nelson Rysse; West Point and Fort Montgomery, Aaron Crose.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Ashokan and Pleasant Valley, J. P. Ranger; Ashland, Marcus Griggs; Arena, supplied; Athens, A. B. Cook; Bloomville, supplied; Bovina, W. H. Bowen; Civil, Chas and Round Top, Sheldon Mayhew; Catskill, Argyle Ostrander; Charlotteville, J. F. Hotchkiss; Cooksburg, Lewis Boyd; Claverack, H. Hoffman; Davenport, Henry Overton; Delhi, W. Bowen; Durham, W. H. Bailey; Durham, W. W. Snay; Edgewater, Bill Gates; East Durham, Gaylord Hungerford; Fleischmanns, supplied; Franklin, supplied; Fox Hollow, supplied; Greenville, C. H. Hungerford; Greenville Centre, supplied; Hamden, supplied; Hancock, supplied; Hobart, supplied; Hunter, supplied; Hudson—Asbury, J. S. Stone; Battery Park, supplied; Bedford-Street, J. J. Reed; Calvary, J. P. Day; Central, C. S. Harrower; Chelsea, W. S. Winans, Jr.; Church of the Saviour, J. W. Lee; Church, Fletcher; Christ, Eighteenth-Street, A. Brownell Hordham; Francis Bottome; Fifty-sixth-Street, supplied; Five Points, O. R. Benton; Forty-fourth-Street, O. Hart; Forty-third-Street, J. F. Wilson; Franklin-Street, supplied; French Mission, T. Leveque; Grace, Fields Hermance; Italian Mission, supplied; Jane-Street, W. H. Willing; Madison-Avenue, J. McChesney; Marcisania, G. W. Millard; Mott-Avenue, R. L. Wilson; Park-Avenue, J. R. Boyle; Perry-Street, S. Lowther; St. Andrew's, A. C. Strobridge and J. M. King; St. James's, J. E. Price; St. John's, J. E. Gorse; St. Luke's, A. Tippie; St. Mark's, J. Kemper; St. Paul's, George H. McGrew; St. Stephen's, N. E. Thompson; Thirty-fifth-Street, A. K. Sanford; Tremont, Clay Foster; Twenty-fourth-Street, W. Stratton; Washington Heights, W. H. Mickle; Washington-Square, C. H. McAuney; Woodlawn, J. M. Burgar.

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Yonkers—Central Church, W. McK. Darwood; First Church, W. S. Ketcham; Yorktown Station, G. B. Mead.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

Horses.	Wgt.	Horses.	Wgt.
Long Street	118	Action	100
Badge	118	Meridee	100
Reporter	114	Eon	100
Fordham	114	Bellwood	107
Ordnance	114	Castaway VI	106
Teragon	112	My Fellow	106
Eric	112	Martin Russell	105
King Crab	112	Luna B	105
Defaulter	108	Zephyrus	105
Dunborne	108	Urbanna	103
Pitsroy	108	St. Paris	100
Bishop	108	Mr. Pelham	98
Balia B	105	Gray Dawn	100
Aranda	107	Duplicity	100
Carroll	107	Ten Booker	100
Carnot	98		
Burnside	98		
Homeopathy	95		
Gramercy	95		
Tatta Ella	95		
Urbanna	93		
Mr. Pelham	93		
Inflation	90		
Telephone	90		
Haste	90		

HOW TO AID THE POOR.

The Nineteenth Century Club was entertained at its meeting at the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with an address by President Seth Low of Columbia College on "Charity and its Application." An unusually large audience assembled to hear the lecture, and was quick to see and applaud the good points made. He novie'ved the faults of indiscriminate almsgiving, citing many cases in which the beggar was found to be as well off pecuniarily as those who gave to him, and said the only sure means of distributing aid intelligently was through the charity organization societies in different cities. He believed thoroughly in making beggars work for what assistance they got, and said the wood yard, laundry, and rag-carpet factory managed by the Brooklyn Charity Organization Society were the best agents for weeding the deceit from the vicious poor that could be imagined. The discussion that followed was by Mrs. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Henry Powers, and Robert W. De Forest.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $300, $2,000, and $700 at 122; coupon fours, $650 and $1,000 at 122; registered four and a half, $5,000 at 103¾.

"Oh, So Tired!"

is the cry of thousands every Spring. For that Tired Feeling take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and recover Health and Vigor. It Makes the Weak Strong. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BROOKLYN'S CIVIL SERVICE.

MAYOR CHAPIN FILLS THE VACANCIES IN THE COMMISSION.

Mayor Chapin yesterday accepted the resignation of President Shepard of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission and filled not only that vacancy but those caused by the retirement of Commissioners Edwin Packard and Thomas J. Tilney as well. The successors to these gentlemen are Harrington Putnam, Democrat, and Albert G. McDonald and George L. Nichols, Jr., Republicans. The members who remain are the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall and Alexander E. Orr. The latter is expected to succeed Mr. Shepard as President.

Harrington Putnam is a young man, a lawyer, and a prominent member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club. He is a bitter opponent of Gov. Hill and his methods, and a warm supporter of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill.

Albert G. McDonald is also a lawyer, and at one time was an active Republican. He represented the Nineteenth Ward in the Board of Supervisors, and was the active manager of Col. Andrew D. Baird's Mayoralty fight in 1887. On that occasion he came very near defeating Mr. Chapin, who now appoints him to office.

Mr. Nichols is not quite thirty years of age, but he has been taking an active interest in local politics for some time. He, too, is a lawyer, and lives with his father, once a prominent politician, in Pierrepont-street. He is a member of the Brooklyn and the Hamilton Clubs and several legal associations.

THE MEXICAN BUDGET.

A DECIDED INCREASE OVER THAT OF LAST YEAR.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, April 8.—The budget for the ensuing fiscal year, which begins July 1, amounts to $37,712,139, an increase of $946,858 over that for the current year, but the increase is largely accounted for by the growth of railway subventions under the operations of existing laws, whereby the Mexican Central, Mexican National, and Vera Cruz Railway Companies each year receive a higher percentage of customs revenue. Other augmentations of expenses are due to improvements in national schools and in the purchase of a training ship for the navy.

The commission which has prepared the budget says that it does not expect to see the revenues and expenses balance during the coming fiscal year, but they hope for this result in the fiscal year to follow. The Federal revenues are increasing fast, and this justifies the hope that an equilibrium is being established. The negotiation for the railway subvention loan will bring about a balance between the income and outgo if the Government displays no disposition to enter on a course of unjustifiable extravagance. The Administration moves cautiously and will maintain the credit of the nation at any sacrifice.

DON'T WANT DEMOCRATS INDORSED.

Frank Raymond, the Republican leader in the Twenty-third District, is evidently suffering from a lack of patronage. There was a meeting of his organization last night. Henry Grasse presided. Several new members were enrolled, and Mr. Raymond introduced a resolution which was passed unanimously, and which resolved that the Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly District condemn the practice of many prominent Republicans of indorsing the retention of Democrats in Federal offices, such Democrats having been appointed during Cleveland's Administration and superseding Republicans.

Having done this, the meeting adjourned.

BALLOT REFORM IN JERSEY.

THE SENATE ADOPTS THE POTTS SUBSTITUTE FOR THE WERTS BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., April 8.—There was music in the Senate Chamber to-day over the Ballot-Reform bill. The House had passed to third reading by a practically-unanimous vote the Joint Committee's bill with an amendment providing for an official envelope to be given out at the polls and only on the day of the election. The committee's bill had been simultaneously presented to the Senate for independent action. It came up on second reading in the Senate this morning while Senators Werts, McDonald, and Adrain, the three Democratic leaders of the Senate, were out of their seats. Senator Carter (Republican, of Burlington) immediately offered as a substitute the bill which Assemblyman J. H. Potts, Republican, tried ineffectually to substitute in the House last night, and it was accepted by a viva voce vote.

The substitute which the Senate has accepted for the present is one against which the House has set its face determinedly. It accepts State registration and adopts the features of the Kane bill as to the methods of voting. It differs from the House bill, which provides for the distribution of the official ballots before election, but for official envelopes, in which the ballots must be inclosed, and which can be procured at the election booths only on the day of election. The objection to the distribution of the official ballots before election grows out of a fear that the ballots may fall into the hands of ballot-box stuffers. The requirement of official envelopes in which his ballot is to be sealed by the voter, and which can be given out only one to each voter, is claimed to meet all the requirements, both as to secrecy and as a precaution against stuffing. It is for this reason that Senator Potts, the Republican leader of the House, favors it. Some Republican Senators also think favorably of it.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FIGURES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—It has been ascertained that the amount of finished iron and steel turned out in Allegheny County in the first three months of this year was 450,000 tons. Of this a little more than 150,000 tons was iron from muck bar, of which probably 1,000 tons were brought from outside firms, but finished here.

The output of steel rails at the Carnegie's Edgar Thomson Works was about seventy-five thousand tons, which is more than has ever been made in any three months in the history of the plant. About sixty thousand tons were made at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works, the Duquesne making alone 185,000 tons of rails. In the first three months of 1889 there were at least fifteen thousand tons more muck iron consumed than in the first quarter of 1890, and this was consumed nearly all by the Carnegie firm, Carnegie Brothers & Co. All the others buy about as much iron as they did last year. There is hardly a grade of iron and steel made here but has commanded a better demand in the first quarter of this year than at almost any time since the memorable boom that turned out, which has been on the increase since the Summer of 1886.

The home supply of pig iron to this great output was about 818,000 tons, being nearly the same as the amount cast in the first quarter of the last year, the difference being about 6,000 tons, which was cast from Carnegie's new No. 8 furnace at Braddock's. These figures show that a supply of at least 180,000 tons in three months alone had to come from sources outside the district. While a small portion of pig iron has been shipped here from the South, there have been no foreign metal shipments so far in this year. Very nearly every ton that was bought was from furnaces in this State and Ohio. Of this volume of iron and steel there is now not 500 tons in stock.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

What is popularly known as the legitimate racing season will begin next Tuesday at the Elizabeth track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club. As might be expected with so efficient a man as Superintendent Brush in charge, the track is now in perfect condition, the lawn has been improved, new stables erected, and everything is in readiness for the meeting, which promises to be a remarkably good one. The Hon. August Belmont, Col. W. L. Scott, D. D. Withers, the Dwyer Brothers, Hough Brothers, Senator Hearst, S. S. Brown, A. B. Morris, P. A. B. Widener, Morris and Cornelissen, T. H. Dahlman, Jr., J. F. Dunnell, Davis & Hall, William Lakeland, and others of the leading owners have made entries for the several stakes which have closed. These entries number 49 in the Jersey Central, 53 in the Passaic, 46 in the Claremont, and 42 in the Roselle. For two-year-olds: 38 in the Lake Blackburn and 26 in the Bayonne for three-year-olds; 46 in the New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, 44 in the Oakwood, 27 in the Sea-ward, 46 in the Great Island, and 27 in the Meadow Stakes for all ages. This means a fine lot of stake races.

The chief event will be the New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, the first half of which will be run on the opening day at a mile and an eighth, for which Secretary McIntyre announces the following admirable handicap:

Horses.	Wgt.	Horses.	Wgt.
Long Street	118	Action	100
Badge	118	Meridee	100
Reporter	114	Eon	100
Fordham	114	Bellwood	107
Ordnance	114	Japhet	98
Teragon	112	Castaway VI	106
Eric	112	Lee Christy	98
My Fellow	106	Carnot	98
Martin Russell	105	Burnside	98
Luna B	105	Homeopathy	95
Zephyrus	105	Gramercy	95
Dunborne	103	Tatta Ella	95
Pitsroy	103	Urbanna	93
Bishop	100	Mr. Pelham	93
Balia B	100	Inflation	90
Aranda	100	Telephone	90
Carroll	100	Haste	90

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 8.—Capt. Watkins of the steamship City of Paris and Mr. Taylor, an Inman Line Director, deny that the steamship Adriatic refused to assist the City of Paris, and contradict the report that the accident of the City of Paris made openings in the bulkheads dividing the engine room.

The appeals made on behalf of Richard Dalzell, the eleven-year-old boy, who, together with his brother George, sixteen years old, was sentenced to death for the murder of his father at Crewe, were unavailing, and to-day the prisoner was hanged. The younger brother, as before announced, was last week granted a respite by the Home Secretary.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 8.—The sculling match between McLean and Kemp will take place on the Paramatta River on May 15. The race will be for £200 a side and the championship of the world.

DEATHS ON THE TRACK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8.—The frequency of deaths on the track of the Hudson River Railroad between Low Point and Breakneck Tunnel is attracting serious attention. From January, 1889, to January, 1890, fifteen persons were killed in the district named, and the railroad authorities are taking hold of the matter with vigor.

To-day Manager Toucey instructed Chief Detective Humphrey to arrest every person found trespassing on the tracks and take them before the nearest magistrate for conviction. Three men have been killed in the locality named since January last.

Railroad detectives complain that Justices will not aid them in convicting men found breaking the law by walking on the tracks. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Railroad Commissioners.

THE ERASTUS CLAIM AGAIN.

ALBANY, April 8.—Before the State Board of Claims to-day the hearing on the claim of John Snaith against the State for work done upon the Assembly Chamber ceiling was resumed. George Hill, an expert architect of New-York, gave testimony similar to that given by other experts, showing that a much larger amount of material had been charged for than had been used in the ceiling. His estimate of the entire cost of the work was $119,704. H. Valentine of Brooklyn agreed with Architect Hill as to the estimates of the probable cost of the work. He said he could have built the present ceiling for about one-half the sum charged. Capital Commissioner Perry gave testimony regarding defects in the ceiling and Assembly staircase. He said the present cracks in the staircase were caused by bad construction.

KILLED BY A CRAZY MAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Medford, Wis., says: "A man named Willard Williams, nicknamed 'Crazy Kelly,' went to the house of Judge Clinton Turton of this city, and, accosting Miss Maggie Pritchard, a niece of Mrs. Turton, said: 'Are you Miss Maggie Pritchard?' The girl replied: 'Yes.' Then saying 'You must die,' he fired at her, killing her instantly. He then shot himself. He is still alive but will probably die."

SCHEMES FOR AFRICA.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN EGYPT—DAHOMEY TO RECEIVE A LESSON.

PARIS, April 8.—The *Siècle* urges the Government to hasten a renewal of its demands for the evacuation of Egypt by the British. France, the paper says, has never assented to the presence of the British on the Nile, any more than she has assented to the presence of the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine.

The *Temps* says that immediately upon the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies that body will consider the Dahomian question. In the meantime Admiral Krantz will arrange a naval expedition for action against the Dahomians. If Parliament gives its sanction a military expedition will also be dispatched to Dahomey strong enough to inflict a decisive and crushing defeat upon the King's forces.

BANGKOK, April 8.—Bwana-Heri and Ishasi, the insurgent leaders, and a remnant of their followers have surrendered to Major Wissmann.

EUROPE'S LABOR PROBLEM.

BERNE, April 8.—A meeting of representative workmen was held at Olten to-day. Two hundred and forty-seven delegates, representing 190,000 workmen in various trades and callings, were present. Resolutions were adopted favoring the formation of tr

NEW-YORK.

The Indian authorities are fond of the question, said Robert O'Sullivan, the man who was hoaxed with his skull fractured in a railway accident in Fifty-first-street, Monday morning, and who died in Bellevue Hospital later in the day, was the victim of a hoax. The dead man was a member of the Rev. Maurice O'Sullivan's flock of the convent of Mount St. Vincent. He had been only six months in the country and had recently come from Auburn, with the intention of starting a store in this city, having with him for his purchases $400. He also carried a watch and chain. When found he had neither watch nor money.

The residents of Columbia College will hold a mass meeting on Thursday afternoon to take action on the ratification of the constitution of the Columbia College Athletic Union, consolidating all the athletic associations. The constitution has been drawn up by the Athletic Advisory Committee and has been submitted to and approved favorably upon by the Boat Club, the Baseball, Football, and Athletic Associations, and the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. On ratification by the students it will immediately go into effect.

Goudart Brothers, counsel for Dilworth Choate, the reporter who secreted himself in the Fisher jury room, have given up the idea of bringing habeas corpus proceedings to get a client out of Ludlow-Street Jail on the writ of habeas corpus argued before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday. This renders unnecessary a decision by Judge Andrews on the question of bail. Judge Barrett yesterday dismissed the writ. As soon as the papers can be prepared, the writ of certiorari will be argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Excise Commissioners will accord a hearing to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the board rooms, Bond-street and the Bowery, to residents and property owners in West Forty-eighth-street and Hudson-river, who are opposed to the granting of a license for a new liquor saloon at 848 Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-eighth-street. All the owners of property and all the residents but one in Forty-eighth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues have joined in a protest against the licensing of any saloon on the corner mentioned.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, held yesterday at 3 Reade-street, the Rev. Dr. Albert G. Lawson presiding, resolutions were adopted approving the clause in the Oklahoma bill which has passed the House, and which provides that no intoxicating drinks shall be sold in the Territory until it is fully organized, and condemning the refusal of the House to prohibit the sale of beer and wine and other intoxicants to soldiers in connection with the canteen system.

Chief Justice McAdam of the City Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of Seth B. Johnson in his suit to recover $1,841 on a promissory note signed by Man Sing Sen & Co. and indorsed by Quong Hong Luong & Co. The two firms defended the suit on the claim that the note was forged by Chu Fong, a member of both firms, and that he and Johnson were in collusion. Johnson put in testimony to prove that Chu Fong had the power to sign the firm names.

Notwithstanding the fact that Collector of City Revenue Daly caused the pool room at 10 Chambers-street to be closed, and the key delivered to him on Monday, one of his men ascertained yesterday that business was being carried on in the place as usual. Then ex-Senator Daly sent a letter to Police Captain Carpenter, calling his attention to the fact that the place was operating in violation of the law, and asking him to see that it is kept closed. The pool room is in property owned by the city.

Mascus R. Mayer did not have to show cause in the City Court yesterday why he should not be punished for contempt of court for his treatment of Process Server Kernan, who was attempting to serve a jury notice on Mr. Abbey. The Corporation Counsel withdrew the charge, as it appeared that Mr. Abbey was out of town at the time, and there seemed good reason to believe that Kernan was more anxious to get into the theatre when the trouble took place than he was to serve the notice.

The Board of Police yesterday refused to permit subscription lists for the Washington Monument Arch to be placed in the station houses for the subscriptions of members of the force. They also refused to permit Inspector Williams to receive a dressing case voted him through a morning paper as a prize for manly beauty. It was suggested that the rule did not apply to Mrs. Williams, who might accept the prize as the possessor of the prize winner.

In proceedings brought by the Receiver of Taxes in the Supreme Court Judge Andrews yesterday ordered the following men arrested for non-payment of taxes: Oscar H. Hauptnar, Charles J. McGuire, Richard D. Jackson, and Miguel B. Martinez, owing $132 66; John D. Lyman, Samuel O. Watts, John H. Merritt, George Franklin, and George W. West, owing $83 59, and Leopold Strauss and Henry G. Boeckleman, owing $59 08.

The Executive Committee of the Union Labor Party, that composes almost the entire party here, met last evening at 193 Bowery. Joseph P. Maguire, Commissioner of Accounts, read a bill to loan money to farmers at 1 per cent. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of W. A. A. Carsey at Albany, indorsing the legislative bill to reduce telephone charges, the Mckinley Tariff bill, and demanding effective rapid transit for this city.

Members of the Lenox Social Club, a popular Harlem association, organized a pleasant little "stag" party on Monday evening and visited the Star Theatre in a body. After the performance dinner was served at the Hoffman House. Among the members of the party were Jos. M. Van Haun, L. H. Curtiss, A. H. Groo, C. F. Proad, C. F. Porter, F. Hankinson, A. Vermilyea, H. F. Lonsdale, W. Worthley, S. K. Foote, and C. F. Conover.

Thomas Campbell, brother of ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, keeps a restaurant in the new West Washington Market. Yesterday he was before Controller Myers charged with violating the market regulations by selling liquor. Campbell said he didn't do it, and said that his restaurant was kept in a way that would make Delmonico envious. Controller Myers said that he would investigate the matter.

The City Reform Club is going to try to force the Board of Excise to prosecute excise violators on information furnished by members of the club. Yesterday Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, ordered the board to show cause before April 14 why the case of Theo. C. Schemplin, saloonkeeper at 226 Third-avenue, should not be acted upon. The case is important as a test case.

Set speechmaking was at a discount at the dinner of the Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange which was given at Delmonico's last evening. The only guest was President W. L. Ball of the Exchange. All the members of the committee, R. Keppler, George W. Ely, Clarence S. Day, W. E. Lawrence, C. E. Randall, J. H. Jacquelin, and R. B. Whittemore were present.

Surgeon General Hamilton came on from Washington yesterday in order to confer with Superintendent Weber about the care of sick and destitute immigrants. Gen. Hamilton visited the Marine Hospital on Staten Island and found that one large ward of the institution was unoccupied and could be used for sick immigrants.

Mrs. Howard W. Bliss, otherwise known as Mrs. A. H. Miner and Estella, swallowed a dose of tincture of aconite yesterday at 129 West Twenty-second-street and died in an ambulance on the way to the New-York Hospital. She took the poison while suffering from the effects of intemperance. Her husband will attend to her burial.

The Civil Service Examiners, who have been at work for a week in the Federal Building examining applicants for positions in the Custom House, closed their labors yesterday. During the day they examined twenty-four applicants for appointments to supernumerary and twenty-eight for appointment as assistant weighers.

The Atlantic Postal Telegraph and Cable Company yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: A. B. Chandler, President; William H. Baker, Vice President; Edward C. Platt, Treasurer; John G. Stevens, Secretary. These gentlemen, with Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., form the Board of Directors.

The suit of Beodler John Keenan to prove himself a partner in the firm of O'Brien & Clark, aqueduct contractors, went on in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Almost the entire day was consumed in arguments for a dismissal, application for which Judge Ingraham denied.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen Alderman Mocbus offered a petition for the establishment of a ferry which it is proposed to run from the foot of Alexander-avenue to Brooklyn. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises.

Two customs inspectors seized 5,000 cigars early yesterday morning as they were being lowered over the side of the Ward Line steamship City of Alexandria, from Havana. They were taken to the seizure room at the Custom House. They were valued at about $800.

The Alumni of Columbia College will give a Reception to President Low at the college, Forty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Over 600 of the Alumni have written that they will then be present to greet President Low.

The Rev. Dr. Stryker, the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Brown of Port Chester, and the Rev. T. W. Anderson, will address a temperance meeting at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, to-morrow night.

An Easter sale of fancy articles and refreshments, for the benefit of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, will be held Thursday evening, April 17, at the home, Madison-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street.

Invitations are extended to the graduates and members of the old ninth class of Grammar School No. 2 to attend the opening exercises of the male department at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

An amateur minstrel performance will be given Monday evening, April 21, at the Berkeley Lyceum, under the direction of J. H. Phipps, for the benefit of the New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital.

Chief Bell, President of the Medico-Legal Society, will address the society this evening on "Microscopy in its Medico-Legal Relations." The meeting will be held at the Hotel Buenaventura.

Col. Wesley H. Hoyting will lecture about

WOLFF'S

ACME BLACKING

A PERFECT HARNESS DRESSING.

USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.

LEATHER PRESERVER.

A HANDSOME POLISH.

IS WATER-PROOF.

EVERY Household EVERY Office
EVERY Mechanic EVERY Stable
SHOULD USE

PIK-RON

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TIMBER
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Store.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

"Two Old New-York Houses" on Friday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum before the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

There will be an exhibition of the work done by the drawing department of the East Side Evening High School this evening at the school, 9 Rutgers-place.

"J. H. & Co."—Address the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington. There should be no charge for information.

The New-York Elevated Conductors' Benevolent Association will hold its annual ball at Arlington Hall, 21 St. Mark's-place, on Friday evening.

"A. W."—Both juries were drawn in the usual manner.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has purchased the property at Montague and Remsen streets now occupied by the United States Courts and the United States Marshal. The price paid was $200,000, but over $50,000 is to be spent in remodelling the building. As soon as the Federal offices are transferred to the new Post Office Building, the railroad company will move up from its old place at the foot of Fulton-street.

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United states Marshal Lake of Brooklyn appointed Charles H. Luengene auctioneer yesterday. He was one of the hard workers for Harrison and Morton in 1888.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Prof. Cromwell gave an exhibition of his stereoscopic views of the Paris Exposition in Sing Sing last evening, for the benefit of the fund being raised by the King's Daughters to provide a Summer home for poor city children.

The annual charter election of the village of Sing Sing will take place on Tuesday, April 29.

A draft of fifty convicts was yesterday sent from Sing Sing to Clinton Prison.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Schubert Club, Mr. Victor Baier, conductor, is to give the closing concert of its season in the Tabernacle, Jersey City, to-morrow night. The programme will comprise "The Night," Schubert; "Autumn Sunset," Goring; "Roses Red," Nassler, and Mohr's cantata, "The Genius of Music," for soprano solo and male chorus. The club will have the assistance of the New-York Symphony Philharmonic Club and Mrs. Blanche Stone-Barton.

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The Newark police yesterday captured five men and one woman who were implicated in the Monadnock jewelry factory robbery on Jan. 17, when $3,000 worth of jewelry was stolen. Much of the stolen property was recovered. A kit of tools and complete burglar outfits were also found.

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The event of the season in Red Bank society was the sociable held Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. George S. Sandt of Leroy-place for the benefit of the public reading room. The net proceeds of the sociable amounted to about $50.

Ulric Dahlgren Post, G. A. R., of Elizabeth will commemorate to-night, with a big camp fire at Fay's Grove, in the suburbs of the city, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of Lee's army.

Miss Amelia Peer has been missing from her home at 303 Willow-avenue, Hoboken, since Sunday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

An order was issued by Secretary Proctor to-day based on the custom of the German Army chiefs of keeping a constant record of the special attainments and qualifications of each officer, and which is designed to meet that purpose in our own army. The order contemplates a systematic rendering of reports by commanding officers, throwing light upon the abilities and nature of the officers under them, on the theory that such reports would be as far as possible, free from prejudice or error, and in the end the Secretary hopes to have near at hand a record of every man wearing the shoulder straps of the United States Army.

The text of the order is as follows:

A fruitful source of delays in the War Department of the services, efficiency, and special qualifications of officers of the army, including the condition of their commands and the percentage of desertions therefrom, is the necessity of calling for the records and reports already available and from further reports made for that purpose as follows:

1. Every officer of the army below the rank of Colonel will report on the 1st day of May next whether, and to what extent, he has engaged in any professional study or in any special course of reading or investigation additional to his regular duties, and also whether he has had any business training or experience.

2. Post and regimental commanders will make a report on the 1st day of May next of the professional ability and practical efficiency of each officer below the rank of Colonel of their respective commands, and whether he is attentive to duty and of exemplary conduct and temperate habits; also the condition and discipline of the men under his immediate control and his care for and attention to their welfare, whether he has any peculiar fitness or marked ability for a college, recruiting, or other detail in any branch of the military service, and if so, what; and, if he has had any special duty under the reporting officer, how he performed the same.

3. If any officer reported as reporting any officer in unfavorable with respect to his conduct or habits, attention to duty, or the care of his men, the commanding officer making such report shall show the name of the officer reported thereby, giving him an opportunity to make an explanation in writing, which shall be forwarded with the report, but if he does not care to make such explanation then that fact shall be noted.

4. In making details for special duty and detached service due consideration will be given to the efficiency, zeal, and reliability of officers as evidenced by this record, and in particular it is the desire of the department to detail officers for recruiting duty who are shown to have rendered the most efficient service in the care and improvement of their commands.

The vacancy left by Pay Director Looker when he became Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, in the position of General Inspector of the Naval Pay Corps, has been filled by the ordering of Pay Director Richard Washington to that post. He is now in charge of the Naval Pay Office at Norfolk, and his place there will be filled by Pay Director James D. Murray, now at the Baltimore Pay Office.

Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske has been ordered to special duty in connection with the installation of electric lights and signal apparatus on board the new ships building at Philadelphia.

The House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday ordered a favorable report upon the bill to revive Gen. Stoneman of California with the rank of Colonel of Infantry.

The resignation of First Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted, to take effect July 1, 1890. And he is granted leave of absence until that date.

Capt. F. V. McNair has reported his return home from the command of the Omaha, having been detached Feb. 15, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Col. Alexander Piper, Fifth Artillery, has been relieved from duty with his regiment and ordered to proceed to his home and wait retirement.

Second Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, has been granted leave of absence for two months to visit his family and report concerning military telegraph lines near San Carlos.

First Lieut. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from special duty and ordered to his regular station.

Surgeon Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, has been granted one month's additional leave of absence.

The brig [illegible] Jamestown, from the West Indies, arrived at Portland Monday, yesterday.

Atch. & Top.	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	1,000
Atch. & Top. pf.	50	50	50	50	100
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,000
Balt. & Ohio	91	91	91	91	100
Canada Southern	57½	57½	57½	57½	100
Central Pacific					
Ches. & Ohio	17	17	17	17	100
Chesapeake & Alban.	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Chi. & Alton	142	142	142	142	100
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	170	170	170	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	70	70	70	70	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	97	97	97	97	100
Chi. & Ind. Coal	10	10	10	10	100
Chi. & Ind. Coal pf.	50	50	50	50	100
Chi. & Mil.	76½	76½	76½	76½	100
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	100
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141	141	141	141	100
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97½	97½	97½	97½	100
Chi. St. L. & Pitts.	17	17	17	17	100
Chi. St. L. & Pitts. pf.	37	37	37	37	100
Colorado Coal					
Col. Fuel	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	38	38	38	38	100
Del. & Hud.	111	111½	111	111½	100
Del. Lack. & W.	150½	150½	150½	150½	100
Den., Tex. & F. W.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
Denver & R. G.	17	17	17	17	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	100
Edison El. Ill. Co.	102	102	102	102	100
Erie	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Erie, 2d mort.	40	40	40	40	100
E. T., V. & G.	5½	5½	5½	5½	100
Evans. & T. H.	113½	113½	111	111½	100
Flint & P. M.	22	22½	22	22½	100
Great North. pf.	74	74	74	74	100
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	100
Ill. Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
L. E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
Louis. & Nash.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	100
Manhattan Con.	109½	110¾	109½	110¾	100
Maryland Coal	14	14	14	14	100
Michigan Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
Mo., K. & T.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Mo., K. & T. pf.	103	103	103	103	100
Missouri Pacific	73½	73¾	73	73¾	100
Mo., K. & T., Ex.	18	18	18	18	100
Mobile & Ohio	18½	18½	18½	18½	100
Nat. Lead Trust	18	18	17½	17½	100
New Cent. Coal					
N. J. Central	113	116½	113	116½	100
N. Y. Central	108	108	108	108	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44	44	44	44	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
1st pf.	99	99	99	99	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
2d pf.	24	24	24	24	100
N. Y. & Northern	28	28	28	28	100
N. Y. S. & W.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
Northern Pac.	31	31	31	31	100
Northern Pac. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	100
Ohio & Miss.	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Ontario & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Oregon Imp.	45	45	45	45	8
Oregon Nav.	84½	84½	84½	84½	100
Oregon & Trans.	38½	38½	37½	37½	2,700
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39	39½	1,090
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	21½	21½	21½	21½	10
Phil. & Reading	40½	40½	40	40½	1,800
Quicksilver					200
Quicksilver pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	300
Rio G. & W.	19½	19½	18½	19½	900
Rio G. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	1,388
Rich. & Allegh.	21	21	21	21	100
Rich. & W. P.	21½	21½	21½	21½	450
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	10
R. W. & O.	107½	108	107½	108	210
St. L. & S. F.	16½	16½	16½	16½	105
St. L. & S. F. pf.	82	82	81½	82	340
St. P., M. & M.	111½	111½	111½	111½	400
St. P., M. & M. pf.	170	170	170	170	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	63½	64½	63½	64½	11,503
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
Tol. & O. C.	78	78	78	78	200
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	38	38½	38	38	500
Tex. Pacific	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	4,970
Texas Pacific pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	35
Union Pacific	62½	63½	61½	63½	800
Wabash pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	800
Wells-Fargo Ex.	145	145	143	143	100
West. Union Tel.	89½	89½	89	89½	1,000
Wheeling & L. E.	35½	36	35½	35½	1,600
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	75	75½	75	75½	600
Wisconsin Cent.	30½	30½	30½	30½	200
Total sales					73,637

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. ad.	85½	85½	85½	85½	$118,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	61	61	60½	60½	152,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½	10,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Chic. & Pac. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
Cent. P. 6s of '95.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '98.	115½	115½	115½	115½	16,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	10,000
Chic. Ind. & L. 1st.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
C. C. & I. W. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,000
C. & O. 1st R. & A.	71½	71½	71½	71½	5,000
C. & O. 2d R. & A.	70½	70	70	70	17,000
D. S. S. & At. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½	5,000
C. R. & C. 4s. Neb.	93½	94	93½	94	11,000
C. R. & C. 7s.	127½	127½	127½	127½	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	94½	94½	94	94	25,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77	77	77	77	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	76	76	76	76	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s,					
con. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	15,000
Des M. & Ft. D.					
1st 4s.	56½	56½	56½	56½	1,000
Dul. S. S. & A. 5s.	95	95½	95	95½	103,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	119	119	119	119	7,000
Ells. & Big R. 1st.	93	93½	93½	93½	11,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Erie 2d con.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107½	107½	107	107½	40,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 6s.	80	80	80	80	5,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	94½	94½	94½	94½	14,000
Grand R. & Md. 7s.	114	114	114	114	1,000
H. & T. 2d m. 8s.	118	118	118	118	1,000
H. O. I. & W. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	108½	108½	108½	108½	5,000
Kansas Pac. con.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Kan. & Texas con. 6s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	1,000
K. & T. gen. 4s.	84½	84½	84½	84½	5,000
K. & T. con. 6s.	75	75	75	75	20,000
K. & T. 2d 6s.	70	70	70	70	70,000
Kan. C. & St. L. 1st.	82½	82	82	82	16,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84½	84½	84½	84½	54,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	10,000
Keo. & D. M. 2d.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	82½	83½	82½	82½	3,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Long Island 2d.	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Long Island 5s.	116	116	116	116	1,000
La. & Mo. R. 1st.	118½	118½	118½	118½	3,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
L. & N. unified 4s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
L. & L. & T. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	114½	115	114½	115	4,000
M. & O. gen. 4s.	58½	58½	58	58	10,000
Mutual Un. 6s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
N. J. C. 1st. con.	110½	110½	110½	110½	6,000
N. J. C. 1st. con.	119½	119½	119½	119½	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. 7s.	134½	134½	134½	134½	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
N. Y., O. & W.					
rig. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
North Mo. 1st.	116	116	116	116	12,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116	116	116	116	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114½	114½	114½	114½	20,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	7,000
N. W. con. 7s.	136½	136½	136½	136½	1,000
North west'n 4. 6s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
O., I. & W. 2d, r. c.	53½	53½	53½	53½	1,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	50	50	50	50	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114½	114½	114½	114½	10,000
O. S. L. & U. N.	93	93	93	93	17,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Oregon & T. 1st.	107	107½	107	107½	11,000
Oregon & T. 1st. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
O. C. F. & S. P.	108	108	108	108	1,000
P. D. & E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
P. D. & E. 2d.	73	73	73	73	4,000
R. D. & E. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	67½	67½	67½	67½	4,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	49½	49½	48½	48½	10,000
Reading gen. 4s.	85	85	85	85	5,000
Rich. & A. 6s.					
M. & C. Co.'s ctfs.	39	39	39	39	20,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	88	88	87½	87½	7,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
R. & W. P. con.					
5s.	79	79	79	79	2,000
R. W. & O. 1st.	72	72½	72	72½	79,000
Rock Island 6s.	106	106	106	106	10,000
St. L. & C. G. 1st.	40	40	40	40	3,000
St. L., Ark. & T.					
1st, inc.	87½	87½	87½	87½	7,000
St. L. & A. T. 2d.	24½	24½	24½	24½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 6s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
St. P. 1st. C. &					
M. 6s.	132½	132½	132½	132½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
St. P. M. & P. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	9,000
St. P., M. & M. con.					
4½s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	9,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st					
con. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	18,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	97	97	97	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	7,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38½	38½	38½	38½	47,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Union El. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	22,000
U. P. Den. & G. 1st.	112½	112½	111½	111½	1,000
Utah Southern g.	113½	113	113	113	12,000
Va. Mid. gen.	86½	87	86½	87	10,000
Wabash 1st.	104½	104½

CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
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STORAGE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FAUST AND MARGARITHE and IN PUPPENLADEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—DE PACHMANN CONCERT. At 8:15—MAUD MORGAN'S CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYTENA'S HUSBAND. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SEE.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—From 1 to 8 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 2:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain

The statement of WILLETT & GRAY in their latest circular concerning the sugar trade that "the refining business is not profitable at the present time" led us to recall, a few days ago, the affidavit recently made by officers of the Sugar Trust when they sought permission to pay a quarterly dividend, and to say that the Trust seemed by that affidavit to be estopped from complaining of lack of profit. Careful examination of the affidavit shows, however, that there was in it no assertion that the profits which the Trust desired then to distribute had been earned in the three months just preceding the date of the application. It was said in the affidavit that four dividends had been declared since Jan. 31, 1889, and that the Trust's profits since that date had been sufficient to warrant the declaration of another dividend—which was about the same as saying that the profits of the twelve months beginning on Jan. 31, 1889, had not been exhausted by the four dividends already paid. It may be, therefore, that there is no error in the statement of WILLETT & GRAY. Some of the so-called independent refiners of Philadelphia, through whom the Trust seeks, it is said, to exert influence upon the Ways and Means Committee, assure the committee that they are losing money every day. It is true that the difference between the cost of raw sugar and the selling price of refined has been permitted to become small, but has not this margin been reduced with direct reference to the effect of such a showing upon the committee and on tariff legislation? If the committee should consent to change its bill, in accordance with the refiners' demands, how long would this margin continue to be so small? We venture to say that it would speedily be enlarged by the Trust, with the consent and assistance of the so-called independent refiners.

There will be little use in providing for a Constitutional Convention in this State on the plan proposed in the bill introduced by Senator FASSETT. Gov. HILL has once vetoed a measure of a similar character. A convention to revise the State Constitution ought to be as nearly as possible a non-partisan body, but such a body could not be obtained by electing a delegate from each of the present Assembly districts and another from each of the Senate districts. A convention so constituted would not only be under partisan control, but it would by no means contain a fair

reflection of the best opinion of the State. Many of the ablest men in the State would be excluded from it, and many of the most unfit would be elected. The Constitution ought to be revised by a body of men who are not politicians, and who are not elected with reference to their views upon any political question. Such a body could be obtained by electing delegates at large, or by districts of a number of Senatorial districts. Such a convention would be free from partisan control, and would be composed of men who would be likely to produce a good result. Such a convention would be free from the influence of the Legislature, and its work would be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval. Such a convention would be free from the influence of the Legislature, and its work would be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval. Such a convention would be free from the influence of the Legislature, and its work would be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval.

Several officers of savings banks appeared before the Assembly Committee on Banks yesterday to support Mr. RHODDA's bill for extending the scope of the investments of those institutions. It is substantially the same bill that failed last year, allowing investment in the bonds of cities in certain designated States extending to Wisconsin and Colorado. There are certain restrictions, but the conditions to which they relate are liable to change at any time. The bank officers plead that there is difficulty in finding investment for the funds intrusted to them under the limitations of the present law, but that is still a question of income and the highest consideration is safety. There should be complete safety even if there must be a further reduction in interest. If depositors prefer some risk for the sake of a higher interest they can find other investments for their own money, but those who have charge of savings banks should not be permitted to take risks for them. A city that has not defaulted within ten years may default to-morrow, and the ratio of its debt to its taxable property is liable to change at any time. Municipal management and finances in other States are in no way subject to our laws, and it would be unwise to allow the funds of our savings banks to be put into their securities at the discretion of Trustees.

Twenty-five years ago to-day the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to Gen. GRANT at Appomattox, and on that event followed the downfall of the Confederacy. Its full import was comprehended on all hands at once, and although battles were fought and blood was shed after that decisive act, yet it was then evident that the end of the war was at hand, and the capitulation of JOHNSTON'S army to SHERMAN, and of the armies of TAYLOR and KIRBY SMITH in their turn were inevitable corollaries of that of LEE. The commendable sentiment which has marked the dealings of the reunited country with the events of the civil war has not permitted even this, its crowning result, to become an occasion for annual public ceremonies, the only general holiday based on that great conflict being the one which is set apart to decorate the graves of the dead. Yet its survivors do not wholly forget that memorable 9th of April, and its twenty-fifth anniversary today will naturally receive more than ordinary attention. Looking back a quarter of a century upon that momentous Palm Sunday of 1865 in Virginia, its noblest feature is seen to be the magnanimity of the terms offered by the victor. These will always remain in our history as an example of the way that Americans in the hour of triumph could deal with Americans.

FARMERS, MORTGAGES, AND TAXES.

Another ill-advised taxation bill was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. It was introduced by Mr. PEARSALL of Chenango County, and is known as the Mortgage Tax bill. In advocating the measure Mr. PEARSALL claimed that real estate is bearing an "undue burden of taxation," while personal property practically goes free. Much of the property in rural counties, he said, is heavily mortgaged, and farmers are struggling under a load of taxation which threatens to bankrupt them. The part of the Pearsall bill which is of special interest provides that indebtedness secured by mortgage upon real estate shall be assessed to the person who "owns the indebtedness," meaning the person to whom it is due, and the amount of such indebtedness shall be deducted from the assessed value of the real property upon which it is a lien. That is to say, the holder of a mortgage upon real estate is to be taxed for the amount which it represents, while the owner of the property is to be taxed only for its value less the amount of the mortgage. A novel feature of the bill is the requirement that the mortgagee shall be assessed in the town, village, or ward in which the property upon which it is lien is situated, and not where the holder of the mortgage resides. Another novelty is the method of collecting the taxes. The owner of the property is required to pay the tax levied upon the mortgage, and "the Tax Collector's receipt therefor shall be taken by the owner or owners of such indebtedness in payment for any interest or principal due thereon to the amount of any such Collector's receipt or receipts."

This is a peculiar device for levying and collecting taxes upon the full value of the property where it is situated, and compelling the holder of any mortgage upon it to pay his share to the local treasury, whether he resides there or somewhere else. There is a curious inconsistency in assuming that a debt secured by mortgage upon real estate is in itself personal property which belongs to the man who holds the mortgage, and yet taxing it, not where the man lives who "owns" it, but where the man lives to whom it is due. If a debt due is taxable property, it is of value to the man to whom it is due. It is his property, and he uses the income of it where he lives. It is a part of his wealth there if anywhere, and it is contrary to all principles of personal taxation to levy taxes upon it in some other community where he derives no benefit from the purposes for which taxes are paid. It may be maintained, and rightly enough, that the community in which real estate is situated is entitled to the full amount of revenue properly derived from a tax upon its assessed valuation. That is where it ought to be paid, but it ought to be assessed upon the property and paid by the person who holds, occupies, and uses it. If he owes money secured by mortgage upon his property and pays interest upon his debt, that is an affair between him and his creditor and not between either of them and the State or the local authorities.

It may be said that it will make no difference to the creditor who holds a mortgage subject to taxation whether he pays the tax in one place or another, or whether he pays the tax directly out of his pocket or in the form of a deduction from the interest. If the tax is collected whether it all comes out of the owner of the property or part of it comes out of his creditors. But the supporters of this bill appear to think that it will make a serious difference to the owner of the property itself. That is where they make their mistake. The passage of such a law as is proposed would produce complication and confusion for a time and violate existing contracts, but the effort to escape the adjustment of the burden by agreement between debtor and creditor would prove futile. No matter what complicated and confusing devices might be adopted in the law the holder of the property would continue to pay the tax in one shape or another, and he would find his burden just as heavy as before.

Money is loaned on real estate at a rate of interest representing its value in that form of investment. The man who loans it will expect a normal income from it, and if he cannot obtain it he will do something else with his money. If the rate of interest is 4 per cent., provided he pays no tax on his security, it will be 6 per cent. if he has to pay a tax of 2 per cent. on the security. Otherwise he will withdraw his mortgage loans and do something else with his money. The borrower will gain nothing by escaping 2 per cent. in taxes on the value of his property covered by mortgage and having to pay it in additional interest, to come back from the creditor in the shape of taxes on the mortgage. If a farmer needs to borrow he will have to pay the rate of interest which money commands or he cannot get it, and the lender's income from his investment cannot be reduced by any device of transferring taxes. The attempt would cause trouble and loss for a time, produce foreclosures and the withdrawal of loans, and drive money to seek other investments, but the adjustment of the burden would surely come without any lessening of its weight.

The farmers have a good deal to learn on the subject of taxation. While they are complaining of State and local taxes and the crushing weight of their mortgages, they forget the national taxes and the blessings of the protective policy for which they are paying. It is in reality the national taxes that are crushing them. They sell the products of their land at prices fixed by competition in the markets of the world. They pay for what they buy at prices fixed by a tariff that enables monopolies and combinations of manufacturers to draw enormous profits from the consumers of their products. That is where the farmers' burden comes from. That is what makes them groan under the weight of mortgages, and seek desperately for relief by trying to throw taxes from real estate to personal property. They cannot do it, and it would do them no good if they could. The Pearsall bill would prove a delusion, doing much temporary mischief and producing no permanent benefit.

"OF THE RIGHT SORT."

In its search for Democrats made after its own model, our playful contemporary, the *Sun*, recently discovered Mr. JEFFERSON CHANDLER of Missouri, and has added him to the little group composed of Gen. BUTLER, "Jeffersonian," "Veteran Observer," "Old-Fashioned Democrat," and one or two other persons whose names we do not now recall. A few weeks ago Mr. CHANDLER emerged from the seclusion into which he had plunged after his appearance as counsel for BRADY and DORSEY in the star-route trials, and gave notice that he was a candidate, as a Democrat, for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Mr. VEST of Missouri. Some remarks of his, to the effect that Democratic tariff-reform clubs should be disbanded, and that the tariff-reform idea was "impracticable, cold, and pulseless," with some contemptuous allusions to the immediate predecessor of Mr. HARRISON in the White House, were sufficient evidence to the *Sun* that he was "a Democrat of the right sort," and worthy to be placed by the side of Gen. BUTLER and "Veteran Observer" in its small gallery.

We notice that the leading Democratic journal of Missouri and of the Southwest is not inclined to admit that Mr. CHANDLER is a Democrat of any sort, and similar opinions appear to be held in Washington, where Mr. CHANDLER lived during the star-route trials and for several years thereafter. When it first became known that he was posing in Missouri as a candidate the St. Louis *Republic* published the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

"The statement from Missouri that JEFF. CHANDLER had announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator VEST created both amusement and surprise in Washington. It would not create much surprise in this city to hear of JEFF. CHANDLER being a Republican candidate for the Senate, but nobody familiar with him in Washington ever thought that he could possibly be considered a Democrat. JEFF. CHANDLER lived in this city for a dozen years or more, and was always known as a Republican and was always identified with Republicans. He was the attorney here for the Louisiana Lottery Company, and during the Garfield and Arthur Administrations was the principal owner of the *National Republican*, the most bitter Republican organ in the United States. CHANDLER'S associates in the publication of the *National Republican* were BILL CHANDLER of New-Hampshire, FRANK HATTON, GEORGE GORHAM, and others of that ilk. Everybody freely admits that CHANDLER is a pretty able man and a sharp lawyer; but the announcement that comes from St. Louis that he is a Democrat made a gentle sensation.

"When he left Missouri to come to Washington he was a Republican, and during his entire residence in Washington he was a Republican. About two years ago he returned to Missouri in company with DICK KERENS to take a place as the chief of the law department of the railroad in which KERENS is largely interested. Since then he has been lost sight of in Washington. The announcement that he is a Democrat is considered to be one of his practical jokes."

The person whom the correspondent familiarly calls DICK KERENS is RICHARD C. KERENS, once a remarkably successful star-route contractor, and more recently one of Mr. BLAINE'S trusted political lieutenants and an accepted adviser of President HARRISON concerning the distribution of patronage in the Southwest. A few days after the dispatch quoted above was published the same correspondent re-

WASHINGTON—1ST PAGE—1st col.
THE ITALIAN OPERA—1ST PAGE—1st col.
AMUSEMENT NOTES—1ST PAGE—1st col.
WEDDING BELLS IN APRIL—1ST PAGE—1st col.
A BRILLIANT EVENT—1ST PAGE—1st col.
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE—1ST PAGE—2d col.
THE GAELIC SOCIETY'S FESTIVAL—1ST PAGE—2d col.
THE USE OF TOBACCO CONDEMNED—1ST PAGE—2d col.
BALLOT REFORM FOR MARYLAND—1ST PAGE—2d col.
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SATAN REBUKES SIN AGAIN—1ST PAGE—3d col.
THE METHODISTS AND THE SCHOOLS—1ST PAGE—3d col.
EDITORIAL ARTICLES—1ST PAGE—4th col.
THE PARK COMMISSIONERS—1ST PAGE—4th col.
THE GOVERNOR'S VETO—1ST PAGE—5th col.
THE LEGISLATURE—1ST PAGE—5th col.
THE CITY—1ST PAGE—6th col.
THE COURTS—1ST PAGE—6th col.
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THE MARKETS—1ST PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—1ST PAGE—8th col.
BASEBALL—1ST PAGE—8th col.
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THE MARRIAGE OF MISS VAN BOSKERCK—1ST PAGE—8th col.
THE MARRIAGE OF MISS WOOD

NO SIGN OF REDUCTION IN WINDLE'S TARIFF.

AN INCREASE BEYOND DISPUTE OF $12,000,000—SOME OF THE REPUBLICAN STATISTICIAN'S DEDUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Each of the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House was presented to-day with a large folio volume of 250 pages, which bore the title of "A Bill to Reduce the Revenue and Equalize Duties on Imports, and for Other Purposes."

Opposite each leaf of the text was a page of deductions compiled by the statistician of the committee, a gentleman who is detached from the Treasury for the purpose. With absolutely eternal indifference to results, he has made and stated his calculations, wherever it was practicable to do so, of what will be the result of the duties imposed by Mr. McKinley's measure, including the equivalent ad valorem rate where there is a change from one style of duty to another, and showing also what will be the reduction or increase in the revenue, assuming that the higher duties imposed do not prohibit or restrict the volume of importations.

The text and the statistical deductions suggest that the title of the bill ought to be amended. It is not a bill "to reduce the revenue," even according to the showing of the Republican committee. On the contrary, it is a bill to increase the revenue, at the same time that it is calculated to increase to every purchaser of the dutiable goods the cost of every article upon which duties are imposed, by the amount of the increased duties and the profit that the importer always expects to make upon the money that he invests in paying duties.

On one page of this volume there is a recapitulation of all the deductions that have been strung along in tempting fashion through all the preceding pages. It must have struck all the revenue reducers of the committee humorously when they saw it. It gives by schedules the importations for the fiscal year 1889, their values, the existing rates under the laws, the estimated duties under the proposed law, the equivalent ad valorem rate under the existing law and the proposed law. It is a pleasing study for those Senators who prepared a bill to reduce revenues $60,000,000 a year.

The table is as follows:

Articles.	Dutiable in 1889.	Estimated Duties.	Ad Valorem Rate, Existing Law.	Ad Valorem Rate, Proposed Law.
Chemicals, oils, and paints.....	$5,409,700	$6,239,062	86.09	86.14
Earth, earthenware, and glass.....				
Window glass.....	2,410,603	2,748,874	51.09	53.89
Glassware.....	18,833,276	8,180,198	38.53	38.34
Metals and manufactures of.....	17,880,705	7,722,207	70.82	70.82
Cotton manufactures.....	17,316,929	7,230,434	40.74	36.43
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.....	18,487,258	8,104,770	43.81	43.81
Wool and manufactures of—Class 1.....	2,410,603	1,384,577	57.43	57.43
Class 2.....	19,284,819	11,284,486	58.53	58.53
Class 3.....	27,228,380	15,811,707	58.07	58.07
Silk and silk goods.....	18,487,258	8,104,770	43.81	43.81
Pulp, papers, and books.....	18,276,104	7,730,434	42.29	42.29
Sundries.....	41,976,083	11,816,787	28.15	27.11
Total.....	$224,670,167	$111,816,787	46.08	38.25
Free list.....	61,008,071			
Total.....	$285,678,238			

These are the figures from Mr. McKinley's own side. They are not the cunningly-devised misrepresentations of the "free trade" minority. They show, not a reduction of the revenues, but an increase of about eighteen millions of dollars annually, if the additions to the free list are not taken into account, and an increase of twelve millions if they are considered.

"And that is not the worst of it," as Dr. Depew says in one of his most familiar stories. Taking advantage of the proviso that the bill carries, that tin plate shall not be taxed at 2 2-10 cents a pound until after the election of next Fall, the statistician has not calculated the duties on tin at the increased rate. He has just put in the duties collected last year. To estimate the income under the proposed increase would be, on the apparent increase of revenue under the McKinley bill "to reduce the revenue" more than seven millions.

In other instances there has been a delicacy about piling up the figures. The classification of cutlery has been changed, and the direction of increased duties, that the statistician is compelled to admit that he can make no estimate of the amount of duties to be collected, or the equivalent ad valorem rates. This difficulty is also encountered in the attempt to estimate the cost of the classification and the ad valorem rates of green glass bottles, but it is admitted that there would be an increase of income if the importations were not reduced.

The calculation of the committee's arithmetic man are that tobacco leaf will be double, at an average rate equivalent to 222.56, while it is now 83.52. The increased duties from the leaf tobacco, if cigarmakers are not forced to use domestic instead of imported leaf, will be $1,189,911 to $3,149,097.

The advance in the rate on wool is estimated for classes one and two at from 58.18 in the present tariff to 57.24 in the McKinley "reduction" bill. The increased revenue will be the difference between $3,042,324, collected last year, and $4,209,050. The advance in the equivalent ad valorem rate on wools of class three is from 24.39 to 38.81. While $2,932,803 were collected from these wools in 1889, it is expected, with an undiminished consumption of the same wools, to get $4,313,493. The equivalent ad valorem rate on manufactures of wool jumps up from an average of 67.15 to 91.72. Taking wools and manufactures of wool together, the advance in the average ad valorem equivalent rate is from 58.98 to 79.92. The estimated increase in the duties on manufactures of wools is about $13,000,000, while the increase in wools and manufactures of wool together is only about $14,000,000.

For some reason best known to Mr. McKinley this volume is not supposed to be accessible to the press. The Democrats of the committee were requested to retain it in confidence, which they will do. If anything should get out about it, it will probably be because the Republican members see no reason why the figures should not be made public. The Democrats will not rely upon the deductions of the committee's statistician in reaching the conclusions that Mr. Carlisle will embody in the minority report. It is still the Democratic plan to consult expediency in holding their bill until the disposition of the House has been learned in the discussion of the McKinley measure. There is no use in hurrying the bill.

THAT BOTHERSOME TARIFF.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORS HOLD AN ANXIOUS CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, April 8.—After the Senate had adjourned to-day the Republican members crowded into the President's room and held a long, solemn, and secret conference as to the best way of getting around "this bothersome tariff matter," and so place themselves right before the people. To-morrow's calendar contains the committee reports on the petitions for a resolve favoring free raw wool; for a provision for a single ad valorem duty on all classes of wool and putting carpet wool on the free list, and for a reduction of the duties on pig iron, scrap iron, and steel, and the removal of duty on iron ore, coal, and coke.

Senator Haggerty of Worcester has offered a substitute resolve for the reports of the committee in the matter of duty on wool as follows:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from this Commonwealth in Congress be requested to use their influence to obtain the repeal of all laws imposing duties on raw wools.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

The resolve will be considered when the question of accepting the report of the committee comes up to-morrow. Senator Campbell has come to the conclusion that he was a little rash in saying that it "would place the Senate in an awkward position to accept these adverse committee reports as they were," and now he says he was deceived by the way in which the matter was presented to him, and he thinks on the whole that "we Legislators on Beacon Hill ought not to enter into this tariff discussion anyway. Senators Hoar and Cabot Lodge know more about it than we do, and they are sent to Washington for that very purpose. They understand what New-England wants and they will see that she gets it."

When the worthy and august Senators got into what they called "executive session" in the President's room they debated among themselves as to what they had better do, "for," said they, "it'll never do in the world to go before the people so apparently in opposition to New-England's interests. We must do something to show our constituents how much we love them. But we have got to smother these committee reports anyway, and the best thing to do is to bring in a resolution to show the people that we are faithful to them; and above all let us not forget that we are Republicans, and that we are not trying

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WORK OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—Allegations are dropped and positive evidence is substituted in the charge against the Erie Dispatch, of New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for violation of the inter-State commerce law. A reporter has secured possession of a bill of lading, which shows that the Erie Dispatch shipped sugar for the trust from New-York to Pittsburg for 12 cents per 100 pounds, in carload lots. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made a copy of the receipt and taken preliminary steps to proceed against its rival road, and H. P. Dilworth of the brokerage firm of H. P. Dilworth & Co. of this city is pushing the matter in behalf of the Philadelphia refiners. Claus Spreckels is also collecting evidence.

The receipt which was obtained had been sent by Havemeyer & Elder, who are at the head of the Sugar Trust, with a consignment of 100 barrels of sugar to a Pittsburg merchant. Though the published rate to Pittsburg is 15 cents, the rate charged in this receipt was only 12. Mr. Charles A. Chipley, division freight agent of the Pennsylvania Road, declares a "positive and unqualified violation of the inter-State commerce law."

H. P. Dilworth, representing the independent refiners, said to-day: "It looks to me as though the Sugar Trust was making an effort to control the means of transportation and thereby throttle, or try to throttle, the independent refiners. The Philadelphia people will proceed in the matter, but as they cannot obtain evidence in their city, it will be necessary for us to work together. Pittsburg, however, is not the only place where the trust is working to secure a monopoly of the sugar trade. It is operating in all the Western cities. A telegram which I received to-day from Chicago reads: 'We notice that there are a great many Havemeyer cargoes arriving here by the Chicago and Atlantic,' over which road the Erie Dispatch freight comes. The great secrecy which merchants display in regard to the bills of lading they receive indicates that everything is not entirely right. To reach Pittsburg the Erie Dispatch passes through four different States, and the distance is almost double that of either the Pennsylvania Road or the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and yet the rate by the longer route is lower than that by the shorter."

COST OF RAILROAD BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Lind of Minnesota to-day introduced in the House a bill making it the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in addition to the other powers and duties now vested in and developed upon it by law, to forthwith commence, and, as rapidly as is consistent with the performance of its other duties, to ascertain and report the actual cost of the construction per mile of each railroad in the United States over or upon which inter-State commerce is carried; the amount actually paid by the person or corporation constructing the road for right of way, station, or terminal grounds thereon; the amount of aid, municipal or other, received in constructing the road; the amounts of all lands granted by Congress or by any State to aid in construction, and the present cost to build and construct any such road as it now exists, and together with stations and other buildings used in connection therewith, exclusive of the cost of the right of way, station, and terminal grounds.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company was held in this city to-day. The annual report for 1889 shows an increase in gross earnings as compared with 1888 of $485,644 and a decrease in expenses of $3,079. The net earnings for 1889 were $1,684,259 98. The surplus for the year 1889 was $626,257; deduct losses on leased lines, $340,194, leaves a surplus on all lines for 1889 of $286,062 34, against a deficit upon all lines for 1888 of $95,254 74. The tonnage on all lines increased 676,501 tons. The number of passengers carried on all lines decreased 30,448.

The agreement for the proposed consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railway Company was not submitted at this meeting. The old Board of Directors was re-elected with the exception that Henry D. Welsh was chosen in place of William Thaw, deceased.

MR. JANNEY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The Directors of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Railroad Company to-day elected Spencer M. Janney President of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. Andrews Knight. Mr. Janney has been a Director of the company since 1882. He is a member of the firm of O. S. Janney & Co., importers of chemicals and dyestuffs, and is a Director of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Merchants' Trust Company, and the Security Trust Company. He is enthusiastic over the company's prospects, and will pursue a policy which will develop the Broadtop coal fields and add traffic to the railroad.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company met yesterday and elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: Austin Corbin, J. Koen Meeker, Henry Gray, Henry W. Maxwell, James J. K. Duer, Edward Tuck, Charles Pratt, George L. Edgell, William G. Wheeler, William B. Kendall, John F. Townsend, James D. Campbell, and Daniel Lord.

At the meeting of the Freight Department of the Central Traffic Association in Chicago yesterday it was resolved that rates on iron and iron articles be made on the basis of sixth-class in carloads and fifth-class in less than carload lots. This is a reduction granted at the urgent request of the iron men. It will become effective April 17 and remain in effect until Sept. 1.

The New-York and Long Branch Railroad began yesterday the construction of a side track extending from the Long Branch Station to Branchport, N. J.—a distance of a mile and a half. The track is being laid immediately east of the other tracks, and will prove a great convenience to the lumber firms in that section of the country.

The following bills passed the House yesterday: Granting right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation to the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad Company; also a bill granting right of way through various Indian reservations in Wisconsin to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company.

At Seattle, Washington, dispatch states that F. D. W. Holbrook, Manager of the Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, has tendered his resignation to take effect May 1, after which date the office will be abolished and the duties assumed by the Managing Trustee.

The Supreme Court, full bench, in the case of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad Company against the Concord Railroad Company, in which the latter asks for rehearing of the case recently decided by the court, yesterday denied, at Manchester, N. H., the petition of the defendant road.

The Atchison statement for February shows gross earnings for the entire system of $2,221,312, an increase of $256,340, and net earnings of $645,410, an increase of $265,637.

THE WASHINGTON ARCH FUND.

Controller Theodore W. Myers, who has done much, both by personal subscription and by work among his friends, in behalf of the Washington Memorial Arch fund, is now trying to induce the subscribers to the preliminary expense fund of the World's Fair enterprise to order the unexpended balance of that fund added to the Memorial Arch fund. At the meeting of the World's Fair Committee this noon at the Mayor's office there will be other members of the Executive Committee present to co-operate with Mr. Myers. The addition to the fund yesterday was: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additional to the "Women's List," $20, making the total to date $75,721 94.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An electric storm passed over East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday. The Methodist Episcopal Church steeple was knocked down and the church was damaged several thousand dollars. The Telephone Central Exchange was burned and service destroyed. The operators were compelled to fly from the room.

Clarence P. Wikoff, a trusted employe of the wholesale drug firm of Fuller & Fuller of Chicago, has been arrested, charged with having systematically robbed the firm of over $1,000 worth of druggists' sundries during the past three months. He disposed of his plunder to retailers.

Col. Ryan of the Royal Artillery left Halifax, N. S., for this city yesterday, by order of the imperial authorities, to witness the tests of Lieut. Zalinski's pneumatic dynamite gun, which takes place at West Point next week.

Robert Griswold, on trial at Syracuse, N. Y., for the murder of Denis O'Shea, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence will be pronounced on April 16.

Nineteen prisoners escaped from the jail at Spokane Falls, Washington, Monday morning. The jailer was bound and gagged by four of the prisoners.

Mrs. Helen Callis fell down an elevator at the East Side Savings Bank Building at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday and broke her neck.

The Chicago cigarmakers have won their fight, and hereafter there will be none but union-made cigars in that city.

Navigation is open on Lake Erie. The steamers Kinsman and Albany cleared from Buffalo for Chicago yesterday.

Joseph French, who murdered his wife at Ashland, Wis., on July 18 last, has been arrested.

The plumber's strike in Chicago has been amicably settled.

ELECTIONS OF MONDAY.

DETROIT, April 8.—The annual township elections occurred all over the State yesterday. It is doubtful if any accurate political indications can be gained from them, as local and personal issues enter very largely into them, but it will be interesting to note how largely the new farmers' organization of Patrons of Industry has come to be a factor in the political situation. It is already known that in a few counties they ran candidates for Supervisors in every township, and in many others they had several candidates in nomination. It is already seen by the scattering township returns that in numerous instances they forced either Democrats or Republicans to take their men, and it is evident that, temporarily at least, they are likely to prove a confusing and troublesome factor in all political movements. They are bound to play a very important part in next Fall's election for State officers and the Legislature.

Besides the township elections no less than eighty of the principal cities and villages yesterday chose their municipal officers, and these contests, while largely affected by local and personal issues, were not without considerable political significance. The Democrats made gains from last year in Sault Ste. Marie, Charlotte, Eaton Rapids, Ionia, Lapeer, and Adrian, while the Republicans countered on them in Niles, Monroe, Manistee, Marshall, Mason, and Ludington. In Lansing, the capital, the party strength is pretty evenly divided, the Democrats swept the board. Their most overwhelming victory, however, was scored in Grand Rapids. Last year they carried their Mayor, Chairman Weston of the State Central Committee, on a disputed vote, by less than ten majority. This year Ex-Gov. Uhl, a bright and popular lawyer, goes in by 2,137 majority over State Senator Wesselius, and the entire city and ward tickets followed suit. It is nothing less than a political cyclone, and serves beyond much doubt to nominate the next Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

The beauties of a stiff Post Office fight are placed on very distinct and instructive exhibition in the light of this result. There has been a long and acrimonious controversy over this position, which Grand Rapids only recently disposed of by the nomination of a third candidate. Beyond question the intense dissatisfaction of Republicans over the outcome of this bitter contest had not a little to do with the party's overthrow in the election of yesterday.

Taking the returns from all over the State so far as received, they indicate gains for the Democrats which will greatly encourage them in making a tremendous effort to carry their ticket at next Fall's election. They will be aided in this by what promises to be an unusually earnest contest among the Republicans over the question of their nominee for Governor. Already lines are being drawn and moves made with reference to that fact. Gov. Luce has just appointed Capt. Edward Cahill, a bright young lawyer of Lansing, temporarily to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of the lamented Judge Campbell, passing by far abler and more experienced men resident in Detroit, where Judge Campbell also lived. This is construed to mean a move in ex-Senator Palmer's interest, who is hastening home from the Spanish Ambassadorship to do his utmost to secure the Gubernatorial nomination. His ambition is sure to arouse strong antagonism, and this first move is already exciting much angry comment. There will be lively times in Michigan politics this Fall.

QUAY'S CANDIDATE.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIS FAVORITE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.) to-day makes more charges of corrupt practices against W. H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and George W. Delamater, Quay's candidate for Governor. It says:

"In addition to the purchase of Cambria and other counties, it is now stated on good authority that the most open, shame-faced bribery was resorted to in Jefferson, and Chairman Andrews, it is asserted, rode over that county, accompanied by the County Chairman, and put out the cash freely among the purchasable element. A. C. Hopkins, the wealthy lumberman and leading Republican of Lock Haven, and Senator Quay that Andrews had bought up all the cheap purchasable politicians of Clinton County, and during his visit had never consulted him and other reputable leaders there, who always contribute largely to the campaign fund, and who have some standing in the party. Mr. Hopkins said that, notwithstanding Andrews's corruption, Clinton County would elect Hastings delegates. Gen. Hastings himself told Senator Quay very plainly what he thought of Andrews's opinions. He said Andrews had abused the confidence of the Senator and perpetrated his high-handed outrage in his name.

"Quay is reported to be thoroughly mad at the disreputable and senseless manner in which Delamater's campaign has been conducted in his name by Andrews. Even Quay's friends are beginning to admit that he must cut loose from Delamater, and are canvassing other names for the Governorship. The Democrats are not particularly pleased and think Senator Emery was premature in making his charges against Delamater. The friends of Wallace had counted high on Delamater's nomination. Information received to-day from Berks County, which elected delegates for Delamater, indicates great dissatisfaction among the Republicans of that county on account of recent developments affecting his candidacy."

A DISHONEST BANK TELLER.

HE DISAPPEARS WITH $40,000 OF THE BANK'S FUNDS.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8.—A great sensation was caused in this city to-night by the announcement that Frederick Kimball, teller of the People's Savings Bank, had absconded with about $40,000 of the bank's funds. He went to Boston last Wednesday, the day before Fast Day. On Friday one of the assistants of the bank received a note from Kimball dated Boston, in which he asked the former to look after his duties, as he was detained. It was not until Saturday that the suspicions of the bank officers were aroused. Yesterday there was an examination of the bank's funds by the auditors, and the defalcation was discovered.

Kimball is about thirty-six years old. He has a wife and two children, and moved in the best society, and he had the utmost confidence of the bank Directors and the public at large. He was a member of All Saints' Episcopal Church and of the Quinsigamond Boat Club. He was at one time Treasurer of the latter organization. Several years ago he was First Lieutenant in the Worcester Light Infantry. He had a salary of $1,800 at the bank, and his wife had an independent income of about as much more.

His case is not one of embezzlement, but of downright larceny, as he was not the custodian of the funds which he took. He has been in the habit this Winter of bringing his lunch and remaining in the bank between 1 and 2, when it was closed to the public. During this time he in some manner obtained the secret of the combination of the bank vault, which was supposed to be in the sole custody of the Treasurer of the institution, Charles M. Bent. It is not known that Mr. Kimball had any bad habits, and he has seemed to live well within the joint income of himself and wife. His only outside business was the breeding of St. Bernard dogs, of which he was a frequent exhibitor in the dog shows about New-England. His father is C. A. Kimball of 72 Elm-street, who is connected with a book-publishing house at Boston, and is also interested in real estate, having an office at 28 Pearl-street.

The defalcation will not affect the solvency of the bank, whose assets are about $6,000,000.

MR. RANDALL'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—While Representative Samuel J. Randall's condition has been serious at all times for many months, he has been worse during the last two or three days, and is in a critical state. His mind, which is usually clear and bright, has at times been clouded, and he has not seemed aware of what was going on. This was attended by alarming loss of vitality. Fears for the worst were entertained while he was in this condition, but this morning he began to rally and improved during the day. He was said to be better at 11 o'clock to-night.

THE FIGHT AT CHAMBERS STATION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 8.—George Stevens and Albert Barnes were not wounded in the fight at Chambers Station yesterday. This morning they surrendered to the Sheriff of Menifee County and they are now in his custody. No further violence is feared, as Bill Barnes was the disturbing element. The citizens rejoice at his death.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The failure of F. R. Townsend, woolen merchant of this city, who was the heaviest stockholder in the Cayuga Woolen Mills of Auburn, N. Y., has embarrassed the company, and upon its application John Dunn, of Syracuse, has been appointed receiver to administer the affairs of the concern. No figures have been given as yet.

Lamontagne & Frizon, contractors, of Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities, $90,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 8.—The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, Capt. Irving, from New-York April 2 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at Lizard at 7 A. M. to-day.

THE BILL TO PROTECT HOME COMPANIES.

PASSED BY THE SENATE IN SPITE OF ACTIVE LOBBYING—A BUSY DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 8.—Senators Van Gorder and Hunter appeared to-day as the champions of the wildcat building loan associations, and as the enemies of the people of the State who have invested their savings in the local building loan companies. John Connelly's bill to impose upon all foreign corporations a deposit of $100,000 in cash or securities with the Bank Superintendent of this State and inspection of their methods by the department was under consideration. Van Gorder first wanted the enacting clause stricken out. Defeated in that, he insisted that the provisions of the bill should be explained. Mr. Fassett explained.

"Don't this bill disband all foreign companies in business in this State?" asked Van Gorder.

"Unless they deposit the $100,000," replied Fassett.

"Well," urged Van Gorder, "I think they ought to be allowed to do business on a proper certificate from the Secretary of the State in which they are organized."

Mr. Fassett and the majority of the Senate did not see it in this light.

Mr. Van Gorder then moved to strike out Section 13, which would have nullified the bill, but he and Mr. Hunter alone voted for it. Mr. Hunter then took hold. He thought the two-thousand-dollar appropriation for clerk hire excessive. Mr. Fassett bluntly declared that he did not propose to have the bill mutilated. The appropriation was very small. Senator Linson thought the same way. The amendment was beaten and the bill was passed—24 to 2, the negatives being Hunter and Van Gorder.

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The Republicans made a sudden change of front on the prohibition amendment to-day. When the resolution was reported from the Assembly Senator Van Gorder, who has been steering it, proposed an amendment carrying the election from this coming Fall over to next Spring—a special election for the second Friday of April, 1891. The Democrats opposed the change, but the Republicans, impressed with the suspicion that the liquor dealers would raise a big corruption fund next Fall to influence the election of members of Assembly who will vote for the successor of Mr. William M. Evarts in the United States Senate, raised the party whip and the resolution as amended was passed by a strict party vote, 91 to 13, the first time this session that the full strength of the Senate has been recorded.

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Senator Fassett introduced a new Constitutional Convention bill, which, it may be said right here, will never in its present shape receive the sanction of Gov. Hill. Mr. Fassett attempted to send it to third reading, but the thirteen Democrats vigorously objected, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It provides for 160 delegates, equal to the 128 members of Assembly and 32 Senators, to be chosen by the respective Assembly and Senatorial districts, to be elected at the next general election. The delegates shall meet in the Assembly Chamber on the third Monday of January, 1891, at 11 o'clock. They shall elect a President and appoint a Secretary. Subsequently they shall have power to adjourn and hold meetings at any place within the State; to lease a hall for that purpose. The Secretary of State shall administer the oath of office and the delegates shall be paid at the rate of $10 a day. The amendments to the Constitution adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1891, unless the convention prescribe a different time. They may be voted upon as a whole or in part as the convention shall deem practicable. The convention shall prescribe the form of ballot, the enforcement thereon, the publication of the amendments, and the notice to be given of the election. The bill appropriates $250,000 to carry out the expenses of the convention. The Controller and Secretary of State are empowered to receive proposals during January, 1891, and make a contract for all the printing, binding, and other supplies necessary for the convention.

The introduction of this bill necessarily carried over the Saxton bill—which was a special order—providing for a reconstruction of the sixth (the judiciary) Article of the Constitution, and it was set down for consideration for to-morrow.

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The House passed the bill of Senator Ahearn of New-York providing for the selection of a site for a municipal building in New-York City at some point outside of the City Hall Park.

Mr. Blumenthal of New-York offered his sarcastic objection that the bill was drawn in the interest of the New-York newspapers whose buildings front on the park. The other objectors were out short by the previous question being moved, but several of them explained their position during the ensuing roll call. Seventy-two votes were cast for and 46 against the bill, Blumenthal, Mullahey, Stein, and Wissig—all Tammany men—and Henderson and S. F. Bush composing the opposition. Mr. Stein argued that the change of site would entail an expense of $2,500,000 on the city of New-York.

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Caucuses were held to-night by the Democrats and Republicans of the Legislature, and candidates for Regents of the University were placed in nomination. The Republicans met in the Assembly Chamber. Senator Saxton nominated Pliny T. Saxton of Palmyra, Senator Laughlin nominated T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo, and Charles M. Dickinson of Binghamton was placed in nomination by Senator O'Connor. Mr. Saxton received 53 votes, Gen. Smith 47, and they were declared the nominees. Mr. Saxton is President of the Palmyra Board of Education, and is a prominent business man. Mr. Smith is a rich coal merchant of Buffalo.

The Democrats convened in the Senate Chamber, Senator Jacobs in the chair, for the purpose of making honorary nominations. Dr. Bush of Chemung nominated Prof. Francis A. Burdick of the Cornell University Law School, and Assemblyman R. L. Lane of Otsego nominated Samuel L. Childs, Chief of the Cooperstown *Argus*.

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The Senate General Laws Committee this afternoon agreed to report the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill, having substituted it for a skeleton general election bill which was introduced by Senator Saxton some time ago. The bill will be reported as it was vetoed, providing for the exclusive official ballot, with the exception of an amendment allowing an illiterate voter to take with him into the secret voting booth any person whom he may wish to aid him in preparing his ballot. There is also another amendment regarding the selection of the ballot clerks. It provides that the inspectors of elections in each election district (except in districts where all of them are appointed) shall appoint two of their number to act as ballot clerks. The inspectors who are elected shall appoint one clerk, and the inspectors who are appointed another. In districts where the inspectors are appointed two ballot clerks shall be appointed and the inspectors are appointed. In appointing ballot clerks, one shall be taken from each party. In districts where the inspectors are elected their number shall be five; if less, the balance of the offices of inspectors shall be filled.

The committee also agreed to report the Fassett bill to submit the question of the use of official ballots to the people next November.

THE CLAYTON MURDER.

A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE THE FACTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—Judge John McClure of this city, it was learned to-night, will conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Government before the sub-committee appointed from the House Election Committee to-day to investigate the Clayton-Breckinridge contest in the Second Arkansas District, and to inquire into the circumstances surrounding Clayton's assassination. According to Mr. McClure, who has recently had considerable correspondence with Congressman Lacey, the committee will arrive here about the 23d inst. to begin its work, which will probably last several weeks. Mr. McClure claims that he will be able to show conclusively that Clayton was elected. He claims over 600 votes in a single precinct in Conway County, where the ballot box was stolen and where Clayton was killed, and expects to show a majority sufficient to justify Congress in declaring Mr. Breckinridge's seat vacant.

Mr. Breckinridge will be present in person during the inquiry. His friends express themselves as confident that the inquiry will show his election beyond doubt. He is greatly cheered by the best element in all parties that the investigation may reveal Clayton's assassin.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three blooded horses belonging to Abram Carpenter, a dealer in hay and feed, were burned yesterday in his barn at Syracuse, N. Y. One of the horses, Rancocas, had a 2:30 record and was valued at $900. The barn and stock were also burned, the entire loss being about $5,000.

Fire broke out in "The Fair" store of McLachlan & Lowell at Elkhart, Ind., yesterday, and the entire stock, valued at $75,000, was consumed. The stock was insured for $10,000, and the building for $4,000.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of the six-story brick building 1,077 Chrystie-street, occupied by Jensen & Co., manufacturing confectioners, and damage to the amount of $700 was done.

A fire last evening on the third floor of the building in the rear of 98 and 96 Elizabeth-street, occupied by W. E. Wolferts, nickel plater, caused a loss of $300.

The Valley Foundry at Mount Forest was burned yesterday. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

PROPERTY CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

PROSPECTVILLE, Ill., April 8.—A correspondent has driven over the track of last night's storm at this place. He finds that for half a mile in width and a mile in length some damage has been done. Three houses, an elevator, and seven barns have been wrecked, but there is no loss of life. Edward Hammond, wife, and one child are slightly injured, Mrs. Hammond having her collar bone broken. Clark Reynolds and family, who occupied one of the demolished houses, were all hurt, having been hit by flying splinters and brick. The condition of none of them is dangerous.

The storm struck the town from the southwest and continued at its worst about ten minutes. The rainfall was two inches, and the hail very heavy. The tornado was local, no damage being done outside of this place so far as can be learned. The hailstorm extended several miles east. The damage to property of all kinds will not exceed $20,000.

ROBERTS, Ill., April 8.—A tremendous hailstorm at Roberts, Ill., had been threatening for several hours, and at 7:30 P. M. great slugs of ice began to fall. Some of the slugs measured 7 to 8½ inches in circumference and some weighing as high as seven ounces.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8.—A cyclone struck Norwalk, Ohio, about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The umbrella factory of Sprague & French was in the path of the cyclone. A part of the building in which about thirty young women were employed was crushed like an eggshell.

Many of the girls escaped, but others were caught in the falling building. Dora Palmer, aged nineteen, received fatal injuries and died in a short time. Miss Lizzie Hull and Miss Ella Harding was seriously injured about the head and upper part of the body. Miss Brush had her collar bone broken and was otherwise injured. Several other girls, whose names are not given, received injuries.

Barns belonging to Col. Sprague, O. M. Hames, John Copsey, John Myers, Charles Barer, Dr. L. A. Severcool, William Perrin, D. Z. Wick, and John Parker were blown down, and other buildings were wrecked.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., April 8.—A terrific cyclone passed over the northern part of the city about 3 o'clock this morning, doing several thousand dollars of damage. The heaviest loss was to the Richardson Mill Company, the roof being torn off of the main building, entailing a loss of $2,000.

ALLEGAN, Mich, April 8.—A cyclone from the southwest struck the northwest portion of Trowbridge Township at 3 o'clock this morning. It destroyed the barn, kitchen, and fences of George Frayer. John Germain's barn was turned completely around, and his cornerib, sheds, and fences are a total wreck.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8.—A tornado passed north and south through this city last night, leveling buildings, fences, and wind mills. The Summer cottages at Goguac Lake, two miles south, were blown down, but no lives were lost.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 8.—A cyclone passed over the city early this morning. The gale descended in the northwest part of the city and the roof of the Woodward-avenue school was raised and damaged $1,000 worth.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., April 8.—Mrs. Fred Eberlein of Frazer was instantly killed by lightning which accompanied the cyclone which passed over this neighborhood this morning.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 8.—The wind has subsided here, after blowing continuously at high speed for thirty-six hours. At 6 o'clock this morning all Union Pacific freight trains for 200 miles west of Cheyenne were held at sidings on account of the breeze.

The east-bound Burlington train which left at 8 o'clock last evening was abandoned at midnight. For several miles in Northern Colorado, 100 miles east of this place, the track is covered with sand to the depth of from eight inches to three feet.

OBITUARY.

EDMUND L. JUDSON.

The Hon. Edmund L. Judson, formerly Mayor of Albany and for many years prominent in Masonic circles, died yesterday morning after an illness extending over several weeks. His funeral will be Masonic, in charge of Masters Lodge of Albany. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State is summoned to attend the ceremonies.

Mr. Judson's father, Ichabod L. Judson, settled in Albany as long ago as 1795, in which city Edmund L. was born Nov. 13, 1830. He was educated at a public school, the Principal of which was Joel Marble, father of Manton Marble, the latter and young Judson being school-fellows and playmates. His education was finished at the Albany Academy and at a private school in Williamstown, Mass.

After serving as a clerk in his father's store young Judson engaged in the provision business on his account, and also dabbled a little in politics. When the Republican Party was organized he became an earnest advocate of its principles, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Common Council. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1870, 1872, 1874, and 1876. In 1872 he claimed to have been counted out, and carried the case into the courts. The first decision was against him, but he appealed to the General Term, where his claim to the office was sustained. The Court of Appeals also decided in his favor, and Mayor Thacher resigned in Mr. Judson's favor, and was elected both for the long and short terms. In 1876 he was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

In 1861 Mr. Judson was elected President of the Young Men's Association, and was one of its managers for several years. He served a term as President of the Board of Trade, and was Treasurer and one of the Trustees of the Home Savings Bank. He was a Past Master of Masters' Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., and in 1878 was chosen Grand Master of the State of New-York. He also served as High Priest of Temple Chapter and Generalissimo of Temple Commandery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

W. W. Warden died yesterday at the Providence Hospital in Washington, aged sixty-nine years. He went to Washington in 1862 as correspondent for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and was Andrew Johnson's private secretary during the latter's Presidential term. Later he resumed newspaper work, but retired from active life, suffered from general debility and was an invalid for some months. His son, Cliff Warden, is Doorkeeper of the Senate press gallery.

Benjamin Darling, died in the Woonsocket, (R. I.) City Asylum Monday, aged eighty-two years. He invented a type of revolver over fifty years ago and manufactured the arms in Woonsocket, but never realized much from his idea, which was afterward improved upon by Samuel Colt, yielding him a fortune.

Edward Lloyd, proprietor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, died yesterday in London.

A STATE DINNER.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President and Mrs. Harrison entertained the judiciary at a state dinner to-night.

The decorations in the East Room were very elaborate. The mantels were banked with cut flowers and foliage plants and the window recesses and corners filled with palms, while under the chandeliers were immense circular masses of tall tropical plants and ferns. Portières of smilax hung before the doorway leading into the inner corridor, while on each of the four fluted columns, bound with ropes of smilax were shields emblazoned with the Stars and Stripes in colored flowers. In the Red and Green Parlors potted plants were used in decoration, while in the Blue Parlor the mantels were banked with cut flowers of every hue.

In the dining room the centre piece was an ellipsis of smilax, studded with La France roses, as a base to an enormous scales of justice, the scales being formed of white carnations. Crossed swords in Cape jessamine formed the supports to the balances, which were of pink carnations. The whole was surmounted with long-stemmed La France roses. The mantels were banked with cut flowers, while above the centre palms in the window recess were pink azalea bushes in full bloom.

The guests were received in the East Room by the President and Mrs. Harrison, the latter in a long train of heliotrope brocade velvet over a petticoat of white silk. The corsage was cut V-shaped, back and front, and finished with a fall

THE ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,969 Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts. Open daily. Entries received from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 6 P.M.

A REFINED AMERICAN LADY DESIRES a position of trust where she can employ herself; the world, with her best interests; city or country. Address S A, Box 180 Times Office.

A COMPETENT WOMAN TO CARE FOR AN invalid lady or grown children; long experience; first-class references. Call, for two days, at 152 East 126th-st.

BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH DAUGHter 15, learning her trade, in small private family; elderly people preferred; my services given for daughter's board; or would take care of house for the Summer; references. Call or address Advertiser, 406 3d-ave., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent person in first-class private family; understands care of silver and table; can be well recommended; seen at present employer's for three days. Call at 469 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor front, and get all particulars.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl; first-class references; wishes private family; country for Summer; first-class personal reference. Address M., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as first-class chamberwoman in private family; best city reference; last and former employers can be seen. Address R., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; or walt on lady in a private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamberwork and waitress; first-class reference; call to-day; excellent city reference. Call at 119 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to assist with waiting or washing; can sew neatly; would go to the country; city reference. Call at 261 West 30th-st., second floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, reliable woman; can sew; private family; personal city reference; answer by note. Address 211 East 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference; three years in last place. Call at 796 6th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to sewing; well recommended. Call at 303 East 76th-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a quiet family by a young girl with good city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 231 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in a private family as chambermaid; best city reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 124 East 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 312 East 46th-st.; ring Travers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; best city references. Address H. B., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in small American family; best of city reference. Call at 245 West 30th-st.; fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city references. Call at 138 West 30th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing in a private family; good references. Call at 802 6th-av., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork or assist with washing in a private family; good references. Call or address B. S., 7 West 9th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced woman; her family going to Europe; best city reference. Call, two days, at 63 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in private family; can be highly recommended; can be seen for two days. Call at 5 East 9th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman in a private family; can do sewing and walt on lady; city or country; city reference. Call at 100 West 28th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman in a private family as chambermaid, and to assist with care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at 65 West 33d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call or address M. Pommer, 322 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 203 West 36th-st., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; reference. Call at 573 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman; best city references. Call at 260 West 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Seamstress.—Address, by letter, 9 East 47th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with children; neat sewer; good city reference. Call at 361 West 38th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chamberwork and waitress and sewing; best reference. Call at 207 West 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl to do up-stairs work in private family. Call or address A. G. Andersson, 351 East 118th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; city reference. Call at 319 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a private family; good city reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 1,242 2d-av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant Swiss, chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address 246 West 30th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call at present employer's, 113 West 12th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 303 East 12th-st., corner 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as chambermaid and do sewing; best of reference. Call at 463 West 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman, with good references; city or country. Call at 743 6th-av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call at 245 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; do up-stairs work or assist with children; best city reference. Call at 101 East 30th-st., top bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Swedish girl as cook or housekeeper for one or more gentlemen. Address 383 Lenox-av. Mrs. Janson.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will do coarse washing; private family; best city reference. Call at 327 East 39th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as a first-class cook; best city reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 189 10th-av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands cooking in all branches; best city references. Call at 284 East 52d-st.

COOK.—By an experienced, first-class cook in small family; excellent references; no washing. Address Excellent, Box 3, 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 348 East 74th-st.

COOK.—By first-class plain cook in boarding house. Call at 231 West 27th-st., third floor, back; no cards.

COOK.—Understands cooking in all branches; in private family; best references. Call at 120 Lexington-av., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress, or house work; 2 years' reference. Call at 41 West 98th-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in small family; best city reference. Call at 336 West 36th-st., three flights.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in first-class family; best city reference. Call at 289 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By young woman in first-class private family as cook; has the best of city reference. Call at 321 East 21st-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; five years' city reference. Call or address 374 8th-av.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; assist with washing; best city reference. Call or address G., 204 West 32d-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 205 West 36th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; can volunteer to coarse washing; good reference. Call at 215 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as cook in a private family; 20 years' reference from late employers. Call at 110 East 17th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; no objection to country if good place; city is kept; best city reference. Call at 153 West 27th-st.

COOK.—First-class; can do all kinds of cooking; has three years' reference from last place. Call to-seen at 1,237 Broadway, third bell.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as good cook; city reference. Call, two days, at 437 West 45th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; can also wash. Call to-day at 228 West 38th-st.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; excellent pastry cook; good city reference; best employers can be seen. Address M. S., Box 289 Church Upward Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; in private family; understands all her duties as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. Call at 224 West 33d-st., first bell.

COOK.—By a middle woman; two-class cook; understands all kinds cooking; can make and mend; good bread, biscuits and rolls; city reference. Address M. P. P., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable girl, as competent cook in private family; would like to go to the country in Summer; best references. Call at 314 West 29th-st., ring Adams's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by experienced woman; understands cooking; willing to assist in second private family; good city reference. Address G. W., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; assist with washing if required; good city reference. Call at 124 West 37th-st.; ring twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a reliable German woman as first-class cook; is first-class pastry; city or country; wages moderate; best city reference. Call at 556 6th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; good references from last employer. Call at 241 East 39th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Good baker; city or country; best city reference; would like to work with English family. Address K., 454 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook; several years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 146 West 29th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a girl as first-class cook in private family; six years' reference from present employer. Call at 371 Park-av., corner 53d-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and assist with washing in private family, who will go in country for Summer. Call at 374 3d-av., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; all kinds of fine cooking. Call at present employer's, 140 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By competent cook, excellent baker, in a private family; city or country; do plain washing if required; city references. Call at 145 West 35th-st.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, entrées, and desserts; city reference. Address L., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid; in a private family; three and four years' reference. Call at 526 West 49th-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook and laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK.—In a small family; assist in washing; no objection to country; good reference. Address F. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young American woman as cook and laundress; one year's city reference. Address M. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family; city or country; moderate wages; city reference; no cards. Call at 539 3d-av.; ring three times.

COOK.—In private family; by respectable young woman; nice bread baker; can be highly recommended by former family; no cards. Call or address M. S., 202 East 26th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; best city references; country for Summer. Address Wallis, Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; best reference. Call at 132 East 41st-st., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl; good cook; plain washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 141 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook; good city reference. Call at 154 East 29th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; good washer and ironer, or do up-stairs work of any kind; three years' reference. Address M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out to wash, iron, or clean by the day; good reference. Call at 819 2d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker desires a few more engagements by the day; understands cutting, fitting and draping; terms, $1 50. Address, in care Collins, 201 East 34th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker a few more engagements by the day in families; perfect fitter and draper. Address E. K., 16 East 22d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Cuts, fits perfectly; S. T. Taylor's system; by day, $1 50; reasonable, &c. Call only at 344 6th-av., near 48th-st., in store.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or week; reference given. Call at 159 West 68th-st.

GIRL TO DO THE ENTIRE DOWN-STAIRS work. Apply, with references, 388 St. Nicholas-av.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant nursery governess; able to teach and take full charge of children; wishes to return with a family going to Europe; speaks English fluently. Address R., Box 186 Times Office.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady as governess or companion; German, English, French, and music; references. Address S. H., Box 123 Times Office.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; bread and biscuits; wash; private American family; very best references. Call at 1,142 2d-av., near 60th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 929 6th-av., near 53d-st., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for small private family; good plain cook and laundress. Call at 560 West 52d-st., fourth floor, back; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do general housework or take care of children; good city reference. Call at 950 9th-av., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By French Protestant girl to do general housework in a family of two; best city references. Call at 347 West 41st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart young girl in a small family; good reference. Call at 424 West 53d-st.; ring Clancey's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in small private family; good reference. Call at 59 West 11th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 204 East 63d-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of infant. Call, two days, at 217 West 44th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address K. K., 226 East 87th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address B. C., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her maid; is a good seamstress; or would take care of grown children. Call, no rings, between 10 and 12, or address L. C., Room 26, 331 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; speaks English, French, and German; has traveled; good packer; knows the Continent well; can act as courier maid if required; good city reference. Call or address M. E., 322 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Is good seamstress and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; willing to make herself generally useful; very best of references. Address M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, needleworker, packer; best city references; city or country. Address Germaine, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer; willing to travel; city references. Address M. E., 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisian as lady's maid; good hairdresser and packer; first-class seamstress; best city references. Address, care Mme. Benoit, 130 West 20th-st.; second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French seamstress and lady's maid, understanding English, and be useful; good reference. Address J. G., 322 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; good traveler; best reference. Address I. K., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish Protestant; understands hairdressing and dressmaking. Call at present employer's, 354 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a young woman in a private family; best city references. Address C. B., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a good girl as laundress and chambermaid; good city reference. Call at 226 East 27th-st.; no postals.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good family reference from last place. Call at 247 E. 40th-st., entire.

LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as laundress; the other as chamberwork; best city references. Call at 247 East 40th-st., entire.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 341 East 54th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class Lissengresse in a private family; best city reference. Call at 511 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in a private family; willing to do coarse washing; best of reference. Call at present employer's, 3 East 79th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; willing to change; understands fine work; best of reference. Call at 215 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take in washing or go out by the day. Call at 366 East 76th-st., three flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure for her girl, whom she can highly recommend, a situation as maid and seamstress or to do housework and sewing. Call, between 9 and 11 a.m., at 678 Madison-av.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid to young children; understands family and children's sewing; three and a half years' reference from last place. Call, Wednesday, at 43 East 53d-st.

MAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—By a refined young woman in an American family; experienced; best of references; no strange work; best reference. Address I. M., 158 East 47th-st.

MAID OR NURSE.—By French Swiss as maid to growing children and to sew; two years' best city reference. Address F. S., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

MAID AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 800 West 51st-st.; ring once.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By American young lady, residing with her parents, as nursery governess; experienced; highest city references. Call or address F. A. L., 2,263 Eastgate-avenue, Fordham.

NURSE AND GOVERNESS TO GROWING Children.—By French person; does not speak English; good sewer; city or country; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse; young children preferred; 1½ years' experience; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By American Protestant girl; take care of growing children; best city references; city or country. Call at 111 East 53d-st., third bell to the right.

NURSE, &c.—By competent young woman as nurse for young children; first-class seamstress; good city reference. Call at 433 West 56th-st., Tierney's bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable French person as nurse for young or grown children and sew; well recommended. Call at 539 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children and do the sewing, either by hand or on the machine; with good reference. Call at 344 East 39th-st.; ring three times; no cards.

NURSE.—By experienced American girl to take entire charge of one or two growing children; can teach if necessary; good sewer. Call, two days, 245 East 52d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as nurse; good seamstress; best city references. Call, Wednesday morning, at 29 East 35th-st.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl; with a family going to Europe as nurse or lady's maid. Address A. B., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of infant; city reference. Address M. C., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; nice sewer; willing and obliging; city reference. Address A. D., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's or growing children's nurse; best references; two years' present employer's, 13 East 57th-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl to growing children; first-class seamstress; best city references. Address M. H., 17 West 27th-st.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young French girl (Protestant) as nurse for children and do sewing; good reference. Address 9 East 54th-st.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; assist in chamberwork; best city reference; city or country. Call at 429 West 35th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Is competent and obliging; by letter, 9 East 47th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse or maid to young ladies; first-class seamstress; best city references. Call or address M. H., 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as children's nurse and do plain sewing; best city reference. Address 341 East 37th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—By young French girl, lately landed; good, patient, and fond of children; does plain sewing. Call or address M. L., 328 4th-av.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse; city or country; good sewer; good reference. Call at 284 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—To growing children, or take charge of infant, or as maid or seamstress; good city references. Call at 351 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to one or two young children; good sewer; best city reference. Address 319 East 48th-st., Room 20.

PARLORMAID, &c.—As parlormaid and assist with waiting or wait on a lady or assist with grown children. Call at present employer's, 40 East 76th-st.

PARLORMAID.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; one as parlormaid and the other as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at 135 West 56th-st.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; good operator; understands dressmaking and children's clothing; city reference. Call at 125 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; plain sewing, darning, and mending; makes over nicely; good operator; best city reference. Call or address L. M., 1,238 Broadway, New-York.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; willing and obliging and capable of undertaking her duties; best references. Call at 347 East 41st-st. Mrs. McGlade.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking; family sewer; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address S. S., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French Swiss girl as seamstress. Address F. Dumont, 211 West 104th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swiss girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit; reference. Address 246 West 30th-st., one flight.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman as seamstress, when needed, and to sit on ladies; city reference. Call at 408 East 79th-st.

STENOGRAPHER, ALSO REMINGTON AND calligraph typewriter, desires position; experienced and rapid; furnish satisfactory references; living with parents. Address Miss T., 209 East 4th-st.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady as stenographer and typewriter; more for practice. Address M. H., 254 East 52d-st.

WAITRESS, &c. — SEAMSTRESS. — By two Protestant girls; one as waitress and chambermaid; other as first-class seamstress; no objection to go out of city; chamberwork; city or country; good reference. Call or address 199 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By a fine, respectable girl; best city references; two years' reference from last employer, who will highly recommend her; will be found willing and obliging. Call, from 10 to 8, or address R. G., care of Mrs. Cooney, 113 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; a thoroughly-competent girl; best city reference; will be highly recommended by last employer. Address B. G., care of Mrs. Cooney, 113 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; competent; in private family; understands serving wines; all kinds of first-class city references last employer. Address S. M., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. Address D. R., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl in a private family as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address B. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—I would like to procure a situation for girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, Wednesday morning, at present employer's, 478 West 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young girl; or as parlormaid in a private family; best city reference. Address A. N., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young American girl as thorough waitress and to assist with chamberwork; city references. Call at 158 West 56th-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—First-class; would assist in chamberwork; in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 245 West 52d-st., third floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best personal city reference; wages, $20. Call from 9 to 4, or 129 West 54th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. Call, two days, at 207 Mott-st., Bell 8.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as thoroughly competent waitress; make herself generally useful, &c.; best city reference. Call at 146 West 52d-st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as waitress or chambermaid; still living with present employer; city references. Address M. E., Box 140, 954 3d-av.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,969 BROADWAY, between 53d and 54th streets.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING COLLEGE EDUcation and some business experience, would like to study law in a respectable law office; terms for first year moderate. C., Box 1,241 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—A most Respectable married man, Protestant, just come over from England, has lived with noblemen in England, Ireland, and Scotland as long and satisfactory time; speaks French and is capable of attending to a gentleman's wardrobe; has had 20 years one or more in livery are ready; age 40; height 5 feet 10 inches; country preferred. Address W. J., 1,248 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By experienced and respectable young man; can take charge of plate; can wait; first-class city references; would prefer to travel; desires position in private family; city or country; city references. Address Brewmaster, 56 Macdougal-st.

BUTLER, OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly understands his work and has the best of references; English; age, 34. Address M., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young man; age 20; thoroughly understands the care of silver, glass, &c.; can make all kinds of salads; also, is a good valet; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Address Butler, 178 West 34th-st., Bell 12.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By convenient young man as butler or waiter in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Address F. N., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable Protestant young man as first-class butler in a small private family; three years' city reference; just discharged; lady can be seen from 10 till 12. Address H. L., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman where second man or parlormaid is kept; good city and English references; age, 26; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Address Francis, 1,150 East 36th-st.

BUTLER.—NURSE.—By a French couple in private family; man as first class butler, wife as nurse; very best city reference. Address R. G., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler (colored) in first-class private family; 14 years' city references. Call or address George Jackson, 215 East 36th-st., second floor.

BUTLER.—Where one or more men are kept; by thoroughly experienced man; first-class character; English. Address H. P., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In a private family; by an English man; best city references. Address Butler, 978 2d-av.

BUTLER.—English; in private family; excellent references from Philadelphia family. Address W., Box 218 Times Office.

BUTLER.—English; experienced; two and a half years' good character; age 30. Address J. H., care of Clarke, 346 West 17th-st.

BUTLER.—By a North German; experienced; 3 years in last place; speaks English well; first-class reference. Address A. K., Box 313 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a man who understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly willing and obliging; city or country; has six years' city reference from last employer. Address G. M., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; just disengaged; best city references from last employer. Address Competent, Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By single man; understands the care and proper treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver or country driver; milk; tend furnace; generally useful on gentleman's place; reliable city reference. Address Coachman, Box 185 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By young single man of neat appearance; understands his business in every respect; careful driver; will be found honest, willing, and obliging; good city reference from last employer; city or country. Address F. B., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; several years' first-class references; understands his business; thoroughly honest, sober, willing, and obliging; best references will certify; city or country. Address R. M. D., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Experienced first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; wants to live with employer, with whom he can have lived ten years. Call or address M. N., 621 5th-av., shoe store.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, reliable married man; one child; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can take full charge; understands care of gentleman's country place; best city references. Address C., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single young man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver, as reference will show; willing and generally useful; city or country. Call or address T. T., 372 5th-av., first bell.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a first-class coachman; single; age 29; just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class reference from last and former employers; employers can be seen. Address P. K., 345 East 60th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; single; Protestant; neat appearance; sober; care, ful city driver; best of reference from last and former employers; city or country. Call or address Coachman, 127 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; medium size; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; experienced city driver; no objection to the country. First-class reference. Address Joseph, Box 1,238 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Any lady or gentleman in want of a first-class single colored coachman, in city or country, best reference from oldest family in this city, address Jerry, Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a Scotchman; married; thoroughly understands his business; has lived in a family over 5 years; first-class reference from last employer; city and country. Address A. L. McDonald, 513 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent single man; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, for two days, at 52 East 36th-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent married man; understands care of the horses, harness, and carriages; willing and obliging; understands care of a gentleman's place. 12 years' best city reference. Call at 4 West 49th-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no children; wife as first-class cook if required; understand their business in all its branches; best reference; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Address F. S., 124 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; sober and reliable; has first-class reference from last employer. Address P. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class city reference; careful city driver; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; city or country. Call or address, for two days, M. G., 414 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—In city or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; just disengaged; last employer can be seen with two years' reference. Address Thos. L., 1,238 2d-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business as coachman; city or country; well recommended. Call or address G. G., 204 West 58th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; Protestant; has first-class personal references from former and present employers; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address Coachman, 787 7th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a young German as coachman and gardener in a private family; best reference. Address R. B., Box 195 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By first-class married man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Address W. M., Box 192 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By experienced English coachman; married; no family; good references; country preferred. Address F. B., 128 West 52d-st., stables.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to get a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is superior in every respect. Call or address J. Smith, 226 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; highest testimonials from two last employers. Address Thomas, care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av. and 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, with good city reference. Call or address J. S., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address John, 326 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; has the best of references; no second gentleman. Apply at 146 East 43d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as first-class coachman; three years' first-class reference from last employer. Address 44 West 126th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. Call at 679 3d-av., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a man who understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly willing and obliging; city or country; has six years' city reference from last employer. Address G. M., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a single man; experienced; first-class city reference; three years' reference from last employer. Address 44 West 126th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; first-class city reference; three years' reference from last employer. Address 44 West 126th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; first-class city reference; three years' reference from last employer. Address 44 West 126th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted in the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, April 8:

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the three-story building, with lot 25 by 54.6, 502 Bleecker-st, west side, north of 10th-st, for $10,000, to T. M. Rooks; three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, $15 to 533 West 53d-st, north side, west of 10th-av, for $60,000, to Edward R. Johnson; two five-story buildings, with lots 45th 25 by 75, 760 and 762 11th-av., east side, north of 53d-st, for $31,500, to H. Feist; similar building, with lot 25 by 75, 538 West 53d-st, north side, east 42 11th-av, for $13,750, to same purchaser, and three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 75, 539 West 53d-st, south side, east 42 10th-av, for $20,500, to W. H. Dillon. The sale of a plot of land on 8th-av, corner of 93th-st, was adjourned to April 11.

A. H. Miller & Son sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 15.4 by 100.90 Cedar-st, south side, east of Irving-ton-st, for $6,500, to H. Guggenheimer; two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 75th-st, north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,000, to same purchaser; plot of land 42 by 100, on West End-av., northeast corner of 94th-st, for $14,000, to H. H. Salem; one lot, 20 by 102.2, on East 72d-st, northwest corner of Lexington-av., for $30,500, to B. Loewry; three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st, adjoining above, for $50,400, to H. H. Beck; two lots, each 25 by 102.2, adjoining above, for $33,000, to Heilman & Wolf; plot of land 33 by 100 by 50 by irregular on 1st-av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 106th-st, for $6,300, to William C. Lester; four lots, each 25 by 98.11, on West 131st-st, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard, for $13,000, to J. Reilly; six lots, each 25 by 98.11, on West 123d-st, south side, 338 feet west of 8th-av., for $31,600, to Joseph Walsh. Also, by order of the trustee, disposed one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, 50.6 feet north of 86th-st, for $32,700, to P. Darrill. Also, by order of the executor, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 70th-st, for $27,500, to Charles S. Brown; four-story brick house, with lot 22 by 100.8, 67 East 93d-st, north side, 189 feet west of 4th-av., for $13,000, to Jacob Piser; two lots, each 20 by 100.8, adjoining above, for $15,600, to L. Z Bach; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st, south side, 120 feet east of Madison-av., for $22,000, to James A. Frame, and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 95th-st, north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av., for $16,000, to P. Schlosser.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 26.2 by 87.7 by 26.10 by 93.2, 349 Bowery, east side, north of 3d-st, for $84,000, to R. J. Bacon; four-story brick building, with lot 19 by 75 by 25th-st, north side, east of 1st-av., for $12,500, to Henry Stevens. Also, under a foreclosure decree, J. W. Greene, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 118 West 43d-st, north side, west of 6th-av., for $50,000, to Grenville Parrin, plaintiff. The sale of the 4th-av. block, 383 st. Nicholas-av., was adjourned sine die.

James C. Lador sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-av., west side, 25 feet north of 113th-st, for $24,000, to M. A. Levy, and one lot, 25.11 by 100, on 7th-av., southwest corner of 113th-st, for $16,000, to same purchaser.

J. Thomas Sjearns, under a foreclosure decree, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land, 201.10 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, block 1 from between 108d and 104th sts., for $98,500, to Henry Morganthau.

Ezra P. Raymond, under a foreclosure decree, George A. Halsey, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 22.11 by 77, 1,669 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 106th-st, for $45,000, to Francis W. Potter, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a foreclosure decree, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, sold one lot 25 by 100.11, on East 101st-st, south side, 225 feet east of 5th-av, for $5,450, to F. Gillespie; one lot 25 by 157.9 by — by 185.5, on West 107th-st, south side, 175 feet east of 10th-av, for $6,450, to William Rankin; plot of land 71 by about 95, on Boulevard, northeast corner of 107th-st, and one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 107th-st, adjoining above in rear, for $29,250, to J. W. Morrison; three lots, each 25.9 by 100, on Boulevard, east side, south of 106th-st, for $23,100, to G. W. Thedford; one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st, south side, 105 feet east of Boulevard, for $4,800, to Frank Smith, and one lot 26.5 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 118th-st, for $7,300, to same purchaser.

Boyd & Gibson sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 100, 44 North 9th-av., west side, north of Valentine-av., Central Mount Vernon, for $5,500, to F. B. Greenwall.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 8.

127th-st., e. s., 203.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x 98.11; Louise M. Hayward and another to Henry S. Beers and another	$1
Lot 705, Map No. 1, Hyatt farm, 25x111; Laurence Ryan and wife to John W. Fitzmaurice	360
96th-st., 202 East; William Watson and wife to Maria Austin	1
161st-st., n. s., 151.6 ft. e. of Tinton-av., 19x 100; George Ehret and wife to George E. Wehnsedler	2,925
Kelly-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 168th-st., 25x100; Albert P. Wainwright to Charles D. Sleurer	375
129th-st., n. w. corner of 7th-av., to 129th-st., 75 ft. deep; Francis D. Dowley, referee, to David Frank	500
115th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x 100.11; Edward F. Raynor and wife to Hiram Moore	26,000
Boulevard, n. s., corner of 106th-st., 26.10x 80; Charles T. O'Connell to Jane Taylor	1
87th-st., 142 East; Edward C. Richardson and wife to A. P. R. Kerkland	1
6th-st., 30 East; Margaret Sistare and another to Austin Heckscher	10
Canal-st., 203; Florence Geery to Anna E. Geery	5,625
Avenue A, n. w. s., 250 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 50x100; John Corbett and wife to Michael Sheehan	5,500
145th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Harlem and Port Morris Railroad, w. s., to Hugh McLally and wife to Charles Sindick	1
103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of West End-av., 100x100.11; Alfred B. Scott and others to Alexander Walker	1
150th-st., lot 164, map of Melrose, 25x100; William T. Matthies to Mary J. Scothers	1,175
138th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard; Martha A. Walter to Jacob D. Remer	4,500
169th-st., s. s., lot 113, map of village of Morrisania; John Condon and wife to John F. Condon	1
85th-st., 146 West; John Heyman to Joseph Wallach	25,000
11th-av., s. s., 150.11 ft. s. of 193th-st., 80x 100; E. Clarence Dorgeot to Charles E. Corey	1
11th-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of 193th-st., 50x100; Charles E. Corey to Robert V. Lynch	3,500
85th-st., 517 East; Isidore Herz and wife to Franziska Walter	20,000
75th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 8th-av., 40x 102.2; E. F. Milliken and others to H. B. Auchincloss	3,000
41st-st., 543 East; Joseph B. Lynch to Bryant C. Baldwin	70,000
84th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100; Francis Becker and wife to John Curry	13,500
71st-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 18x 102.2; Lawrence Winters and wife to Chauncey Warren	20,000
91st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x 78; John Weber and wife to Louis Weber. Same property; Louis Weber and wife to Jenny A. Hotaling	17,000
53d-st., 149 East; Amanda Belcher, executrix, to John W. Cooney	12,000
Lots 1 and 38, map of H. R. G. Beekman, on n. s. of Henry-st.; William B. Beekman and others to Jacob Horn	40,000
9th-av., n. e. corner of 125th-st., 200x96.11; Adolph M. Sendheim and wife to Henry M. Sendheim	1
9th-av., n. e. corner of 124th-st., 24.11x 100.11; Nathan Wise and wife to Henry M. Sendheim	10
Same property; Henry M. Sendheim and wife to John Smith	80,000
Westchester-av., w. corner of Kelly-st., 25.9x85; Charles B. Perry and another to Henry Kelly	1,700
Division-st., 170; Isaac Schenaker and wife to Morris Wilmer	34,500
Stanton-st., 74 ft. w. of Willett-st., 25x 75; Max Newman and wife to Max Gross	27,500
Delancey-st., 204; Morris Goldstein and wife to Jacob Mordecai	42,400
Ridge-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Delancey-st., 25x 80; Herman Hersch and wife to Hersch Wilkenfeld	19,000
79th-st., 329 East; Aaron Adams and wife to Henri Strasburger	1
79th-st., 327 East; same to Louis Stern	1
9th-st., n. s., 107.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27.6x 113.11; John C. Meyer and others to Mina Hoehn	27,800
87th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x100.8; Jacob S. Small and wife to Jane Smith	23,000
Jane-st., n. s., corner of 4th-st., 28 3x irregular; Griffen Tompkins, and wife to Herman Wronkow	1
45th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.11x100.5; Joseph Kranshaar and wife to Robert A. Chesebrough	13,750
143d-st., 2,943; David B. Hart and others to Herman Wendrow	11,000
Same property; Julius B. Hart to same	1
73d-st., 124 West; Thomas H. Elliott to Henry Stevens	80,000
86th-st., 261; Mary Kehan and another to Samuel Arnheim	16,250
84th-st., 318 East; Margaret Irvine to Mary A. Wright	1
3d-av., 1,930; Theodore Moyer and wife to Lena Lantz	34,500
116th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25 x100.11; Joshua C. Sanders and wife to Hiram Adler	10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXTRA LARGE LOT FOR SALE ON THE BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

See Particulars

Apply to

GEO. H. READ,
9 Pine-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT

of five handsome new 3-story dwellings, 17 ft. and 19 East 119th-st., near 5th-av. Superior location; private grounds.

$35,000 —FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 20 ft. wide, with extension, 25 ft. deep; all modern improvements. Apply to WM. P. REYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

WEST SIDE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 20 ft. wide, with extension, 25 ft. deep; all modern improvements. Apply to WM. P. REYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will examine, and, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

Apply directly to the company. No commissions and no "extras" for searches.

TYTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

44 LIBERTY-ST. 38 COURT-ST.

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams.
Henry L. Negnet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Delbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Tracy Wine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. D. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MALLER houses, or desirable near-by country house, one of the finest full-sized houses in the city, (95x90x full lot,) 95th-st., between Madison and 5th ave; built by day's work by one of the best cabinet makers in the city; steam heated; four bathrooms; elegantly decorated; others in all sections of the city. CONDIT, 1,179 Broadway.

AN EXTRA LARGE CORNER PROPERTY. A somewhat short three full lots, on Macdougal-st., in the Eighth Ward, suitable for improvement; price low and terms easy.

GEO. H. READ,
9 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 59TH-ST.—AN ELEgant full-stop house and dining-room extension for sale cheap; also, extra wide fine corner house, Madison-av., Lenox Hill, $60,000, and 53d-st. close to Madison-av., fine three-room-deep house, $24,000. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH-AV., NEAR 59TH-ST.—AN EXTRA-large, elegant corner house for sale at a low price. Others on 5th and Madison avs., below and opposite the park.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

NO. 1 EAST 120-ST.—ELEGANT SIDE hall, arched, three-story dwelling, newly decorated and repapered under owner's supervision; completed block; favorable terms to prompt purchaser or to tenant on lease.

BELLAMY & WINANS, 689 6th-av.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND overlooking Central Park, that exceptionally fine, new 24-foot dwelling, 43 West 77th-st, for sale at reasonable price. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new three-and-a-half-story 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, 4 West 76th-st; only $33,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

R. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT PLAINFIELD, THE POPULAR NEW-Jersey suburb, desirable residence, located on one of the best streets; sidewalks to depot, all stores, churches, and school; good society; house, 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; nicely shaded plot, 100x350; stable and carriage house; price only $13,000.

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., 40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale or to let, large house, 15 rooms; 1½ acres of ground; handsome garden; variety and abundance of fruit; $12,000; rent $800 per year; partly furnished. Address Owner, Box 143 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., THE handsome and very desirably-located cottage, No. 117 South Pennsylvania-av.; lot 100 by 150 feet. Apply to THOMAS C. HAND, Jr., northeast corner of 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia, or to J. RAYMOND SMITH, 75 Beaver-st., New-York.

A HORSE FARM NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Half-mile track; modern residence and ample stables; old established business; a large part of purchase money may remain upon mortgage; responsible inquirers will receive full particulars. PHILLIPS & WELES, Tribune Building.

470 FEET ABOVE THE SOUND; EXCEPtionally healthy; must be sold; bargain; 50 acres; good house and barn; good stock, tools, &c.; fine young orchard; some furniture; complete set of carpenter's tools; only $2,900. GEO. W. PERRY, Redding, Conn.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FAMILY HOME-stead; 13 acres; 800 feet on Sound; mansion; outbuildings; conservatory; grapery, lodge, &c.; personal sale. SIBERALL, 106 Montague-st, Brooklyn.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—COMMODIOUS BRICK mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable, three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. WILLIAM LANE SAVIRE, 189 Broadway.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent; furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 62, 15 Cortlandt-st.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT.—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Ramson, Norwood Park. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

NEWPORT.—A LARGE, FINE MANSION and grounds, choice location, for sale at a low price. Full particulars given at the office of WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. April 20 Broadway, Room 811.

OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTY IN ALL DIstricts; various prices; sale or exchange. CONDIT, 1,179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE and PEREMPTORY SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WEST 72D-ST. PROPERTIES.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st, THE MAGNIFICENT FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT RESIDENCE, NO. 44 WEST 72D-ST., 20x38x102.8, containing six superb two-story apartments, all facing south.

Also, two separate private residences, NO. 165 WEST 72D-ST., 17x36x102, four-story, high-stoop, first-class, and NO. 167, 17x36x102, four-story, high-stoop, first-class, unexcelled small two.

ALSO,

The very desirable private residence, adjoining, NO. 169 WEST 72D-ST., 17x36x102, four-story, high-stoop, first-class, unexcelled small two.

Plans ready for inspection at the office of the auctioneers, 59 Liberty-st.

Terms: $10,000 cash; balance, satisfactory purchase-money mortgages, 5 per cent, 3 and 5 years.

Title perfect. Deeds and mortgages prepared and recorded at the cost of the purchaser.

Apply to CHAS. BURK & CO. in the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. HICKEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE STEPHEN H. TAYLOR, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,

the four-story brick house, with lot, NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 38 EAST 124TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st, New-York,

three-story brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 58 EAST 94TH-ST., between Third and Lexington avs. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,

the choice and valuable property, 944 5TH-AV. AND 1,104 BROADWAY, 6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST., also, 516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST. For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,

the four-story brick and brownstone house, with butler's pantry extension, and lot, NO. 117 EAST 45TH-ST. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,

five-story brick double tenement, with lot, NO. 316 EAST 71ST-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,

five-story brick store and tenement house, with lot, NO. 114 AVENUE A, NORTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

the four-story brick house, with lot, NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 38 EAST 124TH-ST. Maps and terms at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

the four-story brick house and lot, NO. 58 WEST 31ST-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

the choice and valuable property, 944 5TH-AV. AND 1,104 BROADWAY, 6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST. Also, 516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST. For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

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five-story brick store and tenement house, with lot, NO. 114 AVENUE A, NORTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BISDOCK and WILLIAM F. HASELOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited), No. 59 to 63 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with the first course, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, twenty feet to the place of beginning. Lot 24, block 1.

Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings to rent from May 1 at $600 each; 253 and 255 Mott-av., near 180th-st, New-York; choice location; houses nearly new; all improvements; can be seen afternoons. R. A. CAREY, 41 Liberty-st, or 245 Mott-av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE brick house on Sheridan-av., north of 168th-st, opposite Freeman-place; has stable, carriage house, and large lot; plot, 125x125; apply to J. S. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story brownstone high-stoop dwellings Nos. 121 East 72d-st., 1,076 Madison-av., and 32 East 94th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 58 and 60 Broadway.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST. UNFURnished modern house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice.

J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

TO RENT—84TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th aves., attractive four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only. J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ PINE-ST.

FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE, 19½ feet each 84th-st.; rent, $2,800; immediate possession. Owner, 148 East 71st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON first floor

ASTOR BUILDING,
19 Wall and 9 Pine sts.

To be SUBLET at greatly reduced rent.

Apply to GEORGE P. READ.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY building, recently remodeled for studios and bachelors' apartments; location excellent. H. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st, corner 5th-av.

4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.—FOUR-STORY store and dwelling; rental, $1,000; reasonable price. J. FAHNESTOCK, 170 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE Times is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, and Seabright houses to let furnished. Catalogues free.

CHAS. A. BROWN & CO., 71 & 73 Liberty-st.

TWO NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED AND with modern improvements, 150 feet above Shrewsbury River, Long Branch; within easy reaching; $300 and $500, at Locust Point, Navesink River, N. J. Apply E. D. East, 54th-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. Easy rent to responsible.

WILLIAM LANE, Real Estate Agent, Southampton, L. I.

ELBERON.—R. HAVEMEYER, Real Estate Agent, 5 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, has for rent a number of cottages, furnished and unfurnished, at Elberon, Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, and Seabright. Send for catalogue.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, and Seabright houses to let furnished. Catalogues free.

CHAS. A. BROWN & CO., 71 & 73 Liberty-st.

TWO NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED AND with modern improvements, 150 feet above Shrewsbury River, Long Branch; within easy reaching; $300 and $500, at Locust Point, Navesink River, N. J. Apply E. D. East, 54th-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. Easy rent to responsible.

WILLIAM LANE, Real Estate Agent, Southampton, L. I.

RUSSELL BROS., SEABRIGHT, LONG Branch, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET. Catalogues from D. S. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. M. TAYLOR & SON, 48 Liberty-st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE, NEAR SALT water, 9 rooms, bath; modern improvements; plumb; by month or year; furnished or unfurnished. Address D. S., Huntington, L. I.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON SHREWSBURY River, Monmouth County, N. J. JOHN V. LAMADRE, 51 Chambers-st, New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Desirable Cottages of 9, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 116 Broadway, N. Y., or L. E. TUTTLE, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, IMprovements; plastering and finish; $25. BOOKHOUT, 35 Liberty-st, or Cranford, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

223-ST., 339 WEST.—COMPLETELY AND elegantly furnished; excellent neighborhood; very desirable; also, one unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 293, NEAR 82d-st. Directly Opposite Central Park.—To let, elegant suites of eight large light rooms; elevator, hot water, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum; possession in part until September 1st desirable parties. Apply on premises.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—TO LET—LOWER and upper part of 926 Park-av., near 80th-st, special built for two families; elegant cabinet finish; superior plumbing fixtures; every modern convenience; fine surroundings. Key with HAVANAGH, 1,031 Madison-av.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($900 to $1,800.)

1,048 5th-av., cor. 66th-st.

Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT APARTments; first and second floors; ten and seven rooms, with baths; position unsurpassed; rent moderate. Shown by Janitor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS IN the Cambridge from April 15 to May 1; terms very moderate. Address X., Box 317 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

THE GENEVIEVE, 51 EAST 126D-ST., AT Mount Morris Park.—Bay fronts; nine rooms, extra large; all direct light; decorations first-class; rents low to small families; owner on premises.

CORNER FLAT IN THE LORING, 202 West 74th-st. J. H. WHITAKER, 96 LIBERTY-ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 9TH-ST. Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 151 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A CAPABLE WOMAN OF CONSIDERABLE experience wishes to take the care of a private house for the Summer season; best references. Address M. A., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED.

COUNTRY.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country near station, on line Pennsylvania or Jersey Central Railroad, within one hour of New-York, until October 1. Address, with full particulars and rent wanted, J. D. M., Box 188 Times Office.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & Co.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.

A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of other makers will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—"EX"-MAYOR HEAT. ty's 37-octave organ, $27.50; new pianofortes, $180. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DANCING.

80 8TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; 20 private and class lessons at all hours at CAMPBELL'S Dancy Academy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM MAN, as trustee under a deed of marriage settlement between William A. Wetmore, Anstice, M. D., and Stephen C. Williams, plaintiff, against ELIJAH HAMILTON, Martha M. Williams, Richard Nichols and Mary Nichols, his wife, the name Mary being a fictitious name, the first name of said person being unknown to plaintiff; Maria T. Clarke, Peter Cavanagh and Mary Cavanagh, his wife, the name Mary being a fictitious name, the first name of said person being unknown to plaintiff; Margaret M. Cavanagh and Mary Cavanagh, his wife, the name Mary being a fictitious name, the first name of said person being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Cavanagh, Michael Cavanagh and Mary Cavanagh, his wife, the name Mary being a fictitious name, the first name of said person being unknown to plaintiff; Ellen Sweeney, Julie Mayhugh, John McCabe and Mary McCabe, his wife, the name Mary being a fictitious name, the first name of said person being unknown to plaintiff; James McCabe and Mary McCabe, his wife, the name Mary being a fictitious name, the first name of said person being unknown to plaintiff; Rhoda Bookwith, Mary Peters, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Willard Bartlett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 1st day of April, 1890, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of April, 1890, with the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of December, 1889. Dated New-York, April 8d, 1890.

HENRY H. MAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 59 Wall-street, New-York, N. Y. apr-law7w

CITY COURT OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN CLAFLIN, Edward E. Lomax, Horace J. Fairchild, Dexter N. Horton, and Marshall Orme, vs. SIMON FOX.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, March 24th, 1890.

R. F. KNELLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Chambers-street, New-York City.

To Simon Fox: The foregoing summons is served you by publication, purs

SISTARE'S SONS IN FAILURE

SURPRISE AND LAWSUITS MAY BE EXPECTED.

CHARGES THAT THE FAILURE WAS RECKLESSLY FORCED BY THE URGENCY OF NEW-YORK CREDITORS.

From all that could be learned yesterday in regard to the affairs of the stock brokerage firm of George K. Sistare's Sons the prospect of resumption of business by that firm is very doubtful. Members of the firm kept out of the way, and no information whatever was to be had at their office. Henry S. Bennett, their counsel, gave out a gloomy statement of the extent of the failure, in which he could see no hopeful feature. He said he had not yet been able to estimate the amounts of the losses beyond the fact that they were larger than had been reported. They seemed to have been occasioned by business misfortunes in this city as well as by the defalcations of the partner in Philadelphia. Surprises in connection with the Wall-street end of this story, with incidental lawsuits to protect the name, if not to recoup the assets of the firm, were hinted at.

Mr. Bennett said that the suspension was in fact precipitated by the greedy haste of creditors in this city to compel the fulfillment of contracts by the New-York house at a time when Mr. Sistare was not quite prepared to do so. If these demands had not been pressed upon him, he would have been able, Mr. Bennett said, to meet them within possibly a few hours, and to have settled the affairs of the firm by paying to every creditor 100 cents on the dollar. The suspension confused accounts to such an extent that it was impossible to say how the creditors would come out until a thorough examination of all the books had been made.

The firm made an assignment yesterday to Henry J. Davison, Jr., giving preferences to George Read of Detroit for $31,000 and M. Feldmeir of this city for $5,000. It is said that these preferences were given in order to secure contracts that had been executed, and that all other creditors would fare alike out of whatever proceeds the accounts might yield.

There was no lack of interest in Wall-street yesterday in respect to the firm. The general feeling was one of regret and sympathy that misfortune had fallen upon the old house, and not a few offers of substantial help were made to Mr. Sistare by brokers in this city. One of his friends sent him a telegram saying that he would place $100,000 at his disposal if it would be of service to him. The money was declined for the reason that it would hardly relieve the situation.

Among the sales at the Stock Exchange for the account of the firm were 5,000 shares of Horn Silver mining stock, 10 shares of Chicago and Alton, 50 shares of St. Paul, 100 shares of Evansville and Terre Haute, 50 shares of Manhattan consolidated, and 1,000 of preferred Reading incomes, which were sold out by Lazard Freres in order to satisfy a loan on which the failing firm had put up these stocks as collateral. Otherwise nothing of moment occurred at the Exchange in relation to the firm, their failure not seeming to have the slightest effect upon the market.

Although Mr. Sistare was not accessible, those who wished to see him or communicate with him found their way to the office of his lawyer. Among these callers was A. H. De Haven of the firm of De Haven & Townsend, who do business in stocks in this city and in Philadelphia. Mr. De Haven took a large bundle of securities with him to Lawyer Bennett's office, some of which he wished to place at the disposal of Mr. Sistare if they would serve him in this emergency. The offer was declined and without thanks, for such feelings of bitterness as the members of the firm cherish in regard to the disasters to the branch of the business are mainly concentrated upon Mr. De Haven.

It appears that on Monday Mr. De Haven demanded of Mr. Sistare the delivery of certain stocks which Mr. Sistare did not have on hand, and which he could not procure at short notice. Whereupon, Mr. De Haven, who was also generally accepted, Mr. De Haven reported the fact of Mr. Sistare's inability to meet his engagements to the President of the Stock Exchange, and the failure was thereby precipitated. Efforts were made by Mr. Sistare and his friends to get over or postpone the announcement on the plea that plenty of time were given the stock demanded by Mr. De Haven would be delivered. The rule of the Exchange, however, is inexorable in such matters, and when the failure to deliver was reported no influence or excuse could postpone the announcement that occurred.

While the feeling on Wall-street was one of regret over the misfortunes of the firm, there were a good many people who were ready to pose as hindsight wiseacres. It seems to have been understood for some time that the firm was holding bonds of the Erie, and that a reverses would not need to be very large in order to bring on a failure. Mr. Sistare enjoyed popularity among the brokers, but he had not been particularly active of late and it was the common impression that his fortunes were waning.

There does not seem to have been any intimation on the Street of trouble with the Philadelphia house, but there was a feeling of uneasiness, and such measure of distrust that the announcement of the failure occasioned comparatively little surprise. Among the causes that led to this feeling was an impression that the firm had ventured beyond the lines of safety in respect to some of its investment operations, particularly with reference to certain railroad securities which the firm had been trying to float for the benefit of new railroad companies. One of these roads was the Delaware and Northern of this State. It was reported that the firm had tried to negotiate bonds for that road of the face value of $500,000, which were disposed of for $75,000, and that no report was made of the money thus received. When this report was brought yesterday to the attention of Lawyer Bennett, he said that he believed there was something in it, but that he had not examined the case yet, and was unable to say whether or not the $75,000 mentioned had been or would be made of the money received from these negotiations.

In spite of these rumors Mr. Bennett insisted that the operations of the Philadelphia manager and partner were mainly responsible for the condition in which the firm found itself. He was asked if it was true, as stated in the dispatch from Philadelphia, that Mr. Hilger had been found short in his accounts a year or more ago for about $50,000, and he professed to know nothing about it. He seemed inclined to doubt the statement because he insisted that the discoveries made by Mr. Sistare at Philadelphia during the illness of Mr. Hilger were a complete surprise to Mr. Sistare.

It seems, according to Mr. Bennett, that Mr. Hilger would send on to this city for securities, professing that he had a chance to loan them to customers or that they were needed in the business of the Philadelphia office, and as his drafts of this kind were met he would deposit these securities in banks in Philadelphia as collateral for loans to himself, and would use the money. Just what amounts Hilger was able to raise in this way or what other liabilities he may have incurred in connection with the operations in which his money helped him, Mr. Bennett said could be only wildly guessed at. All that he would admit knowing was that the further Mr. Sistare went into the Philadelphia books the worse he found their condition, and at last, failing to get any satisfactory explanation from Mr. Hilger, who was at the time ill, he was obliged to secure an order of arrest, which would have been served had Mr. Hilger recovered sufficiently to leave his bed.

Mr. Bennett would give no explanation of the willingness of Mr. Sistare to allow the payment of a large life insurance to Mrs. Hilger after her husband's death, and his reticence on this point was the more remarkable from the fact that he had stress on the independent fortune which is secured by inheritance to Hilger's child, and the refusal of the family of Hilger's wife or the guardians of the fortune of his child to come to his relief when he was in straits. Wall-street heard of these stories, and in spite of the sympathy which was everywhere manifested for Mr. Sistare, who is understood to have sacrificed his house and all his personal belongings and to have been left absolutely with nothing, there was a widespread suspicion that the story of the failure had not yet been fully told. Assignee Davison will enter at once upon his duties. He is a member of the firm with which Lawyer Bennett is connected.

WHERE DOES SIXTH-AVENUE END?

D. M. Porter, attorney for the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, yesterday made formal demand upon Public Works Commissioner Gilroy for permission to lay car tracks in Lenox-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, claiming the charter right thereto under the allegation that Lenox-avenue is but the extension north of Central Park of Sixth-avenue, through which its charter of 1852 gave it the right to lay tracks. Early in 1889 D. Lowber Smith, then Commissioner of Public Works, gave the company the permit; but when Mr. Gilroy went into office, finding that work had not been begun under it, he revoked it, claiming that Sixth-avenue ended at Fifty-ninth-street. The company claims to have let contracts under the permit from Smith, and will carry the case into the courts if the permit is refused by Gilroy.

JUSTICE MITCHELL WANTS REDRESS.

Civil Justice Peter Mitchell went before Judge Cowing in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday and asked him to bring to the attention of the Grand Jury an alleged aspersion of his character by the *Evening Post*, in an article in which he was called a "nominal lawyer," and in which other unkind references were made to him. Judge Cowing replied that he had made his original charge to the Grand Jury broad enough to cover every official in the county, and that it would be improper to charge the Grand Jury in individual cases. Mr. Mitchell said he would apply to District Attorney Fellows for instructions to present the case the Grand Jury.

WELLS COLLEGE ALUMNÆ.

MRS. CLEVELAND RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Alumnæ of Wells College took possession of Sherry's yesterday afternoon, and had such a particularly charming time that they are all anxious for the recurrence of the anniversary. The ladies, who came from most of the big cities of the country, had lots of reminiscences to exchange of that fair Aurora on the shores of Cayuga Lake in which they spent their student days.

Before the serious work of the afternoon began, an elaborate luncheon was served in the Pink Room, and at this Mrs. Grover Cleveland presided. President Frisbee of the college was present to lend an official dignity to the entertainment, but the ladies had so much to say about education that he wisely refrained from any extended argument until his turn came upon the prettily-printed programme.

About the first thing the sixty-seven ladies present did, after they had enjoyed their luncheon, was to elect officers for the ensuing year, and this was the result: President—Mrs. Grover Cleveland; Vice Presidents—Miss Lampert of Rochester; Mrs. Joseph Swain of Philadelphia, and Mrs. G. F. Allison of Brooklyn; Secretary—Mrs. C. L. W. Biddle; Treasurer—Miss Helena Zachos; Executive Committee—Mrs. S. A. Swenson, Mrs. William G. Richards, Mrs. Charles H. Russell.

The meeting had more significance than a mere social reunion, for it had in view the increase of the college building fund, which has already reached $4,000. From the enthusiasm manifested by the Alumnæ when this condition of things was announced, it seemed impossible that it should take long to raise the additional $1,000 desired.

President Frisbee told his former students of the greatly-improved condition of the college. The new building, which he thought would be completed by Autumn, would give greatly-enlarged accommodations. He had something to say about college athletics, too, particularly in regard to the progress made by the boat and tennis clubs. Mrs. Dannreuther entertained the Alumnæ with a pianoforte recital. Miss Jeanet Loomis gave a history of the college year, which was thoroughly enjoyed by her associates, and Mrs. Herman L. Riggs read a poem on Daniel Webster. Miss Emma Lampert read an interesting paper on art, and Miss Horton told something about "Woman's Training." She spoke particularly about the service of women as nurses, and the necessity for their technical training.

Among the Alumnæ present were Mrs. John Higgins, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mrs. William Douglas, Miss May Armour, Mrs. L. J. P. Bishop, Mrs. G. W. Kenney, Mrs. Leslie Wetmore, Mrs. Fleming S. Phillips, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. S. C. Harper, Mrs. L. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Robert Boyd, Miss Eva Flannigan, Miss Virginia Wells, Miss Grace Sheldon, Mrs. George Howe, Miss Boynton, and Mrs. J. F. Van Biper.

MRS. WHITNEY'S DANCE.

HER NEW BALLROOM CROWDED WITH THE YOUNGER SET LAST NIGHT.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney started the social Easter season on its way last evening with a young folks' dance at their handsome home, Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. It was an early ball, the invitations calling for 9 o'clock, and an hour later the dancing was well begun. At 12:30 o'clock the cotillion was danced, Harry Le Grand Cannon leading with Mrs. Whitney, and very pretty favors were given in three figures. They consisted of satin slipper watch pockets, silver pincushions, and gayly-decorated Easter eggs for the men, and of dainty silk confection bags, bouquets of lilies, and grass egg baskets for the ladies.

There were no added decorations in the house except in the shape of banks of Easter lilies and Spring flowers in the white and gold ballroom. Supper was served by Mr. Whitney's chef at small tables placed in the great hall and in the dining and small reception rooms.

The 200 guests included Mr. and Mrs. Ward McAllister, Col. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mme. de Barrios, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Padelford, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Miss Churchill, Miss Paulding, Mr. Tailer, the Misses Cram, Miss Lela Pell, Miss Corbin, Miss Cameron, the Misses Potter, the Misses Randolph, Miss Kip, Miss Beeckman, Miss Eva Morris, the Misses Duer, the Misses Webb, Miss Shepard, Miss Hargous, Miss Kernochan, Miss Jeanne Borrowe, Miss Mills, Miss Rose Goddard, Miss Sloane, the Misses Turnure, Miss Hecksher, Miss Barbey, Miss Cotterel, Thomas F. Potter, Baron V. de Montbrun, Count Ludwig Pappenheim, Walter Cary, Capt. Ricardo, Agustin de Iturbide, Alfonso de Navarro, Ridgway Moore, Temple Bowdoin, Ernest R. Ades, Madison Jones, the Messrs. Winthrop, Henry P. Tailer, Herbert Robbins, H. G. Trevor, J. Sergeant Cram, Wickliffe Yulee, Kenneth Ross, Nicholson Kane, Charles Randolph, Livingston Beeckmah, Newbold Morris, Amory S. Carhart, Gould, R. Redmond, the Messrs. McVickar and Oakley Rhinelander.

NEW DESIGNS IN FURNITURE.

THE ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF THE BRUNER & MOORE COMPANY.

In the furniture business this season's designs certainly eclipse those of all previous seasons in beauty and variety. Among the leaders in the production of novel designs is the Bruner & Moore Company of 45 West Fourteenth-street. In that establishment everybody seems to be always busy, nor is this remarkable, because to see the company's goods means to buy them.

For instance, one of the novelties is an antique oak dining table with a patent extension screw, provided with an attachable crank, by which a child can open or close it with the greatest ease. A special leather dining chair, a table and sideboard respectively at $4, $13 50, and $25 have had an unprecedented sale. In fact the demand for these specialties is so great that orders cannot be filled at less than a week's notice. As for its vast stock of drawing room and parlor suites the designs are most novel and attractive. Among the odd pieces are a pedestal cabinet with gilt frame and beveled-cut glass doors, a cocabola pedestal for $2 75, and a Roman rocking chair of quartered oak, upholstered in silk and plush, for $12.

Among the many hundreds of parlor sets which are arranged on the different floors, one for $50 and another for $87 seem to captivate all who see them. Nor could those about to furnish country homes find a finer assortment of chamber sets suitable for that purpose. These are in many new and handsome designs in bird's-eye maple, sixteenth century oak, prima veri mahogany, natural birch, and natural cherry. Besides these the company has in stock enamelled sets of every shade. Its stock of hall stands is also large, varied, and attractive. A visit to the upholstery workrooms, which are on the top floor and reached by one of the passenger elevators, will be found by many ladies interesting as well as instructive.

THE FLACKS' FIGHT FOR DELAY.

Arguments on a motion for a stay in the execution of the sentence imposed upon ex-Sheriff James A. Flack and his son Will by Judge Barrett were heard by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge Brady on the bench. Neither of the Flacks was present. The sum and substance of ex-Judge Russell's argument for the defendants was that Judge Barrett, instead of submitting to the jury the law bearing on the issue before them, had really made a plea for the conviction of the defendants.

Assistant District Attorney Goff argued, in opposition, that what ex-Judge Russell claimed were questions of fact were really questions of law, upon which Judge Barrett properly charged. Decision was reserved. The stay already granted will continue until the decision is given.

TO ABOLISH OIL OPTIONS.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Consolidated Exchange of representatives of the Oil Exchanges of this city and Bradford, Oil City, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia. It was held for the purpose of considering the heavy decline in speculation in oil and to discuss a proposition to abolish trading in options and return to the old system of cash trades. Option trading began last June, and since then speculation in oil has steadily fallen off. The New-York men—that is almost all of them—desire to return to the old system, but the Western men oppose the proposition. Option trading, they say, is extremely popular in their districts. No decision was reached yesterday. Another meeting will be held to-day.

DR. WELLES'S INTERESTING LECTURE.

Dr. Charles Stuart Welles lectured to a large audience Tuesday evening, before the St. Cuthbert Club, on "The Tour of the Nile," the companion lecture to his "Tour of the Holy Land." The lecture was richly illustrated with stereopticon views, and was rendered doubly entertaining by Dr. Welles's graphic descriptions of scenes and incidents. Many interesting and new illustrations of the desert route to Mount Sinai and the ruins of Petra will be added to Dr. Welles's lecture upon "Palestine."

J. S. MORGAN'S DEATH.

THE RESULT OF THE BANKER'S RECENT ACCIDENT AT MONTE CARLO.

Wall-street was not unprepared for the announcement that the cable brought from Europe yesterday of the death at Monte Carlo of Junius S. Morgan, the millionaire banker, whose influence has for close to half a century been recognized in financial circles the world over.

The story of Mr. Morgan's life was told in THE TIMES of last Sunday, when the news of his accident was received. A Yankee lad, starting in life as a dry goods clerk at Hartford, he ventured out into the world, got recognition for his qualities in Boston, and, while yet a young man, rose to partnership in the largest dry goods house in New-England, in whose service he went abroad, to impress with his sterling abilities the famous millionaire banker, George Peabody, who sought his business cooperation. Mr. Peabody, dying, left him at the head of a business worth millions. Even then J. S. Morgan was foremost among English bankers, so far, at least, as American interests were concerned.

After establishing himself in London, twenty-three years passed before Mr. Morgan visited his native land, in 1877, his visit then being made the occasion of one of the most notable dinners in New-York's history. Samuel J. Tilden presided, and, as THE TIMES's headlines next morning reported, there were "Thousands of Millions at Dinner." Many a noted man now dead sat at the feast. In introducing the guest of the evening, Gov. Tilden described him as "upholding unsullied the honor of America in the tabernacle of the Old World."

Mr. Morgan responded in a neat speech. His business aim, he said, was never to do anything to cause evil to be spoken of the American name. When he first went abroad (in 1854) American securities were almost unknown on any foreign Bourse. But they meantime had become popular, were eagerly dealt in and commanded the largest premiums, because the conduct of America had hitherto been the admiration of the world. Foreigners gave their money freely in our need because they believed we would fulfill our promises honorably.

Mr. Morgan in later years continued to act fully the creed he declared. A year ago he showed something of the spirit that ever animated his business course. Certain Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad flew in the face of public sentiment and were recognized, rightly or wrongly, as devoting more energy to stock speculation than to the management of the property in their charge. Mr. Morgan stepped forward. Such mismanagement must stop, he said, and millions of St. Paul stock were turned over to his firm as Trustees. Security holders were relieved. The St. Paul Company has been run on straightforward business principles ever since, and St. Paul stock is no longer a bucket-shop football.

NO WORK FOR THE STANDARD.

SUBWAYS TO BE BUILT BY THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.

The Standard Subway Construction Company, the Westinghouse concern, that proposed dividing the work of building the subways with Edward Lauterbach's consolidated company will probably build no subways, this year at any rate. The conditions required by the Supreme Court were too much for the concern. The Board of Electrical Control met yesterday. Mayor Grant asked if there was any representative of the Standard Company present to accept the contract the board had resolved to award it with the conditions imposed by the Supreme Court.

George L. Hardy, the engineer of the Standard Company, said that Wheeler H. Peckham, its counsel, was in Albany. He did not think that the Standard Company was ready to proceed. The Mayor thought that the Standard Company wished to drop the matter it should have so informed the board.

Mr. Lauterbach said that it only remained for the board to order the Consolidated Company to go ahead and do the work. Then the resolution which awarded the contract for the electric light and power companies was rescinded.

The Consolidated Company was then ordered to go to work at once and lay conduits in all those streets that are to be paved by the Department of Public Works. The Edison Company applied for permits to construct subways in several streets, and the understanding was that the Consolidated and the Edison Company should build the subways in the same streets at the same time. The electric light companies must make application for duct room in the new subways by to-morrow, and they must apply for no more ducts than they can use.

MARRIED BY HER FATHER.

MISS ELLEN M. TAYLOR BECOMES MRS. ROBERT L. MAITLAND.

The Broadway Tabernacle was the scene last evening of the wedding of Miss Ellen M. Taylor, the eldest daughter of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, to Robert Lenox Maitland of this city. Dr. Taylor officiated, after first escorting his daughter to the altar, and he also gave her away. William J. Taylor, brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Albert Taylor, another brother; Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, Jardine Wallace, William Dulles, Kenneth J. Muir, and Robert McLean.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white faille and Duchesse lace and a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was an emerald and diamond brooch, the groom's gift. She carried a bouquet of white lilacs and pink roses. Her bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Isabel Taylor, and Miss Bliss. They wore frocks of white bengaline and yellow satin, and carried bunches of red and white roses.

A reception followed at the bride's home, at 5 West Thirty-fifth-street. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, Mrs. Joan Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. John Paton, and Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller.

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland will reside, after their wedding trip, in East Thirty-fifth-street.

HE CAN'T HAVE THE POLICEMEN.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the application of Sheriff Sickles for the detail of five policemen to serve processes in his office was presented to the Board of Police yesterday. It is adverse to the Sheriff's application. Mr. Clark says:

"The members of the police force are employes of the city whose services cannot legally be devoted to the personal emolument of any public officer, corporation, or person. It follows therefore that the members of the police force, employed and paid in behalf of the corporation, cannot legally be detailed to perform services as deputies for the Sheriff for his emolument and therefore servants to him. I therefore advise that the Board of Police has no authority to assign members of the police force to duty, temporarily or otherwise, at the office of the Sheriff for the purpose of executing under his direction the mandates of the courts, civil and criminal."

In accordance with this opinion the Police Commissioners refused the request of the Sheriff.

Sheriff Sickles yesterday appointed Simon Hamburger, a veteran soldier and for years a City Court Clerk, to be a Deputy Sheriff. He also appointed John M. Tracy, the old order of arrest clerk, a deputy. Gen. Sickles goes to Albany to-day to consult with Gov. Hill on a revision of the fees of the Sheriff's office. He has prepared a new schedule which he intends to submit.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY SOLD.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White has sold a controlling interest in the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company to a syndicate of Brooklyn men, headed by Daniel F. Lewis, the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. The price paid is said to have been $217,000, a portion of which is to be taken in stock and bonds. The new owners announce the election of these new officers: President—Daniel F. Lewis; Vice President—E. N. Bliss; Manager and Treasurer—Fred Jansen; Secretary—Frank A. Barnaby; Trustees—Crowell Hadden, George S. Studwell, and Capt. John F. Pease.

The Grand Republic is to be put in commission on June 1, and has been engaged for every day until June 29, when she will begin regular trips to Rockaway Beach.

OARSMAN NORRIS CANNOT TRAIN.

The Columbia College 'Varsity Crew has suffered a great loss during the last few days in the discontinuance from training of Norris, '91, who was stroking the crew. He was granted permission by his parents during the Winter to train for the crew only on the condition that his physical condition should be found in perfect order when the men went on the water. During the last week he has been examined, and the same trouble was found which prevented him from training last year. The left valve of his heart is affected. Wotherspoon, '93, who trained last year's Freshmen, has taken his place as stroke.

Walter Peet, '96, will act as coach again this year.

THE PANAMA BLOAT.

The steamship Panama, which went ashore at Punta Talar on April 3, was hauled off into Monday night by the tugs of the Morris Wrecking Company. The vessel did not appear to have sustained any injuries. She was towed to her dock yesterday.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS

SUPERINTENDENT JACKSON ON LANDING OF IMMIGRANTS.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE BEGINS ITS INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration held a meeting yesterday morning in Room 10 of the Barge Office. There were present W. D. Owen of Indiana, Chairman of the committee, and Herman Stump of Maryland. The other members of the sub-committee are Senators Evarts of New-York, Hale of Maine, and McPherson of New-Jersey, and Congressman Lehlbach of New-Jersey. None of these gentlemen was present yesterday, but it is expected that Mr. Lehlbach and Senator Hale will be on hand at the meeting to-day. Thomas Kavanagh, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, had the sub-committee in charge, and V. L. Ricketts was the clerk.

Mr. Owen said that the object of the investigation was simply to obtain facts. The committee was not after any particular person, and had no other purpose than to find out exactly how immigrants were treated and how admitted. The only witness examined was H. J. Jackson, Secretary of the Board of Immigration and Superintendent of Castle Garden. Immigration Commissioners Starr and Stephenson were present and took a lively interest in the proceedings. Mr. Jackson testified that he had been connected with the Bureau of Immigration, and that he had held his present position for sixteen years. He explained that the immigrants were examined by having them pass in single file before the inspectors, who asked each immigrant his age, name, destination, whether he had ever been convicted of a crime, the condition of his health, the number of his family with him, and whether he had railroad tickets.

Only heads of families were examined, but the name and age of each immigrant was registered. The statements made by immigrants were not under oath, except in the case of re-examination. Then they were put in an inclosure, and re-examined under oath by the Superintendent of the landing department. The greatest number of immigrants ever landed in one day at Castle Garden was 9,000, but this was due to the fact that many steamers had been detained, and all got into port at the same time. The largest number landed this year was 3,120, and these came Monday last from five steamers. No immigrants were allowed to leave Castle Garden without examination. In the matter of re-examination, when a case was found to be unsatisfactory, the immigrant was registered and then taken to Ward's Island, pending the decision of the Board of Emigration as to whether he should be sent back to the country whence he came.

There were 500 immigrants rejected last year out of a total of 300,000. There are now 25 immigrants at Ward's Island pending the decision of the board. The Bureau of Immigration was compelled to look after immigrants for one year after arrival. That is, any community in the United States could send back an immigrant to Castle Garden if the immigrant could not support himself. These immigrants were also taken to Ward's Island, where the cost of maintaining them was 94 cents per day. The sum expended for this purpose last year was $80,000. There was in this refuge a daily average of 286 people, who were admitted for sickness, disease, pregnancy, and general destitution. There were 102 children born on Ward's Island last year. The Health Officer in examining immigrants looked out for only one thing, yellow fever, and smallpox. Insane immigrants were also taken to Ward's Island.

The men who came here as immigrants all had more or less money; they probably averaged $15 or $20. The Castle Garden authorities, however, never made inquiry as to the amount money an immigrant had. The Bureau of Immigration had no control over the contract laborers, as that class of immigrants were looked after by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. These officers had the same facilities as the Castle Garden inspectors, but Mr. Jackson could not say that they availed themselves of their opportunities.

The Commissioner then reverted to the question of investigation, and brought out the fact that the 3,120 immigrants landed here on Monday were examined by 20 inspectors in eight and one-half hours. This was at the rate of less than one minute to each immigrant, and yet the questions of sanity, health, self-support and all the other necessary points were decided. Seventy-five per cent. of the immigrants had friends or relatives in this country. Concerning the neglect to board ships by the Castle Garden authorities, Mr. Jackson explained that under the regulations of the United States Treasury Castle Garden and Ward's Island were considered the same as the dock or ship. The subject of immigrant boarding houses was taken up, and the witness testified that the keepers obtained their privilege only on application to the board. The number of such houses had never exceeded 70, and it was now about 60. Officers were specially detailed to look after the boarding houses, and if any were found unworthy their licenses were revoked.

The points considered in a boarding house were the accommodations, cleanliness, and price of board. Two inspectors visited each house and signed a written report, which was filed by the board. The houses were generally commendable, as there had been not more than two licenses revoked in the last twelve months. The boarding houses had bars, but intoxication in them was rare. There had been no cases in receiving boarding girls being decoyed for immoral purposes. No immigrant was allowed to leave Castle Garden after sunset, as the danger of robbery was great. Beyond this, immigrants were not detained here. Some immigrants, however, would not leave for the West on the day of arrival, as the city preferred to remain in New-York over night. This was particularly the case with Swiss and English immigrants.

It was brought out that the restaurant privileges in Castle Garden were leased for $3,000 a year to Thomas Healy, who had the right to sell on the following schedule of prices: Beer, 10 cents per bottle; bread, 5 cents per pound; rolls, 1 cent each; corned beef, 25 cents per pound; pie, 10 cents; bologna sausage, 20 cents per pound; boiled ham, 30 cents per pound; cheese, 15 cents per pound; coffee, 5 cents per cup; milk, 5 cents per pint; soup, 5 cents; ham sandwich, 9 cents, and bologna sausage sandwich, 13 cents. Mr. Jackson thought the quality of the food was good, as he had heard no complaints. The money changers paid $1,800 a year for the privilege of plying their vocation in Castle Garden, and were compelled to operate under Wall-street rates, which were conspicuously posted on both sides of the rotunda. Healy did not say whether or not he lived up to these rates, but he supposed they did, as he had heard no complaints.

Mr. Jackson also stated that April and May were the months in which immigration was heaviest. The number of immigrants this month would probably reach 45,000 and that of next month would be 50,000. That for June would drop to 35,000 and then gradually decrease.

The commission adjourned its sitting in the afternoon until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Jackson's evidence will be resumed. After adjournment Messrs. Owen and Stump visited the Utopia and inspected the vessel.

HE PLAYS THE E-FLAT TUBA.

BUT THAT'S NOT ART AND LOWE WILL HAVE TO GO BACK.

William Lowe, an Englishman who arrived Monday in the steerage of the Cunard steamship Umbria, was detained by Inspector Milholland upon the ground that he was a contract laborer. Lowe was to have played the E-flat tuba in Barnum's circus, and had been engaged for that purpose by Bandmaster Robinson.

The matter was referred to Collector Erhardt, who placed it before Secretary Windom. The latter decided that the mere playing of the E-flat tuba did not make an artist of a man, and that consequently Lowe should be classed as a contract laborer, and as such sent back to England.

An athlete named Helbig, who was to have performed feats of strength in Forepaugh's circus, was detained yesterday at Castle Garden upon the ground that he was not an artist, but a contract laborer. This case has been referred to Collector Erhardt.

MRS. CARSON'S SUBSTANTIAL REVENGE.

A jury in the Superior Court, before Judge Dugro, yesterday awarded Sarah A. Carson $3,000 damages in a suit against Simon and David Dessau, diamond brokers, at 4 and 6 John-street. The plaintiff alleged in her complaint that she had let one of the Dessaus a flat at 1,015 Park-avenue, and when he went away he left an unpaid gas bill. On Feb. 9, 1889, Miss Carson says, she went to the John-street store to collect the amount of the gas bill. One of the defendants called a policeman and had her arrested for blackmail. She was taken to the Second Precinct Police Station and was kept there over night, suffering, as she alleges, many indignities. In the morning she was taken before Police Justice White and fined $10, which, she says, she paid, hardly realizing what had happened. She then went home in a carriage, and for many days after, such had been the shock to her nerves, she was ill and delirious.

NO NEWS OF W. S. DARLING.

Mr. Murphy, assignee of the firm of John F. Plummer & Co., said yesterday that no information had as yet been received by any one of which he was advised as to the whereabouts of W. S. Darling, the missing member of the firm. Mr. Plummer had been somewhat prostrated by the affair, he said, and was confined to his home. He—Mr. Murphy—with a corps of book-keepers and clerks was trying to evolve order out of chaos, out of the present condition of affairs, out of the chaos in which the accounts were involved. It would be a week or ten days before he could make a statement, and by that time much the firm was involved and what the result would inevitably.

HAMILTON COLLIN LIBRARY.

SOME VERY GOOD PRICES OBTAINED AT YESTERDAY'S SALE.

The sale by Bangs & Co. of the Hamilton Cole library was continued yesterday and some very good prices were realized. A book of Hewes of Pigouchet, printed on vellum for Simon Vostre in 1498, illuminated, bound by Matthews, having a worm hole and several leaves and borders repaired, brought $105. Another, of Guillaume Anabat, without date, but with the calendar for 1500 to 1520, printed on vellum for Gillet Hardouin, was sold for $95. Henry Holland's work, published about 1620, containing the first regular series of English portraits, engraved by Crispin de Passe and others, brought $57, and a Book of Hours, in Latin, printed on vellum, by Germain Hardouin, with the calendar for 1520 to 1532, $60. The buyers were E. G. Francis and Peter Marié. The work was in very large sheets of Joseph N. Ireland's "Records of the New-York Stage." One, bound by Bradstreets, fetched $46. Of the others, all uncut, one copy brought $36, one $34, two $33, and one $32. The Grolier Club edition of Washington Irving's "History of New-York" was bought by Joseph Sabin for $74. The former quotation for this book was, in 1887, $50. Jeanresen's "Book About Lawyers," 1697, illustrated by the insertion of 111 portraits and plates, brought $22. The "Works" of Ben Jonson, 1675, $19. The Elsevir "Imitatione Christi" is not valuable if it does not measure 130 millimetres; the Cole copy is smaller, and the margin of its second title is repaired, but it fetched $25. Kingsley's "Yale College" brought $25, Knight's "London" $22 50, and his "Gallery of Portraits" $16 67. The Lamma, Venice, 1719, of the engravings on India paper, brought $46.

"Divinæ Institutiones," a manuscript of the fifteenth century on vellum, a folio of 313 pages, with illuminated initials, several margins repaired, and bound by Matthews, brought $50. Another manuscript of this book printed in Italy, "in monasterio Subiacensi," by Schweynheim and Pannartz, in 1465, but this manuscript of his "Institutiones," La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles en Vers," 1762, bound by Zaehnsdorf, brought $21, Lamb's "Complete Correspondence and Works," 1870, $16, and Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," 1826-29, bound by Rivière, $36 25. His "Biography," by Forster, with an inserted autograph letter of Ellen S. Landor, was sold for $13.

Langland's "Vision of Pierce Plowman," 1550, bound by Bedford, with a title discolored and scratched, and some of the margins cut too much, brought $50, and Lecky's "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 1865, bound by Bradstreets, $22. His "History of European Morals," $16. Westermann paid $24 for the German "Legend of Saint Hedwiga," published at Breslau in 1504, and Wright paid $45 for Edmund Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain." Turnbull's "Typographer's Manual," Bohn's edition, large paper copy, brought $31 50. Pope Leo's bull of excommunication of Martin Luther, "Bulla contra errores Martini Lutheri et sequacium," with seal and manuscripts official inscription, Rome, 1520, bound, with Luther's reply, "Assertio omnium execrabilium Antichristi Bullam," 1520, brought $21. The "Epistola Lutheriana," 1520, was sold for $13.

Maberley's "Print Collector," extra, illustrated by the insertion of fifty portraits and thirty-two pictures, the examples of ancient art of engraving lauded in the work, went for $100. Bonaventura Vulcanius's Moral Works," 1871, bound by Rivière, brought $36, and Martin's "Histoire de France" $29 75. A Roman missal, a manuscript on vellum, of the fifteenth century, containing sixteen large and eighteen smaller miniatures, bound by Matthews, was bought for only $80, even $176. Politor's curious work on demonology, "De Lamiis et Phitonicis Mulieribus," about 1490, was bought by John Pierce for $20. Montaigne's "Essays," 1743, brought $34 50, and Moore's "Memoirs of the Life of the Honorable R. B. Richard Brinsley Sheridan" $82. Alfred de Musset's "Œuvres," illustrated by Bida, 1879, brought $23.

The original edition of Natalis's "Evangeliæ Historiæ Imagines," Antwerp, 1593, was bought by John Pierce for $77 50, and Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," bound in Russia leather, which is almost as unserviceable a binding as calf or sheep, brought $63. The Nuremberg Chronicle, a copy with rough edges—despite Quaritch's claim that his copy is "the finest and largest"—and with a worm hole in fifty-five pages repaired, a lower figure in this page repaired, containing all the blank leaves, the "Sarmacia," and the cut of Pope Joan, appropriately bound by Matthews, brought $180. Ottley's "Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and in Wood" went to Howard for his "Collection" for $16. Panzer's "Annales Typographici" was bought by Columbia College for $60 50. Sixty-four of Peignot's antiquated booklets on books, prints, and other subjects ranged from $6 40 to 60 cents each, on the average, five times their present market value in Paris.

The first ed

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MONTANA ASKING JUSTICE

MR. TURPIE'S DENUNCIATION OF THE THEFT.

POWER, ONE OF THE REPUBLICAN CLAIMANTS, ROUGHLY HANDLED—LOOKING OVER M'KINLEY'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

United States Attorney.—SAMUEL A. HARPER, for the Western District of Wisconsin.

Post Chaplain, Army.—JAMES C. KERR of Delaware.

* *

For a moment this afternoon it may have looked to Mr. Sanders and Mr. Power of Montana as if they would be able before the session of the day had ended to tell Capt. Bassett where they would prefer to have the chairs placed in which they are to sit as the Senators from Montana. If they had any such notion it lasted for only a moment, and until the incautious suggestion of Senator Morgan, that the Democrats were ready to vote, was corrected by the statement of another Senator that there were several Democrats desiring to be heard after Mr. Evarts.

The fact is the Democrats are aware that they have not yet fully acquainted the country with the character and circumstances of the robbery of the State that is being committed by the Senate Committee on Elections. There is no business with which the Senate can occupy more profitably to the Democratic Party the rest of this week, and perhaps a day or two of the next week, than in the discussion of the way in which the Republicans of Montana deprived the Democrats of that State of the opportunity to elect Senators and then appropriated the results of an election in which the Republicans had been squarely beaten.

The news of the Helena election, in which the Democrats won in a city in which the Republicans have always felt that they had a secure majority, has distressed the Republicans from Montana who are here. Some of them explain it by saying that the Republican candidate for Mayor was a man who had been several times convicted of robbery or some equally serious offense. But that does not explain the change, which appears to have gone further than the candidate for Mayor. It is not asserted that all the Republican candidates were felons, nor that they were otherwise as personally objectionable as the candidate for Mayor.

When the newspaper that is controlled by the son of the President of the United States went to the trouble of urging the voters of Helena to say, by their vote Tuesday, what they thought of the Senatorial election, those voters were not tied down by any such party obligation as controls the Republican Senators in Washington. They must be assumed to have taken the advice of Senator Jr. and exercised that freedom of conscience which a Senator of the Republican Party cannot be assumed to express in defiance of the verdict of a committee on elections.

The speech of the day was made by Senator Turpie of Indiana. When the Elections Committee made its report, Mr. Sanders, who may have been misinformed, told some of his acquaintances that Mr. Turpie was not satisfied that the Democrats had won the election, and would make a report demonstrating that the case be sent back to Montana for another trial at the polls. Mr. Sanders was the only man who heard the news.

The speech of Mr. Turpie was not at all uncertain. He denounced the action of the Territorial Board in throwing out of the count the returns from Precinct 34 of Silver Bow County. This action, he declared, was a clear usurpation and therefore void. The three members of the board were so many thugs, who had tried to strangle the will of the people of Montana. Mr. Turpie could find no words too strong in which to express his opinion of the Canvassing Board and the course it pursued.

Mr. Turpie handled Mr. Power, one of the Senators chosen by the Elections Committee, without gloves. He knew nothing of Thomas C. Power, he said, except what the records showed. Mr. Power was a man of wealth, an old and prominent resident of Montana. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for a high office. The records showed that he had sent a messenger to William A. Pennycook, one of the judges of election at Precinct No. 34, asking him to go to Helena to see about that precinct. They showed that Power told Pennycook he wanted Precinct No. 34 thrown out. He did not care what means were used to throw it out. He was willing to pay Pennycook for his time and expenses, and all expense that might be necessary to get rid of that precinct.

He was willing to pay for all that it would cost Pennycook—the falsification of his official oath, the betrayal of his trust, the denial of the sworn returns, the disfranchisement of all his neighbors and friends who had voted there, the branding with lasting disgrace that no gold could gild and no shameless indifference could hide or cover. The Creesus or Cassius of Montana did not have money enough. Power did not expect a refusal, but Pennycook must not make his charges too high. Wallow of St. Paul would have done the work, but his charges were exorbitant. The natural tendency and bias of this remarkable endeavor to corrupt seemed to have been tempered by the shrewdest and most prudent parsimony.

"Power," continued Mr. Turpie, "may have been a dishonest man, somewhat unscrupulous, unprincipled, impure, defiled. He may be a political and moral leper, loathsome with a stench, with an odor worse than he who was seven times dipped in Jordan to be cleansed, but he was no spendthrift. He was a victim of the most rigid habits of economy in the mystery of iniquity which he professed and practiced. He might be mistaken about what he had been done for them at the county seat of Butte; he and those for whom he was laboring might have been disappointed in the effect of that which had been done for them at Helena, but one thing he had made up his mind to—he would have no more to do with Wallow. Wallow wanted too much money.

"The pimp who panders to political self-pollution is sometimes mistaken in his object. The regular course of procedure in that hideous plan—the murder of the ballot, the assassination of the free voice of the people—had been hitherto extremely cheap, exceedingly inexpensive. What Power wanted Mr. Pennycook to do was to throw out the vote of Precinct No. 34, and how he threw it out he didn't care, so long as it didn't cost too much."

There was a short passage at arms between Senator sat down, and then Mr. Morgan suggested that several Democratic Senators desired to make speeches upon the Montana case, but he did not think it was exactly fair to expect them to do so before Mr. Evarts, "the ablest member of the Elections Committee," had made his argument. There was a little sparring between the two parties when Mr. Morgan remarked that the Democrats were ready to vote on the question without any further argument. Mr. Hoar and his colleagues promptly accepted the challenge, and proposed to put the resolution seating Messrs Sanders and Power upon its passage.

The Democrats said they were ready, when Mr. Call broke up the whole arrangement by declaring his purpose to speak before the vote was taken, and his desire not to begin his remarks until to-morrow. "Senatorial courtesy" required that his wishes should be respected, and so the Montana case went over. As Messrs. Teller and Evarts propose to speak for the Republican side, in addition to Messrs. Call, Morgan, and others on the opposite side, Messrs. Power and Sanders will hardly be seated this week.

* *

To-morrow, if the minority of the Ways and Means Committee is ready with its report on the tariff bill, Mr. McKinley hopes to have the majority report and the bill ready for submission to the House.

There were sessions to-day of both the majority and minority, at the same time, the Democrats being penned in the room just off the principal one, and compelled to go through that apartment to reach their own consultation room. The Republican consultation did not result in any important alteration of the bill or its rates.

Mr. McKinley regretted that the calculations of the committee's expert as to the effect of the proposed rates had been made public, the reason given being that they were "incomplete." If they had been more complete they would have made it difficult for most people to understand how Mr. McKinley hopes, by his bill, to to reduce revenue to the extent of $40,000,000.

The Democrats are of the opinion that Mr. Carlisle will have completed his draught of the minority report to-morrow, and that he will not be the cause of delay to the Republicans. The Democrats' report will be a review of the McKinley, or Dinkley, bill, and at the same time an indictment of the Democratic position on the tariff question. There will not be a bill at this time from the Democratic side. One will be prepared, and is in course of construction now. It will be an effort to reduce revenue, but not precisely by the roundabout road that the Republicans have traveled.

It is understood that the Republicans will not attempt, at the caucus to be held to-morrow night, to bind the Republican members to the Tariff bill. That would be a dangerous thing to undertake, and would end in the withdrawal of a good many Republicans from the caucus, or the consultation of a good deal of very brave talk that the New-England Representatives have indulged in since the imposition of the sugar on hides. As Mr. Hiscock has assured them, however, that the duty does not mean anything, and is to be presented to a number of South American countries when he gets ready to give them reciprocity, it is possible that there might be a partial success in a movement to coerce the delegation by caucus action.

* *

When the steamship Oregon went down near Fire Island several years ago, her masts were left standing out of water and were a serious menace to ocean travel. The Lighthouse Board, at the earnest request of the shipping men of New-York, placed a light on the masts to warn approaching vessels of the danger. Some time afterward the masts were cut and the lights were, of course, removed, but the experience of the officers of ocean vessels had shown them that a permanent light at that point would be of great value to all vessels coming into New-York.

All the Captains of steamships plying to New-York joined in a petition to Congress to authorize the placing of a lightship at the place where the Oregon had gone down. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the House and referred to the Commerce Committee. That body asked the opinion of the Lighthouse Board on the subject, and the board replied that it saw no necessity for such a lightship. The Commerce Committee investigated the matter, recommended the passage of the bill, and both houses of Congress put the measure through without a dissenting vote. It provided that the lightship should cost not over $60,000.

The shipping men were delighted, but they got no lightship. After waiting a long time they made inquiries and learned that no estimate for the expense of building the lightship had been submitted to Congress by the Treasury Department, without which no appropriation for the vessel could be made. Then the shipping men appealed to the Treasury authorities, and were told that the Lighthouse Board was still of the opinion that no lightship was necessary. Earnest protests against this failure to carry out the expressed wish of Congress were filed with Secretary Windom, who referred the matter to Assistant Secretary Batcheller. The latter decided to-day that the Lighthouse Board's decision should be followed. The shipping men will therefore be informed that a special law of Congress is not sufficient to give them a lightship if the Lighthouse Board concludes that it will pay no attention to the law.

* *

Messrs. P. W. Ward of Cleveland, President of the National Ticket Brokers' Association; Gustav G. Lansing of New-York, Chairman of the Executive Committee; H. C. Meader of Cincinnati, George M. McKenzie and L. Salomon of Chicago, W. C. Ward of Columbus, and L. Frank of New-York talked to the House Committee on Commerce to-day about Representative Baker's bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act.

Mr. Baker's measure proposes very radical changes in the present law, so that no common carrier can, directly or indirectly, pay to any other common carrier any commission or compensation for the sale of passenger tickets or for procuring or influencing passenger transportation. It also provides a fine of $5,000 and one year's imprisonment for any person who sells or offers to sell, barter, or transfer for any consideration whatsoever the ticket of any common carrier whose authority he does not hold for that purpose.

The ticket brokers complain that to enact such a law would not merely hurt their business, but would absolutely close up every one of their offices and force them to find other vocations. They presented a long and earnest argument against the Baker bill, pointing out its defects, but dwelling particularly upon its effects upon their business. They told the committee that this was the twentieth time powerful corporations had sought to impale their business interests on the stake of judicial enactments, nineteen State Legislatures having previously decided that it was not the sort of legislation wanted by the people. The Commerce Committee will hear other persons interested in the Baker bill at a later date.

* *

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day reopened the hearing on the Conger Lard Compound bill. Messrs. A. Graves, representing the Georgia Agricultural Association, and J. Pennoyer Jones, representing the General Cotton Farmers and Planters of Arkansas, both colored men, made arguments against its passage. Mr. Graves said that the passage of this bill would be the entering of the wedge which, when driven home, would separate the colored people from the Republican Party. Mr. Jones said that if the cottonseed oil must be taxed, why not tax the Western hog? The system inaugurated by the Republican Party in taxing one American industry to protect another was an innovation that would be resented by the great mass of the people and hurl any party from power that insanely attempted it. So far as the Democratic Party was concerned, it was committed to free trade. It claimed to be in favor of lessening taxes and reducing the tariff. If there was any thing in their professions, or in the principles laid down in their late platform, then the colored people of the South confidently looked to them to defeat this most pernicious measure.

"Gentlemen of the committee," he concluded, "this bill, stripped of all guise, resolves itself into this condition: the Western hog against the Southern negro. Which will win?"

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—L. D. Hadley, Defreestville, Rensselaer County; G. H. Warner, Niskayuna, Schenectady County; W. S. Wyman, Stokes, Oneida County.

Virginia.—Maggie A. Gwinn, Cowardin; Lee Todd, Speed Ferry; B. F. Hickman, Smiths.

Pennsylvania.—M. B. Woodling, Appenzells; J. W. Estep, Epton; E. Gracey, Graceville; J. Honenstine, Locustdale; Mrs. M. Myers, Maple Run; A. J. Gelsup, North Pine Grove; G. T. Rose, Refton; J. A. Sloan, Sloan.

New-Jersey.—J. H. Brown, Midvale.

Massachusetts.—A. Wright, Granitesville.

THE BANK FUNDS MISSING.

ALSO THE CASHIER AND A WOMAN WITH A HISTORY.

FOSSTON, Minn., April 9.—Excitement over the condition of the Fosston National Bank culminated to-day in the announcement that Cashier R. G. Tweeton had absconded and carried with him a large sum of money, variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. He has undoubtedly gone to the Dominion of Canada, and is accompanied by Esther Ellerton, once a reigning belle at Regina, Northwest Territory, and more recently very conspicuous in the character of La Belle Russe at Winnipeg.

For some months Tweeton had been cutting a wide swath in local circles, and had been very prominent in church work. Though he spent much money, and gave it freely in every direction, his honesty was not questioned until the end of last week, when a singular entry attracted the attention of the bank officers. An investigation followed, and Tweeton learning of it, decamped at once. The story was kept quiet by the stockholders until something like the exact condition of the bank could be ascertained. But the sudden disappearance of the cashier and the woman gave rise to suspicions, and to-day the entire story was made public, though the bank declines to give figures. It was announced that a systematic peculation had been carried on, and rumor places the amount at over $50,000.

Tweeton had the faculty of winning confidence and was high in favor with the farmer patrons of the bank, who readily furnished his bond. His sureties are quite wealthy and the bank will not be a loser. Tweeton and his inamorita were traced to Fargo, where they secured tickets for Victoria, B. C., via Winnipeg, and by this time they are, it is believed, safe from immediate pursuit. Village gossip is filled with tales of Tweeton's misconduct previous to the one escapade, and the affair has created a profound sensation in this neighborhood.

RANDALL LOSING STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Randall's condition to-night is just about the same as last night. He is if anything a little easier, but this is due to free flow from the abscesses, and he may at any time have a recurrence of the relapses, which sap away his strength. He is in a critical state, but has strength enough left, it is said, to resist the inroads of disease for the immediate present.

The remarkable thing about his illness is the extraordinary vitality he exhibits. He rallies surprisingly, and on several occasions has astonished his physicians—Drs. Mallan and Lincoln—by his recuperative powers. His strength, however, is diminishing, and though his will-power remains unabated, his physical system responds much more slowly now than some time ago. His mind has been clear all day and he was able to move himself about in bed with but little assistance. In appearance he is wasted and gaunt to a degree that makes all the more remarkable the strength which still remains.

Speaker Reed and others called at the house during the day but did not see the sick man.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BOSTON LADY.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The wife of the Rev. Charles Conklin of the Shawmut-Avenue Church, Boston, died in the arms of Assemblyman Adams in the Delavan House this evening. Mrs. Conklin, accompanied by her mother and husband, was on her way from Chicago to Boston. The wife was suffering pain as injury to her spine received a short time since in Chicago by falling down two steps.

As Mr. Adams came out of the dining room the mother hurried to him saying that her daughter was very sick and asking his assistance. He procured some brandy and was holding it to the invalid's mouth when she died.

The deceased lady was about twenty-six years old.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef
Flavors your soups and gravies with Liebig.—Adv.

JERSEY CITY'S ELECTION

PERKINS WILL PROBABLY DEMAND A RECOUNT.

THE PROOFS OF FRAUDULENT VOTING INDISPUTABLE—MAYOR CLEVELAND'S ALLEGED MAJORITY 1,987.

Every effort is being made to secure an official recount of the fraudulent vote cast in Jersey City at Tuesday's election. As soon as the nature and extent of the frauds were known Mr. Perkins's friends began making preliminary arrangements toward this end. They have found indisputable evidences of fraud in the First and Second Districts, and in two precincts of the Fifth and Sixth Districts. The details of these frauds were told yesterday to the Republican Committee by eye witnesses, who will swear to the prevalence of various kinds of corruption in the districts named. The testimony of these men will, it is thought, invalidate Cleveland's election and seat Mr. Perkins.

The desirability of a recount was talked of everywhere in Jersey City yesterday by the voters who supported Mr. Perkins, and if that gentleman will take the initiative step there will be no lack of enthusiasm in pushing the matter to its legitimate end. The application for a recount may be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court on Mr. Perkins's petition, indorsed by fifteen Freeholders with two sureties in $500 each, conditioned for the payment of costs in the event of the failure of the suit. The court can proceed with the trial of the case, as in an ordinary suit at law, but without a jury, and can order the boxes reopened and the ballots recounted.

The petition must set forth specifically the grounds upon which the application is based, and the particular circumstances, even to the designation of the names of illegal voters or the methods by which illegal votes were cast or counted. At the end of the trial the court pronounces judgment as to whether the incumbent was duly elected. If the judgment is against the incumbent, and if he has already received his certificate of election, the judgment annuls it, and the Sheriff is directed to put the contestant in possession. Appeal may be made to the Supreme Court from this judgment for errors in law, but not of fact, and the appeal stays the execution.

If Mr. Perkins demands a recount on these grounds, his friends believe that he will win the fight, and they are urging him to take action at once. Several taxpayers who live in the Sixth District volunteered yesterday to contribute money enough to defray all costs. These men represent both political parties. They feel that if all the votes cast for Cleveland were honestly cast, he and his friends should invite rather than oppose a judicial inquiry. Ex-Mayor Collins is one of the most earnest of the advocates of a recount. In demanding a recount. "No honest man," he said yesterday, "can object to a measure of this sort, for it will detect, expose, and bring to light the men whose frauds have made Jersey City the laughing stock among her sister cities."

Mr. Perkins was seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter and asked what he intended to do. "I am going away for a short rest," he said, "having been greatly fatigued by the campaign. It is perfectly plain that gross frauds prevailed yesterday in certain districts, but I have not definitely decided to ask for a recount. I may do so after I've seen my friends, who are investigating the extent of the frauds. Until I confer with them I cannot promise." Later in the day it was stated that the details of the fraud had been told Mr. Perkins, and that he had finally decided to make the application.

Standing on the steps of the City Hall, his bland face wreathed in smiles, Mayor Cleveland received the congratulations of all his heelers and repeaters as to one of whom he said, with the well-known tremolo: "It were less than human not to be moved by these fraternal greetings."

"What is your opinion of the election?" he was asked by a TIMES reporter.

"It was one of the quietest I ever saw," replied the Mayor.

"Were there any frauds?"

"Certainly there were none to my knowledge. Of course there are people who cry fraud at every election, and you can hear them already, but I fear their zeal has carried them away."

"There is some talk of an official recount, and—"

"I know nothing about that," interrupted his Honor. "It is not shown by the returns that frauds were committed, therefore what is the use of a recount?"

This sort of reasoning on the part of the ring Mayor is contradicted by the facts. The returns do show frauds, and the evidences are indisputable. Among those who came forward yesterday was Dr. Gustav Glaser, a colored man. George F. Crome, a Democratic member of the election board in the Sixth Precinct of the First District. "There are only 28 Perkins votes returned from our precinct," said he, "out of a total of 470 votes. In the last 278 votes counted Cleveland's majority was 250 for Perkins. This is a false return. A man named Hill, who voted for Perkins, detected the judge in the act of slipping a ballot into the box from his sleeve in place of the one that should have been cast.

"I saw the whole proceeding, and although I was one of the election board they met my protests by forcibly ejecting me from the room. Hill, who also protested, was taken in charge by a policeman. The judge in this precinct is named Burns. He sat in the box between his knees at least a foot below the sill, so that it was very difficult for the voters to see what became of their ballots. I protested to the judge and offered to get him a soap box on which to rest the ballot box, but he only replied insultingly and made no effort at putting the box where the law requires." Crome's statement was corroborated by John S. Johnson, one of the Senate committee watchers. Johnson added additional evidence to the effect that he saw a large number of Cleveland voters register after their votes had been polled.

No more fruitful source of fraud can be found than the "Popcorn" precinct, where so much trouble occurred between Capt. John Graham and the notorious heeler, "Tom" Trotter. The disgusting details of fraud in this precinct were explained yesterday morning in Justice Stilling's court, where one of the repeaters whom Graham had arrested, named Dean, was examined on a charge of illegal voting. Capt. Graham, the principal witness in the case, told the following story: "Dean's first vote was cast from 117 Fifteenth-street. I saw him there and watched him closely. Soon after he had voted he came out from Trotter's saloon, adjoining the polls. I noticed that he had attempted a disguise and was wearing a slouch hat and a short coat, entirely different from the clothing he was wore when he cast his first vote. He was pushed toward the polls by John O'Brien, and again voted, giving his address as 150 Montgomery-street, which is the number of Trotter's saloon."

The statements made by Capt. Graham were corroborated by S. R. Gray, a Republican watcher. Dean told Chief Murphy that his home was at 432 Henderson-street, which was the third residence he had given during the day. Judge Stilling held him for trial in $500 bail. Trotter, the man whose connection with Dean's troubles are due, appeared to go on his bail, but the Judge would not permit it. Charles Thompson, the colored man whom Graham arrested for illegal voting, also contributed some interesting testimony that revealed Trotter's election methods. Thompson said he had been hired by Trotter and a man named Cook, who put him in the hands of a heeler and told him to vote at every precinct. For each vote cast he was to receive $1.

These are the incidents that will no doubt present themselves to Cleveland as evidences of the frauds to which he owes his election. Another fact of considerable significance is the delay in getting returns from certain notorious precincts of the First and Second Districts. The returns from the Third Precinct of the Second District were not received until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. This is the precinct where the polling place is in the Sixth Engine House. As the weary committees at headquarters awaited the arrival of this belated return yesterday they recalled the fact that in this same precinct startling frauds were perpetrated last Fall. A bogus fire alarm was sounded, and, while the plunging horses sent the election board helter-skelter, the ring members of the board grabbed the box, hurried it into an upper room, and stuffed it full of ring ballots. When returns finally came in from this precinct yesterday they showed 102 votes for Perkins and 484 for Cleveland.

About 7:30 o'clock the long-looked-for returns came in from the Fourth Precinct of the First District, the precinct where "Tom" Fallon did the crooked work last Fall. There were no Republicans on this election board, the only one having been ejected early in the day for having the temerity to make a protest. Just what the board found to do during the night will probably never be known. When the returns came in Perkins had 79 votes and Cleveland 270.

Nothing of a reliable nature can be learned concerning the honest vote polled in the First and Second Districts. The following, however, are the returns as finally reported. They show Mr. Cleveland's majority to be 1,937.

District.	*Perkins.*	*Cleveland.*
First	913	2,460
Second	617	3,451
Third	1,266	1,672
Fourth	2,074	2,076
Fifth	2,164	1,019
Sixth	2,689	1,704
Total	10,443	12,380

In the Aldermanic elections, P. H. O'Neill and John Norton, Democrats, and Simeon H. Smith, John S. McArthur, Max Salinger, Joseph F. Ward, and John C. Kaiser, Republicans, were elected. Ward, who was a Democrat holding the casting vote. The present Board of Aldermen contains only two Republicans.

THE LEE STATUE.

WILL THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ATTEND THE UNVEILING?

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—A member of the committee representing the Lee Monument Association, which has extended an invitation to the Seventh Regiment of New-York to participate in the unveiling of the R. E. Lee statue, said to-day: "I do not believe the invitation will be accepted. There is certainly opposition to the action taken in this matter."

It seems that some time ago a well-known Southern resident of New-York wrote to friends here expressing the desire that the Seventh Regiment be invited here and take part in the military ceremonies attending the unveiling. The writer had not, he said, consulted any of the officers of the regiment, but he thought, if asked to do so, they would come. One company of the regiment, it is understood, had already expressed a willingness to make the trip.

Richmond people have a tender spot in their hearts for the famous New-York command. When the First Regiment of this city visited the metropolis during the Centenary the armory of that regiment was reserved for weeks for their use and the officers and men showed the Richmond militiamen every courtesy. It is certain if the Seventh comes here to the unveiling they will be given a cordial welcome.

It is understood that the Seventy-first New-York Regiment and Corcoran Guards of Washington are to be invited also.

The episode of the Philadelphia Brigade refusing to march under the Confederate flag at the unveiling of the Pickett monument, is constantly referred to in connection with the proposed visit here of the Seventh New-York. All Northern commands coming here to the unveiling of Gen. Lee's statue can make up their minds to see and march under battle-scared Confederate flags.

A cottage at the Confederate Soldiers' Home near this city bears the name of Col. Appleton, the commander of the Seventh Regiment of New-York. That gentleman generously contributed $1,000 for the erection of that structure.

FESTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON.

THE MOORE-TOLAND WEDDING—DINNER AND LUNCHEON PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The marriage of Miss Helen Frances Toland to Mr. John Bassett Moore, Third Assistant Secretary of State, took place this morning at St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Alfred Harding officiated.

The chancel was decorated with a profusion of growing palms, while across the aisle, near the top, reserving the space for the family, was stretched a rope of Easter lilies, one end of which was held by little Fannie Turner, a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids were preceded by the ushers, Mr. Spring Rice of the British Legation, Mr. Wilson Bayard, Mr. Willard Saulsbury, Mr. Josiah Pierce, Mr. Charles McFee, Mr. St. Julian Pilette, and Mr. Randolph Fitz Hugh Mason. The bridesmaids were Miss Toland, sister of the bride; Miss Beatrice Cameron, of this city; Misses Hildred and Juliet Biddle, cousins of the bride; Miss Camac and Miss Tilghman of Philadelphia, Miss Lynch and Miss La Franc of New-York. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Osgood Welsh of New-York, who gave her away in marriage. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. Henry Randall Webb of this city.

Mrs. and Miss Batcheller, wife and daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, gave a handsome dinner party this evening, at which the guests were Miss McMillan of Michigan, Miss Williamson, Miss Preston, Miss Cullen, Miss Boardman, Miss Condit Smith, Mr. Clapsrède, the Swiss Minister; Mr. Von Swinderen of the Netherlands Legation; Mr. Levi of the Italian Legation; Mr. Hansen of the Danish Legation, and Baron Reps-Friis of the Swedish Legation.

Mrs. De Ford Webb of Baltimore entertained a party of twenty-four at luncheon to-day in honor of her guest, Mrs. Houston of New-York, who is to return to-morrow to Baltimore. The guests were Mme. Romero, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. William Carlisle, Mrs. Hutchinson of New-York, Mrs. Mendenhall, Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. S. M. Bryan, Mrs. Parker Mann, Mrs. Albert A. Wilson, Mrs. Session Perry, Mrs. Harper of Philadelphia, Mrs. Saulé, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Macias, Mrs. James F. Barcour, Mrs. Arms, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Maury, and Mrs. Beall, mother of the hostess.

A TOWN IN DANGER.

A PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINE CAVING BADLY.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 9.—The town of Mayville, a short distance from Scranton, is greatly excited over the caving in of the Glenwood Mine at that place, which began this forenoon and is still in progress. The first indication of the disturbance was the collapse of a space about sixty feet square on the main street, in the centre of the town. The residences of Edmund Edmunds and Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards were overturned by the crash and caught fire, but the flames were speedily checked. Then arose a cry that the river was about to flow into the mines, and, as the workmen were down in the depths, great excitement prevailed for a time. The men were warned, however, and escaped danger. The caving in was in the old workings of the mine, where no support had been left for the roof.

As the day advanced the cave continued to increase in size and depth until this afternoon, when it was over a hundred feet square and about fifty feet deep. Several buildings were swallowed up in the chasm, and all the efforts of a force of the company's workmen to fill up the place with lumber and débris were unavailing. The people of Mayville have been busy all the afternoon moving away their furniture, and they fear the entire place is doomed to collapse during the night.

The caving mine is the property of the Hillsdale Coal Mining Company, and the foreman says that the disturbance is caused by the washing away of a vein of quicksand, about fifty feet thick, most of which has been carried into the mine by a little stream. A portion of that which the coal has been taken out covers about twenty acres, and it is thought that most of this will cave in before the present commotion subsides.

THE KANSAS CITY ELECTION.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—Official returns show that in the majority of cases the Democrats won yesterday. Holmes, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 2,105 majority. Peake, Democrat, received a majority of 748 for Treasurer. Bishop, Republican, was elected Auditor by 1,626 majority, and Fraher for City Attorney and Wheeler for Police Judge were elected by 967 and 1,058 majority respectively. Cannon, Republican, received a majority of 31 for Speaker of the upper house. To that body eight Democrats were elected and five Republicans. Of 36,000 votes registered about 22,000 were cast; 14,000 voters will therefore under the law pay a poll tax of $2 50 each for not voting.

AN ENGINE JUMPS THE RAILS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 9.—Travel over the Central Railroad was blocked for two hours to-night by a wreck at Roselle, caused by a big shifting engine jumping the rails. As it was coming out of the yard at full speed it ran across three of the main tracks, ripped them up and smashed the wires connecting with the signal towers. The locomotive, after ploughing up the roadbed for some distance, fell over on the switches. Wrecking crews managed to get one track clear, on which trains are now moving subject to much delay.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF GLASS.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—At a meeting of the Western Flint Glass Association here to-day prices were advanced in the various classes of goods 5 cents to meet the heavy advance made in soda ash recently. It was resolved hereafter to refuse orders from jobbers to be filled on demand, as some jobbers have been taking advantage of the manufacturers. All the factories west of the Allegheny Mountains were represented.

CROPS DESTROYED BY BUGS.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Advices from Northern Texas say that 75 per cent of the whole crop in the counties of Cook, Grayson, Collin, Denton, Wise, and Montague has been destroyed by insects. One of these creatures is very similar to the Northern chinch bug, and the other is the common ladybug. The latter is the most destructive, and is not only destroying wheat, but is ravaging oats and corn, and even attacking cotton.

Fast Trains to Washington.
A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central and Reading and Philadelphia and Reading, and are run from Jersey City with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, and from Philadelphia with Pullman sleeping cars. Time from New-York to Washington, 4 hours 10 minutes.

GRANT'S NEW COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO LOOK AFTER RAPID TRANSIT.

AUGUST BELMONT, JOHN H. STARIN, CHARLES S. SMITH, WILLIAM STEINWAY, AND ORLANDO B. POTTER.

Another effort to secure additional rapid-transit facilities for this city took definite shape yesterday. Mayor Grant appointed a Rapid-Transit Commission under the act of 1875. The five Commissioners he selected are August Belmont, Democrat; John H. Starin, Republican; Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Republican; William Steinway, Democrat, and Orlando B. Potter, Democrat. A notification of his appointment was sent to each of these gentlemen late yesterday afternoon.

The Mayor did not allow this important move to be made public until he left his office to start for Albany, where he attended the Governor's reception last night.

For many months the Real Estate Exchange has been agitating the rapid-transit question with a view to increasing the real estate business. Rapid transit is essential to the values of property on the upper west side of the city and in the annexed district. A few days ago the Exchange appointed a committee of one hundred further to agitate the question, to go to Albany to hurry things along there, and to do whatever else it could toward furthering the end so much desired. Yesterday's move is one of the outcomes of this agitation.

The following petition was prepared for presentation to Mayor Grant:

In pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in the counties of the State," and of the various acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, we, the undersigned, do hereby make the following application:

That we are residents, householders, and taxpayers of and in the city and county of New York, and do severally further allege that there is need in said city and county of a steam railway or railways, wholly within the limits of said city, for the transportation of passengers, mails, or freight between the northerly and southerly portions of the same; that the present facilities in this city for rapid transit between the different portions thereof are altogether inadequate to meet the demands of the people of said city; that speedy transit between the above-mentioned limits, the capacity of such roads as now exist for the purpose being utterly inadequate to satisfy such requirements.

We therefore respectfully make application to you and request that you will appoint five Commissioners, who shall be residents of the said city and county, to determine upon the necessity of such steam railway or railways, and if they find such railway or railways necessary in said city, to do, perform, and execute the other powers, duties, and authority thereupon required to be performed by them by law.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1890.

C. H. Ludington,	Henry Lewis Morris,
Andrew Carnegie,	William Dibbey,
Henry Morgenthau,	William H. Marston,
J. M. McLean,	W. H. Munn, M. D.,
John D. Crimmins,	B. L. Eckerman,
Edward Cadwalader,	Oscar R. Woodruff,
R. C. Bathbone,	E. Oppenheimer,
James McCreery,	J. Meisger,
Henry L. Ingraham,	Frank Barber,
Robert A. Chesebrough,	A. E. Whyland,
George F. Johnson,	J. Macdougall,
Richard Deeves,	Smith Ely,
George D. Lespinasse,	John Farley,
James A. Dorring,	Edwin A. Jackson,
Frank Tilford,	John J. Roberts,
G. V. Maclay,	Samuel T. Acker,
J. W. Millbank,	E. A. Tilford,
Eugene H. Pomeroy,	Matthew C. Henry,
John G. Fragué,	James Ganz,
T. E. D. Fowler,	Nathan Peck,
Clifford Coddington,	M. M. Canda,
William C. Orr,	William C. Smith,
George N. Williams,	Gustavus Isaacs,
James J. Traynor,	James R. Breen,
Samuel Cliffort Foster,	Hamilton Schlicker,
Richard V. Barnett,	John Ruddell,
O. G. Bennett,	Charles H. Holt,
George F. Gantz,	Peter Cook,

The petition was verified before Judge Barrett yesterday, and during the afternoon it was presented to the Mayor by William C. Orr, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Real Estate Exchange. "I am directed," said he, "to present to you this petition, signed by over fifty residents, householders and taxpayers of this city, with the request that you appoint Commissioners for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in this city. The names of the petitioners speak for themselves." During the brief interval in the closing hours, and, fearing that no legislation will be enacted which will give the relief which has been so long desired by the people, the petitioners respectfully ask that at your earliest convenience you appoint such Commissioners."

George S. Lespinasse, another prominent member of the Real Estate Exchange, said: "The demands of rapid transit are paramount to all other matters which now concern the public. The taxpayers are prevented from issuing a proper relief bonds in consequence of not having proper facilities for reaching them."

John D. Crimmins, the contractor, also had a speech to make. He said: "The bill presented by your Honor to the Legislature of 1889 was generally satisfactory to the real estate interest. We had hoped that the Legislature in its wisdom would cause the enactment of that law. The late discussions before the Legislature have been very discouraging. The facilities and the extraordinary benefits to the people who reside on Long Island and in New-Jersey have been an inducement to many people who reside in this city and occupy our property to take up their residences elsewhere. The real estate owners have shown sufficient interest to warrant the laying out of the lines to furnish attractive dwellings and well-appointed apartments for all that may apply, but rapid-transit facilities have not increased, and the section of our city including the district north of 155th-street, with an area equal to that below the Harlem River, which has an area equal to that below the Harlem River, owing in the near future is expected to accommodate a great proportion of our resident population, where homes could be provided for the toilers at much less cost, with more space and relief from overcrowding, have suffered in consequence. As it is, we have driven cattle to and from our stock yards over the road under the act under which we apply and at the earliest opportunity to appoint Commissioners whose names will be a sufficient guarantee that the question will be taken up with a single purpose."

"The promptness of this petition is exceedingly gratifying to me," said the Mayor. "It gives me the authority to deal with the subject of rapid transit so far as it can be dealt with under existing law. I shall not hesitate to comply with the prayer of the petition, and I hope before the close of this week to name the five Commissioners whose characters will be a guarantee that, if the problem be capable of intelligent solution, it will be solved speedily and with the sole purpose of promoting the public welfare."

This concluded the presentation of the application, and the Mayor then proceeded to name the members of the commission. It recited the facts set forth in the petition and closed as follows:

Now therefore I, the said Hugh J. Grant, Mayor of the city of New-York, within thirty days after the presentation to me of the said application, do hereby appoint August Belmont, Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, William Steinway, and Orlando B. Potter, each of whom is a resident of the city and county of New-York, as Commissioners, with full power and authority to do and provide under that they are directed to do and provide under the provisions of the said act, Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, and the various acts supplementary thereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in this the city of New-York, on the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1890.

HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

In a dictated interview regarding the appointment of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners Mayor Grant expressed his views as follows:

"In obedience to the request of the property owners who have joined in a petition for the appointment of Commissioners to construct, under the act of 1875, I have designated August Belmont, William Steinway, Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, and Orlando B. Potter as Commissioners. These gentlemen have been selected without any personal conference with me whatever. I have named these Commissioners as leading representatives of the property interests and of the financial, industrial, and commercial enterprise of the city.

"The Mayor

VANDERBILTS REACH OUT

REPORTED IN CONTROL OF UNION PACIFIC.

PERHAPS A USE FOR THE CHICAGO AND ALTON, TOO—WHY JAY GOULD HAS BEEN WORRIED.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railway Company is close at hand, and there are whispered suggestions in Wall-street that developments of great importance will take place at that meeting. Current reports have it that the Vanderbilts have acquired an influential interest in the property. Some statements represent that full control of the Union Pacific system will pass into Vanderbilt hands. Among Wall-street men, credited with being close to Vanderbilt sources of information, there is an expectation that some representation at least of the Vanderbilt interest will be elected to the Union Pacific Board of Directors.

The prediction of Vanderbilt control of the Union Pacific property is not new. It was heard and vouched for semi-officially just before the annual meeting last May; but there suddenly arose some obstacle to the plans that were then undoubtedly arranged.

It is declared that Vanderbilt control could have been announced before this time except for the fact that it was considered inadvisable to have it known pending Congressional readjustments of the Union Pacific Government debt. It was argued that the knowledge that Vanderbilt millions were invested in the property would have invited savage opposition to any liberal settlement.

The value of the Union Pacific property to the Vanderbilts has lately been made very clear by their Vanderbilts themselves. The latter brought about a close alliance between it and their Chicago and Northwestern Company. This alliance is of importance beyond any other transaction in the railway world during recent years. By it the Vanderbilts obtain for themselves a complete transcontinental line—their rails extending from ocean to ocean. But such an alliance, if it be not backed by a proprietary interest in the Union Pacific Company, would be likely to last only a little while. There is, therefore, a strong probability of reason in the now widely discussed of the open announcement of a Union Pacific investment soon to be made.

The Vanderbilts have their grip, too, on the Chicago and Alton Company, by the use of which system they can reach Kansas City and St. Louis, which conditions account for the recent declaration by a Gould authority that the Missouri Pacific would not recognize any Western railroad association which indorsed the Union-Pacific Northwest alliance. Neither of those roads operates in Missouri Pacific territory, and Wall-street has wondered why their alliance should worry Mr. Gould. The likelihood that the Alton is to be tied on to the other two is what disturbs Mr. Gould. He does not want Vanderbilt competition in Missouri Pacific territory, and his present opposition is a bluff to try to make a deal by which the Alton road will not be used against him. It is believed that some time ago he discovered the big Vanderbilt interest in Union Pacific, and has ever since been anxious to make some dicker with it.

THE TIME CONFERENCE.

The semi-yearly meeting of the General Railroad Time Conference was held at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. The organization, as was shown by the report of its Executive Committee, has now a membership of 172 railways, operating 124,000 miles of road. Eighty-six companies were represented yesterday.

The presiding officer was H. S. Haines, the General Manager of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, who, in his address, spoke of the relations which existed between the railway companies and the labor unions which controlled the larger part of their employes. He compared the discipline necessarily preserved in the great railway companies to that of the army, and declared that as the importance of each individual position increased, so much the more right would have to be the discipline demanded. In this connection he said:

"A resistance to restraint and reproof, a mutinous tendency, a disposition to oppose the interests of the company in matters indifferent to the employe, have been, I fear, encouraged by labor organizations, to the overthrow of the best pecuniary, moral, and social welfare of their members. If this spirit is to prevail, a maintenance of that discipline will be increased, which is as essential for their own safety as for the protection of the lives of our passengers and the property of our stockholders."

He spoke of the necessity of weeding out the inefficient in all branches of employment and then continued:

"How to do this with the opposition of labor unions, which are better organized than we are, is a subject well worth our consideration and one which we have got to face sooner or later, whether we like to or not. I would suggest, then, that the rapid absorption of outsiders into the railroad ranks shall cease, and after all questions of wages shall have been approximately adjusted, whether by arbitration or by the natural supply and demand, the time, in my opinion, will have arrived to determine the relations between a railroad corporation and the only employes, which give the best results of their labor to themselves, to the company, and to the public."

Concerning the Inter-State Commerce Commission he said:

"The determination on the part of politicians to insure competition has but proved the truth of Stephenson's assertion that where competition is possible combination is probable; the promotion of pools has hastened the absorption of the weaker by the stronger corporations, and the time is approaching when one of two solutions of the railroad transportation problem must be attempted—either a Government management or a territorial division among private corporations."

The Committee on the Standard Code of Train Rules said that the code was now used by 93 companies, 175 lines, or 67,734 miles of road, an increase of 14 roads operating 18,467 miles, since the October meeting. The Car Service Committee requested that definite action should not be taken by the convention until the meeting next autumn upon the committee's previous recommendations. They were to the effect that instead of the railroad companies paying three-quarters of a cent a mile while using cars they should substitute a rate of 10 cents a day whether the cars are in use or not, and when the cars are in use to add a rate of one-half of a cent a mile. The convention will decide upon this important matter at its next meeting.

Then it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Mr. Haines President under a suspension of the rules, and these gentlemen were chosen as the other officers:

First Vice President—James McCrea, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; Second Vice President—H. F. Royce, General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific lines; General Superintendent Missouri River Section—W. F. Allen of the *Railway Guide*; Executive Committee—H. Stanley Goodwin, General Eastern Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railway, and J. G. Metcalf, General Manager of the Louisville and Nashville Railway; Members of the Committee on the Code of Standard Train Rules—J. T. Harahan, General Manager of the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Railway, and H. Walters, General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The convention will meet again the second Wednesday of next October in this city.

THE READING CHANGES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At the meeting of the Reading Board of Managers to-day Messrs. George F. Baer, Stephen A. Caldwell, and Samuel Shipley resigned, and Thomas Dolan, Henry G. Gibson, and A. A. McLeod, Vice President and General Manager, were elected to fill the vacancies. This was a surprise. It was not decided upon until late yesterday. This was not the plan at first proposed, but those who were first asked to resign refused to do so, it is said, and that made this change necessary, as there is no quarrelling with Directors.

Mr. Baer will continue his confidential relations as counsel and manager of the Reading Iron Company, and Mr. Shipley and Mr. Caldwell will not relinquish their active interest in the road.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Caldwell says:

"It has been suggested to me that for various reasons it is desirable that Mr. McLeod, Vice President and General Manager, should have a seat in the Board of Managers. I heartily concur in this view, and think it would be for the best interests of the company that he should be in the board, and to accomplish this result I cheerfully tender my resignation."

At the conclusion of the meeting the Board of Managers of the railroad company and the Reading Coal and Iron Company managers came together. Messrs. Corbin and Shipley withdrew from the board, and Messrs. Dolan and Gibson were elected in their places.

It seems more likely than ever that the fifth member of the voting trust will be Henry C. Gibson. Mr. Corbin, it is believed here, will continue as President, despite all rumors to the contrary and the apparent significance of Mr. McLeod's election as Director, until the expiration of the voting trust. He has all along said that he only wanted five years, but from present indications it is believed that he will be re-elected.

There are some persons who argue that the present compromise is only a truce, but it does not seem probable that Mr. Corbin would have made a compromise that is only temporary. As Mr. Gibson and Mr. Caldwell uphold exactly the same interest, there is no gain to the new party by the election of the former and the resignation of the latter. Mr. Dolan is practically their only representative, and Corbin, it is believed here, has a firmer grip on the management than ever.

HUNTINGTON MADE PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company was held here to-day. The meeting was called at 10 o'clock and did not adjourn until after 3 this afternoon. The following Directors were elected: C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, Thomas E. Stillman, E. H. Hobbard, A. N. Towne, J. C. Stubbs, R. R. Miller, Jr., S. T. Gage, W. F. Huntington, and W. H. Brown. The new Board of Directors met and elected officers as follows: President—C. P. Huntington; First Vice-President—C. F. Crocker; Second Vice President—A. N. Towne; Third Vice President—J. C. Stubbs.

In his address accepting the office of President, Huntington declared the interests of the road would be as true to the interests of the company in the future as in the past. He declared the road, if properly managed, could be made to advance the best interests of the State, and that, too, without doing an injustice to its owners. Nor their interests could not be better served than by building branches into all the beautiful valleys of California and other States and Territories through which the lines had been extended. He closed his address by enjoining the officers of the company not to interfere in political affairs. He said the corporations should not be used to advance the interests of this party or that, or to raise up any one man or pull down another, and this corporation should not be so used henceforth, if the President could prevent it.

TESTING A SAFETY STOP.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—A special train of four cars left the Old Colony station to-day with a party on board to witness the working of a safety appliance for stopping trains, known as the Howell automatic safety stop. This appliance may be used in two ways, as a guard against an open switch—when it is made permanent—or in a portable shape to be used as a danger signal. In the permanent form a piece of steel, hinged, is placed parallel with the track and a few inches from it, about 500 feet from a switch, and is connected by wire with the switch lever so that the opening of the switch the steel rises a few inches, forming a triangle with the hinge as an apex. The engine on each side near the cowcatcher is equipped with a movable rod running vertically, which, when lifted, will open the brake valve. The triangle by its contact raises the rod, the brakes are applied, and the train comes to a stop.

The engineer has to get down from his cab and adjust a spring before the brakes are released. A portable triangle of wood is made for the brakeman's use. It works on the same principle, being clamped on the rail by means of spring bolts.

The test to-day was made on the old Milton Branch of the Old Colony Road, just beyond the Neponset station. It was made first at very slow speed, to show the working of the device. The train then backed down about a quarter of a mile, empty, and ran under full head of steam until it had crossed the automatic stop, coming to a standstill about one hundred and fifty yards away.

The same experiment with the loaded train, at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, being shut off about ten yards from the automatic check, resulted in a stop within a shorter distance. This last stop was made in seventeen seconds.

ACTING ON THE ALTON'S NOTICES.

CHICAGO, April 9.—At to-day's session of the Western Freight Association the notices filed by the Chicago and Alton Road of proposed changes in rates were taken up for consideration. The first was the proposition to reduce the rate on lumber from 18 to 20 cents per hundred pounds between Chicago and Southwestern Missouri River points in order to preserve the Chicago differential against the thirteen-cent rate that has been put into effect by the Stickney Line from St. Paul to those points. The meeting refuse to authorize the reduction, and the Alton at once gave formal notice of its intention to put the ten-cent rate into effect at the expiration of ten days. Thereupon a committee was appointed to take the subject under consideration.

Next on the docket was the Alton's notice that it would hereafter allow shippers on interstate shipments of live stock in common cars an amount equal to the usual car mileage for double the distance hauled. The object of this, it was claimed, must be the illegitimate competition of other roads in making concessions to shippers. Chairmen Midgeley and Faithborn ruled that the Chicago and Alton's notice was out of order. This ruling makes it, for the present, impossible for the Alton to carry out its intention in the matter unless it proposes to do so in open violation of the association agreement.

FROM ROME TO CARTHAGE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 9.—A new railroad line from Rome, north through the towns of Western and Ava in Oneida County, and Leyden, Turin, Martinsburg, and Denmark in Lewis County, to Carthage, Jefferson County, has long been contemplated by capitalists of that region. The road would connect the New-York Central and West Shore lines with the main and leased lines of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road and with the Utica and Black River Road. The length of the new road would be about seventy miles, running for the first twenty-five miles from Rome parallel with the Black River Canal, and for the remainder of the way along the left bank of the Black River.

Public meetings are being held this week along the line of the projected road for the purpose of awakening interest in the undertaking and securing the right of way.

MILLIONS OF ACRES INVOLVED.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 9.—The important land suit brought by Attorney General Hogg, in behalf of the State, against the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, involving the right of the railroad, under the Texas law, to land for construction of sidings and switches, was decided in the District Court of Valvedere County to-day before Judge Kelsoe. Judgment was rendered for the State, the amount of unpatented lands immediately involved being 4,200 acres. The real point in question, now a part of the Southern Pacific, has possession of about 300,000 acres of these lands, while the total amount involved in the decision throughout the State is about 3,000,000 acres.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway at Elkhart, Ind., yesterday the following were elected Directors: D. J. Mackey, William Heitman, John Newell, George Bliss, M. E. Ingalls, C. Vanderbilt, C. M. Depew, C. C. Baldwin, James Stillman, James W. Wadsworth, and Joel F. Freeman. D. J. Mackey was elected President and W. J. Leads of the Mackey system Secretary and Treasurer in place of W. S. Jones. The Southern extension will be pushed at once.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 44,787 tons, against 52,320 for the week previous, a decrease of 16,892 tons, and against 19,856 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 23,931 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 29.4 per cent of the total tonnage, the Pennsylvania lines 24.3, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 14.4, and the Baltimore and Ohio, 11.9.

William L. Scott and J. N. Dubarry were yesterday elected Directors of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Road at the annual meeting of that company in Indianapolis. Reports for 1889 showed gross earnings of $5,950,070 80, an increase of $578,-422 92 over 1888; expenses, $4,705,804 98, an increase of $226,918 32; net earnings, $1,244,465 87. Freight tonnage increased over 10 per cent. The number of passengers decreased 37,756.

M. W. Reeve, George W. Doty, and John W. Whelan, the Commissioners appointed to condemn lands in Union County, N. J., belonging to Henry Lum of Scotland and heirs of Charles W. Taylor, and wanted for the Lehigh Valley Railroad for its roadbed from Roselle to Newark, have finished their labors and awarded Mr. Lum $7,519 for land and damages and the Taylor heirs $490. An appeal will be taken from the award.

Representatives of the jobbing interests at Denver will appear before the managers of the Missouri River-Denver lines in Chicago to-day to secure, if possible, lower rates from Chicago to common Colorado points. The jobbers also object to the recent decision of the Inter-State Commission.

The Inter-State Commission has decided that a railroad company having a running privilege over a portion of another company's tracks cannot be compelled to do a local business between points on the second company's line, such local business being forbidden by the contract between the two roads.

Two opinions were handed down in Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday in the State cases against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company on appeals by the defendants from taxes on gross receipts. They are both in favor of the Commonwealth, one judgment being for $2,377 56, and the other for $1,747 24.

San Francisco dispatches say that Uri Embody and Dr. W. B. Michaels have secured a right of way from Los Angeles, Cal., to San Pedro for a road to compete with the Southern Pacific. It is generally regarded as a Union Pacific scheme.

The General Passenger Agents of the Western roads will meet again in Chicago to-day to make one more effort to reorganize the Western States Passenger Association.

SCHAEFER BEATS IVES.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Schaefer treated the spectators at the billiard match to-night to one of the greatest exhibitions of billiard playing ever made in this city. He ran the necessary number of points when Ives had scored only 52, and did it in such a brilliant fashion as to call out applause from the onlookers again and again. His largest runs were one of 140 and one of 200 points. Ives had little opportunity to do more than hold a cue, but he did that successfully. It was a game in which only one man played.

The afternoon billiard game was between Catton and Heiser, and resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 250 to 169. The game dragged, neither man playing any brilliards of consequence, and at the end of the twenty-fifth inning the score was even, each having 167 points to his credit. But Catton went to the front, and caused the balls around the table for a run of 74. The next inning gave him the game.

POLITICS IN A CLUB.

FRICTION IN THE UNION LEAGUE BECAUSE OF '87.

There seems to be something like an irrepressible conflict in the Union League Club. In the Fall of 1884 there was a hot fight in the club against the indorsement of Blaine, and the strong showing made by the anti-Blaine men was for a long time a very sore point with the more ardent Republicans, who insisted that the body was a distinctively Republican organization, and therefore had no room for Democrats or independents. This feeling was kept alive and strengthened by newspaper paragraphs that appeared from time to time after Mr. Cleveland's election, and when shortly after his inauguration one of these paragraphs went to the length of asserting that an organized effort would be made to fill the club with Democrats the ultra Republicans deemed the time had arrived for making a formal protest against the admission to membership of any other than orthodox adherents of the G. O. P.

Accordingly a preamble and resolutions to this sentiment was presented and adopted at a meeting held on April 9, 1885. Here is the resolution in full:

Whereas, An impression may be entertained from the action of the club at the last meeting, touching the election of Democratic candidates, in instituting inquiries into the political standing and antecedents of applicants for admission, that the club has to some extent receded from its position as a distinctively Republican club; be it therefore, for the purpose of preventing and correcting any such impression, hereby resolved that the club affirms and declares its adhesion to the resolution of 1880, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the club expresses the hope that the Committee on Admissions will not report for admission the name of any person whose views on public matters do not in their opinion agree with those of the Republican Party as heretofore expressed.

That action was expected to settle the controversy for all time, and, indeed, it had the effect of quieting matters for a while. There was no organized opposition to the indorsement of Harrison in 1888, but recent events indicate that the conflict was not dead, but slumbering. It appears to be a fact that there are not many Democrats in the club; but that the independent element is pretty strong is equally apparent, and there is also reason to believe that there is a serious division of sentiment among Republican members on the tariff question. The various dissatisfied elements combined at the last election for officers of the club in January, and made a fight against the regular nominees for members of the Executive Committee and Committee on Admissions. The result was the election of all the independent nominees. That movement, it is now charged by the ultra Republicans, was the beginning of a systematic effort to get the resolution given above, and it must be admitted that circumstances appear to justify the assertion.

Since the election, it is said, sustained pressure has been brought to bear on the Committee on Admissions to admit several candidates of doubtful Republicanism, more especially Mr. John Sinclair, a produce merchant, and an ex-Mayor of Brooklyn. Mr. Sinclair is a Scotchman by birth, and his opponents assert that he cast his first vote as a naturalized citizen of this country for Mr. Cleveland. On the other hand, the friends of the gentleman claim that he is a Republican, but a supporter of Mr. Cleveland on account of the latter's position on the tariff question. The ultra Republicans claim that there is no division in the Committee on Admissions, yet they admit the significant fact that the committee has decided to refrain from admitting any applicants for membership until it can secure an expression from the club as to whether the resolution of April, 1885, shall be construed according to the letter.

At the same time another effort in the same direction is making, it would appear, independently of the committee, as is witnessed by the following notice posted on the bulletin:

Notice is hereby given that the following resolution will be presented at the April meeting of the Union League Club and recommended for adoption:

Whereas, This club has entire confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Committee on Admissions in judging of the qualifications of candidates for membership subject to the requirements of the articles of association and the by-laws, therefore,

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore adopted at meetings of the club in relation to the duties of the Committee on Admissions, or are calculated to influence its actions, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

Dated New-York, April 8, 1890.

ROBERT W. GILBERT.

This resolution, which it will be seen, aims at nothing else than the repeal of the resolution of 1885, will be considered at the meeting of the club called for this evening. Mr. Gilbert, who is a lawyer of the club, can be charged by his opponents that he is an out-and-out Democrat, thoughly if that be the case, it remains to be explained, as he is a young man, how he secured admission to the club.

The Committee on Admissions consists of J. Adriance Bush, Chairman; Francis D. Lecompte, Thomas H. Hood, Simeon Baldwin, Walter A. Pease, Horace M. Ruggles, Henry T. Carey, W. Hart Smith, James T. Swift, William Brookfield, William A. Pomeroy, Francis H. Leggett, Jr., S. Dexter Tiffany, Frederick Hatch, and Charles F. Smillie. The five last named were elected by the independent movement in January last. All of the members of the committee are said to be Republicans. There are about 400 names on the list of applicants for membership, and the committee will adopt the practice for several years to admit only about forty new members each year to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations.

DOCTORS AT DINNER.

MEMBERS OF THE BELLEVUE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION HAVE A FESTIVE TIME.

Four years ago the graduates of Bellevue Hospital, numbering several hundreds of the most reputable and many of the most famous physicians and surgeons practicing in this city, formed an Alumni association. Last evening some two hundred attended their first Alumni banquet at the Hotel Brunswick. Dr. Richard Kalish, the Alumni President, presided. A few of the many eminent men of medicine who surrounded him were Dr. L. A. Sayre, Dr. W. H. Draper, Dr. A. L. Loomis, Dr. George Shrady, Dr. W. S. Jenkins, Dr. E. J. Janeway, Dr. A. D. Smith, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. A. L. Banney, and Dr. Charles Phelps.

Among the guests who had not an M. D. suffixed to their names were the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur and Lawyer Frank Loomis.

The speeches were of the charming kind that are better designated as "remarks." Dr. William H. Draper related interesting reminiscences of Bellevue. Dr. Alfred L. Loomis responded to "The Doctors of Bellevue Who Have Died in the Discharge of Their Duty." The Rev. Dr. MacArthur responded to "The Parson," and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis to "Progressive Medicine." "The Law" was eulogized by Frank Loomis, and Dr. Austin Flint spoke in highest praise of "Bellevue Hospital in its Relation to Medical Education." H. H. Porter spoke for "The Commissioners of Charity and Correction," and Charles B. Alexander for "The Patient." "The Press" was responded to by Chester S. Lord, and Dr. William M. Polk paid a tribute to "The Trained Nurse."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

HAMBURG, April 9.—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw steamer Augusta Victoria, having been fitted with new three-blade screws instead of the four blades hitherto used, averaged a speed of 20 knots (equal to 23 miles) an hour during an eight hours' trial. This change to three-blade screws will bring her speed, it is expected, up to that of the Columbia.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Emin Relief Committee has received a cable dispatch from Zanzibar stating that a letter has been received there from Dr. Peters, dated "Kamassia, westward of Lake Barrings, Jan. 20," in which the doctor said that he and Lieut. Tiedemann were well.

The crops in Prussia are mostly in good condition. The winter caused little damage.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The Czar has abandoned the idea of visiting Denmark this year and will go instead to his Schpoin estates in Poland.

PARIS, April 9.—All the powers recognize the blockade of the Dahomian coast by France.

TO LOOK INTO MURRAY'S CHARGES.

The Committee on Resolutions of the County Democracy's County Committee will hold a meeting in a day or two to select the time and place for the investigation which it will make into the charges made by Police Justice Murray against Police Justice Power. The investigation will be public, and it may be a decidedly interesting affair.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

J. W. Warren, aged fifty-five years, late of Deerfield, Mass., committed suicide at his home in Chesterfield County, Va., Tuesday night by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Monetary troubles caused the act. He leaves a family, including a daughter who had been married only one week.

A freight train on the Erie Railroad broke in two at Otisville, seven miles west of Middletown, N. Y., yesterday morning, and, running together, caused a bad wreck. The cars ran into the Winter Hotel, carrying away the piazza. No one was hurt.

Sheriff Vaughn arrested Micah W. Norton at North New-Portland, Me., Tuesday night on a charge of having shot his housekeeper, Annie Cooley. The preliminary trial is to be held at North New-Portland on Friday.

The Trustees of Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, met in Springfield, Mass., yesterday and confirmed the election of Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Billings Mead, widow of the Rev. S. Mead, as President.

George Perkins of East Line, Herkimer County, N. Y., fired Tuesday from blood poisoning caused by a bullet wound in his thigh. Perkins accidentally shot himself while handling a revolver last Friday.

The Lake Erie Transportation Company dispatched its first steamer of the season from Buffalo Tuesday night, and on Thursday the Lorain and Missouri River pools.

The Dominion House of Commons has rejected Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment in favor of free trade by a vote of 97 to 68.

HOW TO GOVERN CITIES

THE PROBLEM BEFORE THE UNITARIAN CLUB.

PROF. HART OF HARVARD TELLS SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES AND HINTS AT POSSIBLE REMEDIES.

The April meeting and dinner of the Unitarian Club of New-York was held at Sherry's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, last evening. J. Warren Rhoades presided, and 100 covers were laid. After the dinner had been discussed the members applied their minds to a serious social question, or what on this occasion amounted to a social series of questions—"The Problems of Large Cities."

The first speaker was Albert Bushnell Hart, Assistant Professor of American History at Harvard University. The address was illustrated by a number of diagrams. In introducing Prof. Hart, President Rhoades said the Unitarian Club must not forget, even in the delights of social intercourse, that it had a mission to perform. "This club," he said, "is in favor of tariff reform, of ballot reform, of civil service reform, of reforms that tend to make men nobler, braver, and more true."

Prof. Hart said: "Perhaps the three greatest cities of all ages, regarding eminence alone, have been Athens, Paris, and Boston. But the greatest men identified with these cities preferred to be born elsewhere. Plato, Napoleon, and John Sullivan were not natives. There is a steady increase in the proportion of American population residing in large cities. Half our large cities, however, are in the eleven Atlantic coast States. Now, when our National Government was founded it was made for a large number of rural communities in the thirteen original States. Then there were only six towns of over 8,000 population. Now there are 250 of these, containing about one-quarter of the whole number of inhabitants. In New-York City there will be a population of 2,000,000 in ten years—2,000,000 individual problems of City Government, each insoluble to his neighbors and not altogether clear to himself.

"Then comes Philadelphia, at which we are sometimes inclined to laugh. Nevertheless, in her commercial and social activity she compares favorably with Berlin or Vienna. Brooklyn is anomalous. With a great water front, she cannot be called a commercial city. Her great population, however, has built up a social life of its own. Chicago is rapidly growing, bustling, energetic, and for myself I resolve that she can never be the most important city in the Union. Now, the difficulty in managing the affairs of these cities comes partly from their rapid growth. A charter is outgrown before it is fairly dry. It is always necessary to provide for wants not yet felt. The surplus of births over deaths, the influx of rural population, and the immigration of foreigners are constantly swelling the city population. In 1880 there were 478,000 persons of foreign birth in the city of New-York. Probably there are now 650,000. The proportion of foreign-born citizens in Boston in 1881 was 34, in New-York 40, in San Francisco 45.

A community in good condition ought to be able to assimilate and absorb of foreigners at least one-half of its native population. But taking these figures for 1885—I am unable to get later ones because of the inexcusable failure of your New-York Legislature to provide for a census of the State in 1885—you must note that of your 40 per cent. of foreigners in New-York, nine-tenths are adults, and of your 60 per cent. of native-born citizens only one-third are adults. Even in Boston the number of adult foreigners is equal to that of adult natives. Moreover, not seven persons out of ten can go back two generations without finding an ancestor not born in America. It follows that in your large cities the foreign element really holds political domination.

"In some of our Southern cities, like Charleston, S. C., and Nashville, Tenn., as many as nine-tenths of the population are native-born. But here we have a colored population to deal with—in Charleston 60 per cent, in Wilmington, Del., 60 per cent. If there is any Southern gentleman present, I would like to have him explain why it is that this element exercises so little influence for evil in those States. One curious feature of immigration is the surplus of women over men. In Boston, in 1885, two American women out of 100 could not find American-born husbands. Thirteen foreign-born women could not find foreign-born husbands.

"In Philadelphia there are 140,000 houses used for dwellings. In New-York there are only 70,000. This does not indicate a very wholesome condition of things here, for Memphis, Tenn., has an average of only five persons to a house and is notoriously unhealthy. You have here an area of 22 square miles to every 1,000 population. Your island is swept on every side by the winds of Heaven. Pittsburg, on the other hand, has only one and a quarter acres of park for her whole population. Badly-paved streets are one of your greatest evils. They are destructive to animals, destructive to vehicles, and destructive to public convenience. Slowness in making repairs is very bad. The street car is a great source of difficulty, but it is probably a necessary evil.

"The time will come, however, when we shall insist on one of these things: A revaluation of farms to the street point basis, will adopt a fair interest on money invested, the maximum of comfort for the present fares paid by passengers, or some arrangement whereby the excess of profit shall go into the public treasury. Perhaps you think that electric cars will solve the problem of transit. Where I live we have the benefit of such service and the people would all prefer horse cars. You need improved terminal facilities for your steamboats. New-York seems to go on the theory that no same person will ever want to enter and leave the city on the same day. Your roads from the South and West, as well as from Long Island, must eventually end on Manhattan Island.

"New-York's assessed valuation is $1,552,000,000, or $800 per capita. Boston's is $764,000,000, or $1,100 per capita. And the little city of Brookline, in Massachusetts, has a per capita wealth of $2,400. Your debt is ahead of Boston, but other cities have proportionate wealth is behind theirs. But, to sum it up briefly and come to moral problems, New-York is not doing her duty. There is much talk about the ignorance of a foreign population. But you can't find a shipload of immigrants at Castle Garden the average of whose intelligence is not higher than that of the negroes of South Carolina, or of the White Mountaineers of Kentucky. The great trouble about foreigners is the tendency of some of them to form colonies and live by themselves. I think we should do all we can to have a compelling school system, so that his children are educated in English.

"The bad government of cities springs from, first, State interference; second, inefficient administration, and, third, intentional mismanagement. Our cities would be much better governed if the responsibility rested entirely on themselves. People have come to expect much more from a change of charter than from a change of heart. Even limitations of debt are an evil, and not a benefit. The trouble is that a vast and complicated business is left to be carried on by men of inferior ability. Extravagance is prevalent. When President Arthur pointed out that $11,000,000 of the proposed expenditure in a River and Harbor bill was needless, a venerable Senator thought it sufficient answer to say that this was only 5 per cent of the whole amount appropriated by the vetoed bill. So the amount of money stolen from New-York City may be only a small percentage of the city's whole income. The curse is perpetually carrying into local politics issues which have no earthly connection with local affairs. The latter should be regarded as worthy of separate attention. This is true in Paris, in Berlin, in London, in Glasgow, and eventually will be done in the great cities of America."

Mr. Lewis G. Janes of Brooklyn was the next speaker. He expressed his regret that ex-Mayor Seth Low, President of Columbia College, was not present to give his practical experiences. He recalled the subscription for a monument to William M. Tweed in this city, and suggested that if the money had not yet been expended it be used in putting up a statue, in the vicinity of the new Court House and the Sheriff's office, with the head of Tweed, the body of a sphinx, and the legend, "What are you going to do about it?" He was convinced that the caucus as well as the boss must be gotten rid of, and favored supplementing the American ballot system by a plan of properly-supervised voting for the nomination of candidates within the respective parties.

After Prof. Robert Foster had treated the educational side of the question a vote of thanks was tendered to all the speakers and the meeting adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Bennett's lunch room in the Potter Building on Nassau-street was discovered last evening about 8 o'clock. The damage to furniture and fixtures was about $200 and to the building about $100. A representative of Mr. Bennett's said that the location of the fire showed it to have resulted from the carelessness of some employe in not turning off the gas under the coffee boiler and leaving some combustible material near it.

A fire at Linesville, Crawford County, Penn., Tuesday, destroyed nine frame buildings, including the *Weekly Herald* office, Moses's clothing store, Graf's billiard room, Stockton & Fauset's insurance office, and Brown & Sheakley's harness shop. The loss was about $20,000 and insurance $11,500. The fire was of incendiary origin.

D. Appleton & Sons, book publishers, occupying a portion of the building 88 to 92 Franklin-street, Boston, owned by J. Montgomery Sears, had their stock damaged by smoke and water yesterday morning. The stock was insured. H. M. Peyser, glove importer, will lose about $1,000. This stock was also insured.

The Beckwith Block, corner of Algoma and Main streets, Oshkosh, Wis., was gutted by fire at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was occupied by several firms. The loss is about $60,000. The building was owned by Jackson & Thompson, attorneys, who are fully insured.

A large barn belonging to Judge Oliver H. Perry of Woodstock, Conn., was burned Tuesday night, entailing assessing a large number of horse cattle and stock, with a quantity of hay, farming tools, &c. Cause, incendiary. Loss over $3,000; well insured.

The United States Rolling Stock Company's shops, except the wood department, at Decatur, Ala., caught fire at 7 o'clock last evening. Two hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The loss will be about $150,000.

A FLOOD AT JOHNSTOWN.

WATER STANDING FOUR FEET DEEP IN THE STREETS.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—A special from Johnstown, Penn., says: "A large part of the town is flooded, but at 7 o'clock the highest point seems to have been reached. The water has been running over the banks of the Conemaugh ever since noon, and the whole borough of Woodvale is now flooded to a depth of from two to four feet.

"In one section about twenty dwellings are under water, and two Oklahomas have been floated from their foundations. The large cross dormitory in this borough is surrounded by water, but no serious damage is expected. About 6 o'clock the water began flowing in Market-street from the Conemaugh, and at the point has been filled up to a height of about nine feet, a basin has been created, which is now filling up. Some twenty or thirty dwellings are here, and the lower stories will all be inundated. The water is about a foot deep in both streets around the clubhouse, and the Morrell House is surrounded by about three feet of water.

"Part of the Poplar-street bridge is gone and the Cambria bridge has been washed away, and there is no communication with the south side of the city except by way of the railroad bridge. The ground is gradually washing away where the stone wall fell in on the banks of the Stony Creek this morning, and it is feared the foundations of a number of dwellings may give way. Even the Cambria mills have been closed. This flood was caused by the heavy rains last night. The Pennsylvania Railroad embankment near Bridge No. 6 was badly washed away, and one track carried into the river. The worst is probably over for the time."

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE CLOSE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—The Spring race meeting here closed this afternoon, the races being run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Vattell won, with Regardless second and Peanut third. Time—1.03¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Maggie B. won, with Skobeloff second and Harry Ireland third. Time—1.20.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Puente won, with Miss Frances second and Schoolgirl third. Time—1.03.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Ormie won, with Ruby second and Jack Cooke third. Time—1.29.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tudor won, with Buckler second and Bonnie King third. Time—1.49¾.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 9.—The Northampton and Pytchley Hunt Spring meeting opened to-day. The race for the Althorp Park Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Lord Hastings's b. f. Jessamy, by Bend Brummel, out of Jessica. Mr. Abington's br. c. Maquesas, by Uncas, out of Kalserin, was second, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's blk. c. Scaird, by Uncas, out of Hiserta, third. There were six starters.

The race for Earl Spencer's Plate, five furlongs, for all ages, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's three-year-old Lactantius, 9st. Dame Margaret second and Scotia third. There were eight starters.

NO CABLE FOR THIS ROAD.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to grant a permit under which the company could lay a cable. He holds that the substitution of a cable for the present motive power would be practically the taking and occupation of the street beyond the use and occupation to which it is entitled as a mere street surface railroad, and that such taking and use cannot be authorized by the Legislature without the consent of the local authorities. He further declares that the application does not differ materially from the previous application of the company, and that the decision of the Court of Appeals in that matter has settled the question. If an intimated that a new charter will be necessary to enable the company to lay its cable.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

M. O. Baignel & Co., paper dealers of Philadelphia, against whom a number of suits have been entered during the past few days in the courts, have made an assignment to J. Warren Coulston. It is understood that the liabilities of the firm will amount to over $100,000, although the members of the firm claim that the assets will fully cover all indebtedness. The failure is attributed to the steadily decreasing prices of paper.

The bank of Fort Morgan, Col., has made an assignment, with $50,000 liabilities. The assets are reported in the neighborhood of $30,000.

IN HONOR OF APPOMATTOX.

GEN. SHERMAN SPEAKS TO THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT VETERANS.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox was observed last evening by the veteran members of the Twenty-third Regiment with a reception tendered to Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. Horace Porter, and the Brooklyn members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The reception was held at the rooms of the Brooklyn Art Association in Montague-street, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion.

Gen. Porter was obliged to send his regrets. Gen. Sherman was the first of the others to arrive, and as soon as he got his coat and hat off he was shown up to one of the handsomest. Among the other guests present were Gen. J. E. Pinto, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Admiral Braine, Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. James McLeer, Col. John W. Partridge, Col. F. S. Benson, Col. E. F. Gauk, Mayor Chapin, Col. A. D. Baird, Major J. M. Harbeck, Col. C. M. Anchester, and Lieut. Howard M. Smith. The veterans' committee which arranged the affair consisted of Alfred C. Barnes, Dr. G. H. E.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

All the heads of the city departments were present at the conference in the Mayor's office yesterday to discuss the bills affecting the city now pending before the Legislature. The list of bills had been increased, and the special reports on the bills affecting their particular departments, but none of these reports were ready. Many of the bills, however, were discussed, but no definite action was taken, to a reporter Mayor Grant said. The next conference was asked to have their reports ready for presentation at another meeting to be held on Friday.

Among the securities sold on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday were 28 shares of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, at 193½; 10 shares of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company, at 331½; 7 shares of the Consumers' Ice Company, at 50½; 6 shares of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, at 561; 100 shares of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, at 41; 22 shares of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, at 10; 100 shares of the Standard Oil Trust, at 166½; 2 shares of the Home Lee Bank Note Company, at 35.

John Eisenwinter, a German tailor, forty-nine years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in his apartments at 198 Avenue A yesterday morning. He had been suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart for a long time, and was despondent in consequence. Yesterday morning he sent his wife and their only child out on an errand, kissing them affectionately as they went out. When they returned, an hour later, Eisenwinter was hanging to a nail over the door. He was cut down, but life was extinct.

The supervisor of the *City Record* yesterday filed in the Department of Public Works the specifications for printed or lithographed forms, letter and note heads, envelopes, pamphlets, &c., needed by the courts and city departments, and with them an immense number of samples, sufficient to keep the printing offices in work for weeks. Bids for the work are to be opened in the Mayor's office at noon on Saturday, the 19th inst.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening by a number of members of the Harvard Club at the clubhouse, in Twenty-second-street, to Mr. Alfred W. Street, who has lately been appointed United States Consul at Coaticook, Canada. Mr. Street has served the club as its Superintendent ever since it established itself in permanent quarters, and has been very popular with the members.

George H. Pell, the bank wrecker, was down here yesterday in the company of Deputy United States Marshal Cooper. It was said that there had been some misunderstanding about Mr. Pell's bondsmen continuing on his bond, but that the difficulty had been adjusted. Pell comes up for examination before United States Commissioner Shields.

The New-York Baptist Sunday School Union will hold its tenth public meeting at the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first-street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Russell H. Connell of Philadelphia will deliver an address on "The Sunday School as a Missionary Agency," and there will be a musical programme.

Coroner Levy held an inquest yesterday in the case of Henry Heppner, the burglar who, on the morning of March 29, was shot and killed by Abraham Marks, whose tailor's shop at 146 East Fifteenth-street he was endeavoring to enter through a rear window. The jury exonerated Marks from all blame in the matter.

Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M., will hold its next regular stated communication tonight in the Austin Room, Masonic Temple. The second degree will be conferred, R. W. Brother George L. Montague acting as Senior Deacon. The Master, C. W. Jackson, extends an invitation to all Master Masons.

Ambrose Snow and Samuel Harding were yesterday re-elected Commissioners of Pilots to serve two years at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. There was no opposition to them. Every two years since 1868 Mr. Snow has been elected to the place, and Mr. Harding has served since 1878.

The committee managing the People's Free Sunday Concerts will adopt a new method in distributing tickets for the concert next Sunday, in order to reach a new field on the west side of the city. Tickets will be given to employes of half a dozen dry goods houses and two or three factories.

The trial of the suit of Dr. Calvin S. May to recover $1,575 from Vernon K. Stevenson for medical services rendered his wife was brought to a sudden close yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Daly. Mr. Stevenson offered $500 in settlement, and Dr. May took up his offer.

Two entertainments will be given in the Sunday school room of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Broadway and West Sixty-eighth-street, to-night and to-morrow night. The programme for this evening consists of tableaus and music, for to-morrow evening music by a quartet and readings.

As the first death by the new method of execution is soon to take place, a fresh attempt is to be made to realistic wax group at the Eden Musée called "Execution by Electricity." Kemmler of Buffalo, who is to be the first subject, is reproduced in wax from a photograph.

Judge Arnoux, at the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, yesterday offered a resolution, which was adopted, condemning as a most dangerous measure the "Lissner" bill now before the Legislature. The resolution will be sent to the Albany legislators.

By the will of Louis Lippman, which was filed yesterday, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews each will receive $500.

The New-York Schoolmasters' Association will meet in Prof. Drisler's room, Columbia College, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. Dr. E. W. Given will present a paper on "The Higher Province of the Academic Teacher."

A meeting of the Westchester Walking Club will be held at Astoria Ferry, foot of East Ninety-second-street, on Sunday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Warren Van Benschoten of New-Rochelle, who was recently arrested to pay alimony to his wife, Mary, and who, failing to do so, was ordered under arrest by Judge Dykman, has avoided the order of the court by retiring to the quiet precincts of New-Jersey, and at last accounts was oscillating between Hoboken and Weehawken. His brother, Erwin Van Benschoten, is meanwhile attending to Warren's business as Treasurer, &c., of the New-Rochelle Gas Company, and no attention is being paid to Judge Dykman's order. If Warren shows himself in New-York again he will be promptly arrested for contempt of court.

The strike of the journeymen painters of Yonkers for more wages and less work still continues. Those having painting done have released the bosses from their contracts and employed New-York painters to do the work. The strikers spend their time in holding meetings, lounging about the streets, and trying to prevent out-of-town painters from taking their places. The bosses say they would willingly give the increase in wages, about $3 50 per week, to some of their men, but others cannot earn $1 50 a day. The strikers demand the same wages for all, which the bosses consider unreasonable.

The will of the late James R. Gibson, formerly a merchant in this city, who died at his country home at Montrose on the 26th of last month, was filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court at White Plains yesterday. He left his estate, valued at $50,000, to his eleven children and appointed Hanson G. Gibson, William C. Gibson, and Mrs. Jane G. Phelps his executors.

Martin T. Whalen, aged twenty-two and single, was struck by a locomotive and killed on the New-Haven Railroad yesterday afternoon near Pelhamville. He only escaped being burned to death last Saturday night by jumping from a two-story window of Mr. Bretherton's burning house in Pelhamville.

Special evangelistic services are being held every evening this week in the Sing Sing Presbyterian church.

NEW-JERSEY.

Michael Ford and Thomas Barry, two members of a gang of young desperadoes, who for the past year have terrorized the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Elizabethport, were yesterday sentenced by Judge McCormick to two years in State prison. A companion, Patrick Keenan, was given five months in the county jail.

The suit of Theodore Ball against the Erie Railroad for $40,000 damages for injuries sustained in a collision near the Bergen Tunnel two years ago was concluded yesterday in the Circuit Court at Newark, before Judge Depue. The jury returned a verdict for $25,000 for the plaintiff. The railroad company will appeal.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Red Bank Methodist Episcopal Church has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Arthur A. Patterson; Vice-President—Mrs. Joseph Wood; Secretary—Miss Jennie Evans; Treasurer—Mrs. William E. Venable.

An unknown man, aged about fifty, and supposed from his appearance to be a tramp, was struck by a train near Cranford on the Central Railroad yesterday. He was taken unconscious to the Elizabeth Hospital, where he died last night.

Terence Hickey of New-Brunswick, a twelve-year-old boy, was sent to the City Hospital in this place yesterday suffering from lockjaw. His trouble is due to nervous prostration, caused by cigarette smoking.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS INTERCEPTED.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 9.—Another capture of ten Chinese was made early this morning. They were entering the harbor in a fisherman's boat from Lower California about 2 o'clock, when they were stopped by customs officers on guard at Ballast Point at the entrance to the harbor. The boat was owned by J. E. Williams, who is also in custody.

The Chinamen captured this morning are supposed to be those embarked by the steamer Newport from the steamer City of Peking in San Francisco Harbor March 25, and taken by the Newport to Ensenada, Lower California. Twenty-seven Chinese who now in custody have been captured since March 1.

FOUR MURDERERS HANGED.

PHILIPSBURG, Penn., April 9.—Alfred Anderson was hanged this morning for the murder of Clara Price, a young woman of seventeen, on Nov. 27 last.

EASTON, Penn., April 9.—William A. Barthalomew was hanged in the jail here this morning for the murder of Aaron W. Dilliard, near Bearsville, Northampton County, Sept. 6, 1888. Mrs. Dilliard was a party to the crime, and is now in the Western Penitentiary on a life sentence.

WAYNESBURG, Penn., April 9.—Zach Taylor, condemned for the murder of William McCausland, the Allegheny drover, was hanged at 11:12 o'clock this morning. On the scaffold he reiterated his innocence of the crime.

EBENSBURG, Penn., April 9.—Charles Carter, who murdered John Matthews, was hanged in the County Jail here this afternoon. Carter was a negro twenty-two years old. The trouble grew out of a quarrel about a white girl, and Carter shot Matthews.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Alluding to Chauncey M. Depew's insinuation that convicts in the Georgia camps are oftentimes treated badly, Gov. McKinney to-day said;

"The law provides that the convicts who are hired out to work on railroads shall be provided with proper clothing and food and shall have good accommodations, and when a camp there is a surgeon, who is appointed by the Governor, who not only attends the sick but is required to inspect the food furnished the convicts, and whenever a convict is punished the punishment is inflicted in the presence of the surgeon, in order that the convict may not be inhumanly treated. Of course they are frequently lashed, and that is nothing more than is done in the public schools, for teachers frequently whip the pupils, and sometimes severely."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following changes have been ordered in the Medical Department: Major J. V. Lauderdale, from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Ontario, New-York, changing places with Capt. J. O. Skinner; Capt. H. O. Farley from Fort Wayne, Michigan, to Fort Mason, California; Capt. R. G. Burton from Davids Island, New-York, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Capt. W. E. Hopkins from Fort Mason, California, to Fort Columbus, New-York; Capt. William Stephenson from Fort Verde, Arizona, to Davids Island, New-York; First Lieut. Charles Wilcox from Fort Columbus, New-York, to Fort Bowie, Arizona.

Orders have been issued for the final inspection of the cruiser Charleston, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, preparatory to her going into active service as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. The inspection will probably be made this week, and the vessel will soon after start on her cruise along the Pacific coast, going as far south as Valparaiso.

Chief Engineer R. B. Hine and Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman have been detached from duty at the Quintard Iron Works, New-York, and ordered to duty at the Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Penn., in connection with the machinery of the Concord.

Col. H. L. Abbott, Col. C. P. Comstock, and Lieut. Col. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, have been appointed a board to meet in New-York City to examine Second Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, for promotion.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Post Chaplain Henry Clicquoy, four months; First Lieut. S. W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, three months; Lieut. L. P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry, one month's extension.

Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers.

Paymaster George H. Read has been granted a six months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States.

The resignation of First Lieut. Irving Hale, Corps of Engineers, has been accepted, to take effect April 1, 1890.

Capt. John M. Newell, Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to examination for retirement.

The training ship Jamestown arrived at Norfolk Tuesday evening from Port Royal, S. C.

Capt. M. W. Wood, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to duty at Fort Meade, S. D.

Thirty colored recruits have been ordered to the cavalry.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Cattle were in active demand to-day. Exporters were after them, as were buyers for the local and Eastern markets, and from the start the competition was of the sharpest. As a result higher prices prevailed. There was no class of Cattle for which it was not possible to squeeze out some advance, while the more attractive sorts generally sold 10@15c higher, as much as scarcely any of the same kind sold last Thursday. Inferior prices of Cows and Bulls were in active demand, and there was free trading in stockers and feeders. Most of the Cattle had changed hands by noon, the bulk at $2 15@3 25 for Cows and Bulls and at $3 75@4 75 for shipping sorts. Texas Cattle were strong at $3@3 85 for fed Steers and at $2 75@3 25 for grassers. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5 90@5 40; choice Cattle, $4 80@5 10; good grade shipping Steers, $4 40@4 70; medium shipping Steers, $3 90@4 25; common to fair Steers, $3 60@3 80; common to choice Bulls, $2@3 75; good to choice Cows, $3 75@3 50; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@2 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 65; Texas Steers, fed, $2 90@3 75.

The Hog trade remained dull, with a heavy feeling prevailing. Shippers wanted but few, and the local demand being light, sellers were forced to make further sacrifices. There was an average decline of 5c., making a reduction since Monday morning of about 15c. At the close of the market $5 10 was the outside price. It was an unusually good Hogs to bring that figure. Quotations were $4@4 35, with most of the sales at $4 20@4 30. Light weights sold at a discount of 5c.@7½c. Receipts were: Cattle, 11,000 head; Hogs, 18,000 head.

BUFFALO, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts for past 24 hours, 1,660 head; total for week thus far, 8,240 head; for same time last week, 10,740 head; consigned through, 1,640 head; to New-York, 1,240 head; on sale, 40 head; feeling strong. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 5,500 head; total for week thus far, 18,600 head; for same time last week, 12,000 head; consigned through, 1,000 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 14,500 head; fair demand, but prices lower rates. Sheep—Choice to extra, $5 20@5 35; medium to good, $3@3 85; common to good, $5 50@5 95. Lambs—Good to choice, $7 20@7 35; fair to good, $7@7 15; medium to fair, $6 50@6 95. Hogs—Receipts past 24 hours, 4,900 head; total for week thus far, 26,460 head; for same time last week, 28,000 head; consigned through, 3,220 head; to New-York, 3,000 head; on sale, 1,400 head; steady, with a fair demand; mediums and heavy, $4 55; select medium weights, $4 55; selected York weights, $4 50; mixed Pigs and light Yorkers, $4 35@4 45; Pigs, $4 25@4 30.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull; closing price, 94½c.; No. 1 Northern unsettled; 8,300 bushels sold at 91c., closing at 93½c. asked; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Northern sold at 90c.; White Wheat quiet and weak; 2 cars No. 2 Red sold at 85½c., 1 car No. 1 White Michigan sold at 88c., 2 cars No. 2 Extra White sold at 87c., on track; 3,500 bushels No. 3 Red sold at 82c., in store. Corn in active demand, closing strong; 52,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 36c.@36¼c., in store; 5 cars do. sold at 36½c., on track; 3 cars No. 3 sold at 35½c.@36c., 2 cars No. 4 sold at 34½c.@35½c., 4 cars No. 2 Yellow sold at 37½c.@37¾c., 5 cars No. 3 Yellow sold at 37c., 2 cars No. 4 Yellow sold at 36c., on track. Oats in fair demand and market firm: No. 2 White, 30½c.; No. 3 White, 29c.@29¼c.; No. 2 Mixed, 28c., on track. Barley in good demand; 10,000 bushels No. 3 Extra sold at 58c., 8,000 bushels No. 2 Canada sold at 55c. Rest unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 300,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels. Canal freights strong and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Rosin firm: Strained, $1 12½; Good Strained, $1 20. Tar firm at $1 40. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virgin, $2 30. Corn firm: White, 46c.; Yellow, 45c.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Petroleum—National Transit Certificates opened at 80½; closed at 79½; highest, 80½; lowest, 79¾.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Turpentine firm at 37c. Rosin firm; Good Strained, $1 10.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Turpentine firm at 33½c. Rosin firm at $1 22½@$1 27½.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 9—4 P. M.—Consols, 98 1-16 for money and 98 5-16 for the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 33¾; Erie, 25½; Reading, 20⅞; Spanish 4s, 72¾. Money, 2½@2¼ per cent. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f. 18c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer moderately. Pork and Hams—Holders offer sparingly. Bacon—Holders offer moderately; Short Rib, about 25 lb., steady at 30s. 6d. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—Holders offer freely. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer moderately; firm at 31s. 3d. Resin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot—The supply is in excess of the demand; futures—holders offer moderately; prime western, spot, April, May, and June, dull at 32s. 3d. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot and futures—Holders offer moderately. Hops at Leaflon—Pacific coast—Holders are not offering.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed dull; American Middling, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6 6-64d., buyers; April and May delivery, 6 6-64d., buyers; May and June delivery, 6 9-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 6 11-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 6 13-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 6 12-64d., sellers; September delivery, 6 11-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 6 9-64d., sellers.

LONDON, April 9—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. per cwt. Best Sugar—April, 19s.; August, 12s. 4½d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 7-16c.; net and gross receipts, 9,557 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,600 bales; to the Continent, 2,957 bales; coastwise, 2,295 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 111,515 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net and gross receipts, 288 bales; exports, coastwise, 869 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 40,977 bales.

GALVESTON, April 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net and gross receipts, 6 bales; exports, 1,977 bales; stock, 4,569 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1890.

The following tables show the ranges of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	150	140	150	400
*Alton, T. H. & St. L.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
*Alton, T. H. & St. L. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	100
American Ex.	119	119	118	118	75
Atch., T. & S. F.	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	4,700
Atl. & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
Atl. & Pac. pf.	18	18	18	18	100
Balt. & Ohio	93	93	92	92	431
Balt. & O. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	5
Cal. Gas Trust	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	2,950
Can. Pac.	101½	101½	100½	100½	700
Chi. & N. W.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	10
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	855
Chi., R. I. & P.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	5,500
C., St. P. & P. pf.	116	116	115¾	115¾	400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91½	91½	91½	91½	2,210
C., C., C. & St. L.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	600
Chi., G. & E.	7	7	7	7	400
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	125	125	125	125	330
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Col. & Hock. Coal	22	22	22	22	110
Del., Lack. & W.	135	135	135	135	200
Del. & Hudson	151¼	151¼	151	151	200
Del., Lack. & W.	136	136	135¾	135¾	10,200
Den., Tex. & F. W.	33	33	33¾	33	400
Denver & R. G.	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	1,000
Den. & R. G. pf.	46	46	45	45¾	112
*Des. & C. F. Tr.	40	40	39¾	39¾	200
E. T., V. & Ga.	8	8	8	8	800
E. T., V. & Ga. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Evans. & T. H.	112	112	112	112	550
Flint & P. M.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	195
Georgia Pac.	12	12	12	12	100
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	100
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	25	165
Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	50
L. E. & West	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	1,100
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,130
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	390
Louis. N. A. & C.	43¾	43¾	43	43	50
Manhat. Beach	110	110	109½	109½	2,760
Manhattan Bh.	7	7	7	7	10
Michigan Cent.	98	98	98	98	100
Minn. & St. L.	109	109	109	109	980
Minn. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	220
Minn. & St. Lpf.	14	14	14	14	100
Missouri Pacific	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,600
Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	25
*Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	92
*Nat. Lead Trust	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	725
N. J. Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	855
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46	46	46	46	155
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.					
N. Y., O. & W.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
N. Y., O. & W. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28	28	28	28	50
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	28	28	28	28	50
Northern Pac.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	855
Northern Pac. pf.	74	74	74	74	200
Ohio. Ind. & W. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
Ontario Mining	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	25
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Oregon Imp.	19	19	18¾	18¾	7
Oregon R. & N.	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	10
Oregon S. L.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	50
Oregon & Trans.	37¾	37¾	37	37¾	2,900
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	1,170
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Phil. & Reading	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	7,670
Quicksilver	7	7	7	7	200
Rio G.	19	19	18¾	18¾	400
Rio G. W. pf.	44	44¾	44	44¾	400
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	1,125
R., W. & O.	108	108	108	108	100
St. L. & S. F.	16¾	17	16¾	17	1,100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	33	33	33	33	100
Southern Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	700
*Sugar Ref. Co.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	6,110
Tenn. Coal & Iron	50	50	50	50	200
Tol. & O. C. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38	38	38	38¾	500
Tex. Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Texas Pacific land trust	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
Union Pacific	62¾	62¾	62	62¾	28,650
U. S. Express	85	87	85	87	648
Wabash	12¾	12¾	12	12	600
Wabash pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	200
Wells-Fargo Ex.	142	142	142	142	10
West. Union Tel.	82	82	81¾	81¾	588
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	100
Wisconsin Cent.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	400
Total sales					110,909

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	$1,000
Atl. & Pac. 5s	95	96	95	96	20,000
Boston & Maine	90	90	90	90	1,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	23,500
At. T. & S. F. inc.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	237,000
Canada So. 2d	98	98	98	98	1,000
Ches. & O. gen. 6s	125.00	125.00	101½	101½	37,000
C. & O. 1st R. & A.	71¼	71¼	71	71¼	20,000
Chi. & East Ill.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. r. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 5s	118	118	117	117	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Den.	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	3,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94	94	94	94	6,000
C., C. & I. 7s	95	95	95	95	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st, M.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	6,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78¾	80	79¾	79¾	15,500
Del. & I. R. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
Del., L. & W. 7s	96	96	95¾	95¾	52,000
Elix. & Big. 5s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	16,000
Erie 2d	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	17,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	145	145	145	145	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	14,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	20,500
Green B. & W. inc.	22	22	22	22	20,000
Ill. Central 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5,000
Iowa Central 1st	91¾	91¾	87	87	4,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	3,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4,000
K. & T. n. & w. l.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	29,000
K. & T. m. con. 6s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000
K. C. F. & M. 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	8,000
Ky. Central 4s	85	85	84¾	85	61,000
Lacledo Gas 1st	85	85	85	85	15,000
L. E. & W. 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn. r.	126	126	125	125	5,000
Long Dock 7s	110	110	110	110	5,000
Long Island 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
L. N. A. & C. m. 7s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	8,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	13,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	78	78	78	78	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st	116¾	116¾	116	116¾	20,000
North. Pac. 1st r.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	10,000
North. Pac. 2d	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	1,000
North. Pac. 3d	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	1,000
North. Pac. g. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
N. W. 1st 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
Ohio & M. sk. fd.	116	116	116	116	6,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1,000
Ohio River 1st	101	101	100	100	5,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104¼	104¼	104	104	12,000
Oregon S. L. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	12,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93	93	88	93	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	7,000
Pine. & N. W.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
P., D. & E. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d	73	73	73	73	6,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	68	68	68	68	15,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	5,000
Reading gen. 4s	85	85¾	85	85	25,000
Rich. & A. 2d.	9	9	9	9	1,000
R. & A. & C. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
Rich. & W. P. Ter. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	17,000
R. Grande W. 1st	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	26,000
Rome, W. & O. con.	106	106	106	106	7,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st inc.	87½	87¾	87½	87½	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122	122	122	122	8,000
St. Paul 2d 7s	119	119	119	119	1,000
St. L. & I. M. & So.					
Texas Pacific 2d	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	16,000
West Shore 4s	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	10,000
Total sales					$1,343,000

*Unlisted. †Including $15,000 at 84¾, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Adams Con.	.80	.80	.80	.80	300
Brunswick Con.	.58	.57	.56	.57	2,500
Bodie	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10
Comstock Tun.	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
Con. Tun. Bonds	.30	.31	.30	.31	4,000
El Cristo	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Horn Silver	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Iron Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	300
Julia	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Mutual S. &

AMUSEMENTS—2d PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7th PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CLOTHING—8TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
DANCING—8TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—3d PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—3d PAGE—7th col.
EUROPE—5TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—3d PAGE—7th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th col.
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PIANOS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—8TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—8TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
BROOKLYN BROTHERHOOD GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW and MISS HOYDEN'S HUSBAND.
EDEN MUSEE—CERBELLI NACKI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS. Matinée—ISABEL.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE OR, FINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SHE.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—1 and 7 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—DENMAN THOMPSON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday Edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain and colder weather.

There is not much chance of securing the enactment of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill by trying to modify it to meet the objections of Gov. HILL. One of the proposed changes, that permitting any voter who professes to be illiterate to take a friend into the compartment to mark his ballot for him, is dangerous. As the exclusively official ballot would still be insisted upon, the Governor's chief objection would not be obviated. The proposition to amend the Constitution on account of Gov. HILL'S pretended scruples is ridiculous. There is nothing in the Constitution that stands in the way of adopting the official ballot as proposed in the Saxton bill. Gov. HILL'S alleged argument upon that point is utterly flimsy. The Constitution simply requires that our elections shall be by ballot, and leaves it to the Legislature to prescribe the form of ballot and the method of using it. It is nonsense to tinker the Constitution to suit the pretexts which Gov. HILL invents for vetoing measures which he does not like.

The Chicago *Tribune* draws an instructive parallel between the course of business in wool and woolens and that in hides in a highly-protected set of industries and in one given the advantage of free materials. The former has steadily fallen behind, the latter has steadily advanced. "With a quarter of a century of bitter experience with the foolish wool tax," it asks, "why does this Congress hesitate to repeal it?" We do not suppose that the *Tribune* really needs an answer to this question. It probably knows that the Republican leaders "hesitate to repeal" the wool tax because a little lot of politicians in Ohio threaten, in that case, to go over to the Democrats and vote for low-tariff duties all along the line. Now, as the leaders know that they can get the money for the party campaign fund only from protected manufacturers, who demand in return the maintenance or increase of the tariff duties, they dare not relax the wool tax. But if the *Tribune* can tell us why the McKinley cabal are trying to increase the duty on wool it will give us some very desirable information. That is a

It is a little puzzling to see what decent Republicans in Brooklyn can gain by indicting any of the parties to the scandal in the General Committee. If the party has not sense and courage enough to kick the men engaged in that dirty business, whether on one side or the other, out of its ranks, it will gain nothing by the indictment of any of them. Their places would be readily filled by others of the same fragrant variety, for a party that can be governed by corruption, as the Republican Party in Kings County has lately been, will breed corrupt men continually. The Daggetts, the Birketts, and the Woodruffs are the inevitable, if not legitimate, product of the party morals, and until these are amended the production will go on.

The union between the five States of Central America under the title of the Republic of Central America, which is sketched in our Washington dispatches this morning, is a matter of very great interest to the United States. The organization of the union, as there described, appears rather loose, especially in the matter of Federal revenue, which seems to depend entirely on the system of requisitions employed in our own early confederation, and which broke down so completely. Nor does there appear any provision for a Federal judiciary, which, in our own history, has been one of the most powerful instrumentalities, if not the most powerful one, in consolidating and strengthening the Union. But the Central American States, like our own, will have made a beginning toward union, and will, let us hope, have the opportunity to complete their work in peace.

The effort to establish a *modus vivendi* for France in the Newfoundland fisheries, somewhat analogous to that which our countrymen have had during the last two years, and which is to be continued through the coming season, is beset with sundry obstacles. In the agreement as drawn up between the British and French Governments a provision was inserted extending it to lobster fishing and allowing each nation to establish a new lobster-canning factory on the Newfoundland coast for every one established by the other, under the joint direction of the commanding officers of the British and French fleets on that station. These officers were also to jointly regulate the removal of existing factories to other sites. The news of this agreement was greeted with indignation at St. John's, and the Legislature promptly sent a protest to London declaring that the proposed *modus vivendi* in its provision for factories would confer upon France a privilege to which she had no right and which was most objectionable. The British Government has accordingly invited the Prime Minister of Newfoundland to visit London and talk over the matter. The feeling against France is the more acute on account of the large bounties which the latter pays her fishermen on the Banks. These bounties enable them to undersell the Dominion and Newfoundland fishermen in some foreign markets, and were the real origin of the bait act passed by Newfoundland two years ago. This act, which has created the need of a *modus vivendi*, was admitted to be retaliatory, although its restrictions on the sale of fresh bait were based on the alleged need of protecting the supply of herring.

THE TARIFF "REDUCTION."

The following estimates of the effect of the McKinley bill upon the revenue have been made one after the other by the committee. The first was given out when the general features of the bill were sent to San Francisco and were telegraphed back, and Mr. MCKINLEY gave to the Associated Press an abstract of the measure. The second was made by Mr. MCKINLEY after his committee had been wrestling with Republican "kickers" from the New-England States for about a fortnight. The third is the estimate of the Treasury statistician employed to calculate the effect on the revenue; it is attached to the detailed copy of the bill now in the hands of the members of the committee, and was given in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning:

1. Reduction of..... $60,000,000
2. Reduction of..... $20,000,000
3. Increase of..... $12,000,000

These figures are fatal to the reputation of the committee in one way or another. Either the committee has been blundering along, dealing out slices of tariff favoritism now to this applicant and now to the next who could show an adequate claim in the shape of campaign contributions, not knowing or not caring what the result would be in the amount of revenue, or else the committee and its Chairman have been deliberately misstating the facts and trying to mislead the public.

There can be no doubt that the increase of the revenue would be as great, at the very least, as is estimated by the Treasury expert. If he had simply confined himself to estimating the effect of the increased duties in the bill upon importations as large as those of last year, it would be fair to assume that the higher duties would check importations, and that the net increase in the revenue would not be so great as he has calculated. But he has not done this, for the very simple reason that with the complicated and purposely confused provisions of the bill it is impossible to do it. Thus, there has been a very decided increase in the duties on pocket and table cutlery, but the classification has been intentionally so mixed up and turned about that no one can tell how the new duties will work exactly, so the statistician has given up the job and left cutlery out of the calculation altogether. The same is true of the duties on green glass bottles. Again, the statistician has made no estimate of the increased revenue from the duty on tin plates, which are advanced 120 per cent., because this provision, should the bill pass, would not go into effect until the Autumn after the Congressional elections. At the very lowest estimate this would increase the revenue by $7,000,000, and on the imports of last year the increase would be nearer $10,000,000.

Now, if we take the total net increase of the revenue at $12,000,000, how is it brought about? There is a cut of one-half an absolute and unquestioned reduction of at least $6,000,000. And there are smaller reductions aggregating, perhaps, $5,000,000. This total of $38,000,000 is overcome and at least $12,000,000 more is added, making in all an increase in taxes on imports of $50,000,000. And on what are these collected? On such necessaries of manufactures and of living as wool and woolen goods; on tin plates; on flax, hemp, and the goods made from them; on agricultural products like hops, and on tobacco to be manufactured. In other words, the industries of the United States are to be taxed $50,000,000; the cost of manufacture is to be made that much heavier; the capacity to pay American labor is to be cut down by that much; the difficulties of getting access to foreign markets are to be that much increased. Surely this is strange protection. Mr. CHOATE on Tuesday evening, in a witty and eloquent argument in favor of free trade in art, explained his inconsistency as a Republican by citing the remark from an anecdote (historically true) of an eminent politician that "because he was a Republican he need not be a d——d fool *all* the time!" Mr. MCKINLEY and his committee clearly recognize no exceptions to this melancholy necessity.

THE POLITICAL DRIFT.

The local elections this Spring in various parts of the country indicate pretty plainly the general drift of political sentiment. The National Administration and its supporters in Congress have been directing their energies to promoting the advantage of the party in power by the means which the leaders assume to be the most effectual. The civil service has been used in spite of reform pledges to reward partisan efforts in the past and to secure partisan zeal in the future. The policy of "protection to American industry," by means of taxing the people for the profit of great combinations of capital, has been pushed to an extreme in the preparation of legislation at Washington. Promises are held forth of increased appropriations for pensions in the hope of gaining votes among the old soldiers and their friends. Everything has been done that politicians reckon effective for making party gain. In spite of these various efforts, and in spite of some mistakes which the Democrats have made, the general drift is evidently away from the Republican Party both in the East and in the West.

Connecticut is the very headquarters of manufacturing industry; and though the capital of Connecticut has just been carried by the Republicans, it was by a "tight squeeze," the customary majority of the party being materially reduced. The people of that State are realizing the need of untaxed raw materials and a wider market for their manufactures. They are evidently losing faith in the doctrine of extreme protection. If municipal and town elections were held in the Spring in Massachusetts, there is every reason for believing that there would be evidence of a still greater change of sentiment in that State, as has been indicated by the discussions in the Legislature at Boston. The very large increase of the Democratic majority in Albany has a double significance. It not only shows the strong tendency in a Democratic direction, but it affords a measure of the strength of the anti-Hill sentiment within the party in the State. The candidate for Mayor was Mr. JAMES H. MANNING, son of President CLEVELAND'S Secretary of the Treasury, and on Tuesday he had a majority of over 7,000 in a total vote of about 20,000, showing a Democratic gain in two years of more than 4,500. Gov. HILL'S effort to bring Mr. MANNING into subjection by taking the State printing from the Albany *Argus* and crowding him out of the State Civil Service Commission was an inciting cause to the nomination for the Mayoralty. Where the sympathies of the Albany Democrats were in this contest was plainly shown by the result of the election. Local causes contributed somewhat to that result, but it is very clear that the drift of sentiment is away from the Republican Party, and at the same time away from Gov. HILL within the Democratic Party.

The Western town elections are no less significant. The Democrats have made decided gains in President HARRISON'S own city of Indianapolis, while in Ohio there has been a noticeable movement in their favor, in spite of some unwise partisanship displayed in the State Legislature. One of the chief objects of Mr. MCKINLEY in proposing to increase duties upon the raw materials of manufacture, and especially upon wool, was to gain favor for his party in Ohio, where the demand for a high duty upon wool has been supposed to be particularly loud. Notwithstanding the bid of the McKinley bill to the wool growers, the Republicans continue to lose ground in Ohio. The Democrats made notable gains in the local elections, and nowhere were they more significant than at the State capital. Local issues produced some part of the effect, but they were aided by the general tendency of political sentiment. A similar drift has been visible in other States. Perhaps the Democratic victory in Helena, Mon., may be taken as the response of the people there to the partisan scheme for "stealing" the Senators of the new State. One object of that infamous scheme has been to "strengthen the party," but it is evident that it is having quite the contrary effect. No doubt the result is also in some measure due to the tendency in the Northwest toward the policy of tariff reform, which would work more benefit to the people there than to those of any other part of the country.

To return nearer home, we can find no satisfaction in the re-election of Mayor CLEVELAND of Jersey City. There is little doubt that it was accomplished by frauds upon the ballot box. The old offenses of false registration, repeating, and ballot-box stuffing appear to have been resorted to by the ring and its minions. And yet Jersey City is naturally a Democratic city, and if the party had had a decent record there and had placed worthy candidates in the field, its success would have been assured with an honest election. One of its great-

The Chicago *Tribune* draws an instructive parallel between the course of business in wool and woolens and that in hides in a highly-protected set of industries and in one given the advantage of free materials. The former has steadily fallen behind, the latter has steadily advanced. "With a quarter of a century of bitter experience with the foolish wool tax," it asks, "why does this Congress hesitate to repeal it?" We do not suppose that the *Tribune* really needs an answer to this question. It probably knows that the Republican leaders "hesitate to repeal" the wool tax because a little lot of politicians in Ohio threaten, in that case, to go over to the Democrats and vote for low-tariff duties all along the line. Now, as the leaders know that they can get the money for the party campaign fund only from protected manufacturers, who demand in return the maintenance or increase of the tariff duties, they dare not relax the wool tax. But if the *Tribune* can tell us why the McKinley cabal are trying to increase the duty on wool it will give us some very desirable information. That is a

from honest Democrats for the overthrow of the corrupt ring, was the aversion which generally existed to giving to their party support that might hereafter be turned to its political advantage. Had the cohorts of the party been such as to win support from independent citizens and to attract wavering Democrats, it would have been much easier to fight against the corrupt elements among the latter. But the contest had to be carried on against the force of the general current in politics. It is evident that in the second year of the Harrison Administration, the year in which the first Congressional elections are to be held after the return of the Republicans to power, the drift is decidedly against them. It is an omen of what is to be looked for when the general elections come next Fall.

A SPECIMEN CASE.

In the city of Pittsburg, blessed home of the favorites of the tariff, there is a corporation known as the "Pittsburg Reduction Company." Its plant is extensive, its capital is large, its works are run night and day. It manufactures the relatively new metal known as aluminium by the Hale process, producing it by electrolysis, in a single process, from the oxide alumina, and turning out in one day more than the entire output of the world a few years ago. Aluminium is a valuable, useful, and to the Pittsburg Reduction Company a very profitable metal. It is nearly as malleable and ductile as gold, and it can be made as hard as "cold-rolled" steel. It has a tensile strength of from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds to the square inch, and, when alloyed with copper, of from 60,000 to 110,000 pounds. It takes as brilliant a polish as silver, and it does not corrode or tarnish.

A few years ago it was worth in the market $10 or more per pound. When a double process was found by which it was made at $5 per pound the owners of the invention saw in it a mine of wealth. Extensive works were put up and a large capital was invested. But the Pittsburg Reduction Company can make the same article by a single process at less than 90 cents a pound, and it sells on the market at $2 a pound. The foreign owners of the five-dollar process are reported to have gone out of the business. If they have not done so they remain in only "for the fun of it." The Pittsburg company, being in Pittsburg and subject to the political malaria that infests that region, has taken it into its head that a business that is ruinous to foreign competition and makes a profit of 125 per cent. on every ounce of product needs "protection." It seems to have mentioned the fact to the good MCKINLEY, and in his new bill he has inserted a duty on imported aluminium of 35 per cent. Meanwhile the owners of the Hale process, the Pittsburg "infants" aforesaid, are about to start works in England, where they will meet without fear the competition which they are to be "protected" from in the United States by a 35 per cent. duty. Great is protection and great are its profits to those who know how to grab them!

THE CODE IN THE SOUTH.

The proceedings in a controversy between two Tennesseean Colonels afford one of the most hopeful signs of an improvement in the social conditions and standards of the South that have been furnished for a long time. It appears that Mr. PHELAN, a member of Congress from Tennessee and only generically but not titularly a Colonel, has been writing a history of his State, which Col. FLEMING, who is a Colonel titularly but not generically, has been reviewing. The relation of reviewer and reviewee is in all countries a delicate one, and has been so in all ages ever since JOB desired that his adversary had written a book which he might have the malicious pleasure of reviewing. The author fresh from the perusal of a hostile review has everywhere the impulse of doing violence to his critic. He would like to box his ears or to pull his nose. In extreme cases he doubtless thirsts for his gore. In a civilized community this impulse is turned awry and loses the name of action. But among the Tennesseeans and the New-Zealanders and the Pi-Utes, so far as the literary calling is pursued in those tribes, the injured author follows his impulse, and, taking his revolver or his boomerang or his tomahawk, puts himself upon the trail of the reviewer. If JOHN KEATS had been a chivalrous Southron he would not have let himself be "snuffed out by an article." On the contrary, JOHN would have got his gun and pursued the prosaic soul that had failed to be touched by the "Nightingale" and the "Grecian Urn."

This, in effect, is what the Hon. Mr. PHELAN has done, though not a sensitive poet, but a solemn proser and historian. Col. FLEMING had passed certain strictures upon the work of Mr. PHELAN in his newspaper, to which strictures Mr. PHELAN replied by describing his critic in another newspaper, owned by himself, as "half-witted." There is here, according to the code that prevails in Tennessee, ground for a duel, though scarcely for a duel—for a duel is an affair of honor, and it is not an imputation upon a man's honor to call him half-witted, but only upon his intellect. Col. FLEMING apparently took this view, for in reply to the denunciation he contented himself with correcting his victim upon certain matters of fact. Upon receiving this irrelevant and exasperating reply to his overture for a deadly quarrel, Mr. PHELAN telegraphed from Washington to Col. FLEMING that the Colonel was "a liar, a coward, and a scoundrel," and that Mr. PHELAN, after awaiting the Colonel's message, would "go to Knoxville and arrange preliminaries."

Up to this point there is nothing in the narrative outside of the usual Tennesseean course, unless it be the unusual self-control of the Colonel. But from this point the story is very unusual indeed. The usual course would have been for the Colonel to challenge the Congressman and choose a friend and repair with him to the field of honah. So far from doing this, he publishes the Congressman's furious telegram and proceeds to read him, in his editorial columns, a good-tempered lecture upon the same. He calls the attention of the Congressman to the fact that the Congressman is not a nice business to be engaged in for a man who is not only a lawmaker, but a public teacher. This the exasperated PHELAN might have borne, but his critic also points out that he had disregarded the provisions of the code of honah, as well as those of the Penal Code of Tennessee. According to the former body of doctrine, the Congressman's denunciation would have been in order only after the Colonel's refusal to accept a challenge, being, in fact, a "posting." But the Colonel goes further, and tells the historian: "The barbarous rôle in which you have seen fit to display yourself no longer serves to give respectability even among that weaker class that once thought it 'chivalrous' to make even a bloodless exhibition of moral courage on the so-called 'field of honor.'"

This is the tone that anybody would take in a modern and civilized community about such a message as that of the historian, but it is not the tone we should expect from a Tennessee Colonel. The primeval Colonels on reading it will say of its author, "He blasphemeth," and may think it their duty to subject him to "ostracism." It will be interesting to see whether anything serious happens to him in consequence of his blasphemy. As for the historian, he has now no resort except to the difficulty. This resort the critic leaves him in declaring that he treats "with contempt the demand of the duelist" while "recognizing and insisting upon the manly right of self-defense." In any case, Col. FLEMING'S course indicates a marked and wholesome change of sentiment among sensible men in the South upon the desirableness of maintaining battle, murder, and sudden death as cherished social institutions.

On the application of more than fifty "reputable householders and taxpayers" of this city, Mayor GRANT has appointed AUGUST BELMONT, WILLIAM STEINWAY, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, JOHN H. STARIN, and O. B. POTTER as Rapid Transit Commissioners, under the act of 1875, to determine upon the necessity of new steam railways in this city, and to "do and provide" what the law requires to meet the case. The petition for the new commission seems to have originated with the Real Estate Exchange and to have been presented because there appeared to be little prospect of new legislation to meet the great need of the city for rapid-transit facilities. Some modification of the law is desirable, but it is practicable to get rapid transit under its provisions as they stand. A commission appointed under the act of 1875 would have power to decide upon routes for underground or viaduct roads, but the lines of Broadway, Fifth-avenue, Fourth-avenue, and Forty-second-street would be excluded from consideration. No fault can be found with the commission which the Mayor has named, and if the Legislature fails to make new provision for rapid transit there will be a strong pressure in favor of going ahead under the old law.

AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

The American Art Association has begun a kind of exhibition which is new on this side of the Atlantic—the showing of pictures by a limited number of artists in a collection without superintendence of a jury or hanging committee. Ten artists, whose names are constantly before the public, have contributed 233 pictures, some of which are lent by their owners, but the greater number are on private sale.

The advantages of such a departure as this are plain enough. Each artist enters the work which in his own opinion represents him best, or is most likely to please the public. The pictures of each are hung together, so far as practicable, and there is no saying and no interference of low-toned pictures by brilliant neighbors. Sufficient examples are presented to show an artist's range. Thus Mr. Millet offers ten pictures, Mr. W. M. Chase forty-seven, these two representing the minimum and maximum of individual exhibits. No prizes are offered by the association and the catalogue does not print the price of pictures, on the principle that such figures do more harm than good.

Some painters systematically overvalue their work when it comes to printing what they ask, and are then prepared to reduce the sum very considerably should a buyer present himself. But this creates confusion, because when it is known that one is always ready to make a reduction the inference is that another will. Perhaps the latter has given his lowest price in good faith; he is likely to lose the sale when the buyer finds that he is not to be moved by arguments that will tell with the former.

In quality of work as well as in quantity Mr. William M. Chase stands first in this very attractive display. The finest canvas is "Portrait of Mrs. C.," a slender lady in black standing by a small mahogany table, on which lies a mermet rose. The background is of a greenish, neutral tint, and the fair lady looks gravely from the canvas, with one hand on her hip and the other resting lightly on the table. This latter, the black stuff of the dress, and the rose are delightfully painted, the rose being particularly well done. There is great charm in the face, with its dark undersetting of the eyes and small, fixed mouth. The seated "Portrait of a Lady in Pink" is not so happy in the flesh tints, which are rather gray-green in contrast with the dress, which is superbly painted. Another excellent portrait is a three-quarters length of a young woman seated, a pastel. The hat and Winter cloak are dark gray, with a blue screen. "Modest Maidens" also shows Mr. Chase's excellent work in the nude. A child in white, caressing a white greyhound, on a sunny field has much that is interesting; but perhaps the open-air effect is obtained at too much cost of clearness; there is a hazy look to the picture. Some little sketches taken about Brooklyn are admirable.

Among the ten contributions of Mr. Frank D. Millet the "Northeast Storm" will be relished, because one rarely sees a marine from his hand, and this is an able one. "Lasing the Sandal," lent by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, is the best of the single figures in Greek garb, but "The Window Seat" from the collection of Mr. Charles Fairchild of Boston is a more attractive picture than any of the classical set. "Rook and Pigeon," by Mr. Tom Tanner, is rather heavy in drawing and color; the portrait of Mr. Sidney Dillon is somewhat hard and overbrilliant. The marine, however, and the bonny maid seated in a window seat framed with white curtains are pictures that deserve great praise.

The landscapes of Charles Melville Dewey, the marines of F. K. H. Rehn and those of Robert C. Minor, the cattle pieces of Carleton Wiggins, and the dogs of H. R. Poore, together with the portraits and ideal figures of J. Wells Champney, contain pieces worthy of note. But the visitor will be first met by the high-keyed and dashing pictures of Frederic Remington. They are transcripts from life among the wild Indians of the plains, the cowboys, and campaigning cavalrymen of the Union troops. In the case of Mr. Remington, alone it may be questioned whether a large exhibit of work is advisable. His colors are so shrill and his temperament is so prone to violent movement that a collection of his pictures gives the impression of a thousand discordant notes, yells of battle, screams of dying horses, and the crudeness of existence between a pitiless sky and a pitiless earth, without the compensation of beautiful colors and noble forms. Mr. Remington does what people say Vereschagin did; but Vereschagin's realism in battle scenes is a gentle murmur compared to the brazen notes of Mr. Remington's brush. He remains the illustrator in black and white who, with a magnificent but short-sighted audacity, has taken to color. He is not at home with oils and brushes; his paintings hurt. If it is his intention to storm the fortress of oils, it might be well for him to burn all that he has done so far and begin to study again on small sketches, in order to learn what quality is, before letting his exuberant inventive powers loose in paint.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 15. Wheat quiet and steady; buyer, season, 130; buyer, 1890, 127½.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

Positive value attaches to public performances such as were set forward in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church last night by the Church Choral Society of New-York at its first service of the season of 1890. It was an ambitious attempt to undertake the presentation of two works of the dimensions of Liszt's Thirteenth Psalm and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" in their entirety, and the congregation, which filled every nook and cranny in the church, were evidently wearied in consequence. The assistance lent by the Thomas orchestra and the superb rendering of the "Lobgesang" symphony formed an agreeable diversion, however, and heightened the general interest of the performance.

The Church Choral Society is now in its second season. It is composed of some eighty voices, evenly divided among the several parts and of admirable quality, the majority of their possessors being members of church choirs in this vicinity. The uniform balance between the parts is one of the most commendable features of the organization. This body of singers gives evidence of painstaking and well-directed training, and the work of the chorus, while at times lacking in precision of attack, is in the main worthy of appreciative recognition and encouragement.

The Liszt selection, while admirable if performed in parts, was, on the whole, beyond the ability of the society. A competent soloist would have aided materially in disclosing the beauties of the composition, but the young gentleman to whom the solo work had been intrusted was clearly overweighted.

In the "Hymn of Praise," though at times the voices were covered up by the instruments, the chorus appeared to excellent advantage. The unaccompanied chorals, "Let All Men Praise the Lord," was splendidly sung, and the first real opportunity afforded of discovering the purity and freshness of the voices. Here the society had the valuable assistance of Mrs. J. Tocott, who, with Miss Florence Hervey, sang the familiar "I Waited for the Lord" in fine for two sopranos with great breadth of expression and tenderness of feeling. Mr. Richard Henry Warren conducted.

THE PACHMANN RECITALS.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the Russian pianist, gave his third and last Chopin recital at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. His programme consisted of the following compositions: Barcarolle, Opus 60; three preludes, Opus 28, Nos. 11, 12, and 24; three études, Opus 10, Nos. 11 and 12, and Opus 25, No. 9; scherzo, Opus 20; nocturne, Opus 37, (G minor;) two mazurkas, Opus 50, No. 1, and Opus 24, No. 4; ballade, Opus 38, (F major;) tarantelle, Opus 43; "Berceuse," Opus 57; fantaisie impromptu, Opus 66; valse, Opus 64, (E major;) polonaise, Opus 53, (A flat.)

It is hardly necessary to add anything to what has been already said about this pianist. Within his limits he is a remarkably fine performer. His distinguishing characteristics are grace, delicacy, and extreme finish. He has unquestionably made a close study, measure by measure, of the Chopin works, and his playing of them is very instructive. He does not achieve nearly such good results in the broader Chopin compositions as he does in the small ones. The polonaise which he gave yesterday has been more impressively performed by other pianists, and so has the tarantelle, but the études, the fantaisie impromptu, and the valse have never been given here with such beautiful finish. M. de Pachmann was called out several times at the close of the recital and compelled to supplement his programme by playing two études, including the difficult one in thirds. He will be heard, with orchestra, at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, when his wife will also appear as a pianist.

DRAMATIC TOPICS.

"Seven-Twenty-Eight" is the play with which Mr. Daly's company will close their tenth season at Daly's Theatre on Saturday night. This favorite play will also be given to-morrow night and on Saturday afternoon. To-night, therefore, will be the last opportunity to see "Haroun al Raschid" and the condensed version of "The Relapse." The title of Mr. Robert Buchanan's version of "The Relapse," lately tried at the Vaudeville Theatre in London, is "Miss Tomboy." Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Daly, discards all of Vanbrugh's play but the underplot concerning the impersonation of Foppington by Young Fashion and the wooing of Hoyden. Much of the dialogue, in fact most of it, is neither Vanbrugh nor Sheridan, but plain Buchanan.

It is twenty years since any attempt, except this, has been made to put Lord Foppington on the London stage. In 1870, at the Gaiety Theatre, "The Man of Quality," a selection of scenes from "The Relapse," was played, with Nelly Farren as Hoyden. Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough" does not seem to have been revived at all during this century. "The Relapse" was done, with some needful alterations for decency's sake, at the London Olympic in 1847. Leigh Murray was the Loveless, while Foppington and Hoyden were played by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy. "The Relapse" was performed also at the Strand Theatre in 1850 under the management of the elder Farren. In Buchanan's new version of this Restoration comedy at the London Vaudeville Miss Winifred Emery was notably successful in the part of Hoyden.

Mr. Irving's forthcoming production of a new stage version of "The Bride of Lammermoor" seems to be the principal theatrical topic in London. The last play on that subject produced there was Fechter's version, made for him by Palgrave Simpson, which was not a direct dramatization of Scott, but an adaptation of a French play by Ducange, "La Fiancée de Lammermoor." This was acted at the Lyceum Theatre in 1865. The French piece was written for Lemaître in 1828. A version of it, probably Simpson's, was presented in this city Dec. 10, 1868, at the Olympic Theatre. George Jordan was Edgar. The play failed here.

Mark Lemon's famous old farce, "Domestic Economy," has been turned into an operetta, with music by Edward Solomon and verses by F. C. Burnand. It is announced for performance at the London Comedy Theatre.

A French translation of Ibsen's "Doll's Home" may be produced at the Odéon in Paris with Mlle. Rejane as Nora.

Raymond Deslandes, the French dramatist, who died recently, had been for some time the director of the Paris Vaudeville, and his management was just beginning to be successful.

MUSICAL NOTES.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mme. Adelina Patti, Messrs. Abbey and Grau announce that they will be obliged to postpone "Linda di Chamounix," announced for this evening, to Wednesday evening, April 23. All tickets purchased for to-night will be good for that performance, or the money will be refunded at the box office. To-morrow (Friday) evening "L'Africaine" will be presented, and at the Saturday matinée Mme. Patti will undoubtedly appear in "La Traviata."

Conrad Ansorge, the pianist, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, April 15. He will be assisted by Rafael Joseffy, Theodore Thomas, and his orchestra.

CONNECTICUT'S VETERAN CLUB.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—Col. Frank W. Cheney was elected President of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut for the fourth term at the annual reunion of the club here this evening. The Vice Presidents elected were Judge Torrance of the Supreme Court, Col. William T. Bacheller of Winsted, Capt. W. C. Staples of Westport, and Gen. S. E. Chamberlain of Wethersfield. Major John C. Kinney was re-elected Secretary and Col. B. F. Blakeslee Treasurer. Gen. Frank D. Sloat of New-Haven was chosen member of the Executive Committee for three years, the associate members being Col. J. W. Rowlson of Bridgeport and Gen. L. A. Dickinson of this city.

The new Mayor of Hartford, Gen. Henry C. Dwight, presided at the banquet. The principal toast, in honor of Gens. Grant and Sheridan, was responded to by Judge Fenno of the Supreme Court. Gen. Horatio C. King of New-York was assigned the head of "The Volunteer," and State's Attorney Arthur F. Eggleston of Hartford responded in memory of the dead. The Army and Navy Club is the most influential veteran organization in the State.

AMATEURS IN COMEDY AND OPERETTA.

An entertainment consisting of a comedy in one act, by Sir Charles Young, entitled "Petticoat Perfidy," and the two-act operetta, "The Doctor of Alcantara," will be given in Chickering Hall on Saturday evening. The cast includes Misses Alice Lawrence, Mary Perkins, Rita Lawrence, Mary Clark, Sallie Flagg, and Messrs. Robert Lee Morrell, John Reginald Blake, Charles Rice, Oscar Legaré Rogers, Franklin Mott Warner, Telfair M. Minton. Chorus of guards, neighbors, &c., Misses Burke, Cattin, Lahens, M. Lahens, Zabriskie, Ingraham, and Mrs. Bryce Gray; Messrs. H. Warner, Townsend, Larkins, Lord, Holly, Paton, Snow.

The operetta is under the direction of Felix Jaeger, and the proceeds will be given to Christ Church.

WORKERS OPPOSE THE TAX ON HIDES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—The proposed tax on imported hides is warmly condemned by the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and preparations are under way for a public protest by the craft against the imposition of any duty. In explaining the position of shoemakers toward the proposed tax Secretary H. H. Skeffington said:

"It is believed that certain makers would take advantage of a tax to reduce wages, and at the same time the consumer would be called on to pay more for the shoe. The members of this organization believe that neither the public nor workmen will be benefited by a tariff on hides, and that it will aid in forcing the boot and shoe business of the country into a trust."

The sale by Bangs & Co. of the Hamilton Cole Library was marked yesterday. The "Manuscript" of Maximilien de Béthune, Duc de Sully, the first

MR. SAXTON'S NEW BILL IN THE SENATE.

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION IN ITS INTEREST—A BLOW AIMED AT POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Republicans appear to be determined to make a record on electoral reform. The Saxton amended Ballot-Reform bill came from the General Laws Committee to-day and was sent to the Committee of the Whole. In addition to this Senator Saxton introduced a new bill to prevent assessments on candidates for judicial offices and a concurrent resolution that proposes to amend the Constitution in order to overcome Gov. Hill's objections to the official ballot. In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution the resolution will have to pass this Legislature and be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators. Senator Saxton attempted to advance both measures to third reading, but Senator Cantor objected. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that Section 5 of Article II. of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following: "Nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact that all ballots to be used at public elections shall be official, and shall be printed and distributed at public expense; that the names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed on the same ballot; that all ballots shall be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by public officers; that only official ballots so delivered shall be voted; that the voter shall be provided with proper facilities for preparing his ballot, and that the secrecy of the ballot shall be compulsory."

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section 1, Article XIII. of the Constitution it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The bill prohibiting assessments of candidates for judicial offices reads:

"A candidate for any judicial office who pays or gives or agrees to pay or give, or who promises or asks or agrees to procure or ask any person to pay or give any money or other valuable thing for the nomination or election of such candidate, or toward the expenses of the party or person that nominated or elected him, or as a contribution to the expenses of his nomination or election, or for or on account of any assessment or levy made for political purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment otherwise provided by law forfeits his office if elected."

The Senate advanced to third reading the Weekly Payment bill. Senator O'Connor of Broome riddled it to pieces. He declared it was a piece of unadulterated demagogy, drawn by and supported only by walking delegates and political acrobats. The class of legislation to which it belonged was the most vicious known. Several amendments proposed were voted down; one by Senator Hunter to send money to the counties, and another by Senator Sloan to allow the workman a chance to choose his mode of payment by weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, which was a fair proposition, and a third by Mr. Erwin to include railway companies under its provisions.

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill, which went to third reading, prohibiting the Union Ferry Company from raising its rates of fare or interfering with the present commission hours. He explained that the syndicate that had recently acquired possession of this property proposed to run it, not in the interests of the public, as the old régime had done, but for the stockholders.

The Webster bill, appropriating $1,500,000 to build a new bridge at Macomb's Dam, passed the Senate and was sent to the Governor.

The Ahearn bill, prohibiting the erection of a municipal building in the City Hall Park, is in Gov. Hill's hands.

Among the bills passed by the Senate were the bill for the Grade Crossing; the amendments to the block index law; Peck's, for the redistribution of the school fund; to enable the ladies' depository to distribute its surplus; in relation to jurors in Courts of Special Sessions; Stadler's, limiting election districts in New-York City to 250 voters; Fassett's, authorizing the Controller to refund moneys erroneously paid under the the collateral inheritance law; Ahearn's, trial by jury, and Roesch's allowing District Court Judges jurisdiction over contempt of court and to direct trial by jury on questions of fact.

In view of the recent failures to indict any of the Tammany gang that has been extorting money from prisoners confined in Ludlow-Street Jail, Senator Fassett has introduced a bill to amend Section 48 of the Penal Code in relation to public officers, to read as follows:

"A public officer, or a deputy, clerk, assistant, or other subordinate of a public officer, or any person appointed or employed by or in the office of a public officer who shall in his official manner act for or in behalf of any such officer, who asks or receives, or consents or agrees to receive, any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise of emolument, gratuity or reward, or any money, property, or thing of value or of personal advantage, except such as may be authorized by law, for doing or omitting to do any official act, or for performing or omitting to perform, or for having performed or omitted to perform, any act whatsoever directly or indirectly related to any matter in respect to which any duty or discretion is by or in pursuance of law imposed upon or vested in him, or may be exercised by him, by virtue of his office or appointment or employment or his actual relation to the matter, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than $4,000, or both."

Following Col. Brown's example, of devoting the Friday preceding Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, and the Fourth of July to patriotic exercises, Senator Coggeshall has introduced, and the Senate has passed, a bill empowering Boards of Education to appropriate $25 for each district, for a national flag to be displayed over the school buildings, throughout the State.

The anti-canal men in the Assembly were overjoyed to-day over their success in defeating the bill of Senator Laughlin of Buffalo, which appropriates $500,000 for improving the lockage capacity of the several canals of the State. The bill was on the order of third reading and its friends were apparently certain of its passage. It went to vote without debate and was lost by 61 to 43. Mr. Andrus immediately moved to reconsider the vote and that his motion lie upon the table, and this prevailed. It is generally believed that the bill will finally pass. Here is to-day's vote in detail, Democrats in *italics* and Republicans in roman:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrus, *Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce, Brady, Robert P. Bush, W. G. Byrne, Thomas F. Byrne, Connelly, Cooney, Coons, Cornell, Courtney*, Currier, *Dempsey, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Endres*, Gibbs, *Glitsch, Gresnb.* Greisinger, *Guenther*, Gunbord, *Haffner, Henderson*, Hitt, Hoag, Albert Johnson, H. D. Johnson, *Kelly, Kerrigan*, Kilt, King, Kurth, R. J. Lewis, L'Hommedieu, *Martin, McBride, McTernan, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, J. J. O'Connor, J. E. O'Connor, O'Hara, Pare, Pete, Riley*, Sawmiller, *Schaaf, Sheehan, Shields, Schmer, Stein, Stevens*, Stranahan, Treadway, *Van Vranken, Webster, Wiesta*—61.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbey, Acker, Bennett, Bradford, Bridgen, *George H. Bush*, Crawford, Curtis, Davis, Decker, Doyle, Dickinson, Everett, Fish, Fitze, Groat, *Harwood, Hudson*, I. S. Johnson, Jones, Kimball, W. J. Lee, Lewis, Lincoln, B. S. Lewis, Miller, Mitchell, Mott, Nixon, *Pealer*, Pearsall, Peck, Pierson, Rhodes, *Sage*, Saunders, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Stewart, Thompson, Tonking, Thomas, White—61.

The bill providing for the payment of the interest on the canal debt, amounting to $363,090, introduced by Mr. Loder of Monroe, was passed by the Assembly to-day.

The bill of Mr. Hoag of New-York providing for the removal of the Forty-second-Street Reservoir passed the Assembly. The bill places the cost of removal upon the property benefited, the district lying between Thirty-seventh and Forty-third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Those who voted against the passage of the bill were Messrs. Blumenthal, Brady, and O'Hare of New-York, Greene of Orange, and J. E. O'Connor of Utica.

When the bill of Mr. Gibbs of New-York to prevent the placing of pictures or other articles in cigarette packages, designed to increase the demand for the packages came up in the House, Mr. Blumenthal of New-York objected strenuously to its provisions. He said that the more he studied the bill the less he liked it. It did not rise to the level of consideration, for it was clearly unconstitutional, and would not stand a legal test. Mr. Tompkins of Rockland also opposed the bill, and the proposed law was unconstitutional. Mr. Connolly of New-York denied this, and said he would vote for the bill because he believed it would accomplish much good if made a law.

Mr. Fish of Putnam took the same ground, and said that he would also vote for a bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes. He said the cigarette business was causing untold injury to the rising generation, and ought to be put down. Col. Webster of New-York took the same view. He said that a recent investigation by the authorities of the University of Michigan resulted in a report that many of the students were unable to proceed with their studies because of the pernicious effects of the use of cigarettes. While explanations were being made during the roll-call, Mr. Blumenthal said he was surprised at the innocence of the supporters of the bill. In his opinion this was simply intended to "strike" at a great industry. The vote on the bill stood 72 to 17, much to the surprise of Mr. Gibbs, who undoubtedly did not believe it would pass when he introduced it. The Speaker voted against it, declaring it to be unconstitutional.

The bill of Mr. Hitt of Albany providing for three Boards of Medical Examiners representing the three schools—the allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic—was on the calendar for third reading. Dr. Bush of Chemung moved to recommit it, with instructions to substitute Senate bill No. 204, which calls for a single board. Dr. Bush defended the motion, saying the bill he proposed to substitute left the appointment of the board to the Regents of the University, who could select the members as

Just before the Assembly adjourned Dr. Bush of Chemung moved that the State Printing bill be ordered from the control of the Ways and Means Committee and given to the Committee on Labor. Mr. Fish of Putnam said the bill was for the creation of a new political office for the Democratic Party. Quite a sharp discussion ensued, but the House finally voted down the doctor's motion. It was a close call for Mr. Fish's committee, however, the vote being 54 to 51.

It transpires that Charles M. Dickinson of Binghamton, who was nominated by Senator O'Connor last night in the Republican caucus for Regent of the University and then defeated, was Thomas C. Platt's chosen candidate. The Fish-Gibbs coalition quietly conspired to beat him and the feat was accomplished without any difficulty. Mr. Dickinson is editor of the Binghamton *Republican* and a strong Platt adherent.

This afternoon the Senate Committee on Prisons permitted Senator McCarren of Brooklyn to substitute for his bill annulling the Brush-Davis prison printing contract one providing that no printing other than of reports and matter to be used in the institution shall be done in any State prison, penitentiary, or reformatory. The new bill also prohibits the manufacture or finishing of fur hats in any penal institution except for use in State institutions. Mr. McCarren told the committee that there was no necessity for the passage of the original bill, as the Superintendent of State Prisons had decided to annul the prison contracts at once. The committee accepted the substitute. A hearing was then accorded a delegation of printers from New-York and Albany on the new bill. W. W. Pasco, Secretary of Typothetæ 19, and W. H. Lanahan of Typographical Union No. 6 of New-York, and the Veteran printer John D. Parsons of Albany spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. C. T. Lewis of the State Prison Reform Association opposed any change in the law of 1889. He said that the law as it stands to-day should stand a year or more at least to give the system a chance to see its effects. He said he had learned in England that the superintendents of prisons found printing to be a valuable agent in reforming prisoners. "Is it right," he asked, "that this trade, of all others, should be exempted from the list of those that may be taught convicts?" Mr. Lewis's remarks were not relished by the printers present, and they expressed their dissatisfaction in vigorous terms. Senators McCarren and Ahearn took issue with the gentleman, and the committee was treated to a sharp discussion, in which the aims and results of prison reform were thoroughly aired. It is likely that the McCarren bill will be favorably reported.

The Senate Commerce and Navigation Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably Mr. Johnson's New-York and Long Island City Bridge bill and Mr. Greene's New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill.

SHELLENBERGER'S FLIGHT.

HE BORROWED FROM ALL HIS FRIENDS BEFORE LEAVING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The flight of J. Monroe Shellenberger, the popular Bucks County lawyer and politician, and the condition in which he left his affairs, prove to be much more sensational than was at first imagined. Doylestown is agitated and excited as it has never been before, and there was trepidation all over Bucks County to-day, as there is hardly a township without its victims.

To-day's developments showed Shellenberger's operations and deficiencies to be on a very extensive scale. They extend to Philadelphia, where single individuals lose many thousands, and also, it is said, to Norristown and other parts of the State. The estimate of the losses involved, as given yesterday, was about $50,000. It is now known that there is over that amount of losses in Doylestown alone, and the total defalcation will doubtless aggregate $100,000. several lawyers in Doylestown to-day said it would certainly amount to that. All classes are affected, and farmers, lawyers, butchers, bakers, hotel keepers, tradesmen, bank officers, and even servants all suffer alike, though in different degree.

Shellenberger has left matters in such a condition that no one expects to see him back. The transactions, some on an extensive scale, are of such a character that the missing lawyer stands in the light of a fugitive from justice. A note mailed from Philadelphia and dated Adiantum City is said to have been received by one of his children saying: "Take good care of yourselves; all will be clear some day," but nothing would be said about this at the house. Some of Shellenberger's friends in Doylestown said they had reason to believe that he had started for South America.

It now transpires that for several days before leaving Shellenberger secured in every possible way, not only in Doylestown, but through Bucks County and in Philadelphia, all the money that he could possibly get. It was stated by several lawyers in Doylestown who are familiar with his latest transactions that he must have carried away with him not less than $15,000 in cash, secured within a week or two of his departure. Some of this was on so-called judgment notes that now prove to be worthless. In other cases he gave checks, asking that they should not be used for a few days, and now these checks, which have been coming in by the score, are disowned by the Union Trust Company of Doylestown, upon which they were drawn, and in which Shellenberger was a Director.

ARBITRATION IN AMERICA.

THE PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Final adjournment of the Pan-American Conference is in sight. It will probably occur next Wednesday. At the meeting of the conference to-day the reports of the Committees on General Welfare, Banking, and Port Dues were presented.

The Committee on General Welfare recommended the negotiation of a general treaty by the republics of North, South, and Central America and Hayti, to refer all disputes, differences, and contentions that may arise between any two of the nations to arbitration for settlement. Arbitration shall be compulsory upon all the nations in matters of diplomatic etiquette, territories, boundaries, questions of navigation, the enforcement, construction, or validity of treaties, and in other matters arising from any cause whatever. The only exception is in case a nation believes its independence is at stake; then arbitration shall not be compulsory.

The report sets forth in detail the manner in which arbitrators shall be selected and the manner of reaching and declaring their judgments. There is no restriction of choice of arbitrators—they may be nations, scientific societies, officials, or private citizens. Unless it is specifically agreed before hand that unanimous judgment shall be required, a majority of the arbitrators shall decide the question at issue. Where the arbitrators consist of an even number each nation may appoint an umpire. Any nation deeming itself interested in or affected by the decision of any question may appoint an arbitrator in the case. It is provided that ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged at Washington; and it shall be in force twenty years from the date of its proclamation. After that term has expired the treaty shall remain in force until one year after any nation has notified all the other nations party thereto of its desire to withdraw; but the withdrawal of any nation shall not relieve the other nations of their duties under the agreement.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Col. A. S. Buford of Richmond, Va., and J. R. Millard of Omaha are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and Gen. George H. Sharpe of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Robert Garrett and family, William F. Frick, J. S. Frick, and William Gilmer of Baltimore are at the Victoria Hotel.

WORK IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Closing exercises of the evening classes of the New-York trade schools were held last night in the school building in First-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. There were a large number of the young men who attended the schools present and their friends, who found much of interest in examining the various rooms where the actual work of the schools is carried out. Stout, smooth brick walls and arches had just been completed by the young bricklayers, miniature houses in the carpentry room, and neatly-polished blocks of granite in the stonecutters' apartment. The work of the year was reported by the instructors as most excellent. The classes this year have aggregated 520, who studied as follows: Plumbing department, 206; bricklaying, 144; painting, 38; carpentry, 37; plastering, 32; stonecutting, 13; blacksmithing, 10, and tailoring, 20.

William E. Dodge made an address to the evening classes and certificates of proficiency were given those who had attended the classes the requisite time.

THE PROPOSED STATE PARK.

THE SLOAN RESOLUTION BEFORE THE FOREST COMMISSION.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Forest Commission held its first meeting this afternoon to consider the Sloan resolution relative to the project of establishing a State park in and about the headwaters of the rivers having their sources in the Adirondack wilderness. All the Commissioners were present.

Secretary Train presented a proposition for a park. He took for his centre Blue Mountain Lake, and made the confines in the shape of an ellipse. The territory included is ninety miles north and south and fifty miles east and west, containing 3,535 square miles, or 2,261,760 acres. This land includes the headwaters of the Hudson, Mohawk, Schroon, and Moose Rivers, and West Canda Creek, flowing south, and the Raquette and Beaver Rivers running north. About two-thirds of the land is covered with forests, either grown or coming up nicely. The tract contains all the virgin lands of the Adirondacks and all the high peaks within the confines. The State owns, perhaps, 400,000 acres.

The commission discussed the purport of the resolution informally, and then considered the many requirements under it. This was done in order that, should additional powers be desired in the fulfillment of the request under the resolution, it might be secured before the adjournment of the Legislature. The Commissioners called on Controller Wemple to learn what could be done to prevent the wholesale redemption of land that has been going on in the Adirondacks of late. The chief fear that this is the worst obstacle they have to contend with. They got but little satisfaction from the Controller. Some of the other existing laws make it difficult to prevent State land from going over to individuals.

The commission adjourned without doing much else than discuss matters. They decided, however, upon frequent meetings, many of which must be in the Adirondacks. Under the recent law empowering the commission to purchase land at not to exceed $150 an acre, several proposals were made. Benton Turner offered two pieces of 7,000 acres each in Townships 28 and 18, Franklin and Clinton Counties, subject only to the right of way and the assuming of the back taxes by the State; 300 acres in Township 12 and 7,500 in Township 24, subject to conditions enabling Mr. Turner to cut spruce, pine, cedar, and hemlock trees, and remove fallen timber and bark. The two latter propositions were rejected; the others were reserved. Dacey & Backus's offer to exchange some 20,000 acres of land in Townships 17 and 20, Macombe's purchase, Franklin County, for the privilege of cutting a certain amount of timber on State lands, was held under advisement.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Judge Baker to-day replaced on the Circuit Court docket the case of the people against the Chicago Gas Trust Company. The case is the quo warranto brought last Spring by Attorney General Hunt, on relation of Francis B. Peabody, calling upon the Gas Trust to show by what warrant it operated under the franchise of the consolidated companies. Judge Baker dismissed the suit on the Gas Trust's demurrer, and the people took an appeal. The finding of Judge Baker was reversed by the Supreme Court and the case was remanded. On March 21 the Supreme Court denied a motion for a rehearing, and to-day Attorney J. K. Edsall, representing the Attorney General, brought certified copies of the orders into Judge Baker's court, and by virtue of them asked to have the case reinstated.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

The White Star steamship Adriatic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out, among other passengers, Poultney Bigelow, Charles R. Shaw, the Hon. Luther L. Mill, Col. Chessebrough, George P. Field, and J. Mills Champney.

Among the passengers of the Inman steamship City of Chester, which sailed for Liverpool, were Major C. G. Magrue, Charles Beadnell, George H. Sampson, J. H. Osborne, and Guy M. Deane.

The Westernland of the Red Star Line, which sailed for Antwerp, had as passengers Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Rev. W. S. Adamson, the Rev. G. M. Wrong, and Winfield Scott.

Among the passengers who sailed on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, for Bremen were Edmund C. Stanton, Bishop H. W. Warren, Dr. John A. Drawbaugh, and Dr. Francis H. Hemmings.

CONFEDERATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA TO RATIFY THE PROVISIONAL TREATY OF UNION—THE PLAN OF FEDERATION.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Dispatches received by the Minister from Costa Rica to the United States state that the Congress of that republic will, at its session in June of this year, ratify the provisional treaty of union between the five republics of Central America. Thus far three of the republics have confirmed the actions of their representatives in assenting to such a treaty, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador falling into line, and Nicaragua is expected to imitate their example when the opportunity is afforded its Congress.

"This course is very gratifying," remarked Señor Cruz, the Guatemalan Minister, "and the treaty, a copy of which has been sent me by my Government, contains several provisions which will be very interesting to the people of the United States."

According to the first article, the Central American Diet, convened by the respective Governments of Central America, proclaims the political unification of the States of Central America under the title of the Republic of Central America. This unification is a provisional one and preliminary to the definite union of the States for the general interest of Central America. Diplomatic representation in the future will be in the name of the republic of Central America, the officers chosen to fill such positions being appointed by the National Executive.

The republic of Central America will be represented by a General Government, at the head of which will be one of the Presidents of the five States of the confederation, the choice to be determined by lot. For instance, if the President of Honduras should be fortunate enough to draw the first term, at the next drawing representatives of the other four States would draw for the next Presidency, and so on until each State had been represented at the head of the Government. The term of office for the President will be one year and the salary of the position $20,000.

Five advisers of the President will be appointed, one by the President of each province, and they will constitute a Consultive Committee. One of the members of this committee will act as Secretary of State, and the agreement of a majority of the committee will be necessary for the validity of acts of the Executive.

One of the objects of the treaty will be to establish on a firm basis works tending to promote friendly commercial relations, but none of the States will lose its independence regarding domestic affairs.

It will be the function of the Executive to exercise management of foreign affairs in accordance with the general principles of international law, to accredit and receive diplomatic and consular agents, and to conclude treaties and conventions after the same have been submitted to the Diet. He is also to promote whatever may tend to friendly and fraternal relations, and if any difficulty arises between the States to submit the question at issue to arbitration. In no case will force be permitted. Provision must be made for the defense of the republic, and to this end the Executive shall request the use of all available resources of men and materials. He shall name at once a commission to study the laws of Central America, with a view to the adoption of a code to be in force throughout the republic. This commission is to be composed of an equal number of the citizens of each State in the confederation.

The inauguration of the first General Government will take place Sept. 15, 1890, and the Diet will meet at the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Aug. 20, 1890, to select the State which will be accorded the first Presidency of the new republic. Not later than a month after the inauguration of the General Government the Consultive Committee must be appointed and it will then in the city of residence of the Executive. A Central American Diet, composed of fifteen delegates, three from each state, will meet Sept. 15 of each year, 1890 inclusive, sessions being held at the capital where the Executive may reside. Each delegate's two votes will be appointed by the Assembly and one by the Government of each of the five States. Sessions of the Diet will last from one to three months, according to the importance of the work before it, but it can be convened in extraordinary session by the National Executive when it becomes necessary.

At the close of the regular session of 1890 the Diet will choose the successor to the Presidency for 1891, the term to begin Sept. 15 of that year. At least eleven members of the Diet must be present to transact business, to adjust or celebrate conventions between the Central American States every delegate must be present or represented at the Diet. Five substitute representatives will be appointed, one by the Executive of each State. Whenever the Diet thinks it necessary to have an opinion from the Consultive Committee that body can be present and will have the right to vote upon all questions brought before them.

Considering that ten years will suffice to finish the preparatory work for the unification of Central America, it is agreed that this compact will be executed during that term; but if public opinion favors hastening the union before the expiration of ten years the Executive shall call a convention to discuss and obtain a general Constitution. This assembly will be composed of fifty delegates, ten from each State, and elected by popular vote. If, however, during ten years no favorable action is urged by the people, the assembly will not be called until Sept. 15, 1900.

From Sept. 15, 1890, when the General Government will begin its functions, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador will abandon the title of republics and take the denomination of States of the republic of Central America. "In the name of the republic" will be authorized in the documents and official acts of each State, and in official seals and postage stamps will be impressed "Republic of Central America."

It being of the greatest importance to promote and stimulate, by all possible means, facilities for transportation and communication between the states, the General Government will authorize bridge building across rivers, increase of telegraph lines, and the establishment of telephones. A premium of $70,000 or more will be paid to the first steamship company, national or foreign, to establish in the Pacific a service of four steamers, each of 500 tons capacity, between Central American ports, Acapulco, and Panama, under conditions and tariffs previously stipulated. From Sept. 15, 1890, traffic between the States of Central America will be entirely free, so far as products and manufactures are concerned, but privileged goods and those of unlawful trade cannot be imported.

This treaty has been signed at the city of San Salvador by Manuel Delgado, representing Costa Rica; A. Alvarado of Guatemala; Francisco Lainfiesta of Honduras; Francisco Alvarado of Nicaragua, and Francisco Baca of Salvador.

KEENAN MADE BOASTS.

The suit of John Keenan, the exiled boodler, to prove his partnership in the aqueduct contracting firm of O'Brien & Clark was concluded yesterday before Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court, Special Term. E. T. Lovatt, special counsel for O'Brien & Clark, testified that in May, 1888, he went to see Keenan in Montreal to try to effect a settlement with him. Keenan was obdurate, and insisted that O'Brien & Clark must come to his terms or he "would make it hot for them." He said Keenan was very jovial, and informed him that he was kept fully informed as to what was going on in the New-York City Hall, had just as much influence as ever, and would make it his business to make it uncomfortable for O'Brien & Clark. Lovatt said Keenan remarked:

"I am under indictment now, but it is all fixed, and I will come back to New-York in three or four years. I would go back now, only I don't want to take any chance of a trial."

Heman Clark of O'Brien & Clark said that he had once applied to Keenan to help the firm. Keenan agreed to do so provided it was made a stock company and he was allowed to dispose of as many shares as he wanted to. An agreement was drawn up to give Keenan a sixth interest in the firm, but this he refused to sign and the matter was dropped.

MARRIED—IN THE STRACHAN HOME.

The Rev. Maxwell P. Johnstone, who has been working as an evangelist in this city for several years, and during most of the time has been connected with the Margaret Strachan Home at 103 West Twenty-seventh-street, was quietly married on Thursday, April 3, to Miss Lillie Leeson, Superintendent of that institution, in the parlors of the home. The Rev. Dr. John Hall performed the ceremony. A number of ladies interested in the work of the home were present, among whom were Mrs. R. Livingston Lynch, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. Ireland, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone are at Cape May, N. J., on their honeymoon. They are expected back on Saturday. Mrs. Johnstone will remain Superintendent of the home, and her husband will continue his work as an evangelist.

TO HELP THE ARCH FUND.

The proposition to transfer the balance of the fund raised for the preliminary expenses of the World's Fair project to the Washington Memorial Arch fund is meeting with general favor. Many of the donors to ward those expenses have cheerfully consented that the substantial balance shall be applied in accordance with the suggestion of Controller Myers. It would certainly tend to the speedy completion of the arch and be an honor to the city.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: R. S. Livingston, $25; Marx Ottinger, $5; previously acknowledged, $75,731 94; grand total, $75,761 94.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9.—The steamer Coventry from North Carolina, for Germany, arrived this afternoon, having in tow the steamer Southgate, sixteen days from Placentia, Newfoundland, bound for New-York. Shortly after leaving Placentia the Southgate ran ashore and 600 tons of cargo was jettisoned to float her. Three days later the steamer was surrounded with icebergs, where she lay at the mercy of the waves for two days.

In making an attempt to free herself from field ice the shaft broke. Her provisions ran short and the crew were put on short allowance.

On Good Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the steamer Coventry sighted the Southgate, the latter flying signals of distress. The Coventry agreed to tow the Southgate to Halifax, the nearest port, 300 miles distant. The sea was running mountains high at the time, the decks of both vessels being swept fore and aft. A boat belonging to the Coventry was washed overboard.

After several attempts a wire rope was fastened to the disabled vessel. It was blowing a hurricane, and at 10 o'clock the rope parted. At midnight another attempt was made to place a line on the Southgate. A boat was lowered from the Southgate, and after much difficulty the tow line was again made fast.

The wind was howling and everything was swept off the steamer's deck. The rope again broke, this time the large anchor cable of the Southgate snapping in two.

The sea being too high at this time, the Captain of the Coventry decided to remain by, and on Saturday at 2 P. M. another wire line was got on board the disabled steamer. This one also snapped, and after the wind and sea carried away the Southgate's light boxes and part of the bridge. A tremendous sea was now on, and the Captain of the Coventry decided to make no further attempts at towing until the weather moderated.

All Saturday night the weather was terrible. Sunday the sea was running mountains high, and it was not until Monday morning at 6 o'clock that a tow line was made. This time a double hawser was used. The hawsers were straining greatly, and after much difficulty a steel hawser was also added.

At midnight on Monday the gale moderated and fairly good weather was experienced till the vessels arrived at this port.

The Captain of the Coventry says the boat's crew of the Southgate are deserving of great praise for their plucky work. Capt. De Lacour of the Southgate praises Capt. Smith of the Coventry, and characterizes his acts as heroic. The Southgate was supplied with provisions by the Coventry. The Southgate has been libeled in the Admiralty Courts for $30,000 salvage.

CANADA'S TARIFF POLICY.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE DOMINION HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The first notes of the coming battle in the Canadian Parliament were sounded to-day. It is a battle between protection and free trade, between Canadianism and Americanism, and in its ultimate outcome between British connection and annexation.

The fight in the Commons to-day was short, sharp, but brilliant. The snag was struck on the clause in the tariff increasing the duty on live cattle, sheep, and hogs to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Sir Richard Cartwright warned the Government that its proposed action in this matter invited a retaliatory duty by the United States. It was putting a strong argument in the mouths of the United States citizens for additional protection in the country. He could hardly conceive a more unwise move, particularly at the present time when affairs were in a very unsettled state.

The Opposition cheered the speaker loudly. Other members in speaking related the charge that the Government were simply inviting retaliation.

The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, was listened to with breathless interest. His speech was one of the most vigorous delivered during the session, enabling him, as it did, to explain the Government's policy. He boldly denounced the insinuation that Canada, through her representative, was seeking retaliation. The Government, in making changes in the tariff, had two objects in view. They intended to look after the interests of the country and to mold their own policy and to do what they thought best for Canada without reference to other countries. The Government had come to the conclusion that farmers' products wanted more protection, and they were going to have it.

"She is not afraid of the United States. She is a country big enough in every respect to take care of herself and her interests, and this Government intends to look after the interests of Canada and Canadians without asking permission from the United States or any other country before taking such steps as we may think fit."

Sir Richard Cartwright attempted to reply, but his thundering tones were drowned in jeers and groans, mingled with cheers and cries of "Canada forever," which came from the Government side of the House.

The scene was approaching the uproarious when the Speaker left the chair for recess.

A PLEA FOR THE CHINAMAN.

NEW-ENGLAND METHODISTS MEMORIALIZE THE SENATE.

BOSTON, April 9.—The ninety-first annual session of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which began in this city to-day, developed a strong opposition to the Chinese Enumeration bill now pending in Congress, the upshot of which was the adoption of a strong memorial to the United States Senate by a unanimous vote amid much enthusiasm.

The memorial recites that it represents 250 ministers and 89,000 members, who emphatically protest against the bill as unjust, contrary to Christian spirit, and calculated to imperil peaceful relations between China and America. It concludes: "Our missionary society has seventy-five American missionaries at work in the Chinese Empire, and property in churches, residences, schools, hospitals, and printing presses to the value of several hundred thousand dollars. Our advices from China indicate increasing restlessness on the part of the people in various regions on account of the repeated acts of unfriendly legislation by our Government against the Chinese. Retaliation is earnestly proposed and is considered likely to be entered upon.

"While this true in regard to China it is also true in regard to the Chinese in this country that they are among the most peaceful and law-abiding immigrants in our midst. In the different cities where they are found they are quite largely represented in our Sunday schools, and a considerable number of them have united with our churches. Within the bounds of this conference is a flourishing Sunday school, the members of which are as reverent in their demeanor, as neat in their apparel, and as industrious in their studies as the members of any American Sunday school within our bounds. Some of them have united with our churches, and are faithful and exemplary members. Very few of the Chinese residents of this country are ever found in our jails, and none in our poorhouses."

POLICEMAN M'GOWAN IN TROUBLE.

Francis McGowan, the patrolman of the Twenty-fourth, or Harbor, Police Precinct who fell or jumped from the Patrol on the 2d ult., was arraigned yesterday before Superintendent Murray by Capt. Smith to answer the complaint of Emil Roth, saloon keeper, of 218 East Houston-street, that last Sunday he blackmailed him out of $5. McGowan wished it to be understood that on Sunday he had a day off and lost his shield and that his theory was that it was picked up by some one who went to Roth's, obtained $5, and lost the shield in a scuffle.

Roth and several witnesses fully identified McGowan as the blackmailer. He had a friend with him and they were set upon by some young men who believed that they were impostors. One of them secured the shield, which was taken to Capt. McCullagh, the latter, who took it to the Central Office. McGowan not only challenged the identification fiercely, but was turbulently defiant, and told Mr. Murray that he would fight him and the case to the end. So he was put under arrest for blackmail and sent to the Essex Market Police Court. Justice Tainter held him in $500 bail for trial.

AWARDED $500 FOR BALD SPOTS.

Mrs. Margaret McLoughlin went into Sullivan's grocery store on Box-street, Brooklyn, on June 10 last and became involved in a row with Mrs. Sullivan. The latter caught Mrs. McLoughlin by the hair and pulled out a handful. Yesterday Mrs. McLoughlin's suit to recover damages for the injuries received was tried in the City Court. Jere Wormberg exhibited a mass of hair which he said had been in his client's head, and the client proudly exhibited several bald spots, each being as big as a twenty-five-cent piece, as evidence that the hair had been pulled out of her head. Mrs. McLoughlin testified that she had suffered from frightful headaches.

The defense became apparent when Lawyer Gaynor, in cross-examining Mrs. McLoughlin, asked if the hair was natural. She said it was. Then Mrs. Sullivan, who is Mrs. McLoughlin's sister-in-law, was put on the stand, and she swore that the hair was false and was in a net on top of Mrs. McLoughlin's head when the assault took place. She admitted it was Mrs. McLoughlin's hair, but said it represented the combings of years. The jury gave Mrs. McLoughlin $600 for her bald spots.

IVES'S PILLS cause no pain, illness, or exposure. Try them. GARDNER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are much better. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Tooth

are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Harris & Co. make to order the FINEST GARMENTS ever sold for $25, none charged by extravagant tailors. 1,164 and 216 Broadway, Tailors and Importers.

A Wide Choice at Low Prices

can now be made at FURNITURE as FLINTS, 144th-st., near 6th-av.

Koop's dress shirts made to measure 6 for $9, none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIFE IN ALGIERS.

Pictures and studies by F. A. Bridgman.

Exhibition open day and evening.

FIFTH-AV. ART GALLERIES,

366 5th-av., near 34th-st.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off, restores gray or white hair to its original color; being delicately perfumed it leaves no unpleasant odor; it is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or white linen, and is for sale by druggists EVERYWHERE. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, Proprietors. 33 Farringdon road, London, England.

COD LIVER OIL.—CARWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with Hypophosphites and Quinine is preferred by leading physicians for its nourishing properties and easy absorption.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, Anklets, Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Crutches, Braces; lady attendant. RIKER, Broadway, corner 30th.

CARPET CLEANING.—T. M. STEWART, 236 7th-av.; send for circular; telephone call, 126 18th-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st.

SMALL SIZE, SMALL DOSE, SMALL price, strong points in favor of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam. (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam"); at 10 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal (letters for other Mexican States must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 10 A. M. for Central America and South Pacific ports, per steamship Acapulco, via Aspinwall; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Hayti, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Athos; at 11 A. M. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Antarctic; at 1 P. M. for Jamaica, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1 P. M. for San Domingo, Cape Hayti, and Turk's Island, per steamship Seguranca; at 3:30 P. M. for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Cape Hayti, and Jamaica, per steamship Arenas, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Arenas"); at 1 P. M

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is now offered THIS EVENING at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD Assist in laun dressmaking. Call at 201 East 32d-st., ring bell, left hand basement.

BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH DAUGHTER, a situation by the week in small private family; colored people preferred; no objection to her daughter's board; or would take care of house for the Summer; references. Call or address Advertiser, 406 3d-ave., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best of references from last employer; no cards need be used; no cards. Call at 52 East 79th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; no objection to the country; good city reference. Address W., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; assist with washing; willing and obliging; two years and eight months' best city reference. Call at 249 East 28th-st.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a most competent young girl in private family; best city reference. Address A. B., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with washing; no objection to private boarding house; best city reference. Address B. B., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a most young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 236 West 70th-st., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, waitress, or chambermaid and do plain sewing; best city reference. Call at 340 East 89th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference from her last employer; no cards received. Call at 124 East 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a smart, intelligent North of Ireland Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 311 West 25th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 340 East 53d-st., Bell 4, left.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman who thoroughly understands her duties; competent seamstress; best of references. Call or address 116 West 13th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children; reference. Call at 242 West 30th-st. top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress or walk on lady in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 341 East 35th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamber work and sewing in private family; good city references. Call at 322 West 37th-st.; ring Dolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 207 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl as chambermaid; lady can be seen. Call at 1,153 2d-av., third floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; city references. Call at 443 West 56th-st., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to washing; personal reference. Call at 146 East 43d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; is a good waitress. Call or address C. C., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references from last employer; no cards received. Call at 124 East 51st-st.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 340 East 53d-st., Bell 4, left.

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CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; is a good waitress. Call or address C. C., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address A. B., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl in private family; excellent city reference. Address J. J., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITING on Children.—By young girl; first-class city reference. Address N. E., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young colored woman to do the entire work of gentleman's furnished-room house; good reference. Call at 128 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By girl; best city reference from present employer; would go to country for Summer; family breaking up house. Call at 110 East 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address R. S., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; assist with waiting; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a place for a chambermaid who has lived with her for eight years and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 4 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant woman; or wait on invalid lady or assist with other work; no objection to country; personal reference. Call at 350 East 13th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; competent and obliging; best of references from last employer. Address M. F., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced woman; her family going to Europe; best city reference. Call, two days, at 63 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with Waiting. Call at 376 19th-av.; ring Coppinger's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in family; best city references from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 312 East 46th-st.; ring Travers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; lady can be seen. Call at 1,153 2d-av., third floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; city references. Call at 443 West 56th-st., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to washing; personal reference. Call at 146 East 43d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; is a good waitress. Call or address B. B., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid. Address by mail, stating wages, 9 East 47th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework; best city reference. Call at 307 East 45th-st.

COMPETENT WOMAN OF THIRTY TO care for infant from birth; thoroughly reliable, willing, and obliging; position as nurse. Call at 217 West 44th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a good, smart girl as cook and housework; is afraid of large family; best city reference. Call or address Norton, 314 West 49th-st.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, soups, entrees; fancy cooking; day, week, or month; clubhouse or private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking every branch; city references. Address D. A., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; just disengaged, on account of family suddenly called to Europe. Call, for two days, at 6 East 40th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 304 East 33d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; a good baker; will be found willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 262 West 47th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a woman to cook, wash, and iron; is afraid of hard work; good reference. Call at 2,432 2d-av., corner 125th-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; do light washing; willing and obedient; best city reference. Call at 271 West 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook or to do housework; would do plain washing. Call or address A. D., 209 East 44th-st.

COOK.—Young girl as good cook and laundress; good references. Call at 326 East 28th-st., top floor, front.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl; assist with plain washing and ironing; city reference. Call at 343 West 36th-st.; ring middle bell; no cards.

COOK.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; city or country. Call at 112 West 53d-st., rear.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook; by week or month; first-class city reference. Call at 568 7th-av.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 520 West 50th-st. Coleman's.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly competent. Can be seen at present employer's, 16 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; will take full charge of kitchen; can do marketing; best references. Call at 947 6th-av., millinery store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; no objection to country; where kitchen girl is kept; best city reference. Call at 152 West 27th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a German girl as plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 869 1st-av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city references. Call at 218 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By a good French cook; best city references. Call at 113 West 30th-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as excellent plain cook and laundress. Call at 330 East 45th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—A WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking; best city references; no cards received; no coarse washing; good country. Also, a waitress to do light chamberwork; best references; city or country. Call at 317 East 30th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family; country for Summer; can serve breakfast; best city references. Address M. O., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman in a private family; is a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city reference. Address M. O., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By lady desires situation for her cook and waitress; will be disengaged after April 20; together or separate; prefer the country for the Summer; the best of references. Call at 52 East 58th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

COOK.—First-class; by a sensible woman in a private family; understands soups, entrees, and dessert; restaurant broiler; good city reference. Address M. Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; French, English, and American cooking; fancy dishes, clear soups, game, and pastry; employer seen. Call at 621 Madison-av., china repairing room.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; best of city reference from present employer; willing to do plain washing. Call, for two days, at 229 East 45d-st., top floor; no cards answered.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By capable girl in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 309 East 126th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent young American woman as cook; assist with washing; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 8.

COOK.—Fully competent; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; in private family; willing to do boarding; city if required; excellent city reference. Call at 226 West 32d-st., first bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Competent; wishes to have her daughter with her; aged 15; best of city references. Address Mary, Box 16, 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; boarding house or small hotel; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to do cleaning; best city reference. Call at 163 East 46th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls in a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 309 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By competent German girl as good cook and do plain washing in private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 257 East 46th-st.

COOK.—By a steady woman as good cook and assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 208 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; go out by day or month; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call or address Carroll, 234 West 30th-st., three flights.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; willing to assist in washing; no objection to the country for Summer; best city reference from last employer. Call at 321 East 24th-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as excellent cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; city reference. Call at 181 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; excellent bread and pastry; city reference. Call at 203 West 19th-st., in paper store.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook and assist with washing; private family; best city reference; no objection to short distance in the country. Call at 158 East 49th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman; Protestant; is a good family cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference; city or country. Call at 922 3d-av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call at 320 East 32d-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman by the day to housecleaning; is a good laundress; city reference. Call or address 226 East 45th-st., two flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—A first-class laundress to go out by day; no objection to cleaning; best of city references. Call at 117 West 46th-st., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; French; very skillful in cutting, fitting, and draping; in a private family; steady work; does not speak English. Address M. Z., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated and refined French Protestant as governess; good sewer; references. Address Miss M., 150 West 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American, (Protestant,) capable; or would assist in a family; satisfactory references. Address E. M. E., 180 East 125th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of middle age desires to keep a gentleman's house(keep); is fully competent; out of town no objection; references exchanged. Address Mrs. M. A. H., Box 180 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; private family or house of business; good cook and laundress; no objection to children or country; first-class reference. Address A. G., 549 West 57th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR HEAD LAUNDRESS.—By experienced party with best references from city hotel. Address Housekeeper, 27 West 14th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl for general housework; good reference. Call at 425 9th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; good city reference. Call at 227 West 46th-st., rear.

JANITRESS.—A position as janitress in a large building or flat; can take care of studios; best city reference. Call or address 51 West 10th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly; good dressmaker and hairdresser; and fine needlework; best personal city reference. Address J. M., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all duties; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, needleworker, packer; best city references; city or country. Address Germaine, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her maid; is a good seamstress; or would take care of grown children. Call, mornings, between 10 and 12, or address L. C., Room 26, 531 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; good city references. Address K., 328 West 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; excellent city reference; present lady going to Europe. Address S. C., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By Hanoverian; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and traveler; best city reference. Call or address M. R., 120 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced girl as lady's maid and seamstress; good packer and hairdresser; no objection to traveling; best city reference. Call at 314 West 56th-st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to do light chamberwork; best city reference. Address K. K., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced and competent; first-class city recommendation; for Europe. Address G. W. Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant person as lady's maid; good hairdresser and packer; best city reference. Address J. D., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address L. M., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer; willing to travel; city references. Address M. R., 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisian as lady's maid; good hairdresser and packer; first-class seamstress; best city reference. Address, care Mme. Benoit, 130 West 20th-st.; second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 87 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; three years' reference; good hairdresser; good sewer. Address M. W., 457 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 21 West 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; two years' reference from last place. Call at 518 East 81st-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; two and a half years' reference. Call at 349 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in a private family; willing to go to the country for Summer. Call at 5 East 72d-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. Call at 430 West 53d-st.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as laundress and the other as chambermaid. Call at 153 East 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; best references. Address K. O., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference; city or country; in private family. Call at 118 East 32d-st., Hensbey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid to a lady; is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking; three years' reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 43 East 54th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties required of a maid; first-class private family; best city references. Address K. M., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By young girl as maid to parties traveling; good seamstress, manicure, and packer; understands hairdressing; six years' reference; moderate wages. Address Specialist, Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Protestant; thoroughly experienced; kindergarten element; very fond of children; first-class references; fine English; can furnish first-class city references; no Hebrews. Address W. Q., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a reliable and trustworthy young woman, to growing children, and as seamstress; willing and obliging; best personal city reference from last place. Address F., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, whom she can recommend as being fully competent to take full charge of infant from its birth. Can be seen, from 1 to 12, at present employer's, 53 East 125th-st.

NURSE.—Experienced; thoroughly understands the care of children; will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; best city reference; present employer's. Call, from 1 till 4 o'clock, at 9 East 58th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced person as nurse and seamstress; will do chamberwork; thoroughly competent; best reference. Call at 468 2d-av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By French, well-educated person for growing children; very good needleworker; very best reference; wages $30. Address Louise, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse to children over two years old; first-class seamstress; good city reference. Address J. M., Box 189 Times Office.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to half-grown children and do plain sewing; best city reference. Address 341 East 37th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse for small children; two years' city reference. Call or address G. L., 64 South 5th-av., rear house, first floor.

NURSE TO INFANT.—By a competent Protestant; city or country; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at late employer's, 340 Madison-av.

NURSE TO A BABY OR GROWING CHILdren and Assist with Chamberwork.—By young girl with good city reference. Address M. K., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant; care of growing children and do sewing; good city reference. Address A. D., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; take care of children; loves seamstress; very good city references. Address M. L., care of Mrs. Guiollot, 177 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent American woman as child's nurse or to an invalid; best of city reference. Address T. D., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman to take full charge of infant from birth if necessary, and raise child; excellent city reference. Call at 173 East 32d-st., top floor.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl, with a family going to Europe, as nurse or lady's maid. Address A. B., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse and seamstress. Address by mail, stating wages, 9 East 47th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl as nurse and to make herself generally useful; good city references. Call at 145 West 51st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By an American woman as infant's nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, 30 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; best city references. Call at 240 West 38d-st.

NURSE.—By a girl of 15 to mind children in a German family; no cards. Call on John Ehrenberger, 453 11th-av., top floor, Room 13.

NURSE.—By French nurse for grown children and sewing; three years' city reference. Call at 184 West 35th-st.; no cards answered.

NURSE AND MAID.—Willing to travel; personal references if desired from last place. Call or address 260 West 31st-st., second bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman; best city references. Call, Thursday, at 29 East 35th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By a young girl; A1 city reference. Call at 341 West 56th-st., janitor's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of a baby and do some sewing; three years' city reference. Call at 217 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; speaks good German; good sewer. Call at 144 West 134th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. Address M. B., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced seamstress, who makes children's clothes and understands dressmaking, wishes a few more engagements; city or country. Address Competent, 270 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; would wait on lady or care for children; best reference. Call, for address, Seamstress, 346 West 45th-st., second bell, west side.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; plain sewing, darning, and mending; makes over nicely; good operator; best city reference. Call or address L. B., care Schnell, 806 6th-av., shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; willing and obliging and capable of undertaking her duties; best references. Call at 347 East 41st-st. Mrs. McGlade.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French Swiss girl in private house; city references. Address F. Dumont, 211 West 104th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID TO GROWING Children desires situation; excellent reference from last employer. Call at 968 9th-av.

STENOGRAPHER, ALSO REMINGTON AND Scalligraph typewriter, desires position; experienced and rapid; furnish satisfactory references; living with parents. Address Miss T., 259 East 4th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By a fine, respectable girl; understands her business thoroughly; best city references; two years' reference from last employer, who will highly recommend her; will be found willing and obliging. Call, from 10 to 3, or address B. G., care Mrs. Cooney, 113 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; understands care of silver, carving, all kinds of wines, and salads; private family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $20. Call at 347 West 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; is thoroughly competent in every respect; best of city reference. Address C. A. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; go in country with private family for Summer; excellent city reference. Call at 454 West 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in a private family; five years' city references from last place. Address M. C., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; first-class city reference. Address M. T., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business; six years' reference from last place; no cards; wages $20. Address K. K., Box 16, 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman, who is a thorough waitress; good city reference. Address J. M., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands salads and care of silver; city reference. Address M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; understands her work thoroughly; has best city reference. Call at 146 West 52d-st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in good private family; willing and obliging; can take man's place; will go to the country; first-class reference. Call at 818 East 81st-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; city or country. Address A. Y., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, from 10 to 2 P. M. or from 4 to 6 P. M., as present employer's, 49 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent and first-class waitress, or as parlormaid; two years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call at 368 9th-av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; three years' city reference; can be seen at last employer's. Call at 12 West 32d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, one who thoroughly understands her duties; first-class reference. Call at 639 6th-av., near 37th-st., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good city references. Call at 480 West 53d-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; excellent city reference. Call or address 144 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; good city reference. Call at 344 8th-av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent girl as waitress in private family; best city references. Call at 157 West 51st-st., first flight.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED.—Man 30 years of age; strictly temperate; 10 years' experience; first-class L. P. Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

A YOUNG FRENCH FELLOW, 18 YEARS old, speaking little English, wants employment in private family; reasonable. Address P. Vesiez, 104 West 35th-st.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 22 YEARS OLD, A would like work in store or delivering wagon; speaks good English; has good reference. Address J. Tocolat, 104 West 32d-st.

BUTLER ON BUTLER AND VALET.—A most Respectable married man, Protestant, just come over from England, has lived with noblemen in England, Ireland, and Scotland last long and satisfactory places; would be glad to hear of situation where one of more in livery are kept; age 40; height, 5 feet 10 inches; country preferred. Address W. L., 146 West 26th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young man, recently disengaged; best of reference from former and last employers; can be seen; will be found honest willing, faithful, and obliging; country preferred. Address Competent, Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman and wife; six years in last situation; had entire charge of the house; can produce highest references from the Gov. Dorchester; excellent reference. Address T. B. L., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; understands his duties in every respect; city or country; first-class city references. Address F. B., 204 East 121st-st.

BUTLER.—Where a parlormaid or second man is kept; age 32; English; just arrived; best reference. Address G. L., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best city references. Address A. A., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English, where second man or parlormaid is kept; single; age, 40; best city and European references. Address A. B., 254 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young North German experienced man in private family; has best London, Paris, and city references. Address Butler, care of Mr. Falk, 406 and 408 5th-av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—One year's good personal reference; disengaged May 1; wages, $30. Address A. D., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a German; thoroughly competent in every respect; the best of reference can be given; city or country. Address R. Schmitt, 2,288 2d-av., care of Wahl.

BUTLER.—English; in private family; excellent reference from Philadelphia family. Address W., Box 216 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in private family. Direct to 5 Lexington-av., near 27th-st. New York reference. Address C. H., 152 West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—In private family; by an Englishman; first-class reference. Address W. W., 476 4th-av.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; age 40; best city and Washington references. Address F. S., 318 West 49th-st., bell No. 8.

BUTLER AND VALET.—English; good city references. Call or address C. Kemp, 404 8th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a strictly temperate man; useful in city or country; married; medium size; understands thoroughly proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; civil, willing, and competent, as last and former employers in city will certify. Address William, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in every particular; several years' best reference; served nine years with one family; willing, obliging, and perfectly competent in every respect. Address Thomas, 168 Nepperhan-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By married man with small family; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate, with best city references; city or country. Address F. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; active and willing to work; long experience with private families; no objection to country; excellent city references. Call or address W., 405 Park-av., near 54th-st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—By steady young single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and fine harness; experienced driver; city or country; first-class reference. Address J. D., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; three years' first-class references; understands his business; thoroughly honest, sober, willing, and obliging, which references will certify; city or country. Address R. M. D., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; just disengaged; best city references from last employer. Address Competent, Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands care and management of horses; makes himself generally useful; is civil and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call or address Competent, 69 Madison-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; medium size; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; experienced city driver; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Address Joseph, Box 192 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, age 25; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class reference, and will be found willing and obliging; city or country preferred. John, Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single Protestant; long experience in the business; best of references from former and two years' from last employer, who can be seen. Address C., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; ten years' city references from last employer; leaving on account of family going traveling. Call or address F. R., 114 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; age 39; nine months in New-York; understands his business thoroughly; at present situation; would like to make a change; references. Address K. D., 1,323 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; good, careful driver; honest and sober, as reference will certify; country preferred. Can be seen at present employers', Messrs Brothers, 4th-av. and 78th-st. John.

COACHMAN.—First-class; in a private family; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen; no objection to country. Address John, 106 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; no family; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; city or country; can furnish best reference. Address, by letter, S. W., 322 3d-av., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best of references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; six years with last employer. Address D., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish first-class references from former and present employers. Call or address M. C., 56 Madison-av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; first-class city reference. Address J. P., 206 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober and reliable; six years' reference from last employer; city or country. Call or address D. Irving, 807 9th-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHman.—By a first-class young man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; can be highly recommended. Address Coachman, private stable, 136 West 84th-st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; willing and obliging; understands care of horses and carriages; reference from last place. Address C. B., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; married; thoroughly unterstands his duties; is a first-class city driver, stylish; best city references from some of the best families in town. Call or address T. N., 5 East 52d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Will be disengaged about the middle of the month. Call or address present employer, Mr. A. Roosevelt, 19 East 54th-st., or at office, 32 Pine-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; English; no family; thoroughly understands his duties; is sober and well recommended from present employer. Address W. Bryan, Box 15, Westchester, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By first-class colored coachman in private family; city or country; good reference. Call or address, two days, R. D., 228 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; sober and reliable; best city references. Call or address M. T., 93 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business as coachman and groom; can be well recommended. Call or address G. G., 204 West 59th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; Protestant; has first-class personal references from former and present employers; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address Coachman, 787 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to get a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is superior in every respect. Call or address J. Smith, 228 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; highest testimonials from present employers. Address Thomas, care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av. and 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, with good city reference. Call or address J. R., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as first-class coachman; three years' first-class references from last employer. Address 40 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a coachman for his coachman; excellent man. Call or address S. W., 15 East 126th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

FOX, 36 WEST 34TH-ST., WANTS IMMEDIately first-class waist, skirt, and sleeve hands.

GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Small

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Thursday evening, April 10.

The following contract was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, April 9:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, by order of the executors, the three-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 91.8, 346 West 17th-st, south side, 250 feet east of 9th-av., for $12,500, to F. M. Good; two five-story stone-front buildings, with lot 20.11 by 100, 188 and 190 8th-av., east side, 75 feet south of 20th-st., for $62,000, to F. M. Farrington; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 104.6, 413 West 51st-st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av., for $10,000 to H. Roops; also sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.3 by 98.11, 249 West 129th-st., south side, 438.9 feet east of 8th-av., for $12,000, to E. A. Nichols; also, under foreclosure decree, George Van Hoesen, Esq., referee, the five-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 100.8, on West 97th-st., south side, 80 feet east of 9th-av., for $21,250, to Adler & Herman.

M. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.5, 329 East 52d-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., for $11,800, to Mrs. T. Phelps; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.9, 112 West 73d-st., south side, 139 feet west of 6th-av., for $14,500, to G. E. Kouse, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 164 West 130th-st., south side, east of 7th-av., for $17,000, to S. T. Knapp. Thomas L. Smith, under a foreclosure decree, George D. Fry, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 230 West 61st-st., south side, 425 feet west of 10th-av., for $31,000, to plaintiff.

William Kennelly & Brother adjourned the sale of one-half interest in the building, with plot of land, 25.4 by 98.9, on 28d West 27th-st. west of 8th-av., to April 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 9.

57th-st. s. s. 280 ft. w. of West End-av., 20 ft.; 100.8; Frederick Van Tine to Oscar Dupres..... $21,500

57th-st. s. s. 300 ft. w. of West End-av., 20 ft.; 100.8; same to same..... 21,500

Broadway, e. s. and 11th-st. w. s. Morris Franklin and another to Johanna Ostheim..... 12,900

Sheriff-st. 63; Samuel Cohen and wife to Samuel Goldstein..... 29,250

Orchard-st. 67; Henry L. Storke and wife to Tradesmen's National Bank..... 1

Railroad-av. s. s. 325 ft. s. of 180th-st. 25 ft. by 100; Sarah L. Hall to Mary J. McDermott..... 4,100

35d-st. s. s. 393.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x98; Raphael J. Cohen and wife to Marvin H. Michaels..... 11,500

Grand-av. s. s. 50 ft. n. of Buchanan-place, 25x100; John J. Bannan and another to Robert W. Hamilton..... 700

Grand-av. s. s. 75 ft. n. of Buchanan-place, 25x100; same to Thomas F. Woods..... 700

43d-st. s. s. 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x 100.5; Isabella A. Fawcett to Francois Xavier Ledoux..... 14,500

Manhattan-av. 145; Mary A. Brown to Lillie C. M. Herns..... 10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 123d-st. east of Morningside Park: private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS,
123d-st and Manhattan-av.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.

If you want a first-class four-story house in the very choicest location, bring an expert and examine Nos. 52, 54, and 56 West 76th-st.; just completed; prices from $32,500 upward; the greatest bargains to be found on the popular west side. Apply to Owner on the premises.

PEERLESS ROWES.—"MANHATTAN," square north. Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x 95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique. Location at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 56 West 33d-st.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK, choice view to 42d-st.—Exceedingly handsome four-story brownstone dwelling; three-story extension. 30 feet deep, with permanent side lights. BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

A SAFE AND SURE INVESTMENT.—184 to 142 West 87th-st., four-story dwellings, 20x 16:10.3, and extension; will be sold cheap before May 1. MILLER & STABLER, 1,127 9th-av.

ONLY THREE LEFT
of that handsome row of private dwellings, 8, 10, and 12 East 82d-st., near 5th-av. Elegant location; price moderate.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; 19TH-ST., 5TH AND 6th avs. GONON & MACDONALD, 38 West 21st-st.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELBERON, N. J.—ON PARK-AV., NEARly opposite Memorial Church, commodious new cottage, Colonial in style, shingled sides and roof, nautical color; front, 33 feet, with piazza nearly across same, 10 feet wide; two large rear piazzas, large hall, wide staircase, open fireplaces in all rooms; 11 large rooms, first story, and butler's pantry; four chambers, with large closets, bath, private entrance; two servants' rooms; all improvements; hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, stationary tubs; first room, first story, 16x18 feet; closet, cellar, cesspool, &c.; attic in one room, 28x52; can be made into four large rooms if desired; all natural wood throughout the house, including the floors; ready for rugs; house built in first-class manner, with approved sanitary plumbing; ample grounds, graded, and drive laid out; house ready for occupancy; will be sold very reasonable on easy terms. A prompt purchaser. Apply to BROKAW BROTHERS, 5 4th-av., or to Long Branch real estate agents.

A BARGAIN.—WIDOW NO USE FOR IT. A cost New-York merchant over $25,000; will sell for half; beautiful country home, with about seven acres; in village 20 miles out, in healthful Rockland county; accessible by two railways; photo here; call; (folio 4,570.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 50 MINUTES from down town; 27 trains daily; on beautiful elevation; good neighborhood; large garden, fruit, asparagus bed, &c.; was built for permanent home, and will be sold at half value; an inspection invited; photograph at office; (folio 4,764.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.—FOR sale or exchange, 12-room cottage, with four acres, half mile from depot; rent, $500; price, $8,000; (folio 4,014;) also, for rent, house 11 rooms; large plot; 10 minutes from depot; $250 per annum; (file 43.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A LAKE FRONT RESIDENCE, NOW used as private hotel; all improvements; 52 miles from city; 10 minutes from depot; six acres; barn and boathouse; photograph; will rent, furnished or sell for $30,000; (folio 4,598.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., 40 MINUTES from New-York.—For sale or to let, large house, 15 rooms; 1¼ acres of ground; handsome garden; variety and abundance of fruit; $12,000; or $900 per year; partly furnished. Address Owner, Box 143 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., THE handsome and very desirably-located cottage, No. 117 South Pennsylvania-av.; lot 100 by 150 feet. Apply to THOMAS G. HAND, jr., southeast corner of 2d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia, or to E. RAYMOND SMITH, 75 Nesver-st., New-York.

AT NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY, 20 MINUTES from Jersey City, four pretty cottages, just being finished, for sale or to let; all near the station; rental, $36 per month. NUTLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, opposite station of Erie Railroad.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.
Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view, will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT DOBBS Ferry, with 400 feet on the Hudson; all modern improvements; lawn, fruit, greenhouse; female agent has stable, &c.; must be sold. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; southern exposure; central location; 30 acres; perfect order; 1 hour from city. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 511.

OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTY IN ALL PARTS of the country; various values; call or address CONDIT, 1,179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, April 22, noon, two extra

HANDSOME RESIDENCES,
in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,

BEDFORD PARK,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n. e. corner Hull-av., three-story cut-stone and frame villa, and plot of eight lots; 15 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and conservatory on first floor; nine sleeping rooms and bath.

HULL-AV., west side, 300 feet north of Boulevard, three-story brick and frame cottages, built in Colonial style, 12 rooms; plot of about five lots. Both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience and improvement, cabinet trim, plate glass, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK
in the vicinity of New-York; only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road; station on the premises. These houses in the delightful suburban quarter, with its beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds, and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming houses combining city conveniences and country beauties.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, photographs, and full particulars with owners, Mr. Southerby, Room 901 auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., and watchman on the premises.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
73 Liberty-st., New-York.

ESTATE OF JAMES LAWSON, deceased,
and the Park Hill-av. property,

YONKERS, N. Y.
190 beautifully-situated building sites on High-st., St. Joseph's-av., Parker-st., Park Hill-av., and South Watery-st.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

Title perfect and guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 80 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent., at option of the purchaser.

For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES F. PITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. THAYER, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY NOS. 965 AND 967 PARK-AV., 1,545 AVENUE A, 45 EAST 53D-ST., 120 AND 122 EAST 85TH-ST., 115, 117, 123, 131, AND 139 WEST 97TH-ST., 158 TO 172 EAST 102D-ST., 405 AND 407 EAST 113TH-ST., AND 406 AND 408 EAST 114TH-ST.
Also two lots on
82D-ST., between 10th-av. and Boulevard.
For block maps, &c., apply to COUDERT BROS., Esqs., attorneys for executors, 68 and 70 William-st., and at the auctioneers', 1 Pine-st.

11TH-AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNty of New-York.—EMMA KENNEDY and another, plaintiffs, against MATILDA ARTHUR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, the following land and premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 11th-avenue, distant forty feet nine inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 42d-street with the westerly line of 11th-avenue, running thence westerly parallel with 42d-street partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next southerly adjoining seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with 11th-avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with 42d-street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next northerly adjoining seventy feet to the westerly line of 11th-avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of 11th-avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1890.

JAMES FLYNN, Referee.

THOMAS F. CHERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 60 Wall-street, New-York City. ap10-2aw3wTh*

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

118 WEST 69TH-ST,
Handsomely decorated, 18 feet, 4 stories; rent $1,800.

CHAS. E. SCHUYLER,
1,157 9TH-AV., CORNER 71ST-ST.

A. — Three-story House
ON 71ST-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.; RENT, $850.
CHAS. E. SCHUYLER,
1,157 9TH-AV., CORNER 71ST-ST.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED FOUR-story high-stoop stone house, 22x55, and b. p. extension, to rent unfurnished, on 30th-st., near Madison-av.; private family only.

STETSON & WISEMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th & 27th sts.

TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings to rent from May 1 at $600 each; Nos. 350 and 352 Mott-av., near 138th-st., New-York; choice location; houses nearly new; all improvements; can be seen afternoons. E. A. CARLEY, 51 Liberty-st. or 344 Mott-av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE brick house on Sheridan-av., north of 166th-st., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and shed; plot, 150x152. Apply to J. B. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange-place.

JUST LOOK.—347 WEST 123D-ST.; THREE-STORY; DECORATED; SANITARY PLUMBING; SEEN AFTER 2 O'CLOCK; ONLY $83 PER MONTH.

AT 102 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO FLOORS to rent, separately or together; newly papered and painted; rent reduced. Apply to H. B. CAMMANN & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.

SACRIFICED.
68 West 83d-st.; pantry extension; four-story; decorated; only $3 25 per month; watchman.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, brick house, Brooklyn, Congress-st., between Clinton and Henry; 10 rooms and improvements; neighborhood first-class; rent low to a first-class party. Address R. G., Box 142 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—HOUSE, THREE-STORY AND basement; 10 rooms; all improvements; four minutes' walk from Tompkins-av. station, Fulton elevated; $40; May 1. I. W. BARNUM, owner, 253 Halsey-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
To let, furnished, a new house, containing parlor, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, eight bedrooms, and bathroom, with all accommodations; hot and cold water; good large piazza; good stable; three acres high land; vegetable garden; also, a good seven-room cottage on same avenue; furnished or unfurnished; good barn accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to GEORGE E. WARD, 43 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., THE handsome country residence known as "The Homestead"; immediately on the water; large grounds, modern improvements, commodious stables, bathing house, boathouse, and everything convenient for gentleman's country place.

HENRY E. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

A VERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. 30 minutes by rail; 9 to 12 room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broad way, New-York.

H. H. STEARNS.

$25 MONTHLY.—ELEVATED SHORE, Hastings-on-Hudson; 38 minutes from Grand Central Depot by Hudson River Railroad; 8 new Queen Anne cottages; 9 rooms; all city conveniences; 5 minutes' walk from station. Inquire for Clock Tower.

ELBERON.
To rent, fully furnished, a comfortable house, with nine bedrooms; good stable; grounds front on the sea.

BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—FULLY-FURNISHED COTTAGE, known as "Rugby," immediately on the harbor at Oyster Bay, L. I.; magnificent view, fine grounds, good bathing, commodious stables. WM. J. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.

U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWMOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. S. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rents. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

TO RENT.—COTTAGES ON SHREWSBURY River, Monmouth County, N. J. JOHN V. LANARCHER, 51 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Rondout-st. and Cortlandt-st., Jersey City, as follows:

6:30 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:35 A. M., Columbus 8:00 A. M., Chicago 12:00 P. M. Dining Car. Local Sleeping Car, Dunmore to Erie, also for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Tyrone, on Sunday only.

8:30 A. M.—AFTER NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars; presentation of financial reports (passengers) and typewriters, bath rooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Reaches Pittsburg 4:55 P. M., Chicago 9:40 P. M. Illuminated by electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.

9:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:10 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 A. M. next day.

11:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest. Pullman Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg. Parlor Car Pittsburg to Chicago. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, except Sunday, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:30 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:30 P. M., arrive Washington 7:40 P. M., (with supper.) 7:20, 8:00, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 12:00, 2:10, 4:30, 5:05, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:00 A. M., 4:30, 5:05, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Express, 4:00, 8:15, 10:15 A. M., 12:00, 2:10, 3:35, 4:30, 5:05, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 4:30, 5:05, and 9:00 P. M. Washington and Chicago Express, 11:00 A. M. daily. Dining Car and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily, via Baltimore and Bay Line, 9:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:18, 6:26, 7:26, 8:00, 8:30, 9, 10 (Chicago Limited, with Dining Car), and 11 A. M. (Washington Limited,) and 11:00 P. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:20, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:15 A. M., and 4:00 P. M. Sunday. Express, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:20, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

QUICKEST TIME
TO
ATLANTIC CITY

is made by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS, EQUIPPED WITH PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS leaving New-York, station foot of DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STS., at 3 P. M. week days, and arriving at Atlantic City without change at 5:35 P. M.

Returning, the Through Parlor Car Express leaves Atlantic City at 9 A. M., arriving at New-York 12:40 P. M.

C. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF APRIL 7, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1:30 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:00 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays, 5:30 P. M.

7:00 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Shamokin.

10 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 4:20, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M. week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:18 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY
at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)

For Cape May and Sea Isle City, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington,

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 5, 7:30 P. M. nights on week days, and 8:30 A. M. and 12:15 night on Sundays, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,362 Broadway, 767 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 194 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 350 Fulton-st., 99 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8:45 A. M. for Geneva, Ithaca, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:30 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Tankhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Parlor car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

11:30 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 9:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shamokin and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

ERIE Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M,
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN SEEMS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
THE NEW SOLID VESTIBULED CHICAGO LIMITED LEAVES AT 8 P. M. EVERY DAY.

FOR SALE.

2 SMALL ICE MACHINES, TO MAKE 700 pounds per day. Can be seen at foot of 9th-st. C. E. DE LAMATER & CO., foot of West 15th-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
—&—
Hudson River Railroad.
All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth Ave. and 42d St., New York.
THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:30 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS—due at Canandaigua 6:00, Buffalo 8:20 P. M.

8:30 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Chicago 9:50 A. M. next day.

10:50 A. M. SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—due Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11:30 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

9:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

FISHKILL, (NEWBURG,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND HUDSON—8:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:00, 3:05, 4:30 P. M.; also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 14:55, 8:30, 10:00 P. M.; for GARRISON, (WEST POINT,) 8:00, 11:10 A. M., 12:30, 13:30, 3:30, 14:55, 8:30 P. M.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:00, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and Troy, 3:30 P. M.

TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—8:50 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Wagner Parlor Cars.

ALBANY, TROY, AND SARATOGA—8:50 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—8:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION—10:25 A. M., 12:20 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Depot, 413, 755, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 188th-st. station, New-York; 393 Washington-st., 72d Fulton-st., and 898 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.

Above trains except those leaving at 9:50 A. M. and 12:00 midnight, stop at 125th-st. station.

JOHN H. RUTTY, GEORGE L. ROLLS,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st. M. for Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, and the West: *5:15, 8:15 P. M.; St. Louis *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †8:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, 7:00 A. M., *8:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:55, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, and Albany, 8:55, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:45 P. M. ‡Newburg, †10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *8:30, 11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:55 A. M., 3:45, 5:35 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as leave Jersey City, foot Cortlandt-st., 8:15, 9:30 A. M., 12:40 P. M., Hoboken, West Shore Station, 11:36 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Fulton-st.; 1,323 Fulton-st., corner Dean-st. (one flight); New-York City, 1, 271, 353, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of 130th-st. E. H. Watson's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

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*Express. †Local express.

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The elegant passenger
STEAMER CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
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WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M. from 16 E. R. for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad.

For beauty of scenery and perfection in climate this trip is unsurpassed, and costs less than $4 00 per day.

For illustrated

ACCOUNTS BADLY MIXED

THE ASSIGNEE BEGINS ON THE SISTARS' BOOKS.

STORIES THAT THE FIRM BORROWED MONEY ON TRUST SECURITIES TO HELP THE PHILADELPHIA PARTNER.

Assignee Davison took charge of the office and books of George K. Sistare's Sons yesterday and began the work of examining them. He also sent over to Philadelphia and got an attachment upon the books of the Philadelphia office as a precaution against any liens or other opposition to their removal by creditors in that city. Mr. Sistare and Mr. Clemens spent most of the day with the assignee trying to disentangle and set straight the accounts of the New-York banks. Several notices were received from creditors in this city threatening to sell the collateral securities which they held against the New-York house for less as advanced, but up to last night no sale of this kind was attempted. The report at the assignee's office was that it would be impossible for some days to state anything more definitely in regard to the accounts than has already been reported.

The members of the firm have put themselves in communication with their largest creditors, and it was announced on their behalf that there was a reasonable prospect that some sort of compromise settlement might be made to help out the present difficulties. Based upon that prospect there were hopes that perhaps after all the firm might be able to resume business. No one on Wall-street believed that this could be brought about, and there seems to be nothing upon which to base any such expectation beyond the earnest desire and effort of Mr. Sistare and his partner to retrieve their lost fortunes.

According to the stories that were given out in connection with this, it appears that the railroad companies for which the house acted as financial agent are, in fact, the largest creditors. It was not accurately explained just how this had come about, but, from the explanations given, the inference commonly drawn down town was that the New-York house, perhaps in response to demands and representations from Philadelphia requiring money as well as securities, had hypothecated some of the bonds of the railroad companies, and with the money or with proceeds from the sales of other bonds, had bought securities which were sent to Philadelphia or which were put up in banks in this city as collateral for further loans. Whatever the fact may be, it was said by authority yesterday that, if a way could be devised to relieve the firm of the liabilities to these railroad companies, the situation would present an entirely different aspect, and there would be a very fair chance that the firm could be put on its feet again.

It seems that some of the banks in this city are holders of a good deal of collateral, deposited with them for loans by the firm, and that they are now desirous of getting their money or else of securing its safety. They agreed to have loaned money in good faith, and are innocent holders of securities thus deposited, whether they may have belonged by right to the firm or not.

The order of arrest issued against Partner Hilger of Philadelphia was in the possession of the assignee yesterday. It bears date of March 6. This was before Mr. Hilger became seriously ill; indeed, after that date, he seems to have visited this city. It was not said whether the order was served upon him, but probably it was not, for he was never arrested. In view of the date that it bears, however, it was regarded down town as a fair presumption that the discovery of his embezzlements, the charge of embezzlement being specified in the order, very likely hastened his sickness, and perhaps the shame which overpowered him at the discovery may have contributed to his death.

The condition of the Philadelphia books is so confusing that there is no way of telling just now what entries are correct and what are bogus. So far as the examination has gone the majority of entries seem to have been manufactured. If the statements of the living are to be believed, Hilger was in the habit of carrying accounts on his books in the names of his friends and acquaintances quite regardless of their will in the matter. Nearly every one in Philadelphia in whose name an account stands on Hilger's books has repudiated the account and has declared that Hilger was never authorized to do anything in the line indicated. It is impossible yet to tell whether all of these statements are true, but in the absence of proof to the contrary they will probably have to be accepted. On the other hand, Hilger appears to have been as erratic in his omissions as in his false entries, for demand has been made upon the firm by persons whose names do not appear at all in his books, but who claim to have carried accounts with him which yielded them a profit.

The New-York house is likely to plead that there was every reason to suppose that Hilger was doing a most flourishing business in Philadelphia. His drafts were honored without question upon the strength of the position that the business which he reported would be profitable. For his accommodation, the New-York house seems to have exerted itself in many ways to raise money. While it is not distinctly admitted that bonds deposited with the house in trust were used to secure loans of money, or to purchase securities for Hilger's account, that is the conclusion which friends of the firm were compelled to draw yesterday. That explains also the unfortunate position in which the firm stands with reference to the railroad bonds which were put in their hands for disposal.

Negotiations are asserted to be in progress to reimburse the banks holding securities for the house, and if they shall be successful all the securities which may have been hypothecated will naturally be taken first to be redeemed and passed over to their rightful owners. The members of the firm let it be understood that they were hoping that some such arrangement might be made within a few days, in which case there will be favorable news to give out. The feeling of those who are engaged in banking business in Wall-street is not so sympathetic as it was before the stories of hypothecation got out, but there seems to be little doubt that if the firm could manage to restore itself sufficiently to re-enter business all allowance would be made in Wall-street for the mistaken zeal by which the New-York house was led into pledging property that it did not own, in order to help out the operations of the Philadelphia branch, which up to about a month ago were supposed to be perfectly honest.

A SLY CONTRACTOR.

MR. GILROY HAS TO REJECT THE BIDS FOR SEWER WORK.

Bids were opened yesterday by Commissioner Gilroy for altering and improving a sewer in Eighth-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets. The lowest bidder was W. E. Dean, a contractor whose place of business is on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. He offered to do the work at $23,258. The department engineers had estimated it at $34,767 50.

When Commissioner Gilroy came to examine the bids he found that, while Dean's bid was much lower than the other five on most of the items, he had bid $500 per 1,000 feet for 2,500 feet of timber, while the other bids ranged from $35 to $60 per 1,000 feet.

Mr. Gilroy was surprised at this and found an explanation in a clause in the specifications, which set forth that it was estimated that about 130,000 feet of sheet piling may be required, of which so much as may be ordered to be left in the trench will be paid for at one-half the price bid for timbers."

If all the timber mentioned, 130,000 feet, was ordered left in the trenches and paid for at half the seemingly high demand for it by contractor Dean, the rebate to the contractor would be about $32,000. Mr. Gilroy declared the bid unbalanced and rejected all the bids. New advertisements for the work will be published.

THE WIDOW IS ENTITLED TO SUPPORT.

When Daniel Sherwood died in Brooklyn on May 24, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years, he left his entire estate, valued at $16,400, to his son William and his daughter Mary, "subject to the support and maintenance of my dear wife." The children did not support the widow, who was their stepmother, and that lady has been scared for ever since by a friend, Mrs. Magnus, of 262 Grand-avenue. She brought suit for support and the children offered to compromise by the payment of $1,000 in cash and $5 a week until Mrs. Sherwood's death. This was refused, and yesterday the case came up before Justice Barnard, in the Supreme Court. The defendants' counsel wanted an adjournment in order to prepare a case.

"You have a case," said Justice Barnard. "right in court—a case of a starving woman. You go on and try it." The evidence was put in as outlined and the court awarded Mrs. Sherwood $60 a month from the day of her husband's death and during the remainder of her life. "She is entitled to support," said the Judge, "if it takes every cent of interest on the property to give it."

Counsel appealed for a stay of thirty days to prepare an appeal, but the application was denied.

"Not one minute will you get for appeal," said Justice Barnard.

"LITTLE MAC'S" FUNERAL.

Funeral services over the body of Ebenezer Nicolson, ("Little Mac,") the dwarf minstrel, were held yesterday afternoon at 25 Spring-street in the presence of relatives and a few professional friends. Two of his brothers are living at the family home in Brookville, Canada, and two are in business here. William Henry Rice and Fayette Welch were among those present. "Little Mac" was to have begun an engagement with Daly Brothers next week. The Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., of the Knox Presbyterian Church, East Seventy-second-street, conducted the services. The interment was at Evergreens.

EX-GOV. CORNELL'S DEBTS.

INABILITY OF PROCESS SERVERS TO FIND HIM—NOTES AGAINST HIM.

For some reason ex-Gov. Cornell has kept on has been kept out of the way of process servers, and the judgments obtained against him for about $5,000 on promissory notes of which he was either maker or indorser represent a fruitless search for him by the various holders of the notes.

Those who knew him in his palmy days and were accustomed to associate their ideas of him with visions of large wealth were disposed yesterday to laugh at the judgments and to say there must be some mistake. At the office of Dillon & Sprague it was thought that the judgments might have been taken simply because the Governor had not been found. In that case there was nothing to his discredit and nothing to show that he wished to evade service. Those who want the money on the notes hold the contrary opinion. They say that for two or three weeks past they have tried repeatedly to find him at his office or at his house, but without the least success or satisfaction. Although no one supposed that he would run away from obligations of any kind, the holders grew tired of hunting for him.

Gov. Cornell has not been seen about town for several weeks. Curiosity was not urgent in the matter, because his doings for some time have not been of general interest. The publication of these judgments was the first reminder to some of his acquaintances down town that he had not lately been about. His field of operations for a year has been narrowing. In his official connection with the Grant Monument Association it was his habit to visit that office about as regularly as he went anywhere; but for several months he has scarcely gone there. He had an office at 53 Broadway, but he gave that up. Louis F. Payn was the lessee of the office, Gov. Cornell having little business in it except to call for his mail. Last Fall he became interested in a consolidation of companies engaged in the manufacture of fire extinguishers. The new company was incorporated in December on a capitalization of $800,000, and he became its President.

The office seems to have been largely ornamental. At any rate it has received little attention from him. He served on the World's Fair Committee and went to a few meetings. His presence was also noted at a meeting of Cornell Alumni during the Winter. This summarizes his recent participation in affairs of public interest and of business, so far as can be learned.

With his withdrawal from the activity to which he had always been accustomed stories were whispered touching his credit to some extent, as might have been expected in the great change of estate from a financial manipulator on immense operations to the ornamental President of a combination of chemical fire-extinguishing companies. Coincident with these rumors his old political associates began to get along without him. Then came stories of his illness. When he ceased to appear down town those who did notice it had time to give it only passing thought. He had already drifted so far from his old associations that his disappearance made only slight impression on any part of the business community.

Inquiry at his residence last night elicited no information. It was said that he was not there, that no member of his family was there, and that it could not be told when any of them would return.

The notes that stand against him are as follows: Broadway Bank, two notes of $600 each; Third National Bank, note with costs for $1,339 40; Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, note for $2,500; North River Bank, note for $2,500; J. N. Stearns, note for $270. The Stearns note is the only one yet given to the Sheriff. Unless it should be satisfied Deputy Sheriff Young will try to collect it to-day on a levy.

DOCKING HORSES' TAILS.

JOHN D. CHEEVER'S MEN PUNISHED FOR ALLEGED CRUELTY.

President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals caused the arrest and prosecution of Michael Sheehan, Martin Ryan, and James Smith for docking the tails of twenty ponies at Woodsburg, L. I., on the 18th of last month. The horses, it is claimed, belonged to John D. Cheever of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and were to be used in the game of polo. Superintendent Hankinson and Detective Oldenburg of the society made the arrests and arraigned the prisoners before Justices Hewlitt, at the Woodsburg Court House, yesterday morning for trial. President Haines, Counselor Grattan, and Justice Jim Seaman of Hempstead appeared as prosecutors. The witnesses for the people were quite numerous, and were emphatic in declaring the docking to be a barbarous cruelty.

Capt. Blake, Mr. Cheever's manager, stated to the magistrate that he appeared for his employer, the owner of the ponies, and was prepared to plead guilty for all the parties implicated in the affair, Mr. Cheever included, for causing and permitting the docking to be done. He did not attempt to justify the offense except to say that the docking was properly done. The prosecution produced the tail of a horse, and showed by Drs. Johnson and McLean that the operation, no matter how skillfully done, must necessarily cause great physical pain and suffering, and when supplemented by burning the stump with a red-hot iron the agony must have been excruciating. One of the spectators was heard to say that one of the animals screamed and struggled like a human being during the cutting and burning. Each of the defendants claimed ignorance of the law in mitigation of his crime.

Judge Hewlitt, in pronouncing sentence, said, owing to the fact of it being their first offense, he would not impose the full penalty in this instance; therefore he sentenced Sheehan to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned in the county jail for twenty days, he being the one who actually performed the operation. In the case of Ryan and Smith a fine of $40 was imposed on each of them.

In the case of Mr. Cheever decision will be rendered in a few days.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Shenandoah's" two hundred and fiftieth performance last night at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre filled the house with a brilliant audience. The play was enjoyed, and in addition to the dramatic treat given patrons a handsome box for writing paper, with an etching on porcelain of Shenandoah Valley, and a satin programme, were distributed as souvenirs of the night. The regular cast, with the exception of Zoe Tuttle, appeared in the play. Miss Tuttle is the new Madeline West, and gives a clever interpretation of her part. Next week is the last of the "Shenandoah" season at Proctor's. A special programme is in preparation for the last night.

H. Grattan Donnelly, the author of "The Millionaire," which Mr. Daniel Sully is preparing to produce in New York, is a playwright from Philadelphia. Hitherto his efforts in the direction of dramatic authorship have been along the line of farcical plays. "Natural Gas," "Later On," and "A Pair of Jacks" are three successful works from his pen which have been turned out in the last three years. Each of these has brought him handsome financial returns, but he has determined to make his future efforts in the line of serious plays. "The Millionaire" is his first attempt in this line of work.

Henry Talbot, who lately has been playing the part of Silas Truman in "The Wife," has become a member of Charles Frohman's company.

The regular season at the Union-Square Theatre will close on May 31. The house will be closed for a week, and then Edwin Arden will begin a three weeks' season, probably presenting a new play. The next regular season will begin Sept. 7, with "The County Fair" again the attraction.

The success of the popular concert given in the Casino last Sunday evening by members of Mr. Abbey's Italian opera company warrants the belief that the series will prove extremely remunerative. Another attractive programme has been arranged for the concert to be given next Sunday evening, at which the following artists will appear: Miles. Pettigiani, Fabbri, and Bauermeister, Sigs. A. Guille, Signors Zardo, Vicoini, Carbone, and Novara. Rudolph Aronson's orchestra, increased to fifty musicians, will be under the conductorship of Signor Arditi. The sale of tickets commences this morning.

The realistic river and bridge scene in "Money Mad" at the Standard has now been brought into good working order, and last night the play, which on the first evening did not end until nearly 2 o'clock, was concluded at 11:15. Manager Hill says that "Money Mad" is destined to a long and profitable run at the Standard.

But four more opportunities will be given to witness the remarkably fine performance of "The Mikado" at the Broadway. "The Pirates of Penzance" being booked for next week. Mark Smith's Mikado, Digby Bell's Koko, and Louise Beaudet's Pitti-Sing are provocative of continual laughter, and the music of the opera was never sung with better effect than by the company at the Broadway.

"A Long Lane; or, Pine Meadow" has made a popular success at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. It will be continued all next week.

"The Knights of Tyburn" is now running smoothly at Niblo's. Repetition has served to add greatly to the effectiveness of the play. The boisterousness which marked the acting of a few of the cast on Monday night has been toned down, and an even performance is the result. The usual matinees will be given during the engagement.

THE COST OF THE AQUEDUCT.

At the meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners held yesterday the Construction Committee made a report which stated that the amount due Brown, Howard & Co. for approved work on Section 2 was $63,010 82. This will be paid. The committee also reported that the work of the aqueduct, including land, up to March 31, 1890, was $32,905,754 06.

MASTER WEDDING BELLS.

THEY RANG FOR FOUR PRETTY CEREMONIES YESTERDAY.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest just before noon yesterday Miss Edith Whiting, daughter of J. R. Whiting, was professed Mrs. Andrew Lawrence Riker by the Rev. Dr. Hart of St. Stephen's Church. The church was elaborately decorated with lilies, azaleas, and palms, and the ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr. Morgan also officiated, was witnessed by fully one thousand of the friends of both families. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk and point lace, and a tulle veil fastened in place with a diamond crescent, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of Narcissus roses.

She was attended by two maids of honor, the Misses Mattie and Gertrude Riker, cousins of the groom, and by four bridesmaids, Miss Lena Hayden, Miss Jessie Arnold, Miss Susie Southwick, and Miss Helen Hyde. All six young ladies wore frocks of white and pale green Bengaline and wide-brimmed straw hats. The ushers were Harry Riker, cousin of the groom; J. R. Whiting, Jr., brother of the bride; W. Hayden, Harmon Vedder, Edward Dimmars, and Walter Benson. Samuel Riker, another cousin of the groom, was best man.

A reception and wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home at 737 Madison-avenue. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Whittemore, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Leverich, Mrs. Harris Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Riker.

Miss Marie Louise Kerner, daughter of Charles H. Kerner, owner of the Clarendon Hotel, was married in Grace Church at 8 o'clock last evening to Thomas Hamilton Kerr of this city. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace and a tulle veil caught with a corsage of white violets. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her little sister, Miss Ethel Kerner. The best man was Louis Sayre, and the ushers were J. H. Benedict, Jr., Harry Coe, Irving Taylor, and C. H. Smith.

Among the guests at the reception that followed at the Clarendon Hotel were Col. and Mrs. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. Foster Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whyland, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Coe.

Miss Katherine Irving Paris, daughter of the late Irving Paris, and Edward H. Swan, Jr., of Oyster Bay, L. I., were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The Rev. L. H. Schwab, rector of St. Mary's, Manhattanville, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mottet. Charles F. Swan, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Francis U. Paris, brother of the bride, William Foulke, James Punnett, and William Beekman.

A quiet but pretty home wedding was that last evening of Miss Ida Frances Chase, daughter of W. M. Chase, and Henry Demarest Anderson of this city, at the residence of the bride's father, 106 Lefferts-place, Brooklyn. The house was decorated with palms and banks of flowering plants, and Bishop Andrews read the service before a floral altar erected in the rear drawing room. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk and point lace. Her point and duchesse lace veil was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms and she wore at her throat a diamond and moonstone pendant, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Gardiner was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Nettie Raymond of New-York and Miss Jennie Dodd of Newark, N. J. Miss Gardiner wore a frock of white gold-embroidered crêpe and tulle, and the bridesmaids wore frocks of pale-yellow silk and tulle. They carried bouquets of hyacinths and Maréchal Niel roses.

Charles Raymond was best man, and the ushers were John Anderson, brother of the groom, and George W. Kuhlke. At the reception following the guests included Mr. and Mrs. James A. Van Wagner, Mrs. S. H. Kuhlke, Judge and Mrs. Reynolds, J. H. Porter, Miss Porter, Miss Ella Chase, Mrs. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner.

A NEW WARDEN.

THOMAS DUNLAP PUT IN CHARGE OF LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

Thomas Dunlap was appointed Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday by Sheriff Sickles, to succeed Dennis F. Cray. Cray was appointed by Sheriff Flack to succeed James P. Keating after the latter's indictment and resignation. He never furnished the twenty-thousand-dollar bond required, and this was one of the reasons that led to the change. Several sureties had presented themselves to go on Cray's bond, but they were not satisfactory.

Mr. Dunlap is an old friend of the new Sheriff. He has held many offices, and his acceptance of the jail Wardenship is a matter of some surprise. After having been Marshal and constable of his ward, Mr. Dunlap was appointed Mayor's Marshal during Mayor Havemeyer's first term. He served in this capacity for several years. He was a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Westervelt in 1843, and continued in that office until 1850. When John Kelly was elected Sheriff the first time, Mr. Dunlap again became a deputy and served under Sheriff Lynch. He served under Mr. Kelly again. He resigned to become Collector of City Revenue, a place which he held for ten years, and resigned to become Commissioner of Jurors, to which place he was appointed by Mayor Wickham. He was for over six years in this office.

Mr. Dunlap was one of Grover Cleveland's close friends and was Commissioner of Emigration during his first term. Afterward the Governor appointed him Commissioner to superintend the distribution of ballots to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac in the Presidential election of 1864. He was Naval Officer of the Port under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He lost much money in real estate several years ago. The regular salary of his new place is $3,000 a year.

When a young man he kept the old Pewter Mug in Frankfort-street, a hostelry where politicians gathered in those days. Mr. Dunlap, who gained the title of Colonel on Gov. Seymour's staff, was at one time leader of the Tammanyites in the Nineteenth District. He has been identified with the organization for years.

CURLERS AT DINNER.

The Grand National Curling Club of America held its sixth annual dinner last night at Morello's. One hundred and ten members were present, making the largest number ever assembled at a curling club dinner in this country. Forty-four clubs were represented. Among the visitors from other cities were Vice President John Peattie, George B. Allen, and J. B. McLaughlin of Utica; James McCredie, William Kirk, Henry A. Allen, and John J. Van Schonhoven of Albany, ex-President James Stewart of Yonkers, ex-President J. Stevens, J. Lindsay, W. W. Edwards, M. Simmons, R. Macauley, and J. R. Smith of Jersey City; John Hagan, Paul Buchanan, H. Massey, J. B. Morris, M. Fleming, James Handy, R. Bringan, E. Steel, Joseph Holmes, and Alexander Younger of Newark.

Owing to the illness of President George Grieve, James B. Gillie of the New-York Caledonians presided and acted as toastmaster. The following toasts were proposed: "Our President," by James B. Gillie; "The President of the United States," by John R. Smith; "The Queen of England," by David Foulis; "The Grand National Curling Club," by John Peattie.

THE TARIFF ON PULP AND PAPER.

Concerning the provisions of the McKinley Tariff bill covering pulp and paper a prominent manufacturer and baler said yesterday: "The only difference between them and the existing tariff is in the imposition of a specific duty of 8 cents per pound on copying papers in addition to the ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. We want the specific duty, but we don't want the ad valorem duty, because the latter leads to fraud through seeking to get copying paper in as printing paper. The specific duty of 8 cents per pound on this class of papers would be perfectly satisfactory to the trade without the ad valorem duty. All the other provisions are identical with those now in force.

"As to wood pulp, we think it ought to be free, as it is a raw material. It is manufactured largely in Canada right on the border, and ought to come in free. But that of course would not suit Warner Miller, though I believe he has some pulp mills in Canada."

SLIGHT ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

The steamer Rhode Island of the Stonington Line met with a slight accident Tuesday afternoon. She left her dock at Pier 36 North River at 5 o'clock, and when opposite Seventy-ninth-street broke one of her steering ropes. This necessitated a stop, and while the rope was being spliced the steamer swung round and touched the rocks on the shore of Blackwell's Island. But she was neither grounded nor injured, and was delayed but a short time. She arrived in Stonington on time, and the Captain telegraphed yesterday that she was not strained and did not leak a bit.

"ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN" TALENT.

Valerian Grivayedoff, the widely-known pen-and-ink portrait artist and illustrator, sailed on the Fulda on Tuesday for London, where he will stay as the special resident artist of the new *Illustrated American* of this city. Yesterday Bigelow sailed on the Adriatic yesterday as special European correspondent for the same journal.

JACKSON AGAIN A WITNESS

ITALIANS HE THINKS THE WORST IMMIGRANTS.

HOW BAGGAGE IS HANDLED AT CASTLE GARDEN—MR. STARR PRAISES SEVERAL THINGS.

The sub-committee of the joint Congressional Committee on Immigration held another meeting yesterday at the Barge Office. Mr. Owen of Indiana, the Chairman, and Mr. Stump of Maryland again conducted the examination of witnesses. Mr. Lehlbach of New-Jersey was present at the morning session. The other members of the sub-committee have not yet put in an appearance.

The examination of Henry J. Jackson, Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, was continued. He testified that the privileges of Castle Garden amounted to $12,000 a year. These privileges were let by the board and were revocable at its pleasure. The witness had no idea of what were the profits accruing from these privileges. Mr. Jackson said that there was a fixed schedule of prices for transferring immigrants' baggage. Twenty-five cents was charged for delivering a package below Fifty-ninth-street, 40 cents above Fifty-ninth-street and below One Hundredth-street, and 50 cents for Brooklyn. The baggage contractor, "Barney" Biglin, probably handled 40 per cent. of all the baggage received, and the aggregate sum per annum accruing from this business was about $24,000. Immigrants of late years did not bring as much baggage with them as those of former years.

Of all the immigrants Mr. Jackson regarded the Italians as the most undesirable. He thought that an increase of the per capita tax would not result in better immigrants, as the undesirable immigrant could raise the tax as easily as the desirable one. He regarded passports as of no value at all, and said that all the Italian immigrants brought passports with them. Only the other day he found an idiot with a passport. He thought that the steamship companies should be made responsible for the character of the immigrants.

The relations of the railroads to Castle Garden were then considered, and Mr. Jackson admitted that the railroads paid for an office in Castle Garden and that the business was done under the direction of one Superintendent, C. F. Doane, on a basis arranged by the Trunk Line Committee. The expense of handling immigrants' baggage amounted last month to $999 58, and was divided by the railroads as follows:

Railroad Company.	Prices of Baggage and Rate.	Amount.
New-York Central	713 at 12½c.	$90 91
Erie Railroad Company	716 do.	91 29
Ontario and Western	652 do.	88 13
Del., Lack. and West. R. R.	687 do.	87 59
Pennsylvania	1,054 do.	134 39
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	760 do.	96 90
West Shore Railroad	777 do.	99 07
Lehigh Valley	693 do.	83 90
New-Jersey Central	354 do.	45 13
Old Dominion Steamship Company	190 do.	24 23
Southern Pacific Company	16 do.	2 04
Local (McDonnell)	23 do.	2 93
Local (E. Muller)	786 at ⅔ of 8½c.	41 58
Castle Garden Express	4,236 at ⅔ of 8½c.	116 49
To owners free	521	----
Total		$999 58

In sending immigrants from Castle Garden, Mr. Jackson declared that families were never separated, although he had heard that friends had been separated by mistake. He said the padrone system prevailed among the Italians, but could furnish no proofs.

The city of New-York owned Castle Garden and leased it to the Commissioners of Emigration for $8,000 per annum. There were forty-eight employes in the Garden, and the salaries amounted to $3,611 18. There were fifty-three employes at Ward's Island, and the monthly pay roll there was $2,071 14. The entire cost of running the bureau last year was about $200,000. At Ward's Island there were 50 people in the insane asylum, 300 in the fever department, and 250 in the Verplanck Hospital. There were accommodations for nearly 2,000 in all.

The committee then adjourned until 3 o'clock when Mr. George Starr was put on the stand. Mr. Starr has been connected with Castle Garden for seventeen years. He was a Commissioner of Emigration and Vice President of the board. He gave his personal attention to the immigrants, and sometimes spent from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. with them. He did not know much about the working of the railroads, but he took the greatest interest in the money changer, and pronounced a glowing eulogy on the upright character of that individual. He was so well pleased with the food in Castle Garden that he frequently ate there, and enjoyed his meals immensely. He had never heard any complaints about the food.

He thought that the inspection given to immigrants was inadequate and did not realize the purpose of the law, but at the same time he could not see how the system could be improved in the present condition of Castle Garden. In Mr. Starr's opinion, the Hungarians, Poles, and Italians were the worst immigrants, and the Scandinavians, Germans, and Irish the best. He believed that thousands of immigrants came to Castle Garden under labor contracts, but he and his co-Commissioners could not detect the offenders.

Mr. Starr became excited when Mr. Stump asked him if the Castle Garden money changer was a depositor in the Home Bank, with which Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, and Shilburn are connected. Mr. Starr answered negatively, and when the session closed both he and Mr. Stephenson sought Mr. Stump and earnestly demanded to know why such a question had been asked. Mr. Stump frankly confessed that he had been told that this was the case.

The meeting was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day, when Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, will testify.

RUMORS OF INVESTIGATION.

A GRAND JURY MAY LOOK INTO A BROOKLYN POLITICAL SCANDAL.

Brooklyn politicians were very much excited yesterday over a story to the effect that the Grand Jury, which meets on Monday, would begin an investigation of the Woodruff-Daggett scandal in connection with the recent election of a Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee. It was stated that a formal complaint had been filed with the District Attorney, but that official refused to confirm or deny such a report. Even if he should receive such a document, he said, it would be the property of the Grand Jury, and he would have no right to make it public.

A lawyer who is closely connected with Franklin Woodruff said yesterday that he failed to see upon what the Grand Jury could base an indictment. He did not think a charge of conversion against Woodruff for taking the check and notes away from Greenleaf Smith would hold. He also pronounced it no bribery for Daggett to have given those notes and the check to Smith, for the latter was not an officer, and not even a delegate to the General Committee. It was no more bribery to pay him for his influence on the members of the Sixteenth Ward delegation than it would have been to have paid him for any other labor.

This gentleman thought, however, that Senator Birkett could be indicted for drawing his check on the funds of the General Committee and giving the money to Greenleaf Smith. He had no power under his office as Treasurer to use the money except for the legal disbursements of the committee, and the bribing of Smith was certainly not a legal disbursement. These questions are the ones that will probably come up before the Grand Jury.

STREET RAILROAD TRACKS TO BE LAID.

Commissioner Gilroy issued a permit yesterday to the Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company to lay tracks over its route. This was not done until the company had agreed to lay the kind of rail approved by the Department of Public Works. It is the Johnson Company's side-bearing rail. The work of building the road will be pushed along at once. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company on the Fourth-avenue line has also agreed to use this rail on Madison-avenue, above Forty-fourth-street. Mr. Gilroy wanted the company to use a curve rail, but they compromised on the side-bearing rail after a long controversy. Commissioner Gilroy agreed to this because he wanted the new pavement secured from the damage done to it by the centre-bearing rails now in use.

OPERA-GLASS THIEVES.

Not a few theatregoers who patronize the "drop-a-dime" opera-glass system forget once in a while to return the glasses to their cases at the close of a performance. On an average, the weekly receipts of the Manhattan Glass Supply Company amount to $300. The glasses cost $3 or $4 apiece, and when, last week, a dozen of them were missed, the Manhattan's managers determined to stop this petty thieving, which is confined, in the main, to the Bowery theatres. As its glasses are stamped, no pawnbroker will receive them. The supply company has hired as a special agent one of the attachés of each of the local theatres to watch its cases. The concern also proposes to prosecute relentlessly persons caught stealing its property.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury have laid out considerable work for the month of April. They will not only continue the investigation of the Sheriff's office, but also make some examination of the charges of Mr. Conklin in reference to the Board of Aldermen, which were brought out in the Fassett committee's investigation. Another matter to be looked into will be the charges of Police Justice Murray against Police Justice Mitchell.

Until Justice Mitchell will also be allowed to make his statement to the Grand Jury concerning certain articles in the Evening Post of a few days ago, in which he was severely assailed.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE FOR THE TIMES is at 1,359 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN THE PARK BOARD.

PRESIDENT HUTCHINS OPPOSES THE REMOVAL OF THE MENAGERIE.

The Park Board had another lively session yesterday. The proposed removal of the menagerie from its present site was the cause of the trouble. President Hutchins was not in favor of removing it to the upper west side of the Park. He regarded it merely as the transfer of a nuisance from one part of the Park to another. He wanted the menagerie sent up to Van Cortlandt Park. He offered a resolution that it was the opinion of the board that the menagerie should be removed from the Park to some other locality, because the area of Central Park is not more than is absolutely necessary for purely park purposes.

Commissioner Robb said that this resolution was buncombe. Commissioner Borden said it was nonsensical in view of the fact that the board had already voted to remove the menagerie to the upper west side of the Park. President Hutchins said that he was surprised at what his colleagues said. He insisted upon his resolution being put to a vote. An amendment offered by Mr. Robb and one by Mr. Gallup which provided that the removal would be made when such a site is secured, and that it should be equally as convenient as the present site, were passed, despite President Hutchins's negative vote.

The resolution as amended went through. Then President Hutchins took another tack. He offered a resolution providing that, "in view of the prospect of the removal of the menagerie from the Central Park to some other locality, it is not in the judgment of this board good policy to remove the menagerie from its present location to any other part of the Park." Commissioner Robb had this laid on the table.

The plans for the new menagerie were then adopted. The main building will be 600 feet long, and there will be several smaller ones. Three hundred thousand dollars will be spent in the work. Commissioner Robb will be introduced in the Legislature authorizing the board to expend $250,000 in improving the upper west side of the Park, in the neighborhood of the menagerie site.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be asked for $4,000 for twenty Summer afternoon concerts at Mount Morris Park. A committee, consisting of James C. Bayles, Charles McDonald, and Dr. R. W. Raymond, representing the Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineers' societies, asked the board for a site in one of the parks for a bronze bust of Alexander L. Holley, the discoverer of the bessemer steel process. The committee was told to get the approval of the Presidents of the Society of Architects, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Academy of Design. Edward S. Stokes was given permission to expend $3,000 in the erection of horse sheds at the Claremont, in Riverside Park.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Jay Gould died yesterday—for about the five hundredth time. This is a habit Mr. Gould has every time he gets away from town. The only other equally well habit of the "little man" is his habit of coming to life again. He dies now about twice as often as he used to; formerly William H. Vanderbilt used to divide this Wall-street honor with him. Mr. Vanderbilt being gone, Mr. Gould has the industry to himself, and how well he looks after it is shown by the fact that he spent the greater part of the Southwest and into Mexico he has died about half a dozen times.

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After dying early in the day, Mr. Gould was telegraphing from Texas in a shame-faced way yesterday afternoon that he expected to be in New-York ready for business next week. Occasional death beds seem even to have invigorated him somewhat, for he persists in declaring that his health has been improved by his trip. Very ardent efforts were made to knock down stock market quotations by the speculators who yesterday distributed the early and evasive information of Gould's latest demise. Every Gould stock was assailed savagely, and some of them yielded a little. But the stock-jobbing scheme was so clearly apparent that few profits could be reaped.

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Much ado is being made over a report that all the Gould influences are to be directed to help along a bear campaign in stocks. When Jay Gould left New-York he was an outspoken bull; the same people who have since learned that he is a bear are those who yesterday were so deeply depressed over the discovery that he was dead. Such people are occasionally likely to be entertaining; they are so much above bothering over the fate of the late Ananias.

***

Great economies are being introduced into the management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road. The salary list alone has been cut down nearly $50,000 a month, and other retrenchments will reduce the yearly operating expenses something like $1,500,000. And while expenses are declining the income is steadily increasing. The company's current earnings are far greater than have been anticipated.

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For the first quarter of this year the earnings of the Reading Company are reported to have increased $500,000.

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Rock Island Directors have stopped their bearish talk.

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One of the most interesting and important reports heard in Wall-street in a long time represents that at the approaching annual election an important representation of the Vanderbilt interest will be elected to the Union Pacific Board of Directors.

STOLE TWENTY PIECES OF SILK.

In relating yesterday a story of peculation in a dry goods house Inspector Byrnes made the assertion that of the two hundred-odd pawn shops and loan offices in this city twenty-five of the proprietors will accept property knowing it to be stolen. The case was that of Abegg, Daenicker & Co., dealers in silk and velvet at 92 to 96 Grand-street. Recently a discovery of shrinkage in stock led to an investigation. Detectives Titus and McCarthy were called in and they classed the affair as an "inside job," because a piece of silk was found stowed away in a closet.

On Tuesday they arrested William Perrot, a porter, of 45 Macdougal-street, when he was leaving the store and found a piece of silk concealed under his coat. He confessed that he had stolen and disposed of twenty pieces of silk, and that one receiver of the goods said to him in substance: "I know that you stole this; I will not give you a ticket, because it would identify the goods if you got into trouble. To protect you and me sell me the 'stuff' outright." Perrot was remanded at a police court, and the detectives had last evening recovered sixteen pieces of silk and velvet, all of 100 yards each. Inspector Byrnes would not name the dishonest pawnbrokers.

IMPORTED ROBES AT $

The New-York Times.

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THE MONTANA SENATORS

REPUBLICANS BOUND TO STEAL THEIR SEATS.

AND DEMOCRATS DETERMINED TO RECORD THEIR PROTESTS—THE HOUSE OPPOSED TO NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Chairman Hoar of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and his Republican colleagues in the Senate are growing restive under the way in which the Democratic Senators are exposing the flimsy character of their excuses for stealing two seats for Republican Senators from Montana. The Republicans would have been delighted if they could have succeeded in rushing the thing to a final vote yesterday. They are aware that each day's discussion makes it more and more plain that partisanship is to be the only reason for declaring Messrs. Power and Sanders entitled to the seats claimed by Messrs. Clark and Maginnis. They do not enjoy such a sharp and stinging rebuke as was administered to them by Mr. Turpie yesterday, and with a tearful voice Mr. Hoar found fault to-day because he and his followers were called hard names and denounced for trying to rob the people of Montana of the Senators rightfully elected.

In order to hasten the consummation of the robbery, when something else can be brought up to distract public attention, the Republicans have decided to allow no more interruptions in the consideration of the Montana case. The discussion has been broken into several times heretofore by other business, and yesterday over an hour was spent in discussing the Chinese Enumeration bill. To-day, however, President Pro Tem. Ingalls announced that in his opinion the rules of the Senate forbade such an interruption of any pending business. He was in error yesterday, he said, in allowing it to be done, and he would avoid such an error in the future.

If the Republican Senators hope by this move to shut off any Democratic Senator who wishes to speak upon the Montana case they will be disappointed. The Democrats look upon the impending action of the majority in seating Messrs. Power and Sanders as a very gross outrage upon the vote of Montana and as a partisan use of power wholly unwarranted by the law or the facts. They propose to allow this to be done until they have made it very plain upon the records why they oppose it, and have given the people of the country the facts upon which the claim of the Democratic contestants is based. Nor will any squirming by Mr. Hoar prevent them to express their opinion of the conduct of the majority in any less vigorous and emphatic language than they believe the occasion warrants.

To-day's discussion of the case was not marked by any special feature. The nearest approach to a set speech was that delivered by Mr. Call in support of Messrs. Maginnis and Clark. Mr. Teller, who argued for Messrs. Sanders and Power, and who admitted that there might be partisan prejudice and zeal, even in such a body as the United States Senate, insisted that the Montana case was like the Indiana case when Mr. Turpie was seated. This turned the discussion over to the Turpie case for a time, and for the rest of the day the debate was largely of a conversational character.

Mr. Sherman contended that the Montana case was settled easily enough in favor of Messrs. Sanders and Power, because it was admitted that twenty-five Republicans held undisputed titles to seats in the Montana House of Representatives, and that twenty-four were Democrats. The Senate was a tie, and therefore the State Legislature was Republican on a joint ballot. It was plain enough that the Republican majority of the House might have seated the five Republican Representatives from Silver Bow County, and did so.

Mr. Eustis spoiled this unique arrangement by remarking that it took twenty-eight members of the Montana House to make a quorum. Mr. Kenna made the point still clearer by asking Mr. Hoar if forty Senators having undisputed credentials could appear in the Senate Chamber, organize, and pass upon the titles to seats of the remaining forty-two Senators whose titles might be disputed. That Mr. Hoar found this a difficult question to get around was evident from his response that he would like to think about it before he answered. The discussion on the Montana question is by no means at an end and, Messrs. Power and Sanders will not be appointed this week.

* * *

The House of Representatives is against the proposition to increase the naval fleet by the addition of battle ships. Upon the motion of Mr. Holman of Indiana this afternoon, while the Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 70 to 98 the House struck from the bill the words adding three armored battle ships to the service, and left it with a provision for the construction of a single ram cruiser. It is not likely that in the face of so decided an opposition Mr. Boutelle will be encouraged to hope that the adverse vote can be overcome in the House. The committee were not a unit on the subject. They were not only divided on the proposition to increase, but as to how the increase should be made, the differences covering all the ground between the low free-board monitor and the high free-board armored battle ship.

It is plain that the committee will attribute the failure to secure the adoption of the modest request for three battle ships to the publicity given to the report of the Naval Policy Board. This report, with its proposition for an enormous navy at an almost incredible expense, has had wide publication in the West and there have been hundreds of protests from that section against the adoption of a plan contemplating the expenditure of something like $300,000,000 for all sorts of ships for war purposes. The result has been that nearly every Western member of Congress, in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, and without much independent inquiry or judgment has come to the conclusion that it would be discreet to be economical in granting money for an increase of the fleet. This feeling came out in the discussion, and it was to no sort of purpose that Mr. Lodge urged his Republican friends to sustain the report of the Naval Committee. There was plainly a feeling that a fleet of cruisers, with great speed and great coal endurance, would better answer all possible immediate or prospective needs than armored ships of great fighting capacity at more cost than the cruisers.

The action of the House will about settle the fate of Mr. Hale's Senate proposition to construct eight battle ships. There is just a possibility that if the senate manifests a determined spirit about the battle ships the House may accept as much of the Hale proposition as Mr. Boutelle has offered with so little acceptation. But it is certain that the evident feeling toward its Secretary of the Navy, who is respected by both sides as fully as his predecessor, a spirit that is far from encouraging to one who has been so plainly a sincere and patriotic friend of the naval establishment.

* * *

The contractors for the gunboat Concord expect to get up steam in her boilers in a week or two. Naval engineers will watch with much interest the action of her fires under forced draught, for what is known as the closed ash-pit system is used in the vessel. In ships heretofore constructed for the navy, the forced draught is applied to the fires by forcing the air into the closed fire rooms. In the Concord it is forced directly into the fires through air-tight ash pits. It is feared that some trouble may be experienced if a high air pressure is maintained. Each boiler is supplied with three furnaces, which all unite at the back, so that there is danger if a high pressure is maintained, that while one furnace is being fired, the air from the others will force the gases of combustion out into the fire room. It is thought that in boilers in which the furnaces are entirely distinct, better results can be obtained with the closed ash-pit system. Commander Oliver A. Batcheller is to command the Concord, and Chief Engineer Robert B. Hine is to have charge of her engines. Her official trial is expected to take place about June 1. The trial of the Philadelphia will probably be about a month earlier than this, and the trial of the San Francisco about a month later.

* * *

Reports from San Francisco state that some of the plates of the new cruiser Charleston near her stern are already badly pitted. This will furnish a new argument for the advocates of composite vessels sheathed with copper for use in the Pacific, where the action of the water and the marine growth rapidly deteriorate the bottoms of steel vessels.

* * *

One of the most important duties Consul General Sewall will have to perform on his arrival at the Samoan Islands will be to consummate the purchase of the necessary land in the Bay of Pago-Pago for the naval station which the United States is by treaty authorized to establish there. He and Judge Advocate General Remy of the Navy Department talked the matter over to-day and drew up a form of deed for making the purchase.

From the moment of the arrival in this country of the foreign delegates to the Pan-American Congress, Mr. Blaine seems to have taken pains to make them all to himself and to the interests which he represents. He would be glad for them, every one, to remember how the dream dawned on their travels last October, and favored to keep from their innocent minds the knowledge that any persons in this protected land had ideas about reciprocity or freedom of trade. In all the months of their work here the same sedulous care has been observed. Only a few days ago, after the labors of the congress were practically ended, was the Department of State willing to give a reception to the delegates from abroad at which they had an opportunity of meeting many of the leading members of the United States Congress. It was a matter of common remark at the time, and by none more than by the South Americans, that such a reception was exactly the thing to have been given five months before. If the foreigners could early have mingled with the members of our lawmaking body the mutual exchange of ideas and intentions thus made possible would have been an excellent thing for all concerned. But Mr. Blaine was determined to keep this International Conference, and all the glory there might be in it, entirely in his own hands.

It would have been better for him if he had been less selfish. His reciprocity scheme would be going more smoothly if he had not piqued the pride of Congress by keeping it in ignorance of what was going on, and only asking for a matter-of-course vote in approval of what he has done, when all is over. Not a few Congressmen are now saying, more or less openly, that they will be as cavalier to Mr. Blaine as he has been to them. If he thinks it so easy to make treaties without consulting to consult them, he may find that he has been putting on a shirt eleven yards long, according to the Spanish proverb, and they may leave him to find out the difference between getting a treaty negotiated and getting it ratified.

* * *

There is some exceedingly interesting gossip afloat concerning a serious dissension which for some time past has been agitating the diplomatic corps. Since the Hayti trouble, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Hon. Stephen Preston as United States Minister, his position as Dean of the corps has devolved upon Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister, who because of his long service in office was entitled to that honor. Baron de Fava, however, is rarely in Washington, and his continued absences from his post have developed a feeling of dissatisfaction among the members of the corps, who have not hesitated to express their feelings to each other on the subject, though heretofore no whisper of this state of affairs has reached the public. Finally, the South American representatives boldly declared their preference for Señor Romero, who, as Minister from Mexico to this country since March 7, 1882, ranks next to Baron de Fava. On the various state occasions when the latter has been absent, the duties of Dean of the corps have always devolved upon him. Minister Romero is a scholarly man, a born diplomat, and is, moreover, a universal favorite in the corps.

The South American faction, as already stated, were particularly dissatisfied with Baron de Fava, and after much parleying on the subject boldly declared their preference for the Mexican Minister, declaring that they would regard his name alone, in future as the head of the body of diplomats. The corps having thus split into two distinct factions, the European body decided to retain at least the outward show of allegiance to Baron de Fava. Minister Dawson at this juncture the announcement was published that Miss Margaret Blaine would be married on the 17th inst., and, as the daughter of the Secretary of State, the diplomats desired to show their regard for Mr. Blaine by a handsome present on the occasion of her wedding day. The plan of each diplomat sending an individual present would have been followed had it not been for Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, who conceived the idea of the corps as a body giving one elegant present. To this end he sent over requesting from the various Ministers and Secretaries a subscription of $10, and the sum of $500 was thus raised. The South Americans were opposed to subscribing to the general fund, preferring to send individual presents, but they have finally been brought to terms in the matter by the Mexican Minister, who has advised an amicable adjustment of the difficulty by yielding to the wishes of the majority. The latest intelligence is that the sum of $500 being considered inadequate for the proposed present, which will probably be a silver set, the members of the corps have been asked to double their subscriptions.

* * *

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Postmasters:

California.—Harvey Hardison, Santa Paula.
Delaware.—Alfred G. Cox, Middletown.
Florida.—William W. Southard, St. Augustine.
Indiana.—Robert J. Calin, Brookville.
Illinois.—Robert McKee, Waverly; Elgin H. Martin, Shelbyville; James T. McMaster, Batavia; Jacob Maechtlen, Richland; Frank V. Nicholson, Thomasboro; Thomas Sawyer, Collinsville.
Kansas.—David W. Pitts, Garden City; George A. Sells, Larned.
Maryland.—J. William Shuck, Cumberland.
Massachusetts.—George P. Lyon, Weymouth.
Missouri.—Judson A. Truax, West Plains.
New-Jersey.—Samuel Phillips, Burlington.
New-York.—George J. Skinner, Bainbridge, Chenango County.
Ohio.—Charles H. Jones, Columbus Grove.
Oregon.—Alonzo D. Border, Marshfield.
Pennsylvania.—Ethan E. Wilson, Downington; W. Kipp Cheanutt, renove; David S. Clark, Kingston.

Texas.—John M. Cape, San Marcos; James Knight, Georgetown; Wilbur H. Webber, Lamoasa.
Virginia.—Edward McMahon, Staunton.
West Virginia.—James Bradley, New Cumberland; John Gardner, Piedmont.

THE ABSCONDER KIMBALL.

MORE LIGHT THROWN ON THE BANK TELLER'S CROOKEDNESS.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—It was discovered to-day that in addition to the $43,500 in negotiable securities Frederick Kimball, the absconding teller of the People's Savings Bank, took $3,400 in cash. He was enabled to do this without detection by falsifying the bank books. The deficit was only discovered to-day when the bank's pass books with the Central and other national banks where it had deposits were compared.

The steal was discovered and officially announced by State Bank Commissioner Chapin. This sum, added to the market value of the stolen bonds, makes the total amount of the steal about $50,000.

Kimball is in his possession two Atchison bonds of $1,000 each belonging to his mother-in-law, which are missing. It has been discovered that there is a woman in the case, and that Kimball joined her in Boston on the night of his flight, and the two went away together.

It has been discovered since Kimball's flight that he dabbled more or less in stock speculation, and that he left behind an uncompleted deal in Western Union with a local broker.

* * *

LORD SALISBURY OFFENDED.

MONTE CARLO, April 10.—The English colony is somewhat agitated to-day over "the indignity" to which the British Premier and his wife were subjected last night at the Casino. It seems that Lord and Lady Salisbury appeared at the entrance to the Casino without tickets, and admission was refused to them. Lord Salisbury sent for the British Consul, and demanded an interview with the Casino officials. On the arrival of the Consul explanations were made and tickets promptly procured. At the same time the officials made the humblest apologies for the inconvenience and discourtesy to which the distinguished visitors had been exposed. But Lord Salisbury's indignation could not be appeased. As his identity had been doubted he produced a blank passport, and, officially in the presence of the abashed and apologetic officials, and stalked away, refusing to enter the Casino.

* * *

THEY DISLIKE THE REED PILL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—In the House of Representatives to-day the Democrats came within one vote of adopting a fifty-dollar license fee for the sale of beer and light wines. Dilatory tactics were adopted by the Republicans, some of whom ran out of the State House so that the Assembly would be left without a quorum. Speaker Miller (Democratic) expanded Speaker Reed's tactics, counting the absent members in the negative. Amid great confusion the House adjourned.

* * *

SHERIFF SICKLES DOESN'T LIKE IT.

ALBANY, April 10.—Sheriff Sickles returned to New-York to-day in the private car of Ashbel Green, general counsel for the West Shore Road. Gen. Sickles said the evening spent at the Governor's reception was the first bit of enjoyment he had had since he was appointed Sheriff. To the question, "How do you like the office?" Gen. Sickles replied:

"I don't like it. I like to go the opera, to dinners, and the like."

* * *

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Sir John Thompson to-day introduced a bill in Parliament extending the modus vivendi in connection with the Atlantic fisheries for one year. In reply to the Hon. Peter Mitchell he said he had hopes and expectations for a settlement. "Very faint," added Sir Richard Cartwright from the Opposition benches.

Use G. L. S.

Ask your grocer for it.—Adv.

URGING RAPID TRANSIT

SENATE REPUBLICANS PASS THE FASSETT BILL.

MR. IVES TRIES TO PROTECT MAYOR GRANT'S LATEST SCHEME—REAL ESTATE MEN IN THE CAPITOL.

ALBANY, April 10.—Senator Fassett sent his Rapid-Transit bill through the Senate to-day on its way to the Governor. After Mayor Grant's coup d'état yesterday in naming five Rapid-Transit Commissioners, it was expected that to-day's proceedings would be lively and interesting, and that Tammany Hall would take advantage of the Mayor's strategy and, by a combination with certain disgruntled Republicans, defeat the Fassett bill and put through the Mayor's bill. The proceedings on the whole were tame.

The appointment of the new commission exercised no effect whatever on the policy of the Republicans. They carried out their programme to the letter. Even Mr. Erwin, who had promised to vote only for a bill that was indorsed by the local authorities and against a bill not so indorsed, fell into line and voted with his party colleagues. Senator Ives attempted to substitute his bill of last year, which was perfected and adopted by the Republican caucus after amending it, by adding this amendment to cover Mayor Grant's action yesterday:

Provided, however, that if, before the passage of this act and after the 1st day of April, 1890, the Mayor of any such city shall have appointed a Board of Commissioners, such board then appointed shall continue and be vested with all the powers and duties conferred by this act and be deemed to have been appointed pursuant to the provisions of this act, and the Mayor shall not appoint another board under the provisions of this section during the existence of said board so appointed.

The Senate refused to accept the substitute and voted it down.

The Senate considered the Fassett bill in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stadler of New-York in the chair. Mr. Ives insisted that it should be read through. This proceeding consumed one hour and forty minutes. The only amendment of importance was this added at the foot of Section 4:

"Nothing in this act shall authorize the construction of an elevated railway on Broadway south of Thirty-third-street or on Madison-avenue in the city of New-York. When said Commissioners shall have adopted any route or routes the same shall thereupon be deemed to be practically situated and no law shall be construed to authorize the location or construction or alteration of any railroad or railroads so as to interfere with the construction of a railway of the route or routes so located by said Commissioners according to the plans by them adopted; provided that the consent of the local authorities and the consent in writing of the owner or of the courts in lieu thereof, to the construction of a railway on such route or routes be thereby obtained by this act provided and in pursuance of article 3, Section — of the Constitution of this State."

Certain streets and avenues in Brooklyn already exempt under the operations of the law of 1875 were relieved of the operations of the bill, and Broadway, south of Thirty-third-street, and Madison-avenue, were exempted. During the suggestion of Senator Laughlin Buffalo was exempted, and on motion of Senator McCarren, who received the suggestion from Police Commissioner James L. Martin, Brooklyn also, a fatal mistake on the part of the Republicans, for it placed the bill on its standing as a State measure and placed it in the category of local legislation.

After Clerk Kenyon had read the Fassett bill through and Mr. Fassett had inserted all his amendments Mr. Eugene F. Ives moved to substitute the Republican bill of last year. It was evident, he said, that Mayor Grant believed he had the power to appoint Rapid-Transit Commissioners. The five men he appointed yesterday, explained Mr. Ives, are men of whom every citizen in this State is proud.

"My amendment," said Mr. Ives, "proposes that the commission will hold over, and that the Mayor cannot appoint a new commission during the existence of this one. What is the situation? It is repugnant to call the attention of Senators to the letter of Mayor Grant. Why does the Fassett bill propose to take away from the local authorities the power to appoint the commission? The people want my bill. The Fassett bill cannot."

"Cannot what?" asked Fassett.

"It cannot reach the Executive Chamber," retorted Mr. Ives. "That much is settled. The Governor has repeatedly said he never would sign a bill that contained the names of a commission, and he never will consent to this.

Senator Fassett said he had said nothing to say against the commission Mayor Grant had named. That commission had nothing to do with his bill. Last year's bill had been passed against his protest. He had voted for it, but under protest. This bill was devoid of politics. The Governor was authorized to make appointments of Commissioners, and in view of the recent election returns he would soon be able to select his own Rapid-Transit Boards in every city.

Senator Cantor expressed his opposition to a State Commission. The commission nominated by Mayor Grant was of undoubted respectability, and the members of it ought to know what the city wanted better than Senators.

It was at this point that Senator Laughlin moved to exempt Buffalo and Brooklyn.

"Will you vote for the bill if Brooklyn is exempted?" asked Mr. Fassett. "Certainly," was McCarren's prompt reply.

"All right," replied Fassett. Buffalo and Brooklyn were exempted, and Fassett moved the bill to the third reading in spite of the filibustering tactics of Cantor and Ives by a strict party vote—18 to 13. The rules were then suspended and the bill was read the third time. A number of Senators explained their votes. Senator Ahearn said he was in favor of rapid transit for New-York, and he did not care how it came or who proposed it. Senator Brown believed it to be partisan politics from beginning to end and Republican politics. All the Representatives from New-York in the Senate except Ahearn and Stewart were opposed to it, and the Senate would defeat it but for the politics in it. Both Mr. Cantor and Mr. Ives declared that in excepting Buffalo and Brooklyn the same had been

FAST WORK BY OPERATORS

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHING TOURNAMENT.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE KEY COMPETE FOR PRIZES—SOME PHENOMENALLY RAPID WORK BY E. B. POLLOCK.

The National Fast Telegraphing Tournament was opened in Hardman Hall, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, yesterday afternoon by Manager Frederick Catlin, with a speech that nobody but a telegrapher could understand, for it was delivered by means of a telegraph key in the language of dots and dashes invented by Father Morse. But to nearly everybody in the hall it was as intelligible as if spoken, and Mr. Catlin had a way of emphasizing his electrical remarks that provoked storms of laughter and applause.

The judges of the contest then settled themselves at a table on the platform and prepared for the opening of the competition. They were Walter P. Phillips, General Manager of The United Press; Thomas R. Tallavall, editor of the *Electric Age;* George H. Usher, Manager Postal Telegraph Cable Company; E. F. Howell, Official Tester Western Union, central office, and George E. Holbrook. Mr. Phillips announced the conditions of the contest and the prizes as follows:

Ladies' Class.—Free for all. First prize, $50; second prize, $40; third prize, $20.

Old Timers' Class.—For those who were in the service prior to 1865. First prize, $50; second prize, $40.

Class A.—Open for all. First prize, $100; second prize, $70; third prize, $30.

Class B.—Open to all, barring those who made a record better than 11 minutes in the contest of 1885. First prize, $65; second prize, $55; third prize, $30.

Timekeeper W. J. Johnston of the *Electrical World* pulled out his stop-watch, and Starter G. W. Price, announcing that the contest would begin with the ladies' class, called on Miss Millie Moes to take her seat at the telegraph table on the stage. There were a dozen keys of all kinds for her to select from. She ticked off 191 words and 4 letters in the five minutes that were allowed her. Miss T. V. Froschel followed with 200 words, and Miss E. M. Daniels was cheered when it was found she had sent 212 words in the five minutes. The appliance was redoubled for the next expert, Miss K. B. Stephenson, whose record was 217 words. The others in this class who excelled were Miss E. R. Vanselow, 210 words; Miss J. Schiesinger, 207 words; Miss L. V. N. Garth, 201 words, and Miss S. C. Barry, 197 words.

These were announced as the prize-winners: First prize, $50, Miss K. B. Stephenson; second prize, $40, Miss L. M. Daniels; third prize, $20, Miss E. R. Vanselow; United Press prize for excellence, Miss T. V. Froschel.

While these prizes were being announced, Mr. J. H. Dwight, the first of the class of "Old Timers," took his seat and kept the audience in roars of laughter by telling funny stories over the wires. He told them so fast, and at fast time, but was there to show that all the "old timers" who pounded brass during and before the war were not dead yet. He scored 138 words in his five minutes. The prizes were won by A. S. Ayres of the United Press, who sent 229 words, and took the first speed prize of $50 and the United Press Prize of $25 for excellence; Manager Fred Catlin won the second prize of $40, with 217 words to his credit.

These classes were but preliminary canters, as it were. The great event was in class A, in which were the winners of previous contests and other of the fastest senders in the country. This developed a phenomenal sender in the person of B. B. Pollock of Hartford, the train dispatcher of the New-York and New-England Road, a man practically unknown in commercial circles. It took three trials in this class to decide the winner. In the first Mr. Pollock sent 258 words, which is something unprecedented in the history of telegraphy. J. W. Roloson, the night manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, followed with 243 words; Frank Catlin, the "son of the old man," the operator for Henry Clews & Co., 241; W. M. Gibson of the United Press, 239; F. J. Kihm of the United Press, 238; W. L. Waugh of the United Press, 229; J. P. Bradt of the United Press, 224, and others ranging from 221 down to 203 words. George E. Holbrook, one of the judges, was not present during this trial, and the other four judges were divided equally as between Mr. Gibson's clear and beautiful Morse and Mr. Pollock's wonderful speed.

Mr. Holbrook appeared later, and it was decided to have another trial, in which the four leaders, Pollock, Roloson, Gibson, and Catlin should participate. Class B was broken in upon for this purpose. Mr. Pollock outdid his previous achievements by sending 260 words, which is exactly 52 words per minute. The announcement was received with cheers and applause by the big crowd present. Young Mr. Catlin sent 237 words, Mr. Gibson 238 words and 4 letters, and Mr. Roloson 246 words and 6 letters.

Even after this the judges were unable to reach a decision, and Messrs. Pollock, Roloson, and Gibson were asked to try it again. For the third time Mr. Pollock rushed to the front with 260 words, and he was awarded the first prize, to the evident gratification of the audience. W. M. Gibson was given the second prize, sending 239 words, and F. J. Kihm the third prize, with 238 words. W. L. Waugh received the United Press Prize for perfection of sending.

Frank Catlin won the first prize in class B. His record in that class was also a remarkable one, 251 words being his achievement. W. L. Waugh, 229 words, won the second prize; Frank English of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Western Union office, the third prize, having 225 words to his credit, and James P. Bradt of the United Press the United Press prize for finished work.

During the evening Starter Price read a telegram from John I. Sabin of San Francisco, an "old timer," sending many good wishes and $100 by telegraph to be added to the prizes.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

JUDGE JEREMIAH SMITH ASPOINTED TO A PROFESSOR'S CHAIR.

BOSTON, April 10.—Judge Jeremiah Smith of Dover, N. H., whose appointment to the vacant professorship in the Harvard Law School has just been announced, is descended from one of the old New-Hampshire families. His father, Jeremiah Smith, was born in Peterborough, N. H., and while yet a boy in his "teens" was at the battle of Bennington, under Stark.

The elder Smith entered upon the practice of law at Peterborough and opened his first office in his father's house in that town. He afterward removed to Exeter. He was appointed Chief Justice of New-Hampshire and remained on the bench until 1815, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Judge Smith was twice married, his second wife, Miss Hale of Dover, being the mother of the present Judge, who was born about 1836.

Judge Jeremiah Smith has always lived in Dover and Lee. He entered Harvard College in 1852 and was graduated in 1856. After this he entered the Harvard Law School for a short time, but did not finish the course. Instead he studied law in the office of Daniel M. Christie at Dover.

Before he was thirty years old Judge Smith received an appointment to the Supreme bench of his State, and filled the position for ten years, resigning almost fifteen years ago on account of ill-health. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his practice. He has never held any office, but has won an extended reputation for legal ability and character. Judge Smith made his first public appearance at Harvard during late years, a few weeks ago when he lectured on "Law as a Profession." The reception given him at that time was one of great warmth, and he will undoubtedly be very popular with the students of his school.

Judge Smith was chosen to fill the chair now occupied by Prof. Keener, the Instructor on Contracts. It is all probability Judge Smith will not lecture to that class, but will instruct in torts, agency, and corporations.

WARNER MILLER'S POSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in your paper of this day regarding Warner Miller is not correct. If information on this subject is of any interest to you I beg to state:

(1) That Warner Miller has no interest in any Canada pulp mills; (2) that he would not object to have wood pulp put on the free list.

Ground wood pulp does not need any protection, it being manufactured as cheap in this country as anywhere else. The increase of nearly 100 per cent in the proposed tariff is entirely unnecessary and unwarranted. V.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 10, 1890.

POSSIBILITY OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Charles W. Dayton is to read a paper this evening before the Commonwealth Club, in which he will discuss the possibility of good government under a machine régime. The subject is a timely one, particularly in its bearing upon the ballot-reform movement, on the one hand, and the outcome of the investigation of the Fassett committee into the methods of administration of the city and county departments on the other. Mr. Dayton is peculiarly qualified to discuss this subject with discriminating intelligence, and his conclusions are likely to carry weight.

FOR THE POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the first series of 200 points in the six-hundred-point game of continuous pool for a stake of $500 and the championship of America that was played last night in Daly's Brooklyn Assembly Rooms between the champions, Alfredo de Oro of Cuba and Young Charles E. Manning of Texas, the champion found his adversary worthy of his cue. Manning succeeded in scoring 150 points against de Oro's 96.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

BATTLING IN THE COURTS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 10.—The protracted struggle between the Harris and Keese parties—the ins and the outs—for the control of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company has taken a new phase. The contest began two years ago, when President E. M. Harris and other officers of the company resigned their places and proceeded to organize the new Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley Railroad Company for the purpose of building an extension of the old road from Cooperstown Junction to the Delaware County line. At the same time the Board of Directors of the old Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Company executed a lease of their road to the Charlotte Valley Company for a period of ninety-nine years, and the new company at once took possession of the property.

As soon as the new company had secured the lease it began the work of extending the line from Cooperstown Junction down the Charlotte River Valley to the Delaware County line, near West Davenport, evidently with the intention of connecting with the new Delaware and Otsego Road—the Western extension of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad—that is being built from Hobart toward Oneonta.

Meantime certain dissatisfied stockholders of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Company have been vigorously contesting in the courts the validity of the lease of the property to the Charlotte Valley Company and other transactions of the Board of Directors.

The latest movement by the dissatisfied stockholders is a formal application made to the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District by G. Pomeroy Keese and others, plaintiffs, against the Directors of both companies, defendants, for an order declaring the contract of lease between the two companies fraudulent and void and putting the properties in the hands of a receiver.

PRESIDENT CORBIN'S STATEMENT.

President Austin Corbin has written a letter defending his management of the Philadelphia and Reading Company. He says "that since he became President the property has been reorganized, the floating debt paid, and the company's credit restored; the most powerful labor organization has been broken up and driven out, and the company's employes are now independent, loyal, competent, and of the best class. The roadbed and equipment," he adds, "have been greatly improved."

Of the Reading's relations to the Jersey Central, President Corbin says that the old Gowan lease of the New-Jersey Central to the Reading, a rental of $6,140,543, or an annual loss of $1,685,533. His further statements are that during Reading's reorganization it was feared that the New-Jersey Central might fall into hands inimical to the Reading. Accordingly, Mr. Corbin and his friends bought it and prevented it going into unfriendly hands, and secured to Reading its only New-York and Eastern market outlet. What cost over $6,000,000 under the lease in forty-three months has been done, he says, for Reading for nothing. He gives a table of rates per ton per mile and passenger per mile for three years of Reading and New-Jersey Central, and his figures show that Reading is ahead all through.

A CONTRACT FOR A RAILROAD.

MOBILE, Ala., April 10.—The Directors of the Gulf and Chicago Railway Company, at a meeting here to-day, awarded the contract to a Chicago construction company for the construction and equipment of the main line from Mobile to the Tennessee River. The specifications call for road bed and equipment of standard quality, the whole line, with station houses, shops, roundhouses, telegraph line, &c., to be completed in three years. English capitalists are behind the undertaking. C. C. Merrick of Chicago is the President.

The distance covered is 365 miles, extending from a point on the west shore of Mobile Bay through Washington and Choctaw Counties, crossing the Big Bee River near Coffeeville, thence through Clarke, Marengo Hall, and Tuscaloosa Counties to the Warren River, near Tuscaloosa, thence up the Warrior, Blount, and Lawrence to the south bank of the Tennessee River, near South Florence. Forty bids were submitted, but only three covered the whole of the proposed line. It will run through a fine timber and mineral rich agricultural belt, and through the heart of the Warren coal fields, in almost a straight line north from Mobile.

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S VIEWS.

BOSTON, April 10.—The Union Pacific people here say they know nothing of Wall-street movement in the stock. President Adams said he knew nothing of it and his experience had taught him that there was only one thing to look to in managing a railroad, and that was the net traffic return. When this was right, everything else was right, and when this was wrong, nothing was right. The Northwestern-Union Pacific alliance was working satisfactorily.

Mr. Adams believes that just such alliances as this must settle the western railroad trouble, in lieu of the appearance of any single interest with sources sufficient to combine competing interests of great corporations. The Chicago, Burlington and Northern purchase by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, he says, was a step in the right direction, as was also the bankruptcy of some smaller roads. No plans for further bond issues are now contemplated, nor is there any foundation for the report of a syndicate to purchase the Government interest in Union Pacific.

MILLING IN TRANSIT.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association has adjourned, after a two days' session. The following was adopted as the recommendation of the General Freight Agents to the managers, respecting the question of milling in transit:

"It is recommended that milling in transit be limited to wheat, corn, oats, and barley, and that the products from these include only flour, bran, middlings, millfeed, shipstuff, corn cake, cracked wheat, grits, hominy, pearl wheat, pearl barley, oatmeal, groats, cornmeal, shorts, and brewers' meal.

"The committee is of the opinion that, wherever the rule of milling in transit is applied and the outward tonnage of mill product exceeds the inward weight of unground grain, the local carload rates per 100 pounds, milling point to destination shall apply only on the surplus weight so shipped in the same car, but in the event of the outward weight from the mill being less than the inward grain the excess of grain shall be charged at the local carload rate per 100 pounds, initial, to milling point."

It was further decided that minimum charge for icing and salting refrigerator cars, including the labor, shall be $3 50 per ton.

THEY WILL FIGHT THE TRUST.

The security holders of the Omaha and St Louis Railroad met yesterday at 32 Nassau-street to institute a formal protest against the continuance of the present voting trust. It expires May 1, but Charles S. Smith, the voting trustee, wants to serve for another term. He has told the stockholders that he has an excellent opportunity to dispose of the road at a good price. The stockholders believe that he wishes to sell it to the Wabash. But if it is sold at all they propose to have a hand in the negotiations. Anyway, they are opposed to the voting trust, and the result of the meeting yesterday was a determination to make that opposition felt.

NO REORGANIZATION YET.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The General Passenger Agents of the Western roads failed to-day to make any progress toward a reorganization of the Western States Passenger Association. The Missouri Pacific again failed to send a representative to the meeting. The Wisconsin Central was ready to sign the agreement on condition that the Northwestern agreed to run no trains between Chicago and St. Paul in less than fifteen hours, or to charge extra fare for extra speed. It was finally decided to ask all interested roads to make suggestions for the amendment of the proposed agreement, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 10.—The Elizabeth City Council is going to apply to the Legislature to pass a bill giving it power to adjust between the city and the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Railroads all damages which may be entailed on property owners by the proposed elevation of the tracks, the city to bear part of the expense and the railroads a just proportion. This measure is necessary before the grade crossing question can be voted on, as the city under the law by which it is now governed has no power to raise by taxation any moneys except for certain specific purposes. The Council to-night instructed the City Attorney to draw up the desired bill, and then adjourned until April 23.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Judge Jackson of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati has granted a temporary restraining order in the case of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Company against the Ohio Valley Improvement and Construction Company, the Beatyville Railway Company, the Louisville Trust Company, and the old board of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago. The object is to restrain the defendants from disposing of the bonds of the Beatyville Road, which the old board of the New-Albany Company guaranteed to the amount of $2,250,000. The new board repudiated the contract.

The Western Freight Association yesterday voted to refuse to allow the Chicago and Alton to make a rate of 10 cents on packing-house products from Kansas City to Chicago. The Chicago and Alton then it would make the rate universalize, but would allow millers on inter-State shipments of flour stock. If otherwise, were asked to file it would withdraw from the association.

The Directors of the Central Pacific Company have elected Leland Stanford President; C. F. Huntington, First Vice President; C. P. Crocker, Second Vice President; A. E. Childs, Third Vice President; Timothy Hopkins, Treasurer; E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary and Controller.

The Reading Railroad Company yesterday forwarded to Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia its declination of the new terminal ordinance, by the acceptance of which it bound itself to place its Philadelphia station in Arch-street instead of Market-street, as desired by the company.

The Oregon Railway Extension Company has filed supplementary articles of incorporation at Olympia, Washington, empowering it to build 3,000 miles of railroad in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. It is said that the company is backed by the Union Pacific.

Representatives of the Michigan roads have decided to advance passenger rates in that State to the basis in effect prior to the operation of the law making 2 cents per mile the maximum rate of fare. This is to contest the right of the Legislature to enact such a law.

THE CEILING SCANDAL.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BOARD OF CLAIMS.

ALBANY, April 10.—Some interesting testimony was brought out to-day in the hearing before the State Board of Claims on Contractor John Smaith's Assembly ceiling claim. Roland A. Gove, who is a brother-in-law of Charles B. Andrews, and who acted as Andrews's storekeeper when the latter was superintendent of Public Buildings, was the principal witness. Owing to a family quarrel Gove has decided to peach, and his testimony was calculated to show that Andrews, Sullivan, and Smaith entered into a conspiracy to rob the State in the construction of the Assembly ceiling and the repairs on the staircase. The cross-examination of the witness by counsel for Smaith shook his testimony somewhat, but the witness stuck to the main facts.

Gove swore that for the five weeks during the Fish investigation Mrs. Andrews was confined in his house, and during that time she did not leave town to visit a "sick friend" as her husband testified before the committee. Two days after her return Gove broke open a box he was brought to her from the Andrews homestead which contained $375 in gold coin, $14,000 in currency, and $40,000 in stocks and bonds. There was also an agreement, dated June 27, between Smaith and Andrews for an equal division of the money made on the ceiling and staircase work. Gove stated that the alleged staircase contract between Smaith and Sullivan was made during the Ainsworth investigation. Sullivan and Andrews had both told him this. This was the paper upon which the ink was hardly dry when it was presented for the inspection of the committee. Andrews swore at that time that it had been drawn up during the preceding Summer.

Gove, continuing, said that he had seen a number of vouchers for material which was not furnished. Andrews had told him that the vouchers were so made that Smaith would have to make a division of the spoils or be exposed. The original bill to Smaith had been changed by the insertion of the clause allowing the use of papier mache. Prior to the meeting of the Ceiling Committee Andrews had "fixed up" the bids.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

BOSTON JOINS NEW-YORK IN A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL.

BOSTON, April 10.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day, in response to a request from the New-York Chamber, adopted strong resolutions against the Chinese Enumeration bill and telegraphed its action to the United States Senate. The resolutions substantially say that such a bill would be in violation of the treaty of 1880 between the United States and China and a gross affront to a great nation, which has "always sacredly kept its plighted faith respecting all the stipulations of its treaty with the United States," and has uniformly met the demands of this Nation in the most friendly and conciliatory manner; that it will surely add to the hostile and unfriendly feeling of the rulers and the people of that country, which has resulted from similar legislation during the past ten years and which has already led to diminished trade between the two countries and now threatens to destroy it entirely.

The resolutions further denounce the proposed measure as absurd, barbarous, un-Christian, and cowardly; an absurd pretense that the 65,000,000 American people, with their power and intelligence, should be in danger of contamination and debasement by the presence of 70,000 Chinese, quiet, inoffensive persons, scattered over a great territory, and prevented by law and their own preferences from becoming citizens or taking any part in our civil affairs; barbarous because it submits these inoffensive people to cruel restraint unknown to any other class of our people or to any civilized nation of the present day; unchristian, because it tends to degrade these persons once cordially invited to our shores and to prevent them from receiving the influences of the Christian religion; cowardly, because it is a wanton act of injustice done by a powerful Nation upon persons weak and incapable of resistance.

WEAKER THAN EVER.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL SLOWLY PASSING AWAY.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—This evening Mr. Randall's strength has suffered another depletion, and he is weaker than he was in the morning. He had a recurrence of the diarrheal attack during the afternoon, but it was checked, at least temporarily. At 8:30 o'clock he was resting more comfortably. The attack of the afternoon had relieved the septicæmia, which has now become one of the worst features of the case, and his mind was more than usually clear and bright.

It has been stated that Mr. Randall was unconscious most of the time, but Dr. Mallan to-night said that this was not so. Dr. recognized all about him and occasionally spoke, but any tendency to conversation on his part was restrained as far as possible.

Dr. Mann and Dr. Hilmals had a consultation this afternoon and they were the only persons outside the family who saw him, with the exception of Postmaster General Wanamaker, who makes a daily visit to the sick man.

At midnight Mr. Randall was resting easily and there was no further change in his condition.

RIOTING IN VALENCIA.

AN ANTI-CARLIST MOB HELD IN CHECK BY THE MILITARY.

MADRID, April 10.—The arrival of the Carlist leader Marquis Cerralbo at Valencia to-day was made the occasion of an anti-Carlist demonstration. Thousands of anti-Carlists met at the station and followed the Marquis to his hotel. They smashed many windows of the hotel, and tried to set fire to the building, when a detachment of troops charged and dispersed the mob. Many were wounded.

A mob of 2,000 persons invaded the Carlist Club and set fire to the furniture. When the firemen came the mob tried to obstruct them. The mob then smashed and burned a carriage in the courtyard. Another mob tried to burn a church, but was prevented by a detachment of troops.

The troops failed, however, to disperse the constantly-gathering crowds. The latter have built two barricades in the streets. The military authorities have taken possession of the city and the whole garrison is under arms.

At midnight the rioting continues. The troops have made several charges. Many persons have been injured, and it is reported that some have been killed, though orders were given to avoid bloodshed as long as possible.

SCHATTENBERG'S STEALINGS.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The experts who have been at work on the books and accounts of Schattenberg, late Secretary of the School Board, have found that he stole exactly $49,300. Suit will probably be brought against the City Treasurers who paid out money to Schattenberg without proper warrant.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The United States Coast Survey's new steamer Patterson sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Alaska, having on board a number of explorers from this city, whom she will land at Juneau. The Patterson will spend about seven months making surveys in northern seas.

The Northern Central train which left Elmira, N. Y., Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, was ditched near Stanley two hours later. A tree blown across the track was the cause of the accident. No one was seriously hurt.

The furniture manufacturers of Cincinnati have decided to have a mammoth furniture exposition the coming summer in the exposition buildings, where their products will be on view from July 8 to Aug. 9.

About 10 per cent more of the coke ovens in the Connellsville (Penn.) region will close down next Monday on account of a lack of orders. The suspension of operations will throw 1,900 men out of employment.

During the gale at Goderich, Ontario, Wednesday, a sailing boat containing three brothers—Donald, William, and John Matheson—capsized and all were drowned.

The freight conductors and trainmen on the St. Louis Division of the Kansas and Ohio Railroad struck for higher wages and shorter hours.

George E. Fields, a splasher, was hanged at Grantham, Miss., yesterday for the murder of Jennie Mosley.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

PROPOSED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

LITTLE HOPE OF FACILITATING COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WHILE NO SYSTEM OF EXCHANGES EXISTS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Committee on Banking, appointed by the International American Conference "to consider and report upon the methods of improving and extending the banking and credit systems between the several countries represented in the conference," has arrived at the following results after due deliberation:

The committee is of opinion that the commerce between the American countries might be greatly extended if proper means could be found for facilitating direct exchanges between the money markets of the several countries, even if there were no improvements in transportation. This would effect a more direct "clearance-of-accounts" of goods exported against goods imported. Commissions now paid to European bankers would, by this means, not only be decreased, but paid to American bankers or merchants, and the bulk of the profits which now goes almost solidly to the European money markets would be kept in the financial centres of this continent.

The committee points out that an organized system of bankers, exchanges, or credits exists among the countries represented in the conference, and that drafts upon the United States are not obtainable at all in many of the States of South America, and in most of them are only salable at a discount below the sterling equivalent.

Attention is called to the fact that the total foreign commerce of the West Indies, Mexico, South and Central America amounted last year to $1,085,545,000 United States gold. The committee have also been able to ascertain the amount of the commerce among the Latin-American States. The total exchange of commodities between the United States and countries of the South during the year ending June 30, 1888, aggregated $282,902,408, of which the imports into the United States amounted to $181,058,986 of merchandise and $21,836,791 of specie and bullion; and exports from the United States $71,938,181 of merchandise and $8,668,470 of specie and bullion. Of the one hundred and eighty-one millions of merchandise brought into the markets of the United States, the greater part was paid for by remittances to London or the Continent, to cover drafts drawn in the exporting markets against European letters of credit. For the use of these credits on Europe a commission of three-quarters of 1 per cent is customarily paid, and the foreign banks reap this great profit.

This system results in a loss to America of interest differences in exchange as well as of commissions, all of which could be saved to our countries if international American banking were so developed and systematized as to afford a market for drafts drawn against letters of credit issued in America. The situation is such that the merchants of this continent are virtually dependent upon European bankers, so far as financial exchanges are concerned, notwithstanding the fact that there are ample capital and responsibility in the countries here represented; and it is the opinion of competent persons that such a bank would be ready to avail itself of the opportunity of transacting this business directly between the financial centres of our respective countries, without the intervention of London, if the laws were such as to permit the conduct of the business of international banking under as favorable provisions as are now enjoyed by the European bankers.

The committee further expresses the opinion that the best means for facilitating the development of banking business, and generally of financial operations between the markets of North, South, and Central America, as well as for improving the mechanism of exchange without calling on any Government whatever to exceed its proper functions, would be the passage of a law by the United States incorporating an international American bank with ample capital, with the privilege on the part of the citizens of the several countries in the conference to take shares in such bank pro rata to their foreign commerce; which bank should have no power to emit circulating bank notes, but which should have all other powers now enjoyed by the national banks of the United States as to deposit and discount, as well as all such powers as are now possessed by firms of private bankers in the matter of issuing letters of credit and making loans upon all classes of commodity, buying and selling bills of exchange, coin, bullion, and with power to indorse or guarantee against property entirely owned by citizens of, or which can already be done by the great banking firms who are carrying on their business without the aid of corporate charters under the laws of a general partnership. The committee believes, upon well-founded information, that the capital to such a bank would be promptly subscribed.

The United States Government might and should reserve the right to withdraw its charter if the business of such a bank could be conducted with perfect safety and with profit to its shareholders and the greatest benefit to our international commerce. Branches or agencies of such a bank could be established in all of the principal financial centers of America, with the formal recognition of the Governments of the several States in which such agencies are established, or arrangements might be entered into with existing banking institutions of the other countries for transacting the business, thus at once affording matured facilities for the continuous purchase and sale of bills of exchange, facilitating and improving credit conditions generally, and at once affording a complete remedy for the evils of such as already exists between our respective countries and the European money markets, but which has as yet no existence between the money markets of North, South, and Central America for the reason already stated.

The committee recognizes the fact that London has, for many years, derived the largest possible benefit from its facilities for banking with the several States, in taking all classes of American loans which have generally proved themselves to be of a most stable and desirable character; but, under the present terms which have yielded the London bankers abnormally large profits simply because the element of competition does not exist by reason of the absence of any direct banking relations between several American countries. The institution of such a bank as proposed would at once afford relief against this state of affairs, and would be of benefit, not only to the countries in the two Americas described, but to all classes of investors generally and without distinction.

While the unanimous sense of the independent nations of this Continent are favorable to the settlement of all disputes by arbitration as expressed by resolutions introduced in this conference, thus rendering war highly improbable, if not impossible, some of them, there is no doubt, can guarantee that war may not take place in Europe. In such event, as long as we remain solely dependent for our financial facilities upon European money centres, a complete demoralization of our credit facilities and our money markets would necessarily follow as cause financial disaster and distress, which would be considerably lessened, if not altogether avoided, were there a well-organized system of inter-American exchange.

In view of the facts set forth, the committee recommends to the Governments represented the granting of concessions for international banking, and especially recommends the establishment of an international American Bank to be organized under a United States charter, with branches, offices, or agencies in the several represented countries, and as incident thereto, suggests to the delegates of the United States the desirability of submitting this report to the President of the United States with a view that, should he deem it proper, he may recommend to the Congress of the United States the enactment of a charter for an international American bank, for the benefit and enlargement of the commerce of the Americas.

The report is signed by J. M. Hurtado, Charles R. Flint, Salvador de Mendonca, and Max Tornquist.

At its session to-day the Pan-American Conference took up and disposed of the reports of the Committee on Customs Union, adopting the report of the majority with three dissenting votes—those of the Argentine Republic, Chili, and Paraguay. The report adopted recommends that reciprocity treaties be negotiated between the several republics of the American hemisphere, each making tariff concessions, so that the peculiar products of them all may be introduced free into the others.

The Committee on Ports Dues reported that, owing to special conditions prevailing in the ports of several nations in respect to the services for which the charges are made, it is impracticable to completely abolish the charges now imposed upon vessels in the shape of dues. The committee recommends that all port dues be merged in a single one, to be known as tonnage dues; that this one charge shall be assessed upon the total carrying capacity of the vessel; that each Government fix for itself the amount to be charged as tonnage dues, but with due regard to the general policy of the conference upon the subject, which is to facilitate and favor navigation; that there be excepted from the provisions of Article 1 the dues authorized to be charged under unexpired contracts with private companies; and that the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues: (1) Transports and vessels of war. (2) Vessels of less than twenty-five tons. (3) Vessels which shall have been compelled to put into port by reason of damages suffered at sea. (4) Yachts and other pleasure boats. The report was adopted.

DEFAULTER SMITH ARRESTED.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 10.—R. E. H. Smith, who left New-York in January last and afterward cashed a bogus check on a bank at Natchez, Miss., for $30,000, was arrested here by a Pinkerton detective yesterday.

Smith was an employe of the Corbin Banking Company of New-York, and is said to be a defaulter to a considerable extent to that institution.

Smith, his female companion, and the detective left for Natchez this morning via St. Paul. Smith has squandered about $20,000 of the funds.

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YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

GIANTS BEATEN BY THE ROCHESTER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TEAM.

By superior field work the Rochester team of the American Association won a game from the Giants yesterday. The latter led in the batting, but the Rochester boys handled the ball with care and skill, and managed to offset the advantage gained by superior batting.

Scanlon played very poorly at first base, and was responsible for several runs gained by the visitors. Denny, Sommers, and Rusie of the Indianapolis aggregation made their first appearance with the team. Denny received a grand welcome and Rusie pitched an excellent game of ball. Score:

NEW-YORK, (N. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c. f.	1	4	2	0	0
Bonning, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Ewing, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Clarke, s. s.	0	0	1	3	1
Scanlon, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Connor, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Sommers, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Rusie, p.	1	1	1	1	1
Total	3	12	34	10	7

ROCHESTER, N. Y.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Schaffer, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Lyons, 1. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Knowles, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Griffin, c.	0	1	4	2	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Greenw'd, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Phillips, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Burke, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Fitzgerld, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	3	4	27	12	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Rochester	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 3. First base by errors—Rochester, 5. First base on balls—New-York, 5; Rochester, 1. Struck out—New-York, 5; Rochester, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Rochester, 6. Double sacrifice hit—Burke. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Bassett, Dooley, Rusie. Double play—Phillips and O'Brien. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Passed ball—Burke. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

The Brooklyn Players' Club played its initial game on the new grounds at East New-York yesterday afternoon. There were 2,000 persons present, and "Johnny" Ward and his men were warmly applauded. Among the spectators were many actors and actresses filling engagements in this city. The Five A's Club played Ward's men, and of course the latter won with great ease. Score:

BROOKLYN, (P. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Bierbr, 2b.	4	2	3	4	0
Andrews, c.	3	3	10	0	0
Ward, s. s.	3	3	0	3	0
Orr, 1b.	3	4	14	2	0
McGeachy, r. f.	2	2	2	0	1
Joyce, 3b.	1	3	2	3	1
Cook, c.	1	0	2	3	0
Van H'fan, p.	4	3	4	2	0
Total	24	25	27	19	2

FIVE A'S.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Coppins, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Collins, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1
McFar'd, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Burns, r. f.	2	0	1	0	0
J. Carroll, l. f.	0	1	2	0	1
M. Carr'll, ss.	0	0	3	1	4
Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	0	1
Courtney, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Carmon, r. f.	0	1	1	0	1
Peterson, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	1	6	24	7	11

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	6	2	3	2	4	2	0	0	—24
Five A's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 11; Five A's, 0. First base on errors—Brooklyn 5; Five A's, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Five A's, 5. First base on balls—Off Andrews, Cook, 2; Carroll, Smith. Struck out—Cook, 1; Smith, 1. Home run—Bierbauer. Three-base hits—Bierbauer, Joyce. Two-base hits—Seery, 2; Ward, (2), McGeachy, (2), Joyce, Bierbauer, Van Haltren. Double plays—Joyce, Bierbauer, and Orr; Ward, Bierbauer, and Orr; Van Haltren, Cook, and Orr. Hit by pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Knight and Jones.

Jersey City's team suffered defeat at the hands of the Brooklyn Association team at Ridgewood yesterday. It was a rather one-sided game. Brooklyn took the lead in the opening inning and held it throughout. Score:

BROOKLYN, A. A.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Foltz, c. f.	3	4	0	0	0
Daily, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0
O'Brien, l. f.	3	2	1	0	0
Fennelly, s. s.	2	2	6	1	1
Simon, 1. f.	4	3	5	1	1
O'Connell, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1
Bowes, c.	1	2	5	1	1
Gerh'rdt, 2b.	1	1	5	1	0
Flaun, p.	1	1	0	3	0
M'Cull'gh, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total	20	19	27	15	8

| JERSEY CITY. | R. | 1B. | P

SEEING HOW IT IS DONE

CONGRESSMAN RAY A VISIT TO CASTLE GARDEN.

A NICELY MIXED-UP CASE—SAMUEL GOMPERS GIVES HIS VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

The joint Congressional committee investigating immigration continued its labors at the Barge Office yesterday by examining Samual Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Representatives Owen, Stump, and Lehlbach were the only members of the committee present. After spending nearly three hours in listening to a great deal of talk from Mr. Gompers, the committee took a short recess, and at 3 o'clock repaired to Castle Garden to witness an examination of detained immigrants by the Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. Gompers testified that he was born in London, England, of Dutch parents, and came to this country when he was thirteen years old. He is a naturalized citizen of this State. Prior to 1886 he was a practical cigarmaker. Since then he has been President of the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of 630,000 scattered over the United States, Canada, and the South American republics. He defined the aims of the organization as follows:

"We recognize that as wageworkers we are not receiving in return for our labor the reward we are entitled to, and we use every honorable practical means to obtain better economic, political, and social conditions for the wageworkers of the country by organization, by conciliation, and by preparation for contests that we hope by this very preparation to avert. We deplore strikes, but we find that the best way to avert strikes is to be prepared, for them by organization and by the accumulation of funds."

The federation endeavors to persuade immigrants as soon as they arrive to join labor organizations, so that they may not be used by unscrupulous employers to lower wages. As a rule it succeeds with immigrants who come of their own volition, and fails with those who come under contract, in violation of the law. He could not tell what proportion of the immigrants come over under contract, but he thought nearly if not quite one-third. He believed that the officers of the Government charged with the enforcement of the laws against the importation of contract labor are not in sympathy with those laws. In support of this statement he said that some months ago Sir Charles Tupper, a member of the Canadian Parliament, stated in debate that he had ascertained by conversation with the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other members of the Cabinet that they were opposed to the contract labor laws and hoped they would soon be repealed.

In answer to questions by Chairman Owen, who is a Republican, Mr. Gompers admitted that he had never heard of any public utterances by members of the Cabinet which justified the statement. He promised to try to get the name of a subordinate official at Castle Garden who is said to have admitted that a big batch of contract laborers was landed from a steamer as night. The defect of Mr. Gompers's testimony all through was that in every effort to induce him to go into particulars he slipped from under the fingers of the committee by promising to "try to get" them. He thought the law had done some good, for during the four years it has been in force probably 1,000 contract laborers have been prevented from landing. He said he was opposed to the restriction of immigration except as regards contract laborers. Any man who comes here of his own volition ought to be allowed to land.

The examination of detained immigrants at Castle Garden, which the committee was invited to witness, was interesting, chiefly as showing a faculty of Commissioner Stephenson for mixing things up and the number of hapless and helpless women who came to this country to seek obscurity. There were twenty-two cases in all, including the board's action. The first taken up was that of a woman named Osnowitz who, with her three young children, arrived on the steamship Leipsic from Bremen a few days ago. As outlined by Commissioner Stephenson, who said he had personally examined the case, the woman was sought by two men, each of whom claimed to be her husband, and she ought not to be allowed to land, because she was destitute. After a protracted examination by the board, the facts of the case were shown to be as follows:

The woman's husband, whose name is Simon Osnowitz, preceded her to this country by about three years. He is a tailor, and on the day of her arrival at Castle Garden, being unable to leave his bench, he sent a friend down to receive her. This man fell into the hands of Commissioner Stephenson, who, through the medium of a Polish interpreter, succeeded in making him swear that he was the woman's husband, but as he could not tell the name of the youngest child to the Commissioner, refused to let the woman go. The day following, the husband went to the Garden, and was examined by the Commissioner without being allowed to see his wife. The consequence was that Commissioner Stephenson arrived at the conclusion that the woman had two husbands, and, further, he received the impression that if they showed themselves at Castle Garden again, they would be arrested. A brother-in-law, who keeps a shoe store in New-Haven and came to this city on account of the woman's detention, succeeded in making the facts clear, and the woman was allowed to land.

Mark Newman, a lad sixteen years old, from the neighborhood of Bristol, England, presented another interesting case. The lad had been confined in an industrial school for a year, and his passage to this country was paid by the Jewish Board of Guardians. Commissioner Stephenson said that the lad belonged to the class of prohibited immigrants because he came from a reformatory, and therefore insisted that he should not be allowed to land. Three uncles of the boy appeared before the board and offered guarantees that he would not become a public charge, and one of them, who is an employing tailor, said he would take the boy into the shop as an apprentice. It was in this instance that the boy had been sent to this country. The vote on the lad's admission was a tie, Chairman Ridgeway voting with Commissioner Stephenson against it and Commissioners Fairchild and Starr voting for it. The case was laid over for a fuller meeting of the board.

A sixteen-year-old widow named Chime Leipschuts was brought before the board with her two brothers, one of whom has been in this country eleven years. Although the young men were both well dressed and apparently prosperous, they claimed to be too poor to care for their sister, whose condition is truly piteous. Unless they change their minds she will have to be returned.

SUNK IN A COLLISION.

THE STEAMER NORTH CAMBRIA RUNS DOWN THE AVOCA.

LONDON, April 10.—The British steamer North Cambria, Capt. Roberts, from Baltimore March 22 for Hamburg, arrived at Dover this morning leaking, with her bows stove and her fore compartment full of water. She was in collision at midnight last night with the passenger steamer Avoca, bound from London for Dublin. The Avoca was so badly damaged that she sank. No lives were lost.

The North Cambria struck the Avoca amidships with great force and cut half way through her hull. There were twelve passengers on the steamer, including several women and children. A scene of wild confusion followed the collision. The terrified passengers rushed half clad from their berths to the deck. The five boats belonging to the steamer were cleared away, and the passengers and the crew, which numbered twenty-five persons, hastily entered them.

Rowing a short distance, the boats lay by for two hours, until the Avoca sank. The North Cambria then picked up the people in the boats and carried them to Dover. Some of the personal effects of the passengers and crew were saved.

RETIREMENT OF A PASTOR.

The Bedford-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was thronged with the young and old friends and parishioners of the Rev. Hiram Hutchins Wednesday night. It is thirty-one years since the Rev. Mr. Hutchins assumed charge of this church. The relations between his people and himself have been of such an affectionate nature that now, when old age has forced him reluctantly to set aside the active duties of his post, his congregation retires him, at his own suggestion, as pastor emeritus, with a salary of $1,000 a year. The members also presented their faithful pastor with a substantial purse.

The Rev. Thomas E. Armitage, former pastor of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, New-York, presided at the reception. In reply to a formal set of resolutions offered by the Rev. W. T. Dixon of the Concord Baptist Church Mr. Hutchins spoke tenderly of his long connection with the Bedford-avenue congregation. Addresses fitting the occasion were also made by the Rev. D. C. Eddy of the First Baptist Church, Eastern District; the Rev. N. E. Wood of the Strong-Place Baptist Church, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades of the Marcy-Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. John Humpstone of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, the Rev. William H. Robinson of the First Baptist Church, Pierrepont-street, and the Rev. Edward Braislin of the Washington-Avenue Baptist Church.

SCENIC ARTIST FOX DEAD.

Charles Fox, the well-known scenic artist, died at his home in this city, 139 West Sixteenth-street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was about forty-three years of age, and came to this country from England about five or six years ago under contract to Manager Henry M. Abbey to paint the scenery for the Metropolitan Opera House. He leaves a widow, but no children. The funeral will take place today, the interment being in the Actors' Fund plot at Evergreens Cemetery.

NEWS OF THE NAVIES.

The officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at Key West, Fla., have been actively employed during the last week in drills and target-firing exercises. The fleet naval brigade consists of 850 men. It has been under the command of Lieut. Commander Belknap, the executive officer of the Kearsarge. The men and officers comprising this infantry force have been landed at stated intervals in full marching order, with knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, and canteens. They are said to have presented a very fine appearance as they marched through the dusty streets of the city on their way to the old barracks.

The ships have also moved out of the harbor during their stay for great-gun drill. The Galena appears to have made the best showing, her guns completely demolishing the target in one instance when distant some 1,500 yards. The Yantic did not engage in the firing, being detained in harbor undergoing repairs to her boiler. The vessels composing the fleet are the Dolphin, flagship; Galena, Kearsarge, and Yantic.

It was learned yesterday that William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia fully expect to secure the order for the four new cruisers about to be authorized built by the Portuguese Government. Nothing definite has yet been done, though it is stated that representatives of the Philadelphia firm are in full communication with Portuguese officials. It is said that the four ships about to be ordered are to be of the most efficient type of 3,500-ton cruisers, something after the order of the new cruiser Philadelphia, built for this Government by the Cramps. It is deemed by American shipbuilders a recognition of the position assumed by our shipyards that other powers are turning to us for the building of ships of war. It is said that the national feeling in Portugal against Great Britain is so great that the Portuguese would not permit the English to obtain the contracts under any conditions. It is expected that the American firm will make as favorable offers to the Portuguese as the latter could obtain in Great Britain.

The criticisms recently made by Mr. Horace Lee and Mr. Myers Coryell in the columns of THE TIMES on the City of Paris disaster appear to have attracted widespread attention on the part of engineers everywhere throughout the country. All seem to recognize the pertinency of the criticisms, especially when coming as they do from two of the foremost engineer architects in the United States. The opinion adduced generally in the face of the criticisms referred to are that the Inman Line people must hereafter give a better guarantee to the traveling public that protection of life is secured aboard the City of Paris and City of New-York before there can be a conscious realization of this fact.

The new cruiser Baltimore is expected to reach Baltimore on April 25. She will proceed up the Chesapeake from Norfolk without her full complement of main battery guns. She is still short of the number of men to which she is entitled. It is expected that she will soon receive another draft from New-York. The return of the training fleet from the West Indies will also make available a large number of apprentice lads. As it is intended that the new ships shall be manned as exclusively as possible by native Americans, the Baltimore will in all probability receive a quota from the boys now on the Portsmouth and Jamestown.

Recent accidents to the machinery of the Petrel will require, it is said, a month's time for repairs. The new aluminium propeller for the Petrel has recently been cast and is now at Bridgeport awaiting shipment to Norfolk. Six months, it is stated, have elapsed since the contract for this propeller was issued. The present propeller on the Petrel has been condemned by the Government Inspection Board. It was used, however, during the trial of the vessel, and will remain in position until the aluminium propeller is received.

The new Messagaries steamer Australian has just arrived in France from a voyage to Australia. The Australian made a remarkably good run without any, reported accident. She is fitted with Belleville tubulous boilers, working 8,000 horse power machinery. The working of the Australian is exciting great interest among engineers in this city. It would seem that the Belleville boilers are the recognized tubulous boilers at present in operation, and certainly the only type that is running satisfactorily.

The training fleet now in the West Indies is expected to reach Hampton Roads in the course of a couple of weeks. The ships will then be sent north to Newport, where a new lot of lads will be taken on board and a large proportion of the present complement will be drafted to regular cruising ships. The training ships will then go on a cruise to Europe.

The new Simpson Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will, it is reported, be ready for delivery to the Government about the 25th inst. This dock will be a most valuable acquisition to the yard.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE RESULTS AT GUTTENBERG AND THE ENTRIES AT CLIFTON.

The races at Guttenberg yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-sixths of a mile. Teddington won, with Jubilee second and Foreigner third. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Salisbury won, with Counterfeit second and Al Reed third. Time—1:19½.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. King Volt won, with Brodie second and Wanderment third. Time—1:26½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Cheney won, with Hoe second and Zulu third. Time—1:25.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. The Bourbon won, with Hamlet second and Action third. Time—2:14½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Neptunus won, with Stephanie second and Carsman third. Time—1:32¼.

The entries for the races at Clifton to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Jennie McFarland, 119 pounds; Silver Star, 114; Vevay, 118; Squando, 112; Wanderer II., 111; Brier, 110; Dave C., Tenady, and Pegasus, 108 each; Simmer, 107; Prospect Yorkers, Seymour, 106; Ten Rooth, 103; Lizzie M., 101; Lady Archer, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Monsoon, 112 pounds; Little Jake, 111; Frejois, 110; Enough and Romance, 109 each; Blackthorn and Chaperon, 108 each; Prince Howard, and the Maiolie, 107 each; Cupid, 104; St. Mary, 98; the Ida C., gelding, 90.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Sparkling, 115 pounds; Grimaldi and Juggler, 108 each; Stilleck, 99; Jim McCormick, 97; Bonnie S. and Specialty, 93 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs, for three-year-olds. Sam Love, Council Bluffs, Judge Morrow, Lisliney, Kenwood, Rancocas, Ed Garland, Vollatt, Jack Rose, Kyriewin, Rafter, Ben Hur, King Ramm, Go Lucky, the Medoim colt, Prince Howard, Guard, Harrison, Watterson, Admiral, Sir William, Defendant, and Daisyrian, 112 pounds each; Urbana, Insight, the Pasaquena filly, Joel Glenn, and Gratitude, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Albermarle, St. John, Billy Brown, Ten Booker, Dechart, Bay Ridge, Melodrama, Triple Cross, Subaltern, and Haveller, 153 pounds each; Esau and Dalesman, 149 each; Momp, 145.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Student, 131 pounds; Brilliant, 125; Joab Billings, Denver, Tony Pastor, Berlin, and Walter G., 107 each; Lady Winnie, 105; Savara, 101; Lizzie M., 99; America, 96; Pecan, 93; Woodstock, 80; The Doster, 77; Gallus Dan, 68.

STAKES AT ELIZABETH.

The New-Jersey Jockey Club, whose meeting begins on Tuesday of next week, has issued a neat book programme for the first week of the meeting. Six races a day are provided for, the purses being $500 each. The stake events are set down for the following days:

Tuesday, April 15.—New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap; first events, one and one-eighth miles; 46 entries.

Wednesday, April 16.—Great Island Stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles; 48 entries.

Thursday, April 17.—The Jersey Central Stakes, one-half mile, for two-year-olds; 49 entries.

Friday, April 18.—Meadow Stakes, for fillies, three-quarters of a mile; 27 entries.

Saturday, April 19.—Lake Blackburn Stakes, for three-year-olds; 48 entries.

Monday, April 21.—Pamrapo Stakes, for two-year-olds, one-half mile; 53 entries.

RACES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 10.—The Northampton and Pytchley Hunt Spring meeting closed to-day. The race for the Ascot Plate, for two-year-olds, was won by three-quarters of a length by W. M. Redfern's bay colt White Feather, by Retreat, out of White Lily. Lord Dudley's filly, Meadow Sweet, by Charibert, out of Queen of the Meadows, was second, half a length in front of Mr. Henry Milner's filly, Lady Heron, by Gallard, out of Dame Marion. There were seven starters. The post odds were 4 to 1 against White Feather, 20 to 1 against Meadow Sweet, and 7 to 4 against Lady Heron.

The Great Northamptonshire stake race, a handicap at a mile and three-quarters, was won by two lengths by Padua, Lusignan second, three-quarters of a length in front of Duo. Eleven horses ran. The betting before the start was 2 to 1 against Padua, 10 to 1 against Lusignan, and 7 to 1 against Duo.

JUBAL DECLARED OUT.

Jubal, having gone amiss in his training, has been declared out of both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. FECHET.

FORT YATES, N. D., April 10.—The military trial of Capt. Fechet of the Eighth Infantry, on a charge of being intoxicated while President of a court-martial, was concluded yesterday. Surgeon Deblee testified that he saw Capt. Fechet immediately before the assembling of the Manley Court-Martial and that he was suffering from the effects of stimulants.

The findings will not be made public until they can be approved by Gen. Ruger, if command of the Department.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The William H. Seward Club, which was organized during the campaign of 1886 and was incorporated about two weeks ago, elected these officers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night: President—William M. Evarts; Vice Presidents—John F. Baker, Bullett H. Shepard, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm MacArthur, D. D. McKenzie, and William Brookfield; Recording Secretary—Washington F. Fedrick; Corresponding Secretary—W. D. Guthrie; Treasurer—John F. Baker; Executive Committee—Louis W. Bashford, V. D. Brinckerhoff, William Allen Butler, Charles E. Hughes, and the Rev. W. E. Derrick.

Miguel Ocloma, the wealthy resident of Guatemala who was arrested last week on the arrival of the Normandie from Havre for smuggling diamonds and jewelry, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. Ocloma claimed that all the jewels and jewelry which he had concealed in his inside coat pockets and the tops of his boots were intended for presents to relatives in Guatemala. Many of the boxes were stamped with the names of the intended recipients, and Ocloma put in a great deal of testimony to show his standing and reputation.

The stories of cruelty to Russian exiles in Siberia, many of which have recently been published, have resulted in the formation of an American association whose sole object is to afford some aid to those unfortunate creatures. It is called the Siberian Exile Petition Association, has headquarters at 1,407 Locust-street, Philadelphia. It has drawn up a petition to the Czar of Russia calling his attention to the currently-reported cruelty to exiles, with the hope that, his attention so urgently called to the matter, he will reform or revise the whole system.

Corporation Counsel Clark will begin making the service of papers in the suits against the ex-City Chamberlain's for fees claimed to be retained in violation of law as soon as ex-Chamberlain Richard Croker designates some one to act as his representative in the matter while he is in Europe. These suits are based on the recent decision of the Court of Appeals against the Treasurer of Erie County, and Mr. Clark's position in the matter will be vigorously combated. Several other Corporation Counsels have given their opinion that the fees were legal.

The series of meetings held by D. L. Moody in the central part of the city will end to-day with three gatherings in as many churches. The first will be at the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, at 4 o'clock; the second at the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, at 7:30 o'clock, and the third at Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third-street and Madison-avenue, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Moody will lecture to men in Association Hall this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

Persons in this city who expected to receive letters from Scotland in the mail which the steamship Umbria brought here on April 6 must have been greatly disappointed, for, owing to the blunder of the clerks in the Glasgow Post Office, the New-York mail was placed in a bag marked Ottawa, Canada, and the mistake was not discovered until the bag was opened in that city. It was immediately returned to New-York, and the mail it contained was distributed on Wednesday.

The sixth "Shepard Prize Debate" between the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Literary Societies of the College of the City of New-York will be held this evening in the college chapel, Twenty-third-street and Lexington-avenue. Two gentlemen from each society will argue the subject: "Resolved, That the Annexation of Canada, Effected Justly and to Distant Date, Would Prove Undesirable for the United States." Judge Barrett will act as referee.

Inspectors Nicholson and Moran of the Health Department yesterday seized at Pier 13 East River 160,000 decaying oranges, almost the entire cargo of a schooner which arrived on Wednesday from Porto Rico. Two thousand pineapples which had been brought to this port by one of the Mallory Line steamers from the South were also seized at Pier 20 East River. These are the first fruit seizures of the season.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., will hold a communication in the Doric Room, Masonic Temple, to-night, at which the sublime degree of Master Mason will be conferred. Upon this occasion R. W. George Burnham, Jr., District Deputy of the Fifth Masonic District, will make his official visit to the lodge, accompanied by the Masters of the district.

The Linen Trade Association, at a largely-attended meeting yesterday, elected the following officers: President—R. H. Ewart; Vice President—F. S. Pinkus; Treasurer—Thomas Potts; Secretary—R. McBratney; Governors—E. R. Biddle, A. M. Richardson, J. Ballin, J. D. Cooper, and D. Carlile. A special committee was appointed to look after tariff legislation.

"The Probable Effect of Schemes for Increasing the Silver Coinage" will be the subject of an address which Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University will deliver this evening at the Reform Club, 12 East Thirty-third-street. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles J. Folger will preside. A large attendance is expected.

Henry W. Tate, the expert accountant of the Senate Committee on Cities, began an examination of the books in the office of Capt. Twomey, Chief Clerk of the Aldermen, yesterday. He will prepare a statement of the work done in the office and the salaries paid the employes in it for the last four or five years.

The steamships Mineola, from Dundee; Polaria, from Stettin, and State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, which arrived yesterday, passed numbers of icebergs off the Banks of Newfoundland. Capt. Evans of the Mineola says that he saw one iceberg that was fully half a mile in length.

The Hamburg-American steamship Rugia, which sailed yesterday for Hamburg, took out among other passengers the Rev. John W. Schwinn, Mrs. George J. Boehte, and Samuel Loew.

The big anthracite coal companies had a harmonious meeting in this city yesterday. Advance predictions insisted that coal prices were sure to be cut down, but nothing of the sort was done.

The Electric Club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers at its clubhouse, 17 East Twenty-second-street, on next Thursday evening.

The Commonwealth Club will dine at Morello's to-morrow night and discuss the subject: "Is Good Government Possible under a Political Machine?"

The Park Board will issue an order in a few days directing that Stuyvesant Park be kept open until 9 P. M. every day.

BROOKLYN.

When the Street and Sewer Commissioners of Flatbush, L. I., awarded a contract for constructing sewers to John Bray, although his bid of $98,000 was $25,000 higher than that of Edward Gorman, Gustav A. Jahn, a taxpayer, applied to Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an order enjoining the Commissioners from making the contract. The defendants showed that Gorman had withdrawn his bid, and that one of his bondsmen had declined to become surety on the contract. These facts, they alleged, made Bray the lowest responsible bidder, and the writ was held by Justice Bartlett in a decision filed yesterday refusing the application.

Ex-Property Clerk Campbell, who was discharged when Police Commissioner Hayden assumed control of the Brooklyn Department, has brought suit to force his reinstatement, on the ground that he has served a soldier and should not have been dismissed except for cause. The defense is a claim that the position is a confidential one and is exempt from the operation of the section relating to old soldiers.

Twenty-two physicians, appointed by Health Commissioner Griffin as a Summer vaccinating corps, have been brought into service each from the city. The Civil Service Commission held that these appointments were illegal, and directed that the bills be not paid. The plaintiffs aver that they were appointed under the Emergency act.

George Callahan, an oil broker at 128 Maiden-lane, New-York, was accused of dishonesty by his former employer, James Macbeth, of the same address, and a fight ensued. Callahan got the worst of it. Yesterday his suit to recover $5,000 damages from Mr. Macbeth for assault was tried in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and the jury gave him $250.

David Barnett, Hassan H. Wheeler, and William Mann were appointed a commission yesterday to condemn property on Nassau-street, Brooklyn, needed for bridge workshops.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. J. B. Ferris of Milton Point, in the town of Rye, has commenced a suit for divorce from his wife on the ground of unfaithfulness on her part. He left her about two years ago, when he suspected her infidelity, and now he is positive of it. She makes a claim for alimony and counsel fees pending the decision of Justice Dykman, before whom the case is brought.

The Eleventh Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Mount Vernon will give their first reception in their new armory this evening, and they expect to have many prominent military men present.

John Bulger has been appointed by the Trustees of Williams's Bridge Road Commissioner, to succeed Patrick Cleary.

Gardan making has been actively begun in Westchester County, and the farmers are busy plowing up their fields.

NEW-JERSEY.

The cornerstone of a new convent is to be laid at Riverside, Paterson, to-morrow afternoon for the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic attached to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. In the absence of Bishop Wigger the Very Rev. Dean McEnity of Paterson will officiate at the exercises.

James Russell, who offered forged checks for payment at the First and Second National Banks in Jersey City last December, was convicted in the Hudson County Sessions yesterday and sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for seven years and a half.

The Star Athletics of Newark will open the baseball season with the Plainfield Crescents at Plainfield to-morrow.

The First Baptist Church of New-Brunswick has purchased for $2,000 a lot at the corner of High-street and Somerset-street, and will begin at once the erection of a three-story and basement school building to be known as the Morris Wilson Sunday school.

Principal Frank of Public School No. 2 in Elizabeth is to be investigated by the Board of Education for having as alleged wrongfully dismissed from the school a boy pupil named Bauchalla. The investigation will take place April 24.

The second division of the Knights of Labor in Plainfield and the district in New Jersey has just been organized under the title of Forest Lodge. The charter members number thirty-two.

The Winter grain, wheat, and rye in the Somerset County farming district near Plainfield, N. J., is in a most promising condition, and the farmers are looking forward to good crops.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

THE CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The condition of Winter wheat on the 1st of April, as reported by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, averages 81 for the entire breadth. The general average for rye is 92.8.

Seeding was late in the States of the central valleys, because of drought, and the soil was therefore not in the best condition; but the mild Winter continued growth until the plants were too luxuriant to withstand the usual vicissitudes of March. Recent frosts have cut down the growing plants quite generally, and in wet or submerged areas the roots have been destroyed. There are reports of recuperation by sprouting and renewed growth in this region. Where the roots are intact, great improvement will follow with good weather. The fact that the roots are so well developed is favorable to improvement.

In the South the soil was generally in better condition and the early-sown wheat developed rapidly, and in December and January suffered more or less from attacks of the Hessian fly. In March frosts were very general, discoloring and sometimes killing the plants down to the ground, but not injuring the roots except in a few places.

The crop locals brown in New-York, but the State agent believes it is better than it looks. The other Middle States return wheat in good condition.

The Pacific coast has had an extraordinary amount of rain and snow, which have delayed seeding and injured the early sown areas. The average of condition of principal States are as follows: New-York, 86; Pennsylvania, 99; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 87; Indiana, 76; Illinois, 75; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 87; California, 71.

The report of condition of farm animals makes the average as follows: Horses, 97.4; cattle, 94.1; sheep, 93.7; swine, 95.6. The percentage of loss of farm animals by disease, Winter exposure, or other causes is summed, average 1.84 for horses, 2.64 for cattle, 7.3 for sheep, and 7.6 for swine. The losses from Winter exposure of cattle have been very heavy in the northern Rocky Mountain belt and on the Pacific coast. While it is difficult to get information from the ranches, it is certain that Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California have lost heavily in both herds and flocks by the severities and deep snows of the Winter which has been one of remarkable mildness east of the mountains. The reports indicate the loss by exposure throughout the country of more than a million cattle and still larger losses of sheep.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 10, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR THIS DAY.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals. Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Sixtieth-Street	541	37	677	1,192	
Forty-fourth-st.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043
Harsimus Cove	.....	43	.....	1,427	220
Other sources	.....	.....	.....	.....	548
					1
Total	541	80	677	2,619	1,81

BEEVES.—There were no sales this morning, as the Herds reported arrived late. Yesterday's Trade was steady in Sheep and Lambs, the supply being moderate. Shorn Sheep sold at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.; wool Sheep, 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Shorn Lambs not quoted; woolly Lambs, $7@$7 70 ₱ cwt.; culls, in mixed lots, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; bucks, 4½c. ₱ lb.; spring Lambs, $5@$7 ₱ head. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Milch Cows were held on sale. Calves, shares and clean, 7½c. @8c. ₱ lb. clean Veals, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 22 selected Veals, 6c. ₱ lb. There were no Dressed Hogs for sale; dressed opened at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Pigs, 6c. ₱ lb.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen—40 Calves, 105 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 116 lean Veals, 105 to 190 lb., 4¼c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

Jelliffe & Co.—11 Veals, 113 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.

J. J. Hallenbeck—8 lean Veals, 116 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 107 Veals, 131 to 134 lb., 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 143 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.

Ege & Otis—100 lean Veals, 115 to 130 lb., $4 40@$4 50 ₱ cwt.; 6 Veals, 148 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.

D. Harrigan—32 State Sheep, 98 head, 99 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 40 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 142 State Lambs, 80 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 242 State Lambs, 79 to 85¾ lb., $7 55@$7 70 ₱ cwt.; 459 Ohio Lambs, 84½ to 74½ lb., $7@$7 30 ₱ cwt.; 9 Spring Lambs, $5 50 ₱ head; 1 Spring Lamb, 6½c. ₱ lb.

Pidcock & Sons—7 lean Calves, 121 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 17 Veals, 130 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 14 Sheep and Lambs, 76 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 136 State Lambs, 77½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Judd & Buttenham—50 lean Calves, 110 to 134 lb., 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; 71 Calves, 118 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 26 Veals, 118 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 80 Veals, 134 to 145 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Buck, 80 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Sheep, 100 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 2 State Sheep, 110 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 238 State Lambs, 46 head, 58 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 192 head, 67 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.

J. & Esse—185 Michigan Sheep, 107½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb.

J. F. Sadler—87 Indiana Sheep, 96¾ to 118¾ lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 91 Indiana Lambs, 91¾ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

Rosen & Sons—14 Canada Lambs, 85 lb., $6; 816 Ohio Sheep, 88½ to 86 lb., $5 50@$5 65 ₱ cwt.; 229 Kansas Sheep, 117¼ lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 100 Ohio Lambs, 78 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 47 Maryland Lambs; 87 at $6 ₱ head, 20 at $6 ₱ head.

Sherman & Culver—83 Ohio Sheep, 119½ lb., $6 45 ₱ cwt.; 100 Ohio Lambs, 81 lb., $7 10 ₱ cwt.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,160 head; total for week thus far, 9,400 head; for same time last week, 12,520 head; consigned through, 1,160 head; 1,130 head to New-York; none on sale; feeling steady and firm. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 21,600 head; for same time last week, 19,000 head; consigned through, 600 head; 200 head to New-York; 4,000 head on sale; trade moderately active; prices higher. Sheep—Choice to extra, $6 35@$6 50; medium to good, $6 15@$6 30; common to good, $5 75@$6 10; clipped, $5@$6 25. Lambs—Good to choice, $7 35@$7 60; fair to good, $7 15@$7 30; medium to fair, $6 75@7 10; clipped, $6@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,750 head; total for week thus far, 31,220 head; for same time last week, 35,320 head; consigned through, 1,890 head; 2,890 head to New-York; 1,400 head on sale; Hogs unsettled and lower; mediums and heavy, $4 50; selected medium weights, $4 50; selected Yorkers, $4 40; mixed Pigs and Yorkers, $4 25@$4 40; Pigs, $4 20@$4 25; roughs, $3 50@$3 80; stags, $3@$3 25.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4 20@$4 90; fair to good do., $3 50@$4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 25@$3 80; Indian and Texas steers, $2 40@$3 90. Hogs—Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $4 20@$4 30; packing grades, $4 10@$4 15; light, $4 05@$4 10; culls, $3 85@$4 05. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 2,600; market firm; fair to choice, $4@$5 85.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Cattle trade to-day was not less active than yesterday, and prices were firmly supported all along the line. There was free buying by all classes of operators. Prices were not materially higher than Wednesday. There were no extra Cattle on the market. The bulk of the day's sales were at $3 75@$4 75. There were a few loads at $4 80@$4 90 and one at $5. Lower grades at $1 50@$3 50 for inferior to extra, and there were sales of Bulls at $2@$3 65. Stockers and feeders were salable at $2 50@$3 75, good 1,000 to 1,150 lb. feeders selling at $3 50@$3 75 and light, thin stockers at $2 50@$2 75. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $3 20@$3 40; choice Cattle, $4 50@$5 10; good grade shipping Steers, $4 40@$4 70; medium shipping Steers, $3 90@$4 25; common to fair Steers, $3 60@$3 90; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 75@$3 50; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 85; Texas Steers fed, $2 90@$3 75; Texas Steers, grass, $2 75@$3 25.

There was continued weakness in the Hog market. There was a little trading early in the morning at as good figures as prevailed at the close of Wednesday's market, but the average for the day was fully 5c. ₱ 100 lb. lower. Buyers could not be found for all the offerings. The range of sales was $4 05@$4 35. Only 5 or 4 loads changed hands at the outside quotation. The ruling prices were $4 05@$4 25 for light weights and $4 15@$4 30 for heavy. Receipts were; Cattle, 13,000 head; Hogs, 20,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull and unsettled at 94c.@94½c.; No. 1 Northern, 93c.@93½c.; No. 2 Red, 89c. in store and firm; 5 cars No. 2 Red sold at 88½c.; 5 cars No. 1 White Michigan at 88c.@88¼c., and 3 cars Extra No. 2 White sold at 90c. Corn—Receipts in fair demand and prices higher; No. 2, 32½c.; No. 2 Yellow sold at 57½c. in store; 5 cars No. 2 Yellow sold at 38c.; 3 cars No. 2 Yellow at 37½c.; 5 cars No. 4 Yellow at 36½c.; 5 cars No. 3 at 36c.@36½c., and 2 cars No. 4 at 35c.@35½c., on track. Oats higher; No. 2 White, 30½c.@30¾c.; No. 3 White, 29¾c.@30c. No. 2 Mixed, 28c.@28½c., on track. Barley in good demand; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Extra sold at 97c.@98c.; 2,000 bushels do. at 59½c., and 7,000 bushels No. 3 Canada at 55c. Rye nominal. Flour quiet but steady; best patent Spring, $5 50; do. Winter, $5 50. Milfeed scarce and firm. Winter Bran, $15 per ton; Spring, $14 50. Canal freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 25,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 88c.; receipts, 800 bushels; shipments, 4,500 bushels. Corn strong; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c. @37c. Oats strong; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c.@27½c. Rye steady at 80c. Pork steady; $11 67½@$11 75. Lard firm; $6. Bulk meats firm; unchanged; Bacon steady; unchanged. Whisky steady; sales, 782 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 08. Butter quiet. Sugar unchanged. Eggs in good demand, 9c.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
EUROPE—7TH PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
RAILROADS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECKE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15 — SEVEN-TWENTY-EIGHT.
EDEN MUSEE—EREBLYI NACHI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SHE.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—1 and 7 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BOY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8 — L'AFRICAINE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

The Republicans in Congress have "gone back" on Secretary TRACY. Yesterday in Committee of the Whole, on the Naval Appropriation bill, they voted to strike out the appropriation for new war ships, and the tone of the debate was such that this action is not likely to be reversed in the House. Yet there is no doubt that the Secretary has dealt with this matter with the utmost care, and that what was provided for in the bill was very moderate if we are to have any navy at all. But that is precisely the point. The Western men, who are quite ready to see money spent on the Mississippi River, on public buildings, on canals, or on pensions, have a notion that a navy is a luxury for the East and not a necessity for the Nation. If this notion were likely to make the total expenditures of the Government any less it might be excused, but the surplus will "go" as surely and as merrily as if the navy were to be built.

The present duty on beans and peas is 10 per cent. The McKinley bill proposes specific duties equivalent to nearly 300 per cent. These articles of food are not imported into this country except when there has been a failure or partial failure of the crop here. The new duty would be prohibitory, and in times of scarcity would enable speculators to advance prices to a most exorbitant figure, but the profits would go to the farmer in only a small degree, while the increased cost to the consumers mostly of the poorer classes would be very great.

The manufacturers of wood pulp, the raw material of a great paper-making industry, seem to have powerful friends in the Ways and Means Committee. The duty on mechanically-ground pulp has been changed from 10 per cent. ad valorem to $2 50 per ton. The present selling price of American pulp is $15 per ton at the mills. The fact is that the domestic manufacturers do not need any duty, for the present selling price excludes foreign pulp, which cannot be sold here for less than $25. The duty on chemical wood pulp is raised from 10 per cent. to $6 per ton for unbleached and $7 per ton for bleached. The advance is from about $4 in one case and about $5 50 in the other. Very little unbleached pulp is made in this country, and the entire supply of the bleached is imported. Upon the completion of several plants where work was begun some time ago, chemical pulp will be made here, but the manufacturers will not need a protective duty, for chemical pulp can be produced here at a cost less by $10 a ton than the selling price of imported chemical pulp free of duty. If the manufacturers should fix prices by agreement, the proposed duty would enable them to exact large sums from buyers of pulp.

It will be a mistake for the Park Commissioners to persist in their plan of making permanent provision for the menagerie in Central Park. The main reason for removing it from its present location is the objection of Fifth-avenue property owners to its remaining there, but it is proposed to locate it near Eighth-avenue, above Ninety-seventh-street. It will not be long before it proves equally objectionable there. It ought to be removed from Central Park altogether, and nothing should be done to give it permanency within its limits. Even if $300,000 should be expended for buildings at the new site, it is morally certain that in a few years there would be an emphatic demand for its removal again. New-York ought to have a zoological garden worthy of the name, but there is no place in Central Park for it. Wherever it is provided for elsewhere, as sooner or later it will be, the city menagerie should be merged in it. There is a bill before the Legislature now for incorporating a zoological garden, and it ought to pass. Then the city should furnish a site for it at Pelham Bay Park and turn over its present collection of animals to it in consideration of its being open to the public free of charge on certain days of the week. In the meantime nothing should be done to "fix" the menagerie in Central Park.

The sentence imposed upon Lieut. MATTHEW F. STEELE, Eighth Cavalry, and approved by Secretary PROCTOR, is a comparatively light one. He is reprimanded and restricted for the period of three months to the limits of the post at which he is stationed. The reprimand is the chief punishment, and was not to be escaped. In striking Private WILD of his troop he had unquestionably committed a grave infraction of discipline, so characterized by the Secretary even before the trial. The Colonel of his regiment had also reproved him for it at the time, and of course no other finding than guilty was possible. That the sentence was not more severe is presumably due to the facts developed at the trial. The evidence indicated not only that Lieut. STEELE was a very good officer, but that Private WILD was a very bad soldier, his Captain describing him as the most insolent and insubordinate man in the troop. Testimony was also abundant from WILD'S comrades that they would not believe him under oath, while his record of convictions by court-martial and confinements in the guardhouse was a prolonged and most discreditable one, extending through both his late term of enlistment and a previous one under a different name. That Lieut. STEELE should have been for a moment thrown off his guard by a surly refusal from such a soldier to comply, first, with his request for assistance in a piece of work and then with a positive order, on the ground that it was too unsoldierly for him, is intelligible, but the present result of that loss of self-control should be a warning to other young officers.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.

A careful examination of the Rapid-Transit act of 1875, as at various times amended since its original passage, and of the report of the last commission appointed under it, convinces us that new legislation is absolutely required for a proper solution of the rapid-transit problem. The existing law contains so many restrictions and prohibitions that it would be impracticable to lay out routes and devise plans that would meet the exigencies of the case in a satisfactory manner. There are other restrictions that are desirable which it fails to make, and under its present provisions stock watering and overissuing of bonds would be possible, and that ought to be carefully guarded against. Moreover, it makes no provision for the compensation of Commissioners or for the expenses of important preliminary work, and it would leave the actual construction of rapid-transit roads without a proper supervision for the protection of public interests. The commission appointed by Mayor HEWITT in 1887, after a careful examination of the situation, had no hesitation in declaring that there was a necessity for new rapid-transit facilities, but it concluded that nothing could be done "to give the city further rapid transit until the Legislature sees fit to remove in whole or in part such prohibitions as now exist." The commission's general recommendation was in favor of a viaduct line through the blocks and its members were convinced that it could be "laid out and built for a sum upon which capital might reasonably be sure of return, and one constantly increasing in amount."

Mayor GRANT'S selection of Commissioners has been very generally commended, and there is reason for supposing that he presented the names quite as much with reference to the proposed new legislation as with any intention of having the commission act under the present law. One exception might be made to his choice. Mr. O. B. POTTER has large property interests on Broadway, which have led him heretofore to oppose an underground road and to favor an elevated road in that thoroughfare, and it would be better to avoid any possible conflict of the private interests of any Commissioner with the broader and higher interests of the public. But it is evident that we must have additional legislation in order to secure rapid transit, and rapid transit is an urgent necessity of the city. It ought not to be postponed any longer, and nothing but the wretched plotting of politicians stands in its way.

Yesterday the Senate rejected the Ives bill and passed the Fassett bill so amended as to apply practically only to this city. It still provides for the appointment of eight Commissioners by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with whom the Mayor of the city would sit as ex officio as an additional Commissioner. The general provisions of the Fassett bill have been carefully framed and perfected, and seem to be acceptable to all parties. The only stumbling block is the composition of the commission, and it is over that that the politicians are contending and disdkering. The one thing of which the people of this city want to be assured is that the Commissioners will be able and upright citizens who would act for the best interests of the public and yield to no political influence whatever. How are they to have that assurance before the bill receives the force and vitality of a law of the State? It is certainly not desirable that the composition of the commission shall be the result of any deal, whereby it shall contain representatives of PLATT, or of HILL, or of Tammany Hall. Its members should represent the interests of this city and be free from obligation to any political organization, and above all partisan influence. The best way to give the needed assurance would be to have the Commissioners named in the law itself, and to that we have never seen any rational objection. There is no more violation of the principle of local self-government in having Rapid-Transit Commissioners so named than in having them appointed by the Governor of the State and confirmed by the Senate. The bill has now the form of a general act, although its provisions really apply only to cities having 600,000 inhabitants or more, and if it is considered necessary for the sake of formal consistency, or to meet the alleged scruples of Gov. HILL, to have the Commissioners appointed and confirmed as State officers, why not let the public know in advance who they are to be? It is understood that they are practically decided upon already as a means of assuring an agreement between the Legislature and the Governor. If their names were known to the public it might disarm opposition and bring a new force of public sentiment to the support of the bill in the Assembly.

It will certainly be deplorable if the haggling and scheming of politicians over the simple question of constituting a commission to take charge of the work of providing rapid transit in this city shall result in a new sacrifice of the interests of New-York and a defeat of the reasonable demands of her people. It will be a wanton betrayal of a great public trust to satisfy petty and sordid motives. Is there not enough sense of duty, of responsibility, and of public decency in the representatives of the people of this great State at Albany to enable them to cast aside this wretched paltering and agree upon a measure that shall meet the pressing needs of the metropolis in a matter with which politics has no legitimate connection and which cannot be associated with politics without injury? The people are pleading for rapid transit, and the development and prosperity of the city are suffering for lack of it, while petty politicians contend over the manner of naming the persons who shall devote their energies to providing it. Give us capable and honest men, representatives of the city's interests, in whom the people can place implicit confidence, and let us know who they are before their great powers and responsibilities are irrevocably sanctioned by law. Then it matters not by what form the selection is decreed.

AN INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

Despite the vague and extravagant projects that have been submitted to the Pan-American Congress, it is refreshing and reassuring to find the Committee on Banking and Finance taking a most practical and sagacious view at once of the possibilities of the situation and of the powers at the disposal of the Government. It will be remembered that some of our own people, more anxious for brilliant display than for solid results, were bold enough to propose that the United States Government, with or without the aid of other Governments, should with public money organize a great banking institution which should facilitate exchanges between the various parts of the two continents and not only stimulate but create trade. All such projects and any that involve either the use of public funds or the pledging directly or indirectly of public credit, this committee has firmly rejected as transcending the functions of Government. This course, of itself, will prepossess the intelligent public opinion of our own and our neighbor States favorably toward the plan which the committee has matured and which it presents in a carefully-prepared report, giving a clear general outline of the situation and a statement of the advantages to be secured.

It is obvious that there is already enough trade between the United States and other American States to require an extensive use of banking facilities. We buy from other American States $180,000,000 worth of goods a year and we sell them $70,000,000 worth. Here, in some way or another, is a balance of $110,000,000 a year to be settled, even assuming that the seventy-million-dollar sales offset directly an equal amount of purchases, which is, of course, not the case. Under existing conditions payments can be made in either direction only by exchange on London at a cost of three-quarters of 1 per cent. commission and a varying amount of interest incurred by the delay. This affords a net profit to the London bankers transacting the business of at least $825,000 a year, with no risk, since the bills are doubly secured, first by the bills of lading of the goods sold, and second by the credit of the drawers. This is not only an undue burden upon the commerce which can be carried on only by this method, but it is also plainly a prize offered to American capital for transacting the same business if it were possible. But at present it is not possible, except through the agencies of private banking houses. The project proposed by the committee is that the International Conference should recommend to the Congress of the United States the passage of a general act under which an international bank can be organized, solely with private capital, possessing all the powers now possessed by national banks with the exception of the issue of notes, and subject to the inspection of the Federal Government in all its transactions to any degree necessary to obtain the greatest possible safety for its depositors, its shareholders, and its customers.

It is obvious that a bank organized in this way, with the powers of the national banks, would do a business quite different from that of these banks in many regards and more varied. It would naturally become the agency for the negotiation of public loans, so far as there should be demand for the securities of any one country on the others, although for some time this part of its business would be limited. On the other hand, it would afford means, through its branches, of extending trade on relatively long credits, such as now it is quite impossible to negotiate through private agencies. It would be in this direction that the bank would be of the greatest service in the work contemplated by the International Conference. Its special claim upon the approval of the American people is, however, that there is no taint of jobbery or subsidy upon it. The project simply proposes that the Government shall provide the legal authority required for citizens to organize and carry on a business that is of advantage to them while also of advantage to the whole country. Another advantage that is worthy of consideration is that in the event of a war involving England the exchanges, as now conducted, would be seriously interrupted. That is a remote but not an impossible contingency. That there is capital in the United States available for such an institution as that outlined by the committee we have no doubt, and plenty of men entirely capable of carrying it on. Nor is there any reason to question its constantly-increasing utility. It would not only facilitate the transaction of the business already open to our citizens, but it would steadily promote its extension. Without a radical change in our tariff its usefulness in this direction would necessarily be limited, but it would be one of its virtues that it would tend to spread a sound opinion as to the necessity of such a change. The removal of every obstacle in the way of commercial intercourse makes the absurdity of all artificial and unnecessary obstacles more obvious.

TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"Look back now and reflect upon your work. You have sedulously devoted yourself to the distribution of 'patronage;' you have turned out nearly 40,000 Democratic office holders, and in this ignoble business you have filled vacancies thus made by giving 'recognition' to the worst element in the party. You have thus degraded it to the lowest level, till it no longer deserves or enjoys the public confidence, and its interest, as well as that of the Nation, demands its purification by defeat. You have earned for it the denunciation of the Hebrew prophet: 'The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money; yet will they lean upon the Lord and say, Is not the Lord among us? none evil can come among us. Therefore shall Zion for your sake be plowed as a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps.' But it needs no prophet to foretell the result."

The above is from a letter by HENRY CHARLES LEA of Philadelphia to Mr. HARRISON. It expresses in particularly appropriate form the view now taken by the honorable and intelligent Republican civil service reformers who supported Mr. HARRISON in 1888 because they believed that he would be more faithful to the reform than Mr. CLEVELAND had been. The form of the expression is appropriate, because Mr. HARRISON, by reputation and profession, is a pious man, to whom the words of the Hebrew Scriptures ought to come with great force, and because the words chosen apply to him with cruel accuracy.

The immediate occasion of Mr. LEA'S plain speech is the failure of Mr. QUAY, Senator and boss, to take any notice of the specific charges of gross and criminal corruption brought against him by the New-York *World*, and the failure of Mr. HARRISON to require him to do so or to cease all connection with the White House. Mr. LEA has chosen, and very properly, to submit to Mr. HARRISON an alternative proposition, to add to his scorching statement of the facts of the past a warning as to the future if the President shall not change his course; but we do not suppose that Mr. LEA has any expectation that Mr. HARRISON will do anything of the kind, or that even with the arrows of inspired denunciation he can pierce the thick armor of stolid selfishness with which the latter is incased. "You were duly warned," says Mr. LEA, "in advance from a friendly source of the dangers of such an alliance, yet by accepting his man, Mr. WANAMAKER, as a member of your Cabinet you assumed responsibility for both of them." The warning now given will hardly be more heeded than the former one. How that was treated Mr. LEA describes. It was immediately followed by an alliance with QUAY:

"In pursuance of this alliance you have enlarged Mr. QUAY'S importance by virtually giving him control of the Federal patronage in Pennsylvania, thus rendering him the dictator of the Republican Party in the State. He boasted of your subserviency to him when, in explaining his triumph over Representative DALZELL in the struggle for the Pittsburg Post Office, he publicly said that 'the President, though very anxious to gratify Mr. DALZELL, for whom he has a high esteem, could not, under all the circumstances, well avoid complying with my wishes.' Even Mr. QUAY'S remarkable silence under the accusations of the *World* does not seem to have lessened his influence over you. He signalized his return from Florida a week or two since by capturing the Pittsburg Surveyorship of Customs against candidates urged respectively by Secretary BLAINE and Representative DALZELL. Indeed, his power would seem to be as great in Washington as in this State, for the party organs now tell us that he has been endeavoring to buy off a superfluous candidate for the Governorship with an Assistant Secretaryship of War. In thus entering into a political partnership with Mr. QUAY, you must share the losses as well as the gains of the venture. It is not Pennsylvania alone, nor even the Republican Party only, that has a right to protest; every citizen of the land must feel humiliation at the smirch thus inflicted on the Chief Magistracy of the Nation."

Mr. LEA then proceeds, in the words we have cited, and as "a Republican by conviction, ardently desiring the success of the party so long as it deserves success," to request the President "to take a calm survey of the situation and render to yourself an account of your stewardship." He describes the revolution that has taken place in public opinion and concludes:

"Let me counsel you, Mr. President, as a friend, to reflect that this has been your work in one short year of misused power. If this retrospection shocks you with its repentance and its sadness, you still have before you three years which may be fruitful for good. Bear in mind that 'faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.' Discard the advisers who are luring you to your downfall. Recognize that the truest political expediency lies in the application of conscience to public affairs, and that you can serve your party best by stimulating the nobler aspirations of the Nation, rather than by pandering to the baser appetites of spoilsmen. Cease to expect to gather figs of thistles or to touch pitch without defilement. Apply to your public duties the high standard of morality to which you adhere in your private life. Remember that evil can give birth only to evil, and that you, as Chief Magistrate of sixty-five millions of freemen, have on your soul a charge for which you must reckon to posterity and to GOD."

This letter of Mr. LEA'S is an encouraging sign, for it shows that the desire for honest government which dictated the course of such men as he in 1888 was sincere and that it is as strong now in the bitter disappointments inflicted by Mr. HARRISON as it was then. The appeal is a noble and powerful one, though it will be in vain. Mr. HARRISON'S regard for posterity is apparently limited to its representatives in his immediate family, with whom his "reckoning" goes no further than counting the public money he has turned over to it; as for his reckoning to GOD we have no desire to consider it. But even if we could believe it possible that the heart of the President could be touched by this solemn address, we could not share Mr. LEA'S apparent confidence that the course of events could be seriously modified. Mr. HARRISON, like Mr. QUAY and Mr. WANAMAKER, is not so much a source as a sign of the corruption of his party. It was in 1888 impossible to choose as a candidate any better man than he. He represented the best and only alternative to BLAINE, who was worse mainly because he was known to be as bad as HARRISON has proved to be. No man who could have resisted the power of corruption embodied in QUAY and WANAMAKER could have been nominated; no man once nominated could have been elected save by the corrupt means that QUAY organized and to which WANAMAKER contributed; no man so elected could have acted substantially better than HARRISON has. The Republican Party as it was represented at Chicago in 1888 had no adequate motive power in principle or policy. It could not on any issue of either command a majority of the American people or of the Electoral Colleges. The only real difference in the situation now and then is that thousands of honest men, like Mr. LEA, now see what was then hidden from them, and recognize their duty.

ENGLISH MONEY IN AMERICAN BREWERIES.

In our dispatches of Thursday from Detroit there was reported a transaction of considerable interest to English investors who have been induced by promoters to put their money into American breweries at inflated valuations. It was stated that the chief of the promoters of "The Detroit Breweries, Limited," an English member of Parliament, had "sold out to the original owners" because the breweries had made scarcely any money since the transfer of the properties to the English corporation. The chief owners of the several properties had been retained as managers at large salaries, but one of them now says that the breweries lost their "good will" after the sale was made.

Our files and those of the London journals show that the four Detroit breweries in question were floated in England with a capital of $800,000, composed of debentures, preference shares, and ordinary shares. It appears that of this sum the schedules of actual property represented only $274,000, the same standing on the local Assessors' books at $141,050. It will be seen that a large sum was paid for "good will." The brewers received, it was said, $325,000 in cash and $100,000 in the 6 per cent. debentures, and it was estimated that the purchasing agent, the lawyers, and the English promoters would make $235,000 net after the payment of all expenses. It was confidently predicted that the profits of the business, capitalized at the highly-inflated valuation of $800,000, would be sufficient to pay 6 per cent. on the debentures, 7½ per cent on the preference shares, and 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares. Some one appears to have been disappointed.

So far as we can learn, however, the experience of this company has been exceptional on this side of the Atlantic, as has been that of the great limited liability company of SAMUEL ALLSOPP'S SONS in England. The misfortunes of the Detroit breweries may foreshadow those which other transferred breweries are to suffer, but the official reports thus far have not revealed such a condition of affairs elsewhere. And it seems that the loss of business and profits in the case of the Detroit company must have been discovered recently, for on Jan. 15 the following was published in the London *Times*:

"The Directors of the Detroit Breweries (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the six months ending Nov. 14, 1889, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the preference and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares."

This shows that in the first six months of its existence the new company, although so heavily burdened with inflated capital, was able to pay at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, after paying the interest on its $200,000 of debentures and the stated 7½ per cent. on its preferred stock. Our dispatches report that Col. GOEBEL, one of the original owners, who was retained as a manager by the new company, now says that "after the transfer the breweries didn't make anything to signify, over and above the salaries and expenses of running them." How, then, were the Directors able to pay at the rate of 6 per cent. on the bonds and 7½ per cent. on the preference shares, and the very comfortable dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock out of the profits of the first half year? Possibly this question will be asked by English holders of the company's securities.

We have said that the company's experience, as described by one of the original owners, is exceptional. The New-York Breweries Company, Limited, paid 15 per cent. on its ordinary shares for the year ending Aug. 31 last. For the six months ending on that date the Frank Jones Brewing Company, Limited, paid at the rate of 12 per cent on its ordinary shares, and the rate in the case of the United States Brewing Company, Limited, was 10 per cent. For the six months ending Dec. 31 last the dividend on the ordinary shares of the Washington Brewery Company, Limited, was at the rate of 15 per cent.; the Denver United Breweries, Limited, paid 10 per cent., and on Nov. 30 it was reported in London that the earnings of the Peter Schoenhofer Brewing Company, Limited, of Chicago, up to that date would permit a dividend of 17½ per cent. on the ordinary shares. On Dec. 4 last the Bartholomay Brewing Company, Limited, of Rochester, paid 16 per cent. on its common stock and carried over $130,000.

All of these companies also paid, of course, interest at 6 per cent. on their debentures and dividends of from 7 to 8 per cent. on their preferred stock. Still it is noticeable that the quoted prices of their common shares in London are far below the values that trustworthy and fairly-permanent dividends like those just mentioned should indicate. It is possible that these, the first dividends on the ordinary shares, have been much larger than those which are to come.

SOMEWHAT DIVERTING.

Rather a good story is told of a member of the Massachusetts Senate who prides himself upon being always in his seat when that grave and reverend body of statesmen is in session. A friend of his who had a bill before the Legislature had had a talk with him about it, had explained its merits, and the Senator in question had promised not only to vote for it, but to use his influence with his fellow-Senators to get them to support it. The other day the two met on the steps of the State House, and the Senator asked: "When do you expect to get your bill before the Senate? I have been looking for it." "My dear fellow," said the other, "the bill passed the Senate three days ago."—*The Bostonian.*

Time was when young lawyers frittered away years in establishing a practice, but that time has passed. A young lawyer who recently hung out a shingle had an experience yesterday which aptly illustrates the haste with which modernism scouts along. This young lawyer tried a case before a local Justice, was called a liar by a witness, engaged in a fight with the vituperative person, was arrested, fined $25 for assault, and filed an appeal from the Honor's decision. All this within a single hour. Even in the practice of law the stage coach has been replaced by the lightning express.—*Chicago Mail.*

"Well," said the merchant to the young clerk, whom he had sent out collecting, "did you have any luck?" "Some." "I suppose you got the amount Mr. Fatherington owes. You said he was a personal friend of yours." "No, I didn't get the money; the fact is, I don't exactly know what to make of my experience there." "How was it?" "I went in and said, 'Mr. Fatherington, I called to speak about a matter—' I didn't get any further when he put in with 'That's all right, my boy, she's yours; take her and be happy.'"—*Washington Post.*

Secretary Tichenor has ruled that if a marble altar executed in Italy from the designs of an American artist is intended for presentation to a religious body and attains the rank of a work of art, it will be passed in free under a special provision of law. It is not ours to complain of the manner in which any work of art succeeds in passing our Custom House free. The single question we prayerfully ask is how in the name of Phidias any American Custom House officer is going to know what the rank of a work of art is!—*Philadelphia Times.*

The man who never was able to understand the "Ancient Mariner" and his power over the wedding guest should visit Lawrence and let one of the old "fifty-sixers" get hold of him. The man who can get away from one of those fellows without hearing the history of Kansas from the time the Aid Society was organized until the Farmers' Alliance was established can safely advertise himself as a museum freak.—*Kansas City Times.*

A colored brother, in view of the departure of his pastor at the close of the conference year, said in a prayer meeting, with deep earnestness: "Brother — going away. Knock a hole in the old ship of Methodism. The wind, the storm rages, the winds are high, and we must have the baptism of fire or we shall lose ground in our march over the King's highway."—*Christian Advocate.*

Some day when the wretched minion of the street railway shouts in strident tones, "Wan more seat on the right, please," the down-trodden people who have submitted so long to the superstition that eleven people can be comfortably seated where there is room for only ten will rise in revolt and throw him under the wheels of his car.—*Boston Bulletin.*

A little three-year-old in Belfast, in the absence of the person who said grace at the table, thought she would take his place, and, asking the family to bow their heads, said: "Oh Dod, take me to heaven when you want me, and the rest when you get ready for them. Amen."—*Belfast (Me.) Age.*

"We say without fear of contradiction," says a very "stalwart" Western exchange, "that not more than half the lies you hear about the Republican Gubernatorial candidates are true." How about the others? Are they true, and, if so, why are they "lies"?—*Boston Budget.*

The nomination for Governor in this State is being actively hunted in both parties. Yet most of the candidates, when folks are looking, throw out their hands and yell, "Shoo! Go way!" when it comes near them.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The Philadelphia *Press* intimates the possibility of Kentucky going Republican at the August election. As nothing else appears to be going that way just now—except Congress—possibly the *Press* may be right.—*Washington Star.*

The instrument that I am waiting to see invented is one that will not only bury and absorb every sound that enters it, but paralyze the vocal chords of any one who utters a word in its hearing.—*The Critic.*

Friend (to dentist)—How are you coming on? Dentist—Not as well as I expected. I've been married now three weeks and not one of my wife's relatives has been to me to have a tooth pulled.—*Texas Siftings.*

The *Alta California* anxiously inquires "Where is the American sailor?" The last we saw of him was in a dime museum, on exposition as a survivor of the Jeannette expedition.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

It is the American citizen who will be beaten out of his boots by a hide tax.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The people who disagree with you never have any sense, anyway.—*Atchison Globe.*

KANSAS IS KICKING.

From the Kansas City Gazette, (Rep.)

It is expected that Kansas must vote protection if it cuts off her own nose. This smelter and ore racket will do more to give doubt and disaster to protection in Kansas than anything that could have happened. Under the practices of protective tariff men in position this silver ore came in free, and some capitalists, figuring that here was a common point at which the various kinds of ore, fluxes, fuel, &c., could be most economically and conveniently brought together, transportation and market considered, invested a million in the largest manufacturing plant we have in the State. For ten years it has quietly operated among us without detriment in competition to other interests. But a few rotten boroughs in the mountains, owned by men who have a monopoly of the flux ores, must have their price for voting the ticket in 1888, and as protectionists we of Kansas, who have always voted without question, must squat, get down on our bellies, and permit this institution to be embarrassed or taxed out, and any further development of this industry among us absolutely prohibited. We must cut off our nose and give our nearest market over to the English and Germans. It looks as though they had placed Kansas in the column devoted to the demented or idiotic. This is not a question of protection, but a clear steal at our expense. Kansas should kick until there is not a particle of breeching, traces, whiffletrees, or dashboard left.

HILL VETOED HIMSELF.

From the Auburn (Me.) Gazette.

Gov. Hill capped the climax when he vetoed New-York's ballot bill the other day, for as a Presidential aspirant he vetoed himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE LADY OF LYONS."

Miss Elita Proctor Otis was the principal performer in a smooth and generally well-sustained representation of "The Lady of Lyons" at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre yesterday afternoon. The house was partly filled, principally by members of the theatrical selling and newspaper folks. Miss Otis, although not an actress by profession, has frequently appeared on the public stage in this city in association with amateurs. In parts demanding the expression of gayety and animation she has been successful beyond any other amateur actress. She played Lady Alice Hawthorne some years ago with abundant dash and humor, although her performance naturally lacked the artistic finish and refinement that are secured only by arduous training and practical experience. In the one-act farce called "The Circus Rider" and "A Wild Idea" she has more recently exhibited her ability adequately to sustain rôles in which buoyancy of spirit and whimsical humor are the chief characteristics.

Bulwer's Pauline, however, is not a part of this kind, and it must be said that the Pauline of yesterday afternoon, in spite of Miss Otis's perfect self-possession and evident faith in her own powers, was the least convincing of all the many Paulines seen here in recent years. She was attractive enough, although her strikingly mediæval profile did not suggest the heroine of romance in the least. She wore her rich gowns of the Directory style with becoming grace. But she was scarcely the sort of woman to bewitch the fancy of the gardener's sentimental son, or to be swayed by the tempestuous storm of the passions of pride and love. She seemed rather to be an eminently practical young lady, and the glowing hyperbole of Bulwer's text became merely commonplace as she uttered the lines. Miss Otis spoke clearly, but without fervor or eloquence. Her gestures were mannered, and her performance as a whole was sadly deficient in sincerity. There was, consequently, no illusion to speak of.

Mr. Henry Miller played Claude somewhat after the modern dawdling fashion instituted on our stage by Mr. Charles Coghlan, who is a master of this style of acting. Mr Miller's subdued expostulatory tone in the famous apology was not ineffective, although the lines about love leveling pride and the twin jailers of the human heart were never meant to be spoken in that manner. In the scene of farewell, however, Mr. Miller displayed plenty of energy. His voice is not pleasing in such a passage; it becomes strained and harsh; but he invested Claude's heroic frenzy with the proper degree of passionate force, notwithstanding. Mrs. Thomas Whiffen acted Widow Melnotte with the skill and discretion of an experienced artist, and the Beauseant of Mr. Henry Bargman was commendable. The performance, as a whole, was, as we have said, better than representations of this old play generally are in these days. Miss Otis, however, if she intends to act frequently in public, would better confine herself to pure comedy. Lady Gay Spanker is her part, rather than Pauline Deschappelles.

ART NOTES.

The *Daily American* of Nashville has an editor who ought to write the history of art, so startling are some of his discoveries. They are merely thrown in during a controversy with Mr. Cable, and more specifically illustrate the editor's caustic remarks concerning Mr. Maurice Thompson, who has been guilty of the novel statement that the South had no art because slavery kept her provincial. Here are some of the effects and resultants which we have hitherto known concerning a number of countries, artists, and writers:

"Art found its new birth in Europe in the provincial republics of Venice, Greece, Florence, and the Netherlands. Grotius was a provincial, and much of his work was done in exile, and while a fugitive from injustice. Milton wrote when not even a province was left him. National Germany has found no counterpart for her provincial Goethe. The artist Bunyan wrought in jail. If there had been no jail, there had been no Bunyan. Money and misfortune are the parents of art in all its forms. Demosthenes had an ox on his tongue. Villas and statuary inspired the art of Tully. The provincial republics in the new birth developed art by public largess."

Last year an organization was formed in Berlin to control the number of fine prints, etchings, and other work in black and white which passes the press, so that buyers can be sure that the edition is as limited as the seller announces. It is called the Deutsche Kunst-Verleger-Verein, and has members in Munich, Vienna, Heidelberg, and Amsterdam, with honorary members in Dresden, Hamburg, Duesseldorf, and New-York. H. Wunderlich being its representative here. Among the prints issued and guaranteed are: Portrait of W. Van Huythuysen, by Franz Hals; a portrait by Van Dyck, in Vienna, called that of Wallenstein; the Santa Barbara, by Palma Vecchio, at Venice, and W. Hecht's portrait of Emperor William II., engraved by Hecht.

Introductory to the announcement of a new painting by Mrs. A. L. Henderson of Athens, Tenn., the *Sunday Times* of Chattanooga has this generalization:

"The literary world at last is lifting up its studious brow in admiration of the phenomenal development of Southern genius. Hitherto the Eastern States have monopolized the historian, the poet, the novelist, and that delicate product of the highest culture—the true artist. The South is the field for fiction, and the historian and the poet are now writing the deeds of an eventful past and singing the tuneful reed. The history and the traditions of the South, the unsurpassed beauty of her mountains, hills, and wide-stretching valleys, the Summer and Autumn glory of her woods and thick forests, will inevitably produce

USED MR. FISH'S "CALL"

A SHARP TRICK PLAYED BY ASSEMBLYMAN SHEEHAN.

HE GETS A FULL HOUSE AND PASSES THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.—AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS BEGGING.

ALBANY, April 10.—Mr. Sheehan of Erie perpetrated a neat joke on Mr. Fish of Putnam and the other anti-canal appropriation men this morning. Mr. Fish gave notice yesterday that he would move a call of the house this morning when the time came to consider the bill of Mr. Deyo of Broome repealing the fool two-dollar-a-day law. About 11 o'clock the call was made, and during the next thirty minutes the Sergeant at Arms succeeded in capturing all the delinquent members except those who had been excused. As soon as the announcement was made Mr. Sheehan, much to the surprise of Messrs. Fish and Deyo, moved that the vote by which Senator Laughlin's half-million-dollar Canal Appropriation bill had been lost the preceding day be reconsidered.

Mr. Fish shouted his disapproval, but the wily Democratic leader knew that his footing was sure and did not yield an inch. The Speaker decided that the motion to reconsider was a privileged one, and it was carried, and the bill passed by the following vote. Democrats in italics, Republicans in roman:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrus, *Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce, Brady, E. P. Bush, W. G. Byrne, T. F. Byrnes, Clarke, Connolly, Cooney, Coons, Cornell, Courtney, Carriet, Dempsey, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Endres, Gilbert, Grace, Greaney, Guenther, Hafner, Henderson, Hitt,* Hoag, A. Johnson, H. C. Johnson, *Kelly, Kerrigan,* King, Kurth, R. J. Lewis, L'Hommedieu, *Martin, McGuirage, McKnight,* Mc-Ternan, *Manninger, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, J. J. O'Connor, J. K. O'Connor, O'Hare,* Page, *Rice, Riley,* Sawmiller, *Schaaf,* Selleck, *Sheehan, Shields, Solomon, Stein, J. H. Stevens,* Stranahan, *T. D. Sullivan, Sulzer,* Tompkins, *Townsend, Webster, Wissig*—48.

NAYS.—*Abbey,* Acker, Ballantine, Bennett, Bradford, Bridges, Brodsky, Burns, *Coons,* Crawford, Currier, Curtis, Davis, Decker, De Peyster, Deyo, Dickinson, Everett, Fish, Fitts, Gardenier, *Greene,* Greisinger, Groat, Guibord, *Harwood, Henderson,* Hoag, *Huson,* A. Johnson, S. S. Johnson, S. Johnson, Kinkaid, King, H. J. Lane, *O. P. Lane,* Larmon, R. R. Lewis, R. J. Lewis, L'Hommedieu, Mace, Miller, Mitchell, Mott, Nixon, *Prater,* Pearsall, Peck, Pierson, Rhodes, *Sage,* Saunders, Sheffer, W. C. Stevens, Stewart, Stranahan, Thompson, Towne, Treadway, *Van Vranken,* Weed, White, Wilks—86.

NAYE—Messrs. *Abbey, Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce, Brady, W. G. Byrne, T. F. Byrnes, Clarke, Connolly, Cooney, Cornell, Courtney, Dempsey, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Endres, Gilbert, Guenther, Hafner, Kelly, Kerrigan, Kiil,* Kurth, *Martin, McBride, McKnight, McTernan, Mennanger, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, J. J. O'Connor, J. K. O'Connor, O'Hare, Rice, Riley, Schaaf, Sheehan, Shields, Schmer, Stein, T. D. Sullivan, Sulzer,* Tompkins, *Townsend, Webster, Wissig*—48.

* *

The New-York Aqueduct arbitration claim was again considered this afternoon by the Senate Judiciary Committee. John O'Brien of New-York and his counsel, E. T. Lovett, were present, and the latter made the argument in support of the Erwin bill. He prefaced this with the remark that his clients had been unjustly criticised and their honor assailed, and they looked to the Legislature to give them justice.

The first question, Mr. Lovett said, was whether the proposed law would be constitutional. He quoted several judicial opinions calculated to show the authority of the Legislature to pass such an act. "The bill now presented," Mr. Lovett said, "gives both sides an opportunity to be heard as to all claims. The claims now aggregate $6,000,000, and if Sections 12 and 13 are included the amount will reach $9,000,000. Is it fair to ask us to go before a jury of taxpayers demanding this, notwithstanding it is just, when they know that every cent of it will come out of the taxpayers' pockets? The evidence which would have to be gone over already weighs tons. How could a jury sift this and render a just decision? We charge the Aqueduct Commission with bad faith in the extreme in its treatment of these contractors and in its efforts to adjust these claims. The gate house at the city of Yonkers was accepted in July, 1889, but we haven't been able to get a cent from the Controller for the work. Another gate house was completed six months ago and accepted. We have not been paid for it. On Shaft 13 work was completed and the Chief Engineer certified to it, yet we can't get our money. The city of New-York, with one and a quarter millions of dollars in its Treasury due us, will not help us. In view of these facts we have a right to ask the Legislature to help us bring about a settlement. Mr. Commissioner Scott sat in his chair when we asked for the money due us and said: 'We are going to take things easy and you can't hurry us.' We offered to let three reputable citizens arbitrate the case. The Commissioner ordered this to go on file. It is still filed."

"Would you be willing to have the city appoint one arbitrator and O'Brien & Clark another, the two thus selected to appoint the third?" asked Senator Ives of the committee.

"Yes," was the reply. "We are willing that this should be done at once. I have prepared an amendment to the bill to be known as Section 7. It provides that at the first meeting that the arbitrators the Aqueduct Commissioners must file a statement of all claims and counterclaims against the contractors."

Mr. Lovett referred to the charges that had been made against the contractors of doing dishonest work on the aqueduct, and characterized them as utterly false. The story that 1,200 barrels had been found at Yonkers was as empty, he declared, as the alleged barrels themselves.

"How many barrels were found?" asked Senator O'Connor. "Not one," interjected Mr. O'Brien. "and the man who says there was, lies." Mr. Lovett again took up the thread and declared that he had known the aqueduct from its inception, and that the Commissioners did not speak by the card in denouncing the work upon it. The Commissioners had really been guilty of making cavities in the aqueduct and then photographing them in order to carry out their plan of misrepresentation. The contractors had been employed to the thousands of men and spent millions of money, and now after the work had been accepted they could not get their just dues. This he considered sufficient cause for legislative interference.

The committee proposes to amend the bill to insure protection to the city and to compel the contractors to live up to the terms of their contract. This is in line with the suggestions laid down by Commissioner Francis M. Scott at Tuesday's hearing.

* *

The Assembly Insurance Committee presented an adverse report last week on the "Valued Policy" Insurance bill of Mr. Towne of Chautauqua, which originally was fathered by Mr. "Lo" Sessions. This morning Mr. Towne moved to disagree with the report, and made a long speech in support of the motion. He said the provisions of the bill had been misrepresented by the sensational New-York press," which had said it was the old "Lo Sessions strike."

Mr. J. Irving Burns, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, upheld the action of the committee in refusing to report the bill favorably. He said that he proved it was so radical that it would revolutionize the insurance business. If a house were insured for $10,000 and should be damaged to the extent of $1,500, the company must pay the full amount insured if this law were in force. On the roll call which followed Mr. Towne's hopes were crushed to earth. The bill was effectually killed by the vote of 61 to 22. Those who favored the bill (Democrats in *italics*, Republicans in roman) were:

Messrs. Ballantine of Delaware, *Blanchfield* of Kings, *Coons* of Schuyler, *Dempsey* of Oneida, *Endres* of Erie, *Gilbert* of Albany, *Guenther* of Erie, *Huson* of Yates, R. S. Johnson of Oneida, Kurth of Kings, L'Hommedieu of Orleans, *Mullaney* of New-York, Nixon of Chautauqua, J. J. O'Connor of Kings, J. K. O'Connor of Oneida, *O'Hare* of New-York, Sawmiller of Onondaga, *Schaaf* of Kings, Thompson of Allegany, Tompkins of Kockland, Towne of Chautauqua, and *Wissig* of New-York.

* *

Mr. Weed of Brooklyn nearly succeeded today in bringing about a disagreement with the unfavorable report of the House Railroad Committee on his bill to discontinue the use of steam cars on portions of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. He said the Long Island Railroad Company's cars were constantly killing people at the grade crossings, and this bill would force it to elevate its tracks. He had introduced an amendment which would give the company opportunity to conform to the requirements of the Rapid-Transit Commission. Mr. Kimball, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, defended the action of the committee. Mr. Weed's motion was lost by a vote of 47 to 47.

* *

The Assembly Committee on Cod es made an adverse report to-day on Mr. Stein's bill, allowing reporters to be present at electrical executions. Mr. Peck of Cortland moved to disagree, but the motion was tabled.

* *

To-day the Assembly Ways and Means Committee reported favorably the bill of Dr. Bush of Chemung to establish a State printing office. The bill is amended, however, so that the public printer must be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House instead of by the Governor. Mr. Sheehan of Erie disagreed with the report.

* *

The House Committee on Education has introduced a bill providing that fire escapes shall be placed on every schoolhouse in the State which is over two stories high.

* *

After an interview with the Fish and Game Commissioners, the Governor yesterday signed the bill for a commission of three, a Deputy Attorney General, a member of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and a member of the New-York Society for the Protection of Game, to revise and codify the game laws. The Commissioners are entitled to $3 a day for every day's actual service, and actual expenses. The act appropriates $5,000 for carrying out its provisions. In signing the bill the Governor stipulated that no more legislation on game and fish except that for shad in the Hudson and the amendment relative to salmon should be pressed in the Legislature. Therefore all pending legislation excepting on these two sets is to be referred to the Codification Commission.

The Fish and Game Commission secured a promise from the committee having charge of these matters in each House to comply with the stipulation. A conference was held with Speaker Husted relative to the Shad bill, the object of which is to get the shad fishermen of Westchester County to raise their nets for twenty-four hours each week and allow the shad to get further up the stream. The only arrangement that could be made was that the nets be raised for twelve hours in a week. The fishermen up stream assert that if the Legislature does not remove the barrier at Westchester County, shad fishing in the Upper Hudson will be entirely destroyed. It is thought that the only way to remedy matters, if Westchester County is allowed to prevent any fish from passing its boundaries, is for the Fish and Game Commission to refuse to stock the river annually. They have about made up their minds to do this.

* *

George Meade, President of the Troy Liquor Dealers' Association, appeared before the Assembly Committee on Excise this afternoon and asked that the hearing on the Hendricks Excise bill, which was fixed for to-day, be postponed. Against the protest of Chairman King the request was granted. Mr. King says the bill will be favorably reported next week.

* *

To-night the bill of Mr. H. C. Johnson of Queens, which provides that for each interment in the cemeteries of Newtown $1 shall be paid, to be applied to the improvement of the roads of the town, passed the Assembly.

* *

The Assembly passed the New-York and Brooklyn Consolidation bill introduced by Mr. Gibbs and that of Senator Stadler of New-York to consolidation election districts in the city of New-York. The latter authorizes the Board of Police Commissioners to consolidate election districts having less than 250 registered voters and to renumber election districts in their numerical order. In the lower part of New-York City there are many districts which have only 100 voters. This bill will lessen the total number of districts and consequently lessen the expense to the city.

* *

The Assembly Judiciary Committee decided this afternoon to report the Ballot-Reform bill of Mr. Acker of Steuben with slight amendments, and the Van Gorder concurrent resolution providing for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the popular vote.

* *

The Assembly General Laws Committee will take final action next Tuesday on the General Registration bill of Senator Linson. Twice this week the Republicans of the committee have voted to hold the bill, the Democrats voting solidly in favor of reporting it.

* *

Senator Stewart's bill providing that New-York Police Justices must be lawyers will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Cities Committee of the Assembly. The vote on this bill in the committee was exceedingly close. Messrs. Fish, Gibbs, and White voted with the Democrats, and came within one of preventing the bill from being reported, the vote standing 6 to 5. The two Democrats who were sustained by the coalition were Blumenthal of New-York and Hitt of Albany. Messrs. Andrus, Gardenier, Saunders, Weed, and Hoag, Republicans, and Dinkelspiel, Democrat, voted to report the bill.

IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

TRYING TO EXTEND THE BUSINESS MEN'S REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The initial steps toward the formation of an executive body of the Business Men's Republican organization under the name of the County Campaign Committee were taken last night in the rooms of the Ohio Society, in Fifth-avenue. Two delegates were present from each of the Assembly districts in which the organization has been developed, with the exception of the Fifth. The districts represented were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third.

These present were J. F. O'Brien, George D. Brady, James P. Colligan, Charles Kelly, R. H. McGuire, James Darrigan, John B. Dunne, Laurence J. Creevy, Thomas Scannell, Philip Heist, John E. Brodsky, Bernard Rourke, William A. Moss, James O'Hara, James G. McMurray, C. A. Malloy, David May, Jacob Felter, Fred P. Doerr, Michael Schaffer, P. H. Spellman, Thomas M. Nugent, William H. Crow, James Keegan, William C. Andrews, Dr. Charles Zierman, Julius Lehman, Thomas Kelly, and Charles D. Sweeny the "organizer."

Col. W. L. Strong, President of the Business Men's Republican Association, the parent organization, and worst of illness would prevent him from presiding, and Charles D. Sweeny was made temporary Chairman, with John E. Brodsky, the Eighth District orator, as temporary Secretary.

A committee reported a series of resolutions, which was adopted, and which provided, among other things, that the organization of the Campaign Committee be conducted by a sub-committee of five, which shall organize the Assembly districts not already organized, and shall "regulate the public action of those already organized." The Business Men's Republican Association shall send to this sub-committee the name of one prominent business man in each Assembly district and the sub-committee shall forward these names to the Chairmen of the Assembly districts. These names must be indorsed by Col. W. L. Strong, and the men so named will compose one-half of the Campaign Committee. Then the district organizations will meet on April 22, and elect an additional delegate each. This will make two from each district and Col. Strong will have the selection of one while the district organizations will be allowed the privilege of selecting the other. How this plan will work when it is put into full operation is open to speculation. It looks very much now as though it would be a case of business men against the district politicians who have gone into the new organization. The Campaign Committee will meet in the Ohio Society's rooms on the 27th inst. to organize.

Both of the Democratic organizations in the Eighteenth Assembly District are likely to have new leaders before very long. There is a strong feeling against James P. Keating, ex-Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail, and the present Tammany leader, and many of those who are anxious that he should step down and out are backing ex-Alderman Peter Seery as his successor. Seery is Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles.

James McCartney, the present leader of the Counties in the district, has moved further up town, and the relations between him and Police Justice Maurice J. Power, the leader of the Counties, are rather strained. Robert O'Byrne is now spoken of as McCartney's successor in case he should retire from the leadership.

When Monday's session of the Senate Committee on Cities investigation into the affairs of this city was concluded, Senator Fassett announced that the next session would be held here on Saturday. Different arrangements have been made, however, and no session will be held to-morrow or on the following Monday. The present plan is to resume on Saturday or next week. William M. Ivins, counsel to the committee, said yesterday that both himself and Mr. Boardman, his associate counsel, were very busy, and that the members of the committee had much business to attend to in Albany. Mr. Ivins is preparing a bill to establish a new order of things in the Sheriff's office, and this will be presented to the Legislature as soon as possible.

NO INVITATIONS YET RECEIVED.

Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding the Seventh Regiment, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that no invitation had been received by that regiment to attend the unveiling of the Lee statue in Richmond on May 29. If such an invitation were received it would be put to a vote by the members of the Seventh, as all such invitations are, and the matter of acceptance or declination would be determined in that manner. Col. Appleton said that he knew of no feeling among the members of the regiment which would operate against the acceptance of the invitation, but business and the fact that the Seventh will be under orders from the Governor to take part in the Decoration Day parade here might prevent the regiment from taking part in the Southern celebration.

Col. Frederick Hopper of the Seventy-first Regiment last night talked very pleasantly of the hospitality his command had received in Richmond two years ago. He said he had received no invitation to attend the unveiling of the Lee statue, but he intimated in very plain terms that no Northern regiment would dare outrage public sentiment by assisting at exercises in laudation of Gen. Lee.

OBITUARY.

PARKER HANDY.

Parker Handy, who died on Tuesday at his residence at Short Hills, N. J., from the results of an apoplectic stroke, was one of the best-known dealers in bullion and specie in this city. He was born April 24, 1809, at Paris Hill, Oneida County, N. Y. After receiving a common school education he went to Ohio. He went into one of the banks at Massillon, in that State, where he served as cashier through the crisis of State banks and unstable banking institutions. His name of the pre-bank which weathered the storm. During the forties he came to this city, becoming cashier of the Ocean Bank at Greene and Fulton streets. He retired from it before its failure.

Subsequently he went into the South American trade and carried on a prosperous business as senior member of the firm of Handy & Headley. In 1864 he again went into a bank, becoming Vice President of the Third National. He was for many years its Acting President, and was one of its Directors up to about eighteen months ago. In 1870 he succeeded Peter Hayden and established himself in the banking business, dealing specially in bullion and specie, at 24 Nassau-street, where he carried on business up to the time of his death. In 1879-'81 he was engaged on business under the firm name of Handy & Cromlee, continuing as such to 1885, when Mr. Cromlee retired and Mr. J. F. Harman went in in his place, the firm becoming Handy & Harman.

Mr. Handy was an active Republican, and was one of the founders of the Union League Club, remaining a member of it until a few years ago, when he went to Short Hills to live. He was a Director of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of the American Fire Insurance Company, and of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and at one time was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary, and for many years a Trustee of the Fifty-Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the New-England Society and of the Holland Society.

Mr. Handy married twice. He leaves a widow, a son, and three daughters. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Henry Fitzhugh, who died in his fifty-ninth year of heart failure at 29 East Nineteenth-street yesterday morning, had been a member of the Union Club of this city since 1867. He was born in Charleston, West Va., in 1831; educated at Marietta College, Ohio; admitted to the bar when about twenty years old, and practiced first with Judge Summers of Charleston. Before reaching the age of twenty-five he was elected first with Judge Summers of Charleston. Before reaching the age of twenty-five he was elected Clerk of the House of Delegates of Virginia. During the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, he was on the staff of Gen. Floyd, and in 1863 was sent to England to negotiate loans for the Confederate Government. He sailed from Charleston, S. C., but was captured when running the blockade and shortly afterward exchanged. He was also Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment in the brigade of Gen. Jenkins. Henry Fitzhugh came to New-York in 1867, and has been a resident of this city ever since. He went into the banking house of Soutter & Co. at 78 Broadway, and after the dissolution of the firm he formed the banking house of Fitzhugh & Stewart, but soon retired from active participation. At the time of his death he was a Director of the Chicago Gas Trust Company. Mr. Fitzhugh was sick only since Saturday. He was unmarried.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Knox, a retired army officer, who won considerable honor during the war of the rebellion, died suddenly in Chicago last night of paralysis of the brain. For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Hanover Court House, Va., Colonel, then Lieutenant, Knox was made Captain. He won the same rank at the battle of Gettysburg, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for blagallant services at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va. He was severely wounded in one of these engagements, and was honorably mustered out of the service in 1866. He received a commission of First Lieutenant. Col. Knox, for several years after his retirement, commanded the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

Prof. Lathrop I. Smith died yesterday of heart failure in his eighty-first year at the home of his son, Henry C. Smith, 721 Quincy-street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brookfield, Orange County, N. Y., and was a brother of Judge G. L. Smith of Elmira. He spent about thirty years of his life teaching in the public schools of this city. His wife, who still leaves an aged widow, two sons, one in business here, the other in Chicago, and a daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Duncan of East Lynn, Ill. The funeral will take place from 721 Quincy-street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock to-day.

Ex-Assemblyman Edward P. Farrell of New-Jersey died at his home in East Newark yesterday morning, aged twenty-nine years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1887 and 1888.

Signor Saffi, who, with Massini and Armellini, formed the triumvirate in 1849, when the people rose in rebellion, drove Pius IX. from Rome, and established a republic, is dead.

Archbishop Eder of Salzburg died yesterday.

OHIO OIL ADVANCING.

THE RIVAL COMPANIES PUT UP THE PRICE TO A HIGH FIGURE.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 10.—The fight between the Standard Oil Company and the independent companies over the price of Ohio oil took another turn to-day, and prices were advanced to 30 cents per barrel by the Standard, which is double the figures which were being paid for the product when the latter began sixty days ago.

No sooner had the great monopoly announced the advance of to-day than the Sun Oil Company, the Standard's chief competitor in this field, began paying 32½ cents. This caused the greatest excitement among the operators and producers, and the prediction is freely made that Ohio oil will be 40 cents by June 1.

There is something mysterious about these steady advances in Ohio petroleum, and operators are of the opinion that the stagnation of business in the oil exchanges of the country, caused by the extraordinary rise in the Pennsylvania fields, is responsible for the upward tendency of Ohio, which, when it reaches 50 cents per barrel, will be certificated and put on the market to revive the waning character of the petroleum trade in the oil exchanges of the great commercial centres.

One thing is certain—the advance in price is stimulating production, and this part of Ohio will soon rival Pennsylvania in the value of oil business transacted. It is already ahead in the amount of production.

THE ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB.

The Englewood Field Club of Englewood, N. J., at its last meeting, elected these officers for the coming year: Donald MacRay, President; Aymar Embury, Vice President; James H. Coe, Secretary, and Walter W. Conoklin, Treasurer. These officers, with Garret Lydecker, L. D. Mowry and Livingston A. Miller, constitute the Executive Committee. The club is beginning its fourth season free of debt and in the possession of an eight-acre ball field, eight tennis courts, and a small but comfortably-appointed clubhouse. It has 145 active and 40 honorary members on its roll, and has an adjunct roll of 130 lady members.

The Field Club has been elected to membership in the Amateur League, and plays its first championship game of baseball with the Crescents at its grounds on Saturday, May 17. Livingston H. Miller is manager of the nine and W. S. Mowry, Jr., is Captain. The Field Club hopes to build this season a large clubhouse, with bowling alleys and other club conveniences.

TRYING TO PURIFY NEW-UTRECHT.

There seems to be ground for believing that the recent exposure of frauds in connection with the administration of the town affairs of New-Utrecht, L. I., will bear good fruit in the coming political campaign. A strong movement will soon be under way among those citizens of both parties who are unwilling that such men as Supervisor Cornelius Ferguesen should retain public office.

The Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Association started the ball rolling last evening by holding a meeting in Engine House No. 1, Bay Ridge, and arranging preliminaries for the coming fight for good government.

G. H. Austin presided, and the following committee was appointed to take measures to prosecute the frauds before the Fall election: J. W. Copman, Otto Bothfeld, William Bell, I. W. Clark, and G. H. Austin.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Robert Adams, Jr., United States Minister to Brazil, is at the Hotel Glenham.

John O'Day of St. Louis and Alexander Del Mar of San Francisco are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator Francis Kernan of Utica, ex-Gov. Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, Judge William A. Fisher of Baltimore, and Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

John Dillon, member of the British Parliament and Judge George F. Comstock of Syracuse are at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Dillon will sail for England to-morrow in the steamship Rider.

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT LOW.

A very pleasant reception was tendered to President Seth Low at Columbia College by the Alumni of that venerable institution last evening. More than five hundred gentlemen were present. Mr. Low, attended by Frederic R. Coudert, J. K. Van Antwerp, and Augustus Schoenmarhorst, received in the library, the reception lasting for two hours or more. Supper was served at 10 o'clock, and after it had been disposed of the Alumni sang old college songs with as much vigor and enthusiasm as if they were undergraduates. There were many speeches. Prof. Van Amringe said a few words in calling upon Mr. Low for an address, and that gentleman's response was almost as brief.

SEVEN MEMBERS RESIGN

A DIVISION IN THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' COUNCIL.

THE RELIGIOUS STANDING OF THE ORDER THE POINT IN DISPUTE—WHAT MRS. BOTTOME HAS TO SAY.

The Order of the King's Daughters, which has always claimed to be a non-sectarian sisterhood, organized for purely charitable purposes, has been disturbed for nearly a year by a radical difference of opinion among its members as to what should be the religious standing of the order. The Central Council, composed of the ten original members of the order and four others, since elected, has during all this time been divided within itself, at first as to the proper interpretation of the constitution of the organization and afterward as to the advisability of including in the constitution some thing that would amount to a creed.

The fact that such a difference existed among the King's Daughters was mentioned by THE TIMES some months ago, and was at that time indignantly denied. The recent withdrawal of one-half of the members of the Central Council has, however, brought into full light the seriousness of the difference in opinion. The difficulty was brought about through the circulation of a leaflet, first sent out about two years ago. Perhaps the clearest account of the matter is expressed as follows in a circular letter sent out last July to members of the order:

"The first and second circulars ever issued by the council were our invitation to the women of the world to unite with us for the love of Christ and 'in His Name,' in service to the world. * * * The spirit of these circulars was embodied in our English Society publication, Silent Hours, in this country, and except a little soda pulp, which has no fibre and cuts but a small figure in the trade, there is no bleached chemical pulp made here. The demand is almost wholly supplied from foreign sources.

Unbleached pulp pays under the present tariff about $4 per ton and sells at from $50 per ton upward. Such as is made in this country costs about $30 per ton to put upon the market. Bleached pulp costs from $50 to $55 per ton in the European market and pays from $5 to $5 50 per ton under the present tariff. It is declared by importers that the increase to $7 per ton in the rate will have no immediate effect upon importations. Chemical wood pulp is not produced here in any sufficient quantity and the demand has to be supplied from foreign sources. There were some 33,000 tons imported last year.

The natural advantages are all with this country for the production of wood pulp, mechanically ground and chemical. But the technical skill that the manufacturers of the manufactures has hitherto been lacking. There are a score or more mills now putting in chemical plants in this country which may be got into successful working order in a couple of years, when they would, at the duty remaining at 10 per cent., gradually drive out the foreign article. Unbleached chemical pulp can be produced here at $30 per ton, which is fully $10 per ton less than it can be landed in New-York from foreign shores without the duty. A duty of $7 per ton is, therefore, entirely unnecessary.

The increase in the duty will only increase the cost of the article to the American paper-maker by from $1 50 to $2 per ton, and will put several thousand dollars more annually into Uncle Sam's Treasury than would be the case under the present rate.

FULL-FLEDGED DOCTORS NOW.

GRADUATES OF THE HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE RECEIVE THEIR DIPLOMAS.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital were held yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. Judge Cowing, President of the Board of Trustees, was in the chair. Prof. T. F. Allen, the Dean of the Faculty, had been announced to address the forty graduates, whose names were given in THE TIMES yesterday, concerning the attitude of the homeopathic school toward the rest of the medical profession, but he was unable to appear, and so Dr. J. W. Dowling, who had been Dr. Allen's predecessor as Dean for twelve years, took his place. He congratulated the graduates on their successful examinations and welcomed them to the fraternity of doctors, urging them to continue their studies and investigations in the realms of medical science.

The doctors would undoubtedly make mistakes, and so the speaker advised them to profit by them. They should be thankful when criticised, as that would open their eyes to their miscomings.

Judge Cowing then distributed the diplomas, and declared the graduates entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. L. L. Danforth awarded the prizes. The first prize, a microscope worth $100, was given to George Forrest Martin of Cambridge, Mass., and the second prize, also a microscope, worth $50, went to Charles B. Flint of Black River, N. Y. The following received honorable mention: B. H. Enloe, W. J. Flint, G. H. Iler, G. F. Laidlaw, D. A. McMichael, and E. H. Noble.

The two cash claimants for the Wales prize for highest standing in all junior and middle studies, M. T. Hopper and B. Bierbauer each had attained an average of 98⅞, and it was decided to settle the matter by lots. Hopper drew the prize, a pocket case, and, while his rival was consoling him, Dr. Dowling laid his hand on Bierbauer's shoulder and said that he and Dr. Helmuth had just decided to give him a pocket case also.

FOR THE ARCH FUND.

Several contributors to the preliminary expense fund of the late World's Fair project are also members of the committee having charge of the Washington Memorial Arch fund. These gentlemen are now actively engaged in securing the consent of the other contributors to concur with Controller Myers's generous suggestion and have the balance of the expense fund added to the grand total of the Arch fund. It is gratifying to state that thus far efforts have met with encouragement. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipts of the following additional subscriptions: Through the *World*—E. L. Burchard, T. B. Baldwin, Charles L. Burchard, Henry Behr, and "Cash," $1 each; "Cash," 50 cents. Through the *Commercial Advertiser*—William C. C. Stuart, $2; additions to the "women's list," $14. Previously acknowledged, $75,751 94. Grand total, $75,773 44.

WORRIED TO HIS DEATH.

The man who on Wednesday was found dead with a bullet wound in his head at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue was Onofrio Catanzaro of 362 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn. He had just opened a store for making and selling cigars in College-place, and was disappointed with the venture, for his chief trouble was the hostility of his mother to his wife, who was Maria Grazia Guesiardi, sister of a Park-row barber, when he married her in 1877. Mrs. Cantanzaro, the elder, was constantly nagging her daughter-in-law and upbraiding Onofrio, and on Sunday there was an unusually bitter wrangle between mother and son about the latter's wife and child. He left her on Tuesday and no doubt shot himself that night. His body was taken to the Morgue, but arrangements were made for the funeral.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

St. Michael's Church, Bedford.—Wardens—James F. Chamberlain, William R. Peters. Vestrymen—George W. Ferguson, Charles H. Kimball, Edward L. Tinman, Charles E. Tripler, Richard M. Hayden, Charles R. Meyer, Berrien Meyser, Edward J. Ware, M. D.

Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn.—Wardens—Ralph A. Lanping, William Hamilton. Vestrymen—Joseph Gardam, Theodore Kuester, Edward K. Brown, George Phillips, William Ross, William Morris, Thomas Bowles, Thomas Prentice.

St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Wardens—William E. Foote, Alfred Neilson. Vestrymen—Harold Merrick, Newbold T. Lawrence, Franklin B. Lord, John F. Scott, Nathaniel S. Day, George C. Rand, Henry A. Himely.

Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J.—Wardens—Henry A. Hind, John B. Osbourn. Vestrymen—Jane H. Coddington, Thomas Bloomfield, Edward S. Savage, Thomas W. Hawkins, George L. Clark, son, Samuel W. Middleton.

Christ Church, Bay Ridge, N. Y.—Wardens—William M. Deen, Charles B. Perry. Vestrymen—James R. Pitcher, George H. Rose, John Farr, William B. Simonds, Franklin H. Tinker, George C. Kobbe, William Fellowes Morgan.

Calvary Church, Summit, N. J.—Wardens—A. F. Dohrman, J. F. Chamberlin. Vestrymen—W. H. De Forest, George Manley, George J. Geer, J. H. Wisner, J. N. Eddy, J. M. Palmer, J. Rowland Truslow, W. M. Hedden, A. W. Newell, W. J. Jennings.

Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J.—Wardens—Selon Humphreys, Thomas Dobson. Vestrymen—David La Tourette, Charles Tates, Jr., Connor Smith, Charles K. Hitchcock, A. W. Booth, D. H. Bowland, A. W. Lawton.

St. Peter's, Peekskill.—Wardens—Owen T. Coffin, Calvin Frost. Vestrymen—R. H. Somerton, A. M. Smith, C. H. Southard, A. O. Snowden, F. H. Mason, C. A. Harstrom, W. A. Townsend, Valentine Hand.

St. Luke's Church, Matuchen, N. J.—Wardens—Dr. P. T. Kempson, De Witt C. Lent. Vestrymen—Henry M. Alden, Manning Daniels, Jesse T. Jackson, D. W. W. Tounden, Francis Hincks, Robert L. Mallory, Charles L. Mead, Jr., Clarence O'Reilly.

All Souls' Church.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Wardens—F. D. Tappen, Edward M. Brown. Vestrymen—Henry A. Rogers, Alfred R. Whitney, Benjamin B. Elkins, Gustav E. Schwab, C. Adolph Low, Charles H. Leaycraft, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Albert Tilt.

St. James's Episcopal Church, (Long Branch.)—Wardens—Rufus T. West, George W. Cook. Vestrymen—R. H. Woodward, Commissioner Charles P. McFaddin, Levi G. Bliss, Frank Van Derveer, A. L. Bennett, Edward Lamb, John W. Stevens, James S. Brower, John A. Howland; Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Rufus T. West, George W. Cook, A. G. Lane.

Holy Cross Church, (Plainfield, N. J.)—Wardens—George L. Dupee, Charles J. Taggart. Vestrymen—Col. Mason W. Tyler, Dr. J. R. Cornue, Thomas B. Warren, Samuel Townsend, Jr., H. Saunders; Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Col. Carman Hyatt, Jr., Alternates—E. R. Phillips, Frank B. Stevens, G. H. Hartley.

DUTY ON WOOD PULP.

A PROPOSED INCREASE THAT WILL BE FELT BY PAPER MAKERS.

One of the schemes contemplated by the McKinley Tariff bill is an increase in the rate of duty on wood pulp. The present rate is 10 per cent ad valorem upon wood pulp of all kinds, regardless of quality. The new tariff bill makes the rate specific at $2 50 per ton on mechanically-ground pulp, dry weight; $6 per ton on unbleached chemical, and $7 per ton on bleached pulp.

On the mechanically-ground wood pulp the new rate will be prohibitive. The present price of the article in this country is about $15 per ton at the mills. This is lower than the price ever was before, and is a decrease within about a year from $30 per ton. The decrease has been brought about by an over production by the American mills and the consequent competition. Since the price fell below $25 per ton the domestic manufacturers have had the market exclusively to themselves, and it is declared by importers that under the present rate of duty $30 per ton would be the highest price the foreign article could be sold in New-York.

The present price, it is said, pays but little or no profit, but between that and the price at which under the present tariff the domestic article would be affected by foreign competition there is a margin of $10 per ton, equivalent to a margin of profit of 66 2-3 per cent. Where, under the circumstances, the need of increasing the duty to $2 50 per ton arises it would be difficult to state, unless the friends of the tariff tinkerers contemplate forming a trust to put up prices above the point at which foreign competition might be encountered.

On chemical wood pulp it is proposed to make the rate $6 per ton, dry weight, on the unbleached, and $7 per ton, dry weight, on the bleached pulp. There is comparatively little unbleached chemical pulp made in this country, and except a little soda pulp, which has no fibre and cuts but a small figure in the trade, there is no bleached chemical pulp made here. The demand is almost wholly supplied from foreign sources.

Unbleached pulp pays under the present tariff about $4 per ton and sells at from $50 per ton upward. Such as is made in this country costs about $30 per ton to put upon the market. Bleached pulp costs from $50 to $55 per ton in the European market and pays from $5 to $5 50 per ton under the present tariff. It is declared by importers that the increase to $7 per ton in the rate will have no immediate effect upon importations. Chemical wood pulp is not produced here in any sufficient quantity and the demand has to be supplied from foreign sources. There were some 33,000 tons imported last year.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 10, 1890.

COFFEE—Some indications of demand was reported in private trade channels—in good part from interior buyers—as steady sources, with Rio, No. 7, at been quoted at 19½c.... Sales embrace 1,000 bags Rio, No. 8, at 18½c.; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 2, 4,200 bags Maracaibo, 2,000 bags La Guayra, and 450 bags Savanilla on private terms; 250 pkgs Padang at 24c.; 125 bundles Mocha at 26¾c.... And in job as 24c.; 125 bundles Mocha at 26¾c.... And in the open call the speculation was again tame and spiritless and the changes for the day unimportant, (a partial gain of 5 points,) with the close of steadiness.... The aggregate business in options for the day was 44,250 bags, including 5,000 bags sold yesterday.) —Deliveries on Rio Janeiro 12,000 bags, and at Santos, 2,000 bags; and stock at Rio Janeiro, 130,000 bags, (Exchange bears, 23%c.,) and here according to Exchange, 147,795 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 182,316 bags....Cables of firmer but not active markets—at the extreme close rather easy.... And here the April option on Rio Coffee closed at 17.25c.@17.30c., May at 17.30c.@17.55c., (range, 17.20c.@17.95c., on sales of 9,000 bags,) June at 17.30c.@17.35c., July at 17.15c.@17.20c., August at 17c.@17.05c., September at 16.85c.@16.90c., (range 16.85c.@16.95c., on sales of 5,500 bags,) October at 16.65c.@16.70c., November at 16.35c.@16.40c., December at 16.15c.@16.20c., (range 16.20c.@16.40c., on sales of 5,250 bags,) January at 16.25c.@16.30c., and February at 16.20c.@16.25c.

COTTON—Hardened for the day 1@3 points, (on near-by options mostly,) though very lightly dealt in, on speculative account—(aggregate business here for the day on options only 20,700 bales,) nearly off steadily....Cables somewhat firmer—for deliveries at spots light—to-day 3,209 bales—and stock at the ports, 329,408 bales, (here, 133,326 bales, of which 121,716 bales in warehouse).....April options closed here at 11.61c.@11.62c., May at 11.52c.@11.53c., (exact, 11.51c.@11.54c.,) June at 11.52c.@11.53c., July at 11.55c.@11.56c., (range 11.55c.@11.57c.,) August at 11.54c.@11.55c., (range 11.53c.@11.55c.,) September at 10.96c.@10.97c., October at 10.87c.@10.88c., November at 10.82c.@10.83c., December at 10.87c.@10.88c., and January at 10.39c.@10.40c.....And for prompt delivery sales were reported of 430 bales to spinners at the revised figures—Uplands at 11½c. and on Gulf Cottons reduced 1-16c.....Low Middling stood here at the close at 11 1-16c.@11 3-16c.; Middling at 11 11-16c. and Fair at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR favored holders, who were reserved in their offerings, in the instance of favorite brands, reporting limits further advanced by millers 5c.@15c., which, toward the close, led to a slight natural reaction to heaviness in Wheat, tended to check operations, though, with continued urgency in the demand—chiefly from home trade sources, though to a liberal extent also from shippers—partly for Great Britain, but mainly for other destinations, including the West Indies and South America, an extensive business was reported early—partly in high-grade Extras, to some extent, (namely Spring,) Arrivals here to-day 8,552 bbls. and 8,256 sacks, and clearances hence, 3,929 bbls. and 35,180 sacks, (of which 12,338 sacks for London, 5,787 sacks for Glasgow, 4,913 sacks for Liverpool and 3,026 sacks for Antwerp,) and from four Atlantic ports, 64,637 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 49,200 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 15,100 sacks and bbls. to shippers,).....Of the sales were 1,850 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 20@$2 70; about 11,500 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which for West Indies and other American ports at $4 30@$4 50, mainly at $4 30@$4 35; with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, within the range of $4 40@$5 25, as to brands; about 16,550 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which about 8,900 sacks and bbls. poor to choice Patents at $4 50@$5 05, mostly at $4 75@$5, with choice held at the close up to $5 15; and very choice to fancy do., in lots, at $5 10@$5 25, and Straights, about fair to strictly fancy, at $4 10@$4 65, mainly at $4 20@$4 50, and Clears at $3 45@$4 25, and Nos. 2 at $3 20@$3 65 and No. 3 at $2 80@$3, and Rye Mixtures, in barrels, at $3 50@$3 90; about 9,100 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, in good part Straights, at $4 10@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 35, (any to the open line operations was again tame and spiritless and the changes for the day unimportant, (a partial gain of 5 points,) with the close of steadiness....The aggregate business in options for the day was 44,250 bags, including 5,000 bags sold yesterday.) —Deliveries on Rio Janeiro 12,000 bags, and at Santos, 2,000 bags; and stock at Rio Janeiro, 130,000 bags, (Exchange bears, 23%c.,) and here according to Exchange, 147,795 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 182,316 bags....Cables of firmer but not active markets—at the extreme close rather easy.... And here the April option on Rio Coffee closed at 17.25c.@17.30c., May at 17.30c.@17.55c., (range, 17.20c.@17.95c., on sales of 9,000 bags,) June at 17.30c.@17.35c., July at 17.15c.@17.20c., August at 17c.@17.05c., September at 16.85c.@16.90c., October at 16.65c.@16.70c., November at 16.35c.@16.40c., December at 16.15c.@16.20c., (range 16.20c.@16.40c., on sales of 5,250 bags,) January at 16.25c.@16.30c., and February at 16.20c.@16.25c.

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PETROLEUM—Certificates for Crude Petroleum rallied a trifle on a moderate speculation, leaving off steadily at 80¾, (range for the day 80@80¾,) on sales of 238,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, unchanged, though as much as a trifle easier. The National Transit Company's exhibit for March made the outstanding certificates 4,517,826 bbls. and credit balances 3,909,423 bbls., against, for February, respectively, 4,727,044 and 3,954,815 bbls. Tidewater Pipe Company (Limited) gave for March outstanding certificates of 16,000 bbls. and credit balances of 324,848 bbls., against for February, respectively, 16,000 and 316,878 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Hog products varied little, on a moderate business.....PORK sold to the extent of 300 bbls. including new Mess at $11 75@$12 25 and Short Clear at $11 75@$14 25.....Dressed Hogs continued in fair sale, with city quoted at 5¾c. @ 6¼c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.).....Arrivals here yesterday, 19,064 pkgs. and 1,200 tcs. Cheese was very firm and advancing, on a more urgent inquiry, including Pickled Bellies, 14-lb., at 8½c., 12-lb. at 9½c. and 10-lb. at 9¾c., Pickled Shoulders at 6¼c. bbls., Smoked do. at 7½c., Pickled Hams at 10c., Smoked do. at 11c.@11¼c., and other kinds proportionately.....Western Steam LARD a shade firmer, though quiet for early delivery; closed at $6 35 bid, with 1,250 tcs. sold to-day on the Produce Exchange, and 1,250 tcs. sold to the extent of 2,550 tcs., of which 1,250 tcs. for July at $6 42, and 1,250 tcs. for August at $6 47, and 750 tcs. for October at $6 53.....Refined Lard quoted firm, with April at $6 50, May at $6 51, June at $6 58, July at $6 65, August at $6 71, September at $6 78, and October at $6 86.....And of City Steam Lard, 120 tcs. sold at 6c.....Refined Lard quoted for Continent at $6 35 and 90, and for South America at $7 25.....BEEF had a moderate sale, in a jobbing way, including city India Mess, in tcs., at $13 50@$14 50, and Packet do. at $12 50@$13, and Beef Hams at $23@$24.

SUGAR—Raw more active and somewhat stronger, with sales reported of 31,900 bags Centrifugal, 96 test, of which 20,000 bags for this market at 3¹⁵⁄₁₆c., and 11,900 bags, mostly for Philadelphia, at 11 11-16c.....Refined Sugars were caught after as previous prices.....Arrivals of raw Sugars at New-York this morning, since the publication of last week's Circular, 17,000 tons, (10,799 tons to refiners), against warehouse deliveries for the week of 26,170 tons, and melting, of refinery brands, 20,468 tons. Stock at the ports, 2,422,000 tons, (1,993 tons, the Brooklyn refinery), against, for the week of 2,376 tons,) of which 1,778 tons controlled by refiners, against, for the week ago, 2,016,) and 1 year ago, 64,000 tons.

visible supply of sugar, as compiled by Messrs. Willett & Gray, 1,494,855 tons, against 1,440,783 tons a week ago, and 977,747 tons a year ago.

FREIGHTS—United in increased depression, especially owing to the instance of accommodation by steam, the demand for which was exceptionally large, (and, unsatisfactory, and the bidding weaker. Tonnage for charter had considerable attention for Petroleum, (this chiefly for case oil,) Lumber, Timber, Iron, Grain, Salt and Railroads, some carriers, with, however, continued irregularity as to rates.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF GEORGIA BONDS. PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 5, 1890.

By authority and in pursuance of an "Act" of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this State to issue bonds of the State and negotiate same for the purpose of raising money with which to pay of an amount of the public debt, which falls due Oct 1, 1890, not otherwise provided for, and for other purposes connected therewith." Approved Oct. 28, 1889.

Bids will be received at the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the seventh (7) day of May, 1890, for a—

Series of bonds of the State of Georgia, which shall not exceed in the aggregate ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($1,900,000,) and in the event certain moneys are realized from sale of public property now being advertised, which money can only be used in the payment of the public debt, then said issue to be sold shall be one million nine hundred thousand dollars, less the amount realized from sale of said property.

Said bonds to be dated July 1, 1890, and to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

One hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature Jan. 1, 1917, and one hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature on Jan. 1 of each year thereafter, until this series of bonds is exhausted, and shall be payable both "principal and interest," at the office of the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and also in the city of New-York at such place as the Governor may elect.

To each of said bonds coupons will be attached for the interest, which will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July.

The interest on said bonds, under a provision of said act, shall not exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, but bids are invited for the entire series bearing a lower rate of interest, viz.:

Four (4) per cent. per annum. Three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum. Three (3) per cent. per annum.

All of said bonds to be delivered and paid for at the Treasury of the State, or at the fiscal agency of the State in the city of New-York, (as the Governor may determine,) on the 1st day of July, 1890.

Said bonds will be non-taxable by any authority whatsoever in this State, and are convertible at the option of the holder into registered bonds of this State.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of fifty thousand dollars with the Treasurer of Georgia, which may be made in a check for that amount, certified by a solvent bank, approved by the Governor and Treasurer.

THE RIGHT IS HEREBY RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL BIDS, and under a provision of the act authorizing the sale no bid will be received at a price less than par.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

By the Governor:
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent, Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 50 bonds of $100 each, 4 bonds of $500 each, and 193 bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., Nos. 45 and 47 Wall-st, New-York, and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of July next, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON.

50 BONDS OF $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
33	563	938	1285	1781	1930
102	577	973	1349	1794	1984
116	586	978	1099	1453	1738
197	459	849	1109	1468	1774
184	488	949	1141	1497	1781
203	507	905	1223	1514	1826
275	580	918	1294	1545	1882

4 BONDS OF $500 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
85	122	280	494

193 BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
32	776	2136	3446	4385	5443
85	799	2178	3449	4394	5436
116	865	2367	3455	4427	5519
189	972	2385	3468	4445	5611
194	998	2447	3489	4454	5622
204	1029	2457	3497	4467	5632
238	1061	2613	3524	4595	5714
329	1078	2631	3548	4608	5745
387	1139	2642	3628	4697	5748
416	1147	2694	3632	4710	5795
447	1240	2699	3641	4735	5947
466	1348	2709	3694	4767	5960
476	1402	2729	3703	4808	6063
479	1455	2763	3810	4858	6084
481	1630	2870	3812	4901	6174
529	1632	2895	3881	4914	6203
579	1642	2935	3923	4926	6242
660	1726	2964	3959	4942	6305
685	1785	2958	4067	4989	6316
645	1799	2998	4084	5086	6359
665	1849	3026	4099	5139	6361
694	1873	3058	4142	5171	6376
699	1876	3113	4180	5179	6403
720	1907	3171	4187	5235	6413
729	1935	3193	4197	5237	6418
744	1965	3338	4211	5250	6507
768	2097	3358	4245	5293	6610
772	2131	3386	4353	5358	6646

JOHN S. KENNEDY, }
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } TRUSTEES.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1890.

NEW LOAN.

City of Birmingham
(ALABAMA)

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE 1920.

ASSESSED VALUATION	$18,000,000
REAL VALUATION	$30,000,000
POPULATION	50,000
TOTAL DEBT	$527,000

FOR SALE BY

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
25 STATE-ST., BOSTON, MASS.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00.
34 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.,
offers choice 7 per cent guaranteed mortgages and 8 per cent debentures. Write them for full information and references.
Eastern Office, 1,526 Chestnut-st., Phila., Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000.000 LOAN ON NEW-YORK property at lowest rates of interest; expenses low; no delay; closed negotiations solicited. JOHN P. B. SMITH, 59 Liberty-st.

SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE AND EASTERN Railway Company, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds, Principal and interest payable in New-York City, in gold. For sale by H. CLEWS & CO., 44 Wall-street.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company always has good New-York and Brooklyn Mortgages for sale.

They allow absolute security.

Interest commences immediately.

They are negotiable and available as collateral at bank or trust company.

They are the best investment available to-day.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

68 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander H. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trantwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO. OF PHILA.

A LOW DEATH RATE, A SMALL EXPENSE RATE, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS. ENDOWMENT INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 409 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW-YORK.
16 AND 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1890.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Thursday, May 1, 1890, at this office.

The transfer books will close Tuesday, April 15, 1890, at 3 P. M., and re-open May 2, 1890, at 10 A. M.

J. R. SHEEAN, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) upon the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders of the company's office on and after May 1, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed April 16 and reopened May 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. BAILEY, Secretary pro tem.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 25, 1890, to stockholders of record on April 18, 1890. Transfer books will close April 18, 1890, and will be reopened on April 26, 1890.

ELECTIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 11 A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do the washing in a private family; city or country; two years' city reference from last place. Address M. R., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address W., Box 888 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young woman; willing and obliging; five years' good city reference; employer can be seen. Address A. M. D., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; private family; references present employers. Address D. L., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl; assist with children or do sewing; best city reference. Address, two days, R., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in private family; one year's reference from last place; understands her duties. Call at 309 West 40th-st.; ring twice. L. A.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as competent chambermaid or waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 578 2d-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 458 West 53d-st.; ring Brady's ball.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant young woman in private family; city or country. Address L. L., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 200 West 36th-st., top floor, corner 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 420 West 39th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; country preferred for Summer. Call at 351 West 45th-st., Orford's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Furnish good reference. Call or address 1,054 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl; understands her work thoroughly. Call or address 28 West 44th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in a private family; best city reference. Call at 458 West 53d-st.; ring third bell on west side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young French girl as chambermaid and wait on young lady. Call at 222 West 18th-st. C. R.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young French girl in small private family. Address A. L., 152 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference. Call at 914 3d-av., first floor.

COOK.—By an American girl in private family; four years' city reference from present place. Address A. M., 1,236 Broadway.

COOK.—By high-class Norwegian cook in a gentleman's family; best of city or of the South; wages $35. Call at 7 East 31st-st.

COOK, &c.—By a neat, intelligent young woman; as cook and assist with washing in small family; reference. Call at 325 West 17th-st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 774 9th-av., near 52d-st.; ring first bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 434 West 53d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family; good city reference. Address F. R., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; best references. Call at 128 East 61st-st., second bell.

COOK.—Woman; first-class family cook; has several years' best city references; last employer can be seen. Call at 146 West 52d-st., second bell.

CODE, &c.—By a respectable, competent woman as good cook; would assist with washing; best city references. Call at 236 West 39th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good and tender cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 407 East 61st-st.; no cards.

COOK.—Protestant; where kitchenmaid is kept; capable, sober, cleanly, quiet, tasty, loves to get up dinners; supports just management; discretion. Call or address, for two days, 9 to 4, 204 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and management of a kitchen; first-class city reference. Address N. V., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook and excellent laundress; city or country; by the day, week or month; best city reference. Call or address Margaret Peckam, 213 East 28th-st.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference; wages, $30. Call, two days, at 234 East 48th-st., care of Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands French cooking; good baker; city or country; best city reference. Address R., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; French, English, and American cooking; fancy dishes, clear soups, game, and pastry; employer seen. 891 Madison-av., china repairing room.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl; excellent plain cook; would assist with washing in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at 221 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman in private family; would assist with washing in small family; five years' unexceptionable city reference. Call at 333 East 31st-st., top floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; wages, $20; three years' city reference. Call, personally, at 207 East 36th-st. no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by English Protestant; where kitchenmaid is kept; present employer can be seen. Address H. M., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By competent Protestant woman in private family; country preferred; references. Call at 284 West 20th-st., second bell.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman; do plain washing in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. Call at 250 East 33d-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her business; will assist with wash; late employer seen; city or country; no cards. Call at 490 8th-av., Room 9.

COOK.—First-class; who understands her business in all its branches; wants a position in a first-class family; best city reference. Can be seen at 230 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly understands English and American cooking; good city reference. Call or address Cook, 407 4th-ave., second floor.

COOK.—First-class in a private family; understands all manner of cooking; first-class city reference from last employer; large family preferred. Call at 206 East 57th-st.

COOK.—First-class, by young woman; understands all kinds of entrées; fine baker; in private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family as good plain cook; good reference from employer. Address L. M., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl; do coarse washing; in private family; go to the country in Summer; late employer seen. Call at 674 3d-av., second floor, back.

COOK.—By good cook and baker; assist in washing; city or country; wages moderate; city reference. Call or address C. G., 159 West 33d-st., one flight.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit maker; one year's city reference. Call at 224 East 29th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—By competent person; no objection to a little washing; best of city references. Address C. N., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family in city or country; no objection to a flat; best city reference. Call at 338 East 31st-st., top floor, back.

COOK.—By competent German girl as good cook and do plain washing in private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 337 East 46th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good references. Call at present employer's, today, 10 to 12 o'clock, 112 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; age 25. Call at 321 East 54th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; day, week, or month; do housecleaning, washing, or any kind of work in private family; city reference. Call at 346 West 39th-st., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; will go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 210 West 62d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Excellent fitter and stylish dresser; makes French dress; good city reference; terms, $1 50 per day. Address K. M., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By an intelligent North German lady as governess or traveling companion; speaks French and Italian and has first-class personality reference. Address S., Box 99, 153 4th-av.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—German, English, French, and music; references. Address R., Box 154 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a reliable young woman as working housekeeper; good manager; understands marketing, sewing, and all household duties; thoroughly capable; no boarding-house; best personal reference. Call at 689 6th-av., near 37th-st., third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of middle age desires a position as housekeeper; is fully competent; out of town no objection; references changed. Address Mrs. M. A. H., Box 180 Times Office.

HOUSEWORK OR LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD do chamberwork; good reference. Apply at 468 West 54th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all duties required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; city references. Call at 989 8th-av., third floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her maid; is a good seamstress; or would take care of grown children. Call, mornings, between 10 and 12, or address L. C., Room 26, 531 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address O'Brien, 208 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; good hairdresser; best city family reference. Address V. N., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced and competent; first-class city recommendation; for Europe. Address W., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; makes herself generally useful; very best reference. Address M., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 87 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—Is a good seamstress and packer; good city reference. Address L. S., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; understands her business perfectly; three years' city reference from last employer. Address K. G., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent and trustworthy young woman as laundress and chambermaid; small family; best city reference. Address R. B., 159 East 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as good Laundress in private family; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 152 East 84th-st.; ring right-hand second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent Laundress in private family; city or country; best city references. Call at 210 East 21st-st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By very reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference; lady seen. Call at 784 East 85th-st.; ring Brand's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; three years' city reference. Can, two days, at 280 West 47th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; two years' reference from last place. Call at 321 East 84th-st., O'Connor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in a private family; willing to go to the country for Summer. Call at 5 East 72d-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl; understands her work thoroughly; good reference. Call or address 28 West 44th-st., first floor.

LAUNDR

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Gen. Ruger has been ordered to transfer the Fifteenth Infantry from the Department of Dakota to the Division of the Atlantic. This is in pursuance of the general plan of the Military Department of the Government to place a larger body of troops within easy distance of the Chicago border. The danger from an uprising of the Indians of the Northwestern Reservation is considered very small. Companies A and D will go to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, and the other companies to Jackson Barracks, Iowa.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. White has been detached from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Horace E. Flick from duty connected with the iron-clads at Richmond, Va., and granted sick leave of absence for six months.

The following-named persons have been appointed cadets as the Military Academy: Arthur C. L. Kuegel, Thirty-third District, New-York; Joseph W. Allen, (alternate;) Joseph Travis, North Dakota.

Chief Engineer George H. White has been detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in connection with the iron-clads at Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Walter McLean has been ordered to the training ship New Hampshire on May 1 next.

Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris has been ordered to the Minnesota.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1050, 649, 692, 709, 754, 512, 268, 260, 231, 239, 191, 269, 221, 134, 177, 46, 144, 318, 470, 504, 453, 183, 240, 251, 257.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 456, 388, 867, 534, 394, 586, 525, 592, 589, 559, 491, 853, 318, 675, 1064, 155.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned until Monday, April 14.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1527, 1092, 1081, 1423, 1724, 1341, 1561, 1076, 731, 921, 1467, 1599, 1516, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1915.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—SEDGWICK, C. J., FREEDMAN AND O'GORMAN, JJ.—Nos. 2, 4, 5, 11, 14.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—PATTERSON, J.—Case on—No. 868, Reynolds vs. London Assurance Corporation. No day calendar.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—No. 486.
SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J., FREEDMAN AND O'GORMAN, JJ.—Nos. 2, 4, 5, 11, 14.
SUPERIOR COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1515, 1576.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 589, contested will of Mary Pease, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Will of Mary Gilchrist, at 10:30 A. M. Will of Livin or Levin, E. P. Taigg, I. C. D. Azeredo, Solomon Adler, H. H. Gardner, Emmeline Everitt, Mabel Major, and Thomas Martin, at 10 A. M.; Babbette Schoen, C. A. Miller, Christian Schweitzer, and Elizabeth Waterbury at 10:30 A. M.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.
COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 68, 81, 88, 13, 40, 28, 24, 25, 26, 27, 38, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 42a, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 74, 76, 77, 80, 83, 84, 86, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 to 125 inclusive.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—Case on—No. 934, Brown vs. Chisolm. No day calendar.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, April 21.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—EHRLICH, J. Short causes—Nos. 1886, 1773, 2088, 2278, 2290, 2215, 2251, 2214, 2311, 2300, 2281, 2338, 2009, 2065, 2241, 2258, 2414, 2328, 2329, 2453.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—MCGOWN, J.—Short causes—Nos. 2283, 2301, 2274, 2376, 2008, 2350, 2237, 2362, 2310, 2316, 1827, 1618, 2387, 2400, 2382, 2309, 1409, 2477, 2495.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—FITZSIMONS, J.—Short causes—Nos. 2375, 2327, 1990, 1437, 2268, 2168, 2213, 2388, 1377, 2269, 2432, 2433, 2367, 2388, 2357.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—MCADAM, C. J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 10:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 45 East 53d-st, north side, 185 feet east of Madison-av., for $33,900, to C. H. Butler; two five-story stone-front apartment houses, with plot of land 69.2 by 100, 965 and 967 Park-av., north of 82d-st, for $109,000, to William R. Martin; plot of land 50 by 128.9 by 50.2 by 132.8, on West 82d-st, north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av., for $12,700, to T. Donovan; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.11, 115 West 97th-st, north side, west of 9th-av., for $16,200, to B. P. Fairchild; similar house, with lot 16 by 100.11, 117 West 97th-st, for $16,200, to Sinclair Myer, and similar house, with lot 16 by 100.11, 123 West 97th-st., for $16,550, to John H. Logan. The remainder of this property was withdrawn.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the six-story and two-story buildings, with plot of land 140.8 by 190, 471 to 483 West-st., northeast corner of Bethune-st., for $139,000, to A. R. Eno & Sonn Brothers; buildings, with plot of land 44 by 80.5, 394 and 396 West 12th-st., south side, west of West-st., for $15,750, to Henry Frost; four lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West 133d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., for $12,800, to Z. J. Halpin, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 244 West 49th-st., south side, 140 feet east of 8th-av., for $18,600, to Nelson Smith, Jr. Also, in partition, William Sullivan, Esq., referee, disposed of this one-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, 522 West 37th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,300, to C. R. Weeks. Also, under a foreclosure decree, W. B. Ransom, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 58.1 by 26 by 85.4, 425 East 115th-st., north side, 245 feet east of 1st-av., for $12,600, to John A. Rochford.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Francis L. Wellman, Esq., referee, sold the one-story frame house, with lot 19 by 79, 442 East 79th-st., south side, 75 feet west of Avenue A, for $4,100, to Henry Greenbaum.

John F. B. Smyth, sale of buildings, with lots 2,013 to 2,019 7th-av., corner of 121st-st, was adjourned to April 24.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Thursday, April 10.

Woodruff-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. e. of lot 75, map of Fairmount, 25x100; Harry H. Michelsen and wife to William P. Ellison..... $2,500
Ms-av., n. w. c., 71.6 ft. n. w. of 140th-st., 28.6x100; Charles B. Carpenter and wife to Isaac A. Van Bonnel..... 7,500
31st-st., n. s., 339.11 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Sarah E. Fowler and another to Charles Fowler..... 16,000
58th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th-av.; William H. Meaks and others to Ophelia A. Byrnes..... 1
Same property; Holland Trust Company to same..... 40,500
Same property; Annie W. Julien and others to same..... 1
Same property; Augusta H. Nevins to same..... 1
Washington-sq., n. e. corner of Jay-st., 26x100; Sarah Taylor to Mary E. Taylor..... 1
101st-st., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.11; Bernard Reilly, Jr., to James G. McElwee..... 18,500
69th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Augusta Richard and wife to Mary J. Buchanan..... 42,000
84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 864.8x1024; Edwin B. Robinson and wife to Lewis Campora..... 197,500
Melrose-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Terrace-place, 75x100; Frank A. Fossing and wife to Simon Reiss..... 10
Madison-st., 327; Samuel Goldstein and wife to Joel Sammet..... 13,000
150th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x99.11; M. W. Bartley and wife to Charles O. Havens..... 3,000
147th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11; John R. Agnew to John D. Keese..... 8,500
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; Emma W. White and another to Emil Gatter..... 24,000
134th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x99.11; Hiesta M. Day and another to Sarah McDonald..... 10,000
55th-st., 142 West; Frederic S. Dennis and wife to Loomis L. Wing..... 21,500
Valentine-av., n. s., 760 ft. e. of lands of Thomas Bassford, 50x250; John J. Brady and wife to Mary A. Donnelly..... 2,000
Hindmans-av., n. 99 ft. e. of Lapp's Bridge road to West Farms; John J. Brady and wife to Eliza Van Schaick..... 1
Oliver-st., 45; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Benedict A. Kleinberger..... 36,000
75th-st., 107 to 113; Benjamin Gates and another to John S. Robinson..... 156,000
9th-av., s. e., 98.11 ft. s. of 103d-st., 98x80; Joseph Ullman to William J. Light..... 2,000
9th-av., s. e., 75.11 ft. s. of 102d-st., 25x80; same to same..... 2,000
8th-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of 52d-st., 24.8x100; Hannah V. C. Hasset and others to Martin E. Dehon..... 96,500
51st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x100.5; Margaret Ouark to Lizzie Kidd..... 16,500
9th-av., 630; Edward V. Charles ... Marcus and others to John Schwalkett..... 8,500
Inwood-st., lot 41 to 45, map of Abraham Van Nest, 100x110; Arnold Lustig to George W. Vidal..... 8,000
1026-st., 223 East; Burton G. Wraton to Eliza Blumenthal..... 15,100
Broadway, 716 e. s., opposite 55th-st; Jacob Rosalia and others to Martin Herman.....
54th-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of West End-av., 18 x75; Mary W. McWilliam and another to Mary A. Gemmell.....
97th-st., 59 West; Mary A. Thompson to Julius Beer..... 67,000
Willis-av., s. w. corner of 138th-st., 200x 200 to 138th-st.; Edward Hirsh and wife to Emil Brodway, 1351; Henrietta Levy and others to Israel W. Cohen and another.. 23,250
146th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x 100; Sarah Cummings to John M. Jones.. 10,710
Alden-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Ashley Everest and wife to Samuel A. Andrews..... 30,500
2d-av., 2009 ft. n. of 85th-st., 18x100.9; Jacob R. Hasbrouck to Kate Tynan..... 9,500
10th-st., s. s., corner of Mercer-st., 22x 100.11; Patrick Farley to John T. Farley.. 18,000
Grove-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100; Henry C. Kane and wife to Fanny A. Clarke..... 18,000
Same property; Fanny A. Clarke and wife to Henry C. Kane and wife..... 25,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of the day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, and through the centre of a party-wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 21st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VERY VALUABLE WEST 72D-ST.
PROPERTIES.
JAMES BLEECKER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, April 16,
at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE MAGNIFICENT SIX-STORY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT RESIDENCE,
THE PARKWAY,
No. 45 West 72d-st,
50x88x102.2,
containing six superb two-story apartments, all leased. Also, the very superior private residence
NO. 105 WEST 72D-ST.
17x85x102, four story, basement, and sub-cellar brownstone front, new.
Also,
the very elegant private residences adjoining, Nos. 107 and 109 West 72d-st,
21x100x102.2, with pantry extension, four-story, basement, and sub-cellar; brick and brownstone front; fully decorated.
All sold by DEALS, RUSK & CO. in the best possible manner. Maps and particulars as soon as ready, 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO EXCELLENT TENEMENT properties, one a leasehold; both full rented and both showing big interest on investment.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON-AVS.—Well-arranged five-story English basement residence; handsomely decorated and in first-class order; price reasonable; terms as may be desired; rare opportunity for a physician. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

NEAR 59TH-ST., ENTRANCE INTO CENTRAL PARK.—Four-story brownstone residence, $18,000. Great bargain!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE first-class three-story houses, 21x54 and extension; also one, 20x54, four-story extension; cheapest houses on west side; open for inspection; apply on premises. ELI MARTIN, 72 West 91st-st.

$72,500.—NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.—This full-sized house is a bargain; the location is the best in the city; terms to suit. RIKER & SON, 936 6th-av.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND overlooking Central Park, that exceptionally fine new 24-foot dwelling 42 West 77th-st., for sale at reasonable price. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot-front dining-room residence (owning 43 West 76th-st.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

A GREAT BARGAIN. — FOUR-STORY brownstone high-stoop house, 28 feet wide, 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

48 WEST 97TH, NEAR PARK.—FOUR-story, cabinet trim; reduced price. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of the day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, and through the centre of a party-wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 21st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACT OF LAND
on Southern Boulevard,
141st-st. and Concord-av.,
CONTAINING OVER 100 CITY LOTS.

Spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charitable, or other purposes. Awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

A. A. A. A.

A grand opportunity for buyer's auction sale of the elegant fire-proof apartment house, the "Parkway," No. 45 West 72d-st., also the handsome private residence No. 105 West 72d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12 A. M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., by JAMES BLEECKER & SON. Particulars of CHARLES BUEK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

CORNER PLOT,
CONSISTING OF FOUR FULL-SIZE LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 145TH-ST.,
Only $25,000.
WANT OFFER.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO EXCELLENT TENEMENT properties, one a leasehold; both full rented and both showing big interest on investment.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON-AVS.—Well-arranged five-story English basement residence; handsomely decorated and in first-class order; price reasonable; terms as may be desired; rare opportunity for a physician. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

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48 WEST 97TH, NEAR PARK.—FOUR-story, cabinet trim; reduced price. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($800 to $1,500.)
1,048 5th-av., cor. 58th-st.,
Apply on premises, or to P. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

THE BROADWAY, 1,420 BROADWAY.—Of 9A M., two elegant suites of apartments, 16 rooms, bath, to office and private; elevator, service, attendance, heat, and gas included. WM. A. FISH, Manager.

96 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT APARTments; first and second floors; ten and seven rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed; rent moderate. Shown by Janitor.

TO RENT.—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS IN the building Nos. 1 and 3 Washington-sq. North; very moderate. Address X., Box 317 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE APARTment, rooms all light, good location, 9th-st., near University-place; moderate rent. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

THE GENEVIEVE, 51 EAST 129TH-ST., AT Mount Morris Park.—End house; nine rooms, extra large; all direct; all decorations first-class; rents low to small families; owner on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., THE fully-furnished country residence known as "The Homestead"; immediately on the water; large grounds, modern improvements, commodious stables, bathing house, boathouse, and everything convenient for gentleman's country place.
W. J. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from
CHAS. S. BROWN & CHAS. E. LEVINE88,
59 Liberty-st.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMPSTEAD BAY, 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling, 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for Year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st., New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. B. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.
New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

TO RENT—FULLY-FURNISHED COTTAGE, known as "Rugby," immediately on the harbor at Oyster Bay, L. I.; magnificent view, fine grounds, roof bathing, commodious stables. WM. J. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOW-MOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. S. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
To rent—furnished house, most desirably situated, from May 1 to Sept. 15. Apply to F. M. OLYPHANT, 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready containing every house that can be rented. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE, NEAR SALT Water; ten rooms; laundry; modern improvements; stable; by month or year; furnished or unfurnished. Address D. S., Huntington, L. I.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON SHREWSBURY River, Monmouth County, N. J. JOHN V. LAMARCHE, 51 Chambers-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, (or for sale,) a well-finished frame house containing twelve rooms at Passaic, N. J. Healthful location on high ground, extensive views; shade and fruit trees in abundance; good schools and churches. Was built for and is now occupied by its owner. Rent, $40 to $50. Address I. W. SYLVESTER, U. S. Assay Office, 30 Wall-st., New-York.

GARDEN CITY, L. I. Desirable Cottages of 7, 10 and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 18 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 32 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

$35 MONTHLY.—ELEVATED SHORE, 25 minutes—Modern 8-room houses from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad; 6 new Queen Anne cottages, 9 rooms; all city conveniences; seen at all times; 5 minutes' walk from station. Inquire for Clock Tower.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON first floor
ASTOR BUILDING,
10 Wall and 9 Pine sts.
To be SUBLET at greatly reduced rent.
Apply to GEORGE R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY would take care of a private house in the city for the Summer; good city references from present employers. Address CARETAKER, Box 394 Babylon, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
Completely-furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, with service and meals if desired from the ARVERNE HOTEL.
Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling, magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms in hotel apply to E. W. HOWORTH, Room 617, L. & R. STEARNS, Prop., 265 Broadway, N. Y. Arverne, L. I.

HOTELS.

THE SHERWOOD,
5th-av. and 44th-st., New-York.
Elegant suites of rooms to rent.
GEORGE MURRAY.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry and the bridge; terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500.000.—EX-MAYOR BEAT. $1,500.000.—$7 stop organ, $67.50; new pianofortes, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot of Franklin-st.

Season 1890.	Excursion Department Books Now Open.	Season 1890.

Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.
Boats and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.
Apply early for choice dates.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS.—TAPESTRY FROM 40c.; Brussels, 75c.; Velvets, 95c.; Rugs, all sizes; Furniture—Sewing Rockers, 75c.; China Matting, Checks, White, Damask patterns; common Matting, 8¢ roll. ANDREW T. LESTER'S SONS, 1 Madison-av., 56th-57th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice, Moths, Ants. Infallible sixty years. "Costar's" does work in single night; not dangerous, not poisonous; ten cards carbolized moth tar paper, $1. 40 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE.

3 SMALL ICE MACHINES, TO MAKE 700 pounds per day. Can be seen at iron work of C. H. DE LAMATER & CO., foot of West 13th-st, New-York.

DANCING.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

TORTOISE-SHELL HAIRPIN, GOLD TOP, on 5th-av., between 29th and 31st sts.—Return for reward, 181 Madison-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LAST ADDRESS BY MR. D. L. MOODY AT Tabernacle Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., this afternoon at 4 o'clock; at Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, 57th-st. and Madison-av., at 7:30 P. M., and at Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church at 8:30. By special request Mr. Moody will speak Saturday night in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., at 8 P. M., to men only, on "Daniel." And Sunday, at 3:15, on "Sowing and Reaping." Free tickets on application at Y. M. C. A., 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GALLAGHER, BRIDGET.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons having claims against BRIDGET GALLAGHER, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 154 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next. Dated the 8th day of November, 1889.
JOSEPH GALLAGHER,
HENRY W. BREYER,
Administrators with the will annexed.
MARTIN B. BRETT, Attorney for Administrators, 128 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"THE HAMPSHIRE," 46 WEST 9TH—5 rooms; to sublet. Address P. H., 46 West 9th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—SUITE, NICELY FURNISHED; ROOM, board; also, single rooms; transient or permanent accommodations. 158 West 44th.

107TH-ST., 25 AND 27 WEST.—WITH board, desirable double and single rooms; newly furnished; references.

26 WEST 50TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor; also other rooms; superior table; references exchanged.

84TH-ST., 14 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, with board.

47TH-ST., 18 EAST.—SECOND-STORY large front room; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

103 WEST 39TH-ST.—VERY NICE FURnished rooms for family or single gentlemen; West Indies restaurant.

SHIPPING.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
6TH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.
STEAMER OUTFITS
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
INCLUDING
STEAMER CHAIRS,
STEAMER TRUNKS, VALISES,
STEAMER SHOES,
RUGS, SHAWL STRAPS,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES,
AT PRICES FROM 20 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
WINDWARD ISLANDS.
The new and elegant
STEAMER CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
is scheduled to sail
WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M., from 15 N. R. for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad.
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Werra, S., Ap. 19, 6:30 A. M. | Trave, W., Apr. 30, 2 P. M.
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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
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SHERIFF DAVIS A WITNESS

JERSEY CITY'S INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

THE RING'S BOSS FORGETS HIMSELF AND TELLS SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Sheriff "Bob" Davis and the New-Jersey Senate Committee on Elections met yesterday morning at Jersey City to take testimony in the contested-election case of Stuhr and McDonald. Davis was the most conspicuous feature in the proceedings of the day. With his accustomed air of authority he began early in the day to run the investigation to suit himself. One moment he was whispering confidentially in the ear of ex-Judge Garretson, counsel for Senator McDonald, and the next he was flitting about among the witnesses. It was evident that the practiced hand of Hudson County's arch rascal was bent on making the most of a bad business.

Suddenly Mr. Corbin, counsel for the committee, called Davis to the stand. The next half hour was taken up with some highly-interesting testimony, which revealed something of the methods by means of which Davis and his lieutenants have for so long maintained their control of Hudson County politics. Several times Mr. Corbin announced that he was through with the witness, but the witness talked on. It seemed as if Davis had a load on his mind and was anxious to talk it off. The longer he talked the more the brazen impudence of the man made itself apparent and the more disgusted became his auditors. Davis made the fatal mistake yesterday of talking too much.

"Where do you live?" asked Mr. Corbin.

"At 257 Grove-street," replied Davis.

"Any other people live there?"

"There were lots of men there last Fall," said Davis, unconsciously revealing his method of colonizing his house at election time. "There was a man named Gorman and a man named Wannamaker and a feller named Bradley. They had friends stopping with them."

"What is Gorman's occupation?" asked Corbin.

"He is agent for a distillery," replied Davis, utterly disregarding the fact that Gorman ran the gambling rooms in the O'Neill Association headquarters.

"Did he register from your house?"

"Yes," was the reply, "for he lived with me."

Mr. Corbin then informed the committee that Gorman had registered and voted from 127 Grand-street.

"Where is Bradley's home?" was the next question.

"He lives across the canal with his father."

"Do you know that Bradley voted from your house and his father's too?" asked Mr. Corbin.

"Naw," said Davis, suspiciously, whereupon Mr. Corbin announced that Bradley was checked as voting from both places.

"Where did you live before you moved to your present house?"

"I lived at 8 Bright-street until two years ago, when I got elected."

The idea of Davis's having been "elected" struck Senator Gardiner as preposterous. "Remember, Mr. Davis," he said, "you are on oath now. Do you want to strike out that testimony?"

"Well," replied Davis in a conciliatory way, "it's when people say I was elected."

At this point Mr. Corbin announced that Robert Davis, John Brady, Charles G. Freer, and John Bradley had voted from 237 Grove-street.

"Freer?" interrupted Davis. "Now, if anybody named Freer voted from my house they must have got a ringer in on me."

"Put that down," said Senator Gardner to the stenographer.

"Now, gentlemen of the committee," said Davis, continuing, "if you really want to get valuable information concernin' the methods of the Fall election I can give you the names."

Ex-Judge Garretson attempted to restrain the witness, realizing the effect produced by his ceaseless answers. But the witness wouldn't be stopped.

"Suppose you make inquiry," he continued, "of Gen. John Ramsay, Thomas Jordan, Nathan E. Sawyer, T. Wilson, Meares, John J. Irving, Edward Tierney, and Robert Hudson. Some of these fellows can tell you how Ramsay swore to 500 or 600 false names on the registry list."

A dignified smile swept over the faces of the Senators at the mention of "Mike" O'Meara. That person was summoned some weeks ago to give testimony in the Stuhr and McDonald case. He is the ring's mathematician, and he knows all about corruption. Just before the day set for his appearance at Trenton one of the Assembly pages testified that O'Meara burned the wheel in the Kensington Hall at the ring headquarters at Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street. He (the page) testified to having stuck the pegs in the game. This testimony frightened O'Meara and he failed to appear before the Assembly, whereupon that body determined to arrest him for contempt. When Davis offered to make him a witness on the ring's behalf the members of the Senate committee exchanged significant glances. Davis continued:

"I saw fifty or sixty of these affidavits myself."

"Why didn't you report them?" asked Mr. Corbin.

"I did," was the reply. "I reported them to Tom Trotter and Harry Speer, judges of election."

"So you think Gen. Ramsay was attempting to enter some names falsely?" asked Mr. Corbin. "Now, Mr. Davis, if you suspected Ramsay guilty of such work, why did you put him on your Grand Jury and select him as foreman?"

This was a home thrust at the ring chieftain. For the first time during the examination he was unable to find a reply.

"Well," he said, finally, "I think he knew about them frauds, but then it's different on a Grand Jury. Now, I think he's as honorable as any body else when he's on a Grand Jury."

The Senate committee heaved a sigh of relief at Davis's estimate of the moral calibre of his Grand Jurymen. While they sighed, Davis continued: "Fowler told me that Jim Young of the Republican State Committee had given him $50 to allow Republican repeaters to vote. Fowler divided the $50 with Jordan. Tierney told me that he had been offered $200 for the same thing. Tom Reynolds told me that the Republicans had offered him $500 to carry his precinct, the Ninth of the First District."

"Did you observe how that precinct went last Fall?" asked Mr. Corbin. "Did you notice that the election officers gave Grubb 8 votes and Abbett 503?"

"I don't know nothin' about that," replied Davis, sullenly.

"Isn't ten votes about the usual number allowed the Republican candidate in that precinct? Don't they usually count fifty Democratic votes for every Republican vote?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "and sometimes seventy or eighty."

"They count just about what they please?" said Mr. Corbin.

"Naw," said Davis, with rising indignation, "they counts what they get."

Davis was then allowed to leave the stand, and the examination of eighty-three witnesses occupied the remainder of the day's session. Each one of the witnesses testified to one or more fraudulent votes, and at adjournment 149 of these had been checked against the ring's majority. The district is still under examination, and it is noted by Mr. Corbin and his assistants that many of the votes fraudulently cast at the Fall election were also cast in the same precincts at the recent Mayoralty election. The records in these instances will be used in making the official recount of Tuesday's vote. While the most palpable evidences of rascality are to be seen in the returns from every precinct of this district it is believed that the examination of the Second District will show even greater frauds. It is certain that the total vote as finally revised by the Senate committee will show enough fraud to wipe out at least a third of the total ring vote. This done, the election of Mr. Stuhr and of Mr. Perkins will be clearly established.

All sorts and conditions of witnesses found their way to the stand yesterday. Grove, Montgomery, Mercer, Huben, Barrow, Morgan, Henderson, and First-streets were represented by dozens of householders, who denied the existence of the bogus voters registered as living at their houses. Mrs. Mary Keen of 77 Railroad-avenue swore that her husband is an election judge. Three men are on the poll-books from her house, but she had never heard of them. Mrs. Mary Wagner knew nothing about the two men polled from her house. Mr. Corbin said they had each voted twice. Thomas Gallagher's home, at 147 Morgan-street, was a fruitful source of fraud. His brother James, who died and was buried years ago, appears to have voted. William, another brother, is on the registry three times and on the poll books three times. Four imaginary men and one more dead man are also checked as voting from this house. John S. Johnson, one of the Senate Committee employes, testified that certain vacant lots, railroad yards, stables, lumber yards, and graveyards were among the bogus residences given on the books.

An interesting witness was old Mrs. McGargle, who must feel termed a ring partisan. There were six men who voted from Mrs. McGargle's house, and she tried to recognize each of their names as Mr. Corbin mentioned them. She said she had three rooms, one of which was a kitchen and another a boudoir occupied by herself and husband.

"That leaves one room," said Mr. Corbin. "Now, where did those six men sleep?"

"In their beds, av coorse," retorted Mrs. McGargle.

"I mean, what room did they sleep in?" asked Corbin.

"In the bedroom. Are yez deef?" snapped the witness.

The foot of Second-street, where the Pennsylvania Railroad's switches and docks are situated, appeared to be the home of a dozen voters. The examination of this neighborhood will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE FRAUDS OF TUESDAY.

The plan for a recount of Tuesday's vote in Jersey City seems to be gaining friends as the nature and extent of the frauds are made known. It is the people's fight as well as Mr. Perkins's, and the various meetings held and contemplated for the purpose of pushing the matter indicate that it will soon assume large proportions. The Hudson County Ballot Reform Association has taken the initiative by calling a mass meeting and by formally urging Mr. Perkins to demand a recount. The meeting will be held at the Tabernacle in Jersey City next Wednesday evening.

No legal steps can be taken until the Board of Canvassers makes its official report, which will probably be done to-morrow. In the meantime subscriptions are being received to carry on the somewhat difficult task of canvassing every house in the First and Second Districts, where the most glaring frauds occurred.

John Schultze, the Republican inspector in the Sixth Precinct of the Second District, told yesterday of the way in which he was prevented from holding his place on the board. Schultze owns a barber's shop. Early in the day a man came into the room where the board was sitting and said that Schultze's journeyman barber had stolen all the paraphernalia of the shop, together with the cash drawer, and that he had fled to New-York. Schultze, much astonished, left the room and ran for his shop. The truth dawned on him when he found everything in good order, with the journeyman barber peacefully at work. Schultze then returned to the polling place, but the judge told him that he could not serve, since he had abandoned his post. He also discovered that they had elected a Democrat in his place. This precinct returned 100 more votes for the ring candidate than it did last Fall.

HARASSED BY CREDITORS.

THE RECENT DOINGS OF EX-GOV. ALONZO B. CORNELL.

The mystery concerning the whereabouts of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell was to a certain extent cleared up yesterday. That Mr. Cornell's absence from his office and his refusal to see any one at his home is due to the fact that he has been harassed by creditors there seems to be little doubt. In fact, it is admitted by his friends.

According to Charles Ezra Cornell, one of Mr. Cornell's sons, his father is not only not under restraint, but he has been down town several days this week attending to his private business. He has not been at his office in the Tower Building at 53 Broadway because he did not care to be annoyed by importunate callers.

It seems, according to Mr. Cornell's friends, that since his encounter with Mr. Gould in making up a Western Union pool he has been either investing in or promoting various enterprises which have either not paid or have been absolute failures. The most recent of these was the American Meat Company, of which Stephen W. Dorsey was a moving spirit, and which had offices at 45 Broadway, and the American Tin Mining Company, which had offices opposite those occupied by Mr. Cornell. The first of these companies dissolved and the second was not profitable.

Mr. Cornell finally ran behind in his rent for a suite of offices which he occupied on the eighth floor of the Tower Building and Mr. Cook, the agent of the owner of the building, sought to secure payment. Mr. Cornell wrote to him several times telling him that he was short of money but declaring that he was willing to do everything in his power to accommodate him. Finally Mr. Cornell gave up several of the most desirable rooms and confined himself to the two rooms opening on an interior corridor. Mr. Cook, upon making inquiries, deemed it advisable to sue his tenant upon a note for $270 which he had drawn in favor of J. N. Stearns, the owner of the building, and which had gone to protest, "in order," as Mr. Cook explained yesterday, "to protect my principal from any loss. Gov. Cornell did not defend the suit and allowed us to get judgment against him. In fact, he acted in an exceedingly honorable manner throughout the whole transactions. This judgment, we filed, may very likely have led to other judgments being taken and subsequent publicity."

About three weeks ago Mr. Cornell went to Western Ohio to transact some business which he had with a small railway there, and when he left the city he gave his friends to understand that upon his return he would be freed from all the annoyances which he had recently undergone. He returned a little less than a fortnight ago, it is said, without having accomplished the object of his trip. So far as could be ascertained yesterday the debts, which are at present so annoying to Mr. Cornell, do not amount to more than about $12,000.

A judgment for $711 02 was filed with the County Clerk yesterday by the National Broadway Bank against Mr. Cornell.

LAST NIGHTS AT DALY'S.

THE AMERICAN TOUR AND LONDON SEASON OF THE COMPANY.

With the three performances of "Seven-Twenty-Eight" to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening the season at Daly's Theatre will close, this excellent stock company following its usual custom of being the first of the regular theatres to end its season. The revival of "Seven-Twenty-Eight" will be a fitting termination to the season. This comedy, during its first long run, proved a favorite with the Daly audiences, and on its subsequent presentations it was always received with marked appreciation. Miss Rehan will be seen again in her original character of Flos, the long-sought-for model of Academy portraits. Mr. Drew will again be the dashing and pertinacious Courtney Corliss, and Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert will once more create amusement by the laughable experiences in domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Borgios. The wisdom of Mr. Daly's selection of this comedy for his closing performances is shown by the fact that almost all the seats have already been sold for each presentation.

The eleventh road tour of Mr. Daly's company will begin at the National Theatre, Washington, next Monday evening. A nightly change of programme will be made during the week. It will be the first time Mr. Daly's players have appeared at the capital, but as Committees of Congress "The Railroad of Love," "The Unknown," "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Seven-Twenty-Eight," "Miss Hoyden's Husband," and "Haroun Al Raschid" are to be given, the citizens of Washington will be afforded a fine opportunity to judge of the versatility of the individual members of the organization. The company will play at the Chestnut-Street Opera House, Philadelphia, from April 21 to May 3; at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, May 5 to 17, and at the Hollis-Street Theatre, Boston, May 19 to 30.

On May 31 the Daly comedians will sail for England in the Aurania. Their Lyceum Theatre engagement opens on June 10. During Mr. Daly's leasehold of Henry Irving's house, which will continue for a period of ten weeks, the London playgoers will have a chance to see the company in "A Night Off," "Nancy and Co.," "Dollars and Sense," "Taming the Shrew," "The Country Girl," "The Great Unknown," and "As You Like It." At the conclusion of his London season Mr. Daly will immediately bring his company back to the home theatre.

EBERT HARDING'S SUICIDE.

Ebert Harding, a well-to-do bachelor, who lived at 287 South Fifth-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide some time between 11 o'clock Wednesday night and 8 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting himself in the left breast. No one in the house heard the report of the revolver, but when a servant knocked on Mr. Harding's door at breakfast time she could get no response. Richard Harding, a brother, and agent of the Citizens' Insurance Company, was sent for. He broke open the door and found his brother lying in a corner, clad in his night clothes and dead. Beside him was a revolver.

Ebert Harding was forty-two years old and for a long time was a clerk in H. B. Claflin & Co's. store. He inherited considerable property about six years ago and since then has lived at his leisure. On Wednesday evening he went to visit a widow to whom he had been paying attentions. He complained of feeling ill while there and he and the lady remained away from a theatre on that account. About 11 o'clock he went home.

Richard Harding says he thinks his brother was suffering from temporary insanity.

AN INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

Judge Martin, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday dismissed the indictment against Edward Mollenhauer, the musician, who was charged by Mrs. Lydia Mason of 101 Fifth-avenue with taking her portrait of Albert Dürer, painted by himself, and valued at over $2,000. In April, 1886, Mrs. Mason moved from 113 East Nineteenth-street and went to Europe, having sold some furniture and pictures to Mr. Mollenhauer, who took the house. She missed her painting, and on her return to this country found it in Lantzler's Art Gallery. Mollenhauer said the painting was sold by Mrs. Mason to him among other pictures, and it was a long time after that he was told it was a valuable picture and had sent it to Lantzler to find out if such was the case.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome, in moving for the dismissal of the complaint yesterday, said the people could not prove any intent at larceny and called attention to the good character of the defendant.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE POLITICS.

The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting in May will vote for officers for the ensuing year. Some opposition to the re-election of President Charles S. Smith has developed, and it is reported that Alexander E. Orr can have the Presidency if he desires it. A number of gentlemen, the understanding is, say that Mr. Smith has indicated too strong a tendency toward the introduction of politics into the Chamber's debates, and his action in ignoring the demand for an investigation into the manner of conducting the Sailors' Snug Harbor has also been criticised. It is likely, therefore, that the gentlemen who compose the Chamber will have a chance to indulge in a little electioneering between now and the first Thursday in May.

STILL DEEP IN THE BOOKS

NO STATEMENT YET ON THE SISTARS' FAILURE.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH—STEPHEN K. STANTON TO BE EXAMINED.

Bookkeepers under the direction of Assignee Henry J. Davison, Jr., were busy yesterday going over the books of the firm of George K. Sistare's Sons. The task is a very great one, but the assignee promises a statement concerning the assets and liabilities of the concern to-morrow. The chief difficulty seems to lie in straightening out the books of the Philadelphia branch. The suspicion that Partner Hilzer was in the habit of carrying accounts upon his books in the names of his intimates seems to be particularly well founded. One or two of these friends of his have been communicated with and they deny that they had any business dealings with the firm.

But this Philadelphia tangle seems to have extended to a certain extent to the transactions of the main house. When the firm failed it made Mr. Feldmier of 43 Exchange-place one of the two preferred creditors to the extent of $7,400. Of this, $2,000 was cash, deposited with the firm. The balance was fifty shares of Manhattan Elevated Railway stock. Mr. Feldmier, immediately upon the failure of the firm, began to show a disposition to criticise the action of the firm concerning this last item. He informed his friends very generally that he had called on the firm repeatedly, and had requested the return of the securities, but that either one member or the other had put him off with all sorts of excuses, one being that the firm would make a statement concerning Mr. Feldmier's transactions with it, and then would turn the securities over to him. He was repeatedly assured, he told his friends, that these securities were all right. When the failure came he was made aware that these securities had been rehypothecated.

This story made something of a sensation on the Street. A TIMES reporter, when he spoke to Mr. Feldmier about the subject later in the day, was informed by the latter that he did not care to talk about it. "A private settlement has been made," he explained, "so you see I've got nothing to say." When Mr. Davison was spoken to about the matter he disclaimed any knowledge of it.

Mr. Davison said that the accounts of the firm, which had been already gone over, showed that the railway companies for which the house acted as financial agents were not creditors of the firm. "On the contrary," he added, "there is everything to prove that the companies are indebted to a considerable amount to the firm." So far as the banks which held the collateral of the firm were concerned Mr. Davison said there was no reason to believe that they would be in any sense affected.

As there had been statements made very freely upon the Street for the last two days that instead of the members of the firm assisting the assignee to straighten out the affairs they were neglecting the matter, he had caused a circular to be distributed. It announced that W. H. M. Sistare and Harold Clemens had placed at the disposal of the assignee their time and best efforts so that the largest amount possible may be realized from their estate for distribution among those to whom they are liable. It was very generally said yesterday that there was reason to believe the firm was making extraordinary efforts to reimburse the banks which hold collateral upon the notes of the firm, the security for which now held by the latter would be returned and be at the immediate disposition of the assignee.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an application for an examination of Stephen K. Stanton of 330 East Seventeenth-street, Stanton Stanton Sistare, an uncle against W. H. M. Sistare, George K. Sistare, and Alexander M. Stanton on a twenty-five-thousand-dollar note, which was executed Sept. 28, 1886, by Alexander M. Stanton, brother of the plaintiff, then representing the firm of Sistare in Detroit. He signed the note "George K. Sistare's Sons."

At the time the note was signed Stephen K. Stanton was Chief of Police in Detroit. The Sistares say that Stanton well knew that his brother had no right to sign the firm name, that he had no right to borrow or issue notes in the name of the firm, that his authority was simply to negotiate for the purchase and sale of stocks, and that at the time the note was delivered Stanton knew that his brother was a defaulter in a large amount.

The Sistares further allege that Stephen K. Stanton never had $25,000 to lend, and that he received as collateral for the note stock of the Detroit Steel Company of the value of $25,000, which stood in the name of H. S. Newberry of Detroit and had been deposited with the firm for safe keeping. In the examination, which will be held on the 15th, Mr. Stanton will be called upon to explain what knowledge he had of his brother's gambling, and whether he did not know that the money secured on the note in question was not loaned to pay his brother's gambling debts. He will, furthermore, be asked whether by his power as Chief of Police he did not allow his brother to get to Canada, and whether while his brother was in exile he did not have frequent business transactions with him.

PELL'S BONDSMEN RETIRE.

THE CHECK "KITER" IS SENT BACK TO LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

The examination of George H. Pell before United States Commissioner Shields was yesterday adjourned for one week. During the afternoon Pell, with Mrs. Pell, walked about the corridors of the Federal Building. He was in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Cooper. Late in the afternoon John McDermott, his bondsman, appeared with his lawyer, and the party went before Commissioner Shields, where McDermott retired from the bond.

McDermott would not say why he gave up his responsibility in this matter. Pell, however, authorized the statement that when McDermott went on his bond he was indemnified by certain securities. The person who owned the securities now wanted to use them, and it was impossible for him (Pell) to furnish McDermott other indemnity.

Mrs. Frances Spaulding of Llewellyn Park, N. J., was also on Pell's bond, and she also retired from the responsibility. She is Pell's sister-in-law. Although she has ample property, it is situated in New-Jersey, and as a bondsman in this case she was not especially valuable.

Pell said he thought he could get some one to go on his bond by this morning. He was recommitted to Ludlow-Street Jail by Commissioner Shields and taken there by Deputy Cooper.

RESCUED FROM A BURNING HOUSE.

Mrs. W. L. B. Steers, the wife of ex-Excise Commissioner Steers, went to a closet in her house at Greene and Grand avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and while there dropped a lighted candle into a basket of clothes. In an instant the place was ablaze. An alarm was sent out and the fire was soon extinguished.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the flames broke out again in the bathroom just over the closet and before the engines could reach the scene, the interior of the building was almost gutted. Mrs. Steers was found hanging to a window sill on the third floor. Some men put a ladder up and carried her down. She was burned slightly on the arm. Mrs. Emily Smithson, an old lady of seventy-five, was taken from the dining room in an unconscious condition. The other inmates were three children of Mrs. Steers and three young ladies who boarded in the place.

The building was a four-story brownstone structure, and was owned by William Leary. The damage to it is estimated at $5,000. Mrs. Steers and her boarders lost about $1,000 worth of furniture.

MR. CROKER'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

The last letter received from Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, now in search of health at Wiesbaden, brings encouraging news to his friends. In it Mr. Croker says that during the two weeks preceding the writing of the letter his health has been steadily improving. The gentleman who received this letter said that Mr. Croker would be back shortly.

"What do you mean by shortly?" he was asked.

"Oh, about September next," was the reply.

One Reason

Why nearly everybody should take a good medicine in the Spring is because at this season the system is especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the Winter various impurities accumulate in the blood, the effect of which is most felt when Spring comes on, in general weakness and languor. The system craves assistance to maintain the health tone and expel impurities, which Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives. Try it.

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100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

MRS. ELLA S. WARD'S DEATH.

FACTS ABOUT THE GRANT & WARD FAILURE RECALLED.

Mrs. Ella S. Ward, wife of Ferdinand Ward, who died at Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, was, previous to May, 1884, well known in Brooklyn society. She was a daughter of Sidney Green, a retired capitalist, who had a residence in Monroe-place, in the centre of the fashionable residence district on the Heights.

She was married to Ward in 1872, when only about eighteen years of age, and lived at 81 Pierrepont-street, with a beautiful Summer home, called Rose Mount, at Stamford, Conn., until the disastrous failure of Grant & Ward on May 6, 1884. Fabulous stories of the sumptuous character of the furnishing of the Pierrepont-street house had gained circulation before the great collapse, which opened its doors to Deputy Sheriffs, custodians, detectives, and other court officials, and then it was found that the stories were not exaggerated. The house was filled with artistic furniture, costly paintings, bric-à-brac, tapestries, and all that the most luxurious taste could suggest. The day after the failure Ward took home with him in the evening W. S. Warner, a man with whom his transactions within the preceding two years, through Grant & Ward, had aggregated over $30,000,000, and that night transferred to Warner the Pierrepont-street residence, Mrs. Ward executing at the same time a bill of sale to Warner of the contents, which were valued at $170,000.

There were also transferred to Warner all the interest that Ward had in the Booth's Theatre property, a block of houses in McDonough-street, Brooklyn; five houses in Madison-avenue, and the Rose Mount estate at Stamford. There was strong suspicion at the time of the failure that Warner's relations with Ward were more intimate than those of a merely business friend, and that these transfers were made with intent to conceal and withhold the property from the creditors of Grant & Ward, for Ward's benefit. A suit was brought against Warner to compel a restitution of the property, but it was not successful.

After the failure Mrs. Ward returned to her father's home for a time, and shortly after removed to Stamford, where she continued to live until her death. On Nov. 1, 1884, Ferdinand Ward was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. Mrs. Ward leaves a son seventeen years of age. The funeral will take place at 10:15 o'clock today in Stamford.

SING SING, N. Y., April 10.—Ferdinand Ward was deeply grieved this morning when, at about 8 o'clock, he received a telegram informing him of the death of his wife, at Stamford, Conn. He had received three before telling him of her serious illness. He received a letter from her last Monday, in which she said she was coming to visit him. Her last visit here was about two months ago.

His sister from Philadelphia visited him today, and when he asked what would be done with his son his sister said his father would take care of him. The prison authorities granted his request to send a single rose to place in his dead wife's hand at the funeral to-morrow. A beautiful rose was picked in the Warden's conservatory and given to his sister, who said she would carry out his instructions. Ward has two years and three months more to serve.

CONTRACTOR DEAN'S PLEA.

GILROY'S POSITION IN REJECTING LOWEST BIDS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

William K. Dean of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, the contractor who is accused by Commissioner Gilroy of putting in "an unbalanced bid" on the sewer for the west side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, in which he made the price of 2,500 feet of timber $500 per thousand, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon that the Court of Appeals has several times decided that there is no such thing as an unbalanced bid; that a contractor has a right to make his money on any specification he may select. He denies that he can be barred out on any such claim.

"Two years ago," said Mr. Dean, "I put in a bid for a sewer in Twentieth-street. In that case I made the figure for timbers only $5 per thousand. I was compelled to furnish 150,000 feet more than the specifications called for, at this rate, under the provision which declares that a contractor must personally examine the work to be done before putting in his bid and is thereafter prevented from complaining or bringing an action at law in case the amount of materials or the depth of the excavation is more or less than what is estimated by the Public Works Department. In other words, the quantities in the specifications are only approximations. A bidder is compelled to rely on his own judgment. It is true that there is a provision in these specifications that 130,000 feet of street piling "may be required" to be paid for at half the rate of timbers. But that is contingent and not a part of the contract which binds both sides. I never heard under any other commission of the rejection of the lowest bid for any such reason."

"The trouble is that the system is wrong. If they would advertise for bids for an amount which would certainly cover the whole of any given material needed for a specific work, with the privilege of returning any slight excess, it would be fair to both sides. I have put in more sewers than any other two men in the city, and when the Public Works Department distinctly forces me to follow my own judgment, I claim the right to get the benefit of my lifelong experience."

HARVEY KENNEDY'S ESTATE.

There is likely to be a contest in the courts over the will of the late Harvey Kennedy to settle the question whether the executors of that will are entitled to commissions on the realty held by Mr. Kennedy. No action has been begun yet, but the matter is in the hands of counsel. The Kennedy estate amounts to about $1,000,000. Mr. Kennedy died on Dec. 9, 1889; the will was filed on Dec. 16, and admitted to probate without contest two days later. Under its provisions, be-sides a few minor legacies, Miss Susie Thomas, daughter of a dead brother of the testator, who had dropped the family name, gets $6,000, and the remainder is divided into four equal shares to go to Mrs. Lucinda Stuart, a sister, and Lauren O. Kennedy of West Galway, N. Y.; Morton Kennedy of Johnstown, N. Y., and William L. Kennedy of this city, all brothers. But the will was ten years old at the time of Harvey Kennedy's death, and its terms provide for a trust, with his wife as trustee, to control the realty for the benefit of these same heirs. The latter are inclined to claim that, as Mrs. Kennedy died before her husband, the realty of which she would have been trustee had she outlived him, reverts to them without the payment of executors' commissions. Two of the executors, Palmer A. Charlock of Newark, N. J., and Matthew D. Moore of Fonda, N. Y., have qualified and refuse to acknowledge this claim. One of them, E. M. Kennedy of Johnstown, N. Y., has not yet qualified. There is no question at issue among the heirs and no doubt about the inheritance. A partition sale of a very large amount of real estate, principally in this city, is likely to be the result if a suit is brought.

POKER PARTIES IN A CITY MARKET.

Bryan G. Hughes leases the upper floor of Jefferson Market. He sublets it to various persons. The Market Bureau has been informed that one of the tenants, named Lane, had been in the habit of giving poker parties in one of the rooms. This is not one of the purposes to which the city markets can be devoted, and after making an investigation Controller Myers ordered Hughes to revoke the sub-lease unless he wished to lose his own. Mr. Hughes said that the apartment was being used as a social club room, but the sub-lease was revoked.

E. S. STOKES'S FRIEND WILSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why not have the Fassett committee investigate the manner in which the President of the Board of Health received his appointment from Mayor Grant? That there was a bargain between them and E. S. Stokes of the Hoffman House is certain, as was hinted at by the press at the time. So let THE TIMES start the ball rolling. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 9, 1890.

Precious Stones.

Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Diamonds, Opals, carefully selected stones, unset or in appropriate mountings.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
14 East 23d-st.



Spring Overcoats are on top this week.

There is active demand for the plain blacks, such as our soft-finish, medium-wale worsted; $18, plain lined, or $25, silk lined. Also for the neat mixtures in steel grays, Oxfords, and drabs, of various weaves, that fetch $15 to $25, according to quality and trim.

We have, however, one lot of Spring Overcoats that's a poor seller. It's one of the prettiest Coats in the stock, but just a "leetle tart." Made of a very fine coating, showing an olive diagonal stripe on a light mottled gray ground; silk-lined and expensively made; a "Zebra" for beauty; yet not a very conspicuous garment. Made to sell for $28; but didn't. Reduced to $22; still stubborn as a Zebra. To wear one now requires rather more "blood" than money; $15. A few in each store.

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MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

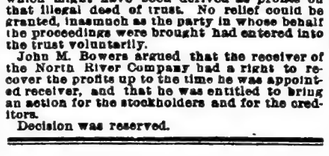
Moonstones, cut in various odd and pretty designs and mounted in Silver, are espécially attractive for Summer Jewelry. We have prepared and offer an entirely new assortment in exclusive patterns.

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In the best manner at the Least Cost

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Not only offer the largest assortment and correct styles for Boys, Girls, and Babies, but being manufacturers with unequalled facilities for the production of Children's wear, are in a position to furnish first-class goods at unusually low prices.

Youths' and Misses' sizes up to 18 years included.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.
AND 51 WEST 22D-ST.

DAVID DOWS'S WILL.

THE WHOLE OF HIS LARGE ESTATE GOES TO HIS WIDOW AND CHILDREN.

The will of David Dows was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office by Deming & Logan. It was executed on Feb. 11, 1888, and Alexander E. Orr, Benjamin Brewster, David Dows, Jr., Richard M. Hoe, and George B. Cooksey are named as executors. Should any one of the executors appointed die or fail to qualify, William A. Nash is appointed executor in his place. Tracy Dows is to become an executor when he reaches the age of twenty-one.

Under Mr. Dows's will the entire estate is to be used for the benefit of his widow, Mrs. Margaret E. Dows, and his seven children.

Mrs. Dows is to have the family residence at Fifth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, and the Summer residence, Charlton Hall, at Flatlington, during her life. A fund of $250,000 is established for the payment of taxes, for making repairs, and for the other expenses connected with keeping up the two places. At the death of Mrs. Dows this property and the fund are to become a part of the general residuary estate. Mrs. Dows is to receive absolutely $450,000 and all the furniture and equipments of both town and country places. These provisions in her behalf are in lieu of dower.

The seven children are David Dows, Jr., Tracy Dows, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. George B. Cooksey, Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Mrs. Christian A. Herter, and Miss Mary Dows. Each receives $400,000. David Dows, Jr., is to take the income of the testator's interest in the warehouse property in Brooklyn known as the Columbia Stores and the Dows Stores during his life, and at his death the principal is to be received by his children.

The remainder of the estate is divided into eighths, and is to be held by the executors for the benefit of Mrs. Dows and the children during their lives, the principal to be divided at the death of the beneficiaries among their children.

THE SUGAR TRUST IN COURT.

Sugar Trust matters occupied the attention of Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Receiver Henry Winthrop Gray of the North River Sugar Refining Company has a suit pending against the trust for an accounting and receivership and for a dissolution of the trust and distribution of its assets. It was argued on a demurrer yesterday, John M. Bowers appearing for the receiver and Elihu Root and John E. Parsons for the trust.

The latter lawyers argued that there was not sufficient ground to constitute a cause of action, and that the North River Company had no legal capacity to sue. If the deed of trust was illegal, as the North River Company claimed, the receiver could not secure to himself any money which might have been derived as profits on that illegal deed of trust. No relief could be granted, inasmuch as the party in whose behalf the proceedings were brought had entered into the trust voluntarily.

John M. Bowers argued that the receiver of the North River Company had a right to recover the profits up to the time he was appointed receiver, and that he was entitled to bring an action for the stockholders and for the creditors.

Decision was reserved.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was strong, but (as usual) dull, till at the very close, when a spirited attack was suddenly made upon Missouri Pacific, knocking its quotation down about a point. Mr. Gould was not dead; this time he had only had a consecutive chill and been run over by a railroad train or two.

The attack on Missouri Pacific was intended less for it than for Union Pacific, but that stock closed as high as it opened. Ex-Gov. Ames of Massachusetts and William L. Scott of Pennsylvania are conspicuous buyers of Union Pacific stock in the open market; the latter is a Director of the Vanderbilt Chicago and Northwestern Company. All the Vanderbilt officers in the Street have been picking up Union Pacific on its recent slumps.

Railroad earnings for the first week of April are now being reported, and, so far, not one road shows a decrease. Many of them show very large increases. The St. Paul Company reports an increase of $35,842, the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City increases $10,200, (66 per cent.,) and the Canadian Pacific $15,000.

The Bank of England reduced its discount rates to 3½ per cent. yesterday, which shows the growing ease in funds upon the other side of the ocean.

Col. John C. Calhoun, just back from a trip through the South, says that there is now more money in the South for investment than ever before since the war. He adds: "In the Southern people cotton is now a surplus product, as they are raising their own supplies at home, and the money received from cotton is going into investments there."

RAYMOND'S

SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR SPRING

HAVE CAUGHT THE FANCY OF THE POPULAR DEMAND FOR HIGH-CLASS GARMENTS AT REASONABLE PRICES, WITH EVERY INDICATION OF WIDER FAVOR THAN EVER.

WE HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE THIS SEASON IN MAKING SELECTIONS OF MATERIALS, AND EXHIBIT OUR LINE WITH POSITIVE ASSURANCE OF GIVING ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE QUALITY IS RECOGNIZED AS THE MOST POTENT FACTOR.

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LESSONS FOR REPUBLICANS

ROCKS THEY MUST AVOID OR MEET DISASTER.

A WARNING FROM NORTH DAKOTA—LETHARGY IN INDIANA—DISREGARD OF POPULAR WILL IN ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—There is a Dakota politician named "Jud" La Moure in town, and he has been talking freely about the political outlook in Dakota, of which he has been a resident for thirty years. He talks about the difficulty encountered by the Republicans in holding the State of North Dakota last Fall on the prohibition question, and then takes a glance toward the future.

"It was only" says he, "by the most solemn promises that we held Dakota in line last Fall. We said that the tariff should be revised in favor of the producers, and sharply revised, too. Now there is trouble brewing. Do they propose putting a tariff on hides? Why, every Dakota man who wears shoe leather will kick. I am a merchant, a farmer, and interested in a national bank. I was Railroad Commissioner in the Territory and have been all over it, and know the temper of the people. Take my section. Pembina County has about 3,500 voters. It is naturally Democratic, but we pulled out 1,000 Republican majority by promising a revision of the tariff.

"The settlers are largely Canadians who were members of the Grip, or anti-Macdonald, party in Canada, and whose sympathies are entirely in favor of free trade across the line. It is proposed to put a tariff on wheat for the benefit of farmers." La Moure almost choked with disgust. "Why, all North Dakota sends over into the Saskatchewan region for seed wheat, because it has so much finer grain. I tell you, unless something is done to lower the tariff, North Dakota goes Democratic at the next election."

***

United States Treasurer Huston is a wit. He has been home to Indiana to help hold the State in the Republican line, and he has returned to tell why he did not do it. He found it impossible to arouse the people from a strange lethargy in which he discovered them. With a perfect appreciation of the force of language, he says that he believes Harrison to be "just as popular to-day as he ever was."

His statement that Indiana "will go for" Harrison in 1892 can only be appreciated by those persons in and out of Indiana who understand the feeling that exists among Republicans in Indiana who sympathize with Mr. Huston. Among other things that he said to an interviewing reporter these three were given:

"Yes, the Democrats appear to have elected more Township Trustees than the Republicans did. It looks that way, and the trouble is that these officers hold for four years and control the machinery of the county elections. The whole thing is just there. The people of Just there did not realize the importance of the election. The defeat, I think, came from the lethargy in our own ranks. That was the reason why I went out there. I did not go with the idea that my own vote would do any good in my own township, where our majority always has a big majority. My object was to show our folks that I attached a sufficient importance to the election to come all the way from Washington and thus to try to rouse in them an interest and an appreciation of the situation. But they did not see as they should.

"I do not think that the result of the election is in any way indicative that President Harrison has lost any of his popularity. I believe that he is just as popular to-day as he ever was. In 1888, when the Lord took charge of the election and I took the Chairmanship of the State Committee, we made a very vigorous campaign on the lines of the Township Trustees, and we elected more of them than we ever did before. In 1888 we held our own and everybody was surprised. We had a wonderful organization, and we began at the bottom. In this last election we have simply lost our foothold, and it will take a game struggle to get it back. But mark my word, young man, Indiana will go Republican in 1892, and she will go for Ben Harrison."

***

In their desire to please the farmers, in the framing of the Tariff bill, Major McKinley and his associates have run up against several snags, and new ones are encountered every day. The latest reached Washington to-day, in the form of a protest received by several members of the Michigan delegation, and they have been trying to find out just what it means.

Section 33 of the new bill reads:

"All laws, or parts of laws, allowing the distillation of fermented liquors except in an authorized distillery, and all laws allowing the use of alcoholic vapor in the manufacture of vinegar are hereby repealed."

Alcoholic vapor is used extensively in the manufacture of vinegar and it is claimed by the vinegar manufacturers that if they are not allowed to use this vapor they will be driven out of business. As there are such factories scattered all over the State, as well as in every other State of the Union, it is a very serious matter.

Representative Burrows of Michigan, a member of the committee, was asked why the change in the law had been made. He said that it was done in the interest of the farmers, so that they would have the right to make their vinegar out of older instead of alcohol. It was simply a protective measure in the interest of the farmers.

Photographers, as well as those who patronize them, should know that it is proposed to make them pay an increased price for albumen paper. The duty on this class of goods is 15 per cent. and it is proposed to advance it to 35 per cent. and it is proposed to advance it to 35 per cent. and it is proposed to advance it to 35 per cent. The statement has been made to certain members of Congress that the increase will take at least $1,000,000 annually from the pockets of photographers throughout the country and increase the surplus in the Treasury by that amount, without benefitting any one, for the Dresden albumen paper, being far superior in its quality to any other make, will be used by photographers generally, despite the increased duty. Photographers will always require the very best materials, as the quality of their work depends upon the articles they employ. The people who are interested in retaining the present duty say that if American albumen paper cannot produce a satisfactory article with 15 per cent. protection they cannot do so with 35 per cent., and experience has shown that the best paper comes from abroad.

***

The House took up to-day the contested election case of Waddill against Wise, and, when it is completed, there will be one Democrat more put out and another Republican added to the membership. George D. Wise has for several terms represented the Third District of Virginia. In the last general election he was opposed by Edmund Waddill, Jr., Republican. Wise was given the certificate of election upon the showing that he had received 261 more votes than were given for Waddill.

The Republican report on the case is based up to this point with that of the Democrats. The Republicans, however, assert and endeavor to establish by a great deal of testimony that, on the election day, the Democratic election officers so arranged the returns that after all the white electors in the negro wards in Richmond had voted, there were three or four hundred negroes in line and ready to cast their votes for Waddill. With such particularity it is set forth that the negroes who claim to have been deprived of their right of suffrage were compelled to answer unnecessary and frivolous questions; that time was thus wasted and that Wise was thus elected.

The United States Commissioner collected the votes of a large number of the negroes, who say that when they were ready to vote when the polls were closed, and these ballots, brought into the committee room, were taken as proof of the intent of the voters. The committee held that "from the time the voter reaches the voting place and takes his position in line to secure his orderly turn in voting the elector has commenced the act of voting." The detention caused by challenging is taken into consideration in behalf of the contestant.

The minority denies the charge of the majority, that there was a Democratic conspiracy to prevent the casting of legal votes, and it finds some explanations, in part furnished by Republican officers of the election, to sustain a theory of delay different from that made out by the majority. It attempts to prove that there were a number of instances of duplicate registration by the negroes, and that it was necessary to exercise the utmost care to prevent the voting of persons improperly registered, or who had forfeited their right to vote by committing offenses of which a record appeared in the city police courts. It is also pretty clearly made out that not a little of the delay was attributable to the incompetency of the Republican election officers, and to the over-zealous interference of the chief supervisor of the election.

The minority takes direct issue with the majority as to the counting of votes not received, and holds that the only way by which the will of the voters of any precinct or place can be ascertained is by a count of the votes actually cast. To count the people as voting who would have voted if they had had opportunity would be to open the door to fraud and confusion.

Upon this presentation of the case by the two sides Mr. Bynum is arguing. The Democrats know that it will not make one vote difference to argue on their side. Votes are seldom changed by arguments in election cases. When the House divides on this case Mr. Wise's only opponent will be in the Third District of Virginia, from which, if he desires, he can now easily be elected to the Fifty-second Congress.

***

The Republican Senators came very near reaching a vote upon the Montana Senatorial election case to-day, but they fell just a moment short, and Messrs. Sanders and Power will have to wait until next week before they can take the seats which should be occupied by Messrs. Clark and Martinais.

Mr. Hoar called up the Montana case the moment "morning business" was reached. This happened within a half hour after the Senate met, and the Democratic Senators were not prepared. President Pro Tem. Ingalls was prompt in putting the question on the first resolution, reported by Mr. Hoar, that Mr. Clark was not entitled to a seat as a Senator from Montana. The Democrats present called for a yea and nay vote, and the call of the roll began with Mr. Aldrich's name. The Rhode Island Senator was not in his seat to respond, and in the pause that followed the call of his name Mr. Gorman jumped up and asked Mr. Hoar to wait a moment for Mr. Gray, who was somewhere in the building, and for whom a half dozen pages were searching.

Then Mr. Evarts announced his readiness to make a speech upon the case, and after a little sparring he began, and the Democrats felt relieved. It was not a part of their programme to have a vote before next week. Mr. Evarts's speech was long, and is supposed to have been an able argument. He could not be heard long enough at a time to be understood in the galleries, and the official stenographer, who moved to a seat very near him, had hard work to take down his words. It is creditable to Mr. Evarts to suppose that he had no heart in the steal of two Senators from Montana which his party called upon him to uphold and defend, but to some of his hearers his speech was an indication that his ability to make a vigorous argument is waning.

Mr. Gray corrected numerous errors which he detected in Mr. Evarts's remarks, and then Mr. George delivered a long and very earnest protest against the seating of Power and Sanders. Mr. George confessed that, if he could have his way, he would seat neither of the contestants, but would send the matter back to the people of Montana for their verdict. He was aware, however, that this could not now be done, and he proposed to vote for seating Clark and Maginnis, because they represented the honest vote of Montana. Mr. George's remarks closed the debate for to-day, and Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on the Montana case Monday, no matter how long it took to reach that point. To-morrow will be given up to bills upon the calendar, so that the Montana matter will not come up again this week.

***

Just before the Senate adjourned this afternoon Senator Hawley reported the World's Fair bill, with the amendments agreed upon by the committee. These provide that the commission "shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual, bona fide, and valid subscription to its capital stock which shall secure the payment of at least $5,000,000"; that a naval review shall be held in New-York Harbor in April, 1893, and that authority be given the President to make arrangements for the unveiling of a statue of Columbus at Washington after the naval review and not less than five days before the opening of the exposition.

***

Messrs. Dornan, Crow, Pollock, Bromley, and Mason, carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia, representing a producing capacity of 4,000 carpet looms, had a hearing before the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee to-day in reference to the proposed increase of the duty on carpet wools. They opposed the proposition, and declared that the increase would make the raw material for ingrain carpet cost more than the carpets now sold for, finished, in the open market.

Chairman Dingley has appointed the special committee ordered by the Republican caucus last night to prepare a silver bill for the consideration of the caucus next Monday night. The members are the eight Republican members of the Coinage Committee, namely: Chairman Conger, Iowa; Wickham, Ohio; Walker, Massachusetts; Carter, Montana; Comstock, Minnesota; Bartine, Nevada; Knapp, New-York; Taylor, Illinois, and the following additional members: McKinley, Ohio; Cannon, Illinois; Bayne, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Perkins, Kansas; Henderson, Iowa, and McComas, Maryland. The committee held its first meeting this afternoon and was in secret session for several hours.

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The President to-day approved the act making an appropriation to supply the deficiency occasioned by the defalcation in the office of the late Sergeant at Arms.

***

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—J. C. Riggs, Nelsonville, Putnam County; J. Church, North Galway, Saratoga County; J. F. Lewis, Oran, Onondaga County; J. R. Mitchell, South Erin, Chemung County; B. P. Cornell, Vendo, Cayuga County.

Maryland.—G. F. Keller, Ijamsville; Mrs. B. M. Record, Reckord.

Virginia.—R. B. Harwell, Belleville; J. W. Sprinkle, Dulinsville; L. J. Sively, Mill Gap.

New-Jersey.—W. Helm, Springtown.

Connecticut.—J. M. Cunningham, Mechanicsville.

Massachusetts.—J. J. Kiernan, Collinsville.

DEFENDING SNAITH'S CLAIM.

CONTRACTORS TESTIFY THAT HE USED THE BEST MATERIALS.

ALBANY, April 11.—Some of the investments made in the name of Mrs. Augusta Andrews, wife of the former Superintendent of Public Buildings, were disclosed in the hearing on the Snaith case before the State Board of Claims today. Mayor Maher, who is President of the Albany Electric Illuminating Company, testified that fifty shares of the stock of that company were bought in Mrs. Andrews's name in 1888 and twenty-nine shares in June of last year. The price paid was $100 a share. Eugene D. Wood took the last block of stock and delivered it to Mrs. Andrews.

President Anthony N. Brady of the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, who was one of Snaith's bondsmen, testified to the purchase by Mrs. Andrews of 100 shares of gas stock, the value being $10,000.

The State, as defendant, rested, and Contractor James Hughes of Syracuse was called as a witness for Snaith. He had done work for Snaith, and he remembered distinctly that the specifications for work on the Assembly Chamber ceiling permitted the use of papier-maché if desired. Snaith had told him that a papier-maché ceiling would cost $2,000 more than wood. President A. F. La Rose of the La Rose Manufacturing Company of Albany and his foreman, Francis Rogers, testified that the mahogany furnished by their company for partitions in the Assembly Chamber was of the best quality, and Frank Engel, a wood finisher, confirmed this statement. Thomas Wilson, a lumber dealer, refused to state the price paid him for six mahogany logs of quartered oak furnished Snaith, and the board upheld him. The board adjourned to May 20.

FRITZ DID NOT APPEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—There was no performance to-night at the Chestnut-Street Opera House, where J. K. Emmet has been playing Fritz during the week. A large audience had assembled, the members of the company, except Emmet, were all ready to go on the stage, and the big dog had been released from his kennel basket, but still Emmet did not arrive. The orchestra played until the audience began to get impatient, and then Manager Zimmerman stepped before the curtain and told the people that Emmet had not arrived and that their money would be refunded at the box office.

Mr. Zimmerman said that so far as he could learn Emmet had gone to New-York in the morning, and had not been seen since. Announcements have been sent out that there will be no performance in the house to-morrow afternoon or evening. Emmet's condition was such Monday night that he could hardly get through his part, and he played badly every night.

UNABLE TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

SING SING, April 11.—Convict Ferdinand Ward will not be permitted to go to Stamford in the charge of a keeper and look upon the face of his dead wife before she is buried. Ward manifests an apparently sincere bereavement. To-day he sent for Warden Brush and asked if it was not possible for him to get permission to go to the funeral. Ward's good behavior has made him a favorite with the Warden, but the official was forced to tell him that what he asked was impossible under the prison rules.

Ward's sister called to see him to-day. He asked her to take a beautiful rose, which Warden Brush had given him from his conservatory, and place it in the hand of his dead wife. This will be done. The stories that Mrs. Ward had become indifferent to her husband since his incarceration are denied.

REVIEWED BY THE DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A review of the District of Columbia National Guard and the troops of the several branches of the regular army stationed at Washington was to-day given in honor of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference. The President, several members of the Cabinet, Gen. Schofield and other officers of the regular army occupied the reviewing stand. There were about 2,000 men in line.

VERY JEALOUS OF STANLEY

GREAT SCHEMES OF CONQUEST IMPUTED TO HIM.

A GERMAN STORY OF THE TEMPTING OFFERS THE EXPLORER PLACED BEFORE EMIN PASHA.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Times's* correspondent at Berlin says he notes a growing anti-Stanley feeling there.

Herr Reichard, while lecturing recently, declared that Stanley, while on his search for Livingstone, learned from Arabs at Zanzibar Livingstone's location, but concealed his discovery in order to enhance his feat. The lecturer further declared that Stanley, by threats, had induced Emin to leave Wadelai because he himself had failed in commercial land grabbing and speculation, utterly unredeemed by a humane purpose or a feeling for Emin.

The lecturer read a letter from Count Stellaire, whose son, the Zanzibar agent of the German East Africa Company, informed him that Stanley's proposition to Emin was to collect forces and go and establish himself and found stations in Kavirondo, while Stanley would bring two steamers from Mombasa and join him in an expedition to conquer Uganda and Unyoro, and create there provinces of an equatorial dominion, of which Emin, with a princely salary, should be ruler, in the service of the British East Africa Company. Railways would be built from the coast through the dominion, connecting with the sources of the Nile.

This scheme, the writer said, would prove the grave of all the commercial hopes of the Germans.

ROME, April 11.—Henry M. Stanley arrived here to-day. He was greeted with cheers and vivas by a great crowd of people. Signor Vitelleschi, President of the Italian Geographical Society, welcomed him to the city and presented him with a gold medal.

RIVALRIES IN AFRICA.

LONDON, April 11.—Despite the fact that the Delagoa Bay Railway was seized by the Portuguese Government on the ground that the terms of the concession calling for its construction to the Transvaal frontier had not been complied with, Portugal then holding that the frontier line was four miles beyond the end of the railway, and was fixed and known, that Government is about to send a commission, headed by Col. Machado, to meet delegates from the Transvaal Republic for the purpose of fixing the boundary between the Portuguese possession and the Transvaal.

PARIS, April 11.—The blockade established by France to prevent the landing of arms for use by the Dahomians will be extended to include certain other portions of the slave coast than those now blockaded.

BERLIN, April 11.—The *Vossische Zeitung* infers from the statement that Tippoo Tib has obtained permission from the Congo State to go to Zanzibar, that Major Wissmann will engage him to accompany Emin.

ZANZIBAR, April 11.—Mr. Johnston, the British Consul, has returned to Mozambique. He complains of the boycott of the dealers against the British war ships.

A corps of volunteers has been raised at Quillimane for service in the Shire district.

THE RIOTS IN VALENCIA.

VALENCIA, April 11.—After midnight the persons who took part in the anti-Carlist demonstration dispersed and the city was quiet. Most of the troops have returned to their barracks, but pickets patrol the streets. Military guards have been stationed at the Carlist clubhouse and the Jesuit churches and colleges, all of which buildings were seriously damaged by the rioters.

The city has been quiet to-day.

The Marquis Cerralbo and family departed this evening escorted by guards.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 11.—The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Carnarvon District, caused by the death of Mr. Edmund Swetenham, Conservative, took place yesterday and resulted in the return of Mr. Lloyd George, Liberal, who received 1,964 votes. His opponent, Mr. Ellis Nanney, Conservative, received 1,849 votes. This is the last election Mr. Swetenham received 1,820 votes, and Mr. Jones-Parry, Home Ruler, 1,684.

The mansion of Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, his country seat in Buckinghamshire, has been partly destroyed by fire. Among the property burned were a picture by Gainsborough valued at $10,000 and a large quantity of valuable tapestry.

Psotta, the carsman, has entered for the diamond scull contest at Henley.

The Bucharest *Telegraphi* says that several persons implicated in the Panitza conspiracy in Bulgaria have confessed that Stoinoff was poisoned in Paris by Russian agents.

WIESBADEN, April 11.—Emperor William today visited the Empress of Austria at the Villa Langenbeck. He was attired in the uniform of a Colonel of Hungarian hussars. This evening the Emperor dined with the Austrian Empress, Archduchess Valerie, and Archduke Francis Salvator. After the dinner the Emperor called out the troops of the garrison for a sham fight.

BERLIN, April 11.—The *Berliner Nachrichten*, putting aside all speculation as to a responsible imperial Ministry, says it believes the question is discussed in the sense that the responsibility and independence of the Ministers without prejudicing the position of the Bundesrath.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The Russian Government has granted the Danube Steamship Company a subsidy of 2,700,000 rubles to increase its flotilla on the condition that all of the company's vessels be henceforth considered in the active service of the Russian Navy.

BERNE, April 11.—Owing to the recent emeziement of 1,000,000f. by the State Treasurer of the Canton of Ticino the Liberals propose to impeach the Cantonal Government.

CANADA'S SCHOOL QUESTION.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC DENOUNCES THE SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

MONTREAL, April 11.—Excitement runs high in the Province of Ontario over the Roman Catholic separate school question. The present Ontario Government has a bill before the Legislature to provide for separate schools, and one of the most forcible advocates of the system is Bishop Cleary of Kingston.

A dispatch from Kingston to-day says: "The private and confidential circular of Bishop Cleary refusing Christian burial and absolution to those who refused to support separate schools, and a letter from Mr. M. J. Maloney of Chicago denouncing separate schools, have made their appearance at the same time in a local paper.

"Mr. Maloney is a son of Mr. J. J. Maloney of this city, and both in Chicago and in Montreal studied for priest's orders, but finally abandoned the calling for that of law. In his letter he opens by advocating national schools and denouncing separate schools as promoting bigotry. He says they are not progressive, retard the advancement of Roman Catholic youth, burden the Roman Catholic ratepayers to no advantage, and are baseless to religion.

"As to their lacking progression, he says the following is the reason:

"The Catholic ratepayers cannot afford first-class teachers in their schools, and they cannot hire teachers with first or second class certificates. This the lamented Father Stafford admitted with pride and regret. The Kingston Separate School Board cannot hire any such people to teach their schools. The consequence is that teachers are religious people, unacquainted with the condition of things prevailing in the world. Their mind is bent on religious ideas and the best methods of attaining religious perfection. I do not wish to reflect on or derogate from the teaching of those conducting the separate schools of Kingston, but I claim, and justly, too, that the world of to-day requires our children to be skilled in science and Art. More of the profane subjects in our schools, less of religion.'

"Mr. Maloney attacks the Mowat Government for its attitude, but particularly the Hon. C. F. Fraser, whom he charges with having "no more concern about the interests of his co-religionists than a voodoo for the welfare of the American Republic."

CANADA FEELS IGNORED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 11.—Much surprise is expressed in official circles at the failure of the Imperial Government to notify Canada in respect of the extradition treaty, which was proclaimed by both Great Britain and the United States on March 4. It looks as though Canada was ignored.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed Pocket Map of Boston, mailed free to any address. R. L. POLK & CO., Mercantile Publishers, 1516 Main st., Detroit, Mich.

THEY WANT THE SEVENTH.

THE NEW-YORK REGIMENT CORDIALLY INVITED TO RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11.—The opposition raised by some of the members of the General Committee in charge of the arrangements for unveiling the Lee monument to inviting the Seventh Regiment of New-York has attracted considerable attention here. The feeling of opposition is not indorsed by the general public. At a meeting to-night of the Military Committee on the unveiling, resolutions were adopted extending a cordial invitation to the Seventh, Company B of the Seventy-first New-York, the Old Guard of that city, and the Corcoran Cadets of Washington City to be present at the unveiling. Among the members of this Military Committee are Brig. Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Col. T. H. Marshall of the First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, Col. H. C. Jones of the First Virginia Infantry, and Lieut. Col. A. L. Phillips of the same command. Members of the committee, in speaking of the matter tonight, express the earnest desire that all of the organizations invited will come promptly. If they do so they will meet with the most cordial welcome, not only from the Virginia and other Southern military, but from all classes of citizens. The leading members of the committee are particularly anxious that the Seventh Regiment shall be here and take part in the unveiling ceremonies. These gentlemen say that the officers and men of the Seventh have always manifested a friendship for and interest in the Southern volunteers. Not only was this shown to the Southerners at the Centennial, but ever before and ever since that event. The Richmond military men say they intend that the Seventh New-York shall be here, even if they have to appoint a special committee and go on to New-York and press them into this service.

The Monument Board has determined to invite Gen. Jubal A. Early to preside over the meeting of the assemblage which is expected here on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue. Gen. Early has been the most liberal contributor to the monument fund. The orator of the occasion will be Col. Archer Anderson of this city.

WEAKENED LEVEES.

RICE PLANTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT DANGER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 11.—The water in front of this city at noon stood 15.8 feet by the gauge—the lowest point it has reached since the highest stage, (17 feet,) on March 13. The fall has passed Greenville, Miss., but the rise at Vicksburg and at all points above New-Orleans and south of the Yazoo has aroused some apprehension. The most critical points now are the Tensas and Concordia front. There the levees are subjected to a terrible strain by the rising water in the front, while the backwater from the Raleigh crevasse has forced all the rear streams out of their banks and inundated miles of lowlands already planted with cotton.

It is an axiom with levee men in the rice-growing region that where there is a break there is a rice plume. Nearly every crevasse in Louisiana south of the Red River has been so credited. To-day Engineer Kerr returned from an inspecting tour, and found on the right bank, between Donaldsonville and Fort Allen, forty-three rice plumes out in the levee—more than one to a mile. They might be prohibited by legislation, but the little rice planters vastly outnumber the big sugar planters, and their petty rice patches outvote the vast sugar domains. A meeting was held at the Board of Trade last night and resolutions were passed calling upon Congress to take charge of the whole levee question as the only way to get around the trouble.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 11.—The river rose three inches in the last twenty-four hours and is now two inches above the highest point reached this year and is still rising. The Government steamer General Newton from points above reports all the levees from Vicksburg to Natchez as being considered in a safe condition. A communication from Haphazard, Concordia Parish, says the water from the Tensas River is running over the levees from Frogmore up and rapidly filling up the fields, so much so that plowing had to be suspended.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

ROUGH PASSAGE OF THE STEAMER OCEAN PRINCE—A BARK ABANDONED.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—The steamer Ocean Prince, Capt. Davidson, from Gibraltar, with salt, for Gloucester, Mass., arrived this afternoon short of coal. The Captain reports having had a very tempestuous passage. Shortly after leaving ports a terrible storm came very suddenly and washed away a number of buckets, several life buoys, and other movable articles. After being out eight days the storm developed into a hurricane. The waves washed over the funnel and threatened to carry away the boilers. One of the boats was smashed.

A week ago a bark was passed. There were no signs of life on board, and as she appeared to be waterlogged and a portion of her canvas gone the Captain of the Ocean Prince concluded she had been abandoned. The bark was painted black with a dark green stripe. The letters "A. D." were all that could be made out on her stern. The sea was breaking over the deserted deck.

Three days ago a quantity of ice was passed off the Newfoundland coast. A schooner with one mast gone was sighted, but it could not be ascertained whether the crew was on board or not.

The Captain of the Ocean Prince described the weather as something terrible, the like of which he never experienced.

The Ocean Prince leaves to-morrow morning for Gloucester.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

WORK OF THE RIVAL CONFERENCES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Sheffield-Avenue Church anti-Esher branch of the Illinois Conference of the German Evangelical Church met this morning, with the President, the Rev. D. B. Byers, in the chair.

The most interesting feature of the session was the adoption of a preamble and resolutions setting forth the cause of division, deploring the action of the seceders in withdrawing and setting up a conference of their own; declaring any office held by them to be vacant, and assuring them that they would be received into the fold again if they would return.

The Rev. William Caton, S. F. Entorf, and C. A. Faith were elected Trustees to take the place of the seceders.

As the conference adjourned at noon for a two-hours' recess Constable Mueller came forward to serve the writ of replevin on Secretary Stamm for the records of the last conference. "I haven't got the books," was the response of the Secretary.

Bishop Esher's share of the conference devotional exercises of the morning session at the Wisconsin-Street Church to missionary work, the hearing of reports, raising of money, and election of officers of the Missionary Society. The Rev. W. Loessele, pastor of the church, was elected President.

SHOOT OF THE RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB.

RED BANK, N. J., April 11.—There was a large attendance of both spectaters and club members at the weekly clay-bird shoot of the Riverside Gun Club this afternoon. The strong northwest wind blew across the traps and carried the targets away from the gunners at a lively speed. Henry S. White, who at one time was considered the champion wing shot in this part of the State, took part in one of the contests. A summary of the events follows:

First Event, Team Shoot, Fifteen Singles and Five Pairs—Edward M. Cooper, 13; Russell Heise, 8; 15; Edward M. Cooper, 19; Edmund W. Throckmorton, 18; Henry S. White, 15; James Cooper, Jr., 17; Dr. Edwin Field, 10; total, 114. William F. Conover, 16; John Cooper, 22; Albert Irving, 10; Frederick Beale, 20; William E. Little, 17; John B. Bergen, 17; Charles Ackerman, 12; total, 123.

Second Event, Ten Singles—Edward M. Cooper and R. Raymond Smith, 9; Little, 20; Russell Heise, 8; Throckmorton, and Ackerman third, 7; John Cooper and James Cooper, F. Conover, and Bussell, 4; Millard F. Dorrwell, 3.

Third Event, Five Singles and One Pair.—Raymond and Edward M. Cooper first, 6; Ackerman second, 5; James Cooper, Jr., third, 4; John Cooper, Bussell, and Irgas, 3.

The Riverside Club will shoot a team match at live birds with the Central Gun Club of Long Branch on Tuesday, May 6. Each team will be composed of five men, and fifty birds a side will be shot at.

JAY GOULD IN DALLAS.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 11.—Jay Gould, accompanied by his daughter, Helen, and a small party of gentlemen, was met at the Union Station this morning by a committee of citizens, who showed him over the city and suburbs. An informal reception was held at the Commercial Club rooms. The party left Dallas to-night.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Jersey Central Bonding, each day, will be found in this issue. All trains are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Financial section, Stanley Dole et Liberty st., agent.

MORE VIOLATION OF LAW

LONG ISLAND CITY'S SCHOOL BOARD DEFIANT.

COMMISSIONER PITCHER'S PROTEST AGAINST LICENSING INCOMPETENT TEACHERS IS UNHEEDED.

The Board of Education of Long Island City at its meeting last evening again defied law, as well as propriety, in spite of the efforts of Commissioner Pitcher, who does not belong to the Gleason ring, to persuade his associates to at least pay a little attention to the letter of the statute if not to its spirit. The impression seemed to prevail that violations of the Civil or of the Penal Code cannot be punished in Queens County anyhow, and that no matter how sharp her sword may be, Justice is effectively blinded while Mayor Patrick J. Gleason keeps his eyes very wide open and has a bludgeon ready for those who fail to do his bidding.

The first half of last night's meeting was a joint session with the three Trustees of the First Ward to open bids for work on the new school building for that ward. This is one of Gleason's pet enterprises. It is being put up by installments. For fear of creating a popular revolt against himself by increasing the tax levy for any given year, he is trying to get the issuance of city bonds authorized, and a bill is now before the Legislature for that purpose increasing the amount of bonded indebtedness to be caused by this particular school building to $111,000. Of this, however, $47,000 has been spent already, and nothing except the foundation built. And of course the passage of the proposed bill is still doubtful, although it has been reported favorably in the Assembly.

Nevertheless, bids were received and opened covering four different plans for proceeding with the work. For completing a four-story building Charles H. Bunn bid $156,861 and J. D. Woodruff $145,166; for inclosing a four-story building, Bunn $122,360, Woodruff $123,346; for completing a three-story building, Bunn $98,700, Woodruff $91,637; for inclosing a three-story building, Bunn $83,500, Woodruff $80,980. It is characteristic of Long Island City school legislation that nobody knows yet what plan is to be followed. Of course no contract was awarded last night. The bids having been opened, were "laid over for one week." What was the object of opening them prior to the time when the board should be ready to give a contract is a question which those who are familiar with the handling of public contracts in municipalities approximating to Long Island City in general terms will have very little difficulty in solving for themselves.

When the Trustees of the First Ward had retired, Superintendent Pardee read his report on the recent examination of candidates for teachers' positions. He said that nine young ladies had received a general average higher than that required by law—Miss Mamie Coughlin, Miss Annie Ransky, Miss Mary Gallagher, Miss Carrie Barr, Miss Mamie Tallon, Miss Sarah Christie, Miss Jennie Coleman, Miss Cecilia E. Lundy, and Miss Annie Warring. On Superintendents Pardee's statement the board awarded them third-grade licenses to teach. Later on Mr. Pitcher got an opportunity to look over the sheet on which had been entered the respective ratings of each of these candidates in the several branches in which they had been examined. He discovered that Miss Coughlin, a special protégé of the new Principal Tarpy, and two others had fallen below the mark. He then said:

"Mr. Chairman, I find that the general averages of three of the candidates for teachers' positions who have just been granted licenses are below 75 per cent. The charter fixes the 75 per cent. standard. We have nothing to do with that. In order to conform to the law, I move to reconsider the resolution granting these licenses."

Mr. Pardee blushed a little and stammered out that he had made his footings very hastily and had perhaps made an error. But President Kavanagh did not at once respond to the Superintendent's embarrassment. He glared menacingly at his nine coadjutors to keep them silent and then asked with stern dignity: "Is that motion seconded?" Of course it was not. Neither the law of the State of New-York nor Commissioner Pitcher's influence to countersact the implied threat in the President's eye. "Then I declare the motion lost, not having been seconded," he continued, and the matter was dropped.

A communication was read from William Steinway, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Union Church of Steinway, offering the use of that church building free of rent on week-days to relieve the disgracefully-overcrowded condition of the Fourth Ward School. His offer was accepted with the utmost complacency, and the school was given Mr. Steinway's church.

President Kavanagh announced that a local newspaper had the message of Mayor Gleason to the board asking for a general re-examination of teachers in type, and before it was distributed could furnish copies very cheaply. He thought this suggestion would do more than anything else had ever done for the Long Island City schools, and a copy of the message ought to be put into the hands of every parent who had children in the schools. It would be a great thing to put all the teachers to a test based on questions furnished by the State Superintendent and conducted by parties outside of the regular school system.

Mr. Pitcher again took occasion to puncture one of the Chairman's cherished bubbles and to let in a little light on this potent scheme of the Mayor's by practically appointing a Board of Examiners himself to get rid of any of the older teachers whom he may regard as inimical to his interests, and thereby accomplish at a single coup the complete reorganization of the city schools upon a political basis. He said: "The charter gives us no power whatever to call in the services of outside parties for the examination of teachers. That is left by law entirely in the hands of the City Superintendent. Moreover, I do not believe that the City Superintendent will furnish questions for any such purpose. He knows that that is the business of the City Superintendent."

President Kavanagh answered gruffly that so far as the Superintendent was concerned "the matter could be left to take care of itself." He advised that the examination be put off till the last of August in order not to break up the vacation of the teachers. Mr. Pitcher responded that no matter when it was held, it would spell the same result, and he could see no way good could come of it. Most of those whom it was proposed to examine had been teaching for years. Their work ought to speak for itself. Kavanagh thought he saw a point. "The gentleman seems to contradict himself," said he. "He has just been insisting on rigid accuracy in examinations of candidates for teachers' positions. Does he think it less necessary when a teacher is to get $1,060 a year than when she is to get $350? And how can a teacher impart to children what she doesn't know herself?"

Mr. Pitcher answered sharply and to the point that he had only asked to have the requirements of the charter as to candidates carried out, and that in the latter case also he was protesting against violation of law. Miscellaneous knowledge on which teachers would be examined they would never have any occasion to "impart to scholars."

On Kavanagh's suggestion the Superintendent was ordered to purchase a number of copies, not named, of the Mayor's interesting letter at a price not specified. Then the board adjourned to the evening of Friday, April 18. Nothing has been done yet about the salaries of Principal Burdick and Miss Lawton.

LIEUT. STEELE'S REPRIMAND.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following is the text of the reprimand issued in general orders in the case of Lieut Steele:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1890.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Lieut. Arthur W. Steele, 6th Cavalry, are approved. The sentence will be duly executed. A temporary loss of self-control in dealing with the mutinous conduct of a soldier has already resulted in subjecting Lieut. Steele to the punishment of public and official censure, to which little can now be added by a formal reprimand. The lesson taught by this incident is instructive to all young officers of the army, showing them the absolute necessity of self-command as a qualification for the command of men. Abuse of subordinates by words or blows cannot be tolerated under any circumstances.

The United States Army has heretofore won unbounded confidence by the cool, dispassionate manner in which its duties have always been performed, even under most trying circumstances. This high character cannot be maintained if officers permit themselves to be governed by feeling in their official conduct toward each other and the men under their command.

It is proper to remark, in connection with this case, that Lieut. Steele committed an unfortunate mistake in confining as prisoner the servant of a soldier with whom he had a personal difficulty. This resulted from the accidental circumstance that Lieut. Steele was the Judge Advocate of an existing court before which this case was sent for trial, though the Judge Advocate of a court-martial is not one of the judges who try the cause, and although there is no provision of law for the challenge of a Judge Advocate, it is expected that a nice sense of propriety, and due appreciation of self-interest, should suggest to an officer the wisdom of requesting to be excused from the duty of prosecution under such circumstances. Such a request would, of course, be respected by the commanding General who appointed the court.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

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THE MACHINE IN POLITICS

IS GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE UNDER IT?

THE FORMATION OF A MUNICIPAL PARTY RECOMMENDED TO THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

The Commonwealth Club dined at Morello's last night, and listened to some observations by several gentlemen on a topic which is uppermost in the thoughts of citizens of New-York just now. It was, "Is Good Municipal Government Possible under a Political Machine?" Mr. Charles W. Dayton led the discussion, which was participated in by a number of well-known citizens.

Mr. Dayton said he was a believer in the idea that some progress was made every day toward better things, and that if fearless work was only done the political "boss," the "fleeler," the "shnesurist," the "divvy," the "briber," and the "boodler" would soon disappear. As an abstract proposition, therefore, the question of the evening should be answered in the affirmative; but, as a practical question, right-thinking men must be granted several premises before giving an affirmative reply.

The "new Tammany," Mr. Dayton declared, had, much sooner than was expected, turned out to be the same old Tammany. He quoted from the speech of the late James T. Brady, made against Tammany Hall Sept. 27, 1853, and said that were he here now he could not more aptly and powerfully describe Tammany Hall.

The speaker called attention to Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1805, entitled "An act to incorporate the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the city of New-York," whereby it appeared that in order to promote the "purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the said society, their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of their charity," and whereby it also appeared that said society was "capable in law to purchase, take, receive, hold, and enjoy any real estate in fee simple and any goods, chattels, or personal estate, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed, provided the clear yearly value of such real and personal estates shall not exceed the sum of $5,000."

Whether that statute had been amended Mr. Dayton had not inquired. But Tammany, viewed from the inside, must be an eleemosynary institution of the most gratifying character. What it viewed from the outside was certain that its members had not hesitated to avail themselves of the power conferred by the statute, to take and enjoy considerable personal estate.

The Republican "machine" in this city, Mr. Dayton said, had been run as a lender to say other "machines" that it would bargain with it for a President, a Governor, and an occasional local office. It usually "deals" with Tammany, as election returns in Presidential years and as the pay rolls of the city would show.

"Just now," said Mr. Dayton, "it is dealing with Tammany in another and more satisfactory way."

An organized party, he said, should divorce forever the business of the city from the politics of the State and the Nation; should secure an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for the local self-government of cities; should stop the enormous and debasing assessment of candidates for public office; should reform the election system, so that bribery at the polls will be impossible by reason of an exclusive official and secret ballot.

How was this to be accomplished? He knew of no other way than by hard work. Three sincere, intelligent men in each election district—about three thousand in all—who would devote a few hours a week to consultation among their neighbors, and a few hours more for committee work and conventions, could succeed against say "machines" or combination of "machines."

The plan of organization of the County Democracy he thought admirable. It was still open enough, but a political club for each election district primaries; or, if preferred, a municipal party could be organized on a similar plan.

"Should this be attempted," said he, "I am aware that the Democratic machine and the Republican machine will cry out, respectively, 'Don't jeopardize reform,' and 'Don't jeopardize protection to American labor,' by forsaking your so-called regular party organization. Turn a deaf ear to this sophistry, for you know, or ought to know, that it means nothing else than the appeal, 'Help us to the local offices.' Many years may elapse before an opportunity so favorable as the present will be afforded for a union of citizens, irrespective of State and national issues, in the righteous and needed cause of municipal reform.

President of the County Club E. P. Wheeler followed. His inclination was not to deal too harshly with political machines. He had no doubt that we were all imperfect; all political machines had tendencies that might be improved. But political machines had been looked at too exclusively from the critical point. Nothing better had been provided. He was sure that all men who tried to realize their dreams of reform had found it necessary to unite with other men. The moment they began to do that they were obliged to make concessions. The problem to consider was how to make the machines give better government. It was certainly a very difficult problem, and Mr. Wheeler did not believe it was to be solved by the abuse of any one political machine. He was sure that no political organization had a monopoly of virtue.

"We should," he said, "be ever ready to split tickets; we should be ready to recognize a good thing, no matter how it is labeled. The great mistake, the whole evil in our system, is the idea that it is lawful to use the machinery of government for the advancement of private interests. That is the root of all our woes, and until we make up our minds that that is the evil we shall never be better off."

Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott's view was that good government was almost dependent wholly upon the selection of men and not upon political organizations. Political machines were established for the promulgation of political ideas. The government of a city was not a question of ideas, but purely a question of men. The success or failure of municipal government depended solely on the kind of men selected by a party. When a Municipal Government was committed to the care of the machine, either the machine must fail or the City Government must fail. He was not optimistic, and he was inclined to believe that there would be no immediate escape from the domination of the ring. But the remedy rested in the inevitable revolutions against maladministration. There would be good administrations and bad administrations. If the public could be kept so alert that when the bad administrations came a remedy would quickly follow, the abuses, at least, to the minimum of bad government would be attained.

Ex-Excise Commissioner W. S. Andrews said it was entirely possible to do away with the political machine, and he believed it would be done away with very shortly.

The present legislative investigation into the city's affairs reminded Simon Sterne of a story. The Duke of Rutland, walking through his grounds one day, noticed his head gamekeeper rubbing the hair of a dog the wrong way.

"Why do you do that, John?" he asked.

"The fleas, Sir," answered John.

"Does it drive the fleas away?"

"No, Sir," said John, "but it disturbs them a very great deal."

Mr. Sterne thought, however, that the city was gradually emerging from dishonest reigns. The investigation had disclosed an unhappy state of affairs, but nothing so bad as the Tweed thieveries. The people were becoming more watchful. That was so because they were not so prosperous as they were some years ago and therefore they were more inclined to look after the matter of taxes. What was necessary, he said, was something closely akin to an exclusive home government. The acts of our worst Board of Aldermen were not worse than those of the average State Legislature. Further benefit could be had, he asserted, from some plan of minority representation in the Board of Aldermen.

Treasurer W. J. Coombs presided, and Carl Schurz, C. R. Foster, Henry A. Oakley, Lewis L. Delafield, Oliver Harriman, Louis Windmuller, and George B. Cobby were among those present.

At the next dinner of the club the topic for discussion will be "The Relation of the Press to the Public."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, much warmer, brisk westerly winds, shifting to southeasterly, and becoming high on the coast.*

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, much warmer, southwesterly winds, becoming high on the coast.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, much warmer, southerly winds, high on the lakes.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Isaacs's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	46°	41°	3:30 P. M.	66°	52°
6 A. M.	46°	37°	6 P. M.	58°	50°
9 A. M.	49°	42°	9 P. M.	52°	46°
12 M.	60°	43°	12 P. M.	48°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 44½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 54½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years ..... 48½°

RESIGNS FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Speaker Boyer of the State House of Representatives to-day received the resignation of Representative John F. Dewes of Boston County, who has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the Constitutional Convention. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the State prevents him from holding both offices at the same time, he has resigned his seat in the Legislature.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

THE REFORM CLUB ADDRESSED BY PROF. TAUSSIG AND MR. FAIRCHILD.

There was a full meeting of the Reform Club last evening. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild presided, and among the prominent persons present were Prof. Boyesen of Columbia College, Horace White, Thomas G. Shearman, ex-Congressman Whiting of Michigan, H. De Forest Baldwin, and Lindley Vinton.

The address of the evening, on the "Silver Situation," was delivered by Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* and author of a history of the tariff. The following is an abstract of Prof. Taussig's address:

The probable effects of an increase in the coinage of silver dollars, are subject in the issue of what may be called the silver currency, can be estimated only if we understand how the coinage under the present law has worked. The history of the present coinage has been briefly this: that the silver dollars and certificates circulate almost exclusively as the currency of retail and consumers' transactions. The form in which the silver mainly circulates is, of course, that of the silver certificates. The certificates in the hands of the public are always of the smaller denominations, between $1 and $10. The large denominations do not circulate at all. This is due to the action of the banks, and especially of the banks of New-York, which do not allow the silver money to accumulate on their hands, and do not use it in settlement of Clearing House balances. Since certificates of small denominations are demanded to any extent by the banks only, either for reserve or for Clearing House settlements, the sort which alone the Government can keep in circulation is thus essentially restricted.

In the form of refused dollars and of smaller certificates from $20 down, all the silver is now in circulation. About three hundred and fifty millions of silver dollars are in the hands of the public, sixty millions being dollars, the rest certificates. The great addition to the circulating medium of retail transactions has been made in this way since 1878, and has been possible for two reasons: Partly because of the decline in the national bank circulation, which has made a place for an equivalent amount of silver; partly because of the growth of population and trade, and the consequent need of more small currency. Apparently an increment of roughly twenty millions a year is usually called for by the mere growth of the country; if we add to this the demand to take the place of bank notes retired, we see how the present annual issue of thirty millions of silver money has been absorbed. The bank-note circulation may still decrease somewhat, though the limits to its decline (under existing legislation) are beginning to be reached; the growth of population will go on steadily. It seems clear that the present coinage is likely for some time to be absorbed without trouble.

But if the maximum coinage under the present law is compelled to increase and the silver currency thereby put out yearly rises to sixty millions, or if Secretary Windom's scheme be adopted, which virtually means an addition of about sixty millions of silver money to circulation, we are almost sure to have more silver money than can be absorbed as small currency. The danger then will be that the excess will work its way back into the Treasury in payment of public dues. A considerable excess of this sort will mean that the Government's receipts will consist mainly or largely of silver. Its gold will be gradually paid out and the gold reserve will be sapped. The whole basis of the whole currency at par with gold and the conduct of the country's business on a gold basis depends on the Government's willingness and ability to pay gold to any one who demands it. Once show that we have lost the gold standard, the only safe and sound basis for the currency.

If we must have all the silver money the country can hand, (and this is what the political situation seems to force us to,) the best plan would be that suggested some years ago by Secretary Fairchild in one of his Treasury reports. He proposed that the Treasury should cease to coin silver until the amount of silver dollars coined exceeded by five millions the amount of certificates in circulation. In other words, just coin no more silver money than the public will take or use. This plan would give an automatic regulator for the issue of silver money, and if backed by a strong reserve of gold in the Treasury would probably suffice to insure the maintenance of the gold standard, while yet giving play for a considerable and elastic increase in the silver currency.

After Prof. Taussig had answered a number of questions propounded by various members of the audience, a vote was expressed a desire to hear from Mr. Fairchild concerning the plan proposed by him for the coinage of silver. Mr. Fairchild said:

"The basis of my proposition was the acceptance of what is the fact, that silver is a subsidiary money in this country, just as much as the fractional currency or half dollars, quarter dollars, &c. These small coins the United States Treasury redeems in other money on demand, as it is required to do by law. Consequently all the subsidiary money outstanding constitutes an obligation of the Government just as much as the greenbacks. During the years 1885 and 1886 the Government redeemed $90,000,000 of silver certificates which the people did not want, because it was deemed to be necessary that the Government should redeem them, and these certificates it did not reissue, but held in its Treasury until the business of the country called for them again. Regarding these certificates, then, as subsidiary money, which the people would call for as they needed it, though the country should have as much subsidiary money as it wanted; it should have what it found necessary for the transaction of its business, also that it should have no more, otherwise this money would interfere with business rather than facilitate it. The evidence that the country had more of it than was wanted would be the receipt by the Government as fees of more than people took from it for the transaction of their business. When the country paid dues in silver in excess of the amount of silver taken from the Treasury the excess would be stopped until the balance was restored. And when again it should pay its dues in gold that fact could be taken as evidence that it did not have more silver than it wanted, and the coinage should be resumed. By this means the Government could throw around the process of supply a safeguard which would prevent possible trouble. In this fact seemed to me a certain basis of safety, and therefore I have not felt the extreme alarm that some of our friends have had on this subject of silver."

WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION.

GAS CATCHES FIRE AND PLAYS HAVOC IN MRS. MERRILL'S HOUSE.

Seldom have exploded gas and air created such havoc as they did yesterday at 239 East Seventeenth-street, the residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Merrill, a twin sister of John S. Tappan, President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, who died last year and left her the property. Early in the week an odor of gas in the basement was traced to the cellar under the sidewalk, and thence to the gas main. Men from the Consolidated Gas Company said the service pipe was out of order, and they began to put in a new service pipe on Thursday.

Mrs. Merrill yesterday morning was up stairs on the fourth floor and the servants were in the rear kitchen, when a violent explosion occurred which threw Mrs. Merrill down and bewildered the servants, who ran into the rear yard shrieking. The force of the explosion was exerted southward and its first result was to send glass from the first and second floor windows flying into Stuyvesant-square. Two persons were struck and injured. One was a woman, who received a gash on the face. She put a handkerchief to her face and hurried away. The other was a laborer named Kelly of 502 East Nineteenth-street, whose face was so badly lacerated that he had to have it bandaged at Bellevue Hospital.

But the worst of the wreck was indoors and on the first and second floors. All the closed doors were burst, and all the plastering was pitched on the overturned furniture. The parlor and its furniture were almost wholly destroyed. The library fared little better, and the reception and dining rooms suffered much. Nearly all the bric-a-brac was damaged, and pictures were thrown from the walls. In the bedrooms some of the plastering fell. Hardly had the terror from the explosion began to abate when it was discovered that the flame of the explosion had set fire to the curtains and fabrics, and the firemen in putting out two or three small outbreaks made the destruction greater with water.

Mrs. Merrill was assisted to reach 237 East Seventeenth-street, where she was given accommodation. The loss on the house is not less than $1,200, and on the furniture it is from $2,000 to $2,500.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

George Bleistein of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego is at the Grand Hotel.

Congressman Samuel P. Snider of Minnesota is at the Windsor Hotel.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

P. T. Barnum of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

State Senators Norton Chase, C. P. Vedder, H. J. Cogswell, G. S. Van Gorder, and John Laughlin are at the Hotel Metropole.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth of New-Hampshire and Senator George Z. Erwin of Potsdam, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EX-GOV. CORNELL'S CONDITION.

Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell is still resting in the quietude of his home at 465 Lexington-avenue. That the Governor's present unfortunate condition is due to overwork and excessive mental strain, caused by complicated financial affairs, his friends are disposed to believe.

Banker Jesse Seligman, an old friend and admirer of the ex-Governor, talked of the disappearance of his friend yesterday afternoon. "About a year ago," Mr. Seligman said, "I noticed that the Governor was failing mentally. I am inclined to think that parcels is at the bottom of his troubles. His conduct in public and private life has been that of an upright man, and it is too bad that disaster has overtaken him."

BANK OFFICIALS INDICTED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 11.—The United States Grand Jury at Dubuque to-day indicted President R. R. Graves and Cashier R. S. Harris of the Commercial Bank of Dubuque, which failed two years ago, with liabilities of $550,000. Graves is accused of falsifying the statement then made and overdrawing personal accounts, and Harris of complicity. Graves is now running a bank in Arizona and Harris is a bank cashier in Florida.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE H. STUART.

George H. Stuart, the Philadelphia philanthropist, who did so much to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of soldiers and sailors, and who for many years was prominent in commercial and religious circles, died at Philadelphia yesterday in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Stuart was born at Rosehall, County Down, Ireland, April 2, 1816. He went to Philadelphia in 1831. He soon became active in church work, and in 1842 was ordained a Ruling Elder in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church. For many years he was Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manager and Vice President of the American Sunday School Union, and Treasurer of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was prominent in the cause of anti-slavery. He was connected with the Young Men's Christian Associations since their organization, and was President of the national conventions held in Troy in 1859 and in Chicago in 1863. He was President of the Presbyterian National Convention in Philadelphia, November, 1887, and was long connected with the American Bible and American Tract Societies. But he rendered his chief service in his wide work as head of the United States Christian Commission, and was the leading spirit in the organization in this city, Nov. 16, 1861, its object being to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the army and navy.

About $6,000,000 was raised, and the commission had at one time about 6,000 representatives in the field. The success of Mr. Stuart's executive ability as Chairman.

In 1868 Mr. Stuart was suspended by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church from his office as a Ruling Elder on a charge of having sung hymns and communed with Christians of other evangelical denominations, but the discipline was repudiated by one-half of the Presbyterians. During Gen. Grant's administration Mr. Stuart was one of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

In financial circles Mr. Stuart was well known and was for a number of years head of the extensive dry goods commission house, Stuart & Brother, Limited. In 1880 the firm met with heavy reverses, due to the failure in 1879 of the parent house in Liverpool.

Mr. Stuart had served as a member of the Board of City Trusts, was a Director in the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Equitable Life and the Mercantile and Equitable Trust Companies of this city. He was also for many years Director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, and served as its Vice President and President.

PROF. HENRY H. SMITH.

Prof. Henry H. Smith died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday, aged seventy-four years. Prof. Smith was a well-known surgeon, and his contributions to medical and surgical science gave him a distinguished position in the profession. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 10, 1815, and studied medicine with Prof. W. E. Horner, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1837. The two years following he visited London, Paris, and Vienna, and made a study of the hospital systems in those cities. He returned in 1841, and instructed pupils in clinical surgery.

At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed to organize the Hospital Department of Pennsylvania and at the same time was made Surgeon General of Pennsylvania. In this capacity he contributed much to the efficiency of the medical service of the Pennsylvania Reserve and other State regiments. At the first battle of Winchester, Va., he originated the plan of removing the wounded from the battlefield in ambulances. Hospitals in Reading, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other cities, and established the custom of embalming the dead on the battle ground.

He organized and directed a corps of surgeons, with steamers as floating hospitals, at the siege of Yorktown, and served the wounded after the battle of Williamsburg, West Point, Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, and Antietam. After thoroughly organizing the department of which he was in charge, he resigned his commission in 1862, and was since actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

He wrote and published several works on surgery, among being an "Anatomical Atlas" to "Minor Surgery," which was republished four times. He was also the author of a "System of Operative Surgery," "Practice of Surgery," and a number of medical works, which have received high praise.

He was surgeon at the Episcopal and St. Joseph's Hospitals and the Blockley Almshouse, and in 1855 he was Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD PARRY.

A cablegram from London announces the death yesterday of the Right Rev. Edward Parry, D. D., Suffragan Bishop of Dover. Bishop Parry was a son of the late Rear Admiral Sir Edward Parry, K. C. B., the famous arctic navigator and explorer. He was born at Government House, Sydney, N. S. W., in 1830, was educated at Rugby for college, and graduated in 1849 at Balliol College, Oxford. From 1853 to 1856 he was was a tutor in Durham University. He was ordained deacon in 1854, priest in 1855, and in 1856 he held the curacy of Bonning, Berkshire, under the Rev. Hugh Pearson, and the elevation of Dr. Tait to the See of London he became his domestic chaplain.

From 1859 to 1869 he held the rectory at Acton, Middlesex. He was also rural dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869, when he was appointed Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury. The following year, 1870, he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover for the province of Canterbury, and was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace March 25 under letters patent from the Queen and a commission from the primate. He was the first Suffragan Bishop consecrated in the Anglican Church for 300 years. He wrote memoirs of his father and of his brother, Commander Charles Parry, Royal Navy.

MIFFLIN PAUL.

Mifflin Paul, the founder of Seabright, N. J., died at that place yesterday morning, aged seventy-six years. He owned large orange groves in Florida and has spent his Winters for some years there. Six weeks since he was taken ill and returned home two weeks ago. The cause of his death was heart failure.

Mr. Paul was one of the original owners of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was noted for his liberal spirit in all local enterprises, and to benefit the people of his town he was the prime mover in building the Seabright drawbridge and the turnpike between Seabright and Highland Beach. Mr. Paul was a large property holder and owned, besides his valuable Seabright real estate, considerable property in Weehawken.

He leaves a widow and three daughters. The funeral will be held on Monday at 2 P. M. from his late residence and the interment will be at Long Branch. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. J. K. Manning of the Red Bank Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member.

GEORGE W. BLAKE.

George W. Blake, one of the oldest steam heating and ventilating apparatus manufacturers in the country, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home at 45 East Twenty-second-street on Thursday night, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in New-Hampshire, and after receiving the district school education of those days went to work, at fifteen, as assistant overseer in a cotton mill in Stratford Hollow, near his birthplace. He came to this city when he reached his majority and started in immediately designing and contracting for large heating plants. He secured the contract for the Cooper Union Building Ventilators, and that led him to the building of similar plants for large edifices all over the United States. He invented many useful devices for use in his trade. At the time of his death he was connected with the firms of Ratzies & Blake, and Blake & Williams, both of this city. Mr. Blake leaves a widow and three children—two daughters and a son.

RICHARD G. MURPHY.

Richard G. Murphy, the eldest son of ex-Collector of the Port Thomas Murphy, and one of the best known brokers of the Stock Exchange during his fourteen years' membership, died at Lakewood, N. J., yesterday of Bright's disease. He had been ailing for six months. Mr. Murphy was born in this city in 1851, and bought a Stock Exchange seat in December, 1875. He became a member of the firm of Green & Bateman a few years later, and did all the board work for them in their successful Chicago and St. Paul deal. He married a daughter of J. A. Jameson of the Wall-street firm of Jameson, Smith & Cetting. She and three children survive him. He was a member of the Union League Club.

Mr. Murphy left the firm of Green & Bateman and sold his Exchange seat about a year ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death was announced last night of Mrs. Henry Wyckoff Leroy, a well-known society leader, at her residence, 101 East Nineteenth-street. Mrs. Leroy had been in poor health for some time, and her death was not altogether unexpected. Her husband, Henry Wyckoff Leroy, is a well-known citizen and a son of Admiral William E. Leroy. The deceased was a daughter of the late Joseph H. Scranton, who was one of the founders of Scranton, Penn. The funeral arrangements of Mrs. Leroy have not yet been definitely completed, but the interment, it is declared, will take place in Scranton.

Col. George Schley, one of the most widely-known citizens of Western Maryland, died suddenly at his residence at Hagerstown yesterday. He served five terms in the Legislature of Maryland. Via

A MODERN SCIENTIST.

The Account of Some Remarkable Results which a Distinguished Professor has Recently Accomplished.

[Society Monthly.]

A prominent and well-known gentleman residing in Golden City, Col., and who had made his fortune in that elevated region, was brought to the verge of the grave by sickness and came East for treatment. His means were ample, and he sought the best assistance which New-York could afford. Having done this, he followed the instructions of the eminent physicians carefully, paid them their fees cheerfully, but, in spite of all, he grew steadily and sadly worse. At last he determined to return home, resolved to die rather than make any more futile efforts. It was when in this condition he met a friend, who urged him to make one more trial, and so urgent was he that he went himself with him to consult the physician. The diagnosis of his case showed that his pulse was down to 86, (it should be 75.) Within five days' time it was 85, and in ten days' time perfectly normal, and he was restored to health.

What wonderful drugs could have accomplished this!

No drugs whatsoever. Not a particle of medicine. What then?

Electricity, galvanism, and oxygen. The result was accomplished wholly by Dr. de Kraft, the well-known Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, whose Institute, at No. 20 West 30th-st., is attracting so much attention. What a wonderful case, you say! Not at all. Such remarkable results are being accomplished every day at this Institute, and scores of prominent ladies and gentlemen who had almost abandoned hope are constantly coming to New-York from all parts of the country to be treated by Dr. de Kraft and his eminent doctors.

The greatest modern forces of to-day are electricity, galvanism, and oxygen. They are unquestionably the great powers of the future for health in the human body. Doubtless you will say, how can this should be true? Electricity is life, and our very life depends upon pure oxygen. Every breath we draw takes some of it into the system, and it is in proportion as it is pure that the health is preserved and the life quickened. The best advised and most advanced scientists, physicians, and professors of the present day admit these truths, but very few have the practical and scientific knowledge to apply them, or, having such knowledge, the appliances for the treatment of patients. Unquestionably the finest institution in the world of the first and only one chartered by the State of New-York is the Electro-Therapeutic Institute, conducted by Dr. de Kraft, where more than $50,000 is invested in batteries and appliances alone. Chartered by the State, it has the indorsement of the State.

The facts above stated are of the utmost importance to the intelligent people of the present day who desire to keep abreast with the events. The day of medical dosing is fast passing away, and the time is rapidly approaching when prolonging and preserving the vital forces of life will be accomplished primarily by the aid of electricity, galvanism, and oxygen. In this grand field Dr. de Kraft stands without a rival. His long experience and his establishment have given him a knowledge into and facilities with the application of these forces which no other scientists of modern times possesses, and it is not surprising that he should be able to accomplishing such wonderful results. Although busily occupied most of the time, the doctor will correspond with those who desire to consult him, or will forward free a valuable treatise on electropathy and oxygen.

MURRAY GETS HIS CHANCE.

THE COUNTIES' COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS ARRANGE TO HEAR HIM.

The charges made against Police Justice Maurice J. Power, leader of the County Democracy, by Police Justice Henry Murray, leader of the counties in the Seventeenth Assembly District, are now in a fair way to be investigated. At the stirring meeting of the County Committee held on Tuesday night Judge Power had the matter referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and last night this committee met at the New-Amsterdam Club and made arrangements for the hearing.

Assistant District Attorney John W. Goff, Chairman of the committee, presided, and a very large proportion of its membership, which is made up of one representative from each of the 34 districts, sat in the session, which lasted for over two hours. It was decided to begin the investigation, if anything is presented to investigate, in Room 22, Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock next Thursday night. Judge Murray will be informed that he may present any charges he has to make in this meeting, and that they will be considered by the whole committee in open session. W. P. Mitchell, R. A. Cunningham, and Thomas Costigan, who were mentioned by Judge Murray in his attack on Judge Power, will be formally notified that the meeting is open to hear any Committee on Resolutions is made up as follows:

Michael Halpin, First Assembly District; Michael Dunn, Second; Edward Grosse, Third; Henry Campbell, Fourth; Aaron Morris, Fifth; Dennis Sullivan, Sixth; Jacob Barry, Seventh; Henry A. Ross, Eighth; (Ninth not organized;) Lorenzo Zeller, Tenth; Roger Foster, Eleventh; Thomas J. Dunn, Twelfth; Judge John Joralemon, Thirteenth; Henry Allen, Fourteenth; Joseph Harvie, Fifteenth; James W. Kilbreth, Sixteenth; Adolph L. Sanger, Seventeenth; John Maguire, Eighteenth; Dennis H. Spellissy, Nineteenth; John Hayes, Twenty-first; Arthur Barry, Twenty-third; ex-Judge Stephen K. Blake, Twenty-second; Vernon M. Davis, Twenty-third; John W. Goff, Twenty-third Ward, and John E. Kirby, Twenty-fourth Ward.

The sub-committee of five appointed at Thursday night's meeting of the leaders of the Business Men's Republican Organization was given power to regulate the public business of the different Assembly District organizations. It appears that the meaning of this is that John Dodd, the president Business Men's leader in the Fifth, who is charged with using the organization for his own benefit at the recent primary election, is to be superseded. and that ex-Alderman McMurray, the leader of the vigorous branch of the organization in the Eleventh, is to be advised to adopt quiet tactics. Mr. Dodd was not invited to Thursday night's meeting.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL.

ALBANY, April 11.—Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell's annual report for 1889 on life, casualty, and assessment insurance companies has been issued.

The gross assets of the thirty life insurance companies doing business in this State Dec. 31 last were $696,943,721, an increase of $55,195,850, as compared with the previous year. Of this amount the New-York State companies, numbering twelve, have $405,960,572, an increase of $38,815,295 78. The eighteen companies of other States have $290,983,148, an increase of $16,380,555. The aggregate of the premiums, notes, and loans shows an increase of $6381,132 over 1888, and $12,000,000 of uncollected premiums have increased $1,618,270.

The total liabilities of these companies at the same time, excepting $5,105,500 of capital stock, were $610,126,695. The increase during the year was $47,807,882. The liabilities of New-York State companies as reported are $353,611,743; companies of other States, $277,186,952. The surplus as regards policy holders of New-York State companies, $52,948,829; companies of other States, $33,796,196. The income of New-York State companies during the year was $111,042,625, an increase over 1888 of $7,443,632; that of companies of other States, $37,141,723 34, an increase of $5,712,236. The net excess of income over expenditures for 1889 was $2,781,230. That for 1888 it was $43,655,285. The total premium receipts for 1888 were $114,359,525; for 1889, $133,162,864. The total expenditures of the year were $114,503,359, an increase of $11,134,214, compared with the year 1888. Of this in 1889 $75,775,668 was paid to policy holders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $38,729,693. During 1889 the New-York State companies issued 158,128 policies, insuring $554,724,422 and terminated 78,124 policies, insuring $278,009,151. The companies of other States issued 91,169 policies, insuring $231,873,359, and terminated 51,910 policies, insuring $123,087,407. Compared with 1888, the companies issued 44,928 policies more and 7 and increased the amount of insurance $154,364,040.

On Dec. 31 last the assets of the ten casualty and fidelity companies doing business in this State were $8,779,877; liabilities, capital, $4,409,005; capital, $3,554,609; net surplus, $1,409,590; income during the year, $6,881,063; expenditures, $6,735,366; risks in force, 905,127.

The statistics of the co-operative organizations doing business in this State show: Total income last year, $31,127,608; disbursements, $29,019,759; number of certificates in force Dec. 31 last, 1,125,746; insured last year, 325,218. The number of certificates in force Dec. 31, 1888, was 847,992.

Superintendent Maxwell, referring to the anti-rebate law passed last year, says he is glad to be able to express the opinion that the statute has been productive of good results and has been the means of checking, to a very large extent, the vicious practices to remedy which the act was passed. Of the nine five-year insurance companies doing business in this State, the Superintendent says that all of them are organized under the so-called "Club act" of 1875 by filing charter papers with the Secretary of State. They are not under any State supervision whatever, and he thinks they are not worthy of public confidence.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Bradstreet's reports 157 failures in the United States during the week, against 154 in the preceding week, 186, 189, 166, and 182 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887, and 1886, respectively. The Middle States had 44; New-England, 22; Southern, 18; Western, 41; Northwestern, 16; Pacific, 15; Territories, 1. Canada had 25, an increase of 13 over the preceding week.

Abraham Lasker and Edwin M. Lasker, composing the firm of A. Lasker & Son, dealers in ammonia, sponges, and groceries at 215 Pearl-street, made an assignment yesterday to Abraham Wolf, giving a preference for $650. The senior partner has been in business about ten years, and had a small capital.

The affairs of the Parker House, Boston, are to be settled in insolvency. Edward G. Pinehard, one of the late proprietors, having in court to-day filed a petition to that effect. The first meeting of creditors in insolvency is set down for April 15.

Archbishop Corrigan of New-York has arrived at Rome. He had already seen Cardinal Simeoni, and will soon be granted an interview with the Pope.

DELEGATES ORDER A STRIKE.

TROUBLE CAUSED FOR CONTRACTORS IN SEVERAL BUILDINGS.

What may have been a misunderstanding on the part of the walking delegates, or their caprice, gave rise yesterday to a strike of nearly 1,400 men employed on various buildings in this city, among those being the building of the Union Trust Company, the Pulitzer Building, and the Lancashire and the Orient Insurance Companies' buildings.

The strikes will begin in the Pulitzer Building several days ago, when the housesmiths there struck to compel the iron manufacturing firm of Paulsen & Eger to employ union men, and strikes were also threatened on other buildings that were furnished with iron by that firm.

On Thursday Delegates Kilioran and Haedy of the New-York Housesmiths' Union and the delegates of the Brooklyn Housesmiths' Union held a conference with the firm. One agreement was signed whereby only union men should be employed by the firm, nine hours making a day's work. The delegates were given the privilege of visiting the building to see that all the men were in good standing in the union. Then the strikes that had been ordered were called off.

Yesterday several of the delegates called at the shops of Paulsen & Eger in Williamsburg to see whether the terms of the agreement were carried out. They asked that Mr. Paulsen called them into the office, and then summoned his foremen and told them to take a good look at the delegates. The delegates seemed to imagine that Mr. Paulsen wanted the foremen to recognize the delegates so as to prevent them from entering the shops. Then, reported the delegates, Mr. Paulsen brusquely told them to get out.

The delegates went to 35 Clinton-place, this city, and made their report, whereupon the Board of Walking Delegates decided to order strikes on all buildings where Paulsen & Eger's materials were used. The walking delegates divided themselves up into committees and called out the men employed on the buildings.

Mr. Eger said that the firm had been misrepresented. Neither he nor his partner, Mr. Paulsen, had treated the delegates disrespectfully, and the whole trouble hinged on the admission of one of the delegates into the shops.

When the delegates called there Mr. Paulsen invited them into the office, and summoned the foremen to see them, so that they might always recognize them and keep them from the shops. One of the delegates, however, had rendered himself personally objectionable to Mr. Paulsen, and that man would not be admitted into the shops. The others could visit the shops whenever they felt themselves called upon to do so.

Both Mr. Eger and Mr. Paulsen were willing to abide by their agreement with the union. They paid their men by the hour, and the hands worked some nine and some ten hours, as they felt inclined.

THE CREAMERIES ON TOP.

THEY GAIN A VICTORY BECAUSE THE UNION WAS DISORGANIZED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 11.—There was a hot and spirited meeting of milk producers here to-day presided over by J. K. Brown, who was accompanied here by President Seelye of the Central Union. For some days, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Homer Ramadel Branch, the farmers have declined to sell their product to the creamery men, at a great financial loss to themselves, and they were in no humor to be talked to about conciliation between union and exchange. They talked in language that meant exactly what was said, and Mr. Seelye must have left Newburg with the opinion that the union way to compromise did not stand very high in the estimation of Orange County producers.

A Mr. Morrison said: "Talk about slavery! Slavery in the South was nothing compared with ours. The creameries ask us to sign papers that would verily make slaves of us. If we lose the fight we lose freedom. If we die let us die together. I think, the way things look now, that we have been sold out. I have thought so from the time that the union agreed to confer with the exchange. I thought so then, and I think so now." It was said that some of the members of this branch union have been personally advised by officers to send in their milk after we were ordered as a body to shut off. This is the time when we must settle whether we shall continue to be farmers or not, for some of us cannot keep on much longer."

President Brown said the union represented twelve thousand cans of the sixteen or seventeen thousand daily sent to New-York. "But do you suppose," said he, "that if you stopped your milk the dealers would not pay to obtain it from other sources? You can't do anything while the railroads keep opening up new territory, and you have got to get control of the railroads."

President Seelye was called on to speak. He was clearly wrathful at the rebellious spirit manifested and at being called a traitor.

After three hours of the bitterest feelings expressed in words the branch decided that hereafter it would find the best market possible for the milk and let the exchange look after itself.

This is a great victory for the creamery men hereabout, who will henceforth have no trouble in dealing with the producers as they please.

YALE'S SUBSTITUTE.

THE PROPOSITION IT WILL PROBABLY PRESENT TO HARVARD.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—A meeting of the Yale students was called at Alumni Hall this evening to take action on the dual league question, but as the janitor failed to arrive in time to open the hall the meeting was postponed until to-morrow afternoon. It is probable that at the postponed meeting the formal report of the committee will be adopted without opposition. This report announces Harvard's two separate propositions for an athletic arrangement and Yale's refusal to accept, and gives a brief statement of the reasons for disagreement. The university will support the committee in their resistance to the propositions of

THE FREAKS OF THE TROUT

HOW ANGLERS MAY LURE THE CAPRICIOUS FISH.

FUN FOR THE PERSONS WHO LIKE TO SPEAR SUCKERS—SPORT WITH BIG FISH IN THE SOUTH.

Trout angling has been a science on Long Island since the season opened. To persuade the fish to jump to a fly has been no small undertaking. They have been very coy and very suspicious. Their freaky disposition was shown on the first day of the season.

At the South Side Club the season opened in a snowstorm. Mr. Charles R. Flint, whose skill is well known at the club, went out in the snow, and to the surprise of his fellow-clubmen brought in eighteen fish. He had secured them on flies. In the afternoon it was a bit warmer and the sun appeared, but, strange to say, the anglers who went out could not induce the fish to look at their flies.

This week, however, the trout have jumped in a more lively way for the artificial flies. The fish at the South Side Club have averaged better than usual this Spring in regard to size. One member during his visit caught forty-six that weighed forty pounds. This is an excellent average. At the other clubs on the island fair sport has been met with, and on the public streams more fish have been secured than last year yielded up to the same time. Several two-pound trout have been caught.

The trout rising to flies in a snowstorm formed a feature of the angling by the members of the Castalia Club at Cleveland. Fine fish were played on light fly rods while snowflakes lodged on the joints.

While local anglers have been rejoicing at pretty fair success in the early trouting, the Connecticut and Massachusetts brethren of the rod and reel have had like reason for congratulation. In Boston there was much interest in the opening of the season, and a display of trout attracted crowds. The fishing was better than was expected, as Massachusetts streams have suffered of late years. In the Cape Cod region, the trout are quite abundant, though they have not as yet taken kindly to the angler's fly. In Connecticut since the opening day there have been nice messes of trout caught. "It is all due to the restocking," say the Connecticut anglers, "and more attention paid to violators of the law."

Pennsylvania anglers are getting out their rods for the trout day in that State next Wednesday. There will be a display of trout in Philadelphia on a large scale, and as State Commissioner Blackford gives in this city, the ice is out of many of the favorite streams of the State, and some excellent baskets may be expected. In the southern section of the State the fishing will be more agreeable, as it takes the mountain streams in the north longer to thaw out. There have been no serious floods this season in Pennsylvania streams, and good fishing, it is believed, will be found in a few days.

It often happens that the angler while on the stream or in camp in the big woods at a great distance from a settlement finds that the trout are jumping after a natural fly, an imitation of which his fly-book does not contain. It is curious how freaky this game fish will be at times. Nothing then will satisfy him but the fly that he is looking for. If a bright yellow fly has hatched out and swarms over the water the trout are not going to pay much attention to the artificial black grub that is offered to them by the artistic fly tosser. For this reason a little knowledge of the method of tying flies is often of much use, and will procure for the fisherman many nice fish. To learn to tie a fly is not a difficult matter. Of course, to make neat, fine ones requires considerable practice, and perhaps a little knack. But on those occasions, when the trout are jumping for one species only, they will not stop to examine the workmanship of the fly. The natural insects are not always perfect. The fish sees the right gleam of color and up he shoots at it.

When an angler wishes to learn to tie a fly, his best plan is to visit a fishing-tackle store and obtain permission from the proprietor to be allowed to watch one of the girls making up the bits of feather and silk. If she is in good humor, in a few moments she can give enough hints to make a presentable specimen himself.

To be ready for tying a fly in camp or on the stream, a little box of material must be taken along, a pair of sewing pliers, a darning needle, and a pair of scissors or a sharp knife are essential. Two or three lumps of wax and some strong tying silk are indispensable. Of the material to make the bodies of the fly, a liberal supply of hackles, a little roll of gold and silver tinsel, some floss or dubbing, several colors of silk, and a liberal supply of hooks and strong gut or snells are needed.

With the materials spread before him on a camp chair, or the table on which meals are taken in camp, the angler begins the fly by waxing a piece of wrapping silk. From a point near the bend of the hook three or four turns of the silk are made along the shank of the hook. Upon the silk on the shank of the hook the snell is placed. To dent a bit with the teeth is a good plan, to make it hold the more firmly. This is then wrapped on tightly down to the starting point. Test it to see that it will not pull out. Next, the floss, which is to make the body of the fly, is tied on, and with the tying silk is wrapped down to the end of the hook. Here it is secured, and the hackle to be used is tied on. The under part of the hackle should be placed uppermost, so the hook will be wound next to the hook. Most fly tiers place the spring pliers on the end of the hackle, which will straighten it out by their weight while the winding is in progress.

Sometimes a hackle is run all the way down the hook. In most flies it is wound just a little distance. It is secured by a turn or two of wrapping silk. The usual loop is made with the wrapping silk, and the invisible knot, as made in tying on snells, is made. This is all that is necessary for a hackle fly.

In tying the other varieties, the larger and more variegated the fly the more there is to be done. A wing has to be tied on, the tinsel wound spirally around the body, and two or three tail tips have to be put in. The general principle followed out is the same. It is a good plan to bear in mind that the material used should be tied on early in the process of making the fly. The wings are tied on after the hackle is finished. A feather is taken and doubled so as to make wings, the feather is laid upon the back of the hook, with the tips toward the bend, (or it may be reversed from that position,) a turn of silk is made to fasten it, and then it is pulled into shape and again wrapped by the tying silk. When the thread is cut, a drop of shellac is put on the head. Of course, there are lots of methods varying in slight details among different fly-makers. A little practice will show which way suits the amateur best.

All the materials for fly-tying can be carried in a small tin box and will not take up much room in the camp baggage. For the stream a limited quantity of silks and hooks and hackles can be carried in one of the compartments of the fly book. In five minutes the fly can be made, and the angler can return to camp at night with a nice string of fish that will surprise his companions.

Many experienced anglers who find that trout are not rising freely to a fly will open the maw of a fish and try to ascertain what style of food they are taking. Often a clue to the right fly is thus gained. To catch a few with bait for examination of that kind is considered legitimate among expert fly tosters.

A favorite sport for young fishermen is now at hand, and that is spearing suckers. In the Spring time the suckers come out of the deep water on the sea and proceed to work their way up the streams. In New-Jersey all the larger streams which run down to the sea or into lakes contain lots of suckers. The coming of high water and warm weather in Spring is the signal for the general advance up the brooks. The suckers are seldom seen in Summer, and the short Spring season is the only time to get a chance at them. They can be found near the city. Half an hour's ride into New-Jersey in almost any direction will bring the visitor to one of the streams. Night is the best time to secure the suckers, as they are then on the move.

The fun of sucker spearing consists in going out on the stream in the night with torches and lights. The spear head with three or four prongs should also be provided, long handles so that they may be jabbed into deep pools. The torch may consist of almost any light-giving substance. Usually the torches left over from the last Presidential campaign are utilized.

Sucker spearing is not very dainty work, and those indulging in it will do well to be prepared for a ducking and to wade the stream. Stumbles in the dark may lead to a plunge into the cold stream, and the depth of the water is sometimes misleading. In jabbing at a big sucker the spearman may not strike bottom as soon as he expected, and his balance may be lost. Successful spearmen jump right into the brook and, holding their torches just over the stream, spy out the big suckers in the shallow water. A heavy blow should be struck at the fish, as they are quite powerful and will try to wriggle away. A ten-pound sucker is a good deal of muscle. When the spear has been well ground into the fish, they can be tossed up on the bank and secured. Sometimes, in the streams flowing into the Hackensack River, as many as five or six hundred suckers are speared in a night. Of course, there must be a lively party to make the sport enjoyable.

The suckers are good eating in the Spring. Their flesh is then hard and sweet. Later, when the days are warm and the suckers seek to get out, in seeking for suckers, the spearman will often plunge the barbed iron into an eel. If it is very dark he will probably be in some doubt whether it is not a water snake, such as are accustomed to frequent the New-Jersey streams. A big eel will make more trouble than a sucker of twice the size. It will be a fight to save the eel. Often the nose of the spears are broken by those big eels in their thrashing around and efforts to work into the mud for an eel. When in the hustle, generally when he does land it in a mud bank or the muddy loam at the bottom of a pool. The suckers are not running very well yet, and it will take a week or two of really warm Spring weather to make the brooks alive with them.

Henry C. Hamlin of the *American Angler* has offered a number of prizes for large fish to be caught this Summer. They are as follows: To the fisherman catching the largest trout taken below Rod, L. a fine salmon fishing outfit, valued at $30; for the largest weakfish a similar outfit, for the largest sheepshead (over twelve pounds) an outfit worth $15, for the largest bluefish the same prize, for the largest seabass a tournament rod and tackle worth $15, and for the biggest bluefish a similar outfit. To the angler who secures the biggest small-mouth blackbass a forty-dollar fresh-water outfit will be given, and for the biggest brook trout a like outfit will be the prize. A prize for the best muskallonge it a twenty-five-dollar outfit. In order to win, the fish in each class must weigh more than those which took prizes last year. That record was, brook trout, 7 pounds 7 ounces; small-mouth bass, 6 pounds 6 ounces; striped bass, 35 pounds; muskallonge, 30 pounds; weakfish, 5 pounds 9 ounces; blackfish, 12 pounds 12 ounces.

Striped bass are not biting yet, in spite of the predictions of the experts that they would begin early this Spring. One or two were reported to have been caught in the Hudson River off Fort Washington. A week ago Frank A. Lewis of 1,648 Madison-avenue secured a bass at Spuyten Duyvil that weighed two and a quarter pounds. This fish may be said to have opened the season. Plenty of bass are now in the waters around New-York, and the markets will be supplied from the north. A few have been seen in Jamaica Bay.

The flounder fishing goes on merrily and large quantities of the fish are being caught daily. They are biting worms and soft-shell clams. The clams, it is said, are taken by the bigger fish. Hence, the wise fisherman will use two hooks and both kinds of bait.

As many as 400 flounders have been caught by one party on one tide at City Island. The fish have also been abundant at the fishing stations on the New-York and Rockaway Beach. They have run well in size and have given considerable sport to the fishermen who are fond of catching them. The flounder season will last for over a month, but those fishing for them will soon begin to pick up blackfish and sea bass.

Tarpon fishing is now in full blast in Southern waters. Quite a number of fine ones, from 50 to 100 pounds, were caught this week. Several experts from this city are now South and will attempt to break the record for size of fish, which was 93. Hesterer now holds.

Salmon have been noticed in pools at Bangor, but none has been caught yet.

Ice is still between one and two feet thick in the Maine lakes, and it is nearly as thick in the Adirondacks.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 11.—The open season for catching trout in Ulster, Greene, and Delaware Counties, which are in the Forest Preserve, will be from May 1 to Sept. 1. The weather during the last Winter has been favorable for trout, and they are plentiful in the mountain streams.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE RESULTS AT CLIFTON AND THE ENTRIES FOR GUTTENBERG.

The races at Clifton yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Slumber won, with Veevay second and Lady Archer third. Time—1:19.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Little Jake won, with Monsoon second and Romance third. Time—1:23½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Grimaldi won, with Silleck second and Juggler third. Time—1:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Passaic County Stakes for three-year-olds. Seven and a half furlongs. Kenwood won, with Hasbam second and Mabel Glenn third. Time—1:36½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Esau won, with Ten Booker second and St. John third. Time—1:45.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. America won, with Savage second and Denver third. Time—1:18½.

The entries for the races at Guttenberg today, the last of the season, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Ballot and James C., 110 pounds each; James Norris, Biscoit, St. Clair, Futurity, Benedict, and Peacock, 107 each; Highland Mary, 105; Milward and So So, 104 each; Gyda, Nattet, and Equality, 102 each; Foxhill, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rancocas and Paradise, 118 pounds each; Frederick II. and Defendant, 113 each; Morrisdown, 110; Ban Lassie and Prince Howard, 108 each; Briar, 106; Lemoine, 101; Bengaline, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Neptunus, 111 pounds; Gendarme, 108; Boodle and Steve Harrigan, 104 each; Stephanie, 102; King Colt and Pericles, 102 each; Ike and Battersby, 99 each; Peregal, 96; Carlow, 93; Ralph Black, 90; Teddington and Tom Kearns, 87 each; Millerton, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bradford, Fleury, and Carnegie, 110 pounds each; Young Duke and Salisbury, 107 each; Hago, 96; Rainbow, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. The Bourbon, 117 pounds; Lottery, 112; Hamlet, 105; Successor and King Idler, 103 each; Re-echo, 100; Little Jim, 98; Jim McCormick, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Al Reed and Boccaccio, 110 pounds each; Sorrento and Capulin, 107 each; Blessed, Ocean, Theora, Mais, and Jamaica Lad, 105 each; Counterfeit, 104; Rosa, 102; Scatick, Monte Cristo, and Benedict, 101 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Landseer, 115 pounds; Crispin and Pontico, 109 each; Miss Olive, 107; Eastontown, Harwood, Tyrone, and Count Luna, 106 each; Facial B., 103; Sherwood and Monogram, 100 each; Top Sawyer, Big Brown Jug, and Festus, 97 each; Alveda, 95.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The Spring meeting of the New Memphis Jockey Club begins to-morrow and will continue ten days. The track, although a trifle dusty, is in good condition and a large attendance and fine sport are expected. Riley, who has been looked upon as a probable winner of the Derby, will not start, having contracted a slight cold. The following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bonnie Taw, 91; Armiel, 98; Bonnie Annie, 100; Argenta, 111; Del Norte, 114; Bob Thomas, 114, Deer Lodge, 114.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Ethel, Rose Howard, Itaca, Philora, Lady Gwynne, Coupe, and Too Sweet, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—The Derby. One mile and an eighth. Mamie Fonso, 108; Virgie Orr, 112; Amelia, 112; Joe Walton, 114; Robespierre, 117; Jess Armstrong, 117; Blarneystone, Jr., 117.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Jessica, 98; Mary H., 99; Eight to Seven, 106; Boaz, 117; Lizzie B., 114; Walker, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mamie Fonso, 109; Friendless, 109; Fan King, 111; McAuley, 111; Creole, 114; Burch, 114; Earnest Race, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Short course. Catalina, 108; Winslow, 107; Irish Pat, 105; King Horbury, 134; Heidelsheim, 130; Kearts, 129; Willie M., 107.

MIDWAY TROTTING CIRCUIT.

The Spring races of the Midway Trotting Circuit have been fixed as follows: Waverly, N. J., May 30, 31; Paterson, N. J., June 3, 4, 5, 6; Flemington, N. J., June 11, 12; Allentown, Penn., June 17, 18, 19, and Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 24, 25, 26. The classes of horses for Waverly are 2:24, 2:34, 2:29, and 2:40, double team and special. For Flemington, 2:28, 2:33, 2:50, 2:40, 2:24, and special. For Allentown, 3:00, 2:36, 2:40, 2:45, 2:23, 2:25, 2:50, 2:24, and 2:29. For Wilkesbarre, 2:30, 2:36, 2:24, 2:34, 2:27, and 2:40. Entries will close May 19 at Waverly, and May 29 at Flemington, Allentown, and Wilkesbarre.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 11.—The Leicester Spring meeting opened to-day. The principal race was for the Excelsior Breeders' Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, straight. It was won by Lord Zetland's colt Friar Lubin, by St. Simon, out of Esa Bunnel. Major Loder's colt Prince Hampton, by Royal Hampton, out of Pitreoch. Was second, and H. Chaplin's filly Romance, by Ganpin, out of Burgundy, third.

The Melton Plate (handicap) at five furlongs, straight, was won by Rokeby, with Tortoise second and Spearmint third. There were eight starters.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The American Methodist Episcopal Society held its annual meeting Tuesday in the Methodist Book Rooms. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and an interesting paper, giving reminiscences of the fathers of the Church, was read by the Dev. Dr. L. F. Morgan, President of the society. The officers elected were L. F. Morgan, President; Bishops A. W. Wilson, John F. Hurst, and A. W. Wayman, the Rev. Thomas Myers, and Charles J. Baker, Vice Presidents; the Rev. L. H. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. D. H. Carroll, Treasurer; the Rev. W. G. Herbert, Recording Secretary, and the Rev. E. O. Eldridge, Librarian.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Secretary of War yesterday issued an order directing that troops from the following posts be withdrawn as soon as the department commanders concerned can provide suitable accommodations for them elsewhere, having due regard to economy in respect to supplies on hand at the posts: Fort Missoula, Montana; Fort Bridger, Wyoming; Fort Sidney, Nebraska; Fort Crawford, Colorado; Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas; Fort McDowell, Arizona; Fort Thomas, Arizona, and Fort Verde, Arizona. The respective departments commanders are to report to the Adjutant General of the army the dates when the posts can be abandoned, with a view to the necessary arrangements for the preservation with the buildings and other improvements to be received by the Department of the Interior for Indian school purposes, or for disposal under the act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Major George W. McKee, and Capt. John T. Greer of the Ordnance Department have been appointed a Board to meet in New-York April 16 for the examination for promotion of First Lieuts. H. D. Berrg, L. L. Bruff, C. H. Clark, and William Crozier of the Ordnance Department.

Leaves of absence for one year, with permission to go abroad, has been granted Fay Director James Phillips.

The leave of Fay Director James H. Murray of the Navy has been extended six months.

Lieutenant Todd, U. Freedom has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston.

CONGRESS AND PATRONAGE

HOW THE SPOILS SYSTEM AFFECTS LEGISLATORS.

SUGGESTIVE FACTS COLLECTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League has made a report to the Executive Committee of the league upon that branch of their work relating to Congressional patronage, to what extent appointments to office were still controlled by members of Congress, and to what degree this patronage interfered with their proper legislative duties. The committee consists of Messrs. William D. Foulke of Indiana, Chairman; Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, Richard H. Dana of Massachusetts, Sherman S. Rogers of New-York, and Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania. Mr. MacVeagh, on account of illness, was unable to share in the report.

The committee addressed to each of the Republican members of the House of Representatives the following questions:

"How many offices are there in your district or elsewhere where the appointments depend upon you?

"How many applications for office have you received during the past year?

"What is the average amount of correspondence which each of these applications requires on your part?

"What amount of time, either your own or of your secretary or clerk, is required, as nearly as you can judge, for conducting this correspondence and for attending to appointments?

"Have any elections been held in your district to determine who the appointees should be, and if so, in how many instances, where, and for what positions?"

To these questions a number of responses were returned with the statement that the writers had not the data at hand to answer these inquiries, but some twenty-four answers were received giving more or less completely the information asked for. A summary of these answers is given.

To the question as to the number of offices in each district or elsewhere where the appointments depend on the Representative, answers were returned showing, on a very moderate calculation, that about two hundred and fifty appointments depended upon each of the Congressmen. They vary from "ten or fifteen fourth-class Post Offices" to "about eight hundred." One Congressman reports "179 Post Offices and a host of places, also 108 census enumerators, with an endless number of applicants." Another: "About six hundred and fifty, in which the two Senators often unite," and so on.

The answers show an average of applications something over 1,700 to each member. In this computation the answer of one member who wrote "something less than a million" is omitted, as is also that of the one who wrote:

"It is impossible for me to say how many applications for office I have received during the past twelve months, but they have been almost innumerable, and it has been impossible for me to favor a tenth of those who have asked me to. Most of the applicants I knew to be worthy and deserving men, whom I would be glad to aid if it were possible for me to do so."

To the interrogatories, "What is the average amount of correspondence which each of these applications requires on your part?" and "What amount of time, either of your own or of your secretary or clerk, is required, as nearly as you can judge, for conducting this correspondence and for attending to appointments?" the committee received a great variety of answers, of which the following are specimens:

"During the past year more than three-quarters of my time in the day was given to attending to appointments, and late every evening (except Sunday) was taken up in correspondence.

"About half the time of one man.

"The probable average amount of correspondence is about five letters for each application, requiring about one-fourth, possibly one-third, of my entire time.

"One-third of time of self and clerk. Several letters each; some of them fifty or a hundred.

"Probably five letters each all around. All the time I could get.

"A low estimate of the average amount of correspondence which each of these applications requires on my part would be, I should say, in any case, or between four and five thousand letters in all.

"Eight to fifteen letters each; eight to ten hours per day.

"I think that during the last twelve months the lives of most of the Republican members of Congress have been made miserable by the Post Office controversies in their Congressional districts."

It is not an extravagant estimate from the above answers to say that more than one-third of the entire time of these Congressmen (time which should properly be devoted to their legislative duties) is consumed in the distribution of offices.

After making a statement of the great number of bills introduced in Congress and the very small number that get any attention at all, and the still smaller number of those finally disposed of, the report says:

"Why is it that the committees to which this proposed legislation is referred have no time to sort out these bills from the mass—no time to consider more than a small fraction of the measures submitted to them? Why is it that so many bills reported fail to receive consideration in the respective houses of Congress? Why is it that so many measures which finally pass are ill-digested and carelessly drawn and require expensive litigation to construe their meaning? It is not hard to find an answer when it is known that more than one-third of the working hours of the members belonging to the party which is responsible for the legislation of the country is devoted to business entirely foreign to that legislation."

The committee then refers to the device of an election by the members of the majority party, and says:

"Such an expedient is not only unjust in itself, but it rarely affords the relief sought. It is manifestly unfair to make a Congressman or Senator in a certain town depend upon the votes of one political party only. These may be an actual minority among the patrons of that office. The service to be performed is the same for all, and without reference to the political affiliations of the patrons, and if the choice is to be made by the suffrages of those who are interested, it is not just that the whole should be excluded. Besides, these elections often adds to the confusion and embarrassment which patronage entails, as your committee has learned in the course of its inquiries."

The committee refers to the evils attending the distribution of patronage by defeated candidates of the majority party, and then concludes:

"The object of your committee in laying these facts before the public is rather to expose the infirmities of the patronage system than to criticise the action of individual Congressmen or of the party in power. These evils have subsisted under both political parties, and so long as the present system exists it is difficult for any individual Congressman to refuse to exercise that patronage which has been thrust upon him, often without his consent or desire. The remedy lies in the adoption of general laws which shall remove these offices from Congressional interference. In this connection we desire to call to the attention of the league the provisions of a bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in respect to fourth-class Postmasterships, offices which at present constitute the basis of the evil of Congressional patronage. This bill provides that the United States shall be divided by the Postmaster General into postal districts, and that he shall designate for each district a Post Office Inspector to act as examiner. (As these inspectors are now appointed in pursuance of the Civil Service law, there is reason to believe that they would be greatly subject to political influence. The bill provides that whenever a fourth-class Postmaster is to be appointed the Inspector for the district shall post notices in conspicuous places in the vicinity, stating the post office for which vacancy is situated, the compensation, the amount of bond, the place where application papers may be obtained and to whom they must be returned, and any other proper information. At least ten days' notice is to be given for returning the application papers. The Inspector must furnish all applicants with blank forms of certificates, which the applicant, in his own handwriting, shall state, upon oath, his name, residence, Post Office address, citizenship, time and place of birth, education, health and physical condition, and his previous employment in the military or naval service, business and residence for the previous five years, whether convicted or under indictment for any crime, and if so, what, and the particular building where the applicant proposes to establish the Post Office, and whether in connection with any other business. The candidate shall furnish a sworn certificate, signed by three reputable citizens, declaring their belief that he is a suitable person. No other recommendation shall be offered. No certificate shall be received by any person holding office in the Federal or State governments. No application shall call for or furnish any information concerning the politics of the applicant. At the expiration of ten days for receiving application papers the Inspector shall post a list of the applications in the vicinity, and visit the place and make such inquiries as shall enable him to form an intelligent opinion as to the qualifications of the respective applicants. He shall then send to the Postmaster General all the application papers, together with the report, in which he shall designate the order in which he considers their relative fitness, according to his inquiries, and giving the reasons. These papers are to be preserved for five years, and upon them the Postmaster General shall appoint one of the candidates whose names are reported and designated as fit to be appointed; but if he shall select any other than the one graded highest, he shall place his reasons upon record, and these shall be open to public inspection. No appointment shall be absolute until the appointee has served one year on probation.

JOHN S. FARLOW'S WILL.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—The will of the late John S. Farlow bequeaths the income of various sums to relatives, the principal to be divided upon the death of the legatees as follows: Home for Aged Men and Home for Aged Women, $5,000 each; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, $2,500; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $2,500; Newton Cottage Hospital, $5,000; Home for Aged and Friendless Women, $2,500; Consumptives' Home, $2,500; Massachusetts Horticultural Society, $2,500; Newton Horticultural Society, $2,500. The bulk of the estate is to be invested for the benefit of his widow and children.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—The motion calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 14 is as follows: Nos. 880, 879, 881, 788, 801, 870, 837, 844, 886, 885, 871, 874, 884, 882, 883, 876, 873, 893, 895, 896, 897. The calendar of the General Division of the Court of Appeals for April 14 is as follows: Nos. 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
EUROPE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
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INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
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MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
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PIANOS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
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REAL ESTATE AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUBS. &c. TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK. Matinée—IM PUPPENLADEN and 10 MAEDCHEN UND KEIN MANN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE MIKADO. Matinée.
BROTHERHOOD PARK—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SEVEN-TWENTY-EIGHT. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—SZEDLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LINE; OR, PINE MEADOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SHE. Matinée.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—LA TRAVIATA. At 8—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE STEPPING STONE. Matinée.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN. Matinée.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, much warmer weather.

Securing the fruits of a popular election by means of illegal registration, fraudulent voting, and false counting is a pretty bad business, but it is no worse than awarding seats in the United States Senate or House of Representatives to men who have not been elected to them. Senators like Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts and Mr. EVARTS of New-York defend the process of stealing seats in the august body of which they are "honorable" members by throwing out a sufficient number of the votes cast in a State to reverse the political control of its Legislature, while equally "honorable" members of the House propose to give seats to men of their own party by counting votes that were never cast. One of these methods is to prevail in the case of the Montana Senators and the other in the case of the Representative of the Third Virginia District. Either of them is as bad in principle and as demoralizing in effect as the methods of "Boss" DAVIS in Jersey City.

Our recent dispatches from Pittsburg have thrown some light upon transactions between the Sugar Trust and a railroad company that recall the old bargains between the roads and the Standard Oil Trust by which the Trust sought to drive independent refiners out of business. The evidence already procured and held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and a firm of bankers in Pittsburg is said to be ample ground for proceedings under the inter-State commerce law, and it is stated that suit will be brought. The enactment of the inter-State commerce law was due in great measure to sharp popular condemnation of bargains between railroad companies and the Standard Oil Trust that were designed to crush independent refiners. If, now, the Sugar Trust has sought to drive certain independent refiners out of business by means of discrimination in freight rates, it has made a great blunder. It does not enjoy so great a measure of popular favor that it can afford to invite more vigorous opposition by imitating the Standard Oil Trust with respect to transportation agreements. Moreover, the inter-State commerce law, as amended, imposes a severe penalty on both parties—the shipper as well as the carrier—in a case

This should not be overlooked by those who seek to obtain advantages that cannot be granted lawfully.

There is not much prospect of the passage of the Hendricks License bill in the Assembly. The Chairman of the Excise Committee has thus far failed in his efforts to get it reported, and it has now been agreed to give a hearing upon it next Thursday. This was desired by the liquor men, and its sole purpose seems to be delay. The committee is apparently unfriendly to the measure. Chairman KING is said to intend trying to bring the bill before the Assembly by moving to discharge the committee from further consideration of it, but there is thought to be little chance of success. There is likely to be Republican opposition enough to defeat such a move. There is no probability that the bill would be approved if it should be passed, but Republican opposition is nevertheless very bad policy. The bill is a moderate one, and falls below the party professions on the subject of temperance legislation, but it is the best upon which a record can be made at this session. If it is defeated in the Assembly through Republican opposition, the effect will be to weaken the party by exhibiting its inconsistency upon one of the most distinct issues of State politics.

When the *City of Paris* was delayed and came very near being destroyed by an accident to her machinery, it was pointed out anew that a seagoing ship ought not to be left so entirely at the mercy of her engines. The newest steamer of the White Star Line has just "broken the maiden record" from Queenstown to this port, but she seems to have gone even further than the preceding "ocean greyhounds" in trusting exclusively to her steam power. It appears that as she is a subsidized cruiser the British Admiralty regulations forbid her being fitted with any yards or any spars except pole masts. The regulation seems to be senseless, inasmuch as it is a very simple matter to strip a ship of her spars when she is required for naval purposes. To prevent her from carrying spars when she is engaged as a merchant steamer is to doom her to be a helpless hulk in case of any accident to her machinery. The lesson of the *City of Paris* ought not to be lost, and the ocean steamers should be provided with some facilities for proceeding under canvas.

Dr. PETERS rivals STANLEY now in the number of times he has been slain by the dispatches and regularly brought to life again. Just at present his resurrection seems to be effective, and with it that of Lieut. TIEDEMANN, since the dispatches received in Berlin announcing their safety appear to be authoritative. With the engagement of EMIN Pasha's services, this revival of PETERS, who will be viewed less harshly after his adventures, and the turning of the greatest of the hostile Zanzibar chiefs from an enemy into a friend, all goes merrily once more for the Germans in Africa. They have the start now in the new race for the lakes, and can command the services of very able and enterprising explorers. Although Dr. PETERS is nominally under official displeasure at Berlin, it is known that money is backing him, and success may cure many objections to lack of scruples for the rights of others.

CONGRESS AND PATRONAGE.

Seven years ago the passage of the Civil Service Reform bill provided for the filling of a considerable number of subordinate places under the Federal Government without reference to politics and without the interference of members of Congress. The total number thus withdrawn from Congressional influence was not far from 30,000, but these have since been practically offset by new offices, mostly fourth-class Post Offices, which are filled nominally by the Postmaster General, really by the nomination by Congressmen, so that the net amount of "patronage" still under the control of members of Congress is substantially the same as it was before the passage of the law. Happily it is not nearly so great as it would have been without the law; but there is still enough to be a serious evil in several ways. One of these, which affects not merely the party in power, but the whole country, is the inroad made upon the time and energy of the members of Congress, and it is this branch of the matter that has been made the subject of a report by the committee of the Reform League of which Mr. W. D. FOULKE is Chairman. An abstract of this report will be found in our columns this morning, and it discloses facts of very great interest.

The committee began by addressing a number of questions to each of the Republican members of Congress. They got answers from only a relatively small number, but these probably give a very fair notion of what the reports of the others would have been had they been made. Certainly the impression as to the spoils system thus obtained is not too strong. In substance these answers disclosed an average of 250 offices to each member of the majority, an average of 1,700 applications for office to each member, and the consumption of at least one-third of the time of each member. It is to be noted also that the greatest number of offices and of applications and the largest amount of time consumed occurs naturally in the more important districts where other and legitimate matters claiming the attention of Representatives are proportionately of greater consequence. So that it is fair to say that at least one-third of the entire business of Congress—business of the greatest interest to the whole country—is absolutely neglected because of the absorption of the time and energy of members of Congress in an occupation which does not properly belong to them, which they could not carry on efficiently even if they were disposed to do so, and which, as a matter of fact, is in their hands almost an unmixed evil. It is not easy to see how a worse case could be made out for any system of management of the offices.

The committee review favorably, on the whole, the bill of Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts for taking the nomination of fourth-class Postmasters out of the hands of Congressmen entirely, and, so far readers have been informed as to the provisions of this bill. In substance it provides for the public open application for all such offices, for the examination of the fitness of the candidates by Post Office Inspectors, and a report giving the relative standing of all applicants in the order judged fair by the Inspectors, and the appointment by the department from the list, with the requirement that, where the applicant standing highest on the Inspector's list is not named, the reasons for selecting another shall be publicly given. Doubtless such a method would be liable to abuse, if the Inspectors chose to abuse it, or to allow themselves to be forced by their superiors to abuse it. But that is true of any system, since discretion must be lodged somewhere, and it may be betrayed wherever lodged. But this method would deprive Representatives of any, even formal, right to intervene, and would give the department the power legally to disregard their influence. In many ways it would be a very much better system than the present, and it would tend to improvement rather than the reverse.

TAXED FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

In the editorial columns of Senator HAWLEY'S paper, the Hartford *Courant*, very little has been said about the McKinley Tariff bill. The news columns of the *Courant*, however, on Thursday last contained the following, which is not wholly foreign to the subject of tariff legislation:

"The Hartford Carpet Company, which employs about 1,800 hands at its Thompsonville mills, has issued notices of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, Secretary of the company, said to a *Courant* representative last night:

"'The market has been glutted for some time, the glut having been caused by overproduction. Our dividends have been steadily decreasing, and we found that we were making little or no money for our stockholders. The situation was such that we were compelled to do one of three things—shut down entirely, run on short-time, or reduce expenses. We felt that the fairest course to pursue was to make the reduction. It was a 10 per cent. cut, but in reality did not amount to that, because at the same time we reduced wages we increased the hours of work. As most of the employés are time workers or piece workers, they are enabled to earn more daily if the hours per day are increased.'

"This action was foreshadowed at the annual meeting of the company, when the Directors declared but 2 per cent. for the half year, where in old times they paid 10 to 12 per cent. every six months."

If the American manufacturers of carpets could sell their goods in foreign countries they would not complain of overproduction and a "glutted" market. But the absurd tariff duty on the coarse and cheap wools used by them—substantially all of which they must import—confines them to the home market and forbids the sale of their carpets elsewhere. In 1888 they exported only $5,513 worth of goods, and in the last fiscal year the value of American carpets sold abroad was only $4,597.

The President of this Hartford Carpet Company, an organization that uses 7,000,000 pounds of wool in a year, is Mr. JOHN L. HOUSTON, a Republican and a protectionist, who said, in December, 1887, in an interview that was widely published:

"The tariff on carpet wools is a tariff simply for revenue, and not at all for protection. We cannot buy carpet wools in this country at any price, only in very limited amounts. Over 95 per cent. of the raw material used by the Hartford Carpet Company is imported. We have to go to South America, Russia, Egypt, Syria, and the East generally for our wools. They are not grown here at all save only in some of the Territories of the West, and there not to any extent worth mentioning. Since we cannot get this wool in the United States, I see no harm to anybody in removing the duties on this class of wools, for the Government does not need the revenue. *They protect no one, and they do of course handicap the carpet manufacturers in competing with foreign products. The removal of these duties would widen our markets and without doubt tend to increase our exports of all kinds.*

"At present the carpet market in this country is glutted. Overproduction has compelled us to shorten working time to five days a week."

That interview was brought out by President CLEVELAND'S message on the tariff. We are not fully informed as to Mr. HOUSTON'S course since that time, but we presume that he was one of the carpet manufacturers who contributed a considerable sum of money to be used in the blocks-of-five campaign for the election of Mr. HARRISON and in behalf of a party that had declared its intention to raise the duties on his raw material and thus still further to harass the industry in which he was engaged. The Hartford *Times* now says:

"President HOUSTON has realized the dangers of the situation. He has been active at Washington this Winter urging the lowering of duties to figures which shall allow the great carpet manufactories of this country to live and to pay their employés living wages. In price the stock of his great company has been reduced from $300 to $97 a share. He has warned his party friends against their oppressive policy. But his warnings have not been heeded."

Like some other carpetmakers, Mr. HOUSTON has for some years been begging for justice and sensible legislation, and when his appeals and arguments have had no effect he has meekly submitted, and has continued to work and spend his money in support of the very policy that is diametrically opposed to his interests, the interests of his employés, and the welfare of the great industry with which he is connected.

If the Hartford Carpet Company's dividends steadily decrease, and if the wages of its employés must be cut down, under the operation of the present tariff, what would be the effect on this industry of the new tariff law proposed by Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. DINGLEY and their assistants, a law by which the duties on carpet wool would be increased at least 40 per cent. for one grade and 60 per cent. for the other, to say nothing of certain obscure provisions that must enlarge even this tax? Would such an increase of duties enable Mr. HOUSTON to sell carpets abroad? If he can sell none abroad now, on account of the present duty, how many yards could he sell in South America or elsewhere if the duty should be greater by 40 or 60 per cent.?

The duty on carpet wool is a tax imposed on American manufacturers and American consumers for the benefit and protection of foreign manufacturers of carpets. The English carpetmakers can ask for no legislation in this country more favorable to their interests than that which is proposed in the McKinley bill with respect to wools of the third class. They

sage of such a bill—a measure that oppresses the carpetmaker here by raising the duty on wools, that, as the American Protective Tariff League admits, "could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

If Mr. BLAINE'S Pan-American yearnings have had anything at all to do with the federation of the five republics of Central America, some good has come out of them. It is extremely improbable that they have done so. The vague and formless aspirations which the Secretary of State has been cherishing ever since he was GARFIELD'S Secretary of State, if not before, seem to have no more definite goal than the perpetuation of our existing tariff, or of its modification in favor of such of the Spanish-American countries to the south of us as can be induced to enter into an arrangement for the benefit of those of our citizens who are already its beneficiaries. This is as different as possible from a scheme for the political union of five republics inhabited by a population of the same races and inhabiting a tract of country of which the climatic conditions assimilate their industries and their products.

The provisional union seems to have been formed mainly with the view of making the five republics a single nation in their foreign relations, while reserving to each of them the same control it now enjoys over its internal affairs. In this view the union is much looser than was our own even under the interpretation of CALHOUN and the secessionists, and it is as evident from the provisional plan already adopted by three of the republics concerned, as from the debates on our own Constitution, that local jealousies have very much obstructed the work of the framers of the new scheme. The queerest result of these jealousies is the provision that the President of the republic thus constituted shall be chosen from each of the constituent republics in turn. A measure of "State rights" so radical as this was not, we believe, even proposed in the framing of our Constitution. Certainly no such measure ever received any considerable support. As a matter of fact, instead of allaying local jealousies, it seems to provide for perpetuating and increasing them. A President chosen expressly as a representative of one republic will be apt to choose his advisers from among the citizens of that republic, and to administer the Federal Government with a special view to the advantage of his own State, expecting that his successors will, in their turns, look out for their several communities. The arrangement arrived at, in fact, implies the expectation of this, and a President would doubtless be accused of a lack of local patriotism if he failed to do his utmost to satisfy the claims of his own constituents, leaving the claims of the other members of the federation to be appeased by their special representatives. It may be that it was necessary to accede to this provision in order to secure the adoption of the plan of provisional union. Nevertheless, it was a very serious sacrifice of an important object of the union, since it postpones the day when a man shall consider himself a Central American rather than a Costa Rican or a Nicaraguan, just as we are all more Americans than we are New-Yorkers or Pennsylvanians, or what not. Everything that retards the growth of a national feeling is so far mischievous, and there can be no doubt that this provision of the act of union will have this regrettable result.

Nevertheless, though the union is not thus rendered so complete as it might be, there is reason to expect that it will be an excellent thing for the Central Americans. Each of the republics now maintains its diplomatic corps, and when any question touching Central America arises in any foreign capital all five of the representatives have to be consulted, with the result that they carry very little weight except in the improbable event of their all agreeing. With three of the republics on one side and two on the other, as is very apt to happen, foreign Governments feel justified in disregarding them all. A single representative from Central America, on the other hand, giving voice to the opinion of all five republics, will carry the weight of all five of them together, and thus will make Central America much more important in international politics than it has ever been heretofore.

The most important interest which Central America has for mankind at present arises from the fact that at some point through the isthmus which it occupies there must be cut the interoceanic canal, the construction of which has not been rendered doubtful even by the disastrous failure of M. DE LESSEPS. The engineering question of the most practicable route has heretofore been complicated with political and diplomatic questions arising from the variety of the independent sovereignties that divided the isthmus among themselves. This complication will be dissolved by the union of the republics, and the preliminary negotiations for the construction of the canal will be very much simplified, since the concession of the Government concerned must be in the same terms, no matter what part of the isthmus is selected.

JERSEY CITY GETTING EXCITED.

The continued exposure of the election frauds committed in Jersey City last November and the evidence of their repetition at the recent municipal election seem to be producing an excited state of feeling across the river. Not only are measures being taken to secure a judicial recount of the vote of Tuesday, but there are reports of talk about resorting to force to drive "Boss" DAVIS and his minions from power. If there is such talk it is pretty sure to subside without any exhibition of violence. There are peaceable methods of righting public wrongs, and though it may take time and effort to carry them out they will be effectual in the end. It is a good indication if the people of Jersey City are aroused, if they are somewhat excited even, for they have permitted their affairs to drift into the control of a gang of unscrupulous corruptionists, and they will have to display a good deal of earnestness from the grasp of the ring. It is largely their own fault that this state of things exists, for they have been wont to divide on party lines when they ought to unite for the protection of their local interests. They have permitted rascals to get control of the organization of the party to which the majority in the city is attached, and then they have permitted that party to control the Municipal Government regardless of consequences. Now that the consequences are upon them, they find it difficult to wrest the power out of the hands which could never have grasped it without their consent. The present situation is the logical result of keeping up party politics in dealing with local affairs.

We are not prepared to believe that a majority of the people of Jersey City are willing to see corruption and rascality flourish, and to have their affairs controlled and directed by sordid and unscrupulous men. We greatly doubt whether a majority of its legal voters supported the ring nominations at the late elections. It may be shown that the result soon to be declared was secured by fraud, but at the same time there were probably hundreds, if not thousands, of partisans who voted the ring ticket simply because it was Democratic in name. Many of these partisans who would prefer fair and honest elections are reluctant to bestir themselves against the perpetrators of fraud, because of their party feelings and their aversion to giving aid to the party to which they are opposed. But honest elections and good government ought to be placed above party advantage, and it will be found that there can be no enduring advantage derived from public wrongdoing.

Every honest Democrat in Jersey City and in the State of New-Jersey ought to join in the effort to expose the election frauds and to prevent the perpetrators from profiting by them. The scandalous state of things that has been revealed is calculated to work a serious injury to the party in New-Jersey and to have an unfavorable effect upon it elsewhere, unless the doings of the corrupt ring are repudiated. Nothing has happened in recent years so perilous to the prospects of the Democracy in New-Jersey as these revelations of fraud upon the ballot box and of corruption in municipal management. They are likely to give the control of the Legislature to the Republicans at the next election and to lead to radical legislation with reference to the evils exposed. The only way in which the Democratic Party can save itself from serious injury is to repudiate the wrong-doing and join in the effort to vindicate the right of the people to fair and honest elections.

If the Indian Rights Association is correct in its criticisms upon the proposed removal of the Southern Utes from their present reservation in Colorado to one in Utah, Congress must examine the whole subject carefully again before consenting to this removal. Of course the primary aim in this, as in other cases, was to open the abandoned lands to settlement. But the Commissioners appointed to conduct the negotiations a few years ago reported that the removal would also benefit the Indians, since they would be transferred to a tract three times as large, less subject to the encroachment of the whites, and furnishing game as well as grazing. Their present reservation is unfortunate in shape, being a strip very long from east to west and very narrow from north to south, thus interfering, it is argued, with travel from Southwestern Colorado to Arizona and New-Mexico, and tempting whites to encroach upon it. However, Commissioner MORGAN says he has reason to believe that the existing agreement to go "does not fairly represent the real wishes of the Utes," and that their consent was reluctantly given, under appeals to their fears and prejudices. If they really do not want to go, that should be an end of the matter. Besides, there is much that deserves consideration in the point made by the Indian Rights Association, that the consent of the Utes was obtained by assuring them of a better opportunity of "escaping from civilization and living the old Indian life," which, of course, would be only postponing the problem of their future and shifting it from Colorado to Utah.

It appears that the House, at least, is now willing to establish the summary military court, consisting of a single officer, the one second in rank at a post or station, as a substitute for the more cumbrous machinery of the garrison or regimental court, now necessary for the trial of even the slightest offenses. At some former sessions the Senate has passed a similar measure, we believe, but it was involved in a bill containing many other provisions, and accordingly failed in the House. One objection to the existing method is that it sometimes causes delays until it is convenient to assemble several officers in a court and until the prescribed forms can be followed out, and meanwhile the arrested soldiers are in the guardhouse, instead of doing their share of the regular military work. The substitute in the bill now passed by the House proposes to have minor offenses tried within twenty-four hours after arrest, and it is, after all, only what we see every day in our police court practice, where a single Judge turns off promptly many trivial cases. It might perhaps be well to couple the proposed jurisdiction with a more exact code of penalties, but it is provided in any event that the accused may at his option have a trial by court-martial instead of by the summary tribunal.

NOT DEAD, BUT POSTPONED.

From the Seneca Falls Courier.

Ballot reform is postponed, but it is not dead. Bribery at elections can be crushed out only by the exclusive official ballot, and that ballot will yet be obtained.

BOSTON'S LOVELY CLIMATE.

From the Boston Traveller, April 9.

Those whose work keeps them out doors a great deal say that Boston has not known three consecutive fine days for over a year.

ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.

From the Steuben Courier.

When he [Hill] pretends to be in favor of purity in elections he is an arrant hypocrite.

Often I am amazed by the reading of advertisements. The abbreviated forms of expression when interpreted literally suggest amusing inferences. I read last Monday, "Wanted, a piano for a young horse." What can a young horse, or in fact horses either young or middle-aged of old, want of a piano? But I also saw that some one wanted "A cabinet organ for a cow." Really, I don't know what a cow would do with a cabinet organ, or a church organ, or indeed any other organ. Its own "moo" is a very good substitute for some sounds of a cabinet organ. But I could see some reason for another "want" which I read. That was "A flower stand for eighteen plants for a young dog." Yes, really a dog does like a flower stand with just about eighteen plants; it possesses a proper field for his activity, whisking his tail, putting out his nose, twisting his body, and thus creating chaos out of kosmos.—*Chicago Advance.*

Every one must consent to be a-dullard in one circle or another. At a dancing party a man who cannot or will not dance is likely to be labeled "stupid." In a clatter of gossipy small talk a learned man or a fine conversationist is at a disadvantage. He gains the reputation there of being shy or reserved or stiff, or of being stupid. And what is it to be stupid? Primarily, it is to stand amazed. And so the unconcerned man at a card party or at a dancing party or at a gathering of chirps is stupid, is—amazed.—*Philadelphia Sunday school Times.*

We give the following conundrum to the railroad builders of the continent: Which will be first constructed, the through line which shall connect with the north and south roads of South America, or the Alaska line from the Canadian Pacific to connect by a short water route with the proposed Siberian line across Northeastern Asia?—*Albany Journal.*

The mathematics of enjoyment present some curious problems. Among them is the question why two boys with one roller skate each can have four times as much fun as one boy with two roller skates. As a theoretic inquiry it presents a good deal of difficulty. A practical solution is easy. All you need is the boys and the skates.—*Washington Post.*

The editor wrote it: "While this cold weather lasts be mindful of others poorer than your self. Turn not away in silence from the appeal for charity. Give the applicant something, if only some kindly word." The intelligent compositor made the last clause "if only some kindling wood," and he builded better than he knew.—*New-York Observer.*

Gripp—Well, doctor, did you succeed in breaking up Cable's fever? Young Doctor—I would have done so in another week had I been given half a chance. Gripp—They didn't call in another doctor, did they? Young Doctor—No, but this morning, just as I was noticing an improvement in Cable, he died.—*The Epoch.*

A systematic elevator man down town has pasted up a lot of rules to make his own life more worthy of living. This is one: "Don't stand on the outside talking to a friend who may be inside the car. The elevator man does not like to close the elevator door in your face."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Thomas Tuttle and wife of Stratham, both in their ninety-second year, are probably the oldest married couple in New-Hampshire. They have been married nearly seventy years, and have eaten sixty-nine Thanksgiving dinners in the same room.—*Concord People and Patriot.*

"Who is that who wants to see me?" asked a very busy merchant of his servant. "I don't know his name, but he says he was an old friend of your father's." "All right; you tell him that I am very sorry, but my father is dead."—*Boston Journal.*

"Oh, the poor little lamb!" said a tender-hearted lady at the butcher's. "I hate to order the meat and think I'm helping to destroy the little creatures." "I'll send them around alive, ma'am, if you say so," said the butcher.—*Chatter.*

The idea of an ocean patrol could, with profit, be carried a step further than its originators contemplated. The patrol ships should be empowered to arrest "ocean greyhounds" for fast driving.—*Minnesota Tribune.*

Egg rolling on the White House lawn will be a rather more expensive Easter ceremony after Major McKinley's tariff gets to working and imposes a duty of 5 cents a dozen on imported eggs.—*Boston Herald.*

Neighbor—Why do you wish your husband to join a lodge or a club? Wife—It will make me happier. "In what way?" "By giving me something to complain of."—*Chicago Times.*

Wibble—What a sordid, unsatisfying thing it is for a man to devote his whole life to the mere pursuit of wealth! Wabbie—Especially if he doesn't get it.—*Terre Haute Express.*

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The social events of this evening were divided between the dinner, followed by a large reception, given by Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker to Vice President and Mrs. Morton, and the reception tendered by Senator and Mrs. Manderson in celebration of their silver wedding.

The residence of the Postmaster General was elaborately decorated with growing plants, a profusion of Easter lilies showing among the palms. The centrepiece on the dinner table was an ellipsis of ferns, studded with roses, flanked on four sides at a little distance by high open-work baskets of ferns and pink orchids. At each plate lay two roses, tied with a bow of pink ribbon. The guests at table were Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Russell Harrison, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Senator and Mrs. Edmunds, Representative and Mrs. John McLean, Senator Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Curtin, and Miss Pettit of Philadelphia. The dinner was followed by a reception, at which several hundred persons were present. Mrs. Morton assisted Mrs. Wanamaker in receiving.

There was a gay throng at the residence of Senator and Mrs. Manderson, and as nearly every one brought or had sent a present appropriate to the occasion, the capacity of the parlors and library were taxed to the utmost to hold the silverware and bric-à-brac. The Senator and his wife stood together to receive their guests and respond to congratulations. Mrs. Manderson's gown was of French gray faille, with diamond ornaments. The only person present who had attended the wedding, which took place twenty-five years ago at Canton, Ohio, was Mrs. Manderson's mother, Mrs. Brown of Nebraska, who makes her home with her daughter.

Among the guests who came from a distance were Mrs. C. C. Dike, Mr. and Mrs. William Hawk of New-York; Mrs. Evans and Mr. and Miss Fries of Philadelphia. Other guests were President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, the Cabinet, and the leading Senatorial families. Mrs. Jackson, G. McCook and Mrs. Flint, wife of Dr. Flint, United States Navy, assisted the hostess in receiving.

A FINE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 10.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society is soon to come into possession of a most valuable collection of autographic letters, by the gift of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer. It has taken Mr. Dreer over forty years to gather the thousands of letters he is to give to the venerable society. He is now engaged with Mr. Gregory B. Keen of the Pennsylvania University, in cataloguing the collection. The edition will be limited in number and printed for private distribution only, and copies will be given, it is expected, to the important public libraries in the country. Although all of the letters are valuable and very many of them extremely scarce, the most important is probably one written by Galileo, the Italian mathematician. Among the others may be mentioned probably a dozen by William Penn, twice as many by Washington, and letters by nearly all of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, all of the Generals who took part in the Revolutionary war, excepting a few of the French officers; pages in the handwriting of Patrick Henry, Robert Morris, the Presidents, Governors of the States, and other eminent Americans. There is a letter or other manuscript of nearly every poet or author who wrote in the English language, and numerous epistles in the handwriting of famous actors, actresses, singers, musical composers, and artists. The rulers of the world and the great statesmen are well represented, for there are specimens of the penmanship of English sovereigns from Henry VII. to Victoria, many of the French Kings and Queens, Pitt, Bradshaw, the regicide; Harley, Earl of Oxford; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Robert, Earl of Halifax; FOX, Macaulay, Peel, Canning, Brougham, and nearly one hundred signatures of members of the French National Assembly of 1799.

MATCHES IN UNSAFE PLACES.

From the Baltimore American.

A Chicago man in repairing an old sofa found among other articles that had slipped between the back and seat twenty-eight matches. This discovery is not a very important one, but it points the moral that if less reckless carelessness was used in the promiscuous scattering of those little agents of combustion, there might not be so much monotony about the brass in the daily papers. "The origin of the fire could not be satisfactorily ascertained."

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth and last public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, was notable by reason of the fact that the ninth symphony of Beethoven, which was last performed on March 16, 1889, by the Oratorio Society, was given. The programme, however, was not devoid of other interesting features. The entertainment began with the pastoral symphony from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," which was followed by the same composer's F minor sonata for clavier and violin, orchestrated by Mr. THOMAS in scholastic style.

The Metropolitan Musical Society, which was later to undertake the choral parts of the symphony, then made its appearance, and under the direction of its conductor, W. E. Chapman, sang Orlando Lasso's graceful and pretty madrigal, "Matona, Lovely Maiden," and Mendelssohn's "Wood Minstrels." The exquisite composition of the last great light of the Netherlands school was not given with that finish which it demands. The chorus produced a full and strong body of tone, which, however, was not refined. The accentuation of the various voice parts was overelaborated, so that the shading of the madrigal was without delicacy. It is a much more difficult thing to sing such a work well than it appears to be at first glance. The Mendelssohn number was given with precision, but the same lack of delicacy was noticeable.

The performance of the ninth symphony, so far as the orchestra was concerned, was admirable. Particularly in the scherzo and adagio did the instrumental body distinguish itself by beautiful precision and exquisite nicety of shading. The splendid quality of the wood wind was displayed in the third movement most effectively. The last movement, it seems, we must be content to take as we get it. A really good rendering of it appears to be almost as rare as a successful weather prophecy. The Philharmonic Society had as soloists yesterday Miss De Vere, soprano; Miss Emily Winant, contralto; W. H. Rieger, tenor; and Max Treumann, bass.

Mr. Treumann's solo work was not distinguished by accuracy of intonation nor by pleasant quality of tone. Miss De Vere's singing was uncommonly feeble and wholly without brilliancy. She appeared to be quite as uncomfortable in the passages of which the tessitura is high as soprance usually are. Mr. Rieger's voice is too light for this work, and he was obliged to force his tones until they became unpleasant. Otherwise he did his work with judgment. Miss Winant was quite satisfactory, but it must be admitted that the quartet was much stronger in the middle than it was at the top and bottom. The chorus sang fairly well throughout. The whole programme will be repeated this evening.

THE PACHMANN CONCERT.

The concert of M. and Mme. de Pachmann at Chickering Hall last evening, which was attended by a large and remarkably demonstrative audience, was an uncommonly interesting entertainment. Possibly it might have been made more delightful by a more compact programme, but, as every number had attractions, there is not much ground for complaint on this score. The entertainment served to introduce to this public Mme. de Pachmann, who is a pupil of her husband. She selected for her introduction to New-York Liszt's familiar concerto in E flat, a work which calls for a wide range of technical ability. Mme. de Pachmann has been praised for her work in many of the most musical cities of Europe, and her appearance here was awaited with interest.

Being a lady of delicate physique, as well as a pupil of her husband, it is not strange that her playing was distinguished by grace, delicacy, and finesse rather than by breadth, brilliancy, and power. Her technique is delightful in its clearness and smoothness, and her phrasing is refined and thoughtful. She has acquired a good deal of M. de Pachmann's mastery of cantilena and not a little of his phenomenally smooth and beautiful scale playing. The perfection of her enunciation and the polish of her shading were exhibited in a high light in Henselt's "Dankliedes," Liszt's "Sposalizio," and Mendelssohn's "Rondeau Brillant," which were her unaccompanied solos. Her performance of the Liszt number, while it was musical and finished, lacked dash and vigor and tonal strength.

M. de Pachmann played Chopin's concerto in F minor. His rendering of the second movement was a lovely piece of singing on the piano, but he was not uncommonly successful with the first and third movements. Indeed, it is safe to say that none of our resident pianists could have won as much applause with a similar performance. Familiarity breeds contempt in music as well as in other things, and we are prone to look through magnifying glasses at those who come from afar. M. de Pachmann has done far better work at his recitals than he did in the concerto, and it is a pleasure to announce that this highly-gifted and accomplished player is to be heard again in that form of entertainment. Besides the concerto, his scheduled numbers were Schumann's Romanze, Opus 32, his wife's

IRON BUCCANEER SPIRIT

ASSEMBLYMAN GIBBS AND FISH IN HIGH FEATHER.

THEY KILL A GOOD BILL AND PERSECUTE FELLOW-REPUBLICANS — MEMBERS COMPELLED TO VOTE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—The Fish-Gibbs combination was in the saddle again to-day and the legitimate work of the Assembly had to be laid aside an hour or more to enable the schemers to carry out their disreputable plans. A good bill was killed and several members who do not recognize the right of the cabal to rule or ruin were vigorously persecuted. As on former buccaneering excursions Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam and Mr. Frederick Gibbs of New-York were supported by six Republicans. The entire Democratic wing of the House naturally voted with them to kill a bill affecting future appointments in New-York City.

The bugle call was sounded early in the session when Mr. Andrus of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, reported the bill of Senator Stewart of New-York providing that hereafter Police Justices in the city of New-York must either be lawyers or have served as Justices before. This bill had been "hung up" in the committee for weeks, owing to the hostility of Messrs. Fish and Gibbs to it. Mr. Gibbs, who is not a lawyer, desires to be appointed a Police Justice in New-York, and he would stand no chance of realizing his ambition if this bill should become a law. Upon the plea that the measure was designed purely for party purposes the schemers succeeded in keeping in the background until yesterday, when Mr. Dinkelspiel of New-York came over to the support of Mr. Andrus and the embargo was raised.

The cabal immediately made arrangements to kill the bill in open House, and the design was successfully carried out this morning. In the furtherance of their selfish aims Messrs. Fish and Gibbs caused Mr. Andrus and Mr. Deyo of Broome, both Republicans, to be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms and compelled to vote. Altogether it was a field day for the renegades, and they and the New-York Democrats were exceedingly happy when their enemies were laid low.

Mr. Fish opened the fight by moving that the report of the committee be disagreed with. He said the Stewart bill had been introduced for party purposes only and was special legislation of the worst sort. No such law as the one proposed obtained in any city in the State. The best Police Justices were not lawyers, but men who had been trained in the walks of business life. He declared that there was no demand for such a law, and that the bill should be killed.

Mr. Andrus said the bill was not the outcome of any political "deal," but was fetched to Albany in good faith by a prominent Republican, who desired its passage. There was evidently a crying need for reform in the judicial affairs of New-York City. This bill would put men of legal ability and high character in office, and the result could not be beneficial. The only opposition to it among Republicans had been manifested by Mr. Fish and the combination to which he belonged.

Mr. Hitt of Albany asked Mr. Andrus if, in any locality in the State, the qualification expressed in this bill had ever been exacted. Mr. Andrus replied that he did not know.

Mr. Gibbs, very red in the face and full of venom, said Senator Stewart had told him that the bill in question had been handed to him by some lawyers whose names he did not know. The Senator really did not know the source of the bill. "The gentleman from Erie," the cabal leader continued, "talks of combinations and goes far out of his way in attempting to tell what Republicanism is and what Republicans are. Why, the gentleman hasn't been in the Republican party long enough to know what its principles are."

Mr. Andrus came back at the junto in good style. "I have heard just such talk as this before," said he. "It has an ancient and Fishlike smell. I confess I do not know, and I hope to God I never will know, the kind of Republicanism which the gentleman from New-York claims to represent. I move, Mr. Speaker, to lay this motion to recommit on the table."

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Andrus on this motion, and while the members were voting Mr. Gibbs rushed from seat to seat drumming up support for the coalition. As is generally the case on Friday morning, many of the rural Republicans were absent, which was unfortunate for Mr. Andrus. During the progress of the roll call Mr. Fish, who was visibly nervous, retained his seat. The result was announced as 61 to 34 against tabling the motion. Simultaneously Mr. Fish's nervousness disappeared.

Then the question of disagreeing with the report of the committee came to the fore and Mr. Andrus demanded a call of the House. This was successfully opposed and the vote on Mr. Fish's motion followed. Sixty-two Democrats and Republicans went on record as enemies of the bill, and as many as thirty-four represented Mr. Andrus's strength. Mr. Fish at once moved to reconsider the vote, but took pains to add that he hoped the motion would be lost. This action was of course taken to effectually kill the bill. Again the yeas and nays were demanded and the clerk began calling the roll. Mr. Andrus, Mr. Deyo of Broome, and a dozen other Republicans went into the smoking room with the idea of defeating Fish's plan through the lack of a quorum. The cabal no sooner got wind of this move than it raised an uproar, and called upon the Speaker to force the members to vote. Gen. Husted politely announced that the chair could not take such action unless the House so ordered. With a clear majority in their favor, Messrs. Gibbs, Fish, and Sheehan had no trouble in causing the necessary order to be given, and the Sergeant at Arms was directed to see that the members voted when their names were called.

Mr. Bridges of Otsego was the first victim of this ruling. Mr. Andrus stood in plain view in the doorway of the smoking room, and on the call of absentees Mr. Fish, who feared his plan would miscarry, bawled out the request that the gentleman be made to vote. The Sergeant at Arms was directed to bring Mr. Andrus before the bar of the House, and the late-armed member was accordingly marched into the well. When asked why he had refused to vote, he replied that he was not in the Chamber when his name was called. The Speaker informed him that he must vote at once. He tried to parley, but was cut short. "I vote in the affirmative," he finally said. Then he essayed to get a hearing on a question of privilege, and asked if it was proper for a member who was quietly performing his duties to be brought before the bar by the Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker ruled that the question could not be entertained. The call proceeded, and the name of Mr. Deyo was reached.

"I move that the Sergeant at Arms produce Mr. Deyo," shouted Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Deyo was arrested and arraigned. He, too, voted in the affirmative, under protest. Fearful of being taken into custody, the other Republicans who had sought the smoking room returned. The vote resulted as before, and the Stewart bill will not be heard of again this session.

These Republicans voted with the Democrats to kill this measure and persecute Mr. Andrus: Gibbs, Fish, Nixon of Chautauqua, Davis of Livingston, de Peyster of Dutchess, Groat of Wayne, J. K. O'Connor of Oneida, and W. B. Burns, Sawmiller, and White of Onondaga.

The Non-partisan Police Board bill of Mr. Hoag was passed this morning by the Assembly, after being reported favorably by the Cities Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. Andrus. This bill had been on the order of third reading, but was sent to the committee, retaining its place. Much as the renegade Republicans would have liked to oppose it, they did not dare go on the records as its enemies, and it therefore had a smooth passage.

* * *

When the Erwin bill to permit the aqueduct contractors to submit their claims to arbitration was reached in the order of third reading, Senator Ives objected to its consideration on the ground that the bill was not printed. Mr. Erwin fought valiantly to push the scheme through, but soon discovered that the sentiment of the Senate was against him and withdrew.

* * *

Mr. Erwin has succeeded in extending the time of his electrical investigation, which, under the new resolution, can go wandering over the State at large. Among the first concerns to be looked into will be the city of Brooklyn electrical companies which are controlled by the audacious and reckless ring that rules that city.

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Both houses adjourned to Monday night at 8:30.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Brand of 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Wednesday evening. The parlors and conservatory were decorated with palms and rare exotics, Mr. and Mrs. Brand receiving under a bower of blooming genestas. Mrs. Brand was becomingly attired in black velvet and carried a bouquet of yellow orchids.

The hat and bonnet worn by the couple fifty years ago were displayed and created much merriment among those present were the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Buermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Stackelberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wormser.

MR. A. E. ORR IS GOING TO EUROPE.

Alexander E. Orr was asked yesterday if he would accept the nomination for the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, to succeed Charles S. Smith. The election takes place at the next meeting of the Chamber. Mr. Orr said he intended to sail for Europe on April 25. He had no desire to be the President of the Chamber. No one, he thought, could better succeed Mr. Charles S. Smith than Mr. Smith himself.

MR. ALBAUGH TO ABANDON THE OLD HOLLIDAY-STREET HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The Baltimore theatres have had a good season and the managers express themselves as satisfied with the results. There will be a radical departure in theatrical affairs next season. Mr. John W. Albaugh, who has been so long identified with the Holliday-Street Theatre, will probably abandon that old house. It is too far down town. Within the past ten years the city's population has spread over the northern and western sections, and the theatres have been following the tides of travel. The old Front-Street Theatre, in which Patti, Jenny Lind, and other great stars achieved some of their biggest triumphs, is now the home of cheap melodrama. The old Holliday-Street Theatre, which is opposite City Hall, and in which the elder Booth and the stars of this country have played to crowded houses, representing the wealth and fashion of Maryland, will probably become a place for a cheaper order of attractions. There will survive in the country that has a more brilliant history, for it is as old as the century, and there is a great deal of regret that the expansion of the city has affected its patronage. It is not yet known who will be the lessee for next year. The lease is still in Mr. Albaugh's name, but the reports are to the effect that he will surrender it to another person, perhaps a well-known New-York manager.

Mr. Albaugh's plans are already advanced for a new up-town theatre. Baltimore needs to have a modern and dramatic organization known as the Wednesday Club. It erected a fine house on North Charles-street, near Preston, in the fashionable section of the city. Three years ago it disbanded. Mr. Albaugh bought the building and turned it into a small theatre—the Lyceum. Such attractions as Mrs. Potter, Kate Clarton, and the Volkses were secured for the first season, but the smallness of the house defeated success. Last year and this year the theatre has been used for concerts and society entertainments. Mr. Albaugh has purchased the adjoining building, and will combine the two and turn the property into a modern theatre, securing a large seating capacity and all the facilities of a complete new home of entertainment. The best attractions, including the Stewart company, will play there, and great success is expected. Mr. Albaugh will continue to manage the Washington theatre in connection with his Baltimore house.

RUBBER IS PLENTY ENOUGH.

BUT THE TROUBLE IS TO GET AT IT, SAYS MR. EARLE.

The declaration credited to Henry M. Stanley yesterday morning, that the Aruwimi forest, in Africa, was destined to become the great rubber reservoir of the world, was not agreed with by rubber men in this city. Earle Brothers of 138 Pearl-street import 80 per cent of all the rubber that comes into this country. They know the rubber business by heart.

Mr. William P. Earle was asked about Mr. Stanley's statement. He said it had been known for years that rubber trees and rubber vines flourished in great quantities throughout the torrid zone. It was not startling, therefore, to hear that there was a big supply in Africa. There was a big supply everywhere—an inexhaustible supply. Its conveyance to a market was governed only by the facility with which it could be gathered.

"Rubber forests that have never been traversed," Mr. Earle said, "stretch back from the Amazon River. The African rubber, however, is of a different grade from that which comes from the Amazon. It is, in fact, the lowest grade of rubber. At present its price is about 40 cents, while Amazon rubber is worth about 85 cents a pound. An American would have no show in Africa any way. The supplies on the Congo River are almost entirely in the hands of the Germans. They have enormous warehouses there and their own lines of steamers. They barter various articles with the natives for their rubber. If an American were to go there with money they would simply have no use for him. But, as it is, about two-thirds of this rubber comes to the American market. Americans can buy it cheaper from the Germans than in any other way.

"Rubber," went on Mr. Earle, "is about the only commodity the market price of which is governed by the humor of the producer. The demand for it nearly always exceeds the supply. It does now, and that is why the price is so high. The trouble is that no white man can live in the climate of the rubber-tree district. The natives there are but a degree removed from monkeys, and they die by the thousands. The announcement of the discovery of a new supply, therefore, is unimportant. It isn't a question of the supply; it is a question of getting at it."

WERE THEY MOUND BUILDERS?

MR. CHENOWETH DISCOVERS SOME INDIAN REMAINS AT INWOOD.

What is supposed to be an Indian burial ground has been discovered by Alexander Crawford Chenoweth, a civil engineer on the Croton Aqueduct, near his house at Inwood. As the result of two days' excavations he has unearthed parts of ten skeletons and some broken pieces of red clay and black pottery ornamented with a very neat design. The field from which the remains were taken lies at the head of a small valley running from the Harlem River basin down to the Hudson, and the burial ground is situated on a stony mound on the shore of Sherman Creek. The bodies all lay with their feet to the east and toward a supposed fortification on a hill near by. The graves had been cut into the rock for two and a half or three feet and white sand used as a covering.

Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard has written that he attaches much importance to the find, and will be here in May to continue the excavations. The skeleton of a papoose which Mr. Chenoweth unearthed Monday but left in the grave was stolen Monday night. The skulls retain most of the teeth, have high cheek bones, receding foreheads, and Roman noses. The remains of a giant, except the head and right leg, are among the relics.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore of the Museum of Natural History said that in case these were Indian remains and had been found in a mound the only value the discovery would have would be to prove that Indians in this part of the country, as well as those in the West and South, used this means of burying their dead.

THE BOSTON "TRAVELLER."

BOSTON, April 11.—An evening paper says: "The new manager of the *Traveller* will take control April 28. Mr. T. E. Wardner, at present connected with the *Record*, will have general charge of the business and editorial departments. Mr. King of Kansas will be Treasurer, and in the counting room Cashier Webster will remain. Mr. Paton of Danvers will have an editorial position, and a new managing editor is now being secured in the person of a well-known member of the Press Club.

"Managing Editor Crook, for forty years in that place; Miss Lilian Whiting, and Ship News and Market Editor Slick, and George F. Spaulding of the counting room, have been notified that their services will cease April 26. Mr. Whitcher, the leading editorial writer, will stay if he chooses. Mr. Towle, Washington correspondent, will remain."

TO CHANGE THE COUNTY ROAD.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 11.—A movement is on foot to change one of the proposed county roads through Union County and to adopt instead Westfield-avenue, which runs direct from Elizabeth through the towns of Cranford, Westfield, and Fanwood to Plainfield. The Board of Freeholders has decided to build a road starting from Jersey-street, this city, and passing under the bridge at Elenora to Plainfield.

A big petition, however, will be presented by citizens of the county at the next meeting of the board, asking that this route be abandoned in the interest of the farmers and business men and that the Westfield-avenue route be substituted.

MANY LADIES HELPING THE ARCH.

One of the indications of the unflagging interest that is felt in the continued steady growth of the Washington Memorial Arch fund is the zealous, unflagging zeal of patriotic ladies who are steadily working to arouse fresh interest in the patriotic purpose. The women's "Roll of Honor" new numbers more than 1,100, with many more to come. Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscription: "Women's Day," $220, which, with the amount previously acknowledged, $75,773 44, swells the amount to the grand total of $75,793 44.

GEN. FREMONT ILL.

Gen. John C. Fremont took a severe cold a few days ago and has since been unable to attend to his business. During the greater part of the time he has been confined to his room at his residence in Twenty-fifth-street. Exaggerated reports of his condition have been circulated, but Gen. Fremont says he is not so badly off as has been reported, and expects to be around as usual in a day or two.

WESTERN COAL PRICES RAISED.

The Western Coal Sales Agents, in session at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday, arranged their tariffs for the ensuing season on a basis which provides for an advance of 50 cents a ton above the rates of last year. It was declared by the agents that the Western stock of coal was lower than at the same period for years past.

A LOOK AT THE MAJESTIC

FINE MACHINERY ON THE NEW OCEAN GREYHOUND.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS FIND BUT ONE FAULT WITH THE ARRANGEMENTS—SOME NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Few events have attracted more attention in American engineering circles than the coming of the new White Star steamer Majestic. The interest is increased by the recent disaster to the Inman Line steamer City of Paris, the criticisms of Mr. Horace See and Mr. Myers Coryell on the accident, as given in THE TIMES, and the curiosity of engineers generally to see if the Majestic contains defects such as have recently been criticised in other ships. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay and Mr. Pannell of the White Star Line, a party of gentlemen were enabled yesterday to inspect the Majestic at her dock. The party included Mr. See, the designer of the engines of the war ships Baltimore and Vesuvius, and Mr. Coryell, the designer of the engines of all the vessels but one in the present squadron of evolution.

The steam winches on the forecastle of the ship are among the first things to attract attention. These winches are fully 4½ feet in diameter, and are short and stumpy in appearance, with every indication of possessing great strength. The decks of the gun platforms for the two forward guns are of teak. The same is true of the after gun platforms on the poop deck. The steering is done by a wheel, and not by a tiller, as in the case of the City of Paris. But a surprise was in store for the visitors in the shape of a set of blower engines, situated on the hurricane deck, and just abaft the forward funnel. Here was a compound engine supplied with steam from the main boilers, working the blowers for both the engine and fire rooms. It was interesting to learn that on the trip out not a single fireman had been carried out of the fire room overcome by heat. This is an altogether different state of affairs from that found on board the greyhounds. From the hurricane deck a good look was had at the lifeboats and life rafts. The former are all made after the English fashion, the same lumbering, heavy affairs which our naval officers have long been intent to criticise. But for all that the British boats are stanch and roomy.

The steering gear was found incased in a huge iron case, unquestionably a most excellent precaution against anything running foul of the wheels. Two sets of engines were arranged to run the steering gear, and a clever device by which one engine, by throwing one dependent wheel out of gear, can steer the gear be done by one engine independent of its mate. Through the courtesy of Chief Engineer Sewall of the Majestic every facility was afforded for a thorough inspection of the engine room. It contains such a wealth of machinery as can be seen only in vessels of the modern greyhound types and war ships. The three deck intervals were spaced off in the usual English style by iron gratings. Two main engines are separated by a longitudinal bulkhead from ahead. Inspection disclosed but one door separating the two engines and a small glass deadlight similar to those in the sides of the ship. The deadlight opens on the stations of the two engineers, and permits of conversation between them at any time by unclosing the deadlight. The rule is to close it as soon as conversation is ended. The engines fitted to the Majestic are similar throughout to those of the Teutonic. Mr. See expressed this opinion after a thorough inspection:

"The machinery throughout," he said, "reflects the greatest credit on the Belfast people. It is solidly and strongly built, and in my opinion is a better piece of work than that in the City of Paris. The Majestic has longitudinal bulkheads, which were not possessed by the Paris. In reserve strength the Majestic's pumps are on the lower deck. Now, this is objectionable from the American point of view, and it was a defect in the case of the Inman vessel. These pumps should be placed not lower than the main line and should be supplied with steam from independent boilers and worked by independent donkey engines."

"It is all beautifully simple," said Mr. Coryell, "and, what is better it is, solidly built. The position of the pumps, though, is a defect which should not obtain. It is the same idea, however. As for longitudinal bulkheads, it is a question in my mind whether it would not be a good idea to have the means of letting water to a certain amount into the fire-engine room to offset the heavy list which must be occasioned by one engine room flooding. The machinery looks solid and substantial, and its condition speaks well for Mr. Sewall's care of it."

From Chief Engineer Sewall it was learned that he carried 180 pounds of steam, and with 85 revolutions per minute developed about 18,000 horse power. The average number of revolutions made by the Majestic during her recent run was 81 per minute.

All of the Majestic's castings, including columns and bed plates, are of steel. The shafting is also of steel, the forward thrust shaft having about 19½ inches. The shafting is made of Whitworth rolled steel, and is hollow, the diameter of the space being 4½ inches. A very neat and simple arrangement was observed in the shape of a traveling crane, which disposed of the cap bearings when it was desired to remove them in order to get at the shaft. Ordinarily one is accustomed to see these caps unscrewed and lifted off. The condensers are of brass. The bilge pumps are independent, and there are also duplicate circulating pumps and engines.

The Majestic uses forced draught applied under the grate bars. This is the method about to be used in the new cruisers Concord and Benning-ton. In the case of the City of Paris the forced draught is applied through the closed fire-room system, such as is in operation on the Yorktown and Baltimore. In the application of the two systems it is known that Mr. See favors the closed fire-room plan, while Mr. Coryell is decidedly partial to the ash-bar system. The Majestic's boiler rooms are provided with both longitudinal and transverse bulkheads.

The Majestic will be thrown open to inspection by the general public to-day in all parts but the engineers' department. It is not generally known that the White Star steamers were originally American models in design and were intended for service under the American flag.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day the statement is made that the first voyage of the Majestic, just completed across the Atlantic, was the fastest maiden trip on record. We beg leave, however, to call your attention to the fact that our steamer Columbia, which made her first voyage in July of last year, holds the record for the fastest maiden trip across the Atlantic, and as evidence present the following comparison:

The Columbia left Southampton on July 20, 1889, passing the Needles at 4:07 A. M. Her log shows the following runs: 153, 443, 461, 465, 464, 450, 458, and 169 miles; total, 3,063 miles; time, 6 days 21 hours 23 minutes; average, 18½ miles per hour.

The runs of the Majestic were: 420, 444, 467, 412, 455, 471, and 169 miles; total, 2,838 miles. The rest of the voyage to Sandy Hook was, therefore, 225 miles longer, which, at the average speed of her first trip of 18½ miles, she accomplished in 12 hours 10 minutes. Deducting this from her time of 6 days 21 hours 23 minutes leaves 6 days 9 hours 13 minutes for the distance run by the Majestic. The maiden record of our steamer Columbia thus beats that of the Majestic by 1 hour and 17 minutes, and the Columbia, therefore, still holds the record.

C. B. RICHARD & CO.
General Passenger Agents.
NEW-YORK, Friday, April 11, 1890.

WORK OF THE HEBREW CHARITIES.

The report of the Executive Committee of the United Hebrew Charities for March, during which three meetings were held, shows that 331 new cases and 406 reinvestigations were acted upon. The new cases consisted of 1,306 persons, including 20 widows, 42 persons over sixty years old, and 23 incurables. Aid to the amount of $3,677 50 was given to 835 families, including 3,589 persons. Transients numbering 102 were given $225 50, and 200 nights' lodgings and 598 meals were given to homeless men. Transportation was furnished for 156 persons. Immigrants registered at Castle Garden numbered 2,186, of whom 1,507 remained in the city and 679 left for other points. Shoes, coal, clothing, medicine, meat, groceries, and medical attendance were supplied to needy families. The disbursements for the month were $8,259 56.

AN ASSEMBLYMAN THANKED.

At a recent meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association this resolution was adopted: "That we tender to the Hon. Richard J. Lewis, Assemblyman from the Twenty-first Assembly District, our sincere thanks for his consistent treatment of our committee, who waited upon him, and for promptly acting with our request to offer the bills which our own Senator and Assemblyman had refused to offer."

LOUISIANA'S BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—The State Board of Health in annual meeting yesterday elected Dr. Samuel Rutherford Olliphant President of the board in place of Dr. C. P. Williamson, whose term had expired. Dr. Olliphant is a native of Hinds County, Miss., and a graduate of the Medical College of Alabama in 1877. His father is a practicing physician of Mobile and a member of the Board of Health of that city.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE SOLD.

The De Soto House, Port Chester, where Lafayette stopped when on his way to Boston and where his name is cut on a pane of glass, was on Thursday sold to Mrs. Adelaide Goodwin, a daughter of Augustus Abendroth, for $24,000. The lot is 106 feet wide in the rear, 119 feet wide in the front, and 131 feet deep.

SUDDEN INTERRUPTION OF THE TEST OF COWLES'S TUBULOUS BOILER.

The series of tests which have been in progress at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the Cowles tubulous boiler were abruptly interrupted last Thursday by the bursting of a couple of tubes. Fireman Rodgers was badly scalded. Mr. Cowles, the designer of the boiler, rushed into the fireroom to rescue a man supposed to be there. The man was not there, but Mr. Cowles's plucky act resulted in his being so severely scalded that he is now confined to his bed.

Engineers Crawford and Myers were both scalded, though to a less serious degree. The bursting of the two tubes, it is believed, was in consequence of inefficient circulation. Much sympathy is expressed by engineers for Mr. Cowles, who is an engineer officer in the United States Navy. The boiler in question is a design which he believes to be the coming tubulous boiler, but which several prominent engineers are inclined to fear presents too glaring defects to permit of its adoption.

Defective circulation was feared from the first, and it would appear that the accident on Thursday was a direct result of this defect. The inability to get at the boiler tubes in Mr. Cowles's design has also been severely criticised. It will probably be several weeks now before Mr. Cowles will be able to be out, and some doubt is expressed of Fireman Rodgers's recovery. In the meantime the injured tubes will be taken out and replaced with new ones. It is not known whether Mr. Cowles will push the test further.

The tests of this tubulous boiler have been made before a board of which Chief Engineer Loring, United States Navy, is President. The test was ordered in competition with the Naval boiler in order to demonstrate to the Naval Board the relative merits of different types. The more efficient boiler of the two will in all likelihood be adopted for service in the new coast-defense vessel Monterey in conjunction with ten Scotch boilers which will be placed in that vessel. The Ward boiler has been tested, but the report of the board will not be made public until the completion of the test of the Cowles boiler. The latter commenced trial test rounds, by accounting hand-starting some of the tubes the test had to be discontinued. It is intended to work at a steam pressure of 200 pounds. So far as lightness is concerned, several engineers have been heard to remark that the quantity of fire brick used in lining up the boilers would seem to be the intent to compensate for the weight deducted in the boiler material. Mr. Horace See, in speaking of tubulous boilers, said recently that all this claim of great saving in weight reminded him of a little incident that happened when he was an apprentice on a machine shop. "We were ordered to work one night after hours," he said, "and I found myself with the prospect of working on an empty stomach. My home was four miles away, so it was out of the question to think of dining at the family table. I asked a fellow-apprentice invited me to take supper with him, declaring that he had just received a basket from home, and among other things buckwheat cakes. I can assure you my mouth watered at the invitation, and the two of us made haste to get at the basket, which we found was not only large, but decidedly well filled. We were both of us famished, and ready to do full justice to the buckwheat cakes. Imagine our feelings when, on opening the basket, all the eatables that could be found were four little cakes, daintily arranged one upon another. Around the plate were placed several heated bricks to keep the food warm. This to my mind illustrates the coil and tube boilers, of which we are continually hearing so much. When one comes to examine them they will be found about as satisfactory as those four little buckwheat cakes to two famished boys, and as to weight they will in the aggregate afford relatively as much as that basket filled with bricks." In speaking of the criticisms on the new torpedo boat Cushing, Mr. See stated that the weight of the tubes in the boilers of that vessel "lifted." Mr. See expressed a doubt that a thoroughly-satisfactory tubulous boiler would ever be secured. He considers that the best torpedo-boat boiler is of the type used by the Yarrow folks in England. The Herreshoff boilers are known as locomotive boilers, and for efficiency and durability Mr. See considers they have no equal afloat.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The new Russian battle ship now being constructed at Nicolaieff is to be called the St. George the Conqueror, and not the Twelve Apostles. Owing to the annual ice blockade of the river Bug, and the difficulty of obtaining Finnish ice, it will probably be at least two years before she is ready for sea. The Navarin, a similar ship building at Sebastopol, will not be completed within three years. These vessels are sister ships to the Sinope, which is 339 feet 6 inches long, has 68 feet beam, a draft of water of 26 feet 5 inches, and a tonnage of 10,181 tons.

The Russian Black Sea fleet consists at present of three first-class line-of-battle ships, six gunboats, and twenty-two serviceable torpedoes. The projects for constructing several other new war ships in the Black Sea, recently reported by the foreign press, are stated to be apocryphal, as the present dockyard accommodation does not permit of any new vessels of large capacity being built simultaneously with those above.

A regulation has just been introduced in the British Navy requiring all officers and men to salute hereafter according to military fashion. The method consists in raising the hand to the visor of the cap like a soldier, but the sailor will turn the palm of the hand to the front, the hand being extended in elongation with the face. It is understood among those likely to be best informed that the new mode of saluting is due to the Queen. Her attention, it is said, was called to the matter at the time of the visit of the German Emperor last year. The Queen realized that in a tropical climate the "off-cap" was a positive danger, while at other times it is often a source of discomfort. It is accordingly with regard to the comfort of officers and men that the recent order was made.

Concerning British naval developments of late, *Broad Arrow* says: "The Director of Naval Construction has of late been most careful to let the British public know that he only designs to order, and does not originate the ideas his plans embody. This is doubtless the case, and it is a very proper arrangement, too. The late Mr. Edward J. Reed used to say at every year at the meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects: 'Let the naval officers tell us precisely what they want and we shall be most happy to produce the ships.' The naval officers are now having a hearing, not only as regards the number of ships required for the navy, but also respecting the types of ships which should be built and the details of their designs."

The list of disasters which have characterized the British Navy during the past eighteen months appears by no means to have ended. From the China station it is learned that the cruiser Alacrity has been on a rock in Hong-Kong Harbor with the effect of smashing in her bows, the injuries being so serious that the Alacrity had to be docked for repairs. The torpedo boats Nos. 37 and 6 have been in collision during the evolutions in Tytam Bay, while both the Linnet and Swift have been in collision with junks, receiving slight injuries.

It is learned that the coming expedition to Greenland under Lieut. Ryder of the Danish Navy will confine itself exclusively to the exploration of that part of the east coast of Greenland which lies between 66° and 70° north latitude. The former location is the furthest point reached by Capt. Holmes, whereas 73° degrees north is the point at which the second German polar expedition (1869-70) touched. Lieut. Ryder has already distinguished himself as an explorer in West Greenland.

Messrs. Yarrow & Co. of Poplar have in the course of construction six shallow draught gunboats for the Portuguese Government, intended for use on the Zambesi. These are similar to the boats built by the same firm in the early part of last year, and in which Major Serpa Pinto made his recent expedition up that river which has attracted so much attention.

CORNELL ORATORS.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 11.—The contestants for Cornell's only oratorical events of the year were selected to-night—the contest by Seniors for the one-hundred-dollar gold medal offered by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York City and the Junior prize for declamation established by the Class of '86. It is deemed a high honor to be selected as a speaker for the Woodford prize. Seventeen orations were handed in, and from them the following speakers were chosen: K. F. Rubert, J. P. Deane, F. A. Abbott, E. M. Griffin, G. A. Blauvelt, and L. C. Ehle. For the Junior speaking these men were selected: W. H. Austin, L. R. Anderson, M. L. Phillips, Philip Ogden, R. G. Mansfield, C. C. Dickenson, W. Boardman, J. Boardman, C. Dunlap, K. S. Waterman, B. W. Davis, P. C. Moody, and M. J. Holmes.

AN IRISH ATHLETIC CLUB.

Michael O'Sullivan, the well-known Pastime Athletic Club athlete, is foremost in a movement to form an Irish-American athletic club in this city. All Irishmen living in this vicinity are invited to join. A meeting to organize will be held April 20 at 3 P. M. at Berriman's Hall, Desbrosses and Hudson streets. Mr. O'Sullivan's address is 54 Beach-street, and any communication sent to him will undoubtedly be attended to promptly.

DE ORO LEADS MANNING.

Albert De Oro, the champion pool player, started off last night in the second block of the 600-point continuous pool tournament he is playing with Charles Manning at Daly's Brooklyn rooms with nine balls. In 27 trams he has pocketed 167 balls, making his total for two days 265. Manning has holed 237 balls. The match will be finished to-night.

PROOFS OF ELECTION FRAUDS IN JERSEY CITY.

ANOTHER DAY'S INQUIRY BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE BRINGS TO LIGHT SCORES OF FRAUDULENT VOTES.

The Senate's Election Committee, which is investigating the Hudson County (N. J.) election frauds of last Fall, sat until 6 o'clock last evening in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, and then adjourned to resume operations next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. No body of public men was ever condemned to sit hour after hour at a more prosy or uninteresting hearing than was that of yesterday. The results were sensational, but the process by which they were reached was slow and wearying.

One by one a long train of fraudulent votes which had been cast by the ring election officers at the Fall election were fished out of the testimony of the witnesses. It is only when one stops to count up the total of these frauds that the value of the tedious work of the day becomes apparent. Yesterday's inquiry uncovered at least 150 fraudulent votes cast on the names of dead men and non-residents and on fictitious names, and from places where no man could live. The testimony showed that votes had been cast in instance in a cow stable, a brickyard, in several instances from stables, and in as many from vacant lots.

Counselor Corbin, who is acting for the committee, had the stenographer make frequent notes in the record that some name on the registry had been voted on twice. Frederick John Gorman who, Sheriff "Bob" Davis testified the day before yesterday lived with him, was shown by one of the witnesses yesterday to have had a room on Grand-street, and his name was on the poll list as having voted from that house. It did not appear that Gorman had voted from the Sheriff's house, but Gorman informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had voted from the Sheriff's house last Fall, and also at the charter election last Tuesday. The testimony of another witness showed that some one had cast a vote on the name of a three-year old baby.

The room was full of women when the Senate committee began its session in the morning. They were marched to the witness chair in an endless procession. Most of Mr. Bo-and-So lived in their house, and to answer in almost every instance that he did not, and to be cross-questioned by ex-Judge Garretson, who appears for the Democrats, with a view to proving that they were not in position to know the names of the tenants in the houses they lived in and of the boarders the tenants kept; and that, in the multitude of their neighbors, they might have missed making the acquaintance of the particular voters the committee was in search of. The tenor of cross-examination failed, however, to shake the direct testimony they had given.

Mrs. Becker swore that her son, whose name had been voted on from her home at 76 Essex-street, "got mad when he married a year ago and moved away." The testimony of Mrs. Malely showed that the names of Adam Komoe, John Schroeder, and Ross Kamp had been voted on without authority. Ernest Roheff testified that Ernest Faxan, Charles Welsh, and Thomas Hanley voted at residents of 90 Essex-street, though they did not live there.

The testimony of other witnesses showed that many bogus votes had been cast as from the sugar house; that 3 had been cast from Smith's foundry on Essex-street, 2 from 38½ Greene-street, 2 from 42 Greene-street, half a dozen or more from the tunnel, 2 from 32 Hudson-street, 3 from 32 Hudson-street, 1 from 47 Hudson-street, 2 from the foot of Washington-street, 1 from 193 Washington-street, 15 from the foot of Morris-street, 3 from 194 Hudson-street, 2 from 51 Morris-street, 4 from 73 Morris-street, 1 from 165 Morris-street, 1 from 170 Hudson-street, 1 from 39 Hudson-street, 1 from 32 Hudson-street, 3 from 36 Hudson-street, 3 from the Lehigh Valley Dock Company, 2 from 68 Greene-street, 2 from 144 Washington-street, 1 from 1 Bridge-street, 2 from 31 Morris-street, 2 from 52 Morris-street, 4 from 13 Morris-street, 1 from 79 Morris-street, 4 from 57 Morris-street, 1 from 152 Morris-street, 2 from 120 Morris-street, 1 from 39 Sussex-street, 3 from 57 Morris-street, 3 from 59 Morris-street, 3 from 37 Morris-street, 2 from 41 Grand-street, 2 from 139 Morris-street, 2 from the foot of Morris-street, 3 from 143 Morris-street, 2 from 187 Morris-street, 2 from 184 Morris-street, 4 from 130 Essex-street, (one dead,) 9 from 134 Essex-street, and 6 from 144 Essex-street.

PLANS FOR A RECOUNT.

The demand for a recount of the votes cast at the Mayoralty election in Jersey City last Tuesday is being widely discussed by men of all parties. The Rev. John L. Scudder of the Tabernacle will make the election frauds and the ring's triumph by means of them over the popular will the text of a sermon from the pulpit to-morrow. He recently sent out a call, with some others, for letters from those who are willing to aid by their presence and effort and with their means to secure a recount and investigation.

At noon yesterday nearly two hundred responses had been received. They are from men of all parties who care more for an honest administration of public affairs than they do for a little local triumph. Many of them make offers of money to aid in making a thorough investigation. It is expected, however, that such an investigation as is proposed will be an expensive one. A careful revision of the poll lists will have to be made, and an army of clerks to make personal visits to the houses of voters will have to be organized to secure the proofs for the recount. Counsel upon counsel will have to be employed, too, and the successful prosecution of the inquiry will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money.

From the character of the responses and private offers which have been made to the leaders of the Republican party, there is no doubt that the required amount can be easily raised. Col. John J. Toffey, the State Treasurer, who lives in the Fifth District and is a neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. Perkins, says that the Republican party must stand in the way of the prosecution of the people's suit in the courts.

Already some of the district Republican associations have set out to secure the kind of evidence which will be required. The Sixth District Republican Association has sent circulars requesting every Republican in each precinct who cast his vote for Mr. Perkins to send in his name. Such a canvass will serve to show just how many votes the ring election officers defrauded in the Perkins interest. Another, as in one of the precincts in the First District, only 10 votes out of over 500 were cast for him.

The most monstrous exhibition of imprudence that has been made by the ring men since the election is in the declaration of Cleveland, the ring's candidate for Mayor, that he has been offered a retainer by Mr. Stewart. Mr. Davis to be one of the contributors to the public fund to defray the expense attending it. The Mayor took the trouble to suggest, however, that if the investigation is to be made it should be extended into the districts that came solidly to the front against the ring schemers on Tuesday's election. The people will demand an investigation only of the districts in which the ring influence was predominant through their office-holding scamps. If Mayor Cleveland wants the investigation to go into the reform districts, he might offer to pay the expense of that part of it himself.

Nothing can be done, of course, toward a recount until the City Board of Canvassers shall have consummated the outrage of Tuesday by making formal declaration of Cleveland's election. The Board of Canvassers met yesterday, but it is usual for them to make two days' work of their canvass, and they adjourned without doing anything. They were together long enough, however, to see one of their number sleeping off a debauch in one corner of the Aldermanic chamber in

FINANCIAL ANALYSES.

Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks.

Sales of April 11.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Ex.	150	150	150	150	250
Am. C.O. Trust.	20	20	20	20	600
Am. T. & Cable Co.	78½	78½	78½	78½	50
Amer. Bell Tel.	195	195	195	195	20
Am. Ex.	135½	135½	134½	135	1,000
Am. Tobacco.	85	85	85	85	100
Atch. T. & S. F.	65¾	67¼	65¾	67¼	2,760
Atl. & Pac. 4s.	76½	75¾	75½	75¾	44,000
B., C. R. & N.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	1,600
Balt. & Ohio.	17	17	17	17	175
Canada Southern.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	100
Cent. & Ariz.	7	7	7	7	100
Ches. & Ohio.	23½	23½	23½	23½	400
Chic. & N. W.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
Chic. Gas Trust.	45½	45½	44	45¼	1,550
Chic. R. I. & P.	121	121½	120¾	120¾	6,300
Chic. St. P. & O.	16	16	16	16	16
Chic. Bur. & Q.	106	106	105¾	105¾	10,718
C. M. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	9,750
Chic. & N. W. pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	200
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	20,250
C. C., C. & St. L.	71¾	72¼	70¾	70¾	3,200
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	105
Colorado Coal.	47	47	47	47	1,300
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	400
Col. & Hock. Coal.	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	200
Chi. & East. Ill.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
Clev. & Pitts.	139	139	139	139	100
Consol. Gas Co.	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	151
Del. & Hudson.	151	151	151	151	222
Del., Lack. & W.	135½	136	135¼	135¼	17,600
Den., Tex. & F. W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	200
Edison El. Ill. Co.	103	103	102	102	10
Flint & P. M.	33	33	32	33	200
G. R. & I.	84	84	84	84	100
Illinois Central.	117½	117½	115¼	115¼	185
Ill. C. leased l.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	8
L. E. & West. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	370
Lake Shore.	107	107¼	107	107¼	505
Long Island.	97	97	97	97	114
Louis. & Nash.	84	84½	83¾	84	2,600
Louis. N. A. & C.	42½	42½	42	42	775
Manhattan con.	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	4,600
Michigan Cent.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
Mil. & N'northern.	55	55	55	55	246
Mo., K. & T.	30	30½	29¾	29¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	68¾	69	25,300
Mo., K. & T. pf.	74	74	73¾	73¾	670
Mo., K. & Tex.	4	4	4	4	6
Nat. Lead Trust.	17¾	13¾	17¾	17¾	998
N. J. Central.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	100
N. Y. Central.	107	107	107	107	110
N. Y. & New Eng.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	1,400
N. Y. & N. H.	250½	250½	250½	250½	20
N. P. C. & St. L.					6
N. P. C. & St. L. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¾	24¾	24	24	1,730
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	59	59	59	59	15
Nor. & West. pf.	61	61	61	61	100
Northern Pacific.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	400
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1,632
Ohio & Miss.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
Ontario & West.	17¾	18	17¾	18	200
Oregon Imp.	36	36	36	36	5
Oregon Imp. pf.	96	96	96	96	100
Oregon N. & N.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	300
Oregon S. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	600
Oregon & Trans.	37	38	36¾	36¾	400
Pacific Mail.	39	39	39	39	222
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21¼	21¼	21	21	200
Phil. & Reading.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	1,940
Penn. Coal.	300	300	300	300	30
Quicksilver pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Rio G. W. pf.	44	44	44	44	100
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	2,100
Rock Isl. & P.	79	79	78	78	100
R., W. & O.	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
St. P. & Omaha.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Sacramento Pacific.	36½	36½	34	34	1,000
Sugar Ref. Co.	64	64	62¾	62¾	7,910
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	49	49	49	49	100
Tol., Peo. & W.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	50
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	39	39	39	39	600
Texas Pacific.	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	1,300
Union Pacific.	63	63	62¾	62¾	16,703
U. S. Express.	81	78	78	78	200
Virginia Mid.	44	44	44	44	200
Wabash.	12	12	12	12	100
Wabash pf.	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	1,800
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,474
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	620
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	600
Wisconsin Cent.	30¼	30¼	29	29¼	1,850
Total sales.					153,906

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	$69,000
At., T. & S. F. Inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	32,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76½	75¾	75½	75¾	44,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	13,000
Cent. Wash. 1s.	105	105	105	105	4,000
Ch., C. & D. 5s.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ches. & O. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾	1,000
C. & O. 2d.	72	72½	71¾	72½	30,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st.	122	122	122	122	6,000
Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Chi. & Mast. Ill. 1st.	117	117	117	117	6,000
C., I. & O. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Chicago Gas. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
D. & R. G. 1st. 7s.					
'91, r.	103½	103½	103½	103½	11,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	18,500
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.	81	81	81	81	2,000
Del., L. & W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Elm. & Ric. 2d.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	14,000
E. T., V. & G., g. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	17,000
Erie 5th int. g. 4s.	103½	103½	103½	103¾	5,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	18,000
Ga. Pac. 1st. 6s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Hoc. & R. M. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
H. & T. Cen. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Ind. & G. N. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas con.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	13,000
Kan. & T. Tr. rec. 6s.	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	7,000
K. & T. Tr. rec. 5s, r.	74¾	75	74¾	75	7,000
K. & T. Tr. rec. 4s, r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	8,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	84	84	83¾	83¾	1,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	82¾	82¾	82	82	35,000
Lake S. 2d con., r.	125	125	125	125	48,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	104	104	104	104	9,000
Long I. gen. 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	98	98	97¾	97¾	24,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	88	88	88	88	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s.	111	111	111	111	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123	123	122¾	122¾	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
M. & N. 7s of 1871.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1,000
Mut. Union 6s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, reg. 5s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111½	111½	111½	111½	5,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	2,000
O., I. & W. 1st.	82	82	82	82	10,000
Ohio & Miss. 2d 7s.	129	129	129	129	20,000
Ohio & M. 1st 7s.	122	122	122	122	1,000
Ohio & M. 1st, sp.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	20,000
Ohio S. gen. 6s.	90	90	90	90	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N.	93	93	93	93	18,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
O. C. F. & S. P.	109	109	109	109	20,000
Peoria & P. U. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81	5,000
P. D. & E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	9,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	26,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	48	48	48	48	30,000
Reading gen. 4s.	85	85	84¼	84¼	9,000
Rich. & D. 7s.	117	117	117	117	1,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1,000
R. & W. P. con.	79	79	79	79	20,000
St. L. & A. T. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4,000
St. L. & A. T. 2d.	24	24	24	24	2,400
Union El. 1st.	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	15,000
Wis. Central inc.	60	60	60	60	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Total sales.					$90,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	80¾	82¼	79¾	80	$85,000
Cleveland.					778,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	2,700
Chi., R. & Pac.	91¾	92¼	89¾	89¾	19,470
Chi., R. & Q.	106	106	105¾	105¾	200
Colorado Coal.	48¾	48¾	46¾	46¾	200
Chi., M. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	10,000
Chi. & N. W.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136	136	135¾	135¾	6,320
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	110
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾	610
Mo. Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	9,350
Manhattan.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	2,140
N. Y. & New Eng.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	1,400
Northern Pacific.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	1,632
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	110
N. W. Union.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,474
Oregon Nav.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	1,000
Oregon S. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	600
Pacific Mail.	39	39	39	39	222
Phila. & Reading.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	1,940
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	2,100
Rock Island.	79	79	78	78	100
St. P. & Omaha.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Texas Pacific.	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	1,300
Union Pacific.	63	63	62¾	62¾	16,703
Wabash.	12	12	12	12	100
Wabash pf.	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	1,800
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,474
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	620
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	600
Wisconsin Cent.	30¼	30¼	29	29¼	1,850
Total sales.					153,906

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	169,000
At., T. & S. F. Inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	132,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76½	75¾	75½	75¾	44,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	1,600
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	13,000
Cent. Wash. 1s.	105	105	105	105	4,000
Ch., C. & D. 5s.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ches. & O. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾	1,000
C. & O. 2d.	72	72½	71¾	72½	30,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st.	122	122	122	122	6,000
Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Chi. & Mast. Ill. 1st.	117	117	117	117	6,000
C., I. & O. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Chicago Gas. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
D. & R. G. 1st. 7s.					
'91, r.	103½	103½	103½	103½	11,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	18,500
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.	81	81	81	81	2,000
Del., L. & W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Elm. & Ric. 2d.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	14,000
E. T., V. & G., g. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	17,000
Erie 5th int. g. 4s.	103½	103½	103½	103¾	5,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	18,000
Ga. Pac. 1st. 6s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Hoc. & R. M. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
H. & T. Cen. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Ind. & G. N. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas con.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	13,000
Kan. & T. Tr. rec. 6s.	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	7,000
K. & T. Tr. rec. 5s, r.	74¾	75	74¾	75	7,000
K. & T. Tr. rec. 4s, r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	8,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	84	84	83¾	83¾	1,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	82¾	82¾	82	82	35,000
Lake S. 2d con., r.	125	125	125	125	48,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	104	104	104	104	9,000
Long I. gen. 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	98	98	97¾	97¾	24,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	88	88	88	88	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s.	111	111	111	111	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123	123	122¾	122¾	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
M. & N. 7s of 1871.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1,000
Mut. Union 6s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, reg. 5s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111½	111½	111½	111½	5,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	2,000
O., I. & W. 1st.	82	82	82	82	10,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s.	129	129	129	129	20,000
Ohio & M. 1st 7s.	122	122	122	122	1,000
Ohio & M. 1st, sp.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	20,000
Ohio S. gen. 6s.	90	90	90	90	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N.	93	93	93	93	18,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
O. C. F. & S. P.	109	109	109	109	20,000
Peoria & P. U. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81	5,000
P. D. & E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	9,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	26,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	48	48	48	48	30,000
Reading gen. 4s.	85	85	84¼	84¼	9,000
Rich. & D. 7s.	117	117	117	117	1,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1,000
R. & W. P. con.	79	79	79	79	20,000
St. L. & A. T. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4,000
St. L. & A. T. 2d.	24	24	24	24	2,400
Union El. 1st.	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	15,000
Wis. Central inc.	60	60	60	60	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Total sales.					$90,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	80¾	82¼	79¾	80	$85,000
Cleveland.					778,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	2,700
Chi., R. & Pac.	91¾	92¼	89¾	89¾	19,470
Chi., R. & Q.	106	106	105¾	105¾	200
Colorado Coal.	48¾	48¾	46¾	46¾	200
Chi., M. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	10,000
Chi. & N. W.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136	136	135¾	135¾	6,320
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	110
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾	610
Mo. Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	9,350
Manhattan.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	2,140
N. Y. & New Eng.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	1,400
Northern Pacific.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	1,632
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	110
N. W. Union.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,474
Oregon Nav.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	1,000
Oregon S. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	600
Pacific Mail.	39	39	39	39	222
Phila. & Reading.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	1,940
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	2,100
Rock Island.	79	79	78	78	100
St. P. & Omaha.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Texas Pacific.	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	1,300
Union Pacific.	63	63	62¾	62¾	16,703
Wabash.	12	12	12	12	100
Wabash pf.	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	1,800
West. Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,474
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	620
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	600
Wisconsin Cent.	30¼	30¼	29	29¼	1,850
Total sales.					153,906

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	$69,000
At., T. & S. F. Inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	32,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76½	75¾	75½	75¾	44,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	13,000
Cent. Wash. 1s.	105	105	105	105	4,000
Ch., C. & D. 5s.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ches. & O. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾	1,000
C. & O. 2d.	72	72½	71¾	72½	30,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st.	122	122	122	122	6,000
Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Chi. & Mast. Ill. 1st.	117	117	117	117	6,000
C., I. & O. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Chicago Gas. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
D. & R. G. 1st. 7s.					
'91, r.	103½	103½	103½	103½	11,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	18,500
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.	81	81	81	81	2,000
Del., L. & W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Elm. & Ric. 2d.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	14,000
E. T., V. & G., g. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	17,000
Erie 5th int. g. 4s.	103½	103½	103½	103¾	5,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	18,000
Ga. Pac. 1st. 6s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Hoc. & R. M. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
H. & T. Cen. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Ind. & G. N. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas con.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	13,000
Kan. & T. Tr. rec. 6s.	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	7,000
K. & T. Tr. rec. 5s, r.	74¾	75	74¾	75	7,000
K. & T. Tr. rec. 4s, r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	8,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	84	84	83¾	83¾	1,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	82¾	82¾	82	82	35,000
Lake S. 2d con., r.	125	125	125	125	48,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	104	104	104	104	9,000
Long I. gen. 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	98	98	97¾	97¾	24,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	88	88	88	88	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s.	111	111	111	111	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123	123	122¾	122¾	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
M. & N. 7s of 1871.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1,000
Mut. Union 6s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, reg. 5s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111½	111½	111½	111½	5,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	2,000
O., I. & W. 1st.	82	82	82	82	10,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s.	129	129	129	129	20,000
Ohio & M. 1st 7s.	122	122	122	122	1,000
Ohio & M. 1st, sp.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of any importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 11. The sales announced were adjourned as follows: Brown & Levinson adjourned the sale of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 62d-st., west of Madison-av., to May 2. Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned the sale of buildings, with lot, 124 West 82d-st., west of 9th-av., also day.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 11, 1890.

148th-st, s. s, 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Jacob Engel and wife to James Cullen..... $44,000
Chambers-st, n. s, corner of William-st, 21x27x irregular; Joseph L. West and wife to Amos F. Eno..... 8,900
8th-av, n. e. corner of 126th-st, 80x99.11; Charles H. Marvin to New-York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company..... 35,800
Lexington-av., 1,894; Edward Callan and wife to Thomas A. Wetmore, Jr..... 11,000
10th-av, s. w. corner of 84th-st, 22x100; William H. Flitner to John Rohrsson..... 8,000
25th-st, s. s, 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; James H. Havens and others to John A. Logan..... 33,250
4th-av, w. s, 25.3 ft. s. of 116th-st, 80x 100; George W. Peilton and wife to Cornelius Daly and another..... 28,500
84th-st, n. s, 100 ft. e. of 10th-av, 75x 102.2; Samuel G. Revens and wife to Patrick Prendergast and another..... 1
Same property; same to Edmund Coffin, Jr.
64th-st, s. s, 350 ft. w. of 8th-av, 50x106.5; John B. Whiting, referee, to George K. Hyatt..... 1,500
86th-st, s. s, 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; John B. Whiting to George E. Hyatt..... 42,500
37th-st, n. s, 292.10 ft. w. of 7th-av, 17.10 x98.9; William T. Laughlin and wife to Francois Chapron..... 12,500
82d-st, s. s, 228 ft. e. of 1st-av., 92x102.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Emmie L. C. Clark..... 1
100th-st, n. s, 108.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 41x 100.11; Edward Dressler and another to German Evangelican Lutheran Trinity Church..... 1
86th-st, n. s, 137.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x 98.9; William Noble and wife to Thomas Mooney..... 16,800
Avenue B, w. s, 200 ft. n. of Cedar-st, 100x100; Randolph Guggenheimer and others to August Mosbus..... 6,000
Lewis-st, e. s, 123.8 ft. n. of Houston-st, 25x100; Abraham Jones and wife to Henry Liebenstein..... 21,500
Crosby-st, 97; Arthur L. Meyer and wife to Joseph Wallach..... 1
1st-av, e. s, 72.11 ft. n. of 112th-st, 24.11x 100.11; Pauline Lehr to Samuel Bretz..... 1
75th-st, 315 East; Frederick A. Bacon to Bertha L. Frank..... 12,500
Manhattan-av, n. w. corner of 114th-st, 68x 81.8x irregular; John W. De Peyster and wife to Frederick P. Foster..... 42,000
Greenwich-st, 203; John D. Gilmor and others to Peter Johnson..... 1
Same property; same to Johnson to New-York Biscuit Company..... 1
Washington-av., w. s, 450 ft. n. of Clay-av., 25x100; Richard Bromley and another to John Bromfley..... 1
Allen-st, 19; Barnett Levy and others to Ellen Solomon..... 28,500
100th-st, n. s, 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100; Charles E. Strong to J. A. Townsend..... 6,500
152d-st, n. s, 350 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x 199.10 to 153d-st.; George G. Dewitt, Jr., to Thomas Kelly..... 4,000
Walnut-st, s. s, lot 28, map of Mount Eden, 24th Ward, 50x100; Daniel L. Gibbens, referee, to August Kohn..... 1,450
Westchester-av., n. s, corner of Retreat-av., 93x126x irregular; John D. Crimmins and wife to Ira Burnley..... 1
Water-st, s. s, 100 ft. e. of Montgomery-st, 20x70; Eliza A. Sloan to William Wieber..... 6,000
North Moore-st, 29; John H. Pye to Henry McArdle..... 22,250
North Moore-st, 29; Marie L. Pye to Henry McArdle..... 1
Lots 39, map of Thomas Walker and another, 24th Ward; Chauncey Kilmer and wife to Albert Schneider..... 85,000
147th-st, n. s, 350 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100 x99.11; John D. Kane and wife to Charles A. Fritz..... 1
115th-st, n. s, 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x 100.11; Henry Terhune and wife to Regina Mayer..... 11,500
81st-st, s. s, 320 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x82; Alfred T. Ackert to Eugene Van Schaick..
Lewis-st, e. s, 123.8 ft. n. of Houston-st, 25x100; Edward Donnelly and others to Abraham Jones..... 1
8d-av., e. s, 380 ft. s. of 3d-st., 40x100; Margaret A. Cole to Emma B. Sheldon..... 1
Hudson-st, 541; Semon Lichtenstein, Jr., and wife to Charles H. Schoch..... 1
80th-st., s. w. corner of Boulevard; Sarah P. Valentine and another to Thomas Dimond. 57,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—A—A—A—

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS. Auction sale of the elegant fire-proof apartment house, "The Park Ave.," No. 43 West 55th-st., also, the handsome private residence No. 105 West 72d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st, by JAMES BLEECKER & SON, 150 Broadway. PARTICULARS OF CHARLES BUEK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

PEERLESS HOUSES. — "MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x 95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique in design. Location unsurpassed. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

CORNER PLOT, CONSISTING OF FOUR FULL-SIZE LOTS, on the GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 145TH-ST., only $21,000. Worth $25,000. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

NEAR THE 59TH-ST. ENTRANCE INTO Central Park.—Four-story brownstone residence, $18,000. Great bargain!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

A SAFE AND SURE INVESTMENT.—134 to 142 West 87th-st., four-story dwellings, 20x 56x102.2, and extension; will be sold cheap before May 1. MILLER & STABLER, 1,187 9th-av.

CHOICE FIVE-STORY CORNER FLAT, 9th-av., near office; good interest. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

H. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELBERON, N. J.—ON PARK-AV., NEAR Ally opposite M. E. Church, commodious new cottage, Colonial in style, shingled sides and roof, natural color; front 33 feet, with piazza entirely across same, 10 feet wide; two large rear piazzas, large hall, wide staircase, open fireplaces in all rooms; five large rooms first story and butler's pantry; four chambers, with large closets, bath, private entrance; two servants' rooms; all improvements; hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, stationary tubs; toilet room first story, and servants' closet, cellar, casepool, &c.; attic in one room, 20x30 feet, can be made into four large rooms if desired; all natural wood throughout the house, including the floors; ready for rugs; house built in first-class manner, with approved sanitary plumbing; ample grounds, graded, and drive around; house ready for occupancy; will be sold very reasonable, on easy terms, to a prompt purchaser. Apply to BRORAW BROTHERS, 3 4th-av., or to Long Branch real estate agents.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

AT NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY, 30 MINUTES from Jersey City, four cottages; last being finished, for sale or to let; all near the station; rental, $28 per month. NUTLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, opposite station of Erie Railroad.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., one and a half hours from New-York; houses and four acres land, with barn, orchard, and brook; $4,000. Apply to or address WM. EDGAR NASH, Westport, Conn.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF desirable lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE M. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT DOBBS Ferry, with 400 feet frontage on the Hudson; all modern improvements; lawn, fruit, greenhouse, tennis court, fine stable, &c.; might be seen. (4512) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION, large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 99 Broadway, Room 811.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent; furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with large enough ground to be a burden. Inquire Room 63, 19 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., THE handsome and very desirable brick residence, No. 117 South Pennsylvania-av.; lot 100 by 175 feet. Apply to THOMAS C. HANN, Jr., southeast corner of 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia, or to RAYMOND SMITH, 75 Beaver-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, April 22, noon, two extra

HANDSOME RESIDENCES,

in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,

BEDFORD PARK,

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n. e. corner Hull-av., three-story cut-stone and frame villa, and plot of eight lots; 18 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and storeroom on first floor; nine sleeping rooms and bath.

HULL-AV., west side, 200 feet north of Boulevard, three-story brick and frame cottage, built in Colonial style, 12 rooms; plot of about five lots. Both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience and improvement, cabinet trim, open fireplace, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK

in the vicinity of New-York; only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road; station on the premises. These houses in this beautiful suburban quarter, which is tastefully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds, and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming home combinations of convenience and country beauties.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, photographs, and full particulars with owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90; auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st. and watchman on the premises.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIEN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
294 5TH-AV. AND 1,424 BROADWAY,
6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST.
Also,
516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIEN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brick house, with lot,
NO. 17 EAST 57TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

11TH-AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNty of New-York.—EMMA KENNEDY and another, plaintiffs, against MARIA LEATHY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 2nd day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, the following land and premises: all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 11th-avenue, distant forty feet nine inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 42d-street with the westerly line of 11th-avenue, running thence westerly parallel with 42d-street partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next adjoining seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with 11th-avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with 42d-street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next northerly adjoining seventy feet to the westerly line of 11th-avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of 11th-avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1890.

THOMAS F. CHERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 340 Wall-street, New-York City. ap10-2awSwTh*

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

118 WEST 69TH-ST.

Handsomely decorated, 18 feet, 4 stories; rent, $1,800.

CHAS. E. SCHUYLER,
1,157 9TH-AV., CORNER 71ST-ST.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT Abrownstone dwelling to rent from May 1; at $1,100; can be seen any afternoon; excellent location. Apply to P. A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT 18-A foot house, elegantly decorated, good location, to rent from May 1 at $1,200; elevated station 116th-st. and 8th-av. Apply to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT Abrownstone dwelling, north west corner of 75th-st. and Park-av.; excellent location. Apply to P. A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

TO RENT—365 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 41st-st., brownstone house, in good order; low rent; open to-day, 9 to 4. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

$35.—NEW HOUSE, NINE ROOMS; garret; laundry; improvements; 902 Prospect-av., (161st-st.) JACKSON, 3,438 3d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOME THREE-STORY RESIdence, 103 East 40th-st., next to Park-av.; rent moderate. Apply as per notice on premises.

EAST 57TH-ST.—A FINE FOUR-STORY dwelling at $1,020, and a smaller house $840. VOLZING & SON, 3d-av. and 57th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., THE fully-furnished country residence known as "The Homestead"; immediately on the water; large grounds, modern improvements, commodious stables, bathing house, boathouse, and everything convenient for gentleman's country place.
W. J. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMPSTEAD BAY, 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling, 9 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st., New-York.

A VERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. 30 minutes by rail; 9 to 12 room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broad way, New-York.
R. H. STEARNS.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE—78 Buena Vista-av., Yonkers; extra well-built brick house, twelve rooms; all modern improvements; convenient to depots and boats; terms moderate. Apply to JAMES FITCH, opposite Harlem River Railroad Depot, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE Summer in the beautiful village of Ridgefield, or what is styled the Lenox of Connecticut; two hours from Grand Central Depot; 900 feet above tide water; prices from $200 to $700. Inquire of C. H. KENDALL, Ridgefield, Conn.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. S. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.
New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

TO RENT—FULLY-FURNISHED COTTAGE, known as "Rugby," immediately on the harbor at Oyster Bay, L. I.; magnificent view, fine grounds, good bathing, commodious stables. WM. J. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWmoor, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON SHREWSBURY River, Monmouth County, N. J. JOHN V. LAMARCHE, 51 Chambers-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, for term of years, a well-finished framed house containing twelve rooms at Passaic, N. J. Healthful location on high ground; extensive views; shade and fruit trees in abundance; good schools and churches. Was built for and is now occupied by its owner. Rent, $40 to $50. Address I. W. SYLVESTER, U. S. Assay Office, 30 Wall-st, New-York.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Desirable Cottages of 7, 9, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent (als. $360, $400, $500, and $1,800 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

$85 MONTHLY.—ELEVATED SHORE, 25 Jerusalem-av., Hollis; 35 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad; 6 new Queen Anne cottages, 9 rooms; all city conveniences; seen at all times; 5 minutes' walk from station. Inquire for Clock Tower.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET, IN RESIdence Park, West Castle-place, fine house, with modern improvements. Inquire at LAMBDEN & SON'S, Maine-st., New-Rochelle.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENT TO RENT FROM MAY 1 TO October near 72d-st. and 9th-av.; ten beautiful large airy rooms, completely and handsomely furnished. Apply to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED FLATS, 6 large rooms, bath, steam heat, &c.; $32 to $38. 103 East 54th-st., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th-st.

221 WEST 104TH-ST. — HANDSOME 22-2 steam-heated parlor and basement; flat of nine rooms and bathroom, all light.

A LARGE LINE FLATS, $15 TO $75, WEST Avenue, high ground. STEVENS, 9th-av., cor. 93d.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY.—Elegant new corner suites of apartments, newly decorated, to offer the unsurpassed service, attendance, heat, and gas included. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

ELEGANT FLATS OF 6 ROOMS AND bath; good location; rent from $18 to $25. Apply on premises, 1,241 Lexington-av., 1st floor, or to FRANCIS A. TAILOR, 1,000 3d-av., first floor.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT APARTments of seven and nine rooms; tan and novel rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed; rent moderate. Shown by Janitor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS IN the Cambridge from April 19 to May 1; terms very moderate. Address Box 317 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE JANET, 47 WEST 12D-ST. Steam heat. Two elegant flats, 7 rooms; moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, four-story front and three-story rear factory building, six lots on north side of 134th-st., between 10th and 12th avs.; one-story building on eight lots, on north east corner of 131st-st. and 12th-av.

Also, building 160 feet long opposite same property, four open lots on south side of 142d-st., between 10th and 12th avs., seven open lots, northeast corner of 124th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to WILLIAM DE LANCEY,
Foot West 125th-st., New-York City.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE for iron rading and light manufacturing, &c., near 61st-st. and 1st-av. Apply to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

147 MULBERRY-ST., NEAR GRAND.—Lofts, with 20 h. p. steam power; well lighted; steam heated, automatic sprinklers, elevator.

TO LET—PLEASANT OFFICE OR DESK room, 145 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., Room 23.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cedar-sts., as follows:

9:00 A. M. THE FAST LINE for the West, Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 6:20 A. M., Columbus 8:30 A. M., Chicago 9:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, providing financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 8:45 A. M. next day.

12:00 P. M.—CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

3:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Parlor and Restaurant Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Sunday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Cleveland 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 M., arrive Washington 12:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:00, and 9:30 A. M., 12:10 noon, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleeper, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 9:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio, 9:00 P. M. daily.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:10, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 1:10 and 4:00 P. M., and 12:00 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF APRIL 1, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

6:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Shamokin.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Shamokin.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Allenhurst, Deal, Elberon, Manasquan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

at 4:30 A. M., 1, 2:30 P. M., (through express with parlor car); Sundays, at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor car.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 express) A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 757 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 184 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River Railroad.

All Trains Depart from and Arrive at

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth Ave. and 42d St., New-York.

THE ONLY RAILROAD DEPOT IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:30 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK, STATE EXPRESS—due at Canandaigua 5:05, Buffalo 6:20 P. M.

9:30 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Chicago 8:30 P. M. next day.

10:50 A. M. SOUTH AND WESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—due Cincinnati 6:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11:50 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

6:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

FISHKILL, (NEWBURGH) AND POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND HUDSON—8:00, 11:10, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 3:35, 5:30, P. M.; also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 3:35, 6:00, 10:00 P. M.; for GARRISON, (WEST POINT,) 8:00, 11:10 A. M., 12:30, 3:35, 5:55, 6:30 P. M.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:00, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and Utica, 3:30 P. M.

TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK, MOUNT. ALIS, AND MONTREAL—8:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M., also Troy 8:00, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—8:30, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS VIA HARLEM DIVISION—10:35 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, or at Nos. 418, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 60 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. Station. 128 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.

Above trains except those leaving at 9:30 A. M. and 12:00 midnight, stop at 125th-st. station.

JOHN N. TOUGEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Easton, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Coal and Iron Railway.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

6:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. 7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Leave Jersey City, Pier 8, foot of Cortlandt-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, and Toronto, *3:15, *3:45 P. M.; St. Louis, *3:15, *3:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 5:15, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, 7:00 A. M., *3:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:30, *9:55 A. M., *3:15, *9:15 P. M. (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:30, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 4, 5:15, *3:15, *9:15 P. M. Newburgh, 11:30 A. M., 4, 5:15. Goshen, 4:30, 5:15. *6:30, *11:45 P. M. Haverstraw, 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, 4 p. m. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 197, 355, 783, 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st. and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.



EVERY HOUSEHOLDER SHOULD USE THESE SOUPS.

And owners of vessels should give them their special attention. They are used largely by the British Navy and by vessels on long voyages. They don't spoil, being Extracts of Meat and Vegetables in a Dry State; only replace lid on canister after using, and don't expose to dampness. Send 60 cents and receive, postpaid, a one-pound canister, from which you can make in twenty minutes from six to seven quarts delicious Soup.

OLIVER ANKETELL,
26 South William-st.,
General Manager for United States.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old established association is an aid society devoted to the alleviation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. Presidents—John Paton, Treasurer—Morgan C. Murray, No. 1 Broadway. Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—R. Fulton Cutting. Chairman Finance Committee—James A. Seymour. General Agent—F. S. Longworth, 79 4th-av.

BIGLIN GETS A SCORING

MR. STEPHENSON ON CASTLE GARDEN ABUSES.

DANGER HE FEARS FROM LANDING IMMIGRANTS ON AN ISLAND—POLITICAL PULLS OF THE EMPLOYES.

Edmund Stephenson, a Commissioner of Emigration, appeared before the sub-committee of the joint Congressional Committee on Immigration yesterday at the Barge Office and proved a very interesting witness. Mr. Stephenson had decided opinions on all matters relating to immigration and he expressed them velubly and forcibly. George Starr, another Commissioner of Emigration, was present and nodded approvingly at all that Mr. Stephenson said. Ex-Coroner John R. Nugent, who has the restaurant privileges in Castle Garden, and Bernard Biglin, who has the baggage contract, dropped in and were interested spectators. Of the sub-committee there were present Chairman Owen and Messrs. Stump and Lehlbach.

Mr. Stephenson was evidently well prepared for examination. He gave a history of the Emigration Commission and of his connection with it. With regard to a conflict between the Board of Emigration and the Federal authorities, Mr. Stephenson said that Secretary Fairchild had refused to pay the rent of Castle Garden and of the hospital on Ward's Island on the ground that the receipts from the privileges should have gone to pay the rental. The trouble had been referred to the Attorney General of the United States, and a decision against Mr. Fairchild had been rendered. The moneys obtained from the privileges of Castle Garden were used in paying the interest on a two-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the hospital buildings on Ward's Island. The Board of Emigration had sued the Government of the United States for disallowed claims, which amounted now to about $125,000.

In the opinion of the witness Castle Garden was a suitable place for the landing of immigrants. Its only defect was its size, which was too small. Mr. Stephenson then exploded his views on the matter of an island being selected for the landing of immigrants. He thought that the mainland was far better both for the accommodation of the immigrants and of the friends and relatives who might come to meet them. But the principal objection to an island for landing purposes was the danger of transportation. Mr. Stephenson regarded this as imminent and prophesied that some great calamity would result from choosing an island in the harbor or the North River for landing immigrants. A barge-load would surely be sunk at some time.

In answer to Mr. Stump Mr. Stephenson said that the political complexion of the Board of Emigration from 1873 to 1880 was one-third Democratic and two-thirds Republican. From 1880 to 1889 the proportion was one-sixth Democratic and five-sixths Republican. The witness was of the opinion that politics did not always enter into the management of Castle Garden, but he admitted that nine-tenths of all the employes were Republicans. He personally never inquired into the politics of an applicant, but voted for or against appointment according to the value of the recommendations. Although a Republican himself, he had frequently voted for men he believed to be Democrats.

When the matter of the baggage privilege was taken up, Mr. Stephenson evinced more interest and indulged in more emphasis than at any previous time. He declared that the Board of Emigration had more trouble from this quarter than from all others combined. The privilege was let to Bernard Biglin for $1,800 a year, and was formerly more valuable than now because the schedule of prices was now more strictly enforced and because the immigrants did not now bring as much baggage with them as in former years. Biglin had the right to carry all the baggage from Castle Garden to local points within New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Long Island City, Hoboken, Paterson, Orange, and other suburban places. To all these points there was a fixed price of transfer, and Biglin was not permitted to exceed this charge. But in spite of the efforts of the board to impress this fact on Biglin and his employes, the complaints of overcharges and extortion were continual and outrageous. Mr. Stephenson could not say that Mr. Biglin was cognizant of the intention of his employes to commit these misdeeds, for he had no evidence to warrant such an assertion, but the fact remained that the complaints kept coming in. He was cited an instance where one of Biglin's men had charged an immigrant $5 for conveying ten pieces of baggage to Thirty-ninth-street. This was only one instance of extortion out of hundreds.

Biglin's privilege was a very valuable one because he was allowed to charge by the piece, and he exacted as much for carrying a handbag as for transporting a large trunk. He had seen Biglin's trucks go out of Castle Garden loaded with three or four hundred pieces of baggage each. The witness had tried hard to break up the extortions practised by Biglin's men, but had found it an impossibility because Biglin had political influence with the Board of Emigration. Biglin had enjoyed the express privileges of Castle Garden for more than twelve years, and the operations of his people had caused more annoyance to the board than all other causes combined. Politics was an important factor in the management of Castle Garden. Bernard Biglin was a Republican leader in New-York City; John Simpson, the Superintendent of the landing department, was a Republican leader, and John E. Nugent, the lessee of the restaurant, was a Republican leader.

The meetings of the Board of Emigration were never harmonious, the chief cause of dissension being the landing of immigrants. Mr. Stephenson denied with great energy that he had entered into a combination with Commissioners Ridgway and Wylie to act together in the affairs of the board. He said that Ridgway was a Democrat and Wylie a Republican. He had been active in having certain employes discharged, but he denied that his activity was due to the fact that these same employes had been appointed by Police Justice Taintor when the latter was a Commissioner of Emigration. Mr. Stephenson insisted that his own action in this matter was prompted solely by a desire to benefit the community. At least one-half of the employes of the Bureau of Immigration were appointed without civil service examination. The registry clerks, orderlies, and nurses were appointed under civil service rules, and the physicians were appointed by competitive examination.

Mr. Stephenson said that the interpreters were not all capable men. Indeed, some of them were not fit for their duties, but he did not wonder at this, as the salary, $1,000 per year, was too small. A good interpreter was worth at least $1,500 a year, and ought to receive $1,800. Concerning the harsh treatment of immigrants, he said that men had been suspended for that cause as well as for omission of duty, but that all immigrants were not susceptible to kind treatment. Many of them were rough and desperate characters, and immigrants generally lied outrageously. Mr. Stephenson thought that the per capita tax of 50 cents was too little. It should be at least $3 for every one above eight years of age. He was convinced that the pauper immigration of Europe was degrading American labor. When asked for a remedy for this evil he said that he would not allow any immigrant to land who could not prove his ability to take care of himself. He would also make a condition of voluntary citizenship, to be granted not within five years, but only when the applicant could read the Constitution of the United States in the English language.

He declared that thousands of skilled mechanics came here as immigrants every Spring, and after working through the season returned in the Fall or Winter. Meantime they had been sending money back to Europe. These men never had any intention of becoming citizens of this country, and their practice was an outrage on American labor. They should be taxed, but the Commissioner could not point out any very clear way of levying such a tax. In Mr. Stephenson's opinion fully 5 per cent of the immigrants who have landed here should have been sent back to the countries whence they came. He was in favor of consular inspection and passports and of keeping out every immigrant who could not show such a document from a Consul of the United States.

THE TUBA PLAYER WILL GO BACK.

William Rowe, the tuba player who was engaged for Barnum's band, will sail back to England to-day by the Umbria. Collector Erhardt having decided that he could not be allowed to land under the provisions of the alien contract-labor law.

Rowe applied to the British Consul General, asking him to interfere in his behalf, and said that a letter which he had from Mr. Robinson, the leader of Barnum's band, had been taken from him by the Custom House authorities. The Consul General, not having seen the letter, wrote to Collector Erhardt, asking why Rowe was prevented from landing. Mr. Erhardt sent a courteous reply, inclosing the copy of an affidavit made by Rowe before the Inspector at the dock, in which he stated that he had come under an engagement with Mr. Robinson to play in the band. He had played for him in London and had come here to play in the same capacity. The Collector added that after considering that affidavit and other proofs Rowe could not be permitted to land. Of course, after Rowe's affidavit, the British Consul General could not act further in the matter.

BANK WRECKERS' NOTES IN COURT.

The notes of Claassen and Simmons, the Sixth National Bank wreckers, are still making business for the courts. In the Supreme Court George S. Stiles has brought two suits—one against Claassen individually on a demand note for $4,500, on which $1,500 was paid and judgment asked for $3,000, and another against the St. Louis, New-Orleans and Ocean Canal and Transportation Company on a note for $4,500, indorsed by Simmons, which was given as collateral security for the first note. A motion to consolidate the two actions was made by the defendant's attorney, George Walter Greene, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. J. H. Caldwell, the plaintiff's lawyer, opposed the motion. Judge Barrett denied the motion.

CHARLES S. SMITH DECLINES.

HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SERVE AS A RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONER.

Two letters were received yesterday by Mayor Grant from gentlemen whom he had nominated as Rapid-Transit Commissioners. One was a letter of declination from Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the other a letter of acceptance from August Belmont. Mr. Smith's letter was as follows:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th informing me of my appointment as Commissioner in and for the city and county of New-York under the provisions of Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by this nomination, and were it possible for me to accept it I could suggest no gentleman with whom I would more gladly be associated than the eminent citizens you have named on this important commission.

Although my selection by you was an entire surprise to me, I had given careful consideration to the question of my duty in this regard, inasmuch as I had been asked to allow my name to be used as a Commissioner in one of the Rapid-Transit bills now pending before the Legislature. I was obliged to decline that honor because I felt conscientiously that I could not perform the labors incumbent upon such a position without neglecting other important duties to which I am committed. The same reasons weigh upon me at present.

With my grateful acknowledgments of your kindness, I am, therefore, obliged most respectfully to decline the nomination, and I remain, my dear Mr. Mayor, very truly, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

Mr. Smith called at the Mayor's office during the day and personally expressed his thanks to the Mayor. He said that his business engagements were not such as would permit him to accept the nomination, and besides he is going to Europe with his son this Summer for a long vacation.

Mr. Belmont's letter was as follows:

109 FIFTH-AVENUE, April 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday by which you inform me of my appointment as one of the Commissioners for the City and County of New-York, under the provisions of Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875.

While accepting with great appreciation the honorable position, I do so with great hesitancy, feeling that it may be difficult for me to do full justice to your flattering selection.

I will, however, try, to the best of my ability, to merit the confidence which you have placed in me, and remain, with the highest regard, yours very respectfully, AUGUST BELMONT.

HIS HONOR HUGH J. GRANT.

Orlando B. Potter was at the Mayor's office early in the day, but as far as could be ascertained he has not formally accepted the appointment yet. Mayor Grant, however, thinks that there is no doubt that Mr. Potter, John H. Starin, and William Steinway will accept. The substitution of a name in place of that of Mr. Smith will probably be made within a day or two.

BUILDERS IN TROUBLE.

MECHANIC LIENS AMOUNTING TO $143,000 FILED AGAINST A BLOCK OF HOUSES.

Mechanics' liens aggregating about $143,000 have been filed against Mary E. Bailey, contractor, and Elizabeth W. Aldrich, owner, on the block of buildings being erected on Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The liens are in favor of the following creditors. Michael Hughes, $51,900; Bartholomew Donovan, $21,110; Farrell & Co., $10,196; Michael J. Daly, $34,100; James Matthews & Son, $9,250; Abraham Steers, $5,291; Thomas F. McHugh, $648; Carroll & Sheffin, $4,875; Marcus A. Ball, $2,850; Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Company, $1,360; Rufus Darrow & Co., $1,308.

This is said to be the largest building operation now in progress in the city, consisting of fifty-one five-story brick tenements, estimated to cost $18,000 each, which is being carried on by Samuel E. Bailey, builder, in the name of his wife, Mary E. Bailey. Mr. Bailey became financially embarrassed, it is said, some years ago, and his affairs were then placed in the hands of Police Justice Welde as trustee for the creditors.

The property on which the present operation is being carried on has been the subject of considerable litigation. It was formerly owned, it is said, by John Paine, who died in 1885. Shortly before his death he transferred the property, which consisted of a whole square block bounded by Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to William Noble, who it is said, gave in exchange the Grenoble apartment house in West Fifty-seventh-street, and took from Mr. Paine a mortgage for $70,000. Mr. Paine's mortgage was foreclosed, the Grenoble property sold and purchased, it is said, by Mr. Noble. The Sixty-third-street block was sold out under foreclosure in April, 1889, and bid in by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Coates, a sister of Mr. Noble.

A few days later Mrs. Coates traded the property to Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich in exchange for the Princeton flats, 322 to 328 West Fifty-seventh-street. In November last the heirs of Mr. Paine brought suit against Mr. Noble to recover the property conveyed to him by Mr. Paine.

SAVED FROM CENSURE.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S JOKE ON RECORDER SMYTH.

Chuckling Assistant District Attorneys were found all over the brownstone building yesterday. They thought they had a joke on Recorder Smyth. As it must be a day of blizzard-like coolness when the Recorder gets left, they were brimful of fun.

It all happened in this way: Since the Recorder was compelled to reprimand the District Attorney's clerks for not having cases ready for trial, care has been taken that there should be set down for the Recorder's court anywhere from ten to twenty cases. Nothing keeps the Recorder so amiable as plenty of work. On Wednesday night the papers in the cases to come up in the Recorder's court the next day were sent up to Assistant District Attorney Parker's house. Somehow Mr. Parker did not get them. So when the court opened on Thursday only a string of prisoners filed into court. Half a hundred witnesses kathered in the witness box. But the papers were missing.

Then there was a great hurrying around the building to get a case. The only case that could be found was one in which a recommendation for dismissal of the indictment had been made. However, something had to be done to avoid the displeasure of the Recorder, and the case was dragged into court. It was a long one and there were lots of witnesses. It took all day to try it. The defendant was evidently not guilty, and, but for the pressing demand for something to try, the case would never have been tried. But strangely enough the jury could not agree, and the Recorder kept them out till 10:30 P. M. before he would let them go. The jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

Having kept the Recorder up so late over a petty case and having averted any more censure of the office, the Assistant District Attorneys and Mr. Costigan's clerks could not help bubbling all over with merriment yesterday.

POLICE INTERFERE WITH RAILROAD MEN.

Mr. Frank Loomis, general counsel of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, complained yesterday to the Police Commissioners that last Sunday gangs of roadmen at work at Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris were interfered with by the police of the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth Precincts, on the pretense that they were violating the Sunday law, and they were warned that they would be arrested if found at work on another Sunday. Mr. Loomis claimed that the work was "work of necessity," as too many trains pass on week days to permit of repairs, and to exercise its franchise the company is bound to have the roadbed in the best possible condition.

The Superintendent was instructed to comply with Mr. Loomis's request, that the men at work be not interfered with so far as the law will permit.

MUSIC IN BROOKLYN PARKS.

The Prospect Park Commissioners have decided to give Brooklynites a little ground for complaint on the subject of music in the city parks during the Summer. There will be sixteen concerts in Prospect Park given by a band of forty players, and sixteen other concerts, including Sunday music, in the other parks by bands of twenty instrumentalists. For all of this the Commissioners have on hand a fund of $10,180 40. A half-dozen proposals have already been made by local bandmasters, including Prof. Frank of the Eastern District, who is a new aspirant for the honor. Conterno and Innes swung their batons last season.

EVOLUTION AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The first of a series of four free lectures on "Evolution and Social Reform" will be given before the Brooklyn Ethical Association, at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Rev. John W. Chadwick. The special subject will be "The Theological Method—the Church as a Factor in Civilization." The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield will open the discussion, and the Rev. Dr. Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, New-York, and others will speak. The subsequent topics will be "The Socialistic Method," "The Anarchistic Method," and "The Scientific Method."

NEW-ROCHELLE NOMINATIONS.

The New-Rochelle Republicans have decided upon the following for Village Trustees to be supported at the coming election: First Ward—A. R. Hadley; Second Ward—John Q. Underhill; Third Ward—Capt. Emerson; Fourth Ward—William Stoppel. Village Treasurer—James A. Hemenway.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders,

Made under authority of Congress by the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and recently completed,

Shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar baking powder of the highest quality, superior to all others in strength, leavening power and general usefulness.

The Royal Baking Powder is thus distinguished by the highest expert official authority the leading Baking Powder of the world.

ACCOUNTS IN A BAD WAY.

PROSPECTS OF GEORGE K. SISTARE'S SONS DEPENDENT ON DOUBTFUL CLAIMS.

The impression continues to gain ground on Wall-street that Assignee Davison will not be able to show a very large list of actual assets for George K. Sistare's Sons, the Broad-street brokers, who failed the other day. There is a fair chance that the nominal assets may mount up pretty well, because it is understood that the firm has no end of claims, nearly all of which are disputed, and that it is disposed to resist certain claims which are strongly urged. The impression is that if the firm could settle according to its own ideas there might be a chance for it to resume business, but that the difference between the ideas of the firm and those of its creditors will be so wide that any such prospect is most hopeless.

An evidence of the kindly feeling of brokers and financial men toward Mr. Sistare has been furnished by the general willingness to let him look into his accounts and see what he can do before pressing a settlement upon him by means of suits against the assignee or otherwise. Although the number of creditors is large and the amount of claims heavy, only a single suit has thus far been begun, and there seems to be little danger that just at present any more will be entered upon. It is thought that if the creditors will be lenient to veterans which have been made for the recovery of hypothecated securities and for other negotiation designed to increase the assets of the firm will have a pretty good chance of success. Whether the result of suits at law it seems likely that all chance of a large return to creditors depends upon the success of these negotiations, and in this sense it is a case of everything to gain.

The books of the Philadelphia office, for which an attachment was issued early in the week, were received by the assignee yesterday. They filled a large dry goods box. It is hardly expected that he will be able to make much of a search of them until next week, although the clerks at the office have expressed to them yesterday and began to look through them. The assignee reported that so far as they had been examined they bore out Mr. Sistare's account of their confused condition, and he was of the opinion that it would be quite a task to go through them and to make up the revised schedules which he is expected to submit to the court. From all that can be learned by friends from members of the firm the assignee will hardly be able to have his schedule prepared much in advance of the limit of time required by law.

The assignee himself is only constructively at the office of the firm. As a matter of fact, he merely oversees the work in progress there, and is engaged most of the time either in his regular law business or in collecting evidence and assisting the counsel of the firm in efforts to compromise certain accounts out of which the firm hopes to better the assets. There is no concealment of the fact that upon these negotiations hangs in a very large measure the prospect of a good statement. If the negotiations shall miscarry, the firm will be able to offer very little to the creditors, and if they shall succeed, the percentage offered will hardly be more than fair. It is not supposed that under any circumstances will the firm be able to resume business by paying creditors in full.

POST OFFICE NEWS.

Postmaster Van Cott has received word by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamer Oceanic arrived at that port Thursday last with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, as follows: Hong-Kong, March 13; Shanghai, March 14; Yokohama, March 22; Honolulu, April 2, due to arrive in San Francisco next Monday.

The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office in this city at 6:30 P. M. on the 20th inst. for dispatch by the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro from San Francisco April 26.

Postmaster Van Cott also calls attention to the notice issued March 1 at Colon, Republic of Colombia, and more commonly known in the United States as Aspinwall. The notice states that correspondence addressed "Aspinwall" will be returned to the office from which it was sent as undirected, the geographical and official name of the town being Colon. By solicitation of the United States Consul the execution of this order has been suspended until he could notify the United States Post Office Department, so that there is no ground to suppose that mail matter in this country up to the present time addressed "Aspinwall" has not been delivered.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

The Atlantic-Avenue Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn was organized yesterday at the office of the People's Trust Company, 201 Montague-street, and 10,000 shares of the stock were subscribed for on the spot, $50,000, or 5 per cent of the capital stock, being paid in over the counter. At a subsequent meeting the following Directors were chosen: Messrs. Austin Corbin, J. Roger Maxwell, Henry W. Maxwell, Henry Graves, William B. Kendall, James D. Campbell, William G. Wheeler, Daniel Lord, Jr., Elizur B. Hinsdale, George S. Edgell, Benjamin Norton, Frederick W. Danten, and Edwin H. Atkins. The Directors then met and elected these officers: President—Austin Corbin; Vice President—J. Roger Maxwell; Secretary—Frank McDonough; Treasurer—Henry Graves. The Directors adopted a set of by-laws and the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three to obtain the consent of the twenty-seven property owners to the building of the new road.

A FRENCH VISITOR'S OPINIONS.

Prof. Archille Bret of the College Rollin à Paris called on the Mayor yesterday and explained that he was on a visit to this country for the purpose of looking over the public school, hospital, and asylum systems. He said that he had been in the country over a year and had visited the institutions in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. He was here six years ago, and he says that since his first visit he has noticed a marked improvement in the school system, especially in the matter of discipline. "Your hospitals," he said, "are more luxurious than ours, and the knowledge of surgery is further advanced."

READY FOR INVESTIGATION.

The Police Commissioners notice the visit of the Building Trades Section to the Fassett committee in the following resolution: "That the Board of Police hereby informs the said Central Labor Union of its readiness at all times to receive, examine into, and fully dispose of all specific complaints that any of its members may prefer under oath against the conduct or efficiency of any member of the police force of the city or that may in any way relate to the administrative or executive functions of the Department of Police."

HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm on Wednesday night several houses in Port Chester were struck by lightning. Walter Haviland's house on Irving-avenue and Regent-street was struck and a closet was set on fire. A new house owned by Capt. Thomas McManus on Pearl-street was struck by lightning and the roof badly damaged. In Mamaroneck a house belonging to Joseph F. Tweddle, on Main-street, was badly shattered by the lightning. No one was injured.

A NEW ELECTION ORDERED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT FIGHT TO BE FOUGHT AGAIN.

Judge Advocate General Clifford A. H. Bartlett having reported to the Commander in Chief that there were grave irregularities in the election for a Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, held on Jan. 10 last, instructions were yesterday given to Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, to order a new election without delay. Gen. Fitzgerald has named Monday, April 21, as the date when the officers of "Defendam" shall be afforded opportunity to record their choice for a senior field officer.

Upon the receipt of the special order setting aside the election, the Leo-Camp faction was disposed to fight the issue to the bitter end. Reflection, however, showed that no recourse remained but to accept the inevitable. The conflict between Capt. Leo and Capt. Hart is expected to be waged with increased bitterness. Both sides are confident of victory. The Hart men say that the Leo forces will suffer a loss of three votes through the defection of what is known as "the Demarest party."

Closely following upon this action on the part of General Headquarters at Albany comes the announcement that the Twenty-second will not take possession of its new armory to-day, although arrangements to that end have been completed. The Armory Board has neglected to pass a resolution authorizing the regiment to quit its present quarters, and Gen. Fitzgerald declines accordingly to issue an order directing Col. Camp to remove his command and the military property in his custody, and for which he is responsible, from the Fourteenth-street armory.

This condition of affairs is the occasion of much annoyance to the managers of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, who had arranged to take possession of the Twenty-second's old armory on Monday next. As the situation stands, the Armory Board may grant permission to the asylum people to use the armory, provided it is unoccupied, but it is a grave question whether that body has the right or authority to go over the head of the Colonel of the regiment and decree that outsiders shall be given free access to quarters in which close upon $100,000 worth of military property of the State is stored, and for the safe custody of which Col. Camp is under bonds.

A HOBOKEN ROMANCE.

MRS. HAHN MARRIES A BOY TO THE DISGUST OF HER DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Hahn, a pretty widow, and her two grown daughters have lived for some years in modest quarters on Grand-street in Hoboken. Early Sunday morning Leo Kettler, the eighteen-year-old son of an Adams-street saloon keeper, ended a spree by climbing into their apartments. He floundered around so badly that he awakened the three women. The young women began to scream, and kept on screaming till their mother surprised them with the information that the youth was not a burglar, but her husband. It then came out that last Saturday evening the widow and the eighteen-year-old boy were married by Pastor Freund.

The excitement among the young ladies had shown when they believed that a burglar had made his way into their home was not a circumstance to the excitement into which the discovery that they had a stepfather threw them. Miss Lena fainted, and Miss Amelia armed herself with a razor and wanted to cut her stepfather's throat. Bystanders interfered and saved his youthful life.

The young women made such a fuss over the marriage that yesterday the widow abandoned her husband and, with her daughters, moved away from Hoboken. Kettler takes his dissertion philosophically, and says that he doesn't care. He had at least a good time with the widow's money while her pocketbook was within his reach.

STIRRING UP THE EXCISE BOARD.

The City Reform Club in its efforts to force the Board of Excise to do its duty was in the Supreme Court again yesterday with an application to Judge Barrett for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to determine the complaint which the club lodged against John G. Scheuplein, a liquor dealer at 326 Third-avenue. Louis L. Delafield, counsel for the club, informed the court that on election day of last year he and other members of the club found seventy-five saloons selling liquor in open violation of law. Positive cases had been presented to the Board of Excise.

By using every effort the club had been able to bring only nineteen of these cases to trial. Of the eighteen cases tried the Excise Commissioners had deferred decision until the licenses had expired. The case of Scheuplein must be acted upon at once, as his license was about to expire. On Feb. 28, before the Board of Excise, he had admitted the facts charged, and yet for forty-two days the board had withheld a decision.

Ex-Judge Browne, in opposition, asked to have the motion denied on the ground that the affidavits were scandalous and irrelevant. This motion was denied. He then asked for a day to put in answering affidavits, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

A BIG SHIP'S QUICK RUN.

The big sailing ship Governor Goodwin of Boston, arrived here yesterday from Hong-Kong after a fine run of 98 days. She brings a valuable cargo, the bulk of it being tea and firecrackers. She also brings 1,175 bales of wool. According to her commander, Capt. Pray, the Goodwin crossed the Equator on March 24 and only took 17½ days to come thence to New-York Harbor. With a spanking breeze from the northeast, the ship averaged for 7 days 275 miles per day. The best single day's run was 292 miles.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES, pleurisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and healed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

IF YOU WAKE in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons.

Tasteful patterns of high finish at low, fixed rates per ounce, the same for any number of pieces from one-half dozen upward.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-Square, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

1,126 BROADWAY,

CITY BILLS AT ALBANY.

MAYOR GRANT AND HIS CABINET DISAPPROVE OF MANY OF THEM.

The Mayor's cabinet, composed of the heads of the various city departments, had a long meeting yesterday, and action was taken on many of the bills now pending before the Legislature and affecting the interests of the city. There was a full attendance of the department chiefs, the Mayor presided, and the session was an executive one. Among the important bills considered was the Assembly bill giving the consent of the State to the United States Government for the condemnation of the land for the purposes of the new Appraiser's warehouse. The conference recommended that the Appraiser's stores be situated north of Canal-street, and that no property of the municipality be taken.

The Assembly bill, which provides for an amendment to the Consolidation act that would bring the Dock Department into substantially the same relations to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as the other city departments, was approved. The bill to tax mortgages the same as personal property was another measure that was discussed, and it was decided to oppose it on the ground that the enforcement of such a law would drive capital away from the city instead of inviting it here for investment. The bill prepared by the Corporation Counsel for the purpose of reducing the State tax items, vetoed by the Governor, was approved. It was decided to oppose the so-called Harvey Claim bill after listening to the following report submitted by Controller Myers:

"This bill is known as the Harvey Claim bill, which provides for paying him a very large sum of money out of the percentages paid by the Elevated Railroad Company. This is a notorious steal, that deserves unqualified condemnation, and the bill should be defeated."

The bill providing for police matrons was opposed on the ground that, as it is now drawn, it is impracticable, and the bill to secure additional terminal facilities for the Brooklyn Bridge in Brooklyn was ordered opposed on the ground that New-York City would be obliged to pay a large portion of the expense. It was also decided to disapprove of any armory bill that does not include every county in the State in its provisions.

The bill giving doormen in police stations the same pay as patrolmen was objected to, and the Assembly bill making the street-car companies clean the streets through which their lines run in lieu of paying the city the car tax and percentages, came in for adverse action, because such an act would divert a very large sum of money from the city Treasury. An Assembly bill allowing religious corporations to construct vaults under sidewalks, or in front thereof, without payment for the privilege, was opposed.

The conference adjourned subject to the call of the Mayor. There are many bills still to be acted upon.

MR. ILSON'S $1,000.

HE LEAVES IT WITH A HOTEL CLERK, WHO PROMPTLY DISAPPEARS.

There have been several occasions lately when an advertisement signed "Ilson" has appeared in a morning newspaper offering a reward of $250 for information of the "whereabouts of John D. Williams, sleight-of-hand performer," who had in his possession $800 in large bills. It seems now that the advertisement had a story connected with it which has led to a suit against Sarah E. and Peter V. Husted, proprietors of the New-England Hotel, in the Bowery, by Anton Ilson, a Swede, who for some years was a non-commissioned officer of artillery.

On March 28 Ilson went to the hotel named and left $1,000 in cash with the clerk, Williams, for safe keeping. He asked for and received $20 the following morning. The next morning he secured $3 and in the afternoon he was informed that Williams had fled and had taken the money with him. Ilson complained to Chief Inspector Byrnes and the latter detailed a detective on the case, who failed to secure any trace of the fugitive. He demanded a return of the money from the Husteds and they agreed to return $700 in two instalments. Between that date and last Tuesday he received $58 in small sums, but as the slowness of payment convinced him it would require too many years to pay the amount due him, he began suit against the Husteds.

They have offered to settle by giving him $150 in cash and a promissory note for four months at 4 per cent interest for the remainder. This offer, on the advice of his lawyer, he refused, and late yesterday afternoon a settlement was made which was satisfactory to Mr. Ilson. He will lodge elsewhere hereafter.

WALL-STREET TALK.

An animated attack was made on quotations yesterday, and, as a consequence, the stock market lost some of its dullness. But the raids, though they showed great bear confidence, did not affect much beyond stirring up a passing interest in the ticker, whose chief province lately has been to stand still.

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Jay Gould's name was used again to conjure with by the bear contingent, though, except for the romances of the Street, there are few reasons for the theories that "the little man" is in ill humor and bent on a general railway war.

***

The fact is—though it is being sacredly guarded—that Jay Gould for the past few days has been in active telegraphic communication with the managers who are striving to end the existing Western railroad war and create a new association which will be able to maintain rates. And it is stated, too, on authority, that Mr. Gould's communications are not by any means aggressive and fiery as might be expected from the Wall-street statements professing to describe his position.

***

Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union Pacific were the especial bear targets yesterday. All went down somewhat, though there was nothing which seemed to indicate that much else than short contracts were put out. Union Pacific continues to be a special object of offense to the bears, who have been industriously appointing receivers for it for the last half dozen years.

***

For the fourth week of March Atchison's earnings increased $200,000, or about 35 per cent.

LIQUOR SOLD IN CITY MARKETS.

President Meakim of the Excise Board sent a communication to Controller Myers yesterday regarding the sale of liquor in West Washington Market. His letter was accompanied by affidavits from John Hayes of 22 Morton-street and Thomas Ferris of 240 East Thirtieth-street, in which they swore that they asked for liquor at the bar-room of the market and were told that they must take seats at the table and order something to eat before getting the drinks. The Controller has decided to hold a public hearing on these charges next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in his office. Thomas Campbell and Fritz Burmeyer will be called to explain whether any liquor was sold at their places.

CHEAP ICE FOR BROOKLYNITES.

The Independent Ice Dealers' Association is making big promises to Brooklynites to keep the price of ice at a fair figure during the Summer. The association is composed of forty dealers, with 100 wagons, and they say they will supply families with a good chunk of ice daily for from 50 to 75 cents per week. Yesterday the schooner Cheston, from Calais, Me., arrived at the Wallabout Basin after a six weeks' voyage with 263 tons of ice for the association, and President Arthur says they have secured the control of 350,000 tons, and that they will give the ice syndicate a good tussle when the season opens. Representatives of the syndicate say that ice will be worth $20 a ton before the Summer is over.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.

We place on sale to-day 250 Serge Silk Sun Umbrellas, with Natural, Carved and Silver handles, in 22 and 24 inch, at $2.50 and $3.00 each.

One lot of plain and fancy Coaching Shades, at $3.00 each.

Black Gros Grain Parasols, with Ebony handles, in 20 and 22 inch, at $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Crape bordered "Mourning" Parasols, 18 and 20 inch, at $4.00, $5.00, $5.50 each.

The ab ove goods are positive bargains.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

RIDLEYS,

Grand-street, N. Y.

STRAW GOODS

The popular "Nelly Bly" plaid and fancy cloth soft crown Cap for Misses and Boys, 48c. and 79c.

MISSES' STRAW HATS,

RIBBON TRIMMED, ALL NEW COLORS AND SHAPES,

At 48c., 59c., 69c., 85c.

Misses' Stylishly-trimmed

STRAW HATS

New shapes, all colors, ribbon, wreath of daisies, and fine flowers,

At $1.69, at $1.88, at $2.19.

SHOES.

Ladies' fine, soft, bright Dongola button Boots, very handsome pointed patent leather toe caps, hand-welt process, sizes 2 1-2 to 7, widths A to E, at $2.50 a pair; excellent value at $3.50.

MEN'S CALFSKIN SHOES

LACE, BUTTON, AND CONGRESS, HAND-SEWED WELTS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TENDER FEET; EVERY STYLE LAST, FROM BROAD TO EXTREME POINTED; ALL SIZES AT $3 A PAIR, A SAVING OF $2 ON EACH PAIR.

RIBBONS.

Large assortment Foreign and Domestic Plaid Ribbons, 19c. yard.

No. 16 all Silk Black Gros Grain Satin Edge Ribbons at 15c. yard.

12-inch Persian Sash Ribbons, (light colors,) $1.49 yard; worth $2.50.

10-inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 59c. yard.

An opportunity is now offered to the public to get the latest and finest goods in English clothing and haberdashery.

The newest English TOP COATS.

The finest English SUITS.

The most elegant English TROUSERS.

Latest novelties of the European market in

NECKWEAR,

UNDERWEAR,

and everything in the haberdashery line.

We now present to the public a line of English goods, the like of which, for variety and quality, has never been offered in this city.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 Grand-st.

56 TO 68 ALLEN, 59 TO 65 ORCHARD ST.



MRS. BRIGHT—Here's good luck! KING is selling his best Silk-lined Spring Overcoats at $15.00 in to-day's extra sale.

MR. BRIGHT—That is luck. I've worn mine all Winter and it's worn out. I'll go straight there in the morning.

Some of our competitors are imitating our POPULAR PRICES of $12.00 and $15.00 for Spring Overcoats and Suits. Imitation is sincerest compliment, and we are well pleased, especially since we know they cannot imitate the garments we offer nor their value. We commend customers to compare them.

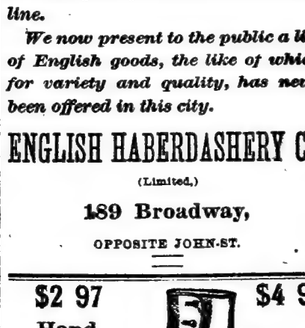
An elegant Business Suit, cassimere or cheviot, all the finest fashionable shades at **$12.00**

A superb Dress Suit, sack or cutaway, at **$14.00** and **$15.00**

"Our Leader," silk-lined Spring Overcoats, in six shades and exquisite shape. . **$12.00** and **$15.00**

Boys' Suits in great variety. A strong School Suit at . **$3.50**

Boys' Blue and Black Confirmation Suits at . . **$6.75**



The new (Flat Brim) DERBY at..... **$1.65**
Sold elsewhere at $2.50.

Genuine English DERBYS at..... **2.50**
Worth $5 anywhere.

While here, look over our Furnishing Department and see the stunning line of SCARFS we are closing out at..... **45c.**

DRESS SHIRTS (well worth $1.50) at..... **64c.**

All of our $4.50 Men's Fine CALF SHOES now..... **1.50**

LAST DAY OF THE EXTRA SALE.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

A. H. KING & CO.

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,

627 AND 629 BROADWAY,

NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

ENGLISH HABERDASHERY CO.

(Limited.)

NOW OPEN.

On account of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,051. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1890.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOR FRENCH GOOD WILL

ACTS FOR WHICH THE YOUNG EMPEROR GETS CREDIT.

NEUTRAL TERRITORY AND DISARMAMENT—THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS—ANOTHER GREAT BRIDGE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 12.—The new European drama, upon which popular attention is fastened, unfolds its actions slowly, so that no man may tell as yet what it will bring forth. This week only a few novelties have been introduced upon the stage in the proper person, but there are increasing numbers of hints of strange things to come. William, the Emperor, moves about as the most prominent person in the play, and, though still preserving a romantic air of mystery, manages to throw off such a multiform mass of suggestions, speculations, and visions all around him that the interest in watching him becomes more and more absorbing.

What is developing before our eyes astonishes the mind while it fascinates the imagination, for it seems to be nothing less vast and portentous than the passing away of the whole existing order of things almost without notice, certainly without comprehension. This huge movement of a century's work and ideas and faiths toward the abyss of the obsolete has begun. What proportions this gigantic politico-social landslide will assume, how much of what is old it will leave standing, what the new order will be like—these are questions which Europe's brain has not yet fairly grasped, much less tried to answer.

Any attempt to establish fixed points for one's guidance in understanding this big panorama of revolution is made next to impossible by obscuring clouds of rumors, guesses, and falsehoods. Most amazing things are told with an air of truth about the young Kaiser's new attitude toward France. He is said now to have set his heart on so behaving that before a year elapses he may be received in Paris as the guest of President Carnot with wild, popular acclamation.

There seems to be no doubt that he has really given expression to this ambition. To have such a dream as this in his mind he must be revolving great projects of generous and pacific overtures to France. Just here rumor is particularly busy. There are hundreds of different versions of what he intends to do in this direction.

Perhaps the most interesting of these is that which ascribes to him the theory of making Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, and Belgium into a sort of federated block of neutral territory, the inviolability of which all the rest of Europe should solemnly pledge itself to accept. I have good reason to believe that such a scheme actually exists in a more or less embryonic state, and it is certain that France just now is in such an expansive mood toward the young Kaiser that a proposal of this nature would stand a very good chance of being accepted.

The French are indeed rapidly becoming enamored of William as they imagine him, and this puts into his hands enormous possibilities for international good. Such an arrangement as that above suggested would involve the unspeakable boon of large disarmament to both France and Germany, and undoubtedly the subject of providing for a great reduction in all the standing armies of Western Europe is going to come very shortly to the front.

One of the features of this must be a general recognition that Russia constitutes a menace to all the rest of Europe, and that such armies as are still needed are to be massed along her frontier. This view opens up complications. Of course, it will be especially hard for the French to abandon their modern attraction toward the notion of a Russian alliance, but the idea is in the air, and the chances are that it will win its way.

William is not going to be without embarrassments at home as well. Already the Cologne *Gazette* has printed one or two articles which show clearly Bismarck's intention to oppose the Kaiser's policy, and this doubtless will be made still more apparent when the Reichstag meets three weeks hence. Then, there are threats of the difficult reopening of the Catholic question.

From the date of William's famous labor rescript the Vatican has shown an almost trembling eagerness to thrust itself into the Kaiser's plans and induce him to associate himself with the Pope in a big scheme of Christian socialism. There are stories that under pressure of this intrigue William has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to issue an encyclical urging disarmament. I doubt the truth of this, but it is certain that Vatican politicians are already making plans contingent upon co-operation with the Kaiser.

If these were solely in the interest of international amity and popular advancement this would be excellent news, but unhappily the Vatican caucus cares very little about such abstract aims and a great deal about strictly concrete objects. These gowned and tonsured politicians are working primarily to secure the return of the monastic orders to Germany, and, with the possible exception of the Jesuits, it is expected in Berlin that this will be obtained. In the second place, their abiding anxiety is to embroil the relations between Germany and the Italian Government, and in this, too, there are grave fears that they will succeed.

At all events, any attempt of the Kaiser to yoke himself up with the Pope will be bitterly resented in Germany by a powerful political party, and will measurably diminish the chances of a friendly settlement with France.

Preliminary rumors of the discovery of a new Nihilistic plot are coming in from St. Petersburg, and, from what is already known, they seem more important than the others. There have now been three within a month, and the peculiar circumstances of each suggest that they have been purposely put in the way of police discovery in order to divert attention from a central conspiracy. Gruesome reports continue to be spread of a connection between high officials and youths of noble family and this present Nihilist activity. For the moment, there is a lull in the turbulent students' demonstrations, but this only intensifies the apprehensions of a catastrophe.

The Czar has suddenly changed his mind. He has again decided to go to Gatschina on Tuesday, where, inside vast cordons of police and troops, he will endeavor to recover health and spirits by an open-air life. He is described as having lost a great deal of flesh and is looking wretchedly wan and haggard.

Paris has been reading accounts of labor riots in Vienna with a good deal of nervousness, because, whatever central power it is that is managing these new concerted demonstrations, it is apparently back of the big advertised Socialist procession to be held in Paris on May 1. Its organizers say it will be composed of 200,000 men in line, and that the Ministry dare not interfere. This number is ridiculously exaggerated, and M. Constans will certainly not lack the nerve to carry out whatever measures are agreed on in handling the mob; but recent events have stirred the ferment of unrest through all the labor unions of Europe, and there is a decided uneasiness concerning this effort publicly to link the strike movement up with political socialism in Parisian streets.

English politicians, who work ten times as hard as American politicians, are busy filling up the Easter vacation with speeches to their constituents, none of which is worth much. The Tories have shown precious little disposition to eulogize Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Transfer bill, and Irish landlords are declaiming fiercely against it. It is still, however, too early to guess what shape discussion and action upon it will take.

Meanwhile the Liberals have retaken a seat for Carnarvon boroughs by a narrow but sufficient majority, so that they now stand as having made a net gain of twelve seats previously theirs, which they lost in 1886.

Attention in Ireland to-day is centred upon the establishment of the new town of Tipperary, which has been built outside the ancient and now deserted city, which Smith Barry owns. The most prominent building is to be called the William O'Brien Arcade, and that gentleman is the principal figure in to-day's celebration and the evening banquet. There will come later an obstinate and rather curious contest in the courts over Smith Barry's claim to exclusive rights to hold a market in that section of the County of Tipperary.

These alleged rights come down to him by the patents obtained from the last two Stuarts, under which he claims the monopoly and demands that the market in the new town be closed by law. This attempt of a man whose tenants in a body have left his estates and built houses for themselves elsewhere to follow them and prevent their trading with one another is simply monstrous; but it is quite taken for granted by everybody that the Irish courts will support him in it. This helps one to understand the attitude of the Irish people toward what is ironically termed law and order in their country.

The remarkable advance in the American wheat markets in the last few days has attracted wide attention here and on the Continent, and prices in response are going up every where. For some inexplicable reason, the facts of last year's harvest have been ignored in all quarters, and the prices of breadstuffs have been rather lower than usual. Although it is perfectly well known that the world's supply is smaller than even in the most disastrous of recent bad years, this phenomenon is discussed here now as illustrating the way in which the modern custom of trading on futures has destroyed the natural relation between supply and demand on the market.

I have obtained an advance copy of a supplementary report by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India which, when circulated here, will open English eyes to the truth of the situation. This second report deals with the wheat crop of 1889-90, and says that it suffered considerably from drought, with added mischief from pest in the lowlands. Its present condition in seven of the biggest districts is thus averaged, 100 meaning a good crop: Meerut and Ropilkund, 60; Agra and Kthansi, 66; Allahabad and Benares, 75; Oudh, 66. In the nomenclature prescribed by the Government of India, in which 20 annas represent a bumper crop and 16 an average one, the report describes the crop expected this year to be probably between 12 and 14.

Important American interests are involved in the new Pleuro-pneumonia bill presented in Parliament by Mr. Chaplin, the Minister of Agriculture, one of the features of which is that it shifts the cost of compensation for animals killed on account of disease from the local rates to the Imperial Exchequer and appropriates £140,000 for Great Britain and £20,000 for Ireland. His bill, which will be passed, means a marked increase in the stringency of measures against pleuro-pneumonia. It indicates that the efforts which the Washington Government has been making to secure the free admission of American cattle have entirely failed.

These efforts have been heavily backed by certain English influences representing ranch interests, but the disease has become so serious that for the present any relaxation of the rules is out of the question. All Germany is now on the prohibited list because of the spread of the pest into Schleswig-Holstein, which up to recently was one of England's favorite sources of cattle supply. Russia, France, and Austria also are in that category. The United States and Spain are among the countries in the second class, where disease exists but is sporadic, and cattle from these can be admitted if slaughtered within ten days.

There is a third class, like Canada, Holland, and Scandinavia, whose cattle are admitted without restriction. Despite the disadvantage of the ten days' rule, the annual shipment of cattle from America here now exceeds 300,000 head. Cases of pleuro have, however, more than proportionately increased, so that in the last year there were forty-seven established cases. Thus far this year there has been six, the last arriving in Liverpool on April 2. Our agricultural agent, E. J. Moffatt, has arranged with the Privy Council to be telegraphed for immediately on the arrival of suspected cargoes, and he goes personally and examines all cases to see that there is no doubt that they are genuine.

There is a great deal in the papers to-day on the fact that Sir Provo Wallis enters the hundredth year of his life. He entered the British Navy as a middy eighty-six years ago and had retired from service as a Post Captain before the navy contained a single steam vessel. He has a unique distinction here as the sole survivor of the naval life of the time of Nelson, but the venerable man has American interest as well. He was born in Nova Scotia, and as senior officer commanded the Shannon when she sailed out of Boston Harbor after the historic fight with the Chesapeake, towing the captured vessel with Lawrence's body to Halifax. He was made commander for his share in that memorable battle fought seventy-eight years ago, yet he still lives in fair health and in possession of his faculties.

Encouraged by the success of the Forth Bridge, French engineers have formed a syndicate to build a bridge over the Bosporus between Roumeli and Anadoli Hissar. The plan has a length of 800 meters, which is to be in a single span; or half again the length of the longest span in the Forth Bridge, and the height will be 70 meters. Nothing is settled yet, but it is probable that the concession will eventually be obtained and the connection of Europe and Asia by a railway will thus be established.

The *Athenæum* devotes two entire pages to a depreciatory criticism of William Henry Hurlbert's new book, "France and the Republic," which is filled with much the same partisan recklessness of misstatement that marked his amazing book about Ireland. The only strange thing is that such a paper as the *Athenæum* gave the worthless work so much space even for purposes of condemnation. H. F.

THE FRAUDS IN JERSEY CITY.

MR. PERKINS WILL DEMAND A RECOUNT—CLEVELAND'S MAJORITY.

Everything is now in readiness for the coming recount of the ballots in the boxes in the ring districts in Jersey City, and to-morrow or Tuesday a petition will be submitted to Judge Knapp for a summary review of the methods by which the ring re-elected Mayor Cleveland. The Republican County Committee's contribution to the recount fund has been increased to $2,000.

George F. Perkins, the citizens' candidate for Mayor, has not only consented to make the application in court, but has placed his check book at the service of the investigators. Scores of private citizens are adding to the swelling of the fund, and a most thorough investigation of ring methods is promised. Ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Blair, who will be of the people's counsel in the contemplated proceedings, estimates that the contest will cost $8,000 or $9,000; but the citizens so thoroughly believe that it will be money wisely spent that they are determined to have the election reviewed at whatever outlay of money.

The Jersey City Board of Canvassers, made up of the ring election officers, met yesterday to make formal declaration of the re-election of the ring's Mayoralty candidate. "Billy" Dierkert, whose cigar shop is said to be only a cover for a gambling den, presided, and, after City Clerk Scott had tabulated and compiled the figures, it was Herbert who rose to announce that, "having received a majority of the votes, I hereby declare Orestes Cleveland to have been elected Mayor for the ensuing term of two years."

The meeting of the canvassers is a mere farce anyway. The City Clerk does all the work for them. He presents the figures, tabulated from the returns furnished to him on election night, and the canvassers have only to say Aye except yes to them. The City Clerk's tabulations showed the following vote by districts for the two candidates:

	Cleveland.	*Perkins.*
First District	2,458	918
Second District	1,493	669
Third District	1,672	1,906
Fourth District	2,086	2,189
Fifth District	1,605	2,129
Sixth District	1,788	1,661
Total	12,494	10,492

Cleveland's majority, 2,002.

The vote for the Aldermanic candidates as announced by the board was as follows:

First District—O'Neill, (Dem.,) 2,396; Rector, (Rep.,) 925. O'Neill's majority, 1,471.

Second District—Norton, (Dem.,) 2,393; O'Rourke, (Ind. Dem.,) 841. Cortright, (Rep.,) 400. Norton's majority over all, 545.

Third District—Smith, (Rep.,) 1,979; Hart, (Dem.,) 1,574. Smith's majority, 405.

Fourth District—Mahoney, (Rep.,) 2,195; Meyer, (Dem.,) 2,052. McArthur's majority, 143.

Fifth District—Salinger, (Rep.,) 1,874; Cleary, (Dem.,) 1,801; Ward, (Rep.,) 1,904; Sury, (Dem.,) 1,290. Salinger over Cleary, 573; Ward over Sury, 614.

Sixth District—Keyser, (Rep.,) 2,478; Mauck, (Dem.,) 1,879. Keyser's majority, 599.

There were also constables and election officers in the several precincts to replace the tainted election officials of last Fall to be elected. It happened at the meeting yesterday that in almost every precinct the rascally election boards, whose villainies of last Fall the Board of Election Commissioners has so conspicuously shown up, put themselves up for re-election, and in almost every precinct they managed to count themselves in for another year of fraud and violence at the polls. In one precinct in the Fifth District, where they were defeated, the re-elected, by the vote cast for election officers, and in others managed to count a tie, thus in both cases creating vacancies for the ring Board of Aldermen to fill.

INVITED TO ROME.

ROME, April 12.—Preparations are being made to render the opening of the Exposition of Local Industries next month a very notable affair. There will be at the same time a national rifle contest and a race open to the horses of all countries, at which the Grand Prize of Rome, amounting to 100,000 francs, will be open to contest for the first time.

In connection with the opening, steps are being taken to arrange for a series of fêtes which promise to be of great interest. The Associated Press of Italy is desirous of taking a distinguished part in these fêtes. Through its President and Secretary it has addressed an invitation to the members of the Associated Press of the United States to visit Rome in May and share in the festivities. It offers to the representatives of the American press, who may be able to accept the invitation, all the facilities possible to enable them to understand and whatever Rome has of interest to journalists. It is hoped that many American newspaper men may avail themselves of this opportunity to visit Rome as the guests of the Italian Associated Press.

DISCONTENT IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 12.—The King and Queen are about to start on a tour of the principal cities of the kingdom. Their journey will consume two weeks. It is expected that the trip of their Majesties will serve to allay greatly the discontent now prevailing in consequence of the recent decrees of the Government concerning the disputes between Great Britain and Portugal in relation to territory in Southeast Africa. The King will make several speeches during his journey, in which he will indicate the necessity of calmness on the part of the people of Portugal pending the negotiations now proceeding with England.

POTTER JOHNSON KILLED.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 12.—Potter Johnson, a prominent Plainfield contractor, was killed by the cars in this city this afternoon. He was walking along the Central Railroad embankment, in the heart of the city, when a passenger train appeared on the track in front of him. Stepping aside to avoid being struck, he was caught up by the locomotive of a coal train on the fourth track and was hurled over the Park-avenue bridge into the street below. He was picked up conscious, but died in a few minutes. He leaves a small family.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—To-day the Pan-American Conference discussed the report of the Committee on Banking, but came to no action thereon. Several amendments were proposed, relating merely to manner of expression in the committee's language. The recommendations contained in the report met general favor, and had there been a quorum present it is believed the report would have been adopted. As it was, the vote was postponed until Monday. Next week the conference will hold two sessions daily.

AMSTERDAM CITY POLITICS.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 12.—The first city convention was held at Gloversville, N. Y., today by the Republicans who nominated Judge A. D. L. Baker for Mayor, Jerome Brothen for Recorder, and J. F. Davis for Chamberlain.

Young A. Smythe's "Aunt" Josephine Pollard Entertainment at Chickering Hall this afternoon.

Excursion to Washington.
Excursion tickets to Washington are sold via Jersey Central, Reading, and P. and O. at all round trip rates. Tickets good 10 days. Baltimore excursion

MRS. HARRISON'S RECEPTION.

NO HANDSHAKING ALLOWED TO THE VISITORS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The White House was open this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock upon the occasion of Mrs. Harrison's last reception to the public, which was postponed from the latter part of the season by the calamity in the family of Secretary Tracy. Before the doors of the Executive Mansion were opened the line of people awaiting admission filled the front portico and extended down the west walks, half way to the avenue gate. This number was, of course, increased from time to time during the course of the reception.

Within doors the rooms were decorated with a few growing plants, the mantels banked with cut flowers, and the windows opened to admit the sun and air, giving everything a bright, Springlike appearance. The Marine Band, as usual, was stationed in the outer corridor. Major Ernst, United States Army, and Lieut. Parker, United States Navy, made the introductions, and each person before entering the blue parlor was informed that there would be no handshaking with the ladies of the receiving party.

Mrs. Harrison wore a gown of heliotrope velvet, with petticoat of white faille, embroidered in pearls. The bodice was cut V-shape, back and front, and finished with a broad piece of white faille, beaded in pearls. Mrs. Harrison had fortified herself against the possibility of having her hand grasped by holding a large bouquet of La France roses. Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Senator from Rhode Island, stood next to Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Pugsley, wife of Representative Pugsley of Ohio stood next in line. Mrs. Washington, wife of Representative Washington of Tennessee, stood fourth in line. Mrs. Russell Harrison stood at the end. At the conclusion of the reception Mrs. Harrison invited the receiving party, with Mrs. Morton, the ladies of the Cabinet present, Mrs. Senator Spooner, and a few others, to enjoy a formal tea served in the upper corridor.

MR. RANDALL'S DEATH NEAR.

THOUGHT TO BE DEAD AT ONE TIME LAST EVENING.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—At midnight Mr. Randall is unconscious and barely alive. This evening, at 7:30 o'clock, he had a severe sinking spell and at one time was thought to be dead. A consultation of physicians is now being held at Mr. Randall's house.

Mr. Randall's condition this morning was much the same as yesterday. He had a very bad night. His physician was with him all the time, and his condition grew so desperate between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning that his death was expected at any moment. However, as daylight approached, he rallied a trifle, very much to his physician's surprise, and early in the day he was resting just a little easier.

As the day wore on the only change noted was that Mr. Randall was weaker than he was in the morning. His vitality and his tenacious hold upon life appeared so great that his physician then thought it possible and even probable that he might live two days longer, though his death at any moment would not be unexpected. He retained consciousness and continued to take nourishment.

MORE BROKEN LEVEES.

SERIOUS DAMAGE THREATENED IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—The backwater from Raleigh crevasse has found its way across North Louisiana into the Ouachita and Red, and into the Atchafalaya, and the result is a series of disasters unexpected and unprecedented.

The Cason levee on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River, nineteen miles above the Texas and Pacific Railroad's crossing, has given way, and the crevasse is now 300 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The levee three miles south of Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, has also broken and the town of Simmsport is two feet under water. This crevasse is 600 feet wide and 7 deep. The Big Bend levee on Bayou De Glaize, eight miles west of Simmsport, is badly broken. The crevasse in Marine Bayou cuts is now 200 feet wide and 20 deep. It will be impossible to close any of these, and in consequence the damage will be very great.

Simmsport is in Avoyelles Parish, on the Atchafalaya River, which really a large bayou connecting Red River with the Gulf of Mexico. Red River is full of water to overflowing, and these crevasses are all of a serious nature. The gauge there at noon was 15.8.

RAILROADS AND POLITICS.

PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON DETERMINED TO DIVORCE THEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—C. P. Huntington, in the course of an interview last night concerning his address made when he assumed the office of President of the Southern Pacific, said:

"I did not think that what I said would create so much feeling as it appears to have done. I do not want the public to think I am opposed to Senator Stanford's political success, or that I bear any personal hostility to him. Our only differences have arisen from his mixing the company up with politics. This company was organized to build and operate railroads, and there has been a good deal too much attention paid to politics. I have been very much opposed to this thing for a long time, and have told Stanford so. About four months ago, when he was in New York, I made a decided protest, and told him just what I thought."

"Do you expect to absolutely and at once sever the Southern Pacific Company from all political affiliations in this State?" was asked.

"As a corporation, yes."

Continuing President Huntington said there would be no changes in the policy of the company aside from those announced in his address.

ROBBED BY A SCOUNDREL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 12.—The defalcation of J. Monroe Shallenberger, the Doylestown, Penn., lawyer, for whose arrest a reward of $5,000 has been offered, has brought ruin to a family in this place. Every penny the family had has been swept away, and in consequence a nineteen-year-old girl was to-day sorrowfully seeking a position in the stores. Two years ago Mrs. Sarah M. Brunner, the widow of William Brunner of Doylestown, came to Asbury Park with her three children—one girl and two boys. Lawyer Shallenberger had settled up her husband's estate and had invested, as she supposed, in trust company funds, the $16,000 that the estate realized. Leaving every cent she owned in the lawyer's possession, she came here to educate and rear her children. She rented a little cottage at the corner of Munroe and Grand avenues.

A few months ago her eldest boy was taken ill with pneumonia and died. Her second boy is scarcely over ten years of age. Her daughter is a fine-looking girl, a great favorite in Doylestown society, and not accustomed to work. The family only learned of Shallenberger's defalcation this morning. They felt themselves at once reduced from comparative ease to destitution, and without loss of time the plucky girl went out to look for work. But as all here at this time of year, and she searched in vain for an opening. Friends have interested themselves in her behalf, however, and hope to supply the family with means of support.

FORGER SMITH TAKEN TO NATCHEZ.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Detectives to-day took to Natchez, Miss., R. E. H. Smith, a former agent of the Corbin Banking Company of New-York. He will be prosecuted for forging a draft on the banking firm for $3,000 Jan. 16.

Smith tried to cash at Natchez a draft on Corbin & Co. for $40,000, but the bank to which he applied refused to give him the money on account of the large amount for which the draft called. Smith then offered one for $3,000, which was honored by the Natchez bank and cashed by Wise & Co. in New-Orleans.

Smith was arrested in Winnipeg after being tracked all through the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIOGRAPHY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—News comes from Beauvoir that Mrs. Jefferson Davis has been working hard on the biography of her husband, and expects to finish it before the 1st of June. Miss Winnie Davis is still in Paris, and in June Mrs. Davis wishes to join her. Mrs. Davis has not been at all well since her husband's death, and thinks that the change of scene and climate will do her good. Miss Winnie is quite well now and is anxiously awaiting her mother's coming. At present Mrs. Davis has her sister-in-law, Mrs. Howell, for a visitor.

A TARIFF FOR PARTY USE

NO FULL DISCUSSION TO BE ALLOWED.

SOME REFLECTIONS BY REPRESENTATIVE WILSON ON POPULAR APPRECIATION OF A FORMER MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—It has just come out to-day that the majority in the House propose to cut short discussion on the Tariff bill by caucus action. At the close of the caucus Thursday night a resolution was introduced providing that, after the Tariff bill is taken up in the Committee of the Whole for discussion, the speeches shall be limited to members of the Ways and Means Committee and such members of the House as they may select, to whom they will yield the portion of time allotted to them.

The rule is to control the majority and the minority alike. That is an indication that it is the intention of the leading men on the Republican side to fix a limit of time for consideration of the bill before proceeding with the debate. The resolution was not acted upon, but it was the understanding that it was to be brought up again in the caucus to be held Monday night.

This will be as hard on the Massachusetts delegation as it will on the Democrats, who sympathize with the Bay State men in their opposition to taxed hides and increased duties on wool. It will also be regarded as a hardship by those opponents of free art who do not believe in approving the free-art clause, just to put a feather in Minister Reid's diplomatic cap, and who expected to have the free-art clause stricken out, after a long and lively debate.

The Washington *Gazette* will to-morrow print a statement by the Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, one of the best men of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, and who was recently chosen to be Chairman of the Democratic League. He gives some opinions on the McKinley bill, and leading topics of discussion in Congress that are expressed with clearness and spirit. As to the McKinley bill he says:

"What do I think of the McKinley bill? Why, that it ought to have its title changed. It should be called 'A bill to bamboozle the farmer, pay off the Republican debts of the last campaign, and provide for the expenses of the next.' It has an underlying purpose to impose a duty of 15 per cent. on hides to hoodwink the farmer, who will not get the benefit of it. So far it alleges to protect the agriculturist, yet it cuts the duty on sugar, which is a blow at the planter.

"One would imagine that if the Republican Party really desired to protect any farm laborer, it would certainly take care of the poor negro. It is the negro who makes the sugar crop of Louisiana. When it is a question of protecting him in his right of suffrage, which they claim is abridged, the land rings with their appeals in his behalf. But he has no place in a Republican tariff bill, made to catch votes, or to sow the seed of a campaign corruption fund. They expect to gain no political advantage in Louisiana, and care nothing for the negro votes in that locality. They must make a show of reduction, so they cut sugar as an interest out of which no fat can be fried for the corruption fund.

"I have some very interesting statistics on wools. I find that home wool has brought better prices, and a rule, under moderate tariffs, than under high protective tariffs. This has been the case in Europe as well as in America. Some years ago Mr. A. H. Rice of Massachusetts stated the case in the House—it was in April, 1860—and gave the statistics to prove that, when wool under 20 cents per pound was free, although the importations were heavy, yet the prices of domestic wools were higher. This was because of an increased consumption. He also made the significant statement that New-England manufacturers asked no increase of tariff over the very low rates then existing. It is certain that free wool should increase the price of domestic wool because of increased demand. The duty proposed in the McKinley bill is almost prohibitory for certain classes. Then to compensate the manufacturer the duty on woolen goods is to be increased. In fact, in nearly every case, the consumer is to be taxed an additional sum solely in the interest of party politics.

"Yes, I have read Speaker Reed's speech and noted that he said that the Republican Party would pass a tariff bill which would be satisfactory to the people. Mr. Reed speaks in the very teeth of history. No protective party has ever passed a satisfactory tariff bill, and none ever will so long as protection is the issue. Every bill passed has been followed immediately by agitation for its repeal. Protection is like the drinking habit—the more you take of it the more you want, and the less able are you to bear it, until finally you must come to free rum. A satisfactory protective tariff is an impossibility. The people at large are never satisfied with it. All the protected interests do not get an equal share, and even those which get the lion's share want more.

"The fact is, the only tariff that ever satisfied the people was the Democratic Walker tariff of 1846. That was a genuine revenue tariff, and, although it was fiercely fought and the prediction made by Webster that it would not raise enough money for the ordinary expenses of the Government, it proved so successful that it became necessary still further to reduce it eleven years afterward, and the reduction was not even made a party issue. That revenue tariff took the tariff question out of politics entirely, never to reappear until the Republican Party resurrected it.

"So satisfactory was this Democratic revenue tariff that the great men of manufacturing New-England finally yielded support to it, and Mr. Seward, a leader of Republican thought in his day, said in 1857 that the tariff did not enter into the consideration of the question at all. I wish I had the time to give you the statistics. It is enough to say, however, that under that tariff the country entered upon a career of development and prosperity that astonished the world.

"There is only one way to get the tariff issue out of politics again, and that is to pass a Revenue Tariff bill. The agitation will go on until that is accomplished, and it will be, sooner or later. The tariff issue is the issue of the hour to which all others are subordinate. Republican extravagance, political methods, outrages against suffrage, partisan election laws, and corrupt and useless expenditures are issues, of course, but none of which the people do not take so much interest as they ought, but the question of taxation of the many for the benefit of the few is the issue in which the people are most interested."

After enumerating a number of pledges that have been broken by the party, Mr. Wilson says:

"And what has become of their platform pledges to the cause of 'civil service reform'? They are violated every day in the year, and many times in every day. Removals are being made constantly without other cause than that the places are wanted for Republicans who have done service to the party or to the appointing power. Thirty-five thousand Republican Postmasters have been appointed, and that, too, either for personal political motives on the part of the appointing power or at the suggestion of Republican Senators and Representatives. They have descended so low in the scale as to remove charwomen and negro messengers and watchmen to make room for Republicans, and competent officials of divisions innumerable have been dismissed or degraded to make room for inexperienced or less efficient clerks whose politics better suited department or bureau chiefs.

"Will they pass the partisan election laws? Certainly they will. True it is that there has been a great deal of idle talk about several Republican members supposed to have tender political consciences, but there is nothing in it. Whatever is agreed upon in caucus will be sealed with the sanction of the law by President Harrison and Senator. The Spring elections, so far from turning them out of the path, will only make them the more determined to pursue it, and every device that ingenuity can invent to take elections out of the hands of the people and put them under the control of Federal officials and Federal returning boards will be adopted."

PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 12.—The agitation in Paris commercial circles growing out of the apprehension that the McKinley Tariff bill, if it should become a law, would have a serious effect upon the business of exporting to the United States, now has its counterpart in this city. Many of the Berlin merchants interested in the exportation of goods to America are seeking to bring influence to bear for the purpose of having the bill either greatly modified or altogether withdrawn. They assert that the measure, if it goes into effect in its present form, will strike a fresh blow at the exportation of German goods and manufactures to the United States.

THOMAS PETTIT SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Thomas Pettitt of Boston, the champion court tennis player of the country, left for England yesterday in the Umbria. Mr. Pettitt is accompanied by Richs Warren of the Boston Athletic Association, and goes abroad to play founders of England on May 20, for the court tennis championship of the world.

Party going abroad will unite steamer passage and hotel bills here at moderate terms. Apply to

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION AT ROME.

ROME, N. Y., April 12.—The seventeenth annual session of the Northern New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in Oswego by the Rev. I. S. Bingham, D. D., on Wednesday afternoon. Bishop John P. Newman delivered the opening address. The Rev. Mr. Melville of this city was elected Secretary and the Rev. A. E. Cross Treasurer.

The investigating committee had suspended the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Griffith of the Oak Memorial Church of Utica, and had a written bill of charges of misapplication of funds. The committee for the church numbered sixteen, and the defendant selected three members to represent his case.

In the afternoon the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D. D., made an address on Sunday-school work. In the evening the Rev. I. S. Bingham, D. D., spoke on the anniversary of the Historical Society, after which a reception was tendered Bishop Newman and wife.

After the opening exercises Thursday morning Bishop Newman delivered a stirring address to young ministers. The Rev. Dr. Gray addressed the conference in behalf of education and the freedman's aid, and Dr. J. F. Spencer of the Grant University at Athens, Tenn., made an address in behalf of the work among the whites of the South.

A number of delegates of the Presbyterian Synod were introduced yesterday, one of whom, the Rev. A. E. Myers of Syracuse, made a stirring address on the Bible in our public schools. Among other things he said:

"We are contending for the existence of the common schools. In the day when the State of New-York shall decree the division of the school funds collected by taxation of all the citizens, giving to the Roman Catholics a portion for the support of parochial schools, that day her common school system perishes. For when the school fund is turned over to the Roman Catholic Church for the support of its sectarian schools, every religious and anti-religious body in the State has a right before the Constitution to demand for itself a similar apportionment of the public school fund. Our people do not realize the fact that we are already in the midst of a conflict on the issue of which depends the continuance of our public schools. Let the secularization proceed and it shall come to pass that evangelical Christians will become as much opposed to the godless schools as are the Roman Catholics."

A resolution opposing a bill now before Congress, which provides that all Chinese found in this country without a certificate shall be liable to deportation or imprisonment for a term of years, was passed.

Last night a missionary anniversary was held. Dr. A. B. Leonard, who once ran for Prohibition Governor in Ohio, denounced the attempts for political control of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Among other things he said: "No member of the Roman Catholic Church could fill the Presidential chair so long as it was known that the mouth never kissed the ear or the toe of the man on the Tiber." He vigorously attacked Mormonism, apathy in the Church, and the exclusion of Chinamen from immigration. His words were warmly received.

FOR LIBELING HIS WIFE.

COUNT DI MONTERCOLE AGAIN A PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Giuseppi Carusi, who has gained notoriety as the Count di Montercole, was released from Moyamensing Prison this morning and immediately rearrested by Officer Patterson on a charge of criminal libel made against him by Frederick Bausman of Pittsburg on behalf of the so-called Count's wife, formerly Virginia Knox of Pittsburg. The hearing was held before Magistrate Clement and the court room was crowded to hear the evidence in the case.

The Countess, or Virginia Knox, was not present, as it was stated that she was too much prostrated by the villainous attack upon her character, but her mother attended. Mrs. Knox is a small woman. She was dressed in deep mourning and wore a widow's cap. She seemed much distressed at the notoriety which she had achieved through her rascally son-in-law. City Solicitor Warwick and Francis Rawle appeared on behalf of the wronged wife, the prisoner acting as his own counsel.

The charge was made on the oath of Frederick Bausman against Giuseppe Carusi for exhibiting and distributing to the public a printed circular, being a malicious and defamatory libel tending to blacken the reputation of his wife and exposing her to public ridicule. The first witness was Officer Crooker, who proved the distribution of the circular by the prisoner and a boy at the Broad-street station, and the arrest of both. John Sauby of 634 Bainbridge-street, a bootblack, on whom he was engaged by the prisoner at a boarding house on Eighth-street, that he distributed the bills while the Count was looking at him, and that he was paid by the Count for the work. In answer to the question as to whether he had anything to ask the witness, the Count said in very broken English: "My explanation is in my circular."

Mrs. Josephine Knox was then called. She said she was the mother of Virginia, who married the defendant. Her daughter had seen the circular, and it was all absolutely false. The man had at all times annoyed, harassed, and oppressed her daughter, and she was in bodily fear of him. Mr. Rawle, with an apology to Mrs. Knox, then read the pretty circular, and got her denial of its statements seriatim. This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the Count was sent back to Moyamensing in default of $2,000 bail. The man seemed little concerned at his position as he walked away with Officer Patterson, but he was very seedy and unkempt.

ALARM IN ST. LOUIS.

FEARS THAT A RESERVOIR IS ABOUT TO FLOOD THE CITY.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—A report gained currency this evening that a leak had been discovered in the great Compton Hill Reservoir, in the southwestern part of the city. The reservoir is in the centre of one of the finest residence districts in the city, and the people are well nigh panic stricken. It is said a pool of water was discovered in a depression of the park, that it was drained, but soon filled up again.

This was repeated, and this evening the Water Commissioner sent an inspector, who reported that the pool was filled by an underground spring that has just forced itself to the surface. The people who have heard of the alleged leak do not believe this, and are in dread of a repetition of the Johnstown affair, though on a smaller scale.

Nothing short of a thorough investigation will satisfy the people. To drain the reservoir will leave the city without water for several days.

STANLEY'S RETURN.

A RECEPTION AT CANNES—REFUSAL TO GO TO BRUSSELS.

LONDON, April 12.—Henry M. Stanley reached Cannes to-day. He was received upon his arrival by Sir William Mackinnon, Chairman of the Emin Relief Committee. Mr. Stanley subsequently called upon the Prince of Wales.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—A dispatch to the *Independance Belge* from Cannes says that Mr. Stanley has declined King Leopold's invitation to attend the Anti-Slavery Congress now sitting in Brussels on the ground that the condition of his health will not permit him to do so.

The same dispatch also says that Dr. Parke, who accompanied Mr. Stanley on his expedition to the interior of Africa and who is now with him at Cannes, declares that Emin Pasha is suffering from an incurable cataract, and that before a year elapses he will be blind.

CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair was held this afternoon. Mr. Edwin Walker was elected temporary Chairman, and Rollin A. Keyes, temporary Secretary. The following committee was appointed to present at the next meeting of the board a set of by-laws for the government of the corporation: Messrs. Edwin Walker, George R. Davis, C. T. Yerkes, Thomas B. Bryan, F. S. Wilston, E. T. Jeffery, Joseph Medill, Dewitt C. Creiger.

A special committee of five was appointed for the purpose of considering ways and means for securing the second $5,000,000 of the guarantee fund and directed to report at the next meeting. The committee was Messrs. L. J. Gage, L. C. Keith, J. J. P. Odell, Otto Young, and John R. Walsh.

PRINCETON COLLEGE SPORTS.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—In the lacrosse game this afternoon the score was: Brooklyn,

A SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY

TEACHERS SHOW MUCH INTEREST IN THE SCHEME.

A LARGE MEETING HELD YESTERDAY IN THE INTEREST OF THE NEW BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A meeting which should be of much interest to educators in all parts of the country was held in the chapel of the University of the City of New-York yesterday afternoon. There was an assembly of teachers so large that it completely filled the hall and extended into the corridors. It was an outcome of the School of Pedagogy which was established in the university March 3 of this year, with a fund contributed by a member of the council sufficient to continue its work for the succeeding three years.

The proportion of ladies present was large and their gay Spring attire gave a variety of color to the grim interior of the building which it has seldom had the good fortune to enjoy before. They were teachers or were interested in teaching. The school systems of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark were represented, and such speeches as were made were followed with decided interest by the audience. Vice Chancellor MacCracken presided, and the more prominent of those upon the platform and in the audience were Dr. Henry Barnard of Connecticut, at one time United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Charles Butler, President of the University Council; Prof. West, Prof. Jerome Allen, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Mrs. Agnew of the Board of Education, Superintendent Barringer of Newark, Superintendent Poland of Jersey City, Assistant Superintendent J. H. Walsh of Brooklyn, Superintendent Hutton of Passaic, Principal Hascoll of Rutherford, N. J., and Principal Shaw of the Yonkers High School. There were also a number of teachers of the Normal College.

When the school was organized by the University Council there was some question as to the subsequent acquirement of funds to make it permanent. It was necessary to secure a fund of $50,000, and as an incentive to this one of the friends of the university promised to give $25,000, provided the $50,000 was raised. Since then one of the members of the council, it is said Dr. Charles Butler, has pledged a large contribution to this original fund, to be paid when the remainder is secured. The purpose of yesterday's meeting, therefore, was to give this post-graduate school for teachers a distinctive character.

Before the Rev. Dr. Alexander had asked a blessing Dr. MacCracken said that he had called these friends of higher education together for the purpose of assisting in the preparation "of a new dictionary. I have found," he continued, "in the standard American dictionary that 'pedagogy' is said to mean 'the occupation of a pedagogue' and that 'pedagogue' is defined as a man who in teaching has acquired a formal and pedantic manner. Yet Plato declares that the word means the gymnastics of the soul, and later on in his Republic he says that this continues as long as life. Plutarch calls a pedagogue a leader. Our object then is to redeem this word from the low estate into which it has fallen." Then the Vice Chancellor spoke of the assurance he felt that the school was a thing of reality which was now in a position to progress toward the desired perfection. Then he read letters of encouragement from Charles Pratt of Brooklyn, Dr. Prime of the New-York *Observer*, Dr. Rabine, Prof. Newcombe of the College of the City of New-York, and President Gates of Rutgers College.

Superintendent Barringer of the public schools of Newark, N. J., said that now, as there was so general an activity in all parts of the civilized world in educational matters, the action of the University Council in establishing the first important school of pedagogy in either this country or in England was a matter of absorbing interest. He laid great stress upon the magnitude of the enterprise, and said of what widespreading influence it would inevitably exert. Superintendent Barringer referred particularly to the importance of the work of this school in teaching instructors how to impart their knowledge and make the accumulations of their student days of great practical value.

Principal W. C. Hess of Grammar School No. 19, after the Vice Chancellor had limited the time to be used by each speaker to five minutes, talked fifteen minutes on the history of education, and then James Hoar of Rutherford told how the old school and also to some degree the new school had failed in the permanent establishment. The Memorial Committee was appointed as follows: Principal Shaw of Yonkers, Chairman; Superintendent Poland of Jersey City, Principals Hyman and Jaffray of Brooklyn, Superintendent Barringer of Newark, Principals O'Brien, O'Neil, and Chamberlain of this city, Principal Abbott, Assistant Superintendent J. H. Walsh, and Principal Hannaford of Brooklyn, Superintendent Hutton of Passaic, Principal Slattery of Paterson, Miss Durant of the Normal College, Miss Buckbee, Miss Keeven of Brooklyn, and Principal Hascall of Rutherford, N. J.

OYSTERMEN SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 12.—While David Burbank, a young man of twenty-three, and W. Brown, a boy of fourteen, were dredging for oysters this morning from their boat off Smoky Point, near Bessville, on the Arthur Kill, they were fired upon from the shore by an unknown man, who succeeded in wounding both very badly. The boy will probably die. It is supposed that the unknown man was a watchman, and mistook the men in the boat for poachers.

They were dredging for oysters within a few yards of the boundary of the oyster beds. Another boat was also fired on, but no one in it was injured. Burbank and Brown were brought to their home at 45 Geneva-street, Elizabethport. Chief of Police Austin will visit Rossville to-morrow in an effort to discover the man who did the shooting.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The committee of the creditors of Harbison and Lester, wool-pullers of 32 E. Twenty-second, William J. Strong, John J. Morris, W. B. M. Jordan, and F. W. S. Nichols, reported that, with the exception of the Citizens' National Bank of New-York, which has a claim of $50,000, secured by certain wool pulled, there will be sufficient to pay practically in full all the creditors save preferential claims. The committee has also reported in favor of the Citizens' Bank in looking upon with favor the suggestion from the head that if he or over 75 per cent of the creditors will sign a paper agreeing to accept 50 per cent in full the bonds of the firm and its proprietors. The committee has also reported in favor of the bank immediately taking steps to close up the business of the firm and divide the assets among the creditors.

Valentine & Copeland, builders, of 1241 Third-avenue, have assigned to Edward Copeland. Their liabilities are said to be about $30,000, and their assets are estimated at $40,000. The firm has been in business for about two years. Mr. Copeland has been in the building business for many years, and was formerly a member of the firm of Copeland & Woodruff, who failed in 1884 for $200,000.

MR. DALY'S FAREWELL.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE THAT INSISTED ON A SPEECH.

The closing night at Daly's was made interesting by one of the most brilliant audiences that ever gathered in that favorite playhouse, and Mr. Daly's company was applauded almost continuously from the rising of the curtain on the first act of "Seven-Twenty-Eight" until its final fall. The recalls were frequent, and each of the favorite artists was received with loud demonstrations of appreciation. The audience at last began to call for Mr. Daly, and when it became evident that the only way to restore silence was to make his appearance, Mr. Daly stepped to the footlights and bowed his acknowledgments. This was not altogether satisfying to the throng, and in response to loud calls for a speech, the manager addressed the audience as follows:

"This unexpected call, ladies and gentlemen, finds me wholly unprepared with a formal speech of farewell; but under any circumstances the briefest parting words are best, and perhaps mine will bear a happier ring when I say that I hope to bring back my company to you in October stronger even than it leaves you, and fortified with a number of new bright plays in the spirit of the one over which you have laughed so heartily to-night.

"We shall make our fourth visit to London before we return, and play for ten weeks at the Lyceum Theatre, by courtesy of Mr. Henry Irving. I hope to send you a good account of our doings there—good enough, indeed, to warrant us in hoping for as warm a welcome on our return as the enthusiastic parting salutes of this evening give us to-night. And to unite the happy thoughts of two good old poets, let me hope that the pleasures of meeting will pay for the pains of absence and make December June."

FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER LOST ON THE ISLAND OF MANGAIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived to-day, twenty-four days from Sydney and seven from Honolulu, brings the following advices:

Extensive floods have done great damage in New South Wales and at Queensland. A large part of Brisbane was inundated, wharves submerged, and railroad traffic stopped. Hundreds of families are homeless and many fatalities are reported. Grafton, Singleton, West Maitland, and other towns were flooded. Many losses of life and great destruction of property are reported from interior points. At last accounts the floods were subsiding and communication between the different districts was being restored.

A railway collision occurred March 1 on the Penshurst and Koroit line, and seven men were killed.

The American schooner Cassie Hayward was lost on an island of the Hervey group Feb. 4. The schooner reached Raratonga Jan. 24 from San Francisco, and was engaged by Capt. Pilts for a trading cruise among the islands. The current carried the vessel ashore on the island of Mangaia during a calm, and it was impossible to get her off. Her hull, which was insured for $10,000, and cargo, which was valued at $5,000, were sold for $195. Capt. Pilts and the shipwrecked crew were taken to Raratonga by the steamship Little Agnes.

The schooner Annes, with all hands, has been lost six miles north of Brunswick River.

ACTOR EMMET TURNS UP.

HE SETTLES WITH NIXON & ZIMMERMANN FOR HIS SPREE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—J. K. Emmet reappeared in his room at the Continental Hotel this morning, but not as mysteriously as he had disappeared on the day before. The comedian had not gone to New-York yesterday. He had driven out to the Gentleman's Driving Park in a carriage. There he had amused himself by driving around the track for an hour or two. Then he had joined some convivial spirits in the pavilion and spent the rest of the day in enjoyment.

After his failure to appear at the Opera House last night, Manager Zimmerman promptly decided to keep the house closed this afternoon and evening. Mr. Emmet is announced to appear at Hammerstein's Opera House in Harlem (New York) next week. Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman to-day thought of issuing a writ to a suit for damages against Emmet, but Mr. Emmet afterward settled with the theatre people, and the suit was not brought.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE LOTOS.

The Saturday night entertainment at the Lotos Club last night was extremely enjoyable. H. W. Ranyer introduced the various artists to the audience, which completely filled the handsome clubrooms. Isidore Moquist gave a piano solo, and was followed by Signor Del Puente, Levison, the Danish baritone, and McKinley, the tener. David Mannes, the violinist, improvised from a theme given him with an effect that was warmly applauded. Dr. Sommer gave an exhibition with the phonograph, and the comedians C. Reed, Martinetti, and W. Collier entertained the gentlemen. "Eli Perkins" told some very laughable stories. L. A. Andrews recited, Ed Steele gave a tenor solo, and a strong feature of the evening was a "Scientific Burlesque" by members of the club. Among those present were Chandos Fulton, F. W. Sanger, Isaac Seligman, Dr. A. M. Phelps, Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, Capt. H. Lester, Edward Lauterbach, Col. John T. Murray, E. Harry Eaton, J. H. Johnson, Arthur Denys, N. F. Cross, Col. D. S. Lamont, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, R. Suzio, Dr. A. F. Dudley, Major Waite, Col. Thomas Knox, F. R. Lawrence, Richard Lathers, John Stanton, G. H. Story, J. C. Williamson, T. B. Whitney, R. H. Valentine, Joseph Arthur, D. Taylor, Charles Reers, H. K. Burras, C. F. Doane, E. T. Williams, E. F. Stephenson, Alexander Schilling, and R. Davis.

PROPOSED ANTI-SALOON CRUSADE.

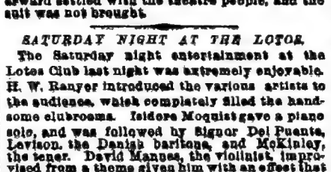
A call has been issued by the advocates of temperance and signed by many persons representing the anti-saloon sentiment for a convention or national temperance congress at the Broadway Tabernacle May 14 and 15. All local, State, and national temperance societies, regardless of sex or politics, and all churches and Sunday schools and "other associations which hate the saloon" are requested to send delegates. The committee in charge of the proposed convention is composed of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, Albert Griffin, the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Joseph A. Bogardus, Mary T. Burt, and Alexander S. Bacon.

THE REFORMATORY'S PAPER.

The first two numbers of a semi-monthly paper called *Sprays from the Sound*, devoted to the interests of the Reformatory and Branch Workhouse at Hart's Island, have already been published and give promise of a decided success. The paper is under the direction of Warden W. B. Bleckling, and contains many interesting sketches and judiciously selected extracts from other sources, besides presenting the local points of a news interest to inmates of the reformatory.

SOMETHING NEW!

FOOT AND LEG REST.



RUBBER CUSHIONED FEET SO THAT IT CANNOT SLIP.

This invention makes every chair a full-length Reclining Chair. When used with a Rocking Chair it is the acme of comfort. It requires no practice to use it. The first time you try one it works perfectly. The rubber feet are so made that it is as firm as a rock in any position. Use it with any chair—rocking chair, arm chair, easy chair, straight chair—or with a sofa. It folds flat and stows out of the way when not in use.

PRICE, $2 50.

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FURNITURE,

BEDDING AND DRAPERY GOODS,

AT AND 12 WEST 14TH-ST.

OPEN NEW-TIPPERARY.

A GREAT ASSEMBLAGE WHICH EVINCES MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

DUBLIN, April 12.—Owing to the late arrival of Messrs. O'Brien and Davitt and the English visitors, the ceremonies attending the opening of the town of New-Tipperary were delayed until the afternoon. Deputies from all parts of Ireland attended, but, owing to some neglect in notifying the people, the attendance of peasants from the outlying districts was smaller than had been expected. Messrs. Picton, Stewart, Brunner, Leake, and Schwann, members of Parliament; Lady Sandhurst, Countess Shack, the Misses Orme and Bryant, Mrs. Davitt, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, and others arrived with Mr. O'Brien and other Irish members of Parliament.

A procession was formed with the visiting Mayors in full regalia and the members of Municipal Councils in uniform at the head. Accompanied by bands of music and flags and banners flying the paraders marched from Limerick Junction to New-Tipperary. The scene was one of great enthusiasm. The houses were gayly decorated with flags and evergreens, and pictures of Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien, Davitt, Emmet, and other patriots were everywhere displayed. Upon arriving at a platform, which had been erected opposite the mark, the processes halted.

A meeting was promptly organized, with Canon Cahill in the chair. Upon taking the chair Canon Cahill presented addresses to the English visitors from the Town Commissioners and the Tenants' Defense Committee. Mr. Picton and Lady Sandhurst returned thanks and complimented the people of the new town upon the spirit shown by them. After a few words by the Lord Mayor of Dublin Mr. Davitt was introduced. He was greeted with loud cheers. He said that the first care of the evicted tenants had been to provide for their poorer brethren. That fact would redound to the honor of the Irish name and to the advantage of the national cause. He was proud to join in the welcome to the English visitors.

Mr. O'Brien, who was the next speaker, received an ovation. He said he was delighted to find himself again in the thick of the fight. The scene they were now witnessing had no parallel in the history of Ireland. It was the greatest demonstration he had ever witnessed outside of Dublin. In eloquent terms he described the people's triumph in this struggle, which had roused the whole Irish race. When the national fight was ended it would be their proudest thought that the men of Tipperary had risked their homes and property, their liberties and lives, for justice and this dear old land. He concluded by declaring the mart open and praying that God would bless the people and save Ireland.

After several other speeches had been made an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

A grand banquet was given this evening at which 600 guests were present. Canon Cahill presided. The banquet was held in the new William O'Brien Arcade, which was prettily decorated. Letters of apology for their absence were read from numerous English Liberals. The Secretary read a letter from "The Prosperity of New Tipperary." On Mr. O'Brien rising to respond to the sentiment, the company sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. O'Brien said if he lived a thousand years he would never be able to repay the kindness he had received. He was fatigued and was unable to express the thoughts that swelled from his heart. He could not express his overwhelming delight on this glorious day. The news announcement that Englishmen were coming had sent a shiver through the coercion garrison of Tipperary. Balfour was on his best behavior. He would keep the police from committing brutalities until the visitors had left. Balfour did not care to discuss this Tipperary question before any free audience of English, Scotch, or Welsh men.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A BRAVE ENGINEER CRUSHED TO DEATH AT HIS POST.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—The passenger train leaving this city at 2:53 for Camden, on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was wrecked at Bordentown, ten miles from here, this afternoon. Gerge Kerr, the engineer was killed, and Thomas Berrian, the fireman, was badly scalded, but will recover. The train, which was a fast one, had just crossed the bridge over Crosswick's Creek, near the station, when the engine jumped a frog and was thrown over, the baggage car and one passenger coach going with it. The place where the accident occurred is on a high bluff of the Delaware, and had the cars taken an opposite direction the loss of life would have been frightful, as the river runs within a few feet of the track.

When the engine went over Engineer Kerr was seated on his box and was found with his hand on the lever which he had crushed to death, having been forced up against the boiler by the debris. To those who first came to his assistance he said in a determined way: "I've got her," evidently meaning that he had tried to save the train by staying at his post. Before he could be extricated he gasped and died. When released from the wreck his body was found to be badly crushed and burned. Berrian, the fireman, jumped when he felt the engine leave the track, but fell so that the steam escaping from the boiler burned him badly. All of the passengers in the forward coaches were shaken up, but not injured. Wrecking crews began to clear the debris away within an hour after the accident, but up to 10 o'clock the track was still blocked, and passengers had to be transferred from one train to another.

The dead engineer was a man of fifty, and was known as one of the most reliable on the road. He leaves a wife and two children, the oldest being a daughter of seventeen. He formerly lived in Bordentown, and when transferred so that he had to take up his residence in this city, he said to his firemen that he moved away reluctantly, as he would like to have lived in Bordentown all his life and wanted to die there. His wish was granted and he breathed his last just in the suburbs of the pretty town.

THE BILLIARD CONTEST.

SCHAEFER TAKES FIRST PRIZE, IVES SECOND, AND SLOSSON THIRD.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The billiard tournament ended to-night in the defeat of Slosson by Schaefer by the score of 500 to 277. Slosson's best run was 79 and Schaefer's 117. The averages of both players fell below twenty, which shows that they played very inferior billiards compared with that played by them at the beginning of the series of games. The following is the score:

Schaefer—0, 0, 41, 2, 0, 0, 0, 86, 117, 30, 79, 23, 9, 15, 24, 56, 1—500.
Slosson—27, 2, 27, 2, 11, 1, 21, 27, 79, 1, 45, 1, 18, 4, 1, 0—279.

The small attendance during the season may have had a disheartening effect upon the experts.

The afternoon game resulted in a victory for Ives over Daly. This, followed by Slosson's defeat in the evening, secured for Ives second money, Slosson being forced to content himself with third place.

BISMARCK'S PREDICTION OF CAPRIVI.

From the London Daily News.

About Gen. von Caprivi our correspondent at Berlin telegraphs the following remarkable anecdote now current there: In 1878 Prince Bismarck was traveling from Friedrichsruh to Berlin in the Hamburg train, and at one of the stations Gen. von Caprivi got in, intending also to proceed to Berlin. As he noticed some acquaintances among those with Prince Bismarck, he got himself introduced and remained in the saloon carriage, entering into lively conversation with the Chancellor. With regard to this meeting Prince Bismarck, on the evening of the same day, said to some of the gentlemen of his *entourage*, "I have often wondered who is likely to be my successor. To-day I have seen him."

Our Vienna correspondent tells us that Gen. von Caprivi's family originally came from the shores of the Adriatic. The old family seat is Caprivi, between Görz and Cormons, in the Government of Trieste, at the foot of the hills of Coglio. The name first appears in a document dated 1511, in the fifteenth century the Caprivis ceased to appear in the history of Görz. They seem to have emigrated to Carinthia, Styria, and Hungary, and several of the name distinguished themselves in the wars against the Turks. Two brothers, Andrew and John Francis, were made nobles by the Emperor Ferdinand III. in 1653 for their upright, faithful, and obedient service, but at the end of the seventeenth century the family gradually grew poor, and its estates were little by little sold, till Charles Leopold Caprivi married a wealthy Silesian lady of the family of Moriah, who were Protestants.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jones Ordway, the millionaire lumberman and capitalist, died yesterday at Glens Falls, N. Y. He was one of the great stockholders in the Morgan Lumber Company and the Glens Falls Paper Mill. A few weeks ago he gave $50,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Glens Falls, to erect a new building. It is said he leaves $100,000 to each of his three brothers, his widow $50,000, and to each of his nephews and nieces $5,000.

Alexander L. Martinez, Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario Province, died Friday from pneumonia. He has been connected with the Department of Education for thirty-six years.

The Rev. John M. Enzlin, for twenty-two years pastor of the German Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J., died of heart failure yesterday, after a three days' illness. He was sixty-two years of age.

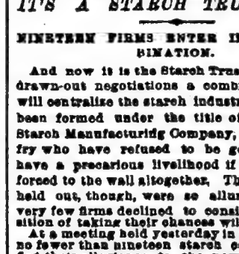
SAN FRANCISCO RECEIPTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Drafts—sight, 12½ cents; telegraphic, 12½ cents.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Scratched every night until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like epaulettes. An awful spectacle. Blisters, soreness, and sleepless nights. Constant physicians' care. No hope of recovery. Hours of CUTICURA REMEDIES were taken, absolute immediate relief, and in five weeks is completely cured. Skin now as clear as a baby's. N. E.—This cure was effected Sept. 21, 1889, and is confirmed by letter Feb. 21, 1890.

CURED BY CUTICURA



Geo. Cotey

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and I have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I knew of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words my thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 21, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Sept. 21, 1887, and cannot in words express the thanks I owe you for so great a skin remedy. It is without fail a blessing to mankind. I send you by mail to-day my photograph That you may continue to perform these great cures with your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES is the earnest desire and wish

Of yours,
GEO. COTEY.

MERRILL, Wis., Feb. 21, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

A single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES instantly relieves the most agonizing eczemas and itching skin diseases, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier, greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence, the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, AND ALL TIMES.

MENIER CHOCOLATE

THE HEALTHIEST AND THE BEST.

Paris Exposition, 1889 } 3 GRAND PRIZES. 6 GOLD MEDALS.

ONCE USED, NEVER WITHOUT IT.

ASK FOR YELLOW WRAPPER.

40 CENTS A POUND—40 CENTS.

BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

IT'S A STARCH TRUST NOW.

NINETEEN FIRMS ENTER INTO A COMBINATION.

And now it is the Starch Trust. After long-drawn-out negotiations a combination which will centralize the starch industry has at last been formed under the title of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, and the small fry who have refused to be gobbled up will have a precarious livelihood if they are not forced to the wall altogether. The inducements held out, though, were so alluring that only very few firms declined to consider the proposition of taking their chances with the trust.

At a meeting held yesterday in Temple Court, no fewer than nineteen starch concerns signified their allegiance to the new régime. The leading member of the trust is the Glen Cove Starch Works, and among the other concerns represented were the Oswego Starch Manufacturing Company, owning the Kingsford, the Minaret Starch Works, Lauts Brothers of Buffalo, and H. M. Anthony. The representatives of the firms present at the meeting signed an agreement to enter the trust, and a plan similar to that by which the Sugar Trust was organized was adopted. Each firm in the combination agreed to turn over its plant and property to the Trustees, and $1,700,000 was pledged to the trust fund. Most of that amount was paid for the purchase of the business of the firms entering the trust. The securities will be ready for distribution early in May.

Mr. Hiram Durrse, one of the principal owners of the Glen Cove Starch Works, refused to admit that the meeting had been held. "There is nothing of the nature of a trust in the transaction," he said. "It is a simple business move on the part of myself and some other manufacturers. I cannot see what possible interest the public can have in my private affairs. I think the newspapers might find something better to do than to be meddling with matters that are strictly private business enterprises."

Mr. William D. Stein of the firm of Stein, Hirsh & Co. said that his firm had refused to enter the trust, and he wasn't very much afraid of the consequences. He thought he would be able to manage his own business, as he had done for years, without the aid of a monopoly. He didn't anticipate that the new move would have any very serious effect on the markets, unless, perhaps, the trust would see fit to reduce the production.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOPRANOS.

Paris Letter to the London Truth.

Sopranos, and first-rate ones, are being manufactured in such quantities as to be now a drug in the musical market. Mme. Marchesi is one of the most successful manufacturers. Then there are the classes of Mesdames Marie Sass and Lacombe, Mme. Ernest de Munck, and now Mlle. Paule Gaynard, musical preceptress to the daughters of the Prince of Wales. America is rich in light sopranos and Sweden in others who have the charm of strangeness. But the Italian contralto is the rarest, and is worth her weight in gold. And who ever knew a singer of this kind who was not powerfully built and apt to run into a Rubens-like sort of flesh? Mme. Sans perseveres in living in retirement. Mlle. Richard has become the wife of a man who made millions in a big grocery. She refuses to sing at the opera except on her own conditions, which the managers think exorbitant. They offered her a third more than what they usually gave her, to appear in "Armide" as in Spezzone, but she required twice as much. That part was written by Saint-Saëns for a contralto. Hence the hunt for one over Europe. Chicago, where there is a Mrs. Wympas, was not thought of. A wonderful contralto was discovered at Dresden, but she Germanizes French in speaking, and sings it in such a way that would force the most long-suffering of French audiences to hiss her off the stage. The next best is a Señorita Domenech. She is, however, inexperienced in the art of the *scena*.

BUSTS FOR THE NEW LOUVRE.

Paris Letter to the London Truth.

We are to have 88,000 worth of marble busts for the niches in the façade of the new Louvre. The illustrious ladies of the seventeenth century, and some of those who shone during and after the Revolution, are to figure in the collection. Mme. de Sévigné had not a face that lends itself to the sculptor's art. Neither had Mme. de Staël, whose beauty lay in the blaze and spirit of her eyes. She had teeth that stuck out like a sheep's. Mme. Roland, though her nose was retrousse, had an exquisite profile. Mme. Récamier was statuesque, sweet, and piquant, and the Greeks were always hovering round her. Such a perfect production of nature as her outer woman was deserves, I think, a place in one of the niches. She was as great a curiosity because of her perfection as any that Barnum has ever exhibited in his long career as a showman.

THE GENUINE IMPORTED CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT.

It is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. It is of great benefit in temporary and habitual constipation, liver and kidney disease, chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism and gout, etc., and should be used early in the morning before breakfast. Care must be exercised to obtain the genuine article, which is imported in bottles, each bottle sealed in a pecker cover. Write for pamphlet.

HEINRICH & SCHMIDTLEIN CO., Sole Agents, 7 Barclay-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

The following appeared in the New-York Times of 6th inst:

THE ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF THE BRUNER & MOORE COMPANY.

In the furniture business this season's designs certainly eclipse those of all previous seasons in beauty and variety. Leaders in the production of novel designs are the BRUNER & MOORE COMPANY of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. In that establishment every body seems to be always busy; nor is this remarkable, because to see the company's goods means to buy them.

For instance, one of the novelties is an antique oak dining table with a patent extension screw, provided with an attachable crank, by which a child can open or close it with the greatest ease. A special leather dining chair, a table and sideboard, respectively at $4, $13 50, and $35, have had an unprecedented sale. In fact, the demand for these specialties is so great that orders cannot be filled at less than a week's notice. As for their vast stock of drawing-room and parlor suites the designs are most novel and attractive. Among the odd pieces are a pedestal cabinet with gilt frame and bevaled-cut glass doors, a cocabola pedestal for $9 75, a Roman rocking chair of quartered oak, upholstered in silk and plush, for $12, etc., &c.

Among the many hundreds of parlor sets which are arranged on the different floors, one for $50 and another for $87 seem to captivate all who see them. Nor could those about to furnish country homes find a finer assortment of chamber sets suitable for that purpose. These are in many new and handsome designs in bird's-eye maple, sixteenth century oak, prima vera mahogany, natural birch, and natural cherry. Besides these the company has in stock enameled sets of every shade. Their stock of hall stands is also large, varied, and attractive. A visit to the upholstery workrooms, which are on the top floor and reached by one of the passenger elevators, will be found interesting as well as instructive.

BRUNER & MOORE CO.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CHANGES.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Central Company to-day Frederick Abbot of this city, the Assistant Treasurer of the company, was elected Vice President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edwin H. Abbot, who was elected President in March. David S. Wegg, for seven years Second Vice President and General Solicitor of the corporation, presented his resignation, which was accepted, and Howard Morris, who is also Secretary of the corporation, was elected General Solicitor in place of Mr. Wegg.

A meeting of Mr. Wegg is understood to mean that he is to become the General Solicitor of the Chicago and Great Western Railway, which is the eastern terminal of the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific system. Mr. Wegg has had charge of the interests of the company since the Central received an entrance into Chicago.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday acted on Section 6 of the Funding Bill, which relates to the Central Pacific. A proposition was carried to change the phraseology of the section to conform to the first section relating to the Union Pacific. Then the question of interest on the debt came up. The section fixes this at 3 per cent. per annum, and a motion was made and defeated to make this 2 per cent. Lastly, a motion to strike out the paragraph allowing a rebate of 1 per cent. of interest, which is to be capitalized for ten years, was also defeated.

WHERE DIOCLESIAN WAS BORN.

Rome Letter to the London Times.

The ruins of Diocles, which were recently referred to in a telegram from Vienna, have been known for centuries. When I was in the principality in 1879 I saw them, and fragments of sculpture and architecture have long been lying at Cettinje. They were picked up on the surface by the people and taken to the Prince. He offered me the right of making the excavations at the time, and I made proposals to the British Museum, but they were not accepted. There is no doubt that interesting discoveries will be made. Diocletian, as is well known, was a Dalmatian who was much attached to it, and decorated it with affection when he was in his imperial retirement at Salona, not far away. It was an Illyrian city of the epoch prior to the invasion of the Slavs, and was overthrown during that invasion and never rebuilt. It is probable that some light will now be thrown on the nature of the Illyrians, and how many fine works of art will be uncovered. Diocletian was a man of great taste, as the work of Salona shows, and he had Greek and Roman artists to draw on for his decorations.

MR. FIELD'S RECOLLECTIONS.

SPEECH AT THE SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB DINNER TO CONNECTICUT JUDGES.

The remarks made by David Dudley Field at the dinner given the Connecticut Judges by the Saturday Night Club in this city, on the evening of the 5th inst., were so interesting as to incite requests for their publication. Mr. Field spoke as follows:

Mr. Field responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: When you did me the honor to invite me to this banquet I was quick to accept the invitation, because I expected to meet the Judges of my native State, of which I bear so pleasant a remembrance. I find, however, representatives from other seats of justice come to greet the Judges of Connecticut. You have here a Judge from the Dominion of Canada, over which shines the mild light of Arcturus, and on the other side a representative from Texas, where glows not the Lone Star of other days, but the bright constellation of the Southern Cross. You have Judges from the neighboring State of New-Jersey, from the further State of Pennsylvania, and from Delaware, about which I may use the language of John Quincy Adams, speaking of Rhode Island, that "she is to be measured, not by the smallness of her stature, but by the loftiness of her principles."

All these eminent Judges are here to join in salutation to the Judges of Connecticut, and to them, therefore, our attention is to be chiefly directed.

I am old enough to remember the Judges of Connecticut when they sat under the authority of the colonial charter, that charter which was hidden in the famous oak of Hartford to escape seizure by an emissary of the King of England. I was present at the trial in Haddam, my native town, of a man for murder. The counsel employed, the Judge, that Trumbull who wrote "McFingall," and who, being elected for a single year, as was then the rule, was re-elected as long as he lived. He was neatly dressed, wearing ruffles in the bosom and at the wrists, and was in trim knee breeches.

I remember this incident of the trial. The crowd was so great that the court was adjourned from the Court House to the church, then called "the meeting-house." The jurors sat in the square pews. One of the jurors, a respectable farmer of the neighborhood, thinking that he detected some mistake of the counsel, rose to correct him. The counsel resented that the juror was the one mistaken, and added, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." The prisoner was convicted and hanged at Middletown.

"I went up to see the execution, and when I reached the place, train bands were marching through the streets, playing their musts as if for a great festivity. A sermon was preached to a crowded house, and the prisoner was then taken, dressed in a white shroud, a hall near by and in the presence of thousands of spectators was executed. These scenes were, of course, impressed strongly on the memory of a boy.

I remember the session of the County Court at Haddam, was the Judge, headed by the Sheriff, marched in order from the tavern to the Court House. I remember seeing in court David Daggett, wearing white top boots, and I met Roger Minot Sherman driving into the village in a sulky. I remember Staples and Hungerford. The latter went into court one day with a Bible under his arm to show from the first chapter of Genesis, as an authority in an insurance case, that the day began at sunset, "and the evening and the morning was the first day."

In those days party feeling ran high in Connecticut between the Democrats and the Federalists—"Demos" and "Feds" as they were called for shortness and contempt as well. Let me recount two anecdotes:

The Rev. Dr. Backus, riding along the highway, stopped at a brook to water his horse, when another rider came up from the opposite side and thus addressed the good man: "Good morning, Mr. Minister." The latter replied: "Good morning, Mr. Democrat. How did you know that I was a minister?" "By your dress. How did you know that I was a Democrat?" "By your address."

At another time Dr. Backus, being prosecuted for a libel upon Mr. Jefferson, was taken from his home to Hartford to be bailed. The minister and the Marshal rode, of course, for that was not the heyday of vehicles. The minister rode very fast, so fast that the Marshal called out after him: "Dr. Backus, Dr. Backus, you ride as if the devil were after you." The doctor, turning his head, replied, "Just so."

Mr. President, Connecticut has been often abused for the frugality and thrift of its people, and called in derision "the Nutmeg State." I remember hearing that a New-Yorker once put into his will an injunction against any child of his being educated in Connecticut. An Episcopalian clergyman, removing from New-York into a Connecticut town, was actually boycotted. The people would not sell him anything to eat, and I believe he returned for food and shelter to the hither side of Byram River. I remember such a joke as this current in New-York—that they had a singular habit in Connecticut; when a man cast up his accounts with his neighbor and gave him a note for the balance he used to exclaim: "Thank God, that debt is paid." Some of the people have a singular taste now and then, as, for example, there is a hill behind East Haddam that used to be called "Stagger-all-hill," but, inquiring the other day, I was told its name was now Mount Parnassus.

They may say all these things if they please, but Connecticut has no public debt, or a very small one at most, and her people are industrious, educated, polite to strangers, jealous of their rights, and brave enough to defend them. I remember hearing Mrs. Fanny Kemble say, some years ago, of the 1,200,000 people then inhabiting Massachusetts, that taking them all in all she thought they were the foremost 1,200,000 people living together in the world,

NEW ATHLETIC RECORDS

MADE AT THE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN BOSTON.

GRAY, MITCHELL, AND GREEN WIN HONORS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SPECIALTIES—NEW CHAMPIONS.

BOSTON, April 12.—The second indoor championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union were contested in Mechanics' Hall here this evening. The championships were given under the management of the Boston Athletic Association, although the officials were for the most part selected from the union's Board of Managers. The contests being all scratch events attracted many of the best athletes this country can boast of, and the games were consequently very interesting. The entry list was so large that the trial heats in the various events were decided in the afternoon.

Before the games began the Board of Managers held a meeting and considered the cases of the two athletes whose entries had been rejected by the Indoor Games Committee. They are J. H. Bailey, Sydenham Club of Providence, R. I., and M. W. Ford, Brooklyn Heights Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Bailey was here, and the board asked that he submit evidence as to his amateur standing, but he failed to do so, and was not allowed to compete. The committee submitted a report of Ford's case to the board, and the result is Ford is suspended from competing in amateur games on charges preferred against him. The board decided to hold its annual individual general athletic championship at Staten Island on June 10.

Several new amateur records were made at the final contests to-night by the champions. George R. Gray, the famous shot-putter, made a new world's record for putting the twenty-four-pound shot. His record is now 33 feet 11¼ inches, surpassing the 33 feet 8 inches he made in New-York Jan. 19, 1889. A. H. Green of Harvard and a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New-York made a new record in pole vaulting for distance by leaping 26 feet 4½ inches, surpassing the 25 feet 4 inches made by G. F. Quinn at Cape May City Aug. 15, 1888.

J. S. Mitchell of the New-Jersey Athletic Club threw a fifty-six-pound weight 15 feet 2 inches into the air, increasing the world's record of 15 feet which he made in New-York Dec. 15, 1888.

The results were as follows:

Seventy-five-Yard Dash.—Won by Luther R. Carey, Manhattan Athletic Club and Princeton College, in 0:07 3-5, with A. H. Green of Harvard second and O. R. Hawes of Harvard third.

Six-Hundred-Yard Run.—W. C. Downes, New-York Athletic Club and Princeton College, first in 1:18 3-5, with F. H. Peters, Berkeley Athletic Club, second, and J. C. Devereux, Manhattan Athletic Club, third.

Two-Hundred-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by J. C. Devereux, Manhattan Athletic Club, in 0:29 3-5, with A. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club, and A. F. Copland, Manhattan Athletic Club, tie for second place.

Three-Hundred-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by A. F. Copland, Manhattan Athletic Club, in 0:38 4-5, with F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey Athletic Club, second, and A. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club, third.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by S. Crook, Manhattan Athletic Club, 10 feet 3 inches; A. J. Simmons, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 10 feet 6 inches, and A. H. Green, Manhattan Athletic Club and Harvard, 10 feet 3 inches.

Putting the Twenty-four Pound Shot.—Won by George R. Gray, New-York Athletic Club, with 33 feet 11¼ inches; F. L. Lambrecht, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, with 32 feet 6½ inches; J. S. Mitchell, New-Jersey Athletic Club, third, with 31 feet 8½ inches.

Standing High Jump.—Won by S. Crook, Manhattan Athletic Club, height 4 feet 11 inches; C. Crowley, Trimount Athletic Club, second, with 4 feet 10 inches; R. K. Pritchard, Staten Island Athletic Club, third, with 4 feet 9½ inches.

Three-quarter-Mile Walk.—Won by W. B. Burckhardt, Pastime Athletic Club, in 5:08 2-5, with G. L. Nicoll, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, and J. R. Keating, Pastime Athletic Club, third.

One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Yard Dash.—Won by J. P. Lee, New-York Athletic Club and Harvard, in 0:16 2-5; W. H. Morgan, New-Jersey Athletic Club, second, and T. J. Lee, New-York Athletic Club, third.

One-Thousand-Yard Run.—Won by G. B. Fearing of Harvard in 2:22 3-5; A. R. George, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, and W. D. Day, New-Jersey Athletic Club, third.

Pole Vault for Distance.—A. H. Green, Harvard and Manhattan Athletic Club, won with 10 feet 4½ inches; F. J. Hesp, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, with 25 feet 5½ inches; W. G. Irwin, Trimount Athletic Club, third, with 24 feet 8½ inches.

Two-Mile Run.—W. D. Day, New-Jersey Athletic Club, first, in 9:39 2-5; W. T. Young, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, and Sidney Thomas, Manhattan Athletic Club, third.

Three-Hundred-Yard Run.—Won by W. C. Downes, Harvard and New-York Athletic Club, in 0:33 4-5; W. H. Wright, Harvard, second, and E. C. Moen, Harvard, third.

Four-Mile Walk.—E. D. Lange, Manhattan Athletic Club, first, in 29:48 2-5, with C. L. Nicoll, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, and H. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, third.

Three Standing Broad Jumps.—G. L. Robertson, Trimount Athletic Club, first, with 34 feet 4½ inches; A. A. Zimmerman, New-Jersey Athletic Club, second, with 34 feet 3½ inches, and S. Crook, Manhattan Athletic Club, third, with 33 feet 4¾ inches.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight for Height.—Won by J. S. Mitchell, New-Jersey Athletic Club, with 15 feet 2 inches; F. L. Lambrecht, Manhattan Athletic Club, second, with 14 feet 1 inch, and M. O'Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with 14 feet.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by J. Connolly, Trimount Athletic Club, distance 44 feet 10 inches; E. R. Bloss, second, with 44 feet, and J. H. Clausen, Boston Athletic Association, third, with 43 feet 7½ inches.

The Manhattans won the most points, with the New-York Athletic Club second.

"JIM" HOWELL'S SCHEME.

CRAWLING TO THE BROOKLYN CITY HALL WHERE HE CANNOT RUN.

President Howells of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge has not abandoned his scheme of exteading the bridge to the Brooklyn City Hall. What he cannot gain in one stride he proposes to obtain step by step, unless the opponents of the scheme are very much mistaken.

March 26 Senator Jacobs introduced into the State Senate a bill which he said had come to him from President Howells. The first section of the bill, which is entitled "An act in relation to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," authorizes the bridge Trustees "to establish at such points north of the northerly line of Concord-street and between Adams and Fulton streets, in the city of Brooklyn, such structures and other terminal facilities in extension of and in connection with the said bridge and the railways and roadways over the same as they shall deem to be necessary." The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a hearing will be given upon it at Albany next Tuesday.

Yesterday a Brooklyn gentleman, who is unalterably opposed to the extension of the bridge beyond its present terminus, received a note from Senator Jacobs saying that a "new proposition" concerning the bill is to be presented. This proposition, it is asserted, is to substitute Tillary-street for Concord in the section of the bill quoted. Tillary-street is one block nearer the City Hall than Concord, which is the present terminus of the bridge. The property holders who have for seven years fought the scheme to extend the bridge to the City Hall are convinced that, with the way made clear to Tillary-street, the way to the City Hall, would be comparatively smooth sailing. The extension to Tillary-street they regard as unnecessary as it is dangerous, in view of the further extension it foreshadows. The proposed extension would necessitate the purchase of land ten times as expensive as that south of Concord-street, and work incalculable damage to adjacent property. It will be bitterly fought, and a delegation of the principal property owners affected will be present at the hearing Tuesday.

It is said on excellent authority that President Howells has secured the active co-operation of the Union Elevated Railroad in his latest scheme by promising that eventually the trains of the road shall run over the bridge. Representatives of that road have begged the opponents of the extension to withdraw their objections, and in one instance offered to buy outright a piece of property that would suffer by the extension to Tillary-street.

THE TROUBLES OF WORKINGMEN.

The Yonkers house painters and decorators, who have been on strike during the past week, yesterday settled their differences with the employers by a compromise. The employers conceded nine hours as a working day, and the journeymen on their side agreed to recognize two grades of workmen, to be paid at the rate of $3 and $2 75 per day. Work will be resumed to-morrow.

The Conference Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of England sent a circular to the master carpenters informing them that on and after Monday, May 5, the working time of the journeymen would be eight hours, at the rate of $3 50 a day.

THE SPAN OF TWO LIVES.

From the Hartford Courant, April 9.

There are many instances of people now living whose fathers served in the American Revolution, but it is doubtful if another can be found anywhere than in this city where there are two children living of a soldier of the French and Spanish wars. In the year 1760 Col. Andrew Hillyer (father of Gen. Charles T. Hillyer and Mrs. William H. Headly of this city) was a soldier in Col. Lyman's regiment when Canada was taken from the French by Gen. Amherst, and in 1762 was at the taking of the Havana by Lord Albemarle. Afterward the war in the Revolution began, and he went to the front. The grandfather of Gen. Hillyer and Mrs. Headly, Dr. Silas Trader of East Windsor, was with Gen. Wolfe at Quebec.

A BOOM IN PORK AND WHEAT.

THE CHICAGO BULLS CREATE MUCH EXCITEMENT IN THE PIT.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Two contracts were developed on the Board of Trade to-day, and not since the almost corner in May wheat during which Harper of the Fidelity Bank, Cincinnati, failed, has there been so much excitement on 'Change. May and July pork options advanced $6 a barrel. Wheat closed 4½ cents per bushel higher than the closing price of yesterday, having touched 90¾ cents at one time under the influence of heavy buying by Hutchinson and others. It is believed that Phil Armour has taken a hand in the pork deal.

McCormick & Co., Morton & Worthington, B. P. Hutchinson, Baldwin & Farnham, and other leading operators were the people who bid the stuff up 2½ cents a crack, and were finally so beat for cash lots that they jumped it from $15 25 to $15 75 in one rise. May Pork opened at $11 50, after closing at $11 42. July, which closed at $11 67, opened at $11 75. Bids went up to $15 20 to $15 30 for May, and to $12 75 for July. These Phil Armour's people reiterated somewhat and the price fell to $15 00, much to the delight of the anxious crowd, who were simply desperate in their endeavors to buy.

When this heavy selling had been accomplished other sellers came into the market, and, taking their cue from the Big leader, began to sell. In consequence the prices declined until Armour bought back his 5,000 barrels at $12 70 to $12 90. Again the price advanced, and the close this afternoon at $13 40 for May and $13 45 for July left some men who were poor bits morning comparatively rich, while the unfortunates who were short are in the position of the man who used to swing on the flying trapeze.

Of far greater importance in the volume of business involved was the boom in May and June wheat. The speculative markets were without an exception enormously oversold, and when the time arrived for general "covering" almost a panic resulted. The notion got abroad that May and June wheat were "covered up" and that the shorts who could get out first would suffer the least loss. The scramble that followed turned the pit into a pandemonium.

The difference between May and June widened from 1 cent at the opening to 6¼ cents by 1 o'clock, and the greater the spread the more frenetic the shouts became. During the half hour between 12:30 and 1 o'clock the market went from 86 cents to 91 cents, the advance in July during the same period amounting to three-quarters of a cent. On this basis there was heavy realizing, but, so far as could be seen, no very large fines came out.

The country wheat must have remained practically intact, as the advance was so sudden that the general outside trade could hardly have heard of it in time to take advantage of the boom before the close of the session. The phenomenal excitement seemed to be largely local. May opened at 84½ cents, advanced to 90¾ cents, and finally closed at 88½ cents to 88¾ cents. July opened at 83½ cents, sold back to 83¼ cents, advanced to 84 cents, reacted to 83 cents, with possibly a stray trade or two at 82¾ cents. The price on the up turn that occurred late in the session advanced to 84¾ cents and closed at 84½ cents.

Compared with yesterday May and June at the close show a gain of about 4 cents and July 1 cent. How far the manipulators of the market propose to go is problematical. All sorts of conjectures are being made. Dollar wheat is talked about, but there is just as strong a belief held by other men that Armour, Hutchinson, and the other big operators who engineered the deals to-day have accomplished all that they set out to do, and that the market will settle down Monday.

THE PROVIDENCE ELECTIONS.

ADMIRABLE WORKING OF THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF VOTING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—The second trial was made to-day to elect the General Assembly members from this city, a Senator and eight Representatives having to be elected. The day was very pleasant and a larger vote was polled than on the 2d inst. At midnight the Wardens' count is still in progress and the result will not be learned for several hours. It is probable that an election has been made on most of the ticket, if not all.

Fully 2,000 Republicans failed to vote in this city on the first trial; many of them came out to-day. The Prohibitionists were apparently apathetic, for, although none of their candidates withdrew, their rank and file paid little attention to the contest, and the Republican ticket may have gained a few votes from prohibitory sympathizers. The Australian ballot system operated like a clock-work, every voter seeming to comprehend the method perfectly. In Ward 10, which has been cited by the opponents of the Saxton bill as the scene of riotous disorder and of the disfranchising of freemen on April 2, there was to-day no person who desired to vote in the last SIX minutes before the closing of the polls.

The latest political gossip is the authoritative announcement by Postmaster Lewis Brown of Newport that he will resign at once. The pressure of private affairs, which he prefers to the public business, is assigned as the cause. The filling of the office threatens to split the Republican Party in Newport. The two principal candidates—John P. Sanborn and Albert C. Landers—have large followings, and if either is chosen the other will object. The choice of a compromise candidate, like ex-Postmaster Coggeshall, would unite both these factions against the Administration. Altogether the Republican managers have a delicate matter to handle in the Summer capital.

GREATER THAN EVER.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ADMIRE THE CIRCUS AND "NERO."

It is the greatest show on earth. New-York never saw such an exhibition as was given by Barnum and Bailey under their acres of tents last night up on the old Polo Grounds. The tremendous show was all under canvas and almost 10,000 persons saw the first performance. It began with the old, time-honored entrée, in which the elephant, the kangaroo, the zebra, the lion, the tiger, the antelope, and all the rest of the menagerie, not to speak of hundreds of riders on prancing steeds, took part.

Then came acrobats and tumblers and dozens of new "acts" which New-York never saw before. There were trained stallions and trained gazoos—which Mr. "Tody" Hamilton says never were seen in America before—and there were trained ladies and trained gentlemen, and so many trained things, human and otherwise, that the spectators could hardly get time to look at them all.

The crowd began to fill the vast tented space by 6 o'clock, and kept on coming down the broad sawdusk with such overpowering enthusiasm that by 8 o'clock every inch of available space in the two enormous tents was filled by appreciative spectators. Every seat on the benches, on the bleaching boards, and in the boxes had been sold, and simple admission tickets were at a premium. Still the crowd kept on coming, and it kept on with so much vigor that at 8:30 o'clock the management had to shut up shop and say to would-be visitors, "Look here, my dear friends, if you want to see this circus you will either have to come some other night or transform yourselves into air and pass in free of charge."

People last night were not undergoing impossible transformation scenes, and the consequence was that some thousands of them did not see the circus. It was a pity, too, for it was a gorgeous show. None of the only Barnum's previous efforts was anything like it. The circus proper was enlarged, better in every way, more enjoyable than ever it was before.

And then there was the spectacle of "Nero." People saw "Nero" a couple of years ago at Staten Island, but that exhibition was as a side show compared to the present performance. The family of Nero has been added to in boundless financial resource, and the result is one of the most beautiful combinations of dress, music, and picturesque groupings that this city has ever seen. "Nero" is one of those things that can better be seen than described, and anybody who wants to know what it is should go up to Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street and gaze upon it.

Mr. Barnum was present last night and received the ovation which an appreciative audience always gives him.

PIANOMAKERS' BANQUET.

The first annual banquet of the Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be held on Thursday evening, April 24, at the Hotel Brunswick. The committee met yesterday afternoon at 110 East Fourteenth-street, with William Steinway in the chair and Henry Behning, Jr., Secretary. The Chairman reported that ex-President Grover Cleveland, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and Carl Schurz had accepted and would positively be present. Among those who are also expected to respond to toasts are William Steinway, District Attorney John R. Fellows, F. R. Thurber, Chauncey M. Depew, E. M. Walters, H. E. Kendall, Prof. Stoeckel of Yale, and Joseph F. Jardine.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE START.

Owing to an alleged irregularity in starting athletes the third annual handicap cross-country race of the Suburban Harriers over the St. George's course of five miles was not decided yesterday. J. Flaherty, Wayne Athletic Club, with two minutes' start, was the first man to finish, his time being 24:23. W. S. French, New-Jersey Athletic Club, however, who had two minutes and five seconds' start, was only a second behind Flaherty, and, as it is said Flaherty started too soon, the race ended in a difference of opinion as to who won, and no first prize was awarded.

RESULTS OF THE GAMES PLAYED THEREAT BY THE VARIOUS LEAGUES.

There were five professional games of baseball in this vicinity yesterday. On the Polo Grounds the New-York League team won from the Williams College Club; at Brotherhood Park the new Giants outplayed the St. John's College team; the Brooklyn League Club whipped the Rochesters, the Brooklyn Players' Club the Philadelphia semi-professional team, and at Jersey City the Jerseys defeated the Brooklyn Association nine.

The Giants outbatted and outfielded the Williams College players and won as they pleased. Glasscock and Tiernan led in the batting, while Keefe's scathing cracked frequent outbursts of applause. Twelve of the college players fell victims to Sharrott's curves. Score:

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WILLIAMS.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Lee, s.s.	0	2	2	2	2
Glasscock, s.s.	1	1	1	1	0	Campbell, 3b.	0	2	2	1	2
Hornung, l.f.	2	2	2	0	0	Wilson, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
O'Rourke, c.	2	1	9	0	0	Cox, c.f.	0	2	3	0	0
Keefe, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Bonner, r.f.	0	0	1	0	1
Ewing, 3b.	1	0	1	3	0	Hollister, 1b.	0	1	17	1	1
Crane, 2b.	1	0	3	5	0	Sharrott, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Clarke, r.f.	1	0	2	0	0	Carpenter, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Seaman, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Deasley, c.	0	0	9	1	2
Sharrott, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Hatfield, s.s.	0	0	1	2	1
						Arthur, l.f.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	12	10	27	12	0	Total	2	7	27	18	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	0	—12
Williams	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 3

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Williams, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Williams, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Williams, 7. First base on balls—Off Hollister, 1; off Wilson, 5; off Sharrott, 2. Struck out—By Hollister, 1; by Wilson, 2; by Sharrott, 12. Two-base hits—Tiernan, O'Rourke, Clarke, Seaman, Campbell, Hotchkiss. Three-base hit—Deasley. Hit by pitcher—Glasscock. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Glasscock, Hornung, O'Rourke, Crane, Sharrott, Hotchkiss. Sacrifice hits—Hornung, Crane, Arthur. Wild pitcher—Hollister. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

The Brotherhood club played its first game on the new grounds in the presence of over one thousand persons. All the friends of the players were on hand, headed by the chief of cranks, Edward Everett Bell, and his lieutenant, "Nick" Engel, and they rallied themselves hoarse cheering their favorites. The Fordham team failed to make a base hit, and the New-Yorks won in seven innings by a score of 16 to 0. Score:

FORDHAM.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
R. Carm'y, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Gore, c.f.	3	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Connor, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0
T. Ch'm'y, r.f.	0	0	0	0	1	O'Rourke, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Orpheus, l.f.	0	0	2	0	1	Richardson, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Fox, c.	0	0	7	0	0	O'Day, 2b.	2	2	3	3	0
Plunkett, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Slattery, r.f.	2	1	3	0	0
Keane, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	McG'ehy, s.s.	3	0	0	6	0
Hickey, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1	Boyce, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0
McCann, s.s.	0	0	1	4	0	Hatfield, s.s.	0	1	2	3	0
						Whitney, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
						Vaughn, c.	1	0	6	2	0
						J. Ewing, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	0	21	13	11	Grane, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	16	13	21	11	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Fordham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	5	—16

Earned runs—Fordham, 0; New-York, 1. First base on errors—Fordham, 1; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 3; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off R. Carmody, 3; off Crane, 1. Struck out—By R. Carmody, 3; by Crane, 9; by Ewing, 2. Three-base hits—Slattery, O'Rourke. Double plays—Vaughn and O'Day. Hit by pitcher—T. Carmody. Passed balls—Gore, Hatfield. Wild pitch—R. Carmody. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Jones and Holbert.

After whipping the New-Yorks in two successive games the Rochesters were badly beaten by the Brooklyns. They fielded poorly, and failed to hit with their accustomed skill. Callihan's curves were his hard and often by the Bridegrooms. Score.

BROOKLYN. (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ROCHESTER.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Schaffer, s.s.	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.	2	2	1	3	1	Lyons, l.f.	0	2	1	0	0
Burns, r.f.	1	1	2	1	0	Knowles, 3b.	0	0	0	1	2
Foutz, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	Griffin, c.f.	1	2	3	0	0
Pinkney, c.	0	0	7	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Corkhill, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Green, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Smith, s.s.	2	1	1	3	0	Phillips, s.s.	0	1	4	1	0
Terry, p.	0	1	0	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Caruthers, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Callihan, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Clark, c.	2	0	8	1	0						
Total	10	13	27	13	1	Total	1	5	24	12	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	1	3	0	1	3	3	0	3	—14	
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Rochester, 1. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 4; Rochester, 0. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Rochester, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Rochester, 5. Struck out—Brooklyn, 2; Rochester, 7. Double plays—Brooklyn, 3; Rochester, 0. Three-base hits—Foutz, Pinkney. Two-base hits—O'Brien, (2.) Griffin, T. O'Brien, Greenwood. Passed balls—McGuire, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dailey. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

The team composed of Philadelphia professionals played very poorly against Ward's nine at Atlantic Park, and in consequence suffered a bad defeat. Ward and his man played a strong game. Score:

PHILADELPHIA. (PROFILES.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN. (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Conroy, 2b.	0	0	2	6	1	Seery, l.f.	4	3	2	0	0
Knox, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Bierb'r, 2b.	4	3	2	5	0
Gibson, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Sunday, c.f.	2	1	1	0	0
Bradley, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Ward, s.s.	1	1	1	0	0
Dunn, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	Orr, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Long, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0	McG'ehy, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0
Hallman, s.s.	0	0	1	0	1	Joyce, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0
Hazzard, c.f.	2	1	2	0	3	Hatfield, c.	1	2	9	2	0
O'Connell, r.f.	0	1	1	0	2	Daily, c.	1	2	3	2	0
						Murphy, p.	2	0	0	3	0
Total	2	2	24	12	8	Total	19	16	27	11	3

RUNS COMED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	— 2
Brooklyn	3	0	0	6	4	1	3	2	0	—19

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 2; of Bradley, 7. Struck out—By Murphy, 7; by Bradley, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Ward, (2.) Stolen bases—Hazzard, Bierbauer, Sunday, (2,) Murphy. Two-base hits—Bauer, Orr, McGeachy. Wild pitches—Bradley, 5. Passed balls—Gibson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Cook and Daily.

Through costly plays in the ninth inning the Jersey City nine were enabled to win a ball from the Brooklyn Americans at Oakland Park. With the exception of the last inning the Brooklyns outplayed their opponents at every point of the game. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	B'KLYN.	A.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2b.	1	1	3	2	1	Pelts, c.	1	1	1	0	1	
M'Gu'kin, l.f.	1	1	4	0	1	Daily, r.f.	3	3	0	0	0	
Keay, s.s.	2	2	1	0	1	O'Brien, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	
Brady, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	Caruthers, p.	4	2	1	6	0	
V'Alstine, 3b.	1	0	3	3	0	Simon, l.f.	1	0	3	0	0	
Roussey, c.	1	1	3	4	2	Pitz, c.	0	0	2	2	0	
Sheehan, r.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Colpoch'n, c.	0	0	1	1	1	
Baldy, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Bushong, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
McDerm'k, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	4	4	1	
						Serrats, 1b.	1	1	0	1	0	
						McCull'h, p.	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	10	11	27	13	6	Total	11	9	27	18	6	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	—10
Brooklyn, (A. A.)	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	— 9

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Jersey City, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Base on balls—Off McDermott, 3; off Gerhardt, 4; off McCullough, 4. Struck out—McGuckin, McDermott, O'Brien, Kennally, Reipschlager, McCullough. Base hits—Off Gerhardt, 4; off McCullough, 7. Two-base hits—Romney, Daily, O'Brien. Stolen bases—Keay, Brady, Sheehan, (2,) Baldy, Pelts, Daily, O'Brien, Kennelly, Simon, Pelts, O'Connell, Gerhardt. Double plays—Van Alstine, Burdock, Romney, O'Brien, and Reipschlager, Gerhardt and O'Brien; Kennelly and Gerhardt. Sacrifice hits—Kean, Brady, Rodney, Pelts, Simon, Pitz. Hit by pitcher—Burdock. Wild pitches—McCullough, 2. Passed balls—Reipschlager, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lillis.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	—12
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 19; Athletic, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Athletic, 5. Pitchers—Gleason and Esper. Umpires—Messrs. Curry and Connell.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Columbus	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	*	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Columbus, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Columbus, 3. Pitchers—Rhines and Easton. Umpire—Mr. McQuaide.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Cleveland, P. L.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Chicago, P. L.	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	—11

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 6. Pitchers—McGill and King. Umpires—Messrs. Cuthbert and Davis.

SHORT STOPS.

Plainfield's baseball season was opened yesterday with a game between the Crescents of Plainfield and the Star Athletics of Newark. The game was very close, and twelve innings had to be played. The Stars won by the score of 4 to 3.

Ex-Manager James Hart sailed yesterday on the Umbria. He is accompanied by two amateur players, whose mission is to introduce baseball in England and teach the game. Mr. Hart says that he will stay abroad all Summer.

The Washington Club yesterday afternoon overwhelmingly defeated the Alerts, a semi-professional club of Washington, in a seven-inning game by a score of 20 to 0.

This afternoon the Brooklyn American Association Club and the Jersey City team will play at Ridgewood Park.

The Five A's Club will meet the New-York Brotherhood team next Tuesday at Brotherhood Park.

The Brooklyn League Club yesterday released Catcher Newman. He will play in Toronto.

At Hartford yesterday the Hartfords whipped the Metropolitans, 9 to 4.

The New-Haven Club defeated the Yales 17 to 1 yesterday.

THEATRES AND THE EXHIBITION.

The official statistics just published by the Finance Ministry show that the theatres and other places of amusement in Paris reaped a very rich harvest during the exhibition. Their total receipts during 1889 were 22,138,998f., whereas in 1888 they were 23,007,074f. In this total increase of 9,131,924f. the Grand Opera figures for 1,406,000f., the Opéra Comique for 1,000,000f., the Français for 650,000f., the Châtelet for 1,000,000f., the Gaieté for 500,000f., and the Variétés and Nouveautés for 400,000f.

Bloomingdales

3rd Ave. Corner 59th St.

Great Bankrupt Sale.

Here is a deal in Men's Furnishings that is bound to create talk. Some time ago we bought at most extraordinary advantage the entire stock of the late firm of

Robert K. Davies & Co.

This firm always bore an excellent reputation for using none but the best materials, and for giving the most scrupulous care to every detail of the workmanship, so that their goods were always recognized in the trade as being among the most desirable in the market. In actual cash value the stock amounts to

$25,000,

and consists of Men's Outing Shirts, White Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, and Jean Drawers. The entire immense lot will be placed on sale on our main floor to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The remarkably low prices for such superior goods will, undoubtedly, bring buyers in large numbers. But in order that all may be served as promptly as possible, we shall employ extra salespeople and place the goods on sale at different counters.

White Shirts.

THE STOCK OF R. K. DAVIES & CO.

100 dozen Men's Laundered SHIRTS, sold usually at 75c.; sale price	59c.
50 dozen Men's Unlaundered SHIRTS, 3-ply linen bosom, well made, sold usually at 50c.; sale price	35c.
50 dozen Men's Unlaundered SHIRTS, 5-ply linen and band, extra fine muslin, sold usually at 69c.; sale price	49c.
50 dozen Men's Fancy NIGHT SHIRTS, extra fine muslin, 52 inches long, usually sold at 69c.; sale price	49c.

Men's Underwear.

THE STOCK OF R. K. DAVIES &

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—14TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—14TH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
DENTISTRY—7TH PAGE—6th col.
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EUROPE—20TH PAGE—7th col.
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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
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HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—1st col.
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PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—14TH PAGE—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—2d, 3d, and 4th cols.
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SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—7th col.
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STEAMBOATS—14TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—15TH PAGE—7th col.
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UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The new Commissioner of Street Cleaning, like his predecessors, is, of course, overwhelmed with applications for work, and applicants seek to obtain employment through political influence. The head of the department has no defense against this kind of pressure and no means of discriminating between those who are fit to work and those who are not, except his own judgment or that of his official subordinates. It is largely due to this state of things that there is such lack of efficiency in the street-cleaning work. The decrepit, crippled, and physically-incapable dependents of ward politicians get employment on the streets in order that they may be supported at the public expense, when vigorous and able-bodied men are required to do the work properly. There is an easy remedy for this state of things in the system that has been applied to municipal laborers in Boston under the civil service law. It is within the discretion of the Mayor under our law to extend the rules for admission to the municipal service so as to require physical examinations of persons applying for laborers' positions and certificates of a proper degree of health and strength. If this were done the head of the department could be sure of having able-bodied men, and as he could take none who were not certified as sound and capable, he would be protected against the pressure and influence that are so distracting. Mayor GRANT should make no delay in applying this method, and if he hesitates the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can make it a condition of allowing the payment of laborers.

Two years ago, when investigation revealed the faulty work of the aqueduct contractors and the commission in charge of the aqueduct construction was changed, assurance was given that the bad work should be remedied and the city saved from loss. The Aqueduct Commissioners have with great persistency and fidelity performed their duty. In spite of all obstacles put in their way and of delays forced upon them by the contractors, they have insisted upon all bad work being repaired and the tunnel put in the condition which was required by the contracts. This has cost a good deal of money to the contractors, but they have only been compelled to do what they were bound by their contracts to do. Now they claim extra compensation for these repairs, as well as for excavation beyond what was necessary or desired. The city is likely to get the work it contracted for, but how is it to be saved from loss if millions of dollars are to be paid for repairing the defects and for doing what was originally agreed to be done for the contract price? The Commissioners have been willing to allow every legal or just claim, but they have resisted all illegal and exorbitant claims, and the contractors, knowing that they could not get what they demand from the courts, have gone to the Legislature for relief. If their arbitration bill should be passed they would succeed in profiting enormously by their own frauds, while half the advantage of the investigation and legislation of 1888 would be lost.

The manufacturers of boots and shoes and those other persons in the East who against the proposed duty on hides should not overlook the following, which is a part of an interview with Mr. LA FOLLETTE, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, that is now in circulation in the West:

"CABOT LODGE, I understand, threatens to rise to work and by Democratic aid defeat the hide provision of the bill. Let him do it, and we will put boots and shoes on the free list and see how Massachusetts likes that!"

At the same time we find in a Western paper a rumor that in his curious campaign against Senator VEST in Missouri Mr. JEFFERSON CHANDLER enjoys the hearty support of the slaughterers and shippers in Chicago and Kansas City commonly called the "Big Four," whose business has been investigated by a Senate committee of which Mr. VEST is Chairman, and for whose benefit, according to the statement of Col. BAYNE, one of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S Republican associates in the Ways and Means Committee, the duty on hides was made a part of the Tariff bill.

The question of a division of the public school fund is as "burning" in Canada as it is here. A bill providing for separate schools is now pending in the Legislature of Ontario, and is, of course, warmly supported by the priesthood and promoted by the same threats of a denial of the privileges of the Church to those who oppose it as have been used in this country. The only way of nullifying these threats is not to elect any legislator who will be influenced by them. The use of this ecclesiastical weapon in political controversies is a sufficient justification for the "prejudice" against Roman Catholics in politics of which the Catholic laymen complained not long ago at Baltimore. Meanwhile it ought to be noted that the Roman Catholic agitation for separate schools would be justified if the public schools were used to propagate Protestantism, and that any attempt to make that use of them strengthens the Roman Catholic case. This aspect of the matter may furnish food for reflection to the members of the Methodist Conference who have just been denouncing the exclusively secular instruction, which is all that schools supported by taxation have a right to give in a country where religious liberty is complete.

The bill to exclude aliens from our navy which has been passed by the House with so little hesitation is a very striking one, since it will prohibit the enlistment after July 1, 1891, of any person except a citizen by birth or naturalization, while even aliens now in the navy cannot re-enlist. However, service for five years is to be construed as residence enough for acquiring citizenship, and persons who have duly made a declaration of intention to become citizens are also not to be debarred. Hitherto American citizenship has been the exception rather than the rule. Out of 7,946 enlisted men and boys in our navy, the native-born number only 3,668, which leaves them in a minority of 610. But even that does not tell the whole story of things on shipboard, because the apprentices, who are American, are included. Deduct these, and there are left fewer than 2,000 Americans on our vessels, against more than double that number of foreigners. Great Britain and Canada furnish the largest contingent of these, with Sweden and Norway second and Germany third. Other marked nationalities represented are China, Russia, Denmark, and Japan. It will be interesting to watch the working of the new system should it become a law.

"MACHINES" AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The question discussed at the Commonwealth Club dinner on Friday evening—"Is Good Municipal Government Possible under a Political Machine?"—is one of great interest and importance. The term "machine" as applied to local political organizations has a special meaning, which makes the question practically self-answering. It is like asking whether we can get good municipal government by allowing a combination of self-seeking men to parcel out the offices and divide up the public business among themselves and their followers, using a political organization to get control of them for the purpose, and using the power and patronage thus acquired to maintain control over the party organization. That kind of a combination, operating in precisely that way, is what is meant by a "machine," and it is certain that it will never give us good government, for its motive power is personal self-interest and not public spirit. It is not a combination of citizens and taxpayers working through organization to promote public objects, but a combination of self-seekers working to secure their own profit and advantage through the expenditure of public money.

The real question is whether it is possible to secure good municipal government through any party organization, which is a different thing from what is meant by a "political machine." The legitimate function of the local organization of a political party is to work in harmony with the general organization of that party for the promotion of its principles and its policy, and for putting these in effect—legislative and administrative. The proper management of municipal affairs has nothing whatever to do with party principles and policy. Its object is, or should be, to accomplish certain practical results, in which the concern of all citizens is the same, with efficiency and economy, and this can only be done by placing the management in the hands of capable and honest men. The method of attaining the results has no sort of relation to any party principle, and it makes no difference whether the men employed in the service are Democrats or Republicans, the only requirement being that they should be competent, honest, and faithful.

It is the failure to act upon this distinction between the requirements of "municipal administration" and those of "government" in the ordinary sense that has produced the "political machine." That term could not be fairly applied to a local political organization which was confined to its legitimate function, as above described; but, when such an organization is allowed to go beyond this and to control affairs by making nominations for purely local offices, and getting party support for them, it inevitably degenerates into a "machine." There is so much more to be made by managers of a local organization in municipal administration than in State and National Government, it is so much easier to get at it, and the incentive for seeking it is so much stronger, that there is an irresistible tendency to the domination of the "machine" element and the adoption of "machine" methods. The result is bad government as a necessary consequence.

While "machines" may differ in degrees of badness and are more or less susceptible of improvement through contests with each other and under the pressure of public opinion, they are all bad as a means of governing cities. The only remedy for the evil is to recognize the fact that municipal government is not a matter of politics, and to divorce it completely from party control. There should be a permanent organization of citizens, independent of party, working to secure good municipal government. Its course would be determined by the objects of such government, as well-paved, well-lighted, and well-cleaned streets, improved docks and parks, efficient police and fire service, and so on; and its candidates would be selected with reference to their fitness for the service to be done. When citizens organize on this basis for local objects, instead of voting party tickets put up by politicians at municipal elections, they will get rid of "machines" and secure good government at the same time, which will be as much a benefit to politics as to municipal interests. In order to accomplish this, all municipal elections must be separated from political contests by being held at a different time from the general elections; and when it has been accomplished it will be possible to secure complete self-government for cities. Toward these ends all municipal reformers should work together.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

About forty miles north of the home of the eminent statesman who temporarily occupies the President's mansion lies the county of Tipton, in the State of Indiana. It is described by one of its citizens, the Hon. J. M. FIPPEN, as having a rich soil of "black sandy loam, unsurpassed by any in the State of Indiana, or even in the broad Mississippi Valley." "It has been in a high state of cultivation for the past twenty years, yielding annually during all this time, in amount, more than double its consumption." Its people are "industrious, prudent, economical, and intelligent to a degree unsurpassed in any county in the State." But they are not contented, and they are not prosperous. Year by year they have been "running behind," as their phrase is—that is, their debts have been increasing faster than their income or the value of their property.

Mr. FIPPEN determined to find out as accurately as possible just how much this indebtedness had been at the close of each ten years, beginning with 1850. He secured two assistants, and the three spent twenty-seven days of careful work in examining the records of real estate mortgages at the county seat. Railway mortgages and chattel mortgages were excluded. The real estate mortgages were carefully traced. Each one was included in the decade in which it was written, unless satisfied in that decade, and if satisfied in another decade was deducted from the total for that period. The following was the result:

Jan. 1, 1850	$156,129 10
Jan. 1, 1860	148,798 55
Jan. 1, 1870	607,000 33
Jan. 1, 1880	802,148 66
Jan. 1, 1890	2,287,435 06

The first fact that strikes the student of these figures is that the decade from 1850 to 1860 was the only one in which the unsatisfied indebtedness decreased, and this, according to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, took place while the value of farm lands increased from $408,310 to $2,026,633, or practically quadrupled.

Mr. FIPPEN does not, unfortunately, give us the assessed valuation of land in Tipton County for the various periods compared. But he does make a very interesting computation of the actual value of property now, with the indebtedness for which it is mortgaged and other recognizable indebtedness. He finds an appraised valuation of real estate of $2,399,685, of improvements $514,310, and of personal property of $1,419,640, or a total of $4,333,635, excluding railroad property. On this there is the mortgage debt above stated, unpaid taxes $101,000, various county and town indebtedness of $184,000, and unsecured note and account debt estimated at $750,000, or a total of $3,322,435 06. Taking the population at 22,000, this leaves the net per capita wealth of the people of the county at $41 09.

It will be seen that this presents a very striking general view of the condition of the agricultural population in a part of the country where there are as many advantages and as few drawbacks as could be found anywhere. It certainly is not one of prosperity. Making allowance for the inevitable defects in statistics of this sort, it is plain that the indebtedness of the farmers of Tipton County is out of all proportion to their resources. It amounts to 80 per cent. of the appraised valuation of their property. Taking the average appraisement to be only 60 per cent. of the real value—and this is a very liberal concession—the indebtedness would still be fully one-half of the value, and considering that very little of the personal property included by Mr. FIPPEN in the total values is likely to belong to the farmers, the proportion is probably greater than this. Again, if the business of farming were prosperous it might pay the interest and ultimately discharge the principal of the indebtedness incurred. But it is an obvious fact that borrowed capital is profitable only when its earnings are sufficient to pay interest and expenses and profit besides. But Mr. FIPPEN estimates that the earnings of all capital in farming are not over 4 per cent., while the current rate of interest is 8 per cent. Clearly, a farmer who pays 8 per cent. on half his capital and makes but 4 per cent. on the whole cannot get ahead. This, or worse, is the condition of the farmers of Tipton County, and it is the protective tariff has made for them. In despite of it they continue to sell their products at prices fixed in competition with the whole world and to buy everything they need at prices artificially made and kept high by legislation.

THE CRITICS OF SPENCER.

"Outsider's" second contribution to the discussion upon HERBERT SPENCER'S philosophy will interest the Spencerians scarcely less than his first article. It states his position more definitely, and in replying to his numerous critics he has an opportunity to enlarge the holes which he is supposed to have pricked in SPENCER'S "pretensions." There is no more fascinating subject in the whole range of evolutionary thought and theory than the relation of Force to Life—whether an originating and creative rôle is to be assigned to Force, or if it is to be regarded only as the obedient instrument of a Power not to be comprehended. "Outsider," who is himself an evolutionist, records his dissent from SPENCER'S "mechanical" theory of evolution, in which Force appears as the generator of Life.

The philosophically-minded will hardly find a more delightful pastime in these calm Spring days than the attempt to fashion for themselves, or to follow where others have fashioned, the boundless fallacies in which the contenders on both sides necessarily become involved when they try seriously to examine the fantastic hypothesis that "Outsider" restates to-day when he invites us to "suppose all the molecules of the universe to have the positions which they actually have at any moment, but to have all precisely the reverse velocities." It was the King's hatter, we believe, who informed Alice that things sometimes worked that way in the Looking-glass Country. He was in prison; to-morrow he would be tried, and on the next day he was to commit the offense. But "Outsider" is not a humorist, like LEWIS CARROLL, and he presents with perfect gravity his hypothesis of a reversed universe.

The discussion runs a little wider afield to-day. The theological element appears, though only by way of demonstrating that SPENCER'S attempted reconciliation of Science and Religion was labor lost. We still await with hope somewhat deferred the appearance in the lists of some devout and practiced defender of the faith who will undertake to demolish SPENCER in the good old orthodox way.

THE PARK BRIDLE PATHS.

Senator CANTOR has in charge a bill appropriating $250,000 for the extension and improvement of the bridle paths in the Central Park. This bill ought not to fail of enactment. The necessity for its passage has been apparent for several seasons, not only to the riders themselves, but to all who make frequent use of the Park and have occasion to acquaint themselves with its needs.

It is to be remembered that in no respect has the Park outgrown the expectations of its projectors so fast or so completely as in the provision made for equestrians. When it was laid out there was no riding in New-York. Many worthy persons were of the opinion that there never would be any, and that the space devoted to the bridle path in the original plan of the Park would be wasted. The fact was, of course, that there was no riding because there was no suitable place to ride. There was not even a suitable place to drive, except "Harlem-lane," but private carriages were kept for convenience as well as for pleasure, although the number of pleasure carriages began to increase as soon as the Park was opened and has gone on steadily increasing ever since. With regard to riding, the supply of a place for it created the demand. Since the Park was opened there has been an important link added to the bridle path originally planned. Now the bridle path needs extension, for it is impossible to take a ride of satisfactory length on the bridle path in the Park without going over the same ground twice or more. Even more the existing path needs to be widened and straightened, so that horsemen may ride at least three abreast throughout the whole course of the bridle path, and so that they may at all points see what is coming in time to avoid a furious horse or a reckless rider.

It ought to be possible to make the entire circuit of the Park on horseback without trenching upon the drives. The topography of the Park makes this so difficult as practically to be impossible. It is practicable, however, to extend the bridle path from what is now its most northerly point, about half a mile south from the upper end of the Park, and this is what has been provided in the plan already adopted by the Department of Parks, and now only waiting for the money to execute it. The extension will be, perhaps, the most picturesque part of the whole bridle path, crossing a brook at the bottom of a heavily-wooded gorge, and climbing to the "circle" near the northwest corner, through the grove that is composed of almost the only trees in the Park that antedate the Park itself. From this summit it descends to the entrance, not yet constructed, at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

This extension is very much needed, but the widening and straightening of the existing bridle path is even more urgently required, having been made necessary, not only for comfort but for safety, by the rapid and remarkable increase in the number of riders. The authorities of the Park have taken counsel with representatives of the riders, and what could be done to remove danger, without undertaking new constructions, has already been done. A much more extensive remodeling of the bridle path is needed than can be made from the contingent funds within the control of the Commissioners. In some parts the bridle path is now but twelve feet wide, and it should not be at any point less than twice that width, while there are in it many curves of dangerous sharpness. The plan of the department contemplates a uniform width of twenty-five feet, which is the proper standard for special roadways.

The changes thus proposed will be welcomed by all the riders, who are now an important body even in point of numbers. Fifteen hundred is a careful and very moderate estimate of the number of horses kept exclusively or primarily for the saddle, and these horses cannot satisfactorily be used anywhere except in the Park itself and its connections, and in the Riverside Drive, which has a bridle path for about half its length, which ought to be connected by a soft road with the bridle path of the Park. It is not only in the interest of the riders themselves that the changes should be made. The procession of equestrians constitutes one of the chief elements of interest in the spectacle the Park presents to visitors both from the city and abroad. No part of the Park has as yet the attractiveness for sightseers of "The Ladies' Mile" in Hyde Park, but every improvement that looks to the comfort and pleasure of visitors on horseback tends to bring the time nearer when the equestrian show of New-York will equal that of London. It is to be hoped that Senator CANTOR will push his bill vigorously, and that his colleagues from the city will give him their cordial assistance, since there is no opposition whatever to the project in the city which the project concerns.

HANDICRAFTS FOR BOYS.

The training of the hand in education has been discussed for the last ten years and nothing new is to be said in its favor, but theory is one thing and practice is another. The public schools are run upon the theory that they are indispensable in the training of citizens, but they do not reach their full usefulness unless theory is constantly modified by the practical needs of the community. The fundamentals in education are always the same, but the social and industrial conditions so modify the processes by which men and women do their work that it can never be said that any one method meets our needs for any length of time. The district schools in the country of a generation ago, attended by boys and girls who were brought up on the farm, met a certain need and could hardly have been improved in the shaping of means to ends, but they would be utterly out of place to-day in the city and have, to a great extent, lost their efficiency even in the localities where they were once successful.

The handicraft question is introduced because the apprentice system has been abolished, and the relations of boys to skilled labor in this country, and in most other civilized sections of the world, have been entirely changed. The public school leads up to the professions or to a purely business life fairly well, but it has heretofore done but little to help or direct the boy who was not quick in his studies and was not marked out for a scholar.

It is from this point of view that the place of handicrafts in the common schools can be regarded in a right light. It is not intended that trades shall be taught in the public schools, but that the intellectual and the manual discipline which leads to trades shall be begun as truly as that which leads to business or the professions. The public schools, as they have been conducted, are admirably arranged for the scholars who have a liking for books and are willing to apply themselves to them, but they have little or no attraction for hundreds of boys who have grown up in the street or have never had their ambition aroused, and are full of nervous energy which they are sure to expend in things evil unless their minds are lifted up to something better. One of the most serious failures in our large cities has been in the lack of ability on the part of teachers to interest this class of youth and prevent them from becoming "hoodlums." It is here that the waste element in American society is found in its beginning of evil, and it is here that the teaching of handicrafts has been recognized as at least one way for the effective restraining of young men, not under good home discipline, from the tendency to a criminal career.

It is believed that the manual training schools in Philadelphia and Chicago have gone far toward proving that the instruction given in them, if generally recognized as a proper part of public school instruction, would do more toward restraining and lifting up and keeping upon the lines of good living large numbers of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age who now loaf daily in the streets and are becoming apt scholars in crime than could be done for them in another way. But we have hardly yet in any place done more than experiment in this direction. The nearest illustration of what can be done in the public school by manual training has been furnished recently in Cambridge, Mass. Mr. RINDGE of that city has placed at the disposal of its school authorities for three years a thoroughly-furnished school building, with all the appointments for carrying on industrial and intellectual training so that the boys in this department may receive an education as thorough and practical of its kind as that which others obtain in the English high school or in the Latin school. This institution will be carried on at its own expense until it is proved that the system is successful and is not too much for the public school to carry. So far as it has now gone, and it is in the second year of operation, it has brought together and is making into bright and self-respecting young men a class of boys who, for the most part, would, without such an institution, have been running wild in the streets and have been in a short time apt candidates for the House of Correction. The experiment at Cambridge is attracting wide attention, and it has advanced to that point where the results already reached are the earnest of a practical success that is to illustrate and confirm the belief that practical manual training, after boys leave the grammar school, is to justify itself in the public schools throughout the country.

WHERE IS THAT COMMANDER NOW?

From the Boston Transcript.

Daniel Webster said in 1833: "We have a commerce that never sees the unexplored." "Where be" that commerce now?

The British torpedo gunboat Speedwell completed the second of her series of progressive trials under forced draught at Portsmouth Thursday week. According to the foreign reports the vessel was run for three hours with three inches of air pressure in the stokehold. The engines are said to have worked very satisfactorily. The average pressure of steam in the boiler was 130 pounds, the revolutions 297½ and 298½ per minute for each engine, and the collective power indicated 3,584 horses, which was slightly beyond what is was proposed to obtain. The speed upon the measured mile was 19 4-10 knots, while the mean speed realised during the three hours as determined by logs was 19 knots. Like the rest of her class the Speedwell still evinces too much weakness to stand the strain of forced draught without extensive vibration, and if the Admiralty wish to have efficient ships, British engineers say, they must not sacrifice every contingency to the problematical advantage gained by using dangerous weights and banishing all dead wood and unsteadability in the hulls of the new-fashioned cruisers.

The *United Services Gazette* quotes Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, as speaking at a banquet recently given by the Shipwrights' Company where he stated that Great Britain is now engaged in one of the most important enterprises which she has ever undertaken, the building of new ships of war, at a cost of £21,000,000 in five years. These ships are designed to be ready in April, 1894. England, Mr. White says, is pre-eminently the shipbuilding country of the world. During the past month he has visited all the yards where these ships are to be built, and he could assure his hearers that each of these yards could do more than the whole of the shipbuilding yards of any other nation. This latter statement is somewhat gainsaid by American shipbuilders, who call attention to the recent European order of cruisers placed in this country by the Argentine Republic. It looks as if America, through the impetus given the development of the new navy, will compel Mr. White soon to retreat from his position.

Five years ago the Spanish Parliament voted nine millions sterling for increasing the naval armament, and to build by degrees a new fleet of cruisers, torpedo vessels, and fast gunboats in the royal arsenals and in foreign and native yards. In execution of this project the new Minister of Marine, Admiral Montojo, has decided to reorganize the naval forces at home and in the colonies. An evolutionary squadron, composed of one large iron-clad, five new cruisers, two gunboats, and several torpedo vessels, will be permanently in commission at home. The squadrons attached to the West India, and Philippine Islands, largely reinforced, will each in future be under the orders of a Vice Admiral. The Minister of Marine also proposes to improve the colonial fortifications and the defenses of ports and arsenals at home at a cost of several million pesetas annually.

The British cruiser Reindeer, which has just arrived at Zanzibar from Mozambique, appears to have experienced a rough time at the hands of the Portuguese. The officers of the Reindeer state that they were completely boycotted by the Portuguese, all the merchants absolutely refusing to sell them even the necessaries of life, and openly stated that their refusal was due to direct orders from the Governor himself. Insulting remarks are said to have been made of those officers attending the band stand.

The Italian naval manœuvres that have taken place during the past fortnight off the west coast of Italy are said to have produced interesting results. There were three divisions. The first, composed of the iron-clads Italia and Piemonte and the gunboat Celonna, with six torpedo boats, made an attack upon Genoa. The second tried to capture Maddalena and the third Spezzia. The three places were defended by their respective guardians, who all gained an advantage over the ships.

The British Admiralty have abandoned their intention of fitting out the Sapphire for service as a training ship, and have decided not to employ her again as an effective ship of war. The East African Lakes Company is in treaty with the Admiralty, it is said, for the purchase of a store ship for use on the Zambesi, and if the Sapphire is found suitable on survey, it is expected she will be sold to the company.

A change has been made in the armament of the British cruiser Narcissus. The vessel has been provided with two 9.2-inch twenty-two-ton breech-loading guns, which have been mounted on their fittings at the bow and stern. After her gunnery trials it is expected that the Narcissus will be prepared for commission for service with the channel squadron.

The British war ship Vulcan is still in dock at Portsmouth. Nothing has been done as yet to strengthen her frames. These only show weakness under the water-tight bulkheads, and there only to a very slight extent. Her steam trials are to take place in May, when her ventilating arrangements will be thoroughly tested.

It is reported that inquiries are being made in the ports of Australia and New-Zealand for the information of the British Admiralty as to the facilities offered for coaling ships of war. This problem is one of the most important which the naval world has at present to grapple with.

PLATT AND ALGER AND CONTRACT LABOR

From the Nashville Sunday Herald.

Republican Boss T. C. Platt and Republican Grand Army of the Republic candidate for the Presidency Russell A. Alger, President and Director respectively of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which is the lessee of the convicts of Tennessee and Alabama, and owner of the *Daily American*, in assuming to tell free-born Democrats who they shall and shall not vote for for Governor, is an exhibition of cheek and gall that is rarely, if ever, equaled.

The *Herald* would respectfully call the attention of the good people of the States of New-York and Michigan to the fact that two of their favorite sons, to wit, Boss T. C. Platt and would-be boss Russell A. Alger, are lessees of the convicts of Tennessee and Alabama, and are using these forces to the exclusion of free labor in the development of their property, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The enlightened sentiment of these States is opposed to the convict lease system, and this sentiment should not overlook the fact that Platt and Alger are leading spirits in an enterprise that depends for its success upon the labor of convicts.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S ARMORY.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Twenty-second Regiment is to vacate its armory in Fourteenth-street on Wednesday and permit the managers of the Fair for St. Joseph's Catholic Home to get possession of the building. Capt. John P. Leo was successful in securing this consideration, and in consequence of his efforts Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, issued these directions yesterday:

"The Armory Board, having obtained the consent of the contractors for the temporary occupation of the new armory building on the Boulevard, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, the said armory is hereby assigned to the Twenty-second Regiment. The commanding officer of the organization will remove his command to the said premises at his earliest convenience, and will be charged with the transportation and care of the public property for which he is responsible. He will, upon taking possession, establish regimental headquarters at his new armory."

In compliance with the foregoing Col. Camplins directed the Twenty-second Regiment to parade at 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday in farewell of the old armory in Fourteenth-street, and in celebration of the occupation of the new structure.

RICH MEN IN CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 6.

That there are over two hundred persons in Chicago whose fortunes are known to exceed $1,000,000, and half a dozen whose wealth beyond the ten-million-dollar limit would be a large fortune in itself, is no less creditable to the Western metropolis than to the men who have carved out or, more properly, built up these almost untold riches. With few exceptions these men have made their money here, and with still fewer exceptions every dollar has been earned within the last fifteen years. It would perhaps be nearer the mark to say that the day after the great fire in 1871 scarcely a man in the list had a dollar he could call his own. Some of these mentioned piled up their wealth at the rate of about $1,000,000 every twelve months, but the great majority had to content themselves with only about one-tenth of that sum.

RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The *Temps* of this evening publishes an imperial ukase, dated St. Petersburg, the 21st March, ordering the redemption of the seventh 5 per cent. loan of 1862, in accordance with the ukase of the 14th November, 1888. The amount of the new loan is 215,000,000, against which a sum of 75,000,000 gold rubles will be issued in 4 per cent. bonds, to be drawn in eighty-one years from the 10th of June, 1891. The bonds will be perpetually free from all Russian taxes and not redeemable or convertible before the 1st of January, 1900. The interest will be payable at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, and Amsterdam, in money of those places. The ukase is followed by an official notice from the Minister of Finance fixing the 1st of July for the reimbursement.

SCARCITY OF BRIDGE TIMBER.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, April 4.

It's rather queer—the fact that the Boston and Maine had to suspend operations on its Kittery-Portsmouth bridge for a whole season because the company could not find suitable timber for its completion. The depletion of our forest treasures is an myth.

The expected invitation to the Seventh Regiment had the Old Guard to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Richmond on the 29th of May was the occasion of much discussion among the members of those organizations yesterday. The younger officers and the immature soldiers in the Seventh were virtually a unit in declaring that the invitation should be accepted. The older men, however, were alert to perceive that much more was involved in the undertaking than a mere pleasure excursion. It was recognized that the time of year selected brought the celebration dangerously near Decoration Day, which, by common consent, has taken the place of the Fourth of July as military parade day.

"The Seventh," remarked a prominent officer in close sympathy with regimental headquarters, "is disposed to do all in its power to show that the sectional feeling awakened by the civil war is obliterated. We have a thousand men who would cheerfully journey to Richmond for that purpose. But there is a sentimental idea back of all which causes us to hesitate. Robert E. Lee we recognize as one of the most famous products of American manhood. His achievements as a military leader were marvelous, but we cannot afford, as Northern men, to lose sight of the fact that those achievements were obtained while Gen. Lee was in rebellion against the National Government, through whose liberality and fostering care he had obtained his professional education.

"If the Richmond celebration were purely a local enterprise there would be no hesitancy on the part of the Seventh Regiment to accept the Virginians' invitation and take part in the procession as the celebration arranged for the 29th of May. But we are by no means assured that the sentiments expressed by the orators of that day on that occasion will not be diametrically opposed to the genius of the union of States. We cannot afford to give even moral support or countenance to any sentiment which shall seem to uphold the 'lost cause.'

"If the Confederate flag is to fly over Richmond on that day, the Seventh Regiment would be false to its traditions and its record if it consented to march under it without expressing dissent, which would be impossible to the organization in view of its character as guests of the Dominion Commonwealth.

"It has been suggested that the regiment might leave Richmond on the night of the 29th and arrive in New-York in time to take part in the Decoration Day celebration of the 30th of May. But as this would impose an immense amount of fatigue upon the members of the regiment, without corresponding advantage, it is safe to assume that the invitation of Gen. Henderson and his associates to visit Richmond will be declined with thanks."

In the armory of the Old Guard yesterday an unusually large gathering of members assembled, among whom the Richmond invitation was the chief topic of discussion. The prevailing sentiment was to the effect that it would be a graceful thing to accept the invitation of the Virginia authorities, but this course, it was agreed, could not be pursued inasmuch as the Old Guard had agreed officially to act as escort to the President of the United States on Decoration Day.

WILL ROW FOUR MILES.

Capt. Van Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club said yesterday that Yale had everything her own way in the arrangements for the match race of eight-oared crews to be contested at New-Haven May 24. Capt. Van Raden wanted the race to be two miles, and then wanted to compromise on three, but four miles was the shortest distance Yale would row.

Then Capt. Van Raden wanted a course selected where smooth water would be assured, but Yale insisted on the race being rowed on New-Haven Harbor. The only point conceded to the Atalantas was the choice of referee, who must also be acceptable to Yale. The referee, however, will, at Capt. Van Raden's request, be empowered to decide whether the water is in good enough condition for the race.

"We have done all we could to insure a race under conditions favorable to both parties," said Capt. Van Raden, "and if the contest does not occur it will not be the fault of the Atalantas Club."

The Atalanta crew will begin rowing on the Passaic River at Newark, N. J., to-day or to-morrow, and as soon as the men are in good condition they will be made to row four-mile races with the Atalanta's second eight to accustom themselves to the distance. The New-Haven race will be the first four-mile contest outside the practice pulls that the Atalanta crew has ever taken part in.

KATE SHELLEY'S PITIFUL AWARD.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 6.

The story of the modest, simple heroine Kate Shelley of Moingona, Boone County, Iowa, has been told. At the imminent risk of her life, and at the cost of painful physical suffering, in a pitiless storm and in the darkness of night, this fifteen-year-old girl, learning that the bridge across a creek near her home had been broken through by a locomotive, that two of the train men had been drowned, and that two more were clinging to driftwood in the river, and knowing that the passenger train from Boone was nearly due, crept across the Des Moines River bridge, feeling her way from one tie to the other in the darkness, clinging tightly lest the wind should sweep her into the river. Wet and bleeding as she was, she ran the intervening quarter of a mile to the station, reaching it in time to stop the passenger train and to effect the rescue of the two men in the river. This young heroine was and still is the sole support of a family of four, for the natural breadwinner of the family is dead. She has managed the little farm, educated herself and taught the other children, fitted herself to be a school teacher, and taught for $35 a month, of which the whole family have received a part. She has tried for years to pay off a mortgage of $500 on the little patch of ground that belongs to her mother. She is still trying and has hope that she will succeed in time. The Chicago *Tribune* opens a subscription list for the Moingona heroine, and heads it with a sum sufficiently small to allow others who may wish to do so opportunity to contribute something. The *Tribune* will undertake to forward whatever money shall be received. It calls upon the Northwestern Railroad, which has given her the meagre gift of $100 and a half barrel of flour, to do better by the girl to whom it owes its train at the risk of her life. One of the passengers on that train whose life was saved that night has erected a monument to Kate Shelley in Dubuque, which hasn't helped Kate Shelley of Moingona a penny's worth in removing the mortgage or easing her struggle with poverty, and never will. The *Tribune* calls upon all the passengers whose lives she saved to show their gratitude by some substantial token. The State of Iowa has given her a gold medal, of which she is naturally proud, but the mortgage, crushing her family down, still remains.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 6.

Anything concerning Chief Justice Fuller is of interest. He was asked to favor this department with an account of his first appearance in public. He writes that "the noise of the Captains and the shouting has ceased to sound in my ears." But the fact that he is so well and favorably known in the West must be an excuse for making public here his own modest account of his first speech in public. Following is a copy of his letter, now in Washington dated March 31: "I think my first attempt at public speaking was in September, 1852, at a Pierce and King mass meeting held at Augusta, Me., and of which an account was given in the Boston *Post* of that day. The meeting was called by the Bowdoin College Granite Club, and I made the opening. Morrill, Bradbury, Hamlin, Soule, Dix, and John Van Buren spoke, and Gov. Hubbard presided." This is the Chief Justice's own account. From other sources it is learned that the speech showed no hesitation; that the young man was self

SATISFIED WITH NOTHING BUT FREE COINAGE.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN PROMISE WHICH MUST BE CARRIED OUT—FORCING DEMANDS UPON CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Now that the machinery of the Republican Congress has been geared so that it will turn out what appears to be something that the farmer can take hold of and call his own, there is another, but greedier and more importunate interest that insists upon having the machinery adapted to its demands.

When the campaign in the new States, and particularly in Montana, was very hot last Fall, and the Republicans were making all sorts of promises that were to be fulfilled as soon as the Congress met, one of the promises most solemnly made was that there should be free coinage. It was heresy to believe in anything short of free coinage that would assure to every mine owner and silver producer the conversion of every seventy-two cents' worth of silver that he took out of the ground into a coin that was to be called a dollar. Not to believe in free coinage in either party was to be infinitely worse than an infidel among Christians or a jack Mormon in Salt Lake City.

So strong was the feeling on the subject that, when Mr. Reed, out of the kindness of his heart, offered to stop at Helena and speak in behalf of the Republican cause and Candidate Carter, who was afterward to vote for Reed for Speaker, some of the Republicans held up their hands in holy horror, and made signs that were meant to express their fear that so bigoted a monometallist could not even speak for Carter without doing that silver magnate a deal of harm.

Four months of the Congress have passed and yet there has been no silver legislation. There has been a good deal of silver talk in the Senate and House committees having supervision of the measures proposed by members of all shades of opinion. The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, with a Chairman who admits that he is for free coinage, has reported a bill. It is on the calendar, and in course of time, if the Speaker considers it a proper bill to take up and some one in the House is afforded an opportunity to move it, it will be discussed in the way that Congress is apt to disguise silver, and then under the stirring eloquence of some advocate for the mine owners it may emerge a free coinage bill, pure and simple, or impure and devilish, as one happens to look at it.

A number of conservative Eastern men the danger of the passage of a Free Coinage act has been apparent all along. It was only by the exercise of the most discreet restraint that the opponents of free coinage were able to secure such modifications of the bill in the committee as to remove the most serious objections to it, and when it was reported it seemed to many of its critics little short of a Free Coinage bill. Still, the Conger bill, with its variation upon the ordinary seigniorage proposition, did not fully answer the purposes of the silver-producing sections. They did not like the fourth section, which provides for the issue of certificates on bullion. What they want is that the bullion shall be coined, and if they get all that they want they will have the "seigniorage," or the profit accruing to the owners of silver, who offer 72 or 75 cents worth of silver and expect to have it handed back to them marked up to a dollar.

To some of the men who are dreading the passage of an extreme silver bill, the way seems to be about to be broken open for one of the most gigantic and profitable speculations of the age, in which, under the provisions of law, the Treasury is to be obliged to buy silver at any price the silver producers can scrabble together it to, within the specified limits, and then combine to depress it and get it back again, only to repeat the "bulling" process again to sell it again to the Treasury. This probably would go on until disaster was the result. Until some such very palpable result occurred there would be no repeal of the law when once passed, for the silver men will see to it that an advantage of that kind gained shall not be allowed to slip out of their grasp if liberality can prevent it.

While the House has been employing its time in unseating Democrats and passing pension and public-building bills the silver men could not reasonably complain that they were neglected. Now, however, that there is so much of a Republican majority that almost any bill depending upon a party vote can be pushed through with ease, and there is nothing but the Tariff bill in sight, the silver men have demanded attention. So imperative was the demand that it became the leading topic of discussion in the Thursday night caucus and resulted in the appointment of a caucus committee on Silver, to confer with a Senate committee on the same subject.

It is evident that the silver people intend to let it be known that the farmers are not to get all the protection and profit. What they will demand was plainly indicated in a meeting of the House and of the committee to-day. It was proposed that Section 4 of the Conger bill, or what was originally known as the Windom bill, which provides that the notes issued against deposits of silver bullion shall be payable in silver bullion, shall be changed so as to provide that the notes shall be payable in "lawful money." This section is odious to the silver men, who describe it as a "warehouse" section, and they are determined that the farmers shall not come in after the silver men have established the warehouse business and demand that it shall be adapted to the agriculturist and his prodigious and valuable crop of wheat.

The House Caucus Committee, to which was consigned the duty of undertaking to satisfy the silver demand, did not reach any conclusion to-day. It had the Secretary of the Treasury in its room, and it listened to his address, which was not more palatable to some of the members, or more likely to be adopted, than was the advice of Secretary Tracy in the action of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom was disposed to accept the bill. The nitra silver men, who are determined that the measure that is to become a law shall provide for the taking up of the entire silver production of the country, will make an effort Monday to carry their point further, and they expect to be sustained in the joint meeting of the Senate and House Caucus Committees on Tuesday.

Several nice pieces of public-building pork were hauled out of the Senate pork barrel to-day, but the supply was not at all exhausted. It is not likely to be, so long as the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds can find bills to ask the Senate to adopt.

The largest chunk taken out to-day was for Pueblo, Col., the amount being $450,000. San José, Cal., got a building worth $200,000, and one worth $100,000 went to Baton Rouge, La. Fargo, N. D., was given a ninety-five-thousand-dollar piece, and Bridgeton, N. J., one worth $75,000. These five pieces will take $920,000 from the Treasury.

While these buildings were being fished out, the pork committee dropped into the barrel the following chunks to be taken out hereafter: Paris, Texas, $100,000; Norwich, Conn., $100,000; Paris, Ky., $100,000; Alexandria, La., $75,000; Fremont, Ohio, $50,000; Gallipolis, Ohio, $40,000, and Tuscaloosa, Ala., $40,000, a total of $505,000. When the Alexandria piece was taken out of the House barrel its size was only $50,000. The Senate will add 50 per cent. to it.

Senator Gray of Delaware made an unsuccessful effort to-day to induce the Senate to take up the bill to transfer the Revenue Marine Corps to the Navy Department. Objection was made by several Senators on the ground that Saturday was set apart for bills upon the calendar, in regular order, and the consideration of which was not objected to by any Senator.

Mr. Gray argued that it would take no longer to dispose of the bill to-day than on any other day, and he moved that it be taken up, notwithstanding the objection. Mr. Sherman declared that if this was done he would insist upon taking up the Montana case as the unfinished business, and Mr. Gray's motion was promptly voted down.

The Senate to-day passed a bill "to increase the efficiency and reduce the expense of the Signal Corps of the army." It transfers to the Department of Agriculture the Weather Bureau, leaving the Signal Corps of the army to remain in the War Department.

The Weather Bureau is to consist of one chief and such civilian employes as Congress may annually provide for. The chief is to have an annual compensation of $4,500, and is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chief Signal Officer of the army may be detailed by the President to take charge of the Weather Bureau. The enlisted force of the Signal Corps is to be discharged from the army on Sept. 30, 1891, and such portions of the force as may be necessary shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Skilled observers now serving in the Signal Service are to be preferred for appointment in the Weather Bureau.

The Signal Corps is to consist of the Major, four Captains, mounted, and four First Lieutenants, mounted, with the pay and allowances of like grades in the army, and the enlisted force of the Signal Corps is to consist of fifty Sergeants.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Batcheller has sent to the House of Representatives a letter on the subject of the compensation of the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, saying that it has been a matter of much diversity of opinion and of embarrassment to the department.

Under an opinion by the Attorney General construing the law, the District Attorney for this district received for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, $15,870, and for the fiscal year following $17,275. He also received fees during the same period aggregating $760, which, with his salary of $12,000 for the same period, so largely in excess of those paid by law to any other of the officers of the Government as to have indicated the opinion on his part that the law presented a loophole through which such payments must be made was the result of Congressional oversight, and that it was his duty to call attention to the subject.

A small company assembled in the Blue Parlor of the White House at noon to-day to witness the formal presentation of a medal to Joseph Francis, in recognition of his services in the construction and perfection of life-saving appliances. The medal is of pure gold and weighs three pounds. It is four inches in diameter and contains $760 worth of pure gold. The total cost of the medal, exclusive of the design, was over $3,000. There were present the President, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Nimick, Senators Evarts, Blair, and Hoar, Representative Buchanan, and a number of ladies. Mr. Francis was accompanied by his son Isaac and Mrs. Johnson, an intimate friend. The ceremonies were simple and consisted only of an address by Senator Evarts, representing Congress, an address by the President, and a brief response of thanks by Mr. Francis, who was so overcome that he could not complete his remarks.

Representative Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House closer commercial relations with the other States on the American continent would be of mutual advantage, and the House would view with favor reciprocity treaties modifying the duties upon the peculiar products of different countries by tariff concessions on such articles, conducive to increased commercial intercourse and mutual profit, widening the markets for the products of all, and strengthening the friendly relations of this country with its neighbors.

Secretary Proctor has submitted to the Interior Department officials a proposition to enlist 1,000 Indians into the regular army. It is proposed to officer the regiment with graduates from West Point, the subordinate grades to be filled by pupils who have been educated at Eastern schools. The details of the plan have not as yet been fully matured, but it is the opinion of Secretary Proctor that Indians can be received into the regular army in a separate regiment, both to their own advantage and that of the Government.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to remove the naval magazine from Ellis's Island, in New-York Harbor, and to purchase a site and erect a naval magazine at some other point.

H. J. Weaver was to-day appointed private secretary to Mr. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration at New-York.

Edmund Waddell, Jr., Republican, was sworn in to-day as Representative of the Third Virginia District, the House having unseated George D. Wise, Democrat, by a vote of 134 to 120.

Senator Edmunds and family left Washington to-day for Virginia Beach, where they will remain an indefinite period. The Senator's health is in a precarious condition, and he will stay until it is improved materially.

Nominations of Presidential Postmasters were sent to the Senate to-day as follows:

New-York.—Alonzo A. Smith, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County.
Maine.—E. W. Atwood, Gardiner.
Virginia.—Mrs. Fannie S. Williams, Lexington.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—C. E. Devoe, Ellington, Chautauqua County.
Maryland.—C. Coates, Aerys; C. J. Thompson, Churchville; C. E. Stewart, Griffin; H. W. Walters, Roth; A. H. Brown, Tridelphia.
Virginia.—S. D. Hawkins, Toms Brook.
Pennsylvania.—J. A. Gundrum, Belle Grove; J. H. Monnas, Cheerful; G. M. C. Place, Cresco; W. E. Compton, Daggett's Mills; I. D. Leydig, Glencoe; J. S. Moyer, Rosenauck.
Maine.—C. E. Leonard, Danville.
Vermont.—J. H. Gross, Richford.

QUAY AND DELAMATER.

THE REPUBLICAN BOLT AGAINST THE BOSS'S CANDIDATE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 12.—The *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Republican) publishes a Philadelphia dispatch from its managing editor, who says:

"'What will be the result of the fight of the field against Delamater?' I asked that shrewd veteran, James McManes, this morning, 'if the anti-Delamater people combine and are actively backed by the Mayor?'

"'Delamater will not get over six delegates in Philadelphia. The men of influence are all against Quay's man, unless it may be Collector Dave Martin.'

"'What will be the result in the State?'

"'I do not think Delamater will be nominated. I am sure he cannot be elected.'

"'In connection with one of the few men he trusts, Senator Quay was heard to say yesterday: 'I said two months ago that nothing short of an insurrection would stop me from nominating Delamater, and I say the same thing now.' 'But it looks like trouble ahead, Matt,' said his companion. 'Not so much as you think,' was the tart reply. 'I smooth some of it away and fight the rest. We've got the country set up.'

"A bet of $1,000 even was made at the Continental last night that if Delamater was nominated he would be beaten. An organization is being rapidly formed among the independents here to stir up the central and northern counties. Since the investigation of the Andrews-Delamater methods I have repeated charges of corruption on the part of both of these men. I now add another count to the already lengthy indictment. First, I charge that George W. Delamater told a certain man after the Billingsley bill passed the House, that he had spent $60,000 of the Standard Oil Company's money in attempting to defeat the bill, that he feared it would pass the Senate, and he would be ruined financially and politically, and he begged for help. Second, I charge that the man to whom he told this, and to whom he appealed for aid, was none other than Matthew Stanley Quay."

IN COMEDY AND OPERA.

AMATEURS ENTERTAIN THEIR FRIENDS IN CHICKERING HALL.

There was a thoroughly-appreciative audience in Chickering Hall last night, which had assembled to encourage the amateurs who played Sir Charles Young's comedietta, "Petticoat Perfidy," and sang Julius Eisberg's comic opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," but events proved that the amateurs did not need encouragement. They deserved lots of praise and all the applause they received.

The entertainment was given for the purpose of collecting a sum of money which should serve as an offering to the treasury of Christ Church. The curtain did not go up until late, and so it was after midnight when the amateurs made their last bow. The comedietta had this cast: Mrs. Mountrevor, Miss Alice Lawrence; Mrs. Norwood Jones, Miss Mary Perkins; Juliette, Miss Rita Lawrence.

The cast of the operetta was: Dr. Paracelsus, R. L. Morrell; Señor Balthazar, J. R. Blake; Carlos, Charles Rice; Don Pomposo, C. L. Rogers; Perez, F. M. Warner; Sancho, T. M. Minton; Donna Lucrezia, Miss Clark; Isabella, Miss Sally Flagg, and Inez, Miss Alice Lawrence.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Mrs. M. I. Pupin, Gen. and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilmerding, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, F. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lawrence, Miss Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, and Mr. and Mrs. William Armory.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prof. William G. Sumner of New-Haven is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., is at the Everett House.

Secretary of State Frank Rice of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Hotel Normandie.

Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, and Mayor Thomas N. Hart of Boston are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

LONG ISLAND CITY BANK TROUBLES.

The run on the Long Island City Savings Bank continued until the doors closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, although there were never more than from fifteen to twenty-five depositors in line at a time, and many of those were persons who usually draw money to pay of their employes. The Executive Committee of the Queens County Bank held a special meeting and decided to tender the savings bank all the cash assistance it might require, but up to the close of business last evening it had not been found necessary by the officials of the latter institution to avail themselves of the offer, their own cash being more than enough to meet all demands.

About $45,000 was paid out from the time the run began up to last night, and about three hundred accounts had been closed, or about 6 per cent. of the whole number of the accounts on the books. During the day several speculators bought up accounts aggregating $10,000 for their par value, exclusive of interest, which averages about six months due.

TOO MUCH RESPECT FOR OF HIS SUBJECTS.

INFLUENCES WHICH WILL CURB HIS IMPETUOSITY—PARTIES IN THE NEW REICHSTAG.

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BERLIN, April 12.—Immediately upon his return from Wiesbaden, Emperor William will hold a series of prolonged conferences with the heads of the various departments—Chancellor von Caprivi, Baron von Berlepsch, and Baron von Bieberstein successively. It is reported to be the determination of the Emperor to exercise a rigid personal scrutiny over every measure.

Besides overloading himself with work, he in the meantime threatens to paralyze ministerial work. None of the bills based on the decisions of the Labor Conference and prepared by Baron von Berlepsch has yet received the final imperial sanction. The assent of the Bundesrath to the measures is doubtful. The Federal Governments do not share the Emperor's enthusiasm for reform. The prospect is therefore that, when the Emperor opens the Riechstag, in his speech from the throne announcing the labor measures, he will speak without the quality of definiteness which characterized the announcement of the Bismarck régime.

Beyond the pregnant fact that the Reichstag will be asked to grant a credit of probably 80,000,000 marks, nothing is known of the Government's programme. The Progressist press indulges in visions of a change in the tariff policy, a reduction of the duties on cereals, and progressive modifications of the customs, so as to impose the taxation on the articles that are absolutely necessary for the use of the people, and a simultaneous adaptation of the tariffs so as to develop the industries of the country. It is not believed in official circles that the Emperor will be rash enough to entangle himself in the difficulties entailed by a revision of the tariffs, which would involve complete reforms in the whole financial and fiscal system of the Empire.

Equally discredited are the rumors that the Emperor intends to propose a revision of the Constitution in its direction of a reduction of the powers of the Bundesrath while centralizing power in the hands of a Ministry controlled by the Emperor. Neither the Reichstag nor the Bundesrath will ever assent to an extension of the imperial powers toward absolutism. Already its leading Federal Princes of the Empire, incredulous of the Emperor's capacity, and scared by his methods of governing, are trying to tone down his self-confidence. It is an open secret that the Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, which hold fourteen votes in the Bundesrath, will not co-operate in imperial measures unless the Emperor consults them more on the general lines of his policy.

To-night the *Reichsanzeiger* has a curt, significant disclaimer of the reported reorganization of the Central Ministerial Departments. It is denied that the Government ever contemplated increasing the responsibility of the Ministeries. The temper of the leading Federal Governments, the article says, would not brook any discussion of the subject. This made an official denial of the report necessary.

The Reichstag will meet with the various parties undetermined, awaiting the effect of the Government programme before grouping themselves. The official result of the composition of the Reichstag after the second ballots is as follows: Conservatives, 72; Imperialists, 19; National Liberals, 43; Freisinnige, 67; Centrists, 107; Socialists, 35; Volkspartei, 10; Poles, 16; Guelphs, 11; Reichslanders, 10; anti-Semites, 5; Dane, 1; no party, 1.

One of the chief features of the moment is the disunion among the Freisinnige party since Freisinnige members of the Landtag censured the leadership of Herr Richter as dictatorial and inelastic. The quarrel has widened. Herr Richter now leads a section of the party in a basic policy of pure opposition to the Conservative Government. Herr Eugen Laenal and Bickert, backed by an important faction, would coalesce with the advanced Nationals, or even co-operate with the Government on liberal proposals. In the face of the expected coalition with the Conservatives, the Imperialists and the right wing of the National Liberals are forming a reactionary group against a liberal policy by the Government. The Freisinnige party will be compelled to close their ranks.

The socialist leaders have a momentary feud over the workingman's proposed celebration May 1. Herr Liebknecht and Herr Bebel will attend a reunion of the delegates to-morrow to urge the unwisdom of making a manifestation. Herren Guillberger, Vollmar, and Schippel support the celebration. Herr Liebknecht is backed by the leaders, who have given warning that they will not tolerate street demonstrations.

The *Post* announces that the Military bill will provide for a large increase in the number of troops. The announcements agree with the opinion held in official circles that the Emperor will abide by a strong foreign policy. The chief subject of the recent conferences of the commanding Generals, which were presided over by the Emperor, was the reorganization of the reserves and Landwehr with a view to strengthening them.

The *Pesther Lloyd*, in an official communication, alluding to the concentration of 150,000 Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, says it rejoices in the formal renewal of the triple alliance, and warns Russia that the allied powers will not much longer submit to continued provocation. According to the same paper, Chancellor von Caprivi's note to Prime Minister Kalnoky, reaffirming the alliance, did not admit an identity of interests in Eastern Europe. Austria will have a free hand in the Balkans and act on her own responsibility. The accord with Italy is equally perfect, although the alliance has been weakened through the uncertain position of Signor Crispi.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph during the military manœuvres in Silesia. King Humbert and Emperor William will meet at Berlin in the Autumn.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister; Sir E. R. Malet, the British Ambassador, and Marshal von Bieberstein, German Imperial Foreign Secretary, met at the Foreign Office, and each deposited a formal ratification of the Samoan treaty and signed the final protocol.

The Berlin *Post* officially denies that any officer of the Berlin garrison has asked leave to resign on account of the recent imperial rescript regarding the army.

Court advices from St. Petersburg are that the movement in favor of a Constitution finds adherents in the Czar's circle. The Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's brother, indorsed less by liberalism than by fears of a revolution, heads a Ministerial section that is urging the Czar to create a Parliament consisting of representatives of the nobility elected by the Zemtsvos, with a limited number of delegates elected by towns. The Czar is reported as giving way, under the belief that the establishment of a Parliament would put an end to attempts on his life.

The mill owners of Görlitz have agreed to discharge workmen joining in the strike movement, and the workmen in the State factories of Austria have been warned that if they absent themselves from work on May 1 they will be dismissed.

AMHERST COLLEGE NOTES.

AMHERST, Mass., April 12.—The Spring term began April 10, at 11 o'clock, with a full attendance at chapel. During the vacation the Glee Club made their annual Easter tour, which was very successful financially. Nearly all the concerts were under the supervision of the Alumni. The ball team remained in town to train. Two games were played, one with the Hartfords—result, 11—4 in favor of that team—and another with the Holyokes, in which two innings were played. Holyoke won—8—4. There seems to be some very fine material in the nine. Southwell has developed into an excellent pitcher, while Burns and Lacey cover second and first bases, respectively, in fine style. All the students are manifesting great interest in the coming championship series, as it will be a close fight.

The men who will exhibit at the Gilbert prize exhibition May 15 have been chosen. There will be fifty from the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, and fifty will be rewarded that class excelling in the class dumb-bell exercise and in marching.

President Seelye sailed from Liverpool April 3 on the steamer Friesland, and is expected at Amherst next Commencement.

The manager of the Freshman ball nine has arranged dates with the Yale and Harvard Freshmen. A game was also probably be arranged with Williams '93. The Amherst Freshman team is very poor this year, compared with those of the last three years, and cannot make the good showing the former teams did. Taylor, '93, is Captain and Kimball is manager.

Prof. Harris's condition is much improved, and he has quite recovered from his pneumonia. His son, Dr. Edward Harris, recently assistant in chemistry here, will assume the duties of Professor of Chemistry at Williams College for this term only, during the absence of the regular professor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Summer home of Thaddeus Clapp, President of the Pontoosuc Woolen Company, situated a mile west of Pittsfield, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The house was a historical one in Berkshire, and had been known for years as "The Haunted House." It was entirely destroyed, with all the furniture. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

The O'Brien Wagon Works, a large three-story brick structure at Tiffin, Ohio, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, entailing a loss of $60,000; insurance, $32,000. Nothing was saved except a few unfinished wagons.

N. S. Kitzman's building at Great Falls, N. H., occupied as a dwelling and laundry, was burned Thursday, with a stable belonging to D. W. Scott. The total loss is $3,500; insurance, $1,800.

The livery stable of Crilly & Cranston at Leavenworth, Kas., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Thirty-six horses and all the contents of the stable were destroyed. The loss is $20,000.

Stephen Gowan's carriage storehouse at Biddeford, Me., was destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning, with its contents. The loss is $2,500; insurance, $1,900.

Sawin's steam laundry at Gardner, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss on building, $6000; on machinery, $2,400; insurance, $1,400.

The bakery of Peter Carpenter and the saloon of R. Fort were burned Friday night at Fort Edward, N. Y. The loss is about $4,000.

RACING AT GUTTENBERG.

END OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL WINTER MEETING ON RECORD.

The most profitable season of Winter racing ever known is that which was brought to a close at the Guttenberg track of the Hudson County Jockey Club yesterday. The season lasted over sixty days, was an exceptionally open and profitable one, and netted the association about $225,000. An enormous crowd was at the track to see the closing races, which were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Foxhill won, with Biscuit second and Futurity third. Time —1:16¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rancocas won, with Defendant second and San Lassie third. Time—1:15.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Feronia won, with He second and Steve Jerome third. Time —1:22.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Salisbury won, with Iago second and Carnegie third. Time—1:18½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Little Jim won, with Hamlet second and Re-echo third. Time —1:56¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Sorrento won, with Theora second and Autumn Leaf third. Time—1:14½.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Pontico won, with Count Luna second and Eatontown third. Time—1:29¾.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 12.—The principal event at the Leicester Spring meeting to-day was the race for the Leicestershire Spring Handicap of 600 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, over the straight mile. It was won by three-quarters of a length by Lord Howe's Surbiton, with Shillelagh second, half a mile ahead of Bullion. The post odds were 9 to 1 against Surbiton, and 10 to 1 each against Shillelagh and Bullion.

NO DUAL LEAGUE YET.

YALE WANTS HARVARD TO ACCEPT HER TERMS.

NEW-HAVEN, April 12.—A university meeting of the Yale students was held this afternoon. J. D. Jackson, Class of '90, was in the chair. The report of the committee, which had several conferences with the Harvard committee, recommending that the suggestions from Harvard be not adopted, was accepted. Before this was done, it was expressly stated that the acceptance of the report would only be an expression of satisfaction with the manner in which the Yale committee had performed its work.

On motion of John Crosby of the Senior Class the stand taken by the committee on the disputed points with Harvard was indorsed by the students. Yale demands that one game of football shall be played in or near New-York, that special students shall be debarred from the teams, and that when it is necessary to play a tie game of baseball it shall be on neutral grounds.

Kneeland, Class of '90, moved that the committee be instructed to confer with Princeton also, with a view of forming the same agreements with her as with Harvard. The discussion brought out the strong feeling in Yale against discrimination against Princeton in the conduct of athletics. C. O. Gill, C. H. Hamill, J. A. Hartwell, and others opposed Mr. Kneeland's motion on the ground that the negotiations with Harvard should be first concluded, as also because it was considered inadvisable to do many to make any advances to Princeton. The motion was finally tabled.

As a result of the meeting the conference committee will continue its negotiations with the Harvard committee, insisting on its former positions. During the meeting a scheme for an arrangement, drawn up by graduates of the two colleges, was read, which indorsed Yale's stand on the points in dispute and which made a very strict definition of an amateur.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 12—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, except stationary temperature in Western Virginia, cooler Monday, southeasterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair and warmer, preceded by fair, colder, southerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	56°	45°	3:30 P. M.	68°	62°
6 A. M.	55°	43°	6 P. M.	68°	58°
9 A. M.	57°	51°	9 P. M.	61°	50°
12 M.	59°	58°	12 P. M.	55°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.....51½°
Average temperature for same date last year.59½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.....46°

NEW SOCIAL CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, April 12.—Within the week the following social corporations have been added to the great number New-York City contains:

The Columbian Order of Mutual Aid, for mutual benefit and benevolence, and to unite fraternally citizens of the United States of good moral character. The Trustees are John W. Vandemark, George Broughton, James M. Baldwin, Maurice M. Mayer, Hippolyte Kozaski, Jr., David H. Schmids, and Mielsah Erlwein.

The Christian Aged Relief Association, for charity and benevolence, and to ameliorate the condition of aged colored citizens by providing a home, &c., in New-York City. Charles W. Thomas, Stephen B. Wales, Isaac Major, James Street, and William G. Harris are Trustees.

Ocean Association No. 68, National Marine Engineers of the State of New-York, to more effectually combine the interests of marine engineers, elevate their standing as such and their character as men, grant aid and benefit and assistance. J. George Hermes, James E. McCormick, and John H. Perritt are Trustees.

The George A. Hyman Association for friendly, benevolent, and social purposes. The Trustees are George A. Hyman, Louis Wagenhall, David Kraushaar, Harry Liebrich, and George Freyer.

The Italian Businessmen' Protective Union of the City and County of New-York, for the mutual protection of its members. The Trustees are Vincenzo De Fina, Cerperale Pasquale, Francesco Concilare, Antonio D'Amico, Antonio Franceniano, Giuseppe Asselta, Francesco De Cuire, and Rocco Galgano.

Apples, and nut fish, contain the greatest amount of brain food. And here we have been worrying down fish all these years and wondering all the while that we felt no enlargement of the brain. Apples now taken for subscriptions.—*Mortier's, Pleasant Hawaii.*

THE ARCH FUNDS PROGRESS.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street has received another generous contribution to the Washington Memorial Arch fund in the shape of a subscription for $350 from Oswald Ottendorfer. This brings the total amount subscribed already above the seventy-six-thousand-dollar mark, the sum previously acknowledged being $75,793 44, and the total now being $76,043 44. It only needs for those merchants and professional men who have not yet contributed anything to send in a dollar apiece now to complete the required sum speedily.

The sailors and Firemen's National Convention will open to-morrow in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall. There will be delegates from this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other ports. It was rumored yesterday that the delegates would try to pass a vote of censure on Senator Hale for securing the passage of a bill suspending for a year the compulsory means of certain life-saving appliances on vessels on the lakes. The sailors seem to misunderstand Senator Hale's motive, which, it is said, was to grant shipowners some relief from paying the enormous prices for the appliances which the manufacturers had fixed.

A complaint from sailors of the steamer Susquehannock for a penalty at Wilmington, Del., will also be considered. The complaint was brought to the Sailors' Union by a sailor who had made his escape from the vessel. Several days ago, the complaint said, twenty-eight men were called on board of the Susquehannock, and on reaching the vessel they found that their other shipmates were not sailors at all, but tailors and shoemakers. They said that they would not work with the landsmen, whereupon the officers sent for several policemen and boarding-house runners and intimidated them. Then the officers of the vessel tried up several of the men by the thumbs, broke the arm of one, and the head of another, and floored others.

IN HONOR OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Alumni of the University of Virginia celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, which they are positive was on April 13, by a dinner at Delmonico's last night. The President of the Alumni Association, Francis R. Rives, presided, and among the gentlemen present were Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe of Columbia, C. C. Beaman, Prof. Ormond Stone of the University of Virginia, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Dr. R. C. M. Page, Dr. George T. Harrison, Virginius Dabney, Hugh A. Garden, S. B. Paul, Dr. Thomas R. Price of Columbia College, Dr. H. Marion-Sims, Dr. W. L. Jenkins, Dr. H. H. Claiborne, John W. Alsterly, Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd, Dr. Howard Saunders, Dr. A. B. Pope, Dr. E. A. Ayres, Charles W. Maury, S. M. Felton, Jr., L. L. Stanton, S. P. Tuck, Carroll Sprague, George W. McNulty, S. F. Broadus, W. F. Daniel, and Robert L. Harrison.

There were no formal toasts, but speeches were made by Messrs. Stone, Claiborne, Beaman, Van Amringe, and Tuck.

KEEP THE FISHERIES SEPARATE.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the New-York State Fishery Commission, held in Albany a few nights ago:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New-York notice with regret that a bill has been introduced in Congress proposing to transfer to the Department of Agriculture the management of the affairs of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, believing that the efficient conduct of the Fisheries Department can be best promoted by its continuance as a separate department, earnestly remonstrate against the proposed change, which they believe will be detrimental to the public interests. The past administration of this department has been in all respects successful and satisfactory to the Commissioners of the several States, and the commission believes that the work is of sufficient importance to the public to justify its continuance as a separate department, especially as the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive and Congress.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Himrod's Whooping Cough Cure instantly relieves the whoops and gives rest to the patient with no ill after-effects. For sale by druggists. —*Advertisement.*

Long Beach, L. I. For rooms in hotel or cottages address John T. Devine, Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first-street.—*Exchange.*

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES, pleurisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and healed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS, since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

Open the Door.

Open the door to light and truth,
To sunshine and to life;
Close up the door to storm, to lies,
To blickering and strife.

Open the door to new ideas,
But scan each corner well;
When one enters that of time,
Welcome it loud and well.

Open the door to SOZODONT,
The safest, purest,
Of dentifrices ever made.
It stands the hardest test.

REJECT THE OFFER

by a dealer of any article claimed to possess properties identical with or similar to tooth-saving SOZODONT. Only purchase the real moon there, which defies both imitation and competition. Nothing can vie with it in efficacy as a donor of dental health and beauty, notwithstanding any representation to the contrary. It cleanses the teeth to glisten like burnished ivory, contains no hurtful ingredient, and has a most grateful flavor and smell.

Harris & Co. make to order with much success the finest clothes, PANTS FROM LESS than expensive tailors, 1,164 and 216 Broadway. Established 1875.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st., opp. Fifth-Av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.

"Mingo." E. & W. A NEW DOLLAR. "Mingo."

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off, restores gray or white hair to its original color; being delicately perfumed it leaves no unpleasant odor; it is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or white linen, and is for sale by druggists EVERYWHERE. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, Proprietors 33 Farringdon road, London, England.

BUY PARLOR (FURNITURE) SUITS OF THE MANUFACTURER

25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.
ANDERSON'S.
An Elegant Tapestry Suit at $38, sold elsewhere $55. Choice assortment. 112 East 125th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SUNDAY.—At 5 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At 8 P. M. for Trujillo and Ruatan, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans; at 8 P. M. for Belize, Livingston, and Puerto Cortes, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 8 P. M. for Ceara, per steamship Portuense, from Baltimore. (letters for Para and Pernambuco must be directed "per Portuense.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen. (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller";) at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown. (letters must be directed "per Majestic";) at 12 M. for Ireland, per steamship City of Chicago, via Queenstown. (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per City of Chicago";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana. (letters must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1:30 P. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp. (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1:30 P. M. for St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Windward Islands, per steamship City of San Antonio.

THURSDAY.—At 11:30 A. M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Soldier Prince; at 1 P. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1:30 P. M. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 3 P. M. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans; at 5 P. M. for Nicaragua, per steamship Harlan, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 8 P. M. for Trujillo,

THE CHILD'S up-town office at THE STORE, at 1,269 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 10 P.M.

A POSITION BY A LADY IN A WIDOWER'S family to superintend the management of his house and children; very best references given and required; state name and address in full; also hour when and where interview can be obtained. Address E. R., Box 2,000 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WITH A GIRL 4½ years old would take care of a house for the Summer months or attend to the cleaning of either or both; best city references. Address E. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES THE care of young or nursery child; would retire on board; fully competent. Call at 127 Bleecker-st.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE SERVICES afternoons 2 to 7 in exchange for home and small compensation; English, music, and an string; city references. Call at 353 Pearl-st., third bell, right.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDDLE AGE, the charge of a gentleman's home or the care of motherless children. Address Mrs. Sparks, 324 East 70th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—By English lady, speaking French fluently, as companion or visiting governess; would go abroad for Summer for expenses. Address Paris, Box 26d Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By refined American Protestant young lady as companion to a lady; no objections to travel; best references. Address E. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a neat German girl, with highest references, as traveling companion to Europe, to return at family's convenience. Address Companion, 707 8th-av.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady speaking French and Scotch as companion to lady or as governess with family going to Europe; best references. Address Scotch, 16 South 8th-av.

CHAPERONE.—A teacher wishes a position for the Summer as chaperone or traveling companion to young ladies; best city personal references. Address H., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes a place for chambermaid, who has been with her about three years; thoroughly reliable. Call, this week, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 1 and 3 P. M., at 152 West 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A respectful young girl will be ready to take a place on Wednesday, April 16, 1890, as chambermaid or waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city reference. Address D., Box 909 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, in private family; thoroughly understands sewing and waiting on ladies; only permanent place need apply; best city references given. Address Seamstress, 119 West 19th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a settled American Protestant woman in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Address L. S., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl, as chambermaid; is used to waiting; is private family; prefers country for Summer; first-class personal city reference. Address M., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent person in first-class private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 29 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and assist at laundry; best city references. Address E. S., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress with a private family. Call at 311 West West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small American family; or chambermaid and seamstress; best of city reference since either position. Call at 432 East 52d-st., Mahoney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as thorough chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 426 3d-av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND do Plain Sewing.—By a young girl; five and a half years' city reference. Call Monday, at 119 West 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, English Protestant, as chambermaid; best city reference. Call or address, two days, 339 West 44th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly-competent chambermaid in private family; can sew if required; city and country references. Call or address C. A. E., 459 7th-av., store.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; best city references. Address E. A. D., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class Protestant chambermaid in private family; very best city reference. Address G., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly-competent chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in private family; best city references. Address M. M., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting. Can be seen Monday at present employer's, 7 North Washington-square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Address G., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; willing and obliging; best city references from last employer. Address M. F., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 538 East 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Address L. T., care of Mrs. Gallagher, 300 East 111th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work and assist with children or housework in flat; city reference. Address M., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Belgian woman as chambermaid or to take care of children; speaks French and Spanish. Address Anna D., 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl; understands her work thoroughly; good reference. Call or address 25 West 44th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call or address 818 3d-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young French girl in small private family; good city references. Address A. L., 162 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French Protestant girl as chambermaid. Address A. Z., 39½ Morton-st., Adrian, second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND TAKE CARE OF Grown Children.—By French; good city references. Address A. B., 162 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—City or country; good city reference. Address B., Box 198 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; best city reference from her last place. Call at 135 West 56th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING. Can be seen at present employer's, 40 East 76th-st.; call for two days.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—A respectable young girl will be ready to take a place on Wednesday, April 16, 1890, as chambermaid or waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city reference. Address M. D., 549 West 37th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands game, pastry, jellies, and dessert; three years' best city reference. Call Monday, at 1,485½ Broadway, near 43d-st., in laundry.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. Address S. K., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family as good plain cook; good reference from last employer. Address H. L. M., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American girl in private family; four years' city reference from present place. Address M. A. M., 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 147 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good city reference. Address M. E., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a swiss woman as first-class cook in every branch, with best of reference. Address only, stating terms, Reliable, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a smart, willing Scotch girl in private family; good plain cook; reference. Address A. W., care Mrs. Harper, 171 Avenue C.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business perfectly; best reference. Call at 223 West 61st-st.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 236 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. Can be seen Monday, at her last employer's, from 10 to 2 o'clock, 22 West 24th-st.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. Address A. C., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent colored woman as cook; good city reference. Call at 230 West 53d-st., first flight.

COOK.—By a good French cook, sober, economical; in small private family; in city or country; bakes bread; no washing. Call at 152 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish girl as cook or housekeeper for one or more gentlemen. Address 269 Lenox-av. Mrs. Jansen.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as cook; is a good cook and bread maker; city reference. Call as 1,106 2d-av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. Call, for two days, at 134 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; references.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—GERMAN Swedish girl as cook; also Cabin maid or to assist in upstairs housework and sewing; either as chambermaid and waitress; best city references; no objections to country. Call, to-day, at 1,269 Broadway, room 29.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; in a private family going to Europe; will make less than usual; three years and over in last place; willing and obliging. Call or address at once 6 Abingdon-sq., East 12th Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class, by an English lady; can be home and iced; do all fancy dishes; can go anywhere; wages no object; city reference. Address K. M., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Protestant, by an Englishman; can be home and iced; do all fancy dishes; can go anywhere; wages no object; city reference. Address K. M., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class, in private family; city or country; Scotland or Lake George preferred; good city reference from last employer. Address F. S., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent German woman, as cook and cook in private family; can do the work of the house; is a good laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Address C. S., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—NURSE.—By a Protestant woman, speaking German, as cook and cook in private family; does not object to washing; good city references; if possible would like to take care of children. Call at 428 7th-av., Room 3.

COOK.—First-class, by respectable Swedish woman in small private family; no objection to doing some washing; best city references. Address E. R. S., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class, by competent young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; unexceptionable city references. Address T. N., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city references. Address J. M. J., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from present employer; would like to travel; best city references. Address B. C., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 145 East 41st-st.

COOK.—By young girl as competent family cook; excellent baker; also pastry; seen at present employer's, on Monday, from 10 to 2 at 76 West 143d-st.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Call, two days, at 264 East 46th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK, &c.—By a Welshwoman as cook and housekeeper; best of city references; understands serving dinner, &c. Address S. M., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; makes excellent bread, cake, and pastry; soups, entrées, and sources of dinners. Address B. M., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By American woman; excellent cook; or take care of an apartment for the Summer months; personal city references. Address K. M., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced, first-class cook; small family; excellent references; city or country; no washing. Address D., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands bread, biscuits, and all kinds dessert; unexceptionable references present employer's; wages, $25. Address Agnes, Box 233 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent German woman as first-class cook or housekeeper in private family; best reference. Call at 160 West 56th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; city reference. Call at 226 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; city or country; best reference from present employer; family breaking up house. Call at 110 East 23d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable woman; could take a chef's place; best city reference. Address R. C., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COUBRIERE MAID.—By a French lady; strongly recommended in traveling all over Europe, speaking English and German; would like a position as courière maid; good references. Address L. H., 1,026 3d-av.

CUTTER AND FITTER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; stylish draper; a few more customers at home or by the day; dinner and evening dresses a specialty. Address Miss Lennen, 131 West 16th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman as laundress or do cleaning; the best of personal city reference. Address K. M., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good, smart, active woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; best city reference. Call at 500 West 49th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman by the day as laundress or to do housecleaning; good references. Call at 251 West 53d-st., fourth floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman to do housecleaning, washing, and ironing; can be well recommended. Call or address E. Clark, 397 7th-av., Bell 10.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman to go out by day's work or take in washing. Address Mrs. J. H. M., 220 West 62d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman day's work or do housecleaning. Address Chacon, 211 West 28th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By trustworthy colored woman as housecleaner and laundress by the day. Address R. R., 264 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Best class of people will highly recommend a perfect-fitting first-class dressmaker; designer of all dresses, jackets, and mantles; very best work in every way at moderate rates; fitting done at residences; persons desiring as above will find it representable. Address Choice References, Box 25, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schmidt, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; Parisian styles; $2 50 per day; also take work home; ladies fitted at their residences. Address Mlle. Vetterly, 407 Lexington-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, perfect fitter, elegant draper, wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call or address Mme. Noël, 141 West 25th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; wants a few more engagements by the day in private families; $2 50 daily. Address Mme. Du Pont, 427 East 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By good, quick dress finisher; wishes more engagements by the day in families; makes over, repairs, drapes; references. Address Mrs. J. C. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior fitter; reasoning business; tailor gowns, evening costumes, $8 and $10; dresses remodeled; cutting, basting. Call at 401 Lexington-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By young lady; dressmaking by the day; two years of millinery; $1 50 per day. Call at 108 East 27th-st., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Spring, Summer dresses; moderate prices; perfect fitting; Paris styles. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by day; $2 50. Mrs. Hall, 52 West 29th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; few more engagements by the day in private family. Address E. L., 238 East 24th-st., in care Bergman.

DRESSMAKER.—School and promenade dresses for children 2 to 17 years; Parisian styles. Call or address Antoinette, 119 West 17th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND LADY'S MAID.—In private family; best city reference. Address J. E. L., Box 236 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FITTER AND DRAPER.—By a first-class fitter and draper; city reference; $2 a day. Address C. C., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH COOK.—A respectable married couple; in hotel, restaurant, or private family; wife as cook, husband as butcher and general work; best city reference. A. Dupasquier, 884 8th-av.

GAND G. GILPATRICK, MODISTES, 390 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., would like a few more customers at home or by the day; we guarantee satisfaction and no disappointments.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By an American girl in a small family; good home preferred to wages. Call, Monday, at 420 East 89th-st., top floor. Kunde.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess or lady's companion; good seamstress; don't speak English. Address M. P. Glaire, 150 West 14th-st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By young Lady; German, English, French, and music; references. Address E. H., Box 206 Times Office.

HAIRDRESSER.—By respectable American Widow; understands care of ladies' hair; is a competent hairdresser, also a neat hand sewer. Address Mrs. Powell, 231 East 45th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined American Protestant; experienced in care and management of household in or out of city; unexceptionable references. Address E. C. E., 136 East 126th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as working housekeeper; city or country; good reference. Call or address Mrs. E. Conlon, 343 Madison-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Protestant girl to do general housework in small private family; two years' reference from present employer. Call at the Stuyvesant, 142 East 18th-st.

JANITRESS.—By a competent woman; can take charge of a large building or flat; several years' experience in present position; best reference. Call or address 51 West 10th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address L. M., care of Mme. Pons, 148 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as maid and seamstress; well recommended. Call at 100 West 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; good hairdresser; thoroughly understands her trade; references. Address M., 240 East 57th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her trade; references as to moral best references. Address E. L., 59 Park-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker; cut and fit and embroidery; understands care of laces; willing to travel; best references city or country. Address L. Rau, 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a refined young English woman as maid and seamstress, or maid and do amateur dressing; city or country; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; very competent; in London private family; has no objection to Washington or Philadelphia; best city references. Call or address care Mme. Benoit, 130 West 20th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address B. C., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her maid; is a good seamstress; or would take care of grown children. Call, no raising, between 10 and 12, or address L. C., Room 36, 537 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds sewing and dressmaking; assist with other work; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Renoverine; to one or two ladies; competent hairdresser, dressmaker, and traveler; take entire charge; personal reference. Call or address S. L., 120 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; willing and obliging; reference. Call or address S. L., 269 West 47th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—Is a good seamstress and hairdresser; good city reference. Address L. S., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY PHYSICIAN, ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELling in Europe, will take charge of invalid or party going abroad; highest references. Address A. H., Box 216, 153 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Englishwoman in first-class laundress; understands her business, and sleep home; reference. Call at 336 East 84th-st., top floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; city or country; best references from present employer; family breaking up house. Call at 110 East 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German American girl as fine laundress and assist with chamberwork; first class city references. Call at 699 10th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Address A. B. S., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; two years' reference; country preferred; is willing and obliging; where set of help is kept. Call at 318 East 31st-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by Swedish girl in private family; best city references; wages, $20. Call, Monday, at 437 West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish girl; understands her work thoroughly; good reference. Call or address 26 West 44th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in private American family; best personal reference. Call or address A. M., 231 East 56th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Call at 153 West 31st-st., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; in private family; willing to go in the country. Address C., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By Swedish girl as laundress and chambermaid in small family; city reference. Call at 152 West 31st-st., janitor's bell.

MAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a valuable and trustworthy person as maid to a delicate lady; is capable of taking charge of other help; first-class references. Address M. F., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSERY Governess.—By a young North German Protestant; best city reference. An-rican family preferred. Address M. Q., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes situation for maid, whom she can recommend as first-class seamstress; willing, obliging, honest, and sober. Address A. R., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE.—By young French girl as maid to growing children; two years' best city reference. Address J. L. P., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands dressmaking, children's clothes; do light chamberwork; highly recommended. Call, between 10 and 12, at 285 Lexington-av.

MAID AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Address J. R., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By young girl; would travel with lady as maid; good dressmaker and packer; willing and obliging. Apply, by letter, M. Kenedy, 78 West 48th-st.

MAID.—By experienced German person, middle-aged, as maid and seamstress, or take charge of young or grown children; speaks French fluently; city reference. Call at 428 8th-av., store.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid to growing up children. Address A. Z., 39½ Morton-st.; Adrian, second bell.

MAID.—By a first-class Protestant; competent hairdresser and dressmaker. Address Mrs. Bergh, 214 West 42d-st.

PARLORMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires positions for two young women; one as parlormaid or waitress, the other as chambermaid; best city references. They can be seen for two days at 115 East 36th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; kindergarten, elementary branches, fancy needlework; speaks German fluently; take entire charge of growing children; invalid child preferred; good city references. Apply or address, for a week, M. N., 322 West 125th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady (Parisian) as nursery governess to growing children; French, English, and rudiments of music; best references. Address R. D., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young French person, residing with her parents, as nursery governess in a family. Address P. A., 2,293 Bathgate-av., Fordham, New-York City.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant as nursery governess or nurse; good seamstress. Call, by present employer's, 48 West 94th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German lady, good sewer, as nursery governess or to travel with a family; good references. Apply at 16 East 40th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady, with children's experience and best American references. Address Marie, 1,026 3d-av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse, or to bring children; and plain sewer; good city references. Address, two days, by letter only, A. Allan, 16 Park-av.

NURSE.—By a competent person as infant's nurse; or would take care of invalid lady; accustomed to travel; never seasick. Call or address 140 West 28th-st., one flight.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss girl with family going to Europe, as nurse or lady's maid; refers, and care of children. Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a American Protestant professional nurse; would go monthly or take care of invalid; reasonable terms; best city reference. Seen till suited at 149 East 23d-st., second flight.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman as monthly or invalid nurse; no objection to country; city reference. Call at 326 West 44th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a French person; very good accent; can take entire charge of children; very good needleworker; very best reference. Address M. N., 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a French nurse of middle age for small children; city or country; best references. Address M. G., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As invalid nurse; willing and intelligent; would like to work under good physician; city reference. Address Mrs. K. H., 336 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as children's nurse and plain sewer; best city references and city reference. Address L. M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children and do sewing either by hand or machine, with good reference. Call, Monday, at 253 62d-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman; thoroughly understands care of infant from birth; good city references. Address B. L., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French-American Protestant girl in respectable private family; best city references. Address S. T., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a young woman (German) as nurse and seamstress; best city references; city or country. Address L. M., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl as nurse for sewing children; good seamstress; good city references; no objection to travel. Call at 113 West 36th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By reliable young woman, as nurse of children; must be in private family; best city reference. Address E. L., 59 Park-av.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse; good city reference; city or country; best reference from present employer. Address Nurse, 1,026 3d-av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as first-class nurse or second girl; best city reference; wages, $15; good home more object. Call, for two days, at 1,269 Broadway, room 29.

NURSE.—By young French girl; lately landed; does not speak English; patient and fond of children; does plain sewing. Call or address M. L., 225 4th-av.

NURSE.—By young French girl; competent nurse to grown children and as seamstress; best city reference. Call or address M. L., 116 West 26th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman to take full charge of infant from birth if necessary, and raise an heir; excellent city reference. Call at 218 West 30th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—By young Norwegian girl to help with children or do chamberwork; city reference; no cards. Call or address Josefina, 744 Albert-st., Stolway.

NURSE OR MAID FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By a French girl; good seamstress; best city references. Address or call at 17 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—By competent nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Address, by mail, 9 East 47th-st., or call, from 12 to 4, at 845 6th-av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse or do chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 347 West 41st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse or for little children; best city reference. Call at 328 West 125th-st.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; good reference. Call or address, Monday, 246 East 69th-st.

NURSE.—Protestant; capable of taking entire care of baby; good sewer; city or country; good reference. Call at 334 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—By a French person as nurse in an American family; is able to teach; best references. Call at 304 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant woman to care for invalid; city references. Address W., 322 Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl, 23, as nurse; city or country; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at 1,277 West 80th-st., fifth floor, three times.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—By a young girl as seamstress or nurse to grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit; best reference. Call, Monday, 336 West 59th-st., fourth floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wants to find a place for her seamstress, whom she can highly recommend; would assist with chamberwork or wait upon a lady; is a good operator. Call, from 11 till 2, at 436 1st-av., near 25th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would take charge of growing children, wait on elderly lady, or assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call at present employer's, 35 West 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; work with and finish after dressmaker in private families; operates on Singer machine. Address C., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent girl as seamstress and chambermaid; city or country; first-class reference from present employer; family breaking up house. Call at 110 East 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; good dressmaker; also, children's clothes; by week or month; city or country. Call at 784 West 35th-st., third bell, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—A competent seamstress wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; good references. Address L. M., Box 20, 1,938 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; has knowledge of dressmaking; day or month; would take permanent situation to wait on lady or travel. Address Collins, 1,331 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Parisian dressmaker; reception, street, and traveling dresses; good taste in draping and fitting; latest styles. Address O. Michel Durrand, 65 West 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as seamstress and help with chamberwork in a private family; good city reference. Call at 800 6th-av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—No objection to grown children; Protestant. Apply between 10 and 12 at present employer's, 44 West 38th-st.

SEWING.—By the day; plain sewing, darning, and mending; makes over nicely; good operator; best city reference; low pay. Call or address L. B., care Schnell, 806 6th-av., shoe store.

TO EUROPE.—English girl sailing may 3, Anchor Line, would give her services as maid to a lady going to Liverpool or London; excellent sailor and best city reference. Address, by letter, M. E., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—By a French girl going to Europe; not seasick; wishes to find family or invalid; give services in return for passage. Address Marie, 176 Wooster-st., grocery.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—English gentlewoman, speaking French fluently, well connected, desires a Summer engagement as traveling companion to family or ladies; best references given and required. Address M. B., 324 Avenue Louise, Brussels.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and cleaned; upholstery a specialty; city and first-class references. Address Upholstress, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress; has thorough knowledge of her business; has two years' reference from last employer, who will highly recommend her; willing and obliging. Call, 10 to 2 Monday, or address H. G., care of Mrs. Cooney, 113 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress; understands serving all kinds wines and meals; no objection to sailing with chamberwork; in small family; first-class city references; city or country. Address T. N. D., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can carve; thoroughly competent in every respect; city or country; best city reference. Address D. C., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands care of silver and makes all kinds of salads; or as thorough chambermaid; good city references. Address R. C., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Competent; by a girl; do light washing and assist in chamberwork; no objection to a place until July 1; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to find a situation for her waitress, whom she highly recommend. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday morning, 148 West 72d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; is private family; wages, $20; best city personal reference. Address H. S., 20 West 14th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; understands plain cooking, and care of silver; or as chambermaid and plain sewer; city personal reference. Call at 551 3d-av., bakery.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class; in private family where set of help is kept; country preferred; best city and country reference. Call at 318 East 31st-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant, first-class waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. Call at 125 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a trustworthy young girl, as waitress and chambermaid in private family; one year's reference from last place. Call at 809 West 40th-st.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—First-class; young woman; care of silver, carving, all kinds of wines, and salads; private family; city or country; best city reference; wages $20. Call at 247 West 16th-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; in a private family; city or country; last employer can be seen. Call at 256 East 42d-st., second floor, front; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; good city references; willing to go in country. Address, Monday, 4 East 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; has best city references. Address M. T., 159 East 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young colored girl as waitress, &c.; good city reference. Call at 250 West 53d-st., one flight.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 305 East 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 346 6th-av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 159 West 45th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as a first-class waitress in a private family; has city reference. Call on Monday at 1,269 Broadway, third floor, room 29.

WAITRESS.—By a competent laundress, to take in washing at home; is a good ironer; first-class city reference. Call or address Laundress, 1,269 Broadway, room 29.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; fine glenoss, shirts, and flannels a specialty; clothes dried in open air; first-class references; day work, $1 50. Address Laundress, Julia Simpson, 254 West 52d-st., Rear Door.

WASHING.—An excellent laundress wishes all kinds of washing; $2 50 a dozen; or would go out by the day. Mrs. Olin, 253 East two flights, back.

YOUNG AMERICAN SISTERS, HOUSEMAID and nursemaid, or both as housemaids; desire employment in country for the Summer; very best references. Address Linen, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

JOB PRINTER.—A permanent situation as job printer is by a young man with experience in a country office. Address W. A. Squier, Brooklyn, Penn.

MALES.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TO obtain charge of a private house during the Summer months; references can be had of Rose & Co., 20th-st. and 5th-av., where I have been employed for the last eight years. Address John Battersby, 239 East 24th-st.

ATTENDANT ON AN INVALID GENTLEman.—A healthy single man of good habits, 26 years of age, a Protestant having had experience, is open to immediate engagement; good reference; no objection to travel. Address P., 65 South Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION Where he can board with employer; willing to make himself useful. Address Florida, Box 215 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION where he can learn a good business. Address June, Box 206 Times Office.

BELL BOY.—By a colored boy as bell boy. Call at 238 East 41st-st. Dawson L. Morse.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—First-class; by competent man of long experience in private family; city or country; understands care of silver, glass, and china; all kinds salads; sober, neat, and industrious; first dinner call; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, SINGLE-HANDED, OR TRAVELling Servant.—By a thoroughly-competent and trustworthy young man; well trained in care of plate, wardrobe, silver, china, wine, &c.; age, 37; speaks four languages fluently; best city and European reference. Address James, Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, WAITER, OR VALET.—In private family by Frenchman; single; thoroughly competent; willing man; city and country; used to travel; understands everything, parties, marketing, &c.; best city references. Address Louis, care M. Bleecker, 761 8th-av., top floor.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; man as butler and valet; wife as chambermaid and lady's maid; both thoroughly understand their business in all branches; good city references for the last four years; will be disengaged in ten days. Address Butler, 18 West 49th-st.

BUTLER OR FOOTMAN OR VALET.—By a young man just arrived from Paris; cannot speak English, but has had English and English service preferred; references from Paris. Address L. H., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a North German, single, in private family; experienced; young man; has good letters, London, Paris, and city references; willing and obliging. Address Butler, 408-408 7th-av., care of Mr. Falk.

BUTLER OR VALET.—With gentleman or family going abroad as useful companion; the best of references; leaving on account of family breaking up. Call or address, for three days, J. M

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—A boy wanting to learn the wood trade would like to find a situation for her useful man. Can be seen at present employer's, 148 West 23d-st.

VALET.—By a most respectable young man to take entire charge of gentleman's wardrobe, and keep everything in good order; is strictly temperate; can furnish first-class reference; is used to traveling; has a knowledge of all the Mediterranean ports, the Red Sea, and Palestine; also is possessing of a doctor's certificate as nurse. Address H. W. S., 141 East 106th-st.; no cards.

VALET.—By a first-class man; age 30; speaks three different languages; very best city references; no objection to travel; willing and obliging; take entire charge of gentleman's wardrobe. Address J. L., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET OR SECOND MAN.—Recently discharged; long and satisfactory reference from former and last employers, who can be seen. Address F. S. B., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET OR SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman, just arrived; not speaking English; can refer to pastor of French church. Address Charton, 22 Morton-st.

VALET OR SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; good references. Address H., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By thoroughly-competent single colored man; can make all kinds of salads; understands care of silver; neat and tidy; four years' city reference from last employer. Address, for three days, L. P., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER OR VALET.—By respectable French-man, just arrived; does not speak English; in private family; best reference from Paris. Address L. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By a first-class private waiter, colored, of Baltimore; private or public. Call or address L. W., 107 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—In private family, by a respectable young man; 27; good city references. Address C. B., 942 3d av., Advertisement Office.

WAITER.—First-class; English; willing and obliging; references. Address Charles Moore, 338 East 41st-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NEAT, OBLIGING WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework and washing for two persons in the country. None but those with good references need apply, from 9 to 12 on Monday, at 14 5th-av.

FOX, 36 WEST 34TH-ST., WANTS IMMEdiately first-class waist, skirt, and sleeve hands; also errand girls.

WANTED—Drapers and trimmers at dressmaker's, 311 West 43d-st.

LADIES TAUGHT NURSING, MIDWIFERY, and massage; instruction book free. Address College Hospital, 247 West 49th-st.

WANTED—First of May, three competent servants—cook, (Protestant preferred;) waitress, (must understand carving,) and chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work; country for Summer. Apply by letter, inclosing copy of references, to Post Office Box 193 Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A competent maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; Austrian or North German not speaking English; send copy of references. Address N. N., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young girl for housework on flat; must be a good cook, good laundress, able to make soups; wages, $17; references required. Call, Monday, at 176 West 86th-st.

WANTED—An expert stenographer and typewriter for general correspondence in mercantile office; lady preferred. Address, stating experience and salary, H. C. D., Post Office Box 2,664.

WANTED—A reliable American, German, or Swedish girl to do the cooking, washing, and ironing for a family of five adults. 36 West 34th-st., front door bell.

WANTED—A woman as cook by the week until family go out of town; city references required. Call, Monday, at 32 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash, and iron in family of three. Call Monday, before 3 o'clock, at 139 West 48th-st. The Sherman.

WANTED—First-class cook and laundress for two in family. Call, Monday, from 9 until 3 o'clock, Mrs. S. W. Bowne, 155 West 58th-st.

WANTED—Competent, reliable German nurse. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M. or 2 and 3 P. M., Monday, Mrs. Fay, 134 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A first-class cook. Address, stating last place and wages expected, E. G., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

REMINGTON STENOGRAPHERS AND OPerators furnished to business houses free of charge. W., S. & R., 327 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPerator Wanted—Young man of experience. Address W., S. & R., Box 112 Times Office.

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WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $92 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail, 35c. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Men who write plainly to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address, in writing of applicant, stating age, reference, &c.; applications in person not noticed. William H. Bates, Superintendent, 11 University-place.

WANTED—A man and wife, Protestant, for the country; the man to milk and care for cattle, the wife for general housework. Apply, Monday, between 8 and 10 A. M., at 17 East 38th-st.

WANTED—An assistant nurse or valet to take care of an invalid gentleman; first-class reference required. Address, with full name, &c., Post Office Box 544 New-York.

WANTED—A young man who understands type writing and telegraphy; must be a stenographer. Address Post Office Box 1,422.

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UNE EXCELLENTE CUISINIERE FRANçaise, capable de remplacer un chef, avec les meilleures références de Paris et de New-York, désirerait un emploi stable. S'adresser lundi et toute la Semaine à Mme. T. V., chez Mme. Hellysaon, 124 West 17th-st., second bell.

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New classes are forming now in German, French, Spanish, and Italian. Address STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES of New-York City, 27 East 44th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Special arrangements can be made by persons going abroad.

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ST. AGNES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, S. T. D., LL. D.; terms, $400 per annum; entrance fee, $25; 21st year begins Sept. 24. For catalogues address ST. AGNES SCHOOL.

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GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, with best of references, German, French, and English graduated teacher, and who has taught several years in a private family, desires a situation as governess. Address Miss S. RICHRATH, Stolberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.

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TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor. "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEAD MASTER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH.—BY YOUNG PARISIAN LADY; diplômée; easy, progressive conversational method; moderate. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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1.—MADISON-AV., 396, NORTHWEST COR-ner 26th-st.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with private table; references exchanged.

1.—SUITES; BATH; PRIVATE TABLE; large and single rooms, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., north west corner 31st-st.

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5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—ROOMS, second and third floors, with private table if desired.

6.—EAST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with first-class board and attendance; references.

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34TH-ST., 14 WEST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of furnished rooms to rent, with board; also single room.

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64 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

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A REFINED FRENCH FAMILY, LIVING in comfortable flat, will rent room, with board, to a gentleman. Address CENTRAL PARK EAST, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIROUS OF boarding with strictly private family in first-class neighborhood, within 600 feet of the elevated station, beautiful house and room with three windows, elegantly furnished, can find same by addressing S. R. S., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms with folding beds.

249 EAST 35TH-ST.—FRONT AND BACK parlor to let, with or without furniture; convenient for dentist's or doctor's office; light, nice rooms; also, furniture rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

257 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, SECOND and third floor; 9 rooms; good order; furnished or unfurnished.

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A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF parlor, bedroom, and bath, for gentlemen only; terms until November, $250 per month; elevator and restaurant in house; occupancy at once or May 1st. Room 22, PERCIVAL, 230 West 42d-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO ENJOYS playing accompaniments wants a roommate, a singer or violinist; piano in room; central and desirable situation. Address TANNHAUSER, Post Office Box 3,263.

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will present an original burlesque entitled

A MODERN COLUMBUS

Every evening during the coming week, at 8:30, beginning April 14. Matinée Saturday, April 19, at 2:30 P. M.
NEW SCENERY and ELABORATE COSTUMES.
Proceeds to be devoted as follows: April 14, 15, 16, and 18, redecoration fund Company "I"; April 17, Lana se Tela Society of New York; April 18, Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission, Monmouth County, N. J.
Tickets (reserved seats) on sale at the Berkeley Lyceum daily from 8 to 6 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

PERMANENT ATTRACTION,

NEIL BURGESS IN THE COUNTY FAIR.

EVENINGS, 8:15.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2.
J. M. HILL, MANAGER.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Last concert of the season.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, AT 8:15.
REHEARSAL FRIDAY, APRIL 18, AT 3.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REQUEST PROGRAMME.
Sonata, F minor, for orchestra, by Theodore Thomas.
BEETHOVEN,
Symphony No. 5, C minor.
WAGNER.
Siegfried's Death.
Siegfried Idyl.
Waldweben.
Tristan and Isolde—Introduction and Finale.
Die Meistersinger—Vorspiel.
ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.
Tickets and reserved seats at Chandler's, 809 Fulton-st.

HARDMAN HALL,

5TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
APRIL 15 AND 16—Dan Bryant, night singing.
APRIL 16—Jenness Miller School for Physical Culture.
APRIL 17—"The King's Daughters." Musical performance and tableaux.
APRIL 18—8:30 P. M.—Henriette Russell; Lecture on Art, (Delsarteism.) Subject—"Gesture."
TICKETS FOR SALE AT
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.'S
PIANO WAREROOMS, 5TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.

TONY PASTOR HAS PLEASURE IN PRESENTING MYRA GOODWIN.

NEW STARS AGAIN THIS WEEK.

Brothers Wems, Sisters Coyne, Andie and Annie Hughes, Maggie Cline, Lottie Gilson, The Midgleys, Webster Brothers, The Kilgore Sisters, Neiman, Pickert, and Mayon.

MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC CLUB

and reopening of the Berkeley Oval after the recent improvements, Saturday, May 17, 1890. Reserved seats in the south grand stand will be on sale at the box office of the Berkeley Lyceum on Monday, April 21, at 9 o'clock.

LENOX LYCEUM, Madison-av. and 59th-st. Exhibition of the Wonders of Electricity, including Edison Parte Exhibit and many other attractions, in aid of the N. Y. EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK. Performances daily, 3 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7. Royal Hungarian Orchestra & Florentia Serenaders. ADMISSION, 50 cents. Private boxes, holding 5 persons, afternoon, $1 extra. Private boxes, holding 8 persons, evening, $2 extra.

WINDSOR THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal. One week, commencing Monday, April 14. J. H. Gilmour and Dominick Murray in the powerful Melodrama, MASTER AND MAN. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM, 14TH-ST. and 6th-av.—Modern Mirror Maze. Wax Figures from the Adirondacks. A Giant with shewy beard 7½ feet long: "What Is It?" The Broken Neck Man. Harry Lewis in Mammoth Aerial Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELLENCE AND MAGNITUDE OF THEIR UNION

BAILEY'S W ON EARTH.

TIAL PARTICULAR AS THE GREAT EXHI. AND AMAZED ALL EUROPE. CIATION WITH GRAND

RO; HISTORICAL SPECTACLE, CTION OF ROME.

CUS, DOUBLE MENAGERIES, MUSEUMS, NG, HORSE FAIR, ELEPHANT PAVILIONS, EXPOSITION.

RO'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO ROME. IAN ORGIES.

Early Roman Scenes, Tableaux, and Pageants. $50,000 in Ancient Weapons and Armor.

and 200 other animals.

riding cars, 4 trains, 50 dens of wild beasts, groves of camels, 300 circus performers, masts, 25 charioteers, 20 clowns. HUGE TENT, 550 FEET LONG. choristers, 400 actors and musicians. racing track. acres of water-proof canvas tents,

and quadruple the size of any previous year.

Capital invested, $3,500,000. Daily expenses,

honored with the presence of Great Britain, and the nobility of the realm.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE.

THE END OF A GREAT RUN. THE END OF A GREAT RUN. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. A MONSTER GOOD-BYE WEEK. SATURDAY EVENING. IMMENSE EVENT. Greatest Farewell Night ever witnessed in a New-York theatre.

SHENANDOAH.

Added Cast. The Old and the New favorites. A Special Tableau. SOUVENIRS. MONDAY, 21st, MR. ROBERT HOBSON in Bronson Howard's great comedy, "THE HENRIETTA."

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Handsomest and safest Theatre in the world.
Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
TWO WEEKS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
Farewell engagement of
GEORGE EDWARDES'S ORIGINAL
LONDON GAIETY CO.
Under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, presenting the most amusing and charming of all operatic burlesques,

Faust Up to Date.

Farewell appearances in America of MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN and the ORIGINAL LONDON 4 GAIETY DANCERS. 4
Hear the latest successful song by the composer of "Killaloe" and "Enniscorthy," MULLINGAR.
Seats on sale Thursday.

DALY'S THEATRE.
SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON.
Evenings, punctually at 8. Only Matinée Saturday at 2.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT, Annual New-York Engagement of THE PEERLESS COMEDIENNE,

ROSINA VOKES,

Supported by FELIX MORRIS and her LONDON COMEDY COMPANY. Separate and distinct plays at each performance.

At 8 o'clock—"PERCY PENDRAGON," (new.)
At 9 o'clock—"WIG AND GOWN," (new.)
At 10 o'clock—"A DOUBLE LESSON."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT. GRAND SACRED CONCERT. TO-MORROW AND DURING THE WEEK, CARMENCITA, The Spanish Dancing Beauty. Immense success of the new burlesque, OUR BELLE HELENE. Matinées Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

IT SEEMS REMARKABLE but just the same it is a fact that a heart-touching moral lesson is told by THE BURGLAR, which will be played next week only at the NEW PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST. Evenings at 8. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

NIBLO'S. 50c. RESERVED SEATS. NIBLO'S. 50c. ORCH. CIR. AND BAL. Mr. E. G. GILMORE.....Lessee and Manager
KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
(JACK SHEPPARD.)
A SUCCESS.
MATINÉES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST WEEK. LAST SIX NIGHTS. MATINEE SAT. AFT. J. C. DUFF COMIC OPERA CO. in the PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

Gilbert and Sullivan's favorite opera produced with a cast, chorus, and orchestra of unequaled strength.

MISS MARIE G. LUKSCH BEGS TO AN-nounce a Soirée Musicale to take place at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14. Miss Luksch will be assisted by her pupils, Mrs. Zerline Reid and Miss Emma Schafmann, and the following artists: Mrs. Adolphine Kellwitz, pianiste; Mr. Sam Franko, violinist; Mr. Max Liebling accompanist. Tickets now on sale at Steinway Hall Ticket Office. Price, $1 50.

EDEN MUSEE. 23D-ST. & 6TH-AV. TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT. EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY. 25c. AJEKA, the Chess Automaton, a mystery yet. CONCERTS afternoon and evening by ERDELYI NACZI'S GYPSY BAND.

NEW-YORK NATATORIUM. SWIMMING SCHOOL AND SWIMMING BATHS. 2 and 4 East 42d-st. and 8th-av. Open daily for ladies and children, 9 till 5; for gentlemen, morning before 9 and after 2. See circular. H. GEBHARD.

STEINWAY HALL. REGNER. Wednesday Evening, April 23d, at 8, OTTO HEGNER'S Grand Farewell Concert. DEVRIES, REGNER, HERBERT, DULCKEN, &c. Reserved seats, $1 50; General Admission, $1.

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION.—MANDOLIN, GUITAR, PIano, higher branches; technique; melody. UNION SQUARE CONSERVATORY, 5 University-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE.

J. M. HILL, Manager.

MAGNIFICENT ACTING, REALISTIC SCENERY, STARTLING SITUATIONS, UNUSUAL RESULT, AND THE NAT Overwhelm ing Success! AN Y MAD.

BY STEELE MACKAYE.

NEW-YORK WORLD: "Neither in all the impudent and pictorial effective AUDACITY it will fill the average theatregoer with POWER. FIRE, STEAM, and WATER was ADMIRABLE. The management of the play achieved."

NEW-YORK SUN: "A most remarkable illusion. bridge brought forth cheers and applause. The mess was realistic enough to make one wish to yell

NEW-YORK EVENING WORLD: "The bridge real rain, and wet rivers Hamlet in a boat, bleating

NEW-YORK TIMES: "The bridge scene is the most realistically presented upon the bridge scene

NEW-YORK NEWS: "MONEY MAD is superior land or France or projected in this country. The skill never equalled. The management with

SEATS CAN BE SECURED

THEATRE STAR BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

4TH MONTH. 4TH MONTH. 4TH MONTH. 4TH MONTH. 4TH MONTH. A SUCCESS UNEQUALED SINCE THE RUN OF "THE SHAUGHRAUN."

92D TO 98TH CONSECUTIVE TIME.

THE LARGEST THEATRE IN THE CITY

CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY

attests the unprecedented triumph of

Mr. WILLIAM H. CRANE AS THE SENATOR,

By DAVID D. LLOYD and SYDNEY ROSENFELD, supported by his great company, comprising Georgie Drew-Barrymore, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Mrs. Augusta Foster, Miss Jane Stuart, Miss Jessie Kenner, Messrs. James O'Neill, T. D. Frawley, Henry Bergman, George F. De Vere, William Herbert, Henry Braham, J. C. Padgett, Will S. Sampson, under direction of Mr. Jos. Brooks.

MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22,

100TH PERFORMANCE, IN COMMEMO-100TH RATION OF WHICH AN ARTISTIC 100TH SOUVENIR HAS BEEN PREPARED.

Seats secured for any performance four weeks in advance.

CASINO. BROADWAY AND 39TH-ST. EVENINGS at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2
The Great Success Continues.
54TH TO 60TH REPRESENTATION.
OFFENBACH'S SPRIGHTLY OPERA BOUFFE

THE GRAND DUCHESS.

"NOT A VACANT SEAT AT ANY PERFORMANCE."
The cast includes LILLIAN RUSSELL, FANNY RICE, ISABELLE URQUHART, ANNA O'KEEFFE, FRED SOLOMON, HENRY HALLAM, GEORGE OLMI, MAX FIGMAN, R. F. CARROLL, HENRY LEONE, J. A. FUREY.
Admission 50 cents. Seats on sale one month in advance.

CASINO. POPULAR CONCERT SPECIAL.

TO-NIGHT.

By special arrangement with HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU there will appear the following eminent artists of their
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY:
Mlle. MARIE PETTIGIANI.....Soprano
Mlle. MATHILDE BAUERMEISTER....Soprano and
Mlle. GUERRINA FABBRI.....Contralto
Signor ENRICO VICINI.....Tenor
Signor NAPOLEONE ZABDO.....Baritone
Signor AGOSTINO CARBONE.....Baritone
Signor FRANCO NOVARA.....Basso and
Mons. A. GUILLE.....Tenor
In conjunction with
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S CASINO ORCHESTRA of Fifty Musicians.
Signor LUIGI ARDITI.....Conductor
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Orchestra and Dress Circle, $1 50. Balcony, $1.
Box office opens at 9 o'clock to-day.

TO-NIGHT!
5TH-AVENUE THEATRE.
A MARVELOUS GATHERING FOR BENEFIT LEE'S TESTIMONIAL. TO-NIGHT! MONDAY! TO-NIGHT! ARTISTS FROM

Gondoliers Co., Harry Miner's Co., Tony Pastor's Co., William Lackaye, John Kellerd, Horace Randall, Herbert Kelcey, Pete Mack, Mark Sullivan, of Donnelly and Girard, Miss Minnie Seligman, Miss Louise Nesbit, the wonderful whistler, Miss Minnie Horton; Miss Ella Wesner, Miss Susie Russell, Miss Bertha Foy, Miss Marguerite Fish, Miss Queen Vassar, Miss Daisy Powers, Miss Helen Otto Lengel, Little Gertie Homan, Miss Cora Tinner, Miss Ella Wilson, Miss Annie Bisgood, Miss Lucille Remsen, Miss Patti Henry. CONDUCTOR—Ernest Neyer. C. Fuerner, T. Hindley. W. H. Daly, Stage Manager.

Harry and John Kernell, Muldoon Trio, J. B. Doyle, Manhasset Quartet, Madrigal Quartet, Ed Morris, Fred de Belleville, Rud de Cordova.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE.
THE SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
Of Mr. Frank Rothschild's play has been postponed until
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23.
The play heretofore announced as ISABEL will be known as
A MIGHTY POWER.
A great cast. Seats now ready.

FOR SALE.

ICE PER TON. $5

DIAMOND ICE, 20 INCHES THICK, by carro or over the bridge, foot 324 and 534 sts., East River. C. L. EIKER.

P. S.—Contracts for large deliveries made.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED AND remunerative cotton mill, with machinery; in complete order; 64 cards, 156 looms, 5,200 spindles; 21,000 square feet in main building; picker house, cloth house, drying house, dye houses, cotton house, storehouses; 89 tenements, &c.; 66 acres; good water power; abundant supply of water; within 130 miles of New-York; accessible by rail and water; cost over $200,000; price, $95,000. (Folio 4,399.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FILE OF NEW-YORK TIMES, (daily,) from 1857 to date, in bound volumes; also Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's, 1856-1865. Address LIBRARY, Box 127 Times Office.

2 SMALL ICE MACHINES, TO MAKE 700 pounds per day. Can be seen at iron works at C. H. DE LAMATER & CO., foot of West 13th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—MALTESE CAT, TEN MONTHS old; thoroughly broken and altered. Address TOMPKINS, Box 196, 554 8th-av.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

25 to 50 per cent. less than New-York City prices. Over $500,000 of fine medium and low price furniture on exhibition at the BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY, 509 to 571 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. The largest retail furniture manufacturers in the world.

GOLD FRAMES FOR PAINTINGS, WATER-color drawings, &c., 75 cents up. WILLIAM LEVIN, 37 Dey-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA,
Hotel Brighton.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
E. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 AND 150 FIFTH-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST.
A number of slightly used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

$1,500,000.—"EX"-MAYOR BEAT. ing pianos, $130. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

A CHANGE OF LOCATION ON MAY

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

SPECIAL SALE

(3D FLOOR)

Of Ladies' Imported and Domestic

DRESSES,

SILK & CLOTH WRAPS

AND JACKETS;

(MAIN FLOOR)

SILKS & DRESS GOODS,

AT A REDUCTION OF

25 TO 50 PER CENT.

FROM REGULAR PRICES:

DRESSES, $7.50 to $150.,

REDUCED FROM $12.50 AND $375.00;

WRAPS, $6.75 to $160.00,

REDUCED FROM $9.00 AND $250.00;

JACKETS, $3.75 TO $9.50,

REDUCED FROM $5.00 AND $12.75.

27-INCH PRINTED

REAL CHINA SILKS,

At 75c. Per Yard;

REDUCED FROM $1.25.

BLACK SURAH SILKS

50c., 60c., & 75c. per yard;

REDUCED FROM 65c., 85c., and $1.00.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERED

FRENCH SERGE ROBES

$7.50, $9.00, and $12.50 each;

REDUCED FROM $12.50, $15., & $18.00.

PLAIN ALL-WOOL

FRENCH SURAH SERGE,

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES,

AT 50c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM 65c.

ALL-WOOL FIGURED

FRENCH CHALLIES,

AT 37½c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM 50c.

BLACK HENRIETTA,

AND

SILK GRENADINES,

AT 75c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM $1.00.

40 Inch Black

FRENCH BATISTE

AND

MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES

AT 50c. PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM 75c.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.



PARASOLS,

Covered with Lace Nets and Flouncings,

in a Variety of Styles, at Most

Attractive Prices.

Thos. Miller & Sons,

Manufacturers,

70 West 23d Street.

FIRES IN MINES.

THE MYSTERY OF COMBUSTION WITH SCANT SUPPLY OF OXYGEN.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 6.

There seems to be a field for scientific study in the fires that burn with such strange persistency in the anthracite coal mines, apparently in defiance of the laws of chemistry. Thus, it is laid down as a chemical axiom that fire cannot burn without a supply of oxygen, and people who have experimented in a small way by shutting off all the draughts to their stoves have often found the truth of the doctrine demonstrated by the extinguishing of the fire.

Now, a coal mine is a place that is never abundantly supplied with oxygen. One of the greatest problems connected with it is that of keeping enough air in circulation to enable the miners to breathe. Nevertheless, a fire once fairly started in the coal will burn persistently, not only for days, but for months, and even years, after the artificial supply of air has been shut off and every aperture through which air can enter hermetically sealed, so far as human skill can do it. Why does not the fire go out when thus deprived of air?

Again, reports from the mine at South Wilkesbarre, which was filled with water some three weeks ago to drown out a fire, say that the fire is still burning, in spite of the combined action of water and suffocating gases, and the only way it can be accounted for is by supposing that it is in some chamber which the presence of compressed air has kept the water from filling. The theory is a plausible one, for many a miner owes his life to the compression of air in the working place, which kept out the water that otherwise would have filled it and drowned him; but why does not the fire burn out the moment the air all the more quickly becomes

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER

TO-MORROW,

MONDAY, APRIL 14,

IN

SILKS.

3,000 yards

PRINTED CHINA SILK, (a late delivery,) at

55c.,

Actual value $1.25.

Also many new colorings in CREPE MOGOL, CREPE DE CHINE, and CANTON CREPE.

COTTON

DRESS FABRICS.

2,000 yards

BEST FRENCH SATEEN, this season's designs, at

19c.,

Former price 35c.

3,000 yards

Mohair striped and figured BRILLIANTINE, new beige colorings, at

69c.,

Former price $1.00.

Checked and Plaid GLORIOSO, at

68c.,

Former price $1.10.

IMPORTED

PARASOLS

AT

$9.00, $15.00

and $17.50

Former prices $25.00 to $40.00.

ALSO,

CLUB

AND

CLOSE ROLLED

COACHINGS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.

(18th-Street Station Elevated Road.)

GEORGIA PROUD OF ITS ORATORS.

From the Athens (Ga.) Ledger.

Had it occurred to you, gentle reader, that Georgia brain is at a premium in this country? No oratory in this country have so charmed the intellectual senses or stirred the hearts of Northern audiences as the Johnsonian Grady and our Hickle Cherokee giant, Gordon. No speech of the present Congress is the equal in parliamentary management and resources of our Georgia Gem, and now Georgians hear with pride that at the recent gathering of the National Bar As-

B. Altman & Co.

Are Showing continuously each day late styles in

LADIES'

FINE DRESSES,

comprising improvements on the imported models and approved ideas originating in their own workrooms, made up in

CHEVIOT, FOULARD,

GRENADINE, NUN'S VEILING,

LACE, CHALLIE, CASHMERE,

SURAH, MOHAIR,

CAMEL'S HAIR, PLAIN CLOTHS,

as also a variety of colored materials and novelties in combinations and effective contrasts, from which they have selected a number that have been greatly reduced in prices, and are of

Pronounced Value,

which will be offered

TO-MORROW,

MONDAY, APRIL 14,

AT

$39.00

AND

$48.00

The skirts of the above are made on silk foundations, and the waists will be made to order without charge.

ALSO

A large number of LADIES' SUITS, completely made, in Cashmere, Cloth, Flannel, Serge, Cheviot, &c., &c., at

$12., $17., and $22.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.

(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

REMOVAL.

On account of our removal about May 1st to

5th Avenue and 30th St.,

we are offering a large portion of our stock at a great sacrifice and making a liberal reduction on all sales.

ILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

19 UNION SQUARE, (WEST.)

A KINDLY DEED.

From the Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

A wealthy elderly lady of Marblehead, Mass., who is a member of a society of the "King's Daughters" lately heard of the death in a town near Bucksport, Me., of a man who left a widow, an invalid daughter, and a heavily mortgaged home. The Marblehead lady, who keeps her eyes open for chances to do good, wrote to the holder of the mortgage, and with the consent of the widow this mortgage has been transferred to her, and she has written to the widow that she need borrow no trouble about it, for if she cannot pay it off it shall be cancelled at the holder's death.

OPPOSITION TO STANDARD TIME.

From the Boston Herald.

BATH, Me., April 7.—There was a large public meeting at City Hall this evening to demand that the city clocks be set on local time. Three years ago it was decided in public meeting by a vote of 4 to 1 not to do this, but in the meantime the statute road-stated, and it could not legally be done. There has been much excitement in this city all the more quickly because

Stern Bros.

will place on sale

MONDAY

the

BEST BARGAINS

offered this season:

SILKS.

Rich Lyons

NOVELTY BROCADES

at $1.98 yd.

Reduced from $3.98 and $4.98 yd.

Printed Crepe de Chine

at 98 cts. yd.

Reduced from $1.38.

DRESS GOODS.

240 Highest Cost

COMBINATION ROBES,

Camel's Hair, Lace, and Broche Effects.

$9.50 to $16.50;

former prices, $16.50 to $26.00.

Bordered Ivory and Cream

NUN'S VEILING

at 50 cts. yd.

One-half of former price.

BLACK

DRESS GOODS.

Lustre Brilliantines

at 39 cts. yd.

Real value 55 cts.

All-Silk

Checked Grenadines

at 50 cts. yd.

Reduced from $1.00.

Silk-Warp Henriettas

at 75 cts. yd.

PARASOLS.

Surah Silk Parasols .. $1.38

Fancy Silk and Satin Parasols $1.95

Striped and Changeable Silk Parasols .. $2.50

24-inch Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with Sterling Silver Handles $1.85

and the balance of their

Imported Parasols

at $19.75;

former prices $39.50 and $41.00.

32 to 36 West 23d St.

WATER THEY PUT IN THE MILK.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

A batch of milk-adulterators were dealt with at the Worship-street Police Court, the amount of "added water" which these caterers for the public had been good enough to supply varying between 35 and 16 per cent. It was in the Hoxton and Kingsland road district that the inspector discovered these mean attempts to doctor the food of helpless infancy, and it is some satisfaction to know that the large profits which can undoubtedly be secured by this particular class of fraud are occasionally diminished by such fines as £20, £15, and so on, which the magistrate yesterday inflicted on the culprits. It is doubtful if such malpractices will be put a stop to till some of the offenders are sent to prison for a few months without the option of a fine. One man had been previously fined once; another had been convicted twice, and was declared by the magistrate to be "incorrigible and not fit to sell milk at all." In these judicial dictums the public will heartily concur.

TAXES ON UNDERGROUND WIRES.

From the Buffalo Express, April 8.

The Common Council Committee on Taxes and Assessments held a short session last night, but reserved all matters of any importance to the Assessors or the Corporation Counsel. In the latter list was a petition of the Western Union Telegraph Company to be exempted from taxation on its wires that had been buried under ground.

"I tell you, God is always at the end of the lightning rod in the middle of a first pair," said a Kansas man who was trying to explain the

Stern Bros.

Will Offer Monday

Special Inducements

in their

UPHOLSTERY

DEPARTMENTS.

40 pieces

Silk Tapestries and Drapery Materials

at $1.25 y'd,

Former prices from $2.25 to $4.50.

35 pieces

Silk Warp Tapestries

at $2.69 y'd,

Formerly $3.75 to $6.50.

75 pairs

Silk Curtains

at $4.75 pair,

Former prices $8.75 to $15.

100 pairs

Tambour Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yards long,

at $3.75 pair,

Reduced from $5.50.

200

Antique Bed Sets,

at $4.35.

Window Shades,

Furniture Slip Covers

and Awnings

Made to order.

Lace Curtains Cleaned at Moderate Prices and Stored Free of Charge Ready for Use in the Fall.

32 to 36 West 23d St.

FUR SHOULDER CAPES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Prices Marked Down.



From

$15 to $10

$20 to $12

$30 to $20

$40 to $25

$50 to $35

$75 to $50

$85 to $60

$100 to $70

$150 to $100

$300 to $200

Astrakhan, Monkey, Persian Lamb, Alaska Sable, Mink, Sealskin, and Sable. All sizes in stock.

Also Sealskin Sacques, Newmarkets, Jackets, and Wraps can be purchased 25 to 50 per cent. less than next season's prices. Decided bargains in Furs of every description before storing away. The greater portion of my wholesale stock has been removed from 103 Prince-st. to my new building, 134 West 42d-st., which is more convenient to the public. Parties who can spare the money should not miss this opportunity to secure reliable and elegant furs at lowest prices known for years.

C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier,

124 West 42d-st., near 6th-av. L.

DAMAGED TEA FOR FUEL.

From the Chicago Tribune.

There is but one house in the city, or, in fact, in the country, that makes a business of rehabilitating the salvage of great fires, and as that house takes care of the salvage of any and all kinds from fourteen different States, something of the scale upon which it is conducted can be imagined. As, of course, all the goods saved from the flames are badly injured by water, they must all be subjected to a drying process. Flour is very little injured by water, as a paste forms upon the outer surface which preserves the flour within from damage; therefore it is simply necessary to remove the staves of the barrel, scrape off the outer paste from the flour, and place it in a large bin, from which it is sifted through an immense sieve and reweighed and barreled. Tea preserves itself in somewhat the same way. In reference to a quantity of tea saved from the burning of a tea warehouse some months ago, I was told that after the salvage, which aggregated 1,200,000 pounds, had been dried and was ready for reboxing, it was found by a chemical analysis to be unfit for food on account of the river water with which it had been saturated. Although to all appearances it was as good tea as one ordinarily buys, and there was nothing unusual in its taste, being unfit for food it could neither be sold nor given away. What was to be done? As a last resort it was decided to feed the furnace with it, and since the second week in September the entire building (five stories) has been heated with tea for fuel.

A CANADIAN'S GIFT FOR EDUCATION

From the Montreal Gazette, April 7.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University on Saturday Mr. W. C. McDonald announced his intention to endow the Faculty of Law with the sum of $150,000, the income to be applied in the first instance to the foundation of two chairs, one of which will be held by the Dean of the Faculty for the time being. The remainder is to be used in promoting the interests of the Faculty in general. At the same meeting it was announced that Mr. McDonald would erect a new building for the Faculty of Applied Science, and one for class rooms and laboratories in experimental physics. He also presented to the board $50,000 for the endowment of a chair of experimental physics. The benefactions thus announced by Mr. McDonald place him in the front rank of Canadian philanthropists. The Faculty of Law of McGill, but is that of the Dominion of Canada. The two buildings with their equipments will cost nearly or quite $150,000 each.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

OFFER SPECIALTIES IN

CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY,

FURNITURE

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING ARTICLES

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

(THIRD FLOOR).

FIVE-FRAME

BODY BRUSSELS

At 90c. Per Yard;

REDUCED FROM $1.25.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

at 50c. and 65c. per yard;

REDUCED FROM 65c. AND 75c.

BEST ALL-WOOL

EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS

At 55c. Per Yard;

REDUCED FROM 75c.

FINE ANTIQUE AND MODERN

ORIENTAL RUGS

from $4.50 each, up.

REAL LACE CURTAINS

IN ODD LOTS OF 1 TO 4 PAIRS,

at $12.00 per pair;

Reduced from $16.00.

IRISH POINT DO.,

At $8.50 Per Pair;

Reduced from $12.00.

(MAIN FLOOR).

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS,

one yard and half square, with fringe,

AT $1.50 EACH;

REDUCED FROM $4.50.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,

Elegantly Cut and Made for Suites of 7 Pieces, Material Included,

At $12.50 Per Suite;

BETTER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.

HOLLAND SHADES,

Extra quality, one yard wide, two yards long, with fringe & Hartshorn spring roller,

AT 62½c. EACH.

(SECOND FLOOR).

FINE FURNITURE

For Parlor, Dining Room, Library, Office, and Bedrooms, of

EVERY STYLE AND DESCRIPTION.

SPECIAL SALE OF

500 PLUSH ROCKERS

At $3.50 and $7.00 Each;

Regular Prices $6.50 and $11.00.

Housefurnishing Department

(BASEMENT).

The largest and choicest assortments of China, Glassware, Silver, Wooden, and Agate Ware,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Catalogue for above Departments furnished upon application.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

TEXAN ESTIMATE OF SAM JONES.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Light.

A good deal of very just criticism has passed upon the Rev. Sam Jones. His reverence, or rather his want of it, his flippancy, his semi-blasphemy, his rant, his slang, his abuse, his everlasting statements, all have come up for review, but no one criticises his weighty wisdom.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES

BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

Daniell & Sons

GREAT VALUES

IN

BLACK SURAHS.

ONE LOT 24 PIECES, 22 INCHES WIDE,

64c. yard; { WORTH 90c.

ONE LOT 25 PIECES, 24 INCHES WIDE,

98c. yard; { WORTH $1.35.

ONE LOT 25 PIECES, 24 INCHES WIDE,

$1.10 yard; { WORTH $1.50.

TO CLOSE THE BALANCE OF OUR 65c. GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SURAH WE SHALL OFFER THEM ON MONDAY AT

49c. yard; { WORTH 50c.

PARASOLS.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RAINY WEATHER, HAVE REDUCED ALL OUR HIGH-GRADE PARASOLS, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $15 AND $18, TO

$5.96 and $7.94.

SPECIAL LOT OF FANCY PLAIDS, ALL SILK,

$2.50 to $3.98.

LOT OF ALL SHADES SILK SURAH PARASOLS, WITH FRINGE,

$3.48; { WORTH $4.96.

LOT OF FANCY COACHINGS, ALL NEW SHADES,

$3.75 to $4.96.

GROS GRAIN SILK, WITH BORDER,

$3.98.

LACE DEP'T.

A FULL LINE OF ALL-SILK DRAPERY NETS AND FLOUNCINGS.

WE QUOTE A FEW LEADING SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

45-INCH DRAPERY NETS, STRIPED, PLAIN, AND FIGURED,

74c., 82c., 98c. yard;

REGULAR VALUE, $1.57 YARD.

ALL-SILK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, 42 INCHES WIDE, FROM

98c. yard up.

EXCELLENT VALUE.

HAND-RUN ESCURIAL, MARQUISE, AND LA TOSCA DRESS LACES, IN RICH AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

POINT GENE LACES IN ENDLESS VARIETY, VANDYKE EDGES AND BANDS, POINT GAZE, FEDORA, AND ORIENTAL LACES IN ASSORTED WIDTHS.

A FULL LINE OF HAND-MADE LINEN LACE IN TORCHON, MEDICI, FLORENTINE, AND CLUNY.

MILLINERY DEP'T.

RICHLY-TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS, BOTH IMPORTED AND THOSE FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS, WILL BE SHOWN IN THIS DEPARTMENT ON MONDAY.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

EVERY NEW NOVELTY IN MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, COMPRISING MOUSSELINE DE SOIE LACES, SILVER AND GILT AND SILK LACES, &c.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SPRAYS, MONTURES, FLOWER BONNETS &c., AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

INFANTS' WEAR.

CASHMERE COATS IN TWO AND THREE YEAR SIZES; ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, FROM

$3.98 to $6.50.

HAND-EMBROIDERED WRAPPERS AND SACQUES FROM

$1.48 to $7.

NOVELTIES IN INFANTS' LONG CLOAKS, SHORT COATS, IN PLAIDS AND STRIPES, FROM

$3.75 to $7.

BROADWAY,

8th and 9th sts., New-York.

CARPETS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

We are showing the largest and most varied assortment of any retail house.

You are invited to an inspection.

ALSO CLOSING OUT A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS AT EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

SOME WILTON VELVETS, $1.00 YD.

AND

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 55c. PER YD.

OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

FANCY CHINA MATTINGS,

ART SQUARES, LINOLEUMS,

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, AND MATS

ARE CONSPICUOUS FOR VARIED AND ORIGINAL STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

John & James Dobson,

MANUFACTURERS,

RETAIL WAREROOMS,

40 and 42 West 14th St.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$8 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	9 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 50
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 25
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

FOR COMING WEEK

WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING OFFERINGS:

If goods can be elsewhere matched in quality and price, we are ready to refund the money in each and every instance.

Silks.

There's no mistaking values such as these:

At Thirty-nine Cents,

Fancy Surahs and Brocades—Plaids and Stripes—Black and Colored Grounds—Hair lines and other Black and Whites—Pure Silk and splendid quality. .....You will make a great mistake if you think these inferior to any Fancies that you can elsewhere buy at Ninety Cents a yard.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Colored Surahs, white and fancy shades.

Also,
Figured India Silks—large and small designs, all colors, equal to any in previous seasons sold at Sixty Cents.

At 59c.....Colored Silk Surahs.....worth 75c.
At 84c.....Rich Plaid Surahs.....worth $1 25

At Sixty-nine Cents,

32-inch India Silks—in all those exquisite fancy colorings so much demanded, besides black and white—real value, One Dollar.

As specials in
BLACK SILKS WE OFFER

Merveilleux and Rhadames,	were 75c.;	59c.
Faille Française,	were 85c.;	69c.
Mascots and Moires,	were $1 00;	69c.
Armures and Castillians,	were 1 00;	79c.
Satin Luxor,	were 1 00;	79c.
Gros Grains, warranted,	were 1 15;	89c.
Satin Stripes,	were 1 25;	88c.

In Dress Goods.

There will be a great sensation in
All-Wool Fancy Plaids
at
Twenty-nine Cents a Yard,
which until now have freely sold at 50c.

ALL-WOOL LACE GRENADINES.
Double width, seven patterns.....49c.; were 75

FINE BLACK HABIT CLOTHS.
54 inches wide.....63c.; worth $1 25
54-inch Mixtures.....33c.; worth 60
Double-width Alpacas—15 shades.29c.; worth 45
All-wool Cashmeres.....49c.; worth 62
Extra fine French Serges.....62c.; worth 1 00
Silk-finish Henriettes—extra fine.77c.; worth 1 00
Silk and wool Glorioasa-50-inch.$1 29; worth 1 75
Cashmere Debeiges—1¼ yds wide.54c.; worth 85
Sponged Flannels—double width.29c.; worth 50
Plain and Fancy Debeiges.....16⅔c.; worth 25
Bordered Nun's Veiling.....7½c.; worth 19

In Wash Dress Fabrics

we offer a stock that in quality, variety, and value is by far the finest that even we have ever shown. .....For this week we content ourselves with naming the following specialties that cannot be matched in assortment or in price in the United States of America:

At Three Cents and three-quarters,
Five thousand pieces
NEW STYLE CHALLIES,
Black, white, and colored grounds.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
WIDE SATEENS in great variety.

At Nine Cents and three-quarters,
ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,
The finest quality of American goods—Plaids, Stripes, Checks, and Plain, in infinite variety—goods that have sold at twenty cents a yard.

At Ten Cents and three-quarters,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
finest quality and widest width.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
American and French Sateens—fancy and plain. .....The French are worth 30 cents a yard.

Upholstery.

At Three Ninety-five a pair,
Elegant Chenille and Sheila Portières, in fashionable high-art colorings, such as Camel, Old Rose, Golden Brown, Myrtle, Steel, Light Olive, Capote, Reseda, and Louis XIV.——some with handsome dados——some with ball fringe all around and some with heavy-fringed valance tops.
All Perfect Goods.
This price breaks the record for values in fine goods.

ALSO, IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE,

Three hundred pair
Imported Crepe and Silk Curtains
at the following reductions:

Were	Now	Were	Now
$4 50	$2 98	$15 00	$8 98
7 00	3 98	17 50	7 98
8 50	4 49	22 50	9 98
12 00	5 69	27 00	11 98

These curtains are in all the delicate and antique colorings—present prices are below cost of importation.

A thousand pair
SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS,
double and triple twisted thread—full width and length—taped and bound.

Guipure designs,	now 97 cents; were $1 75
Fern-leaf designs,	now $1 49; were 2 50
Irish point designs,	now 1 98; were 3 25
Real Cluny designs,	now 2 29; were 4 00
Real Brussels designs,	now 3 98; were 5 75

Four hundred pair
REAL IRISH POINT CURTAINS

That Were	Now	That Were	Now
$5 50	$2 98	$9 50	$5 79
8 00	4 47	11 00	6 98

Five hundred
SAXONY CHENILLE TABLE COVERS.

1¾ yards square,	were $2 25	$1 49
2 yards square,	were 4 50	2 98

Double-faced Cotton Plushes, Acorn and Oakleaf designs, were 40,	24⅞ cents
Crushed Plushes—all colors, 24 inches wide,	98 cents
Double-warp Renaissance Tapestries, 50 inches wide; were $1 25,	49 cents
Finest Silk-warp Medallion Tapestries, heavy as a board; worth $4 50 to $7,	$2 98
Tuft Furniture Cretonnes, new designs, worth 12½,	7⅛ cents
Linen Slip Coverings, colored stripes,	12½ cents
Tinted Scrims—stripes and figures, with wide borders,	7⅞ cents
Best Smyrna Rugs—21x45 inches	98 cents

This is the way we'll sell

Notions.

Agnès Brunaux, 6 g...	1c.	Best Dress Braids,	3c.
Tissue de gras,	4c.	Plaited Braids,	6c.
Tape Measures,	1c.	Roll Tape, 36 yds.,	7c.
Hooks and Eyes, 2 d.,	3c.	India Tape, 36 yds.,	7c.
English Pins, paper,	2½c.	Hook and Eye Tape,	3c.
Hairpins, 2 doz.,	1c.	Cotton Batting, pe.,	14c.

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

With limited descriptions prices fail to give a true idea of values.....To justly estimate the following, inspection is necessary:

Fancy cloth Jackets,	were $4 00,	$2 25
Fine cloth Jackets,	were 6 00,	3 25
Tailor cloth Jackets,	were 10 50,	6 98
All-wool Connemaras,	were 8 00,	4 50
All-wool Newmarkets,	were 11 00,	6 98
Broadcloth Newmarkets,	were 17 00,	9 98
French serge Newmarkets,	were 26 00,	17 00
Beaded silk Wraps,	were 2 50,	1 25
Others—jet fringe shoulders,	were 6 50,	3 98
Solid jet—deep jet fringe,	were 10 00,	5 98
With long tabs—jet shoulders,	were 12 00,	6 98
Round lace Shoulder Capes,	were 13 00,	7 98
Flannel and alpaca Dresses,	were 12 00,	7 00
Cloth Dresses—braid trim	were 18 00,	12 00
Cashmere Combination Dresses,	were 24 00,	16 00

For Misses

we offer
At TWO SIXTY-NINE,
fine cloth Jackets—single and double breasted—and French Cutaways and Reefers, with high sleeves and large buttons—all imported cloths; were $5 to $7.

Ages twelve to eighteen.

At SIXTY-NINE CENTS,
a thousand
Children's Scotch Gingham Dresses,
plain and fancy waists; were $1 25 to $2 00

Boys' Clothing.

With twice former space and twice former stock, we hope, expect, and need to have twice as many customers. To persuade those who, as yet, have not visited department, we this week offer, as special inducement

A THOUSAND SUITS
AT TWO FORTY-NINE,
including Cheviots and navy blue Flannels, that you cannot possibly buy elsewhere for less than Five dollars.

Millinery Department

will increase its attractions for coming week, and offers

At FOURTEEN CENTS
thirty cases
Fancy Straw Bonnets——all colors—best shapes; were 69.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS,
Children's Large Straws——fancy crowns—all colors: were 89.

Trimmed TURBANS, TOQUES, and BONNETS unequalled for
BEAUTY AND VALUE.

Trimmed Toques and Turbans	$3 98 upward
Trimmed Bonnets	4 98 upward
Trimmed Large Hats	4 98 upward
Flower Bonnets	98 upward

Fancy Coaching Parasols,

8 to 12 ribs—best and latest Spring styles.

$1 49;	were Two fifty
$2 49;	were Four dollars

SUN UMBRELLAS,
plain and fancy handles—

$1 29;	were Two dollars
$1 98;	were Three dollars
$2 98;	were Four fifty

new goods—but half value.

Ladies' Underwear.

At Twenty-two Cents.
Cambric Corset Covers—pointed and square neck, embroidery trim; were 45c.

At Thirty-nine Cents.
Ladies' Night Dresses—with full tucked yokes—cambric ruffle—all sizes; worth 65c.

At Fifty-nine Cents.
A thousand pair
Fine Coutille Corsets. Sateen finish. Standard make—perfect-fitting—usually sold at a dollar a pair—white, ecru, and drab—all sizes.

Infants' Wear.

At 39 cents..Surah Silk and embroidered Cashmere Caps—silk lined—full ruching; were 65c.

At $1 99..Cashmere Cloaks—long and short—with tucked skirts and silk-embroidered cape—were $3 25.

In Blanket Department.

You will find the "Miller Stock" of Steamer and Traveling Rugs all at half the prices that Outfitting Stores demand, together with the following specialties selected from our own stock, which we are selling at loss to gain space.

Summer Blankets.

10-4 Gray and White Angora,	59c.;	value $1 00
11-4 Colored Wool California,	$1 98;	value 4 00
10-4 Western,	1 98;	value 3 00
10-4 Hotel Extra Super,	2 49;	value 4 00
11-4 Nine-dollar California,	5 98;	value 9 00
Infants' Embroidered Carriage,	1 49;	value 3 00

Horse and Carriage Robes, &c.

Mowie Lap Robes	49c.;	value $1 00
Cloth Lap Robes—embroidered	$1 98;	value 3 50
Horse Sheets—linen	69c.;	value 1 25
Horse Coolers—wool	98c.;	value 1 75
Sweaters—medium size	$1 25;	value 2 00
Sweaters—large size	2 98;	value 5 00

From the Miller Stock we quote

Steamer Rugs.

Plaids and Stripes.	Fringed and Bound.
$1 98.....$2 49.....$3 98.....	$5 69.....$6 98.....$8 98

Miller's Prices.

$3.....	$5.....	$7.....	$10.....	$12.....$16

Silk and Mohair Plush Rugs.

$3 98.....	$4 98.....	$6 98.....	$8 98

Miller's Prices.

$6.....	$8.....	$12.....	$16

On Main Floor.

we will sell
At FIFTY-NINE CENTS,
48-inch
Black Swipe and Pebbled Russian Nets; regular price, $1 25.

At FORTY-NINE CENTS,
45-inch
Hemstitched and Scalloped Skirtings; were 75 cents and $1 00.

At TWENTY-NINE CENTS,
Cream Worsted Van Dyke Trimmings—3 to 9 inches wide——worth 75.

At FOURTEEN CENTS,
All Silk Satin Edge Ribbons—Two inches wide; worth 25.

At FOUR CENTS,
Turkish Embroidered squares for Tidies, Quilts,

JACKSON'S,

Importers and Retailers of
Black Dress Goods of Every Description.

REDUCTIONS IN
BLACK SUITS.

$30.00 SUITS REDUCED TO.....$12.00
$25.00 SUITS REDUCED TO..... 14.50
$30.00 SUITS REDUCED TO..... 18.00
$40.00 SUITS REDUCED TO..... 25.00

JACKETS.

$6.00 JACKETS REDUCED TO.....$3.98
$15.00 JACKETS REDUCED TO..... 9.98

SPECIAL PRICES
IN HOUSE ROBES AND WRAPPERS,
TRIMMED
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK IN BLACK AND MIXED DRESS GOODS, SATINS, GINGHAMS, AND SILKS.

CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF PARIS ROBES, BOTH IN BLACK AND MIXED EFFECTS:

$18.00 ROBES REDUCED TO..... $12.00
$22.00 ROBES REDUCED TO..... 15.00
$35.00 ROBES REDUCED TO..... 19.50
$40.00 ROBES REDUCED TO..... 20.00

ALL-WOOL BLACK, WHITE, STRIPED ALBATROSS, and PLAID CHEVIOT SUITINGS, 40 inches wide, 28c.; value 50c. per yard.

ALL-WOOL BLACK and GRAY CHECKED and STRIPED SURAH CLOTH, 40 inches wide, 39c.; value 65c. per yard.

WHITE and BLACK PRINTED CHALLIES, 39c.; value 55c.

BLACK CAMEL'S-HAIR GRENADINE NUN'S VEILINGS and TAMISE, 40 inches wide 50c.; value 75c.

ALL-WOOL BLACK LACE GRENADINE, striped and checked, 42 inches wide, 79c.; value, $1 25.

ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, silk finish, 40 inches wide, 50c., 65c., and 79c.; value 75c. to $1 25.

ALL-WOOL BLACK HENRIETTA, silk finish, 48 inches wide, 88c.; value $1 35 per yard.

PRIESTLEY'S SILK AND WOOL HENRIETTAS,
40 inches wide, 99c., $1.19, and $1.29; value $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75.

COMPLETE LINES of BLACK and WHITE PRINTED INDIA and PONGEE SILKS from 28c. to $1.00.

Particular attention is called to a line of 27-inch goods at 79c. per yard.

WE HAVE BLACK SURAH SILKS at ALL PRICES, FROM 39c. to $1.50; OUR LEADERS FOR THIS WEEK ARE 24 inches wide, 69c. and 88c. per yard.

BLACK and WHITE FRENCH SATEENS, NEW DESIGNS and SPACE PATTERNS, 19c.; value 29c.

BLACK and WHITE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, striped and checked, 18c. and 25c.; value 25c. and 35c.

DRAPERY NETS.

12 DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF SILK DRAPERY NETS, ALL NEW STYLES, 65c., 75c., and 95c.; former prices, 89c., $1.10, and $1.40 per yard.

75 dozen LADIES' ABSOLUTELY FAST BLACK HOSE, spliced heels, every pair WARRANTED, 25c.; former price 35c.

1,000 yards BLACK SILK GIMP, two inches wide, 25c. per yard; sold elsewhere at 35c.

400 dozen LADIES' PLAIN and FANCY MOURNING and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF 12½c.; former prices 20c. and 25c.

JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF BLACK SILK NUN'S VEILINGS, BY THE YARD, FOR VEILS AND READY-MADE VEILS, WITH WOVEN BORDERS, TO BE SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

All purchases to the amount of $5.00 or over will be sent Free of all Mail or Express charges to any part of the United States. Samples sent on application.

JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH & 10TH STS.

TO PROTECT JAMAICA BAY.

A PERMANENT ASSOCIATION FOR THAT PURPOSE ORGANIZED.

A meeting of the Committee on Permanent Organization of an association for the protection of game and fish in Jamaica Bay was held on Friday night at the residence of the Chairman, E. J. Kattenbach, 79 Grove-street, Brooklyn, and it was definitely decided to push the work of organizing the association. The members of the committee present were E. J. Kattenbach, Oscar Schwenke, H. M. Redfield, Thomas R. Sheffield, C. A. Mayer, Albert Meisel, P. J. Fanelly, J. O. Reilly, and J. C. Lefferts. Rules and by-laws for the organization were prepared.

The idea of the committee is to call the attention of all the clubs whose members fish in Jamaica Bay as well as other anglers to the association, whose purpose is to put a stop to all violations of the game and fish laws on the bay. If the Stadler bill to stop seine fishing in the bay becomes a law, care will be taken that at night the nets are not let steal forth with their seines and make piratical hauls. The fishermen, boatmen, and Rockaway citizens are so enthusiastic over the measure that if they can only secure the law any attempt at larceny of fish from the bay by means of nets will so hard with those concerned in it.

The committee will make its report to-day at Rockaway, when it is expected that many names will be added to the association's list. The fears of some of the committee that Gov. Hill would refuse to sign the Stadler bill because of his statement that he would not sign any more fish and game bills until the commission to codify the various laws had been appointed and had passed upon the measures were allayed. It is the Governor's time to let gentlemen interested in the preservation of Jamaica Bay for the anglers that he would sign the bill if it was passed. There is, therefore, every prospect of much better fishing on Jamaica Bay this Summer, and that when a big school of weakfish comes in the bay in June it will not be scooped up by the ton in nets. Eight tons were taken in one haul last Summer. How long it would take rod and reel or hook and handline fishermen to capture that quantity of fish is practically incalculable. A school of that size would soon scatter in all the channels and rush up into the smaller creeks after food. The fish would stay in the bay till a big storm sent them out to sea.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers of the Cunard steamship Umbria, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Robert Garrett, Mrs. Garrett, Sir Alexander T. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Briggs, Mrs. Haywood Cutting, Miss Cutting, Gen. William J. Palmer, Robert K. Chisolm, Charles H. A. Ealing, William H. Howe, the Rev. King, Dr. George W. Major, Capt. W. F. Segrave, Mathew Wilks, Dr. Tefft, the Rev. J. H. Shedd, and Charles M. Prosby.

On the French steamship La Bretagne, bound for Havre, were Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France; Mrs. Reid, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and the Misses Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, the Rev. R. E. Burke, Mordecho De Costa Gomez, Mrs. Charles Hazzalt, Col. Moore, and Gen. Eugenio G. Marchesi.

John Dillon, member of Parliament; Alfred Cornins Clark, the Rev. John Rockstroh, Dr. A.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Rich Paris Wraps.

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HIGHER AIMS IN TEACHING.

SCHOOLMASTERS DISCUSS A PLAN TO TAKE COLLEGE WORK.

At the monthly meeting yesterday of the New-York Schoolmasters' Association, composed of teachers of collegiate preparatory schools, Dr. E. W. Given of the Newark Academy read a paper on "The Higher Province of the Academic Teacher," in which he urged that the course of instruction at the preparatory schools be advanced so as to cover in the classics the work now done in the Freshmen and Sophomore classes in college. Necessarily this would raise the requirements of admission to college, but it would also enable the college to assume more readily the functions of the university.

A general discussion followed the paper, in which the Presidents, Dr. Julius Sachs, Dr. Kennedy of Orange, Principal Cutler, Prof. Allen of the Friends' School, Dr. Spaulding of Montclair, and Dr. Ireland took part. Nearly every one approved of the plan as a theory, but in following out its logical details it was thought that obstacles might be encountered in the lack of preparation by teachers to instruct beyond the traditional limits. Some of the schoolmasters were apprehensive that the students might learn so much that they might ask unexpectedly hard questions, and if a teacher was once tripped it would be better for him had he been content not to be progressive.

The majority seemed inclined to this view, which was strengthened by schoolroom reminiscences of isolated efforts in the same direction. Dr. Given's principles, as announced, were, however, fully indorsed, and he gave his associates a topic for discussion upon which evidently all had thought and all had something worth saying. It was announced that at the May meeting a paper would be read by Prof. Price of Columbia College.

A letter was received from President Low announcing the institution by the Trustees of Columbia College, at the request of the Alumni, of a scholarship to be known as the Competitive Alumni Scholarship. It is to be bestowed annually by the Trustees upon the student passing the best entrance examination. President Low's letter expressed deep interest in the Teachers' Association and a desire for the cultivation of intimate relations between the teachers and himself and the Columbia Faculty. As one step to that end he invited the teachers to meet the Faculty and himself at his house on the evening of Friday, May 2. The invitation was accepted.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

A TRUCE BETWEEN WALKING DELEGATES AND THE HECLA IRON WORKS.

The hasty strike of nearly 1,400 men which the Board of Walking Delegates ordered on Friday on a number of buildings, after listening to the one-sided report of its committee that had called at the Hecla Iron Works, in Williamsburg, was partly settled yesterday. The committee had been sent to the works to see whether the members of the firm had carried out their agreement made with the Housesmiths' Union, and on their return reported that Mr. Paulsen, the senior partner of the firm, had ordered them out of the office, after summoning his foreman to "spot" them. On the strength of this report the Board of Walking Delegates compelled about 1,400 men employed on buildings where iron supplied by the Hecla Iron Works was used to stop work.

The firm denied the truth of the delegate's allegation, and explained that objection had been made to only one of the delegates, who had called Mr. Paulsen by names. The Board of Walking Delegates, however, insisted on sustaining the committee, and at the request of the contractors on the various buildings where strikes had been ordered consented to allow all workmen to return to work, with the understanding that the employes of the Hecla Iron Works be not allowed to enter those buildings. One or two of the contractors informed the firm that it would have to come to an agreement with the union or no more iron would be bought from it. The members of the firm then wrote to the Central Labor Union stating that they were willing to allow the walking delegates to visit their shops, and asked that the objectionable delegate be not sent. If the union, however, persists in sending him, he will be allowed to enter the shops. It was understood last evening that the strike against the firm had been declared off.

GAMBLING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—Mayor Shakespeare yesterday received a summons from the Grand Jury and spent an hour at the criminal court before that body. It is said that he was questioned with reference to the non-enforcement of the gambling and Sunday laws, principally



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DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

A CASINO ENTERTAINMENT—THE LATEST COTTAGE RENTALS.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—The Winter society people held one of their Casino entertainments at Masonic Hall this week, which was a very delightful affair. The principal work was performed by W. R. Hunter, Miss Eldredge, and a few lady assistants. The early portion of the evening was devoted to tableaus. They were announced from the stage by Master Robert Dunn and Master Biescker, who were dressed in the costume of pages. After the tableaus dancing was enjoyed by the large company, the cotillion being led by J. N. Howard.

Cottage hunters are numerous and rentals are still being made almost daily. Among the recent ones are Mrs. M. A. C. Holmes's cottage on Bellevue-avenue to Mrs. Brockholst Cutting of New-York; the Russell cottage on Narragansett-avenue known as "Rosevale," to William Grosvenor of Providence; the Carey cottage on Spring-street to J. M. Hodgson of New-York; Mrs. M. G. Acosta's cottage on Shepard-avenue, Ochre Point, to Mrs. J. W. Slater of Providence; Col. S. R. Honey's cottage, corner of Everet-place and Francis-street, to Gen. James B. Fry of New-York; the Duchess di Dino's estate, known as the Stevens place, on Bellevue-avenue and Bowery-street, to Henry T. Sloane; the Newport Band Trust cottage XX to George W. Tirrell of Boston; the King cottage, corner of Bellevue-avenue and Catherine-street, to Miss Kate Kelly of New-York; Mrs. Mahlon Sands's cottage on Ledge road to James Stillman of New-York.

Messrs. Peleg Hall, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Le Roy King, J. B. Townsend, Eliot Gregory, F. W. Vanderbilt, William Post, F. W. Rhinelander, Lyman C. Joseph, Reverdy Travers, C. M. Oelrichs, Dr. and Mrs. Delafield, and Mr. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have been here recently.

The residence of Mrs. Lieber, on Rhode Island-avenue, was entered a few nights ago by a sneak thief, who secured a gold watch and a cloak. The thief is probably the same one who stole a couple of watches from Miss S. E. Blatchford's cottage two or three weeks ago. The Winter cottagers are becoming somewhat nervous over these unpleasant visitations.

Daniel B. Fearing, a young cottager, has accepted the office of Treasurer of the Newport Historical Society.

At the recent session of the Supreme Court an amicable suit was heard for an opinion as to the construction of a title, in which the parties concerned are Frederick D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New-York, and Charles Early of Washington, D. C. The latter recently purchased of the Bishop four and a half acres of land on Brenton and Bateman avenues, formerly the property of Robert L. Kennedy and Beth Bateman, to which Mr. Early desires a clear title. But the former owners conveyed the land to Rebecca D. Smith of Philadelphia by two deeds, one dated June 13, 1864, after which she and her heirs held the land for more than twenty years. She died in 1866, and her will was duly presented in Philadelphia and executors appointed, but it was not probated according to the Rhode Island law, and no executors have qualified here, although the will is recorded in this city. By this will the estate is left to Bishop Huntington, to be permanently invested for the aid of any charitable or educational institution he may direct. The executors have made a deed of the property to the Bishop, and he is ready to convey it to Mr. Early, when he will accept the deed, but he objects to the failure to probate the will. Mr. Fearing of New-York appeared as counsel for Mr. Early.

E. D. Morgan's schooner yacht Constellation and Ogden Goelet's Norseman are expected here soon. The latter will be laid up here during its owner's stay in Europe, but the former will be in commission.

The family of Commander McCalla of the Enterprise have been spending the Winter here.

Goold Redmond of New-York has taken rooms at the Berkeley for the coming season.

The Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt has purchased the cottage of Mrs. Margaretta A. Crote on Ayrault-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have returned to New-York.

F. W. Vanderbilt has purchased a lot of land on the south side of Lake View-avenue, containing 1,053 square feet, for $2,763 25.

Mrs. Acosta of Baltimore has arrived at her cottage at Ochre Point for the season.

The Newport Safe Deposit and Trust Company has organized, with Richard C. Derby as President and John Whipple as Secretary and Treasurer.

New-York capitalists, whose names are unknown, have purchased the old Richmond cotton mill, and will rent it for the manufacture of cotton. It has not been used for a number of years.

ST. FRANCIS'S HOSPITAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF A BUSY INSTITUTION.

The twenty-fourth annual report of St. Francis's Hospital, of 603-617 Fifth-street and 606 Sixth-street, shows that institution to have been most efficient in its work during the past year. The hospital is under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis and a medical staff of skill and reputation. The report announces that more patients have been treated, more operations performed, and more cases cured than ever before in the history of the institution. This very encouraging record is made in spite of the fact that many sick ones are sent to the hospital in dying conditions, which unfairly but unavoidably swell the mortality statistics. The out-patients have also

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THE BOARD MUST ACT.

JUDGE BARRETT SCORES THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS FOR THEIR DELAY.

The City Reform Club yesterday won a great victory in its fight to make the Board of Excise do its duty. Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted its application for a peremptory mandamus commanding the Board of Excise to render its decision in the case of John G. Scheupplein, a liquor dealer at 326 Third-avenue, who was tried by the Board of Excise on Feb. 28 for keeping his saloon open on election day.

In the argument made on Friday for the club Lawyer Louis L. Delafield told Judge Barrett how the club had found seventy-five violators of the excise law on election day, 1889, and had put full evidence for conviction before the Board of Excise. The club had been able to get the board to try but nineteen of these seventy-five cases, and in eighteen of those tried decision had been reserved until the licenses had expired. It was the evident intention of the board to withhold its decision in Scheuppelein's case until his license expired, although he had admitted his guilt.

In granting the mandamus Judge Barrett gave the Board of Excise the following scoring:

"The uncontradicted testimony shows that the Commissioners have neglected their duty in not deciding this and other cases brought before them. They say that they have not taken unreasonable time to decide the cases, but the facts show that in this instance, upon the simplest kind of brief testimony, they have taken over forty days. That was plain negligence and it was subversion of the law in that the dealer's license had nearly expired. The denial of negligence is a denial of mere conclusion. The fact of negligence plainly appears and the writ should therefore issue, with costs."

OBJECT TO THE STATION.

OWNERS OF FLATS GET AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE EDISON COMPANY.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company's Thirty-ninth-street supply station has been enjoined from operating by Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court. The station is between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, a fine residence quarter. It is on property adjoining the big Mystic apartment house, which is owned by the First National Bank of Mystic Bridge, Conn. This bank, with Gabriel Gordon Cleather and Jeremiah W. Blodgett, tenants of the Mystic, appeared before Judge Barrett yesterday morning as plaintiffs against the Edison Company and obtained a temporary injunction against the use of the station.

The plaintiffs declare that the station is a nuisance. The apartment house was erected before the station was established. The machinery is kept running continually day and night, and it is said that the soot, cinders, and gases resulting from its operation ruin the furniture of the tenants and the Mystic apartments and generally make their life weary and dreary. Disagreeable odors permeate their sleeping apartments and calm, sweet repose is unknown. The vibrations of the machinery shake the Mystic. The result is that tenants are breaking their leases, and the value of the property is greatly deteriorating.

FIFTEEN POINTS LOWER.

MR. PLATT'S EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK TAKES A TUMBLE.

Statesman Thomas C. Platt's stock market experiences with his Tennessee Coal and Iron Company are being added to in a painful fashion by the more recent antics of his United States Express Company. The stock of the latter property sold yesterday about 15 points lower than it was quoted one short week ago. The reduction of the company's dividend is credited with having had something to do with this slump; but in Wall-street that is not the only explanation heard.

Mr. Platt is credited with having felt obliged to raise a pretty big sum of money to protect certain political friends and followers, who, acting on his points, put up their money some time ago in Wall-street on margins upon Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. Having lost heavily, those defendants (including two or three State Senators) were in danger of being "wiped out," as they say on the Stock Exchange. Perhaps this philanthropic scheme of helping these Albany friends—such is Wall-street's theory—has obliged Statesman Platt to sacrifice some of his express company stock. At any rate, somebody has been selling it, and the drop of 15 points is succeeded in making fairly active a stock which hitherto has been so inactive that a transaction in ten shares of it would have been notable.

It is intimated that some politicians have been caught in this express stock slump just as certain others were caught in the Tennessee Coal tumble. All in all, T. C. Platt's Wall-street lot does not appear to be a happy one.

OLAFLIN UNIVERSITY TROUBLE.

BOSTON, April 12.—At the New-England Conference this forenoon the Rev. William E. Clark, D. D., for the committee appointed to report on the condition of affairs at Claflin University, submitted a report, which, in part, says:

"It is with deep regret that we feel obliged to notice the recent murderous assault of Prof. W. J. De Treville, Jr., upon Prof. J. B. Cardoza, both members of the Faculty of Claflin University of Orangeburg, S. C. While we have no excuse to offer for the offensive words of Prof. Cardoza and regard them as a breach of courtesy for which their author should have made a frank apology, we have in no words to express our chagrin that there should be found a professor in Claflin University who could see no way to resent an insult except by the cowardly use of the bludgeon. For this brutal outrage Prof. De Treville should be relieved of his professorship or tried in court as a criminal. Nothing less than this will vindicate the honor of the University and State and meet the demands of a Christian civilization."

The report was accepted by a rising vote.

THE PASTOR SUSTAINED.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A *Times* special from Joliet, Ill., says: "The scandal in the First Ba

ON THE STAGE OF PARIS

PLAYS AT THE LIBRE AND THE OPERA OF SAINT-SAËNS.

"ASCANIO" NOT SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE BADLY DONE—THE COMPOSER'S DISAPPEARANCE AND THE REASONS.

PARIS, March 23.—The programme of the Théâtre Libre was rather long this time. Fortunately its interest would have more than compensated for a still more extended performance. There were two plays represented, each in three acts or tableaux. The first comes from the pen of M. Eugene Brieux.

It is rather mixed, and certainly a sad and seldom a touching picture of bohemian literary life among the advanced school of decadists. Variety deteriorates even the lackadaisical ambition of the poets, authors, and journalists of M. Brieux. Every one of his speakers is furiously in need of constant adoration and homage, and they have a kind of bohemian, bravado desire of showing their worst side to public view. The author has made his heroes all young—so they will in time learn to know better.

M. Jacques Tervaux has written some years previous to the opening of the play a book pomposnly entitled "Les Flavescences." It was not without merit, it seems, and upon the value and hope of this single attempt Jacques wedded a poor, loving, tender, honest wife. When the curtain rises, Jacques is forty; he has a little girl of eight or ten years of age, I should judge. His wife is constantly devoted, in spite of a worrying peasant mother, continuous poverty, and general dilapidation.

Mme. Tervaux firmly believes in the genius and future of her husband, but her time is so taken up with cooking, mending, and keeping soul and body together, without any financial zing, that she has no leisure left for mental cultivation or intellectual development. Jacques, of course, must have sympathy in his mental flights, and his wife tries to understand this necessity as well as the presence in her household of a very young and handsome bluestocking—Emma Verniar.

She is the divorced wife of another literary genius, and cares about as much for Jacques as for the lost button of her shoe. He is not entirely a bad fellow either, and all might have turned out better when the wife made a tearful appeal to Emma had not the old mother interfered awkwardly, and the result is that Jacques goes off with Emma and together they publish a newspaper, the official organ of the most advanced school of decadists.

Unfortunately no one seems to want information on the subject, and ruin soon stares in the face both Jacques and all his bosom friends—all of them virulent enemies as soon as the money gives out. This denouement finds criminal complication in the fact of Emma having sold a large amount of paper, unpaid for, on the original cost, and the money has been used before Jacques knows anything about it.

When he does find it out Emma has left, as well as his other friends, and as he is the *gérant* and, according to French law, entirely responsible, he seeks refuge in death; he says *bonsoir la vie*, and leaves the stage as the curtain falls to throw himself under the wheels of an omnibus! There is a great deal of wit in the dialogue, and far more common sense than in the plot or in the reason for its elaboration. M. Antoine gave his best endeavor to the part of Jacques, wringing out of every word its extreme import and possibility. Mlle. Slyviac, who is much like Mlle. Brandès in style and in talent, has undoubtedly a strong dramatic temperament; and she has shown a realization of Emma Vernier in physique and reading; the others were entirely efficient in their respective rôles, but the whole thing was tedious, and the "ménage d'artistes" can be easily dismissed from one's mind.

The second play, coming from M. Jean Jullien, is called "Le Maître." It is a study from peasant life, and I cannot hesitate in classing it almost a *chef d'œuvre*. It has all the sweetness of George Sand, with her ideality, touched up with some realistic cayenne of Zola—I mean in vigor, for during the entire three tableaux there is not one scene verging on the disgusting, gesture or suggestion; neither is there any evident attempt to produce something new.

It is written to show real peasants as they are, with their egotism, their cupidity, their intense love for their animals over and above human beings. They are both sharp and dull, both trusting and suspicious, and the narrow life, the blunting perception of continual daily labor in the same beaten road, familiar to grandfather, to father and son, is justly observed, delicately rendered, and thus keen to appreciation and pleasure. With the artistic judgment and common sense usual to Antoine, the mise en scène was picturesque and fitting.

The first of the first tableau the auditorium was almost in darkness, while the stage, half shortened to suit a room, was brilliantly lit in one corner from the flaming fireplace logs, over which the soup pot chuckled merrily. The other side of the stage, which represented the well-to-do bed chamber of a Normand farmer and small landowner, was almost left in the shadow by the flicker of two tall tallow candles. In the carved wood sliding door bed lay the old peasant father, suffering with a very bad cold on his chest.

The family, composed of the wife, the daughter, and the son, in company and card playing with the village notary—an old rogue, by the way—and a farm laborer, were quietly and contentedly awaiting the death of the master, with a patient "skinflint" conviction that at fifty-nine years of age his time had come, the old machinery had no more oil, and that it was just and right that it should be so. Like the flowers in the field or the potatoes in the ground, each crop must have place to come, and only the beasts should be doctored.

In vain does the daughter—a fresh, rosy-cheeked, bright lassie—plead for sending to the village veterinary, who might give something to alleviate the pain and dreadful coughing spells; the old peasant wife insists, with her son—who is always called *soldat*, because he has just returned from his military service—that her *brave homme* must be allowed to die in peace. Occasionally the old man tries to sit up, and cough, as if life were a question of instant breathing—and Antoine did this, without saying one word, to such perfection that the house rang again and again with applause.

The daughter brings him a bowl of *tisane*, and the family wait. Now and then, in the lull of the card game, some will remember audibly some feature of the dying man's life or some trait of his character. He was overjealous of his personal authority, we learn; his right and might over his land, his cattle, and his family were akin to the divine right of the King, to be submitted to, but never disputed.

In very few sentences the stern, honest make of the man is made quite plain, as well as the discontent, the inward rebellion of the son against hard parental authority, constant labor, and no fun. We soon see that the father and his money will try to build a bourgeois out of the son to the delight of the fond mother, and that the daughter can do exactly as she wills, no one will heed or care. In the night comes a wanderer, a forlorn wretch just returned from America, and the mother asks him "if he comes on foot." The old man insists that shelter he shall have, and the intruder finally saves his life, and quite naturally becomes—to the old man—a welcome inmate of the household.

Act II. finds the father up and about in his waving cornfields, happy in life, and still chastising his friends who leave and ire to wed the daughter. During the old man's illness the interested and ambitious son has sold his best wine—that belonging to the bottles *derrière les fagots*—had many of his trees cut, sold his cattle, and now means to have the new and sharp-eyed vagrant and benefactor vacate the premises. By secretly poisoning cows and constantly poisoning the mind of the old man, who is well and strong now, and who has forgotten his illness and the sudden turn for the better, the son succeeds in his purpose and the benefactor is obliged to go—but the daughter follows him.

unmeasured approval. No, too exalted praise could be given either to the interpretation of M. Antoine or to the character of the daughter by Mlle. Luce Colias. Even her Normand accent was delicious, and every word, every look was as natural, lifelike, and pleasant as truth itself. Mlle. Barny was not quite equal to herself as the mother; but a new-comer, M. Janvier, played the son admirably.

A few days ago I said that to do Coquelin justice in the "Originaux" one should make a word study of each sentence and gesture; to give credit to Antoine, a self-taught master, one should photograph mentally each intonation, and value the rare and natural science that gives instinct and absolute truth, firmness, and power to each new character study. Antoine now ranks as one of the strongest factors of the Paris stage.

The "Ascanio" of M. Saint-Saëns is not a success, and this result is in a great measure owing to its interpretation. The poem of M. Gallet is an arrangement of an old drama. The story dates from 1539, one year after the treaty of Nice, made between Francis I. and Charles V., and three years before they went to war again for the fourth time. Ascanio really is a secondary hero in the action; he is a pupil of Benvenuto Cellini, and a most naïve, ingenuous youth. He loves Colombe d'Estourville, a candid, trusting soul like himself. These two, however, are really the only interesting, sympathetic people in the play.

The opposite side is represented by the Duchesse d'Etampes; she is the mistress of Francis I., but she is constantly unfaithful to him, and is not at all scrupulous about the means of getting rid of her cast-off lovers. She falls in love with Ascanio, and Cellini, wishing to save his pet pupil from this dangerous domination, is banished from the King's palace, where the Duchess reigns supreme.

Scozzone—the nickname given to his mistress by Benvenuto Cellini, meaning break-neck—is a Florentine who has followed the artist for love and who becomes the tool of the Duchess to revenge her unrequited but persistent passion. The part of Jeanne Scozzone was the cause of much delay in the production of the opera, as the management had no available contralto voice. It was finally altered to suit—more or less—the sweet but ordinary soprano voice of Mme. Bosman.

The action takes place in Paris, with the exception of the pretty mythological ballets danced, in Fontainebleau. The two first acts have each two tableaus and the third two scenes. There is no overture, only a very short prelude, serving as an introduction to the workroom of Cellini, where a duet tells the story of the master's love for his pupil Ascanio, and the jealous hatred of another pupil, Pagolo.

Cellini, the Scozzone tells us, has made a Juno, a Venus, and a Diana, and he now seeks a model for Hebe. Jeanne sings her jealousy, and the *ensemble* of the two voices is excellent. Jeanne has met the Duchesse and tells Cellini of her love for Ascanio, and soon all the Court appear for the ostensible purpose of examining jewels, but really to meet Ascanio, from whom the Duchess personally orders some work. A chorus greets the King and another salutes the exit of the Court.

In the second tableau there is a jolly student chorus and a charming scene between Ascanio, Colombe, and a beggar before the St. Augustine Convent. Then follows a recitative and chorus between d'Estourville and his courtiers, and a trio for the Duchess, Ascanio, and Cellini, when the latter speaks too frankly to the favorite. Cellini has received a permit from the King to work at his Jupiter in the Tower of Nesles, but d'Estourville, incited by the Duchess, tears up the permit given by the King and calls in the soldiers, making an animated finale.

In Act II. Cellini has succeeded in entering into the larger Nesle, and here is the soprano solo in place of the contralto one for Scozzone; Ascanio, too, has a solo, closely resembling an old-time cavatina or aria. Here, too, is the pretty air for voice alone, without accompaniment, sung by by Eames—Colombe. It has the form and style of ancient classical music.

Scozzone becomes aware of the interest of Cellini in Colombe, and she has revenge when he refuses to show her his new work of Hebe. To Ascanio Cellini is more trusting, and he willingly and delightedly exhibits the growing statue, in whose features poor Ascanio recognizes his love Colombe, and who, furthermore, has to listen to the tender love tale of his master. In this duet the sweet regretful accents of Ascanio contrast with the expansive joy of Cellini.

The next tableau belongs almost entirely to the Duchess. There is a sort of duet between herself and the King, and all her share may safely be given to the old Italian roulade school. In the next scene Ascanio brings his work to the Duchess, and, urged on by his supposed benefactress, he avows his love for Colombe, and the sudden appearance, the delight of the latter, leave no mystery to their secret, and a trio ensues, where the Duchess lends the same roulade accents to her rage that she did to her love.

The principal portion of the third act is given to the ballet in twelve numbers, interrupted only by some conversation between François I. and Charles V. about Cellini. The latter promises to finish his statue of Jupiter in three days, and the King offers then pardon and any reward the artist may ask. Cellini means to ask for the hand of Colombe, and the Duchess determines to marry her at once to a certain Orbec. Cellini intends shutting up Colombe in a shrine, so as to transport her to a convent, where the legitimate Queen wife of Francis may protect her.

Out of devotion to Cellini, poor Scorrone takes the place of Colombe, with the knowledge that the Duchess has taken means to have the shrine unopened during three days. Colombe escapes thus, and Scorrone dies in her place, and Cellini sheds a few real tears, while Ascanio weds Colombe.

The text rather complicates the obscurity of the story, and the composer has followed it even too closely. The music belongs almost entirely to the romantic school; in spite of the almost exceptional powers and creative ability of M. Saint-Saëns, his operatic music remains more faithful to the old rather than to the new musical methods. Ascanio is taxed with recollections of Wagner's "Maîtres Chanteurs." They are very few, very indistinct, if at all plausible. This opera, however, marks certain progress in the musician's intellect and a closer approach to the more modern ideas. One hearing is insufficient to give it decided rank or judgment, but the interpretation is certainly very weak.

Lassalle is tired, seemingly, and as the tremendous part of Cellini was written for him, suits him exactly, yet he failed to make the expected effect, although he sang much better at the première than he did at the general rehearsal. He will grow to the better development of the rôle as he matures its experience. Cossira as Ascanio, was scarcely creditable. Mme. Adiny is crushed by the arduous part of the Duchess; she does not save her voice, and her seal is apparent and constant. Mlle. Eames is barely sufficient as Colombe, but her sole is so naturally effective that the singer enjoys certain results. The bass Plangon as Francis, comes next to Lassalle in musical rank. The chorus is not good, and Vianesi's orchestra scored a triumph in the flute of Taffanel. The scenery and costumes are superb, but the artists belonging to the theatre in their ensemble are certainly unworthy the repute of the Grand Opéra.

There is considerable anxiety felt as to the whereabouts and being of M. Saint Saëns. The last news from the composer came in a letter to his author in November last from Spain. He was then entirely decided not to return to Paris for the study of "Ascanio," and he gave all the instructions to M. Gallet, the latter thought no more about it. Saint Saëns wrote that he should journey to the Teneriffe country under an assumed name, and that no letters were to be sent to him: he wished to have no communication whatever with Paris.

M. Gallet is emphatic in the denial of the loss of mind; he states that Saint-Saëns was always melancholy, but never more than that. He has had any amount of domestic trouble, was separated from his wife—who arrives in Paris from Lille today—but was not, as his intimate friends state, either enormously rich or still less enormously fair fellow. M. Durand affects to treat the whole matter as mere nonsense, and says that Saint-Saëns went away for his health; that he was disgusted with the progress of the Grand Opéra because

THE BERMUDA PARLIAMENT

IT IS OPENED WITH GREAT POMP AND CEREMONY.

"HER MAJESTY'S FAITHFUL COMMONS OF BERMUDA" ASSURED OF ALL THEIR ANCIENT RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Everybody and everything stands out with a prominence in a small community like Bermuda that is unknown in larger countries. The most trivial happenings become matters of importance; foothills grow up into Himalayan peaks, and trickling rills are looked upon as raging torrents. It is natural that it should be so, not only on account of the small space covered and the lack of really important topics for conversation, but because everybody is acquainted with everybody else, a cousin in some degree to half the population and interested in all that happens to his friends, neighbors, and kinsman. It is an old Bermuda custom for every person living in the country to have a flagstaff in his yard and hoist his flag on Sundays and holidays. Whenever a neighbor dies the flag must be put at half-mast, and as a "neighbor" is anybody who lives on the islands the flag is not allowed to grow moldy. It is only necessary to look through the early records of Bermuda to learn who the "old families" of the present day are, for they have not materially changed. As far back as 1630 the Trimninghams, the Outerbridges, the Pennistons, the Haywards, and others were concerned in the government of the islands, and their descendants are concerned in the government of the islands still. The Harveys, the Tuckers, the Darrells, the Friths have lived in Bermuda since Noah was a child, and the history of the colony is in great part their history.

Positions and salaries come down in these old Bermuda families like an English estate to the oldest son, and they have good reason for being filled with loyalty and patriotism. The Tuckers, for instance. Daniel Tucker was Governor of Bermuda in 1612, and at the present day the Hon. James Tucker, C. M. G., is Receiver General, Cecil H. Tucker is a revenue officer, the Rev. Arthur T. Tucker is a curate in St. Georges, W. Tudor Tucker is a Justice of the Peace, the Hon. G. Somers Tucker is a member of the Legislative Council, and T. F. J. Tucker is a member of Assembly as well as Mayor of Hamilton. Henry Tucker was the tenth Governor of Bermuda, beginning in 1796, so the name of Tucker is well spread over the Bermuda archives. John Trimingham was Governor in 1727, and now in 1890 Mr. Trimingham is a member of the legislative council, and Daniel Trimingham is a member of Assembly. The Hon. James H. has found honors pour in easily since he gave up his house to the Princess Louise in 1882. He is a member also of her Majesty's Executive Council, one of the assistant Justices, Chairman of the Board of Audit, Justice of the Peace, a Trustee of the Bermuda Savings Bank, a member of the Board of Immigration, and a Trustee of Devonshire College; but all these positions are rather honorary than profitable, and I think Her Majesty is ungrateful not to give him some sort of office for he had his house newly furnished for Louise. The Harveys have been in Bermuda since early in the seventeenth century. The family is now represented by the Hon. Joseph H. Harvey, a member of the Legislative Council, of the Board of Education, the Board of Agriculture, and a Trustee of Devonshire College. These are only a few names out of a dozen or more that I might mention to show that the old families are holding their own in Bermuda. Some of the names that were common enough in Bermuda families ago have disappeared, and are now found in the West Indies, where their ancestors probably found the world easier to fight. Among these are the Gilbertsons, Gurrins, Pepperells, Saunderses, Webbs, and Williamses, all of them found now in Nassau.

Where small matters assume great proportions it will readily be seen what a stir the opening of a new Parliament must make. Members of Assembly are elected for seven years, and the "upper house" is composed of two branches, "Her Majesty's Executive Council" and "Her Majesty's Legislative Council." These two branches were for many years composed of the same members, but in 1888 a slight change was made, and they are now separate bodies, though the same men do the same purpose as the old council did, which is to act as a check upon the Assembly in case it should prove obstreperous, and to see that all the wishes of the home Government are carried out. I do not suppose that a Bermudian would admit that the object of the Councils, but nevertheless it is, as for one can see from the composition of the two branches, the Executive Council being composed of the senior military officer, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Receiver General, and two senior members of the old council added for appearances. All of these gentlemen are under pecuniary obligations to vote as they are ordered from headquarters, except the last two. The Legislative Council is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Receiver General, and six other gentlemen.

The members of Assembly to serve for the next seven years were elected a few weeks ago, and the composition of the new house is a startling commentary on what I have been just saying about the old families. They have ruled the roost for centuries, and they have not relaxed their grip yet. Of the 36 members of Assembly, just 18 newly-elected members were members of the last Assembly, and some of them have been in the same place for many years. There are now in the several branches of the Legislature 3 Outerbridges, 3 Tuckers, 2 Trimighams, 2 Friths, 1 Darrell, 1 Penniston, 1 Harvey, and 1 Lightbourn. I need not suggest to any one who knows anything of Bermuda that these are eight of the oldest families in the colony. The recent election put in additional members of the families of Darrell, Outerbridge, Trimingham, Lightbourn, and Frith. If I had unlimited space at command, I should like to start and show in what a state of affairs illustrates the British colonist's opinion of the British plan of making whites and blacks political equals. There are 3,000 white males and 4,000 colored males in Bermuda. There are 6,000 white voters and 252 colored voters. Every white man who has a vote and one colored male in twelve, but if we start on the color question in the British colonies there is no end to it. The fact is, that the ruling class in Bermuda has managed things so judiciously that the colored people have little more chance politically than they had before they were freed half a century ago.

The opening of the new Parliament on Friday, March 28, was a grand occasion. It was not the regular time for Parliament to meet, but the Chief Justice was absent from the colony, and it was thought necessary to appoint some one to take his place, so a special session was ordered. The members of the new Assembly met in the Session House on Thursday afternoon, and the Hon. Edward Eliot, not the Hon. Thomas N. Dill attended with a didimus to swear them in. I have never seen a didimus, so I cannot say whether they brought it in a box, carried it in a basket, or led it along with a chain. However, the two honorable gentlemen and the didimus administered the oath of allegiance and the oath to be good little Assemblymen to all the members, and the Provost Marshal General summoned the House to attend his Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber forthwith. This Provost Marshal General is (£220 and fees and £20 from imperial funds as Receiver of Quit Rents) was the first General to make his appearance, but we will see plenty of them when Parliament is opened. The House, of course, promptly obeyed the summons and soon faced his august Excellency in the Council Chamber, and listened to the little routine speech always made on those occasions. "Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly," the Governor said, "the appointment of a Speaker being necessary before we proceed to business, I have to direct you to the question of the choice of a person to be your Speaker, and, having chosen him, that you here present him to me tomorrow, Friday, at a quarter past twelve o'clock." This was duly done, and his Excellency the Governor, (£2,946 and £700 from the colony.) The House then returned to the Assembly Chamber and re-elected the Hon. Samuel Saltus Ingham, Speaker of the last Assembly.

That was all preliminary work. On Friday at noon the Governor drove down to the public buildings, accompanied by Mrs. Newdegate and Mrs. Allison and his aide de camp, Capt. Barnardiston, (no salary from colony.) The party were received by a guard of honor from the Leicestershire Regiment, and the Council Chamber by the members of the Legislative Council and the heads of departments, civil, military, and naval. On the arrival of the House of Assembly the Governor made them a brief speech, telling them what he had called them together for, describing the ceremony he then enacted between the Speaker-elect and his Excellency:

THE SPEAKER-ELECT: "May it please your Excellency, her Majesty's faithful Commons of Bermuda, in Parliament assembled, have, according to their ancient rights and privileges, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have been pleased to elect me to that position. However arduous the duty and inadequate my abilities to the discharge of the important trust reposed in me, sir, they have done me that honor, I accept the appointment, flattering myself the same will meet the approbation of your Excellency."

THE GOVERNOR: "Your being chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly is very satisfactory to me. I therefore concur in the choice which the House of Assembly has been pleased to make of you."

THE SPEAKER: "Your Excellency having been pleased to express your approbation of the choice of her majesty's faithful Commons of Bermuda of me as their Speaker, allow me to return your Excellency my thanks therefor, and that they may be enabled faithfully to discharge their duty to their Queen and country, owned; and Mr. Daniel Edward Seon, the clerk appointed by the Governor, took his place, which is worth £190 a year, besides the salary of £100 a year as Prothonotary to the Court of General Assize and Escheator of the Courts of Bankruptcy and Chancery with fees attached.

After long committees had been appointed, the honorable Attorney General (£570 from the colony and £100 from quit rents) interposed and read by title a bill to provide for the discharge of the duties of the Chief Justice during his absence, (£700 and fees.) A new member, Mr. Vesey, introduced and read by title a bill to provide for the inspection of vegetables before their exportation from the islands. This was something of far more importance than the appointment of somebody to play at Chief Justice, and was brought up in response to a petition signed by twenty Bermuda produce dealers, asking that all onions and potatoes might be inspected and the quality branded on the case, to protect both the producers and the consumers. "The decline in the price of Bermuda vegetables in the American markets of late years is," the petition said, "in the opinion of your petitioners, mainly attributable to the inferior quality of much of the produce sent abroad, and it is almost imperative for the protection of the chief industry of our island and the trade connected therewith to remedy this evil if possible. Heretofore it was hoped that placing the name of the grower on the various packages would, through fear of exposure, deter unprincipled packers from putting unsalable vegetables in packages intended for transportation abroad, but many of the packers, not appreciating the value of a good name, and not regarding the injury they were inflicting on their neighbors and the farming community of Bermuda generally, have, it is feared, not hesitated to place small and unripe vegetables within packages which were supposed to contain good marketable produce; while other packers, in order to benefit by the early prices, have boldly sent forward half-grown and inferior vegetables, which, becoming intermixed with those of a better class, seriously prejudiced the sale of the latter, and consequently brought unfair loss to the owners thereof." The petition recommended "a system of careful inspection of onions and potatoes intended for exportation, these vegetables to be graded and divided into classes and plainly marked on the packages by the inspector." This matter was left open for future consideration.

The question of appointing a person to take the Chief Justice's place in his absence occupied nearly the whole time at Monday's session of Parliament. The Attorney General's bill was read and discussed and every clause in it was freely criticised. The freedom of debate which her Majesty, through his Excellency, assured the faithful Commons of Bermuda they should enjoy they enjoyed to the utmost. Some interesting facts about the Chief Justice and his assistants were brought out. Judge Trimingham and the other Assistant Justice, it seems, get only £5 a year and such fees as good fortune may blow in their way, and this seems rather a meagre salary for the man who entertained the Princess Louise. And not only that, but they are not real Judges, not even lawyers, and do not understand the important questions that the Chief Justice frequently has to decide. The Attorney General's proposition was that the Governor should appoint a substitute, who, "while discharging the duties of the office, shall be entitled to receive all fees pertaining to the same, and such remuneration out of the salary of the office or such part thereof as shall not be payable to the Chief Justice as the Governor, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, shall see fit to grant." There was an instance of the constant underground warfare going on between the "official" and the "unofficial" sections of Parliament. The Attorney General, an official himself, desired the Governor to have the appointment of ex officio Justice and the fixing of his salary. The "faithful Commons of Bermuda" had a different notion. Mr. Vesey, the new member who has started in at a great pace at his first session, thought the substitute might have half the salary while he was on duty, but that the matter should not be left to the Governor. The Attorney General then had to explain. The Chief Justice was legally entitled to six weeks' holiday every year, with full pay, and Parliament could not make a law depriving him of it. He could accumulate the weeks of leave for several years, if he desired, and take them all at once.

"Then," Dr. Outerbridge pertinently inquired, "can the Chief Justice save up his six weeks' leave for ten years, and take sixty weeks at one time?" This the Attorney General was not prepared to answer at short notice, and so the bill was read a second time, and all the other matters before the Parliament, ended just as I leave them here, with nothing decided upon, after three days of flummery and wind. Fifty men spent three days trying to determine what salary a Judge should have for six weeks' work, and how he was to do his duties. How painfully like some of our American Legislatures this Bermuda Parliament is. But they will wake up by and by. My friend George O. Whitney, a new member of the Assembly, is not keeping himself so far in the background for nothing. When his associates have exhausted themselves in futile arguments, he will burst upon them in a flight of eloquence and make all the crooked ways straight. They could not do better than appoint Mr. Whitney to take the Chief Justice's place. He would clear away all the rubbish of the courts in half a day, and do it with a snap like the closing of a steel trap.

In making myself for a time a parliamentary reporter, I find that I have overlooked a very important item, no doubt through my inexperience in this direction. It is the item of public printing. You must know that we have in Bermuda a Queen's Printer, "Gregory V. Lee, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," who prints and publishes the *Royal Gazette*, but I suppose I didn't because that would be too much of a mental strain. He and his father before him have been for many years the Queen's Printers in Bermuda, not only in name, but in fact. I do not suppose that her Majesty actually sent over to Bermuda to have the meeting cards and writs artistically printed, but all the public printing of the colony was done by the Lees, and when the Queen desired to make any public paper unusually prominent she had it printed on the first page of the *Royal Gazette*. The sweet stream of patronage has been flowing through that channel for two generations, and the younger Lee has fattened upon it in every sense of the word. But here is the Assembly, on motion of the honorable Attorney General, ordering that the Clerk of the House of Assembly for doing the printing of the House, and here is the advertisement itself, nearly half a column long, asking for bids for the printing of sixty copies of every day's proceedings, sixty copies of all bills ordered to be printed, (copies of the bills for the printer to be made at his own expense,) and sixty copies of the usual sessional journals. It is more than likely that the *Royal Gazette's* bid for doing this work will be accepted, but even a nominal competition is a new departure that will in time lead to a fair division of the work. There is a fine chance for some American to go to Bermuda and start a newspaper. The people are fond of reading about their neighbors, and a weekly paper conducted somewhat on the lively and unconventional plan of the *Arizona Kicker* would be a sensation of the century. It might not be profitable, perhaps, but it would be as exciting an occupation as any young journalist could desire, and I imagine that the conservative old officials who could frown upon it were in public would be the ones who in private would enjoy it most. There is no doubt in the world that after doing the grand at the opening of Parliament the Governor went home and kicked off his boots, and was very thankful the show was over.

There is among the old Bermuda records a petition of the General Assembly to the King, dated 1684, complaining of the acts of the Bermuda Company, concluding, "Wherefore, most deare and dread Soveraigne, we your Majesty's poor petitioners knowing your Royal Majesty's heart is open to all, and the Acts of your Majesty's Royal Favour and Grace is like the fire and Air common to all your Majesty's Loyall subjects, our great necessities compelling us to beg redress from your Majesty in this our deplorable condition, humbly and earnestly imploring your most sacred Majesty's gracious assistance to your poore us in our extremity, and to pardon our rude lines as comming from poore distressed planters, who are confident of nothing more than that they are and desire always to be your Excellency Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and faithfull subjects." This petition is signed by the thirty-three members of Assembly in 1684, and of the thirty-one family names in the list, seven are found in the present Parliament, and at least sixteen are still well-known names in Bermuda.

Some of these old records are extremely interesting in showing the political, social, and financial state of the colony in those early days. In 1676 a committee of the Privy Council in England sent a letter to the Bermuda Government asking for information on various points, and the replies to the questions tell a great many things that would otherwise be lost to posterity. I wonder what answer would be given to this one now:

"Q.—What is the strength of your bordering neighbors, whether Indians or of any other nation, by sea and land, and what is the state and condition of their trade and commerce? Answer—Virginia, Carolina, and the Bahama Islands are our neighbors, planted with English, and their trade tobacco, furrs, and wood." If the Bahamas ever exported "furrs" they must have been the pelts of sandflies and mangroves. "The only thing," the replies continue, "is St. Georges, and the houses are generally built of cedar, none exceeding two floors and garrets. There are about four merchants, English; no strangers. About four hundred planters, eight thousand men, women, children, and slaves, and about a thousand white people able to bear arms. About fifty blacks have been brought in within seven years past, and sold at about £15 a head. The estates of the merchants and planters may be about £100 each, and the wealth of the whole island about £20,000. There comes ten or twelve sail of small vessels yearly from New-England, New-Yorke, Barbadoes, &c., besides eight or ten more may touch at the Islands. There are thirteen or fourteen vessels belonging to the island, the biggest

GOVERNMENT BY BRIBERY

THE DOMINION OF CANADA RULED BY CORRUPTION.

INTRIGUE AND MONEY USED TO BRING ABOUT THE CONFEDERATION—UNBLUSHING BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

I.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 12.—Thoughtful Canadians who have followed closely the legislation of the Federal Parliament and the conduct of the Federal Government of their country in regard to the financial inducements held out to the electors to support the Government of the day, and who have also carefully considered the corrupt influences employed in recent years by the politicians to secure their election to the House of Commons, are in despair over the demoralisation of public sentiment, which is only too plainly seen on all sides.

The study of this feature of Canadian public life is positively painful. No Canadian who loves his country can calmly investigate this subject without coming to the conclusion that another twenty years of such government will see the ruin of the Canadian Dominion. The great, the overwhelming scandal of the country is government by bribery and corruption, and this of the grossest character.

The means adopted to bring about the confederation of all the North American Provinces reeked of intrigue and bribery. The two political parties in old Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) were opposing one another to the death up to 1864, being about equally matched. Suddenly one day, finding that they could not overcome each other, the leaders agreed to bury the hatchet, bury their principles, embrace one another, and divide the country between them. They formed a coalition, taking into the Government the ablest leaders on both sides, and to mask their real motive, the love of power, they gave out that their sole object in coalescing was to enlarge "Canada" by annexing the maritime Provinces, whose population all told was then about 650,000.

The politicians of those small provinces were meeting at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, nominally to consider the question of a maritime union of the three under one Legislature and one Government; this was the story at the time. Subsequent developments showed that on the part of the wire pullers this was a mere pretense; that there was not the slightest expectation of bringing about a maritime union; that there was no desire to do so; that it was not a possible thing, and that the conference was only held to further the scheme which ultimately prevailed, namely, to create the impression that some change was necessary, and to get the leading maritime politicians together at one place that they might be manipulated as they were manipulated by the longer-headed politicians of old Canada.

While the Maritime Conference was in session—and making no progress, of course—it was "surprised" by receiving a telegram from the political magicians of Canada, telling it came to a decision, that they might be permitted to lay before its members a scheme for the union of all the Provinces. Permission was granted; delegates from old Canada were heard. They were needless to say, aided by the maritime politicians who were in the secret. The conference professed astonishment at the dazzling prospect that was opened before it through the visit of the Canadians, and it adjourned without doing anything in regard to the business for which it had assembled. The Canadian delegates went home laughing in their sleeves, and the maritime members of the conference returned to their respective Governments to explain why they had done nothing to forward a maritime union, and to receive instructions with reference to the larger scheme of consolidation.

So well had matters been prearranged, *sub rosa*, that, while the maritime politicians had considered it expedient to ask the authority of their provincial Legislatures to meet at Charlottetown to discuss the chances of its smaller union, they did not consider it necessary to seek such authority to enter into conference with the Canadian politicians in regard to the larger union. They neglected to do what they were authorized to do and proceeded to Quebec on a business of which their Legislatures had not even dreamed. Not only so, but these self-appointed delegates, having met the Canadian Government at Quebec without any authority from their Provinces, agreed upon a scheme for wiping out the independence of their Legislatures and merging their respective Provinces into a federal union in which old Canada would have supreme control.

CONFEDERATION CARRIED BY CORRUPTION.

The people of the lower Provinces kicked against "the Quebec scheme," as it was called. The feeling in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island was so utterly opposed that the idea was dropped without hesitation. The maritime delegates had agreed that the union measure was to be put through the maritime Legislatures without referring it to the people, but in no Province, save Nova Scotia, did they dare to do this. Matters were so threatening that in the New-Brunswick Legislature it was not it agreed to put the question to the people, and the electors quickly overthrew the Government and elected a Legislative Assembly, in which not more than one-fifth of the House was in favor of the Canadian union. In Nova Scotia the Hon. Joseph Howe, (now Sir Charles,) Mr. Adams Archibald, (now Sir Adams,) and the other union leaders, (Conservatives and Liberals,) assisted by the whole strength of the Government in both chambers, put the measure through the Legislature and carried Nova Scotia into the union despite the protests of the people. The scheme was passed through the Legislative Council by an arrangement to make a majority of the Councilors Senators of Canada, and the compact was carried out to the letter.

How strong the feeling of the people of Nova Scotia against the union was may be gathered from the fact that in the elections to the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly and the Canadian House of Commons, which necessarily followed this revolutionary proceeding, the so-called union party was absolutely wiped out. Sir Charles Tupper was the only member of his party elected to the House of Commons out of fifteen or sixteen constituencies, and the Legislative Assembly was unanimously and vehemently against the union. Joseph Howe, McLellan, Annand, and the anti-union party took control of the Nova Scotia Government and then the era of bribery and corruption opened. Every means that unscrupulous cunning could devise was employed by the Canadians and their agents to break up the anti-union party in Nova Scotia, and this was continued for two years.

When New-Brunswick voted on the question, loads of Canadian money were used to influence the electors, but without success. The next step was to operate on the unwilling members-elect to the New-Brunswick Legislature, and after a year and a half of hard work in this direction, and much scheming with the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, a break was effected. The Governor was operated on by influence from the members of the anti-union Government were got at by influences nearer home. Two members of this Government were induced to resign, and the Governor, having a disagreement with his Government, was prevailed upon, principally by the influence of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, afterward Minister of Marine in the Canadian Government, to dismiss his Ministry and form a new Government with Messrs. Mitchell and Wilmot as leaders. One of the two resigning Ministers was rewarded with the office of Attorney General in a new provincial Government, and after the union was effected was made a Canadian Judge with a salary of $4,000 a year. The other, who conveniently resigned and helped to smash the Government and his party, was appointed a Senator of Canada and Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick at $9,000 a year.

A new election was immediately ordered while the anti-union party was demoralized; "cashing" of money was sent down from Canada to distribute where it would do the most good. The result was that Peel Canadians conveniently appeared on the New-Brunswick frontier during the excitement, making necessary the calling out of the New-Brunswick volunteers at a great expense to the Province, and among these Fenians appeared a relative of one of the leading members in the Province. The elections were hurried on. The patriotism of the people was appealed to, and between the hatred of the local Irish on the one hand—they being all opposed to the union—and the stimulating support from Canada and the demoralization brought about by treachery on the other, the anti-union vote was reversed, the New-Brunswickers voted for confederation and the union was accomplished.

The next move was a renewal of the attempt to break down the anti-union party in Nova Scotia by corrupt means, all others having failed, in order to secure Nova Scotia support for the Government in Parliament. Mr. Howe was finally got at. He agreed to abandon his party and the repeal movement and become a member of the Canadian Government at $7,000 a year. It was an out-and-out purchase. The Canadian Government made him Governor at Nova Scotia, the height of his ambition, a short time before he died, and one of the last acts of his life was a remarkable somersault and the disgrace into which he had fallen with his Nova Scotia countrymen. Another Nova Scotia anti-union leader, Mr. [illegible] was appointed a County Court Judge at $2,400 a year. While some others fared equally well—or ill.

These items of bribery, however, do not begin to represent the full price paid for Nova Scotia's adherence to the union, as I shall make plain further on, although, between the enormous sums paid out during the confederation elections, the public moneys expended, and the public offices sold to influence the attitude of public men, the scandal and disgraceful spectacle of its kind has been witnessed since the purchase of that infamous Irish Legislature whose evil deeds will never be forgotten.

UNBLUSHING BRIBERY AT THE ELECTIONS.

The Dominion, cemented by such unworthy acts, had been only a few years in existence when what might have been expected happened. The coalition in the Canadian Government and Parliament exploded. The Liberals returned within their original lines, and Sir John Macdonald and the Tory Party were left to shift for themselves. The first general election after the union was in 1872. It was a life-and-death struggle. The bribery on the side of Sir John Macdonald's Government was appalling. Where the money came from nobody could tell. There were the ordinary expenditures, which might be accounted for; but, in addition, tremendous sums appeared to be used in the most unexpected points. Sir John himself seemed to be the centre of this promiscuous debauchery. The knowing ones were absolutely nonplused.

A year later the mystery was fully solved. However it came about, the private papers of Mr. Abbott, the solicitor of the Pacific Railway Company, were obtained and given to the public. It was then discovered that Sir John Macdonald having, against the advice of his best friends, given Sir Hugh Allan the charter for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with $25,000,000 cash subsidy and 25,000,000 acres of land to aid it, had called upon Sir Hugh to supply him with funds to carry the impending elections, and Sir Hugh had responded with at least $350,000, all of which had been expended in addition to the regular contributions for bribery purposes. The revelations led to the

GENUINE RAPID TRANSIT ALONE ACCEPTABLE.

BOULEVARD PROPERTY OWNERS WILL CLAIM HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A GOULD ELEVATED EXTENSION.

The reported Gould-Platt alliance for the purpose of controlling rapid transit by means of such legislation at Albany as will incorporate in the Fassett bill amendments to the Rapid-Transit act of 1875, and to the amendments thereto known as the Cantor act, while recognized by those who are interested in this subject as a very convenient and clever thing for the elevated railroad, and perhaps also for Mr. Platt, is not regarded as likely to become operative as a law. There are faults in the Fassett bill which have already been pointed out, and to which property owners have made such vigorous objection that they believe the Legislature will hardly dare fly in the face of what is now regarded as public opinion upon this subject.

Chief among these faults is the provision that allows the Governor to select Rapid-Transit Commissioners from any part of the State. A provision of this kind is in such conflict with the idea of home rule that there would certainly be a most vigorous uprising and protest against any bill or law which might intrust the matter of rapid transit on Manhattan Island to gentlemen from St. Lawrence and Chenango Counties. According to the talk of those who have been agitating this subject, it seems not unlikely that even if such a bill were to pass and to obtain the signature of the Governor there would be an effort to test its constitutionality.

Modifications of the Fassett bill in order to meet the ideas of those who have been urging rapid transit would need to repeal so much of the act of 1875, and of its amendments, as to lift out of that act the prohibition against the use of Broadway and the Boulevard for a rapid-transit road, and also the section of the present law which provides that rapid-transit franchises shall be disposed of at auction. There seems to be little question now that Broadway and the Boulevard furnish the natural routes for rapid transit on the west side of the city. All opposition to those highways has been overcome substantially, and would hardly be heard again if there were a prospect of passing a bill repealing that provision. In regard to the provision of law which provides for the sale of franchises at auction, it is quite apparent that no persons or company desiring to organize for the purpose of rapid transit would go to the trouble of preparing maps and laying out a road in the law then were to allow any one else to come in and take possession of those maps without compensation to the persons or company who may have been to the trouble of preparing them.

The rumor of the Gould-Platt alliance is faulty in other respects than those indicated. It presupposes the consents of property owners on the Boulevard to the construction of an elevated railway through that thoroughfare. The managers of the elevated railroad ought to be pretty well satisfied by this time that any such scheme would be exceedingly difficult of accomplishment. For nearly two years an active canvass has been in progress among property owners along the Boulevard to secure releases against the elevated railroad company by which property owners agree not to claim damages to their property if the elevated road should be extended through that thoroughfare. For a time the canvass went on quite encouragingly. When a serious check was opposed to it, however, work became very slow, and for several months past practically nothing has been done in this line. The canvass was instituted and carried on under the direction of the elevated railroad managers. Its object was to propose was to provide a way by which that road could be extended from the junction of Ninth-avenue, the Boulevard, and Sixty-third-street out through the Boulevard to King's Bridge road, and, perhaps, eventually to Spuyten Duyvil.

It is certainly to the interest of Boulevard property that rapid transit should be extended into that section of the city. All along the Boulevard are wrecks of fortunes which have been left there from time to time during the past twenty years by adventurous purchasers of real estate. In general, Boulevard property will not bring to-day in the market much more than 60 per cent. of the prices it commanded in 1872, before there was any thought of rapid transit in that part of the city. As small owners have stepped out others have taken their holdings at reduced prices, and although on the Boulevard now a great many of the owners are strong enough to hold on, it is quite safe to say that the property of the majority does not yet show anything like the prices paid for it by those who now have title to it. In the meanwhile, taxes and assessments have continually been imposed upon the property until the possession of real estate along the Boulevard has become a positive luxury.

It would seem under these circumstances that property owners would be very glad to sign any agreement which would promise to make it possible for people to get into their neighborhood without the expense of a ferry ride in the effort. No doubt some such consideration as this induced the signatures of owners during the early part of the canvass on the part of the elevated railroad. But the canvassers did not get far from the start with easy sailing. Boulevard property has been held at fancy prices. It was always the belief of those who invested in it that eventually the thoroughfare would become a favorite one for residences. The idea of converting it into a business street was repugnant to the majority of holders. It may be assumed that those who signed the petition were simply tired out and put their names to the proposed agreements in the hope that a bonus might be paid for the right, thus enabling them to get their money out without loss. It seems there were enough property owners who still clung to the old notions about the destiny of the Boulevard to hold out against any project for the extension of an elevated railroad through it. It is certainly true that many of those who refused to sign these release contracts signified their willingness to release from damages any rapid-transit company who might be prepared to carry a road through the Boulevard below the surface. A depressed track in the middle of that thoroughfare would scarcely deface the street and would not make it objectionable as a place of residence, while an elevated railroad would be quite as obnoxious and unsightly on the Boulevard as it is now in Second Avenue.

The hope of those who have opposed the scheme of the elevated railroad managers has been that a company will be organized to carry rapid transit to the upper end of the island by means of a depressed road, and in case such organization there owners will be quite willing to sign any sort of reasonable agreement to protect such a road against property damage claims. It happens that enough property owners along the Boulevard are among the objectors to make it very expensive for the elevated railroad company to construct an extension along that route. There is no chance, so far as can be seen, for any kind of legislation which will lessen that prospect. Accordingly, if Mr. Platt and Mr. Gould have come together in an alliance to carry the elevated railroad out to the Boulevard with the aid of the Fassett bill, or any other bill that the Legislature may pass, it is quite possible that those gentlemen may be counting without their host.

The hope of those who are really interested in rapid transit in this city is that means may be found to get along without any more elevated railroads. Experience with the present system seems to have been sufficient to convince the public that there is no likelihood of any system of railways on stilts which will furnish transit from one end of the island to the other at any rate of speed much faster than that now employed by the present roads. On the other hand, it is believed that if a depressed or underground road could be constructed, it would be possible to carry passengers from down town to the upper parts of the city within a half hour. Dealers in real estate in Harlem and beyond the river and on Washington Heights and to the northward are not hopeful of any very great activity in their business until some project for genuine rapid transit shall be furnished. So long as the delay may last Brooklyn and Jersey City will continue to grow at the expense of New-York. Nothing else will explain satisfactorily to those who are interested in property the marvelous growth of the district outside the East and North Rivers south of Fifty-ninth-street.

The hope of a rapid-transit bill which will afford to property owners in the upper part of the city an opportunity to compete on anything like even terms with owners of property in Brooklyn or Jersey City has led to a feeling that almost anything in the way of a bill that may not be an absolute invitation to the schemes of politicians or financial jugglers will be a boon. The Fassett bill is agreeable enough in its main features, but in its details, especially in the opportunity it gives for an invasion of the home-rule rights of this city, it is very obnoxious. Those who visited the Mayor the other day, and whose petition led to the appointment of the gentlemen whom he selected as Rapid-Transit Commissioners were influenced by the hope that such action might lead to a compromise among factions and to a settlement of the question upon a basis that would not involve very great concessions from any honestly-disposed quarter and that at the same time would open skew and in a most favorable light the prospect of providing the city at last with the object toward which all factions and influences claim to have been working.

It was not supposed that the Mayor's bill would be passed by reason of his action or that his Commissioners would be immediately indorsed. But it was thought that perhaps what he did might lead to such comparisons of views and to such conferences that perhaps something might result in an arrangement which, if not satisfactory to every one, would yet in the provisions of law and the character of the commission amply protect the interests of property. Considering all the sacrifices in charter and other benefits surrendered with which property have had to put up for a few years, it is hardly to be supposed that they will now grudge their welfare to such men as [illegible]

Easter week fulfilled all its promises, and, but for the exceedingly dreary rainstorm of its first three days, would have been voted one of the pleasantest weeks of the entire social year, now drawing to a close. Not that there were any very large entertainments or an excess of gayety, but there was almost too much of lesser merriment, and the hours were all too crowded with pleasant, if small, events to interest and attract. The rain was especially deplored on account of the Easter brides, upon few of whom the sun shone, but who were all blessed in other ways, with health, wealth, youth, and hosts of friends. The crowded entertainments, which followed one another in rapid succession, had a decided effect upon the opera attendance, and those who predicted that the Metropolitan would be better filled after the passing of Holy Week forgot to take the other Easter gayeties into account. Fortunately or unfortunately, Patti's indisposition curtailed the representations to three, but it was sad to witness the beggarly audiences that witnessed Albani in "Faust" on Tuesday night and Nordica in "L'Africaine" on Friday night. Certainly neither of the singers, with those who supported them, could have been complimented by the rows and rows of empty seats in the orchestra and the empty boxes, of which scarcely more than a dozen were occupied at either performance.

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Mrs. Whitney's ball on Tuesday evening was a beautiful affair in every way. It was much more largely attended than the hostess at first expected, but the fact that Spring has come was noticeable in the absence of many well-known people who have already left the city for the country or the other side. The beautiful ballroom was lavishly and effectively decorated with flowers, perhaps the most notable feature of which decoration was a screen made almost entirely of Easter lilies. The favors were each of flowers. The cotillion was led by Harry Cannon, who danced with Mrs. Whitney. The supper, as has now come to be a necessity at all private entertainments, was served at small tables. While the ball was not in some sense quite as spirited as had been anticipated, the guests leaving comparatively early, it may be said to have been a success in so far as it went smoothly from start to finish and was well arranged and managed throughout. For some inscrutable reason the last ball of the season, especially if it comes after Easter, is very apt to look a certain spirit and dash which accompany those held earlier in the season, and that of Tuesday night was no exception to the rule. Some of the gowns worn were strikingly handsome, and all had evidently been taken out, preserved and brought out for the occasion, but the majority were remembered by the keen observers, even after forty days' exile, from the ballroom, as having seen service before Lent. The other dances of the week—which were held at Mrs. Bloodgood's on Tuesday night; at Sherry's, where Miss Fraser's friends assembled, on Wednesday night; at Mrs. Satterlee's on Thursday night, and the last dance of the "Swells" at Sherry's last night—were, with the exception of the last named, chiefly attended by the younger set, and were, in consequence, with the atmosphere of youth which invested them, not wanting in liveliness.

The dance at Mrs. Satterlee's was in reality a dinner dance, the guests coming from dinners given by Miss Given to Miss Waldon Pell, Miss J. Sands, Mrs. H. A. V. Post, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Steward, and the hostess. The favors were unusually pretty and consisted of tasteful little articles of silver, photograph frames, fans, and sashes. Austin Gotnout led the cotillion with Miss Satterlee. Several dinner parties came to the dance in stages. The dinner dance, or co-operative dance, which it had best be called, and which owes its origin to Edgerstoun Bishop of Exeter, who first introduced it into the metropolis four Winters ago, has now become a feature of each society season. It enables several hosts or hostesses to entertain a large number of guests with a fair division of trouble and expense. The co-operative principle, which society people so often condemn when manifested in trades unions and other labor organizations, is thus rather paradoxically adopted by themselves.

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The dinners of the week have been many in number, but seem to have been chiefly given in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough, several of them, an observer will remark, by the very people who most persistently snubbed the Duke of Marlborough at Newport two years ago. Of these dinners in honor of the Duchess, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's on Thursday night attracted the most attention. It was fully reported in every detail by one of the guests, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, whose description, printed on Friday evening, was probably the most remarkable piece of society writing ever produced. Listen to the Colonel's style:

"The most charming dinner that ever there was was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at their town house to her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. Each lady was the handsomest on the present occasion. Each toilet was the most splendent. Nature with the utmost prodigality had done so much for these American beauties that the art of the jeweler was entirely superfluous. All this, but not quite, save a few scarfs from which their lustre in delightful pleasure around the throat or upon the arms or corsage of each of the ravishing ladies assembled. Her Grace was never more American. She would not be called an Englishwoman, or at least she would be called an American Englishwoman. If his Grace were only here he would be contented to stay at home, but as it is, she must sail next Wednesday sennight. A carbuncle large as a hen's egg flashed its claret light from three rows of pearls, a diamond sun lighted her forehead, and hereditary English gems twinkled upon her fingers in the intervals of her still more brilliant conversation. She was as happy as a schoolgirl to be in New-York again, and wished her friends to be as happy as Duchess."

When the Prince of Wales reads this impassioned description of the charms of our American Duchess, he will forgive the Duke. Space fails to allow the further descriptions of the other ladies present by the same pen, which are quite as remarkable as that of the Duchess.

On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson gave a dinner in honor of ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. After an hour's wait a messenger was sent to Mr. Whitney's residence, and the Secretary and his wife arrived almost as quickly as did the messenger on his return, decidedly married, as they had thought the dinner was appointed for the same evening a week ahead. Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a "Duchess dinner" on Tuesday night, and luncheons were given in her honor by Mrs. Colgate on Tuesday, Mrs. Frederick Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday, and Mrs. Iselin on Friday.

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The Amateur Comedy Club gave its last plays of the season on Thursday and Friday evenings, and the Berkeley Lyceum was, as usual, crowded on both evenings. The plays presented were "A Game of Cards" and "Jacobite," the first a comedietta in one act and the second a comedy in two. Among the performers, which included the best actors and actresses in the club, Miss Georgie Shippen, Miss Louise Laidlaw, and Messrs. Evert Wendell, Frederic Camp, and Robert L. Morrell bore away the palm. Easter week was signalized also, as usual, by the Harvard burlesque performance. The Harvard performance of "The Dude, the Dunce, and the Daisy" was clever as to the libretto, but was not as well acted as usual. Among the many other amateur literary, musical, and dramatic entertainments of the week must be mentioned the third and last concert for the season of the Orpheus Society, which took place on Thursday night at Chickering Hall, and the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, which was addressed by President Seth Low of Columbia College at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening.

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One of the handsomest receptions of the entire season was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn at her large house in Twenty-third-street in honor of Mme. Albani. Mrs. Schermerhorn's spacious parlors were thronged with people anxious to welcome the prima donna, and who on account of several dollar seats and other engagements were unable to witness the singer's charming presentation of Marguerite in "Faust" on Tuesday night. Mme. Nordica is also receiving much social attention, and a small and delightful reception was given her on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Thompson and Miss Amy Baker. Mme. Hall gave a musicale and dance on Thursday evening, at which were present the more prominent members of the musical and artistic colonies of the city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay gave a handsome dinner of eighteen covers on Thursday night, and last night a dinner of twenty-five covers was given at the Union League Club by Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Watrous, and other gentlemen, who were guests of Commodore W. H. T. Hughes on the recent trial trip of the steamship Orizaba from Chester to this port, at which Commodore Hughes was presented with a handsome gold badge engraved with his name and title. Speeches were made by Gen. Horace Porter and others.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club met on Wednesday did not have a large attendance, but the bowling was none the less spirited. The prizes were won by Mrs. Bryce Gray and Mrs. Lawrence and by Dr. Porter and Charles Pelham Clinton. The special prize for the lady making the highest average bowling record will be presented at the meeting on Wednesday of this week.

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The Easter weddings have already been fully described in THE TIMES. As noted above, they were unfortunately marred by rainy weather which, following the beautiful sun and sky of Easter Day, was all the more disappointing. On Tuesday of this week will be married Edward Wendell and Miss Emily Bleecker; on Wednesday John Bonrieht, Jr., and Miss Maud Sedgwick; and Philip Livingston and Miss Julia Gerard; and on Thursday Dr. Peaslee and Miss Witherbee and Archibald Gracie and Miss Constance Schuyler will be married at Calvary Church on April 25.

THE CONVENTION THAT IS TO BE HELD THIS WEEK.

OBJECTS OF WORKINGWOMEN'S SOCIETIES—WHAT GIRLS SAY ABOUT THEM—CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

Nobody knows quite as well as a working girl what a working girls' society really is.

With this idea in mind, a representative of THE TIMES started out one day to talk with several women who are active members of various workingwomen's societies, clubs, and guilds, hoping from them to get some true idea of these variously-misrepresented and much-criticised organizations. The members were selected entirely at random, without previous knowledge on their part, and then were asked the question, "What is a working girls' club to you?" The replies that came in response to the query were as varied as the occupations and the social and educational advantages to which the different members had been accustomed, but each as they were they are given, because they tell the story better than it could be told in any other way.

The first girl questioned thought a minute and replied: "My idea of a club is a meeting place for girls for mutual improvement."

The next one said: "It is a place where, by co-operation, busy women can secure advantages not otherwise possible."

Another said: "It is a social gathering place to meet one another."

A fourth thought it was a place to "help the ones ous of work."

A fifth said it was for "sociability, working together for mutual edification."

Among other answers were the following: "My idea of a club is harmony and education in all things."

"A meeting of girls working for each other's interests."

"A club is an assemblage of women who meet to discuss various subjects for furthering the interests of womankind."

"Co-operation."

"A club is a number of persons banded together for some object, either for the helping of others, self-improvement, or with the idea of having a pleasant place where one can meet congenial people and forget the worries and vexations of the day."

"A meeting of girls working for each other's interests."

"A place where there is love and a strong will to help one another."

"A club may be kept together by being sociable and always ready to give advice to those who ask it and always pleasant to another."

"A place where one can meet kindness, receive benefit, and go away feeling strengthened."

"A place for amusement."

Miss Lizzie Hayes, President of the Far and Near Society, said in the opening address at the Jerusalem Club that her idea of a society could be given in three words, "agitation, education, co-operation." It is not a night school, a charity, nor a reformatory, as has even been supposed by those ignorant of its workings. On the contrary, it does do a large charitable work of themselves. When new members are admitted, they require that their moral standing shall be good; and if night classes, &c., are introduced, it is entirely as a side issue and because the members desire them. Perhaps the best idea of what the clubs do and aim to do is told in the general answer which has been issued in reply to the numerous queries of what a Working Girls' Club really is. The announcement reads:

"A working girl's society is an organization formed among busy women and girls to secure by co-operation means of self-improvement, opportunities for social intercourse, and the development of higher, nobler aims in life, governed by the members for the members, and strives to be self-supporting."

In a more definite response to the often-asked question, the objects of the societies are stated as follows:

First—To furnish pleasant rooms where members can pass the evening.

Second—To organize such classes for mutual enjoyment and improvement as the members may desire.

Third—To collect a circulating library for the use of members.

Fourth—To develop co-operative measures which shall be for the use of members. These objects are carried out by pleasant rooms, which are opened nightly for classes, reading, sewing, and social intercourse.

The movement was originally an English one and began in London. But the whole idea is as yet so new that there has been little written about it. An account of the beginning, early struggles, and final success is told by Miss Maude Stanley of London in a book called "Clubs for Working Girls." Among other literature of the work there are articles written by Miss Grace Dodge, of New-York, for different periodicals. The beginning of the work in New-York is thus told by Miss Dodge in the *Sunday-school Times:*

"Six years ago a silk worker came to a friend to consult with her about how her fellow-workers and friends could be brought together for evening advantages. A little meeting was afterward called at her house on Tenth-avenue, and it was followed by other home gatherings. In six weeks sixty had pledged membership and support to the first working girls' society or club in New-York."

From this small beginning there sprang up a flourishing society that gave birth to other societies both in New-York and elsewhere, gradually spreading over more territory and growing in size and importance. Now in New-York alone there is a membership of some 2,500 women, and the movement has arrived at a dignity that entitles it to a "convention" of its own. This Convention of Working Girls' Societies will be held in New-York beginning next Tuesday, and will enjoy the proud distinction of being the first one of the kind in the world. It will be held under the auspices of the New-York, Boston, and Brooklyn Associations of Working Girls' Societies and the Philadelphia New Century Working Women's Guild. About two hundred delegates are expected to be present from different places, including Montreal, New-Haven, Springfield, Mass.; Elmira, Allegheny, Penn.; Rockville, Conn.; Providence, Brooklyn, Hartford, and San Francisco. Already more than four thousand tickets have been issued, and the New-York societies have made every arrangement to secure a large attendance of their own members. The day sessions are to be held in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the night sessions in the large hall of Cooper Union. The programme of the convention will be as follows:

Tuesday, April 16.

2 P. M.—Opening exercises and announcements.
2:30 P. M.—"What is a Working Girl's Society? How to Start One."
Mrs. Mary Storrs Haynes, Brooklyn.
Miss Helen Iselin, New-York.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
3 P. M.—"How to Rouse an Intelligent Interest in Members in Their Society."
Miss Edith M. Howes, Boston.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
3:30 P. M.—"How can a Society Become Self-Supporting? The Collection of Dues."
Miss Jane B. Potter, New-York.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
4 P. M.—"Practical Talks; Their Function."
Miss Grace H. Dodge, New-York.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
4:30 P. M.—"Practical Classes: Which are Most Useful?"
New Century Guild, Philadelphia.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
5 P. M.—Adjournment.
7:45 P. M.—Annual meeting of the New-York Association of Working Girls' Societies, (Large hall, Cooper Union.)
Opening exercises.
Annual address and reports.
Club song.
Address: "Co-operation and Organization Among Women for the Building up of Homes."
Club song.
Closing exercises.
9:30 P. M.—Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

10 A. M.—"Literary Element in Club Life."
Miss Florence B. Lockwood, New-York.
Association of Working Girls' Societies, Brooklyn.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
10:30 A. M.—"Provident and Benefit Schemes."
Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, New-York.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
11 A. M.—"How to Make the Resolve Clubs, Lend a Hand, and Other Inside Societies More Effective."
Miss S. E. Gardner, Boston.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
11:30 A. M.—"Summer Vacations; Holiday House."
Miss Clara S. Potter, New-York.
Miss Emily M. Morgan, Hartford.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
12 M.—Adjournment.
2 P. M.—Junior Clubs.
East Cambridge Club, Boston.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
2:30 P. M.—"The Relation the Societies Hold to the Home."
Miss R. F. Morse, New-York.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
3 P. M.—"What do Working Girls Owe One Another?"
Mrs. Clare de Graffenried, Washington.
Mrs. L. W. Betts, Brooklyn.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
3:30 P. M.—"Co-operation and Organization. What are They?"
Miss E. M. Minturn, New-York.
Miss Charlotte K. Lowell, New-York.
Discussion by club members in three-minute papers.
4 P. M.—"Toward What are We Tending?"
Mrs. Elisa S. Turner, Philadelphia.
Various short papers presented by club members.
4:45 P. M.—Adjournment.
8 P. M.—Reception to delegates at the rooms of several New-York City working girls' societies.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

10 A. M.—Informal session, when opportunity will be offered for the presentation of various plans of work among girls; also when questions can be asked and answers given upon the papers of the preceding days.
11:30 A. M.—Business session.
12 M.—Adjournment.

THE LAST TERM OF THE YEAR AT YALE.

SUCCESSFUL TRIPS OF THE GLEE, BANJO, AND BASEBALL CLUBS—THE CREW STILL UNORGANIZED.

NEW-HAVEN, April 12.—On Thursday morning last at 8:10 o'clock the old bell in the tower of Battell Chapel pealed forth its well-known call to morning prayers, and with these devotional exercises the last term of the college year of 1888-89 began and some seven hundred sons of St. Elihu rushed into the chapel, all eager to get into their seats before the last notes of the bell died away in order to escape "marks."

The members of the Glee and Banjo Clubs and of the baseball team returned from their Easter trips on the same day, and settled down to work. The Glee Club men report a most successful trip. The clubs this year went as far south as Old Point Comfort, where they remained for three days, attending a number of receptions at Fortress Monroe and giving a concert at the Hygeia Hotel, where they were registered. From Old Point Comfort the clubs went to Washington, where they gave one of the finest concerts ever given by a Yale Glee Club on last Monday evening. On Tuesday they sang in Baltimore, and on Wednesday in Philadelphia, and were greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences in both cities.

The nine also returned from their trip on Thursday, and although every game played with a professional team resulted in a defeat for Yale the game with the University of Pennsylvania was won by a lucky streak of batting in the ninth inning. Yale men feel far from discouraged at the result of the trip, and the outlook is that they will heartily believe Yale will have a nine this season that she may be proud of and that will be hard to beat. The infield positions have hitherto been considered the weakest ones, but the infield work done during the trip was undoubtedly strong and was most favorably commented on by the big professional nines. The outfield, however, was poor, but this was largely due to the absence of Dalzell, Graves, and McClintock, none of whom played in any of the games. All three of the above men are good players, and Dalzell and McClintock will fill two of the outfield positions on the regular nine. Stagg's reappearance in the box was greeted with delight by every Yale man, and it is now understood that he will pitch in all the championship games, while Poole, of course, will catch.

Boating matters at Yale are still in rather an unsettled condition. Capt. Bob Cook of the famous '87 crew, the prince of Yale "coaches," has not yet been able to get up to New-Haven to get a look at the blue-blooded oarsmen, and his presence is most sadly needed. Capt. Stevenson, '89; Woodruff, '89, and Rogers, '87, together with Percy Bolton, the famous coach of the record-breaking '88 crew, and Caldwell, Yale's most famous stroke, have all been here recently, and together with Capt. Allen have tried to arrange the giants in the boat, but so far without success, and at present it seems that nothing short of Mr. Cook's level head will be able to complish the desired result. Things goes to show what an influence this man exercises over Yale's crews and how they are always at sea without his advice. It is expected, however, that Mr. Cook will be here for a day or two during the next week, but until he does come, one or even more positions in the boat will be unsettled.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—Some lively work has been done on the Charles River for a week or two past, and the results are highly gratifying. The Freshman crew is getting to be an object of interest, as everybody expects '93 to keep up to the precedent set by '92 and win the Freshman race with great glory to "fair Harvard." The '93 men look rather better than '92's crew did at this time last year. They are being coached by Wallace Alexander of the Law School, and the eight has been definitely chosen as follows: Stroke, Charles Walker of Boston; 7, Bannis Cochran, Jr., of St. Louis; 6, Davis Righter, Yale of Boston; 5, George Howard Kelton of East Hubbardston; 4, Conrad Hensler Slade of Chestnut Hill; 3, Daniel Osborn Earle of Worcester; 2, Horatio Hathaway, Jr., of New-Bedford; bow, George Ebenezer Burgess of Dedham. There are four substitutes also.

The 'Varsity men and the three upper-class crews keep plodding steadily on, and the changes are few and far between. The Seniors are, perhaps, so far advanced as any of the class crews. Herrick, the last man of the '89 boat, has rowed with an oar in the '90 boat. Recently he has rowed at 4. The Juniors have probably the worst faults and do the poorest work. Ninety-two's men are laying the foundation for a speedy crew.

Judge Jeremiah Smith of Dover, N. H., a member of the Class of '56, has been selected to fill the vacant Story professorship in the Law School left by Prof. William A. Keener, who recently resigned, and is to go to Columbia next year. Judge Smith has occupied for some time a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire.

The Board of Overseers has refused to print the Commencement programmes in English this year. This causes much regret, as it was hoped when the vote to print the quinquennial catalogue in English came that English would be very generally adopted instead of Latin.

The 'Varsity ball nine is beginning its practice games, and plays more or less with the Freshmen nearly every day. Lately the batteries have been: Bates, '91, and Upton, '93; Downes, L. S., and Howland, L. S.; Luce, '91, and Mason, L. S.; Young, '92, and Babbitt, '91. A promising man is Howe, '92, who has pitched several times lately. The series of games with outside teams is beginning slowly.

The Weld boathouse was thrown open to members of the Harvard Rowing Club on Wednesday afternoon. All the boats but five are already in.

The Hasty Pudding Club theatricals, which were so successful in New-York, are to be repeated in Boston on April 17, 18, and 19.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Geological Expedition is now at work in Virginia waters. It is the third annual trip. The Potomac has been made to yield a great deal of interest. Visits have been made to Fort Washington, Glymont, Nominee Cliffs, and St. Mary's, and large collections have been made. After investigating the cliffs near Yorktown and the sections in the region of Jamestown and Hampton Roads the party will return to Baltimore. The party is under Dr. William B. Clark, associate in geology of Johns Hopkins, and is composed of the following members: E. G. Conklin, Charles R. Keyes, '87, S. Grant, Arthur Bibbins, W. F. Lucke, and M. Metcalfe of the Johns Hopkins University; N. H. Darton, United States Geological Survey; W. H. Weed, Assistant Geologist Yellowstone Park Division; President J. M. Miller, Wilson College, Penn., and Dr. J. C. Clark of the Philadelphia Hospital. The party is on the schooner Idlewild.

Dr. William Osler and Dr. W. H. Welsh of the Johns Hopkins Hospital will attend the meeting of the Medical Congress in Berlin. They will probably sail in July.

The Glee and Banjo Club has had a successful tour in the south.

The lacrosse team played its opening game with the University of Pennsylvania to-day. It was a social event as well as an athletic contest.

Letters from President Gilman say that he is enjoying excellent health.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

HAVERFORD, Penn., April 12.—The second of the series of class baseball matches was played on Tuesday between '90 and '93. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, the score then standing 16 to 16. The tie will be played off early in the coming week.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association has decided to hold a special race for safety bicycles in the Spring sports, and to bar them out of the other races.

Colgate has signified her intention of joining the Intercollegiate Cricket League, and it is the hope here that she will do it, as the present league between Harvard, Haverford, and the University of Pennsylvania is too small to afford a sufficient number of championship games.

The Spring vacation will begin on April 18 and last ten days. Many members of the Senior Class, however, intend staying at college through the vacation, in order to prepare for the final examinations, which will come off early in June.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—The students of the University of Michigan have invited Cornell to join an intercollegiate oratorical association to be composed of Cornell, Oberlin, Northwestern, and Michigan Universities. The plan is that there shall be a yearly oratorical contest among delegates chosen to represent these universities. Profs. Ty C. Trueblood of the Chair of Oratory at Ann Arbor has written to Prof. H. S. Smith of Cornell asking him to take action in the matter. For this purpose a mass meeting of students will be called on an early date.

The first of the non-resident lecturers in the Law School, the Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, United States District Judge, will probably begin his course of six lectures on April 25. His subject is "Admiralty." The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain will begin a course of lectures on Monday, May 6, on "The Executive; Its Place and Power Under the Constitution."

This has been a bad week for the crews, owing to high water, a leaky boathouse, and unfortunately as yet the best Dole will be able to row. Cornell professors as a rule are very hard on the coaches and Dole, who is in a technical course, is afraid that rowing will keep him back in his university work.

The New-England Rowing Association has sent to Cornell a formal invitation to enter the Cornell-Dowdall race on Lake Quinsigamond. It will not be accepted, however, for the race is set for three miles, for which the lake does not afford sufficient room, and the navy management declines to give the supporters of the crew in the town and university an opportunity to see the men row without going trying to New-London.

Cornell is also wanted in the great world's regatta to be held at Duluth, Minn., next Summer. The great distance to be traveled after two hard races will probably preclude the chance of the offer being accepted.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—The work on the new athletic field has been resumed, and will be pushed with a view to completing the work by May 1. The Pennsylvania Railroad has given the cinders for the track, several carloads having been shipped already. The new grand stand given by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCook of New-York will be completed in about three weeks. The plans have been changed so as to provide private boxes instead of open seats. It has been decided to build a high picket fence the entire length of the field to prevent a crowd from rushing upon the field and interfering with the sprinters.

J. S. Roddy, '91, a prominent athletic man for the intercollegiate sports, has been confined to his room for some time on account of sickness. It is believed that he will recover in time to run at the Berkeley Oval.

The lacrosse team has gone to the training table, and is practicing daily for the championship games.

E. V. Van Dyke, Registrar of the college, was second place recently in the State chess tournament.

All the annual gymnastic contest held in the Preparatory School at Princeton, McDowell, '90, won first prize as the best general gymnast and athlete; Mahon, '90, first prize in horizontal bar; Anderson, '90, first prize in parallel bars; middleweight wrestling, Clay, '91; light-weight wrestling, Garmony, '92.

FORDHAM COLLEGE.

The following promotions have been announced as the result of the late examination in tactics: To be Adjutant, R. A. Johnson; to be First Lieutenants, J. H. Slevin and D. Arrellano; to be Fire Sergeants, M. Corbett and A. Clogher; to be Sergeants Corporals, Burke, Cassiff, Farley, Flynn, and Osborne. Sergt. Ramsay has been appointed Sergeant Major of the battalion.

Last Monday all the students assembled in the study hall of the Senior division to hear the monthly marks for success in class and for conduct. The list was headed as usual by Prefect Dykman, who had no demerits for any month despite the fact that the marking is becoming more severe each month so as to raise the standard of the studies. Nine students received testimonials for obtaining over 90 per cent in all branches of study and conduct, and ten obtained honorable mention.

The summer regulations went into effect last Tuesday. Now the students will have to rise at 5:45, and instead of having no recitations on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, there will be recitations on Tuesday afternoons and recess all day on Thursdays.

The event of the week was the visit of the New-York Harvard Law team to the college on Thursday. The game was of course very one-sided, but the Fordhams showed up very well in batting.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The University catalogue for 1888-90 has been issued and shows considerable growth in all departments. The professors number 178, with lecturers and instructors; the pupils number 1,328, and are assigned to 7 main departments.

The annual meeting of the Cricketers' Association of the United States was held at the University Club last Friday.

A cricket team will go to Canada next July consisting of picked men from the Universities of Pennsylvania, Haverford, and Howard elevens. They will play a team of Canadians, made up of the best men from the Canadian universities.

The annual regatta of the University of Pennsylvania will be held on May 3.

All the classes are now under full training on the university grounds. There are more than thirty entries for the college sports which take place on May 3. The first and second men in these sports will take part in the inter-State sports on May 17.

The work of the crew is very satisfactory, the men working every day.

The novice sports on the university grounds will take place on the 14th, and the Freshman sports will be held on the 25th. These athletic sports, their object being to bring out new material.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—The Brown Minstrels returned to Providence Tuesday evening after an extended tour through the West, and were met at the station by a barge chartered for their conveyance by the students here. The students themselves had assembled in force to greet the troupe, and escorted the barge up the hill. The tour was a very successful one and included well-attended performances in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Peru, and Buffalo.

H. K. Rowe, '92, has won the *Brunonian's* tendollar prize for verse contributions.

Prof. Appleton is at work on a new edition of his work on chemistry, which is issued in the Chautauqua series.

Prof. Upton expects to occupy the new Lidd Observatory in Santa Cruz, Cal., where his course in astronomy will supplement the present instruction in the subject.

The *Liber Brunensis*, the college annual, will be issued within the month.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Campbell, the venerable ex-President of Rutgers College, lies dangerously ill at his residence here. His recovery is not expected.

The bowling record was broken this week by H. A. Pawling of the Sophomore Class, who made 246 in his ten frames. He had eight strikes and two spares.

Prof. A. J. De Bois of Yale College lectured before a large audience, in Kirkpatrick Chapel, last night, on "Science and the Supernatural."

The Glee Club sang at Newark on Wednesday night before a large audience.

Prof. Shumway has been ill during the Easter vacation, but is now able to take his classes.

The Seniors will give a minstrel show on Friday evening next in the Opera House. It will be the feature of the college term.

MRS. GOATCHER WINS.

The divorce suit of Philip Goatcher, the well-known scene painter, against his wife, Alice, had another hearing before Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court, at White Plains, yesterday. A number of witnesses was examined. A letter addressed to Mrs. Goatcher was produced for the plaintiff, and was proved to be in the handwriting of Philip Krakehl, the co-respondent. It was signed "Arthur."

Krakehl then took the stand, and in explanation said that this letter, which had been considered an important document, was "a put-up job" on the part of Mrs. Goatcher. Mrs. Krakehl, and Mrs. Goatcher's brother to test Mr. Goatcher. Mrs. Goatcher denied emphatically every charge which had been made against her.

Justice Dykman said he would render his decision for the defendant, with costs.

SOME LAKEWOOD EVENTS.

TWO POPULAR CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 12.—Two new features were added to the attractions of this resort this week. One was the fair of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, the other was the fête by All Saints' Memorial Church. Both were for the benefit of the church building fund of the respective churches. The fair was conducted by the ladies of the church; the fête was given by the Ladies' Athletic Club. Both were well attended, and the receipts were very gratifying. The fair ran all the week; the fête began yesterday and ended to-night. Neither was the rival of the other, for while the fair was very quietly conducted and almost entirely confined to the church membership, the fête was, although quite select, unrestricted as to denominational control.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

If you stop to think about Steele Mackaye, and there is time to do that in the Spring, when the theatres are beginning to shut up shop, you realise that every play he puts his name to has underlying it a sound dramatic idea. In the building of the superstructure lie his principal faults, and they are often glaring faults. The germ of "Money Mad" is creditable to Mr. Mackaye's dramatic instinct. The father, who, striving to forget the loss of the son in whom all his love was centred, devoted his whole existence to money getting, and became money mad; the son, stolen by thieves, brought up by them, who became a thief by force of circumstances, yet retained his inherent nobility, and was reformed by the influence of love and good example; the starving engraver, the unconscious mediator between these two, who refused, even in his extremity, to accept the price of dishonor, are personages of strong theatrical value, and the story in which they are concerned, if it were told simply, clearly, and logically, would make a good melodrama. It is not to the purpose at all that Mr. Mackaye has previously used the same ideas in another play.

Even the conventional dress-coated villain is not an irrational personage in this instance. The great majority of people who support melodrama would accept him, under the right circumstances, as a true type of the kind of profligate engendered by wealth and luxury and the unlimited use of soap. But Mr. Mackaye has thought it needful to emphasize his wickedness by having him dogged all through the play by a remorseful woman in a black dress. This is a pitiably old device, and it was never employed less skilfully; and the further device of dogging the woman herself with a musky and impotent avenger who wants to discover the identity of her betrayer hopelessly confuses the plot and avails nothing.

In making sensational drama no rule is more useful than Ducrow's famous direction: "Cut the dialect and come to the horses." Mr. Mackaye's "horses" are in his fourth act, and his audience are very weary of his dialogue long before they are reached. His dialogue was never more prolix, bombastic, or offensive. He writes with vigor. There is fire in some of his more preposterous tirades. Yet, it must be admitted that some of the long narratives in "Money Mad" are dreadfully irritating; but a competent stage manager could reduce their length without overexerting himself in the least, and thus render them more effective. It is mere carelessness that makes Mackaye resort now and then to the conventional vocabulary of melodrama. Still we rarely see a melodrama in which most of the time-honored phrases are not employed, and if the heroine did not say, on parting temporarily with her lover, "I shall count the minutes till you return," the habitual theatregoer would feel that something was lacking.

The smiles of recognition with which such familiar expressions are greeted as they appear are the only sincere smiles called forth by "Money Mad." There seems to be no humor in Mr. Mackaye's nature; at least, none finds expression in his plays, and his attempts to manufacture humor are utterly depressing. Moreover, the oaths with which the text is diversified, though they may be lamentably true to nature, are too plentiful and too strong to suit any but the most depraved taste. It is difficult to understand why they were spoken, or why the comic prayer of Mrs. Yeamans was not cut out after the first rehearsal.

The picture of the drawbridge and the passing steamboat is a fine scenic achievement, one that has not been surpassed in any production of melodrama that we remember; and the germ of the play is good. Melodrama, as it is called for no other reason than the sanction of custom, is a perfectly legitimate form of theatrical art; but bad melodrama is rather worse than bad drama of any other kind.

Good actors make the most of the material Mr. Mackaye has given them. It is hard to separate in one's mind Mr. Wessels's idea of a Chicago financial magnate from Mr. Mackaye's idea. Mr. Wessels, however, is probably a good actor struggling with a badly-developed part. Mr. Wilton Lackaye, Mr. Vanderfelt, and Mr. W. H. Thompson are certainly good actors and their parts could not be better done. The women of the play are merely "situation parts," but Miss Seligman acts one of them with more apparent sincerity and dramatic force than she has hitherto displayed.

* * *

Nevertheless one goes from the melodrama of Mackaye to the melodrama of Dennery with a feeling of relief. No one else knows so well as the great Parisian playmaker how to evolve "situations" and get the most possible service out of every bit of material. It is a positive pleasure to note the thoroughness of detail and the skilfully-contrived crescendo effects in the scenes of Jack Sheppard's encounter with Sir Edward Morton at Greenwich wharf, and the "hempen widow's" struggle with her delirium when she tries to remember Blueskin's message to Jack. Of course it is all very improbable, but it is effective all the same.

It is an odd coincidence that the hero in each of the current melodramas is a thief. Jack Sheppard, however, never before appeared in so good a light. It is made very clear in the play at Niblo's that he is not nearly so culpable as Jack Adams, the Chicago outlaw of "Money Mad," because Jack Adams lives in the enlightened age of free schools and a moral press. This Jack Sheppard's attempt to kill Thames Darrell in a fit of jealous anger is his only unjustifiable offense. Thereafter his life is devoted to atonement. To be sure, he slights his mother in the thieves' den; but he is compelled to do that in order to deceive Jonathan Wild. He kills Sir Edward Morton, but in a fair duel, after giving him a chance to escape; and, moreover, Sir Edward is a wicked Jacobite, and the money Jack is enabled to steal after his death was to be used against good King George. Jack is a stanch patriot above everything else. He loves his mother as fondly as Mr. Barlow's favorite pupil could, and he is a faithful friend. He restores Thames Darrell to his inheritance and thoroughly repents the vicious life he is compelled to lead in order to do so.

The translation of Dennery's play is likely to suit the taste of the frequenters of Niblo's better than a revival of any one of the pieces made directly from Ainsworth's romance, which used to be regarded with horror by pious folks, but has now become a sort of classic, and is admired more than it is read. There are some queer ideas in Dennery's play, however, and some of them are made preposterous by their treatment at Niblo's. There is a deal of fuss in the first act about two miniatures, one of Thames painted by Winifred Wood, the other of Thames's father. But there is only one miniature all the time, thanks to the carelessness of the property man, and the minds of the spectators are consequently greatly confused. The visit of his Majesty the King to the cell of Jack in Newgate is treated carelessly, as if the actors were conscious of its absurdity and were determined not to try to create an illusion; and the King's feeble presence gives us a poorer idea of the first of the Hanoverian dynasty than we get even from Thackeray. It would not have been possible for such a weak, mild gentleman to revenge himself so picturesquely upon Konigsmark.

The incident of Hogarth painting Jack's portrait in his cell by command of the King is treated in a somewhat confused manner, too, and the painting of the great artist's name on the house bill as Darrell Hogarth increases the confusion. Too little attention is paid to the minor details of the performance, and a lack of verisimilitude is the result. In the thieves' inn, for example, the oceans of ale drank by the mellow roysterers are symbolized in the old-fashioned way by a few empty pitchers and tin cups. When wicked Sir Rowland meets his death under London Bridge he steps carefully into the dark Thames, lifts up one end of the water as if it were a blanket, and crawls under it.

Yet the scenic effects are generally very good indeed. The scenes have all been brought from Paris—some of the old stock of the Porte St. Martin—and although they have seen service they are still in good repair. The animated picture of the destruction of the thieves' city of refuge, the first time, is a fair rival of Mr. Mackaye's draw-

Among the Treasurers of the city theatres who will be represented at the club testimonial at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday evening are the following: Max Hirsch, Clarence E. Hall, Henry D. Senasd, D. S. Thompson, Metropolitan Opera House; Edward Fleshner, Broadway Theatre; John K. Pollock, E. E. Young, Casey, Mollenus Casino; W. S. Campbell, E. E. Nellson, Star Theatre; G. E. Audis, Lyceum Theatre; E. J. Rice, Standard Theatre; W. W. Walters, James H. Bucken, Peoples'; John M. Cox, Union-Square; A. O. Phillips, Steinway Hall; J. T. Maguire, Fourteenth-Street; James Smith, Lennox Lyceum; E. A. Bull, London Theatre; J. A. Nichols, Chickering Hall, and F. C. Graham, Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre. The entertainment to be given will enlist the services of many popular performers.

The last week of "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's is positively announced, and after the performance of next Saturday night the company organized by D'Oyly Carte will abandon the field in this country entirely to American organizations. The company is an excellent one, and the opera is given by it precisely as Gilbert and Sullivan directed it at the outset. The business at the box office this week has been very good, and the announcement of the final performances ought to revive interest in "The Gondoliers" this week. These will be the last opportunities to see the work exactly as it is acted and sung at the Savoy Theatre, London.

Wilson Barrett will produce a new play at the Park Theatre in Philadelphia this week. It is called "What a Woman Will Do," and the authors are Jerome K. Jerome and Addison Bright. Under the title of "Ruth, or Woman's Faith," it was performed, for copyright purposes, March 20, at the Prince's Theatre, Bristol, England. It is in a divided into a prologue and three acts, and the scene shifts from the wilds of Australia to rural England. The hero is an outlaw and murderer, who, after causing misery for every one else in the play, dies picturesquely, with a confession on his lips.

The one hundred and eleventh week of "The Old Homestead," and the last but three of its stay at the Academy this season, begins to-morrow night. The play returns next season, when it is to be reproduced on even a greater scale than at present. The company now performing at the Academy is the same, without an exception, that appeared in "The Old Homestead" on its original production four years ago. Mr. Thompson also has a company "on the road," which is reported to be doing an excellent business.

For the third and last week of the engagement of Mr. Duff's company at the Broadway Theatre, Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" will be revived. The cast will be as follows: Major General, Mark Smith; the Pirate King, William McLaughlin; Samuel, Frank Pearson; Frederick, Charles O. Bassett; Sergeant, Digby Bell; Mabel, Lily Post; Edith, Gertrude Kellog; Kate, Maud McIntyre; Anna, Anne Boelen; Ruth, Laura Joyce-Bell.

The London Gaiety Company, with E. J. Lonnen and Miss Florence St. John, will play this week at the Holliday-Street Theatre, Baltimore. Next week it will begin its farewell engagement in New-York at the Broadway Theatre, the engagement being for two weeks only. Several new songs have been introduced in "Faust Up to Date," including an Irish song entitled "Mullingar," which has proved very successful in Boston and Philadelphia.

M. Marais is to have an opportunity to make his début at the Comédie Française in three rôles chosen by himself without a promise, however, of a permanent engagement there. There are said to be precedents for this, as some of the most famous *sociétaires* of the past were not engaged until after the three formal débuts. Marais will play Alceste and Néron in the classical repertory and a modern rôle.

The late Humphry Barnett, who was stage manager for Charles Fechter during his term at the London Lyceum Theatre in the sixties, is quoted in a London paper as authority for the statement that Charles Dickens wrote a great deal of Fechter's version of "The Bride of Lammermoor." The prompt copy of the play was "thickly interlined" with dialogue in the novelist's familiar handwriting.

Mr. Augustus Thomas's play, "The Burglar," will be seen for a week at the New Park Theatre, beginning to-morrow night. The cast includes Mr. A. S. Lipman, as the Burglar, Mr. Sydney Drew in the briefless young lawyer, and Miss Sidney Armstrong in the character of the burglar's wife, with little Juliet as Editha. Matinées will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

Among the performers who will appear at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night at the entertainment for the benefit of Mr. Henry Lee are Wilton Lackaye, Herbert Kelcey, John Kellerd, Frederic de Belleville, Mark Sullivan, Miss Minnie Seligman, Miss Sophie Eyre, Miss Marguerite Fish, Miss Lina Wesner, Miss Gertie Homan, and Mme. Natalia.

Wood and Shepard of the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company will sail for Europe on May 3. On April 27, prior to their departure, they will have a benefit at the Bijou Theatre, tendered them by Rich & Harris of Boston and Managers Rosenquest and Russell. Performers from almost every theatre in the city will take part in the entertainment.

On the evening of Tuesday, April 22, when Mr. Crane appears for the one hundredth consecutive time as Senator Hannibal Rivers at the Star Theatre, the auditorium and lobbies will be decorated with flowers, and souvenirs will be distributed to the audience consisting of photographs of the Senator framed in Japanese silk.

The programme at the Amberg Theatre this week is as follows: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Carl Streitmann in "Die Jagd nach dem Glueck"; Thursday, benefit of Aug. Walter, "Die Nachbarinnen" and "Im Puppenladen," which bill will be repeated Friday and Saturday.

An old life-saver of Hull, Mass., Capt. James, who is on record as having saved more persons from sinking vessels by means of the lifeboat and "breeches buoy" than any other man, will take part in the presentation of "The Great Metropolis" at the Grand Opera House this week.

"Doctor Bill," the three-act comedy now running successfully at the Avenue Theatre, London, and has been purchased by Daniel Frohman for presentation in this country. Whether Mr. Frohman will produce it at the Lyceum Theatre next season he has not yet announced.

Mlle. Malvau, who played second parts to Mme. Bernhardt during her last American engagement, has become quite a prominent actress in Paris. She has been engaged at the Ambigu to create the principal part in a new drama by MM. Fabrice Carré and Henry Fouquier.

"A Long Lane" begins the last week of its run at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre to-morrow evening. "A Brass Monkey" will follow April 21, when George Marion, formerly of Dookstader's Minstrels, will make his first appearance in this city as Jonah.

Miss Maud Wilson has retired from the cast of "The City Directory." This ludicrous farce is as popular as ever at the Bijou Theatre, and bids fair to extend its run well into the Summer months. Alice Harrison will appear as Nanon to-morrow evening.

A new stage version of the story of "Jane Shore," written by Max Goldberg, has been tried at the Standard Theatre in London. It has a happy ending. A burlesque of the same subject is soon to be produced at one of the London theatres.

"The County Fair" continues at the Union-Square Theatre, and when the season closes Mr. Burgess and his company will leave New-York for a short vacation, returning in the Fall to reproduce the play for a second season.

"Natural Gas" still remains at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. It is more amusing than ever in its new dress, and continual shouts of laughter attest the appreciation of the audiences.

The last two weeks of the regular season at the Madison-Square Theatre begin to-morrow night. "Aunt Jack" and "A Man of the World" will hold the stage until the end.

Mr. Charles Wyndham intends to act Young Marlow in "She Stoops to Conquer" at his London theatre, the Criterion. Mr. George Giddens will, of course, be Tony Lumpkin.

Myra Goodwin has been added to Mr. Tony Pastor's company for this week, and will appear in the excellent variety performance which is the attraction at his theatre.

A large collection of curiosities and "freaks" is on exhibition at Huber's Palace Museum, in East Fourteenth-street, and stage performances are given hourly.

"Clarisse, or a Woman's Wit," is the title of the play in which Mrs. Rachel Macaulay will appear at the Madison-Square Theatre on the afternoon of May 15.

By way of compensation to M. Bornier, whose "Monnaie" will not be played after all, there is to be a revival at the Comédie Française of his "Fille de Roland."

"The Henrietta" will be presented at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre next week, with Mr. Stuart Robson in his original part of Bertie Van Alstyne.

Mr. J. K. Emmet in "Uncle Joe; or, Fritz in a Mad House," will be the attraction at Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House this week.

Carmencita's remarkable dancing and the "Belle Hélène" travesty are still to be seen at Koster & Bial's Concert Hall.

Mr. Henry Irving has lately been called upon to deny another rumor that he is seeking an election to Parliament.

Mr. Louis Aldrich will present "The Editor," his new play, at Palmer's Theatre May 5, for a run of four weeks.

"The Battle of Gettysburg" is still on exhibition at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

"Master and Man" will be the play at the Windsor Theatre this week.

"The Grand Duchess" continues at the Casino.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey deserves the sympathy of the public. The Metropolitan Opera House would have been packed yesterday afternoon had not Mme. Patti continued to be unable to sing. Hundreds of disappointed people received their money back and the plucky impresario bore his losses with great fortitude. It is pretty safe to say, however, that Mme. Patti will be ready to-morrow evening.

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NOTES OF THE STAGE.

More than one hundred persons will come from Philadelphia next Thursday morning on the special train provided by the Pennsylvania company for Francis Wilson's "Gondoliers" organization. In addition to the company itself, Nixon and Zimmerman will bring over Wanamaker's Broad-Street Theatre orchestra of thirty men, the uniformed programme boys of the theatre, and a diminutive colored boy in knickerbockers, who distributes the carriage checks at the door of the Broad-Street Theatre. The sale of seats for Mr. Wilson's matinée of "The Gondoliers," which is to be given with the permission of D'Oyly Carte at Palmer's Theatre Thursday afternoon, will open to-morrow morning. Patti has accepted an invitation to attend the performance and a box has been reserved for her party. Mr. A. M. Palmer will occupy his own box, and Mr. Theodore Moss will appropriate his box. The performance will begin promptly at 1 o'clock, as the company must be back in Philadelphia in time for the evening performance there.

Preparations are being made at the Park Theatre for the production of Mr. Daniel Sully's new play, "The Millionaire," which is to follow "The Burglar," April 21. A bit of scenery on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, to be shown in the third act, is expected to prove a very realistic stage picture. The stage will be set to represent a granite gorge, in which a gang of laborers is at work constructing a section of railroad, the completion of which at a given time is supposed to be of vital importance. All the surroundings of a camp of railroad laborers will be shown. Mr. Dunlevy goes so far as to say: "A qualified man to supervise this portion of the stage work has been secured from the construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The track to be laid across the stage is the same used by standard gauge railroad companies, and the details of the laying will be as carefully attended to as though the track was constructed for use on a heavy traffic road."

The effects of Easter were very emphatically shown at the matinées yesterday, and at all the theatres better business was done than has been seen at an afternoon performance for weeks. "The Senator" at the Star was played to the biggest matinée house of Mr. Crane's remarkably prosperous season. "Seven-Twenty-Eight" drew a crowded house to Daly's, as did "Aunt Jack" to the Madison-Square, "The Charity Ball" to the Lyceum, The Grand Duchess" to the Casino, "The Milkmaid" to the Broadway, and "The City Directory" to the

"EDDIE" HAGAN RESIGNS.

TOO MUCH WORK FOR HIM IN THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Edward P. Hagan, the Tammany leader in the Sixteenth District and the reported distributor of Tammany patronage in the Street-Cleaning Department under Commissioner Loomis, resigned his place as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning yesterday. His letter to Commissioner Hans S. Beattie is as follows:

DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Thanking you for all courtesies and wishing you a successful administration, I am, very truly yours,
EDWARD P. HAGAN.

The real reason which made Mr. Hagan take this step led the politicians into the field of speculation yesterday. Mr. Hagan would like very much to be appointed a Police Justice. Mayor Grant has not yet appointed a successor to Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, whose term expired some time ago and who has been holding over since.

Mr. Hagan was appointed deputy within a few days after Commissioner Loomis went into the office in January. For several days during Mr. Loomis's absence from the city he was acting Commissioner. He has been dissatisfied with the place.

He said yesterday: "I made up my mind to resign some time before Mr. Beattie came into office. I only remained in until now to render the new Commissioner such help as I could. I am tired of the place. No one can come up to the public expectations with the amount now allowed for street-cleaning purposes. Then, too, I have been run to death with applicants for places. For every man who was put to work there were fifty who felt that they had been slighted. The position was the most thankless one I have ever held. I am going into some other business."

Commissioner Beattie did not make an appointment yesterday. It is understood that the place was offered to ex-Deputy Surveyor of the Port Nicoll, and that he declined it. Several other names have been mentioned for the place, among them Michael H. Whalen, recently appointed Superintendent by Mr. Beattie.

MR. NIEWLAND PROTESTS.

HE OBJECTS TO NEW NAMES FOR UP-TOWN THOROUGHFARES.

Edward J. Niewland, Sr., of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street protests in an open letter, written yesterday, against the action taken by the Board of Aldermen in changing the names of Tenth and Ninth avenues between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets. Amsterdam and Columbus avenues are the names by which these avenues are hereafter to be known, according to the City Fathers, and the destruction of the old numerical system is a great misfortune in the eyes of Mr. Niewland. The system thus destroyed was not only excellent in the indication it always gave as to the portion of the city in which the avenue lay, but it also avoided the absurdity of applying different names to different portions of a thoroughfare. Says Mr. Niewland:

"Common-sense citizens, residing on Ninth and Tenth avenues, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, will not go to the expense of changing their easily-understood address on visiting and business cards, bill-heads, note heads, memorandums, rubber, and metal stamps for a confusing name raised temporarily by law against public opinion. Quietly, they will wait for a plank in the municipal platform of one of the political parties advocating the American plan of street nomenclature. * * * If the citizens of New-York leave it to the Aldermen, then prepare yourselves for Whisky-avenue, O'Gallagher-street, Baseball Terrace, Zwei Lager-alley, and McGinty's Dock. When will the people begin to exercise self-government?"

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VIEW FROM SENATOR CRANE'S CHAIR.

The Fifth-Avenue House, as is pretty generally known, is even more of a political stamping ground than the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and it may be safely asserted that nearly every visiting Democrat of importance finds his way at least once a day during his stay in New-York to the famous art gallery of this hostelry. So well established is this fact that newspaper men are always to be found strolling about the place in search of "opinions," half-hazard interviews, and political gossip.

One of these earnest workers in the cause of truth, a rather youthful reporter, whose personal acquaintance with well-known men is as yet somewhat limited, noticed the other day seated at one of the small tables a clean-shaven, stalwart man, whose quick, decisive utterance and distinctively positive manner were calculated to attract attention in a crowd. Sidling up to the guardian angel of the establishment, the sedate William Edwards, the young reporter begged for information as to the identity of the individual with the brisk manner, to whom every passer-by seemed to bow.

"That!" said Edwards, assuming an air of astonishment; "that! why, bless me! Don't you know the Senator?"

"Senator who?" inquired the reporter.

"Why, Senator Crane, of course. Don't you know the new Senator from the Northwest?" and Mr. Edwards with a far-off look in his gray eyes moved away.

The young reporter would have liked information somewhat more definite, for he was ignorant both of the political fate of Senator Crane and of the precise State which he represented in the Senate Chamber, but the name sounded familiar, and believing that a crafty leading question or two would gain him the required knowledge, he boldly approached the distinguished statesman with, "Senator Crane, I believe, Sir?"

"That is my name," responded the clean-shaven man.

"I am sent, Sir," said the budding managing editor, "to ask you for your opinion on the new Tariff bill."

The Senator's eyes twinkled suspiciously, but he gravely rejoined: "I am surprised, Sir, that anybody should think it necessary to ask such a question as that. Is not my record patent to the whole world? Has there ever been a moment's doubt in the mind of the public as to my views on this burning question? No, Sir! If my speeches, as reported in the public prints, have not made my position clear, no words of mine can further elucidate my sentiments." And the Senator fairly snorted with virtuous indignation.

Nothing daunted, the youth resumed the attack on a new plan. He would at all events discover from what quarter the Senator came. "The people of your State," he began, "are committed to prohibition, are they not?"

"That, Sir," rejoined the Senator, "is a subject which, under the circumstances, you can easily understand that I do not care to discuss."

This was aggravatingly non-committal, but the youth was not discouraged. "Naturally, though," he ventured, "your views on the silver question—"

"Are those of my party, Sir."

"Exactly, and they are—?"

"Sound, Sir! Absolutely sound!"

"Not a doubt of it," returned the wretched youth. "But what do you think of ballot reform?"

"I think, Sir, what every wise man and true American thinks on such an important subject."

"And that is—?"

"The right view to take, Sir—as you observe."

By this time the youth was desperate. He nerved himself to a great effort, and gasped out: "Senator, I am much obliged to you for your kind statements. There is, however, one thing more that I would like to ask. From what—from what—State are you, Senator, and to what party do you belong?"

The clean-shaven man slowly arose, and casting a withering glance at his interviewer, he hissed out: "I have heard, young man, of a reporter who, when sent to interview ex-President Cleveland, took out his notebook and began by asking him what his initials were! But that anybody should be—me—to—that party I belong passes all human understanding! Go, Sir! and if you do not eventually land in a lunatic asylum you are in a fair way to become a member of Congress."

And the youth departed, stricken with humiliation, while Mr. William H. Crane sat down to finish his moderate beverage and tell his companion how many hundreds of thousands of dollars "The Senator" had refused to accept the week previous.

IN CHARLES S. SMITH'S PLACE.

WOODBURY LANGDON APPOINTED A RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONER.

Woodbury Langdon was yesterday appointed by Mayor Grant to take the place on his new Rapid-Transit Commission in which Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, declined to serve. Mr. Langdon is a Republican, and Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Union League Club, a member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Merchants' Club. His father was at one time the Republican Governor of New-Hampshire. Mr. Langdon was recommended for appointment by Charles Stewart Smith, John Sloan, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

John H. Starin has accepted his appointment, and yesterday he sent the following letter to Mayor Grant:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of April 9, announcing the appointment of August Belmont, Charles Stewart Smith, William Steinway, Orlando B. Potter, and myself, as Commissioners in and for the city and county of New-York, with full power and authority to do and provide all that they are directed to do and provide under the provisions of Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875 and the various acts amendatory thereof."

I am fully convinced that your action in this matter was taken with an eye single to the best interests of the city, and, so believing, it affords me great pleasure to accept the position which you have been good enough to tender me, and I assure you that I shall do everything in my power to aid you in securing the much-needed rapid transit for the metropolis. I am, respectfully yours,
JOHN H. STARIN.

To the Hon. HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor, &c.

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

There were reported to the Bureau of Vit l Statistics last week 756 deaths, 712 births, and 270 marriages. In an estimated population of 1,608,119, the death rate was 24.53. Of the deaths 461 occurred in tenement houses and 171 in public institutions, and 304 were of children under five years of age. There were 113 deaths from consumption, 111 from pneumonia, 51 from bronchitis, 40 from heart disease, 34 from Bright's disease and nephritis, 29 from diphtheria, 27 from violence, 14 from measles, 14 from diarrheal diseases, 13 from whooping cough, 13 from croup, 7 from scarlet fever, 5 from typhoid fever, 5 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 1 from malarial fever.

During the same period 9 cases of typhoid fever, 35 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 273 cases of measles, 94 cases of diphtheria, and 6 cases of varicella were reported.

ERHARDT WANTS TO HEAR THE TUBA.

William Lowe, the E flat tuba player who arrived last week on the Umbria to fulfill an engagement with the Barnum & Bailey circus, but whose landing was objected to by the Musical Union on the ground that it would be in violation of the contract labor law, was taken from the Umbria yesterday just before the Umbria sailed. Collector Erhardt became interested in the matter and determined to hold Lowe another week to allow him to prove that he is an artist. If he can do that, he may be admitted any way. The Collector did not wish to send him back without giving him a chance to defend himself. Mr. Robinson, Barnum's bandmaster, engaged him, but he has not indicated any intention to aid him since his arrival. It is said that Lowe may be ordered to exhibit his proficiency on the tuba in the Collector's office, after which Col. Erhardt will decide whether he is an artist or a mechanic.

ENTERTAINING THE INSANE.

The new hall of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island was dedicated yesterday by an entertainment given by regular visitors to the institution. The patients who attended it were made happy by an interesting programme, including piano solos by Miss Grace Avery and the one-act comedy, "My Lord in Livery," by the following cast:

Lord Tallmere, (H. M. S. Phlegethon)..
Mr. A. S. Williams
Spigott, (old family butler).....Mr. James Ingram
Hopkins, (a footman).....Charles H. Smith
Robert, (a brave boy).....Miss Ida T. Smith
Sybil Amberley, (daughter of Sir George Amberley).....Miss Viola Lowrie
Laura, her friends.....Miss Helen Ducan
Rose, her friends.....Miss Emma Wood

COUNCIL OF THE SACRED HEART.

Among the passengers on the Havre steamship La Bretagne yesterday was Mme. Sarah Jones, Superior of the Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart, One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, who goes to Europe to take part in the Council of the Heads of the Order of the Sacred Heart, to be held in the mother house in Paris in June Six houses of the order in this country are represented by Mme. Jones, namely, Kenwood (Albany), Eden Hall, Jonesdale, (Philadelphia,) Atlantic City, Boston, and Providence.

Mme. Pardow, a sister of Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., of the Society of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth-street, and for many years an assistant of Mme. Jones at Manhattanville, leaves to-day for Sherbrooke, the Sacred Heart Convent in London, Ontario.

Spring is here; not because the swallows were faithful to their nests on the very dawn of the 21st—an unusual warm weather symptom, I am told—nor because the famous chestnut tree of the Tuileries has put forth its new Spring clothes of delicate green, lined with tender gray. This is an old-fashioned item of frequent showing, and scarcely worthy of remark. The veritable Spring precursor, besides the electric awakening of the Eiffel Tower, which once more sheds its light over Paris, are the Redfern and the Tuvee first Spring openings.

The first is very lavish this season in new ideas and practical styles; a Redfern gown, coat, or jacket now makes the absolute climax to the European tour, thrown in with the Paris gloves and hat or the English umbrella. The first gown shown was of yellow cloth and cream sicilienne, the latter embroidered in gold. The plain jupe of cloth is plaited behind, and opening to the right side in front it discloses a panel of the sicilienne, delicately worked in fine gold thread. Near the waist, of course, the yellow cloth crosses over this panel, which is really only about half a yard wide even at the bottom. The wide and very high sleeves are of the sicilienne and the yellow cloth waist is fastened on the shoulder and under the arm. With Redfern's exquisite easy cut and fit, the wearer seems to have been slipped in, and there she is.

A second house dress was made of heliotrope vigogne, with the plain jupe just a little waved around hips, a mere intuition to correct the stiff outline. The perfectly plain waist was pointed in round basque shape and the heliotrope sleeves were entirely embroidered in a darker shade, as was also the Figaro jacket just outlined around the arms and bust, and again the high dog collar.

A street dress of Wedgewood blue was made over a biscuit cloth, which showed, however, on one side. The front of this gown was entirely embroidered in silver, and the long, pointed basque waist, opening slightly in front to display an inner lining of the biscuit, buttoned plainly to the throat, had the silver braiding around the sleeves, on the high, straight collar, and on the epaulets of the Wedgewood-blue sleeves.

Another heliotrope vigogne had a bias edge of velvet around the jupe, with a narrow braiding of gold above. The basque was ornamented to match. The corset waist of velvet had a yoke all gold wrought, while the sleeves were formed at the top into queer-shaped shawl epaulets, with a marabout-gray border.

A new shade of yellow, called the "Redfern butteroup," is a princess dress, laced behind with a tablier front, draping slightly over the front, and on the side embroidered in green and gold, with a very narrow pointed plastron of the same at the throat and on the collar and sleeves. The shading of this work was beautifully understood, making the ensemble a dull mass of blended coloring harmonizing perfectly with the tint of the robe itself.

A dark chocolate velvet skirt was entirely braided in blue, with a velvet belt of the same holding in the loose folds of the overdress of chocolate cloth. The dark velvet sleeves, tight to the elbow, were all embroidered above and plain below, contrary to the present usual style.

Another gown of dahlia cashmere—which is the new name for a reddish purple—was made with a chemisette of sicilienne of the same shade. The overdress, of a lighter tint, was edged with fine gold beads set in clusters, and the sleeves of the darker dahlia were slashed with gold over an inside lining on the inside of the arm from armpit to wrist.

A Figaro jacket, or its outlined representative, was cut out in points over the bust, and these were picked out in the gold beads.

A dark blue fancy wool was mixed with red cloth; the waist buttoning on one side was made half and half of each. The double skirt of blue was scalloped out in gold, displaying beneath a very narrow view of the scarlet under petticoat.

Another plain little gown of heliotrope cashmere had purple velvet tabs buttoning upward on the skirt all around; the long tight-fitting basque waist had velvet revers turning backward from a white cloth vest, buttoning in its turn over a gold-embroidered plastron. The plain bias high—and Redfern adores very high, loose sleeves—sleeves of cashmere were simply ornamented with a narrow gold embroidery at the wrist.

A still plainer gown, of dark-blue cashmere, had only a pointed velvet belt over a shirred front, and a Figaro of gold and black cord plaited passementerie. It is a peculiarly chic suit, with all the advantage of simplicity and style.

A green shade of beige came next to notice. There was one side plaited in a darker shade; the tablier front was a trifle full and waved, having all around a border of the dark, and this fastened over on the back with large gold buttops. The sleeves, plain to the elbow and tight fitting, were made thus far of the dark tint and buttoned to correspond with the skirt; above, the loose sleeve cut out its shape in the lighter color.

A porcelain-blue cashmere skirt was gathered under a wide-embroidered pointed belt, while a run-about shopping gown of a deep orange shade, finely striped in black, was made with a Directoire waist and revers of black sicilienne.

A dahlia velvet waist was crossed over a full cashmere suit of the same shade; the sleeves of the cashmere were one mass of fine dahlia, and silver embroidery. The jupe was of plain velvet ben eath and plain cashmere over this.

A Prussian-blue cashmere was made in the princess style, buttoning under the arm and on top of shoulder. The velvet yoke came down over the bust in three deep points, and the long velvet points of the sleeves, falling over the hand in the approved Bernhardt fashion, were edged with gold.

A shopping dress, to be worn without jacket or wrap, was of réséda green cloth, plaited behind. The apron front seemed simply to hang on each side by means of three blonde shell buttons, and the basque waist, forming a long coat behind, fastened in front over a velvet pointed vest.

A brown seaweed greenish shade of cashmere was fastened up in front with gold buttons, beneath a Figaro of gold embroidery. The sleeves are plaited in to the plain cuff of gold reaching to the elbow. A redingote, which garments by the way, is also greatly in favor, made either in black sicilienne or fancy black silk, with enormous velvet sleeves, of electric blue cloth, was braided in pointed panels of black, with a basque waist entirely braided, and plain black sicilienne sleeves.

There were dozens and dozens more gowns to look at—all of them ladylike, plain, comfortable, and stylish—but the mantles had more than ordinary interest, too.

One of tobacco vigogne was gathered all around opening in front over a tight-fitting redingote of white cloth, embroidered in gold. Labrador ornamented the neck, under a high straight collar of white and gold. A Duke de Guise black-faced cloth mantle was tight behind, edged all around with a flat gold braid, and lined throughout with gold satin.

A plaited circular cape of heliotrope cashmere—oddly enough called the Portia cape—had a Médicis collar of deep cream cloth embroidered in gold. The Martinfield cape is made with a deep pointed yoke of velvet and a high collar with three deep gathered capes of vicuna beige. The Calais jacket of plum-colored cloth has a Hussared braiding of black in front and large sleeves of the same cloth with an Austrian knot at the wrist.

A sensible traveling ulster was made in a loose princess shape, with only holes for the arms to pass through, and over this two long capes, one falling to the knees and the other to the waist

HERBERT SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY FURTHER DISCUSSED.

"OUTSIDER" RETURNS TO THE CHARGE —SPENCER'S THEORIES NOT IN ACCORD WITH MATHEMATICAL TRUTH —SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

A new interest is imparted to the discussion of the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer to-day by a stirring contribution from "Outsider," whose first article, published in THE TIMES of March 23, was the provoking cause of the controversy, which has since been carried on in our columns. We print, also, other contributions taking up the scientific, philosophical, and theological aspects of Spencer's philosophy, and a considerable number of contributions stand over until next week.

"OUTSIDER" WANTS MORE LIGHT.

HE COMETH AFTER HIS CRITICS AND SMARCHETH THEM — SPENCER'S STANDING IN SCIENCE—HIS THEORY OF EVOLUTION—"OUTSIDER" IS AN INQUIRER, NOT AN ASSAILANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an individual who three weeks ago gave utterance in your columns to questions weighing on me respecting Herbert Spencer's philosophy. I wanted a lesson. I did not argue, except so far as was necessary to setting forth my doubts. I simply begged to be informed what the special students of the different branches of science upon which Spencer has written books and papers really think of his work in its relation to their several studies. It is now time I should express grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have kindly responded to my appeal.

Above all they are due to the eminent biologist, Prof. Osborn, for his truly admirable paper last Sunday. Though many of your readers have, I am sure, perused it more than once, they will not blame my calling to their minds a few of his pregnant sentences in altered collocation. Prof. Osborn fully comprehends the essence of Spencerianism. It is not that nature and man are the result of evolution; for that had been said before by biologists, and, let me add, by wide-swaying philosopers as well. But what characterizes Spencerianism is the doctrine that *evolution is purely mechanical.* As Prof. Osborn well says, Spencer holds that "an organism is a machine, self-lubricating, constantly repairing all effects of wear and tear, with its internal relations constantly adjusted to its external relations." In Spencer's biology "all the processes which living matter has in common with non-living matter are magnified, all the processes peculiar to living matter are minimized."

We infer that there is "perhaps a large class of original investigators who have little respect for the hypothetical anatomy of Spencer," who "has never claimed to be a practical investigator." But, says the Professor, "every great leader in biology has gone directly to nature at the source of the inspiration," and "all permanent advances in the solution of the marvelous phenomena of life come from original thinkers in the laboratory and the field." Accordingly, Prof. Osborn has not implicit confidence in the permanent value of Spencer's work. "The sum of several works of transient value does not foot up to one work of permanent value." "It appears now as if Weismann's discoveries would mark an epoch in the history of the evolution theory." Weismann contends that acquired characters are not transmitted, and "it is perfectly evident that if they demonstrate this proposition one great section of Spencer's philosopy falls to the ground." Spencer has mainly been merely a follower of Lamarck in biology, though a follower with independent thought of his own. Nevertheless, "many of his purely hypothetical deductions have been confirmed by the very latest discoveries," and Sedgwick writes from a laboratory where non-specialist generalizers are not objects of admiration that "Herbert Spencer's view—better than any of us—what a piece of work the logical critic of a philosophic system has in hand. It is not merely to ascertain the validity and estimate the probability of the different argumentations, though even this, in the field of philosophy, is matter enough for a series of months, or years, of reasoning. But that is the least of the critic's task. He has, first, to seize the central idea and gist of the system, omitting nothing essential, inserting nothing accidental; second, comprehend the logical relation of this doctrine and take account of every element of thought belonging to it; third, to study each of these principles, to appreciate it, to find exactly what logical application can be made of it; fourth, to go through every part of the system and see how each of these principles has been applied in a completely thoroughgoing manner wherever it was applicable, and nowhere else; fifth, to examine whether every philosophical question has been included which should have been included; sixth, to consider what the system would become if its logical defects were to be corrected—whether it would be disrupted or only reformed, and, seventh, to compare it with other philosophies, existent and possible, so as to learn what its logical advantages and disadvantages may be. If "Kappa" finds all this so easy, please let him lend his aid to me.

"Kappa," and others seem genuinely confounded at my asking whether philosophy should not in our day be required to explain the appearance of matter. I am informed that all geometers now profess to understand that those properties might have been different from what they appear to be. Mathematicians no longer say that the sum of the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles, but only that it is so nearly so that we cannot tell whether it be more or less. Though this view has not reached the text books as yet, I am told it is adopted with ananimity by mathematicians. Then why is it not reasonable to ask philosophy how it is the sum of a triangle comes to sum up to two right angles as nearly as they do? There is nothing really incomprehensible or confounding in the question; it only seems so to Spencerians because in the firmament of their beautiful and wondrous system there happens to be a dot-black just here. If my question about space seems to give every man of them symptoms of blind staggers, that seems to indicate a malady in their philosophy. The cognition theory explanation of space given by Spencer, which "Kappa" refers to, is no explanation in the sense intended. But really, in this day, I know not what polite epithet to apply to a theory of space which does not undertake to show why the propositions of geometry should be such as they are.

Finally, "Kappa" reads me a lecture about the logical function of explanation. His method of weighing the logical import of a question before undertaking to answer it certainly commends itself to every thoughtful mind. But he concludes that "that which has never changed in our experience or in the experience of our long line of ancestors, beginning, say, with the jelly-fish, cannot be explained." I can see no good ground for this. Explanation is a rational account of things. It simply discovers and points out a reason or general principle, operative in nature, for a given result. Does nature only behave regularly and reasonably while we have our eye upon her? The motions of the double stars are explicable by gravitation, the force of which may be distant by the light which reaches us left them before our revered jelly-fish existed. Does that vitiate the explanation? "Kappa's" principle makes a curious variety of nominalism repugnant to all science. It is also a downright outfloat with Spencer, who undertakes to explain the evolution of the solar system from the primitive nebula, and, what is much more, makes life nothing but a cunning mechanism. Let it not be supposed I am attacking Spencerianism. An attack would be very different. At present I am only seeking light. OUTSIDER.

MATHEMATICAL WEAKNESS OF SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY.

THE FACTS OF EVOLUTION AND THEIR RELATION TO MATHEMATICAL TRUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is difficult to see how any unbiased mind familiar with the scientific facts which lie at the basis of Spencer's philosophy can deny that the keynote to a philosophic system has at last been struck, which shall as effectually supersede every other as the doctrine of Copernicus superseded all cosmic systems that had gone before. The development of the consciens from the unconsciens is not a simple theory; it is an every-day fact as familiar as the conversion of the unconsciens contents of the egg into the animated chick. The development of the attributes of humanity from those of the brute is not a theory, but a fact. It is a fact noted by every mother who cherishes her babe. The development of living from lifeless matter is not a simple theory. It is as familiar as the growth of the plant and the consumption of food. The familiar facts regarding the influence of heredity and environment, regarding the differentiation of functions and of structures—all those and a hundred other scientific principles on which that philosophy rests are as well known to the boor as the philosopher. To say that a broad unity as well as uniformity of causation does not somehow run like a thread through all the analogies of creation, and that Spencer has not at last given a rational conception, and thus far apparently the only rational conception, of the way in which these diserete parts are linked together in a cosmic whole, seems like denying the evidence of the senses.

But it does not follow that that philosophy is in all respects correct, nor that many of its conclusions may not fail to stand the test of time. Confessedly few care to discuss the relate to the means and development of life. I have heard that the philosophy seems mathematically defective. As popularly understood the argument is this: Given a certain sequence of atoms in proper juxtaposition and favoring conditions, and by the mere operation of these forces there will be a brain capable of recognizing mechanical, and of these mechanical laws which we recognize as belonging to inanimate nature, life in all its varied forms will result. In other words, that the same forces and affections of matter which are recognized by physics and in chemistry are adequate to accomplish all the processes of life. The proposition may be concretely stated thus: If an egg were resolved into its original elements, and it were possible to restore each separate atom to its previous place and thus reconstruct the egg mechanically as perfect as before, these particles, acting under the same mechanical forces or affections which they possessed in their state of dissolution, would proceed to group themselves together and construct the living chick. Viewed from a mathematical standpoint such a proposition seems like an absurdity. Granting an unequal distribution of atoms, the simple law of gravitation was adequate to explain the sequency of stellar and planetary systems with all their endless variety. A few familiar and comparatively simple mathematical laws are adequate to explain the geographical or geological or climatic changes recurring in the earth's history. Even in the still imperfectly comprehended departments of inorganic chemistry, of light, heat, and electricity, enough has been learned regarding the correlation of forces and the secrets of atomic combinations to show how the most curious results of the laboratory may be explained by the imposition of atoms affections or forces which in their last analysis are obedient to simple mathematical laws.

But take any concourse of atoms imbued with all the affections or subject to all the forces of which we have any hint from the inorganic world, and let those which are unlike be sorted, and attempt to conceive of any mathematical laws, however complex, by which each atom of an egg could be compelled to fall into its appropriate place and construct, not simply the anatomical bird, but the living bird, in which the atoms shall continue to respond to external influences and to internal inherited influences, which shall be imbued with that element, whatever it be, which we call self-consciousness, and capable in turn of reproducing the species and perpetuating the system. Let it be remembered that the forces and affections of matter which are assumed to do this are no other than those which we recognize as mechanical or chemical in the material world, of which each atom in the original egg may be supposed to have been endowed. The assumption of such a possibility seems like the veriest mathematical absurdity. The most complex formula ever written or dreamed of would not suffice to express the law by which the atom must be governed.

It may be said in reply—indeed, it apparently must be admitted—that organized living matter has other conditions imposed on it than those which are manifest in the inorganic world. If this be granted it removes the difficulty, but it also destroys the absolute character of the chain in which the living and the non-living are linked together in the Spencerian philosophy as simple co-ordinate parts of one system of development. Grant that we have in that atom has all the forse and affections needed under proper conditions for the manifestation of life, but latent until those conditions are present; or grant that the responses of the organic atoms are like in kind to those which are continually taking place in inorganic matter, that the difference is only one of degree, and we have the creed of the Brahmin or of the pantheist. Grant that the conditions are imposed by some intelligent, all-pervading power, and we have the creed of the theist, which finds its highest expression in the statement that the breath of life was breathed into the body of the first man and he became *nephish hayaya*, a living soul. But in either case the philosophy of Spencer must lose its popular conception as a scientific theory of the universe through mere mechanical processes.

W. S. N.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, April 8, 1890.

SPECIALISTS AND GENERALIZERS.

SPENCER AS THE DISCOVERER OF UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES—STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS'S THEORIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Maron 23 a correspondent, who styles himself "Outsider," asks whether Herbert Spencer is a specialist of recognized authority in any of the branches of human knowledge? And in the same breath he asks is it possible to deduce truth from a mere opinion or from any number of opinions? If, as "Outsider" evidently believes, it is impossible to deduce truth from a mere opinion, why then it is folly to ask specialists for their opinion of Mr. Spencer! "Outsider" ought to know that specialists are in a great degree incapable of any broad or generalizing idea, and even somewhat so, in applying their own attribute of precision in any other than the exact direction in which they may have adjusted the tube of their mental microscopes. They are, for the most part, the Gradgrinds of science, abounding in facts, but destitute of any artistic or constructive idea of arranging or disposing of their facts, and oblivious of any underlying and deeper law or principle that illuminated the facts and guided in their distribution.

All languages are composed of a few elementary sounds, which, constantly repeated in new combinations, make all that men ever say or can say. It is also in a similar manner that, running a series of twenty or more lines, we can write all possible numbers and that we can know positively that we have the means at command by which we can write new combinations of numbers so often as they shall occur to us, though we may never have had before have thought of those particular combinations as possible numbers. We have, then, in a sense a mastery through science over infinite details, with which, as details, we are entirely unacquainted. It is not the universality of facts, which are beyond the reach of science, but the universality of principles, which are infinitely unific and simple, which Mr. Spencer claims to have discovered and exhibited.

Whether the method of discovery be scientific or not is of no consequence. The only question to be considered is, Has he got there? I think it does, but not with both feet, as many of the admirers of Mr. Spencer believe. Of course, Mr. Spencer does not claim to possess photographs of the parents of matter, nor to have discovered the materialize space, but alone to bag the unknowable, as "Outsider" seems to imagine. The temptation is great, however, to ask with "Outsider" whether Mr. Spencer thoroughly understands his own theory? In my humble opinion the late Stephen Pearl Andrews has left a more formal scientific statement of the general character of the universe than that formulated by Mr. Spencer. According to Mr. Andrews there are three fundamental principles in the universe. Unism are unism, dualism, and trinism, because they are derived from and stand definitely related to the numbers one, two, and three respectively. The first two of these three principles, unism and duism, crop out and reappear under many forms, and in the absence heretofore of any sufficiently comprehensive definition have received a variety of namings. Thus, unism is called unity, sameness, centralising or centripetal tendency, gravitation, arrival, conjunction, thesis or synthesis, integration, combination, contraction, generality, simplicity, &c. It is the tendency to unite or go toward unity, or the manifestation of the presence or results of that tendency in thousands of modes, in every sphere of being.

Duism is called diversity, difference or variety, &c. It is centrifugal or centrifugal tendency, repulsion, departure, separation, antithesis differentiation, diffusion, expansion specialty, complexity, &c. It is the tendency to disparting or dividing, or the manifestation of the presence of results of that tendency in thousands of modes, in every sphere of being. By its nature it not only departs from the unism, but is also bifurcates or divides in departing into two (or more) branches, like the tines of a fork, and in all senses manifests an irreconcilable alliance

DIAMOND MEN PROTEST

AGAINST THE PROPOSED FORTY PER CENT. DUTY.

NEW-YORK DEALERS MEMORIALIZE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND ASK TO BE HEARD ON THE BILL.

"If Mr. McKinley and his fellow-high-tariff protectionists think that by imposing a 40 per cent duty on diamonds, precious stones, jewelry, and watch cases, as is contemplated in the revised tariff schedules, they are protecting the labor of American workmen and at the same time making sure of a very material increase in the revenue derived from the importation of these articles, they are very much mistaken."

This is the substance of what a great many of the leading city importers of diamonds and jewelry said to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. In fact, the opposition to the proposed increase in the duty is such that yesterday sixty-eight of the leading importers of diamonds and jewelry signed the following letter of protest and forwarded it to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the proposition to increase the duty on pearls, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, cut but not set, to 40 per cent. in the revised schedule, we respectfully submit for your consideration the following facts: There is no other merchandise of such positive value and small bulk as precious stones, and, once being passed into the country and bulk broken, so impossible of identification. No other country exacts any duty at all on precious stones. A 40 per cent. duty means simply this—an invitation to unscrupulous foreign dealers to invade the country with smuggled goods, so that American dealers who will not smuggle must give up business altogether or purchase their goods within the country. The diamond-importing business would degenerate into a contraband trade and the Government would get little or no revenue from it, and that at an enormous expense to the importers. The present 10 per cent. duty of 10 per cent is all that can surely be collected. If the object of your committee is to foster the diamond cutting and lapidary trades in this country we would recommend that all uncut precious stones be placed upon the free list as uncut diamonds now are.

We hope that your committee will give this subject the consideration its importance deserves, and that the suggestions herein made will have their full weight in influencing your decision. We are ready to appear before you by committee, if necessary, and present further facts.

That this protest means something the names of the firms whose signatures are affixed to it are an earnest assurance:

Tiffany & Co.	M. Fox & Co.
Handel, Baremore & Bullinus.	Buhler & Mans.
Alfred H. Smith & Co.	L. Borneman.
L. & M. Kahn & Co.	Chas. H. Magnus.
Petersen & Royce.	Kuhn, Darlinger & Co.
W. S. Briggs & Co.	Ludwig Nissen & Co.
E. A. Nettelsheimer & Co.	S. A. Bryant.
I. Tannenbaum & Co.	E. A. Breidenbach.
H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer.	J. M. Lyon.
Falkenau, Oppenheim & Co.	Catelle & Decker.
Albert Lorsch & Co.	Eisenmann Brothers.
Oppenheimer Bros. & Veith.	H. D. Hardy & Co.
Stern Brothers & Co.	Heilbroun & Blank.
Henry Dreyfus & Co.	Van L. S. Citiven & Co.
L. Strasburger & Co.	S. Silver & Bloomfield.
Bruhl Brothers & Co.	E. Adler.
Max Brand & Co.	S. H. Roberts.
Morris Prager.	J. W. Block & Brother.
D. H. Wickham & Co.	Jacob N. Bonnet.
Grinberg & Glauber.	I. Goldsmith & Co.
A. J. Sears.	C. F. Wood.
Merrick, Welsh & Phelps.	B. H. Davis & Co.
A. Wallach's Nephews.	Hahn & Co.
H. W. Wheeler & Co.	A. J. Sears & Co.
A. Bernhard & Co.	G. Anderson.
Hedenpye & Sons.	C. Cottier & Son.
Joseph Frankel's Sons.	Keller, Ettinger & Fink.
W. L. Pollack & Co.	H. E. Somerville.
Smith & Knapp.	J. Wertheimer.
Kremenetz & Co.	Samuel Eichberg.
N. E. Karslake.	C. W. Schumann & Sons.
D. L. Van Moppes.	C. W. Schumann.
Ludeke & Co.	Taylor & Brother.
	E. Karslake.
	Jacobsen Brothers.

The letter was drafted by Editor E. P. Ingersoll of the *Jewelers' Circular*, and was indorsed and signed by every one of the above firms, who represent the great bulk of the trade in the country. The firm of Tiffany & Co. heads the list. It cannot be said that they take the lead in the protest simply on the ground of being importers, for though the largest importers in the country, also the heaviest manufacturers of jewelry and diamonds, employing upward of 1,000 skilled workmen. Besides this, the firm is made up of gentlemen who have always supported the Republican cause and voted the Republican ticket.

"It seems to us," said a representative of the firm yesterday afternoon, "that this proposed duty on precious stones is an absurdity, and so far as jewelry and watch cases are concerned it is unwarranted and unnecessary. Diamonds are a positive wealth in themselves, and a standard price much the same as bullion. They occupy so small a bulk that there would be little difficulty to the practiced smuggler in secreting $100,000 worth of gems, and when the Government puts the temptation of a 40 per cent. duty in his way it furnishes him a great incentive to attempt so nefarious a business. The manufacturer has no high opinion of our tariff and no scruples to cheat the Government, and with such an incentive he could afford to be caught once in a while."

Here Mr. George F. Kunz, the diamond expert for Tiffany & Co., handed the reporter a diamond necklace composed of some diamonds as big as a hazel nut and worth $65,000, and one of the clerks very tenderly laid out on the table a half dozen packages of unset stones that, he said, were worth about $150,000. There were among them stones weighing as much as nine carats, and one package contained diamonds of which 150 weighed but a single carat. "See how readily these could be smuggled," said Mr. Kunz. "The expert smugglers would have no trouble; and they may talk as they like about the ease with which detection of smuggled diamonds, but I tell you it is simply impossible. Once they are got safely into the country, the matter of identifying them is simply out of the question.

"There is no other country in the world that we know of," continued Mr. Tiffany's representative, "that imposes a duty on diamonds. There is no duty in England, France, Spain, or Germany, and the Russian duty is only $1 a pound. We have got along very well for years with the 10 per cent. duty, and it would be the height of folly to change it. Owing to it we have been able to introduce and foster the industry of diamond cutting, and we have in our employ some of the greatest experts in the world.

"To put 40 per cent. on gold watches and watch cases would be equally absurd, for with the improved machinery of our own invention we now lead the universe in that branch. The lawmakers pretend that it would be a protection to American labor. Well, a watch case costing from $7 up to $12 to make would weigh from 40 to 50 pennyweights of gold. There would be consequently from $30 to $40 worth of gold in the case, and any one can see that the tax of 40 per cent. would not only be in the labor but on the bullion in the case. The tariff on household utensils should not be touched, and if any change is to be made in the tariff on cut diamonds they should be placed on the free list. If the 40 per cent. duty is levied the Government might just as well turn the trade over to the contrabands and smugglers."

NO POKER DEBTS UNDER THE LAW.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 3.

William R. Emerson recovered a judgment in the Superior Court some time ago against Urie Townsend for $390, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Emerson had been friends, and Mr. Townsend had boarded in Mr. Emerson's house on Linden-avenue. The bill was made up of a balance for board and various small sums disbursed in a friendly way in dealings between the two. A note had been given for the amount due, payable at four months. Not being paid at maturity, suit was in due time brought. Mr. Townsend filed a cross account, and alleged that the note was intended as an accommodation only. One of the items which made up the amount of the claim was $5, itemized thus: "P. R., $5." Mr. Townsend explained to the jury that "P. K." meant poker, the popular game of cards. He said that while playing this absorbing game his friend Emerson had lent him $5 to keep up his end of the game. Neither Townsend nor his counsel, ex-Judge King and William S. Bryant, objected to this part of the debt at the trial in the Superior Court. When, however, execution was issued on the judgment, as was done, the amount not having been paid, an injunction was issued by Judge Wright of Equity Court No. 2. He even made the injunction perpetual on account of the poker-playing part in the transaction. Messrs. Bryant & Bryant, attorneys, will take the case of Emerson to the Court of Appeals. They contend that the furthest a court can go under the decisions is to allow the amount of the debt to stand as a debt at law-suit, but not to the extent of vitiating the whole debt—board bill and all. They say poker playing is, no doubt, a very bad thing, but it cannot wipe out a debt incurred for something else not at all connected with the evil thing.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BRAIN BOY.

From the Newark Advertiser, April 8.

Ill-nature seems to be at the bottom of a small crusade which has been begun by certain persons and newspapers against the boys who sell papers and a variety of other things on railroad trains. It has often been said, in a joking way, that the train boy is a nuisance, but seriously any one rides frequently on the railways is seriously disposed to regard him as such. Indeed, there is a general good feeling toward him, and the irascible people who sometimes vent their spleen upon him are looked upon with contempt by their fellow-passengers. Especially on long journeys, one rather welcomes the bustling, energetic boy, and very few men ride three or four hours without purchasing a copy of some publication and being glad of the opportunity to do so. The train boy, then, follows an honest calling, supplies a common demand, is industrious, enterprising, and accommodating, and he would be sadly missed if his business were discontinued. We cannot afford to see him abolished.

GOV. HOARD'S BACKBONE.

From the Chicago Journal April 7.

Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin is just the man needed to face the present emergency in that State. He has the backbone of an ox.

MR. JUDSON'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF A SHIP CANAL.

Mr. William Pierson Judson of the American Society of Civil Engineers has just issued a pamphlet entitled "From the West and Northwest to the Sea." In this work Mr. Judson undertakes to demonstrate the necessity of a ship canal around Niagara Falls and to show the advantages to the United States of such a channel of commerce.

In his argument Mr. Judson assumes that the best waterway is that by which the largest practicable lake steamers can go nearest to the sea, by deep-water navigation, without breaking bulk. He declares that such a route can be made either through the United States or through Canada, and that the great profits of the carrying trade, which is vastly increasing every year, will go to that nation which provides the best way. Each Government has expended large sums to improve its natural waterways, and the St. Clair Flats Canal and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal are cited as evidences of the wisdom of this course. The logical sequence of this liberal policy, each step of which has been followed by a great growth, both in the size and the number of vessels and in the volume of commerce, is also to provide a similar twenty-foot waterway from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

The Western demand for this further step toward the Eastern market was recognized by the last Congress in its call for plans and estimates for such a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Congressman Payne went so far as to introduce a bill in Congress on Dec. 18, 1889, and now awaits action. Of the two routes selected for the Niagara ship canal, the longer one of twenty-five miles, known as the Lockport-Olcott route, is preferable, Mr. Judson thinks, and the work is estimated to cost $23,000,000. It offers remarkable natural advantages for construction as well as for operation in the "Lockport Gulf," two and one-half miles long, in which the descent is made, and also in the eighteen-mile creek gorge, four miles long, by which Lake Ontario is reached.

The six millions' greater cost of the Wilson route, which is five miles shorter, is due in part to its lack of the natural features above referred to, and in part to the necessity for doubling nine of the locks to obtain the service which single locks give on the Olcott line.

Mr. Judson declares that the Canadian Government is making strenuous efforts to improve its waterways, and he describes the various canals and projected canals of that country to show that the United States must do something to protect its commercial interests. His conclusion is:

"There are both physical and financial sureties that New-York, as well as the West and Northwest, could lose nothing, but must gain much, by the proposed Niagara ship canal. It is now fortunate that its construction was not begun in 1887 upon the inefficient scale then proposed, which is practically that of the present Welland Canal, which was outgrown before it was finished. The canal, then built upon the present project, will pass the largest steamers which navigate the lakes.

"These steamers will be able to place their cargoes at Oswego twenty hours after passing Buffalo; this assumes a much quicker passage of the proposed canal than is possible or is permitted in the Welland Canal, whose passage is not allowed to be made in less than twenty-two hours. This appears to be fixed on a basis of a five-miles-per-hour speed and forty minutes per lock.

"The shorter time here estimated for is based upon the time which the new route is proposed. There will be fewer, and each will be quicker by reason of the hydraulic appliances and the methods of filling and emptying, which have proved so perfect at the Sault Ste. Marie locks. This, at the Sault, requires the movement of five times the water moved in a Welland lockage, but it is effected, quietly, in an average of twelve minutes for each filling or emptying, while an additional twenty-eight minutes is required to haul in and to place the two to four vessels in which the locks close and open the gates, and to haul the vessels out—in all, an average of forty minutes per lockage.

"In the Niagara locks, one-fourth smaller, a single steamer will readily pass in thirty minutes. The earth slopes being paved, speed can be made on the two long levels of six and twelve miles each, which form three-fourths of the total length. The Niagara Canal can be thus passed in eleven hours, and the run of 110 miles to Oswego can be made in eight hours. At Oswego, the cargoes transferred to canal boats are then 145 miles nearer to New-York than at Buffalo, and these 145 miles less of canal to traverse to reach the Hudson. The average of many trips to the Hudson of steam canal boats, with consort, shows six days from Buffalo against four days from Oswego. This shows a clear saving of one and one-fifth days, or 20 per cent. of the time of the present trip from Buffalo. Having two independent and complete lines of water routes available, shippers will also save the present excessive elevator charges at Buffalo.

"If no part of the present Niagara Ship Canal project to provide for a canal of similar size through New-York State to tide-water, as has been estimated for at various times, by which lake steamers should carry their cargoes to New-York or to Europe. Such a waterway, if built, would not be used. Steamers fitted to safely weather lake storms would not carry their costly and idle equipment through 350 miles of canal and river to New-York. Barges of the same type would do the work better and cheaper, while much of the expensive construction needed on the ocean would be superfluous on the lakes."

VALUABLE PRIVATE LETTERS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Inquire in Ohio or Indiana or Kentucky for original papers, and the dismal answer comes that they were burned. The old letters of the foremost men and families in the Western States have generally been consumed in the garrets of houses that have gone the fiery way of old wooden structures. If the letters of the historical people in the Mississippi Valley have escaped fire, it is an accident. One of the fortunate escapes is the correspondence of Andrew Jackson.

One of the most remarkable collections of correspondence that have been preserved is that of President Garfield. The whole mass of letters addressed to him from his nomination to his inauguration, not omitting a scrap, is contained in eleven boxes, we are told, and they are locked up in the vaults of a bank.

A remarkable correspondence is that of the two Shermans, the General and the Senator. They have been in constant communication, and each has from early manhood preserved and made volumes of all the letters of the other.

HOW A PLEASURE TRIP WAS LOST.

From the Buffalo Express, April 6.

The most unsatisfactory traveling adventure we've heard of lately happened to Mr. George M. Clark, the artist of this city. He set out for a short vacation in the West Indies, but his cab driver, taking him to the wharf in New-York, allowed a street blockade to delay him, and they reached the wharf five minutes after the steamer had left. The next boat to go for two weeks, which couldn't be made to suit Mr. Clark's plans, do trip had to be given up. That was hard luck.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Experiments have been recently carried on at Woolwich with a view of determining to what extent accuracy of aim could be attained at night with the use of an electric light. A gun was mounted as a revolving platform, which also carried an electric projector. The target was fixed at a distance of between three and four kilometers, and it was found that the same accuracy could be attained under these conditions as during daylight.

The Zgar telephone, which closely resembles a watch in appearance, has been adopted in the French Government telephone service. Inside the case are two concentric bowls of soft iron, each having a coil of wire around it. These bowls form the electro-magnet, and the armature, or vibrating diaphragm, is placed over them as a lid to the case.

The alarm girdle for men-of-war or harbors, to protect them from the sudden attack of torpedo boats at night, as proposed for use in France, consists of wire supported by buoys placed at intervals all around the vessel. Should an enemy break through the line at night a light flares up and discloses his position.

The grapple plant of the Kalahari Desert is said to be a real vegetable curiosity. In its general appearance it looks more like a star fish than a plant, and each ray or arm is tipped with barbs, which, when fastened to the wool of sheep, have to be cut out as the only way of removing them.

The electrical process has been successfully adopted in South Australia for the recovery of the minute particles of gold dust that have hitherto been lost in the process of separating the metal from the ore. The economical value of the process has been abundantly proved.

In fishes which swim free and far from shore, such as herrings and lake whitefish, the scales are quite thin, and the whole surface of the body, and, being only slightly covered with epidermis, are easily rubbed off. Scales thus removed are in many fishes readily renewed.

In using emery wheels it has been found that at a high speed one ounce of wheel material would only grind off six ounces of metal, while at a lower speed it would grind off eleven ounces. At this lower speed the wheel was making 2,150 revolutions.

Photographs of Winter scenes show very well how rime or hoar frost "grows" out toward the direction from which the mist or fog which gives it birth is driving and accounts for the pretty "feathering" sometimes seen in hoar frost.

In cases where there has been excessive vibration noticed with engines bolted to beams or girders of the upper stories of buildings, hanging heavy weights from the bottom of the engines has overcome the vibration entirely.

In the new high explosive invented by Maxim of machine-gun fame gun cotton in the chief ingredient. Castor oil is also used, and it is found to increase the toughness of the product and diminish its liability to deterioration.

The changeable and brilliant hues which are noticeable in the scales of herring, shad, and mackerel are held to be due to the reflection of the rays of light as they glance off the surfaces of thin plates of pigment in the skin.

A rotary arc lamp having revolving carbon disks instead of the ordinary pencil carbons will, it is claimed, run continuously for forty hours without the renewing of the carbons.

The nutritive value of salads is held by eminent French authority to be due to the presence of salts of potash, which in ordinary vegetables are lost in the cooking.

A new mineral oil lubricant having the consistency of butter and without appreciable odor is being extensively used in France.

The sensitiveness of the telephone is illustrated by the fact that it will transmit the sound of a watch ticking at a distance of 1,000 miles over a Morse telegraph wire.

The manufacturers of wire in this country are now said to be using aluminum.

THE FREE SILVER QUESTION

AN EXPERT'S OPINION ON THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE FAILS TO MEET GEN. SICKLES—POINTS ON THE PROPOSED BILL.

Sheriff Sickles was prompt yesterday in his attendance at the Bar Association to keep his appointment with the association's Committee on Changes in the Laws to talk over the proposed bill for making improvements in the administration of the Sheriff's office. Four o'clock was the hour named for the conference, and Gen. Sickles arrived on the minute, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Hays. A few minutes later William M. Ivins, who is a member of the Bar Association's committee, came in with a rough draft of a bill which he had drawn up for the Fassett committee.

Gen. Sickles and Mr. Ivins waited an hour for the committee, but Mr. Ivins agreed to be the only member of it to keep the appointment. Gen. Sickles seemed to think he had been treated with slight courtesy, as the committee had made the appointment itself. He said he should see if a meeting could be arranged for to-morrow.

Mr. Ivins said he had talked over with Gen. Sickles the several provisions of the bill he had prepared, and had found they were practically agreed as to the reforms needed. The bill, he said, provided for a salaried Sheriff, the amount of the salary being left to the Legislature, and salaried deputies. All the income from the office would be turned over to the City Treasury, and the expenses of the office would be paid by the city. Gen. Sickles refused to mention any of the suggestions he wished to make to the Bar Association's committee.

It is still Gen. Sickles's contention that the Sheriff's office cannot be made to pay expenses on the legal fees connected with it. The Bar Association's committee, with which he is anxious to consult, has not expressed to him its convictions on that subject. Twelve years ago, however, when a special committee of the association investigated the abuses in the Sheriff's office, the County Clerk's office, and the Registrar's office, the basis of calculation under which it was believed the office could be properly and at the same time profitably conducted.

That the office would yield a fair return to all its employes is also the belief of a gentleman who is certainly much better acquainted with the workings of the office than is Sheriff Sickles. Gen. Sickles himself says he has had nothing to do with Sheriff's cases in twenty years. The gentleman who differs from him as to the running of the office has for nearly that period occupied a position on the bench, and for as many years as Gen. Sickles has been forgetting about the Sheriff's office he has been making it a sort of special study.

In speaking yesterday of the Sheriff's office and of the possibility of running it on the legal fees, this gentleman said:

"The office of Sheriff has always been regarded as not only self-sustaining, but as yielding large emoluments to the incumbent. So much has it been so regarded that it has always been a position much sought after. Many prominent men have held it and retired wealthy. Among them the Hons. John Kelly, who, after retiring and allowing the election of a successor according to the constitutional requirement forbidding the Sheriff to succeed himself, again obtained the office, and retired with increased wealth.

"The only misfortunes that have happened to persons holding the position have been occasioned by their own mismanagement in the selection of deputies.

"The Constitution, Article X., Section 1, provides that the county shall never be made responsible for the action of the Sheriff. This feature, in view of the great responsibility Sheriffs have had to assume, has made it thus far impracticable to make the office salaried, it being difficult to fix the amount which would indemnify the Sheriff for his responsibility. Of course, there could be no difficulty in fixing the amount of his salary if the measure of pecuniary responsibility were fixed.

"But by the wise selection of deputies, avoided much of the responsibility which has befallen others holding the same office. The responsibility has been very much diminished, however, of late years. During the time of Sheriff Davidson an act was passed permitting the substitution of new places of sureties on the Sheriff's indemnitors, and during the early portion of the term of Sheriff Grant a bill was passed allowing the substitution of indemnitors on the bonds for limits, so that now the responsibility of the Sheriff is but of a temporary nature, terminating as soon as the sureties on these bonds justify.

"The relief afforded by these bills is much greater than one would at first suppose. For example, the Sheriff takes a bond perfectly good, the sureties justify in many times more than the amount required, but through numerous misfortunes or otherwise the sureties fail. The Sheriff, under the former law, was bound to make good the loss and seek his remedy against the sureties, who may in the meantime have failed or left the country. Of course, the bonds in such a case would prove unproductive, and the loss has been borne formerly by the Sheriff.

"Now, all these risks are put upon the creditor. The Sheriff is released from all responsibility, and the limit ending the term of office. If any of these misfortunes arise—bankruptcy, death, or the like—the creditor is left without remedy, while the Sheriff goes scot free.

"This circumstance evidently led to the remark made by Mayor Grant while on the stand before the Fassett investigating committee that his counsel, Mr. Clark, had never lost a case of his during his term of office, the circumstance arising from the fact that he had none to lose, the indemnitors having in each case been substituted in the Sheriff's place. The statement other way is absolutely false, for the reason, which is a known fact, that six out of 100 cases against the Sheriff at least 80 are decided against him.

"The causes mentioned made the position of former Sheriffs perilous and account for the fact that Mr. Grant's term of office was not thought poor. Before these acts were passed every Sheriff had what might be called a long tail to his kite—how long time alone could tell—and suits followed him month after month and year after year after he was out of office. It took years to tell whether his term of office as Sheriff was profitable or not. But with Sheriff Grant things were different. These new acts enabled him to shift the entire responsibility upon indemnitors, let him out of office free, and gave his lawyer the credit of winning by some eight hundred suits he never tried. He was enabled to strike a balance at once, and that balance was his own.

"Even while these large burdens of responsibility were upon the Sheriff the office was remunerative. Kelly, Bowe, and others found it so.

"The expert accountant who testified before the Fassett committee made a tabulated statement showing that Sheriff Grant nested during his term of office as Sheriff $117,871 29, not including the auctioneers' fees which he divided. The law charged that this sum should be wrongfully exacted from the public and misappropriated. It was very strongly suggested, however, that in making up this large sum he had collected many fees to which he was not entitled. If it be found that the office is not self-sustaining, then the offense of Sheriff Grant is aggravated by the fact that this entire sum was the result of money wrongfully exacted, and the charge laid at his door becomes more serious.

"What the strictly legal fees of the Sheriff's office amount to depends largely upon circumstances yet to be determined. The charge for certifying the conviction of criminals is of doubtful propriety, the charge for conveying prisoners is greatly in excess of legal fees, and incloncers' fees are entirely unauthorized, and extra compensation is unknown to the law. The fee for special privileges is a species of extortion. But without going into details the character of which must depend upon results rather than upon conjecture, it is the sentiment of many connected with the Sheriff's office through the administration of the law that under the present system, substituting the indemnitors so that the liability of the Sheriff is only temporary, and with care and good management, the legal fees of the office would pay the Sheriff a salary equal to that of the Register or of the County Clerk, and leave a handsome surplus besides."

RELIEF FOR MONTENEGRIN SUFFERERS.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to the London Times.

The Holy Synod of St. Petersburg has just sent a third remittance of 20,000 rubles to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro for the relief of his starving subjects. The money is being expended partly in the construction of strategical roads and partly in excavations near Podgoritza, where the old Diocletea is supposed to be situated. The works, which are under the supervision of M. Rovinski, a Russian savant, have already led to important discoveries, including the famous basilica and ten inscriptions. M. Gérard, the French Minister at Cettinje, had gone to inspect the exhumed objects, which are said to be of the greatest archæological interest.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 12—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Exchange on London at 25f. 16c. for checks.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

4:30 P. M.—Frodsor—Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON, April 12.—At the wool sales to-day 9,118 bales, comprising a fair selection, were offered. There was a good attendance and the competition was animated throughout. Following are the offerings and the prices obtained: Victoria, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 9½d. to 1s.; greasy, 5½d. to 1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. New South Wales, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4½d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. New Zealand, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. South Australia, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. Tasmania, 500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. Buenos Ayres, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy, 6½d. to 1s. 2d. Total sales, 9,118 bales.

LONDON, April 12.—Consols for money closed at 97 1-16; for account, 97 1-16.

The following table shows the range of prices and the aggregate sales in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Trust	32	32	32	32	200
Atch. T. & S. Fe	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	4,128
Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	100
Ches. & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	310
*Chi. & Alton	160	160	160	160	1,700
Chi. Gas Trust	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	400
Chicago & Alton	179½	181	179½	181	221
Chi. & N. W.	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	1,600
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
C., M. & St. P.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	2,618
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	89⅝	89⅝	89	89⅜	13,345
C., C., C. & St. L.	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	200
Colorado Coal	41¾	47	41¾	47	2,720
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21½	22	21½	22	300
Chi. & East. Ill.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Commer. Cable	107	107	107	107	100
Del. & Hudson	151	151	151	151	1,250
Del., Lack. & W.	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	3,000
Den., Tex. & F. W.	23	24	23	23	1,000
Flint & P. M.	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	410
*Great North. pf.	74	74	74	74	200
Houston & Tex.	34	34	34	34	100
L. E. & West. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	100
Lake Shore	107	107	107	107	1,100
Long Island	36	36	36	36	100
Louis. & Nash.	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84¼	2,981
Manhattan con.	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	200
Missouri Pacific	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	5,900
Mo., K. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
*Nat. Lead Trust	17½	17½	17	17¼	1,200
N. J. Central	118	118	117¾	117¾	1,000
N. Y. Central	102	102¼	102	102¼	85
N. Y. & New Eng.	45¼	45¼	42	45¼	700
N. Y. C. & St. L.					
2d pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	100
N. Y., L. & W.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	30
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	1,410
N. Y. S. & W.					100
Northern Pac.	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
Northern Pac. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	825
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	16	16	16	16	100
Ontario & West.	17½	17½	17½	17½	400
Oregon Imp.	46	46	46	46	5
Oregon & Trans.	36½	37	36½	37	500
Pacific Mail	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	1,905
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	100
Phil. & Reading	40	40¼	40	40¼	3,400
Quicksilver pf.	37	37	37	37	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	210
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	100
R., W. & O.	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
St. L. & S. F.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37	37	37	37	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	100
St. P. & O. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	120
St. P., M. & M.	110	110	110	110	200
Southern Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	1,050
Sugar Ref. Co.	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	1,060
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	47¾	47¾	47	47¾	600
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	700
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	125
Union Pacific	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	8,080
U. S. Express	75	75	74	74	420
Wabash	12	12	12	12	125
Wabash pf.	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	200
West. Union Tel.	81½	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	970
Wheeling & L. E.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	100
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾	300
Wisconsin Cent.	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	400
Total sales					85,502

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	107	107	107	107	$3,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	85½	85½	85¼	85½	37,000
At., T. & S.F.inc.	60	60½	60	60¼	39,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75¾	76	75¾	76	18,000
B., C. R. & N.					
col. tr. 5s	89	89½	89	89½	30,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Canada So. 2d	98	98	98	98	5,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st	110	110	110	110	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s,					
'91, r	103½	103½	103½	103½	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	25,000
Del. & H. 4s & 4.5s	96	96	96	96	3,000
Elz. & Big S. 1st	96¾	97	96¾	97	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	107¼	107½	107	107½	14,000
Green B. & W. inc.	23	28	23	28	5,000
I. & G. N. 1st 6s	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	5,000
Ill. Central 3½s	91½	91½	91¼	91½	5,000
I. Cen. 4s of 1951	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
Iron Mt. 2d 6s	86½	86½	86½	86½	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, r.	64	64	64	64	2,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, r.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, tr.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	5,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	84	84	84	84	5,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Lacledo Gas	82	82	82	82	1,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	146½	146½	146½	146½	4,000
N. J. Cen. gen. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s, rtk.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r	129½	129½	129½	129½	5,000
N. Y. C. & W. 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	52	53	52	52	1,000
Ohio S. gen. 4s	60	60	60	60	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
O. S. L. & N. cn.	93	93	93	93	2,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107	107	107	107	5,000
R. & W. T. 1st 6s	99¼	99	99	99	5,000
R. Grande W. 1st	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	105¾	105¾	8,000
R., W. & O. cn.	107¾	108	107¾	108	4,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
M.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	113	113	113	113	2,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	107	107	107	107

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MONEY TO LOAN
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at the lowest current rate of interest.
PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE
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FIXED RATES.
NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

PORTER & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS;
1224-st., near Lenox-av., 4-story b. s.....$24,000
1284-st., close to Lenox-av., 4-story b. s..... 23,000
126th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. s..... 18,000
1302d-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story b. s..... 12,000
Also others. Particulars and permits at
OFFICE, 211 WEST 125TH-ST.

BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY QUEEN ANNE HOUSES.
Ten rooms; very unique; all improvements; in perfect order; Hendersen-place, East 86th-st.; rent $600 and $700. Madison-av. cars run within one block of the houses.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 B'way & 1,524 3d-av.

17 AND 19 WEST 74TH-ST.
Handsome new twenty-foot extension houses; all improvements; back stairs, &c.; only 200 feet from Central Park; restricted; moderate prices. Circulars sent on application. Look at these before you purchase.
D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

A—A—A—A—
A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS. Auction sale of the elegant fire-proof apartment house, "The Castry," No. 45 West 72d-st.; also, the handsome private residence No. 105 West 72d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., by JAMES BLEECKER & SON, 111 Broadway. PARTICULARS OF CHARLES BUEK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

WEST 44TH-ST., BET. 6TH-AV. & B'WAY.
FOR SALE—Four-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8x50x100.5.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A—A—A—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.
Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 123d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; best-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room.
J. W. & A. TEETS,
122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

For Sale—East 55th-st.,
Near Madison-av.—A very desirable 20-foot brownstone dwelling; cabinet finish, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order. For permits and particulars
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

188 WEST 82D-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Located in the best improved section of the west side; one block from Riverside Park and Drive; 100-foot street; asphalt pavement; four-story; 20 feet wide; superior cabinet finish; complete with decorations, fixtures, &c.; seen by permit only from agent, 9th-av., corner 71st-st., or of the owner, SAMUEL D. STYLES, 77 8th-av.

LOTS.—A CHANCE FOR INVESTORS OF moderate means; choice lots for $1,000 each up now, in good neighborhood, where proposed rapid transit will surely double their value; also several very good lots for about $3,500 each, suitable for immediate improvement. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 10th-av. and 155th-st., 72 Wall-st., or 10th-av. and 144th-st.

EAST 54TH-ST., BET. 5TH AND MAD. AVS.
An attractive medium-width four-story dwelling, with b. p. extension; cabinet trim, tastefully decorated, and in excellent condition.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
For a term of years, five-story brick malt house, 100x100, and seven lots of land, on West 49th-st., running through to 48th-st. Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th & 27th sts.

A CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION: 36 acres, suitable for subdividing into choice building lots; at Van Nest station of Harlem River Branch R. R., with front opposite new Morris Park Race Track, at a bargain. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 72 Wall-st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN; $6,000 ONLY; balance mortgage; three-story and basement brownstone house; size, 18.8x50x100; location best in the city; East 63d-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; possession immediately. Particulars of owner, 12 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT HOUSES JUST COMPLETED AND FOR SALE.—Manhattan-av. and 112th-st., fronting Morningside Park, cabinet trim, bay stoops, modern appointments; title from Guarantee Co. free; price low. SMITH N. PENFIELD,
Owner, 329 West 113th-st.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-ave. north," Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x50 ft. feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique. Latadio at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Well-arranged five-story English basement residence; handsomely decorated and in first-class order; price reasonable; terms as may be desired; rare opportunity for a physician. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

THE NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLING, 352 West 58th-st.; cabinet trim; all improvements; first-class in every particular; sanitary plumbing; possession now.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Broadway and 58th-st

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot front dining-room extension dwelling, No. 43 West 76th-st., only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection.
SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND Overlooking Central Park.—That exceptionally fine new 24-foot dwelling, No. 42 West 77th-st., for sale at reasonable price; inquire on premises.
SAM'L COLCORD, Owner.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK; clear view to 42d-st.—Exceedingly handsome four-story brownstone dwelling; three-story extension, 30 feet deep, with permanent side lights. BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE FIRST-class three-story houses, 21x84 and extension; also one, 20x54, four-story and extension; cheapest houses on west side; open for inspection; apply on premises. ELI MARTIN, 77 West 81st-st.

GRAND-ST., WITH AN L ON OTHER Street.—Two houses, leased for another year; drug store and Post Office; a good investment. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand-st. and Bowery.
M. R.—Also a private house, rented.

A GREAT BARGAIN. — FOUR-STORY brownstone high-stoop house, 28 feet wide, 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession.
OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

WEST 97TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—AN extra-wide, very handsome dwelling, in absolutely perfect condition, for sale below value.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 187 Broadway.

BARGAIN IN BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Five-story building, leased for five years at $15,200 per annum; nets over 10 per cent on investment. S. H. FURMAN CO., 187 Broadway.

A PLOT 55x100, WITH OLD BUILDINGS, well located for tenements, factory, or storage purpose; Ninth Ward.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

85TH-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—FULL-front Elegant four-story brownstone dwelling for sale; moderate price.
A. W. MCLAUGHLIN & CO., 146 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully-finished four-story residences 176, 178, and 180 West 75th-st., handsomely decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 58d-av.; watchman in houses.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 159 WEST 97th-st., a very handsome brownstone high-stoop house, with all improvements; size, 16.8x50x100. Open for inspection.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP private residence; Lenox Hill, near Madison-av.; finely decorated, mirrors, &c.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE PIECE OF INVEST-ment property west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st.; all rented.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Great bargain; four-story, 22.6x82; must sell at once.
GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 21st-st.

$125 EACH, $50 CASH.—LOTS WOOD-lawn Heights; bargain for speculator or investor. Address PLOT OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

ASKING PRICE $24,000.—23D-ST., WEST Side; dwelling suitable for a physician; terms to suit. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSE and stable for sale; 24th Ward. ANDREW POWELL, Owner, 187 Broadway.

36TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—$36,000; 20-foot four-story brownstone.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

41ST-ST., 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—BOTH sides, $9,000; two four-story tenements; 36x100.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP; MODERN improvements; decorated; opposite Mount Morris Park. Inquire 38 West 119th-st.

$55,000.—23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Four-story house, 22x100. SAMUEL BLAKELY, 1,536 Broadway.

119 6TH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST.—THIS fine house and full lot for sale. Apply to WM. BRENNAN, 9 West 17th-st., from 1 to 5 P.M.

$500 EACH.—$125 CASH—LOTS NEAR Woodlawn Station, Harlem Heights. Address PLOT OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,359 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. 51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
An exceedingly attractive four-story medium-width dwelling, in first-class order, for sale at a moderate price. For permits and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

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FULTON-ST. PROPERTY, NEAR FULTON Ferry; frontage forty feet; immediate possession; for sale at bargain. M. A. C., Box 153 Times Office.

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ELEGANT STONE MANSION,
COMMANDING
MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF HUDSON.
Perfect every way. 60 minutes from Wall-st.
APPLY 60 BROADWAY, ROOM 311.

FAIRMOUNT
has to be seen to be appreciated. It has more attractions for a home than any place within equal distance of New-York. Shaded streets and all city conveniences; one hour from City Hall. Houses, lots, and villa plots for sale and to let on easy terms; also, a large mansion with handsome grounds, suitable for Summer resort. Send for circular. JAMES L. WELLS, 39 Liberty-st., New-York City. PETER BODINE, Box 16, Hackensack, N. J.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—WE have been instructed to sell at less than one-fourth its cost a gentleman's estate of over 200 acres; one hour out in Westchester County; half mile from depot; view of Hudson River and surrounding country for miles; delicious spring water; substantial buildings; abundance of fruit and shade, and good social surroundings; full particulars and views given to responsible inquirers only. (Folio 4,110.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF THE late Prof. O. S. Fowler; large residence, finished throughout in cherry, walnut, and maple; modern improvements, including furnace and gas; farmer's house and commodious outbuildings; 130 acres; healthful location; 1,200 feet above tide; one-half mile from station; will be sold regardless of cost; price, $20,000. (Folio 4,751.) Hebard & Davis, bankers, Amenia, N. Y. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.—A SHORT WALK from the college, modern residence, with good surroundings; large lawn, shade; abundance fruit, with farm, over 100 acres; farmer's house, necessary farm buildings; will sell separately if desired; a desirable home for any one having children of either to educate; we have a thorough personal knowledge of this property and can recommend it. (Folio 1,505.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A BERKSHIRE COUNTY (MASS.) FARM and country seat of 550 acres, delightfully situated in the fertile Housatonic Valley, accessible by good roads (for which this country is famous) from the popular towns of Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, &c.; we have personally inspected this property and will take pleasure in giving further details to a responsible inquiry. (Folio 4,406.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A BERKSHIRE COUNTY (MASS.) FARM and country seat of 550 acres, delightfully situated in the fertile Housatonic Valley, accessible by good roads (for which this country is famous) from the popular towns of Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, &c.; we have personally inspected this property and will take pleasure in giving further details to a responsible inquiry. (Folio 4,406.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE, SITUated at White Plains, N. Y.; lot 70x300; all improvements; 100 feet above tide; good water, gas, sewerage; 10 minutes' walk from depot and one-half hour from Grand Central Depot; 29 trains each way; make offer; terms to suit purchaser; might exchange for near-by country place near water. East or North River. C. M., 1 and 3 Beaver-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, MALvern Hall, at West Park, on Hudson; 2½ hours from New-York, 8 minutes' drive from station; mansion of brick and marbles; bay and dormer windows and all modern improvements; 27 acres of land; summer houses, drives, lodge, barns, stables, &c.; boathouse and dock, with water for large vessels at any tide; 800 feet river and mountain view. Apply to Dr. ADAMS, 200 West 55th-st.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A GENTLEMAN'S country seat; about three acres; house, 18 large, airy rooms, all richly and completely furnished; every improvement, including butler's pantry; in first-class order; stable, six stalls; carriage house; large garden, fruit; delightful view; sacrificed on quick sale; seen by appointment. Apply to C. I. DAVIDS, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.—GENTLEMAN'S country place, near Worcester, Mass., five minutes from depot; house 15 rooms and bath; steam and furnace heat; hot and cold water throughout; stable and carriage house; almost an acre; beautiful lawn and drives; cost $40,000; will sell for half; photo here. (Folio 4,750.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT YONKERS, attractive large modern house, 13 rooms, all city conveniences; plot of land 90x155 feet; fine trees; superb views of the Hudson River; situated in the best part of Palisade-av.; for sale or to rent for a term of years. Apply to WALTER N. VAIL, 68 Tribune Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO secure an elegant residence for less than half its value; large grounds and stable; house in complete repair and furnished, with all modern improvements; located on principal street of New-Haven, Conn., near Yale University. (Folio 4,463.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY FURnished, at Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 25 acres, with fine water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

$35 MONTHLY. — ELEVATED SHORE, Hastings-on-Hudson, 35 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad, six new Queen Anne cottages, nine rooms; all city conveniences; seen at all times; five minutes' walk from station. Inquire for clock tower.

FOR SALE—AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., THE handsome and very desirably-located cottage, No. 117 South Pennsylvania-av.; lot 100 by 150 feet. Apply to THOMAS C. HAND, Jr., southeast corner of 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia, or to J. RAYMOND SMITH, 75 Beaver-st., New-York.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—FINE FARM FOR sale; 52 acres, 10 woodland; Post Office and stores quarter mile; healthy; fine views and drives; spring water; large house and outbuildings; very desirable. Address RIDGEFIELD, Box 154 Times Office.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.
Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF unappreciative lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM IN ULSTER County, N. Y.; 3½ hours out; 130 acres; all tillable; well watered; abundance fruit; stone house, seven rooms; good outbuildings. (Folio 1,092.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED.—AT Throng's Neck, Westchester, fine country residence, with 5¼ acres of well-shaded ground, fine garden, stable, cold grapery, &c.; 14 miles from depot. J. S. & C. W. COSTER, 173 5th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, with stone store, in Nyack, N. Y., centre of village, near Steamboat Dock; will lease or sell; terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—A FEW A cottages and fine houses for sale or to let; also, a handsome furnished house, with barn, to let; fine view of river; all modern improvements. Apply to JAMES R. BLAUVELT & CO., Nyack, N. Y.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 15 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. R. HAY, 2 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large new stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, MAPLE Grove Station, L. B. R.—For descriptive pamphlet address 1,273 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, April 22, noon, two extra

HANDSOME RESIDENCES,
in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,
BEDFORD PARK,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, S. e. corner Hull-av., three-story cut-stone and frame villa, and plot of eight lots; 18 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and servants' room on first floor; nine sleeping rooms and bath.
HULL-AV., west side, 300 feet north of Boulevard, three-story brick and frame cottage, built in Colonial style, 10 rooms; 50x4 of about five lots. Both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience and improvement, cabinet trim, slate roof, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK
in the vicinity of New-York; only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road; station on the premises. These houses are in a most healthful suburban quarter, with its beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds, and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming homes combining city conveniences and country beauties.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Maps, photographs, and full particulars with owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90; auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., and watchman on the premises.

ABRAM HYATT, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction at the American Hotel, Sing Sing, on SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 M., RESIDENCE AND 35 ACRES, with beautiful river view, known as Wm. F. Sage property, two miles from Sing Sing depot; house 11 rooms; large stables, carriage house, shed, and hennery. For particulars apply on auctioneer, Sing Sing.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st.,
408, 407, and 409 West 41st-st.—Four-story brick tenements.
Executor's sale. 126 and 128 Greenwich-av.
THURSDAY, APRIL 17.
185 West 83d-st.—Four-story brownstone.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of DR. GEO. ROBILLARD, deceased.
26 WOOSTER-ST.
Five-story brick building and lot, 21x60.9x83.3, 6 Morton-st. Three-story brick store.
By order of Executors Calvin Brice, deceased.
126 East 23d-st., four-story brownstone.
TUESDAY, APRIL 22.
214 East 53d-st.—Three-story dwelling.
100 EAST 60TH-ST.
Southeast corner Park-av.
Four-story basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling and one-story brick store on rear. Lot 20x100.5.

BATH BEACH, LONG ISLAND,
Overlooking New-York Bay.
A magnificently-situated plot of ground, 208 feet frontage on bay, with substantial dwellings, unsurpassed views of New-York Bay; near Avon Beach and many other great hotel centres; rare purchase for an all-seasons residence or for speculative purposes; absolute title. Maps here.
Messrs. DOHERTY, DURNIN & HENDRICK, Attorneys, 20 Nassau-st.
210 East 73d-st.—Four-story tenement, 25x85x102.2.
348 West 29th-st.—Three-and-a-half-story dwelling.
438 East 9th-st.—Five-story tenement.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.
507 and 509 Washington-st.—Three-story tenement.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate WM. QUACKENBUSH, deceased.
702 AND 704 WASHINGTON-ST., N. W. CORNER PERRY-ST., AND 153 PERRY-ST.,
Three-story and cellar brick buildings, with store; plot irregular.
342 East 42d-st.—Five-story and basement flat.
THURSDAY, APRIL 24.
Executor's sale—1009-lot. 1 West 5th-av.—Two lots.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
1,161 2d-av., n. w. corner 61st-st.
2,175 3d-av., s. w. corner 92d-st.
To close the estate of STEPHEN STORM, deceased.
21 West 24th-st.—Four-story brownstone.
Maps at auctioneers', 75 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of MARGARETTA DE LEYER, deceased.
NORTHEAST CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 83D-ST.,
four-story brick tenement, with two stores.

303 AND 305 EAST 36TH-ST.,
two five-story brick tenements; one house contains 16 rooms.
462 AND 454 WEST 52D-ST.,
two four-story tenements.
Messrs. FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys, 237 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement stone house, with lot,
NO. 33 EAST 65TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
9TH-AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,
the four-story brick and brownstone house, with butler's pantry extension, and lot,
117 EAST 42D-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story brick double tenement, with lot,
NO. 214 EAST 42D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story brick tenement house, with lot,
NO. 1,114 1ST-AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 61ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick and brownstone tenement, with lot,
NO. 307 EAST 111TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick and brownstone tenement, with lot,
NO. 1,104 2D-AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 61ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INDIA WHARF STORAGE COMPANY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
five four-story brick tenements, with lots, Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, AND 26 HAMILTON-AV.
ALSO—Four valuable lots, in rear of above, on INDIA WHARF, having DOCK and WATER-FRONT ON KILLEGREW-ST., BETWEEN CONOVER-ST. AND EAST RIVER.
Maps, &c., at the office of STEARNS & CURTIS, 189 Williams-st., and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,359 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st.
BAYPORT, LONG ISLAND.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of 22 acres on Great South Bay, about one-half mile from station, with 1,900 feet of water front; residence 35x85, built 3 years ago; all modern improvements; floors, ceilings, &c., finished in hard woods; water throughout the house; 90 rooms; gardener's cottage, 10 rooms; stable and barn, 50x80, and outbuildings; houses and grounds kept in excellent condition; newly painted.
Property can be seen by applying to keeper on premises.
By order of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the New-York Produce Exchange.
Title guaranteed. Liberal terms.
Particulars at auctioneers', 72 Liberty-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock,
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 21 EAST 97TH-ST.
Ground 21x100.5.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; four-story high-stoop brownstone house, with b. p. extension, on 75th-st., near Madison-av.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED AND IN perfect order, a very desirable three-story high-stoop house in 81st-st., near Madison-av.
Apply to SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th and 27th sts.

TO LEASE, FURNISHED—ON PARK-AV., near 38th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone medium-size house. For permits apply to
GONON & MACDONALD,
39 West 21st-st.

ON WEST 95TH-ST.—A FAMILY LEAVing town offer their fully-furnished house, linen, table service, and everything necessary for housekeeping; terms to suit. Address Post Office Box 2,673, city.

54TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH-AV.—VERY desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent; furnished or unfurnished.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th & 27th sts.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 45th-st. near 5th-av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th-av. and 27th-st.

CORNER HOUSE ON LENOX HILL.—COMpletely and handsomely furnished, $250 per month. Address Owner, Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

41 WEST 49TH.—TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, handsome modern butler's pantry extension dwelling, 22 feet wide. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, FURNISHED, $212 monthly. 30th-st., near Broadway; an elegant flat, furnished or unfurnished, half price for Summer. BAILEY, 1,123 Broadway, cor. 25th-st.

A CHARMING HOUSE, 25 FEET WIDE, A fully furnished; beautiful location; 25th-st., near Madison-square; moderate rent.
OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE ON 17th-st., near 5th-av., AT A SACRIFICE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 20th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A COZY, COMFORTABLE DWELLING TO Let, on Washington Heights, completed in every particular; all modern improvements; large rooms, handsomely decorated, &c.; near "L" station and cable road; rent, $1,100; also, corner of 164th-st. and 4th-av., new, handsome residence, choicest location up town. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 10th-av. and 155th-st., or 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED.

WEST 90TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs.—To rent, unfurnished, for one year from May 1, a new four-story brick house, 19x65x100, with every modern improvement, privately in rear of not built upon, and consequently house is particularly light and sunny; will rent cheaper than any house in same district. Address J. H. S., Post Office Box 3,867.

A.—43d-st., Between Broadway & 6th-av.
A three-story high-stoop brick house, 21 feet wide; handsomely papered and decorated; excellent location: rent $1,700.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

5TH-AV., (MURRAY HILL.)—TO LET FOR dwelling, or to lease for business for a term of years, handsome four-story brownstone house, 25x70x100; just put in order; immediate possession.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

A—THE MILDEN, LEXINGTON-AV., near 53d-st.—Desirable apartments; eight large rooms and bath; rent $50; also single apartment, $25. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. or 1,181 3d-av.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story brownstone high-stoop dwellings Nos. 121 East 73d-st., 1,076 Madison-av., and 32 East 84th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

220 WEST 43D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story brick and brownstone house to rent, unfurnished.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT 18-foot house, elegantly decorated, good location, to rent from May 1 at $1,100; elevated station 116th-st. and 8th-av. Apply to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

208 2D-AV.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, English basement brownstone house, 17.5x60x100; rent moderate.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

A.—123 EAST 17TH-ST., CORNER IRving-place.—Very desirable dwelling; 14 rooms; all improvements; will be put in perfect repair; rent, $2,000.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. or 1,181 3d-av.

A MODERN THREE-STORY PRIVATE dwelling, in perfect repair; handsomely finished; every improvement; rent, $1,000; 327 East 63th-st.
L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. or 41 Liberty-st.

WEST 70TH-ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Four-story high-stoop house, 18.8x60x100; to rent, unfurnished; $1,500 per year.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE BRICK house on Sheridan-av., north of 165th-st., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and ample plot 100x158. Apply to I. B. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange-place.

A—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND basement brownstone private house, near 89th-st. L station; handsomely decorated and in perfect order; all modern improvements; rent very low. OROMBIE & MCKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 34TH-st., near 7th-av.; the owner (physician) reserves three rooms; rent $1,200. Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 20th-st.

TO LET—FORDHAM HEIGHTS, NEW house with 14 rooms and laundry; all modern improvements; high grounds; will rent or sell. MAX HERMAN, 689 Broadway.

57 WEST 83D-ST.—FOUR STORY; PANtry extension; $1,00 per month to October; then $1,200. Apply premises, 2 to 4, except Sundays; or 90 Nassau-st., Room 58.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNstone dwelling, north west corner of 75th-st. and Park-av.; excellent location. Apply to P. A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN SEEKS AN EDUcated married couple without children to share part of house above 42d-st.; favorable conditions. Address N. O., 1,288 Broadway.

ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE, beautifully situated, to private family, hand some four-story high-stoop house; rent, $2,600. Apply to WM. MCANESPY, 233 West 19th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 48TH-ST.—TO LET, UNFURnished, two to five years, to strictly private family; excellent neighborhood; rent, $3,500. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st. 2 until 4.

146 EAST 89TH-ST.—UNFURNISHED; new, handsome interior; decorated; 10 bedrooms; rent moderate; shown without permit. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE—61 WEST 46TH-ST., UNFURnished; medium house; thorough repair; butler's pantry extension; choice.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN stone house to rent unfurnished on 19th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE; FINE order; one block from 72d-st. station; immediate possession. Apply to premises, 109 West 71st-st.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Inquire of Schuman at 703 Park-av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO RENT—34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., stone front four-story English basement, for strictly private residence only.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34 1-2 PINE-ST.

935 MADISON-AV.—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house to let; mirrors and chandeliers.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—TO RENT, in fine modern four-story house in good order at moderate rent. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—HANDSOME THREE-STORY RESIdence, 105 East 40th-st., next to Park-av.; rent moderate. Apply as per notice on premises.

A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSE and stable to rent; 24th Ward. ANDREW POWELL, Owner, 187 Broadway.

CORNER 83D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—FOUR-story and basement dwelling; 20 feet wide; elegant finish; open for inspection.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st., have desirable houses in all sections of the city to let on favorable terms.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

PORTER & CO.,
211 WEST 125TH-ST.,
OFFER TO RENT.

121st-st., near Pleasant-av., 3-story, b. s.	$500

BROOKLYN'S GREAT SHOW

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

TALK OF THE POLITICIANS OF THE CITY OF CHURCHES—HIGH CHURCH OR LOW CHURCH—MURTHA'S POWER.

Barnum must look to his laurels or the Republicans of Brooklyn will deprive him of the distinction of running the "greatest show on earth." Even now the Kings County organization gives a performance once a month, at which more animals appear and more growling is heard than the great showman's tents ever sheltered. The only difference lies in the fact that the circus animals content themselves with growling, while those who attend the monthly meetings of the Kings County Republican General Committee break out in vile abuse of one another.

The meeting during the past week showed that "Billy" Watson was not the only member who could vilify his opponent. The speakers called one another loafers, ward bummers, and job hunters, and one gentleman went so far as to accuse United States District Attorney Johnson, who was sitting near, of using his political influence to induce the Republican members of the Legislature to kill the Second-Avenue Improvement bill merely because he (Johnson) was counsel for some men who are opposed to that bill.

All this fight grew out of a motion to pay $300 toward the expenses of the legislative committee in Albany. Now, very few Republicans know what that committee is or what it is supposed to do. When it was organized the idea was to have the members meet every Saturday night at the party headquarters, so that citizens could call and express their views on local bills pending at Albany. The Republican representatives were also to call there, and in that way "feel the pulse of their constituents," as the politicians love to put it.

There was no idea of sending the committee to Albany to do any lobbying, but during the past Winter Col. "Harry" Beard, Port Warden Leaycraft, ex-Judge Lewis, and Israel F. Fischer got on that committee and they went to Albany. This was not strange. Beard, Leaycraft, and Fischer have been lobbyists for years, and they go to Albany every Winter. They represent nobody but themselves, and no interests but those touching their individual pockets. They would go to the Legislature whether they were on any committee or not. Then why should the Republican organization pay their expenses? This is a question that many very good party men are asking.

What is of much more interest, however, is some knowledge in regard to what expenses are to be met with that $300. No one will pretend that such men as Leaycraft, Beard, and Fischer have existed in Albany since Jan. 1 on $300. As David A. Baldwin put it at the recent meeting: "That sum wouldn't keep Beard in cigars for a month." Fischer admitted that the expenses footed up over $2,000. How, then, have these men apportioned that item among themselves and the General Committee so as to make the latter's share just $300? "Give us a bill of particulars," shouted Lauther W. Emerson at Tuesday's meeting, but the burst of laughter that followed frightened Mr. Emerson into silence. An itemized bill, it is feared, would compromise too many men now engaged in ruining the party in Kings County.

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Thoughtful men who have been voting the Republican ticket for years in order to rebuke the McLaughlin ring were very much surprised on Tuesday when the General Committee disposed of Mr. George L. Nichols's resolutions asking for an investigation of charges against Senator Birkett of using committee money to bribe Greenleaf Smith by quietly voting to return them to the maker. This was a positive refusal to inquire into a scandal which has now got as far as the Grand Jury room, and even the local Republican papers could not sanction it. The *Standard-Union*, which is the party organ, said:

"Last night's meeting of the Republican General Committee will not help to increase the respect in which the organized Republicanism of Kings County is held by its party friends in Washington or elsewhere. The treatment of Mr. Nichols's motion was utterly illogical.

"The disposition made of it is not justified by the fact that its presentation at this time could hardly serve any good purpose even if it were adopted. The investigation asked for could not, in the circumstances, be impartial, and in the present state of factional feeling in the committee a report in favor of against the subject of the investigation would decide nothing. Nevertheless, the resolution should either have been rejected or adopted. To return it to Mr. Nichols is in the nature of a plea in demurrer. It is in effect to say that, whether the charges made are true or not, the General Committee does not think Senator Birkett may be put on the person against whom they are brought as his defense.

"If it were said that the meeting, taken as a whole, was a strong argument in favor of a thorough reorganization of the party, the statement would not be much wide of the truth."

But this was mild chastisement when compared to the following language used in the other party paper, the *Times*:

"The use to which he put the money is another thing, but Senator Birkett should not be made a scapegoat in the premises. If money was improperly used on one side, the Federal patronage was certainly improperly used on the other, and all concerned should be held equally responsible. Practical politicians say: 'Bury the whole thing out of sight.'"

Capt. Walter Thorn, who recently tried to bring order out of chaos and failed, commented thus: "And yet these men say that no reorganization is needed."

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It is becoming more apparent every day that ex-Senator William H. Murtha is being put forward to represent the local Democracy on all occasions. He is sent to Albany whenever David B. wants a Kings County representation at a reception or at a consultation. He is gradually becoming the medium through which Mayor Chapin communicates with that portion of his followers known as the "boys." He could have had one of the Commissionerships within the Mayor's gift, but he would not take the proffered place. The sole reason was that there was not money enough in the job to pay him for the worry. Then John P. Adams was given the place, and Mr. Murtha's brother was sent in as deputy, to look out for the family. Straightway the former Senator bought a granite quarry, and Commissioner Adams awarded him the contract to furnish all the granite blocks to be used in Mayor Chapin's great act of repaving the streets. He has it still.

But, aside from all this, Murtha is getting more power every day. He is handsome, intelligent, wealthy, and ambitious. His skirts have always been kept clean, so Chapin likes him; his inclinations have always been friendly to the machine, so the "boys" trust him. If McLaughlin should die to-morrow, Murtha is the only man in town who could take control, and even he would not fill the "Boss's" shoes. But he tries them on every morning, and, it is said, his feet are swelling.

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There is small doubt that Gov. Hill is the choice of the Kings County leaders for anything he wants or that Mayor Chapin and he are preparing to get into the same canoe, and yet, for some reason, Chapin has organized the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission from the ranks of Hill's bitter enemies. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall and Mr. Alexander E. Orr are firm tariff reformers and strong Cleveland men. Harrington Putnam has been fighting Hill for three years, and the other two members are Republicans. It looks as if some one was casting an anchor to windward.

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The Brooklyn politicians who were not taken into the new Union Ferry Company deal on the ground floor are taking their revenge. They had Senator Jacobs introduce a bill the other day making it unlawful for the company to increase its tolls or to decrease the time included in the present commission hours. It is stated on pretty good authority that the new syndicate proposes to do just what the bill prohibits the company from doing. The agreement was that, under the present state of affairs, no one who was not actually compelled to do so used the ferries, and that those unfortunate people would not object to paying something like a cent more as their fare. Better still they would submit to an extra cent. Such a plan as this the Jacobs bill, unless it is a "strike," will nip in the bud.

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The people of Brooklyn must have felt very thankful a few days ago to find that Assemblyman Riley of Troy was studying their needs with great care. The result of this statesman's observation was a bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1892, the Engineer of the Fire Department in any city having over 500,000 inhabitants, who should have served for twenty years, should receive $4,000 a year, and that an Assistant Engineer, under similar circumstances, should receive $3,000 a year. Such a bill would hardly affect Troy—just yet. Perhaps Mr. Riley should be credited with living several centuries in advance of his fellow-men, and yet it is very significant that Brooklyn has a Chief Engineer who has served just nineteen years and five months. When the first day of 1891 dawns "Tom" Mevins will have been Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn force just one month more than twenty years, and he will be eligible for the ten-thousand-dollar salary. He now gets $3,000, the limit fixed by law. What is more, he is the only man in the State of New-York who would benefit by such a bill, except the Chief of the city of New-York, who would have many years to serve yet. What is more, Brooklyn has an Assistant Engineer, John Smith, who has served twenty years and ten months, and who, under this bill, would have his present salary of $4,000 doubled. Now, the question of most interest is, Why did Mr. Riley father this bill in which Brooklyn alone seems concerned? Furthermore, why have the Brooklyn representatives let it so severely alone?

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The police officials are laughing just now at the expense of Superintendent Campbell, but the chief learned a point on them the other day, and he will not fail to make use of it. He sent for a prisoner, known as "Nigger" Thompson, the other day, and tried to get him to disclose his identity. The fellow would say nothing except that he was from Troy. The Chief then started in to talk about some Troy crooks, in the hope that Thompson would betray his acquaintance with some of them. The prisoner let him run on until the Chief had exhausted his fund of anecdotes, and then Thompson turned and said, quietly: "It strikes me you have been a good deal of a rounder yourself."

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High Church or Low Church is a question which is disturbing the good people in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Patchen-avenue. Since the Rev. Mr. Williams took charge of the parish, a year ago, the ritual has, in the language of one of the congregation, "climbed straight up into the belfry." Mr. Williams abolished the Sunday school, and, in one of his discourses, said:

"Protestants! There is no such thing as a Protestant!" The Vestry objected to this. At the recent election they were beaten by a vote of 19 to 15, but the parishioners say that Mr. Williams prevented several legal voters from exercising their functions. All these facts are to be pounded into the ear of Bishop Littlejohn when he visits St. Stephen's on April 24, and both sides have agreed to abide by his decision.

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Alderman "Mike" Coffey is looming up as a leader of a certain political element in Brooklyn. He and "Jim" McGarry run the Common Council, and whatever they propose is always agreed to. Coffey demanded that his protégé, Col. Cummings, should be made City Clerk, and it was done. Then McGarry forced ex-Assemblyman Peter McCann into the office of Deputy City Clerk. Coffey then had a Sergeant at Arms appointed to stand at the door leading from the Common Council Chamber to the committee room during the two hours the board is in session on Mondays. For this arduous labor $1,200 is to be paid. The people are interested in knowing what Coffey will demand in case another door should be cut through.

Very few people know that Coffey is making much money as the agent here of John Keenan's brewery interests. He represented the boodler ever since the latter's hurried trip to Canada in search of health, and he makes frequent trips to Montreal to consult with the exile. But Coffey always returns with long stories about Keenan's physical condition, and to a TIMES reporter, who once interviewed him on the subject, he expressed the profound belief that Keenan would never live to get back to New-York.

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Daniel F. Lewis, the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, is rapidly attaining the reputation of being one of the best railroad men in the country. He took hold of the Brooklyn City Road a few days after President Hazard resigned, because he was not allowed to accede to the demands of the Knights of Labor, and he so used his new power that the employes now swear by him. This demanded great tact. Since then Mr. Lewis has bought up over $10,000,000 worth of rival roads, and has doubled his company's business. His next move is to transfer the company's offices from Fulton Ferry, where they have been for a generation, to Montague-street. For his new home he paid $200,000, and he has already been offered an advance of $25,000.

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An attempt is being made to introduce some new blood into the St. Nicholas Society, and the first incision for that purpose was made the other day, when President John W. Hunter gave way to Silas Ludlam, a comparatively young man. Several new men were taken into the Board of Directors, and strong efforts are being made to get in a lot of new members. There is some talk of engaging headquarters and taking steps to have entertainments more frequently than on St. Nicholas's Day.

THE SNUG HARBOR TROUBLE

MEMBERS OF THE MARINE SOCIETY INDIGNANT.

VICE PRESIDENT MARTIN TO BE TAKEN TO TASK AT TO-MORROW'S MEETING FOR SUPPORTING TRASK.

The members of that venerable body corporate, the Marine Society, are looking forward with no small degree of interest to their quarterly meeting, which is to be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at 51 Wall-street. The particular interest in this particular meeting is due to the fact that the Sailors' Snug Harbor scandal will be brought up for discussion. Since the meeting of the Trustees of the Harbor April 1, when a goodly coat of whitewash was administered to the reputation of Capt. Trask, Governor of the Harbor, the society has been in a high state of indignation, which may result to-morrow in a request to Capt. Martin to resign the Vice Presidency of the society, a position to which he was elected for the second time at its last annual meeting in January.

At the whitewashing meeting Capt. James Parker, President of the Marine Society, was the only Trustee who cast his vote against Trask, and who condemned in pretty strong language that gentleman's treatment of the old tars under his care. This in spite of the fact that Capt. Francis A. Martin, the other Trustee representing the Marine Society, well understood, it is said, that his brother members in that body were opposed to Trask and his conduct of the Harbor's affairs, and wished their two representatives to use their influence and to cast their votes against his retention in office. Capt. Martin not only voted for Trask, but he is accused of having spoken in his favor as a good and valued officer, who was too much of a man to have a charge of "800 old pirates."

Hence the wrath of the society and its desire that a man who so ill represents them should step down and out. The cooler heads, however, hope that no hasty action will be taken at the meeting at which might plunge the society into an internal strife which would materially affect its usefulness. The plan prepared by these latter gentlemen and which they mean to carry out if possible is the introduction of a resolution indorsing the course of their President's two lieutenants, Martin severely alone. "This," said one of them yesterday, "is much the better plan for us to adopt. At the next annual meeting we can show Capt. Martin what we think of him."

The Marine Society, with justice it would seem, claims that Capt. Randall, through whose beneficence Sailors' Snug Harbor exists, intended that the active management of its affairs should be in the society's hands, and that the Board of Trustees was created simply as a supervising body, whose duty it should be to see that the Marine Society properly carried out the trust. In proof of this claim the society asks why otherwise should Capt. Randall have given it two Trustees out of the seven. The truth of this statement has also been virtually conceded by the various Boards of Trustees for years in the election of the President of the Marine Society to the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees. It is claimed that Capt. Parker did not receive this election owing to the hostility of Capt. Martin to the present managers of the society, a hostility engendered by his failure to receive the election for the Presidency of the society, although he had already served for one term as its Vice President, and expected the additional honor.

Capt. Parker was chosen to succeed Capt. Ambaose Snow at the January meeting—the latter gentleman has been a Trustee of the Harbor for more than twenty years as either President or Vice President of the Marine Society—with the tacit understanding, although no pledge was asked of him, that he should use his influence to bring about a change in the management of the Harbor. This he has attempted to do, with what success remains to be seen.

While Snow has been for these many years the actual head of Snug Harbor, it has for a long time been well understood that Trask was the power behind the throne, who, by means of his influence over Snow, controlled the Board of Trustees and thus ran the Harbor to suit himself. Said a gentleman recently who is conversant with the controversy in its many phases: "The re-election of Trask by the Trustees was not only an alleged vindication of him, but at the same time it was a vote of censure for him was to condemn themselves. It is only necessary to say that young Mr. Harlan and Trask are both Presbyterians to find the reason for the clergyman's advocacy of Trask. Mr. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and also Chairman of the Board of Trustees, has been an active supporter of Trask. He is a dry goods man, and knows nothing and cares less about sailors, so Trask steers him about as he likes, and he has been pretty much the same way with the other members of the board till Capt. Parker's election." The board at present consists of Mr. Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Capt. Parker, Capt. Martin, Recorder Smyth, and Mayor Grant.

Capt. Parker, the leader, is a prominent member of the Marine Society, and one of the men who have very sincerely at heart the well-being and comfort of the poor old fellows who have sought the Harbor thinking to find within its walls a home for rest, and it is said that he was elected for his opinion as to Trask's fitness for his present position: "I have known Capt. Trask for twenty-five years and more, and was one of his backers when he wanted to become Governor of Snug Harbor. That his course there has been a source of keen regret and humiliation to me is putting it mildly. He is a man of very good executive ability, but his heart is not in the right place. Like his father before him, he is the strictest of martinets, and his will must be other people's law. As the whole unfortunate affair has clearly shown, he has little or none of human kindness. He doesn't seem to realize that the class of inmates in the institution has changed materially during the last quarter of a century. When Capt. Randall made the bequest it was intended that the home should be for the Harbor would ever have as its wards men above the grade of common sailors.

"But the good old days have passed when a Captain could retire on a comfortable fortune after, perhaps, a dozen voyages. Many an old fellow with good education and who, in his time, has commanded ships, is now in the Harbor, and through no fault of his own, but simply because some misfortune or other has lost his all, and thus been forced to seek admission to Sailors' Snug Harbor. This, as I have said, Trask doesn't seem to appreciate. He treats these men, many of whom are his equals in every way, just as he does the others who have never served aboard ship except before the mast. Instead of trying to make the lot of these men a bit the easier, he seems to take every possible opportunity 'to rub it in,' as they say, to show them that, in his opinion, they are no better than the others. Let us take a few instances. There are at the Harbor those old captains, who are given certain departments of affairs within their particular domains. These men are appointed by Trask. Now, one would think that he would take them from among the men who have been used to command. Is this the case? No. He invariably appoints these captains from among the common sailors, who, of course, enjoy nothing better than ordering the men under whom, perhaps, they have at some time served to scrub the floors or do some other job of the kind. Instead of sympathizing with these old gentlemen, Trask does everything he can to humiliate them.

"Then another thing. Just think of making all these poor old chaps, some of them seventy and eighty years old, get out of bed at 5:30 in the morning, Summer and Winter. It is both unnecessary and cruel. How are they to tell, I don't know very much about that, but I do know that Trask's salary was raised to $5,000 a year because he ran the place more economically than did his predecessor. How did he accomplish it? Why, largely by cutting down the grub bills. The surplus of Snug Harbor is about $1,000,000; the annual surplus is nearly $200,000. One would think that there was not very much need for economy, and that the inmates of the Harbor should live, as they originally intended they should, every possible comfort within reason."

An old sea Captain, in a letter to a prominent member of the Marine Society, said, in speaking of Trask and his recent election: "I wish that somebody else had been elected in place of that Harbor liar. Trask is a capable man, but is as unfit to have charge of a lot of old men as his father ever was to preach the gospel of peace and good-will." To those who remember the elder Trask this latter statement will come as particularly apt, for it is said of him that he would swear as picturesquely and to the point than any Captain in the merchant marine of fifty years ago.

Capt. Parker, when he was visited yesterday, refused to talk about what would be done at the meeting to-morrow. "I am not largely instrumental," he said, "in procuring Trask's election when he became Governor of the Harbor in 1884. The society at that time passed the following resolutions, prepared by myself, because I considered him possessed of just the necessary qualifications for the position:

Resolved, That the members of this society have heard, with great satisfaction, of the appointment of our fellow-member, Capt. D. D. Trask, to be the Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Resolved, That we tender to Capt. Trask the assurance of our best wishes for him in the performance of the duties of that important position, and our hope and belief that under his kindly care the Snug Harbor will indeed be a haven of rest to its ocean-worn inmates.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed, be presented to the President and Secretary of this society, with its seal affixed, be presented to Capt. Trask as a testimony of our respects and esteem for and confidence in him.

"You see how well we thought of him. I continue to have confidence in the man for the position, although I must confess that it has been somewhat shaken until Feb. 28, when his conduct toward poor old Capt. Childs convinced me that he was utterly lacking in that kindness of heart that the Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor should possess. Capt. Childs, before whose qualities he has—it cannot sympathize with the ill-used ones of his command is no fit man for the place. I nominated at the meeting of April 1 Capt. Henry Erben of the United States Navy. He has often held the position very properly, and no man can do it than Mr. Erben. He is a gentleman of the old school, and he has always declined to accept any remuneration for his faithfully performed services. Besides that, he is a man of means sympathies, and would never think of making a charge for his services. He is almost a social Governor. I fully appreciate the fact that the inmates, or some of them, are not always very easy to get along with. Sailors are always irascible at times. But this is no excuse for the way Trask has treated them.

"He has established there a system of espionage for which there is no necessity, and which is a very bad thing for the discipline of the institution. In my opinion, a tale bearer is a liar. I have commanded hundreds of men and brought up twelve children, and I have never in my life countenanced that sort of thing. It seems to me that the whole trouble over there is traceable to this practice. Why, the old fellows say, some of them, that they can't go off and exchange confidences and spin yarns without being in momentary dread that, if by chance they should say anything reflecting upon Trask or the Harbor, it would be borne immediately to him by some of his spies. Another thing: I wouldn't turn a sailor out of the Harbor for anything short of a crime—then I would turn him over to the local authorities. I don't mean to criticise or find fault with the action of my brother Trustees before January, when I was elected, since then I have been trying to find out from the board, without very satisfactory results, why it is that some of the men who were suspended from the Harbor for various causes—most of them for having received bribes at the election in June—have not been received back. They were all suspended for a specified time. The longest, I think, was eight months, and some of them are still out, for no particular reason that I can find out, except that Trask does not want them."

THE MARQUIS TSENG DEAD.

CAREER OF ONE OF CHINA'S MOST NOTED STATESMEN.

Chitae Tseng, more commonly known as the Marquis Tseng, the most famous statesman China has produced in recent years and the peer of the ablest diplomats of Europe, died in Pekin yesterday in his fifty-first year.

In 1853, when the Taiping rebels marched northward from Kwangsi on their way to the Great River, the hordes swept over the plains of the inland province of Hoonan. Their progress was stoutly resisted by Tseng Kwofan, a man of lineage running back, it is asserted, to Tseng-tsü, who was one of the four disciples of Confucius. In the struggle of twelve years which followed, Tseng was accompanied by his eldest son, Chitse, then fourteen years old, having been born in Hoonan Dec. 7, 1839. The boy grew to manhood, serving by his father's side and acting as his secretary. The father was a man of unusual ability, and when Nankin surrendered he was rewarded for his valor and distinguished services with the hereditary title of nobility called "Hou," which may be translated Marquis. He became one of the Viceroys of the eighteen provinces of China, and it was said that twelve of the other seventeen Viceroys owed their positions to his influence with the Government.

With the advantages of an ancient family and of a father who had won high honors as a soldier and a statesman, it would seem to the Western mind that the young Tseng's immediate future would necessarily be provided for, and that the road to position and distinction was clear before him. In any country but China such would be the case, but there the son is subordinated to the father, and while the latter survives is practically excluded from all participation in public life. While the Marquis Tseng Kwofan was able to reward the men who had aided him in achieving success in the Taiping rebellion, he was debarred by Chinese law from conferring any honor upon his own son, who had never left his side during the twelve years' war.

Though born in Hoonan, Chitse Tseng spent the first thirteen years of his life in Pekin, and his early education was received at the Imperial College. The death of a relative, which enforced upon the father a period of mourning, compelled their retirement to Hoonan, and thus it chanced that they were there when the Taiping rebellion broke out. It was not till 1870, when the younger Tseng was in his thirty-first year, and was for the first time permitted to pay his respects to the Emperor Shen Tungche, that he obtained a higher position than that to which, as a student in the Imperial College, he was entitled. He was created an official of the fifth rank, but even then had no duties, and served as Secretary to his father. The sudden death in 1872 of the latter removed at the moment in his path with regard to office at the same time that it compelled him to retire from public life for the stipulated term of mourning. During more than two years Tseng, who, by his father's death, had become Marquis, remained in retirement in his natal province, and when actually on his way back to Pekin he was hurriedly recalled by the news of his mother's death. He had consequently to retrace his steps and to undergo a prescribed period of seclusion to that which he had just concluded.

On his return to Pekin the Marquis was elevated to the dignity of Tang Kwan, which may be rendered as brevet or expectant Secretary of State. He was while holding for some substantial appointment of sufficiently high position that he was selected in 1879 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the capitals of England and France, and soon after he was raised to the position of Vice President of the Board of Appointments Ta-li-zsü, with the view of giving him increased dignity.

Chung How, a Chinese statesman of high repute, had a short time before been sent to St. Petersburg to negotiate a treaty relative to the Russian occupation of Kuldja. He had arranged what is known as the treaty of Livadia, but that measure granted concessions to Russia which rendered it practically valueless as far as China was concerned, and it was rejected by the Pekin Government. Chung How was disgraced, and the Marquis Tseng was instructed to open negotiations with Russia with a view to a new treaty, and elevated to the rank of Ambassador. First securing the pardon of Chung How, who had been sentenced by the Chinese Government to decapitation, the Marquis proceeded to the Petersburg, and for the first time was brought into contact with the adroit statesmen of the European school of diplomacy. His skill, tact, and patience won the admiration of his opponents, and, what was more to the purpose, enabled him to conclude a treaty by which China secured substantially all that it desired. The treaty was ratified in 1881, and the Marquis was rewarded with the very high and honorable title of Assistant Master of the Imperial Household, or Vice Director of the Imperial Clan Court. The functions of this office consist in trying cognizance of all the offenses committed by the Princes and other members of the imperial family who are not amenable to the ordinary courts, and who form a large colony in the palace at Pekin.

The next question with which the Marquis Tseng had to deal was one that presented greater difficulties. France sought to make a conquest of Tonquin, which was under Chinese protection, and sent soldiers to that country to enforce its demands. In the complications between the two Governments which arose, Tseng represented the Chinese and won a victory greater in many respects than that he had achieved in Petersburg. From first to last the dispatches of the Marquis were remarkable for the skill shown in diplomatic fence and in meeting each move of the French Government with promptitude and address. It is worthy of special notice that while he faithfully expressed the instructions of his Government, he never wavered on the one point that Tonquin, either independent or Chinese, was necessary to the security of the Chinese frontier, and that even the utmost desire to obtain peace by means of a compromise of principle was impossible. Until a new frontier could be devised adequate to the military exigencies of China in the end France secured neither indemnity nor territory, and the results of its war on Tonquin resulted in the downfall of the Ferry Government.

The services rendered the Empire of China by Tseng in regulating the opium trade were of great commercial importance, while from a diplomatic point of view his success in compelling the rulers of the States with which he dealt to recognize the Emperor as his equal had a positive value. He returned to China from Paris in 1886, and since that time has been prominently identified with the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Board of Admiralty. He had but one wife, and she bore him three sons and two daughters.

All Chinese officials are presumably well read and deeply versed in the classics of their language, but the Marquis Tseng was especially learned on the subject of the Chinese tongue. No one had as great a reputation as he for a composition of mastery of Chinese characters, not only in its present form, but in the various phases through which the symbols or signs have passed during the course of many centuries. He was also famed for his calligraphy, being considered one of the very best penmen in China, a high mark imposed upon it attached to form than in other countries. To complete his literary accomplishments, the Marquis Tseng was an author and a poet. He was not merely a most accomplished man, but a most learned one. Since the latter Chinese Minister acquired the same accurate perception of the need China has of imitating some of the better practices of Europe, and of procuring from the peoples of the West the means of retaining independence and self-respect. He once said of himself that he was a true son of Hoonan, whose natives are described as "men of firmness, good haters, and stanch friends, men of a will, when against you really against you, but none the less open to conviction and then throwing all their energy into the work of progress."

MR. STEPHENS TO HAVE A MONUMENT.

From the Crawfordsville (Ga.) Democrat.

Miss Mary A. H. Gay was here Friday last on business concerning the Alexander H. Stephens monument. She is meeting with good luck in getting subscriptions for the fund which will be erected here, soon needing name 1 work. The people of Georgia have left this matter to rest in a shameful manner for long already, but at last there will be a monument placed over Mr. Stephens's grave in the public square at Crawfordsville. The granite will be very fine and a lovely shade will take place. The figure George will have a very fine sweetness to his countenance.

THE OUTLOOK IN POLITICS

MR. CLEVELAND THE MOST AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.

THE SOURCES OF HIS GREAT AND GROWING POPULARITY—EVEN POLITICIANS MUST AND WILL SUPPORT HIM.

Frederic R. Coudert in the Epoch.

There can be no question that Grover Cleveland is now the most prominent man in the Democratic Party and the most available one as a Presidential candidate for 1892. I have not yet seen a Democrat who expressed any doubt upon this point, viewing the question, of course, from the standpoint of to-day; in other words, if a Democratic convention were held next month, or next week, Mr. Cleveland would probably be nominated by acclamation. I do not mean to deny that there is some opposition to him, and that there are men, and eminent ones, too, who would prefer Gov. Hill or some other leading man of the party. But the politician, of all men in the world, knows how to accept facts. He knows what to do when confronted by a situation and not by a theory, and he trims his sails according to the wind. He prefers Mr. Cleveland with his chances of election to another man better suited to his choice but not possessing the same elements of popularity, and it is no reproach to Gov. Hill to say that with the people of the United States at large he does not stand as prominent, viewed in the light of a candidate for the Presidency, as Grover Cleveland; in the very nature of things he could not.

Ex-President Cleveland's strength lies in the fact that he occupied that honorable position for four years; that he entered the office under peculiarly trying circumstances; that his enemies viewed him with distrust, and even his friends with misgivings, but that he left the office stronger, more popular, and more respected than the day he entered upon the performance of his duties.

In other words, the mass of our people, being prudent and careful, desire to restrict their political experiments within the narrowest limits; and Grover Cleveland would be less of an experiment in 1892 than any other man in the Democratic Party. But this is not all. Personal popularity in the sense of enthusiasm for a man's individual self has ceased to be a factor since Gen. Grant left the Presidential chair. Military service alone is likely with our people to create that sentiment which disregards reason and substitutes therefor enthusiasm, but to be popular, as that word is now understood, a public man must link his name with a high cause and identify himself with an important political principle. Here again Mr. Cleveland is especially strong.

Tariff reform is a subject that can not and will not be put down. It must grow. All men of all parties admit its importance and concede that it is the factor in our coming political struggle. In the Democratic Party Grover Cleveland is the standard bearer. His conscientiousness no one can question, for he has proved it by risking and losing his office. His determination, if re-elected, to carry out reform in the tariff, upon broad but reasonable lines, cannot be questioned. His aggressive honesty in the pursuit of what he deems to be the best interests of our people, the great body of our citizens cheerfully confess. No other one man, then, unites in himself the same elements of probable success, and it is safe if tariff reform should make a second place in the catalogue of political questions that Mr. Cleveland might cease to be the first among the candidates for Presidential honors.

There is, too, an additional and by no means an insignificant advantage in selecting a man who has gone through the fiery ordeal of a national election. The malice of political and personal foes has exhausted its quiver and used up its venom. It is reasonably certain that any campaign in which he may now enter will be free from personal attack so far as he as an objective point is concerned. While his political theories, principles, prejudices, and mistakes may be made the subject of the most varied and unjust criticism, beyond this his opponents will be unable to go. Not only, then, does Mr. Cleveland possess qualifications and claims which cannot be urged in favor of another man of the party, but there is this additional consideration: any attempt to overlook him and substitute another in his place would be looked upon with indignation by the mass of the party and would drive away not only the Mugwumps, so-called, but many moderate Democrats who would view such a substitution as an attempt by a minority faction to overrule the great majority of the party.

President Harrison certainly is not and cannot be considered a Democratic Party, for he has done nothing to mitigate the disappointments of defeat or to conciliate those men who do not believe in the absolute disfranchisement of political adversaries as an immediate and necessary sequence of a change of power. The personality of Mr. Harrison has not been apparent in any way since he entered the White House. It was natural that he should be overshadowed by his very brilliant and able Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine, perhaps, might be deemed an exception to what I stated with reference to military men being the only ones to arouse unreasoning enthusiasm. He, although a civilian, did by his personal "magnetism," or, if that expression be vague and unmeaning, by his personal qualities, his fidelity to his friends, his firmness of purpose, and his strong powers of intellect, so operate upon the minds and sympathies of many persons as to draw them to him, to enlist their affections, and to turn them into warm and devoted partisans. It is true that he is probably no longer in the catalogue of possible Presidential candidates, but it is none the less true that by obscuring Mr. Harrison's qualities he has diminished the latter's prestige and impaired his chance of being re-elected in the future. He does, it is very plain—and I do not think that this is a purely partisan conception—that President Harrison has disappointed the people. It was expected that he would continue the policy of civil-service reform, and that, by an able and, if necessary, aggressive management of his own friends, he would seek to make the public service respectable by rendering it secure. While many claim that Mr. Cleveland's efforts in that direction were feeble, no one can deny that efforts were made in the effect this object. It is infinitely easier to continue than to initiate this radical course. That President Harrison has failed his own friends, I think, will admit. What, then, has he done to deserve a continuance in office? As between him and Mr. Cleveland, it does not seem to me possible that the result of an election held to-morrow would show that while the former has lost the latter has gained largely in the opinion and respect of the American people.

The West may, it is true, object to any Eastern man as a candidate for the Presidency, but there is no probability of that at present. The success of Chicago over New-York may serve to swell the not unnatural complacency of a section which has laughed at past history, by its unexampled and gigantic progress, but still the State of New-York is the battlefield. By its wealth, its intelligence, its cosmopolitan character, it must continue to lead for years to come, and there is no reason to suppose that it will abdicate or be dispossessed in the brief period of two years. This is especially true when we consider that there is no man outside of the State of New-York who offers in the same advantages and resources as Mr. Cleveland, and as politicians want success first, second, and third, they are not likely, through a mistaken local pride, to sacrifice the substance of political certainty for the shadow of probable defeat.

As the Democratic farmers begin to assume that they are beginning to discover the fallacies of protection. When their corn is selling so cheap that they may use it for fuel and all their implements and necessaries of life are purchased at prices entirely out of keeping with the receipts for their products, they must reflect. It may take time to overcome their prejudices and to teach them that the stimulus of indiscriminate and exaggerated protection can no more create a general and permanent prosperity than alcohol can furnish permanent and healthful nutrition to the human body. The workingmen in the large cities, whose opportunities for education in this respect must be more favorable than are those of the farmers living in the remote districts, have long since begun to realize that the beauties of protection are not much more than tinsel and tinsel adornments. Much may be learned in two years from constant agitation, intelligent discussion, and personal experience.

Nor should the part of the Mugwumps be made a factor in the coming contest. After all, notwithstanding the ridicule heaped upon them and the nickname under which they have been thriving, the Mugwumps represent a large and growing element of our people; they are the class of men who refuse to fight without question under any man's banner and insist upon knowing why they shall vote for this measure or for that man. General education and reading must, in the very nature of things, promote independence. Absolute loyalty to any party or to any man is inconsistent with broad views and is considered by many, and we all know, are absolutely essential to the preservation of our institutions. Individuals cannot without political organization expect to carry important measures or preserve the benefits of a free Government, but the moment it is understood that political parties must be honestly administered and intelligently governed, they will conform to those requirements, and the Mugwump will be useful by compelling the great parties of the country to respect public sentiment, public decency, and public honor.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' RESIDENCE.

From the Dallas (Texas) News, April 2.

There were some expressions favorable to the Australian system of voting heard on the streets of Dallas yesterday and last evening.

There were also expressions strongly favoring a shorter time than requiring a longer residence than twenty-four hours in the ward. As usual there were charges of unfair methods and colonizations of voters in the interest of aldermanic candidates in doubtful wards, and, under the prevailing system, in some persons claimed that repeating was not easy to detect voting. However, the election yesterday was very quiet. That there should be disappointments is as natural as that water should run down hill. A number of men who have been defeated in the recent municipal election will growl and a few more will take that course. The great George will have a considerable assortment to let off his steam on.

MAINE NEEDS A SMALL FLEET.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, April 5.

There is some worriment along the big Maine rivers, more especially the Kennebec, for fear that there will be difficulty in getting vessels enough to carry away all the ice this Summer. Allowing that there will be 1,800,000 tons to ship from the Kennebec and that the vessels will carry 500 tons each, there would be 2,600 vessels to be loaded. And the season is but about 200 days. It would require 13 vessels a day. The Penobscot and other places would perhaps load half as many more, making 20 vessels a day in all.

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th St.

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Warp Henriettas, All Colors, $1.25 Quality - - } 89c.

Genuine French Broadcloths, $2.00 Quality (will not wear rough) - - - - - - } 1.25

NEW FABRIC, SATIN STRIPED CASHMERES, IN GRAYS, TANS, HELIOTROPES, &c. - - - - - $1.00 AND $1.20.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE NEW SILK WARP GLORIOSA, EXTRA WIDE, AT $1.39.

6-BUTTON GLOVES.

300 doz. Ladies' Fine French Suede Gloves, in Modes, Tans, Grays, Slates, and Blacks, (every pair warranted,) equal to any Glove sold elsewhere at $1.85 - - - - - - - } 1.20

HOSIERY.

300 Dozen Men's English Half Hose, Fancy Stripes and Plain Colors, 40c. Quality - } 29c.

200 Doz. Ladies' our "Sanitary Dye" Fast Black English Cotton Hose, Best Value Ever Offered - - - - - - - } 25c.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

500 24-inch Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, paragon frames, silverine hook handles, worth $2.00 - - - - - - - } 1.25

BLACK SILKS.

HAVING PURCHASED MUCH BELOW VALUE A LARGE LOT OF BLACK SILKS FROM THE ASSIGNEE OF A MANUFACTURER RECENTLY FAILED, WE OFFER

108 pieces Black Dress Surah Silks, superior quality, worth $1.00, at - - - - - - - } 75c.

CUSTOMERS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN WHO CANNOT COME IN PERSON OBTAIN PERFECT SATISFACTION THROUGH OUR

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

FOGS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE ELECTRIC SEARCH LIGHT UTTERLY FAILS TO PENETRATE THEM.

Vessels passing through the Suez Canal during Winter weather often encounter very heavy fogs, which, from various reports, are apparently fully as dense as the fogs encountered on the Newfoundland fishing banks, if not denser. As a general rule, one does not associate fogs and great ranges of temperature with a trip through a canal having such burning sands on either side as is the case with that of Suez. That they do exist is beyond question, and they afford a most excellent opportunity for testing the penetrating powers of the electric light, or, what is rather more to the point, of proving that it has very little power to penetrate a thick haze or fog to any serviceable distance, the heavy dark shadow that it casts rather adding to than detracting from the danger.

In order to facilitate night travel through the canal it has become the rule for all vessels to use an electric search light, which is slung in a large case over the bow, about half way between the water and the vessel's rail. Outside, including officers, there are but one and two. The canal ready to put

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, 13TH TO 14TH STREET.

Do not fail to avail yourself of the Many Extraordinary Bargains Offered this week.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES OF TRIMMED MILLINERY.

We will exhibit this week the latest English Coaching Hat, "THE SWELL," at $11.98. Cannot be duplicated for less than $20.00. Also the "REGENT," at $5.98, another English introduction.

Our little SHOPPING BONNETS and TOQUES at $4.98, and the "DOROTHEA," at $6.49, are very popular both in style and price.

Children's SCHOOL HATS, $1.59, $2.49, and $3.98, cannot be equaled for DOUBLE THE PRICE.

We are showing a very choice line of MOURNING GOODS at prices much less than elsewhere.

The "EMPRESS EUGENIE," a choice novelty in Vells, we offer at an extremely low price.

LADIES'

Blouses and Blazers

OF FLANNEL AND SILK, AND EXTREMELY FINE NOVELTIES IN SILK HOUSE WAISTS.

DRESS LININGS.

Our line of Plain and Printed DRESS LININGS at 12c., 15c., 17c., 21c., and 24c. is the largest shown in the city and the LOWEST PRICES.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

SPECIAL OFFERING in Embroidered and Printed, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 16c., and upward;

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,

FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS, MADE OF THE CHOICEST SELECTED FLANNELS, AND FINISHED IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, sizes from 14 to 18, 74c., 84c., $1 04, $1.24, and in SILK STRIPES, $1.49, $1.74, $1.78, $1.99, $2.19, $2.39, $2.64, $2.71, $2.99, and upward; SPECIAL VALUE.

Laundered DRESS SHIRTS, Pique and Satin Stripe, 74c. to $1.34; worth $100, $1.75.

COLORED SHIRTS, (Garner Prints,) best quality, three collars and one pair cuffs (to-c.) worth $1.50.

Our UNLAUNDERED UTICA NONPAREIL SHIRTS, sizes 14 to 17½, 74c.; worth $1.00.

Large assortment of FANCY TRIMMED NIGHT SHIRTS, 59c. and 68c.; worth 75c. and $1.00.

NIGHT SHIRTS, silk embroidered, from 74c. to 89c.; worth $1.00.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PURCHASERS OF NOTIONS.

We tolerate no conventional pound never means 14 ounces; 12 times 36 inches.

COLORED SILKS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER NAMED FOR SIMILAR GOODS

10,000 yds. High-class FIGURED INDIA SILKS, all new colorings and very choice designs,

69c., good value for $1.00.
88c., good value for $1.25.

A few cases of 19-inch PRINTED CHINA SILK, 29c. per yd. A GREAT BARGAIN.

24-inch extra-quality WASH SILK, 88c.; worth $1.25.

All-silk DOUBLE-WARP SURAH, 10 leading shades, with white satin stripe, 59c.; worth 85c.

Extra quality PLAID SURAH, 79c.; worth $1.00."

Wash Dress Fabrics.

4,000 PIECES EXTRA FINE

GINGHAMS,

At 10c. per yard; sold elsewhere at 12½c. and 15c.

AT HALF PRICE,

FANCY ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,

12c. per yard; have been 25c.

UNDERWEAR.

100 doz. Ribbed Balbriggan SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 24c. each; worth 50c.

Colored Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 24c. each; worth 50c.

A full line of SPRING and SUMMER UNDERWEAR at the LOWEST PRICES, including the following makes: CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S, GLASTENBURY KNITTING COMPANY, and GERMAN SANITARY WOOL, in white and natural color.

Try "OUR OWN"

LAUNDRY SOAP.

Box containing 60 lbs.

only $3.24.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—A very cool and windy week has not afforded much of an opportunity to society to display its Spring costumes, and in point of gayety the past six days have been little else than a continuation of the monotony of Lent. Only a few entertainments are in prospect for the next fortnight, but it is quite probable that these will be reinforced by others as the season advances. The number of persons who will spend the Summer abroad appears already to be large, and before the arrival of June a large portion of society will doubtless find itself at some of the French or German watering places.

After a long silence wedding bells were again awakened on Tuesday afternoon by the marriage of S. Taggart Steele to Miss Mary Thompson. Miss Thompson, although originally from St. Louis, has resided in Baltimore for the past two Winters. The wedding was a large one, there being present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Black, Mrs. P. Macaulay Birckhead, Miss Mary H. Bonsal, Miss Rogers McLane, Miss Addie Horwitz, Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins, Mrs. E. Calvin Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Gaither, Miss Sallie Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Miss Cutting of New-York, Walter De C. Poultney, Robert Le Roy of New-York, Henry R. Keyser, Miss Mary Thurgis, D'Arcy Wilson, Dr. Charles Shippen, and Frank B. Hagner.

Mrs. Alexander Brown gave a theatre party at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, followed by a supper at her residence on Cathedral-street. Among the party were Miss Helen Lightfoot, Miss Addie Horwitz, Miss Bessie Buckler, Miss Kitty Montagde, George May, Harold Randolph, and Mr. Brown.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is the guest of his brother, Charles J. Bonaparte, in his residence on Park-avenue. On Thursday evening Mr. Bonaparte gave a dinner of fourteen covers in honor of the Colonel.

Mr. De Grasse B. Fowler and the Misses Fowler, formerly of New-York, will soon sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer. Mrs. Fowler will not accompany them.

The Easter german which was given at Lehmann's Hall on Thursday evening hardly came up to the expectations of the managers, who had hoped that, after a long interval of repose, society would join enthusiastically in another cotillion. But, though it was in newise brilliant, it was at least successful, and during several dances in the first part of the hall presented quite as fashionable appearance as it did on many of the midwinter dances a few months ago. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. Yates Stirling, Miss Emily Blackford, Miss Hattie Poultney, Miss Louise R. Morris, Mrs. Nolan R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Miss Coulter, Robert Riddell Brown, Gerard T. Hopkins, Winslow Williams, Miss White, Thomas Whittridge, Robert Lear, John P. Piesanton, and Mr. Gerter.

Walter De C. Poultney left for New-York on Wednesday, where he will remain for some days as the guest of Mr. Alexander Hadden.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown will sail for Europe early in May, and will remain until late in the Fall.

Mrs. Edward Kent of Washington is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hallett of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Stewart have gone to

WITH DUTCHMEN IN LONDON

A CLUB DINNER AND TALK OF NEW-YORK CALLED UP.

OLD-TIME LITERATURE IN NEW-YORK—THE TRADE INSTINCT THAT SURVIVES—HISTORY WORTH STUDY.

LONDON, March 28.—The recollection that New-York was once called New-Amsterdam is a source of inspiration to many people who are not awed by Mr. Ward McAllister's proscriptive eminence, and who have no strain of Dutch blood in their veins. Fifty years ago there lived in our State a generation which read those inimitable Hudson stories in Irving's "Sketch Book," and was familiar with J. K. Paulding's long line of tales and novels, at the head of which stands "The Dutchman's Fireside." Under the influence of these masters a group of minor writers built up a whole edifice of ephemeral current literature, capped with the fanny stepped gable roof of the old Dutch house, warmed by a fireplace lined with Dutch tiles, fronted by the broad and hospitable Dutch stoop, and shining both inside and out with the vehement cleanliness of the Dutch housewife's scrubbing brush.

Perhaps if we read these stories now none of them would seem to be very good, and undoubtedly the great bulk of them are distinctly bad, so far as form and style are concerned. But they did make the ancient Knickerbocker Dutchman a vivid reality in the minds of their readers during the first half of the century. They gave New-York for the time a truly characteristic literature of its own. They made a fashion. Turn over the yellowed files of any weekly publication of New-York, say, during the "thirties," and far more than half the stories and poems are about "Mynheer" and the "Dominie," with pinkster and vrouwendagh, and New Year's cakes baked in carved wooden molds in the good old custom of Holland.

* *

The writers who did not care about Dutch traditions—Cooper and Poe at home, Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the Southern story tellers from the outside—gradually swamped and overwhelmed this native product. The Dutchman had ceased to be a familiar figure in fiction long before the war—and the new school springing up since has been too busy with contemporary types to give him so much as a thought. Sherburne Hardy, Marion Crawford, and Lew Wallace have indeed been fascinated into the unbeaten paths which lead away from the hard open highway of modern realism, but these have led them far afield—to Charlemagne, to Zoroaster, to Herod the Tetrarch.

* *

Yet the spell of Irving and Paulding still survives, and stirs the imagination of our people. For one thing, Jefferson's great stage study of Rip Van Winkle has kept the old Dutch picture fresh in the public eye. And in New-York City the Holland Society and that of St. Nicholas serve, in a restricted field, the same good purpose. Perhaps even the effort to base a part of our social aristocracy upon the foundation of surviving Dutch names has its uses, insomuch as it directs attention backward to the unique features of New-York's beginnings. As Carthage divided with Rome the supremacy of the world long after its mother Phœnicia had faded from the map, so New-Amsterdam, the first colonial offspring of the victorious and all-powerful seventeenth century Holland, rivals in magnitude and opulence the modern world's capital city of the English, while its parent is shranken into a tiny state, dependent upon the grace of its neighbors for existence from year to year. In part the parallel may be pursued, for the English of to-day play very much the part on the globe which the Hollanders did a score of centuries ago. But here it breaks down, for we are by no means destined to play Carthage to their Rome. The boot is very much on the other leg.

* *

But there is both pleasure and profit in reflecting upon the ties which bind New-York to the little kingdom which hangs tenaciously to life, with Prussia at its rear and the ocean in front—literally between the devil and the deep sea. When the new little colony was founded on Manhattan Island Amsterdam was the largest and richest city in the world. The short-lived mediæval trade supremacy of the Italian cities—Venice, Florence, Genoa—was at an end. Spain's back was broken, and in its fall it had dragged Flanders down. The great modern peoples of England, France, and Germany were still in the fighting stage of their slow progress up toward the civilization of peaceful commerce.

The trade of two hemispheres centred at Amsterdam. The merchants of Europe took their prices from its Exchange. The fleets of the whole globe brought to its warehouses, reared on huge piles in the marshes of the Zuyder Zee, the products of every land and every clime. There the furs of the Canadian country were stored beside the spices from Ceylon; there, too, more books were being printed than in all the rest of Europe combined, while the university of Leyden, the school of Rembrandt, and the Bank of Amsterdam were the world's centres of learning, of art, and of the newly-discovered science of banking. Never before in history, certainly never since, has any one community so conspicuously towered above all others in every department of human activity.

* *

There could be no prouder heritage than descent from such a mother, and I like to believe that, as New-York lays hold more and more upon those things which make up the inner life of a great city, and grows into the possession and consciousness of a true municipal spirit, there will be a notable revival of interest in her kinship with Holland. It is a familiar enough thought that New-York's concentration of purpose upon business and money getting shows her lineal descent from the only colony on the Atlantic seaboard which was planted purely for trade purposes. If we ourselves forget that New-Amsterdam was founded solely as a commercial port, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore might be trusted to remind us of it. They have in truth kept the fact so much in evidence that we are apt to be disinclined with such pertinacity upon the contrast between exalted religio-philanthropic figures like Winthrop, Penn, and Calvert and the sordid Dutch fur dealer of Manhattan, that New-York herself has come more or less to suppose that the reproach is merited. Is it too much to hope that, as New-York continues to gather into her fold the literary forces of rising generations, the reverse of this picture may be brought to view?

* *

I can conceive of no more helpful and inspiriting element in the education of the youth of a State than an intelligent comprehension of and fondness for what was strong and good and fine in the past of that State. It is the sedulous cultivation of this idea which has given the New-England type of man his remarkable predominance in other stages of the Republic's career. The Standishes, Endicotts, and Williamses of his traditions are much larger than life size, serious, revered, and tremendously in earnest. With such people back of you one does big things. But, chiefly owing to the best of Irving's genius, we view our Dutch progenitor or predecessor, as the case may be, almost wholly in a humorous light. He is the comic figure in our national drama of colonial life. We shout with laughter whenever he appears on the stage—as Rip Van Winkle, or Anthony Van Corlear, or William the Testy, or even the great Peter himself—

"Brimful of wrath and cabbage."

The difference this has made in the two

ers at the annual New-England Society dinner, and contrasts it with the speech Chauncey M. Depew makes at a similar gathering of the St. Nicholas Society. The former is master of a most delicate humor, but his subject warms it off; one does not jest in the shadow of the Scarlet Letter. The latter can compress wise reflection and pure good sense into small space as few other of our speakers can, but his subject invites only fun. It is very admirable fun, of course, but Mr. Depew would be the first to admit that we have much to gain by also taking this historic Dutch founder seriously.

* *

All these prolix musings spread themselves out in my mind the other evening when I sat at the annual dinner of the Dutch Club here in London. The Chairman was the Dutch Minister to the Court of St. James, Count de Bylandt, who illustrated very curiously the old-world side of the gathering—a slender, suave, gray-haired gentleman, with the air of descent from a hundred generations of ancestors who had carried gold wands of office at a polite Court. He looked a little like Gortschakoff, a little like David Dudley Field; for all the characteristics of race in his features or bearing he might as easily have been French or South German or Swede. He spoke English faultlessly, and made even his raucous native Dutch musical to the ear. Doubtless he would have spoken French, and any other tongue you asked for, as fluently and well. In a word, the type of the modern trained diplomatist, from whom long usage effaces outward signs of nationality, just as the conventional dress coat makes every man externally the equal of his fellows. Looking at him helped one to remember that Holland is a monarchy, and has a King and Court, and gives its titled envoys a blue and orange sash of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands to wear under their coats.

* *

But many of the other faces roundabout the board might have been moved bodily from the canvases of Van der Helst and Hals. They were the countenances of solid and tenacious men, courteous and open-minded with others, confident about themselves. Nobody, looking over the assemblage, would have mistaken it for a German, English, or French gathering. In truth, it looked more like American than like any of these—and more like Albany than New-York. The names on the dinner card, too, read for all the world like a list of voters at a caucus in Ulster County. At every point in the proceedings new phases of this curious resemblance forced themselves upon the attention. But most interesting of all was the long applause and obviously sincere enthusiasm which were evoked by a mention of the fact that two men from New-York State were among the guests. It happened that one of these, bearing the name of Van der Weyde, and coming originally from Rondout, was able to finish his graceful little speech of acknowledgment with some words of Dutch, and at this there was great cheering. Two centuries and a quarter had gone by since the colony was taken forcibly from its owners—and this fraternization took place in the capital of the English—yet we were all as Dutch in sentiment for the moment as Wouter van Twiller ever was.

* *

The hands on the world's clock face do not move backward. The present is hugely dominated by the English-speaking peoples, and the future is even more clearly theirs. But the Dutch strain, which through New-York has entered into this great amalagam of the English-speaking race, is one of its most important and valuable elements. The circumstances of its introduction are among the most striking and splendid in the whole colonial story. The record of its conservation along the Hudson and the Mohawk is replete with character unrivaled for picturesqueness and strength. Its impress upon the political institutions of the Republic is visible everywhere, and most of all where those institutions are broadest and most free. It cannot but be good for us to begin over again the study of Holland's work in the New World, and to encourage its restoration as a popular theme in our literature—a field white with the harvest to be gathered by the workers now coming up. The Dutch of to-day are better worth knowing closely than most other of European peoples, and their country, in itself a dream of quaint beauty, appeals to our sentiments as no other Continental land can do. Yet, for one American who sees Delft and Amsterdam, I suppose there are fifty who go to Paris.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE SISTARE FAILURE.

It was said yesterday at the office of George K. Sistare's Sons that probably a preliminary statement of the affairs of that firm could be made up by the assignee within a day or two, and that the public might be informed upon the subject of assets and liabilities sooner than was originally anticipated. The claims made by the firm and those also made against the firm have not yet been adjusted, and any statement that might proceed from the assignee would accordingly need to be taken with a very large allowance to represent the difference between actual and nominal assets.

On the one hand, if the claims of the firm can be sustained the assets will make a very good showing, and there will be rather more than a chance that the creditors will feel disposed to allow the firm to re-enter business. It must be said that there seems to be a disposition among the creditors to deal leniently with the unfortunate firm, but whether that disposition will go to the extent of sweeping claims which are now in dispute is doubtful.

The members of the firm, although professing to hope that the assignee, with their aid, will be able to secure an adjustment as favorable as they have planned, are, as a matter of fact, very much worried and distressed over the situation. Mr. Clemens, the junior partner, seems almost on the point of breaking down, and if the adjustment should not come out as he desires, it is seriously to be feared that he will collapse under the nervous strain that is upon him. Mr. Sistare bears up better to outward appearances, but as he has stepped from a comfortable fortune to a condition of comparative poverty his friends assume that perhaps he is putting a bold face upon a very calamitous situation.

The examination of the books from Philadelphia, which has been going on for two days, discloses a condition of affairs little short of chaotic. A force of clerks has been put to work upon them, and late yesterday afternoon it was given out that there would really some prospect of a statement which might serve for preliminary purposes within a day or two. There is very little likelihood, according to all accounts, that a final statement can be filed in court much in advance of the limit of thirty days in which the assignee must perform that duty. As was said yesterday, the assignee is devoting himself, with the counsel of the firm, to trying to adjust claims and to make the best possible showing for the firm and for the creditors. It was announced yesterday that no contracts were outstanding on the Stock Exchange, everything of that kind having been adjusted, and that progress upon the other work toward an amicable settlement was quite encouraging.

Mr. Clemens said yesterday that if the firm's affairs could be adjusted on the basis now proposed the liabilities would probably come within $200,000.

THE TRAINING FLEET.

The training fleet is expected to proceed to Newport, R. I., as soon as the Portsmouth arrives from the West Indies. This vessel will mobilize with the Jamestown, now lying off

SOME MEN CALL IT SPORT

HOUNDING FOR DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

PLENTY OF DEER IN THE BEAVER RIVER DISTRICT, WHERE HOUNDING IS ILLEGAL—SOME PRECIOUS SPORTSMEN.

HACKMATACK CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS, April 10.—The Winter now passing away has undoubtedly been a favorable one for the preservation of game in the Adirondacks. Owing to the comparatively small depth of snow, deer have not encountered the usual difficulties in procuring food, nor have they been compelled to seek the shelter of their "yards," where they too often fall the helpless victims of the "crust hunter." Then, too, the game laws have been more vigorously enforced, and pot hunting of any kind has consequently been much less frequent. In truth, the people who live in the woods appear to be waking up to the fact that the preservation of deer is an object of serious advantage to themselves as well as to the sportsmen who make this their favorite hunting ground. As a rule, there is much diversity of opinion among huntsmen as to the various ways by which this preservation can be accomplished and permanently insured, without at the same time spoiling "sport." But in this particular section of the woods there is something like unanimity of opinion in the matter.

"Crusting" and "hounding" are looked upon here as the most serious factors in the extermination of this fineble game of our North Woods, and it is pointed out that where such methods are common practice the decrease in the number of deer is unmistakably marked. "Crusting," of all forms of deer hunting the most destructive, is everywhere illegal. But it has baffled the constables, nevertheless, to suppress it in the past. This method, however, being at all times necessarily "out of season," can hardly enter into a discussion of the relative fairness of the various modes of killing deer. It is practiced only by those who hold the law in contempt, and is condemned by all men who make any professions, sincere or otherwise, of their desire to protect the deer. Formerly deer were equally abundant in all parts of the forest. But at present it is matter of note that to find them in large numbers one is restricted to that part of the country where "hounding" is discountenanced. In the Beaver River district, where this is the case, I have been amazed at the frequent evidences of the plentifulness of deer. While in other sections of the Adirondacks, where hounding is legitimate, they are scarce and wild. But here if one take a short tramp in the woods he will invariably find plenty of deer "tracks," and sometimes even catch a glimpse of the pretty creatures themselves.

The other day, for instance, following a trail not far from the hotel, I had such an experience. I had stopped for a moment to enjoy a pretty gorge into which I had come, and stood admiring the colors and jagged edges of the moss and lichen covered cliffs that stud in this quiet little nook from the more exposed and wilder woodlands on every side, when I heard a slight rustle in the bushes behind me. I turned cautiously in that direction, and there, looking straight at me, with large, solemn eyes, stood a deer not a hundred feet away. I had ample opportunity to admire the graceful animal, for it did not appear to be afraid of me, and stood perfectly motionless in full sight. It was a pretty picture, and I was inwardly congratulating myself on my good fortune in coming upon it so unexpectedly when, to my further pleasure and astonishment, the deer was joined by two of its fellows, who walked up sedately to where their companion stood. And then all three, with heads close together, looked at me in silent curiosity until some sudden impulse apparently seized them, and turning around and kicking their hind feet high in air, they scampered away. They were fine, large deer, fat for this season, without antlers, of course, and "in the gray coat." To my own experience I should add that others in this vicinity have met many deer in the same unexpected manner this Winter. By people unfamiliar with the Adirondacks a sight such as I have described may be deemed not at all unusual. But in that supposition they are much mistaken. Few of men who have visited the woodlands at availedly every likely possible place during a whole season in former years when hounding was general in the woods with the one desire to see, if only for a moment, a deer in its natural, wild state. And many skilled sportsmen who visit certain sections of the woods are doomed to return to their homes without the game they so confidently expected to kill. Of course, some local interested persons will endeavor to conceal this scarcity of game, which is not at all difficult to accomplish, since it is the ordinary belief that deer are plentiful in the Adirondacks and can be met with in large herds wherever one goes! But when it is realised how cruelly deer have been and still are hunted in some localities, people will no longer indulge in such exaggerated fancies, but will rather wonder how it is that there are any deer left at all.

Thousands of gentlemen come into the woods every Summer with but one idea—to kill as much game as they possibly can; and if they are sufficiently prodigal of their money among their guides their desire is generally gratified. They wish merely to have "sport," a vague term, which to many seems to find a synonyme in slaughter. Others again consider it "the thing" to be "sportsmen," and they set about attaining that enviable distinction by trying to swell the list of "deer killed" in their private account to the highest number. And their guides, who are ready to have a money-making "soft thing," feed their foolish vanity by hunting for them, or rather setting out the hounds, who are after all the real hunters. Half of the venison killed in this manner is thrown away, but the "sport" is nevertheless well pleased and proud of himself, for with every deer that his dogs and his guide kill for him one is added to his fine list of deer adventures in the Adirondacks.

These gentlemen, from the methods which they pursue and the motives by which they are inspired, are hardly dissimilar to poachers. For the true type of the latter obeys an unwritten code of honor and fair play which raises sport to an ennobling pastime, far removed from the lawless butchery and wanton slaughter in which we indulge. The real sportsman scorns to take an undue advantage of his game. To him the pleasure of the chase lies, not in the mere killing itself, but in the overcoming of those obstacles which the deer's fleetness and strategy throw in his way by his personal skill and ingenuity. To learn the habits of his game by keen observation and experience, and to then set upon his self-acquired knowledge, although he may be compelled to follow the hunted animal for hours, perhaps days, through the woods, is true sport to him, and is far more satisfactory when successful than to quietly kill what has been driven up to him by some other means than his own individual exertions.

"Hounding" has none of these manly interests to recommend it. The hounds are set on a deer's track by the guides while the "sportsman" leisurely awaits the result on the shore of some lake, with his canoe at his feet, ready to take him out as soon as the deer is driven to the water. This seeking of water is invariably resorted to by the hunted animal, and for this reason: A hound, having better "staying" qualities, can always outrun a deer in the end. This the latter, desperate and exhausted, with the yelping dog fast gaining on its heels, instantly comprehends; and it knows that there is only one swimming way to save itself—to throw the dog off the scent. As this can only be done by the deer's swimming through some large body of water, it makes for the nearest lake. Into this, its last refuge, it plunges with the remaining strength in its master. Terrified and out of breath, it can barely keep its head above water as it wearily strives to reach the opposite shore. A child could, in reality, "finish" it when in this condition. But instead of this the sportsman who have been indolently awaiting the advent of the deer, perhaps smoking their cigars and reading their newspapers in the meanwhile, are taken out in canoes by their guides, armed with rifles and shotguns, to their posting. Helpless victims, they watch around the scarcely struggling creature and kill it by either blowing its brains out with a charge of buckshot or knocking it on the head with their clubs. Whichever way it is done, they have achieved the "honor" of killing a deer, and by the accomplishment of this daring exploit are furnished with something to talk and boast of for the rest of their lives.

Nor are these sporty gentlemen alone in their sanguinary methods. Ladies frequently join these "at the death," and with their own hands slaughter the game. By way of a strong argument in its favor I was repeatedly reminded of this advantage possible with hounding by one of its most active advocates. "Why, of course, many of such ladies are fully as capable as their husbands of killing a hounded deer. I know of a lady who was rather more uncertain than most of her sex in the matter of good shooting, who yet was very anxious to kill a deer. She was rowed out to some lake, in the great shape described, and to make it easier on account of her unfortunate deficiency as a markswoman, the guide reached out of the boat, took the deer by the tail, and quietly held him while this "sporting" lady aimed herself by discharging her husband's shotgun at the dying animal's head. If this same lady were not a member of society, I should call her a cowardly brute."

Such a picture of the ruthless barbarity of hounding will doubtless appear incredible to many, and will be attributed, perhaps, to a deliberate perversion of fact from personal motives. To this I can only say that "hounding" is in legal operation throughout the greater part of the Adirondacks in the hunting season, and that those who choose can then see the working of this method for themselves. And I would be greatly surprised if they did not find the reality more barbarous and destructive than I have described it.

I am aware of only one plausible argument advanced by "hounders," but of its truth I am somewhat skeptical. It is claimed by these men that in hounding, the does are always allowed to escape, a practice which it is justly pointed out would be impossible in "still hunting," where a momentary glimpse at a long distance is all that the hunter has of his game. That this forbearance, however, is really practiced in hounding I very much doubt. Gentlemen who are so extremely careless of the better though unwritten laws of hunting and humanity as to use this cruel method are not apt to deny themselves the pleasure of killing their game after spending a whole morning, perhaps, waiting for it, because it happens to be of the wrong sex. And even if they did show such extraordinary self-denial, it would be quite useless, physiologically speaking, since a hounded doe (if, indeed, it does not die immediately from the exhausting effects of its terrible chase) is too weakened and ruined internally ever to raise fawns again. Then, too, if all the bucks are exterminated, and they might easily be if hounding continues to any extent, I very much doubt if the deer family would be long numbered among the existing fauna of our North Woods!

If men would only come into our beautiful Adirondack forest in that healthful, grateful spirit which so charming a region surely deserves and naturally calls forth, they as well as the forest itself would be more benefited than either is at present. It would then, be their chief desire to realize when they would willingly devote some part of their energies, to keep the wilderness as far as possible as men first found it—wild, picturesque, and full of game. But as an actual fact, men use the privileges of the forests only to abuse them, seeing nothing here but an opportunity to gratify a senseless, destructive craving of their own and caring nothing for the consequences to others.

Proper legislation and a rigid enforcement of the game laws is therefore necessary. At this very time changes in the latter are under discussion and in the direction of more certain deer preservation than the law now affords. Suggestions without number are being offered, and most of them advise a shorter limit to the hounding season. If followed, that would be a step in the right direction, and probably as far as people will at present consent to go. But in the end it will undoubtedly be found that the true solution is to banish the hound altogether from the woods, as has already been successfully accomplished in some sections. To banish the hound and extend the hunting season somewhat, will enable sportsmen to devote a longer time to the pursuit of their favorite, health-giving amusement and will insure the protection of the deer, those beautiful natives of the Adirondacks.

CONNECTICUT SHAD.

THEORIES REGARDING THE RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FISH.

NEW-HAVEN, April 12.—An important and interesting discussion in regard to the Connecticut shad fisheries is now being carried on by Dr. William M. Hudson of Hartford, who has resigned his position as State Fish Commissioner after twenty years of service, and James A. Bill, a member of the commission. Dr. Hudson says that his resignation was on account of the threatened danger of still more serious diminution of the shad supply.

On March 24 five Saybrook fishermen applied to the Fish Commission in this city for permission to put in fine mesh twine nets to catch alewives up to May 12, each man stating that young shad came later and were not taken before this date, and assuring the board that in last year's fishing scarcely a young shad was seen until after that date. They further promised the Commissioners that if permits were granted they should be at liberty at any time to visit the pounds and examine and satisfy themselves. Dr. Hudson objected to granting the permits, and as a majority of the Commissioners voted in favor of it he resigned. Dr. Hudson, in an interview, states that the number of shad taken in that part of Connecticut River between Deep River and the western line of the town of Clinton has fallen from 190,000 to 43,000.

Three causes are assigned for the decrease of the shad—overfishing, the pollution of the waters, and the building of the breakwater at Saybrook. The pounds are very thick all about the mouth of the stream, extending along the shore a great distance and far out into the Sound. Those of the shad that pass these pounds on their way up the river in the Spring are met with six miles of gill nets in the lower part of the river, and above these come the weir nets or seines. It seemed strange that any fish at all got through. The pound owners claim that the pollution of the stream and the building of the breakwater at Saybrook are responsible for the decrease in the number of shad. The latter sends the fresh water so far out into the Sound, they claim, that the shad become mixed up and cannot find the mouth of the river.

Dr. Hudson calls attention to the fact that 200 years ago, when the methods of getting the shad were very much more simple than at present, fishing was only on three days a week. In defense Mr. Bill says that in his long experience he has never known the young shad to run up the river before May 12, as they do not go ahead of the older ones. He quotes letters from upcountry fishermen to substantiate this assertion. Mr. Bill further says that while Dr. Hudson refused to grant the Saybrook fishermen permission to use the fine mesh twine, his signature had always been first in granting the same permission to the fishermen above and below Hartford and at other points on the river.

POLICE ATTACK DACOITS.

Calcutta Dispatch to the London Times.

For some time past a band of dacoits under a notorious leader named Jhunda have been the terror of Meerut and the surrounding districts. Last Monday a police force under the District Superintendent came upon them when they were about to plunder a village. The dacoits got possession of a small fort, where they provisioned themselves and refused to surrender. The police thereupon attacked them. A sharp fight ensued, and it is said that over one hundred rifle shots were fired by the dacoits. After some time the dacoits tried to escape, but were captured. Jhunda and another man were killed. The police escaped unhurt. Two Martini-Henry rifles were found with the band.

GERMAN ARMY FIGURES.

From the London Times.

The figures quoted in the German budget for the coming year represent the effective as consisting of 19,737 officers, 468,409 non-commissioned officers and privates, 1,799 military doctors, 22 chemists, 534 veterinarians, 856 paymasters and sandmasters, 17,382 officers' chargers, 88,302 horses for privates, and 4,256 extra horses. The total does as given at 513,967,940, in addition to steam of 611,755,

TOLD OF DOM PEDRO.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

Dr. Stellwag, the famous oculist, while lecturing to his students at Vienna yesterday told a pretty story of Dom Pedro of Brazil. He said that he had had many opportunities of conversing with the ex-Emperor, a man of the highest character and of great culture, whose heart and mind were always filled with plans for improving the condition of the people. It was one of his dearest wishes to have a big hospital in Rio, but he lacked the money where with to build it, and the wealthy could not be induced to subscribe. Then an idea came to him, as it had to the Emperor Joseph nearly a century before, of giving to people nearly all the means of hearing white masks, carried, without explanation, to the wards near by, and unmercifully beaten. A physician was summoned and pronounced Mr. White's injuries very dangerous. He is still alive, but is in a critical condition.

The Grand Army post of which Mr. White was a member has publicly announced that it will take hold of the case, and every effort will be made to punish the White Caps.

THE FLAG TROUBLE SETTLED.

BOSTON, April 12.—The flag trouble in the Lincoln Grammar School in Brookline is settled and all the scholars were in their places yesterday. Principal Farnham states that the trouble probably arose from some of the Irish-American

THE YOSEMITE BILL FAULTY

GEN. VANDEVER'S PLAN NOT APPROVED OF.

THE ENTIRE RESERVATION SHOULD BE CONTROLLED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—MOSSBACK MANAGEMENT.

WAWONA, Cal., April 5.—Without reading the full text of Congressman Vandever's bill for the establishment of a national park in the Yosemite region, it would be unwise to offer an unreserved criticism concerning the proposed measure. Unless, however, it is misrepresented in the telegraphic report of its main intent, the scheme should receive no encouragement from those who desire to see the Yosemite Valley properly managed as a great public resort.

The dispatches say that the bill does not propose to interfere with the present Yosemite grant, but "takes all the surrounding country and makes a national park." The objections to such an arrangement are obvious and decisive. The plan is simply that of an *imperium in imperio*, and would entail all the difficulties and disturbances of such a system. The national authority would control the outer empire; the irresponsible commission appointed by the Governor of California would rule the inner empire. Such a condition would be inconsistent with the dignity of the subject to be treated; inconsistent with the dignity of the Government of the United States. It would lead to sure and endless confusion in the arrangements for the transportation and other accommodation of visitors, each set of authorities having rules and purposes certain to conflict with the rules and purposes of the other set. The National Government could not with self-respect enter into such a rivalry. Moreover, grand as is the stupendous scenery of the country surrounding Yosemite, that valley is in truth the supreme effort of the Architect of the whole, and it would ill befit the national authorities to sit as custodians of the outer premises, while leaving the inmost sanctuary to be governed by an irresponsible State commission.

Gen. Vandever's proposal (if reported correctly) has such manifest feebleness of construction that, coming from a man of his reputed intelligence, it can only be accounted for on one theory. He appears to aim at no direct reformations of the bad system by which the Yosemite is controlled, but he may believe that the contrast between a well-systematized national park and a contiguous park abominably mismanaged by the State would arouse such a sense of disgust with the latter's administration as would force or induce the cession of the Yosemite to the General Government. While not devoid of a measure of fair promise, such a roundabout, palterine, and uncertain method of arriving at a perfectly clear and directly attainable end (the permanent reformation of the sinful Yosemite management) does not commend itself as a forecast of practical wisdom.

Before the session of Congress shall end there will probably be offered to that body with reference to Yosemite other proposals than that of Gen. Vandever. Any such measure to be worthy of approval should be absolutely conditioned on the reformation of the system of management. The offer should be made to point blank to California for it to accept an enlargement of the park, (which would be greatly to the material benefit of the State,) and to agree to a revolution in the system of management—the latter provision being scarcely less than the former in the benefits to accrue. Even then, should the chosen form of revolution be the recession to the United States of the original grant, there should be no hesitation about making such condition a *sine qua non* as regards the whole business. The loss from non-acceptance of such conditions will be California's more than of anybody else. The irrigated districts of Merced, Stanislaus, and Fresno Counties will chiefly pay the piper who plays for the amusement of eight Yosemite Commissioners and more or less for the rest of the State as a whole will also "pay through the nose," as the French say, for the luxury of such a commission.

No important enlargement of the reservation, either under State or national control, can be effected this year on the Senator Gould Cup, the details of which will be arranged by the Regatta Committee. Last year there was no race because the steamers were cruising and could not be brought together. Several owners have expressed a willingness to enter their yachts in a race this season, however, and consequently the Regatta Committee will consider their wishes in regard to the date for the contest. The steam yachts Stranger, Orienta, Susquehanna, and Alicia, J. M. Flagler's new yacht building at the Union & Hollingsworth Company's yard at Wilmington, Del., are counted on to enter the race.

The formal opening of the clubhouse at Milton Point, on the Sound, will occur May 30, when an entertainment will be given. The Trustees decided that the clubhouse will be open to ladies this season only during the day, it being given up to the members of the club in the evening. Last Summer several members took their families there to live.

In June will begin lectures on aerotic explanations, in which subject the members have been interested for some time.

Committees appointed are as follows:

House—N. Louis Tunis, Washington E. Connor, John P. Kennedy, Frank R. Lawrence, J. Howard Wainwright, and the Treasurer ex-officio.

Membership—George W. Hall, Henry A. Taylor, and John P. Kennedy.

Arctic Exploration Lectures—Frank R. Lawrence, W. E. Connor, and George W. Hall.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn will have a meeting at the Clarendon Hotel to-morrow evening. Among the things to be done is a provision to be made for a sinking fund for repayment of subscriptions to the clubhouse fund. It is also proposed to extend the privileges of the clubhouse to the owners of yachts entered for a race until the day following the race. This club is enjoying a great boom this Spring. It appears now that the election of Mr. Newberry D. Lawton to the position of Commodore marked a new era in the club's history which promises to be a most successful one. The expenditure of $20,000 in improving the property at South Brooklyn may have a tendency to retard racing this year, but the members will enjoy good sport. The annual cruise will probably begin Thursday, July 24, and it will be a cruise in every sense of the word. Yachts will be in cruising trim, and no time will be taken on the runs from port to port, thus relieving the runs from racing of interest. The first one to reach the port will be the best boat.

Commodore Lawson thinks it will be a good idea to start the cruise Thursday instead of Saturday, and make Greenport, L. I

CURRENT LITERATURE

SWEETHEART ROBIN.

Interlocked bounhs of the hawthorn hedge,
How barely your brown twigs glisten!
What! have your blossoms forgotten their pledge?
Is it not May-time? Listen!
Surely I heard a bluebird sing,
And smelt the breath of the clover.
[What is the word he was whispering—
Whispering over and over?]

Daffadowndilly, how late then art,
Thou Springtime's earliest comer!
The gladness of Summer is in my heart,
And on my cheek there is Summer,
Thrilling me through as the bluebird's call,
As the sun when it kisses the clover!
[Gainst my cheek did a sunbeam fall?
Ah, why was he bending over?]

Petals of white from the hawthorn tree
Over the lush grass blowing:
Light is my heart as your bre zes be—
Why, surely it cannot be snowing!
A moment ago the dream-not skies
Arched above fields of clover!
[Why did he look me so full in the eyes?
And why did my head droop over?]

I know that I heard a bluebird's call;
[That word for a whole heart's hushing!]
I know that I felt a sunbeam fall;
[Ah, what on my cheek was brushing?]
The sky showed never a sign of rain;
[His eyes—he was bending over!]
And I know, though I walked in a Winter lane,
I smelt the breath of the clover!

CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

DR. GABRIEL'S EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Gabriel's experiment with its extraordinary result has been thoroughly sifted by many learned and scientific societies. Indeed, I believe the whole scientific world has at last been forced to accept if not to understand the facts in connection with it. It is not so, however, with the outside world—the lay public; exaggerated accounts have found their way into the daily papers; rapacious contributors to weekly light literature have eagerly seized upon the weird truth to build upon it a tower of sensational fiction; writers of leading articles totally ignorant of the true story have gone so far as to accuse those directly concerned of willful fraud.

To those who have known Dr. Gabriel and have enjoyed his friendship, to those who have been his fellow-workers in science and have learned to appreciate his genius, these misunderstandings, these ridiculous exaggerations, are especially painful. It is, then, under such circumstances that I have been requested to write clearly, and as far as possible without the use of scientific terms, all that is known of this remarkable experiment.

Dr. Gabriel has been well known in medical circles as the rising oculist of St. Joseph's Hospital. His indefatigable efforts have largely added to the literature of his special subject. His investigations and experiments in optics and the surgery of the eye have placed him in the front rank of his profession and have secured for him a lasting reputation.

Our acquaintance, I regret to say, was not extensive; occasionally we have met at the house of his colleague, Dr. Benson, sometimes in the hunting field, and rarely in society.

There is no necessity to describe his personal appearance, suffice it to say that it needed but a glance to assure one that he was a man of keen intellect and a gentleman. His manner, always courteous, was somewhat too reserved to please most people, although among his intimate friends this reserve was found to cover a mine of humor and good nature.

From Dr. Benson I have learned much concerning the oculist's private life, his work at the hospital, his inventions and experiments, and the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues.

A little more than a year ago Dr. Gabriel married the beautiful daughter of a celebrated artist, a girl who, without being in the least degree a blue stocking, had received a far higher education than most English women. She interested herself greatly in her husband's studies, and by her artistic abilities was enabled to be of considerable service to him in preparing drawings to illustrate his great work on the "Eye." Much of her time was spent in such useful labor.

No wonder, then, these two were more united than the majority of married people.

Although Mrs. Gabriel's beauty was of such a high order as to have made it an easy matter for her to reign as a leading star in society, society's prizes had no temptation for her. Entirely devoted to her husband and his work, her happiness was perfect. Truly Dr. Gabriel was a fortunate man to have won such a companion in toil and recreation! But their happiness was short-lived. They had been married but one year—one year of unbroken gladness—when, the Summer session having ceased, Dr. Gabriel put science and practice entirely away, and prepared to spend his month's vacation in Alpine climbing. His wife never hesitated to share this toilsome pleasure; strong and robust, it was just the exercise most fascinating to her energetic nature. The story of her fate is a short one. One morning the daily papers contained a short account of "another frightful accident in the Alps." Mrs. Gabriel and a guide were killed by a mass of falling rock. Dr. Gabriel, though much injured, recovered. On his return to England he gave up all professional work. A ghastly change had taken place. In his haggard face and gray hair few could recognize the great oculist who had been the picture of strong and energetic manhood. His colleagues and fellow-professors endeavored to persuade him to return to his practice and hospital work, but in vain. He would see but few friends, and for some time Dr. Benson only was admitted. This excellent man was much alarmed at his condition, but failed to arouse the widower from the despondent state into which he had fallen.

Weeks passed, and still no signs of improvement appeared. Dr. Gabriel's seclusion became even more profound, so that it was with difficulty Dr. Benson could obtain access to him.

Rumors were circulated that the shock of his wife's death and the injuries he himself had sustained had affected his mind, but these reports were emphatically denied by those friends who were successful in obtaining an audience. The household servants, too, declared that beyond his excessive reserve there was nothing unusual in his manner. They said he spent most of his time in his laboratory, where he frequently remained the whole day and the greater part of the night, and was evidently absorbed in an experiment of great interest.

Let me here introduce myself in order to explain the part taken by me in the events which followed. I will first state that I have no connection whatever with the medical profession. Being of independent means and of a somewhat scientific turn, I have devoted much time to the study of photography, especially those branches so seldom attempted by amateurs, viz., enlarging and reproducing. In this way I have been able to be of service to many eminent histologists and microscopists—including my friend Dr. Benson—men who have no time to register the results of their researches by this means themselves. The work has an indescribable fascination for me; I have studied under the most celebrated professors of photography both in this country and on the Continent, and I think I can say without vain boasting that I can hold my own against any amateur or professional in this art. By this means I became acquainted with many colleagues of Dr. Gabriel, and from them heard many details of his works.

One night after a meeting of the Histological Society we were rediscussing the speech of the evening when Dr. Benson, who had been called away an hour or two previously, returned, his genial countenance unnaturally grave and anxious. He seemed cold—as that he had just come from Dr. Gabriel, who had become suddenly and unaccountably stone blind! Such an discussion on the "obiers bacillus," the subject of the meeting, and Dr. Benson was sagely questioned for further information. "The case completely baffles me," said the physician. "Dr. Gabriel declares that on awaking this morning he found that he had entirely lost his sight—he appears totally unable to distinguish light from darkness. I have carefully examined the optic disks with the opthalmoscope," continued he, "without being able to make out the faintest change in retina, and there are no symptoms which would lead one to believe he had sustained any cerebral lesion. I have never been so puzzled by any case in my life."

Many theories to account for this phenomenon were at once advanced by some of the younger men present, most of them holding that the blindness resulted from mischief set up in the brain by the accident in the Alps. But this Dr. Benson could not agree, his great experience in these cases leading him to expect symptoms which were conspicuous by their absence in Dr. Gabriel's misfortune.

"There is a remarkable mental condition here," added the doctor, "which, although it does not bear upon the question from a pathological point of view, is as interesting and surprising as it is inexplicable. It is this. Dr. Gabriel, in losing his sight, has also lost all melancholy, all his former depression of spirits; in fact, he has quite returned to his natural cheerful condition. During my short interview he never once expressed any regret at this crowning calamity, and, although fully convinced that he would never see again, he appeared in no way distressed."

There were many grave faces and significant nods as Dr. Benson concluded. Poor Gabriel! they believed him mad.

Time proved that neither Dr. Gabriel's extraordinary tension of cheerfulness nor his loss of sight was of a transitory nature; both were perfectly incomprehensible. There was one thing, however, evident enough to the uneducated as well as to the professional eye—it was that in spite of the great improvement in spirits our friend's health was rapidly and surely failing. This decline was as mysterious as the blindness. Those who believed they had traced the latter to cerebral lesion, the result of the accident, declared the former to be quite in accordance with their diagnosis. Whatever it was, this fact remained, Dr. Gabriel was steadily sinking.

One day a messenger brought me the following letter from Dr. Benson:

DEAR A.: In a few hours Gabriel will be no more. I have received from him a sealed document, in which, he states, will be found information that may offer some explanation as to the cause of his blindness. He desires a post-mortem examination to be made upon his body immediately after death, if possible. He fully believes that something of unparalleled interest will be discovered should this examination be carefully conducted. In order that it may be as complete as possible, he wishes any abnormal discovery to be at once photographed. For many reasons it is undesirable to employ a professional photographer. Knowing that you have much spare time, I venture to feel sure you will assist us in this matter. If you have no other engagement, please hold yourself in readiness to start at a moment's notice. In haste, yours sincerely, HENRY BENSON.

I readily agreed to give my services whenever they might be required, and prepared such apparatus as I was accustomed to use on similar occasions.

Early one morning Dr. Benson called for me on his way to Gabriel's house. He had just received information that the poor oculist was *in articulo mortis*. We arrived a few minutes before the end. Quietly we entered the darkened chamber. How difficult it was to believe that those intelligent eyes, even in these last moments so lustrous and deep, could be absolutely sightless; wide open, they were turned as if searchingly upon the face of the physician, as with his fingers lightly on the patient's hand he leaned over the bed. But there was no reflection of the doctor's grave and anxious look—a peaceful smile spread over the handsome features, flickered for a moment, and there remained stereotyped in death.

Sadly we left the room and joined a few professional friends who, like myself, had been invited to attend. Dr. Benson then produced the sealed document mentioned in his letter, and read aloud as follows:

"My experiences during the past few months have been so abnormal—in every respect so inexplicable and apparently so far beyond the bounds of human reasoning, that, believing I should be regarded as a madman were I to publish them, I earnestly request that the facts which I am about to relate may be hidden from all but those present at the autopsy, should the examination of my dead body fail to bring forth confirmatory evidence. It is now many months since the accident in the Alps severed me from my dear wife. The sunshine of my existence was changed to the darkest gloom of despondency. No twilight of fading health broke the suddenness with which the night fell upon me. My own injuries were not as serious as have been supposed, and I do not believe my present condition is in any way connected with them. The brain concussion and shock impaired my mental faculties in one respect only—I could never perfectly recall my wife's face. For hours I tried to conjure up her image, to form a dream-picture, without success. Her portraits were to me as likenesses of some other woman. There were her features certainly—the shape and pose of her beautiful head—but not she—not my darling. The phantoms of those long forgotten, old schoolfellow patients, hosts of casual acquaintances, would pass before me with maddening distinctness; but the one who had made my life of monotony a brief era of happiness was hidden even from my mind's eye.

"For a few weeks I returned to professional duties and endeavored to forget my misfortunes in hard work. Whatever success I achieved in the day was undone at night. Sleep came but fitfully—no dream gave even a shadowy glimpse of the happy past.

"It was about this time I experienced a remarkable sensation, by what means produced I cannot say. Certain I was that occasionally, in the room, at my side, bending over me, waiting, watching, was my wife's soul, spirit, or whatever the immortal form may be. No physical sign existed, no sound, nothing visible or tangible, yet the conviction was overwhelming. Never a believer in things supernatural, I fought resolutely against the idea till at length, convinced in spite of reason, I devoted all my energies to the study of psychology and its literature, in feeble hope of arriving at the mystery's solution. Volume after volume I threw aside in disgust. Hundreds of cases somewhat similar to mine I found recorded, and as many ridiculous theories advanced to account for them, but not one that would bear scientific investigation. Who would credit my story? Who would not believe me to be the victim of a morbid imagination?

"A clue, however, came at last, and from a most unexpected quarter. Once while sitting in my study I felt the indescribable sensation slowly stealing over me; all excitement and horror had long passed, for these 'visitations' were now frequent. I only longed once more to behold my beloved wife. I looked up from the book I was reading, vainly seeking the invisible form. The night was far advanced—everything was still, not a stir or rustle disturbed the silence. Presently the sound of a slight splash caused me to glance in the direction of a small globe aquarium placed in a far corner of the room. I was surprised to observe the evident agitation of the golden carp it contained. That they were extremely terrified I detected in a moment, having studied their habits very closely. Yet there was no apparent cause for such excitement. It was impossible that the slight movement in raising my head could produce such an effect. No cat, dog, or other animal was in the apartment. Was it possible that the 'presence' hidden from me was visible to these lower creatures?

"Night after night I carefully watched the tiny aquarium. On each occasion the disturbance among its occupants was coincident with the phenomenal sensations!

"Here was food for reflection! a possible means of grasping the grand secret of the supernatural. The task was now to find in what respect the vision of these fish differs from our own.

"Now the sense of sight is the perception of light and shade. Color is but a part of light, for the ordinary white solar light is a combination of all the colors of the spectrum. Moreover, it is a fact that when light is passed through a prism, and broken up into the beautiful colors of the rainbow, there are rays beyond the red and violet ends which are quite imperceptible to us, but that they do exist can be demonstrated by their effects upon certain chemicals. The sensitive plate of a camera receives them and shows the presence of celestial bodies whose beams have no effect upon the human retina. Thus photographs

THE TROUBLES OF GOVERNMENTS.—It has always been said that despotism is the simplest of all methods of government, and the Russian Emperor, with his legal autocracy and acquiescent people, would seem to be in the best position for proving the proposition; but he is harassed, embarrassed, and in a sense imprisoned by the insoluble problem of Nihilism. Nihilism is a spectre which can inflict death. Its form is never traceable; blows at it pass through space; and yet, if it grips an enemy, be he the Czar or a troublesome policeman, the man dies. No compromise with Nihilism seems possible, and the autocracy is temporarily paralyzed. At the other end of the governing systems stands the French Republic, with all power intrusted to the representatives of the people, who surely, on the modern theory, should be able to govern. They have certainly mastered all the depositaries of power, dismissing Ministers like clerks, and thrusting out a President whenever he fails to content them. They are however, impeded, and for many purposes rendered impotent, by the apparently insoluble difficulty of creating a stable party. The disintegrating tendency in the Chamber arrests the nominal rulers at every step, and makes coherent policy, or any policy requiring time for its development, next to impossible. Half the force of the State is wasted because the links of the chain which keeps the machinery together have a tendency, seemingly incurable, to unbind.

The British Constitution was the admiration of mankind, and certainly is for some purposes—chiefly of shelter—a marvelous structure; but the Irish embarrassment almost prevents its working, and seems to draw no nearer to a solution. A dozen plans are proposed, but the most far-sighted will not declare that they see a clear road either to the final reconciliation of the two peoples or to their final separation. Their division makes even daily government difficult beyond all precedent, and prevents both peoples from getting out of the Constitution the permission to advance steadily which it is supposed to confer; yet, to all appearance, the division may last forever.

The Italian Government, though it is strong, hardly hopes to see a resolution of its quarrel with the papacy, and does not hope, so far as we see, for an escape from an equally great embarrassment—the conflict between its wants as a great power and the terribly low economic condition of many of its provinces. The German Emperor, standing at the head of the greatest, and for certain purposes the most effective, organization of the modern world, is hampered at every step by the difficulty of conciliating or conquering the poorest class of his own subjects, who at every election send up more opponents of his policy, and of the very existence of his Government. He is doing his utmost, indeed shaking all society in Europe, to get rid of his embarrassment and reconcile the State with the hostile classes; but nobody even professes to see a prospect of the termination of the struggle. And, finally, in Austria the great contest, always ending and always being renewed, between unity and autonomy, which for ages has arrested progress, still remains uncured, and to human eyes incurable.—*The Spectator.*

AFTER THE SLAVE TRADE THE GIN TRAFFIC.—With the stoppage of the slave trade the gin traffic only received a more powerful stimulus. To its propagation all the energies of the traders were devoted. For spirits there was already a huge demand, and it was increasing out of all proportion to the taste for better things. It required no exertions on the part of the merchants to set it agoing, and once started it grew and spread of itself without any danger of its stopping. The profits, too, were enormous and certain, because the appetite for drink had to be assuaged, no matter what the price. Yet in all conscience the pleasures of intoxication are not expensive in West Africa. Over the doorway of hundreds of traders' houses might be hung the signboard of Hogarth's picture, "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopence," only the "clean straw for nothing" would have to be left out. With the traffic in useful articles it was entirely different. To push it was a slow and laborious task, and the profits were uncertain, which did not suit men who wanted to make money rapidly.

The result of this state of matters is that the diabolical work commenced by the slave trade has been effectually carried on and widened by that in spirits. I for one am inclined to believe that the latter is producing greater—and what are likely to be quite as lasting—evils than the former. The spirit traffic has a more brutalizing effect; it more effectually blights all the native's energies, it ruins his constitution, and, through the habits it gives rise to, his lands are left as desolate as after a slave raid.

What are the most characteristic European imports into West Africa? Gin, rum, gunpowder, and guns. What European articles are most in demand? The same. In what light do the natives look upon the Europeans? Why, as makers and sellers of spirits and guns. What largely supports the Governmental machinery of that region? Still the same articles.

The ships which trade to Africa are loaded with gin out of all proportion to more useful articles; the warehouses along the coast are filled with it. The air seems to reek with the vile stuff, and every hut is redolent of its fumes. Gin bottles and boxes meet the eye at every step, and in some places the wealth and importance of the various villages are measured by the size of the pyramids of empty gin bottles which they erect to their own honor and glory and the envy of poorer districts. Over large areas it is almost the sole currency, and in many parts the year's wages of the negro factory workers is paid in spirits, with which they return home to enjoy a few days of fiendish debauch.—*Joseph Thomson in the Contemporary Review.*

MODERN MANNISH MAIDENS.—Have we not noticed within the last few years a change in the demeanor of "society" girls toward the other sex? How shall we define it? A kind of brusque audaciousness in conversation, with a *soupçon* of slangy chaff; an affectation of assuming to know more of what is what than their mothers and grandmothers were ever permitted or supposed to know. Do they not often go perilously near the border line which *convenances* prescribes shall not be overstepped? We do not mean this last in the sense in which it is alleged, and truly, that our ancestresses of the last century thought it no shame to call a spade a spade, and when young demoiselles of sensibility and vivacity used to sigh over the misfortunes of Clarissa Harlowe or divert themselves with the adventures of Tom Jones and Sophia Western. It is something quite different from that that the present race of young women affect. It is rather a total want of sentiment that prevails. In former days the sex were wont to appeal to men from their softer, gentler, weaker side. Now it is the reverse. They appear to aim at meeting men on their own platform, and consorting with them as like to like—from a man's standpoint rather than from a woman's. A girl nowadays will unabashed chaff her male partner, rally him, amuse him, in his own coin, in his own manner, and in the way he would her. This is what we understand as the female mannishness so noticeable in the *beau monde* of to-day, and, we may add, so unlovely. It is forgotten that what a man desires in a woman is contrast, not a caricature of himself.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE DYAK GIRL.—If her parents belong to the common class she is perfectly free, choosing the man she likes and carrying on her courtship without the slightest interference. Neither father nor mother alludes to her conduct until the young man makes them a proposal. The case of a chief's daughter is otherwise. Light conduct on her part would bring scandal on the community, and her marriage should be advantageous to it if possible. Therefore she is not allowed the privileges of the humbler sisterhood, and she awaits, in general, the sanction of her parents. But if the husband they approve is not satisfactory to her mind she may refuse him, and very

PORTUGUESE CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.—On one of these lands, within a day's journey from Quillimane, I have seen encamped as lately as 1894 a large slave caravan a few minutes' walk from the owner's residence, waiting to dispose of its living merchandise over these Portuguese estates. To mention that in the compound of the house itself was a native in the slave-stick may only be considered as a superfluous deal. It is well known that yearly large caravans of slaves are brought from the lakes district and absorbed into the estates around Quillimane.

Shut out from the gaze of civilization; colonized by convicts and criminals of the worst type; overrun by a race, cross-bred between negro slaves and the dregs of Portuguese jails; occupied by an administration powerless, no less from poverty than national apathy, to enforce its jurisdiction save by bribery and acquiescence in a system of slavery and degraded despotism, it is not surprising that this vast region should have become buried in barbarism, its unfortunate peoples weighed down by the most terrible curse, and commerce dwarfed to insignificant proportions. To give an idea of the nature of Portuguese rule where alone they have any effective occupation, that is in the Delta of the Zambesi, I may say that the native soldiers who collect the missoco or poll tax are in the habit of forcibly dishonoring the native women and murdering their husbands or fathers if they resist or even expostulate. In the early part of 1889 I myself gave medical assistance to a young native man who had been stabbed through the body by one of these Portuguese soldiers because he had dared to expostulate—he had not ventured to resist—when his young wife was violated by the soldier. The man lingered for two months in great pain and then died. This case is simply an example of what is happening every day under Portuguese administration.

In one sphere, the sphere of morality, Portuguese civilization has made its mark. During my six years' experience of consular work in the Zambesi regions nothing, perhaps, has so forcibly been impressed upon me as one of the results of Portuguese influence on the native population as the lamentable deterioration of native morality. The Portuguese on this coast line have reached a depth of sexual immorality—indeed of sexual criminality—below which it is impossible for humanity to fall. Family honor is unknown among these degraded pioneers of a pseudo civilization. Incest and unnatural vices are committed without any attempt at secrecy. The Portuguese morality in these dark regions is appreciably lower than that of the brute beasts. With the morality of the native Makololo it can be compared in no particular. Among the uncontaminated native peoples the moral code is relatively a high one and its infringement is punished by death. Those fearful and horrible crimes against natural instincts practiced by the Portuguese in their settlements on the coast are unknown to the native population of the interior. Under the exemplary tuition of the Portuguese, however, the native population in the neighborhood of and under the influence of the Portuguese settlements have fallen almost to the Portuguese level; encouraged by the gross immorality of their white masters they have long lost their own comparatively high moral code. This is perfectly well known to residents in the Portuguese coast settlements, and it is impossible to preserve silence about facts that are notorious when, as at present, the state of Portuguese civilization in East Africa is a subject that claims the attention of philanthropic Europe.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

SERVING QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DINNER.—While the Queen was at prayers in the antechapel a gentleman entered the room having a rod, and along with him another who had a tablecloth, which, after they had both knelt three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and, after kneeling again, they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt cellar, a plate, and bread; when they had knelt as the others had done and placed what was brought upon the table, they also retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady, who we were told was a Countess, and along with her a married one bearing a tasting knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table and rubbed the plates with bread and salt with as much awe as if the Queen had been present.

When they had waited there a little while the yeomen of the guard entered bareheaded, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes served in plate, most of it gilt. These dishes were received by a gentleman in the same order they were brought and placed upon the table, while the lady taster gave to each of the guard a mouthful to eat of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard (which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for the purpose) were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with particular solemnity, lifted the meat off the table and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest went to the ladies of the Court. The Queen dined and supped alone, with very few attendants; and it was very seldom that anybody, foreigner or native, was admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power.—*Heniter's Travels in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

THE SACRIFICE OF THE HORSE.—At Towton, where the White Rose triumphed mainly through the Earl's generalship and courage, he rode a horse named Malech; and at the crisis of the battle, when the Lancastrians were gaining the upper hand, inspired his men to renewed efforts by killing his horse to show that he would rather die than retreat. Here is Monstrelet's description of the incident:

"The Earl, hearing that his uncle was slain and his men defeated, cried out, with tears: 'I pray to God that He will receive the souls of all who die in this battle'; then exclaimed, 'Dear Lord God, I have none other succour but Thine in this world now, Who art my Creator and Redeemer; I ask vengeance, therefore, at Thy hands!' Then, drawing his sword, he kissed the cross at the handle, and said to his men: 'Whoever chooses to return home may, for I shall live or die this day with such as may like to remain with me.' On saying this he dismounted and killed his horse with his sword."

This exploit was frequently performed by the mediæval heroes, and Warwick himself repeated it at Barnet, his last field, when he rode his favorite black destrier, Saladin, an animal of great size and beauty.

"He kissed the destrier on his frontal," says Lord Lytton, in his brilliant historical romance of "The Last of the Barons," "and Saladin, as if conscious of the coming blow, bent his proud head humbly and licked his lord's steel-clad hand. So associated together had been horse and horseman that, had it been a human sacrifice, the bystanders could not have been more moved. And when, covering the charger's eyes with one hand, the Earl's dagger descended, bright and rapid, a groan went through the ranks. But the effect was unspeakable! The men knew at once that to them, and them alone, their lord intrusted his fortunes and his life, and they were moved to more than mortal daring."—*All the Year Round.*

LAUGHING AT THE WRONG TIME.—A little band had been organized by Goldsmith's friends to second his efforts by applause. The leader, a man "gifted by nature with the most sonorous and at the same time contagious laugh that ever echoed from the human lungs," having expressed his utter inability to seize the points where his help was wanted, had arranged to watch preconcerted signals. At first all went well. But, after repeated demonstrations from the gods, the stentorian chuckle began to be regarded as a signal for applause, and he soon found himself the centre of a storm of hisses. Unable to control his mirth, he at last rushed from the house, and, in the midst of the uproar, was seen in the passage, with his head buried in his hat, and his body convulsed with laughter.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SOME GOOD BEER.—Some beer contained in bottles was lately found walled up in the cellars of a brewery at Burton-on-Trent. This beer was brewed nearly 100 years ago, as the records of the firm showed, and as was proved by the old style of the bottles. The beer was brilliant, and quite drinkable, but it had lost its bitterness, and had assumed the character of sherry. Dr. Morris read a paper on this curious discovery before the Laboratory Club, London, and

GAMING ALONG THE RIVIERA.—Gaming is a habit of very old date along the Riviera; it might continue if the casino at Monte Carlo were razed to the ground. At San Remo games of chance are forbidden by law now, yet the lottery, which is the most demoralizing of all forms of gambling, is permitted there, as in all Italian cities. Upward of a century ago the game of chance commonly played at San Remo was biribi. This game is chiefly kept in remembrance by references to it in the writings of noted men. For example, Paul Louis Courier, in one of his incomparable pamphlets, twits the Finance Minister of his day with playing biribi with the finances. This game was far more unfavorable to the player than the roulette which is played at Monte Carlo in these days. A biribi table contains 70 compartments, each compartment being distinguished by a figure and a number. Sixty-four balls, with figures painted and numbers marked on them, are placed in a bag. The player puts his stake in one of the seventy compartments, and if the ball drawn out of the bag should correspond to it then he receives 64 times his stake. There are 64 chances to 1 against a player at biribi receiving anything; at roulette the chance of his doing so on a number is 36 to 1, and no person has yet made a fortune by playing on numbers at roulette. Thus the modern game of roulette ruins a player more slowly than the older one of biribi.

The game of roulette, or, as it is delighted in the statute book, "roly poly," is an ingenious device for inspiring a player with the prospect of gain, and for insuring that the player will contribute to maintain the keepers of the table. There is more excitement in playing at roulette than at trente-et-quarante, though the certainty of ultimate loss is the same at either. Indeed, the man who systematically speculates on the Stock Exchange, who bets on the turf, or who games at Monte Carlo helps to add to a stockbroker's income in the first case, to increase a bookmaker's profits in the second, and to pay dividends to the shareholders in the casino in the third. I assume that in each of the three cases everything has been done fairly and in accordance with the rules laid down.

This point of view is not sufficiently borne in mind. When the wickedness of gaming is denounced, too little heed is paid to its unprofitableness, and human beings are more reluctant to do that which will not pay than that which is called sinful. There is a wild delight in sinning which is not felt in losing money.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

A PLEA FOR THE PUBLISHERS.

It seems to be forgotten by many authors that a manuscript is not a book. Before it becomes what we now understand by a book it has to be printed, to begin with; before its very existence can be made known to possible purchasers it has to be advertised in some way or other; it has to run the gantlet of reviewers in the press; it has to be introduced to the world and distributed among the retail trade. All this means expenditure, and all this expenditure of capital falls upon the publisher, and upon him alone.

The author, meanwhile, sits passive—sits and waits. He does nothing—he can do nothing. His self-respect and modesty—if he have any—forbid him from "pushing the sale" of his volume. He leaves all this to the publisher. The paper and the printer's bill, the cost for advertisements, the distribution of presentation copies, the commission of salary paid to travelers, the rent for storage of the unsold stock, all these and the like affect him not one jot, and he is immensely indignant that these matters all appear in the account, together with a not unreasonable charge for commission on money advanced. He never thought of all this. His calculations were of the simplest and most innocent character. An edition of his volume, limited to 1,000 copies, will cost to print, say, £200—that is, 4s. a copy; 800 copies are sold at 10s. a copy. Profit £200. His share, therefore, £100, and a potential profit of £50 by and by. Lo! to his dismay, the printer's bill stands at less than half the sum total of the expense incurred in bringing the volume into the market; and instead of his share yielding him £100, he finds that he has to content himself with less than a fifth of what he decluded himself into expecting. And yet, what right had he to indulge in his golden dream? Did he suppose that the book merchant was so romantic and quixotic and philanthropic an enthusiast that for the honor and glory of introducing some unknown writer to the reading public, he, the publisher, was eager to become the aforesaid writer's banker, and to begin by allowing him to overdraw his account?

I will not enter into certain questions of fact which I am not qualified to discuss—such as the difference between the real and supposed profits realized by publishers as a class, or as to the amount of capital embarked in the book trade, and the percentage paid upon that capital all round. This kind of inquiry, and the statements put forward on one side or the other, seem to me to be very like drawing a red herring across the scent. The main issue is surely a plain one. Are our contracts to be binding upon us so long only as we find it profitable to ourselves to keep them, but as soon as we discover that what we sold yesterday is worth more to-day, are we at liberty to repudiate the bargain and throw our bond into the fire?—*Augustus Jessup in the Contemporary Review.*

THE SOMALS.—The Somals are "kittle cattle" to deal with. Armed to the teeth with spears, daggers, and clubs, they are equally skillful and reckless in the use of them. The men live to fight and to talk; what work gets done is done by the women. Tribal wars are incessant; sanguinary social quarrels are of everyday occurrence, and if death seldom ensues, it is because the clansmen on either side are zealous to separate the combatants before the fine for homicide, borne in common by the relatives of a manslayer, is incurred. Camel driving is almost the only form of masculine industry, yet it does not appear that time hangs heavy on the Somal's hands. Hairdressing and dyeing (for he aspires to a blonde chevelure) agreeably occupy a good deal of it; and his portentous and inexhaustible loquacity is often indulged at the expense of sleep.

Ethnologically, the Somals may be described as Arabized Gallas. Although not aboriginal, since traces of a prior tumulus-building and fish-eating people abound near the coast, they have probably occupied their present territory for some millenniums. Indeed, a typical Somal chieftain, armed with just such a poniard as he might use to-day, figures, according to M. Révoil, in a painting of the seventeenth century E in the Egyptian temple of Deir-el-Bahari. Through the example of Greek merchants trading to Moslyn for myrrh and ivory, the Somals substituted for a partial clothing of skins (which even now survives among some of their outcasts) the dignified "sagum Arsinoëticum"; and their present national costume is perhaps the most purely classical to be met with outside the sphere of antique statuary. It consists, for men and women alike, of a "tobe," or straight piece of cotton cloth, (printed, or white with a crimson border,) two breadths wide and some twelve feet long, draped in graceful folds about the body and fastened on the left shoulder. Sandals are worn on the feet, strings of gaudy beads about the neck, amulets in the most suitable situations for warding off maleficent influences. The physiognomy of this people is of a high type, debased by the brutality of ages. The color of their skin runs through all the shades of brown. Their figures are tall and slender, yet strong and well poised. They are often skilled in horsemanship and add adepts in elephant hunting, yet, through dignity or laziness, employ low-caste tribes armed with poisoned arrows to bring down their game.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

CHOPSTICKS.—"They cut their food with their daggers and they eat with pitchforks!" cried the horrified Japanese who first saw Europeans eating in such a barbaric and revolting manner with a knife and fork.

Light-fingered, deft, and imitative as the Japanese and Chinese are, it takes them as long to learn the proper and graceful use of the knife and fork as it requires for us to master the evolutions and etiquette of the chopsticks.

It is a pretty sight, at the beginning of a Japanese or Chinese feast, to see the host help his guests to sweets, as then is displayed the best and most graceful play of the chopsticks. One can take a lesson as the master of the feast daintily lifts cakes or confections and places them on the plate of paper before each guest. The Chinese chopsticks are longer than the Japanese, often metal-tipped and decorated, and are used again and again. Mandarins carry their own silver-tipped ivory chopsticks to a feast, wipe them clean, and carry them home again which it is over. In the common restaurants in Chinese cities the chopsticks constitute a lottery for the patrons. All the sticks are kept together in a deep, round box, and certain ones are marked on the lower end with a Chinese character or number. The ones who select those chopsticks from the box are entitled to an extra dish or portion without charge. In the old city of Tien-Tsin, particularly, one is half deafened when he passes a restaurant by the rattling of the boxes of chopsticks and the shrill voices of the proprietors screeching the merits of their establishments at the top of their lungs.

In Japan, where exquisite neatness and daintiness mark every part of household

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FRANKING LETTERS.—The system of "franking" letters in England in the high-postage days led to an appalling abuse of that privilege, which belonged to peers and members of the House of Commons. It was no doubt originally allowed to enable members to correspond with their constituents, but under the circumstances it is perhaps not surprising that the plan soon became abused, and was ultimately used to cover all kinds of correspondence, not only members', but other people's as well. At one time, indeed, all sorts of curious packages passed free under the franking privilege, such as dogs, a cow, parcels of lace, bales of stockings, boxes of medicine, flitches of bacon, &c. Sometimes, indeed, franked covers were actually sold, and they have even been known to be given in lieu of wages to servants, who speedily converted them into ready money.

This abuse, taken together with the illicit traffic in letters, so openly and widely carried on, formed, of course, a most important argument in favor of the proposals for cheap postage formulated by Rowland Hill, and no doubt did much to damage the cause of his opponents. But there is one other abuse to which Londoners were subject which may just be mentioned. At that time the twopenny post was in operation in the English metropolis, and would have fairly served the inhabitants in postal matters if it had not been for the practice which existed of allowing commercial houses and other firms who were willing to pay for the privilege to have their letters picked out from the general heap and delivered by special postmen, and so enable them to get their correspondence an hour earlier than those who did not pay the "quarterage," as it was termed, of 5s. (per quarter,) and which, it appears, went into the pockets of the postmen concerned, many of whom we are told, and it can easily be understood, thus made incomes of from £300 to £400 a year. However beneficial such a system was to commerce and trade in London, it operated most unfairly on ordinary correspondents, and it was certainly not the least of the evils which the introduction of penny postage swept away.—*Chambers's Journal.*

WASTE IN THE HOUSE.—Servants are forever spending not their own but that which is the property of others, whether we take that property as soap and soda, candles and comestibles, or what not. Human beings are not given to look upon other people's property in the same light as they look upon their own. A professional man traveling at his own expense travels cheaply, but at the expense of another generally the reverse of economically. So with domestic servants; they spend, but do not buy; everything is ready to their hands and nothing to pay for, and this of itself is not only apt to beget a certain indifference for the property of others, but is also demoralizing in that it blunts the perceptions regarding waste. The waste in large households is always considerable, often terrible. The land of plenty is not the land of economy, but the atmosphere of the former is that surrounding servants. There is consequently a growing tendency to disregard waste as a sin; the waste does not react upon themselves, and is consequently imperceptible; it is constantly going on at their master's tables and at their own, and their eyes become blinded to it, not because they cannot realize that to waste is to sin, but because they become inured to it by custom. Another indication of the effect that surroundings have upon servants is supplied by the fact of their being generally improvident. They have but a meagre idea of the value of the things they use or consume, because they never have to pay for them, but when the time comes that they have to provide for themselves, a lamentable exhibition of their want of experience is too often the result. We know how often it happens that servants who have contrived to save a little lose their all on setting up for themselves. Want of business ability may account for a part of the want of success which terminated in their ruin, but their previous training and the easy conditions of their lives as servants rendered them unable to count the cost before setting out.—*The National Review.*

WILL THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE BE MORE COMPLEX?—No matter what function music may be called upon to perform, whether it be to appeal to our emotions and imagination as pure form and color in the symphony or sonata, or to heighten and idealize the expression of poetry in the song, the cantata, or the lyric drama, it would be contrary to every known law of nature for it to relinquish any principle of organic structure that has been evolved from its own substance, and in accordance with its own laws. This or that particular musical form may become extinct and make way for others in the general and unceasing struggle for existence, and only the fittest will survive; and what is fit to-day may be unfit to-morrow. But the great principle of musical form and organism of some sort is eternal; and, if we may trust the lesson of the past, the evolution of the future will still be one from simpler to more complex and more highly-organized forms.

Just as the lack of musical organism in the old Florentine *stile rappresentativo* was soon felt to be a weakness, and not a source of strength, in the lyric drama, so will the similar lack of musical organism in the Wagnerian music-drama be found to be a weakness, and, in time, be cured by a new formal evolution of some sort. Wagner's famous dictum, that the composer in lyric drama must remember not to be too musical, will give way to von Bülow's far truer and profounder counterapophthegm that a composer cannot in any case possibly be musical enough. A certain German critic once said that whatever might be thought of Wagner, he was indisputably the road through which the future path of the lyric drama lay. Yes, but the lyric drama must pass through this gate; stop at it it will not.—*Scribner.*

THE MURDERS IN SIBERIA.—The survivors of the Yakutsk massacre were tried by court-martial, without benefit of counsel, upon the charge of armed resistance to the authorities, and all were found guilty. Three of them were hanged; fourteen, including four women, were condemned to penal servitude for life; five, including two women, were sent to the mines for fifteen years; four boys and girls less than twenty-one years of age were condemned to penal servitude for ten years, and two others were sent as forced colonists to the arctic villages of Verkhoyansk and Sredni Kolymsk, in "the remotest part of Yakutsk." And this sentence, the St. Petersburg official says, is an evidence of the "unusual moderation" of the Judges who composed the court-martial! A further

...ge dismount ...Phœnaar et la vie, ...ent ses eaux"—"Nothing remains to me but honour and life, which is safe." Not an unstrikingly expression, but lacking the force and terseness of the traditional phraseology.—*All the Year Round.*

DAWN AND DUSK AT KARNAK.

Out of the dim, mysterious dawn he came—
The sun-god—the Osiris—clad in folds
Of woven flame; and all the hideous shapes
That lurked along the margin of the night—
Star-dimmers, and the gnomes who blot the moon
And at the ore of sunset—imps whose veins
Scarce pulsate with their currents of thin dew—
Fled at his glance; while he, through tumbling mass,
Wizard slowly up into the billowy sky.

The golden scarabeus of the day
Down the bright west crawled softly; and the faint
Inscriptions faded; and a small, pale cloud,
Herded by the great sun-beetle's wing, flamed red
And swam, a lotus petal, in the blue,
And Karnak, that a long December day
Had lived again within our reverent hearts,
Died like a dream; and naught remained with us
Save deepening shades beneath slow-clustering stars,
And one dark monolith against the night.
—*Scribner.* CHARLES HENRY LÜDERS.

JUDICIAL TORTURE IN CHINA.—Suspension of the victim by the thumbs, with the arms bent behind the back and the toes only touching the ground, is a common practice. There is used also in the case of great criminals, and especially in the southern provinces, a mode of torture called "kneeling on chains." The victim may be made to kneel on a coil of sharp chain, with his arms extended, and a lictor standing ready to flog him if he lower them; or he may be suspended from the ceiling, face downward, by a cord attached to his thumbs and great toes, and lowered till the weight of the body rests on the knees on the chain. Quite recently, according to a Chinese newspaper, two men charged with belonging to a secret association in Hupeh were made to kneel on sharp chains and received 1,000 blows with the light bamboo to elicit confession. There had been, apparently, some indications of a local disturbance, and these men were arrested as ringleaders. Suspension, too, by one wrist and ankle; suspension by a pole passed under the armpits, with the hands tied under the knees, and various other cruelties are said to be practiced occasionally in southern yamêns. Yet there are, in the Penal Code, stringent provisions against the infliction of illegal punishment; and the penalty, if death ensue, is severe. A mandarin has quite recently, for instance, come to serious grief for decapitating a man where the law called for strangulation; the point being that dismemberment of the body is a disgrace, and was in excess, therefore, of the legal sentence. But it may easily be conceived that in the matter of torture, and in all ordinary cases, the following provision in Section 413 of the Chinese law is sufficiently elastic to shield a multitude of delinquencies:

"When it so happens that, immediately after the infliction of punishment on the upper part of the back of the thighs, and in a lawful manner, the culprit commits suicide or dies in any manner in consequence of the punishment he had undergone, no person shall be held responsible for the same."

Unless a case had been so glaring as to excite the whole neighborhood—and the Chinese are not easily moved—means would be found to hush up or explain away improprieties. The power and venality of official underlings, the general prevalence of bribery, the difficulties attending appeals, and the absence of that publicity which renders illegality practically impossible in England, make it very difficult to secure the correction of injustice in China. Cases do, however, occasionally happen; and one such was recorded in the Peking *Gazette* last September. A draper at a small town in Central China found in the morning that his shop had been plundered. Going out to prospect, he found some bits of cloth on the river bank and a little further up a junk at anchor. He then seems to have stretched a point, declared that he had found the cloth on the junk, and so procured the arrest of all on board. The magistrate forthwith employed torture—tortured the crew into admitting themselves accessories, and tortured to death the two men, father and son, who had chartered the boat. When the case came before the chief provincial authorities on report, they considered it so unsatisfactory that they sentenced the draper to be strangled for giving malicious false evidence resulting in the death of the accused, and the magistrate to be cashiered and banished for carelessness and illegal torture.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

HOW HORUS COMES DOWN TO US.—In most of the pretty little bronze figures of Horus that adorn the cabinets of the Boulak Museum at Cairo the god merely poises himself solidly upon a squat, flat crocodile, which lies still under his feet and appears to accept its fate in very good part, with true reptilian apathy. But in certain other statuettes of a more vigorous type the character of the sculpture approaches the modern conception of St. George, both in the triumphant attitude of the god and the reluctant struggles of the conquered beast; and there is one little group in the Louvre to which M. Clermond-Gannean has called particular attention, which at once gives us the clue to the origin of the mediæval champion saint. It is a bas-relief sculptured in Egypt in the late Roman period, and it represents the hawk-headed god in full armor on horseback in the act of killing a very respectable and developed dragon of most properly draconian ferocity and vigor. Had the head been wanting, in fact, the Egyptian deity would unhesitatingly have been taken by all observers for an early representation of the Christian saint.

When Christianity first began to spread in the East it is well known that the Oriental peoples often eagerly adapted symbols or emblems of their familiar religion to the ideas and mysteries of the new and purer faith. Thus the Tau, or *crux ansata*, that odd handle-bearing symbol, which Egyptian deities held in their hands as a mark of their divine nature, got curiously mixed up in early Coptic monuments with the Christian cross; and the figures of the saints were readily adapted to the pre-existing types of heathen gods or goddesses, as one can clearly see in the Ghizeh collection. Each town or district during this transitional period was likely to choose for its special patron the Christian martyr or virgin who most nearly approached its own earlier local god in character or attributes. The transition in this way became less abrupt and startling; the people would worship the new saints at the old accustomed shrines, and under the guise of images that closely recalled their antique deities. In Egypt this feeling was even stronger than elsewhere, as might be expected from the eminently conservative character of the Egyptian mind, and indeed for some centuries the Christianity of the Nile Valley was little more than a veiled heathenism, with the old gods worshipped under new names, though still almost identical in form and feature.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE USE OF CHLOROFORM FOR CRIMINAL PLOTS.—The statement that when a handkerchief is thrown over a man's head he immediately goes into a trance is interesting and raises a curious point. There are many lawyers who are wont to declare that the evidence given from time to time at criminal trials leaves no doubt that there exists some drug which, when spread upon a cloth and placed over the nose and mouth, immediately produces unconsciousness. On the other hand, the chemists assert that the thing is an impossibility, and that no such compound has ever been discovered. Chloroform and the other recognized anæsthetics require at least three distinct inhalations to produce the loss of sensation. To reconcile this conflict of testimony seems impossible, unless, indeed, we accept the sensational theory that some *camorra* among the criminal classes is in possession of a trade secret as yet unknown to science. Probably, however, this notion is too fantastic, and we should rather incline to the supposition that the immediate loss of consciousness is due to something comparable to mesmeric action. Dr. Charpentier tells us that one of the ways of instantaneously inducing the mesmeric sleep is to cause a violent sensation of surprise in the patient by the shock of a sudden flashing of a bright light. It is possible that a totally unexpected [illegible] by the man quoted, mesmerizes [illegible] the moment, and that then [illegible] begins.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

HISTORY OF ART IN SARDINIA JUDÆA, SYRIA, AND ASIA MINOR. From the French of GEORGES PERROT and CHARLES CHIPIEZ. In two volumes. Translated and edited by I. GONINO. London: CHAPMAN & HALL, Limited. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1890.

Mr. Charles Chipiez, an architect of some repute, and M. Georges Perrot of the French Institute have been for many years partners in the production of a history of art relating to the past of nations formerly and still existing about the Mediterranean and of some belonging to ancient Asia. A number of fine volumes have made their appearance in French, embellished with maps, charts, architectural drawings and restorations of buildings now in ruins or no longer extant. The division of labor between the two results in M. Perrot's doing the greater part of the text and M. Chipiez's preparation of ground plans and other illustrations. The volumes continue to make their appearance with tolerable regularity, and those dealing with the antiquities of the Jews, Syrians, and nations of Asia Minor, together with relics of a former civilization in Sardinia, are here presented in English with 406 woodcuts and eight steel plates, printed in brown ink, colored title pages, and decorated covers.

In accordance with their plan these archæologists have included Sardinia in their record, though it must be confessed that the materials are scant and what there is to be by no means exhaustively studied. The Carthaginians certainly and probably the Phœnicians before them had settlements in Sardinia, but the remains there found belong to some race anterior to those settlements, whose emigration is supposed to have sprung from North Africa rather than Italy. One reason offered for supposing this rather than the arrival of earlier settlers by way of Italy is geographical—the distance between Sardinia and Africa is shorter than between that island and Italy. Another takes into account the ruggedness of the shore turned toward Italy and its lack of harbors; but that seems hardly a reason, since men who would venture on the Mediterranean at all would be able to turn the capes and reach the more inviting side. There is said to be a resemblance of place names between Sardinia and North Africa, but the instances are scanty. According to one theory the old inhabitants represent a portion of those peoples who overran and held Egypt but were finally driven out or incorporated into the armies of the country. Their course would then be through Lybia and the Syrtes to the point of Africa nearest to Sardinia. Just when this hypothetical movement of peoples may have occurred is not to be fixed easily, but certainly not less than fourteen centuries before Christ.

The minor arts of the old Sardinians are like the snakes of Ireland, conspicuous by their absence. But Sardinia has architecural remains as curious as any place in the world, strong places, forts, observatories or what not, called *nuraghs*, built in the most durable fashion of good-sized stones without mortar, and while presenting no little diversity of outline and arrangement, all patterned in the same spirit. They are towers in the shape of a truncated round pyramid, with a very small, low entrance, enormously thick walls, a largish room surrounded by smaller apartments, and sometimes two or three stories, each story with circular rooms narrowing to the midpoint of the ceiling. In some there is no communication between the floors. In others there is a very narrow stair in the thickness of the wall. The description of a simple form of *nuragh* makes one think of rooms with conical ceilings excavated in a solid mass of stonework rather than a building intended to live in. Nobody really knows what these structures were meant for, nor can any one tell how they were finished on top. There are thousands of them still in existence, but very ruinous. From analogy with the keeps or refuge towers in Greek villages it is thought that they served as temporary retreats during the raids of mountaineers and pirates. But no adequate explanation has been offered for their extreme thickness of wall and the singular internal arrangement of some, if not all. One of the most elaborate has been drawn by Chipiez as it may have once looked, and presents the appearance of a heavy fortress in miniature, with six *nuraghs* disposed about a central body and joined by curved or straight walls. The citadel was a much larger round tower, with sloping sides like the rest, and five apartments; but it rose to a second story and perhaps had a third, while part of it, and in front, was a set of three *nuraghs* like the defenses before the single entrance to a citadel in a fortress.

These towers have a generic likeness with some found by Stephens in Yucatan, and a distant likeness to the round towers of Ireland, the latter being much lighter, higher, and more graceful. Much closer are the *truddhus* of Southern Italy, in which workmen lodge when the fields are at a great distance from their villages. The supposition that they were at once watch towers and places of refuge against attacks from small bands of marauders seems well based.

The second volume is devoted to the remains of the Hittites found in Cappadocia and Syria. Much use has been made of Wright's "Empire of the Hittites," of the writings of A. H. Sayce on this problem of Western Asia, and of the books of Lieut. Conder. With great industry M. Perrot has gone over the Hittite field and brought together a very striking series of inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and sculptures which may be assigned to their vanished civilization with greater or less probability. The Hittite hieroglyphs have not been read, though Prof. Sayce thought he had a clue and Lieut. Conder imagined that he was destined to be the Champollion of that writing. The characters may some day have a good deal to do with the determination of the origin of our own alphabet, which, above all, is Phœnician. To the Hittites must be ascribed the singular honor of having been the inventors of a system of signs from which were derived the Lycian, Carian, Cappadocian, and Cypriote alphabets. In their modified form they served to create the language known to us in the immortal works of the great Greek writers. This of itself is sufficient claim to our gratitude, and justifies in full our having essayed to revive the memory of their name and rescue them from oblivion." It is still open to question whether these and other problems offered by the Hittite characters have been sufficiently worked out to warrant fully the statements thus made. But Mr. Perrot need not apologize for devoting one volume to a question still under advisement. It is much more important, much more likely to produce good results, than the question of Sardinian antiquities, which has not received during recent decades enough examination at the hands of competent scholars to make the conclusions of a compiler of much use.

The kernel of these two volumes is the part devoted to Jerusalem. The Jews, it is true, have left no art works that can be attributed to them as original productions, but the Temple of Solomon, though a Phœnician work, is so familiar to us through the Bible that an examination of it with the light thrown by excavations at Jerusalem and elsewhere is now known and Phœnician architecture and arts cannot fail to be interesting. Canon Rawlinson has drawn heavily on this part of Messrs. Perrot and Chipiez's book for his recent history of Phœnicia. To a certain extent his book has familiarized these persons who do not read French with the admirable maps and charts prepared by Chipiez and others, but here we have the matter at length, and hugely interesting it is. After noting the general characteristics of Israelish civilization, the history of the Temple is taken up, and the description of information as to its appearance stated. A chapter is given to the temple of the Prophet Ezekiel, followed by one on architecture, sculpture, and industrial arts among the Jews before and after they became widened and instructed during the exile. A concluding chapter considers the archæology and literature of the Hebrews in their relation to the history of the arts. All this may be recommended in the warmest way to students of the Bible as well as general readers on architecture and antiquity.

The translation by I. Gonino has more imperfections of grammar and more mistakes of fact than the original deserves. Publishers are always apt to imagine that a translator need not be profound in the subject treated by the work to be translated, chiefly because expert knowledge exacts a higher price. But the economy in [illegible] is not well taken. Here is the translator's [illegible] explain the use of the [illegible] dolman, and cromlech in the text, and making a singularly indistinct mistake. Cromlechs, he informs the reader, are circles formed of meanings, which latter are long or standing stones. The cromlech, however, is the inclosure formed by one great stone recumbent on a number of uprights, and the circle of stones, which Mr. Gonino calls a cromlech, is a mere adjunct which is not always present, though in most cases it may once have existed about the cromlech. His terms of phrase often seem to indicate a foreigner to whom English is an acquired tongue. But for slight blemishes like this the work might be considered nearly perfect of its kind.

DR. FIELD IN THE SOUTH.

BRIGHT SKIES AND DARK SHADOWS. By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D. With maps. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890.

Dr. Field's place among travelers long ago became conspicuous. When he began to write records of what he saw, travel to the far East was something more than a familiar Summer's holiday trip. The places he visited were really out-of-the-way places; the paths he trod were paths that had not been beaten. To the ordinary mind there would seem to be few foreign lands now remaining over from Dr. Field's list that are worth the trouble and cost of a visit.

Europe can have little that he has not observed. To the Golden Horn he journeys from Killarney's lakes, and in such a tour included most of the interesting European places. Spain, both old and new, has been carefully observed, and of Gibraltar he has written with a fullness and adequacy approached by no other traveler whose book is familiar to us. All the regions we call holy have been tramped over from end to end by this student of sacred things. He has sailed in and out of the bright waters that one must see in seeing the Greek Islands. Turkey he knows as many of us only know England. The sands of old Egypt have yielded to his foot press, as has the land of Assis, and he made the journey to Japan before it had been made by thousands of his countrymen.

One is glad to receive from the hands of such a traveler a book on the land he calls his native land. Bright as are the other skies he has stood under, it is a pleasure to find him writing of bright skies that look down upon a section of his own fair country. Dr. Field's study of the social and industrial state of the South could not fail to be interesting. This is not only true because of his experience as a traveler, it is true because of his familiarity with the impressive history made in that region during the past thirty and forty years. He has not the hardihood to see in the state to which things have now come a promise of sure felicity in the future. Four years of war and certain constitutional amendments have not yet eliminated the race problem; this problem he regards as "the gravest that ever touched a nation's life." Few are the chapters in this volume which do not give evidence that nothing so much as this made an impression on Dr. Field. "Out of the palms and the orange groves," he says, "starts up a spectre, the ghost of something gone, that, though dead and buried, sleeps in an unquiet grave, and comes forth at midnight to haunt us in our dreams."

When he came up from the Gulf coast he crossed the Black Belt which runs between two parallels of latitude and reaches half way across the continent. Here are places where the negro forms 50, 60, and even 70 and 80 per cent. of the population, and "along this line of deep shadow lies the great problem of American politics and American history." He found no essential change in the industrial position of the negro; he is still a hewer of wood and drawer of water to his old master, receiving wages as a freeman, instead of being supported as a bondman. Other change scarcely exists. Freedom has not resulted in the physical decline of the negro. Predictions that it would, have all been falsified. During the past twenty-five years the increase in numbers has averaged more than 100,000 a year. From 4,000,000, when the war closed, the total number has increased to 7,000,000. But this physical vitality is the only impressive vitality the negro has shown. He has not risen as he was expected to rise; if his race were capable of rising, nothing could keep it down.

Dr. Field does not ascribe to arrogance the desire of the whites to keep themselves apart from the blacks; it springs not from an assumption of superiority so much as from a radical difference which has become a matter of instinct. While the two races are capable of living alongside of each other in the most friendly relations, each, he thinks, "will consult its own happiness best by working along its own lines." He has no liking for Senator Hampton's scheme of a home for the blacks such as might be had by buying Cuba. The blacks cannot stand alone, in his judgment, and Cuba might become simply another San Domingo. We must recognize the hard fact that "the negro is here, and here to stay," having been born here and reared here. Moreover, America is the only land he knows, while of Africa he knows far less than do most men of the white race. Dr. Field disdains making any attempt to solve the great problem, maintaining, as he does, that "no man on earth is wise enough to solve it." The most he feels able to say after months of reflection is this:

"One thing I hold to be fixed: that the problem, however difficult, is to be wrought out and settled here. We are not to get rid of it by shipping off a whole people to die miserably on some distant shore. This is their home as much as it is ours, and it is written in the book of fate that the two races are to remain on the same soil, inhabitants of the same country, and sharers of the same destiny. So it ought to be. The two races are not natural enemies. On the contrary, they are indispensable to each other, and as they are the nearest neighbors they ought to be the best friends. * * *

"As to the social and political antagonisms, which are complicated by race antipathies, by jealousies and hatreds, if we cannot extinguish them, we can relieve the strain of the situation by a strict regard to justice and humanity, by kindness and gentleness. Thus, we can soften bitterness, and slowly removing obstacles out of the way may turn the hearts of the two races toward each other. Bad when we have done all, we have still to confess that there hangs over the future a veil through which no human eye can see."

Dr. Field's visit was made before the death of Henry W. Grady, and this volume records his reminiscences of "the most brilliant young man of the South." He had, in fact, written out his account of the visit to Grady some months before his death, and thus refers to him as still living, placing in an extended foot note a reference to his death and a brief tribute to his worth. Grady pictured to Dr. Field the happy side of Southern life before the war, as seen on a plantation where the master was kind and the slaves were devoted. He had a wish that some young writer of the South could be found to write a story of the old days that should bring into clear light the softer aspects of the patriarchal institution, and thus serve as an offset to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Dr. Field doubts if ever the man or the story will be found. Should any such man arise he would know, if disposed to tell the truth, "the awful possibility that lurked as a shadow behind all that gayety and happiness" and how a turn of fortune might have "sent all those happy creatures to the block." Moreover, "no young author could afford to risk his reputation by writing a book to apologize for slavery; it would be howled down as soon as it was born."

These are topics embraced under the second half of Dr. Field's title, though the same would properly include such others as his visit to the scenes of the battle of Lookout Mountain and the battle of Franklin, when he had for company men who served in both engagements under the Confederate flag. On the field of Franklin his companion found a handful of bullets and gave them to Dr. Field, who subsequently gave them to Gen. Schofield, the commander of the Union forces in the fight. He had been charged by his Confederate friend to tell the General how glad he was the bullets had not been presented when the attempt was made to do so a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Field made a visit to the grave of "Stonewall" Jackson at Lexington, in Virginia. Beside it he found a new-made grave, opened a few days before to receive the only daughter of the General, who was an infant when her father died and whom he caressed on his death-bed. To the tomb of Lee he went also. Lee "was not only a great soldier, but a great man, one of the greatest that our country has produced." He admires, perhaps, most the "majestic calm, the outward sign of his inward self-control" with which he met the ruinous end of the final disaster to the South. His magnanimity "belongs to the very highest order of moral qualities."

Florida is the last State visited by Dr. Field [illegible] for a hundred leagues one may ride through an endless succession of pine barrens, but there is a strange fascination in this land because of its climate. Flat though the land may be, there is a blue sky above which "bends ever the earth with a warm and loving embrace, while the soft and balmy air seems to have dropped down from heaven itself, as if it were "the very atmosphere that angels breathe." Such climate he has seen elsewhere, but it was far from home; it was in Egypt, which he thinks possesses "the perfect Winter climate of the world." But it will take about fifteen days, when all things are most favorable, to reach Egypt, while Florida is distant only thirty hours. Florida and Egypt lie in the same latitude. The Great Pyramid stands exactly on the thirtieth parallel. St. Augustine is less than one-quarter of a degree distant from the same parallel. Egypt, however, has the drier climate because of the deserts. Florida has moist climate, owing to the nearness of the Gulf Stream.

When a second edition of Dr. Field's volume is called for it would be well to alter a statement on page 73. Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, died, as now believed, not by the violence of man, but by the violence of the sea. It was not the act of pirates, but a storm off Hatteras, which wrecked the vessel that carried her and sent to the bottom all who were on board. It is now believed that the vessel foundered. She was never heard of more. That Theodosia was made to walk the plank is a romantic story that has traveled about the world industriously for many years, but without having good foundation in fact.

A DAINTY VOLUME.

PASTELS IN PROSE. From the French. Translated by STUART MERRILL, with illustrations by HENRY W. MCVICKAR and an introduction by WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

"Some writers have intentionally imparted to their prose the flow of verse, as if one should modulate his walk to a dancing step, and have produced a vicious kind in literature, which is as different as possible from the 'poem in prose,' as the French have cultivated it." In such a happy way Mr. Howells introduces the volume under notice.

French, above all languages, adapts itself to subtleties of form. As a vehicle for the interpretation of emotions, it has a tone quality, just as certain musical instruments give out peculiar sounds. That Saxon brevity, which stamps a sentence as does the minting press a coin, carries with it to ears philologically sensitive the slight click of the machine. French flows freely, and may be nervous, or, the opposite, languid, at the will of the writer. It has a special adaptiveness to passing humors. It can hiss, as when Hugo made it take a serpent's form and bury its fangs, as in "Les Châtiments," or be as gentle as a dove, as when Chéiner wrote his verses. It is in its prose that it is so wonderfully malleable.

What characterizes the masters of this modern French prose is what Mr. Howells calls their "beautiful reticence." Freed from the trammels of verse, French writers have been put, then, "on their honor, as it were," and are bound "to brevity and simplicity." To be laconic is not to be wanting in delicacy. An idea is expressed, but, the theme once presented, the perfect French writer never gives variations on it. Literature to him, to be artistic, is not piano playing. Mr. Howells presents this method perfectly when he writes of Heine: "He fashions his pretty fancy in his lovely inspiration, sets it well on the ground, poises it, and goes and leaves it."

It would be waste of time to find a moral appended to these artistic works. Morals are so easy to manufacture, but to use the French Voltaire's phrase, "Il est permis d'ennuyer en moralités d'ici jusqu'à Constantinople," is always recurring. We are rather inclined to believe that what is deemed as "self-denial," or, say, restraint, on the part of the French master of prose who does not wish to put every dot over his i's arises from the fact that of all known people Frenchmen have the quickest appreciation. "To a good listener, a half word suffices," is the Englishing of a well-known French proverb.

"Pastels" is a neat title for this dainty volume. The colored chalks, with all their bloom and color, might be shaken off the paper, but for nicety in securing the tracings. From Louis Bertrand, from Leclercq, Theodore de Banville, from Daudet, Judith Gautier, Huysman, Mikhaël, Quillard, Baudelaire, Mallarmé, Hennequin, de Guérin, Paul Masy, Chainaye, Catulle Mendès, Bonin, and de Régnier, short extracts have been taken, and the selection has been most careful. The difficulty in picking and culling must have been very rigorous. Too great uniformity would have rendered such matter monotonous; then, again, no susceptibilities were to be shaken. If a Frenchman wants to be delicate his art is supreme. The sweetest, purest idyls of peasant life are those that flow from the same hand that wrote "Indiana."

All the flowers, then, in this bouquet—or, to change the method of the simile, the jewels in this casket—are not of the same shade or lustre. There are those that tickle your fancy and bring about a smile, or there are saddening ones like Daudet's "Death of the Dauphin." Pierrot, beneath his mask of flour, who loves Columbine, does not always laugh and grimace. Columbine does, and then, too, Pierrot falls into an everlasting sleep as he blows a last kiss to the memory of his pretty friend. How sharply Louis Bertrand etches in the portrait of the gallant of Richelieu's time, who follows Marion, as she walks, leaning on the arm of the Duc de Longueville, she bedecked with diamonds, the Duke with rubies, and the young roisterer has barely a liard. He, "the gallant, struts about, fist on hip, elbowing the men, and smiling on the women. He did not have enough to dine on; he bought himself a bouquet of violets." The assimilative power that Frenchmen and Frenchwomen have for adopting and assimilating surroundings is evident in Judith Gautier's Japanese prose. That one study, "The Red Flower," is the truest poetry of prose.

You cannot take "Pastels in Prose" and read it appreciatively by beginning at Page 1 and running through it to the finis. It has to be sipped with little tastings. Then the bouquet of it comes out.

As to the make-up of this volume, it is black and silver as to binding, with fair white paper and choice typography. In the day of jerry books, with flabby sheets, sloppy make-ups, and flash engravings, "Pastels in Prose" is indicative of the coming of a better period of taste. The illustrations by Mr. Henry W. McVickar are all charming and associate themselves to the text. They have lightness of touch, yet help to hold the lines and then again evince a high poetical feeling. It is not necessary to show taste and fancy by the square foot. It can be made evident to a discriminating artist within the limits of a square inch.

EDWIN ARNOLD'S POEMS.

EDWIN ARNOLD'S POETICAL WORKS. In two volumes. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The publishers of these neat volumes have undertaken a commendable enterprise, sanctioned by Sir Edwin Arnold himself, in collecting the eight books in which his poems have heretofore been scattered. It is literally a collection, to which the services of the bookbinder alone were necessary, and not a new edition, since the paging of the original editions is retained, sometimes to the confusion of the careful reader who wishes to refer to a passage that has for any reason impressed him. The want of an index or of a more minute table of contents is much felt by such readers. Nevertheless, in their collected form the poems are available to us in a more adequate measure than was easily possible before of the author's poetical gifts and achievements.

It is perhaps a tribute that the editor of the London *Telegraph* would disclaim, but it is a merited tribute, all the same, to say that the interest of his poetry, and the quality that has secured for it its currency, is not so much poetical as "journalistic." The little poems that first attracted attention to his name, and especially the best known of them, that beginning "He who died at Azan," attracted attention by reason of their Oriental flavor rather than of their poetical power. "The Light of Asia," by far the best known of all his works, and that upon which his poetical reputation chiefly rests, appeals distinctly to our curiosity with regard to Buddhism. It is really "in the nature of news," and the wisdom [illegible] which many of the [illegible] Arnold's well-worked phrase, were really reading for the sake of informing themselves. Disinterested lovers of poetry do not need to be told that there is a wide difference between the two states of mind and between the literary works that appeal to them respectively. If one examines himself, there is not much difficulty in discriminating, in the presence of any given work, to which it appeals. The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, for example, is a product of a society widely remote from our own in space and time, and conveys more or less information about the manner and customs of the Persians in the twelfth century of our era. But no reader worthy to read the book at all ever read it in order to acquire this information. Its interest to him is poetic purely—that is to say, is both literary and human. It deals in the spirit and with the skill of a poet with problems that are as old and as new as humanity itself, and that have arisen in every age and in every country. There is no question of acquiring knowledge about the Orient. The question that does arise, and that is not very easy of solution, is whether the poet one is reading is really Omar Khayyám or Edward Fitzgerald.

A question of this kind arises also in the works of Sir Edwin Arnold, although neither in his Oriental investigations nor in his verses, of which the scene is more familiar, does he appear as a professed or as a real translator. Neither, however, does he appear as an individual, and individuality is one of the qualities that distinguish a poet from an accomplished versifier. Every poet who is read beyond his own generation has a style of his own, and the poems by which he loved and remembered are such as no other poet could have written. We search these volumes in vain for anything that is quite the author's own, either in thought, in expression, or in music. It is sometimes said to be a mark of high poetry that it cannot be parodied. We should rather say that it is a mark of true poetry that it can be parodied. The parodist would have insuperable difficulties with the verses of Sir Edwin Arnold, and would look in vain for some characteristic, salient, and personal mark on which to fasten, and to bring out and emphasize by clever suggestion. To speak only of contemporaries, the skilful parodist has had an easy time of it with Browning, with Tennyson, and with Swinburne, because each of them has a style. He would have a very hard time of it with Sir Edwin Arnold, because Sir Edwin has no style. He has indeed reflections, doubtless deeply unconscious, of the styles of the three poets we have named. If the reflections had been conscious and had been carried a little farther and joined with a sense of humor, of which his verse is as innocent as the interviews with him that have been published, they would have made him a successful parodist. Nobody can read "The Lost Pleiad," for example, without recalling the laureate, in a volume of whose weaker work it would not excite any surprise or other emotion. It is evidently the result of a deep admiration for the little idylls of Tennyson's earlier period, for the "Ulysses" and the "Tithonus" and the "Œnone." Other versifiers also, as the poet complained, "have got the seed," but nobody has cultivated it more diligently than the author of "The Lost Pleiad." Here is a specimen:

"Sisters! lead me along. The planets pale,
The powers of Heaven are pale to hear in Heaven
The story of my shame. Ai! Ai! light oh!
And hurry to the ending."

So far as the cadence of Tennyson's blank verse depends upon a trick, his imitator, conscious or unconscious, has caught the trick perfectly. This is an achievement, in its degree, for the Tennysonian manner is not very easily imitable, as many of those who have tried it, or their readers, have discovered. Browning, as to the external qualities of his verse, is very much easier, and Sir Edwin has at least one essay in his manner also. "Students' Day in the National Gallery" is not only a reminiscence of the manner of Browning, but specifically it is a reminiscence of "One Word More," in which Browning warns the reader that his manner is exceptional. This, to the extent of several pages, is what Sir Edwin does with it:

"If you ask me why that Perugino
Of the rest can never be forgotten,
Let this serve; I learned a lesson by it,
Watching one whose light and faithful fingers—
Following touch by touch her lovely lover—
Caught the master's trick and made him modern."

And, finally, how is this for Swinburne?—

"Past all weak words the pleasure,
The luxury, the treasure,
Of knowing without measure
This fondness fully grown;
So that love, no more careful,
Nor fanciful, nor fearful,
Takes heart and eye and ear full,
The love that is its own."

The imitation is by no means always so distinct and conspicuous as in these passages, and in the poems from which they are taken; but whenever we come upon a piece of individual style in these volumes the individuality is of somebody else than Sir Edwin Arnold. So far as we can attribute a personal style to him it is recognizable by its defects—a certain unconfidence, a certain clumsiness—and it stands out in such lines as "Thy love, altered-hearted" and "Of thine utter-sweetest chorus."

In a word, Sir Edwin Arnold is not a poet, but is a chameleon, and feeds on poets. His adaptations of Oriental poetry and his presentation of Oriental legends are interesting and instructive in their way. We need have no quarrel with the readers who have been interested and edified by them. Only such readers may be sure that their interest and edification are not to be confounded with an appreciation of true poetry.

IRISH LEGENDARY.

MYTHS AND FOLK LORE OF IRELAND. By JEREMIAH CURTIN. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1890.

FOLK LORE AND LEGENDS, IRELAND. New-York and London: WHITE & ALLEN. 1889.

ANCIENT CURES, CHARMS, AND USAGES OF IRELAND. Contributions to Irish Lore. By LADY WILDE. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1890.

The study of the Gaelic dialects of Ireland and Scotland increases as the representatives of home rule continue their manly fight in Parliament for popular government. It was to be expected that books on Ireland should become even more plenty than before, and that the legendary of the island would be seized on with special avidity, as it contains anecdote and fiction of the supernatural kind suited to hold the attention of the general reader. Folk lore, besides, has an acknowledged position; societies for its study have been formed, and magazines are printed which purport to be devoted to folk lore alone. As Ireland has great wealth of legend fixed in books, the stories referring to remote as well as modern ages, and the books themselves belonging to any century this side of the tenth, and as these legends are no more dead than the Gaelic language is dead, but exist today in all kinds of versions among the old people who speak Gaelic, it is plain that here we have a well-nigh inexhaustible source of fiction easy to obtain through books and by word of mouth. Two of the volumes before us may be assigned to printed sources and the other to the legends reported as told by living men and women.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin is an ardent collector of myths and tongues of North American Indians for the Smithsonian at Washington. He has lived in Russia, and acquired a good knowledge of the language, and in 1887 visited Ireland to study Irish and collect legends. Some of the latter are now issued in the pretty volume published at Boston by Little, Brown & Co. Mr. Curtin found that in those parts of Ireland where Gaelic is no longer spoken nobody could help him to legends, but when he stepped aside from beaten tracks and discovered the old folks who speak little English, there was that wealth of legend which the ordinary tourist never perceives.

"Since all mental training in Ireland is directed by powers both foreign and hostile to everything Gaelic, the moment a man leaves the sphere of that class which uses Gaelic as an every-day language and which clings to the ancient ideas of the people, everything which he left behind seems to him valueless, senseless, and vulgar consequently he takes no care to retain it either in whole or in part. Hence the clean sweep of myth tales in one part of the country—the greater part occupied by a majority of the people—while they are still preserved in other and remoter districts inhabited by men who for the scholar and the student of mankind are by far the most interesting in Ireland. Though in some countries of Europe the language of the earlier inhabitants, and notably that of the Western Slavs, are forced into inferior political positions, no language has been treated with such cruelty and insult by its enemies and with such treasonable indifference by the majority of the people to whom it belongs as the Gaelic in Ireland. The influence of the priesthood has been decisive in this matter, and [illegible] the Gaelic [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

TRYING TO BEAT THE CITY

THE AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS AFTER BIG EXTRAS.

THEY ARE WORKING A BILL THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE FOR A COMMISSION TO HELP THEM.

It was claimed by the Fassett committee, and it was the general verdict of the public, that the investigation of 1888 had rendered a great service to the people of New-York in its exposure of the frauds in connection with the construction of the new Croton Aqueduct. It was declared that the result of the investigation—the reorganization of the Aqueduct Commission—would save to the city of New-York many millions of dollars. The promises then made have been carried out, and to the present time it has seemed that the people would not be disappointed in the ultimate settlement with the aqueduct contractors.

Within the past week, however, a move has been made by the contractors in the State Legislature to get a law enacted that would nullify the contracts and so curtail the powers of the Aqueduct Commissioners that they would virtually be unable to successfully resist any exorbitant claims the contractors might make. The hasty passage to a third reading by the Senate of this arbitration bill does not necessarily mean that its further course will be so smooth and unimpeded, and hope is expressed that, upon further consideration, the bill will be suppressed.

A brief outline of the actual condition of the work to-day will show how the controversy stands between the Aqueduct Commissioners, who represent the people, on the one hand, and the contractors, who represent their own interests, on the other. The responsibilities accepted by the present Commissioners when they assumed office can scarcely be realized by those who have only been lookers-on, and how well and faithfully they have administered their trust can only be known by the eventual and final results of their labor should they be allowed to effect a settlement under the present contract without legislative interference. Should the bill, however, become a law, it is safe to state that the good work of the Commissioners for the past two years will be lost to the people, and the boastful expectations of the contractors will be realized.

Aside from the many irregularities that have passed beyond the power of any one to rectify, it may be said that the Commissioners have saved large sums of money had been allowed the contractors for extra excavations in violation of the express terms of the contract; that most astounding frauds had been perpetrated in the construction of the new aqueduct masonry, resulting in the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars for work that had never been performed, and so imperiling the whole work that, if left unrectified, it would have resulted in certain disaster to the people of New-York. The aqueduct as many places would simply have gone to pieces and the supply of water would have been cut off.

The full extent of the fraudulent work is now no longer a matter of conjecture, but is positively known and on record. From the Croton gatehouse to the end of the masonry-lined tunnel in New-York City this fraudulent work has been developed; cavities have been found from two or three feet in width and four or sixty feet in length over the arch, separated in many instances by thin walls only that were readily removed, thus forming what virtually amounted to cavities, extending sometimes six to eight hundred feet. These cavities varied in width. In places only the key or centre of the arch for about two feet wide was left hollow, while in other places the cavities extended over the whole arch and down to the spring line.

It was a matter of indifference to these contractors whether the surrounding rock was good or bad; their aim was solely to make money, and they were only governed in the extent of their rascality by the opportunities afforded. Five dollars per cubic yard for vacant space was their greatest profit, and these vacancies amounted in the aggregate to many thousand yards. Little did they care for the future stability of the work. Even in ground where timber supports were necessary during the excavation of the tunnel extensive cavities were found. But these cavities were by no means the full measure of the fraudulent work of construction exposed. A large percentage of the packing that had been done proved to be defective. The space in the tunnel back of the brick lining had been ordered filled with good rubble masonry. This masonry was ordered built in all the tunnels to a line within the top of the arch, and in many instances it was ordered built to the roof of the tunnel. By rubble masonry is meant good hard stone, well laid in mortar, so that all joints in the stone be thoroughly filled; such, for instance, as is seen in good foundation walls for buildings. Above the rubble masonry the contractors were required to fill the space with what is called dry stone packing, that is, good hard stone carefully laid without the use of cement or mortar —something similar to an ordinary retaining wall, built to hold up an earth bank.

In lieu of such rubble masonry required and paid for various substitutes were invented, principally dry stone, loosely thrown in. In addition, many empty cement barrels were used, nearly a thousand, all told, having been found and removed from behind the brick lining. Large quantities of refuse timber were thrown in, and in some instances cordwood was used. In one place in particular, where the specifications required stone packing, about one hundred cords of wood, in a bad state of decay, were found. This was real, genuine old cordwood, cut from the neighboring hills.

The brickwork, too, was defective. The arch was required to be built of from three to six concentric rings of brick well laid in mortar, and on the careful construction of this brickwork the strength and safety of the arches mainly depended. In hundreds of instances, aggregating many thousand feet in length, defects were found that were criminal in their boldness and magnitude. Frequently not the very key of the arch but a single ring of bricks was found, while the absence of one or more rings in the key was a common occurrence, and this omission was often extended to other parts of the arch. A considerable part of the brickwork was laid without any mortar, amounting virtually to the same condition as when not laid at all. There was one instance where continuously for over three thousand feet the brickwork was found so defective that it required the removal and rebuilding of nearly all excepting the single interior ring of the arch. In all the instances above noted tricks to deceive were resorted to by the contractors which clearly indicated intentional and wilful fraud.

A fair idea of the immensity of this fraudulent work may be inferred from the amount of cement used in its repair and the time required to complete it. About 380,000 barrels of cement have thus far been used, and fully 20,000 barrels will still be required to complete the work, making the enormous total of 400,000 barrels of cement, or 800,000 barrels of grout and mortar. Early in 1888 repairs of this fraudulent work were begun on some of the sections, and it was generally known, or at least suspected, to exist throughout the entire length of the line at the time, but no one then realised the enormity of the gross imposition that had been practiced by the contractors. The contractors were reluctant to obey the instructions of the engineers tending to the development of the fraud in the work, and used every means in their power to obstruct them, causing incessant and sometimes prolonged delays. In several instances this policy was followed to the last possible moment, until, against their will, the work was finished. Even now, while completing the work of detailing the final estimates and thus seeking to discredit the integrity of the present Aqueduct Commissioners, they continue their obstructive policy on the small portion of the work yet to be finished.

The true condition of the work on several of the sections was not made known to the Commissioners and as late as the Fall of 1888 from representations made to them they were led to believe that there remained but little to be done. They were told that Section 9 was nearly finished and that on Sections 8 and 10 they would find but little defective work. Later on it was demonstrated that on the former of these sections there existed the very worst work on the line of the aqueduct. Repairs on Section 9 had likewise been in progress since June or July, 1888, and early in November all repairs that could be done by hand were reported complete and there remained but 12,000 feet to be grouted that would take but little more than a month. Shortly after changes were made in the organization of the engineer corps and the work was reopened, the contractors at first declining to cut the test holes ordered. The Commissioners themselves caused a few holes to be cut that were sufficient to discredit the former "repairs." The contractors were finally forced to cut at the instructions of the engineers and such a condition of affairs was developed that with a large force working night and day for the past twelve months there yet remains so much to be done that it will tax all their resources to the utmost to complete it within the next month more.

Again, on Section A, the repairs were not begun until March, 1889. After working until July 1, the contractors stopped work, claiming that all was finished; and only after persistent effort on the part of the Commissioners and their engineers were the contractors compelled to resume work, but not until the latter part of September, and it was finally completed in February of this year. Much trouble and delay was also caused on Section B. Tricks were resorted to to defeat the proper execution of the work; and when an unfaithful superintendent was ordered discharged he appealed to the courts as a sub-contractor interested in the work, and the Commissioners were enjoined from discharging him. This injunction was also applied to Section A, and finally the Commissioners powerless to force its ready completion. It is in connection with the Section B work that the most glaring frauds have been developed; cavities have been found from two or three feet in width and forty or sixty feet in length over the arch, separated in many instances by thin walls only that were readily removed, thus forming what virtually amounted to cavities, extending sometimes six to eight hundred feet. These cavities varied in width. In places only the key or centre of the arch for about two feet wide was left hollow, while in other places the cavities extended over the whole arch and down to the spring line.

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The true condition of the work on several of the sections was not made known to the Commissioners and as late as the Fall of 1888 from representations made to them they were led to believe that there remained but little to be done. They were told that Section 9 was nearly finished and that on Sections 8 and 10 they would find but little defective work. Later on it was demonstrated that on the former of these sections there existed the very worst work on the line of the aqueduct. Repairs on Section 9 had likewise been in progress since June or July, 1888, and early in November all repairs that could be done by hand were reported complete and there remained but 12,000 feet to be grouted that would take but little more than a month. Shortly after changes were made in the organization of the engineer corps and the work was reopened, the contractors at first declining to cut the test holes ordered. The Commissioners themselves caused a few holes to be cut that were sufficient to discredit the former "repairs." The contractors were finally forced to cut at the instructions of the engineers and such a condition of affairs was developed that with a large force working night and day for the past twelve months there yet remains so much to be done that it will tax all their resources to the utmost to complete it within the next month more.

Again, on Section A, the repairs were not begun until March, 1889. After working until July 1, the contractors stopped work, claiming that all was finished; and only after persistent effort on the part of the Commissioners and their engineers were the contractors compelled to resume work, but not until the latter part of September, and it was finally completed in February of this year. Much trouble and delay was also caused on Section B. Tricks were resorted to to defeat the proper execution of the work; and when an unfaithful superintendent was ordered discharged he appealed to the courts as a sub-contractor interested in the work, and the Commissioners were enjoined from discharging him. This injunction was also applied to Section A, and finally the Commissioners powerless to force its ready completion. It is in connection with the Section B work that the most glaring frauds have been developed;

On Sections 7 and 8 the work of repair was also unwarrantably delayed, and though the defective work was developed early in 1888, over a year passed before these sections were finally accepted as complete. As the frauds were developed remedies were applied. It is known by the long delay of nearly four months, on reaching a decision of the courts in the case mentioned in Sections A and B, that had the Commissioners attempted a resort to extreme measures, such as taking the work from the contractors, they would have been obstructed by innumerable appeals to the courts that would undoubtedly have resulted in the entire suspension of work, and valuable time would have been wasted. The policy of perseverance in forcing the present contractors to complete the work was, therefore, unquestionably the one most desirable.

Sections 5, 7, 8, 13, and 14 have been passed by the Commissioners to the Controller. But he has been requested to withhold payment until the question of indemnity for failure on the part of the contractors to finish the work in the time specified is settled by the courts. This was really in a degree a concession on the part of the Commissioners. There was only one other method to pursue, and that was to charge against the contractors the penalty of $1,000 per day, as required by the contract. This would have left the contractors largely in debt to the city, and would have prevented the claim of the contractors that the Commissioners were withholding final payment. It matters not, however, how the Commissioners act in regard to the estimates or payments for each section, or rather on all of O'Brien & Clark's sections that have passed to the Controller, leins have been filed by the sub-contractors for sums of money claimed to be due them, largely in excess of the balance due the principals from the city; and that the claim of delay made by the contractors against the Commissioners is most trivial and unfounded.

The claims of the contractors, while not entirely known, are principally for extra excavation and for cost of repairing defective work. The claims for extra excavation are unwarranted by the contract. Brown, Howard & Co. claim payment for the entire excavation. O'Brien & Clark at first appeared satisfied with an allowance of eight inches beyond the lines established by the contract. They have later expressed a desire that it should be made twelve inches, which amounts practically to the entire excavation. These claims, if allowed, will amount in the aggregate to nearly $2,000,000. The cost of repairs, (which is, properly speaking, the making good of their fraudulent masonry work,) will—measured by the extent of claims already submitted—amount to $2,000,000 more; and other claims equally unwarrantable will, when added to the above, swell the grand total to five or six million dollars.

These claims they desire to have settled by a bill which utterly ignores the contract under which this work was done. The claim of Brown, Howard & Co. for "extras" on Section 5, as presented, amounts to $768,110 76, and includes such items as "loss on contract through the Aqueduct Commission at the letting of the contract, withholding from us information obtained from their borings, and misrepresenting on the plans the material to be excavated at Gould's Swamp, $100,000"; "additional cost for excavation not provided for in contract, by errors of engineers in alignment and grades, $142,944 73"; "additional cost by extraordinary change in plans for sinking 444.42 lineal feet of incline, price not provided for in contract, $44,442"; "additional cost by extraordinary change in original plans for tunnel excavation under Gould's Swamp, price not provided for in contract, $30,000"; "additional cost in the construction of the masonry through the inadequacy of inspection, errors of engineers, and the delay of the Aqueduct Commission in ordering the tunnel lined with masonry, $76,858 46"; "for tearing down and drilling into masonry work to inspect the same on second, third, and even fourth time, $20,000"; "additional cost through extraordinary change in plan in making the aqueduct capable of being used as a pressure tunnel by grouting with cement 8,900 lineal feet of tunnel, $102,350"; "for lowering and hoisting in and out of the tunnel visiting committees, furnishing them with lights, cars to ride in, &c., and consequent delay in the work, $5,000," and "damages by reason of engineers undersetting days of Controller in paying estimate, $25,000."

The contract price for this work was $727,000, but the commission in final estimate awarded the contractors $788,153 41, showing that the present claim for "extra" amounts to 97 per cent. of the amount allowed on the whole work. A similar bill for extras presented by Rodgers, Shanly & Co. includes twenty-two items, and calls for the payment of $158,006 62 over and above the amount awarded them in final estimate for work done on Sections 13, 14, and 15. The final estimates on Sections 7 and 8, awarded to O'Brien & Clark, have passed from the Commissioners to the Controller, as heretofore stated. O'Brien & Clarke, however, have made no move to present their claims, and it is supposed that these sections will to have been given by O'Brien for this tardiness is that he had figured the amount roughly on Section 7, and it was so large as to frighten even him.

Really he dreaded the effect of such a claim upon the bill before the Legislature and was afraid to have the public know what he really expected to accomplish should it become a law. He did not wish an exposure before final action by the Legislature.

In justice to the Commissioners and in justice to the people the bill should be thrown out of the Legislature, and there is no legitimate reason why these contractors who have violated their faith by the committal of such frauds should be assisted in furthering them by the enactment of such a bill as is now under consideration.

A NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.

MARYLAND PROPOSES TO MAKE CORPORATIONS PAY LARGER TAXES.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Gov. Jackson states that he will sign the new assessment bill. This measure changes the methods of taxation in Maryland. It divides the State into seventy-nine assessment districts, of which twenty-two are in Baltimore City, one for each ward. For each of these districts are three Assessors and three persons who shall constitute a board of control and review. These Assessors and members of the Board of Control and Review receive in the counties $3 50 and in the city $5 each per day for each day of actual service. The intention of the bill is to relieve the great pressure on the real estate and make bonds, personal property, and corporations pay a larger share of the taxes.

The plant of all newspapers is taxed, and bonds and stock and personal property of individuals and corporations are included in the schedules. The State tax on railroads is as follows: Eight-tenths of 1 per cent. on the first $1,000 per mile of gross earnings, or on the total earnings if they are less than $1,000 per mile; on the next $1,000 in the first $2,000 thereof above $1,000 per mile and up to $2,000 per mile, and when the earnings exceed $2,000 per mile 2 per cent. on all earnings above that sum.

A State tax of 1 per cent. is levied upon the gross receipts of every telegraph or cable, express or transportation company. A State tax of 2 per cent. is levied upon the gross receipts of all telephone, parlor car, sleeping car, safe deposit, trust, guarantee, and fidelity companies. A State tax of 1 per cent. is levied upon the gross receipts of all gas and oil pipe line companies and all title insurance companies, and one-half of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all electric light or electric construction companies.

The new assessment will increase the taxable basis in Baltimore from ten to twenty million dollars. Its general effect throughout the State cannot be predicted, as the successive failure of fresh crops may have affected the value of lands. An effort to tax mortgages was not successful. The telephone companies fought vigorously against a 2 per cent. tax, but failed to get a reduction.

TUNNEL BETTER THAN BRIDGE.

From the London Truth.

A bridge across the Channel has been suggested, and a tube has been suggested, but, as far as I can make it out, they, like the tunnel, would be opposed, because they would enable people to cross the Channel otherwise than on the surface. I confess that I think that the tunnel would be better than either bridge or tube, and I have not the slightest doubt that not many years will elapse before there is a tunnel, and that those using it will hardly believe that the scheme had been seriously opposed. The opposition is solely based on military considerations, for it is admitted that it would greatly benefit our commerce. Italy might with equal reason have opposed the tunnels under the Alps, or Germany the bridges over the Rhine. I really have no patience with such nonsense. Short of war, which is likewise he will seek to bring home to electors the militarism of some of their members, for I am certain that the plain common sense of Englishmen would lead them to laugh at such objections.

We often hear from these military gentlemen that our one great danger is being starved into a surrender in case of war. I do not share this fear, but these who do ought to advocate the tunnel, which would secure our food supplies were we at war with any power but France. As for Lord Wolseley's idea that in time of profound peace a mysterious French army would pass unseen through the tunnel and take possession (still unseen, I suppose,) of the entire country, it is too ludicrous to be seriously discussed.

SUICIDES OF A BOYCOTTED FARMER.

The Castleblaney correspondent of the Dublin *Express* reports the inquest on the body of Edward Redmond, a farmer in the district, who left his house one day last week, and was found next day drowned in a bog. Evidence was given that he held a farm on the estate of Mr. Henry H. Fitzgerald, and had, with the other tenants, joined the plan of campaign, but, becoming suspected of having paid his rent, he was boycotted. He also complained of the frequent visits of bailiffs to his farm. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity caused by the policy of the police, but made no reference to the boycotting.

BUILDING CHECKED AND THE RENTS YIELDING.

BAD BUSINESS IN STOCKS COMES BACK ON THE LANDLORDS—RAPID-TRANSIT PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

The market in real estate during the past week was far from satisfactory to sellers of property. There was a large attendance at every auction sale, but bidding was without spirit, and owners withdrew their offerings in a very large proportion of cases. Those who did not take this means of protection found that they were involved in sacrifices at prices generally below the market. Probably the most important sale of the week was that of the estate of Stephen H. Thayer. All the lots advertised were offered, and it is a fair indication that they were all actually sold, because in the majority of instances those who bought secured undoubted bargains.

Some lots on the north side of Eighty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard, were sold at $12,500. Within six months lots in the same neighborhood have sold at $16,000. A house in Fifty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, sold for $33,500. Property in that neighborhood of the same kind is firmly held at private sale at $38,000. Two lots on Seventh-avenue, north of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, which Mr. Thayer had held for several years, brought $11,000 each. That figure has been the quotation for lots in that neighborhood for a long time, and a sale at this time means that he had to pay taxes, assessments, and interest for the period during which he held the property, and at last it seems to have been sold for a price certainly no larger than its cost.

The Thayer sale was about the best of the week upon which to judge the condition of the market. This is usually the case with the sales by executors, for such sales are made to close the estate, and it is to the interest of all concerned that everything offered shall be sold. Although several other good properties were bid off at auction, it is hardly safe to quote the prices bulletined, because there was a grave suspicion among dealers that in the majority of cases in which bids were not high enough to secure confirmation orders took care that the record of the sale should be kept right. Altogether the market was very much disposed toward flatness, and those who attended the sale as buyers were evidently determined that they must get property very cheap or they would not buy.

Along with this dullness in the real estate market came reports of a similar condition in the market for renting property and of a conservative feeling among dealers who had planned work at about this time. When the market seems to be headed in the wrong direction conditions that would be regarded as trifles in ordinary times become greatly magnified. On this account builders seem to be making a good deal of the fact that there are two buildings in the city in the upper part of the city, and that a rather alarming number of foreclosure sales seems to be in readiness. The investment, Col. William Seward, Jr., will in all likelihood open the camp.

Neither of these commands, whichever may be selected, will have associated with it any separate companies of infantry. Later on the twelve-company regiments will come to the front, made up of the independent infantry organizations of the State.

And right here comes in a proposition which is at once so novel, so much in the nature of an experiment, and so wholly foreign to the heretofore prevalent vogue that it is certain to command itself to the appreciation and consideration of the service. It is one of the twelve-company regiments a battalion of four companies will be wanting owing to the inability to make the contingent of separate companies go round. In this emergency it is suggested that opportunity be given to companies in city regiments, that is to say, the First and Second Brigades, to volunteer. So many offers are certain to be made, unless the restrictions are made unusually rigid, that it will probably be found necessary to decide the prize winners by lot. One or two preliminaries is likely to be that no company will be accepted numbering less than sixty-five men, who shall be guaranteed to perform, collectively and individually, the full measure of 100 per cent. of camp duty. One of the two quarters the suggestion has been advanced to permit regiments to send forward companies of picked officers and men, but this scheme is hardly likely to be favorably received or encouraged by the Albany authorities.

The new mess hall at Peekskill is assured of being an architectural adornment and attraction of the State Camp, and the substantial stone structure now being erected under the supervision of State Architect Perry will be an enduring testament to the current military administration. The delay in the completion of the building is due almost wholly to the fact that the military law admits of the exercise of no discretion on the part of the commission, consisting of the Adjutant General, Inspector General, and Chief of Ordnance, charged with the erection of State buildings, in respect of awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

The bid of the present contractor for the mess hall is in the neighborhood of $3,000 less than the next bidder. Under the law he was awarded the contract. In the endeavor to save $15 on a single item, he was put to an additional expense of $150, and the commission was subjected to the delay of two weeks in the work of construction. Left to the contractor, the mess hall construction would be likely to drag its weary length along to such an extent that no encampment would be possible this year. But fortunately, however, the Ordnance Department has taken charge of the matter, and the work is, therefore, certain to be pushed to an early completion.

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The determination of the question whether the Seventh Regiment shall or shall not journey to Richmond, Va., to take part in the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee on May 29 is held to depend very largely upon whether the organization will be accorded permission to be absent from the State on Decoration Day. An informal meeting of the Captains of the regiment, which took place last week, disclosed considerable opposition to the project, and a committee was appointed consisting of Capts. Nesbitt and Rand, Lieuts. Dewson and McLean, and Commissary Schuyler to consider and report upon the matter to the regimental Indications point to the conclusion that, could the officers and members of the Seventh be satisfied that public sentiment would be with them in this matter, the vote of the regiment would be unanimous in favor of undertaking the Richmond excursion.

Company F, Capt. George W. Rand, is congratulating itself upon the fact that, in addition to having won the Abeel trophy, it shows the largest number of "armory-button" marksmen of any company in the regiment, the record for closing 112 winners of that highly-prized decoration as against 96 last year; that it made the greatest number of points (57) in the athletic games of the regiment; that it has 18 men on the "waiting list," possessing their souls in patience in hopes of a possible vacancy occurring, and that 60 men, on an average, shot over the armory range in matches, and expended 17,000 rounds of ammunition between October and April in indoor rifle practice.

The Fifth Company, Capt. George B. Rhoads, was to have had a shooting on Riverside Drive last Tuesday, but the heavy downpour of rain prevented, and the affair was postponed until some day this week.

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The pleasantest bit of gossip among the National Guard hereabout is the assurance that the regular army domination at the State Camp of Instruction is at length a thing of the past. While there is no likelihood of any further permanent detail being asked for from the War Department, it is understood that there may be possible need of instructors in connection with the utilization of the heavy guns with which Fort Hill is equipped. In this connection it is suggested that when the scheme of training is decided upon a series of maneuvers may be had in so far as the act and amendment prohibits the use of Broadway or the Boulevard for rapid-transit purposes, and to provide that the rapid-transit franchise should be disposed of at auction.

It will be remembered that for two or three sessions the Legislature has had under consideration a bill authorizing the use of Broadway above Forty-third-street and the Boulevard, so that the idea is not new. Indeed, bills making this particular provision have been framed by property owners who were once strongly opposed to the use of either of these highways for that purpose, and who have since become convinced, as have nearly all who have given the matter much study, that rapid transit for the west side of the city must take this route. The echoes of the old cry heard and described in these columns has undergone some change since then, and if anything should come of the present movement, or from legislation, by which a commission might proceed to work, a system would be presented providing for a city for a depressed road from the Battery to Harlem, proceeding through the centre of business blocks from the Battery as far as Hudson-street, and then through an arcade into Twelfth-street, into Seventh-avenue, and thus into Broadway and the Boulevard.

The hope that something may be done has also revived talk about rapid transit for the east side. It is the opinion of many property owners that the only solution in sight can be furnished by the Harlem Railroad from the Post Office to the Harlem River by means of a depressed road or tunnel as far as Thirty-fourth-street, and thence through the present tunnel to Forty-second-street, and thence on over the present line of road. It is said that the Vanderbilts though less have not taken definite form to their plans, are not adverse to the project, and finally that the Goulds, who have a large interest in the Manhattan Railway Company, are not opposed to it. Many think that the Manhattan Company will be forced to build a road of its own, and that the Goulds will be compelled to do the same thing.

Property owners are much interested in the bill introduced on the last day of the Albany session authorizing the Controller to name four official searchers, with bonds of $10,000 each, whose business it should be to search for taxes and assessments against property, their report thereon to be made official by the signature of the Controller. It is believed that this act would furnish a great advantage to those who have occasion to have such searches made because at present the searchers are not official, and in case of mistakes no responsibility can attach to the searchers who certify them. It is understood that in the event of the passage of the new bill a certification of a bill would be final and conclusive in regard to property searched, and that accordingly an owner of property desiring to make a quick loan upon it could, with the aid of such a search, get money at any banking or financial institution. The only objection to the bill, which is understood to have been inspired by the Controller himself, comes from real estate lawyers, who say that the charges of $10 per lot are too high. Property owners, however, feel that if searches can be made and certified with authority, no charge at all within reason is high. The bill has the sanction and approval of practically all who do business in real estate.

Interest attaches to the sale announced for Tuesday by R. V. Harmert for the executors of the estate of James Lenox, on the ground consists of about 120 building sites in North and South Yonkers. The property overlooks the Hudson on one side and is sufficiently elevated to command a view of the outlying country. William Bulkley and William Wisner, the executors, will furnish purchasers without extra charge with title guarantee policies, thus saving the cost of searches, and a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. at the option of purchasers.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

It is practically determined that the encampment season at the Military Post at Peekskill-on-Hudson this year will begin on June 28 and continue from six to seven weeks. This is what is known as the "off" or short year, and the season will be restricted in length accordingly. The postponement of the opening of the camp for a week later than last year, or from the 22d to the 28th of June, is occasioned by the large amount of work remaining to be done in the building of the new mess hall and the completion of the furnishing of the subsistence department of the post. It will be observed that the first tour of duty will cover the Fourth of July, in which respect it resembles the opening season in 1882, when the Twenty-third Regiment went under canvas from the 1st to the 8th of July, encountering one of the coldest and rainiest tours known in the history of the camp.

In view of the shortness of time remaining in which to complete all that has to be done, and further that too much pressure may not be put upon the supply department in the first week, before matters are fairly in working order, it is suggested that one of the smaller regiments be sent into camp at the outset. And in all probability the organization selected will be the Thirty-second, Brooklyn. It is provided it is decided that it will be expedient to order Col. Finkelmeier's command to perform a tour of field service at Peekskill. There is a possibility, however, that it may be deemed wise, in view of the present stage of development of the regiment, to hold the Thirty-second's tour over for another year, in which event the Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, Jr., will in all likelihood open the camp.

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A positive gain of twenty-four men is reported in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Edward F. Gaylor, during the past quarter. In the three months ending March 31 the enlistments aggregated sixty-two, while thirty-eight men were discharged during the same interval. No better evidence of strength than this could well be afforded. At no period in its history has the Forty-seventh been in every way so prosperous as at the present time. While it is an eight-company regiment, the paper strength and battalion drills or on occasions of ceremony during the indoor working season just closed has invariably been such as to permit of a formation of ten commands of sixteen files, a showing which a few years back was regarded as altogether beyond probability.

One company of the regiment, Company D, Capt. John R. Christoffel, Jr., has attained to the maximum, 108 officers and men, and several others are slowly but surely making their way to that goal. Capt. Christoffel took command in May, 1887. The enrollment then comprised forty-two men, only fifteen of whom remain in the company to-day, the remainder being new material. The company has

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ANYTHING TO BEAT PLATT

THE GIBBS-FISH HILL ALLIANCE IN ALBANY.

A POLITICAL COMBINATION THAT IS RUNNING THINGS ITS OWN WAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 13.—The combination between Frederick Gibbs, the alleged reformer, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., the so-called Republican leader on the one side, and Gov. Hill's Democratic Assemblymen on the other, is beginning to attract greater attention throughout the State than it has heretofore, and the questions are heard almost daily, "Who is behind it?" and "What does it mean?"

Six months ago it would have seemed the height of absurdity to have predicted that such a man as Gibbs, with his record and his affiliations, would be the leader of the Republicans in the lower house, the dictator of the Assembly, controlling legislation absolutely, rejecting bills that did not suit him or the people behind him, no matter how desirable such bills might be to the State, and acting favorably on such measures as did please him, whether the taxpayer was pleased or not. A certain Senator has a bill locked up in Hamilton Fish's Committee on Ways and Means. He complained of this treatment on Friday.

"You want to come to me," observed Gibbs arrogantly, "I will fix the thing for you."

The words were not idle or meaningless. It is thoroughly well understood here that Fish is but a leader in name; that the real leader is Gibbs, who is simply using Fish.

The man who is controlling Gibbs cannot directly control Fish. The latter's policy is dictated by sentiment, the policy of Fred Gibbs by business. Both harbor the same kind of a grievance against the same object. It was through Thomas C. Platt that Fish was removed from the Aqueduct Commission, and Fish has never forgiven the Republican boss for it. On the other hand, Mr. Platt defeated Gibbs for the Senate in the Fall of 1885 by running Stephen Merritt against him, a contest which resulted in the election of an honest Democrat, Thomas C. Dunham. Since these disappointments befell them, both Gibbs and Fish have been carrying knives up their sleeves for Thomas C. Platt.

It can be, therefore, when the information was given to the public that Platt was to send to the Legislature a Rapid-Transit bill it was necessary for Tammany Hall to manufacture opposition to the scheme in the ranks of the Republican Party. Republican had to be found who possessed daring, ability, and experience enough to carry it through. There was but one Republican in the State who by his relations with Tammany Hall and his avowed antagonism to the Platt-Hiscock combination was competent to fulfill the requirements, and that was Mr. James J. Belden, member of Congress from the Syracuse district.

As a nucleus, Mr. Belden started in with the three members of Assembly from Onondaga County, Messrs. White, Burns, and Sawmiller; the two Republicans from Oneida County, K. O'Conner and Johnson, who are controlled by Congressman James S. Sherman, who in turn is controlled by Belden; with the promise of the two Dutchess County members, Messrs. Mase and de Peyster, who are supposed to be susceptible to the influence of their Congressman John H. Ketcham. With these seven to begin with, it was necessary to find a leader. He was found in Gibbs, who promised that "as soon as the Ways and Means Committee Chairmanship was decided," his friend, Hamilton Fish, Jr., would join the combination, increasing the number to nine, with every indication of doubling this number by the reinforcement of all the Platt "kickers" in the Assembly.

Messrs. Mase and de Peyster, however, are men of strong independence, and their loyalty to party is greater than their allegiance to Mr. Gibbs. They have recently criticised Mr. Gibbs's course in outspoken language. They with others have begun to see that the unholy alliance with Gov. David B. Hill's horde of many Democrats will be the spoil inure them individually proportionately as it will benefit the Governor. Antagonism to Mr. Platt is one thing, but sending to the Governor bad and dangerous measures that he and his party desire—measures that but for this alliance they would vote against—is another. The anomaly of a majority controlled by the minority is not often seen in a legislative body, but the Assembly of the State of New-York is displaying in this year in all its colors. It is a praiseworthy ambition to defeat Mr. Platt's schemes, particularly after he has gone to the trouble to choose what was commonly believed to be a Platt Assembly; but when the Assembly passes every vicious bill that comes before it, which it could not do but for this Gibbs-Fish position, it is time for the taxpayer to inquire, "Where is this going to end?" And, inasmuch as the Republican majority will in the end have to bear all the responsibility, far-sighted Republicans are beginning to speculate on the effect next Fall will have upon the people's choice of Assembly who will vote next Winter for a United States Senator.

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The Assembly has already passed, against the protest of the united press of New-York City, three bridge bills—Greene's Hudson River, Ranney's Blackwell's Island, and Greitsinger's Grand-Street. It is well known that the Greitsinger and Greene bridges are a part of one grand system, with a view to a continuous thoroughfare from Harlem to Jersey City. Not one of these schemes could have gone through the Assembly but for the Gibbs-Hill combination. There is a bill now in the Senate, introduced by Senator Erwin, reported from the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to third reading before the local authorities had an opportunity to protest it, under whose provisions the city treasury of New-York City will be rifled of from eight to ten millions of dollars, aside from the expense of litigation, by the contractors who construct the new bridges and refuse to submit their claims to arbitration instead of pursuing the regular course through the courts. If this bill passes the Senate—and it should not—it is absolutely certain to be signed by the Governor, for the Gibbs-Fish combination have promised to see it through the Assembly, and they have the votes to do it, and, despite the fact that it is special legislation of the most flagrant kind and clearly unconstitutional. Gov. Hill, with the recollection of that ten-thousand-dollar veto message, cannot very well afford to turn his back again on so useful a friend as John O'Brien has shown himself to be in the past. It is one of the holdover aqueduct obligations that neither Hamilton Fish, Jr., nor the Governor can afford to ignore.

The opposite fate will attend the Rapid Transit bill. It has gone from the Senate and is likely to be reported in the Assembly to-morrow night or Tuesday. Mr. Belden does not want this bill. Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Fish, with the remainder of their junto, are consequently of the same mind. In the meantime, under the popular cry of "Down with Platt," New York City is deprived of rapid transit.

* * *

The combination is sorely distressed because the Assembly has passed the resolution to adjourn sine die April 30. It has recently been discovered that it would have been an excellent scheme not to have adjourned, but to have journeyman resolutions, but to have substituted the John Connelly Rapid Transit bill—the same as that introduced in the Senate by Ives and rejected by that body—and by refusing to adjourn compelled the Senate to recede under the hammer of public opinion from its position "if it is good enough for the people it will be substituted for the Fassett bill and passed in the Assembly by the combination, and a conference committee on the part of both houses will be appointed—which will reflect the World's Fair firm exactly, and the Legislature of 1890 promises to disperse in the direst tumult.

* * *

Under orders of the Senate Mr. Irwin's Committee on General Laws should have reported the Stein Pawnbroker's bill on Wednesday. The bill has not been heard of since it fell into the omnivorous maw of that committee. The rumors can hardly be true that the two representatives of the pawnbroker's ring visited the Kenmore Hotel one evening last week and interviewed two influential Senators could have had any influence in battling this bill up in committee, in brazen defiance of a mandate of so dignified a body as the Senate of the State of New-York.

* * *

Is it possible that the same powerful financial combination that knocked down Mr. Platt's Tennessee Coal and Iron stock thirty points several weeks ago is at work on his favorite United States Express Company's stock? A number of Platt Senators hold this stock as an investment, and up to this time have sworn by it. By the first financial set-back Mr. Platt lost the valuable and versatile services of Mr. [illegible]

GEN. ALGER'S "SWING."

USING THE GRAND ARMY FOR A PRESIDENTIAL "BOOM."

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Gen. R. A. Alger, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and party left this evening for the West. The party will stop at Kansas City and Omaha, and then continue their trip across the continent. The Commander was royally entertained by the Missouri veterans, but now that he is gone, and in fact even while he was here, the political phases of his great swing around the circle were commented upon.

It is so manifest that he is engaged in a hurrah campaign for the Presidency that there is no escaping comment. One feature of his canvass is especially condemned, and that is his employment of the widow of the late Gen. John A. Logan, the ideal of the Grand Army, to further his political ambition. At his invitation Mrs. Logan joined the party here, and there was a reception, at which the admirers of Black Jack lashed themselves into a very frenzy of enthusiasm, all of which is expected to redound to the credit and glory of the Commander in Chief with the Presidential bee in his bonnet. Meantime, it is said, strong opposition has developed within the Grand Army to Gen. Alger's schemes, and at the State Encampment of Missouri, just closed, at Jefferson City, there were three or more veterans from Kansas sent there for the express purpose of opposing the Alger boom. These men and others will follow him and direct all their energies toward counteracting the influence of the Commander's presence by exposing what they and those behind them denounce as double dealing.

It is charged that with the rank and file Alger talks in glittering generalities in favor of service pensions and unlimited good things for the soldiers, while in private councils and with the politicians he talks quite differently, and in fact is on record as squarely opposing pensions based solely on service, and as in favor of measures that restrict the granting of pensions. In short, they charge him with demagogy and carrying water on both shoulders. These agents of Alger's opponents in the Grand Army have certainly done most effective work in this State.

ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

A RIOT IN A CAMP ON A SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

WHEELING, West Va., April 13.—A special telegram from Huntington says a very serious riot occurred at Merritt's labor camp, on the line of the extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in Wayne County, Friday, in which seven white men were dangerously wounded by negroes. One of the men, a clerk, A. S. Meyer of Louisville, Ky., has died. There has since been a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood, and a renewal of the disturbance is feared.

The origin of the trouble is not definitely known, but it seems to have been some order made by the contractor having that particular section of the line. The order, whatever it was, created a great deal of indignation among the negroes, and they cut up their tents and destroyed wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, and other property of the contractor to a large amount. The local foreman, Ross, interfered, and called about a dozen white men to his aid. They came to the camp this morning, will not be had until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected that everything will be in ship-shape order. Most of the scenery used by Wilson Barrett in "Ben-my-Chree" and "Cliffe" were smashed beyond recognition, and a large quantity of the stock machinery of the theatre was badly damaged. There is a serious break in the roof and the lighting plant of the house is badly injured.

A BRUTAL MURDERER.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 13.—Paul Bergrentudt, a German rancher of Okonagon County, Washington, yesterday murdered his neighbor, James S. Willamette, and then carried the battered and bleeding body and flung it at the feet of his widow. The two men were alone when the deed was done, and the first known of the murder was the sight of Bergrentudt approaching his victim's house. On his shoulder, hanging over in a limp manner, was the body of Willamette. Bergrentudt walked into the house and tossed the body on the floor before the horror-stricken wife. He said, in broken English, "You'd better get a doctor for him," and started off without attempting further explanation.

The wife was half crazed. Her husband was covered with blood, the brains were oozing out, and the head was beaten and battered. She was with her dead for several hours before reason returned, and then the terrible truth came to her and she called out for help. Neighbors organized a hunt and the murderer was caught. The majority of the party was for lynching him, but the counsel of the older members prevailed and the law will take its course.

A BODY BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 13.—An *Oregonian* special from Coulee City, in Big Bend County, Washington, says: "By the explosion of giant powder in a cut on the Central Washington Railroad, William McClain, foreman, was blown to fragments. The upper part of one leg was found fifty feet from the spot where the explosion occurred. Mike Farrell, laborer, was thrown fifty feet, and his body was peppered with fragments of fuse and dirt, but he was not killed and may recover."

A CANE THRUST INTO HIS EYE.

Henry N. Hoerst of 30 Clarkson-street and Rudolph Faber, a driver who lives at 474 [illegible]

OHIO DEMOCRATS JOYFUL

THE MEANING OF LAST WEEK'S ELECTIONS.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE STATE AND THE NATION STRENGTHENING THE PARTY PLEDGED TO TARIFF REFORM.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13.—The Republicans recognize that the result of the Spring elections leaves the Democracy masters of the field and in no way demoralized by the work of the General Assembly during the past three months. After a careful examination of the returns it appears that the Democrats have made gains in the rural districts, and in many have elected their candidates for the first time in fifteen years. The managers are quite as well pleased at the result in the townships as in the cities, and read from them not only an indorsement of the State administration, but also a widespread look of interest, if not disaffection, among the Republicans of the State.

It is now conceded by the most shrewd politicians in the Republican Party that Ohio cannot be reclaimed this year without an effort; that banking on the blunders of the State administration will be too risky an experiment to attempt, and that the very strongest of the party's leaders will have to identify themselves with the work of restoring harmony and party unity. In former years the Democrats have lacked this necessary factor, and have suffered defeat with surprising regularity, but at this particular time the Republicans are sadly in need of a revival of the old-time sentiment of good-will, and, as Mr. Halstead says, should get together most speedily.

The elections next Fall will be of the greatest importance, and should the Republicans fail to carry the State, as they most invariably do the year following a Democratic victory, Ohio would become dangerously uncertain in the next Presidential contest. The Democrats fully understand the situation, and are even now preparing for the next campaign. By gaining another victory the leaders would be in a position to exert an influence in the next National Convention—a condition that they have long been strangers to, and which they hope soon to be.

The redistricting of the State by the Legislature cannot fail to give the Democrats twelve or fourteen Congressmen in place of six. The woods are full of Congressional timber, large and small. The greatest care must of necessity be exercised in the selection of candidates to make the work performed by the Legislature of any practical advantage to the party. The more shrewd of the leaders appreciate the situation, as well as the dangers ahead, and will use their efforts to secure the greatest harmony in all the Congressional conventions, and urge the nomination of able and representative men. If this work can be successfully carried out without creating factional feuds, the Democrats will be able to enter the contest with a little confidence of success in November next.

As to the results of the recent elections Gov. Campbell expresses his views substantially:

"After having studied the returns throughout the State, I can discover nothing but a vote of approval of my administration and the good work performed by the General Assembly. While the vote was light all over the State, we have more than held our own in the cities, while in the townships we have made substantial gains. In Cincinnati, as you know, we lost seven wards, yet we elected the major part of our ticket. This indicates a healthy condition of the party at the present time, and when it is considered that there are always many applications for positions as the commencement of a new administration, and of necessity many disappointed, we have escaped with the loss of a failure to receive appointments for themselves or friends, which often has the effect of arraying the disappointed against the State administration on the first occasion, we feel like congratulating ourselves that we have so thoroughly rallied our party on Monday last. The result most clearly indicates that the Ohio Democracy is in good fighting trim, and that it is in a position to make an aggressive contest this year with the most flattering hopes of complete success."

"What have you to say of the Congressional probabilities?"

"As to the Congressional elections, we will in all probability elect fifteen of the twenty-one members, and possibly sixteen."

"Does the reorganization of the districts as they now stand meet your approval?"

"Most certainly. Yet had I the making of the districts I should have given the Republicans ten of the twenty-one. The Republicans, however, have no reason to complain of the construction or makeup of the districts as they now stand, as they are given the same number that they allowed the Democrats. For eighteen years the Democrats have suffered because of the Republican gerrymanders, and it is nothing more than human to give them a taste of their own favors in return."

"How do you account for the heavy falling off of the Republican vote?"

"The truth of the matter is this: The Republican vote has been falling off for a number of years. It has ceased to mean that the party has ceased to attract to its standard any considerable number of the young men of the country, and is not likely to do so in the immediate future if managed and controlled by the same influences that have prevailed during the past fifteen years. It will be remembered that the high water mark in its history under the leadership of President Grant. Of late years it has made no practical gains in this State, while the Democracy has fought through and against the strongest opposition, and finally won a great victory, and that, too, in the face of the Republican Administration at Washington. The great majority of the new voters the country over are going into the party pledged to tariff reform. We believe that the time has come to suspend the collection of war taxes, and the party that insists upon the continued collection of them in time of peace will be forced to the wall."

"As to the question of the Presidency, it is most too early to judge who will be the choice of the Democracy, but at this time the indications foreshadow the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. Much, however, will depend upon the political condition of affairs in New-York.

A BELLIGERENT PRIEST.

DEATH OF FATHER JAEN, WHO SUED HIS BISHOP FOR $100,000.

LYONS, Iowa, April 13.—Father F. C. Jaen, the plaintiff in the famous suit for $100,000 against Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque, died here very suddenly yesterday from the effects of the grip.

Father Jaen was aged sixty-four, and was a native of France, where most of his relatives reside. His troubles commenced in 1872, when Bishop Hennessy, on a charge of disobedience, removed him. He was then pastor of St. Irenæus's Church at Lyons, and became involved in a quarrel with some members of his congregation. Bishop Hennessy sided with the latter, and became the reverend father would not obey the Bishop's orders in the matter he was unfrocked. The then began his suit for $100,000 damages.

After meeting with numerous set-backs, he at last got the case before a Dubuque court. A demurrer was entered against his suit on the ground that it was barred by the Statute of Limitations, and that a civil court could not review the acts of a Bishop in a purely ecclesiastical matter. The case was heard Jan. 9 last, and the decision was adverse to Father Jaen.

PAN-AMERICAN INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The General Welfare Committee of the Pan-American Conference has submitted a report recommending that all disputes of American republics with European nations be settled by arbitration.

In accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted for the establishment of an American international bureau for the collection and publication of information relating to commercial affairs between the countries represented, the Committee on Customs Regulations has submitted a report recommending the establishment of an international bureau in this city under the direction of a Superintendent at an annual salary of $3,500. This bureau shall issue a "bulletin" which shall contain information with respect to customs tariffs, official shipping regulations, quotations from commercial and parcel post treaties between any of the American republics, and statistics of commerce.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 13.—Sir John Thompson has told a deputation that he is continuing to urge upon the Imperial Government the right of Canada to legislate on the subject of copyright. It is reported that the Dominion

STUPID AS USUAL.

MEN WILL WONDER WHAT FLOWER KNOWS ABOUT A CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is not making any very great stir just now, and some members of the party are inclined to criticise it a little. They want to see an "educational campaign" for the control of the next House of Representatives, and they think it is not too soon to begin work for the election in November.

Chairman Roswell P. Flower is not in so great a hurry as some of his colleagues, and he has to stand a share of the criticism. "I am a believer in an educational campaign," said a member of the Congressional Committee, who has been talking on the subject, "and I cannot find Chairman Flower in. At all events, he has not circulated a document yet, and he talks in a mysterious way about waiting for the live issues of the campaign to show themselves. I think there is plenty of material on hand already to put before the people, and that it should be done now. I am informed that he opposed the reorganization of the Democratic clubs, and he is reported as having said to a delegation from that body: 'Gentlemen, my advice to the clubs is to go into Winter quarters.' If this be true, and I believe it to be so, it does not look as if we were to have a very lively campaign, if Mr. Flower has his way."

Mr. Flower does not regard this criticism as well founded. It was perfectly true, he said to-night, that the committee was sending out very few documents just now. He could see no use in distributing a lot of tariff and other speeches that were two years old, when in two or three weeks there would be plenty of material entirely new and fresh. The report of the minority on the McKinley Tariff bill, to be presented to-morrow or Tuesday, would make an excellent educational document to send out, and in a very short time there would be fresh speeches to be distributed.

The issues of the coming campaign would be made up in the next two or three months, Mr. Flower remarked, and the committee would then know just what material to use. The issues would include the proposed Federal election laws, subsidies, silver, and the tariff. Mr. Flower laughed at the story of his desire to keep the Democratic clubs quiet. He is Treasurer of the central organization, and he does not believe there will be much activity in that body this Summer. But he does think the clubs will be active and strong in each State, and that is his idea as an old campaigner of the way things ought to be.

TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PROTESTANTS OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 13.—At a largely-attended meeting of Protestants at the Tabernacle here this afternoon the Rev. Dr. Fulton delivered an address on "William II. of Germany; His Opportunities and His Dangers." This resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy of it will be sent to Emperor William:

To William II., Emperor of Germany:

DEAR AND HONORED SIR: As citizens of the Western Continent, and as worshipers of the life that throbs at this hour in the heart of the Germans, we desire to assure you that, having followed your accession to the throne with grave apprehension and misgiving, we have learned with joy and gratitude a determination to return in force to the land from which they were banished in consequence of their implacable hostility to the Government of which the late Emperor William I. of blessed memory was the honored head. Equally sad have we been made by assurances that negotiations have been entered into which shall recognise Pope Leo XIII. as the head of the Government, which is false in fact and hurtful in theory.

Germany is the natural head of Protestantism. Luther marked off the channel along which is the current of free thought is sweeping into the future. To surrender to Rome is to cut loose from God and betray the trust committed to the liberty-loving people of every land. Your rejection of the overtures of Pio IX. in the Spring of 1887, your loyalty to God and his commands, manifested in your elevated purpose to honor and keep the holy Sabbath at home and abroad, and your determination to champion the people's interests, lead us to hope that you have been chosen of God to strike Romanism its fatal blow and to build up the nation of which you are the honored head in all empohlog virtues. March at the head of the advancing thought of the hour and you shall be more than Emperor of Germany; you shall be one of the leaders of the embattled hosts of God on earth.

THE SAWTELLE MURDER.

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION BY THE BROTHER OF THE VICTIM.

BOSTON, April 13.—The *Globe* this morning prints what it asserts is a confession made to his counsel by Isaac B. Sawtelle of Boston, now in jail at Dover, N. H., awaiting trial for the murder of his brother Hiram, whose mutilated body was found buried in the woods in Lebanon, Me., last February.

In this alleged confession Isaac says that he and Hiram's wife were parties to a conspiracy to lure Hiram to an abandoned camp in Lebanon, Me., where he was to be held captive by the notorious Dr. Blood and the ex-convict, "Jack," (who have been suspected of having guilty knowledge at least of the murder,) until he should relinquish in writing all claim to the estate left by his father. Isaac went to Hiram at Rochester, N. H., and drove him to a point near the camp, where he was turned over to "Jack." Isaac claims that his connection with the case ended at this point, and that he did not know of Hiram's death until he received a letter while in Portland telling him that it had been necessary to put Hiram out of the way, and that each of the trio must look out for himself.

The so-called confession makes most of the evidence in the possession of the Government accord with this theory of Hiram's taking off, and states that the murder was committed in Maine by Dr. Blood and Convict "Jack."

BECAME A HEBREW FOR LOVE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—The Hebrew circles of this city are considerably agitated by the announcement of the marriage of Emanuel Strauss and Miss Williams. The young lady was in the employ of Strauss Brothers, a large wholesale dry goods concern, of which the groom's father is a partner. Young Strauss met Miss Williams and it was a case of love at first sight, but the groom belonged to one of the strictest of the orthodox families and the bride was a Methodist. To overcome the obstacle the young lady entered upon a long probation to become a convert to the Israelitish religion. She studied Hebrew for nine months. After the usual demands "The House of Judgment" admitted her to the faith. She then underwent the ceremony of passing through the "Miboah" or bath, and her name was changed from Lillie to Rebecca. Then they were secretly married. The marriage was not announced until Monday week, and the parents in the case refused their blessings. The couple, however, went away on a bridal tour and are now in Chicago. It is the first case of its kind ever known in Baltimore.

AN OLD PIONNEER'S DEATH.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 13.—Capt. Moses Rodgers, an old and well-known pioneer of Oregon, died at his home in Astoria to-day after many weeks of painful illness. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in Newburyport, June 15, 1817. He came around the Horn with the immigration of 1847, and reached Astoria in 1849. He soon became bar pilot of Columbia River, and continued as coast and bar pilot for many years, after which he was appointed to service in the United States lighthouse district, and had charge of the lighthouse tender and revenue steamer Shubrick. By investments in Astoria at an early day he acquired a large fortune. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and a son. Three of the daughters are married, and are well-known leaders of society on this coast. They are Mrs. P. C. Cherry, wife of the British Vice-Consul at Astoria; Mrs. W. S. Gibson of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. John I. Rodgers of Presidio, Cal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jesse Hall of Portland, Conn., left his house last Friday evening, saying he was going for a walk. He has not returned, and nothing more of him was found in a pond half a mile from his house. He was about sixty years old and had been despondent for two or three months. It was doubtless a case of suicide.

The Commencement address at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., will this year be given by Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, and the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC

SETTLED BY THE PROVIDENCE ELECTIONS.

A MAJORITY OF SEVEN IN THE GRAND COMMITTEE WHICH WILL ELECT THE STATE OFFICERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—The result of yesterday's by-elections for members of the General Assembly from this city was not known until 3 o'clock this morning. In effect, it is a service of notice that Rhode Island is a Democratic State, and ought no longer to be even left in the doubtful column.

Under the most favorable conditions, with a charming Spring-like day and every incentive for both parties to bring out their full voting strength, the Democratic ticket was elected, with the single exception of one Representative, the candidate for the tenth place, who hails from Ward 10, where the dominant party is torn by internal quarrels, and who is, besides, objectionable to some of his own party. This gives the Democrats fifty-seven votes in Grand Committee to fifty for the Republicans, and insures the choice of ex-Gov. Davis and his associates on the Democratic general ticket, who have obtained a plurality at the polls.

Ex-Gov. Davis is a strong Cleveland man, and the party will no doubt be with him. He says that if the Democrats can get along without abusing the Republicans between now and 1892, they will get their reward in increased support for their candidate for the Presidency.

The election this year has been unique in the history of the State from the fact that so many of the towns fought out the battle on lines of local issues, neighborhood differences, and even of personal popularity, without regard to the close test for supremacy involved between the two great national parties. So long as a local faction demonstrated its superior force upon a question which in nowise concerned the State Government or the representation in the General Assembly, voters were apparently indifferent to the political complexion of the body to be elected, and cared not a rap whether the State was left in the Republican or the Democratic column.

At the Spring election eighteen years ago a curious side issue was taken up and made a part of the contest, especially by the people of the Sidewater towns, irrespective of party relations. That issue out was legislation affecting the taking of scup at the mouth of the bay by seines, traps, and other devices of snaring them in large quantities. So far as it became a party measure the agitation operated to benefit the Democrats. The Hook and Ladder Law, so illustriously pushed at the April election, but the Republican Party was too strongly intrenched by the aid of a restricted suffrage, and almost the only results was the defeat of Pardon W. Stevens, Republican, Lieutenant-Governor, and the election of Charles R. Cutler, Democrat.

This year the Providence and Pawtucket voters had the Addicks gas syndicate matter for a grievance, the responsibility for which was laid at the door of Senator Aldrich and others in the House. This scheme sought to create in a moment, so to speak, and in a manner peculiar to Rhode Island legislation, a corporation with extraordinary privileges. The laws of Rhode Island regarding the incorporation of banks are imperial from those of New-York. An application for a charter for a manufacturing, banking, railway, or commercial institution has to undergo the scrutiny of the Committee on Corporations in both branches of the General Assembly, and can only be approved by a vote at the next session and be advertised a stated number of times. Two of the principal functions of the brief May session at Newport are the granting of charters on petitions introduced at the January session and the reception of other appeals, which may be finally acted upon in the succeeding January.

The only way to evade the statutory continuance is to get possession of an old charter and secure its amendment. Senator Anthony used to tell a story about a member of the General Assembly from Cranston who sought an amendment to the charter of the First Free Will Baptist Society of Gloucester, with change of name to allow of the establishment of a bank. A member objected that a bank could not possibly be organized under the charter, whereupon the petitioner gently bowled out that the charter stipulated that the object of the society was the worship of Almighty God and "for other purposes," and if running a bank was not "other purposes" what was? It must have been some such Pickwickian reasoning which encouraged the syndicate in charge of the juggling gas crooks to seek to amend the charter of the Columbian Land Company by engrafting upon it the identical measures which had been rejected when presented alone—but the report seems to have failed to make the passage in a form so changed as to create the Wakefield Manufacturing Company, with power to make and sell gas, to lay pipes indiscriminately in two cities, and to buy and sell the capital shares and securities of other corporations. This was the last straw that overthrew the advantages offered by legislative custom, and its passage had the effect of making the members of the lower house eat their words of last May. There has been great indignation in the city and in Providence at the attempt to put not only from the capital now invested in gas supply plants in these cities, but especially from the Providence press, public, and City Government over the attempt to secure unlimited leave to tear up the city streets with only the security of a small bond.

Of the two parties in this city the Republicans present somewhat the better front, for the two factions of the Democratic Party, which are classed in common parlance as the American and the Irish-American elements, eye each other askance, and are ready to use the knife on the slightest pretext. At the Democratic State Convention Spencer Augustus S. Miller was raked over the coals as a renegade for running as a citizens' candidate for Mayor in 1887 against James Monaghan, there is no doubt that a certain branch of the party has been seeking to revenge itself upon him ever since. The chance of victory resulting from united action has kept the party pretty well together in this close contest, but there is no doubt that the Irish-American faction will vote a straight ticket, if they can and to make music if its end of the ticket is not supported as well as the kid-glove and swallow-tailed end. On a general election, with a full vote, this city is undoubtedly Democratic; on the City Council ticket, on which only taxpayers can vote, it is strongly Republican.

In Newport the street railway matter has for over a year divided the people upon other than party lines. As if pardisanship on this issue was not bitter enough, the quarrel over the accession to the Post Office and the muddle over Editor Sanborn's signatures to his recommendation came up just in time to distract the Republican Party, and as a result five seats now held by Republicans will be occupied after the 1st of May by five Democrats.

Up in North Smithfield the voters might as well have forgotten that Democratic or Republican principles were involved in the election. It had been proposed that the town install a few electric arc lights on eight days there during the darkness prevailed when there is no moon. The current was to be furnished from the station that lighted the city of Woonsocket. Some of the slow-going townsmen did not believe in electric lights, and so they fought it out, both in the caucus and at the election. An independent ticket represented the electric lighting sentiment, and although the adjourned trial resulted in no election for Assemblymen and the sitting members held over, the independent vote was large enough to elect the Democratic ticket.

One of the accompaniments of life in Tiberten is the all-pervading smell from the very successful fish-oil works. This odor, which has been likened for virulence to the Bridgeport smell which afflicts Chicago, has become so great a nuisance that some of the townspeople have risen in arms against it. The town meeting was a prolonged struggle between the oil works and the anti-smell partisans, and even then they failed to elect a Moderator or to do any business, and the vote on the general ticket showed a considerable falling off from last year.

South Kingstown's vote reflected the dissatisfaction felt over the recent appointment of a Postmaster in Wakefield. Under Cleveland the office was kept in the central village, near the railway station, and every one was satisfied. About a month before Cleveland went out of office, the Democratic incumbent resigned, and Lionel H. Clarke, a Republican, a war veteran, and a Grand Army of the Republic man, was appointed. He was said to be not to commit the grievous sin of keeping the Post Office in a dry goods shop run by a Democrat, and, for the sake of peace in the camp, had prepared to remove it to a Republican worker's drug store, when he was suddenly superplaced by B. F. Robinson, Jr., and the office was removed a mile away from the centre of the village. Congressman Warren O. Arnold is credited with the responsibility for this change, which it was openly charged was made in payment of political obligations. Whatever the reason, it has set all Wakefield by the ears, and will be for some time the prime public issue in town politics. Moreover, a division of mail matter to other offices has been accomplished by which several, which, it is said, reduce the rating which the Wakefield office promised to attain.

A somewhat similar appointment in the [illegible]

resentative ticket was Galen G. Wheeler, and, appropriately enough, he is a physician. Dr. Wheeler is credited with holding pronounced views upon religious and secular topics, and of imparting them with a cheerful abandon upon all occasions. This so far failed to make him popular that it required three trials to secure an election to the seat which he contested. On the second trial his vote fell behind that of the 2d inst., and he was only elected when it was made very evident that the Republican Party, like the darky, had no meat in the house for Sunday and needed that woodchuck.

It will be interesting to ballot reformers to know that these surprising results have all been accomplished under the operations of the new Australian ballot law—one of the best devices for the prevention of bribery and bulldozing ever suggested in this little State. It is in order for them to exclaim, "Where be thy gibes now, Oh Dana of the *Sun*?"

ALL PROBABLY LOST.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ETHEL NEAR CAPE CANAVERAL.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 13.—The schooner Ethel, from this port for Nassau with an assorted cargo, has been wrecked near Cape Canaveral, and the crew of five persons is probably lost.

Capt. Lyman of the schooner Bessie B. arrived here from Lake Worth last night and tells the following story: "We left Lake Worth Wednesday morning and reached Cape Canaveral about noon Thursday. As we were passing the bay which makes in between Cape Canaveral and False Cape I saw some floating wreckage on the starboard side and headed for it. We found a piece of a vessel's rail about twenty feet long and a big piece of planking from the bridge. There was nothing to identify the vessel, and on shore we could see lumber and barrels washed up, and so ran as near as we could and sent a boat ashore. The first thing I found was a cabin transom covered with canvas on which was painted in black letters 'Ethel.' Scattered along for a considerable distance were barrels and boxes, which we gathered together. We found five cases of bacon, several cases of pork branded with John G. Christopher's names, and eight barrels of flour. There were also some more pieces of wreck and another section of rail which had been pieced with new wood. The name 'Ethel' was on another fragment which I picked up.

"We got the groceries on board and I hunted up the life-saving station, which is near False Cape, to find if there were any tidings of the crew. The people there did not know much of the wreck, so that none of the party could have gotten ashore along the coast. Heavy northeast winds came on and we had to keep off shore, so we sailed. I passed a lot more of wreckage, a centre board truck and more of her hull, and put my vessel about several times in hope that I might see a raft or boat, but found no traces of the crew. The only boat on board was a little flat-bottomed skiff, which would not have held them all even if she could stand a heavy sea. A raft would have drifted with the wreckage and have been somewhere in the same locality.

"It is pretty certain that she struck on the shoals to the north of Cape Canaveral on Bull Shoals Ohio, or the Hetzel Shoals. I think she hit the Hetzels, which are to the northwest of the cape, and with the prevailing northeast wind the wreckage would have drifted in that direction before the Gulf Stream did it. We crossed the track of the wreck several times, as was shown by the lumber scattered about. I feel certain that all on board were lost, unless possibly they may have been rescued by some passing vessel, although I have not seen a considerably vessel of the trade for Nassau steamers."

It was learned here to-night, where the missing Captain belongs, that five persons were on board the Ethel—Capt. William D. Garvin, two colored men, Dennis Starr and John Gibson; the latter's wife, and a colored boy called Charlie. Capt. Garvin was an old sailor and owner of several vessels in the Nassau and West India trade.

NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.

IMPERFECT LAWS CONCERNING PRISON-MADE GOODS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—The special committee appointed by the House of Assembly last week to investigate the management of the State prison will find hard work in punishing anybody for sending out the productions of the prison workshops without branding them. The agitation over the alleged violation of the contract labor law is likely to end in smoke, for it is now demonstrated that under the law which is in force neither the prison authorities nor the contractors can be held to accountability for failure to brand goods manufactured in the institution.

The committee from the labor organizations who had the law enacted was either unwilling or hoodwinked by superior minds in the interests of contractors. In 1883 a law was enacted which required the principal keeper, the Supervisor, and the Board of Inspectors to see that all goods made in the prison were stamped with the words "Manufactured in the New-Jersey State Prison." Any neglect on the part of these officials to enforce the law was made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 or two years' imprisonment, or both. Two years later another law was passed on the statute books which absolutely and unequivocally repealed the first one. Nobody outside of those who were privy to its enactment seemed to know anything about the repeal. There was no fight in the Legislature over it and no interest on the outside among the labor organizations. The presumption is that it was put through in such a stealthy way as to attract no attention.

This law remained undisturbed for two years, so that in the interim no prison-made goods at all were required to be stamped. In April, 1884, another law was enacted which required the contractors to do the stamping. The duty of the principal keeper, the Supervisor, and the prison inspectors was simply to see that the conditions of the law were inserted in the contracts. That is all these officials are required to do. The act does not bear hard on the contractors either. It fails to provide any penalty whatever for a violation, which under the act is called a misdemeanor, for which the common law does not provide a penalty. Virtually there is no law at all on the statute book which requires the stamping of prison-made goods. Consequently in that line the committee has nothing to investigate, as regards the alleged mismanagement of the prison.

CRASHED INTO A BRIDGE.

FIVE PERSONS KNOWN TO BE DROWNED IN A STEAMER ACCIDENT.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 13.—The steamer Handy Boy of the Bay Line river steamers, running between Saginaw and Bay City, while bound down this afternoon ran into the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad bridge, carrying away all her upper works. She was sixty feet west of her proper course in the channel. Carelessness on the part of those in charge is given as the cause of the accident. Capt. Dolsen got ashore and escaped, although police are searching for him. George Little, engineer, and Ed Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail.

The following are reported drowned: Miss May Haight, aged twenty-two; Mrs. Catherine Nevins, an old lady; two ladies and one man unknown. No bodies have yet been recovered. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was badly hurt, and taken to the hospital.

It is estimated that there were thirty people on the boat at the time of the accident, and they were all swept into the river. The number of lost, therefore, as reported at this hour, is merely conjecture.

A NEW CHURCH CONSECRATED.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

...ciency to be sent to Yale. Here he was not a brilliant scholar, and showed more fondness for outdoor life than for books. There were occasional exhibitions of the stubborn and indomitable will and dogged persistence which in after life marked him out as a man to be feared.

After leaving school, young Randall decided that he wanted to become a merchant, and he was put with the firm of Robert Earp & Co. He served for a time as an employe, learning the business, and in 1849 became a junior member of the firm. At this time he was a young person, business, and there was a large line of country merchants in Pennsylvania and the surrounding and other growing coastal States as Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, who purchased their hardware of the wholesale firm of Robert Earp & Co. His connection with this firm lasted four years.

Very soon after reaching his majority he began to take an interest in local politics, and gradually acquired a following. He was large-framed and strong, and his eloquence soon recognized the fact that he was not only capable of taking his own part, but had the spirit to do so, and required no urging. A display of physical force was in these days much more frequently necessary in city politics than now, and in his early life the future leader in the House of Representatives showed the same ability and readiness to give and take hard knocks physically that he afterward showed on the floor of Congress he possessed in the domain of intellectual fighting. The first fruits of his entry into politics was his election to a member of the City Council, and his re-election during each of the three succeeding years. He was then sent to the State Senate for one term, serving in the Legislature of 1856-9. This brings his life up to the period just before the war.

Mr. Randall was elected to Congress in 1862, and was re-elected at every subsequent election, without his district seldom chose another Democrat to any office. Except for a brief absence while in military service and during his last illness, he rarely missed a session of the House in all that time. He belonged to the City Troop of Philadelphia when the war began, and went to the front with that body in May, 1861, for ninety days. When he returned home he wore the stripes of an Orderly Sergeant. The troop had been attached to the Second Cavalry of Pennsylvania, then commanded by George H. Thomas. Mr. Randall was so impressed with his commander's qualities as a soldier that he wrote to the War Department about him. The letter led to Gen. Thomas's promotion. Mr. Randall's better but veritable service brought him still further honors after he entered Congress, for when the rebels moved toward Washington in 1862 and a call was issued for the State troops, he was commissioned Corporal, with the rank of Captain. He did good work in scouting as well as in battle, and received a special letter of commendation for himself and his command after Gettysburg. Although not often called upon to do service in the field he held a commission as commander of the City Troop until mustered out in 1866.

His first few years in Congress did not bring him noticeably to the front. He was a hard worker in committee and was studiously attentive to the proceedings. In the Forty-second Congress he had so well mastered Parliamentary detail that he was appointed to the Committee on Rules, his associates being Mr. Blaine, Gen. N. P. Banks, Gen. Garfield, and S. S. Cox. In the next Congress he was to obtain a seat on national canvassing. His party was in a hopeless minority. It had been overridden by the impetus of the Republican movement, and almost despaired of preventing any measures which its opponents might choose to project. The Force bill survived its passage by a determined resistance. By the use of dilatory tactics he carried the bill along until three days before the end of the session, when the Republicans decided to wear out the filibusters by physical exhaustion. They counted on too much, for Mr. Randall stood in the House at the head of his little following, and for seventy-two consecutive hours resisted every effort to push the bill to a passage. It was then too late for action by the Senate, even if it could pass the House. This feat made him the hero of his party.

When a Democratic House was returned at the next election, the country supposed that Mr. Randall would certainly be rewarded with the Speakership. His friends made a strong fight for it, but the South and West wanted Michael C. Kerr. Mr. Randall acquiesced cheerfully when the caucus chose his opponent, and was the first to give unqualified support to that candidate. The new Speaker made his former rival Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This was as good a piece as the Speaker's chair for the Pennsylvanian. From his committee room first issued the economy party cry for retrenchment. He brought out his figures to show that under Republican management there was a needless yearly expenditure of nearly $38,000,000. There was an actual reduction of Mr. Randall's figures for 1876 to $14,000,000, and what an impression they made on the country. Meanwhile the House had lopped off that expense.

Upon Mr. Kerr's death Mr. Randall was elected Speaker, taking that office at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress. He was honored with re-election by the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, when the Democratic rule in the House was suspended. He presided over the House during the controversy over the Presidency in 1876-7, and went to New-Orleans to watch the Louisiana returns. His advice in regard to the settlement of that controversy was disregarded. He rarely spoke of it afterward, but Mr. Tilden is said to have been convinced when it was all over that the result might have been different and Mr. Randall's counsels prevailed. Mr. Randall's steadfast adherence brought him still further honors after he entered Congress, for when the rebels moved toward Washington in 1862 and a call was issued for the State troops, he was commissioned Corpral

NEW PUBLICATIONS

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. A Study in Social Science. By RICHMOND MAYO SMITH, Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in Columbia College. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

Of difficult questions awaiting a solution not one of them is more complex than that having to do with immigration. Shall we give perfect freedom to it? Are we to restrict it? If the latter be attempted what are the methods to be employed? If a remedy be sought, may we not be groping backward to mediæval processes with their restrictions, and acting in a spirit diametrically in opposition to all the modern conditions of life? If we cry "America for Americans," may we not bring into prominence Chauvinism and make trade jealousies and demagogy the rampant powers? What is it that we do want?

Mr. R. S. Smith presents our requirements: "That immigration shall be controlled in such a way that elements incompatible with our civilization shall be excluded; that the defective and delinquent classes, who are only a burden and a danger to us, shall also be excluded, and that the immigration shall not be on such a scale as to threaten the integrity of our political institutions or to cause economic disturbances."

Questions pertaining to population are always perplexing when answers are required. "We can see that national traits are changing in the passage of time and we can indicate in a general way the direction of the evolution." But sharp definitions as to differences are not to be found, nor "can we specify the exact cause of the change." The study of statistics of emigration never gives satisfactory results, because, unless we had a wall around this country, with gates and passometers, we never could count the incomers. Even when the numbers are approximatively figured up we are not so certain as to nationalities.

A hundred and one queries, which, put to the emigrant, might clear up many debated topics, but these cannot be answered. Take one, for instance, Prof. Smith's thorough treatment of "deterioration," certainly brought about by the introduction of a class whose ideas of social comfort are fixed at a much lower level than those of native Americans. These people, whether they be French Canadians or Italians or Russians, cannot be desirable elements grafted on our social life. Looking beyond the moral conditions, which are bad enough, we are inclined to forget the physical or animal conditions. Subjects relative to blindness and insanity, having to do with the new-comers, have been studied and tabulated, and the author presents them, but they are too vague as yet to allow us to determine anything in a satisfactory manner. But here is one thing which Prof. Smith may not have thought worthy of comment, but still has a distinct bearing, and it is strictly anthropometric. Next time the reader passes on the street a gang of newly-arrived South Italians let him look at them. They are invariably undersized. Men of 5 feet 8 inches are almost exceptional. They may have good, square shoulders, but they are runts. They may look badly, because they have as live stock lost weight on a voyage from Naples or Palermo under unfavorable circumstances. It is their size which is objectionable. The reason for it is manifest. If foreign Governments do ship us criminals and paupers, (when they can,) they are rigorous in not allowing the man of good physique to become an emigrant, for his inches adapt him to be a soldier. But they wink at those who are too small to reach the notch of the Corporal's measure. We get then the cullings, and this undoubtedly accounts for the low stature of many of the Italian arrivals. It is not too certain either if certain elements of disease, something wrong about the man not visible save under the Surgeon's inspection, has been the motive of a foreign Government in allowing these men to seek new homes.

It was very fine when, in our Declaration of Independence, taking some little from the spirit of French philosophy, it was declared that all men had "natural rights and the freedom of migration." It taught us in this country to welcome the immigrant, of whatever nationality or condition of life he might be, and it committed us to that doctrine which believes in the perfectibility of man. The mistake is to suppose that freedom of emigration rests upon the right of the individual. The State grants the privilege and the State can withdraw it, if it pleases.

It seems hard that Germany for its defense should say to an able-bodied man: "We want you. Your absence alone might make no matter, but if 200,000 strong fellows like you cleared out there would be several Prussian armies less in the field. So stay." Now take the other side, which is the United States. It has a perfect right to say: "We do not want you, you Hungarians, or Poles, or Russians. You cannot read or write, and as you are adults you never will. Your manners are bad; your social condition, your method of living is far below that of American ways. You take the places of better workmen and you come here at the instigation of certain greedy people who want to get you to work for lower wages than they paid other men before. Being illiterate, ignorant, having suffered it is true in your own country from endless tyranny and privation—we are of course sorry for you—but we really don't want you, because many of you have an inclination to be Anarchists. Now neither Socialism nor anarchy are parts of American growth nor of Anglo-Saxon origin. These false and terrible ideas have come to you as the fruits of your despair and hopelessness. You are not prepared for naturalization. You might become citizens, and have not the faintest idea of the duties and obligations of an American citizen. Your impressions are entirely at fault as to what is liberty, and you would be certainly inclined to interpret the freedom of agitation and of speech which we allow as evidences of the weakness of our Government. You do not know what is respect for the law unless enforced by a bayonet. What is the will of a majority or the power of a vote against you, you never even heard about. We do not care for you, and we do not intend that you shall annoy us. You may be able bodied, as a strong animal is useful, but a tiger is strong, but we don't want to take the trouble of taming you."

"To-day," writes the Professor of Columbia College, "the Socialist and Anarchist look upon the Republic as entirely inadequate to fulfill their ideal of what a State ought to be. They are as far in advance of us as we have supposed ourselves to be in advance of the absolute monarchy. They desire the overthrow of all social institutions, of State, of property, of inheritance, of marriage, and of religion. Their views are incompatible with social and political institutions as we regard them. There is and must be an irreconcilable conflict between their existence and the maintenance of existing civilization. The two cannot live together."

Why should we ever give citizenship to any man who never will understand the Government of the United States, or, if he does, despises and condemns it?

As Prof. Smith has it: "This is the circle—increased cheapness caused by industry, skill, and inventiveness is a blessing to the whole community." Suppose, however, that the increased cheapness is gained by the substitution of labor with a lower standard of living, the charmed circle is at once broken. "The older labor never reaps the benefit of the increased cheapness. The laborers either lose their places and are thrown into the street or are compelled to accept wages which will not give them the necessaries and comforts of life according to their standard. * * * The degraded labor, with its lower standard of living, does not make the same demand for the commodities that the old did, and the increased cheapness, instead of bringing increased demand, is accompanied by a decreased power of consumption."

Would you have the proof? New-England is getting to be a French-Canadian province. "This race is extremely industrious, frugal, and peaceful." They are by no means the worst class of immigrants. "In economy of food they teach us a lesson from which we might learn a good deal. The trouble is that their economy does not stop at a point where it would be desirable." What happens is indubitable: The American workingman has to move away or he must change his habits, lower his way of living, disregard his civilization.

Was it intended by our forefathers "that the United States should be a refuge for pauper convicts and the cripples of all nations?" We made very little selection at first, but is the past to be always retained and the regulations of 100 years ago to be followed to-day? We wanted the labor and of any kind. "No general principle inherited from 'the fathers' is sufficient to guide us in the treatment of such a problem as indiscriminate immigration with all the consequences therein involved." Gratitude is something and self-sacrifice quite another thing.

What is curious is how the author shows that we get a large proportion of the foreign element, not because they really want to come as much as by many false lures held out to them. Steamship companies must pay dividends, and railroads too.

If for the nonce the subjects discussed by the author are apparently quiescent, they are certain to come distinctly to the front before long. Prof. Smith sees distinctly the causes, as we all do, but what are the remedies we can yet scarcely determine. We all know how sinister have been the influences of this alien population in New-York, and how we, as citizens, do not rule ourselves, but are at the mercy of those who have no other interests in the country than what they can make out of it. It is this uneducated and un-American vote which makes New-York's municipal authority so dishonest, and it might be that some day on a larger scale "that the combination of the number and the docility of this vote would be fraught with danger to our institutions." The figures presented in this volume are of the highest interest, and will serve to contrast with the statistics which are to come. This volume is deserving of careful reading and study.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Since the series of articles under the title "Midnight Talks at the Club" appeared in the Sunday issues of THE TIMES some months ago, there have been many inquiries as to their possible publication in book form. In answer to all such inquiries, we are able to announce that they have been collected, revised, and somewhat extended by their author and are soon to be published in an attractive volume by the firm of Fords, Howard & Hulbert of this city. It will be remembered that these papers contained free and candid discussions of various religious, moral, and social questions, and there was much evidence at the time of their appearance that they awakened a good deal of interest among thinking people.

—Word comes from Boston that Estes & Lauriat will bring out this Fall the reminiscences of Gen. B. F. Butler. They will fill two volumes, and ought to make highly entertaining reading.

—The Italian Government will publish a large collection of documents bearing upon the life of Columbus and the early history of America. Steps have already been taken to ascertain the extent and nature of the material that naturally belongs in such a collection.

—Of Stanley's book, "In Darkest Africa," an *édition de luxe* of 250 copies, each copy being numbered and signed by Mr. Stanley himself, will be issued. The price in England will be $52.

—The first volume in the Longman series of biographies of eminent actors will be "Macready," by William Archer. Other volumes already arranged for are these: "Garrick," by Joseph Knight; "Betterton," by R. W. Lowe; "Macklin," by E. A. Parry; "The Kembles," by William Archer; "Elliston," by Arthur B. Walkley; "The Dibdins," by E. Rimbault Dibdin; "The Keans," by William Archer, and "The Mathewses," by R. W. Lowe.

—The edition of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" on which Alexander Napier, the editor of Boswell, was engaged at the time of his death, has been completed by his widow. The text of 1783, which was tampered with by Cunningham, has been followed.

—"With Fire and Sword" is the title of a novel dealing with the Cossack war in Poland, written by Henryk Sienkiewicz, who is ranked as first among Polish writers of fiction. It will be published early in May by Little, Brown & Co.

—A revised edition of W. E. Griffis's biography of Matthew Calbraith Perry will be issued this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—A life of the Rev. J. G. Wood, the naturalist, has been written by his son, the Rev. Theodore Wood. Wood's place as a naturalist has been happily indicated in a description of him as "an Oliver Goldsmith with knowledge."

—Mr. Kennan's Russian paper, in the *Century* for May, will describe the methods of the censor of the press. He will contribute one or two additional papers before concluding his series.

—*Scribner* for May will contain selections from the manuscript diary of William Brisbane of South Carolina, who was in Paris early in this century, and saw Napoleon's coronation procession, which he describes.

—Mr. John Fiske has written for the May number of the *Popular Science Monthly* an account of the life of Edward L. Youmans, which will include facts about his association with Herbert Spencer.

—George Allen of Orpington, Mr. Ruskin's publisher, will bring out the posthumous volume of Dr. Charles Mackay's poems.

—Mme. Charles Bigot of Paris, a daughter of Henly, the American artist, has written a short story entitled "A Foreign Match," which A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish. A former story by the same author, "A Mere Caprice," was written first in English and then in French; the Academy "crowned" it.

—The Mrs. Orr who is engaged on the biography of Robert Browning is a sister of Sir Frederick Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy, and was for a long time an intimate friend of Browning and his family.

—The recent sale of Browning letters in London brought to light certain letters addressed by Browning to a book reviewer. The *Pall Mall Gazette* felt moved by them to criticism of Browning as given to logrolling. It said:

"Admirers of Mr. Robert Browning and Mr. Barnett Smith (a strange collocation of names) must have felt a shock when they read the reports of a recent sale of the poet's autograph letters addressed to the critic. Browning apparently has supplied Mr. Smith with early proofs, and to these given suggestions about the manner in which his work should be treated. He seems also to have been satisfied with 'the generous criticism and prompt notice' which he received from Mr. Smith. This is what Browning said about Mr. Smith's treatment of the second series of 'Dramatic Idylls.' As to the 'Aristophanes Apology,' the poet writes to the critic: 'I am sure if the poem don't succeed it is no fault of yours.' Nor of Browning's is that about Mr. Barnett Smith we are sorry to say that we know very little; but of Browning we have no hesitation in saying that he ought to have been above this indefensible kind of logrolling. And it would have been more decorous if Mr. Smith had suppressed the evidence of an understanding which may have been perfectly innocent, but which must surely make the judicious grieve."

—Browning's son intends to give the most of the poet's manuscripts to Balliol College, Oxford.

—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore has written for the May *Lippincott* a chapter of reminiscences of Browning.

—Canon Farrar's new volume, "Truths to Live By," a companion to his "Every-Day Christian Life," will be published by Thomas Whittaker at once.

—A romance by Stanley J. Weyman, entitled "The House of the Wolf," the scene of which is laid in the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, will be published soon by Longmans, Green & Co.

—M. Henri Gaullieur, who has lived here, and who issued about a year ago the romance called "Maud Dexter," the scenes and incidents of which are American, has just published in Paris (Plon) another work of fiction entitled "Daniel Cummings."

—Lord Tennyson was described a fortnight ago as still weak, but able to drive out in the sunshine from which he derived much good.

—Rudyard Kipling, author of "Plain Tales from the Hills" and whose stories have for some time been familiar to readers of *Macmillan's*, is a nephew by marriage of Burne-Jones, the artist, and is only twenty-four years old. He recently settled in London after having lived nine years in India.

—The edition of Webster's Dictionary of 1847 has been reprinted by a Chicago house, copyright on it having expired by the lapse of forty-two years. Only those who are ignorant of the great advances that have been made in dictionaries are likely to buy this reprint at any price.

—Robert Louis Stevenson recently gave in Australia his opinion of Zola as follows: "Zola I consider a victim of sexual insanity, who gives an entirely unreal and false picture of life, picking out merely the blemishes of modern civilization and exaggerating them so it is they were really characteristic of the average life. I may say that, familiar as I am with French life, I have never seen anything to justify the brutality painted by Zola. This influence is decidedly evil. Your average English shopkeeper gets hold of a work of Zola's and rubs his hands delightedly. 'Ha, ha!' he cries, 'here is something really indecent. Never thought they would allow anything like this to be published.' And then he gloats over it. All he sees is the indecency, and the fine lesson in humanity or the warning against the continuance of social inequality, which the author intended to convey, is entirely lost."

—The corner house in Paris where Balzac passed the last years of his life is now in process of demolition. Formerly the house belonged to Beaujon, the banker of the eighteenth century, who founded the hospital bearing his name. Some ten years ago Mme. de Balzac's daughter, the Comtesse de Mniszech, became pecuniarily embarrassed, and the property was sold to Mme. Salomon de Rothschild, who had long wanted the corner in order to complete the grounds of her neighboring property. She paid £90,000 for the lot.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LAWTON GIRL. By HAROLD FREDERIC, author of "Seth's Brother's Wife." New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth. $1 25.

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS. From Elizabeth to Anne. By DONALD G. MITCHELL. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SKELETON. By BRECHER W. WALTERMIRE. New-York: J. S. OGILVIE. 1890. Paper.

PRACTICAL MINING. A Field Manual for Mining Engineers. Hints to Investors. By JOHN G. MURPHY, E. M. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1890. Cloth.

LITTLE SAINT ELIZABETH AND OTHER STORIES. By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. Illustrated by REGINALD B. BIRCH. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Square 8vo, cloth. $1 50.

THE RED MUSTANG. A Story of the Mexican Border. By WILLIAM O. STODDARD, author of "Two Arrows," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

HARPER'S SCHOOL SPEAKER. By JAMES BALDWIN, Ph. D. First book. In two parts. I. Oral Training. II. Choice Literature. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY. Lost Israel Found; or, Jesburun's Pilgrimage. By CHARLES A. L. TOTTEN, United States Army. Introduction of various religious, moral, and social questions, and there was much evidence at the time of their appearance that they awakened a good deal of interest among thinking people. New-Haven, Conn.: Offices of OUR RACE. 1890. Paper.

THE MORMON DELUSION. Its History, Doctrines, and the Outlook in Utah. By Rev. M. W. MONTGOMERY. Boston and Chicago: CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY. 1890.

DELICATE FEASTING. By THEODORE CHILD, author of "Summer Holidays," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Cloth.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS IN POLITICS. Also Progress and Robbery. An Answer to Henry George. By J. PARKER MILLER. New-York: THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY. 1887. Cloth.

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH. By ANDREW CARNEGIE. New-York: JENKINS & MCCOWAN. 1890. Pamphlet.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY PAPERS. From the *Spectator*. Edited by ALFRED T. ROE, A. M. Boston and New-York: LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN. 1890. Cloth.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 12, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR THIS DAY.

	Beeves.	*Cows.*	*Calves.*	*Veals and Calves.*	*Lambs.*	*Hogs.*
Sixtieth-Street	1,301	..	151	842	....	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	....	1,141
Harsimus Cove	109	..	117	1,244	....	924
Other sources	867	..	....	....	....	....
Total	2,277	..	268	2,086	....	2,065

There were no fresh export reports for this day, although the herds to hand were chiefly consigned direct to the slaughterers or to the city trade for foreign markets. The 34 Beeves which were sold obtained rates equivalent to those reported yesterday, and the markets closed steady. At Harsimus Cove Yards 109 head; 1 Extra at 5c. ₱ lb.; 3 Oxen, 4½c. ₱ lb.; dry Cows, 2½@3c. ₱ lb.; weights 4¾ to 9¾c., equivalent at net to 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb., 55 lb. being allowed; Milch Cows were held on sale at Avenue A to-day. Sixty received 10c. ₱ cwt., and Lambs advanced 15c. ₱ cwt.; thorn Sheep sold at $5 95 ₱ cwt.; woolly Sheep, $6 60@$7 ₱ cwt.; thorn Lambs, $8 50@$9 62½ ₱ cwt.; woolly Lambs, $7 25@$7 84 ₱ cwt. Quality of the flocks to hand fair to good. Lean Veals sold at 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; very fair quality, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 1 selected Veal, 6½c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs for sale; city-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—Dillenback & Dewey.—198 Ohio Sheep, 160 lb., $6 90 ₱ cwt.; 286 Ohio Lambs: 242 head, 69½ lb., $6 60 ₱ cwt., 44 head, 68 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 91 State Lambs, 76 lb., $7 40 ₱ cwt.

J. J. Hallenbeck—35 Veals, 114 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 189 Michigan Lambs, 85 lb., $7 85 ₱ cwt.

Jelliffe & Co.—15 Lean Veals, 110 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 43 Veals, 107 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—59 State Sheep, 112 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 275 Ohio Lambs: 145 head, 72½ lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 130 head, 61 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.

Wilcox & Gove—40 Lean Veals, 113 to 125 lb., 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals, 125 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Newton & Gillette.—18 Pennsylvania Steers, mea-ted, 1,108 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 1 like, yesterday, 1,070 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt.; 983 lb., 2½c. @3c. ₱ lb.; 2 Oxen, 1,925 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.

Sherman & Culver—620 Michigan Sheep, 430 head, 87¼ lb., $6 60 ₱ cwt.; 190 head, 96 lb., $6 81½ ₱ cwt.

Judd & Buckingham—199 Michigan Sheep, 101 lb., scant, $6 81¼ ₱ cwt.

Pilcock & Sone—180 Ohio Sheep, 90¼ lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.; 342 State Sheep, 97¼ head, $6 90 @$6 84 ₱ cwt.; 68 head, 90½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 84 State Lambs, 70¾ lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, 320 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 7,890 head; total for week thus far, 14,890 head; for same time last week, 17,600 head; consigned through, 6,840 head; to New-York, 2,360 head; on sale, 140 head; market firm and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 6,800 head; total for week thus far, 33,800 head; for same time last week, 28,600 head; consigned through, 3,800 head; to New-York, 3,000 head; on sale, 5,000 head; market 10c. ₱ cwt. higher; choice to extra Sheep, $6 85@$6 90; medium to good, $6 15@$6 40; common to good, $5 75 @$6 10; culls and lambs, $4 50@$5 50; choice, $7 15 @$7 50; fair to good, $7 15@$7 30; medium fair, $6 75@$7 10; clipped, $6@$6 50. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 6,720 head; total for week thus far, 42,700 head; for same time last week, 44,940 head; consigned through, 4,320 head; to New-York, 2,100 head; on sale, 2,240 head; all offerings taken; market active and a shade higher; mediums and Yorkers, $4 20@$4 25; selects, medium weights, $4 50; selected Yorkers, $4 50@ $4 55; medium Pigs and light Yorkers, $4 35@ $4 45; Pigs, $4 25; roughs, $3 50@$3 75; stags, $3 @$3 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull; 90c. asked at 1 o'clock; closing, none offered; No. 1 Northern nominal; No. 2 Red, 88c. bid; good demand; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Red sold early at 86c.@91c.; 1 car No. 2 White, 86c.; No. 1 White Michigan, on track, 91c. Corn strong; good demand fair; No. 2 Yellow, 37c.@38c.; No. 1 Yellow 37½c.; No. 3 Yellow, 36½c.; No. 2, 36½c.@37c.; No. 3, 36c.@36½c., on track. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 White, 31c.; No. 3 do., 30c.; No. 2 Mixed, 29½c. Barley active, firm, and higher; sales, 60,000 bushels; No. 2 Extra at 59c.@60c.; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Canada, 56c.; 13 cars State, 58c.@ 59c. Rye nominal. Flour higher; Spring Patent, $5 50@$6; best winter, $4 75@$5 25. Mixed firm; coarse Winter Bran, $15; Spring, $14 50. Canal freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 12.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 15; Good Strained, $1 20. Tar firm at $1 40. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 30; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 20. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 45c.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Petroleum fairly active; firmer. National Transit Certificates opened at 79½; closed at 81½; highest, 81½; lowest, 79¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12.—Turpentine firm at 28c. Resin firm; Good Strained at $1 15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 12.—Turpentine firm at 28c. Resin firm at $1 10@$1 07½.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 14—P. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Closing April 11, 1890.*	*Closing April 12, 1889.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	63¾	61¾	61¾	42¾
Atlantic & Pacific	....	....	....	....
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	31	31	....	....
Canada Southern	58	57¾	58	57¾
Canadian Pacific	74	73¾	74	67
Central of New-Jersey	135	134	135	134
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23¼	23¾	17¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	61	59¾	61	59¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	46	44¾	46	44¾
Chicago Gas Trust	65¾	64¾	65¾	45¾
Chicago & Alton	171	169	171	....
Chicago & Northwestern	110¾	110	110¾	100¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141¾	141¾	141¾	136¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	106¾	105¾	106¾	95
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	82	82	82	80¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	114	113¾	114	105¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	98¾	97¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L	70¾	70¾	70¾	....
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf	93	93	93	....
Del., Lack. & Western	134¾	133¾	134¾	134¾
Colorado Coal	42¾	42¾	42¾	27¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	21	21	21	21¾
Colorado & Hocking Coal	22	21¾	21¾	....
Chicago & East Illinois	38	38	38	43
Chicago & East Illinois pf	95	95	95	96¾
Commercial Cable Company	102	101¾	....	....
Consolidated Coal	94	94	94	....
Consolidated Gas Company	98¾	98	98¾	88
Delaware & Hudson	151¾	150¾	149¾	124¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	138	136	138	127¾
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	33¾	33¾	33¾	....
Denver & Rio Grande	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	46¾	47	44¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9¾	9¾	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	73	73	73	98
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	22	22	22	22
Edison General Electric Co.	102	102	....	....
Evansville & Terre Haute	113	111	....	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	32¾	32¾	32¾	....
Green Bay & Winona pf	8¾	8¾	....	....
Houston & Texas	3¾	3¾	....	....
Iowa Central	9	9	9	....
Iowa Central pf	25¾	25	25	27¾
Illinois Central	118¾	118	118	119¾
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	18¾	18¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Lake Shore	107	106¾	107	109¾
Long Island	97	97	94	....
Louisville & Nashville	85	83¾	84	64¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	....	....	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated	110¾	109¾	99¾	....
Manhattan Beach	5¾	5¾	7¾	....
Maryland Coal	14	14	....	....
Memphis & Charleston	64	64	64	64
Michigan Central	98	97¾	87¾	....
Milwaukee & Northern	55	55	....	....
Minnesota Iron	81	81	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	110	109	110	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6¾	6¾	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	14	14	....	....
Missouri Pacific	78¾	77¾	76¾	....
Mexican Central & Texas k r	7¾	7¾	....	....
Mobile & Ohio	18¾	18¾	19	....
Morris & Essex	152	152	150¾	....
Marshall Coal	8	8	8¾	....
New Central Coal	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
New-Jersey Central	119	117¾	95¾	....
New-York Central	109	107	108	....
New-York & Northern pf	25¾	25¾	21¾	....
New-York, Chic. & St. L	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	70¾	70¾	70	....
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	39¾	39¾	41¾	....
New-York & New England	24¾	24¾	28¾	....
New-York, Sus. & Western	7	7	8	....
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	28	28	33¾	....
Norfolk & Western pf	61	61	60¾	....
Northern Pacific pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	....
Northern Pacific pf	74	73¾	61¾	....
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19¾	22¾	....
Ohio, Indiana & Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
Ohio, Indiana & Western pf	20	19	20	....
Ontario & Western	18¾	17	17¾	....
Oregon Improvement pf	96	96	84¾	....
Oregon Railway & Navigation	99	97¾	98¾	....
Oregon Short Line	47¾	45	47¾	....
Oregon & Transcontinental	38¾	38¾	37¾	....
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾	37¾	....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	22¾	20¾	24	....
Philadelphia & Reading	41¾	40	40¾	....
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	152¾	152¾	148¾	....
Pullman Palace Car Co	190¾	190¾	182¾	....
Quicksilver	7	6¾	7¾	....
Quicksilver pf	27¾	26	39	....
Rio Grande Western	19¾	19¾	....	....
Rio Grande Western pf	44¾	43	....	....
Richmond & Allegheny	21	21	18	....
Richmond & West Point	21¾	20¾	20¾	....
Richmond & West Point pf	79¾	78	80	....
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	108	107	100	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	17¾	16¾	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	37	37	....	....
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	83¾	83¾	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth	33	31¾	33	....
St. Paul & Omaha	33	31¾	33¾	....
St. Paul & Omaha pf	93¾	93¾	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	111¾	110	96¾	....
Southern Pacific	35¾	34¾	22¾	....
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	8	8	8¾	....
Tennessee Coal & Iron	50¾	47	37¾	....
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78¾	78	....	....
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	35¾	33	26¾	....
Texas Pacific Land Trust	19¾	19¾	....	....
Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	20	....
Union Pacific	62¾	61¾	62	....
United States Express	87	74	85	....
Virginia Midland	40	40	....	....
Wabash	13¾	12¾	....	....
Wabash pf	26¾	26	....	....
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	81¾	85¾	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	26¾	25¾	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	73	73	67¾	....
Wisconsin Central	30¾	29	....	....

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $990,075; the banks now hold $462,400 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,400,900, a decrease in specie of $1,755,100, an increase in legal tenders of $430,900, a decrease in deposits of $1,336,500, and a decrease in circulation of $47,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	April 12, '90.	*April 5, '90.*	*April 13, '89.*
Loans	$406,501,700	$404,086,087,700	$417,446,800
Specie	80,104,800	81,859,700	81,234,500
Legal tenders	22,907,500	22,476,600	33,367,000
Deposits	410,288,800	411,576,300	434,143,800
Circulation	3,671,000	3,718,100	4,573,100

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$80,104,600	$81,859,700	$81,234,500
Legal tenders	22,907,500	22,476,600	33,367,000
Total reserve	$103,012,100	$104,336,300	$114,601,500
Reserve required against deposits	102,559,700	102,893,825

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
BOARD AND ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY PLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
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CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—PERCY PENDRAGON, WIG AND GOWN, and A DOUBLE LESSON.
EASTERN PARK, BROOKLYN—At 4 P. M.—BASEBALL.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE; OR, FRITZ IN A MADHOUSE.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—1 and 7 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—MASTER AND MAN.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showery weather.

Rhode Island has "gone Democratic," after all, in spite of the fact that "thousands of Democratic workingmen were kept away from the polls" by the obstacles the Ballot-Reform act put in their way. The supplementary balloting on Saturday gives the Democrats a majority of seven on the legislative joint ballot, and Gov. DAVIS, who had a plurality of the popular vote, will be elected Governor. The Republicans and protectionists will deplore this result scarcely less than the *Sun*, Gov. HILL, and other enemies of purity at the ballot box.

It is now announced by the venerable and respectable Mr. HOAR that his party in the Senate will "sit out" the Montana case when it comes up, but that they "have no intention of further discussing it." "Further discussing" is a charming phrase in this connection. The Republican Senators have not dared to try to discuss the case after the first day, when they found themselves entirely unable to meet the arguments of the Democrats based on undisputed facts. The simple truth is — and it is disgraceful to men like Messrs. HOAR and EDMUNDS and EVARTS—that the Republicans are determined on seating their Senators from Montana in defiance of every consideration of law, justice, or decency, and they will do it by voting them in in brute silence.

The recent outgivings of Father-in-law SCOTT regarding the hope and intention of Mr. HARRISON to be a candidate to succeed himself in 1892 are confirmed by the remarks reported to have been made by Treasurer HUSTON, who is just returned from an electioneering trip to his and Mr. HARRISON'S State, Indiana. Mr. HUSTON admits that the Spring town elections have gone Democratic by default to a very large extent, but he says that the Republicans have an admirable organization which they will set to work in due time, and that Indiana is safe for HARRISON in 1892. We are not disposed to question Mr. HUSTON'S prophetic powers, but we should not advise him or JOHN WANAMAKER to put a great deal of money either into or on the re-election of Mr. HARRISON. It is the uniform testimony of all the unmuzzled Republicans we have met in six months that HARRISON has been steadily dwindling ever since his election. How the growing contempt for the man is to be counteracted we cannot see, and we are not perfectly confident that Mr. HUSTON can either.

Certain manufacturers of carpets told the McKinley and Bingley side of the Ways and Means Committee that the duty on wools would make the raw material for ingrain carpets cost a sum greater than the present selling price of the finished carpets. They have been studying the wool schedules, in which is concealed the machinery for the collection of large taxes in addition to those that are revealed in the openly-increased rates. But why should they hope to move Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. DINGLEY by such statements as this one about the greatly-increased cost of carpets? These Congressmen know that the carpetmakers, like President HOUSTON of the Hartford Carpet Company, will continue to subscribe money and to work for the party that increases their burdens, in spite of such changes in the law as are now proposed. Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates are not to be moved by such complaints or by any amount of evidence as to the condition and prospects of the carpet-wool industry in this country. Has not the American Protective Tariff League itself recently declared that nothing short of a duty of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. would cause the production of any considerable quantity of such wool in the United States?

Mr. FLOWER, who is the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, is criticised by some members of the House for lack of energy and enterprise in pressing an educational campaign. We do not think Mr. FLOWER intends to neglect his duties or his opportunities in this regard, but we could conceive of a man better adapted for the work, which is exceedingly important. The "old campaigner's" idea is a little too firmly fixed in Mr. FLOWER'S mind. He is inclined to keep pretty quiet during the Summer and confine activity to what is ordinarily known as the campaign season in the Fall, say in the six or eight weeks preceding the election. But a good deal of influence can be exerted by the right kind of work during the Summer, not only or mostly in circulating documents, but, what is much more important, in supplying the local Democratic or independent papers in every district where there is a fighting chance for the Democratic candidate with detailed and practical information bearing on the issues of the day. There really cannot be too much of this kind of work done, and it cannot be begun too soon.

THE WORSHIP OF WANAMAKER.

The letter of Mr. HENRY C. LEA to President HARRISON has had a disturbing effect upon the mind of Philadelphia, not so much because it assailed Senator QUAY, nor yet because it poured vials of Scriptural vitriol upon the head of the President, but because it was an act of open and defiant blasphemy toward the local idol of Philadelphia, JOHN WANAMAKER. With that sensitiveness peculiar to zealous worshippers of whatever cult, the Philadelphians find that everything that was said by Mr. LEA touching the President and Mr. QUAY was only an aggravation of what he said touching WANAMAKER. It will be remembered that the letter cited as proof conclusive of the "alliance" formed by Mr. HARRISON with Senator QUAY, the "appointment of his man JOHN WANAMAKER" to a Cabinet office. Now, though all good Philadelphia Republicans take delight in speaking of "Our JOHN WANAMAKER," as the tribes of ancient Palestine spoke with pride of "our gods," yet the sense of possession here expressed is something quite different from the implication in Mr. LEA'S epithet, QUAY'S "man JOHN WANAMAKER." The former is used with respect and submission, and is as different from the latter as the slaves' "Our Massa John" is from the slave master's "My man John." It is not to be doubted that Mr. LEA'S intention was distinctly offensive and contemptuous, and it is deeply resented by the Philadelphians, who revere Mr. WANAMAKER'S name deeply and, necessarily, blindly.

We say "necessarily" because it is only too plain to those who have been compelled to observe Mr. WANAMAKER since he emerged from the obscurity of his own town and appeared in the high place he now occupies that he is not deserving of reverence, or even of respect. The most obvious and conclusive proof of this fact is that he does not respect himself. On the contrary, he has voluntarily subjected himself to the most degrading and humiliating experiences, not only with no attempt to vindicate his reputation, but with no apparent desire to merit a good reputation. Thus, he gave a considerable amount of money, and secured more, for QUAY'S committee, and when the Dudley letter showed beyond doubt, what QUAY'S own reputation already made very certain, that the committee had used money for gross corruption, WANAMAKER was called on to show that his money was not so used. He has never furnished the slightest evidence. When he took office in HARRISON'S Cabinet by QUAY'S influence, after the Dudley exposure, he added to his previous offense. Had he remained in private life his contribution to the committee might have been overlooked as a careless act, inconsistent with his professed high standard of morality; it would have been damaging to his reputation for prudence and circumspection, but it would have been relatively of slight consequence. When he took honors that he never could have hoped for otherwise from QUAY'S hands he openly shared in the profits of corruption; he became the partaker who, by time-honored popular judgment, is as bad as the thief. But he has never sought in any way to relieve himself from responsibility for such a connection. He was appointed, as Mr. LEA says, as QUAY'S man, and QUAY'S man he has remained without protest.

Nor has he been honest in his office. Of the 40,000 men whom Mr. LEA justly accused HARRISON of turning out of place in direct violation of his solemn promise, fully three-fourths have been turned out by the Postmaster General. The violation of pledges was as distinct in his case as in that of the President, for the pledges were in the platform of the party, and Mr. WANAMAKER, in taking office under a President elected on that platform, made the pledges his own. Moreover, as a business man, he only motive for doing so was the promotion of his own interest. The betrayal of a trust for selfish motives is not an honorable or honest thing for any man to be guilty of. In a professed Christian, and one who makes an ostentatious display of his piety, it is peculiarly discreditable. There are other offenses of which he has been guilty, of which his conduct before the Civil Service Reform Committee is only an example. On that occasion—as on others—he violated not only the code that prevails among gentlemen, but that one of the Mosaic Commandments that says "Thou shalt not bear false witness." He testified that Mr. ROOSEVELT had misrepresented the character of one SHIDY "as an excellent man," and that if he, WANAMAKER, had known the facts he would not have done what Mr. ROOSEVELT asked him to do. Yet WANAMAKER had read, and had acted upon, a report made by Mr. ROOSEVELT, in which SHIDY'S character was clearly defined; his statement as to Mr. ROOSEVELT was not only at variance with the truth and known by him to be so, but it was malicious.

We confess that in view of these facts, which are so well known that they may be called notorious, we are a little puzzled at the worship of WANAMAKER that still prevails in Philadelphia, and we are not sorry, for their own sake, that his admirers have been rudely awakened by Mr. LEA'S plain talk. The Philadelphians are noted for an unusually high standard of conduct in business matters, and they are not ordinarily dazzled by the kind of success that Mr. WANAMAKER has attained. They have among them men in plenty who are his equals in capacity and far above him in respectability. It is possible that they are a little confused by WANAMAKER'S professions of piety, and that they fear to discredit religion by discrediting one who makes such a show of religion. But pure and undefiled religion is not advanced by sparing hypocrites. It has outlived the exposure of pretenders like WANAMAKER by thousands, and been strengthened by it. It can only be injured by tolerating the deceptions such men practice, because that gives the impression—which is utterly false—that piety and Pharisaism, or religion and Wanamakerism, are the same thing.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Mr. RANDALL'S death removes one of the most skillful and experienced debaters and parliamentarians in either house of Congress. There is a certain weight and standing in any legislative body, and especially in so numerous and heterogeneous a body as the House of Representatives, that cannot possibly be attained by a new member, or even by a member of two or three sessions. It is commanded only by long experience joined with natural aptitude for management. Mr. RANDALL had it in a higher degree perhaps than any other member of his party in the House, and the estimation in which he was held often seemed to be out of proportion to his general abilities. In fact, such a position as he attained in his party does not depend upon debating power, especially in a body where effective speaking is made so very difficult by the physical conditions of the place as in the House of Representatives. If a room were built, as has been proposed, which would just hold the members of the House ranged on benches, without the desks and other appliances of general business which makes the House a collection of offices for its members, mere debating power would count for much more than it counts for now. The House would assimilate much more nearly to the condition of the House of Commons, in which everything else is sacrificed to facility of debating, insomuch that the House will not even hold its own members. In the House of Representatives an industrious and vigilant member, after he has become an experienced member, may exercise a greater influence upon legislation, with no great gift of speech, than the most eloquent speaker in the whole body. Mr. RANDALL has made few striking speeches, and no memorable speech, and yet for a good many years he was the leader of his party, while it was in the minority, on the floor of the House, and years after it had come to command a majority, and after the death of Mr. KERR, the Speakership fell to him naturally.

It was natural, that is to say, that the honor should be bestowed upon him while the party, albeit in a majority in the House, was really in opposition, and had no notion or necessity of taking the initiative. The first contest for the Speakership, in which he was defeated by Mr. KERR, turned largely upon the sectional issue, and also upon the issue of tariff reform that was finally forced upon the party by President CLEVELAND. Perhaps the most important public service that Mr. RANDALL ever performed was the defeat of the Force bill, which is now admitted by everybody to have been an outrageous project of law, but which would doubtless have been enacted but for the resolute and successful resistance that was offered to it by the Democrats under his leadership. The same doggedness that he showed in this memorable contest characterized his whole parliamentary career. So long as the Democratic attitude was wholly one of opposition and criticism a better leader than Mr. RANDALL could not have been found. Both as Speaker and as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations it is his honorable distinction that he earned the hatred of all the jobbers and lobbyists in his own party as well as in the other. Not only was his personal integrity unsuspected, but his plodding industry took him to the bottom of many a plausible scheme to find the job that lay concealed in it. It is no great praise, perhaps, to say of a man in his position that he set his face against voting money for his political opponents in office to squander, but it was the fact of extravagance and corruption, without reference to who its beneficiaries might be, that excited the hostility of Mr. RANDALL, and his vigilant and patient industry entitled him to the hatred of evildoers and to the gratitude of his countrymen.

When the Democratic Party assumed the responsibilities of power Mr. RANDALL'S usefulness was very much diminished and

HE MADE NO PROTEST.

After the recent publication of Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD'S testimony before a Congressional committee concerning the greed and wickedness of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and of his argument in favor of "a cheap telegraph," we remarked that he must suffer great vexation and shame on account of the exactions of his wicked partners in the Board of Directors of the Bell Telephone Company, and that we should expect to see him cut loose from these associates, who persisted in practicing extortion against his protest. We did not know positively that he had made any protest, but the character of his testimony before the committee led us to assume that he must have done so.

Since those comments on Mr. HUBBARD'S opinions and his probable attitude toward the Bell Company's policy were made, the Bell Company's annual meeting has been held. The report of the proceedings shows that GARDINER G. HUBBARD was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors, with his eleven associates in the old board. We learn that it was a short and very quiet meeting, and that no protest against the company's policy was made by Mr. HUBBARD or any other person. Mr. HUBBARD did not say that his associates in the board had pursued their greedy and selfish policy without his approval or consent. He offered no objection when the board's report was read. He did not refuse to serve for another year.

When it was shown that the company's net earnings for the year (these being $2,658,738, out of gross earnings amounting to $4,044,704) had been 23½ per cent. upon a capital stock that is nine-tenths water, and that dividends amounting to 18 per cent. had been declared and distributed during the year, he said not a word. When it was disclosed that after the generous sum of $600,000 had been set aside for "general depreciation" and $100,000 for "depreciation of instruments," there had been carried over a surplus of $2,151,011, he opened not his mouth. We may fairly suppose that the comic aspect of so considerable a reservation to make good the depreciation of instruments costing $3 42 for which the telephone exchanges are compelled to pay an annual rent of $14, did not escape his attention, but we are assured that he remained silent.

When the stockholders were informed that the Bell Company, whose watered capital is $11,303,900, owns and holds stocks of the par value of $28,149,000, most of these having been exacted from local telephone exchange corporations in return for the privilege of paying $14 a year for the use of instruments representing an outlay of $3 42, Mr. HUBBARD made no comment whatever. Even when some part of the Directors' report recalled the Bell Company's demand that its exchange property in Boston, the net cost of which had been only $129,550, should be accepted in the capitalization of the New-England Company at a valuation of $3,894,300—a demand that was granted, of course—we do not hear that Mr. HUBBARD permitted any ejaculation of remorse to escape him.

We confess that we do not understand these things. Here was an opportunity for Mr. HUBBARD to make some use of the doctrines set up by him in his testimony at Washington, for we must assume that if he is opposed to the watering of capital in a telegraph company he is also opposed to a much greater dilution in the case of a monopolizing telephone company; and that if he is in favor of "a cheap telegraph" he must also be in favor of "a cheap telephone," and opposed to the notorious practices by which the Bell Company has made telephoning and the telephone costly. Moreover, his influence with the Bell Company is not slight, for he founded the organization, and two-thirds of the shares were owned not long ago by himself and a member of his family. There is some mystery here. We suggest that the legislative committee now considering at Albany the complaints of telephone subscribers in this city as to the Bell Company's extortionate charges should request Mr. HUBBARD to appear before it "in behalf of the public" and let everybody know just where he stands with respect to cheap telegraphs and cheap telephones and certain other things.

SUBURBAN GOVERNMENT.

The exposure of the local Government of Jersey City has been very shameful to the inhabitants of that town. It seems that a gang of adventurers has taken as complete possession of the municipality as if Jersey City had been a port of the Caribbean 200 years ago, and they the ship's company of a pirate, the guns of which commanded the town. They have shown no more respect for either law or decency than MORGAN'S or DAVIES'S men used to show when they descended upon a Spanish settlement. It is suggestive that just after the scandals of Jersey City had reached their culmination a new scandal should arise in Hunter's Point, this time about the management of the schools. There is nothing surprising about this, for political scandal is about the only sizable product of Hunter's Point, except

It is eight or nine years since Mr. FREDERIC A. BRIDGMAN exhibited a large number of pictures in New-York. He was a marked man among the art colonists of Paris, who hail from America and even then showed that he had studied faithfully the orthodox methods of painting the Orient, according to French precepts. Since that time he has increased in sureness of drawing and dexterity of brushwork. He has revisited North Africa and made study after study, returning to the Paris studio in order to finish one or other in a style which has found favor with his masters and the authorities who rule the Salon. The present exhibition contains all the characteristics of the smaller one shown heretofore, but it reveals the mature painter instead of the promise which we noted then.

Mr. Bridgman paints according to his teaching and by the light of such talents as he possesses. He cannot be termed a great draughtsman or a subtle colorist or an artist who gives dramatic fire to his motive or to a picture. The nearest approach to the dramatic is a triple picture or drama in three pictures called "Love's Pirate." Seated on a housetop of Algiers, fanning herself languidly, is an Oriental beauty with a pet fawn asleep by her side. Over the parapet peers a most Byronic pirate. In the middle panel the "pirate of love" has seized the beauty as she seeks to escape down some broad stairs which lead to the lower house. In the struggle he appears to be biting the lady, a thing not even a pirate of love would do. The third chapter of the melodrama is on the right, where the panel represents the foot of the steps and the dying Houri weltering in her blood, the fateful dagger lying on the ground. This triple picture comes perilously near being comic. We believe rather in the situation—broad daylight, when in Oriental towns most of the housetops are peopled with women—nor in the Pirate, nor in the Houri. Everything is well enough painted. The shadows of the whitewashed roofs and parapets are properly blue and the blood of the victim is properly red. But somehow one has seen about three hundred similar pictures from Frenchmen of the second rank. There is need of an explanation before we learn that the Houri has killed herself rather than go with the Giaour.

Wherein Mr. Bridgman excels is the painting of horses not in motion, or the shadows in the street of an Oriental city, or a bit from the shore of Brittany, or a stretch of Nile desert. The 400 finished paintings, portraits, notes, and sketches testify to a most commendable industry and reveal a high degree of skill. But what one passes from picture to picture and sketch to sketch, and asks whether the author of all these excellent things was meant to be an artist, the answer is not clearly in the affirmative. Bridgman has no originality. He has hitherto maintained his position gallantly enough in the struggle for recognition that goes on in Paris. But if one asks if he be an American painter, the answer is distinctly no. By method or subject or character expressed in paint he is not American at all. As a European, what is he? An art practitioner, like hundreds of others, who repeats a note of admiration for the Orient which he, perhaps, has never really felt and which he certainly is unable to make others feel. In fine, he is an example of the foreigner who goes to France, and, while losing all the distinctive characteristics of his native land, has never gained the characteristics of the land he has adopted. Paris is full of such artists, and their number constantly increases, even each conservative England adding her quota to the band. The American colony is now the largest, and contains a number of painters whose work is a good deal more than respectable. But when we consider that they do not reflect American ideals or American thought, their work must arouse a very languid interest. By reason of the situation the best of it is only pupil's work of the higher class, which can be admired as such, but not as an outcome of national ideas and character. A century hence who will care to see Algiers through the eyes of an American wearing French spectacles? To speak frankly, these dilutions of French thought are already a bore.

SUNDRY STATEMENTS.

A wealthy citizen of Dover, Me., was mortified the other day. He had just been making a clean breast of his deplorable financial condition to the assessors; and going to a grocery store soon after, he was appalled to find that the assessor had taken his statement so literally as to order a barrel of flour, a codfish, and some other articles sent to him at the town's expense! At last accounts the wealthy citizen was trying to explain that he was not quite a pauper, and several have noticed the unusually happy expression on the face of the assessor.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Gen. Lewis A. Grant, the new Assistant Secretary of War, is best known to the Vermont veterans as "Aunt Liddy," a name he gained from a private in the regiment he commanded. Gen. Grant had ordered him punished for drunkenness, when he remarked: "Colonel, you remind me of my Aunt Liddy," and the nickname became general throughout the brigade.—*Springfield Republican.*

Friends of Yale would do well to encourage the proposed joint debate between Harvard and Yale. A sound body is all right as a foundation, but twenty years from Commencement Day it's the man who can talk convincingly on his feet that moves the world.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

Little Miss Westend (Philadelphia)—Mamma, I heard Mrs. Widdle say that there was a skeleton in the Uptons' family closet. What did she mean? Mrs. Westend. (In an awe-inspiring whisper)—The Uptons were born north of Arch-street.—*New-York Weekly.*

The other day in school one of the youths was asked by the teacher: "For what is the island of Ceylon noted?" And the boy answered with promptness and good faith: "For its postage stamps being awful hard to get."—*Boston Transcript.*

Brightwit's Boy—Father, was there ever any ship which carried more people than the City of Paris? Brightwit's Boy's Father—Yes, my son, the Mayflower. She carried all the ancestors of American society.—*Kimira Gazette.*

When a man guilty of some dereliction of duty begins his explanation with a slowly enunciated "Well—the—fact—is," look out for him. He is ransacking his brain for the most plausible lie.—*Texas Siftings.*

"You love your wife?" "Yes." "And she loves you?" "Yes." "Then where does the incompatibility come in?" "I can't live on her income, much less support her."—*The Epoch.*

This is an age of contrasts. The carpenter in his demand for an eight-hour day is backed editorially by the newspaper man who works fifteen.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

March is lingering into April in California. But let it be understood that our March is finer than an Eastern June, while our April is celestial entirely.—*San Francisco Alta.*

It is said that at a performance of Ibsen's play, "A Doll's House," in Philadelphia, half the audience were nurses and children.—*Boston Journal.*

Luck is a good thing to have, but it is a poor thing to wait for.—*Atchison Globe.*

A HOTEL FIRE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—Fire this evening gutted the fourth and fifth floors of the Hotel Plankinton, and the lower floors of the hotel were seriously damaged by water.

At 8 o'clock a chambermaid named Antoinette Faberin rushed from her room on the fourth floor of the hotel enveloped in flames. It is supposed she overturned a lamp. She was seriously but not fatally burned. The flames quickly spread to the fifth floor and through the halls of the fourth, completely gutting that part of the building before they were got under control. The flames also descended the elevator shaft to the office and lower floors, but were extinguished before doing great damage. The damage by water where the flames did not reach is heavy.

Loss on the hotel furnishings is put at $50,000; insurance, $10,000. Loss on building, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

EBONY BRIDGE TIMBERS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, April 8.

"What do you think of a railroad using ebony and mahogany for bridge timber?" remarked Mr. O. Paget yesterday. "It seems strange, yet it is a fact. I have just received a letter from a friend of mine in Mexico, and he writes me that the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway is using these woods in the construction of its bridges and that the stations are being built of black marble. The country through which this road runs abounds in those kinds of woods, whereas the commoner kinds usually used in constructing bridges are wholly wanting. The railroads of Mexico, he writes me, import large quantities of timber from Texas, and last year the Mexican Central paid $1,500,000 for Texas lumber."

THE POPULATION OF GREECE.

According to the last report of the British Consul at Patras the census of Greece of last year gave a total population of 2,187,208, of which 1,133,625 were males and 1,053,583 females. The increase since the last census was 218,026. Of the provinces the most populous was that known as Attica and Boeotia, with a population of 267,764, the next Achaia and Elis, with 210,713. All the others are below 200,000.

ZANZIBAR, April 13.—It is reported that the Germans, by threats, have compelled the Sultan to cancel the concession of Mundia and Pangani to the British East Africa Company. It is generally believed, however, that the matter is still the subject of negotiations.

LONDON, April 13.—Advices from Mozambique are that Portugal has dispatched a large armed force up the Shire River with the intention of attacking Upanda. The expedition is supplied with artillery.

A dispatch to the *News* from Brussels says: "It is stated that Belgium guarantees a loan to the Congo State of £6,000,000. It is rumored that King Leopold refused Germany's offer of £4,000,000 for the Congo State." The Paris correspondent confirms the report that King Leopold was desirous of selling the Congo State, but the French right of refusal and Stanley's reports of rubber on the Aruwhimi led to hesitation.

The *Chronicle's* Cairo correspondent says: "Messengers at Omdurman declare that the Mahdi has vanished and that famine is raging throughout the Soudan."

PARIS, April 13.—The President of the French Geographical Society is opposed to a public reception to Henry M. Stanley because his enterprise had a commercial object and because he treated Brazza with disdain.

BERLIN, April 13.—The *Allgemeine Reichs-Correspondenz* says that Chancellor von Caprivi had prepared a memorandum of Germany's colonial policy and her relation with England to present at the opening of the Reichstag.

STANLEY TALKS BACK.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times* correspondent at Cannes has had an interview with Henry M. Stanley. Stanley declared that the statements Father Schinze made could only emanate from a depraved and degraded nature. Schinze's party were half naked and half starved until he provided for them and paid their tribute on arriving at the coast. In regard to the ivory, it was not heaped up at Wadelai, but widely scattered, and it would occupy at least a year of hard work to collect it, detracting much from its value.

Regarding Emin, Stanley said: "Emin was friendly enough until he fell into the hands of the Germans. As to acquiring his province, one of the first things I showed him was his own offer to the British Company. 'Confound it!' he exclaimed, 'they ought never to have published that.' The whole of Emin's action," Stanley continued, "is on a par with de Brazza's, who got King Leopold's money and handed the results of his labors with it to France."

Stanley is surprised at England's allowing the Wissmann enterprise to proceed without a protest. He says that the exploits of Dr. Peters ought to be carefully watched. Stanley continues immersed in revising his book.

ZANZIBAR, April 13.—Emin has openly declared that Stanley's speeches and his own disappointment were the principal causes of his entering the German service. He starts for the interior next week, and expects to be absent nine months. Tippoo Tib is hurrying here from Tabora, in answer to a consular summons.

FRENCH PRESS LIBERTY.

PARIS, April 13.—M. Mermeix, the editor of the *Cocarde*, has been acquitted of the charge of surreptitiously obtaining and publishing official documents connected with the trial of Gen. Boulanger. The editors of the *Temps* and *Siècle*, M. Sarcey, M. Hervé, M. Lockroy, and other eminent writers defended the action of M. Mermeix, all regarding the case as a test of the liberty of the press.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The Ameer of Bokhara, with a brilliant suite, will come to St. Petersburg in the Autumn to install his son in the corps of pages.

Besides attending the Krasnoe manœuvres, Emperor William will attend manœuvres in Poland and take part in an imperial hunt in Lithuania.

The Czar has conferred the decoration of the Order of Alexander Newski upon M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador at Paris.

LONDON, April 13.—The American squadron has left Corfu for Malta.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announces the resignation of the Argentine Ministry.

A dispatch from Khania, Crete, says that a Turkish councilor has been making inquiries at Rethyme in regard to the charges of Turkish cruelties and outrages. As a result of his investigation the councilor admits that the Turks have been guilty of excesses, but declares that the facts have been greatly magnified. Two of the chief offenders have been arrested.

ROME, April 13.—A large meeting of unemployed workmen was held here to-day. Some of the speakers indulged in such violent and anarchical language that the police finally interfered and dispersed the crowd.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 13.—O'Connor and Stansbury have been matched to row on the Parramatta on June 23.

BERLIN, April 13.—Prince Bismarck is credited with describing his last days in Berlin as a first-class funeral.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES

CHICAGO, April 13.—Few of the theatrical offerings of the last week had the power of exciting more than passing interest. Staid plays were at a discount. The houses that offered light attractions did the best business. Probably the reason for this is to be found in a certain relaxation of Lenten scruples. Easter week demands something joyous and picturesque, and of the various bills Dixey in "The Seven Ages" seems to have had the greatest success in satisfying the popular demands. The business at the Chicago Opera House has been fully up to the mark of the best seasons at that resort, and Dixey's mark, especially in the last period, has met with continued approval.

Nearly as large houses nightly greeted the efforts of Herrmann's Transatlantic Vaudeville Company at the Grand Opera House in the second week of their run, and this so encouraged the management that the same company will hold the boards for another week.

"Hans, the Boatman," has been quite successful in drawing comfortable houses at Hooley's Theatre.

"The Two Sisters," with a Chicago girl in one of the titular rôles, has played to fair business at McVicker's.

At the Haymarket "My Jack" met with cordial support by the patrons of that house.

The return engagement of the Boston Ideals at the Columbia was not as successful in a financial way as was the former one, but the management professes to be satisfied with the box receipts. The same company will continue at the Columbia this week in a répertoire of light operas.

At McVicker's "The Two Sisters" will complete its two weeks' run. Dixey's "eloquent legs" will continue to give pleasure at the Chicago Opera House.

The only changes in the bills at the downtown houses are at the Haymarket, where Robert Downing will be seen in "The Gladiator," and at Hooley's, where W. J. Scanlan will sing and dance his way through "Myles Aroon." Havlin's will put on "The Streets of New-York." Lizzie Evans will be seen in "The Buckeye" at the Windsor, and Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys" comes to the Clark-Street Theatre.

Miss Mary Shaw will begin her starring tour under the guidance of Fred Stinson at McVicker's next week. The name of her play is "The Drop of Poison." The German Opera Company will inaugurate a three weeks' season at the Auditorium at the same time. The sale of season tickets indicates that the venture will be a financial success.

"The Gondoliers" will follow "The Seven Ages" at the Chicago Opera House. Manager Henderson has greatly strengthened the company.

Harry Hamolin, manager of the Grand Opera House, has just signed a contract with William A. Brady for two spectacular dramas to run through the Summer. They are "An Irish Arab" and "The Bottom of the Sea." Harley Merry of New-York will stage the pieces. Mr. Brady's attractions, four in number, will appear at the Columbia and Haymarket Theatres next season.

Marie Wainwright will return to McVicker's for one week, beginning April 28.

GEORGE C. STALEY will present his new play, "A Royal Pass," at the Haymarket next week.

The Calhoun Printing Company sued out an injunction in the Circuit Court against Mme. Janauschek, the actress, for $441 05 for theatrical printing Saturday morning.

A SOUTHERN APOLOGY TO DEPEW.

From the Chattanooga Times.

Nine-tenths of the press of the South agree with Mr. Depew's criticism of the convict system. The same percentage of the Southern press was astonished at Mr. Depew's alleged charges on the Southern judiciary in connection with the convict lease system, and when he repudiated that utterance the whole Southern press withdrew whatever criticism was made on the bogus interview printed in the Washington *Post*.

The Southern people and press are perhaps oversensitive to criticism, but that isn't wonderful since the critical lash has been laid on their backs until the cuticle is worn away and the nerves are exposed.

WHAT GOV. MILLER NOTES.

Gov. Miller of North Dakota says in an interview published by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*: "The lottery people are still at work. Just now they are kicking on the price of seed wheat, calling the Administration a 'bankers' corporation and all that sort of thing. I think that the lottery question will be the main issue at the next election. I notice, though, that there have been no more $10,000 prizes drawn in North Dakota since the bill was killed."

AFRAID OF "TOM" PLATT

PRESIDENT HARRISON IS GETTING SUSPICIOUS.

PLANNING TO FIGHT THE BOSS IN KINGS COUNTY—BENEDICT PITTED AGAINST WALLACE.

The positive announcement that Robert D. Benedict and Secretary Tracy would oppose Congressman Wallace and Thomas C. Platt in the fight for control of the Third Congressional District had a peculiar effect upon the Brooklyn politicians yesterday. It closed their mouths and held them shut in a way that was rather surprising, in view of the freedom with which these alleged leaders usually wag their tongues. They had received a hint from some source that silence was advisable, and they accepted it. One gentleman who occupies a comfortable chair in the Custom House during the day said:

"The boys recognize that there is a fight on among the giants, and they are going to keep quiet until they can see who will win. The selection of a Congressman is the least important issue at stake in the coming struggle. Everything points to the fact that Gen. Tracy is behind Mr. Benedict and that the Administration is behind the Secretary. As I get the story, President Harrison has about concluded that Thomas C. Platt does not want to see him re-elected, but is working quietly to bring about the selection of Gen. Russell A. Alger. These events are a long way ahead, but you can't nip a conspiracy too early. Thus far Platt, through Congressman Wallace, has been given the power to fill every Federal office to which Kings County was entitled. He practically appointed Naval Officer Willis, United States District Attorney Johnson, Auditor Perry, Collector of Internal Revenue Nathan, and United States Marshal Lake, and is now about to reward William Cullen Bryant by making him Postmaster. Will anybody say that these appointments have proved conducive to harmony? Would Harrison get as many votes in Kings County now as he did in 1888? Not much.

"Now, from what I hear, the President has grown tired of this sort of thing, as well as a suspicion of Platt, and he has decided to take a step in the direction of an assault on Platt's control of this county. If Gen. Tracy's language in private conversation means anything, it means that he will never return to the practice of the law, but will have a bid to be taken into the confidence of the leaders of this State. Whether he will step in as Platt's successor or not this fight in the Third District will do much to decide."

The lines are so drawn in Brooklyn just now that all "boys" can devote all their time to the interesting struggle between Wallace and Benedict. It is frankly admitted that the Republicans cannot elect a candidate on any general ticket, and, even if they could, the office of Sheriff is the only one worth fighting for. In the Third Congressional District, however, a Republican victory is certain, so that the only fight will be over the nomination. The next convention will consist of 121 delegates, made up as follows: Seventh Ward, 23; Thirteenth Ward, 15; Twentieth Ward, 18; Nineteenth Ward, 22; Twenty-first Ward, 22, and the Twenty-third Ward, 23. The winner must get 61 of these. As matters stand now, Wallace is sure of the Twenty-third Ward only, while Mr. Benedict is counting on the Twenty-first and the Thirteenth. The former is controlled by Darwin R. James and the latter by Port Warden Leaycraft. Mr. Benedict is pretty sure of the Nineteenth on account of Wallace's action in throwing ever Col. Baird's candidate for Postmaster, William J. Taylor, in favor of William C. Bryant.

In the Seventh Ward, too, Mr. Benedict will be stronger than he was in 1888 because Warehouseman E. R. Bartlett has moved out of it, and the Fitchie-Fuller clique holds control. Both Fitchie and Fuller were strong Benedict men before the fight between Baldwin and Woodruff for the Chairmanship of the General Committee. Then they dropped everything else and became followers of Baldwin and his backer, Ernst Nathan. The latter is for Wallace in this new fight, and he says he can carry Fitchie and Fuller with him. Such an alliance on their part would mean a treble vote for them and Bartlett, something for which the most sanguine shouter for harmony has never dared to hope.

But it will be in the Twentieth Ward that the battle will be won and lost, for both Benedict and Wallace live there. It would seem that neither could expect to go into the convention and win without his own ward backing, and yet Mr. Benedict had it last time, and nevertheless was beaten. He said yesterday that such a thing would not happen again. He was in to win, he added, and would step aside for no man. All the stories about his accepting this or that office were originated by the Wallace people to convey the impression that he, Benedict, would not contest Wallace's claim for a renomination.

"I was led to believe, two years ago," said Mr. Benedict, "that my nomination was desired by the bulk of the party, and many of our best men tell me that I am wanted now. My only reason for announcing my candidacy now is the existence of misconception in regard to it, and the possibility that people might think I would be led away by some anise-seed bag. As I have no such intention, I desired that the Republicans should have full opportunity to express their wish," and Mr. Benedict smiled very significantly as he added, "and to carry out that wish."

In regard to the story that he was to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy when that office was created, Mr. Benedict said: "I never entertained a thought of accepting that appointment or any other."

CASINO POPULAR CONCERT.

A GREAT TREAT FOR THE LOVERS OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

Signor Arditi's selection for the popular concert at the Casino last night was calculated to command the admiration and approval of lovers of the Italian school. Of these there was a great gathering in attendance.

It was a gala occasion for Arditi and Mlle. Pettigiani, the principal enthusiasm and plaudits of the evening being bestowed in recognition of that young lady's dainty delivery of the veteran conductor's charming waltz, "Se seran rose," whose repetition last night was tumultuously demanded. Next after Signor Arditi's composition the inclination of the audience seemed to be for M. Guille's high notes. The high C of the French tenor in the Verdi romanza, "La Gerusalemme," aroused the house to a fervor of enthusiastic approval, but when M. Giulle followed the exhibition of vocal pyrotechnics with "Di quella pira" the audience went fairly wild with delight.

Signor Novara is heard to advantage in "Qui Sdegno," which he followed with "Simon the Cellarer." Signer Carbone was the humorist of the concert, contributing the "Sulla Poppa del Mio Brik" barcarole of Ricci in approved buffo style. Signor Zardo won many new admirers by his dignified and finished delivery of the "Ocesto Fior" romanza, from Massenet's "Roi de Lahore." Two numbers were assigned to Mlle. Fabbri, the second of which, the well-known "Il Segreto," was distinguished for the magic style of its delivery. Both were encored. Mlle. Bauermeister sang sweetly the "Dele vieni non tardar," aria from Mozart's "Nozze di Figare," and a rendering of Donizetti's "Una Furtiva Lagrima" was given by Signor Vicini.

The concerted numbers comprised the great "William Tell" trio, ably interpreted by M. Guille and Signors Zardo and Novara, and the ever-popular "Chimi Frena" quintet from "Lucia." The orchestra played the "Masaniello" overture and a minuetta for string instruments of Bolzoni, the latter being redemanded. Signor Mascheroni accompanied capitally.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light local showers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; cooler easterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, light local showers, preceded by fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming westerly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light local showers, Monday night; slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania West Virginia, and Ohio, rain, cooler, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	46°	46°	3:30 P. M.	56°	84°
6 A. M.	45°	46°	6 P. M.	56°	73°
9 A. M.	45°	53°	9 P. M.	53°	69°
12 M.	52°	70°	12 P. M.	38°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.....60¾°
Average temperature for same date last year.48¾°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.....46°

AN ADMINISTRATOR ARRESTED.

Miss Charlotte E. Sullivan of 171 East Ninety-fourth-street charged her uncle, Michael Sullivan of 202 East Forty-fifth-street, with grand larceny yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, accusing him of taking $1,600 which was left her by her father. Sullivan was made a guardian of the children and administrator of the estate. The money claimed to have been taken was deposited in savings banks.

Sullivan denied the larceny, and said he could account for all money belonging to the estate. He was held in $1,500 bail pending an examination.

STARVING A PASTOR OUT.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT IN A LOCKPORT METHODIST CHURCH.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 13.—Had a bombshell exploded under their feet, the members of the First Methodist Church congregation could not have been more surprised than they were when their pastor stood up in the pulpit to-day and publicly charged that the congregation were trying to starve him out. He said:

"I have but 6 cents in my pocket, and if something is not done immediately I shall have to step down from my pulpit and seek some other occupation to gain my daily bread. Myself and family have had but a few pennies for each meal for the past six weeks."

Mr. Sanborn went on to say that he had stood it as long as he could, and he thought his only course was to make a public appeal. The situation in Mr. Sanborn's church is antagonistic in a great measure to him. When the conference was held here a year ago the minister's enemies tried to have him removed because he would not give up a series of successful revivals which he was conducting in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association in some meetings conducted by a sensational evangelist named Yatman. This man drove a poor weak-minded Swedish girl crazy and she had to be sent to the Buffalo Insane Asylum. This angered the faction opposed to Sanborn, and, failing in their attempts to remove him, they resolved to starve him out.

His friends are probably more outside his church in this city than in it, for he is very pleasant, popular, and an intellectually-gifted man. They urged the Bishop to reappoint him here. This was done, but the opposing faction, composed of a number of wealthy members, have withdrawn their financial support, and the pastor's salary, as a consequence, is badly in arrears. This public announcement is the sensation in this part of the State. Mr. Sanborn is a prominent Indian scholar, having lectured before the British Historical Society at London and at the Cooper Institute, New-York, last Fall. He has threatened to resign from the ministry, but his associate pastors here and influential friends outside his own denomination have flocked to his support and will see that he has ample financial aid. The criticisms on the action of the church in thus treating their pastor are severe and will have a tendency to cause good men in the Methodist faith to shun this call.

A SINGULAR FLY.

THE CHLOROSOPISCA PROLIFICA AND ITS PECULIAR HABITS.

ALBANY, April 13.—On State Entomologist Lintner's desk in the Capitol is a jelly glass which contains several hundreds of exceedingly lively small flies. When asked about them, Prof. Lintner said they were sent to him by a lady from Ausable Forks who thought they were very curious insects, since frost cannot kill them. The doctor said:

"They have been living by thousands all the Winter on the windows of a room without fire. She first saw them eight years ago, and each year since then they have made their appearance, first on the brick wall outside, in the month of August, and later in the house, and always in this one room. No other house in the place has them. This is the third instance in which I have heard of this fly infesting dwelling houses. The first was at Franklin, N. H., where it enters a certain house each year, in August, literally by millions, to the great annoyance of the family, who resort to every known means to reduce its numbers, but without success, apparently, and the flies regularly leave during the latter part of April.

"A house in Alfred Centre, N. Y., is the other place where it is known that the flies appear. The fly belongs to a family many of which are known to feed in the stems and roots of grains. Where this breeds has not yet been found out. The strangest thing about it is that it shows an instinct even more wonderful than that of the carrier pigeon, which leads the young flies, as soon as they are hatched in the field, to make their way to the house and the identical room that their parents had occupied during the Autumn and Winter before.

"Some specimens of the New-Hampshire flies were sent by me to Baron Osten Sacken of Heidelberg, Germany, to see if they had the same species in Europe. About half a dozen instances of regular assemblages of similar species are recorded in European scientific publications, but, as they seemed to be different from ours, at my request Baron Osten Sacken described our species and named it *Chlorosopisca prolifica*. It certainly is wonderfully prolific."

FLAMES IN A FOREST.

A DANGEROUS FIRE SWEEPING DOWN ON PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., April 13.—A fire that has already swept over 300 acres of pine timber, and is still raging, broke out in the northern part of this township shortly after noon today. It started in the pine woods of Alfred Doughty. A little sheet of flame was noticed, but not much attention given to it till it was fanned by a light breeze into a great blaze. Men hastily organized in gangs and worked hard to subdue the fire, but their efforts were of little avail. A puff of wind would send the flames whirling up in the air hundreds of feet.

A number of houses have been burned and the inmates forced to flee for their lives. Cattle and hogs were caught in the flames in several places, owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread. The loss already is estimated at over $30,000. Among the heaviest losers are Alfred Doughty of Absecom and Joel Richards of Gloucester County.

Since 9 o'clock this evening Pleasantville has been lighted up bright as day by the flames. If the fire is not checked before morning it is feared it will reach the town. The roaring of the flames can be heard five miles distant.

FORGER DICKIE BROUGHT BACK.

Central Office Detective Jacobs arrived at Police Headquarters from Montreal with William F. Dickie, the forger, who was cashier for Russell Crego & Son, wholesale butter dealers of 165 Chambers-street. Dickie entered Crego & Son's service in 1884, and began to obtain money by fraud in 1888. His stealings amounted to $7,000. His last transaction was in September, when he obtained $225 from the Park Bank and fled to Canada. In October, Inspector Byrnes was appealed to, and Detective Jacobs found Dickie at Montreal and put him under arrest. The St. Andrew's Society provided Dickie with counsel to fight extradition, but ex-Senator Knapp of New-York, who is the United States Consul there, won the case, and Dickie was surrendered last Saturday. He has been indicted, and will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

ROBERT ELSMERE HALL.

From the Boston Traveller, April 12.

It is said that the Rev. Stopford Brooke is being greatly urged to accept the position of Warden of Robert Elsmere Hall, but it is doubtful if he will do so. Money and sympathy are more abundant than personal service in this new humanitarian movement, which aggregates to itself the sacred name of a "new religion." And it is precisely this failure, at the vital and determining point of personal service, that proves its inherent weakness in its higher claims. Why should a humanitarian movement, however noble and helpful, founded on Mrs. Ward's novel, be held as a religion any more than a great social movement, founded on Mr. Bellamy's novel? The question does not seem one easily answered.

SENATOR SHEARD HAS A RELAPSE.

From the Utica Observer, April 12.

Senator Titus Sheard of Little Falls arrived home yesterday from Albany, where he has been during the past week. The day before, he had a relapse, and his physician, Dr. Vandervere, advised him to go home and remain. At Albany he took part in the debate on the bill to make weekly payments, and his enthusiasm was so great that it overtaxed his strength. When he arrived at Little Falls he was driven to his house in a closed carriage. It is probable that he will not again attempt to go to Albany at this term of the Senate. His friends have serious apprehensions that the relapse may be dangerous.

SHELLENBERGER IN NEW-YORK.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., April 13.—J. Monroe Shellenberger, the lawyer, who is now a fugitive from justice, after having swindled residents of Bucks County out of about $150,000, was seen in New-York on Saturday. Henry Purdy of this town saw him there, and, in answer to questions, Shellenberger said that "he had got himself into a hole and had to skip." Large rewards are offered for his capture.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent, writing from Plainfield, N. J., comments on what he regards as a remarkable indication of progress toward Christian unity, inasmuch as an Episcopal rector took part in a service in a Presbyterian church in that place on Good Friday. It needs to be said that there is no special significance in the event, because Episcopal ministers act on the principle that they are duly authorized to exercise ministerial functions anywhere. If the rector had invited the Presbyterian pastor to officiate in his own church it would have been more to the purpose. If he had asked him to assist in the administration of the Lord's supper it would have been a practical recognition of the other's ministerial authority for which all who desire Christian unity would have good reason to rejoice. Such an object lesson in genuine Christian unity was afforded on Maundy Thursday in the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation in this city, when the Presbyterian pastor and a Reformed (Dutch) clergyman assisted the rector in the administration of the Holy Eucharist.

GEORGE W. HEITHCOCK.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 12, 1890.

MANHATTANS IN THE LEAD

SUCCESSFUL AT THE GAMES IN BOSTON.

CHANGES IN CLUB RULES—YALE AND THE DUAL LEAGUE—ATHLETES AT PRINCETON.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has again proved that it is entitled to be called the champion athletic club of the country. It won the championship at the indoor games in Boston on Saturday evening handily, scoring 56 points, while its nearest rival, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, scored only 30 points. The scoring is done by allowing 5 points for every first prize won, 3 for every second, and 1 for every third.

The 56 points of the Manhattans were made by 6 firsts, 7 seconds, and 5 thirds. The New-Jersey Athletic Club won 3 firsts, 4 seconds, and 3 thirds. The New-York Athletic Club was third with 25 points made by winning 4 firsts, 1 second, and 2 thirds. The Trimount Athletic Club scored 17 points with 2 firsts, 2 seconds, and 1 third; the Pastime Athletic Club 7 points with 1 first and 2 thirds; the Boston Athletic Association 4 points with a second and a third; and the Staten Island Athletic Club only a single point by a third prize.

The reports sent out from Mechanics' Hall, Boston, where the games occurred, were conflicting in many respects. The 200-yard hurdle race was won by F. O. Puffer of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, with A. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club, second. Jordan fell while leading. A. F. Copland, Manhattan Athletic Club, won his trial heat, and was awarded third place without being made to start.

The distance pole vault of 26 feet 4½ inches, cleared by A. H. Green of Harvard and the Manhattan Athletic Club, surpassed any previous amateur record. The record which it supplants was 24 feet 5 inches, made by A. P. Remsen in Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1886. The distance was measured from a scratch line. The greatest distance cleared without a scratch line is 25 feet 4 inches, made by G. F. Quinn at Cape May City Aug. 15, 1889. Green's feat, however, surpasses both of these.

Most of the athletes who went to Boston from this city returned yesterday, and they were evidently well pleased with their trip. The games were pronounced a decided success, and those who visited the headquarters of the Boston Athletic Association spoke highly of that organization. It is only within the last year that this Boston club has become well known, but it is now one of the foremost in the East. Its social standard is very high, and the Boston gentlemen belonging to it say the athletic feature will be made more conspicuous this season.

The Manhattan Athletic Club held a meeting in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, on Friday night. It did not adjourn until about 1 o'clock Saturday morning. The proceedings were made public yesterday by Secretary C. C. Hughes.

The members voted to change the club's laws in several instances. Hereafter the annual meeting to learn what has been done by the club during the year will be held the second Monday in December, and the election of officers will occur on the fourth Monday of the same month. A nominating committee has been dispensed with. Any member may be nominated for an office by the indorsement of twenty-five members of the club, and the nominations must be made at least ten days before the election. Athletes who are dropped as members by the non-payment of assessments are not to be included in the 300 life members provided for by the rules of the organization. The Board of Governors was empowered to affiliate with foreign clubs at its discretion. Concerning members of this board, the following rule was passed:

"Any member of the Governing Committee who shall absent himself from three consecutive monthly meetings of such committee, unless he shall have previously obtained permission so to do, or shall present to the next meeting or near thereafter his absence satisfactory to a majority of the committee present, may be considered as having resigned as a member of such committee, and cease to be a member thereof."

At a meeting of the club two weeks ago the number of members of the Board of Governors was increased from fifteen to twenty-one, but as it has been learned that this number is not allowed by the act incorporating the club the number was reduced to twenty.

There appears to be a strong feeling among undergraduates at Yale against taking any action that will tend to cut off Yale from athletic contests with such a strong college as Princeton. If Yale could have the assurance from Harvard that the Harvard-Yale dual league would be allowed to speak for themselves on athletic matters, as they do at Yale and Princeton, a dual league between Yale and Harvard might be looked upon with more favor at New-Haven. Yale's inclination to meet such an athletic league as Princeton, and the knowledge that Harvard standards are restricted by the Harvard Faculty Committee on Athletic Sports, however, make Yale very slow to enter into the dual league. She wants to be very sure of her ground before binding herself to Harvard in any fashion, and she will consent to no agreement that will not leave her free to meet Princeton.

At present circumstances are such as to place Yale in a position to dictate terms to other colleges, as she is now doing to Harvard. If Harvard will not agree to Yale's conditions the proposed dual league will probably fall through. In any event the dual league, as contemplated, will merely provide for contests between Yale and Harvard, leaving both of them free to arrange games with other colleges. It will not have, as the name implies, the significance of exclusiveness. What such an arrangement may lead to no one can say.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has decided to charge only twenty-five-cent entrance fees to the events of its open games to be held May 10. This reduction from 50 cents is made to popularize the games and give athletes no pecuniary reason for not entering the contests. Gold watches will be given to winners in each event, silver watches to second men, and silver medals to third men. If the Manhattan grounds at Eighty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue cannot be used, the games will be held either on the Berkeley Oval or the grounds of the Staten Island Athletic Club.

Prof. James Robinson, Princeton's famous athletic trainer, is keeping up his reputation for careful handling of athletes. W. C. Dohm, Princeton's champion runner, who was "brought out" by Prof. Robinson, is keeping up his good form, and Luther Carey, who made a reputation as a sprint runner last year before he entered Princeton, has shown recently that the professor is holding him to his remarkable speeds.

All the Princeton men who played on the football eleven last Fall are still at college, except Cash. Princeton has written to Yale about Cash's leaving the college.

AFTER THE POLICE AGAIN.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION WANTS THE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATED.

The Central Labor Union, at its meeting yesterday, took up the communication from the Police Commissioners in reply to the attacks made upon the Police Department by the Building Trades Section. The Commissioners said that they were willing to investigate any specific charges that the union might make against members of the force. The meeting indorsed the attack upon the Police Department, and appointed a committee to co-operate with the Building Trades' Section in urging the Fassett Committee to investigate the department.

The granite cutters asked the support of the Central Labor Union for the East River tunnel project. The meeting refused the request.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union met yesterday at the Labor Lyceum in Myrtle-street and indorsed an important resolution submitted by Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 132. This resolution protested against the McKinley Tariff bill. It declared that if the bill should become a law it would wipe out the cigar industry.

The Legislative Committee reported the receipt of a communication from the State branch of the American Federation of Labor stating that Assemblymen Weed, Kurth, and Greisinger, and Senator Birkett, all of Kings County, had voted for the bill repealing the two-dollar-a-day wage law, and for the Prison Printing Office bill and against the Weekly Payment bill. The meeting passed a resolution inviting these legislators to appear before its Legislative Committee and explain their conduct.

A meeting of delegates from nearly thirty German trades unions was held yesterday at 25 East Fourth-street. A committee was appointed to visit workingmen's organizations and invite them to attend a mass meeting to be held in Union-square on the evening of May 1 to favor the eight-hour movement.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Annie Pirley is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator H. J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa, N. Y., and J. C. Williamson, theatrical manager, of Australia, are at the Gilsey House.

GREENPORT'S SURVEYOR CHARGED.

Frank Phillips, the Surveyor of Customs at Greenport, L. I., has been removed, and F. M. Tillinghast has been appointed to the position.

Phillips was appointed during the Administration of President Cleveland, and was one of Arthur's election aid. Last Tuesday charges have endeavored to have him removed.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

MATTERS WHICH WILL ENGAGE THE ATTENTION THE PRESENT WEEK.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Under the terms of Mr. Hoar's motion, given last Friday, the Senate was to be asked to sit Monday until the Montana election case shall be disposed of, but the decision of that case will probably go over until Tuesday, as the Senate is expected to adjourn to-morrow upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Randall. In announcing his intention to ask the Senate to "sit out" the election case to-morrow, Mr. Hoar stated that the Republicans had no intention of further discussing it.

Senator Hawley at the first opportunity will call up the World's Fair bill. He may get it before the Senate in the morning hour Tuesday, and if no debate should arise it will be passed before the Montana case comes up. Should there be manifested a desire to discuss it, however, the bill will go over until after the Montana case is settled. The next bill on the order of business is the McKinley Administrative Customs bill, but as Appropriations Committee will have the District, Army, and Pension bills ready for the consideration of the Senate during the week, it is scarcely probable that the Customs bill will receive much, if any, attention.

In addition to the appropriation bills the Senate will be asked by Mr. Hale to take up and dispose of the bill proposing a special enumeration and certification of the Chinese residents by the census officials. Saturday will be devoted to disposing of bills on the calendar to which no objection is made.

The death of Mr. Randall will, it is presumed, operate to postpone further debate in the House on the bill to establish a national zoo in Washington, which was the order for to-morrow, unless the new Districts may, when it will be the unfinished business. The debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is the only enlivening feature in prospect for the week; otherwise the proceedings promise to be of a purely routine character. Democratic leaders are making every effort to overcome the adverse action of the House in Committee of the Whole on the battle-ship clause of the Appropriation bill, and hopes to reverse the decision when a yea and nay vote is taken, which may be Tuesday.

Two election cases reported by the Elections Committee remain to be disposed of. They are the Indiana case of Posey against Parrett and the Virginia case of Bowen against Buchanan. As both reports favor the sitting Democratic members, but little time is likely to be consumed in their consideration. The Legislative Appropriation bill will come along later in the week, and will probably fill out the remainder of the time up to Saturday, which will be devoted to eulogies upon the late Representative Cox of New-York.

CAMERAS OUT OF DOORS.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS BEGIN THEIR SUBURBAN RAIDS.

Amateur photographers have opened the season. They were out in force last week. Excursions were made to suburban districts by many, and a great many pictures were taken. There is nothing particularly new to photograph in the city now, and the amateurs are anxiously waiting for an earthquake or some other convulsion of nature to satisfy their desires.

The Bronx River section is still the favorite photographing ground, and it is doubtful if there is a square foot of it that has not a place in some picture.

The bicycle lantern exhibition of slides, made by members of the club at the rooms of the New-York Camera Club last Monday evening, was very good, though nearly all of the slides shown were made by beginners in this kind of work.

The exhibition of photographs at the rooms of the club opens to-day and will close next Saturday evening. The admission will be by card of invitation, and the attendance will no doubt be large. The club has invited the different local scientific societies to send those who may visit the exhibition. A catalogue of the exhibition will be printed.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Amateur Photographers in this city last week the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—J. H. Stebbins, Jr.; Vice President—A. L. Simpson; Corresponding Secretary—F. C. Beach; Recording Secretary—T. J. Burton; Treasurer—C. C. Roumage; Directors—F. Vilmar, E. Warren, R. L. Blackiow, L. B. Schram, E. N. Wemple, A. B. Dayton, R. Ruppert, and J. V. Black. The retiring President, C. W. Canfield, told of the work of the year, which had been satisfactory. The Treasurer's report was also found to be satisfactory. There are now 120 names on the membership roll, besides 12 subscription, 49 corresponding, and 13 honorary members. It was reported that the new rooms at 12 West Thirty-first-street were being rapidly made ready for the society. At the meeting, Mr. A. P. Smith gave a demonstration of the working of positive films and Mr. Colgate showed a new flash-light powder without smoke. Mr. Beach had some English lenses and a new shutter to exhibit.

The joint exhibition of the Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York Societies of Amateur Photographers has been postponed for a year.

Mr. F. C. Beach, one of the most indefatigable amateurs in this city, is urging the members of the Society of Amateurs to make a photographic survey of the city and neighboring districts. The result of such an organized work would be valuable and certainly most interesting.

A GROWING CHURCH.

In East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Second-avenue, there stands a little frame building which is known as the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, and which within the two years of its existence has become the rallying point of as prosperous a congregation that next Spring a much more substantial edifice will take its place. The various societies in the church, but pre-eminently the Society of Christian Endeavor, have worked successfully in raising money for this purpose.

Last night this society had a service of its own, and every bit of space within the little building was occupied by the friends of the church. After the services had been begun by the Rev. C. E. Herring, the pastor, Clarence Corsey, the Secretary of the society, told how prosperous it was and how during the last year it had raised $518 toward the church's support, and how it had pledged its aid in the same direction this year. Wayland G. Bassett outlined the general scheme of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

A hymn, which was written by Miss Fannie Crosby and dedicated to the "Society of Christian Endeavor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church on its second anniversary," was sung for the first time.

DR. RYLANCE'S SERMON.

Very many of the members of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church met yesterday morning to hear what Dr. Rylance might have to say after his victory over his enemies. They were in a great measure disappointed. The rector chose as his text that episode in the Acts of the Apostles in which Barnabas and Paul have a misunderstanding about the work at Antioch, and while Dr. Rylance avoided all reference to the specific trouble, yet the sermon was considered as very opportune. The tenor of the preacher's remarks was that the evil which professing Christians do must not be attributed to religion, but to the wickedness which dwells within the human heart. Dr. Rylance's opponents were not present.

A SINGULAR LABOR FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—A curious labor fight is in progress here. While there is no strike for eight hours, the trades unions are trying to enforce their card system, by which they expect to be paid for all extra work. In this contest they do not recognize the Knights of Labor, but place them on the same level as "scabs" and refuse to work with them. There is a great demand for carpenters and workmen at this time, and work on important buildings is delayed because of the fight. On many of these the union men have quit work because the employers refused to dismiss the Knights of Labor.

OFFERING TERMINAL FACILITIES.

TACOMA, Washington, April 13.—Thirty-two wealthy citizens of Tacoma, headed by Allen C. Mason, met last evening and pledged themselves and guaranteed to the Union Pacific Railroad Company sufficient land for station and yard purposes here. A half-mile strip 100 feet wide and 700 feet of water front on deep water, all on the tide flats before the city, will be secured. The property and rights of way are worth about $1,000,000. It is expected that the Union Pacific will build to this city from Portland now as soon as possible.

DR. WYLIE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie preached his fourth anniversary sermon in the Knox Presbyterian Church last evening from the text: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." At the close of the discourse some interesting facts were given. During the four years of the pastorate of Dr. Wylie there have been 82 baptisms and 348 new members, 166 coming from other churches and 182 uniting on profession of faith. Twenty of the latter joined the church at the communion services yesterday morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Flames in James Lounsberry's flat on the fourth floor of 101 Park-avenue yesterday were caused by a curtain taking fire. About $300 damage was done.

About $300 damage was done last night by a fire in a two-story frame structure building at 515 West Twenty-second-street, owned by a Mrs. Kelly and occupied by Frank Lentelwillen.

FISHING AT ROCKAWAY

FLOUNDERS AND BLACKFISH BITE FREELY.

ANGLERS DISCUSS THE STADLER BILL TO PROHIBIT FISHING WITH NETS IN JAMAICA BAY.

Rockaway Beach put on a Summer-like air yesterday and the fishermen and boatmen gathered at Brenzel's Exchange to hear how the Stadler bill to prohibit seine drawing in Jamaica Bay was progressing in the Assembly. The news was satisfactory. The bill has been reported to the Assembly favorably and is now moving through the legislative mill at a fair rate of speed.

That the measure is a just one and for the benefit of the many as against the few is acknowledged by all who have looked into the subject. It is in the interest of 75,000 or 100,000 hand line and rod and reel fishermen of New-York and Brooklyn, and of hundreds of boatmen and boat owners in the bay, in contrast with the profits of eight net men who profess to own the bay and have a first mortgage on any decent sized fish that enters its waters.

It was reported at the meeting by the committee that is looking after the bill at Albany that there was little doubt of its passage in the Assembly this week. The Governor has intimated that he will sign it, realizing that it is a bill which general sentiment in New-York and Kings County demands, and one which on the shores of Jamaica Bay is desired by all but a few interested in the nets and their friends. It has been sought to keep the measure out of politics, but at the recent local elections on Long Island friends of the bill received, in a quiet way, unexpected support, while those in any way opposing it did not fare very well. The action of Senator Hawkins and Senator McCarren of the Eastern District of Brooklyn in opposing the bill has been severely criticised. Mr. Hawkins is practically an interested party in the fish factory interests, and his opposition was not a surprise. He is known all over the island now as "Mossbunker" Hawkins, and the sobriquet will undoubtedly stick. Senator Hawkins is afraid attention will be called to his brethren of the menhaden fisheries, and especially that the people of the North Shore may want their fish protected from interference with his grounds. A Fassett committee might find a fertile field to investigate in the menhaden, or, more popularly known, mossbunker, fishing. It has long been believed by fishermen that stricter laws are necessary to protect the general fish interests of the public. If the mossbunker vessels gathered in only the menhaden it is evident that the chief attraction of the game fish would be taken away. Bluefish come into the bay in search of the mossbunkers, which are their favorite food. If the mossbunkers are destroyed the bluefish will seek other quarters where their food may be obtained, and the fish factories are fast grinding up into oil the menhaden.

But the fish pirates will not be satisfied with the mossbunker. They gather in whatever they find. There is a law prohibiting menhaden fishing with nets within two miles of shore in the Rockaway neighborhood, but it is not observed. When the menhaden vessels spy a school of mossbunkers near shore, it is an easy matter to make a haul. Nobody dares make a complaint, anyway. If a school of weakfish or bluefish is met, down goes the big purse net, and up it comes with hundreds of the fine fish inside. Down go the buckets, and up go the fish. Thousands of weakfish, bluefish, and kingfish and other varieties go in the mill and come out fish oil or fertilizer. The anglers wonder why the fishing is poor, while the fish factory men chuckle over their profits. There are plenty of men on Rockaway Beach who have witnessed these illegal hauls.

It is for this, as well as other known violations of law, that the citizens at Rockaway Beach have formed a permanent organization to protect the game and fish in Jamaica Bay. Of course the central idea is to see that the Stadler bill, if it becomes a law, is not violated, but there are many other matters for them to attend to. Game laws are broken often in the Fall. Illegal fishing is carried on, and the present law as to the size of meshes in nets has never been observed to the letter. Not a net owned by the eight feudal chiefs of the bay, it is said, is of the legal dimensions. The wings of the nets are 40 feet in height, but the meshes are wonderfully smaller, till in the belly of the net it would require considerable ingenuity for a newly-hatched eel to work through.

The new organization has adopted a constitution and by-laws, and at the meeting yesterday it was decided to invite all sportsmen in the movement to join. The membership fee is $2, and the money secured will be expended in pelicing the bay and prosecuting violators of the laws. It is believed that the association will receive hearty support.

While the boatmen and residents of Rockaway were yesterday considering the Stadler bill and the organization of the permanent association, fishermen were hauling in flounders from the waters of the bay. It was the biggest day of the season, with brighter, warmer, and more comfortable fishing weather, as well as plenty of fish. The early trains took down many anglers, and soon the favorite fishing spots were dotted with boats. Each of the four fishing stations on the trestle-work of the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad did an excellent business. The flounders were on the feed and took bait readily. Of course fishermen at this season do not expect much and those who went down yesterday did not get anything but flounders. Some of them were surprised to haul in black fish and burgalls. The first run of black fish occurred yesterday. They were not very large but big enough to fry well in the pan. Quite a number were caught. The flounders weighed from half a pound to a pound and a half. Almost every party secured some fish. Fishermen say the flounders taste better than usual this season. Black fish may now be expected in quantities as the advance guard yesterday will be immediately followed by others.

Anglers at Rockaway want the Stadler bill to become a law as soon as possible, so that the striped bass will not be netted when the schools put into the bay. There are some bass now within its waters, though they have not taken to biting yet. A number of small fish are due, however, and will make good angling if they are not scooped up in nets.

It was sort of a cleaning-house day on the shores of the bay yesterday. All the fishing clubs had their doors flung open, and members were busy getting their boats out. Sail craft were seen on the bay for the first time this season, and yachts put in commission for sailing parties. Extra cars were necessary on all the trains to the beach, and the number of visitors reminded one of Summer. Even a walk along the beach was found pleasant. Small hotels were thrown open, and they did a fair business. Visitors to Rockaway will note the number of new cottages erected during the Winter. Most of them are already taken for the Summer season.

There is some talk of Barren Island becoming a Summer resort. One of the plans discussed by the Long Island Railway has been to extend the Manhattan Beach Railroad over to Barren Island and then on to a point on Rockaway Beach, where two miles of track would make a connection with the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad. The fish factories at Barren Island would of course be destroyed, and here, as well as on Rockaway Point, there would be ample room for cottages, hotels, and seaside buildings. To get possession of Barren Island is not, however, an easy matter.

THE TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, "To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has reported in favor of the passage of the bill. The committee adduces the great need for some national legislation on the subject as declared in the last message of the President, and the strengthening of commercial credit and enlargement of commercial intercourse which would be accomplished by such a law. The bill provides that the District Courts of the United States shall act as courts of original jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and proceedings in bankruptcy are assimilated, as far as practicable, to the existing laws of the States are not interfered with. Provision is made for the appointment of an assistant, called a referee. The number of these officers will be the same as the number of judicial districts unless an accumulation of cases calls for additional ones. One or three trustees, as the creditors may elect, will be appointed to represent the creditors of each estate in the handling and disposing of the property.

TO GIVE AN ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

A concert that will without doubt draw a large and fashionable audience is that which is to be given Wednesday evening in Chickering Hall by Mrs

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,363 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies sold.

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady speaking French and German to travel in Europe; to act as governess with family going; to Europe; best references. Address A. R., 18 South 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private family in flat; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young girl; smart, good worker; good references; last employer can be seen. Call or address Maggie, care of Mrs. Stack, 113 West 126th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman, or will wait on lady in a private family; six years' good city references. Address T. M. H., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work if necessary; first-class reference. Call at 417 6th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 256 West 31st-st.; ring Bell 2.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light house-work; best city reference. Call at 142 West 52d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; best city reference from first-class families. Call at 120 East 51st-st., parlor floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl, thorough worker, as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call or address 202 East 53d-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; would like to go to country for Summer. Call or address A. C., 1,288 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing or waiting; best reference; city or country. Address Box 5, 159 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiting alone. Call or address, two days, Monday and Tuesday, 1,217 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 458 West 53d-st.; ring Brady's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; city reference. Address M. L., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young colored girl as chambermaid or do general house-work in a flat; willing and obliging. Call or address M. B., 120 West 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and nurse; is good plain sewer; city or country. Call or address Miss F., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress with a private family. Call at 311 West West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small American family; or chambermaid and seam-stress; best of city reference for either position. Call at 213 East 22d-st., Mahoney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in private family; best city references. Address M. M., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly-competent chambermaid and waitress; is good plain sewer; city or country; best city references. Address M. M., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. Call at 423 East 52d-st., Mahoney's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking and management of children; $20-class city reference. Address Box 76, Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By English Protestant as first-class cook in private family; capable of doing marketing; no objection to the country; best personal reference. Address A. B., 231 3d-av., rear 35th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, entrées, and desserts; good baker; good city references. Address D. D., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; none but those requiring a first-class cook to go to the country for the Summer need apply; first-class city reference. Call at 58 East 60th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private American family; wishes to go in the country for the Summer months; four and a half years' reference from last place. Call or address 866 8th-av., one flight up.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands the business; best city reference from present employer. Call at present employer's, 14 West 49th-st.

COOK.—Good; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to city or country; good reference. Call at 304 East 34th-st., first floor, back; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 152 East 33d-st.; ring third bell, right-hand side.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as cook in private family until the first week in June; best city reference. Call at 161 West 15th-st.; ring Gough's bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By very reliable woman in small genteel family; excellent bread and pastry baker; good city reference from last employer. Call at 235 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK.—By competent woman; understands all kinds private family cooking; five years' city reference from present employer. Call at 75 West 51st-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups and meats; good references. Can be seen at present employer's, 111 West 55th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; would go short distance in the country; reference. Call at 495 3d-av., No. 4 bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; best references. Call at 133 East 41st-st.; ring second bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By laundress, first-class, to go out two first days each week; do any kind of housework or cooking if required; good worker; city references. Address L. M., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman would like to go out by the day or would take washing in the house; is a first-class laundress; good reference. Call at 238 East 70th-st. Mrs. Kane.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day, do washing, cleaning, or any kind of work; best city reference. Call at 235 West 32d-st., fourth floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by the day as laundress or to do housecleaning; good city reference. Call or address, two days, 592 9th-av., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—To go out by the day or week; good laundress and cook; best city reference. Call at 238 West 32d-st., first floor, rear.

DRESSMAKER.—French; Parisian styles; $2 50 per day; also takes work home; ladies fitted at their residences. Address Mlle. Vetterly, 407 Lexington-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaking by the day or at home; $1 50 per day. Address Anna Roth, 751 3d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; would like a few more customers by the day or take work home. Call or address 332 East 30th-st.

E. AND G. GILPATRICK, MODISTES, 590 6. Park-av., between 63d and 64th sts., would like a few more customers at home or by the day; we guarantee satisfaction and no disappointments.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German governess; good English teacher; fine needlewoman; can take entire charge; best city reference. Address Hanover, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess or lady's companion; good seamstress; don't speak English. Address M. P. Gistre, 150 West 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable widow as housekeeper in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 318 West 44th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman as above in private family; is good cook and laundress; also well recommended. Call or address Barrett, 501 West 40th-st., for Mahler.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 929 6th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., top floor, back; no cards.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a good German girl to do housework or as waitress; best city reference. Call at 202 West 19th-st.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl to do general housework; good cook; best city reference. Call at 210 East 44th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; well educated; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel; competent in her duties; excellent packer; best five and two years' references. Call at 23 East 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—English Protestant, will be disengaged on the 15th inst.; family going to Europe, with whom she has lived three years and never left, would oblige. Call or address Agnes, 23 East 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent in all duties; highly recommended; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city or country; speaks English; city references. Address, by letter, Lizette, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; very competent; in second private family; no objection to Washington or Philadelphia; best city references. Call or address care Mme. Benoit, 130 West 20th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her maid; is a good seamstress; or would take care of grown children. Call, mornings, between 10 and 12, or address L. C., Room 26, 531 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; willing and obliging; reference. Call or address G. L., 262 West 47th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant; speaks English; understands all her duties; is willing and obliging; best references. Address R. M., Box 8, 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; German; good hairdresser and seamstress; also good packer. Address H. D., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By educated French person, (speaking English,) as lady's maid and seamstress; excellent reference. Address Miss Dupuy, present employer's, 180 West 59th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid for young miss; good reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; thoroughly understands her duties; accustomed to travel; best references. Address C. K., 40 Park-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 87 5th-av.

LADY PHYSICIAN, ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELling in Europe, will take charge of invalid or party going abroad; highest references. Address A. R., Box 216, 153 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; would remain in the city for the Summer if required; first-class city references. Address R. D., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; would make arrangements to do large family washing; clothes dried in open air; no acids used; city or country orders promptly attended; city reference. Call at 223 East 76th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her work; has nine years' city reference. Can be seen at 1,327 Broadway; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and chambermaid; neat and obliging; best of reference; city or country. Apply at 509 West 42d-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, competent, and reliable laundress in private family; best of family references. Call at present employer's, 16 West 49th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a young woman; assist in chamberwork in private family; best reference; city or country. Call at 326 East 52d-st., second flight.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; has excellent city reference. Call at 204 East 25th-st., third bell, top, east side.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day in a private family; first-class city references. Call at 219 East 47th-st.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; first-class references. Call or address . to-day, Laundress, 305 East 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country; wages $20. Address K. D., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class German laundress; in private family; city or country; best city reference; willing to wait until May. Address F. N., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as laundress; is good city reference. Call or address, two days, 545 9th-av., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Address A. B. B., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; two years' reference; country preferred; is willing and obliging; where set of help is kept. Call at 315 East 34th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in private American family; best personal reference. Call or address A. M., 231 East 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman as laundress; best city reference. Address, care of Miss J. Good, 153 West 35d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable person as first-class laundress with private family; best city reference. Call or address 14 West 13th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,363 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her laundress; can give four years' reference. Apply, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between 2 and 4, at 143 East 37th-st.

MAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a valuable and trustworthy person; the maid is a delicate lady; is capable of taking charge of other help; first-class seamstress; reference. Address M. P., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to growing children or to wait on a lady; three years' reference from present employer. Call, Monday, at 49 East 53d-st.

MAID.—By a North Irish Protestant girl as maid to a lady or lend strong children; good seamstress; can cut and fit; city reference. Call at 331 West 41st-st.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; best city reference. Call at 251 West 45th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German lady, good sewer, as nursery governess or to travel with a family; good references. Apply at 176 Terrace.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse for growing children; would go as with chamberwork; three years' city reference from last place. Address M. A. B., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse for growing children; good seamstress; best city reference. Address N. R., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of infant; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant French girl as nurse for grown child or to do chamberwork; good reference. Call or address L. Thouret, 236 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—A trained nurse would like care of invalid lady; no objection to travel during Summer; best of reference. Address Mrs. Ellis, 208 West 53d-st.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced person as nurse and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 468 2d-av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By competent English woman; capable of taking entire charge of infant or young child; would like to go to Europe. Address A. C., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE GIRL—SEAMSTRESS.—By two French sisters, (Protestants,) just arrived, together or separate; one as nurse or young children, other as seamstress. Call or address 24 East 12th-st.

NURSE GIRL.—By young French girl (Protestant) as nurse to young children and do the sewing; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address 383 6th-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By American Protestant professional nurse; would go monthly or take care of invalid; thoroughly reliable. Call, or address, Seen till suited at 149 East 22d-st., second flight.

NURSE.—By a French person; very good accent; can take entire charge of children; very good needleworker; very best reference. Address H. N., 182 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By reliable and trustworthy young woman as nurse to growing children and seamstress or wait on a lady; willing and obliging; nine years, best city reference from last place. Call at 1,630 Broadway, top floor.

NURSE OR MAID FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By a French girl; good seamstress; best city references. Address or call at 17 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—By a French person as nurse in an American family; is able to teach; best references. Call at 304 West 26th-st.

NURSE GIRL, &c.—By young girl to mind children and help along in the housework; no cards. Call at 641 East 6th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; three years' city reference. Call from 10 to 1, at 367 Lexington-av., present employer's; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

PARLORMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires positions for two young women; one as parlormaid or waitress, the other as chambermaid; best city references. They can be seen for two days at 115 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as seamstress; assist with chamberwork or take care of grown children; understands dressmaking; best city reference. Call at 161 West 15th-st.; ring Gough's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good family seamstress; understands dressmaking; would take care of children; city or country; city reference. Call or address Nurse, 39 West Washington-square, present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wants to find a place for her seamstress, whom she can highly recommend; would assist with chamberwork or wait upon a lady; is a good operator. Call, from 11 till 2, at 436 Madison-av.

SEWING.—By the day; plain sewing, darning, and mending; makes over nicely; good operator; best city references; per day, $2. Call or address L. B., care Schnell, 806 6th-av., shoe store.

TO EUROPE.—English girl sailing may 3, Anchor Line, would give her services as maid to a lady going to Liverpool or London; excellent sailor and best city references. Address, by letter, M. E., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady; industrious and well educated; rapid and accurate; would begin with small salary. Address Miss G. Tetley, 14 Barrow-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress; has thorough knowledge of her business; has two years' reference from last employer, who will highly recommend her; willing and obliging. Call, 10 to 3 Monday, or address E. G., care of Mrs. Cooney, 113 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—In a private family; English Protestant; can take a man's place; keep silver and glass in good order; will assist in any country; city references. Address F. G., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; in private family; wages, $20; best city personal reference. Address H. S., 20 West 14th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; understands salads, wines, and care of silver; or as chambermaid and wash and iron; city personal reference. Call at 551 3d-av., bakery.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class; in private family where set of help is kept; country preferred; best city and country reference. Call at 316 East 31st-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; assist in chamberwork in private family; good city references. Address E., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress in private family; three years' city reference from last employer. Call at 169 West 26th-st.; ring twice.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. Call at 4 East 43d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands carving and all kinds of salads; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 111 West 55th-st.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires situation for her waitress after April 28; prefers the country during the Summer months; good reference. Call, between 10 and 2, at 52 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; capable of making all kinds of salads; five years' first-class reference. Call at 319 West 44th-st., fourth flat.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 305 East 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 305 East 38th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—By a first-class laundress; fluting and polishing, 75 cents dozen; reference. Call at 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

THE TRADES.

JOB PRINTER.—A permanent situation as job printer, by a young man with experience in a country office. Address W. A. Squier, Brooklyn, Penn.

MALES.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; man as butler and valet; wife as chamber-maid or lady's maid; both thoroughly understand their business in all branches; good city references for the last four years; will be disengaged in ten days. Address Butler, 18 West 45th-st.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—By experienced Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; has two years' city references; single; wages $25; city or country; best references; will be found willing and neat. Address John, Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a young man; age, 30; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; is also a good valet; will be found willing; has good city references from last and former employer. Address F. N., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Swede in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; take good care of silver; first-class references. Call or address B., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—First-class; by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; honest and sober; willing and obliging; city or country; best references. Address A. G., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN take entire charge of dining room; very best city references. Address P. N., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young colored man as butler or waiter in a first-class private family; best city reference. Address Charles E. Taylor, 686 8th-av., rear.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a good private family as butler; experience and the best of references; prefer place in the country. Call or address B. H., 325 4th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to find a situation for his butler, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Apply at 10 East 35th-st., Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 12.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly understands his duties, as references will certify; best employer can be seen. Call or address Butler, 109 East 27th-st.

BUTLER—COOK.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes to find positions for a first-class butler and cook who have lived with her three years. Apply at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; single; age thirty-five; good city references. Address G. R., Box 169 Times Up-town Office.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,363 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By single man; understands his business in every particular; references. Address, at once, R., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—By a strong young man; age 21; willing to make himself generally useful around the house; well recommended. Call at private stable, 130 East 79th-st.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or second man; understands care of horses, harness, &c.; best city reference. Address F. D., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM, FOOTMAN, AND SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; has been in first-class families; best city reference. Call or address P. H., 7 East 39th-st.

GROOM.—A family leaving for Europe wishes a situation for their groom and footman; can be highly recommended in every detail. Call or address Private Stable, 141 West 53d-st.

GROOM.—By young man as groom and second man; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address 1,242 Broadway, Astoria.

MALE NURSE AND COMPANION.—To an invalid; for Summer; accustomed to travel; satisfactory reference. Address J., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALE NURSE OR VALET.—By young colored man, well trained; city or country. Call or address A. J. F., 24 Irving-place, Yonkers, N. Y.

SECOND MAN.—A family going abroad would like to obtain situation for second man. Address 1 North Washington-square.

VALET.—By a most respectable young man to take entire charge of gentleman's wardrobe, and keep everything in good order; is strictly temperate; can furnish first-class reference; is used to traveling; has a knowledge of all the Mediterranean ports, the Holy Land, and Palestine; also in possession of a doctor's certificate as nurse. Address H. W. B., 111 East 106th-st.; no cards.

WAITER.—By a respectable colored man, or valet in a private family; personal city reference. Address W. D. Walker, 218 West 47th-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WANTED AT Once. Apply to 256 West 55th-st. A. C. Haynes, Dressmaker.

WANTED—First of May, three competent servants—cook, (Protestant preferred,) waitress, (must understand carving,) and chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work; country for Summer. Apply, by letter, inclosing copy of references, to Post Office Box 199 Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A competent waitress and a laundress willing to go to the country; laundress to do chamberwork; must have excellent references. To-day, from 9 to 4, Room 178 Buckingham Hotel.

WANTED—A laundress for one month; high wages to competent, well-recommended woman. Such only need apply, Monday morning, at 2 West 43d-st.

WANTED—In small private family, waitress; must bring satisfactory reference. Apply, from 10 to 11, at 186 5th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A woman as cook by the week until May 1; one or two hours; city references required. Call, Monday, at 32 West 53d-st.

MALES.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line; liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for expenses; advertising, &c. For terms address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 300 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $630 in six days, another $98 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail, 55c. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS. For accommodations address FREDERICK HOEY, Hollywood, or apply to H. H. GATES, 59 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS. PROSPECT HOUSE. Opens June 26. For particulars and circulars address D. F. HATHAWAY, 258 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

"THE CHESTNUTS," RIVERDALE-ON-Hudson; 50 minutes from Wall-st.; desirable rooms, with board; application may be thoroughly first-class; reference required; house open May 1.

FOR SALE.

ICE PER TON. $5

DIAMOND ICE, 20 INCHES THICK, finest quality, cargo or over the bridge. First, 92d and 93d sts., East River.

P. S.—Contracts for large deliveries made. Parties having icehouses Diamond Lake, Maine, for sale, can hear of a tenant by addressing as above.

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PIANOS.

REMOVAL. WM. KNABE & CO. have removed their new warerooms, 148 6TH.-AV., near 20th-st. A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,363 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

DRY GOODS.

EXAMINE OUR NEW CHINA MATTINGS. E—Extensive assortment for cottages, hotels, dwellings; Summer chairs and rockers; carpetings and rugs in new designs at popular prices. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Madison-av., 56th-57th sts.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,363 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

DANCING.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTIER'S Dancing Academy.

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STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight depot, Canal-st., between Pier 39 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st. daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P.O. Box 2,959, New-York.

FALL RIVER LINE.—BOSTON, $3, FOR first-class limited tickets. FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS. Leave Pier 28 N. R. (foot of Murray-st.) daily, Sundays included, at 5 P. M. Connecting at Fall River, by Shore Line, with Jersey City at 4 P. M. Steamers PURITAN and PROVIDENCE in commission. An orchestra on each steamer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and MICHIGAN for Albany leave OLD PIER 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. DAILY (Sundays excepted.) Making direct connections for all points. Steam heat and electric lights throughout.

KINGSTON, RONDOUT, AND WAY LANDings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Commencing March 24, boat leaves from foot of Harrison-st. at 4 P. M. After April 16, daily. ROMER & TREMPER STEAMBOAT CO.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE. —Boats leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 28, foot of Murray-st., N. R., connecting at Hudson with R. & A. R. R. for all points east. Also Lebanon Springs R. R. direct to Bennington, Vt.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON LINE.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2 25; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers leave new Pier 35 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

A. TROY BOATS.—SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., foot West 18th-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Electric lights and bells, steam heat in rooms. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE PECK Slip, Pier 15 E. R., at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains North and East.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,363 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY'S Corporation yard, Clark-av., extending under the laws of the State of Missouri, by its deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, in Book 696 at page 447, conveyed to the undersigned, as TRUSTEE OF THE INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as Trustee, the following described property, that is to say:

FIRST—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city and in the city block sixteen hundred and ninety (1690,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence westerly along the north line of Clark-avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet more or less, to an alley; thence east along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth-street; thence south, along Eighteenth-street, ninety (90) feet more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the leasehold premises next below described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 40x24 feet, one story high, with basement, having a corrugated iron roof and iron floor fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing the following improved machinery and super-heater combined, 7 feet in diameter, capacity 400,000 cubic feet per day; 2 generators, of 5 feet diameter, and 1 super-heaters, of 4 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 3 washers, 1 scrubber, and 1 condenser; 1 tank, capacity 60 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house 36x33 feet and 14ows high, built of brick, with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double rivet-ed tubular boilers 60x16 each; 1 condenser complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, one 4-foot Worthington (hydraulic) pump, two No. 6 Blocker pumps, one heater, 24"x12"; one steam drum, 9'2x6'0". Also one two-story brick office and storage building, 85'x 23½'x foot, and containing one Connally automatic governor (10) with all necessary fixtures, one office desk, table, chairs, heating stove, and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 20x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 42x14 feet. Also one gas holder, six sections, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 40,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block fifteen hundred and seventy, (1,570,) and described as follows, that is to say: Lots numbered eight (8) and seven (7) and the western eight (8) feet of lot numbered six, (6) all in block one hundred and eight (108) of central addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, and having an aggregate front of seventy-six (76) feet and two (2) inches on the north line of Clark-avenue, by a depth northwardly, and parallel with Eighteenth-street, of ninety-five (95) feet to an alley and to lot (106) one hundred and bounded north by said alley, east by property of the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, (formerly the St. Louis Fuel and Power Furnishing Company,) south by Clark-avenue, and west by an alley. Located on said leasehold premises is one storage (naphtha) tank having a capacity of 10,315 gallons. Said leasehold estate was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, 1882, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John W. Harrison as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas and Coke Company (now the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company) as lessee, for a term of ten years commencing on the first day of July, 1882, and ending on the first day of July, 1892, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, the last payment being due on the first day of January, 1892, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it to pay all city and State taxes, and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general or special, assessed, or which may be required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee, its successors or assigns, in case of the punctual payment of the rent and taxes, as specified in said lease, to renew the same at the expiration of said lease, all such improvements as may have been erected on said leased premises during said term by said lessee or any one claiming under it. Said lease also contains a further clause giving said lessee the right, at any time during the term created thereby, for cash, at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties to said lease, and providing, in case of their failure to agree, that the purchase shall be made at such price as may be agreed upon by an arbitration, and providing also the mode of selecting the arbitrators for such purpose.

THIRD—Also a certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in city block sixteen hundred and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy of said city, and known as lots numbered twelve, (12,) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and lots numbered twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) twenty-nine, (29,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670.) Located on said leasehold premises are the following improvements and structures, viz.: One stone and brick purifying house, one story high, 82x39 feet, with basement and slate roof, and containing 4 purifying boxes, each 20x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one Goodwin station meter, 12x 12 feet. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, capacity 200,000 cubic feet. Said leasehold was created by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 19th day of April, 1883, and executed by Frederick Shickle and John Harrison, as lessors, and the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, as lessee, for a term of ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of April, 1883, and ending on the first day of April, 1893, at an annual rent, reserved in said lease, of two thousand dollars for the first five years of said term and of two thousand five hundred dollars for the remaining five years of said term, payable semi-annually on the first day of October and April in each year, the last payment to be made on the first day of April, 1893, and the said lessee also covenanting for itself and for all parties claiming under it, to pay all city and State taxes and all other taxes and demands of every description, whether general tax or special tax, legally required or demanded in respect of said premises during the continuance of said lease. Said lease contains a clause permitting the lessee, its successors or assigns, in case of the punctual payment of the rent and taxes as specified in said lease, to renew the same at the expiration of said lease, all improvements which shall have been erected on said leased premises during said term by said lessee or any one claiming under it or them, may have erected on said leased premises during said term. Said lease also contains a further clause giving the said lessee, its successors or assigns, the privilege of purchasing the premises embraced in said lease, at the end of said term, at the price of forty thousand dollars, or of purchasing the same at any time during said term at the price of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars and an additional sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for each year and a proportionate part of said last-named sum for each additional part of a year, from the beginning of said term down to the date of such purchase. The said lease is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis in Book 696 at page 447.

FOURTH—Also about 25 miles and 4,272 feet of gas street mains of the following dimensions, viz.: About 9,220' of 12", 950' of 10", 2,214' of 8", 42,135' of 6", 61,787' of 4", and 260' of 3". Said mains are laid in that portion of said city of St. Louis bounded by the east line of Second-street, north line of Wright-street, west line of Vandeventer-avenue, and south line of Washington-avenue, including also

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business in the auction line was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, April 12. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 12, was $1,301,435, as against $1,724,230, the figure for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 14.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 31 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale William B. Bristow, Esq., referee, of six one-story frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653 and 2655 Third-av., east side, 50 feet 532d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, William Talcott, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 41.1 by 50, 737 and 739 9th-av., southwest corner of 50th-st.; also similar sale, Jacob P. Solomon, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 1,291 10th-av., west side, north of 77th-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of a plot of land, 110 by 100.11, on West 118th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., and four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 151st-st., south side, 144.10 feet west of St. Nicholas-av.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale of twenty-eight lots, each 25 by about 100, bounded by 165th-st., Walton-av., and Mott avs., and Normandy-place, 23d Ward.

Tuesday, April 15.

By John F. B. Smyth, executors' sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, 139 East 29th-st., south side, west of 3d-av. Also, public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 123.7 by — by 127.7, 124 West 31st-st, south side, west of 6th-av., and similar house, with lot 19.6 by 82.2, 1,229 Lexington-av., east side, 43.2 feet north of 93d-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 100.5, 117 East 45th-st., north side, 109 feet west of Lexington-av.; five-story brick apartment house, with lot 25 by 100.5, 529 West 51st-st., north side, west of 10th-av.; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 95, 1,114 1st-av., northwest corner of 61st-st.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 35 East 85th-st., north side, east of Madison-av.; five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, 316 East 71st-st., south side, east of 2d-av., two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 51.2 feet south of 75th-st., and plot of land 100.4 by 75 by 100, 964 1st-av., east side, block front between 56th and 57th sts. Also, foreclosure sale, Sidney Harris, Jr., referee, of the five-story stone-front tenement, with lot 25 by 102.2, 215 East 73d-st., north side, 210 feet east of 3d-av.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on west 142d-st, north side, 175 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

By J. Thomas Stearns, public auction sale of a two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., west side, 250 feet south of Lieby-st.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of seven two-story brick dwellings, with lots, 735 to 739, 743 and 747 East 134th-st., northwest corner of Brown-place; three lots, each 25 by 100, on East 135th-st., south side, 45 feet west of Brown-place; one lot, 15 by 170, on East 135th-st., south side, 300 feet east of St. Ann's-av.; four lots, each 25 by 80, on St. Ann's-av., southeast corner of 134th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 70, on East 134th-st., south side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's-av., and eight lots, each 25 by 80, on Southern Boulevard, 144th-st, and Prospect-av.; one lot 25 by 100, on East 164th-st., south side, 10 feet west of Cauldwell-av.; two three-story frame houses, with lots, on Brook-av., north west corner of 149th-st.; gore plot of land on East 149th-st., 215.6 feet west of Brook-av.; one lot on Concord-av., west side, opposite 145th-st., and four lots on Marshers-av., east side, 225 feet north of High Bridge-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Leicester Holme, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 18 by 70, 180 Avenue A, west side, 38.6 feet south of 12th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of eighty lots on Park Hill-av. and South Waverly-st., Yonkers, N. Y. Also, executors' sale of eleven lots situated on High and Parker sts., at St. Joseph-place, and St. Joseph-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

By James C. Leior, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 100.5 by 70.8, 1,120 to 1,128 9th-av., northeast corner of 93th-st.

Wednesday, April 16.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 49, 108 Greenwich-av., north side, east of 13th-st.; similar house, with lot 20 by 51.8 by 18.6 by irregular, 106 Greenwich-av., adjoining above; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 148 West 72d-st., south side, west of 9th-av.; three four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 84 by 98.9, 405 to 409 West 41st-st., north side, west of 9th-av., and four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102.2, 228 East 76th-st., south side, 195 feet west of 2d-av. Also, Lohse fished property, consisting of three-story dwelling, with twenty-two acres of land at Bayport.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.5, 17 East 57th-st., north side, east of 5th-av., and four-story stone-front building, with lot 27.1 by 100.11, 307 East 111th-st., north side, east of 2d-av. Also, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, of two five-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 25 by 100, on 51th-av., east side, 52.2 feet north of 77th-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 102.2, 116 East 80th-st., south side, east of 4th-av.; five-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 90, 1,683 Park-av., east side, north of 118th-st., and plot of land, 85.4 by 99.11, on West 141st-st., south side, 58.8 feet west of Hamilton Terrace. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 246 Bergen-st., south side, west of Nevins-st.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the six-story apartment house, with plot of land 50 by 102.2, 45 West 72d-st., north side, near 9th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 102, 105 west 72d-st., north side, near 9th-av., and similar house, with lot 21 by 102, 107 West 72d-st., adjoining above.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Peter Mitchell, Esq., referee, of one-half interest in the three-story frame building, with plot of land 50.11 by 12.10 by 51 by 14.4, 254 to 258 West 27th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 8th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, Esq., referee, of two two-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 6 and 8 East 59th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.

Thursday, April 17.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 28.11 by 40.4 by 26.7 by 66.8, 194 Worth-st., running through to (6) Mulberry-st., west of Chatham-square; four-story brick building, with lot 30.2 by 90.9 by 28.2 by 101.7, 152 Broadway, east side, 30.2 feet north of 25th-st.; three five-story brick factories, with lots each 22.9 by 92, 516 to 520 East 17th-st., south side, 238.2 feet east of Avenue A. Also, partition sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., referee, three three-story brick dwellings, with lot 22.6 by 102.10 by 53.4 by 102.2, 44 Morton-st., south side, west of Bedford-st.; four three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 66.3 by 60.4 by 53.4 by 61.6, 57 to 63 Leroy-st., north side, west of Bedford-st.; two three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 59 by 57 by 21.8 by 79.5, 47 and 49 Morton-st., north side, west of Bedford-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 18.8 by 80, 48 Carmine-st., south side, east of Bedford-st.; two lots, each 24.5 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 51.2 feet north of 85th-st., and three lots, each 25 by about 100, on West-st., north west corner of Morton-st.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of two six-story brick buildings, with plot of land 50.5 by 100, 708 and 710 11th-av., east side, north of 50th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 21 by 92.2, 26 Wooster-st., east side, south of Grand-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 21 by 36 by 16 by irregular, 6 Morton-st., south side, 54 feet west of Bleecker-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.1, 340 West 41th-st., north side, east of 4th-av., and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 100.5, 156 West 53d-st., south side, east of 7th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, R. M. Storer, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 75, 741 East 137th-st., north side, 753.9 feet east of Willis-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 21.5 by 98, 217 East 4th-st., north side, east of Avenue C; plot of land, 51.5 by 25 by 100, on Lewis-st., southeast corner of 4th-st., four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 420 West 46th-st., south side, west of 9th-av.; five-story flat, with lot 25 by 75, 2,192 7th-av., west side, 100 feet north of 129th-st., and three lots, each 25 by 98.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 100 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, C. W. Francis, Esq., referee, of the five-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 26 by 131 by 81 by 134, 1 to 7 Jane-st.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of a plot of land 400 by 400, known as Oakwood Lawn, at Sea Cliff, L. I., and two cottages and eighty lots at Glen Head, L. I.

Friday, April 18.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Beckett, Esq., referee, of the three five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 100.11, on West 117th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clark, Esq., referee, of the four five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 100, 24, 312 to 318 East 134th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 12.

153d-st, s e, 50 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.8x92; Ferdinand Earhart to Hiram L. Gehlert $36,000
Franklin-st, s. s. e., 200 ft. w. of lot 132; Mary L. Brown to Susanna E. Dwyer 2,000
No. 149 E. Broadway, s. s., 20 ft. e. of lot 4; Robert W. Bell to the Eddy Counterfeit Free Homeopathic Insti- 28,000

9th-st., extends from 125th to 126th st., 201.11x100; John W. Millward to Will- 100
9th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 76th-st., 25.6x 100; James W. Taylor to R. Gibbs 1
59th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25.6x 100.5; Jacob Rand to Isaac Rand 1
79th-st., n. s., 351.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 101 100.5; C. H. Raymond to V. A. J. Forrest. 28,000
118th-st., n. s., 117.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x 100.11; Joseph O'Connor to James C. Peabody 27,000
Same property; Joseph O'Connor to James C. Peabody 27,000
118th-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x 100.11; Jordan L. Mott and wife to Joseph O'Connor 1
43d-st, n. s., 184.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x 100.5; Brunna Mansfield to Catherine De Lacy 55,250
Madison-av., w. s., 62.2 feet north of 80th-st., 40x70; Arthur E. Mayer and wife to Joseph Wallach 1
85th-st., n. s., 225 ft. west of 9th-av., 25x 98.9; John A. Logan to James H. Havens and another 33,250
Irregular lot on centre line between 112th and 113th sts., 100 ft. north of 113th-st., and 225 ft. west of 10th-av., 44.4x58.7; Anna M. James to John Townshend 500
113th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x 100.11; Elizabeth Miller and another to Frederick G. Stanton 8,000
56th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; same to Luigi Stefano 500
12th-av., n. w. corner of 97th-st., 100.11x 100.; James A. Hayden and another to Knickerbocker Ice Company 20,000
Same property; Henry W. Hayden to J. A. Hayden 1
Same property; same to Charles S. Wood... 1
Malden-lane, s. w. s., adjoining land of M. Lewis, indefinite; Charles G. Gunther to F. F. Gunther 17,500

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On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

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55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
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A—A—A—A—

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS. Auction sale of the elegant fire-proof apartment house, "The Parkway," No. 45 West 72d-st.; also, the handsome private residence No. 105 West 72d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st, by JAMES BLEECKER & SON, 150 Broadway. PARTICULARS OF CHARLES BUEK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

CORNER PLOT, CONSISTING OF FOUR FULL-SIZE LOTS on the GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 145TH-ST. Only $25,000. Want offer. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

NEAR THE 59TH-ST. ENTRANCE INTO Central Park.—For-story brownstone residence; $18,000; want offer!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

THE NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLING, 353 West 58th-st.; cabinet trim; all improvements; first-class in every particular; sanitary plumbing; possession. JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Broadway and 56th-st

GRAND-ST., WITH AN L ON OTHER Street.—Two houses, leased for another year; drug store and Post Office; a good investment. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand-st. and Bowery. N. B.—Also a private house, rented.

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light and ventilation, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure such space, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., THE handsome and very desirably-located cottage, No. 1,717 Pennsylvania-av.; lot 100 by 150 feet. Apply to THOMAS C. HAND, Jr., southeast corner of 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia, or to J. RAYMOND SMITH, 75 Beaver-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 38 Broadway, Room 311.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent. Station, 17 minutes; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 62, 15 Cortlandt-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VESEY AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—In the Court, County of New-York.—ALBERT L. DAVID, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DAVID, CHARLES F. DAVID, and MARY O'GORMAN DAVID, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1890, I, the undersigned, as referee named in said judgment, and appointed for such purpose, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the city of New-York, with the buildings thereon, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Vesey-street with the easterly side of Washington-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Vesey-street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches; thence northerly in two straight lines, at right angles to the northerly side of Vesey-street, or nearly so, as the wall now stands, forty-nine (49) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly in a straight line parallel to the northerly side of Vesey-street ninety-six (96) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Washington-street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Washington-street fifty-three (53) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 90, 92, 94, and 96 Vesey-street and 209 Washington-street. Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890. RIDDLETON & BURRILL, Referee, WILLIAM G. HOLBROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 19 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Four-story and basement stone house, with lot, No. 35 EAST 56TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Five-story and basement stone house, with lot, No. 35 EAST 56TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Five-story brick and brownstone house, with butler's pantry extension, and lot, No. 140 EAST 57TH-ST. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st. five-story brick double tenement, with lot, No. 316 EAST 71ST-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 15, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st. five-story brick store and tenement house, with lot, No. 1,114 1ST-AV., NORTHEAST COR. 61ST-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. four-story brick and brownstone tenement, with lot, NO. 307 EAST 113TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. four-story brick house, with lot, NO. 307 EAST 113TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION. ESTATE OF JOHN McLEAN. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Under the direction of Silas B. Brownell, Referee, THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER WEST AND MORTON STS., 44, 47, AND 49 MORTON-ST., 57, 59, AND 63 LEROY-ST., 48 CARMINE-ST., AND 63 BEDFORD-ST., ALSO two lots on 9TH-AV., BET. 55TH AND 56TH STS. Policies of insurance will be furnished free of charge by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York, guaranteeing title to each purchaser. 70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT. For book of maps, terms, &c., apply to SHEARMAN & STERLING, Plaintiff's Attys, 45 William-st.; SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee, 71 Wall-st., and at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. five-story and basement brick apartment house and land and sheds; plot 100x99.3. Apply to E. R. O'REILY, MAN, 16 Exchange-place.

A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT Brownstone dwelling, north west corner of 75th-st. and Park-av.; excellent location. Apply to P. A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT Brownstone dwelling to rent from May 1st at $1,100; can be seen any afternoon; excellent location. Apply to P. A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

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Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

A TRIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.—TO LET—A large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land; wooded; with view driver; 20 minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application. New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY. (Room 19.)

PENATAQUIT POINT, BAY SHORE, L. I.—A furnished cottage, containing ten bedrooms, with a stable, on Great South Bay. Address R. M. MONTGOMERY, 183 Front-st., New-York.

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TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, (or for sale,) a well-finished frame house containing twelve rooms at Passaic, N. J. (healthy); location on high ground; extensive views; shade and fruit trees in abundance; good schools and churches. Was built for and is now occupied by owner. Rent, $40 to $50. Address I. W., SYLVESTER, U. S. Assay Office, 20 Wall-st., New-York.

GARDEN CITY, L. I. Desirable Cottages of 7, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent'als, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply 20 P. M., W. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

$35 MONTHLY. — ELEVATED SHORE, Hastings-on-Hudson, 38 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad, six new Queen Anne cottages, nine rooms; all city conveniences; seen at all times; five minutes' walk from station. Inquire for clock tower.

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THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS, 58 1ST, 59TH-ST., AND 7TH-AV. Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA VALENCIA, AND TOLOSO. Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 7th-av. Desirable suites, small and large, to let. Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights. Apply at office, 176 West 58th-st.

A—THE MILDEN, LEXINGTON-AV., near 53d-st.—Desirable apartments; eight large rooms and bath; private halls; heated; door attendance; rents, $60 and $80; also single apartment, $35. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. or 1,181 3d-av.

ELEGANT FLATS OF 6 ROOMS AND bath; good location; rent from $26 to $32. Apply to Janitor on premises, 142 and 144 East 73d-st., or PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED FLATS, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $32, $35. 108 East 54th-st., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th-st.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT APARTments; first and second floors; ten and seven rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed; rent moderate. Shown by Janitor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS IN the Cambridge from April 1st to May 1; terms very moderate. Address X. Box 317 Times Uptown Office, 1,260 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FLAT IN 54TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av., to let; eight rooms, all light; rent only $720. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET IN elegant fire-proof building, 65 5th-av., corner 42d-st.; service, steam heat, ice water, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CHOICE FLAT TO LET IN 9TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; all light rooms; steam heat, elevator, hall boys, &c.; rent reasonable. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

215 2D-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST. — NICE steam-heated floors; all improvements. Owner, 220 East 19th.

10 EAST 16TH-ST.—AN APARTMENT TO rent. Inquire janitor.

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THE JANET, 47 WEST 72D-ST. Steam heat. Two elevators. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or LESPINASSE & CO., 181 Broadway.

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10.50 A. M. SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:20 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11.50 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Utica or Rochester.

6.00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

9.30 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

FISHKILL, (NEWBURG,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND HUDSON, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 5:55, 6:30 P. M.; also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:50 A. M., 2:30, 4:55, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.; for GARRISON, (W. S. R. R.,) 9:00, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:55, 6:55, 8:30 P. M.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:00, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and Utica, 3:30 P. M.

TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—8:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., also Troy, 9:00, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—8:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, ¶10:00 P. M., ¶12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION—10:35 A. M., 12:20 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, or at Nos. 413, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st, and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

¶Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.

Above trains except those leaving at 9:50 A. M. and 12:00 midnight, stop at 125th-st station.

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OFFICIAL ENVELOPES AND THE BRIBERS.

POSSIBILITY OF A DEAD-LOCK BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES—TWO CURIOUS RANKING MEASURES.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Matthew Ely, one of the correspondents here, has shown the joint Committee on Ballot Reform how its envelope amendment to the Ballot-Reform bill, adopted by the House one day last week, will prove an aid to the corruptionists whose schemes it is intended to defeat.

The main object of a secret ballot is to discourage the purchase of voters at the polls by preventing the briber from knowing whether his purchased voter has, after all, cast the ballot he has been paid to cast. The bill, as adopted, permits the distribution of the ballots before election day. But the amendment adopted last Monday evening introduces an envelope system that seems, on its face, to answer all the purposes of an exclusively official ballot. The amendment requires that each voted ballot shall be inclosed in an official envelope, which can be secured by the voter only when he presents himself at the election booth to exercise his right of suffrage.

It would seem to be impossible for any one to know how another voted, while the opportunity for ballot-box stuffing, which the distribution of official ballots before the election affords, is destroyed by the distribution of the official envelope at the polls. From the ballot-box stuffing point of view, it makes no difference how many official ballots might be secured by those who indulge in that form of amusement. It is impossible for them to get the official envelopes to put them in.

But Mr. Ely presented an argument to some members of the committee that convinced them that the envelope system, while it seems to be an effective guard against the employment of the Hudson County method of fraud in carrying elections, can be easily used to enable a bribed voter to present to his purchaser conclusive proof of the delivery of his vote in accordance with the terms of his bargain. The surreptitious use of a single official ballot at any polling place will do it. Suppose for instance that a County Clerk was in a scheme to buy votes. He has a briber at each polling place. He gives to such briber a single official envelope. A voter comes alone to be bought. The briber gives him the single official envelope with the ballots he wants voted securely sealed within it. The voter disappears into the polling booth. He receives from the election clerks the official envelope to which each voter is entitled. He walks into the private compartment with it, sticks the envelope he received at the booth in his pocket, draws the one, with its ballot sealed in it, that had been given him by the briber outside, walks up to the box, and votes it. He still has the empty official envelope in his possession. He hands it over to the man who purchased his vote for use by the next bought voter. The very delivery of that empty official envelope, it can be seen, is conclusive proof that the voter cast into the box the envelope with the ballot inclosed that the corruptionist had given him.

The committee has proposed as a means of preventing this abuse of the system by corrupt officials, that the election officer on delivering the envelope be required to write his initials on it, and such an amendment will be proposed to the committee. But that would seem to be an unreliable safeguard. For what is to prevent a corrupt County Clerk, if he is in league with the Election Board, from having one of them write his initials upon the envelope which he may design for dishonest and surreptitious use? The answer to all this is that something has to be trusted to the honesty of officials, or their fears of the penalties, and that no man entering into a scheme of corruption is likely to take a whole colony of election officials into his confidence.

The bill will be up in the Senate to-morrow evening, and all the indications are that there will be an exciting and interesting debate over it. It had in the House the support of Mr. Voorhees, the Republican leader, and went through that body by a vote of 50 to 1. It had been introduced concurrently in the Senate by Mr. Werts (Democrat) of Morris, but the Senate during his absence one day last week substituted a hybrid measure made up jointly of Mr. Werts's first bill and the Kane bill of last year. Mr. Werts endeavored to have the action of the Senate reconsidered. The Republican Senators were not disposed to aid him, but he raised such a tempest over the matter that they finally consented to make both bills the special order for to-morrow evening. Senator Gardner, the Republican leader in the upper branch, is quoted as saying that he believes the Senate will adhere to the substitute.

"I think that the Werts bill," he added, "is not as perfect as it should be. The distribution of the official ballots before election is wrong. We should have ballots numbered consecutively, and the election officers should be held accountable for them just as bank officers are held accountable for the ten-dollar notes in their possession. The section which allows a citizen to take a friend into the booth because of physical inability or illiteracy, which can be established by affidavit, is a bad idea, too, because in a locality like Hudson County, where the foreign voters are numberless, they would be entitled to exercise this right, and the worker would delay the voting at the latter party of the day to the exclusion of others."

Senator Martin, the able Republican from Essex, is probably no better satisfied with all the features of the bill than Senator Gardner is, but he has expressed opinions that indicate a readiness to vote for it as the best that can be secured from the present Legislature.

Senator Gardner, however, supplemented his objection to the bill with the announcement that the Senate will pass the substitute, which it has already put on second reading. The Democrats threaten to caucus the act of the joint committee. That means that they will refuse to listen to any compromise, and it will help to make the bill a party question and will drive the Republican Senate to caucusing in opposition to it. If both parties adhere to their positions the dead-lock between the houses, for which the Democrats seem to be anxious, will be at hand, and all legislation on the subject may be balked.

The passage of two phenomenal banking bills has been checked in one or the other of the houses. One of these—Senate No. 149—was smuggled into the Senate, no one knows when, and smuggled through it so quietly that no one knew it was there. It proved, when examined, to be a very neat attempt on the part of the banks to evade the payment of some of their taxes. It provides that all State and national bank dollar business in the State shall pay only six mills on each dollar of capital stock, in lieu of municipal or local taxes. Some one of the Newark officials happened to pick up a copy of it as it lay on the desk of one of the members, and glancing over it, was surprised to learn its purport. It has stirred up all the cities—especially Newark, where a large banking business is done, and Corporation Counsel Conet, aided by the Tax Commissioners of that city, has got up a circular for the benefit of the Essex Assemblymen, denouncing the measure as a monstrous one, and showing how it would rob the city of about $45,000 per year in taxes.

The other bill, introduced by Johnson of Monmouth, is so absurd that it must have been put in for a museum. It requires the applicant for the establishment and organization of a bank or banking companies to be indorsed by the State Senator of the county or the Assemblyman from the district in which it is proposed to establish the bank.

The making of terms with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company—which has been the most defiant and supercilious of the corporations of the State—leads Gov. Abbett to profuse felicitations. The arbitrators are conceded to have agreed on a ridiculously small figure. It is more than half suspected indeed that the master mind of Judge Dillon, the arbitrator on the part of the railroad, overawed the Newark lawyer who was chosen to arbitrate for the State, but Gov. Abbett thinks that the surrender of the irrepealable charter by the company is a gain, by the side of which the money question is of no account. The State exchanged an equally great privilege to secure it, in agreeing to give up for all time her right, under the company's charter, to take possession of the property and franchises of the board at cost. It was the threat to exercise this right that brought the arrogant corporation to its knees in the conflict with the tax powers of the Commonwealth. It was, Pay your taxes or give up your road, for the company did not want to have the arbitrators agree," said the Governor to THE TIMES's correspondent the other day, "and it would not have permitted agreement if its officials had not learned that I had the messages prepared and the bill drawn which were to begin a fight to the death. They came to terms within the three days I gave them to think the matter over a second time. The war against these exemptionss does not end with the surrender of the Morris and Essex. Other railroad corporations claim to hold these irrepealable exemptions. I propose to make them all surrender them before I get through with them. But I shall not tackle them this year. It is a matter that can well lay over till the next session of the Legislature."

The reports of the joint committee appointed to inquire into the causes which have produced the depression in the agricultural interests of the State is ready. The committee attributes the troubles, first, to the demonetization of silver, which has contracted the money circulation so that there is not enough among the people for the business needs of the country; second, the granting of large tracts of the national public domain to the railroad corporations, by which they divert immigrants from the State with promises of free homes; third, low freights to the seaboard, which enable the Western farmers to undersell the Eastern farmer; fourth, the lack of American bottoms to transport the produce of the State to other countries, and fifth, the shipment of Western unground meats to the Eastern markets.

Intimations are heard that the result of the Senate investigation into the election of Senator McDonald of Hudson is to be the unseating of the Senator. Whether this means, too, that Sinker, the Fusion candidate against him, is to be seated is problematic. It would seem impossible in the face of the disclosures that the Senate committee will deliver that there was no election, and order a new one.

WINE WAS ABUNDANT.

BUT SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OFFICERS SAY THERE WAS NO BAR.

Col. James Cavanagh last night began an investigation, in compliance with orders from First Brigade Headquarters, into the irregularities alleged to have attended the athletic games of Company I, Capt. Luke C. Quinn, it having been charged that a bar was established and liquor sold in the armory in direct contravention of the military law and the rules and regulations governing the National Guard of the State.

The chief witness examined was Sergt. Frank Stuart, who was a member of the American military team which shot against the British Volunteers at Wimbledon in 1883. Sergt. Stuart is armorer of the regiment and his duties brought him into contact with the Entertainment Committee of Capt. Quinn's company on the evening of the games. Sergt. Stuart averred, of his own personal knowledge, that no liquor was sold. He made the arrangements for the comfort of the guests in the shape of providing tables, &c. There were no facilities for a bar or a cashier's desk. There was plenty of stuff, ranging from ginger ale to champagne, and there was no reason for any one who was regularly introduced into the committee room to buy any liquid refreshment. At 3 o'clock, when the affair broke up, there was still a large supply of drinkables remaining.

Adjt. Murphy said that he had been informed that the company had paid nothing for the refreshments provided for its guests. These were contributed, and there was no occasion for any attempt at turning an honest or dishonest penny. Further than this the Adjutant had no personal knowledge, inasmuch as he, Major Duffy, Capt. McCarthy, and one or two others, who were reported to have been present at the athletic meeting, were in Albany on new-armory business that evening.

Capt. Quinn explained that his company affair differed in nowise from other undertakings of a military and social character, which had heretofore taken place in the armory. He had simply followed precedent in not asking permission to furnish the guests of his company with spirituous refreshments. It was taken for granted that Company I would be extended the same privileges as other companies in the Sixty-ninth. If any money passed between the guests and the waiters it was a purely private transaction, with which he and his company had nothing whatever to do.

Lieut. Col. Moran says that the statement that he was present and saw liquor sold is a mistake. What he is willing to testify to is that he heard that a bar was being run, but he had not sufficient curiosity or interest to leave the games and go down stairs and see for himself what was going on. He was satisfied that the outcome of the matter was likely to be that all affairs of a similar character would be hereafter prohibited in the armory.

As soon as his investigation is completed Col. Cavanagh will communicate its result to the brigade commander, Gen. Fitzgerald, who will then decide whether any further steps are necessary.

SHE RAN DOWN A SCHOONER.

THE EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF THE BARK BEATRICE HAVENER.

The bark Beatrice Havener arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro after a very eventful voyage. Chief Officer Daniel Rigan, who brought the vessel to port, says that on March 2 Capt. Havener was found dead in his berth beside his two children. On the previous day the Captain had complained of feeling ill, but was much better at midnight. Mr. Rigan thought that Capt. Havener died from heart disease. The body was buried at sea on March 3.

The Captain's wife had died at Buenos Ayres two months before and her body had been sent to this city by steamer. The children, who are quite young, will be sent to relatives living at Searsport, Me. Capt. Havener was an old shipmaster who is highly spoken of, and had commanded the Beatrice for several years.

During the night of April 7 the bark ran into the schooner Ethel A. Merritt off Cape Hatteras. The schooner went down shortly afterward, but her crew was rescued and brought to this port. Mr. Rigan says that his vessel was running free and heading north-northwest. The schooner showed first a red and then a green light. It was finally discovered that she was on the starboard tack, heading across the bows of the Havener. The latter's helm was put down, but it was too late to avoid a collision. The schooner was struck forward of the fore rigging and was cut down to the water's edge. Her Captain and five men climbed on board the bark, leaving the mate behind them.

The bark lay by the wreck of the schooner until midnight, when she was then launched and the schooner's crew manned it and went back to their vessel. They found the mate, whom they rescued, together with a portion of their clothing. The schooner had lost her foremast and was in a sinking condition. Her crew set fire to her and returned to the bark.

The Ethel A. Merritt was bound from Philadelphia for St. Andrews. She measured 131 tons and was built at Philadelphia in 1878. She hailed from Philadelphia.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The reign of Lillian Russell and "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino continues undisputed. They have now held away for more than fifty nights, drawing crowded houses, and prosperity for some time to come is guaranteed by a heavy advance sale. Many theatre parties have already witnessed the performance, and many more are to come. Sixty members of the Æolian Bowling Club will be present at the Casino next Wednesday evening, and on Saturday night forty members of the Eliot Literary and Musical Union and one hundred of the Juniors' Club (Freundschaft) will attend. Painters and rustic wood workers have already begun work on the roof garden, which will be opened to the public early in May.

"Shenandoah" will be given its first performance in Baltimore this week by the California company, which has already played a twenty weeks' season in the West and is now to make its first appearance in the East. The season of this company is to close June 1, and it has been selected to open the new Opera House in Worcester, Mass., May 5, under the management of Rich & Harris.

Denman Thompson's season at the Academy closes May 3, but he and his company will not begin their long Summer vacation at once, as they have been accustomed to do. They will appear during the weeks of May 12 and 19 at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in a play called "The Old Homestead," about which the Philadelphians are already expressing mild curiosity.

Now that it has been decided to present "The Editor" at Palmer's Theatre Mr. Miner still finds the time at the Fifth-Avenue marking the beginning of his management of that house unappropriated. He will not have to look for customers, however, as a number of companies are anxiously seeking an opening in the metropolis.

It is settled that "The Private Secretary" is to be presented again in New-York this season, probably next month. The Gillette version will be used, and the company will include a number of the players identified with the original New-York run of the piece. The theatre for the presentation will be decided upon this week.

Daniel Frohman went to Boston Saturday to be present at the opening performance of "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Hollis-Street Theatre this evening. The play is booked for a three weeks' run, after which the company will have a vacation until July 28, when it begins its California tour.

Robert Manteil has a new play, called "Montrose," which, with "The Corsican Brothers," "Monbars," "Othello," and "Hamlet," will constitute his répertoire for next season.

Rose Coghlan's season will close May 10, and her next tour will begin in the West Sept. 15. She will have a new modern society play by Louis Ludovici and Francis Reinau, and in addition to this she will do "Peg Woffington" and "Forget-Me-Not."

Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska are to play this week in Detroit, Toledo, East Saginaw, and Grand Rapids, reaching Milwaukee next Monday, where they are to give two performances.

Jefferson and Florence begin a tour of the New-England cities to-night, opening in Bangor, Me. Their engagements include Portland, Manchester, N. H.; Lowell, Mass.; Lawrence, Brockton, Providence, R. I.; New-London, Fall River, and Hartford.

Henry Aveling will play Jonathan Wild in "The Knights of Tyburn" during the remainder of the run of the melodrama at Niblo's.

In the Spring

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A GREAT PROBLEM FOR THE OCEAN GREYHOUNDS.

FEW VERY FAST TRIPS EXPECTED THIS SEASON—A SCHEME OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Transatlantic steamship lines are likely to suffer during the coming Summer for want of experienced stokers. It is said that many of the officers of the Inman, Cunard, and White Star Lines are greatly exercised over their inability to pick up capable men for the fire-rooms, and in consequence little hope is expressed that any exceptionally fast runs will be made during the season.

Chief Engineer Sewall of the new White Star steamer Majestic said yesterday: "I can account for the falling off in good men only through the adverse circumstances under which they have to fire nowadays on the fast ships. I do not believe the pay has anything to do with it. Men will not go to sea for any sum when they learn that their work is to be confined to air-tight fire-rooms and inclosures stifling with heat. Unless some remedy is found, it is my opinion that inside of three years attempts will no longer be made to drive machinery to its utmost. Ships will be run at moderately high speed, or at least under conditions which will make it an inducement for men to work in the fire-rooms."

On the Majestic, however, the condition of things in the fire-room is said to be far better than in most of the new ships. It is known that on the Teutonic of the same line firemen often have been carried out of the fire-room in an exhausted condition. Similar reports are made of the City of Paris. On both ships the forced draught used is obtained through the closed fire-room system, while on the Majestic the forced draught is introduced directly under the grate bars.

The trouble on the transatlantic steamers in securing good stokers is one that is being met with in both the British and American Navies. For two years the British Admiralty has vainly endeavored to solve the problem. Three months ago recruiting details, made up wholly of engineer officers of the British Navy, were sent into the iron districts offering special inducements to stokers to enlist. The results so far reported are very discouraging. The plan instituted by the British Admiralty has been favored by progressive officers in the American service, who hold that good men can be found in the Western cities, and on lake and river steamers, who, with little coaching, might be transformed into first-class stokers for the new cruisers. It is understood that Commodore Melville, the present head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, favors some such plan—anything, in fact, to get good and reliable men.

Chief Engineer Sewall of the Majestic says that W. H. White, the present Director of Naval Construction for the British Navy, was much perplexed over this stoker question when at Spithead last year. He found an opportunity to question Mr. Sewall as to his ideas concerning firemen. Mr. Sewall expressed the opinion that not until more attention was paid to the bodily comforts of the firemen and less to getting high speed could good men be expected to enter the service. It was about the time of the manœuvres that the torpedo gunboats of the Sharpshooter class were being tried, vessels with bottoms little thicker than tin and fitted with 4,000 horse-power engines, designed to drive the frail craft at a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. The fire-rooms in these vessels were little better than coffins, and the temperature was so high that few men could withstand it.

Mr. Sewall appears to view very favorably the plan advanced by Commodore Melville for determining the speed of ships, that is, of finding the proposed efficiency of the screw in smooth water, and with this efficiency as a constant of determining the vessel's speed at sea. Mr. Sewall does not place much reliance in measured-mile tests. He said that he would have little difficulty in jumping the Majestic over the measured mile at the rate of twenty-three knots an hour.

It is beginning to look as if all high-speed vessels would be fitted hereafter with three-bladed propellers. It has been found with the new American war ships that better results are obtained with the three-bladed screw than with the four-bladed one. In consequence, all of the Philadelphia class — the Charleston, the San Francisco, and the Newark—are receiving three-bladed manganese bronze screws. The Majestic is fitted with three-bladed screws. Many of the fast ships which have been lying up "in ordinary" during the Winter will be fitted in the same way. The Aurania of the Cunard Line has lowered her running time between Liverpool and New-York by five hours by substituting a three-bladed screw in lieu of her former four-bladed one.

OARSMEN WAKING UP.

PLANNING FOR A BUSY SEASON ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

The Harlem River oarsmen are slowly awakening from their Winter slumber. Yesterday's Junelike atmosphere brought them in hundreds to their various boathouses. There was little actual rowing done, but a great deal of "getting ready" was accomplished. The boats which have been idle so long were cleaned and oiled, floats were moored in their proper positions, and generally the athletes spent the day in housecleaning.

The plans of the different clubs are yet largely in a state of chaos, but there seems to be enough of enthusiasm among the rowers to make the season of 1890 one of the most interesting that either has ever been for years. A hopeful sign is that this spirit is general among the clubs. Last year the Atalantas and the Metropolitans did practically all the real rowing, but this year the Nassau, the Union, the Crescent, the Dauntless, and the Nonpareil Clubs announce that they, too, will have working crews. The spirit of river shows makes the real lovers of Harlem River aquatics rejoice, and the general sentiment was well expressed by Capt. Pilkenton, who said yesterday: "Any crew that wins a race on this river from the Decoration Day regatta on will have to work for it."

The Harlem River is becoming every year less suited to rowing. The growth of the surrounding territory is putting on its muddy waters a commerce that makes the stream a decidedly unsatisfactory and a very dangerous place for the use of pulling shells. It has already been decided that the Decoration Day races will be rewed over the old Empire course, from Ninetieth to One Hundred and Sixteenth street. This course was abandoned years ago because of the rough water that too often rendered it unfit for use. It has a mile and a half to sail away, however, and will be preferable to the Macomb's Dam course, which is obstructed by three bridges and is traversed by the line of steamers running to High Bridge.

By Sunday next the Captains of the different clubs will be ready to announce the make-up of their regular crews for the season, and then the men will settle down to hard-pan training. Some of the crack crews of last year will row this year without change of men. There is so much good material in the clubs that many crews are likely to be organized which will give the old "cracks" a good deal of a surprise party. The Decoration Day regatta will be the test, and there is a general belief that the result will warrant the Harlem River clubs in sending more crews to compete in the great national and Eastern regattas than they have sent for many years.

WHERE IS WILLIAM BASCOMER?

William Bascomer, the proprietor of a chair factory at 105 North First-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday reported to the police as missing. He left his home at 595 Putnam-avenue April 5, and was last seen late on that day in a saloon at Tompkins-avenue and Monroe-street. He is fifty-seven years of age, of medium height, florid complexion, and iron-gray hair, and has a broken nose. When he left home he wore a check coat and waistcoat, gray trousers, and a slouch hat. In his buttonhole was a Grand Army of the Republic bronze button. He was well known in Grand Army circles. No cause for his disappearance can be ascertained.

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MR. MAYER HAS A WORD TO SAY ABOUT SPECULATORS.

Marcus R. Mayer, Mr. Abbey's operatic manager, said yesterday that Patti would certainly sing at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Romeo and Juliet" to-night. "Patti," said Mr. Mayer, "suffered as much as anybody on account of her failure to sing Saturday afternoon, and it was no fault of hers that the public was disappointed. She had recovered from her cold, she thought, sufficiently to appear on the stage, but her physician examined her throat and said that it would be a risky experiment for her to undertake the rôle in 'La Traviata' for which she was announced. She could have sung in 'Il Barbiere' or 'Romeo and Juliet,' but that would have disarranged this week's programme, and as the seats for these performances had been already sold, it was not thought wise to anticipate either of them by giving the same opera yesterday afternoon. There was nothing to do but to return the money to those who insisted on hearing Patti or nobody, and so we did so with good grace. Mme. Patti is not to blame in the least in the matter. Her misfortune has proved pretty expensive to her managers, but she cannot help it. I am positive that she will sing to-morrow, as she would have sung yesterday, but for the positive prohibition of her physician."

It takes a pretty clear-headed man to take charge of the arrangements at the Opera House on a Patti night or matinée, even when everything goes well, but it requires the patience of a martyr to stand at the gates and answer questions when holders of seven-dollar seats and sixty-dollar boxes find themselves confronted with the announcement that a change in the programme has been made. This was the burden that fell upon the shoulders of the luckless Marcus on Saturday afternoon. A plain statement that money would be refunded at the box office stared everbody in the face at the entrance to the lobby of the Opera House, but everybody could not or would not read. Everybody insisted on pushing his way to the gates and interviewing Mr. Mayer. He had to answer the same list of questions a thousand times over, and he did it as calmly as though he was turning dollars into the treasury of the company instead of giving directions for reducing Mr. Abbey's bank account.

The maddest people at the Opera House on Saturday were those who had purchased tickets of speculators. Those tickets were redeemed at the box office, but of course the management would not make good the premium that they had paid, and many of them went away accusing the speculators and the managers of collusion. On this subject, about which a good deal has been said since the season of opera began, Mr. Mayer said: "No speculator whom we know to be such can buy a ticket of us, but we cannot prevent them from getting the seats. They send men and women whom we do not know to the box office, and get the tickets in small numbers. We can't refuse an apparently reputable citizen the seats he demands if we have them, and we can't prevent him from turning them over to speculators after he has got them. That is all there is to it. Mr. Abbey has nothing to do with the speculators, and the charge that he has is unjust and contemptible. You can depend upon it, however, that so long as people are willing to support speculators by buying of them the speculators will always manage to get seats to supply the demand. The real remedy for the evil lies with the public, and not with the manager."

MUSIC FOR WEST SIDERS.

FRANK DAMROSCH LEADS THE SIXTH COOPER UNION SUNDAY CONCERT.

There was a west-side audience at the sixth free Sunday concert of the Cooper Union series yesterday afternoon, but it failed to fill the big hall after the fashion of the east-side girls and their escorts. This was in consequence of an experiment made by the committee having the free concerts in charge. They thought it unfair to allow the east siders to monopolize all the good music that is being provided, so last week they distributed the tickets for yesterday's concert among the employes of the big west-side dry goods houses and factories. They didn't know how the west siders would take to the free concerts, but the audience yesterday, though appreciative, was not as large as on previous Sundays.

Those who remained away, though, missed a musical treat, and when their friends tell them how excellent the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House interpreted Handel, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Haydn, and others of the masters, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, and how charmingly Mrs. Carl Alves sang, they will probably be slow to reject the next invitation that the committee extends to them.

It was expected that Mr. Walter Damrosch would wield the baton, but in his enforced absence his brother made an admirable substitute. The overture was Schubert's "Rosamunde," and after the applause that followed Schumann's "Traumerei," Mrs. Carl Alves sang "He was Despised," from Handel's "Messiah." The first part of the programme concluded with the scherzo, nocturne, and Wedding March from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the west siders were enraptured with the execution.

The second part opened with the "Procession" from the second act of "Lohengrin," and Haydn's "Serenade" was played by the string orchestra. Then came Proch's "Verwelkt," which was admirably rendered by Mrs. Alves, and the gavotte from "Mignon" and Weber's "Jubel" brought one of the best Sunday concerts ever given in Cooper Union to a close.

REUNION OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

It will be twenty-nine years ago next Wednesday week that the Brooklyn Twenty-eighth Regiment marched away to the war. They were one of the first fully armed and equipped regiments to leave Brooklyn for the front, and the survivors propose to celebrate April 23, as they have done since the close of the war, as the most eventful day in the history of the regiment. A good many of the veterans talked the matter over yesterday at a meeting held in their old headquarters, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets, Williamsburg.

Capt. Groux was called to the chair, and after a good deal of speechmaking it was resolved to have a reunion of all the veterans of the Twenty-eighth who could get together on next Wednesday week. There will be a banquet, and the day will close with a ball.

LONG DELAYED BY HEAVY GALES.

Capt. Soppa of the Austrian bark G. Tarabochia, which arrived yesterday from Oran, Africa, reports that on March 13 he was within 150 miles of Sandy Hook, but was caught in a heavy westerly gale, in which the vessel was driven off the coast. This was followed by a succession of gales, which came from all points of the compass, and blew at times with hurricane force. The bark was eighty days in making the voyage.

Capt. Corbett of the schooner Crete, which arrived yesterday from San Domingo City, reports that he met with very severe gales, in which the foremast was sprung and other injuries were sustained.

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THE EFFORT TO UNSEAT THE RINGSTERS' WORK IN JERSEY CITY.

The application for a recount of the votes cast at the Mayoralty election in Jersey City last Tuesday will be presented to the Circuit Court Judge at the Court House to-morrow. The papers have been drawn, and George L. Record, a well-known young Democrat, and Otto Crouse, a partner of ex-Corporation Counsel Blair, have been chosen to prepare the evidence for presentation to the court. When the case is called in trial ex-Mayor Collins, Flavel Mages, and ex-Judge William T. Hoffman will be retained to assist.

Mayor Cleveland, while proclaiming his readiness and even eagerness for a recount, is making it known through his friends that if the decision of the court be against him he can delay the movement to oust him for two years or more, and by the end of that time he will have served the term that is in dispute. He will begin by challenging the right of the court to proceed under the act till its constitutionality shall have been determined. It is now under review by the Supreme Court on a writ from the Middlesex Circuit Court. He will prolong the controversy after it begins by extending it to the districts in which the frauds were perpetrated to the districts in which it is known that there were no frauds of any account, and when the adverse judgment that seems inevitable shall have been rendered, he will appeal from court to court.

While pretending to be anxious for the recount, he denounces it as an outrage upon him because he has not much money at command, and he threatens to appeal to the public for funds to help him out. The appeal to stand on an appeal would be a surprise to him. It would show how he has put himself beyond the pale of recognition by the reputable elements in the community.

Public meetings are being arranged to denounce him for the usurpation of the office. The first of these meetings will be held at Fairmount Hall to-morrow evening. Another, which will probably be a rouser, will be held at the Tabernacle one evening this week. One of the local papers has started a popular subscription for funds to carry on the citizens' contest against the ringsters in the courts, and the subscription has already reached a fair figure.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, the pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, made the fraud the text of a philippic from the pulpit last evening. He narrated some of the instances of fraud and intimidation and violence that had been brought to his notice, declared that this condition of things called for a great popular uprising to hail the wrecked from their places of power, and urged everybody who heard him to contribute to the fund to fight the ringsters in court.

CREMATION FOR THE POOR.

WORKINGMEN TO ORGANIZE AN INCINERATION SOCIETY.

The body of Dr. Adolf Donai, the noted labor lecturer and agitator, which has reposed in a vault of Evergreens Cemetery ever since his death in January, 1888, was to have been cremated yesterday at the Fresh Pond Crematory, under the auspices of delegations from the Labor Lyceum and other labor organizations that hold Dr. Donai's name in lasting remembrance. All the preparations had been made when a letter was received by the committee in charge from Mrs. Donai asking that the ceremony be postponed until next Sunday so as to enable her to be present. Of course her request was complied with.

A meeting was held yesterday morning at the hall of the Arbeiter Mobiliar, No. 25 East Fourth-street, at which it was resolved to extend an invitation to all labor organizations to be present or represented at the ceremony. It was also proposed to form a poor man's cremation society, and the preliminary committees were appointed. Emil Drumel, Secretary of the Arbeiter Mobiliar, says that there are many workingmen, particularly among the Germans, who believe in this method of disposing of the bodies of the dead, and that heretofore the cost was the great obstacle. Now, however, he says incineration will not be attended with the expense of ordinary funerals.

A TEMPERANCE VETERAN.

It was "Grandfathers' Day" yesterday at the meeting of the American Temperance Union at the Union Tabernacle Church, Thirty-fifth-street, near Broadway, and Daniel Walford, who signed the pledge fifty-seven years ago, sat upon the platform. The temperance veteran called up his twelve grandchildren, ranged the girls on one side of him and the boys on the other, and asked them if they renewed their pledge. Their affirmative responses were applauded. Addresses were made by the Rev. G. J. Mingins, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Stephen Merritt. Cornet solos were given by Miss Annie A. Park, and anthems were sung by the American Temperance Union Chorus. J. A. Bogardus conducted the meeting.

CHINA SILKS, NOVELTY SILKS.

In our New Salesroom in the Basement, we shall offer this week the following specialties in Silks:

200 pieces of Figured India and China Silks, at 65 and 75 cents per yard; regular price $1.00.

100 pieces, Woven Figures, the only make that resists the action of Sunlight, in very choice colorings, at 60 cents, worth $1.00.

Rich Novelties, suitable for Costume Combinations, Tea Gowns, Morning Wrappers, etc., from 75 cents to $1.50 per yard; less than one-third the original prices.

Colored and Black Gros Grains.

Colored and Black Faille Francaise.

Colored and Black Surah and India Silks, and other all silk Fabrics, at prices that will make them especially worthy of examination.

Also, one hundred handsome Down Sofa Cushions, covered with India and Turkish Hand Embroidery, at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 each; the former prices were from $4.00 to $8.00.

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AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Ladies' Belgium Braid Sailor Hats, with fancy Silk Band,

$1 25; worth **$2 25.**

Ladies' Japanese Sailor Hats, with Silk Bands,

25c. and **48c.**;

worth double these Prices.

Children's two-tone Sailor Hats, trimmed with heavy Gros Grain Ribbon,

62c.; formerly **$1 50.**

Children's Sailor Hats, Plain and Mixed, trimmed with heavy Gros Grain Ribbon,

48c.; formerly **$1 25.**

Children's Fine White Sailor Hats,

75c.; worth **$1 60.**

Children's Trimmed Sailor Hats,

37c.; worth **87c.**

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TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, TOQUES, STRAWS, TURBANS, CARRIAGE HATS, RUSTIC LARGE HATS, ALL HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

CHOICE COMBINATIONS IN FLOWERS, LACES, & NETS.

LINENS.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY.

50 Pieces Bleached German Damask,

39c. per yard; reduced from 50c.

30 Pieces Fine Irish Damask,

50c. per yard; reduced from 65c.

30 Pieces Fine Scotch Double Damask,

85c. per yard; reduced from $1 10.

500 Dozen 5-8 German Damask Napkins,

98c.; reduced from **$1 25.**

250 Dozen 3-4 German Damask Napkins.

$1 50; reduced from **$1 98.**

500 Fringed Damask Cloths, with Doilies to match, 2 1-2 and 3 yards long,

$2 98 and **$3 50** per set.

500 Dozen Bleached Huck Towels,

12½c., 15c., and **19c.** each.

250 Dozen Extra Large Damask Towels,

25c.; reduced from **35c.**

FINE WHITE GOODS.

STRIPED AND CHECKED LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, PIQUES, AND SWISS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

2,500 Pairs Guipure Lace Curtains, **98c., $1 25, $1 98,** and **$2 50.**

250 Pairs Figured Muslin Curtains, **$1 50**; worth **$3 98.**

325 Pairs Madras Curtains, **$3 50**; reduced from **$7 98.**

10,000 SMYRNA RUGS AT HALF PRICE.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,053. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOLVING SILVER PROBLEMS

REPUBLICANS NEARLY READY WITH A PLAN.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CAUCUS COMMITTEES TO-DAY — SHEATHED VESSELS FOR THE NEW NAVY.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—How to handle the silver question is a subject which has received a great deal of attention to-day from Republicans in both houses of Congress. Separate meetings were held, both forenoon and afternoon, by the special committees of the Senate and House Republicans which are trying to work out a path for the party to follow, and substantial progress was made by each toward deciding upon proposals to be made at a joint meeting to be held to-morrow.

The Republican Representatives will ask the Senators to agree upon substantially the same measure as has already been reported to the House in the shape of the modified Windom bill. This provides for the purchase of all silver bullion offered and payment for the same at the market price in certificates to be issued by the Treasury Department. The Representatives will ask, however, that these certificates shall be made redeemable in either bullion or coin at the option of the holder. Secretary Windom told the committee to-day that he still believed the certificates should be redeemable only in bullion, but the committee is strongly in favor of the other idea. It will also propose that when the market price of bullion reaches $1 for 371¼ grains there shall be free coinage of silver.

As the result of their deliberations the Senators will have several propositions to suggest to the Representatives for insertion in a silver bill. As might be expected from persons who object to letting the public know what they do in the Senate the Senators are very careful to give out no information about their proceedings. There is excellent reason for believing, however, that they will propose to put a limit on the amount of bullion to be purchased, and that they will suggest some provisions a little outside of the silver question proper, but designed to get more money into circulation.

The Senators, it is said, will ask the Representatives to agree that the amount of bullion to be purchased shall not exceed 4,500,000 ounces a month, and that this quantity may be coined. Instead of the certificates issued in payment being redeemable in bullion or coin, as the House Republicans propose, the Senators will suggest that they be redeemable in bullion or "lawful money." They will also propose, it is asserted, that the $100,000,000 held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes shall be put into circulation. A third suggestion in the line of increasing the money supply will be that national banks shall be authorized to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited by them in the Treasury to secure their notes. This would add 10 per cent. to the amount of bank notes in circulation, as the banks now can issue up to 90 per cent. of the face value of the bonds.

These are believed to be the chief propositions to be offered by each committee when the two get together to-morrow. Senators and Representatives agree that the time has come to do something with the silver question, and they desire that under the prevailing spirit of conciliation and desire to reach a practical result they will have little trouble in preparing a measure for which all can vote. The caucus of Republican Representatives, which was to have been held to-night, has been postponed until the two committees have had time to reach an agreement.

***

Mr. Plumb introduced in the Senate to-day a bill for the disposition of certain funds in the Treasury. It provides that the money required to be deposited for the redemption of the national bank circulation shall be covered into the Treasury and treated as funds available for the reduction of the public debt and for the current expenses of the Government; that all funds held for the payment of the matured debt and interest, due and unpaid, shall be similarly treated, and that hereafter no funds available above the sum of $10,000,000 shall be held in the Treasury. This bill is not to be construed, however, as permanently diminishing the fund of $100,000,000 now held for the redemption of Treasury notes.

He said that there was less than $700,000,000 of circulation for the use of the 65,000,000 people of the United States—probably not more than $10 per capita. One of the greatest defects of our system of finance was the compulsory holding in the Treasury of that very large sum of money—about $250,000,000—on the theory that it was needed, (a theory exploded by every known fact,) and on the further theory that the Secretary of the Treasury was to be the arbiter of the financial questions of the people. It had been stated in the public prints that in pursuance of his policy of controlling the finances of the country the Secretary of the Treasury had contracted the currency during the month of February, over $10,000,000.

Mr. Plumb believed that that retention of money in the Treasury, and that assumption on the part of the Secretary to do what might have been done properly now constitutes a menace to the business of the country, ought to be prohibited by law.

***

If the Naval Appropriation bill as it finally passes Congress contains provisions for additional cruisers, it is probable that a new departure in American naval architecture will be made, and that the hulls of the vessels will be built of steel, sheathed with wood and copper. Many naval officers, prominent among them being Lieut. Commander Philip Hichborn, have long favored this method of construction, which prevents fouling of the bottom and consequent deterioration in speed.

Advocates of sheathed hulls have a strong argument in their favor, in a paper read before the British Institution of Naval Architects, by William H. White, Director of Naval Construction in the British Admiralty, giving an account of the behavior of the two classes of the vessels engaged in last year's naval manœuvres. He discussed at length the relative speed of different vessels, and gave some interesting facts regarding the vessels of the Medea class, which are identical in construction and engine power, except that the Medea has steel bottoms, while the Marathon and Melpomene are sheathed, and have consequently about 150 tons greater displacement. Notwithstanding this they were about as fast as the unsheathed ships, when the latter had clean bottoms.

The steel bottoms fouled so rapidly, however, that when, only a few weeks after having been cleaned, the Medea began a series of progressive trials, she was found to be so foul that the tide was stopped and the Medusa, with a perfectly smooth, clean bottom, was substituted. The comparative results are interesting. The Medea, with 5,800 horse power, made only 16.9 knots, while the Medusa, with the same power, made 17.6 and 17 knots, with only 5,000 horse power. Yet the Medea, to get Medusa required 2,000 horse power and the Medusa only 1,600. Mr. White says: "These figures furnish a strong argument in favor of the course taken by the Admiralty in giving wood and copper sheathing to a large proportion of the new cruisers now building."

***

Two years ago John M. Brower, the Republican Congressman from the Fifth North Carolina district, was nominated for re-election before his vote for the Mills bill. That vote caused considerable irritation among the Republican politicians in his district, and serious efforts were made to compel his withdrawal. Ex-Senator Quay, Gen. Gobb, and Major McKinley wrote letters remonstrating with the managers and urged that he be returned. He was reluctantly supported by the Republicans at the last election, but was successful. Last Summer, however, he kicked again, and it required a chairmanship and a good deal of help to hold him in line for use in the organization of the House.

His constituents are now apparently determined to get rid of him. About three hundred regrets from all over the district met in the Court House at Greensborough, N. C., last Wednesday, denouncing Harrison's administration in general and Congressman Brower in particular. Several harangues were made criticising the present policy of the Republican Party in refusing them recognition for their long and earnest fealty to its leaders. It is said, furthermore, that they have appointed an Executive Committee for each township, with instructions to organize and work with a view of defeating Mr. Brower at the next election, should he run. They propose, as far as can be ascertained, to adopt the "stay-at-home" stance, and let the white Republicans do their own voting. In other words, they propose to try the effect of a masterly inactivity. There is no doubt that Southern Republicans are disgusted.

***

Work at the Mare Island Navy Yard has not been going on as rapidly as the Secretary of the Navy would like, and he called in a number of officers to find out where the trouble lay and to urge the yard up to greater activity. The reasons for the hands in a dance to get the Navy Yard into shape are not entirely creditable to the Government. Party quite abroad will submit [illegible] suits at the Court House for a short term or [illegible] of [illegible]

commission, to the Bering Sea seal fisheries, to assist the revenue cutters in preventing the capture of seals in defiance of the President's proclamation. The Pinto is already in Alaskan waters. The Thetis will be in the same neighborhood, and, with the two revenue cutters assigned to that duty, they will make a fleet which, if properly handled, ought to intercept most of the sealing vessels. What they will do with them after intercepting them remains to be seen. It is understood, however, that if seizures are made and prize crews are put in charge of the seized vessels, enough men will be detailed in each instance to take the vessel into an American port.

***

Secretary Tracy and Chairman Boutelle and his colleagues on the House Naval committees are making a thorough canvass of the House of Representatives in hopes that they can muster enough votes when the Naval bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole to defeat the amendment by which the provision for three battle ships was stricken from the bill. Every possible argument is being used to induce members to vote for the battle ships, and it is probable that the amendment can be defeated, as it was adopted in the committee by a comparatively small vote.

It is certainly not the sentiment of the House that naval construction should stop at the present time, and many men who voted against the battle ships will probably, on further consideration, vote for them. This is particularly true of Republican Representatives, for, although the Naval Appropriation bill is not regarded as a partisan measure, they have had their party pride appealed to and have been urged not to allow a Democratic Administration to have all the credit for the naval progress of the country.

***

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Virginia.—Bettie G. Eubank, Eubon; N. W. Newman, Somerset.

THE SEVENTH'S INVITATION.

THE LEE MONUMENT COMMITTEE RISES TO EXPLAIN.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—The sentiment of opposition manifested by the New-Yorkers to the Seventh Regiment accepting an invitation to take part in the unveiling of the Lee Monument here on May 29, occasions some surprise here. The Lee Monument Celebration Committee Friday mailed invitations to Col. Appleton and other field officers and to each of the company commanders of the Seventh. As has been before stated, this action was taken by the committee in response to letters received from officers and members of the regiment, who indicated a desire that the command should be invited to participate in the unveiling ceremonies. The writers seemed to be quite certain that if asked to do so by the proper authorities, the Seventh would be sure to accept the invitation. Gen. John R. Corke, a Confederate officer, the chairman of the General Monument Committee, who is to act as chief of ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee's staff on unveiling day, to-day said:

"The Seventh Regiment has been invited to attend. In fact, it was generally understood that they wished to be invited. I had my doubts as to the propriety of inviting any soldiers from the North, but cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of the committee. The idea that they were anxious to have them is not true. We would be happy to welcome them or any troops that attend in a fraternal spirit, but it is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether they attend or not. Certainly I do not wish it understood that we are begging any one to attend. If the people of the North wish to take no part in it, all well. It is a home matter and I expect we can get along without them. This attempt to wave the bloody shirt is all wrong. The Seventh Regiment has been invited. It will, in accordance with their known wishes now with that approval. Now they can accept the invitation or not, just as they see fit, and there the matter stands."

Gen. Corke is always conservative in his utterances. After the opposition publicly expressed by members and officers of the Seventh it is not supposed that they will accept the invitation to come here May 29. If this regiment comes, however, they will be met with a cordial welcome from the thousands of Confederate veterans who will be here.

NO PUMPING ON SUNDAY.

OIL WELLS MUST REMAIN IDLE ON THAT DAY UNDRE THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, Penn., April 14.—Judge McIlvane to-day handed down a decision holding that oil-well pumping on Sunday was Sabbath desecration within the meaning of the law. The case is of vital importance in all the oil fields of the State.

It came up on the appeal of William Funk, an oil pumper, from a summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace on a charge of pumping an oil well on Sunday. The conviction of Funk in itself is of no importance, but the principle as to whether the pumping of producing oil wells on Sunday is lawful or not is one of great interest. It appears that Hart Brothers, who are extensive oil operators here, have a well on the James P. Sayer farm, and until Aug. 25, 1889, had been in the habit of having Funk pump the whole week round, claiming that if the well stood idle the salt water, which is the bane of every oil field, would gain. On that Monday following the 25th of August, Mr. Sayer, owner of the farm, had the pumper arrested for working on Sunday. He was tried before a Justice and fined. This practically declared the pumping of wells on Sunday unlawful, and the case was therefore appealed.

In court the defendant had prominent oil operators who testified that the pumping was necessary as the wells would be permanently affected if they were not pumped, owing to the fact that salt water will undoubtedly drive the oil southward from a well, and even from an oil field if allowed to stand in the wells. Nevertheless, the court to-day decided against Funk, and directed him to pay the four-dollar fine and costs prescribed by law. All the oil men in the region are liable to prosecution now, and the case is likely, therefore, to be taken to the Supreme Court.

CONNECTICUT ODD FELLOWS.

HARTFORD, April 14.—The semi-centennial of Charter Oak Lodge of Odd Fellows of this city will be celebrated Monday, April 21, the ceremonies concluding with an elaborate banquet during the evening. Gov. Thomas H. Seymour was a prominent member of the lodge, occupying the principal office in it just before he left for the Mexican war at the head of a Connecticut regiment. Stephen W. Bureshmore of this city will deliver the historical address, and Past Grand Master William H. Comley of Bridgeport will respond at the banquet in behalf of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States.

A programme for the evening also includes speeches by Gov. Bulkeley, Hon. James G. Batterson, Judge Lucius P. Deming of New-Haven, Mayor Henry C. Dwight, Frederick S. Hunt of Bridgeport, and Ira E. Forbes of Hartford.

Charter Oak Lodge is the largest and most prosperous Odd Fellow organization in the State, and possesses the largest relief fund. It has a membership of nearly three hundred. The late Stephen Terry of this city, who was known throughout the country as a leader in the order, was a member of Charter Oak Lodge.

MANAGER CANBY MARRIED.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Albert H. Canby, manager of Francis Wilson's opera company, and Miss Jessie Quigley of Chicago were quietly married at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon. They will return to Philadelphia to-morrow.

On May 10 Mr. and Mrs. Canby will sail for Europe on the steamship Umbria. They will be accompanied by Miss Laura Moore of the Wilson company. In London they will be joined by Mr. Wilson, and the party will make an extensive tour through Europe, returning to New-York in August.

Mr. Canby is a member of a well-known Baltimore family. His father, Mr. Samuel Canby, was a merchant in this city for many years and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. His relatives in this city are also prominently identified with business interests.

SAYS HIS SIGNATURE WAS FORGED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 14.—An investigation will be made by the Board of Excise at its next meeting of the charges preferred by Philip Coughlin, a property owner, against Feany & O'Neill, proprietors of a well-known sporting house. Coughlin alleges that his signature has been forged to a petition for a license application, and has made affidavit that he never signed it.

The board has decided to keep the general license fee for the year at $250, and has re-elected Mayor Rankin President until April, 1892.

DANGERS OF THE BRIDGE

ITS TERMINAL FACILITIES CRAMPED AND UNSAFE.

EVEN THE TRUSTEES ADMIT THAT TRAVEL IS "INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS"—MEANS OF RELIEF.

In a communication presented to the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at the meeting of the board yesterday, President Howell informed his associates that "It is not only inconvenient, it is dangerous to cross the bridge from New-York to Brooklyn during the busy hours of the evening, and the inconvenience and danger and the necessity and demand for better terminal facilities increase every day."

The occasion of this notable admission on the part of the President of the board was the submitting by Major McNulty of a report from the Committee on Terminal Facilities recommending the substitution of an amended bill for the act introduced into the Senate by Senator Jacobs authorizing and empowering the Bridge Trustees to "establish at such points north of the northerly line of Concord-street, and between Adams and Fulton streets, in the city of Brooklyn, such structures and other terminal facilities in the extension of and in connection with the bridge, on the railroads and roadways over the same, as they shall deem to be necessary."

This proposition having met with strenuous opposition at the hands of Mayor Grant and his Cabinet, the amended bill was prepared by President Howell and his immediate following. The first section of the new bill defines the scope and object of the measure in these words:

"The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge are hereby authorized and empowered to extend the bridge in Brooklyn and the railroad over the bridge to a point not further south than the junction of Washington-street and Tillary-street, and to establish at or near that point, on either or both sides of Washington-street, depot buildings, switching facilities, and structures proper and convenient for terminal facilities for the railroad over the bridge. Such depot building shall not be erected further south than Hicks-street, and the only structures to be constructed beyond that point shall be those required for switching and storage facilities."

The seven succeeding sections of the Jacobs bill are retained without change, but these are supplemented by the following important provisions:

"SEC. 9. Any street surface railroad company whose tracks are now within 300 feet of the entrance to the bridge in Brooklyn may construct and operate such branches or changes of its tracks as shall be necessary to give proper and convenient access and approach to the bridge entrances, provided that such branches or changes shall not be constructed in any street where now no railroad tracks are laid, unless the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such tracks be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained the General Terms of the Supreme Court in the district in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three Commissioners, who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the Court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

"SEC. 10. The faith of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and of the State of New-York is pledged to all parties in interest that this location of the terminus of the bridge in Brooklyn is final, and no further extension shall ever be made."

In support of the report of the committee the following communication from Superintendent Martin was read:

BROOKLYN, April 14, 1890.

Hon. James Howell:

DEAR SIR: On April 8, 1889, a plan was adopted by the Board of Trustees for a station proposed to be located, and facilities for travel by the bridge. By the plans adopted it was proposed to move the station in New York about eighty feet toward Brooklyn in order to get room to switch the trains, as we are precluded by law from going further toward the City Hall with our trains than the northerly side of Chatham-street; also, to widen the station about twenty feet on both sides. This latter must be moved over a portion of Sands-street, and we propose to place it one block further south, between Sands and High streets. The switching will be on the Brooklyn side, and a little south of Nassau-street, and for storage we must acquire additional land south of Concord-street.

The Trustees will see at once that practically a considerable portion of the room now devoted to storage will be otherwise occupied under the new system, and since we will have double the number of cars and locomotives that we have now put into operation we must have double the storage room. Mr. Martin's communication, herewith submitted, shows it impossible to store cars east of Washington-street or between Washington and Fulton streets.

We must, therefore, go south of Concord-street, and since we cannot go there without legislation, we must apply to our Senators and Assemblymen for the necessary relief.

I have conferred with as many of the parties interested in the proposed changes as have seen fit to call upon me, including Gov. Hill, the members of Terminal Facilities the result of my interviews, and, with the Committee on Terminal Facilities and our counsel, have prepared amendments to a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Jacobs. The bill thus amended and now presented to you will permit us to make the development proposed.

It is not to be concealed that the extension of the land between Concord and Tillary streets is intended only as a step toward a City Hall terminus. Speaking only for myself, I am satisfied that a terminus in the City Hall is impossible, and the impossibility is largely because of the great cost, and because many interests have accommodated themselves to a terminus substantially at High-street.

There is a section in the bill intended to make this High-street terminus final for all time; and in my opinion, if the legislation we now ask for is granted and the development we have under in made, the question of the terminus of the bridge will for ever be put at rest.

I am satisfied that the full capacity of the bridge will be doubled under the proposed system.

JAMES HOWELL.

Controller Myers said, when the reading of the several documents had been completed, that the terminal facilities of the bridge on the New-York side were wretched, and ought to have been fixed so as to see that nothing was proposed to be done in reference to them. The New-York authorities, as represented by the Mayor and his Cabinet, were opposed to the Jacobs bill for the acquisition of additional land on the New-York side. The bill, as it stood, was in favor of the Brooklyn authorities, and it would seem to oppose that the same ought to be granted were simply for the [illegible]

bridge but was of the opinion that it ought not to be further opposed. In reply to the Controller's queries President Howell said that the area of the property sought to be obtained in Brooklyn was 575 feet in length by 100 feet in width. In the last two years they had acquired land for additional approaches costing $1,110 per foot. Controller Myers said that the bridge management had done everything in Brooklyn, but nothing in New-York, to which President Howell replied that the courts stood in the way in New-York. They had taken legal action to obtain the needed property, and when that action was consummated they would be ready to begin operations at once, the plans for the work being all prepared. The assessed valuation of the Brooklyn property was $318,000, which is 70 per cent. of its real value. Without this additional property, he added, it would be impossible to improve the New-York end of the bridge. The improvements contemplated at this side of the bridge, it was calculated, would cost about $750,000, and at the Brooklyn end something more than $1,000,000. In round numbers, an expenditure of $2,000,000 would be entailed to complete the entire work. This amount it was proposed to provide from the revenues of the bridge, and there were now $200,000 in the hands of the Trustees available for that purpose.

Controller Myers wanted to know what the section relating to changes of connections by street railroads meant. In his opinion it was misleading and out of place in the bill. What had the bridge to do with a street-car? The people might ask what there was in this thing.

President Howell explained that the section simply gave the railroads opportunity to change their connections so as to get close to the bridge, and Major McNulty added that the effect of the provision would simply be to give them access to the terminus of the bridge, without discrimination. It carried with it no right to lay any new tracks on the streets or on the bridge.

Trustee Skinner moved to lay the report on the table until 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday, when the bill should be taken up and discussed in all its bearings.

Controller Myers called attention to the fact that there was a bill pending in Albany, known as the Birkett bill, relating to the disposition of the revenues of the bridge, with which the proposed measure seemed to conflict. New-York gets very little from the bridge now, and if this measure prevails there would be but little to divide.

President Howell said that the receipts of the bridge under the new arrangement would average from $6,500 to $7,000 a day, and, as the operating expenses would not exceed $75,000 a year, there would be a large amount of money to divide between the two cities. He would like to take the bridge off the hands of the two cities as a business transaction. He would agree to pay every bond outstanding, and turn over a large financial consideration besides for the privilege.

Controller Myers—That is not the question. This thing for us to do is to take into consideration the safety and comfort of our passengers.

President Howell—That is the first consideration.

A protracted informal discussion ensued as to the necessity of legislation, when Gen. Barnes suggested that, in order to save valuable time, in view of the near adjournment of the Legislature, the bill be taken up and voted upon. Trustee Skinner, on behalf of the New-York members, agreed that the vote be put off until Tuesday afternoon, and moved to reconsider the vote on adjournment, which was carried by a vote of 9 to 4. Then Gen. Barnes moved that the bill be adopted as recommended and that a special committee of three be named to go to Albany and urge its passage.

Controller Myers protested that the bill should first be submitted to the authorities of the two cities before going to the Legislature. "I am now opposed to the bill," he argued. "because I am the only one here representing Mayor Grant's Cabinet, who have not seen the bill."

It was finally arranged that a special effort should be made by the Trustees to secure a quorum of the board at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the bill will be disposed of finally.

STABBED HIM IN THE BACK.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 14.—Bernard Cacheine, an Italian shoemaker, stabbed in the back to-night George Spidel, nineteen years old, with a shoemaker's knife. The wound, it is thought, will prove fatal. The shoemaker keeps a place at 36 Washington-avenue, and claims that Spidel, with others, was continually tormenting him by throwing shoes and dirt at his window.

Their antics to-night were worse than usual, and the Italian, becoming enraged, grabbed his knife and charged on them, plunging the blade of the weapon into Spidel's back, piercing his left lung. The injured youth, who works as a polisher in the Singer Factory, was removed to the hospital, while his assailant, who tried to get away, was arrested and locked up.

A DEMOCRATIC FEAST.

SING SING, N. Y., April 14.—Jefferson's birthday was celebrated here to-night with a banquet in the Hotel Keenan, where assembled many of the leaders of the Democratic Party of Westchester County. Toasts were responded to by Richard Lathers, Waldo Hutchins, Judge Pierre Reynolds, ex-Judge M. H. Ellis, Judge R. C. Feany, and Michael Sykes. Letters of regret at being unable to attend were read from ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Chauncey F. Black, Congressman William G. Stahlnecker, Charles P. McClelland, the Rev. Father Creeden, and others.

Some disgruntled local politicians, it is said, tried to make a failure of the dinner, but were unsuccessful.

THE ANNA E. J. MORSE AFLOAT.

The two tugs from the Merritt Wrecking Company which have been at work since Saturday night on the three-masted schooner Anna E. J. Morse, Capt. Merritt, from Norwalk, Conn., to Portland, Me., laden with coal, which went ashore at Northampton, L. I., on April 9, succeeded in getting her off at high water at 2 P. M. Yesterday. Half of the cargo had to be thrown overboard before she could be floated.

FOR INTERFERING WITH LABOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Ferdinand Brewer, a negro labor agent who has been in this neighborhood for several days, was to-day convicted of unlawfully interfering with contract labor, and a fine of $100 was imposed, which he was unable to pay, and he was sent to jail. This is probably the first conviction under the law, [illegible]

NAGLE FULLY JUSTIFIED

THE SHOOTING OF TERRY NOT A CRIME.

A DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WHICH ENDS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Nagle habeas corpus case, from California, was decided by the United States Supreme Court to-day, the judgment of the Circuit Court being affirmed. This finally disposes of all proceedings against Nagle for the shooting of Judge Terry in a railway station at Lathrop, Cal., Aug. 14 last, to prevent him from taking the life of Justice Field. The opinion was delivered by Justice Miller.

After the shooting Nagle was arrested at Stockton by the State officers, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus based on the ground that Nagle, who was acting under instructions, had merely performed his duty as an officer of the United States. It was on appeal from this order that the case was brought before the United States Supreme Court.

After reviewing all the facts bearing upon the homicide, the opinion says that they produce upon the court "the conviction of a settled purpose on the part of Terry and his wife, amounting to a conspiracy, to murder Field. And we are quite sure that, if Nagle had been merely a brother or a friend of Judge Field, traveling with him and aware of all the previous relations of Terry to the Judge—as he was—of his bitter animosity, his declared purpose to have revenge, even to the point of killing him, he would have been justified in what he did in defense of Field's life, and possibly of his own.

"But such a justification would be a proper subject for consideration in a trial of the case for murder in the courts of the State of California, and there exists no authority in the courts of the United States to discharge the prisoner while held in custody by the State authorities for this cause unless it is found in aid of the defense of the prisoner some element of power and authority asserted under the Government of the United States."

Justice Miller then takes up the proposition advanced by Nagle's counsel that Justice Field, when attacked, was in the immediate discharge of his duties as a Judge, and that Nagle was charged with a duty, under the laws of the United States, to protect Field from violence. The law requiring Justices of the Supreme Court to go on circuits is quoted, and the court says that, in traveling to perform this duty, Justice Field was as much in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by law as he was while sitting in court and trying causes, and entitled to all the protection under those circumstances which the law could give him.

The court does not suppose that any special act of Congress which in express terms authorizes Marshals or Deputy Marshals to act as a bodyguard to the Justices while on their circuits; but in its view of the constitution any obligation or duty properly inferable from that instrument, or any duty of the Marshal to be derived from the general scope of his duties, comes within the provision of the habeas corpus act directing the release of persons who are in custody for an act done "in pursuance of a law of the United States." It would, says the opinion, be a great reproach to the system of Government of the United States, declared to be within its sphere sovereign and supreme, if there is to be found within the domain of its powers no means of protecting the Judges in the discharge of their duties from violence and hatred of those upon whom its judgment may operate unfavorably.

As to the contention that the question of the guilt of the prisoner of the crime of murder is a question of State law, the opinion says that California and that the United States court had no power to take the prisoner and release him without a trial by jury, according to the laws of California, the court says that the express terms of the habeas corpus act direct such a course where an act is done in pursuance of a law of the United States, and such has been shown to be the case here.

"The result at which we have arrived," concludes the decision, "upon this examination is that, in the protection of the person and the life of Mr. Justice Field while in the discharge of his official duties, Nagle was authorized to resist the attack of Terry upon that eminent judicial officer; that he was justified in the belief that without instant action on his part he would lose his life at the hands of Terry, and ended in the death of the latter; that such being his well-founded belief, he was justified in taking the life of Terry as the only means of preventing the death of the man who was intended to be his victim; that in taking the life of Terry under the circumstances he was acting under the authority of the law of the United States and was justified in so doing, and that he is not liable to answer for murder to the courts of California on account of his part in the transaction. We are, therefore, of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court authorizing his discharge from the custody of the Sheriff of San Joaquin County."

Mr. Justice Field did not hear the argument of this cause, and took no part in the decision.

Justice Lamar, in behalf himself and the Chief Justice, delivered an elaborate and vigorous dissent to the opinion of the court. The ground on which they dissent is that, in considering the habeas corpus act, a wholly inadmissible construction is placed on the word "in" used in the statute, and a wholly inadmissible application is made of the clause "in custody in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

"We deny," they say, "that Nagle had any duty imposed upon him by the laws of the United States serving as an official character of Judge Field. In short, we think that there was nothing whatever in fact of an official character in the transaction, and therefore we think that the United States courts have, in the present state of our legislation, no jurisdiction whatever in the premises. We are the less reluctant to come to this conclusion because we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that if the appellee had been indicted and gone to a trial before a jury of his own country, God and his country would have given him a good deliverance."

TRACKS UNDER WATER.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—The condition of things on the Illinois Central Road has not improved in the least in the last twenty-four hours. Superintendents Mann and the Division Superintendent are on the scene, and the whole of the day was occupied in trying to strengthen the tracks.

Ten miles of track are under water, and the task of testing is a long and tedious one, as each cross-tie has to be tried separately. The east wind still prevails, and thus beats the water of Lake Pontchartrain up against the track, and there is no telling how long it will be before trains are running regularly.

The northern route which the city yesterday have not returned, but will come by the Queen and Crescent route to-morrow morning. They will have to go to Jackson, Miss., thence to Meridian, and down to New-Orleans, a distance of 320 miles further than the regular route.

All traffic at this end of the line of the Illinois Central Road has been stopped, and arrangements will be made with the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Road or the Queen and Crescent Road to run its trains to Memphis.

By the Government gauge the river stood at the 15.8 mark and .2 foot below the high-water mark of 1874. It has not varied over 2.2 feet during four days.

HOTEL KEEPER MILLER FOUND GUILTY.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 14.—Hotel Keeper Joseph B. Miller was this evening adjudged guilty of violation of the city ordinances on the now celebrated charge of opening his barroom during the illegal hours for the benefit of three city Councilmen. This was the second trial of the case, the first jury having disagreed. The present jury was out an hour and a half, when they returned a verdict of guilty as charged, with a recommendation to mercy. The twelve jurors all signed a petition asking that sentence be suspended. Judge Codington took heed of the appeal and notified Miller that he would not inflict any penalty at present.

TO MARRY A FRENCH PRINCE.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 14.—Alexander Cameron, the wealthy Toronto lawyer, who married a rich Detroit widow named Ward, has returned from Europe; but Mrs. Cameron and her daughter, Miss Ward, are still in Paris, and it is announced that Prince Ruspoli, who is to marry Miss Ward, will go to Paris to wedded to Prince de Bearn Caraman of France. Miss Ward is but seventeen years old. When his bride the Prince will receive an income of nearly $150,000 a year.

THE GIBBS-FISH "COMBINE."

STRONG SIGNS OF ITS DISINTEGRATION ALREADY APPEARING.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Gibbs-Fish combine is not so cohesive as it was on Friday. The honorable men in it are beginning to see that the experiment of allowing such a man as Fred Gibbs to lead them around by the nose never will do, and if pursued will eventually lead them into political oblivion. No matter what their hostility may be to Mr. Platt, these men do not aspire to be placed on record as favoring every dangerous and vicious measure that Gov. Hill may desire to pass. It is true they are between Scylla Platt and Charibdis Hill. Their lot is by no means a happy one, but they prefer rather to lean toward Scylla without Gibbs than to swallow both Hill and Gibbs.

One of the most important political announcements of the session occurred to-night, when Mr. Howard White, the acknowledged leader of the Onondaga delegation, declared his purpose of voting for the Fassett Rapid-Transit bill as it passed the House. This was a heavy blow to the Gibbs-Fish combination. Mr. White's colleagues, Burns and Sawmiller, had not determined what course they would pursue. Messrs. De Peyster and Mace of Dutchess, both of whom are confined to their homes by illness, are also known to have severed their connection with the Gibbs faction. Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs both assert that the Fassett bill must be amended so as to include the Commissioners named by Mayor Grant last week. Mr. J. K. O'Connor, one of the Oneida statesmen, declares his purpose to vote for home rule, but he has not yet heard from his boss.

The Republicans in the House, irrespective of the "combine," are determined to amend the bill and strengthen it by making its provisions apply to every city in the State. The mistake Mr. Fassett made in exempting Brooklyn merely for the purpose of capturing the vote of Senator McCarren was fatal to the bill, whose friends in the House are disposed to save it in the manner named. If the disintegration of the "combine" continues the Fassett people predict that the Rapid-Transit bill will pass the House and reach the Governor during the last week of the session. That course would throw it in among the thirty-day bills, a result which the Governor earnestly desires.

The bill is likely to be reported in the House to-morrow from the Senate. It will be referred to the Railroad Committee, of which that sterling patriot of St. Lawrence, Mr. Kimball, is Chairman. Inasmuch as that committee was framed with the express purpose of handling this particular bill expeditiously, but very little delay will encounter it there. The genuine sense of the House will not be ascertained until the measure appears in the Assembly on the order of second reading.

A MINISTER IN DISGRACE.

EXPELLED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF A BAPTIST COLLEGE.

BLUE EARTH, Minn., April 14.—There is a dark scandal hanging over the Northwestern Baptist College at Winnebago City, this county, which has resulted in the expulsion of the President, the Rev. A. J. Marshall, formerly a Baptist preacher and editor at Minneapolis. The case is still under investigation by the Prudential Committee of the college, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall has secured counsel talent to conduct his defense.

About Nov. 1 Dr. Marshall went to Minneapolis and presented himself to ladies having charge of an institution for the reception of young women who have been wronged. He said he had learned of a case in his city, and knowing the young woman he had a desire to assist her if her friends believed in her. believed she was a willfully depraved girl, and thought if put in a proper place she might reform.

The ladies promptly gave their assent, believing that Dr. Marshall was kindly interesting himself in the misfortune of a friendless young woman. She was received at the institution, and two months ago she gave birth to an illegitimate child. But a few days elapsed before there came to the care of the matron statements that excited her suspicion. The young woman had confessed to Dr. Marshall, and she had made known a portion of the contents. They threw a new light on the situation. She told her story, and said that Dr. Marshall was responsible for her condition. Prominent members of the Free Baptist denomination in this State were called of the situation by an introductory question: "Are you cloaking anybody?" A negative answer was returned, and then they were informed of the statements of the young woman to the managers of the institution.

The Prudential Committee of the college at Winnebago City was promptly notified, and then followed an investigation. The Rev. Marshall failed to give a satisfactory explanation and was promptly expelled. There are about one hundred and fifty students at the institution in attendance at the college. When the scandalous report was first heard at the institution many of the students began to arrange for immediate departure to their homes. Dr. Marshall made a public statement to them that the charges were without foundation so far as he was concerned, and this at once restored order because of their firm confidence in him. He then engaged R. L. Stillman of Minneapolis, a prominent member of the denomination, as his attorney.

Mr. Stillman visited the young woman and in some manner secured from her the letters written by Dr. Marshall, thus taking from her hands what the girl's friends say is important evidence bearing upon the charges against Dr. Marshall. Mr. Stillman was at the institution securing a deposition from the girl affecting the charges, but the ladies of the institution refused him further interview with her.

The scandal has created a stir in the denomination in which it is known. Their great confidence in the retired President of their college has been shaken because of the evidence put before them. There are many at Winnebago City who refuse to believe the charges. Whether the charges are true or not, they have resulted in the retirement of Dr. Marshall and the general shaking up of the denomination.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The most important move in the carpenters' strike to both the striking men and their late employers was made this morning, when the matter was brought before Judge Prendergast, in the County Court, on the request of Andrew McNally, that the court proceed with the work on the new Rand-McNally building on Adams-street.

The court's connection with the matter comes about through the recent failure of C. J. L. Meyer & Sons' Company, which had a contract for the woodwork on the building. When James B. Goodman was appointed assignee he was instructed to continue as an officer of the court to complete all the existing contracts, and thus the County Court, at the time of the strike, occupied the same position as other contractors.

Judge Prendergast said he could not force the men to go to work if they did not wish to do so, and would make no such endeavor. He instructed the assignee to comply with all the demands of the men, to give them 40 cents an hour, eight hours a day, and a full recognition of the union. Further than this he would not go at present.

A STARCH FACTORY BURNED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 14.—Gilbert's immense five-story starch factory at Chesterfield, southeast of the city, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. At 11:55 fire started in some shavings in the box factory, a wooden structure just east of the big brick building, and quickly spread to the boiler room, where it burned off the hose and effectually prevented any effort at stopping the flames.

The fire quickly took hold of the factory, and in less than forty minutes it was burned to the ground. No lives were lost, as the whistle blew and gave all of the men and women who were in the factory ample time to get out. The loss on the building, machinery, and contents is probably $300,000, and the insurance $200,000.

The property was, it is reported, turned over by the Starch Trust a few days ago, and permission was given by the insurance people, so that the insurance holds good as against the company. The factory was in full blast, and employed 112 men and about as many more women and children.

PLAINFIELD'S TAX LEVY.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 14.—Plainfield's Common Council to-night fixed the tax levy for the ensuing year as follows: Support of the poor, $4,500; Fire Department and public buildings, $10,000; police salaries and elections, $13,500; for use of Finance Committee, $300; public lights, $9,000; streets, $15,000; water, printing, and stationery, $1,000; Board of Health, $500; public library, $3,500. The tax rate for the year will be about the same as last year—$1.14.

THE REVOLT AGAINST QUAY

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OLD SEA CAPTAINS AT WAR

THE MARINE SOCIETY HAS A STORMY MEETING.

A COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED TO ASK THE SNUG HARBOR TRUSTEES TO INVESTIGATE TRASK.

If Capt. Robert Richard Randall, the benevolent founder of Sailors' Snug Harbor, of Leonard Lieutenant, the first President of the Marine Society, could have dropped in toward the close of the regular quarterly meeting of the society, which was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Marine Underwriters, 51 Wall-street, these New-Yorkers of the olden time would have had much to wonder at if the hearty hatred for each other that the modern members of this ancient and honorable society took no pains whatever to conceal. It was the largest and probably the most inharmonious quarterly meeting of the society ever held. The venerable Capt. Samuel Harding, who has been attending meetings for over a quarter of a century, said it was the first time that the President of the society had been given the lie in open meeting by a member. This was one of the disgraceful things that happened yesterday when Capt. C. H. S. Trask, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, in a paroxysm of rage, shook his fist across the table at President Parker and told him a statement that he had made was "absolutely a lie."

Everything had gone along smoothly enough, with only suppressed indications of the storm which was brewing, until the matter of investigating the charges of alleged cruelty that had been made against Capt. Trask in the management of the Harbor was broached. The new President, Capt. James Parker, occupied the chair. He is openly hostile to Capt. Trask's methods, and Trask, with the help of Vice President Martin, it is said, prevented his election as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Harbor. Capt. Trask was on hand with a baneful gleam in his eye. Among his heartiest supporters were ex-President Ambrose Snow and Vice President Francis Martin. Altogether there were fifty-three members present at the meeting. Among them were these: Capts. Samuel Harding, John E. Gillespie, S. G. Fairchild, G. A. Dearborn, J. H. Chamberlain, H. C. Rollins, D. C. Sortmeyer, John Treadwell, H. W. Brewer, O. Limekiln, J. J. Lawrence, H. B. Barstow, S. Whitman, B. F. March, Richard Luce, John Anderson, Thomas Lewis, Lauchlin McKay, H. T. Glover, William Jones, S. Samuelis, C. C. Reid, T. M. Nichols, W. Urquhart, G. L. Norton, J. C. Case, and Albert Spencer.

After Secretary Dearborn had read the minutes of the last meeting President Parker agreed if there were any corrections. Capt. Trask got in his first shot by asking: "Have all the minutes been read, or has not something been suppressed from the minutes of the last meeting of the Standing Committee?"

President Parker replied that nothing had been suppressed, but that from reasons of delicacy the application of Capt. H. C. Orville for membership in the society, on which action had been deferred, was not read by the Secretary. Capt. Trask insisted on the matter being read. Trask also questioned the report of the committee which had the annual dinner in charge, and that, too, was read, showing a balance of $106 35 left after the expenses had been met. Capt. Trask's friends got another whack at the President when that officer said he had taken the responsibility of ordering printed a number of copies of the revised by-laws, containing the list of the living and deceased members. Capt. Ambrose Snow said the new book was greatly unnecessary, and that the President exceeded his powers in having had it printed. Capt. G. W. Brown said that the President had failed to consult the Committee on By-laws, and moved that the printing be done over again under the direction of the committee. The motion was defeated. By this time President Parker saw that Capt. Trask's friends outnumbered his own adherents. This was further proved by the election of a Second Vice President to take the place made vacant by the death of Capt. William H. Allen. Capt. R. F. March, a strong friend of Capt. Trask, was elected over Capt. Spencer, the President's candidate, by a vote of 31 to 22.

Then it was that Capt. Snow thought it a good time to open the ball in earnest. "I think," said he, "that it is about time something should be heard from the other side of the Trask matter. His enemies have had it all their own way so far, and the public have been told that he is a brute and a tyrant and everything else that's bad. He has not had a defender, and has stood alone through all this abuse. It is time this unmerited abuse was unfair, and it is too bad for his own confreres and men of his own cloth to traduce and vilify him. We should deal fairly and honestly with our own members. He is not indebted to us for his appointment as Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, where he is serving us with an energy not excelled by any one who ever held the place. He has served this society well and honestly as its Treasurer for ten years, and has been the means of doubling the value of its property by his judicious care of it. I say we should treat him fairly. He is our brother-member."

Capt. Urquhart differed with Capt. Snow, and pitched into Capt. Trask unsparingly. He said, as the society elects two members of the Board of Trustees of Snug Harbor, it has more to say as to its proper management than any other body. He spoke of instances of Capt. Trask's brutality, and asked: "How many here present would be willing to go to live at the Harbor under its present management? It is a shame for men who commanded ships to show the white feather now when their old comrades are being ill treated and abused, but I am going to keep on the right track if it costs me a fight is shed on the barbarities at the Harbor that they must cease. I don't like to say—"

"Go on, say it all," said Capt. Trask from the corner of the room; "say everything you have to say. I'll answer you."

But Capt. Samuels, to stop the argument before it should go any further, moved the appointment of a committee of investigation, saying that if Capt. Trask was found to be blameless he should be exonerated, and if guilty he should be dismissed; but he should have a fair chance to be heard. Capt. Brown contended that the society had no right to appoint such a committee—that it was the place of the Board of Trustees of the Harbor to make such an investigation. If the society sent an investigating committee to Staten Island he thought the Governor would be justified in shutting the gates in their faces. He believed some course should be taken to compel the board to make an investigation. He closed by moving a vote of confidence in Capt. Trask.

Then President Parker called Vice President Martin to the chair and said he proposed to debate the question of investigating Capt. Trask. He said that it was an investigation that had been made long ago his predecessor in the chair, Capt. Snow, was to blame, for nine months ago Capt. Trask had asked for one and no attempt to comply with his request had ever been made. Capt. Trask here interrupted the President, "until two months ago, and even now I have no unfriendly feelings toward him. I do say, however, that his methods as Governor of Snug Harbor are simply devilish. It is our duty to see that the place is made what it was intended to be by its founder and what the name implies, a snug harbor for poor, old, worn-out sailors. I have seen men of seventy and eighty years of age, once as illustrious on the seas and as well known as any flag in respected as one in the cook room, sitting on their stools and eating out of earthen vessels the poorest of food—treatment I wouldn't give my dog. I've looked into the whole business, and there must be a change. If Capt. Trask will change his methods the carpers will soon see in his favor as strongly as it is against him now."

Capt. Brown then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor be requested to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to investigate the conduct of Capt. Trask as Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor in all matters connected therewith, and that a committee of five of this society and the members of the press be allowed to be present.

Then Capt. John M. Lachlan suggested that the proper and dignified course for Capt. Trask to pursue would be, as a member of the society, to make a formal demand that the society request the Board of Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to institute a searching inquiry as to his methods of management and the charges of alleged cruelty made against him. "Are you willing to make such a request?" asked the speaker of Capt. Trask.

Every man in the room thought that Capt. Trask would not hesitate a moment to accept the challenge and instantly make his demand for such an investigation, but he did no such thing; in fact, he declined to make any such request. "I am not permitted," he said, "to ask you to come down to the Harbor and open a court of inquiry. It would be improper for me to make any such suggestion. I therefore most respectfully decline to do so; but I will say that to invite the whole society down there is an investigating committee of the whole."

Capt. Trask went over the case of Capt. Robert A. Childs, who had been suspended from the Harbor and kept nine months waiting for readmission. He charged President Parker with persecuting him on Childs's account, and with taking the man's part on Sunday when the rules prohibited his reception.

President Parker again took the floor, and at it was then after 5 o'clock the meeting began to clamor for an adjournment. Mr. Parker insisted on being heard in reply and he was given ten minutes. He bitterly arraigned Capt. Trask for his treatment of Capt. Childs, and in referring to the case of another old sailor, Capt. Vaughan, stated before the hearing that Capt. Trask had read a statement against Vaughan which at a subsequent meeting he was compelled to withdraw and admit to be false.

Capt. Trask came to his feet and said: "I have a vote on his resolution appointed a committee of five, and it was carried the other day and negative vote.

Capts. Samuels, Spencer, Bailey, Nichols, and Chamberlain were nominated to act on the committee, but President Parker very demurely announced that the committee would be appointed at a special meeting of the Standing Committee next Monday.

BASEBALL CONTESTS.

THE NEW-YORKS DEFEAT THE NEWARKS BY A SCORE OF 6 TO 2.

The New-York League team won a game from the Newarks on the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 6 to 2. It was a rather interesting game. The Giants led both at the bat and in the field, and played a good all-round game.

Sam Crane played right field and led in the batting with two doubled and a single. Score:

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEWARK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Carp, r.f.	0	1	2	0	1
Gilbert, 1.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Mack, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Hornung, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Johnson, 1.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	2	4	1	0	Fields, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Decker, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	Maskell, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Crane, r.f.	2	2	1	0	0	Al'd'r'n, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Buckley, c.	1	1	6	2	0	Smith, s.s.	1	1	1	2	0
Session, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Duffy, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Beatty, p.	0	2	0	4	0	Miller, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	6	10	27	12	0	Total	2	3	27	15	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0—6
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Newark, 1. First base on balls—By Miller—New-York, 3; Newark, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Newark, 10. First base on balls—Off Miller, 2; off Beatty, 4. Struck out—By Miller, 3; by Beatty, 3. Two-base hits—Bassett, Crane, (2.) Fields. Smith. Double plays—Mack, Smith and Gleason; Bassett and Hornung. Hit by pitcher—Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Hornung, Bassett, Buckley, Session. (2.) Stolen bases—Tiernan, Bassett, Buckley, Maskell. Wild pitches—Beatty, 2. Passed balls—Buckley, 1; Duffy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

At Ridgewood Park yesterday the Brooklyn Association Club and the Hamilton team played an exceptionally fine game, which the Brooklyns won by 1 run. Brilliant field work marked the contest. Only one error was made, a low throw by Hodgen by Keefe, the catcher of the Hamiltons. The Brooklyns failed to make an error of any description. Score:

BROOKLYN. (A. A.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	HAMILTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Field, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Miller, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Daily, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Filmer, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Casey, s.s.	0	0	1	0	0
Donnelly, s.s.	0	0	2	1	0	O'Rourke, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Foutz, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Keefe, lb.	0	1	1	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Hodgen, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Corkhill, c.	0	1	4	1	0	O'Neill, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Caruthers, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Foutz, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Pits, c.	0	1	0	2	1	Foutzred, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Gerhardt, 3b.	1	1	5	4	0	Roche, c.	0	0	7	3	1
Powers, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Boston, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Sprogel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	17	1	Total	0	4	27	11	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Runs earned—Brooklyn, 2; Hamilton, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Hamilton, 4. Bases on balls—Brooklyn, 4; Hamilton, 4. Struck out—Brooklyn, 6; Hamilton, 2. Double plays—Powers, Gerhardt, and O'Brien; Foutzred, Sales, and Cartwright; Sales and Cartwright. Two-base hits—O'Connell, Gilbert, and Fulmer. Wild pitches—Hodgen. 1; Powers, 1. Umpire—Mr. Valentine. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Brooklyn League team won a game from the Mets yesterday. The latter played poorly in the field, while the League men showed up in good form. Score:

BROOKLYN. (P. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	METS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 1.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Nelson, s.s.	1	1	2	2	1
Collins, 2b.	1	2	4	4	0	Hank'ns, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Burns, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	McCabe, 2b.	1	1	2	7	1
Foutz, lb.	0	1	6	1	0	Howe, 3b.	0	1	4	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0	Cosella, l.f.	0	0	3	0	0
Corkhill, c.f.	1	2	1	0	0	Carney, c.	0	0	4	4	0
Clark, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Smith, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Bushong, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Fassett, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Stallings, c.	0	0	5	1	1	Hoey, r.	0	1	3	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	0	0						
Lovett, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total	3	7	27	11	7
Total	5	12	27	12	1						

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Metropolitans	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 3; Metropolitan, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Metropolitan, 1. First out—Brooklyn, 2; Metropolitan, 6. Stolen bases—Brooklyn, 5; Metropolitan, 2. Two-base hits—Foutz, Corkhill, (2.) Howe, Carney. Double plays—Collins, Smith, and Foutz; Nelson, Hankinson, and Howe. Umpire—Mr. Tom Daly, the Brooklyn. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 562.

The Brooklyn Players' Club won easily from the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. It was a one-sided game, in which the professionals work with apparent ease. Score:

CRESCENT ATHLETICS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN. (P. L.)	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ford, l.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Seery, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Fauss, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Slattery, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
Fauss, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Richardson, r.f.	2	2	1	0	0
F. Murphy, c.	1	1	4	1	1	Ward, s.s.	2	1	1	3	1
Halsted, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Orr, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Lyon, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	McGinty, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sneden, s.s.	0	1	2	2	0	Farrell, c.	1	2	7	2	0
C. M'p'y, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1	Kinslow, c.	2	2	10	2	1
Carman, c.f.	0	1	1	1	0	Weyhing, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	6	24	11	3	Total	13	13	27	9	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Crescent Athletics	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Brooklyn, (P. L.)	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	3	13

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Left on bases—Crescent Athletics, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—Crescent Athletics, 1; Brooklyn, 0. First base on balls—Off Sneden, 6; off Weyhing, 3. Struck out—By Sneden, 3; by Weyhing, 8. Stolen bases—Ford, Brush, Carman, Andrews, (3.) Ward, (2.) Kinslow. Hit by pitcher—F. Murphy; Lyon, 2. Three-base hit—Joyce. Two-base hits—Fauss, Fauss, F. Murphy, Andrews, Orr, Kinslow. Sacrifice hits—Weyhing, (2.) Wild pitches—Sneden, (5.) Umpires—Messrs. Daily and Cook. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS:

Chicago, (P. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
Pittsburg, (P. L.)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Pitchers—Barton and McGinnis. Umpire—Mr. Cuthbert.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, (A. A.)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	—9
Cincinnati, (N. L.)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Pitchers—Ramsey and Duryea. Umpire—Mr. Kenat.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Athletic, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Athletic, 5. Pitchers—Vickery and McMahon. Umpires—Messrs. Connell and Curry.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Rochester	0	0	0	4	3	6	0	0	0	—13
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Rochester, 13; Jersey City, 5. Errors—Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lillis.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	6	1	0	1	8	1	1	2	2	—20
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Washington, 19; Richmond, 6. Errors—Washington, 2; Richmond, 3. Batteries—McCoy and Kidd, Phillips and Nicholas, for Washington; Sadee and Robinson for Richmond.

At Wilmington, Del.—Boston, (N. L.,) 9; Wilmington, 0.

The New-York League Club and the Brooklyn American Association team will play on the Polo Grounds to-day.

Welch will pitch his first game of the season for the New-York League team to-day.

THE HOSTILE JUSTICES.

PLANS FOR INVESTIGATING MURRAY'S CHARGES AGAINST POWER.

If the investigation into the charges made against Police Justice Maurice J. Power, leader of the County Democrats, by Police Justice Henry Murray, their leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District, is pushed along it will be one of the most interesting inquiries that has attracted the attention of the local politicians in some time. The Counties' Committee on Resolutions, which now has the matter in hand, has sent out circulars calling attention to the first session of the hearing, which will be held in Room 22, Cooper Union, on Thursday night.

To-night the Committee on Resolutions will hold another executive session in the New-Amsterdam Club for the purpose of hearing a report from its Sub-Committee on Rules as to the manner of procedure and the men selected to conduct the inquiry. No counsel will be allowed; and the Committee will do all the work of the investigation. Assistant District Attorney Goff, Chairman of the committee, but the question has been raised as to whether he can serve or not, owing to his official capacity. It is possible that the investigators may develop things which Mr. Goff would like to inquire into, and Assistant District Attorney Mr. Goff said yesterday that whatever he had to say on this point he would say to the committee on Thursday night. He also said that Judge Murray had been subpœnaed to go before the Grand Jury next fall if he knew about the alleged transaction wherein a clerkship in one of the Judicial District Courts was bartered for $5,000.

Whether the fact that Judge Murray has been called by the Grand Jury will interfere with the Committee on Resolutions' work is a question.

PROMINENTIES DUE THIS CITY.

Ex-Senator James Daly, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

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Gen. Thomas Ewing

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1890.

The following table shows the range of prices and the transactions at the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot Oil Trust	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
Am. Tob. pf	87¾	88	87¾	87¾	6,100
Brunswick Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Canada Southern	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	100
Chesapk. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
Chesapk. & O. pf	47	47	47	47	100
Chic. & Alton	172½	173½	172½	173	270
Chic. & E. Ill. pf	87	87	87	87	5
C. C. C. & St. L.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1,360
C. R. I. & P.	111¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	3,400
C. St. L. & P. pf.	87¾	88	87¾	87¾	1,685
Colorado Coal	47½	48	47½	48	9,210
Col. H. V. & Tol.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	305
Col. & Hock. Coal	22	22¾	22	22¾	500
Del. & Hud. Can.	134	134	134	134	16
General Gas Co.	65¾	67	65¾	67	300
Del. Lack. & W.	135¾	136¾	135¾	136¾	14,100
Den. Tex. & F. W.	12½	13½	12½	13½	400
Denver & R. G.	15	15	15	15	200
Den. R. G. & W. pf	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	200
Erie	27	27	27	27	100
Erie 2d	67	67	67	67	100
Evans. & T. H.	37	37	37	37	100
Flint & P. M.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Flint & P. M. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Green Bay & W. pf.	37	37	37	37	100
Hocking Coal	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Illinois Central	117½	117½	117½	117½	100
Ind. Bl. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Ind. Bl. & W. pf.	72	72	72	72	100
Iowa Central	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Iowa Central pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	100
Kingston & Pem.	18	18	18	18	200
Knickerb. Ice	13	13	13	13	100
L. E. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
L. E. & W. pf.	72	72	72	72	100
Lake Erie & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	1,600
Lake Erie & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,700
Long Island	57	57	57	57	200
Louis. & Nash.	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	4,324
Lou. & N. Coal	84	84	84	84	100
Manhattan con.	107¾	108¾	107¾	108	2,675
Mem. & Char.	54	54	54	54	400
M., L. S. & W.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	100
M., L. S. & W. pf.	109¾	110	109¾	110	110
Missouri Pacific	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	17,250
Mo. K. & T.	8	8	8	8	300
Mob. Lead Trust	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	1,420
Nash. C. & St. L.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	100
N. J. Central	117	117	117	117	100
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	2,070
N. Y. C. & St. L.					
1st pf.	90	90	90	90	100
N. Y. C. & St. L.					
2d pf.	28	28	28	28	100
N. Y. & N. W.	98	98	98	98	100
N. Y. & N. W. pf.	128	128	128	128	100
Northern Pac.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	200
Northern Pac. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	800
Ohio, Ind. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	1,225
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	42	42	42	42	100
Oregon Improv.	13	13	13	13	1,000
Oregon Nav.	85	85	85	85	100
Oregon Trans.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	200
Ontario & West.	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	1,400
Oregon Imp.	45	45	45	45	200
Oregon Imp. pf.	85	85	85	85	100
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	250
Phil. & Reading	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	4,950
Phil. & R. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	750
Sugar Ref. Co.	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	2,900
Union Pacific	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	9,410
Wabash pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
West. Union	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	100
Total sales					104,880

CIN.

Pipe Line certs..	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¾	221,000
Clearances					800,000

The stock market was not active, but was generally strong. The report current Saturday that Gould, Sage, Sidney Dillon and others were striving to reach a settlement of the Western rate difficulties received more credence to-day, and prices were, as a result, better. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Railway and Navigation, 2%; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2¾; Colorado Coal, 2¾; New-Jersey Central and Manitoba, each 1½; Manhattan consolidated, 1¼; Flint and Pere Marquette, 1¼; St. Paul and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, each 1⅛; New York and New-England and West Shore and Fort Wayne preferred, each 1; Chicago, Burlington and Quincey, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific, each ⅞, and Chicago Gas, Rock Island, Hillwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Oregon Improvement, and Southern Pacific, each ¾. *Declined*—Rio Grande Western, 1¼.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced ¾ and Lead ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 3½@6 ₱ cent. The last loan reported was made at 3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. The posted rates for sterling were $4 86@$4 86½ for 60-day bills and $4 88@$4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¾ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 84¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5 18⅛ for long and 5 15⅝ for short. Reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $5,000 North Carolina consol 4s sold at 97. $1,000 do. special tax trust receipts at 4½, $1,000 South Carolina 6s, Brown Consolidation, at 102½, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74, and $1,000 do. new 5s at 101. In bank stocks 10 shares of America sold at 212 and 23 of Tradesmen's at 112.

The railway mortgage market was very dull. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Indiana, Bloomington and Western first preferred, Ohio Southern general 4s, and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba first, each 1, and St. Louis and San Francisco, class C, ½. *Declined*—Western New-York and Pennsylvania seconds, 1½; Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy 6s, Iron Mountain seconds, and Union Pacific firsts of 1897, each 1, and Wabash and Ohio prefs, ½.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 81½@83⅝@82¼. In mining stocks, Freeland sold at $1 04, Kingston and Pembroke at .65@.70, Iron Silver at $2 10, and Phœnix of Arizona at .64@.67.

Messrs. Joseph Walker & Sons give notice to holders of Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul income bonds and stock that, in accordance with the plan presented by them under date of July 15, 1889, subscription under second call is payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on April 21, 1890.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	211	German-American	120
Butchers & Drovers'	107½	Manhattan	120
Columbia	330	Market & Fulton	227
Commerce	209¾	Mechanics' Trad'rs'	250
Continental	149	New-York County	480
Fifth Avenue	1100	New-York Exchange	280
Fourteenth Street	160	Pacific	160
Fourth National	166½	Republic	165
Gallatin National	305	State of New-York	105
		Western National	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4's of '91, reg.	103	104	Cur. 6s, 1896	113½	....
4's, 1907, reg.	122	122½	Cur. 6s, 1897	121	....
4's, 1907, c.	122	122½	Cur. 6s, 1898	124	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	115	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	126½	....

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$80,719,892 | Balances.....$6,167,215

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	54½	....	St. Paul	72¾	73
Reading	20 3-16	20¼	Reading gen.	84¾	85
Lehigh Val.	53	....	Read. 1st pf.	57¾	....
North. Pac.	20¾	20¾	Read. 2d pf.	47½	47¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	72¾	....	Read. 3d pf.	39¾	....
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 14.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	27.75	Boston & Mon	49.37½
Boston & Albany	217.00	Calumet & Hecla	358.00
Boston & Maine	180.00	Catalpa	26.00
Chic. Bur. & Q	103.50	Franklin	16.50
Chi., S. & Cleve	26.00	Hancock	14.00
Eastern	108.00	Kearsarge	13.25
Eastern 5s	120.50	Osceola	29.25
Flint & Pere M.	18.87½	Pewabic	8.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	100.00	Quincy	81.00
Mass. Central	17.00	Santa Fé Copper	.60
Mexican Central	16.75	Tamarack	161.00
N. Y. & N. E.	43.12½	Anaistas Co.	58.50
Boston Land Co.	2.25	Boston & Pacific	2.87½
Ord. & Lake O.	8.00	San Diego R. Co.	26.00
Old Colony	178.00	West End L. Co.	24.75
Rutland pf.	72.00	Bell Telephone	216.00
Vermont	94.00	Canadian Stores	31.25
Wis. Central pf.	63.50	Water Power	5.00
Allouez M. Co.	4.00	Centennial Min.	26.25
Atlantic	11.50		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1890.

COFFEE—On the spot the light business in private trade channels favored buyers slightly, with Rio No. 7, 21¾ bags, quoted at 19c. Sales embraced only 550 bags Caracas (unwashed) on private terms, and a cargo of Jamaica like the previous day's fair, but bearish in drift, (with cables unsettled and lower and disappointing), and here the outside the range of declines of 10@20 points, though leaving off steadily. The aggregate business in options for the day was 56,500 bags. Deliveries at Rio Janeiro, two days, 16,000 bags, and at Santos, 2,000 bags. Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 444,220 bags (as per the Secretary's statement), 4,000 bags from London and 4,000 bags Santos from Hamburg), and at all the distributing ports, 184,100 bags, as per the Secretary's statement, 281,000 bags. Receipts and warehouse deliveries here of Coffee last week, 46,907 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 51,070 bags, against 63,538 bags in the preceding week, and 56,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year. Sales and stock of Coffee at Rio Janeiro, 129,000 bags, and at Santos, 108,000 bags, and purchases last week for the United States at Rio Janeiro, 28,000 bags, and at Santos, 6,000 bags, and clearances respectively, 28,000 and 14,000 bags. ...And here the April option on Rio Coffee closed at 17.40c. 17.45c. May at 17.15c. June at 16.90c. July at 16.65c. August at 16.40c. September at 16.15c. October at 15.90c. November at 15.65c. December at 15.40c. January at 15.20c. February at 15.05c.

COTTON—Had increased attention in the speculative options, and larger business here for the day (as options, 74,700 bales), and hardened in price, through various slight changes, 10@14 points, (most on near-by deliveries), leaving off steady. April delivery closed at 11.56c. May at 11.56c. June at 11.66c. July at 11.76c. August at 11.86c. September at 11.96c. October at 11.85c. November at 11.75c. December at 11.66c. January at 11.56c. February at 11.56c. (The above are prices for middling uplands.) Spot cotton here closed steady, (sales, 1,000 bales), at 11.85c. for middling uplands, and 12c. for middling Orleans. Receipts at the ports to-day were 7,249 bales, against 2,537 last week, 3,637 last year, and 3,637 the year before. Receipts at all the interior towns to-day were 1,696 bales, against 1,200 last week, 2,200 last year, and 1,200 the year before. Stock at Liverpool, 1,015,000 bales, against 1,015,000 last week, 1,015,000 last year, and 1,015,000 the year before. Sales of the week at Liverpool, 70,000 bales, against 70,000 last week, 70,000 last year, and 70,000 the year before. Receipts of the week at Liverpool, 70,000 bales, against 70,000 last week, 70,000 last year, and 70,000 the year before. American afloat for Great Britain, 380,000 bales, against 380,000 last week, 380,000 last year, and 380,000 the year before. Total stock in Great Britain, 1,015,000 bales, against 1,015,000 last week, 1,015,000 last year, and 1,015,000 the year before. Total sales of the week in Great Britain, 70,000 bales, against 70,000 last week, 70,000 last year, and 70,000 the year before. Total receipts of the week in Great Britain, 70,000 bales, against 70,000 last week, 70,000 last year, and 70,000 the year before. Total

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BANKERS AND BROKERS—3D PAGE—6th col.
BOARD AND ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—3D PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY PLANTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY PROPERTY TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—3D PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
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ELECTIONS—3D PAGE—6th col.
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HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
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HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
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PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PIANOS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—3D PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—3D PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
BROTHERHOOD PARK—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—A LESSON, PENDRAGON, WIG AND GOWN, AND A DOUBLE LESSON.
EASTERN PARK, BROOKLYN—At 4 P. M.—BASEBALL.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, FETTERS OF SHADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOB; OR, FRITZ IN MUNICH-HOUSE.
HUBER'S 23D STREET MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—1 and 7 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—RIGOLETTO.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 9—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court in California in releasing from custody Marshal NAGLE, who shot Judge TERRY to protect the life of Mr. Justice FIELD. The decision involves two important points—one that a Justice traveling on his circuit is acting in discharge of his judicial duties as much as though he were actually sitting in court, and the other that a Marshal in protecting him from attack is acting "in pursuance of the laws of the United States." This latter is rather a matter of inference from the general functions and duties of a Marshal under the law than a matter of specific provision, and Chief Justice FULLER and Justice LAMAR vigorously dissent from the doctrine laid down. They imply that NAGLE was entirely justified in his act, but contend that it was not any part of his duty as an official acting "in pursuance of the laws of the United States," and therefore that the United States courts have no jurisdiction to release him on habeas corpus from the custody of the State tribunals. Such a construction of the law and of the authority of the Government would practically leave a Judge whose life was assailed without protection, making it a voluntary matter for any officer, though specially designated to accompany him for the purpose, to defend his life or not, and leaving the officer at the mercy of State courts in case he committed any act in itself violative of a State law. It may safely be said that if the law is not as the court construes it, it ought to be.

The experience of the English company that bought five Detroit breweries continues to be exceptional, for other similar companies appear to be making satisfactory profits and declaring very comfortable dividends. On the 31st ult. the Directors of the Indianapolis Breweries, Limited, declared a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the period ending on that date, and on the 13th ult. a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the six months ending Feb. 28 was declared by the New-York Breweries Company, Limited, on the ordinary shares of that organization.

It is necessary to be very cautious in commending the work of such a new broom as Mr. HANS BEATTIE. If he sweeps clean he will astonish the people who wish to see the streets clean, and infuriate the people whose interest it is to have them kept dirty.

command his introduction of an ash cart that not only will but must shut. One of the most melancholy spectacles this municipality presents to the philosophic observer is the collection of ashes and garbage as at present conducted. The collector dumps a considerable part of the contents of his barrel in hoisting it over the wheel, and his trail may be followed by heaps of garbage and ashes in front of every house he has passed. In spite of this distribution he overloads his cart, and, climbing to the top of his load, strews it merrily behind him as he goes. If a high wind reinforces his carelessness there is little left for him to dump when he arrives at his destination. The automatically-closing cart seems to baffle his efforts in one direction. If it works, it would be ungrateful to inquire too curiously into the nature of the arrangement made by the Commissioner with the patentee.

The Ottawa suggestion that an agreement is at hand on the sealing controversy, to be based upon the establishment of a "close season" in hunting the animals, with an exemption for the lessees of the Pribylvo Islands, may be only one more contribution to the series of reports coming periodically from that quarter. Yet it is time for a settlement, since the regular seal-catching season will soon open. The promptness with which Secretary WINDOM recently prevented a dispute about the *Pathfinder* by luckily finding a precedent that justified her release may not indicate a desire to postpone controversy because negotiations are thriving, but it is noticeable that no steps have been taken in Congress to supply him with the additional cruisers he desired for policing Behring Sea. However, it will soon be time to send the regular revenue cruisers north with their instructions. If before doing so an agreement with England should be reached, it would probably be based on Secretary BAYARD'S proposal of protection for seal life. This would take in the question of the "close season" and also that of killing the animals indiscriminately with firearms in the open sea, where many are lost.

Kaiser WILHELM'S rumored zeal for disarmament may be, like Hosea Biglow's analogous hatred of war, for disarmament in the "abstract." It will not prevent him, at all events, according to the Berlin dispatches, from calling on the Reichstag at its approaching session for a military credit of $20,000,000 and actually increasing the existing number of German troops, especially by demanding more service from the reserves and landwehr. The optimists may argue that this is going backward so as to make a good jump forward, but it is to be feared that, as in the case of Biglow, the Emperor's alleged aspirations for a concerted disarmament are subject to the opinion that "civilization does git for'ard sometimes upon a powder cart." It would be remarkable, indeed, if the young monarch who so short a time ago introduced himself to Germany as her "War Lord" should already be meditating an arrangement with France for reducing simultaneously their respective military establishments. Such a scheme, although most wise and urgently needed, might also require the concurrent action of Russia in order to be wholly prudent, and that might not be easy to secure. Possibly it might further require coming to a tacit understanding with France upon the future of Alsace-Lorraine, which would be another task far from easy. If the Emperor should ever give the world a suprise of this sort, he would found an imperishable monument to his fame.

THE GIBBS-FISH "COMBINE."

The combination of anti-Platt men in the Assembly is showing a mischievous disposition, and there is some ground for the suspicion that it is not working simply against such schemes as PLATT may be specially interested in, but in behalf of schemes quite as bad for the benefit of Tammany and Gov. HILL. Opposition to the arrogant "bossism" of PLATT is quite legitimate and does not derogate from the fidelity of any Republican to his party, provided it is used with a discriminating regard for the interests of the public. The combination first showed its cohesion and its power in connection with the World's Fair bill, but then it had the advantage of a worthy cause and public sentiment was behind it. The original World's Fair bill was not a Tammany measure nor a Democratic measure, but distinctly a citizens' measure, and the pernicious interference of PLATT was something which every self-respecting Republican was bound to resent. But of late the Gibbs-Fish "combine" has been showing its character in a different light, and the spirit it displays is not that of a real independence, but of a covert alliance with the worst elements of the Democratic Party. It is not used to protect public interests, but to betray them.

Nothing good was to be long expected of any combination headed by FREDERICK S. GIBBS and HAMILTON FISH, Jr. The former is a trading politician of the lowest type, whose conduct is never to be traced to other than sordid motives, and he is quite capable of making any alliance with Tammany or with Gov. HILL from which he could derive advantage for himself. FISH'S antipathy to PLATT is said to be due to personal causes, but that would not of itself explain his course in promoting Democratic schemes. During his first term in the Assembly he showed himself in the character of a trading politician, especially in connection with the aqueduct job of 1886. Last year he did something to redeem his reputation in his attitude toward the ceiling scandal, but now he seems to be relapsing into evil ways and dubious associations. He and his followers have already united with the Democrats in support of bad bills and against good ones in several instances, and now they are threatening mischief in a still more serious form. It is partly the attitude of GIBBS and FISH, and those who are acting with them, that makes excise legislation hopeless for this session, and they are believed to be ready to support the infamous measure for enabling the aqueduct contractors to rob the city. FISH'S connection with the wretched

traction who have been forced to make it good was to be expected, while Gibbs is naturally to be found supporting any scheme that involves public plunder.

But the most serious menace of this combination just now is directed against the cause of rapid transit for this city, and there its members are in danger of incurring as much discredit as they gained credit by standing by the World's Fair bill. They seem to be assuming that the bill introduced by Mr. FASSETT is a Platt scheme, which they regard as reason enough for opposing it, but in its original form it contained nothing that could be construed as of advantage to Platt politicians. The utmost political purpose that could be attributed to it was that of preventing the appointment of Rapid-Transit Commissioners by the Tammany Mayor. It has been somewhat impaired by the provision for the appointment of the Commissioners by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, but that does not make it a Platt measure. The Gibbs-Fish "combine" is credited with the purpose not only of opposing the Fassett bill, but of supporting the Tammany bill in the Assembly. It seems to be assumed that in this their alliance is not merely with Tammany, but with the Governor and all the Democrats in the Legislature. The evidence of this is obscure and uncertain, to say the least, and it has been understood that the Governor was reconciled to the Fassett bill by the changes that have been made in it.

But supposing that GIBBS, FISH, and their followers are intent upon defeating the Fassett bill and passing that known as the Mayor's bill, what is the prospect of success even if all the Democrats vote with them? There are seventy-one Republicans and fifty-seven Democrats in the Assembly, and sixty-five is a majority. Hence eight Republicans would enable the Democrats to carry any measure upon which they were united. GIBBS and FISH cannot count with certainty even upon the aid of the five Belden Assemblymen from Onondaga and Oneida, though heretofore they have had the assistance of these and several others. If their scheme succeeds in the Assembly, there is little prospect that four Republicans in the Senate would join with the Democrats to carry it through that body, and the result would be a defeat of rapid transit. Are there six Republicans in the Assembly besides GIBBS and FISH who will venture to go against their party in support of a Tammany scheme and bring upon themselves the odium of defeating rapid transit for New-York? If this "combine" is bent upon using its power for evil purposes, as it is showing a disposition to do, its members will find hereafter that they have forfeited the respect of the public and lost their standing with the party to which they profess to belong, without gaining anything but contempt by their alliance with a party to which they pretend to be opposed. They are inviting the fate of vulgar renegades.

SILVER.

There are some indications that a new step is to be taken in the direction of silver legislation in Congress. The renewed and rather violent agitation in the few organs of the silver men in the West appears to have had some effect, and, it may be, it was intended as a prelude to action, or to an attempt at action. Both the committee in the House and that in the Senate yesterday had meetings with reference to a bill to be framed, and it is reported that the House committee succeeded in coming to some agreement by means of concessions to the silver men, though the precise effect of the alleged provisions of their bill cannot now be perceived. On the other hand, Senator PLUMB of Kansas, who is an extremely energetic and sometimes a very outspoken man, and who is an inflationist by disposition, made a speech in the Senate yesterday that showed that opinion in that body is very much unsettled. He said that sooner or later there would be some action in regard to silver, but that no one knew when that action would be taken or what it would be, but that when it came it would undoubtedly provide for "more money" in the United States. For his part he was not inclined to wait, and he proposed a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to turn into the general fund and to pay out in the ordinary fashion the money now held for the redemption of national bank notes and about all the rest.

This statement of Senator PLUMB'S is interesting in several ways. It indicates the temper that is back of the whole silver movement, which is nothing more nor less than the old inflationist temper. According to his notion the country languishes for want of money. New enterprises are postponed, old enterprises are not profitable, prices are stationary or drooping, trade is dull, all for the lack of life-giving currency. Undoubtedly this is the view quite honestly taken by a good many people. It is practically useless to argue with them, because they have not reasoned themselves into this opinion and they can not be reasoned out of it. The view is based, not on evidence or conviction, but on sentiment. They feel that they want more money than they have got, and that if there were more money provided they would have more themselves, and they exhaust their energies in trying to get more provided. It is easy enough to show that the country has more money in circulation than it ever had before, and that, taken as a whole, and under existing conditions, it is better money than it ever had before. But the fact remains that they have not as much as they want, and that closes the case so far as they are concerned. And this feeling, as can readily be seen, inspires the silver men as well as the now nearly extinct confessed Greenbackers. Silver is wanted because it is "cheaper." If it could only be had for 100 cents to the dollar it would not be wanted, for nothing could be made from it.

The present position of silver legislation indicates an attempt to pass a bill requiring the purchase of all American silver presented, the payment for it in certificates, redeemable either in bullion or legal-tender notes, or silver dollars, until the price shall rise so as to make the silver in a dollar worth a dollar, and then the dollars. Connecting

with this other plans are ready for bills. One

and Dudley in the blocks-of-five campaign. As we have shown above, Mr. McKinley was reminded of this at the conference on Friday. Some one of the manufacturers ought to tell the public why they subscribed this money after it had been clearly shown in the Senate Tariff bill, prepared by Mr. Allison and his assistants, that the Republican Party in Congress would use its power to increase greatly the cost of carpet wool, their raw material. They complain now because the McKinley bill largely increases the duties on such wool. Do they not know that the Allison bill provided for an advance of at least 60 per cent.? Did they not know this when they gave their money to Quay and shouted for Harrison and "a revision of the tariff by its friends?" Surely they were forewarned of the party's purpose, and now in the McKinley bill's wool duties they have just what they paid for and voted for.

THE NEW WAR VESSELS.

The call issued by Secretary TRACY for the construction of three more vessels very nearly disposes of the long list of ships authorized but not contracted for which he found on taking office thirteen months ago. Three others, it is true, remain, but two of them will probably be abandoned. We are not likely to see a second *Vesuvius*, since if the pneumatic gun is ever used again afloat it will probably be on some armored coast-defense craft which could protect it, instead of on one that could be destroyed by an enemy before its pneumatic gun could get up to its short range. Doubtless, also, this device in any event will be much more effective when mounted in a fort than when tossing in a seaway. A second postponed craft, the semi-submerging monitor planned by Congressman J. R. THOMAS, may also be dropped, because increasing the side armor proposed for it to the thickness now thought desirable would involve more displacement, the alteration of plans, and a cost greater than the appropriation. The third delayed vessel, the ram of the 1881 or Ammen type, will presumably be heard from soon, although to combine the required speed and protection against hostile shot can be no easy task.

But whatever else the fate of these three vessels, the other ships are ready for bids. One

contributed $125,000 to be used by Quay

contractors who have earned no premiums for horse power or speed, and, in fact, have had to pay forfeits. Bills, indeed, are now pending for such relief. The original introduction of contract penalties for delay in construction was largely due to inexperience and ignorance. When the first four vessels of our new steel fleet were built, the delay in their construction was viewed with popular and even official indignation, as if it were a negligence almost amounting to a crime. Either by way of rebuke to this supposed offense or else to guard against the possibility of its repetition, in all its succeeding contracts the Navy Department introduced a careful schedule of penalties of so many dollars a day for passing beyond the stipulated time of completion, making them more severe as the time went on. But to the surprise and chagrin of the Navy Department every one of the new vessels was found to be delayed, and the case was usually still worse than with the first group of vessels. Some relief was experienced by granting liberal extensions, based on the inability to procure steel of the required quality with sufficient promptness. This was only just. But even then there were long delays, in some cases amounting to more than a year, to be paid for. Yet after all it was generally found that the ships were ready sooner than their guns. The *Baltimore's* battery, for example, is not even yet ready, just as the *Chicago's* was not ready until long after her completion. Taking together the fact that the Government has probably in no instance suffered any loss by the contract delay, that the original supposition as to the time necessary for building a modern vessel was due to ignorance both of officials and of contractors, and finally the obvious interest of the latter to expedite their work and get their pay rather than lose the interest on their invested capital, it is not strange to find a change in the view taken of time penalties.

The 8,100-ton and 5,500-ton ships now to be contracted for are really of the types of vessels demanded by the present Navy Department, and Congress may properly take this fact into consideration in deciding how many additional vessels it will authorize for the present session.

WAS THEIR "FAT" WASTED?

The interview of Friday last between certain carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia and the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee appears to have been one in which there was much plain speaking. If there was any public hearing, it was only a formal proceeding designed to divert attention from the private conference that took place on the same day. The Philadelphia *Record* has procured from one of the manufacturers some information about what was said in the private meeting. The complaining carpet makers, the *Record* says, "were led by JAMES POLLOCK, whose skill in 'frying the fat' in the campaign of 1888 was said to surpass even that of Postmaster General WANAMAKER; and among them were such leading carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia as ALEXANDER CROW, Jr., ROBERT DORNAN, JOHN H. BROMLEY, and JOSEPH H. BROMLEY. They demanded a private talk with the Republican members."

In this private talk they declared that the adoption of the proposed duties on wools of the third class would simply drive the Philadelphia carpet makers out of business. They seem to have read the protest of the American Carpet Manufacturers' Association, which says that "the practical effect of this bill will be to about fourfold the present duty charges upon carpet wools, on the average." They assured Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates that such an increase of duties might throw 25,000 persons out of work in Philadelphia by closing the carpet mills. "They reminded the committee," says the *Record*, "that the manufacturers raised the money that elected HARRISON in 1888, and that a large part of this fund came from the carpet men of Philadelphia."

This bit of reminiscence seems to have had some effect, for it is stated in the *Record's* account of the communicative manufacturer's disclosures that the committee "made the humiliating confession that they really did not know what they had been doing"; that Mr. MCKINLEY and his companions "sent for a man named WALLACE, the agent of the organized wool growers," and that WALLACE telegraphed to the West "for some of the leaders of the organization," urging them to come to Washington at once. We presume, therefore, that Judge LAWRENCE, COLUMBUS DELANO, and other venerable shepherds will leave their flocks and hasten to the capital.

It is reported that the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia and New-England

Dudley in the blocks-of-five campaign.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DENOUNCED.

Citizens, taxpayers, and parents at a mass meeting held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, last evening, protested unanimously against the action of the Board of Education in ignoring the nomination, by the Board of Trustees for the Twelfth Ward, of Mrs. W. L. Seaman to be Principal of Female Grammar School No. 64.

An invitation had been extended by circular to the members of the Board of Education to be present to present their side of the case, but it was not accepted. Col. Alexander S. Ketchum presided, and speeches were made by Lawsen N. Fuller, the Rev. Dr. Gulick, and the Rev. Dr. J. R. Ramsay. Those interested in the school have no personal objection to Miss Emma L. Clawsen, whom the Board of Education made Principal of the school. Their contention is that Mrs. Seaman, who has taught in the school for fifteen years, and having risen to the rank of Assistant Principal, was entitled to the position of Principal, and that the Board of Education had no right to put in the place a teacher from a down-town school in direct opposition to the wishes of the Trustees.

The sentiment of the meeting was voiced in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, who, after declaring for home rule in school matters, wrote:

"I join you in hearty protest against this monstrous abuse of power. Even the Board of Education cannot be exempt from the reproaches of an indignant people."

Resolutions were adopted condemning the board for its action and for voting on the appointment by ballot instead of by yeas and nays for the purpose of "concealing from the public how the individual members of the board voted."

A DEMAND FOR MORE OPERA.

The season of Italian opera under Henry E. Abbey's management, which is to close this week, has aroused the musical people of New-York to such a pitch that numbers of them have preferred requests to Mr. Abbey to extend it for at least another week. It is not likely that another such organization as that now singing at the Opera House will be seen here for a long time, and lovers of Italian opera are naturally disinclined to see it leave. One extra performance will be given on Wednesday night of next week, when Patti will appear in "Linda di Chamounix," the opera which was to have been sung last Wednesday, but was postponed on account of the prima donna's illness; but no more extra nights like the nights of last Wednesday are good, no arrangements have yet been considered for performances after this week. The expense attached to the organization is so great that the management naturally hesitates about extending the season, and people desirous of getting all the Italian opera they can will consult their interests by not building too strongly on any hopes of a further season.

To-night Mme. Albani and Signor Ravelli will sing in "Rigoletto," and to-morrow Patti will again be heard in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

THE PERUVIAN ELECTIONS.

LIMA, April 14, via Galveston, Texas.—The Presidential and general elections which were held yesterday passed off with perfect quietness in all parts of the republic. The return of the voting seems to favor the Democratic party, the official nominee for President, and to give the present Constitutional Government a large majority.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
BROTHERHOOD PARK—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—A LESSON, PENDRAGON, WIG AND GOWN, AND A DOUBLE LESSON.
EASTERN PARK, BROOKLYN—At 4 P. M.—BASEBALL.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, FETTERS OF SHADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOB; OR, FRITZ IN MUNICH-HOUSE.
HUBER'S 23D STREET MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—1 and 7 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—RIGOLETTO.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 9—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

COMMITTEEMEN WERE SCARCE.

After the last local campaign Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis's County Democracy organization in the Ninth Assembly District deserted the Counties in a body, and since then the County Democrats have had no organization in the Ninth. At the last meeting of the County Committee a committee of fifteen, selected by ex-Senator Michael C. Murphy, was announced as the committee on reorganization of the district. This committee made an effort to hold a meeting last night in Room 23, Cooper Union. An organization was effected with Arthur Berry as Chairman and Edward Grosse, Assistant District Attorney, as Secretary. The only others present, however, were Thomas M. Mulligan, Nathan S. Levy, Henry A. Gumbleton, and Dennis Grady. Mr. Gumbleton discovered that a quorum was not present and the part of the committee that was on hand ajourned subject to the call of the Chair.

LAWRENCE BARRETT NO BETTER.

From the Evening Post.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—While in this city last week Edwin Booth received a letter from Lawrence Barrett, who is in Europe, which makes it appear improbable that the latter will ever again appear on the stage. The letter communicates the fact, so long dreaded, that the operation to which Mr. Barrett submitted last Summer would not finally relieve him of the affection of the neck for which it was undertaken as a last resort; that the complaint has again manifested itself in enlargements on other parts of the body, this time on the arms and legs. One of his legs, Mr. Barrett states, is especially distorted with the tumors. However, he is not without hope of a cure.

SENATOR BLODGETT'S SON MARRIED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 14.—A crowd of people attended the wedding of Henry T. Blodgett, son and private secretary of Senator Rufus Blodgett, and Miss Bertha Garner, eldest daughter of Stephen Garner, at St. James Episcopal Church here this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elliott D. Tomkins. Teller E. Randolph Bloodgood of the First National Bank acted as groomsman and Miss Ella Garner, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. A reception was tendered the bride and groom after the ceremony at the Central Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett left on an evening train for a wedding tour through the Southern States.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

It is one subject for complaint that there has been very little variety in the short season of opera in Italian now nearing its close at the Metropolitan Opera House. In spite of obstacles which would have alarmed even the experienced veterans of the old Academy days, Col. Mapleson, Mr. Henry E. Abbey has kept before the public a constantly-changing series of performances which have certainly given great pleasure to admirers of sweet song. The repertoire has thus far been a wide one, and there has been something given for the delectation of all tastes. Those who love the older style of Italian opera have been enabled to listen once again to the strains of "Lucia" and "Semiramide," and those who are fond of the more recent Italian music-dramas have been afforded opportunity to gratify their inclinations by the presentations of "Otello."

Last evening Mr. Abbey added another to the already large list of works brought forward in his short season. He produced Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta," which is wholly unfamiliar to the average opera-goer in this city. The work was the only one of the composer's which achieved a success anything like that of "Faust." When it was produced in Paris in 1867 it was highly praised, and it has remained one of the stock works of the Grand Opéra. It did, to be sure, fall into a state of comparative neglect, but the maestro took hold of it, brightened and renovated it, and brought it forward again recently with Mme. Patti in the rôle of Juliet. The success of the revival was great and the famous diva was covered with new honors. The opera was repeated a number of times, and after Mme. Patti had departed to fill engagements in other parts of the world, Miss Eames, an American singer, assumed the rôle of the hapless heroine, and was greeted with favor by the Parisian press and public.

The music of "Romeo é Giulietta" is, of course, not as eloquent as that of "Faust," for the latter is not only the highest achievement of Gounod, but also one of the recognized masterpieces of the lyric stage. It has been said that in "Romeo e Giulietta" the composer aimed at a reproduction of the endless melody of Wagner, thereby losing something of his own individuality and sacrificing some of the beauty of his style. It may be true that Gounod's failing of in this work is attributable to a desire to imitate Wagner, but it is doubtful whether any evidence of this can be found in the work itself. The style is undoubtedly Gounod's. The chief difficulty in the way of the highest success for this opera is an evident lack of inspiration. The maestro has not risen to the height of his opportunities. Even in the love scene, in which Gounod has been judged happiest, his strains appear to be labored.

But there is a great deal of delightful music in "Romeo é Giulietta," and abundant opportunities for the display of good singing. It is unquestionable that Juliet is a rôle in which Mme. Patti's vocal supremacy is exhibited to no small advantage. The music lies within the best range of her voice, and there are passages in which she is permitted to exercise her splendid command of the ornaments of song. One of these, of course, is the waltz song of the first act, which the celebrated prima donna sang in a joyous and brilliant style, which evoked warm applause, and which had to be repeated before the audience would consent to resume its respectful silence. In the duet which Gounod has made of Shakespeare's lovely balcony scene, and which many persons will probably find much too sweet and sentimental to suit their ideas of Shakespeare's passionate and reckless lovers, the divine Patti sang with exquisite finish and with rare expressiveness. Indeed, she was successful throughout the evening and was rewarded by the most enthusiastic plaudits, being called out a dozen times at the end of each act, until she was fairly worn out with bowing her thanks and carrying off flowers.

Signor Ravelli was in splendid voice and did the very best work he has done during the present season. He sang with tenderness, with the most delicious quality of tone, with surpassing delicacy of shading, with superb outbursts of power in the high notes, and with taste and judgment at all times. He was applauded to the echo and compelled to repeat the pretty romanza of the second act, which he sang admirably.

Signor del Puente was the Mercutio. He looked very handsome and sang excellently. Signor Perugini filled the comparatively small rôle of Tebaldo in a satisfactory manner. The part of Capulette was well done by Signor de Vaschetti, and Mme. Bauermeister was a competent nurse. The choruses under Signor Sapio were excellent. The audience, it is hardly necessary to say, was large and enthusiastic.

MISS ROSINA VOKES.

Miss Rosina Vokes began her Spring engagement at Daly's Theatre last evening before a regular Daly audience, numerous enough to completely fill the theatre, eagerly attentive, appreciative, and responsive. "A Double Lesson," by B. C. Stephenson, a clever little piece that had been seen here before but was none the less welcome, was the principal item on the bill. In this Miss Vokes appeared as Miss St. Almond, the actress employed by Lady Monicrieffe to "coach" her for private theatricals, and her acting was marked by her usual acute perception of delicate effects and pleasingly varied by the introduction of a comic song, which she rendered with delicious drollery, and a Scotch reel, in dancing which she had the capable assistance of Mr. Felix Morris. Mr. Morris played the canny Scotch butler with his usual punctilious carefulness and close attention to minute details, and he also appeared as the traditional crabbed uncle of comedy in a little piece called "Percy Pendragon," which is, indeed, merely the reconciliation scene from "Married in Haste," an almost forgotten comedy by Henry J. Byron that was once acted at Wallack's.

The other play of the evening, "Wig and Gown," by F. W. Sidney, is a flimsy trifle, sadly deficient in wit, humor, and originality. A young lady goes to the chambers of her fiancé, a barrister, while he is absent. She whimsically dons his wig and gown and is thereafter mistaken by the barrister and one of his friends for a law student named Spooner. They talk vaguely in her presence about a yacht named Polly and a fox terrier named Fanny, and she becomes wildly jealous. The author has been at some pains to elaborate this well-worn idea, but his piece is, nevertheless, insufferably stupid, and it was only accepted last night because it served as the vehicle for Miss Vokes's reappearance after a long absence. Her triumph in it was purely personal. She has plenty of plays, however; many of them new, and the old ones will doubtless be seen again with pleasure. Besides Mr. Morris her company includes Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk and Mr. Courtenay Thorpe. The former is constantly improving in his art, while the manner of the latter is unchanged.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

The Duff Opera Company appeared to advantage in a revival of "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Broadway Theatre last night. The principal rôles were in competent hands, and the chorus was capital. It seldom happens that such merit, vocally and histrionically, is displayed by the unnamed forces of a traveling opera company. Mr. Duff had also taken more pains than usual with the costumes and scenery, and the result of the whole performance was that the audience was delighted. The spectators followed the eccentric development of the plot with interest, and laughed in time to Mr. Gilbert's fantastic wit, and applauded with enthusiasm Sir Arthur Sullivan's music. The fact that it was all old did not in the least dull the pleasure of considering it all again.

Miss Lilly Post was the Mabel. She was in good voice, and sang all her numbers well. She also displayed two pretty gowns, and altogether presented an attractive figure. William McLaughlin was an excellent Pirate Chief, and Charles O. Bassett was entirely acceptable as the Pirate Apprentice. Digby Bell as the Sergeant of Police kept the audience laughing while he was on the stage, and Mark Smith added much to the success of the evening by his singing and acting as the Major General. A word of commendation is also due Laura Joyce Bell as Ruth and Frank Pearson as the Pirate's Lieutenant.

This is the last week of the Duff Opera Company's engagement at the Broadway Theatre.

STUART ROBSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Stuart Robson, in "The Henrietta," opened at the Chestnut-Street Opera House to-night. The house was crowded, and the comedian's welcome was of the heartiest character. The engagement of Mr. Robson is limited to one week, as his New-York appearance is set down for next Monday night at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"The Great Metropolis," Messrs. Jesson and Teal's melodrama, has one sterling quality—it draws. The play returned again to this city last evening and filled every seat in the Grand Opera House. The performance was a very satisfactory one, all the leading members of the company receiving a full measure of applause. The principals in the cast are Harry Weaver, Harry Mainhall, and the veteran Couldock, and Misses Netta Guion and Carrie Jackson.

"The Burglar," which had a run at the Madison-Square Theatre last Summer, was presented at the Park Theatre last night before a small audience. The cast included A. S. Lipman in the title rôle, Sidney Drew as Edward Bainbridge, James S. Maffit, Jr., as Paul Benton, Sydney Armstrong as Mrs. Lewis, Gladys Rankin Drew as Fanny, and Ainse Stoddard and Little Juliet as Editha. The engagement is for this week only.

Conrad Ansorge, the pianist, will bring forward at his concert in Steinway Hall to-morrow evening his own dramatic symphony, "Orpheus." He will play with Rafael Joseffy Schumann's variations in B flat for two pianos. He will also perform the Brahms concerto in D minor. The orchestra will be under Theodore Thomas.

The Mozart Male Chorus

MR. GILLIES GIVES PLACE TO MR. LE ROY.

END OF A LONG CONTEST THAT ADDS ONE TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE LOWER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

ALBANY, April 14.—By a vote of 63 to 56 the Assembly decided to-night to unseat Michael C. Gillies, Democrat, of the Fourth Albany District, in favor of William B. Le Roy, Republican, who has hotly contested his seat since the opening of the legislative session. This proceeding raises the Republican representation in the Assembly to 72, reducing the Democrats to 56.

There were but few Republican absentees, and it was apparent from the opening of the proceedings that Gillies was doomed. Every one of the Gibbs-Fish combination was present, and especial pains were taken early in the evening to let it be known that the Democrats could not hope for their aid in this matter. Mr. Gibbs said he had left a sick bed in order to be present to vote to unseat Mr. Gillies, and that he had never contemplated voting otherwise. Stung by the criticisms of their recent course, the belters considered this a good opportunity to show their fealty to Republicanism, and they embraced it.

The regular order of business was dispensed with, and Mr. Stranahan of Oswego, representing the majority of the Committee on Contested Elections, made an hour's speech in support of the majority report and resolution favoring the unseating of Gillies. He made an exhaustive review of the testimony from the Republican standpoint and claimed that Le Roy had a clear majority of 6 over Gillies, if no votes were rejected, and of 11 if the alleged fraudulent votes in Cohoes were thrown out. He declared that on the face of the evidence the House was in duty bound to unseat Gillies in favor of the contestant.

Mr. Hitt of Albany was selected to make the opening speech in defense of Gillies, and he held the floor for an hour and a half. He said the conclusion of the majority report was not warranted by the facts. Frauds previously unearthed in Albany County were, with one exception, found to have been committed by Republicans. Mr. Le Roy had been opposed by two strong Republican newspapers, yet he ran ahead of John L. Gilbert, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, in eighteen of the nineteen election districts. Mr. Frank Rice, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, ran far ahead of Gillies in these districts, and Mr. Hitt argued from these facts that there was no evidence of fraud in the interest of Gillies. At first, he said, the fact of Gillies's election was undisputed; then the cry of fraud was raised by Le Roy's friends, and they got out their drag net and began their efforts to oust the victorious candidate. Le Roy had the assistance of able counsel in the preparation of his case before the Legislature met. At the beginning of this investigation Mr. Gillies was furnished with no bill of particulars, and had only two weeks to get ready to defend himself.

Mr. Acker of Steuben and I. Samuel Johnson of Wyoming followed in behalf of the majority report, and Judge Greene of Orange and Mr. Hinson of York also aided in the defense of Gillies. Mr. Stranahan then moved the previous question, and the House, by a strict party vote of 62 to 56, decided to reject the minority report. Then came the vote on the report of the majority of the committee, and by a strict party vote the figures stood 63 to 56, Mr. Tompkins of Rockland, who had been absent during the first ballot, voting. Mr. Sheehan of Erie made the point of order that it required a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly to unseat a member, but the Speaker decided against him and declared the majority report accepted, and that William B. Le Roy was entitled to the disputed seat.

Senator Fassett succeeded in having returned to the Judiciary Committee Senator Cantor's bill, which proposes to validate the acts of the local authorities of New-York in empowering the Broadway Railway to change from horse to cable power. Senator Fassett, in the course of a short speech, said that in the haste in which the local authorities had acted in whipping this measure through, certain and necessary requisites had not been done. A Tribune paper called the *Public* service had said in its last issue that if all the facts were known in connection with the matter it would make one of the biggest sensations of the day. This assertion had led him to believe that it would be well to have the Senate go slow.

Senator Cantor observed that he had no objection to having the bill recommitted to the committee and printed. The paragraph in the paper alluded to by Mr. Fassett reads as follows: "It would be the biggest sensation of the year if William C. Whitney, Daniel S. Lamont, or the other parties in the scheme would make public the full programme so successfully carried out to put the cable on the Broadway Railroad."

When Col. Brown's bill to increase the salary of bridge policemen came up on final passage, Senator Stadler innocently remarked: "It simply raised the salary $50 a year." The bill reads: "And the salary of each policemen shall not be less than $1,100 a year." Of course it passed.

Assemblyman Stein of the Twentieth New-York District is likely to be investigated by the Senate in consequence of the bold charges he has made against certain Senators in their action toward his bill to reduce pawnbrokers' charges.

The Republican Senators were in caucus for two hours to-night on Mr. Chase's $365,000 Capitol Appropriation bill. No action was taken, it being the desire of several Senators to inspect the building to see whether necessity called for the appropriation.

MR. DALY IN WASHINGTON.

HIS COMPANY HAS A ROUSING RECEPTION AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mr. Augustin Daly's company gave their first performance here to-night, and began their eleventh annual tour under circumstances extremely flattering, even to a manager and players famous and popular on two continents. The new National Theatre was crowded. Every box and every seat in the lower part of the house had been taken by Saturday, and if there had been forty boxes instead of eight, they could have been disposed of to-day. A fair June day was followed by one of the finest nights that ever favored manager, and before the curtain time arrived there were places only for those willing to stand. One box only was vacant.

The President had expressed his willingness to be present, and had accepted an offer of the manager's box. It was expected that he would attend, but shortly before 8 o'clock, when it was too late to transfer the tickets to any one else, he sent word to the theatre that in consequence of the death of Mr. Randall he would not be present.

All of the other boxes were occupied. Among the occupants were Secretary of War Proctor, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, and his family; Count von Arco Valley, the German Minister; the Portuguese Minister, Baron von Mumm, with a party of ladies; the Turkish Minister and other diplomatic representatives. In the stalls were Senators Aldrich, Eustis, Hiscock, Squire, J. P. Jones, and other Senators; Representatives Adams, Belden, Dunphy, Wallace, Stahlnecker, and a host of other members of the lower house; Mr. Charles R. Flint, Gen. Nicholas Anderson, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Dr. Ruth, Mr. T. E. Roessle and Mrs. Roessle, and a company of notable persons that would include all the names of note in society.

The reception of the company in the opening scene of the "Railroad of Love" was as demonstrative as the somewhat unfavorable scene at the ball in the Van Ryker mansion would permit. When Miss Rehan made her first entrance the vast audience was very cordial in applause, but it was not until she had won the audience by her superb acting at the close of the third act that all restraint was thrown aside and the whole house rose at her with enthusiasm.

Then and only then did Daly and after Mr. Drew had led Miss Rehan to the footlights to receive anew the homage of the house, a second recall, with shouts of "Daly," brought Miss Rehan, Mr. Drew, and Mr. Daly before the curtain. The audience insisted upon a speech from Mr. Daly, and he responded as usual, speaking as ill at ease as an actor as he is successful as a dramatist and manager. He was constrained, however, to speak. He said:

"It would be an excess of false modesty or the extreme of ingratitude, ladies and gentlemen, if I did not say a few words of welcome to you, and especially for Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Drew, for the very enthusiastic welcome you have given us this evening. I am not a maker of speeches, but I have to-night to require one to be an orator to say thank you, and I say with a sincere heart for all. The hour which we have begun to-night in Washington will terminate in London, but I am certain we have passed our severest ordeal in conquering your good will, and if we have pleased you as much as we have the crowding audiences we shall meet in Mr. Irving's theatre."

Mrs. Gilbert was greeted with a welcome at once deserved and flattering. She and the audience were old friends at once. The play ran with delightful smoothness to the close, and the audience kept its place to hear the closing lines and to renew its welcome of applause after the curtain had fallen and rolled up again to reveal the pretty closing tableau.

Lenox, April 14.—The electors for the fifty elective members of the House of Peers have been chosen, and their organization is the return of many Conservative and Progressist candidates. Not a Republican was elected.

REFORM NOT OF THE BEST.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—The Senate Chamber was fairly besieged this evening with citizens interested in the Ballot-Reform bill. It had been understood that Senator Werts and Senator Carter would engage in a struggle to secure each the acceptance of his particular measure. Senator Werts declared that it would be an all-night job if the bills were called up, and so by common consent the discussion was deferred until to-morrow. The Senate did not get together till nearly 9 o'clock. The delay was due to the fact that the Republican Senators withdrew to President Nevius's private room at about the time when the Senate should have been called to order, to talk about adjournment and action on ballot reform.

They decided on certain no overtures from the Assembly for final adjournment until the investigation into the Hudson County frauds has been concluded. It will take two or three weeks yet to complete the inquiry. When the question of final adjournment had been settled the conference brought up the question of ballot reform. It was assumed that the House Democrats will caucus, if they have not done so already, in favor of the joint committee's bill, which passed the House last week. The Senate conference practically decided to stand by the substitute for it, which the Senate committee accepted on Senator Carter's motion one day last week. That bill provides for the distribution of the official ballots only on election day.

Ex-Speaker Dickinson of Hudson, who is here, urges the acceptance of the House bill. It will at least give the Republicans an equal show at the ballot boxes with the Democrats, and that is, in his opinion, gain enough to justify the passage of the bill. He has urged that view upon the Republican Senators, but it seems to have been without effect. The decision of the Senate gives promise of an ugly deadlock between the houses. No one is able to say whether the dead-lock is to be a lasting one. The House members declare that they will not yield an inch, and friends of ballot reform of any kind express the hope that the Senate, after passing its bill and finding its acceptance impossible, may instruct a conference committee to reach an agreement with one from the House.

A hearing was given this afternoon on the bill to tax the taxation of miscellaneous corporations. The act was drawn by Clerk in Chancery Allan L. McDermott, and Secretary of State Kelsey says that it will increase the State's revenues from that class of corporations by $70,000. At the hearing John M. Dryden appeared for the Prudential Insurance Company, E. J. Miller for the Mutual Benefit Lodge of Newark, Judge E. A. Armstrong for the Camden Electric Light Company, A. P. Condit for the State Gaslight Company, Assemblyman Savage for the Union County Bank at Rahway, ex-Judge A. Q. Garretson for the New-Jersey Title and Guaranty Company of Jersey City, ex-Senator William D. Edwards of Hudson for several clients, and ex-Senator Cattell for the New-Jersey Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Camden. The arguments advanced against the bill were strong. The trust company lawyers agreed that if the bill was enacted as it has been drawn it would drive them all out of the business. The committee took no action.

The House committee appointed to investigate the State prison has struck an unexpected snag. The charge against the prison management is that prison-manufactured goods are sent out without being stamped with the prison stamp. The committee was surprised by the discovery that the act requiring the stamp had been in some mysterious manner repealed.

The fight against State Prison Keeper Patterson assumed a new phase to-day. Some of the Hudson County underkeepers went to Washington and charged at the Department of Justice that United States prisoners were being ill treated. The Attorney General ordered investigation, and Col. Wood is on to-night to make it. The prisoners were all called from their cells and examined. They said with one voice that they had no complaints to make. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow morning.

MR. RANDALL'S DEATH.

ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN CONGRESS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The death of Mr. Randall was fittingly and touchingly announced in the House this morning. When he entered the Congress in 1863 he and Mr. O'Neill of Philadelphia were beginning their experience in the National Legislature. They have since been warm personal friends, their differences in political association not affecting their relations as men. It was not long ago that Mr. O'Neill was called upon to announce the death of Judge Kelley, but his feelings were not so deeply stirred by that event as by the death of the man so many years younger and apparently prepared, a year or two ago, to serve his constituency quite as many years as Judge Kelley had represented his.

The Chaplain opened with simple eloquence to the death of Mr. Randall in his opening prayer. The Journal of Saturday was then read, and then Mr. O'Neill, in a voice tremulous with feeling, briefly stated the fact of the death of his colleague, and offered the resolution for an adjournment. Speaker Reed, having announced the Committee of Arrangements for the House, declared the House adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Senate the announcement was made by Senator Cameron, and all business was laid aside out of respect to the man who had held the office of Speaker of the House.

Both houses appointed committees to attend the funeral. That of the Senate consists of Messrs. Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees, and Eustis; that of the House of Representatives of Messrs. O'Neill, Carlisle, Harmer, Holman, Cannon, Forney, Springer, McKinley, and Reilly.

A number of persons prominent in official life met at the Arlington Hotel this morning to take suitable action respecting Mr. Randall's death. Gen. Curtis presided, J. W. Craycraft and C. W. Rhodes acted as Secretaries, and the following-named persons were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: A. Garrison, W. H. Sowden, E. McPherson, Cornelius Bliss, A. M. Bliss, George Ticknor Curtis, J. A. Hubbell, and J. H. Hanna. Eulogies on Mr. Randall were delivered by Representatives McCreary of Kentucky, Blount of Georgia, and Rogers of Arkansas, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Bragg, A. M. Bliss, E. McPherson, and others, and appropriate resolutions were prepared and adopted.

When the House adjourned a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation was held in the lobby and Representative Charles O'Neill presided. Representative Reilly acted as Secretary. Eulogistic resolutions were adopted, and Chairman O'Neill appointed Representatives Maish, Reilly, and Bingham as the committee to present them to the family.

The honorary pall bearers have been selected. They are as follows: George W. Childs, J. Drexel, Col. Alexander K. McClure, and William McClure of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Charles A. Dana of New-York, Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland, ex-Congressman William H. Sowdin of Pennsylvania, Representative James E. Blount of Georgia, Senator John S. Barbour of Virginia, and Dallas Sanders of Pennsylvania.

The special funeral train will leave Washington, over the Pennsylvania Road, at about 11:20 A. M. on Thursday morning. A stop will be made at Ridge-Avenue Station, Philadelphia. Laurel Hill Cemetery will be reached about 3:30 P. M. Brief services will be held at the grave, to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Chester, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

The subscription of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant to the "Women's List" has given additional impetus to that special feature of work on behalf of the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges additional subscriptions, through the *Commercial Advertiser*, to the "Women's List" of $20. Previously acknowledged, $76,043 44; grand total, $76,063 44. Several gentlemen are now busy devising a plan under which several enthusiastic admirers of the proposed work of art will club together and add a considerable amount to the grand total. By means of such earnest efforts it is expected that a substantial lift will be given to the arch fund by the end of the present week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg by R. Fulton Cutting of New-York State against the Cameron Iron and Coal Company, Limited, to recover on six promissory notes issued by the defendants, amounting, with interest, to $159,097. The Cameron Iron and Coal Company has gone into bankruptcy, and the complainant asked that a receiver be appointed, for which an order of court was made.

David Sinton, who in 1874 gave $33,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, recently added another gift of $25,000 conditioned upon the association raising $75,000 for the new building about to be erected. The association has about $70,000 of the sum already subscribed.

A movement is on foot among young people attached to the two German Lutheran Churches at Kingston, N. Y., to establish an English Lutheran Church. The reason for so doing is that there are so many young German Americans who can understand the English language only.

Mrs. John Stewart of Caledonia, N. Y., cast herself in front of a passenger train on the Erie Road yesterday morning as the train whizzed through the village and was instantly killed. She was a nervous sufferer and had shown signs of insanity.

It is reported that Cromar, the missing agent of the People's Bank at Edmunston, N. B., carried off $10,000. Nothing is known yet of his whereabouts.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion begins in Philadelphia to-day.

A joint meeting of miners and operators will be held to-day in Chicago for the purpose of fixing a scale of prices for the coming year.

Idlewild, formerly the home of the poet N. P. Willis, at Cornwall, N. Y., has been sold. A private family asylum will be established there.

MEETING TO ACCOMMODATE.

Another meeting of taxpayers was held last night at the Federal Club in Jersey City to determine upon the most expeditious and feasible plan for restraining Mayor Cleveland from taking the cost to which he was dishonestly elected last Tuesday. Among those present who took an active part in the proceedings were Judge John A. Blair, James C. Young, Dr. Urish Allen, Reinfried Hammerschlag, Col. Hugh H. Abernathy, and R. W. Wooley. These gentlemen represent the larger part of two committees, one of which has been assigned to the task of conducting Mr. Perkins's contest, and the other to an official investigation of the charges of treachery preferred against certain members of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Perkins has not only agreed to make the preliminary applications, but he has contributed liberally toward the expense fund and will lend all possible assistance. It is possible that the application will be made before Judge Knapp to-day. The attorneys who have charge of Mr. Perkins's case are Messrs. Reeve, Otto Kraemer, James A. Gordon, Collins & Corbin, and ex-Judge McGee. These gentlemen were in session yesterday afternoon, and while their plans as to the conduct of the suit have not been made public, it is understood that their claims will be supported by affidavits from fifteen precincts, showing more than sufficient fraud to reverse the results as finally returned.

These frauds will be shown to have been most general in the First, Second, and Third Precincts of the Fifth and Second Districts. This plan was heartily indorsed last night. It was shown that eighty-eight affidavits have been already secured in the First District, and it was arranged that at least 200 more should be sworn to within the next twenty-four hours. The general belief is that nearly as many different affidavits will be secured in the Second District. One of the workers who has been over this ward reported that they were making a house-to-house canvass of the fraudulent precincts, and that they could not begin to tell where the evidences of rascality would cease. Already they have discovered forged signatures to the amount of 1,500.

It was also reported that the returns of the Board of Canvassers showed 3,000 votes more than the returns as deposited at Police Headquarters, a fact that will come in for a share of the committee's investigation. When it was given out that the canvassing of the thirty-six precincts had all reported, 20,000 was said to be the number of votes cast, but now comes the Canvassing Board with a twenty-three-thousand vote that nobody seems to be able to account for.

The rascals who labored so zealously to roll up a stupendous Cleveland majority in the Third Precinct of the Second District received a dose of the committee's medicine last night. The Election Board of this precinct is already under indictment for criminally conducting the Fall election, but it now becomes necessary to clinch that indictment with another. Their records show eight-hundred-and-odd votes to have been cast, which is more than one minute and more than can be elected on the registry list. The members of the investigating committee also explained that they were at work on the records of the Eighth Precinct of the Sixth District, where the peculiarities of the cigar-box system reached the top by giving Cleveland a majority of 125, as against 145 majority for Grubb in the phenomenal vote of last Fall.

The gentlemen who have charge of the finances reported that $1,800 had been paid in, and that more could be had for the asking. Accordingly, the committee was surprised to find the honest men of Jersey City that they have been defrauded of their elective franchise, and calling upon them to contribute toward a prosecution of the thieves. The circular shows that in four of the six precincts Perkins had a majority of 2,305 votes, but that the returns by the Board of Canvassers have given Cleveland a majority of 2,062.

The boast made by Cleveland and his friends that they can pigeonhole the suit in court by successive appeals until Cleveland's term shall have expired was discussed at length. It is held by the attorneys who have taken charge of Mr. Perkins's suit that when their case is completed with the affidavits of voters and the open ballot boxes from the fifteen most fraudulent precincts, Judge Knapp will so effectually brand the rascalities that appeals and other forms of dilly-dallying will be impossible. Another reason why Cleveland can not carry the case into successive courts is that he has no money and no friends who will contribute to the necessarily heavy expenses of such elaborate proceedings.

After the adjournment of the contest meeting last night the committee appointed to investigate charges of treachery against members of the Republican County Committee held a meeting with closed doors.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer, northerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	39°	59°	3:30 P. M.	60°	72°
6 A. M.	37°	51°	6 P. M.	50°	64°
9 A. M.	41°	57°	9 P. M.	48°	60°
12 M.	48°	65°	12 P. M.	44°	62°

Average temperature yesterday.....55½°
Average temperature for same date last year.45°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.....48°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts is at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of Johns Hopkins University is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse and E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica are at the Gilsey House.

George Kennan of Washington and Miss Margaret Mather are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge S. B. Beardsley of Connecticut and Henry S. Sanford of Florida are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica, Count James Pourtales of Germany, and John Baring of London are at the Albemarle Hotel.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Provisions were active today, and a large amount of business was transacted, especially in Ribs, but in the Pork and Lard movement there was nothing sensational. Considerable was done on outside order account, but operators appeared more desirous of evening up their trades than they did of extending their lines either way. Speculative offerings were only moderately free, and trading was mainly in May and July contracts. In Pork opening sales were made at 50c.@75c. decline on Saturday's figures, but quickly advanced $1@$1 35, with moderate trading on the advancing scale. Later prices receded 75c.@$1, and closed steady at later loss for the day of 57½c.@60c. May Pork closed at $12 85 and July at $12 90. July Lard ranged at $6 55@$6 62½, and closed at $6 57½, and July Ribs closed at $5 70, after selling at $5 70@$5 80. There is an improvement over Saturday's closing of 5c.@7½c. in Lard and 7½c. in Ribs. Armour was a conspicuous buyer of Ribs. Cash Lard sold at $6 45@$6 50.

The fluctuations in Wheat covered a wide range. July sold early at 8c.@85½c. below May, and later 84½c. closing was made, but gradually improved, selling within 2½c. of May prices, or 1½c. discount. The opening for May was 1½c.@2½c. higher, and July 1c.@2c. higher. May sold up 3c. more and then broke 4c., and closed 1½c. higher, July sold off 1½c. and then varied 3c., and closed about 2½c. higher than Saturday. The opening of the market was somewhat lifeless, trading being confined to small parts of the pit at 1c. difference in price, or at 90c. and 91c. for May. Before the excitement of the first rush to buy was over, 93c. and then 92c. were recorded, but a decline followed to 90c. and then to 89c., which was the bottom, but the next bull turn carried the market to 91½c., and on a second reaction went to 90½c., which was the closing price. Trade was nominally about ½c. above May. Sales for July delivery were at an extreme range of 85c.@88½c., with possibly a fraction more. The opening, however, in outside quotations the reaction was sharp, there being a break to 86¾c., closing at 86½c. In the cash market for Wheat a quiet feeling prevailed, and prices for the contract grade were nominally 1c. lower. Car lots of both No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Spring closed at 88½c. No sales of round lots were made public.

Corn was very active, and an immense speculative business was transacted during the session, though the feeling was very nervous and prices were irregular and unsettled. The general tone of the market was bullish and the tendency of prices strongly upward. At the opening it was exceedingly difficult to execute buying orders until the price for May had run up from 32½c. to 33½c., and transactions at both prices were made at about the same moment. Fully one-half of the trading was done at 33½c., at a range of 33¼c.@34½c., closed at 34c.@34½c. The next gain in the leading features was ¾c.@¾c. No. 2 was in fair demand, and sold at 32½c.@33½c., and closed, about 33½c. or ½c. under May. Sales by sample were at about Saturday's prices, ranging on track and free on board cars as follows: No grade at 29c.@29½c., No. 4 at 30½c.@31¼c., No. 3 at 32c.@32½c., and No. 2 Yellow at 33c.@33½c.

Oats were active and buoyant but unsettled in sympathy with Wheat. The speculative market opened firmer and 3¼c.@3½c. higher, advanced ¼c. more, reacted, and declined ¾c.@1c. Later a stronger feeling developed and prices advanced 2c.@2½c., but the market closed lifeless. Cash sold at ¼c.@¾c. over Saturday's close. Car lots of No. 2 in store were dull and sold at 25½c. By sample lots were steady. No. 2 ranging at 24c.@25½c.; No. 3 White at 24½c.@25½c.; No. 2 at 24c.@25½c., and No. 2 White at 25½c.@27c.

The National Linseed Oil Trust of Chicago as a trust has ceased to exist, and in its place stands the National Linseed Oil Company, Dwarfs of Forty-nine thousand shares, a majority of which are held by members of the late trust. The capital stock is $12,250,000.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Andrew Campbell, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of printing presses, died on Sunday evening in an ambulance which was taking him to his home, 677 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, where he had lived for many years. Early in the evening he went out for a walk, and at the corner of Sumner-avenue and Hunterstreet he was suddenly attacked with heart disease and an ambulance was summoned.

Mr. Campbell was born near Trenton, N. J., on June 14, 1821. While receiving a common school education he became an orphan. For a year he worked as a farmer's boy and then became apprenticed to a carriagemaker at Metawan, N. J., but not finding the pursuit agreeable he went back to Trenton, where he busied himself in learning to make brushes. At the age of sixteen his inventive genius began to show itself, and at that time of life he constructed a brush drawers' vise, which is now universally used. In the same year he went West, making part of his journey on foot. At St. Louis, in 1842, he examined the brush business, and while there decided on constructing the first omnibus ever used in St. Louis, called the "Great Western." It often carried 100 persons, and was the first monitor-top vehicle ever built.

In 1844 Mr. Campbell first had his attention called to printing presses in repairing the presses of publications of Celestia, Mo., one of which was the first press taken west of the Mississippi River.

While residing in Paducah and Linneus, Mo., he dabbled a little in bridge building. Happening to take his apprentice, called to him after of George Bruce of this city that $1,000 would be given for a press that would print 500 copies an hour, he went to work to solve the problem, to find at the end, however, that the time for submitting plans had expired.

On coming to New-York to attend the World's Fair of 1853, Mr. Campbell invented a press-feeding machine intended to feed forty sheets a minute. A. B. Taylor & Co. were persuaded to build it, and besides Mr. Campbell became engaged as their foreman. He continued with them till 1858. During this time inventive devices followed in quick order, and Mr. Campbell built presses for Harper & Brothers and Frank Leslie, the first ever produced with table distribution, as well as the first automatics.

In 1858 he began business for himself and in 1861 brought out his country newspaper press, the first registering power printing press for color work. Five years later the two-revolution book press was offered and in 1868 an art press for fine illustrations. One of his prints was a poster for C. Ayer & Co., upon which 120 almanacs were printed a minute and on which 7,000,000 impressions were taken from one form without perceptible damage to the plates. In 1876 he built for the Cleveland Leader a press that printed 12,000 copies an hour. He also made the first press that printed, inserted, pasted, folded, and cut in one continuous operation.

The work of Mr. Campbell was always abreast of his time. Fifty patents he obtained applying to the printing press. His business in this factory was on Wythe-avenue and Hewes-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Campbell retired from an active business life in 1880, and has since lived quietly in Brooklyn enjoying the fruits of his industry.

He leaves a widow, one daughter, and three sons. Funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening at his home, 677 Gates-avenue. The burial will be private.

RUDOLPH WYMAN.

Rudolph Wyman, who died at his home, 119 East Seventy-first-street, on Sunday evening, was a retired real estate owner, whose early life was spent in the California gold fields in '49. Mr. Wyman came to New-York from Germany in 1836, and since that time, barring a few years in California, he has centred his business interests in this city. He was an extensive traveller, a great student and lover of literature, and a man of striking personal appearance, greatly resembling Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Wyman's death was the immediate result of injuries sustained on the 5th inst., when he was knocked down and run over by a Second Avenue horse car. He fractured his right thigh. He was eighty-one years old, and leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral will take place on to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Matthew Harris, Nationalist Member of Parliament for East Galway, Ireland, is dead at the age of sixty-four. Since boyhood he was connected with the advanced revolutionary party in Ireland, and was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. He was engaged in building pursuits, but latterly was financially embarrassed. Some of his Galway friends in this city recently started a fund for his benefit and a considerable sum was raised.

PATERSON'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PATERSON, N. J., April 14.—The annual municipal election took place here to-day. Only ward officers were chosen, and the interest in the contest was mainly confined to the candidates and their personal friends and the would-be officers whom they will have to appoint. Last year the Republicans had nine out of sixteen Aldermen.

Aldermen elected to-day were: First Ward—George Rear, Republican; Second Ward—William Harding, Republican; Third Ward—John MacDonald, Republican; Fourth Ward—Thomas Rawson, Republican; Fifth Ward—Sidney Lapham, Republican; Sixth Ward—Joseph Keppler, Democrat; Seventh Ward—Henry Kelly, Independent Democrat; Eighth Ward—Edward Fanning, Independent Democrat. The board will stand: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 4; Independent Democrats, 2. The Republicans gain 2.

Chosen Freeholders were elected as follows: Second Ward—Jacob H. Doremus, Republican; Third Ward—John E. Fgalks, Republican; Fifth Ward—James Carroll, Democrat; Sixth Ward—John R. Morrow, Republican; Eighth Ward—Bernard Feeney, Democrat. The County Board of Chosen Freeholders will stand: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 7.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Enos S. Kimberly, the New-Haven coal dealer who assigned last week, filed his statement to-day showing the affairs to be worse than first reported. The liabilities amount to $125,000, while the assets hardly reach $60,000. The largest creditors are Lyon Chatfield & Co. of New-York, $27,000; Yale College, $25,000, and several local banks and estates in amounts from $5,000 to $10,000. The outside creditors are Coxe Brothers, New-York, $3,043; C. D. Norton & Co., Philadelphia, $1,747; W. J. Nichol & Co., Philadelphia, $1,634, besides several for smaller amounts. Much of the paper is indorsed by Lucien W. Sperry of this city, and it is now thought the failure will embarrass Mr. Sperry.

Aarons & Feder, wholesale dealers in clothing at 95 Prince-street, have become financially embarrassed and preferred claims aggregating $23,021 were entered against them yesterday in favor of the following creditors: J. Feder, $2,888; S. Stern, $4,025; A. D. Juillard & Co., $2,917; A. Robertson, $3,274; E. R. Bacon & Co., $2,000. They began business in January, 1886, claiming a capital of $25,000. Their liabilities are reported to be about $60,000.

Benjamin Silberberg and Moses Siegman, composing the firm of Silberberg & Siegman, ribbon manufacturers, at 474 Broadway, and at 427 and 429 West Forty-second-street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles E. O'Connor. Mr. Silberberg started the business in September, 1888, and Mr. Siegman became a partner in October last. Their liabilities are reported to be about $15,000; assets, $10,000.

The Merchants and Drovers' Produce Exchange at Nashville, Tenn., S. Lanier, Hunt McCrea, A. R. Dennis and Joseph Reed, failed for $100,000 yesterday for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities estimated at $100,000. The Exchange hopes to pay in full. The failure was caused by the recent rise in wheat and corn and fall in Tennessee Coal and Louisville and Nashville railroad stocks.

The Windsor Hotel at Manchester, N. H., is financially embarrassed. T. A. Barker, mortgagee, has foreclosed, and arrangements are being made by C. H. Emerson & Co. for one of the hotel buildings to take up the mortgage. The present proprietors, Mudgett & Dow, will relinquish the management. The House will close.

George E. Powell, manufacturer of syrups at 51 and 53 Third-street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to W. L. Scantlebery, giving preferences for $4,500. He has been in business about ten years, and owned the flat property where his business was carried on, valued at $17,000 and mortgaged for $10,000.

Judgments aggregating $68,650 86 were confessed at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday by the Keystone Standard Watch Company in favor of various creditors. The claim of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster is $42,945 86 and that of the Ephrata National Bank $12,085.

The W. H. Mets Company, dealers in stoves, hardware, tinware, &c., at Louisville, Ky., failed yesterday. Liabilities, $55,000; assets nominally about the same.

S. H. Phelan & Co., dealers in cotton and produce at Atlanta, Ga., failed yesterday. Liabilities, $50,000; no assets.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out yesterday morning in the Northern Pacific machine shops at Ellensburg, Washington, which, with the round house, were totally destroyed. The latter contained several locomotives, only one of which was saved. A large tank and engine was included in the loss. The Fire Department saved the oil house adjoining, which contained 20,000 gallons of oil, thus preventing the destruction of a section and other valuable property. Several freight cars and baggers were also burned. The total loss is $100,000; covered by insurance.

Fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the clothing store of Brewning, King & Co., and damaged the stock of N. B. Falconer, dry goods, and Mrs. Rosenbaum, millinery, at Omaha, Neb. Loss, $118,000; insurance, $78,000.

The Rushville Spring and Grist Works, at Rushville, Ind., were burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

The Texas Tie and Timber Company's mill at Wood, Wis., and the Post Office building and $40 in money were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

"It will be impossible for me to open the canals at the time I expected," said Mr. Ely, "owing to the extreme rain weather, which has delayed the start of improvement now under contract. The outflow of water is greater than I had thought. If the rivers division is opened first it would be very difficult to control the water, and more harm than good would result."

Great dissatisfaction was expressed on 'Change at this announcement.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

They strolled along the broad parade,
John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John," she said;
"Why don't you buy the Bazaarine?
See this!" How white! "Yes, 'tis my way
To polish them with SOZODONT."

While many people say the styles, others think the low prices in FURNITURE have enabled PERRY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av., to capture the spring trade.

Leland Chicago.
The model hotel of the West.
WARREN F. LELAND.

Many aches and pains yield promptly to PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Try it.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will save your hair.

"Mingo." H. & W. "Mingo."
A NEW COLLAR.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, April 13, CARRIE ADELE, daughter of Wm. L. and Harriet M. Bigelow, in the 12th year of her age.
Funeral private.

BREWER.—On Friday, April 11, at South Orange, N. J., WILLIAM A. BREWER, formerly of Boston, aged 83.
Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, on the arrival of the train leaving Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday, 15th inst.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

BURDEN.—CHARLES AUGUSTUS, eldest son of Charles and Sarah E. Burden, April 12, 1890, at Hickory, N. C., aged 24 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 9 A. M., from the chapel of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church; entrance on 57th-st.

BURTIS.—Suddenly, April 12, in Atlanta, Ga., CHARLES THOMSON BURTIS, M. D., eldest son of John H. and Mary G. Burtis, in the 25th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 121 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 5 P. M. Friends of the family, members of Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Montauk Lodge, No. 366, F. & A. M.; Bedford Council, R. A., No. 555, are respectfully invited.

DAVIDSON.—On Sunday, April 13, 1890, of pneumonia, JOSEPHINE DAVIDSON, youngest daughter of Wm. and Emily Tyrrell Davidson.
Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 314 West 126th-st., Thursday, April 17, at 4:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DOR.—At Elizabeth, N. J., April 13, 1890, THOMAS ANDERSON, infant son of Thomas A. and Clara G. Doe.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, 682 Pennsylvania-av., Wednesday, April 16, 1890, at 4 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad train for North Elizabeth leaves New-York at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience

Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P.M.
Subscriptions received and copies supplied.
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

COMPANION.—By young lady in first-class family as companion, or wait on lady or children; no objection to travelling; best city references. Call at 592 3d-av.; last bell.

COMPANION.—By a young American lady as useful companion; would like travelling; best references. Address L., Box 3, 1,265 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as competent seamstress; other as chambermaid, together or separate; good reference. Address S. E., Box 3?? Times Up-town Office, 1,259 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as thorough chambermaid; understands sewing; private family going to the country; very best city reference. Address K. W., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city reference. Address L. E., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or wait on lady and sew; do light chamberwork; first city reference from last place. Address B. M., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid; seamstress and chambermaid alone; six years' city reference. Address A. T., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in private family; three and a half years' reference from present employer. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 168 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiting alone. Call or address, two days, Monday and Tuesday, 1,217 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or parlormaid; by competent young woman in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; would assist with waiting; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city references. Call at 552 3d-av., near 42d-st., second flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist in washing or waiting; city reference. Call at 1,616 Broadway, near 51st-st, from 12 to 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly experienced; in first-class private family only; eight years' city reference from last employer. Call at 284 6th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; city or country; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 160 East 54th-st., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like situation for Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; competent to wait on lady or assist with children. Call at 128 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chamber, maid and assist with washing; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; six years' reference from last place. Call at 322 East 57th-st.; ring three times; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 204 West 35th-st.; ring Finck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do upstairs work and sewing, or assist with waiting; good city reference. Call at 476 9th-av., near 36th-st.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; family breaking up housekeeping; first-class city reference from present employer. Call at 110 East 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman; chambermaid and do sewing; assist with children; best city reference. Call at 344 West 48th-st.; ring Benson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; willing to assist with children; best city reference. Call at 336 West 59th-st., fourth floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman (fully competent) as chambermaid or waitress. Address N. C., 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and maid; can operate and do washing. Address R. M., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an experienced young girl; just disengaged; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young French girl in small private family; good city reference. Address L. E., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant woman; or wait on invalid lady; would go in the country; unexceptionable city reference. Call at 1,270 Broadway, store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing; personal reference. Call at 146 East 43d-st, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, just going to live out, as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address Advertiser, 234 East 54th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or wait on invalid lady; best city reference. Call, two days, at 306 West 47th-st., fourth flat; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Address L. T., care of Mrs. Gallagher, 300 East 111th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; six years' reference from last place. Call at 322 East 57th-st.; ring three times; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 204 West 35th-st.; ring Finck's bell.

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CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; willing to assist with children; best city reference. Call at 336 West 59th-st., fourth floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young French girl in small private family; good city reference. Address L. E., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or wait on invalid lady; best city reference. Call, two days, at 306 West 47th-st., fourth flat; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Address L. T., care of Mrs. Gallagher, 300 East 111th-st.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Address L. T., care of Mrs. Gallagher, 300 East 111th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; six years' reference from last place; private family only. Address 110 West 10th-st.

CHAPERON OR COMPANION.—By a lady as companion or companions; no objection to go to any country; best of city references. Address [illegible]

COOK.—By young woman as cook and assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; seven years' city reference from last place. Call at 104 West 56d-st.; ring Starling's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family; willing to assist with the washing; has the best of references; last employers can be seen. Call at 112 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Swede; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Call, two days, at 224 East 46th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By a competent young American woman as cook; assist with washing; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. Call at 292 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; is good baker; private family; country preferred; best reference. Call at 247 East 28th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook and manager; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference. Call at 350 West 38th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; keep with washing; permanent place in summer; best city reference. Call at 303 East 59th-st.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in a private family; good city reference; no objection to assist with washing. Can be seen at 519 West 48th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; take full charge of kitchen; do marketing; best city reference; wages, $25; last employer seen. Call at 123 West 45th-st.; basement's bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call at 420 West 39th-st., store.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in a private family; will go to country; will assist washing; good baker; best city reference. Call at 753 2d-av.

COOK.—First-class; bersing, larding, soups, entrées, and all kinds of fancy cooking; in private family only; first-class clubhouse; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—A family going abroad desire to obtain a place for their cook, "a first-class artiste" in every way. Call at 1 North Washington-square.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 255 5th-av., 98th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call at 569 1st-av.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 313 East 37th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By Scotch girl, Protestant, to cook in a family; is a good baker; good city reference. Address A. W., care of Mrs. Harper, 171 Avenue C.

COOK.—In a small family; willing to do coarse washing, or cook, wash, and iron; good city reference. Call at 224 West 33d-st.

COOK.—First-class; no objection to country; best city reference. Call at 199 West 39th-st.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By competent Protestant cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 132 East 41st-st., second bell.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; city or country; thoroughly competent; good city reference from last place. Call at 351 East 31st-st.

COOK OR WAITER.—By good cook or waiter in boarding house; well recommended. Address, by letter, L. La Pointe, 98 4th-av.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook in a private family; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 350 East 83d-st., two flights.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook, by the day; excellent city references. Address Mrs. Sobek, 52 West 28th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references from present employer. Call, from 9 to 11 A. M., at 119 8th-av.

COOK.—First-class; by a competent young woman; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 258 West 47th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call at 208 East 38th-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook; private family; good city reference. Call at 709 7th-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; can furnish best city reference. Call at 176 7th-av.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable young woman as cook and laundress; references; city or country. Call at 213 East 42d-st, Room 9.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; would like to go to the country with a good private family; city reference. Address M., 5 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. Call at 1,057 2d-av., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to country for the summer; best city reference. Call at 451 West 36th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as plain cook and laundress; country preferred; no cards. Call at 182 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, two days, at 884 6th-av.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a thorough cook and laundress in a private family; three years' city reference. Call at 112 West 30th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—By respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as plain cook; assist in washing; city or country; best reference. Call at 329 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; city or country; best city reference. Call at 234 West 30th-st., third flight, front.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; understands cooking in all branches; entrées and all fancy cooking; city reference. Call, two days, at 336 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; assist to milk; best city reference. Call at 1,057 2d-av., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; no objection to the country; very best city reference. Call at 140 East 40th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a good cook. Call Tuesday, at present employer's, 118 West 47th-st. Under the age limit lived here.

COOK.—By a Welsh girl as cook and assist with washing. Call at 756 6th-av.

COOK.—By respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference. Call at 213 East 42d-st, Room 9.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; seven years' city reference from last place. Call at 104 West 56d-st.; ring Starling's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family; willing to assist with the washing; has the best of references; last employers can be seen. Call at 112 West 17th-st.

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COOK.—By a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call at 569 1st-av.

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COOK.—By Scotch girl, Protestant, to cook in a family; is a good baker; good city reference. Address A. W., care of Mrs. Harper, 171 Avenue C.

COOK.—In a small family; willing to do coarse washing, or cook, wash

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 14:

James Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, Jacob P. Solomon, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 1,291 10th-av., west side, north of 77th-st., for $24,000, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

John F. R. Smyth sold at public auction a plot of land, 110 by 100.11, on West 118th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.; for $27,350, to Judge McGuire, and four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 151st-st., south side, 144.10 feet west of St. Nicholas-av., for $20,725, to Ray S. Smith.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, John B. Pine, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land, 201.10 by 99, Lexington-av., east side, block front between 99th and 100th sts., for $60,000, to William Moores, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by James Bleecker & Son of the building, with lot 737 and 739 9th-av., corner of 50th-st., was adjourned to April 17; sale by James Bleecker & Son of the dwelling, with lot, 21 East 74th-st., west of Madison-av., was adjourned to April 21; sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the houses, with lots, 528 to 538 West 53d-st., west of 10th-av., was adjourned to April 28, and sale by order of Weld of the block of land bounded by 166th-st., Walton and Mott avs., and Normandy-place was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 14.

92d-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17x65; James Tranter to Felix Frazier	$1,500
1st-av., 2,212; Morris Mayer to Celestina De Marco	12,500
125th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50 x99.11; Charles R. Miller to William Langdon	5,000
152d-st., n. s., 456 ft. e. of 10th-av., 41x121 x irregular; Henry H. Tobey to Seth M. Milliken	45,000
Montgomery-st., N. e. corner of South-st., 149x150; Glen Cove Manufacturing Company to Mainleaf Match Manufacturing Company	1
1st-av., s. e. s., 190.2 ft. s. of Dover-st., 25x 92; Henry L. Richards and another to Margaret Jacobs	675
Ridge-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Rachel Barnard to Isidor L. Hirsch	1
88th-st., s. s., 344 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100; Eugene T. Lynch and wife to S. T. Vosburgh	15,000
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. east of 10th-av., 25x 100; Katharine Braas to Henry A. Brinkes	1
Bleecker-st., 15; Louis Kellinger and wife to Henry F. Lange	30,000
45th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; same to same	1
8th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 106th-st., 22x 100; Catharine A. Edwards to Esther A. Wheaton	10,000
Lots 221 and 225 on map of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward; William H. Kennagh to James W. Ferguson	825
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 77th-st., 119.10x 102.2; Jacob Steinhardt and another to C. E. Barrow	100
2d-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25x80; John Vois and wife to Ernst S. Stueber	28,000
49th-st., 58 East; F. M. Webb and another to Charles H. La Rue	30,000
76th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; James McMahon to Alfred S. Lascelles	12,000
75th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; same to Joseph L. Smith	14,000
Morris-place, e. s., 100 ft. s. of 160th-st., 35x 125; Emily B. Holly to Arthur S. Holly	1,000
Lots 1,486, 1,488 and 1,538, Map 1 of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward; William H. Kennagh to Angeline L. Cox	600
86th-st., n. s., 176 ft. e. of Riverside Drive, 24x500; Jennie T. Eidlitz to Maud Sanderson	15,000
147th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Charles Oberhauser to H. A. Sherwood	35,000
129th-st., s. s., 130.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x 100; Elizabeth Thompson to Mary Brennan	4,720
Lots 237 and 239, map 1 of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward; William W. Spooner and wife to James G. Cooper	730
88th-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.62 100.8; Lydia Friedberg and another to Sophia Kouan	30,150
85th-st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 100.5; William M. Prichard to Jane Downie	27,000
102d-av., s. s., 48.5 ft. e. of 40th-st., 24.9x 77.6; Emily A. West to Joseph S. Wyatt	12,500
123d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Ernest H. Pomeroy, referee, to Henry Sesnon	6,750
35th-st., 59 West; Theodore B. Foster and others to Charles Heed	20,000
29th-st., 333 East; Charlotte De Mir to Margaret A. Kennedy	13,000
90th-st., 110 East; Solomon Marx and wife to Lazarus Mannheimer	27,500
91st-st., s. s., 241 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100; Eli Martin and wife to Oliver H. Green	30,000
6th-av., 48; John E. Kaughran to Adolphus Koffman	17,500
103d-st., 220 East; Isaac F. Hayes to Charles Forst	16,000
103d-st., 218 East; same to Ferdinand Schuls	13,200
125th-st., 47 East; Catherine K. Strikoosh to Catherine R. Hovey and another	24,500
Lots 225 and 227, map 1 of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward; William H. Kennagh to William R. Brokaw	670
92d-st., s. s., 113.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x 100.8; James Brown and wife to Francis J. Rua	19,500
Stebbins-av., s. e. s., 185 ft. n. e. of 167th-st., 25x147x irregular; Vincenzo Palmieri and wife to Samuel Pickel	925
Bristow-st., w. s., 415 ft. s. of Jennings-st., 41.2x91.2 irregular; Thomas J. Ford and wife to Rose Seiferd	2,950
91st-st., s. s., 113.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12x 100.8; Cora B. Cornwall to John Schreyer	----
92d-st., 341 West; Emeline M. Cairns to Michael Curran	1
Same property; Ascher Weinstein to Michael Curran and another	17,500
79th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Edward Marrenner to John M. Conway	7,500
79th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Sarah A. Sibell to Edward Marrenner	1
Same property; same to same	1
Same property; same and another to same	1
Same property; Henry E. Towle to same	1
80th-st., n. s., 419.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.9x 98.9; Joseph I. West and wife to John R. Blizzard	12,200
88th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of West End-av., 25x100.8; F. P. Wilcox & wife to R. H. Ward	10,250
Lewis-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x 100; Catharine A. Anthon to Benedict A. Klein	1
99th-st., n. s. cor. of old Bloomingdale road, 74 ft. w. of 10th-av., 93 ft. front; Bishop Benedict to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church	----
Same property; George C. Wood and another to same	25,782
47th-st., s. s., 303 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; John R. Hasler and wife to John Schaefer	27,750
Aqueduct-av., s. e. corner of Evelyn-place, 50x97.5; Fannie E. Lawrence to Annie A. Collins	1,650
41st-st., 158 and 160 West; George F. Heid to Charles A. Heid	1,167
1st-av., 535; Catharine Voorhis to Charles Dexheimer	1
Stanton-st., s. s., 58 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x 40; Mary C. Phillips and another, executors, to Charles Schaefer	7,100
119th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x 100.11; Emma Bruns to John Bruns	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN

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PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the

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CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.00.

24 Nassau St. New York. 16 Court St.,

Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

FIXED RATES.

NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

A.—A.—A.—A.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS. Auction sale of the elegant, fireproof apartment house, "The Parkway," No. 43 West 72d-st.; also, the handsome private residence No. 105 West 72d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 2 P. M., by Real Estate Salesmen, No. 58 Liberty-st., by JAMES BLEECKER & SON, 150 Broadway. PARTICULARS OF CHARLES BURR & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

A BARGAIN MAY BE SECURED IN THE Purchase of a Block of Corner W. Ruddell's dwellings, just completed, in 1215-st. (restricted); the house is elegantly finished, has two windows, sanitary plumbing, best heating and ventilating arrangements; is always open. Apply on premises, 164 West 125th-st.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 BROADWAY.

CORNER PLOT, CONSISTING OF FOUR FULL-SIZE LOTS on the GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 155TH-ST. Only $4,000 each. Terms easy. V. E. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-square, North." Eight houses, cabinet finish, 25x 55 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original and unique. Limited number. Open for inspection, or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

NEAR THE 8TH-ST. ENTRANCE INTO Central Park.—Four-story brownstone residence $18,000.00. Great Bargain! V. E. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

TRUE NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLING, 22½ feet wide, 24th-st., (restricted strip), 8th improvements; first-class in every particular; sanitary plumbing; $8,500. JOHN J. OLANCY & CO., Broadway and 34th-st.

A.—THE HANDSOME AND SPACIOUS dwelling, 15 Lexington-av., will be sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 58 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, April 22, 1890, by order of the executors. Elegantly easy terms; take expert and make offer. MILES & BARNARD, 1,127 6th-av.

GRAND-ST., WITH AN L ON ESSEX-st.—Two houses, lease, 10 months' rent; $1,000 cash; $2,000 for the two. Apply to owner, 1,127 6th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACT OF LAND on Southern Boulevard, 141st-st. and Concord-av., CONTAINING OVER 100 CITY LOTS.

Spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charitable, or other purposes, while awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Exection 111 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—GILT-EDGE BARGAINS.

Three-stories and basement brownstone houses, north side 122d-st., east of Morningside Park; private residences in front and rear; choice location; near-planned medium-size houses in the city; 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 122d-st. and Manhattan-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELBERON, N. J.—ON PARK-AV., NEAR-ly opposite Memorial Church, commodious new cottage, 11 rooms, with slate-shingled sides and roof, natural color; front 59 feet, with piazza entirely across same, 10 feet wide; two large rear piazzas, large hall, wide staircase, open fireplaces in all rooms; two large closets first story and butler's pantry; four chambers, with large closets, bath, private entrance; two servants' rooms; all improvements; hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, stationary tubs; toilet room first story, and servants' closet, cellar, cesspool, &c.; attic in one room, 38x52; can be made into four large rooms if desired; all natural wood throughout the house, including the kitchen and bath rooms; built in first-class manner, with approved sanitary plumbing; ample grounds, graded, and drive laid out; house ready for occupancy; will be sold very reasonable, on easy terms, or to prompt purchaser. Apply to BROKAW BROTHERS, 3 4th-av., or to Long Branch real estate agents.

HERE IS A CHANCE IF TAKEN NOW.—A neatly-furnished house of twelve rooms; good barn, with cellar; farm of thirty acres; fine young orchard, over 100 trees; no malaria or mosquitoes; high and exceptionally healthy; fifty-five miles to New-York; ten minutes' walk to Post Office, churches, schools, stores; good stock, tools, wagons, harness, some crops, complete set new carpenter's tools; only $2,900. GEO. W. PERRY, Redding, Conn.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. On easy terms, a very fine country residence, in perfect condition; 14 rooms; hot and cold water; bathrooms, tubs, bathroom, and all modern conveniences; good stable for four horses; fine lawn and garden; plenty of shade and fruit trees; 19 minutes from depot. Apply to D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY FURnished, at Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 25 acres, with fine water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to R. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE, NEAR New-Haven and the Seashore.—Eleven rooms; modern conveniences; very easy of access; ample grounds and fruit; $4,000; equity for sale or will exchange in part for stocks or merchandise. H. P. HUBBARD, 81 Warren-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a half acres of land; a magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

AT NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY, 30 MINUTES from Jersey City; four pretty cottages, just being finished, for sale or to let; all near the station; rental, $28 per month. NUTLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, opposite station of Erie Railroad.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION, large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect cycle way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 66 Broadway, Room 311.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Supreme Court, city and county of New-York.—JAMES M. BROWN, John Crosby Brown, Howard Potter, and John S. Schultze, as sole acting executors of the will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH HUBBARD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered and docketed in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 8th day of May, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being formerly in the town of Morrisania and county of Westchester, but now in the twenty-third ward of the city of New-York, and in and by the said mortgage bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the town of Morrisania, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, being the lots known and designated by the numbers eleven hundred and thirty-seven (1,137) and eleven hundred and thirty-eight (1,138) in block number twenty-four, (24,) on a map entitled "Map of 1,372 building lots, situate in North New-York, Westchester county," surveyed by Clarence F. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street with the easterly side of Willis-avenue, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street fifty (50) feet to the westerly side of lot number 1,136 on said map, thence northerly along said westerly side of lot number 1,136 one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets, thence westerly and along said southerly line fifty (50) feet to the easterly side of lot number 1,139 on said map, and thence southerly and along said easterly side of lot number 1,139 one hundred (100) feet to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, the point, the place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 9th, 1890.

AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City. ap11-2aw3wdsmy5.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Valuable sale of Long Island property, villa plots, country seats, cottages, &c., overlooking Long Island Sound, at

SEA CLIFF AND GLEN HEAD.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York, the beautiful, picturesque grounds of Sea Cliff known as "GLENWOOD," 400 feet on the finest avenue in Sea Cliff, 200 feet above and overlooking the Sound; house recently destroyed by fire; fine carriage house, with hundreds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, shaded walks, &c.; about 4 minutes from station and steamboat.

The two-story mansard-roof dwelling known as "MENTONA HOUSE," Sea Cliff-av.; has all modern conveniences. Four lots, with shaded walks, near Post Office; overlooks Sound; near bathing grounds, &c. Fine plot of land corner of Sea Cliff and Locust avs., containing 19 Sea Cliff lots. Finest corner properties, opposite Clifton Park, near residence of Rev. George J. Mingins, Glen Head; property adjoining the railroad station, 45 acres, with 1,000 feet Long Island Sound front in lots. Also two (2) fine cottages, new, 2 minutes' walk from station, furnished or unfurnished. Communication, 23 trains daily. Property all restrictions except nuisances. 60 feet deep can be made. Title perfect. Maps and particulars at BLEECKER'S, 150 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock,

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,

the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,

No. 21 EAST 37th-STREET,

Ground 21x100.6.

Also on the premises, the handsome

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to

J. PRESCOTT & THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

FOR RENT A PRIVATE, NEAR DEsirable residence (stone and brick), containing 12 rooms (in excellent order, with ample grounds, fine fruit and vegetable gardens, good stable, &c., to a private family only at a reasonable rent. Apply to JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, 100 Duane-st.

REDSON.

To that fully furnished, comfortable house, with nine bedrooms; good stable; grounds front on the sea.

BROWN & LAWRENCE, 59 Liberty-st.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—SEVERAL FURnished houses to rent; high elevation; two hours by railway; charming village; fine scenery; good trout drives, no mosquitoes. MORA & CO., 187 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.

U. R. HAVEN, Real Estate Agent, New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY. (Room 10.)

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGES for rent; finest location; spacious lawns, grove, garden, orchard, for sale. T. W. COOPER & CO., Long Branch.

PENATAQUIT POINT, BAY SHORE L. I.—A furnished cottage, containing ten bedrooms, with a stable, on Great South Bay. Address R. M. MONTGOMERY, 153 Front-st., New-York.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LAWrence Moore Duer Black, R. E. A., FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET. Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, L. I. Desirable Cottages of 7, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rentals $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good soil from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 18 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 118 Broadway, N. Y., or of L. H. CUNLIFFE, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

SEWAREN, N. J.—HOUSES FOR RENT OR sale, situated on Staten Island Sound, and reached by Jersey Central Railroad; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; sewerage and water supply. Also large house to rent to a competent woman for boarding house. Full descriptive circulars sent on application. Apply to JAMES GIBONEY, at Sewaren, or of H. JOHNSTON, 131 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ALDRICH COURT,

Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET, SINGLY OR IN SUITES.

PRICE $2 PER SQUARE FOOT.

Ralph Aldrich, electric lights, day and night. No extra charges. Apply on premises to SPENCER ALDRICH.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, four-story front and three-story rear factory building, on six lots on north side of 14th-st., between 10th and 11th sts.; one-story building on eight lots, on north east corner of 13th-st. and 11th-av.

Also, bulkhead 100 feet long opposite same property, four open lots on south side of 14th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., seven open lots, northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to WILLIAM M. DE LAMATER, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York City.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES, STUDIOS, meeting and lodge rooms in the new building, with elevators, 142 West 125th-st.; also, four floors in building 131 West 124th-st., for light business or manufacturing, with full power. Apply on premises, LARTON ICE CREAM CO.

NO. 1,606 6TH-AV.—STORE FROM MAY 1. Apply at office of SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th-st., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, EN SUITE or singly, on second floor, No. 191 Broadway. Apply to GUARANTY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—MORRISTOWN OR VICINITY, by a private family, from June to October, a good-sized furnished country place; might lease and improve or buy after trial. Address, with full particulars, J. F. M., Post Office Box No. 55, New-York City.

A FAMILY OF THREE WOULD LIKE TO take care of a private house for the Summer months for to save their rent. Address VERY CAREFUL, Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMILY, TO make care of a gentleman's house in the city; reference from present employer. Address Caretaker, Post Office Box 394, Babylon, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, CARE of private house during Summer months; good city references. Address M. S., 313 7th-av., third floor, front.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE charge of gentleman's house for the Summer months; nine years' excellent references. 338 East 26th-st., Egan's bell.

A MAN AND WIFE (PROTESTANT) WOULD assist a gentleman's house during Summer or longer; can furnish best of city reference. Address J. D. F., 491 West 18th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.

The New-York office is open daily 2 to 5 P. M., at 22 Union-square, room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages, with board at hotel, or for housekeeping, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.

Completely-furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths with service and meals if desired from the

ARVERNE HOTEL.

Thirty minutes by rail; dinner on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling, magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms, hotel or meals, apply to R. H. & W. C. ROCKHILL, Arverne, L. I., 265 Broadway, N. Y. Arverne, L. I.

FENWICK HALL,

SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT.

OPENS JUNE 28.

Address E. V. FOOTE, at Hoffman House, New-York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

Hotel Brighton.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE

REMAINS OPEN TILL JUNE 1.

FAST TRAINS, Pennsylvania Railroad, leave N. Y. 2:20 and 4:30 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 5.10 and 8 P. M. PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

EUROPE.

TO AMERICAN FAMILIES VISITING Europe.—A first-class courier; middle-aged; highly recommended by very many families; Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Paris, Fontainebleau, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Rouen, Dieppe, Trouville, Havre, Paris, Fontainebleau, Melun, Barbizon, Paris, Fontainebleau, Nemours, Lyons, Geneva, Chamonix, Mont Blanc, Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne, Lausanne, Geneva, Milan, Como, Lugano, Milan, Venice, Verona, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Milan, Lucerne, Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, London

MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED

IMPORTERS BATTLING WITH THE MONOPOLISTS.

A TEST CASE BEING MADE OF THE CELEBRATED "WORSTED DECISION"—THE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

There is on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge E. Henry Lacombe and a jury, a case of great importance to the Government and the commerce of this port—one which is destined to serve as a precedent for thousands of similar cases and which involves indirectly many millions of dollars. It is the suit of Ballin, Joseph & Co., importers, against Collector Daniel Magone for the recovery of money exacted in payment of duty upon imported goods alleged to be in excess of the amount required by law.

The case involves the celebrated "worsted question," and is the first of a multitude of similar actions. Soon after the Harrison Administration came into power the Custom Houses and Appraisers' warehouses were emptied of their Democratic officials and refilled with partisans of the Administration, committed to the carrying out of the ante-election contracts of the party. One of these contracts, made with the manufacturers and commission merchants in woolen goods, who supplied the Republicans with the bulk of their campaign fund, was that worsteds should no longer be classified as worsteds for purposes of tariff taxation, but should be classified as woolens.

At the first opportunity which presented itself, in April, 1889, just a year ago, the contract was carried out. One of the henchmen of the Dry Goods Cabinet in the Appraiser's office in Philadelphia appraised an importation of worsted suitings as woolens, and the importer was required to pay the higher rate of duty fixed by the statute. He appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, but that official disregarded the plain letter of the law and decided that worsteds were woolens for purposes of tariff taxation. This decision overruling the former construction of the law by previous Administrations and by the United States Supreme Court has controlled the action of all the Appraisers at all the ports ever since.

Importers have paid the difference between the worsted and the woolen rates of duty on their worsted importations by protest under protest, and have begun suits against the Collectors of the respective ports for its recovery. The number of such suits now pending throughout the country is said to reach into the thousands. The suit now in progress before Judge Lacombe is for the excess of duty paid upon nineteen invoices of woolens in April and May, 1889.

Stephen G. Clarke and Edwin B. Smith of Stanley, Clarke & Smith appear as counsel for the importers, while the interests of the Government are in charge of District Attorney Edward Mitchell and his assistants, Henry C. Plass and James T. Van Rensselaer. Secretary B. H. Hinds of the Woolen Goods Association is watching proceedings for that organization. Among the men the Government is depending upon to make out its case are A. D. Juilliard, Edward H. Lilley, Samuel Hoard, Randolph of Sullivan, Vail & Co., David Einstein of the Raritan Woolen Mills Company, F. W. Otheman of Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, James Phillips, Jr., Henry M. Farr, and Amery Whitney. The importers were represented yesterday by Ernest Wergar of Ballin, Joseph & Co., D. McKeever of H. Herrman, Steinbach & Co., William Sulzbacher of Sulzbacher, Gitterman, & Wedeles, Jerome Bernheimer, and Herman Hahlo.

The case has been on trial for a week and there have been nearly twoscore of witnesses examined. Among the witnesses for the plaintiff were several English manufacturers, some of whom were makers of the goods involved in the suit. Edward R. Merrall of Merrall & Sons, Keighley, Yorkshire; William Firth, spinner, of Bradford, England; William Lay, tailor for Sonnenthal of Charles Seaman & Co., and William Barraclough, manufacturers, of Bradford, are among the foreign witnesses who have testified in the case.

The direct question involved is a simple one. It is whether the goods upon which the duties were paid were worsteds or woolens. All the testimony is that they are worsteds. Mr. Clarke in his opening made an elaborate statement showing the distinction between worsteds and woolens, and how that distinction had been recognized in the tariff laws of the country in every act from 1816 down to date. Even where the rate of duty was the same on both kinds of goods the different nomenclature was maintained.

The Secretary of the Treasury held that the goods were composed of wool fibre, and were therefore dutiable as woolen goods. This, Mr. Clarke said, was a mere begging of the question, for worsted yarn and worsted cloths were also composed of wool fibre, the difference between wool and worsted yarns or cloth arising altogether from their different preparation and manipulation.

The case goes on to-day, the defense having begun yesterday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Herbert Brooke, manager of D'Oyly Carte's "The Gondoliers" company, is very busy this week arranging for the transportation of the organization to England, and for its coming tour of the British Isles. The last performance by the company in this city will be given at Palmer's next Saturday night, and this week will afford, probably, the only opportunities of witnessing in this country the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest work, precisely as the authors intended it to be presented. The entertainment is a remarkably good one. The company sails with Mr. Brooke on the City of Berlin, Wednesday of next week, and on arriving home will at once begin a tour, which has already been booked for it by D'Oyly Carte. It will open in Limerick for two nights, Friday, May 2, and then go to Cork, Belfast Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, from which city it will make a jump to the south, and continue its season through the Summer. "The Gondoliers" is still crowding the Savoy Theatre, London, and the English people are reported as very enthusiastic over both Sir Arthur's music and Mr. Gilbert's libretto.

Francis Wilson's special matinée of "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's next Thursday afternoon will draw to that theatre one of the largest audiences ever gathered within its walls. Practically the entire house was sold within an hour after the sale of seats began yesterday.

J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager, and his wife, known to the stage as Maggie Moore, have reached New-York. Mr. Williamson will not play during his stay here, but will devote his time to greeting old friends and contracting for attractions to go to Australia for next season.

A change was made in the cast of "The City Directory" at the Bijou last night, Miss Alice Harrison, the popular soubrette, assuming the part of Nanon, the Gaiety dancer. She was cordially welcomed by the usual large audience.

Monroe and Rice will present "My Aunt Bridget" to the patrons of the Windsor Theatre next week.

The success achieved by "A Long Lane," now in its third and final week at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, has determined Managers Frank W. Sanger and Joseph Arthur to send the play on the road next season.

Sydney Rosenfeld has secured the use of Palmer's Theatre for two weeks, beginning next Monday, and will present "The Stepping Stone" at that house, with a selected cast, chosen from the fifty actors and actresses who have already appeared in the play. The scenery used at the Standard will be employed at Palmer's.

Henry Aveling assumed the part of Jonathan Wild in "The Knights of Tyburn" at Niblo's last night. The melodrama has made a decided success, and the scenic features of the play are greatly admired.

The announcement of the last nights of "The Old Homestead" for this season has had the effect of stimulating the demand for seats.

A cynic, having in view the disastrous consequences to the last season to many of the road companies, suggests that every actor should include among his personal effects a railroad velocipede, adapted to the tracks of the standard gauge roads. "It will save counting the ties," says the cynic, "and facilitate progress homeward."

AGAINST THE BUTTERWORTH BILL.

The members of all the Exchanges where options are dealt in, except the Coffee and Stock, are very greatly excited over the likelihood of the Butterworth bill, now pending in Congress, becoming a law. Its provisions, which call for a license of $1,000 yearly on each merchant and a charge for each transaction, would, they declare, amount to prohibition. The Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting to-day to make a protest, the result of which will be sent to New-York's representatives in Congress, and the Produce Exchange will also hold a meeting some day this week. In the latter Exchange there is posted a notice which requests all members to protest individually to Congress, and to request their customers and correspondents in all parts of the country to protest. The passage of the bill would, it is declared, cause a loss of millions of dollars to the trade.

HECTOR HAVEMEYER'S WILL VALID.

The will of Hector G. Havemeyer has been sustained by Surrogate Ransom. It was contested by the children of Henry Havemeyer, a dead brother, on the ground that the sixteenth section of the will, which gave $200,000 to the testator's mother to be disposed of at her discretion among institutions mentioned in the testamentary directory, was invalid. The Surrogate says that such an income cannot be raised by putting half a million under the will in the name of the mother, instead of the testator.

PLUMMER & CO.'S SCHEDULES.

A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NOMINAL AND ACTUAL ASSETS.

The schedules of John F. Plummer & Co. were filed yesterday by ex-Judge Donohue of counsel for the firm. The total liabilities are $877,605 32, the nominal assets $1,041,548 69, the actual assets $75,303 44, which, with the individual assets of John F. Plummer, $126,586 18, make $204,389 62 for the benefit of the creditors. Much of the alleged assets of the firm consist of stock in mining and other companies, which is worth nothing, and John F. Plummer's family and relatives figure largely in the list of creditors of the firm secured by mortgages given by Mr. Plummer.

The creditor-relatives are:

Emily M. Plummer, a daughter, $17,009 83; Franklin A. Plummer, a son, $7,838 48; Alice B. Plummer, a daughter, $5,500; John F. Plummer, Jr., a son, $5,055; Jane A. Plummer, wife, $20,000; W. L. Pomeroy, trustee of Alice F. Sayre, a relative, $6,500; Ella M. Southwick, $3,000.

The firm consisted of John F. Plummer, Albert T. Plummer, and William S. Darling. John F. Plummer is the only partner making an individual assignment.

Among the general creditors are:

Hockanum Company, Rockville, Conn., merchandise, $232,858; Springville Manufacturing Company, Rockville, Conn., merchandise, $48,468; New-England Company, Rockville, Conn., merchandise, $150,314; North Adams Manufacturing Company, drafts, (sales through George Leask & Co.,) $55,897; E. & H. Proe, Salem, N. C., drafts, $6,067; Dawson Manufacturing Company, Holden, Mass., drafts, $12,000; D. & W. Wood, Northborough, Mass., drafts, $13,800; National Broadway Bank, Dawson Manufacturing Company, drafts, $40,000; Central National Bank, Dawson Manufacturing Company, drafts, $30,000; unknown, (sales through R. C. Chapman,) Dawson Manufacturing Company, drafts, $40,000; unknown, (sales through George Leask & Co.,) Dawson Manufacturing Company, drafts, $20,000; unknown, (sales through George Leask & Co.,) assignors' promissory notes, $50,000; Central National Bank, assignors' notes, $35,000; unknown, (sold through A. W. Chapman,) assignors' notes, $15,000; Vineland National Bank, Vineland, N. J., assignors' notes, $5,000; unknown, (sold through E. S. Wilkenson,) assignors' notes, $10,000; W. T. Huguley, assignors' indorsement, their note, $3,000.

The list of assets includes the following items:

Account of Stovey & Darling, $424,512, valued at $3,000; capital stock of El Plomo Mining and Milling Company, $42,414, valueless; capital stock Salero Company, $23,933, valueless; capital stock Shawmut Manufacturing Company, $10,700; W. H. Huguley & Co., $17,000, valued at $1,000; W. P. Smith, $19,900, valued at $5,000.

Twenty-eight unmatured drafts of $5,000, aggregating $140,000, drawn by the Dawson Manufacturing Company and accepted by John F. Plummer & Co., are noted among the assets. They were issued for the accommodation of John F. Plummer & Co., who discounted them and used the money.

John F. Plummer's individual schedules show liabilities of $70,859 67; nominal assets, $591,905; actual assets, $126,586 68. His personal debts, aside from trusts and obligations to relatives for moneys secured, aggregate only $3,676. The obligations to relatives are as follows: Franklin A. Plummer, trustee, $30,149; Albert T. Plummer, trustee Augusta P. Foster, $7,014; W. L. Pomeroy, trustee Alice P. Sayre, $6,500; Jane A. Plummer, $20,000; Ella M. Southwick, $6,000.

The equities in thirteen pieces of real estate are valued at $193,000, but are subject to mortgages for trust and other moneys aggregating $66,663, leaving $128,586 for the benefit of the general creditors.

REPLY TO DUNRAVEN.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB WANTS A NEW CHALLENGE.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club gave out yesterday the letter written to Lord Dunraven by the committee appointed to reply to the inquiry as to whether the challenge to race for the America's Cup last year holds good this season. The committee says Lord Dunraven's challenge does not hold good; that a new challenge must be sent if there is to be a race, but that it is likely the New-York Yacht Club would waive the ten months' clause of the new deed of gift and arrange races under the conditions agreed upon last year if a challenge should be received.

The committee points out the fact that the conditions of all recent races for the cup have been arranged under the "mutual agreement" clause of the old deed, and says that the new deed, which also contains such a clause, must be enforced in case the cup should be won by the Valkyrie.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday contains the following:

"One of the old crew of the Thistle arrived at Beverly on Thursday last, where he joined, with two other shipmates, the Scotch cutter Minerva. He intended going on the Thistle this year, but finally accepted an offer to come over and sail on the forty. According to his statement, the Thistle has been cut down as follows: Three feet have been taken off her mainmast, the same length has been taken off the boom, and seven feet have been taken off her bowsprit. She has been 'let up' also, and enough ballast has been cut to let her float to her designed line. Watson designed both the Thistle and Valkyrie, and he has so arranged the sail plan of the former that under the reduced rig she allows the Valkyrie just over a minute, so says the informant. It is the intention of the owners of both the Thistle and Valkyrie to race them for all they are worth, and later in the season she big rig will be put on the Thistle and she will be a 'trial horse' for the Valkyrie."

E. D. Morgan will have his forty-foot yacht Tomahawk brought from Boston this week. The Constellation has gone out of commission again, and will not be used until July. Mr. Morgan will probably race the Tomahawk in June and early in July, but will cruise with the New-York Yacht Club's fleet in his big schooner.

The Boston forty-foot yacht Helen, designed by A. G. McVey, has been altered in several respects, and will have a larger rig this year than she had last.

The Harlem Yacht Club gave a sociable at Harlem Turn Hall, 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, last evening.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Jay Gould has fooled Wall-street again. Everybody in the Stock Exchange district was sure last week that Mr. Gould was not only a pronounced bear but that he was so intent upon preventing a bull market that he would never let his Missouri Pacific Railroad put up rates or let other railroads keep them up. The announcement in THE TIMES on Friday that Mr. Gould was in conference by telegraph with other important railroad managers, negotiating for harmony, better rates, and a new agreement, was characterized by the wiseacres as ridiculous.

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Early yesterday morning, however, there came official confirmation of THE TIMES's statement. Mr. Gould not only was determined not to keep up the Western rate war, but, it was announced authoritatively, he had already signed a new agreement going as far as any other of the important railroad managers desired toward harmony and better tariffs.

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This news was exciting. The whole market reflected the effect of it. Hardly a stock on the list failed to advance. The Western stocks were especially strong. Mr. Gould's own stocks rose. Missouri Pacific jumped up a full point. Pacific Mail did as well, and Manhattan Elevated went up about three points. There was cheerfulness all around.

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Union Pacific was especially active, and it advanced, too. One broker at the opening of the market executed a buying order of 10,000 shares in that one stock. This big order was popularly supposed to have been given out by a big banking house identified with Vanderbilt interests.

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Philip D. Armour is out in an interview, declaring himself an old-fashioned bull on everything. All sorts of produce, he says, must advance, and he adds:

"The farmer is going to have his inning. The bears have had theirs, and their successes are over. I even believe that the Wall-street bear will have to work for a living before very long. There is every evidence of this coming prosperity for producers, manufacturers, and merchants. The low price of wheat is a thing of the past, although I have not got a bushel I am a firm believer in dollar wheat. Whatever the farmer has got left from the last year's crop, and whatever he raises this year, he will get a fair price for. The very success and money is an evidence of the intense business activity."

THE PAY OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The office of Supervisor of the United States Census for the city and county of New-York has been removed to the second floor of 135 Eighth-street. Mr. Charles H. Murray, the Supervisor, said yesterday that the compensation of enumerators as fixed by law is 2 cents for each living inhabitant, 2 cents for each death, 5 cents for each surviving soldier, sailor, or marine, or the widow of such, and 20 cents for each establishment of productive industry. The city has been divided into enumerators' districts of such equality that it is estimated that each enumerator will receive about $50 for the two weeks' work, which will commence on June 2 and end June 15.

All persons desiring to make application for appointment as enumerators can procure the necessary blank on application to the census office, 135 Eighth-street. The office is open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A DENIAL BY MR. BRANDT.

Alderman Arthur J. Heaney of Brooklyn, who was accused by Assemblyman Stein of being one of several pawnbrokers to raise a fund of $45,000 with which to kill the Pawnbrokers's bill now in the Senate, made an indignant denial yesterday.

"I have never contributed one cent for such a purpose," he said, "and I never threatened to 'do up' Stein as he says. I never spoke to the man in my life. Furthermore, his statement that several pawnbrokers met at Citizens' Union is false."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

REVISIONISTS WIN BASILY.

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUPPORTERS ROUTED IN THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of New-York met yesterday at 10 A. M. in the lecture room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. It was called to order by the Rev. R. G. Sample. The following officers were elected: Moderator—The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes; Stated Clerk—The Rev. S. D. Alexander; Permanent Clerk—The Rev. James H Hoadly; Temporary Clerk—The Rev. J. J. Lampe. The principal business on hand was the election of fourteen delegates and fourteen alternates to go to the General Assembly, which meets on May 15 at Saratoga and which will act finally on the question of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

A caucus of the friends of revision, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, had been held, and a ticket of delegates or "Commissioners," as they are called, had been nominated. It was evident from the development of the proceedings that those who, with the Rev. Dr. John Hall opposed revision, were not so well organized. It was also clear that the latter were in a decided minority. The voting did not disclose exact figures of course. On the list of ministerial Commissioners Dr. Hall, for example, got 50 votes, but there is no doubt that some of these were from men who did not agree with him on that particular question. So in the 90 votes for Dr. Crosby some non-revisionists were included. But out of 113 votes altogether there were not more than 40 who were opposed to revision. A large number of clergymen and Elders were put in nomination. The following were the successful candidates on the clerical ticket:

Commissioners—The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. S. M. Hamilton, the Rev. H. M. MacCracken, the Rev. R. R. Booth, the Rev. Francis Brown.

Alternates—The Rev. S. B. Bessiter, the Rev. Richard Harlan, the Rev. A. W. Halsey, the Rev. J. C. Bliss, the Rev. J. R. Shaw, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. J. R. Kerr.

The Elders or lay members sent to Saratoga were as follows:

Commissioners—Henry Day, M. W. Dodd, W. E. Dodge, Theron G. Strong, C. H. Woodbury, William Wade, Walter Edwards.

Alternates—A. Ritchie, Allen Hay, H. M. Kingsley, T. Sedgwick Beer, W. A. Wheelock, Thomas S. Strong, A. R. Le Deaux.

There is not an opponent of revision on this list, and as the voting was on individuals entirely, this fact indicates more clearly than anything else the careful organization of Dr. Crosby's supporters. Dr. Hall was not an active factor in the session. He did not speak on any subject, though present part of the time.

The Rev. C. D. Chapin was granted dismissal to the Presbytery of Albany, the Rev. T. C. Miller to that of Central Dakota, and the Rev. T. Atkinson to that of Boston. W. E. Hadnut, a licentiate, was received from the Presbytery of New-Brunswick and taken under the care of this Presbytery. D. H. Rohrabaugh was examined and also received "under care." The Rev. José Lopez-Guillen was enrolled and put in charge of Spanish work in this city. A report from Dr. Crosby of the Committee on Benevolence complained that only $67,472, instead of $81,651, for last year had been contributed for home missions. The Rev. R. H. Macready, at his own request, was relieved from pastoral relations with the Prospect Hill Church. A number of routine reports were read and the Presbytery adjourned.

PLATT'S WALL-STREET WOE.

HIS EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK GOES DOWN FIVE POINTS MORE.

Statesman Thomas C. Platt's Wall-street sorrows continue. The Stock Exchange quotation for his United States Express stock dropped four or five more points yesterday. It is now down to $70 per share. A week ago it was up around $90 a share. Such a break for such a stock—a stock with a small capital whose shares are supposed to be well distributed—is altogether out of the usual run of things in Wall-street. Consequently there are abounding and interesting theories current to explain it.

Mr. Platt's friends explain the decline by attributing it to the cutting down of the dividend rate, which they say should be a bull rather than a bear argument on the stock, being, they urge, the carrying out of a conservative policy sure to profit the company in the end.

Wall-street has some other theories, however, that do not quite rhyme with these cheering views of the Platt coterie. One of these irreverent theories is that the recent lively gyrations of Statesman Platt's Tennessee Coal and Iron stock proved so expensive to somebody that somebody was obliged to sacrifice the express company stock at any price at which the market would take it. There are even intimations that this pinching unhappiness was felt up at Albany pretty severely.

Yet another theory has it that Platt has been done up by Brer Brice. Throughout the Presidential campaign of 1888, when Mr. Platt was helping Quay and Mr. Calvin S. Brice was supposed to be helping the Democrats, the twain were running the United States Express Company together. According to the popular notion they were fighting one another tooth and nail, but behind closed doors the genial twain sat happily at the same Directory Board. They were financially very much closer together than politically they were apart. And United States Express Company's stock boomed.

But it happened that a little while ago Brer Brice felt obliged to tell Brer Platt that this was such a busy world that no matter how many a pang it cost him he would have really to give up being a Director of Brer Platt's express company. And Brer Brice went his way. He was supposed not to be too busy, however, to continue to hold his stock in the company. Maybe he does hold it. Wall-street is guessing at a pretty lively gait, however, that Mr. Brice hasn't got quite all of his fortune tied up in that particular investment now.

In Wall-street there has, from time to time, been a suspicion that Mr. Brice knows a thing or two about selling stocks without taking the whole world into his confidence. Still that would be downright cruelty to so dear a friend as Brer Thomas C. Platt.

THE SISTARS ACCOUNTS NOT READY.

The affairs of George K. Sistare's Sons do not seem to be in any more presentable form than they were at the time of the failure, a week ago. Assignee Davison said yesterday that, while he might be able within a day or two to make a general statement, based upon what he had found in the books of the main office in this city, he was inclined to the opinion that, far from being prepared to submit to the court a finished schedule of assets and liabilities within thirty days of the date of the assignment, he would be compelled to ask for an extension of time. According to his account the Philadelphia books are so misleading in the matter of what occurred at the branch office, both by reason of false entries and by the omission of entries which should have been made, that the task of straightening out the Philadelphia accounts is extremely difficult.

To-morrow Mr. Davison hopes to be given of the assets and liabilities of the firm than was made on the day of the failure. It is still said that the liabilities will be very large. Little is heard about the assets. The condition of the assets is still dependent upon the arrangements that may be made with various creditors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The Register of Wills has granted letters of administration on the estate of the late Douglas Hilzer, the Philadelphia member of the suspended firm of brokers, G. K. Sistare & Sons of New-York, who died intestate on March 28 at his residence in this city. The wife of the testator renounced in favor of her brother, Harry J. Worrell, and letters were granted accordingly. The estate is valued "at about $300."

ACCEPTING THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

William Steinway and Orlando B. Potter sent letters to Mayor Grant yesterday accepting their appointments as Rapid-Transit Commissioners under the General Rapid-Transit act of 1875. Mr. Steinway in his letter says:

"In consideration of the importance of the work imposed upon the Commissioners, I have hesitated to accept a position to which I might not be able to devote that attention which must be exposed. But, having given the matter careful reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the necessities of the city, the high character of my associates, and the expression of confidence by yourself leave me no alternative."

Woodbury Langdon, who was named as one of the Commissioners by Mayor Grant after Charles Stewart Smith's declination, is now the only one of the five who has not formally accepted his appointment. Mayor Grant said yesterday that he understood Mr. Langdon was out of town, but expected a letter from him in regard to the matter to-day. It is thought that Mr. Langdon will accept the appointment.

THE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

A SNAG IN THE WAY OF REORGANIZING THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

The proposed resumption of the New-York Tariff Association, which has been for so long a source of interest to the insurance companies doing business in this city, has struck another snag.

The committee which has in its care the work of securing pledges to support the association has succeeded in obtaining the signatures of almost all of the big companies. In fact, is said to have obtained all save that of President Moore of the Continental Fire Insurance Company. He, however, absolutely declines to sign any agreement which does not embody the protection of local agents in all parts of the country by demanding that the members of the Tariff Association shall agree not to pay New-York brokers more than 15 per cent. commission on any business outside of the metropolitan district, and further that they shall agree not to write at less than the tariff rate through New-York brokers.

The new agreement is far more liberal than the provisions suggested by Mr. Moore. It was made elastic, it is said, because of the overwhelming influence of the brokers, who perceive that, should the restrictions named by Mr. Moore be put upon their business, there would be a very startling diminution in their profits. Mr. Moore's reasons for his stand in the matter are these: "The loyal local agents throughout the country should be protected from the system of rebate and rate cuttings indulged in by the great Agency companies through the big firms of New-York brokers."

From these insurance men seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday it was learned that should the formation of the association be delayed more than a fortnight or so no association would be formed. The greatest efforts have been made on every hand by members of the companies to secure the desired organization, but they are speedily reaching the condition when they see their further efforts useless. Should the attempts fail, the companies will be confronted with an era of increased demand on the parts of agents and there will be war to the knife in order to secure business.

LONG HOURS AND SMALL PAY.

THE MAKERS OF KNEE "PANTS" STRIKE FOR AN ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The makers of knee pants have now taken their turn at striking for an advance of wages. The partial success of the shirtmakers and makers of pantaloons in compelling the sub-contractors to make some advance in wages and to shorten the hours of labor have encouraged them to action, for all employed in these three branches of industry work under the same sweating system. Sub-contractors take the work from the manufacturers and distribute it among the working people—men, women, and children—either under the task-sweating system, by which the operative is obliged to make a certain number of garments in a week for a stated amount of wages, or by piece work, the payment for which is so low that no more money can be made than under the sweating system.

Most of the operatives engaged in the manufacture of knee pantaloons are Russian and Polish Jews. They say that with twelve to fourteen hours' work a day they are unable to earn more than $5 to $6 a week. They do not lay the blame upon the individual sub-contractors, but say that their misery is due to the close competition among these sub-contractors, who have been underbidding one another in their eagerness to secure jobs. The manufacturers, of course, are selfishly enough to give work to the lowest bidder regardless of what suffering may be entailed upon the poor men and women who have to do the work. Thus the wages of the actual workers have been steadily reduced until they have reached the starvation point.

The makers of knee pants and pressers organized a union and then made a demand for an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent. The sub-contractors declared that they could not afford to pay an advance, to which the workers replied that their only remedy, then, lay in a strike, for when the manufacturers found that the work could not be done they would be obliged to pay the contractors more to enable the latter to pay the workers the advance demanded. They have established a headquarters at 165 East Broadway.

TO STUDY SHAKESPEARE.

A class for the study of Shakespeare was formed yesterday afternoon by the Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College and their friends in the Alumnæ Library. There were ninety-six members enrolled, and this number will be increased at a meeting next Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, for at that time there will be admitted the undergraduates who must go through the formality of being recommended by Prof. Woods and their class teachers.

The plan will be to take one play and during a term of about six meetings to have it read by those to whom the parts have been assigned, and then to have papers on the history, literature, art, costumes, and politics of the time covered by the play. Mrs. Hoagland, President of the New-York Shakespeare Club, will act as director during the first term. The following term there will be a rotation of directors for each reading or for each play. Any lady can become a member by conforming to the rules for admission. The yearly dues are $1, the initiation dues the same, and the cost of each lesson will not be more than 25 cents. The play for the coming term will be "Henry VIII."

RECTOR WILLIAMS RESIGNS.

The Rev. Pelham Williams, who, as rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Patchen-avenue, Brooklyn, introduced a ritual altogether too high for the congregation, resigned his charge after the evening service on Sunday. His resignation will take effect on Trinity Sunday.

Mr. Williams's action was a surprise to every one, and was very suddenly determined upon, for on Friday he expressed a very firm determination to remain. He does not go now, he explained, because of his conduct of the service, but because of the criticisms of his action at the recent elections, which, it is claimed, he ruled out several competent voters. Rather than be the cause of contention, he went on, he had decided to go, and in addition had pressured the resignations of the new Vestrymen and Wardens.

Mr. Williams is a fine-looking man, about fifty-five years old. He came from Boston, where he had charge of the Church of the Messiah. He was formerly assistant rector of the Church of the Transfiguration in this city.

THE MAYOR HESITATES TO SIGN.

The resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen changing the names of Ninth-avenue to Columbus-avenue, and Tenth-avenue to Amsterdam-avenue, has not yet been signed by Mayor Grant. In an act passed by the Legislature away back in 1807, the names of these streets were designated as Ninth and Tenth avenues, and the question as to whether a change can now be legally made without reference to the Legislature has been raised. Many persons who are interested in property along the lines of the streets are fearful now that trouble may be caused if the names are changed. Mayor Grant has not yet determined whether to sign the resolution or not, and he is considering the advisability of holding public hearings on the question.

A STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

The strike against the Heela Iron Company was yesterday formally declared off, and the employees of that firm were allowed to work on the buildings that use the iron materials manufactured by that firm. The principals of the firm, Messrs. Paulsen & Kyer, agreed to employ union men at nine hours per day, and also to allow Walking Delegate Hardy, who had made himself objectionable to Mr. Paulsen by inquiring of the gentleman in his office, to go into the works whenever he pleased to examine the union cards of the men working there.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S MOVING DAY.

The Twenty-second Regiment will vacate its present quarters in Fourteenth-street and take formal possession of its new armory, on the Boulevard, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, tomorrow. Members of the regiment are ordered by Col. Camp to assemble in the old armory at 2 P. M. in the afternoon. In Battery Company, Capt. Oberting, escort for the regiment, will report at the armory at 2 P. M. Guard mount at the new armory will be the first duty performed by the regiment.

LITTLE TIMES AHEAD.

EX-ALDERMAN M'MURRAY PROMISES TO SCORE HIS OPPONENTS.

The County Campaign Committee of the Business Men's Republican Organization is now in process of organization. Almost the first thing it will have to tackle is a family quarrel among the most prominent leaders of this enterprise.

"I will make things lively at the next meeting of the County Committee of the new organization," said ex-Alderman McMurray of the Eleventh District organization last night. "It has been given out by some one prominent in the committee, I believe, that I am to be 'advised'—disciplined, rather—for the manner in which I have conducted my organization. It has also been said that one of the duties of the sub-committee which was appointed by the district delegates to organize the Campaign Committee would be to see to it that I adopted less noisy tactics, and that the Eleventh District organization of the business men took on a more subdued tone.

"Well, now, I am a member of that sub-committee, and I can speak upon it that I am going to find out who has been complaining about our organization. Why, it's sheer nonsense. The biggest district organization of the Business Men is John J. O'Brien's in the Eighth and we have the second largest here in the Eleventh. We have worked hard to build it up. Talk of disciplining me, indeed! Why don't some of the other organizations do as well? I will be at the next meeting of the Campaign Committee, and I will have some things to say and some questions to ask that may interest those people who have been complaining.

Besides pushing itself into a good deal of prominence, the Eleventh District organization has put forward Elliott F. Shepard as its candidate for Mayor. Possibly the bosses of the Business Men's Association didn't like this, but it is certain that Elliott did. The Colonel said before the meeting at which his name was put up that he knew nothing about the plan to nominate him. Mr. McMurray, however, let out an interesting bit of information on this point last night. When asked how the organization of which he is the head came to back Shepard he said substantially:

"Well, I had a talk with Mr. Shepard about it before anything was done, and he said that we could go ahead and do as we saw fit. He said that it would advertise him, but that he was not supposed to have any knowledge of it. I really believe that Mr. Shepard would make a wonderfully good Mayor."

THE TAX ON NURSERIES.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON TREES AND PLANTS.

Fred W. Kelsey of 208 Broadway has forwarded the following letter to the Ways and Means Committee of the House regarding the proposed tariff on trees and plants:

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1890.

Ways and Means Committee, the Hon. William McKinley, Chairman:

GENTLEMEN: It is difficult to account for the reasons that have induced you to include in the proposed tariff bill all nursery products in the way of trees and plants that have for a number of years past been admitted free. Some ten or a dozen years ago this matter was brought to your notice, it was found, did great injustice to the great mass of producers in this country, and was therefore taken out in the previous tariff revision. With a large acquaintance and correspondence all over the country, I am able to speak with some authority and understanding upon this question, and, in behalf of this interest, wish to protest against such duty again being levied.

The number of persons or the percentage in value that are in any way protected by any tariff upon products of this class is infinitesimal, and in no way commensurate with the injury done to the thousands of persons engaged directly and indirectly, in the nursery and plant business. The product of nearly all nurseries, from Maine to California and from Canada to Texas, is largely dependent upon small seedling stocks that are of necessity imported, and must, with or without a tariff, continue to come from that source in the future, as the growing of these stocks here is prohibited by the climatic and other conditions over which Congress or the people have no control.

This being the fact, for every one that is protected or benefited by any tariff, be it more or less, there are 99 injured, in that it adds additional amount. Besides this, every dollar added to the cost of these small seedling stocks, which comprise a very large percentage in value and amount of all the importations of this kind, tends to make the competition in the great producing sections of the country all the closer, and to demoralize a business conducted now upon very close margins, and one in no condition to stand any additional burdens. It is, therefore, to be hoped that you may see your way clear to amend this portion of the proposed bill so as to allow all nursery or plant products to be admitted free, as under the present law.

This return to conditions that were found impracticable and largely injurious years ago would be not only a retrograde step, but one which would certainly produce a reaction of sentiment among the thousands of intelligent business men and laborers now engaged in this business, even stronger than the sentiments and sentiments that would otherwise be with your committee in its laborious efforts to equitably adjust this important tariff matter.

If there are any points upon which information is desired relating to the above statement of facts, or to the subject generally, I should be most happy in behalf of this interest to explain them or present additional facts in person or by letter, as most agreeable to your committee.

TO KEEP RECORDS OF CITY PROPERTY.

Controller Myers is considering the advisability of sending to Albany an amendment to his bill providing for the appointment of four official searchers in the Bureau of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments. Objections to Mr. Myers's original bill have come from the Lawyers' Title Guarantee and Trust Company and other sources on the ground that the city should not go into the business of making money from the searching of the records.

Mr. Myers now thinks that an amendment which would provide for the keeping of a general ledger account with every piece of property in the city might be desirable. His idea is to have the books written up so that the condition of a piece of property as to taxes, water rent, &c., can be ascertained at a glance. The cost of preparing such books would be very large and would involve the employment of several expert accountants and searchers. Now the searchers are employed at the services of two bookkeepers at about $2,000 a year each would be required. An amendment embracing these points may be sent to Albany in a day or two.

COL. WEBBE'S PREPARATIONS.

Federal Superintendent of Immigration Webber is making thorough preparations for receiving immigrants on and after April 19. The alterations in the Barge Office begun under his direction are progressing rapidly. The registration will be done on the new second floor in the annex portion of the building. The baggage will be handled on the ground floor. Detained immigrants will be held in the former quarters of the Shipping Commissioner. Dr. Guiteras of the Marine Hospital Service will look after sick immigrants, and will be assisted by Dr. Houghton.

Arrangements have been made with the Long Island College Hospital by which sick female immigrants will be cared for in that institution. Male patients will be sent to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Ex-Supervisor John H. Westervelt is the latest candidate for Commissioner of Elections in Brooklyn. The Mayor has the power to appoint four Commissioners, two Republicans and two Democrats, on May 1. Mr. Westervelt wants to be one of the Republican incumbents, and, judging from the names signed to a petition he presented yesterday, he is the choice of the party organization. Among his backers were Franklin Woodruff, M. J. Daly, Clarence F. Barrow, Israel F. Fisher, Granville Harmon, County Clerk Kaiser, and ex-Judge Lewis.

One of the present Commissioners, Charles H. Catton, is anxious for a reappointment, and the politicians say he will get it. So far he has done very little work, having been assured that there was no opposition to him.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the Hon. S. S. Sanford, United States Consul General at Brussels; Charles A. Lamb, and Walter Richmond were among the passengers of the French steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunard steamship Servia were Capt. Markham of the British Navy, Capt. Aylmer, H. Napier Draper, and George W. Lovelock.

Diamond Jewelry

Single-stone and other rings, and earrings, of every value. Pendants, brooches, &c., of wholly new designs, set with the choicest stones.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th
1,126 BROADWAY, Streets.

CROWDS AT THE CIRCUS.

SOME NEW FEATURES OF THE BARNUM & BAILEY SHOW.

When the big elephant with the mild and peaceful eyes led the "hippodramatic wild beast and equestrian procession and Arabian Night's pageant" into the enormous tent of Barnum & Bailey's circus last evening, he paused a moment at the wide entrance and gazed about the vast space in hopeless astonishment. The place was packed with enthusiastic persons, and there were somewhere in the neighborhood of 9,

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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MR. M'KINLEY'S DILEMMAS

BACKING AND FILLING OVER THE TARIFF REPORT.

THE REPUBLICAN TINKERS PERSECUTED BY PROTESTS AND PLEAS—BAD MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There was a demand in the House to-day for copies of the Republican report on the Tariff bill, which was expected to appear this afternoon. The report of the Democrats was ready, but that of the Republicans, thanks to a committee that is blown about by every wind of opinion, was menaced by "interests" and might have to be materially changed.

The free hides men and the opponents of free art were persecuting the members. Hides were to be made free again, for the sixth or seventh time, and art was to be dutiable at 30 per cent., the existing rate. Then the sugar schedule was being attacked, and Gov. Warmoth, who is here with several sugar producers, was declaring at 4 o'clock that he and his friends could not stand a cut of more than 20 per cent., were opposed to a bounty, and were convinced that the committee were determined not to make any change.

Such backing and filling! There are a dozen reports every day of the changes that McKinley is said to have made or will make, and he is constantly being sought for by the representatives of some interest that is in a state of concern. The woolen people and the carpet-makers still hope to effect changes in the bill.

While they are labering with McKinley, the Democrats have made their own calculations of the effect of the McKinley bill upon the revenues, and they find that, with importations the same as they were in 1889, there would be an increase of about $60,000,000, instead of $18,000,000, as McKinley's expert has stated.

Republican members not on the committee are complaining of the bad management of the bill. They say that the country has already made up its mind about the incapacity of the committee, and that it will not be possible to restore the confidence that has been withdrawn from it. What the committee might have done, if it had chosen, would have been to report the bill as soon as it was completed in form, and then ask for its recommittal. Then it would have been understood that there was to be opportunity for changes, and that the bill was subject to correction.

The promise that the bill was to be ready this morning failed again. Mr. Carlisle was ready, and most of the Democrats who are interested in the subject know something about the contents of his report. Now that it is understood that the Tariff bill is to wait upon the Silver bill, there is a chance, if Mr. McKinley is tenacious of his pet, that it may be transformed beyond recognition before it is turned into the House, in May. The Silver bill will undoubtedly be forced through, under caucus action, and without prolonged discussion, after both houses have agreed as to the form of the bill.

* * *

Representative Flower of New-York presented to the Ways and Means Committee to-day a statement signed by the leading jewelers of New-York to the effect that the proposed increase of the duty on cut but unset diamonds and other precious stones, from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent., would encourage smuggling and break up the import trade. They also recommended that uncut stones be placed on the free list to encourage the lapidary trades. The committee, acting upon these statements, has reduced the duty on cut stones as recommended and placed the uncut stones on the free list.

James H. Davies of New-York has presented to the committee a petition signed by the leading grocers of the United States asking to have a duty of 10 per cent. placed on teas produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from countries west of that cape, and to adopt a provision against the free importation of tea from English bonded warehouses. Mr. Davies also showed samples of tea dust which is largely imported into the United States for admixture with tea. This dust, he claimed, was poisonous, and its importation should be prohibited.

COLORED MEN CONFERRING.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—Upon the assembling of the Colored Men's Convention to-night Chairman Wilson read a long address. He gave a history of the trials and struggles of the colored folks, and said they had stood by the Republican Party because in its platforms it guaranteed civil and political equality to all men. He asserted that the Republicans are now becoming tired of the negroes, and the Democrats have no use for them, and they will now have to drift with the tide. He urged that not so much money be spent for church building and gorgeous funeral parades, and more be invested in homes and school houses. He referred to John S. Wise as a would-be Moses who had betrayed the negroes, and his allusions to Gen. Mahone and his political followers were not complimentary to the General. Wilson, in closing his remarks, said: "As the Republican Party had seen fit to make the capitalists of the North the special subject of its care, the negroes could no longer support the party of high tariff unless the black flag raised against them at the Northern workshops is taken down. As the colored people are consumers and not producers, they want a low tariff, he said.

The address was heartily applauded. Two resolutions, offered by John Mitchell of Richmond and which were sent to a committee, will attract attention. The first pledges the colored people of the State not to support any one for office who will not promise to use his best efforts to secure the repeal of all laws discriminating against the negroes. The other is to commit the voters of the race in the Second (Norfolk) and Fourth (Petersburg) Districts to support only colored candidates for Congress in their districts.

At midnight the convention adjourned till to-morning at 10 o'clock.

DAGGETT'S POSTAL CONTRACT.

THE WORKS AT ANSONIA ATTACHED UNDER ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—Wilkinson Brothers & Co. have attached the postal card works at Ansonia on a claim of $40,000, under instructions from Washington. The Government officials have recently found fault with the cards made by Contractor Al Daggett, and he was forced to procure a new supply of paper from Lawrence, Mass. It is hinted that the contract made by the Government with Daggett may be annulled. The Superintendent of the works is ignorant of the cause of the present litigation.

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, April 15.—The statement of the amount of insurance business, both fire and life, done in Canada the past year shows a remarkable increase. The reduced cost, the multiplying of attractive plans, and persistent canvass account for the increase in life insurance, while in the fire department, apart from the larger number and greater value of properties, the precaution to carry a fair amount of insurance is more generally practiced by merchants and manufacturers than in former years. In 1889, the first year in which returns are available, the amount of fire risks carried was $315,360,000; ten years later it increased to $407,360,000, and at the close of the second decade, in 1889, the aggregate of risks was $666,700,000. The net cash premiums have risen from $1,785,539 twenty years ago to $5,587,890, while the percentage of premium to the amount insured advanced from 1.05 per cent. to 1.19 last year.

TO LEAVE CASTLE GARDEN SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Collector Erhardt and Mr. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration at New-York, were in consultation with Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Tichenor to-day, in regard to the transfer of the immigration business of that port from the State to the Federal authorities, which will be made Saturday. After that date all immigrants will be landed at the Barge Office until a permanent station can be established on Ellis Island. Final instructions to that end were issued to-day, and the immigrants who land at Castle Garden Friday will be the last to use that historic building.

THE FRAZER LEE WILL CASE SETTLED.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 15.—The famous Frazer Lee will case has been settled. After paying $50,000 counsel fees the legatees and contestants will each receive a fair division of the remainder—about $60,000 each. The principal legatee is the Scotch Plains Baptist church, which will get only $58,000 of the $200,000 originally bequeathed.

TRACKS UNDER WATER.

A LARGE TRACT OF COUNTRY INUNDATED, AND THE RIVER STILL RISING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The water has been steadily rising over the tracks of the Illinois Central Road between Frenier and Ponchatoula. The water is in some places seven inches above the tracks, and the outlook is extremely gloomy. The officials of the road are doing all in their power to improve the situation, but with little or no success.

From the present outlook seventeen miles of track will be under water in a few days, and will probably remain so until the Mississippi River goes down. In this case there will be no traffic out of New-Orleans over the Illinois Central Road for some time to come. Trains will run from the first station above, and connecting lines will convey passengers out of New-Orleans.

Major A. G. Robinson, Quartermaster at this port, under orders of the Secretary of War, has visited the country around Nita crevasse. He reported that a very large portion of the country is inundated, and the river is still rising. About one thousand blacks and whites are out of work, but though there is hardship and deprivation everywhere there is no actual suffering. The best feeling prevails. The whites help the blacks, the rich the poor, yet as all have lost heavily this aid is little. The parish juries have appropriated all available funds for relief. The Governor has no money he can use for the purpose. He considered this a case worthy of material outside aid. Federal aid was given during the previous flood, and the present one has been more disastrous.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The members of the Executive Committee of the Irish National Land League in America began to arrive this morning in St. Louis to attend the meeting of the committee, which will be held to-morrow morning. To-morrow evening a public reception will be given in Entertainment Hall to the members of the committee.

At to-morrow's meeting every State in the Union and every Province in Canada will be represented by its member of the Executive Committee. John Fitzgerald, the President of the League in America, will be present from his home in Lincoln, Neb., and the National Treasurer and National Secretary will also be here, in addition to a large number of Land Leaguers who take an active interest in Irish affairs.

The present meeting of the Executive Committee is called at the instance of President Fitzgerald upon the recommendation of Mr. Parnell. A meeting of the custodians of the funds was held last January, and it was at that meeting that the present one was decided upon. No convention has been held for two years, and one of the objects of this meeting of the members of the committee is to decide on a date for a national convention. About twenty members of the committee are here now, and the rest will arrive to-morrow. The gentlemen decline to discuss the probable work of the committee.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The two days' celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the military order of the Loyal Legion began this morning with a meeting of the Commandery in Chief, which was held in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, Commander in Chief of the order, presided. There was a large attendance of members.

Gen. Wager Swayne, Commander of the New-York Commandery, offered a resolution that at the next annual meeting of the Commandery in Chief the constitution be so changed as to permit of the formation of a commandery in London, for the benefit of those companions who may be temporarily or permanently residing abroad.

The question aroused considerable interest, and speeches on the subject were made by Gen. Horatio C. King of New-York, Col. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*; Gen. Barnett of Ohio, and Gen. Perry of Kansas.

While there was a feeling of sympathy with the object of Gen. Swayne's resolution, the idea of changing the constitution of the order was generally opposed, and Gen. Swayne finally withdrew his resolution.

In the evening Gen. Hayes made an address, in which he eulogized Abraham Lincoln. Gen. Devens also made an address appropriate to the occasion.

SUING FOR A DEATH BENEFIT.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR RESIST THE CLAIM OF A WIDOW.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Unusual charges against a benevolent society were made to-day in the case of Hana Hansen against the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor, in Judge Clifford's court. The plaintiff is the widow of Gilbert Hansen, who up to the time of his death was a member of the order.

Though his claims for sick benefit were frequently urged in the lodge, he was refused all assistance, owing to the opposition of the Secretary and others. They said that he was not sick, but was on a protracted spree.

At last he had to be removed to the County Hospital, where he died. His widow then applied for her death benefit, and the Secretary of the lodge, according to Mrs. Hansen's story, alleged that her husband was not dead but hiding.

The widow and her children were reduced almost to a state of starvation when Capt. Walker, a bluff old seaman who once distinguished himself in connection with the wreck of the Lady Elgin, heard of their case, and by his advice and assistance the suit which went on trial to-day was begun.

IN FAVOR OF REVISION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 15.—After a spirited all-day debate the Presbytery of Elizabeth, at its semi-annual session in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, this evening declared itself in favor of revision of the Articles of Faith. The vote was 44 to 13. Most of the opponents of revision were aged ministers who protested against what they deemed a surrender to denominational controversy. Other churches, they held, notably the Methodists, had long been clamoring against the very things in the Presbyterians' book which the Presbyterians themselves were now seeking to eliminate.

They considered revision a humiliating submission. They did not want their established creed of 250 years "monkeyed with." They cried, "Let it stand as it has always stood, straight Calvinistic." The Presbytery elected the following delegates to the General Assembly: Ministers—The Rev. Dr. Kempshaw and the Rev. Mr. Cobb, both of Elizabeth. Elders—E. E. St. John of Plainfield and N. W. Voorhees of Clinton.

A PREHISTORIC VILLAGE.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., April 15.—The site of a prehistoric village has been discovered on the Ohio side of the river, about one mile north of this city. The site comprises an area of about four acres, and over the entire area the earth is generally slightly burned, having a reddish color, and is thickly intermixed with fragments of pottery, streaks of ashes, and fragments of bones of animals and human beings.

In several places are to be seen the ruins of what seem to be ancient fireplaces, containing charcoal intermixed with charred nuts of various sorts. In and around these fireplaces are found ornaments and implements, such as battle axes, knives, drills, spear and arrow points, and ornaments made of bone and slate. The spear and arrow heads are of fine workmanship, and are all of very hard substances, as agate, chalcedony, carnelian, quartz, jasper, and slate.

HUMAN BONES IN AN INDIAN MOUND.

WELLSBURG, West Va., April 15.—The Indian mound in the Brooke County Fair Grounds has been opened and completely explored. Only a few fragments of human bones were found, there being traces that the original body had been wrapped in a coarse matting made of rushes or some similar material. Fragments of an earthen pot, which were fitted together complete, were found, together with two pipes. There were no evidences of the action of fire, and the body had evidently been laid upon the original surface of the ground, and the earth heaped over it. Two sugar trees grew on top of the mound, each about two feet in diameter.

* Original piano piece by Haas from Salow. See "Chatter." Out to-day. The best yet. 5 cents.—Ads.

NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON

TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

CHARGES THAT FEDERAL PRISONERS HAVE BEEN ILL TREATED MADE BY TOOLS OF SHERIFF "BOB" DAVIS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—A surprising condition of affairs was revealed at the State prison to-day. In these dispatches last night it was stated that the United States authorities had been summoned to make an investigation into the treatment of United States prisoners in the prison, and that Col. Wood had been sent on to make an investigation. The story last night, told by a partisan of the State prison management, was that the prisoners, when summoned from their cells, had agreed that they had nothing to complain of. To-day it is said that Col. Wood had advised that an investigation be made, and that he had been instructed to make it. He is at the institution to-day and is hard at work.

An unusual air of mystery surrounds the beginning of the proceedings. They are known, however, to have been prompted by Hudson County influences, and the affidavits on which the Department of Justice is acting were made by Edward Laverty, James Shea, and J. C. Reinhardt, three of them under keepers, who are Hudson County men. They charge that the sixteen United States prisoners, for whose maintenance the State draws a liberal allowance from the Federal Treasury, are not properly fed. As the United States authorities are exacting as to the treatment accorded to their convicts, the charge invited an immediate investigation, and the Attorney General, to whom the affidavits were submitted, hurried Col. Wood on to make it.

Of course, these three under keepers would not dare to defy the head of the institution unless they had been given assurances of protection, and so it is evident that some one of more influence is operating behind the scenes. It is said on what seems to be excellent authority that Sheriff "Bob" Davis, the little head of the Hudson County ring, induced them to act, and a current rumor that is not denied has it that he is so deeply interested in the movement that he went on to Washington himself with the affidavits. It has been an open secret for months that the little ringster has his eye upon the chief place in the State prison, and it is now said that he is making war upon Patterson in the hope of ousting and then succeeding him. Last Spring he invoked his peculiar tactics to elect a Board of Freeholders in Hudson County which would give him the charge of the jail in that county.

Gov. Abbett appointed Patterson three years ago, and the designation of his successor now would be one of the Governor's prerogatives. The Governor was seen by THE TIMES's correspondent at this point this afternoon, and by saying that he was then for the first time informed of the United States' investigation, and of course he would not say whether he would appoint Davis if a vacancy should occur. He said, however, that though he had not visited the prison during his two terms he had been there toward the close of his first term; that he had tasted and eaten of the food supplied to the prisoners, and had found it of better quality than much of the food that workingmen eat at their homes. But then, the Governor added, "that was three years ago, and three years give time for many changes."

Col. Wood's investigation is not the only one to which the prison management is being subjected. This afternoon the committee appointed by the Legislature to make some inquiries as to the observance of the law requiring prison stamps on prison-made goods is engaged in hearing witnesses there. This investigation is distinctively partisan, and is directed by the Hudson County ring against Henry L. Butler, the Republican Supervisor of Elections. It is his duty, if there is a law requiring the marking of the goods, to see that it is enforced. It seems to be the general opinion that a clause surreptitiously inserted in an act passed in 1887 repeals the law of 1883, which directed the stamping. In spite of this, a local newspaper man swore out warrants to-day for the arrest of two of the shirt contractors for failure to label their products, and of Supervisor Butler for allowing them to leave the prison without the brand.

The early adjournment of the Legislature today left the investigating committee free to spend all the afternoon at the prison. The day in both houses has been one of the dullest of the session. The Senate was to have discussed the Belle River bill this morning, but three of the Republican Senators were absent, and a motion to adjourn for the week was sprung to give them a chance to get back to their seats. The only thing of interest to-day was the nomination by the Governor of Alfred C. Chew to be Riparian Commissioner in place of the late Judge Randolph. Mr. Fisk was private secretary to the Governor during Mr. Abbett's first term, but stepped out at the opening of Mr. Abbett's present term to make room for the Governor's son.

If a bill which is said to have the Governor's favor passes the Legislature Mr. Fisk will find his new office quite as important as his old one. This act authorizes the State Riparian Board to sell or build upon the reefs in the bay beyond the "Grasser" mud flats, which extend from the shore off Communipaw and Bayonne for half a mile or more into the bay. They have been great drawbacks to the establishment of a harbor at that part of the shore, because their exterior line for filling, as fixed by the authorities, fell within them, and a long distance from deep water. A movement was set on foot last year to extend the line of filling beyond them half a mile or more, to deep water. The railroads saw the value of the front, with the prospective extension of the line for filling, and have quietly gobbled up the shore rights.

The proposition of this bill to confine the privileges of the riparian owners to the present line, and to build a line of warehouses in front of their holdings has aroused no end of excitement. Gov. Abbett claims that the State sold the land under water to the shore owners only as far as the present line of solid filling extends, and says that the harbor privileges at deep water belong to the State. The sale of these privileges, he thinks, will be worth millions of dollars to the State.

ORIGIN OF THE CONFEDERATE GRAYS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—According to the views of a member of the Military Committee on the Lee Monument, there is a peculiar reason why the New-York Seventh should be here at the unveiling. If that gentleman is correct, to the visit of that famous regiment here in 1857 was due the adoption of the gray uniform by the Confederate Army. When the Seventh Regiment came down here on that visit the First Regiment and other military commands of this city had such uniforms as each organization chose. The handsome gray dress of the Seventh Regiment attracted a great deal of attention in military circles, and soon after their return home the First Virginia Infantry of Richmond adopted a similar uniform. This was just before the civil war broke out. The committee man is confident that the Confederacy took the gray uniform of the First Regiment as a model for the army.

VIRGINIA IN BOSTON.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—Mr. Frank A. Heywood, who is acting as manager of the excursion of the New-England press to Virginia, proposes a Virginia exposition at Boston. In a letter just received here Mr. Heywood writes, over date of Springfield, Mass., April 14:

"If the people of Virginia take any interest in the matter of a Virginia exposition at Boston, and if the members of the guarantee fund will devote any profit which may arise to the reduction of the principal of the State debt, I will provide for $10,000 of the guarantee fund, and can develop some plan by which the exhibition will not only benefit Virginia in a sentimental sense, but financially as well."

LINDEN PARK ASSOCIATION SUED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 15.—Ex-City Surveyor Louis Quian of this city, who had the contract for the erection of the buildings and grand stand at the track of the Linden Park Blood Horse Association, yesterday in the Union County Circuit Court began suit against the association under the mechanics' lien law to recover money due him for the work.

Sheriff Glasby served the papers in the case on James R. English, President of the association, and a return of service was made by the association's lawyer to the County Clerk.

ELECTION IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

At the charter election in New-Rochelle, Westchester County, yesterday, the following Trustees were elected: First Ward—Walter F. Davids, (Dem.;) Second Ward—John Q. Underhill, (Dem.;) Third Ward—John Dillon, (Dem.;) Fourth Ward—August Seitz, (Dem.;) Village Treasurer—James Granezbach, (Dem.)

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Drafts—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 12½.

Mention Natural Sparkling Spring Water. Best table and bar water known. Koester & Richmond, 154 Fulton st., New-York Agents.—Ads.

CLAIMANTS OF AFRICA.

EMIN WRITES ABOUT STANLEY—THE GERMAN EXPEDITIONS.

BERLIN, April 15.—The *National Zeitung* to-day publishes a communication which came indirectly from Emin Pasha, in which he seeks to rectify the statements recently made concerning him by Mr. Stanley. It says that when Emin left the equatorial province with Stanley he was accompanied by a few soldiers only, but this was because the period of twenty days, which was fixed by Stanley as the time for leaving the province, was too brief to allow the men to be re-enlisted. The communication further says that Dunli remained in the hands of the Egyptians when Emin left. Stanley brought Emin only twenty boxes of ammunition when Emin at that time had in his possession 120 boxes.

ZANZIBAR, April 15.—Additional porters, to the number of 260, have left here to join the caravan which Emin Pasha is fitting out at Bagamoyo for his expedition into the interior. Major Wissmann is equipping five other caravans, one of which it is intended shall proceed to the country north of Lake Tanganyika.

Telegrams received here from Delagoa Bay confirm the report that a Portuguese expedition, 1,200 strong, has gone up the Shiré River to attack Mpenda.

PANAMA CANAL PROJECTS.

PARIS, April 15.—At the Panama Canal Lottery drawing to-day M. Monseincourt, the liquidator, announced that the report of the Committee of Inquiry would soon be published, but he said there could be no question of arresting the liquidation. In order to form a new company to complete the canal the past must be clearly repaired. A new company, administered by men of firm character and integrity, with the work under the direction of practical men, could alone inspire confidence. He did not consider the completion of the canal impossible. The financial support which had already been obtained would powerfully assist the work when the situation had been accurately defined by the committee's report.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 15.—France and Holland have agreed regarding the powers of the arbitrator in delimiting the boundaries of their respective territories in Guiana, Holland consenting that the arbitrator shall be absolute.

Francis Stubbs, who was at the head of the dyeing department of the Lister Company's (Limited) silk works, has been arrested in Bradford accused of committing frauds amounting to thousands of pounds.

ROME, April 15.—A scheme is on foot to establish a gigantic bank here. Four German bankers will soon come to Rome to take steps in the matter.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATS.

TARIFF AND BALLOT REFORM TO BE THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 15.—The Maine Democratic State Committee met here to-night to fix a time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention. Every county in the State was represented. Chairman Donovan presided.

The committee voted to hold the convention at Augusta on Wednesday, June 4, and selected the Hon. M. P. Frank of Portland Chairman to the temporary organization. The committee, through its Chairman, put the following telegram on the wires:

"The Democracy of Maine, by their State Committee, now in session in this city, send greetings and congratulations to the Democracy of Rhode Island on their splendid victory."

The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic and unanimous in favor of tariff reform and ballot reform to the extent of a secret and official ballot. A vigorous and aggressive campaign will be made upon these issues, especially upon that of tariff reform. Besides the members of the committee, there was a large attendance of prominent Democrats from different sections of the State, including Col. Arthur Sewall, member of the National Committee from Maine. A large number of letters were read from leading Democrats in different parts of the State, expressing with one accord a sentiment making tariff reform the one leading and fighting issue to a victorious result.

A FREAK OF PROHIBITION.

DOCTORS MAY DISPENSE WHISKY LIBERALLY IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 15. — The Iowa Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon. Besides the interest attaching to the dead-lock, and the election of United States Senator, the session was uneventful. The principal laws enacted are the Joint Rate bill, the Anti-Trust bill, similar to the Missouri law, and the Pharmacy bill.

The latter law contains a provision that will make whisky freer in Iowa than it has been under prohibition. It confers upon physicians the right to dispense liquor and places upon them no restraint whatever. They do not need a permit, like the druggists, nor is there any supervision of their manner of prescribing in the sales they make. There are about 5,000 doctors in the State, and the demand for diplomas is likely to increase to an unprecedented extent, as the field for the exercise of dispensory talent opened out by this latest freak of prohibitory legislation is a broad one.

WILL JENNINGS ACQUITTED.

A MISERABLE SEQUEL TO THE HARLAN COUNTY MURDERS.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—At Harlan Court House Sunday, after twenty-four hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of Will Jennings, on trial for the murder of James Bailey, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The testimony indicated that there was a running fight in the streets of Harlan at the time James Bailey was killed. The case against Jennings for killing John Bailey has been postponed.

Detective Imboden of Missouri is at Harlan seeking to have all cases against Jennings dismissed. He wants to take Jennings to Missouri, where he is wanted for complicity in the murder of a deaf-mute.

The trial of Noble Smith for killing Charles Caywood at Harlan has begun.

WHICH BENWELL WAS MURDERED!

BRANTFORD, Ontario, April 15.—An interesting discovery that may still further complicate the Birchall murder case has just been made here.

On the Commercial Hotel register was the name of F. C. Benwell, which was supposed to have been placed there by Birchall's victim. It is now learned that it was written by another young Englishman, who left for this country a few weeks before the Princeton tragedy, and who, curiously enough, bore exactly the same penmanship as Birchall's friend.

As Birchall has all along averred that the supposed murdered Benwell is still alive, it is likely an attempt will be made to identify the murdered man as the one who registered at the hotel here.

OVERHAULING THE VOLUNTEER.

BOSTON, April 15.—Capt. Haff of the Volunteer arrived here to-day from Long Island, and began at once the work of putting the Volunteer into commission. He brought one of the Titania's crew with him, and shipped five others. The Volunteer's crew will consist of about eleven men, as when she cruised the Atlantic in 1888. If she should go on the New-York Yacht Club cruise additional men would be shipped. It will take considerable painting below decks and scraping above before Capt. Haff will consider the Volunteer presentable, but when the work is done he is confident that the old cup defender will look as stately and unapproachable as she ever did.

THEIR WORK NEARLY ENDED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Pan-American Conference to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Arbitration. Chili did not vote, and Mexico voted in the affirmative, with a reservation as to certain articles of the proposed basis of treaties. The objectionable articles were not specified. The report of the Committee on Extradition was also adopted.

The conference adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected the final session will be held. If the weather is fine Thursday the delegates will be taken to Mount Vernon on the steamer Dispatch.

WANTS KILGORE'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

TYLER, Texas, April 15.—Ex-Gov. E. B. Hubbard, ex-Minister to Japan, formally announced himself as a candidate for Congress to-day, and expressed his intention of beginning a vigorous campaign immediately. Chairman C. B. Kilgore is a candidate for re-election.

Best Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, leaving at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. All trains run through to Washington with Pullman Palace Cars. Ticket Office, Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Fifth Avenue and 23d st.

IN THE RANKS OF LABOR

QUESTIONS WHICH ARE AGITATING THE WAGE WORKER.

STRIKES FOR HIGHER WAGES AND FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

UTICA, N. Y., April 15.—The railroad men in this city are apprehensive of a general strike on both the New-York Central and Hudson River and West Shore Railroads. The men who were discharged and the men retained had frequent conferences to-day. The trainmen, engineers, and firemen are reluctant to talk on the situation.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 15.—The granite paving cutters in the employ of the following companies have struck for higher wages: Booth Brothers and the Hurricane Granite Company, Hurricane Island; Bodwell Granite Company, Smith & Kittredge, and J. B. Amherst, Vinal Haven. The men have been receiving an average of about $22 30 per 1,000 blocks. They want from $1 to $2 50 more per 1,000, according to the "chance," some quarries and some rock being harder to work than others.

BOSTON, April 15.—Not over twenty stonemasons of the hundreds expected to strike today have stopped work. Only on the State House extension has the strike had any noticeable effect. An evening paper says that among the causes of the refusal of the bricklayers and carpenters to support the strike is the fear that it would seriously affect the eight-hour movement to be inaugurated on May 1. It is believed that the strike will fail from lack of harmony.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The strike of a number of Italian street cleaners for an increase in wages was the cause of two small riots here to-day. The trouble was caused by women, and the disturbances were quickly quelled by the police.

This morning a mob of about fifty women, mostly wives and sweethearts of the one-dollar-and-a-half men, attacked the one-dollar-and-a-quarter men, who were working peaceably at Ninth and Locust streets. The women assaulted the laborers, and taking their brooms and scrapers from them commenced beating the non-strikers in a vigorous manner.

Twelve of the women were taken to the station house and held in default of $500 bail on the charge of inciting to riot.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—The demands of the yard switchmen were presented to the officials of the Pennsylvania company, Pan-Handle, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Pittsburg and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and smaller lines this afternoon. The list of grievances was received by the railway managers without comment. An answer will not be given before to-morrow morning. The officials were in conference this afternoon, but the action decided upon is not known.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The Belgian Block Pavers are on strike here. They want $4 a day. The present pay is $3 50. The men have asked their co-laborers elsewhere to keep away from Baltimore.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—The movement for the eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour began in earnest this morning. The music of the hammer, the saw, and the plane has ceased; 600 men are idle and have determined to remain so until their demands have been acceded to.

A. Dempster was elected permanent Chairman and Patrick McBride and Robert Watchorn Secretaries on the part of the miners, and J. Morton Hall and Frank S. Brooks on the part of the operators.

The miners of Indiana and Illinois appointed representatives to confer with the Scale Committee, and the convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 15.—At the joint convention here to-day of miners and operators there were 151 miners' delegates, representing between 40,000 and 50,000 organized miners. There were about 75 coal operators, principally from Ohio and Pennsylvania, present. Hampster, Pittsburg, Claimed the call, which he issued on his own responsibility, believing there was a disposition on the part of operators and miners to amicably adjust the question of wages. He advised moderation and conciliation in all matters.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Judges Altgeld and Tuttle of the Circuit Court will issue a call for a mass meeting, which it is thought will be held within a day or two, with a view to arbitration of the differences between the striking carpenters and the master builders.

The strike is of such ominous proportions that if the differences are not settled within a week it is thought that the planing mills and brickmakers here will have to shut down, thus throwing out of employment many thousands of men.

When the strike began, work on the Brotherhood Association Park was stopped with that elsewhere. To-day, however, the contractors secured the services of fifteen non-union men. The strikers sent out a committee, and in a short time they returned to headquarters with the non-unionists and enrolled them as members.

THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

A MANIFESTO BY THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS—ACTION IN ENGLAND.

BERLIN, April 15.—The *Volksblatt* publishes a manifesto which was decided upon at a meeting of Socialist delegates at Halle Sunday. It unanimously recommends the observance of May 1 as a general labor demonstration day, provided the workmen do not come in collision with the police. The demonstration, it says, ought to take the form of a day of rest. Meetings should also be held to urge the establishment of an eight-hour working day and to organize petitions for presentation to the Reichstag, asking the enactment of an eight-hour law.

The manifesto further says that, after the victories achieved by the Socialists at the recent elections, it is not necessary to hold a public review. All the Socialist members of the Reichstag, except one, who is in prison, have signed a manifesto, in which they urgently appeal to the workmen to avoid conflicts with the authorities, which, they declare, are hoped for by the bourgeoisie.

LONDON, April 15.—The societies which are affiliated with the London Trades Council have declared themselves in favor of an eight-hour working day, without stipulating the method to be followed to attain it. They have also decided not to hold a labor demonstration May 1.

VIENNA, April 15.—A strike has been begun in the large collieries of Count Wilczek. The strikers forced a number of men employed in other mines to join them. The authorities deem the situation so menacing that they have called out the military.

CONNECTICUT'S NEW MILITIA OFFICERS.

HARTFORD, April 15.—The malcontent field officers of the First Regiment of the National Guard in this State, who were dishonorably dismissed from the service in January by Gov. Bulkeley, were replaced this afternoon by the election of Capt. C. B. Erichson of New-Britain as Colonel, A. L. Thompson, also of New-Britain, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. P. H. Smith of this city as Major. The dismissed officers were Col. William E. Cone, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Thompson, and Major T. M. Smith, all of this city. It is now understood that these officers will appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the Governor exceeded his authority in dismissing them from the service dishonorably.

Col. Erichson served in the Eighth New-Jersey Regiment during the war, and is commander of Stanley Post of the Grand Army at New-Britain. He has been a prominent line officer in the National Guard for years. Lieut. Col. Thompson is a contractor in the Stanley Works at New-Britain, and Major Smith is at the head of the Hillyer Guard in this city.

A DETROIT BROKER IN TROUBLE.

DETROIT, April 15.—The recent flurry in wheat which drove the shorts to cover found J. V. Bryan, President of the Board of Trade of this city, and John L. Bryan losers in the estimated sum of $70,000. The largest part of this sum is said to be due in Chicago, half a dozen Detroit dealers having a thirty-thousand-dollar interest.

Mr. Bryan gave orders to sell out his deals on Friday last and has not appeared on the Board since, and has made no statement, which gives rise to considerable unpleasant comment.

There is every disposition to help him, but for some unexplained reason he remains silent, only claiming that he is straightening up his books. A garnishee suit was finally begun today by one creditor.

A BIG FAILURE IN DETROIT.

THE DETROIT STEEL AND SPRING COMPANY SUSPEND PAYMENT.

DETROIT, April 15.—The Detroit Steel and Spring Company, the largest concern of its kind in the United States, has suspended payments with liabilities amounting to $300,000. The works were started about twelve years ago by Detroit capitalists for the manufacture of car springs and bar and soft centre steel. Their output was very large and their goods became famed for their excellence all over the country. Their plant occupies over five acres of ground and they employ over four hundred men, with a monthly pay roll of $17,000.

About a month ago the company fell into financial straits, said to be due to large purchases for raw material. Several of their largest creditors pressed for their claims. Naylor & Co., iron dealers of New-York, led the stampede with a twenty-three-thousand-dollar claim, followed by the Briar Hill Company of Youngstown, Ohio, with another for $20,000, and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. still another for nearly the same amount.

To protect themselves and the local banks a mortgage for $80,000 was given, and two weeks ago the creditors met in Pittsburg. The debts of the firm amount to $300,000. Of this it was proposed that $150,000 should be bonded and the remainder settled on the basis of 50 cents in six months' interest-bearing notes satisfactorily indorsed. Creditors to the amount of $70,000 have already signed these terms, and it is believed the remainder will do so. Until this agreement is perfected the company is compelled to suspend payment.

The output of the works amounted to from $800,000 to $1,000,000 a year. Morris L. Williams, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of this city, has been made Trustee until the present difficulties are past.

PAXSON FOR GOVERNOR.

A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE SUGGESTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—That the boom of Chief Justice Paxson for the Republican nomination for Governor has come to stay will be made apparent by the publication simultaneously tomorrow in the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* and the Philadelphia *Press*, the two leading Republican journals in Pennsylvania, of a significant letter from John W. Chalfant of this city. After reviewing the Gubernatorial canvass Mr. Chalfant says:

"Unfortunately, the adherents of each candidate seem to regard the success of their candidate as of more importance than that the best interests of the party should be promoted. The fear, however, that so much bitterness is being engendered that if any one of the candidates named by manoeuvring should reach the nomination the nomination would not be ratified at the polls. Now, would it not be in the interest of harmony and for the interest of the party that all differences be settled and the several candidates who have aspirations for the Governorship lay their claims be held in abeyance? Common sense dictates that all should unite on a new man, one who is a Republican, true, honest, and trustworthy, and on whom the party could unite as one man.

"The name of that man conspicuous among men is Edwin M. Paxson, the honored Chief Justice of this Commonwealth. His business abilities, his training as a lawyer, his experience as a Judge, qualify him for the position, and yet further his nomination would have the effect of making the whole party rally to his support as one man. Let the honorable Chief Justice, E. M. Paxson, be named as the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Chalfant is a millionaire steel manufacturer and Vice President of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. He is on friendly terms with both the Quay and Anti-Quay leaders. The publication of this letter in two journals entirely friendly to the National Chairman is significant. The *Press* yesterday called upon Delamater to answer the charges made against him. The *Commercial Gazette*, hitherto entirely devoted to Delamater's canvass, will say editorially: "The *Commercial Gazette* has no candidate as against all competitors, but stands ready to support the nominee."

DINNERS AT THE CAPITAL,

AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS AND WILL BE A GUEST

Itchy Scaly Skin

Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like coats of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless.

Cured by Cuticura

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Cuticura Resolvent

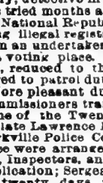
The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply humors and diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.



Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

A BUSY POLICE DAY.

THE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER MANY IMPORTANT TOPICS.

The session of the Police Commissioners yesterday was of special interest in many particulars, and the busiest one that has occurred for many months. The Fassett committee broke the ice, and showed their intentions in a letter signed by Mr. William M. Ivins, the committee's counsel, which introduced Mr. Henry M. Tate, the official accountant of the committee, and requested that he be given facilities for procuring information on the relations between the Excise Board and the Police Department. He was forthwith taken to Deputy Clerk Delamater, and went to work compiling statistics.

The ladies, who for many years have advocated the employment of station-house matrons, have to a certain extent won a victory. At any rate they secured substantial recognition through a letter signed by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Mrs. Lowell's letter refers to the committee appointed by the Woman's Conference which waited on the Police Commissioners recently, and says that since then she has visited every station house and has found that in the second, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-second Precinct Station Houses the female can be separated from the male prisoners. In thirteen station houses all noise and conversation is heard by every prisoner, and in nine of them cells face each other. In conclusion Mrs. Lowell says:

"You will observe that I do not make my plea for the separation of these women from the men on the ground that sometimes a respectable or innocent woman is arrested, but that she may not suffer acutely under the conditions which surround them in the cells of a station house, but they are scarcely exposed to permanent injury from them. The reason that I desire to have women who are arrested placed in prisons out of the sight and hearing of the men and boys who are detained in the station houses is because the majority of them are depraved, and steps should be taken to avoid to demade themselves further or to contaminate others."

Some flagrant cases against officers which were tried came up for judgment, and severe punishment was administered. When Capt. Stephenson took charge of the Thirty-fourth—Tremont—Precinct he found the patrolmen split up into cliques and insubordinate. The majority of them own their homes and were under the pernicious influence of a man named John Robbins. It became a question whether Stephenson or his subordinates should control the district, and Stephenson had to act as a grand roundsman at all hours of the day and night. He caught many men skirking duty, but the clique was broken up yesterday by the following judgments: Roundsman Patrick F. Byrnes, asleep in a church, fined 30 days' pay, reduced to the ranks, and sent to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; Patrolman Patrick Bicknell, who was with him, fined 20 days' pay and sent to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; Patrolmen Barnicott and Roberson, asleep in a beer-bottling shed, fined 30 days' pay each, and sent respectively to the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-first Precincts; Patrolman Becker, shirking duty in an unoccupied tannery and seeking to evade recognition by dashing off on his horse, fined 30 days' pay and transferred to the Fourteenth Precinct. These officers, when the charges were made, said they would stand together and acquitted the Commissioners to ignore their political influence.

Another capital case was that of Cornelius Leary, detective in the Seventh Precinct. He was tried months ago for receiving $400 from the National Republican Committee for discovering illegal registration, and for accepting $5 from an undertaker for getting his shop selected as a voting place. He was fined thirty days' pay, reduced to the ranks, and will be transferred to patrol duty.

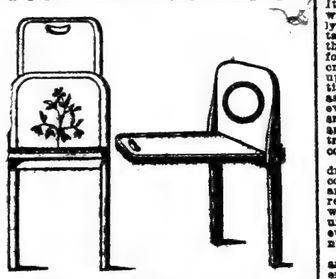
More pleasant duty was performed when the Commissioners transferred Roundsman James Kane of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, brother of the late Lawrence Kane of THE TIMES, to the Yorkville Police Court. The vacations of the force were arranged as follows: Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains, special leave on application; Sergeants, ten days with full pay, or twenty days with half pay; patrolmen, seven days, full pay, or fourteen days, half pay.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Four per cents, registered, $1,000, $1,500, and $6,000, at 122. Four per cents, coupon, $500 and $1,000, at 122.

SOMETHING NEW!

FOOT AND LEG REST.



RUBBER CUSHIONED FEET SO THAT IT CANNOT SLIP.

This invention makes every chair a full-length Reclining Chair. When used with a Rocking Chair it is the acme of comfort. It requires no practice to use it. The first time you try one it works perfectly. The rubber feet are so made that it is as firm as a rock in any position. Use it with any chair—rocking chair, arm chair, easy chair, straight chair—or with a sofa. It folds flat and stows out of the way when not in use.

PRICE, $2 50.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, AND DRAPERY GOODS,

57 AND 59 WEST 14TH-ST.

THE WELFARE OF WOMEN

CONVENTION OF WORKING GIRLS' SOCIETIES.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED DELEGATES FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY —HOW TO ORGANIZE A CLUB.

Sociologic importance will undoubtedly be conceded to the convention of the Association of Working Girls' Societies that began its labors yesterday in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House. Composed entirely of women, officered and directed by women, the proceedings were dignified, earnest, and enthusiastic.

This is the first convention of the association, and was called for the purpose of discussing more fully than has heretofore been possible the various interests of working girls' clubs, of promoting a stronger bond of sympathy among the existing clubs, of instructing the delegates in the manner of organising new societies, and of developing new schemes and ideas for the benefit of working girls. Careful arrangements had been made for the entertainment of about five hundred delegates and visitors, but these proved wholly inadequate, and after every chair was occupied there were nearly a hundred visitors who stood the session out. Delegates were present representing the following societies in the New-York association:

Thirty-eighth-Street Working Girls' Society; Industrial Society of Hoboken; Girls' Endeavor Society, 59 Morton-street; Working Girls' Progressive Society, 229 East Nineteenth-street; Second-Street Working Girls' Society; Prospect Heights Club, Brooklyn; Columbia Working Girls' Society, 240 West Fifty-fifth-street; Library Association of Yonkers; the Ivy Club, 356 West Thirty-third-street; Endeavor Club of Elizabethport; Far and Near Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth-street; Prospect Hill Working Girls' Society, 339 East Forty-fifth-street; Enterprise Club, 136 East Twelfth-street; Neighborhood Guild Girls' Club, 147 Forsyth-street; Trenton Working Girls' Society, Trenton; Steadfast Working Girls' Society, 106 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street; United Club of Jersey City; Working Girls' Mutual Benevolent Society, Hoboken.

The following other societies were also represented by delegates:

From Boston: The North Bennett-Street Club, Girls' Social Club of Roxbury, Working Girls' Club of Shawmut-avenue, the Friendly Associates, Cambridge Girls' Club, Plain Sewing Girls' Club, Women's Mutual Improvement Society, Girls' Club of Brookline, Ready Hand Association of Canton, Boston Band of Working Girls, Amity Working Girls' Club, Roxbury, and the Fraternity Club. From Brooklyn: The South Brooklyn Club, the Central Club, the Pilgrim Chapel Club, the Working Girls' Club in the Red Hook Point, the Brooklyn Progressive Club, the Summit-Street Club, the Young Women's Christian Association, Earnest Club, Kindly Club, Christ's Chapel Club, and the Brooklyn Guild. The following societies also sent delegates: St. Agnes's Guild, Cohoes, N. Y.; Baltimore Magazine Club, Newburg; Working Girls' Christian Alliance, Elmira; Working Girls' Society, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Resolve Club, Orange, N. J.; Enterprise Club, Bergen Point, N. J.; Arch-Street Circle of Young Women's Christian Association, Philadelphia; Myrtle Assembly and East Baltimore Branch of Young Women's Christian Association, Baltimore; Brookside Progressive Club, and Manchester Girls' Club, Pittsburg; Hope Club, Rockville, Conn.; Sister Dora Society and Young Women's Christian League, New-Britain, Conn.; Earnest Workers and the Warner Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; Eureka Club and Norwich Town Branch, Norwich, Conn.; Arbutus Club, Plymouth, Conn.; United Workers, Hartford, Conn.; Young Women's Friendly Society, Meriden, Conn.; Mount Pleasant Working Girls' Society and North End Working Girls' Society, Providence, R. I.; Working Girls' Club, Newport, R. I.; Mutual Friend Society, Lawrence, Mass.; Women's Industrial and Educational Union, San Francisco, Cal.; Working Women's Improvement Association, Chicago, and Woman's Industrial and Educational Union of Montreal, Canada.

The Industrial Art Club, Workingwomen's Society, Manhattan Working Girls' Society, the H. H. Society, Young Women's Hebrew Association, Emma Lazarus Club, Friendly Club, Hope Club, and Girls' Friendly Society of this city were also represented. The delegates were mainly young women, many of them boy young to be suspected of a very intense interest in matters not directly connected with themselves, but there was a plentiful sprinkling, too, of elderly women whose interest in the welfare of womankind in general seemed perfectly natural. The delegates wore the colors of their respective clubs in narrow ribbons bunched in a buttonhole.

The convention was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock by Miss Grace Dodge, Chairman, who wore a rosette which had been made for her in two of the small sections of the ribbon colors of all the societies. Miss Dodge announced the appointment of the following committees: On Resolutions—Miss Edith Hewes, Boston, Chairman; Mrs. Barnard, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. S. Turner, Philadelphia; Miss C. D. Carriage, Springfield, and Miss Sprague, Providence. On Association Newspaper—Miss E. M. Morgan, Hartford, Chairman; Mrs. Haynes, Brooklyn; Miss Rowe, Boston; Mrs. Gawthrop, Philadelphia; Miss S. M. Mintern, New-York; Miss Jarvis, Danielsonville, Conn., and Miss Phillips, Allegheny, Penn.

The afternoon's programme included the reading of papers upon subjects related to the purposes of the convention. Mrs. Richard Irwin, Jr., delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the New-York delegates, and the delegates from other places and parts of the country, and was followed by Mrs. Mary Storrs Haynes of Brooklyn in the initial paper of a series read during the day. Her topic was, "What is a Working Girls' Society? How to Start One."

Perhaps a clear idea of the objects and scope of a working girls' society as contemplated by the organizers of this convention may be had from the paper read by Miss Helen Iselin of this city upon the subject last mentioned. Among other things Miss Iselin said:

"Among the problems that first present themselves to the mind of the society, I suppose it natural to consult one's own convenience in this matter, but this is an error which has proved fatal to the existence of more than one club. The members of a Working Girls' Club are to be relieved from working women and girls, who come home too tired, after a long day in the shop or factory, to make any great exertion for their pleasure as the rule. Therefore, start the club in the neighborhood from which you expect to draw members. No one will be foolish enough to try to start a society anywhere without a certain acquaintance with or knowledge of working women and girls, either in club life or in the many other ways in which such personal relations are possible.

"Having chosen an approximate site for the club, the next step is to ask your working-girl friends to talk to their friends and to tell them that it is proposed to start a club if they desire one. In cities it is better not to begin too great a hurry to start. Have a parlor meeting of women of the leisure class whom you think might be interested and tell them your plan; from the thirty or forty you have gathered together you will probably get a working girl who will help you. After having talked matters over with these, as well as with the wage earners who have promised you their aid, hire a floor or two that can be cleaned by a woman who, in return for reduced rent, keeps your rooms clean and gives you the use of her kitchen for cooking classes. Furnish the club rooms simply; cocoa matting on the floors, plenty of strong camp chairs, deal tables covered with bright cloths, colored prints and photographs on the walls, a couple of lamps, and such ornaments as you can collect, and you will have as pretty and as cheerful club rooms as any one can desire. Of course a piano is indispensable. Furnishing and your first month's rent will cost from $275 to $300; it ought not to cost more, and if anything is given it will naturally cost less. This money must be given or obtained in some way by outsiders; it does not seem possible for club members to raise it, unless the amount is borrowed on easy terms and the future club members pay it back by fairs or entertainments; but there are few, I fancy, who are brave enough to start with so heavy a load on their backs.

"It is time now to send out two or three hundred cards of invitation through your working-girl friends, and by distributing them in the shops and factories. You will probably have from seventy-five to one hundred and seventy-five girls present. It is well to have two or three good speeches in which the objects and aims of the society are clearly explained. A little music will serve for entertainment, and ice-cream and cake, if announced on the invitation cards, will prove a great attraction, for the American girl who does not care for ice-cream is an anomaly. Before the meeting breaks up it is well to appoint an evening for the organization of the club, and to invite them all or as many as wish to join to come on that evening. When the evening arrives there will probably be a much smaller attendance, but on the whole this is rather an advantage, as you will have much business to transact, and with fewer members there will be less confusion.

"The first thing to be done is to adopt by-laws, a draft of which has been already prepared. Of course, at this early stage it is impossible to have an election of officers which will be in any way representative, and the best way is to appoint officers, with the consent and approval of the club to serve until the first of the ensuing year, or until whatever time the members may decide on for their annual election.

"The classes for which teachers have to be hired are, of course, extra, a fee large enough to cover expenses being charged. In my opinion, there ought to be two, perhaps three, evenings in the week which shall be free, given up to talks on popular classes, taught by volunteer teachers."

As to the cost of running a club Miss Iselin said the rents, being higher in the large cities, made the problem a larger one than in small towns and villages. Club dues are from 20 to 25 cents a month. The monthly expenses of a club are about as follows: Rent, $25; coal, $4; gas, $3; cleaning, $4; piano, $4; total, $40. This does not leave any margin for extra expenses, but these could and would be met by especial efforts on the part of the club members in the way of small entertainments. A club of 200 members would provide for the ordinary expenses.

Some of the papers read during the session were compiled from selected suggestions made in the clubs and read by one of the members. Others were erudite discussions of some of the most important phases of the work. "How to Rouse an Intelligent Interest in Members in Their Society" was treated by Miss Edith M. Howes of Boston in an eloquent and interesting paper that received merited applause.

The discussion was continued by Miss Ackerson of the Endeavor Club, and Miss Maria E. Chavin, who read a compiled paper from the new Steadfast Club of Harlem.

Miss Jane R. Potter's paper on "How Can a Society Become Self-Supporting? The Collection of Dues," was read by her sister, Miss Clara S. Potter. It began a discussion which was continued by Miss Laura Redwright Collins of Brooklyn and Miss Schneider of the Evergreen Club, whose paper was read by Miss Illwisser.

Miss Dodge read an instructive paper on "Practical Talks; Their Question," in which she said that the societies they were all interested in extending would give to girls and women that opportunity for the expression of their thoughts which they had not previously enjoyed. Their talks should on Christmas evening, or subsequent Club talks would lead the members out of their every-day surroundings and be found an enlightening and educating practice. Lectures and essays were well enough in their way, but were not developing like a lively, clear talk on the subjects of interest to women could be and should be treated of in these talks. Household affairs, the dressing of womanhood and motherhood, dress, politics in proper season, the influence of women over men, the Cleopatras and Paulines and their different influences upon their times, fiction, literature, and later writing, and, later on, loftier subjects, such as purity and nobility of character. These would be fitting themes for "talks."

Miss Dodge's paper was discussed by Miss Celia Rudhar, Miss Mary McCarthy of Boston, and Miss Hamilton of the Thirty-eighth-Street Club.

Papers on "Practical Classes; Which Are Most Useful?" were read by Miss Williams of the Second-Street Club and Miss Johnson of the Thirty-eighth-Street Club. After the adjournment an informal reception was held, at which the out-of-town delegates, who are being entertained by the New-York Association at the Park-Avenue Hotel, were introduced to each other, and a good social time in general was had.

The evening session was held in the large hall of Cooper Union, and was, notwithstanding the larger capacity of the hall, quite as overcrowded as the day session. Miss Grace H. Dodge presided and made the opening address. It was the sixth annual meeting of the New-York association, and the business part of the meeting was devoted to reports of the progress of that association. There are 18 societies in the city, 11 of which rent whole houses and 7 rent floors. They have 2,151 members, the largest in the association, and 262 associates. During the year past 141 classes with special teachers were engaged and paid for by the societies. A holiday resort is maintained out on Long Island, where members of the societies are privileged to spend a pleasant summer vacation at an expense for board and lodging of $3 per week. The work of the members in the clubs embraced all kinds of women's work, but principally that of the kind called fancy work.

An auxiliary society had been formed and incorporated for the purpose of extending the organization of clubs and the acquisition of property for the association. It had already taken title to the holiday house, where last year 450 members spent their vacation.

Miss Coleman of Philadelphia, Miss M. J. Allen of Boston, and Miss Mary Storrs Haynes of Brooklyn expressed greetings from the associations of their respective cities. Then came an interesting address by Mrs. E. P. Terhune, (Marion Harland.)

Mrs. R. D. Cramer, Chairman of the Sorosis Society of Brooklyn, brought the greetings of the committee upon the Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to meet in this city next week. There was some more singing and the meeting adjourned. The convention will hold two meetings to-day.

BASEBALL CONTESTS.

THE NEW-YORKS DEFEAT THE BROOKLYNS AFTER A GOOD GAME.

The New-York League and the new Brooklyn Association Clubs played a remarkably pretty game of ball yesterday. It was won by the Giants by a score of 6 to 1. The latter played without an error, making some of the most difficult plays seen on a diamond this season. Denny distinguished himself. He accepted seven chances at third base, and was frequently applauded for clever stops and brilliant throws.

The Association men played good ball, but they were unable to gauge the delivery of Welch, who pitched his first game. Welch is in good form, and if his work yesterday is any criterion he bids fair to make a good record this season. Score:

NEW-YORK, (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Glasscock, s.s.	3	1	0	2	0
Horning, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	1	4	5	2	0
Denny, 3b.	0	3	0	7	0
Clark, r. f.	0	0	4	1	0
Murphy, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Scanlon, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Welch, p.	0	0	0	1	0
R. Murphy, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	12	27	15	0

BROOKLYN, (A. A.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Foltz, c. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Daily, r. f.	0	0	2	0	1
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Fennelly, s.s.	1	1	1	3	2
Simon, l. f.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Connell, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Bowes, c.	0	0	1	2	4
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	0	7	2	1
McCullough, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	1	27	16	5

*Tiernan declared out for interference.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 1; off McCullough, 6. Struck out—By Welch, 3; by McCullough, 2. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Bassett, (2,) Denny, Fennelly. Double plays—Gerhardt and O'Brien, Bowes and Gerhardt. Hit by pitcher—Glasscock. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Clarke, (2,) Simon. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Horning, Clarke, Simon, O'Connell. Wild pitches—McCullough, 1. Passed balls—Murphy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

After a one-sided game the New-York Players' Club won from the Five A's team yesterday. The professionals played a good game, both at the bat and in the field, and won in the easiest possible manner. Score:

FIVE A'S.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
McF'rl'd, 2b.	1	2	2	3	2
Coppins, c.	1	1	8	2	4
Clark, 1b.	0	1	9	2	3
Collier, s.s.	0	1	1	2	2
M. Carl'n, p.	0	0	2	3	1
Lane, c. f.	0	0	3	0	6
J. Carroll, l.f.	0	0	1	1	0
Harmon, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Cav'n'gh, r.f.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	6	28	14	22

NEW YORK (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	3	4	0	0	1
Connor, 1b.	3	2	14	1	0
O'Rourk, l.f.	2	1	1	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	2	2	2	0	0
Slattery, 3b.	1	1	7	5	2
Hatfield, s.s.	4	3	1	5	1
Whitney, 3b.	3	3	1	4	0
Vaughn, c.	2	1	4	1	0
Crane, p.	0	0	0	2	1
O'Day, p.	3	1	1	2	0
Total	34	28	27	18	4

*Connor out for interfering with fielder.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Five A's	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
New-York, (P. L.)	0	2	1	3	3	9	12	4	1	—34

Earned runs—New-York, 18. First base on errors—Five A's, 2; New-York, 8. Left on bases—Five A's, 7; New-York, 7. Base hits on balls—Off Crane, 2; off O'Day, 2; off Collier, 5. Struck out—By Crane, 3; by O'Day, 1; by Collier, 2. Home run—O'Rourke. Two-base hits—Gore, (2,) Connor, Slattery, Vaughn, Collier, Lane, Coppins. Double plays—Collier, Clark, and M. Carroll; Richardson, Hatfield, and Connor. Wild pitches—Collier, 1. Passed balls—Coppins, 2; Vaughn, 2. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Holbert and Jones.

The Hackett-Carhart team played a strong game against the Brooklyn League Club yesterday, but the latter won with some runs to spare. Fricken kept the League players down to seven hits. Score:

BROOKLYN, (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 1f.	2	2	1	0	0
Collins, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0
Foutz, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Corkhill, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, s.s.	0	0	1	2	0
Stallings, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Caruthers, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Terry, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Clark, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Total	8	7	27	10	4

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
M'Ilhead, s.s.	1	2	2	1	2
Krans, c.	0	0	4	2	1
Canzlon, 3b.	1	1	4	2	1
Hammel, c. f.	0	1	0	0	1
Diven, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Barry, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Esterb'k, r.f.	0	2	3	0	0
Abel, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Fricken, p.	1	1	2	3	0
Total	3	6	27	14	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Hackettes, 3. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 5; Hackettes, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Hackettes, 3. Struck out—Brooklyn, 2; Hackettes, 8. Stolen bases—Brooklyn, 3; Hackettes, 1. Three-base hits—O'Brien, Collins. Two-base hits—Canzlon, Hammel. Wild pitches—Terry, 1; Fricken, 2. Passed balls—Krans, 1. Umpire—Tom Daly. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Attendance, 379.

Cornell's new athletic field was formally opened yesterday by the first baseball game of the season. The contest was between Cornell and the Rochester University. There was an enthusiastic crowd in attendance in honor of the opening, including President Adams. Cornell won by the score of 19 to 3. The cold weather prevented sharp playing, but Cornell batted hard, and the indications are that the university will have a very creditable team this year.

The Brooklyn Association team will play at Princeton to-day with the Princeton College nine.

The New-Yorks will play the Jaspers of Manhattan College on the Polo Grounds to-day.

The Brooklyn Brotherhood team defeated the Lindsley Athletics 21 to 0 yesterday.

Brooklyn and Jersey City will play at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day.

At Jersey City the Jersey club won from the Hamiltons, 6 to 1.

DIGESTION AND NUTRITION.

Digestion is accelerated by an increased flow of the digestive fluids; thus, starchy substances will be better digested when the flow of saliva is increased, albuminous substances when the gastric pancreastic, and intestinal juices flow freely, while the bile, pancreatic and intestinal juices must increase in quantity for the rapid digestion of fats. In this connection Prof. Prosper de Pietra Santa of Paris, says: "As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, imported from Berlin, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

In convalescence, dyspepsia, general debility, and for building up a weakened constitution, the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has proved of great value and is employed by most physicians on both sides of the Atlantic. The genuine article comes in short, squatty bottles and has the signature of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner, Sole Agent," on the neck of every bottle. Numerous imitations of this article are sold in the United States under the name of "Hoff" by unscrupulous dealers. Be sure to buy the genuine article only. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS

A DECISION IN THE TROY AND BOSTON BOND CASE.

THE GENERAL TERM OF THE COURT OF APPEALS ORDERS A STAY OF THE FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.

Among the decisions handed down yesterday by the Court of Appeals was one of great interest to the bondholders of the consolidated mortgage of 1874 of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and which the bondholders' counsel, Masten & Nichols, of this city, say settles the point that a railroad company cannot, by collusive foreclosure proceedings, crawl out of paying its lawful obligations or scale down the interest it is bound to pay on the bonds it has assumed.

The suit in which the decision is rendered is that of Charles W. Tillinghast against the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, but the case was made interesting by James R. Plum, of Plum & Gale of this city. Mr. Plum, as a holder of the bonds of the mortgage it was sought to foreclose. Mr. Plum procured an order making him a party defendant in the suit, and then he filed an answer that gave to the court a great deal of information about the inside facts which led to the proceedings being instituted.

The troubles of the bondholders of the mortgage of 1874 began in 1887, when the Troy and Boston was absorbed by the Fitchburg Railroad Company. The mortgage was for $1,500,000, due July 1, 1924, and the bonds paid 7 per cent. As the mortgage was practically a first mortgage the bonds were very desirable property. Their interest had always been promptly paid by the Troy and Boston. On the consolidation of the Troy and Boston and the Fitchburg the former was valued at $4,500,000, and the Fitchburg agreed to pay for it $300,000 in cash or twenty-year 4 per cent. debenture bonds and the balance in stock. It was further agreed that the Fitchburg should devote $1,500,000 4 per cent. twenty-year debenture bonds to the payment of the consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage of the Troy and Boston.

At this point the consolidated bondholders objected. They had had nothing to do with the absorption of the Troy and Boston by the Fitchburg, and they did not want to exchange perfectly-secured 7 per cent. bonds, with thirty-seven years to run, for 4 per cent. debenture bonds, not secured by mortgage and with only twenty years to run. The Fitchburg people then began an action in the Supreme Court, in Rennsselaer County, to foreclose the mortgage. The ground for the suit was a default in the payment of some small claims which, by the terms of the mortgage, it was claimed the Troy and Boston had bound itself to pay. The plaintiff in the action was Tillinghast, one of the trustees of the mortgage. The other trustee would not join in the suit. Tillinghast got the holders of only $79,000 worth of the bonds to join in his suit. One of the largest holders who joined, it is alleged, was a large holder of second mortgage bonds, and therefore interested in having the first mortgage paid.

It was in this suit that Mr. Plum was made one of the defendants. Messrs. Masten and Nichols and Charles E. Patterson of Troy, appearing for Plum, made an application before Judge Ingalls of Troy to have the foreclosure proceedings stopped. Judge Ingalls denied the motion, but the General Term reversed his decision, Judge Learned, who wrote the opinion, saying that no case had been made out for the plaintiff for forcing the bondholders to take payment of their bonds before they were due. This decision of the General Term the Court of Appeals now affirms, ordering a stay of the foreclosure proceedings, and, in the opinion of the lawyers for Mr. Plum, putting an end to the whole suit.

THE RESIGNATION OF H. B. STONE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—H. B. Stone, Second Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. He retires from the railroad business to become President of the Chicago and the Central Telephone Company. Mr. Stone is well and favorably known in railroad circles. He has been occupied in railroad work for twelve years, beginning his career in the mechanical department of the Burlington, of which he became Superintendent. In 1880 he was made Superintendent of the locomotive and car departments. The next year he became General Superintendent of the road, from which position he succeeded Mr. Potter as General Manager of Assistant General Manager and General Manager.

During the strike of the engineers of the Burlington system in 1888, Mr. Stone displayed remarkable nerve and energy in carrying out the policy of the road, which was not pacific. The strikers made every effort possible to have him discharged, and even after the strike was settled the attacks on him were continued, but the company refused to listen to any charges made against him. Instead, he was promoted to the office of Second Vice President in recognition of his services. The reasons given for Mr. Stone's resignation at this time are that he expects to find the direction of the telephone companies less arduous work than that in which he has been engaged. No hint of disagreement between Stone and his late Directory of the road has leaked out. Who his successor will be is not known, but if the usual policy of the company is followed Mr. E. P. Ripley is likely to be designated, as he succeeded Mr. Stone as General Manager.

THE SOFT-COAL TRAFFIC.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Frederick A. Bell, senior member of the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, which has secured control of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad and the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, returned to this city from New-York last night. In an interview published in a morning paper he is reported as saying that the deal had been made because the firm want the control through which it is expected the conflicting interests in the soft-coal traffic will be secured.

"It was a matter of self-preservation to us," said he. "Our object is simply to stop a conflict which has been going on for years, to the parties involved. Being in a position to dictate the policy of the railroad company, we will be able to control the soft-coal traffic coming north and out of that region. There will probably be a division of tonnage on a certain basis, and we will be able to meet our competitors in the East on even terms. It will be possible to advance coal rates to a paying figure, the coal will bring a better price, and the local traffic of the various roads will be carried on better rates and the earning capacity of the roads greatly increased. The railroad consumers, who have done all they could to foster this fight in order to get coal at a low figure, will lose the advantage they have so long enjoyed."

Mr. Bell said possession would be taken on May 1. Next week new Directors will be elected and Albert G. Yates will be chosen President. The other officials will be continued for the present and perhaps indefinitely.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has granted an injunction restraining Jacob Newberger and his associates from disposing of the stock and bonds they hold in the Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Eastern Railway Company, pending the suits brought by Charles L. Jacquelin. The railroad was reorganized on June 18 last, and 200,000 bonds were issued at a par value of $50 each. Since then there have been innumerable complications and charges of fraud on every side. In the scheme of reorganization with Newberger were James Parks, Walton Townsend, and Frederick Michel, whose interests have been assigned to Mr. Jacquelin.

Their bonds were placed with Silas Newberger, a son of Jacob. Since that time affidavits bearing Mr. Parks's signature have come to light, declaring that Mr. Parks had no interest in the road. These Mr. Parks swears are forgeries. Newberger and his son swear to having seen him sign them. In granting the injunction Judge Patterson says that there is evident fraud somewhere, and that one side or the other is guilty of gross perjury.

AN OUTLET FOR BIRMINGHAM.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Presidents George H. Nettleton of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, the Birmingham extension of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, is now in the South. With him is Chief Engineer R. H. Elliott of the Birmingham. The object of their trip is to secure for the Nettleton lines a distinct outlet for Birmingham to the sea, with a terminus probably at Savannah or Brunswick, which points are nearly equidistant from Macon. There is now building between Birmingham and Macon, Ga., a line known as the Macon and Birmingham, and it is believed that it is Mr. Nettleton's purpose to secure this road by purchase. With the Macon and Birmingham secured by purchase it would be the policy of the Memphis line to begin at once the construction of an extension from Memphis to

BADGE WINS AT HIS EASE

IN A HEAT OF THE NEW-JERSEY CLUB HANDICAP.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF THE SPRING MEETING AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK —SIX GOOD RACES DECIDED.

One of the largest crowds ever present at the Elizabeth race track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club was there yesterday, when the legitimate racing season of 1890 was begun in the East. At least 7,000 people saw six races run, and made business very lively for the seventy-five bookmakers who had stands in the betting ring. Sixteen "bookies" had to be refused stands because of the limited accommodations, so they stood on the ground and tried their hand with the general public in trying to pick the winners. Which was the more successful did not appear.

The track was in fine condition and the racing, as a whole, decidedly good. No one knew what horses were to participate, because entries had been withheld in order to keep them from the proprietors of the city bookmaking rooms, who had been doing a flourishing business without police interference until Monday last. The raid then frightened these people somewhat, and the action of the Jockey Club crippled them so that but two places tried to do business during the day. These closed up about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Hereafter, the proprietors of these rooms, knowing that any attempt to do business will be followed by arrest, entries for the races will be announced as heretofore. The public will, therefore, have no further cause for complaint.

All the Winter race-track patrons were on hand, and with them thousands of others who have not seen a race since last Fall, and all entered heartily into the spirit of the sport as all the mid-time got and vigor. The climax was reached in the New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, in which nine horses ran, and which was, of course, the feature of the day. It was a race at a mile and an eighth, and was won in grand style by that sturdy little race mare, Badge, who was ridden by the dusky jockey, Hamilton. He ran in the colors of John Mullins, the big furniture man of Brooklyn, who thus makes a successful début on the turf as an owner.

Of the nine candidates for consulting, Badge, who was in prime condition, was a decided favorite with the public in the betting, and the result showed them to be right in selecting him as the probable winner. The talented ones plunged on Castaway II., however, and he carried a vast amount of money on the strength of the good work he had shown in private at the Westchester track. But Castaway was never in it. Mr. Caldwell got the lot off well together, and the filly Homeopathy from the Morris stable went out at once and set a fast pace for the rest to follow. Hamilton, after getting Badge into his stride, took a strong pull on him and went back into the ruck, allowing Burnside, Castaway, and King Crab to chase and wear down the leader if possible. They ran along in this fashion for three-quarters of a mile. Then Hamilton let out a link and moved up on the outside, just as Homeopathy gave it up and began falling to the rear. Taylor also began moving up with Dunboyne, but though the old campaigner ran the best he could he was never a dangerous factor in the contest.

At the head of the stretch Badge and Castaway were having things their own way apparently when there suddenly came up from the extreme rear the gray horse Grey Dawn, who challenged and beat out Dunboyne. Then there was a wild rush for the leader, a plying of whips, working of spurs, and a general shout all along the line. The great crowd which filled the grand stand and lawn saw a flash of colors, worn by desperately riding jockeys, heard a great roar from thousands of throats, and then saw Badge win, absolutely at his ease, by a couple of lengths from Grey Dawn, whose clever running just at the end had enabled him to secure the place honors from Castaway by a length and a half. Dunboyne, King Crab, Martin Russell, Burnside, Homeopathy, and Tarragon wound up the procession. There was a great cheer for the winner, a rush for the betting ring, and the first heat of the New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap was over. Badge had earned for his owner a half interest in the magnificent Woodlawn vase, which was on exhibition throughout the afternoon on a pedestal near the judges' stand. If Badge wins the second heat of the handicap, Mr. Mullins will be the owner of that valuable bit of plate.

A dozen old campaigners participated in the opening dash of five-eighths of a mile, which proved to be sensational in the extreme when the finish came. It was a race from the outset between Red Elm, Tipstaff, and Beck, the former giving it up when the lot came into the stretch and leaving the other pair to fight it out to the end. Tipstaff's boy was altogether too confident, and so it came about that Black, who was riding Beck, just nipped him on the post and beat him out by a neck. Jim Gray, who finished third, was a half dozen lengths behind, a head in front of a mob of a half dozen also beaten off.

The second race was little more than an exercise gallop for Judge Morrow, the representative of Green Morris's stable, who put the mile dash for three-year-olds to his credit with no effort to speak of. Cliffwood and a maiden from the Dwyer's stable named Kingsbridge, and a full brother to Princeton, tried hard to catch him, but the effort was futile, and the pair had to be content to fight it out for place honors, the former finishing second, a half length in front of the Dwyer candidate. How easy a victory it was for Judge Morrow is shown by the slow time, 1:46¾. Those who favorite in the betting, never seemed able to extend himself at all, and was beaten away off.

With a field of eighteen in the three-quarter mile dash, the third race of the afternoon, Starter Caldwell had a hard time of it, and that he managed to get fifteen of the lot off together as he did was creditable. It took some twenty minutes to do this, but it was finally accomplished, and with pretty general satisfaction, as the horses most heavily backed were in motion when the flag fell. Fast Time and King Volt were the pair to first show the way to the big and struggling field, and they held the lead to the head of the stretch. Then Clay Stockton came up, Fast Time fell back, and Taylor, finding a way through the ruck, sent Monmouth through with a hustle, and to the surprise of every one captured the race quite handily by a length from Clay Stockton, who came fast enough to beat King Volt three lengths for the place. Fast Time, who had done so well in the beginning, fell away so badly that he was absolutely lost in the ruck at the finish.

The first two-year-old race of the year was a half-mile dash in which eleven youngsters were

Stockwood, 6 to 1; Jessie, Sister Jennie, 5 to 1; Kenyon, 7 to 1; Jessie, 10 to 1; Golden Rod and Count Luna, 15 to 1 each; Slumber and King Volt, 20 to 1 each; Supervisor and Planter, 40 to 1 each; Watch Me, Fast Time, America, Clatter, and Red Gauley, 60 to 1 each; Merina and Alva, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Monmouth and Clay Stockton, 2 to 5 each; Steve Jerome, 3 to 1; Empress, 5 to 1; Pericles, 5 to 1; Golden Rod and Count Luna, 6 to 1 each; Slumber and King Volt, 8 to 1 each; Planter and Supervisor, 15 to 1 each; Watch Me, Fast Time, America, Clatter, and Red Gauley, 20 to 1 each; Merina and Alva, 40 to 1 each.

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, a double event; sweepstakes of $25 each, with $2,500 added, of which $1,600 to the first event and $1,500 to the second; in first event $700 to first, $900 to second, and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57¾.

John Mullins's b. h. Badge, 5 years, by the Ill Used-Baruness, 118 pounds.....Hamilton) 1
Cotton & Boyle's gr. h. Gray Dawn, 5, 100.....McDonald) 2
Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Castaway II., 4, 106.....(Bergen) 3

Dunboyne, 108; King Crab, 112; Martin Russell, 108; Homeopathy, 99; Burnside, 97, and Tarragon, 112, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 11 to 10; Castaway II., 11 to 8; Tarragon, 8 to 1; Gray Dawn, 10 to 1; Dunboyne, 15 to 1; King Crab, 30 to 1; Martin Russell, 50 to 1; Burnside and Homeopathy, 60 to 1 each.

For place—Against Badge, 1 to 3; Castaway II., 2 to 5; Tarragon, 3 to 1; Gray Dawn, 5 to 1; Dunboyne, 5 to 1; King Crab, 7 to 1; Burnside, Martin Russell, and Homeopathy, 20 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, for five-year-olds, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:51¾.

A. Thompson's ch. c. Rotation, by Rotherhill-Lurline Spruce, 115 pounds.....(Henderson) 1
J. Walden's bf. f. Favora, 113.....(Warwick) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Highland Lass, 112.....(Littlefield) 3

Early Blossom, 112; Headlight, 115; the Avondale colt, 115; Polly S., 112; Tourist, 115; Lizzie, 112, finished as named. Two bolted.

Betting.—To win—Against Early Blossom, 3 to 1; Favora, 4 to 1; Highland Lass, Rotation, and Headlight, 5 to 1 each; Polly S. and Lizzie, 10 to 1 each; the Avondale colt, Tourist, and the Tendency filly, 20 to 1 each; Lucky Clover, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Early Blossom and Favora, 6 to 5 each; Highland Lass, 7 to 5; Headlight, 3 to 1; Rotation, 4 to 1; Polly S. and Lizzie, 5 to 1 each; the Avondale colt, Tourist, and the Tendency filly, 6 to 1 each; Lucky Clover, 10 to 1.

Won by a neck; three parts of a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¾.

Union Stable's b.f. Ilma B., 4 years, by John Harper-Little Criss, 109 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Eon, 4, 109.....(Moser) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Silleck, 4, 114.....(Palmer) 3

Rendalia, 119; Eblis, 114, and Royal Garter, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ilma B., 1 to 3; Eon, 6 to 1; Silleck, 10 to 1; Royal Garter, 25 to 1; Rudolph and Eblis, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Ilma B., no betting; Silleck, 7 to 5; Eon, 8 to 5; Royal Garter, 4 to 1; Rudolph, 6 to 1; Eblis, 7 to 1.

Won by two lengths; twenty-five between second and third.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Racing will be continued at the Elizabeth track this afternoon. A fine programme has been arranged, the features of which will be the run for the Great Island Stakes and a scramble for two-year-olds at a half mile, the latter introducing a new lot of candidates for public favor. The entries and weights for the probable starters in the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; three-year-olds and upward; special weights. Long Time and Harnburg, 111 pounds each; Extra Dry, Kyrlewin, Daly, San José, Spendall, Vitality, Architect, and the Brilliantine colt, 100 each; Minuet and Hasbi, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; handicap. Erin, 110 pounds; Sorrento, 109; The Bourbon, 104; Can't Tell and Ten Booker, 100 each; Admiral, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Telephone, 110 pounds; Romp, 107; Gendarme, 106; Vance, 103; Harrison, 95; Vandergrift, 94; Little Barefoot, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Island Stakes, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
She	105	Ten Booker	100
St. Paris	107	Duplicity	98
Mucilage	106	Lotion	96
Larchmont	105	Admiral	95
St. James	105	Mabel Glenn	85
Golden Reel	104	Insight	81
Hamlet	100		

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for non-winners of $1,500 in 1890. Bradford, 112 pounds; Bohemian and Beck, 109 each; Hearst and Tanner, 106 each; Puzzle, 104; Samaria, 101; Sir William, 100; Lisimony and Flambeau, 96 each; San Lassie, 93, and Vanting, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-old colts. Young George, Bolton, Lad, Ely, Best Boy, Lord Harry, Ontory, Pestilence, Terrifier, and the Avondale colt, 115 each.

RESULTS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—The races here this afternoon were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Rose Howard, 110 pounds, won by a half length from Royal Flush, 113; Nettie Wolf, 110, third. Time—0:54.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarter-mile heats. Chilhowie, 99 pounds, won the first heat by two lengths, Katie S., 98, second, and Skobeleff third. Time—1:20¾. Chilhowie won the second heat by a neck from Skobeleff, with Jack Cooke third. Time—1:21¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Senorita Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. One-half mile. Lady Washington, 110 pounds, won by half a length, with Monte Rosa, 113, second, and Nellie, 110, third. Time—0:52. Annie Brown, the favorite, finished fourth.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Lady Blackburn, 82 pounds, won by a head from John Sherman, 80, with Dollikins, 70, third. Third—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bonnie King, 96 pounds, won by a nose from Boaz, 109, with Carleton third. Time—1:53¾.

The entries and Weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Rose Howard and Grandpa, 115 pounds each; Doug. Knapp, 114; Ben Marsh and La Ruffiana, 112 each; Ribbon, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Little Dan, 122 pounds; Hockey, and Jim Ogleaby, 117 pounds each; Burt, W. G., Jasper, Bliss, Woodfield, and Vevay, 114 each; Bonnie Taw, 111.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Huntress, 117 pounds; Fayette, 115; Hyporite, 114; Hornpipe, 112; Bettina and Joe Walton, 100 each; Blarneystone, Jr., 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Pell Mell, 106 pounds; Workmate, 101; Fred Fink, 100; Bonnie Annie, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; hurdle race. Cataline, 154 pounds; Winslow, 150; Elphin, 147; King Roxbury, 130; Ecarte, 117.

ON ENGLISH TRACKS.

LONDON, April 15.—This was the first day of the Newmarket Craven meeting. The race for the Crawford Plate, a handicap at three-quarters of a mile, was won by three lengths by Lord George, with Imogene second, three-quarters of a length ahead of Noble Chieftain. There were eleven starters. The post odds were 3 to 1 against Lord George, 14 to 1 against Imogene, and 6 to 1 against Noble Chieftain.

The race for the Riddlesworth post stakes, at one mile, was won by a neck by Touchwood, with Edgardo second and Fear Disgrace a bad third. The betting was even money against Touchwood, 9 to 4 against Edgardo, and 7 to 2 against Fear Disgrace.

The race for the Fitzwilliam Plate, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by a neck by Lord Penrhyn's b. f. Royal Nun, by Hermit, out of Princess Mary. Baron Nechtritz's ch. c. Achilles, by Ruperra, out of Brisis, by Rincanseer, was second, three lengths in front of Mr. E. Todsworth's br. f. Susiana, by Xenophon, out of Sunrise, by Springfield, third. The last betting was 12 to 1 against Royal Nun, 3 to 1 against Achilles, and 10 to 1 against Susiana. Mr. J. Lowther's ch. c. Cleator was the favorite at 6 to 4.

YOUNG TROTTERS SOLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 15.—John E. Madden of this city has sold to Scott Quinton of Trenton, N. J., the following three richly-bred young trotters: The chestnut colt, (brother to Silvertone,) two years, by Allerton, dam Silver Look, by Mambrino Time; the bay colt, three years old, by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Pet, and the bay colt, yearling, by Red Wilkes, dam by Nutwood. The prices are not given.

TO EXTEND PARK BRIDLE PATHS.

The committee appointed by the Central Park equestrians to confer with the authorities about an extension and improvement of the bridle paths in Central Park has been increased by the addition of three members, and now includes Judge Henry E. Howland, Robert L. Cutting, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, William E. D. Stokes, Frederick L. Hiller, Robert M. Gallaway, H. H. Hollister, and J. Bowers Lee.

This committee first addressed itself to the Park Department, but found that although the Commissioners were favorably inclined, they had not the necessary funds with which to enter upon any plan of extension. The committee was advised to address the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon the subject, and it did so.

But the Board of Estimate and Apportionment found that the matter was outside of its sphere. Mayor Grant, however, lent his assistance to the work of the committee and with some of its members and Park Commissioner J. Hampden Robb and Mr. Parsons, the Superintendent of Parks, went over the paths and familiarized himself with their needs. Then he advised that a direct application be made to the Legislature for an appropriation. Careful estimates made by Superintendent Parsons fixed the sum necessary at about $250,000 and authority to appropriate that sum has been asked in a bill which was introduced by Senator Canter.

A TUG ON FIRE.

The tug M. J. Loughlin caught fire early yesterday morning while lying alongside the dredge Lee, which was anchored at Sandy Hook. Lifesaving Crew No. 1 went to the aid of the Loughlin, which was finally beached near the gulf off Sandy Hook. Her pilot house was almost entirely destroyed and she was full of water.

THE CONTRACT-LABOR LAW

VIEWS AS TO ITS PRACTICAL VALUE.

COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON THINKS IT ALMOST USELESS—OTHER PERSONS DIFFER WITH HIM.

Congressmen Owen, Lealback, and Stump of the sub-committee of the joint Congressional Committee on Naturalization continued their investigation yesterday in the room of the Superintendent of Castle Garden. Emigration Commissioner Stephenson was the first witness, and he began by saying that he considered the contract labor law of little use. He was certain that large numbers of contract laborers were entering this country, and they were bound to as long as the law was as imperfect and contradictory as at present.

Referring to the padrone system, Mr. Stephenson naturally spoke of the Italian immigrants. They were, he said, generally able to take care of themselves, and rarely came back to the Garden or reached the pauper institutions on Ward's Island. Mr. Stephenson said he had made a calculation as to the number of immigrants coming here, and found that between May 5, 1847, and Jan. 1, 1890, more immigrants had come to this country than there were people in the United States in 1820.

William Connolly, manager of the Labor Bureau in Castle Garden and a clerk of the Irish Emigrant Society, testified that in the forty-three years prior to Jan. 1, 1890, immigrants had paid to the United States $12,441,051, of which $1,290,632 had been expended in lands and improvements on Ward's Island. The Labor Bureau was supported by Irish and German Immigration Societies, which sustained themselves by carrying on a sort of banking business. The function of the Labor Bureau was to obtain employment for immigrants free of charge. In 1889 it had provided 15,000 situations. Mr. Connolly thought that the Labor Bureau did not in any way interfere with the labor of American citizens and vigorously denied that it had ever supplied men to take the place of strikers. Mr. Connolly charged the Commissioners of Emigration, and particularly Mr. Stephenson, with obstructing the work of the Labor Bureau. He thought that the method of examining immigrants was too hasty and too harsh. It was impossible to obtain capable inspectors for $1,000 a year each. Mr. Connolly thought that the salaries of the inspectors should be increased, and that each inspector should be acquainted with the labor conditions of the country, so that he might act more intelligently in his examinations of immigrants.

With regard to the contract-labor law, Mr. Connolly confessed that he did not know much about the subject. He thought that few people with contracts made abroad were admitted here and thought that evasions of the law might be lessened by consular inspection and report from foreign countries and by some local authority to identify the immigrants in the American districts to which the immigrants go after leaving Castle Garden. Of the 350,000 immigrants each year, Mr. Connolly thought that there were not more than 1,000 who passed the Castle Garden inspection who were not entitled to do so. He thought that the present immigration laws were too strict, if they were to be criticised at all. If immigrants were allowed to come to the United States at all, it was the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to take care of them.

John E. Milholland, an inspector under the alien contract-labor law, who draws a salary of $5 per day for his services, testified that there were four inspectors whose duties were to detect evasions of the contract-labor law. As to their method of operation, Mr. Milholland said that the inspectors might all be present when an immigrant ship came in, or only one might be there. Whoever was there stood by the side of the Castle Garden register and looked at and listened to the immigrant. If there was anything suspicious in his appearance or answers he was taken into the enclosure and put through an examination concerning his labor contracts. The inspectors were wholly dependent on interpreters, as none of them spoke anything but English. In the nine months that Mr. Milholland had been an inspector he thought that perhaps seventy-five immigrants had been sent back to their native countries through the intervention of himself and his fellow-inspectors. He was satisfied that this cost the National Government much more than $100 an immigrant returned. One inspector—Mr. Chance—is the Assistant Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League.

Since hostilities had been declared between the United States and the State of New-York in matters of immigration, the contract-labor inspectors, Mr. Milholland said, had had to depend on themselves and the two interpreters allowed them. This was a serious handicap, and he felt certain that many immigrants evaded the law through lack of proper dual management. In Mr. Milholland's opinion 25 per cent. of the immigrants were assisted in coming to this country, and of this 25 per cent. a majority were contract laborers. The contract-labor law, however, was a good thing because it saved many thousands of contract laborers from coming here. The contractor would not take the chance of being fined $1,000 for each immigrant assigned to him. The trouble was in the administration of the law. This should be amended and improved. He suggested consular inspection, fixing additional responsibility on steamship lines, examination on board ship, and vigilance at the points of destination as means for making the law more effective.

Daniel O'Connell, an immigrant last June, testified to the terrors of a steerage passage on the Helvetia, where the saloon was given up to cattle and the fare was such as he had never seen before or since.

During the session yesterday Congressman Stump read an advertisement for freestone cutters he had found in a London paper. The advertisement was signed by the following firms, members of the Freestone Contractors' Association of New-England: Boston Estate, E. E. Metcalf, Norcross Brothers, W. J. Sullivan, Carew & Darby, Coughlan & Co., Evans & Tombs, and twenty-seven other firms of Boston, Springfield, Holyoke, Lynn, New-Haven, Waterbury, and Bridgeport.

The committee voted to go to Boston on Thursday night to investigate the matter, but it will hold a session at 11 o'clock to-day, when T. V. Powderly will testify.

BOSTON, April 15.—The London dispatch which gave the text of an advertisement inviting journeymen freestone cutters in England to come to New-England in search of work is confirmed here. Mr. E. F. Meany of the Master Builders' Association, one of the signers, admitted that it was true, but ridiculed a reported statement by the United States Consul General at London that it was doubtful if workmen answering the advertisement would be allowed to land here, because they might be found that their cases came under the alien contract labor law. He said that the advertisement was published over a month ago, and that previous to that time his associates consulted one of the most eminent lawyers in Boston, who assured them that the immigration laws would not apply at all to the freestone cutters who came here in answer to the advertisement to seek work.

LOOK OUT FOR "CHIEF BELL."

AN IMPOSTOR REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS THE HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Bank officials in this city are warned by Special Agent Brooks of the Secret Service against a plausible man of extraordinary conversational powers who passes himself off as Chief John S. Bell of the Secret Service.

Mr. Brooks heard last week that Chief Bell had been to a national bank and had chatted for some time with the cashier, asking numerous questions about the amount of counterfeit money of which the bank got hold. On leaving he requested the cashier, in case he received any more counterfeit money to notify United States Marshal Jacobus. Mr. Brooks thought strange that Chief Bell should be in the city without advising him, and at once communicated with Chief Bell. Chief Bell replied that he had not been in New-York, and Mr. Brooks found that the false chief had visited the Clinton Bank on Hudson-street and the New-York National Exchange Bank at Chambers-street and Colleen-place. He had made the same representations at both places, having introduced himself by means of a letter purporting to be signed by Secretary Windom, and asking that the courtesies of the place be extended to the bearer. He was, he said, engaged in making an examination of the banks of this city, to see if they had any nicely-executed counterfeits in their vaults. The fellow's object in visiting the banks, Mr. Brooks thinks, was to learn all he could about the situation of their safes and vaults and to get hold of any other points that might be useful to a gang of burglars in making a professional visit.

Chief Bell bears a marked resemblance to Buffalo Bill, having like him, long hair and a moustache and goatee and wearing a slouch hat. The impostor is about sixty years old, has short gray hair and a smooth face, and a very prominent Roman nose. He is dressed rather poorly, is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 200 pounds.

FOR POSTMASTER OF BROOKLYN.

Several Brooklyn gentlemen who do not believe that William C. Bryans has been selected as Postmaster Hendrix's successor have sent a petition to Washington urging the appointment of W. M. Davis, a druggist, in whose store, at De Kalb and Marcy avenues, is now a sub-Post Office. He is forty-two years old, and from all accounts a pretty good druggist, but he is as likely to get the place to which he aspires as "Billy" Watson is to become a Police Justice.

FOUR SPRING WEDDINGS.

THE LATE JUDGE SANFORD'S DAUGHTER AMONG THE BRIDES.

A picturesque home wedding was that yesterday afternoon of Miss Emily Smedberg, daughter of Adolphus Smedberg, and Edwin Carnes Weeks, son of James Weeks of this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 West Twenty-first-street. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Seabury of the Church of the Annunciation officiated, and read the service at 4 o'clock before a floral altar arranged in the drawing room. The aisle through which the bridal party walked was outlined by thirty-six girl friends of the bride, who held broad satin ribbons on small white and gold wands. The bride's gown was of white faille and point lace and a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and Marguerites.

Her bridesmaids, six in number, were her cousins, Misses Madge and Lillian Ellison and Miss May Van Buren, Miss Helen Folsom, Miss Amy Weeks, sister of the groom, and Miss May Gordon. They wore frocks of white silk grenadine and broad white silk sashes. Robert D. Weeks, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Adolphus and Harry Smedberg, brothers of the bride, and Rush Smedberg and Oscar Weeks, cousins.

At the ensuing reception the cake presented Mrs. and Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Renwick, Edward Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. John A. Parsons, Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hare, Mrs. W. R. Sargent, Miss Sargent, J. V. Bouvier, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mrs. Walden Pell, the Misses Erving, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Folsom, Mr. Joseph Lentilhon, the Misses Lentilhon, Walter Komara, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clark, W. V. McVickar, the Misses Shippen, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, and Dr. and Mrs. LeRoy Satterlee.

Miss Mary Roland Sanford, daughter of the late Judge Charles F. Sanford, was quietly married in the chantry of Grace Church at noon yesterday to John Kimberly Beach of New-Haven, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Huntington officiated, and the ceremony was witnessed only by the families of the bride and groom and a few intimate friends. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Charles P. Sanford, wore a gown of heavy white satin covered with the point lace that adorned her mother's wedding gown. She also wore her mother's veil. John Kimberly Beach, Jr., of New-Haven was best man, and the ushers were Howard Mansfield of this city, Rodney Beach, brother of the groom; John K. Thatcher and Dr. William Daggett of New-Haven. A wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home at 107 West Fifty-fifth-street. Mr. and Mrs. Beach will take up their residence in New-Haven after a European wedding trip.

Miss Anna Creegan, the only daughter of M. J. Creegan of the lithographing firm of Lovejoy & Co., was married last evening in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue, Brooklyn, to Lieut. Benjamin Shanks, a son of William F. G. Shanks, the veteran journalist. About three hundred persons were present when the bridal party entered. With Mr. Shanks as his best man was his brother, William R. Shanks, while Miss Marion Field acted as maid of honor. The bride wore a white silk gown, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Nock and Miss Bertha Sheppard, and the ushers George Creegan, Bernard Nock, Henry Shanks, and Frederick Fisher. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. C. M. Giffin.

After the service there was a reception at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. W. E. Pollock, at 405 Third-street, at which eighty guests were present. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Simon Foey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. G. Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Nock, Dr. W. B. Winchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Henry W. Lovejoy, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sabin.

Miss Marie Heindsmann, daughter of Dr. Ferdinand Heindsmann, was married to Daniel E. Scannell yesterday morning in St. Ann's Church in East Twelfth-street. The Right Rev. Mgr. T. S. Preston performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass, assisted by the Revs. A. J. Clancy and W. A. Jackson. There were several other clergymen in attendance. Miss Emily Boeth was bridesmaid and W. Charles O'Brien best man. The altar and sanctuary were beautifully decorated with flowers and lights, and the church was crowded with friends of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Scannell have gone to Washington.

MISS CLAWSON'S TRANSFER.

EX-COMMISSIONER SELIGMAN EXPLAINS WHY IT WAS PROPER.

Ex-School Commissioner De Witt J. Seligman said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he did not see why the Board of Education should be censured so severely for having transferred Miss M. Louise Clawson from the Principalship of Grammar School No. 48, situated at 124 West Twenty-eighth-street, in the Twentieth Ward, to that of Grammar School No. 68, situated at 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, in the Twelfth Ward, instead of having given the plum to Mrs. Seaman.

"The power to appoint Principals," Mr. Seligman continued, "is given by law to the Board of Education, and not to the local School Trustees. By sending Miss Clawson up to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street school, the Board of Education has the opportunity of closing up Grammar School No. 48, in West Twenty-eighth-street, and sending the pupils of that school to some other one in the neighborhood, or of closing up some other school in that part of the city and sending its children to No. 48, thus effecting what in school parlance is called a consolidation, and saving money for the taxpayers. The down-town schools are daily falling off in attendance, and a number of them will have to be discontinued on that account. The pressure for school accommodation is up town, whither people are drifting. Taking this city as a whole, there is plenty of room for all the children in the public schools, but parents don't want to send their girls and boys far away from home, and that is why, in certain parts of New-York, there are not enough schoolhouses. Then, again, the newest buildings up town are infinitely more healthful than are many of the old ones down town, and parents cannot be blamed for wanting their children to attend the former.

"As for Mrs. Emma L. Seaman, whom the local Trustees wanted, she has certainly a good chance to become a Principal in the not very distant future, as there will be many more new schools opened in the Twelfth Ward. Mrs. Seaman is, in my judgment, one of the best teachers in the public schools of this city, and it would be wrong not to reward her with a Principalship very soon."

BUT ONE COMMENCEMENT THIS YEAR.

The Faculty of Columbia College has decided on a radical change in the Commencement exercises of this year. The graduation exercises of all the schools in the university are to be combined and to be held Wednesday evening, June 11, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Heretofore the School of Law and the medical department, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, have had separate Commencements, and the Schools of Arts, Mines, and Political Science have had a third series of exercises. At the exercises of the Law and Medical Schools no members of the graduating class have made addresses, but in the other Commencement the number of speakers from the class has been anywhere from four to seven. This year President Low will make the only address.

The number of graduates will be about four hundred. There will probably be one hundred from the Schools of Arts, Mines, and Political Science and three hundred from the Medical School. The number of this year's class of physicians is unprecedented.

No business doing, did you say?

Then why not go a-fishing?

Trout season has opened, and the catches are remarkably big, down on Long Island, and at all the near-by places.

Trout will bite just as well at our tackle as at any other make—sometimes better.

Our "Spring Styles" are now ready.

Split Bamboo Rods, best in the market, $3; the Knox Rod, warranted, $4 50.

Outfits, $1 to $50.

New Mail Bicycles.

Wright & Ditson's Lawn Tennis Goods.

(You understand, of course, that we keep ALL kinds of sporting goods.)

SD&G

TO THE READERS,

and Especially the

LADY READERS,

of the Mail and Express:

The manufacturers of "Thepure" Baking Powder in making their bow to the public desire to frankly state a few important facts:

First—This powder has been adopted and indorsed by the Wholesale Grocers' National Association as the best pure cream of tartar Baking Powder made.

Second—We make no extravagant claims or assertions; the quality of the powder is expressed by the name.

Third—We have no words of condemnation for other powders; there are some powders in the market which are very good, there are far more that are poisonous; we KNOW ours to be pure and of the highest class.

Fourth—Realizing that results alone can prove the merit of any article, we believe that "Thepure" Baking Powder, which is an advancement in Modern Discovery and Science, will furnish results for the household never before accomplished, thus proving helpful to the health and "popular with the ladies." We respectfully request for this powder a careful trial and are confident that it will obtain precedence over all others in the homes of the people.

"THEPURE" BAKING POWDER CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

FOR THE ITALIAN MISSION.

MRS. CURTIS'S ORCHESTRA GIVES A CONCERT IN ITS AID THIS EVENING.

An interesting concert in aid of the Italian Mission, the Church of San Salvatore, at 307 Mulberry-street, will be given this evening at 8:15 o'clock in Chickering Hall by Mrs. Curtis's orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore John. This orchestra was organized by Mrs. John G. Curtis three years ago in her drawing rooms. It is composed of young and old men, women, and children, and entrance to its ranks is free to those who are in straitened circumstances. Those who are able to do so pay a small annual fee. It is really a training school for professional or high-class amateur orchestra work, and many graduates of conservatories, both here and abroad, have earned their admission to public orchestras through the knowledge gained in practice in Mrs. Curtis's organization. Its present conductor, Theodore John, recently conductor of the Freiburg City orchestra in Baden, has brought the orchestra up to high-grade work, and it should make an excellent showing at to-night's entertainment. Several noted soloists are to take part in the concert also.

The mission for the benefit of which the orchestra is to play is the only one of its kind in the New-York Diocese, and has done much good work in the Italian quarter. The patronesses of the concert include Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Howard Crosby, Mrs. Henry Hilton, Mrs. Frederick Fisher. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. C. M. Giffin.

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CAPT. TRASK'S TEMPER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the quarterly meeting of the Marine Society held yesterday, Gov. Trask of the Sailors' Snug Harbor displayed an exhibition of temper which stamps with truth the many newspaper accusations against him of late. He at times was consumed with rage in his fiery denunciation of his so-called traducers, and developed the startling fact to many of his previous supporters that he did certainly inherit the violent temper and manner which so entirely unfits him for to-position he holds.

When a few of the most conservative members of the society, including Capt. Parker, heartily acquiesced and indorsed the resolution that he (Trask) should make an investigation and report to the society, he showed to him to whom he owed his true wolfish nature by ungratefully snapping at them and launching forth in a wholesale tirade against everything and everybody who he considered obstructed his lordly passage.

Capt. Parker's first speech was most ochollatory and Trask had the opportunity to win the good opinion of many members who were "on the fence" in this unfortunate scandal, but he was so imbued with a spirit of revenge that he threw away the golden chance and virtually lost the good will and respect of that section of the society. His face was full of contortions, livid with rage, and with his loudly pounding the table with his clenched fist presented a scene long to be remembered, even to those old sea Captains who are accustomed to see the dark side of life in the worst forms.

It will be a mercy to the inmates, a relief to the Marine Society, and a reproach removed from the Trustees of the Harbor when this man Trask, who cannot control himself, ceases to have control of 850 helpless old sailors.

CONVERT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

AN ADIRONDACK PARK.

Forestry Commissioners Bassolin and Knevals, with the Secretary of the commission, Mr. Train, held an informal meeting in the Mutual Life Insurance Building yesterday to talk about the proposed Adirondack park. There were present besides these officials ex-Judge Higley and Mr. Potts of the Adirondack Reserve Association. The absence of the other Commissioners prevented action being taken on any of the subjects discussed. Messrs. Higley and Potts were in favor of having a park whose extent should be 3,000,000 acres according to Mr. Knevals's statements.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—3D PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
CLOTHING—10TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—8TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—8TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—5TH PAGE—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
FOR SALE—3D PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—3D PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—3D PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—8th col.
INSTRUCTION—3D PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—3D PAGE—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PIANOS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—3D PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—PEGGY PENDERGON, M.P. WIG AND GOWN and A DOUBLE LESSON.
EASTERN PARK, BROOKLYN—At 4 P. M.—BASEBALL.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GRAND METROPOLIS. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE; OR, FRITZ IN A MADHOUSE.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—FREAKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—2 and 8 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR. Matinée.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN. Matinée.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY—FAIR.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, followed by cloudy, cooler weather.

The mischievous bill for getting ward politics into the Board of Education of this city failed to pass the Assembly yesterday by one vote, but it lies on the table under a motion to reconsider and may be brought up again. There is no more pernicious measure pending in the Legislature, and the nominal reasons given for supporting it are sheer false pretense. The down-town schools are not neglected, but the down-town ward politicians have not the kind of "inflocence" they desire in the School Board, and ought not to get it.

Senator EVARTS is engaged in the wholesome and necessary work of trying to strip the Chinese Enumeration bill of its harshest features, but we fear his efforts will be in vain. The barbarity of the provisions he would strike out ought to have prevented their appearance in any bill offered in a civilized Legislature, as, for instance, the one requiring the arrest, deportation, or imprisonment for five years of any Chinaman found in this country after Sept. 1 and unprovided with a certificate of the Superintendent of the Census. But, if the truth must be told, it is the barbarity of the bill that recommends it to the enlightened partisans of the United States Senate.

Mr. ERWIN'S 5 per cent. interest bill was killed and buried in the Senate yesterday. The arguments by which it was supported were utterly delusive, for there is no more benefit to be gained by efforts to fix the rate at which money may be borrowed than by efforts to limit the price at which merchandise may be bought. The market rate is determined by demand and supply, and there is nothing in which competition is less capable of restriction than loanable funds. The bill was advocated in behalf of the overburdened farmer; but it would have given him no relief, while it might have sent money out of the State for investment. Nobody can be compelled to lend money to farmers for less than money is worth to be used in other investments than farm mortgages. The source of the land; and that is, selling at low prices and buying at high prices, which is for him the net result of the blessed policy of "protection to American industry."

It is generally agreed, as we pointed out would be the case, that the Ways and Means Committee has lost the confidence of the country and of Congress by its absurd and silly vacillation. But there now appears to be a new reason for the delay that has taken place. It is reported that the President has made up his mind that the silver question must be taken up first. We can imagine no rational explanation of such a policy, though a rational explanation for Mr. HARRISON'S conduct is not always either necessary or possible. It looks as if he sought refuge from the storm of dissent and discontent aroused by the tariff in the presentation of a silver scheme which may escape such severe criticism by the fact that few persons can understand it. He is the more likely to reason in this way because he is on record with a confession that he does not understand the question himself. Whatever may be the purpose or view of the White House, it is certain that unusual efforts are being made to secure some sort of agreement on a silver bill. But as yet we have seen no evidence that an agreement that can command a majority of either house has been reached.

REFORM IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Yesterday Gov. HILL signed the bill providing for State care of the indigent insane. With the exception of providing the additional accommodations for patients that will be required at the several State asylums, this act completes the triumph of a long-continued effort to secure a great philanthropic reform, and prepares the way for a final abolition of the wrongs and abuses of the county care system. That system grew up in a spontaneous fashion in the early history of the State, and it was in 1830 that Gov. THROOP first called attention to the privations and neglect under which the insane suffered in the county poorhouses. This led to investigation and committee reports, and finally in 1836 an act was passed providing for the establishment of the first State lunatic asylum at Utica. This was the first step in establishing the policy of State care, which it was then intended to make general and permanent. The new institution was not completed and opened until 1843, and in the course of a few years it was so filled as to force many insane persons back upon the counties. In 1855 a convention of County Superintendents called upon the State to "make ample and suitable provision for all its insane not in a condition to reside in private families," and declared that no insane person should be treated in any county poorhouse or other "receptacle" in which paupers were maintained.

This started the agitation anew, but it was not until 1865 that further provision for State care was made by the passage of the "Willard Asylum act." The asylum for which it provided was completed in 1869 and was intended for chronic cases, the acute insane being treated at Utica. All the counties of the State except New-York, Kings, and Monroe were thereafter prohibited from caring for their chronic insane, but it was not many years before the Willard Asylum became overcrowded. Many cases, both chronic and acute, were again left on the hands of the county authorities. The State Board of Charities was established in 1867, and in 1871 the pressure upon the State accommodations had become so great that an act was passed permitting that board to exempt from the requirements of the act of 1865 such counties as might show that they had made proper provision for the care of the chronic insane. This was a decided backward step in the State care policy, and exemptions were made until all the horrors of the county care system were restored in many of the counties of the State.

The State Charities Aid Association was first formed in 1872 as a voluntary philanthropic organization to look after the objects of public care in the charitable institutions. In 1881 it first obtained the statutory right of entrance into public institutions for the purpose of visiting and inspection. In its third annual report, as early as 1875, it began calling attention to the condition of the insane in the county poorhouses, and urging the policy of State care. It recommended the extension of the State institutions by means of small detached buildings in preference to multiplying the massive structures which had been begun. The association continued to give attention to the subject in its reports, but in 1886 it determined to set out upon an effort to get something done. As the result of a thorough study of the subject, it devoted a large part of its fifteenth annual report in 1887 to "Legislation for the Insane," dwelling upon the condition of things in the county poorhouses, and urging with much earnestness the adoption of a complete State-care system. This report was prepared by the association's special Committee on Legislation for the Insane, of which Miss LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER was the Secretary, and it was followed by the draft of a measure for carrying out its suggestions prepared by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT. This was introduced in the Assembly late in the session of 1888 by Gen. CURTIS. It served little more than to direct public attention forcibly to the subject and to secure recognition in the Legislature.

During the year 1888 the interest of Mr. OSCAR CRAIG of the State Board of Charities was enlisted in the movement, and he made a personal inspection of the county institutions, which resulted in the report of that Board in January, 1889, favoring the State-care policy. The bill was introduced and ably advocated last year by Gen. BATCHELLER in the Assembly and by Mr. FASSETT in the Senate. It was passed by the latter body, but failed in the Assembly. This year the reformers received a powerful reinforcement in the new Commission in Lunacy, whose first annual report contained a graphic exposure of State care. The State Care bill, in perfected form, was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. ACKER, who proved to be an able and tireless champion of the measure. He carried it through successfully after a warm contest, battling not only the direct opposition but the insidious efforts to weaken the measure by amendment. This gave Mr. FASSETT a comparatively easy task in the Senate, where the bill was passed without change on the 2d of April.

It is the purpose of this act to secure as speedily as possible the complete establishment and the permanent maintenance of the system of State care for all the indigent insane. It provides for dividing the State into as many districts as there are State asylums, and requires the insane of the counties within each district to be sent to the asylum of that district when sufficient accommodations have been provided. The privilege allowed under certain conditions of sending an insane person out of the district of his residence is intended to accommodate those who may have a preference for the homeopathic asylum. Various humane provisions are made, such as those requiring proper clothing and comfortable transportation, with female attendants for women, &c. An excellent feature of the law is that requiring increased accommodation to be provided by means of detached buildings of moderate size, capable of indefinite extension. It is in the interest of complete classification and individual treatment of cases according to their characteristics and requirements. It is intended that the most advanced and enlightened methods shall be applied, as can only be done under a State system. The detached building plan is also in the interest of economy, and the expense is limited to $550 for each patient as the cost of constructing and equipping buildings. State maintenance will not in the end be more costly than local, while it will be much more effective and humane, and the expense will be more equitably adjusted. The cost to the counties will be equalized until such time as the State is prepared to assume the care of all the insane and bear all the expense. The counties of New-York, Kings, and Monroe have been excepted because they have fully-equipped and properly-managed institutions of their own on a scale similar to that of State asylums, but they are permitted to come under the law whenever they may desire to do so on turning their institutions over to the State upon acceptable terms and conditions. In the meantime they will care for their own insane and contribute their full share to the support of the State system. It is gratifying that the support of the State Care bill in both branches of the Legislature was non-partisan, and it has received the approval of a Governor who is cautious in his scrutiny of public measures increasing State expenses. Its purpose is one that must commend itself to all humane and fair-minded men who give it attention.

A SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

We advise Mr. HOAR and Mr. CHANDLER and the other palæozoic Republicans in the Senate to prepare for an investigation into the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, now represented by the Hon. JOHN M. BROWER, Republican. It is reported on good authority that in the Congressional election this Fall a very large number of negro Republican votes are to be suppressed for the express and avowed purpose of defeating the re-election of the honorable gentleman who has represented the district for the last two terms. The Republican Party has bound the Executive and Congress in the plainest fashion to preserve the integrity of the ballot in the South, and especially to see that every Republican negro shall cast his vote for a Republican candidate and have it counted. In this instance, where a Congressional election is to be held, we call the attention of the venerable Senatorial champions of the negro's rights to the fact that it is not a matter of mere local concern. It may affect the interests of the entire Nation, and any body of men who conspire together in this remote North Carolina district to prevent the election of a Republican Congressman should be held to a strict account. All the powers of the Federal Government, now in complete control of the Republican Party, may and should be brought to bear to prevent the consummation of this flagrant outrage, and to punish the guilty plotters.

It may be said that no one seems to know exactly what the powers are that the Federal Government has in such cases, but no one but a carping Mugwump would suggest that as an excuse for inaction. We are confident that Messrs. HOAR and CHANDLER, and, if need be, Mr. EDMUNDS, can discover some means of dealing with the case as effective, as constitutional, and as ingenious as those they have hitherto proposed for similar cases. In any event, it is obvious that at least a special committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and a Sergeant at Arms, and to make a pleasant trip to North Carolina in Pullman cars, is required. Such a committee could throw a good deal of light on the manner in which the electoral rights of citizens are treated in North Carolina, and, to a great extent, in nearly all the Southern States. If it could not by exposure defeat the plot against Mr. BROWER, it could provide the means for firing the hearts of the farmers in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and inducing them once more to vote for a Republican candidate in numbers sufficient to offset the base enemies of Republicanism and liberty in North Carolina and the South.

The state of affairs which the committee would discover, and could report if it chose to do so, would be highly interesting and edifying. It would find that this organized attempt to repress the negro vote is in the hands of the negroes themselves. It would find that only last week a convention of some three hundred of these men, of various degrees of darkness of skin, but all of pure Republican complexion as to politics, met at Greensborough, and after denouncing Mr. BROWER and the Harrison Administration for failure to "recognise" their long and earnest fealty to the party, proceeded to work for the defeat of Mr. BROWER by keeping the negroes away from the polls and allowing the whites to do all the voting. Here is obviously a typical Southern outrage, with all the elements of injury to the Republican Party and danger to the ark of the covenant of the tariff that have excited the indignation and sympathy of our Republican leaders in the Senate for so long a time. Plainly they cannot afford to ignore or neglect it. If it is allowed to go on without interruption the dreadful system will rapidly spread throughout the South, and it will be practically impossible to elect a single Republican from that section, which everybody knows is a violation of the sacred right of suffrage as guaranteed by the constitutional amendments. The "fruits of the war" will be lost beyond hope of recovery, the South will again "be in the saddle," the tariff will be reduced, and—most horrible of all—the fourth-class Post Offices will no longer be given exclusively to Republican workers. There is not a moment to be lost. Something must be done, and quickly. If CHANDLER and HOAR and EDMUNDS don't know what to do, they will have to suffer the consequences.

IS THIS WANAMAKER'S WORK?

On the 12th of April, last Saturday, ten letter carriers in the Post Office of Pittsburg, Penn., were dismissed from their places on three days' notice. They were all Democrats. One of them applied to the Postmaster, Mr. JAMES S. MCKEAN, for the reasons of this brutal order. "I know nothing about it," was the reply he got. "The orders came from Washington, and I am only carrying them out, as I am in duty bound to do." The carrier insisted on knowing whether there were any charges brought against him and his comrades, but he could get no other answer than the one above cited. The Postmaster declared that he knew nothing about the reasons for the discharges.

On the face of the facts, the Postmaster's story seems unlikely. Changes in the force of carriers are not ordinarily made from Washington. If there is a reduction of force required the number to be discharged is determined, in some cases, by the department, but the officer in charge of the office is not only allowed but required to select the persons to be discharged. He is responsible for the work of the men. He alone can know which can most fairly to them and most advantageously to the service be dropped. The selection of the men by name from Washington would be a most irregular proceeding and entirely inconsistent with the requirements of good administration. Since the men are all Democrats, there is scarcely room for doubt that the motive is partisanship and that the Postmaster has connived at it, if he has not been an active designer of it.

Undoubtedly the act is in violation of the civil service rules, which have the force of law. These rules require that no one in the service shall be advanced or degraded for political reasons, and that any one guilty of doing so shall be dismissed from the service in consequence. But, of course, it would be very difficult and practically impossible to prove against their own denials that those engaged in the business had partisan reasons. And, as the punishment would depend on either Mr. WANAMAKER or the President, and would rest in his discretion, it would not be inflicted. Mr. WANAMAKER is officially responsible, but he is not likely to punish himself, and Mr. HARRISON is much more likely to be *participeps criminis* than to act the part of a just judge. The whole thing is perfectly characteristic, and faithful Republicans who feel called upon to endure it in silence will hardly be consoled with the thought that WANAMAKER and HARRISON are professedly pious.

BISMARCK AND VON CAPRIVI.

Gen. VON CAPRIVI made yesterday what must be regarded as his first appearance in German politics. It was only in the Prussian Diet, a body much more homogeneous and much more manageable than the Reichstag, nor did it give any indication of the parliamentary quality of the new Chancellor, except the inexperience to which he himself called attention in his opening speech. It was a matter of course that he should pledge himself "to foster the monarchic feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the empire." The announcement is more significant that he has forbidden the giving of any official information to the press, reserving all such information which is thought proper to publish for the official gazetteer.

This may not mean very much, but so far as it goes it indicates the determination of the new Chancellor to get on without the assistance of the press thus invited to get on without any assistance from him. In spite of BISMARCK public opinion is quite as necessary as "blood and iron" to the successful operation even of the German Government, and he himself has made very skillful use of the agencies that mainly affect it. He had been an effective journalist in his time, as well as the most effective orator of his time, if we judge oratory by its results. His successor is entirely without experience in either of these arts, and he is therefore comparatively helpless to affect public opinion. Moreover, he lacks entirely the weight that BISMARCK derived from his great public services, if he does not lack that which BISMARCK derived from his stalwart personality. When the new Chancellor wishes for anything at the hands of the Reichstag his demand will be judged by that body according to its inherent reasonableness. It would have been bad for BISMARCK and not good for his imperial "master" if his demands upon the Reichstag had always been received and judged in that way. He was often able to carry measures which the Reichstag if left to itself would have rejected, but which it accepted when he proposed them, partly out of that delight to honor the man which has for years been common to the whole German Nation, and partly out of a somewhat blind confidence in his judgment and a sincere deference to it. No successor could command both these sources of parliamentary influence. This must more a parliamentary Government than it has been heretofore, when its deliberations were disturbed by the powerful personality of BISMARCK, while at the same time the Government loses in the Chancellor, who is *ex officio* its representative and spokesman, all the parliamentary skill and experience it has had at command. The task of "fostering the monarchic feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the empire" has thus become one of extreme difficulty, and unless Gen. VON CAPRIVI develops parliamentary talents quite irrelevant to his previous work and his professional training it is to be apprehended that we shall shortly see him staggering "under the too vast orb of his fate."

There will be one member of the Reichstag by whom his floundering will be viewed in a most unsympathetic spirit, and that is his predecessor. BISMARCK has caused it to be given out that he does not mean to take the part of a chronic critic of the Government, but that "he will not refrain from expressing his views on momentous occasions." Doubtless this announcement reflects accurately his state of mind. But, as he himself has quitted the Chancellorship in circumstances that have left a soreness in his mind, he would be more than human, instead of being intensely human, if he desired to smooth the pathway of his successor, or to cause his own retirement not to be regretted. Poor Gen. VON CAPRIVI would not be enviable even if BISMARCK had retired absolutely and become the Sage of Friedrichsruh. Now he will have to deliver his official statements and propositions in the presence of a man whom the Reichstag will hear with far more respect than it will hear himself withal, a man who knows as much of the politics of Europe as any other man in it, and a man who may reasonably be suspected of a desire to put the Chancellor "in a hole." This is really a frightful ordeal for a novice like VON CAPRIVI to look forward to at the hands of a veteran like BISMARCK, whose rude and malign sense of humor will henceforth be entirely unchecked by considerations of official responsibility or political prudence. BISMARCK, in a word, will re-enter the Reichstag as a Mugwump, and a most formidable Mugwump he is likely to be. Of course, he himself is much in favor of "fostering the monarchic feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the empire." But that is not in the least likely to prevent him from demonstrating to the Reichstag that the appointment of Gen. VON CAPRIVI in his place was a mistake, and the demonstration is likely to be made without the slightest consideration for the feelings of that unfortunate man.

It is curious that there should still be any feeling that would make an "issue" out of the question whether a regiment of New-York militia should or should not attend the unveiling of a statue of Gen. LEE. To men under thirty it is quite inexplicable. It is a quarter of a century since LEE surrendered, and it is at least twenty years since any American has maintained as propositions of practical politics the right of a man to hold slaves or the right of a State to secede. Nobody now has any doubt that Gen. LEE was a conscientious and high-minded man, as well as a brave and skillful soldier, and his countrymen may well honor him, now that there is not the least danger that any of them will repeat what a great majority of them believe to have been his errors. The late Gov. FORAKER of Ohio was about the last person to maintain the contrary. At the funeral of Gen. GRANT, among the most impressive incidents was the appearance of the Governor of Virginia as one of the aides of the Marshal, and of four companies of the militia of that State. It did not require much magnanimity, perhaps, twenty years after the war was over, for the vanquished to send mourners to the funeral of the leader of the victors, but it requires less, twenty-five years after the close of the war, for the representatives of the successful side to do homage to the memory of the most illustrious among the defeated.

A FEW TRIFLES.

Mr. De Rich—I must buy a five-hundred-dollar harp for my daughter, must I? She's got a regular music store on hand now; first a piano, then a pipe organ, then a banjo, then a violin, then a guitar, then a zither, next a mandolin, and dear knows what else; and now she wants a harp. Has she mastered a single one of the instruments already purchased? Mrs. De Rich—Of course not. How could she? She no sooner gets a new instrument tuned up and ready to start when it goes out of fashion.—*New-York Weekly.*

"I remember when we were in school together so many years ago you had a warm friend who was always praising your good qualities. What's become of him?" "Oh, we're friends still, but I never hear of his putting himself out to glorify me." "Then you had an enemy who was forever running you down. What's become of him?" "Oh, he's at it yet."—*Chicago Times.*

A flower that is alternately red, white, and blue, according to the time of day, has been found on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is just too late. The golden rod has the certificate of election as the national flower.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The man who asks, "Is life worth living?" shows by asking the question that he thinks he doesn't think it is, but he will dodge a runaway horse just as glibly as the man who would rather do almost anything than die.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Sir!" he said to the proprietor of a dry goods store, "I have called to notify you not to trust my wife on my account, as she—" "Don't worry, Sir, it has been ten years since you had any credit at this store!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Men who rush into overcoats when Autumn has hardly established itself generally shed their outer coats in the Spring before pneumonia weather has given way to a balmy atmosphere.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A Massachusetts lawyer says of the Senate of his State that it "looks like a farmers' institute in session." Now, is that meant as an insult to the farmers or a compliment to the Senators?—*Buffalo Express.*

A paper in that ancient Massachusetts city, in an obituary of a member of the City Government, says: "Other towns envy Salem her dead Councilman."—*San Francisco Alta.*

An engineer employed by the Georgia Railroad has given up his job to join the Church. He believed railroading and religion wouldn't mix.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

The world is full of would-be philosophers; but, like the majority of physicians, we do not find them taking their stock prescriptions when occasion arises.—*Boston Budget.*

MR. ANSORGE'S CONCERT.

Conrad Ansorge, a resident pianist who is favorably known to lovers of good music, gave an uncommonly interesting concert at Steinway Hall last evening. The occasion was rendered notable by the fact that Mr. Ansorge appeared not only as an executive musician, but as a composer. His dramatic symphony, "Orpheus," was performed for the first time by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, and proved to be a work of more than ordinary merit. It does not follow the classical symphonic form at all, but is divided into three movements, which are designated as follows: "Orpheus," "Orpheus's complaint and love song in Hades," and "Orpheus and Eurydice."

Mr. Ansorge has followed the thematic treatment of Schumann in his D minor symphony, and of Liest in using the same thematic material in each of his three movements. It was evident at this first hearing of the work that there is a great deal in it which escapes the unprepared auditor. There is a large amount of intricate and carefully worked-out elaboration of the subject matter which is not easily grasped by any one who has not seen the score. This must be set down as a defect, for absolute music, which has not the advantages of operatic scoring in the presence of a complementary and therefore explanatory text, should appeal directly and unmistakably to the listener. Another defect is the somewhat disjointed phrasing of the composition, which breaks the continuity of its effect. Still another defect is the large dominance of the diminished seventh in the structure, which gives the work a general feeling of suspension, relieved much too infrequently by resolutions into the major or minor mode.

To offset these defects, however, there are a high intelligence of design and a most effective use of the themes. In spite of the fact already noted, that not a little of the elaboration is lost to the hearer, a large part of it carries its own argument to it, and is musically beautiful and convincing. Mr. Ansorge's ideas, moreover, are couched in instrumentation intensely modern in spirit and remarkably rich in effectiveness. It is beyond dispute that the composer's handling of the orchestra is masterly, and that the climaxes of his three movements are powerful and moving. The composition as a whole is a fairly successful attempt at the highest type of programme music. It was received last night with very warm applause, in spite of its rather rhapsodical character, its extreme length, and its strong reminiscence of the Liest manner.

Mr. Ansorge's principal piano number was the Brahms concerto in D minor, which is seldom heard. That in B flat is tolerably familiar, having been performed here recently by d'Albert. Mr. Ansorge's treatment of the difficult and highly dramatic First Concerto last evening was excellent in conception, in color, and in technical vigor. The audience appeared to be well pleased with his playing. He was heard also in Schumann's variations in B flat major for two pianos, in which he was assisted by Rafael Joseffy. The concert closed with a performance of the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger" by the orchestra under Mr. Thomas.

"RIGOLETTO."

There was abundant reason for the enthusiastic recognition accorded the production of "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. A more symmetrical, well-rounded, and altogether satisfactory presentation of the masterpiece of Verdi's earlier period has never been vouchsafed this public. The completeness of the mise en scène was not the least commendable feature of the night's proceedings, while the ensemble may safely be said to have left little or nothing to be desired.

Of the unthinking applause which causes the judicious to grieve there was a happy and gratifying absence. From the outset the audience was evidently intent upon awarding its favors purely upon merit. The masterly delivery of the orchestral prelude did not fail of quick recognition, which was heightened by the splendor of the opening scene and the excellent work of the chorus. Indeed, throughout the performance the choristers were uncommonly effective, while the rendering of the male chorus, "Scorrende uniti," was worthy of hearty and unqualified commendation. The band under Signor Arditi's baton played with intelligent vigor and discretion.

Signor Ravelli was in capital voice and spirits, and added to the laurels already won by him in the part of the Duke. The "Questa o Quella" was sung with a spirit and dash which was hardly surpassed by the ever-enduring "La Donna Mobile," which latter was rapturously redemanded. The Gilda of Mme. Albani has seldom, if ever, been excelled on this stage. Lyrically and dramatically the impersonation was calculated to disarm criticism. The tenderness and artistic beauty of the prima donna's voicing of the "Caro Nome" awakened a tumult of applause, the house rang with bravas, and Mme. Albani was many times recalled at the close of the act.

The Rigoletto of Signor del Puente is too familiar to require any detailed allusion to its many excellences. As an artistic conception of the part, and admirably illustrates, in voice and action, the varying moods of the Jester. His work was particularly noteworthy for its evenness and finish. Mme. Fabbri made much of the small rôle of Maddalena, and Signor Novara was thoroughly acceptable in that of Sparafucile. Signor Vaschetti was the Monterone, and Mme. Bauermeister the Giovanna.

The famous quartet in the last act was sung superbly and had to be repeated. At the close of the performance the principal artists were called before the curtain and cheered to the echo.

CHICKERING HALL.

The third and last of Mr. Frank van der Stucken's classical concerts took place at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon, and was altogether a very pleasant entertainment. The orchestra was in capital form, and played Reinecke's "Dame Kobold" overture and Beethoven's eighth symphony delightfully under Mr. van der Stucken's vigorous baton. The most interesting of the three solo features was beyond question Miss Maud Powell's performance of Max Bruch's fine violin concerto in G minor. This young lady shows an artistic growth which is fairly commensurate with her promise, and she is to-day one of the artists who may be trusted at every appearance to give her auditors something well worth hearing.

Mr. Oscar Sänger is a young baritone, and his singing of an aria from Spohr's "Jessonda" was, to speak frankly and without making intent, extremely juvenile. Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist, played Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brilliant," with orchestra. The days when an audience could be interested in this composition have passed, and Mr. Hoffman's academic style is not likely to recall them.

MUSICAL NOTE.

At the Metropolitan Opera House this evening Mme. Adelina Patti will appear as Rosina in Rossini's agreeable opera "Il Barbiere di Seviglia." The great singer has not been heard here in this work for a long time, and her reappearance in a rôle with which her name has been identified for years ought to attract an audience of great size. The fact that Signor del Puente will come forward once again as Figaro should also be remembered. The other parts are in good hands, and a very excellent performance may be expected.

HAD TO WITHDRAW ORESTES'S NAME.

Orestes Cleveland, who has been counted in as Mayor of Jersey City, is said to have visions of vengeance to be visited upon the New-York Democrats who prevented his admission to membership in the Manhattan Club of this city. The announcement to the Jersey Cleveland that he was not thought a fit associate for the Manhattan was made in terms that were exceedingly plain. His supporters were told, in just about so many words, that they must withdraw his name at once or he would be blackballed by self-respecting Governors of the club.

There was some hesitancy upon the part of those friends; but it did not last long, for the notice of his certain rejection if he persisted in trying to come in was backed up by outspoken declarations from prominent members who seemed rather anxious to get a chance to help stigmatise the Jersey City person. His name, then, came down quickly and meekly enough.

THE FIRE IN HEINRICH'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

Philip Heinrich, a type founder of 195 William-street, is on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Andrews, on a charge of arson. A fire broke out at midnight Nov. 28 in Heinrich's place of business, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Heinrich alleges that he had $60,000 worth of property in the place. The insurance was for $27,000. The prosecution is attempting to show that on the night of the fire Heinrich was in the place, although he told his employes that he was going to Detroit on business that day. Fireman John Whalen testified yesterday that after the fire he had found in many of the rooms bottles of kerosene and benzine with fuses attached. Assistant Fire Marshal Jacob Frank testified that he had found signs of fire in three different places in the hallways.

The trial will be continued to-day.

RECEPTION TO THE REV. DR. CUYLER.

The thirty years' pastorate of the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler over the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn will close to-day, and this evening his congregation and friends will tender him a reception in the lecture room of the church. After the reception there will be a meeting in the church. The Hon. William W. Goodrich will preside, and addresses will be made by Prof. William M. Paxton of Princeton Theological Seminary, the Rev. John Hall of New-York, the Rev. A. J. Chamberlain, John E. Peach, and Daniel W. McWilliams. Dr. Cuyler will respond.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY'S COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

met again last night in the New-Amsterdam Club to arrange for the investigation which it expects to make into the charges made against Police Justice Maurice J. Power by Police Justice Henry Murray. The Committee on Rules appointed at the last meeting of the committee made its report as to the manner of procedure to be followed out at the investigation, which will be begun in Room 22 of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening. The question as to whether Assistant District Attorney Goff, who is Chairman of the committee, should preside was also discussed.

Judge Murray was before the Grand Jury yesterday for it to tell what he knew about the alleged transaction in which $5,000 was paid for a Judicial District Court Clerkship, but he said that he had merely repeated the rumors he had heard about it, and that he had no charges to make. The understanding at the New-Amsterdam Club last night was that the Grand Jury had thrown out the case, and possibly this will free Mr. Goff from his embarrassment and he may preside over the investigation. One suggestion made at the first meeting of the committee was that Mr. Goff should preside and put the questions to the witnesses. It struck some of the members, however, that in so doing Mr. Goff might have to pass on the admissibility of his own questions, so Roger Foster of the Seventh District was then suggested as the counsel. This did not meet with approval all around, and the matter was further discussed last night. The meeting lasted until a very late hour, and was held with closed doors.

Police Commissioner McClave's term of office expires on May 1 and the politicians are speculating as to who will succeed him. He is a Republican, and whether the Mayor will fill his place with another Republican, or appoint a Tammany man and so make the whole board Democratic is a question. One story is going around that at least has the merit of being interesting. It is to the effect that a Republican, and an anti-Platt Republican at that, will get the place, and that Police Justice Solon B. Smith and Fred Gibbs, the ever wicked, both anxious to name the man. They are both anti-Platt men. It is alleged that Judge Smith wants Henry C. Perley to have the place, and Gibbs wants Clarence W. Meade to be made a Commissioner as a reward for such services as he has been able to render Tammany. If Mayor Grant desires to make his administration particularly glorious he will select Mr. Meade and ignore a record that can be easily reached by turning to the record of the United States courts.

The Republican Volunteer Association, the pet child of Oliver Sumner Teall, will have its annual meeting on the 24th inst. to-morrow about, and elect officers with the exception of the Executive Committee. The latter holds over until after the next Presidential campaign. "We have been enjoying a very steady growth," said Mr. Teall yesterday. "Men and money have been coming in very satisfactorily. Ours is an entirely independent organization. We wear no man's collar, and we are over 4,000 strong. If we had a motto it would be: 'Better nominations and better legislation.'"

NO ILLEGAL MEANS USED.

Senator Fassett in asking on Monday for the recommitment to the Judiciary Committee of Senator Cantor's bill to validate the act of the authorities of this city in granting the Broadway Railway Company the right to lay a cable on Broadway, remarked that a statement had been published to the effect that illegal means had been used by the company to secure the right. The statement referred to by Senator Fassett is as follows:

"It would be the biggest sensation of the year if William C. Whitney, Daniel S. Lamont, or the other parties in the scheme would make public the full programme so successfully carried out to put the cable on the Broadway Railroad."

When this was called to his attention last night, Col. Lamont said:

"The bill at Albany is not our bill, but the city's. Its sole object is to protect the city against any chance of flaw in the bond given by the Broadway Company to guarantee the payment of $150,000 annually to the city for the right to substitution for horse power. We have no interest in it except to co-operate with the city authorities and satisfy them of our good faith. Its rejection can in no manner defeat the changes, but it might delay us a few weeks. Further than that we don't care about the thing one way or the other. We expect to live up to our agreement. The ratification of the bond would bind any who may come after us in the management of the road beyond any chance of escape.

"As to the story that the grant for a change of power was procured by the payment or promise of money or any private arrangement, that's n

A SURPRISE FOR THE RURAL LAWMAKER.

SENATOR CANTOR SHOWS THAT A RULE MAY WORK BOTH WAYS — THE STATE CARE INSANE BILL SIGNED.

ALBANY, April 15.—Quite an altercation occurred between Messrs. Cantor and Coggeshall in the Senate to-day. It arose over a bill of the latter's, appropriating, by the city of Utica, the sum of $30,000 for a viaduct. Mr. Coggeshall wanted it ordered to third reading. Mr. Cantor ferociously objected. Mr. Coggeshall arose pale with indignation and anger.

"This proposed legislation," he began, "seeks to permit the city of Utica to raise the sum of $30,000 for the purpose of constructing a viaduct across what is known as Ballou's Creek, in that city. The contract has been let; the Common Council has acted, and has unanimously asked for its immediate passage; there is no objection to it, and there is an absolute necessity for it."

Senator Cantor said: "I have no doubt that this bill is a meritorious measure; so are local improvements for New-York City meritorious, but until a more liberal spirit is shown by the majority toward improvements in that city, I think it is but fair to us that we object to other local bills on the same ground."

Senator Coggeshall promptly asked unanimous consent to make a statement. "Senator Cantor exhibits a spirit that is not commendable or praiseworthy," he observed. "Last night, in the discharge of what I believed to be a duty, I objected to a bill [the Broadway Validating bill] that he introduced one week ago last night, being ordered to a third reading without its having been considered in Committee of the Whole. It was a bill that was something more than he characterized it. It was not a mere local bill. Having made that objection, as I believe, in the discharge of my duty, Mr. Cantor immediately afterward, emulating the schoolboy who 'makes faces' at his playmate's sister because he is in a pet, arose in his place and objected to the passage of a bill that I had reclaimed to the city of Rome, and which sought to promote and protect the public health. Now, again you see another exhibition of his spite. I am glad he has declared his spite and we know where he stands. I never have during my seven years of service acted in any such spirit. I do not want to do it now. But if it be inaugurated here let Mr. Cantor and the other Senators from the city and county of New-York remember that there are blows to receive as well as blows to give."

Senator Cantor retorted in kind: "The difficulty has been that New-York City has been receiving blows right straight along, and has not indulged in any retaliatory spirit. I think the time has come when the Representatives from New-York ought to do something to advance bills affecting their city. There are concededly good measures affecting the city of New-York now bottled up in the Cities Committee, but because moneys are to be spent by Democratic authorities, we cannot get them reported, and I insist that New-York City is being unjustly and unfairly treated. I propose to give notice that, not singling out Senator Coggeshall, I shall take precisely the same course and adopt the same policy upon all measures affecting every other city in the State."

Senator Coggeshall—And, Mr. President, the Senator from the Twenty-second [Coggeshall] gives notice that he will be in his seat, if he enjoys reasonable health, from this time on to object to the passage or consideration of a single bill affecting the city of New-York unless it is reached in its regular order. Now let us carry the war, if it is necessary. Africa, and meet our friends who are here with their scalping knives and tomahawks and gory scalps at their sides that they propose to dangle in our faces. Now let my friend, Senator Cantor, with the chip on his shoulder, put another one on the other shoulder, and prance into this chamber and tell what he is going to do; but he will not bluff nor bulldoze nor scare me. I propose, as far as I am concerned, to go into retaliatory legislation. I never have done it, and I would not do it if it were not for the fact that it is imperatively necessary that this bill should pass, and Senator Cantor should have waited and had a little method in his madness, and some reason in his mind before he undertook to stop legislation that affected the rural districts.

The bill was not progressed.

Among the bills passed by the Senate was that of Mr. Deyo to repeal the ridiculous and expensive law passed last year allowing workmen in the Department of Public Works to receive not less than $2 a day for their work. Senator O'Connor of Broome, who is one of the most courageous men in the Senate, handled it without gloves. He declared that no self-respecting workingman wanted it, and in the most sneering tones alluded to "the leader of a Labor Party in Binghamton who was supported by his wife." The husband earned $4 a week, the Senator said, and the wife $15. The bill was returned to the Assembly and will be sent to Gov. Hill.

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A perfect circus reigned when the Senate killed the ridiculous Erwin bill reducing the rate of interest in this State from 6 to 5 per cent.

No man ever made a better or more desperate fight for a measure than Senator Erwin did for this. The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, played football with it for a while, and injected amendments that destroyed it, and Erwin roared like a lion at bay during the proceedings. Senator Fassett was in the chair, and repeatedly called Mr. Erwin to order.

"I know I am out of order," bellowed Erwin, "and I am going to stay out of order. If you want to kill this bill, kill it; not like boys, but like men."

Senator Brown of New-York heroically moved to strike out the enacting clause, the Senate concurred, and the bill died.

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The Senate passed to-day John Connelly's bill allowing thirty-six pupils of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to remain in the institution three years after graduation for the purpose of pursuing a course of studies in the higher branches of learning; also, C. C. Clarke's for maintaining suitable places and wards for the reception of medical and surgical treatment of persons wounded or taken ill in the streets north of the Harlem River and south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street; also, Judge Greene's bill for the amendment of the Sixth Article of the Constitution covering the judiciary; also, the Weekly-Payment bill—the following Senators voting in the negative: Erwin of St. Lawrence, O'Connor of Broome, Robertson of Westchester, Van Gorder of Wyoming, and Vedder of Cattaraugus.

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The dangerous bill of Senator Ahearn of New-York, which provides for the enlargement of the Board of Education of New-York City to twenty-four members, the three extra members to come from the first, second, and fourth school districts, and hereafter, for the appointment by the Mayor of eight School Commissioners instead of seven, one for each of the city school districts, failed of passage in the Assembly to-day by one vote. Mr. Martin of New-York immediately moved a reconsideration of the vote and that the motion lie upon the table, and the bill is thus in position to be called up again at any time. Two members, W. B. Burns of Onondaga and W. B. Leroy of Albany, who was seated last night, claimed to have voted in the affirmative, but their votes were not recorded. Mr. Martin asserts that he has enough votes to pass the bill, and that several members who had promised to support it went back on their words to-day.

When the bill was reached Mr. King of New-York moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Public Instruction for a further hearing, and he made a vigorous speech in support of the motion. This bill, he said, innocent as it appeared, would in the end produce evil results. It should receive the thoughtful consideration of every member interested in the welfare of the public schools of New-York City. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the lower school districts of the city were neglected, he asked whether the blame was attributable to the Board of Education or to the difficulties inherent in the great task of providing suitable and sufficient accommodation for the great number of children in the city annually seeking an education.

"I believe the facts to be these," he said. "The school population is increasing at a wonderful rate in the upper part of the city while below Fourteenth-street it is constantly decreasing. It is literally true that in the upper districts thousands of children are running in the streets because accommodations and means for their education cannot be provided. In view of the present conditions it is evident that the Board of Education ought years ago to have purchased sites for schools up town. But a niggardly policy was pursued and to-day there is not, in my opinion, money enough at the disposal of the Board of Education to enable it to satisfy the public demand for better educational facilities. The experiment of having a representation in the board from the wards and districts has already been tried and abandoned. This bill simply injects politics into our public school system."

Mr. R. J. Lewis of New-York supported the contention of Mr. King that the bill should be recommitted. The motion to recommit was lost—33 to 35. Dr. Blumenthal of New-York was the only Democrat who supported Mr. King. The Republicans who voted with Martin were: Fish of Putnam, Gibbs of New-York, Ballantine of Delaware, Bennet of Wayne, Curtis of St. Lawrence, H. C. Johnson of Queens, Jones of Monroe, Kurth of Kings, Lafferty of Orleans, Miller of Genesee, Mott of Madison, J. K. O'Connor of Oneida, Sawmiller of Onondaga, Strahan of Oswego, Thompson of Allegany, and Willis of Schuyler.

Then came the vote on final passage, which is given below in detail, Democrats in italics and Republicans in roman:

YEAS—Messrs. *Abbey, Blanchfield, Boyce, Brady, Burns, George E., Burns, Robert P., Byrne, W. C., Cantor, Thomas, Fitzgerald, Gorman, Grady, Hanley, Hogan, Jacobs, Kelly, Kirk, Kurth, Lane, C. F., Lommedieu, Martin, McBride, McKinstry, Meserau, Mannings, Miller, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, O'Connor, J. J., O'Connor, J. K., O'Shea, Pooler, Rice, Sliter, Ward, Sawmiller, Schaap, Sheehan, Shields, Stevens, J. H., Strahan, Sullivan, Sulzer, Thompson, Townsend, Van Voorhis, Wagner*—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ballantine, *Blumenthal*, Bridges, J. Irving Burns, Crawford, Davis, Decker, Deyo, Dickinson, Everett, Fiske, Gardenier, Groat, Guilford, Hoag, I. Sam Johnson, King, Lamont, R. J. Lewis, Pierson, Rhodes, Saunders, Sellick, *Stein*, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Tompkins, Whipple, Willis, Speaker—32.

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An interesting exhibition of political methods was given in the Assembly this morning. Recently Senator Fassett introduced a bill increasing the salary of the Mayor of Elmira from $300 to $1,200 per year. In explanation, he said the people of Elmira were in favor of the change, and he was also frank enough to say that the Republicans hoped to elect the next Mayor. The bill passed the Senate and came to the House and was referred to the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Andrus of Erie is Chairman. That gentleman proposed to keep it in the committee room until the result of the election could be known, but Dr. Bush of Elmira lured Andrus into the smoking room one day, and during their absence the bill was dragged out. It passed the House and went to the Governor, and in the meantime the Democrats captured the Elmira election. Mr. Fassett lost all desire to increase the Mayor's salary, and this morning a concurrent resolution came from the Senate requesting that the bill be recalled from the Governor.

Dr. Bush at once moved to non-concur. He said the people of Elmira desired the passage of the bill, but that Senator Fassett wished to kill it for reasons which were obvious to all acquainted with the situation.

Mr. Acker of Steuben expressed the opinion that the House should not be so discourteous as to refuse the request of the Senate, and by a strictly party vote of 56 to 51 the House sustained his views. Mr. Fassett can now smother the bill without difficulty.

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The Senate and Assembly met in joint session in the Assembly Chamber to-day at 12 o'clock and elected Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra and T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo, the nominees of the recent Republican caucus, Regents of the University, vice John L. Lewis and Henry R. Pierson, deceased.

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W. B. Le Roy of Albany, the successful contestant for the seat of Michael C. Gillice in the Assembly, was sworn in this morning.

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To-day the bill of Mr. Acker of Steuben establishing a code of evidence came up in the Assembly for final passage and was lost on a vote of 58 to 44. Mr. Acker moved to reconsider the vote, and will try to pass the bill when there is a full attendance. It was drawn by David Dudley Field, Judge Rumsey, and Judge Follett, and Mr. Acker declared that it was as nearly perfect as great legal skill could make it.

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The bill introduced by Col. Webster of New-York increasing the pay of the park police of the city of New York and putting them on a footing with the regular city police passed the Assembly to-night. This is a bad bill, and members of the park police have been assessed for a fund to be used in getting it through the Legislature. Col. Webster said to-night that he supposed the bill was perfectly legitimate when he consented to introduce it, and that if it was bad he would prefer to see it die. As far as he was concerned, he wished it distinctly understood that its passage through the House had cost no man a cent.

Another bill of Col. Webster's which provides that connections of lateral drains, with main sewers in the city of New-York must be made before pavement is laid has passed the House. The granting or refusal of permits for making such connections after pavement is lodged in the Department of Public Works by the provisions of this bill.

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The "Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward" bill, which was introduced by Senator Stadler and provides for the election of a Commissioner of Street Improvements for these wards, will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Assembly Committee on Cities, in the shape in which it left the Senate. Mr. Andrus, Chairman of the committee, was opposed to reporting the bill, and will go on the record as dissenting from the favorable report.

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The bill of Mr. Stein of New-York, which gives the State Banking Department supervision over private bankers, will be reported favorably by the Assembly Committee on Banks. It is amended so as to apply only to cities with a population of 100,000 or over. The bill of Senator Hendricks, which allows savings banks to invest 65 per cent of their deposits in bonds and stocks will also be favorably reported by this committee.

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The Fassett Rapid-Transit bill was reported in the House this morning from the Senate, and was referred at once to the Committee on Railroads. As soon as the morning session adjourned, Mr. Kimball called his Railroad Committee together to take action on the bill. All but two members were present except Mase of Dutchess, who is suffering with bronchitis. Messrs. Fish and Blumenthal of Tammany Hall appeared against the bill. Mr. Gibbs did not lend his countenance to the hearing.

Chairman Kimball asked Mr. Fish if he desired to say anything on the bill. "I do," returned Mr. Fish.

Mr. Hitt of Albany wanted to know if the local authorities had been notified of the meeting, and whether they had been given an opportunity to be heard.

"I presume," returned Mr. Kimball, "that the authorities have had abundant time. They knew the bill was here."

"This bill," declared Mr. Hitt, "has only been in the House an hour and a half, and I don't see how the local authorities could have had any opportunity to appear."

"I have in my hand," said Mr. Kimball, "a dispatch from Corporation Counsel Clark, asking for a hearing on Thursday afternoon." Then, turning to Mr. Fish, he asked, "Do you represent any interests?"

"Yes, I represent some property owners," was the reply.

After some little quibbling and wriggling on the part of the committee, Mr. Johnson of Queens moved that the bill be reported favorably to-morrow, in order to give it a position in the House, and that it be recommitted to the committee for the purpose of a hearing. Chairman Kimball explained that he did not propose to delay the passage of the bill for any trifling reason. Mr. Johnson's motion was unanimously carried, but subsequently Mr. Hitt and Mr. Townsend, Democrats, feared that their votes committed them to the final passage of the bill, and they changed them to the negative. The bill will be reported to the Assembly to-morrow however.

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Senator Saxton's amended Ballot-Reform bill was ordered to third reading in the Senate to-day after brief consideration in Committee of the Whole, the rules having been suspended to progress it. The Democrats only offered factious opposition to its advancement, but made no argument against it while it was being considered. Senator Saxton to-night is preparing several amendments to the bill, which he will insert when it comes up for final passage. The policy of the Democrats is to let the bill go through without any friction, for as a Democrat who is very close to Gov. Hill said to THE TIMES's correspondent to-night, "The Governor is bound to veto this bill. He never will consent to the official ballot, and if the Legislature remained in session long enough he would veto twenty bills provided the Legislature passed them and each contained the exclusive ballot provision."

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The Senate to-night gave two disgusting exhibitions of Senatorial depravity. The first was in killing the Stein bill to reduce pawnbrokers' charges, the second in jumping through the bill that has been condemned by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and that proposes to allow the aqueduct contractors to submit their claims to arbitration. The public execution of the Stein bill was perhaps one of the most audacious displays made by a legislative body. The foolish young man who introduced the bill in the Assembly, who has been for two weeks charging that "boodle" was to be used to kill it, saw two yesterday went far as to state that $45,000 was placed here for that purpose, mentioning the names of Senators in a reckless manner, is responsible for the death of the bill. After his thoughtless rantings, the Senate grasped the opportunity, under the guise of vindicating its dignity, to get out of a very small aperture and to kick the bill out of the Chamber. There is not a man around the Capitol that does not believe that money has been freely spent to give the bill its quietus.

But the conduct of the Senate in passing the Aqueduct bill was even more defiant of public opinion and consideration for the city Treasury of New-York. Mr. Erwin of St. Lawrence County, who introduced the bill and pushed it forward so expeditiously, simply asked that it have its third reading. Every New-York City Senator was in his place, but not one of them objected. The bill was read. Not one word was spoken for or against it. The roll was called. There was an unbroken string of affirmatives till Mr. Ives's name was called. He started off to explain his vote, and had proceeded as far as "I don't think that this bill ought to pass," when the Lieutenant Governor called him to order. Mr. Ives continued: "The Senate should not pass this bill," when he was again ruled out by the Chair. Mr. Ives was the only Senator who voted against the bill. Senator O'Connor essayed to explain his vote, but the Chair was as curt to him as he had been to Ives. The bill passed, 19 to 1. Of the seven Senators from New-York, Brown, Roesch, and Stadler voted for it, Ives against it, and Ahearn, Cantor, and Stewart dodged. As the bill proposes to take from the city Treasury anywhere from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, the metropolis should certainly be proud of her Senators.

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After a long debate which developed much ignorance of financial affairs, the Assembly progressed to third reading to-night the dangerous bill of Mr. Rhodes of Westchester which

HER VOICE HEARD, BUT WILL NOT BE HEEDED.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO BE SEATED TO-DAY—THE SILVER QUESTION—MR. WANAMAKER'S ZEAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The voice of Montana is being heard in the Senate, but no heed is to be paid to the protest that is expressed at the polls in that State against the outrage that the Republicans are about to perpetrate in seating Sanders and Power. It was only a week ago that at the municipal election in Helena, with "Precinct No. 34" as the watchword, the usual Republican majority was reversed and Democratic officers were elected by the majorities commonly given to Republican candidates.

There was another municipal election in Butte yesterday. The city of Butte is in the county in which is Precinct No. 34, upon the vote of which the Senatorial case turns. The Democrats nominated for Mayor one of the least appropriate men in the whole city. He was undoubtedly not a candidate to be proud of. The Republicans selected for their candidate, a Dr. Leavitt, a practicing physician, and, by Democratic account, not only a popular man, but in every respect superior to his opponent. When the Senatorial fight was on in the Legislature, he was offered the election as second Senator, but declined, and the nomination of Power followed.

Again the watchword was, "Precinct No. 34," and the merits of the candidate were disregarded. There has been some anxiety among the Montana people here to learn the result in the Butte election. That anxiety explained the running around, at 2 o'clock this morning, of messenger boys who waked Senators and others from their sleep to let them know that Butte had elected the Democratic Mayor and Aldermen, and by a majority so large as to leave no room for doubt that there was a spirit of resentment alive in the city and the State, and that the verdict of the Senate would be reversed whenever it was possible to overthrow it at the polls.

It will not make the slightest difference, however, with Mr. Hoar and his partisan associates. They do not need another Senator, but they cannot tell from day to day what is going to happen politically, or whether it may not come to pass, in the ordinary course of events, that the vote may strengthen on the Democratic side from the most unexpected quarter. It was the intention of the Republican Senators to complete the theft of two seats from Montana to-day by voting, before adjournment, that Messrs. Sanders and Power, the Republican claimants, were entitled to be sworn in as Senators from the new State. Mr. Hoar, the leader in the robbery, announced this purpose last week, but failed to carry it yesterday. The case, however, has not yet been settled, and Sanders and Power must wait another day before they can seize the seats to which Messrs. Clark and Maginnis were elected.

The Montana case was taken up early, and its consideration lasted for two hours, but only two Senators spoke, and one of these did not finish his speech. They were Messrs. Morgan and Daniel, and each made warm arguments in support of the claims of Clark and Maginnis.

Mr. Allen Thurman Frances, and New-York and Brooklyn had more than Great Britain. In London the price was $100 a year for service which New-Yorkers would not tolerate. The cost of operating telephones in London was not more than 50 per cent. of that of the New-York service, and the difference between New-York and London was manifestly unfair. The true basis on which telephone rates should be considered was the value of the service to subscribers.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Cutler, "that the big business men of New-York are in sympathy with this movement to reduce telephone rates. They desire the quickest and best service possible, and are willing to pay for it. The expense of employes alone costs us over $40 for each subscriber. We employ over 800 persons at an annual expense of over $600,000. To-day the business will not pay 7½ per cent. on the capital stock. There have been numerous unsuccessful attempts in various States to secure legislation of the kind now proposed. In Indiana the rate was reduced several years ago, with the result that the telephone service was practically ruined."

Mr. Cutler invited the members of the committee to visit New-York and examine the workings of the present system, promising to give them every opportunity to judge for themselves whether the price paid by subscribers is more than the expense of maintenance demands. The committee then went into executive session. The friends of the bill have not handled it very skilfully this year.

HANDSOME CARPETS.

THE SPRING DISPLAY OF JOHN & JAMES DOBSON IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Among the men who address themselves to the needs of the human understanding no one holds a higher place than John & James Dobson, the well-known carpet manufacturers, whose magnificent warerooms, 40 and 42 West Fourteenth-street, constitute an object of interest to shoppers. Attractive at all times, a visit to their warerooms is especially entertaining just now because of the many novelties embraced in their new Spring styles. Indeed, so large and varied is the addition to their stock this Spring that an entire floor of their great establishment has been made use of for its display.

In the construction of its imposing rotunda the building was admirably designed for showing such goods as carpets, which have a haring monious blending of various colors, and the tier on tier of balustrades around this rotunda hung with rugs and carpets of different hues present a striking appearance.

Among the most conspicuous novelties in their very large and varied stock is a chinchilla carpet of especially heavy texture with a long soft pile. This is of course produced in various designs and colors, with borders to match. Equally catching are some Indian patterns in metallic blues, Turkish designs in nice dull tints, and moquettes and Wiltons exceedingly artistic in patterns and coloring. The novelties, however, are by no means confined to high-priced carpets. The ingrains and other medium and low-priced goods have also claimed a full share of the designer's attention. Oil cloths, oil clothing, mattings, &c., the firm keeps an assortment that will fully repay inspection.

NO STATEMENT FROM THE SISTARES.

Assignee Davison said yesterday that he had decided to make no preliminary statement of the affairs of George K. Sistare's Sons, as he had hoped to do this week, and that he should need certainly all of the thirty days from the time of the assignment, his force working by night as well as by day in which to prepare any statement whatever. Probably he would require an extension of time. Copies of the books of the Detroit branch office are here, furnishing the assignee now with the complete accounts of all the offices of the firm. No suits of importance have yet been begun against the firm, and the assignee is hopeful that none may be brought.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Dr. J. Baxter Upham, a retired physician, residing at 34 West Seventeenth-street, has made an assignment to Robert L. Niles and Robert B. Upham. Mr. Niles said yesterday that Dr. Upham had formerly practiced in Boston, but had given that up many years ago and had since lived on his money. He was supposed to have been a millionaire. When he wanted money he borrowed from time to time on stocks of various corporations which he held. He had obtained loans from banks on shares of a Fall River mill whose goods were sold through a New-York commission house with which Dr. Upham had failed owing the mill a considerable amount of money. This had been charged to profit and loss by the mill and the mill's regular dividend was passed. When the bank learned that the dividend had been passed they called in their loans from Dr. Upham, and not being able to respond he made an assignment. When asked if the dry goods commission house was that of John F. Plummer & Co., Mr. Niles said he did not know, as he had not been told the name of the house nor the name of the mill. He further said that he could not tell what Dr. Upham's liabilities were, as the latter kept no systematic accounts, but had kept his business in his head. From other sources it was learned that Dr. Upham had formerly been Vice President of the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company, but resigned at the last election.

The schedules of P. W. Nickerson & Co., brick commission merchants at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, whose failure was precipitated by that of Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., show liabilities, $218,468; contingent liabilities, $18,937; nominal assets, $213,682; actual assets, $30,928. The individual schedules of P. W. Nickerson show liabilities, $30,928; nominal assets, $76,285; actual assets, $3,926. The firm's assets consist chiefly of sailing vessels, fully mortgaged, and book accounts. There is a claim against Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., for $60,000, and another against Thomas H. Avery for $60,000, the value of which is doubtful.

Herbert W. and Flavius S. Squires, composing the firm of Squires Brothers, upholsterers, at 1,277 Ninth-avenue and 2,056 Lexington-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Oscar C. Steidel, giving a preference for $982. They also had a branch at Mount Vernon. They commenced business in April, 1888, and carried a stock of about $6,000.

The Cream City Knitting Works at Milwaukee, Wis., were placed in the hands of an assignee yesterday, who gave bonds in the sum of $30,000. Max J. Loeb and Samuel J. Messler were proprietors of the company. Assets and liabilities not given.

The schedules of W. W. Palen & Co., auctioneers, at 990 Fifth-avenue, show liabilities, $7,832; nominal assets, $8,465; actual assets, $1,716.

Robert McGall & Co., dealers in ladies' and children's underwear at Montreal, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $16,000.

Representatives of various concerns engaged in the publication of books in the shape of periodicals were given a hearing to-day by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Among those were Patrick Farrelly and members of the firms of Street & Smith, Robert Bonner's Sons, and of the W. Lovell, F. J. Collier, and Iver Publishing Companies.

They asked the committee not to recommend the passage of the proposed bill to subject their publications to third-class postage rates instead of the second-class rates under which they are now circulated through the mails. The gentlemen who are so anxious to have the books they publish admitted to the mails at cheap rates are also quite prominent among those who are opposing the measure providing for international copyright. While it is possible that they may influence the committee to report adversely upon the bill concerning postage on their publications, it is probable that they will discover that the representatives, upon whose votes they rely to kill that measure, are all disposed to pass the copyright bill.

The situation of the two measures may easily become such that action upon either will have a direct effect upon the prospects of the other. In such an event the opponents of the postage bill might find it embarrassing to sustain the double rôle in which they are now appearing.

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When the House rejected the clause in the Naval Appropriation bill proposing three battle ships the attendance was small, and Mr. Boutelle fears that it was not an opposition that could not be overcome by exhortation and a better attendance. To-day when the bill was taken up again in the House, and the Holman amendment striking out the battle ships was considered, it was voted down. When the bill was upon its passage two Republicans from the far West, Anderson of Kansas and Kerr of Iowa, voted against it. The Republicans succeeded in maintaining in this matter the reputation that has been achieved by the Ways and Means Committee for backing and filling, but they redeemed themselves from the charge of having "gone back" on Secretary Tracy.

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The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day:

Collector of Customs.—HENRY D. RITCHIE of Florida at St. Augustine, Fla.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—T. N. Douberday, Fly Creek, Otsego County; J. M. Brown, Minter's Place, Suffolk County; F. B. Fellows, Shuters Corners, Schoharie County.

Maryland.—R. L. Tippett, Dentsville.

Pennsylvania.—J. H. Davis, Cloud; H. W. Dagge, Warrington.

Maine.—G. P. Bean, Bethel; R. F. Staples, Welchville.

THE BODY IN A CASK.

IN POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES THUS FAR.

Deputy Collector Burr yesterday stood guard over the body of the man Meyer, which came to this country on the steamer Thingvalla on Feb. 4 in a cask marked "Prepared plaster," where it had been placed by the soapmaker Philipsen after the murder in Copenhagen. It was generally admitted yesterday that the body could have remained in the cask for a long time if Philipsen had not confessed, and if Funch, Edye & Co., the agents here of the Thingvalla Line, had not been communicated with by their Copenhagen office at the request of the authorities there. Everything in connection with the matter was regarded as curious from the entry on the books of Funch, Edye & Co., which stated that "one barrel of prepared plaster from T. H. Smith & Co., Copenhagen, consigned to Beresford Brothers, Racine, Wis., to be forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.," down to the decision of Dr. George W. Jewett, the examiner at the Appraiser's Office, that the value of the contents was $10 and that the duty to be paid on them was 25 per cent.

There was a good deal of criticism at what appeared to be the very superficial examination made by Dr. Jewett, who had only taken from the cask a bit of the plaster. Dr. Jewett said it would be impossible to empty out every sample of the plaster that came from the stores and that the examination was made in the "usual way."

Wells, Fargo & Co. knew nothing more than they had already stated, that they had sent two letters to Beresford Brothers at Racine, notifying them of the arrival of the cash, and that both letters had been returned unopened.

A full report of all the circumstances surrounding the discovery has been prepared to be sent to Copenhagen for use in the trial of Philipsen, and a request is expected from the Danish Minister in Washington for the shipment of the barrel and its contents. With this the Federal Government will undoubtedly comply.

Coroner Levy remained at the Coroners' office yesterday, expecting to be called upon to hold an inquest in the case, but up to the time the office closed no official notice of the matter had been received.

Chief Clerk of the Custom House George W. Conch, who in the absence of Col. Erhardt in Washington is acting Collector, said yesterday, however, that the case was not one that called for the interference of the local authorities at all. It was an international matter, and Coroner Levy would not be permitted to make an autopsy. Any disturbance of the body might interfere with its proper identification abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At the request of the Danish Minister, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at New-York to turn over to the Danish Consul at New-York the remains of Meyer, recently imported into New-York in a cask. The duties paid on the cask and contents under the classification of "chemical compound," amounting to $225, will be remitted.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Duncan McIntyre of Montreal is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Martin W. Cooke of Rochester is at the Grand Hotel.

Mayor-elect James H. Manning and Erastus Corning of Albany are at the Gilsey House.

Charles R. Pope, United States Consul at Toronto, and O. G. Warren of Buffalo are at the St. James Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. James Allison of Pittsburg and Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

EVERYBODY DENIES IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to several publications in your newspaper concerning the bill now before the Legislature relating to what is known as the "Pawnbrokers' bill," and connecting my name with it. The publications, so far as I am concerned, are libelous and absolutely false and untrue in each and every particular, with the single exception that I did go to Albany and appear before the Senate committee in opposition to the bill and that I am opposed to its passage, the references to the raising of money for the purpose of opposing the passage of the bill and for lobbying purposes and the payment of money by me to any one are and each of them is absolutely false and untrue. HENRY McALLEENAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your newspaper purporting to be a letter from your Albany correspondent, in which he says that the Pawnbrokers' Protective Union sent me to Albany to see what I could do regarding a bill now pending before the Legislature relating to pawnbrokers. The entire publication is false and, so far as I am concerned, absolutely untrue. I have not been in Albany, neither have I directly or indirectly contributed or agreed to contribute a dollar for the purpose of defeating any bill before the Legislature or for lobbying purposes.

M. MEHRBACH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

WORKING FOR THE ARCH.

The energetic work of Controller Myers in aid of the Washington Memorial Arch fund has greatly encouraged the committee. Not a day passes without some additional subscription, and it is expected that the amounts will be increased during the present month. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: "A few Friends," through Controller Myers, $25. Previously acknowledged, $76,063 44; grand total, $76,088 44.

SCAN YOUR TEN-DOLLAR NOTES.

Special Agent Brooks of the Secret Service received yesterday a sample of a counterfeit ten-dollar bill which is being circulated in great numbers in Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. It purports to be a note of the Germania National Bank of New-Orleans and the execution is of such quality as to make it especially well calculated to deceive. Close examination, however, shows that there is no fibre in the paper. This counterfeit has not yet been circulated here.

WON THE M'GEAN MEDAL.

An oratorical contest by the boys of St. Peter's School for the gold medal given annually by the Rev. J. H. McGean was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the church. The medal was awarded to Thomas F. Mulrooney. Honorable mention was made of Thomas Maloney and William J. Drumm. The judges were the Rev. John H. Brickly, Joseph P. Bickerton, Peter J. Darvine, Dennis J. Quinn, and Augustus McCormack.

WASHINGTON, April 15—6 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair; followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain in Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, cooler, northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, preceded by showers in Virginia, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	42°	47°	3:30 P. M.	56°	57°
6 A. M.	42°	44°	6 P. M.	49°	51°
9 A. M.	45°	49°	9 P. M.	46°	49°
12 M.	49°	52°	12 P. M.	43°	47°

Average temperature yesterday..... 49½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 46½°
Average temperature for same date last 12 years..... 45°

ADDITION TO A GREAT HOTEL.

The leading hotels of New-York are doing a larger business this year than ever before in their history, and it looks as though this pleasant state of affairs might continue for some time. The influx of guests from all parts of the country, and in fact from all parts of the world, is taxing the resources of some of the most fashionable houses to the utmost. In some cases it has become absolutely necessary to provide additional facilities, as, for instance, at the Buckingham, one of the most luxurious and sumptuous hotels in all America. As the building already occupied 200 feet on Fifteenth-street, besides nice frontages on Fifth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, the owner some time ago decided to add a fire-proof extension of about fifty rooms on the Fifth-avenue side, which are now ready for occupancy.

The new part is furnished in the same artistic and comfortable style that distinguishes the rest of the house.

The superb parlors occupying the street floor of the new portion are for gentlemen, and will afford them the various conveniences and comforts now deemed indispensable by those who frequent the modern first-class hotel.

The proprietors, Messrs. Wetherbee & Fuller, assert that the Buckingham is complete in every detail of a perfectly-equipped hotel for permanent and transient guests, being unsurpassed in that regard by any other house.—*New-York Tribune.*

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the important sale of country seats, cottages, and villa plots at Sea Cliff and Glen Head. This property is situated in one of the most delightful of all our suburban villages, high and healthy, and adjoining both the railroad and the water. Good schools and restrictions against nuisances and the sale of liquors. Commutation, 23 cents per day. Time, 45 minutes.—*Exchange.*

WOMEN, FROM their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

THE AUCTION SALE at the Japanese Fair will be continued Thursday. Special sale of fine IVORIES will start at 11 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR; RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC; THE SHOOTING OF TERRY JUSTIFIABLE; SAMUEL J. RANDALL DEAD.

PUSHING BALLOT REFORM; CONGRESS AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM; AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

WITH DUTCHMEN IN LONDON; THE BERMUDA PARLIAMENT; THE OUTLOOK IN POLITICS; A TARIFF FOR PARTY USE.

LESSONS FOR REPUBLICANS; THE REVOLT AGAINST QUAY; OHIO DEMOCRATS JOYFUL; ONE REPUBLIC FROM FIVE; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: MALNUTRITION A CAUSE OF DISEASE; REARING OF TURKEYS; FARM EXPERIENCES; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 BROADWAY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE AUCTION SALE at the Japanese Fair will be continued Thursday. Special sale of fine IVORIES will start at 11 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

An examination of new styles in Furniture at FLINT'S, 14th-st., near 6th-av., reveals many improvements and marked reductions in cost.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTONE—LEESON.—On April 3, 1890, in the parlors of the Margaret Strachan Home, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, MAXWELL P. JOHNSTONE to Miss LILLIE LEESON, the Superintendent of the home.

LOCKETT—GOODELL.—On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the New Jerusalem Church, by the Rev. S. S. Seward, ALICE ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. Alfred Goodell, to BENJAMIN CARTER LOCKETT, all of this city.

SMOOT—COLE.—Monday, April 14, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the bride's father, the Rev. Hiram H. Cole, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Oberly, MARGARETTE WILLIAMS to ALBERT MABBATT SMOOT.

DIED.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, ELIZA MESEROLE, widow of Joseph Bennett.

Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. L. Jaggar, 293 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening at 7:30

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ONLY no-fee office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 32nd and 33d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, speaking German, French, and English, to teach, or accompany abroad; willing to go to Europe; at parents' very best references from and family. Address Box 420, Montclair, N. J.

COMPANION.—By a refined, well-educated lady who speaks four languages as genteel companion to an elderly lady; is willing to go abroad; can sew very neatly; adds grapes' city references. 151 West 54th-st.

COMPANION.—By young lady in first-class family as companion, or walk on lady or children; no objection to traveling; best city references. Call at 592 3d-av.; janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady who is going to California to live desires to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid; she has a very strong recommend as to honesty, &c.; is particularly reliable; would like to go in the country. Can be seen at any time at 681 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or wait on lady and sew; do light chamberwork; four years' city references from last place. Address E. B., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family in flat; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe in May desires position for chamberwoman and seamstress, where she can highly recommend. Address Mrs. A. M. H., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; will go to country this summer; good reasons and eight months' best city reference. Call at 242 East 28th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young woman in private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or will assist in the laundry; country preferred; good city references; will go and sew. Call at 160 East 54th-st.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two neat young girls, one as chambermaid, other as nurse, good sewer; willing and obliging; good city reference; no objection to country for Summer. Call at 111 East 53d-st., fourth bell, left hand.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving for Europe would like to find position for chambermaid to take with her two and a half years. Call this week, between 9 and 10 A. M., 1 and 2 P. M., at 152 West 73d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly experienced; in first-class private family only; eight years' city reference from last employer. Address F. Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Call at 234 East 76th-st., Dowager's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl in small private family as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; best reference. Call at 240 9th-av.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Waitress.—By competent young woman in private family; best city references. Address K. B., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 340 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—I would like to procure a situation for girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew. Call or address, on Wednesday, as present employer's, 473 West 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, to-day and 1 on Wednesday and Thursday, at 10 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 404 West 48th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl; first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on lady or sew; willing and obliging; good references. Call at 471 2d-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; prefers lady; first-class city reference. Address E. J., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an American girl; city or country; good worker; good city references. Address, care Mrs. Spinck, 215 West 86th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. address A. B., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a bright young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Address M. O. C., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR other Work.—By a respectable person; good references; city or country. Call at 129 West 30th-st; ring Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; good city reference. Address L. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; competent, willing, and obliging; good city references. Call at 1,269 Broadway, Room D., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent girl in private family; best references. Address M. K., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; do plain sewing; assist with children; no objection to country; seven years' best city reference. Address M. M., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and do fine washing; best of reference. Call, two days, at 139 East 42d-st., third bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or perfect maid; by competent young woman in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid in private family. Call at 224 West 35th-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; best city reference. Call at 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl; will be found willing and obliging. Call, two days, at 17 West 38th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting; best reference. Call at 339 West 49th-st., Kane's bell, second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 351 West 38th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 448 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family. Can be seen with present employer at 323 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 424 West 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best city reference. Call at 325 East 86th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 12 West 10th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting in private family; best city reference. Call at 307 East 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 233 East 86th-st., third floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; prefers lady; first-class city reference. Address E. J., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an American girl; city or country; good worker; good city references. Address, care Mrs. Spinck, 215 West 86th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family in flat; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a bright young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Address M. O. C., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR other Work.—By a respectable person; good references; city or country. Call at 129 West 30th-st; ring Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; good city reference. Address L. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or perfect maid; by competent young woman in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 448 West 36th-st.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting in private family; best city reference. Call at 307 East 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 233 East 86th-st., third floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as cook; city or country; assist in washing; good city reference from last place. Address J. G., Box 800 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' city reference from present employer. Call at 75 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By a young woman; Protestant; thoroughly understands the duties; good city references. Address A. W., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; several years' city reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address M. R., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 518 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By competent middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; two years' reference. Address P., 204 West 33d-st., first floor, left side.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; can furnish first-class city and country. Call at 686 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., third bell.

COOK.—By American woman; excellent cook; or take care of an apartment for the Summer months; personal city reference. Address K. M., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress in a private family; city preferred; best city references. Address A. C., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class professional Scotch cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country or Newport; best city reference. Address G. L., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By French woman, thirty-five years old, as first-class cook in private American family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Address V. L., 56 West 37th-st., present employer's.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in small private family; permanent place desired. Call at present employer's, 175 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By mother and daughter, age 15, together; mother as good cook and laundress; in private family; good city reference. Call at 218 West 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—By young girl in private family; first-class baker; three years' city reference from last employer. Call at 110 East 54th-st.; ring Leopard's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; no objection to the country; very best city reference. Call at 140 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook for a boarding house; city reference. Call or address Elisa Reed, 241 West 29th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; single; middle-aged; first-class city references. Address A. R., 269 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook and laundress in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 135 West 56th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 238 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By good French cook; sober, economical; in small private family; in the city or country; bakes bread; no washing. Address 152 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; wages, $25. Address, by notes, 410 East 118th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good family cook in the country; best reference. Call, two days, at 52d 2d-av.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant, in private family, as first-class cook. Call or address J. M., 233 East 39th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young woman as cook or do general housework in small family; reference. Call at 326 West 17th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer or do general housework; good city references. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good baker; city reference; Call at 111 East 53d-st., third bell to the right.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good reference. Address X. Y. Z., 33 West 44th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a capable Scotch Protestant to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; city or country; good reference. Call at 129 West 19th-st.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; is a good cook and bread maker; city reference. Call at 1,055 2d-av., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young colored woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; reference. Call at 216 West 29th-st., first floor, Room 5.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to go out washing and ironing, or any kind of housecleaning. Call or address A. V., 238 West 32d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; or goes by the day. Address, 52 50. Call or address Mrs. Alice Hall, 52 West 29th-st.

DRESSMAKER, FORMERLY WITH MME. Dieden, wishes a few more customers; will do work reasonable. Call at 269 West 38th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By the day. Call at 419 West 49th-st.

EDUCATED, EFFICIENT AMERICAN LADY, experienced European traveler, several languages, will go abroad as useful companion, companion, or governess; good reference. Address D. V., 1,338 Broadway.

GOVERNESS for growing children or as lady's companion; French and German spoken, but little English. Address A. N., 46 West 54th-st., former employer's.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed; willing to learn and make herself useful. Call or address 262 West 47th-st., near 8th-av., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable, reliable girl [illegible]

MALES.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best of reference. Call at 1,269 Broadway, Room 1, Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, April 15:

John F. B. Smyth, by order of the executors, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, 189 East 90th-st., north side, west of 3d-av., for $15,000, to H. Siddendorf. Also, at public auction, disposed of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 123.7 by — by 127.7; 194 West 81st-st., south side, west of 8th-av., for $17,500, to Isaac De Garmo; three-story house, with lot 20 by 98.9, 534 West 45th-st., south side, east of 11th-av., for $16,000, to A. D. Newell, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 92.2, 1,229 Lexington-av., east side, north of 83d-st., for $10,750, to Timothy Donovan.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 100.5, 117 East 45th-st., north side, west of Lexington-av., for $24,000, to H. H. Klamroth; five-story brick apartment house, with lot 25 by 100.5, 529 West 51st-st., north side, west of 10th-av., for $20,000, to John Russell; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 95, 1,114 4th-av., northwest corner of 61st-st., for $24,000, to A. H. Buckman; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 35 East 65th-st., north side, east of Madison-av., for $24,300, to John Borkel; five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, 316 East 73d-st., south side, east of 2d-av., for $18,900, to John Hayes; two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 51.2 feet south of 75th-st., for $34,000, to Newman Cowen. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Sidney Harris, Jr., referee, sold the five-story stone-front tenement, with lot 25 by 102.2, 215 East 73d-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $18,100, to S. Kempner. Also, sold at public auction a plot of land 200.4 by 37 by 210 by 96, on 7th-av., east side, block front between 56th and 57th sts., Brooklyn, for $6,160, to George Kelly.

James L. Wells sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 142d-st, north side, 175 feet west of Grand Boulevard, for $4,050, to William and Andrew Gamble.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on Waverley-av., west side, 250 feet south of Gray-st., for $3,300, to A. Leurien.

James C. Lalor, under a foreclosure decree, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, sold three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 100.5 by 90.8, 1,102 to 1,108 9th-av., northeast corner of 59th-st., for $121,150, to Adler & Herman.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction three lots, each 25 by 100, on East 135th-st., south side, 45 feet west of Brown-place, for $9,600, to James H. Hammond; two two-story brick dwellings, with lots, 9 and 11 Brown-place, west side, north of 134th-st., for $10,900, to J. R. Wilkins; five two-story brick dwellings, with lots about 16 by 40, 735 to 739, 743 and 747 East 134th-st., north side, west of Brown-place, to J. McCarthy, for $33,450; one lot, 25 by 170, on East 135th-st, 300 feet east of St. Ann's-av., for $3,700, to J. D. Ames; four lots, each 25 by 80, on St. Ann's-av., north east corner of 134th-st., for $11,500, to same purchaser; four lots, each 25 by 70, on East 134th-st., south side, 170 feet east of St. Ann's-av., for $7,350, to same purchaser; four lots, each 25 by 160, on Southern Boulevard, running to Prospect-av., north side of 144th-st., for $11,675, to J. Lavery; one lot, 25 by 100, on Concord-av., north side, 425 feet west of 147th-st., for $875, to William McCafferty; two three-story buildings, with plot of land 25 by 90 by 41.4 by 90, on Brook-av., northwest corner of 149th-st., for $10,500, to J. H. Hammond; gore plot of land on East 149th-st., south side, 215.8 feet west of Brook-av., for $4,300 to same purchaser; two lots, each 25 by 100, on East 163d-st., west side, 50 feet south of Cauldwell-av., for $3,500, to W. D. Benke; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Delmonico-place, northwest corner of 163d-st., for $3,450, to same purchaser; one lot, 25 by 100, on East 164th-st., south side, 10 feet west of Cauldwell-av., for $3,000, to same purchaser; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Marsher-av., south side, about 225 feet east of High Bridge-st., for $3,480, to J. McCarthy.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction five lots on St. Joseph-av., west side, 75 feet south of High-st., for $3,625, to M. Bauer; plot of land, 94.9 by 160, on High-st., southeast corner of St. Joseph-av., for $4,000, to same purchaser; plot of land, 50 by 156, adjoining above, for $2,250, to same purchaser; plot of land, adjoining above, 50 by 155, for $2,200, to N. C. Rogers; plot of land, 100 by 155, adjoining above, for $4,500, to George W. Wagner; plot of land, 50 by 154, adjoining above, for $2,000, to Lewis Lewinsohn; plot of land, 100 by 153, adjoining above, for $4,025, to B. P. Fairchild; plot of land, 50 by 153, adjoining above, for $1,975, to J. R. Brown; plot of land, 54.9 by 153, adjoining above, for $2,000, to G. W. Wagner; one lot, 25.6 by 99.8, on St. Joseph-av., northeast corner of Parker-st., for $1,000, to M. Bauer; one lot, 25.6 by 94.5, adjoining above, for $750, to H. B. Kerr; two lots, each 25.6 by about 105, adjoining above, for $1,800, to J. B. Tierney; one lot, 25 by 100, on Parker-av., north side, 99.6 feet east of St. Joseph-av., for $725, to H. B. Kerr; two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $1,180, to J. J. Tierney; six lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $2,970, to B. P. Fairchild; one lot, 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $475, to George W. Wagner; six lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $2,790, to B. P. Fairchild; five lots on Park Hill-av., northwest corner of Herriott-place, for $3,105, to B. P. Fairchild and others; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Herriott-place, 150 feet west of Park Hill-av., for $1,000, to F. W. Fianney; six lots, each 25 by 100, on South Waverley-place, northeast corner of Herriot-place, for $1,940, to F. W. Ran, and seventeen lots on South Waverley-place, southwest corner of Herriot-place, Yonkers, for $4,585, to B. P. Fairchild and others.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 15.

8th-av., 64; Matilda Du Bois and another to James W. Ketcham..... $1

West 11th-st., 57; Sophia Dugro and another to Charles J. Goeller..... 1,500

3d-av., s. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x80; Minnie K. Dutting and another to Sarah Golde..... 17,000

59th-st., 212 East; Louis Gehlert, assignee, to Emma L. Gehlert..... 22,000

Lexington-av., e. s. corner of 38th-st., 24.4x100; Isabella Giles and another to Charles L. Tracy..... 47,500

Cherry-st., n. s., n. w. corner of Pelham-st., 38.6x135x irregular; Margaret Sutton and others to Benedict A. Klein..... 17,500

44th-st., s. s., 125 feet w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Adolph Sulzenberg and others to Joseph Kuchler..... 22,000

3d-av., 917; Hanchen Kaufman to Edward C. Martin..... 22,500

52d-st., n. s., 125.4 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x102.2; Frederick P. Hummel and wife to Meta Mauser..... 33,000

Beekman-place, w. s., 76 ft. s. of 50th-st., 18.10x70; Nathan Kamm and wife to Gustav Goldman..... 5,500

102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 80 x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to John Langenaun..... 47,800

54th-st., n. s., 94.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x75; Peter Kress and wife to John Kress Brewing Company..... 17,500

94th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 275 x100.8; David H. King, Jr., and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and another..... 126,500

85th-st., 68 East; Mary A. Sulpatrick, executrix, to Joseph Fournier..... 30,000

72d-av., 2,053; William Hannig and wife to Ferdinand Wessel..... 26,500

83d-st., n. s., 75.5 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x81.5; Leopold Gusthal to Oscar Greiner..... 11,000

Rider-av., w. s., 343 ft. s. of 144th-st., 125x 125; William E. Greene and wife to Eliza O. Siebert..... 1,200

9th-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 101st-st., 50x80; James A. France and wife to Charles H. Michaelis..... 1

5th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 101st-st., 25x80; same to John A. Hatzel..... 1

4th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Mercer-st., 50x91.1; Moses Foltz and wife to David L. Newborg..... 89,000

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, e. s., adjoining lands of William G. Dunn, irregular, 24th Ward; Christophe and wife to Isaac H. Hertz and another..... 1

Tiffany-st., n. s., 119 ft. s. of 97th-st., 250x 100; Hans Reinhardt and wife to James J. Fitzpatrick..... 3,250

Lewis-st., e. s., lot 107, map of Marinus Willet, 25x100; Lissetta Roetzle and another to Hugh Donahue..... 12,000

84th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5, 3-24 parts; Henry E. Russell and wife to James C. Smith..... 1

Rider-av., w. s., 96.8 ft. s. of 144th-st., 125x 100; Eliza O. Siebert to William E. Greene..... Exchange

Waverley-place, 106; Charles H. Schoch to Edward J. Kelly..... 23,000

Prince-st., 136; George Schuster and wife to Philip Sammel..... 22,500

Suffolk-st., 135; Mendel Schreiber to Louis Deutsch..... 1

Macdougal-st., 21; George Lawrence and others to Caroline M. Lawrence..... 1

84th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5, 3-24 parts; Stephen A. Nixon and others to John C. Smith..... 1

86th-st., s. s., 200.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.4x 102.2; Felix Turley and others to Samuel Bernard..... 3,250

St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner of 141st-st., 141.8x99.11; Mary E. Stone and another to Theodore Clarkson..... 1

3d-av., e. s., 98.3 ft. n. s. of 20th-st., 20.8x 90; Josephine F. Edwards to Leon Levy and others..... 17,250

96th-st., 240 West; Mayer Zinsmann and wife to Christina Stamme..... 14,200

141st-st., s. s., 124.10 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., 121.1x49x irregular; Mary A. Stone and another to Theodore Clarkson..... 1

83d-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of 7th-av., 19x85.6; George B. Seymour to Austin P. Baldwin and another..... 24,500

10th-av., s. w. cor. 47th-st., 25x92; Martin Schrenkeisen and wife to Michael Dempsey..... 26,450

123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x 99.11; William Langdon to Matthew Howe..... 2,500

Elm-st., 167; John F. Murphy and another to August Pregnanna..... 15,200

84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 66x98.9; Michael J. Mahoney and others to Isaac Steigerwald and another..... 49,900

Forest-st., 537; Mary A. McGuire and another to William Rogers..... 12,000

9th-av., 454; Caroline Moemck and another to George Weaver..... 84,500

106th-st., n. s., 344 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.9; Moses Zimmermann and wife to Rachel Cohen..... 38,750

84th-st., s. s., 356.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x 102.2; Sabina Walker to David Worden..... 20,250

85th-st., 109 West; Joseph Wallach to Henry Weber and another..... 1

Rider-av., w. s., 146 ft. s. of 90-st., 25x93; John R. Worrall and wife to Mark T. Kate. Wright, 90; Katherine Wrench to Jo. seph Gerhardt..... 16,750

Broadway, s. e. corner of Dyckman-st., 75.4 x irregular; Peter A. Stewart and others, ag-

[illegible], 1

84th-st., 110 and 112 East; Herman Wreschkow and wife to Richard H. Morrison..... 38,000

Mangin-st., 69; Ida Westervin and another to Philip Halpenny, jr., and others..... 7,000

84th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5; James Talcott and wife to J. C. Smith, 6-24 part..... 1

125th-st., 243 West; Samuel Trimble to Semeville P. Tuttle..... 1

83d-st., s. s., 114.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 14.3x 102.2; Phebe A. Baldwin to Elmore D. Ward..... 1

Web-ter-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of 171st-st., 25 x135; Louis Eickwort and wife to James K. Olarke..... 2,600

42d-st., 46 East; Daniel Hennessy to John Warner..... 53,000

149th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Brook-av., 50x 100; Morse Gerssmann and wife to same..... 5,200

11th-st., s. w. corner of 8th-av., 50.6x86.7; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Lewis S. Samuel.

Water-st., 49; William Waldo Hyde to Robert E. Fowler..... 24,000

Same property; Julia M. Clark and another to Robert L. Fowler..... 24,000

9th-av., 24 lots on line between 126th and 128th sts., 99.10 ft. n. of 125th-st., 89x 100; Anthony Kessler to the Church of St. Joseph of the Holy Family.....

Cherry-st., n. w. corner of Pelham-st., 20x 100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 17,800

S. w. corner of 141st-st. and St. Nicholas-av., 81.8x150x irregular; Theodore Clarkson and wife to Charles H. Welling..... 1

43d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.4x100.5; W. Lansing, jr., and wife and others to George M. Hagner..... 27,000

8th-av., 957; Mary J. Roy and others to John Heyman..... 77,500

75th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; James S. Hall and wife to Ida Ehrich..... 44,500

Prospect-av., lot 36, was part of village of Fordham; W. Hogan and wife to G. W. Hill..... 1,650

71st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; John T. Farley and wife to Frank J. Dupignac..... 43,500

65th-st., 319; Martin L. Rickinson and wife to John C. Felter..... 17,750

112th-st., n. s., 163 ft. w. of Avenue A; Lorenzella to Mary Carullo.....

71st-st., s. s., corner Hudson River Railroad, 62x101.6x78.9x100.5; Cornelia A. Benjamin to Clinton Gelbert.....

Lewis-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25 x 80; Theresa Rothberger and another to George Rall.....

Madison-av., 545; Sarah J. Byrd to Charles W. Clinton.....

79th-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; Deborah A. Bailey to John McGlynn.....

114th-st., 101 East; Michael Ahuer to Christopher Gronschefer.....

43d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; Kate Andruss to John A. Wesel.....

7th-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x 92.2; John Aichell and wife to Pauline Taferner.....

63d-st., 49 West; Emilie Adler, executrix, to William M. Powers.....

63d-st., 47 West; Emilie Adler and others, executors, to John Welcker.....

Madison-av., 545; Sarah J. Byrd to Carrie E. Wenman.....

Eldridge-st., s. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25 x76; George Baust and wife to Marx Samuels.....

134th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of West 4th-st., 20x 80; William H. Board to Frances L. Lewis.....

88th-st., s. s., 324 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100; Eugene T. Lynch and wife to James R. Floyd.....

127th-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x89.11; William H. Payne and wife to Isaac E. Wright.....

91st-st., n. s., 106.1 ft. e. of Madison-av., 17x 100.8; Elizabeth Johnston and another to Charles R. Gregor.....

54th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x 100.5; Frances Jones and James C. Smith.....

149th-st., n. s., 125 ft. east of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; George Olt and wife to Rosalie Honsauer.....

Avenue C, w. s., 23 ft. n. of 13th-st., 22 10x 63; Max Jacobs and wife to William Fritsel.....

135th-st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of 6th-av., 32x87.2; Christian Moller to John P. Meyer.....

112th-st., 156 East; Joseph L. O'Brien and wife to Edward G. Zoellner.....

36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x71; Hester Kelly to James Kelly.....

1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25x75; Emil Schwab to Patrick Fitzpatrick.....

Spuyten Duyvil, s. s., 167.5 ft. n. of 185th-st., 25x 105; Frederico Souty to Joseph E. Butterworth.....

Waverley-place, 106; Hippolyte Villaret and others to Charles H. Schoch.....

76th-st., s. w. corner of Lexington-av., 17.2 x80; Peter Schaeffler and others to Edward H. Tindale.....

21st-st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 26x98.9; Eugene Du Bois and others to Henry A. C. Taylor.....

30th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.8x 98.9; Thomas J. Walsh to Mary F. Kelly.

135th-st., 156 and 158 East; Isaac E. Wright to William H. Payne.....

61st-st., s. s., 91 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Theresa Wolff and husband to Jacob Spiro.

2d-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 106th-st., 25x 75; Samuel Pollack and wife to Margarethe Henkel.....

Water-st., s. s., lots 2 and 10, map of property of Sarah F. Pickett, 21x140; Peter Pfiver and wife to Julius Fleischbauer and another.....

Madison-av., e. s., 18 ft. s. of 57th-st., 16.8x 62.2; Hamilton Odell, referee, to George B. Heath.....

99th-st., s. s., corner of Bloomingdale road; Julia B. Hicks and others to St. Nicholas Protestant Episcopal Church.....

1st-av., w. s., 43.3 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x80; Charlotte E. Wohlfarth and others to Morris Lewkowitis and wife.....

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A CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULation: 36 acres, suitable for subdividing into choice building lots; at Van Nest station of Harlem River Branch R. R., with front opposite new Morris Park Race Track, at a bargain. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 72 Wall-st.

MADISON-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 169th-st.—Bargain to immediate cash purchaser; $50,000 may remain. Owner on premises.

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS. Auction sale of the elegant fire-proof apartment house, corner The Parkway, No. 45 W. 72d-st., and the handsome private residence No. 105 West 72d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., by JAMES BLEECKER & SON. 156 Broadway. PARTICULARS OF CHARLES BUEK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 8th-av.

CORNER PLOT, CONSISTING OF FOUR FULL-SIZE LOTS, on the GRAND BOULEVARD, near 145th-st. Only $25,000. Want offer. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

A CHOICE CORNER PLOT OF LOTS, 100 x100, for sale, on east side, near Madison-av., and below 79d-st.; ready for immediate improvement; suitable for apartment, club house, hotel, business, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY DECORATED new first-class four-story 20-foot fronts dining-room extension dwelling, No. 43 West 76th-st., only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND Overlooking Central Park.—That exceptionally fine new 24-foot dwelling, No. 42 West 77th-st, for sale at reasonable price; inquire on premises. SAM'L COLCORD, Owner.

GRAND-ST., WITH AN L ON OTHER Grand-st.—To be leased for another year; drug store and Post Office; a good investment. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand-st. and Bowery. N. B.—Also a private house, rented.

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FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE; one of the finest in all the Oranges, N. J., known as the Collamore Place; 19 acres; stone mansion, with all necessary outbuildings; registered stock, horse, fully furnished; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply Owner, 180 Fifth-av.

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Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF especiallyite lots for sale, by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable lots near fronts. ROE E SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., one and a half hours from New-York; house and four acres land, with barn, orchard, and brook; $4,000. Apply to or address WM. EDGAR NASH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE; ALL CONveniences; stables, and about one and one-half acres; beautifully located on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Price $28,000. Apply to F. S. WHITWELL, Stamford, Conn.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent; furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 62, 15 Cortlandt-st.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Sea Girt, Spring Lake and Park. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES FOR sale, rent; furnished and unfurnished. MILLS, 17 East 42d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
Will sell, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, April 22, noon, two extra

HANDSOME RESIDENCES,

in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,

BEDFORD PARK,

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n. w. corner Hull-av., three-story cut-stone and frame villa, and plot of eight lots; 15 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and storeroom on first floor; 5 sleeping rooms and bath.

HULL-AV., west side, 300 feet north of Boulevard, six-story brick and frame apartment house in Colonial style, 72 rooms; plot of about five lots. Both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience and improvement, cabinet trim, plate glass, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK

in the vicinity of New-York; only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road; station on the premises. These houses in this delightful suburban quarter, with its beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds, and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming homes combining city convenience with country beauties.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, photographs, and full particulars with owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90; auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., and watchman on the premises.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Valuable sale of Long Island property, villa plots, country seats, cottages, &c., overlooking Long Island Sound, at

SEA CLIFF AND GLEN HEAD.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York, the beautiful, picturesque grounds at Sea Cliff known as "OAK WOOD LAWN," 400 feet on the finest avenue in Sea Cliff, 200 feet above and overlooking the Sound; house recently destroyed by fire; fine carriage house, &c.; hundreds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, shaded walks, &c.; about 3 minutes from station and steamboat dock.

The two-story mansard-roof dwelling known as "MENTONA HOUSE," Sea Cliff-av., has all modern conveniences. Four lots, with shaded walks, near Post Office; overlooks Sound; near bathing grounds, &c. Fine plot of land corner of Sea Cliff and Locust ave., containing 18 Sea Cliff lots, finest corner for properties opposite Clifton Park, near residence of Hon. George C. Mingins. Glen Head; property adjoining the railroad station, 45 minutes by rail from Long Island City; for sale in lots. Also two (2) fine villa sites, 10 minutes' walk from station, furnished or unfurnished. Commutation, 25 cents daily. Property all restricted against nuisances. 60 per cent. can remain. Title perfect. Maps and particulars at BLEECKER'S, 150 Broadway.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF VERY VALUABLE WEST 72D-ST. PROPERTY.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., THE MAGNIFICENT SIX-STORY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT RESIDENCE, THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st., 50x88x102.2, containing six superb two-story apartments, all

All built by CHAS. BUEK & CO. in the best possible manner. Maps and particulars at auctioneers', 150 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.

GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.

GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1890.

GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890.

GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 21st day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, April 14th, 1890.

GEORGE F. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ESTATE OF JOHN McLEAN,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Under the direction of Silas Herrick, Esq., Referee, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, dated February 10, 1890, the following property, known as

NOS. 44, 46, 48 AND 50 NORTH MOORE-ST.,
NOS. 47, 49, 51 AND 53 LENOX-ST.,
NOS. 45 AND 47 HUDSON-ST.,
AND
NOS. 1, 3, 5 AND 7 NORTH MOORE-ST.,
9TH-AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 55TH STS.

Policies of insurance will be furnished free of charge by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York, guaranteeing title to each purchaser. 70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

For book maps, terms, and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN E. STERLING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 William-st.; SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee, 71 Wall-st., and at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property,
204 5TH-AV. AND 1,124 BROADWAY,
6 MULBERRY-ST. AND 194 WORTH-ST.

516, 518, AND 520 EAST 17TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the five-story brick and stone store, with lease of lot, 24.4x100,
NO. 549 LEONARD-ST.,
five-story brick tenement, 20x90.10,
NO. 119 EAST 103D-ST.,
and the four-story stone house, with extension, 20x99.11, NO. 109 WEST 126TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF EDWARD J. BURKE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 3 AND 5, 29 AND 37 WASHINGTON-ST.,
and
38 GREENWICH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the office of DE FOREST & WEEKS, Esqs., Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 40th-st. near 5th-av. Apply H. E. DREW, 5th-av. and 57th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

118 WEST 69TH-ST.

Handsomely decorated, 18 feet, 4 stories; rent, $1,800.

CHAS. E. SCHUYLER,
1,157 9TH-AV., CORNER 71ST-ST.

WEST 59TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 9th avs.—To rent, unfurnished, for one year from May 1, a new four-story brick house, 19x65x 100, with every modern improvement; property in rear not built upon, and consequently house is particularly light and sunny; will rent cheaper than any house in same district. Address J. H. S., Post Office Box X 387.

SUPERIOR TWENTY-ONE-FOOT THREE-story dwelling; butler's extension; perfect in every detail; 70 West 91st-st.

BANNON & SULLIVAN, 1,506 9th-av.

$720.—THREE-STORY QUEEN ANNE house, near office; others, all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—THE JAYNE residences at Belmar, (formerly Ocean Beach,) Monmouth County, N. J.; four of the most elegant seaside residences on the Jersey coast, together with extensive grounds and stabling. Apply at the office of D. I.

All are sanitarily underdrained; supplied with the most wholesome water by cistern and artesian well, the latter 485 feet deep; have all city conveniences—heater, range, gas, water closets, baths, with hot and cold, fresh and sea water, &c., and are handsomely FURNISHED, CARPETED, and PAPERED throughout; all are built on grass terrace, 15 to 20 feet above the beach (kept in repair at expense), directly on the ocean front and main drive, within four hundred feet of the water, and from their ample covered piazzas command a magnificent, unobstructed view of the ocean, with the breakers rolling on the shore.

Belmar is two miles south of Ocean Grove and the same distance north of Spring Lake; has excellent bathing, boating, and fishing, and being on the mainland of New-Jersey, the finest of drives, and freedom from mosquitoes; accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by express trains via the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central Railroads.

Apply to H. H. YARD, directly opposite railroad station at Belmar, or Room 415 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

To rent or lease, completely furnished cottage, on the water, with about two acres of land; five masters' and four servants' bedrooms; parlor, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; every convenience; hot and cold water, tennis court, stable for three horses, and groom's room. T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. R. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—TO RENT, Dan Sharp, Esq., beautiful place, consisting of main house, partly furnished, carriage house, stable, &c.; fine grounds; elegant views; very reasonable. Photographs, &c., with SYLVESTER POPE, 76 Varick-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application. U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent. New-York office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

NEW HOUSE, FURNISHED AND WITH modern improvements, 150 feet above water, with shade, boats, and bathing; $700; at Locust Point, Wayesink River, N. J. Apply R., 6 East 54th-st.

P

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS. **A. H. KING & CO.'S** 627 AND 629 BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

GREATEST OFFER OF THE SPRING SEASON

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
Has grown to enormous proportions; goods are sent to any part of the country. Orders must be accompanied by money order or draft. Money returned if goods are unsatisfactory and if an exchange is not desired.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 16, 17, 18, and 19.

OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE
For 1890, giving Styles, Prices, and Rules for Measurement, How to Order, &c., is now out, and is very comprehensive in scope. It will be mailed to any address on application to us.

ROCK BOTTOM REACHED!

Another wonder added to the world is the price at which we are selling superb Spring Clothing! Through the embarrassment of a renowned Rochester manufacturer (a concern known from Maine to California as maker of the highest grade of custom-cut, ready-made clothing for men and boys) we have obtained another opportunity seldom equaled. Our reputation for business-like dealing and energy has induced him to consign us his entire stock for immediate sale, and it is now upon our counters. In the finest merchant tailoring clothes of equal excellence have been seen, but such a mammoth collection, comprising all that is best in the very latest styles and textures, has never before been shown in any retail ready-made establishment in New-York City.

MEN'S TROUSERS.

The choicest Trousers of our own elegant stock are included in this sale, and the opportunity for securing first-class fit and style combined at a mere fraction of actual value should not be missed. We defy competition in Prices or Patterns.

Men's Harris Cassimere Trousers $2.00
Men's Fancy English Cheviots $2.50
Men's English Cassimeres $3.50
Men's Superior Imported Worsteds $4.00
Men's Custom-made Imported Trousers . . . $5.00

MEN'S SPRING SUITS.

Comprising a full line of Sacks, Cutaways, and Prince Alberts, in Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tricots, Tweeds, and Serges of all acceptable shades and finished fully equal to the best custom-made clothing.

Men's Stylish Worsted Business Suits $12.00
Men's Cassimere and Worsted Business Suits . . . $15.00
Men's Walking Suits, in Cheviots, Worsteds, and Wales $18.00
Men's Walking Suits, in Tricots, Wales, Tweeds, and Serges $20.00
Men's Dress Suits, Prince Alberts, and Cutaways . . $22.00

SUPERB SPRING OVERCOATS.

Men's Spring Overcoats, silk-faced and sleeved . . $12.00
Men's Imported Spring Overcoats, silk-faced . . . $15.00
Men's Imported Overcoats, latest cut $18.00
Men's finest finished Spring Overcoats and English Top Coats $20.00

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Mothers, Attention!! The greatest sweep of really fine Boys' Suits ever shown. Every one warranted strong, serviceable, and neat, of qualities which even we cannot replace at double the money.

Boys' Cassimere Suits. 4 to 14 years . . . $2.00
Boys' worsted and Cheviot Suits $3.00
Boys' Dress Suits in Corkscrews and wide Wales $4.00
Boys' Long Pants Suits, 13 to 18 years . . . $5.50
Boys' Dress Suits, 13 to 18 years $6.50

You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Your clothes are your sole commendation to the courtesies of strangers. You owe it to yourself and to your friends to attire yourself as well as you can afford. You can now do it at half price. We pay car fares for all our suburban customers!

HATS.

Men's New Style (Flat Brim) Derby $1.65
Men's Knox, Dunlap, and best Felt Derbys $2.00
Genuine English Derbys (worth $5.00) $2.50

627 and 629 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker St. **A. H. KING & CO.** 627 and 629 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker St.

Open All Four Evenings Until 9 o'clock.

Shoes and Furnishings.

All Our $4.50 Fine Calf Shoes. $2.00
$5.00 Quality (these four days) $2.50
A Splendid line of Scarfs . . . . . 45c.
$1.50 Dress Shirts at 65c

TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A DIVORCE CASE WHICH HAS A VERY EVIDENT MORAL.

Divorce cases in court seldom furnish subject matter to interest other than depraved tastes, yet occasionally there comes up a case of domestic infelicity which is entirely devoid of even a suggestion of immorality, that has a decided element of comedy, and that points out a moral.

Such a case is now on trial before Judge Truax in the Special Term of the Superior Court. The plaintiff is Lillie M. C. George, a charming young woman of twenty-two years, who brought into court with her a pretty little seven-weeks-old child. She asked for a limited divorce from Charles A. George, a clean-cut, fine-looking fellow of twenty-two years, who she says has been violent and abusive toward her. The story of their married life is a brief one and seems, so far as the testimony goes, to be marred only by a superabundance of mother-in-law, and a childlike failure of both Mr. and Mrs. George to appreciate the fact that matrimony devolves upon the contracting parties a certain obligation to bow to each other's little whims and fancies for the sake of general harmony.

Lillie is the daughter of a very respectable Brooklyn family. Charles is the son of a very prosperous Third-avenue dealer in rubber goods. About two years ago they met in Sunday school, and while there engaged in the absorption of spiritual nutriment began to regard each other in a more favorable light than they regarded humanity in general. Charles was a clerk in his father's store, and in order that his fair Lillie might be near him he secured her a position as cashier in the same establishment. When their engagement was announced Lillie's mother, Anna K. Cummings, objected, but the objection was overruled by the ardent young people, and early in the year 1889 Lillie and Charles were married.

On the following Sunday Mother-in-law Cummings visited the pretty home that Charles furnished for his wife at King's Bridge. Then and there the trouble began. She criticised the house, though the wife was perfectly satisfied with it, and bewailed the fact that her Lillie had not married a man who could keep her like a "lady." According to the young husband's testimony, the mother-in-law nearly drove him crazy. She was everlastingly nagging at him. At the same time she was scouring Lillie's sweet disposition until the young wife began to regard herself as a much-abused person. The result was that the couple had frequent little spats, in which Charles declared that he was master of the house, and Lillie responded that he was a "brute." She admitted on the stand, however, that his brutality never became so pronounced as to induce him to abuse her physically, though on several occasions when she, her husband, and the mother-in-law were seared in a triangular battle of words he, feeling sure of defeat in so unequal a contest, would swear, place his hand over her mouth, and call a truce. One of the causes of their frequent bickerings was Lillie's pet poodle. She had this before they were married. One of the many promises that each made the other at the betrothal was that the poodle should be kept in the kitchen of their future domicile. When the quarreling began, however, the poodle was allowed the freedom of the dining room. Then Lillie began to let him run around the bedrooms. Then she began to wash the dog in the family bathtub. At this Charles objected. The grand row came when Charles found his wife combing the dog's coat with the household tooth comb.

"That paralyzed me," he said on the stand yesterday. "My mother-in-law was at the house at the time. That night in my room I told my wife that there must be a change. Her mother must leave me alone and keep away from my house. There was a row, and Lillie called for her mother. She came and forced her way into my room and began to jaw me. I ordered her out. She would not go. I was not big enough to put her out, so I took an unloaded pistol out of my drawer and flourished it at her hoping to scare her. She did not scare for a cent though, and only left when my wife went with her. The next morning my wife left my house, and I never have seen her since until to-day. We could live happily together now if her mother would mind her own business."

Lillie and her mother were on the stand yesterday. Their testimony related the frequent family jars, but none were of serious results. Lillie's testimony was especially tame, and it was plain to see that her heart was following her eyes into the corner where Charles sat. The case will go on to-day, but before adjourning yesterday Judge Truax said:

"It seems to me that instead of a divorce two young people should get well spanked and sent back to your little home at King's Bridge. Your mother is to blame. Husbands and wives should show deference to each other's wishes, and mothers-in-law should mind their own business."

A CONCURSUS CALLED.

MGR. DONNELLY'S SUCCESSOR TO BE CHOSEN BY COMPETITION.

Vicar General Preston yesterday sent formal notice to the Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese that a concursus will shortly be held at the Archbishop's residence, on the result of which will depend the appointment of a successor to the late Mgr. Donnelly of St. Michael's Church. Any clergyman in the diocese who has been ten years in the ministry and three years in charge of a parish is eligible to enter his name for competition in the coming concursus. As St. Michael's is one of the wealthiest churches in the city, and as its rector is one of the few irremovable pastors, it is expected that an unusually large number of priests will be competitors for the post.

The concursus will be the second held in this diocese under the regulations of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, the first having been summoned to select a successor to the late Father Mooney of Newburg. Vicar General Preston will preside at the concursus, and he will be assisted in determining the most eligible candidate by the following clergymen, who, with him, constitute the Diocesan Examining Board: The Very Rev. John M. Farley, the Revs. John Edwards, John F. Kearney, James H. McGean, Anthony Kesseler, and Adam Toner.

FOR A CHILDREN'S HOME.

The opening of the bazaar for the benefit of the Children's Fold, in the Hotel Brunswick, yesterday afternoon, was well attended. The object of the fair is to raise funds to erect a stone building at Mount Minturn for the accommodation of 160 children between the ages of three and twelve, now in the home at Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue. The ground for the new building was given by the Sheltering Arms, and the cost of the cottage will be about $10,000. A hall clock that cost $750 will be given to the society that receives the most votes on the last night of the fair. The Manhattan and the New-York Athletic Clubs are now in the lead. The bazaar will be open every day during the remainder of the week from 1 until 10:30 P. M.

Among those who are taking an active part in the fair are Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. M. Brundage, Mrs. Thomas M. Peters, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. Elliott Anderson, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. R. W. Aborn, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. Francis Williams, Miss S. M. Brown, Miss F. Cotheal, and Miss Emily Pettit.

ROTHMAN REAPPEARS.

The appearance of Thomas Rothman, a member of the Board of Aldermen of 1884, in the District Attorney's office yesterday, caused a mild sensation. He fled to Germany when the boodlers were exposed, and it was not known that he had returned. With him yesterday was Lawyer Henry C. Botty. They called on Assistant District Attorney Goff, who, to Rothman's great surprise, said that there was no indictment against him, and that there never had been one. Rothman's exile, therefore, had been entirely a voluntary one. He left the Court House and went for a ride, after which, he returned to Philadelphia, whence he had come in the morning.

Lawyer Botty said afterward that Rothman's reappearance was as much of a surprise to him as to anybody. His reason for visiting the District Attorney's office was to furnish bail if there were any charges against him. George Rothman, Vice President of the German Exchange Bank, at 330 Broadway, uncle of the ex-Alderman, said that Thomas went to Germany in 1886, remained there two years, and then returned to America, settling down at Frankfort, near Philadelphia, where he owns a peach orchard.

INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.

While half a dozen engines were fighting a fierce fire in Samuel Rothschild's chair factory at 14 and 16 Hopkins-street, Brooklyn, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered in the cellar of the four-story tenement at 94 Hopkins-street. The latter fire was soon drowned out, when it was discovered that some one had saturated a Christmas tree, lying in the cellar, with kerosene oil and had then applied a light to it. There were half a dozen families in the house and some of them narrowly escaped suffocation. Marshal Lewis is making an investigation of this fire.

The flames in Rothschild's factory were extinguished after they had done about $5,000 damage.

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

THE WELL-SUPPLIED STORE OF LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS AT BROADWAY AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Of things beautiful to the eye and delightful to the touch the Spring stock and novelties of Le Boutillier Brothers, Broadway and Fourteenth-street, contain a great variety. In the upholstery department, which contains everything answering to household needs, the firm, in pursuance of an effort to educate the American people up to the idea of furnishing a house in the true Oriental style, is making a specialty of antique rugs. The rug is to the Mohammedan at once couch, chair, and altar, and the Messrs. Le Boutillier have succeeded in making a large collection of each of the various kinds. In this collection are Daghestan, Bokhara, Kazak, Beloochistan, Persian, and Japanese rugs, ranging in price from $6 90 to $225. Hanging against one of the walls of the department is a beautiful rug claimed to be the largest in this country. It measures 23 by 14 feet. Ferahun, Cashmere, Angora, Khiva, Ghiordes, Persian, Beloochistan, and Iris carpets, Bagdad rice and bamboo curtains are also to be found in this department.

In the silk department the firm is carrying a very large and varied stock of India and surah silks, ranging in price from 39 to 75 cents per yard. In black silks the "Drap d'Alma," "Faille Francaise," and "Venetian Armure Royal" at $1 per yard are the bargains of the season. As to parasols and sun umbrellas, the stock is large and the novelties numerous. The most striking novelties are in lace and gauze effects and plaids and stripes. Ladies show a preference for sun umbrellas this season for street use and for parasols for carriages.

The dress goods department is replete with beautiful things, but a new fabric, satin-striped cashmere, made especially for this house, in all the new evening shades, will appeal most strongly to the ladies. Another new fabric, the "Gloriosa," with silk warp and wool filling, is also very taking. A full line of imported Paris robes, in embroidery and lace effects, from $7 50 to $25, constitutes a very attractive feature of the stock.

In the lace department a large stock of flouncings is offered for wear over silk skirts. Two notable articles are the Chantilly, with Van Dyke points, and Russian nets. A large assortment of all-wool French challies in delicate colors; a special line of French sateens at 19 cents per yard, and Scotch ginghams in plaids, stripes, and borders, are a few among the many things that will please the ladies in this well-supplied establishment.

NO COMPANY TO DRILL.

The trouble which has existed in Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment for several months concerning its commander, Capt. A. W. Belknap, and his relations with the privates in his company, broke out afresh Monday night when Company B was summoned to battalion drill. Capt. Belknap found barely enough men to form a corporal's guard and the Lieutenant Colonel at once dismissed the few from drill duty for the night. The recommendations of an examining board which last December considered charges affecting Capt. Belknap's efficiency as an officer were recently set aside by Gov. Hill and the Captain was reinstated. The men of his company have determined that they will not drill with him, even though they may be court-martialed. Capt. Belknap says he will secure men who will.

MR. BEATTIE MAKES AN APPOINTMENT.

Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, who was Deputy Surveyor of the port under Hans S. Beattie when he was Surveyor, was appointed Secretary of the Street Cleaning Department by Commissioner Beattie yesterday. The salary of the place is $1,800 per year, and Mr. Nicoll succeeds H. W. Horner. Since Surveyor George W. Lyon has been in office Mr. Nicoll has been an Inspector of Customs. He resides at 70 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the Eleventh Assembly district, and he went over to Tammany Hall with Mr. Beattie. The place left vacant by the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Edward P. Hagan has not been filled.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Woodbury Langdon, who was appointed a Rapid-Transit Commissioner upon the declination of Charles Stewart Smith, sent his letter of acceptance to the Mayor yesterday. All the Commissioners have now accepted. Yesterday Mayor Grant filed the formal notice of his appointment of Messrs. Belmont, Steinway, Searle, Potter, and Langdon in the County Clerk's office. The Commissioners, according to the law of 1875, must organize within fifteen days after their appointment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The season of Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House under the management of Henry E. Abbey is rapidly drawing to a close. To-night Patti will appear in "Il Barbiere di Saviglia." To-morrow there will be no opera, the company appearing in Philadelphia. On Friday night "The Huguenots" will be presented, and on this occasion Mme. Albani will make her last appearance, singing the rôle of Valentine, with Signor Ravelli as Raoul, and Mlle. Pettigiana, the youngest of the prima donnas who have made a decided success, as the Queen. Mme. Albani is a charming singer and has many warm admirers among the music-loving people of New-York, and the advance sale of seats indicates that she will make her farewell bow this season to an audience of large dimensions. Several good places, both in the stalls and boxes, still remain at the Opera House for this performance, however, and the first applicants will secure the best of them.

Stuart Robson will make his first appearance as a lone star in this city at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre next Monday night, presenting Bronson Howard's popular comedy, "The Henrietta," in which he will be seen in his original character, Bertie Van Alstyne, the Wall-street lamb. The cast will also include Frank Mordaunt as Nicholas Van Alstyne, James E. Wilson as Dr. Parke Wainwright, Edward J. Ratcliffe as Nicholas Van Alstyne, Jr., Ernest Tarleton as Lord Arthur Trelawney, George Woodward as the Rev. Dr. Murray Hilton, Revel Hermaine as Watson Flint, John L. Wooderson as Musgrave, Miss Emma Vaders as Mrs. Cornelia Opdyke, Miss Eugenie Lindeman as Rose Van Alstyne, Miss Katherine Florence as Agnes, and Miss Helen Mar as Lady Mary Trelawney. The sale of seats for the first week begins to-morrow.

The students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts will give a performance at Morristown, N. J., to-morrow evening, presenting "The Dowager" and "Indian Summer." The latter is a one-act comedy in the répertoire of the Théâtre Français, and will be given its first performances in America in an English dress on this occasion.

"The Pirates of Penzance," as presented by the Duff Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre, is one of the best performances of comic opera ever given in New-York, and is attracting good audiences, as it merits, of course.

The remaining opportunities of seeing W. H. Crane and his excellent company in "The Senator" at the Star are not many. On May 10 Mr. Crane will bid farewell to New-York for a time, and the most amusing comedy of the season will not be seen here again until next Fall.

The six pretty young ladies selected by Charles Frohman to make up the female contingent of the "Shenannoah" company on its Pacific coast tour this Summer are Odette Tyler, who made her first appearance as Gertrude on Monday evening; Dorothy Dorr, Nannette Comstock, Alice B. Haines, who is to be married to-morrow; Zoe Tuttle, and Catherine Gray, who also appeared for the first time in the play at Proctor's last Monday night.

Sydney Rosenfeld has selected the following people for the cast of "The Stepping Stone" at Palmer's next week: Ida Vernon, Ida Waterman, Beatrice Moreland, Adelaide Stanhope, May Haines, Kate Osterle, Sallie Williams, Marguerite Fields, Gustavus Levick, John A. Lane, Howell Hansell, Samuel Edwards, Harry Mills, Sidney Bowkett, and Frank Russell.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT DEAL.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—A "deal" has been made by the Brush Electric Light Company of this city and the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg by which the latter company practically obtains control of the former. The Westinghouse Company guarantees 6 per cent. interest on $600,000 of Brush stock and 5 per cent. on $200,000 of bonds, making $46,000 in all annually which the Westinghouse agrees to pay for the control of the Brush.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run-down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the Winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this Spring.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a Spring tonic, with most satisfactory results."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ELECTRICAL WONDERS.

SOME OF THE SIGHTS AT THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE FAIR.

The electrical exhibition in aid of the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work is now in its second week at the Lenox Lyceum, and the wonders shown there are enjoyed by large audiences afternoon and evening. The interesting feature for the youngsters, and indeed for the older folks, is the Dolls' Theatorium, where a dozen gayly-dressed dolls recite at intervals such nursery gems as "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and "Jack and Jill."

The Mysterious Chamber, where skeletons, statues, and lower-region imps perform strange antics without any visible means of support, is another interesting feature, and the phonograph exhibit, where reproductions of famous European orchestras and cornet and soprano solos are ground out to order, is constantly crowded. In the telephone department 100 ear pieces are connected with the Casino and the Broadway Theatre, and the music of the "Grand Duchess" and "The Pirates of Penzance" can be plainly heard. The great solumn and the circle of festoons in the auditorium are lighted three times during each session, and a concert is given by a Hungarian band and a sextet of mandolin players.

The Woman's Exchange has its own exhibition of pretty household articles on the upper floor, and has a good exhibit of oil paintings in an adjoining room. The "Peep Into the Twentieth Century," which is to be a most unique entertainment, will be ready for inspection in a few days.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETIC UNION.

The Columbia College Athletic Union, formed by the consolidation of all the athletic organizations by the mass meeting of the students last week, has elected officers of the temporary organization. They are: President—W. Fellowes Morgan; Vice President—Tompkins McIlvaine, '90; Secretary—J. M. Hewlett, '90; Treasurer—Prof. Jasper T. Goodwin, '76. These officers will act until the annual mass meeting of the students next October. During this time the Executive Committees of the four old associations will act as the standing committees, each in a separate department. The union also voted to put the intercollegiate team which is to compete in the intercollegiate games on the Berkeley Oval May 31 in quarters as soon as possible, and an appropriation was made for that purpose.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES, pleurisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and healed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

YOUR COMPLEXION, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

THE AUCTION SALE at the Japanese Fair will be continued Thursday. Special sale of fine IVORIES will start at 11 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Ware.

Attention is asked to an exceptionally full variety of Solid Silver Pitchers of tasteful designs.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

HAZELTON PIANOS Established 1854.
Sweet, Brilliant, Pure.
Best Mechanical Construction. Highest Independent. Easy Payments. Pianos to Rent. Write for New Catalogue.
34 & 36 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

MR. REID IN TROUBLE.

SERIOUS CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM BY HIS ASSOCIATES.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Convention went into executive session in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday morning and adopted a resolution requesting the North River Branch to send another delegate in place of George Watson Reid. Mr. Reid was called in and told of this action. In vigorous terms he asserted that the members were a lot of landsmen led by a clique of Scandinavians who had been persecuting him for a year. The opposition to him he attributed to his efforts to curb an ill-advised strike on the Liverpool docks. Nothing Mr. Reid could say had any effect, and he was rejected as a delegate.

Mr. Reid freed his mind in the afternoon papers, and the convention, when it read his bitter attack upon it, summoned him to appear before it this morning and show cause why he should not be expelled, on these grounds, among others: That he is a falsifier; that he has illegally taken money from local organizations; that he has embezzled the funds of Hull Branch of the National Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and that he has retained union books and documents intrusted to him.

Outside of the consideration of Mr. Reid's case only routine business was transacted by the convention yesterday.

A well-attended mass meeting of the sailors of this vicinity was held last evening in the hall of the North River Seamen's and Firemen's Union, 276 Spring-street, and addresses were made by President McGregor, General Accountant O'Sullivan, and Delegate Groves of Chicago.

AMERICAN FOX TERRIER CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the American Fox Terrier Club, held in Boston recently, these gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—August Belmont, Jr.; Vice President—John E. Thayer; Secretary and Treasurer—H. P. Frothingham; Governors—August Belmont, Jr., L. M. Rutherfurd, Jr., H. P. Frothingham, Edward Kelly, John E. Thayer, W. Rutherfurd, Clarence Rathbone, F. R. Hitchcock, and Frederick Hoey.

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

We are constantly adding new pieces to our already attractive assortment of Silver Mounted Moonstone Jewelry. In style it is dainty and refined, and finished equally as well as gold.

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BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

FURNITURE.

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CLOSE OUT A NUMBER OF SIDEBOARDS, BEDROOM SETS, PARLOR SUITES, AND ODD PIECES OF FURNITURE. THE REDUCED PRICES AT WHICH THE GOODS ARE MARKED CANNOT FAIL TO MEET THE APPROVAL OF BUYERS.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN LINES SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY FURNISHING.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, and 65 West 23d Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
13 East 27th-st.

ON ELLIS ISLAND.

A LANDING PIER AND A BUILDING FOR IMMIGRANTS ARE NEEDED.

Federal Superintendent of Public Buildings Marshall, accompanied by Lieut. Elliott of the Coast Survey, paid a visit yesterday to Ellis Island in order to ascertain what would be needed to transform the place into a landing depot for immigrants. A number of the present buildings will with slight alterations answer for the immigrants. The shallowness of the water around the island will make it necessary to run the landing pier out several hundred feet.

The pier will probably be placed on the southern side of the island. The fresh water supply of the island is very poor at present, and it will be necessary to bore an artesian well several hundred feet in depth. For cleaning purposes salt water will be used very largely. Mr. Marshall expects to advertise for bids for the Ellis Island building within ten days. The alterations in the Barge Office are progressing rapidly, and the place will be ready for the reception of immigrants on Friday.

The immigrant boarding-house-keepers have applied to Superintendent Weber for facilities for securing boarders in the Barge Office. Deputy Superintendent O'Beirne will look into the matter and will see to it that the boarding-house-keepers are given no privileges which will enable them to impose upon immigrants.

Schaus' Art Gallery.

We beg to call the attention of picture buyers and art lovers to our choice collection of paintings, to which important works by the following masters have recently been added:

Bonheur, Rosa,
Bouguereau,
Cazin,
Corot,
Dupre, Daubigny,
Fromentin, Decamps,
Gerome, Detaille,
Knaus, Diaz,
Lerolle, Lefebvre,
Maye,
Rico,
Troyon,
Van Marcke,
Vibert, and others.

An early inspection is solicited.

William Schaus,
204 Fifth-av.,
(Madison-square.)

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THE POLITICAL FARMERS

LOCAL HUSBANDMEN PUTTING IN THEIR CROPS.

MANY REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO WORKING ON SHARES—MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

The Spring crop of candidates for next Fall's Mayoralty nomination, especially on the Republican side of the fence, is now in a flourishing condition. It is being nursed by the smaller political farmers. The great tillers of the local political field do not put their hands to the plow thus early. Even though they may have their seeds under ground, the grain is not planted so as to sprout early.

The Republicans have plenty of good material to select from, but the material, in a great many instances, is not willing to be selected. There are so many peculiar conditions to be confronted this coming Autumn that there are plenty of well-known men who have friends anxious to trot them out as fit successors to Mayor Grant. But they are holding off, because there is no way of telling how the cat is going to jump.

The first thing that men with the Mayoralty bee a-buzzing have to consider is whether there will be a combination of the Republican machine with the anti-Tammany Democracy. There was probably never a year in which coalitions would meet with greater opposition. The coalition of the Counties and the Republicans in last Fall's campaign led to no end of recriminations on both sides. The Republicans declared that their partners in the coalition had sacrificed everything to the election of Judge Fitzgerald, and the County people said that the Republican vote had not been wholly faithful to the combination ticket. The indignation of the Republicans broke out at the first meeting of the County Committee held after the election. An effort was made to get an anti-coalition clause inserted in the new constitution. It failed, but it had a vote behind it that indicated clearly that the Republican vote was less deliverable on a combination than it ever was before. Then the Republican Club, in spite of the opposition of Police Justice Taintor, who obtained his office from Mayor Grant, and a few others put itself on record as being against coalitions by voting to oppose them in each of the district organizations took similar action.

One of the alleged doctrines of the Business Men's Republican Organization is independent Republican nominations. This may amount to mean or illusion. The business men have the indorsement of T. C. Platt, and Platt indorses nothing that he cannot control. As the machine County Committee is at present constituted Platt can run things to suit himself, but if it were necessary he would use the business men for a club with which to keep his collar-wearers in a sufficiently tractable frame of mind.

Some of these Republicans who are the strongest kind of anti-coalition men just now say that under no circumstances would they join in any combination ticket headed by a Democrat for Mayor, and the recent statement made by ex-Mayor W. R. Grace in an interview in THE TIMES, to the effect that no ticket that did not have a Democrat at its head could hope to win, created much discussion among them. "No matter what sort of a combination is made this Fall," said one of these gentlemen yesterday, "there are hundreds of Republicans in this city who will bolt any ticket that has not a Republican at its head. Why, Erhardt got over 50,000 votes for Governor, and we say we shouldn't go it alone and make a fight to win! The recent exposures of Tammany's misdoings will help us materially. This is a good year for us to make a stand, and the party bosses are going to have a hard time fixing up any coalition for us."

But the early Spring-time resolutions of the politicians are likely to yield to the exigencies of the Fall campaign.

The probability or improbability of coalitions and combinations, however, does not deter the speculating politicians from trotting out candidates and talking about their merits. Some of these gentlemen are not even aware that their names are being mentioned. Others are, and are not afraid who knows it. The list of those now suggested by the political gossips of the Republican side included Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Jesse Seligman, Col. W. L. Strong, President of the Republican Business Men's Association, and others. When any of the politicians want to make a particularly brilliant joke they refer to Elihu F. Shepard as a candidate. The Colonel may be a candidate, but he is a harmless one, and will only be used in the preliminary campaign as a convenient guy.

Chauncey M. Depew is spoken of as a candidate, especially by those who are anxious that the Republican Party should go it alone. They say, "If he only would run we could win the city," and then in the same breath they add that it is not at all likely that Mr. Depew would even consider the matter. The President of the New-York Central is thought to have his eyes on bigger political game and his friends don't think it necessary that he should serve an apprenticeship in the Mayor's chair. Even the pious Shepard himself has remarked that there is nothing like a little absence to weaken that Mr. Depew should be put up for Mayor.

There seems to be some ground for the belief that Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has or had an ambition in the direction of the Mayoralty. He has had the misfortune, it is said, to be mentioned by Col. Shepard. At the first dinner which Shepard gave to the Republican Executive Committee Postmaster Van Cott mentioned two men as candidates for Mayor. One was Mr. Depew. The other was Charles Stewart Smith. At the next dinner which Shepard gave the Executive Committee he had Charles Stewart Smith as one of his guests. Mr. Smith declined serving on Mayor Grant's Rapid-Transit Commission, and some people have wondered whether his alleged ambition to succeed the Mayor had anything to do with it. Mr. Smith, however, is going to Europe this Summer.

Those who have been discussing Mr. Seligman as a candidate have argued that he could poll the full Republican vote, and in addition draw a very large percentage of the Hebrew vote.

It will be worth while watching the Business Men's Organization on the Mayoralty question. Col. W. L. Strong is its leader. He has spent money liberally in its behalf. In fact, he has furnished most of the money that has enabled it to exist. He has also contributed large amounts to the Republican cause generally. He contributed $15,000 in the last Presidential campaign, and he was not inactive in politics then. Now some of his friends are thinking of pushing him for Mayor, and they say that he could command a great business following. Cornelius N. Bliss is also credited with the ambition to serve the city as its chief executive. Mr. Bliss was one of the originators of the Business Men's Association. He left it in disgust when John J. O'Brien's organization in the Eighth District was taken in. He is, like the rest of the gentlemen mentioned, simply talked of now by the political gossips.

FIGHTING FOR WATER FRONT.

SUGAR REFINING AND OTHER BROOKLYN INDUSTRIES IN COMMERCE.

Owners of water front in the sugar-refining section of the Eastern District of Brooklyn appeared yesterday before the Harbor Line Board to urge favorable action upon a petition that has been sent to the Secretary of War, asking that the lines approved in 1886, and now the boundaries of pier construction, be allowed to stand. The petition has been prompted by the action of the board in February in restoring the lines adopted in 1857, which are some distance inshore from those of 1886. Mr. Havemeyer of Havemeyers & Elder, Lawyer Knox for the Pratt Works, Lawyer Geir for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and several owners of factories and refiners along the water front spoke on behalf of the petition.

The present lines were established in 1886, with the consent of the Secretary of War and the State authorities, and owners have since spent a good deal of money in improvements along the river front. The Harbor Board has secured the rescinding of the authority given by the Secretary of War four years ago. A notice from the Pilot Commissioners to property owners, consequent upon the rescinding of the order, brought the owners together, and the petition referred to was addressed to the Harbor Board and by it referred to the Secretary of War. In the course of yesterday's arguments it was said by experts that figures could be produced to show that 50 per cent. of all the freights for the West from this port over the railroads were shipped from these new piers, and that 45 per cent. of such shipments consisted of sugar. This was said to prove the importance of the new piers to commerce.

SCHEDULES OF P. W. NICKERSON & CO.

The schedules of P. W. Nickerson & Co., brick commission merchants at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, who assigned to Caleb B. Knevals and Elihu B. Frost, were filed yesterday. They state liabilities at $218,468 95; contingent liabilities, $150,937 61; nominal assets, $313,359 44, and actual assets, $30,928 58. P. W. Nickerson's individual statement shows liabilities, $30,928 95; nominal assets, $75,258 53; actual assets, $3,929 26. The assets consist of vessels and barges, and the cause of the great difference between the nominal and actual assets is that the vessels and barges are heavily mortgaged to secure bona fide indebtedness. Their value to the estate is practically nothing. The largest creditor is said to be a claim against Schuyler Hamilton for $60,000 and one for $80,000 against James D. Avery are practically worthless.

STRIPED BASS ARE BITING.

Striped bass are biting in the North River. Mr. George Geise of this city caught one yesterday, which was weighed by Station Master Reese at Fort Washington, and turned the scales at 16 pounds 10 ounces, and measured 34 inches in length. It was taken on the ebb tide with a bait of fresh bait. Several other bass were caught in the neighborhood.

EGOCENTRIC COL. SHEPARD.

SOME RESULTS OF HIS ATTACK UPON THE REV. MR. WHITON.

The amiable Col. Shepard—Col. Elliott F. Shepard of the Fifth-Avenue Stage Line and other sectarian institutions—is engaged just at present in humbly bowing his Christian head to a storm of Christian criticism, raised by his recent action in unmercifully denouncing the Rev. J. M. Whiton for having so far forgotten himself as to allow a heterodox sermon of his to be "inadvertently" published in the *Mail and Express*. The sermon as it appeared in the organ of human virtue on March 15 last did not meet with the approval of Presbyterian ministers, with whom the Reverend—beg their pardon—the Colonel desired most to associate, and in deference to them the truly good man published a four-column article a week or so later denouncing the Rev. Mr. Whiton in terms which gentlemen like Mr. Fussey Murphy employ only on great provocation.

Col. Shepard in the course of his remarks observed that the sermon, which was entitled, "The Bible a Self-Correcting Book," had inadvertently slipped into the religious department of his eccentric paper and had inadvertently been printed. He might have been more earnestly engaged in explaining to an astonished constituency just why the sermon was accompanied by an editorial paragraph calling attention to its excellency, and why it was reprinted four days later in the weekly edition of the paper; but he enthusiastically refrained from telling so, perhaps because he desired first to consult Webster's Unabridged as to the exact definition of "inadvertent."

Col. Shepard's ideas on definition are unique. This is how Dr. Whiton's sermon came to be printed in the first place. Mr. George P. Morris has been in charge of the religious department of the *Mail and Express* for two years, and it has been his custom, his friends assert, to secure sermons from various ministers of the Gospel in one way—to ask them for their manuscripts, to have them put into type, to carefully read and edit them, and to submit proofs to the authors for possible correction. This course was pursued in the case of Dr. Whiton. His sermon, which has aroused so much feeling in religious circles, came down to the *Mail and Express* office at the solicitation of Mr. Morris, was edited by Mr. Morris, was put into type, and Mr. Whiton saw the proofs. Then it was printed.

Some time later Col. Shepard composed that prose poem of his denouncing Mr. Whiton, and with more religious glee handed the manuscript to Mr. Morris for perusal. That gentleman pointed out to his honored chief the fact that there were statements in the poem which he knew to be false, and which its satisfied author must know were not as true as the Bible which has furnished him with so much entertainment in the past few years. The religious editor, Mr. Morris made apparent, had not been misled by Mr. Whiton's texts into publishing his sermon, nor had the sermon been inadvertently published. It had appeared in the paper only after the most careful preparation.

Mr. Morris likewise pictured to the willful Colonel the probable effect which the "refutation" would have on the public mind, and gave fair notice that, if it were published as written, he (Mr. Morris) would take pains to clear himself from the imputation against him contained in the article. But Col. Shepard, with the desire strong within him to see his composition appear in beautiful, clear-faced type, ordered it to be published, and in order to be obeyed—all his orders to gentlemen connected with the *Mail and Express* generally are obeyed.

Then Mr. Morris came to the conclusion that his opinion of Col. Shepard was no longer an exalted one, and that he could no longer conscientiously remain in the work in which he had been so successfully engaged. He informed Col. Shepard that he had no desire to be further connected with the *Mail and Express*, nor to have anything more to do with the proprietor thereof. Col. Shepard labored with him to have him reconsider his determination—even broaching the subject of financial consideration—but he declined to be influenced, resigned his position, and gave up his office.

Every religious paper in the country which has had its say in regard to this queer performance on the part of the playful Colonel has made editorial observations not calculated to make pleasant reading for that journalistic enigma. They have, many of them, made the prediction that hereafter no self-respecting clergyman will permit one of his sermons to be printed in the *Mail and Express*, with the chance of being later on alluded to by its editor and proprietor as "puffed up," "blind," "shifting," "mieroscopic," "supercilious," or "thin-minded," or as being in many ways afflicted with a "sky-pointing nose" or other unpleasant visitations of Divine Providence.

BETTER QUARTERS NEEDED.

WHY THE SUPPLY OF GOOD STOKERS FAILS TO EQUAL THE DEMAND.

Naval officers and steamship men are greatly interested in the problem of obtaining good stokers, described in Monday's TIMES. They very generally agree that Chief Engineer Sewall of the steamship Majestic hit the nail on the head when he said that the falling off in good stokers was due to the adverse circumstances under which the men are forced to work nowadays.

Mr. Miers Coryell, formerly of the Naval Advisory Board and now engineer in chief of the Cromwell Line, believes that with the present unsatisfactory material in the fireroom force the problem cannot be solved. He puts great faith in the value of consideration shown to the men by deck officers.

"I have found," he says, "that when good men once get aboard a steamer and are allowed as many little privileges as possible in the way of washing, of resting themselves after a hard watch below, and of an opportunity to mess by themselves, such men can be expected to stay if they are inclined to do work at all aboard an ocean-going steamer. The method of driving ships by forced draught has borne extremely hard on firemen, and on board many of the transatlantic steamers it is a question of a man working until he drops. The Majestic, her improved system of ventilation, has remedied many of the difficulties, but defective fireroom exist in abundance, and good men cannot be induced to fire in them."

Chief Engineers Morley and Heaton of the navy are of the opinion yesterday that Mr. Sewall was right when he said that it was not a question of wages that caused a falling off in good men, but a lack of attention to their bodily comforts. The new war ships, however, and especially the larger ones, offer better accommodation for the firemen. Many prominent engineer officers have criticised the routine which required firemen to drill on deck after a hard turn of duty in the fireroom. Nobody has yet advocated a discontinuance of the drill, but officers have advocated reducing it considerably.

Engineer officers fear that the passage of the bill now before Congress to prohibit aliens from enlisting in the navy will for a time lay many of the ships up for lack of a sufficient fireroom force. It is urged that Commodore Melville's plan of establishing a school for firemen, from which men can be drawn for sea-going vessels, as apprentices are now taken, be put in operation as soon as possible. It has been found that the best apprentices in the navy come from the lads picked up in the crowded streets of large cities, boys who sleep in and about the docks, and who hardly know what a square meal is. These fellows when sent aboard a man of war ship, enter upon a new life, one better than they have ever experienced. In consequence they grow up as a part and parcel of the service afloat, looking upon shore simply as a place to have an occasional good time. On the other hand, the boys accustomed to good homes invariably tire of the service after six months or so. It is, therefore, urged that since the new ships offer firemen fair accommodations it needs but the furtherance of Commodore Melville's plan of establishing an apprentice school for firemen in a great measure to remedy the present trouble.

Mr. Sewall believes it advisable that transatlantic steamers should be fitted with machinery to run under a lower number of revolutions than they now are developed. He thinks that 600 feet per minute should be the maximum piston speed instead of the 800 or 900 feet that some machinery now develops. It is a great object aboard all vessels to minimize all weights. In order to do so the machinery is made as light as possible, and to develop the horse power required a high number of revolutions is necessary. Hence firing under its present conditions has been resorted to, with the result that good men cannot be had at any price.

SUPPORTING HOWELL'S SCHEME.

Fourteen of the twenty gentlemen constituting the Board of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday in special session, and with absolute unanimity adopted the following resolution, offered by Major George W. McNulty:

Resolved, That this board is opposed to Senate bill 451, introduced by Mr. Jacobs, and pending before the Legislature, in so far as it limits the space to be occupied for terminal facilities to the northerly side of Tillary-street. The President is authorized to appoint a committee to appear before the proper committee of the Legislature at Albany, and advocate amendments to said bill prepared by the committee of this board on terminal facilities, which allow the extension of the storage and switching facilities as far south as Tillary-street, and permit the full development of the carrying capacity of the bridge.

The members of the board absent and not voting on the foregoing were Mayors Grant and Chapin, Controller Myers, and Trustees Angelo L. Myers, Edmund C. Stanton, and Alden S. Swan, who is absent in Europe.

The Legislative Committee named by President Howell comprises Trustees Abraham Schwab, George W. McNulty, Edward V. Skinner, George W. Anderson, and Reuben Riley, who will be assisted by Trustees George Hillebrand, J. G. K. Lawrence, Alfred C. Barnes, Theodore B. Jackson, Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn, and William R. Dykman, counsel to the board.

MANY DECISIONS QUOTED

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM JOHN JAY.

AUTHORITIES AND DECISIONS TO PROVE THAT CHRISTIANITY IS A PART OF AMERICAN LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article in your editorial columns April 9, headed "The Methodists and the Schools," there was an allusion to the statement in the report adopted by the recent conference in New-York as the basis of their action, that "it is well settled by decisions in the leading States of the Union that Christianity is a part of the common law of the States." That statement is met with your remark: "An English Judge once set forth that Christianity is a part of the common law of England, and several American Judges have repeated this doctrine."

Will you kindly permit me, upon this question of fact, to refer to some authorities and leading decisions which seem to have escaped the attention of the writer, and which have a conclusive weight that does not attach to the dictum of a Judge, whether English or American? It is certainly desirable that, as this is a constitutional and national question of no slight interest resting upon judicial and historical evidence, there should be no doubt whether the allegation that Christianity is a part of American law rests on judicial decisions entitled to respect, or simply upon dicta that represent, not the judgment of a court, but the opinion of individuals. Apart from the practical bearing which the question may have on the subject of common schools or any of the kindred questions that are being introduced into our politics, it has a general interest for Americans as connected with the history and character of the Republic. We are being favored just now with a good deal of novel advice from abroad as to what American Constitutions mean and what American laws permit or disallow, and we are told that the American state is so utterly and absolutely godless that our schools are necessarily pagan, where nothing but heathenism can prevail that to teach morality would be immoral, to approve the Ten Commandments would be a crime, and to instruct children in the law of God or the Sermon on the Mount would be to commit perjury and incur damnation.

For instance, to defend American law from the charge of ignoring Christianity is not difficult even for laymen. Some of the leading decisions on this point may be found in Dr. Schaff's very valuable treatise on "Church and State," published by Messrs. Putnams' sons, 1888. Others are quoted by Chief Justice Shea in his "Nature and Form of the American Government Founded in the Christian Religion," Boston, 1883. The subject is discussed also in Dr. James M. King's "Religion and the State," Phillips & Hunt, New-York, 1887, and in additional judicial decisions Webster, Cooley, and Chief Justice Waite.

Touching the common law of England, of which THE TIMES says "an English Judge once set forth that Christianity is a part of the common law of England," Story, in his inaugural address as the Dane Professor in 1829 said: "There has never been a period in which the common law did not recognize Christianity as lying at its foundation." Prof. J. W. Dwight, the learned and accomplished head of the Law School of Albany College, perfectly well-informed and recognized at home and abroad, has said: "It is well settled by decisions in the courts of the leading States of the Union that Christianity is a part of the common law of the State," and after referring to instances of its recognition in American courts he says: "Even the American courts [the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Updegraph against the Commonwealth] states the law in this manner: 'Christianity is and always has been a part of the common law.' Other Christian States in their use of the spiritual artillery of European countries—not Christianity founded on any particular religious tenets—not Christianity with an established church and titles and spiritual courts, but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men."

The first great case on this subject in the State of New York, and which became a leading case for the country, was that of the People against Ruggles, 8 Johnson, 293, where the judgment of the Supreme Court was pronounced by Chief Justice Kent with the unanimous concurrence of his distinguished associates, Smith Thompson, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ambrose Spenser, who later became Chief Justice; William Van Ness, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and Joseph C. Yates, afterward Governor of the State. This decision was thus referred to by Justice Duncan of Pennsylvania in the case of Updegraph: "In the Supreme Court of New-York it was solemnly determined that Christianity was a part of the law of the land, and that to revile the Scripture was an indictable offence." In the course of the opinion of the New-York Supreme Court, Chief Justice Kent quoted the Court of King's Bench in the Taylor case, that Christianity was part of the law, and showed that in the case of Rex against Woolston the court would not suffer it to be debated whether defaming Christianity in general was not an offense at common law, for whatever strikes at the root of Christianity tends manifestly to the dissolution of civil government.

But the court was careful to say that they did not intend to include disputes between learned men upon particular controverted points. Many later cases were quoted showing that such offenses have always been considered independent of any religious establishment or the right of the Church, and that they are treated as affecting the essential interests of society. The Supreme Court held that there is nothing in our manners or institutions which has prevented the application or the necessity for the use of this common law. It said: "We stand equally in need now as formerly of all that moral discipline and of those principles of virtue which help to bind society together. The people of the State, in common with the people of this country, profess the general doctrines of Christianity."

The court met, distinctly and logically, the suggestion then made, and which is still sometimes advanced with bold assumption, that the same policy must, under the Constitution, apply to any other religion. "Nor are we," said the Chief Justice, "bound by any expression in the Constitution, as some have strongly supposed, either not to punish at all or to punish indictments for the like attacks upon the religion of Mohammed or of the Grand Lama; for this plain reason, that the case assumes that we are a Christian people, and that the morality of the country is deeply engaged upon Christianity, and not upon the doctrines or worship of those impostors."

The common law as it stood on the 29th of April, 1775, was formally adopted by the New-York State Convention of 1777, with the special provision, to which Chief Justice Kent called attention as one not to be forgotten, which provided that "such parts of the common law as might be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christianity or their ministers were hereby abrogated." The "liberty of conscience" to which the Christianity recognized by our laws as "Christianity in its enlarged sense as a religion revealed and taught in the Bible." This definition is in harmony with the language of Mr. Justice Story in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in final decision of Girard's Executors, where he says of the qualified sense in which Christianity is a part of the common law of the State, that "its divine origin and truth are admitted."

Another notable judgment is the Supreme Court of New-York was that of Lindenmuller against The People, in 1861, just fifty years after the case of Ruggles in 1811, where Mr. Justice Allen and his associates Justices Clark and Sutherland held that Christianity was a part of the common law "to the extent that entitles the Christian religion and its ordinances to respect and protection as the acknowledged religion of the people." Mr. Justice Allen, referring to the decision in the case of Ruggles, said: "It has been the interpretation of the State Constitution, as "not prohibiting the Legislature from regarding the Christian religion as the religion of the people as distinguished from the false religion of the world," given by that decision, had received the sanction of Constitutional Conventions of 1821.

THE TIMES is quite right in saying that "you cannot indict a man for not loving his neighbor as himself," and as a general thing a man is not to be punished for a crime against Christianity unless the duty which he has violated has been defined and sanctioned by the Penal Code. To that rule, however, the Supreme Court found an exception in the case of Ruggles, where it was held that a man could be indicted and convicted for reviling the Holy Scripture at common law, and without the aid of a statute, on the ground that Christianity was a part of the law of the land. But, apart from the question of crime, it is clear that the highest courts have held in the cases cited that we are a Christian people, that our laws are ingrafted on Christianity; that, in language of Justice Allen, "Christianity is a part of the law of the State. It is not proclaimed by the commanding voice of any human superior, but expressed in the calm and mild accents of customary law. Its foundations are strong and deep; they are laid in the authority, the aid of a State officer in the people. Waiving all question of forefeit, it is the purest system of morality, the firmest auxiliary, and the only stable support of all human laws. Of the Christianity recognized by law, 'its divine origin and truth,' in the words of Story, "are admitted." It is, in the words of Kent, "Christianity in its enlarged sense as a religion revealed and taught in the Bible."

The question, as stated by Chief Justice Gibson of Delaware in The State against Chandler, (2 Harrington, .553,) is not whether their law was well founded, but what was the law, and to the brief extracts here given from decisions of the courts may be added the striking passage from Webster's argument in the Girard case: "It is the name in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere; the general principles and public policy are sometimes established by constitutional provisions, sometimes by legislative enactments, sometimes by judicial decisions, sometimes by general usage. But there they are, in some shape established; there is nothing that we look for with more certainty than the general principle that Christianity is the law of the land. This is the case among the Puritans of New-England, the Episcopalians of the Southern States, the Presbyterians, Quakers, the Baptists, and most of the Dutch of New-York and New-Jersey, and the Presbyterians—all brought and all adopted this great truth, and all have sustained it. And where there is any religious sentiment among men at all, this sentiment incorporates itself with the law. Everything decided in favor of Christianity, and in order to be obeyed—all his orders to gentlemen connected with the *Mail and Express* generally are obeyed.

Then Mr. Morris came to the conclusion that his opinion of Col. Shepard was no longer an exalted one, and that he could no longer conscientiously remain in the work in which he had been so successfully engaged. He informed Col. Shepard that he had no desire to be further connected with the *Mail and Express*, nor to have anything more to do with the proprietor thereof. Col. Shepard labored with him to have him reconsider his determination—even broaching the subject of financial consideration—but he declined to be influenced, resigned his position, and gave up his office.

Every religious paper in the country which has had its say in regard to this queer performance on the part of the playful Colonel has made editorial observations not calculated to make pleasant reading for that journalistic enigma. They have, many of them, made the prediction that hereafter no self-respecting clergyman will permit one of his sermons to be printed in the *Mail and Express*, with the chance of being later on alluded to by its editor and proprietor as "puffed up," "blind," "shifting," "mieroscopic," "supercilious," or "thin-minded," or as being in many ways afflicted with a "sky-pointing nose" or other unpleasant visitations of Divine Providence.

BETTER QUARTERS NEEDED.

WHY THE SUPPLY OF GOOD STOKERS FAILS TO EQUAL THE DEMAND.

Naval officers and steamship men are greatly interested in the problem of obtaining good stokers, described in Monday's TIMES. They very generally agree that Chief Engineer Sewall of the steamship Majestic hit the nail on the head when he said that the falling off in good stokers was due to the adverse circumstances under which the men are forced to work nowadays.

Mr. Miers Coryell, formerly of the Naval Advisory Board and now engineer in chief of the Cromwell Line, believes that with the present unsatisfactory material in the fireroom force the problem cannot be solved. He puts great faith in the value of consideration shown to the men by deck officers.

"I have found," he says, "that when good men once get aboard a steamer and are allowed as many little privileges as possible in the way of washing, of resting themselves after a hard watch below, and of an opportunity to mess by themselves, such men can be expected to stay if they are inclined to do work at all aboard an ocean-going steamer. The method of driving ships by forced draught has borne extremely hard on firemen, and on board many of the transatlantic steamers it is a question of a man working until he drops. The Majestic, her improved system of ventilation, has remedied many of the difficulties, but defective fireroom exist in abundance, and good men cannot be induced to fire in them."

Chief Engineers Morley and Heaton of the navy are of the opinion yesterday that Mr. Sewall was right when he said that it was not a question of wages that caused a falling off in good men, but a lack of attention to their bodily comforts. The new war ships, however, and especially the larger ones, offer better accommodation for the firemen. Many prominent engineer officers have criticised the routine which required firemen to drill on deck after a hard turn of duty in the fireroom. Nobody has yet advocated a discontinuance of the drill, but officers have advocated reducing it considerably.

Engineer officers fear that the passage of the bill now before Congress to prohibit aliens from enlisting in the navy will for a time lay many of the ships up for lack of a sufficient fireroom force. It is urged that Commodore Melville's plan of establishing a school for firemen, from which men can be drawn for sea-going vessels, as apprentices are now taken, be put in operation as soon as possible. It has been found that the best apprentices in the navy come from the lads picked up in the crowded streets of large cities, boys who sleep in and about the docks, and who hardly know what a square meal is. These fellows when sent aboard a man of war ship, enter upon a new life, one better than they have ever experienced. In consequence they grow up as a part and parcel of the service afloat, looking upon shore simply as a place to have an occasional good time. On the other hand, the boys accustomed to good homes invariably tire of the service after six months or so. It is, therefore, urged that since the new ships offer firemen fair accommodations it needs but the furtherance of Commodore Melville's plan of establishing an apprentice school for firemen in a great measure to remedy the present trouble.

Mr. Sewall believes it advisable that transatlantic steamers should be fitted with machinery to run under a lower number of revolutions than they now are developed. He thinks that 600 feet per minute should be the maximum piston speed instead of the 800 or 900 feet that some machinery now develops. It is a great object aboard all vessels to minimize all weights. In order to do so the machinery is made as light as possible, and to develop the horse power required a high number of revolutions is necessary. Hence firing under its present conditions has been resorted to, with the result that good men cannot be had at any price.

SUPPORTING HOWELL'S SCHEME.

Fourteen of the twenty gentlemen constituting the Board of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday in special session, and with absolute unanimity adopted the following resolution, offered by Major George W. McNulty:

Resolved, That this board is opposed to Senate bill 451, introduced by Mr. Jacobs, and pending before the Legislature, in so far as it limits the space to be occupied for terminal facilities to the northerly side of Tillary-street. The President is authorized to appoint a committee to appear before the proper committee of the Legislature at Albany, and advocate amendments to said bill prepared by the committee of this board on terminal facilities, which allow the extension of the storage and switching facilities as far south as Tillary-street, and permit the full development of the carrying capacity of the bridge.

The members of the board absent and not voting on the foregoing were Mayors Grant and Chapin, Controller Myers, and Trustees Angelo L. Myers, Edmund C. Stanton, and Alden S. Swan, who is absent in Europe.

The Legislative Committee named by President Howell comprises Trustees Abraham Schwab, George W. McNulty, Edward V. Skinner, George W. Anderson, and Reuben Riley, who will be assisted by Trustees George Hillebrand, J. G. K. Lawrence, Alfred C. Barnes, Theodore B. Jackson, Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn, and William R. Dykman, counsel to the board.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL BOARD.

HOW THE ARGUMENTS IN ITS FAVOR WOULD APPLY TO RELIGION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The other day, in reading the arguments used for one supreme board of licensure of medical practitioners, it occurred to me to use the words religion, church, and preacher and priest in place of medical college, physician, diploma, and license. When the argument read: "The reasons for the radical change sought are that theological seminaries are private corporations, responsible only to themselves, and hence a unification, and higher standards of religious practice cannot be secured, only the aid of State authority," the substitution of theological colleges, religious practice for medical colleges, and medical education makes instantly an established church under the State authority.

Again, Dr. D. B. St. John Rossa says: "The remedy for the present disunited condition of the profession of religion is not to be found in making a common standard for church membership and preachers, but in making a common standard [church rules] for the practice of preaching. The religious degree should be conferred as now, but the liberty to practice preaching should not be left in the hands of bodies, however respectable and distinguished, who are only responsible to themselves." Here again is an established church.

Again, Prof. William Osler of Hopkins University in 1889 says, using religion for medicine: "Special education does not require public revenues. Schools of law, medicine, engineering, theology are private enterprises. So unsatisfactory is religion, however, that there is a growing sense that a radical change must be made, and State bills have already been passed or are before Legislatures on this problem. Colleges have had the monopoly for years. This makes religious schools private organizations, wholly irresponsible, without the State, in religious profession. It is surprising to think that so many men distinguished in every other way can willing to aid even advocate the advantages of an irresponsibility which has made the American system of churches, church membership, and of preaching a by-word among the nations." Thus would read Prof. Osler's Baltimore address if religion was the subject matter of his speech and not medicine.

If there is danger in the present high and excellent American medical practice, there is the same danger in religious matters. If one is secure, as religion is, in perfect freedom, the other, medicine, is perfectly secure without a despotism in medicine. We have written the above changes in these quoted words to show that it is only ambition, a love of power, and to inflict damage on opponents, and not really a desire to classify and advance medicine, that is at the foundation of these State Boards of Medical Licensura. If they would be intolerant in religion, they are equally unwise and violent in medicine.

Besides, State boards will not suppress incompetent practice of medicine. The intolerance of English and German law requires a medical man to use only prescriptions laid down in books. The consequence is that two-thirds of the medicine given there is by ignorant crones, male and female. The same degradation of medical practice will follow despotism of Medical State Boards. L. PARKER, M. D.

ITHACA, N. Y., Friday, April 11, 1890.

THEY NEED NO SYMPATHY.

A FISH ERMAN'S OPINION OF THE JAMAICA BAY NETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much gratified in reading your various articles in support of the suppression of netting in Jamaica Bay. You have made many excellent points. It seems ridiculous that the pleasure of such a multitude of people should be destroyed on account of the greediness of so few, especially when the same men could make a better and more regular living by supplying bait for the hook-and-line men, and if the keepers of the various fishing stations will treat them better, fairly, and not try to wring half or two-thirds of their earnings out of them across their bar counters, it seems to me that they should be entirely satisfied.

I have been told by one man who furnished shrimp to one of the principal station keepers at Broad Channel that the keeper expected him to spend at least one-half of the money he received at his place. Now, what do you say to such exactions? Does it not seem that it was giving the poor devil a slim chance to make a living?

Senator Hawkins has pleaded for his netting constituents, and at times has been quite pathetic. When old Doxy lost his net last Summer, he took a very active interest in the matter, and threatened to visit dire calamities on certain persons. But let us look at the facts in the case. There was the old fisherman living at the head of the bay, familiar with every creek and channel, prowling about night and day; the result was that not a school of weakfish or striped bass could show itself in that vicinity without his being after it, and in nine cases out of ten he secured it in that net of his. I never examined the net, but I did see him land in one day upon the meadow just above Dorman's point, on Broad Channel, and come to Fuller's float to sell his catch, which amounted to about seventy pounds of fish—bluefish, weakfish, and striped bass. About four pounds of the catch were striped bass. Of these about ten pounds were of lawful size. The remaining fish would average five or six to the pound, while a lawfully-netted fish would weigh not less than a pound.

Under such circumstances is it surprising that the hook-and-line men became exasperated? And is not the old man rather a poor subject for Senator Hawkins's eloquence?

Now let us take a look at the methods of the Canarsie netters. Last Summer they would go down to Rockaway Inlet with five or six boats, haul their nets up on the shore, send lookouts up on the sand dunes, and lie off until receiving notice of an approaching school of fish, when they would spread themselves out and "scoop it," scarcely allowing a fish to pass them. By accident, one school of weakfish did get by them and went on up the bay; but did the keepers give it up? Not much! They followed it up into the Pumpkin Patch, and at one haul caught eight tons of fish; in fact, more than they could carry away. They took what they could and left the remainder to rot on the shore.

Now, these are plain facts well known to all frequenters of those waters and need no comment.

Should we succeed in suppressing net hauling in Jamaica Bay it is not a new departure, but fishing station keepers should pursue a more liberal policy. Let them furnish good, tight boats, live bait, fresh pies, good beer, and a fair larder, and see if they will not get their fair return of every cent piece they may have with them. Then everything will go on smoothly and all will have a good time. LONG FISHERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1890.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leading ladies of the 100,000 King's Daughters have had a year's battle over the question of changing the order from an Evangelical to a Unitarian platform. The Unitarian influences have won the victory in the Central Council by forcing a resolution (7 to 5) to discard the doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement when two of the Evangelical members were absent. Many religious papers are discussing the situation, and now that the attention of the secular press has been enlisted, it is well for you to have me following facts before you for such use as you may consider advisable.

1. It is not primarily a question whether Evangelicals or Unitarians are right, but whether it is fair, having established an Evangelical order, with distinct acknowledgments of the Trinity, Atonement, and kindred doctrines, and, having secured more than nine-tenths of the membership from Evangelical churches, to hand over the organization into Unitarian hands.

2. The Unitarian representatives, who formed one-half of the Central Council, refused any general vote of the order, knowing it would show that almost unanimously the order would disapprove of the transfer.

3. The Central Council is self-electing, self-perpetuating, and in no way responsible for its actions except as it can be influenced by the public press and public opinion.

4. It is the belief, right or wrong, of the withdrawing half of the Central Council and of over nine-tenths of the members of the order that no merely sentimental fear of the beauty and loveliness of Christ is sufficient, in the light of Divine revelation, to establish the claim to be called King's Daughters or children of God.

5. While Evangelical pastors are continually urging certain qualifications in belief and life in order to membership in the Christian Church, it is already now honorable to organize in their congregations and Sunday schools all over the land an association giving to each member a certificate and badge of discipleship, and saying you may reject all such doctrines as the Trinity and the Atonement, which you hear your pastor defend every Sunday, and yet be a daughter of the King, a child of God.

6. The non-sectarian character of the order was clearly understood to be as between the various Evangelical denominations, not as between them and Unitarians. The published statements of the order from the beginning show this.

New-York, Monday, April 14.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

ELEVATED ROAD SUITS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS RENDERS SEVERAL IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Several more or less important suits brought against the elevated road by various persons for damages for injury to property and to person were decided yesterday by the Court of Appeals. Probably the most important was the reversal of the judgment of $8,000 granted to Jacob B. Tallman for damages to his property, 109, 111, and 113 West Fifty-third-street, caused by the erection of the elevated road through Fifty-third-street.

Tallman's property was used as a lumber yard and carpenter shop, and had been practically unimproved since he made the purchase in 1866. He sued to recover damages not merely for the actual rental loss sustained, which, of course, would have been merely nominal, but also for the possible future loss of rents which he might have derived had he erected a hotel or apartment houses on the ground he owned, and which might have been injured by the presence of an elevated road in front of them. The Court of Appeals held practically that there was too much imagination in the claim for losses which might have been but which were not actually sustained. In the present ruling Tallman may sue for any loss which he can prove he has actually sustained.

Charles A. Crawford's suit for damages to property in West Third-street, in which the same questions were raised as were presented in the famous McGean case, settled some months ago, was affirmed in favor of the respondent.

Mary Powers sued for damages for loss to her property at 15 Division-street. On the trial of her case her counsel insisted that the jury should award to her a round sum for vindictive or punitive damages. Judge Truax so charged, at the urgent solicitation of her counsel, and on that ground alone an appeal was taken by counsel for the road. The Court of Appeals granted a new trial.

In the case of Stephen A. West, who sued for personal injuries sustained on a Third-avenue train at Fulton-street in 1883 and obtained a judgment of $8,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, April 15—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	152	152	152	152	15
Alton & T. H. pf.	118	118	118	118	100
American Cotton Oil	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	1,700
American Cotton Oil pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	100
American Exchange	96	96	96	96	750
American Tel.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	200
Atch. T. & S. Fe	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼	3,400
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	100
Buff., Roch. & P.	34	34	34	34	100
Can. So.	55	55	55	55	100
Cameron Coal	17	17	17	17	100
Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	900
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	100
Chi. & Alton	8	8	8	8	300
Chic. & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½	115
C. & O. 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	15
Chi. Gas Trust	46	46¾	45¾	46¾	3,700
Chicago & Alton	130	136	136	136	15
Chi. & N. W.	111	111¾	111	111¾	1,807
Chi. & N. W. pf.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	2,871
C., M. & St. P.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	27,770
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	28
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾	19,900
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	72	72½	72	72½	3,081
Colorado Coal	50	50½	49¾	50	6,405
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22	22½	22	22½	600
Col. & Hock. Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Del. & Hud.	131	131¾	130¾	131¾	1,050
Del., L. & W.	135	135½	134¾	135½	1,600
Den. & R. G.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	600
Den. & R. G. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	300
Dist. & C. C. Tr.	38½	39	38½	38½	900
Dul., S. & A.	5	5	5	5	100
E. T., V. & G.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	700
Evans. & T. H.	117½	119	117½	118½	700
Flint & P. M.	34	34	33½	33½	600
Flint & P. M. pf.	99	99	99	99	10
Harlem	250	250	250	250	5
Great North. pf.	74	74	74	74	100
Keely Motor	4	4	4	4	20
K. & E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & West. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	800
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	1,810
Long Island	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	150
Louis. & Nash.	62¾	63	62¾	63	8,819
Manhattan Con.	108¼	109	108¼	108¾	800
Michigan Cent.	98	98	98	98	335
Minn. & St. L. pf.	108¾	109	108¾	109	400
Mo., K. & T.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	14	14	100
Nat. Lead Trust	17½	17½	17½	17½	1,955
N. J. Central	119¼	120	119¼	120	200
N. Y. Central	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	30
N. Y. & New Eng.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	1,400
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17¼	17	17¼	400
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89¼	89¼	86¼	86¼	206
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	800
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	61	61	61	61	100
Nor. & West. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	300
Northern Pac.	31	31	31	31	300
Northern Pacific pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74	915
Ohio, Ind. & W.	6	6	6	6	100
Ontario Mining	43	43	43	43	100
Oregon Imp.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Oregon Trans.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Oregon R. & N.	100½	100½	100	100	750
Oregon S. L.	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	852
Oregon & Trans.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	400
Pacific Mail	40¾	41¾	40¾	41	10,600
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21	22½	21	21½	1,650
Phil. & Reading	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	17,800
P., Ft. W. & C.	152	152	152	152	100
Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	30
Quicksilver pf.	18	18½	18	18½	200
Rich. & W. P. T.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	3,955
St. P. & Duluth	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
St. P. & Dul. pf.	88	88	88	88	113
Southern Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	800
Southern Pac. Co.	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	1,941
Tenn. Coal & Iron	50	50	50	50	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38	38	38	38	200
Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	620
Union Pacific	63¾	64	63¼	63¾	11,488
U. S. Express	77	77	77	77	300
Virginia Midland	46	46	46	46	100
Wabash	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	250
Wabash pf.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	500
West. Union Tel.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	345
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,650
Wisconsin Cent.	30	30¼	30	30¼	350
Total sales					190,384

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	109	109	109	109	$1,000
Amer. W. W. 1st.	108	108	108	108	16,000
Amer. Dock 6s.	109	109¼	109	109¼	17,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000
At. T. & S. F. inc. 6s	69¾	69¾	60¾	60¾	36,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	79,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	101	101	101	101	6,000
Canada so. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '95.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
C. P. 6s of 1898.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	10,000
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	71½	71½	71½	71½	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Chi. & East Ill. 1st.	117	117	117	117	6,000
Chi. & E. Ill. pf. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
C., I. & O. 4s.	90¾	91	90¾	91	15,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94	94	93¾	93¾	12,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	127½	127½	127	127	7,000
C., F. & St. L. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st	119	119	119	119	10,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	6,000
Del. & S. & A. 7s.	96	96	96¼	96¼	37,000
E. T. V. & G. 1s.	113	113	113	113	6,000
E. & Ric. S. 1st.	98	97	98	97	8,000
Erie 2d cn.	100¾	101	100¾	101	10,000
Evans. & I. 1st.	112¾	113	112¾	113	20,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	145	145	145	145	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	46,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cm. 5s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st W.	94¾	95	94¾	95	12,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st r.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	24,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	6,000
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 1st.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
K. & T. con. 6s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	5,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	3,000
Ky. Central 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	22,000
L. & N. & M. & M.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Lake S. 1st cn.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1,000
Lake S. div. 7s.	119	119	119	119	1,500
L. & W. B. 5s.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Long Dock 6s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
L. & M. & Mo. R. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	6,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	46,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Mut. Elev. 2d.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123	123	123	123	4,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, A.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
Mo. Pacific 2d.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	46,000
M. & O. gen. 4s.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
M. & Ohio 6s. 1st.	117	117	117	117	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
N. J. Cen. 1st. cn.	120	120	120	120	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s. deb.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
N. Y. C. 6s. ext.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
N. Y. D. & St. L. 1st	94	94	94	94	3,000
Nor. P. 1st.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	6,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111½	111½	111½	111½	6,000
North. Pac. 3d.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Northwest'n g. c.	127¾	128	127¾	128	5,000
Northwest'n s. f.	127¾	128	127¾	128	5,000
N. W. ext. 4s.	100	100	100	100	5,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s.	122	122	122	122	2,000
Ohio con. 6s.	83	83	83	83	1,000
Ohio S. gen. 4s.	64	64	64	64	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93¾	93¾	93	93	104,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	15,000
Ore. Ry. & Nav. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
St. P. & Dul. pf.	88	88	88	88	113
Southern Pacific.	93¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	500
Southern Pac. Co.	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	1,941
Tenn. Coal & Iron	50	50	50	50	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38	38	38	38	200
Texas Pacific.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	620
Union Pacific.	63¾	64	63¼	63¾	11,488
U. S. Express.	77	77	77	77	300
Virginia Midland	46	46	46	46	100
Wabash.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	250
Wabash pf.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	500
West. Union Tel.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	345
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10 PAGES

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THEFT OF TWO SENATORS

THE SCHEME TO DEFRAUD MONTANA CARRIED OUT.

THE LEGALLY ELECTED DEMOCRATS TURNED FROM THE SENATE—AN ATTACK ON CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—For the first time in the history of the Government the Senate of the United States numbers eighty-four members. Thirty-two Republican Senators stood together late this afternoon, and, with a thorough knowledge of what they were doing, deliberately declared that Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power, Republicans, should be seated as Senators from the State of Montana. They knew that these men had not been elected by the Legislature of Montana, and did not represent the majority of the people of that State. They knew that William A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, Democrats, were entitled to admission as Senators, and did represent the majority of the people of Montana, or that there had been no election.

But they had been determined, from the day Montana became a State, that it should be represented in the United States Senate by Republicans, no matter what party had control in the State, and, having the power, they have exercised it to carry out that determination. If the Republican Senators ever hesitated in carrying out the robbery they had planned, the proof of her Democracy which Montana has given within the last fortnight served to make them more determined to seat the Republican claimants.

When the time for final action came it did not take long for the majority to consummate the steal. It had been agreed yesterday that the voting on the Montana case should begin at 5 o'clock. To-day the case was taken up early, and Messrs. Gibson and Kenna entered earnest protests against the seating of Sanders and Power. The West Virginia Senator contended that there had never been a properly organized Legislature in the State of Montana, so that no person was yet entitled to represent her in the Senate. His view was combated to-day and to-day to join with the Republicans in voting that Messrs. Clark and Maginnis should not be seated. No Republican cared to make any reply to the arguments presented by the Democrats, and when the latter had concluded it was not yet 3 o'clock.

The Senate filled up the time with other business, and promptly at 5 o'clock Vice President Morton announced that the vote would be taken on the first resolution reported by the majority of the Elections Committee. The resolution declared that William A. Clark was not entitled to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Montana. Before the roll call began Mr. Butler moved that the reports of the majority and minority of the committee, together with the resolutions, be recommitted for a further investigation of the whole case by the Elections Committee. Mr. Hoar thought so sweeping a motion was not in order, and to please him Mr. Butler withdrew it and proposed simply to recommit the resolution.

On this a yea and nay vote was demanded, and as it was a test vote it was watched with some interest. The Republicans voted solidly and stolidly against the motion. Mr. Daniel caused a slight sensation on the Democratic side by voting in the negative, but it was merely a piece of carelessness, which he corrected before the vote was announced. Mr. Butler's motion was lost by a vote of 26 to 32, divided on strict party lines. If either side had expected any serious defection in the other, the vote showed that nothing of the sort could be looked for.

The second resolution declared that Martin Maginnis was not entitled to a seat as a Senator, and at Mr. Hoar's request, it was agreed to consider the two resolutions together. Mr. Gray moved to amend the resolution by striking out the names of Clark and Maginnis and inserting those of Sanders and Power. Mr. Hoar insisted that this was not in order, on the ground that the amendment was not germane. His remark was greeted with such derision that he said he would not press the point, and a vote was taken. The amendment was lost by exactly the same vote as that which defeated the motion to recommit.

Then came the vote on the original resolutions declaring Clark and Maginnis not entitled to seats. At this time there was a break in the Democratic line. Messrs. Barbour, George, Gibson, Kenna, and Walthall, believing that no Senators had been constitutionally elected from Montana, voted for the resolutions. They were overruled by a vote of 38 to 19. Having thus disposed of the two negative resolutions, the Senate agreed to consider together the third and fourth resolutions reported by Mr. Hoar, which affirmed that Sanders and Power were entitled to seats as Senators from Montana. Mr. Butler moved, as a substitute, a resolution declaring that there had been no election of Senators from Montana. This was promptly rejected by a party vote of 23 to 31.

The Senate had now reached the final vote, the question being on the resolution seating Sanders and Power. Thirty-two Republicans voted in the affirmative and twenty-six Democrats in the negative. "The resolutions," said the Vice President, "are carried. The Senators-elect will come forward and receive the oath of office." The two men had been hidden in the Republican cloak room while the votes were being taken. As they stepped into the chamber there was a little applause and a good deal of hissing in the visitors' galleries. Mr. Sanders had his arm linked in that of Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Power was escorted by Mr. Washburn. Mr. Morton read the oath to them in a clear voice, and shook hands with each. A moment later they signed the oath they had taken and became entitled to all rights and privileges of Senators of the United States.

* * *

Mr. Plumb induced the Senate to take up, today, the bill providing for the appointment of thirty new medical examiners for the Pension Office, and thus secured for it the place of "unfinished business," which gives it the right of way for to-morrow.

The medical examiners are to be appointed without reference to the civil service rules and regulations. This bill was brought up in the House two months ago, and, March 3, it was rushed through under a suspension of the rules, and sent to the Senate. Friends of civil service reform, who wanted an opportunity so to amend the measure as to place the additional examiners under the merit system, were told that the bill was introduced to meet a very urgent and immediate necessity for more examiners in the Pension Office. The supporters of the bill could not find time enough to permit Representative Andrew to have read to the House the letter which Commissioner Roosevelt wrote showing why the bill ought to be amended, and which was published in THE TIMES.

The Senate committee took its own time to report the bill to the Senate, which it did without the amendment desired by civil service reformers. The measure has been on the calendar for a long time, and there have been many occasions when it might have been taken up for action. The necessity for rushing the bill through the House seems to have disappeared with its passage there. At any rate, those Republican Senators who desire to see President Harrison's Pension Office promises carried out will have an opportunity to-morrow to amend the bill to-morrow, and thus relieve the President from the necessity of vetoing the measure in order to be consistent with his professions.

* * *

Senator Stewart of Nevada is disgusted, and so are all the other Chinese haters in the Senate. During the interim between the close of the discussion and the vote on the Montana case, Mr. Hale called up the Chinese Enumeration bill, and moved an amendment reducing from five years to one year the term of imprisonment provided for Chinese caught without certificates from the census enumerators. This was agreed to.

Then Mr. Wilson of Iowa proposed that the bill should not apply to Chinese traveling through this country from one foreign country to another. Mr. Stewart protested vigorously against this, but it was carried by a vote of 29 to 23. "I believe with this provision in it the bill will do more harm than good," said Mr. Stewart, and in a disgusted tone he moved that the bill as amended be laid upon the table. Only Messrs. Dolph and Morgan voted against this motion, which was carried by 51 votes.

* * *

The location of the emigrant landing depot on Ellis Island, in New-York Harbor, makes it necessary for the Naval Ordnance Bureau to find a new place for the powder magazines now on that island. Commodore Folger has been in consultation with several officers of ordnance in the army in regard to the temporary placing of the magazines at the army powder depot at Dover, N. J. The Government owns more land at that point than is needed by the army, and it is probable that a portion of it will be turned over to the navy, and the naval magazines from New-York Harbor may be permanently located there. A formal request has been made of the Secretary of War for permission to use part of the ground at the Dover depot.

* * *

The first trip of the torpedo boat Cushing will be from Newport to Washington. She is expected to arrive at the Washington Navy Yard next week. She will carry only three officers in addition to her commander, Lieut. Hobson. Two of these will be Ensign William Traxton and Assistant Engineer R. G. Bryan. The latter will be the only engineer officer detailed to the boat, and the fourth officer, who has not yet come aboard, will be Ensign Hunt.

* * *

Secretary Windom to-day made the following reply to a question addressed to him by Senator Plumb:

"The operations of the Treasury Department have not been conducted with a view to controlling the finances of the country, but in pursuance of a fixed policy to produce the least possible disturbance of the natural current of events. The purpose of the Secretary has been and is to pay out for bonds all the available surplus as rapidly as possible. In pursuance of this policy, and with a view to keep the money in circulation to the fullest extent practicable, purchases of bonds were so freely made that on Jan. 20 the available balance of public funds had been reduced to less than $20,000,000, and this entire amount, as well as further sums amounting to about $18,000,000, was on deposit in national banks. From this it will be seen that the entire surplus and $18,000,000 in addition were in circulation.

"In view of this fact, and of large disbursements to be made, it was not deemed prudent to draw further upon the reserves in the Treasury, and therefore the purchases of 4 per cent. bonds were temporarily suspended and Government purchases for a time were confined to 4½ per cent. bonds. On the 6th of March, when purchases of 4 per cent. bonds were resumed, the available surplus had reached about twenty-nine millions, the whole of which was on deposit in national banks. The amount now on deposit in national banks is about three millions more than the entire available surplus.

* * *

The House Republican committee on the silver question held a meeting this morning and heard the report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with a sub-committee of the Senate Republican committee with a view to coming to some agreement as the basis for the passage of a silver bill. The sub-committee reported that it had been agreed that the bill should provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, the certificates issued in payment thereof to be redeemable in lawful money. A sentiment developed, however, in favor of making them redeemable in bullion. This caused a split, and nothing was done.

* * *

Senator Squire to-day introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant in Washington City. The site is to be selected by the Secretary of War.

* * *

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Pension Agent.—STEPHEN A. MAHINE at Des Moines, Iowa.

Surveyor General of North Dakota.—ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS.

Registers of Land Offices.—WILLIAM T. RILEY at Hailey, Idaho; JOHN H. SHUPE at Roseburg, Oregon.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—JAY R. SANBURN at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; ROBERT M. MCCALLEY at Walla Walla, Washington.

Indian Agent.—JOHN H. WAUGH at Devil's Lake Agency, N. D.

United States Marshal.—EDMUND C. WEEKS for the Northern District of Florida.

Colonel, Tenth Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. JOHN K. MIZNER, Eighth Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Cavalry.—Major EDWIN V. SUMNER, Fifth Cavalry.

Major, Fifth Cavalry.—Capt. WIRT DAVIS, Fourth Cavalry.

Captain, Fourth Cavalry.—First Lieut. C. H. MURRY, Fourth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant.—Second Lieut. JOHN M. NEALL, Fourth Cavalry.

* * *

Edmund C. Weeks, who was to-day nominated as Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is the present Postmaster at Tallahassee. He is a native of Massachusetts and settled in Florida after the war and has lived there ever since. He was at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State. As Marshal he will succeed John C. Mitchell, who resigned the office almost immediately after receiving confirmation by the Senate. It is said at the White House that Mitchell's resignation was entirely voluntary, and that he waited until after he was confirmed because he did not wish to retire under the fire of his enemies.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—F. N. Jennings, Pompey Centre, Onondaga County. W. F. Van Sickle, Tuscarora, and C. A. Baker, Webster's Crossing, both of Livingston County.

Maryland.—G. W. Lilly, Doubs; L. C. Zeigler, Hyattstown.

Virginia.—J. A. Clarke, Namozine; S. W. Palmore, Trenholm.

Delaware.—J. H. Foster, Beaver Valley; H. W. Ewing, Rockland.

Maine.—Margaret C. Hammond, Van Buren.

Vermont.—Mrs. K. Vincent, East Concord.

A BIG LOTTERY BID.

TEMPTING BAIT TO THE TAXPAYERS OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16. — The bid of the Louisiana Lottery Company to the Legislature for renewal of its charter from 1895 is just made public. At the approaching session of the General Assembly of Louisiana, meeting May 5, a proposition will be submitted by Mr. John A. Morris to pay the State $12,500,000 for the purpose of maintaining a lottery for a period of twenty-five years. The license of $500,000 per annum thus offered to be paid is to be devoted to certain specific purposes named in the proposition of Mr. Morris. One-third of this sum, $166,666 66, goes in block to supplement the public school fund of this State; one-third goes to the support of certain existing charities named in the proposition and to such other charities as the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to establish, and the remainder goes to the levee system of the State—$100,000 per annum for the construction of levees and $66,666 66 as an emergency fund for maintenance and repairs in periods of high water.

This, in substance, is the offer that will be made the people of this State for the privilege of a lottery monopoly in Louisiana. The question is, shall the Legislature submit this proposition to the polls to be voted on at the general election in 1892?

The Anti-Lottery League has organized its work, and is prepared for a war to the death on the lottery.

DAGGETT'S POSTAL CONTRACT.

NO MORE CARDS WILL BE MADE AT SHELTON, CONN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—It is probable that the manufacture of postal cards at Shelton, Conn., will be abandoned, owing to the complications, financial, political, and otherwise, which have arisen.

William Wilkinson, the Shelton paper manufacturer, states that he will supply no more cardboard for Daggett, the postal-card contractor, and will prepare no more samples for the Post Office Department. He states that Daggett owes him a large amount of money and that he (Wilkinson) paid for the cardboard supplied Daggett from Lawrence, Mass. Wilkinson claims to have expert testimony to show that his cards furnished are better than the samples furnished by the Government.

The keeper placed over the concern on yesterday's attachment was withdrawn to-day, and everything was running as usual. The employes who were becoming anxious about their pay were notified that they would be paid to-morrow.

THE WORK OF A CONFIDENCE MAN.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The threatened investigation of the treatment of sixteen United States prisoners in the New-Jersey State Prison, which threw Keeper Patterson into such a state of excitement that he engaged two prominent lawyers, ex-Judge William T. Hoffman and Col. Charles W. Fuller, to look after his interests, turns out to be a hoax, and "Col. Wood," the military-looking stranger who, armed with a counterfeit letter from Attorney General Miller, made the announcement to the astonished keeper, nothing more than a clever confidence man.

After going through the form of a preliminary examination of the prisoners at the prison on Monday night, the "Colonel" borrowed $10 from Keeper Patterson and took the next train for Philadelphia. He promised to return on Tuesday morning and continue the investigation, but failed to do so, and inquiries at the Department of Justice have revealed the fact that there was no such Assistant Attorney as is known. All Trenton is wearing a broad smile at Keeper Patterson's expense.

Cutting clothing, ready-made or to order, from best

TRUSTEE TITUS SHUT OUT

GLEASON POLICEMEN RAID A STEINWAY CHURCH.

INFORMAL PERMISSION GIVEN FOR ITS USE AS A SCHOOL, BUT NO LEGAL ACTION BY THE CHURCH TRUSTEES.

That lofty disregard of the heavy technicalities of law which characterizes the proceedings of the Long Island City School Board had a most dramatic development at Steinway, L. I., yesterday morning in the exclusion of Trustee Henry B. Titus of the Union Church from the building of which he is one of the legal custodians by two of Mayor Gleason's policemen, and the transformation of the church into a school building without any formal action on the part of the Board of Trustees and in spite of the oral protest of one of their number.

As stated in the columns of THE TIMES, William Steinway sent a communication to the School Board, which was read at its last meeting, explaining that the title of this church building, which was wanted to relieve the crowded condition of the Steinway School, would not vest in him until next September, but that as one of the board of seven Trustees of the church he had no objection to the use of the structure in the meantime, on week days, for school purposes, without the payment of any rental by the Board of Education. He also said that he understood five out of seven of the Trustees were of the same opinion. It was on this entirely informal announcement that "Tom" Kavanagh and the other satellites of the Mayor went on to make arrangements for opening the school there.

Now, Steinway is really a quiet enough village under ordinary circumstances, and everybody had felt the need of increased school accommodations, because the school building has only two rooms and 254 enrolled pupils here have to be taken care of. But the church Trustees felt as though their formal consent to the arrangement should have been asked, and some of them were fighting mad. When the children began to gather around the church building yesterday morning—fifty-six of them having been transferred by order of the Board of Education—they found Trustee Titus at the door, and even when Principal Demarest turned up Mr. Titus remained there. Then the principal hunted up John Bannon, School Commissioner for that ward, and Bannon sent word to Mayor Gleason of what was going on. The Mayor was delighted, as he is with every opportunity to display his energy in behalf of the "dear school children," who have served him so well on their street campaign posters. He jumped into a buggy, stopped at the stuffy little station house which serves as Police Headquarters, took aboard two Sergeants and a couple of squads of such peace as Long Island City is noted for, and drove off rapidly for the scene of hostilities. Sheridan's equestrian raid on Winchester didn't begin to compare with Mayor Pat's swoop upon the Steinway church. It was 10:30 A. M. when he arrived, and he had been there a half the children had been standing around the entrance playing tag and gambling for marbles, while the doughty Titus held the church. He didn't hold it much longer. The heavy weight of Front-street asked no questions above the title by which the School Board was taking possession of the church property. He told Mr. Titus to "get out of that," put an officer on each side of the door, drove the children in like a flock of sheep, and, regardless of the Trustee's protest, told the policemen to keep him out and not let the school be interfered with." They followed instructions, and Mr. Titus went home. He says he represented four out of the seven Trustees in whom the law vests control of this property.

Titus is a Republican politician of some prominence in Steinway. He is a comparatively young man, and not in any sense a heavy-weight himself. There is little doubt, however, that in his action of yesterday he was backed by Captain Mann, who has had his share of the vicissitudes peculiar to Long Island City politics, having been created by Mayor Petry, whom he deserted for Gleason in 1886, and afterward having been indicted by the Grand Jury for receiving illegal fees. The indictment was quashed, as it was proved that Mann based on the action of the Health Officer in demanding and getting $10 per scowload for "disinfecting" ashes used in filling in certain meadows between the railroad track and Borden-avenue owned by Roswell P. Flower. The total amount acknowledged to have been paid to Taylor was $2,500.

A funny story is afloat in Long Island City about one payment of $300 made by Col. Carby, Mr. Flower's representative, to the Health Officer after receiving which the latter went to the races and lost heavily. It is said that Gleason heard that the payment had been made and guessed what had become of the money. He did not speak to Taylor for six months. After that their relations were resumed, of course no evidence has been made public that the Health Officer brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

TWO WEDDINGS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The wedding of Miss Mary C. Pleasants, daughter of J. Hall Pleasants, to Leigh Bonsal, son of Stephen Bonsal, took place at the home of the bride in Mount Vernon-place this evening. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges of St. Paul's Church officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with old point lace. Miss Evelyn Pleasants, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and W. Amory Gardiner was best man.

Count Carlo Serra, the Italian Consul at this port, and Miss Adelaide C. Long, daughter of Mrs. John Long of Mount Vernon-place, were married to-day. Miss Long is a recent convert to Catholicism. The marriage took place at St. Ignatius's Church. Mr. Serra will take charge of the vacant consulate at Boston.

SENATOR SHEARD'S ILLNESS.

UTICA, N. Y., April 16.—Senator Titus Sheard of Little Falls is considered to be in a precarious condition. His arm is greatly swollen, and it is thought that another operation will have to be performed at once.

It is said that his heart should attempt to strengthen his arm death would immediately ensue. He has now been sick over four months, and it is feared that unless he re-

THE PRESIDENT A GUEST.

THE DINNER GIVEN BY THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The dinner given tonight in honor of the President of the United States by the delegates of the Latin-American Conference was undoubtedly the handsomest, and in respect to the distinguished character of the guests, one of the most notable, ever given in Washington. The great new banqueting hall of the Arlington Hotel was lavishly and effectively decorated with tall, broad-leaved palms, foliage plants, and flowering shrubs. In the centre of the room stood a great sago palm, and on its leaves sparkled innumerable points of colored light. The many tables which radiated from this common centre were laden with roses, the whole presenting a scene of rare beauty. The menu was conspicuously epicurean in character.

Besides the guest of honor, the President, there were present the Vice President and all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Tracy, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. There was also a notable gathering of foreign Ministers, including the British Minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote; the German Minister, Count Arco Valley; the French Minister, Baron Roustan; the Russian Minister, Baron de Struve, and the Ministers from Portugal, Corea, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Costa Rica, Brazil, Turkey, Switzerland, Italy, and China. Others among the guests were Gen. Schofield, a large representation from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and many members of Congress. Among the out-of-town guests were the Governors of Connecticut and Delaware and the Mayors of the cities of Boston, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and New-Haven.

At 9:30 o'clock Mr. Zegarra, the delegate from Peru, in a brief but happy speech proposed the toast "The President of the United States." The President responded briefly. He said that he had watched with profound interest the progress of the conference, and he believed it would result in ensuring peace and good will among the American nations. He assured the delegates that to their sister republics the American people were absolutely and unselfishly friendly. "We do not covet your territory," he said, "or your prosperity, but we do covet your respect and your friendship."

Both speeches were received with enthusiastic applause. The President and the Chief Justice left the room at 10 o'clock.

A gentleman who has figured very prominently in all the entertainments given to the members of the conference, and as "courier" for the delegates in their travels, had made arrangements to advertise a certain brand of champagne by serving it to the guests and getting a notice of it in the Associated Press reports. The managers of the Arlington, however, were not to be led into the scheme, and the wine that flowed was not of the aforesaid gentleman's choice.

CHURCH CIRCLES EXCITED.

A RECTOR SAYS THAT MINISTERS HAVE POWER TO FORGIVE SINS.

BRIDGEPORT, April 16.—The course of the Rev. Louis N. Booth, rector of Trinity Church, this city, has attracted considerable attention of late. It has been known for some time that Mr. Booth's interpretation of the Scriptures differed somewhat from that of the other Episcopal clergymen of this city. He is a pronounced High Churchman, and has taught the children in the Sunday school to call him Father Louis.

For a time there was some dissent in the church in regard to the way in which he conducted the services, but it seemed that the congregation increased, and that there proved to be many believers in his peculiar doctrine.

There was, however, a disagreeing element in the church, and that fact reaching ears of the rector he announced to his congregation at one of the regular Sunday evening services that he was doing his duty in the manner in which he believed God required him to do.

At last Sunday's service he preached a sermon which has caused a decided sensation in church circles in this city. Before the sermon the rector made an announcement that he would preach a series of sermons on "The Seven Sayings of Christ after the Resurrection." It was a great surprise to the congregation to see their rector, as his stole was handed him by an acolyte, to kiss the vestment before placing it about his neck.

Mr. Booth took up the second saying. "As my Father has sent me, even so send I you. Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained."

From this he argued that the minister is given the power of forgiving the sins and absolving his fellow-men. He said:

"I thank God that it is written in the ordinal that when every man is admitted to the dignity of priesthood these words are spoken over his head. They are absolutely true, and they mean exactly what they say. I know that people generally do not want to believe this, and allow it to drop from their minds. Indeed, many of the bishops in the Bishops of our Church were to admit what is hidden down in their hearts they would declare this statement to be a fact.

"If I did not believe that Christ empowered His ministers on earth to forgive or retain sins, I would never so lower myself as to go through these forms. The power to forgive sins was certainly granted to sinful mortals. The sins we commit create an adamantine wall between our souls and heaven, but this barrier vanishes when the words of absolution are spoken. The ministry of our Church have power to turn the key and admit sinners in the wards of the lock of heaven and admit—or exclude."

At the close of the sermon the rector announced that he would continue his remarks on the seven sayings.

Church circles are anxiously awaiting the next sermons to be delivered.

TRACKS UNDER WATER.

THE OVERFLOW COVERS TWENTY MILES OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—The overflow to-day on the Illinois Central Road has reached within two miles of Ponchatoula and covers the iron from one inch near here to twelve inches at Pass Manchac. The track is now under water for nearly twenty miles. The marsh is one lake.

Cross ties, logs, and timber are drifting near the railroad, and have to be kept out of the way for working trains to take down rock to fill in between the crossties. The rock is brought daily from Tennessee.

Since yesterday the water has risen over four inches, and three miles west of Ponchatoula it rose to-day three inches, which will touch the railroad in a day or two.

The railroad officials are doing everything possible, and say if the water goes down they will be able to run a train in twenty-four hours. Capt. Mann, Turner, Conway, and Miller are constantly at work.

No mail has been received from New-Orleans since Sunday. Postmaster Bigel telegraphed to the Postmaster General at Washington to be allowed to establish a temporary daily mail service between this place and Covington, and received a reply to start the same daily from to-morrow.

One man killed five deer to-day on a shaving pile in the swamp.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Final adjournment of the Pan-American Conference was not reached to-day. A great part of the session was taken up by a discussion of the revised report of the Committee on Arbitration, which had been recommitted to have the concordance of the English and Spanish texts made complete. After this had been concluded the question arose as to the effect of the signing of the report by the delegates. Some of them were of opinion that their signatures to the document would commit their Governments to the terms of the treaty proposed. It was finally arranged to have the signatures come before the treaty, and in that shape it was left.

The conference adjourned until to-morrow, after voting to postpone the trip to Mount Vernon until the conference shall have adjourned sine die.

SOCIAL AND SPORTING CLUBS.

ALBANY, April 16.—The New-York Edwin Forrest Amateur Dramatic Society of New-York has been incorporated "to cultivate the dramatic art, to have and give literary and dramatic entertainments, and to promote social intercourse among its members." The directors are: William Fox, Ray Leverich, Sadie Bennett, Lenie Gladheim, Nathan Romer, Joseph Klein, May S. Fox, Adolph Bennett.

The Seatuck Club has been incorporated to maintain a clubhouse and grounds at Eastport, Suffolk County, and elsewhere for hunting and sporting purposes; to-wit, the grounds with game, &c. Thomas W. Lowell, John S. Spencer, Albert K. Heenfield, Edwin M. Bates, Henry G. Trotter, Charles A. Gilbert, Arthur W. Pryor, Daniel B. Bowne, and William Bayard are the Trustees.

STRIKES FOR MORE WAGES

TROUBLES IN THE LABOR FIELD GROWING WORSE.

BUILDING OPERATIONS SUSPENDED IN CHICAGO—POSITION OF THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 16.—The great railroad companies having lines leading into Pittsburg have determined to ignore labor organizations or committees other than those composed of men in their own employ. To that end the demand made yesterday for an advance in wages and redress of grievances will not even be considered under present conditions, come what may.

Unless the Switchmen's Association and its powerful backer, the Federation of Railroad Employes, change their line of action, a strike is inevitable. The railroad officials claim to have no fear of this. The determination to treat only with its own employes was first declared by General Manager McDonald of the Pittsburg and Western Road yesterday.

After a consultation of officials to-day the same stand was taken by the Pennsylvania Road and the Pennsylvania Company, which two giant corporations carry with them a number of others. It is an attitude somewhat unique in the labor annals of Pittsburg.

During the afternoon the officials of the leading railroads running into Pittsburg held a consultation. It was decided not to recognize the Federation of Railroad Employes or any general committees, but each company concerned will treat only with such men as are in its employ.

The switchmen claim that this is simply a ruse to ascertain definitely who the leaders in the movement and are to act accordingly. There was also general objection among the officials to the item in the bill of grievances which requires that no man shall be discharged by a company until his offense shall have been proved before the Grievance Committee.

Manager McCargo of the Allegheny Valley Road said of the twenty committeemen who called at his office but one man was in the road's employ. There were only sixteen grievances, but sixteen demands, and the chief of these was for an advance in wages without giving a reason for the increase. Mr. McCargo said he would make no move until he had consulted with H. E. Barnes of Philadelphia, Receiver of the company, who will arrive to-morrow. As for not discharging a man until the Grievance Committee consented, that was out of the question. The Allegheny Valley was a temperance road, and employed no man who drank; as a consequence, it had not injured a passenger in fifteen years.

General Manager Wood of the Pennsylvania Company, which controls the Fort Wayne and Pan Handle system, stated the position of his company plainly. Of the sixteen men who waited on the officials but two were employes of the company. The bill of grievances wasn't even signed, and there was nothing in it to show that the company employes were interested in it; therefore it would not even be considered. If employes of the company want upon the officials they will be treated with gladly and their requests considered.

Superintendent Pitcairn of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad made a similar statement. Superintendent Patton of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Superintendent Holbrook of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie were both out of the city, and the attitude of these companies is undefined as yet.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 16.—The lock-out ordered by the National Glass-Blowers' Assembly is not yet ended. It began in September last, and there are still nearly 500 men out of employment. William Longtaft, the General Financial Secretary of the order, who resides here, says that the lock-out is one of the longest in the cases of some of the glass manufactures that has ever existed.

The apprentice question was what caused the extensive lock-outs among the glass-blowing furnaces of this country. The manufacturers sought to control the apprentices and claimed they had a right to appoint an unlimited number in the shops. Longtaft, the order's lawyer, now called the National Trade Assembly No. 143, Knights of Labor, granted two apprentices to any ordinary furnace.

Mr. Longtaft said: "The order sought to regulate this matter according to the number of men employed and the capacity of the manufactured. In the very large furnaces they concede that the manufacturer is entitled to more than two, and apportion them according to the amount of expert labor employed. Among the firms who have still a standing out are Moore Brothers of Clayton, N. J.; the Whitney Glass Works at Glassborough, N. J.; Bodine Thompson & Co. of Williamstown, N. J.; Ell Hoyt & Co. of Clyde, N. Y.; Hoyt Eli & Co. of Poughkeepsie, the Brookfield Company of Brooklyn, and Gray & Brothers & Co. of Grayville, Ohio. The other sixty-five firms in the United States and Canada have acceded to our demands.

Up to Jan. 1 the order carried between 1,200 and 1,300 unemployed hands whom they supported entirely in their strongholds. The married men receive on an average of $8 a week. Since January last the order have had between 400 and 500 men to take care of, and this number will now probably continue until the close of the year.

The firms mentioned above will practically be without skilled labor by next season, even if they concede the blowers' rights, as the assembly is procuring places for the men as fast as it can.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The embargo placed by the striking carpenters on building operations in Chicago continues effective. The official veto on labor extends not only to all of their own craft but now embraces nearly all trades employed in architectural work.

At the close of work last evening the great majority of the bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, painters, and plumbers were laid off indefinitely. There was no money for them to draw. All lines of work had reached the stopping place, beyond which they could not go without the assistance of the carpenters.

Nothing was doing to-day. The "bosses" did not even attempt to start work.

At the strikers' headquarters it was estimated that 25,000 men connected with the various building trades were idle as the result of the carpenters' strike. The strikers to-day secured permission to parade to-morrow. They propose to have 3,000 men in line, but to keep their plans secret before.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—The carpenter's strike is on in earnest to-day. Yesterday, the inaugurating day, there were reasons for believing that an agreement would be speedily reached by which the men would return to work, but to-day employer and employe are working in strictly opposite directions, and the conditions are fair for a long, bitter fight.

The situation is changed by the meeting the contractors held last night, at which resolutions were passed offering 27½ cents per hour as a standard price for the best workmen from now until Nov. 1 next, and nine hours' work, and the same wages until the 1st of April, with eight hours' work.

After signing the agreement the contractors unanimously decided not to take any further notice of the strike, and not to hold any meeting until April 29. The journeymen will not consider the proposition of the bosses. They say they will not accept anything less than the demand of Jan. 20.

The organized bricklayers of the city are ready to quit work any time if it is found that such a move is necessary to strengthen the carpenters' cause.

BATH, Me., April 16.—The painters employed at the New-England Company's shipyard, who struck yesterday for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day, returned to work this morning. The company granted an increase of 25 cents a day.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—There is considerable excitement in labor circles to-day over two reports made public this morning. The first comes from London, and is to the effect that the Freestone Contractors' Association have found a way of evading the foreign contract labor law by assuring the men they are trying to secure in England that they are not authorized to make any contracts in England, but will make legal agreements immediately on their arrival in the United States.

The second report is the published statement at the Building Trades Council that the bricklayers have presented a scale to the employers not to strike for three years, in return for which the men are to receive an advance of 10 cents per hour with eight hours as a day's work. Most of the bricklayers are non-committal on the subject.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 16.—The trouble between the employing mechanics and journeymen bids fair to be amicably settled to-morrow. Several firms have signified their willingness to advance wages, providing the men will work ten hours. A meeting of journeymen will be held to-morrow evening.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—Last night the metal workers of this city went out on strike. They demand an increase of wages of 25 cents per day and a reduction of the working-day from ten to nine hours. About one hundred men are out.

Excursion to Washington.

Excursion to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves foot of Liberty-st., N. R., 8:40 A. M., Chester, Media and all stations to Wilmington, 8:40 A. M. Fare $5 round trip.

A MUSIC HALL FOR CHICAGO.

PLANS FOR A THEATRE ON THE LONDON ALHAMBRA STYLE.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Chicago is to have a new theatre which will be thoroughly European, and the only thing of its kind in the United States. A stock company, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, has been inaugurated under the name of the Crystal Palace Theatre Company, and work will be begun on the house May 1. It will be ready and opened June 1.

The incorporators are F. Dewit Smith, capitalist and real estate; I. W. Poor, real estate, and John Whitehead, an English theatrical manager, for years connected with the Alhambra, Empire, and Oxford Theatres in London. The theatre will be situated in Wabash-avenue, three blocks south of the Auditorium. The first floor will be filled by tables surrounded by chairs, arranged in elevations. There will be no parquet circle. This section of the house will be the cheapest. Above the pit will be the reserved seats in two balconies. These balconies will consist of boxes running around the auditorium. The pit circle on the first floor will be half surrounded by two rows of boxes. The stage will be 40 feet on the proscenium and 40 feet deep. It will be constructed with a special view to spectacular performances.

The attractions will be something after the order of the Alhambra of London. The opening play will be a spectacular piece written by Gill and Frazer of New-York. The performers in the first play will be secured from New-York, but after that Manager Whitehead will bring all his people from London and Paris. Refreshments of all sorts will be served to the patrons, and smoking will be permitted in the pit and boxes. The performances will begin at 8 P. M. and will run until 11 o'clock as at Alhambra, and on a ballet will be put on which will last until midnight. Holders of seat coupons in any other theatre in the city will be admitted to the ballet on presentation of the same at the door.

A STEAMER DISABLED.

THE MARK LANE BREAKS HER PROPELLER AND IS TOWED TO PORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 16.—Another disabled steamship was towed in here to-day, the Mark Lane from New-Orleans, with maize to Belfast, Ireland. Capt. Pengilly reports he sailed from New-Orleans March 31, called at Norfolk, Va., for coal, and left there on the 8th instant. On the 10th and 11th a strong southwest gale with heavy southerly sea was encountered. On Saturday morning last, when about three hundred and fifty miles southeast of Halifax, it was found there was a missing key which held the propeller or shaft, as the engines were making a great many more revolutions than they should.

The steamer was stopped, and on examination it was found that three blades were gone from the propeller. It was also discovered that the ship was leaking badly through the stern and water was coming in faster than the pumps could keep it clear. This was caused by packing around the shaft working out.

As it was dangerous to proceed, owing to the rapidity with which water came in when the engines were started, the ship was laid to to await assistance. At 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon the steamer Crete, Capt. James, Philadelphia to Koenigsberg, hove in sight, and in answer to signals from the Mark Lane lore to and agreed to tow her to this port. Two steel hawsers were run between the ships and the towing was done without mishap.

The Mark Lane will have to discharge a portion of her cargo in order to make repairs. The Crete, after coaling, will proceed on her voyage. The question of salvage will be left to the court to decide.

MR. THOMAS GRIEVES.

HE FEARS FOR THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 16.—The Hon. John H. Thomas, after suffering Senatorial defeat, again looms for political glory. He has just written a letter to Dr. Blair Hagerty, representative from Williams County, that has no uncertain sound. Dr. Blair refused to vote for a bill giving a Board of Public Affairs to Toledo, which Toledo politicians strongly favored, but which the followers of theory did not favor. Since opposing the measure Mr. Hagerty has received a number of letters, some complimentary and others not. The most interesting of these is the following from John H. Thomas, marked "Private and confidential:"

The Hon. Blair Hagerty, House of Representatives, Columbus, Ohio:

I see you are disposed to revolt against some measures of the party before the Legislature. What a good thing it would be if there was a more general revolt, and a determination not to support much that is being done in the name of the party. The way things are going, the Democratic Party is doomed, and it is not only the Legislature, but the Governor as well. The Governor thinks only of those who stood with him at Dayton, and not much of those who stood by him at the polls in November. I may be at Columbus next week. I had hoped to have the pleasure of entertaining you at my home before this. Yours truly,

J. H. THOMAS.

IGNORANT OF THE TRUST.

BOSTON LITHOGRAPHERS KNOW OF NO SYNDICATE IN TH

lar; but they have received no attention at the hands of the press for reasons best known to the editors.

Every Democratic politician who knows the inside of last year's campaign is well aware of the fact that the Executive Committee to whose care and custody were committed the interests of the party were either lax in their duty or shamelessly treacherous and disloyal. The Chairman of that committee neglected to secure full registration for Boston. The Secretary was absent for the five last weeks of the canvass. He was ill, I'll admit, but it was matter of common knowledge that a feud existed between him and the Democratic candidate for Governor, growing out of local politics, jealousies and bickerings in Cambridge, where they both reside. And so, while the State at large was swinging into line for tariff reform, the Democratic skeinholds were blocking the track. Boston is Democratic naturally, with full registration and a proper spirit of enthusiasm, by from 10,000 to 12,000. It gave Mr. Russell a plurality of 5,554 and a majority of only 4,038. It gave him in 1888 a plurality of 9,492.

Certain reactionary statesmen and publicists, who oppose all reforms on principle—men like Benjamin F. Butler, David Bennett Hill, and Charles A. Dana—have been amusing themselves by an effort to convince the public that the Australian ballot law was responsible for the shrinkage in Boston's Democratic majority. While I am willing to concede that the votes were lost to both sides under the first test of this system of voting, I contend that the election was allowed to go by default in part, and that it was sold out and the goods delivered by the liquor dealers for a specific consideration. What was that consideration? A pledge made by or for Mr. Brackett that he would appoint the present Chairman of the Board of Police, whose term expires next month. The Liquor Dealers' Association spent time and money to secure his election after this pledge had been made. Mr. Russell had attended the board during his campaign; if elected he would not reappoint its Chairman. He made no secret of his opposition both to the institution and to its personnel. The liquor shops are regulated by this commission. Licenses may be given, withheld, or revoked at its pleasure. It is as autocratic in the exercise of this function as the Czar of Russia. No judicial or executive body has the right to review its proceedings or to set aside its findings. The Republican managers, alarmed at the defection which was assuming gigantic proportions in the outlying districts, turned to Boston and her grog shops for the rescue of their candidate from defeat. They made a bargain and they won with it. They promised to stand by the liquor sellers, to protect their interests, and to leave undisturbed in office the three Commissioners of Police and Excise.

But why was the Executive Committee of the State Committee lukewarm, if nothing more reprehensible? There is a long story here which may be told briefly now, and with more time elaboration. Because the local Democracy had been split into two factions over a year before the election of 1889. The cause of the rift was partly personal jealousy between rival leaders and partly the overweening ambition of one man. That man was Michael M. Cunniff. His antagonist was Patrick Maguire, a man with a record of over twenty-five years' party service. These two men had been, for years, partners in the business of conducting politics, distributing offices, and making "slates." They did not always agree, but they managed to pull along together because they had a common object in view. Cunniff was young, daring, ambitious, and not over particular in his methods. He would not shrink from taking desperate chances provided desperate chances were required and the end to be reached was worthy the risk. He grew rich quite suddenly, disposed of his corner saloon, set up a dog cart and a yacht, joined whatever clubs he could get into, and, in short, became a man of affairs and a swell.

About this time it occurred to him that he would dissolve the partnership existing between himself and Mr. Maguire and go into the business of a boss on his own account. This he undertook to do in 1888 at the municipal election. He was beaten; the city elected a Republican Government and Mr. Cunniff's "grip" on the City Hall. In the Spring of 1889 caucuses were held for the choice of delegates to the City Committee. The rival factions were out in force and the result of the balloting, or perhaps it would be more proper to say of the counting, was in the Cunniff wards the same together for organization there was a riot which lasted several hours. Two conventions were organized in the same hall, headed respectively by Mr. Maguire and Mr. Cunniff. The former won because he had a majority of the duly-elected delegates with him; a compromise was offered and the committee was properly organized. Both the leaders remained as members.

The fight was renewed when the time came for electing delegates to the State Convention. Cunniff's enemies in the outlying wards went down, but he had the machinery and counted them out; they held a separate caucus, elected delegates, and appeared before the State Committee as contestants. The case was heard in committee, both sides told their stories, and Mr. Cunniff was declared to be not entitled to a seat in the convention. He was then Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee and manager of the campaign. He resigned his place upon the announcement of the vote—30 to 6, I believe—and for Senator Hill's next nomination was not accepted. The campaign went on under his management with the result already stated. It was for Mr. Cunniff's interest that a small vote should be cast in Boston for the Democratic ticket. Such a result would be a slight vindication of his position. The Young Men's Democratic Club, which is enthusiastic for tariff reform, organized a Campaign Committee of its own, and to the well-directed efforts of this body the party is indebted for its escape from a worse defeat than befell it last November.

When the new State Committee met for organization last January the old officers were candidates for re-election. But Mr. Cunniff was defeated for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, which went to Lewis and Alger, Treasurer and Secretary respectively. There was a new deal, so far as that portion of the organization was concerned. Mr. Maguire had already resigned from the committee, but his friends joined with Mayor Hewes, Quincy, and other earnest young reformers, for the purpose of ousting the men who had been responsible for the defeat of the ticket last year.

Mr. Cunniff has ceased, therefore, to be an active and positive force in the party leadership. But he has not ceased to be a member of the inner council. Neither can it be said that he is without influence. He is capable of wielding considerable power for mischief if he is so inclined. He is popular with the liquor men, for he was until recently one of their number. He is rich, and if he should come to believe that his own political or personal interests required it, he would undoubtedly stab the party in the back as an act of retaliation.

What effect will this condition of affairs in Boston have upon the coming Congressional elections? That is the question to consider now. I have shown that the internecine quarrel between rival factions prevented the triumph of tariff reform last year. The Democratic losses—first from seat registration, and secondly, from defections among Democratic liquor dealers—stemmed the sparking tide of Democratic success which came rushing down from the country. The splendid campaign of logic and of thought, the conspicuous and notable accretions to progressive Democracy, and to the principles it stands for to-day were neutralized by the selfishness of a band of ruin sellers and by the culpable dereliction of a few men who had grievances to nurse. And what was done then can be done and may be done irreparable. The article is still going on. The fight for control of the local machine is to be renewed next month, when both sides may be expected to repeat the scenes of last year.

Among men of principle and of high and lofty patriotism whatever changes are occurring in political affiliation or association are in favor of Democracy and tariff reform. The slight losses sustained by the advocates of tariff reform, ballot reform, and civil-service reform are more than compensated by accessions from the Republican camp. No more earnest Democratic workers can be found in the State than Sherman Hoar, George Fred Williams, Josiah Quincy, John T. Wheelright, A. J. C. Sowden, or Gen. Heard of Taunton, not to mention scores of the best men of brain and ability in various parts of the Commonwealth who have cast their lot with the Democratic party because that party represents the policies and principles they believe in and which they hope to see made the basis of national legislation.

The party's losses consist of T. Jefferson Coolidge, a wealthy manufacturer, who seceded in 1888, and who is now a member of the Pan-American Congress, and a gang of selfish and unprincipled bankers and liquor dealers who only vote for those from whom they expect benefits. This latter element justify their desertion by proclaiming loudly against "free trade," against a disfranchising ballot, and against the Chinese system of testing the capacity of applicants for entry into the civil service. They denounce Cleveland because he did not make a "clean sweep" and because he catered to a select coterie of Mugwumps, and they proclaim David B. Hill as the Moses of Democracy. "There is no mugwumpery about him" they will tell you. "He is a real Simon Pure Democrat of the Jackson type, who is with the boys every time."

How much influence these people, led skilfully by a clever politician, can exert upon the coming Congressional elections cannot at this moment be fairly estimated. Neither can it be determined with any approximate degree of accuracy what the skilful politician should do to lead them will materialize at the proper time. But it is patent to any close observer of the drift of legislation at the State House that the Republican managers foresee the necessity of holding the Democratic forces, which are their strength next November. Every measure aimed at the barrooms is promptly suppressed in committee or stifled in the House. The executive officers of the Wine and Spirit Dealers' Association are in constant conference with the Republican leaders, and it is plain that a perfect understanding exists between them. Boots of Boston and other large centres where the dealers in liquor have secured a dangerous grip upon local machinery. All Democratic factional quarrels in this city must be stamped out, and the honest, earnest reformers, the men who believe in progress and not in reaction, must take a hand in the business of political management.

Massachusetts is ready to fall into line for honest politics, honest tariff legislation, pure elections, and the widest latitude for trade and commerce. She produces nothing that is suitable for manufacturing purposes. She must buy all her raw materials and thus depend upon the skill of her hands to compete with her neighbors. She wants free coal, free iron ore, free wool, free lumber, free hides. She wants lower duties upon crude iron, steel billets, machinery, hemp, and flax. In a word, she wants genuine and not sham tariff reform. It would be a shame and a disgrace if, in her efforts to secure all these boons to her business industries, she should be thwarted by the machinations of a lot of sordid, selfish, venal political adventurers, who would rather gain a local advantage than join in the triumph of a great principle. And yet she is threatened with just this sort of experience.

My purpose is to disclose the hidden danger, so that it may be averted in time. I may go deeper into details in a future communication, and if so, I shall lay bare some political conditions existing here, which will establish the fact that Democratic politics in Boston do not differ very materially from Democratic politics in New-York. If Boston has not her Tammany, it is not because an effort has not been made to set it up.

THE BOOKSTAVER CASE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, April 16.—To-day the last bit of evidence in the case of Judge Bookstaver, that of Alonzo Goodwin of New-York, who testified as to the Judge's character, was submitted to the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the matter, to determine whether an impeachment shall be ordered or not. The case was summed up by Delos McCurdy for Judge Bookstaver and by Judge Countryman for the State.

Mr. McCurdy, who made the opening argument, tried to demonstrate how impossible it was for the Judge to have been connected with the Flack divorce conspiracy. Weeks, he said, in order to save himself when he found that he was in danger, tried to throw all the odium on Judge Bookstaver. The Judge had looked at all the papers in the case presented to him, and not one of the thousand of them had signed them. Mr. McCurdy maintained that in signing these papers without reading them carefully Judge Bookstaver did what any other Judge would have done under the circumstances. Judges, he contended, do not ask attorneys what appear before them if they are reputable and honest. They take it for granted that the papers presented for their signature are carefully prepared by honest men, and sign them in open belief. If this rule were to be changed Judges could not perform all the work imposed upon them. The papers in question had been so carefully drawn that they deceived even the District Attorney. In order to decide adversely to Judge Bookstaver, the committee must find that he had knowledge of the unlawful nature of the papers when he signed them.

Judge Countryman read to the committee the list of impeachable offenses of Judges which Samuel J. Tilden prepared and submitted to the Assembly years ago preliminary to the trial of Judge Barnard. Then he reviewed the evidence at great length, and said that in his opinion, it was sufficient to warrant the committee in making a report to the Assembly in favor of the impeachment of Judge Bookstaver. The excuses offered by the Judge he declared to be extremely silly and unworthy of credence. At 5 o'clock the committee went into executive session. It decided to meet next Wednesday at 3 P. M. to formulate its report. In the meantime, several questions connected with the case on which the members are not quite clear will be investigated and decided.

CREED REVISION.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE BUFFALO PRESBYTERY.

BUFFALO, April 16.—The Presbytery of Buffalo has been discussing the revision of the creed for months. Not long ago it decided that the creed should be revised. The subject of what lines revision should follow was referred to a committee of four leading clergymen and two laymen. This committee has just made a report favoring the revision of these points:

First—That there be added to the third chapter a fuller statement of God's love for all mankind, of the offer of salvation through Christ unto all, of the responsibility of all who receive and obey the truth, and that there be added to this chapter, or put in some other appropriate place, a recognition of the responsibility laid upon the Church by the command of our Lord.

Second—That in the tenth chapter Section 3 be so revised as not to appear to discriminate concerning "infants dying in infancy."

Third—That Section 4, Chapter 10, be omitted.

Fourth—That the last sentence of Section 5, Chapter 25, be omitted.

The committee further recommends that the Presbytery unite with the other Presbyteries in setting the General Assembly to invite the co-operation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of America and Europe in preparing a short creed containing the essential articles of the Westminster Confession, to be used as the common creed of these churches, not as a substitute for the creed of any particular denomination, but to supplement it for the common work of the Church, especially in mission fields.

PROVIDENCE, April 16.—After a stirring discussion, the New-England Presbytery to-day voted, 29 to 18, against revision of the creed. The vote stood 15 ministers in favor and 17 against; 3 elders in favor and 12 against. The Rev. Dr. George E. Moore of Andover led the discussion in favor, and Dr. William Adams of Boston led the anti-revision ranks.

ERIE CANAL LITIGATION.

MR. SCOTT AND OTHERS SUED BY EXECUTION CREDITORS.

ERIE, Penn., April 16.—The Court of Common Pleas this week is occupied by the important litigation over the winding up of the Erie Canal sale of twenty years ago.

When the canal proved a failure with the Pennsylvania Railroad a competitor and the Hon. William L. Scott got control of it and turned it over to the Pennsylvania people, it was openly charged that the small creditors had been scouted. Since then several judgements have been awarded, and that of R. Metcalf and E. Newberger for over $200,000 was purchased.

A subsequent sale took all the canal's rights and franchises, and each time it was knocked down to persons representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Now the execution creditors set up a claim against the Hon. William Scott, William Reed of Erie, and J. N. McCullough of Philadelphia, the allegation that they have money enough in their hands to liquidate the claims.

The action now at issue is to show that Mr. Scott and his co-defendants have the money.

DENNIS—SHAFER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 16.—A fashionable wedding occurred in this city this afternoon. The contracting parties were Miss Mary, a daughter of Col. C. R. Shafer, and Leonidas Dennis of New-York City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Y. Bates, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, New-York City, and the Rev. S. D. Noyes, pastor of the Fair-Street Reformed Church.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bloomer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday evening. Mrs. Bloomer has been the lady years the earnest champion of woman's rights, and was a member of the first Woman's Rights Convention ever held. She was also the originator of the Bloomer costume.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia was celebrated yesterday by a parade of colored military and civic societies. The procession was reviewed by the President from the north portico of the Executive Mansion.

Harry A. Barnett of the National Bank of Newburg, N. Y., was married last evening to Miss Jennie, daughter of Hugh Moore, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. K. Hall. The bride was clothed in white silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace. A reception followed.

Joseph Rudnoski, Anton Akelitis, and Anton Granver, Polish miners of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Penn., were run down by a freight train at Hanniford, Penn., yesterday. The two former were instantly killed, and the latter received fatal injuries.

At a meeting in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday of delegates from thirteen towns and cities the Connecticut State Board of Trade was organized. James D. Dewell of New-Haven was elected President, and T. Attwater Barnes Secretary and Treasurer.

The cornerstone of the new Federal Building in Piedras Negras, Texas, was dislodged Tuesday night from its bed, and its contents, consisting of coins, plans, and relics of many kinds, were stolen. The outrage was the work of Mexicans.

John K. Owens, cashier and bookkeeper for the wholesale hardware firm of Gibbs & Co. of San Francisco, has disappeared, and it is stated there has been found in his accounts a shortage of $10,000 or over.

Mrs. Silas M. Beane, wife of an insurance agent, was run over yesterday at Saratoga by a freight train. Both legs were cut off, and she was otherwise injured internally. She died in a few hours.

THE GREENE BRIDGE BILL

ADVANCED TO THIRD READING IN THE SENATE.

A TRANSPARENT JOB THAT IS BEING PUSHED THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE—A RUSH ASSEMBLY DAY.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Senate is rapidly losing all sense of shame and decency. After last night's performance in passing the Aqueduct Claim bill, and defeating the Sloth Pawnbroker bill, almost anything demoralizing could be expected of the upper house. This morning the rules were suspended to advance Judge Greene's Bridge bill, and it was amusing to witness the antics of certain Senators and the reasons advanced for progressing the bill.

The rumor was current throughout the Chamber that Senator Quay of Pennsylvania had written to the Platt Senators requesting them to kill this bill, because it interfered with the Lilliendahl bill now before Congress, in which a number of Congressmen and United States Senators are heavily interested, and which proposes to spread a magnificent structure across the Hudson, with eight railroad tracks, from Jersey City to New-York. On the heels of this came the story that Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean appeared in Albany last night with orders to the Tammany Hall Senators to vote against the Greene bill on the ground that he and a number of his friends were interested in the Washington bill, whose prospects would be seriously interfered with were the scheme of Judge Greene's to pass the Legislature.

How did the Tammany Senators accept this advice? By slavishly voting on the argument of Mr. Mac Lean, a member of their organization! No! They concluded that the fight was one between two rival interests, between Congressmen in Washington and legislators in Albany. Quay, the chief exponent of the Washington scheme, is a Republican; Greene, the champion of the Albany job, a Democrat. No matter which one succeeded, the city of New-York was bought by one party or the other. The legislators of New-York were not to be consulted by either.

The bill was in charge of Senator Richardson, who had experienced the mortification of seeing the Senate a short time before kill his bill, which provided for the appropriation of $10,000,000 worth of bonds for a system of improvement of State roads. In handling the Bridge bill, Richardson was piloted through the shoals of parliamentary law by Senator Ives. He succeeded in suspending one rule in order to bring the measure before the Senate. It was considered in Committee of the Whole, the Lieutenant Governor laying himself open to criticism by putting into the chair the only Senator who had opposed the bill's advancement, Mr. Chase of Albany. It was progressed, and more rules were suspended to put the bill on the order of third reading. In the meantime the New-York City Senators sat, as they did last night when the aqueduct contractors' grab was rushed through, like so many Egyptian mummies, swathed in political bathrobes of dense, or worse. The bill was read for the third time. No one protested against it, or fought against it, or opposed it, or threw a straw in its way.

Just as the roll was called for the last time, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by his popular Secretary, Mr. Davis, arrived from Albany to attend the annual election of stockholders of the New-York Central Railway, strode into the Senate Chamber, and was an interested spectator of the proceedings. Judge Greene, sleek, slick, and smooth, appeared about the same time and took up a position immediately behind Richardson. Under the guise of that deal between Senator Quay and the Platt Senators, the New-York Senators found a very good excuse for voting for the bill. Not a word was spoken for or against it, and its natural inference was that was drawn is that the construction company has been generously thoughtful in the distribution of its stock. Six of the seven New-York Senators—all Democrats, by the way—voted for the bill—Ahearn, Brown, Canor, Ives, Roesch, and Stadler, and Sewall, the only Republican, voted in the negative. Senator Fassett dodged, as he did last night on the aqueduct contractors' grab. The bill passed, 20 to 8, as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*:

YEAS—Messrs. *Ahearn*, Birkett, *Brown*, *Cantor*, *Coggeshall*, *Cookinham*, Dean, Donaldson, Knapp, *Saxton*, Sewall, Raines, Robertson, *Roesch*, *Stadler*, Van Cott, Wagner, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. *Chase*, Erwin, Hendricks, *Linson*, Robertson, Sloan, Stewart, Vedder—8.

Among the bills that passed the Senate today were that of Mr. Ahearn, compelling the ferry companies running from New-York to provide more suitable accommodations for passengers; Col. Kerrigan's, to appropriate $1,000 for a monument in Greenwood Cemetery for the 69th regiment of New-York State sent to the Mexican war; to provide women physicians in State asylums and hospitals where women patients are restrained; that to authorize the establishment of one or more schools or classes in the cities of the State for professional instruction and training in gymnastics; to permit the Department of Parks of New-York City to construct public squares on Park-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; to print 10,000 copies of the memorial to Gen. P. H. Sheridan, and to Mary William. Best to take to the Bench of Claims him for services in attending, as an accountant, the Fassett Aqueduct Investigating Committee of 1888.

The Senate has passed Mr. Blumenthal's bill for the Governor to appoint three Commissioners "for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States;" to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, and other subjects; to ascertain the best means to effect such legislation and uniformity in the laws of the States, and especially to consider whether it would be wise and practicable for the State of New-York to invite the other States of the Union to send representatives to a convention, which shall draft uniform laws to be submitted for the approval and adoption of the several States, and to devise and recommend such other course of action as shall best accomplish the purpose of this act.

Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus made a strong effort in the Assembly to get a vicious insurance bill advanced, but failed inglorionsly. The measure was drafted, so Mr. Whipple and Mr. Burns of Westchester claim, by the Insurance Department, in order to meet the objection raised against the Harper bill, which Mr. Whipple introduced in February. Both bills, however, restrain the Attorney-General from interfering with crooked insurance concerns until the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has requested him to take such action, and any person at all conversant with insurance history knows how delayed such a law would be. Mr. Whipple, who after some discussion saw that there was no chance for the bill, said it had been drawn by the Insurance Department during his recent illness, and asked that it be laid aside until he could compare it with the present law. This was done, the passage of this bill would be hailed with delight by all insurance sharks.

Mr. Cornell of Richmond County is full of joy to-day because his notorious Staten Island Pier and Bulkhead bill, which is drawn purely in the interest of greedy corporations, has been advanced to third reading. On its first appearance in the House a few weeks ago this precious measure was handled without gloves and recommitted with such apparent earnestness that Cornell and his friends believed the days were numbered. It was amended so that the lands to be taken shall be paid for, the amount to be decided by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and it reappeared to-day on the paper in the order of second reading. Mr. McTernan of Kings moved that it be recommitted, and Mr. Cornell opposed the motion, claiming that all objectionable features had been removed from the bill. Mr. Connolly of New-York said all the poison had not been extracted from the measure, for the Land Office chiefs were not granted and that the equivalent should be ample. The House showed no interest in the bill and it went to third reading without difficulty.

This morning Mr. Clarke of New-York, the framer of the bill designed to cut down telephone rates in New-York City to $84 per year, moved that the Committee on Gas, Water, and Electricity be discharged from its further consideration. He withdrew the bill, introduced Feb. 19, and the committee apparently was in no hurry to report it. The Metropolitan Telephone Company was charging New-Yorkers $150 to $180 a year for the use of its telephones, and its annual profit was fully 150 per cent. Mr. Clarke made a supplementary statement: "According to the sworn statements of the officers of the company made to the investigating committee of the Legislature of 1887, its net earnings for the six years ending March 31, 1887, aggregated $2,663,446 97, making an average of $443,907 per year, on an only $600,000. The profit on each subscriber to the Telephone Exchange has been as follows: 1881, $39 84; 1882, $71 19; 1883, $91 05; 1884, $72 82; 1885, $61 15; 1886, $90 83. In 1887 the profit was over $100 per year." Mr. Clarke declared that he represented 5,000 telephone subscribers who desired to have the rate reduced. Until yesterday the telephone people had not appeared before the committee, although they had done considerable lobbying. While he did not desire to question the honesty of the committee, he was not willing to submit the question of the reduction of telephone rates to a committee which had not a single member from the cities of Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Yonkers, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. Mr. Clarke moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill. Mr. Cornell moved that the bill be laid on the table, and the motion was carried by a vote of 75 to 12.

Hereafter outsiders, with the exception of ladies, will not be permitted on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. This morning Mr. Fish of Putnam called attention to the fact that Rule 40, relating to the privileges of the floor, was grossly neglected, and he asked that it be more strictly enforced. He said that the floor of the House was infested with lobbyists, and that a member could not even enter the smoking room without being waylaid by schemers. The time had come when outsiders should be denied the privileges of the floor. The Speaker said, with his most dignified expression: "I indorse the proposition of the gentleman *ad extremum*, and will be glad to enforce the rule in question if the House will sustain me."

The vote was taken which was unanimous in favor of the enforcement of the rule, and the Speaker notified the doorkeepers to see him after adjournment and receive their instructions.

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The Fassett Rapid Transit bill was reported in the House this morning by Mr. Kimball of the Railroad Committee, who asked that it be recommitted for a hearing on Thursday, retaining its its place on the calendar. Mr. Sheehan of Erie suggested that the bill be printed. The Speaker said this would be unwise, because if the bill should be amended it would have to be reprinted.

"Do I understand the Speaker to say that this bill will be amended to-morrow?" said the Democratic leader with a wicked smile.

The Speaker repeated his remark, and the House smiled. Senator Fassett was an interested spectator.

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The General Registration bill of Senator Linson of Ulster was reported favorably this morning by the Assembly Committee on General Laws. The special order for to-morrow morning in the Assembly is the Weekly Payment bill of Mr. Rice of Ulster. It was taken up to-day and debated by Mr. Rice, but postponed on account of the lateness of the hour.

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One of the most elaborate dinners of the session was given by Col. William L. Brown this evening at the Delavan House to the members of the Assembly from New-York. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

NEWS OF THE ATHLETES.

A HITCH IN SELECTING A COURSE FOR THE MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

The Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association met last evening in the Atalanta Boat Club's rooms, 374 Fifth-avenue. It was thought that the members of the committee would be able to agree upon a course for the first regatta to be given this Summer, and that Newark would surely be the place decided upon, but the Harlem delegates would not consent to this, and by a tie vote of 5 to 5 a motion to select the Newark course was lost. A place for holding the regatta will be selected next Wednesday evening.

Inasmuch as Newark offers the best course for rowing within easy reach of this city, and as there are half a dozen clubs there, it is singular that any other course should be considered. The date for the regatta is Aug. 7, five days before the National Regatta at Lake Quinsigamond, Massachusetts. It is expected that Western oarsmen going to the National will stop and compete at the Middle States Regatta.

The events decided upon are: Eight-oared shell, senior; junior and senior four-oared shell, senior; double shell, senior and junior singles, senior four-oared gig, senior pair-oared gig, and intermediate scullers race. The latter contest is confined to senior oarsmen who have never won a senior race. The question of a junior eight-oared shell race is left open, to be decided when the prospects for entries are known.

At a meeting of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, a junior eight-oared shell race was substituted for the junior four-oared *gig* race in the list of events for the Decoration Day regatta. The events now are: Junior and senior singles, junior and senior doubles, senior pair-oared *gig*, senior four-oared *gig*, junior and senior four-oared shell, and junior and senior eight-oared shell.

Winners of senior races will receive gold watches as prizes. To winners of junior races will be awarded gold medals.

Messrs. Hettrick and Freeth of the Varuna Boat Club, who rowed double boat last year, will row a match race in single sculls on May 26 at Newark. On the same day and at the same place Judge James G. Tighe, Captain of the Varuna Boat Club, will row a match race against "Boss" McLaughlin of Brooklyn. Both races will be one and one-half miles straightaway.

The Harlem Regatta Association will hold a meeting to-morrow evening in the Grand Union Hotel to revise its constitution and by-laws.

Dr. George B. Dowling of the Orange Athletic Club has resigned from the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union.

FAIR IN AID OF A WORTHY CAUSE.

The old Twenty-second Regiment armory in West Fourteenth-street was transformed last night into what the late lamented Mr. Silas Wegg would have called with characteristic enthusiastic enthusiasm a "bower of beauty," and Mr. Silas Wegg would have put a good deal of truth in the assertion. There were flags and flowers, gayly-colored streamers, and decorated booths all over the great hall, and there were so many fair young faces in the place that the other decorations seemed as naught compared to them.

The fair in aid of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged was opened last night in the armory, and if the hall had been as large it would have been crowded by the throngs of ladies and gentlemen who seemed to want to assist financially in so worthy a charity. Before the fair had been fairly opened about $6,000 had been received in donations by Treasurer John D. Crimmins, and when the doors of the armory were closed for the night this sum had been swelled to something like $15,000.

Mr. A. B. De Frece formally opened the fair at 8 o'clock, and his brief opening address was followed by a few remarks by Mayor Grant.

The fair, which will continue two weeks, has for its aim a most worthy object. The home is badly in need of funds with which to carry on its work.

BOUGHT A HOUSE AND DIED.

John Blixen, a Swede, fifty-one years old, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon on the sidewalk in front of 181 Mulberry-street. He had made a modest fortune in the trucking business, and yesterday morning completed the purchase of a house on Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, as a present for his wife. He had kept the negotiations for the purchase secret from his wife, and yesterday at 1 P. M., when she met him at the house by appointment, he presented her with the deed as a pleasant surprise. After leaving the house Blixen went down town to transact some business, and then started for home in the Mulberry-street car. When he exclaimed: "Maggie, there is a fine house I have bought for you," he fell dead.

THE LIFE IN A GLASS.

It Does Not Seem to be Very Much, but It Is Often Enough to be the Beginning of Death.

Did you ever hold a glass of drinking water up to the light and notice how completely filled it was with little particles of matter? It looked perfectly clear and pure when you poured it out, but yet it was reeking with animal or vegetable matter. Do you imagine it can be healthy? Do you wonder why, in a little while, your mouth tastes bad, your appetite is poor, and you feel a general disgust with the world?

But if water is so impure, what shall we do? Boil it? No, that may kill the germs, but does not remove them. A far better way is to use pure whiskey with it. The best physicians in America unhesitatingly declare this now, but—and bear this most carefully in mind—it must be pure whiskey. For impure whiskey is worse than impure water.

Doctors, chemists, scientists, and professors are now fully agreed that no whiskey used in America to-day is so chemically pure or free from fusel oil as Duffy's Pure Malt. It has successfully withstood the enmity of all other whiskies, the prejudice of weak-minded and the bigotry of narrow-minded people. Why? Because it has produced results, restored health, prolonged life, awakened the lagging faculties, and counteracted the evil effects of poisonous water. Indeed, it is a pure, medicinal whiskey. Do not, however, allow any unscrupulous dealer to impose upon you by declaring he has some concoction of his own that is "just as good," or some bottled whiskey that is "much better." It is the very popularity of Duffy's Pure Malt that has caused these unworthy decoctions to come into the market.

THEIR LIVES BRIGHTENED

REST AND RECREATION FOR WORKING GIRLS.

MISS POTTER'S PAPER READ BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF GIRLS' CLUBS —A SYMPOSIUM FROM MOREHEIM.

When the fair delegates to the Convention of Working Girls' Clubs met yesterday for their second day's session their smiling faces and cheerful voices expressed the elation they felt over the success of their undertaking. While there were few present of the members of the girls' clubs who actually earn their living by daily toil, every girl and woman present insisted upon being called a working girl. As Miss Johnson of the Thirty-eighth-street Working Girls' Society naively expressed it in her paper on "What Do Working Girls Owe One Another?"—"We will not be selfish and include under this term only those of us who work for wages. We believe that the woman who is placed beyond the need of laboring for daily bread has really received her wages in advance, and so is under greater obligations to work for the good of others than the rest of us."

Miss Grace H. Dodge, a former School Commissioner and a natural leader among women, is the moving spirit of the convention, and with her are actively associated the Misses Clara S., Virginia, and Jane B. Potter, daughters of Bishop Potter; Miss Maria R. Chapin, Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Jr., Miss Rebecca F. Morse, Miss Helen Ludin, Miss Florence B. Lockwood, Miss Carlotta R. Lowell, Miss S. M. Minturn, Mrs. Gaspar Griswold, and Mrs. Archibald Alexander of this city; Mrs. Mary Storrs Haynes and Mrs. L. W. Betts of Brooklyn; Miss S. E. Gardner, Miss Haywood, Miss Meddington, and Miss Shepherd of Boston; Miss Holmes and Mrs. Eliza S. Turner of Philadelphia; Miss Emily M. Morgan of Hartford, and Miss Clara de Graffenried of Washington.

Two sessions were held yesterday, at both of which the assembly room in the Metropolitan Opera House were overtaxed. The day was given up to the reading of papers, most of them short, "three-minute papers," upon prominent phases of the work, and all of them practical and interesting and instructive. A novel feature of them was an occasional symposium from the wage earners of a club, to be read by some one of the attending delegates.

The Industrial Society of Hoboken sent a remarkable symposium, to which eight members contributed. It was read by Miss Maria R. Chapin, Chairman of the Committee on Papers, and created something of a sensation. It was as follows:

"A working girl is doing other working girls an injury when she consents to work for less than living wages. A girl who is supported by her parents, and only works for pocket money or to buy clothes, or a young married woman who works for the same objects can afford to take lower wages than a girl who has to pay her own board, &c.

"Foreigners should not be brought over to compete with American girls. They will work for less than 'living wages,' because they are accustomed to go without what an American girl would consider actual necessaries of life.

"We do not approve of the principle of strikes. We should prefer to see all matters referring to labor and capital regulated by law. For this purpose Representatives should be sent to Congress who would really represent the wage earners and their interests.

"Strikes generally profit no one but the walking delegates. Strikes, in rare instances and in the present state of the laws, are justified when the employer attempts to bring the wages paid down to starvation rates. They rarely succeed if the girls all go out together and if they all remain out.

"One good, pure-minded girl often elevates the tone of those working with her. Any girl with common sense would be disgusted with the conversation of a 'tough' girl. Girls soon dwindle into groups according to their tastes and characters. If the good girls predominate the 'toughs' are afraid to talk out. One good girl has more influence than any lady. The best solution of the labor question for girls belonging to our societies. Their good thoughts are strengthened there. They are helped by the Presidential talks.

There were many other instructive papers, but chief in interest was one by Miss Clara Sidney Potter upon the subject of "Summer Vacations; Holiday House." About two years ago Miss Potter made up her mind that a holiday resort for working girls would be a useful and appreciated institution, and communicating her ideas to the annual meeting of the Association of Working Girls' Societies she was authorized to put her ideas into practical operation. She accordingly selected a suitable house at Miller's Place, a pretty little village on the north shore of Long Island, and fitted it up. During the succeeding Summer and this Summer after she and her sister spent several weeks there in personal charge of the "Holiday House." In her paper she said:

"It is a sleepy, sultry Summer's evening in New-York. The air hangs heavy, lifeless, spiritless over the sun-baked city. In the crowded streets these in what the papers call 'a heated term,' and every one in the great city, it seems, must be exhausted with the mere effort of life, apart from work, but one girl, that has gone out since the burning sun first showed his face that morning. No relief or refreshment has come with his setting; the heat continues, the noise and activity as well.

"At the door of a tall, respectable-looking house in East Broadway, near Jefferson-street, stands a young girl. She leans against the stone-work of the entrance, and her slender, drooping figure and delicate face, with its weary expression, tell that the day has gone hard with her. An air of discouragement, of dejection, hangs about her person. She has gladly left the close, unsanitary, and graceful. Men and women loiter about and hurry by, loud and vulgar sometimes, often irritable and sharp. Upon the cross street near where she stands her ear catches the sound of the tenements line it, from whose windows, even to the very tops of the buildings, light streams out in blinding brilliance.

"There is not one freak, reviving element in anything that surrounds her, and this is Summer in New-York. She has often heard from her mother of what Summer can be in the country. It seems to her like a beautiful dream. In the short space of life she has accomplished a great deal already in her short life. The little home above-stairs where she lives alone with her mother is neatened and comfortable through her untiring efforts. All day long, all week long, for years she has worked patiently at the same workroom, at the same steam-power machine, at the same kind of garments. And how little change or relaxation has she had!

"She, with other girls, has tested all the resources that seemed within her reach. In Summer they have gone on half holidays to Fort Lee, have tried the day excursions to resorts about New-York. How unsatisfactory it has all been. Of all the resorts they have visited half were places they never cared to see again; boisterous fun, rudeness, and vulgarity reigned supreme, and girls who cared at all for their dignity and self-respect did nothing pleasant or to refresh. The other day resorts required far more dress and expense than they could afford.

"Can such misfits as these girls find the right? How often she and her girl friends had talked it over. The city parks were forbidden—too many men and too few benches. Sometimes a roof was available, but the stifling heat of the tenements made any dwelling all over one or the water pipe was in the way. She, proud and sensitive to a fault, would not subject herself to be criticised for sauntering about the streets of an evening, and nothing was left, therefore, unless she chose to ride backward and forth over a ferry route as some of the girls were fond of doing. This was cheap, and the air was good and pure, but the attendants were standing out there on deck for trip after trip.

"A lull occurs in the noise about her, and while it lasts she hears coming round the corner the subdued but gay voices of which she has used to know. They look so bright that she hates to see them pass her, and she steps out to ask them where they can be bound. 'Oh, it's club night,' they answer. 'We're going to the club.' 'And what's a club?' she asks in wonder. 'Why, didn't you ever hear of a girls' club?' they cry. 'That's for keeping you by yourself, you see. We're going now to see about our Summer vacations, and you'd best come round and visit and find out all about it for yourself.'

"Two weeks later a moonlit Saturday evening found the same young girl under very different circumstances. She was sitting on the veranda of Holiday House, the Summer boarding house of the Working Girls' Clubs of New-York. Thirty girls in gayest spirits had accompanied her on the hours' two hours' trip on the Long Island Railroad. The drive from the station in the stages had been enlivened by the pleasant voices of the girls as they talked over the delights of this year's visit. As the stages drew up under the tall locusts, the old-fashioned country house standing in the middle of the quaint and pretty village looked more like a private home than a boarding house of any kind. But

SHE DID NOT WIN HER RACE

AND MR. BELMONT WAS DISAPPOINTED.

THE ROOKER RAN LIKE A YOUNGSTER IN HIS RACE AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK YESTERDAY.

The Hon. August Belmont went over to the Elizabeth race track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday afternoon in order to see his filly She win the Great Island Stakes, which was the fourth and the most valuable race of the day. Very few of the four thousand people present believed that he would see his filly win the race, even though Mr. Belmont's new jockey, Hamilton, piloted her. It was Hamilton's first mount for his new employer, and when he came from the paddock wearing the "maroon and scarlet" of the banker he was loudly applauded by the crowd. It was well he received the applause then, for there was no opportunity to cheer him at the conclusion of the race. George Taylor, who had the mount on St. Paris, got the applause then, and he deserved it, for he had ridden a thoroughly good race, waiting patiently and winning cleverly. In spite of the strong "tip" on She and the presence of Mr. Belmont, the plungers would back nothing but St. Paris, who was a strong favorite. The female gamblers were the chief supporters of She, though Hamilton's presence in the saddle coaxed many a dollar from the pockets of casual racegoers.

She was never at any time a dangerous element in the race, though for about a half mile she ran third to Hamlet and Lotion, who were leaders for the first seven furlongs of the mile-and-sixteenth race. Then Lochmoor, ridden by Littlefield, had a look at St. Paris, Mabel Glenn, and St. James came up from the rear, and the trio had a lively scramble to the finish. But St. Paris clearly had the speed of the rest of the lot, and finally won the race by a length. Mabel Glenn, who managed to beat St. James a head for the place, Hamlet and Larchmont being close up in fourth and fifth places. She was pulled up when Hamilton found it impossible to win, St. James would certainly have been second and might possibly have won had he not been interfered with at the first turn and knocked about so that Littlefield had to take him back to the rear, and so lose a lot of ground before he could again get the horse into his stride.

The best race of the afternoon, however, was the second, a handicap at a mile, for which Sorrento was the liveliest kind of a favorite in the ring. It was a heavy betting race, Erie and The Bourbon both being well backed. Ten Booker and Can't Tell were the extreme outsiders in the odds, and few besides H. G. Ditmas played Ten Booker at all heavily. But Ten Booker won, thanks to the best bit of riding yet seen on the track. Once more the honors must go to Jockey Taylor. At the back mile pole Ten Booker seemed absolutely out of the race, and was certainly twenty lengths behind the then leader, The Bourbon. He gained gradually, however, under Taylor's careful nursing, and came in the struggle seemed over for a new lease of life, to the responded to whip and spur like a youngster. Like a flash he came from the rear, went "zip" past the field at the last sixteenth pole, and won the race by scarcely more than a half length from Erie, who had very little trouble in beating the favorite, Sorrento, by two lengths for the place. The latter only beat The Bourbon home by a head.

The other races were rather commonplace. The unnamed Brilliantine colt, who was the favorite for the opening race, a run of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens, won about as he pleased, and Minuet easily disposed of the rest of the field, which numbered about a dozen, in the scramble for second money. Vandegrift had as easy a task in the third race, at the same distance, in beating the field of seven, Hannah Gerdes defeating Romp for the place after a spirited struggle.

Eleven ran in the fifth race, which was also a three-quarter-mile dash, and the winner turned up in Tanner, a fine looking bay, who was the two-year-old sensation of the year at Brooklyn, when Bookmaker Burton owned him. He was so little fancied because of the Beck crase that backers could easily obtain 10 to 1 against him at any time. He won very handily under Anderson's pilotage, and even Bradford, at 4 to 1 for place, beat the favorite home.

The scramble for two-year-olds at a half mile was won by a colt from the stable of the Messrs. Morris called Terrifier, who was a 6 to 1 chance, because the public would have nothing but Ely, a colt of Jeter Walden's, whose work in private had given him to be quite fast. But Ely failed to make his field run, and Terrifier, coming fifth in a field of eight, while the despised Terrifier won in a romp by four lengths from Col. W. L. Scott's colt Fessilence, who seems well named, because he is by Wanderer out of Quarantine. Lord Harry was only a good third.

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for maidens. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

Richard Van Brunt's bay colt by Ten Broeck—Brilliantean, 3 years, 101½ pounds...(Fairgood) 1
W. L. Scott's ch. f. Minuet, 3, 96.....(Riley) 2
James Todd's br. g. Speedall, 4, 105.....(Hamilton) 3

Also ran: Architect, 100; Haste, 101; San Jose, 103; Harrsburg, 111; Exira Dry, 104½; Vitality, 109; Kyriewin, 109; Long Time, 111, and Daly, 109. Also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Brilliantean colt, 2½ to 1; Minuet, 4 to 1; Architect, 5 to 1; Haste, 7 to 1; Exira Dry, 8 to 1; San Jose, 10 to 1; Speedall, 12 to 1; Harsburg, 15 to 1; Daly, 25 to 1; Vitality and Kyriewin, 30 to 1 each; Long Time, 100 to 1.

For place—Against the Brilliantean colt, even money; Minuet, 6 to 5; Architect, 2 to 1; Haste, 2½ to 1; Exira Dry, 3 to 1; San Jose, 4 to 1; Speedall, 5 to 1; Harsburg, 6 to 1; Vitality, Kyriewin and Daly, 10 to 1 each; Long Time, 40 to 1.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for two-year-old colts. One-half mile. Time—0:51½.

A. A. A. H. Morris's b. c. Terrifier, by Alarm—Regina, 115 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
W. L. Scott's b. c. Fessilence, 114.....(Riley) 2
H. F. Cadigan's b. c. Lord Harry, 115.....(Taylor) 3

Also ran: Wanderer colt, 115; Ely, 118; Young George, 118; Ontory, 115, and Best Boy, 115. Also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ely, 8 to 5; Lord Harry, 4 to 1; Young George and Terrifier, 5 to 1 each; the Wanderer colt, 10 to 1; Fessilence and Ontory, 12 to 1 each.

For place—Against Ely, 2 to 5; Lord Harry, even money; Young George and Terrifier, 3 to 1 each; the Wanderer colt, 4 to 1; Fessilence and Ontory, 8 to 1 each.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

A new lot of candidates for public favor will participate in the races at Elizabeth this afternoon. The features will be the race for the Jersey Central Stakes between the two-year-olds, nineteen of whom are named as probable starters. The entries and weights for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Red Elm and Nimrod, 124 pounds each; Alley Rose and Tar Boy, 121 each; Morrison, 116; Sampallas, 114; Bonnie Bell, 111.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, for non-winners of $1,000. Lucy Moore, Steinway, Westwood, and Orchard, 112 pounds each; Kingsbridge, Daly, and Chitwood, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Grimaldi, King Crab, and Tom Booker, 110 pounds each; Farewell, 107; Eva, 104; Morris Rascall, 103; The Bourbon, 100; Mc-Keon, 98.

RESULTS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—The races here this afternoon were run while a drizzling rain was falling and on a track deep in mud. These are the results:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Rose Howard, 115 pounds, won by two lengths, with Ben Mauch, 112, second and Grandpa, 114, third. Time—0:53.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Monkey, 102 pounds, won by a length from Bliss, 114, who beat G. W., 114, a nose for the place. Time—1:23¼.

THIRD RACE.—Peabody Hotel Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Blarneystone, Jr., 96 pounds, won, Hyperion, 114, second, six lengths in front of Huntress, 117. Time—2:08¼. Blarneystone, Jr., was a 10 to 1 chance, Huntress being the favorite.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Fall mall, 106 pounds, won by two lengths, Bonnie Annie second and Fred Fisk third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles, over hurdles. Winslow won, Catcline second and Elphin third. Time—2:33¼.

The entries and weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Annie Brown, 116 pounds; Black Knight and Pessara, 113 each; San Marco and Bob L., 107 each; Barr Cooper, Pilora, and Lizzie Gwynn, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Rosaie Hall, 118 pounds; Chelsea, Big Thomas, and Walker, 109 each; Jack Cooke, 108; Pinkie P., Armiel, and Mary H., 103 each; Heidelheim, 98; Willie M., 88.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Fairy Queen, 117 pounds; Dolly Hinks and Lady Blackburn, 112 each; Workmaster and Amelia, 109 each; Heller Skelter and Marie K., 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Hypocrite, 112 pounds; Sinclair, 109; Bettina and Ernest Walker, 109 each; Wimmer and Meckesy, 99 each; Mary H., 94.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Katie S., 120 pounds; Carrie Burke, 112; Dave Hancock, 106; St. Albans, 102; Mountain, 94; Mary M., 81.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 16.—The most prominent feature on to-day's programme at the Newmarket Craven Meeting was the race for the Bahraham Plate, at one mile and eleven yards. It was won by three lengths, Evergreen, with Gold second, half a length in front of Shein.

GIANTS WIN EASILY.

THEY DEFEAT THE MANHATTAN COLLEGE BOYS 18 RUNS TO 4.

In the easiest possible manner the New-York League men won a game from the Jasper Club of Manhattan College yesterday. At times the collegians played good ball, but they showed a lack of team work and were weak at the bat.

Glasscock led in the batting with three singles and a double. Burkett pitched in good form, retiring eleven of the Jasper batsmen on strikes. Score:

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)

	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c. f.	1	1	1	2	0
Glasscock, s. s.	2	4	1	1	2
Horsering, 1. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Bassett, 3b.	1	1	2	0	1
Beany, 2b.	3	1	2	0	0
Crane, 1b.	3	1	6	0	0
Clarke, r. f.	2	1	0	0	0
O'Rourke, c.	2	1	11	1	2
Burkett, p.	3	2	1	2	0
Total.	18	10	27	5	5

JASPER.

	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wild, s. s.	0	0	0	1	3
J. Reilly, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Reilly, 1b.	1	0	17	1	2
J. Murray, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
O'Leary, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Collins, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Holland, p.	0	0	0	3	2
F. Murray, r. f.	0	1	1	0	2
Bullard, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Campbell, c.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	3	4	27	12	9

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York.	1	1	1	5	2	0	0	1	7	—18
Jasper.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—	4

Earned runs—New-York, 7; Jasper, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 10; Jasper, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Jasper, 5. First base on balls—Of Holland, 7; off Burkett, 4. Struck out—By Holland, 7; by Burkett, 1. Wild pitch—Holland. Passed balls—Glasscock, Bassett, Crane, Clarke, J. Murray. Stolen bases—New-York, 10; Jasper, 1. Sacrifice hits—Glasscock, Hannaug, (2,) Burkett, O'Leary. Double plays—O'Leary and Reilly, Holland, Reilly, and T. Reilly. Wild pitches—Holland, 2. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Jersey City received a Waterloo defeat yesterday at the hands of the Brooklyn League team. Wheeler's pitching was batted in all directions and the Brooklyn men scored until they grew tired. Score:

BROOKLYN. (N. L.)

	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	3	1	1	0	0
Collins, 2b.	2	2	4	2	1
Burns, r. f.	4	5	1	0	0
Foutz, 1b.	4	4	10	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	2	2	3	1	1
Corkhill, c. f.	3	4	1	0	0
Smith, s. s.	3	4	2	4	0
Lovett, p.	2	3	0	6	0
Bassnag, c.	4	1	6	2	0
Total.	27	26	27	16	2

JERSEY CITY.

	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Reidy, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
M'Guckin, l. f.	1	1	4	1	1
Fitzgerald, c. f.	1	3	0	0	1
Brady, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Ryan, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Kaussey, s. s.	0	1	1	2	0
Sheehan, c. f.	0	3	3	0	0
Cook, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Wheeler, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	5	11	27	14	11

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	0	4	8	0	6	0	5	1	2	—27
Jersey City.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	— 5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 14; Jersey City, 2. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 4; Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Jersey City, 5. Struck out—Jersey City, 2. Stolen bases—Brooklyn, 9; Jersey City, 4. Home runs—Pinkney, Fitzgerald. Three-base hit—Pinkney. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Burns, (2,) Foutz, Pinkney, Corkhill, Smith, (2.) Hit by pitcher—Reidy. Wild pitch—Lovett. Passed balls—Bassnag, Cook. Umpire—Tom Daly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 650.

The Columbia College Varsity nine play their first game in the vicinity of New-York this afternoon with the Seton Hall College nine at South Orange, N. J. To-morrow they play Trinity, and Saturday the Staten Island Athletic Club, both on the grounds of the latter.

The New-Yorks will play the Jersey City Club on the Polo Grounds to-day.

Burdock broke a small bone in his arm a few days ago. He will be unable to play for several weeks.

This afternoon the championship season of the American Association will commence. In the East, Syracuse will play in Brooklyn and Rochester in Philadelphia, and in the West, St. Louis in Louisville and Toledo in Columbus. The game at Ridgewood Park, in Brooklyn, promises to be a spirited one. "Mike" Dorgan is captain of the Syracuse team, and he has secured a good nine. The teams will play as follows:

Brooklyn.	Position.	Syracuse.
Terry	Pitcher	Keefe.
Bowne	Catcher	Briggs.
O'Brien	First base	McQuery.
Gerhardt	Second base	Child.
O'Connell	Third base	Sestie.
Farrell	Short stop	McLaughlin.
Simon	Left field	Sly.
Fuss	Centre field	Wrigh.
Daily	Right field	Dorgan.

Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

OTHER GAMES.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—6
Boston, (N. L.)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

AT WASHINGTON.

Gotham	3	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	3	—15
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Washington, 13; Gotham, 6. Errors—Washington, 4; Gotham, 2. Batteries—Phillips and Nicholas, Mace and Biddie for Washington; Vacoon and Conover for Gotham. Umpire—Mr. Baker.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	4	2	—15
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	—9

Base hits—Athletic, 7; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Athletic, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Esper and Collins; Anderson and Decker.

A RUMOR ABOUT CONSUL GENERAL RIVA.

The Milan paper, *L'Italia*, in its issue of April 4, which was received in this city by the last mail, has the following dispatch from its correspondent at Rome: "I am informed that Signor Crispi has received from the Italian Minister at Washington, Baron Fava, an official report touching the alleged actions of Consul General Riva at New-York, which have produced a serious difference between Signor Riva and the Italian colony. So far as I can learn, the report of Baron Fava coincides with the accusations made by the Italian colony. For this reason it appears probable that Signor Riva will be recalled, and that another Consul General will be appointed in his place."

STREET RAILROAD REPORTS.

For the quarter ended March 31 the following reports have been made:

Eighth Avenue.—Gross earnings, $155,254; operating expenses, $111,782; other income, $6,006; fixed charges, $24,706; net income, $24,809. For the first quarter in 1889 the gross earnings were $138,758, and net income, $8,656.

Ninth Avenue.—Gross earnings, $53,287; operating expenses, $34,826; other income, $1,495; fixed charges, $6,900; loss from operations, $6,494. For the first quarter of 1889 the gross earnings were $41,198; net income, $6,674.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Sterling—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 88½.

SPECIFICATIONS ON WHICH THE COMMANDER IS TO BE TRIED.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The charges and specifications preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Commander F. M. McCalla were made public this morning.

The first charge is "Striking another person in the navy," and relates solely to the case of Seaman John E. Walker, who was "cast down" with a sword by McCalla while in irons at Christiana, Norway.

The second charge is "Violation of the twenty-fourth article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy," and the specifications relate to the ironing together for different periods of Jonathan Bourne, John Delmore, and Thomas H. Sloane at Oran, Africa; the ironing together in twos, at Cronstadt, Russia, of Henry M. Hann, Andrew O. Neill, Jeremiah Shea, Paul Hennig, James M. Hughes, J. M. Walker, William Fitzgerald, J. W. Bitner, Michael Murphy, and Julius A. Henning; in compelling them to stand facing a scuttle in the dock from 9 to 1 o'clock for four nights, to be deprived of their hammocks, and to perform extra duty; in causing John E. Walker and William Fitzgerald to be lashed to Jacob's ladders for two hours at Cronstadt; in causing to be ironed together at Stettin, Prussia, for two days, Carl M. Bilson, C. McNeill, and Thomas D. McFartland; in causing to be ironed together at Rouen, France, for different periods, F. E. Weikel, S. G. Wessberg, Fred McAleer, W. J. Redlmaker, John Brandon, and Otto Gleis; in causing W. H. Jelley and F. J. Armstrong to be lashed to Jacob's ladders at Lisbon, Portugal, for four days; in causing Julius A. Henning and William Terns to be ironed together for four days, also at Villefranche; in causing Peter J. Amedeau to be lashed to a Jacob's ladder for three hours on the voyage from Suez to Aden; in having failed to cause the above-enumerated punishments to be fully entered on the ship's log.

The third charge is "Maltreatment of persons subject to his orders." The specifications under this charge include the dragging of Walker in irons in double irons at Christiania, Norway, by forcing a piece of wood in his mouth; the placing of Walker in a straight jacket and keeping him so confined for seven days; in keeping Otto Sundblad in a straitjacket for six nights; in confining Charles Lawrey in a straitjacket at Cronstadt and pinioning his arms to his side by lashing a rope around his body; in confining John Swallop in a straitjacket at Stettin for five days; in confining George D. Smith in a straitjacket at Lisbon; in placing Stewart R. Graham in double irons at Antwerp for five days.

The fourth charge is "Conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy" in having at Mozambique, Africa, ordered Seaman Lorin Meyer to be stabbed to the mast; "he did then and there draw his sword, assume toward the said Meyer a menacing attitude, holding the blade of his sword close to said in front of the said Meyer, and did threaten the same Meyer, saying to him 'Now, damn you, if you spoil my name I will kill you and make an example of you; that is what you deserve, and if you smile at me again I will kill you,' or using words to that effect."

The fifth and last charge is "Violation of the tenth clause of the twenty-third article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy" in having neglected to read to the ship's company, during the entire cruise from Oct. 4, 1887, to March 1, 1890, the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

THE JERSEY CITY CONTEST.

JUDGE KNAPP'S ILLNESS WILL DELAY THE WORK OF THE REVOREMES.

The gentlemen who are engineering the recount in Jersey City have met with an unexpected delay in their plans for unseating Mayor Cleveland. A meeting of Republicans and ballot reformers was held last night at the Federal Club house to see what could be done. Judge Knapp, before whom the application was to have been made, is ill at Hackensack, and Judge Dixon, who is occupying his seat, says that he will not entertain the application for a recount.

He says that he does not feel authorized to act in so important a matter while he is only temporarily filling Judge Knapp's place. The application must therefore lie over until Judge Knapp's recovery, which is a matter of extreme uncertainty. In view of these facts it was determined to abandon work on the preparation of the application and go ahead with the collection of affidavits from the fraud-infested districts.

The Young Men's Republican Club reported the result of its investigations of fraud in the Eighth Precinct of the Sixth District. The returns as finally presented from this precinct gave Cleveland 208 votes and Perkins 75. The club gives the names of fifty-nine voters upon those who voted for Mr. Perkins to come to headquarters and make affidavit accordingly. Already 195 voters have done this, and Mr. Woolley announced that more were coming. He believes that of the votes cast at least 200 were cast for Mr. Perkins.

In this investigation will be properly drawn up and presented to Judge Knapp with those from the First and Second Districts.

The ring's Grand Jury has done just as it was expected to do in refusing to consider the charges against the re-elected election officers. It was given out yesterday that several cases, with the proofs, had been presented, and that one or two of the anti-ring jurymen had shown a disposition to act on them. Unfamiliar themselves in the minority, they asked that the cases might be passed to the further instruction, but this suggestion was voted down. It appears, therefore, that nothing more will be done in the line of prosecution of the corrupt election officers whom Sheriff Davis so ably protects.

Sheriff Davis has by no means subsided since the election. He is now enraged in the work of making it uncomfortable for the members of his police force who declined to contribute to his blackmailing schemes for raising Cleveland money before the last election. The officers of the department are protected from removal by the Tenure of Office act, but Feeney hesitates at nothing, and he is now seeking to circumvent the provisions of the act by assigning the rebellious men to the most undesirable duties. In many cases this transfer amounts to actual punishment. Men who live in a remote part of the city are sent to stations equally remote in another portion, and men whose long and meritorious service on the force entitles them to the easier stations are assigned to the most disagreeable and arduous duties. In every case the men are the ones who declined to give him their salaries to aid in the re-election of Cleveland. Several Sergeants, in addition to the regular force, have thus fallen under Feeney's displeasure.

THREE NEW DIRECTORS.

Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney, and Henry B. Hyde yesterday became Directors of the Western National Bank. The announcement was made during the afternoon, and as an immediate consequence the stock of the bank, which was quoted Tuesday afternoon at the close of business at 99¾, rose to 105. Wall-street put a most favorable construction upon the news. It inferred, naturally, that Mr. Depew would represent the Vanderbilt interests, Mr. Whitney the vast Standard Oil properties, and Mr. Hyde the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Brayton B. Ives, who recently took the Presidency of the bank, said that the selection of these well-known gentlemen was simply the carrying out of the plan outlined by him upon his acceptance of the Presidency for placing the bank upon the soundest possible footing. He had been assured, he said, that these gentlemen would become Directors, and that others equally prominent would become stockholders.

PECULIAR AND VEXATIOUS THIEVING

During the past two months more than 400 business men have complained to Capt. Brogan of the Mercer-street station that the glass or porcelain letters which recently have become so popular for window signs have been removed by thieves. The letters are merely stuck to the glass windows with a cement, and under cover of darkness the thieves found little difficulty in removing them with acid. Capt. Brogan became so much exercised over the complaints that he preferred charges against certain of his patrolmen for not catching the miscreants.

Last night Policeman Dan Sullivan caught a man removing the letters from the store window of the Aibo Carbon Light Company, 766 Broadway. He claimed to have been authorized to take down the letters, but could show no authority and so was arrested. He gave his name as August Wilirick and said that he was a manufacturer of porcelain letters at 152 Ludlow-street. One hundred and twenty-five letters and a bottle of acid were found on him.

LAID AT MR. WEBB'S DOOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Commissioner Gerard called attention to the fact that the vast amount of testimony which had been taken by the Committee of Eight appointed to consider the course of studies and similar matters was still inaccessible to the board because of the action of ex-Commissioner Webb in retaining it. Commissioner Gerard declared that he had made a request for the testimony as far back as July, 1889, and upon Mr. Webb refusing to give it to him he had told Mr. Webb that he would call the attention of the board to the matter. Whereupon, Mr. Hunt intimated to Mr. Webb rephied that he (Mr. Hunt) would do as requested.

The board, which was somewhat nervous at Mr. Hunt's threatening, decided to consider the matter more fully at its next meeting.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Inspector Schweizer of the Bureau of Buildings has made a report to the Fire Commissioners of an inspection of the Casino. He found the fire-proof curtains and passages not constructed according to law and placed as to furnish ample exits from all the floors. The fire escapes, however, are deficient. Additional balconies and drop ladders are needed, and should be supplied at once. He recommends that the problematical well be cemented in the roof with a thickness of sixteen inches, and four feet above the roof with a thickness of twelve inches.

Work on the new sub-station of the Post Office on Thirteenth-street is being rapidly pushed, and Postmaster Van Cott now expects to have it opened for business on May 1. It is to be a receiving station, and it is expected that it will prove of great benefit to the publishers in that part of the city, and at the same time remove a great strain from the general Post Office. Postmaster Van Cott regards it as the most useful addition to the working force of the Post Office that he has made since he was appointed.

The Manuscript Society, an organization of musicians who provide at each meeting original compositions in manuscript for the entertainment and criticism of their associates, held its meeting last night in Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith's studio, Fifty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. These members provided compositions: Frank G. Dossert, Gerrit Smith, Silas G. Pratt, Charles S. Hawley, Edgar S. Kelly, Carrl Florio, Bruno Oscar Klein, W. H. Neidlinger, Ferdinand Q. Dulcken, and Beardsley Van De Water.

Receiver Edwin M. Kellogg of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York has submitted his final report, and Supreme Court Judge Andrews has appointed John H. Judge as referee to pass upon the same. In all, Mr. Kellogg has received $104,-077 72. This includes the proceeds of securities received from the Insurance Department of their duties until the State law which provided for the board, and under which the various Commissioners were appointed, should be amended to relieve them or should be repealed altogether.

Col. Weber, the new Government Superintendent of Immigration, and Gen. O'Beirne, his assistant, are supposed, according to the instructions made in their appointment, to take full charge of the station on behalf of the Government, and to perform practically all of the duties which devolved upon the old Board of Commissioners. The new officers must pass upon the admissibility of immigrants, sending back those who may not be entitled to enter the country, and disposing of paupers, charges, and otherwise rendering such service as the law provides shall be rendered by the Commissioners whom the new officers are intended to supersede.

It seems likely that there will be snags in the way of the prompt performance of some of the duties which the new officers are expected to execute, especially in regard to the disposal of such public charges as may be returned to them from other States. The old Commissioners hold the title to Ward's Island and own the buildings constructed there, and as they have been unable for a long time past to secure from the Government any aid toward the maintenance of that property, it is not to be supposed in their present frame of mind that they will care to deliver it over to the new Commissioners in the good condition they first received it from the men who are stepping into their places. Commissioner Starr seems to be of the opinion that the Attorney General's office at Albany, where the case of the Commissioners has been submitted, will feel constrained to resort to the courts in order that the status of the old Commissioners and the rights of the State as distinguished from those of the Government may be conclusively determined.

It is a matter of some speculation what will become of Castle Garden. The circle-shaped building is exceedingly strong, and very much the same outlines as those of the ancient Battery fort. When the Battery ceased to be a fortification Castle Garden became a place of amusement, and was the evening resort of people of fashion in this city for many years. It reached its crowning glory about forty years ago, when Jenny Lind sang in it. The old building burned down after it was turned into a landing station and was reconstructed upon practically the former lines, with such extensions as were from time to time needed by the Commissioners of Emigration.

The yearly rental to the city for this property was $8,000. In consideration of that sum the Commissioners of Emigration undertook to keep the entire property in fair repair, and many of the improvements at the Garden and Battery and Clarry Park were furnished by the Commissioners.

Private enterprise has become interested in the future use of the Garden, and it is said that the city authorities have been given to understand that if they will authorize the expenditure of not more than $75,000 upon it people will be produced who will be ready to lease it as a place of amusement at an annual rental of from $25,000 to $30,000. As no other use is now contemplated for the property, it is thus not unlikely that the former glories as a place of popular resort will be renewed upon a gorgeous scale in the near future.

TELEPHONES AT THE FAIR.

Visitors to the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, where the exhibition of electrical appliances is being given for the benefit of the Woman's Exchange, accomplished last night the feat of hearing two operas at once. Those who did not listen to the operas had the privilege of listening to a gentleman in Boston who was reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade." It was a very interesting demonstration of the capabilities of the telephone.

As a large number of State Associated Press representatives are new in the city attending a convention, they were invited to try the telephones at the Woman's Exchange exhibition. After telephoning to their friends in various cities of the State they "took in" the Casino and Broadway Theatres without going near them. At the Broadway Theatre the "Merry Widow of Penzance" was being sung and at the Casino the "Grand Duchess." From the overture to the finish the music of both operas could be distinctly heard and also part of the dialogue. Indeed the overture to the "Pirates of Penzance" seems admirably fitted for telephonic transmission. It was played with spirit last night and delighted eighty persons who listened to it in the Lyceum.

TWO MURDERERS ARRESTED.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, April 16.—Charles Mara and James Rice, the alleged murderers of Henry Johns, have been brought here from Visalia, Cal., where they were arrested by Detective Burke, who has been on their track ever since the murder, six years ago.

It is the generally accepted theory that the murder of Johns was the sequel to a series of infamous crimes committed by the notorious Pinkerton gang, nephew of Johns, two of whom were also in the Eldora jail by a mob the night after their attempt to kill Dr. Underwood and a companion from ambush. Two more are serving life sentences in the penitentiary for the murder of Enoch Johnson at Gifford, after a series of trials extending over several years.

The prisoners were taken to Eldora last night. The trial will probably throw some light upon the inside history of the Painsburger gang.

FIGHTING PRAIRIE FIRES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—The *Journal's* Chippewa Falls, Wis., special says: "Prairie fires have started in this vicinity, and unless there is rain soon much damage will be done. At Morey, eight miles distant, all the farmers are fighting fire to save fences and houses. It is learned that destructive fires are raging at other points in Wisconsin."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 16.—In the First Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—Laura T. H. Varick, appellant, vs. The Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn., respondent.—Submitted for appellant, F. S. Candler for respondent. The National Bank of Granville, appellant, vs. Jacob Cohn, et al., respondents. —J. S. Lamoreaux for appellant, S. F. Einstein for respondents. George W. Zinck, respondent, vs. Anna McManus and another, appellants.—Leroy Parker for appellants. Moses Shire for respondent. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, respondent, vs. Edwin H. Woods, appellant.—Aaron Pennington Whitehead for appellant, H. S. Turner for respondent. Frank Brown, respondent, vs. The Twenty-third Street Railway Company, appellant.—Submitted. James Bannon, respondent, vs. The Bleecker-Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, appellant.—Submitted. Richard V. Harnett, respondent, vs. Robert E. Westcott, as President of the Westcott Express Company, appellant.—Austin J. Fox for appellant; Ira D. Warren for respondent. Philander W. Fobes, respondent, vs. The Home, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant.—William B. Hornblower for appellant; C. P. Bunt for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 891, 765, 819, 321, 322, 323, 325, 326.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—The Fifth-Avenue Bank, respondent, vs. James R. Colgate, impleaded, &c., appellant.—William A. Butler for appellant, John E. Parsons for respondent. The Importers and Traders' National Bank, respondent, vs. James R. Colgate, impleaded, &c., appellant.—William A. Butler for appellant, John E. Parsons for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 910, 911, 516, 650, 789, 841, 898, 675.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.35	Ophir	4.30
Best & Belcher	2.80	Potosi	2.05
Bodie Consolidated	.95	Savage	2.00
Challenge	3.30	Sierra Nevada	2.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.30	Union Consolidated	2.80
Crown Point	2.55	Utah	2.00
Gould & Curry	1.70	Yellow Jacket	3.40
Hale & Norcross	2.60	Caledonia	.45
Mexican	1.60	Belle Isle	1.10
Navada	1.60	Justice	1.10

PLANS UNDER WAY TO RESTORE ITS GLORIES AS AN AMUSEMENT RESORT.

The immigrants who land at Castle Garden to-morrow will be the last to use that historic building as the stepping stone to their admission into this country. Arrangements have been practically completed for closing the Garden as a landing station, and after to-morrow and until the new station on Ellis Island can be made ready the Barge Office will be used for the reception of immigrants. There is no disposition on the part of the old Emigration Commissioners to resist this plan. Their lease of the Garden will expire at the beginning of next month, and they are quite willing in the new order of things, or perhaps in the confusion and chaos that may immediately follow such a change, that those new in authority shall not only make their own mistakes, but pay for them.

Preparations have been going on at the Barge Office for some time to make it ready for the uses to which it will

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—3d and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—10TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESCHANCES—3D PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY PLATE TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—3D PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—3D PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—3D PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—10TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—3D PAGE—7th col.
OCEAN STEAMERS—11TH PAGE—7th col.
PERSONAL—3D PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—3D PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPRING RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE NACHBARINNEN and IM PUPPENLADEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE—At 8—LECTURE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—PEGGY PENDRAGON, and CUPID AND COMPANY, and A DOUBLE LESSON.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GREAT METEOPOLIS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOB; OR, FRITZ IN A MADHOUSE.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—2 and 8 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYBURN.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. At 1—Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY—FAIR.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The Republicans of the Senate yesterday, by "the finest brute vote in the country," seated the unelected Senators from Montana and refused to allow the majority of the people of that State representation in the Senate. The recent local elections there have shown beyond a doubt that a new election would have ousted the Republicans from the control they have fraudulently obtained, but with the blind partisans of the Senate this is only another and very strong reason for refusing a new election. Undoubtedly the Republicans need all the votes they can get in the Senate, but when the party next goes before the country it may discover that a reputation for decency and honesty is even more necessary.

The Senate at Albany is doing some things nowadays that are unaccountable on any theory that is creditable to the motives of its members. Judge GREENE'S Hudson River Bridge bill was progressed yesterday under suspension of the rules and finally passed by a vote of 20 to 8 without a word of debate. This is notoriously a speculative job, in which every weighty consideration that should be taken into account in dealing with so important a matter is ignored. The bill had its origin with those who were seeking a valuable franchise for speculative purposes, and no regard has been paid to the vast interests involved in bridging the Hudson River at this city or to the claims of the people or the authorities of New-York. There is no way of explaining the lack of opposition, the absence of discussion, and the large vote in favor of the measure, except on the theory that the pecuniary or political self-interest of Senators had been enlisted in its behalf by the jobbers.

Mr. PLUMB of Kansas gave a little aid to the spoilsmen yesterday by advancing the measure for the appointment of thirty medical examiners in the Pension Bureau, to be appointed without examination. It is over a month since this bill was rushed through the House, under the pretext that the examiners were needed in such a hurry that there was no time to await examinations to the free list. On the contrary, they claim it as a merit that they have sought to cut down the revenue by means of repressive or prohibitory taxation. They say that they have done this in the interest of our "producing classes," especially the farmers, and in obedience to the demands of public opinion and the recommendations of the President. The country will judge as to the first two claims; the latter may be conceded. Whatever authority the advice of Mr. HARRISON can give the committee is entitled to, but it is not much. The majority avows, what was already evident enough, that it is actuated by the pure Bourbon spirit, that it has neither learned nor forgotten anything. To the farmer, taxed to death on everything he needs or wishes, it offers the delusion of a better home market to be secured by heavier taxation. The farm products he now sends abroad the majority pretends it can compel our people to buy by forcing them to spend more for everything they use. The absurdity is too great to be explained by even MCKINLEY'S credulity. The theory is only an excuse—a weak, flimsy, transparent excuse—for the costly favors given to the protected capitalists in return for partisan contributions and influence. The number of farmers who can be deceived by such pretenses is constantly lessening. They are learning that their products cannot be consumed at home, that the surplus must be sold abroad, and the price of the surplus will fix the price of the whole. With this price steadily declining, as it has done now for years, the farmer will not readily believe that he is benefited by an increase in the cost of everything he has to consume.

This wild and extravagant measure is destined, however, to be of great service to the American people. It shows the complete subserviency of the Republican Party to the protected monopolists. It is an impudent defiance of the interests of large numbers of men who are manufacturers who believe in rational and honorable protection, and who have always been Republicans. It strips the mask from the management of the party, and proves that with the leaders the tariff is no longer a matter of principle, to be treated according to avowed ideas, but a job, to be worked for all it is worth. Whether the bill become a law or not, it seals the fate of Republicanism in its modern form.

The artillery arm in our service has received decided encouragement from the passage by the House of the bill to increase the number of its regiments to seven. The Senate Military Committee has not yet acted on this measure, but confidence is felt that it will become a law. There is much to be said, indeed, in favor of forming an increased cadre for the artillery, so that recruits may be added in case of need to organizations already existing; and, besides, even for routine peace duties, the system of coast defense now contemplated will eventually require more regiments. The manner in which the new regiments are to be formed, the number of First Lieutenants being reduced to one for each battery in all the regiments, and the surplus going to make Captains and First Lieutenants for the two new ones, has commended it to the favor of Congress. With this and other changes only twenty-one new officers are required. The system of having two First Lieutenants has always been useless, except, perhaps, in the light batteries, and has been, in fact, a great hindrance to promotion in the artillery. Should the pending bill become a law, it will promote two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, ten Captains, thirty-four First Lieutenants, and two Second Lieutenants, while furnishing twenty-one additional vacancies for Second Lieutenants in this usually coveted arm. Such a prospect the artillery has not enjoyed for many years, and it must seem to it almost too good to count upon until the bill actually becomes a law.

Mayor GRANT does not seem disposed to aid Street-Cleaning Commissioner BEATTIE in the selection of laborers in his department by extending the civil service rules and prescribing physical examinations for applicants. He throws the whole responsibility upon the Commissioner, telling him that his power is "absolute and unqualified, and permits him to prescribe such tests of physical fitness as to him may seem proper." This is rather hard on BEATTIE. It leaves him at liberty to prescribe tests for the selection of laborers, but it will not save him from political pressure. If the rules had been extended and the examinations made under them by the Mayor's authority, the Commissioner would have been able to say to politicians that he could only employ those who were certified to him as fit for the work. There would have been some protection in this; but when the matter is left wholly in his discretion he cannot escape the solicitation of the Tammany "heelers" or the enmity to be incurred by disappointing them. The Commissioner will probably find that the only resource for getting the street-cleaning work properly done is the contract system. Somehow or other he will have to get politics out of his department or he will not be any better able to clean the streets than COLEMAN or LOOMIS.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee has at last produced its bill, and the majority and minority reports were submitted to the House yesterday. With the incurable wabbling to which the majority have been given over for the past six weeks, the bill finally brought into the House is in some important respects totally different from any that has been announced. Sugar below No. 16, Dutch standard, is admitted free, and a bounty of 2 cents per pound is provided on domestic sugar, requiring, it is estimated, some $7,000,000 per year, on the basis of the present production. Hides also appear on the free list in this (as yet) final form of it. With these exceptions the main features of the bill are substantially what was expected. But these exceptions are very important. The majority claim that the bill will reduce the revenues $70,000,000, of which $55,000,000 is effected by the abolition of the sugar duty and $10,000,000 by the reduction in internal revenue taxes. It is not clear whether the $7,000,000 bounty to be paid on sugar is included in estimating the net effect of the bill upon the revenue, and it is plain that the increased duty on tin plates is not included. The latter would practically offset the former, so that, so far as the committee's estimates can be trusted, and that is not far, the reduction is to be made almost entirely on sugar and internal revenue.

In view of this fact, the elaborate argument of Major MCKINLEY that the increased duties will check importations and so reduce the revenue has little pertinence. That, however, is of no special consequence. The estimates are mere guesswork, and are not worth the ink they are printed with. The whole fabric of the Tariff bill as presented is so vast and so complex, the working and interworking of the various clauses will be so intricate, the interests affected are so numerous, so different, so widely ramified throughout the country, and many of them are so woven one with another that if Mr. MCKINLEY were as much a prophet as he is a blunderer he could not predict one-hundredth part of the effect of the bill. All that can possibly be known about the operation of the bill, should it become a law, is that it would produce confusion worse confounded, not only or chiefly in our foreign trade, but in extensive and important branches of American industry. The Chairman's calculations regarding the effect upon the revenue can only have one practical result—they may possibly restrain the ardor of the surplus killers. If the majority believe Mr. MCKINLEY, that his bill will cut off the entire surplus of $43,000,000 and draw on the accumulated funds of the Treasury for at least $27,000,000 a year more, they ought to be a little more cautious than they have so far shown themselves in spending money.

The majority of the committee, while they claim to have provided for a reduction of the revenue, do not contend that their bill will be amended in the Senate so as to require examinations, especially as the Civil Service Commission has stated that they can be promptly held and the officers provided quite as soon as they are needed.

QUAY, EMBEZZLER AND REPUBLICAN LEADER.

MATTHEW S. QUAY is a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania. He is Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was the manager of the Republican Presidential campaign in 1888. He was the party leader in that contest, the enormous campaign fund was spent under his direction, and he made BENJAMIN HARRISON President of the United States. It was not to the virtue of its cause or to the strength of its candidate, but to QUAY'S extraordinary political skill, to his astuteness, and to his daring, that the party's victory was due. To-day Mr. QUAY is President HARRISON'S most intimate and trusted adviser.

Eleven years ago QUAY took $260,000 from the Pennsylvania State Treasury and lost it in stock gambling. He had an associate in the transaction, one J. BLAKE WALTERS, at that time cashier of the State Treasury. WALTERS subsequently drank himself to death. AMOS C. NOYES, the State Treasurer, died not long afterward, and his death was said to have been due largely to his fear that the robbery might be discovered. QUAY himself was for months the victim of guilty terror. A new State Treasurer had been elected, and exposure was imminent. A friend who visited him at the Lochiel House in Harrisburg found him drunk and "debating whether he should cut his throat or jump into the Susquehanna River." This friend visited DON CAMERON, laid the case before him, and that statesman, to avert a scandal which would have done great damage to the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, contributed over $100,000 to make up the deficit. The rest of the sum necessary was supplied by QUAY and WALTERS.

In 1885 QUAY secured a "vindication" by being nominated and elected to the office of State Treasurer. But it was not merely vindication QUAY was after. He wanted another chance at the State funds. He got it and availed himself of it, and much more successfully than before. To pay for some bonds and shares of the North Chicago Railroad Company he took $400,000 from the State Treasury and deposited it in the People's Bank in Philadelphia. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, who had been pardoned a few years before by QUAY'S Pardoning Board after having been convicted of bribery, was President of that bank. The $400,000 remained in the People's Bank; the Chicago securities were delivered to QUAY, who sold them at a high figure, pocketed the profits, and restored the embezzled funds to the State Treasury.

This is a fine record of theft and embezzlement for a Republican leader and statesman. But what difference will its publication make to Senator and Chairman QUAY or to the Republican Party? The story has been well and widely known among politicians and in newspaper offices for five years. It was brought to the attention of THE TIMES in October, 1888. There were many Pennsylvania Democrats at that time who were cognizant of the facts, but not one of them, though much urged, would consent to their publication on his authority, or was willing to aid in tracing the stories to a responsible source. Lately the *World* has published the scandalous tale, and the *Evening Post*, going more carefully over the same ground, printed yesterday the record of QUAY'S crime in a form so evidently accurate and trustworthy that the Republican leader, if he were a sensitive person, would at once throw away all hesitation and make for the bank of the nearest river.

But will this exposure make QUAY henceforth unavailable as a Republican leader and the organizer of the party's campaigns? Possibly as a leader, but by no means as a manager of enterprises of bribery and blocks-of-five corruption. As Chairman of the National Committee this will be his last campaign, and they might visit upon the party's candidate their wrath at the affront of such a leadership. But QUAY will still have the undiminished confidence and the attentive ear of the pious and faithless President HARRISON; he will still be listened to, cringed to, and obeyed by the sickening hypocrite WANAMAKER. He will still be more authoritative and potent than any other man in the councils of the Republican Party.

AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS.

The passage of the bill for the speedy determination and settlement of claims arising out of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, by a vote of 19 to 1 in the Senate on Tuesday evening, was a most extraordinary performance. This bill was introduced at the instance of the contractors for the aqueduct work, who lay claim to several million dollars beyond the amount for which they agreed to do that work, and the Senator willing to act as sponsor for the measure was found in Mr. ERWIN of St. Lawrence County. The bill affects this city and this city only, but when a scheme is on foot for plundering the city Treasury a country legislator is generally found to push it on, and other country legislators are only too ready to lend a hand—"for a consideration." But when this bill came up for action the Senators who are supposed to represent the city's interests for some inscrutable reason failed to raise their voice against it. No word of opposition was spoken, and of the seven Mr. IVES was the only one to cast a negative vote. Three Tammany Senators—BROWN, ROESCH, and STADLER—voted to give the contractors an opportunity to rob the city, while AHEARN, County Democracy; CANTOR, Tammany, and STEWART, Republican, dodged the vote. This was a most shameful betrayal of the interests of their constituents and should be remembered against these men.

The word "arbitration" has a very plausible sound, but there are cases in which it has no proper application, and this is one of them. The aqueduct contractors are trying to secure a settlement of their claims by arbitration because they have no confidence in their ability to recover in the courts, but the questions upon which the claims rest and upon which their validity should be decided are purely questions of law, which the courts are alone competent to settle. The contractors hope by having arbitrators appointed by the Supreme Court, not in this city, but in the Second District, to secure a more favorable consideration for their claims than they could get in a judicial tribunal where suits against the city would have to be brought. They think that arbitrators in Westchester County might allow them to obtain from the Treasury of this city a large amount of money to which they are not entitled.

The protest against this Arbitration bill, which was yesterday signed by all the members of the Aqueduct Commission, including Mayor GRANT and Commissioner GILROY, declares that the contractors "have been and will be paid all that is admittedly due them as soon as the work is completed" and the amount determined. What they claim beyond this is disputed on legal grounds alone, and whether any part of it is due or not is a question that can only be decided by the courts. If it is not due the city certainly should not be compelled to pay it, for it would be a reward for fraud and negligence. The amount of excavation to be done in the aqueduct tunnel was defined in the contracts, and a certain price was fixed for doing it on each section. In many cases much more than this amount was actually done. Either this was a matter of convenience in tunneling or else it was done for the purpose of laying claim to compensation for extra work. If the former was the case, it ought not to be paid for; and if the latter was the case, it was a fraud. The extra excavation was not necessary or desirable, and was of no benefit to the aqueduct. The city did not require it to be done, and did not agree to pay for doing it. There is no justice in this class of claims, and whether there is any law to support them depends upon the construction of the contracts. What the contractors are seeking is not to have the courts decide whether they are entitled to be paid for this excavation, but to have arbitrators figure up the amount of the work and determine what it shall cost the city.

The other class of claims is still more outrageous. The contractors were bound to do their work according to a certain standard, of which the requirements were specified in their contracts. They failed to do it properly, using inferior material and "scamping" the work to such an extent that a large portion of it had to be done over again to make good their agreements and entitle them to be paid at all. These "repairs" they have been rigidly required to make. Now they claim that they should be paid in full for the original work as if it had come up to the requirements of their contracts, and also for making the repairs which their own negligence and fraud rendered necessary. To allow this would be to grant a premium upon negligence and fraud, making it profitable to violate contracts and do slovenly work for the public.

Much of this imperfect work had been "passed" by the inspectors of the old Aqueduct Commission and accepted by its engineers. That raises the question whether the city can be compelled to pay for the additional work involved in repairing the defects, but that is purely a question of law for the courts to decide. The contractors want to escape that question and simply have arbitrators calculate the amount of their "extra work" and determine the compensation for it. It is plain that the contractors have no ground for any claims that can be rightly determined by arbitration. They are entitled to nothing which they cannot force the city to pay by suits at law, and they should be left to that resource. For the Legislature to take the matter out of the courts and refer it to arbitrators appointed in Westchester County might result in plundering the city of several millions of dollars for the profit of men public authorities to meet less and expense by their commissary and delay in fulfilling their obligations. It is to be hoped that there will be honesty and decency enough in the Assembly to defeat this impudent scheme of plunder.

THEY HAVE BEEN MISLED.

Some of our Republican contemporaries that are telling their readers that "nearly all the big Trusts in this country are owned and engineered by prominent Democrats" appear to have overlooked certain remarks published not long ago in the editorial columns of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, a Republican journal in good standing. "If the Republicans of Ohio," said the *Commercial Gazette*, "want a Boodle Boss they should strike for one with resources to make the boys happy and flourishing." And it proceeded to enlarge upon the topic in this way:

"We nominate for Beodle Boss, when the Republicans of Ohio find they need one, Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, President of the Standard Oil Trust. The wealth of Mr. ROCKEFELLER has recently been itemized as follows:

Standard Oil stock	$40,000,000
Premium on Standard Oil stock	28,000,000
Real estate	10,000,000
Lead Trust	2,000,000
Railroad stocks and bonds	20,000,000
Natural gas stock	4,000,000
Bank stock	5,000,000
Manufactured gas stock	3,000,000
Steamboat stock	1,000,000
Mines in Utah and Wisconsin	4,000,000
Cash on hand	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000

"The only criticism we have seen upon these items is that it is hardly fair to estimate a man's wealth by his income. *We are informed that Mr. ROCKEFELLER is a Republican.* If he should go into politics he would not try a cheese-paring policy on the boys. What a mighty man he might be in the close counties!

"It would not take ROCKEFELLER'S income for a month to capture the Payne place in the Senate, and to do it with the approbation of nine-tenths of the newspapers in Ohio. That done, the Presidency need not seem remote. A million judiciously distributed through campaign committees would go a great way. A splendid golden elevator could be rigged to lift the President of the Standard Oil Trust into the Presidency of the United States."

We do not know that Mr. ROCKEFELLER has ever expressed a desire to become a Republican Senator from Ohio, or that his attitude in politics has been such as to warrant the disagreeable and even coarse allusions of the *Commercial Gazette*. But that paper is owned and conducted by two veteran Republicans who are well informed as to the political faith of prominent men, and the remarks above quoted deserve attention because they seem to show conclusively what are the political affiliations of the President and moving spirit of the first and the greatest of Trusts. We commend the *Commercial Gazette's* statements to the thoughtful consideration of the Baltimore *American*, the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and many other Republican papers that have permitted themselves to be misled.

The House has restored to the Navy Appropriation bill the item providing for the construction of three battle ships which it had previously stricken out in Committee of the Whole. It must be said that its previous action was a very singular treatment of the policy of Secretary TRACY, and it contrasted strongly with the complete confidence which the two previous Congresses had shown in his predecessor. It is true that the enormous programme of naval construction drawn up by the McCann Policy Board is wholly out of the question, but Secretary TRACY had expressly disowned that. It is also true that his own mere moderate plan, as embodied in the Senate bill of Mr. HALE, is not to be thought of. But the bill of the House Committee, in place of the ten large armored ships, the three unarmored gunboats, and the five torpedo boats called for by Mr. HALE'S measure, had contented itself with only three armored battle ships and one armored cruiser, leaving out the gunboats and torpedo vessels. Yet the House in Committee of the Whole struck out, by a vote of 98 to 70, all of this much-reduced demand, except the cruiser. Its vote is now seen to have represented almost a maximum rally of the opponents of the bill, since its action was reversed by 132 against 104. Provision for only one new vessel would have been a needless falling off from the vigorous yet well-controlled and judicious pace set by Secretary WHITNEY in naval construction. And the enormous amounts needed for new pension grabs would not have justified it.

The Louisiana Lottery Company offers to pay to the State of Louisiana $12,500,000 for the privilege of carrying on its business for a period of twenty-five years, and it rests with the Legislature to submit this proposition to the vote of the people. If the Legislature decides to put this question before the people, we do not see how it could consistently refuse to submit a similar bid from the Associated Bank Burglars or from the Order of Affiliated Pickpockets.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 14.

The death of Mr. Randall leaves Charles O'Neill of the Second Pennsylvania District Father of the House. Thus the mantle has fallen successively on the shoulders of three Philadelphians. Mr. O'Neill entered the House during the Thirty-eighth Congress and has served continuously ever since. W. S. Holman of Indiana entered the Thirty-sixth Congress, but has missed three terms. Mr. Harmer will have been in Congress eighteen years at the expiration of his term and Gen. Bingham twelve years.

GEN. ALGER'S PENSION VIEWS.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 13.

It would be interesting to have Gen. Alger's opinion of the service pension proposition over his own signature. He was recently reported as speaking against it at Wichita, Kan., and now he is quoted as favoring it in an Iowa speech. One or the other of the reporters has surely made a mistake. As the official head of the representative organization of the men most interested, his views would have great weight with them, and with the people at large as well.

MR. CULLOM'S MORMON BILL.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 12.

Senator Cullom's bill declaring that no polygamist shall vote, serve as a juror, or hold any office in the Territory of Utah is good as far as it goes, but it ought to be applied to all the Territories, thus preparing them for admission as States under proper and decent conditions.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA.

From the Providence Journal, April 15.

The question is whether the Republican Party can make new States as fast as it is losing the old ones.

AN ART SALE.

The sale of the collection of pictures belonging to the late Lady Hamilton, as "Emmelius" was called by Mr. Hope, for whom Romney painted her, realized £3,000. It was supposed that George Romney's portrait of Nathaniel Dance-Holland has never been exhibited, though R. Earlom engraved it long ago. Lady Hamilton is in a pink gown, arms bare, with a blue scarf. She lays one hand on her heart and turns her head nearly in profile toward a tempting plant in a pot, which she is about to pluck. The picture, called "The Harvest Wagon," was sold from the T. M. Whitehouse collection, Wolverhampton. It has portraits of the artist's daughters, and brought over $1,100. A landscape by John Crome was sold for $4,000.

"The Angelus" was not exhibited in any otherwise save Chicago, but was returned some weeks ago to New-York. As the limit of bond was about to elapse, the picture was removed from the Safe Deposit vault and shipped to Canada, just before the 50 per cent. duty became due. It is now at the bank of Spartali, whence, in all probability, it will go to London for exhibition. The popularity of this picture does not appear to wane. Every few weeks a new etching from it makes its appearance from the studio of some famous etcher. The usual plan is to have a limited edition of a hundred prints and cause the plate to be destroyed.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a series of paintings by Boucher, prepared for Louis XVI., but ordered to be destroyed by that King for their immorality, have been offered to a firm of auctioneers for sale. They have remained Louis XVI by refusing to have anything to do with them. They were smuggled to Germany, brought back to France after the Revolution, owned at one time by the Marquis of Hertford, and are now again in France seeking a buyer. The owner is said to have sent a woman as agent to the auctioneers in question.

The British Museum has one of the pillars presented by King Croesus of Lydia to the famous Temple of Ephesus. It has been pieced together by Dr. Murray of the Museum, and bears its own certificate in the words on the base: "Croesus the King dedicated me." Rude figures in relief encircle the drum of the column. The pillar belonged to the old temple destroyed at the birth of Alexander the Great.

The painter George F. Watts has announced that henceforth he shall waive his right to exhibit at the Royal Academy without undergoing the ordeal of the jury, but will submit his work to the same system used for paintings by men who are not R. A.'s. The Royal Academy this year has 10,000 pictures from which to choose the 2,000 that can find wall space.

The Art Institute of Chicago has received from Mr. P. C. Hanford a view of Holland meadows, painted by Eugene Jettel. The same amateur has lent to the institute a Rembrandt, dated 1658, called "The Accountant," and pictures by Munkacsy and Jules Breton. Mr. Sidney A. Kent has presented an "In Holland," cattle piece, by Van Marcke.

Thomas Hovenden's farmhouse interior, with wounded Confederates and Union soldiers, "In the Hands of the Enemy," is now on exhibition at the Corcoran, in Washington, which has begun to open its doors on Friday evenings for weekly receptions, the galleries being lighted by electricity.

Charles H. Niehaus of New-York and Carl Gerhardt of Hartford are competitors for the statues of the Rev. John Davenport of New-Haven Colony and the Rev. Thomas Hooker of pious fame. Both are for the exterior of the Capitol at Hartford.

Sir Arthur Clay has painted a large picture of the Parnell Commission during a sitting of the court. Sir James Hannen's separate portrait has been painted by T. Blake Wingman, and Sir Charles Russell's by C. E. Hallé.

The sculptor Gelert of Chicago has modeled an equestrian Sheridan riding to the front from Winchester. He rises in his stirrups and waves his hat. The model is shown in the Art Institute by the Chicago Society of Artists.

The Architectural Club of Boston will hold in May an exhibition at Horticultural Hall. Drawings and sketches from Washington, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, and New-York will be solicited by members of the club.

In Paris a fabricator of military pictures named Hartman has been discovered with a studio full of imitations and copies of Detaille's pictures.

The newly-elected officers of the Chicago Society of Artists are L. J. Wallace, President; G. W. Platt, Secretary, and Alfred Payne, Treasurer.

The Society of American Artists will exhibit again at the Fifth-avenue galleries. The 28th is the day of opening.

About the middle of May the Pastel Club of New-York will hold a small exhibition in the Wunderlich Gallery.

A portrait by Franz Hals sold at Christie's, London, in March, reached the price of $10,000.

INTERESTING COMMENTS.

A line of men stood buying their tickets in the Grand Central Station. A tall, gaunt woman outside the rail reached forward and thrust her hand into the window calling for a ticket. Said the policeman: "Madam, take your turn at the end of the line." Whether she was deaf did not appear, but in a shrill voice she cried out: "It's come to this, has it, in New-York, that you have to have a policeman to make men give a chance to a woman to get a ticket!" The men appreciated the humor, and gave her a chance.—*Christian Advocate.*

"No, Sir," emphatically denied an indignant Chicago man; "No, Sir, I did not sell out, nor did any man on the jury do so." "An offer was made you though," persisted the inquisitive reporter. "Of course there was, but we rejected it with scorn, Sir, and passed a resolution condemning the party who made the offer." "Did not some of the jury want to sell?" "No, Sir, not a man. Why, the infernal scoundrel only offered $1,000 and wanted us to discount that 25 per cent. for cash."—*Washington Star.*

A Boston lawyer writes a friend in Buffalo: "I tried a case the other day for a Frenchman who prides himself on his mastery of English idioms and slang. After the trial he said: 'When you said in your argument that to make the contract I was charged with would be the act of an insane person you put the whole case in a chestnut.' I won his case for him, or I might have suspected him."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Sunday-School Teacher—Charlie, have you a verse for me to-day? Charlie (five years old)—Blessed are the dressmakers. Teacher (mildly) —You haven't it quite right; try again. Charlie —Blessed are the tape measures. (It was plain to be seen what had been going on in Charlie's home that week.)—*Harper's Young People.*

There is one boarding-house mistress in Maine who is not in the habit of getting left. When some of the boarders began to brace their constitutions against the enervating Spring weather with tonics she posted this notice: "All boarders who build up their appetites artificially will be charged 20 per cent. additional."—*Augusta Journal.*

Now comes the news that the first salmon of the Bangor pool was captured by a boy! The old timers must feel chagrined, but this is not the first time that young America has won the honors in fishing contests. It is an old, old story.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

Charlie Rivers—And so you will be eight next week, Flossie. Why you are getting to be quite an old lady. Flossie—Yes, I'm getting old much faster than sister May is. She has been twenty-three ever since I can remember.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Ordinarily the hog is not considered a sentimental animal, yet of the Chicago Board of Trade flurry last Saturday we read that "pork was in sympathy with wheat."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Madame (to domestic who is ailing)—Well, Bridget, what does the doctor say about you? Bridget—Sure, ma'am, he says I have a little tetch o' the consumption!—*American Grocer.*

Serving as Governor of Iowa appears to be a healthy occupation. It is said that, without an exception, every Governor of that State since 1859 is alive and hearty.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A man who cannot be a good man in a small circle of social acquaintances would find it much harder if he were higher up.—*Temple (Texas) Times.*

Mr. Dolan—Prohibition ud be a terrible thing, Ol'm thinkin'? Mr. Hollohan—Faith, it ud be enough to dhrive a mon to dhrink.—*Washington Post.*

"What's ice now?" asked old Pomposity of Mr. Freezeout. "Same as usual—frozen water," replied the arrogant ice king.—*Chatter.*

The trouble is that the busy men are so cross, and the loafers so good-natured.—*Audubon Globe.*

Even when a man weighs his words he often finds they have no weight.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The man who thinks he is bright is seldom inclined to keep it dark.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THINK OF IT.

From the Utica Observer, April 15.

Democratic Governors in Rhode Island, Iowa, and Ohio!

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The reappearance of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening presented a more brilliant spectacle than it has at any time since Mme. Patti's first appearance this season. This means that it combined one of the largest audiences that have been present since the series of performances of grand opera in Italian new in progress began. One reason of this was that public confidence in Mme. Patti's health had been restored by her successful appearance on Monday evening in Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta." Another reason was that the opera announced was Rossini's brightest and most amusing work, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," which has not been heard here in several years. With Patti as Rosina this work will always draw, and when given with such an admirable cast as that of last night it is sure of a warm reception.

"Il Barbiere di Seviglia" is good, sound comic opera. There is any quantity of fun in it, and clever artists can keep an audience in a state of unceasing amusement by performing the opera with spirit. There is no more laughable personage in the whole field of opera than silly, senile Dr. Bartolo, and in the hands of a competent actor Don Basilio can yield more fun than the casual spectator would imagine. Figaro, of course, is a delightful scamp, and Rosina is the embodiment of the most delicious cunning and impudence. Rossini's music, in spite of an unnecessary amount of floridity, is well suited to the comedy, and there is an abundance of agreeable melody in the opera.

Nothing could have been more amiable in feeling, more vivacious in action, or more tuneful in song than last night's performance. It was by far the most completely enjoyable of the season of opera in Italian. In some of the serious works there have been defects which have been noticed, but last night there was a beautiful freshness and symmetry to the entertainment. Mme. Patti was in splendid voice and was bubbling over with spirits. Her Rosina has always been one of her finest rôles, and it goes without saying that she looks the part, for a lovely Spaniard always looks best in her native picturesque costume. Mme. Patti did not spare her voice last evening, but sang with the abandon and vigor of old times. Her ornamental passages were as brilliant and sparkling as sunlit ripples, and the audience was fairly dazzled by her sudden sas. In the lesson scene she introduced the shadow song from "Dinorah" and sang it superbly. In response to a tremendous outburst of applause she gave the audience "Home, Sweet Home." Another prolonged demonstration induced her to sing "Comin' thro' the Rye," which she was forced to repeat. Her acting was delicious in its vivacity.

Signor del Puente was altogether admirable in his familiar rôle of Figaro. He sang beautifully, acted with his customary grace and intelligence, and was a delight to the eye. Signor Carbone again demonstrated the fact that he is a most competent buffo, and as Dr. Bartolo he kept the audience in roars of laughter all the time he was on the stage. He did not forget in the midst of his fun to sing the music capitally in true Italian buffo style. Signor Marcasse was excellent as Don Basilio, and Mme. Saenger-meister was acceptable as Berta. Signor Perugini made his first essay of the season in an important rôle, singing the difficult music of Almaviva with care and judgment. He looked picturesque and acted with abundant spirit. The chorus discharged its duties efficiently, and the orchestra, under the skilful guidance of Signor Sapio, did its work well.

To-morrow evening Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" will be given, and Mme. Albani, who has been winning golden opinions, will make her final appearance.

THE BEST ENGLISH.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Western School Journal.

After listening to English, real and alleged under various suns, and in places and provinces far apart, within and without the United States, we feel moved to conclude that the best English—shall we say in the world?—is spoken in the Northern Mississippi Valley—that area of the United States which is bounded on the east by the Alleghany Mountains, west by the Rockies, north by Canada, south by Mason and Dix

THE TARIFF BILL NOW BEFORE THE WORLD.

HIDES AGAIN FREE AND A SUGAR SCHEDULE WHICH SATISFIES FEW AND ANTAGONIZES MANY.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At last the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have let go of the Tariff bill and reported it to the House and the country.

Having struggled over it for weeks and been urged by different interests in many directions, they made two very important changes at the last moment. Abandoning Mr. Blaine's dream of coercing reciprocity by taxing hides, and casting away any chance of popularity that might have been gained in the West by taxing them, the committee chose to please Massachusetts and New-York by restoring hides to the free list again. They have been on and off the dutiable list so often that it would be useless to attempt to name the number of times that their position has been changed.

The other important change effected last night in Mr. McKinley's room was the revision of the sugar schedule. The new schedule, by which imports of raw sugar are to be free, and sugars of higher grade dutiable at 40 cents on 100 pounds, with a bounty on all domestic sugars polarizing at 85°, is offensive to a large number of sugar producers, and is not satisfactory to the entire West.

Away back in January, when ex-Gov. Warmouth made his argument before the Ways and Means Committee and opposed any reduction on sugar, he declared his opposition to a bounty. He told the committee that it would be destructive to the industry, "because it would disclose the fact, which everybody understands, that the tariff is a bounty, and the moment it is understood that we are singled out and a bounty paid into our hands there would be a universal cry for the destruction of that bounty. No bounty would be of any benefit to us, because it would be very short-lived. We could not get a man to put capital in the sugar industry under a bounty."

The sugar men have practically reiterated this afternoon the opinion expressed by them three months ago. They do not want a bounty. They are willing to stand a cut of more than 20 per cent. on raw sugars at the outside. They will not be reconciled to what they consider an attack upon them, and may attempt to overthrow the action of the committee. If they do the chance is that they may lose the bounty and suffer a deeper cut.

The changes in the Tariff bill made it necessary to amend the report prepared by the Democrats, and which was ready yesterday. Mr. Carlisle and his associates assumed that the Republicans had thoroughly considered all the vital points in their bill before they published it to the country, and had made their own reports upon that altogether erroneous assumption. While the Democrats were to lear that the Republicans might make changes at any time, it had appeared to them as if the determination to tax hides was so strong that it could not be overcome. The imposition of sugar was regarded as equally positive, and the suggestion for a bounty had been condemned by so many Republicans that it was scarcely believed that it would be adopted. It would have seemed just as likely that tin plate should be kept at a cent per pound and a bounty offered for its production.

MORE TARIFF CHANGES.

THE FREE LIST INCREASED AND MANY DUTIES ALTERED.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The bill, as submitted with the report, shows the following changes since it was laid before the full committee about a fortnight ago, in addition to the changes in the sugar schedules noted in the reports:

ADDED TO FREE LIST.

The following changes are made in the free list:

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled, and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, angora goatskin, raw without the wool unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured.

Pictorial paintings on glass.

Pipes and cigar holders of wood.

Hair of Russian camels.

CHANGES IN DUTIABLE SCHEDULES.

The bill shows the following increases and decreases in rates:

Pitch and coal tar, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Glycerine, increased from 1 to 2 cents a pound.

Licorice, increased from 5 to 6 cents a pound.

All paints and colors, mixed or ground with water or solution other than oils, and artists' water color pans a, 25 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Sponges, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Spectacles and eyeglasses or spectacles and eyeglass frames, 50 cents a dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem; lenses, costing $1 50 per gross pairs or less, $1 per gross pairs; spectacles and eyeglass lenses, with their edges ground or beveled to fit frames, 75 cents per gross pairs and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Wire rods not smaller than No. 6 wire gauge, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound, .6 cent per pound.

The duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem on watch springs is reduced to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

All razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than $4 a dozen, $1 per dozen. Lead ore and lead dross, whether in silver or any other ore, to the amount of 2 per cent., 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein.

The general paragraph fixing a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on iron wares not specifically provided for is made to read as follows:

Manufactures of iron or wares made of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or of which these or any other metals shall be the component material of chief value, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

The following provision is added to the log paragraph in the wood schedule, to meet the imposition of export duties by other countries:

Provided, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty or other equivalent charge on logs exported to the United States than the sawed lumber above mentioned, imported from such foreign country, shall be subject to a duty equivalent to such export duty, to be ascertained under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the duty provided in this act.

Sawed boards of cabinet woods shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem instead of $2 per thousand feet board measure.

Other changes are:

Garden, agricultural, and other seeds not specially provided for shall pay 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent.

Straw, 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of $2 per ton.

Oranges in bulk, $2 50 a thousand, instead of $2.

Shelled filberts and walnuts, 6 cents per pound, instead of 3 cents.

Sage, 3 cents per pound, (an addition.)

In the cotton schedule a proviso added to the ready-made clothing paragraph reads:

All such clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel having india rubber as a component material, shall be subject to a duty of 60 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton hose valued from $2 to $4 per dozen pairs, 75 cents per dozen pairs and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 40 cents per dozen pairs and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $4 a dozen, $1 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Shirts and drawers valued at from $1 50 to $3 per dozen, $1 per dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 cents per dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem; valued at from $3 to $5 a dozen, $1 25 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 75 cents per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at from $5 to $7 per dozen, $1 75 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $7 per dozen, $2 25 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines made of less than No. 20 yarn, 15 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; finer than No. 20 yarn, 25 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, the ad valorem duty being in addition to that in the original bill.

Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, handkerchiefs or other wares of which the component part of flax or hemp, and containing 100 or more threads to the square inch, until Jan. 1, 1894, 35 per cent. ad valorem, and after that time 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Bleached shirt and collar linen cloth, 35 to 37 inches wide, containing seventy-five threads or more to the square inch, 35 per cent. ad valorem; collars and cuffs composed entirely of cotton, 15 cents per dozen pieces and 35 per cent. ad valorem; composed partly or wholly of linen, 30 cents a dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 cents per dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem; shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of linen, 50 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 60.

Wool—In woolen and worsted yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be twice the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 35 per cent. ad valorem; all woolen and worsted clothes and knit fabrics of the same value the duty shall be twice the duty imposed by this act on unwashed wool and 40 per cent. ad valorem; the duty on yarns valued at more than 30 cents to 60 cents per square yard in addition to the 40 per cent. ad valorem; on tapestry Brussels carpets the duty is increased from 22 to 28 cents a yard in addition to 40 per cent. ad valorem; art squares are made dutiable as mats, rugs, screens, &c., and silk clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel, when composed in part of india rubber, shall be dutiable at 10 cents an ounce and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Cigarette paper is made dutiable at 15 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 8 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Albumenized and sensitized papers are changed from 35 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Agate buttons are made dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem; bone, horn, pearl, and shell buttons are all made dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Dolls and toys, not otherwise specifically provided for, 45 per cent. ad valorem instead of 35.

Pearls, 10 per cent. ad valorem instead of 40 ad valorem, and precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 10 per cent. instead of 40 ad valorem; if set, 25 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 ad valorem.

Bend or belting leather and sole leather and leather not specifically provided for, 10 per cent. ad valorem instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Binding twine reduced from 1¾ to 1¼ cents per pound.

Carpets and carpeting made exclusively of jute, sisal, or manilla, &c., 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 40 per cent. ad valorem; mats, rugs, and screens made exclusively of jute, sisal or manilla, 8 cents per square yard; [illegible] Rugs, 35 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem instead of 40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

ADDED TO DUTIABLE LIST.

The following additions are made to the dutiable list:

Chenille curtains, floreze covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton, chenille or other vegetable fibre, or in which chenille forms a component material of chief value, 30 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Hackled hemp, known as line of hemp, $50 per ton.

Yarn made of jute, sisal, or manilla, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Leather boots and shoes, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Finished skins of calf or chamois, other skins, and dressed upper leather, 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 10 cents per pound. Bookbinders' skins, 20 per cent instead of 35 per cent. ad valorem. Morocco skins, 10 per cent instead of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Pianoforte leather, 40 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Basketmakers' osier, 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 35 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of it the same, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Cocoa matting, 13 cents per square yard, and cocoa mats, 8 cents per square foot, both in place of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Pianos and parts thereof, 40 instead of 25 per cent. ad valorem; musical instruments and parts thereof, 25 per cent. ad valorem; musical metronomes and parts thereof, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Nickel ore. A proviso has been attached requiring all ores containing more than 2 per cent. of copper to pay a duty of 1¼ cents per pound on the copper contained therein.

The committee also added the following section to the internal revenue feature of the bill:

Upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000; on cigarettes made wholly of tobacco, including both wrapper and filler, weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000, and on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, except as hereinbefore provided, viz., to be made wholly of tobacco, $3 per 1,000.

[*For committee reports, see Page* 9.]

DECLINED TO ASK FOR FREE WOOL.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 9 to 18, refused to pass the resolution asking Congress to remove the duty on raw wool. Some Republicans voted for the resolution; otherwise it was a party vote.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT HUMOR.

INDORSING M'MURRAY AND SHEPARD—CLERK SCHIECK'S PLACE WANTED.

The hint that the new County Campaign Committee of the Business Men's Republican organization is going to force James G. McMurray, leader of the branch in the Eleventh, to adopt quieter tactics has stirred the Eleventh District men up to a hysterical pitch. They held a meeting on Tuesday night and passed a lot of resolutions. They resolved in substance that they had the right to mind their own business, and that the "independence which controlled us in organizing this branch and asserting our rights of free speech and free thought, irrespective of bosses and tricky political leaders, is still in force." They also resolved that Leader McMurray was all right, and that the organization favored the nomination of Republicans only.

This resolution was passed relative to Col. Shepard, patron saint of the org anization:

Resolved, That in presenting the name of the Hon. Elliott F. Shepard as the standard bearer of the Republican Party for the office of Mayor of the city of New-York we but represent and reflect the views of a large number of Republicans who believe that the office should seek the man, and who may have the pleasure this Fall of casting their ballots for that eminent and consistent Christian, soldier, and citizen, the Hon. Elliott F. Shepard.

The next meeting of the Republican Club will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth-avenue. Matters connected with the new clubhouse and a proposed amendment to the constitution to be considered. Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

The "boys" of the Eleventh cannot cure themselves of the habit of guying Shepard.

Christian Schieck, Jr., a Clerk in the City Court, appointed by Judge Nehrbas, has been notified that his place is wanted. Judge Giegerich, it is understood, desires to appoint John A. Wrede, a Tammany man of the Twelfth District, in his place. Wrede is backed for the appointment by Coroner Daniel Hanly, who says that it will help to strengthen Tammany in his district. Schieck is a member of the Tammany organization in the Sixteenth District and his friends up there do not want him pushed out of the way for a Twelfth District man.

DINNER TO GEN. SHERMAN.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB TO COMMEMORATE HIS BIRTHDAY.

The Union League Club will to-night give a great reception to Gen. W. T. Sherman and his friends in commemoration of the General's seventieth birthday, which he celebrated some weeks ago. This occasion will witness a notable assemblage. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club; J. Seaver Page, its Secretary, and George Montague, its Treasurer, will have charge of the affair in conjunction with a committee, of which Gen. Horace Porter is the Chairman. President Harrison and his Cabinet and Vice President Morton have been invited. The President has sent his regrets, but the Vice President and some of the Cabinet officers will be present. Ex-President Grover Cleveland has also sent his regrets, and Mayor Grant has answered his invitation in the same way.

On the long list of distinguished persons who have accepted are Senators Dolph, Manderson, Pierce, Squire, Hawley, and Blodgett, Congressmen Grosvenor, Henderson, Vandever, and Spinola; Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister; Capt. Louis Phillip de Soldana da Gama, the Brazilian Minister; ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, A. J. Drexel, ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, George William Curtis, Gen. A. S. Webb, Gen. John Newton, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the Rev. J. R. Paxton, Rabbi Gottheil, Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Sickles, Joseph Jefferson, and the Rev. Howard Crosby. All of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all the Judges of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts in this city, and the Court of Appeals have been invited, and most of them have sent acceptances.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Charles E. Blunt, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Frank Hatton of Washington is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. John N. Knapp and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

R. C. Kerens of St. Louis and Lynde Harrison of New-Haven are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo and Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck of Albany are at the Hoffman House.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The fund for the Washington Memorial Arch continues to grow slowly. The 30th inst. will be the first anniversary of the inception of the movement for building the arch, and as it would be exceedingly appropriate to lay the corner stone with fitting ceremonies on that day, it would also be a happy consummation to complete the fund at the same time. In view of these considerations it is to be hoped that patriotic citizens will come forward and contribute the comparatively small sum now needed. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 Williamstreet acknowledges the receipt yesterday of $25 from S. Bachrach. Previously acknowledged, $76,088 44; total, $76,113 44.

THE PRESS CLUB RECEPTION.

The monthly reception of the New-York Press Club was held last night in the club rooms, 120 Nassau-street. There was a large attendance of members, with their wives and daughters, and the entertainment, which was varied in character, was thoroughly enjoyed. Digby Bell and Mrs. Laura Joyce Bell of the Duff Opera Company gave "Lots of Fun." Miss Esther Palliser sang a soprano solo, Wilton Lackaye of the "Monte Cristo" Company gave a recitation, and Miss Bessie Meckien, the Misses Minnie, Mattie Dorion, Mrs. Harriet Webb, Miss Lottie Burr, Miss Clara Louise Ray, and others contributed to the entertainment.

MR. BRIDGMAN'S PICTURES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Monday last you published a half column of criticism on the work of Frederic A. Bridgman now on exhibition in the Fifth-Avenue Art Galleries. Will you grant me the favor of sufficient space to make the statement that the artistic profession is practically unanimous in testifying to Mr. Bridgman's unusual talent, distinguished taste, and remarkable skill. I know I am expressing the sentiments of all artists who have seen the exhibition when I say that the collection is one of unusual interest and is a marvelous record of the artist's accomplishments. It is with the purpose of calling public attention to this fact that I venture to ask you to publish this opinion, not desiring to enter upon a newspaper controversy, but only to plead the cause of fair dealing and courtesy toward an artist and a gentleman.

F. D. MILLET.
58 Gilbert-Place, Wednesday, April 16, 1890.

HIS FORMAL RETIREMENT FROM THE PULPIT.

THE DISTINGUISHED BROOKLYN PASTOR'S CONGREGATION PRESENT HIM WITH A PURSE OF $30,000.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who for thirty years has served as pastor of the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, formally retired last evening from the pulpit he has filled so long and faithfully. The exercises marking the occasion were appropriate and impressive. More than three thousand people filled the church and crowded the aisles near the doors, and at the close of the services Dr. Cuyler was given very substantial testimony of the esteem and veneration in which he is held by his congregation and friends by being presented with a purse containing $30,000—$1,000 for each year of his pastorate.

There was a reception in the lecture room and church parlors before the exercises in the church, and a continuous stream of people poured by Dr. Cuyler to bid him formal adieu as they passed into the church. A portrait of Dr. Cuyler, by G. A. Page of this city, hung in the outer parlor, and in the study was a large basket of roses sent by the Daughters of the Temple.

The altar was banked with flowers, and on the organ rail the dates "1860—1890" were woven in white roses on a background of palm leaves. The Rev. William W. Goodrich presided, and when Dr. Cuyler stepped upon the platform the audience rose as a single person, waved their handkerchiefs, and gave vent to their enthusiasm. After a prayer by the Rev. Thomas R. Beckwith, D. D., Prof. William M. Paxton of Princeton Theological Seminary delivered the first address and spoke of the part of Dr. Cuyler's career connected with Princeton. Mr. Goodrich then read the following letters from John G. Whittier and Bishop H. C. Potter.

FROM WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, Mass., Fourth Month, 12th, 1890.

To the Officers of Lafayette-Avenue Church:

It would give me very great pleasure to accept the invitation to the "reception" to my dear friend, Theodore L. Cuyler, did not age and illness confine me at home. I know of no one whose life work as a Christian minister has been an advocate of everything calculated to promote the welfare of suffering humanity has been more faithfully and successfully done than Dr. Cuyler's. He has well earned a season of rest if he retires from the pastorate I am sure that his facile pen will not be idle. That God may grant him many more useful and happy years is the prayer of his old friend.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

FROM BISHOP POTTER.

DIOCESAN HOUSE, 28 LAFAYETTE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

MY DEAR DR. CUYLER: In the early Church it was a rule, "Do nothing without the Bishop," and as you have not consulted me in the matter of your retirement, I am disposed simply to record my own expressing my disapproval of it. Doubtless, you will say, with that Presbyterian perseverance which I fear is inherent in you, that the only Bishop you have felt called upon especially to consult was Bishop Theodore L. Cuyler, and as this would instantly raise a controversy as to orders and weaken the ghosts of the Potts-Wainwright debate, I shall waive the question for the present, having, indeed, no hope that at this late day you will see the error of your ways.

All the same, I don't quite see why you are retiring. You are as clever as ever you were, and that is saying a good deal; you are rich, and a prosperous one, your sermons as edifying, your people are as united, your voice is as vigorous, and your heart is as young as when in my boyhood I first knew you.

But you have certainly earned your rest—honor—and the troops of friends who in both hemispheres know and love you will wish that you may richly enjoy them.

I am sorry that I may not present my greetings in person, but I pray with all my heart that God may abundantly bless you and yours, and give you yet *multos annos*. Ever yours faithfully and lovingly,

H. C. POTTER.

In speaking of these letters afterward, Dr. Cuyler said they were especially dear as coming from those who differed from him in their creed and showed that friendship ran in deeper lines than sectarianism.

Letters were also received from A. A. Low, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Abbott Kittridge, Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, Dr. William M. Taylor, Dr. A. S. Hunt, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. J. M. Hopkins, Dr. Edward Kenehall, the Rev. George L. Prentiss, Union Theological Seminary; Peter Carter, James Talcott, John Watmaker, W. H. Seward, and Dr. Herric Johnson of Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church then spoke in defense of the pulpit and against the claim that its power was declining. He closed his remarks about the retirement of Dr. Cuyler by saying: "He is a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and through whom God has added much people to the congregation of the saved." The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain referred to the noble work of Mrs. Cuyler, and the doctor interrupted and shook him warmly by the hand, saying: "I thank you for that." Daniel W. McWilliams spoke in behalf of the Sabbath school, and mentioned the doctor's wonderful capacity for remembering names and locating individuals.

John N. Beach then presented the purse of $30,000 in behalf of the congregation, and in closing his remarks said: "If perchance this may in any measure prove to be the means of relieving you of care and anxiety and afford you the opportunities to avail your taste for literary pursuits than your very busy life has hitherto rendered possible, we will be thankful indeed that it was within our power to be of some little service to you in recognition of all you have done for us."

Dr. Cuyler, moved to tears, rose amid tremendous applause, and in a husky voice delivered a short but touching and impressive address of farewell. Twice he was so overcome that he paused and covered his face with his hands, and when he came to the closing words he raised his hands as if in benediction, but it was several seconds before he could proceed. In accepting the purse he said a large part belonged to his noble wife. It would relieve his declining years from pecuniary care, but when he thought of poor missionaries on the frontier who heard no echo of popular applause and of Christ who had to perform a miracle to pay his tribute to Cæsar he felt like sinking into dust. Dr. Cuyler will occupy his old pulpit next Sunday, and will continue to reside at his old home, 176 Oxford-street.

Among those who attended the reception were the Revs. Dr. Behrens, T. A. Nelson, S. H. Halliday, and T. L. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leonard, the Hon. T. and Mrs. A. W. Tenny, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Obatfield, the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, the Rev. Archibald Buchanan, the Hon. Darwin R. James, Capt. Elihu Spicer, the Revs. Mr. Hagenman, Dr. J. M. Buckley, S. D. Burchard, Dr. Thompson, and Charles Cuthbert Hull, and St. Clair McKelway.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 16—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	40°	43°	3:30 P. M.	56°	62°
6 A. M.	40°	42°	6 P. M.	52°	54°
9 A. M.	45°	46°	9 P. M.	48°	48°
12 M.	49°	46°	12 P. M.	46°	46°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 48½°
Average temperature for same date last year. 47½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years ..... 49°

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT.

A large, fashionable, and enthusiastic audience assembled in Chickering Hall last night to listen to a concert given by Mrs. Curtis's orchestra for the benefit of "The Italian Mission of the Church of San Salvatore." This proved to be one of the most charming and interesting concerts of the season. The programme was varied and admirably rendered. The number of very young people made this all the more surprising; and there is certainly no amateur organization with which this orchestra can be compared.

Mrs. Curtis has been most fortunate in securing Mr. Theodore John, formerly of Freiburg, in Baden, as conducter. The result of his careful drilling was shown in the shading and precision of the work of last night, especially in the "Sehersando" from Beethoven's Eigath Symphony and the three movements from Haydn's First Symphony. His ability as a teacher was clearly shown in the violin playing of his pupils, Messrs. Hofmann Speh, Schreiner, and Schoen. Miss Elliot and Mr. Manoury sang delightfully, and were enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Louis Heitzman's "cello" solo was one of the best features of the evening.

Financially the concert was a great success, thanks to Mrs. Curtis's untiring energy and generous interest in the matter.

WENT OFF WITH HIS UNCLE'S WIFE.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Mr. J. W. Middleton, a well-to-do citizen of Davis, Scott County, Ky., was in Covington to-day in search of his bride of three weeks and $7,000 in gold.

Last Saturday he had drawn the gold from bank to use in various ways for the benefit of his bride; but while he was away from home on Monday Matthew Middleton, his nephew and ward, who was living with the newly-married uncle, took the gold and his uncle's wife and went to Covington, where a marriage ceremony was performed. They then disappeared.

The bereaved Mr. Middleton is using vigorous measures to find his money and his wife.

THE CZAREVITCH'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, April 16.—The *Vossische* says that probably the question of a general European disarmament will be brought before the Reichstag at the coming session.

All the papers to-day publish comments on the speech made by Chancellor von Caprivi at the opening of the Prussian Diet yesterday. The *Vossische Zeitung* says that, despite the Chancellor's protest that the beginning of a new era is not to be expected, the elimination of party strife from the inheritance upon which he has entered appears to be the beginning of a new era. No party, the paper says, will oppose the Government on matters of principle.

The *Deutsche Tageblatt* says that Chancellor von Caprivi's unshakable confidence is a hopeful future for Prussia and the empire proves that he is a worthy successor to the statesman whose last official thought was of *Kaiser und Reich*.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Boersen Courier* say that the speech contains the essential points of the Government's programme, and that it gives the key to the cause of Prince Bismarck's resignation.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, April 16.—Advices received at Halle state that Prof. Baeckel of the university there, who is on a scientific and exploring expedition in Algeria, was arrested as a spy. The German Consul intervened with the authorities and secured his release.

Emperor William has conferred the first-class decoration of the Royal Order of the Crown upon Mr. Charles Gibson, an attorney of St. Louis, Mo.

PARIS, April 16.—President Carnot, who is making a tour in the south of France, arrived at Aix-les-Bains to-day. He was received with enthusiasm by a large crowd of people, including many persons of distinction. A salute of 101 guns was fired in honor of the President. He received a great reception also at Marseilles.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone, writing on the subject of a copyright convention with America, says: "When the barbarism of protection ceases to oppress the country we may hope that the present plan will take a form worthy of so great a nation."

ROME, April 16.—A fatal accident occurred to-day at Bergamo. The roof of a weaving mill, in which 300 girls were at work, fell in, and seventeen of the girls were killed.

MESSINA, April 16.—The Prefect gave a fête last night in honor of the officers of the war vessels at this port, including those of the Boston and Atlanta of the American squadron of evolution.

MADRID, April 16.—Gen. Salcedo has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for seditious writings.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The companions of the various commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion marched this morning to the City Hall to pay their respects to Mayor Fitler.

His Honor took position in front of the desk in the large reception room. As the column filed into the private office Gen. Merrill advanced toward the Mayor and, taking position alongside of him, announced the names and presented his companions.

The General was assisted by Col. Rand of Massachusetts and Gen. Latta of this city. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton of New-York was among the first to grasp his Honor's hand. Ex-President Hayes was warmly greeted by the Mayor.

The companions next visited the Masonic Temple. There they made a tour of the building, and were shown all the lodge, chapter, and commandery rooms. Every part of the temple was inspected, and none appeared more interested than those who are members of the ancient and honorable fraternity, but who had never seen what is said to be the greatest Masonic Temple in the country.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion closed to-night with a reception at the Academy of Fine Arts. The affair took the shape of an ovation to ex-President Hayes.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 16.—From the failure of the Cleveland "Ripper" bill to pass the House this afternoon the impression prevails to-night that no further political measures can be passed by the General Assembly this session. The bill reorganizing the city of Cleveland was defeated by a vote of 55 to 48, four Democrats voting against it.

The Ryan bill to amend the Owen Sunday law authorizing Councils to permit the opening of saloons on Sunday afternoons was killed beyond the hope of resurrection. Twenty-two Democrats either voted against the amendment or refused to vote, while the Republicans were a unit against any tampering with the law.

In the House a resolution was passed to adjourn on Monday next. If the Senate will agree to this the statesmen will depart on that day. Shrewd observers say that, as no further political legislation can be gotten through the House, the sooner the statesmen retire the better it will be for the party.

THE GRAHAM DIVORCE SUIT.

CHICAGO, April 16.—An answer was filed by Henry H. Graham to-day to the suit for divorce of his wife, Mary E. Graham, one of the Bangs sisters of Spiritualist fame.

Mrs. Graham has twice sued Graham for divorce. The first time there was a reconciliation, but it did not last long. Mrs. Graham charges that Graham pretended to marry her in New-York before a Justice of the Peace, and it was not until a year afterward that she discovered that the "Justice" was a friend of Graham, and had no authority to marry any one. Graham subsequently married her legally, but treated her with great cruelty, she averred, compelling her to twice leave him.

Graham says he was duly married to her, and prays to be "hence dismissed without costs of day."

A CHICAGO HOTEL TO BE SOLD.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A decree was entered by Judge Jamieson to-day in the litigation of James J. Gore against Patrick H. Heffron over Gore's European Hotel, finding that Gore is entitled as his share of partnership, profits, and assets and for money invested to the sum of $212,472, which is to be paid before there is any division of profit between the parties.

All liens and claims, including mortgages, aggregate $612,443. The partnership assets are worth $519,387, hence the partnership is insolvent, and the court orders the building occupied by the hotel and Open Board of Trade to be offered by the receiver for sale, the bids to be reported in court.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The annual report of the Fisheries Department was issued to-night. It shows the yield for last year was valued at $17,655,266, a gain of $256,745 over the previous twelve months.

The gain for British Columbia, owing to the development of the salmon canning industry, is nearly $1,500,000. Nova Scotia fish products represent a falling off estimated at $1,445,000. This decline is to be found in the cod, haddock, and pollock fisheries, owing to the stormy weather which prevailed. The cod catch is valued at $3,618,240. Salmon comes next with $3,141,925; herring third, with $2,498,357.

The fisheries protective service on the Atlantic cost $66,414. Bounties aggregating $150,000 were paid Canadian fishermen.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John Van Nortwick, the richest man in Kane County, died at his home in Batavia, Ill., Tuesday afternoon, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Van Nortwick went to Kane County, Ill., in 1837, and was largely interested in railroad building, having been chief engineer of the Galena and Chicago Union Railway; also of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. When the latter road was extended to Burlington and Quincy he was made President, holding the office eight years. He built flour mills, paper mills, and pulp mills, and was a large owner of water-power lands in Wisconsin. He was originally chief of the corps of engineers employed on the canals of this State.

Eugene M. Wilson of Minneapolis, Minn., died of malarial fever at Nassau, Bahama Islands, on April 10. Mr. Wilson was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1858. He was a member of Congress in 1868. He went to Minnesota in 1857, when he was appointed United States District Attorney. He was one of the most successful and representative lawyers of the Northwest.

William B. Guthrie, a well-known Albany (N. Y.) lawyer, died yesterday morning while on a visit at David Whitbeck's, near Coeymans Junction. He appeared in his usual health Tuesday, but was taken ill after retiring. He was born in Iowa thirty-nine years ago, and graduated from Dartmouth and the Albany Law School. He was a partner of A. J. Colvin for several years.

Ex-Assemblyman Conrad Shoemaker died yesterday morning at his home at Manlius Station, Onondaga County, N. Y. He was sixty-eight years old, and had always lived at Manlius Station. In politics he was a Republican, and represented his district, the Third of Onondaga County, in the Assemblies of 1864, 1884, and 1885.

Theophilus Walker, one of Waltham's (Mass.) oldest and wealthiest citizens, died suddenly of heart disease Tuesday night, aged seventy-seven. He is reported to have been worth $2,000,000. He was for many years in the glue business in Boston and Cambridge, and was a member of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum.

CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 16.—The Oregon Republicans in convention to-day renominated Binger Hermann for Congress and made the following State ticket: For Governor—D. P. Thompson; Secretary of State—George W. McBride; Treasurer—Phil Metschan; Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. B. McElroy; Supreme Judge—R. S. Bean; State Printer—Frank C. Baker.

This is in accordance with a carefully-prepared slate, although the slate makers this time are not the same as in former years. If this ticket is elected in June and the various county tickets put up by the Republicans throughout the State are successful, it means that John H. Mitchell will be elected to succeed himself as United States Senator.

During the session of the Legislature a year ago this spring Mitchell became convinced that the leaders of the Portland ring, which is supposed to, and generally does, control the politics of the entire State, were unfriendly to his re-election. After some inquiry he became convinced of this, and the result was the organization of another ring. In the Republican primaries two weeks ago these two factions waged war, and money flowed like water, while there was all the excitement of an election during a Presidential campaign. The Mitchells won the day, and while the others have not bolted, yet it is understood that there will be a good deal of quiet knifing done, and upon this the Democrats are building high hopes. Pennoyer will be renominated by the Democrats, and as he has made an excellent Governor and is a great favorite among the farmers, his re-election is look upon as sure.

Thompson, the Republican candidate, is a self-made man, with a rough exterior, but he is a banker and represents the money interests of Portland, which are directed by the farming element all over the State. It is said that Thompson, who was once Governor of Idaho, by appointment, is very anxious for the honor he is now seeking, and has promised to pay the entire expenses of this year's campaign. Pennoyer will not spend money to secure a re-election, and the contest this year will therefore be between money and popularity.

Some things in the platform adopted to-day may interest Eastern readers. The platform is a long document, making a colossal and unique nonpareil. It avows a pride in the party's record, favors an honest, efficient, and economic administration, and pledges the party to the enactment of the Australian ballot law at the next session of the Legislature. Congratulations are sent to Maine for having sent Speaker Reed to Congress, whereby the will of the majority has been made operative.

It indorses the McKinley bill, and on behalf of the wool growers of the Pacific coast urges Oregon's Representatives to use all in their power to secure its early passage. It favors free and unlimited coinage of silver and denounces any attempt to discriminate against silver as unwise and unjust.

As for pensions, it hopes that Congress will provide against the possibility that any man who wore the Federal uniform shall ever become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on private charity.

It pledges party enactment in this State of an eight-hour law, denounces convict contract labor, demands more stringent enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, applauds efforts for home rule in Ireland, condemns the conduct of Harrison's Administration and the policy of buying up bonds as contrasted with the policy of the Cleveland Administration in loaning public money to national banks.

BABY STEWART'S NEW FATHER.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

VAN WERT, Ohio, April 13.—The future of little Oreesa Stewart, the tiny baby whose parents were both killed in the Lake Shore wreck, near Buffalo, N. Y., six weeks ago, has been settled. Frank Conger, Vice President of the Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company, of Groton, N. Y., was here yesterday and went before the court and formally adopted her, and henceforth Baby Stewart will be known as Baby Stewart Conger

THE DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. Advertisements received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 12 M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPANION.—By an English young woman as general companion, maid, to assist in the care of invalid lady; is not over one year out of England; has good references; address interviews. Address M. Y., Box 30 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, graduate German, French, and English teacher, to act as companion or governess; will travel; is fond of children; can assist in the care of the family. Address Box 150, Montclair, N. J.

COMPANION.—By young lady in American family as companion, or will go to lady of children; no objection to travelling; best city references. Call at 502 3d-av.; inquire 3 flights.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged woman; Protestant; understands housekeeping; city references. Call at 132 East 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady who is going to California to live can hear of a situation for a good woman as first-class chambermaid; can give some years reference as she is perfectly reliable; would like to go in the country. Can be seen at any time at 681 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman to chamber; would go with lady first class; no objection; best city reference. Call or address M. Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes position for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Address A. A. M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as to do chamberwork and plain sewing; assist with children; no objection to country; seven years' best city reference. Address M. M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress in private family; no objection to country; best city reference. Address L. E., Box 214 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman; is private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; go to the country with a family. Call or address M. T., 209 West 40th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced young woman in private family; is thoroughly competent in waiting on ladies; best city reference. Address Competent, Box 41, 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress for fine washing in private family; best of personal city reference. Call or address 146 West 21st-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a person who understands her work in both capacities; will recommend. Call at 149 East 19th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do plain sewing, or would help with grown children; can have excellent reference from last place. Call at 539 West 39th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or would be waiting in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 167 West 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 404 West 48th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; would like to go to the country with a family; best city references. Call at 200 East 66th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By capable girl; first-class reference from present employer; family giving up house. Call at 210 East 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family; best city reference. Address K. B., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; four years' city reference from last employer. Call at 312 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young woman as private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address A. C., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; willing to assist with children; three years' city reference from present employer. Call at 28 East 65th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with children; no objection to country; personal reference. Seen from 11 until 4 at 218 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German woman as first-class chambermaid in first-class private family only; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a place for her first-class chambermaid; or parlor maid whom she can highly recommend. Call at 147 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a settled American Protestant woman in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 469 4th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR LADY'S MAID.—By an educated, trustworthy girl; has eight years' city reference from a first-class family. Call or address 120 East 51st-st., parlor floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By Swedish girl; neat, quick, and experienced; good and trustworthy; best city reference. Call at 257 West 32d-st., Wesseman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; city or country; good city reference. Address M. P., Box 246 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In family of genteel service; no objection to boarding house; best city reference. Address A. F., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 148 10th-av., third floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a person who understands her work in both capacities; will recommend. Call at 149 East 19th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do plain sewing, or would help with grown children; can have excellent reference from last place. Call at 539 West 39th-st.; no cards.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Mart yesterday, Wednesday, April 16:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, by order of the executors, the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 40, 108 Greenwich-av., north side, east of 13th-st., and similar house, with lot 20 by 51.8 by 18.6 by irregular, 106 Greenwich-av., adjoining above, for $19,500, to F. Kimball; four-story stone-front building, with lot 20 by 102.2, 148 West 72d-st., south side, west of 9th-av., for $52,750, to A. Boaine; three four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 84 by 98.9, 403 to 409 West 41st-st., north side, west of 9th-av., for $39,000, to George Browne, and similar building, with lot 25 by 102.2, 228 East 76th-st., south side, 195 feet west of 2d-av., for $19,500, to George Shaub. The sale of Bayport (L. I.) property was withdrawn.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 17 East 57th-st., north side, east of 5th-av., for $38,800, to George A. Quick, and four-story stone-front building, with lot 97.1 by 100.1, 307 East 111th-st., north side, east of 2d-av., for $9,700, to J. A. O'Gorman. Also, under a foreclosure decree, H. Gelb, Esq., referee, disposed of two five-story stone-front buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 52.2 feet north of 77th-st., for $138,500, to A. P. Fitch.

John P. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story and basement dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 102.2, 116 East 80th-st., south side, east of 4th-av., for $17,000, to David Hoester; three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 219 East 82d-st., north side, west of 2d-av., for $8,150, to C. W. Spooner; five-story stone-front flat house, with lot 20 by 90, 1,682 Park-av., east side, north of 118th-st., for $20,700, to W. Boehm, and plot of land, 85.4 by 99.11, on West 141st-st., south side, 58.8 feet west of Hamilton Terrace, for $15,000, to Charles O'Hara. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 246 Bergen-st., south side, west of Nevins-st., sold for $5,275, to Mrs. Rose Kenny.

James Bleecker & Son sold at public auction the six-story apartment building, with plot of land 50 by 102.2, 45 West 72d-st., north side, near 9th-av., for $154,750, to O'Reilly Brothers. The premises 43 and 105 West 72d-st. were sold at private sale.

Jere Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 24.11 by irregular, 464 and 466 Pearl-st., south side, west of Broad-st., for $32,500, to Francis Speir, Jr.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by L. J. & L. Phillips of the buildings, with lots, 5 and 7 East 59th-st., east of 5th-av., was adjourned to May 5; and sale by William Kennedy & Brother of the building, with plot of land, 254 to 258 West 27th-st., south side, west of 8th-av., was adjourned to April 23.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 16.

Tinton-av., e. s., 183.6 ft. n. of Cliften-st., 24.9x102.9; H. W. Schmidt and wife to John Thatcher..... $2,900

84th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x102; Frederick Luesser and wife to James C. Smith..... 1

106th-st., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.11; John Casey and wife to Elizabeth M. Barry..... 96,000

81st-st., n. s., 126.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.2x100.8; John Schreyer to Ida M. Smith..... 16,750

Stanton-st., n. s. corner of Eldridge-st., 25x75; Francis Eife and wife to samuel Hurwitch..... 36,300

Christie-st., 175; Elizabeth H. Fearon to Julius Dreyfus..... 1

5th-av., s. s. corner of 59th-st., 50.5x100; Morris Lilliman to M. S. Buttles and others..... 200,000

84th-st., s. s., 200.10 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.8x102.9; Mary A. Wendell to Christopher Heirich..... 21,250

85th-st., 182; East George M. Linch and wife to Lorena Schuler..... 14,000

59th-st., 514 West; John Mergenthaler and wife to William Fritzel and wife..... 13,250

83d-st., 426 East; Karl Hemmig and wife to August Kaufer and wife..... 20,500

113th-st., 74 East; Julius Keil and wife to Edward Keil..... 19,000

Same property; August Renning and wife to Julius Keil..... 1

73d-st., s. s., 99.8 ft. w. of Madison-av., 41.5 x79.7; the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James's to Charles L. Tiffany..... 25,000

123d-st., 349 West; A. Alonzo Teets to Louis Isaacs..... 13,500

134th-st., n. s., 353.4 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 16.8x100; James Morrow and wife to James H. Wilson..... 8,000

70th-st., s. s., 361.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x102.5; Victoria A. J. Forrest to Henry Dik..... 28,000

81st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; G orge H. H. Butler to Katherine C. Butler..... 1

Aqueduct-av., s. e. corner of North-st., 84.10x24.3; Fannie E. Lawrence to John H. Cook..... 1,000

83d-st., 103 West; John Heyman to William S. Hull..... 1

Greene-st., w. s., between Prince and Houston; Sanders Gutzman and wife to Leopold Weil..... 45,000

Bridge-st., 35; Ellen Reilly to Lena Binaldo. 3,500

149th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Courtland-av., 25x100; Elizabeth Bergin to Anastiah Tynan..... 1

113th-st., 76 East; Julius Keil and wife to August Renning..... 1

83d-st., 206 East; Louis Alexander and wife to Pauline Knopf..... 12,000

Madison-av., s. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 111th-st., 25x95; Benoni Lockwood and others to John D. Miner..... 13,000

76th-st., 253 West; Dora Lyon and wife to Henry B. Kane..... 10

81st-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; George G. Fry, referee, to Charles E. Tracy and others..... 14,000

Forsyth-st., 26; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to William Hauk..... 13,150

7th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 130th-st., 25x 75; Josephine Hull to Benjamin A. Trowbridge..... 7,000

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 110th-st., 110x 101; Laurence Kelly and others to Louisa H. Hopkin..... 1

87th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; Elizabeth to Bourke Chirvis..... 13,000

Willett-st., 39; Jonas Weil and others to Simon Bittiner..... 14,500

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 116th-st., 82.11x 101; Joseph Engel and wife to Louisa H. Hoppin..... 10

91st-st., 67 West; Increase M. Grenell and wife to Edwin B. Macklin..... 25,500

75th-st., 242 East; Charles Meier and wife to Samuel Kempner..... 1

117th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x 100.11; James Walker and others to Hattie Frank..... 23,000

41st-st., 325 East; Gustav Uhlig to Dorothea Horner..... 1

84th-st., s. s., 87.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.6x 100.5; J. N. Stearns to Katherine M. Lawrence..... 1

Norfolk-st., 30; Edward Weiss and wife to Joseph Freedman and wife..... 24,000

Boulevard, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 92d-st., 27.4x 100; Henry A. Braun, referee, to Ellen Madigan..... 30,000

93d-st., 158; Charles B. White and wife to Anna M. McCabe..... 36,000

120th-st., s. s. corner of 3d-av., 75x100; John J. Wilson and wife to Henderson Wilson. 13,000

Greene-st., w. s., between Prince and Houston st.; Leopold Weil and wife to Lewis A. Mitchell..... 51,000

1st-av., 1,372; Levy Arnheimer to Moses Oppenheim..... 6,500

Lewis-st., s. s., 75 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x 100; Frederica Fischer to Jonas Weil and another..... 12,000

93rd-st., 349 West; Catherine M. Butler to Edward Schmidt..... 1

134th-st., n. s., 353.4 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 16.8x100; James Morrow and wife to James H. Wilson..... 8,000

70th-st., s. s., 361.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x 102.5; Victoria A. J. Forrest to Henry Dik..... 28,000

81st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; G orge H. H. Butler to Katherine C. Butler..... 1

Aqueduct-av., s. e. corner of North-st., 84.10 x24.3; Fannie E. Lawrence to John H. Cook..... 1,000

83d-st., 103 West; John Heyman to William S. Hull..... 1

Greene-st., w. s., between Prince and Houston; Sanders Gutzman and wife to Leopold Weil..... 45,000

Bridge-st., 35; Ellen Reilly to Lena Binaldo. 3,500

149th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Courtland-av., 25x100; Elizabeth Bergin to Anastiah Tynan..... 1

113th-st., 76 East; Julius Keil and wife to August Renning..... 1

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81st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x90

POWDERLY ON THE STAND

MORE OF THE IMMIGRATION INVESTIGATION.

THE MASTER WORKMAN THINKS THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ADMITTING FOREIGNERS RADICALLY WRONG.

The immigration investigation was continued at Castle Garden yesterday. There were present Chairman Owen and Congressmen Stump and Lehlbach of the sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration. The first witness was Sven Smith, a register clerk in Castle Garden. He testified that he was a native of Sweden, and that it took him thirty seconds on an average to examine an immigrant. In the past week he had examined 2,500 immigrants, of whom fifty had been detained temporarily, but all had got through the Garden eventually. He admitted that he could not ascertain much about the immigrant in an examination of thirty seconds. He simply asked the regulation questions and jotted down the answers.

Charles Gutzke, a clerk in the Castle Garden railroad office, explained the workings of the system of furnishing tickets to immigrants. Charles Semsey, register clerk and interpreter in Castle Garden, testified that he was confident of his ability to decide in thirty seconds whether an immigrant was entitled to land or not. M. Oppenheimer, editor of a paper devoted to the interests of immigrants, testified that he was thoroughly acquainted with the system of managing Castle Garden. He thought this could be vastly improved, especially in the treatment of immigrants, who, he declared, were now handled like cattle. The witness was severe in his strictures of the Board of Emigration, and especially on Commissioner Stephenson, whom he charged with exceeding his authority. The Presidents of the Irish and German Emigration Societies were ex officio members of the Board of Emigration, but they were unable to do much because they were habitually opposed by other members of the board. The witness was of the opinion that the Commissioners of Emigration were susceptible to "undue influence," but could give no evidence that such was the fact.

During the afternoon session President Ridgway of the Board of Emigration was an interested spectator. Terence V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was the next witness. He explained the object and purposes of the Knights of Labor organization. The order embraced about 213,000 men in the United States. It also had members in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Canada, and Mexico. The order would not admit lawyers, bankers, liquor dealers, professional gamblers, or stockholders to membership. Any immigrant might join the order if vouched for by a member of the order. Immigration was increasing to such an extent in the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania and in railroad sections that citizens of the United States were driven away unable to compete with the imported laborers. Mr. Powderly cited a recent incident where forty citizens of the United States had left Scranton, Penn., to go to Wales, because they could not make a living in Pennsylvania. The places of these men were taken by Hungarians or Lithuanian immigrants, who were no better than slaves.

These immigrants herded together like animals and lived like beasts. None of them could speak English, and they were all of the lowest order of intelligence. The first of these Hungarians or Lithuanians came to America in 1882, and were employed in Maryland. The general tendency of this kind of immigration was to kill American labor and injure the morals of the communities in which they lived. It was Mr. Powderly's observation that immigrants of this class did not improve morally or intellectually. They were generally induced to emigrate here by false representations, and the people who were instrumental in this should be punished rather than the immigrants. The wages paid these men ranged from 50 cents to $1 per day, whereas $1.50 to $2 10 had been paid the men whom the immigrants superseded.

The witness believed that the contract-labor law was constantly evaded. He deemed the law inadequate, and declared that more radical measures should be adopted. The people bringing contract laborers to America should not only be fined, but should be compelled, at the expense of sending the immigrant back to the place whence he came. The Knights of Labor were not opposed to the idea of immigrants coming to America to become farmers, but this pretext was false. Immigrants cannot get lands in this country, because the valuable lands are owned by corporations, and when the immigrant does come here to become a farmer, as has been represented to him by steamship agents or other interested parties, he finds that he has been deceived.

The contract-labor law should be extended to include all immigrants coming here in answer to advertisements. Mr. Powderly was of the opinion that the Castle Garden authorities and the contract-labor-law inspectors not only made no effort to enforce the contract-labor law, but were actually opposed to it. His order had sent a man to Castle Garden to assist in the detection of violators of this law, but the man was only tolerated for a month. When asked if he would make an understanding of the Constitution of the United States a requisite of citizenship, Mr. Powderly replied that if that were the case we should never have another citizen. He would have no time limit in naturalization, but would have a test, which should entitle a man to citizenship whenever he could stand it.

He thought that Consular inspection, the fixing of responsibility on steamship lines, the employment of United States Treasury detectives on board immigrant ships, and local inspection at points of destination might all be used to improve immigration. The witness was certain that at least one-third of the immigration was stimulated, and he considered all stimulated immigration as disadvantageous to the country. The Canadian border was another matter to which Mr. Powderly called the attention of the Commissioners. He said that hundreds of contract immigrants were brought into the country in that way.

In the course of his examination Mr. Powderly stated that he had been informed that during the Second-Avenue Railroad strike in 1889 a Commissioner of Emigration, whose name was Starr, had sent immigrants from Castle Garden to take the places of the strikers. Commissioner Starr was examined on this point, and acknowledged that it was true. He explained, however, that not more than fifteen immigrants had been sent to the Second-Avenue Railroad Company, and that these were only employed in feeding and watering the horses, which must have perished unless something had been done for them. Mr. Starr was at that time Vice President of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company.

The committee adjourned until 11 A. M. today. This evening it will go to Boston to investigate the advertisements of several New-England firms for foreign laborers. Chairman Owen expects to be able to return to New-York in time to resume the hearings here on Saturday.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Lackawanna scared the bears yesterday. It rose to 138, the highest point it has touened in a long while, and there were large transactions in it at the advanced quotation. Many sensational stories are current in the street to account for this movement. One is that Deacon White and Standard Oil magnates have a corner in prospect. The truth is likely to be found to be much different from this sort of boom talk. The company's current earnings are ample enough to warrant the strength.

News from the West regarding the status of the railroad war does not improve. But this particular bogey does not exercise the depressing influence now that it has hitherto. Conservative people believe that the war must soon end, and however boldly some of the fighting companies may bluff just now they cannot make money long at any such game.

Railway earnings continue to show large increases. The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road yesterday reported for the second week of April a gain of about 80 per cent. This road's gains are exceptionally large, but nearly every other road shows big increases, too.

Thomas C. Platt tells Wall-street friends that "a liberal silver bill" will pass Congress, and pass soon.

David Dows is taking the places in various important corporation directories made vacant by his father's death. Yesterday he was elected a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

President Clarke of the Thomas Iron Company says pig-iron business is unusually brisk for the Northern companies.

FIRE AND PANIC IN A TENEMENT.

Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the shoe shop of Antonio Delcamer in the basement of the five-story tenement house 860 Ninth-avenue. The flames ran up the dumb waiter shaft and spread rapidly through the building, causing a panic among the occupants. The flames were prevented, however, from getting above the second floor. The cause of the fire is not known, but there is a possibility that it originated in a dynamo in the basement run by the combustion of oil. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000, and various tenants together lose about $2,500.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The New-York Steamship Company has been established for the purpose of making better connections between New-York and points in Eastern Maine and the provinces. It is intended to run steamers semi-weekly on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Castine City, Me.; Rockland, Rockport, Belfast, and Bangor. The steamer Vinalhaven from Rockland will sail on her initial trip Tuesday, April 22.

CHARLIE AND LILLIE.

JUDGE TRUAX TRIES TO EFFECT A RECONCILIATION IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

The "too-much-mother-in-law" divorce case of Lillie M. C. George against Charles A. George was continued before Judge Truax in the Superior Court yesterday. Both of the twenty-two-year-old litigants were in court, and both appeared to feel very bad. Mother-in-law Cummings was there, very indignant at the insinuation that she was the cause of her daughter's application for a divorce, and Charlie's mother was also present to offer consolation to her boy, who, much of the time, was in tears.

Mrs. George was the first witness. She said she never interfered between her son and his wife, but learned from Charlie that Lillie's mother was making his life a burden. She told her boy not to mind the mother-in-law, but to let her talk until she got tired. She told what she knew of the final row between Charlie and Lillie. She was sent for to come to the house at King's Bridge. She went and found Charlie, Lillie, and Mother-in-law Cummings at breakfast. She said that Mother-in-law Cummings was jawing and nagging Charlie so hard that nobody else could get in a word.

Charlie must have a sense of the humorous, for his mother says that on that occasion he answered Mother-in-law Cummings's beratings by leaving the table, picking up a banjo, taking a seat in the corner, and accompanying the tirade of abuse with the soothing strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

Judge Truax, in the kindness of his heart, then took a hand in the proceedings. In adjourning the case on Tuesday he had said:

"It seems to me that instead of a divorce you young people should get well spanked and sent back to your little home at King's Bridge. You both are to blame. Husbands and wives should show deference to each other's wishes, and mothers-in-law should mind their own business."

He apparently is still of the same mind, for, calling the young wife to the stand, he said in a fatherly way:

"Lillie, don't you think it would be better for you to return to your husband?"

With one eye on her mother and the other on Charlie, she answered: "That would be impossible. I have lost all my love and respect for him."

"Lillie," asked the Judge, "how old is your child?"

"She will be seven weeks old next Friday," was the blushing response.

"Don't you think it would be better for your little one to have a father to watch over it," asked the Judge.

The only audible response to this poser was a long sigh from Lillie and a deep sob from Charlie.

"Is not your love for your child strong enough to induce you to try and live with your husband again?"

"I don't see what that has to do with it," was the answer. "I could not live with him again."

At this point Judge Truax ordered the court room cleared. There was a brief conference with closed doors, and then it was announced that the case was adjourned for two weeks. It is believed that friends will bring about a reconciliation before that time, and that Charlie, Lillie, and the baby will be reunited in their King's Bridge home.

IT WILL STICK TO ITS WORK.

THE CITY REFORM CLUB'S VIEW OF THE EXCISE BOARD'S ACTION.

The City Reform Club seems to be in no way dismayed at the action of the Excise Board in refusing to revoke the Schenplein license. It proposes to carry on its work on the same line until satisfactory results are reached.

R. W. G. Welling, a member of the club, was asked yesterday what the organization would do next. "We shall have a meeting very soon," he said, "and start the matter anew. We note that the board's decision was not unanimous, and we construe the dissenting opinion of President Meakim to strongly signify the motives that influenced the other members in voting not to revoke. The statutes say that if the board is satisfied that the law has been violated it shall revoke. There are no discretionary powers expressed or implied. Now the licensee, Schenplein, has admitted that he violated the law and the club has clinched his confession with an array of conclusive evidence. Yet in view of these facts the Excise Board took no action in the matter for forty-three days, when a mandamus compelled it to act. Therefore the board overlooks the licensee's confession of guilt and pronounces him not guilty. Obviously this is absurd. It never occurs to us for a moment to submit to such nonsense.

"The persistent refusals of the board to do its duty and the extreme ignorance displayed by such decisions as this one make it fair to presume that the board's counsel who has furnished it with advice is chiefly to blame for the rotten results of the board's inaction."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The special matinée of "The Gondoliers" by Francis Wilson and his company will begin at Palmer's Theatre at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Philadelphia soon after 9 o'clock this morning with the seventy members of the company, Wanamacher's Broad-Street Theatre orchestra, representatives of the Philadelphia newspapers, and others. The train is scheduled to reach Jersey City before 11 o'clock, and from there the party will be conveyed to Palmer's in carriages and 'busses. On the return trip, which is to begin about 5 o'clock, it is expected that the train will make the fastest time on record between New-York and Philadelphia. The sale of seats for this performance has been remarkable, $1,150 being taken at the box office on Monday, the first day of the sale, when almost the entire theatre was disposed of.

Richard Mansfield's season at the Madison-Square Theatre will begin May 5, with the production of "Edmund Kean," a new play, and will last until Oct. 27, with the exception of the month of July, when the theatre will be closed. During the season "Lord Dummersey," another new play, will also be presented, and both of these pieces have been written expressly for Mr. Mansfield. The young actor has had a very successful tour with "Richard III." since leaving New-York, and even in Louisville, which he reached just after the destructive cyclone, his business was very large. He offered to give the profits of his entire week there to the relief fund, but the Mayor declined the offer as being too much for any one man, and, instead, the receipts for the first night were devoted to the fund. Next week Mr. Mansfield will play a return engagement of "Richard III." in Boston.

A play from the French, entitled "The Blue Officer," will be presented at the Madison-Square during the week of April 28, preceding the engagement of Mr. Mansfield. The story is a romance of Russian life, and the play, which is by Ary Eciiaw, was prohibited in Paris. It had a trial performance in Brussels last year, and was received with approval. The cast at the Madison-Square will be a very strong one, including Miss Marie Burroughs, Rose Eytinge, Louise Balfe, Harry Lee, George Osborne, Henry Holland, Clarence Handyside, Charles Evans, Charles Dade, Thomas Joyce, and A. Rankin.

General Manager Pugh of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has tendered to Mme. Patti the use of his private car next Monday, to take her to and from Philadelphia, where she is to give a matinée with Mr. Abbey's opera company.

The London Gaiety Company, with Miss Florence St. John at the head, is doing a remarkably fine business in Baltimore this week. It comes to the Broadway next Monday for a three weeks' engagement, which will be its last in this city.

The farewell concert by Abbey's Italian opera company will be given at the Casino next Sunday evening. The artists to appear are Miles. Pettigiani, Bauermeister, and Fabbri, Signori Ravelli, Visini, Novara, Carpone, and M. Guille. Signor Arditi will conduct the orchestra. The sale of seats opens this morning. Mr. Rudolph Aronson announces that the seventy-fifth performance of "The Grand Duchess" on Monday evening, May 5, will be celebrated in an appropriate manner, and souvenirs will mark the occasion.

"The Burglar," in which Mr. Lipman does some very effective work and Sydney Drew has a capital comedy part, is attracting good audiences to the Park. It must be withdrawn after this week to give place to "The Millionaire."

Manager Stevens of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company returned to New-York from Boston yesterday. He reports the rehearsals of "Castles in the Air" as well advanced, and says the opera will certainly be ready for production at the Broadway as announced on May 5. The company and chorus, he says, work admirably together.

GILROY'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy sent Mayor Grant his report for the quarter ending March 1 yesterday. The total expenditure has been $630,865 84. The report says:

"The abundance of rainfall in the Croton watershed and the Bronx River watershed has enabled the department to draw the full supply of water which can be received until the new aqueducts is completed. The water service has been extended by laying 12,459 lineal feet of additional water mains.

"In the repairs of streets 28,511 square yards of pavements have been relaid. Repavements have been authorized and nearly all contracted for in seventy-two different streets, and ordinances have been passed by the Common Council for new pavements, payable by assessments, on sixty-six uptown streets, part of which are also now under contract.

"The sewerage system has been extended by building 11,299 lineal feet of sewers, and now includes 354.33 miles of sewers, with 4,113 receiving basins.

"During the quarter 746 electric lights have been re-established. There are now in use on the streets and public places of the city 97 arc and 4,971 incandescent lights, and 125 are-lights are under contract."

PLATT'S SALARY REDUCED.

A SPIRIT OF ECONOMY PREVAILS IN HIS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Woe pursueth woe. Alas, for the Wall-street career of Statesman Thomas C. Platt! Each day brings its new sorrow. True is it that cruel cynics have hitherto contended that the woes and the sorrows lately most bebothned have pinched, not the statesman himself so much—or half so much—as they have pinched and galled and lamed the statesman's friends.

Heartless suspicions that the statesman himself has altogether escaped so far are now refuted. News came out in Wall-street yesterday chronicling a sadness wholly the statesman's own. Shamefaced fate is no more a respecter of statesman than of lesser mortals.

Statesman Thomas C. Platt's salary is to be reduced.

The United States Express Company thinks his services have a trifle less market value than hitherto they have been estimated at and paid for. Twenty per cent is to be cut off of his stipend.

"Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days be dark and dreary."

There are nowhere intimations, however, that Mr. Platt's proud spirit is going to interfere with the express company's policy of lowering his material wage. The naturally kind disposition of Mr. Platt disposes him to yield. All selfishness aside, he strives to please. So long as there is any salary at all, he is counted on to be satisfactorily docile. His only aim is to help the express company. The salary is altogether a matter of secondary consideration.

This is the first drop in the price of anything with which Statesman Platt is connected—and such drops have been both abundant and lively in these deplorable latter days—that Man's doubled sagacement of Mr. Platt's followers.

And there may be reasons even for finding in this event the operation of the popular rule that some friends get the usual heartache, for it is announced that the Vice President, C. H. Crosby, and Treasurer Thomas F. Wood are on the list with their revered superior, their salaries to be curtailed 20 per cent, too. And then there are twenty Superintendents in various districts who are going to have the opportunity to work for 15 per cent less than they have hitherto been getting. Then, too, there are 2,500 employes scattered all over the country whose pay is to be scaled down. Ten per cent is what it will cost them to remain associates of Mr. Thomas C. Platt and his 80 per cent salary.

Mr. Platt's devotion to the interests of his express company's stockholders has hitherto cost those stockholders $20,000 a year. It is $4,000 a-year that they clip off at the beginning of the economical campaign now starting. This makes arithmetic responsible for the distressing libel that Statesman Platt is worth about $12 a day less than he has been.

It may be all very well enough for poets to write that "into each life some rain must fall," but in these dull Wall-street times even a statesman isn't hankering after a deluge.

P. S.—This is not a nice time for reporters to intrude upon Statesman T. C. Platt. Sorrow seeketh only solitude, and Mr. Platt will tell you so himself—and this is official.

THE STEWART WILL AGAIN.

HALF THE ESTATE SUBJECT TO THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday handed down a decision holding that the one-half of the residuary estate of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, which ex-Judge Henry Hilton received as trustee, and which was distributed by him in January last, is subject to the collateral inheritance tax as imposed by Appraiser Thomas Harland.

It was contended by the executors and the others interested that the amounts which were taxed by Mr. Harland were not subject to the tax, because at the time of Mrs. Stewart's death they were mere possibilities. Surrogate Ransom admits as true that at that time the appraiser could not determine either the value of the estate, which might eventually become taxable, or the persons to whom it would pass, and that he could not make any appraisal. It has been, however, he says, the practice of the Surrogate's Court to suspend all proceedings as to such contingent estates until such contingencies happen.

The claim is that at the death of Mrs. Stewart no estate existed, and that, therefore, no tax could be levied, the Surrogate says cannot be sustained. The persons whom ex-Judge Hilton, as Trustee, appointed must be regarded as the persons named by Mrs. Stewart to receive the property.

It was contended that the tax on the other half of the residuary estate, which was willed to Charles J. Clinch and Sarah N. Smith, should bear interest from the settlement of the contest over Mrs. Stewart's will, as the acts of Rosalie Butler acted as a stay to all proceedings. Surrogate Ransom holds that interest must run at the rate of 6 per cent from April 25, 1888, eighteen months from the date of Mrs. Stewart's death. If it is not paid on the entry of the order under the decision, he says that it will be subject to 10 per cent penalty, provided by statute, from that date.

Appraiser Harland valued the real estate of the residuary estate left by Mrs. Stewart at $6,260,000 and the personal estate at $3,743,000. The debts he found amounted to $343,457, and the administrative expenses to $218,938, leaving the net value of the residuary estate, $5,993,153. Of this residue there was distributed at the settlement in January $2,991,401. Charles J. Clinch and Mrs. Sarah N. Smith are to be found to be entitled to a sum of $1,498,42 each on the half of the residuary estate which they were to receive in equal shares. On what they received at the distribution at the time of the settlement and distribution the tax is $12,427 for each. The shares of Rosalie Butler, Helen C. Butler, Virginia Butler, Prescott Hall Butler, Maxwell E. Butler, and Lilian L. Swann are taxed $4,142 33 each. The share of the Cathedral of the Incarnation is taxed $25,300.

JESSE HOYT RETIRES.

HIS PARTNER EXPLAINS THAT HE IS TIRED OF BUSINESS CARES.

Jesse Hoyt, nephew of the millionaire of that name, has retired from business. It is not age that brings about this determination, for Mr. Hoyt is barely past thirty; nor is it illness, for Mr. Hoyt's cheeks bloom with rosy health. Therefore his business associates on the Produce Exchange, where his popularity is great, wondered what it was. This was the explanation given by Mr. Edward Annan, with whom Mr. Hoyt has been associated in the agency of the great Erie Elevator Company:

"Mr. Hoyt has a large fortune. He retires for no other reason than because he does not wish to bother with business. He has been contemplating retirement for some time."

Mr. Hoyt's uncle built the elevator at Hoboken some years ago. It is said to have cost him $750,000. By an arrangement with the Erie Railroad Company the elevator was to pass into the hands of that corporation after ten years upon the payment, which will be made to the heirs, of $750,000 with 6 per cent interest. The ten years, it is understood, will expire on May 1.

Apart from the speculation consequent upon the retirement of so well-known and so well-liked a member of the Exchange, the manner of the announcement was widely discussed. During the afternoon this notice was placed upon the bulletin board:

"Notice is hereby given that Mr. Jesse Hoyt retires from the management of the Erie Elevator Company this day. The business will hereafter be managed by Mr. Edward Annan."

A VERDICT FOR THE IMPORTERS.

The trial of the suit of Ballim, Joseph & Co. to recover $10,356 80, representing the difference between the duty they held certain importations of worsted cloths were subject to and the duty imposed by the Collector under the instructions of Secretary Windom to class the goods as woolen fabrics, was finished yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. After Assistant District Attorney Van Rensselaer had summed up for the Government and Edwin B. Smith of Stanley, Clarke & Smith for the importers, Judge Lacombe delivered an exceedingly clear charge to the jury. In ten minutes after the jury left the court room a verdict for the importers was rendered.

The verdict of the jury was for $1,325 89, but it was regarded as a complete victory for the plaintiffs, for the suits in which precisely the same question is involved will be brought to trial as soon as practicable. The counsel for the Government succeeded in getting some of the claims made by the importers excluded on the ground that they were against the wrong Collector. After the claims were thus sifted down the jury's verdict was for the full amount left. The claims thrown out can be pressed in another suit.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

The Art Students' League of New-York held its annual meeting at 143 East Twenty-third-street on Tuesday evening. President E. D. French in his address spoke of the improvement made in the quality of the work and of the increased facilities offered the students for study. A larger attendance was reported, and in the sculpture class, under Augustus St. Gaudens, and the life classes, instructed by Messrs. Kenyon Cox, H. Siddons Mowbray, and De Forest Brush, the work was especially encouraging.

The Treasurer reported the expenditure of $17,000 for instruction, rent, and necessary expenditure during the year, and the receipts of $17,000 from the students. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Edwin D. French; Vice Presidents—H. L. Fish, Miss F. M. Ranney; Members of the Board of Control—William M. Marsh, A. C. Kellogg, F. W. Dominick. These officers, with the chairmen of all the teachers' corps, the Board of Control, and the Secretary, form the Council of the League.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WEDDING SEASON.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS MORRIS AND MR. PHILIP LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON.

A wedding of exceptional interest to the old New-York families, and one which they all attended, was that of Miss Juliet Morris, daughter of William H. Morris of Morrisania, and Philip Livingston Livingston, solemnized at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The church was elaborately decorated with masses of sweet-smelling Spring flowers and the altar rail was banked with white lilacs and field daisies. The Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, was the officiating clergyman.

The bride wore a gown of white silk and silver brocade adorned with old point lace and the lace veil worn by her mother on her wedding day. The veil was held by a diamond sun, her father's gift. Her bouquet was of white roses. Her bridesmaids were her niece, Miss Helen de Peyster, Miss Helen Dudley, Miss Susie McKim, and Miss Mary Burrill. They wore frocks of white lace and gold-embroidered mull and carried bunches of forget-me-nots.

The best man was John Tillotson Wainwright, and the ushers were Richard Morris, cousin of the bride; J. W. Gerard, Jr., William P. Wainwright, Jr., Charles Delafield, Andrew A. Bibby, Chauncey Parker, Herbert Satterlee, and I. J. Oakley Rhinelander. A reception followed at the bride's home at 16 West Fifty-second-street.

Miss Maude Frances Sergeant, daughter of William R. Sergeant, and John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., were married quietly at noon yesterday at the bride's home in the Dalhousie, at 40 West Fifty-ninth-street, Mgr. Preston officiating. The bride wore a pretty gown of white, pearl-embroidered satin and a tulle veil caught with a diamond star, her mother's gift. She wore at her throat a pearl necklace and diamond pendant, the groom's gifts, and carried a bouquet of white orchids. She was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Helen Brice, Miss Edith Carpenter, Miss Helen De Forrest, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Carrie Elwell, and Miss Louise Jenkins. They wore picturesque Marie Antoinette costumes of white silk and mull embroidered in gold, and carried bouquets of pink orchids.

Frederick F. Carey was best man, and the guests were seated by Winslow Whitman, Henry Folger, Edward Fessey, and W. L. Sergeant. The ceremony and the following reception were attended by only the families and most intimate friends of the bride and groom. They included Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Smedburg, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mrs. and Miss Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Castro, and Dr. and Mrs. Satterlee.

CAMPBELL'S TRIAL BEGUN.

THE CONTROLLER INVESTIGATES LIQUOR SELLING IN A MARKET.

Controller Myers sat in judgment yesterday on the charges against Thomas Campbell, a brother of ex-Congressman "Tim" Campbell, who is accused of selling liquor in West Washington Market regardless of the market regulations. Campbell has three stands in the market, and it was through the recommendation of Police Justice Maurice J. Power, ex-Senator Murphy, and other leaders of the Counties that he got them. Similar charges are also pending against E. P. Burmeyer, who also has three stands.

Ex-Senator Ecclesine appeared as Campbell's counsel. Excise Inspector Thomas Ferris testified that he bought and drank whisky in Campbell's place on April 1. George F. Canis, a reporter, said that he purchased a glass of beer in Campbell's place in October and again in February. A letter sent to the office of the *Herald* had first informed him of the beer selling. This letter was produced, but the name of the writer was torn off. As to another letter, Mr. Canis testified that he had "purposely accidentally mislaid it."

After some discussion Mr. Canis said that this letter was written by Controller Myers. Thereupon the Controller produced a letter of it. It was under date of Oct. 30, and informed G. B. Lawton, who runs a stall in the market, that no violation of the law on the part of any stall keeper would be permitted.

In his own defense Campbell said that a man named Otto Mierbach asked him to help him in getting his neighbor Burmeyer out of the market. Mierbach runs a saloon outside the market. Campbell said that Mierbach told him that a *Herald* reporter was ready to write the story up.

"I told him," said Campbell, "that I wouldn't join him in any such business." Campbell added that he sold liquor nowhere except at the tables in his place, and that he had a restaurant license from the Excise Board. The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

NO PUBLIC FUNDS FOR THIS DISPENSARY.

Mayor Chapin expressed himself very emphatically yesterday regarding the log-rolling method of getting bills through the Legislature. A delegation called on him at the Brooklyn City Hall to get his influence for a bill in which they were interested. The measure was designed to add the Bedford Dispensary to the list of those drawing money from the city, but Gov. Hill vetoed it. The Directors of the dispensary called on the Mayor to see if he could not induce the Governor to sign another bill if it were passed. No, he would not, was the answer. He was opposed to that class of legislation, and had done all he could to defeat the bill in question. "We did not succeed in preventing its passage," he continued, "because different institutions get together and kiss each other through."

The delegation left, convinced that they would get no money this year.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE REGISTER.

The annual Register of Columbia College for 1889-90 appeared yesterday afternoon at the college. The total enrollment is 1,648, a loss of 64 from last year. The School of Arts has 309 students, a gain of 21; the School or Mines 257, a gain of 25; the Law School 447, a loss of 30; the School of Political Science 98, a gain of 29, while in the medical departments, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the registry shows a loss of 83, the enrollment being 619. The grand total, after deducting 82 for repetitions, is 1,648. Columbia's high-water mark was reached two years ago, when the enrollment was 1,862, or 214 more than this year.

Of the Trustees the new names are Dr. William H. Draper, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, and John B. Pine. Dr. Draper was appointed a member of the committee of the board on the School of Mines, Mr. Pine of that on the School of Law, and Dr. Vincent of those on Salaries and on the School of Political Science.

WILL NOT GO TO RICHMOND.

The Seventh Regiment will not visit Richmond on the 29th of May, the invitation to the organization to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee having been declined by Col. Daniel Appleton. Speaking of this action yesterday, Col. Appleton said that his declination on behalf of the regiment had in no wise been influenced by sentimental considerations. The Seventh was under orders to parade in New-York on Decoration Day, and inasmuch as the Richmond trip would interfere with the performance of that duty, the trip had to be given up.

The Old Guard have been obliged to decline the invitation, as they have already pledged themselves as an escort of the President at the Decoration Day parade on May 30.

Diamonds.

Carefully-selected stones, set and unset, of every size and value.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 26th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

O'BRIEN'S BILL CONDEMNED.

A LIVELY PROTEST FROM THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

The bill providing for the speedy determination of claims against the Aqueduct Board, which had Contractor John O'Brien for its father, passed the Senate on Tuesday and came in for the attention of the Aqueduct Board yesterday. Commissioners Scott and Howe reported the steps they had taken in Albany in opposition to it, and a protest denouncing the measure was adopted.

This protest sets forth that the real purpose of the bill is to provide a special tribunal for the examination and allowance of these claims, and that the city insists that these claims, like all others of a similar nature, should be tried in the regular courts. Says the protest:

"The contractors have been and will be paid every cent that is admittedly due them as soon as their work is completed and the amount due them is determined. Everything that they claim over and above these payments is disputed, not only as to amounts but as to the principle on which the claim is based. They have been derelict in their duty fully and fraudulently negligent in the manner in which their contracts have been executed. They have put the city to great loss and expense by reason of their unfaithful and dilatory manner of performing their work. As now understood, the claims of these contractors consist in the main of two large classes.

"*First*—They insist that they are entitled to a much larger allowance for excavation than has been made to them. This claim must be sustained, if sustained at all, upon a legal interpretation of the terms of their contracts. The question is purely one of law.

"The second large class of claims is that which is impudently asserted for the cost of repairing the vast amount of defective work which has been discovered along the whole line of the aqueduct. The existence of the bad work and its extent is not seriously disputed. But, with an audacity that is unparalleled in the annals of contracting, they assert the claim that the city, and not themselves, should bear the cost of its repair. This claim is based upon the most technical legal quibble—one which no court of justice would be likely to regard for an instant."

The protest was signed by all the members of the Aqueduct Commission, including Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gilroy, and also by Corporation Counsel Clark. It was sent to Albany last night.

The Commissioners also passed a resolution directing that a coating of plaster be given sections thirteen and fourteen upon the report of the Chief Engineer that these sections leaked when tested. These are the only sections accepted from the contractors without being grouted. Grouting was not called for in the specifications. It will cost $5,000 to fix the sections up.

The board accepted section two and ordered O'Brien & Clark to show cause on next Wednesday why the work on section nine should not be taken from them, owing to delays.

STEELE MACKAYE'S "PRAYER."

THE AUDIENCE TO VOTE ON ITS PROPRIETY OR IRREVERENCE.

Manager Hill says he is convinced that the "prayer" introduced in "Money Mad" at the Standard is not irreverent, and that notwithstanding the strictures that have been passed on it he does not believe that his patrons desire that it be omitted. "When this prayer was read to me by the author," he says, "my eyes were filled with tears of reverential sympathy for the simple faith and devotion of the old nurse."

He proposes now to have the audience settle the question of the retention or omission of Mr. Mackaye's prayer. "I shall furnish," he says, "two ballots to each person entering the house next Saturday night, the 19th inst. One of these ballots will request the continuance of the prayer, and the other the omission of it from play. Each person balloting will be at liberty to sign his or her name to the ballot selected, and as they leave the house they will find at the door a box provided in which they can deposit the expression of their opinion, which will be duly announced, with the names of the voters, pro and con, advertised by me, as evidence to each one voting of my good faith with them. The ballots of my patrons shall determine the fate of this prayer."

SYNDICATE DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The Directors of the Union Ferry Company met yesterday and accepted the resignations of President James S. T. Stranahan and Directors William A. Perry, A. A. Low, and Frank E. Taylor. Mr. Stranahan also announced that Ripley Ropes, in selling all his stock in the company, had ceased to be a Director, and that his place was vacant. He then stated that William H. Male, William A. Nash, H. K. Knapp, and H. B. Hollins had been selected to fill these vacancies in the board. These gentlemen represent the new syndicate which now owns the company. Mr. William H. Male or Mr. H. B. Hollins will be President of the concern. The other Directors, Cornelius Zabriski, Congressman Felix Campbell, and John Eldridge, will probably remain, as they are identified with the new syndicate.

For over twenty-nine years James S. T. Stranahan has been connected with the Union Ferry Company, most of that time as its President. He still owns twenty-five shares of stock and is very anxious to see the new owners succeed. "What I want now," he said yesterday, "is comfort, solid comfort." But he would not say whether his contemplated retiring from his other business enterprises or not. He is approaching his eighty-fifth birthday.

The aged Benjamin D. Silliman, who has been counsel of the company for over a quarter of a century, expects to retire in favor of Mr. Platt of Platt & Bowers.

MME. ALBANI'S FAREWELL.

There will be no opera at the Metropolitan to-night, Mr. Abbey's strong company being engaged to give a performance in Philadelphia. To-morrow evening, however, will be a notable feature of the Italian opera season. Mme Albani will then make her last appearance here in "The Huguenots." It is several years since this opera was sung in New-York in Italian, so that the performance will have a spice of novelty, and Valentine is recognized as Albani's greatest rôle, except possibly Desdemona, which is a later creation. Seats for this performance have sold very rapidly during the week, and a large audience is expected to be present to say farewell to Mme. Albani. Upon leaving here she is to begin a tour of her own under the management of her husband, Mr. Gye, and Mr. Abbey has given her Ravelli and such of his company as he can spare, though he is not interested in the venture himself.

Decided Bargains
in
Muslin Underwear.

Corset Covers and Drawers, 15 cts.
French Corset Covers, 35 cts.
Cambric Gowns and Walking Skirts, - - 85 cts.
Real value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

AN INVALID IN COURT.

A YOUNG GIRL SUING FOR DAMAGES TESTIFIES IN HER OWN BEHALF.

A pathetic scene was enacted before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Early in the day there passed up the broad stairways of the Court House a procession that busy lawyers and their clerks stood aside for with all the deference that men instinctively show to sorrow and suffering. Its central figure was a young girl lying on an upholstered invalid's chair, which four strong men carried on their shoulders. A physician walked beside the sufferer to see that as little pain was caused her as possible, while nervously following were the girl's mother, sisters, and friends.

The procession reached the court room, and the invalid's chair, with its crippled burden, was placed before the jury's box. Then the clerk called the case of "Isabella Smith against Semon Dittman & Co." The invalid was the plaintiff, and she was suing the big Broadway house for $50,000 for physical injuries received in their establishment on Jan. 15, 1886. She was represented by D. M. Porter, while Mackay & Forrest defended the firm.

The plaintiff told her own story, but in a voice so feeble that her counsel had to bend over her reclining form and repeat the words as they were uttered. There was not a sound or a movement in the court room as she spoke. She said she was twenty-three years old. She must have been a very pretty girl before her terrible misfortune, but physical suffering had played sad havoc with her. Her face was thin and of transparent whiteness, while her hands, resting on the dark quilt which covered her, looked like mere skin and bones. She told how on the day of the accident she had gone to Dittman & Co.'s store to get materials for her sister, who made neckties for the firm, and how as she was passing through the store something fell on her head from above.

The rest of her story was told by other witnesses. She was passing under a shaft in the establishment, used for raising and lowering freight, when the accident occurred. An Italian on a floor above was baling rags at the time. He dropped a bale down the shaft and it was this that struck the girl. Her mother testified to the fact that for the three years since she had been a helpless invalid, requiring constant medical attendance that had cost nearly $4,000. Her doctor testified as to the severity of the injuries done her spine and said that from them she would never recover.

The defense was entirely on the point that the girl should not have passed under the shaft. The shaft, however, was over a common thoroughfare of the store. A boy was supposed to guard it. Witnesses differed as to whether or not he was doing his duty at the time of the accident.

The case was given to the jury soon after 4 o'clock. After waiting a half hour for a verdict Judge Daly ordered that it be brought in sealed.

DRUM MAJ

A REPUBLICAN EMBEZZLER

SENATOR QUAY'S GAMBLING WITH STATE FUNDS.

CHAPTERS IN THE LIFE OF THE GREAT REPUBLICAN BOSS AND THE PRESIDENT'S CHIEF ADVISER—HE SPECULATED WITH PUBLIC MONEYS AND DON CAMERON SAVED HIM FROM SUICIDE.

From the Evening Post.

Quay had now, in 1879, enjoyed a career of uninterrupted political success for about fifteen years, and he became more reckless and unscrupulous, politically and socially. His excesses became greater than usual, and his private habits at Philadelphia and Harrisburg were such as to cause almost continuous scandal. His losses at cards were constant, and hard play and hard drinking made him nervous and irritable. It is said to have been a common question among those who were aware of what was going on: "How much did Quay lose last night?" At last he became so nervous that it began to be whispered about that he was breaking down. This was in the Winter. His particular cronies at this time were J. Blake Walters, the cashier of the State Treasury, and A. Wilson Norris. A friend of Walters (whose name, however, is not mentioned) is quoted as saying that Walters was also observed at this time to be very fretful. Norris also was seen to be in a similarly nervous condition, and Quay was equally disturbed, although he was able to and did drown his cares in drink, varying that occupation with frequent visits to a certain broker's office in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. The fact was also noticed about this time that Amos C. Noyes ("Square Timber" Noyes) of Lock Haven, the State Treasurer, who was to retire from that office on May 1, that year, (1880,) seemed to be in an uneasy frame of mind. He was to be succeeded by Samuel Butler of Delaware. Butler also seemed to be very grave, especially when returning from visits to the Treasury before the date for his entering upon his duties as State Treasurer.

The cause for the nervousness of Messrs. Quay, Walters, and Noyes was very simple. Quay and Walters had been speculating in certain stocks in the New-York market with money belonging to the State, drawn out of the Treasury by Walters, the cashier, who had substituted practically worthless securities in its place. The total deficiency was about $260,000. Noyes, the State Treasurer, was regarded as a man whose personal integrity was above reproach. He was a Democrat of the old school. Walters was in the lumber business, but in Harrisburg he fell in with the fast-drinking, card-playing set of which Quay was the head, and quickly became as dissipated as any of them. Through the influence of Senator William Wallace, Treasurer Noyes disregarded the advice of friends and appointed J. Blake Walters cashier of the Treasury.

It was the turning over of the State Treasury to the newly-elected Treasurer that had to be done on May 1, 1880, that brought about a crisis in the affairs of Quay and his cronies. Butler, the new Treasurer, was due to take possession of the Treasury until a quantity of paper placed therein by Walters in lieu of good securities was replaced by cash. An exposure became imminent as the time drew near for Butler to take possession of the Treasury, and something had to be done. Accordingly a certain gentleman (name not stated) started for Harrisburg to see Quay. This friend found him in his bedroom at the Lochiel Hotel in an advanced stage of intoxication and only partially dressed. The gentleman bluntly put it: "The old man was in a bad way; had been full for several days." In reply to the questions of the friend, who made his way to Quay's bedroom, as to "what was going on," Quay said that "he was debating whether he should cut his throat or jump into the Susquehanna River."

But he did neither. After he had calmed down a little he told the friend the story above narrated of the use by himself and Walters of State moneys in speculation. Quay said that the deficit was pretty near $200,000. It was subsequently learned to be about $260,000,) and that he feared Blake Walters would "squeal," or that old "Square Timber" Noyes would make public the fact of the embezzlement.

The friend listened to Quay's story, and then told him he would go to Washington and see Don Cameron, and in the meantime he advised Quay to "keep quiet and cut off his liquor." The friend straightway repaired to Washington, where he informed Senator J. Donald Cameron of the situation. Cameron had only recently taken his seat in the United States Senate, succeeding his father, Simon Cameron, therein. He listened to the tale told by Quay's friend, and, it is said, gave vent to some very vigorous remarks as to the conduct of the Pennsylvania Republican leaders. To his friend, however, he said: "Go back to Harrisburg and investigate this thing to the bottom. You will find that Quay has not told all. Probe it deeply and then report to me, and I must try to fix it up. The party must be looked after."

DON CAMERON MAKES UP THE LOSS.

Then it was that it was learned, (as already stated,) as the result of the investigation by Quay's friend, that the deficiency was $260,000. At this time Quay was still living in Philadelphia, whither he had moved after being appointed Recorder of that city, but he had moved from North Broad-street to another locality. As soon as the investigation of the Treasury had been completed, Senator Cameron was informed of the details of the crime, and a meeting was arranged to take place at Quay's house to straighten the matter out. Thither repaired Senator Cameron, accompanied by a well-known lawyer, a gentleman of distinguished reputation in the Republican party, and who once filled a Cabinet office. Quay and his friends were, of course, present, and also the State official involved in the robbery, and others. The State official referred to was apparently not much concerned, as the repayment of his share of the stolen money had been guaranteed by a wealthy financier and capitalist of Pennsylvania and New-York. He had turned over what property he and his wife possessed in a provincial city. Quay had also given up all of the securities he owned, but still there was a large deficiency. Then Senator Don Cameron stepped in and out of his own pocket, to save the credit of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, paid a sum of money in excess of $200,000, and thus made good the funds of the State Treasury, and at the same time saved Quay, Walters, and others from the penitentiary, or at any rate from the immediate prospect of going there.

To the solemn injunction first heard from Quay's own lips the story of the robbery, and who appealed to Senator Cameron for assistance, was left the carrying out of the details. He received notes of hand from Quay, and one of them, for $25,000, has not yet been paid.

This affair was indirectly the cause of the death of two of the men concerned in it. Amos C. ("Square Timber") Noyes never recovered from the shock the discovery of the robbery caused him. The habits of dissipation that he had already contracted with Quay at Harrisburg also increased, and he finally died by his own hand. It was at first said that he died from blood poisoning, but he really took his life in a moment of extreme depression. He always felt deeply his treachery toward "Square Timber" and his family. His friend Walters has been by no means a bad-hearted man, but he was weak and easily yielded to the superior will of Quay and others of the Harrisburg ring. Before he died he wrote a letter in which he expressed contrition for his acts while cashier of the State Treasury, and in which he denounced associated with him in the speculations which brought about the loss of the State money. He also said: "A will stronger than mine own led me on." That letter is in the possession of a person to whom it was given by the man to whom it was addressed. A lawyer named Spear assisted in adjusting the business with the Treasury when the money was refunded.

Quay resigned his office in November, 1882, and remained out of office for about three years. He was not long in getting into good odor politically, although his descent on the Treasury through Walters, and the making good of the amount taken, was not known to the people, but the feeling caused by the Pardoning Board scandal, already mentioned, turned the people in the direction of the fine. Then Robert E. Pattison was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and held office from 1883 to 1887. Quay spent the time he was out of office in various places—at Atlantic City and the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, in the Winter, at Bonn and Ems, Germany, at Atlantic City and at certain places in Philadelphia were remarkable enough to cause a sensation if printed.

Although Quay's robbery of the State Treasury, which was made good (as related) by Senator Cameron, was not known outside of a limited circle, he thought that enough people were aware of the acts of Quay and his friends to prevent him getting into office again, especially into the Treasury. But at the Republican Convention in 1885 a State Treasurer was to be nominated, and Quay was a candidate. "Indications," it was then that the Philadelphia *Press* said that his nomination would "take the lid from off the State Treasury and uncover secrets before which Republicans would stand dumb." He did not, however, openly announce himself as a candidate. Treasurer Noyes and Senator McDevitt of Lancaster, an honest and wealthy Irish Roman Catholic and a stanch Republican, was a candidate for the office. Quay pretended to favor his candidacy in the Fall of 1884, and kept other candidates out of the field until the time for electing delegates to the convention. Then a series of newspaper articles called attention to McDevitt's religion—the farmers of Pennsylvania are strongly antagonistic to Roman Catholics—and thus it was easy for Quay, he thought, already advised what to do, thereby in the State to secure the election of delegates sufficient to nominate Quay for State Treasurer. McDevitt was thrown overboard, and Quay was nominated and elected.

SEAMAN REID EXPELLED.

After frittering away the better part of three days in discussing the delinquencies of Delegate George Watson Reid, the Convention of the Amalgamated Seamen and Firemen yesterday expelled the contumacious member. He had been notified to appear and reply to the charges that had been preferred against him, and, failing to respond, there was no other course for the convention to pursue.

The convention then appointed a committee to bring about a fraternal feeling between the adherents of the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor among the seafaring men. The Knights are strongest on the great lakes, while those who affiliate with Mr. Gompers's organization are found in greater force along the Atlantic coast. The work of the committee will be to harmonize conflicting interests of the two elements. The lake sailors' committee consists of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 136 of Chicago, and is made up of Mathew M. Groves and Daniel J. Robertson of Chicago, Alexander Skillman of Oswego, John Dolan of Milwaukee, Thomas Cahill of Buffalo, and John F. Cary of St. Catharines, Ontario. The Atlantic coast or Federation members of the committee will consist of the officers of the convention who are to be elected to-day.

IN THEIR NEW ARMORY.

Five hundred officers and soldiers of the Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Col. John T. Camp, escorted by 150 past and exempt members of the organization, led by Col. S. Ellis Briggs, marched through Fourteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the Boulevard to Sixty-seventh-street yesterday afternoon, where the regiment informally took possession of its new armory at the latter point.

AFTER THE NEW PARK LANDS.

HOW A CERTAIN LITTLE BILL READS BETWEEN THE LINES.

The Committee on Cities of the Senate will give a hearing to-day at Albany to those interested in a bill to provide a new Board of Street Opening for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. For some reason the introduction and reference of this bill escaped the notice of those who try to keep track of legislation affecting property in this city. No report on the bill has reached the Real Estate Exchange, where special effort is made to keep a record of all such matters, and property owners generally seem to have been left in ignorance of this measure. Almost by accident copies of the bill found their way here, and came into possession of the Department of Public Parks, and of the Commissioners of New Parks, who are still at work trying to adjust disputed values.

As a result of this accident, Secretary Burns of the Department of Parks will attend the hearing to-day, and it is quite probable that the new Park Commissioners and perhaps a few property owners may be represented to the extent, at least, of employing an agent to report to them what may occur before the committee, so that an effort may be made if necessary to try to check any evil legislation. The bill was offered in the Assembly by Mr. Clarke, who represents the upper wards, and in the Senate by Mr. Vedder. It invests in the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Public Parks, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—an office for whose creation a bill is now pending in the Legislature—full power as a Board of Street Opening and Improvements to lay out, open, extend, widen, or close streets, parks, or parkways in the upper wards at their option. There is a provision in the bill that none of the powers before granted shall be construed to authorize the new board to interfere with proceedings for taking land for the new parks or parkways before the new Park Commissioners.

In the opinion of those who have examined this bill and have judged of its intent in the light of last year's experiences, in various efforts before the Legislature to turn over some of the newly-acquired public land to the mercy of real estate speculators, this saving clause of the bill is intended to mislead. There is nothing now before the Commissioners of the new parks except the consideration of claims upon disputed values. All the land these Commissioners condemned has been purchased by the city, and the Commissioners have nothing more to do with it. It is assumed, perhaps this bill proposes to interfere a great deal of the land to be paid, and that the clause referring to the New Park Commissioners is designed for no other purpose than to blind the public in regard to the real object of the bill, and possibly in the hope of disarming criticism.

It will be recalled that about a year ago the Mayor recommended the conversion of the land acquired for Pelham Bay Park into penal territory, proposing to remove the institutions on Blackwell's Island to that section, and thus to open Blackwell's Island as a down-town park. So much objection was raised to that bill that it fell through. The suspicion then was that the Mayor was unduly anxious to provide for Tammany contracts and other patronage in the building of the prisons, and that the removal of the public institutions to that distant point would in some way help out the schemes of various land owners in that section. All of the measures proposed at Albany last year looking to a change in the lines of the park or parkways, or a diversion of the newly-acquired lands to purposes other than were intended under the law were open to similar objections, and the opposition was sufficiently strong to smother every effort of the kind. It is reported that the bill, upon which a hearing will be given to-day, was introduced quietly into both houses of the Legislature in the hope that the same object aimed at last year might now be accomplished in another way.

ARGUING FOR THE TUNNEL.

ITS ADVOCATES LABOR WITH THE ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE.

The big project of constructing a tunnel from Long Island City under the East River and Forty-second-street was further discussed before the Aldermen's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels yesterday. It is a big scheme, and just at present the majority of the board are said to be opposed to it.

Thomas Cullum, representing the bricklayers and kindred trades, told of the benefit masons, bricklayers, and other mechanics would derive from the construction of the tunnel. Roger Burke protested that the longshoremen, who are said to oppose the project, should be given an opportunity to be heard.

Alderman McLarney, who is not a member of the committee, said: "We came here to hear arguments on both sides of this question. I am not heard one sensible argument yet on either side of it. Nothing has been said that would influence my vote one way or the other."

Ex-Alderman Ryan, who represented the Fourth District in the Board in 1886, asked that the hearing be postponed so that the longshoremen could be heard. He thought it an outrage for representatives of labor associations to come before the committee and favor a scheme that would ultimately drive many longshoremen and truckmen out of employment. Chairman Fanning, by way of getting back at Mr. Ryan, objected to any one speaking on the question unless he was interested in the company or was a representative of some organization.

During the hearing E. H. Ammidown spoke in favor of the tunnel, and argued that it would reduce the provision bought and brought from Long Island, would increase trade in the city, and would increase the value of property. Col. Palmer, counsel of the New-York and Long Island Railroad Company, read a communication from W. H. Thompson, who was formerly at the head of the White Star Line. It was to the effect that there was no danger of Montauk Point becoming a rival port to New-York for express freights across the ocean.

The committee will hold another hearing on April 30.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

FOUR STEAMSHIPS SAIL YESTERDAY—A PHONOGRAPH FOR STANLEY.

The new White Star steamship Majestic sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a large list of passengers, among whom were the Duchess of Marlborough, Henry G. Hilton, J. M. Gould, Capt. Ricardo, Commander Carrow, W. O. Bell Irving, Col. G. E. Gourand, the Rev. Arthur W. Foster, George R. Hooper, H. Winthrop Sargent, the Rev. H. G. Topham, John M. Wingfield, C. Beckwith Ashmore, De Witt D. Cook, and W. C. Ashwell. Col. Gourand has with him a phonograph which he will present to Henry M. Stanley. The instrument contains the congratulations of prominent persons.

Among the passengers of the steamship Aller of the North German Lloyd which sailed for Southampton and Bremen were the Count and Countess Fourtales, the Baron von Biedenfeld, Henry C. Schleiermacher, Sherman, Dr. N. H. Pierce, James Mortimer Montgomery, Frans Roth-Krupp, Adolph Kastor, H. A. Cæsar, Dr. W. W. Blair, and Dr. Carl Heitmuller.

On the Inman steamship City of Chicago, which sailed for Liverpool, were the Rev. Julian S. Wadsworth, George Melville, the Rev. D. C. Du Wolf, Reginald Hertslet, Mrs. Stanley Billings, and Ernest E. Evans.

Among those who sailed for Antwerp on the Red Star steamer Waesland were Joseph English, E. F. Rockwell, Henri de Merlier, and Mrs. Walter Maxwell.

EDITOR GODKIN ARRESTED AGAIN.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Evening Post*, is getting to have a pretty accurate knowledge as to the inside appearances of one police court. He was arraigned at the bar of the Jefferson Market Court on Tuesday, accused of having criminally libeled Civil Justice Peter Mitchell in an article in the *Evening Post*, giving the alleged "records" of Tammany Hall and its braves. Yesterday he underwent the same ordeal at the urgent request of Bernard F. Martin, who secured a warrant for his arrest on the ground of criminal libel.

Martin in the same article was alleged to have done various unpleasant things, to have assaulted and shoved an old man of seventy years, and to have once "run" a disreputable resort. Mr. Godkin, when arraigned before Justice White, asked for a postponement of the case in order that he might examine the charge, and a hearing was set down for 11 o'clock next Wednesday morning. Mr. Godkin's counsel reserved the right to waive examination before that time should arrive. Mr. Godkin was then released on $500 bail furnished by William C. Rogers of 30 West One Hundred and Fifth-street.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Martin, exhibited a pamphlet made up of the Tammany Hall article which, he said, was being sold over the counters in the *Evening Post* office for 5 cents a copy. He would, he said, himself apply for a separate warrant for Mr. Godkin's arrest for every separate sale of a copy of that pamphlet.

BRATTIE GETS FULL SWING.

Mayor Grant recently received a letter from Commissioner Beattie of the Street-Cleaning Department asking for information relative to

PROTECTION FOR THE NEW

MAINLY'S EXCUSES FOR HIS TARIFF BILL.

HIGHER DUTIES JUSTIFIED AS DECREASING IMPORTATIONS AND THEREBY STIMULATING INDUSTRIES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The reports of the majority and minority of the Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff bill were presented to the House this afternoon.

The majority report begins with a statement of the financial situation, and estimates that the surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will be $92,006,000, and deducting the sum required to make payments on the sinking fund the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be $43,678,883. The estimated surplus of the next fiscal year will be $43,569,522, which, with the amount of cash now on hand and available, (reaching $90,000,000,) will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contemplated by the bill reported, $60,936,936, and probably more from customs, and, say, $10,327,878 from internal revenue, or a total of $71,264,414. The majority report says:

"The exact effect upon the revenues of the Government of the proposed bill is difficult of ascertainment. That there will be a substantial reduction, as we will show, admits of no doubt. It is not believed that the increase of duties upon wools and woolen goods and upon glassware will have the effect of increasing the revenues. That would, of course, follow if the importations of the last fiscal year were hereafter to be maintained, which, however, is altogether improbable. The result will be that importations will be decreased; and therefore the amount of revenue collected from these sources will be diminished. In every case of increased duty, except that imposed upon tin plate, which does not go into effect until July 1, 1891, and upon linen fabrics, the effect will be to reduce rather than enlarge the revenues, because importations will fall off.

"It was the aim of the committee to fix the duties upon that class of manufactured goods and farm products which can be supplied at home so as to discourage the use of like foreign goods and products, and secure to our own people and our own producers the home market, believing that competition among ourselves will secure reasonable prices to consumers in the future as it has invariably done in the past. We seek by the increased duties recommended not only to maintain, but to enlarge our own manufacturing plants and check those supplies from abroad which can be profitably produced at home. The general policy of the bill is to foster and promote American production and diversification of American industry.

"We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to our workmen, and by the increased production and home competition insure fair prices to consumers."

JUSTIFYING THE REPORT.

The committee admits that free trade, or revenue duties, would temporarily diminish prices, but argue that it would be at the expense of the domestic products, which would be displaced, and then prices would again advance and the country be left at the mercy of foreign syndicates and manufacturers. The report says:

"Cheaper products from abroad to the American consumers mean cheaper labor at home and lower wages to the domestic producer, with no permanent benefit to the consumer. Neither condition would prove a blessing to the United States. That country is the least prosperous where low prices and low wages prevail. One of the chief complaints now among our farmers is that they can get no price for their crops at all commensurate to the labor and capital invested in their production. Those who differ from us must believe that even further agricultural depression is desirable, for no other consequence can result from their economic theories. They advocate cheap prices as the chief object of the industrial policy they commend to the country. This means permanently low prices for agricultural products as well as for manufactured goods.

"This bill is framed in the interest of the people of the United States, for the better defense of American homes and American industries. Ample revenues for the wants of the Government are provided by the bill, and the necessities for increasing the revenues for the wants of the Government are provided by the bill, and the necessities for increasing the revenues for the wants of the Government are provided by the bill, and the necessities for increasing the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 16—P. M.

The following table will show the sales and the highest and lowest prices on the New-York Stock Exchange today:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	200
American Ex.	116	116	116	116	15
Am. T. & S. F.	97½	98	97½	98	2,600
Atch. T. & S. F. pf.					1,020
*Canada Sou.	53½	53½	53½	53½	300
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	1,000
Central Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	700
Ches. & O.	22	22	22	22	100
Chic. & Alton.	142½	142½	142½	142½	250
Chic., Bur. & Q.	105½	105½	105½	105½	6,355
C., M. & St. P.	85½	85½	85½	85½	3,095
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90¾	90¾	90	90¾	9,461
C., St. L. & P. pf.	48	48	48	48	110
C., C., C. & St. L.	73½	73½	73½	73½	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
Colorado Coal	49½	52	49½	52	5,665
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	100
Consmer. Cable.	102	102	102	102	80
Consol. Gas. Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	100
Del. & Hudson.	152½	154½	152½	152½	200
Del., Lack. & W.	135½	135½	135½	135	49,430
Den., Tex. & F. W.	32½	32½	32½	32½	400
Dolliver & R. G.	15½	16½	15½	16½	1,805
Den. & R. G. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	400
Des M. & Ft. D.	5	5	5	5	100
Evans. & T. H.	118	118	118	118	100
*Great North. pf.	74	74	74	74	100
Iowa Central pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	173
L. E. & Western.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Lake Shore.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,620
Louis. & Nash.	84½	85	84½	85	4,139
Manhattan con.	109½	109½	109½	109½	198
Minnesota Iron.	81½	81½	81½	81½	125
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	71¾	71¼	71½	9,355
Morris & Essex.	151½	151½	151½	151½	322
*Nat. Lead Trust.	17½	17½	17½	17½	600
N. Y. Central.	107½	107½	107½	107½	70
N. Y., C. & St. L.	48	48½	48	48½	675
N. Y., L. E. & W.	113	113	113	113	50
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	300
N. Y., N. H. & H. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	100
N. Y., S. & W.	7½	7½	7½	7½	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	59½	60	59½	60	400
Northern Pac.	30½	30½	30½	30½	15
Northern Pac. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	755
Ontario Mining.	43	44	43	44	50
Ontario & West.	18½	19	18	18	800
Oregon R. & N.	100½	101½	100½	101½	750
Oregon S. L.	47	47	47	47	300
Oregon Trans.	37½	37½	37½	37½	400
Pacific Mail.	40½	40½	40	40½	6,700
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21½	21½	21½	21½	25
Phil. & Reading.	73½	73½	73½	73½	600
Pitts. F. W. & C.	153	153	153	153	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189½	189½	188½	189½	215
Rio Grande W. pf.	44	44	44	44	300
Rich. & Alle.	91	91	91	91	80
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	1,300
St. P. & Duluth.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
Silver Bullion.	100½	100½	100½	100½	20,000
Southern Pacific.	35½	35½	35½	35½	100
St. L., Ark. & T.	3	3	3	3	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	63½	64½	63½	64½	5,300
Texas Pacific.	19½	19½	19½	19½	410
Union Pacific.	62½	63½	62½	63½	7,446
U. S. Express.	72	72½	72	72½	245
Wabash.	13½	13½	13½	13½	125
Wabash pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	500
West. Union Tel.	81½	82	81½	82	1,182
Wheeling & L. E.	35½	35½	35½	35½	600
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	72½	73	72½	73	500
Wisconsin Cent.	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾	500
Total sales.					132,806

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & T. H. div.	54	54	54	54	$10,000
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	108	108	108	108	50,000
Atch. T. & S. F.	89¾	90	89¾	90	4,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	60½	60½	60½	60½	30,500
At. & Pac. inc.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15	102,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	77¾	78	77¾	78	10,000
C., R. I. & N. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	3,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ches. & O. on Co.'s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
C. & O. 2d. R. & A.	70	70	69½	69½	11,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	98	98	98	98	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	3,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Iowa.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
C. P. & St. L. 8s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
C., C., C. & I. con.	119	119	119	119	6,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	122	122	122	122	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	75	75	75	75	2,000
D., L. & W. 7s.					
'91, r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	18,000
E. T. V. & G. 1st.	119	119	119	119	3,000
Eliz. & Sp. 1st.	97	97	97	97	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	106	106	106	106	42,000
Erie 2d.	101	101	101	101	7,000
E. & P. M. 1st 5s.	107	107	107	107	5,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	28,000
*Ga. Pac. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	10,000
Ga. S. & F. 1st.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Harlem c. 1st.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1,000
Ill. Cent. 1st.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	4,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1952.	100½	100½	100½	100½	20,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st, tr.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Ind. & N. gen.					
5s, t.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	23,000
Jack., L. & S. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
*K. & T. p. 4s, w. i.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	83,500
K. & T. gen. 5s, t.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	6,000
K. & T. 2d 6s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	4,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	85	85½	85	85½	4,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84½	84½	84½	84½	7,000
L. & N. N. O. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Leade Gas 1st.	81½	82	81½	82	17,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	6,000
Lake S. 1st con.	126	126	125	125	5,000
Long Dock.	124½	125	124½	125	4,000
L. & W. B. con. ass.	114	114	114	114	6,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	127½	127½	127½	127½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	116½	116½	116½	116½	4,000
M. & St. L. gen.	84½	84½	84½	84½	12,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	112	112	112	112	3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	94	94	94	94	10,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1,000
N. & W. 1st, C. V. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
North. of Cal. 5s.	100½	100	100	100	11,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111½	111½	111½	111½	15,000
North. Pac. 3d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	16,000
Northwest con.	143	143	143	143	4,000
N. W. 5s, deb., r.	111	111	111	111	5,000
O., I. & W. 2d, r. c.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	4,000
Ore. Imp. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
O. S. L. & U. N. con.	93	93	92½	92½	57,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	102	102	102	102	11,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107	107	107	107	32,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	67½	67½	67½	67½	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	47½	47½	47½	47½	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	84½	84½	84½	84½	15,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	28,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	11,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
St. L., Ark. & T.					
1st, t. r.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1,000
2d, t. & T. 2d.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d. c.	113½	113½	113½	113½	500
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	114	114	114	114	1,000
St. P. gen. 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	2,000
St. P. Chi. 1st 5s.	124½	124½	124½	124½	10,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S.	99	99	99	99	1,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
St. P. 1st, M.	128	128	128	128	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
M. 6s.	89½	89½	89½	89½	26,000
Savannah W. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	6,000
Scioto V. & L. 1st B.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Texas Cent. 1st.	46½	46½	46½	46½	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	11,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38½	38½	38½	38½	21,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	4,000
Union El. 1st.	109	109	109	109	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
U. P., L. & C. 6s.	100	100	100	100	5,000
Wabash 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10,000
Wabash 2d.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	18,000
Wabash deb., B.	48	48	48	48	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98¼	98	98¼	6,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	35¾	38	35¾	37	116,000
W. Shore 1st, 7s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
West U. sol. tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100	30,000
West Shore 4s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	61,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105½	105½	7,000
Wis. Central inc.	50½	50½	50½	50½	2,000
Wis. Central 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	9,000
Total sales.					$1,409,050

*Unlisted. †Including $14,000 at ¼ p. seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.04	.05	.04	.05	1,500
Brunswick Co.	.72	.75	.72	.75	5,700
Bullion	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Belle Isle	.30	.30	.28	.28	200
Bodie	.02	.02	.02	.02	100
Boston & Mon.	50	50	50	50	50
Comstock Con.	.01	.01	.01	.01	2,500
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	50
Challar	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	100
Cal. & Hec.	265.25	265.25	265.25	265.25	10
El Cristal	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Exchequer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Father de Smet	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Freeland	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1,500
Leadville	.17	.17	.17	.17	1,000
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	3,500
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Mexican	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Moulton	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Occidental	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Oriental & Mill.	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.85	.85	.85	.85	1,100
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	800
Silver Cloud	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12,000
Silver King	.55	.55	.55	.55	180
Sutter Creek	1.55	1.60	1.55	1.60	1,100
Standard	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Scorpion	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Standard, as. pd.	.48	.48	.48	.48	50
Savage	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.80	1,900
Sierra Nevada	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Union Con.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Ward Consol.	.25	.25	.20	.20	500
Wall-st M. & M.	.66	.66	.66	.66	1,500
Total sales					58,690

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37¾	38¼	37¾	38	4,020
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90¾	90¾	90	90¾	39,250
Colorado Coal.	50	50	49½	50	300
Can. Southern.	55	55	55	55	300
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105½	105½	105	105½	900
Chi., M. & St. P.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	29,130
Chi. & N. W.	111	111	111	111	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136	136	135¾	135¾	27,620
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	85	84¾	85	1,280
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	200
Manhattan con.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	3,050
M., L. S. & W.	24½	24½	24½	24½	400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24½	24½	24½	24½	2,910
N. Y. & New-Eng.	40½	40½	40½	40½	210
N. Y. Central.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

By order of the Board of Directors of the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, the term of corporate existence under the laws of the State of Missouri, of the said Company having expired on the 1st day of February, 1890, and the said Company having been duly reorganized under the name of the MISSOURI TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as trustee for the bondholders of the said ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, under the terms of a certain mortgage or deed of trust executed by the said ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY to the said MISSOURI TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as trustee, dated the 1st day of February, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 2d day of March, 1887, in Book 1,047, page 1, the undersigned, the said MISSOURI TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, as trustee, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the said Company, No. 319 North Fourth-st., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following-described property, to wit:

All of the property described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street, and running thence west along said Clark-avenue one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence north one hundred and twenty (120) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east along said alley one hundred (100) feet; thence south one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, more or less, to said Eighteenth-street; thence south along said Eighteenth-street eighty (80) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the tenement premises next below described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 45x234 feet, the story high, with basement having a corrugated iron roof and iron door fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing three gas holders, with capacities of 60 feet diameter, and 3 superheaters, of 6 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 2 washers, 1 scrubber and 1 condenser; 1 lamp, capacity 50 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house, 40x82 feet, one story high, built of brick with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double Pratt-ed tubular boilers 60x18 feet, with all connections complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, and 4-foot Worthington (horizontal) pump, two 20-in. Hooker valves, one heater, one steam drum, 24x60, also one two-story brick office and storage building, 40x23½ feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor (12") with all connections complete. Also one dark, tank, shaft, heating stove and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 18x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 40x14 feet. Also one gas holder, station section, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 40,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city, and designated in city block city block 475, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west along said Clark-avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence north one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east along said alley one hundred (100) feet; thence south one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, more or less, to said Eighteenth-street; thence south along said Eighteenth-street eighty (80) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the tenement next below described. Located on said premises above described are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 45x234 feet, the story high, with basement having a corrugated iron roof and iron door fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing three gas holders, with capacities of 60 feet diameter, and 3 superheaters, of 6 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 2 washers, 1 scrubber and 1 condenser; 1 lamp, capacity 50 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house, 40x82 feet, one story high, built of brick with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double Pratt-ed tubular boilers 60x18 feet, with all connections complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, and 4-foot Worthington (horizontal) pump, two 20-in. Hooker valves, one heater, one steam drum, 24x60, also one two-story brick office and storage building, 40x23½ feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor (12") with all connections complete. Also one dark, tank, shaft, heating stove and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 18x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 40x14 feet. Also one gas holder, station section, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 40,000 cubic feet.

SECOND—A certain leasehold estate in that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in block eight (8) of central addition to said city, and designated in city block city block 475, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark-avenue and Eighteenth-street and running thence west along said Clark-avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence north one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east along said alley one hundred (100) feet; thence south one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, more or less, to said Eighteenth-street; thence south along said Eighteenth-street eighty (80) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and bounded north by an alley, east by Eighteenth-street, south by Clark-avenue, and west by the tenement next below described. Located on said premises above described are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fire-proof building, 45x234 feet, the story high, with basement having a corrugated iron roof and iron door fitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing three gas holders, with capacities of 60 feet diameter, and 3 superheaters, of 6 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 2 washers, 1 scrubber and 1 condenser; 1 lamp, capacity 50 gallons. Also one boiler and engine house, 40x82 feet, one story high, built of brick with gravel roof, and containing one twenty-horse power Phœnix horizontal engine; one 40-horse power upright engine; 2 double Pratt-ed tubular boilers 60x18 feet, with all connections complete; one No. 8 Sturdevant blower, one No. 7 Sturdevant blower, and 4-foot Worthington (horizontal) pump, two 20-in. Hooker valves, one heater, one steam drum, 24x60, also one two-story brick office and storage building, 40x23½ feet, and containing one Connally automatic governor (12") with all connections complete. Also one dark, tank, shaft, heating stove and heating coil. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 18x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 40x14 feet. Also one gas holder, station section, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 40,000 cubic feet.

THIRD—A certain leasehold estate in certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of St. Louis and located in city block sixteen hundred and sixty-nine and in city block sixteen hundred and seventy-six (1670), and having a frontage numbered twelve, (12) thirteen, (13,) fourteen, (14,) fifteen, (15,) sixteen, (16,) seventeen, (17,) eighteen, (18,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) twenty-one, (21,) twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) and twenty-five, (25,) in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1,669,) and lots numbered twenty-two, (22,) twenty-three, (23,) twenty-four, (24,) twenty-five, (25,) twenty-six, (26,) twenty-seven, (27,) twenty-eight, (28,) twenty-nine, (29,) thirty, (30,) and thirty-one, (31,) located in said city block numbered sixteen hundred and seventy, (1,670.) Located on said leasehold premises are the following buildings and structures, viz.: One stone and brick purifying house, one six-story high, 82x89 feet, with basement and 7-foot story, containing purifying boxes, each 25x21 feet, with centre seal and connections complete, and one Goodwin station meter, 18x13 feet. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, 30 feet lift, 100 feet tank. Also 1 gasholder, single section, 90 feet diameter, 30 feet lift. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, 30 feet lift, 100 feet tank. Also 1 gasholder, single section, 90 feet diameter, 30 feet lift. Also 1 gasholder, double section, 71 feet diameter, 30 feet lift, 100 feet tank. Also 1 gasholder, single section, 90 feet diameter, 30 feet lift. Also one one-story storehouse of wood, 18x14 feet. Also one open coal shed of wood, 40x14 feet. Also one gas holder, station section, 50 feet diameter; capacity, 40,000 cubic feet.

FOURTH—Also about 25 miles and 4,979 feet of gas street mains of the following dimensions, viz.: About 9,228' of 12", 950' of 10", 31,914' of 8", 42,136' of 6", 21,647' of 4", 1,000' of 3". Said mains are laid in that portion of said city of St. Louis bounded by the east line of Second-street, north line of Wright-street, west line of Vandeventer-avenue, and south line of Washington-avenue, including also Eighteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, respectively, from Washington-avenue to Clark-avenue, Fourth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to St. Charles-street, and also Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh streets, respectively, from the north line of Washington-avenue to the north line of Wright-street. Also about 2,267 services, ranging in size from ¾ to 2", of which about 2,152 extend from the mains to the meters in the respective buildings and the balance from the mains to the curb-line of the street. Also about 1,337 meters, of various sizes, and 223, of various sizes, not set. Also 33 No. 3 and 2 No. 2 gas cooking stoves, 2 gas heaters, and 6 gas burners, all in use; 16 No. 2 gas cooking stoves and 18 gas heating stoves, not in use, and 21 No. 3 and 12 No. 2 cooking stoves and 4 gas ranges out of repair.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, taps, calking irons, pumps and gauges, vice, rubber gage, meter provers, ratchets, stop cocks, wrenches, screw plates, street lanterns, steel bar service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves, counter, railing, screen, desks, office chairs, letter press, copying book, cases, and pigeon-holes, all located at 603 North Sixth-street. Also horse, harness and delivery wagon.

SIXTH—Also, all the right, title and interest of the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license (dated May 9th, 1881, and recorded in Liber V, 26, page 183, of Transfers in the office of the Recorder of Deeds), granted by the said City of St. Louis to the said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company, a corporation, to the St. Louis Heat and Power Furnishing Company) to use the improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating gas and heat, and for the use of patent of the United States numbered 187,847 and dated September 31st, 1876. Also, all the right, title and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company in, to, and under a certain license, dated April 2nd, 1883, executed by the National Gas Company to the Lowe Manufacturing Company (and assigned by the last-named Company to the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company by deed of assignment dated May 24th, 1883) for the full and exclusive right and liberty to use in said city of St. Louis an improvement in the manufacture of gas, granted by letters patent of the United States numbered 190,389 and dated August 13th, 1877, and the improvement in processes and apparatus for making gas patented by letters patent of the United States numbered 180,833 and dated August 13th, 1872.

SEVENTH—Also all the right, title and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other license or Deed of Grant, dated April 2nd, 1883, and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company may lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880. Also all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, No. 13,495 and entitled "An ordinance prescribing the terms and conditions on which the St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company may lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880. Also all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, No. 15,026 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880. Also all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, No. 15,027 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880. Also all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, No. 15,028 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880. Also all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, No. 15,029 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880. Also all the right, title, and interest of said St. Louis Gas, Fuel and Power Company under and by virtue of a certain other ordinance of the City of St. Louis, No. 15,030 and entitled "An ordinance authorizing Thomas Howard and others to lay down and use pipes in the streets of the City of St. Louis for the purpose," approved April 9th, 1880.

The said leases and premises will be sold subject to the rights of the lessees, their successors or assigns, in case of the punctual payment of the rent and taxes as specified in said leases, to remove all the machinery, apparatus and implements which said lessees, or any one claiming under it or them, may have erected on said leased premises during said terms. Said leases also contain the further clause giving the said lessee, its successors or assigns, the privilege of purchasing the premises embraced in each of said leases at the end of said term, at the price of forty thousand dollars, or of purchasing the same at any time during said term at the price of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars and an additional sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for each year, and a proportionate part of said last-named sum for each additional part of a year, from the beginning of said term down to the date of such purchase. The said lease is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis in Book 696 at page 447.

FOURTH—Also about 25 miles and 4,979 feet of gas street mains of the following dimensions, viz.: About 9,228' of 12", 950' of 10", 31,914' of 8", 42,136' of 6", 21,647' of 4", 1,000' of 3". Said mains are laid in that portion of said city of St. Louis bounded by the east line of Second-street, north line of Wright-street, west line of Vandeventer-avenue, and south line of Washington-avenue, including also Eighteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, respectively, from Washington-avenue to Clark-avenue, Fourth-street from Washington-avenue to Market-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to Olive-street, and Sixth-street from Washington-avenue to St. Charles-street, and also Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh streets, respectively, from the north line of Washington-avenue to the north line of Wright-street. Also about 2,267 services, ranging in size from ¾ to 2", of which about 2,152 extend from the mains to the meters in the respective buildings and the balance from the mains to the curb-line of the street. Also about 1,337 meters, of various sizes, and 223, of various sizes, not set. Also 33 No. 3 and 2 No. 2 gas cooking stoves, 2 gas heaters, and 6 gas burners, all in use; 16 No. 2 gas cooking stoves and 18 gas heating stoves, not in use, and 21 No. 3 and 12 No. 2 cooking stoves and 4 gas ranges out of repair.

FIFTH—A lot of tools and implements, consisting of tongs, dies, soldering irons, pliers, hammers, taps, calking irons, pumps and gauges, vice, rubber gage, meter provers, ratchets, stop cocks, wrenches, screw plates, street lanterns, steel bar service cocks, etc. Also a lot of office furniture, consisting of two safes, two stoves

The New-York Times.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 12,056. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

WITH EXTRAORDINARY

Attractions

EVERYWHERE.

And here are some of the "Attractions" in

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Fine Zephyr Ginghams,	worth 20,	9⅜ cents
Plaid Dress Ginghams,	worth 15,	7½ cents
Best Chambrays,	worth 12½,	7½ cents
Scotch Zephyrs,	worth 35,	10⅜ cents
Roman Stripe Seersuckers,	worth 12½,	5¾ cents
Yard-wide Batistes,	worth 15,	7½ cents
Yard-wide French Percales,	worth 15,	7½ cents
Extra wide Twill Sateens,	worth 12½,	5¾ cents
Fine French Sateens,	worth 35,	19 cents
Fine French Sateens,	worth 30,	12½ cents
Fancy Challies,	Light and dark,	3⅜ cents
Standard Calicoes,	worth 7,	3¾ cents

And these are some of the "Attractions" in

Silks and Dress Goods.

Figured China Silks,	were 50, 29c.
Colored Surahs,	were 50, 29c.
Fancy and Plain Black Surahs,	were 69, 39c.
China Silks—all shades,	were 85, 49c.
White, Cream, and Colored India Silks,	were 69, 49c.
Fancy Stripe Surahs,	were 75, 59c.
Black and White Stripe Surahs,	were 75, 59c.
Large Plaid Colored Surahs,	were 85, 64c.
Black Nun's Veilings,	were 25, 12½c.
Figured Wool Challies,	were 20, 13⅜c.
Plaid and Stripe Bebeiges,	were 40, 16⅔c.
Wool Cashmeres—colors and black,	were 30, 19½c.
All-wool Plaids and Chevrons,	were 50, 29c.
All-wool Flannels—all colors,	were 50, 29c.
All-wool Albatross,	were 50, 33c.
Black Mohairs—silk finish,	were 75, 49c.
Colored Alpacas,	were 75, 54c.

And these are some of the "Attractions" in

Upholstery.

Jute Tapestries—15 colorings,	were 65,	39c.
French Linen Tapestries,	were $1 00,	59c.
Raw and Spun Silk Tapestries,	were 1 75,	98c.
Remnants of Fine Tapestries, 2 and 3 yard lengths,		at Half Cost
Derby Satins—50 inches wide,	were $1 50,	98c.
Turkish Satins—latest colorings,	were 2 50,	$1 49
Crushed Mohair Plushes,	were 1 50,	98c.
Twilled Cretonnes,	were 12,	7½c.
Ottoman Cretonnes—extra heavy,	were 20,	12½c.
Lace Stripe Scrims—40-inch,	were 10,	4⅜c.
Colored Stripe Lace Scrims,	were 15,	6¾c.
Imitation Madras—double border,	were 18,	9⅜c.
Tapestry Borderings,	were 10,	3¾c.
Cotton Ball Fringes,	were 12,	6c.
Chenille Portieres—handsome dados,	were $6 50	$3 95
Magnificent Saxony Chenille Portieres, 54 inches wide,	were $20.	$10 98
Triple-thread Scotch Lace Curtains, rich borders—were $2 50,		1 49
Extra heavy Guipure Effects—extra wide—were $3 50,		2 29
Nottingham Lace Bed Sets,	were $2 25,	1 49
Chenille Table Covers—1½ yds.,	were 1 75,	98c.
Raw Silk Table Covers,	were 2 00,	$1 19
Fringed Dado Shades,	were 50c.,	33c.
Brass Curtain Chains,	were 12c.,	6c.
Curtain Poles, complete,	were 30c.,	19c.
Whisk Broom Holders,	were 30c.,	23c.
Plain Cocoa Mats,	were $1 25,	98c.
Cocoa Mats—fancy border,	were 2 00,	$1 49

And these are some of the "Attractions" in

Quilts and Comfortables.

10-4 Angora Summer Blankets,	were $1 00,	59c.
Embroidered Momie Lap Robes,	were 1 00,	49c.
Steamer Rugs,	were 3 00,	$1 98
Mohair Plush Robes,	were 6 00,	3 98
Best Chintz Comfortables,	were 1 98,	1 15
Plain Batiste Comfortables,	were 2 50,	1 69
Extra heavy Knit Quilts,	were 1 70,	98c.
Marseilles Pattern Quilts,	were 1 00,	69c.

And these are some of the "Attractions" in

Trunks and Leather Goods.

Morocco Leather Club Bags, leather lined—hand-sewed leather-covered handle—cast brass lock—spring catches; worth $5 00,	$2 49
Genuine Alligator Club Bags, leather lined—large size, worth $8 00,	$4 34
Morocco Leather Gladstone Bags—leather-covered frame and inlays, portfolio front and shirt partition in back—cast brass lock; worth $12 00,	$5 50
Ladies' 30-inch Brass Trunks—canvas lined—covered tray—slats all around—brass Excelsior lock—heavy steel bumpers; worth $12 00,	$5 50
28-inch Steamer Trunks—canvas covered—iron bound; worth $3 50,	$2 10
Gentleman's 26-inch Duck-Covered Basswood Trunks—linen lined—with hat box—heavy strapped and riveted hinges—Excelsior lock—will stand any amount of rough handling; worth $12 50,	$8 98

And here are some of the "Attractions" in

Main Floor—Stores 20, 22, and 24.

Black and Colored Silk Gimps,	were 75,	29c.
Cream Vandyke Trimmings,	were 75,	29c.
Fancy Gimps and Galoons,	were 49,	19c.
Fancy Silk and Tinsel Braids,	were 10,	6c.
Persian Silk Galoons,	were 50,	5½c.
Gold Vandyke Gimps,	were $1 39,	98c.
Silk and Tinsel Vandykes,	were 2 50,	$1 89
Jet and Steel Zouave Sets,	were 4 25,	2 98
Gold and Silver Zouave Sets,	were 7 50,	4 98
45-inch Embroidered Skirtings,	were 75,	49c.
45-inch hemstitch Skirtings,	were 1 19,	79c.
45-inch Vandyke Skirtings,	were 1 25,	79c.
45-inch Irish Point Skirtings,	were 2 25,	1 69
Black Silk Drapery Nets,	were $1 25,	79c.
Black Silk Drapery Nets,	were 1 75,	$1 39
All-Silk Ribbons—satin edge,	were 22	14c.
Turkish Squares,	were 12	4c.
Others—twice as large,	were 30,	14c.
Emb'd Felt Table Covers & Scarfs,	were $1 49,	98c.
Emb'd Felt Piano Scarfs,	were 2 00,	$1 29
Emb'd Felt Piano Covers,	3x4 yards,	5 98
Emb'd Felt Lambrequins,	were $2 00,	1 69
Emb'd Plush Table Covers,	27-inch,	59c.
Emb'd Plush Table Scarfs,	were $3 25,	$1 69
Emb'd Plush Piano Scarfs,	were 8 50,	5 98
Emb'd Plush Upright Piano Covers,	were 10 50,	6 98
Emb'd Plush Square Piano Covers,	were 45 00,	29 00
Emb'd Plush Lambrequins,	were 5 00,	3 69
Emb'd Plush Mantel Draperies,	were 10 50,	6 75
China Silk Mantel Draperies,	were 4 19,	2 75
Hand-painted Satin Head Rests,	all colors,	79c.
Etamine Chair Scarfs,	were 50,	27c.
Hand-painted Silk Scarfs, bolting ends		79c.
Hand-embroidered Silk Scarfs,	all colors,	98c.
Ladies' White Emb'd Hdkfs,	were 12½,	5c.
Ladies' Sheer Emb'd,	were 39,	25c.
Ladies' French Emb'd,	were 1 00,	59c.
Men's Colored Hemstitch,	were 17,	8c.
Men's White Linen Hemstitch,	were 20,	12½c.
Men's Japanese Silk Hemstitch,	were 69,	39c.
Ladies' Wash Poplin skirts,	pleated ruffle,	39c.
Ladies' Sateen Skirts,	box pleats,	69c.
Ladies' Seersucker skirts,	ruffle and band,	79c.
Black Mohair Skirts,	double ruffle,	98c.
Ladies' Swiss Rib Vests,	all colors,	14c.
Ladies' Cotton Lisle Vests,	all colors,	19c.
Children's Gauze Vests,	all sizes,	19c.
Ladies' Silk Jersey Gloves,	were $1,	19c.
Ladies' Mitteneen Silk, 6 and 8 button lengths,		39c.
4-book Kid—Foster lacing,	worth $1 25,	79c.
Fancy Cooking Parasols,	were $2 25,	1 29
Fancy Coaching Parasols,	were $3 50,	1 98
Gents' Sun Umbrellas,	gold mounted,	89c.
Silk Sun Umbrellas,	silver crests,	1 98
Silk Umbrellas—26 inch,	silver crests,	1 79

BEER BARRELS SUPREME

A BIG SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

FACTS REVEALED BY THE BRITISH BUDGET WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO MAKE PROHIBITIONISTS WEEP.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the budget in the House of Commons to-day. It shows that the expenses exceeded the estimates by £11,600, and that the receipts exceeded the estimates by over £3,000,000. The duty on alcoholic beverages realized over £5,800,000. The beer duty exceeded the estimates by £270,000. The duty on foreign spirits exceeded the estimates by £421,000, on home spirits by £1,010,000, and on wine by £12,000. The total receipts from alcoholic beverages, both foreign and domestic, exceeded the estimates by $1,800,000. The duties on coffee, cocoa, and chicory showed a decrease of £17,500, while the duties on tea showed an increase of £40,000.

Commenting on the gross revenue from alcoholic beverages, £29,265,000, Mr. Goschen said that the figures showed a universal rush to the beer barrel, the spirit bottle, and the wine decanter. Everybody seemed bent on toasting the national prosperity and increasing the revenue. It was a circumstance that must be deplored. A closer examination would not diminish the surprise, for the largest increase had been—of all the spirits in the world—from rum! [Laughter.] He had taken pains to discover who drank the rum. It was drunk mainly at seaports. The increase from rum had been 12 per cent.; from British spirits, 7 per cent.; from wine, 10 per cent.; from beer, 4 per cent.; from brandy, 6 per cent. In 1888 the number of drams taken reached 245,000,000; in 1889, 275,000,000. It was an extraordinary historical fact that in the years 1875 and 1876, the greatest drinking years recorded, there was precisely the same rush and precisely the same proportion of revenue from different spirits. Increased prosperity, therefore, meant a great increase in the consumption of alcoholic drinks.

The total receipts exceeded the estimates by £100,000. The revenue from the telegraphs exceeded the estimates by £90,000. The exact surplus reached £3,221,000.

He said he was glad to give a good account of the continued reduction of the national debt, which during the last three years had been diminished by leaps and bounds. The total reduction for 1889 reached the sum of £8,295,000. This amount added to the reductions of the previous two years made a grand total of £23,823,000. This amount was the largest ever paid in reduction of the debt during the same length of time. After explaining the result of the conversion of the three per cents, Mr. Goschen referred to the calling in of pre-Victorian gold coin, 2,170,000 sovereigns and 314,000 half sovereigns having come in for reminting. There had been a windfall of £774,000 during the year from the profit on circulation. Silver would be utilized to meet the deficit from light gold coins.

Proceeding to the estimates for the coming year, he said he estimated that there would be an expenditure of £87,857,000, with a revenue of £90,406,000. As to the disposal of the surplus of £3,549,000, he said he proposed to allot £300,000 to military barracks and to devote £100,000 to the equipment of volunteers. The Indian and Colonial postage rate would be reduced to 2½d. by any route. The apprentice agreement stamp would be reduced to half a crown, and the stamp on health insurance policies would be abolished. The duties on gold and silver plate would also be abolished.

The tipplers, who had largely produced the surplus, would have a chance to redeem themselves, owing to the reduction of the tea duty by 2d. per pound. [Cheers.] He said he was opposed to the total abolition of the tea duty, because it was the only vehicle whereby the non-smoker and non-drinker could contribute to the revenue. Next, the duty on currants would be reduced from 7s. to 2s. per hundredweight. The increased beer duty temporarily imposed in 1889 would be taken off. The inhabited house duty would be reduced and all working-class tenements under £20 rental would be exempt from the house tax. [Cheers.]

Turning from imperial to local finance, Mr. Goschen proposed to raise revenue for County Council purposes by an increased duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits and 3d. per barrel on beer. ["Hear, hear!" and "Oh, oh!"] This would yield £1,000,000. He hoped the friends of temperance would be satisfied and that publicans would take a broad view of the question.

In conclusion, Mr. Goschen said he trusted that the budget would be recognized as an endeavor to afford relief in various directions without resorting to violent measures. He spoke three hours.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt congratulated Mr. Goschen upon the country's satisfactory financial prospect.

The Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, Postmaster General, said he was in hope that the negotiations that had recently been renewed with the United States Government looking to the establishment of a parcels post between Great Britain and that country would be successful.

LOST HIS TEMPER IN COURT.

A LAWYER ORDERED TO JAIL, BUT HE APOLOGIZES AND IS FORGIVEN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 17.—There was a remarkable scene in the License Court here to-day. President Judge Ewing had just resumed his labors after being absent a day on account of illness due to overwork. J. M. Caldwell, a well-known attorney, wanted a petition filed in the case of Mrs. Eliza Adams.

The court refused to hear him, and Caldwell grew very much excited. He was ordered to keep quiet and take his seat. He refused. "You, Judge Ewing," said he, "made the assertion that this woman kept a bad and disorderly house. This is not true, and your Honor had no reason to say any such thing. It is an outrage on justice. It is an outrage on the widow and her orphan children. Justice cries out."

"Mr. Caldwell, I order your arrest," said Judge Ewing.

"I am ready and willing to go. I care nothing for myself, but the poor woman that has been outraged. This case shall be heard. The public shall hear of this great injustice, this most grievous wrong. I shall take occasion to let the people know this, and some other things in relation to this case and this License Court. Your Honor will be sorry for this some day. I intend to tell all I know."

Judge Ewing became pale with indignation, but did not lose his presence of mind. Caldwell took his seat, with the remark: "I am ready to go with the Sheriff."

Before the officer could lead him across the "bridge of sighs" to the county jail, however, Attorney Caldwell arose and made a most abject and complete apology. The Judge forgave him with a kindly smile, and said for the present he wouldn't need to go to jail. He also said that Mrs. Adams's application for license had been marked "granted" several days ago.

A NEW DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.

ALBANY, April 17.—Before the Albany Institute at its recent meeting State Entomologist Lintner read a paper upon the progress of the study of insects during the past year. He said that a new insect pest has appeared in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania the past year, and may be expected further north soon.

The larger number of these pests, he said, were brought to us from Europe. They came from the south of France, and from their habits they are called the cowhorn fly, or the buffalo fly. The scientific name is *Hemolopea serapa*.

Exaggerated stories have been told of the evil work done, but it has been found not so bad as was reported. The effect is probably to decrease the yield of milk by worrying the cows. The application of oil to the hides of cattle is a good preventive.

The saw fly-weevil has been discovered at the Cornell Experiment Station.

A NEW CHAPTER HOUSE AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—Ground was broken to-day for a new Zeta Phi Chapter house at Yale. The structure will cost about $10,000. The Yale chapter of Zeta Phi was established in May, 1889, as the twenty-third chapter of the fraternity.

The society has branches in nearly all the important colleges and universities of the country, having its strongest chapters at Columbia, Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell. Chapters also are situated at the University of Michigan and University of California.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER'S WILL.

ALBANY, April 17.—The will of Congressman David Wilber of Oneonta has been offered for probate. The estate is estimated to be worth between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. The greater part of this goes to the two sons of the deceased, George L. and David Forrest Wilber. The entire estate is distributed among the family and relatives. The property, stock, tools, &c., in the towns of Milford, Morris, Middlefield, and Maryland, Otsego County, are to be used by the sons for fifteen years and then go to the grandchildren.

THE WARNING NOT HEEDED.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS HOTEL BY AN ANGRY AND JEALOUS HUSBAND.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 17.—A tragedy occurred at North McGregor last night. About midnight George Cornell of this city, engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad between Dubuque and McGregor, and son of Roadmaster Cornell of the same road, was shot by Jay G. Grinnell, official stenographer in Judge Granger's court.

Grinnell has been for years a member of Dubuque's fashionable society, and, although known by many to be a man of evil habits, managed to conceal his character from the knowledge of the general public. Several years ago he was married to Miss Glenn of Clayton County. They resided in McGregor and have a boy about seven years of age.

Grinnell, after his marriage, apparently abandoned many of his former habits, and was not only greatly devoted to his wife, but insanely jealous of her. About two months ago he first became aware that his wife was receiving attention from Cornell. He called on Cornell's father several times and received from him positive assurances that the son should cease his attentions to Mrs. Grinnell, and at last, hoping to break up the relations between his wife and Cornell, he removed to this city and engaged rooms at a boarding house on Maine-street.

Cornell's run on the road kept him in McGregor over night, and by bringing his wife to this city Grinnell believed he could bring about a separation between his wife and her lover. He sent word to Cornell that unless he discontinued his attentions to Mrs. Grinnell he would shoot him on sight, but Cornell paid no attention to the threat.

About two weeks ago Grinnell was called by his official duties to McGregor. His wife accompanied him to the station, and as she kissed him good-bye Cornell, who was standing at a second-story window in the building, remarked to a companion as he pointed to Grinnell: "There is a man who swears he will shoot me on sight."

A few days later Mrs. Grinnell drove to the station to meet her husband on his return. Cornell was standing by the buggy conversing with her, when his father came along and warned him go out of the way, as Grinnell was coming on the approaching train.

The next day Grinnell left for McGregor, taking his boy with him, and it was reported he and his wife had separated and that she was going to relatives in California, but she still remains at her boarding house in this city and was driving about the city this morning in company with a stranger, wholly unconscious of what had occurred last night in McGregor.

Cornell left Dubuque last night on his engine and arrived at McGregor shortly after 11 o'clock. He went to the hotel of his uncle, and while washing he looked into the mirror and saw Grinnell approaching him. He turned, and as he did Grinnell fired, the ball passing through Cornell's head. Cornell fell to the floor, and Grinnell was walking coolly away when he was seized by the spectators. He made no resistance, and was kept in the hotel until this morning, when he was handed over to the authorities.

Roadmaster Cornell left for McGregor on the early train this morning and brought his son's remains to Dubuque tonight. Cornell lived until to-day about noon, when he expired.

The dead man was twenty-nine years of age. He was married in Belleview about three years ago to the daughter of George G. Banghart. It was a runaway match, and for months after they separated, Mrs. Cornell returning to her mother's home, in Cascade, where her two children reside. For the past two weeks she has been visiting her brothers in Chicago, where she is at present.

Grinnell's friends are already setting up the plea of insanity. They claim that his plan was to avoid publicity of the scandal by sending his wife to California, but that she declined to go, and that brooding over his troubles he resolved to take the life of the man he believed to be the destroyer of his happiness. Grinnell, in his younger days, led a wild and reckless life.

PROHIBITION IN TENNESSEE.

THE PARTY WILL NOMINATE FOR GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMEN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—The Prohibition State Executive Committee met here to-day, and decided to call a State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. The convention will meet in this city June 4, and according to the basis of representation there will be 500 delegates.

The committee also decided to have a candidate for Congress in each of the ten districts, and to conduct an active canvass. The gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor are Judge T. J. Freeman, formerly a member of the Supreme Court; Col. Joseph H. Fussell, at one time the Democratic nominee for Governor; the Rev. D. C. Kelley, D. D., formerly Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Major A. D. Reynolds, J. C. Hodges, and Major William McFeyeire. The committee has arranged for the distribution of literature during the campaign.

There will be three State tickets in the field this year. The Republican State Convention will meet in this city June 18, and the Democratic Convention July 15.

NO MORE "TRICING UP."

THIS MODE OF PUNISHMENT TO BE ABOLISHED IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Windom had a consultation with Capt. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, this afternoon in regard to the case of Capt. M. A. Healy of the Revenue Marine.

This officer was recently tried at San Francisco by a special commission, of which the Collector of the Port was President, on charges of cruelty and drunkenness while in command of the revenue steamer Bear on her cruise in Alaskan waters last Summer. The commission acquitted Capt. Healy of both charges, but recommended that the method of punishment known as "tricing up," which was resorted to by Capt. Healy in the case of several mutinous sailors, be prohibited by order of the department.

The result of to-day's consultation was the approval of the findings of the commission and the adoption of the recommendation for the prohibition of "tricing up" as a means of punishment in the Revenue Marine Service.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

SING SING, N. Y., April 17.—William Der Northrup, aged nineteen, a student in Dr. D. A. Helbrook's Military School here, was drowned in the Croton River this afternoon. With G. E. Foster, Jr., he took a rowboat and rowed up to the Croton River, and, as the weather was warm, Northrup decided to go in swimming. Foster remained on the bank. Northrup swam across the narrow stream, and was half way back when, it is supposed, he was taken with a cramp and sank.

Foster was so excited that he could do nothing to save his friend's life, but after trying in vain to find the body gave the alarm in the villages. A large number of the cadets searched for the body, but up to a late hour this evening it had not been recovered. The place where Northrup went down is known as the "deep hole," close to the site of the old wire mill, and where a dozen persons have been drowned.

Northrup was one of the best swimmers in the school, and stood very high in all his classes. He had earned three honor chevrons for his proficiency. He was the son of N. B. Northrup, a large glove manufacturer at Johnstown, N. Y.

AN UNPOPULAR ORDER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 17.—Gen. Plume has issued an order to the National Guard of this State to the effect that annual regimental inspections will not be permitted hereafter. It has created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the militiamen generally, and especially among the members of the Third Regiment, who were making preparations for a great field day at New-Brunswick on May 30. This will, of course, now have to be abandoned.

The soldier boys say that the order, which deprives them of the only opportunity the companies of the regiment, which are located at different cities, have to meet fraternally, is uncalled for and unjust. The say, also, that the effect on the general morals and discipline of the regiment will be most injurious. The companies will now have a chance to meet only once every two years, at the Summer camp.

A MINISTER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 17.—The Rev. Z. C. Mower of Intercourse, a prominent clergyman of the United Brethren Church, has committed forgery for small amounts on several national banks in this county and has disappeared. Warrants are out for his arrest. He owned a farm in Dauphin County last year, and this is believed to have led to his embarrassment.

Use G. L. S.

Ask your grocer for it—do.

BOOTH'S SHOT RECALLED.

A CURIOUS AND NEW STORY FROM A MONTREAL MAN.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—An echo of the shot fired by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington, twenty-five years ago last Monday, by which Abraham Lincoln received his mortal wound, was heard to-day in Detroit. Thomas Casey, a typical Irishman of sixty years or more, stood in front of the Opera House this afternoon intently studying the show bill that bore the name of Edwin Booth, who is playing an engagement here. He asked a man standing near him if Edwin Booth was any relation to J. Wilkes Booth. Being assured that he was, Mr. Casey repaired to the hotel to tell Mr. Booth the following remarkable story, now repeated for the first time:

In June, 1865, while Mr. Casey was an auctioneer in Quebec, a schooner called the Emma loaded at Montreal with oil for Nassau. In the cargo were seven large tanks marked "J. W. B., Nassau, to be called for." The schooner passed Quebec, but a short distance below that city a storm struck her and she was wrecked. The crew and officers were never seen, but the derelict was picked up by some Quebec sailors, who claimed salvage. The goods recovered were put into the Admiralty Court to be sold, and Thomas Casey was the auctioneer to whom the sale was intrusted. He opened the seven trunks and found them filled with rich velvet suits, jeweled daggers, armors, helmets, plumes, and various other theatrical accessories. Old letters bearing the address "J. Wilkes Booth" and hundreds of tickets with the initials "J. W. B." were also found.

The goods were much damaged by water. For some of them there was no call, and Mr. Casey kept them. The sailors realized $300, and $300 was deposited to the credit of J. Wilkes Booth or his heirs. Mr. Casey had never heard of J. Wilkes Booth. Away down in Quebec he took but little interest in the affairs that were then interesting the American mind, and he made no effort to find the owner, who, he then supposed, was drowned on the Emma, nor had he any interest in inquiring for Booth's relatives. In the lapse of time the affair escaped his memory and he did not think of it again until to-day.

Casey's endeavor to see Edwin Booth was futile. He was not in his room and no reply was deigned to a note in which the writer intimated that he might be able to impart some information of interest about J. Wilkes Booth. A subsequent visit to Mr. Arthur Chase, Mr. Booth's manager, was equally fruitless, Mr. Chase informing Casey that the great tragedian would tolerate no allusions to or conversations about his brother from any source whatever.

Cornell left Dubuque last night on his engine and arrived at McGregor shortly after 11 o'clock. He went to the hotel of his uncle, and while washing he looked into the mirror and saw Grinnell approaching him. He turned, and as he did Grinnell fired, the ball passing through Cornell's head. Cornell fell to the floor, and Grinnell was walking coolly away when he was seized by the spectators. He made no resistance, and was kept in the hotel until this morning, when he was handed over to the authorities.

Roadmaster Cornell left for McGregor on the early train this morning and brought his son's remains to Dubuque tonight. Cornell lived until to-day about noon, when he expired.

The dead man was twenty-nine years of age. He was married in Belleview about three years ago to the daughter of George G. Banghart. It was a runaway match, and for months after they separated, Mrs. Cornell returning to her mother's home, in Cascade, where her two children reside. For the past two weeks she has been visiting her brothers in Chicago, where she is at present.

Grinnell's friends are already setting up the plea of insanity. They claim that his plan was to avoid publicity of the scandal by sending his wife to California, but that she declined to go, and that brooding over his troubles he resolved to take the life of the man he believed to be the destroyer of his happiness. Grinnell, in his younger days, led a wild and reckless life.

LOW BRIDGES WANTED.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

BOSTON, April 17.—Ex-Gov. Robinson appeared to-day before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature in support of the resolutions to Congress asking that if the improvements of the Harlem River are made they be done in such a way that the present railroad communications with New-York be not interrupted, and asking that bridges be allowed with fixed spans twenty-five feet above high-water mark. He explained that the present scheme before Congress was to make a ship canal of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, so that large vessels could pass from the East River through to the Hudson.

While this would save a number of miles for such vessels, it would practically cut off New-York from New-England, since every railroad entering New-York from the East crosses this river. He stated that he appeared as counsel for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, but had secured letters from the officials of other roads, and he read first a letter from President Choate of the Old Colony on the loss to New-England. The mails would be delayed and uncertain, and all sorts of transportation would be subject to vexatious hindrances.

Letters indorsing this position were read from officers of the Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, and New-York and New-England Railroads.

Gov. Robinson said that if Congress carried out this scheme the vessels would have the right of way over the trains, and the draws would have to be kept open most of the time. The only way of avoiding the interruption of business would be by high suspension bridges or by tunnels, which would be almost impracticable or would cost millions. In place of this he asked that Congress be requested to allow bridges with twenty-five feet clear from high water. These would allow barges, canal boats, and tugs to pass, and would satisfy all reasonable demands of trade.

BUFFALO KENNEL CLUB AWARDS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—The awards in the Buffalo Kennel Club's show were completed yesterday. In the mastiffs, challenge class, dogs, Sear's Monarch, 8,827, took the first prize, and in the same class, females, Countess of Dunsmore, 10,567, took first prize. Both of these animals are owned in Melrose, Mass.

The first prize for rough-coated St. Bernards, challenge class, dogs, was won by Flintlimmon, Jr., 6,864, and for females by Lady Wellington, 10,657. Both prize winners in this class are also owned in Melrose.

The competition for the one-hundred-dollar silver cup offered by the American Spaniel Club for the best American-bred cocker spaniel resulted in Jersey, 8,519, owned in Salmon Falls, N. H., being declared the winner, with Novel, 16,683, owned in Buffalo, a close second.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

James S. Caswell, a life prisoner in Montpelier, Vt., for the murder of George Gould, was married yesterday to Laura Gould, widow of the murdered man. The marriage took place through the bars of Caswell's cell. Caswell and Mrs. Gould lived as man and wife for twenty years previous to Mrs. Gould's marriage to Gould.

Three log drivers were carried over the State dam at Chateaugay, N. Y., yesterday. Two of them, James Nolan and William Millin, were rescued, but it is feared that the other, Michael Norris of Carthage, is drowned.

William Thorne, fruit dealer, committed suicide at Albany, N. Y., yesterday by jumping from the Senate staircase in the Capitol to the first floor, a distance of seventy feet.

The water works system at St. Joseph, Mo., has been sold to the Knickerbocker Company for $1,000,000.

RAILROADS HAVE TROUBLE

THREATENED STRIKE ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

AND ANOTHER IS FEARED BY THE RAILROADS CENTRING AT PITTSBURG—THE SITUATION ALARMING.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Notwithstanding statements to the contrary coming from New-York City, the employes on the Central-Hudson Railroad are preparing for a big strike, which they promise will equal that of 1877. Their chief grievance is against Theodore Voorhees. The men assert that it has been his policy ever since he became General Superintendent to curtail expenses and double the work of the men. The first aggressive step was taken by the men to-day when the firemen refused to operate switches at remote places where the flagmen's services had been dispensed with. This necessitated a waiting of freight trains until switchmen could be procured from other places. Meetings are being held by employes frequently. The West Shore men still hold out, and it now looks as though the Central men will have to strike alone if a strike is finally agreed upon.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 17.—The threatened general strike in the New-York Central Railroad is believed to be near at hand. The men are forming in anticipation of such a movement. A man sent out from the New-York Switchmen's and Brakemen's Knights of Labor Assemblies are getting the men together in each place and urging them to sign a contract to go out when the order is given.

From private and reliable advices it is learned that the Executive Committee of the Knights Assembly of the entire Vanderbilt systems have had a meeting, and the grievances of the men and the burden of the new policy of the operating department laid before them. They have asked for the removal of the General Superintendent of the Central, claiming that his dictatorial and unreasonable policy is the cause of the trouble among the men.

Orders have been received on the Falls Branch of the Central which will lay off nearly a hundred men. Fifty regular workmen are to go, and the work trains are to be reduced eight or ten men each. It fairly made the heads of departments sick when the order was received. It came suddenly, without warning. It is claimed, and the only excuse is, that the operating expenses must be reduced. General dissatisfaction is everywhere expressed, from the lowest laborer to the office of Superintendent.

That the matter will affect the Western roads of the Vanderbilt system is everywhere conceded, and such a strike would see one of the most serious labor movements this country has witnessed in some time. It is said to-night the men are ready to stop work at a moment's notice.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 17.—At a meeting of the dissatisfied yardmen of the nineteen Pittsburg railways, lasting until 12 o'clock to-night, it was decided to make one more attempt to secure the recognition of the Federated Board of Railway Employes in the effort to secure an advance of wages and redress of grievances. The proposition to strike has not yet been finally passed upon; meanwhile the companies are preparing for any emergency.

The day was taken up with ominous conferences on both sides. At a meeting held last night the Switchmen's Association, backed by the Federated Order of Railway Employes, had decided to treat with the railways as an organization, declining to send a committee of its own employes to each company. This is in direct opposition to the decision of the railway Superintendents announced yesterday.

Early in the forenoon the Superintendents of the several Pennsylvania lines, the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg and Western, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and Allegheny Valley held a secret conference. It was agreed that they could not recede from the position taken yesterday, and an adjournment was taken for consultation by wire with general officers East and West.

At 4 P. M. the Superintendents met again and decided to stand together come what may. It was held that the Federated Order of Railway Employes was rapidly assuming gigantic proportions and growing in strength daily. There was, therefore, no opportune time than now to cut loose from it.

During the afternoon Superintendent Pitcairn of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was in consultation with Roger O'Mara, Assistant Superintendent of the Pittsburg Police Department and local representative of the Pinkerton Agency, with Col. Norman L. Smith of the Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Dr. A. E. McCandless, Sheriff of Allegheny County. What was done can only be conjectured, but there is an evident intention to prepare for emergencies.

The railway officials admitted that they felt nervous. They declared that they didn't want a repetition of the riots of 1877, when $6,000,000 worth of property was destroyed and twenty-eight lives were sacrificed.

Meanwhile the dissatisfied railway employes have been very orderly. There is very little drinking, and no threats are made. It was said that several railroaders from other cities had been brought in last night, and one hundred more to-day, but the switchmen's scouts, who have been watching every avenue of entrance, say this is not so. At noon a meeting of yardmen was held at Twenty-eighth-street in response to a call signed "Committee." It was found to be a scheme of the non-federation men, who favored fighting simply for an advance of wages. The federation people, however, captured the meeting, which promptly broke into two sections.

P. O. Nash was made Chairman of the non-federation crowd which will ask an advance of 10 per cent. for yard conductors and 18 per cent. for brakemen. The federation people say that this is a scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad to divide the organization and secure a compromise.

Representatives of the Yardmen's Brotherhood, including Vice Chief Downey and members of the Executive Committee of the Federated Order of Railway Employes, arrived to-day, and shortly afterward were in executive session with members of the real Grievance Committee. While in session the committee received six telegrams from organizations in other cities offering support, financial aid, and otherwise, in case a strike was declared.

SPINNERS LOCKED OUT.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 17.—What practically amounts to a lock-out began to-day at the Weetamoe Mill in this city. Wednesday the Brotherhood team came down here to exhibit their prowess, and proved too great an attraction for the thirty-two spinners in the Weetamoe Mill. The mule room was not run Wednesday afternoon. The thirty-two spinners and all the backboys went to the ball game, and to-day the mill people took their turn.

At the hour for starting work none of the usual signals was given, and the entire mill has been silent to-day. The men gave no notice of their intention to stop out in the afternoon, and Treasurer Lindsey is not yet ready to say what course he will adopt with the spinners, who admit that their sporting tastes led them too far and regret their action. They see that they have given the authorities a good excuse for shutting down, which in the present state of overproduction they were not sorry to embrace.

The Treasurer says that they preferred to stop now rather than when there is money in cotton manufacturing. It is not decided when the mill will resume work, probably not for some days.

OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The striking carpenters to the number of about three thousand paraded through the principal streets this afternoon with bands, banners, and mottos. Large crowds gathered along the route and an occasional cheer of sympathy greeted the marchers. Seventeen of the employes of the gas company on the north side went on strike Wednesday night. This morning the day force went on as usual. There is no prospect of the strike extending to the south or west sides.

NASHUA, N. H., April 17.—The expected strike of the employes at the Jackson Company's mills occurred this morning, the weavers, spinners, and help all going out. The mills have shut down, and 800 hands are out of employment. The weavers marched through the streets and then quietly went home. A demand for an increase in wages caused the trouble.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 17.—A largely-attended meeting of carpenters, painters, and bricklayers was held to-night for the purpose of adjusting, if possible, the trouble now existing as a result of their demand for nine hours. Several speakers advised the workmen to organize. As a result, unions will be organized and an effort be made to bring the strike to a close.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 17.—It is estimated there are now 1,500 carpenters, bricklayers, and other tradesmen out of employment in this city by reason of the lock-out declared yesterday by the builders' union of carpenters. They say that non-union men cannot be had, and they propose to stand firm.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17.—The joint convention of miners and operators have been unable to reach an agreement on

A CIVIL SERVICE SKIRMISH

REPUBLICAN BACKSLIDERS TAKEN TO TASK.

SENATOR COCKRELL EXPOSES THE SCHEME TO GET RID OF THE MERIT SYSTEM BY SLOW DEGREES.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It was not a field day for the Republicans in the Senate to-day, but the proceedings were such that the Democrats enjoyed the sitting immensely. The House joint resolution providing for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners for the Pension Office, without subjecting them to the civil service rules and regulations, furnished the Democrats in general and Mr. Cockrell in particular a text for a pretty severe arraignment of the Republican Party for its broken pledges of civil service reform. The attack was so strong, indeed, that the Republicans were finally forced to adopt a very material amendment to he men are, in the line of the wishes of friends of the merit system, and it is not certain that they will not have to yield still further before the resolution is passed.

When the joint resolution was taken up as unfinished business Mr. Faulkner called attention to the last clause of the first section, which reads as follows: "The examination for the appointment of these medical examiners shall be in the discretion and under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior." Mr. Faulkner regarded this clause as a repeal of the civil service law so far as it applied to medical examiners. It was in direct antagonism to the platform of the Republican Party. There was no emergency which required the passage of such a provision. The eligible list of persons who had passed their civil service examination for medical examiners was now so full that the whole thirty additional examiners called for by the joint resolution could be selected from it without any delay whatever. For these reasons Mr. Faulkner moved to strike out the clause.

There was a brief pause when the West Virginia Senator sat down. The Democrats waited in vain for any explanation from the Republicans, and finally Mr. Cockrell, who had refused to join in the report for the joint resolution submitted by the Appropriations Committee, took the floor. He had hoped, he said, that some member of the "great civil service reform party" would raise his head in defense of the principles of civil service reform, but he was disappointed. The measure like the product of the Republican Party after it had seen the handwriting on the wall, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting," as the Republican Party would be in 1892. Mr. Cockrell wanted to know what was the meaning and what the object of this attack upon the civil service law and the Civil Service Commission. Was it, he asked, because under the operation of the law the Pension Commissioner could not select thirty competent surgeons to be competent examiners? Was that the reason for this covert and cowardly attack upon the law? If the machinery was defective, the whole matter was in the hands of the President, who selected the Commissioners, and who made the rules and regulations. He could alter, amend, or overthrow them at any time. On March 24, the Missouri Senator continued, there were twenty persons on the rolls of those eligible for appointment as medical examiners, and more had been added since that day. There were, therefore, enough eligibles now to supply the wants of the Pension Office, and they could be had to-morrow. If there was an emergency, the quickest and easiest way was to take the needed examiners from that list. Mr. Cockrell read the names of the examining board which passed upon the merits of the eligibles, and asked if the Republicans could not trust their own board. He talked about the beautiful spectacle of the Commissioner of Pensions defying the professions of his President and openly violating the law, aided and abetted by the Republican Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Cockrell asserted that for weeks there had been from two to four vacancies in the present corps of medical examiners, which the Pension Commissioner refused to fill, waiting for the pending resolution to pass, so that he could reward some of the spoilsmen who had been waiting around the Capitol for a year. "If you intend," said the the Senator, turning to the Republicans, "to trample under your feet the civil service law and the compact you made to a manly, bold way! Come up and repeal the law. Don't skulk behind this little bill and try and break down one little part of the law, and then another, and so on, hoping the people of the country won't discover what you are at." Mr. Cockrell charged that the proposed measure was introduced for the purpose of destroying the civil service law in an indirect, covert way. It was not the first attempt of the kind the Republicans had made, he said, and he quoted at length from the record of Congress in support of his assertion.

Turning from this the Senator quoted the civil service planks of the Republican platforms since 1872, and pointed out how the record of the party had been one continuous violation of the most solemn pledges to the people. President Harrison's inaugural address and his annual message to Congress furnished additional material to support Mr. Cockrell's assertions, and he made such good use of these and other records that Messrs. Hale and Plumb felt constrained to try and break down the force of his remarks by making sneering and irrelevant interruptions. Mr. Cockrell read for the benefit of the Republicans Dorman B. Eaton's letter to Mr. Allison, recently published in THE TIMES, exposing the scheme hidden in the joint resolution, and concluded his speech with a demand for a yea and nay vote on Mr. Faulkner's amendment.

There were very few Senators in the chamber, there being only three in the Republican seats. While the vote was being taken several Senators hurried in, but not enough voted to make a quorum. The amendment received the support of fifteen Democrats and three Republicans, while twenty-two Republicans voted flatly against it. The three Republicans who dared to stand by the merit system were Senators Aldrich, Hoar, and Sanders, the latter casting his first vote on the roll call. As the vote showed no quorum present, it went for naught, and a call of the Senate was had. This brought in more than a quorum, but before another vote could be ordered on the amendment Mr. Hoar proposed to so amend the clause Mr. Faulkner wanted stricken out as to make it read: "The examination for the appointment of these medical examiners shall be under regulations to be prescribed by the President of the United States." Mr. Hoar agreed to this, and when the amendment was put to a vote it was adopted by 36 to 8, the only Republicans voting against it being Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Moody, Plumb, Stewart, and Teller, who were joined by Messrs. Daniel and Hearst, Democrats. Eighteen of the thirty-eight affirmative votes were thrown by Republicans.

This brought the question back to Mr. Faulkner's original resolution to reject the whole clause. So many Senators hurried away after the last vote that it was plain that no quorum could be had for any further business, and after Mr. Butler had tried in vain to induce Mr. Hoar to insert the words "civil service" before the word "regulations" the Senate adjourned. The South Carolina Senator intends to make another effort to insert these words to-morrow.

* * *

Since the return of Mr. Tupper, the Dominion Minister of Fisheries and Marine, to this city last week, there has not been any renewal of the formal conferences between him, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Secretary Blaine. Mr. Tupper and Sir Julian have been conferring together a good deal, but they are waiting advices from London before they are ready to take Mr. Blaine into their confidence. While it is still believed here that the negotiations will result in the signing of a treaty which will satisfactorily adjust all matters now in dispute, there certainly is a slight hitch in negotiations, which is a result of Mr. Tupper's visit to Ottawa to confer with Sir John Macdonald and the other members of the Cabinet before he left. It is known, and this information comes from a source very close to Mr. Blaine, that Sir Julian Pauncefote was in favor of recommending the appointment of a joint commission to settle all the points in dispute, and, pending a decision of the results of this commission, a modus vivendi was to be established, under the terms of which Behring Sea was to be common to the vessels of both nations except during the close season, and this was to be enforced by the revenue cutters and war vessels of both nations. It is more than likely that this will be done, as the testimony of all the experts, Canadian as well as American, is to the effect that the seals are in great danger of extermination unless they are fully protected from marauders during the time they are breeding.

It has also been brought to the attention of the negotiators that during time of fogs the pirates steal up to the islands of St. Paul and St. George and slaughter the seals which go to those islands for breeding purposes, and of course at those times it is especially the females who are in danger of being exterminated. The majority of these pirates are Americans, so that the Canadian vessels engaged in the protection of the fisheries will be preserving them from the encroachments of Americans and will be doing a work which should be done by the United States Government, but which Canada is willing to do. Sir Julian Pauncefote said to-day that as expected to receive his advices from London by the end of the week, and that the conferences would then be resumed. He does not believe that much time will now be consumed before a settlement is reached, although he admits it may take longer than he anticipates. As soon as the Behring Sea matter is disposed of the Atlantic fisheries will be taken up.

* * *

Owing to the impossibility of getting the Alert ready to leave Mare Island in time to go to Behring Sea at the opening of the seal-fishing season, it has been determined at the Navy Department to send the Ranger north in her stead. It had been intended to have the Ranger continue her surveying work on the coast of Lower California this season, but if an attempt is to be made to enforce the President's proclamation forbidding the taking of seals in Behring Sea all the vessels available will be needed there. The delay in getting the Alert ready for commission is attributed to the present red-tape methods of purchasing supplies and materials. It is said that over two months ago a requisition was made for boiler tubes to be used in her repair, but they have not yet been received. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy is contemplating a revision of the present purchasing system, which has been revised more or less by every Secretary who has been in the department of late years. It is proposed to have many purchases made in open market whenever there is any reason for obtaining the supplies quickly or when some patented article is to be bought for which there can be no competition.

* * *

The State of Montana will be represented by two Republicans in the United States Senate for the next three years and by one Republican for the next five years. This is the outcome of the drawing for terms engaged in by Messrs. Power and Sanders to-day. Two slips, numbered one and two, were shaken up in a box by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Montana Senators each drew a slip. Mr. Power drew the one numbered two, and this entitled him to serve for a term ending March 3, 1895. Slip number one fell to Mr. Sanders, whose term was thus limited to the period ending March 3, 1893. The people of Montana will, therefore, have to wait five years before they can recover the two Senatorial seats stolen from them by the Republican Senators yesterday.

* * *

It may be considered a gratifying state of things to the opponents of free coinage that what looks like jealousy of each other may prevent the members of the Senate and the House from immediately agreeing on a silver bill. The House Republican Caucus Committee, by a vote of 9 to 6, adheres to the Conger bill. The Senate Republicans prefer the Senate caucus measure. If the Senate had originated the Conger proposition it is believed it would be just as tenacious about it as is the House committee. Secretary Windom is understood to regard the Senate proposition as worse than free coinage, as it would require him to purchase silver in excess of the production of American mines and subject him to the ridiculous necessity of offering certificates worth 72 cents on the dollar in payment for the silver bought abroad. It begins to look as though the President might find it difficult to get rid of the silver question before the trusts are presented with the new tariff.

* * *

Mr. Gray succeeded to-day in getting before the Senate for a few moments the bill to transfer the revenue cutter service from the Treasury Department to the naval establishment. It was almost at the end of the morning hour when the measure was taken up, and Mr. Sherman filled up the balance of the time with some remarks against it. Mr. Gray gave notice that he would try to have the bill taken up again to-morrow. It is not certain that he will succeed, but it is believed that in due time the bill will be passed.

* * *

There was another short raid on the public buildings pork barrel in the Senate to-day, and eight nice chunks were taken out, worth over $900,000. These chunks were as follows: Mansfield, Ohio, $100,000; Tuscaloosa, Ala., $40,000; Lynn, Mass., $120,000; Hot Springs, Ark., $60,000; Fort Snelling, Minn., $150,000; Fremont, Ohio, $50,000; Dallas, Texas, (additional), $200,000; Kansas City, Kan., $200,000; total, $910,000.

* * *

The President to-day sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate:

New-York.—George W. Pratt, Corning, Steuben County; Frank F. Burch, Fonda, Montgomery County; Abram D. Gates, Gouverneur, and George L. Eastman, Potsdam, both of St. Lawrence County.
Maine.—Charles S. Ham, Foxcroft.
New-Hampshire.—Samuel S. Piper, Manchester; John B. Cooper, Newport; John Greenfield, Rochester.
Massachusetts.—George W. Corey, Southbridge; Minet W. Baker, Norfolk; Benjamin L. Fifield, Amesbury.
New-Jersey.—John W. Newlin, Millville; George A. Van Gieson, Montclair.
Pennsylvania.—Side W. Wilde, Hasleton; Frank E. Hollar, Shippensburg; Nathan Wilson, Downingtown; Thomas Bitting, Ambler; George W. Stetson, Cambridgeborough; Milton T. Donmoyer, Kutztown.
North Carolina.—George D. Smith, Hickory; W. Lee Person, Rocky Mount.
Tennessee.—Jeptha W. Cole, Paris.
Kentucky.—Thomas W. Hardeman, Covington; Kensey J. Hampton, Winchester.
Missouri.—William W. Alter, Kirkwood.
Kansas.—William B. McClure, Iola.
Indiana.—Alfred Shaw, Vevay; Mrs. Harriet Klein, Cambridge City.
Wisconsin.—Henry P. Clark, Broadhead; Matthew H. Taylor, Fort Atkinson; John T. Kingston, Necedah; Charles M. Durkee, Phillips.
Ohio.—Charles Squire, Defiance.
Nebraska.—Newton R. Persinger, Central City.
Minnesota.—Julius D. Howard, Duluth.
Michigan.—Eugene E. Peal, Ann Arbor.
Iowa.—David M. Rowland, Marsena.
Illinois.—Samuel A. Zinser, Washington; Addison W. McPheeters, Sullivan.
California.—Casper Taylor, Santa Paula.
Washington.—Nils P. Larson, Montesano; William E. Seaman, Chehalis; Henry M. Ingraham, Centralia; George B. Deering, Snohomish.
North Dakota.—Charles A. McKean, Wahpeton.
Wyoming.—Richard Butler, Laramie.
Indian Territory.—Robert Y. Mangum, Parcell.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—W. E. Ranels, Lydia; N. C. Shaw, Shaw.
Pennsylvania.—H. E. Elkenburg, Guitonville; D. Locke, Maddensville.
New-York.—J. Ingalls, Maspeth, Queens County; William McMillan, Wolfhill, Albany County.
Maine.—J. Varney, East Lowell.
New-Hampshire.—D. B. Cutting, Wilton.

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OFFICERS OF THE ELECTRIC CLUB.

There was an election of officers at the Electric Club last night, and there was an independent ticket in the field which walked right away with the regular one. The only difference between the two, however, was a single name, that of W. J. Morrison, who was a candidate for the Board of Managers. He appeared on the regular ticket and was directly opposed by Henry J. Reed, who won by a very large majority. The successful candidates were as follows: President—O. E. Madden; Vice Presidents—Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Erastus Wiman, A. H. Patterson, W. D. Sargent; Secretary—Charles W. Price; Treasurer—Willard L. Candee; Board of Managers—J. G. Chamberlain, H. J. Burke, John J. Carty, Cyrus O. Baker, Jr., J. H. Herrick, C. H. Barney, A. D. Stanley, H. C. Adams, George B. Cogswell, Samuel Insull, John A. Seely, C. E. Stumpf, Henry A. Reed; Committee on Membership—Henry Hine, Lieut. F. W. Toppan, F. Z. Maguire, George T. Manson, and George Worthington.

* * *

THE CHICAGO AND THE YORKTOWN.

MALTA, April 17.—The Chicago and the Yorktown of the American Squadron of Evolution arrived here to-day. The vessels exchanged salutes with the forts.

THE IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

WORK OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE VIOLATION OF THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW—THE COMMITTEE IN BOSTON.

Congressman Owen, Chairman of the committee now engaged in investigating the question of immigration, was not present at yesterday's hearing, and his place was taken by Congressman Lehlbach. Congressman Stump was present, and he assisted his confrère in asking questions. The session was a short one, for the committee left on the 3 o'clock train for Boston, where it will make an investigation of certain advertisements published in English papers by New-England firms calling for foreign laborers to come to this country for work. The committee will resume its hearings here either to-morrow or Monday.

Joseph Gallo, an Italian money broker and railroad contractor, was the first witness called yesterday. His brother used to be interpreter at Castle Garden, but was discharged because it was alleged that his brother, the broker, was a padrone and "assisted" immigrants from Italy to America. The witness denied this charge. He said he employed many Italians and Hungarians, but found them by means of advertisements printed in Italian papers published in America. He never had hired a man directly from Castle Garden, nor had he ever prepaid a man's passage from any foreign country. He is now engaged in constructing a railroad in West Virginia, where he employs 500 men. They are paid $1 25 a day, and it costs them from $5 to $8 a month to live.

A great many of these persons, Gallo said, became American citizens. In ten years he had employed about five thousand Italians, and of that number not more than five or six hundred had gone back to remain permanently in Italy. The witness said that he knew of no padrones now. Fifteen or twenty years ago there were such persons, but they had disappeared. He, however, believed that there were many men now in this city who brought foreign laborers to America, advancing them the money for their passage and charging them 10 or 15 per cent. for the loan. Gallo said he had supplied other contractors with laborers, but had not charged either employer or employe anything for that service. Just at present, he said, there was plenty of work all over the country for all laborers and he knew of no idle men.

Louis Bayman, a reporter who has "covered" Castle Garden for a long time, related some of his experiences, and advanced many suggestions for reform in the management of the Garden. Thomas B. McGuire, ex-Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and now "lecturer" for the order, was next called as a witness. He told of the main efforts of his organization to prevent the landing of certain men from Belgium, who had been hired abroad in violation of the contract labor law. It was in 1885, and when he and other members of the order tried to get into Castle Garden to single out these men they were refused admittance, presumably by the order of the Emigration Commissioners. The doorkeeper refused to let them in, and when they persisted he threatened to have them arrested. They were also refused permission to go on board vessels and talk some of the men over.

McGuire related three other instances of this kind, and then went on to tell of the way in which Canadian workmen were allowed to cross the American border line into Maine, work there in the lumber camps for from three to six months, and then go back home. In West Virginia, the witness said, he knew of a large number of Italian laborers who had been brought in by padrones. One of these lived in this city, and who paid these padrones $5 each for the work they obtained. Several years ago, he said, Gallo—the man who preceded him on the stand—had a lot of Italians employed in Weehawken laying railroad tracks. These men were allowed to work for a month and were then discharged. If they wanted to continue at work they had to pay Gallo $5 apiece, and then were re-employed. This operation was repeated every month, so that each man had to pay $5 a month for the privilege of being allowed to work.

McGuire then read extracts of notices from the Knights of Labor official journal from twenty different towns all over the country warning workmen to stay away, as there was no work for them there. This was in contradiction of Gallo's assertion that there were no idle workmen in the country. The witness declared that men like Gallo were the real padrones, and that it was they who got the blood money from imported laborers. He then went on to talk about how laborers in the employ of the city cleaning the streets were compelled to pay money to their "bosses" in order to retain their positions. It was then getting late, and the rest of this witness's testimony was postponed till next Tuesday.

J. Jidelsohn, an accountant who had studied the immigration question, presented some statistics which showed that the character of Italian and Hungarian immigrants to America had greatly improved during the last two years. The committee then adjourned.

* * *

MR. RANDALL BURIED.

FUNERAL SERVICES IN WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—This morning at 8 o'clock the coffin inclosing the remains of Mr. Randall was borne from his house by a squad of Capitol police, and deposited in the lecture room of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, which was appropriately draped. About 9:30 the carriages with the family and immediate friends reached the church, and, as Mrs. Randall, leaning on the arm of her husband's brother, the two daughters, (Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Susan,) the only son and namesake of the dead statesman, and other relations moved up the aisle to the seats reserved for them in the right centre, they were preceded by the Rev. Dr. Chester, wearing a long white scarf and reciting the opening lines of the burial service. Soon afterward the members of the joint committee of the two houses, also wearing white scarfs, entered the church and took their seats in the left centre, the front row being occupied by four of Mr. Randall's oldest friends—Messrs. Morrison, O'Neill, Carlisle, McKinley, and Holman.

A little back of the joint committee sat Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, and near to them Vice President and Mrs Morton, Mrs. Harrison, escorted by Mr. Halford, the President's private secretary, and Chief Justice Fuller and daughter. Mr. Wanamaker was in another part of the church. A large number of Senators and members of the house, including the Speaker, and many ex-members were also present. A deputation of about thirty uniformed members of the Grand Army of the Republic from Philadelphia was in the church, and afterward acted as an escort to the funeral procession. The great bulk of the congregation was composed of Mr. Randall's friends and neighbors.

The hymn "Lead, Kindly Light" having been sung by the Schubert Quartet, the selection from the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, beginning with the verse "But now is Christ risen from the dead," was read by Mr. Milburn, who followed with a prayer. The hymn, "Just as I am, Without One Plea," which was said to be Mr. Randall's favorite, was sung, and then the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chester. The closing address was by Mr. Milburn.

The anthem "Still, Still with Thee" was sung; the benediction was pronounced, and the body was reverently borne from the church. The funeral procession was formed, and slowly moved down to and through the Capitol grounds, and by Pennsylvania-avenue to the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The funeral of the Hon. Samuel Jackson Randall took place this afternoon. When the funeral train pulled up at the station, there were waiting it, drawn up in military style, large delegations from the Municipal Council of the Irish National League, Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., the Samuel J. Randall Association, the James Page Library Association, the Second Regimental Democratic Association, the Young Men's Democratic Battalion, and many friends of the deceased. Heading the line which alighted from the train were Congressmen O'Neill, Carlisle, and Harmer; ex-Gov. Curtin, Postmaster General Wanamaker, George W. Childs, Anthony J. Drexel, William V. McKean, Alexander K. McClure, and others of the honorary pall bearers. Then came the Congressional delegations.

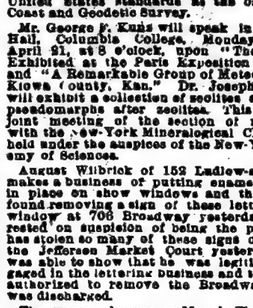
The cortège moved at once to West Laurel Hill Cemetery. Then all had taken positions forming a hollow square around the open grave, Samuel Randall and his mother were escorted to seats at the foot of the grave; behind them came Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, (Mr. Randall's eldest daughter,) Robert E. Randall, and Miss Randall, another daughter, all in deep mourning. The Rev. Dr. Chester of Washington recited the burial service, and the casket was opened so that those present might be permitted to take a look at the dead. A quartet from Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., sang the hymn "I Remember now Thy Creator," which was followed with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook. Chaplain Reader of Meade Post, No. 1, pronounced a benediction, and the quartet sang "Nearer My God to Thee." As the last strains died away, Trumpeter Kern of Meade Post stepped to the head of the grave and sounded "taps," and the floral-laden casket was lowered into the grave.

* * *

THE CASE OF CONDUCTOR MERK.

At the Excise office yesterday a further hearing was had in the case of George Merk, who is a conductor on the Brooklyn Bridge cars, and has a saloon at 67 James-street, under Mark Lanigan's lodging house. Testimony in regard to the bad character of the place was given by policemen of the Fourth Precinct and Fathers Keane and Carr of St. James's Church. No decision was reached. It came out that one of the police witnesses, Gallagher, was transferred from the Oak-street squad through the influence of Lanigan, because he gave Merk, who was anxiously, but was transferred back again when Father Keane spoke to Commissioner Murphy.

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* * *

ARMORY BOARD MEETING.

CRITICISM OF THE WORK IN THE TWENTY-SECOND'S NEW QUARTERS.

The Twenty-second Regiment took possession of its new armory at Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, Ninth-avenue and the Boulevard, on Wednesday. The building is not yet completed, and at yesterday's meeting of the Armory Board, held in the Mayor's office, some very interesting facts came out concerning it. P. K. Lantry, who has the contract for the carpenter work, asked the board for a payment on account, and an extension of his time limit, which expires April 26. President Coleman of the Tax Commission reported that he had visited the armory and found that the time of four of the five contractors who are doing all the work had expired. Mr. Lantry's work would not be completed in time.

"The attention of these contractors," said Mr. Coleman, "has been called to the clause in their contracts providing for penalties. Some of the delay has been made up. The iron gates put up are unsuited to the building. Some of these delays are unavoidable in a work of so great magnitude, but they appear to be aggravated in this case. Capt. John P. Leo, the architect, admitted that the iron gates were too light, and said that they had been returned. He said that he had not certified to any of the work criticised by Commissioner Coleman, and that inasmuch as the city retained 15 per cent. of the contractor's money until the work is accepted it was pretty safe.

Contractor Lantry's request for an extension of time was referred to Commissioner Coleman. Mr. Lantry was allowed $6,103 on account. Architect Leo said that the building would certainly be finished by July 1.

Col. Kopper of the Seventy-first Regiment is ill, but he sent a request to the board for additional drill accommodations. The lease of the present quarters of his regiment is practically agreed upon, and it is doubtful if his request can be granted. Other members of the regiment wanted the board to take the Forty-second-street reservoir property for the purposes of an armory. O. B. Potter has prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature asking that the reservoir be removed.

Commissioner Gilroy wanted to knew what steps had been taken toward procuring suitable quarters for the Sixty-ninth. One scheme to furnish the Sixty-ninth with an armory involves the extension of the present one over Hall-place. Hall-place was deeded to the city by private parties that it be kept open forever. Some of the members of the board expressed the opinion that if title could be acquired to the property on both sides of Hall-place such property might then be condemned. The board resolved to instruct Corporation Counsel Clark to begin condemnation proceedings for an examination of the question indicated that they could be carried out.

Charles W. Dayton, counsel for S. T. Meyer, sent a communication to the board in which it was agreed to accept the offer made by the board to discontinue condemnation proceedings against the property at Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue if Mr. Meyer would pay the whole cost of the proceedings thus far, which amount to something like $3,000. Since this letter was written the Commissioners appointed to appraise the property had reported that the land was worth $417,500. An opinion from the Corporation Counsel was to the effect that the proceedings might be discontinued at any time before the report of the condemnation had been confirmed by the courts. The board adjourned without taking any action.

* * *

A TAME MEETING.

DIDN'T KNOW THEIR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS IN SESSION.

The Republican County Committee held so short a session last evening, at Webster Hall, that many of the members who came a little late and stood around for a time waiting for the proceedings to begin only discovered their error when, in answer to their questions, they were laughingly informed that the meeting was over.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger presided and announced that after May 1 the headquarters of the Executive Committee would be at the Cumberland Hotel, at Twenty-second-street and Broadway, where a room on the second floor had been engaged. If the interest warranted, the room would be kept open day and evening. Resolutions were presented from the Executive Committee calling upon the Congressmen from this State, irrespective of party, to vote for the bill pending in Congress which provides that the pay of letter carriers after three years of service shall be $1,200 per annum, and they were unanimously adopted.

* * *

DECIDED AGAINST THE COMPANY.

The Court of Appeals has handed down, among its recent decisions, one affirming the decision of the General Term of the Superior Court of this city, giving Lawrence Kilroy $5,000 damages against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for injuries received by him while shoveling coal in one of the company's barges in December, 1886. The company, in its appeals, claimed that the accident was due to the negligence of a boy who held the derrick guy in the barge Captain's absence, and that it was therefore not liable, and claimed further that as Kilroy was a fellow-servant with the Captain, the case came within the peculiar rule of law forbidding recoveries in such happenings. But the courts held that as the Captain laid his work upon the boy, the boy's negligence was the Captain's own, therefore the company's. Lasin & Denis and Ambien & Reynes were the plaintiff's counsel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The American Meteorological Society will hold its spring meeting in Washington, D. C., Monday, April 21, at Columbian University, Fifteenth and H streets, at 8 P. M. The programme includes a paper on "Instruments of Valuations," by L. Dana Horton; "Gold and Silver as Measures of Value," by Prof. T. Egleston; "The Nomenclature of Electrical Units," by Dr. G. Cumdenball, and Tuesday morning the society is invited to inspect the collection of United States standards at the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. George F. Kunz will speak in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, Monday evening, April 21, at 8 o'clock, upon "The Minerals Exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1889," and "A Remarkable Group of Meteorites from Kiowa County, Kan." Dr. Joseph H. Hunt will exhibit a collection of zeolites and quarts pseudomorphs after zeolites. This will be a joint meeting of the section of mineralogy with the New-York Mineralogical Club, and is held under the auspices of the New-York Academy of Sciences.

August Wilbrick of 152 Ludlow-street, who makes a business of putting enameled letters in place on show windows and the like, was found removing a sign of these letters from a window at 706 Broadway yesterday, and arrested on suspicion of being the person that has stolen so many of these signs of late. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, as he was able to show that he was legitimately engaged in the lettering business and that he was authorized to remove the Broadway sign, he was discharged.

The woman known as Maggie Weaver, with whom Fireman William Lauser lived up to the time of his mysterious death at Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday called at the Coroners' office, and, representing herself as Lauser's widow, obtained the watch and other property found on the fireman's body. Later in the day Joseph Lauser, a brother of William, called at the Coroners' office for the same purpose. He denied that the woman was his brother's widow, and said she had no claim whatever to him or his property.

Founders' Day will be celebrated at the University of New-York to-day. At 12 o'clock the undergraduates and their friends will assemble in the college chapel and listen to an oration by Charles Sterner Rue, '90, and a poem by William James Greanelie, '90, after which college songs will be sung by the Glee Club. In the evening the Eucleian Literary Society of the university will give a literary and musical entertainment.

The body of Myers, the murdered Danish clerk, which arrived here packed in what appeared to be a cask of lime, was removed yesterday from the Appraiser's Stores, in Washington-street, to the pier of the Thingvalla Steamship Company, in Gobolen's Alley. It will be sent back to Copenhagen by the first steamer of the Thingvalla Line, the Federal authorities having turned it over to the Danish Consul.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, will deliver an address on the Eastern question before the Nineteenth Century Club in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Opera House Friday evening, April 25. Discussion will follow the address, and Chauncey S. Truax and Hon. Walker Fearn, ex-Minister to Greece, will take part.

The Young Men's Tariff Reform Club will hold a public meeting at 8 o'clock this evening at 12 West Thirty-first-street. The subject for discussion will be "Commercial Relations with South America as Affected by the McKinley Bill." William J. Coombs and other tariff reformers are expected to take part. The meeting is open to all.

The only cavalry organization in the National Guard, Troop A, Capt. Charles F. Roe, has arranged to attend divine service on the afternoon of Sunday next. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan has been appointed Chaplain of the troop and is to deliver his first sermon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Building Materials Exchange gave the first dinner in its history at Sherry's last night. Among those who were present and made speeches were James Rogers, Robert S. Sinclair, Francis Spies, Thomas Miller, Jr., John Bell, E. M. Painter, Horatio C. Wood of Haverstraw, Charles W. Miller of Philadelphia, and Joseph B. Longuman.

Judge Barrett yesterday issued a mandamus ordering Commissioner Gilroy to reinstate William E. Cosine as assistant foreman in the Department of Public Works. Cosine was appointed by Gen. Newton, and holds an honorable discharge from Company E, 9th Regiment New-York Volunteers. He served but thirty days.

Mr. George Kennan will deliver a lecture on "Camp Life in East Siberia," at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street, west of Broadway, Thursday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds of the lecture will go to the Free Church Mission, in the Chapel, in Thirty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue.

A consignment of 117 Shetland ponies arrived yesterday on the steamship Hindoo of the Hull Line, and were taken to the New-Jersey mule yards. One of these ponies is said to be the smallest Shetland in the world. Her name is Dolly. She is 21 inches in height, weighs 120 pounds, and is five years old.

The Produce Exchange circulated another protest yesterday against the Butterworth option bill. It is declared that the Exchange has no sympathy with the gambling carried on in bucket shops, but it deprecates the interference by Congressional legislation with that method of dealing in futures.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will address the Yale Alumni Association at its third annual meeting to-night at Delmonico's on his recent Southern trip. The meeting will begin at 8:30, and after the address there will be a collation, followed by a social meeting, punch, cigars, and college songs.

The Health Department finds after an analysis of the medicine given Bertha Berinzer, an infant, by Dr. George D. Spohr of 972 First-avenue, that the death of the child was due to natural causes and was in no way attributable to the negligence or ignorance of Dr. Spohr.

Dr. L. H. Laudy of Columbia College will lecture before the Society of Amateur Photographers this evening upon "The Arc Light for Projection." The lecture will be given in the lecture room of the Columbia School of Mines, Forty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

John Breslin of 218 East Eighty-ninth-street, a stableman in the Fifth-avenue stage stables, at Eighty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was fatally killed last evening by being struck by the platform of an elevator. The engineer, William Reiss, was arrested.

At a meeting of the Scientific Society of the University of the City of New-York yesterday afternoon A. D. Phillips, '90, read a paper on "Wood in Engineering," illustrated by diagrams and specimens. E. G. Valden also conducted a microscopic exhibition of algæ collected on the Palisades.

The ladies of St. Ann's Church will hold a fair in Ferrero's assembly rooms in the Tammany Building, in East Fourteenth-street, beginning Wednesday, April 23, for the purpose of paying the debt upon the church and the parochial school.

The Veterans of the Seventh Regiment will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers and inspectors of election and for the transaction of other business at 108 West Fifty-fifth-street Saturday evening. The polls will be open at 7:30.

The bark Sarah A. Staples, which arrived yesterday from Havana, was seven days in beating her way up from Cape Hatteras. She labored severely in the heavy sea which prevailed, and her cargo, which consisted of molasses, shifted.

Schuyler S. Wheeler will lecture on "The Practical Uses of Electricity" in the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The will of Eliza M. Brown, widow of James Brown, once a prominent banker, was filed yesterday. She bequeaths $5,000 to the Female Auxiliary Bible Society. The remainder of her estate goes to her relatives.

A meeting of communicants of the Episcopal Church who are wage workers will be held at Annex Hall, 16 Fourth-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by clergymen and others.

William Dalton, the new Tammany leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District, is now said to be booked as Edward P. Hagan's successor as Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

Capt. Amiot of the steamship Benholm, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, reports that on April 5, in latitude 43° 10' and longitude 37° 50', he sighted a very large iceberg.

Dr. C. A. Kleinebers and George C. Fricke were among the passengers of the steamship Gellert of the Hamburg-American Line, which sailed yesterday for Hamburg.

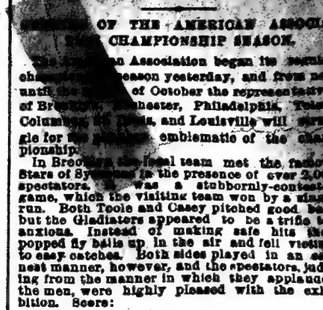
"Marriage."—The first formula is to be preferred.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver an illustrated historic lecture on Upper Egypt next Wednesday afternoon at Chickering Hall.

"A. S."—Texas, with 1,337,000 bales.

"C. H."—B counts four for the run.

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* * *

*HE TRI

ECLIPSE RAN A GOOD RACE

SO HE WON THE JERSEY CENTRAL STAKES.

A DAY AT ELIZABETH THAT FURNISHED SOME LIVELY INCIDENTS OUTSIDE OF THE RACING.

To the lover of the thoroughbred the two most important races at the Elizabeth track yesterday were the two half-mile dashes for two-year-olds, for they brought to the post twenty-seven of the babies of the racing world. Of the lot, sixteen ran in the stake race, which was called the Jersey Central Stakes in compliment to the railroad which furnishes patrons of the track such excellent transportation facilities. It was the fourth race on the card, and among the starters not previously announced was the Messrs. Morris' colt Terrifier, who had run and won so good a race on Wednesday afternoon. He was considered to have an excellent chance even against Eclipse, the pride of the Clifton contingent, whose owners consider him to be worth $25,000—at least they put that figure on him as a selling price. The two were heavily backed all over the uncomfortably-crowded betting ring, Lizzie Favora and Headlight also running to win or lose large amounts of money, for each was the medium of a "plunge" by the bettors.

Sixteen kittenish youngsters in a race tried pretty sorely the patience of Starter Caldwell and tested his will. The first thing they would insist upon dancing a hornpipe, and Day and Evens made so much trouble with Martha Washington and Simrock respectively by breaking away in front of the rest of the field that both boys were set down for a week. When, after a half hour had been wasted, Mr. Caldwell did get the field in motion and dropped his flag, Martha Washington, Eclipse, Gray Rock, Favora, Headlight, and Terrifier got away in the front division. But before they had run more than a furlong Martha Washington stumbled, there was a jam among the youngsters, and when they got straightened out Terrifier had got out of the ruck and into the lead, with Polly S., Gray Rock, and Priscilla just at his heels. There was a wild scramble around the turn and into the stretch, and then a struggling and scrambling finish to the end. Eclipse managed to get away from the rest and Regan, holding him well in hand, won the race by a length from Terrifier. The latter had a hard fight for the place with Gray Rock, and only beat him under the wire by a head. Priscilla, Favora, and Simrock being right behind in a bunch, and the rest all strung out.

The other two-year-old scramble was productive of quite a sensation. It was the second race of the afternoon, and eleven horses competed with Best Boy and Hands Off the favorites in the betting. The former won the race quite handily, being in front from start to finish, and winning by a couple of lengths from Hands Off, who beat Lottie about as easily for the place.

After the race the fun began, for it was a selling affair, and Best Boy had been entered to be sold for $1,400, which was much less than his value, and $300 less than his owner, M. T. Downing, paid for him when he bought him out of a selling race at Gutenberg. "Father Bill" Daly had covered the colt, and he wanted him again. So he began bidding, and ran him up to $2,250, at which price the youngster was knocked down to him. Downing didn't like to see the colt caught by Daly, and a lot of ones he gave him in the Billingsgate style of which he is master. He was told to desist by Mr. Dwyer, and so left the track. When Daly tendered Downing a check in payment for the colt later on Downing again began his abuse, and Daly complained of it. The upshot of it all was that the judges called Downing into the stand and told him he must apologize to Daly or take his horses and leave the track. Downing accepted the situation decidedly ungraciously, but finally made the amende honorable in the presence of the judges. Then they tersely, but emphatically, informed him that he must not only behave himself in future, but must have his horses run more consistently in the future or he would be ruled off any way. Downing went off with a bee buzzing in his silk hat. "This isn't a Winter race track and 'monkeying' is not permitted here."

The day's sport opened with a dash of five and a half furlongs, which Blue Rock won in the easiest possible fashion. His rival in the affections of the betting fraternity, Tipstaff, was beaten out for the place, however, by the Dwyer cast-off, Meriden, now owned by F. C. O'Reilly, who got her nose under the wire first.

Mala, Esau, and Clay Stockton were backed in the order named for the third race, a selling race at a mile and a sixteenth, and they went under the wire at the finish in the order named to the merry music of the cheers of the crowd of backers. The rest of the lot was never in it. It cost Frank Taylor more than the mare won to keep her, as she was bid up to $1,300, though entered to be sold for $800. Result—a purse of $350 won and $500 paid out to keep the mare. Profit?

Watterson won the purse for three-year-olds at a mile in very clever fashion and Sam Morse was beaten apparently because Husteon didn't make a move on him in the stretch. That youngster offered the usual excuse that he had to hold the horse's head up to keep him safely on his feet. Carmody, who owns the horse, said he had to be ridden in that way and believed his horse was beaten on his merits. The judges decided not to rule any one off the track, but told Carmody he must not put Husteon up again. This and the Downing incident got noised about in pretty lively fashion. The result was a great scandalizing among racegoers, who see they are going to get protection from fraud. It also caused consternation among the owners of stables who have managed things to suit themselves at Clifton and Guttenberg, and don't wholly fancy the new order of things, which means that when they start a horse they must run him to win. They don't fancy the prospect of being called up and ruled off the track if they don't "play fair."

A run of a mile and a sixteenth, in which five horses competed, brought the day's sport to a close. King Crab, the favorite, who ran like a crab on Tuesday, was a race horse yesterday and won the race very handily by three lengths, while Eva, the Dwyers' slashing big maiden, just beat Martin Russell for the place by a nose.

Details of the betting and the racing are given herewith:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09¾.

G. Walbaum's b. c. Blue Rock, 4 years, by Billet-Calomel, 121 pounds.....(Berken) 1
Oakwood Stable's br. f. Meriden, 4....116...(Moser) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 4, 121.....(Warwick) 3

Also ran—Mala, 3, 104; Red Elm, 4, 124, and Bengaline, 104, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tipstaff, 9 to 5; Blue Rock, 2 to 1; Meriden, 7 to 1; Mucilage, 10 to 1; Pilgrov, 20 to 1; Red Elm, 30 to 1; Bengaline, 150 to 1.

For place.—Against Tipstaff and Blue Rock, 1 to 2 each; Mucilage, 8 to 5; Meriden, 2 to 1; Pilgrov, 3 to 1; Red Elm, 4 to 1, and Bengaline, 30 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One-half mile. Time—0:51¾.

C. Cornelisen's br. g. King Crab, 5 years, by Kingfisher-Carita, 110 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Eva, 4, 106.....(Moser) 2
R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 4, 103..(French) 3

Tarragon, 104, and Grimaldi, 110, also ran, and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 9 to 5; Eon and Grimaldi, 3½ to 1 each; Taragon, 5 to 1; Martin Russell, 15 to 1.

For place.—Against King Crab, 1 to 2; Eon, 4 to 5; Grimaldi, even money; Tarragon, 6 to 5; Martin Russell, 5 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a nose between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

The races to-day will be confined entirely to the older division of the horses, there being no race for two-year-olds on the card. The entries are numerous, and the horses so well matched in the different events as to make good racing a certainty. The entries and weights are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fordham and St. John, 94 pounds each; Carmen and Castaway II., 121 each; Village Maid, 116; Lisimony, Extra Dry, and Sir William, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap. Eric and Ten Booker, 110 each; Retund, 105; Salvini, 102; Bonanza, 98; Hamlet, 96; Jim McCormick, 94.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. The Sourbon, Golden Reel, and Blackthorne, 112 pounds each; Lotion and Burnside, 106 each; Spendrift, Periolea, and Vandegrift, 105 each; Admiral, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Meadow Stakes, for fillies of all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Ilma B.....115	Meriden.....115
Puzzle.....115	Autumn Leaf.....115
Re Echo.....115	Minuet.....110
Golden Reel.....115	San Lassie.....110
Samaris.....115	Faustina.....110
Elizabeth.....115	Beatty.....110
Aurania.....115	Homeopathy.....110
Cotillion.....115	

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Theora, 119 pounds; Planter and Ha, 110 each; Jennie McFarland, 108; Futurity and Cupid, 107 each; Golden Rod, Alva, Can't Tell, and Tom Sawyer, 104 each; Miss Olive, 102; Chambly, King Idler, and King Volt, 101 each; Not Guilty and Signorita, 99 each; Darling and Zulu, 96 each; Fast Time, 94; J. O'C., 90.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, for all ages. Trojan and Dublin, 115 pounds each; Long Time and Lee Christy, 111 each; Sam Love, Kingsridge, Daly, and Kylewin, 96 each; Minuet, 91.

THE RESULTS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—The races here to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Annie Wells, 105 pounds, won handily by two lengths from Philora, 102, with Black Knight third. Time—0:53½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Mary H., 103 pounds, won by a couple of lengths; Carleon, 106, was second, and Bonnie Annie, 112, third. Time—1:37½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; for three-year-old fillies. Lady Blackburn, 112 pounds, won easily by two lengths, with Marie K., 109, second, and Lucy Green, 117, third. Time—2:07¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Hooksey, 99 pounds, won by two lengths from Hypocrite, 112, who beat Ernest Race, 108, a length. Time—1:59.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Mountain, 94 pounds, won by a head, Willie M., 81, second, and Carrie Burke, 112, a poor third. Time—1:54½.

Following are the entries and weights for the races to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Viege d'Or, Oklahoma Kid, and John Sherman, 106 pounds each; Jasper, 103; Tory and Julia Magee, 101 each.

SECOND RACE.—Dold not fill; entries to close to-morrow.

THIRD RACE.—Turf Exchange Stakes. One-half mile. Liberty Bell, Dundee, National, Ascot, Joe Carter, and Bowen, 115 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Little Minch, 99 pounds; Bridgeton and Sir Three, 95 each; St. Aleans, 80; Alphonse, 70; Bonnie King, 60.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Boaz, 125 pounds; Chilhowie, 118; Mountain, 106; Harvester, 103.

Jockey Fox has been suspended pending an investigation into the suspicious manner in which he rode Joe Walton in the Peabody Handicap yesterday.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 17.—This was the last day of the Newmarket Craven meeting. The principal race on the card was the Craven Stakes, for three-year-olds, colts, at one mile and twenty-two yards. It was won by a neck by Morion, with Wildfire second and Touchwood a bad third. The post odds were 9 to 2 against Morion, 10 to 1 each against Wildfire and Touchwood, and 5 to 4 against Carrick, who ran unplaced.

MR. BELMONT SUED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—The thoroughbred stallion imported Prince Leopold was sold by Bruce & Kidd here last December to Talbott Brothers of Paris, Ky. He was the property of August Belmont of New-York. This afternoon Talbott Brothers brought suit against Mr. Belmont for $1,950, the purchase price, with interest on the same from the day of the sale. The plaintiffs claim that the horse is unsound, and that he has been so ever since he came into their hands. The case will not come up for trial until next November. Prince Leopold is royally bred, being by Doncaster, out of Princess, by King Tom.

CONGRESSMAN DIBBLE TO RETIRE.

The Hon. Samuel Dibble, Representative in Congress from the First District of South Carolina, has informed his constituents that he desires to retire from the public service at the end of the present Congress. He says: "At the close of my present term, ten years will have elapsed since my first election to Congress. In 1881 a sense of duty impelled me to respond to the voice of a Democratic convention, and the office, assumed in a political emergency, has become pleasant to me from the continuance of your generous confidence, and from happy associations with my fellow-members, and especially with my colleagues of the South Carolina delegation. It is therefore with a feeling of regret that I find obligations due to family and home are such as to lead me to retire at the close of my present term."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 17.—In the Court of Appeals this morning the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—The People ex rel. Town of Blenheim et al., appellants, vs. Board of Supervisors of Schoharie County, respondent.—Amasa J. Parker and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., for appellants, Hobart Krum for respondent. The People vs. Joseph Chapleau.—Samuel L. Wheeler, District Attorney, for the People; James Averill for defendant.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 321, 322, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 328.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Henry A. Blake, respondent, vs. Isabella Corbitt, appellant; submitted. The Fourth National Bank of New-York, respondent, vs. Joseph S. Stimpson and another, appellants.—George A. Black for appellants, David Willcox for respondent.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 556, 650, 789, 893, 674.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Assistant Engineer Andrew W. Hunt has been detached from duty as steel inspector at Pittsburg and ordered to duty as a member of the Steel Inspection Board.

W. O. Reddick of Gatesville, N. C., has been appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy from the Fourteenth District of North Carolina.

Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse has been detached from the Naval Academy and granted three months' leave of absence.

Capt. William Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 17.—There was an active demand to-day for nearly all grades of Cattle, and the market averaged stronger than yesterday. The best bunch of Steers seen here for many a day was sold to a Philadelphia buyer at $5 35. There were a few sales at $5 30@5 40, but the offerings did not include many choice lots, and the bulk of the sales were under $4 80. Cows sold at $1 50@3 50, and Bulls at $2@3 75. Quotations were: Extra Steers, $5 10@5 40; choice to fancy Cattle, $4 70@$4 95; good grade shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping steers, $3 80@$4 15; common to fair Steers, $3 10@$3 75; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 75; good to choice Cows, $2 75@$3 40; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 50, stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 65; Texas Steers, fed, $3@$3 85; Texas Steers, grass, $2 75@$3 25.

Hogs were more active than the preceding days of the week at prices averaging 5c. higher than the day before. For choice heavy sorts $4 87½ was freely paid, while a few loads of extras brought $4 40@$4 42½. The range of prices was $4 15@$4 35 for light and $4 15@$4 42½ for heavy. Most of the former sold at $4 20@$4 30, and $4 25@$4 35 bought most of the heavy. The market closed steady. Receipts were: Cattle, 13,000 head; Hogs, 23,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10 11-16c.; net and gross receipts, 1,552 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,091 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 107,463 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 5-16c.; net and gross receipts, 16 bales; exports, coastwise, 77 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 19,878 bales.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10 5-16c.; net and gross receipts, 5 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,495 bales; stock, 1475 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, April 17—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
*Am. Cotton Oil.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	150
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	200
American Exp.	116	116	116	116	30
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	35	35¾	35¾	35¾	2,800
Atlantic & Pac.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	700
Boston A. L. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	7
*Brunswick Co.	29	30	29	30	400
Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	200
Canadian Pacific.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	300
*Chi. & Alt. pref.	8	8¼	8	8¼	800
Ches. & Ohio.	23	23¾	23	23¾	1,500
C. & O. 1st pf.	60½	62	60½	61¾	1,945
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	40	41¾	40	41¾	500
Chi. Gas Trust.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	8,250
Chi. & N. W.	111	111	111	111	240
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142¼	142¾	142¼	142¾	20
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106	106	105	105¾	2,720
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69	68¾	69¾	7,860
Chi., R. I. & P.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,850
C., C., C. & St. L.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,525
Colorado Coal.	52	52½	51¾	52¼	500
Col. & Hock. Coal.	22	22½	22	22¼	400
Chi. & East. Ill.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	85	85½	85	85½	300
Consol. Gas Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	975
Del. & Hudson.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	110
Del., Lack. & W.	139¼	139¼	137¾	139¾	40,649
Den. Tex. & F. W.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	600
Denver & R. G.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	400
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	200
*Dul. S. S. & A.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	117
*Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	20	20	20	20	180
E. T., V. & Ga.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	70
*Green Bay Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	370
Illinois Central.	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	167
L. E. & Western.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	200
L. E. & West. pf.	65¾	64¾	65¾	64¾	710
Lake Erie & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	1,000
Long Island.	88¼	88¾	88	88	135
Louis. & Nash.	85¼	85¾	85	85¾	3,150
Manhattan con.	109	110¾	109	110¾	2,335
Minnesota & St. L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	40
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	5,335
Mo., K. & Tex.	8	8	7¾	7¾	100
*Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	200
Nashville & Ch.	101½	101½	101½	101½	219
*Nat. Lead Trust.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	3,330
N. J. Central.	120	120¾	120	120¾	428
N. Y. Central.	107	107¼	107	107¼	70
N. Y., Ont. & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	1,800
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	1,625
N. Y., S. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	925
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	10
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼	940
Ohio Southern.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	250
Ontario & West.	18¼	18¾	18	18¼	910
Oregon Imp. pf.	44¾	45	44¾	45	100
Oregon R. & N.	102	102	102	102	200
Oregon S. L.	47	47	47	47	200
Oregon & Trans.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	3,930
Pacific Mail.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	3,455
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21	21¼	21	21¼	300
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	7,710
Pullman Palace.	171	171	171	171	25
Pitts. F. W. & C.	152	152	152	152	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189¼	189¼	189¼	189¼	10
Quicksilver pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Rio Grande W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	200
Rio Grande W. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	670
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	5,683
St. L. & S. F.	17	17	17	17	20
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37	37	37	37	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
St. P. & Duluth.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	200
St. P. & O. pf.	96	96	96	96	50
St. P., M. & M.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Southern Pacific.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	600
Sa. L., Ark. & T.	2¾	3	2¾	3	200
*Sugar Ref. Co.	65	66	65	66¼	33,668
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	41	41¾	41	41¾	1,993
Tenn. C. & F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
*Tol., P. & W.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
Tol. & O. C. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73	310
Tol., St. L. & M.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	600
Tex. Pacific l. t.	19	19	19	19	100
Texas Pacific.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	600
Union Pacific.	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	4,710
U. S. Express.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	240
Wabash.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	200
Wabash pf.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	2,750
West. Union Tel.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	400
Wheeling & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	600
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	300
Wisconsin Cent.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	400
Total sales.					186,871

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	$60,000
At. T. & S. F. inc.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	9,000
At. & Pac. inc.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	72,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	77¾	79	77¾	79	38,000
Can. Sou. 2d.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Cent. Pacific l. g.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10,000
C. P. 5s of '95.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '98.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Ches. & O. 6s.	116¼	116¼	116	116	51,000
C. & O. 2d. R. & A.	70	70¼	70	70¼	31,000
C. B. & Q. 7s.	127	127	127	127	10,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Chic. & Can. 1st.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	35,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	120	120	120	120	4,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1891.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80	80	80	80	10,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
Elin. & Birg. 1st.	86¾	86¾	86	86	9,000
E. T., V. & Ga. 5s.	106	106	106	106	3,000
Erie 2d cs.	101	101	101	101	45,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	133,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	15,000
H. & St. J. 2d.	98	98	98	98	5,000
H. & T. 1st m. l.	112	112	112	112	5,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1952.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	70,000
Ia. C. & W. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
K. & T. m. & l.	78¾	78¾	75¾	75¾	342,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	11,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	28,000
K. C. & O. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
Knox. & O. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3,000
Lacled. Gas 1st.	92	92	92	92	20,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
L. & N. N. & M. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	18,000
L. N. & A. & Chi. cn.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	40,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
M. & N. la.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
M. L. & W. ex5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	2,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st m.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Mut. Un. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
M. & O. gen. 4s.	59	59	59	59	3,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	2,000
M. & E. 7s of 1871.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st. cv.	128	128	128	128	10,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	131	131	131	131	4,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	87	87¼	87	87¼	36,500
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	115	115	115	115	3,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	73	73	73	73	1,000
North. Ill. 1st.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
North. Pac. 3d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	12,000
North. Pac. 7s.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
N. W. 2. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	80,000
O., I. & W. 1st. r. c.	88	88	88	88	7,000
Ohio & Mi. cn. 7s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	83,000
Ohio & Mi. 2d cn.	54	54	54	54	1,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	7,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	30,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	21,000
Ore. & Cal. 1st.	67	67	67	67	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	48	48	48	48	83,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	39¾	40	39¾	40	75,000
Reading gen. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	19,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102	102	102	102	1,000
R. & W. P. Tr. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	48,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	73¼	73¼	72¾	72¾	212,000
R., W. & O. cn.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
St. J. & G. I. inc.	43	43	43	43	25,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 7s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	29,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	89	89	89	89	5,000
St. P. & Ash. 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5,000
St. P. 1st. D. & G. 5s.	100	100	100	100	5,000
St. P. 1st. S. W.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	50,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	90	90	89¾	89¾	6,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	118	118	118	118	3,000
Savannah Nat.	94	94	94	94	5,000
So. Carolina inc.	y	y	y	y	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	54,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	55,000
Tex. Pac. 2d. 5s.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¼	266,000
T., A. & J. Cad. 8s.	104	104	104	104	2,000
T., A. & J. N. M. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	50,000
Union 1st.	109	109	108	108	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
U. P. L. & C. 6s.	100	100	100	100	14,000
Va. Mid. gen.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	1,000
Wabash 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	27,000
Wabash 2d.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾	71,000
Wabash deb. B.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	2,000
W. N. Y. & P.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	47,000
West Shore 4s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	17,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	15,500
Wis. Central inc.	60	60	60	60	5,000
Wis. Central 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10,000
Total sales.					$2,729,900

*Unlisted. †Seller 15. ‡Seller 10.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.05	.05	.04	.05	3,000
Alaska	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	900
Argenta	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Bullion	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Best & Belcher	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Belle	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Brunswick Co.	.75	.75	.75	.75	2,400
Boston & Mon.	50.37½	50.37½	50.37½	50.37½	10
Comstock Tun.	.23	.23	.23	.23	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	20
El Cristo	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.50	200
Horn Silver	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.50	600
Julia	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Leadville	.14	.15	.14	.14	4,100
Monitor	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
Ontario	44.25	44.25	44.25	44.25	50
Phoenix of Ariz.	.80	.80	.80	.80	3,400
Plymouth	3.50	3.85	3.50	3.85	200
Quincy	83.75

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY MEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
FOR EXCHANGE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—6TH PAGE—7th col.
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INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—3D PAGE—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
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STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—3D PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE NACHBARINNEN and IM PUPPENLADEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 8—PHILHARMONIC. (Rehearsal.)
BROTHERHOOD PARK—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—PERCY PENDRAGON, WIG AND GOWN, and A DOUBLE LESSON.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELJI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE; OR, FRITZ IN A MADHOUSE.
HUEBER'S MUSEUM—CHINESE THEATRE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LENOX LYCEUM—2 and 8 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JERUSHA'S NIECES.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LES HUGUENOTS.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KNIGHTS OF TYSBURN.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, cooler weather.

It is sincerely to be desired that the report shall prove true that Mr. BLAINE is engaged in negotiations with the British Minister, Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, for the settlement of differences by means of a commission, and for a *modus vivendi* pending negotiations. It is true that this policy, when adopted by Mr. BAYARD, was roundly condemned by Mr. BLAINE as truckling to the foes of Ireland and as without constitutional authority. But Mr. BLAINE out of office is as different from Mr. BLAINE in office as Philip of Macedon drunk was from Philip sober.

There seems to be a shameless determination at Albany to put the infamous aqueduct steal through the Assembly with railroad speed. Although it is manifest that the Arbitration bill ought to have gone to the Judiciary Committee, Speaker HUSTED, who was a leading spirit in the bargain of 1886, by which the aqueduct was thrown into politics and jobbery, sent it to the Cities Committee, of which one of the participants in that bargain and in the jobbery which followed, HAMILTON FISH, Jr., and the assiduous participant in every available piece of jobbery, FRED GIBBS, are the most influential members. A hearing was speedily given yesterday afternoon, and then the committee went into "executive session" and decided, by a vote of six to three, to report the bill favorably. The "Gibbs-Fish combine" will undertake to put it through the Assembly without delay, and the contractors, with their millions of plunder in view, are confident of having secured the necessary number of votes to get their Westchester arbitration authorized. Gov. HILL has been counted upon to approve the measure on account of his financial obligations to Contractor O'BRIEN in the past and his expectation of favors in the future. But if there is one virtuous profession which Gov. HILL has made more lordly and persistently than any other it is that in behalf of local control of local interests. The aqueduct interests and expenditures belong to this city, and the authorities of this city are opposed to this Westchester Arbitration bill. In view of this fact, and of his experience with the aqueduct scandal that followed the legislation of 1886, the Governor would do well to pause before approving this scheme of plunder. There are possibilities of scandal in it greater than those that forced him under Mayor HEWITT'S threats to approve of the bill reconstituting the Aqueduct Commission in 1888.

It is reported in Missouri, where the history of the Oklahoma scandal has excited much interest, that Register DILLE of the Guthrie Land Office recently returned from his visit to Washington cheered and sustained by a reasonable expectation that his friend, the President, would reserve for him a seat on the bench in the Supreme Court of the new Territory. Such an office he now prefers, it is said, to that of Governor of the Territory. It is also reported in Arkansas that the nomination of W. H. H. CLAYTON to be United States Attorney for the Western District of that State is soon to be confirmed after a delay of nearly a year. Apparently the President hopes that the scandal has "blown over," and he may have overlooked the fact that the evidence concerning the exploits of these two men at the opening of Oklahoma, as described by two Republican Special Agents of the Interior Department, has been published by order of Congress and reprinted in the *Congressional Record*. He may have forgotten, also, that the remarkable letters of his Secretary of the Interior with respect to this evidence were published at the same time and have awakened much curiosity. It is possible, however, that he has called to mind all this and has determined, in spite of it, to "please himself" by putting DILLE on the bench and by insisting upon the confirmation of CLAYTON, against the advice of certain Senators.

Reminders have come from two sources that the services of the troops in keeping the Indians in order have by no means yet become obsolete, in spite of the average improvement in the conduct of the red men. One is from Tongue River, in Montana, where the Northern Cheyennes seem to have been in some trouble, requiring Agent UPSHAW to call on the military arm to aid him. As there are plenty of available forces both at Fort Custer and Fort Keogh no anxiety is felt on this score. The other call is from the Cheyenne Agency in South Dakota, where Chief BIG FOOT and another are making trouble about the execution of the terms of the Sioux purchase, being apparently unwilling to allow the settlers peaceably to establish themselves on the lands which have been purchased and thrown open to settlement, or to exercise their own privilege of taking allotments in severalty in that region. It is hardly strange that so great a change should cause some friction, yet troops from Fort Meade will see that no serious disturbance is created.

Ever since Mr. HARRISON took office he has had relatively smooth sailing in Congress so far as concerns his infidelity to his civil service reform pledges. This has been due in part to the fact that not very much of his action has come openly before Congress, and partly to the good nature of the opposition. But yesterday the Administration received not only a rebuke, but a serious rebuff in the Senate. When the bill came up that provided for thirty medical examiners in the Pension Office, to be appointed without reference to the civil service rules, the Democrats made a sharp attack upon it. Mr. FAULKNER and Mr. COCKRELL exposed, with cruel distinctness, the fact that the assertion on which the bill had passed the House—that there was a pressing need for the immediate appointment of these officers—was false, and intended to deceive. The whole thirty could be taken from applicants already on the eligible list, having passed a satisfactory competitive examination, and two vacancies that had occurred since the passage of the bill in the House had been left unfilled by the Commissioner. The bill was, therefore, plainly an attempt to get rid of the civil service rules, and was a part of a plan for destroying the reform system little by little. These facts were coupled with the reading of the pledges in the platform of the Republican Party and in the President's letter of acceptance. Not since JOHN RANDOLPH'S savage attack on JEFFERSON has a President been so unmercifully criticised in the halls of Congress. Not one Republican voice was raised in defense of the measure, but Mr. HOAR tried to break the force of the Democratic attack by an amendment requiring the applicants to pass an examination under regulations made by the President. The bill is not yet passed.

SURRENDERED TO THE TRUST.

At the last moment, just before their Tariff bill was laid before the House, Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates—neither Mr. BURROWS nor Gov. GEAR excepted—surrendered to the Sugar Trust. "The sugar men were here in force this morning," said the press dispatches of Tuesday from Washington, "and were heard by the Republican members of the committee in secret session." On Tuesday night at a very late hour the Republican members were in conference at Mr. MCKINLEY'S private rooms, and there the surrender was made.

The sugar duties as fixed by Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates in the bill reported to the full committee, and as retained by them until a late hour on Tuesday night, were as follows:

"231. All sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses, shall pay a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

"232. All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem."

These paragraphs we take from a printed copy of the bill that lies before us. They gave the Trust a protective duty of 5 per cent.—the difference between the duty on the raw material and the duty on the refined product. That protective duty was estimated by the leading house in the sugar trade to be equal to one-sixth of a cent per pound. The change made Tuesday night, after "the sugar men" had been admitted to a "secret session," raised this protection to two-fifths of a cent, or, with freight, to five-eighths of a cent. The following paragraph in Mr. MCKINLEY'S report may be compared with those quoted above:

"The committee recommend that sugar, up to and including No. 16 Dutch standard of color, and molasses be placed on the free list, with a duty of 4-10 of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar above No. 16."

The estimate that a protective duty of 5 per cent. would not exceed 1-6 of a cent per pound was that of the house of WILLETT & GRAY, and was published in their weekly circular, which is regarded as authoritative in the trade. The estimate of ex-Treasury Agent HENRY A. BROWN was that 5 per cent. would be "less than ¼ of a cent per pound." The duty now proposed by the majority members of the committee is specific, and does not need to be reduced to terms of value. Concerning it, WILLETT & GRAY say in their latest circular:

"The protection to refiners of 4-10 of a cent per pound duty, plus ¼ of a cent cost of bringing sugar here, or, say, a protection of ⅝ of a cent per pound, would probably rarely, if ever, admit of foreign refined importations."

It will be seen that until Tuesday night the majority members of the committee proposed to give the Sugar Trust protection, as against foreign refined sugar, amounting to 1-6 of a cent per pound, and that they were induced that night to raise this protective duty to ⅝ of a cent, freight included. What were the arguments so successfully used? On March 27 the Washington *Post* (Rep.) said:

"The Sugar Trust, having taken refuge behind the Louisiana planters and the sugar-beet industry, is making a hard fight for the retention of the present duties on sugar, and within the past few days the representatives of the Trust have expressed great confidence in their ability to induce the Ways and Means Committee to recede from their decision."

Then the Philadelphia *Press*, (Rep.,) whose special correspondent appeared to be in constant and close communication with Mr. MCKINLEY, reported that the evidence submitted by refiners was not regarded as sufficient to warrant any modification of the rates originally named and that the majority members were "anxious to fix a rate that will not permit the existence of the Sugar Trust." That anxiety seems to have been dispelled suddenly and completely, for the protection of ⅝ of a cent was admitted by the refiners, the Philadelphia *Press* now says, to be in itself greater than the cost of transforming raw sugar into refined.

We shall await with some curiosity the comments of certain prominent Republican journals that have praised Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates for what seemed to be a purpose to restrain and punish the Sugar Trust. For example, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* said, with respect to the 5 per cent. duty, that "the blow" was "not so heavy as was desired by the party," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarked that the reduction was "severe, but perfectly just." The New-York *Tribune* commended the majority members for having "recognized and obeyed public opinion" in this case, saying that the "margin of 5 per cent." would be "too small to support any unreasonable exaction." The *Tribune* afterward sought to induce Mr. MCKINLEY to make a similar reduction of the duty that is used by the Linseed Oil Trust, but sought in vain.

THE OBJECT OF STEALING SENATORS.

By the creation of four new States and the stealing of the Senators of one of them the Republicans have made for themselves a majority of ten in the United States Senate, that body now consisting of forty-seven Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. The seating of Messrs. SANDERS and POWER of Montana was an act of sheer partisanship, the sole motive of which was an increase of Republican strength for the future. Its effect in Montana itself was shown in advance of the final action by the result of local elections, and its general effect can hardly fail to be unfavorable to the party guilty of an act of such gross unfairness. But it is evident that the majority in the Senate was so intent upon intrenching itself by two additional votes against the chances of the future that it did not stop to calculate the incidental political effect. It looks rather as though the Republicans were calculating upon an adverse tendency against their party, and making sure of the one important body in the Government which is not easily changed by revolutions in public sentiment. The Senate cannot be directly affected by the popular vote, and the elections of a single year can hardly change its political complexion when one party has a considerable margin. The Democrats may secure the House of Representatives by the Congressional elections of the present year, and repeat the process in 1892, besides electing a President, and yet the Republicans may hold the Senate wherewith to resist a Democratic Administration, as they did in Mr. CLEVELAND'S term. This possibility apparently furnished the motive for boldly stealing the two Montana Senatorships.

But for the admission of the four new States the Republicans would have had a majority of only two in the Senate. But for the theft of the Montana Senators their majority would have been only six, and that might have been lost by 1893, or by 1895 at any rate. With a margin of ten they may feel safe for controlling the Senate for the next six years. The terms of twenty-eight Senators expire in each of the three years 1891, 1893, and 1895. Of the twenty-eight who go out next year sixteen are Republicans and twelve Democrats. To get control of the Senate in March, 1891, the Democratic Party would have to gain six State Legislatures by the elections of this year. Of this there is scarcely a possibility. Among the States which elect Senators next year to succeed Republican incumbents are California, Connecticut, Illinois, New-Hampshire, New-York, Oregon, and Wisconsin. From these, if from any, the Democrats will have to make their gains, and they have little chance of carrying them all. California, Connecticut, New-York, and Wisconsin will also elect Senators in 1893, but the California Senator whose term then expires is a Democrat. The new possibilities of that year will be in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington. Nothing but a revulsion of political sentiment in the Northwest would give the Democrats control of a sufficient number of Legislatures to get possession of the United States Senate to see nothing of the possible loss of seats which they now hold. If the Republicans had left themselves with a majority of only six, which a loss of four seats would have changed to an adverse majority, their hold might have been made precarious by the next Presidential election in case of national reverse for the party. Tariff reform in New-England and the Northwest may make it so yet, but evidently a margin of ten was a considerable stake to play for with a view to keeping control of the Senate in case a Democratic Administration should follow that of Mr. HARRISON. There was probably not much counting of the chance beyond 1893. Sixteen Republican and twelve Democratic Senators go out that year, and in 1895 fifteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

One effect of this attempt to hold the Senate by the arbitrary seating of men who were not fairly elected, and of the practice of carrying the Legislatures of the less populous States and of those in which the vote is close by corrupt means, together with the difficulty of bringing popular sentiment promptly to bear to effect changes in the Senate, is likely to be a great gain in the demand already heard at times for the election of Senators by a popular vote. It will also give an impulse to the demand less frequently but occasionally heard for the entire abolition of the upper house, as representing a moneyed aristocracy rather than the mass of the people. The increasing tendency in the composition of the Senate to wealth and the representation of capital, of corporations, and of vested interests fostered and favored by national legislations, and the corresponding tendency in that body to disregard public sentiment and popular demands, are calculated to give a vitality to opposition to the very existence of the Senate, which it would otherwise never acquire. If that opposition should attain formidable proportions it would be entirely due to the plutocratic and arbitrary characteristics which have developed in the Senate in consequence of the method by which its members are chosen.

WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

The newspapers have contained no reading matter for the past few days pleasanter on more edifying than the reports of the convention of working girls' clubs. It is only six years since these clubs began to be heard of in this country, and anybody who has not paid particular attention to their rise and progress must have been astonished to find, on reading the reports of their convention, how numerous, active, and widely diffused they are. Now that they have been started and are flourishing, the wonder is that they were not started long ago. They have, naturally, more affinity with such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Associations than with clubs proper in the masculine sense of the word, and there is really more need for them for workers of the weaker than of the stronger sex. The temptations that beset workingwomen who live alone are in some respects different from those that beset workingmen, but they are not less strong. After a day of monotonous labor the craving for something more cheering and exciting is as strong in one sex as in the other, and if it be not supplied in an innocent fashion there is danger that it will find more questionable forms of satisfaction.

There is this strong reason for the formation of working girls' clubs, that all Americans, at least, have an innate sense that it is an unhappy fate for a woman to have to earn her own living, and that there is something anomalous in any vocation for her but marriage. As a matter of fact some hundreds of thousands of American girls have to earn their own livings, and naturally it is those who do so who have no homes, or homes that are not attractive. To such women the notion of a club must appeal even more strongly than it does to workingmen, whose club is in so many cases the saloon, to which they resort not nearly so much for drink as for human intercourse. The smaller the income of the worker the greater are the advantages of co-operation on the economical side. The member of a men's club finds himself put in possession by his membership of conveniences and luxuries that would be entirely out of the reach of his individual resources, at an outlay that is in comparison ridiculously small. The dues of working girls' clubs must, of course, be much lower than those of ordinary clubs, but they can, nevertheless, command for their members comforts that would otherwise be unattainable. A shop girl or operative whose wages are fixed so near the limit of subsistence that they often seem to be below it, cannot from her own earnings provide herself with spacious, airy, and comfortably furnished rooms, the current periodicals, and the use of a piano, yet in a club she has the use of all these for a sum which, unless her wages are actually "starvation wages," cannot be a serious tax upon her.

If the clubs did nothing else for their members than to supply them with these conveniences and with cheerful society they would be worth far more than they cost. In fact, they are also the centres of an intellectual life and of an industrial agitation that may be of great service if it is wisely directed. The direct effect of them in politics is not likely to be great. Male legislators are not strongly moved by the proceedings of assemblies of which the very nomenclature shows that they do not represent any votes. Nevertheless, the clubs have already managed to exert a considerable influence in shaping the legislation that concerns their members. If they act together and act prudently this influence may be so strengthened that it will be difficult to enact any legislation affecting their interests of which they disapprove. The fact that they cannot threaten there opponents as male "labor" can and does is at least an evidence of the good faith which they bring to any cause, for there are no female "labor politicians" to find their own account in controlling the workingwomen's clubs.

The proceedings of the convention have indicated many other directions in which the clubs have been useful to their members, and may become more useful still as they become more numerous and better organized. Anything that tends to improve the condition of workingwomen and to make their lives, which at the best cannot be too easy, more attractive and more human, is a public benefit of the very first importance. Nobody but a misanthrope, or a misogynist, can fail to give the movement his hearty sympathy, while it is creditably characteristic of the independence of the workingwomen that sympathy is all they ask for their clubs from the male sex. It may be proper to suggest whether the assistance of women who are workingwomen only by courtesy and in an amateur fashion should not be rendered very quietly. The independence of the American working girl is accompanied by a jealousy that will make her particularly shy of a club with "lady patronesses." Already in the history of working girls' clubs in this country, short as that history has been, this feeling has been evinced. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that the most eminent and best known of the workingwomen, that is to say, of the women who earn their own livings, will interest themselves conspicuously in this movement of their obscurer and less successful sisters, and will take pains to identify themselves with it. The duty that BACON says every man owes to his profession, becomes in the case of a workingwoman, a duty to her sex.

ARGENTINE BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Financial disturbance has been about the only drawback to the remarkable industrial and commercial expansion of the Argentine Republic during the past ten years. In the midst of the glowing accounts which have reached us of the enormous immigration, the steadily-growing commerce, the taking up of millions of hectares of unoccupied land, the building of railroads, ports, and cities, an unpleasant recurring note has been heard now and then of suspended specie payments, deteriorated currency, speculation in gold, and advance of the premium on the precious metal to a dizzy height. The repeated efforts of the Argentine Ministers of Finance to meet the difficulty and to prepare the way for a return to specie payments can be understood only in the light of the existing conditions of the Argentine banks and currency and their historical development.

Neither banks nor paper money were ever known as long as Spain was in control of the country. The only form of currency known among the well-to-do was gold dust. But the war for independence brought the inevitable accompaniment of a national debt, treasury notes, banks, and bank bills. The first circulating bank was organized in 1822, and reorganized four years later as the Bank of the United Provinces, with a capital of $10,000,000, three-quarters of which was subscribed by the Government. This bank played a great part in the financial and commercial development of the country—a part comparable to that taken by the Bank of England, or the Bank of Amsterdam, or our own United States Bank, in the financial progress of their respective countries. It had a hard time under the dictator ROSAS, rather a worse enemy, in the circumstances, than JACKSON. It was finally suppressed by him in 1836, but began a new life in 1853, when, under the name of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres, it became again the centre and motor of the financial movement of the country. Its bills long passed current at a less discount than the notes of the Government itself. In 1887 its deposits were $95,000,000, its capital $50,000,000, and it had forty-two branches in various parts of the republic.

Till 1872 this bank had a monopoly of the issue of bank bills. In that year, however, a new national bank was organized, with a capital of $20,000,000, of which the Government subscribed $6,000,000. It had the right to issue bills up to four times the amount of its specie reserve. In 1887 it had bills outstanding representing $43,000,000. But even these new and great banking facilities were not adequate to the growing needs of the country, and in the course of seventeen years, previous to 1887, the five great provincial banks of Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Entre-Rios, and Salta were organized, with a capital varying from $500,000 to $2,500,000 each. These banks had the right to issue bills also, but they were receivable only within the limits of their respective provinces. Thus, in 1887, the country had three different and fluctuating classes of paper currency, the bills of the two national banks, Government notes, and the bills of the provincial banks.

Besides having to deal with the problem of this variable and unsatisfactory currency, the Government had to face the question of the service of the public debt and the various large provincial debts. A comprehensive plan to solve all the monetary problems of the country seemed to be needed, and was supposed to be completely furnished in the national banking law of Nov. 3, 1887. This measure was confessedly modeled on our own National Bank act, and closely resembles it in a great many particulars. It provides for free banking and the issue of bills secured by deposits with the Federal Treasury of Government bonds. It furnishes the guarantees of Government inspection and public reports. The bills were to be, or to profess to be, redeemable in coin; but this feature of the law has been a dead letter, and the bills have simply gone to swell the volume of depreciated and inconvertible paper money. The point of greatest contrast between the conditions of the two countries is the fact that the Argentine Republic has no gold or silver mines, and so is net able, out of her own natural resources, to accumulate a specie reserve to give the bills a coin backing. The stock of gold that can be procured from abroad is subject to the constant drain caused by the payments on the public debt, which is almost all held in Europe. Naturally, speculation in gold comes in to add to the unpleasant elements of the situation.

The sixteen banks of circulation have outstanding bills to the amount of $212,000,000. There is, besides, $574,000,000 in Treasury notes and $400,000,000 of *cédulas*—a peculiar and dangerous form of currency equivalent to certificates on land. All this for a population of little more than 4,000,000. It is no wonder that President CELMAN has at last come to admit that there has been too much inflation of the currency and to recommend Congress to have the bills called in and destroyed in large amounts, as also to secure a fair specie reserve behind the remaining circulation. It would seem that no country is willing to learn from the financial blunders of another any more than one individual is disposed to take warning by the experience of another; otherwise, it would appear, the Argentine Republic would have better profited by our own experiments in inflation and its disastrous consequences. But there may be comfort in thinking that the country is now learning the lesson thoroughly, and will not need to have the same instruction given it again.

Everything favors the Germans just now in their effort to get control of the lake region in Africa. While they have in WISSMANN and PETERS two enterprising explorers, with EMIN to aid them, the British are deprived of the immediate services of STANLEY, who is busy in Europe, both with being lionized and getting out his book. It is even suspected that the Germans will subsidize TIPPOO TIB; while the story that they tried to buy the Congo State from King LEOPOLD points to a desire to establish a continuous belt of German control across the continent for a future highway between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, or rather for both a Western and an Eastern outlet from the interior. One English authority suggests that there is no commercial future for the middle of Africa; but this may strike some of his readers like a new illustration of the ancient fable of the fox and the grapes. Other English comment is that the British East Africa Company should bestir itself and promptly get a footing on the Victoria Nyanza, while seeking also to establish friendly relations with the Uganda and Unyoro countries. Something may depend on Chancellor VON CAPRIVI'S statement of the colonial relations between Germany and England at the opening of the Reichstag.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANCIS WILSON'S "GONDOLIERS."

Mr. Francis Wilson came up from Philadelphia yesterday morning, bringing his operetta company, with all the chorus and band, and in the afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, the brightest, liveliest, and most amusing performance of "The Gondoliers" yet given in New-York was enjoyed by an audience that completely filled Palmer's Theatre. Musically, perhaps, Mr. Wilson's company do not perform the operetta much better than the English troupe of Mr. D'Oyly Carte, although Mr. Hubert Wilke, the Marco, and Miss Laura Moore, the Gianetta, are singers of exceptional ability, and the chorus brought from Philadelphia was found to be thoroughly efficient. But Mr. Wilson (who has selected the part of Giuseppe, one of the gondoliers, as the medium of his pleasantry) is not renowned as a musical artist, and the music of the part of Tessa is not sung by Miss Marie Jansen exactly as Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote it.

The boundless vivacity and rare personal humor of these two performers, however, impart to Mr. Gilbert's slender story a quality it sadly lacks. Miss Jansen gives to her part the dash and sparkle of soubrette, and Mr. Wilson rattles and skips and "rags" through the operetta with unquenchable spirits.

The text of "The Gondoliers" is retained as Gilbert wrote it. It is not much to brag of and will never be accorded a place among the minor classics of English drama. Mr. Wilson's verbal embroidery, therefore, is not likely to shock any sensible person. The principal object of that form of theatrical entertainment now styled comic opera—musical farce would be a better term—is to amuse, and Mr. Wilson reaches this object by perfectly fair means. To be sure, his own additions to the text are not remarkably witty. They do not linger in the memory, and no one except Wilson could create laughter with them. He has stamped his own personality on the rather dull work of Gilbert and Sullivan, infused his own peculiar kind of humor into it, and thus made the piece much more diverting than it is in its original form.

Miss Laura Moore has been learning how to act since her appearance in "The Oolah," and her singing is as good as ever. The Duke of Plaza Toro by Mr. Plunkett, the Inquisitor by Mr. Macdonough, the Duchess by Miss Elma Delaro, and Casilda by Miss Lyford, are all clever impersonations, and the Luis of Mr. Persse is quite as satisfactory as the British Luis of Mr. Carte's company.

The audience yesterday was representative of New-York theatre-goers. Most of the regular "first-nighters" were there. The performances was received with vociferous applause. Marie Jansen had the sympathy of all, even when she was compelled to be reasonably serious and sentimental. Every one of Wilson's "rags" was enjoyed. His nimble, graceful dancing, and his interpolated "ad libs" were applauded to the echo. At the close of the performance he was compelled to make a speech.

THE AMBERG THEATRE.

The season of German plays at the Amberg Theatre is nearing its close. All varieties of drama, from tragedy to farce and pantomime, have been represented there since last Autumn in a manner satisfying to the not too exacting taste of the frequenters of that house. Beauty and grace give place there to vigor and earnestness. The actors lack a nice feeling for color and form, but they more than make up for that deficiency, in the view of their admirers, by the heartiness of their fun and the vehemence of their passion. Mr. Amberg ought to have his full share of credit. Fifty plays have been acted at his theatre this season, and yet another new one was brought out last night for the benefit of Herr August Walter, a comedian who is held in high esteem.

"Die Nachbarinnen" is a very naughty French farce, translated bodily to the German stage. The plot involves a secret door connecting two suites of rooms in a Paris lodging house. This door is very useful to two women who hire these apartments. One of them moves away rather suddenly and her apartment is rented by Monsieur Dupotard, who has come to town to make arrangements for the marriage of his daughter Laura to Celestin, nephew of an old friend. Dupotard is ignorant, innocent, and self-important. Mme. Dupotard is amazingly ingenuous and talkative. And the secret door opens and shuts continually. The best character in the piece is an extraordinary Russian Prince, Sergius, and this part was played last night by Herr Haack in his customary conscientious manner. Herr Walter, the beneficiary, was Dupotard. Of course the lightness of touch, the airy grace, and crisp, staccato speech of French players are required to bring forth all the possibilities of such a play; but the broad fun and noisy earnestness of Mr. Amberg's players satisfy the habitués of his theatre better than the art of Coquelin would. After the farce the Vienna ballet pantomime "Im Puppenladen" was presented.

MORE QUAY LITERATURE.

From the Pittsburg Post.

We can add two important disclosures to those which have been uncovered by the *Evening Post*. The gentleman who found Quay in the Locust House at Harrisburg in the early Spring of 1880 desperately drunk and threatening suicide, with a Treasury defalcation of $260,000 staring him in the face, and who bore Quay's confession to Senator Cameron at Washington and at the Senator's request returned to Harrisburg and verified the default by an examination of the Treasury books, was Mr. C. L. Magee of Pittsburg. At that time he and Mr. Quay were close personal and political friends. But it is due to Mr. Magee to say that he had no part or interest in the Treasury speculation and defalcation of Quay and Walters, and knew nothing of it until the drunken confession was made to him at Harrisburg. Mention is also made of a well-known lawyer, a gentleman of distinguished reputation, and who once filled a Cabinet office, who was engaged by Senator Cameron to arrange the settlement of the embezzlement, the repayment of the stolen money, and receive from Quay such securities as he owned. This gentleman was no other than Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and a brother-in-law of Senator Cameron.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD HENRY MATHER, D. D.

Richard Henry Mather, Professor of Greek at Amherst College, died just after midnight yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, from cancer of the bowels.

Prof. Mather was born at Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1835. He fitted for college at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., and Williston Seminary, and then entered Amherst. While there he became a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity and also gained Phi Beta Kappa. In 1857 he was graduated with the honor of valedictorian and three years later he received his A. M. During 1855-6 he traveled in Europe and the East. In 1857-8 he became instructor in Greek and Latin at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and in 1859 he devoted himself to the study philology at the University of Berlin. Since 1859 he had been connected with Amherst College. He was at first instructor in Greek, (1859-62,) assistant professor in that study, (1862-4,) associate professor and instructor in German, (1864-5,) professor of Greek and German, (1868-79,) and since that time Professor of Greek and lecturer on Greek art and sculpture. During his career as teacher he edited many books, among them the following: "Selections from Herodotus and Thucydides," "Sophocles's Electra," "Æschylus Prometheus Bound," and a manual of sculpture.

In 1887-8 he obtained leave of absence from the college, and went abroad to study archæology in Greece. The college obtained the benefit of his study in the book he published on "Greek Life and Monuments," and to him was due the establishment of the Amherst Art Museum and the fine course of lectures on "Greek Life and Monuments," of which Amherst is so proud.

He was licensed to preach by the Congregational Church in 1863. He was a Trustee of Williston Seminary, and had many calls to prominent churches in New-York and Boston, but never accepted them, preferring to remain at Amherst and continue his work with the college. Prof. Mather aided Amherst in many ways, and was always a warm friend of his Alma Mater.

Prof. Mather's first wife was Miss Carmichael of Geneva, N. Y. He had three children by his first wife—the wife of the Rev. William Walker, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Conn.; Prof. William T. Mather of the Williston Academy, at Easthampton, Mass., and Edward Mather, formerly of New-York, but now of Boston. Prof. Mather married for his second wife Miss Ellen A. Mather, the daughter of Samuel L. Mather, LL. D., President of the Society for Savings, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Mather survives Prof. Mather, together with a young daughter. Dr. Burroughs, the college pastor, will officiate at his funeral.

Amherst College, by his death, loses one of her most valued and honored professors, and one who was greatly liked by his associates on the Faculty and the students.

ANTONIO DAL MOLIN.

Antonio Dal Molin, who died suddenly of heart disease last Sunday morning at New-Orleans, La., was an Italian and served two and a half years during our late war in the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers. He was wounded in the breast while defending a field piece, and later, on account of the serious illness of his wife, was honorably discharged as Captain, and at the time of his death was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of this city.

He was well known throughout the South, having made business trips through that section for the last twenty years and being a member of the New-Orleans Club and clubs in Charleston and Atlanta.

Mr. Dal Molin was born in Verona, Italy, in 1839. He came of noble family, and while in the College of Verona was one of the leaders in the street riots against the Austrian soldiers. Young Dal Molin and five companions were ordered under arrest, and, pursued by Austrian gendarmes, they crossed the Alps and made their way to Havre. Being without money, they shipped on a sailing vessel for the United States. Dal Molin found employment here in the silk importing house of Union Adams. Later he imported coral jewelry from Italy, but soon entered the firm of William C. Peet & Co., silk importers, and continued a member until the house dissolved two years ago. He then entered the firm of Hallenberg, Loewenstein & Co., importers of the silks at 507 and 509 Broadway, and was a member of that house when he died. Mr. Dal Molin was apparently in good health when he went South two weeks ago. A telegram last Sunday morning gave the first intimation that he was ill, and an hour later another arrived announcing his death.

The deceased leaves a widow, two sons in college, and a married daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Burdge of this city. His aged mother survives him at Verona. The funeral services will take place at his late residence, 331 East Sixty-eighth-street, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion will conduct the services. The interment will be in Trinity Church Cemetery.

JOHN BARNETT.

The cable announces the death, at Cheltenham, England, yesterday, of John Barnett, the venerable composer and dramatist, father of Eugene Barnett.

John Barnett was one of the most prolific of composers in his

HOW MUCH DO VOTES COST

THE AQUEDUCT GRAB IS ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

TO BE REPORTED BY THE HOUSE CITIES COMMITTEE—A GREAT SCANDAL PREDICTED—OTHER BAD MEASURES.

ALBANY, April 17.—If there has been one bill introduced this year more iniquitous and infamous than any other it is that Erwin aqueduct con tractors' grab. Every decent self-respecting man in the Legislature is against it, but judging from results, the decent self-respecting men can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

In the Senate this bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee of Judge Robertson, who is under manifold obligations to the contractors who have gouged the city of New-York out of thousands of dollars.

In the House another Westchester County man, Gen. Husted, referred the bill not to Mr. Acker's upright Committee on the Judiciary, but to the elastic, flamboyant, and persuadable Cities Committee, presided over by Le Roy Andrus of Buffalo, who votes wrong more frequently than he votes right. On this committee are such loyal, disinterested, and patriotic citizens as Ham Fish, Fred Gibbs, Gardenier of Columbia, Hitt of Albany, and Dinkelspiel of New-York—a fine galaxy of legislative patriots. It was to the tender mercies of this combination that Gen. Husted consigned this bill. He could not have sent it to a worse committee.

John O'Brien, who ought to know, had early promised that the committee would report the bill at the first meeting, and the result proves that John knew what he was talking about. The surprise, however, was the quickness of Young Mr. Ives, Senator from the Eleventh District, who yesterday coached Senator Richardson in passing Greene's Bridge bill. Ives voted against the Aqueduct bill on Monday night, and was much applauded by the press for it, but people who know the politics he plays on every bill, and his total indifference to public opinion, understood that he was only playing to the galleries, and at heart he was with the contractors.

To-day Mr. Ives appeared in the Cities Committee room as an earnest but secret friend of the bill. Rumor about the Capitol goes so far as to assert that between Ives's eloquence and Gibbs's persuadiveness that worthy representative of the people, Mr. Moses Dinkelspiel, was seen to lean from the people's side to that of the contractors. Both Fred Gibbs and Ham Fish were interested spectators of the proceedings. Fish could not help but be interested. He is one of the few men in Albany who is thoroughly conversant with the aqueduct work, but unfortunately it was through the influence of John O'Brien, who now appears as a suppliant before the Legislature that Fish was appointed Commissioner. But Gibbs, with that disinterestedness that is so strong a mark of his character, has undertaken to handle the Aqueduct bill for Fish in return for Fish handling of the Rapid-Transit bill, in which Gibbs has a greater interest than Fish or any other member of the Legislature.

A very nice question has arisen since morning. It is known, and Senator Ives announced the fact ten days ago, that the Gibbs-Fish combine in the Senate will put the Aqueduct bill through without any delay and that Gov. Hill, out of kindness for John O'Brien, will sign it. Now comes the rub. It is charged that two reasons tested against this Aqueduct bill. They have urged and implored the Legislature to kill it, which the Legislature has faithfully refused to do.

Now arises the question, Can Gov. Hill, after his repeated assertions in public and private in favor of home rule, sign this bill? It would seem not without violating some of those principles for which he has repeatedly fought.

At to-day's hearing Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean and Aqueduct Commissioner Frank Scott repeated the arguments they made before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Mr. E. T. Lovett of Tarrytown, counsel for Contractor John O'Brien, responded. One of the episodes of the hearing was the light-natured observation of Fred Gibbs: "I move that we go into executive session in five minutes," the moment Frank Scott started in to speak.

After the hearing, which lasted over two hours, the committee went into executive session, when the bill was ordered to be reported by a vote of 6 to 5, the affirmative being Gardner of Columbia, White of Syracuse, who seems to have been bulldozed back into line by Gibbs; Weed of Kings, Gibbs and Dinkelspiel of New-York, and Hitt of Albany.

The contractors had votes enough to report and therefore Fish of Putnam and Andrus of Erie did not vote. Blumenthal and Hoag dissented. This all goes to show that Gibbs is still leading around by the nose some of the honorable men of the Legislature who are unable to discover what his object is and who will not until after the Legislature adjourns.

To-night the Capitol is filled with rumors of an impending scandal on this Aqueduct bill, and an active member of the Legislature assures your correspondent that in the event of Gov. Hill's signing the bill one of the most infamous scandals will be developed that Albany has ever seen.

The Senate to-day began business in the most liberal acceptation of the word by refusing to re-consider a motion of Senator Cantor to recall the aqueduct grab. Cantor was rather late, it is true, but his intentions were commendable. He could not persuade the Senate to stand by him, however; no one can when there is a bill before the Legislature to rifle the city treasury. Erwin, the introducer of the bill, rushed to its rescue. It was a good measure, he proclaimed. The city was amply protected.

He did not say that this was the old cry. Every bill that aims to rob the taxpayer in the interest of a corporation or contractors is a good measure in the eyes of the man who introduces it, and he is the last person expected to condemn a bill that he does introduce.

Mr. Erwin was frank enough to admit that he did not understand just what Cantor's motion meant, or its effect. No one would charge that he, Erwin, had done anything with this bill outside of the regular way. The fullest hearings had been granted the bill. The city's side had been heard, for and against. There had been, in addition, a general hearing. The bill had been drawn to guard the city's interest. The only thing that could be charged against it was that it allowed the contractors to try their claims before an arbitration board chosen by the Supreme Court Judges of the Second District. That was the objection. \$4,000,000 or \$6,000,000 would be mulcted from the city was the sheerest nonsense. The bill would not take from the city one cent that the city did not owe.

"I see," said the plausible speaker, "nothing in this bill to excite alarm."

Of course Erwin could not. He is a resident of St. Lawrence County, not a taxpayer in New-York City. He could see nothing to excite alarm. But Senator Cantor sounded a note of warning. He desired the recall of the bill in order to have the Senate properly consider it. The precedent the bill establishes is a bad one. The measure was one of great importance to the city of New-York.

What did that matter to the buccaneers of the Senate? Even a New-York Senator, Roesch of the Seventh, fell into line with the contractors and the country depredators, and made a speech for the bill and against Cantor's proposition. There was general surprise at this, for heretofore Roesch's voice has generally been found on the side of the people. If the people only knew the inside speeches as he made to day he will find his political future resting on a very shallow basis.

Of course Cantor's resolution was beaten. The contractors had their friends to lobby for them—the taxpayers nobody. Here is the vote, Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic:

YEAS—Messrs. *Ahearn, Cantor,* Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, *Ives, Jacobs, Linson, McCarren, McNaughton,* Saxton—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Bissett, Coggeshall, *Collins,* Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, *Hawkins,* Laughlin, O'Connor, Robertson, *Roesch,* Sloan, Van Gorder, Vedder—15.

Every member of the Senate and of the House found on his desk to-day the protest from the city authorities against the aqueduct grab. In the Assembly John Connelly offered a memorial protesting in the name of the city of New-York against the passage of the bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities. The memorial, which is signed by Corporation Counsel Clark and other city officials, declares the real purpose of the bill to be to create a special tribunal for the examination of the claims, which rightfully should be adjudicated in the regular courts.

Mr. Connelly read a personal letter which he received from Corporation Counsel Clark, from which the following ex racts is taken: "I would be glad if, in addition to presenting this memorial, you would use your best endeavors to prevent the passage of this measure which may be justly termed a most iniquitous one. You should also see the other members of the New-York delegation, and, if possible, procure a solid opposition of that delegation to either the favorable report of the bill or its passage. You have the support of the Mayor and myself in any opposition you may make to this measure, no matter to what lengths you may go."

Just how Senator Roesch can justify his course after this letter remains to be seen. A few weeks ago when Mr. Sohmer, one of Roesch's Assemblymen, had the courage to vote for the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill, Roesch's friends in the district took particular pains to distribute circulars condemning Sohmer's course and approving that of Roesch, who voted against it.

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Throwing aside all semblance of regard for the interests of the people of New-York City, the Assembly pushed to third reading to-day the outrageous bill introduced by Mr. Brady of New-York, which gives the New-York Cable Railway Company the privilege it has long sought of securing possession of over seventy miles of streets in the metropolis. Mr. John Connolly of New-York was the only member on the floor who attacked the bill, and he was made to feel that he was on the unpopular side by the Speaker, who declared him out of order when he denounced the action of Mr. Kimball, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and by his fellow-members, who, with two notable exceptions, either remained passive or voted openly for the bill.

Mr. Connolly said he was not opposed to cable railroads in themselves, but he thought the passage of the Brady bill would hinder the passage of a bill giving honest rapid transit. The bill differed from the one introduced by Mr. Hamilton last year, but retained its bad features. There was no demand for the bill; the people of New-York didn't want it. They wanted rapid transit. Mr. Connolly then administered a well-merited rebuke to the Rapid-Transit Committee for reporting favorably this iniquitous measure, and this in turn called forth a rebuke from Gen. Husted, who told the New-Yorker that he must desist from such remarks or take his seat.

Mr. Connolly sought to defend his position, but the Speaker's gavel was brought into requisition and he was obliged to desist after moving that the ensuing clause be stricken out.

If the Speaker had been committed to the advancement of the bill his action could not have been more pleasing to Brady and his friends. The motion to strike out was lost. Mr. Connolly was unable even to secure backing enough to bring about a call of the roll, Messrs. Sheehan of Erie and King of New-York alone supporting him in this demand.

The motion of Mr. Brady to advance the bill to a third reading was carried with a roar, to which the clarion voice of Mr. Andrus of Erie contributed.

The cable men are in ecstacies to-night. The action of the House on this bill simply emphasizes the opinion long entertained that any bill can be put through the Assembly. Of course shares of stock or certificates for bonds have been promised, and it would be interesting to note just what members of the Assembly have most profited.

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The Fassett Rapid-Transit bill will be reported in the morning by the House Committee on Railroads. The vote in the committee stood six in favor, namely, Kimball of St. Lawrence, J. Irving Burns of Westchester, Decker of Tioga, Lane of Otsego, H. O. Johnson of Queens, and Manninger of New-York. The following patriots, both Democrats, who are in the habit of voting against every bill until they discover what is in it, are recorded as dissenting: Hitt of Albany and Hoag of Queens. The only patriot, Adams of Orange, is holding back for the purpose of picking up the true inwardness. Two members were absent—Rose of Sullivan and Mase of Dutchess.

The bill was discussed at length before the committee by its framer and several other gentlemen. Mr. Henry E. Beekman, ex-Corporation Counsel of New-York, repeated the able arguments he had already made against the anti-home rule spirit of the bill, and Mr. W. C. Trull of New-York denounced the attempt to inject politics.

Senator Fassett took the ground that it was nonsense for the people to make a fetich of the phrase "home rule."

"Home rule may become practicable," he said, "but first a precedent necessary to the organic law of the State must be changed."

He declared that the bill embodied the experience of rapid-transit experts, and came as near solving the problem of rapid transit as any measure could.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., who is rapidly developing to be a full-blooded Tammany Indian, came out flatfooted for a commission to be appointed by the Mayor of New-York, a two-thirds or three-fourths vote to be required on every question.

"I read the Fassett bill to this extent and I will support it," he observed. Continuing he said: "The Fassett bill came from the political junk shop of Ivins and Boardman. Mr. Boardman demanded of the Mayor that he should name the commissioners. Mr. Grant has done so and the names are those of eminent citizens. But now Mr. Boardman and Mr. Fassett turn around and insist on the appointment of eight unknown men by the Governor and the Senate. It seems to me that certain men are trying to pass a rapid-transit bill which Gov. Hill can't sign. The old game of getting up a disagreement, so that no bill can pass, is being played."

Assemblyman Connolly of New-York urged that a compromise be agreed upon which would assure rapid transit, and Mr. Lawson N. Fuller, from the goat district of Washington Heights, pleaded for the Fassett bill. Senator Fassett offered an amendment to his bill, which the committee accepted, barring elevated roads from Printing House-square, second-avenue below Fourteenth-street, Nassau-street, Park-row, Broadway south of Murray-street, Broad and Wall streets.

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The Senate distinguished itself also as a legislative junk shop by passing the Birkett bill for an East River tunnel. Four of the seven New-York Senators—Stewart was absent—voted against it, namely, Cantor, Ives, Roesch, and Stadler, and eighteen Senators, mostly from the country districts, voted for it.

The tunnel will extend from Greenwich and Morris streets, New-York, to Smith-street and Atlantic-avenue in Brooklyn. Land is to be condemned under the general railroad and rapid-transit acts. The capital stock is placed at \$15,000,000 at \$100 a share. Work shall commence within two years and the tunnel shall be completed within five years.

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Senator McNaughton's bill in relation to inchoate and contingent right of dower was sent to the Assembly. It provides that a married woman may release or bar her inchoate and contingent right of dower by a deed or instrument under seal, executed by her or her attorney, duly authorized in writing, provided that such deed or instrument be duly acknowledged or proved so as to entitle it to be recorded as a conveyance of real estate.

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Most of the committees of the House were accorded permission this morning to extend the time for their final reports to April 25, notwithstanding the objections of Messrs. Fish of Putnam and Sheehan of Erie. Mr. Acker of Steuben opened the question by introducing a resolution to extend the time of the Judiciary Committee, and a deluge of similar resolutions followed. In the case of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Mr. O'Hara sought to have the bill of Mr. Clarke of New-York, putting telephone rates in New-York City to \$84, which is in the hands of this committee, reported to-morrow, but failed. Mr. Fish, in opposing the extension of time, said the House had voted to adjourn April 30, and if the Committees were not to report until April 25 they could hold bills and kill them. This would suit many committees which proposed to smother certain measures. The Ways and Means Committee had decided to report many bills adversely and other committees should take to bail by the horns and do likewise rather than resort to the method proposed. Mr. Fish's sentiments were not indorsed.

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A bill introduced by the Ways and Means Committee appropriating \$6,000 for the payment of the expenses incident to the Gilice-Leroy seat contest and the salary of Mr. Leroy, the successful contestant, was passed by the Assembly to-day.

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The Assembly Ways and Means Committee has submitted a large number of adverse reports on bills which had been committed to its custody, and the House adopted them with a rush. The amount represented in this batch of bills is from \$600,000 and \$900,000. The bill of Mr. Webster of New-York, providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, was reported adversely by the Ways and Means Committee, the Democrats of the committee dissenting. The House, by a party vote of 55 to 42, sustained the report of the committee.

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The Assembly Railroads Committee has reported favorably the bill of Mr. Lewis of New-York for a railroad in the Broadway Boulevard, New-York City.

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In a virtuous moment to-day the Assembly killed the bad bill of J. K. O'Connor of Oneida, which gave companies organized for manufacturing purposes power to buy and sell personal property. It was denounced in unequivocal terms by Messrs. Deyo, Connelly, and others, and finally was recommitted by a vote of 36 to 26.

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Mr. Hoag of New-York recently introduced a bill making the annual salary of the Chamberlain of the city of New-York \$20,000, and compelling him to turn his fees into the City Treasury. The House this morning advanced the bill to third reading.

Another bill which was progressed to third reading was that of Mr. Mullaney of New-York, which gives the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-Street Railroad Company a franchise to be determined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the amount it paid for its franchise.

Mr. Andrus of Erie declared that the bill repealed a very good section of the Cantor law, in that it would permit the sale of street surface railroad franchises at auction. The bill, he said, would give any company an opportunity to have a portion of its bid refunded on application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Mullaney said the bill was drawn in the interest of a road that had been forced by a fraudulent bidder to pay 40 per cent. of its gross earnings for its franchise. After being amended so that it should apply only to cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants, the bill was advanced.

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The third reading stage has been reached by the bill of Mr. Rice of Ulster, which provides for the weekly payment of employes of corporations and incorporated cities. The bill, amended so as to compel fortnightly payments, was the special order for the morning, and Mr. Rice succeeded in having its original provisions reinstated, notwithstanding the objections of Mr. Fish of Putnam. The vote on this point was 50 to 31. During his remarks Mr. Rice was applauded by the two hundred or three hundred workingmen in the galleries, which called forth a rebuke from the Speaker.

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The Senate passed the Linson bill prohibiting the importation of armed Pinkerton detectives; also the Roesch bill to prevent children from being apprenticed or confined in any institution without the consent of the mother, unless the mother is insane or incarcerated in a penal institution.

***

The bill that was passed by the Legislature last year and vetoed by the Governor, appropriating \$366,000 for work in the Capitol, passed the Senate under the lead of Mr. Chase of Albany. Among the items are \$56,000 for ventilating the building, \$178,170 for the construction of the western chambers and the corridors in the first and second floors, and \$60,450 for repairing the Golden Corridor. The commission to undertake the work is to consist of Lieut. Gov. Jones, State Engineer Bogart, and Capitol Commissioner Perry.

***

The Fassett Libel bill has passed the Senate. It amends the Penal Code by adding a new section to be known as "Section 254, A," as follows:

"Any person who willfully states, delivers, or transmits by any means whatever to the manager, editor, publisher, or reporter of any newspaper, magazine publication, periodical or serial for publication therein any libelous statement concerning any person or corporation, and thereby secures the actual publication of the same, is guilty of misdemeanor."

***

Among the bills that passed the Senate was Vedder's, to abolish the Cayuga Indian Tribe. Instead of paying the tribe \$2,300 yearly, which has been done since 1809, the State will now pay the tribe, which consists of about 1,000, of whom about 200 are in this State and over 800 in Canada, \$100,000, after their claims have been adjudicated by a commission to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Canadian Indians have received no annuity since 1809. Their claims have recently been gathered by a speculative lawyer in Buffalo—amounting in all to \$400,000—and it was a question whether the State should settle those claims or effect a compromise. The latter course was adopted.

***

In Committee of the Whole to-night the Senate agreed to report the Factory Inspection bill of Senator Fassett with the amendment of Senator Sloan, that the present chief factory inspector shall have the appointment of eight women inspectors.

The House rounded out a day's disgraceful work by passing just before adjournment to-night the Gresham Bridge bill, which provides for the granting of a speculative charter for a bridge between New-York and Brooklyn at Grand-street.

The bill is the companion of that of Judge Greene of Orange, and is part of the scheme to connect Long Island with New-Jersey. All the thieves, highwaymen, and freebooters in the chamber voted for it, and it now goes to the Senate, which has already shown its friendship for the charter brokers by passing the Greene bill.

When the bill came up on third reading Messrs. Sohmer of New-York and McTernan of Brooklyn opposed it vigorously, while Cooney, Shields, and Schaaff, all of Brooklyn, spoke in favor of it. There was some dodging when the vote on the bill was taken. Mr. Fish of Putnam left the chamber and did not return until the result was announced. Mr. Sheehan of Erie did not vote. The vote stood 75 to 14.

HUNTINGTON'S DISCLAIMER.

HE WRITES AN EXPLANATORY LETTER TO SENATOR STANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The following letter from C. P. Huntington, recently elected President of the Southern Pacific Company, to Senator Leland Stanford, ex-President of the company, was made public this evening:

DEAR GOVERNOR: So many items mentioning your name and mine have lately appeared in the daily papers that I think it would be well for me to write you a letter, hence this communication. I do not apprehend any danger that you and I will be put in hostile attitude in our business or, for that matter, personal relations but the intervention of others who do not altogether understand our difference may tend to separate our friends. Our views, when at variance, have been freely expressed, and it is needless to allude to them further than to say that we have, each of us, agreed to disagree. Remarks that I recently made at the Southern Pacific Board meeting were intended only as a seasonable expression of my views upon those subjects. My words, and especially the phrase which relates to the campaign uses of company's funds, are misconstrued. "putting hands into the Treasury of the company to defeat the people's choice," have been construed in some quarters as a personal attack on you. Allow me to say that I greatly regret this impression since I did not intend to make such an attack or to charge that you had used the company's money to advance your personal interests, for I believe that you have not and am satisfied that you have not done so. Allow me also to express the wish that our relations may continue as friendly hereafter as they have been heretofore. Yours very truly,

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company passed the following resolution to-day, all the Directors being present except Senator Stanford:

Whereas, The recent election of C. P. Huntington to the Presidency of this company affords a fitting occasion for expression of our appreciation of the services of his predecessor in that office; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Hon. Leland Stanford our thanks for the uniform courtesy which he has displayed in the conduct of the office he has filled and for the integrity and ability with which he has directed the affairs of the company, and while we welcome his successor to the office which he now fills, we tender to our former President our hearty wishes that he may realize the prosperity and happiness which are the fitting reward of a long life of earnest activity and high purpose.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

MORE ILLEGAL VOTES DISCOVERED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Senator Roe was not with the New-Jersey Senate Election Committee when it resumed the investigation of the Hudson County frauds at the Fall election, in the First National Bank Building in Jersey City yesterday. Senator Gardner was in his place early, however, and Senator Adrain, the Democratic member of the committee, sat by his side.

The day was spent in taking the testimony of witnesses to the effect that men whose names were not on the poll lists as having voted from certain houses did not live in them. Others stated that they had moved before the last election, but they had been voted from their old numbers. Later in the day a number of canal-boatmen were called to the stand to show the canalboat colonization On one of the boats the ring had colonized as many as fifteen fictitious men. The committee fished out altogether nearly two hundred illegal voters at the day's sittings.

The monotony of the proceedings was relieved in the morning by the calling of William Van Horn to the stand. He was the Republican inspector of election at the third precinct of the Second District, but had refused at the end of the day's polling to sign the returns.

"Why?" asked Counselor Corbin.

"Because of frauds," was the reply. "I challenged several voters whom I knew to be voting in other names than their own, but my challenges were not heeded."

When the witness read from a little account book that a man named Heenan voted during the day on the names of James Walling, John Johnson, and Michael Rossiter, and that Lawrence Dolan voted in the name of D. E. Leonard. Witness was asked if he had seen other frauds.

"Fifty-three names were written on the poll book during the recess hour," he said. "When the polls closed for recess one of the other three election officers took the poll book away with him. When they came back, the poll book had been written from name 280 to name 333."

Ex-Judge Garretson was present for the Democrats before the committee, made ineffectual a temp.te to weaken the force of this testimony on cross examination.

The committee will meet again to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Hopedale Ice Company's large storage house at Milford, Mass., was burned last night, with 3,500 tons of Vermont ice, which had just been put in. Loss on building, \$5,000; insurance, \$1,800. Loss on stock, \$3,000 to \$10,000; insurance, \$2,000. The fire was caused by a spark from the pipe of a workman engaged in packing hay around the ice.

Fire in the New-Hampshire State Prison at Concord yesterday destroyed the entire upper portion of the main building and the rooms above the hospital, and the greater portion of the upper rooms in the south wing and a small part of the roof in the north wing of the building. The damage is estimated at \$25,000.

The Mackinnon Block at the corner of Craig and St. Peter's streets, Montreal, occupied by Robert Mitchell & Co., brass founders; S. H. and A. S. Ewing, spices and coffee; J. Theodore Robertson, publisher, and the Parisian laundry, caught fire yesterday morning and caused a loss of \$30,000.

William Connolly's livery stable, a two-story frame building at 537 to 539 West Thirty-eighth-street, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday, and seven horses, owned by Connolly, Alexander Lockwood, and George Roher, were suffocated. The loss is between \$6,000 and \$6,000.

The top floor of the store of Young, Willstagger & Starr, manufacturers of ins te clothing at 496 Broome-street, was burned last night. About \$2,000 worth of stock was destroyed and the damage to the building was \$300.

Early this morning the veneer mill owned by Manuel Hardy & Co. at Richford, Vt., was destroyed by fire, with all the machinery, stock, &c. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

A one-story barn at Eighty-eighth-street and Avenue B, occupied by William Lappe, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and two horses and two cows perished. The loss is about \$1,200.

Sparks from a Northern Railroad locomotive set fire to the hay barn of Benjamin Van Tassel at Van Courtland Park yesterday, and it was destroyed. The loss is about \$1,200, including hay worth \$300.

Thomson Brothers' and N. McGaffivray's storehouses and the Arlington Hotel, with its stables, at Port Elgin, Ontario, were burned yesterday. Loss, \$25,000; covered by insurance.

Fire yesterday morning in the bakery department of Grubb's Cracker Company on Front and Clark streets, Nashville, Tenn., caused a loss of \$90,000.

The cellar of J. E. Bloom's liquor store, 1,257 Third-avenue, was on fire yesterday, and \$500 damage was done.

A RUSSIAN PALACE BURNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The imperial palace at Oranienbaum, twenty miles north of this city, has been destroyed by fire. Several of the palace servants were burned to death.

ONLY REPEATED CHARGES

JUDGE MURRAY SIMPLY KNOWS WHAT HE HEARD,

BUT HE TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY CONCERNING MAURICE J. POWER AND THE LAST ELECTION.

Room 22 of Cooper Union held an interesting crowd last night when the Committee on Resolutions of the County Democracy's County Committee met to take up the famous case of Police Justice Henry Murray against Police Justice Maurice J. Power and others. Judge Murray made his original attack at a meeting of his Seventeenth District Committee on March 29. Judge Power insisted that the Committee on Resolutions should investigate these charges, and that is how the case came to be before them last night.

Judge Murray and a coterie of his followers from the Seventeenth were the first to take their seats. Judge Power arrived a few minutes later, and then "Tom" Costigan entered by degrees, took his seat in a roomy corner, and was so quiet all the evening that the impression that he was treating Judge Murray with silent contempt got abroad.

The committee in charge of the inquiry had selected John Hayes of the Twentieth District to act as its Chairman instead of Assistant District Attorney Goff. Mr. Hayes made a little opening speech, and said that the committee's idea was to have an informal hearing, and that it was not sitting as a judicial body. Judge Murray wanted to know who the members of the committee were, and Judge R. A. Blake, the secretary, read off the names to him. Those present were: Michael Dunn, First District; Henry Campbell, Fourth; Aaron Morris, Fifth; Dennis Sullivan, Sixth; Arthur Berry, Seventh; Henry A. Rose, Eighth; Lorenzo Zeller, Tenth; Roger Foster, Eleventh; Thomas J. Dunn, Twelfth; John Jerotomon, Thirteenth; Henry Allen, Fourteenth; Ernest Harvier, Fifteenth; John Maguire, Eighteenth; Dennis A. Spellisy, Nineteenth; John Hayes, Twentieth; J. F. Neville, Twenty first; S. S. Blake, Twenty-second, and John E. Kuby of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dennis A. Spellissy declined to serve and withdrew. He said that in the course of the controversy it had been freely said that Judge Murray had acted adversely to his (Spellissy's) candidacy for Senator. He said that owing to this he felt that he would be unseemly for him to participate in the trial.

Judge Murray objected to the members from the Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Districts acting as judges. The men accused by the Judge Murray faction, he said, had adopted by the committee to the effect that if anything came out at the investigation in which any of the members of the committee were personally interested they would refrain from voting. This satisfied Judge Murray, and Chairman Hayes explained to him that the committee had divided the charges into four classes, as follows: The statements he had made against Judge Power, the statements he had made against Judge Power and R. A. Cunningham, those he had made against W. A. Mitchell, and those he had made against Thomas Costigan.

Judge Murray flatly said that he had made no charges. That part of the newspaper reports of his speech at the meeting in which he referred to Judge Power as a defaulter when a clerk in the Marine Court was read to him. He said that he had not made this charge himself. It had been made off and on for years. "I was present at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen some years ago," said Judge Murray, "when Alderman Horton made the statement that Judge Power was a defaulter and that he went on his knees before the Judges of that court in begging to be let off."

"Was that charge true?" asked Mr. Hayes.

"I don't know anything about it. I did not say it was true. I said that such charges had been made."

Then Mr. Hayes took up the statement made by Judge Murray in an interview to the effect that Judge Power and Richard A. Cunningham had been instrumental in the sale of a Judicial District Court Clerkship for \$5,000. Judge Murray again explained that he didn't make this charge himself. A prominent man had told him of it. "I am sorry that I said a word about Mr. Cunningham," said Mr. Murray, "but I had to put him aside to get at the other man. This statement was made after Judge Power's attack on me in an interview. I hit back. Judge Power accused me of being a traitor to the County Democracy. "Well, I was at the New-Amsterdam Club the Sunday before the last election and Mr. Power said to me: 'We will have to do something to get square with Attorney General Tabor and Controller Wemple. You must run tickets in your district without their names upon them.' I said that it wasn't worth while bothering about that, but Judge Power said that Tabor had refused us a quo warranto in the matter of D. Lowber Smith and the Department of Public Works. Tickets were sent into my district without these two candidates' names upon them, but with those of the Republican candidates in their places. I would not allow these to be distributed. If there was any treachery, I was in my refusal to stab the Democratic ticket in the back."

This statement was the sensation of the hearing. Chairman Hayes said that the Judge was getting off the question, and brought him back to the alleged sale of the Judicial District Clerkship. Mr. Murray said that he had been before the Grand Jury on this matter, and he didn't propose to say anything about it.

"Do you know whether the charge is true?" asked Mr. Hayes.

"I don't say whether it is or not. I have no proof to offer now. The time may come, and when it does I'll be ready."

"Would you expose the man who told these things to you? Would you give us his name?"

"No; and your committee would not ask for his name if you thought I would give it."

"Do you think such charges should be made on hearsay?" asked Mr. Hayes, starting off on a little lecture, which Murray said was nonsense. The Judge positively refused to furnish any proofs of the charges made by him on hearsay. He said that he had made no charges. What he said about William P. Mitchell or his work in the Excise Board he quoted from a witness who had testified before the Glynn committee. When asked about the statement that W. P. Mitchell and Mr. Costigan had made money out of the Printing Committee he said that he had been incorrectly reported.

"I did not say that Judge Power got \$10 as a contribution to the New-Amsterdam Club, James W. Boyle said to me that it was strange that Mr. Mitchell did not give something. He said that he was getting a good deal of money out of the printing. I asked him how much, and he said \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year. He also said that nothing had been contributed from this source to the Johnstown sufferers' fund."

"We ask you here as a committee to bring proof of your statement," said Mr. Hayes. Murray said that he had no charges to prove. His zeal for the welfare of the organization led him to take the steps that he did.

"Do you believe the charges to be true?" asked the Chairman.

"I have no belief to offer."

"There doesn't seem to be anything in the way of evidence," said Mr. Hayes, "and Judge Power, who then got up and entered an absolute denial of the various insinuations and charges. He said that his accounts with the Marine Court were all settled up promptly. He did not owe the city a cent. "I did not expect that the committee would finish with Judge Murray so soon, and I did not come here as I might ready to make any formal statement, but I deny totally every allegation that has been made."

This ended the hearing, and the committee will make its report to the next meeting of the County Committee. It will be favorable to Judge Power, but whether it will call upon Judge Murray to retire from the leadership of the Seventeenth is a matter of speculation. The committee will not go into the statement made by Murray about Mr. Boyle. The whole matter has fizzled out, and the controversy seems to be in about as unsatisfactory a state as ever.

HELPING THE ARCH FUND.

There is a prospect that the unexpended remainder fund raised for the World's Fair will be transferred to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Several gentlemen deeply interested in the success of the Memorial Arch fund have consulted with the members of the late World's Fair Committee regarding such a transfer, and, as far as learned, nearly all of the 126 contributors to the preliminary fund for that project are in favor of the proposed transfer. Treasurer William H. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Mrs. John Bleecker Miller and Mrs. Chadwick, \$2 50 each, through the *World;* Mrs. C. H. Covell, \$1, through the *Commercial Advertiser;* additions to the "women's list," \$14; previously acknowledged, \$76,113 44; grand total, \$76,133 44.

GEN. M'QUADE'S SON INSANE.

James McQuade of Utica, son of the late Gen. James McQuade, was brought to Police Headquarters last evening by an old friend of the family who had found him acting in a very erratic manner at East Millstone, Somerset County, N. J. His chief hallucination was that he was very rich and making \$1,000 a day. The young man's guardian first took him to the Gilsey House, as he said he had friends there who would take care of him, but Mr. Breslin advised that he be dealt with by the police. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, but he would not enter it, so two policemen accompanied him to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the care of Dr. Stuart Douglas.

PHILIP GOATCHER GOES ABROAD.

Mr. Philip W. Goatcher, the scenic artist, was numbered among the missing yesterday, and it was soon stated among his friends that he sailed on the Guion steamer Wyoming on Tuesday last, accompanied by a woman.

Mr. Goatcher was much disappointed at the outcome of his divorce suit against his wife, which was decided against him last Saturday. He has recently made arrangements to go some scenic painting for Jeffery Brown and others, and had plenty of work ahead. His sudden departure was a great surprise.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ROCK ISLAND'S ACQUISITION REAFFIRMED AND DENIED.

DENVER, Col., April 17.—Reliable information reached Denver last night that after June 1 the Rio Grande Western will pass into the hands of the Rock Island Road. This line commences at Grand Junction, Col., and runs to Ogden, Utah. A few days ago it was reported that the Rock Island had purchased the Colorado Midland. This would give the former line a through road from Chicago to Ogden.

It has long been known that the Rock Island has been seeking an entrance into Salt Lake as a point from where it could reach the Pacific coast and so become a rival to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific system. If it could succeed in reaching this city it would have the great advantage of owning a direct and short line to the coast and would pass through Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Salt Lake, and Los Angeles on its way to San Diego, making the greatest combination of business cities in the country. It was to this end that the management has been working, and now they claim to have accomplished it.

While the Rock Island people in this city were reticent yesterday concerning the rumored acquisition by that road of the Rio Grande Western, officers of the last-named road were quick to pronounce the rumor false. Vice President Peabody said that the present management of the Rio Grande Western still retained control, and regarded the property as being worth more on neutral ground than in the hands of the Rock Island, or any other line using its tracks.

THE SOUTH PENN.

READING, April 17.—The South Pennsylvania Railroad projected between Harrisburg and Pittsburg was reorganized here to-day. George F. Baer bought it at a Sheriff's sale a month ago. The new name adopted was the "South Pennsylvania Railway Company," and the capital was fixed at \$20,000,000. The officers are as follows: George F. Baer, Reading, President, and the Directors are Francis Lynde Stetson, Francis S. Banes, Charles MacVeagh, all of New-York; James N. Mohr of Philadelphia, Jefferson Snyders and Frank C. Smink, both of Reading. The other officers of the company will be elected by the Directors at their first meeting, which will be held shortly.

It is understood that the company's general office will be in Philadelphia, but that the office in Reading will be retained. Mr. Stetson is one of the Vanderbilt lawyers and is supposed to represent those interests. It is understood that the above parties will, or have already, acquired all of the property of the railroad that is thus far graded between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, that the road is to be completed at once, and that it is destined to be a formidable rival to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The South Pennsylvania will, it is said, be connected with the Philadelphia and Reading system. Long tunnels have been completed, huge cuts, miles of grade, bridges built, and nearly \$5,000,000 spent on the improvement. Mr. Baer recently withdrew from the Philadelphia and Reading Board of Managers, and it is now believed that he was governed in that withdrawal by the fact that he was to assume direct control of the management of the South Pennsylvania Railroad. In circles here it is stated that work on the road will be resumed at once, if not stopped by litigation.

MERGING EASTERN ROADS.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Directors of the Boston and Maine, the Eastern, and the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroads held a long and interesting joint session in the Boston and Lowell Station to-day, the results of which will change very materially the railroad map of New-England. After voting to accept the act just passed by the Legislature, the sub-committee of Directors of the three companies presented their report outlining the plan agreed upon by them for consolidating the properties into one system of 600 miles of road.

The terms of the consolidation are to turn in the present Boston and Maine stock at \$210 per share, the Eastern stock at \$152 50 per share, and the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway at \$152 50 per share. The present Eastern common stock, which is now represented by 31,496 shares, will constitute a Boston and Maine 6 per cent. preferred stock. There are 70,000 shares of the present Boston and Maine stock, 49,976 shares of Eastern common, and 11,503 shares of Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway.

By the terms of the consolidation the 70,000 existing shares of Boston and Maine stock will be exchanged for 80,279 shares of Boston and Maine new stock. The 49,976 shares of Eastern common stock, 31,496 shares of 41,621 shares of Boston and Maine new stock, and the 11,503 shares of Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway stock will be exchanged for 9,579 shares of Boston and Maine new stock.

WESTERN RATE SITUATION.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Western rate situation seemingly grows worse with each day's developments. A combination, it was learned this afternoon, has been formed for the transportation of through freights between the seaboard and the Missouri River by way of Duluth that in all probability will prevent a restoration of rates west of Chicago during the season of lake navigation. By this combination a lake and rail line has been established from Boston to Sioux City composed of the Fitchburg and the West Shore Roads to Buffalo, the Northern Steamship Line to Duluth, and the S

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Four Per Cent.

One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1, WITHOUT DEDUCTION FROM EITHER INTEREST OR PRINCIPAL FOR ANY TAX OR TAXES WHICH SAID RAILWAY COMPANY MAY BE REQUIRED TO PAY OR RETAIN THEREFROM BY ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1990, BOTH IN U. S. GOLD OF PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

We offer for sale $6,000,000 of the Manhattan Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds as above, bearing interest from April 1, 1890, at 96 per cent., plus interest at 4 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1890, to date of payment. The bonds are in coupon form, of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.

These bonds are part of an issue limited to $40,000,000 against the elevated railway system as at present existing on Manhattan Island, including any additions which may be made thereto in the way of third tracks, side tracks, or other betterments thereof. Said amount can only be increased to provide for elevated railway hereafter constructed or acquired, constituting an extension of the present system, and such increase is limited to $600,000 per mile of double track and $300,000 per mile of single track of elevated railway constituting an extension of the system.

The bonds of this issue are secured by a joint mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, covering their franchises, railway, equipment, valuable real estate and terminal properties, (on some $2,700,000 of which this mortgage is a first lien,) all improvements and betterments that may be added thereto in the future, together with all extensions of the present system which may be made or acquired under the provision for the increased issue as stated above. Of the $40,000,000 above provided for, $26,648,000 are reserved to take up all the outstanding bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the Bond Certificates of the Manhattan Railway Company.

The merger of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company into the Manhattan Railway Company has been formally completed; therefore, this mortgage is a direct and absolute lien on all the property of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. The merger of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company into the Manhattan Company has been substantially accomplished, only a few hundred shares remaining outstanding. Whenever these shares are exchanged, the mortgage will cover its property in the same way that it now does the property of the New-York Company. In the meantime the Metropolitan Company mortgages its franchises and property for all amounts now or hereafter due by it to the Manhattan Company, and the Manhattan Company mortgages its leasehold estate in the Metropolitan Company, together with its rights of merger, and pledges with the Trustee the shares of Metropolitan stock already exchanged, thereby giving the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds practically the security of all the franchises and property of the Metropolitan Company.

The bonds now offered are part of the amount appropriated to provide for the payment of land damages, the acquisition of real estate, and equipment and payment of the floating debt and further development of the property.

The legalities connected with this issue of bonds, and the creation of the mortgage securing them, have been carefully investigated by counsel selected by us, and their opinions may be seen at our office.

We would call the attention of investors to the official statement of the earnings of the Elevated Railway System as furnished by the Company, showing the great and steadily-increasing earning capacity of the property.

Statement of business for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889:

Gross earnings	$9,036,380 65
Operating expenses and taxes	5,422,394 47
Net earnings	$3,658,486 18
Interest on bonds and rentals	1,554,080 00
Balance, equal to 8 09-100 per cent. on capital stock	$2,104,406 18

The earnings since the close of the fiscal year show a further increase, viz.:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Net Earnings.
October, 1889	$834,766	$441,272	$393,494
November, 1889	808,245	435,171	383,074
December, 1889	831,327	449,666	381,661
January, 1890	790,093	457,365	332,730
February, 1890	735,239	435,772	299,467
March, 1890	812,905	463,603	349,297
Total	$4,812,575	$2,672,852	$2,139,723
Interest on bonds and rentals			773,813
Surplus for six months applicable to dividends on $26,000,000 stock			$1,366,410

Copies of the mortgage may be examined at our office, and investors are referred to same for further particulars.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1890.

DEAR SIRS: We have examined the mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to secure an issue of Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the former Company.

We are of opinion that the mortgage is in proper legal form, and that both the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company have legal authority to execute it and thereby mortgage their property and franchises to the extent and for the purposes which the mortgage provides.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Faithfully Yours,
BANGS, STETSON, TRACY & MACVEAGH,
by C. E. Tracy.

SEWARD, DA COSTA & GUTHRIE,
by Victor Morawetz.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF GEORGIA BONDS. PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, GA., March 6, 1890.

By authority and in pursuance of an "Act" of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this State to issue bonds of the State and negotiate same for the purpose of raising money with which to pay off an amount of the public debt, which falls due Oct. 1, 1890, not otherwise provided for, and for other purposes connected therewith." Approved Oct. 23, 1889.

Bids will be received at the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the seventh (7) day of May, 1890, for a—

Series of bonds of the State of Georgia, which shall not exceed in the aggregate ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($1,900,000,) and in the event certain moneys are realized from sale of public property now being advertised, which money can only be used in the payment of the public debt, then said issue to be sold shall be one million nine hundred thousand dollars, less the amount realized from sale of said property.

Said bonds to be dated July 1, 1890, and to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

One hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature Jan. 1, 1917, and one hundred thousand dollars of the principal of said bonds to mature on Jan. 1 of each year thereafter, until this series of bonds is exhausted, and shall be payable both "principal and interest," at the office of the Treasury of the State, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and also in the city of New-York at such place as the Governor may elect.

To each of said bonds coupons will be attached for the interest, which will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July.

The interest on said bonds, under a provision of said act, shall not exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, but bids are invited for the entire series bearing a lower rate of interest, viz.:

Four (4) per cent. per annum. Three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum. Three (3) per cent. per annum.

All of said bonds to be delivered and paid for at the Treasury of the State, or at the fiscal agency of the State in the city of New-York, (as the Governor may determine,) on the 1st day of July, 1890.

Said bonds will be non-taxable by any authority whatsoever in this State, and are convertible at the option of the holder into registered bonds of this State.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of fifty thousand dollars with the Treasurer of Georgia, which may be made in a check for that amount, certified by a solvent bank, approved by the Governor and Treasurer.

THE RIGHT IS HEREBY RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL BIDS, and under a provision of the act authorizing the sale no bid will be received at a price less than par.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

By the Governor:
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the few outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DEMAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.
G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

INCOME INVESTMENTS.

$136,000 CITY OF CLEVELAND	4 per cent. bonds.
144,000 FOSTORIA, OHIO,	b per cent. bonds.
20,000 BELMONT CO., OHIO,	5 per cent. bonds.
5,000 TORONTO, OHIO,	5 per cent. bonds.
25,000 FENTON, MICH.,	5 per cent. bonds.
16,000 LICKING CO., OHIO,	6 per cent. bonds.
10,000 MILLERSBURG, O.,	6 per cent. bonds.
9,500 PERRYSBURG, OHIO,	6 per cent. bonds.
4,000 ALLIANCE, OHIO,	6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 HOWARD CITY, Mich.,	6 per cent. bonds.
8,000 LINCOLN CO., NEB.,	6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 TECUMSEH, NEB.,	6 per cent. bonds.
60,000 GRAHAM CO., ARI.,	7 per cent. bonds.

We offer and recommend these desirable Municipal Bonds for conservative investment.

Price and particulars on application.

JONES & FAILE, Investment Bankers,
135 BROADWAY, N. Y.
(Representing Lamprecht Bros. & Co.)

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds, and stock of this Company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the plan for the Reorganization of this Company, dated 12th March, 1890, expires on the 1st proximo. Security holders who fail to sign said agreement to deposit their securities and to make payments of the assessments date thereon on or before that date will be debarred from the benefits arising out of said agreement.

Dated NEW-YORK, 17th April, 1890.

FREDERIC A. BROWN,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
R. T. WILSON,
CHAS. M. MCGHEE.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

TO HOLDERS OF

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL

Income Bonds and Stock.

In accordance with plan as presented by us under date of July 15, 1889, we, as fiscal agents of the Winona and Southwestern Improvement Company, have been and are duly authorized by said Improvement Company to make a second call for forty per cent. (40 per cent.) of the total subscription on the income bonds and stock of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul R. R. Co., thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) of total subscription having been already paid. Subscription under second call is payable on the 21st day of April, 1890, at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee, in accordance with plan.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
Mills Building.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO. OF PHILA.

A LOW DEATH RATE, A SMALL EXPENSE RATE, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS. ENDOWMENT INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 409 BROADWAY.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $500,000 00.
24 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.

offers choice 7 per cent guaranteed mortgages and 8 per cent debentures. Write them for full list.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company always has good New-York and Brooklyn Mortgages for sale.

They afford absolute security.

Interest commences immediately.

They are negotiable and available as collateral at bank or trust company.

They are the best investment available to-day.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hogues,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William B. Mala,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

Reorganization

CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

THE TIME FOR THE DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES IS EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING MAY 1, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP R. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY, 54 WALL-ST.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN REquested by a large number of stockholders to act as a committee to oppose the plan of reorganization as proposed in circular dated March 12, 1890. Stockholders are requested to call at the office of Perkins & Welsh, 41 and 43 Wall-st., or upon any of the undersigned.

THOMAS RUTTER, 814 5th-av.
BENJAMIN PERKINS, 41 Wall-st.
LEWIS MAY, 33 Broad-st.
JOHN S. TILNEY, 20 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1890.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1890. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT The Oriental Bank, 122 Bowery, on April 14, 1890, the Directors elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

STEPHEN B. HALSEY,
CHARLES B. GOODHUE,
THOMAS K. LEES,
EDWARD WOOD,
DANIEL D. YOUMANS,
ULYSSES W. STARKEY,
ROBERT C. FISHER,
CHARLES H. BAILEY,
AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN.

At the regular meeting of Directors held this day, the board unanimously elected Clinton W. Starkey President, and Charles F. Goodhue Vice President. N. G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 4, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY.

APRIL 15, 1890.

A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, payable May 1, 1890. The transfer books will be closed from April 21 to May 2.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) upon the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the company's office on and after May 1, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed April 16 and reopened May 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. BAILEY, Secretary pro tem.

SHIPPING.

New-York Steamship Company.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP VALENCIA, Capt. F. G. MILLER, leaves Pier 15, E. R. (Wall-st.,) TUESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 5 P. M., and EVERY TUESDAY thereafter, for COTTAGE CITY, MASS., ROCKLAND, BANGOR, ALL POINTS ON PENOBSCOT RIVER, AND ST. JOHN, N. B.

Superb accommodations for passengers and low rates of fare. Freight as low as by any line. No TRANSFER OF GOODS. Goods reç'd daily. Additional steamships on completion of arrangements. Particulars and information on application.

S. L. NEWCOMB, No. 42 G. F. MACKRELL, General Manager. BROADWAY. Ferry. Agent.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG, connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, &c.

Shortest Ocean voyage by 600 miles AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C., as follows: BATAVIA, May 8; ABYSSINIA, May 28; PERSEPOLIS, June 19; BATAVIA, July 17. Subject to change and individual postponement.

For passage and freight rates and general information apply to

EVERETT STRAZAR, Gen. Eastern Agent,
E. V. SKINNER, Gen. East. Agent,
Japan and China Agencies, 134 Water-st. 353 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Monday, April 21, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO sails Sat., Ap. 26, 3 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply 60 Conway's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.

At 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burt, Fri., Apl. 18.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Sat., Apl. 19.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Monday, April 21.
KANSAS CITY, Capt. Kempton, Wed., April 23.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 3 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 5 o'clock at the pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, N. Y. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS. THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 2 P. M. SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 18.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., April 21.
EDISTO, Wed., Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., April 23.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 25.

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
Wharf foot of Rector-st., N. R.
T. G. RAGAN, Pres. W. P. Clyde & Co., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

6TH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

STEAMER OUTFITS

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, INCLUDING
STEAMER CHAIRS,
STEAMER TRUNKS, VALISES,
STEAMER SHOES,
RUGS, SHAWL STRAPS,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES,
AT PRICES FROM 20 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships.
From Pier 41 N. R.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26.
Cabin, $60 and up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Furnessia, Apr. 19, 6 A. M. Circassia, May 3, 3 P. M.
Devonia, Apl. 26, 11 A. M. Anchoria, May 10, 10 A. M.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia, Apr. 19, 8:30 A. M. Umbria, Thurs., May 15, 10 A. M.
Etruria, April 26, 11 A. M. Servia, Sat., May 17, 2 P. M.
Aurania, May 3, 2 P. M. Gallia, W., May 21, 7 A. M.
Bothnia, May 7, 7:30 A. M. Etruria, Sa., May 24, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 3d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Werra, S., Apr. 19, 6:30 A. M. Weser, W., Apr. 30, 2 P. M.
Saale, W., April 23, 9 A. M. Eider, Sat., May 3, 3:30 P. M.
Ems, Sat., Apr. 26, 11 A. M. Fulda, Tues., May 6, 7 A. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, first cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; second cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 29, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA, May 1, 28, June 26, July 24
NORMANNIA.....June 5, July 3, July 31, Aug. 28
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Bohemia, S. A. M., Ap. 22 | Rhesia, 10:30 A. M., Ap. 26
Steamers leave from Hamburg, Dock A, noon. Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, 27 Broadway, N. Y.
Gen'l Passage Office, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, April 24. S. S. STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, May 1, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From Pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, E. D. For freights and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 22, 7 A. M.
ALASKA.....Sails Tuesday, April 29, at 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sails Tuesday, May 6, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA...Sails Tuesday, May 13, at 12:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 20, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $60, $50, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Apl. 23, 8 A. M. Germanic, May 21, 7 A. M.
Teutonic, Apl. 30, 2 P. M. Teutonic, May 28, 12 P. M.
Britannic, May 7, 7 A. M. Britannic, June 4, 6 A. M.
*Majestic, May 14, 2 P. M. *Majestic, June 11, 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $40 and $45. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 9 Broadway, N. Y. Branch office, 406 Walnut-st. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 23, 5 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Wed., April 30, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., May 7, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., May 14, 1:30 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher-st. Ferry. First cabin, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make cable transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make Collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE Every Saturday.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., April 19, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., April 26, 10 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., May 3, 4 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Joncquieres, Sat., May 10, 9 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., May 17, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 11, 229, 257, 261, 287, 305, 362, 994 Broadway, and at the Windsor, 5th-av.
Or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 226 West-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AMERICAN WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRcumstances would take care of house, furnished or unfurnished, for rent of basement; references. Address, for five days, Three Adults, Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID LADY.—No objection to travel; best of reference. Address Mrs. Ellis, 208 West 23d-st.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—By a young Lady, well educated; French and English, to lady, or governess with family going to Europe; six years' very best references from one family. Address Box 450, Montclair, N. J.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged woman; Protestant; understands housekeeping; city reference. Call at 132 East 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady who is going to California to live desires to procure a situation for a young woman as first-class chambermaid; can give some years' reference as she is perfectly reliable; would like to go in the country. Can be seen at any time at 681 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady who is going to Europe to live desires to procure situations for her chambermaid (Swedish) and her waitress; both will go highly recommended. Can be interviewed, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, at 20 West 58th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, for two days, 511 East 74th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference. Call at 202 East 26th-st., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference from last place. Call at 128 Varick-st., in laundry; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for up-stairs work and assist waiting; good reference from last place. Call at 126 Varick-st., in laundry; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; flat preferred; reference. Address G. L., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl; assist with laundry work; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly experienced; in first-class private family only; eight years' city reference from last employer. Call at 254 6th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c. — By a young girl as chambermaid or do plain sewing, or would help with grown children: two years' reference from last place. Call at 529 West 29th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German woman as first-class chambermaid in first-class private family only; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid, who is competent and trustworthy. Call at 14 West 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. Call at 320 West 49th-st., Bell 16.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 127 East 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; would assist with washing; personal reference. Call at 443 4th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; best city references. Address E. C., 136 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber maid; no objections to the country. Call at 1,327 Broadway; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chamber maid and waitress in a small private family. Call 118 East 126th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands her business, in private family; best city references. Address M. G., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; understands care of a gentleman's kitchen; private family only; city or country; good city reference. Call at 482 8th-av., corner 39th-st.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family; country or city; best city reference. Call, two days, at 866 3d-av., third bell.

COOK.—As excellent cook; thoroughly understands her work; do coarse washing; best city reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at 308 West 41st-st., Room 6.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in boarding house or restaurant. Call at 225 West 32d-st., fourth floor, back; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class city reference; no objection to the country near New-York. Call or address 573 3d-av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; the best of city reference. Call at 162 West 38th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent cook and laundress; two years' reference. Call at 306 West 41st-st., Room 5, back.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; assist in washing if necessary; best city reference. Call at 193 Lexington-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 135 West 56th-st., basement.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; by day; sleep home; good city reference. Call at 335 West 32d-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; assist with washing; wages no object, but a good home. Call at 321 East 12th-st.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant girl as good plain cook; city reference. Address A. W., care of Mrs. Harper, 171 Avenue C.

COOK.—First-class; good references. Call at 412 10th-av.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good reference. Address X. Y. Z., 35 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook. Call at 126 East 17th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a girl; city references. Call at 246 East 90th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day or week; good city reference. Call at 320 East 36th-st., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning. Call at 455 West 46th-st., first floor, back.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made from $4 up; children's costumes, ready made and to order. Call or address M. A. Roughey, 301 East 74th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER, FORMERLY WITH MME. Dieden, wishes a few more customers; will do work reasonable. Call at 369 West 38th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a young woman with hotel experience as assistant housekeeper or linen room mistress in a hotel; best reference from city hotel. Address Hotel, 277 Avenue C.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Swedish housekeeper or cook; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; first-class city references; no cards. Call at 174 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do housework in small family; best reference. Address R. G., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 1,074 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

JANITORS.—By an American man and wife as janitors for one or more houses; is handy man; no family; best city reference. Address S. W., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced person as kitchenmaid; understands the care of milk and butter; good reference if required. Address E. C. N., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; city reference. Call at 17 West 55th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; excellent packer; can make over dresses and take charge of wardrobe; city references. Address Competent, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; good hairdresser and seamstress; also a good packer, no objection to help with children; good city reference. Address D. H., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—English; speaks French; competent hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; four and a half and over two years' best reference. Address S. M., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid; understands dressmaking; willing to travel, and can make herself generally useful. Can be seen at last employer's, 30 West 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address G. L., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; good linguist and traveler; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 17:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 26.11' by 40.4 by 26.7 by 66.3, 194 Worth-st, running through to (6) Mulberry-st., for $27,000, to R. P. Fairchild; four-story brick building, with lot 30.2 by 90.9 by 28.2 by 101.7, 1,124 Broadway, east side, north of 25th-st., for $320,542, to G. H. Warren, Jr., and three five-story brick factories, with lots each 23.9 by 92, 516 to 520 East 17th-st., south side, east of Avenue A, for $47,500, to E. P. Fairchild. Also, in partition, S. B. Brownell, Esq., referee, sold three three-story brick dwellings, with lot 26.9 by 122.10 by 53.4 by 126.1, 44 Morton-st., south side, west of Bedford-st., for $24,250, to A. E. Ely; four three-story brick buildings, with plot of and 66.3 by 60.4 by 53.4 by 61.5, 57 to 63 Liberty-st., north side, west of Bedford-st., for $36,000, to Max Danziger; two three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 59.7 by 57 by 21.8 by 79.5, 47 and 49 Morton-st., north side, west of Bedford-st., for $25,900, to Julius Lipman; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 80.48 Carmine-st., south side, east of Bedford-st., for $12,500, to Max Danziger; two lots, each 24.5 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 51.2 feet north of 35th-st., for $31,950, to F. G. Bourne, and three lots, 25 by about 100 each, on West-st., northwest corner of Morton-st., for $79,950, to Ottinger Brothers.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the six-story building, with plot of land 50.5 by 100, 708 and 710 11th-av., east side, north of 50th-st., for $44,900, to R. T. Bush.

Richard V. Barnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 21 by 62.2, 26 Wooster-st., east side, south of Grand-st., for $6,100, to J. I. West; three-story brick building, with lot 21 by 36 by 16 by irregular, 6 Morton-st., south side, west of Bleeker-st., for $5,500, to Max Danziger; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.1, 241 West 11th-st., north side, east of 4th-st., for $14,650, to J. V. McManus; and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 100.5, 156 West 53d-st., north side, east of 7th-av., for $14,000, to David Henderson. Also, under a foreclosure decree, R. M. Stover, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 75, 741 East 137th-st, north side, 753.9 feet east of Willis-av., for $5,000, to T. J. Tuder.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction two three-story brick houses, with lots each 12.6 by 98.9, 210 and 212 East 41st-st., south side, east of 3d-av. for $14,325, to George Scheffer; three-story frame house, with lot 23.6 by 102.2, 163 East 54th-st., north side, west of 3d-av., for $15,900 to W. E. Smith; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.1 by 98.7, 363 West 34th-st., north side, east of 9th-av., for $16,500, to A. H. Miller; plot of land, 51.5 by 100.11 by 33 by 100, on Lewis-st., southeast corner of 4th-st., for $19,700, to F. Wiltmontruck; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 420 West 46th-st., south side, west of 9th-av., for $14,450, to Thomas Wilson; five-story flat, with lot 25 by 75, 2,192 7th-av., west side, north of 129th-st., for $23,300, to W. H. Glover, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 142d-st., north side, 100 feet west of Grand Boulevard, for $8,550, to M. F. Johnson. Also Brooklyn property, comprising the two-story brick building, with lot 28 by 99 by 27.6 by 97, 241 and 243 Fulton-st., east side, south of Sprague-alley, for $32,000, to G. Lasonard.

William W. Fogg, under a foreclosure decree, C. W. Francis, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick buildings, with lot 26 by 131 by 26 by 132, 64 James-st., west side, for $30,000, to A. H. Johnson, plaintiff.

James Bleecker & Son sold at public auction a plot of land 400 by 400, known as Oakwood Lawn, at Sea Cliff, L. I., for $6,100, to George Forrest.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 17.

Ewen-place, n. e. corner of King's Bridge to Milesquare road, 50x117.5; Fannie Bradley to Joseph S. Bradley and another. $5
Lot, 150 ft. w. of Church-st. and 163 ft. s. of proposed new street, 24th Ward, 20x107; William E. Berrian to Harriet Berrian..... Canal-st., 505; Julius Berliner and wife to Betty Abrams..... 2,300
86th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; Howard G. Badgley and wife to Charlotte A. Lyon..... 26,000
75th-st., n. s., 368 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; Charles T. Barney and wife to John Conley. 14,800
53d-st., s. s., 237.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 15x90.5; Aaron Butler and wife to Anna H. Kollner. 35,000
89th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th-av., 145x100.8; Charles T. Barney and wife to Conrad Vorbach..... 44,250
Canal-st., 505; Betty Abrams and another to Betty Berliner..... 1
15th st., 136 East; Frank Bracht and wife to Mark Ottinger..... 16,400
161st-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x88.11; Jonas Cole to Julia A. Dougherty... 6,500
88th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 65x102.2; Richard P. Charles and wife to J. E. Hagar..... 41,000
Inwood-av., e. s., 404.11 ft. n. of Gerard-av., 25x225; James Crosby and wife to Augusta Budding..... 2,000
44th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Joseph H. Choate and wife to Breardley School Line..... 1
Opdyke-av., n. w. corner of 4th-st., 200x152.5; William J. Penoyer and wife to Mary E. Duryee..... 7,000
Croton-av., n. w. s., 315 ft. s. of High Bridge road, 25x75; August J. Paris and wife to Joseph A. Goulden..... 10,000
Washington-st., n. s., 316; J. Van V. Olcott and wife to John B. Wray..... 36,500
86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; Jonah D. F. Smith and another to John Gerhard..... 6,750
Hester-st., n. s., 59.9 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 20x50; Carl Steurer and wife to Ephraim B. Levy..... 10,000
95th-st., n. s., near corner of 11th-av., 100x102.2; Alfred S. Scott to Peres M. Stewart..... 49,000
10th-av., w. s., 52.9 ft. n. of 77th-st., 25x100; Joseph D. F. Solomon, trustee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 24,600
93d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 and other property; William Talcott, referee, to Truman H. Talcott..... 12,000
177th-st., n. s., 793.9 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x?; Rowland M. Stover, referee, to Thomas J. Tilney..... 5,000
Lots 4, 5, 6, 131 ft. s. of Madison-av., 21x100.5; Herbert E. Dickson, referee, to Sarah J. Byrd..... 12,672
1st-av., 2,059 to 2,057; George Wolfe to Michael Farkowski..... 1
South 5th-av., 51; trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House to Robert L. Fowler 22,500
82d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x100.5; Elsworth L. Sutliff and another to George B. Jurkett..... 19,800
Avenue A, 389 and 391; Nathan Schwab to Louis Schiller..... 35,000
24-av., 1,907; Anna C. Miller to Anna Jones..... 1
81st-st., n. s., 131 ft. east of Madison-av., 21 x100.5; Sara H. Hazeltine to Sarah J. Byrd..... 47,000
96th-st., n. s., 451 ft. west of 10th-av., 81x 81.6; Joseph L. Hewlett and wife to Oscar B. Hewlett..... 1
86th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 65x102.2; J. E. Hagar and wife to Martin J. Hackett..... 41,000
111th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 150x 98.10 to 112th-st.; Charles H. Stewart to Courtlandt Palmer..... 1
107th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x?; Herbert E. Maurice and others to Thomas J. Tilney..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS AND MORTGAGEES.

The question is not whether it is wiser to have titles guaranteed by an insurance company or examined by a competent and experienced lawyer acting in the interest of his client, but whether both are desirable for complete security.

The LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY gives both. It insures titles to real estate.

120 Broadway, New-York. 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

AN EXTRA FINE PIECE OF 6TH-AV. property, 81 feet front for sale; near 36th-st.; will pay a good income.
—ALSO,—
A FULL LOT, WITH BUILDINGS, ON 8TH-AV., near 30th-st.
—ALSO,—
AN EXTRA LARGE LOT ON THE BOWERY, near Canal-st.; well rented.
—ALSO,—
AN EXTRA LARGE CORNER ON MACDONGAL-st.; about 7,000 square feet.
Apply, for further particulars, to
GEO. R. READ,
No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACT OF LAND on Southern Boulevard, 141st-st. and Concord-av.,
CONTAINING OVER 100 CITY LOTS.
Spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charitable, or other purposes; will be sold while awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

THE ONLY THREE-STORY EXTENSION dining-room mansion left; three sold; four stories, 20x83, full lot, choicest location, and greatest bargain on west side; bring an expert and examine for yourself. Owner, on premises, No. 44 West 76th-st.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE, OVERlooking Central Park.—That exceptionally fine 24-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, No. 43 West 77th-st., one of the finest and largest houses on the west side, for sale; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new, first-class, four-story 20-foot-front dining room extension dwelling, No. 43 West 76th-st.; only $30,000. The only finish open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

GRAND-ST., WITH AN L ON OTHER street.—Two houses, leased for another year; drug store and Post Office; a good investment. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand-st. and Bowery. N. B.—Also a private house, rented.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Lexington-av., near 57th-st.; can be bought at a bargain. OGDEN & CLARE, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

16 EAST 64TH-ST.
In perfect order and at a low price. Permits only from J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

A CHOICE FIVE-STORY CORNER FLAT, near office; bargain. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st., 145 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY CHOICE CORNER PLOT of FOUR FULL-SIZE LOTS, On the Grand Boulevard, near 145th-st. High elevation; fine view of Hudson River; no rock; the cheapest lots on Manhattan Island; only $2,000; easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY FURnished, at Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 25 acres, with fine water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.
Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT ORANGE FOR sale or to rent; furnished or unfurnished; five minutes from station, with just enough ground not to be a burden. Inquire Room 62, 18 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 3 four-story front and three-story rear brick buildings, on six lots on north side of 13th-st., between 10th and 13th ave.; one-story building on eight lots, on north east corner of 13th-st. and 13th-av.
Also, bulkhead 100 feet long opposite same property, four open lots on south side of 14th-st., between 10th and 13th ave., seven open lots, northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to WILLIAM DE LAMATER, Foot West 13th-st., New-York City.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin-st. and 344 Washington-st. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 29 Harrison-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. —Supreme Court, city and county of New-York. —JAMES M. BROWN, John Crosby Brown, Howard Potter, and John S. Schultz, as sole acting executors of John Jacob Astor, deceased, and testamentary trustees of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH HUBBARD, defendant.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by J. Phillips Cole, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being formerly in the above-mentioned and county of Westchester, but now in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New York, and in and by the said mortgage bounded and described as follows, to wit:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the town of Morrisania, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, being the lots known and designated by the numbers eleven hundred and thirty-seven (1,137) and eleven hundred and thirty-eight, (1,138,) in block number twenty-four, (24,) on a map entitled "Map of 1,379 lots situate in North New-York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street with the easterly side of Willis-avenue, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street fifty (50) feet to the westerly side of lot number 1,136 on said map, thence northerly along said westerly side of lot number 1,136 one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets, thence westerly and parallel with said centre line fifty (50) feet to the easterly side of lot number 1,139 on said map, and thence southerly and along said easterly side of lot number 1,139 one hundred (100) feet to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, at the point of the place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1890.
ARTHUR C. BROWN, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City. 11 Clerks wanted.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, April 22, noon, two extra

HANDSOME RESIDENCES,
in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,

BEDFORD PARK,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n. e. corner Hull-av., three-story cut-stone and frame villa, and plot of eight lots; 13 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, pantry, butler's pantry, and storeroom on first floor; nine sleeping rooms and bath.
HULL-AV., west side, 200 feet north of Boulevard, three-story brick and frame cottage, built in Colonial style, 12 rooms; plot of about five lots. Both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience and improvement, cabinet trim, plate glass, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK
in the vicinity of New-York; only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem road. Apply at office, 174 West 84th-st. These houses in this delightful suburban quarter, with its beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds, and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming homes combining city conveniences and country beauties.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Maps, photographs, and full particulars with owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90; auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., and watchman on the premises.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE UNDER ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF EDWARD J. BURKE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 22d, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 3 AND 5, 29 AND 37 WASHINGTON-ST., and 38 GREENWICH-ST.
Maps, &c., the office of DE FOREST & WEEKS, Esqs., Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY, NO. 289 PLYMOUTH-ST., NO. 18 RUSH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison-avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth-street, twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890 at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, March 31st, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 21st day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place
Dated New-York, April 14th, 1890.
GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

41 WEST 49TH.—TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, handsome modern brick; pantry extension dwelling, 22 feet wide. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story brownstone high-stoop dwelling, No. 12 East 72d-st., 1,076 Madison-av., and 32 East 84th-st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th-st. and 5th-av.

TWO FINE THREE-STORY AND BASEment Brick Houses To Let.—350 and 352 Mott-av., near 148th-st.; nearly new; all improvements; choice location; rent $800 each. E. A. CARLEY, 348 Mott-av.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE ON LEXington-av., looking on 57th-st.; in good order; very moderate rent. OGDEN & CLARE, 240 4th-av., and 11 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th av.; rent, $720; three rooms reserved. THOMAS & ECKEROM, 38 West 30th-st.

NO. 63 WEST 92D-ST.—THREE STORIES, 20 feet wide; possession May 1. Permits and full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—HANDSOME AND complete establishment, with every modern convenience; spacious grounds, tennis court, private lake, &c.; to rent, furnished, for season or year. Full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms furnished. INCLINE RAILWAY; stabling for 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. "W.," Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from
CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS,
59 Liberty-st.

"SHADOW FA M."—ONE MILE FROM Narragansett Pier; large, handsome house, with every convenience; spacious grounds, &c.; roads macadamized; furnished; for season or year. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List ready for application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.
New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

FURNISHED RESIDENCES TO RENT FOR season at Morristown, Seabright, Deal Beach, Middletown, &c., &c. Permits and full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

PENATAQUIT POINT, BAY SHORE, L. I.—A furnished cottage, containing ten bedrooms, with a stable, on Great South Bay. Address R. M. MOSES, JOHNSTOWN, Fonda Co., N. Y.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT, LONG-BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED houses to let for the season. PHILIP C. SUS, New-Brighton, S. I.

UNFURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY, L. I. Desirable Cottages of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rent'als, $350, $400, $500, and $1,800 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CURLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

$35 MONTHLY.—ELEVATED SHORE 35 Line.—Nelson Sea Shore Cottage, 38 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad; 6 new Queen Anne cottages, 9 rooms; all city conveniences; seen at all times; 5 minutes' walk from station. Inquire for Clock Tower.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY - FURNISHED first apartment in the Hanover, including plate, china, and linen. For terms apply to 40 Wall-st., Room 26.

TO RENT AND WILL SELL CHEAP—THE furniture and fittings of my cozy six-room flat. 146 East 48th-st., third flat.

UNFURNISHED.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT OF SEVEN rooms and bath; 1st floor, 64th-st., near Third-av.; sky-lights; two tenements; rent, $360. OGDEN & CLARE, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE ST. CATHERINE
APARTMENT HOUSE,
CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 59D-ST.
To let, one elegant suite of fifteen rooms. Besides two servants' rooms, laundry, store room, and wine cellar; has a direct frontage of 100 feet on Madison-av. and of 49 feet on 59d-st. and an unobstructed exterior view of 200 feet. The suite comprises an entire floor, and has no dark or interior rooms; no plumbing work in any living or sleeping room; in the suite are two toilet rooms communicating directly with external air; the cabinet work and interior decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city. There is also a similar suite of ten rooms on the first floor at a lower rent. Full particulars can be obtained on application at premises to E. BENNETT, Superintendent.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS, 85TH-ST., 59TH-ST., AND 7TH-AV.
Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA VALENCIA, AND TOLOSO.
Having a frontage of 205 feet on Central Park and 7th-st.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights.
Apply at office, 174 West 85th-st.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY.—On May 1, two suites of apartments, newly decorated, in the arrangement; service, attendance, heat, and gas included. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

A—126 EAST 34TH-ST.—NEW DOUBLE fire-proof building; fine apartments; eight rooms and bath; open fires; electric light, and coal and wood furnished. liveried servants; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($800 to $1,500.)
1,048 5th-av., cor. 86th-st.
Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

121 MADISON-AV., CORNER 30TH-ST.—Handsome and complete apartment of 10 rooms to rent from May 1. Permits and full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY-DECORATED FLATS, 6 large rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $32, $38. 108 East 84th-st., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th-st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF SIX AND seven rooms, 1,235 Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 84th-st.; modern improvements; steam heat; rents reasonable. Call and examine.

"SINCLAIR," 965 WEST 180TH.—Six large, light, decorated rooms; big closets; grassy lawn, $32.100; tennis or croquet; door service. H. O'NEILL, owner.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS IN the Cambridge, from April 12 to May 1; terms very moderate. Address X., Box 617 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BACHELOR APARTments on 23d-st., near 5th-av. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,477 Broadway.

215 WEST 104TH.—EIGHT ROOMS AND bath, $50; five rooms, $22. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

215 2D-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST. — NICE steam heated floors; all improvements. Owner, 220 East 19th.

FOR EXCHANGE.

CITY HOUSES TO EXCHANGE TO THE amount of $75,000 for outside property. COLEMAN, 143 Pennsylvania-av., Newark.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
— & —
Hudson River Railroad.
All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth Ave. and 42d St., New York.
THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows

8:50 A. M. FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS—due at Canandaigua 8:00, Buffalo 8:20 P. M.
9:30 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Chicago 9:50 A. M. next day.
10:30 A. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, VESTIBULE LIMITED—due Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.
11:30 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Connects on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.
6:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.
10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. FISHKILL (NEW HAMBURG), POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND ALBANY—8:00, †11:10, 11:50 A. M., †3:30, 3:55, 6:30 P. M., also for POUGHKEEPSIE, 10:50 P. M., †12:30 night, and 6:00, 10:00 A. M.; for HARLEM (WEST POINT), †8:00, †11:10 A. M., †2:30, †3:30, 3:55, †4:55, 6:30 P. M.
ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:50, †11:50 A. M., 6:00, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and Utica, 3:30 P. M.
TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—8:50 A. M., 6:30 P. M., also Troy 8:00, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.
AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—10:50, †11:50 A. M., †6:30, †10:00 P. M., †12:00 midnight.
BERKSHIRE HILLS VIA HARLEM DIVISION—10:35 A. M., †3:20 P. M.
For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, or at Nos. 413, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st, and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 72d Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. †Daily except Sunday. ¶Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.
Above trains except those leaving at 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 midnight, stop at 138th-st. station.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF APRIL 7, 1890.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. Sundays at 5:56 P. M. 7:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Shamokin.
1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M.
For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:20, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.
For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY
at 4:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor cars.)
For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 4:40, 7 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., (12:15 night except Saturday night) have connections for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., and Astor House, New York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Deabrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Easton and all intermediate points.
8:45 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
9:25 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:45 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.
5:30 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Easton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
For tickets and general information apply at General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-

A WORK FULL OF PROMISE

CLOSE OF THE WORKING GIRLS' CONVENTION.

PLANS ADOPTED FOR THE FUTURE AND RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF FEMALE FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Yesterday brought the Working Girls' Convention officially to a close; but the work was not all finished, and there will be a few executive meetings of the auxiliary committee in this city, in which all of the delegates who are able to remain are invited to participate. Although an elaborate, and what might seem an ambitious, programme for a first convention had been prepared in advance, the scope of the convention expanded very much from the first. Everything upon which the success of the convention depended turned out more favorably than the fondest enthusiast among them expected.

The weather was as if made to their special order, numbers beyond expectation swelled the enthusiasm of the delegates to the limit, and the tone and spirit of the addresses and papers completed the requisites to a successful convention. Of the beneficial results that will ensue there can be no doubt. All the delegates will take away with them a feeling of enthusiasm for the work they are engaged in, which must result in a large increase in the number and extension of the beneficent influences of working girls' societies.

Yesterday's session was largely devoted to the informal discussion of matters that had been treated upon in the papers of the preceding days, and to reports from subordinate organizations in various places. There was a report from the Montreal Industrial Union by a delegate from that organization—Miss Corner—which showed that it was organized and managed upon similar methods to those prescribed for the working girls' societies. Miss Hurley, a delegate from the Women's Improvement Association of Chicago, showed also that her society differed little except in name from the association clubs. Miss Browning of Lawrence, Mass., told of the successful operation of the organization in that city, where there are so many working girls.

Miss Smoot of Washington, private secretary to Mrs. Barry, head of the women's branch of the Knights of Labor, in a paper on the educational work of the Knights of Labor, told of 100 assemblies that had "literary evenings" twice a week, and in which benefit funds were successfully established, out of which sick benefits of $4 per week were paid to the members. Miss Graeff of Philadelphia read the paper contributed by Mrs. Eliza S. Turner upon the subject of "Practical Classes" in the New Century Guild of that city. Miss Jarvis of Danielsonville, Conn., and Miss Warner told about the country clubs similar in organization to the working girls' societies in existence in various parts of the country.

In the informal discussion which followed a large number of delegates took part, and some pertinent questions were asked and answered. As to the plan of employing female physicians, Miss Dodge, the Chairman of the convention, stated that two physicians were engaged by the Thirty-eighth-Street Club to attend club meetings twice a week to consult with and prescribe for the members free of charge. About clubs of both sexes, Miss Justus of Boston said there were such in successful operation in that city. She found that it had been necessary "to have a man present at first, perhaps a policeman," but within a few weeks the roughness of the boys disappeared and they entered with friendly zeal into the purposes and spirit of the clubs. Miss Gardner, also of Boston, and Miss Farmer of Maine told of similar successes.

A form of constitution for clubs was read by Miss Martha Draper, in which it is provided that at least two-thirds of every club or society must be composed of wage earners. Some discussion arose as to who should officer the club—wage earners or the other class of working girls. Miss Dodge settled the question by declaring for the absolute equality of all the members; they could elect as officers whomsoever they pleased. This sentiment was loudly cheered. Whether married women should be admitted to societies was a question that upon short debate was decided affirmatively. And as to class distinctions, it was decided, with some enthusiasm, substantially, that they did not exist. The societies were undenominational, democratic, mutually beneficial, and imposed upon all the members mutual duties.

The committee reports were read, one from the committee on a paper to be the organ of the societies, which presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee by the Chair, within two days, to formulate a plan for issuing a journal devoted to the interests of working girls in this country. It was adopted. Miss Edith Howe of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon for her report, but gave way for a moment to permit the introduction of a resolution of thanks to Miss Grace H. Dodge, the able and efficient presiding officer of the convention, for her devotion to the cause and the good she had accomplished. Miss Chapin put the question, which was carried by a big chorus of "yeas." The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the visiting delegates sincerely appreciate the wisdom of the New York Association of Working Girls' Societies in planning this convention, their ability in the selection and arrangement of vital topics for discussion, and their largeness of spirit in inviting to it all interested in the elevation of working girls by such practical knowledge as shall dignify the home, such intellectual knowledge as shall broaden and deepen life, such high ideals as shall develop and ennoble character.

Resolved, That the visiting delegates express to the Entertainment Committee their heartiest appreciation of the thought and effort which have made their stay so delightful.

Resolved, That we extend our cordial thanks to the clubs at whose rooms we have been so warmly welcomed and so cordially entertained.

Resolved, That the whole convention owes a debt of gratitude to its presiding officer, Miss Grace H. Dodge, for the unfailing tact, promptitude, courtesy, and dignity with which she has conducted its affairs.

Whereas, This convention realizes the time has come for the formation of an organization, and

Whereas, It is more than ever convinced of the need and value of co-operation, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention recommends the formation of a United Association of Working Girls' Societies whose constitution and by-laws shall be presented to each uniting association for its approval by a committee composed of the first Directress and secretary of each association.

Miss Helen Iselin presented a resolution relating to the employment of deputy female factory inspectors as follows:

Whereas, Several bills have been presented to the Legislature of the State of New-York providing for the appointment of women as Deputy Factory Inspectors,

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorses and urges the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of women as Deputy Factory Inspectors.

Resolved, That harmonious and effective action in the Department of Factory Inspectors imperatively demands that the appointment of all deputies, male and female, be continued in the head of the department, the Chief Factory Inspector.

Resolved, That female Deputy Factory Inspectors should not be required to inspect factories where women and children are not employed.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be published and be brought to the attention of the Legislature.

After some congratulatory remarks by Miss Dodge, in which she said she had received more from the clubs than she had ever given them, and felt that the movement was destined to extend in power and usefulness, the convention adjourned.

HAPPENINGS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasurer Tichnor and Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn came on to this city yesterday to consult with Superintendent Weber about the landing of immigrants. They visited Castle Garden, but did not see the Commissioners of Emigration.

The steamer Cachemire landed 1,403 Italians at Castle Garden yesterday. Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, who is an amateur photographer, visited the Garden during the day, and photographed several picturesque groups of the Cachemire's passengers. She was assisted by her son Harry and Landing Superintendent John I. Simpson in grouping the Italians.

Emigration Commissioner Wylie, who has been fishing off the Florida coast since March 9, arrived here yesterday and visited Castle Garden.

Superintendent Weber will have his hands full in receiving the immigrants who will arrive here during the first few days of the new immigrant season. The Saale, from Bremen, will land 924; the Ems, from Bremen, 985; La Champagne, from Havre, 884; the Etruria, from Liverpool, 600; the City of Berlin, from Liverpool, 600, and the Alesia, from the Mediterranean, about 800. The transatlantic steamship companies were notified yesterday to land their passengers at the Barge Office, instead of at Castle Garden.

"A MODERN COLUMBUS."

"A Modern Columbus," the saltatorial medley by William D. Preston, will be given on Monday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by Company I of the Seventh Regiment, under the auspices of the Crescent Athletic Club. The programme is a handsome little book containing a full-page picture of the Crescent Athletic Club grounds at Bay Ridge. The old Van Brunt mansion is now used as a clubhouse. The club has also leased the premises at 71 Pierrepont-street for a city clubhouse.

BROKER THORBURN SUSPENDED.

C. B. Thorburn, who struck his fellow-broker, H. L. Kingsbury, on the Consolidated Exchange a few days ago, was yesterday suspended for thirty days by the Board of Governors of the Exchange. The suspension carries with it the loss of his membership of the Governing Board and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Membership. Mr. Kingsbury was fined $10 for his part in the quarrel, and he will be reprimanded by the President.

LEASING WHARF PROPERTY.

PIERS AND BULKHEADS BRING MORE THAN EVER BEFORE.

A large number of business men interested in dock property were present yesterday noon at the auction sale of leases by the Dock Department at Pier A. Van Tassell & Kearney were the auctioneers, and the printed list of docks, piers, &c., which were to be offered for rent comprised forty-one lots in all and included some of the most desirable pieces of river front in the city.

The department first offered the right to dump and fill in behind the new bulkhead or river wall between East Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets. The estimated quantity of filling here is about 50,000 loads, and the material to be used must be clean ashes, sand, loam, earth, or stone. The bidding for this privilege was rapid and energetic. The contract finally went to George W. Plunkett for $7,800.

The first piece of wharf property offered for lease was the northerly half of Pier 12 and the bulkhead between Piers 12 and 13, for a term of five years from May 1. This lot had been held hitherto by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at a yearly rental of $7,600. The department this year placed an upset price of $8,000 upon it, and T. I. Madico, representing various fruit importing interests, began bidding against the old tenants. The bids jumped by hundreds and five hundreds up to $11,000 very speedily, and at that figure the wharf property went to the Jersey road.

Pier 13, also tenanted at present by the Jersey road at a rental of $15,000, was offered as an upset price of $17,500 per year for the five years beginning May 1. Again the fruit trade made a struggle, but was defeated, leaving the lease to go back to the railroad at $24,000 a year, an increase of $9,000 over the former rental.

Several other lively contests occurred during the sale, the general result being that the prices obtained were from 25 to 50 per cent in advance of the prices at which the same property has been leased. Following are the results of the sales:

North River.—For a term of five years from May 1. Northerly half and outer half of pier foot of West Twelfth-street, with privilege of placing dumping board thereon, leased to John A. Bouker, $2,100; pier foot of Bethune-street, to A. T. Decker, $1,250; pier at foot of West Forty-sixth-street, with privilege of using and maintaining dumping board on outer end, to John A. Bouker, $3,005. Northerly eighty-three feet of bulkhead between West Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, to James Gillies, $350; pier at West Fifty-first-street, to Thomas Smith, $3,900. Southerly half of bulkhead at the foot of West Sixtieth-street, to New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $60.

For term of three years from May 1.—Bulkhead at southerly half of West Ninety-seventh-street, to Canda & Kane, $250. Bulkhead at foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street to John A. Bouker, $110. Bulkhead at the southerly half of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to O. D. Person, $120.

For term of two years from May 1.—Bulkhead northerly of the approach to Pier, new, No. 47, about 207 feet, to [the department has set aside this bulkhead during its pleasure for the use of the oyster business, pursuant to Chapter 521 of Laws of 1888.] Timothy Shea for $10,250 per year, the upset price having been $6,500.

East River Side.—For term of five years from May 1.—Undivided ninth part of Pier (old) 42, to J. & M. McCarthy, $50; bulkhead at foot of East Thirty-sixth-street, Popham & Co., $260; bulkhead at foot of East Fortieth-street, to Equitable Gaslight Company, $150; bulkhead at foot of East Forty-first-street, to Equitable Gaslight Company, $110; bulkhead at foot of East Forty-third-street, to J. A. Bouker, $300; bulkhead at foot of East Forty-fourth-street, to J. A. Bouker, $85; bulkhead at foot of East Sixty-third-street, to Neidlinger & Schmidt, $480; bulkhead at foot of East Seventy-third-street, with dumping board, to J. A. Bouker, $800; bulkhead at foot of East Ninety-ninth-street, to Cavanagh & Collins, $1,500, former rental $800.

For term of three years from May 1.—Bulkhead platform at foot of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, to Kane & Wright, $410; bulkhead platform at foot of East One Hundred and Sixth-street, to Nathaniel Wise, $600; southerly half of bulkhead between East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, to Standard Gaslight Company, $250.

Seventeen pieces of property of the forty-one which were offered for lease did not receive a bid equal to the upset price demanded by the department and were withdrawn. President Post said he was much pleased with the result of the sale, which was the most encouraging the department ever had, and showed the commercial interests of the city to be in a prosperous condition.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The season at the Lyceum Theatre will close about the middle of May, and Manager Frohman has rented the house for four weeks, following the regular season, for a revival of Mr. Gillette's version of "The Private Secretary," which is to be presented with a number of the people in the original cast in this city. The Lyceum company will have a vacation until Aug. 18, when it will begin its Summer tour at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, opening in "The Charity Ball." Miss Henrietta Crossman, who was a member of the Lyceum company during the first season of Mr. Frohman's management, but who was with Mr. Daly last season, has rejoined the Lyceum stock and is now playing in "The Charity Ball."

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal begin a two weeks' engagement in Chicago next Monday night, which will be their second in that city this season. They will then play in St. Louis, Buffalo, and Toronto, and make their last appearance before sailing for home in Albany, May 18, for the benefit of the Women's Diocesan League, the performance being under the auspices of the Bishop of Albany.

The innate modesty which is so characteristic of Joseph P. Reynolds, business manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, has been overcome by the pleadings of his friends, and he has consented to be pursued in preparing the grains and grasses for use, and showed that if the duty was decreased the articles must be placed among "leaves, stems, weeds, and dried fibres advanced in value by manufacture," which are subject to 10 per cent. duty.

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this Spring in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the Winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best Spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE BEEKMAN CLUB'S HOME.

PLANNING PLEASANT QUARTERS FOR ITS MANY MEMBERS.

The Beekman Club has taken title to the house of Mr. A. R. Roe, at the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The premises will be altered so that the main entrance will be on Twenty-seventh-street. It will open into a spacious lobby, on the left of which will be the parlor, a light airy room, occupying the width of the house, some twenty-eight feet, with three large windows toward Fifth-avenue, nearly forty feet deep. To the right of the vestibule will be the café, about twenty-six by thirty feet, for the social intercourse of the members. Coffee will be served there on small mahogany tables after the table d'hôte.

In the basement will be the grill or tap room, where meals will be served on small tables. Smoking will be allowed, and everything arranged for the perfect ease and comfort of the members. Adjoining this room and fronting on Fifth-avenue will be the large billiard hall.

On the second floor, front, is the reading room, from the broad windows of which the magnificent view can be enjoyed over the avenues, Madison-square, and the well-known hotels and restaurants in that vicinity. In the rear will be the public and private dining rooms, where at 6 o'clock a table d'hôte will be served daily under the management of the caterer of the club, Mr. Boud, formerly chief at Delmonico's.

On the two upper floors cozy bedrooms will be fitted up for the use of members of the club.

Behind the main building at 1 East Twenty-seventh-street a new house will be erected, to contain in the basement the kitchen and laundry, and on the first floor a large hall, 25 feet wide, 75 feet long, and 20 feet high, for the lectures and meetings of the club, with a separate entrance to the street. A hall of the same dimensions on the second floor will contain the growing library, already consisting of many thousand volumes, including the best publications on political economy.

The Committee on Building is composed of Messrs. Louis Windmüller, R. G. Monroe, and Charles M. Baldwin. The architect, Mr. R. H. Robertson, has been quite successful in altering the building of the New-York Club, at Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The resident members of the club number already nearly 800, and there are 650 non-residents. The number of resident members, to be admitted at an initiation fee of $25, is limited to 1,000. The purposes of the club, to promote the reform of the tariff and electoral laws, as well as the civil service, are timely and well known. It is independent of any political party and welcomes Republicans, Mugwumps, and Democrats alike, who sympathize with its aims.

BALM FOR PLATT.

HE WILL BE THANKED BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

While Thomas C. Platt is suffering from a reduction in his salary as President of the United States Express Company and from the drops in the price of the express company's stock, and that of his Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, a balm is being prepared for him. He is to be thanked by the Produce Exchange for his efforts toward settling the disputes over the sites for the new Custom House and Appraiser's Stores.

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Produce Exchange yesterday Alexander E. Orr made a speech in which he said that the success of the settlement of the differences over the site was in great measure due to the influence of Mr. Platt. The Committee of dry goods men, consisting of James M. Constable, James McCreery, and John Sloane, who wanted the Appraiser's stores up town, and Mr. Platt, who represented those who wanted the Custom House down town, had, with Mr. Platt's aid, succeeded in having the bill amended by Congress, so that it was not compulsory that the two buildings should be in the immediate vicinity of each other.

On Mr. Orr's motion a resolution of thanks to Mr. Platt was thereupon adopted, and it will be handsomely engrossed and presented to him.

Unkind persons say, however, that Mr. Platt's assistance was not tendered from disinterested motives. They declare that he doesn't care where the buildings are placed. All he wanted was that something should be done right away, so that he may find work for numbers of grumbling Republicans.

REMEDY FOR HOT FIREROOMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great heat in modern fast steamers—in their firerooms—is inevitable under the present system of engineering unless better protection is given to every vessel or chamber which contains live steam. All high-speed ships carry 150 pounds pressure in their boilers. The temperature of steam at this pressure is 358°, and boilers with this pressure on are tremendous radiators, which dissipate heat every one in the ship. The engineers suffer almost as much as the firemen. One remedy is thoroughly to lag every hot surface on the ship and prevent radiation. This is not half done in a majority of cases, and it is not done at all. The reason is that lagging costs money in the first instance—a good deal, too, on a large ship—and when the managing director, who is usually a man wholly unfitted to deal with questions of economy in engineering, sees the expense of lagging he won't have it. Pumping blowers, or making holes anywhere to let cold air in, is only making holes in the companies' pocket. We don't want cold boiler rooms or cold engine rooms; we want them as hot as they can be where men can live comfortably. I am unable to see how reducing the revolutions from 85 or 90 to 70 would reduce the heat. Steam is just as hot at 70 revolutions per minute as it is at 90 revolutions. EGBERT P. WATSON,
Editor of the *Engineer*.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 17, 1890.

AN OBSTINATE JUROR.

Isabella Smith, the poor girl who was taken into the Court of Common Pleas Wednesday in an invalid's chair, and there told the jury how, three years ago, she was injured in the Broadway store of Semon, Dittman & Co., and how ever since she had been a helpless invalid, did not get a verdict. The jury was out seven hours. On the first ballot one voted to give her $30,000, (the full amount asked,) seven said $15,000, three said $5,000, and one said but $1,500. On the second ballot eleven voted for $15,000 and one for $1,500. This vote the seven jurors could not change. It was cast by Philip Dansig, a broker at 55 Exchange-place. His fellow-jurors assert that he absolutely refused to argue or discuss the merits of the case.

As conclusive testimony had been put in to show that Miss Smith had expended nearly $4,000 in doctors' bills alone, the jury brought in a disagreement when it was found that Dansig would not go above $1,500.

THE BROOKLYN BACHELORS' BALL.

The bachelors in Brooklyn society paid off their debts to their hosts and hostesses of the past season with a ball at the Down-Town Club in Pine-street last evening. They secured the entire house, had it beautifully decorated with palms and banks of Spring flowers, had the Hungarian Band and Lander to play for dancing, and had an elaborate supper served in the large dining hall. Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. W. S. Prentice, and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield received their 150 guests for them, and among those they welcomed were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beecher, Mayor and Mrs. Chapin, President and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ward, Miss Chittenden, Miss Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Duval, the Misses Moser, Mrs. John J. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Leonard, and the Misses Sands.

The details of the ball were arranged by A. M. Hatch, W. Cary Sanger, Norman S. Dike, William A. Taylor, and W. A. Reed.

TWO BANK WRECKERS.

The demurrer to the indictment found by the United States Grand Jury against Peter J. Claassen, the bank wrecker, was argued before Judge Benedict yesterday. The Judge reserved his decision, but set the trial down for May 7. Should he not decide on the demurrer before then the trial can go on, as Claassen has pleaded not guilty to four of the counts in the indictment.

While Claassen was listening to the arguments in his case George H. Pell, his associate in wrongdoing, was waiting for his examination to go on before United States Commissioner Shields. The Grand Jury, however, saved the Commissioner the trouble of taking further testimony in the case by bringing in an indictment against Pell. The examination was adjourned indefinitely and Pell was taken back to Ludlow-Street Jail. The indictment against him charges him with aiding and abetting in the offenses for which Claassen is indicted.

REDUCING THE DUTY ON GRAINS.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday decided that wheat, barley, rye, oats, and grasses, bleached and prepared for florists' use, must pay a duty of 10 per cent. Such goods have heretofore been held liable by the Government to a duty of 20 per cent. Donnat & Miahel brought the suit which was tried yesterday to get the articles admitted under a lower duty. Assistant District Attorney Baker put witnesses on the stand to show the methods pursued in preparing the grains and grasses for use, and showed that if the duty was decreased the articles must be placed among "leaves, stems, weeds, and dried fibres advanced in value by manufacture," which are subject to 10 per cent. duty.

Silver Ware.

Pepper Boxes, Salt Shakers, Oyster Forks, Egg Spoons, with or without cases.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

FOUR APRIL BRIDES.

PRETTY WEDDING CEREMONIES PERFORMED YESTERDAY.

Miss Florence Witherbee, daughter of Mrs. C. S. Witherbee, was married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Dr. Edward Henry Pearsee before a floral altar built in the drawing room of the residence of her brother, Frank S. Witherbee, at 4 Fifth-avenue. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Louis Francis of Brooklyn, an uncle of the bride. George B. Pine was best man, and the ushers were Louis Francis, Jr., Senator Lispenard Stewart, Richard Welling, and Frederic Baldwin. The bride wore a gown of white, pearl-embroidered silk and point lace and the lace veil worn by her mother on her bridal day. She carried a bouquet of white violets, and wore at her throat the groom's gift, a diamond pendant attached to a diamond necklace, her brother's gift. She was attended by Miss Edith Bell, who wore a frock of white silk and lace, and carried a bunch of pink roses.

A large reception followed, at which the guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. V. R. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Kamrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, the Misses Rhinelander, Mrs. Paran Stevens, and Col. and Mrs. Burnett.

Miss Sybil Eager, daughter of Joseph Eager, and Edward L. Young, son of E. F. C. Young, were married last evening at St. John's Church, Jersey City, before a large number of friends, the rector, the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, officiating. The bride wore a gown of white silk and lace and a long tulle veil, caught with a coronet of white violets. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Lena Rockefeller of this city, wore a frock of white crêpe and mull and carried a garland of white lilacs. The bridesmaids, Miss Florence Ryan, Miss Lillie and Miss May Elliott, and Miss Lillie Brinckerhoff, wore frocks of pink faille and tulle and carried Directoire canes wreathed with pink roses. A. T. Valentine was best man, and the ushers were W. F. Abbett, T. F. Beale, F. S. Carter, and J. P. Eager, brother of the bride. A large reception followed at the bride's home, 88 Summit-avenue.

Miss Lina McDowall Anderson, daughter of John Wayne Anderson and niece of the late Gen. Robert H. Anderson, and James Fairlie Cooper Myers, nephew of ex-Controller Allen Campbell, both descendants of old Georgia families, were quietly married yesterday at noon at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Seventy-fourth-street, near Park-avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, officiated.

There was a pretty home wedding at Sing Sing last evening, the contracting parties being Leonard Porter Kipp and Miss Willetta Rowe Tuttle, daughter of William Tuttle of Greenville, N. J. The ceremony took place at the residence of William C. Kipp, 84 Highland-avenue, in the presence of relatives only. The Rev. W. N. Searles, pastor of the Highland-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Little Ethel Kipp, a niece of the bride, and Hattie Leonard Ronk, nephew of the groom, preceded the couple into the parlor. The bride wore a gown of white silk trimmed with lace. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Kipp departed later in the evening on a trip to Niagara and Saginaw, Mich.

LAST OF THE OPERA.

ONE ALBANI AND THREE MORE PATTI PERFORMANCES.

The last evening performance of the regular season of Mr. Abbey's excellent Italian Opera Company will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, when Mme. Albani will make her last appearance in New-York this season as Valentine in "The Huguenots," a rôle in which she has always been accorded generous praise. Signor Ravelli and other prominent members of the company will also appear. To-morrow afternoon the regular season will end with a Patti matinée, in which the famous prima donna will sing in "Lucia di Lammermoor." A crowded audience is assured for this performance, as the seats and boxes are nearly all disposed of already.

Two more nights of opera will be given next week in which the two failures of Patti to appear last week. On Wednesday evening "Linda di Chamounix," which was announced for April 9, will be sung, and on Friday evening "La Traviata," which was originally announced for last Saturday afternoon. Tickets issued for April 9 will be good for next Wednesday, and subscribers and stockholders can claim their seats or boxes for the Friday performance at the box office any time before to-morrow night. Seats not taken by that time will be placed on sale Monday morning.

CLOSE OF THE SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

The first convention of the International Seamen's and Firemen's Unions closed its four days' session yesterday by electing and installing these officers for the coming year: President—John F. O'Sullivan; Vice Presidents—Alfred Lingren of New-York, Fred Clark of Boston, Arthur Van Hove of Philadelphia, and William Lalor of Baltimore; General Secretary—Hugh McGregor; General Accountant—Edward King; General Treasurer—Michael Van Den Eiden.

During the day a committee was also appointed to bring the tugboat men of the coast ports into the organization, and the following benefits were established: Shipwreck benefit, $35; accident, $20; strike, $5 a week, and sick benefit, $3 a week for twelve weeks. Treasurer Van Den Eiden reported a balance of $494 46 in the treasury. The place for the meeting of the next convention will be fixed by the Executive Board. Delegate Groves of Chicago sails to-day for England on the Servia to transact important business for the Lake Seamen's Union.

MR. BARNUM IS OUT TEN DOLLARS.

An elderly man, well dressed and of fine appearance, called on J. W. Barnum, a cousin of P. T. Barnum, at 253 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, a few days ago to rent the house at 249 Halsey-street. He agreed to take it at $40 a month rental and gave Mr. Barnum a check for $50 drawn on the Chemical National Bank and signed it Wallace, Elliott & Co. This is a firm of boot and shoe manufacturers at 118 and 120 Duane-street, this city, and the stranger represented himself to be Mr. Wallace.

He produced one of this firm's cards, from which he had cut the part containing the number of the firm's telephone. Mr. Barnum took the check, gave the stranger $10 change, and the latter departed. Mr. Barnum then set men to work painting the house inside and out, and deposited the check in the bank. Yesterday it was returned marked "N. G." A visit to the office of Wallace, Elliott & Co. disclosed the fact that this was the second attempt to raise money on checks to which their name had been forged.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AT COLUMBIA.

The Columbia College Photographic Society opened its annual exhibition yesterday afternoon in the Chemical Museum of the School of Mines. The President, Julien T. Davies, Jr., '91, has a number of fine landscapes taken last Summer at Newport. The Treasurer, H. R. Taylor, '91, includes among his Newport views photographs of some of the contests in last season's National Tennis Tournament. C. W. Trippe, '92, has a fine collection of Kodak photographs taken during a recent European trip.

J. G. Neeser, Jr., has a collection of Alaskan and Californian landscapes, and G. Welling Giddings some from the Yellowstone, California, and Colorado. Among other members exhibiting are A. L. Levy, H. S. Curtis, C. Bartow, E. G. Brown, D. W. Taylor, C. H. Young, Oswald Jackson, Jr., G. R. Tuska, W. Boecklin, and W. T. Clerk.

SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES.

We are now offering Real India Chudda Shawls, from $3.00 upwards; with Embroidered Borders from $10.00 up; Deccas from $5.00 up.

Rare, very fine Antique Valley Cashmere Shawls, from $20,00 upwards; colored Cashmere Shawls, from $1.00 up.

India Hand Embroidered Stand and Table Covers, Mantel Lambrequins; and a few odd Portieres; in India Hand Embroidery, at $2.50 each.

India Camel's Hair Rugs, from $4.00 to $10.00; and a new lot of Steamer Cushions.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.



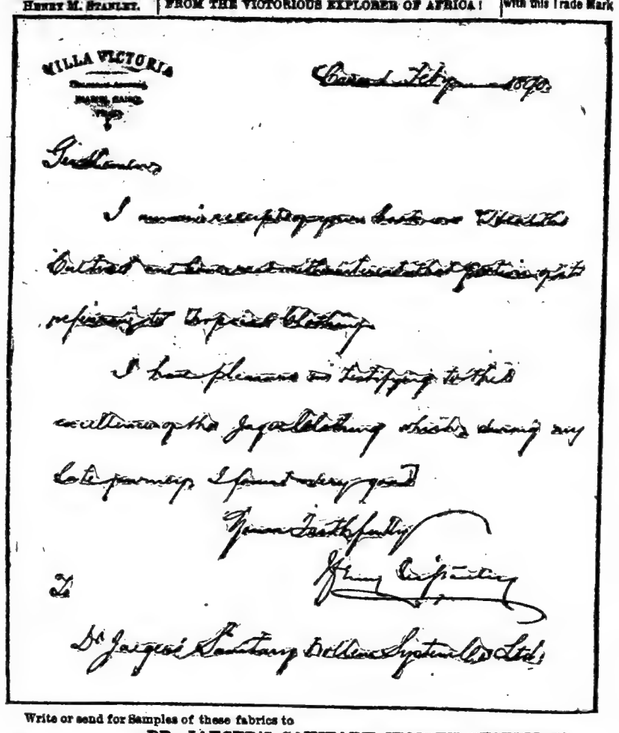
HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Fame of the
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System
HAS EXTENDED THROUGHOUT THE INHABITED WORLD!!

These Sanatory Garments are adapted to *All Seasons, All Climes, All Localities.* They preserve and protect alike the Traveler o'er the eternal snows and glaciers of Siberia, in the more-trying (because ever-changing) climate of America, or upon the arid sands of Africa!

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BRANCH HOUSES:
119 NASSAU ST., Temple Court Building; 504 FULTON ST., next to Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Brooklyn, N.Y.

LEGACIES TO BE TAXED.

Surrogate Ransom has decided the collateral inheritance tax disputes under the will of Henrietta A. Lenox. She left $100,000 to the Lenox Library, $50,000 to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $50,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $10,000 to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, $5,000 to the New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, $25,000 to the American Bible Society, and $10,000 to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

There was a contest as to which of these bequests were and which were not subject to the collateral inheritance tax. Surrogate Ransom says the Lenox Library bequest is exempt, as is all property of incorporated libraries under the law of 1870. The legacy to the American Bible Society is subject to tax. The Presbyterian Home for Aged Women charges board for its inmates, and therefore should be taxed. The Presbyterian General Assembly bequest is subject to the tax. The New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor is exempt, as its work is purely charitable and of such a nature as entitles it to be called an almshouse. He gives no decisions on the bequests to the two Presbyterian Boards of Missions, as there is an appeal pending.

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

We are constantly adding new pieces to our already attractive assortment of Silver Mounted Moonstone Jewelry. In style it is dainty and refined, and finished equally as well as gold.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

Ladies'
Cheviot Reefers
in Navy Blue and Black, with wide Satin facings and Satin lined sleeves,
$8.50.
Also an Importer's entire stock of Cashmere and Crêpe de Chine
Embroidered Fichus,
at greatly reduced prices.
Lord & Taylor.
Broadway Store.

Straw Hats for Boys and Girls.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our new Spring and Summer styles are ready. The assortment includes all grades, from the "Rough and Ready" Mackinaw and Mixed Straws, for school wear, at 48 cents, to the finest imported braids, also many exclusive novelties in Yachting and Tennis Hats.

We have told it so often that we suppose every one knows that the OUTFITTING OF CHILDREN is our specialty, and that we have EVERYTHING for Boys', Girls', and Babies' wear, from Hats to Shoes.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.
And 51 West 22d-st.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 Sixth Av.,
CORNER 12TH-ST.

Patent Leather Shoes.

IT IS NOW ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS IS THE CORRECT SHOE FOR CARRIAGE OR DRESSY STREET OR EVENING WEAR. THEY ARE IN MANY KINDS AND WEIGHTS, FROM THE "PUMP" AND LIGHT DANCING SHOE TO HEAVY ENGLISH STYLES OF WALKING SHOES.

I KEEP THEM FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, SO THAT EVERY ONE, YOUNG OR OLD, CAN BE BECOMINGLY CLAD IN THIS REGARD.

THESE SHOES ARE NOT INTENDED FOR ROUGH WEAR; BUT WHAT THEY LACK IN SERVICE IS MADE UP IN ATTRACTIVENESS.

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER



Hand-sewed Welt Dress Shoes, in Button, Congress, and Lace.
$5.00.

MEN'S ENAMEL LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES IN CONGRESS AND LACE, POINTED TOE, WITH TIPS..... $5.00

Men's Patent and Enamel Leather Oxford Ties.



MEN'S PATENT LEATHER HAND-SEWED OXFORD TIES, NARROW TOE, WITH TIPS..... $5.00

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT OXFORD TIES, NARROW TOE, WITH TIPS..... $4.00

MEN'S ENAMEL LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT OXFORD TIES, NARROW TOE, WITH TIPS..... $4.00

FOR DRESS WEAR AND LIGHT USE THESE LINES OF SHOES HAVE NO EQUAL. WILL FIT CLOSE WITHOUT PINCHING, AND REQUIRE NO BREAKING IN.

EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF FOOT-WEAR FOR MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD AT PRICES FAR BELOW ANY OTHER DEALER FOR THE SAME GRADE OF SHOE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—MAILED FREE.

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Sixth Ave., cor. 12th St.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.
of Twenty-fifth-street
invite attention to the assortment of
VICTORIAS,
including some distinct novelties, just completed, of protected and exceptionally attractive design, and of which only a limited number will be offered during the present season,
AT THEIR WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.

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SUITS AND TOP COATS FOR SPRING

ARE INCOMPARABLE — BECAUSE THEY COMBINE ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES AND POSSESS NONE OF THE BAD ONES USUALLY SMUGGLED INTO READY-MADE GARMENTS.

THEY ARE CHEAPEST—BECAUSE THEY GUARANTEE MORE THAN THE EQUIVALENT OF HONEST WORTH FOR THE PRICES PLACED UPON THEM.

THEY ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE—BECAUSE THEY HAVE STOOD THE SEVEREST TEST OF MERIT AND ARE NOW AT THE APEX OF SUPERIORITY.

FOR STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH THEY CLAIM THE HIGHEST AWARD.

OUR LINES THIS SEASON ARE MORE EXTENDED AND VARIED THAN EVER, AND EMBODY ALL THE RAREST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS OBTAINABLE.

WE MAKE TO ORDER AT ABOUT THE SAME PRICE OUR READY-MADE COMMAND.

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TRADE MARK.
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Gold Medal, Paris Exposition,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,057. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOLPH'S LABORS IN VAIN

THE CURTAIN RUNG DOWN ON THE GREAT FARCE.

THE SMELLING COMMITTEE SNUBBED BY THE SENATE—POST OFFICE BUILDINGS FOR SMALL TOWNS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Fifty-one days ago the special smelling committee of the Senate, under the management of Chief Smeller Dolph, began the first act of the greatest farce of modern times—that of trying to find out where the Washington newspaper men obtained the news they publish of the proceedings in the Senate's star-chamber sittings. At 5 o'clock to-day the curtain was rung down on the last act. It is the unanimous verdict of actors and audience that, as a farce of the most roaring and side splitting kind, it was an entire and unqualified success, although from the first appearance of the smellers everybody knew what the end would be.

On the opening day five newspaper men were summoned as witnesses, and each was asked, under oath, to answer a long string of questions as to where, when, how, and from whom he learned what took place in the secret sessions. As the Senators very well knew would be the case, each witness flatly refused to answer the questions. The special smellers made a preliminary report of the situation to the Senate, together with a resolution instructing themselves to give the contumacious witnesses another chance to reply to the questions, and if there was another refusal then to imprison them for contempt. The resolution hung fire in the Senate, although earnest efforts were made by the special smellers to get it passed. Then the committee went on a long smelling tour among the employes of the Senate, the White House, and the State Department, and finally they put each Senator on the stand. The whole country was laughing at them, but they could not make any progress. Most of their witnesses knew nothing, and those who did would not tell.

Two or three weeks ago the smellers quit examining witnesses, and Chief Smeller Dolph began a wrestle with the big pile of testimony which contained no information. Finally he drew up a report which his fellow-smellers agreed to, and to-day the last act of the farce opened with the delivery of this report to the Senate. It was done, of course, in secret session, and all the extraordinary precautions recently taken to prevent any inkling of the proceedings from reaching the public were put into play. No orders were given, however, to close up the ploy hole and to keep the ventilators on the floor of the chamber. The chief smeller did not find it easy to get in his report, for he had to demand a roll call before his motion for a secret sitting prevailed.

The report recited at considerable length the refusal of the newspaper men to tell their private business to the committee, and concluded with a series of resolutions directing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest each one of the recalcitrant witnesses and bring him before the bar of the Senate, to be dealt with for contempt of that body. It took the Senate four hours to dispose of the report. Most of the time was spent by Chief Smeller Dolph and Special Smellers Harris and Wilson of Iowa, in appealing to the Senate to adopt the resolutions. Their pleadings were in vain, for after they had talked the matter over the report was laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 23. Most of the negative votes were cast by Democratic Senators. This ended the long farce, and ex-Chief Smeller Dolph modified the Sergeant at Arms that the five witnesses who had been held under subpœna for fifty-one days were discharged.

* * *

In course of time, provided the House and the Senate approve of the action of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, each town in the United States that can show a return of postal receipts of at least $3,000 per year for two years will be entitled to have a Post Office building without applying to the Congressman for a bill providing for one to be constructed. A proposition of this kind was made during the administration of Postmaster General Dickinson, and Mr. Blount, who introduced the bill in the last session, brought it forward a short time ago. A sub-committee, of which Mr. Candler of Massachusetts is Chairman, has given it consideration, and in whole committee to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill, with some amendments.

It provides that an architect and superintendent of construction in the Post Office Department shall, under the direction of the Postmaster General, prepare plans for Post Office buildings of generally uniform exterior and interior, design and finish, at a cost not to exceed $25,000. The amount appropriated is $10,000,000 for the year 1890-91, to be distributed at the discretion of the Postmaster General. It is argued by the friends of this proposition that it would save money to the Government in rental, at the same time that it would relieve the Congress of the necessity for a great deal of legislation.

There may be some concern felt about what the type of buildings, to be repeated all over the country, would be. Towns not satisfied with a building to cost $25,000 would still come to the Congress to ask for $200,000 or more. A report from the Postmaster General shows that under the bill there would be about 1,500 towns, 174 of which are in New-York, that would be entitled to have buildings erected for them, and that the cost would be about $30,000,000.

* * *

Mr. McKinley says in his report on the Tariff bill that the committee has not been "concerned about the prices of articles we consume." Little by little the truth of this perhaps necessary admission is beginning to be noticed. Tires for locomotive wheels are taxed at 2½ cents a pound, which is exactly the price of the tires at the Latrobe Steel Works, or a duty of 100 per cent. There is an increase of 26 per cent. on carpets, yet no increase of duty on carpets will produce carpet wools in this country. Plain white globes, such as are most commonly used on gas-burners, are advanced from 45 per cent. to 205 per cent. They are the globes of the screened lamp and of the tubular kind. Chimneys for student lamps, used by persons of moderate means in preference to gas, are advanced from 45 per cent. to 450 per cent., probably to encourage a newly-formed, but not yet announced, trust in chimneys.

* * *

It is understood that Mr. Blaine has practically agreed that, in the settlement of the Behring Sea dispute, the rights of the Canadian vessel owners for compensation for the loss of their vessels which were seized by the United States revenue cutters shall be admitted. Minister Tupper will place the damages at $200,000, and this amount he feels pretty confident he will be able to secure, as the abandonment of Mr. Blaine's contention that Behring Sea is a *mare clausum*—and it is only on this basis that the British and Canadian negotiators will consent to the signing of a treaty—makes the seizures a serious violation of international law, and a money compensation is the easiest mode of solution for the Government. Evidence showing the loss sustained by the owners of seized vessels has been laid before the conference by Mr. Tupper.

* * *

Senator Hiscock to-day introduced a bill to provide that national banks may secure their circulation by deposits of Government, State, railway, and municipal bonds of at least par market value and not in default of interest for ten years past, to the amount of circulation not to exceed 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds, except in the case of Government bonds, upon which notes equal to their full face value may be issued.

The following securities shall also be received as a basis of circulation: First mortgage loans secured on improved real estate at not exceeding 50 per cent. of its assessed value when guaranteed by corporations of good financial standing; certificates of deposit of gold and silver bullion; storage warrants and warehouse receipts of pig iron, cotton, and wheat in responsible companies, these commodities to be insured in reliable companies. The percentage of circulation issues shall not exceed 75 per cent. of their face value, except in the case of gold and silver. The banks are required, upon the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make good any deficiency caused by a shrinkage in value in their deposits. The circulating notes issued under the provisions of the act are made redeemable in fifty-year 2 per cent. Government bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart from the amount paid in previously by the national banks as tax on circulation, and from the fund now in the Treasury accumulated from the non-presentation of circulation lost or destroyed in the hands of the people, $20,000,000 as a guarantee fund for the protection of bank depositors, and an amount equal to one-tenth of 1 per cent per annum on deposits shall be paid into the Treasury after the passage of this act as an addition to the fund. This payment to cease when the fund becomes large enough to provide the requisite protection and to reimburse the Government the original amount set apart for the formation of the fund.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York—C. C. Roberts, Rider's Mills, Columbia County.

Maryland—Mrs. S. M. Martin, Lonaconing.

Virginia—Sallie B. Boston, Rood; C. W. Page, Posey; G. T. Stinson, Rosedale; Susan F. Boyer, Shamrock.

Pennsylvania.—E. B. Blackwell, Lloyd; D. J. Houck, Nicktown; W. H. Sherwood, Somerstown; T. C. Miller, Sheeder; W. N. Ake, Spring Meadow.

Maine.—W. S. Buxton, White Rock.

FUSION IN WISCONSIN.

BOTH PARTIES TO UNITE, WITH THE BENNETT LAW TO STAND ON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18.—There is a probability that the Republican Party, which has for so many years been in the ascendancy here, will not have a State ticket in the field this year, or even hold a State Convention. The Republicans are aware that the Bennett law is their offspring, and that they must own and defend it. This they have concluded to do, providing they can bring about a fusion with such Democrats as have declared for the law.

They know that it would be suicidal to them to throw Gov. Hoard overboard. What they propose is a State citizens' ticket to stand on a platform with the Bennett law as its chief feature, and that Gov. Hoard shall head this ticket for Governor; that Charles W. Felker, or some other Bennett law Democrat, shall be named for Attorney General; that the rest of the list be made up of Republicans and Democrats like Mr. Felker. Editor Nagle of the Democratic Manitowoc *Pilot*, who is an ardent friend of the new school law, may receive the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the purpose of nominating a ticket it is proposed to hold a State mass convention, to which all advocates of the Bennett law, be they Democrats or Republicans, shall be admitted as delegates.

The first step in this important political scheme is for the Bennett law Democrats thoroughly to organize among themselves and call an independent State mass convention of Bennett law Democrats. Editor Nagle of Manitowoc, United States Court Commissioner Hugh Ryan of Milwaukee, a son of the celebrated Wisconsin Chief Justice, and W. H. Timlin, a leading Democratic lawyer of this city, are arranging a preliminary State organization. Some favor this move in order to forestall the action of the regular Democratic State Convention and, if possible, to prevent the latter body from declaring against the law. If this fails, then they, too, will be willing to indorse the Republican fusion plan.

Messrs. Ryan and Nagle claim that there are at least 3,000 Democrats in the State who are outspoken in favor of the Bennett law. It is intended that the State mass convention of all friends of the Bennett law, which is to nominate the proposed fusion ticket, shall not be held until some time after the holding of the Independent Democratic mass meeting. It is designed to have the fusion scheme receive its nourishment and vigor from the first convention, and the size and popularity of the first gathering will have much to do in deciding whether the coalition plan will be carried out or not.

MR. LELAND'S ESTATE.

THE OCEAN HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH TO BE SOLD.

LONG BRANCH, April 18.—Joseph McDermott of Freehold, to whom Warren Leland, Jr., made an assignment last December, has completed his inventory of the real estate and personal property he holds as assignee. The assets foot up $100,000. The claims against Mr. Leland aggregate $110,000.

To-morrow Mr. McDermott will sell at public sale Leland's Ocean Hotel and its ten acres of land at Broadway and Ocean-avenue. In the rear, on the Broadway front, is the Ocean Theatre and the famous Ocean Club house, erected by the late Charles B. Ransom, the well-known gambler, in 1882. The clubhouse lease will expire in September, 1891. There are three mortgages upon the entire property. The first one is for $55,000 and is held by the Princess Radziwill of France, who is represented in this country by the Goudert Brothers. Edward B. Wesley of New-York owns the second one, which is for $19,000. The third one is for $7,000, and it is now held by the Central National Bank of New-York.

This latter mortgage was originally given by Charles and Warren Leland, Jr., to the late ex-Judge John Fitch, who was for many years an intimate friend of the famous hotel family. Judge Fitch became financially embarrassed several years before his death and turned the mortgage over to the Central National Bank of New-York as security for cash advances made to him.

The hotel furniture and fixtures, including the bedding and silverware, will also be sold to-morrow. Chancellor McGill has made ex-Judge Alfred Walling, Jr., of Keyport the receiver of Mr. Leland's affairs, thus throwing all the accounts into the Court of Chancery. The receiver was appointed at the request of the Princess Radziwill's attorneys.

The Lelands have owned the Ocean Hotel about twenty years. The old Continental and American Hotels form part of the main building, which is 700 feet long and contains nearly 500 rooms.

"AL" DAGGETT'S AFFAIRS.

THE POSTAL-CARD FACTORY AT SHELTON STILL CONTINUES OPERATIONS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—The affairs of "Al" Daggett are still badly complicated, but operations at his postal-card factory have been continued. The contractor's financial backers were in Shelton to-day and some method of settlement will probably be devised. A telegram was received from Washington to-day from Daggett stating that the reason for the delay in sending the money was owing to the fact that the Government had imposed a fine of 10 cents a thousand on 250,000,000 cards, which embarrassed him temporarily. He promises, however, that he will pay all his bills by the last of the month.

A dispatch was also received from the department officers stating that the Government would not annul Mr. Daggett's contract so long as he continued to supply cards of as good quality as at present.

One of Daggett's agents, by playing a shrewd trick on Chief of Police Tomlinson and Sheriff Wheeler a few days ago, prevented a suspension of the business. The officials named called at the factory to garnishee money that was to be paid to the employes, but the agent took the officers into his office and interested them in a political discussion. He managed to keep them interested until the paymaster had gone through the factory and had distributed the wages of the employes. He told them that the money they wanted was in the hands of those to whom it belonged and could not be garnisheed.

Two attachments that were made by New-Haven firms yesterday were released to-day.

MADE THE GIRL MARRY HIM.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—Henry Foote, a widower, aged twenty-eight years, last Tuesday afternoon called at the home of Miss Burt of this city and induced her to go riding with him. He drove out into the country with her, and, according to the story she tells, he threatened to kill her unless she married him at once, when, through fear, she consented. Foote, she says, proceeded with her to the residence of the Rev. Nathan Hubbell, a Methodist minister, in Hamden. There the ceremony was performed. After the marriage Foote returned to New-Haven and left the young woman at her home. Proceedings for divorce were immediately begun, and the unwilling bride has been sent to Brooklyn, where she will be out of Foote's reach.

A QUEER DISCOVERY.

NAUVOO, Ill., April 18.—This town is famous as the old-time home of the original Mormons. To-day some workmen excavating in the grounds of the ruins of St. Mary's Convent discovered an old well over a thousand feet deep. It is believed to be a relic of the Mormon régime and to be connected with subterranean passages. If possible, it will be explored.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Land League, on having not heard from Mr. Parnell in regard to the advisability of holding a national convention, adjourned yesterday at St. Louis. Mr. Parnell will be written to and the convention will be strongly urged upon him. If he consents to it the convention will be held at Baltimore some time next Autumn.

The Duke of Connaught will reach Vancouver on May 24. He will visit Niagara Falls, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec, and will make a trip to the New-Brunswick fishing grounds before sailing for England on June 12.

James Johnson, aged forty-one, Captain of the British steamship Craighall, from Demerara at Philadelphia, fell from the gangplank yesterday and was drowned. He lived in Glasgow. The body was recovered.

John Houghtaling, the conductor who ran the Lake Shore train that was wrecked at East Hamburg, was indicted by the Buffalo Grand Jury yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree.

Hamlet P. Lawrence, a cabinetmaker from Boston, committed suicide by drowning himself in the river at Chicago Thursday night. No cause for the suicide has been learned.

GOLDEN GATE POLITICS

HUNTINGTON'S ELECTION HAS MIXED THINGS.

SENATOR STANFORD'S CHANCES FOR RE-ELECTION GREATLY LESSENED—A BOSS-RIDDEN CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.—The retirement of Senator Leland Stanford from the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the succession to the position of Collis P. Huntington have upset all political calculations in California. But to appreciate the importance of this revolution it is necessary to understand the previous situation. A fortnight ago Mr. Stanford was the political master of California. He owned the Republican Party in fee simple. He might have voted in the Senate for absolute free trade without losing his hold on the organization. His power over the Democratic Party was almost as great.

There is probably no city in the Union so thoroughly boss-ridden as San Francisco. Almost the last vestige of self-government is gone. The rule of the "Big Four" in New-York's Tammany does not compare with the despotism here. The Democratic boss is a blind saloon keeper named "Chris" Buckley. The Republican boss, until lately, was another saloon keeper named Higgins. Higgins recently died. His throne was left, like Alexander's, "to the strongest," and the competitive examination that is to decide which of his lieutenants has the best title to it is not yet concluded. During the lifetime of Higgins it was the custom of the two commanders to make an amicable division of the spoils. If the Democrats carried an election Buckley took the larger share of the loot—60 per cent. was the figure generally understood. If the Republicans won Higgins took 60 per cent., and left 40 per cent. for Buckley. Both were always ready to combine to keep any outsider from getting a share of the pie.

Of course, under such circumstances there has been very little politics in local elections. Everything has been strictly business. One part of the business has been that the railroad should have whatever it wanted. The leading railroad men have been Republicans, but Buckley, the Democratic boss, has been universally understood to be on their pay roll at a salary twice as high as that of the Governor of the State. Every candidate for office, on either side, has been obliged to make a pilgrimage to the Southern Pacific headquarters at Fourth and Townsend streets and take a metaphorical oath of fealty. Sometimes he has served sometimes one party and sometimes the other.

Although it has been notorious that Buckley has been exploiting the Democratic Party without any regard to its principles, and that he never has a scruple about selling out a Democratic candidate, his hold on the party machinery has been unshaken. During the lifetime of Higgins there were occasional revolts in Republican municipal conventions, but the Democratic slate always goes through without a break or a jar. There were two things that give the boss his power—one is his control of the police courts, by which his retainers get fall license to forage on the community, and the other is the support of the great corporations, and especially the Southern Pacific.

Under these circumstances Mr. Stanford considered a settled thing that the Republicans were to elect a majority of the Legislature this year in order to re-elect Mr. Stanford to the Senate. With orders to that effect from Fourth and Townsend streets there could be no doubt of the result. The Democratic machine would make only a pretense of a fight. It would be propitiated in other directions, perhaps by the State ticket, and certainly by the municipal plunder of San Francisco. The renomination of Gov. Waterman by the Republicans, if it occurred, would be part of this scheme. Waterman has no strength whatever among the people, and his nomination, if it came, would be at the dictation of the railroad.

And now, in the midst of all these calculations, comes the bomb of Stanford's deposition from the control of the Southern Pacific. When the Senator's withdrawal was first rumored it was supposed to be voluntary, in order to give more time for philanthropy and politics, but now there is more than a suspicion that it was forced. In Mr. Huntington's address to the Directors upon assuming the Presidency occurred the significant words:

"In no case will I use this great corporation to advance my personal ambition at the expense of its owners, or put my hands into the Treasury to reward my friends or punish those who oppose my choice, and thereby put myself into positions that should be filled by others. * * * Corporations should not be used to advance the interests of this party or that, or to raise up any one man, or to pull down another, and the corporation shall not be so used henceforth for any such purpose, if its President can prevent it."

These remarks might have been thought to be mere random generalities, although they were in manuscript and were furnished to all the papers immediately after their delivery, but Mr. Huntington's subsequent explanations left no doubt that his words were meant to convey all the meaning that appeared on their surface and that they were deliberately aimed at Senator Stanford. Mr. Huntington said to a reporter that his personal relations with Mr. Stanford were pleasant, but that the past management of the property had not met with his approval.

"From this time on," he said, "we are going to follow one business. We are railroad men, and in addition to that we have a railroad business. To do that successfully politics must be let alone. If a man wants to make a business of politics, all well and good; if he wants to manage a railroad, all well and good; but he can't do both at the same time. * * * Things have got to such a state that if a man wants to be a constable he thinks he has first got to come down to Fourth and Townsend streets to get permission. Hereafter people who come to Fourth and Townsend streets must have railroad business to transact. The Southern Pacific Company is out of politics, and will attend to its business like any other private company or individual."

The question now is, What next? If Mr. Huntington adheres to his decision, the railroad power will not be available in securing a Republican Legislature. The new Board of Directors the Huntington-Hopkins-Searles interests have six members and the Stanford-Crocker interests three, with two doubtful. Of course, Mr. Stanford has money enough of his own to carry through the campaign, and behind the Democratic machine to its bargain, but he has never been in the habit of spending his own money with marked abandon, and even if he should bring himself to be liberal in that direction, the power to swing the solid railroad vote would be seriously missed. Leland Stanford, the President of the Southern Pacific Company, with the revenues of the corporation in his hand and fifteen to twenty thousand votes in his pocket, and Leland Stanford, the simple millionaire, standing on the same footing with Hearst, Magin, Tevis, and Fair, are two very different persons.

What will be the effect of the change? The first one probably will be to kill Waterman's chances for the Republican nomination for Governor—he never had a chance of election. The next will be to promote the appearance of Democratic Senatorial aspirants. If the railroad would really keep its hands off, there would be a very pretty fight for the next Legislature.

One thing is certain. The Senatorship will not be presented to Mr. Stanford on a golden plate. If he wants it, he will have to do as Chicago did about the World's Fair—"hustle" for it.

RIVAL DEPUTY SHERIFFS AT WAR.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 18.—The site of the Miles Fertilizer Oil Company, Milford, was the scene of a pitched battle between Deputy Sheriffs this afternoon. Yesterday Judge Robinson, in the Superior Court, dissolved the temporary injunction of Heller, Hirsch & Co. of New-York, which was to restrain the Miles Company from interfering with $5,000 worth of property which that firm had replevined. Keepers were put in charge of the factory in the interest of Heller, Hirsch & Co. During the pendency of the injunction proceedings the property was again attached by other parties.

The keepers appointed to take charge of the property under the last attachment claimed that the keepers of Heller, Hirsch & Co. were not in rightful possession of the property. Sheriff Higgins and one or two keepers were in charge of the property. Yesterday Sheriff Higgins and eighteen men went down and drove the other men out and took forcible possession of the property.

This morning Attorney Judson of this city, who represents the party to the last suit, marshaled a force of seventy men and went to the factory. A scrimmage ensued, and the fight was a lively one for a time.

There have been several arrests made for interfering with the officers in the performance of their duty. Heller, Hirsch & Co. will apply to the courts for protection.

A STEAMER'S QUICK RUN.

NASSAU, April 14.—The steamer Santiago arrived at Nassau at 11:05 P. M. Sunday, April 13. Her Captain reports that she made the unprecedented time of 18 hours 20 minutes from Sandy Hook, New-York. She passed Sandy Hook Thursday, April 10, at 4:45 P. M.

Stanton Ginger Champagne is mixed with choice wines of rare quality. Makes a delicious drink. Buy it and try it.—Adv.

Excursion to Washington.
Excursion tickets to Washington via the new Jersey Central, Reading and B. and O. at $10 round trip. Tickets good 10 days. Ask your ticket agent for particulars. Shallcross' Library of Economics.—Adv.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

DEBATE ON THE MODUS VIVENDI BILL IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—The bill introduced by the Government for the extension of the modus vivendi for another year came up for its second reading in the House of Commons to-day. There was a long and lively discussion on the subject. Nearly all the Liberal members said the Government should give more information on this important matter, as there was no fee mentioned in the new bill.

Sir John Thompson, the introducer of the bill, said that the measure, although worded differently, was the same as that which recently expired. The fee would be the same as last year, that is, American fishermen will have to pay a fee of $1 50 on registered tonnage when entering Canadian ports for bait.

Sir John announced that the negotiations now going on at Washington related almost exclusively to Behring Sea. From recent advices the Government were assured of an immediate and satisfactory settlement of all the disputes. He could give no further information at present. The Government had recently received intimations from the United States Government that they were not unwilling to renew negotiations for a final settlement of the Atlantic fisheries dispute when the Behring Sea matter had been arranged. This was sufficient in the eyes of the Government for them to renew the modus vivendi.

The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition, objected to the bill in its present wording, because there were no restrictions to its power. Everything was placed under the control of the Dominion Government, so that they could make what changes they wanted without further legislation at any time.

After considerable discussion Sir John agreed to allow amendments when the bill reached committee. It came out subsequently that the New Foundland Government had passed a proposition to charge Canadian fishing vessels entering their ports for bait a fee of $1 per registered tonnage.

Sir John announced that he was now in telegraphic communication with Newfoundland and England on this subject. He believed that the former were inclined to renew the modus vivendi.

The bill was ultimately laid over for further consideration.

VERY GRAVE CHARGES.

AN EX-DEPUTY WARDEN OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY IN TROUBLE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 18.—This evening's *Daily Press* publishes a lengthy article on the alleged "crookedness" of ex-Deputy Warden C. B. Cherrington of the penitentiary. It is charged in the article that Cherrington is guilty of killing Convict Clark by washing him off the roof of one of the prison buildings on Dec. 3, 1888, and that in efforts to save himself from arrest for murder he blackmailed Dr. Clemmer, the prison physician, and Guard Zink, and finally arranged matters so that his tool in all these affairs, Charles M. Lockard, could make his escape from State prison.

Lockard is the prisoner who, with the convict Thomas Stoots, walked out through the prison office without a pass on Nov. 3, 1889. He was recaptured about a month ago at Elmore, in this State. On his way back to the penitentiary he leaped from the rear of a flying train near Shelby, and was shot in the mouth by Marshal Woods. He is still confined in the prison hospital.

Cherrington resigned his deputyship a few weeks ago and is now superintendent of a machine shop in Indiana. The penitentiary was reorganized to-day under the new officials, and it is said the Legislature will investigate Cherrington's case. It is believed that the Governor will take steps to bring him back to undergo an overhauling of his course.

The retiring warden, Mr. Coffin, thinks the story regarding the escape of Lockard a very likely one. He does not think, however, that Cherrington arranged for the escape in order to reward Lockard for the service he had rendered him, but because he thought the prisoner might at some time expose him. He knew that if Lockard escaped he would never dare to appear again, and he would, therefore, be silenced forever.

THE WALKER DIVORCE CASE.

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE LOBBY OF THE DOMINION SENATE CHAMBER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—A divorce case which came up in the Senate yesterday was the cause of a rumpus. It was the famous case of Walker against Walker. These young persons were members of a dramatic club and for fun got married. The bride and bridegroom never lived together and parted directly after the ceremony. The eighteen-year-old bride resides in Hamilton and the groom in Boston.

The divorce has been granted by a vote of 21 to 19.

Senator Kaulbach, a big Canadian German, spoke vigorously against the granting of the decree, and his colleague, Senator Sandford, who hails from Hamilton, the residence of the bride, and who is a prominent merchant tailor, made light of Kaulbach's remarks and derided his speech.

After the sanguet body adjourned, Kaulbach struck up to Sandford (who is a small man) in the lobby, and, seizing him by the shoulder, shook him violently, at the same time calling him a few choice names. He challenged the little tailor to fight. There was a great commotion. A number of ladies were present in the lobby and witnessed the violent scene. They were very much frightened, and many of them shrieked. Sandford retreated into their midst and Kaulbach followed him. Sandford escaped, however, into the Speaker's apartments, where a tea party was in progress, and where he was safe from his big aggressor for the time being at least.

DR. WINDTHORST'S DEMANDS.

DESIRES OF THE GERMAN CLERICALS WHICH WILL NOT BE GRATIFIED.

BERLIN, April 18.—During the discussion on the public worship estimates in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical Party, asked for the creation of a Catholic section in the Ecclesiastical Affairs Department; a settlement of the question relative to the appointment of priests; the abrogation of the *sperrgesetz*, by which priests in certain cases are deprived of the stipends; a supervision of the schools by priests; the free admission of Catholic religious orders into Prussia, and the prohibition of the use of Catholic churches by Old Catholics.

Dr. von Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, in reply to Dr. Windthorst, said that the Government could not comply with the demands of the Clericals. Particular denominations, he declared, could not claim to be represented in the Ministry. Catholic matters were attended to by Catholic officials. In affairs affecting the schools and universities the opinions of the Catholic leaders were taken. Dr. von Gossler announced that a bill dealing with the *sperrgesetz* would be introduced in the Diet. He declined to say here with the Old Catholics. The Government, he said, had received no complaints regarding them. The question of the entry of religious orders into Prussia, Dr. von Gossler declared, could not be decided by the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs alone.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—A sensation has been caused here by the announcement that a person who attempted to obtain plans of a Russian fortress acted under orders from Baron Plessen, an attaché of the German Embassy here. The latter has, it is said, suddenly decamped.

Preparations are being made to construct a fort on the White Sea and to organize torpedo defenses. Two mortar batteries will be added to the artillery.

VIENNA, April 18.—Dr. Dunajewski, Minister of Finance, stated in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament to-day that the Austrian Government would meet extra expenditures without recourse to a loan, chiefly through increased receipts from the alcohol tax and tobacco monopoly. He sympathized with those who complained of the burden of militarism, but said that Austria must stand it, the armed alliance with Germany being the basis of European politics.

LONDON, April 18.—The steam yacht Alva, belonging to Mr. Vanderbilt of New-York, arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

In the House of Commons this evening Samuel Smith's motion in favor of a conference on bimetalism was rejected by a vote of 183 to 87.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 18.—Heavy rains prevail in New South Wales. The Darling River has overflowed its banks and the town of Bourke is inundated. The residents of the town were compelled to move to the high lands for safety.

Breakfast at Lunch or the Ritz Chicago. Evening and theatre parties served. Music. Elegant appointments. Take Harlem Bridge Express, Grand Central Depot.—Adv.

TRUSTEE TITUS IS ON TOP

HE KEEPS THE KEYS OF THE STEINWAY CHURCH.

A COMPROMISE RESOLUTION GIVES THE CITY THE RIGHT TO USE A REAR ROOM FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Trustee Titus of the Union Church at Steinway seems to have gained a partial victory over the Board of Education of Long Island City, backed up by Mayor Patrick J. Gleason and his phlegmatically-obedient policemen. At the meeting of the School Board, held in the City Hall last evening, a communication was read from the Church Trustees by Mr. Titus as their secretary, stating that at a meeting of those Trustees held Thursday evening, after the active warfare of Wednesday, a resolution was passed giving the city the use of the church building's rear room, at the pleasure of the Trustees, on week days, on condition that the property should not be injured, and that the keys should remain in the custody of Secretary Titus. The rear room is comparatively small, and only one class can be accommodated there. Mr. Titus added, in a postscript, that neither Mr. Steinway nor the Trustees had, previous to this action, given consent in any form to the occupation of the building for a school.

This statement stirred up Mr. Kavanagh. "I think," he exclaimed, "that Mr. Titus handles facts very carelessly. Didn't I have read to this board a letter from Mr. Steinway authorizing us to take possession of the building at once and saying that five of the Trustees had consented to it?"

"No," retorted Mr. Pitcher; "the letter only said that he had no objection to such a course and that he understood a majority of the Trustees agreed with him. It did not assert that the board had taken any legal action."

President Kavanagh searched his pockets for the letter of Mr. Steinway. It was conveniently missing. Had the document been found it would have fully confirmed Commissioner Pitcher's position. Its contents have been correctly summarized in THE TIMES. "However that may be," the President went on, "the trouble is that Mr. Steinway's generous offer didn't suit some of the church Trustees who wanted to get something in the way of rental out of the building. I don't think Long Island City owes them any thanks at all."

A joint session with the Trustees of the First Ward on two bids for the completion of the new school building in that ward, which were opened at the last meeting and laid over, resulted in another postponement. One of the Trustees insisted that the board could not possibly accept either of the bids because it had not the money to pay for the work at its disposal. This position was sustained by Mr. Pitcher, who said that as long as the city's financial condition the Board of Education could not sign a contract for this work. But Kavanagh, as usual, was not willing to accept the law as any limitation to the action of himself and his faithful followers. He contended last night, as he has before to the Corporation Counsel to report at the next meeting, and this course was adopted. The Mayor says that the money for this building will be secured yet, through a bill now before the Legislature. It is the opinion of those worthy in that rumor in Long Island City credits Mr. Thomas C. Platt with having contributed $2,000 to the Mayor's campaign fund for re-election. The quid pro quo was to be the election of Johnson, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, in a Democratic district. This was accomplished.

Another matter which took up the attention of the distinguished educators who control the Long Island City schools last night was the new building for the First Ward School. Even up to the present moment the affairs have worse mismanaged than others. Possibly the climax of incompetence has been displayed in this particular piece of business. Something over a year ago a man named Donnelly got the contract for putting up the new building. He bid very low, $25,000 I think, and the informed contractor would not have accepted the work at less than $36,000. Donnelly's father, a member of his firm, and a man named McGuire were the sureties. The elder Donnelly has since assigned all his property to his wife. McGuire is said to be good, but there is a disinclination to crowd him to the wall. The work had not gone on long before the contractor began to get into financial difficulties. He had run into debt for materials and his creditors had accepted him on notes.

They gave him every accommodation in order to help him along until payments should be due from the city, and three such payments were made. One was for $5,700, one for $1,200, and one for $5,300. Nevertheless, about four months ago the work stopped. Only the first stories and part of the third of a large brick building had been put up. It was left without bracing or support of the walls, and without any covering over the bricks. As a consequence, Architect George Palliser reports that a large section of the walls has given way. Meanwhile the action of the elements and will have to be torn down and rebuilt. Mechanics' liens against the building amounting to over $14,000 are outstanding. As it is a public work, the ordinary process of law cannot be followed, and foreclosure suits have been brought, which are now pending in the courts. Meanwhile the Board of Education has advertised for bids to finish the job, and has received two, one for $18,000 and one for $20,000, which are unacted on. A fair price would be $15,000, but it is hard to get a contractor to take up work which another has laid down.

A report from the architect embodying the above facts was presented. He concluded, however, that his last examination of the building was made two months ago, and that it might do to hold good as to the present condition of the work. On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, he was directed to examine it again, although Mr. Pitcher pointed out that it would be much wiser to get ready to do something about the matter first.

Two bids for the completion of the Third Ward School were received, one of $23,973, from the Andrews Manufacturing Company, and one of $23,000, from H. Quinn. These were laid over for one week. Then the board adjourned till Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

When Mayor Gleason was asked last night how soon the board would pay Principal Burdick's salary he responded: "You just wait and see whether he gets any salary from Long Island City." As all the powers of the board in last resort are vested in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the members of the Board of Education may be locked up for contempt if they fail to settle up by the end of the school year. Such action may be deemed necessary to uphold the majesty of the law. It will make no difference with Principal Burdick, because the State Superintendent handles all State money that goes to Queens County, and is directed by a specific State law to withhold an amount equal to the salaries of reinstated teachers, and pay over to them himself if a local Board of Education fails to act on his decisions.

THE ALBANY PRESBYTERY.

A MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF A CHANGE IN THE CREED.

ALBANY, April 18.—A heated discussion was had to-day at the meeting of the Albany Presbytery over the creed. Elder Louis W. Pratt offered a resolution that the Commissioners to the General Assembly be instructed to use all proper diligence in bringing to the attention of the Assembly and securing favorable action upon the overture which the Albany Presbytery is advancing relative to the preparation of a new and briefer creed.

The overture referred to was passed at the meeting last Fall by a vote of 45 to 15. Many of the members forgot about the overture, and as a result the majority of delegates elected represented the minority. The Rev. Drs. Eccb and Raymond brought up this injustice. The Presbytery favored a change in the creed, and yet it was proposed to send a delegation which would act directly against it.

The Rev. Dr. Gardner and Elder Samuel Templeton spoke strongly against their receiving any instructions. They represented the vote of 15 which disfavored a change of creed. A number of persons argued, and finally the resolution was adopted by a vote of 30 to 28. The commissioners in the churches of the Albany Presbytery number 2,538.

FORREST FIRES IN NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 18.—Two carloads of employes of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad have been fighting a forest fire between Lakewood and Manchester since 10 o'clock this morning. The fire is said to have been set by a spark from a locomotive of the Southern Railroad. It has burned over 1,000 acres of running oaks and young growth pine belonging to John S. Irons and others. Another forest fire is destroying valuable timber on the Tuckerton Railroad between Whitings and Nebraska. Both are above the forest fire, quite as damaging as either of the above, is burning between New-Egypt and Whitings. A large cranberry plantation is reported to have been destroyed.

GOV. FIFER WAS NOT PRESENT.

AND HIS ABSENCE MUCH ANGERED THESE WESTERN TURNERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—On the anniversary of Lincoln's death, last Tuesday, large numbers of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, also large delegations of Turners from Illinois, Missouri, and elsewhere, assembled at Lincoln's tomb, at Springfield, Ill., to hold memorial services. Gov. Fifer was expected to deliver an address of welcome, but he did not do so. This fact has caused comment. It now transpires that when the committee charged with the duty called and invited him to speak he responded:

"I cannot speak at all the cattle shows and county fairs, and I will draw the line right here," and he did.

It is charged that his action was due to the fact that the affair was managed by Germans.

At the opening of the celebration Col. Schlung, one of the committee who had waited on the Governor, stepped to the platform, told of his reception by the Governor, and advised that the Turners "kiss Fifer" if he made his appearance. The speech created consternation among the Turners present. It happened that the Turnerbund of the country, and especially the branches of the society in Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and other neighboring States, had got up a great amount of enthusiasm for the occasion and really took the initiative in the arrangements. Hugo Muench of this city, President of the Turnerbund of North America, took an exceptional interest in the celebration, and to his efforts are due the splendid showing made by the Turner societies. Members of societies from this city, East St. Louis, Decatur, Bloomington, and nearly all the towns of Illinois were present, and other societies in Milwaukee, Chicago, and, in fact, every place near to Springfield, sent their quota to swell the number and the enthusiasm.

All these men have a great grievance and some of them make threats of showing Gov. Fifer the practical difference between a body of Turners and a "cattle show." Mr. Muench said: "I think it was questionable taste in Col. Schlung to bring the matter before the Turners as he did, but his story certainly made something of a sensation. I don't see that we are

introducer offered the new measure, which, he explained, simply changed its general terms the form of the ballot. There was nothing in the new bill to change the official or exclusively official ballot. It provides for the splitting up of the blanks ballot, which the Governor has declared to be unconstitutional, into several ballots, representing the political parties that are voted for. He explained that he desired to have the bill printed in order that it might be considered Monday night.

"I have no objection," said Mr. Cantor.

The bill will be printed, and on Monday night will pass the Senate.

* * *

Senator Cantor asked Senator Hendricks, Chairman of the Cities Committee, to-day to report at the committee's next meeting the bill appropriating $250,000 for improving and enlarging the bridle paths in Central Park. Mr. Cantor said that the bill was introduced early in February and that it was still tied up in the Cities Committee. He asserted that there was a great demand for its passage by the people of New-York, and that unless action were soon taken the value of the bill would be lost.

Senator Hendricks asked why Mr. Cantor did not make an argument before the committee. Mr. Cantor replied that he would now serve notice that unless the bill came out before next week he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration.

* * *

Mr. Erwin to-day performed a feat of juggling which is in keeping with the conduct of the Legislature. He offered, as coming from the General Laws Committee, a bill drawn as a tender to the report of the committee touching their recent electrical investigation. Not a member of the committee, except Messrs. Erwin and Lyon, had seen the bill, or knew anything about it, but Mr. Erwin, with characteristic audacity, submitted it without explaining its provisions.

"I have just prepared the bill," he said, "and want it printed so as to have it at our next meeting recommended to the Assembly, and so that it may be all ready for consideration."

"I have no objection to its being printed," observed Mr. Cantor, a member of "the committee," "but I do not desire to have it come from a committee of which I am a member without having it printed. If the Chairman of the committee desires to introduce it, he can introduce it in his own behalf."

"I do not see," said Mr. Erwin, "why that should be necessary. I introduce it merely to have it printed, so that it can properly be brought before the committee. Nobody is bound to it."

"I must object," persisted Mr. Cantor, "to a bill purporting to come from a committee when the committee has not considered it."

The bill is drawn on the lines of the Railroad Commission bill. It provides for the Board of Electrical Control in New-York City, and provides for the appointment of four Commissioners, two Republicans and two Democrats, to be confirmed by the Senate. The board is to have a clerk and a Marshal. Headquarters are to be established, with a branch in each twenty city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants upon the demand of three electrical companies. The board is to have the general supervision of all electrical conductors so far as necessary, and are to keep themselves informed as to their condition and manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and accommodation of the public. The board is also to investigate the causes of any accident resulting from the use and operation of electrical conductors, loss of life or injury to persons or property. Companies or corporations are to notify the board immediately after an accident occurs. The board is to give reasonable notice of their intention to investigate the affairs of any company. All corporations doing business with electrical conductors for light, power, and communication come under the operations of the bill. No corporation or individual is allowed in cities of over 100,000 population to tear up streets or roadways for the purpose of laying under ground any electrical conductors, conduits, or subways without first obtaining a permit from the board. The salaries are not determined. The bill appropriates $50,000 to carry out the provisions of the act. Mr. Irwin says the bill will be very extensively amended.

* * *

The "Police Spy bill," which Mr. Endres of Erie introduced early in the session, and which has been traveling back and forth between the House and the Excise Committee ever since, was reported favorably to-day by the majority of the Excise Committee. Mr. King of New-York, another committee, dissented, and moved that the bill be recommitted with instruction to kill it. Mr. Fish of Putnam and Mr. Acker of Steuben supported him, all agreeing that the proposed law was a menace to society. Judge Greene of Orange, Mr. Endres, and Mr. O'Hara of New-York defended the bill.

The following detailed vote on Mr. King's motion shows how the bill was progressed to second reading. The Democrats are in *italic* and the Republicans in roman:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Barton, Bennett, Bradford, Bridges, Burns, W. E. Christie, Crawford, Curtis, Davis, De Forest, Dox, Dykeman, Ellis, Endres, Ferguson, Great, Guiberd, Haag, A. Johnson, I. S. Johnson, R. B. Johnson, Jones, Kimball, King, H. J. Lane, Langan, Le Roy, B. S. Lewis, R. J. Lewis, *L'Hommedieu*, Mallon, Parsons, Pethebell, Mott, Pierson, Pearsall Pock, Pierson, Rhodes, Saunders, Sheffer, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Stewart, Thompson, Treadway, White—*Abbey*, Andrus, *Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Boyce, Brady, G. H. Bush, K. P. Bush, Byrne, Byrnes, Clarke, Connolly, Cooney, Coons, Cornell, Currier, Dempsey, Dimickspiel, Duffy, Enners, Gilbert, Griffen, Grout, Grossmeister, Hafner, Horrigan, Kile, Korth, Martin, McBride, McKnight, McTernan, Menninger, Mullaney, Nolan, J. K. O'Connor, Rivers, Rice, Riley, Sawmiller, Schaaf, Sheehan, Shields, Schmer, Stein, N. Stevens, Sullivan, Townsend, Webster, Wirtz*—50.

DELAWARE'S FRUIT CROP.

PEACHES RUINED AND THE PROSPECTS GENERALLY NOT CHEERING.

BRIDGEVILLE, Del., April 18.—There is no longer any doubt that the destruction of the peach crop of this peninsula *for* this season is complete. There may be a few trees in many orchards that will produce a *few* peaches, but there certainly will not be enough peaches grown here this season to induce any special effort upon the part of fruit *dealers* to secure them. THE TIMES's correspondent carefully examined one of the best cultivated orchards near Bridgeville. But *few* of the varieties had any blossoms on them.

A very severe frost fell upon the orchards here about ten days ago that now makes it certain that there will be no peaches even of the early varieties. Not only were the blossoms and the germs of young peaches killed by that frost, but in many cases the entire fruit-bearing twigs were killed. Late frosts will sometimes kill the young peach germs and destroy scores of peaches after they have successfully passed through the dangers of being Winter-killed.

The pear and cherry trees and also apple trees are a week or more later in blooming than peach trees. Pears and apples are to some extent cultivated for the market here, but only a few cherries are shipped away from this peninsula. It is believed that the pear crop has also been destroyed. There will probably be a few apples and cherries, as healthy young germs may be seen on the trees now.

Strawberries here have been badly injured. The past season has been one long to be remembered by fruit growers. About the end of the ripening season last year it rained frequently. The wet season lasted for several months, not ending until October.

It is supposed that this wet season seriously damaged the strawberry plants. Many "patches" of them were literally drowned out. The vines are now rusty, badly set, and altogether presenting an unpromising appearance. Growers here do not expect one-half of the usual crop per acre, the fruit doubtless will be of inferior quality, and the acreage will be fully a third less than last season.

Blackberries, which are quite extensively cultivated here, are also very unpromising. Many of the canes are dead, and but few of those living have a decidedly healthy appearance.

Fruit growers as well as the grain farmers are fast becoming despondent. The outlook for them is very discouraging. They are all in debt, and most of them are only permitted to remain on their farms by their creditors because to sell them out now would not realize to the creditor the amount of the debt.

This is at this time a good outlook for grain. The wheat crop never appeared to better advantage, the grass fields are rich with young clover and timothy, and corn planting is now about to begin under favorable circumstances.

One thousand peach trees have been set during the past season and will in all probability be pulled out at the ground root and branch before the season ends.

A PLUCKY WOMAN'S REWARD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18.—When a freight train dashed into fallen rocks in Beverley ens on the Hudson River Railroad one morning before daylight a short time ago Mrs. Groves, the wife of the flagman near by, got out of her bed and ran up the track half a mile in her night clothes with a red light in her hand to stop an express train about due. One day this week General Manager J. M. Toucey of the road interviewed Mrs. Groves at the Executive Committee of the road and voted her $100 for the good service she had performed, and handed her ten new ten-dollar gold pieces. "God bless you!" she said, as the coin glanced in her hand, and in reply to Mr. Toucey as to what she was going to do with the money she said:

"I'm going up to Cold Spring to put it in the bank and I'm not going up in my night clothes, nayther."

REPORTER CHOATE'S FATE.

Dilworth Choate, the reporter who concealed himself in the Finck jury room, must serve the thirty days in Ludlow-Street Jail, to which Judge Barrett sentenced him. The General Term of the Supreme Court has reviewed the proceeding and handed down a decision declaring it to be void of sentence. The decision argues that as the jury had been locked up by a deputy sheriff, and immediately a new deputy sheriff took charge of the room, and the petit jury room as adjunct to the same. The new deputy, therefore, was as much an officer of the court as the deputy in the Parker

UNITING AMERICAN STATES

THE LABORS OF THE CONFERENCE FINISHED.

A QUESTION WHICH THREATENED TROUBLE SMOOTHED OVER BY MR. BLAINE —WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The special Pullman train which has been provided for the Southern excursion of the International Conference is standing in the Pennsylvania station ready for departure, but the delegates are not yet ready to start. Late to-night Secretary Blaine decided that the journey through the South shall begin Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Sunday will be spent quietly at Old Point Comfort. Owing to the delayed adjournment of the conference, one day will be cut from the time originally allotted to Norfolk, but the trip will be resumed Monday, and will from that time be conducted according to the itinerary already announced.

The report of the Committee on General Welfare, recommending the nations of Europe to adopt the policy of arbitration, was under discussion this afternoon. It involved the controversy now existing between England and Venezuela over the possession of the gold lands in Guayana and the navigation of the Orinoco. As the discussion went on differences were developed which threatened to block the way to a conclusion. Mr. Blaine, who had been absent at a Cabinet meeting, came into the conference room late in the afternoon, when the controversy seemed far from a conclusion. He asked a recess, and then invited the Committee on General Welfare to join him in considering the matter.

Recess was had, and Mr. Blaine and the committee retired. They were gone scarcely half an hour. Upon returning, Mr. Blaine asked Vice President Zegarra to preside, and then, from the latter's place at the long table, Mr. Blaine said:

"Mr. President, I am very happy to announce that any vital difference upon any question connected with the scheme of arbitration which, two hours ago, might have been feared, is, I hope, entirely removed, and the resolutions of the honorable gentleman, Mr. Quintana have been simply changed from being in perpetuity to run at even dates with the treaty of arbitration. So they stand and fall together. They are born together, and, if they die, they will die together. We shall hope both their lives will be perpetual. [Applause.] I shall read the first, and as I read each one, the gentleman opposite me, (Mr. Cruz,) the distinguished gentleman from Guatemala, will read the Spanish text:

"*First*—That the principle of conquest shall not, during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration, be recognized as admissible under American public law.

"*Second*—That all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void if made under threats of war or the presence of an armed force.

"*Third*—Any nation from which such cessions shall be exacted may demand that the validity of the sessions made shall be submitted to arbitration.

"*Fourth*—Any renunciation of the right of arbitration made under the conditions named in the second section shall be null and void.

"Those conditions are under threats of war or the presence of armed force. If I may now make a short cut parliamentarily, I shall, with the concurrence of my honorable and highly-valued friend on the right, Mr. Quintana, move that these be accepted as a substitute for the first, second, third, and fourth resolutions of the original text. I shall move, therefore, and I hope with the entire unanimity of the whole conference, that these written clauses be substituted for those originally reported from the committee."

The Blaine substitute was put and carried with acclamation and cheers, save from Chili, which did not vote.

Dr. Martinez Silva of Colombia had a proposition to present. Its provisions are that a Latin-American library shall be founded in the city of Washington, with contributions from the nations represented; that it shall be known as the Columbus Library; that in it shall be placed histories of the nations represented in the Congress, also their geographies, maps, and official documents; that the library shall be located by the United States in Washington, and that it shall be dedicated upon the anniversary of the centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus. These propositions were embodied in a resolution, which prevailed without debate.

Delegate Mendonca of Brazil then moved that the Latin nations in the conference prepare a tablet upon which should be inscribed, in each language spoken in the conference, the dates of opening and closing and the name of the President of the Conference. This should be placed in the room in the State Department, where the delegates were first convened. Adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Blaine and to the United States for courtesies and hospitality were moved by Mr. Romero of Mexico, and were enthusiastically adopted by the Southern delegates.

Gen. Henderson of Missouri, in behalf of the United States delegates, then made a short speech, in which he said that if anything of acrimony had characterized the debate in the closing conference, he proposed that each delegate should forget it forever. If the United States had afforded their guests pleasure or profit, the United States were profoundly glad. If this could have been more, they would have been more glad. Ringing cheers greeted Mr. Henderson's remarks.

On motion of Mr. C. N. Bliss, the conference tendered a vote of thanks to the Vice Presidents, who are Southrons, and, upon motion of Mr. Bliss, it was manifested in person at Arms at Capt. John G. Bourke and to his staff.

Before the supplementary report of the Committee on General Welfare, which led to the discussion referred to above, was taken up, the conference had adopted another supplementary report from the same committee, expressing the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe may be settled by arbitration.

The report of the Committee on International law was then submitted and adopted. The majority recommends the adoption of the following principles of American international law:

First.—Foreigners are entitled to enjoy all the civil rights enjoyed by natives; and they shall be accorded all the benefits of said rights in all that is essential to the form of the remedies and the legal remedies incident thereto absolutely in like manner as said natives.

Second.—A nation does not, nor recognizes, in favor of foreigners, any other obligations or responsibilities than those which, in favor of the natives, are established in like cases by the Constitution and laws.

Third.—Rivers which separate several States or which bathe their Territory shall be open to the free navigation of the merchant marine or ships of war of the riparian nations.

Fourth.—This declaration shall not affect the jurisdiction and sovereignty of any of the riparian nations either in time of peace or war.

On the question of adopting this report the United States and Nicaragua voted no.

The Conference will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock to sign the minutes of to-day's closing session. Secretary Blaine will then deliver a closing address and the delegates, at 12 o'clock, will call upon President Harrison at the White House. Returning to their hall, the conference will be formally declared adjourned.

The conference, during its session, has made definite recommendations to the powers represented on just each of the matters discussed by the delegates. Of these recommendations, the following is a summary:

The issuance of a coin or coins of uniform weight and fineness which may be used in all of the countries represented at the conference. This is to be arranged for by a commission made up of one or more delegates from each of such countries, to be convened at Washington within one year, which shall fix the quantity and kind of such international currency to be used, the relative and proportion of international silver coins, and their relation to gold.

That all countries represented which have not given their adherence to the treaties of private international law, of civil law, of commercial law, and of law of proceedings fixed upon by the conference at Montevideo Aug. 25, 1888, at once announce their attitude with reference to such treaties, and that the general principle be accepted that a document can only be legalized under the laws of the country wherein it is made or executed and authenticated by the diplomatic or consular agent of the nation under whose laws it is to be carried into effect.

That a common nomenclature in alphabetical order be adopted expressing in equivalent terms in English, Spanish, and Portuguese the articles on which import duties are levied, to be used as a basis for shipping manifests, consular invoices, entries, clearance petitions, and all customs documents.

The adoption of the metrical decimal system as a uniform system of weights and measures.

That all port dues be merged in one to be known as tonnage dues, and to be assessed on gross tonnage or total carrying capacity. Dues charged under exempted contracts with private parties are excepted from this provision. Each nation is to fix tonnage dues for itself in a spirit favorable to the encouragement of navigation. Transports of war and vessels of less than twenty-five tons burden are to be exempted.

That, as it is impossible to make the fees of consular agents uniform under the laws of all the countries concerned until the acts performed by such agents are uniform, the different Governments at once prepare simultaneous or all acts requiring the intervention of consular agents, fixing the maximum fees for each of such acts, especially for those relating to commerce and navigation.

Among the recommendations proposed, but not adopted by the conference, was one in favor of the construction of a great transit canal by Nicaragua to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean, and to be owned by the countries represented. The committee reported in favor of the construction of existing lines, and the use of such lines, so far as possible; of preliminary surveys to be paid for by a commission of the nations to be created, of assessable and control of the line by the countries from which should build it, and of the exemption of their property from taxation by any of the Governments through whose territories the line should run.

A resolution in Gen. Coolidge's substitute for the International coin recommendation, providing that all the nations represented should accept as legal tender for Government dues the Treasury issues of the United States issued against silver bullion at its gold value, provided that silver from the conference to the mouth enjoy free importation into the United States, was not considered very seriously.

The Committee on Commercial, Postal, and Telegraph Communication favored pro rata Government subsidies for steamship lines connecting different countries, represented at the conference, on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Special attention was given to connections between New-Orleans, which was regarded as the proper "outport" of the United States, and ports east, west and south of Colon. No definite recommendation was made.

The propositions of uniform protection for literary and artistic properties and trade marks and patents; for a common bureau to formulate statistics of production and consumption in all American countries, and the establishment of connections for international banking, and one great international bank under a United States charter, and the matter of a uniform extradition treaty were considered without action. So was the idea of uniform quarantine regulations, the consideration of which the South American nations tried to persuade the United States to accept the conclusions of their congress at Lima last year, which held that the closing of infected ports does a damage to commerce not at all counterbalanced by the sanitary advantages thus secured.

KILLED BY BLAINE'S DELEGATES.

The Spanish-American Commercial Union, which was organized in March, 1889, as "An association of merchants for the development of trade with Mexico, Central and South America, and the West India and Philippine Islands," was voluntarily dissolved yesterday at a meeting of its members at its offices, 40 Wall-street. The primary reasons for the dissolution, as stated by the Recording Secretary of the union, Mr. F. Pierra, last night, were the lack of pecuniary support and the general belief that the Pan-American Congress had not proved a success.

"When the union was organized," said Mr Pierra, "it was with the idea of continuance until May 1 next. Then, if there was a general sentiment in favor of it, the union was to be made permanent. At a meeting held March 29, last, a circular was sent out to the members, asking them here asking for views as to a permanent organization. A sufficient number of affirmative replies was not received, and therefore the union was disbanded.

"Among the purposes of the union was the enlightenment of the American people regarding the needs of Spanish-American markets. About 20,000 pamphlets, containing information about those countries and in which were discussed a number of subjects imperfectly understood in the United States, were distributed. But while a great many people were willing to avail themselves of the advantages of the union they were not willing to pay the $25 a year necessary to membership. Another of the objects was the reception and care of the Pan-American delegates upon their arrival here. In this one object was fully accomplished. We met them and I accompanied them throughout their tour. I think I was of some aid to them too, for W. E. Curtis, who had charge of the arrangements, was extremely unpopular. In his book on South American travel he referred harshly to a number of South American gentlemen, some of whom were members of the Congress, and on that account, as well as on others, he was disliked."

"Is the outlook a discouraging one for an increase in the South American trade?" Mr. Pierra was asked.

"Not by any means, it is, somewhat. The life of the union depended on the success of the conference, and I believe there is widespread doubt whether it is to have any success at all. The work was largely due to the American delegation. It was unpopular in some quarters, and many of its movements were unsatisfactory.

"Another thing that contributed to the dissolution of the union is the fact that no action has been taken looking to the reciprocity treaties. The union was strong for them. Neither politics nor the tariff had anything to do with the union's death. The two were two things that we were pledged not to touch. We were to do the best we could under existing conditions."

Mr. Pierra said that it was possible that the union might be revived some time in the future, but its resuscitation would depend altogether on certain happenings which were not to be expected at present.

The officers of the union beside Mr Pierra were: President—J. M. Ceballos; First Vice President—W. Hughes; Second Vice President—M. Munos; Third Vice President—Conrad N. Jordan; Fourth Vice President—John F. Plummer; Treasurer—E. Gozorra; Corresponding Secretary—S. Peres Triana. Among the gentlemen who were members were Cornelius N. Bliss, Stephen Sanford, Whitney, Thomas Dolan, Charles R. Flint, W. P. Clyde, C. P. Townsend, A. L. Coolidge, J. Seaver Page, L. Mandelbaum, J. S. T. Stranahan, Erastus Wiman, B. K. Thurber, and W. W. Watrous.

WRECKED ON WATLING'S ISLAND.

The fruit steamer Falcon, which arrived yesterday from Baracoa, brought Chief Engineer Carl Strandwitz, Second Engineer Olsen, and eight sailors of the steamer Italia, which left here April 6 for Jamaica and was wrecked April 11 on Watling's Island. According to Strandwitz, the Italia, which was in ballast, also bound for a cargo of fruit, will probably become a total wreck, although Capt. Dosen, her commander, with the first and second officers and two seamen, remain on Watling's Island in the hope of being able to do something to save her.

Strandwitz says that the weather was very bad from the time the Italia left New-York. At 10 o'clock on the night of April 11 the vessel struck a rock hard and swung round broadside to the sea. A lifeboat was launched on the leeward side, but was swamped soon after, five men, who were in her, being thrown into the water. One of these, Gabriel Munsen, engineer for the donkey engine, was washed out of reach and drowned. The rest were rescued by First Officer Brndwig and Second Engineer Olsen after being in the water clinging to the capsized boat for two hours. The boat was finally rowed ashore to Watling's Island and all were saved.

The Italia was a comparatively new vessel, and carried the Norwegian flag. She was of 710 tons burden, built of iron, and was launched at Newcastle, England, in 1888. She was owned by R. L. Mawinkle & Son of Bergen.

SHOOT OF THE RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB.

RED BANK, N. J., April 18.—The Riverside Gun and Rifle Club held its monthly shoot at live and clay birds this afternoon. The day was perfect and there was a good attendance of spectators, among whom was Irving Schulise, a well-known game shot of Wilcox, Penn. The birds were fair flyers. The opening event was a club shoot at 7 live birds, 13 entries, entrance $2 75. First money was won by John Cooper, who killed 7; David Belshaw, Edward S. Cooper, M. F. Cornwell, James Cooper, Jr., and Irvin tied for second money with 6 each. In the shoot-off Edward Cooper and Irvin won. F. E. Rogers of New-York, Asa Whymer, Edward Bussell, and Dr. Edwin Field tied for third money with 5 each. Dr. Field won in the shoot-off. Frederick Beale, John B. Bergen, and Henry C. White broke 4 each.

The second event was at 9 blue rocks, 13 entries. John and James Cooper and Oscar Heese broke 8 each and divided first money. Henry White and Edward Cooper were second with 7 each. Beale, Belshaw, Henry Sapp, and Cornwell went out with 6 each for third money, and in the shoot-off Beale won. Whymer and Irvin broke 5 each, Bussell 4, and John Dey 3. The third event, at 9 blue rocks, had 9 entries. John Cooper won first money with a score of 8, Edward Cooper and Irvin broke 7 and divided second money, and Whymer and James Cooper divided third with 6. John P. Cooper broke 5, Beale 4, and Bussell and Dey each 3.

ANOTHER GAS WAR IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The Laclede Gaslight Company has declared war on the city as a result of the passage of the ordinance fixing the price of gas at 90 cents. In the latter part of 1889 the Laclede Company absorbed the St. Louis Gaslight Company and on Jan. 1 reduced the price of gas to $1 25 per 1,000 feet. Subsequently the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance prohibiting gaslight companies from charging in excess of 90 cents per 1,000 feet. This ordinance was vetoed by Mayor Noonan, but was afterward passed over the Mayor's veto. This morning counsel for the Laclede Gaslight Company appeared before Judge Valliant of the Circuit Court and asked for an injunction restraining the city from carrying out the provisions of the ordinance. The city was not represented, and, while Judge Valliant was in great doubt as to the injunction asked, he made an order calling upon the city to show cause why such injunction should not be issued. A long and bitter legal fight is looked for.

A GLIMPSE OF THE NEXT CENTURY.

The management of the Electrical Exhibition in aid of the New-York Exchange for Women's Work has devised a new feature for the show at the Lenox Lyceum. It is called "A Glimpse of the Twentieth Century," and is a comedy [illegible] Bellamy's, "Looking Backward." The two characters in the play, one [illegible] person who wakes in 1900 after a sleep of [illegible] years. He is then confronted with [illegible] century gentleman, and they converse on the wonderful strides of [illegible] that have been made during the [illegible] sleep. The costumes are to be [illegible] which were very good. The electricity employed are those seen in other parts [illegible]. A. E. De Freca, manager, [illegible] said to be the author of the

A BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS

THEY FIRE FROM A BARN UPON KENTUCKY STATE TROOPS.

FIVE OF THE SOLDIERS ARE WOUNDED, BUT THE NUMBER OF THE OUTLAWS KILLED IS NOT KNOWN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—A special to the *Times* from Harlan Court House says: A deadly fight occurred this morning at 1:20 o'clock seventeen miles east of here, up in the Black Mountains, between a detail of the State troops, consisting of sixteen privates, Lieut. Milton, and Sergt. Pullian, and about thirty outlaws, who were fortified in an old barn. Five of the soldiers were wounded. It is not known how many of the outlaws were killed, as they still have possession of the barn.

The troops have the barn surrounded, and it will be impossible for those on the inside to make their escape, and the only two roads which lead from the place of action are cut off by pickets, who are instructed to allow no one to pass toward town.

The particulars, as well as can be learned at this hour, are as follows: Yesterday afternoon Capt. Gaither, who is the commanding officer, was informed that a body of lawless men, some of whom had been indicted for various offenses, were fortified against the law at the above-mentioned locality and had refused to surrender to the civil authorities. He was asked for a detail of his men to go out with some of the civil officers for the purpose of arresting them, and he at once sent sixteen privates, in charge of Lieut. Milton, Sergt. Pullian, and Corporal Blanton. They left camp about 5:30 yesterday afternoon, expecting to find the men they were pursuing in a private house, about six hundred yards beyond the barn from which they were fired upon.

The attack was not looked for at that point, and came so unexpectedly that it demoralized the soldiers for a moment or two, but they soon rallied, surrounded the barn, and began firing into it from every direction, when it was thought best to cease action and hold the fort until the reinforcements arrived with more ammunition.

It is believed that a severe fight will take place as soon as the additional troops reach the place, for the outlaws are fortified, well armed with Winchester rifles, and swear that they will not surrender, and the soldiers are determined and want revenge for those who have been shot down.

At Frankfort Adjt. Gen. Hill received a telegram confirming the report of a fight in Harlan. The telegram is from W. G. Thompson, the officer in charge of the arsenal at Frankfort, who was stationed in Hill's Harlan Court House several days ago. Thompson telegraphs from Pineville that a force of sixty men in the Black Mountains April 16, in which five soldiers were wounded. The telegram stated that Thompson had been unable to get further than Pineville, and was waiting for instructions.

Gen. Hill says Capt. Gaither, who is in command, wrote him last week that a posse was being organized to arrest Wils Howard and one of his gang out in the Black Mountains, and that he had promised twelve soldiers as part of the posse. It is reported that the fight was between this posse and Howard's gang, or it may have been an attempt on the part of the friends of Will Jennings to rescue him.

Jennings has been cleared of the charge for which he was taken to Harlan to be tried, but, instead of being released, he was held for another, and possibly for delivery to the Missouri authorities, who wanted him at the time of his arrest by the Kentucky officers last Fall. Jennings was to have been taken to Pineville under guard of the troops on his way to Missouri, and Gen. Hill thinks it not unlikely that the fight may have resulted from an attempt of Jennings's friends to release him.

The troops at Harlan are fifteen from Lexington, twenty from Harrodsburg, and three from Frankfort.

The Black Mountains, where the fight occurred, is seventeen miles from Harlan.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES' WORK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOR COMMISSIONER CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, has submitted to the President his fifth annual report. The single subject treated is railroad labor. This report shows that June 30, 1889, the whole number of railroad corporations in the United States was, approximately, 1,718, and the mileage of these roads, approximately, 156,400 miles. The number of employes on all of the railroads of the country on that date was 689,912.

Upon investigating the subject of the relations of employes and corporations, which was extended to six hundred and fifty corporations, by which the real railroad business of the country is performed, it was found that 377 companies prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors. The remainder either have no rules relating to the subject or have modified restrictions. Nineteen companies have established pensions, and a few pay hospital expenses while men injured in the service are being treated. A very few pay taxes for the support of State and county institutions. Three or four contribute to relief funds. Several furnish clubhouses and libraries for the use of colleges, during the employes. As a whole, however, it is found that the railroad corporations of this country do not, to any great extent, either maintain beneficiary institutions of their own or contribute to such institutions. It is learned, however, that a fair share of the roads assist their employes in securing life or accident insurance. Six companies testify that they pension their superannuated employes and also their permanently disabled people. A few give superannuated employes transportation or a half-time pay, while a number make settlements upon the permanently disabled. The large number of 266 companies retain in their service permanently disabled employes, the number of such on the rolls at the close of the year 1888 being 3,274, or 1.2 per cent. A number of roads also provide some system of technical education for the men in their shops; a few roads have technical schools for their employes, and in some cases for their families.

Commissioner Wright discusses at some length what he believes to be the insanity of the common law rule, prevailing in Europe and America, which prohibits an injured employe from recovering damages from his employer when the injury is the result of the negligence or unskillfulness of a fellow servant. The common sense shows a tendency not only of Legislatures, but of courts, to modify the harshness of the rule.

The wages side of railroad labor is given very fully in the report. Looking at the time employed, it is found that of the 324,570 employes reported, 54,404, or over 25 per cent, are employed 25 days or less out of the whole year; 25,684, or over 11 per cent, of the whole are employed from 26 to 50 days; 31,024, or nearly 19 per cent, are employed from 51 to 100 days, and 18,861, or over 8 per cent, from 101 to 150 days; 42,719, or 19 per cent, work from 301 to 365 days, and 5,857, or 2.9 per cent, work more than a full year.

As to the wages, it is found that over 78 per cent are paid at rates ranging from $1 to $2 per day. The average daily rate of all the employes paid by specific time on the sixty roads is $1 84, yet nearly 61 per cent of the whole number received less than the average rate of all, while only about 39 per cent received above the average of all. It is also shown that of the whole number of employes 101,905 earn less than $100 per year; 38,681 earn from $101 to $200 per year, and 21,517 earn from $201 to $300 per year. The average earnings of all the sixty roads per year is $542, although less than 60 per cent of all earn less than this average.

HERE'S A BASS WORTH CATCHING.

Thirty residents of New-Brighton banqueted at that place last evening in honor of "the biggest striped bass ever caught in the Bay." The lucky fisherman and the guest of honor was Edwin Burfield, who described his exploit with great minuteness. The fish was caught off Robin's Reef Light, and, when finally landed, after a plucky fight of over two hours, it weighed forty-five pounds and measured forty-nine inches. At the time the monster was hooked Burfield was trolling with 150 feet of tarred-thread linen line and a fifteen-ounce split bamboo rod. Four hundred and fifty feet of line reeled off before the fish began to show signs of weakening.

Among those who dined off the prize bass, with its stuffing of two gallons of oysters, were Supervisor Moore, County Clerk Cornelius Hart, County Treasurer M. Tully, School Commissioner John Kenny, and I. K. Morris.

SWALLOWED BY THE TRUST.

The recently-organized Starch Trust acquired property on Long Island yesterday valued at $1,000,000. A deed was filed with the Clerk of Queen's County whereby Hiram Duryea, President of the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, transferred the entire property to the National Starch Manufacturing Company of Covington, Ky., for a consideration of $1. It is said that the Cosbin syndicate is interested in the deal, as J. W. Kelley, private secretary to Austin Corbin, arranged the details of the transaction. The Duryeas have operated the starch mills at Glen Cove for twenty-five years.

CHARGED WITH PENSION FRAUDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—At Shelbyville today, Lee F. Wilson, Representative in the Legislature, with his father, was arrested on indictments from the United States Court here, charged with pension frauds. It is charged that by fraudulent means they secured the enrollment of marriages of colored men by colored widows and then had them relinquished on the pension rolls. In connection with these cases B. Mayne was arrested for perjury and Charles J. Finnegan, ex-Commissioner, for conspiracy. They will have

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SOME DOUBT ABOUT THE ASSETS OF LOUIS FRANKE & CO.

Louis Franke & Co., silk merchants of 110 Grand-street, who made an assignment Thursday, think they can pay all their creditors in full and have a surplus. They claimed a surplus nominally of $315,000 over liabilities of about $900,000, but a large part of their assets are in factory property, machinery, and outstanding accounts, which are subject to large depreciation.

The firm has not yet prepared a complete statement of its affairs, but clerks are busy working on it. When they have finished, the firm will know what can be done in the way of a settlement. It hopes to get an extension. While all the creditors who have called on the firm expressed great sympathy, some of them do not believe the statements of a big surplus. Several creditors were of the opinion that the assets would fall short by about $250,000, the amount of the $900,000. A large part of the assets, it is said, are in bills receivable. It is said that the firm has been carrying a lot of small concerns through three years of bad business, some of which, it is thought, will now be forced under. These concerns, it is reported, owe the suspended firm all the way from $10,000 to $50,000.

If the firm should obtain an extension more could be realized on these claims than by forcing their collection. Several bank officials who called on the firm expressed a willingness to grant an extension if the condition of its assets would warrant it. The assignee expects to have the schedules ready by the middle of next week, and until then, it is said, nothing definite will be done concerning the form of a settlement.

Executions have been issued at the Sheriff's office against the Peel & Metz Company, manufacturing wood carpets at 315 East Twenty-second-street, judgments having been entered against the company for about $3,600. The company was incorporated in August, 1889, with a capital stock of $200,000, succeeding the firm of Peel & Metz, who started in business three years previously. A fire last August and trouble in making collections from builders, it is said, caused the embarrassment. The silk mill of the firm at Paterson was closed yesterday, the operatives having been laid off indefinitely.

Bradstreet's reports 166 failures in the United States during the week, against 187 in the preceding week and 191, 181, 157, and 175 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887, and 1886, respectively. The Middle States had 47; New-England, 28; Southern, 11; Western, 47; Northwestern, 19; Pacific, 10; Territories, 4. Canada had 29, a decrease of 9 from the previous week.

JERSEY CITY'S CONTEST.

THE APPLICATION TO THE COURTS TO OUST CLEVELAND DEFERRED.

The lawyers engaged in preparing the papers for the contest of Cleveland's election to the Mayoralty of Jersey City hurried takings along yesterday morning with a view of presenting the petition to Judge Dixon at his house last evening. In the afternoon, however, a conference was held, and it was decided to defer making the application till Cleveland shall have entered upon the term for which he was elected by fraud.

Counselors Record and Krause, who are acting for the citizens in the matter, refused to state the reasons for the delay, but it is intimated that the conclusion was reached that the proceedings will not lie till the Mayor shall have entered upon the office from which it is proposed to oust him. It is also said that it is thought the proceedings may be changed to ordinary que warranto, though this is not probable.

The petition which has been drawn covers a hundred or more pages of typewritten legal cap. It sets forth in detail the alleged fraudulent votes in the Mayoralty contest than Cleveland, the candidate of the ring, but that they were not counted by the election officers. It alleges specific acts of fraud in each of the twenty-six precincts of the First and Second Districts, in three precincts of the Fourth and Sixth Districts each, in one of the Fifth, and two of the Third. It is backed by the affidavits of 178 voters that they cast their ballots for Perkins in the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth District. There the election officers counted only 70 votes for him. It further alleges that Cleveland had corrupted some of the election officers by giving them offices under his City Government, and others by the promise of office, and that in other instances the election officers were bribed with money to commit fraud.

FOREIGN NAVAL NEWS.

According to the *United Service Gazette* a trial of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co's new mode of mounting guns to be fired *en barbette* took place on Saturday, April 5, off the Isle of Wight on board the experimental gunboat Handy. Particular importance attached to the proceedings on this occasion, the invention to be tested being designed to meet a defect in the present method of mounting heavy guns in barbette ships. Several novel features are said to accompany the main design, the total result being practically a new departure in naval gunnery. The gun not only returns automatically into the firing position after each discharge, according to the Armstrong recoil system, but is capable of being elevated so as to fire at angles up to 40 degrees, and a little more than double that allowed by any previous mountings for such a gun, the ability of the gun in this instance being 9.2 inches and the weight 22 tons. The carriage on which the gun is mounted is also fitted with a steel shield 6 inches thick, which is attached to the mounting, and trains with it. The construction is such that the gun is brought to the rear to be completely filled by the gun at all angles of elevation, thus preventing the entry of projectiles or splinters. The meantime is intended for use in barbette batteries on the upper deck, and no similar carriage has hitherto been provided with so little or no screen capable of resisting the fire of anything more than machine guns, whereas the shield now devised will effectually protect the gun and gunners from all rapid firing guns at present in use.

As the weight of the 9.2 gun on the Handy fifteen rounds are said to have been fired at angles ranging up to the maximum of forty degrees with perfect success in every respect. The only hitch noted in the test was the carrying away of the indicator on the recoil press. There was considerable vibration of the vessel in the mountings, and it was proved by actual experiment that the appliances rendered it possible to load, elevate, and fire with only one man to conduct the operations. The elevated fire is deemed valuable as affording the means of attacking coast batteries placed on high ground at short range. At present elevated land batteries protecting a narrow passage or a harbor can fire down on ships attempting to pass them without themselves being open to attack.

It is stated that, since all, or nearly all, the French colonial possessions are garrisoned by marine infantry, and certain eventualities in connection with the Dahomey war in contemplation, the resolution of M. de Freycinet to double the effectiveness of this branch of the French Navy will be carried out from the 1st of July next, when four regiments of Infanterie de Marine will be increased to eight corps. On and after that date the Minister has said that the regiments now in Indo-China shall be numbered Nine, Ten, and Eleven, and that the Ninth and Tenth sh

THE RACES AT ELIZABETH

THE DWIGHT FINALLY WIN A RACE.

GOLDEN ROD GIVES THE BETTING RING A SURPRISE PARTY AND GOLDEN REEL ALSO WINS HER RACE.

Another good crowd and another good day's sport was the record at the Elizabeth track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday. The betting ring had its usual crowd of bookmakers, and the thousands who packed the inclosure kept them busy all day long. The layers of the odds had a little the best of it in the first two and the fourth races, as the favorites won, but the outsiders won in the other three. Kingsbridge was an outsider, with Lee Christy the favorite in the last race mail just before the horses went to the post. Then a perfect avalanche of money went in on Kingsbridge, and the odds turned a complete somersault and Kingsbridge was the favorite when the betting closed. As Kingsbridge won quite handily, the public got "all of the money," and the race resulted in a very general depletion of the wealth in the strong boxes of the bookmakers.

The day's sport began with a three-quarter mile dash which Fordham won with the greatest possible ease. Except St. John, none of the starters were able to make any show against him, and it was purely on sufferance that St. John was allowed to run second only a length away. The three other starters were beaten off. Lismoney being a poor third. Garrison rode St. John, this being the first mount of the Kilmahoik meeting this year.

Bric was a hot favorite for the second race, a run of a mile and an eighth, and Green Morris had him in such good condition that he won in very cleverly, though Hamlet and Jim McCormick pressed him so hotly that he had to stretch his neck out a bit before the journey was finished. The race for the place was a good one all through the stretch, Hamlet finally landing the second money by beating McCormick by a neck.

Eight horses faced the starters for the third race, a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth. Lotion was the favorite in the betting and Vandegrift was also well backed. But Golden Reel, who could not run a little bit on Wednesday in the Great Island Stakes, was full of running yesterday and won the purse for Mr. Garson, who, with his friends, won "a pot of money" over the result. The Bourbon and Spalding started out bravely in the race, and for three-quarters of a mile they ran in front of the field. Then both gave it up and went to the rear, where they finished. When they had done racing Golden Reel and Lotion took up the running, and under a drive the former won by a length from Lotion, who was a length and a half in front of Vandegrift, with the rest of the field beaten away off.

Ilma B. showed how fast a mare she was in the Meadow Stakes for fillies at three-quarters of a mile by winning it in 1:16, the best time made on the track this year. The race was the fourth on the card, and Ilma B. was a decided favorite in spite of the "ringer tip" that was flying around the track on Belinda, who, so the tons said, would have to fall down to be beaten. Belinda didn't fall down, and the best she could do was finish in third place. Ilma B. went out in front at the fall of the flag and was never headed or reached by any one else in the lot of racers. She won by four lengths from Samaria, who was at 10 to 1 in the books for a place, while Belinda, the sure thing, was third, beaten a length by Samaria.

The selling race, at three-quarters of a mile, which followed, was a lively scramble between sixteen selling platers. Can't Tell being the favorite of the bookmakers and of a majority of the betting men as well. But Golden Rod, one of the despised outsiders, beat Can't Tell home by three lengths. The latter had a hard time in capturing the second money for Thomas, Jr., who came very fast at the end, and Can't Tell was only able to beat her home by a short head, and ridden all out at that. The race was not a very profitable one for Golden Rod's owners. He was entered to be sold for $500, and the net value of the purse he won was $350. Several horsemen wanted to purchase the winner, and when he was put up for sale the bidding for him was lively in the extreme. Bids came in thick and fast until $1,400 was reached. His owners bid $1,405, and the horse was then knocked down to them. So it cost them $555 to win the race. But they probably did not mind that, as it was rumored about the track that they won upward of $5,000 on the race.

Kingsbridge won the last race of the day, a dash of a mile, in which there were seven contestants. It was the first race won by the Dwyer Stable since the opening of the meeting. The race was one of the hottest betting events of the day, for Lee Christy and Minuet were both heavily backed, as nearly perhaps as it was to a winner, though the Dwyers made him the medium of one of their wholesale pinnges. Kingsbridge proved good enough to tie up to in this instance, and won handily by two lengths from Minuet, who finished five lengths in front of Lee Christy, with the others "nowhere."

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

S. Emery's br. h. Fordham, 5 years, by Falsetto.

Semper Vive, 124 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. John, aged, 124.....(Garrison) 2
G. B. Morris's b. c. Lismoney, 3, 110.....(Warwick) 3

Sir William, 110, and Extra Dry, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 1 to 4; St. John, 5 to 1; Lismoney, 15 to 1; Sir William and Extra Dry, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Fordham, no betting; St. John, 4 to 5; Lismoney, 5 to 8; Sir William, 5 to 1; Extra Dry, 8 to 1.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58¾.

G. B. Morris's b. c. Eric, 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Second Hand, 110 pounds.....(Warwick) 1
G. W. Poole's b. h. Hamlet, 5, 96.....(Penny) 2
D. A. Honig's b. g. Jim McCormick, 5, 97.....(Tarsney) 3

Ten Booker, 110, and Bonanza, 98, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Eric, 3 to 5; Ten Booker, 3 to 1; Hamlet, 6 to 1; Bonanza, 50 to 1; Jim McCormick, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Eric, no betting; Ten Booker, 3 to 5; Hamlet, even money; Bonanza, 5 to 1; Jim McCormick, 8 to 1.

Won by two lengths a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52¾.

No bid for the winner.

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 5 years, by Spendthrift-Janet, 112 pounds, $2,400.....(Thompson) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Lotion, 4, 100.....(Bergen) 2
C. D. McCoy's b. h. Vandegrift, 5, 105.....(Slack) 3

Admiral, 98; Burnside, 108; Blackthorn, 115; The Bourbon, 116, and Spalding, 100, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Lotion, 2 to 1; Vandegrift, 4 to 1; Golden Reel, 6 to 1; Burnside, 6 to 1; The Bourbon, 8 to 1; Spalding, 10 to 1; Admiral, 15 to 1; Blackthorne, 200 to 1.

For place—Against Lotion, 7 to 10; Vandegrift and Golden Reel, 3 to 5 each; Burnside, 2 to 1; The Bourbon and Spalding, 3 to 1 each; Admiral, 5 to 1; Blackthorne 20 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Meadows Stakes, for fillies of all ages, of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

Union Stable's b. f. Ilma B., 4 years, by John Harper-Little Chris. 115 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. M. Perry's b. f. Samaria, 3, 105.....(Taylor) 2
J. H. McCormick's b. m. Belinda, 4, 115.....(Flynn) 3

Meriden, 115; Homeopathy, 110; Russie, 115; Beatify, 110, and Autumn Leaf, 115, also ran, and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ilma B., 7 to 10; Meriden and Belinda, 5 to 1; Beatify and Homeopathy, 10 to 1; Autumn Leaf, 25 to 1; Samaria, 30 to 1; Russie, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Ilma B., no betting; 3 to 5, Meriden; Belinda and Homeopathy, 2 to 1 each; Beatify, 4 to 1; Autumn Leaf, 8 to 1; Samaria, 10 to 1; Russie, 30 to 1.

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾. Winner bought in by the owner for $1,405.

Bradford Stable's br. g. Golden Rod, 5 years, by Faustus-Sympathy, 104 pounds, $500.....(Tribe) 1
D. A. Honig's b. g. Can't Tell, 5, 104.....(Flynn) 2
Diamond Stable's ch. f. Theora, 3, 115.....(Church) 3

Chambly, 101; King Volt, 101; Salus, 98; Top Sawyer, 104; Jennie McFarland, 108; Alva, 101; Miss Olive, 101; Jo. C. G., 104; Fast Time, 94; Not Guilty, 99; Cupid, 107, and Squando, 98, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Can't Tell, 3 to 5; Salus, Theora and Cupid, 6 to 1 each; King Volt, 8 to 1; Golden Rod, 12 to 1; Miss Olive, J. C. G. and Fast Time, 15 to 1 each; Top Sawyer, 20 to 1; Jennie McFarland, 25 to 1; Chambly, 30 to 1; Not Guilty, 50 to 1; Alva, King Volt, and Squando, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Can't Tell, 3 to 5; Salus, Theora and Cupid, 2 to each; King Volt, 3 to 1; Golden Rod, 6 to 1; Miss Olive, J. C. G. and Fast Time, 8 to 1 each; Top Sawyer, 8 to 1, Jennie McFarland, 10 to 1; Chambly, 12 to 1; Not Guilty, 20 to 1; King Idler, 30 to 1; Alva and Squando, 50 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for maidens. One mile. Time —1:44¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Kinzabridge, 3 years, by Spendthrift-Kapenga, 98 pounds.....(French) 1
W. L. Scott's ch. f. Minuet, 3, 91.....(Ellis) 2
Beverwyck Stable's b. g. Lee Christy, 3, 113.....(Bergen) 3

Sam Love, 96; Dublin, 113; Long Time, 111, and Trojan, 113, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kingsbridge, 3 to 5; Lee Christy, 7 to 1; Minuet, 8 to 1; Sam Love, 7 to 1; Dublin, 30 to 1; Long Time and Trojan, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Kingsbridge, Lee Christy, and Minuet, 3 to 5 each; Sam Love, 2 to 1; Dublin, 10 to 1; Trojan and Long Time, 15 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; five between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

There will be seven races run at Elizabeth this afternoon. The third race, a selling affair at three-quarters of a mile, received twenty-seven entries, and was divided, the two divisions being run for at the third and fourth races.

There are liberal entries for all the races, and rare good sport is promised. The principal event will be the Lake Blackburn Stakes for three-year-olds at 5 furlongs, for which eleven starters are named. Highly handicapped horses will be the pets of the bookmakers and talent, and the betting will make a good field at even weights. The entries and weights for the new events are as follows:

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; special weights. Losses and Doubt, 118 pounds each; Ed. Cahn, Flirt, Sir Rodney and Tenderfoot, 115 each; Red Wing, 110; Mint and Coleman, 108 each; Tipstaff, 114; Village Maid, 111; Thistle and Flambeau, 104 each; Sam Morse, 109; Maggie, 99.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-old fillies. Early Blossom and Priscilla, 118 pounds each; Knickmack, Ballona II, Kitty Tendency, Lily Adell, L. Cassidy, Lizzie Fletcher, Glencoe, Glanding, Lissie and Ada B., 115 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Derision, 130 pounds; Count Luna and Dexterity, 126 each; Smoke, Ed. Smith, 120; Tammany, 97; Jessie Haverhill and Ella Miller, 96 each; Calvin, 94; Slumber and Louise, 92 each; Exine, 91; Semaline, 90; J. C. C., 88.

FIFTH RACE.—The Lake Blackburn stakes for three-year-olds. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
King Hasom	122	Sam Morse	109
Jack Rose	122	Admiral	98
Flatterer	122	Joe Mason	98
Judge Morrow	122	Captain	98
Ramocoe	122	Homeopathy	97
Kenwood	122		

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, Fulham, Tanner, St. Augustine, Fellow, Eon, Martin Russell, and Badge, 110 pounds each.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Ebbie, 112 pounds; Monmouth, 111; Bohemian, Royal Garter, and Larchmont, 110 each; Top Sawyer and Rowland, 108 each; Dentice, 106; Discover, Cast Steel, and Supervisor, 100 each; Stephania, 98; Darling, 99; Lady Agnes, 91.

RESULTS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The attendance at the races here to-day was the largest of the meeting, and though the track was slow the racing was good. The feature was the Turf Exchange Stakes, in which John E. Madden's pair, Dundee and Chimes, ran first and second. Following are the results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. John Sherman, 105 pounds, won by two lengths, with Julia Magee, 101, second, and Vixe d'Or third. Time—1:20¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Tom Stevens, 114 pounds, won, with King Rothury, 116, second, and Kentworth, 110, third. Time—1:33.

THIRD RACE.—Turf Exchange Stakes, for two-year-old colts. One-half mile. Dundee, 118 pounds, ridden by Barnes, won by a length from Chimes, with Hamilton third. Time—0:52¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bonnie King, 99 pounds, won by a neck from Alphonse, 70, with Hornpipe, 95, third. Little Minch, 98, was last. Time—1:53¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Boar, 125 pounds, won by a nose from Chilhowie, 113, who beat Montana, 106, three lengths. Time—1:39.

The entries and weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Linlithgow, 118 pounds; Bonnie Bird, 115; Caldwell, Liberty Bell, and Agcot, 113 each; Burr Cooper, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters-of-a-mile hcata. Skopelof and Bertha, 102 pounds each; Wimmer, 100; Birthday and Roxbury, 97 each; Tom Stevens, 96; Jack Cook, 88.

THIRD RACE.—Club Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Hookser, 118 pounds; Joe Walton, 113; Virgie, 106; Maria K., and Armstrong, 104 each; Barney, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Did not fill. Entries close at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Tudor, 116 pounds; Wimmer, 110; Dave Hancock, 108; Bonnie Annie, 102; Armiel, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap hurdle. Elphin and Winslow, 150 pounds each; Heidelsheim, 130; Catalina, 110.

NOT JIMMY McLAUGHLIN.

The death of the trotting horse driver, W. G. McLaughlin, at Detroit on Thursday, was the cause of the rumor that Jockey McLaughlin was dead. James McLaughlin, the famous jockey, is still alive, and at Mr. Lorillard's farm at Jobstown. He is suffering still from injuries received by being thrown from his wagon recently, but aside from a very sore arm seems to be in pretty good health, as he now weighs 155 pounds.

THE ENGLISH RACERS.

LONDON, April 18.—The Derby Spring meeting opened to-day. The race for the Sudbury Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs straight, was won by three-quarters of a length by Lord Hastings's filly Jessamy, by Bend Brummel-Jessica. Lord Ellesmere's filly Sabra, by St. Simon-Belinda, was second, three lengths ahead of Arthur James's filly Polenta, by Coltness-Modena. There were nine starters. The post odds were 7 to 2 against Jessamy, 5 to 1 against Sabra, and 7 to 1 against Polenta.

The Welbeck Handicap, also at five furlongs straight, was won by a length by Imogene, by St. Simon, with Morebattle second and Ratton third. There were nine starters. The post odds were 11 to 2 against Imogene, 5 to 1 against Morebattle, and 7 to 1 against Ratton.

THE HUBBARD FAILURE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A number of the creditors of A. H. Hubbard, publisher, trading as Hubbard Brothers, met this afternoon to determine what action to pursue in view of Mr. Hubbard's suspension. The liabilities are placed at $140,000 and the nominal assets at $250,000, but the latter amount, it is said, could not be realized.

Two propositions were submitted to the creditors to-day. One was to pay off 5 per cent. of the indebtedness every four months, beginning June 1 next. This would occupy a period of seven years. The other proposition was that if creditors would accept 83⅓ cents on the dollar in full for their claims Mr. Hubbard felt sure he could raise the money from his friends.

Without reaching a conclusion the meeting adjourned until Thursday next.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—Mary Irving, as Trustee, &c., respondent, vs. James J. Campbell, appellant.—Alexander Thain for appellant, James S. Dill for respondent. James Brown, respondent, vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, appellant.—William B. Hornblower for appellant, Daniel Magone for respondent.

The calendar for Monday is as follows: Nos. 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 311, 320.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Moritz Cohn, appellant, vs. Edward H. Ammidown and another, respondents.—A. J. Dittenhoefer for appellant, Aaron Pennington Whitehead for respondents. The Rector, &c., of St. Mark's Church, Newcastle, respondent, vs. Charles G. Teed, appellant.—William H. Robertson for appellant, Walter Edwards for respondent. Elias Lacon, respondent, vs. Edward W. Underhill, appellant.—Adam C. Ellis for appellant, Joseph F. Daly for respondent. William Moores, appellant, vs. John Townshend and another, respondents.—J. A. Gould for appellant, John Townshend for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Monday; Nos. 841, 912, 915, 917, 918, 921, 922, 924.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. William H. Clayton of the Marine Corps has been detailed as Judge Advocate of one of the court-martial ordered in the case of Commander McCalla.

The Yantic sailed yesterday from Key West for New-York. Her bulkers need repairing.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull, with sales of 5 cars at 98c@98⅝c.; at closing 98½c. asked; No. 1 Northern, 97¾c.; No. 2 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 93½c. asked; Winter Wheat quiet and weak; 4 cars No. 2 Red sold at 92¾c. on track. Corn lower; No. 2 arrive, 36½c. asked; no No. 1 White Michigan offered; No. 2 extra White, 93c.; No. 2 White, 90c., on track. Corn lower; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow sold at 37½c.; 38,000 bushels No. 2 at 38½c.@38¾c.; 4,000 bushels No. 3 at 36c., in store; No. 3 Yellow, 37½c.; No. 3, 36½c.@36¾c., on track. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 White, 32½c.; No. 3 White, 31c.; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c., on track. Barley unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 Canada, 67c.; No. 3 extra, 64c.@65c.; No. 3 Canada, 60c.@61c. Rye nominal. Flour strong. Millfeed unchanged. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000. Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 99,000 bushels; Corn, 205,000 bushels; Rye, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 147,000 bushels.

BOSTON, April 18.—The demand for wool continues active; sales of all kinds amount to more than 2,700,000 lb. The market is firm, but no higher, and notwithstanding the small stocks of certain grades, no better prices can be obtained. A good movement in combing and delaine fleeces is noted, which has about cleaned up all of these grades on the market. No. 1 combings has been sold at 29c. No. 1 fine delaine at 28c.@29c., and Michigan fine delaine at 24c. Ohio clothing wools are also selling well at 30c.@31c. for X, and at 32c.@33½c. for XX and XX and above. Michigan fleece has sold quite freely at 28c.@29c. New-York and Wisconsin X at 28c. Territory wools are in steady demand, and have sold in the range of 14c.@17c. for fine, 19c.@21c. for fine medium, and 23c. for medium. Texas and California wools are quiet and in small stock. Pulled wools are not very active, and sales have been made mostly in small lots. Australian grades are firm, and have sold at 36c.@41½c. Cape wool has sold at 30c. in a small way. Foreign carpet wools are quiet and steady.

PEORIA, April 18.—Corn active; No. 2 Yellow, 31½c.@31¾c.; No. 3, 31c.@31½c.; No. 4, 30½c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 25½c.@25¾c.; No. 3 White, 24½c.@25c. Rye steady; No. 2, 47c.@48c. Whisky firm. Wheat, 21 000; Spirits, 1,176 bbls. Receipts—Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Rye, none. Shipments—Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, 26c. bid; held higher. Rosins firm; Strained, $1 10; Good Strained, $1 20. Tar firm at $1 45. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 30; Virgin, $2 35. Corn firm; White, 46c.; Yellow, 45c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—Turpentine firm at 26½c. Rosin firmer; Good Strained, $1 10@$1 15.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Dunne, who was implicated with Charles Becker, Edward Lyons, Harry Rosenthal, and William Gilmartin in the larceny of two silver bars from a truck being driven from the American Exchange Bank to the Consolidated Stock Exchange in December last, was arraigned before Judge John W. Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Sentence is already in prison serving a sentence of ten years. Rosh is in prison for thirteen years. Gilmartin turned State's evidence, and Rosenthal has not yet been tried.

Representatives of the City Reform Club yesterday told the Grand Jury of their experiences with the Excise Commissioners, and the Grand Jury has decided to investigate the Excise Department. The Reform Club asserts that the charges made by its members concerning the selling of liquor within unlawful distances from election polling places in most cases never were investigated further than taking a little testimony of one of the members of the club. The club collected evidence in nearly one hundred cases.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus presented in the case of Luis de Ostoa y Cortez, who, United States Commissioner Lyman decided, must be extradited. Cortez is remanded to the custody of the United States authorities to await the result of any appeal which may be taken for the Spanish Government, which charged him with embezzling a large amount of money while holding office under the Government in Cuba.

The Pathological Literary Society of Columbia College held its annual banquet and reunion last evening at Brignoli's, in Fifth-avenue. James Martin Hartha acted as toastmaster, and Adam Wiener made the President's address. The toasts were: "Pathologia," Martin B. Cohn; "Columbia," George B. Tuttle; "The Bar," William B. Speer, Jr.; "The Present," George E. Morgan; "The Ladies," John R. Blake. Our Graduates," William H. Weeks.

By consent of counsel Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday issued an order directing that the contract between Archibald Clavering Gunter, the author, and Richard Mansfield, the actor, regarding the production of "Prince Karl," should terminate. Mr. Mansfield is directed to deliver up Mr. Gunter the manuscript of the play and the prompt books, and is enjoined from producing the play under the name or any other name.

The Executive Committee of the Civil-Service Reform Association has adopted a resolution against "the provision of the joint resolution for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in the pension office, recently passed by the House of Representatives, which proposes to exempt such examiners from examination under the civil-service rules, as needless and harmful legislation, and as a blow at civil-service reform."

The Aldermen's Railroad Committee heard arguments yesterday on the application of the North and West Avenue Railroad and Railroad Company for a franchise to construct the road. Several property owners on Morris-avenue spoke in favor of the proposition, Waldo Hutchins, Mathew M. Wynecop, Chauncey O'Sullivan, George G. Gaeller, George Ray, and Theodore Schaffer among them. No action was taken.

Mr. Moody's services in Harlem will close tomorrow. A meeting for men only will be held to-night at the Mount Morris Baptist Church. To-morrow morning Mr. Moody will speak at the James Memorial Chapel Episcopal, Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-streets, and in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he will deliver a lecture to men at Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Edward Ryan and William McElroy, in March, 1883, went to prison under sentences of ten years each for highway robbery. They were discharged recently, as their behavior had been good. Two weeks ago they robbed William Cavanaugh of 222 West Nineteenth-street of a watch in a saloon on Seventh-avenue. Judge Cowing yesterday sentenced Ryan to fifteen years and McElroy to ten years in prison.

The Postmaster General has requested Postmaster Van Cott to call the attention of New-York publishers to a recent complaint made by the German postal authorities. This complaint states that the labels placed on papers mailed in the United States are small and undecipherable, and that they are undeliverable in many cases. The German office suggests that the labels be made of larger size.

Over one thousand people crowded the Chapel of St. Augustine in East Houston-street last evening to witness the confirmation of 153 persons, the greater part of whom were children. This is the largest number ever taken in at the yearly confirmation. The Rev. Morgan Dix presented the candidates and Bishop Potter performed the act of confirmation and made an appropriate address.

George Caner, a member of Koibe's Post Band, committed suicide yesterday at Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue by shooting himself in the head. Caner had been quarreling with his brother, the leader of the band. In the dead man's pocket was found a letter addressed to the following: "My brother is the cause of this. Good-bye, children. Good-bye, girl. George."

Members of the Auxiliary Committee of the Association of Working Girls' Societies held a protracted session yesterday afternoon at 222 West Thirty-eighth-street for the purpose of considering the new constitution of the association. Only routine matters were attended to. Steps will be taken to permanently organize all the societies into a national association.

The bazaar for the benefit of the Children's Fold will close this evening. The contest for the clock, to be voted to the most popular club, is very close between the Union League and the Metropolitan Athletic Club and Sorosis and the Ladies' Berkeley Club having many active supporters. The bazaar is expected to clear several thousand dollars.

The Columbia College Dramatic Club will present an original burlesque, entitled "Lafayette; or, The Middle Ages," at the Lyceum Theatre, Berkeley Lyceum, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of next week, and Saturday afternoon. The entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the university crew.

The literary society of the Twenty-third-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its bi-monthly reception this (Tuesday) evening. The evening will be devoted to a debate upon the question, "Did the career of Napoleon Bonaparte produce more good than evil results?"

The Rev. F. D. Power of Washington, D. C., pastor of the church attended by the late President Garfield, will preach in the Church of the Disciples to-morrow morning and evening. Tuesday evening he will deliver a free lecture in the same church, under the auspices of the New-York Chautauqua Union.

Anthony Comstock, aided by detectives, yesterday raided policy shops at 644 and 1788, Third-avenue. Moses Cohen, Michael McCormick, Elijah Collins, John McGovern, and Samuel Goldberg were arrested. Judge Gorman in the Tombs Court held each of the prisoners in $600 bail.

John Ryan of 545 West Forty-ninth street, a young deck hand on the schooner Little Nell, was killed yesterday in the North River while attempting to prevent a collision between the schooner and the steamer Lena Hand. Ryan's body was caught between the two vessels and terribly crushed.

A service in recognition of St. George's Day will be held to-morrow evening in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 222 West Eleventh-street. The Rev. R. F. De Costa will deliver a discourse on "The Great Inheritance of the English-Speaking People, its Origin and Preservation."

James W. Hyde, the ticket speculator who shot and killed William Turnbull in front of the Casino Theatre recently, was given a hearing in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Very little new evidence was brought out, and the case went over to next Friday.

Joseph Cottrell, charged with throwing mariatic acid into his wife's face, at their home, 31 Roosevelt-street, was held in $1,000 bail in the Tombs court yesterday. Mrs. Cottrell was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she lies in a serious condition.

The annual finish ride of the New-York Riding Club will be held to-night at Durland's Academy, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. The programme includes evolutions in trotting, tandem riding, hurdle leaping, and fan de barre.

Mrs. Vicenta Rodrigues Aada, aged forty, a native of Mexico, died suddenly of heart disease last night at 435 West Twenty-eighth-street. She had been visiting at the residence of Dr. G. J. De Quesada of 307 West Twenty-eighth-street.

Mr. Heinrich Bauer will lecture at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House on the evening of May 1 on "The Life of Beethoven." In connection with the lecture there will be a vocal and instrumental concert.

A meeting in the interest of the Christian education of negro and Indian races in America will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Park Presbyterian Church, Tenth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street.

By an error of the types the chapter house building at Yale was given by THE TIMES yesterday as the future home of the Zeta Psis, instead of the Zeta Feis, for which it is intended.

Ira D. Sankey will speak and sing to-morrow at 3 P. M., to men only, at Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

"T. E. S."—The estate will first be divided into three parts and then sub-divided.

"M. T. P."—The prices given are by the lot.

BROOKLYN.

Charles D. Waite, an old gentleman of sixty-six years, a resident of Ocean Park, was struck by a Long Island Railroad train at Atlantic-avenue and Linwood-street yesterday. Several ribs were broken. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition.

Last evening as Mr. J. H. Howard and his wife at 143 Scott-avenue were very driving down Wyckoff-avenue their horse shied and became ungovernable as a bigger container Mr. Howard, one of District Attorney De Lacey's deputies, ran out of the house and caught the horse's head. The animal reared and struck Howard, fracturing a compound fracture of the right arm and left leg. He was internally injured. Mrs. Beedy escaped with a few scratches.

A judgment for $174, the amount of a policy on the life of Louis Prince of 162 Seydam-street, was awarded in favor of his widow yesterday by Justice Engle against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New-York. The defendant claimed that the man was behind in his weekly payments to the amount of 70 cents, which his Honor held to be the fault of the company's collector, who had deceived Mrs. Prince as to the state of her account.

The Kings County Grand Jury has declined to investigate the Woodruff-Baldwin bribery case, unless there be some fresh evidence in the hands of the President of the Republican General Committee.

The Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education recommends that teachers be paid during illness, not exceeding fifteen days at any one time.

Supervisor at Large Kretzschmar says he will vote the appropriation for the annual junket of the Kings County Supervisors to Gettysburg on Sept. 5.

William Daniels, who shot his sister at 680 Marcy-avenue last October, was sent to the penitentiary yesterday for six years by Judge Moore.

Police Commissioner Hayden yesterday relieved Patrolman Edward K. Davis of his badge for habitually visiting saloons in uniform.

The teachers and school children will hold Arbor Day exercises in Prospect Park on May 2.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Yonkers police were busily engaged all day yesterday in enforcing the city ordinances against the sidewalk obstructions. It had got to such a pass that very little room was left for pedestrians. There was a large amount of "kicking" on the part of the merchants, but they were forced to take their boxes, barrels, and other obstructions off the sidewalks.

The Yonkers Canoe Club will to-day paddle their new thirty-five-foot war canoe Ko-ke-kotto from the foot of Barclay-street, New-York, to their clubhouse at Glenwood, Yonkers, a distance of eighteen miles. They will start at 2:30, and it will be manned by sixteen paddlers and a coxswain.

After searching nearly all Thursday night and all day yesterday for the body of William De R. Northrup, the student who was drowned in "the deep hole" in Croton River, near Sing Sing, on Thursday afternoon, was found late yesterday afternoon by a diver.

The Board of Excise of the town of Rye have fixed the following rates for the ensuing year: Hotel keepers' license, $125; storekeepers' $75; beer, $25; bar keepers' license, $75.

Edward Parker having refused to qualify as town constable of Rye, William I. Warren has been appointed in his place by the Board of Town Officers.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club gave a dancing party at its clubhouse on Thursday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the regular meeting of Keyport Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance, held Thursday night, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Worthy Patriarch—Mrs. Euretta S. Ogden; Worthy Associate—Miss Georgie M. Cuttrell; Recording Scribe—Frank P. Holmes; Assistant Recording Scribe—Miss Jeanie Van Wort; Financial Scribe—Fred D. Woodruff; Chaplain—Dr. William A Bevin; Conductor—Mrs. Lydia Aumac; Assistant Conductor—Charles B. Woodruff; Inside Sentinel—Mrs. Hattie Van Nostrand; Outside Sentinel—Frank B. Woodruff.

The semi-annual election of officers for the New-Brunswick District preachers' meeting took place Thursday night at Perth Amboy. The following officers were unanimously elected: President—Presiding Elder James Moore of Asbury Park; Vice President—William Franklin; Second Vice President—The Rev. H. Beegle; Secretary—The Rev. D. Fisher; Treasurer—The Rev. Charles Keckler; Literary Committee—The Revs. James Wilson, G. R. Snyder, and H. M. Belting.

Yesterday afternoon a large water tank, weighing about sixty tons, in the third floor of Bamberd Brothers' silk mill, on Rip Van Winkle-avenue, Paterson, went crashing down through the floors to the cellar. Peter Van Piel, one of the employes, saw it coming, and jumped from a second-story window to the sidewalk, breaking one of his ribs. The walls of the building near where the tank fell were badly damaged, and the mill had to shut down.

Norman J. Donohue arrived from Bangor, Me., a day or two ago. In New-York he showed a roll of bills containing $1,000 and declared Grant became his firm friend. They crossed to Jersey City and made a round of the saloons. Yesterday morning when he awoke Donohue found his money $800 short. He made complaint against Grant and secured his arrest. Grant is held for examination.

The Union County Board of Freeholders held a session at Elizabeth yesterday and granted a petition of resident property owners to add Westfield-avenue from North Broad-street to the city line to the list of county roads to be constructed. A committee was appointed to ascertain how the money needed to pave the avenue could be raised by direct taxation.

The jury in the case of Nelson Coykendall, the Jersey City grocer who has been on trial for the last two or three days in Judge Lippincott's court for conspiracy with John Van Loan, his son-in-law, a bookkeeper in the Second National Bank, to defraud the bank rendered a verdict of guilty yesterday morning.

The Plainfield Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has reorganized for effective work, and has elected a staff of officers, including the Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Julian Scott, S. E. Flower, W. J. Leonard, M. S. Dunham, W. A. Coddington, Louis J. Carey, John Johnston, Dr. H. H. Lowrie, and F. S. Browne.

Yesterday was observed as Arbor Day by the school children of New-Jersey. The pupils of the Newark High School planted trees in Military and Washington Parks. The children in the Jersey City schools set out a single tree. In all the schools in both cities special exercises were held.

Excitement has been created among consumers of gas in Newark by the announcement that the Citizen's Gas Company proposes to cut off the gas supply from all houses in which the consumption of gas is not large enough to pay the expense of keeping the meters in them.

Mrs. Levi Dunn of Tremont-avenue, Orange, on Thursday placed a bottle of carbolic acid to her lips, exclaimed, "That ends all," and drank the liquid. She was removed to the Memorial Hospital, where she died yesterday morning.

John Cruikshank, foreman in the carding room of the Dolphin Jute Mill, at Paterson, on Wednesday morning was crushed under a falling bale of jute weighing 500 pounds. He was taken to a hospital, where he died yesterday.

The Elizabethport Cordage Works, which have been closed since Jan. 1, received a large consignment of material yesterday and will resume operations next week. The works employ 700 hands.

Mrs. Edwin A. Stevenson of Hoboken will, it is reported, erect and endow a sanitarium for children on the property recently purchased by her at Lake Hopatcong.

The board of officers of the New-Jersey division of the League of American Wheelmen has adopted a resolution discountenancing road racing.

The Dickerson Mine, in Morris County, has reached the perpendicular depth of 1,070 feet. The bottom is now 335 feet below sea level.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Holders of Cattle had no reason to find fault with the situation of to-day's market. There was rather more than the ordinary activity, and the prevalent feeling was unqualified firm. All classes of cattle sold at good values and were willing to pay the previous day's prices. The quality of the offerings was pretty good, and the bulk of the day's sales was at $3 90@$4 60 for shipping steers and at $2 25@$3 35 for butchers' and canners' stock. Of Texas Cattle about 350 head were received; they sold strong. Stockers and feeders were wanted at previous prices, and were in demand to go westward the close the general market became quiet and the late feeling was less firm than that prevailing at the opening of business. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 15@$4 35; choice Cattle, $3 70@$4 05; fair to good grade shipping Steers, $4 35@$4 60; medium shipping steers, $3 80@$4 15; common to fair Steers, $3 50@$3 75; common Cattle, $2 90@$3 15; good to choice Cows, $2 75

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—8th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
DANCING—5TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FURNITURE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPRING RESORTS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE NACHBARSKINDER und M PUPPENLADEN. Matinée—DIE JAGD NACH DEM GLUECK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 8:15—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
BROTHERHOOD PARK—At 3:30—BASEBALL.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—PERCY PENDRAGON, WIDOW HOBBS GOWN and A DOUBLE LESSON. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NATURAL GAS. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 9—A LONG LANE; OR, PINE MEADOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE GREAT METROPOLIS. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE; OR, FRITZ IN A MADHOUSE. Matinée.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—2 and 8 P. M.—ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE BURGLAR. Matinée.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—ARABIAN NIGHTS OF THURN. Matinée.
OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th-st.—At 8—LADIES' FAIR.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 8 P. M.—CIRCUS and NERO.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GONDOLIERS. Matinée.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—PROMENADE CONCERT.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—MONEY MAD. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SENATOR. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Yesterday Senator SAXTON substituted for his amended Ballot bill a new measure, which it is understood will receive the support of the Democrats in the Legislature and the approval of the Governor. It was prepared and is favored by real ballot reformers, and its acceptance is evidence that the desire for ballot reform in the best shape now practicable is stronger than any disposition to keep Mr. HILL in an uncomfortable "hole." The changes made in the measure are intended to meet the Governor's objections to the former bill without abandoning the principle of the exclusive official ballot. The most important of these changes is that which splits the blanket ballot of the Saxton bill into as many separate ballots as there were columns provided for, that is to say, one for each of the tickets put in nomination and one blank so far as the names of candidates are concerned, and which also permits any voter to take into the polling place an entire paster ballot which he may stick over the official ballot furnished to him there. This would enable an illiterate voter, for instance, to have a ballot which he was satisfied with before entering the polling place, and to identify it with the official ballot in the secret compartment by pasting it upon the face of that ballot. The device is one that might possibly be abused, but the Ballot-Reform League is satisfied to have it tried, and if it will bring to the support of the bill the Governor and his followers in the Legislature it will accomplish something very subsanttial toward the desired reform.

Eleven of the twenty-four Assemblymen from this city cast their votes yesterday practically in favor of the bill which would enable the aqueduct contractors to grab some millions of dollars, to which they are not entitled, from the City Treasury. Mr. HOAG'S effort to have the bill recommitted for the purpose of striking out the enacting clause was defeated by a vote of 61 to 37, Democrats and Republicans, city and country members alike, rallying for the scheme parties, FISH and SHERMAN. FISH himself declined to go on record, but he worked zealously to give the contractors a chance to get from the city the money which they have not earned. Nothing but the prospect of a share in the plunder can account for the support given to this impudent scheme, and the city members who vote for it are deserving of a special share of the odium that will attach to it.

It has been reported from time to time in the last three or four years that the Western Union Telegraph Company was about to ask the courts to prevent the Bell Telephone Company from violating the old contract, in which it is provided that telephone wires shall not be used in competition with those of the telegraph company. Not long ago action was taken, and there is soon to be a hearing in the Circuit Court at Boston. The bill was filed in January. There was recently published in Boston a striking description of the growth of the Bell Company's long-distance system. "Not only trunk lines, but a network of long-distance wires," said this statement, "now reach from Maine to the lakes and the Potomac, while a substantial line is in operation from Milwaukee to Chicago. The long-distance system has to-day 45,000 miles of copper wire, and construction is being rapidly pushed, so that at the expiration of its [the Bell Company's] first patent the whole telephone field will be covered in such a manner as to put competition almost out of the question, to say nothing of the hundreds of supporting patents remaining, some of them of such importance as to make any competition well-nigh impossible for many years." Probably it has not escaped the attention of the Western Union that this long-distance system, with its fine equipment, might serve as a foundation for a formidable telegraph system working in combination with the telephone exchanges.

The bill introduced into Congress by Senator MITCHELL, providing that hereafter promotions to the heads of all staff departments in the army shall be by seniority, ought not to be necessary, since the custom to this effect should be sufficiently strong not to require the absolute restriction of law. Both in staff and line promotions from Captain to Major, from Major to Lieutenant Colonel, and from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, must go according to seniority. But in promoting from Colonel to Brigadier General the law gives the President the right of selection. Nevertheless, even in such promotions it would seem that, in the lack of some cogent reason for a departure from the seniority rule, it should continue to prevail. The Brigadier Generals in the staff departments command these departments, and in the line the general officers have also department and division commands; and since it might obviously in some cases be wiser not to have the senior officer raised to one of these responsible positions, the discretion of the President is substituted for the seniority rule. But it was not intended that this discretion should become whim, favoritism, or official patronage; and the present measure may be viewed as a practical protest against cases of indefensible departure from the seniority principle.

DEALING IN "FUTURES."

There is a bill on the calendar of the House of Representatives at Washington, introduced by Mr. BUTTERWORTH and reported with amendments from the Committee on Agriculture, which imposes a tax that would be, and was evidently intended to be, prohibitive upon all dealing in "futures," that is, buying or selling at an agreed price for future delivery, so far as it relates to grain and other farm products, or pork, lard, and other hog products. This proposed legislation is aimed at the speculation which is always going on to a greater or less extent in the Exchanges which deal with the products of the soil, and which is assumed to have the general effect of depressing prices. It does not in point of fact have this effect, for there are two parties to speculation, one of which contends as strenuously to raise prices as the other to lower them. But if a measure of this kind should succeed in destroying speculation, which is an incident of all trade on a large scale, it would also produce confusion and ruin in legitimate business. Dealing in "futures" is not of itself speculation, but a very important and valuable phase of legitimate traffic. It does not have the effect of depressing the general level of prices, but it does give them stability and save business of various kinds from violent and disastrous fluctuations. It makes it possible to extend the marketing of products which are harvested within a short period of each year over the intervening months in a way that averts the chance of frequent panics arising from violent ups and downs.

The Cotton Exchange of this city has sent to Washington a protest against the passage of the pending bill, and while its arguments are applied only to the cotton market they have equal force in regard to dealings in the other commodities referred to. So far as the general level of prices and the fluctuations therein are concerned, it is shown that in the period before the war the price of cotton was sometimes depressed to 5 or 6 cents a pound, while the fluctuations were at times as great as 10 cents a pound in a single year. During the last sixteen years, in which trading in "futures" has been in vogue, the lowest price for middling cotton in New-York has been a small fraction below 9 cents a pound, and that was in the year of the panic caused by the failure of the Bank of Glasgow, while the highest fluctuation in any one year has been 4½ cents, the common fluctuation being 2½ cents against 5 cents in the earlier period. It is obvious that the large and evenly balanced number of buyers and sellers produced by the system of future contracts must have the effect of making a steady market with moderate fluctuations. The bulk of the cotton crop has to find a market by the 1st of January, or within four months of the time of its harvesting, and if it could only be taken by buyers for actual consumption with immediate delivery the danger of a great depression in prices

But the effect of prohibiting future contracts would be as disastrous to trade as to producers. The prices are by no means a haphazard matter, but a matter of careful study and calculation upon the actual and prospective supply and demand. Exporters are able to enter into engagements for the delivery of large amounts of cotton to European manufacturers, based upon the rates upon which they can contract for its delivery in New-York. They can then devote themselves to obtaining the requisite quantity and grades of cotton to fulfill their engagements. But for the opportunity of contracting for future delivery at agreed prices the whole export business would be subject to fluctuations and uncertainty that would often be disastrous to all those concerned in it. Moreover, the contracts between farmers and Southern merchants who furnish them with supplies to be paid for in cotton when it comes in would be impracticable but for the stability and certainty afforded by contracts for selling the cotton through the Exchanges. Trouble would also be caused in supplying the Northern manufacturers. They could not buy their year's supply in the two or three months while the crop was moving, and without the privilege of purchasing for future delivery they could not safely make contracts for goods, not knowing what their material might cost them when it was required.

The whole effect of the system is to equalize prices throughout the year and to give them stability, and to facilitate the operations of trade in its various branches. To suppress the system would work infinite injury to the producing and the trading classes alike, and would multiply ruinous panics to an indefinite extent. What is true of the cotton crop is true to a greater or less degree of the other crops of the country. Speculating in their products may be an evil, but to strike at that evil by destroying the system of future contracts, which has been built up out of the necessities of trade, would be like burning the barn to kill the rats. The Butterworth bill is framed in ignorance and supported upon delusion, and the whole warfare upon dealings in "futures" is made by those who have no understanding of their actual significance and utility.

TAXING THE FARMERS.

In deference to the wishes of a small number of wool growers, chiefly in Ohio, who furnish less than 3 per cent. in value of the products of that State, the Republicans of Congress propose to advance the duties on wool of all kinds, and on carpet wools to the point of prohibition. This they call "protection" to the farmer. It is an insult to the farmers of the country to suppose that they can be cheated by so hollow a sham. Every dollar of profit that they can get for carpet wools must, to take this single item, be paid out three times over for the carpets they use themselves, to say nothing of the increased cost of other woolen goods that they must have. But this tax on the necessaries of their daily life under the pretext of protecting them in the unprofitable business of raising cheap wool on dear land is only one, and the least of the oppressive taxes put in this new bill. We ask their attention to one of many others, the tax on tin plates.

The present duty on tin plates is 1 cent a pound, equivalent to about 35 per cent. On a box of tin, 14 by 20, suitable for the manufacture of cans, this amounts to $1 08, bringing the total cost in the eastern parts of the United States to about $4 50. The McKinley bill proposes to increase this duty to 2 2-10 cents per pound. This would be, on the box of tin above referred to, $2 37, making the total cost $6 87, of which $3 42 is the cost of the tin plates landed on our shores, and $3 45 is tax. About two-thirds of all the tin plate used in the United States is used for making cans, and the greater part of the cans are used to inclose vegetables and other perishable products, which would have no market whatever if they could not be packed in this way. The importance of this advantage to the farmers of the country can very readily be understood. Tomatoes, green corn, peas, lima and string beans are examples of the kinds of American farm products that are now sold to the value of millions of dollars, not only all over the United States, but throughout the world. In addition to these, there are many kinds of meat, such as mutton and ham, and of poultry that are sold in cans. Not a penny's worth of the products that now find a ready and profitable sale in this way would be marketed at all if they could not be thus packed, and any increase in the cost of packing is a direct charge upon the goods. This "home market," which is not a mere promise of an indirect benefit, but an actual benefit, bringing the purchasers to the door of every farmer producing these goods, the McKinley bill proposes to restrict and in great measure to destroy.

For it must be borne in mind that a very large part of the consumption of these goods is due to their cheapness and would not take place at all if the goods were not cheap. There are hundreds of thousands of homes where persons of moderate means, working people dependent on wages, buy and use these goods the year round at prices lower than they would have to pay for the fresh vegetables in the short season when they are in the market. Now an increase of even 1 cent per can—and that is the smallest sum that can be added by the retailer to cover the increased cost of packing—would cut down the consumption. Families that could afford canned goods now could not then afford them. The consumer would have to go without and the producer would lose the sale of his product. And this is called "protection" to the farmer and to the American workingman! Nor is this the most absurd or unjust feature of the bill. For every dollar's tax on tin cans exported with these goods in them the Government pays back 90 cents, thus giving a special advantage to the foreign consumer. While the American workingmen, before they can get goods packed in cans made from a box of 14 by 20 tin, must pay at least $2 37 off with 28 cents duty. This might seem to make up to the farmer by foreign demand for the reduction in home demand. But even the difference between the 10 cents per box now due on exported cans and the 23 cents that would be exacted by the McKinley bill would give a distinct advantage to foreign competitors and tend to destroy the foreign trade also. The American farmer in the meanwhile is burdened with a tax more than doubled on every dollar's worth of tin that he uses for roofing, for milk pails and pans, for kitchen dishes. And for what is this extravagant tax? To enable one company in Pittsburg to establish a business and to secure a monopoly of it—to increase the number and the wealth of what the Republican Chicago *Tribune* aptly calls the "tariff boodlers."

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

The recent decision of Judge SOLDERS, in Ohio, concerning a combination of the makers of vapor stoves, is in accord with a large number of decisions in other States with respect to contracts and agreements in restraint of trade and designed to prevent competition. It appears that, prior to Sept. 13, 1884, eighteen firms or companies were manufacturing and selling vapor stoves, and were using several patents in this industry. To suppress competition and litigation it was agreed that there should be formed by the manufacturers a new corporation, to which all the patents should be surrendered, and from which the several makers should procure licenses. To this corporation the manufacturers should pay royalties.

The new corporation was called the Consolidated Vapor Stove Company, and to it the manufacturers transferred fifteen patents. One of the eighteen members of this combination was the Schneider & Trenkamp Company of Cleveland, which contributed two patents to the common stock. In October, 1888, the members entered into a new agreement, to the effect that the Consolidated Company should not grant licenses to any additional manufacturers. It was a part of the agreement that the several manufacturers should sell stoves at the prices fixed by a majority of them. It was provided that a majority of the licensees present at a called meeting "may adopt rules, regulations, and prices, and the same shall be binding until they are changed." The penalty for a violation of the agreement was to be the loss of the offending manufacturer's license.

A schedule of prices was fixed at a meeting held on Aug. 14 and 15, 1889, in St. Clair Springs, Mich. On Feb. 25 last the Consolidated Vapor Stove Company applied to the courts in Cleveland for an order to restrain the Schneider & Trenkamp Company from selling stoves and burners at prices lower than those fixed by the "combine." A temporary injunction was granted, and the defendant company moved for the dissolution of it, contending that "the contract sought to be enforced negatively by injunction is void, the same being in restraint of trade and against public policy, in that its sole object is to restrict production and enhance prices." Parts of Judge SOLDERS'S opinion were as follows:

"It cannot be denied that much skill was manifested in the conception and specification of this 'combine.' Nowadays the ingenuity and skill of men are employed in devising schemes for the rapid accumulation of wealth by means of Trusts and combinations, regardless of the fairness of the means employed to accomplish such purpose. In the mad race of acquisition the individual conscience becomes blunted, and the sole object is to acquire absolute dominion over some product or line of trade necessary to the public—beneficial to the few at the expense of the many. The parties combined for monopolistic purposes to control the vapor, stove trade of the United States—not only to control the thing patented, the burner, but everything connected with or incidental to a vapor stove, whether a necessary part of such stove or not. * * * It is claimed that the object was to prevent ruinous competition. But the limitation must be observed and the agreement must not injure the public. To prevent ruinous competition was not the object of the plaintiff, defendants, and others, and if it had been the court must deal with the effect and tendency of their undertaking in deciding its validity. I have given the case the attention its importance demanded. I arrive at the conclusion that the combination and contracts are in restraint of trade and against public policy, and therefore are void."

The motion to dissolve the injunction was granted. Whenever a combination designed to suppress competition has come before the courts in this country, it has been declared to be against public policy and the courts have refused to enforce its contracts.

LIQUOR AND POLITICS.

The refusal of the Excise Committee of the Assembly to make any report on the Hendricks bill for high license seems very curious. It is not necessary to discuss the merits of that measure in order to show that the obvious interest of the Republican Party, so far as the making of votes is concerned, lies in the direction of restricting the liquor traffic and lessening the number of saloons. Upon this issue the record of the party is more attractive than that of the Democrats, not alone to Prohibitionists, but to the very much larger number of people who think that the liquor traffic is very much overdone, and that the power of the saloon in politics is dangerously great. These people constitute, indeed, a very large majority of the decent and respectable voters in both parties. It is likely that a great many Democrats would leave their party for the sake of supporting a rational and well-conceived measure intended to restrict the traffic and abridge the power of the saloons. Any measure that purports to have these objects is entitled to respectful consideration at the hands of a Republican committee. If it does not promise to attain its professed objects, its defects can be pointed out, and it can be amended when it comes before the Legislature. But to smother such a bill in committee seems such very bad policy for the Republicans that it requires an explanation.

The most obvious explanation is that the power of the saloons is really as strong in the Republican Party, or at least over the Republican politicians, as it is over the Democratic politicians. In fact, the Republican Party is by no means free from the influence of the liquor traffic, and "Republican saloon keepers," in the language of the *Tribune*, are quite as anxious as Democratic saloon keepers to secure for themselves "the protection to which they are entitled." It is easy to understand that, if a really restrictive measure of high license required only the votes of the Republicans in the Legislature to secure its enactment, those votes would not be forthcoming, and that Republicans enough would be wheedled or bullied into voting against it or into abstaining from voting for it to secure its defeat.

But this is not the case. Gov. HILL is the creature and representative of the saloons, and assuredly he will not suffer any measure to become law that threatens to reduce their number or to abridge their privileges. To prevent the enactment of any such measure is primarily "what he is there for," and while he is Governor the liquor dealers are quite safe, except in the very improbable event of an adverse majority in the Legislature large enough to pass a high-license bill over his veto. This fact seems to leave the Republicans in the Legislature, even the saloon Republicans, quite free to make political capital out of the situation and to put the Democratic Governor "in a hole" by committing their party to the most exalted and virtuous views about the liquor traffic without incurring any danger that the views will be reduced to practice. This is a practice especially alluring to legislators of small calibre such as the Assembly is manned with, and they regard the putting of the Governor in a hole as an exciting pastime. If they were to pass a good high-license bill it would amount to no more than a plank in a platform in favor of righteousness, while they would be able to point to it with pride for the benefit of the voters as an evidence of what an excellent thing their party would have done for the State if it had not been obstructed by the minion of the rum power in the Executive chair.

Why, then, do they not do it, or at least take some steps toward doing it? The answer to this question is not at all clear. Even supposing that the Republicans of the Excise Committee, who have smothered the Hendricks bill, are mortgaged to the saloons, the leaders in the liquor organizations are shrewd men who know their own interests, and who would not object to their representatives in the Legislature doing a little buncombe on their own account or on account of their party if they were quite well assured that no harm should come of it. It must be that the legislators are afraid of touching the subject. If so, their timidity is another of the deplorable results brought about by the scandalous bargain of 1888, which resulted in the election of HARRISON and HILL. The fate of WARNER MILLER, who made a courageous canvass on the issue of high license, may have sufficed to deter from following his example the cheap statesmen who have not the slightest intention of "falling outside the breastworks" if they can help it. At any rate, this is the most plausible explanation that occurs to us of the backwardness of the Republicans in the Legislature to make a good record for their party when they can do it without restricting the liquor traffic to the extent of a single glass of whisky.

The establishment of a free scholarship at Columbia for the benefit of the student passing the best entrance examination ought to have an excellent effect on the college, and also on the preparatory schools. The private schools for boys in this city are naturally conducted with a special view to the requirements of Columbia, as the upper grades of the public schools are conducted with reference to the qualifications required for entrance to the College of the City of New-York. An increased stringency in the requirements of Columbia will have a distinct effect in raising the standard of the preparatory schools. In the letter in which President Low announces the establishment of the scholarship by the Trustees he intimates that the standard will be raised, not by enlarging the requirements, but by exacting a more thorough fulfillment of them, "and that quality and not quantity" will be the motto of his administration. It could not have a better.

The terms of agreement which the conferees on the Oklahoma bill are reported to have practically reached indicate that the House plan on the principal disputed point is the one which has been the more nearly adopted. The Senate was for constituting the new Territory of Oklahoma without reference to the Cherokee Outlet, because this latter does not yet belong to it in any respect; but the House wished to include the Outlet in Oklahoma "for judicial purposes only." What seems to have been done is, without specifically "including" the Outlet, to give the Supreme Court of Oklahoma a jurisdiction over it, just as any other tribunal might receive such jurisdiction, as a matter of public convenience. The Senate, in originally rejecting altogether the proposal of the House, probably wished to avoid the appearance of exercising undue pressure upon the Cherokees, or encroaching at all on their rights. But the Indians, in bringing forward a cattle syndicate to bid against the liberal offers of the Government for the purchase of the Outlet, which amount to far more than its value, as indicated from the rent now paid for it by that syndicate, have doubtless not recommended themselves strongly to the confidence of Congress.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

NASSAU, N. P., April 14.—The schooner Ethel of Jacksonville, W. D. Garvin, master, foundered at sea off Cape Canaveral, Florida, on the night of April 5, while on a voyage from Jacksonville to Nassau with a mixed cargo. Heavy weather was experienced, the vessel sprang a leak, and the crew abandoned her in a sinking condition.

The men were soon afterward picked up by the British schooner Pajaro and landed at Abaco, whence they were brought to Nassau and cared for at the American consulate. Their names are W. D. Garvin, master; W. Kelly, mate; Samuel Jarrett, cook, and W. Gibson and John Bostwick, seamen.

HALF A MILLION AT STAKE.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., April 18.—A suit involving the ownership of 6,000 acres of valuable coal lands is on trial here. James Hatcher is plaintiff and M. Schamberg, Emil Fox, A. C. Hirsch, and H. M. Bales of New-York City are defendants. It is sought to prevent A. W. Leslie, owner of the land, from deeding it to the defendants. The property is worth $500,000.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

There was a good-sized audience in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening when Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" was brought forward for the first time this season. It is unnecessary to remind those who are familiar with the course of operatic events that this work is one of those which has maintained its hold on public esteem in spite of many changes in taste and the recent developments in the lyric drama. It is hardly necessary to add that there are good reasons for this. The work contains some excellent dramatic music and much that is very pleasing to the ear without being especially significant. The demands of the opera, too, are such that a good cast must be brought together for even a presentable performance, and this has no small weight with a public which is always ready to show its plaudits on fine singers.

It speaks well for Mr. Abbey's confidence in his forces that he saved this work for one of his reserve attractions to offer the public in the last week of his season. He was pretty sure that he could give a fine performance of the work, for to give a poor one would have been a mistake even so near the end of his series. But it is a pleasure to record the fact that the presentation of "Les Huguenots" last night was excellent in every respect. The cast was exceedingly good and all its members were in fine voice.

Mme. Albani is, of course, an admirable Valentine. She has distinguished herself throughout the present season by the sincerity and artistic finish of her work, and she has done nothing with more spirit than she displayed last evening. Her voice was in splendid condition, and she used it unsparingly. In the finales her upper notes rang out magnificently, resounding with force and beauty above the chorus and other artists. In the great duet with Raoul she sang with superb fire and grand tone. The audience followed her work throughout the evening with the closest interest and rewarded her with long and loud applause.

Signor Ravelli was a fine Raoul. Like the others, he was in capital voice and sang true all the time. His high notes came out splendidly and at times with electrical force and quality. His opening aria was the occasion of most enthusiastic applause, and having won the favor of the audience at the outset he kept it to the end of the opera. Mlle. Pevny was the Marguerite. She sang the music with a wealth of ornamentation which simply delighted her hearers. She was applauded with every evidence of pleasure at the close of each of her numbers.

Mme. Fabbri achieved a most brilliant success as Urban, the page. She looked handsome in male dress, which becomes her uncommonly well. She was in fine voice, and sang all her music, particularly the "Nobil Signor" and "No, no, no, no, no, no," both with spirit. The strength and richness of her entire voice were displayed to the finest advantage. Signor del Puente was a splendid de Nevers. He looked exceedingly handsome and sang admirably. Signor Zardo was a noble-looking St. Bris, and deserves the highest praise for his excellent acting and singing. Signor Novara was a big, brave, sonorous Maral, and won an abundance of hearty applause. The minor parts were in very competent hands, and consequently nothing was found to detract from the effect of the fine work of the principal singers. The chorus and orchestra were in good form, and Signor Arditi conducted with his customary skill. The audience was one of the most brilliant of the season, the boxes being filled with persons of distinguished social position.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The sixth and last public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The programme was made up according to requests by members of the society, and, though a trifle long, reflected the highest credit on their taste. It was composed of the following compositions by the great trinity of music: Sonata in F minor, Bach; Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; "Siegfried Idyl," "Waldweben," introduction and closing scene from "Tristan und Isolde," the funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung," and the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," Wagner.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the fact that this programme was one of lofty dignity and beauty. The orchestra was of unusual size, numbering 100, and was in fine form. Again the fact was demonstrated that there is but one Beethoven and Thomas is his prophet, for the performance of the Fifth Symphony was noble beyond expression. After that the most notable work of the afternoon was done in the "Waldweben" and the funeral march. The whole programme will be repeated at the concert to-night.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18.—The annual report of Labor Commissioner S. M. Hotchkiss of this State was issued to-day. It is especially devoted to the discussion of the oyster industry of the State. The principal political feature of the report relates to the secret-ballot law, which was adopted last year. Considering the fact that the Labor Bureau was a dominant influence in shaping last year's legislation, the views of Commissioner Hotchkiss have been awaited with interest throughout the State.

On this subject, Mr. Hotchkiss says in his report:

"The laboring people, who were the first in Connecticut to advocate a secret ballot as the most helpful means for purifying elections, are waiting with much interest and solicitude, in common with the public generally, to see how the plan now on trial will stand the test of a general election. A great majority believe that the official ballot will be required to successfully grapple with the worst evils which have crept into our elections. A secret ballot would remedy. If the present plan proves inadequate, there will be a general public demand that it be made effective by proper amendment.

"The adoption and satisfactory working of the official ballot in Massachusetts and every other State which has adopted the secret ballot makes its final adoption in Connecticut probable. Whatever the final public verdict may be as to the present law, all will agree that it has served a useful purpose in removing prejudice and demonstrating that the people of Connecticut are fully determined to have radical and effective reform in methods of conducting elections."

The labor organizations throughout the State, Commissioner Hotchkiss reports, have conducted their affairs during the year in a reasonable and conservative spirit. Their usefulness is mainly in educational work, and as a rule their efforts are largely in that direction. The affairs of the Knights of Labor in Connecticut are reported to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

The amount of capital owned by the 241 manufacturing establishments reporting to the bureau is $85,863,522. The amount of goods manufactured during 1888, the year covered by the report, was $85,929,133. The cost of stock and materials was $45,368,406. The sum expended in wages was $22,432,824. The net profits were $7,248,711. The total number of hands employed, not including officers, Superintendents, clerks, bookkeepers, and salesmen, was 53,147. The amount paid in wages was 26.51 of the cost of the goods manufactured.

The total amount of capital engaged in the fisheries industry May 1, 1889, was $8,097,134. The oyster business controlled $3,322,311 of the total sum. The total wages paid during the year was $438,924, the oyster men receiving $263,362 of the amount. The number of laborers employed in the oyster industry was 1,024, and the number of vessels engaged was 453.

The laborers occupied in ordinary fishing pursuits aggregated 1,222 and the number of vessels 264. The value of the oyster product was $1,232,146, and from the regular fish industry $617,449. The shipment of oysters last year to foreign markets aggregated 103,109 barrels.

In 1884 the shipment was 71,020 barrels. The loss by starfish, drills, winkles, and storms by the owners last year is estimated at $543,750. The acreage of beds, State and town, exceeds 80,000.

DR. ABBOTT WILL NOT RESIGN.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was filled last evening with the usual large congregation that is always present at the Friday evening prayer meetings. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has been in Manchester, Conn., arrived in time to conduct the services. At the beginning of his usual talk Dr. Abbott, in referring to a published rumor that he was about to resign the pastorate of Plymouth Church, said:

"I do not knew that it is necessary for me to say anything about the extraordinary rumor of my retirement you may have seen in the newspapers, but as some of you may be concerned on the subject, it may be well for me to say that it is entirely and wholly without foundation. I have no thought of leaving Plymouth Church. No members of the church are dissatisfied, so far as I know, and I am sure neither I nor Mrs. Abbott can be otherwise than pleased and satisfied with the treatment we have both received at your hands."

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The *University Magazine* for April is an attractive number, profusely illustrated and handsomely printed. Its frontispiece is the Powers memorial building, Union College, and it has an excellent portrait of Harrison E. Webster, eighth and present President of Union, with an interesting sketch of him by Samuel Marsh. There are also cuts of Samuel Kirkland, founder of Hamilton College; Charles Dudley Warner, Joseph E. Harvey, Theodore W. Dwight, and other men prominent in the educational world. One of the most notable articles is by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, favoring the establishment of a great unsectarian "American university" in the city of New-York. Walter C. Eliot furnishes "A Moving Suggestion for Columbia." The other articles are of timely interest.

The "tax" that was tried out of the Philadelphia woolen manufacturers is all in the fire now. It makes a merry blaze.—*Boston Post.*

THE EMIGRATION INQUIRY.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—The sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the investigation of the workings of the emigrant laws began to-day at the State House an investigation of the action of the freestone contractors in advertising for foreign labor. Of the committee there were present to-day Representatives W. D. Owen, Hermann Lehlbach, and Hermann Stump.

Frederick C. Markham of Providence, President of the New-England Freestone Contractors' Association, testified that the object of the association was protection against similar organizations of the cutters. The contractors had tried to have the difficulties between the two bodies settled by arbitration and had submitted a proposition of arbitration. This was refused by the cutters. His organization had not applied to the State Board of Arbitration because they thought it was better not to do so.

His organization had advertised for foreign labor because, after advertising in New-England States and in New-York, the contractors could not obtain men enough to do the work. Foreign laborers who might respond to the advertisements were to come just as they pleased; no arrangements had been made for payment of their passage money. He could not tell when the foreign laborers would begin to arrive; none had arrived yet. The advertisements were ordered printed about a month ago. He would not refuse union men work, and it was not the real object of the advertisements to break up the journeymen's unions. No attempts to induce foreign laborers to come here had been made in previous years. He did not believe there was ever a stonecutter brought here under contract.

William H. Hayward, Secretary of the Master Builders' Association, testified that he had acted as adviser, counsel, and helper to the freestone contractors in the formation of their organization. He said the object of the lockout was to bring about such a condition of affairs as would enable the contractors to do business safely. He denied that it was the object of the contractors to break up the journeymen's unions. They did, however, want to do away with certain obnoxious rules of the journeymen's unions. They had made rules which so interfered with the contractors' business that it became unbearable. He did not think the rules which they adopted were a violation of the law. The best counsel had said it was not.

Orlando W. Norcross, of Norcross Bros., builders, said the situation was that 210 men were refusing to work eight hours a day at 50 cents an hour and were bringing an enforced idleness upon a body of men who were then craving public sympathy. The rock upon which the split occurred was that the cutters said: "We won't work with any man that does not belong to our association and we won't let any man join our association."

John J. Murphy, President of the Freestone Cutters' Union, declared that the cause of the trouble was that the contractors had made no answer to the notice of the union that they would demand 50 cents an hour after April 1. The only persons he knew of employed generally in the Freestone Cutters' Union were aliens who had but just come to this country and men who had been expelled. There were probably from thirty to thirty-five stonecutters in Boston who did not belong to the association. The average wages for the year were $2 25 per day. There were three or four months a year during which they were out of work.

Charles H. Litchman, special agent of the Treasury Department, thought the advertisements which the freestone contractors had inserted in foreign papers were implied contracts and clear violations of the alien contract labor law. Chairman Owen here remarked that the committee were very strong in their opinion that if men come here in response to these foreign advertisements they will come in violation of the alien contract labor law, and ought to be kept out. Charles A. Colcord, Emigrant Commissioner, said he should surely stop a man coming to this port in answer to such advertisements as had been printed in the foreign papers.

Other witnesses gave testimony on minor points, and the hearing was closed. The committee returned to New-York to-night.

A NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 18.—The Minister of Finance has presented to Congress a bill empowering the President to negotiate a loan with which to pay off existing railway subventions. In his communication to Congress the Minister says the powerful impetus which has in the last ten years been given to the construction of railways, although contributing to the promotion of the nation's wealth, has brought a heavy burden upon the Exchequer, and goes on to argue that

FAREWELL CASTLE GARDEN.

SUPERINTENDENT WEBBER TO TAKE HOLD TO-DAY.

THE STATE BOARD OF EMIGRATION AT ITS LAST MEETING GIVES SECRETARY WINDOM A LITTLE DIG.

For the last time, at least under the old State Board of Emigration, Castle Garden received immigrants yesterday. The contract with the Treasury Department, which was made Sept. 27, 1883, terminated, according to the notice given in February by Secretary Windom, and to-day the new order of things under the control of Superintendent Weber will begin, the Barge Office and Seizure Room having been converted into a landing station. The number of passengers landed at Castle Garden on its last day was not large, only two steamers, the Bohemia and the State of Indiana, contributing their complements—about 465 in all. This presence portentously for the new landing arrangements, as the average number of passengers will probably be made up by an unusual rush to-day, and the facilities at the Barge Office will be taxed to their utmost.

It had been half expected up to the last moment that the State Board would attempt to prevent the transfer of power from their hands by obtaining an injunction against Superintendent Weber's taking charge of the immigrant business. But it was evident from the attitude taken by the board yesterday that no such action was contemplated. Attorney General Tabor had been consulted by the board as to the proper course for them to take, and, although President Ridgway and his associates refused to make public the exact text of that official's reply, it was admitted that non-resistance to the action of the Washington authorities was the course that had been advised.

At 3:30 the Emigration Board met for the last time as representatives of the National Government. President Ridgway, Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, and Wylie were present. There was something pathetic about the sober and subdued manner in which the formalities of this last session were gone through with. No loud contention, no personal vituperation, interrupted by the loud banging of the gavel, marked this final act, but sadly, soberly, and impressively what business there was to transact was transacted, almost for the first time in its history, with absolute unanimity and no debate.

Commissioner Wylie offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Notice of the revocation of the existing contract of Sept. 27, 1883, between this Board and the Secretary of the Treasury has been given under date of the 15th day of February, 1890, and whereas this board has been officially advised by the Hon. C. F. Tabor, Attorney General of the State of New-York, that by reason of such notice said contract will, by its own terms (the sixty days' notice having been given,) except as to the obligation of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide funds for the care and maintenance of the sick and indigent immigrants who may be in the custody of this board to-day;

Resolved, That all the employes of this board at and about Castle Garden be this day discharged.

Commissioner Stephenson offered this resolution, which the board's parting shot, under contract, as Secretary Windom:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury has never given any definite decision as to whether he will or will not, under the contract, pay the expenses of caring for the immigrants after to-day; and

Whereas, The President of this board has to-day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a telegram as follows:

The Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury:

Will you pay the necessary expenses of supporting after this date and for a period not exceeding one year from their arrival, as specified in the contract between us, the immigrants on Ward's Island now in our hands under the contract? If you will not do this what will you do?

E. L. RIDGWAY, President.

And Whereas, No reply has yet been received from the Secretary of the Treasury to this telegram.

Resolved, That until the further action of this board the employes at Ward's Island be continued in service.

After this resolution had been adopted it was voted to recognize Secretary Jackson, Miss McQuade, the board's stenographer, and a few other employes of the office, who will be needed in closing up accounts of the commission. Then the cases of a few immigrants held for the action of the board were hastily considered, among them being five Italian laborers, all with but one eye, and then the board adjourned.

Later in the day a reply was received from Secretary Windom to President Ridgway's telegram, referring the Board to Assistant Secretary Tichnor and Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn, who are at present in town, and who would be able to state the position of the department on the subject of supporting the immigrants now at Ward's Island. A conference will be held with the officials and with Superintendent Weber, which may result in further perplexing questions, as it is thought that the Treasury Department will not be inclined to favor the request of the Commissioners.

At the Barge Office all was confusion and bustle in preparing for the incoming swarm of immigrants expected to-day. The interior of the old seizure room presents very much the appearance of a cattle pen, with picket-fenced compartments and numberless and intricate passageways and gates. A second floor has been added, and in the central portion of this floor, which has been raised considerably above the rest of the floor, is the space for registering. The temporary hospital accommodations are fitted up on the westerly side of the building and the baggage room on the easterly side on the ground floor. Superintendent Weber made the following statement of the provisions that have been made to meet the needs of the immigrants to-day:

"There are about sixty employes at Castle Garden and a somewhat larger number at Ward's Island. The Ward's Island bureau is eliminated from consideration at present so far as appointments are concerned, as we have been obliged to make temporary arrangements for the care of the sick and detained at various institutions in and about the city. About two-thirds of the employes at Castle Garden have applied for retention. About thirty will be brought over to the new organization, their permanent retention depending upon circumstances surrounding each individual case. Of the new force quite a number are men who have had experience under the old régime, the number of entirely new men being small.

"That part of the force handling the baggage under the direction of the railroad companies, and who are paid by them, will be brought over bodily for the present, as the railroad representatives deem best. A continuance of the present salary list will be recommended, with the exception of the two matrons, who are paid $1 50 per day; an increase to $2 per day will be recommended, as the present compensation is regarded as insufficient for the work performed. The money-order exchange privilege has been awarded to Messrs. Friedsam & Austin; the baggage to Bernard Biglin, and the restaurant to John R. Hegeman. All of these, however, are of a temporary character."

The following appointments have been made in connection with the new force, many of them being transferred directly from Castle Garden:

Superintendent of Landing Bureau—John J. Simpson; Chief Clerk—James S. Fraser; Assistants—C. Tompkins and Ferdinand Dreyer; Chief Clerk of Registry Department—William Van Duzer; Assistants—M. N. Silberstein, Sven A. Smith, Charles Semsey, and A. Norrikow; Boarding Officers—Philip Herrlich and P. V. Laird; Information Bureau—Anna Procupek; Night Watchmen—Henry Steinberg, C. Tompkins, Richard Valdeck, John Geary, and Ezra M. Sprague; Messenger—Philip Barquist; Matron—Mrs. Regina Sinecklaus; Gatekeepers—James Collins, H. W. Ripper, Abram White, S. Hegerman, G. B. Case, Bernard Bessing, and Peter Sacigalupo; Immigrant Inspectors—S. C. Osborn and Eleazer Baldwin. Beside these several received appointments as laborers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair Saturday and Sunday, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair Saturday and Sunday, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, stationary temperature, warmer Sunday, northerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	51°	48°	3:30 P. M.	60°	59°
6 A. M.	52°	46°	6 P. M.	60°	50°
9 A. M.	54°	48°	9 P. M.	58°	42°
12 M.	57°	50°	12 P. M.	56°	37°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½°
Average temperature for same date last year.50½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Georges Levi of the Italian Legation at Washington is at the Victoria Hotel.

State Senators Norton Chase, G. P. Vedder, and B. J. Coggeshall are at the Hotel Metropole.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, and R. Montgomery Field of Boston are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator T. C. Power of Montana, William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A BIG BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

There was a big blaze last night at the corner of Vanderbilt and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn, by which three Italian tenement houses and two stables in the rear of 13 and 15 Vanderbilt-avenue were totally destroyed, involving a loss of $8,000. Guillo Milano was terribly burned about the head and face in trying to save his furniture. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. A number of horses were saved with difficulty.

CONSIDERING BILLS.

THE MAYOR'S CABINET OPPOSES SEVERAL MEASURES NOW AT ALBANY.

Mayor Grant's Cabinet met yesterday to take action on the New-York bills now pending before the Legislature. All the heads of the city departments, with the exception of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Hans S. Beattie, were present. One of the bills taken up was the one providing for the increase of the police pension fund. Controller Myers's report said:

"A very large sum is thus paid into the pension fund annually, the amount of which is unknown and is not accounted for to the city authorities. Before any action is taken on this bill a report should be obtained from the Police Commissioners of the exact amount of the revenues of the fund from all sources and its appropriations, and the bill should provide for a report of the same character, to be published in the *City Record* annually. The bill also has objectionable features as to the amount of pensions to be paid to certain officers, and for retroactive application to officers who have been heretofore retired from the police force by an allowance of $1,000 annually hereafter. The bill should not be approved without material amendment."

This report was adopted.

President Coleman of the Tax Commission reported adversely on the Coggeshall bill providing for the taxation of mortgages, and the Assembly bill for the reduction of taxes on property adjoining or abutting on the elevated railroads was opposed on the ground that such property was not assessed at its market value and that the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment had all the power necessary to a satisfactory adjustment of the taxes on property which may hereafter be affected by the construction of new elevated roads.

Commissioner Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction made a report approving of Senate bill No. 483, which empowers the State Board of Charities to sell or lease the lands held by it for the State on Ward's Island to the Sinking Fund Commissioners or to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Controller reported in opposition to the bill, which provides that all the receipts from the Brooklyn bridge shall be paid to the cities of Brooklyn and New-York in shares of two-thirds and one-third, respectively, every twenty-four hours, as it is drawn at present. The bill further provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall annually provide for the expenses of the bridge. Mr. Myers is of the opinion that the bill is loosely drawn, and that some of its provisions are questionable.

All the reports were adopted. Other bills will be taken up at a meeting of the Cabinet to be held early next week.

HEALTHILY SENSITIVE.

THE CONDITION IN WHICH MR. DEPEW FOUND THE SOUTH.

Chauncey M. Depew talked for over an hour to the Yale Alumni Association, which met at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. Depew spoke of his recent trip through the South. His remarks were entirely informal, being a succession of relations of his personal experiences and observations, freely interspersed with funny stories and jokes.

Mr. Depew referred to the extreme sensitiveness which the South had displayed to criticisms made by himself and others. This he regarded as a healthy sensitiveness, for it was an acknowledgment of the corn, an admission that weak spots exist.

"None is more anxious to strengthen these weaknesses," he said, "than the Southerners themselves, but they cannot just make up their minds yet as to the proper remedy. The progress the South has made since the war, however, warrants the prophecy that all will work out well in due course and the South will prosper to an unlimited extent in the development of her remarkable natural resources."

Mr. Depew said that the negro was really in a better position to-day than living in the South than he is in the North. The Southern negro would make more rapid progress if he meddled less with politics. "The remedy for the negro question in the South," he said, "is not in any grand scheme of transporting them to South Pacific islands, but in their education and their acquisition of property. The last is especially important.

"I strongly advocate the formation of a Government system of savings banks in the South. The negro will not trust any individual with his money, but has little confidence in any but Government institutions. Give him Government savings banks, educate him to the fact that he must work six days a week, and save a part of what he earns. If this is done, the Southern race question will rapidly work out its own solution."

AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

The committee appointed by Chairman M. C. Murphy of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy to reorganize the Ninth Assembly District indulged in an executive session in Room 22 of the Cooper Union last night, and took the initial steps toward patching up the break made in the party lines in this district by the defection of Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis and his followers. Arthur Berry, the committee's Chairman, presided.

A sub-committee, consisting of Michael J. Sharkey, J. Wesley Smith, and Judge John Jeroloman, and Dennis McGrath, Thomas Mullen, and Arthur Berry and Edward Grosse, was appointed to establish headquarters in the Ninth and to arrange for the holding of a primary election.

The Senate Committee on Cities will resume its work of digging out the secrets of the city departments at 10:30 this morning in Part II. of the Superior Court. It will be an interesting session. The work on the Board of Aldermen will be continued, and several of the present board have been summoned as witnesses. When William Main, counsel to the committee, completes his examination of the Aldermen's affairs he will take up the Excise Board, and interesting things can be expected. Expert accountants, who have been at work in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, will probably make their reports to-day.

Frank Raymond, leader of the Republicans in the Twenty-third District and one of the anti-Platt members of the Executive Committee, seems to be pretty well intrenched in his district just now. Thursday night there was to have been a meeting under the direction of Lo Roy B. Crane for the purpose of forming a business men's Republican organization in the district. Mr. Crane has been a bitter rival of Raymond. His organization, when it is formed, will have the backing of Platt. Only ten men appeared at the meeting, and the rival to the regular organization in the Twenty-third is very much of a weakling just now.

The Committee on Resolutions of the County Democracy which sat in judgment on Police Justice Murray's alleged charges against Police Justice Power in the Cooper Union Thursday night, will meet again at the same place next Monday night to formulate the report to be made to the County Committee at its next meeting. The question that is interesting the politicians is whether Judge Murray will be removed as leader of the Counties in the Seventeenth Judicial District. Several of the prominent members of the Counties are insisting that he must go.

It is now said to be the opinion of Thomas C. Platt and others, who should be well informed as to the goings on in Albany, that the Fassett Rapid-Transit bill will pass the Assembly. It was part of the gossip of some of the visiting legislators at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel that the pins were being skillfully knocked from under the Fish-Gibbs bolters.

The new Amsterdam Club, the social organization of the Counties, has reduced its initiation fee from $100 to $50, and is getting ready to move into its new house on West Twenty-eighth-street. A list of eighteen applicants for membership includes the name of Aqueduct Commissioner Scott.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

It has been suggested by a well-known citizen that if a member of each branch of trade in this city would devote fifteen minutes of his luncheon hour one day next week to calling on those in the same trade as himself and ask each one he met in that brief time to contribute $1 only to the Washington Memorial Arch fund, the magnitude of the aggregate thus subscribed would complete the amount required at once. Meanwhile, the patriotic women are nobly doing their share. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additions to the "Women's list," $20. Previously acknowledged, $76,133 44; grand total, $76,153 44.

ATE UP HER CUBS.

Lucy, Barnum & Bailey's leopard, which recently gave birth to four promising cubs, breakfasted on two of them yesterday morning. She had eaten the others several days before. Superintendent George Conklin of the animal department has a theory that the leopard objects to encouraging the show business in any way. The cubs were a great attraction to visitors to the menagerie, and the keepers mourn them far more than does their unnatural but no longer hungry parent.

LEM SING GETS INTO CANADA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, April 18.—Lem Sing, the Chinaman who was hemmed in on Suspension Bridge, was admitted into Canada last night and immediately left for parts unknown.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Special Agent Whitehead at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., has been instructed in the case of the Chinaman detained on the bridge over Niagara Falls to report the facts in the case to the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge for action under the law.

A STRIKE NOT PROBABLE

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

SUPERINTENDENT VOORHEES SAYS THE REPORTS RELATING TO THE ROAD HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 18.—The talk of railroad strokes throughout the State is the rumored strike of the New-York Central employes, and the reason assigned is to be the wholesale discharge of men along the whole line of the road from New-York to Buffalo. General Superintendent Theodore Voorhees, the head of the transportation department of the road, denies the rumors and the causes that gave rise to them in toto.

Mr. Voorhees and Assistant Superintendent Henry Goold of the Western Division arrived in the city this afternoon in Mr. Voorhees's special car. Mr. Voorhees accorded an interview to THE TIMES's correspondent, and referred to the large number of erroneous statements which were appearing in the press of the State.

"In the first place," said the General Superintendent, "we are not making a wholesale discharge of our men from New-York to Buffalo. I think the number on the entire road which we will relieve will not exceed fifty, and these are station help, yardmen, and switchmen, whom we are carrying on the pay roll and for whom we have little or no work at this season of the year.

"It is always our practice to scrutinize the pay rolls about this time, and to do away with what help that is not needed. It is all bosh to talk about reducing the operating expenses $200,000,000 this year, which has been credited to Vice President Webb's policy. This is erroneous, and the reduction will not reach any such enormous figure. At this season of the year our through freight falls off, owing to the opening up of navigation on the canals and lakes, and we will have to lay off a few engineers and curtail in the yard force.

"There are some engines in the West Albany yards that will have to be reduced. The dispatches sent out from New-York about putting on what are called 'hog' engines in the yards and the discharging of men in the New-York yard are false. We have no engines to put on, and if we did we should use all these in carrying our through freight. We are increasing our motive power, and in so doing are but keeping up with the procession. All the through express lines are building larger engines capable of carrying heavier trains. Our motive power will be increased some 20 per cent. Engines that could carry thirty-five cars will now carry fifty to sixty cars. These new monsters are being turned out as fast as Mr. Buchanan can make them.

"By the way, the stories about Mr. Buchanan, the Superintendent of Motive Power, and General Roadmaster W. D. Otis sending in their resignations are also without truth. Such has never been the case, and the still worse yarn of Mr. Otis and Mr. Webb coming to words at the Highland wreck recently is another example of these false statements. On the day of the Highland wreck both Mr. Webb and Mr. Otis were in Buffalo and I was at the scene of the wreck myself with the Division Superintendent.

"There is no dissatisfaction among the heads of the Central's departments that I know of, and I would be likely to hear of it if there was. I think that the employes of our road will find that there is more talk and exaggeration in this matter than fact to work on. As I said before, this is our dull season and freight business is falling off. Our motive power is able to handle more cars and we have consequently a few men whom we have no work for and we have been compelled to relieve them. If you will kindly explain these matters you will give the public the truth and smooth out these monstrous fears and dissension that threaten and stimulate a strike."

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 18.—A move that will likely break the backbone of the threatened strike of railroaders was made to-night by the Pan Handle Railroad Company. A committee of employes met Superintendent Turner and presented a demand for 18 cents per hour for day switchmen, 19 cents for night switchmen, and 50 cents per day increase for conductors, twelve hours to constitute a day's work. Superintendent Turner received the men courteously, and promised to see that the demands were complied.

It is probable that the other roads will follow suit and in this way avert a strike. The question of recognition of the federation, however, is still unsettled, and may cause trouble. The switchmen were in session all day and until long after midnight. When they adjourned Vice Grand Master Downey said nothing would be done until after the arrival of Grand Master Sweeney, who is expected in the morning.

"We will strike as a last resort," he said, "and when we do strike hard."

The brakemen on the Baltimore and Ohio Road were granted an advance to-day, making their wages the same as paid on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This, however, had nothing to do with the present trouble. The impression is growing here that there will be no strike, but until the matter is definitely settled an uneasy feeling will prevail in business circles.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A meeting between representatives of the new Boss Carpenters' Association and of the striking carpenters was held here to-day with a view to arranging terms by which about 3,500 of the men might be put at work. An adjournment without reaching a conclusion was taken until to-morrow evening, when it is thought an agreement will be reached.

A good many of the strikers are finding temporary work in neighboring towns. Joint committees of these two bodies have agreed upon 35 cents an hour instead of 40 cents, the original demand, as the basis of settlement. This evening to-morrow evening to separate meetings of these two organizations. Then, if these terms are agreeable to both sides, they will be ratified at a joint meeting to be held Sunday.

NOTING IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, April 18.—The strike has extended to all the industrial centres in East Silesia. Sixty persons, who were arrested at Witkowitz yesterday, attacked and wounded two sentries during the night, and twenty of them escaped. The strikers are without leaders and negotiations with them are impossible. Coal is becoming scarce and there are fears of a famine.

The strikers in Ostrau are attacking the factories in the vicinity and demanding the building, and compelling those at work to desist under threats of violence. In Polnische Ostrau a collision occurred to-day between the strikers and the troops. The soldiers made a charge on the mob with fixed bayonets, and eight of the strikers were wounded. The Ostrau strike was intended to start on May 1, but was precipitated by the parish priest denouncing May Day demonstrations. His denunciations caused a great deal of ill-feeling. All of the windows in the priest's house were smashed.

LONDON, April 18.—The National Federation of Labor Unions, in a manifesto, urges workingmen throughout the kingdom to abstain from work on May 1.

PRAGUE, April 18.—There was rioting among the striking bakers to-day. Many arrests were made.

SCIENTISTS HONORED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The National Academy of Sciences, which is in session in this city, to-day elected George L. Goodale, Professor of Botany in Harvard College; Russell H. Chittenden, Professor of Chemistry in Yale College; Richmond M. Smith, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia College, New-York, and Gen. Thomas L. Casey Chief of Engineers, United States Army, members of the Academy. One vacancy remains unfilled, it having been found impossible to agree upon the persons most worthy to be honored.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday morning, in Newton, N. H., destroyed the following property: Dow & Greeley's large wooden shoe factory, with its contents; a three-story wooden building, occupied by R. Peaslee as a shoe factory and C. H. Peaslee as a carriage factory, with its contents, and the old Bartlett homestead, known later as Hoyt's Hotel. The losses are as follows: Dow & Greeley, on building, stock, machinery, and steam power and fixtures, $15,000; insured. R. Peaslee and C. H. Peaslee, on carriage factory and its contents, $7,000; probably insured. On Bartlett House, $2,500; probably insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire yesterday morning at South Framingham, Mass., destroyed a double house owned by Patrick Murphy and occupied by him and Robert Turner. Both suffered a loss on furniture; not insured. Loss on house, $2,500; insurance, $2,000, in the Girard Company of Philadelphia.

An incendiary fire yesterday destroyed the house lately used as the Massachusetts Central Depot at Northampton, Mass. Loss, $12,000. A house, barn, and shed owned by Elizabeth Wilder, unoccupied, were also destroyed. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Boston and Maine passenger station at Exeter, N. H., was gutted by fire Thursday night. Ten thousand dollars will cover the company's loss. C. C. & R. A. Littlefield, proprietors of the café, lose $8,000 and are insured for $5,000.

N. P. Clark's stock barn at Brookway, Minn., was burned yesterday. Twenty-one imported breeding mares were burned to death. They were valued at $25,000. The barn cost $3,500. There is an insurance of $10,000.

Fire at Eagle Lake, Minn., Thursday night destroyed the general store of Cummings & Kelly, H. Cummings's store, H. Cummings's lumber yard, and Jennison Brothers' elevator. Loss, $10,600; insurance, $7,000.

Fire in the village of St. Lambert, Province of Quebec, yesterday morning destroyed the French schoolhouse and five frame cottages.

Yesterday the petition in insolvency filed by R. C. Punchard, late of the Parker House, Boston, was withdrawn and the affairs of the firm of Punchard & Co. will be settled by the creditors under the voluntary assignment. The petition was filed under a misunderstanding.

OUTING MINERVA'S OWN.

CHARLES CARROLL WILL MAKE THE YACHT THIS SEASON.

Admiral Charles H. Tweed of the Corinthian Yacht Club has sold his famous Scotch cutter Minerva to Charles Carroll, a son of ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, and a brother of Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the forty-foot yacht Gorilla. The Minerva was designed in the Fall of 1888 by William Fife, Jr., for Mr. Tweed, and sailed to this country late that year. She was designed especially to come within the limit of the New-York Yacht Club's forty-foot class of yachts, and her career last year as a racer was most successful.

Mr. Tweed had given out that he would not run the Minerva this year until very late in the season, but it is announced that Mr. Carroll will enter her in all the early races, thus giving the other forty-footers which were defeated by the Minerva last year an opportunity to try conclusions with her again in the June and July contests.

Mr. J. Lovejoy, who sailed the Liris last year in her races where a Corinthian crew was necessary, said last evening that he expects to hold the Liris's tiller again this year, and is much pleased to think that he is to have another chance at the Minerva. Honors are even between the two boats at present. The sale of the Minerva was made through Manning's Yacht Agency. Capt. Charles Barr, the professional skipper of the yacht, is at Beverly, Mass., now fitting her out, and will bring her to this city shortly.

The New-York Yacht Racing Association met last evening at O'Neill's, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to make arrangements for the annual cruise. It was decided to have the yachts rendezvous off the Atlantic Yacht Club's house, College Point, on Saturday afternoon, July 26. The Captains will report to the Fleet Captain, remaining there over Sunday, and making Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, July 28. From there they will cruise eastward, disbanding at Sea Cliff Aug. 2.

The Harlem Regatta Association, at a meeting held last evening in the Grand Union Hotel, changed the laws governing the organization so that membership clubs will hereafter be allowed three delegates instead of one, but will have only one vote on questions considered. The initiation fee of $10 was also suspended, and the old Empire course from Ninety-fourth-street to One Hundred and Fourteenth-street was adopted for the Decoration Day regatta. Another meeting of the association will be held next Friday evening at the same place.

ALBERT CHELLBORG DEAD.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A FAMOUS BAKERY PASSES AWAY.

Albert Chellborg, the proprietor of the bakery at Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, where the students at the nest of colleges in that vicinity have lunched from time immemorial, died very suddenly of apoplexy at his rooms over the bakery Thursday afternoon. He was seventy-eight years of age, and was making arrangements to retire from the business in favor of his eldest son on May 1. These arrangements included the erection of a handsome house at Sea Cliff, L. I., where he intended to make his residence, and he had been up there looking after the finishing work on the building during the afternoon. He came back to the city at 4:30 o'clock, jumping off the horse car as it passed his door as lightly as a schoolboy. During the evening he complained of a pain in his chest after he went up stairs, however, and fell dead an hour later.

Mr. Chellborg was born near Stockholm, Sweden, and after graduating at the Upsala University and serving a year in the cavalry ranks of the Swedish Army, came to this country in 1835. He went down to Texas with several of his countrymen to settle and grow up with the Lone Star State. After twenty years down there, and having experiences that he loved to relate to his friends in after life, Mr. Chellborg returned to the North and settled at Geneva, in Ontario County, this State, where he managed a farm until 1866, when he came to New-York and established the bakery that made his name one of the most familiar in the city.

His widow and seven children, four sons and three daughters, survive him. The funeral services will be held at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANNE W. WRIGHT.

The funeral services of Mrs. Anne W. Wright, the friend and devoted companion of Miss Mary L. Booth, who died a little more than one year ago at her residence on Fifty-ninth-street, were held Thursday morning in the same house. A large number of well-known persons was present, and each one paid high tribute to the memory of a noble woman, who through the years of a long life never consciously left a duty unfulfilled. Mrs. Wright made herself the helpmate and confidante of Miss Booth during the period of the latter's brilliant success in literature and the extended era of her editorship of *Harper's Bazar*.

With mutual trust and loyalty they made a home for each other, one friend toiling in the business world for its maintenance, the other ruling the household with never-failing tact and unselfishness. The spot over which these model, high-minded, and lovely women have so long presided will be seen leveled by the builder, and only memories will cluster about the structure which will have become dust. Yet neither will be forgotten names are household words in many lands, and those whom they distinguished with their friendship will hold them in cherished and tender remembrance.

Mrs. Wright was buried at the side of Miss Booth in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. George Wright, an old resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday from a paralytic stroke at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. Hanford, 472 Grand-avenue, Brooklyn, in the sixty-second year of his age. He had been for many years engaged in the oil business in this city, with an office at 246 Pearl-street.

The Hon. John Cardwell, United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt during the Cleveland Administration, died at Richmond, Texas, yesterday of heart disease. He was for several years editor and one of the proprietors of the *Austin Statesman*.

LYDDY'S "LONG" BILL.

James M. Lyddy, a lawyer who made money out of the Broadway Railroad business, is in the courts with a bill covering seventy-three pages, containing 350 items, and footing up $10,734.

Lyddy has a suit against John L. Way, executor of the will of Maria E. Decker of Johnstown, this State, to recover for professional services rendered Miss Decker. Mr. Way declares that Lyddy was never retained by Miss Decker, and disputes the performance of the services and the value thereof. Mr. Way wanted a bill of particulars, and Lyddy's 850-item bill is what he got.

After furnishing his bill Lyddy asked for a reference, on the ground that the account involved was a long one. Judge Barrett yesterday denied the motion, saying in his opinion: "The plaintiff has prepared his bill of particulars in such a manner as to present the appearance of a long account. He certainly has made a great many items out of each case or matter. I think, however, that the 'long account' contended for is more apparent than real, and upon a close analysis of the document I am inclined to the opinion that the case is a proper one to be tried by a jury."

Lyddy's bill of particulars was missing yesterday from the papers on file in the Chambers Clerk's office, and the opposing lawyer found that an order had been entered in which no mention of it was made.

MR. GODKIN AGAIN ARRESTED.

Bernard F. Martin yesterday got out another warrant for the arrest of E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Evening Post*, on the charge of libel. Martin avers that Mr. Godkin's newspaper libeled him on Thursday by printing an article intimating that his escape from trial on the charge of bribery was due to the quashing of the indictment against him on the ground that the offense charged was only a misdemeanor and had become outlawed. Mr. Martin says that the indictment was dismissed on the ground that the facts charged did not constitute the crime of bribery, and that he was innocent.

Mr. Godkin's view of the case doesn't suit Martin, who advances the theory in his complaint that it was influenced by the fact that he had interfered with the sale of a pamphlet by the *Evening Post*. This pamphlet, he says, contains defamatory statements about him. Being deprived of the profits of this sale, the complaint goes on, Mr. Godkin sought revenge by publishing an unpleasant article on Thursday.

Justice White held the editor in $500 bail, which was furnished by Mr. Horace White.

RUN DOWN AND DESERTED.

Pilot boat Hope No. 1, while bound in from sea, was run down by an unknown steamer in the lower bay last night. All her headgear was carried away and she was cut down to the water's edge. There was a high sea on at the time, but the steamer, keeping on her way to sea, refused to render any aid to the Hope's crew of six men, who had to take to their boat.

The Hope was broadside on to the beach below the Quarantine Station. No pilots were on board of her at the time of the accident. She was in charge of Richard Waugh, Boatkeeper Arthur Gridley being sick below.

AFFAIRS OF RAILROADS

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

IS IT TO BE COMPLETED IN THE INTEREST OF THE READING OR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD?

The principal feature of interest in the reorganization of the South Pennsylvania Railway Company is the prospect of the completion and operation of the road. There are diverse opinions as to which interests will control the new road. The fact that three members of the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh of this city are in the new Directory strongly indicates that the Vanderbilts are in control.

The question then arises, What is the attitude of the Vanderbilts toward the Pennsylvania Railroad on the one hand and the Philadelphia and Reading on the other? The election of George F. Baer, until recently one of the Directors of the Reading Road, to the Presidency of the South Pennsylvania is widely accepted as an assurance that the revived enterprise is to be pushed through for the benefit of the Reading. There are opponents of this theory, however, who point to the fact that Charles MacVeagh, one of the new Directors, is a son of the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for the Pennsylvania Road, and they insist that the Vanderbilts are not disposed to antagonize the Pennsylvania Company.

Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson replied to questions concerning this matter yesterday by remarking, "There is not much to be said about it. The company has been reorganized, and it may be stated on authority that nothing has been done tending to connect the road with either the Pennsylvania or the Reading interests."

Efforts made by the Reading newspaper men to extract information from President Baer have proved unsuccessful. He has preserved an air-tight reticence. A connection between the Reading Road and the South Penn would make the Reading a very active rival of the Pennsylvania west of Harrisburg. Should the new road be leased by the Pennsylvania, however, the latter company would be enabled to shorten its route to Pittsburg by about twenty-seven miles.

JAY GOULD IN THE WEST.

DALLAS, Texas, April 18.—Henry C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, who, in company with General Manager Clark, came to this place to meet Jay Gould two days ago, was seen by a reporter last night. The gentlemen said there was nothing new since last reports concerning the so-called prevailing rate war. He was emphatic in the statement, however, that the Missouri Pacific would guarantee to its patrons the benefits of any and all competition, both freight and passenger. He did not believe in exorbitant rates, but thought that a fair rate all round would better serve the public and the interest of the roads.

The cause of the present war, as to how it originated, was well understood, he said. The so-called gentleman's agreement left the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is the only main line that was not cutting rates at the time of the demise of said agreement. When the time came to make it necessary to meet cut rates, the instructions came direct through President Gould and Vice President Clark to meet all competition, which was done. This will be the policy in the future, as in the past; but what the ultimatum might be Mr. Townsend could not say, except that his line proposed to meet all emergencies.

The recent meetings that purported to have been held here and there recently for the purpose of a so-called adjustment of rates had no delegation present from the Missouri Pacific system, but whenever the time came for an actual bona fide agreement Gov. Hogg's policy is fair alike to the public and the roads, the Missouri Pacific would be found in the advance guard to aid in effecting the consummation devoutly to be wished.

TRAINS INTO OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—A contract was signed last night by Presidents Cable and Miller of the Rock Island and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads by which those two roads will run solid trains into Omaha within the next thirty days.

A contract between the Rock Island and St. Paul people and General Manager Holcomb of the Union Pacific provides for tracks and other facilities in connection with the Union depot now in process of construction, and joint use by the Rock Island of the Union Pacific track to Gilmore station, nine miles south of Omaha. The Rock Island proposes to build from Gilmore to Lincoln, from which point it will use the Union Pacific tracks to Beatrice, thus connecting the Rock Island's main line with the Denver system. The Gilmore-Lincoln extension will be used jointly by the two roads. The deal, which has been under consideration for several days, now only awaits the signatures of the directors of the roads concerned.

AN INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

In a suit brought by Michael Gernsheimer and other stockholders of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad against Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company and others, an order was entered in the Supreme Court, Special Term, granting a limited injunction restraining the issuing of $10,000,000 of stock of the railroad company, under a reorganization scheme. The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the Special Term order, but allowing the plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint.

The road was sold under a decree of foreclosure, and in September last the stockholders were notified that they could come into a reorganization scheme by paying an assessment of $7 50 per share. Gernsheimer & Co. paid $74,000 of the stock and objected to the scheme.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—At yesterday's meeting of the passenger agents of transcontinental lines having offices here it was agreed that the rates as published by the Transcontinental Association shall be maintained from Sunday next. All roads having terminals in this city, that is, the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific, will be asked to issue a circular stating that hereafter any local agent of a foreign road not in the association will not be recognized as an accredited agent and any transportation issued to his line will be recallable and he be reported to the home office. He will also be cut off from all commission lists.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The complaint in a suit brought by Henry M. Herman against the Covington and Macon Railroad Company was filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court in this city. Mr. Herman is a lawyer, and alleges that in 1885 he was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Covington and Macon to prepare a mortgage and issue bonds at the rate of $12,000 per mile upon each mile of completed road, and that he was subsequently elected attorney and counsel for the company. For his services in drawing up the mortgage and issuing the bonds, and for acting as attorney and counsel for the company for three years, Mr. Herman wants $18,450. He asks the court to direct, in case default is made in the payment of his claim, the sale of the corporate seal of the company, and of the company's franchises, and 1,600 shares of Georgia Midland stock which came into his possession as the company's attorney.

The business men of Norfolk, Va., are feeling greatly encouraged over recent railroad developments at that port. The Norfolk and Western Railroad is spending about $2,000,000 at Lambert's Point in the construction of piers, and that point will eventually be the transfer station for all the through coastwise and foreign business of the Norfolk and Western system. Large cattle yards are being constructed north of the great pier, and a grain elevator and cotton compresses are in contemplation.

The Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company, consisting of Frederick A. Brown, Thomas Denny, R. F. Wilson, J. Kennedy Tod, Samuel Thomas, and Charles M. McGhee, give notice to the owners of stocks and bonds of this company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company in this city under the reorganization plan expires May 1

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

...ward, and to-day, after a moderate opening, the market ruled strong and active, and closed at the highest figures of the day. Sales reported at 18¾c., closing at 18¾c. bid. Sugar—Raws were quiet and steady. Sales of 300 bags Jamaica at 3½c., duty paid, for the Ocean Rico; 360 Manila Trumpeter (from December sailing) at 3 7-16c., duty paid; 1,000 Manila Trumpeter (from January sailing) at 3 7-16c., duty paid; 100 bags Penang (from Java) at 3¼c., duty paid; 1,000 bags Penang (from Java) at 3 5-16c., duty paid; 1,000 bags, and in Bonds, 2,000 bags, (exchange up to 31 d.).....Cables from Europe of irregular market, (largely lower early in the week, but closing firm and higher) and the following are the quotations from list to 75c. p.c.:.....and in the spaces from it could not actually obtain prices, but the market was nominally unchanged, having certain rules, though without transactions to establish it. Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 5-16c. Refined, granulated, 5 1-16c. Crushed, 5 5-16c. Powdered, 5 3-16c. Cubes, 5 5-16c. Molasses sugars, 96 degrees test, 3 13-16c. Refined, 4 5-16c. Syrups, 2 11-16c. Molasses, 96 degrees test, 3 9-16c. Refined, 4 1-16c. Average cleaning and exchanges on the above terms, 1-64c. Spot.....

COTTON—Exhibited increased animation in the speculative line, on a stronger and buoyant market, as further strengthening by the firmer cables and the higher range of silver, and prices on options here, which touch Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points, the report on cotton, indicative last week of steadiness, ...The aggregate business here for the day on options reached 112,500 bales, and for the week 541,100 bales, including 50,000 bales for export. The day on options reached 112,500 bales, and for the week 541,100 bales, including 50,000 bales for export. The following are the closing prices:.....April option opened here at 11.72c., declined to 11.67c., May as 11.76c. 11.81c., June as 11.78c. 11.79c., July as 11.80c. 11.81c., August as 11.77c. 11.78c., and September as 11.60c. 11.61c. Spot cotton closed here at 11.85c., and in the interior towns at 11.40c. 11.60c. and for prompt delivery 238 bales sold to spinners and 200 bales to export buyers at an average of 11.60c., closing steady.....Sterling exchange opened at 4.82 for demand, and 4.84½ for cable, closing at 4.82 for demand, 5,084 bales, and for the week, as far as reported, 20,332 bales, (against 22,894 bales last week and 32,321 bales same week last year), and since Sept. 1, 4,623,172 bales, against 4,609,840 bales same time last year.....Exports for six days to Great Britain, 16,572 bales; Continent, 6,015 bales; France, 5,977 bales.....Stock at all ports, 908,197 bales; here, 128,197 bales. Weekly exports, 20,332 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was maintained in price quite firmly, on moderate offerings and demand limits from inquiry millers, and brought back recovering a fair share of the trade, with good receipts of winters (unchanging for Great Britain several days of low quality, in spots of Spring and Winter Wheat grades, down to 5c. for No. 2 Spring), and supplies have been liberal, with receipts 44,000 bbls. and 6,762 sacks, and clearances hence, 12,254 bbls. and 14,902 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports as 77,139 sacks and bbls.....sales reported of about 28,350 sacks and bbls., for export and the home trade, 12,750 sacks and bbls. to shippers, within the previous range, in instances at slightly higher figures, with receipts at the extreme close taking very confidence in value as buyers and sellers were at wider export and milling purchases of the latter).....and of RYE FLOUR 900 bbls., and of CORNMEAL 1,850 bbls., in figures, as last quoted.....Brandywine Cornmeal sold at 2.90 at mill.....CORN—Was in good demand, but held to extreme figures—Western, State, and Canada, to arrive and here, about ruled weak in the range of 36c.@36½c., closing barely steady, with very firm, but quiet, continuing scarce; 6,000 bushels ungraded Canada reported and as 47c.....FEED unaltered.

WHEAT—Developed increased strength and buoyancy in the speculative line, on very moderate offerings, which held decidedly against speculative activity, (aggregate of option sales and exchanges here, 5,110,000 bushels), and the market, as last left the range at the regular hour of adjournment advanced, through frequent changes, on May 1½c., June 1¾c., July 1½c., and December ¾c., over the final quotations of yesterday, with cable accounts, and Western reports also stimulating, (together with some further help from the rising tendency in silver).....As the very extensive purchases for export, local and near-by milling and investment, of prompt and nearby deliveries, passed through various hitches to completion, and to the general knowledge of operators, a further rise was made on May of 1½c., and on the more distant deliveries about ¾c.@¾c., and the extreme close was of firmness.....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 150,368 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 43,801 bushels.....And for early delivery wheat advanced on the notably increased takings, especially by shippers and millers, and left off firm, on very restricted offerings.....About 644,000 bushels Red and Spring Wheat were reported as having changed hands, of which up to about 288,000 bushels credited to shippers, (for Great Britain and the Continent—the latter embracing further purchases for lisbon of about 100,000 bushels Red Wheat, graded and ungraded, and prospective shipments), including No. 2 Red, free on board, in store, about 80,000 bushels, part at about 1¾c. over the May option, quoted at the regular close up to 98¾c., and about 154,000 bushels ungraded Red, to arrive and here, about within the range of 91¾c.@99c., mainly at 98¾c.@99c., and about 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive, delivered, latest at 91½c., and about 130,000 bushels Red Wheat to local and near-by millers, of which about 80,000 bushels No. 2 Red, delivered, about at 1¾c. over the May option, or equal to about 97¾c.@97¾c., and about 124,000 bushels ungraded Red, to arrive and here, the bulk at 97¾c.@98¾c., and about 120,000 bushels Red and Spring Wheats to canal-ers, including 80,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring, to arrive, cost and freight, reported on private terms—the latter quoted at the close at about 98c.@98½c.....Arrivals here, 44,269 bushels, and clearances hence reported of 7,302 bushels, (for Glasgow,) in addition to 91,200 bushels by the steamship Ealing for Lisbon, previously mentioned, and the Italian steamship Stura, also yesterday cleared this evening also for Lisbon, with (as part cargo) about 10,000 quarters Red Wheat, mentioned last evening, as of yesterday's purchases, while from the country for shipment by canal-ers, 3,407 bushels.....And here the April option on contract Wheat closed regularly at 95¾c., May regularly at 97¾c., (range 95¾c.@ 98 13-16c., subsequently up to 99c.@99½c., against 93¾c. last evening, on sales and exchanges for the day of 9½2,600 bushels), June regularly at 93¾c., (range 93¾c.@93 13-16c., subsequently up to 96¾c., on sales and exchanges of 1,158,400 bushels,) July regularly at 91¾c., (range 90¾c.@ 91¾c., subsequently up to 92¾c., on sales and exchanges of 1,000,000 bushels,) August regularly at 89¾c., (range 88¾c.@89¾c.,) September at 88¾c., (range 87¾c.@88¾c.,) and December at 91¾c., (range 91c.@91⅞c., subsequently up to 92¾c. Sun sales and exchanges of 832,000 bushels.)

CORN—Also advanced in prices, on restricted offerings, checking business, which was only moderately active, though for early delivery the export call was pressing and the trade demand free, with, however, this close of dullness.....Arrivals here to-day, 23,400 bushels, and clearances hence, 275,888 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, as much as 1,034,869 bushels, (of which from Philadelphia, 589,562 bushels chiefly to Dublin, took, Belfast, Glasgow and Hamburg,) and hence for the week to Europe, 578,185 bushels.....Sales reported of 935,000 bushels, of which on options 787,726 bushels No. 2 Corn, and prompt and special forward deliveries about 207,000 bushels, (about 126,000 bushels credited to shippers,) in addition to fair export takings and investment purchases for nearby ports and the west, and fair freight purchases.....No. 2 Corn, in elevator and store, sold at 41¾c.@42c., chiefly at 42c., closing at 42c. bid, and delivered at 43c. bid, and afloat at 43½c., and special deliveries to late April, 41¾c.@42c., and do., free on board from store, at 42½c.; No. 2 Corn, April option, at 40¾c.; do., May, at 40c.@ 40¾c., closing at 40¾c. bid; do., June, at 39¾c.@40¼c., closing at 40¼c. bid; do., July, at 40¼c.@40¾c., closing at 40½c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 41¾c.@41¾c., closing at 41½c., and delivered at 41¾c.@42¼c., closing at 42¼c. bid; No. 2 White, in elevator, quoted at 42c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 41c.@41¾c.; No. 3, in elevator, at 40c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow on the spot and here, and White, the range of 39½c.@42½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were likewise stronger and quite active. Export sail continued good, largely for Oats, to arrive, and here, and Receipts here, 123,400 bushels and clearances hence, 20,059 bushels (of which 19,186 bushels for London,) and from nearby ports, 5,751 bushels, and thence for the week to Europe, 227,158 bushels.....Sales reported of 397,000 bushels, of which on options 180,000 bushels No. 2 White and 135,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt and early delivery about 282,000 bushels, (credited to shippers, and in addition to free purchases).....No. 1 White, in elevator, quoted at 35½c.; No. 2 White, in store and elevator, sold at 34¼c.@34½c., and delivered and afloat at 35c.@35¼c.; No. 2 White, April option, at 34c.; do., May, at 32¾c.@33½c., closing at 33¼c.; No. 3 White at 33¼c.@33½c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 32c.@32½c., closing at 32½c., and delivered at 33c.@33½c.; No. 2 Oats, April option, at 33¼c.; do., May, at 30¾c.@30½c., closing at 30¾c.; do., June, at 29½c.@29¾c., closing at 29¾c.; No. 3 Oats, in elevator, at 31c@31½c.; Regular at 30c.; ungraded White at 30c.@33½c., and ungraded Mixed at 29c.@33½c., as to quality and condition.

HOPS—Were quoted as before, though moving slowly.....Prime to choice State quoted at 17c.@18c., and down to 13c. for common, and prime to strictly choice Pacific at 16c.@17c., and down to 12c.@13c. for good, (all of last year's crop.)

LEATHER—Was fairly active and generally at well-supported prices.....Week's receipts here 90,508 sides; exports hence, 39,199 sides.

METALS—Inactive and irregular, generally quoted easier here.

NAVAL STORES—Unaltered, but quiet.

PETROLEUM—Certificates for Crude Petroleum advanced here 1¾, on sales of 427,000 bbls., closing firmly at 84¾ (range 84@85¾).....Refined Petroleum, in shipping order, quoted up, in bbls., to 7.15, and in cases at 8.15, and in fair retail, and Crude, in bbls., to 7.30.....Naphtha at 7.50.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were unsettled, on a fair business.....Week's exports hereto Europe, 923 tcs. and bbls. Beef, 2,466 tcs. and bbls. Beef, 14,387 tcs. Bacon, 9,525 tcs. and 17,656 small pks. Lard, 12,350 tcs. Cheese, 5,877 pks. Butter and Butterine, 448 pks. Tallow, and 15,909 bags Oil Cake.....PORK—Was steady and moderate trade, (350 bbls. sold,).....DRESSED HOGS in demand, with city quoted at 5¾c.@5¾c., as to weights, (Pigs at 6c.).....Arrivals at interior points, 4,800 head.....COTTON SEED OIL—Was quiet and active, including Pickled Bellies, 12-lb. at 4¾c.@5c., 12-lb. at 5¼c.@5¾c., and 10-lb. at 5c.....And at the West 750 tcs. Pickled Hams, 12 lb.....tcs to August delivery, sold at 9½c.@9¾c., and 1,000 tcs. do. Shoulders, Boston cut, for June, at 6½c., and 150,000 lb fresh Hams, 16 to 14 lb., 8¾c.@9c.....Western Steam LARD lower and quiet for early delivery; quoted at the close at 6.50, (750 bbls. sold).....And on options 1,750 tcs. for May sold at 6.77@6.82, 3,000 tcs. for July at 6.90@6.94, 250 tcs. for August at 6.87, and 250 tcs. for September at 6.97½, closing easy, with May at 6.77, June at 6.85, July at 6.91, August at 6.86, September at 6.74, and October 6.75.....And at City Steam Lard, 130 tcs. sold at 6.25.....Refined Lard quoted for the Continent at 6.50@6.62½, and for South America at 6.55@6.60.....A slow movement reported in BEEF and BEEF HAMS within the previous range.....BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS held to former figures, and in fair sale.....Choice City TALLOW quoted up to 4¾c. (100 hhds. sold.)

.....Choice LARD STEARINE at 7¾c.@7¾c.....OLEO-MARGARINE STEARINE, 5 11-16c.@5¾c., (150 hhds. for May sold at 5½c.).....OLEINE at 5¾c.@6c.....And from.....Of CORN-FED OIL, 500 bbls. prime Yellow sold up to 34½c.

SUGARS—Raw sold to a fair extent at full prices, including a cargo of Centrifugals, 96° test, ex-ship, and a cargo to Philadelphia) at 3 3-16c.; 1,100 bags do., same test, at 3¼c.; 5,000 bags do., 96° test, ex-ship, cost and freight, at 3 23-32c., and 350 hhds. and 1,000 bags Muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c. Refined firm and fairly active.....A cargo of Muscovado Molasses, 50° test, for this market, sold at 9½c.

FREIGHTS—About held their own on charter contracts as a rule, on a moderately active inquiry while showing continued heaviness by the steam carriers as both, though the outward movement of grain continued to respond to previous concessions of Corn, Wheat, and cotton.....Grain for Liverpool hence by steam quoted at 1¾d.@2d., and in some demand.....Some shipments reported, at a moderate extent,) and from Baltimore about 55,000 bushels Grain reported in part at 2½d.; Leith, hence, 24,000 bushels Wheat, forward shipment, at 3½d.; Great Britain, Continent, part via Liverpool, nearly 600,000 bushels Grain, at 2d. @2¼d. and 2s. 1½d.@2s. 2d., and 145,000 bushels Corn, part at 2d. 7½d.@2s. 2d.

Financial. Advs. 12—Investment Safety secured by Real Estate. Advs. 12—Investment Safety secured by N.Y. Stocks of all kinds. Advs. 12—Interest 6% invest. 12%.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Four Per Cent.

One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1, WITHOUT DEDUCTION FROM EITHER INTEREST OR PRINCIPAL FOR ANY TAX OR TAXES WHICH SAID RAILWAY COMPANY MAY BE REQUIRED TO PAY OR RETAIN THEREFROM BY ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1990.

BOTH IN U. S. GOLD OF PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

We offer for sale $6,000,000 of the Manhattan Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds as above, bearing interest from April 1, 1890, at 98 per cent, plus interest at 4 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1890, to date of payment. The bonds are in coupon form, of $1,000 each, with privileges of registration of principal.

These bonds are part of an issue limited to $40,000,000 against the elevated railway system as at present existing on Manhattan Island, including any additions which may be made thereto in the way of third tracks, side tracks, or other betterments thereof. Said amount can only be increased to provide for elevated railway hereafter constructed or acquired, constituting an extension of the present system, and such increase is limited to $600,000 per mile of double track and $300,000 per mile of single track of elevated railway constituting an extension of the system.

The bonds of this issue are secured by a joint mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, covering their franchises, railway, equipment, valuable real estate and terminal properties, (on some $2,700,000 of which this mortgage is a first lien.) all improvements and betterments that may be added thereto in the future, together with all extensions of the present system which may be made or acquired under the provision for the increased issue as stated above. Of the $40,000,000 above provided for, $26,648,000 are reserved to take up all the outstanding bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the Bond Certificates of the Manhattan Railway Company.

The merger of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company into the Manhattan Railway Company has been formally completed; therefore, this mortgage is a direct and absolute lien on all the property of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. The merger of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company into the Manhattan Company has been substantially accomplished, only a few hundred shares remaining outstanding. Whenever these shares are exchanged, the mortgage will cover its property in the same way that it now does the property of the New-York Company. In the meantime the Metropolitan Company mortgages its franchises and property for all amounts now or hereafter due by it to the Manhattan Company, and the Manhattan Company mortgages its leasehold estate in the Metropolitan Company, together with its rights of merger, and pledges with the Trustee the shares of Metropolitan stock already exchanged, thereby giving the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds practically the security of all the franchises and property of the Metropolitan Company.

The bonds now offered are part of the amount appropriated to provide for the payment of land damages, the acquisition of real estate, and equipment and payment of the floating debt and further development of the property.

The legalities connected with this issue of bonds and the creation of the mortgage securing them, have been carefully investigated by counsel selected by us, and their opinions may be seen at our office.

We would call the attention of investors to the official statement of the earnings of the Elevated Railway System as furnished by the Company, showing the great and steadily-increasing earning capacity of the property.

Statement of business for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889:

Gross earnings	$9,080,880 65
Operating expenses and taxes	5,492,894 47
Net earnings	$3,658,486 18
Interest on bonds and rentals	1,884,080 00
Balance, equal to 8 09-100 per cent on capital stock	$2,104,406 18

The earnings since the close of the fiscal year show a further increase, viz.:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Net Earnings.
October, 1889	$634,736	$441,978	$292,494
November, 1889	606,645	495,171	263,074
December, 1889	631,327	449,866	351,681
January, 1890	790,093	457,393	332,730
February, 1890	735,239	439,772	299,467
March, 1890	812,905	463,603	349,297
Total	$4,813,573	$2,672,857	$2,139,723
Interest on bonds and rentals			778,313

Surplus for six months applicable to dividends on $26,000,000 stock.....$1,356,410

Copies of the mortgage may be examined at our office, and investors are referred to same for further particulars.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

More Facts
AND
Figures
ABOUT
East Chattanooga,
Middle Tenn.

The whole river front of the City of Chattanooga property is now occupied. The city has more than doubled its population twice in the past nine years. Its business and manufactures have increased in even greater proportion. Activity and progress are the spirit of the community. The only direction in which manufacturing interests can extend is into East Chattanooga, where the only river front property now available is situated, and this river front is entirely comprised in the two thousand acres owned by the East Chattanooga Land Company.

Here are found the supreme requisites for a flourishing centre:

1. Cheap coal, iron, and labor.
2. Cheap rail transportation in all directions.
3. Cheap transportation by water to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all navigable points on the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi Rivers.
4. Low taxes.

This company offers unequaled inducements to manufacturers and an unsurpassed opportunity to investors. Its property is indispensable to the growth of Chattanooga, which is the centre of a district unrivaled in the whole country for its natural wealth, its resources, and its prospects.

The State Agricultural Bureau shows that the lands tributary to Chattanooga produce annually 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats, 150,000 tons of hay, 4,000,000 pounds of cotton, $3,000,000 worth of fruit, and support $37,000,000 worth of live stock.

The company's capital is $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares, of which 20,000 are set aside for the improvement and development of this property. Only 5,000 shares are offered for sale at $30 per share, the Directors reserving the right to advance the price at any time without notice. Investors and manufacturers desiring prospectus and full particulars are invited to address the

EAST CHATTANOOGA LAND COMPANY,
L. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.
96 Summer-st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON
AND
MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds, and stock of this Company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the plan for the Reorganization of this Company, dated 12th March, 1890, expires on the 1st proximo. Security holders who fail to sign said agreement to deposit their securities and to make payments of the assessments due thereon on or before that date will be debarred from the benefits arising out of said agreement.

Dated NEW-YORK, 17th April, 1890.

FREDERIC A. BROWN,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
R. T. WILSON,
CHAS. M. MCGHEE.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

OFFICE
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,
46 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE HANNIBAL AND CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad Company will receive the principal and interest due on their bonds by delivering them to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1890. Interest will cease on that day.

H. K. ENOS, Vice President.

TO HOLDERS OF
GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL
Income Bonds and Stock.

In accordance with plan as presented by us under date of July 15, 1889, we, as fiscal agents of the Winona and South western Improvement Company, have been and are duly authorized by said Improvement Company to make a second call for forty per cent. (40 per cent.) of the total subscription on the income bonds and stock of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul R. R. Co., thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) of total subscription having been already paid. Subscription under second call is payable on the 21st day of April, 1890, at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee, in accordance with plan.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
Mills Building.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 53, DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED, dated by lot, the following Nos.: 1,265, 284, 2,015, 1,300, 2,374, 1,443, 186, 3,233, 541, 1,521, 92, 469, 249, 2,408, 1,480, 1,339, 342, 874, 2,702, 2,144, 1,826, 1,606, 310, 2,349, 1,841, 1,838, 44, 2,830, 2,099, 147, 2,156, 1,477, 974, 2,078, 1,415, 1,614, 2,806, 2,455, 149, 2,339, 1,128, 2,036, to the numbers of the forty-three bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of one per cent. for the current quarter of the company, payable at the office of the company, No. 227 South Third-st., Philadelphia, on April 15, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed from 5 o'clock P. M. April 5, 1890, until 10 o'clock A. M. May 1, 1890.

A. J. RICH, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. payable on the second day of May next, to shareholders of record on the 31st day of March, 1890, at the Company's Office, No. 109 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 2d of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES J. HILL, President.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING Company, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, April 15, 1890. The 15th day of May, 1890, the regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared for March, payable at the office of the Company, 15 Broad-st., or at the agency in New-York City. Transfer books close on the 26th inst. LOUDENBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE DALY MINING COMpany, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, April 15, 1890. DIVIDEND No. 36.—A dividend of Fifty Cents per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for March, payable April 30th, 1890. The transfer books close on the 26th inst. LOUDENBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE DALY MINING COMpany, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, April 15, 1890. DIVIDEND No. 36.—A dividend of Fifty Cents per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for March, payable April 30th, 1890. The transfer books close on the 26th inst. LOUDENBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

ELECTIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, April 14, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, O., April 14, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DON ENRIQUE MINING COMpany, 84 Broadway, New-York City.—The annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office at 10 o'clock M., Friday, May 9, 1890, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

Transfer books will be closed April 29 at 2 P. M. and reopened May 10 at 10 A. M. Polls will be open one hour.

G. T. BARNEY, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.

The New-York office is open daily, 9 to 5 P.M., at 23 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages, with Board or hotel or for housekeeping, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
LONG BEACH, L. I.,
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON,
OPEN JUNE 1ST.

For Rooms or Cottages address JOHN T. DEVINE, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st-st.

TRAIN WILL LEAVE EAST 24TH-ST. WEDNESDAY, April 23, 10:30 A. M., for parties desiring to look at rooms and cottages.

FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK,
CONNECTICUT.
OPEN JUNE 25.
Address E. V. FOOTE,
or Hoffman House, New-York City.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
Opens May 15. Rock instructors; all modern conveniences; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., Central R. R. of N. J.; 48 trains daily; hotel open for inspection; representative will call on parties with diagrams. FRANK E. MILLER.

A book entitled "SUMMER HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE RHINE," containing hundreds of reliable and pleasant Summer boarding places within a short distances of New-York, can be obtained at any Erie Railway ticket office free.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
IS NOW OPEN FOR WINTER MONTHS.
For accommodations address
FREDERICK HOEY, Hollywood,
or apply to H. S. GATES, 59 Broadway.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
REMAINS OPEN TILL JUNE 1.
FAST TRAINS FROM foot of Liberty-st., New-York, N. Y., 2:30 and 4:20 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 4:10 and 6 P. M.
PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11; evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. G. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 43d-st. and 5th-av., Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st-st., near 2d-av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 by Rev. Prof. I. F. Verbeek of Japan, and at 7:45 by the pastor.

Second Church, 123d-st. and Lenox-av., Rev. George Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11:30 by Rev. F. H. Marling, and at 7:45 by Rev. Prof. I. F. Verbeek of Japan.

A.—NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE UNION, A. Masonic Temple, 6th-av. and 23d-st.—sunday, 3 o'clock, doors open at 2; mass meeting; "Ballsmy, Nationalism, and Temperance;" most important national issue of to-day; George H. Wandell, M. D., Hon. T. B. Wakeman, and other eminent speakers; excellent vocal and instrumental music. J. E. GIBBS, President.
EUGENE UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday, 3:30, address by the eloquent exponent of Temperance, Samuel Dickie, A.M., Former Commercial Temperance League"; subject—"Who is Responsible?" Miss Annie Park, cornetist.
JOSEPH EGGARDUS, President.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE Epiphany, corner of Madison-av. and 64th-st., Rev. Dr. Elder, Pastor.—Rev. Duncan MacGregor of Brooklyn will preach Sabbath morning at 11; evening at 7:45. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.

ASBURY CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square East, corner of Washington-place.—Rev. Sumner Ellis, Pastor. Services, 10:30; Evangelistic service, 7 P. M., with orchestra, harp, and organ; seats all free.

AT LENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, 128th-st., east of Lenox-av.—Rev. Merle St. G. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

AND STILL HE CHIES: "PREPARE YE the way of the Lord!" The Lord is coming quickly, and His herald proclaims Divine truth in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

"AGNOSTICISM FROM THE STAND: Points of Comparative Religion," Sermon by Dr. Hughes at the Church at the Holy Sepulchre, 76th-st. and Park-av., Sunday next, 3 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. and 66th-st.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST,
Corner Bedford and Downing sts.
The pastor, Rev. Edward Judson,
will preach
Sunday morning, 10:30;
Sunday school, 2:30.
Week-night services Tuesday and Friday.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE MESSENGER, 213d-st., near 7th-av., Rev. Swinburne Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited; seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 37th-st. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, April 20, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Joseph Duryea, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—The pastor, Rev. O. S. Prime, will preach at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 42D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER of 37th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Chapel, 210 East 42d-st., Rev. Dr. Duffield, pastor. 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 30th-st. Rev. R. S. Batterson, D. D., Rector. Services: Easter Day, 11 A. M. Holy communion, 9 A. M. Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Beacon-st., corner 34th-st., Boston, Mass. Rev. Lyman Abbott will preach morning and evening; morning subject, "Chosen Vessel Appointed." Evening, "The Fifty Pilgrim Fathers," at 7:30. Sunday school and teachers' class, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st. Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., subject—"The Treatment of Religious Doubt." 7:45 P. M., subject—"The Bible and the Face in the House of God." Special music.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion, 8:30 A. M.; morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8 P. M. Rev. R. Wilmot Warren, rector, will preach at the morning service. Rev. M. G. Thompson in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Wilson Mells Smith, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the pastor. All invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. Edward P. Payson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 58TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., the Rev. E. B. Taylor, Pastor. Preaching Sunday morning and evening by the Rev. Frederick D. Power of Washington, D. C.

ELEVENTH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, near 5th-av. Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., The Revival of Religion; 7:45 P. M., Talks to Young People, V.—"Work and Play."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30 rue Rue Dauot.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10:30 heures du matin et à 4 heures de soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William R. Barnard, Superintendent. Services every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 278 to 282 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, ex-President of Brown University, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sabbath school at 10 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Anderson, morning at 11; evening, 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The pastor, Rev. W. T. Sabine will preach 11 A. M.; Rev. Geo. W. Snowden, 7:45 P. M., Sunday school 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FULTON-STREET
DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING,
from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray.
Stop 5, 19, or 20 minutes, or the hour, as your time admits. No. 115 Fulton-st, and 88 Ann-st.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN the Baptist, corner 34th-st. and Madison-av. Cornelius Roosevelt

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 18, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Richard H. Clarr, Esq., referee, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold three five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 99.11, 313 to 317 West 124th-st, north side, west of 8th-av., for $54,532, to Thomas E. Greacen, plaintiff, and similar building, with lot 25 by 99.11, 319 West 124th-st., adjoining above, sold for $17,861, to A. V. Johnson.

The sale by James L. Wells, of three flats, with lots on West 117th-st, east of 9th-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 18.

Henry-st, 97; Rachel Levy and husband to Harris Silbermann..... $21,500

Baltimore-av., s. s. a., lot 4, map of Adamsville, (Westchester Ward); And 6 private lay to John Bonner..... 5

159th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; Jane L. Morgan and husband to John Davies..... 6,000

83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; Louis H. Myers to Elizabeth W. Aldrich.

173d-st., n. e. corner of 10th-av., 100x200; Thadeus Moriarty to Mary A. Moriarty. 20,500

Creston-av., n. w. s., 103.9 ft. s. of 182d-st., 25x130.6; Jacob F. Paulsen and others to Thomas H. Cowan..... 775

Same, s. s., 25 ft. s. of 6th-st., 25x89; Catherine Forester and another to Charles Dexheimer..... 16,000

138th-st., 310 East; Mayer Kahn and wife to Anchor Weinstein..... 13,000

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 87th-st., 100x113.4; John T. Farley and others to William Lalor..... 62,500

7th-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of 53d-st., 25x100; Maria Katharina Rickersfeld and husband to Magdalena Fischer..... 28,000

Bleecker-st., 302.6 ft. s. of 2d-av., 22x99.9; William Herbert and wife to John G. Weigold..... 14,000

Same property; John G. Wiegold to Magdalena Herbert..... 14,000

12th-st., n. s., 181.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x117; Daniel Berdsall to Bella Warmsath.. 1

161st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99; Edward G. Bagley to Celey A. Lyon..... 1

Same property; Wesley A. Lyon to Adelaide L. Badgley..... 1

53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Louise Schwegler to Robert McCafferty.... 18,600

100th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x109.11; Smith Ely, Jr., to James Keese..... 13,485

Same property; James Keese to Benedict A. Klein..... 13,500

59th-st., 200 ft. s. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Frank A. Stevens and wife to Eliza A. Owens..... 1

Same property; Eliza A. Owens to Elizabeth A. Stevens..... 1

130th-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11; Louisa B. Hill and another to Siegfried H. Ward..... 22,500

Hudson River Railroad Company land and other property, 39 54.100 acres, 1-20 part, 24th Ward; Charles A. Theband and wife to Edward V. Theband..... 500

1st-av., s. e. corner of 45th-st., irregular; Charles A. Theband and wife to same..... 2,000

139th-st., 504 West; William Hunter, jr., to Elizabeth Higgins..... 1

67th-st., s. s., 53.2 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50.2x100.8; William Lalor and wife to Louis Wirth..... 1

87th-st., s. w. corner of Madison-av., 53.2x100.8; William Lalor and others to Charles Gulden..... 1

158th-st., 22 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 50x100; Eva Bacon to Thomas F. McGrath..... 2,500

65th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Sallie J. Tannahill to Henry Hyman..... 1

Lots 38 and 39, map of land in West Farms, 24th Ward; Albert Schneider and wife to John J. Brady..... 1

128th-st., s. s., 119.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.3x99.11; Alice McCormick to Sarah Van Nortwick..... 1

Carmine-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 24.7x Henry Van Rensselaer and another to Louis M. Jones..... 15,000

Carmine-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 25x70; John R. Van Rensselaer and wife to David Silberstein and another..... 15,000

146th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Hannah M. Halpin and another to John R. Agnew..... 10,000

Centre line of 212th-st., 75 ft. s. of 9th-av., 50x129.11; Thomas B. Connolly to Samuel W. Milbank..... 10

94th-st., s. s. corner of Second-av., 100x100.8; Annie L. Hatch and others to Edward G. Goodfellow..... 500

129th-st., 147 West; Joseph F. McGovern and wife to De Los Reynolds..... 15,000

64th-st., s. s., 19 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x80; Pauline Eisasser to Louisa A. Graat.. 20,000

17th-st., n. s., 142.5 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.6x97.6; Almet F. Jencks, referee, to Charles Ruff..... 20,200

7th-st., n. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x97.6; Almet F. Jencks, referee, to same..... 17,000

7th-st., n. s., 142.5 ft. e. of 1st-av., 45.6x97.6; Richard Irvin, Jr., and others to Charles Ruff..... 1

Norris-st., 58; Almet F. Jencks, referee, to same..... 1

Henry-st., 117; Charles Ruff and wife to Henry Waters..... 37,200

117th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100, block 1; De Los Reynolds and wife to Joseph P. McGovern..... 7,000

3d-av., s. s., 254 ft. w. of 1st-st., 50x100; Elizabeth T. Bell to John M. Zeller..... 700

64th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Elisabeth W. Aldrich to Mary E. Bailey..... ----

161st-st., n. w. corner of Morris-av., 140x180; Louis Ramus and another to Marks Silverberg..... 10,000

6th-av., s. s., 55 ft. s. of 95th-st., 48x200; Jennie J. Mandeville and another to Margaret C. Inman..... 150,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXTRA FINE PIECE OF 67TH-AV. property, 61 feet front, for sale; near 36th-st.; will pay a good income.

—ALSO,—

A FULL LOT, WITH BUILDINGS, ON 8TH-av., near 30th-st.

—ALSO,—

AN EXTRA LARGE LOT ON THE BOWERY, near Canal-st.; well rented.

—ALSO,—

AN EXTRA LARGE CORNER ON MACDOUGAL-ST.; about 7,000 square feet.

Apply, for further particulars,

GEO. R. READ,
No. 9 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN MAY BE SECURED IN the purchase of the last of George W. Ruddell's houses, just completed, in 125th-st. This house is elegantly finished, has bay windows, sanitary plumbing, best heating and ventilating arrangements; is always open. Apply on premises, 164 West 125th-st., or to

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar, classical, original, and unique. Location corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVER, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

A NO. 1 INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR sale, "The Wassport;" handsomest and best paying corner, 102 feet on 9th-av.; 4 stores, 11 apartments; also choice, well-rented private houses; low prices. Inquire CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

A—THE HANDSOME AND THOROUGHly-constructed dwellings 134 to 142 West 87th-st. will be sold cheap and unusually easy terms; take expert and make offer.

MILLER & STABLER, 1,187 9th-av.

GRAND-ST., WITH AN L ON OTHER Street.—Two houses, leased for another year; drug store and Post Office; a good investment CHARLES CARREAU, Grand-st. and Bowery., N. B.—Also a private house, rented.

16 EAST 64TH-ST.

In perfect order and at a low price. Permits only from J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

MADISON-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 69th-st.—Bargain to immediate cash purchaser; $60,000 may remain. Owner on premises.

THREE-STORY CABINET TRIM 18-foot house, near office; $16,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, Fairholm, the late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Mountain-av., five minutes' walk from station, and in a very desirable neighborhood; five acres in lawn, fine old shade trees, beautiful shrubbery; modern house, built by Holly; nine bedrooms, gas, running water, and all modern conveniences; stable room for four horses and five rooms for coachman; one of the most attractive places in all the Oranges. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 56 Leonard-st., New-York.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE, NEAR New-Haven and the Seashore.—Eleven rooms; modern conveniences; very easy of access; ample grounds and fruit; $4,000; equity for sale or will exchange part for stocks or merchandize. H. P. HUBBARD, 31 Warren-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stables; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF desirable lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN., N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., one and a half hours from New-York; house and four acres land, with barn, orchard, and brook; $4,000. Apply to or address WM. EDGAR HASH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED, AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, fine country residence, with 5½ acres of well-shaded grounds, fine views, stable, cold grapery, &c.; 1¼ miles from depot. T. H. & S. W. DOSTER, 178 6th-av.

A WILLING TO RENT A FARM IN CONnection to New-York City. Any person having the same to rent please address, stating terms and conditions, M. B., Box 124 Times Down Town.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION of large dimensions, elegant view of Hudson River; 10 minutes from Wall-st. Apply to Reservoir, Times Up Town.

GRAND-ST., NEAR AN L ON OTHER Street.—Two houses, leased for another year; drug store and Post Office; a good investment CHARLES CARREAU, Grand-st. and Bowery., N. B.—Also a private house, rented.

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In perfect order and at a low price. Permits only from J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

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THREE-STORY CABINET TRIM 18-foot house, near office; $16,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY, 30 MINUTES from Jersey City, four pretty cottages, just being finished, for sale or to rent; all near the station; rental, $25 per month. NUTLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, opposite station of Erie Railroad.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF EDWARD L. BURRILL, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 2 AND 4, 19 AND 57 WASHINGTON-ST.,
and
38 GREENWICH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the office of DE FOREST & WEEKS, Esqs., Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
Sale by order of Messrs. William Fleming, dec'd.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the choice and valuable property
NO. 37 WEST 39TH-ST.,
NO. 147 EAST 125TH-ST.

Also, the two-story basement and French roof dwellings, with brick stable and four lots,
NORTHEAST CORNER BOULEVARD AND 141ST-ST.,
and
NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF 144TH-ST. AND 12TH-AV.

For maps, &c., apply at Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the five-story stone store, with lease of lot, 24.4x100,
NO. 50 LEONARD-ST.,
five-story brick tenement, 25x100.10,
NO. 112 EAST 113TH-ST.,
and the
four-story stone house, with extension, 20x99.11,
NO. 149 WEST 126TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock,
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 31 EAST 57TH-ST.
Ground 21x100.5.

Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

11TH-AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNty of New-York.—EMMA KENNEDY and another, plaintiffs, against MATILDA ARPENTIER and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, the following land and premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 11th-avenue, distant forty feet nine inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 42d-street with the westerly line of 11th-avenue, running thence westerly parallel with 42d-street partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next southerly adjoining seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with 11th-avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with 42d-street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next northerly adjoining seventy feet to the westerly line of 11th-avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of 11th-avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1890.

JAMES FLYNN, Referee.
THOMAS F. CHERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 50 Wall-street, New-York City. ap10-2aw3wTh

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED

WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th Avs., South Side.—Four-story brown-stone, fully furnished, pantry extension, to let or lease for term of two years; small family. R. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st., over Real Estate Exchange.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th-st. near 5th-av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th-av. and 27th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—HANDSOME FRAME HOUSE, known as "Castle Eden," situated at 164th-st. and Mott-av., on plot of ground 200 by 360 feet; suitable for an institution; can be used by one family, or two families can occupy exclusive and separate apartments; house contains twenty-two rooms. Apply on premises, or KAVANAGH & M'ALEENAN, 44 Exchange-place.

A DESIRABLE OLD STYLE FIFTEEN-room house in Perry-st., between Washington and West, two-story stable on rear of the lot. With entrance through Charles-lane, will be rented together or separately. Apply to S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st., or 59 Liberty-st., Room 22A, over Real Estate Exchange.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 144 East 86th-st., novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st., between 2 and 4.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET, unfurnished, No. 154 East 86th-st.—Beautifully decorated; stone doorway; stylish every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st., 2 until 4.

20 WEST 48TH-ST.—TO LET, UNFURnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $5,500. Room 50, 79 Cedar-st., 2 until 4.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—HOUSE, THREE STORY AND basement, 10 rooms, all improvements, in best part of Brooklyn; four minutes' walk from Tompkins-av. station, Fulton elevated; $40. MAY T. I. W. BARNUM, owner, 265 Halsey-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT AT ORANGE, NEAR LLEwellyn Park.—A pleasant house (fifteen rooms) in excellent order, with ample grounds, flower and vegetable garden, good stable, &c., to a private family only at a reasonable rent. Apply to JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, 109 Duane-st.

AVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. A30 minutes by rail; 9 to 11 room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York.

R. H. STEARNS.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE Summer in the beautiful village of Ridgefield, or what is styled the Lenox of Connecticut; two hours from the Grand Central Depot; 800 feet above tide water; prices from $200 to $700. Inquire of C. FRANKLIN DALL, Ridgefield, Conn.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the cottage, Highlands, overlooking Hudson River, a chalet, 9 rooms; all finished in hard wood; piazza all around; five minutes' walk from Cornwall Mountain House and one mile from village. Address MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

AT LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.—A furnished cottage of ten rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., and with roomy stable and carriage house attached. Location unsurpassed. Close to town, water, and with extended water view. D. JARDINE, 1,262 Broadway, or on the premises.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—RESIDENCE, WATER front on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling; 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including service of two men. "W." Commercial advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO LET, FOR THE SUMmer, the Caldwell Mansion House at Caldwell; fully furnished, with spacious grounds; centrally located; servants' cottage, icehouse, bathing-house, &c.; price reasonable. Apply to HENRY W. HAYDEN, 49 Wall-st., New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages fronting on lake and ocean; for sale or to rent. List sent on application.

U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.
New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY. (Room 13.)

PENATAQUIT POINT, BAY SHORE, L. H.—A furnished cottage, containing ten bedrooms, with a stable, on Great South Bay. Address R. M. MONTGOMERY, 132 Front-st., New-York.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWmoor, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, JR., 20 Nassau-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED Abouses to let for the season. PHILIP C. SUB, New-Brighton, S. I.

UNFURNISHED.

$35—MONTHLY.—ELEVATED SHORE 38 Hastings-on-Hudson 38 Minutes from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad; 6 new Queen Anne cottages, 9 rooms; all city conveniences; seen at all times; 5 minutes' walk from station. Inquire for Clock Tower.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET IN RESIdence Park, West Castle-place, fine houses, with all modern improvements; $500 rent a year. Inquire at KEENE & SHANNON'S, Main-st., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICE-S, 27 AND 29 BEAver-st.; second floor, one flight up, 24x45; third floor, two flights up, 14x24; fourth floor, three flights up, entire loft, 24x85.

Apply to S. F. JAYNE & CO., 59 Liberty-st., Room 22A, over Real Estate Exchange, or 254 West 23d-st.

HOUSES WANTED.

COUNTRY.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR FIVE MONTHS, a place not more than one hour from the city—Sound or Long Island preferred; house must have ten or twelve bedrooms, broader servants' rooms. Send description, terms, and space to 18 Lexington-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT AND WILL SELL CHEAP—THE furniture and fittings of my cosy six-room flat, 146 East 48th-st., third flat.

UNFURNISHED.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS, 50TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.
Comprising the eight palatial dwellings known as
HARRIET, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA AND TOLOSA.
Having a frontage of 200 feet on Central Park and 50th-st.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights. Apply at suites, 175 West 50th-st.

39 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE, Northwest Corner.—Handsome flats to let; parlor and second floor; superior light and sunny rooms; handsomely decorated; kitchen and bathroom; elegant location; rents, $1,100 and $1,000. May be seen by applying to Janitor.

69TH-ST., 206 TO 212 WEST.—ELEGANT apartments; steam heated, papered, and decorated; seven rooms, bath, private hall, private street; no noise from the L trains. Apply to janitor, 212.

A VERY ELEGANT TOP-STORY APARTment and large light rooms; two elevators; uniformed attendants; immediate possession. Inquire in the Westport, corner 73d-st. and 9th-av., or CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

"SINCLAIR," 265 WEST 129TH.—SIX large, light, decorated rooms; big closets; grassy lawn, 50x100; tennis or croquet; door service. H. O'NEILL, owner.

TO LET—26 WEST 47TH-ST., SELECT apartments at moderate rents; first and second floors, ten and seven rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed. Shown by janitor.

215 2D-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.—NICE steam-heated floors; all improvements. Owner, 220 East 19th.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—Day Express for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Columbus 5:30 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects at Akron, Canton, Alliance, Orrville, and Wooster, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.

10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bath-rooms (on first-class tickets), Pullman Ladies' Parlor, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 P. M. next day.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

5:30 P. M.—Western Express for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland at Toledo except Saturday, and Sandusky except Sunday.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, and Pullman Sleeping Car New-York to Louisville. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Old Dominion, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, leaves at 10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express 4:15, 6:20, 7:40, 10:00, 11:30 P. M., 12:01 night, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 5:15, and 8:20 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Old Dominion Steamers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 8:00 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 2 P. M. (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Connects for Brown's Mills, Camp Meeting, 7:40 A. M. week days.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 10:00 P. M. daily. For Baltimore and Bay Line, 7:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 5:00, 6:15, 8:20, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF APRIL 7, 1890.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

5:30 P. M. for Flemington and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown. 5 A. M. Sundays for Easton. Bethlehem, Allentown. 7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Shamokin.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:10 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:20, 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

at 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M., (through express with parlor cars.) Sundays at 10 A. M., (through express with parlor car.)

For Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 9, 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:16 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:16 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:16 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20 P. M., (12:16 night except Saturday night) have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,242, 1,380 Broadway, 787 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Deabrosses-sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, and intermediate points.

9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Susquehanna Bridge.

9:30 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Pottsville.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Susquehanna Bridge.

5 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

6:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

6:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 226 Broadway.

FRIE Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS

DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.

3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH CHICAGO WITH THROUGH CARS OF ANY CLASS OR CARS.

THE NEW SOLID VESTIBULED CHICAGO LIMITED LEAVES AT 3 P. M. EVERY DAY.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

—&—

Hudson River Railroad,

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and 42d St., New York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.


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ESSENCE

ANGLERS NOW ARE HAPPY

FISHING BEGUN ON OCEAN AND STREAM.

TROUTING IN LONG ISLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA—MANY FLOUNDERS AND BLACKFISH NEAR AT HAND.

Trout fishing has been excellent this month. At the South Side Club preserve all the week the fly casters have been enabled easily to secure their quota of fish, which have averaged well in size. On April 15 the brook fishing began and nice trout were caught below the dam. In the waters of the other preserves of the island the same good record was reported. While, of course, the public trout streams of Long Island are few, yet quite a goodly number of fish has been taken from them, and big ones at that.

In New-England the fishing has been unusually good, and anglers have been much encouraged. Trouting in Pennsylvania also opened April 15. What reports have been received from the Keystone State have been most favorable. Considerable high water was met with in the mountains, which of course always interferes with good angling. Pennsylvania is full of fine trout streams. Pike and Monroe Counties contain the most, but there is not a section of the State but what can boast of some trout. The Middle Branch, Bushkill, Sawkill, Marshal's Creek, and the streams near Penn Haven, Tobyhanna, Mauch Chunk, Henryville, Pocomo, Bethlehem, Glen Summit, Port Carbon, Pine Creek, Lycoming, and Pleasant Creeks are well known to New-York fishermen. Small brooks putting into larger streams at this season contain many fine fish, and it is the best time to fish for them. Small flies of a dark color are said to be the best lures for the spotted beauties this Spring, though the old reliable ash and feather will not be passed by. The bait fishermen in the brooks bring in the larger messes, but the fly casters can show the biggest fish.

Even in New-Jersey fine trout have been caught this Spring, especially in the Greenwood Lake region and the tributaries of the Ramapo River.

Members of the Blooming Grove Park Association who were fortunate enough to be able to open the season at the club's preserve in Pennsylvania had fine sport. Two of them returned with nineteen trout that weighed twenty-nine pounds in the aggregate. They included some of the old patriarchs which have been turned into Lake Giles. A year ago 600 breeders were placed in the lake, and this year some 1,300 big fellows. The lake is fed by springs, and will make a fine home for very large trout. Unfortunately there are some big bass now in the lake, which are difficult to get rid of, so that breeding trout in the lake will not probably be successful unless the bass are all caught.

Local fishing in the salt water is still confined to four varieties of fish—flounders, blackfish, tomcods, and striped bass. The flounders are very abundant and big catches are made daily in Pelham and Jamaica Bays. Blackfish are coming in more slowly, as it is still early for them. Outside the bays they are said to be collecting around the old wrecks. Striped bass are not biting with much energy as yet. Off Hamilton, Staten Island, one bass weighing five-eighths of a pound has been caught by A. C. Lorey of the Columbia Fishing Club.

In the Hudson a few bass have been caught off Fort Washington and Spuyten Duyvil. The biggest weighed ten and a half pounds and was caught by Mr. Grimes on a white worm bait. He made a good fight and was a beauty. Further up the river, at Sing Sing and Tarrytown, a few were also caught during the week, though not very large ones. At Fort Hamilton perhaps half a dozen were taken. If the bass in the Hudson are to do anything this season, they may be expected to run in numbers within the next two or three weeks. Warm, hazy days are the best for them at this time of year.

The eight seine drawers of Canarsie who have been despoiling Jamaica Bay of its fish have not had much to say in regard to their business since the agitation has arisen over the prohibition of seine fishing in the bay and the Stadler bill introduced in the Legislature. Now that the bill has been passed by the Senate, reported favorably in the Assembly, and taken on the high road to speedy passage by that body, the seine men have suddenly waked up and are telling most remarkable stories of the profits of their business. They have published the wonderful statement that 600 heads of families depend upon their seines for their children's bread. As there are only eight seine owners on the bay each must be a perfect piscatorial Hydra.

Another statement from their lips is equally remarkable, namely, that "it would be utterly impossible to catch fish in the bay with a line." Under such circumstances it would be gratifying to know why hundreds of anglers in Summer go out on the bay fishing. To wind up, the seine men have made a threat. They have discovered that there is a law prohibiting fishing on Sunday, and if the Stadler bill becomes a law they say that in revenge they will patrol the bay on Sunday and arrest any line fishermen discovered on its waters. They also propose to fish by night if not by day, and if interfered with will fight. An attempt to stop the Sunday fishing would certainly be a very pretty sight. What Queens County would do for jails to store the anglers in is a serious question, or where the Justice could be found who would commit them when caught.

The fact is, that the stoppage of the net drawing will in the end benefit the net drawers. Their boats will be readily let if there are fish in the bay and it regains its historic reputation for big fish. That the interests of seine men are not of great value is shown by the fact that the almost unanimous sentiment in Queens County is in favor of the Stadler bill. Even in Canarsie village, where the net men live, money has been subscribed to help pay the expenses of the committee which went to Albany to work for the measure.

Some misapprehension has arisen over the statement that Gov. Hill would not sign any fish or game bill until it was passed upon by a commission appointed to codify the game laws. The Stadler bill does not come under that class of bills. In both houses it was passed upon by the committees on internal affairs and not on game laws. The idea of Gov. Hill was simply that the commission was necessary to codify the existing game laws and make them intelligible to the average man. The Governor has already signed the bill for this purpose, and the Commissioners will be appointed as soon as one will be appointed by the Association for the Protection of Game of this city, another by the State Fish Commissioners, and a third from the Attorney General's Department at Albany.

The tarpon have been biting the last week in March in Charlotte Harbor with much vigor. The weather had been so cold for them in early March and they had not come in toward the shore. On Thursday, March 27, at St. James City, Mr. B. B. Allen of Nashville struck a sixty-two pounder and the next day brought in two, one weighing 103 pounds and 6 feet in length. At the same time Mrs. Stagg of Louisville hooked and played to the finish a fine tarpon which brought down the scales at 120 pounds. She is said to be the first lady to play a tarpon with rod and reel. The fish was 6 feet 3 inches in length and was very lively, jumping fourteen times in twenty minutes. Of course the success of the Louisville lady called the attention of many other sisters to the sport, and there was a feminine rush to the bank the next day. The result was that Mrs. Stagg's record was beaten. Mrs. Allan of Edinburgh, Scotland, whose husband is a member of the Allan Line Steamship Company, caught two fish and the "king of herrings," saving them without assistance. The Allans had never seen a tarpon before. There were about twenty tarpon secured in March at St. James City before the 25th of the month, making in all about a hundred caught during the season.

There is a Russian at St. James City who makes a business of stuffing and mounting tarpon. Business is brisk with him at present. One of the great nuisances in tarpon fishing this Spring has been the large number of sharks in Charlotte Harbor. These fellows, as long as eight or nine feet and weighing up to 400 pounds, snap up the mullet bait pretty much as an elephant takes in a bun. The best plan is to let them have the hook and not bother with landing them. Occasionally a sawfish comes along. The small fish in Florida have been abundant and afforded much sport. They consist in tarpon waters of twenty-five-pound channel bass and fat sheepshead and groupers weighing from two to ten pounds. The Florida *Times-Union* is keeping a record of tarpon caught near St. James City. This will be interesting to anglers in the North who have been unable to go South this Spring to wrestle with the "king of herring." From March 28 to April 5 the record was as follows:

March 28—Amos B. Little of Philadelphia, 1 fish, 96 pounds. March 29—Amos B. Little, 1 fish, 104 pounds; E. P. Borden, Philadelphia, 1 fish, 104 pounds; B. B. Allen, Nashville, Tenn., 1 fish, 104 pounds; Henry Sampson, Philadelphia, 1 fish, 79 pounds. March 30—C. H. Colt, Hartford, Conn., 1 fish, 57 pounds. March 31—H. Mann, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 fish, 86 pounds; H. Ray Miller, New-York, 1 fish, 110 pounds; John T. O'Donohue, New-York, 1 fish, 84 pounds. April 1—Henry Sampson, Philadelphia, 1 fish, 47 pounds; D. G. Yates, Philadelphia, 2 fish, 100 pounds and 99 pounds, respectively; Col. W. T. Vilas, Madison, Wis., 1 fish, 124 pounds; W. H. Knight, Ashland, 2 fish, 130 pounds and 81 pounds, respectively. April 3—R. A. Cline, Philadelphia, 1 fish, 116 pounds; Dr. W. F. Dunott, Louisville, 1 fish, 97 pounds; Nathaniel C. Nash, Boston, 1 fish, 115 pounds, 78½ pounds, and 78 pounds. April 4—Amos B. Little, Philadelphia, 2 fish, 123 pounds and 103 pounds, respectively; Samuel Tron, Philadelphia, 2 fish, 110 pounds and 91½ pounds, respectively. April 5—R. A. Cline, Philadelphia, 2 fish, 116 pounds and 88 pounds, respectively; E. C. Hamond, Seville, Fla., 1 fish, 88 pounds.

Mr. Nash's catch for one day was the best of the season so far, his three fish aggregating 269 pounds in weight. There are quite a number of New-York anglers in Florida this week and some record breaking may be expected.

Fishermen in this city are almost unanimous in their opinion that a great mistake would be made in turning the United States Fish Commission over to the charge of the Department of Agriculture, as proposed in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Paddock. Of course the only reason for the change is to secure patronage and control of the funds of the commission. The fact is, men who are practically educated for their duties are necessary in the Fish Commission department, and not political appointees. The commission has been satisfactory and accomplished much good work, and those who are in the secret say it is the cheapest thing the Government has. It costs but $100,000 a year, and there is no good reason for a change now.

Fish hatching at the Tuxedo Preserve has been very successful the past year. Brook and brown trout were hatched out in larger quantities and carp and suckers were raised as food for the trout. Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt's preserve at Ringwood has also turned out some nice young fish. Mr. Hewitt has some unusually large yearlings.

Anglers of the Upper Hudson are complaining of the poor fishing in that section of late years. Year by year it has grown worse, till now there is little use in going after fish in the Hudson. Twenty years ago white and yellow perch, black, rock, and striped bass, sunfish, and pickerel, as well as the common bullheads and eels, were abundant. Extensive net fishing is said to have been the cause of the depletion. There is a general demand for the restocking of the river with bass and perch, as well as salmon.

Mr. Joseph R. Stone, broker, of Baltimore, is credited with having secured a 400-pound jewfish in Sarasota Pass, Florida. The big fish was caught after forty-five minutes of hauling and pulling, and was brought in only by passing a rope through the gills, after he had been dragged up to the surface of the water. The fish was photographed and its skin preserved for mounting.

Shad are now running well in the Hudson. The first Connecticut shad of the season was taken the second week in April.

Another big school of eight and ten pound bluefish has appeared off North Carolina. They are working north.

Ice still remain in the Maine lakes, and a snow bank covers the Rosticouche region.

Eels are now coming out of the mud and working up the fresh-water streams. As soon as the nights get warm bobbing for eels will be in order.

Gunning is practically over now. A few ducks sail over the waters of the Great South Bay occasionally, but it is getting late for them. English snipe in small bunches have been shot on the meadows near the city, but it has not been a good season for them, and they have not stopped long. Except for the sea fowl and snipe, game of all kinds is now protected by the law. It is reported that the law was never more carefully observed than this Spring. Game Constables are on the lookout for violators. It is a good sign, and preshadows much better sport with the breechloader next Fall. Indeed, Game Constables stand higher in society nowadays than formerly, and are appointed for business, not for ornament. It was not long ago that a two-dollar bill handed over to the Game Constable meant perfect immunity from any danger of arrest in that section. There used to be a German Game Constable on Long Island who kept a resort especially to accommodate his Dutch friends from the city who came out to unlawfully shoot robins and highholders.

The movement at Rockaway to form a permanent association to look out for the interests of the fish and game on Jamaica Bay, and see that any violators of the law are brought to justice, has stirred up a desire among many to be Game Constables. At the recent conventions for nominations of local officers as many as fifteen men asked for the nomination of Game Constable. Hitherto it has been difficult to find a man who would take the position.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND INVADED.

A BRITISH GENERAL VISITS GEN. HOWARD UNEXPECTEDLY.

There was consternation, confusion, and hurry on Governor's Island yesterday, followed by a fusillade of cannon, all because of the sudden and unexpected invasion of the island by a British General. But the invader was speedily surrounded and taken into camp, and peace reigns supreme under the Stars and Stripes.

Major Gen. Clive Justice, Commander in Chief of the British forces in the West Indies, is on his annual furlough homeward bound, and is sojourning for a few days in New-York. Yesterday morning he telegraphed Major Gen. O. O. Howard, at Governor's Island, from the Hotel Buckingham, that he would call upon him at noon.

The confusion over the ferry to Governor's Island led Gen. Howard to telegraph Gen. Justice that 1:30 would be a more convenient hour to receive him, and he ordered the Government launch to meet the visitor. Gen. Justice did not receive the dispatch, and when he arrived at the ferry office with ex-Gov. Long and Gen. J. C. Smith nobody was expecting them. The visitors, who were in civilians' dress, crossed to the island on the 11:30 boat, and quite naturally received no attentions commensurate with their rank.

As they were strolling around the island Gen. W. D. Whipple observed them, and upon a second glance detected familiar lines in their appearance. Hurried orders were issued to Major McCrea, a scratch company of fifty men, drawn haphazard from the three companies stationed on the island, was hastily put into line, and at present, the battery in Castle William was manned, a salute of thirteen guns boomed forth, and Gen. Justice and his companions were formally received, and a few minutes later were seated with Gen. Howard at luncheon.

CARS ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

THE OLD SCHEME REVIVED TO RUN A ROAD TO FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

The capitalists who for years past have been trying to get the right to build a street-car line up Fifth-avenue are just now in a new state of hopefulness. Though little has been heard of the project during the past year or two, the agents of the scheme have been active all the time in a quiet way, till now it is officially stated very nearly all the necessary consents to the building of the road have been given by avenue property holders.

A number of important real estate interests are said to have withdrawn opposition recently. Big up-town hotels have been helping along the canvass for these consents. According to projectors of the road it is not intended now to try to get right of way above Forty-seventh-street, through which thoroughfare tracks are to go to the Madison-avenue line. Up to Forty-seventh-street, it is said, trade has become dominant upon Fifth-avenue, and there will thus—this is the official claim—be comparatively small intrusion upon a residence district.

So quietly have the backers of the enterprise proceeded of late that opposition to the scheme has largely been lulled to sleep, but organized work is likely to quickly develop against it on the ground that it will be bad policy to cut up with railroad tracks and so ruin as a drive the one unbroken avenue road-way of the city. Col. Elliott F. Shepard may fight the scheme because its success would dispose of his Fifth-Avenue Stage Company, but there are suspicions in some quarters that Shepard is ready to dicker with the horse-car company, if, indeed, he has not already done so.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BIDS TOO HIGH.

When the Gas Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and opened the bids of the electric light companies, they were found to be about 20 per cent in excess of the amounts charged last year. Mayor Grant said that it was pretty clear that the electric light companies had combined to put up the prices.

"Sooner than accept any of the bids at these figures," said the Mayor, "I would vote to have the streets lighted entirely by gas." The bids were then laid over and will be readvertised.

The commission accepted the bid of the Equitable Gas Company to light 3,600 lamps at $12 per lamp. For the other lamps the New-York Mutual and the consolidated Companies put in bids at the rate of $17 50 per lamp. This was considered very high, and Mayor Grant wanted to know why the Standard Company did not put in bids. He was told that this company could only charge $12 50 per lamp under its charter for gas supplied to the city lamps. It was found, however, that the charter compelled the company to light the streets along its lines at that figure, and Secretary McCormick was instructed to notify the company that it would be called upon to light such streets except where the Equitable Company had already contracted to furnish the light. The bids of the New-York Mutual and Consolidated Companies were not acted upon.

THE NEW BALLOT-REFORM BILL.

The New-York Ballot-Reform League has written a letter to Senator Saxton indorsing the new ballot-reform measure just introduced in the State Senate by him. The letter is signed by Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the New-York Ballot-Reform League; Horace E. Deming, Chairman of the General Committee; Walter S. Logan, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Louis F. Post, and William T. Croasdale. The new bill, says the letter to Senator Saxton, "preserves the principle of the official ballot, but differs from the vetoed bill in not requiring the names of all the candidates for the same office to be on the same ballot. We believe that the passage of this measure would be a long step, and the most important one, toward ballot reform, and would make the further steps both more easy and more certain."

A copy of the amended bill can be seen at the office of Deming & Logan, 58 William-street.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

Two handsome residences at Bedford Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, will be sold at auction by James L. Wells, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-street, next Tuesday at noon. One is a three-story cutstone and frame villa, with plot of eight lots on the Southern Boulevard, at Hull-avenue, with fifteen rooms on the first floor, including nine sleeping rooms and a bathroom. The other is a three-story brick and frame cottage in the colonial style, with twelve rooms and plot of five lots on Hull-avenue, near the Boulevard. The situation of these houses in the choice part of a residence park makes them particularly desirable. The Harlem Railroad has a station on the premises, which is only eighteen minutes by express train from the Grand Central Station. The situation is beautiful as well as pleasant, is in proximity to attractive drives, and is supplied with rental facilities, Croton water, and gas.

JUDGE GREEN'S BRIDGE BILL.

SOME OF ITS VERY CURIOUS PROVISIONS DISSECTED.

"An act to allow people with $30,000 to bother owners of property with millions" is one of the titles given by some clear-headed persons in this city to the bill which, pushed through the Legislature by Judge Greene, awaits the Governor's signature. Other critics merely call it a "strike." The official title is longer and runs this way:

"An act to incorporate the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a permanent bridge for passenger and other traffic over the waters between New-York City and the State of New-Jersey, together with all necessary connections, appurtenances, and approaches thereto and stations."

The opponents of the measure object to it on many grounds. To begin with, the plan for organizing the company and issuing stock is declared to be anything but what it should be. The limit of capitalization allowed is $10,000,000, but the company can be organized on subscriptions to the amount of only $300,000, of which only 10 per cent must be paid in. What a figure $30,000 would cut in transactions of the magnitude involved in a Hudson River bridge project may be judged from the fact that an enterprise of the kind has been estimated to cost about $40,000,000. This is what the bill itself says of the structure:

"The said bridge shall be constructed with a single span over the entire river between towers or piers located between the shore and the existing pier head lines in either side; and the bridge shall be constructed at an elevation of at least 155 feet in the clear above the level of the mean high water at the towers or piers of the bridge and 155 feet above the same level at the centre of the main span, and these heights shall be exclusive of the deflection of the superstructure from loads or temperature effects; and no pier or tower or other obstruction of a permanent character shall be placed or built on the river between said towers or piers under this act."

Such matters as the bridge approaches, &c., are to be settled by the Commissioners named in the act. They are Andrew H. Green, Frank K. Hain, and Charles M. Vail of New-York, one person appointed by the Governor, and one by the Mayor of the city of New-York. They are to settle the location of the bridge, the New-York terminus of which must not be below Tenth-street or above One Hundred and Eighty-first-street. Work must begin on the bridge by Jan. 1, 1892, and the structure must be completed by Jan. 1, 1897.

The Commissioners are to open books for subscriptions to the company and retain charge of affairs until $300,000 is subscribed. Just here the bill contains this curious provision, which is declared to be highly objectionable:

"In case of an excess of subscribers they [the Commissioners] may, by a majority vote, apportion the stock in such a manner as they may deem most likely to promote the interest of the corporation, hereby created, by or in the speedy erection and construction of said bridge, appurtenances, and approaches thereto and stations."

Who will be deemed the "most likely" subscribers? If there is any real intention of building a bridge, it is a pretty question. After performing this arduous duty the Commissioners are to turn over the management to the company, declaring exempt in one regard, and that happens to be a very important matter, the location of the bridge and its appurtenances, plans, &c. All this appears to be subject to change by a vote of a majority of the Commissioners or their successors. The amount of trouble to property owners involved in a change of base, after consideration proceedings have been begun in one neighborhood, the general disturbance of values and the chances for legal complications, make this question a very serious one.

More fault is found with the method prescribed for condemning property. The Supreme Court is to appoint five Commissioners to make awards, and on appeal by either party from their finding the court may direct a new appraisal before the same or before new Commissioners. The second report is to be final. This may be fair enough in the case of an ordinary railroad, but it is pointed out that it is not suited to meet the demands of a case where the value of a single piece of property may exceed the $300,000 which is to be subscribed to the new company, and where such a wide discrepance between the amount of capital supposably at the buyer's command and the value of the land sought to be obtained.

Again criticism is directed against the marvelous powers of consolidation granted by the bill. "The said corporation is thereby empowered to merge and consolidate its capital stock, franchises, and property," it sets forth, "with the capital stock, franchises, and property of any other corporation or corporations," under the Railroad Consolidation act of 1869. Moreover, the new company may lease its bridge to any chartered corporation. In the way of using bonds it has ample, very ample limit. It may have a bonded debt up to $30,000,000, and this provision extends to its successor in case of consolidation.

All these privileges, it is to be remembered, are granted to a company which is to tackle the job of bridging the Hudson River on a working fund of $30,000. The opponents of the bill declare that such a sum is ridiculously small; that they are unable to find out who the backers of the project are, and that they can get no assurance that any advantage can result to the city. They can see no good end to be served by it, and they look upon it as a piece of legislation which is without reason and without excuse.

GOATCHER MEANT TO LEAVE.

FAILURE TO GET A DIVORCE DROVE HIM AWAY.

Scenic Artist Philip W. Goatcher's hasty departure for Europe, it now appears, was the result of a settled determination on his part to leave the city if his suit for a divorce from his wife went against him. Yesterday in the Superior Court Judge Truax granted two attachments against Goatcher's property, which consists only of a small, incumbered piece of real estate and the contents of his studio at 44 West Thirtieth-street. One was on a claim for $900 made by John H. Young, Goatcher's old partner. The other was on a claim for $1,500 made by Walter S. Poor and James King Duffy, Goatcher's attorneys.

The former suit was decided against Goatcher April 12. He then told Charles W. Smith, his lawyers' clerk, that he was going to leave the country, as he would not stay here and pay his wife alimony. Goatcher said: "I am in a bad hole. I had better get out of the country and fool them all. I am the man who earns the money, and they cannot get the best of me. When I stop, everything stops."

Goatcher's lawyers had a talk with him, and he promised not to leave the country, but April 15 he sailed for Europe on the Wyoming.

A PARTNER FOR LEGAL SERVICES.

Arguments were heard by Judge Truax in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday in the suit of Charles Hervey Jackson, a young lawyer, against Coffin & Stanton, bankers in this city. Mr. Jackson asks for a dissolution of the firm, the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction restraining the firm from selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of its assets.

In his complaint Mr. Jackson says that he became a member of the firm of Coffin & Stanton on April 21, 1889, and that on Feb. 7 last, after having acted for several months as managing director of the firm's London branch, he received notice that the firm would be dissolved in ninety days. Now, he says, he is refused access to the books of the firm and is not consulted as to its affairs.

Coffin & Stanton admit that they took Jackson into the firm, giving him a one-twelfth interest, but say the partnership agreement stipulated that the firm might be dissolved on ninety days' notice. Walter Stanton says that the firm had so much legal work that it seemed advisable to have some young lawyer with more ability than practice to be under their control," and they took Jackson in, virtually making him a high-price employe.

Judge Truax reserved decision. Putney & Bishop are attorneys for Jackson and Joseph H. Choate for Coffin & Stanton.

MRS. SILCOX'S REPLEVIN SUIT.

A motion was made before Judge Pratt, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the appointment of a commission to examine George W. Silcox, who is in Philadelphia, in the replevin suit of his wife against Lorenzo F. Kent. It will be remembered that Mr. Silcox, who was President of the Keeting Gas Engine Company of this city and Vice President of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, went to Europe under a cloud less than a year ago.

Before going he sold his Brooklyn residence and removed the furniture, which his wife claims to be her property, to his summer house at Bolton, Lake George. Mrs. Silcox was refused admission to the house by Lorenzo F. Kent, a laborer, who was intrusted with the keys by her husband, and it is to replevin her property that the present suit was instituted. She has also filed papers in a suit for divorce. In the motion for a commission Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

PRACTICAL LITTLE GIRLS.

A very interesting exhibition of the proficiency of the pupils of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls was given yesterday afternoon in the school building, at 125 St. Mark's-place. All the little ones were tidily dressed in snowy pinafores and caps, and they went through their several drills with the gravity and exactness of soldiers. The regular school exercises were given, and then the classes in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, and waiting at table were given special opportunities to exhibit their acquirements. They all pleased the score of ladies and the half dozen gentlemen present, but the cutting out and fitting of dresses and aprons were well received, with good results. At the conclusion of the exercises Mr. A. D. E. Randolph delivered an address to the school and the visitors.

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Shown by Official Investigations of the United States and Canadian Governments, by State Food Commissioners of Ohio, New-Jersey, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and by Municipal Health authorities, to be a Cream of Tartar Baking Powder of perfect wholesomeness, and

Superior to all others in purity, strength, leavening power, and practical usefulness.

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Food raised by it will keep sweet, moist, fresh, and palatable longer than when raised by yeast or any other baking powder.

Light Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry

UNEARTHING FRAUDS.

THE SENATE'S ELECTION COMMITTEE AT WORK IN JERSEY CITY.

The Senate's Election Committee resumed its investigation into the Hudson County election frauds in the First National Bank Building in Jersey City yesterday. Sixty witnesses were sworn to prove that certain persons whose names appeared on the poll lists did not live at the places from which they appeared to have voted. About a hundred fraudulent votes were thus brought to light. The testimony showed that 7 fraudulent votes had been cast from 144 York-street, 5 each from 209 Warren and 141 Sussex-street, 17 from vacant lots, and 5 from the tug O. Baker.

The only incident that relieved the day's dullness was the placing of John Egan, Democratic inspector of elections in what is known as the Bath House Precinct in the Second District, on the stand. He was an unwilling witness, of course. He said that he had written the names on the poll book, and confessed his ignorance of the fact that that particular function belonged to the clerks of the election board and not to the inspector. He had not numbered the names after 350, because "it was a busy day, you know," and he didn't think that he ought to obstruct the voters with unnecessary delays.

He supposed that he had signed a certificate on the book of the number of votes cast; if there was none there, it must have been washed out by the rain which poured through the roof of the Bath House on to the heads of the busy Election Board, and over their papers as well. He confessed that "things got muddled up," but he could not say why they were muddled. He insisted that the 1,100 and odd names in the registry were the results of a personal registration of the voters, till he was forced to admit "a few exceptions," which he had himself written the names on the book and a few more that were entered on affidavit. His final admission was that two names on the poll books represented fraudulent votes from the house in which he lived. He did not know any people in the house bearing such names, and he was sure they had not been voted.

The committee will meet again on Tuesday.

SELLING BEER BY WEIGHT.

BROOKLYN SALOON KEEPERS CONSIDER THE "GROWLER" QUESTION.

Sixty leading beer-saloon keepers held a mass meeting in Humboldt Hall, at Montrose-avenue and Humboldt-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to consider the expected increase in the price of ice. Peter Behl presided. A delegation from the Independent Brewers' Association, which makes "non-pool" beer, was present. It consisted of Philip Leibinger of Leibinger & Oehm, Peter Eppig of the Joseph Eppig concern, and Frank Ibert.

Mr. Leibinger told the saloon keepers that there could be no reduction in the wholesale price of beer, as hops and malt had both gone up. There would be no trouble in meeting the increased expense for ice if the dealers would refuse to sell less than 10 cents' worth by measure and would have their measures uniform.

A saloon Keeper Salisbury denounced the Knickerbocker Ice Company as a monopoly. He favored selling beer by weight at 4 cents per pound—practically 8 cents a quart. It was the general opinion that united action was necessary, but no definite plan was adopted. Everybody agreed, however, to keep up the agitation.

The German section of Brooklyn, E. D., made up of the Sixteenth Ward, the lower part of the Eighteenth, the upper part of the Nineteenth, and the upper part of the Thirteenth Ward, has been a thorn in the side of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the city for some time whenever the "growler" question was brought up. In South Brooklyn and elsewhere uniform measures at not less than 10 cents prevail. But when a German population of nearly 60,000 is massed on a comparatively small area the little saloons are so thick that trade of them can hardly be kept. So all sorts of measures, from a pint to three pints, are sold here for 7 cents, 8 cents, or 9 cents each, and as most of the beer is disposed of in that way competition keeps down the dealers' profits. The small places pay an average of $6 a week for ice now. They may have to pay $10 before the Summer is over and will feel the burden. So the bigger dealers of the association think it an excellent time to work hard for united action on the way in which lager beer is to be sold by measure.

JOSEPH N. ALLEN'S SUICIDE.

Coroner Rooney yesterday gave a permit for the burial of the remains of Joseph N. Allen, a compositor, who committed suicide at his home, 61 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, by inhaling chloroform, some time between Wednesday morning and Thursday night. His wife had gone to Hudson to attend the funeral of a relative, where Mr. Allen was to join her. When he failed to do so, Mrs. Allen became alarmed and telegraphed to her nephew, Harry W. George, who went to the house and found Mr. Allen dead in a room of the kitchen. His wife says that her husband must have been insane when he took his life. He was a veteran of the war, and an old-time member of Typographical Union No. 6. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

SCHOONER AND CREW LOST.

QUEBEC, April 18.—A dispatch received this morning from Cape Ray by the Signal Service Bureau says the schooner Annie May was lost on Wednesday at Codroy, and that the Captain and three of the crew were drowned.

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a Severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat Affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Ware

New and artistic pieces for Tea, Dinner, and Dessert Service, etc.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

A DESERTED BARK SEIZED.

A COLLISION, TWO DEATHS AT SEA, AND TWO STARVING CHILDREN.

The seizure of the bark Beatrice Hovener at Pollion's yard, Brooklyn, resulted yesterday in the discovery that the vessel had been abandoned by the crew, that Capt. Havelin and his wife had been buried at sea, and that his two children were on board the bark in a destitute and half-starving condition. On the night of April 7 the bark came in collision with the schooner Ethel A. Merritt off the coast of North Carolina. The crew of the Merritt only saved themselves by jumping aboard the bark while the vessels were together. All were saved except the mate of the Merritt, who refused to desert his ship and who was afterward picked up by a passing vessel. As the Merritt was a total wreck the mate fired her before being taken off, and she was burned to the water's edge. Messrs. Crowell & Allister, her owners, filed a libel for the value ($13,500) against the Hovener, and a United States Deputy Marshal made the seizure on Thursday.

It was learned yesterday that three days before the collision Mrs. Havelin, the wife of the bark's Captain, died at sea, and rather than have the body taken to Boston Capt. Havelin was intending to have the funeral in Boston on his arrival. But a day or two after his wife's death the Captain also died in his berth, and the crew committed both bodies to the deep. On the day after the Captain's death the collision occurred while the crew were in charge of the vessel. Immediately on arriving in Brooklyn the crew left the ship and disappeared, one of them telling this story to the watchman on the dock as he was leaving, and that there were two children aboard who needed attention.

The Marshal found the vessel absolutely deserted and everything in the cabin in the utmost confusion. There was no cargo, and the two children were half famished and crying with hunger. They were kindly cared for, and yesterday a man, who said he was their mother's brother, visited the yard, and after listening to the story of the disastrous trip took the children away, saying he would forward them to their mother's relatives in Boston.

The circumstances of the death of the Captain and his wife and the unaccountable disappearance of the crew has aroused the suspicion that all has not been told, and United States Marshal Lake has instructed his deputies to hunt up some of the members of the scattered crew.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The stock market booms—not uproariously, but still enough to make Wall-street feel better. The Western railroad rate war seems for the time to have wholly disappeared from view; all eyes are on Washington, and the Street in its hopefulness is expectant of what Mr. Thomas C. Platt denominates as "liberal silver legislation."

***

The proposed Congressional tariff surrender to the Sugar Trust has been taken advantage of by the trust's Wall-street manipulators and its stock quotations have been marked up about four full points. Everybody has the point to buy the stuff. Rainbow predictions are abounding. Very touching is the anxiety of the insider to make everybody else rich.

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Russell Sage says Jay Gould will be home within the next few days, and the same authority intimates that Mr. Gould is about ready to settle the Western railroad war, so far as the Missouri Pacific is concerned.

***

The new blood in the Western National Bank management is telling. The price of the stock was yesterday up to 110; only a week or so ago it was five or six points under par.

***

Prominent Southern furnaces have advanced the price of pig iron $1 a ton this week, and a further advance is predicted for May 1. Most of the big Southern companies have sold product considerably ahead.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $750,000, at 122; coupon 4s, $1,200, at 122. Registered 4½s, $250, at 103½.

ENGLISH HABERDASHERY CO., (Limited.)

189 BROADWAY.

By Steamer MAJESTIC, just received, 120 English Walking Suits, both in dark and medium shades; they are in Tweeds or Worsteds, both in Frocks or Sacks; don't miss them.

We received, also, 55 pairs of very swell Trousers, something out of the usual run and entirely new.

English Haberdashery Co.

(LIMITED.)

189 BROADWAY,

(Opposite John-st.)

Rookwood Pottery.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.

Exclusive Sale for New-York and Brooklyn.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., L'T'D.

Broadway and 21st-st.

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

THE IMPORTANT WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE HOLLAND SOCIETY.

The reproach that New-Yorkers are indifferent to those spots in the city where history has been made will be just no longer. Alexander T. Van Nest, Chairman of a committee appointed by the Holland Society some time ago to designate places of historic interest for commemoration, has recently submitted a report, which will be acted upon, and eight buildings in the lower part of the city will soon bear tablets describing the deeds done upon their sites or of the edifices which formerly occupied them.

With the aid of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, John Austin Stevens, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and J. Bayard Backus, Mr. Van Nest was able to select a number of buildings which were worthy of being given a historic tablet. Thomas Tryon, the architect, was authorized to design the tablets. They will be of bronze, as best able to withstand New-York's climate.

The committee has received permission from nearly all of the owners of the selected buildings to place the tablets. Work will begin on the tablets May 1, the expenses of which will be borne by the Holland Society. The tablets are of various designs, but they all bear the inscription: "Erected by the Holland Society, —, 1890." Each, also, has the seal of the society displayed either over this inscription or at the right upper corner.

The first of the selected buildings is Aldrich Court, at 41 to 45 Broadway. The inscription will read: "This tablet marks the place where the first habitations of white men on Manhattan Island were located. Adrien Block, commander of the Tiger, erected four houses or huts here for himself and his men when his vessel was burned, November, 1613. This same Capt. Block built the Restless, the first vessel made by Europeans in this country." With this vessel Capt. Block was the first European navigator, the committee thinks, who sailed in the Long Island Sound.

The second tablet is to be on one of the buildings facing Bowling Green on the south, or the new Government building, should it be erected there. The tablet says: "The site of old 'Fort Amsterdam,' around which so much of the early history of the island centres. Fort Amsterdam was built in 1626 and demolished in 1787 to make room for the old Government House. The first substantial church edifice in New-York was erected inside this fort. The church referred to was built by Gov. Kieft in 1642.

The next tablet is commemorative of "The site of the first Dutch house of entertainment in New-York, afterward the old 'Stadt Huys' or City Hall." This house was erected in 1642 by Gov. Kieft at the West India Company's expense. It was at the north-west corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-alley, facing Coenties-slip, and when it was built fronted the East River. In 1653 this building became the Stadt Huys, and in one of its rooms the first public school in this city was held. In 1699 this City Hall gave place to a new one at Wall and Nassau streets.

The fourth tablet celebrates the Stuyvesant pear tree. The inscription reads: "He brought the tree from Holland on his return from his trip in 1664. He planted it as his own memorial, 'by which,' he said, 'his name might still be remembered.' The pear tree grew and bore fruit for over two hundred years, and then succumbed to the ravages of decay." This tablet will be placed on the building at the northeast corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. It is owned by Rutherford Stuyvesant and is now occupied as a drug store.

The next building to bear a tablet is the Mills Building. According to the inscription "The first New-York Exchange was held at the bridge which crossed the ditch [Exchange-place] at Broad-street. It was established March, 1670. The members met every Friday morning between 11 and 12."

The sixth tablet of the series is to commemorate the Middle Dutch Church, at the northeast corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, now the Mutual Life Insurance Building. This tablet is to

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GRAVE UNREST IN EUROPE

AUSTRIA NOW THE SCENE, BUT FEARS ELSEWHERE.

TALK IN ENGLAND OF THE BUDGET—BISMARCK'S FRIENDS HEARD FROM—RUSSIAN CONSTANTINES.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 19.—The centre of interest as regards the impending May Day troubles has shifted from Paris to Vienna. Accounts now coming in portray an unprecedented condition of affairs throughout large portions of the loosely-connected Austrian Empire. Yesterday in the Reichsrath Dr. Plener, the leader of the German Opposition, traced a sinister parallel between things now happening and the initial stages of the French Revolution. This by no means exaggerated the situation in the mining and industrial districts of Bohemia and Silesia.

At one place in the latter province, the centre of a section producing half of the total output of coal in the empire, there are 40,000 strikers encamped in an open stretch of fields flanked by thick woods, whence raiding parties go out in force to pillage the surrounding country, bringing in cattle and supplies, quite often after bloody encounters with the military. The whole district is being filled with troops to protect the mines and factories, and there have already been fatal collisions in half a dozen different villages.

One of the most painful phases of this outbreak of disorder is that the rabble of Czechs, Poles, and Socialist refugees from Germany who are leading it are striving hard to turn it into an anti-Jewish crusade. Many mill and mine owners in this locality are Jews, the biggest iron and steel works at Witkowitz being the property of the Rothschilds, which makes it easy to mix up the Judenhetze with the strikes. One Galician town, which is almost wholly inhabited by Jews, was destroyed by fire on Thursday, several hundred Jewish families camping in the fields in utter destitution.

Throughout these provinces there is scarcely a town where, during the past fortnight, Jewish shops have not been broken open and rifled, and on May Day there threatens to be a universal attack made on the Hebrew population. This is not alone apprehended in the remote and semi-barbarous provinces of the Northwest, but in highly-civilized Vienna as well, where a most dangerous ferment is visibly working among the artisan, laboring, and unemployed classes. There are now strikes among so many trades there that the papers have abandoned the attempt to keep track of them, and the whole town seems completely to have lost its head.

Similar effervescence is reported from Pesth, Pragne, and other centres of population. The only hope is that the excitement will have spent its vigor before May Day comes, and there is certainly a chance of this being the case, but still the greatest anxiety exists.

These popular movements, largely swayed by uninformed passions and piques, do shift their front, die out, and reappear elsewhere with such a curious lack of cause and effect that it is extremely difficult to predict anything about them. A fortnight ago Paris was expected to lead off with a huge anti-employer demonstration. Now the closest observers there are of the belief that there will be no manifestation at all on May Day.

At the present moment, as has been said, Austria is tremendously stirred up over the existing tumult and the menace of worse to come. Before May Day gets here, it is quite possible that the trouble will be over in Austria and raging vehemently in Germany. Only this is clear, that there has never before been anything like the same unrest among the European breadwinners, and that the questions raised by this wide disquiet are rapidly pushing the familiar old political issues aside.

A French court has just sentenced to fifteen months and a fine of $400 one Anarchist apostle who has been laboring to import murder and rapine into this vague popular agitation. He was living by means of an obscure weekly paper in Paris in which he specifically urged the sacking of the principal boulevard and shops on May Day and the assassination of the Rothschilds and other vultures of finance. The exemplary handling of this gentleman seems to have considerably abated the enthusiasm of his colleagues.

Still more effectual perhaps have been the reports of the reception accorded to M. Carnot in the South, where Bishops and old nobles vied with magistrates and official functionaries in extending a cordial reception to the President of the republic. Nothing so satisfactory has happened since the downfall of Boulangism, and the French people are extracting a good deal of justifiable pleasure from the episode.

Young William, having said and done nothing for upward of a week, suspicion is forming that he has changed his mind and gone off on another tack. Much astonishment has been created throughout Germany by the news that yesterday the teaching of the Polish language in all the public schools of the city of Posen was suddenly suspended without warning. This gives an uneasy notion of Caprivi's views on the subject of non-Germanic people, and there are rumors of approaching measures against the Jews in consequence.

I dare say there is nothing substantial in this, but for other reports that a new military bill to be laid before the Reichstag provides for greatly increased expenditure and that to meet this there will be a proposal to raise the tariff duties all round, there is probably more foundation. It may be that the Kaiser favors these measures—for that matter, who can predict what he will or will not favor?—but on the other hand it need surprise nobody if, having allowed them to be prepared, he suddenly turns and rends them before the public gaze.

The last few days have been full of renewed signs that Bismarck was inspiring newspaper attacks on Caprivi, and some of these have been so fierce that the possibility of the late Chancellor being arraigned for them, as he once arraigned Count von Arnim, is actually being canvassed.

There is always one week in the year during which all Englishmen have a solitary topic of conversation, discussion of which is in progress everywhere, from meeting to sitting, and upon which those who know the least invariably talk the most. This week ought to have a place in the British calendar, like Easter and Christmas, and doubtless it would have one if it were not what would be called a movable feast.

Its name is Budget Week and it is ushered in by the annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the imperial ways and means. This has come to be one of the most important sensations of the year. The Chancellor is secluded with Secretaries and experts for a month or so before the event, when the House is crowded to hear his statement, which all the daily papers print verbatim like a President's message. In this speech of from twelve to fifteen columns the Chancellor tells what new taxes he has been able to invent during the year and what old ones he is willing to remit. Thereupon, as a rule, a universal howl arises. Some denounce the new taxes, others extol the old ones, and everybody has some complaint. For a week millions of people vehemently debate the whole question, until nobody understands anything about it at all. Then comes Derby Day and the entire subject is abruptly forgotten.

This year there is nothing in the budget to excite foreign interest. Mr. Goschen has an unusual surplus at his disposal, owing chiefly to the extra spirits consumed throughout these happy isles during the influenza epidemic, and he distributes it in a rather retail way among a lot of little objects of taxation. One of the taxes he abolishes is the customs duty on gold and silver plate, which heretofore produced nearly half a million dollars, one-third of the sum being on wedding rings.

His only other reference to silver in the budget speech was a passing statement that he had been able to get silver into circulation to meet the great popular demand for small change by undertaking the cost of its carriage from London into the provinces. This declaration ignored the fact that a few months ago he definitely committed himself to an experiment in bimetallism, and was bullied out of it by the banking interests, but last night there was a debate in the House which showed more clearly how the land lies. The annual motion in favor of bimetallism was made and beaten by 183 to 87, but its supporters were almost all Tories, and its most powerful opponents were Liberals like Sir William Harcourt and Sir Lyon Playfair. Greatly to everybody's surprise, the most vigorous speech on behalf of silver was by Mr. Balfour, who, later, in company with the Attorney General, voted for the motion. This indicates that Mr. Balfour and his uncle, Lord Salisbury, were in sympathy with the recent resolve to issue the one-pound silver notes, of which I cabled fully at the time, and points to the probability, if their hold on the party increases, of the Tories soon becoming silver advocates.

Mr. Goschen's speech against the motion was a half-hearted, temporizing affair. He showed plainly enough his personal liking for the bimetallic theory, but he opposed to it the argument of its impracticability. He took a most optimistic view of the silver outlook in the United States, holding that diversified standards among the various nations benefited everybody by equalizing the strain upon the two metals, and that the adoption of silver by the United States would tend to sustain the Indian and English exchanges. It is not likely that the silver question will come up again for discussion before next Spring, by which time there promises to be a much stronger sentiment in favor of two metals than now exists.

Russia has quieted down again, so far as an outside view is concerned, but every day or so new tracks of conspirators are being discovered. In some way it is becoming suspected that the young Grand Duke Constantine is mixed up in these latest plots, and the telegraph yesterday brought two conflicting stories about him, one that he will soon be made Minister of Public Instruction, the other that the Czar had sternly reprimanded him and even meditated banishing him for having written a poem containing Liberal ideas. This latter is the more probable tale of the two.

Each of the last three reigns has been troubled by a Constantine of its own who was the centre of a more or less open factional mutiny about the Russian Court. The accession of Nicholas to the throne in 1825 was marked by a terrific fight with grapeshot and cavalry in St. Isaac's-square, Moscow, to quell a hostile demonstration in favor of his brother Constantine. Thirty years later, when the young Alexander began to reign, his brother Constantine in turn was for years the focus of the elements opposed to the Czar's liberal policy, and is even believed to have subsidized the first attempt on the Czar's life.

This man is now along in years and too much occupied with his personal comforts and diversions to be dangerous, but his son Constantine is only thirty-two; he is active, popular, and the best educated of the Russian Princes, with a good knowledge of science and broad political opinions. It is not surprising therefore that the public suspicion should connect him with the present disaffection, and it is not improbable that he will sooner or later play a big part in Muscovite politics.

Stanley's arrival at Brussels practically completes his great journey and formally starts discussion upon its results. France and Germany are both attacking him venomously through the public press, but he seems less sensitive to that sort of thing than formerly, and, so far as he replies at all, does so quietly and without acrimony. He specially declines to abuse Emin or to characterize harshly his recent conduct.

The *Indépendance Belge* has secured from Stanley a most interesting series of letters, the last of which deals largely with the dwarf tribe of the forest. He says they are the oldest aristocracy in the world, with institutions dating back fifty centuries. They are ruled by a Queen, a beautiful, charming little woman, who was exceptionally kind to Stanley and his comrades. He intended to bring her to Europe along with other dwarfs, but she was so ill on the road that she had to be sent back, and the others died when they emerged from the forest to the plains. There are numerous photographs of them, however, and Stanley makes the Queen a conspicuous figure in his book. The dwarfs are of olive complexion, remarkably intelligent, ingenious artificers in iron and ivory, and probably the only monogamous race in Africa.

Mr. Stead, in the current number of his *Review of Reviews*, gives some twelve thousand words of Tolstoi's new novel, "The Kreutzer Sonata," but does it regretfully, admitting that this latest book from a master whom he had esteemed the foremost on the earth profoundly pains and revolts him. Such extracts as make up his summary of the story show it to be coarse and brutal beyond anything else in literature. I know not if any translation has yet appeared in America, but a little while ago Tolstoi's daughter wrote to Mr. Stead that Miss Hapgood was to translate it for publication in America, and Miss Hapgood now writes saying she has refused to do so, adding: "I never read anything like it in my life and hope I never shall again."

Edward Arnold, who, I believe, is a nephew of Matthew Arnold, and who has been editor of *Murray's Magazine* since it started, has relinquished the place to enter the publishing business. Among his first ventures is a handsome volume published to-day, of Jeremiah Lynch's "Egyptian Sketches," which is one of the most naïvely-interesting and picturesque books an American author has yet written about the East.

Charles Emory Smith, who has been enjoying a quiet week's stay in London, leaves with his wife to-night for The Hague, where he will dine with the American Minister on Tuesday. Mr. Smith will make haste slowly toward his post, for he has engagements en route both in Paris and Berlin.

Welshmen all over the world will be interested in the forthcoming national concert in London. The last one was held ten years ago. At the coming gathering, which will be held in St. James's Hall May 6, all the performers, both vocal and instrumental, will be selected from Wales. They will form a great musical host. Among the large works to be produced by this organization are "Nebuchadnezzar," by Dr. Joseph Parry, and there will also be given a distinctively Welsh composition by his son, J. Haydn Parry. The concert will be under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will be a notable event among Welsh people.

H. F.

THE LOUISIANA SUNDAY LAW.

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE WILL ENFORCE IT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—It was announced last week that Mayor Shakespeare, on account of questions asked him in the Grand Jury room, had decided to enforce the Sunday law. The enforcement was not ordered last Sunday, because he did not wish to take anybody unawares; but to-morrow all offenders will be reported by the police, even to proprietors of fruit stands. The latter were formerly exempted upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, which declared fresh fruit to be a daily necessity.

Mayor Shakespeare says that in the beginning he enforced the law strictly, but juries could not be found to convict, and there are several thousand old affidavits now before the criminal court. District Attorney Luzenberg advised against sending any more over. In rare instances a conviction was obtained, and one of the few convicted, a city Alderman, was pardoned by the Governor. There was, therefore, no use in his trying to continue the arrests. This time he does not intend to arrest the offenders, because the Recorder's have already enough to do. The Grand Jury wants the law enforced, and the cases will be referred to that body as they can find indictments if they so desire. Personally, he is opposed to the Sunday law, and if the Grand Jury enforces it now there may be a strong appeal to the Legislature for the repeal of the measure. The following is the Mayor's proclamation:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, April 18, 1890.

To the People:

Repugnant as it is to my own sense of justice, hurtful as I believe it to be, and as the late Board of Police has declared it to be, to the health of the people, I hereby give notice that, beginning with Sunday, the 20th day of April, the police are ordered to enforce the Sunday law (Act No. 18 of 1869) in all its provisions. Fully sensible of the grave injustice and broad inconsistencies of the law and the repeated failure to obtain convictions by juries even on the most positive evidence, I have, because of the sickness upon me to be, proven source by Grand Juries and those citizens who believe in the law, and because it is the law, (however unjust a one,) decided to order its enforcement. I am the more encouraged to do this because of the Legislature will soon meet, and by demonstrating the hardships and iniquities of the law we may be able to have it repealed.

JOSEPH A. SHAKESPEARE, Mayor.

GOV. HILL'S NEPHEW.

WHY HIS INTENDED WEDDING WAS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 19.—The wedding of Lyman Davis, nephew of Gov. Hill, and Miss Belle Snyder of Elmira, which was to have taken place Wednesday, has been indefinitely postponed. This is said to be due to the interference of the prospective groom's distinguished uncle, who, having learned by experience, knows that Davis is not able to support himself, much less a wife.

Al Hitchcock, one of the Governor's trusted friends, was in the city this week, and after explaining the situation of affairs to Miss Snyder, she reluctantly consented to recall the invitations and send back the presents already received. No blame is attached to Miss Snyder in the matter, she being held in the highest esteem by all who know her, and the only reasons for the postponement of the marriage is the one here given.

Davis is now in Newark, N. J., where he is employed by the United States Electric Light Company. The young people both attended the academy here, and it was shortly after Davis left that they were engaged. Miss Snyder is the daughter of a widow and has been a clerk in several stores here.

PROF. MATHER BURIED.

AMHERST, Mass., April 19.—The funeral of Prof. Mather occurred this afternoon. College exercises were suspended for the day, and stores were closed during the afternoon. The funeral services were carried out in accordance with the dying wish of Prof. Mather.

At 2 o'clock private services were held at his residence. From there the coffin, escorted by a bodyguard composed of Juniors, was taken to the college church, where public services were held. The exercises consisted of two hymns, "Art Thou Weary?" and "O, Holy Saviour, Friend Unseen," chosen by Prof. Mather before his death, and sung by the college choir; the reading of Scripture by Dr. Burroughs, and a prayer by President Seelye. The whole college, arranged in classes, then escorted the coffin to the old cemetery, where the final services and the interment occurred. The pall bearers were: From '91, Messrs. E. R. Clark, Woolworth, and Shirley; from '92, Messrs. Tilley, Clark, and Corse. Flowers were profusely displayed. One large basket was sent by the Psi Upsilon fraternity, of which Prof. Mather was a member. Many prominent non-resident Alumni were present.

A MASONIC TEMPLE SITE SOLD.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—The large lot of ground on St. Charles-avenue at Lee Circle, on a portion of which stood the hall in which the Sangerfest was held last February, known as the Masonic Temple site, was sold at auction to-day and purchased by William Blake, cotton merchant, for $50,000. It is his intention to erect a fine edifice thereon, with stores underneath and flats for families above. The transaction is regarded as a bargain.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 19.—The steamer Princess Louisa, which arrived from Northern ports last night, brings reports of several earthquake shocks on Queen Charlotte Islands, some of which were quite severe. At Skidegate several native houses were shaken down and deep fissures made in the earth. The Indians were badly frightened.

Parlor Suites, $50; Chairs, $10 [illegible]

Queen, $50; Chairs, $10 [illegible]

in a certain matter but that he could not. Mr. Cockran, however, performed the service for him without a retainer.

"I told Mr. Whitney that I would not accept the fee," continued Mr. Cockran, "yet he thought that there was no objection to it. I didn't take it. I did what I could in the matter without compensation. Mr. Whitney gave me a lunch, and that's all—that's scarcely true, though—I got another lunch. I never received or wanted anything of value, not enough to buy a single cigar."

Mr. Fassett understood, from Mr. Cockran's remarks, that Mr. Whitney and Mr. Root were behind the legislative action giving the power of granting permission to the Railroad Commissioners in the matter of changing the motive power. Mr. Cockran corrected this impression.

"Oh, no," said he. "They were the victims, not the sponsors of the bill."

"What day did the Common Council act on the cable franchise," asked Mr. Fassett.

"I don't know—it was early in the Winter."

Mr. Cockran then explained that it was a great satisfaction to the city officials and others that the cable resolution got through without the suspicion of things that "even Albany is not free from."

In answer to the questions of Mr. Irving, Mr. Cockran said that as far as he knew the Third-Avenue Railroad cable application had never been before the city authorities. As to the Broadway cable matter, he had never spoken to any of the Aldermen about it. He was never present at any conference on the subject at which Mayor Grant and Mr. Croker had any talk with members of the board about it.

Mr. Boardman asked the witness if Mr. Whitney said that it would be necessary to give money to get the cable permission. Mr. Cockran said that he did not. "He intimated that it was impossible to go before any municipal body without exciting suspicion in some quarters, and the very fact that I am here to-day is the best proof of the truth of this," said Cockran.

Mr. Irving then inquired of Mr. Cockran what he knew about the bill now pending in the Legislature to legalize the permission given by the Aldermen to the Broadway Company. Mr. Cockran said that he did not remember that he was consulted about this bill. It was to protect the city and the company. The latter had now secured the consent of as many property owners as was necessary and wanted to go ahead with the work. Mr. Cockran was sure that the manner in which the cable business was handled by the city officials was a good thing for Tammany. In fact, the great effort was to show that everything was straight. Asked as to why the proposed consideration of the cable matter by the Aldermen had not been advertised, he said that there was no necessity for it. He did not think the fact that the matter was not referred to a committee was unusual.

COCKRAN AS A SOLON.

Mr. Irving asked if Mr. Cockran thought that the Board of Aldermen should have the power to pass bills over the Mayor's veto. The Tammany orator said that this should depend on whether the Board of Aldermen or the Mayor was the superior animal. Inquiries by Mr. Boardman led Mr. Cockran to say that his idea of government was that it should be regulated as much as possible by fixed laws and not by men. He was asked if the Sinking Fund Commission should not have the power of granting the franchises instead of the Aldermen. He said that this would depend on circumstances.

"If you want to discuss these questions," said Mr. Cockran to Mr. Boardman, "I would be very glad to go out to lunch with you and do so. I am not here as a Solon." Senator Fassett said that this statement was true.

"I don't agree with the Chairman," said Mr. Boardman. "We are here to go into questions relating to better government."

"I merely agreed with Mr. Cockran in his statement that he was not here as a Solon," said Mr. Fassett.

Then Mr. Irving took Mr. Cockran in hand and asked him a series of questions bearing on the question of the profit to be realized by the city from the conditions of the cable grant, which stipulates that the city shall receive at least $150,000 a year. To sum this part of the inquiry up, Mr. Cockran thought that the arrangement would be of great benefit to the city. Mr. Irving was of the opinion that in the long run the old 5 per cent. arrangement would yield the most profit. He asked some questions, too, as to why the Sinking Fund Commissioners had acted on the cable permit. Mayor Grant and Mr. Croker, then Chamberlain, were, of course, members of the Commission at the time.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Irving, "that Messrs. Grant and Croker are both Tammany Hall leaders?"

"Tammany Hall has no leaders," was Cockran's quick and startling answer. "Those who are generally regarded as leaders are followers."

"I should like to see you follow once," said Mr. Irving.

"Maybe you will sometime," the witness responded.

THE BOODLE BOARD RECALLED.

Mr. Cockran admitted that the opinions of Mayor Grant and Mr. Croker would have weight with the Aldermen if it was on a meritorious matter. Such opinion would also have weight with the Tammany organization. "Did you know anything about the board of 1884?" asked Mr. Irving.

"Oh, yes; I was counsel for Sharp and others." Then he said that there were two applications before the famous boodle board for Broadway railroads. One was from the Broadway Company and the other from the Cable Company in which Mr. Whitney is interested.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Irving, "that Mr. Whitney's company is now in the exact position into which it sought to set in 1884?"

"If you have any objections to make from that you should make them to Mr. Whitney and not to me," said Cockran.

"You have consumed a great deal of time here by your failure to answer questions," retorted Mr. Irving.

"That is simply untrue," responded Mr. Cockran. "I came on the stand to make a statement. I have answered all questions relating to that. Now you ask me a lot of abstract questions and you will have to take the same way I give."

"Did you know Thomas F. Ryan?" asked Mr. Irving, and Cockran said that he did.

"Do you know whether, on the night before the Aldermen passed the cable resolution, he went down to Baltimore and brought Croker back with him the next morning?"

Mr. Cockran said that he didn't remember that Mr. Croker went to Baltimore. Mr. Ryan is a friend of Mr. Croker and is connected with the Broadway Company.

"Do you know that first suggested that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should act in this cable matter?" asked Mr. Fassett. Mr. Cockran didn't. It was on the action taken by the Sinking Fund Commissioners that the Mayor made his recommendation to the Board of Aldermen urging the passage of the resolution. After further questions, Mr. Cockran was excused. He shook hands with Chairman Fassett and assured him that he was always "the friend of the committee."

Philip Fitzsimmons, a bookkeeper in the Register's office, was then introduced with two big record books. Mr. Irving simply read from them the records of the transfer of a piece of property on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, from Frank Hardy and his wife, Ada L. Hardy, and William H. Candwell and wife to James P. Keating, the ex-Warden. The fee read the transfer of this same property to Richard Croker by Keating. The value was $65,000. Mr. Irving introduced this as a basis for further investigation later on.

B. E. Shevitch, representing the Socialistic Labor Party, next came forward and presented the committee with specific charges against the Police Department. The charges grew out of the clubbing in Union-square on a Socialistic meeting held there in October, 1887. They had been called to the attention of District Attorney Martine. Mr. Fassett said that the committee would investigate them. Shevitch said that it was the common report that the Police Department was not to be investigated. Mr. Fassett wanted to know where he got that idea. He said it was newspaper gossip. The committee then went out to luncheon.

PROBING THE ALDERMEN.

Mr. Irving directed his attention to the Aldermen after luncheon hour. Ex-Judge James R. Angel was the first witness. He said that he had been connected with the organization of a railroad to be constructed in the Twenty-third Ward. The application was made for a franchise in 1887. William Caulfield made the application. Franklin Bartlett, who appeared as counsel for the Aldermen, objected to the committee going into the examination of matters that came up before the board of 1887, as it was not a matter which could affect the present board. His objection was, of course, not sustained. All ex-Judge Angel had to say was that Mr. Caulfield told him that he could do nothing with the Aldermen. He thought that they wanted money. The road referred to was the Harlem and Woodstock. It is still on paper.

Gen. Roy Stone, ex-President of the New-York and Long Island Railroad Company, said that he had been interested in an application made to the Aldermen in 1888 for the tunnel under the East River. The application was rejected.

"Has such an application been made to this board?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"I don't like to have to give information with the application before the present board." Mr. Bartlett objected and was again overruled. Mr. Stone said that the matter was still pending before the present Board of Aldermen. Mr. Boardman wanted to know whether the witness had any talks with Aldermen of the board of 1888, in which the matter of paying money for the franchise was spoken of. Mr. Stone said that one gentleman intro duced himself to him as a member of the board, who said that it would be necessary for him to know who to "see" before the resolution was passed. He did not consider the conversation. I knew what he meant. Later I was told that the resolution would not come out of the committee while we were pursuing the methods we were."

"Who was the gentleman who introduced himself to you?" asked Mr. Fassett.

"I don't think I would be asked that."

"The committee does."

"The matter is now pending before the Grand Jury, isn't it?" asked Mr. Boardman. Mr. Stone said that it was before the Grand Jury two years ago; he did not know whether it was before the Grand Jury now or not.

Senators McMenamin and Fassett both thought it was subject to the other members of the Board of Aldermen of 1888 not to have the name or names come out. Mr. Stone said that the man who had spoken to him said that he had sixteen votes and that the bill could be passed. He did not mention the names of the sixteen men.

Senator Fassett questioned the witness at some length as to the meaning of the word "see" as used by the Alderman. Mr. Stone said that perhaps it was used in the parliamentary sense. Mr. Fassett did not believe it was. Mr. Irving asked Gen. Stone if his inference that money was needed came from the use of the word "see" by the Alderman. Gen. Stone said that it was and that no money had been asked for. Mr. Irving did not think that if this was to the committee had any further use for the witness. There was a deal of whispering between the lawyers and the committee, and Mr. Stone said that he did not wish to name the Alderman until he had been further advised. Finally Senator Fassett said that he would have to insist that the question should be answered. "It would seriously cripple this committee if it shrunk from the point when it comes to such a thing as this," said he.

After more backing and filling Gen. Stone said: "Well, it was Alderman Dowling, the Vice President of the board."

"That's as ex-Alderman Conkling, testified" said Mr. Fassett.

The Chairman's queries then elicited the statement from Mr. Stone that Dowling had not asked for any money. He spoke of the impression that the company was pursuing, and Dowling made the statement to him that he wished it understood that he was not asking for money.

"Did you think he was?" asked the Chairman.

"I'll leave that for you to infer," was the answer.

Mr. Bartlett then asked whether he knew of his own knowledge that any of the members of the present board were dishonest. Gen. Stone said that he had had no experience with them. When asked whether any of the members of the present board had asked for any money for the franchise, he said they had not. The tunnel question is now before the Aldermen's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels. They have given three hearings on it.

William J. Fanning, a lawyer, was next called. The gist of his testimony was that he had made an application for a change of the landing place of the New-York and College Point ferry from Ninety-ninth-street to the foot of Ninety-sixth-street to the board of 1888. The application was favorably acted upon by the Sinking Fund Commission before it went to the Board of Aldermen, where it was referred to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises. Alderman Murray, Alderman Dowling, and Alderman Mooney were among those on the committee. No one appeared against the application, but, according to the witness, Mr. Mooney and others opposed the application, on the ground that if the city ever built an exterior street at Ninety-sixth-street the landing would interfere with it. Mr. Fanning explained to the committee that the ferry would have to go to the end of the street wherever it was.

"I can't say that I heard anything more than a surmise that money would get the resolution passed," Fanning said in reply to a query. "He spoke of a friend of mine, and that as counsel for a corporation I was asking for something that was of great value. I told him that I thought my clients would pay the city for the privilege if it was true that it was valuable. He said that I must not feel that he was doing anything against me personally in opposing the application." The witness said that he understood the word "valuable," as used by Mr. Mooney, to mean simply that it was valuable to the city, not valuable to the committee. In reply to Mr. Bartlett, Fanning said that nothing had been said to any member of the present board about the application, which was never granted.

Henry M. Tate, the committee's accountant, then went on the stand to identify the report which he made on the result of his examination of the books in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Bartlett wanted to see the report before it was read. Mr. Fassett gave Mr. Bartlett some points about the rights of attorneys before the committee, and refused to let him see the report.

Mr. Tate's report proved that the Aldermen's clerks were an especially expensive luxury. A mass of figures showed that the expense of copying the records from 1852 to 1890 was about 80 cents a page on the average. It was necessary to copy these records, but there seemed to be no necessity for copying the records of the proceedings when they were printed. The cost of copying the records from 1875 to April 10 of this year was about $2 07 a page. On one shelf Mr. Tate found three volumes marked 1884. There was nothing written in them, although they were set up as completed work. A letter sent to the Board of Aldermen by Clerk Twomey in 1887 showed that the cost of copying 505 pages of ancient records was $702 71. Mr. Twomey then asked that he be allowed to pay the clerks 10 cents per folio of 100 words instead of regular salaries. Nothing was ever done toward making the change.

PRESIDENT ARNOLD'S VIEWS.

President John H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, who, by virtue of his office, is acting Mayor when the Mayor is away, and is a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, took the oath with becoming solemnity. After some preliminary questions Mr. Irving asked him whether, in view of the facts that had come out about the expense of copying, he would vote as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the appropriation of so much money for the Aldermen's clerks as had been appropriated last year. Mr. Arnold said that the statements made would lead him to investigate the matter. The President admitted that he knew of the method of selecting clerks followed by the Aldermen. When the Broadway cable matter came up he talked with Mayor Grant and Richard Croker about it shortly before the meeting at which the franchise was passed that he spoke to Mr. Croker about it. Mr. Croker said it was a good thing, and should pass. Mr. Irving's inquiries led Mr. Arnold to say that it was very likely that this conversation took place with Mr. Croker on the day that the franchise passed the board. It was probable that this was the day on which Mr. Croker returned from Baltimore.

Mr. Arnold's views on the changes which have been proposed for the board were conservative. He thought that some of the Uptown districts might be consolidated. He did not think that the heads of the city departments could be a Board of Aldermen. He did not think that the power of the board to grant franchises should be taken from it. He believed that the ordinance should be confined under the direction of the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman Walton Storm told what had taken place at the meetings of the Sinking Fund Commissioners at which the Broadway cable franchise was discussed. The meeting on Nov. 11 was called to at 11 A. M., instead of 3 P. M., as usual. The witness was not present. Mr. Storm said that the meeting was held early on that day because Mr. Croker wanted to go to Baltimore to attend the ecclesiastical celebration then in progress there. At the next meeting it was decided to recommend the resolution to pass the cable resolution. This resolution was agreed upon by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Ethan Rock was there and made suggestions. The resolution was referred to Corporation Counsel Goodrich. It was agreed on by the Sinking Fund Commissioners Nov. 19, and passed by the Aldermen the same day. Mr. Storm introduced the resolution in the board and moved its passage. The witness was of the opinion that in any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the city the Sinking Fund Commissioners would always be ready to aid the Aldermen.

"Don't you think the power to permit the erection of poles should be taken away from you as clerk, and to do such matters is sufficient power for the Aldermen to have?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"No, Sir, I do not." Then the witness indulged in a eulogy of the Aldermen in general. Mr. Bartlett asked him what he thought of the statement in the report of the meeting by Alfred R. Conkling, ex-Alderman. Mr. Conkling, it will be remembered, said many harsh things about his fellow-Aldermen in the boards of 1887 and 1888. Mr. Storm said that there was nothing in his statements. If what he said was true, he (Conkling) was the only educated man who had been in the board in many years. He had not only been educated in this country, but he had been educated in Europe as well.

"As a rule an Alderman, after finishing his education here, does not go to Europe," said Mr. Boardman.

"They sometimes go abroad," said Chairman Fassett, scoring a joke that pleased the audience.

Mr. Fassett had very many questions to ask Mr. Storm. He wanted to know if the Sinking Fund Commission should not be given the power to advise the Aldermen. Mr. Storm said that it would be a good thing in important matters. Sketching the history of the franchise for the franchise before the Board of Aldermen, he said that it was discussed for three-quarters of an hour. Alderman Carlin was its principal opponent. Mr. Fassett thought that three-quarters of an hour was the quickest time on record for the disposition of so important a measure. Mr. Storm explained, just as Mr. Cockran had, that the resolution was put through with all possible speed so that the stigma of suspicion might not attach to it in any way.

As to remedial legislation, Mr. Storm was of the opinion that the powers of the Board of Aldermen should be increased, while the powers of some of the city departments should be decreased. He offered several suggestions as to how the board could be improved. As to Mr. Croker's trip to Baltimore, Mr. Storm said that he understood that he and others went down to attend Archbishop Corrigan's reception on the night of Nov. 11 and came back the next day in time to be present at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, at which action was taken on the cable application.

SOME EXCISE MATTERS.

The City Reform Club's crusade against the Excise Board for not revoking the licenses of several saloon keepers whose places were open in violation of law on last election day was carried on at yesterday's session. Mr. Ivins called on Richard W. G. Welling to tell what the Excise Board had done, or had failed to do. Excise Commissioner Koch objected to the committee taking up the matter, because his board had been summoned to go before the Grand Jury on Monday in reference to this complaint of the Reform Club. Mr. Koch argued at length on this point. He said that the Reform Club had withdrawn the complaints. Mr. Fassett allowed the examination of Mr. Welling to proceed.

He named several saloons which were open on election day, within a quarter of a mile of polling places, to his personal knowledge. Although evidence had been published the Excise Board the licenses had not been revoked. The excise people had told the club what kind of evidence was required. This evidence was procured, but it did no good. The distance from the saloons to the polling places had been measured off with a steel tape because the Board would not accept the evidence of location as furnished in the *City Record*. Three revocations had been obtained, but the board afterward reconsidered their action. On election day Mr. Welling had visited about forty places which were open. W. H. Roome and George W. Miller also testified to places open on that day. Although the evidence had been properly presented to the board, there were no revocations. This matter will be further looked into.

The committee adjourned at 5:30 P. M. without fixing a day upon which to resume. The hearing will not go on to-morrow because Mr. Ivins cannot be present owing to illness in his family.

THE MEXICAN BUDGET.

VERY LITTLE CHANGE FROM THAT PRESENTED LAST YEAR.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 19.—The budget for the fiscal year 1890-91 has been presented by Señor Dublan, the Minister of Finance, and shows but little change from that of 1889-90. It is satisfactory, as, although the revenues of the country are considerably larger, so are the liabilities of the Government in respect of railroad subsidies. The figures are as follows, according to the *Financial Review*:

	1889-90.	Increase or decrease.
I. Legislative Power	$1,400,000	$40,000
II. Executive Power	406,940	6,940
III. Judiciary Power	4,695,000	54,000
IV. Foreign Office	600,000	50,000
V. Interior	2,000,000	100,000
VI. Public Works	1,500,471	175,471
VII. Justice	1,645,560	30,000
VIII. Finance Ministry	12,448,000	1,000,000
IX. Army and Navy	11,310,280	260,000
	12,448,000	1,000,000
Totals	$37,756,752	1,000,000
Net increase	$618,818	
	$38,436,704	$3

The only increase of importance is in the Department of Public Works, the most legitimate direction for larger expenditure.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 19.—The one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was celebrated here to-day. Salutes were fired, bells rung, and an old-fashioned breakfast was served at the Massachusetts House. Business was generally suspended. The Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution held their first semi-annual meeting and elected officers.

TO FINE LIQUOR DEALERS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 19.—At Fort Dodge the City Council in secret session has decided to fine the saloon keepers $50 a month for "loud, obscene language." The city will get an annual revenue of $5,000 thereby. The enforcement of the law is practically abandoned.

The building 927 Arch-street, Philadelphia, occupied by the William H. Hoskins Company, dealers in stationery, was partly destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of $60,000, nearly covered by insurance.



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Our Drapery Department is very complete, with many original and exclusive patterns not to be found elsewhere.

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Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful struggle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless.

Cured by Cuticura

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

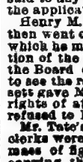
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IN THE RAILROAD WORLD

NOT ABLE TO REPUDIATE ITS BONDS.

A NEW-YORK TOWN WHICH HAS TO PAY $250,000 FOR TRYING TO AID IN A RAILROAD SCHEME.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 19.—The decision handed down by the Court of Appeals Tuesday, in the case of Malcolm Calhoun and twenty-five other taxpayers of the town of Andes against the Delhi and Middletown Railroad Company and others, finally terminates in disastrous defeat the stubborn effort made by the citizens of Andes to repudiate its bonds issued in aid of the construction of the defendant company's railroad.

Andes is an isolated farming town in the highlands of Delaware County. When, in 1870, the line of the Delhi and Middletown Railroad Company was surveyed through the centre of the town—a line that was to connect the Ulster and Delaware Road at Arkville station with the Delhi branch of the Ontario and Western Road—the taxpayers were induced to bond the town for $100,000 in aid of the construction of the road, which bonds, issued for thirty years at 7 per cent. interest, were turned over to the Directors in exchange for a like sum of the company's common stock.

The work of building the projected road was begun in 1871, and during that and the following year was so far prosecuted that about thirteen of the thirty miles contemplated were partially graded and bridged. Then the funds gave out, and work on the line was abandoned. In 1881 the property and franchises of the original company were sold, under foreclosure of a mortgage held by the National Trust Company of New-York, to a new company, styled the Delhi and Hudson River Railroad Company, with Thomas Cornell, President, and Thomas C. Platt, William C. Sheldon, John S. Martin, and Daniel B. Halstead, of New-York, and other prominent capitalists as Directors, but the new company has never made a move toward completing the road.

The town of Andes for the first few years paid interest regularly on its bonds. But when, in 1881, the foreclosure sale wiped all value out of the company, suit was brought to declare the bonds void on the ground that the town officers had failed to comply with certain provisions of the Town Bonding Act of 1869. The decision of the court practically condemns the town to pay about $250,000 in bonds, interest, and costs, for which no equivalent has been received.

A MEXICAN CONCESSION.

A trip to Europe, which William H. McWood had planned for last June, was disarranged by the service on him of an order of arrest, granted in a suit brought by Gen. James S. Negley and another, as stockholders of the Mexican Pacific Coast Railway Company. The complaint in the suit was yesterday dismissed by a decision handed down by Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Negley's suit involved certain disputes as to railroad concessions granted by the Mexican Government on the application of McWood. These concessions were assigned to the Mexican Pacific Coast Railway Company under an agreement that if the company did not begin the construction of the road by Oct. 23, 1888, the concessions were to revert to the assignor. McWood and Gen. Negley were two of the largest subscribers to the stock of the railroad company. The Mexican Pacific Coast Railway Company never did anything except on paper, and when the date by which the construction of its road was to be under way, or its right to the concessions forfeited, was reached, the Directors passed a resolution to the effect that it was deemed inexpedient to begin work.

Gen. Negley had never paid in anything on his subscriptions, nor had any of the other subscribers. He accused McWood of trying to sell out his associates to an English syndicate, with retaining money paid by the Englishmen, and of mismanagement of the company's funds. McWood had, he further alleged, procured in his own name a renewal of the concessions from the Mexican Government, and started to raise another subscription for a company, after having paid $30,000 to remove restrictions on another concession.

Judge Ingraham in his decision says Gen. Negley never paid anything on his shares, that no work was done by the company, that it does not appear that any of the largest stockholders were able to pay or ever intended to pay their subscriptions, and that the right of the company to the concessions seems to have ended Oct. 23, 1888. Under these circumstances, he declines to hamper McWood in his attempts to protect his rights in the concessions and declares that if Gen. Negley feels that he has been wronged he can proceed against McWood in another way.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S ANSWER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day filed its answer, through its counsel, Mr. George Tucker Bispham, to the bill in equity filed against it and Aldace F. Walker in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It denies that the President and other principal officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are members of the syndicate formed to effect a reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and states that such allegations are untrue in fact.

The allegations made by Mr. Austin Corbin are also denied, seriatim, as follows: "That the suggestion that the correspondence of February, 1886, between Messrs. Morgan and Welsh, on the part of the reorganising syndicate, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company referred to matters that were to be done by a new company, and, therefore, did not apply to the old company after its reorganization by the syndicate, is so technical as to be fairly characterized as quibbling. This is manifest from the fact that the voting Trustees appointed to secure a majority of the deposited stock, the reorganising syndicate became and remained the depositaries of the stock of the old company, and are in practical charge of its management; and, moreover, these Trustees approved the contracts of June 9 and 17, 1887. This defendant, moreover, avers that the suggestion that it was ever contemplated, suggested, or intended by the defendant to put the plaintiff in a subservient position to the defendant is unwarranted by any fact recited in the bill and utterly at variance with the actual facts."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The complaint in the case of Michael Gruesch elm and other stockholders of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company to enjoin Frederick P. Olcott, C. P. Huntington, and others from issuing $10,000,000 of the stock of the reorganized company has been amended by the counsel, Judge Dittenhoefer. Upon the amended complaint Judge Barrett yesterday granted a temporary injunction against issuing the stock. A former injunction was dissolved on Friday last by a decision from the Supreme Court, General Term, with leave to amend the complaint.

There is likely to be a spirited contest over the proposed reorganization of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Company. Stockholders opposed to the plan which has been projected are organizing to oppose it. Among those who oppose the reorganized plan are Benjamin Perkins, Lewis May, Thomas Hunter, and John S. Tilney, all prominent in Wall-street affairs.

As the result of operations during the first quarter of this year the following statement has been made with the State Railroad Commission by the New-York and Massachusetts: Gross earnings, $10,046 08; operating expenses, $10,925, 53; fixed charges, $2,187 50; deficit, $3,116 97. Corresponding quarter 1889: Gross earnings, $18,394 14; net income, $4,997 69.

General Western Agent P. J. Flynn of the Missouri Pacific yesterday created a consternation in railroad circles in Denver by resigning his position to accept the general management of the newly-consolidated Rio Grande Midland Roads.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM W. HOPPIN DEAD.

William Warner Hoppin, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, died yesterday at Providence, aged eighty-two years. He was of old colonial stock, and was a native of Providence. He was a graduate of Yale in the class which included ex-President Barnard of Columbia College, and studied law in the Yale Law School. After holding minor political offices he was Governor in 1854, 1855, 1856, and was for many years prominent in Whig politics.

In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Congress, and during the rebellion was a stanch supporter of the Union, contributing his means, influence, and personal effort to the enlistment of troops. He was interested in philanthropic movements and all questions of public interest. His health for several years past had been feeble. Almost his last public appearance was at the banquet of the Providence Press Club in February. He then thanked the profession for its treatment of him during his public life, adding that he probably would never meet with them again.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 19.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland arrived here this evening at 5:30 o'clock on the limited express from New-York. She was met at the station by Mrs. Lillie Mac-Allister Laughton of Torresdale, Penn., whose guest she will be, and the two were immediately driven to the Brighton Hotel. The exit from the station was not made, however, without attracting attention, as it was pretty generally known that Mrs. Cleveland would visit Atlantic City to-night. Mrs. Cleveland dined this evening with the wife of ex-Judge Woodward. It is not known how long Mrs. Cleveland will remain here.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., April 19.—The schooner James Slater, bound for New-York, was in collision at 2 o'clock yesterday morning off Cape Henlopen with an unknown light-harkentine. The Slater was run by sports and all hands on board. She is now leaking, and refused the assistance of a tug, which left her consorted vessel some hours before. Fellow Slater thinks

RIFLE PIGEON SHOOTING.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT THE GROUNDS OF THE COUNTRY CLUB.

There was an unusually large gathering of ladies and gentlemen yesterday at the picturesque home of the Country Club at Westchester, and the fact that the day's shooting scheduled would probably close the club cup shooting for the season drew many sportsmen. All day fashionable traps, dogcarts, and carriages rolled up to the clubhouse, and the parlors and piazzas were filled with those who had come to enjoy a day that is always delightful at the cosy club.

Conspicuous among the fashionable vehicles was the large tally-ho of the New-York Coaching Club. It left the Hotel Brunswick at 11 o'clock, and arrived at the club at 12:30. It was driven by E. W. Bleven, and among those who rode were William Jay, De Lancey A. Kane, C. O. Iselin, Prescott Lawrence, and F. Bronson. The drive was through Harlem, Mott Haven, Fox Corners, Union Port, to Westchester. The coaching party was entertained at the club, and staid for a while to watch the shooting.

The day was excellent for this sport, and the pigeons behaved themselves in a way that brought out the skill of those who shot. The shooting was by far the best done there during the season, and fine shots were made so frequently that applause was continuous throughout the various matches.

The shooting began at 11:30 o'clock, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., acting as referee and Mr. Thorne Chairman of the Shooting Committee. The first cup was then shot for under these conditions: Seven birds, handicap rise twenty-six yards and under, one miss to count as no bird; allowance to run on ties, entrance $5. After a sharp fight A. Fredericks carried off the prize, killing thirteen straight birds. W. H. Sands was second, killing twelve straight birds.

The conditions for the second cup were: Unlimited number of birds, handicap rise, two misses and out; entrance, $5. It was won by H. Thorne with fifteen straight birds killed.

The third cup closed the morning's work, and was shot for under these conditions: Five birds, handicap rise twenty-seven yards and under, one miss to count as no bird; entrance, $5. It was won by Mr. Fredericks, who killed eleven birds straight.

Shooting was resumed after lunch, and the number of contestants was increased by additional arrivals by the afternoon trains. The fourth cup was started off with full twenty-two entries, and was shot for under the conditions, handicap rise, miss and out, entrance $5. The wind blew pretty well at this time, and the sportsmen had to look sharp to "stay in." On the first round twelve went out, and on the second round two more, and another dropped out on the third. Three more rounds brought down to a close fight between Fredericks, W. J. Brokaw, and Dr. Knapp. Brokaw missed his ninth bird and went out. Dr. Knapp missed his tenth bird and also went out. Pearson killed his eleventh bird and won.

The match for the last cup was then started with twenty-one entries, and was shot for under the conditions, unlimited number of birds, handicap rise, two misses out, entrance $5. This gave a little more leeway, and made the fight "to stay in" both entertaining and merry. In it the contestants showed up splendidly, and the first round only four men missed their bird out of the whole number entered. Only two dropped out in the second round. The match was extremely lively, and five single-barrel shots were made by Brokaw, Sands, Felton, T. W. Thorne, N. D. Thorne, P. Watson, F. Moor, C. Hitchcock, Fredericks, Williams, and Dr. Knapp in the second round when the fine race between Felton, Fredericks, M. Chauncey, Dr. Knapp, and P. Watson, the others having dropped out at the close of the ninth round. Then Felton missed and went out, the others fought on and hung steadily together, when Fredericks went down on his thirteenth bird. Chauncey went out on his fourteenth bird and left the race to Dr. Knapp and Watson.

Both of the gentlemen made very pretty work of it and applause was the reward of each. Dr. Knapp had one miss tallied against him on his sixth bird and Watson had one against him on his seventh. Both shot in succession their fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth birds. Dr. Knapp then killed his nineteenth. Watson missed and left Dr. Knapp the winner.

This closed the cup shooting for the day, and in all probability for the season, as the pigeon grounds will be closed May 1, except for private matches.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU'S REPORT FOR THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following is the Signal Service Bureau's report for the week ending to-day:

Temperature.—The week ending April 19 has been warm generally throughout the districts east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest, while about the normal temperature has prevailed on the Pacific coast. In the Central Rocky Mountain regions and in Arkansas and Indian Territory the week was cool, although the deficiency in temperature was very slight. Over the greater portion of the cotton region and in the Winter wheat States the average daily temperature ranged from 1° to 3° above the normal, while in the Middle Atlantic States and Dakota the daily excess in temperature ranged from 3° to 6°.

The temperature of the season from Jan. 1 to April 19 continues in excess over the entire region east of the Mississippi, and from Iowa and Nebraska southward to the Gulf coast. The area over which there has been a seasonal excess of temperature is apparently increasing from week to week, and it now includes all agricultural districts east of the Rocky Mountains except Dakota and portions of Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The season continues cool on the North Pacific coast, where the daily temperature for the entire period has averaged about 4° below the normal.

Precipitation.—There has been more than the usual amount of rainfall during the week in Northern Virginia and North Carolina, and thence westward over the extreme southern portions of the northern portions of the Gulf States, and still further westward to New-Mexico, including the southern portions of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. Heavy rains also occurred in the extreme southern portions of Louisiana and Texas, and local excesses are reported in Northern California, Western Illinois, and Northern Michigan. Well-distributed showers generally occurred over the States of the Ohio Valley and lake region and over the greater portion of the Middle and South Atlantic States. Light rains occurred in Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, Eastern Nebraska, Western Iowa, and over the interior of New-England and Eastern New-York.

The rainfall for the season continues to excess over the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Arkansas, Northern New-England, Northern Texas, and on the Pacific coast north of the thirty-ninth parallel. Over the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys the excess of rainfall for the season ranges from 5 to 10 inches. In the South Atlantic and the southern portion of the East Gulf States the deficiency is reduced for the season to one inch, and will be entirely made up in the morning before breakfast. Cure must be exercised to obtain the genuine article, which is supplied in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a paper carton. Write for pamphlet.

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THE SEASON OF BASEBALL

LABOR CROWDS AT THE OPENING GAMES IN THIS CITY.

BOTH THE NEW-YORK CLUBS BEATEN BY PHILADELPHIA PLAYERS—RESULTS OF GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

The baseball season opened yesterday, and the long-talked-of war between the National and Players' Leagues has begun. In this city the Players outdrew the League over two to one in attendance, and, in consequence, the backers of the Brotherhood are jubilant. In all other cities the result was the same. In Pittsburg it is said that the Players crushed their opponents ten to one.

As early as 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the grounds on Eighth avenue. Bands were playing in both parks and the numerous flagstaffs were decorated with gay bunting. By 3 o'clock over 16,000 persons had entered Brotherhood Park and, when the turn-stile record was struck, the register showed that 12,613 had passed inside the gates. At the Polo Grounds a steady stream massed into the inclosure and when the game sounded for the game to begin 4,644 had purchased tickets. President Day of the Giants was more than pleased with the state of affairs. He said that he looked for a big crowd at Brotherhood Park and a large falling off in his attendance, but he was agreeably surprised to see the large number turn out to see the Giants play. He feels confident that when the novelty of the new League wears off he will draw the largest crowds. The Brotherhood men are equally sanguine. They say that they have the sympathy of the public and that they will continue to outdraw the old organization.

Both the New-York teams were beaten by the Philadelphia players. Harry Wright's boys whipped the Giants 4 to nothing, and the Players' League team defeated Irving's aggregation, 13 to 11. It can truly be said that yesterday was a red letter day for the clubs of this vicinity. All of the five that represent New-York and Brooklyn in the different Leagues were beaten. At Brotherhood Park errors and base hits were numerous. The men appeared to be too anxious, and the result was that they failed to make plays that are regarded as simple on ordinary occasions. There was plenty of enthusiasm, however, and the spectators cheered at every opportunity.

The infield work of the New-Yorks was of a decidedly poor character. Hatfield, Richardson, and Whitney making half a dozen errors. The score is appended:

NEW-YORK (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c.f.	1	2	2	0	1	Griffin, l.f.	0	1	3	0	1
Rich'son, 2b.	0	1	1	1	2	Shindle, s.s.	1	3	4	1	0
Connor, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0	Fogarty, c.f.	2	1	3	1	0
O'Rourke, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Wood, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	1	2	4	1	Pickett, 2b.	2	2	5	0	0
Slattery, r.f.	2	3	1	0	1	Malvey, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Hatfield, s.s.	1	1	2	2	2	Farrar, 1b.	3	1	8	0	1
Whitney, 3b.	1	2	2	3	2	Sullivan, p.	2	3	0	7	0
Keefe, p.	1	1	0	1	1	Boyle, c.	2	2	7	1	0
Total	11	12	*25	16	9	Total	13	16	27	10	3

*Only one out in last inning.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	—13

Earned runs—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—New-York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 3; off Sullivan, 6. Struck out—By Keefe, 4; by Sullivan, 3. Three-base hits—Gore, (2,) O'Rourke, (2.) Two-base hits—Whitney, Keefe, Cross. Double plays—Whitney and Connor; Slattery and Connor. Hits by pitcher—Pickett, Farrar. Base on balls—Keefe. Stolen bases—Ewing, Slattery, Hamilton, Griffin, Gore, Whitney, Fogarty, Pickett, Malvey, Sullivan. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 2; Keefe, 1. Passed balls—Ewing, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Holbert.

On the Polo Grounds Gleason pitched a remarkably strong game for the Quakers. He kept the Giants down to three safe hits, and prevented them from scoring a single run. Rusie also pitched a good game of ball, but he did not get the same support that was given Gleason. His work was of such a character that the Philadelphians failed to earn a single run, but misplays allowed four of their men to clear the bases. The score follows:

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA. (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c.f.	0	0	1	0	1	Burke, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Glasscock, s.s.	0	1	2	0	0	Hamilton, l.f.	0	0	3	0	0
Horning, l.f.	0	0	4	0	0	Delehanty, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Thomas, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Denny, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Clements, c.	0	1	9	0	1
Crane, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Allen, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Clarke, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Cooney, 1b.	1	0	10	0	1
Buckley, c.	0	1	8	5	2	Allen, s.s.	1	0	0	4	1
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Gleason, p.	0	0	1	0	3
Total	0	3	24	12	4	Total	4	5	27	12	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New-York, 0; Philadelphia, 0. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Gleason, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 9; by Gleason, 3. Hit by pitcher—Bassett. Sacrifice hits—Buckley and Allen. Stolen bases—Denny, Crane, Rusie, Hamilton, (4.) Wild pitch—Rusie. Passed balls—Buckley, 1; Clements, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

The Syracuse and Brooklyn American Clubs played a rather spirited game at Ridgewood yesterday. Both teams put up good form. The Syracuse men, however, used their bats to better advantage and won. Score:

SYRACUSE.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN. (A. A.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wright, c.f.	2	4	2	0	0	Pelts, c.f.	2	1	1	0	0
Doran, r.f.	2	1	2	0	0	Daily, r.f.	2	0	2	0	0
Ely, l.f.	3	3	3	1	1	O'Brien, 1b.	3	11	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	2	3	4	2	1	Fennelly, s.s.	1	1	8	5	0
McQuery, l.s.	2	2	2	4	0	Shindle, 2b.	2	2	2	3	0
McC'lin, s.s.	2	0	7	2	0	O'Connell, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Briggs, c.	2	2	4	3	1	Toy, c.	0	0	2	3	1
Battin, 3b.	2	3	0	3	3	Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1
Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Lynch, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Keefer, p.	1	1	0	0	1						
Morrison, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0						
Total	18	20	27	17	3	Total	12	10	27	16	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Syracuse	3	1	4	0	7	0	0	0	3	—18
Brooklyn	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	4	40—12

Earned runs—Syracuse, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Syracuse, 7; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Syracuse, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 1; off Keefer, 3. Struck out—By Lynch, 2; by Keefer, 2. Two-base hits—O'Brien, O'Connell, Gerhardt, Lynch, (2.) Wright, Ely. Three-base hits—Fennelly, O'Brien, Wright, McQuery. Home run—Childs. Double plays—Fennelly, Gerhardt, and O'Brien; Childs, McQuery, McLaughlin, Childs, and McQuery. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 1; Keefer, 1. Sacrifice hits—Pelts, Toy. Passed balls—Briggs, 1; Toy, 2. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, (N. L.)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Cleveland, (N. L.)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 2. Pitchers—Daniels and Beatin.

Pittsburg, (P. L.)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Chicago, (P. L.)	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—10

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 3. Pitchers—Galvin and King.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 5. Pitchers—Ehret and Silvetts.

AT COLUMBUS.

Toledo	0	0	5	0	2	2	0	3	0	—10
Columbus	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—13

Base hits—Toledo, 10; Columbus, 12. Errors—Toledo, 5; Columbus, 5. Pitchers—Sprague and Gastright.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Athletic, 9; Rochester, 6. Errors—Athletic, 7; Rochester, 4. Pitchers—McMahon and Barr.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 2. Pitchers—Duryea and Hutchinson.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Newark	2	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	—12
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Newark, 13; Jersey City, 7. Errors—Newark, 5; Jersey City, 9. Pitchers—Gilroy and Turner.

At Washington—Hartford, 15; Washington, 14.
At Wilmington—Worcester, 15; Wilmington, 5.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 18; New-Haven, 8.
At Plainfield, N. J.—Crescent, 2; Acme, 7.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, (N. L.)	0	0	8	4	0	0	2	1	0	—15
Brooklyn, (N. L.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 15; Brooklyn, 11. Errors—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 20. Pitchers—Clarkson, Terry, and Carruthers.

Boston, (P. L.)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn, (P. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Errors—Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Pitchers—Kilroy and Van Haltren.

The Brooklyn and Syracuse Clubs will play at Ridgewood to-day.

During the progress of the game at Brotherhood Park yesterday photographers from the staff of the *Illustrated American* took instantaneous views of the players.

Capt. Ward of the Brooklyn nine was seen yesterday at the United States Hotel, in Boston, in reference to the rumor published in various papers that he intended to go to Europe on account of ill health. He denied most emphatically that there was any truth in the rumor and said he was feeling very well, and had no idea of leaving his nine at any stage of the game this season. He was at a loss to account for such a story being put in circulation and thought its purpose was only to try and hurt the Brotherhood cause.

PRIMROSE DAY.

LONDON, April 19.—To-day was Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. It was was observed by the Conservatives. The Queen sent two wreaths to be placed on the grave of the Earl at Hughenden. Primroses were generally worn by the admirers of the dead statesman.

A meeting under the auspices of the Primrose League was held at the Covent Garden Theatre. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presided. He made an address in which he said that the Irish struggle was a battle for the integrity of the empire and in the interests of liberty in Ireland. Although, he said, the principles of liberty have not been completely vindicated, individual liberty is greater now than it was in 1886. The Irish Land Purchase bill, he declared, was the most generous proposal ever offered to the Irish tenantry.

LACROSSE AND BASEBALL.

THE STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB OPENS ITS SEASON.

The Staten Island Athletic Club began its season yesterday with exhibition games of lacrosse and baseball on its grounds, near Livingston, S. I. A good-sized crowd gathered to see the sport, but reserved the most of its enthusiasm for the baseball.

The lacrosse game that led off the afternoon was played in two twenty-minute halves by the home team and one from Princeton University. The players on both sides were not in perfect condition for their work and the contest was rather an uninteresting one. Neither side gained a goal in the first half, but in the second, Palmer of Princeton made one, the only one, for his side. His joy over the feat was turned to sorrow a little later when in a lively tussle he got a blow on the ankle from a racket that put him out of the game for good. The other workers on the Princeton team were Higgs, Voorhees, Payne, and Graham, and for the Staten Islanders, Black, Miller, and Mohard.

The players and their positions follow:

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB.	POSITIONS.	PRINCETON.
Moharg	Goal	Payne
Miller	Point	Graham
Black	Cover point	Taylor
Bitehoy	First defense	Chapin
Post	Second defense	Miner
Moses	Third defense	Voorhees
Nelson	Centre	Pearson
H. Mathews	Third attack	Stevenson
D. Nelson	Second attack	McLaren
Davis	First attack	Palmer
Matthews	Outside home	Biggs
Currie	Inside home	McIlvaine
Lewis	Umpire	Gibson
	Referee—A. Larkin.	

The home baseball team then played a good match with the Columbia College nine, in which the Staten Island men were victorious by a score of 9 to 2. The game in detail is here given:

STATEN ISLAND A. C.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	COLUMBIA.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
V. Zandt, r.f.	2	1	1	0	0	Pixl'y, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Deppler, c.	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Spaulding, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0	Snedek'r, lo.	0	1	12	1	2
O'Flynn, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1	Wil'm'n, 2b.	0	0	0	3	1
Geer, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0	Mayhem, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Streibeg, 2b.	2	2	1	2	3	Smith, c.	1	0	7	2	2
Langdon, s.	0	0	0	0	0	Cr'sby, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Fountain, p.	0	0	0	3	2	Vinc'ta, s.	0	0	0	1	0
Kissler, c.	0	0	16	0	3	Martine, c.	0	0	2	1	0
						McCr'h'n, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	11	27	12	9	Total	2	2	24	17	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Staten Island A. C.	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	—9
Columbia College	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Staten Island, 3. First base on errors—Staten Island, 7; Columbia, 3. Left on bases—Staten Island, 7; Columbia, 2.

THE SEVENTH CELEBRATES.

A CONCERT COMMEMORATIVE OF THE DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

Twenty-nine years ago yesterday the Seventh Regiment marched down Broadway on its way to Washington in response to the call of President Lincoln for troops for the protection of the capital. Last night many of the veterans who made that memorable trip, and very many more of the rising generation who constitute the present membership of the active regiment, assembled in the armory of the Seventh to commemorate that never-to-be-forgotten event in the history of this city and the country.

The occasion was a promenade concert, in which Bandmaster Cappa and his musicians, numbering sixty-five artists; Mr. Walter Rogers, cornet virtuoso; Mrs. Blanche Stone-Barton, soprano; Mr. George F. Bristow, pianist, and the Seventh Regiment Glee Club participated. The last named was heard in the "Soldiers' Chorus," from Bristow's opera "Rip Van Winkle," and the "Song of the Ninth Company, "Comrades, Touch the Elbow," to excellent purpose, the voices being fresh and rich in quality, while the work of the chorus showed careful and efficient training on the part of the conductor, Prof. H. R. Humphries.

Mme. Barton contributed the "Inflammatus" of Rossini, and in response to a determined encore, sang a florid waltz song in fairly good style. Bandmaster Cappa's selection—which, singularly enough, contained no music distinctly commemorative of "the stirring times of 1861"—comprised his own "Colonel Appleton" march (a copy of which was presented to each lady on entering the armory as a souvenir) and the well-known descriptive piece for band, soprano, and chorus, entitled "The Battle of Gettysburg". Lindpainter's picturesque "Camp" overture, based upon "America" and abounding in bizarre effects, and the Liszt "Hungarian Rhapsodie," No. 14, all of which was splendidly interpreted.

Mr. Rogers's contribution to the evening's entertainment was his own arrangement of popular war songs, which were enthusiastically encored. Over two thousand persons were present.

THE POPE'S LABOR PLAN.

COMMITTEES OF INSTRUCTION TO BE APPOINTED IN EVERY DIOCESE.

LONDON, April 19.—The London *Herald* this morning prints the report of an interview with the Pope. In discussing the labor question he dwelt upon the necessity for improving the moral condition of both workmen and employers. He said that he intended to form a committee in every diocese in the world, whose duty it would be to call the toilers together on every fast day and rest day, and discuss their duties and teach them and inspire them with true morality. Sound rules of life, said the Pope, must be founded upon religion. The committees which he proposes to form are to consist of workmen or those sympathizing with workmen, and a Bishop is to be at the head of each committee.

Referring to the subject of a European disarmament, he said that a military life surrounds thousands of young men with violent and immoral influences and crushes and degrades them. Armies drain countries of their wealth if they withdraw labor from the soil, overtax the poor, impoverish the populace, set the people against each other, and intensify national jealousies. They are anti-Christian. The doctrine of arbitration as accepted by America is the true principle, but most of the men controlling Europe do not desire the truth.

BERKELEY CLUB GAMES.

AMATEURS WHO HAVE PROMISED TO COMPETE AT THE MEETING.

The Berkeley Athletic Club's Games Committee has received the assurance from many prominent athletes that they will compete in the club's games to occur May 17 on the Berkeley Oval.

Among those who have promised to do so are C. H. Sherrill of Yale, E. C. Moan of Harvard, L. R. Carey of Princeton, and J. P. Lee of Harvard in the sprint races; A. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club; A. F. Copland, Manhattan Athletic Club; G. Schwarzler, New-York Athletic Club, and Herbert Mapes, Columbia College, in the hurdle race; W. C. Dohm of Princeton and W. C. Downes of Harvard in the 600-yard run; W. D. Day, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Sidney Thomas, A. R. George, and W. T. Young, Manhattan Athletic Club, in the two-mile run, and R. A. Davis of Harvard, W. Windle, A. G. Banker, A. B. Eich, and W. S. Campbell, Berkeley Athletic Club, in the mile bicycle race.

Many of the events will be scratch contests, and there is every reason to believe the games will be very successful, provided competent men are selected to serve as officials.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Newell of Chicago is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Eibert of Colorado is at the Windsor Hotel.

State Senator George W. Delamater of Pennsylvania is at the Hoffman House.

Major Gen. W. Clive Justice of the British Army is at the Hotel Glenham.

Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse and O. G. Warren of Buffalo are at the St. James Hotel.

William M. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW-ENGLAND STRIKES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—A strike took place at Joan P. Squire & Co.'s big pork-packing establishment in East Cambridge this morning. Between 700 and 800, including the teamsters, are out, and the factory is practically shut down. The men asked for increased wages and were refused.

NASHUA, N. H., April 19.—At the Jackson Company's mill everything is quiet to-day and the men are receiving their pay. It having appeared that the employes were paid as much as those at other mills, there is a prospect of an early settlement of the strike.

TWO TRAINS WRECKED.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—A special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The Pittsburg and Cincinnati express on the Baltimore and Ohio struck a freight train just east of Barnesville, Ohio, to-night. Both trains are reported badly wrecked. A number of passengers were wounded, and an engineer killed.

RACING AT ELIZABETH

WATTERSON WINS THE LUKE BLACKBURN STAKES.

BRADFORD, EARLY BLOSSOM, PLANTER, PERICLES, BADGE, AND LARCHMONT WERE ALSO WINNERS.

Seven races were on the card at Elizabeth yesterday, and the attendance was larger than on any day since the opening. The horses entered were good ones, and as a result the crowd was kept very busy trying to find the winners in the several events. The principal event of the day was the fifth race, a run at a mile for three-year-olds for the Luke Blackburn Stakes. Seven started, with Kenwood the favorite in the betting and tipped all about the track as a sure thing. But the wise ones had forgotten the good race that Watterson ran last Thursday. Homeopathy, Centaura, and Kenwood ran in a bunch for three-quarters of a mile. The two first quit in the stretch, however, and Anderson, finding a way through the crowd, came to the front with Watterson, and won by two lengths from Kenwood, who was about the same distance in front of Judge Morrow.

Bradford won the opening dash, for which Sam Morse was the favorite in the ring. He seemed out of it until the horses got into the stretch, when Bergen hustled him considerably and under a drive he beat Young Duke home for the prize by a length. The Withers' cast-off, Fitzroy, was a rather poor third.

Early Blossom showed her right to be called a really good filly by winning the second race in a romp. She easily had the speed of the eleven youngsters who started in the race and ran the half mile in 51¼ seconds. Claudine a green filly, ran second and beat the Tendency filly a couple of lengths for the place.

Planter, who was the extreme outsider in the first part of the divided selling race, gave the talent a surprise by winning in very cleverly by a head from Nina W., who was the favorite among the heavy bettors. The other division of the race, the fourth on the card, was a very cleverly-won race for Pericles, who managed to beat Theora and Louise home, thanks to a very clever bit of riding. Theora, who was the favorite, and who should have won, finished third, Louise beating her home by a head.

Badge won the race at a mile and a sixteenth just as every one supposed he would, and Eon had no more trouble in getting the place than Badge did in winning the race. The rest of the losers never had any chance in the race and were beaten away off.

Monmouth was a hot favorite for the last race of the day, a dash of a mile, but Larchmont captured the prize by coming out from the rank in the home stretch and showing a fine burst of speed in the stretch. Under the whip he won by two lengths from Supervisor, the latter just beating Top Sawyer home by a neck.

Details of the racing and the betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾.

G. Walbaum's b. h. Bradford, 6 years, by Glengarry or Bramble-Nevada, 119 pounds.(Bergen) 1
F. J. Flynn's b. g. Young Duke, aged, 124.....(Garrison) 2
W. C. Daly's b. h. Fitzroy, aged, 130.....(Palmer) 3
Red Elm, 117; Flambeau, 114; Jim Gray, 119; Sam Morse, 107; Gilligan, 107; Tentanella, 107; Gold Fish, 116; Mist, 116, and Lomax, 124, also ran, and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sam Morse, 9 to 10; Bradford, 7 to 1; Nonillaec, 10 to 1; Jim Gray, 12 to 1; Young Duke, 15 to 1; Fitzroy, 25 to 1; Flambeau, 30 to 1; Trestle, 40 to 1; Red Elm, 50 to 1; Lomax, 100 to 1; Gilligan, 150 to 1; Mist, 200 to 1.

For Place—Against Sam Morse, 1 to 5; Bradford, 4 to 5; Young Duke, Jim Gray, and Nonillaec, 4 to 1 each; Flambeau, 5 to 1; Fitzroy, 7 to 1; Trestle, 10 to 1; Red Elm, 15 to 1; Lomax, 30 to 1; Gold Fish and Mist, 40 to 1 each.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for two-year-old fillies. One-half mile. Time—0:51¾.

J. B. McCormick's b. f. Early Blossom, by Pizarro-Una, 118 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
G. Walbaum's br. c. Claudine, 115.....(Bergen) 2
Union Stable's Tendency filly, 115..(McDermott) 3
Ada B., 115; Gluscose, 115; Addie L., 115; Fiesette, 115; Lizzie, 115; Catalong, 115; Knickerbocker, 115, and Planter, 115, also ran, and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Early Blossom, 7 to 5; Glucose, 3 to 1; Priscilla, 3½ to 1; Fiesette, 8 to 1; Claudine, 10 to 1; Catalong, 15 to 1; Addie L., 30 to 1; Lizzie and Ada B., 40 to 1 each; Tendency filly and Knickerbock, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Early Blossom, 2 to 5; Priscilla, even money; Claudine, 4 to 1; Fiesette, 3½ to 1; Catalong, 5 to 1; Claudine, 7 to 1; Ada B., 10 to 1; Lizzie and Addie L., 15 to 1 each; Tendency filly and Knickerbock, 20 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾. No bid for the winner.

M. T. Dowd's b. h. Planter, 4 years, by Mikado-Vassar, 111 pounds.....(Foster) 1
J. Delong's ch. m. Nina W., 5, 107.....(Anderson) 2
Bradford Stable's ch. g. Moonstone, 5, 111.....(J. Tribe) 3

Express, 96; Oarsman, 109; Harrison, 95; Equality, 98; Romp, 110; Brilliant, 92½; Ralph Black, 104; Insolence, 98; Jim Gaston, 105; Watch Me, 97, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Nina W., 3 to 1; Moonstone, 3½ to 1; Oarsman, 4 to 1; Express, 4½ to 1; Ben Lassen, 15 to 1; Romp, 20 to 1; Gracie and Equality, 40 to 1 each; Planter and Ralph Black, 50 to 1 each; Watch Me, 100 to 1; Brilliant, 200 to 1.

For place—Against Nina W. and Moonstone, even money each; Oarsman, 3 to 5; Express, 7 to 5; Ben Lassie, 4 to 1; Harrison, 5 to 1; Romp, 8 to 1; Gracie and Equality, 10 to 1 each; Planter and Ralph Black, 20 to 1 each; Watch Me, 40 to 1; Brilliant, 50 to 1.

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾. No bid for the winner.

Pytchley Stable's b. g. Pericles, aged, by Sir Modred-Grecian Maid, 100 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
Jere Dunn's b. f. Louise, 4, 93.....(Jones) 2
Diamond Stable's ch. f. Theora, 4, 104.....(Taylor) 3
Futurity, 97; Count Luna, 100; Simmer and Fourrity, 102; Boodle, 100; Julia Miller, 99; Battersby, 106; J. O. C., 89; Bengalene, 90; Extra, 91; Little Barefoot, 95, and Cupid, 94, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pericles, 2 to 1; Theora, 11 to 5; Louise, 7 to 1; Count Luna, 10 to 1; Battersby, 12 to 1; Simmer and Fourrity, 20 to 1 each; Julia Miller, 25 to 1; Boodle, 30 to 1; Bengalina, 50 to 1; Boodle, 60 to 1; Little Barefoot and Extra, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Pericles, 3 to 5; Theora, 4 to 5; Louise, 2 to 1; Count Luna, 4 to 1; Battersby, 6 to 1; Simmer and Fourrity, 10 to 1 each; Julia and Julia Miller, 15 to 1 each; Bengaline, 15 to 1; Boodle, 20 to 1; Little Barefoot and Extra, 30 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Luke Blackburn Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:45¾.

S. Kneale's b. g. Watterson, by Great Tom-Duchess, 128 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
G. Walbaum's ch. c. Kenwood, 122.....(Bergen) 2
G. B. Morris's b. c. Judge Morrow, 122.(Warwick) 3
Jack Rose, 122; Stonemason, 122; Homeopathy, 117, and Centura, 122, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, 13 to 10; Judge Morrow, 11 to 5; Watterson, 6 to 1; Jack Rose, 10 to 1; Stonemason, 20 to 1; Homeopathy, 30 to 1; Centura, 70 to 1.

For place—Against Kenwood, 2 to 5; Judge Morrow, 4 to 5; Watterson, 3 to 5; Jack Rose, 4 to 1; Stonemason, 6 to 1; Homeopathy, 15 to 1; Centura, 30 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

John Mullins's ch. h. Badge, 5 years, by The Ill-Used-Baroness, 110 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Eon, 4, 110.....(Mcaet) 2
C. Littlefield's ch. g. My Fellow, 4, 110...(Evans) 3
Pelham, 110, also ran.

Betting.—For Agrinist Badge, 1 to 6; Eon, 7 to 1; Pelham, 20 to 1; My Fellow, 40 to 1.

For place—Badge barred—Against Eon, 1 to 2; Pelham and My Fellow, 3 to 1 each.

Won by three parts of a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:46¾. No bid for the winner.

G. Walbaum's b. c. Lansmont, 5 years, by Longfellow-May Day, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
R. A. Newton's b. g. Supervisor, aged, 100.(Slack) 2
J. Stonebraker's b. g. Top Sawyer, aged, 106.....(Anderson) 3

Monmouth, 111; Shotover, 100; Pontioc, 102; Bohemian, 110; Royal Garter, 110; Darling, 96; Stephanie, 98; Cast Steel, 100; Lady Agnes, 91, and Refund, 108, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Monmouth, 2 to 1; Pontioc, 4 to 1; Lansmont, 5 to 1; Lady Agnes and Refund, 8 to 1 each; Royal Garter, 15 to 1; Shotover, Supervisor, Bohemian, and Stephanie, 20 to 1 each; Top Sawyer and Cast Steel, 30 to 1 each; Darling, 50 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

RESULTS AT MEMPHIS.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Burr Cooper won, Caldwell second, and Bonnie Bird third. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarter mile heats. Jack Cooke won both heats in 1:18¼ and 1:18½; Skobeloff was second in the first heat and Bertha in the second.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Barney won, with Virgo D'Or second and Jess Armstrong third. Time—1:53½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Jacobia won, Mary W. second, and Boaz third. Time—1:46.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle. One mile and an eighth. Cataline won, with Winslow second and Elphin third. Time—2:03. Medalhaun fell at the last hurdle and rolled over his jockey. Level, injuring him badly.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 19.—At the Derby Spring meeting the principal race was for the Doveridge Handicap of 600 sovereigns, at one mile. It was won by Danbydale, with the Imp second, Bullion third. There were seventeen starters. The pool odds were 8 to 1 against Danbyd

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—15TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—15TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st col.
CLOTHING—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—15TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—15TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—14TH PAGE—6th col.
DRY GOODS—14TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—14TH PAGE—6th col.
EUROPE—14TH PAGE—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
FINANCIAL—14TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
FINE ARTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—7TH PAGE—1st col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—1st col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—1st col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
HOUSES WANTED—15TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—14TH PAGE—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—1st col.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—6TH PAGE
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—14TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—2d col.
PIANOS—14TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—20TH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—15TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—15TH PAGE—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SHIPPING—20TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPRING RESORTS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
STEAMBOATS—14TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—15TH PAGE—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—14TH PAGE—7th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—14TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—2d col.

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The bids of the electric-light companies for furnishing light to the city, which were opened on Friday, were found to be uniformly about 20 per cent. higher than the charges of last year. Doubtless the inference of Mayor GRANT that the companies had combined to put up the price was justified. At all events, the Gas Commission refused to accept the bids and will advertise for new offers, but in the meantime it has accepted the bid of one gaslight company and will probably enter into contracts with others for street lighting. It is desirable to have the streets lighted by electricity, but the city should not submit to any attempt at extortion by a combination of the companies, and such attempts strike us as very bad policy on the part of corporations that have already incurred a good deal of public hostility by their course. It is understood that the companies claim that the necessity of putting their wires in the subways will increase the cost of furnishing light. Aside from the initial outlay of putting the wires in, there is no evidence of this, and there has been much testimony that there is a substantial saving in the cost of operation and repairs in underground wires. The companies cannot expect to recoup the cost of making the change, which is as much for their interest as for that of the public, out of the city at whose hands they enjoy valuable franchises and privileges.

Commissioner BEATTIE of the Street-Cleaning Department has appointed ex-Assemblyman DALTON as his deputy in place of "EDDIE" HAGAN. Politically DALTON is preferable to HAGAN only in having less activity and power for mischief, and, judging from his Legislative career, his chief characteristic is incapacity. Why he should have been selected, if not for political reasons, we cannot imagine. Commissioner BEATTIE has appointed a Medical Board to examine applicants for positions on the street-cleaning force. The doctors whom he has selected appear to be competent enough, and whether the board proves to be of any use will depend after all on the appointing power. But there are other things than physical incapacity that make workmen worthless, and political backing is apt to be one of them.

The recent revival of hope in the minds of the American "heirs" of several enormous estates, said to be situated in England, but really to be found only in the moon, has encouraged certain expectant and deluded persons to bring out again the Mosher estate of $100,000,000. One of the "heirs," a resident of Iowa, declares that he has found new and convincing evidence in support of the claim. The dispatch that proclaims this discovery tells the following story: "Three attorneys have been sent to England at different times by the Mosher Heirs' Association, but nothing has yet been learned of the fortune. The last attorney sent over refused to divulge the knowledge, if any, gained by him until $15,000 cash had been paid to him. The heirs refused to pay so large a sum, but were willing to give him a share in the estate when they received it. The attorney evidently thought such an offer unworthy of consideration, for he quickly and emphatically declined it." But $15,000 was a small sum to pay for the establishment of a claim to $100,000,000. Probably this attorney has by this time obtained possession of the entire property and has carried it from England to some distant land, where he is enjoying it and rejoicing because the "heirs" did not accept his terms. At all events, we can assure the heirs that they cannot now find in England any Mosher estate of $100,000,000 awaiting distribution among the rightful but undiscovered owners of it.

With the utmost frankness MURAT HALSTEAD, Esq., gratifies the natural and violent curiosity of the public to know why he prefers Brooklyn to Cincinnati. All the information that could be asked for, since it gives the real reason for his assuming the editorship of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, is condensed into this paragraph from a statement made by Mr. HALSTEAD yesterday:

"I shall not, of course, be personally and immediately responsible for the matter that appears in the *Commercial Gazette* other than the editorial correspondence that appears over my initials. Mr. RICHARD SMITH will be the editor in chief of the *Commercial Gazette*."

The original proposition to recruit a regiment of Indians for the regular army has already been modified to raising a few companies of 100 men each, to be regularly uniformed, drilled, and disciplined. This change is evidently an improvement, because the duties required of the Indians are not of a kind to demand a regimental organization. On the contrary, the presence of a whole regiment of red men in or near a white community would be a source of uneasiness, and the prevailing sentiment of our people would not countenance their being used in warfare against any but their own race. It is therefore apparent that their field of usefulness is limited, even if within that field, and particularly in trailing, their excellence is beyond dispute. Modified as it now is, the experiment will be interesting. Two troops of Indian cavalry are to be raised, the first by Lieut. E. W. CASEY, Twenty-second Infantry, taking his existing company of about a dozen scouts at Fort Keogh as a nucleus, and recruiting it to about a hundred from the Northern Cheyennes of the Rosebud and Tongue River Reservation near by. A similar troop may be raised in Gen. MERRITT'S department. This plan will require no change in the existing laws, since a still greater body of Indian scouts is now authorized by statute.

THE EIGHT-HOUR AGITATION.

The chief subject of agitation in "labor circles" just now is what is known as the eight-hour movement. Its object is to secure the recognition and acceptance by employers of eight hours as a regular day's work, at least in the organized trades, and ultimately, perhaps, in the whole field of manual labor. Some months ago there were reports that this movement was to be made general during the present Spring, and that, if necessary, there would be a system of organized strikes to enforce its purpose. Latterly the symptoms have somewhat subsided, but the recent strikes in the building trades in Boston have had the eight-hour day as one of their objects.

The agitation is not of itself to be deprecated, for it shows that workingmen are thinking and learning, and it is only by effort and experience that they can come to distinguish between the practicable and the impracticable in their plans for bettering their condition. But they have still much to attain in the way of clear thinking and judicious action. For some part of their contention on this question they have logical ground, but they are apt to push their arguments further than fact or principle will warrant. It is quite true that in the increased application of labor-saving inventions and machinery and the greater effectiveness of both labor and capital through that means and through combinations of capital by incorporation and improved methods in industrial operations, the product of labor has been largely increased in proportion to the number of men employed, and the workers do not appear to have received their full share of the benefit. Possibly capital has absorbed more than its share in the way of profits, but at the same time it is true that there has been a progressive increase in the share of the fruits of production that has gone to labor and a corresponding diminution in the rates of profit upon capital. The great massing of wealth in comparatively few hands has a somewhat delusive appearance, for it has come rather from the vast scale upon which industrial operations have been carried on by the concentration of capital than from capital drawing to itself a larger ratio of the proceeds, save in exceptional cases.

Those who contend for eight hours a day are reluctant to admit that the shortening of the day's work would have to be attended by a lessening of the day's pay, but it is difficult to see how that effect could possibly be avoided, at least as an immediate consequence. There might be some slight increase in the effectiveness of labor by a lessening of the continuous strain, but it is certain that manual effort could not produce as much in eight hours as in ten. If less were produced there would be a smaller return to be divided between labor and capital, so far as each workman was concerned, and assuming that something might be won from the profits of capital to the wages of labor, the share of the former from one man's work is already so small that there could not be much gained in that way. With a shortening of hours there would inevitably be a lessening of pay. It is argued that another effect would be the employment of a larger labor force, bringing into action many men who are now left in enforced idleness. This is an admission that more men would be required to do the work now done, and the share of the product distributed in wages would have to be divided among the increased number, which would necessarily give a smaller proportion to each, and there could be no increase of production that would fully overcome that effect. The result would be a good thing for the "army of the unemployed," but it would have to come through some sacrifice from those who are employed.

There are other considerations that should not be overlooked. The ideal workman of industrious, sober, and thrifty habits and an ambition for better conditions of life for himself and family, might be benefited by having more leisure, but with very many it would mean less thrift and larger temptations for spending their income. There are thousands who would be worse off instead of better. Moreover, if it were conceivable that the same level of wages could be maintained with the shorter hours and the increased number of workers for the same aggregate production, or an aggregate which certainly could not be increased in proportion to the number of workers, the result could only be attained through an increased labor cost in the products, which would advance their general selling price. Suppose this process of establishing a higher level of wages and a corresponding higher level of the prices of the products of labor to be accomplished, wherein would the workmen be benefited? They constitute the bulk of the consumers as well as of the producers of the country, and they really get the fruits of their labor only in what they are able to buy for their own use. If this comes at higher prices as the consequence of higher wages, they get no more in the end. They have raised the cost of their living in proportion to the increase of their wages, and receive no more in return for their efforts than before. It is this failure to regard themselves in their capacity of consumers as well as in that of producers, and to make the distinction between prices, whether of labor or of the products of labor, and the value or quantity of what is produced and consumed, that leads workingmen into so much false reasoning and so many delusive conclusions. While they may have much to gain by agitation and by constant effort to improve their condition, they should learn that every mistaken step can involve nothing but loss.

CHRISTIANITY AND EDUCATION.

THE TIMES printed on Wednesday an interesting letter in which Mr. JOHN JAY collated the judicial decisions which maintain that Christianity is the law of the land. The letter was written in answer to an editorial remark in these columns upon the use of that proposition by the Methodist Conference. It was used by that body to enforce the demand that religious instruction should be given in the public schools. For that purpose the declaration seemed too vague to be relevant or valuable.

There are cases no doubt for which the doctrine is specific enough for judicial purposes. Mr. JAY cites one of them in which a man was indicted for reviling the Scriptures, and it was held that he could rightly be convicted and punished even though there were no statute directed expressly at his offense. That decision could perhaps be rested as strongly upon other grounds. Whoever wantonly offends the religious sensibilities of his neighbors is guilty of a violation of public decency for which all right-minded persons must censure him and desire to see him punished, even though they do not themselves share the sensibilities he outrages. There are very few Americans, no matter what their religious belief or want of it may be, who are not shocked by ribald references to the doctrines of Christianity. It is quite intelligible, and it is no infringement at all of the principle of religious liberty that, for the purpose of punishing such offenses, Christianity should be held to be part of the law of the land.

But this is not the question. The question is whether Christianity shall be taught in the public schools, and, if so, what Christianity and how much. Toward the answer to this question the assertion that Christianity is part of the law of the land takes us a very little way. In England, from which our courts have borrowed the expression, it has a definite meaning. It means Christianity as formulated by the Established Church of the country, even including the denunciation in the articles of the "vain talk" of "certain Anabaptists." Where the Church and the State are one, the doctrine taught in the State schools is the doctrine of the Church. But how does it help us in considering whether the common schools shall give religious instruction to be told that Christianity is part of the law of the land? No law book lays down what the Christian doctrines are in which courts have a judicial belief, or what doctrines are essential and what unessential. The Judges who have delivered the doctrine have been compelled to generalize it. One of the most impressive statements of it, that quoted by Mr. JAY from DANIEL WEBSTER, is also one of the vaguest—"Christianity, Christianity independent of sects and parties, general, tolerant Christianity, is the law of the land."

This is doubtless impressive, but it scarcely affords the material for a curriculum of religious instruction in the secular schools. Where is "Christianity independent of sects and parties" to be found? Suppose we admit that general, tolerant Christianity should be taught in the common schools, though no other part of the law of the land is so taught, where is unsectarian Christianity to be found? Is there any Christian authority which is not also a sectarian authority? The Methodist pastor and the Catholic priest might admit each other to be Christians, though each of them would probably have so many qualifications to make that the Christianity of the other would appear to be as unimportant as it was general. Each of them, at any rate, professes and calls himself a Christian, and each would have as good a right as the other to say how much Christianity and what Christianity the common schools should teach. Everybody knows that they would not in the least agree about it, even though they professed to make it as "general" as possible. The Roman Catholic would insist that "the simple reading of the Scripture without note or comment," which seems to be the ultimatum of the evangelical Protestants, was either too much or too little, and certainly was not a proper teaching of general Christianity. We can imagine the horror, on the other hand, with which the Methodist would recoil from any scheme of religious instruction that the Roman Catholics would recommend. As there is practically speaking no unsectarian Christianity, the only resource would be to invite all the Christian sects to unite in preparing a suitable course of religious instruction, and this it is certain that they could not agree upon. Yet their rights as citizens are precisely the same. Anglican Christianity is part of the law of England, but no American court has yet decided that either Protestantism or Catholicism is part of the law of this country, any more than any court has denied that both Protestantism and Catholicism are entitled to be considered forms of Christianity. Yet no religious instruction can be given in the schools upon which Catholics and Protestants will agree, although all Catholics and a limited number of Protestants agree that some religious instruction should be given. If the majority of the voters could be brought to this opinion, the division of the school fund which the Roman Catholics desire would be the natural solution of the difficulty. We believe, and we believe that a majority of the voters believe, that this would be a grievous public calamity. The only way to avert it is to hold that the instruction of the common schools should be exclusively secular, and that anybody who insists upon the necessity or desirableness of adding religious instruction to it shall be at liberty to add it in his own way and at his own cost, but not in the common schools nor at the cost of the taxpayers. A man whose money is taken from him by the State to administer religious instruction which he disapproves is certainly not in the enjoyment of the religious liberty guaranteed to him by the Constitution. To quote, in justification of this abstraction, that Christianity is part of the law of the land is idle, meaningless, and exasperating.

CERTAIN CAUSES OF DISEASE.

Some interesting experiments concerning the transmission of tuberculosis, or consumption, from animals to man have recently been made by a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. While they reveal nothing absolutely new, they serve to confirm strongly the conclusions derived heretofore from similar experiments and from the observations of physicians and sanitarians. It was clearly shown that calves and pigs fed with milk infected with tubercle bacilli became tuberculous. The gastric secretions of the dog are said to be a greater defense against the successful invasion of such bacilli than are the similar secretions in man, but a healthy dog to which Prof. DIXON gave for several days a diet consisting in part of the meat of a tuberculous cow soon began to lose flesh and died a few weeks later of tuberculosis.

Not long ago we directed attention to the treatment of tuberculosis in herds by the authorities in Oregon, where all the animals in a noted and very valuable herd of cows were recently killed because they either had tuberculosis or had been exposed to the disease. Prof. DIXON is led by the result of his experiments to suggest that veterinary inspectors should be empowered to condemn all tuberculous cattle and especially all cows that suffer from tuberculosis of the mammary glands. Undoubtedly the people will strive to protect themselves in this way by and by, but considerable time will pass before effective measures are taken. At present the Nation spends about $500,000 a year in the work of exterminating pleuro-pneumonia in our herds, but not because the disease can be transmitted to man. A much larger sum could be expended profitably in the extermination of tuberculosis, for it is clear that in many cases this disease—which kills one-seventh of the human race—is carried to man in infected milk and beef.

Those who are acquainted with recent discoveries in bacteriology, and with the advice given by competent sanitarians in or out of the medical profession, believe that the dust continually rising in these April days from some of the foul streets of New-York and Brooklyn is something to be avoided carefully. Fulton-street in Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of the bridge entrance, is filled throughout the day with a kind of fog caused by the suspension in the air of very fine dust that has risen from the deposits of a Winter in a thoroughfare that for months has been notoriously one of the dirtiest in America. Unless eminent bacteriologists and physicians have been misled, unless the report and the instructions of the pathologists of the New-York Health Department with respect to tuberculosis are of no value, those who breathe air filled with such dust are in danger of taking into their systems the seeds of wasting disease. Modern sanitation teaches that cleanliness in the streets is sorely needed when the deposits of the Winter months—if they have been permitted to accumulate—begin to be dislodged and to be blown in the faces of people.

SIR GEORGE STOKES ON PERSONAL IDENTITY.

The recent address of Sir GEORGE STOKES on "The I" has called forth an immediate response which indicates that he has touched upon a vital issue. He undertook to ascertain in this remarkable inquiry wherein is the personal identity or essential part of man. He could not find it in the body, which is material, nor in the psychic existence. The question raised by him is, Wherein does our real existence lie? He attempts to answer this question by distinguishing between two beliefs—the belief in the natural immortality of the soul and the belief in the resurrection of Christ and in the general resurrection of all men, which is based upon it. He is inclined to regard the dogma of the immortality of the soul as a philosophical theory rather than a part of Christian doctrine, and he attempts to state the sense of existence as body, soul, and spirit in terms which lie deeper down in us than even the manifestation of life, on which the identity of man and his existence and the continuance of his existence depend. He finds his solid basis for a future existence in the resurrection of Christ and in the assurance of our own resurrection at the appointed time, but he couples with this the belief that the soul will have an identity, and a body suited to its identity, in the future existence. Prof. STOKES is such a leader in the scientific world that his attempt to state the authority for connecting our resurrection with Christ's resurrection must be taken in good faith, and his statement that several Bishops, disbelieving in the natural or innate immortality of the soul, hold that it acquires its character as a continuous existence from the individual energy that resides in it is startling evidence that he is not alone in placing little emphasis on the natural immortality of the soul.

It will be remembered that the late Prof. W. K. CLIFFORD gave up the doctrine of personal immortality in the same way, and by giving up Christianity also lost the sense of existence which seems to grow out of our individual lives and to be a part of our personality. The common belief of Christians in the resurrection of Christ had no weight with him. Prof. STOKES commands attention for his views because of his eminence as a scientist. His thought upon the mystery of existence is entitled to respectful consideration. It is the fruit of his combined study of the metaphysics of existence and the facts of the Christian religion, and his statement attracts attention because it is believed to be the opinion of a man who tries to act without prejudice in a statement of fact. It is not a little remarkable that almost on the day when he presented his views to the public the venerable Dr. MARTINEAU published his treatise on "The Seat of Authority in Religion," in which he bends his whole strength to the task of affirming the consciousness of immortality as a part of our natural human intelligence, and as one of the marks by which we are capable of union with GOD. Not in order to reach this point, but on his way toward reaching it, he denies the authenticity of the resurrection of Christ and makes out that his work and mission were strictly and entirely the fruit of the highest human consciousness. In his "Study of Religion" he accepts the validity of the testimony of philosophy to the immortality of the soul, but can assign no reality to the resurrection of Christ, on which the substance of Christian doctrine depends. He is at the moment the man whose intellectual survey has been of the largest and the freest sort. He stands in the thoughtful sphere of philosophical and religious inquiry where Prof. STOKES stands in the field of scientific inquiry. The one man is at the antipodes of the other respecting the basis of this belief in the certainty of future existence. Dr. MARTINEAU falls back upon the personal consciousness for the belief in the immortality of his soul, and Prof. STOKES holds that the personal identity which survives death is chiefly due to the persistence of personal energy, which death cannot take away and which in the resurrection of Christ is seen to have maintained itself as distinctly beyond the grave as it did in this life.

The contest for personal existence is as old as the human race, but it is as living a question to-day as it was in the consciousness of the Patriarchs or in the reasonings of JOB. Prof. STOKES broadens the whole question of personal identity by asserting the persistence of self-consciousness and by assenting to the belief in the resurrection of Christ; but in his desire to reach a statement that shall have scientific accuracy and yet be true to all the facts of consciousness, he does not clear up the subject to our satisfaction any more than to his own. His lecture has arrested attention, especially in connection with Dr. MARTINEAU'S denial of supernatural authority to Christ, as an honest attempt to deal with the whole question of personal identity and immortality in the spirit of a larger interpretation. It is claimed that he is simply repeating the views of St. ATHANASIUS, who attributes the prospect of endless existence for saved men, as well as eternal happiness, to "the incarnation of the Word," and not to any natural endowment of immortality. He does this, but he also does more. He puts an emphasis upon the inward consciousness of men and upon the fitness of the whole body of Christian doctrine to their personal needs, in which the resurrection finds its natural place; and there is in his statement, if not an explanation of the terms of our personal identity in the future life, something like a reasonable affirmation of all the way in which Christianity is made the complement of the highest outgoings of personal life. Prof. STOKES seems to have endeavored to find out such a solution of the facts concerning personal existence as would give him a better scientific hold upon the spiritual facts, and the full text of his lecture will be awaited with great interest by the religious and the scientific world. No one will question the integrity of Dr. MARTINEAU or of Sir GEORGE STOKES, but it is one of the most astonishing indications of the way in which strong men are moving that Dr. MARTINEAU should give up the belief in the resurrection of Christ and content himself with the acceptance of the belief in natural immortality, while his distinguished contemporary is moving distinctly and decidedly into the Christian field for the support of the views which he is compelled to hold as a man of science.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The explosion of Mr. ROBB in the meeting of the Park Department on Friday is not at all to be regretted. In the first place, it seems to have been entirely justified by the detention from the board on the part of Mr. HUTCHINS, for nearly three weeks, of a communication from the lessee of the Park restaurant asking permission to surrender his lease. In the second place, it resulted in a vote of the board that the restaurant at Mount St. Vincent should be reformed altogether by abolition and the building that contains it demolished.

This is really a matter for congratulation. The place has always been the occasion of political scandals, and the scandal attending the latest lease is perhaps worse than any of its predecessors. It is pitiable that the city cannot maintain a place of refection in a public park without making the keeping of it a subject for intrigue and the operation of "pulls," but so it appears to be. It is especially to be regretted in this case, because the successful bidder is under an obligation to his backers to furnish them with food and drink which they do not feel under the least obligation to pay for. He who obtains restaurant privileges by grace of the Aldermen must be inclined to repeat Othello's lamentation—

"That we can call these delicate creatures ours
And not their appetites,"

and still less their bottomless and insatiable thirsts. No man can make money out of a restaurant, and *a fortiori* no man can make money out of a bar at which he entertains all Tammany free of charge. This may not be his intention, but in the present condition of things it is likely to be his fate if he be the successful bidder for the municipal refectory at Mount St. Vincent. As the Tammany man goes out after eating and drinking his fill he feels bound to vindicate his influence and "show his power" by cheerfully telling the proprietor to "hang it up"; and "it" will remain in suspense as long as MOHAMMED'S coffin for anything that the Tammany man is likely to do toward taking it down.

These reflections seem to have operated on the mind of the Pyrrhic victor in the competition for Mount St. Vincent and to have induced him to beg off. Another such victory, he may well have remarked, and he would be undone. It did not meet his views to keep a free roadhouse for Aldermen and other Boys. After he withdrew, the question arose in the Park Board whether it is worth the while of the city to keep a roadhouse in the Park for anybody. It is highly probable that the answer to this question was dictated by temper, but it is nevertheless defensible by reason. "Mount St. Vincent" antedates the Park, and was a resort when it was for all practical purposes much further out of town than a roadhouse at Fordham would be now. If the building had not been there it is not likely that the plan of the Park would have included a restaurant of this kind. A very favorable opportunity for suppressing the restaurant was furnished by the destruction of the old building, but it was neglected, and the existing edifice was reared. This was in every respect a mistake. The building occupies one of the most important sites in the Park, the most important for the visitor who wishes to see the daily procession of equipages and equestrians, and such a point of view should not be reserved for the people who choose to eat and drink, to the exclusion of mere sightseers. Moreover, the building itself is entirely incongruous with the character of the PARK. A very low and rambling structure, in the nature of a pavilion or kiosk, surrounded with sheltered seats, might blend very well with its surroundings and enhance the effect of the landscape. But this lofty and bulky and crude specimen of "villa" architecture can never be anything but an unsightly excrescence. If it were demolished, and nothing whatever were put in its place, the demolition would be an improvement, while it is possible, no doubt, to put something in its place that would make the improvement even greater. The cost of the building need not be considered, if it be agreed that it is a mistake. It certainly should cost nothing to remove it, the material being more than a compensation for the expense of demolition and removal. There is no disposition on the part of any municipal economist to grudge any pecuniary sacrifice that will enhance the attractiveness of the Park, with which Mount St. Vincent is out of keeping, both as a building and as a roadhouse. There is another place of refreshment in the Park which is in no way objectionable, being a pretty and a sequestered building, where people can eat and drink without putting themselves in evidence to all visitors, to the injury of the impression the Park is designed to create. The place for a roadhouse is outside the Park, and it will be no hardship to the Boys to go beyond its limits for their drinks.

Our civil pension list grows apace, and although it is still numerically small, yet those upon it receive annuities much larger than ordinary pensioners, so that it is gradually becoming an item of importance in the expenses of the Government. But while it is not based on death or disability due to war, nearly all its beneficiaries, with the exception of a few widows of Presidents, are the widows or other relatives of deceased officers of the military and naval services, like GRANT, SHERIDAN, WARREN, LOGAN, and so on. Accordingly there is ample precedent for the bill which a Senate committee has unanimously recommended, granting to Mrs. PARNELL, the daughter of Admiral STEWART, a pension of $600 a year. The committee finds ground for its action in view "of the long and honorable and patriotic services of Admiral CHARLES STEWART, and of the fact that he captured many prizes on the high seas, a moiety of the value of which was turned into the naval pension fund, which now amounts to many millions of dollars, and contributes to the support and happiness of many of the unfortunate and aged people in the Naval Service, and of the fact that his only child and daughter now living is in destitute and needy circumstances." The House has had before it a similar bill, and it has a fair prospect of becoming a law.

LISTENING TO MR. WARD.

A large number of the members of the Lotos Club and their friends listened to Mr. Herbert Ward's interesting illustrated lecture, "The Cannibal Tribes of the Congo," at the clubhouse, 149 Fifth-avenue, last evening. Before the lecture Mr. Ward was entertained at dinner by the club, covers being laid for thirty-six.

Among those present during the evening were President Frank R. Lawrence, Chandos Fulton, W. P. Phillips, Edward Moran, Alfred Salmon, A. S. Lanza, G. Harry Eaton, Stanley A. Cohen, John Elderkin, E. B. Harper, Charles Cluess, ex-Judge Gedney, C. F. Doane, E. V. Skinner, Louis Windmuller, Count Kessler, Eugene Zimmermann, Ernest A. Jurgens, Henry Weston, F. S. Corning, Charles Inslee Hartley, C. T. Catlin, W. B. Somerville, Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, Julian Hawthorne, B. D. Landon, F. T. Murray, William L. Breybogie, Major W. V. McCracken, and Col. E. G. James.

THE BRIDGMAN EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. F. A. Bridgman, whose superb collection is now on exhibition at Ortgies's Gallery, has been subjected to a scathing criticism in your issue of the 14th. It should be fully realized that although that article carries with it the weight and authority of a great journal, it is the expression of but one man. Without therefore claiming to give an opinion, shared by my fellow-artists, of Mr. Bridgman's position in his profession and of his work. In our judgment his talent is remarkable; his rank an enviable one, and the criticism of the 14th flagrantly unjust and unfair.

Our high appreciation of Mr. Bridgman's art demands that this protest shall not only be made public, but emphasized by the signatures to the criticism. AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS.
148 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Fri. day, April 18, 1890.

FACT AND FUN.

The following petition for the return of a pastor was sent to Bishop Gaudaul from one of our colored churches: "We the undersigned do hereby petition to you for the return of the Rev. —— another year. The first reason why we petition for him is we fain some other place mought petition for him, and it might be objected that we could Do without him. We Dont see how we could do without him. The second reason is that the said church, old and young wants him Back. The third reason is we want a new church. We know if the Rev. —— is returned we will be all rigath for a new church. Fourth reason is that we have done more this Conference year under the administration of the Rev. —— than we have ever Done before, and if he is returned the neaxt Conference year we will Do bether still. Fifth reason is the church is growing spirtly and deepenly. He has a grate revival going on at present. The sixth Reason is he suits us in every way."—*Christian Advocate.*

I for one am thankful that my mind is becoming forgetful. I don't care for my mind to retain all the expressions of the law of accent of the Greek verb. I do care for my mind to retain the influences which the thorough mastering of these principles and details has had upon it. I was specially struck with the truth of all this by hearing a gentleman who was lately chosen President of a college say that he had been looking over the examination papers of his college. "For the life of me," he said, "I cannot pass any of them." I tried to solace him with such reflections as these, but in his conscientiousness he only went on shaking his head and saying: "I shall not dare to look my lowest-ranking freshman in the face."—*Chicago Advance.*

We do not know how to account for the perversity of those facts which, as often as the opportunity comes, are almost invariably found provokingly proving exactly the opposite of that which so many of us have been assuming. The fact is patent that in the late Kansas local elections comparatively few women were registered, and even fewer took the trouble to vote. The reason for this may be found possibly in the falsity of the premise that many women are clamoring for the ballot in order to right the wrongs of the Nation's life.—*Chicago Standard.*

Two New-Jersey farmers had a fight over a drink of water the other day, and one stabbed the other with a pitchfork so that he will die. Water must be scarce in New-Jersey. Perhaps the men were in the same situation as once confronted a gentleman from Kentucky. Said he: "I was once offered the entire site where Omaha now stands for one drink of whisky." "And you refused?" said his listener. "Gentlemen," said the Kentuckian, a proud smile on his face, "you forget there was but one drink in the flask."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Sister Lizzie was to be married in a few months, and she was putting in the interval of leisure from preparing for the ceremony in the way of canning by experimenting on her family in the cooking line. Little John was going to bed, and went through his usual prayers up to the point of saying "Give us this day our daily bread," when some depressing memory struck him, and he added, "But don't let Lizzie bake it."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Young Man (argumentatively)—But don't you see, Miss Bessie, that when you reason in that way you are only begging the question? The Young Woman (blushing beautifully)—I am sure, Mr. Peduncle, I—I didn't intend to—to beg you to—to ask me any question. [Sudden mustering up of courage on the part of the bashful Mr. Peduncle and agitated propounding of question Miss Bessie had been longing to hear.]—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is an interesting point in American history if, as stated, the Confederate gray uniform was borrowed from the First Virginia Regiment, which borrowed it from the Seventh New-York Regiment. The Confederate song, "Dixie," was of Northern authorship. Some historians aver that the South adopted the doctrine of secession from New-England.—*Washington Star.*

I recently heard Gen. Sherman express himself about the telephone. "It's one of the biggest of modern nuisances," said the venerable warrior; "I've tried the telephone ten thousand times and never knew it to work right. If I want to send a message, I believe in putting a man on a horse and letting him deliver it."—*The Epoch.*

A pretty Kensington girl rattles this off like lunch: "Six silver sieves of sifted thistles and a sieve of unsifted thistles. I am a sifted thistle sifter and an unsifted thistle sifter with a sieve of sifted thistles and a sieve of unsifted thistles."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mrs. Grump—How hard it is to talk to any one when you really have nothing to say! Mr. Grump—Yep. But how much harder it is to keep still!—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Do you know what the dollar sign is, Teddy?" "Yeth um. It's an eth wid a wallwead runnin' over it."—*Harper's Young People.*

Bread at $1 a loaf would be cheap compared to what some speculators have had to put up for wheat lately.—*Detroit Tribune.*

What a pity 'tis that Americans were not born with the faculty of enjoying themselves.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE STONE AGE.

The first series of Saturday evening lectures at the American Museum of Natural History was opened last evening by Prof. Frederick Starr, who spoke on "The Man of the Stone Age." This lecture is the first of a course of three on the Stone Age. The next will be given next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, the subject being "Mounds and the Mound Builders."

Prof. Starr has been engaged by the Trustees to classify, catalogue, and label the entire ethnological collection in the museum, and prepare it for the new building. The Trustees have arranged with the curators for two series of lectures next Winter, one series for members and the other for working people. Before this the lectures have been only for the teachers of the State.

The lecture last evening was illustrated by projections on the screen. The speaker said the stone age was not a definite period of time which ended once for all, but was merely a phase of development in the history of every people. There are men to-day living in the stone age, as in Alaska, and others just emerging from this into the age of iron. Prof. Starr divided the period into the paleolithic or rough stone, and the neolithic or polished stone era, the last being the more advanced stage. Man's first tools were for general use, the same implement being employed as chisel, hatchet, or knife. Later the stick becomes a spade, a boomerang, a paddle or spear. Stone implements reacted upon man and brought about the first compacts of peace, the first trade, and the first division of labor.

Two types of men of the stone age were cited, the cave dwellers of Western Europe and the Tlinkits of Alaska. The latter have a mania for carving everything they use. Religious rites have preserved usages of the stone age, as the Arabs, in making a blood bond, cut themselves with stone knives. Popular superstition attaches miraculous power to implements of the stone age among peasants of Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and even of the United States.

The audience last evening was encouragingly large, there being about six hundred present.

A FINE LIST OF SPEAKERS.

The Dinner Committee of the Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association of the United States met yesterday at the Union-Square Hotel and completed its arrangements for the dinner at the Hotel Brunswick on Thursday. Applications for tickets have already been received from 250 members. The toasts will be responded to as follows: "Welcome," William Steinway; "Our American Industries," ex-President Grover Cleveland; "Development of Music in America," Carl Schurz; "The City of New-York," Mayor Hugh J. Grant; "America," Chauncey M. Depew; "Our Judiciary," Col. J. R. Fellows; "The Press," Gen. James R. O'Beirne; "Our Merchants," F. R. Thurber; "American Artists and Composers," Dr. R. J. Stoeckel; "Our Kindred Trades," J. F. Jardine; "The Ladies," R. M. Walters.

A CLUB'S "REGULAR NIGHT."

The Psi Upsilon Club had a jolly time last evening at its clubhouse, 33 West Forty-second-street, the occasion being one of the club's "regular nights." Some very good college songs and other music were rendered by members of the Columbia Banjo Club, and topical songs by Edward Fales Coward were also received with much applause. Among those present were Masten Day, Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard, K. E. Jackson, Jr., Dr. Dillingham, Frederick Baker, Norman Dike, Dr. Rind, Lancaster Morgan, Dr. W. G. Schaudler, William Westmore, and Herbert L. Bridgman.

A MEDICO-LEGAL CONFERENCE.

The Medico-Legal Society of New-York is already making active preparations for the International Medico-Legal Congress to be held in this country in 1892. Clark Bell, President of the society, wrote to Secretary Blaine requesting the countenance of the Government, as the knowledge of the approval of this Government would be of great importance to the success of the undertaking. Secretary

CLOSING THE CONFERENCE

SECRETARY BLAINE'S THANKS TO THE DELEGATES.

FORMAL FAREWELL OF THE PAN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PRESIDENT BEFORE GOING SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Pan-American Conference to-day held its last session. The minutes were read, approved, and signed by the delegates.

Mr. Zegarra of Peru said he could not allow the conference to come to a close without expressing his profound gratitude for the honor which had been conferred upon him in making him First Vice President of the body; the honor was reflected upon his own country, and the humblest of her sons would feel gratified that the conference had elected one of them to such a high position.

Delegate Cruz from Guatemala said he had the agreeable duty of expressing his deep gratitude, especially to the President of the conference, Mr. Blaine, for the wisdom and ability with which the conference had been conducted. He then moved that the conference adjourn sine die. Before this motion was put, however, Mr. Alfonso of Chili offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in honor of the memory of the immortal discoverer of America, and in gratitude for the services rendered by him to civilization and to humanity, the conference associates itself with the manifestation to be made in his honor upon the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Mr. Peraza, a delegate from Venezuela, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the last word of this conference be to express gratitude for the splendid and fraternal hospitality of which its members have received participation, expressing a wish for the perpetual prosperity of the United States.

Mr. Blaine then put to vote the motion for final adjournment, but before announcing the result he addressed the conference as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I withhold for a moment the word of final adjournment of the International American Conference in order that I may express to you the profound satisfaction with which the Government of the United States regards the work that has been accomplished by the International Conference. The importance of the subjects which have claimed your attention, the comprehensive intelligence and watchful patriotism which you have brought to their discussion, must challenge the confidence and secure the admiration of the Governments and peoples whom you represent; while the lofty spirit of patriotism which constitutes the fraternity of nations has received from you an impulse such as the world has not before seen. The extent and value of all that has been worthily achieved by your conference cannot be measured to-day. We stand too near it. Time will define and heighten the estimate of your work; experience will confirm our present faith; final results will be your vindication and your triumph.

If, in this closing hour, the conference had but one deed to celebrate, we should dare call the world's attention to the deliberate, confident, solemn dedication of two great continents to peace, and to the prosperity which has peace for its foundation. We hold up this new Magna Charta, which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between the American republics, as the first and great fruit of the International American Conference. That noblest of Americans, the aged poet and philanthropist, Whittier, is the first to send his salutation and his benediction, declaring: "If, in the spirit of peace, the American Conference agrees upon a rule of arbitration which will make war in this hemisphere well-nigh impossible, its session will prove one of the most important events in the history of the world."

"I am instructed by the President to express the wish that, before the members of the conference shall leave for their distant homes, they will accept the hospitality of the United States in a visit to the Southern section of the Union similar to the one they have already made to the Eastern and Western sections. It is the President's hope that the tour will not only be a pleasant incident of your farewell to the country, but that you will find advantage in a visit to so interesting and important a part of our Republic. May I express to you, gentlemen, my deepest appreciation of the honor you did me in calling me to preside over your deliberations? Your kindness has been unceasing, and for your formal words of approval I offer you my sincerest gratitude. Invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon the patriotic and fraternal work which has been here begun for the good of mankind, I now declare the American International Conference adjourned without day."

The delivery of the address was characterized by Mr. Blaine's customary deliberate emphasis and also by evidences of deep feeling on his part. Toward the close his voice trembled with emotion, and when he took his seat the Council Chamber rang with hearty and long-continued applause.

The members of the conference then took carriages to the Executive Mansion to pay their parting respects to the President. They were received by the President in the East Room soon after noon, each of them being introduced to him personally by Secretary Blaine. The President then spoke as follows:

"I find in this parting call of the delegates of the conference of American States both pain and pleasure. I participate in the regret which the delegates from the United States feel who are to part with those from other countries. I take pleasure in the knowledge of the fact that your labors have been brought to a happy conclusion. The differences of opinion have been happily reconciled. I remark with pleasure the proposition which will be productive of peace among the American States represented in the conference. I will not excuse if will be one of them shall lift a hostile hand against the other. We gave you the other day a review of a small detachment of the American Army—not to show you that we have an army—but that we may have none; that our security is not in an armed force, but in the law-abiding loyalty of our people. We rejoice that you have found in the organization of our Government something suggestive and worthy of imitation. We shall be glad to receive from you new lessons of self-government. In conclusion, I find much to approve in the friendly purposes of the conference toward this Government, and I will bid each and every one of you a heartfelt good-bye."

The remarks of the President were greeted with applause.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.

The fair which has been held for ten hours a day since April 15 in the big ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick in aid of the Children's Fold came to an end last night. It has been a social event in its way, having been conducted in great part by the ladies who are interested in the Sheltering Arms. Both socially and financially it has been successful.

The novelty of the enterprise was that there was no admission charged, invitations being issued by its patrons and patronesses to pay their friends. The decorations of the booths were exceedingly pretty, and the attractions of dancing in the evening brought many young people together. A big colonial clock was voted to the most popular club, and for a time there was a close race between the Manhattan Athletic Club, the New-York Athletic Club, and the Union League Club. The Manhattan, however, was the victor.

Among some of the ladies present last night were Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Isaac P. Martin, Mrs. T. B. Kent, Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Fred Constable, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. R. F. Ware, Mrs. Alexander Stryker, Miss Julia T. Peters, Miss May B. Tenney, Miss F. Cotheal, and Mrs. S. E. C. Furniss.

THE PURIM BANQUET.

For the twenty-ninth year the members of the Purim Association assembled last night and previous to enjoying their annual banquet elected officers in the white dining room of the Hoffman House. There were twenty-eight of the thirty-five members present and they remained discussing the wine list and exchanging speeches until after this morning began. These officers were elected: President—M. H. Moses; Vice President—Simon Schaefer; Treasurer—S. B. Solomon; Secretary—J. S. Isaacs; Directors—S. L. Fatman, I. H. Herts, A. L. Sanger, R. Limburner, M. Herzog, S. Cahn, and J. Cahn.

The President reported that the association was in a most flourishing condition and remarked incidentally that already nine applications had been made by charitable institutions for the proceeds of the next Purim ball, notwithstanding that the people are always given to some one institution. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Society," A. Tanzer; "Our Charities," I. S. Isaacs; "The Ladies," L. Rice; "Our Business Members," J. H. Solomon.

DEATH OF AN OLD CONTRACTOR.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 19.—John Rebill, one of the oldest and best-known railroad contractors in New-Jersey, died here to-day, aged eighty. He did the grading for the roadbed of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey when it was built and also did the grading for several of the principal railroads in New-York State, Pennsylvania, and Canada. He started all of his three sons in the same business, and each of them has amassed a fortune.

Mr. Rebill's brother Patrick, who was equally prominent in the contracting business, died a couple of years ago, leaving a large fortune to charitable institutions. His will is now being contested by an adopted daughter.

CHEAP FOR THE CANDIDATES.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 19.—It cost the candidates in the recent municipal election just about $320 to get elected; at all events that is what their sworn statements filed in the City Clerk's office in accordance with the provisions of the Saxton Corrupt Practices bill say. The Republican candidate for Mayor, Tim Oliver, heads the list with over $90 out of pocket. He defeated the Democratic candidate, James S. Liddle, who put up just $27 to be elected. Some candidates swore that they did not know they were running, and others put up from 25 cents to $40. It was the cheapest election held here in years.

FOR NEW-YORK HARBOR.

CONGRESS COMING TO THE CITY'S RELIEF—A CRY FROM FARMERS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Secretary Proctor has sent to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill to amend the act to prevent obstruction and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New-York City by dumping or otherwise. This draft has been prepared after a consultation between the United States District Attorneys for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New-York and others.

The bill amends the law so that all the provisions thereof shall apply also to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean adjacent to the harbor of New-York; also to the Hudson River as far north as Troy; to Raritan Bay, Newark Bay, Arthur Kill, Kill Von Kull, and to all navigable tidal rivers flowing into them as far up said waters as the tide ebbs and flows. It further provides that any boat or vessel upon which a violation of the act shall have taken place shall be liable for the pecuniary penalties imposed by the act for such violation, and may be libeled therefor in the district in which such violation took place, or in the district where the boat or vessel may be when the libel is filed.

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Senators Manderson and Paddock to-day presented petitions from members of the Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska, relating to the financial policy of the Government. The principal paragraph of the petition reads:

"We, your petitioners, pray that your honorable body will not pass the Windom bill or any similar measure; that you will not issue or refund bonds to furnish a basis for the issue of bank notes; but that you will restore silver to free and unlimited coinage, on an equality with gold, as it existed from the foundation of the Government to 1873; and that you will supplement this money with the United States legal tender to the amount of the volume of currency shall reach $50 per capita of the population; and that you will, as soon as possible, discontinue the issue of any other kind of money whatever. Also that you will, in your wisdom, provide for the continuance of banks under the supervision of the United States for the safety of depositors."

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The House devoted nearly its entire session to-day to eulogies of New-York's dead Congressman S. S. Cox. Mr. Cummings of New-York was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Holman of Indiana, Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, Mr. Mills of Texas, Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and several others. Lack of time prevented many from delivering addresses, and further remarks will be printed by Messrs. Stone of Missouri, O'Donnell, Carutb, Washington, Heard, Daniels, Wheeler of Alabama, Yoder, McClammy, Turner of New-York, Hanshrough, and McCarthy.

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Secretary Proctor to-day approved the recommendation of the Army Ordnance Board allotting the sum of $55,000 to the Haskell Multicharge Ordnance Company for the purpose of constructing one of their high-power eight-inch multicharge guns for experimental purposes. The first allotment made was of $28,000, but this was increased to the above figure at the solicitation of the company.

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The President this afternoon approved the bill making Gen. Fremont a Major-General on the retired list of the army.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—J. H. Baxter, Great Neck, Queens County. J. H. Egbert, Port Dickinson, Broome County.

New-Jersey.—C. De Camp, Amwell.

THE SITH OBJECTIONABLE.

JERSEY CITY CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST THE LOCATION OF A SCHOOL.

Another ripple ruffled the surface of Jersey City politics last night in the shape of a mass meeting of citizens of the Fourth District, held at Kessler's Hall, to protest against the site chosen for a new schoolhouse in that district. About eighty taxpayers were present. Peter Merselea, ex-President of the Fourth District Property Owners' Association, was made Chairman of the meeting and Walter Wirths Secretary.

Speeches were made by William L. Vanderzee, ex-member of the Board of Education; William L. Frankenbach, F. Dieffenbach, Gustave Schuman, and others, protesting against the proposed site at the corner of Milton-avenue and Charles-street, on the ground that the location is inaccessible, without sewerage or drainage, and that it afforded no facilities for the school children of the district. It was strongly suggested that Mr. Pfingsten, the member of the Board of Education from the Fourth District, who is also a real estate agent, was financially interested in the selection of the objectionable site.

Mr. Pfingsten was sitting in the back of the room and lost no time in expressing himself on the subject, asserting that the charges made were false, and that he would prosecute somebody for libel. A. A. Frank made a speech in which he laid the trouble at Mayor Cleveland's door. The meeting finally adjourned with the adoption of a set of resolutions protesting against the proposed site and recommending in its stead the property bounded by Nelson-avenue, Zabriskie-street, Sanford-place, and Hutton-street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer, southerly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	55°	34°	3:30 P. M.	77°	52°
6 A. M.	53°	32°	6 P. M.	70°	50°
9 A. M.	59°	36°	9 P. M.	62°	49°
12 M.	70°	42°	12 P. M.	58°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.....48°
Average temperature for same date last year.54½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.50°

RECKLESS TARGET PRACTICE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 19.—A bullet crashed through a window at 213 Franklin-street Thursday evening and lodged in the panel of a folding door. Misses Maud and Irene Webber, who were in the room at the time, were badly frightened, but their parents believed the shot was accidental, and no report was made to the police. The next night, while Miss Lottie Dunn, daughter of the Rev. Lewis A. Dunn, was passing through her room in the house next to the Webbers, a bullet broke a pane of glass in the window and fell on the floor.

Miss Dunn had a short time before seen a man lounging on the other side of the street, and thinks he fired the shot. Miss Maud Webber also saw a man acting in a suspicious manner opposite her residence before the bullet came through her window on Thursday night. Detective McGrace has been investigating the matter, and thinks the accidents may have resulted from target practicing. The people in this neighborhood are alarmed, however, fearing that some lunatic or crank is at large and amusing himself by putting bullets through windows.

MISS KENYON BECOMES MRS. THURSTON.

The marriage of Miss May Kenyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kenyon of Verona, N. J., to M. D. W. Thurston, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Thurston, also of Verona, took place at the home of the bride's parents Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives. The Rev. C. H. Pool of Somerville, N. J., officiated, and among the guests were Mrs. C. W. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pembrook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Kiggins, the Misses Kiggins, Mrs. S. S. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crane, Dr. and Mrs. Symmes Crane, the Misses Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shaler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Nash, Mr. W. G. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brokaw, Mrs. Charles H. Pool, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Train.

THE NEW CUTTER IVERNA.

LONDON, April 19.—The new cutter Iverna, owned by Mr. Jameson, was launched to-day at Southampton. Mr. Jameson denies that he has sent a challenge to the New-York Yacht Club for a race for the America's Cup. The Iverna, he says, was not designed to race in America, though she may do so when her new yacht is ready.

The *Field*, referring to the report that a yacht is being built to race for the America's Cup, says that nothing will be done in the matter until Autumn. The same paper declares that the drawings of the new cutter Irex published in Boston are bogus, and that the dimensions of the yacht given in that publication are mere guesswork.

JERSEY CATTLE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Two hundred handsome-looking Jersey cattle are being shown to visitors at the American Institute Building in contemplation of their sale by auction on Tuesday and Wednesday next under the hammer of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. They are consigned from most of the New-England and Middle Atlantic States and a few came from Canada.

GERMANY'S NEW REGIME.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE PARTIES SETTLING IN THEIR VARIOUS POSITIONS—FAVORABLE ATTITUDE OF BISMARCK.

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BERLIN, April 19.—As the Emperor starts to-morrow upon a flashing tour of various points of the country, which will continue until the eve of the meeting of the Reichstag, a council was held at the Schloss to-day to consider the Ministerial programme.

Although the Government officials now pretend to ignore the press, reliable communications are obtainable when the Ministers deem them opportune. In this way it is known that the council considered measures relating to reforms in the educational system, to the abrogation of the remaining May laws, to the strike movements, and to the erection of monuments to the late Emperors William and Frederick.

Although Minister von Gossler showed no intention during yesterday's debate in the Landtag to concede the full demands of the Catholic Clericals, he indicated the desire of the Government to sweep away the last traces of the May laws. The section of the Centre Party not closely adhering to Dr. Windthorst take Herr von Gossler's assurances as satisfactory and will support the Government. The leaders of the Centrist minority, Barons von Huene and Schorlemer-Alst, are more ready than is Dr. Windthorst to form a coalition. The old Government groups have already assumed a position leading to a combination with the Conservatives, Imperialists, and the right wing of the National Liberals. The prospects of the Government having a majority in the Reichstag are, therefore, good. Should the educational measure before the council extend to the clergy the control of the schools, the solid vote of the Centrists would be secured, thus assuring an overwhelming majority.

In to-day's debate in the Unterhaus the Free Conservative speakers declared their intention of meeting some of the demands of the Centrists. Herr Zedlitz, speaking for the Free Conservative Party, announced its readiness to open negotiations with a view to supporting the desires of the Clericals in regard to the proceedings connected with the oath taken by administrators of bishoprics. He could not, he said, concede ecclesiastical supervision of the schools or the creation of a Catholic department in the Ministry of Worship. The Clericals, if wise, would accept the conditions offered for the support of the Conservatives and join with them, devoting their strength to combat the spread of Socialism.

A number of Centrists applauded Dr. Windthorst's response to repeated complaints that the principle of denominational equality was not observed in the schools.

An article which appeared in the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, the organ of Herr Richter, leader of the German Liberals, attacking Prince Bismarck, has raised a crop of concurrent rumors, which are absorbing interest here. The *Freisinnige* affirmed that the ex-Chancellor, unable to support three weeks of political abstinence, summoned the editor of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who dined at Friedrichsruhe Tuesday, and that, coached by Prince Bismarck, the *Nachrichten* made a series of attacks upon Chancellor von Caprivi, sneering at his speech in the Landtag, and advising the Deputies to lend their support to Baron von Berlepsch and laugh Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador, and lady; Minister and Madame von Bohenthal, Baron and Baroness von Kreesebeck, and other members of the diplomatic circle.

A committee of beet-root sugar refiners have resolved, in view of the increased cost of the manufacture of sugar owing to the rise in the price of raw material, to demand that the Government continue the export bounties.

The *Reichsland Landesausschuss* petitions the Government to abolish the passports regulations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mill No. 1 of the Farley Paper Company at Wendell, Depot, Greenfield, Mass., was entirely burned yesterday morning. The loss on the mill is $15,000, and on stock and manufactured goods $6,000. The total insurance is $14,000, in the following companies: North American, $1,500; Phœnix, $1,000; North America, $1,500; Ætna, $2,500; Union, $1,000; Fire Association, $1,500; Guardian, $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Queen, $1,500.

Yesterday morning fire destroyed the beehive and box manufactory of Lewis & Parks and the Watertown Woolen Mill, at Watertown, Wis., owned and operated by Jesse Chapman, together with all the machinery and manufactured stock. The loss of Lewis & Parks is placed at $15,000. Mrs. Chapman's loss is from $15,000 to $18,000.

Yesterday morning a large two-story double frame tenement house on Wellington-street, South Framingham, Mass., owned by John Butland, and only recently completed, was destroyed by fire. The house was unoccupied. The loss is estimated at $3,500. The house was insured for $2,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A slight fire occurred at 2:30 A. M. yesterday in the basement of the crowded tenement house at 63 Gouverneur-street, filling it with smoke. The inmates escaped in safety. The loss, including damage to the stock of a barber, a grocer, and a butcher, is about $700, but the fire did not get beyond the store floor.

A fire which was started in some brushwood Friday communicated to the woodland known as the Mashentuck Ridge, about four miles from Plainfield, Conn., containing the finest oak and chestnut in Connecticut. Fully 3,000 acres are burned over. The loss in timber thus far is about $30,000.

The cold storage warehouse at Duluth, Minn., owned by Baron Hoffman of New-York and the Marquis de Mores, was burned yesterday. It was occupied by Woodley & Howard and by J. B. Sutphin. The total loss is $38,000; insurance, $14,500.

One of the Dwight Manufacturing Company's cotton houses at Chicopee, Mass., was destroyed by fire Friday night. The house contained 900 bales of cotton, all of which were damaged.

Yesterday morning a stable on South Ferry-street, Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and the houses adjoining were slightly damaged. The loss will not exceed $3,000.

Bevan's Hotel, at Cobourg, Ontario, was destroyed and the British-American Hotel damaged by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $8,000.

A building at Randolph, Mass., occupied as a piggery and owned by Frank Watson, was burned yesterday morning, together with 4,000 pigs.

Samuel May & Co.'s billiard table manufactory at Toronto, Ontario, was damaged by fire Friday night to the extent of $8,000; insured.

SUICIDE OR MURDER.

ALBANY, April 19.—Two boys while fishing in White Mill Lake, Chatham, this afternoon, discovered a small hand trunk in the water. The end was broken out, and to all appearances the trunk had been rifled. It contained wearing apparel, pension papers, and letters addressed to Joseph F. Gunn. One of these bore the name of Dr. Small of Great Barrington.

In the bushes on shore a black derby hat was found. Dr. Small was informed of the discoveries, and replied by telegraph that Mr. Gunn was a war veteran, a cripple, a soldier that been missing for two weeks. It is thought Gunn committed suicide or was murdered.

A CASE OF PROBABLE SUICIDE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 19.—A messenger just in from the town of Kiantone reports the finding of the dead body of a man lying in a lot near the Griswold & Townsend mills. A large hole in his forehead explained his death. Only a shirt covered the remains and articles of clothing were scattered around. The only means of identification is the name, W. M. Holliday, written on the side of the shirt. The Sheriff and Coroner have been summoned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A typhoid fever epidemic has broken out in Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. One student has died, a great many others are seriously ill, and one of the professors dangerously so. The origin of the trouble has been traced by the health authorities to defective sewage in the main college, which is being remodeled as fast as possible.

An explosion of mill dust occurred in the brewery of Brewer & Hoffman, South Green-street, Chicago, yesterday morning, and twenty workmen narrowly escaped being killed. Many windows in the residences in the neighborhood were broken, and the explosion was heard at a distance of a mile.

At Lenox, Iowa, Friday evening, while a four-year-old girl of N. C. Davidson was playing in Mayor Goodale's yard at a fire made of old paper and rubbish, her clothes caught and she was burned so badly that she died yesterday.

An order in council has been passed by the Dominion Government reducing the tolls on soft coal coming eastward through the Welland Canal from 20 cents to 10 cents per ton for the forthcoming season of navigation only.

James Burns, alias "Buffalo Casey," the most desperate and smartest of the Bechtel burglars, who escaped from the jail in Schenectady, N. Y., March 11, has been captured in Chicago.

W. H. Popp, Teller of the City National Bank at Louisville, Ky., who absconded with $74,000 of the bank's funds, has been arrested at Lamy, New-Mexico.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK KUHNE.

The death was announced by cable yesterday of Frederick Kühne, the well-known banker of this city. He had been suffering for some time from a tumor in the stomach, and last Fall went to Europe for treatment, rest, and recreation, accompanied by his wife and his two unmarried daughters. He spent the Winter at Cannes, in the South of France, but grew steadily weaker, and on his return trip was obliged to stop in Paris, where death ended his active and honorable life.

Mr. Kühne was born in Magdeburg, in Germany, in 1824, and lived in Germany until 1851, when he entered into partnership with Theodore Knauth and Jacob Nachod, under the firm name of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, Leipsic and New-York. He then came to this country to conduct the New-York branch, at the head of which he remained until his death. He won many warm friends in this city, and took an active part in works of benevolence and a deep interest in the political life of his native and of his adopted countries.

Before the unification of Germany he represented fifteen of the smaller German States as Consul in New-York, and received many decorations from the Princes he had served. He also possessed the title of Commercial Counselor—Commerzien Rath.

He was a staunch Republican, a prominent member of the Union League Club, and twice served as Presidential Elector—in 1872 for Grant and in 1876 for Hayes. He was one of the founders of the German-American Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and recently of the State Trust Company. At the time of his death he was a Director of the last three institutions. Vice President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, a School Commissioner, and one of the Governors of the institutions at Randall's Island. He was a member of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies and of the Holland Lodge of Freemasons.

In 1855 he married Josephine, a daughter of George J. Miller, a well-known New-York merchant. His widow and four grown children—two sons and two daughters—survive him.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Ex-Gov. James Pollock of Pennsylvania died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, H. T. Harvey, at Lock Haven, Penn. He was born at Milton, Penn., Sept. 11, 1810, and was graduated from Princeton College with the highest honors of his class in 1831. In politics he began his career as a Whig, but was for three terms elected Representative in Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1850 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Eighth Judicial District. Four years later he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. He served only one term, declining to be a candidate for re-election.

In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. He resigned when Andrew Johnson became President. It was by his suggestion, with the approval of Secretary Chase, that the motto "In God We Trust" was placed on the national coins. President Grant reinstated ex-Gov. Pollock as Director of the Mint, and on the reorganization of the Mint system in 1873 he became Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia. President Hayes in 1879 appointed ex-Gov. Pollock Naval Officer at Philadelphia. He served until 1883. In 1886 he was appointed Federal Chief Supervisor of Elections. This was the last public office he held.

OBITUARY NOTES.

David Taylor, one of the best known of the old business men in Jersey City, died Friday night at his home in Sussex-street, at the age of seventy-nine years. He entered the employ of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers, many years ago, and finally became one of the firm. Col. William F. Taylor of Gov. Abbett's military staff, is one of his sons.

George E. Cutter, the oldest Justice of the Peace in the State of New-Jersey, died at his home in Jersey City yesterday. He was born in Passaic County in 1815. He was first elected a Justice in 1850, and served continuously for thirty years. A year later he was chosen to be the first Recorder of Jersey City.

Richard K. Perkins, a Baltimore commission merchant, died yesterday, aged forty-six years.

JERSEY'S PRISON SCANDAL.

CONTRACTORS TOBIN AND COOK HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Supervisor Butler and Contractors John Cook and John Tobin, charged with violating the laws by sending out unstamped goods manufactured in the New Jersey State Prison, was held to-day before Justice of the Peace Jesse Bodine. William Henry Beable, on whose complaints the warrants were issued, was not present, but was represented by Judge William Lanning of the City District Court. Ex-Judge Hoffman of Jersey City was the counsel for the defense.

Numerous witnesses were examined, most of them being inspectors at the prison. They all testified in favor of the defense. The principal witness for the prosecution was Walter E. Odiorne, a member of the firm of Pickering & Coalplate, the Philadelphia brush manufacturers, who held the contract at the prison until within a few weeks, when Tobin & Co. succeeded them by making a higher bid for the convict labor.

Both sides summed up late in the afternoon, after which Justice Bodine decided to discharge Supervisor Butler from bail on the grounds that the law provided a penalty in his case, and that he could be removed for malfeasance in office. In the cases of Contractors Tobin and Cook, he decided to hold them for the Grand Jury in $200 bail each, as the law provided no way for removing them for having violated the statute.

Contractors Tobin and Cook immediately removed their bail bonds. The impression prevails that numerous other arrests will be made od Monday.

OPENING THE CORTES.

LISBON, April 19.—The Cortes was opened today by the King in person. In his speech opening the session he said it was pleasant to meet the delegates of the people, with whose prosperity and independence the destinies of his dynasty were bound up. Referring to the dispute between Portugal and England concerning territory in southeast Africa, the King said that the negotiations now pending promised to result in a settlement of the question honorable to both countries. Portugal's relations with all other nations were good, he said, and several of them were showing her marks of the most friendly consideration and sympathy. During the recess of Parliament the Government had devoted special and urgent measures for strengthening the national defenses and for the preservation of public order. The King announced that bills would be introduced to extend the railways, to create a Ministry of Public Instruction, and to ameliorate the condition of workingmen.

SUICIDE OR MURDER.

ALBANY, April 19.—Two boys while fishing in White Mill Lake, Chatham, this afternoon, discovered a small hand trunk in the water. The end was broken out, and to all appearances the trunk had been rifled. It contained wearing apparel, pension papers, and letters addressed to Joseph F. Gunn. One of these bore the name of Dr. Small of Great Barrington.

In the bushes on shore a black derby hat was found. Dr. Small was informed of the discoveries, and replied by telegraph that Mr. Gunn was a war veteran, a cripple, a soldier that been missing for two weeks. It is thought Gunn committed suicide or was murdered.

A CASE OF PROBABLE SUICIDE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 19.—A messenger just in from the town of Kiantone reports the finding of the dead body of a man lying in a lot near the Griswold & Townsend mills. A large hole in his forehead explained his death. Only a shirt covered the remains and articles of clothing were scattered around. The only means of identification is the name, W. M. Holliday, written on the side of the shirt. The Sheriff and Coroner have been summoned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A typhoid fever epidemic has broken out in Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. One student has died, a great many others are seriously ill, and one of the professors dangerously so. The origin of the trouble has been traced by the health authorities to defective sewage in the main college, which is being remodeled as fast as possible.

An explosion of mill dust occurred in the brewery of Brewer & Hoffman, South Green-street, Chicago, yesterday morning, and twenty workmen narrowly escaped being killed. Many windows in the residences in the neighborhood were broken, and the explosion was heard at a distance of a mile.

At Lenox, Iowa, Friday evening, while a four-year-old girl of N. C. Davidson was playing in Mayor Goodale's yard at a fire made of old paper and rubbish, her clothes caught and she was burned so badly that she died yesterday.

An order in council has been passed by the Dominion Government reducing the tolls on soft coal coming eastward through the Welland Canal from 20 cents to 10 cents per ton for the forthcoming season of navigation only.

James Burns, alias "Buffalo Casey," the most desperate and smartest of the Bechtel burglars, who escaped from the jail in Schenectady, N. Y., March 11, has been captured in Chicago.

W. H. Popp, Teller of the City National Bank at Louisville, Ky., who absconded with $74,000 of the bank's funds, has been arrested at Lamy, New-Mexico.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Silver legislation has been the one topic of interest the past week in Wall-street, next to the tariff. The general expectation is that whenever bill passes it will produce more or less inflation, and inflation means higher prices. The sentiment was so unmistakable that large operators who were short of certain lines of stocks bought them in. They had sold on the attitude of affairs in the West, where the railroad meetings and the efforts to fix up rates have resulted in failure, as those who had most studied the situation declared they would. The bearish effect on the market, however, was nullified by a more dominating bullish force; and recognizing this, the operators referred to changed their position. They are now either passive, waiting the turn of events, or are actively on the bull side. The market has consequently advanced, stimulated by purchases both for the long and short accounts. In proportion as the sentiment spreads, that is, the expectation of silver inflation, it is reasonable to expect that the market will broaden and rise, and all the bull cliques are at work, animated by a courage they have not felt in a long time. Some kind of a silver bill is considered as being sure to pass. It is understood in the Street that the question has really narrowed itself down to a difference of opinion between Secretary Windom and the advocates of free coinage. The House and Senate might pass a free coinage bill, and it is asserted that such a bill could command a majority in both branches; but the Secretary wields the Presidential veto, and the bill would be vetoed to a certainty. The end, therefore, will be the usual one of a compromise. At one time Wall-street was almost unanimously against silver; but since experience has shown that the worst results anticipated from the forced coinage of $2,000,000 of silver per month have not followed, there has been a considerable change. All shades of opinion are represented. There is the widest divergence of views. Advocates of a larger use of silver insist that the price of the metal has been artificially depressed, and that the action of this country in increasing the amount used for money will raise the price in all the markets of the world; and finally, unless there should in the meantime be another discovery like the Comstock lode, will bring it to a parity with gold, as it has been more than once before in times past. When the great gold discoveries were made in California, silver for a time became more valuable than gold. A higher price for silver, they say, will increase the price of all those products of the farm of which the surplus is sold in European countries in competition with similar products coming from silver-standard countries. The British merchant sells at a gold price and buys at a silver one, and it is his interest to have silver valued as low as possible. People who hold these views point to the rising quotations for silver in London as a proof of the correctness of their views as to the effect of the pending legislation on the price of the metal.

On the other hand, conservative people who fear that such legislation will immediately put gold to a premium and drive it out of circulation, may find consolation in the views of those who believe that all the silver money added to the common aggregate of the country will be absorbed without causing the slightest disturbance. Inflation there may be in a degree, but it will not be more than the constantly expanding development of the country calls for. Silver money is less needed at the great financial centres, where transactions are large, than in the less thickly settled sections, where trade is comparatively of the retail character. There silver is more useful than gold, just as silver is more convenient in use for small sums than gold would be; and again, for yet smaller sums, copper or bronze is more convenient than silver. For example, supposing that all our coins, from a dollar down, had to be in nothing but gold; it would almost paralyze the retail trade. No devices that ingenuity could suggest could possibly give that class of trade the freedom of movement given by the simple device of using cheaper metals than gold for coins of small values. Now the country is constantly growing by the addition of new areas of land to cultivation, by the development of mines, and all other ways incident to increase of population in a country where the land is not fully occupied. Here, say the class of thinkers referred to, are the channels into which the additional silver coinage will run and be absorbed, and performing its proper functions there, will not disturb the relations of the two metals at the financial centres. These are the people who insist that no inflation can follow from the effects of any bill that Congress is likely to pass, and say it is not certain, even if free coinage were authorized, that gold would go to a premium. They point out that there is the essential difference between silver money and paper money, in that the latter is, first an unlimited product; second, it costs nothing to increase it. But silver is a limited product, and every ounce taken out of a mine brings that mine one ounce nearer exhaustion; and next, the cost of getting out one thousand ounces of the metal is one thousand times the cost of getting out one ounce. Of course this means for the whole product, as opposed to the fact that it costs no more to print a thousand-dollar bill than a one-dollar bill. What inflation, it is asked, has followed from all the purchases of silver by the Government, and its coinage, since the passage of the two-million act?

The special interest of Wall-street in the Tariff bill was in its relation to sugar. Since the bill was reported to the House sugar stock has been rising, and that it will rise considerably more seems about as certain as any event in so uncertain a place as Wall-street can be said to be certain. Men in the sugar business, in and out of the Trust, its friends and its enemies, were anticipating with various emotions that the sugar interest was to be offered up as a sacrifice. Every other interest was to get a share of protection pudding, but the sugar refiners were to be the scapegoats. When the bill was reported, and it was found that raw sugars were to be free while yet there was a duty of fourtenths of a cent per pound on the refined sugars, there was a great revulsion of feeling. The men who had been strongly bearish on sugar stock immediately bought it. Fourtenths of a cent per pound was all the protection needed so long as they could get the raw sugars free. To outsiders it is interesting to note that an impost so small, to the consumer, as this, makes all the difference between profits and no profits to the manufacturing interest. The sugar men, therefore, feel easy; for if the Tariff bill falls through the variety of conflicting interests involved, they can get along all right under the existing law; if it goes through, they are just as well off. Indeed, there are not wanting those who insist that getting its raw material free, the refining trade will be immensely stimulated. The cost of refining varies from one-sixteenth to one-half a cent per pound. There is a small export trade in refined sugar now, but the more assurance of those in the business assert that this foreign trade will grow rapidly, and that the Trust refiners, freed from the burden of duties on their material, will be able to export sugar to all parts of the world where refined sugars are in demand, and refineries now idle will all be started up again. One sugar dealer, who by the way was a bitter enemy of the trust and had been bearish on the stock, said with considerable emphasis: "This will make New-York the greatest sugar mart in the world. With those sugars coming in free we can feed even the Dutchmen and the English."

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

The large retail dry goods merchants are beginning to realise that the Washington Memorial Arch fund is now on its last quarter and that it should require but little more time to secure the trifle over $23,000 needed to bring this patriotic work to a triumphant close. If all those who have deferred sending forward their subscriptions will now come to the front as generally as the well-known merchants, R. O'Neill of Sixth-avenue, has done, before the close of another week this fund will show a decided improvement. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscription: Through the World, R. O'Neill, $100; previously acknowledged, $70,153 44; grand total, $70,-253 44.

A REFORM CLUB.

For the purpose of guarding against a repetition of the April frauds at the Fall elections in Jersey City the Republicans and the Democrats opposed to Mayor Cleveland have determined to organize a Reform Club. To that end a call has been iss

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,369 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE WISHES situations for all her servants. Apply Monday and Tuesday morning, 10 to 12, at 245 West 44th-st.

A YOUNG LADY GIVES HOME LESSONS, morning or afternoon, in French, English, German, music, art, needlework in exchange for board; references. Address L. S., box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMAN of middle age, a position of trust; understands nursing thoroughly; sewing, housework; good reference; city or country. Address A., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—A lady or lady with children going abroad can secure the service of an experienced, refined American lady, middle-aged, as useful companion; has taken charge of children in a private family; thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, also Latin, if desired; highly recommended; can arrange appointment in New-York. Address E. K., Irvington, N. Y.

COMPANION.—By a quiet, refined American lady (middle-aged) in a Christian family as useful companion to invalid or to wait on an aged lady or gentleman; references from present position. Address W., Box 16, 153 4th-av.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated, efficient American lady; experienced European traveler; several languages; will go abroad as useful companion, amanuensis, or governess; good reference. Address D. V., 1,238 Broadway.

COMPANION.—A thoroughly educated and musical lady as companion to elderly lady; highest references as to character and ability. Address H., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young lady, who can give best of references, as companion to an invalid lady or as housekeeper. Address Box 33, 180 East 125th-st.

COMPANION.—By refined American Protestant young lady as companion to a lady; no objection to traveling; best references. Address E. B., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined American girl as companion and wait on lady; six years' city reference. Address M., Box 235 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and to sewing; would assist in waiting in private family; prefers country for the Summer; first-class personal city reference. Address 226 East 9th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 246 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. Address M. D., Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires to place in a private family an excellent servant as second chambermaid; will assist in the laundry. Address C., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in small private family, with first-class city reference; willing to assist in other work; no objection to country. Address A. K., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting; in small private family. Call, Monday, at 117 West 55th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; assist with waiting or children; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address N., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; reference. Address Gerda, care of Mrs. Ouilson, 138 Warren-st., Brooklyn, Room 34.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Swedish girl in American family as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; city reference. Call at 208 East 24th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; the young girl; first-class city reference. Address J. M., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for a young girl as chambermaid and to wait on a lady. Address H., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires to find a good place for a thorough chambermaid, who has been in the service of a lady. Address W., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands making salads; good reference. Address L. T., 300 East 111th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; present employer going abroad. Address A., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID — LAUNDRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as chambermaid and other as laundress; in private family; first-class references; no cards. Address 410 East 123d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl; assist with laundrywork; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 8 West 35th-st., on Monday, between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference; last employer can be seen. Call, on Monday, at 248 West 73d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and assist in laundry work; best reference. Address J. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call at 111 East 53d-st., third bell to right.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,154 3d-av.; ring Burr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST UP STAIRS.—By a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed. Call or address M. G., 309 East 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; first city reference. Address Tona, 249 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A good situation as second chambermaid in a hotel. Address A. B., Box 146 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family about to leave for the Pacific coast would like to find situation for a chambermaid after May 1. Call at 14 East 70th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. Call at 616 3d-av., second bell.

COOK.—In small family where fine family cooking is required; do marketing; fully competent to take entire charge; best city references. Address E. B., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to find situations for her cook and laundress, both of whom she can recommend. Apply at 28 West 26th-st., Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—By a good cook and excellent baker; country preferred; three years' reference. Address L., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook, other as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 46 East 22d-st.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, in private family; best city references. Address L. S., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as a thorough cook; assist with washing and ironing; go to the country with a family; best city reference. Call at 266 East 45th-st., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress; best city reference; city or country. Call at 402 East 29th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; willing to do second work; is good plain cook for private family. Call at 313 East 46th-st., first flat.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent colored cook in hotel, restaurant, or club; full charge; fully capable to fill her position. Call or address M. F., 230 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By young woman; wages, $20; thoroughly understands her business; can furnish first-class city reference; city or country. Call at 666 6th-av., near 39th-st., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; $20; seven years' reference. Call at 114 West 54th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young colored woman as cook and laundress in small private family; city references. Address 418 West 52d-st., Nicholas.

COOK.—By English woman; thoroughly understands her business; balls, suppers, and dinner parties. Address M. D., 10 Dower-st.

COOK.—By Swedish cook in private family; kitchenmaid preferred; in small family; good city reference. Call at 981 East 30th-st.

COOK.—By a middle-aged French woman, lately landed, as first-class cook; speaks German. French cook. Call at 884 8th-av.

COOK.—As good cook in private family; assist with washing; best of references last employers can be seen. Call, Monday, at 112 West 17th-st.

COOK.—In private family; competent cook; good city reference. Address M. E., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook by the month or week; has best city references. Address R. E., Box 156, 991 3d-av.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook, in private family; when kitchenmaid is kept; good references; wages, $40 50. Call, two days, at 234 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call, two days, at 124 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By a middle-aged French woman, lately landed, as first-class cook; speaks German. Call or address French Cook, 884 8th-av.

COOK.—By a thorough and competent woman as cook; country preferred; satisfactory references; can be address, Monday, 156 West 15th-st., first door.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; city or country; best city references. Call at 220 East 19th-st., front basement.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 220 East 57th-st., one floor up.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all kinds of business; five years' good city references. Address M. G., 169 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all kinds of business; five years' good city references. Address M. G., 169 West 32d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman; go out by the day; do laundry work or cleaning; best city reference. Call at 457 West 30th-st., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; do washing and ironing, &c.; good city reference. Address C. M., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, coats, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French modiste; tailor-made and street costumes, $2 to $10, to establish trade; late with Healy & Co.; strangers visiting city can have costumes made in 24 hours. Address Richmond, Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by the day; terms moderate; cut, fit, and drape nicely; satisfaction guaranteed; city reference. Address O. D., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaking, (glove-fitting, imported fashions, Worth's system from Paris); engagements in private families; $2 50 per day. Mme. Bobino, 806 East 79th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior fitter; remaining business; tailor gowns, evening costumes, $8 and $10; dresses remodeled; cutting, basting. Call at 401 Lexington-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; reception, street, and traveling dresses; good taste, perfect fitting and draping, latest styles. Address O. Michel Durrand, 65 West 112th-st.

DRESSMAKER, FORMERLY WITH MME. Elfredes, wishes a few more customers; will do work reasonable. Call at 249 West 38th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; terms reasonable; city reference. Address 234 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; would like to go by the day. Address Mme. Guillaut, 147, West 24th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian Summer dresses; perfect fitting Paris styles; moderate price. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; will go out; $2 per day; references. Address M. M., 106 West 40th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day. Apply at 419 West 49th-st.

FOOTMAN, &c.—By young man, 22, as footman or groom; understands the care of horses; city reference. Address S. M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GEO. & G. GILPATRICK, MODISTES, WOULD like a few more customers at home or by the day, at 590 Park-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By an experienced teacher; English, French, and German speaking; competent in music, art, literature, and needlework; lively disposition; no objection to leave city; highest city references. Address Miss A. B., Box 167 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian lady teacher of French and music as governess or companion to a family traveling; highest references. Address Graduated, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady; able to teach French, English, German, and music, as governess to grown children or as companion; city references. Call or address 260 8th-av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined and well-educated French person, willing and obliging, as governess or companion; good sewer; best of reference. Miss E., 150 West 14th-st.

HAIRDRESSER, &c.—By a French person; thorough hairdresser; packs; understands dressmaking; good references. Address A. B., 204 West 26th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American married man; no children; is in mountains in good neighborhood; flat preferred; reference given. Address or call, all week, at paper house, day time, Charles Clark, 35 Rose-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly-competent and experienced housekeeper in private family or first-class hotel for Summer months; highest references given and required. Address C. H. E., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEMAID — NURSEMAID.—By young American sisters as housemaid and nursemaid together; in country for Summer months; best references. Address Anna, 142 West 126th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl lately landed to do general housework. Call at 215 East 29th-st., Room 7.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By an American woman as nurse for an invalid or an aged person; best reference given. Address A. E. D., 1,238 Broadway.

JANITRESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady who is now engaged; is open for engagement; would like care of apartment house, office, building, or gentleman's residence. Address Housekeeper, Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

JANITRESS.—Gentleman would recommend his housekeeper, widow with small family, as janitress to take care of a dwelling. Address Physician, 627 Lexington-av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; reference present employer's. Call for two days, at 3 University-place.

LADY'S MAID.—To travel abroad; well educated; competent in duties and trustworthy; thorough packer and traveler; speaks German, English and French; good references. Address T., Box 188 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Hanoverian; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe; last employer can be seen. Address G. L., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—German; a place for traveling; excellent city reference. Address E. E., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; takes full charge of wardrobe; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; willing and obliging. Call at last employer's, 515 Madison-av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; experience on service; dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; unexceptionable city reference; no objection to other city. Address, by letter, Miriam, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; reference from present employer. Call, for two days, at 3 University-place.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent English girl; city reference. Address T. E., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class, (French); speaks English; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler; best city references. Address C. K., 40 Park-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By German Protestant; good cutter and fitter and dressmaker; first city references; as maid in Christian family. Address A. M., 201 West 77th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; ALSO good dressmaker; willing to assist with other work; sews on all machines; can give best city reference. Call or address 219 East 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young English girl as lady's maid; lady going to Europe; under stands dressmaking; will call. Address H. D., 6 West 24th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—Can make over; willing and obliging; good personal city reference. Call, Monday, at 200 West 51st-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress, packer; three years' best city references. Address Virginie, 457 9th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND Hairdresser); has city references. Call at 220 West 9th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German young lady; excellent dressmaker; excellent packer; can make all dresses and take charge of wardrobe; city reference. Address Competent, Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Would go to Europe with young lady; good traveler; understands her duties in either position; separate or together; 12 years' city references. Address, one week, M. H. Dunlop, St. Mary's Widow-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can make children's clothes; would travel; city reference; first-class hairdresser and packer; willing to assist in second personal city reference. Address C. M., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; best references from Paris and New-York; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; can travel; fond of children over 10. Address, letters, French Lady's Maid, 217 West 25th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; competent in all duties; highly recommended; best city references; good dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; city or country. Address, sixteen days, 51 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a place for her maid, whom she highly recommends; would take care of elderly lady or grown children; accustomed to travel. Address L. O., 891 8th-av., Room 26.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly-competent German; speaks good French; good hairdresser and seamstress; excellent packer; willing to travel; good city reference. Address C. L., 102 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for a first-class maid and seamstress; understands packing; is honest and reliable. Address Present Employer, 103 East 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent French person. Lean as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at 977 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS — CHAMBERmaid.—By three girls, a laundress, a waitress, and a chambermaid; good city reference; all Protestants. Call at present employer's, 21 East 37th-st., two days.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; in private family; country for the Summer; best city reference. Call at 200 East 40th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. Call at 204 East 25th-st., third flat front, east side.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman as laundress in boarding house, private family, or hotel; good city reference. Call, two days, E., 260 West 52d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. Address A. R., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young colored woman as good laundress in boarding house; good reference. Call at 105 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young colored woman as laundress and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 220 East 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call at 356 West 43d-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable mulatto girl as first-class laundress or cook; four years' city reference. Call at 224 East 57th-st., one floor up.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; has no objection to country; best city reference. Call or address 740 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call at 266 West 24th-st.

MAID TO GROWING CHILDREN AND TO make herself generally useful in a family, or to wait upon lady going abroad. Kind and obliging Protestant young woman; experienced traveler; crossed the ocean several times; never seasick. Address A. C. B., Box 188 Times Office.

MAID.—By refined American girl; wait on lady; be generally useful; good home more object than wages; six years' city reference. Address M., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a young Frenchwoman as children's maid and seamstress; capable; well recommended. Address A. F., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid to growing children, or for a lady; good references. Can be seen, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 11 East 45th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman for growing children; willing to travel; three years' reference from last place. Call 319 East 49th-st., first floor.

MAID, &c.—Lady desires place for an excellent maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; disengaged the 1st of June. Call or address present employer's, 21 West 34th-st.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl to wait on a lady or take care of grown children; best of references. Call or address Gouas, care of Mme. Cortes, 112 West 40th-st.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress or nurse to growing children; understands dressmaking; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 413 West 54th-st., top floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; speaks English; to a lady or to growing children; good city reference. Address F., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl; fully competent in all her duties; willing to travel. Address H. H., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; can be seen at present employer's, 87 5th-av.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady highly qualified and experienced in the care and management of many servants desires position in an institution or first-class hotel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address H. C. E., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined person; speaks English; able to teach German and French; is cheerful, trustworthy, and skillful; would like orphan or good family; entire charge; New-York or abroad; or as useful traveling companion to young ladies; references. Address H., Box 213 Times Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; kindergarten, elementary branches, fancy needlework; speaks German fluently; take entire charge of growing children; invalid child preferred; willing to travel, or country; best city references. Apply or address M. N., 322 West 13th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly-educated French person for children, or maid for young ladies; perfectly competent and reliable; neat sewer; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young French person; experienced; highest city references. Call or address F. A., 2,293 Eighth-av., Fordham.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess or nurse. Call at present employer's, 49 West 54th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady, with highest city references, as nursery governess. Address 332 East 14th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, well educated; best references. Address X. Z., 1,036 3d-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—An educated German, speaking English, and able in all female handiwork; sewing; care of children; light chamberwork; city references; no cards. Call at 1,107 2d-av.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse for a baby or growing children; good seamstress; good city references. Call or address C. D., 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—By young Protestant American girl as nurse to growing children; first-class city reference; city or country. Address M. V., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young French girl to growing children; no objection to help with chamberwork; good city reference. Call or address M. H., 326 4th-av.

NURSE.—A lady desires a situation for a girl whom she can highly recommend as nurse for growing children. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 67 West 52d-st.

NURSE.—By young woman as thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; take entire charge; very best city references. Address N. D., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French person; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infants or small children; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Call or address Mariette, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl; thoroughly competent to take care of growing children; has no objection to chamberwork; excellent city reference. Address Julie, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman (English) as nurse to nervous or aged lady; several years' reference; no objection to travel. Address Reliable, Box 3, 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged German woman as nurse in American family; fully competent to take charge of infant from birth; best references; city or country. 329 3d-av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse, or growing children and plain sewing in private family; city or country; best reference. Address L. H., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a colored girl as nurse to take care of children; good reference. Call at 133 West 30th-st., second floor, front house.

NURSE, &c.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid; good city reference. Call at 39½ Morton-st.; ring Adrian's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse to a growing children. Call at 509 East 46th-st., one flight, right.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse to a growing children. Call at 944 East 83d-st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse to young children; good references. Apply at Appleby Flats, 174 West 58th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl, who speaks French and German, with a family who travel. Call or address G. E., 210 West 82d-st.

NURSE.—By a girl; take care of children; no objection to country or Summer; best city references. Call, Monday, at 465 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—By a lady wishes situation for her nurse; best city references. Can be seen at 114 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant as nurse; has city or country. Call or address E. F. R., 329 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant as nurse; has city or country; best city reference. Call or address E. F. R., 329 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse to take care of young children; is cheerful, trustworthy, and willing; city references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 12 to 2 P. M., or address London, Apartment 12, 49 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant; thoroughly experienced; will take charge baby or grown children; good city reference; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 20 East 22d-st., basement.

NURSE.—By intelligent person as nurse to children; take entire charge, and superintend reading, sewing, and many work; references. Address R. C., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young English lady; medical grad. uate; experienced nurse; good sailor; will go to Europe with invalid or children for expenses; city reference. Address L. Y., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire care from birth; reliable in care of twins; would travel; good city reference. Address M. M. D., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman; thoroughly understands care of infant from birth; city references; please state wages. Address R. L., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS OR would Assist with Waiting or Chamberwork.—Good personal reference; willing and obliging. Address C. E., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined Protestant American girl to do sewing and take care of children; best city reference; city or country. Address R. R., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American woman as nurse for invalid; city or country; best reference given; is very obliging. Address A. E. D., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; can take charge of infant from birth; long city reference. Call, after 10 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday, at 4 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced invalid's nurse and companion; five years' reference; would be obliging and useful as desired. Address Miss Wood, Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her thorough competent infant's nurse whom she can highly recommend. Call or address American Protestant, 16 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged person as infant's nurse or to take one or two small children; can be well recommended; last employer can be seen. Address 968 8th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—By French nurse; middle aged; good seamstress; for small children; city or country; best city references. Address M. C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young woman as competent infant's nurse; will take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle if required; city or country; best city reference. Call at 223 West 30th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young German girl, lately landed, or as lady's maid; willing to assist with any other work if required. Address A. W., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 207 East 61st-st.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss; no objection to infants; city references. Address E. L., care of Mrs. Jacques, 104 West 61st-st.

NURSE.—A mentally or invalid nurse; no objection to country. Address L., 943 3d-av.

PARLORMAID.—By a respectable person as parlormaid; would go to Newport for the month of August; city reference. Address M. D., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

RELIABLE WOMAN WOULD TAKE CARE of private house; best references; no children. Call or address M. Clark, 592 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for an excellent seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking. Call, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on Monday, at 6 East 10th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; wait on lady or growing children; in private family; steady place preferred to wages; country preferred; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a young Frenchwoman as children's maid and seamstress; capable; well recommended. Address A. F., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid to growing children, or for a lady; good references. Can be seen, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 11 East 45th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman for growing children; willing to travel; three years' reference from last place. Call 319 East 49th-st., first floor.

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WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A colored woman; 1 week or month; families' washing especially; best references; all orders promptly attended to. Call at 125 West 26th-st., basement.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—By young Irishman; Protestant; situation in city; 7 years' city reference; 3 years' experience. Address J. W., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO TRADE.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE OR pianos to move or store can procure the services of an experienced packer by addressing E. J. R., 2 King-st.

TO LET.

A MARRIED COUPLE WISH TO TAKE charge of a private house for Summer; best reference. Call or address Louis Bollerman, 106 East 113th-st.

AMERICAN BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, HAVING a widow mother to support, wishes to learn a trade, such as carpenter or machinist; or would be thankful for employment of any kind. Call at 123 West 24th-st., Bell 17.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By good valet; well accustomed to elderly gentleman and assisting in toilet dressing and bathing; also good roller and massage operator; sure, 25; wages according to ability; good city references. Address Frances, 7 East 17th-st.

ATTENDANT, VALET, NURSE, OR COMpanion to Gentleman.—By competent, middle-aged, well-educated Englishman; city or country; willing to travel. First-class references. Address R. B., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A SWISS, AGED 29, WISHES MANAGEment of hotel; can furnish bond. Address G. R., 1,018 6th-av.

A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, SPEAKING a German, wishes position as traveling companion or to take care of growing boys; is now open for engagement; highest city reference. Address Robert Foteck, 2 East 61st-st.

BARKEEPER.—In first-class hotel or liquor store; city or country; understands the business thoroughly; not afraid of work or long hours. Address J. H. McHenry, 1,824 9th-av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly-competent double-entry Bookkeeper and correspondent desires change. Address C. B. L., 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER, WAITER, AND VALET.—By Frenchman; single; private family; thoroughly competent; sober and obliging; city or country; highly recommended; best city reference; used to travel; just disengaged; honest, sober, reliable, and faithful. Address Louis, care Flescher, 781 6th-av., third floor.

BUTLER.—By experienced waiter; thoroughly reliable and competent; middle-aged single man; is private; has satisfactory city references will be given; city or country, highly recommended by late employer. Address C. C., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; by competent man; single; long experience; just disengaged; is private family; city or country; best of references. Address A. B., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; capable of taking full charge of dining room; city or country; best of references. Address W., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; tall, neat, careful, willing, reliable, and thoroughly understands his duties; in private family; city or country; very best New-York and Paris references. Address H. Bayard, 185 West 26th-st.

BUTLER.—By a competent, experienced young man, age 24, in private family; has good London, Paris, and city references; willing and obliging. Address Butler, 406 and 408 7th-av., care of Mr. Falk.

BUTLER OR WAIT

MANY EMIGRANTS IN ICELAND.

The new British Board of Trade Journal contains a translation, sent by the British Minister in Copenhagen, of a report on the condition of Iceland last year, from which it appears that the population of the island diminished by about 4,000 between 1886 and 1888. At the close of 1885 it was 71,613 and at the close of 1888 69,224. The decline is due to emigration to America; had there been no emigration the population would, in fact, have naturally increased by 2,500. The population of the capital, Reykjavik, has risen from 3,460 to 3,592. The native fishermen have suffered heavily from the English fishing steamers, which almost completely block the entrances to the smaller fjords with their lines, which are mostly laid within territorial waters. In the capital and the neighborhood the fishermen have commenced to introduce many improvements into their business generally. Oil is now carried for smoothing the waves, and improvements in fish-curing have been introduced. The winter was exceptionally stormy and the snowfall great, so that the live stock had to be kept indoors, and there was a danger of the hay supply running short.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADIES TAUGHT NURSING, MIDWIFERY, Lying managers; instruction book free. Address College Hospital, 247 West 42d-st.

WANTED—An experienced, obliging Protestant nurse to take the entire care of infant from monthly nurse; also the care of child three years old; only those fully competent and not over forty years old, and with references from last place, where lady can be seen, need apply, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, at 44 East 66th-st.

WANTED—French lady's maid, not over 35 years of age; she must speak English and understand all the duties of a maid; first-class references required. Apply to Room 20 Buckingham Hotel, 5th-av. and 50th-st., on Monday, between 12 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—Competent and reliable woman for storeroom and pantry of an all-year North Carolina hotel; must understand pastry. Address K., New-York Hotel.

WANTED—A competent Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress, with good city references; wages $20. Call Monday, from 9 to 10 o'clock, 20 West 56th-st.

WANTED—A competent cook for a small family; must be neat and orderly. Call, after 9 A. M., Monday and Tuesday, at basement door of the Belgravia, 69th-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—Competent cook and laundress for two in family; good reference required. Call Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, on Mrs. S. W. Bonne, 155 West 58th-st.

WANTED—Cook and laundress, also a waitress. Apply, Monday, April 21, at 251 Madison-av., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—North German infant's nurse; must have references. Call at 56 West 37th-st.

MALES.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line; liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, &c. For terms address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail 35 cts. For terms and full particulars, address The Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Coachman and gardener on gentleman's place; one hour from city; must be competent and have good reference. Address, stating wages expected, Locust, Post Office Box 1,706, city.

WANTED—In railroad office, Philadelphia, intelligent young man as stenographer, typewriter, (Remington,) and general clerk; salary $60 per month. Address, handwriting of applicant, W. A. J., Box 145 Times Office.

WANTED—Man and wife to go to the country to do the cooking, waiting, and chamberwork of a small family; wages about $25 per month; must have good references. Address V. T., Box 954 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Elderly colored man, unmarried, for a small apartments. Address, with particulars, Janitor, Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Gentleman of education capable of earning $1,000 to $3,000 annually; a rare opening. The Peerless Manufacturing Co., 56 West 25th-st.

WANTED—Coachman; married; reliable; references required. Call at 3 East 55th-st., on Monday, April 21, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Man to care for horse, cow, and garden; one whose wife is a good laundress preferred. G. D., Box 1,572, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN CUISINIER FRANÇAIS AVANT DE bien recommandation de la ville désir un place dans une famille privé. S'adresser Chef, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE HENRY KILLAM CO.,

Carriage Builders,

Broadway and 54th-st.

Specialties:
5 SPRING VICTORIAS.
6 SPRING VICTORIAS.
PLAIN SPRING VICTORIAS,
CABRIOLETS.

Carriages painted and in natural wood for town and country driving.
FINE HARNESS.

GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell complete outfit, consisting of one pair of stylish horses, chestnut and chestnut roan, 15.2 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; suitable for brougham or T cart; warranted sound; one brougham and cabriolette, by Brewster & Co.; two sets of double harness, standard make. Apply or address HENRY SAMPSON, 58 Reade-st., or at stable of WM. MAGUIRE, 156 East 57th-st.

CHOICE MAINE BRED ROAD MARE FOR Sale.—Black; 15 hands full; handsome, sound, young, fearless, stylish, fast, free, cheerful driver; can be driven by lady; fast single, or will mate a 2:30 horse to pole. May be seen at 140 West 30th-st.

$500.—TEAM BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 8 and 9 years old, high action, stylish, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle; no vices. Can be seen at HARBETT'S stable, 15 East 30th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE.—SIX STALLS AND box. TENNIS BUILDING ASSO., 212 West 41st-st.

EXCURSIONS.

HIGHLAND BEACH,

THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, ON THE SANDY HOOK PENINSULA. MANY IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE THIRD SEASON.

Sunday schools, associations, clubs, and organizations generally will find ample accommodations at this beautifully near-by resort for Summer excursions.

Address for views, printed matter, and further information,

THE HIGHLAND BEACH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE.

A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $5,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER, AND HARBOR Transportation Company.—Offices, Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

Season { Excursion Department } Season
1890 { Books Now Open. } 1890.
Daily, 9 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 2.

Rooms and barges for pleasure parties; pleasure grounds, and all facilities for a Summer day's outing.

Apply early for choice dates.

PRIVATE SUMMER TOUR TO HOLLAND, Belgium, Germany, the Rhine, Paris, London; 55 days; $400, inclusive; arrangements first-class. For circulars and testimonials address Prof. LE FEBVRE, 34 West 40th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—500 CONCH SHELLS, STARfish, coral, and other shells to place in aquarium. Address, giving particulars, &c., H. E. GATES, 59 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

A REWARD OF $75 FOR BRACELET OF eight diamonds lost at reception, 256 West 23d-st., Friday evening, between 9 and 10. Owner, Mrs. WYER, 16 West 38th-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their left-off clothing will receive full value by calling or addressing S. MILLER, 56 [illegible]

THE ONLY LICENSED OFFICE OF THE [illegible] BROADWAY, between [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTHIEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

In a Peaceful, Restful Vale, surrounded by Flower-decked Mountains and Sparkling Streams, always a pleasant resort, which is peculiarly charming in its Springtime dress, and with its Dry, Bracing, Health-laden Air, Thermal Waters flowing into Marble Pools, the most luxurious and Curative Baths in the World, unequaled by the Dolphinian, Nheancita, or Sheer Gadarer, as well as the Recreation Seeker, Health, Rest Pleasure, Home Comforts, and an Unexcelled Cuisine at

THE MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

"FOUNDED UPON A ROCK."
A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,

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Steam heat.
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REMAINS OPEN TILL JUNE 1.

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A RESPECTABLE COUPLE DESIRE TO take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; no children; excellent city references. Address M. F., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take care of house in the Summer; do washing if required, or will go as companion; good city reference. Address K. E., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take care of house for the Summer; do washing if required, or will go as companion; good city reference. Address K. E., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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21ST-ST., 46 EAST.—SECOND-FLOOR SUNny suite; also single rooms; private family; good table; references.

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32 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS for a family or party of gentlemen; private table.

34TH-ST., 39 WEST.—FRONT HALL ROOM, two fourth-floor rooms, with board; references exchanged.

34TH-ST., 21 WEST.—LARGE, PLEASANT rooms, singly or en suite; families or gentlemen; table board.

34TH-ST., 97 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board for family or gentlemen; references.

45TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor suite, adjoining bath; single rooms; superior board; references.

47TH-ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single, with board; can be engaged for last of April.

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49 WEST 16TH-ST.—DESIRABLE LARGE and small rooms; Summer prices; table board.

51ST-ST., 147 WEST.—NEAR 6TH-AV. elevated station; furnished rooms, with or without board.

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64 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Elegantly-furnished second-story rooms, with board.

125TH-ST., NO. 4 WEST.—LARGE AND elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; references.

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158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with superior board; appointments the best; references.

213 WEST 43D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations, with board; house in good order; newly furnished throughout; references.

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IN PRIVATE RESIDENCE, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., one block from Windsor Hotel; private table if desired; permanent occupants preferred. SUBSTANTIAL, Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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24 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TO GENTLEMEN only, well-furnished large and small rooms.

33D-ST., 53 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR; FIVE rooms; also, front basement; physician or gentlemen; furnished to suit.

58 WEST 35TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will let two suites, together or singly, to gentlemen; seen Tuesday.

104 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, in private house; gentlemen preferred.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF parlor, bedroom, and bath, for gentlemen only; terms until November, $50 per month; elevator and restaurant in house; occupancy at once or May 1st. Room 22, PERCIVAL, 230 West 42d-st.

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TO RENT—IN THE CAMBRIDGE, 33D-ST. and 5th-av., from May 1 to Sept. 1, a furnished room and bath. Address R. B. F., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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46 EAST 58TH-ST.—A REFINED PRIvate family wish to let elegant suite of rooms; elegant house; excellent neighborhood; rent reasonable.

409 WEST 31ST-ST.—PARLOR AND BASEment; twenty single rooms; eight large rooms, handsomely papered; rent low.

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In Mighty and Magnificent the Most Brilliant, Dazzling, Amaz Terpsichorean, Scenic, Choral, Ever Pr

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Broadway between 30th and 31st sts.
J. WESLEY ROSE QUEST.....Sole Manager
Every night at 8. Doors open at 7:30.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
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RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS
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THE CITY DIRECTORY.
(Rejuvenated.)
EVERYTHING NEW.
BRIGHT and SPARKLING.
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A LITTLE HEAVIER THAN USUAL,
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MIRTHFUL PERFORMANCE
will be given.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The regular run of the
PLOT OF THE PLAY
is to be given as a souvenir on this occasion
IS
PREMATURE.
Seats can be secured one month in advance at regular prices.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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Under the management of J. M. HILL.
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2D YEAR. 2D YEAR.
LAST WEEKS. LAST WEEKS.
NEIL BURGESS.
THE COUNTY FAIR.
Evenings 8:15. Saturday Matinee at 2.

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GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
TO-MORROW AND DURING THE WEEK,
CARMENCITA,
THE SPANISH DANCING BEAUTY.
The new burlesque, "Our Belle Helena."
Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

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DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
6TH MONTH of BELASCO & DE MILLE'S PLAY.
THE CHARITY BALL.
Regina 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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Special matinee Thursday, April 24, 2:30.
"The Dowagers" and "Indian Summer" by Students of the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ART. Seats on sale Tuesday.

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THEATRE-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.
WEEK, MONDAY, APRIL 21. SAT. MATINEE.
ENGAGEMENT OF
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MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
MISS DORA KNOX.
Thursday, Friday, daintday matinde and night,
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A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, AND STUDIES,
In oil, water color, &c., by
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Including many of the studies made in Japan, on exhibition at
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From April 15 to May 1.

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Grand Combine—Two Shows.
TONY PASTOR'S OWN COMPANY.
HARRY KERNELL'S BIG SHOW.
Harry and John Kernell, Helen Dagmar, Ella Weaver, the Freemonts, Thomas O'Brien, Weber and Fields, Rogers Brothers, Binns and Burns, Newcomb and Mohamed, Geyer and Lord, Mash.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

EDEN MUSEE. 23D-ST. & 6TH-AV.
TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT,
EXECUTION
BY
ELECTRICITY.
25c.
Ajeeb, the Chess Automaton, a mystery yet.
CONCERTS afternoon and evening by
ERDELYI NACZI'S GYPSY BAND.

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LAST PIANOFORTE MANN CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVE'G, APRIL 25.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 26.
Final appearance before the Western tour of Mr. and Mme. DE PACHMANN.
One Chopin Program, one Miscellaneous Program. Programs and seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square, and Chickering Hall, on or after Tuesday. CHICKERING PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

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Monday Evening, April 22d, at 8.
CONRAD ANSORGE'S
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Reserved Seats $1.50. Admission $1.00.
Now on sale at Steinway Hall Ticket Office.

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Wednesday Evening, April 23d, at 8.
OTTO REGNER'S
Grand Farewell Concert.
DEVREE, RISLEY, ROBERTS, HERBERT, BELCHER, &c.
Reserved seats, $1 50; General Admission, $1.
Reserved seats now at the Steinway Hall box office.

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MRS. KENDAL'S DRAMATIC OPINIONS.
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SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION,
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Week of April 21. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Ha! Ha!! Ho!!! MONROE & RICE
The funniest comedy
Kings of Fun and Music. MY AUNT BRIDGET.

REV. SR. GAYNARD, F. S. H. S., CHICK Hazing Hall — Upper Room. Illustrated Wednesday, 2:30, April 23. Subject, Thursday, 2:30, April 24. Theme and pur poses of Christianity. All invited.

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TION OF ROME.
CUS, DOUBLE MENAGERIES, MUSEUMS, NS, HORSE FAIR, ELEPHANT PAVILIONS, Enchanting Ballet ever seen. Dancing Girls, and Children Costliest and Handsomest Costumes. on with actually 1,200 people. alian Orgies, Glorious Scenes. Offerings, Tableaux, and Pageants. y. $50,000 in Ancient Weapons and Armor. 400 horses and 200 other animals. tising cars, 4 trains, 60 dens of wild beasts. droves of camels, 350 circus performers. aste, 25 charioteers, 30 clowns. HUGE TENT, 550 FEET LONG, racing track, and quadruple the size of any previous year. ail invented by Mr. Bailey, equal to 4,000. Daily expenses, $7,800. honored with the presence of Great Britain and the nobility of the realm.

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Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
The Great Success Continues,
Hundreds Turned Away Nightly.
Offenbach's Sprightly Opera Bouffe,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
The cast includes LILLIAN RUSSELL, FANNY RICE, ISABELLE URQUHART, FRANCIS ROSSEAU, FRED SOLOMON, HENRY RAL LAM, GEORGE OLMI, R. F. CARROLL, MAX LUBE, HENRY LEONE, EDGAR SMITH.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22,
100TH performance, a souvenir to commemorate which an elaborate souvenir has been prepared.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
THE SENATOR
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10.
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.
ONLY MATINEES SATURDAY.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE.
4 WEEKS POSITIVELY ONLY 4
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Engagement of the comedian
STUART ROBSON
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Under the direction of Mr. W. R. HAYDEN.
PRESENTING BRONSON HOWARD'S GREATEST COMEDY,
THE HENRIETTA.
MR. ROBSON AS BERTIE THE LAMB.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE; THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
Commencing to-morrow (Monday) evening,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
Farewell engagement of
GEORGE EDWARDES'S ORIGINAL
LONDON GAIETY THEATRE COMPANY,
Under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, presenting the most amusing, charming, and operatic burlesque,
FAUST UP TO DATE.
Farewell appearances in New-York of MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN and the 4 ORIGINAL LONDON GAIETY DANCERS.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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Mr. FRANK W. SANGER.....Manager
TO-NIGHT.
The Treasurers' Club of America will give their Annual Entertainment for the benefit of the Reserve Fund. The following well-known artists have kindly volunteered their aid and will POSITIVELY APPEAR:

Mr. Nelson Wheatcroft,	Master Lubin,
Mr. F. F. Mackay,	Miss Genevra Ingersoll,
Mr. E. J. Henley,	Miss Helen Russell,
Mr. Wilton Lackaye,	Miss Alice Harrison,
Mr. Frederick Solomon,	Miss Maggie Olms,
Mr. Robert Hilliard,	Miss Queen Vassar,
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At less than half price;
FROM
$58.00 to $150. each;
REDUCED FROM
$125.00 AND $375.00.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED
SUITS
at from
$7.50 to $22.50 each;
REDUCED FROM
$12.50 AND $33.00.

IMPORTED CLOTH
JACKETS & ULSTERS
from
$3.75 TO $12.50 EACH;
Reduced from
$5.00 AND $18.00.

IMPORTED SILK CAPES
from
$5.50 TO $18.00 EACH;
Reduced from
$9.00 AND $27.50.

Misses' and Children's
TWO-PIECE DRESSES,
Gretchen Coats,
AND NEWMARKETS
from
$3.75 TO $10.50 EACH;
Reduced from
$5.50 AND $15.00.

(MAIN FLOOR),
3,000 yards, 27-inch,
PRINTED CHINA
and fancy
RÉGENCE SILKS
at
75c. and 95c. per yard;
Reduced from $1.25 and $1.50.

BLACK
Brocaded, Tuscan, and Figured
MERVEILLEUX,
At $1.25 Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM $1.75.

1,000 TWENTY-FOUR INCH,
Silk
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Natural Wood and Fancy Handles,
from
$1.50 TO $1.85 EACH;
Worth $2.50 and $3.50.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

THE FRENCH HOSPITAL FAIR.

IT WAS OPENED LAST NIGHT AND ATTRACTED LARGE NUMBERS.

The tricolor of France floating over the old armory at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue last evening told the passing throng that the great fair in aid of the French Hospital and the Day Nursery for Children was open within. It invited the generous and benevolent friends of the poor cared for by the French Benevolent Society to assist a deserving institution, that carries on its great work without any assistance from the city, county, or State. The expenses of the society last year were nearly $12,000, and it is burdened with a debt of $42,500. It receives all applicants, even to consumptives at death's door, and, besides, conducts a large outdoor relief service. To replenish its treasury the fair which was opened last night and will continue during the remainder of the month was undertaken.

The old armory was gorgeously decorated and all of the rooms were filled with friends eager to help the hospital and admire the handsome display. There were in all twelve tables and booths at which were displayed articles to tempt the taste. The ladies in charge of the tables are Mmes. A. Forget, E. Oppenheim, P. Y. Fachiri, Henry L. Hoguet, Robert J. Hoguet, P. Thebaud, J. J. Henna, J. E. Kelly, E. G. Janeway, E. La Montagne, J. J. Milhaus, F. B. Clarkson, G. L. Lespinasse, A. Thierry, C. R. Huegger, V. Vigoroux, and the Countess d'Arschot. Each of these had a number of young lady assistants.

Mr. Joseph Thoron, President of the French Benevolent Society, received the distinguished visitors at the door. Among these were M. Roustan, the French Minister; J. B. Riva, the Italian Consul; Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, ex-Mayor Grace, Frederic R. Coudert, Dr. E. V. Agramonte, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and Dr. J. M. Roosevelt.

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The meeting which the United Service Club held last night at 44 West Twenty-eighth-street was the last which will be held by the club in its present quarters. It will move to 37 West Thirty-first-street May 1, occupying the entire building. The attendance last night was large. Gen. Horatio C. King read a paper entitled "From City Hall to Appomattox." Among those present were Gen. Franklin, Lieut. Cortwright, Dr. Robert Watts, Major Charles Appleby, Capt. Henry C. Rodgers, John Noble Gidding, Gilbert E. Hamilton, Col. Charles J. Reid, Col. Robert J. O. Irvine, and Capt. Robert R. Montgomery.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, APRIL 21,
IN

SILK DEPT.

2,400 yards
Real Canton Silks, printed in new designs and colors, including Betterave, Noix Chêne, Bouleau, Matelot, Tortue, Cuir, Pré, Étoile, Acier, Encre, Argent, &c., at
42c.,
HERETOFORE $1.00.

3,500 yards
LAVER DE SOIE, (Eclatante Rayé,) at
68c.,
HERETOFORE 98c.

ALSO
A CHOICE LOT OF
BLACK PEKIN, RÉGENCE
BROCHÉ AT
78c.,
HERETOFORE $1.25.

LACE DEPT.

FLOUNCES.
On Net or Mousseline de Soie, with Gold or Silver Bead Embroidery, at
$5.50, 7.75, 12.50 per yard.
FORMERLY $8. TO $28.

VAN DYKE LACES.
Black Guipure de Gene, (pure Silk,) at
$1.25 yard.
FORMERLY $2.75 AND $3.

NOVELTY TRIMMING LACES.
On Mousseline de Soie or net ground, at
48c., 75c., 1.25 yard.
FORMERLY $1. TO $2.90.

In connection with a choice assortment of staple goods, representing the latest designs in Drapery Nets, Flounces, and Trimming Laces.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.
(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, APRIL 21,
WILL DISPOSE OF
THE BALANCE
OF

LADIES' IMPORTED DRESSES

AT
LESS THAN COST.

And will also offer a large number of entirely new styles of their own make, comprising improvements on the imported models and original designs

IN INDIA SILK, LACE, GRENADINE, CHEVIOT, NUN'S VEILING, SURAH, CASHMERE, CAMEL'S HAIR, SERGE, &c., &c.

And a variety of combinations and effective contrasts in new materials and novelties, from which a number have been selected that have been greatly reduced in price and are of pronounced value, marked at

$35.00
AND
$47.00

The skirts of the above are all made on silk foundations, and the waists will be made to order without extra charge.

In addition,
A large number of very desirable completely made Dresses, in Black and Colored Cashmere, Cloth, Flannel, Serge, Cheviot, Lace, Silk, &c., &c. And special lines of Tennis and Outing Dresses in new patterns and designs.
In the above are a large number of Dresses suitable for Traveling, Shopping, and general wear at
$12., $15., and $19.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.
(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

BISMARCK AND HIS DINNER.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette.

Very quaint and characteristic is that touch about Prince Bismarck in the experiences of the German workingman at Court, which the good fellow has been relating to his admiring townspeople at home. A chance arising of a few words with the great Chancellor, the delighted locksmith seized it by expressing his gratitude to his Majesty for giving the workmen the chance of speaking in the Staatsrath. "I wish his Majesty would give the word for dinner," replied Bismarck, testily; "it is long in coming." We can just imagine the old Mahlschneider, beset and hungry, thinking more on victuals than on its Acute politeness, and suppressing audibly one of the fiercest of his sighs, which, whence sound will by known down the ages, must be evil to hear pronounce.

Stern Bros.

will offer
MONDAY, APRIL 21,
3,000 yards printed
CORDINETTE PONGEES
at **39** cts.
Former Price, 59 cts. y'd.

4,000 yds. 24-in. Plain Colored
SHANGHAI SILKS
at **59** cts.
Former Price, 85 cts. y'd.

Brocaded Japanese
CREPE DE CHINE,
a new fabric,
at **98** cts.
Value $1.50 y'd.

2,500 yds. Roman Stripe
LOUISINE SILKS
at **96** cts.
Former Price, $1.48 y'd.

Rich Quality Black Brocaded
LYONS SILKS
at **98** cts.
Former Price, $1.75 yard.

32 to 36 West 23d St.

REMOVAL.

On account of our removal about May 1st to
5th Avenue and 30th St.,
we are offering a large portion of our stock a great sacrifice and making a liberal reduction on all sales.

ULMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
19 UNION SQUARE, (WEST.)

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs: "A fire and a subsequent panic in the Deutsches Volkstheater on Saturday night might have had fatal consequences but for the coolness and collectedness of the actors. In the middle of a scene, while only an acter and an actress were on the boards, a lump of flaming substance fell from the flies on to the stage, followed by a second and a third. The actors noticed the fact, but continued speaking, merely stepping to the other side, but the public had also seen what had happened, and with cries of "Fire!" many rose to go. The iron curtain was lowered, and as this increased the confusion and panic it was raised again, and all the actors came on to the stage to reassure the public. In the meantime the firemen had discovered the origin of the accident and had with ease extinguished the fire, so that after a few minutes' interruption the performance could be resumed. Many of the audience were in the foyer waiting to see what turn things would take, and by degrees returned, but some overanxious persons had already left the theatre without their cloaks and had gone straight home. The Archduchess Elisabeth, Princess Mary of Hanover, and the Duchess of Cumberland remained in their box during the whole disturbance without betraying the least alarm."

KING MILAN'S LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

King Milan of Servia, like other discrowned Kings and Queens, evidently intends to make a protracted sojourn on the pleasant banks of the Seine. He has just hired for ten years a charming detached residence situated in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Here he will live under the title of the "Count de Takovo." His Majesty maintains a demi-incognito state in Paris, never appearing at official or even fashionable "functions." He is called "Monseigneur" in the clubs, and plays a daily rubber with great relish in the Rue Royale rendezvous. He is also a frequent visitor to the opera, where, like many of the Paris clubmen, he is generally in time for the ballet. His Majesty, having experienced the truth of the Shakespearean utterance "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," does not regret his abdication, but he nevertheless follows with care and attention the ups and downs of Balkan politics.

FAILING TO SEE THE QUEEN.

From the London World.

The Queen looked well as the drawing room last week and, was in very good humor. She sat part of the time and went away when there were only about thirty more ladies to pass. It does seem a little hard that some of the débutantes never see the Queen, and especially so when a few thousand pounds more would enable them to be personally presented. Now that new regulations are being made as to presentations, it might be made a rule that those ladies who are being presented should pass the Queen before those who are merely attending the drawing room; and thus a great deal of heartburning and disappointment might be avoided. The Queen was covered with orders and there seemed a little more white than usual in her funereal attire.

OPULENT BUT MEAN.

From the London Truth.

"Pity the sorrows of the Duchess of Westminster, whose husband has an income which can only be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, but who, nevertheless, finds herself unable to fulfill her promise to pay £20 a year for five years toward a subscription to a fund in favor of the Salvation Army, after those many dining upon her gold and silver plate had pledged themselves to contribute that sum for as long as five years' duration."

Stern Bros.

ON MONDAY
will offer a new and large assortment of
LADIES' COSTUMES, WRAPS, TEA GOWNS, HOUSE ROBES, TOP COATS, BLAZERS,
In Exclusive Styles and Materials, from the leading European manufacturers, together with those from
THEIR OWN WORKROOMS,
at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

32 to 36 West 23d St.

CARPETS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

We are showing the largest and most varied assortment of any retail house.
You are invited to an inspection.

ALSO CLOSING OUT A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS AT EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

WILTON VELVETS, $1.00 PER YD.
AND
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 55c. PER YD.

OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
FANCY CHINA MATTINGS,
ART SQUARES, LINOLEUMS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, AND MATS
ARE CONSPICUOUS FOR VARIED AND ORIGINAL STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

John & James Dobson,
MANUFACTURERS,
RETAIL WAREROOMS,
40 and 42 West 14th St.

MURDERED HIS FATHER.

A sad case has just come to a close in the Vienna criminal courts. In the district of Bagozzi, near Rovigno, lived a farmer named Michael Calcich, aged fifty-two, with his two sons. They were happy enough together till Lucia Kubic, a peasant girl of eighteen, came as servant. Lucia was a pretty girl, but a coquette. Both father and eldest son fell in love with her. Stormy scenes passed between father and son until, to put a stop to them, the father determined to dismiss the girl. One morning, when all except Michael Calcich, Jr., were asleep, the father saddled his horse and rode to Rovigno. Toward evening his horse, still saddled, but without bridle and riderless, trotted into the little courtyard. A search was made for the elder Calcich and his body was found in a wood, in a pool of blood. Five wounds in his head left no doubt as to the manner of his death. Suspicion fell upon his son Michael, the motive being jealousy of the servant. Michael denied any connection with the murder, and sought to incriminate the servants. His demeanor in the dock was regarded as unsatisfactory. The girl was not a credible witness, for it appeared that not only had she carried on an intimacy with father and son, but had flirted with a servant. After a patient trial, the jury pronounced Michael Calcich guilty of the murder, and the Judge sentenced him to death.

REFORM OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs: "Five years ago the Spanish Parliament voted 9,000,000 sterling for increasing the naval armaments and to build by degrees a new fleet of cruisers, torpedo vessels, and fast gunboats in the royal arsenals and in foreign and native yards. In execution of this project the new Minister of Marine, Admiral Montojo, has decided to reorganize the naval forces at home and in the colonies. An evolutionary squadron composed of one large iron-clad, five new cruisers, two gunboats, and several torpedo vessels will be permanently in commission at home. The squadrons attached to the West Indies and Philippine Islands, largely reinforced, will each in future be under the orders of a Vice Admiral. The Minister of Marine also proposes to improve the colonial fortifications and the defences of ports and arsenals at home at a cost of several million pesetas annually."

CARDINALS' LIVING AND DEAD.

From the London Daily News.

An Italian contemporary gives some curious particulars about dead and living Cardinals. Sixty-five Cardinals have died during the twelve years of Leo XIII.'s Papacy. The Sacred College is almost all composed of new Cardinals. Only sixteen were there under Pio Nono, and of these, Cardinal Howard, is unfortunately seriously ill, and several others are past sixty years of age. The youngest of the Cardinals of Pio Nono are Parocchi and Ziziari, who are each fifty-seven years of age; the oldest is Mertel, who is eighty-four, and has worn the scarlet for thirty-two years.

ISRAEL'S FATE AND GERMANY'S.

From the London Truth.

History repeats itself. The German youth who is now Emperor would do well to ponder over the following episode in the record of King Rehoboam:

"But he forsook the counsel of the old men which they had given him, and consulted with the young men that were grown up with him.

"So Israel rebelled against the House of David until this day. . . . There was none that followed the House of David but the tribe of Judah only.

"For Rehoboam read William, for David read Bismarck, for Israel read Germany, and for Judah read Bismarck."

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE,
HOUSEFURNISHING ARTICLES
AND
Housekeeping Linens
(THIRD FLOOR).

MOQUETTE CARPETS
at $1.25 per yard.
BEST FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS
at 90c. per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
at 60c. per yard.
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS
at 55c. per yard.
REAL LACE CURTAINS
in odd lots of 1 to 4 pairs,
At $12.00 per pair;
Reduced from $16.00.
IRISH POINT DO.,
At $8.50 per pair;
Reduced from $12.00.

Indian Portieres,
beautiful designs, three and a half yards long, with handsome fringe,
At $4.00 Each.

(MAIN FLOOR),
AWNINGS
made on the premises, in the best style and quality, one yard wide, two and a half long, put up complete,
at $4.00 each.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS and
HOLLAND SHADES
at equally low prices.

Lace Curtains
of all kinds, cleaned equal to new,
at 70c. per pair;
AND STORED TILL DEC. FREE.

(SECOND FLOOR).
ELEGANT FURNITURE
OF
EVERY STYLE AND DESCRIPTION,
at the lowest prices.

ANTIQUE HALL CHESTS,
Brass Trimmed,
At $10.00 Each;
REDUCED FROM $20.00.

LARGE OAK AND CHERRY Parlor Cabinets
At $22.50 Each;
REDUCED FROM $40.00.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

SYPHER & CO

246 FIFTH-AVENUE,
corner 28th-st.

HAVING REMOVED to the above LOCATION, they invite an inspection of THEIR LARGE and CAREFULLY selected STOCK. FRESH IMPORTATIONS are being constantly added in ARTISTIC FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS, TAPESTRIES, BRONZES, MARBLES, OLD SILVER, SILVER PLATE, and OBJECTS D'ART generally.

WHEN KANGAROOS FIGHT.

From the London Daily News.

Recent paragraphs in these columns regarding the kangaroo appear to have excited a good deal of interest. We are now asked with reference to the extract we published from a letter by Mr. Henry Gruaber to guard against any apprehension on the part of people living near places where these animals are kept, that in spite of their gigantic leaping power kangaroos, unless positively hunted by dogs or men, are easily kept in bounds by a fence four feet high. Only the rock kangaroos are not to be kept in by any height of the fencing. They never, says our latest correspondent on the subject, use their hind feet for attack, but only for defense in case they are brought to bay by dogs, wolves, or other enemies. As a proof of this it is stated that there is a public footpath through Tring Park, and there the kangaroos are often chased by children and by dogs, and they never attempt to defend themselves, when they can take refuge in flight.

WHY BISMARCK REFUSED THE DUKEDOM.

A Berlin telegram, printed in London newspapers, says: "The semi-official *Post* intimates that Prince Bismarck refused the title of Duke of Lauenburg because he expected to receive not only the title but the Dukedom as a royal grant, thereby becoming a vassal of the empire. Prussia paid Austria 2,500,000 thalers for the Duchy, and Bismarck hoped that the admirers would raise this sum and refund it to Prussia, so that the grant should not affect the finances of the country. He cherished the hope of establishing a model Government in Lauenburg, leaving Count Herbert heir to the throne. When he found that they were unwilling to give him sovereign rank, he resigned the mere title, which is already borne by the King of Denmark and Prussia."

Daniell & Sons.

MILLINERY.

LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SELECT STYLES OF TRIMMED BONNETS, TOQUES, TURBANS, AND LARGE FANCY AND NEAPOLITAN BRAID HATS, ALSO LACE AND NET BONNETS AND HATS. UNTRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES, NEAPOLITAN AND FANCY BRAIDS, GRAY, BROWN, HELIOTROPE, NAVY, SERPENT, GOBELIN AND ALL THE NEW COLORS; ALSO CHILDREN'S STRAWS IN EVERYTHING NOVEL.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES, LACES, BRAIDS, FANCY CROWNS AND EDGINGS, NETS, AND EVERY NEW MATERIAL USED IN MAKING HAT OR BONNET.

IMPORTED VELVET ROSES AND MONTURES. FINE LINE OF FLOWER BONNETS AND CORONETS, FINE FRENCH VELVET FORGET-ME-NOTS, HELIOTROPE AND HEATHER WILD ROSE AND POPPY SPRAYS; ALSO SMALL SPRAY OF DAISIES, HEATHER, AND ALL THE NEW FLOWERS.

FINE FRENCH SPRAYS,
25c., 48c., 63c., to 94c.

FINE FRENCH WREATHS,
30c., 38c., 45c., to 63c.

LACE DEP'T.

CONTINUATION SALE OF LACES IN ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ADDED FOR THE COMING WEEK.

500 YARDS OF ALL-SILK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS AT
98c., $1 24, $1 44 yard.

54-INCH FLOUNCINGS AT
$2 00, $2 57, and up.

NOVELTY DRESS LACES IN LARGE VARIETY AND CHOICEST GRADES.

45-INCH DRAPERY NETS AT
74c., 82c., 98c. yard.
GUARANTEED ALL SILK.

RUSSIAN NET AND LA TOSCA, 45 INCHES WIDE, FROM
94c. up.

CHOICE PATTERNS IN TRIMMING LACES, 15 TO 27 INCHES WIDE, FROM
63c. yard up.

5,000 YARDS CHANTILLY LACE, 5 INCHES WIDE,
17c. to 24c. yard.

BLACK LACE INSERTIONS,
6c., 15c., 19c., 24c. yard.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE AND ECRU TRIMMING LACES IN GUIPURE DE GENE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

CHOICE VANDYKES IN ASSORTED WIDTHS.
2½ INCHES WIDE, **24c.** YARD.
3½ INCHES WIDE, **57c.** YARD.
5 INCHES WIDE, **98c.** YARD.

ALL-LINEN HAND-MADE TORCHON, MEDICI, FLORENTINE, AND CLUNY, WITH INSERTIONS TO MATCH.
1 TO 2 INCH, **5c. and 11c.** YARD.
2½ INCH, **13c. to 15c.** YARD.
3½ INCH, **17c. to 24c.** YARD.

MADE-UP LACES.

JUST OPENED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, AND SUN BONNETS.

EMBROIDERED CAPS,
40c., 58c., to $2 75.

INFANTS' HAND-MADE CAPS,
25c., 45c.

SHIRRED EMBROIDERED BONNETS,
98c.

CARRIAGE PARASOL COVERS,
80c. and 98c.

CARRIAGE ROBES,
98c. to $7 50.

NOVELTIES IN LADIES' NECKWEAR, RUCHINGS, AND PLAITINGS.

H'DK'F DEP'T.

A SALE AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.

FOR GENTS.
5,000 DOZEN COLORED BORDERS, PURE LINEN,
15c., 18c., and 25c. each.

500 DOZEN HEMSTITCHED,
18c. and 25c. each.

500 DOZEN TAPE BORDERS,
13c., 17c., and 25c. each.

FOR LADIES.
5,000 DOZEN EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
10c., 13c., 15c., and 25c. each.

FOR CHILDREN.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
5c., 6c., 7c. to 10c.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
25c. and 35c.

IT WILL REPAY OUR CUSTOMERS TO INSPECT THESE GOODS.

BROADWAY,
8th and 9th sts., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$8 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	9 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	1 50
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 50
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 25
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
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DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months 50 cents.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

Another Great Purchase of

Ladies' Wraps, Jackets, & Dresses.

We have bought the stock of

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.,

known everywhere as leading manufacturers and importers of the finest qualities of Ladies' Dresses and Outside Garments.....We have bought at prices that will enable us to sell the newest styles and finest qualities at ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF VALUE.....Stock consists of elegant novelties in black and colored Cloth and Silk Wraps and Capes, with and without beads and embroidery.....Connemaras and Newmarkets in a hundred varieties.....Jackets with and without vests in every style introduced this season.....Reefers in English and Scotch Cloths.....Lace and Ribbon Capes.....Long Lace Garments.....And about five hundred elegant Silk and Woolen Dresses.....In short, you will find the most complete assortment of new and elegant Wraps and Dresses to be found in the city, and you will find them at one-third and one-half the prices that any other store will sell.

SILK, CLOTH, AND JET WRAPS.
Lace, ribbon, or jet fringe garniture—500 styles.

$3 cents;	worth $2 50		$9 98;	worth	$20 00
$1 98;	worth 4 50		12 98;	worth	26 00
2 98;	worth 6 50		15 98;	worth	30 00
3 98;	worth 8 00		19 98;	worth	40 00
5 98;	worth 12 00		24 98;	worth	50 00
7 98;	worth 16 00				

Cloth, Silk, and Lace Capes.
$1 98 to $15 00; worth $4 50 to $33 00

Long Lace Garments.
Elegant novelties—plain and accordion pleated—

$3 00;	worth	$20 00	$19 00;	worth	$60 00
16 00;	worth	45 00	25 00;	worth	100 00

Cloth Jackets.
Black and colored—lined and unlined—comprising all fashionable shapes and many novelties, of which there are but one and two of a kind.

$2 50;	worth	$6 00	$12 00;	worth	$25 00
3 50;	worth	9 00	15 00;	worth	30 00
5 00;	worth	12 00	18 00;	worth	35 00
7 00;	worth	15 00			

Cloth Connemaras and Raglans.
Plaid, Stripe, and Plain.

$3 00;	worth	$8 00	$10 00;	worth	$20 00
4 00;	worth	10 00	14 00;	worth	25 00
6 00;	worth	14 00	16 00;	worth	30 00
8 00;	worth	17 00	17 00;	worth	35 00

Black Dresses.
Cashmere, Silk Warp Henriettas, and fine Camel's Hairs.

$9 00;	worth	$20 00	$18 00;	worth	$37 00
12 00;	worth	25 00	20 00;	worth	45 00

Colored Cloth Dresses.

$5 00;	worth	$12 00	$13 00;	worth	$27 00
7 00;	worth	15 00	16 00;	worth	33 00
9 00;	worth	20 00	19 00;	worth	40 00
11 00;	worth	23 00	25 00;	worth	50 00

Colored Silk Dresses.
Gros Grains and Plain and Fancy Chines.

$12 50;	worth	$22 00	$20 00;	worth	$35 00
16 00;	worth	30 00	25 00;	worth	45 00

Black Silk Dresses.

$14 00;	worth	$23 00	$25 00;	worth	$45 00
18 00;	worth	30 00	35 00;	worth	60 00

Amongst the stock customers will find some extreme and elegant Novelties that can be bought with assurance that duplicates cannot be found at any price.....Marked in every instance at less than half their real value—prices in plain figures.....All this season's importation.

In Millinery Department

at most reasonable prices you will find thousands of trimmed Bonnets and Hats—large and small..... The taste and style which characterize our productions commend them to ladies who have hitherto patronized exclusive milliners.....Those who come to look, surprised at such popular prices for rich and elegant Bonnets and Hats, buy, frankly admitting that they have hitherto been paying more than double for equal style and quality.

Trimmed Toques and Turbans,	$3 98 upward
Trimmed Bonnets,	4 98 upward
Trimmed Large Hats,	5 98 upward
Children's Trimmed Hats,	1 49 upward

In Untrimmed Straws
For ladies and for children an unlimited variety.

Ladies' untrimmed Straws,	9 cents to $2 50
Children's untrimmed Straws,	29 cents to

Flower Sprays and Wreaths.
Everything, 15 cents to $5 49

Ladies' Underwear.

Think not, because we name such popular prices, that quality or workmanship is inferior.....Each garment we offer, no matter what the price, must pass a rigid examination as to quality, fit, and finish.

Cambric Corset Covers, square and V, high and low neck, } 25 cents

Chemises—Inserting and tucks, embroidery and inserting, cambric ruffle, } 33 cents

Drawers—Torchon and tucks, embroidered, ruffle, and tucks, } 36 cents

Nightgowns—Tucked yoke, insertion and embroidery, ruffle and tucks, } 59 cents

Skirts—Deep lace ruffle, tucked cambric ruffle, deep hem and tucks, } 49 cents

Cambric and lawn DRESSING SACQUES and HOUSE WAISTS, with fine embroidery or Val. and Medici lace trim. 59 cents to $5 49

We make a specialty of
Silk Underwear,
and offer

Silk Chemises,	$2 98 upward
Silk Drawers,	2 69 upward
Silk Gowns,	5 89 upward
Silk Skirts,	5 99 upward
Silk Divided Skirts,	4 89 upward

All handsomely trimmed with Val lace, edgings, and ruffles, and ribbon run—all colors.

Divided muslin and lawn Skirts, plain and trimmed, 98 cents upward

Misses' Underwear.

Drawers,	9 cents up	Skirts,	25 cents up
Gowns,	39 cents up	Aprons,	29 cents up

Cambric Pillow Shams, tucked and ruffled, } 49 cents a pair

Infants' Wear.

Our stock never was so large nor prices so attractive.—This week we offer

Special Values in Cloaks and Caps.

Children's Surah Silk Coats,	$5 99; were $8 50
Children's Silk Emb'd Coats,	3 99; were 6 50
Gretchen Cashmere Coats,	1 99; were 4 00
Heavy Corded Silk Coats, long and short,	3 98; were 12 50
Infants' Silk Caps—full ruche,	39c.; were 69c.
Three-piece Silk Caps—emb'd,	59c.; were 89c.
All-over Embroidered Caps,	99c.; were 1 50
Large Surah Silk Hats,	1 89; were 2 25
Tinted Mull Hats	99 cents to 1 00

Hats made to order—without extra charge.

For Restaurant

Take elevator to 14th-st. entrance—No. 22.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Onward!

"Progress" is the watchword.....Let merit only be rewarded.....With double the attractions ever shown, need any wonder at our great success!

This week we sell

At 8¾ cents	Fine Zephyr Ginghams	worth 20c
At 7½ cents	Fancy Dress Ginghams	worth 15c.
At 5¾ cents	Striped and Plaids	worth 12½c.
At 10¾ cts.	Plain and Fancy Chambrays	worth 25c.
At 25 cents	Scotch Plaids and Stripes	worth 40c.
At 34 cents	Lace and Satin Plaids	worth 60c.
At 48 cents	Fine Imported Ginghams	Bordered
At 65 cents	Others—still finer	High novelties
At 29 cents	French Sateens,	the finest.
At 19 cents	French Sateens,	worth 30c.
At 12½ cents	French Printed Sateens,	high lustre.
At 8¾ cents	Twill Sateens,	Foulard designs.
At 12½c.	Cashmere Flannels,	wrapper styles.
At 12½c.	Flannelettes,	Tennis styles.
At 10c.	Boating Cloths,	non-shrinkable.
At 12½c.	Pongee Cloths,	extra wide.
At 8¾c.	Shirting Cambrics,	yard wide.
At 8¾c.	French Percales,	full yard wide.
At 6¾c.	French Batistes,	yard wide.
At 7½c.	Zephyr Cambrics,	light and dark.
At 7½c.	Mourning Cambrics,	warranted fast.
At 7½c.	Plain Black,	cashmere finish.
At 7½c.	Silver Grays,	100 styles.
At 3¾c.	Standard Calicoes,	fast colors.
At 6¾c.	Ombre Cambrics,	new.
At 4¾c.	Zephyr Crinkles,	worth 10c.
At 7½c.	Indigo blues,	best dye.
At 6¾c.	Orange, Green, and Turkey red Cambrics,	all color.
At 8¾c.	Danish Cloths,	40 shades,
At 9¾c.	Fancy Challies,	extra wide.
At 8¾c.	Colored Challies,	India silk designs.
At 7¾c.	Fancy Challies,	Cashmere designs.
At 3¾c.	Fancy Challies,	light and dark.

SILKS—Plain and Fancy.

A recent failure enables us to offer the following bought for ready cash:

At 59c.	Figured Satin Duchesse	worth $1 25
	Elegant high lustre goods—in all fashionable colorings.	
At 69c.	Figured Silk Armures	worth $1 50
	Superb quality—delicate and beautiful designs, cost far more to import.	
At 89c.	Rich Black Armures	worth $1 25
	Pure silk——every thread.	
At 98c.	Black Satin Rhadames	worth $1 50
	Exceptionally rich and soft.	
At $1 25.	Black Faille Francaise	worth $2 00
	Magnificent quality—soft and lustrous. Remarkable value.	

These five offerings should crowd departments from morning until night.

Dress Goods.

Have you seen the Glorioseas at $1 29?

Fifty inches wide, as handsome goods as ever have been made of silk and wool—the ideal Summer Fabric—dust-proof and light as India Silk.... Exquisite shadings in Gray, Blue, Wine, Golden Brown, and Moss.....Few other houses have them, and they add forty to sixty cents a yard advance over our prices.

Do you know that our stock of HENRIETTAS is exceptionally fine and complete——15 qualities.

FORTY-NINE CENTS to a DOLLAR FIFTY.

All-wool—all shades and Blue and Jet Black.

Silk Warps commence at 59 cents and stop at $1 98.

EXPECT THIS WEEK TO FIND

At 12½ cts.	Black Nun's Veiling	were 25
At 12½ cts.	Fancy Wool Challies	were 20
At 16¾ cts.	Plaid and Stripe Debeiges	were 25
At 19¾ cts.	Wool Cashmeres	were 30
At 29 cts.	All-wool Plaids	were 40
At 29 cts.	All-wool Beach Cloths	were 45
At 33 cts.	All-wool Albatross	were 50
At 49 cts.	Black Mohair, silk finish	were 75
At 54 cts.	Colored Alpacas	were 79
At 63 cts.	Black Habit Cloths	were 1 25
At 82 cts.	Fine French Serges	were 1 00
At 49 cts.	Lace Grenadines, 7 styles	were 75

Upholstery.

If you have Furnishings of any kind to buy, either at present or in near future, remember we are headquarters for Portieres, Curtains, Tapestries, Scrims, Cretonnes, Rugs, and all accessories.

.....Comparison will quickly demonstrate extent of our assortments——prices will speak for themselves.

Scrims,	plain and fancy,	4¾ cents to 25
Imitation Madras,	plain and bordered,	5¾ cents to 15
Real Madras,	white and colored,	19 cents to 95
Cretonnes,	imp'd and domestic,	7½ cents to 59
Tapestries,	new colorings,	39 cents to $5 00
Window Shades,	plain and dado,	39 cents to 75
Lace Curtains,	real and imitation,	69 cents to 50 00
Portieres, Turcoman and chenille,		$1 49 to 30 00
Silk Curtains,	reversible,	2 98 to 25 00
Madras Curtains,	washable,	1 98 to 10 00
Rugs,	all sizes,	29 cents to 15 00

When you can buy
REAL LACE CURTAINS
of this season's importation——fresh and spotless, at prices we shall name this week, delay not expecting them to wait your coming——values such as these lack not purchasers.

Five hundred pair
REAL IRISH POINT and TAMBOUR Curtains, Renaissance and Honiton designs.

$2 98,	were Four and Six.
4 47,	were Seven and Nine.
5 75,	were Ten and Twelve.
9 98,	were Fifteen and Twenty.

Scotch Lace Curtains.
White and ecru——taped and bound.

69c.....89c.....97c.....$1 49.....$1 98.....$2 98
were a Dollar Twenty-five to Five Dollars.

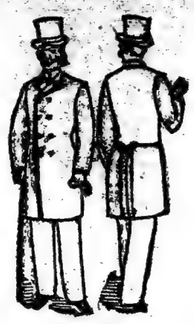
Antique Lace Curtains.
Linen Scrim Centres—hand-made edge and inserting.

$2 49	were	$4 00	$4 98	were	$7 00
3 98	were	5 69	5 98	were	8 50

About a thousand
Irish Point Curtain Ends.
Manufacturers' samples, AT QUARTER VALUE.

Figured China Silks—32-inch,	were 85,	59c.
Jute Tapestries—15 colorings,	were 65,	39c.
French Linen Tapestries,	were $1 00,	59c.
Raw and Spun Silk Tapestries,	were 1 75,	98c.
Derby Satins—50 inches wide,	were $1 50,	98c.
Turkish Satins—latest colorings,	were 2 50,	$1 49
Crushed Mohair Plushes,	were 1 50,	98c.
Twilled Cretonnes,	were 12,	7½c.
Ottoman Cretonnes—extra heavy,	were 20,	12½c.
Finest Ottoman Cretonnes	were 1 25,	59c.
Lace-Stripe Scrims—40-inch,	were 10,	4¾c.
Colored Stripe Lace Scrims,	were 15,	6¾c.
Imitation Madras—double border,	were 18,	9¾c.
Tapestry Borderings,	were 10,	3¾c.
Cotton Ball Fringes,	were 12,	6c.
Chenille Portieres—handsome dados,	were $6 50	$3 95
Magnificent Saxony Chenille Portieres, 54 inches wide,	were $26,	$10 98
Nottingham Lace Bed Sets,	were $2 25,	1 49
Chenille Table Covers—1¾ yds.,	were 1 75,	98c.
Raw Silk Table Covers,	were 2 90,	$1 19
Brass Curtain Chains,	were 12c.,	6c.
Curtain Poles, complete,	were 30c.,	19c.
Whisk Broom Holders,	were 39c.,	23c.
1,000 Ingrain Samples,	were 25c.,	11c.
Plain Cocoa Mats,	were $1 25,	98c.
Cocoa Mats—fancy border,	were 2 00,	$1 40

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.



DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK.

WE MAKE THIS STYLE OF GARMENT UP WITH SOFT FRONT, SO AS TO BE WORN OPENED OR BUTTONED; FACED WITH SILK IS THE PREVAILING STYLE. THIS STYLE OF GARMENT IS VERY DRESSY, AND CAN BE WORN ALMOST ON ANY OCCASION. WE HAVE A SPECIAL FINE LINE OF CLAY'S AND SCHILLER DIAGONALS AND CORKSCREWS IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT EFFECTS, ESPECIALLY SOFT FINISH THAT WILL NOT WEAR GLOSSY.

COAT AND VEST TO ORDER, $18.00.

A SPECIAL LINE OF EXTRA FINE GLOBE AND HOCKANUM TROUSERINGS IN NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS. TROUSERS TO ORDER, $5.00.

THESE IDENTICAL GOODS ARE SOLD BY MERCHANT TAILORS FROM $50 TO $80 PER SUIT, WITH NO BETTER TRIMMINGS, STYLE, OR WORKMANSHIP THAN OURS.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. OUR MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM HAS PROVED A GREAT CONVENIENCE, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

A NEW STREET RAILROAD.

ASKING FOR A PERMIT TO BUILD ANOTHER INTER-FERRY LINE.

The Fulton, Wall and Cortlandt Ferries Railway Company made application to Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy yesterday for leave to lay its tracks in Fulton, South, Maiden-lane, Cortlandt, West Liberty, Wall, William, and Pine streets and Broadway, in order to reach the three ferries mentioned.

Secretary D. J. Apgar showed that the company had complied with all its charter requirements and was ready to build. It was given its franchise July 24, 1885, by the Board of Aldermen, and the ordinance became effective by the refusal of Mayor Grace to either sign or veto it. The company had obtained the consents of owners of $30,728,430 worth property along the line, or nearly half a million more than the half in value required. Its charter required it to pay 3 per cent of its gross earnings into the City Treasury annually for the first five years, and it now offers to begin paying 5 per cent from the beginning.

Commissioner Gilroy said that the company offered to lay any kind of rail he should require, to pave between the tracks, and to keep the pavement in repair, and generally to conform to all proper municipal supervision. If he found that the charter requirements had been fulfilled as represented, Mr. Gilroy said he would grant the permit requested, and he would require the road to be built before the repavement of the streets was done, so that no new pavements would have to be disturbed.

SETTING UP HOUSE IN LONDON.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

I asked a well-known West End furniture man the other day (writes Miss Mantalini) what was the average cost of furnishing a small house. He said that young couples with an income of £300 a year usually lived in an eight-roomed house at £50 a year. They would spend about £200 on furniture.

"Well, is £200 the lowest you would furnish an eight-roomed house for?" "We could do it for £150, and go so low as £100. Even £80 would provide furniture for eight rooms, but it would be furniture of the poorest and the cheapest. The lowest price you would get a dining-room suit for would be £12, and there would be £8 for a decent sideboard. In fact, a modestly-furnished dining room would cost £30. The drawing room would have to be very simple. A bit of China matting, a chintz-covered sofa and armchair, three or four rush-bottomed chairs, one or two rugs, and an overmantel for £2 10s.—that would be the drawing room. Twenty pounds would be ample to furnish the best bedroom complete. Another room could be done for £12, and another for £7. I don't calculate anything for the servant, because nothing is put in a servant's bedroom but what is barely necessary—that is, a bedstead and bed. Sometimes they are given a cheap washstand."

"What about the kitchen?" "Oh, the kitchen! That's a very heavy item as a rule, because a woman doesn't like any reflection on her housekeeping. It can't be done for £10, because if a woman takes a pride in her kitchen it will cost her almost as much as her drawing room. There is not even a rug in the kitchen, and certainly servants are not provided with Windsor easy chairs. They are not supposed to have any time to sit down."

"Where does the china and glass come from, though?" "Well, I don't count that, because it is generally provided by friends."

"Are people always solvent when they furnish?" "I should say not. Everybody wants a little credit, if it is only for a small balance of the original sum."

MASSACRE OF CHINESE IN FORMOSA.

From the London Times.

The last mail from China brings news of the massacre of a force of Chinese troops in Southern Formosa by the aborigines now in revolt there. The natives, or savages as they are called, aided, it is said, by a number of half-castes, planned an ambuscade. Putting on their sandals reversed they made a number of tracks connected with particular spot. Measures were then dispatched to the nearest Chinese post with news of an outbreak and an appeal for assistance. The troops went out, the commanding officers, it is said, being considerably in the rear. Pretended sufferers by the raid appeared from time to time. On reaching the tracks the soldiers followed them up and fell into the trap, when all but a very few were killed. Out of 200 which left the post only ten escaped. It is reported that, for the first time in the history of Formosa, all the aboriginal tribes are banded together and act on an organized system. Thus the eighteen tribes of Bhotans in the south, numbering about 5,000 warriors, were concerned in this ambuscade. Shortly after the massacre the Chinese issued proclamations offering $10 reward for the return of each of the guns lost on the occasion, and subsequently the Chinese General began negotiations, in which he was greatly hampered by the bad faith shown on many previous occasions to the natives. At last, after many preparations on the part of the latter, a meeting was arranged, and a peace was patched up for the time by means of large presents and larger promises to the chiefs. The past is to be forgotten, and the savages are to live on terms of friendship with their Chinese neighbors. From subsequent information, however, it appears that the disturbances in the south of the island have broken out with more violence than before.

CAPRIVI'S DELIBERATION.

From the London Truth.

Gen. von Caprivi, the new German Chancellor, never has a pipe out of his mouth when he is awake, except during his meals, and he drinks beer by the gallon. He is a man of considerable ability and most deliberate in all his proceedings. He always meditates for a minute or two before answering even the most trifling question.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

LADIES' LONDON-MADE

Walking Jackets.

ON MONDAY WE SHALL ADD TO OUR ALREADY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' WALKING JACKETS AN INVOICE OF OVER 600 PIECES, BEING THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST LONDON MAKERS, THEY ARE AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOT, AND WILL BE SOLD AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

Spring Wraps.

WE CONTINUE OUR UNPRECEDENTED OFFERING OF LADIES' WRAPS, PURCHASED FROM LEADING PARIS MAKERS AT A FRACTION OF THEIR VALUE, AND WHICH ARE BEING SOLD BY US AT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD REGULAR PRICES, VIZ.:

$8.75	$14.75	$29.75
11.50	19.75	35.00
12.50	24.75	39.00

CAPES.

IN OUR STOCK OF OVER 2,000 LADIES' CLOTH, SILK, AND LACE CAPES, WE OFFER AN ASSORTMENT OF OVER 150 STYLES TO SELECT FROM. NO SUCH ELEGANT COLLECTION, WHICH INCLUDES LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, COULD POSSIBLY BE GOT TOGETHER AGAIN. WE INVITE EXAMINATION OF THEM, AND THE UNAPPROACHABLY LOW PRICES AT WHICH THEY ARE OFFERED.

Ladies' Suits.

ON MONDAY WE SHALL MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE OFFERING OF LADIES' STREET SUITS, IN CLOSE COPIES OF LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM USUAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

$7.98	$18.50	$34.00
12.50	22.50	37.00
13.75	26.50	43.00
16.50	29.75	49.00

Misses' Suits and Cloaks.

WE BEG TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO THE SPLENDID VALUES WE ARE OFFERING IN MISSES' REEFERS, MISSES' JACKETS, MISSES' COATS, MISSES' CONNEMARAS, MISSES' SUITS FOR DRESS, SCHOOL, AND STREET WEAR, AND MISSES' CONFIRMATION DRESSES.

IN THE SELECTION OF MATERIALS FOR MISSES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS WE KEEP IN VIEW THE NECESSITY OF DURABILITY, AND THEREFORE ONLY USE ALL-WOOL FABRICS FROM THE MOST RELIABLE MAKERS. WE RECOMMEND THEM FOR STYLE, SERVICE, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

Imported Bonnets and Round Hats At Half Price.

150 ELEGANT IMPORTED BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND TOQUES, REPRESENTING CHOICE MODELS FROM THE LEADING MODISTES OF PARIS, AND BROUGHT OUT TO SELL FROM $22 TO $35 EACH, WILL BE MARKED DOWN MONDAY MORNING AT JUST ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

6th-av. and 19th-st.

WOLSELEY ON SCHOOL CADETS.

From the Montreal Gazette, April 10.

Capt. Macaulay of the Sixth Fusiliers, instructor of the High School Cadet Corps, has received the following letter from Lord Wolseley, Adjutant General of the Imperial forces:

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, 27th March, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am very glad to learn from your letter that a good cadet corps has been started in the Montreal High School. I passed many very happy years in that city, and always took a deep interest in everything that concerned its military forces. It is, therefore, but natural that the good news contained in your letter of the 10th inst. should afford me real pleasure. To my mind the country which neglects the physical training of the boys and girls and attends only to the development of their brains, neglects the most elementary, and as the same time the most important, part of a people's education. In Continental nations, where every man is obliged to serve some short time in the army, this physical training is amply provided for, but in our empire, where all recruits for the army and auxiliary forces are obtained by voluntary enlistment, it behooves us to invent some system which will secure to our young men the benefit which compulsory military service confers elsewhere. Now, in my opinion, the establishment of a cadet corps in connection with schools is one of the simple methods we can usefully employ for this most essential end. Indeed, I hope to see the day when every school of every degree, public and private, will have a drill instructor and gymnasium attached to it. I wish your cadet corps every possible success. Yours very faithfully,

WOLSELEY.

FIVE THOUSAND LEPERS.

The Paris *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* publishes information received by private letters from New-Caledonia which is calculated to cause some anxiety. It appears that leprosy is spreading in New-Caledonia in a most alarming manner. Of 40,000 Kanakas no fewer than 5,000 are described as suffering from the terrible disease. Till quite recently the public authorities had taken no measures to prevent it from spreading; but now two subordinate colonies have been created—one on Goat Island, in Dumbea Bay, and the other in Canala, at a spot known as the Pic des Morts. Every inhabitant recognised as a leper by the Medical Commission is to be confined in one of these leper colonies. The correspondents of the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* declares that this measure has been delayed too long to prove of any great use, and that it is not applied properly. Three Europeans have already been attacked by the horrible disease.

EHRICH BROS.



IMPORTERS.

Contrary to our former custom, we announce no prices this week. At the same time we will place on sale each day SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE OFFERINGS ever made in this city.

Sixth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts.

(Carriage Entrance on Twenty-third St.)

PROHIBITION NOMINEES.

A FULL STATE TICKET IN THE FIELD IN CALIFORNIA.

The Prohibitionists of California held a State Convention in San Francisco on the 9th and 10th inst. and nominated candidates for State officers and Congressmen as follows: Governor—Gen. John A. Bidwell; Lieutenant Governor—The Rev. A. M. Hough; Secretary of State—Prof. F. E. Kellogg; State Treasurer—Henry French; State Controller—M. C. Winchester; Attorney General—Chauncey H. Dunn; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss S. M. Severance; Surveyor General—E. M. Chase.

For Congress—First District, Lorenzo B. Sornston of Napa; Second District, Jay White-well of Stanislaus; Third District, the Rev. O. O. Felkner of Solano; Fourth District, the Rev. J. Rowell of San Francisco; Fifth District, E. T. Howe of San Francisco; Sixth District, F. R. Dougherty of Pasadena.

The committee presented a platform in seventeen sections, which were separately taken up, discussed, and adopted. Besides a strong condemnation of the liquor traffic and any use of the State's money for the purpose of advancing that interest, the platform favors the closing of shops and factories on Saturday afternoons, scores monopolies and trusts, and advocates the Australian ballot system. The Farmers' Alliance receives words of praise and is invited to make common cause with prohibitionists. An enactment and rigid enforcement of the civil service reform laws are advocated, and a change in the taxation system, so as to make the payments half yearly, is favored. The Government, it is declared, should own and control all railroads and telegraph lines, the vote for the United States Senator should be cast by the people direct, and the naturalization laws should be made stricter and should require a longer residence. An educational test for suffrage and its extension to women is demanded, and a law substituting Sunday a day for rest is strongly recommended.

HARM DONE TO EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.

From the London Times.

A general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in Egypt has been convened at the rooms of the Royal Archæological Institute, Oxford Mansion, for Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M. The wanton excision of portions of the well-known fresco paintings in the tomb of the Colossus on a sledge, dating from the twelfth dynasty, or between 2,000 and 3,000 years before Christ, at Dendereh, and the chipping out of cartouches of different sovereigns from the sixth dynasty tombs at the same place, the mutilations of tombs at Beni Hassan, and the malicious removal of curious bas-reliefs at Tel-el-Armana are instances of very recent acts of vandalism, of which the society proposes to take notice in order that a public expression of their indignation may be duly recorded and forwarded to the proper quarters.

The mischief done at Beni Hassan has already been the subject of a question in the House of Commons, but it appears that the Government is not in possession of any "official information" on the matter. Supported by representations from the society, which includes many foreign members, including persons of influence at Cairo, it may be expected that the Foreign Office will be enabled to consult measures for the future security of the ancient monuments of Egypt. The Egyptian Government, notwithstanding that it has already raised by a sort of tax on travelers almost sufficient funds to launch an effective system of guardianship of the monuments, appears to have done but little in this direction. It is nevertheless obvious that some immediate steps are urgently necessary, and that any little jealousies, such as have found utterance in some organs of the press at home, may be set at rest by the adoption of an end about which all concerned and having the power to move are in agreement.

PROFITS IN COTTON SPINNING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Following up our note on cotton spinning and bimetallism of the 13th of March, a correspondent provides us with the results of the present quarterly stock-takings of nineteen Lancashire cotton spinning companies, viz:

	Spindles.	Profit.	Profit per Cent. per Annum on Actual Shares Capital.	Distri. per dend De clared.
Dewhy	66,760	£1,201	14½	9
Equitable	78,780	1,518	9¾	...
Fey	34,656	803	18	11½
Lesbrook	85,920	2,523	24½	10
Ridgefield	69,072	2,083	18	10½
Reochdale	70,672	2,483	39	12½
Stanley	48,480	950	9½	...
Duke	73,012	1,864	19	12
Albert	23,810	531	9	9
Hathershaw	77,424	1,315	10	...
New Earth	44,448	800	9	...
Parkside	48,762	1,480	15	10
Royton	67,920	1,380	15	10
Hollinwood	75,024	1,980	20	10
Westend	118,548	3,73	11½	10
Lees Union	63,000	763	10	7½
Greavenor	11,220	270	20	10
Hope	66,875	1,998	17	...
Oak	109,882	2,060	16	...

FORGED PICTURES IN FRANCE.

From the London Daily News.

In Paris the manufacture of false pictures—of forgeries of some two or three painters—has advanced to a startling extent, and the singular thing is that the selected painters are all not merely modern but living. When it was Corot and Troyon, there could, of course, be no conclusive appeal. Indeed, there was one imitator of Corot whose work was so good that there is a story of a collector visiting Paris to purchase on finding that he had really got a genuine Corot instead of a forgery from this able hand. The painters now most popular with the forgers are Detaille and de Neuville. The police have lately made large seizures. The trade has evidently been going on at a wholesale rate. The audacity of the forgers has been without parallel. In one case not only was the name forged very distinctly, but an inscription recording that the picture was a gift to a good friend was added. Even M. Tissot has also been singled out by the forgers for the flattery of imitation. It is curious that having started with the Romanticists, the fraud should next be practiced on the school whose works affect the utmost minuteness of detail. The cooperation of the photographer of course explains the selection.

SNOBS HAVE A CHANCE IN INDIA.

From the London Truth.

A matchless opportunity will shortly be offered to the snobs of India. The whole of the carriages and horses, "the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander in Chief, Bombay Army, proceeding home," are offered for sale, together with the handsome household furniture. "" "" ""

ACTORS NEXT TO IRVING

MEN WHO MAY FIGHT FOR HIS CROWN WHEN IT PASSES.

BEERBOHM-TREE AND E. S. WILLARD—THE LATTER'S CAREER AND TALENTS—COMING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, March 26.—There are no Bismarcks in art. A merely political Chancellor may be so autocratic and big and powerful that, like an old beech tree, he keeps the ground barren in his shadow, so that no man may guess who his successor is to be. But behind the most eminent figures in the field of art—in poetry, philosophy, letters, music, in the studio and on the stage—the heirs to their greatness are always visible. Sometimes they cluster more thickly than at others, very often the promise of to-day is dashed to-morrow; but it is always approximately possible to foresee who are to compose the new aristocracy of art when the existing masters are gone. The world grows kindlier toward these coming men than it used to be.

There was a time when the chief function and abiding delight of the critics was to smash up as many of these young aspirants as possible before their blossoms had brought forth fruit. Those savage days are long since past. Sometimes one is tempted to fear that the new criticism errs on the side of benevolence. There is nowadays a charitable word for everybody who can spell fairly or sing a scale or memorize a part, until the liberal professions and arts literally swarm with young people who would have adorned trades, and the paths to distinction, if less steep than before, are choked with the underbrush of mediocrity. London alone contains as many artists now at work putting last touches to pictures which they hope to get into the Spring exhibitions as there are soldiers in the United States Army; for every policeman in this vast metropolis there are at least two professional singers; of the makers of books there is literally no end. Yet even now it is not hard to reduce the front rank of each of these hosts to comprehensible proportions, and to pick out from this rank in turn the handful who are in the running for the wreath.

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Henry Irving's kingship behind the footlights is an admitted fact. Critics he has, of course, and eke grumblers, like any other constitutional monarch, but of open meeting there is none. London opinion concentrates itself in a leisurely way upon the question of his successor, or, rather, upon the line of succession in a future which all trust may be remote. This opinion has gradually settled upon two young men, and looks to see them fight for the crown when it passes. They are H. Beerbohm-Tree and E. S. Willard. A few years ago the former seemed to stand alone as the visible heir apparent. He had achieved autonomy in the form of a theatre of his own; he was exhibiting the most remarkable facility, talent, and versatility as a character actor, and he was indicating tendencies toward the finest and highest stages of the classic drama as well.

This was before the time when it began to become clear to every body that Wilson Barrett was going backward. For the moment it looked as if Tree was to have no rivals, and Fleet-street critics of the chop-and-tankard order began lamenting that these honors should fall undisputed to a foreigner. Less than six months ago the needed rival appeared from quite an unexpected quarter. A young actor who had been playing the heavy villain in London since 1881—with great credit, but with apparently no promise of other things—entered the field as a player-manager. He has not as yet been tested fully enough to warrant predictions, but at least what he has done gives him a respectable title to be considered as entered in the race.

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E. S. Willard is thirty-seven, and has been on the stage for twenty years. He was born in Sussex, and worked in the provinces for twelve years, playing in turn every sort of part under all kinds of conditions before a London engagement came to him in 1881. He had not long to wait before the chance of a notable triumph came to him. One of the most striking and original of bad-man parts in the modern drama, that of the Spider in "The Silver King," was given to him when Wilson Barrett began his celebrated run of 300 nights with that play. It is quite fair to say that there was nothing else in the whole production equal to Willard's Spider. It was the talk of the town, and when finally other plays followed on the stage of the Princess's it was taken as a matter of course that a villain's part should be written for Willard. I have recollections of half a dozen of these parts, ranging from 1884 up to the time when Barrett went to America—each a singularly powerful and fascinating piece of acting.

In England it is the curious habit of pit and gallery to applaud the virtuous characters in a play, and hoot and hiss the vicious people. This makes it difficult sometimes to get at the exact popular verdict, because commonplace players may get cheered for the high moral excellence of their lines and indifferent actors be howled at for the depravity of their rôles rather than the badness of their work. But there could never be any doubt when, at the end of the play, Willard in his turn passed across the stage before the curtain. A perfect storm of indignant yells and shouts, with shrill whistles, cat-calls, and hisses, lasting for whole minutes, told eloquently of his success in persecuting innocence, outraging honesty, and generally wringing the heart of the British public

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When Barrett went to America in 1886, he parted company with Willard, and it may not be entirely unconnected with this fact that Barrett has never done so well since. At all events, Willard remained in England, playing now in one London theatre, now in another, never connected with any conspicuous success or long run, until last Autumn it was announced that he had obtained a lease of the new Shaftesbury Theatre, and was to produce there a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, called "The Middleman." Up to that time the theatre had not been very lucky in its lessees, and there were the gravest doubts whether Willard was well advised in undertaking so heavy a venture. In the public mind he was associated with nothing but villain's parts, which, in the British drama, are always subsidiary parts—as how should they be otherwise among so virtuous a people as inhabit these moral islands? An uneasy suspicion prevailed that the young man had got what in the theatrical *argot* is termed "big-head," and the critics went to the first performance of "The Middleman" expecting a failure—perhaps not so conspicuous as that which, under similar conditions, had recently overwhelmed Rutland Barrington, but still a failure. Well, it was instead the most striking and complete success of the year.

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That this is the last week of "The Middleman" is due to other causes than any failure of the public to support it. From all appearances it might still double its already protracted run. It has made money for everybody connected with it. What is still more important, it has put Mr. Willard definitely in the rank of strong coming men—along with Beerbohm Tree, or, at least, close behind him. These two will divide the histrionic honors of their generation, unless one be powerful enough to overshadow all contemporaries, as Irving has been in his. The contest is one to be watched with deep interest.

Of course, Willard has still to be tried in many important divisions of the work of which a great actor must be master. His Cyrus Blenkarn is essentially a character part—an abstracted, clever, and queer old potter, who is wrapped in dreams of a great invention, and who sacrifices everything about him to win his way to its perfection. A selfish capitalist takes advantage of this rapt enthusiasm to practice upon the other's poverty, and the result is much misery, domestic and economic. But, then, the invention does come right, naturally with a huge turning of sables upon the persecutor. The old potter has his triumph and uses it at the end with touching gentleness. Out of this character Mr. Willard makes a delightfully complete and forceful study. Perhaps it is painted too boldly and lacks the play itself is a curious illustration of at once its author's strength and weakness. Mr. Jones has impulses beyond the mere manufacture of acting plays. He is a meditative man, with a strong infusion of the moralist, and all his desires are toward saying things on the stage which have iron in them, and will serve the public blood as a tonic. He showed this in "Saints and Sinners," which was practically the first play he did without collaboration, and the same excellent purpose is apparent throughout "The Middleman." But there is a strong suggestion of the conventional in his methods. The pompous and selfish Middleman in this new play is like a twin brother to the pharisaical and wealthy old hypocrite in "Saints and Sinners," and both pursue their evil course over the affections and mild ambitions of their victims in three acts only to meet the most obvious overthrow in the fourth.

In his estimate of what the stage ought to be and to do Mr. Jones takes much higher ground than most of his fellow-dramatists. For this I give him all praise. But he has not found the way as yet to work out his ideas save by the old machinery. Perhaps this will come later, for he has attained the leisure now of a successful author, and can take time and command solitude and inspiring surroundings for his future productions. But in the meantime "The Middleman" is an admirable acting play, with at least one notably powerful scene in a wholly-novel setting, and I shall be greatly surprised if America does not receive it with delight.

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Mr. Willard goes to America in the Autumn, and opens at Palmer's Theatre on Nov. 1 with this play. He takes no company with him, and, of course, much of the success of the drama must depend upon the ability of the support provided to seize and interpret its ideas. But he is not nervous about this, for all the English actors returning from transatlantic tours confidentially say flattering things about American actors, whatever they may say in public. Mr. Willard will also produce in New-York the new play, to be brought out here ten days hence, called "Dick Venables." This provides him with a part more on the lines of his earlier successes—that of an unredeemable villain, a convicted flash swindler, with whose escape from Dartmoor the play begins, and whose effrontery, keen-wittedness, and swiftness of resource make up a very effective study of its kind, which no other actor alive could probably present so well. The contrast between Cyrus Blenkarn and Dick Venables will be a means very satisfactorily what is thus far known of Mr. Willard's range, and he is to take with him two or more other plays, of which nothing is known save that he is confident about them, and which may or may not be first produced on the other side. From America it is his present intention to go to Australia, but it is quite conceivable that his welcome in the republic may be warm and cordial enough to put that off for a long time.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN.

THE COLLEGE IS HAVING A HARD TIME FILLING THE 'VARSITY BOAT.

Boating at Columbia College seems to be affected with a sort of chronic parental malady. When the students think training for a position in the 'Varsity crew becomes too hard work, their parents invariably step in and declare they shall not continue in their rowing. The result is that Columbia is having great difficulty in turning out a crew to row against Cornell and Pennsylvania at New-London in June.

The Freshmen are doing well, the word from Harvard that the Cambridge Freshmen have decided to row them a race having made them double their efforts to bring out a good crew, but the 'Varsity is in a very bad way. Capt. Robertson of the 'Varsity is doing all he can to get eight willing oarsmen into his boat, although he has poor prospects of success. The men who are rowing at present are:

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	C. H. Wotherspoon, '92	21	6	0	150
No. 2—	F. I. Cairns, '90	24	5	7	150
No. 3—	Vacant.				
No. 4—	C. K. Beekman, Law	22	5	9	165
No. 5—	J. K. Erskine, Law	20	5	11	175
No. 6—	W. P. Robertson, '91, (Captain)	22	5	9	155
No. 7—	G. W. Metcalfe, '91	19	5	9	167
Stroke—	C. H. Mallory	26	5	9	150
Subs—	E. M. Smith, '92	20	5	7	150
	T. L. Chrystie, '92	19	5	11	152
	R. G. Andrews, Med	25	5	10	160
Coxswain—	A. T. Reese	19	5	4	95

J. S. Langthorn, '91, has been filling seat No. 3 during the last few days, but he will be unable to devote sufficient time to training to continue with the crew. It is rumored that if Prince of the Freshmen crew proves handy with the oar a seat may be given him in the 'Varsity boat.

The crew has been training now about three and a half weeks on the Harlem River, and during that time has been coached about a week by W. E. Peet. Capt. Robertson has marked out each man's faults as follows:

"Wotherspoon swings out of the boat and is late on the recover. Cairns has a tendency to meet his oar and is apt to be late all through the stroke. Beekman inclines to overreaching and settles slightly at the end of his stroke. Erskine has not sufficient body swing; he swings out of the boat and is apt to be ahead of the stroke. Robertson carries his oar too far back ward and forward. Metcalfe overstretches in pulling his oar and reaches through the water and is apt to bend his back slightly. Mallen swings too far back and down too flat in front. Langthorn swings out of the boat and goes too far back.

"Smith is too short, and will consequently have little chance of a seat in the 'Varsity boat. Chrystie also has little chance, as he has not the required form and strength for a 'Varsity man. Andrews has rowed on Nautilus crews, and has got so accustomed to the river stroke that he is unable to accommodate himself to the college stroke. He has many faults which he seems unable to correct. He swings unevenly and out of the boat, and bends his back."

The crew after its afternoon spin dines near the boathouse. About May 1 the men will go into quarters. Their work every day consists in rowing six or eight miles in short stretches. As the launch has not been ready, Coach Peet had to train the crew from a pair-oared gig. The launch will soon be ready, however, and the crew will be able to row long distances.

Capt. Robertson has as yet no races in view before the Harlem Regatta on Decoration Day. Besides that contest the only race planned is the triangular at New-London with Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania.

The Freshman crew has been reduced to fourteen men. They are:

Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Romaine	19	5.10	162
Prince	19	5.11	160
Ward	19	6	160
Pennefoy	18	5.11	152
McKee	21	5.10	152
Schroter	18	6.1	150
Labens	17	5.8	145
Behrman	18	6	144
Oakes	18	5.8	143
Scofield	18	5.10	143
Southack	18	6	142
Tainter	18	6	140
Littell	17	5.8	135
Johnson	17	5.8	130

The Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores are trying to form class crews to compete in the college Spring regatta in the early part of next month. As yet the Sophomores alone have secured eight men. They are Smith, Carvalho, and Trippe, who pulled on last year's Freshman crew; Sawyer, Cranford, Weed, Terwilliger, Wright, and McKiniay.

The Intercollegiate team which is to represent Columbia at the Berkeley Oval May 31 has been put in quarters. The men are Herbert Mapes, Captain; Victor Mapes, Welsh, Hinman, Vosburgh, Hornbostel, Porter, Collis, and Connell. Shipman, McIlvaine, Hooper, Colton, and Tuttle have not gone into quarters yet, but may later in the season.

The tug-of-war team trains daily in the Columbia Grammar School gymnasium. E. H. Ilsley, '91, is anchor; E. C. Robinson is No. 3; J. M. Hewlett is No. 2, and J. S. Douglas is No. 1. Last Thursday evening they pulled the team of the Acorn Athletic Club, lightweight champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, by 2½ inches. They will compete in the open event in the Columbia games, the Berkeley Athletic Club games, and any other games that may have open pulls.

THE LADIES' HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held a special meeting yesterday morning at 108 West Forty-fourth-street to make arrangements for the mass meeting to be held at Chickering Hall at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, April 30, in order to protest against the present condition of the streets. Among the speakers there will be ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Clark Bell, Rabbi Gotthelf of the Temple Emanu-El, Dr. J. R. St. John Roosa, and the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles.

Corresponding Secretary M. E. Trautman read the report of the work accomplished by the association during the last two years. Chief among the reforms is that compelling all stables in the city to take the manure and refuse in place of loading it in open wagons and carts, frequently across the sidewalks, and hauling it through the streets. The ordinance takes effect May 15. In the matter of sewers, school hygiene, slaughter houses, and gas bureau the association has accomplished much, and hopes in another year to have in operation public crematories for consuming refuse.

GOVERNMENT BY BRIBERY

THE DOMINION OF CANADA RULED BY CORRUPTION.

PATRONAGE AND THE TARIFF WIELDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF CAPITALISTS —SCANDALOUS RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

II.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—The tariff and the patronage are wielded for the benefit of the men with purses, and the purses must be held subject to the call of the men who frame the tariff and dispense the patronage, for in this country the Government controls Parliament and the Premier is the Government. We do not "draw our inspirations from England" (as Sir John Macdonald is fond of saying) in this particular line. The Premier, the Minister of whatever degree, the politician of whatever stature, who would attempt in England what is done here openly, publicly, and without the slightest sense of shame would have to take himself out of the kingdom in twenty-four hours after discovery. Here all that is needed to assure a change of tariff and an addition to the taxes of the country is to show that the industry you want protected is not already established in the country, that the Government can count on your political friendship, and that a share of the profits which legislation will put in your purse will be spent in the election of Government candidates when needed. Having in person or by deputy assured the Government on these points, the applicant may rely on his request being granted, the tariff will be amended accordingly, and the Government newspaper organs will at once proceed to herald the establishment of "another new and flourishing Canadian industry."

The tariff, however, is only one of many sources of corruption. Another source is the subsidizing of railways—a bottomless sink of iniquity. A supporter of the Government in the House of Commons wishes to improve his private fortune or his position with his constituents. He consults his friends and they resolve to organize a company to build a railway within the constituency. In selecting the membership of the company they are pretty certain to take in a few influential men of the Opposition, who think more of honorary offices or private gain than of party principles or party fealty. Then the rural district is aroused over the prospect of having a railroad of its own, and the electors are urged to "sink politics and secure a subsidy." The subsidy comes, of course, from the Dominion Parliament, which means the Dominion Government, as no money vote can pass through Parliament which is not sanctioned by the Government, who are responsible both for the public income and public expenditure. Public meetings are held in the county or riding; the agitation is pressed or halted according as the politician's interests are best served, the impression being studiously created and spread that the salvation of the district depends upon the good-will of the Government. The subsidy is finally secured, and the member is re-elected on the strength of it. He and his friends, if they collect subsidies enough, Government and municipal, in cash, arrange for raising "a pile" by bonding the road, and may go on at once and build and make money out of construction. If not, why, "it's a good enough Morgan" for the occasion; the election has gone all right, and the same material can be worked over for the next election five years later.

As a rule, it is found profitable, politically and financially, at least, to build the roads so subsidized. Whether they can be worked or not is a question usually for the confiding bondholders in England or elsewhere. The public account in Canada now at hand for 1887 shows sixty-seven railways have been subsidized with cash subsidies and contracted for. They run from 5 miles to 120 miles in length. The Dominion has granted these roads—nearly all purely local roads—$9,905,965, of which it has paid $833,533. The most of the balance will be claimed; the roads will be constructed, whether many of them are ever operated or not. There is another list of twenty-seven railways, from 5 to 90 miles in length, for which cash subsidies amounting to $2,312,700 have been provided, but the contracts for which had not been signed up to Nov. 1 last. Some of these contracts were, then out for signature, and no doubt the most of the roads will be built. These subsidies have been provided since 1885, and a few years are generally allowed before forfeiting charter or subsidy.

There is still another list, this time of twelve railways, all in the Canadian Northwest, for which land subsidies are provided. These are from 22 to 450 miles in length, and appropriate from 3,800 to 12,000 acres of public lands per mile. The whole appropriation is 19,787,744 acres. These are largely speculative railways. The charters are worked through by politicians, and many of them are for sale. There is another list of subsidies asking that seven railways and commercial companies were furnished with 11,316 tons of old rails, the property of the Government, and standing in the public accounts as an asset valued at $241,604. Whether these rails or things were on Nov. 1, 1888, and it must be borne in mind that these subsidies and appropriations are independent entirely of all grants to the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and all expenditures on railways owned by the Government.

NEW RAILWAY SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

But the lists are not exhausted yet. Since November last the Canadian Parliament has met, and Parliament never meets now without subsidizing a new batch of local railways. I have before me a list of the railway schemes provided for by the Parliament of 1889. There are just twenty-eight of these railways, from 4½ to 240 miles in length, and the sums appropriated for their benefit or the benefit of their promoters aggregate in cash and lands, putting the choicest prairie at $2 per acre, just $13,847,500, and in the shape of

GAS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY

SENATORS WANT A NEW BOARD OF CONTROL.

WITNESSES EXAMINED BY THE COMMITTEE WHO FAVOR THE IDEA—SUCCESS OF ELECTRIC CARS.

Three members of the State Senate Committee on General Laws held a session at the Hotel Metropole yesterday and examined several witnesses relative to electrical traction and the danger to the people of this city from leaking gas mains and steam pipes. The committee some time ago examined several witnesses relative to electric lighting, and following the report on that subject Chairman George Z. Erwin on Friday introduced his bill creating a State Electrical Commission, the features of which were given in yesterday's TIMES. The present investigation was suggested by questions arising during the former one.

Chairman Erwin was not present yesterday. The other members who were present were Messrs. Vedder; Coggeshall, and Chase. Mr. Vedder was greatly preoccupied. He came in after proceedings were begun and went away before they were ended. He also postponed the examination of two important witnesses who were present in order that adjournment until Monday might be taken soon after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Proceedings were begun with a statement by Senator Coggeshall. He said it had been reported that frequent explosions had occurred in the streets of New-York, that the gas mains leaked badly, that the steam pipes were not properly inclosed, and that this condition of things was dangerous to life and property. The committee had also been requested especially to examine electrical traction as a means of running street cars. The chief question to be answered was whether there ought not to be some supervising power over the electric, gas, and steam companies.

The first witness was Mrs. Sarah E. Merrill of 239 East Seventeenth-street, who was called to give the details of a gas explosion in her house April 11, already reported in the newspapers. She said the odor of escaping gas had been apparent in her cellar for about a month previous to April 10, and she had complained to the men who examined the meter, without result. On that date she went to the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, which furnished the gas, and made complaint, which was immediately attended to. A man was sent who examined the pipes in the cellar and under the sidewalk, and found a hole in the pipe big enough to put in his finger. He did not complete his work till the following day, (April 11,) when he said he had made it safe temporarily. But a heavy shock came after he left, about 10:20 o'clock in the morning, an explosion occurred, which nearly killed those in the house and greatly damaged the house itself and the furniture, pictures, and carpets. It threw up the floor, tore the locks off the doors, and led to a fire which likewise did some damage. Only the witness and two servants were in the house at the time. Witness did not know the cause of the explosion. "I only know," she said, "that I sent for the company to make me safe, and they blew me up."

Stephen McCormick, Superintendent of the Lamp and Gas Department of the Department of Public Works, testified that leakages in gas mains occurred from several causes. The mains were generally laid carefully at first, but when excavations were made for sewers, water pipes, and particularly for the electrical subways, the mains were apt to be injured. The subways were dug immediately over the gas mains and the mains were thus exposed. Witness had seen workmen sitting on the mains and had seen them strike them with picks. Such things were likely to injure the mains and cause leakage. Witness thought the subways should have been built nearer the centre of the street, so as not to interfere, but an ordinance of the Common Council, passed a long time ago, required that they should not be more than four feet from the curb.

Witness thought cast iron mains more durable than wrought iron. Leakages generally occurred at the joints, and sometimes in houses. If a citizen complained to witness's department of a leak the company responsible was always notified and the leak was attended to. The companies were anxious to stop leaks. They did well if they kept the loss from leakages down to 8 per cent. Witness thought the inspectors sent out by the Board of Health did not give the attention they should to the gas fixtures in houses. These inspectors looked after the plumbing, but passed over the gas fixtures, which frequently leak and cause illness and death and sometimes explosions in the houses.

Senator Coggeshall—What is your idea of the need of a supervisory power over the gas companies?

Witness—I think it would be well to give the Commissioner of Public Works power to compel the companies to keep their mains in order. He has the power now. When he notifies them of leakage he can do nothing more; but the companies never neglect such notification. Witness further said that there were about 1,200 miles of gas mains in New-York, 1,123 miles on Manhattan Island, and 145 miles in the annexed district. The companies on the island are the Mutual, with capital stock of $3,500,000; the Equitable, with capital stock of $4,000,000; the Standard, with capital stock of $10,000,000, and the Consolidated, with capital stock of $17,400,000. The companies beyond the Harlem River were the Central, the Northern, and the Yonkers.

H. S. Ford of 337 West Twenty-eighth-street, an electrical engineer, testified concerning electrical railways. His chief experience had been with the road between Portrush and Giant's Causeway in Ireland. That road was run with the trolley system, and was a success as he knew it. The system adopted in some places in the country of laying the wires for the propelling power in the conduit was a mistake and led to trouble through water. If both the direct and return wires were in the conduit the water would cause a short circuit by which power would be lost.

Without reference to questions from Senator Vedder, was obliged to explain what a "trolley" was, why it was called a "trolley," and what a "short circuit" was. He also tried to explain to the Senator why it could not be definitely stated just how many volts of electricity would kill a person, and why it was not necessary to generate an electric spark or shock. Witness did not think there was much danger from explosions of gas ignited by electric sparks under ground. The injury to health and life from breathing the gas which escaped was a much greater danger than explosions. Witness was also questioned about the propriety of guard wires to keep telephone and telegraph wires off the overhead trolley wire, but had no suggestion to give on the subject. Ex-Commissioner Daniel L. Gibbons of the Board of Electrical Control broke into the proceedings to ask witness if he had not seen these guard wires in Boston. He said that he had not, in reply to Senator Coggeshall's question also spoke of the need of a supervisory power over gas and electrical companies. Witness said he thought it would be a good thing.

Frank J. Sprague, President of the Sprague Electric Motor Company, 16 and 18 Broad-street, said his company had been actively engaged for three or four years in the introduction of electricity as a motive power, and had equipped many electrical railways. The system now most used is the single overhead wire approved by side wires. The current was taken by a trolley on top of the car, which runs under the wire. This system has been developed chiefly by the Sprague Company and the Thompson-Houston Company. Witness thought the conduit system and the storage battery system practical failures thus far.

There are now from 200 to 225 electric railways in the country, nearly all operated by this single overhead trolley system. They did a business of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year. Every car put on such roads represents an investment of about $4,000. The average number of volts of electricity used in street railways is 500. Witness and all his employes had many times received shocks, but he never knew of a man being killed or permanently injured by the street-car electric current. Witness thought guard wires might be useful in some cases, but the real trouble from contact arose from the bad workmanship in erecting telegraph and telephone wires. Witness heartily favored the creation of a Board of Electrical Control, with power over all electrical companies, provided the board was composed of men of high character and technical knowledge. Witness did not favor requiring all electric lighting wires to be put under ground, because to do so would be to prohibit electric lighting in some places. Moreover, overhead wires could be made safe.

Wallace C. Andrews, President of the New-York Steam Company and of the Standard Gas Company, testified that his steam company supplied power for many electric companies. The company had several stations, from each of which it was intended to furnish steam over a mile square of the city. The largest station at present is Station B, at Greenwich and Cortlandt streets. Connected with this station are ten or twelve miles of steam pipe through which steam is supplied to about six hundred buildings on the lines of the pipes. The company has been in business eight years and its pipes have never exploded. It was the only steam supply company in the city. The steam issuing from manholes did not come from the company's pipes, except in cases of leaks; it came from the exhaust steam which many engineers turn into the sewers.

Witness did not think it necessary to establish a supervisory power over steam, gas, and electrical companies. Such companies were now responsible for whatever damage they did. Witness knew of no one ever killed anything but a dog, and it paid for that. Witness himself was arrested last Summer and barely escaped jail for permitting oil drippings to run into the river. Only the positive assurance that the subject of the oil drippings could be handled safely saved him. No further authority than is now vested in the Commissioner of Public Works and Board of Health is necessary to prevent abuses.

The committee adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. Messrs. W. Smith, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, and E. M. C. Gray, Assistant Engineer of the Equitable Gas Company, were to testify. All three of the Senators seemed to be heartily in favor of the Commissioner of Public Works having power to compel companies to keep their mains in order.

TRATH PROPERTY OWNERS.

FIGHT AGAINST AN OFFENSIVE FORTY-FOURTH-STREET CORNER.

The fight of the Forty-fourth-Street Property Owners' Association against the proprietor of the Sixth-Avenue Hotel is becoming of interest, not alone to those immediately engaged in it, but also to all resident owners of property below Central Park. This association was organized to purge that neighborhood of objectionable features. It has done much good in that direction, for it has been reasonable in its demands and vigorous in following them up. The case now pending presents the first instance of defiant opposition, the proprietor declaring that he will not abate the nuisance of which the association complains, and that he has a fortune ready with which to combat any effort to dislodge him.

The property owners charge that his house is not reputable. In that view the issue presented is one of persistent evil, directly contrary to law, withstanding the combined efforts of law-abiding and taxpaying citizens to secure compliance with conditions for which the statutes expressly provide. It is believed also to have come to be a matter in this contest whether the police are disposed to enforce the law or to protect the evildoers.

It is said that the proprietor of the house was a waiter there ten years ago, and that since he assumed charge he has cleared $50,000 a year from the house. As to the means by which his affairs underwent this change, property owners have concerned themselves mainly with the fact that the side entrance to the house on Forty-fourth-street has developed such notoriety that residents along the block have been unwilling to allow their families to pass that corner unattended after dark. It was first proposed to the proprietor that he close this offensive entrance and make his patrons enter the house from the Sixth-avenue side. That thoroughfare is so busy that the nuisance would cease to be glaring and residents along the block would be spared contact with the class of people to whom they object. To this proposition the landlord returned an insolent answer. Complaint against the house was then lodged with Police Captain Killilea, who declined to interfere, saying that the house was merely an ordinary hotel, so far as he knew. The landlord seems to have heard of this complaint, for after it had proved ineffectual the members of the association heard that he had boasted that however high they might carry their complaints against him they would find his influence greater than theirs. As he is still evidently as determined as ever to resist interference, the property owners have decided to appeal to the Superintendent of Police, and failing to get relief from him, to exhaust the resources of the law by carrying the case as far as may be necessary. They are now determined not to rest short of the removal of the evil.

The purposes of the complainants are not visionary, but thoroughly practical. Some of them, dreading a perpetual contest to resist encroachments of this kind, tried to escape it by selling their houses and moving elsewhere. They found that their property had depreciated from the very causes that induced them to try to sell it. The sacrifices involved were so large as to prohibit sales. Action toward cleansing the neighborhood was taken up as a last resort, for it necessitated the sort of work from which quiet householders naturally shrink. When this course was determined upon, however, there was no halting. They will go now to any length to force a conclusion on their demand that since they pay heavy taxes for the benefit of the city they are entitled to the full protection of the law. They mean to insist that respectable neighborhoods must be saved from contamination, and that when buyers invest their money in homes for their families the police must be ready to keep such neighborhoods free from such evils as the one now complained of. In European cities buyers have notice of the character of property which they purchase, but it appears that in this city no neighborhood is safe, and those neighborhoods still respectable below the park are in special danger with the growth of the hotel business.

Discussion at the meetings of the association takes this range in connection with the fight now on. The disagreeable nature of the contest is already, in some measure, relieved by the assurances of sympathy and the offers of assistance which have been received from owners of other down-town residence property, who feel in many instances that they are engaged in a common cause, and that this is only the beginning of a long and hard fight between influences for good and for evil. It is believed that this movement will furnish a sufficient reason for a thorough overhauling of the Police Department by the Fassett Committee, and for such consequent measures of correction as will secure in the near future a reasonable enforcement of the law in this particular.

THE ADRIATIC'S ACTION.

MORE PROOF THAT SHE DID NOT DESERT THE CITY OF PARIS.

From the London Times.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR: In your issue of to-day Mr. Appleton, Cork, in giving a graphic recital of the incidents on the City of Paris, while generally correct, has, in my view, been betrayed by unguarded remarks of passengers into some inaccuracies.

First, there is no evidence that the ship was on this voyage unduly pushed. Her record was about 19 knots, and the course selected was the longer one of over 2,900 miles, by which the icebergs and packs were absolutely avoided.

Secondly, the unexpected happened, in the breaking down of the longitudinal bulkhead between the engines, through the accident to the starboard engine, whereby the port engine was also disabled. The heroism of the engineers was exhibited, however, in thirty hours' earnest endeavor to repair the damage, and not in a contest with steam and water, which contest upon investigation proved to be one of those myths which theories with which the human imagination is prone to embroider fact. The starboard engine stopped by reason of the accident; the port was first slowed down and then stopped by the engineer and assistant with the coolness of an every-day performance of duty.

Thirdly, while the action of the officer and crew who put off in the lifeboat for help was heartily appreciated, it is not to be forgotten that the officers and crew who stuck to the ship did their duty faithfully also, and in a less conspicuous manner still contributed equally to the safety of ship and passengers. It was felt that with the assistance from the mails and prestige and reputation of the ship, recognition was due to all; and to single out one of our preservers would cast a certain reflection upon the officers and crew, upon the untiring efforts of engineers, upon the stewards who hailed and pumped, and that any attempt to reward and distinguish an English ship for doing their duty would be out of place as well as absolutely inadequate to the service they had rendered us.

As a testimony more lasting than paper resolutions, it was determined, at a full meeting of the passengers, to establish a permanent charity in recognition alike of the devoted performance of duty of the officers and crew, of the stanch quality of a ship superior to elements and to unprecedented accident, and finally in the spirit of reverence to the Providence that lulled the storm to our crippled estate.

Two words more are due which have not been spoken—the frankness of the Captain in his dealing with the passengers, not making light of the disaster nor concealing its gravity, but giving assurance of safety by his calmness and the absolute control of the ship's company. Due provision was made for transfer to boats in case of need, with accommodation more than adequate.

Again, the liberality of the company should be noted in providing transportation at its own expense for every passenger to his destination in the United Kingdom.

FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH.
BERKELEY HOTEL, April 4.

A WARD FULL OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 19.—When the new city officers just elected go into office, the Sixth Ward of this city will hold more than its share of political plums. Every man elected on the general ticket came from that ward, and the precinct now has among its residents twice as many office holders as all the rest of the city put together. The most important of the offices held by Sixth Ward men are the Mayoralty, the offices of the City Collector, City Assessor, Prosecutor of the Pleas, City Recorder, State Senator, County Surrogate, Sheriff, Deputy Surrogate, Chief of Police, all of the three Martin Act Commissioners, two of the three Taxation Commissioners, the Chief of the New-Jersey Detective Bureau, and places in the New-York Custom House and at Trenton.

MRS. CORNELIA MARRAGH'S BURIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 19.—One of the most largely-attended funerals ever held in this city was that of Mrs. Cornelia Marragh, wife of the late Dr. Clifford d Marragh, at St. Peter's church to-day. Mrs. Marragh, who died while traveling in Germany, and whose body was brought home for interment, was one of the wealthiest and most generous benefactors of the churches and the poor of the city, and her charities extended far beyond the borders even of this State. Bishop O'Farrell conducted a pontifical high mass of requiem to-day, assisted by an imposing body of priests.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The principle of the McKinley Tariff bill now before Congress respecting the bounty to be paid to a few Louisiana farmers is an outrage on republican doctrines and the Constitution of the United States. The farmers of the West and Northwest have an equal right to demand that a bounty of 2 cents per pound be paid to them on their wheat, corn, and other products. The same applies to cattle, sheep, and wool. What authority do Senators and Representatives have to tax the people of the whole country for the benefit of a few sugar planters?

D. R. ST. JOHN ROOSA.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 19, 1890.

THE NEW SAXTON BILL.

A STATEMENT FROM HORACE E. DEMING CONCERNING THE MEASURE.

Mr. Horace E. Deming, Chairman of the General Committee of the New-York Ballot-Reform League, makes the following statement in regard to the new Ballot-Reform bill introduced in the Legislature Friday by Senator Saxton at the league's request:

The New-York Ballot-Reform League has kept a very close watch upon proposed ballot-reform legislation at Albany. It seemed to the league that the situation in the New-York Legislature was in many respects very similar to that in the Connecticut Legislature just before the very imperfect and unsatisfactory Connecticut ballot-reform law was passed at the very close of the session. The league has always been ready to make any concessions which did not involve the giving up of what it believed to be the essential principles of ballot reform. When, therefore, it was stated, from an apparently authoritative source, that any bill overcoming or avoiding the alleged "constitutional" objections of the Governor, which passed the Legislature, would receive Executive sanction, the league took immediate steps to draw such a ballot reform bill.

The "constitutional" point as to the election of the ballot clerks, whether tenable or not, effected only a trivial technicality and could be easily met. The "constitutional" point that, under the provisions of the various bills which had been vetoed, the illiterate voter was either disfranchised or compelled to disclose his vote, never had any validity, for every bill presented to the Governor for his signature contained carefully-drawn provisions for the use of paster ballots to avoid this very difficulty.

The constitutional point that a ballot which contained more names of candidates for any office than one voter could vote for was not a ballot within the meaning of the Constitution when the Constitution was adopted, and that it could not become such ballot by the erasure by the voter of all the names of the candidates except the one the voter desired to vote for, has never seemed a tenable objection to ballot reformers; but so long as it was asserted by the veto power it made a practical obstacle in the way of ballot reform of the most serious character. To overcome this obstacle the league devised a system of ballots which, in effect, divides the ballot of the recently-vetoed Saxton bill into as many separate ballots as the ballot contained separate columns. This change in the form of the ballot is the only essentially new feature, and it leaves the Governor without any excuse for repeating any of his hitherto disclosed "constitutional" objections.

The new form of the ballot compelled a practical redrafting of the details of the entire measure; and in the course of such revision a number of changes and of improvements in details were introduced. For instance, the consecutive numbering of the stubs of the ballots was thought to be no disadvantage between the ballot presented to be voted and the ballot given to the voter by the ballot clerks is a decided improvement which was suggested by the league and incorporated in the bill. But, taken as a whole, the one distinctive feature of the new bill, in comparison with the vetoed bills, is in the form of the ballot. The league recognizes that the blanket ballot, so called, is superior to the form of ballot in this bill; but the purpose for which the league was organized was to secure the enactment of the essential principles of ballot reform into law, and not merely to keep alive a political issue.

These essential principles are preserved in the bill. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will approve and the Governor sign it. Should this proposed bill become a law the new issue would be on the form of the ballot which would more perfectly carry out the purpose of ballot reform, instead of as now, a struggle for the bare possibility of any ballot reform whatever. The semi-official statement issued from the Executive Chamber yesterday morning gives good ground for the belief that if the Legislature will pass the bill the Governor will sign it.

POOR CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

MUSIC, ELOQUENCE, AND CUSHIONS ALL IN VAIN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 19.—The question of church attendance has recently been agitated in this city, the fact being urged that despite eloquent music, fine singing, and comfortable pews the churches are not more than half filled, even at the morning service. A census was recently taken on a Sunday remarkable for its clear, pleasant weather, and though there were sermons on many topics of special importance, and in some cases special music, the figures of church attendance were not encouraging.

At the largest church in the city, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, there is a seating capacity of 1,500, yet but 1,000 were present; at the Sacred Heart Church, also Roman Catholic, there was an attendance of 400, though the seating capacity is 800; at the Roman Catholic Church of St. John Baptist, with seats for 450, but 175 were present; the First Reformed Church had but 650 worshippers, though there is room for 1,200; the Second Reformed, 500, with seating capacity for 1,200; the Third Reformed, only 25, and room for 200; the Fourth Reformed, 125, and seats for 500; at St. John's German Reformed Church, with a seating capacity of 500, there were 175, and at the Lutheran Church, with the same capacity, 125. The Episcopal churches in the Holy Christ Church, which has room for 600 worshippers, had 550, and St. John the Evangelist, which has room for 500, had 350. The Methodist churches, however, were not up to the average. With a seating capacity of 1,000 the First Methodist had but 400 worshippers, St. James has room for 500 and just half that number present, and the Pitman Church was two-thirds filled, 200 being present, though there was room for 300. The Presbyterian Church, with a seating capacity had present 500; the Second Presbyterian, with 500 capacity, had 200 present; the First Baptist had only 325 worshippers, though the church holds 750, and the Remsen-Avenue Baptist, with 500 capacity, had 300 present.

The attendance in the evening is even less, sometimes being startlingly small.

NO HOTEL NEEDED.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE MOUNT ST. VINCENT ROAD HOUSE INEVITABLE.

Whether the Mount St. Vincent road house in Central Park will be removed or not is not yet definitely settled. According to President Hutchins, it is likely that the action taken by the board Friday will be reconsidered at the next meeting.

The "report" upon which the Park Board based its action was a letter from Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, to President Hutchins, saying that the present condition of the building is deplorable and the site unsuitable, and recommending the abolition of the structure. The building is declared to be in such a dilapidated condition that the cost of the repairs would be greater than the interest upon the money invested. At the most a pavilion, with a restaurant annex, is all that the patrons of the Park require, and the present hotel, with sleeping rooms or private dining rooms on an upper floor, is entirely unnecessary.

President Hutchins said yesterday that he was in favor of some such public structure as the Casino Building instead of the present old barracks, if any place of refreshment were required in the Park. In any event he felt that the present structure was serving no useful purpose.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter in your paper dated April 11 criticising the opinions of Prof. Osler and myself in regard to a board of license for medical practitioners the following paragraph is found: "Besides, State boards will not suppress incompetent practices of medicine. The intolerance of English and German law requires a medical man to use only prescriptions laid down in books. The consequence is that two-thirds of the medicine given there is by ignorant crones—male and female. The same degradation of medical practice will follow despotism of medical examining boards."

I do not think these statements are true. I am fairly well acquainted with English and German laws in regard to the practice of medicine, and I know of no laws in those countries that requires a medical man to use only the prescriptions laid down in books. There are no countries on the face of the earth where more new prescriptions are suggested and acted upon, where greater freedom is allowed in scientific medicine, than England and Germany. The statement of your correspondent, that the medicine given in those countries is by ignorant crones, male and female, is an extraordinary one. Such charges seems to me utterly without foundation in fact. It might be said to be true to some extent in this country, but certainly not in any country or where an independent board of Examiners, disconnected from the medical colleges as such, sees to it that every person that practices medicine is qualified by a knowledge of anatomy and physiology and kindred sciences. If a Board of State Examiners in our State would elevate the condition of things in medical practice to that commod standard which obtains in England and Germany, as I believe it would, the people would be greatly benefited in being protected from the influence of incompetent practitioners. It is in the interest of the people alone that the medical profession of the State of New-York are seeking to pass such a bill. It would do nothing to improve the condition of the present practitioners of the State, whatever it might do for those of future years.

D. S. ST. JOHN ROOSA.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 19, 1890.

COLLEGE WORK AND PLAY

YALE'S ATHLETES AND THEIR WORK.

TRAINING FOR THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES—THE 'VARSITY CREW NOT DOING WELL.

NEW-HAVEN, April 19.—The candidates for Yale's intercollegiate athletic games began regular and systematic training at the Field last Monday. About fifty students are trying to secure places on the team. Trainer Fitzgerald has taken charge of those competing for track and field events, and Trainer Cochrane, who was so successful last year, has been engaged to train the bicycle men again. Quite a number of men are now training for this event and more interest is being taken in it than there has been for years. Several good runners have already shown up among the Freshmen, but it is not likely that they will be able to do much this year. There is also a large number of last year's team now in college, all of whom are in training.

The team on the whole, however, has not been well managed, and there is a deplorable lack of life and spirit among most of the men. Too much dependence has been placed on the ability of some of the older men, and little or nothing done to develop new material. In short, there is too much over-confidence about most of the men, and unless there is a great improvement within the next few weeks, when the time for the intercollegiate games comes Yale "will not be in it."

Sherrill, '89, Yale's famous sprinter, is now in the Law School. He is training every day and will as usual run in the 220 and 100 yard dashes this year. The only other men in Yale who have for these two events are Robinson, '90, the Captain of the team, and Kitchell, '92, both of whom are fairly good men. Among the others who will represent Yale this year in the games are the following: Wright, '92, in the quarter mile; Reynolds, '91, in the half; Lloyd, '91, Cheney, '92, and Johnson, '93, in the mile; Deming, '90, B.; Williams, '91; Pearce, '91, S.; Lentilhon, '90, S., and Tenney, '91, in the hurdle races; bicycle race, Clark, '91, S.; pole vault, Ryder, '91, and Walcott, '91; high and broad jumps, Deming, '90, S., Williams, '91; Tenney, '91; Kitchell, '92, and Robinson, '90; putting the shot and throwing the hammer, Brock, M. S., and Heffenger, '91, S.

The 'Varsity nine are now hard at work and have shown a wonderful improvement during the past week. Stagg is pitching in his old form again and the rest of the team have been doing some brilliant work. In their second game with the New-Haven team on Wednesday they put up a game that would reflect credit upon any of the big professional teams and played without an error. If the team can only keep it up it is generally thought that Yale will be almost sure of the championship again. Jackson, '93, has been playing as change catcher recently and has thus far done well, but he is very weak at the bat. Bowers, '92, is also being trained for change pitcher and is doing fairly well.

The 'Varsity crew is still without a coach except James, '90. Mr. James is doing the best with the men, but he does not seem to be able to remedy their many faults, and the critics say that the men are getting worse every day. As a crew the men row fairly well. Their catch is good and they "rush." But the boat settles badly and rolls from side to side, while the individual work of the men, with the exception of one or two, is poor, to say the least. Most of them "cock" badly, and are entirely too slow. The latter fault is of course mainly due to the fact that the men are all unusually large and heavy. But this fault must be overcome if Yale is to have a fast crew this year. Capt. Allen is doing his best to get the men into good shape, but it seems to be an endless task.

Mr. Cook has not yet been able to come to New-Haven, but has promised to do so as soon as he can get away from his business. He is likely to be here any day now, and when he does come he will probably spend a week or more with the crew. John Rogers, the Captain of the '87 crew and another of Yale's famous coaches, has been ill with pneumonia for some time and will probably not be able to come to New-Haven again before the last of June. The crew has selected its following order for the past week or two: Stroke, Allen, '90, S., (Captain;) No. 7, Ives, '93; No. 6, Ferris, '91; No. 5, Newell, '90; No. 4, Hartwell, '90, P. G.; No. 3, Brewster, '91; No. 2, Sallier, '92; bow, Rogers, '90, S.; substitutes, Simms, '90, S.; Hemenger, '90, S., and Klimpke, '92.

Mory's has been selected as the place for the annual concert of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, in New-York, for the benefit of the university crew. The concert will be given in Chickering Hall.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The lecture in the Saturday morning course yesterday was given by Prof. T. R. Price of the English Department. His subject was "Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction, The Winter's Tale."

The Phi Beta Kappa had a meeting Friday evening. Prof. H. T. Peck's lecture was on "Realism in Several Literatures."

The time draws near for the closing of the competition for the prizes of the Philolexian Literary Society. The essays are due on Tuesday, and on Thursday the contest in declamation will take place at Madison Square Theatre, now leased for the seventh series. At the same place on Thursday evening, May 1, the prize debate will take place.

The literary event of the year for Columbia students will take place next Friday evening in the Law School building. The joint debate between the three societies—Philolexian, Peithologian, and Barnard—will then be decided. The subject of debate will be: "Resolved, That the Negro Shall Be Disfranchised." The representatives of the Philolexian will be Henry A. Gildersleeve, Junior, '90, and James Ward, Junior, '90; of the Peithologian, Charles Hood, '91, and Henry M. Powell, '90, and of the Barnard, William J. Warburton, '90, and Charles H. Hayes, '90. Last year the Barnard won both first and second honorable mention. The judges to decide the debate are Joseph H. Choate, President Seth Low, and Prof. John W. Burgess. The committee in charge of arrangements is: Frederic L. Ryder, '90, chairman; Walter Wyman, '90, John H. Nelden, '90, of the Peithologian, and Frank P. Graves, '90, of the Barnard.

The annual performances of the Dramatic Club will take place at the Berkeley Lyceum on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, with a Saturday matinée. The burlesque "Lafayette; or, the Maid and the Marquis," written by George A. Morrison, Jr., of the Law School, will be acted. Morrison was also the author of "Captain Kidd" and "William Penn," which proved so successful as to bring him and the club considerable notoriety.

The course of lectures on the "Evidences of Revealed Religion," for which an appropriation was made last year by the trustees, has been abandoned for the present year at least.

The Alumni Committee on the Gymnasium has received more than 400 signatures of persons desiring to join the proposed athletic club.

The Committee on the Athletic Field has ordered plans from a landscape artist, and hopes to have them ready so as to go right on with the work by the time the present lease expires, on May 1.

Dr. E. D. Perry of the Greek Department, who was granted a year's leave of absence to study in Europe, is now on his way home.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., April 19.—The Freshmen nine will be composed of the following students: Pitchers, Shauffler and Buswell; catchers, Hunt and Jackson; first base, Cornish; second, Jackson; third, Baldwin; short stop, Taylor; fielders, Brooks, Gould, and Sweat. Taylor will be Captain of the nine, and games will be arranged with Yale, Harvards, Williams, Williston Seminary, and Holyoke High School.

The Athletic Association will engage Aitkin of Providence as a trainer for those engaged in track athletics. Twenty-five men will be sent to Worcester to compete in the annual Spring games of the N. E. A. A. A. A. Amherst is a member.

About a dozen men will go to the Berkeley Oval games in May. The team is at present at a training table and every day train faithfully. There are 150 men in training, and interest expects much.—Alexander in the shot put, Ewing in the pole vault, and Libbey in the high jump.

The Athletic Board has sent to all the younger Alumni a circular stating the explanation of the new system of supervision, and an appeal for funds, in order that by the end of this term the athletic associations may be free from debt. This may, it is the first of the kind. A. Babbott, '78, John B. Culyer, the landscape gardener, and R. H. Stevenson, '80, the architect, will hereafter be sent with every college catalogue to preparatory schools.

President Seelye on his arrival in Amherst, after six months of travel in Europe, was warmly greeted by the students, who marched in a body to his house and cheered him. Professor Charles Edwards of the Senior Class, spoke for the students, and said every one was glad to welcome the President back again. The President replied in a few words. He is in the best of health and expects soon to resume his duties.

The Commencement speakers have been chosen as follows: Edwin Duffey, Courtland, N. Y.; Albert Burdett Coleman, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Georgie Henry-Ewing, Danvers, Mass.; Ernest Lowell Hayward, Taunton, Mass.; Edwin Sumner Hunt, Charlestown, N. H.; Hosea Mayo Whitaker, Leverett, Mass.; Edward Samuel Whitney, Bennington, N. H.; Frank Butler Doane, Hawley, Mass.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 19.—Prof. J. C. Van Benschoten has been attending the session of the Methodist Conference this week.

The ball nine went to Hartford on Tuesday and were defeated by Trinity by a score of 12 to 3. On Thursday the Fordhams defeated them by a score of 13 to 3. The team is not playing in good shape, showing a lamentable lack of practice.

The Athletic Association is being badly in debt at this term. The Psi U's now have a fraternity, the Delta U's the Kappa Sigs, and other societies are soon to follow suit.

Hunter, '90, has been elected Editor-in-Chief of the Argus in place of Hall, '90, resigned. Associate Editor—Grumbine; Business Committee—Craven, Phi Gamma Delta; Chamberlain, Zeta Psi, and Eyer; Literary Committee—Aller, Phi Delta Theta; Dumont, Theta Delta Chi; Pursel, Chi Phi, and Tyler, Delta Upsilon; Art Committee—Goldcharles, Phi Kappa Psi; Elliott and Coates, Delta Tau Delta.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 19.—The movement to establish a Young Men's Christian Association was started some time ago by students from Yale and other colleges, but was finally abandoned. A few weeks ago, however, it was again revived, and at a meeting of the college men, who were interested in the movement, the following officers were elected: Herbert Wright, M. E., '90, of Northampton, Mass., President; J. Z. Miller, E. E., '91, of Harrisburg, Vice President; W. K. Irwin, M. E., '93, of Wapello, N. H., Recording Secretary; W. A. Auchinvole, A. C., '91, of Harrisburg, Corresponding Secretary, and W. C. Brady, Arch. '91, of Franklin, Treasurer. As the movement has had a great deal of opposition it was decided, after a long debate, to call it the Lehigh University Christian Association and have no official connection with the Intercollegiate Christian Association. This was done with the purpose of consulting the permanent university chaplain, when he is elected, as to the advisability of an official connection.

The university musical organizations, consisting of the Banjo and Guitar Club, the Glee Club, and the orchestra, will give their second concert in the Opera House on April 28. Seeds of the Athletic Association, and will repeat the musical at Catasauqua on the Saturday preceding for the same purpose.

Alexander Potter, who last year entered '92, has finished his work at the university and graduated, having done the work of four years in a little over a year and a half.

An invitation has been received by the university to take part in the sixth centennial celebration of the University de Montpellier, France.

Albert A. Hillbert, Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected Captain of the Freshman lacrosse team.

The "Wilbur Scholarship" contest will be the most interesting that has taken place for years, as there are now three men in the senior class in the race—A. E. Lister, M. E., of Carbondale; C. O. Woods, M. E., of Chambersburg, and C. M. Case, E. M., of Minneapolis. The scholarship consists of $200, given by Wilbur, of Brooklyn, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to the student leading his class at the end of his Sophomore year.

The Senior Class has elected the following officers for the Class Day exercises: Toast Orator—Harry J. Sherman, C. E., of Mount Holly, N. J.; Presentation Orator—Frank R. Fisher, C. E., of Philadelphia; Poet—Thomas C. J. Bally, J. C. K., of Newark, N. J.; Ivy Orator—William C. Riddick, C. E., of Wake Forest, N. C.; Tablet Orator—Charles A. Richmond, M. E., of Waterville, N. Y.; Poet—Thomas C. J. Bally, J. C. K., of Newark, N. J.; Ivy Orator—William C. Riddick, C. E., of Wake Forest, N. C.; Tablet Orator—Charles A. Richmond, M. E., of Waterville, N. Y.; Class Day Committee—J. Barlow Cullum, Chairman; William V. Kulp, Henry Meyers Kurtz, Frederick R. Barrett, and Frank R. Costes.

The following seniors have been appointed to the Commencement Appointments Committee: Alexander Fisk, Hawkes, Johnson, Lochner, Pickford, Stewart, and Van Vorst.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—The lacrosse team, as it will play in the championship games, has finally been chosen as follows: Payne, '91, goal; Graham, '90, (Captain,) point; Taylor, '89, cover point; Chapin, '90, first defense; Wood, '92, second defense; Voorhees, '90, third defense; Pierson, '90, centre; Palmer, '90, third attack; Rieman, '92, second attack; Fee, '91, first attack; A. Riggs, '92, outside home; McIlvaine, '92, inside home. Princeton has held the championship in lacrosse for the past two years, but is by no means overconfident since Johns Hopkins has been added into the league. A close contest is expected in the championship games.

The Princeton Alumni of Chicago have offered a prize for the best examination passed by a resident student entering Princeton next Fall.

Pearsall Humphrey of Pennsylvania has been chosen Captain of the Freshman nine, in place of Guild, resigned. The Freshman team is especially good this year, and will play a number of games with other colleges, including Yale, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and several preparatory schools.

The following students have been selected as contestants for the Francis Biddle prize: V. L. Collins, Washington; Max Farrand, Newark, N. J.; Y. Gilam, Wisconsin; Leroy Vernam Salisbury; William Harris, Jr., Princeton; C. W. Hodge, Jr., Princeton; A. C. Mollvaine, Indiana; Charles Madge, Princeton; Bowdre Phinizy, Georgia; W. K. Prentice, New-York; E. K. Satterfield, Philadelphia, and B. V. White, New-Jersey.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The most important event in university circles this week was the presentation of the Draper medal to Prof. Henry A. Rowland by the National Academy of Sciences at Washington. The award was unanimous and was because of Prof. Rowland's great work in spectrum analysis, the perfecting of refraction gratings for producing spectra, and his investigations of the electrical units of measure. The medal is a gold disk, containing $900 worth of gold. It is awarded every two years to the scientist achieving the most meritorious work in original investigation.

Several professors are assisting an active part in perfecting the arrangements for the National Conference of Charities and Correction next month.

University athletics have not developed very enthusiastic results so far. The lacrosse team has won because it is mainly composed of the members of the Druids, the champions of the country, but the baseball nine has not done such good work. The University of Pennsylvania defeated it by the score of 23 to 12, and a local organization this week gave it a second defeat.

At the meeting of the Philological Association today Dr. F. M. Warren read a paper on "Uncle Remus and the Roman de Renard," and Mr. Fay an article on "The Santa Maurras."

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON, Penn., April 19.—The last lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association course, which was to have been delivered by Judge Pearson, has been postponed, and in its place there will be a concert by the Schubert Quartet of Chicago.

Work has been begun on the new grand stand, which will be finished in time for the game on May 24, with the Princeton team.

Hunter, '90, has been elected Editor-in-Chief of the Lafayette, and Fisher, '90, Business Manager. The Board of Editors consists of eight members, and will be announced next week.

The Junior Class has elected the following officers: President, Hunter; Vice President, Fisher; Secretary, Hall; Treasurer, Dechert; Historian, Hall; Prophet, Hunter; Poet, Fisher; Orator

THE EXECUTIVE TRICKSTER

HILL AND THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

WHY HE SIGNED IT AND HOW HE WILL EVADE IT IF HE HAS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among other of your readers I noticed a few days ago with what a flourish of trumpets Gov. Hill signed the Saxton Corrupt Practices bill. I have also noticed that some persons, and among them the editor of the *Evening Post*, profess to be very much puzzled by the Governor's act. It is thought singular that a Governor who has fought so long and persistently the introduction of the Australian ballot system, because it afforded a complete check on vote buying, should so cheerfully and with such high pretense sign the Corrupt Practices bill, which is aimed in the same direction.

People who say they are puzzled by this seeming inconsistency, however, simply confess that they do not know David B. Hill. They do not realize how completely and wholly his purpose in life is his own personal advancement at the cost of every other consideration, worldly or celestial. To advance himself there is no man or men whom he would not sacrifice, no principle he would not freely violate, and hardly an offense against the law he would not commit. The gratification of his personal ambition is all he lives for.

It is well known that Hill favored the passage of the original Civil Service Reform act in this State. No one who ever knew him believes for a moment that he did it because he believed in or wanted civil service reform. His whole political career is a contradiction of the idea. But he thought that to help pass such an act would be a good thing for Hill and he did it. The same can be said of other commendable acts that he has favored. The only side of any question he is able, physically or mentally, to consider is its effect on his personal fortunes.

No doubt Gov. Hill believes that his proclamation over his approval of the Corrupt Practices act will make some people believe he is opposed to corruption in elections. It gave him an opportunity to pose as a friend of honest methods without threatening any serious consequences. If the test were ever to come, it would, of course, be found that, like the New-England deacon on prohibition, though he is for the law, he did his "level best" to "defeat the enforcement." But these "posings" are really the only seeming acts of virtue that the Governor performs, and he cherishes the opportunity for them. He will at all times and under all circumstances preserve all the corrupt methods and all the spoils for himself and his friends; but at the same time he is anxious to cultivate the more decent portion of the people by pretending what he does not feel or believe. There never was a more perfect verification and exemplification of the maxim of La Rochefoucauld—"Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue"—than is furnished by Gov. Hill's virtuous posings over good measures which he believes will not interfere with his personal schemes.

If it be asked why the Corrupt Practices act, which requires a publication of a candidate's election expense account, attested by the candidate's oath, should not interfere with Gov. Hill's personal schemes, the answer is easy. It is probable that he does not expect to run for a State office again, and if he did expect to run he would have full confidence in his ability to evade the law. His ambition beyond the present office is perhaps worth, to any intelligent man's attention; but one can easily imagine Hill himself gloating over the fact that, as a Presidential candidate, his approval of the first Corrupt Practices act passed in this country will make a splendid card with the moral elements, while it will have no effect whatever to hinder the purchase of votes for himself.

As to the evasion of the law, if that become necessary there could be little difficulty about it. The law of this State now forbids vote buying, and compels officials to take office to subscribe to an oath that they have neither done nor permitted anything of the kind. Yet it has no apparent effect. Officials take the oath knowing that they are swearing falsely. A little more or less swearing will have no effect, especially on politicians of the Hill sort. As Rhesa Bigbow says in his speech in March meetin':

"Ez for dependin' on their oaths an' thet,
'Twant bind 'em more'n the ribbon roun' my het."

One can easily imagine Hill talking over with his familiars the Corrupt Practices act, the effect it would have with the moral element, and the ease with which it could be evaded. It would not be a serious topic of conversation with them, but a very light topic. Surrounded by "Leader" Sheehan, and "Judge" Muller, and "Judge" S. S. Taylor, and President of the Civil Service Commission Eustace he would easily calculate on how many votes it would gain for him in the respectable wards and how easily it could be ignored everywhere else. Indeed it might be deemed of some use in the worst wards, because honest voters might depend upon it and be less vigilant to prevent buying. All these "points" would enter largely into Hill's calculation as if the basis of it were perfectly legitimate.

Gov. Hill has never run for office, whether it were Alderman, Mayor, Assemblyman, Lieutenant Governor, or Governor, without numerous illegitimate expenditures. In early days he used to talk freely about it, and when asked how he came to carry the Third Ward of Elmira, which is partly colored and largely Republican, he would say he did it with the one-dollar and two-dollar bills he carried in his over-coat pocket. Lately he became more discreet, and only admitted his bribery to those in his confidence. But, to the very last time he ran, he has kept a close personal supervision over the purchase of votes in this town, has known who was spending the money, and has been able to call each vote buyer to personal account if the results were not what he thought they should be. In some of Hill's campaigns $20,000 or more has been spent in Chemung County alone in buying votes for him. The aggregate may be much indeed, been double that sum. It was general talk. The newspapers published it. Some of the preachers preached about it. Everybody knew that Hill personally attended to it, and that instead of becoming the Chief Executive of the State through such work he ought to have been arrested.

A man who could, during all his career, violate existing laws against bribery, as Hill has done, clearly has nothing to fear from a new act which would chiefly require of him more false swearing. The Saxton Ballot Reform bill has terror for Hill because it makes difficult and risky the work of bribery itself. With such a law in force the chief element of his political strength would be crippled. But the Saxton Corrupt Practices act has no such terror, because he sees how it could be evaded. The large sums of money corruptly spent for him in the past have not come out of his own pocket. They have come from aqueduct jobs or ceiling jobs or other jobs which he has been able to engineer at the public cost. No doubt, past Corrupt Practices acts were in force in 1885 and 1888, he would have sworn only to strictly proper expenditures. The corruption money—corruptly got and corruptly spent—would, nevertheless, have done its work.

ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

ELMIRA, Friday, April 18, 1890.

WAGES AND LIVING IN CANADA.

From the London Times.

At a time when the labor question has assumed such an acute form in this country a great amount of interest ought to concentrate on a series of returns just collected by the Government of Ontario, and which relate to the amount of wages paid in the various trades and the cost of living in that province. Of the returns on which the tables are based 23,006 were furnished by employers and 2,752 by employés. The first thing shown is that there has been a gradual shortening of the hours of labor, the average number of hours per week being 58.24, as compared with 59.10 in 1884, and the average of 58.60 hours for the five years 1884-8. There is greater steadiness of employment, the average last year having been 270.6 days, against 265.17 days in 1884, and the average of 268.03 days for the five years 1884-8. Earnings also show an increase, these now averaging $420 07, as compared with $383 31 in 1884, and $395 41 as the average of the previous five years. But with all this increase the cost of living has kept pace, and the surplus of wages over cost of living now averages $50 45, against $48 84 in 1884, and an average of $49 76 for the five years previous. A curious feature of the return is that it shows clearly that the cities are not the most desirable places for workmen. It is true that the wages are higher, but the cost of living is higher in proportion, and there is a smaller surplus in every case. In the case of the larger cities there is for "males with dependents, tenants"—i. e., who do not own their houses—a surplus of wages in Toronto over cost of living of $6 68, and in Hamilton by $3 02. In Toronto they show a surplus of $23 90.

PRAISE OF THE FRENCH PEASANT.

From the London Daily News.

The common notion of the French peasant as a narrow-minded, penurious, and not too moral person receives no support from Mr. Frederic Harrison, whose personal study of French rural life has nevertheless been very considerable. The indomitable endurance of the French race has, he reminds us, enabled her to surmount crushing disasters, losses, and disappointments under which another race would have sunk. She bears with ease a national debt, of the annual charge of which is more than double that of wealthy England, and a taxation nearly double that of England, with almost the same population—a permanent taxation that exceeds 100 francs per head, and is greater than has ever before been borne by any other people. She lost, over one war a sum not much short of the whole national debt of England, and she has written off without a murmur a loss of £80,000,000, thrown into the Panama Canal. France is this moment [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

No better proof of the popularity of Miss Rosina Vokes is needed than the fact that no change of bill is announced at Daly's Theatre for this week. The personal charm of this somewhat eccentric but undeniably clever artist is potent enough to carry the burden of one of the stupidest examples of contemporary British humor that has lately been inflicted upon the patient American public. There is not a new idea in "Wig and Gown." The situations are forced, and the author has depended solely upon his memory for his wit. Even the "dam" expedient employed in the incidental song is as old as the hills, and recalls to mind dozens of college songs, frowned upon by grave professors, in which the buoyancy and flippancy of careless youth are coarsely expressed.

To be sure, Miss Vokes appears also in "A Double Lesson," a bright comedietta, but that does not begin until 10 o'clock, and people would never wait for it if they were not sufficiently well pleased with the earlier part of the entertainment. They go to see Miss Vokes and the play is not the thing at all. Miss Vokes's performances, however, are really much more satisfying when she has good plays. The most tolerant spectator will derive more enjoyment from "My Milliner's Bill" than he gains from "Wig and Gown." There are other pieces in rehearsal, and we may hope to see during her engagement a new bill quite as good as some of the well-remembered old ones were. Miss Vokes's company is as efficient now as it has been at any time since she lost the services of Brandon Thomas and Weedon Grossmith.

There ought to be a warm welcome at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre this week for both Stuart Robson and "The Henrietta." Mr. Robson has worked zealously and successfully for many years to provide rational amusement for American playgoers. He has a keen sense of humor and an irresistibly droll personality. The fact that an eminent British critic, when he went to London to play Hector Placide in "Lad Astray," described him as a low comedian who was not amusing ought to be remembered to Mr. Robson's credit at this time in view of the irritating specimens of British humor lately exhibited on our stage. Mr. Robson, moreover, is a dramatic artist of sound training. He had ample experience in the old days of stock companies. If he has never succeeded in sinking his identity, he has generally succeeded in adapting the characters he has attempted to his own personality, and this is true of the estimable Toole, and used to be true of the great Burton, Tom Hood's Liston, and Charles Lamb's revered Munden.

"The Henrietta" is one of the very best of recent American plays. It catches the spirit of contemporary life, some of its characters are true types, and its text is fluent, witty, and original. Mr. Robson's impersonation of Bertie Van Alstyne improved measurably in tone and variety during the long run of "The Henrietta" at the Union-Square Theatre, and before the run was finished it was the best piece of acting in the performance.

Mrs. Kendal's frank, gossipy, and amiable papers contributed to *Murray's Magazine* have been reprinted in a pretty little volume under the title of "Dramatic Opinions," (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) It is an easy book to read, because it is very small and the type is large and clear. It cannot be called a wise book, because such "opinions" as Mrs. Kendal advances in it, dramatic or otherwise, do not seem to be the result of sober reflection, but rather the spontaneous utterances of a lively woman who has a number of respectable bores to entertain. It is all the more to her credit, therefore, that the tone of her little book is uniformly gentle and polite. She says nothing harsh about anybody, and Mrs. Kendal's expressed opinions of Mr. Kendal, as a man and as an actor, exhibit her advantageously in her favorite public rôle of British wife and mother. Mr. Kendal is, to be sure, a very good actor, and the sincere and thorough artistic work of the author of "Dramatic Opinions" has been cordially liked in America. People who care to listen to the company talk of an energetic and cultivated woman who has not a great deal to say and does not care to say much will derive satisfaction from this volume.

Mr. George Riddle has been giving public readings in San Francisco with extraordinary success. One of his audiences included 2,300 persons. Mr. Riddle deserves his success. He is a man of uncommon talents and excellent artistic taste.

DE WOLF HOPPER.

The new De Wolf Hopper Opera Bouffe Company, which is to make its first appearance at the Broadway Theatre May 5, is now in Boston rehearsing the operetta by Messrs. Byrne and Kerker, entitled "Castles in the Air," which is to be its first production. It is satisfactory to know that this new organization does not propose to pose before the public as a "comic opera" company, which few of the troupes masquerading under that much-abused title are. Mr. Hopper and his associates are at least modest enough to call themselves opera bouffe performers, and although their humor may not possess the real bouffe quality, the term indicates fairly well the character of the performances they intend to give.

The company which has been secured by Mr. E. D. Stevens, the director, is composed almost entirely of well-known singers and comedians, some of whom have already established themselves as favorites, not only in this city, but throughout the country. The principals, among the men, are Messrs. Thomas A. Seabrooke, Alfred Klein, Edmund Stanley, Herbert Cripps, who is the stage manager; Lindsay Morrison, and George Wade. At the head of the list of women is Marion Manola, a popular singer and actress. With her are Della Fox, Rose Leighton, Anna O'Keefe, recently Lillian Russell's understudy at the Casino; Elvia Croix, Lilly Fox, and Louise Edgar. A large chorus has been engaged, and this has been undergoing a systematic course of drilling and training for the last two months in this city and Boston.

Adolph Nowak, so long musical director of the McCaull Opera Company, is the conductor of the new organization. Max Freeman, late stage manager of the Casino, will put the first piece on the stage, and the "business" and dialogue are now being rehearsed under his direction, the music being rehearsed by Herr Nowak.

The scenery and costumes of "Castles in the Air" are entirely new. Mr. Hopper's personal popularity, and that of the persons he has drawn around him, is such that an unusual amount of interest has been aroused in the first performance of the new company. The demand for seats by letter is already very large, and it is certain that the new operetta and the new company will have a brilliant audience to pass judgment on their merits or faults on the opening night. The company will continue its rehearsals in Boston this week and next week it will come to New-York and have the closing rehearsals on the stage of the Broadway.

TO-NIGHT'S CASINO CONCERT.

One of the strongest concerts ever given in the Casino will take place to-night. It will be the farewell appearance of Mr. Abbey's Italian Opera Company in concert, and there is every indication of a crowded house.

Mlle. Pertigiani will sing "Ave Maria" and "Son Vergin Vezzosa"; Mlle. Fabbri, "Pieta Signor"; Mlle. Bauermeister, an aria from "Nozze di Figaro"; Signor Guille, "Stanero" and an aria from "William Tell"; Signor Novara, "Se Oppressionqui"; Signor Candelo, "Tarantella," (by request.) The duet, "Si la Stanchezza," will be rendered by Mlle. Fabbri and Signor Guille; the duet, "L'Elixir d'Amore," by Signors Vicini and Cathone; the quintet, "E'Scherzo," by Mlles. Bauermeister and Fabbri and Signors Vicini, Novara, and Carbone, and the finale will be sung, "Chi mi Frena," sung by Mlles. Pertigiani and Fabbri and Signors Guille, Mascheroni, and Carbone. The orchestra will be augmented and will be under the conductorship of Signor Arditi.

The Casino box-office will be opened to-day at 3 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is announced that Marie Hubert Frohman intends to produce in this city a play called "The Witch," the scene of which is laid at Salem in early colonial days. One of the incidents is the burning of a witch at the stake. Persons convicted of witchcraft were never burned in the New-England colonies. That absurd falsehood has not been heard of for a long term of years. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Frohman will change the stake to the gallows before she produces her play, even at the expense of a vivid pictorial effect. There is good dramatic material in the stories of old Salem, and excellent groundwork for a play of this character may be found in Mrs. Gaskell's tale called "Lois."

Mr. Palmer closes the season of his Madison-Square Theatre Company with the performances next week which will be the one hundredth of not far from 200 performances. Mr. Palmer's company will at once begin the tour mapped out for it. "Aunt Jack" will pay a month's visit to Boston, and then go to San Francisco. On May 5th Richard Mansfield will take possession of the Madison-Square for the Summer, beginning his engagement with "A Parisian Romance." On May 12 he will produce for the first time his new play, "Beau Brummel."

Only two more weeks of the season at Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House remain. This week Rose Coghlan will be seen in "Forget Me Not" Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and as Fox Woffington for the rest of the week, including the Saturday matinée. Next week "Held by the Enemy" will bring the regular season to a close. A Summer term of comic opera will be begun May 5, with the performance of "The King's Fool" by the Comedy Opera Company. This is expected to run a month, and in the meantime a new opera will be prepared, the intention being to give the people of Harlem light opera all through the Summer. On Oct. 6 next, Mr. Hammerstein expects to open his other Harlem playhouse, the Columbus, and after that, he says, "it won't be his fault if Harlem is within the city limits of New-York."

Frank B. Murtha will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his career of a manager in this city next Friday evening. The Windsor Theatre will be decorated on the occasion, and it will be a sort of festival for east side playgoers. The Seventeenth Association Ladies, which Mr. Murtha is a member, has arranged a theatre party of 200 members, which will attend the performance of "My Aunt Bridget" and present the manager a set of engrossed resolutions. After the performance there will be a banquet at the new Schneizen Hall, on Mark's-place, which a number of prominent gentlemen will be present.

These actors and singers will appear at the testimonial performance at the Broadway Theatre to-night to swell the reserve fund of the Treasurers' Club of America: Nelson Wheatcroft, F. F. Mackay, Fred Solomon, Robert Hilliard, Witton Lackaye, E. J. Henley, E. H. Vanderfelt, Frank Bush, E. J. Rice, Fred Henry, A. O. Duncan, Dore Bors, Fritz Williams, Isabel Evesson, Isabelle Urquhart, Celie Ellis, Maggie Cline, Lottie Gilson, Helen Russell, Queen Vassar, Isabelle Warde, Geneva Tunnersell, Ada C. Hillard, Earle Remington, and Jamie Hayman.

The tide of popular success flows as strongly as ever at the Star Theatre, where for three months W. H. Crane and his excellent company have entertained a succession of crowded houses in "The Senator." The engagement must be closed on May 10, and "The Senator" is due in San Francisco May 19. On Tuesday evening the one hundredth performance of the play will be given, and the event will be celebrated by the distribution of souvenirs, consisting of a photograph of Mr. Crane in costume as the senator, and a gold pen-knife.

Only three more weeks remain of the season of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. On May 12, the Duff Opera Company will begin a short term of comic opera in this house, opening with an elaborate presentation of "Pinafore." During the engagement of this company the managers of the Academy will give a series of Sunday night concerts, in which the principal members of the organization will take part.

MM. Bertrand and Baron will retire from the management of the Théâtre des Variétés, in Paris, May 1. The new director of this famous house is M. Vizentini. The new director of the Paris Grand Opéra is M. Lapissida, formerly of the Théâtre de la Monnaie. M. Mayer retires because of ill-health. The Bouffes-Parisiens will be managed hereafter by MM. O. de Lagoanère and E. Larcher.

Next Sunday evening an entertainment will be given at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, complimentary to Mr. Joseph P. Reynolds, on his retirement from the management of this house. The list of performers who have volunteered to appear is large, and the performance promises to be one of the noteworthy events of the season. Mr. Reynolds has won for himself a host of friends.

The sixth annual performance in this city by the students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts will be given in the Lyceum Theatre next Thursday afternoon. The bill will comprise "The Two Orphans" and a three-act comedy translated from the French of Meilhac and Halévy's "L'Eté de Saint Martin," by R. F. Roeder, and called "Indian Summer."

"The Millionaire," which Daniel Sully will present at the Park Theatre to-morrow night, is in four acts. The action of the first takes place in the office of a railroad contractor, of the second in a Madison-avenue drawing room, of the third in a mountain pass on the western slope of the Alleghanies, and of the fourth in a New-York house.

Alexander Salvini makes his first venture as a star at Niblo's to-morrow night supported by the same company that recently appeared at the Broadway. "The Fatal Wedding" and "The Child of Naples" will be presented every evening, "Don Cæsar de Bazan" for the Wednesday matinée, and "Romeo and Juliet" Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Tony Pastor's home company and Harry Kernell's Vaudeville Company will furnish a double bill at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week. Ella Wesner will be seen for the last time this season, and Binns and Burns, sketch artists, will appear for the first time at this house tomorrow evening.

The Hanlon, Vaulter, and Martinetti English Pantomime and Novelty Company is the name of the new organization which is to make a tour of the country under the management of Messrs. Rich and Harris next season, opening at the Academy in this city Aug. 18.

Charles H. Hoyt's "A Brass Monkey" will be seen at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre this week. George J. Marion, formerly of Dockstader's Minstrels, will appear for the first time here, and Jonsly, and pretty Flora Walsh will sing and play Baggage.

A French adaptation in four acts of "The Taming of the Shrew" ("La Megére Apprivoisée") has been accepted at the Comédie Française and will be acted there next Winter with Coquelin as Petruchio and Mme. Samary as Katherine.

Mr. Frederick Williams, for many years the stage manager of the Boston Museum, and lately of Daly's Theatre, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman as stage manager of the Lyceum Theatre. "The Charity Ball" is as popular as ever at this house.

Mr. Neil Burgess and "The County Fair" will not retire from the Union-Square until June. The company will then take a rest until next Fall, when the play will be revived as a permanent attraction for the Union-Square next season.

"The City Directory" continues at the Bijou Theatre. This is the eleventh week of the run of this farce in New-York. The one hundredth performance will be given May 7, and Manager Rosenquest expects its run to continue well into June.

Messrs. Sims and Pettit's "Silver Falls" will be presented at the Boston Theatre May 5. Manager Tompkins will open the regular season at that house with "Human Nature," another melodrama by the same tireless builders of plays.

"The Stepping Stone," by Sydney Rosenfeld, will be presented at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night. William F. Clifton, a California actor, will appear as Thurman Noyes, in place of Gustavus Levick.

The Boston Howard Athenæum Specialty Company will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. Ida Heath, the Irwin Sisters, George Thatcher, and all the old favorites are in this bill.

"Money Mad," with its realistic bridge scene, continues at the Standard Theatre. Manager Hill says that the business is large, and he is having an additional boat constructed for the bridge.

Jules Lemaitre, the Parisian critic, has written another play, "Le Député Leream," which will be acted at the Paris Vaudeville next Winter.

"A Mighty Power," a drama by Frank Rothschild, will be presented at a trial matinée next Wednesday at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" is to be revived at Niblo's next month under the joint direction of Imre and Bolossy Kiraify.

The usual "aggregation of curiosities" is on view at Huber's Palace Museum in East Fourteenth-street.

George Turner, a hitherto unheard-of actor, has been trying his hand at Dundreary in London.

"The Battle of Gettysburg" is still on exhibition at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Monroe and Rice in "My Aunt Bridget" will be the attraction at the Windsor this week.

At the Amberg Theatre "Die Nashbarinnen" will be given every evening this week.

The nimble Carmencita continues to please the frequenters of Koster & Bial's.

"Natural Gas" continues to please throngs at the Fifth-Avenue.

MUSICAL NOTES.

J. W. Morrissey announces that his season of grand opera in English at the Grand Opera House will begin on May 26 with "Faust." Among the singers who will appear are Miss Sophie Traubman of the Metropolitan Opera House, prima donna; Miss Attalie Claire, prima donna, now with the Patti Opera Company; Miss Emma Berger, Miss Annie Myers, Miss Gertrude Swain, Mr. E. Montigriffo, leading tenor of the Emma Abbott Opera Company; Mr. W. Lawton, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. Myron Maina, Mr. C. Ricci, Mr. L. Lagniola, and the world-famous baritone, Mr. G. Tagliapietra. "Those performances," says Mr. Morrissey, "will be presented with handsome and appropriate costumes, magnificent scenery, stage effects, and every attention to detail, which, together with the popular prices of reserved seats at the Grand Opera House, will undoubtedly insure success of the most delightful kind, for it can truthfully be said that English opera on the scale of magnitude and merit given at the Grand Opera House has seldom, if ever, been seen in this city. Persons who desire to purchase seats for every Monday night—each change of opera—have the choice of best places, and can secure them on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 15, 16, and 17, 1890, after which date seats can be engaged for any performance in any number."

The week at the Metropolitan Opera House closed yesterday afternoon with a brilliant performance of "Lucia," with Miss Patti in the title rôle. On the coming Wednesday evening the farewell concert will appear in the bill. [illegible]

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

The *Meister*, the journal of the Wagner Society in London, has an interesting review of the growth of the Bayreuth composer's popularity in the last ten years. It calls attention to the fact that at the beginning of the decade which opened with the year 1880 "Parsifal" had not yet been produced. The Festspielhaus had remained idle after the "Ring" performances in 1876 for "lack of sufficient money to again present the trilogy, whose separate parts Wagner had reluctantly allowed to pass as isolated skirmishers across the stages of the larger German theatres." Such performances of Wagner's music-dramas as were undertaken outside of the circle who knew the post-composer's wishes were given according to older operatic traditions. His literary works were a sealed book to all save a few. England had heard only his first four operas, and England's were conspicuous by their rarity at the festival of 1876.

The *Meister* continues by offering the following contrast: "The whole cycle of the 'Ring' is now frequently presented in the principal cities of Germany, and there is scarcely now a single Wagnerian singer whose heart is not in his work. The Festspielhaus has been reopened and externally improved; from 1882 to 1889 only two years—1885 and 1887—have been marked by silence within its walls. 'Parsifal' has been produced and has opened the eyes of the world to an altogether new departure in art, and one which has with its overpowering brilliance lit up the earlier if no less magnificent efforts of its author. The representations, far from being extinguished, are in 1876, have each year attracted larger audiences, until, in that which has but now elapsed, of those who had come from the uttermost parts of the earth many were sent away dissatisfied for lack of space. 'Tristan and Isolde' and 'Die Meistersinger' have been presented to the world in ideal form at Munich, and have added to the store of examples bequeathed by Wagner of what artistic depth and thought-out earnestness can do to cultivate the public taste. Yet, further, 'Parsifal' has been preserved unspotted from the World, for hitherto it has been, and we hope will henceforth be, kept inviolate from the greedy grasp of those who would turn its virgin mysteries into the common coin of theatrical speculation. The society has leaped into fresh life with its new organization. At present 8,000 are its members and 300 its branches, while in England, the Cinderella of musical nations, we can now muster 300 on our rolls.

"The prose writings of Wagner are daily becoming more widely known, and at last are meeting, in Germany at least, with their proper recognition as containing some of the deepest thoughts ever conceived by philosophy, while even at home the tiny atom that we have been able to quarry from the mountain has called the attention of earnest students to the great mine that lies behind. Year by year again we have heard all the later works of Wagner, including an oratorio version (which had better have staid away) of 'Parsifal.' Hans Richter has given us 'Tristan' and 'Die Meistersinger' at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and Angelo Neumann the whole 'Ring' at Her Majesty's, the Italian opera following suit in 1889 with 'Die Meistersinger' in that tongue, while a symphonic concert without some later Wagner extract is pre-doomed to failure. In America for five years past the German opera has established itself, with Wagner as its trump card, and at Bayreuth the English and Americans form an almost preponderating portion of the audience."

It may be added to this that the opening of the year 1890 witnessed in New-York City a Wagner Festepiel which in dimensions has never been equaled in the world. We refer, of course, to the performance at the Metropolitan Opera House of the entire cycle of Wagner, except "Parsifal," in their chronological order. The high merit of the representations justifies the assertion that in this city Bayreuth has a transatlantic ally second to none in Europe, save (perhaps) Munich. That the excellence of the New-York performance is to be inferred from the success of Herr Alvary in Munich and his immediate engagement for the Bayreuth festival of 1891, from the fact that Herr Fischer is mentioned as the probable Gurnemanz of the next "Parsifal" presentations, and from the report that Lilli Lehmann is under consideration for the rôle of Kundry. Remembering, in addition to these facts, that we have had Marianne Brandt, one of the original Kundries; Albert Niemann, Heinrich Vogl, and Max Alvary, Isidore Lederer, Reichmann, all Bayreuth festival artists, lovers of Wagner may as well make up their minds that if possible they should not neglect the Festepiel which comes every Winter in New-York as a matter of course.

* *

This city ought to have a society for musical culture. This does not mean a Wagner society. Such a limited organization is not wanted at all. But a real earnest society of lovers of music, formed for the purpose of cultivating musical taste and intelligence in this community, would be a tremendous power for good if properly managed. The preparation for such musical æsthetics is necessary to a deep and true appreciation of music. If any one is laboring under the delusion that Wagner is the only composer who must be studied to be understood, he makes a grievous mistake. Both needs study. Careful, thoughtful, sympathetic, sympathetic examination of his mighty writings will teach the student to justify in his heart and with his lips that estimate of his genius which places him first in the great trinity of music, Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner, father, son, and spirit. Mozart is a most fruitful subject for the student. So are the great oratorio writers, Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. More justice would be done the Italian opera writers if their scores were studied and their objects ascertained. The light and serious French opera composers are deserving of the very closest analysis. But beyond and above the study of any composer or set of composers is that of the nature, progress, and development of music itself. Nothing is more fascinating or more instructive than an examination into the causes which nurtured each successive school of composition. There would be far less bigotry and intolerance if lovers of music would systematically study these things and learn that every innovator from Peri and Monteverde to Wagner and Verdi took the poet's words, "the foster child of science and slow time"; that he was born because it was time for him to be born, and that he burst into new regions not from arrogance or eccentricity, but because for him the old soil was barren.

The hour is at hand when there is an abundance of material for a musical society. The widespread public interest in the serious study of music has been manifested over and over again in the course of the past Winter. But admirable as the work has been and beneficent as its results have shown themselves to be, the field has been far too narrow. Richard Wagner, great as he is in his works, has no right to monopolize the thought of the musical community. He himself, with his fine admiration for his high predecessors in art, would have been the last to advocate such limitations. He would have known, too, that a nicer public discrimination would have benefited him as much as Beethoven, Gluck, Mozart, or Verdi.

One of the noblest works which could be undertaken by such a musical society as is herein meant would be the building up of a musical library. It does not require a facile imagination to conceive the enormous amount of good which could be done for the cause of music, the tremendous acceleration which the power of musical taste would receive from the presence in this city of a splendid collection of music and works relating to the subject, historical, theoretical, scientific, and æsthetic. It would take time, money, and effort to build up such a library, but there are many hundred lovers of music in this city to lay the foundations. They have the leisure, they have the will, and they have the money.

But they cannot be brought to face the subject without organization. A society for musical culture would very properly make the foundation of such a library one of its chief objects, though, of course, not its sole purpose. The primary design of the society would be the advancement of musical taste among its own members by systematic study. The very material acquired for the purposes of this study would sow the seed from which the library would grow. Let those persons of means who love music and have its progress at heart think of this matter.

WANTS A THOUSAND POUNDS FOR THEM.

From the London Truth.

Every Summer thousands of visitors make pilgrimages to the cottage in which Robert Burns was born, near Alloway Kirk and the banks o' Doon. They are shown the room in which the poet first saw the light, as well as the "original" furniture used by Burns's parents. Will it be believed that all the genuinely original furniture of the cottage was sold off by public roup in September, 1843, most of it to the late Mr. John Gladstone, of Liverpool, a Manchester, who wants a thousand pounds for the following articles: The father's chair, the mother's chair, the poet's chair, Pembroke table, with flap, another without flap, the mother's work table, chest of drawers, eight-day clock, corner cupboard, drinking cup of wood, ale horn, table bell, tea caddy, toddy ladle, twelve chairs supplied by "the Miller Goudie," the sword worn by Burns as an excise-man, and the probe he used on his preventive excursions! All these are authenticated by letters from men who had seen them before 1843. The seller throws in five visitor's books—from 1829 to 1843—containing 7,000 autographs, as well as a letter of the poet's. Here is a chance for some Scotch museum or Burns club. They were offered for sale to the Secretary for Scotland, but his secretary wrote that while they were of "no value," they might be given to the nation. The seller replied that, as the nation had never given him anything, he did not see why he should carry out the proposal. A sixpence from every member of a Burns club would secure the collection.

VICTORIA'S LUGGAGE.

From the London Truth.

Three carriages, eight horses, an ass, a coachman, nine grooms, and seventy large packages [illegible]

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Easter tide has passed and left the pleasantest of memories. Its second week compensated in weather for the adverse skies and winds of its beginning. Day after day the blast of skies have looked down upon the merrymakers, and cool winds have aroused and aided in maintaining an unwonted energy. Even without the Duchess of Marlborough, who sailed away in the Majestic on Wednesday, New-York society has enjoyed itself and made merry without ceasing from morn till eve. The dancing season, to be sure, is virtually over, but there has been plenty going on in the way of opera and theatre, weddings, dinners, and luncheons to keep every one busy. Of course the talk now is all of Europe and the Summer resorts, and the next few weeks will witness the usual Spring exodus. Notwithstanding the constant talk of the gloomy outlook for the season at the fashionable watering places here on account of the number of European departures, the fact is that, apart from the usual and normal Spring exodus above alluded to, not as many people as usual will go abroad this Summer. Except for the London season, which, after all, is attractive to only a very limited number of Americans who have sufficient money and position to enjoy it from the inside, there is nothing but the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau of especial note to draw travelers this year to the other side of the big pond. The visitors to Ober-Ammergau will find it a decidedly expensive trip, as the simple peasants, who, even in 1880, had begun to develop a greedy propensity, are said to have grown decidedly sensible of the commercial advantages of their solemn ten-year fulfillment of a vow, and it is even hinted that this may be the last time that the Government will permit the holding of the famous performance. Last year the Paris Exposition was chiefly responsible for the enormous number of American visitors to Europe, but it is safely to be said that 60,000 Americans will not go abroad this year.

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The first of the Claremont teas took place at the restaurant on Riverside Drive on Thursday, and was a success. The day was beautiful, and the scene as the richly-dressed women drove up and alighted from their handsomely-appointed carriages was an attractive one. The cool weather militated decidedly against much out-door strolling, but the glass-inclosed piazzas were thronged for two hours. All the patronesses but two were in attendance, and served coffee, tea, and chocolate to the guests. These teas are held a little too early in the afternoon for any but the leisure class of men to get to them from their down-town offices, so that the male element was not largely represented on Thursday. The second tea will be held on Thursday next, and they will be continued on each succeeding Thursday throughout next month.

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The Country Club coach will begin its trips for the season to-morrow morning, and will leave the Brunswick for the Country Club at Westchester at 11:30 every morning, rain or shine, returning at 6 P. M. Frederic Bronson and Prescott Lawrence are to be the drivers, with others of the Coaching Club as understudies in case of accident or illness. The Coaching Club has lost another of its members, George Bech of Poughkeepsie, who died very suddenly in Washington on Thursday morning last. Mr. Bech, who married first Miss Strong and second Miss Julia May of Baltimore, who survives him, was very popular with his acquaintances and friends. He had lived much abroad and in the country, and consequently was not known in New-York. He had only driven at two or three of the annual parades of the Coaching Club.

* *

The luncheons of the week call for especial mention this morning. A farewell one was given to the Duchess of Marlborough by Randolph Robinson on Tuesday, which was marked by much lavishness of appointment and decoration. On Friday Mrs. Daniel Huntington, wife of the President of the National Academy of Design, gave a rosebud lunch for her sister, daughter, Miss Elsie Huntington, of London, who has been visiting here with her mother. Twenty young girls were seated at the pretty table, which was covered with pink roses. Mrs. Charles A. Post gave a lunch on Friday afternoon followed by a musicale, for which the chief attraction was the singing of Perry Averill, a baritone from Chicago. In addition to Mr. Averill, Mrs. Post, Miss Borrowe, and Miss Arnold also sang. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert gave a small musicale at their home, at which Mr. Paur will give a second musicale to-morrow afternoon, at which the Reed Club will play.

* *

The Badminton Club held its last meeting for the season yesterday afternoon, when some dainty prizes were contended for. Next Wednesday will bring the last meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club for the season, when the prizes won during the season will be presented. The meeting on Wednesday last was not very well attended, probably on account of the many other distractions of the afternoon. The prizes were baskets of candy and two old silver spoons. These last were won by Miss Caroline Smith, while the candy was very generally distributed.

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A small dance was given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. William H. Jackson for Miss Anna Jackson, at which the favors were particularly pretty. The more prominent members of the younger set were present, and the cotillion was led by Edward N. Crosby, who danced with Miss Jackson. Mrs. Leroy Jones will give a dance on Wednesday evening next at Sherry's, and dances will also be given during the week by Mrs. Oddie and Mrs. Webb, which will be the last meetings of both respective dancing classes. Pine-street is not exactly the location for a ball, and yet a very interesting and handsome ball was given there on Thursday evening by the Brooklyn bachelors at the Down-Town Club. While called a ball, the entertainment was really a large and formal dance, as there was no cotillion, and the guests were all members of the same Brooklyn set and were well known to one another. The rooms were filled with Spring flowers and looked very charming.

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The weddings of the week, which have already been fully described and noticed in THE TIMES, attracted, of course, a large amount of attention and interest. That of Miss Juliette Morris and Philip Livingston, which took place at St. Bartholomew's on Wednesday afternoon, was perhaps the most notable, and the large church was crowded to the doors. The bridesmaids' gowns of white lace trimmed with ribbons and pearls trimmed with small gilt horseshoes, fully admired. They carried bouquets of forget-me-nots and wore wreaths of the same flowers in their hair. The weddings of this week are many in number and include those of George Thompson, Jr., and Miss Harriet Peary, and Herbert Ward and Miss Sanford on Monday; of Archibald Gracie and Miss Constance Schack, and Wickliffe Yulee and Miss Anna Murray, and of Edward Abbey and Miss Meade, and Henry Knox and Edith Meigs on Tuesday. J. Allen Townsend and Miss Helen Ward and Raymond J. Chatry and Miss Mary E. Poillon will be married here on Wednesday, and Arthur Curtis James and Miss Harriet Parsons in Northampton, Mass., on the same day, while William B. Raight and Miss Helen B. Thurston will be united on Thursday. Miss Schack's wedding excites much interest as she has been for several years one of the best known and most popular girls in New-York society, while her winning manners and unusual beauty

THE SPENCER DISCUSSION

AS TO "REVERSED VELOCITIES."

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF "OUTSIDER'S" HYPOTHESIS OF A UNIVERSE MOVING BACKWARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Outsider" complains that I catechise him severely, that my questions are drastic. It is, indeed, a surprise that he should object to this system of catechising when he so largely employed it himself. "O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." We are informed that an attack on Mr. Spencer is not intended, but that he is impelled by a desire for information merely. But in the next breath he patronisingly pats his instructor, Prof. Osborne, on the back and tells him that he fully understands the essence of Spencerianism. Although occupying the exalted position of one who finds Mr. Spencer's conception of evolution clumsy, which Prof. Huxley has characterized as the only complete and systematic statement of the theory with which he is acquainted, we must not consider him an enemy of Mr. Spencer, but

"An infant crying in the night, an infant crying for the light, and with no language but a cry."

In his adaptability to circumstances, "Outsider" is not unlike old Polonius, who could see a camel, a weasel, or a whale as it suited his fancy. One of the chief difficulties that he seems to encounter is that Mr. Spencer does not explain everything, and demands some propositions as necessary truths. His words are: "I am disinclined to admit any proposition as absolutely necessary. I would not absolutely require philosophy to start with nothing, though some systems do this, but I should think it very hasardous to commence with a hard and fast set of 'first principles.' It is hard to understand how one could say this, were he not arguing with the approximation of Mr. Spencer's system to "halting imbecility" as an axiom. To say that Mr. Spencer starts with a set of "first principles" as necessary truths is a fundamental misstatement. It is unpleasant to be forced to so flat a contradiction, but no other answer is left. And it is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Spencer claims to establish his First Principles and not to start with them. On page 157 of "First Principles" Mr. Spencer briefly makes known his postulates, and to these I respectfully refer "Outsider." There is a charming indefiniteness about what "Outsider" would "require" of philosophy in general and Mr. Spencer in particular, and I cannot resist asking whether he is willing to concede the validity of impressions as a necessary truth. The force of his "likelier way of arriving at truth" is not apparent, since Mr. Spencer has not laid an embargo on our keeping our eyes and ears open. It is, indeed, mournful to find out that one has the blind staggers in a coal sack, and it is not even hinted that there is any coal in the sack, either—after such a mild Winter, too. In case "Outsider" believes that he has exhausted our supply of fuel, and that our complete state of integration will be immediately followed by a disastrous dissolution, I beg leave to remind him

"Fendant que nous faisions la guerre,
Le soleil a fait la paix au printemps."

I know of one mathematician who defines space as "indefinite extension, finite portions of which may be measured." But he says that the best idea of it is gained by experience. As to space being continuous, we have Newton's definition of "continuous as "joined together without the intervention of any space."

In the problem of the motion of all particles with their directions reversed, let us first take "Outsider's" illustration of the wire and electric current. When the current starts from New-York to Philadelphia, it is undoubtedly because there is a lower resistance at the Philadelphia end of the wire than at the New-York end. But, now, suppose we conceive this current to be suddenly changed in direction, would its continuance in this direction be less favored against a greater resistance at the New-York than at the Philadelphia end? It is to be remembered that we are only allowed the privilege of changing the direction of the motion with the initial velocity, after the change is the same as the final velocity before the change; all the other conditions are to remain the same. It seems to me that this would negative the law of the conservation of energy. In order to simplify the problem, let us take the case of a steam engine running at a uniform rate of speed and in which steam is admitted full stroke. In so doing, we will have something much more tangible than an electric current to deal with. When, according to our hypothesis, the motion of the piston is reversed, the steam must be forced back out of the cylinder into the boiler by means of the momentum of the flywheel and other moving parts. If that much is accomplished, it would be doing well, but what of the next move? Why, all the particles of steam that have been exhausted and become water again will have to find their way back into the cylinder, and in turn be forced into the boiler. As these particles of steam in leaving the cylinder followed the lines of least resistance, they will have to follow the opposite lines in going back. I use the term line of greatest resistance in the sense of the correlative of "line of least resistance," meaning the direction exactly opposite. The line of greatest resistance and the opposite of the line of least resistance do not always coincide. I purposely took a case in which there was supposed a uniform rate of speed in order to meet an objection that may be urged—namely, that in the case of a body moving at a uniform rate of speed there is a sort of running balance established, and the resistance is equal to the propelling force. This is, however, only in a measure true, as the resistance must be infinitesimally smaller than the propelling force, or we shall have no motion. In case it is now urged that the force applied to the body to an accelerated motion, which is contrary to our hypothesis, the reply is, that as absolute uniformity of motion is contrary to the rythm of motion and impossible of realisation, the original hypothesis can be considered as uniform as is possible. Suppose we make it more general still, and take the case of an evolving aggregate in a gaseous state, which is concentrating with a loss of its heat or contained motion. Now, when we reverse this process, what is there in the nature of things to keep up this reversed operation? We have not changed the attraction of the particles for one another, and to keep up these reversed motions they would have to overcome this attraction, with no qualification for so doing, after the two have been separated the distance that they were when the reversal of motion was imparted to them with the reversal. What course is left open to them if required to keep on except to follow the lines of greatest resistance?

The question that "Outsider" puts about the egg and the bird, being surprised that birds never grow back to eggs, is indeed calculated to startle us. The difficulty will be an apparent one only, I think, when the immense amount of motion that is imparted to the egg in the form of heat is considered.

EDGAR R. DAWSON.
BALTIMORE, Monday, April 14, 1890.

FORCE AND LIFE.

A MECHANICAL THEORY OF EVOLUTION AND OF LIFE THE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE—SPENCER AND THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Outsider" thinks that in the main he agrees with "R. G. E." This is very strange since "R. G. E." made a direct attack upon his positions seriatim. Now he centres all his opposition to "Spencerianism," as he is pleased to call the synthetic philosophy, because it gives us a purely mechanical explanation of objective nature. Perhaps "Outsider" will enlighten us upon what other kind of explanation he would have. A large number of people, the writer among the number, have somehow arrived at the idea that there are but two choices in the matter for the mind to grasp at. One is miracle, the equivalent of cosmic lawlessness; the other is mechanics, or the equivalent of law and order. Which of these does "Outsider" choose? If there is a third alternative, it is really a pity that no one has ever yet taken pains to formulate it. If there is a law of matter that is not mechanical, we should like to know it. Because evolution is a law it is and must necessarily be purely mechanical. To be otherwise, in its objective aspect, would make it what for lack of a more accurate term we might designate "caprice." The law of evolution was never formulated by any one before Spencer, although "Outsider" seems to think that it was. Long prior to Newton men believed that bodies of all kinds fell to the earth, but it was Newton who first taught that such falling was due to a force that varied inversely as the square of the distance and directly as the mass. Long before Dalton the discrete character of the ultimate particles of matter was believed in, but he first showed the meaning of definite proportions in chemistry. Long before Spencer, men believed in change and some kind of orderly progress, but to his genius we are indebted for the discovery that the unfolding is a change "from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and the consequent integration of matter and dissemination of motion."

Mr. Spencer's life work has been the amassing of facts of science and the discovery of this law among them. The Moors had a vague conception of evolution, but surely "Outsider" would not claim for them a knowledge of the law of evolution. Kant believed in a vague type of evolution, but did not know the law. Von Baer came nearer formulating it correctly than any person before Spencer, but he failed to see that it applied to the growth of worlds, life, and society. Neither Lamarck nor Darwin gave it to us, and the former never knew it. The latter lived to learn it from Herbert Spencer. A belief in progress is one thing and acceptance of the law of evolution is quite a different thing. "Outsider" ought to know this. If his latest words correctly express his views, he denies the truth of that law and claims impliedly that no one has yet discovered it unless it is himself. It was Mill, I believe, that said that "words are the counters wise men, but the money of fools." "Outsider" finds fault with their directions reversed, let us first take "Outsider's" illustration of the wire and electric current. When the current starts from New-York to Philadelphia, it is undoubtedly because there is a lower resistance at the Philadelphia end of the wire than at the New-York end. But, now, suppose we conceive this current to be suddenly changed in direction, would its continuance in this direction be less favored against a greater resistance at the New-York than at the Philadelphia end? It is to be remembered that we are only allowed the privilege of changing the direction of the motion with the initial velocity, after the change is the same as the final velocity before the change; all the other conditions are to remain the same. It seems to me that this would negative the law of the conservation of energy. In order to simplify the problem, let us take the case of a steam engine running at a uniform rate of speed and in which steam is admitted full stroke. In so doing, we will have something much more tangible than an electric current to deal with. When, according to our hypothesis, the motion of the piston is reversed, the steam must be forced back out of the cylinder into the boiler by means of the momentum of the flywheel and other moving parts. If that much is accomplished, it would be doing well, but what of the next move? Why, all the particles of steam that have been exhausted and become water again will have to find their way back into the cylinder, and in turn be forced into the boiler. As these particles of steam in leaving the cylinder followed the lines of least resistance, they will have to follow the opposite lines in going back. I use the term line of greatest resistance in the sense of the correlative of "line of least resistance," meaning the direction exactly opposite. The line of greatest resistance and the opposite of the line of least resistance do not always coincide. I purposely took a case in which there was supposed a uniform rate of speed in order to meet an objection that may be urged—namely, that in the case of a body moving at a uniform rate of speed there is a sort of running balance established, and the resistance is equal to the propelling force. This is, however, only in a measure true, as the resistance must be infinitesimally smaller than the propelling force, or we shall have no motion. In case it is now urged that the force applied to the body to an accelerated motion, which is contrary to our hypothesis, the reply is, that as absolute uniformity of motion is contrary to the rythm of motion and impossible of realisation, the original hypothesis can be considered as uniform as is possible. Suppose we make it more general still, and take the case of an evolving aggregate in a gaseous state, which is concentrating with a loss of its heat or contained motion. Now, when we reverse this process, what is there in the nature of things to keep up this reversed operation? We have not changed the attraction of the particles for one another, and to keep up these reversed motions they would have to overcome this attraction, with no qualification for so doing, after the two have been separated the distance that they were when the reversal of motion was imparted to them with the reversal. What course is left open to them if required to keep on except to follow the lines of greatest resistance?

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In the problem of the motion of all particles with their directions reversed, let us first take "Outsider's" illustration of the wire and electric current. When the current starts from New-York to Philadelphia, it is undoubtedly because there is a lower resistance at the Philadelphia end of the wire than at the New-York end. But, now, suppose we conceive this current to be suddenly changed in direction, would its continuance in this direction be less favored against a greater resistance at the New-York than at the Philadelphia end? It is to be remembered that we are only allowed the privilege of changing the direction of the motion with the initial velocity, after the change is the same as the final velocity before the change; all the other conditions are to remain the same. It seems to me that this would negative the law of the conservation of energy. In order to simplify the problem, let us take the case of a steam engine running at a uniform rate of speed and in which steam is admitted full stroke. In so doing, we will have something much more tangible than an electric current to deal with. When, according to our hypothesis, the motion of the piston is reversed, the steam must be forced back out of the cylinder into the boiler by means of the momentum of the flywheel and other moving parts. If that much is accomplished, it would be doing well, but what of the next move? Why, all the particles of steam that have been exhausted and become water again will have to find their way back into the cylinder, and in turn be forced into the boiler. As these particles of steam in leaving the cylinder followed the lines of least resistance, they will have to follow the opposite lines in going back. I use the term line of greatest resistance in the sense of the correlative of "line of least resistance," meaning the direction exactly opposite. The line of greatest resistance and the opposite of the line of least resistance do not always coincide. I purposely took a case in which there was supposed a uniform rate of speed in order to meet an objection that may be urged—namely, that in the case of a body moving at a uniform rate of speed there is a sort of running balance established, and the resistance is equal to the propelling force. This is, however, only in a measure true, as the resistance must be infinitesimally smaller than the propelling force, or we shall have no motion. In case it is now urged that the force applied to the body to an accelerated motion, which is contrary to our hypothesis, the reply is, that as absolute uniformity of motion is contrary to the rythm of motion and impossible of realisation, the original hypothesis can be considered as uniform as is possible. Suppose we make it more general still, and take the case of an evolving aggregate in a gaseous state, which is concentrating with a loss of its heat or contained motion. Now, when we reverse this process, what is there in the nature of things to keep up this reversed operation? We have not changed the attraction of the particles for one another, and to keep up these reversed motions they would have to overcome this attraction, with no qualification for so doing, after the two have been separated the distance that they were when the reversal of motion was imparted to them with the reversal. What course is left open to them if required to keep on except to follow the lines of greatest resistance?

The question that "Outsider" puts about the egg and the bird, being surprised that birds never grow back to eggs, is indeed calculated to startle us. The difficulty will be an apparent one only, I think, when the immense amount of motion that is imparted to the egg in the form of heat is considered.

EDGAR R. DAWSON.
BALTIMORE, Monday, April 14, 1890.

FORCE AND LIFE.

A MECHANICAL THEORY OF EVOLUTION AND OF LIFE THE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE—SPENCER AND THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Outsider" thinks that in the main he agrees with "R. G. E." This is very strange since "R. G. E." made a direct attack upon his positions seriatim. Now he centres all his opposition to "Spencerianism," as he is pleased to call the synthetic philosophy, because it gives us a purely mechanical explanation of objective nature. Perhaps "Outsider" will enlighten us upon what other kind of explanation he would have. A large number of people, the writer among the number, have somehow arrived at the idea that there are but two choices in the matter for the mind to grasp at. One is miracle, the equivalent of cosmic lawlessness; the other is mechanics, or the equivalent of law and order. Which of these does "Outsider" choose? If there is a third alternative, it is really a pity that no one has ever yet taken pains to formulate it. If there is a law of matter that is not mechanical, we should like to know it. Because evolution is a law it is and must necessarily be purely mechanical. To be otherwise, in its objective aspect, would make it what for lack of a more accurate term we might designate "caprice." The law of evolution was never formulated by any one before Spencer, although "Outsider" seems to think that it was. Long prior to Newton men believed that bodies of all kinds fell to the earth, but it was Newton who first taught that such falling was due to a force that varied inversely as the square of the distance and directly as the mass. Long before Dalton the discrete character of the ultimate particles of matter was believed in, but he first showed the meaning of definite proportions in chemistry. Long before Spencer, men believed in change and some kind of orderly progress, but to his genius we are indebted for the discovery that the unfolding is a change "from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and the consequent integration of matter and dissemination of motion."

Mr. Spencer's life work has been the amassing of facts of science and the discovery of this law among them. The Moors had a vague conception of evolution, but surely "Outsider" would not claim for them a knowledge of the law of evolution. Kant believed in a vague type of evolution, but did not know the law. Von Baer came nearer formulating it correctly than any person before Spencer, but he failed to see that it applied to the growth of worlds, life, and society. Neither Lamarck nor Darwin gave it to us, and the former never knew it. The latter lived to learn it from Herbert Spencer. A belief in progress is one thing and acceptance of the law of evolution is quite a different thing. "Outsider" ought to know this. If his latest words correctly express his views, he denies the truth of that law and claims impliedly that no one has yet discovered it unless it is himself. It was Mill, I believe, that said that "words are the counters wise men, but the money of fools." "Outsider" finds fault

THE SPENCER DISCUSSION

AS TO "REVERSED VELOCITIES."

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF "OUTSIDER'S" HYPOTHESIS OF A UNIVERSE MOVING BACKWARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Outsider" complains that I catechise him severely, that my questions are drastic. It is, indeed, a surprise that he should object to this system of catechising when he so largely employed it himself. "O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." We are informed that an attack on Mr. Spencer is not intended, but that he is impelled by a desire for information merely. But in the next breath he patronisingly pats his instructor, Prof. Osborne, on the back and tells him that he fully understands the essence of Spencerianism. Although occupying the exalted position of one who finds Mr. Spencer's conception of evolution clumsy, which Prof. Huxley has characterized as the only complete and systematic statement of the theory with which he is acquainted, we must not consider him an enemy of Mr. Spencer, but

"An infant crying in the night, an infant crying for the light, and with no language but a cry."

In his adaptability to circumstances, "Outsider" is not unlike old Polonius, who could see a camel, a weasel, or a whale as it suited his fancy. One of the chief difficulties that he seems to encounter is that Mr. Spencer does not explain everything, and demands some propositions as necessary truths. His words are: "I am disinclined to admit any proposition as absolutely necessary. I would not absolutely require philosophy to start with nothing, though some systems do this, but I should think it very hasardous to commence with a hard and fast set of 'first principles.' It is hard to understand how one could say this, were he not arguing with the approximation of Mr. Spencer's system to "halting imbecility" as an axiom. To say that Mr. Spencer starts with a set of "first principles" as necessary truths is a fundamental misstatement. It is unpleasant to be forced to so flat a contradiction, but no other answer is left. And it is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Spencer claims to establish his First Principles and not to start with them. On page 157 of "First Principles" Mr. Spencer briefly makes known his postulates, and to these I respectfully refer "Outsider." There is a charming indefiniteness about what "Outsider" would "require" of philosophy in general and Mr. Spencer in particular, and I cannot resist asking whether he is willing to concede the validity of impressions as a necessary truth. The force of his "likelier way of arriving at truth" is not apparent, since Mr. Spencer has not laid an embargo on our keeping our eyes and ears open. It is, indeed, mournful to find out that one has the blind staggers in a coal sack, and it is not even hinted that there is any coal in the sack, either—after such a mild Winter, too. In case "Outsider" believes that he has exhausted our supply of fuel, and that our complete state of integration will be immediately followed by a disastrous dissolution, I beg leave to remind him

"Fendant que nous faisions la guerre,
Le soleil a fait la paix au printemps."

I know of one mathematician who defines space as "indefinite extension, finite portions of which may be measured." But he says that the best idea of it is gained by experience. As to space being continuous, we have Newton's definition of "continuous as "joined together without the intervention of any space."

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EDGAR R. DAWSON.
BALTIMORE, Monday, April 14, 1890.

SPACE AND FORM.

"OUTSIDER'S" REASONING CALLED "UNSCIENTIFIC"—THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest the articles of "Outsider," and the various defenders and antagonists of the Spencerian system of philosophy published in the recent Sunday editions of THE TIMES. As a humble and admiring student of that system I was at first moved to essay an answer to "Outsider's" initial communication, but the very able and conclusive replies of "Kappa," "R. G. E," and Prof. Messenger, published on March 30, left little to be said at that stage of the discussion. Subsequent communications from other sources, and especially "Outsider's" last letter, in which is repeated a glaringly unscientific assumption as yet allowed to pass unnoticed, have, however, so far altered the situation as to render necessary, it seems to me, a few clarifying suggestions.

First as to "Outsider." It is entirely within the bounds of temperate language to say that his article is unscientific in spirit. Its communications savor less of scientific discourse than of that peculiar feature of discussion which has been popularly exemplified in the tea-table card game of "logomachy." Of what account is it, for example, that Mr. Spencer has not received honors from colleges and scientific societies? Did Thomas Hunter receive honors from these for his transcendent discoveries in physiology? Did not the French Academy of Sciences fifty years after his death accept from one of the enemies of orthodoxy new his crowning discovery that the red corpuscles in the blood are developed in the post-embryotic stage and that their function is to minister to the strength of the body? The most exalted degree that could be received by Mr. Spencer has been conferred on him in the widespread acceptance of his doctrines by the thinkers of the civilized world. But this is a digression. Let us meet "Outsider" on scientific grounds.

As birds are distinguishable by their feathers so are men's habits of thought by their language. "Outsider" has much to say about mathematics. How profound is his knowledge of that science it does not concern us here to consider. But it is pertinent to show that in dealing with space he falls into a bewildering confusion of ideas. Here is an example: "But space; does not space call for some explanation? Is not that a half-way philosophy which, in these days, does not explain, or at least hold out some promise of explaining, why space is continuous, *why it has such a wonderful uniformity in all its parts*, why there are neither more nor less than *three dimensions* every where, why *every closed curve* can, by a continuous change of position, size, and form, be brought into coincidence with every other, and why the *three angles of a triangle make exactly one hundred and eighty degrees*, or at least so very closely so that we cannot tell whether they make more or less?"

I have italicised the expressions that indicate the order of ideas to which I would direct attention. It is a fundamental law of thought that the conception of parts involves the recognition of likenesses and differences. The likenesses and unlikenesses existing in the properties possessed by matter form the basis of that classification which constitutes science or organized knowledge. Where there are no likenesses or unlikenesses there can be no recognition of parts. Space, which is known to us only by the absence of form, presents no likenesses or unlikenesses, and consequently has no conceivable basis for classification into species, genus, etc. It is, therefore, unscientific to speak of space as having "such a wonderful uniformity in all its parts"! The answer of science must be a false conception.

But what are "Outsider's" conceptions of the parts of space? The context of the claim quoted furnishes the answer. He goes on to speak of dimensions, curves, triangles, and degrees as parts of space, and that the slip is not one merely of the pen is proved by the fact that they are spoken of "freely" in the second communication, published last Sunday. Now, dimensions, curves, and triangles are properties of form, and the merest tyro in science ought to know that in their application to space they are simply mathematical concepts employed for our convenience in dealing with it scientifically. They are no more parts of space than are the surveyor's rod and line parts of the valleys or mountains he measures. Thus, we find that "Outsider" must clear his mind of a good deal of confusion before he can be in a position to ask whether Mr. Spencer fully understands his own theory.

A similar confusion of ideas is exhibited by "W. H. B.," who, in his communication published April 6, while professing to agree in the main with Mr. Spencer, finds fault with the limitations of the knowable and his definitions of matter and space. That this writer's ideas of matter, force, and space are hopelessly confused is shown by his definition of the latter as "indefinitely extended matter—an all-inclusive everything—in which room is made for extended thought and extended power as well as for an extended wooden yard stick," which is high-sounding nonsense. "What," he next asks, "is the antithesis of space?" If he had read science understandingly he would not have asked the question. The only conceivable antithesis of space is form. It is manifestly a waste of time to argue with a disputant like Carl Oppery, who asserts that "space is continuous or infinite because it is intended" to hold an infinite universe, and that if there was no infinite space there could be no infinite universe," but the instance is noteworthy as another example of the unscientific attitude of the Spencerian critics.

In Prof. Osborn's very able and very fair exposition of Mr. Spencer, standing as a bloodless antagonism to what he called the mechanical factor of Spencer's theory of life. The origin of life is one of the deepest questions of science, and one of the chief claims of the Spencerian system is its reference to natural agencies; that is, its explanation on scientific principles. That this effort is in harmony with the present tendency of scientific thought is shown by the discussion of Prof. Tyndall made about sixteen years ago, and which caused such a heated controversy at the time, that he saw in matter the promise and potency of every form of life. That life has evolved from matter by forces combined forces of nature operating under favoring conditions, without the intervention of supernatural agencies, may be galling to the conceit of men who fancy themselves created after the image of God, but it is in keeping with the observed facts which constitute that great body of exact knowledge which we call science. It is, indeed, not a little curious that men who willingly enough admit that their bodies are composed of the elements existing in the earth and air and the animals and vegetables they consume should claim for their minds an entirely different origin and character. Yet the entire dependence of the mind on the body cannot be questioned by any intelligent man, and the discoveries of science have shown that the operations of the mind are performed by the expenditure of nerve force which all authorities are agreed is nearly allied to electricity and magnetism, and which, there seems little reason to doubt, must eventually be identified as a transformation of the various forces liberated by chemical changes carried on within the body.

W. H. B.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 16.

EVOLUTION AND GRAVITATION.

THE LAW OF THE ONE NOT LESS SECURELY ESTABLISHED THAN THAT OF THE OTHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend having kindly sent to me your issue of March 30, I learn from it that some "Outsider" thinks it not too late to overthrow the Spencerian philosophy. As most of his objections have been sufficiently answered by "Kappa," Dr. Eccles, and Prof. Messenger, let me confine myself to the charge that Spencer's discovery is not entitled to rank with Newton's of the law of gravitation.

Every one knew before Newton's day that when an apple became detached from its parent stem it would move toward the earth. Newton's service consisted in calling attention to the fact that the movement of the apple was but a special instance of a universal process, the law of which he formulated. Similarly every one knew before Spencer's day that animals grew, reproduced, and fought with one another, and his service consisted in calling attention to the fact that this was but a special instance of a universal law which he formulated. Newton's merit is unquestionably great, but after all, the law of gravitation is of little use to any one but the astronomer and physicist, while the law of evolution applies to every branch of science. "Outsider" may object that the argument would be valid only if Mr. Spencer had demonstrated his law as Newton did his. Absolute proof is not possible in either case; except by inference the law of gravitation cannot be applied to the myriads of stars in the universe, and, except by inference, the law of evolution cannot be applied to such portions of the past as fail to supply us with data. All that can be said of either is that it agrees with all known facts and is contradicted by none. So far as the labor of assembling direct evidence is concerned, "Outsider" will hardly claim that Spencer stands behind Newton. The fact that contradicts the law of evolution has yet to be discovered, but there is no denying that the law of gravitation is seriously interfered with, to say the least, in the domain of electrical and chemical phenomena. Finally, the law of gravitation rests on induction alone; the law of evolution, on the contrary, rests not only on equally firm foundations in facts, but is also deduced from the postulates of the indestructibility of matter and force.

If "Outsider" really wishes to overthrow the entire philosophy into which Spencer's name is indissolubly connected, let him address a single fact in direct contradiction, for a single adverse fact is the Samson that can pull down the most imposing structure of theory.

GEORGE E. WEST.
COLVILLE, Washington, Wednesday, April 9, 1890.

THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.

THE STEPS IN THE PROCESS UNTIL RELIGION BECOMES A FACTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that all distinctions attempted to be drawn between science and religion result in, assumed antagonisms between them, and that these will disappear as soon as the fact becomes familiar that there is a science of religion. Harmony is involved in the suggestion. It would be confusing to name this science theology, on account of its etymology, and equally confusing to name it ideality, on account of the transcendentalism associated with that word, and so, for want of a better name, let us coin a word and call it ideology.

If religion can be treated scientifically, then religion as a science should be able to point to some law or sequence by which religions possess in common, (and it will do this if it conforms to the fact that religions evolve,) and it should be able to state a formula of religion which will hold good throughout all its divergent modifications. What, then, is the highest, widest generalization which science has reached? What is religion? I would answer this question in this way: Religion is man's efforts to realize his ideals and his longing after such of his ideals as he thinks he cannot attain—and, so defined, I would contrast it with its fruit, morality, where the ideals have been attained. Ideals are the abstracts of ideas; and even the savage, dominated by incoherent fears, has yet an idea of his fears from which he abstracts the ideal that it must be a grand thing to be a fear-exerting creature like the ghost of his chief, and the next evolutionary stage thereupon becomes potential; the seeds of awe and admiration are sown. All the facts of religion having reached unity in idealization and having been formulated in the definition above given, the science of religion is ready for induction. Let "Outsider" show that this science now becomes a factor of philosophy, but it is not intended now to follow religion into that science of the sciences.

If religion can be treated scientifically, does it obey the law of evolution? Do historical religions evolve? First, then, what is evolution? Mr. Spencer's final definition of it is as follows: "Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation." If religion can be brought under the sway of this law it must be done by showing that the evolution of religions conforms to the characteristics of evolution in general. That it does so conform seems to be demonstrable by the following method and treatment: Far down among the tribes we find indefinite, incoherent, homogeneous fear. Integrating, as the races improve, we find greater and greater degrees of wonder, awe, admiration, and reverence as the motion of religion integrates; and from homogenous anthropomorphic worship of the chief, to the heterogeneous worship of the chief, of the chief, of increasing ghosts of chiefs, of ghosts in general, of gods thence derived, of a hierarchy of gods, of the chief god of the hierarchy, of the god without a court, and, finally, of the ultimate, controlling Power, as the matter of religion integrates. That religion is personal pursuit of ideals, suggests the fact that it is confined to phenomena, as evolution is, and therefore it can have nothing to do with anything like Force or the Power which Mr. Spencer assumes to exist behind phenomena; for this does not integrate.

W. H. B.

TO HONOR GEORGE F. BRISTOW.

Mr. George F. Bristow, who for thirty-five years has taught music in New-York's public schools, who has done much for music in an educational way, and who has composed several successful operas, will be honored next Thursday evening by a testimonial concert which will then be given at Steinway Hall by a number of his friends. The gentlemen who have the arrangements for the concert in charge are Charles F. Tretbar, S. B. Mills, William Mason, Theodore Thomas, E. M. Bowman, H. E. Humphries, and among these gentlemen who have given their names as patrons are George W. Curtis, J. Edward Simmons, Andrew Carnegie, O. D. Baldwin, and William Steinway.

An unusually attractive programme will be presented. Those who take part include Mrs. Blanche Stone Barton and Miss Carlotta Pinner, sopranos; Mrs. Carl Alvés, contralto; Frederick Harvey, tenor, and S. B. Mills, pianist. The Philharmonic Club will also be present as will the New-York Banjo Glee Club, under the direction of E. E. Humphries, the conductor. Some selections will be rendered from Mr. Bristow's opera, "Rip Van Winkle."

SEIZED A MAORI IDOL.

A wicked-looking Maori idol, imported from New-Zealand by Messrs. Arnold, Chaney & Co. of 158 Water-street, was seized at the Post Office yesterday and sent down to the Custom House, where it will have to be examined and appraised before it can be delivered.

The idol is intended for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is about six inches long and three inches wide. The story that comes along with the idol is that a chief named Patrioi were it on his breast 250 years ago. It is said to be a very rare specimen, being made of a species of greenstone found in the Maori Islands to the exclusion of the Spencerian critics.

IGNORED HIS FATHER'S CLAIMS.

David Finelite is suing his son Jacob and his son's wife Sarah in the Supreme Court to recover the property at the northwest corner of Park-row and Baxter street. The property now stands in Jacob's name. It is said to be worth $125,000, subject to a mortgage of $43,000, and yielding an annual rental of over $12,000. David says he gave Jacob the deed under which he now holds the property on Nov. 15, 1876.

David says it was a deed of trust, made at the solicitation of Jacob and Sarah, and that it was accompanied by an agreement that Jacob was to manage the property and pay over to his father all profits. David further says that it was stipulated that his son should reconvey the property to him on demand. He charges that Jacob refuses to reconvey, and that Sarah aids him in his efforts to get the property.

A FAMOUS WHALING PORT.

RELICS OF DEPARTED GLORY AT COLD SPRING HARBOR.

RUINS OF THE SHOPS AND MILLS WHERE STANCH WHALERS WERE FITTED OUT—MEMORIES OF WHALING DAYS.

The Long Island village of Cold Spring Harbor (so called to distinguish it from Cold Spring on the Hudson) lies two and a half miles from its railroad station, facing a bay which sets in from the Sound. It is a quiet hamlet now, but once was a prosperous whaling port. From there sailed the Huntsville, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels of oil; the Sheffield, 3,500 barrels; the Edgar, 3,500 barrels; the Splendid, 3,200; the N. P. Talmage, 3,000; the Richmond, 3,000; the Tuscarora, 3,000; the Alice, 2,500; the Monmouth, 2,000. They were fitted out and manned at Cold Spring Harbor. The ruins still stand of the woollen mills where the sailors' clothes were made and the dyehouse where they were dyed. A celebrated cloth, called bear cloth, was made there. Cold Spring Harbor also had extensive coopers' shops, sail lofts, and the "general store," which was the headquarters of John H. Jones, who was the principal owner of the whaling fleet. One of his s

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, April 19—P. M.

The following table, showing the range of prices and the sales each in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	12
Alton & T. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
Am. T. & Cable Co.	84	84	84	84	
*Amer. C. Oil pf.	67	67	67	67	100
American Ex.	115⅝	116	115⅛	116	75
Atch., T. & S. Fe	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅛	2,200
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	200
Canada Southern	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	200
Canadian Pacific	75	75	75	75	200
Ches. & Ohio	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	2,331
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	69⅜	64½	62¾	63⅝	2,098
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43⅛	2,338
Chi. Gas Trust	48⅜	49	48¼	48⅝	5,260
*Chi. & At. ben.	94	95	93	93	1,000
Chi. & N. W.	111¾	111⅞	111¼	111⅜	1,120
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142¾	142¾	142¼	142¼	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105⅜	106	105⅜	105⅝	700
C. M. & St. P.	68⅞	69⅞	68⅜	69⅝	8,070
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	425
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	2,150
Chi., St. L. & P.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	25
C. C. C. & St. L.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73	3,000
Colorado Coal	58	62½	57½	58	1,900
Col., H. V. & T.	24¾	24¾	23	23¼	1,540
Col. & Hock. Coal	24½	24½	24	24⅜	100
Chi. & East Ill.	38	38	38	38	170
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	85	85	85	85	100
Consumers' Gas Co.	102½	103⅜	102½	102½	100
Consol. Gas Co.	96	96¼	96	96	800
Del. & Hudson	135	135½	133	135½	1,498
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	140½	139⅝	140⅛	93,700
Den. Tex. & F. W.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	200
Den. & R. G.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	150
*Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	22	22	22	22	50
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	38	38	38	38	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	210
Edison G. E. Co.	101	101	101	101	50
Evans. & T. H.	119	120	119	120	200
Flint & P. M.	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	120
*Great North. pf.	74¾	75	74⅜	75	405
Keo. & D. M. pf.	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	1,300
Lake Shore	107⅞	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜	1,200
Long Island	89	89	89	89	200
Louis. & Nash.	86⅛	87¼	86¼	87	8,018
Manhattan con.	111¼	112	111¼	112	1,630
Mexican Central	20¼	21	20¼	21	3,400
Minnesota Iron	82⅜	86½	82⅜	82⅜	50
M., L. S. & W. pf.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	200
Missouri Pacific	71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	8,200
Mo., K. & T., tr. r.	8	8	8	8	205
Marshall Coal	7	7	7	7	150
*Nat. Lead Trust	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	2,334
N. J. Central	130¼	130¼	128¾	129	2,737
N. Y. Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛	347
N. Y. & North. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	2,925
N. Y., L. E. & W.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	350
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25	1,950
N. Y., S. & W.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	140
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	120
Nort. & West. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	600
Northern Pac. pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	900
Ohio & Miss.	20⅝	21⅝	20⅜	21⅝	900
Oregon Trans.	38⅜	38⅜	38	38⅜	30
Ohio & Miss.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	200
Phil. & Reading	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅜	1,500
Rich. & W. P.	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅞	1,040
Rome, Wat. & Ogd.	68⅜	69⅝	68	68⅜	1,540
Union Pacific	63½	64⅜	63⅜	64	2,320
Western Union	82⅜	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	30
Wheel. & L. E.	35¾	36	35¾	36	220
Total sales					83,580

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	85¼	85¼	84½	85	104,000
Clearances					1,440,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed an increase in surplus reserve of $872,050. The banks now hold $1,824,450 in excess of the legal requirements.

The stock market was unusually active for a Saturday, and prices were firm. There was no [illegible] news, but the existing sentiment [illegible] higher prices. Principal changes were [illegible] Lake Shore, 1; Ohio and Mississippi, 1; Ohio and Chesapeake, 1; Chicago Gas, 1; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Manhattan, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1; Northern Pacific preferred, 1; Reading, 1; Richmond and West Point Terminal, 1; Western Union, 1; Lake Shore and Western preferred, 1; Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 1; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 1; Evansville and Terre Haute, 1; Manhattan, 1; Mexican Central, 1; Marshall Coal, 1; Pacific Mail, 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1; Louisville and Nashville and Chattanooga certificates, each ⅛, and Lackawanna and Manitoba, each ¼. There were no declines worthy of note.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	April 12.	April 19.	Differences.
Loans	$401,603,700	$402,960,200	Dec. $2,788,200
Specie	80,104,600	79,198,100	Dec. 988,000
Legal tenders	29,097,500	24,349,400	Inc. 1,441,900
Net deposits	410,928,600	408,884,200	Dec. 1,354,600
Circulation	3,671,000	3,681,200	Inc. 10,200

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced ¾ and Lead ⅛. Whisky declined 1.

Money on call loaned at 3 ⅌ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 26 shares of America sold at $115, 55 of Commerce at 102¾@213, 25 of Mercantile at 225, 50 of Ninth at 160, 40 of Park at 308, and 980 of Western at 109⅞@111.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal advances were: *Advanced*—Houston and Texas Central, main line firsts, trust receipts, 1, and Kings County Elevated firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Northern Pacific Terminal firsts, 1¼, and Mutual Union 6s, 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 84⅞@85¼. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $2 50, Comstock Tunnel at .23@.24, and Freeland at $1@$1 05.

The Great Northern Railway Company will pay the guaranteed quarterly dividend of 1½ ⅌ cent. on the stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company May 1.

The Daly Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents ⅌ share for March, payable April 30.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $13,231,868, of which amount $3,097,927 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $168,992, and the exports of specie were $214,234.

Griswold & Gillet offer to investors a limited amount of city of Anthony (Kan.) 20-year 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually at the First National Bank of New-York.

F. Kloeckner offers to investors a number of city and State bonds available for trust funds.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	213	Lincoln National	225
American Exchange	163	Manhattan	190
Butchers' & Drovers'	190	Market & Fulton	120
Central National	139	Mechanics'	208
Chase National	250	Mechanics' & Trad's'	250
Chatham	350	Merchants' Ex	122
Chemical	4600	Metropolitan	340
City	475	Metropolis	400
Citizens'	176	Nassau	170
Columbia	230	New-York	245
Commerce	211	New-York County	450
Continental	140	N. Y. National Ex	135
Corn Exchange	245	Ninth National	168
East River	170	North America	180
Eleventh Ward	160	North River	150
Fifth Avenue	1200	Oriental	220
First National	3000	Park	300
First Nat. of S. I.	112	People's	250
Fourteenth Street	185	Phenix	138
Fourth National	168	Republic	194
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	148
Garfield National	400	Second National	300
German American	120	Seventh National	130
Germania	270	Shoe & Leather	180
Greenwich	150	St. Nicholas	120
Hanover	340	State of New-York	114
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	112
Importers' & Trad's'	550	U. S. National	215
Irving	190	Western National	110
Leather Manuf's'	250		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1895, 128 reg	....	....
4½s, '91, c	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897, 121	....	....
4s, 1907, r	122	122½	Cur. 6s, 1898, 124	....	....
4s, 1907, c	122	122½	Cur. 6s, 1899, 126	....	....
Cur. 6s, 1895, 113 reg	....	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $121,182,783 | Balances, $7,029,288

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	55¼	55⅝	St. Paul	68⅞	69
Reading	20 13-16	20⅞	Reading gen	84⅞	85
North'n Pac.	52⅝	52¾	Read. 1st pf.	68¼	68¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅜	74½	Read. 2d pf.	48⅝	49
Lehigh Nav.	52⅜	52½	Read. 3d pf.	40	40¼

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 19.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	38.50	Boston & Mon.	48.50
Boston & Albany	217.50	Calumet & Hecla	270.00
Boston & Maine	232.00	Franklin	16.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.50	Huron	3.25
Chi., S. & Cleve.	25.00	Kearsarge	12.00
Eastern	116.00	Osceola	50.50
Eastern 6s	125.50	Quincy	91.00
Flint & Pere M.	34.00	Santa Fé Copper	.87½
Flint & P. M. pf.	90.00	Tamarack	167.50
L. Erie & W. 2d pf.	113.00	Anniston L. Co.	59.00
Mass. Central	17.00	Boston Land Co.	5.50
Mexican Cent.	21.00	San Diego L. Co.	24.00
N. Y. & N. E.	47.00	West End L. Co.	24.75
Old Colony	177.37½	Bell Telephone	216.00
Wis. Central	29.50	Lamson Store S.	31.50
Wis. Central pf.	59.00	Water Power	6.62½
Allouez M. Co., n.	3.50	Centennial Min.	24.50
Atlantic	16.50		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 19.—At the wool sales to-day 10,929 bales, comprising a good assortment, were offered. There was a fair attendance. The competition was well sustained. Australian greasy merinos attracted the most attention and prices showed a hardening tendency. Crossbreds were eagerly sought for and prices were firm. Scoureds were neglected. Up to date about 600 bales have been purchased for the United States, and 7,650 bales have been withdrawn. There remain 307,600 bales. Advices from the French manufacturing districts state that trade is dull and the prospects uncertain. Following are the offerings and prices obtained: Victoria, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 8½d.; do., locks and pieces, 9½d.@1s. 6d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 3d.; do., locks and pieces, 4½d.@1s. 2d.; New South Wales, 4,000 bales—Scoured, 2d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 8d.@1s. 6d.; greasy, 6¼d.@1s. 3d.; do., locks and pieces, 3½d.@10d. Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 10½d.@1s. 6¾d.; do., locks and pieces, 9d.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 7d.@10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 3½d.@9d. South Australia, 900 bales—Greasy, 6½d.@11d.; do., locks and pieces, 4½d.@10d. New Zealand, 900 bales—Scoured, 8½d.@1s. 6d.; do., locks and pieces, 8d.@1s. 1d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 1d.; do., locks and pieces, 3½d.@8½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d.@1s. 7½d.; greasy, 6d.@9d. During the week there have been imported into London 28,405 bales of New-Zealand, 9,846 bales of Melbourne, 6,190 bales of New South Wales, 1,247 bales of Marseilles, 1,627 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and 200 bales of various other kinds.

LONDON, April 19—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f. 15c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—2 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer sparingly; extra India Mess firm at 61s. Pork—Holders offer sparingly. Hams—The supply is poor. Bacon—Holders offer sparingly. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow and Turpentine—Holders offer freely. Resin—The supply is large. Lard—Spot—Holders offer freely; futures—Holders offer moderately; prime Western, spot, April, May, and June dull at 32s. 3d. Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 2 Winter steady at 7s. 4d. Flour—Holders offer sparingly. Corn—Spot and futures—Holders offer moderately; Mixed Western, spot and April, steady at 3s. 6¾d.; May steady at 3s. 7¾d.; June steady at 3s. 7½d. Hops, at London—Pacific coast—Holders are not offering.

LONDON, April 19—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 7½d.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 16f. 62½c. paid and 16f. 75c. sellers.

BREMEN, April 19.—Petroleum, 6 marks 70 pfenings.

GERMAN DRUMMERS AND ENGLISH.

From the London Daily News.

We are continually hearing of German commercial travelers in neutral countries cutting out representatives of English houses, or doing business simply because English houses have no representatives able to speak the language and introduce their goods. But a letter to a German newspaper deplores the inaction of German financiers, compared with the energy of English houses. It appears that Mr. John Baring, member of the firm of Baring Brothers & Co. of London, had arrived at Buenos Ayres last January on what the correspondent calls an "informations journey"—one of those bond trips which Englishmen of position are credited with undertaking just to make themselves acquainted with commercial men and manners abroad. A dinner was given, of course, and toasts were drank to the continued prosperity of the city of Buenos Ayres. Beyond that nothing is said, but the lesson set by this correspondent, in his anxiety to keep German merchants and financiers up to the mark, is that Berlin and Frankfort should also send representatives of their best firms to South America, and have dinners given them there.

A RIDE ACROSS ASIA.

A telegram from Omsk, in Siberia, announces the arrival at that place of the Cossack Officer Pesehkof, who has undertaken to ride alone, with one horse, from Blagoveschensk, the chief Russian station on the Upper Amoor, to St. Petersburg, a distance of 5,437 miles. Starting from Blagoveschensk on Nov. 19 he reached Irkutsk on Jan. 7 and Omsk on March 11, the journey so far as the latter place being accomplished at an average of about twenty-eight miles a day. Horse and rider both reached Omsk in good condition. In a letter to his commanding officer, written from Irkutsk, the enterprising Cossack says: "Traversed 2,451 versts (1,634 miles) in forty-nine days; in saddle 323 hours. Thereof in general is atrocious."

HOW GERMANS DO BETTER.

From the London Truth.

The *Lancet* points out this week one of the many things which the Germans seem—at first sight, at any rate—to manage better than we do. They have a law "which makes it penal for a parent or nurse to share the same bed with a child under two years of age," and there can be no doubt, I suppose, that such a law would have a very appreciable effect in reducing the appalling number of deaths from "overlaying" in England. A London Coroner once told me that hundreds of such fatalities came under his cognizance every year, and he added that the majority of them merely amounted to murder.

Western North Carolina Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12, 1890.

To the Holders of Western North Carolina Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds maturing May 1, 1890:

This company has sold the first consolidated mortgage bonds reserved by the Trustee of that mortgage to raise the $850,000 of the above bonds.

It has reserved from the purchasers the right for the holders of the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds to receive in exchange for their bonds first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars in the order in which the maturing bonds are presented, said exchange to be made at the rate of par and accrued interest for the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

Exchanges may be made at once upon presentation of the old bonds and coupons at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, but no exchange can be made after April 30, 1890.

The Citizens' National Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina, will receive the old bonds for exchange, forwarding the same to New-York and delivering the new bonds without cost to the holders of the maturing bonds.

Interest will be adjusted on both classes of the bonds as of May 1, whether exchanges are made previous to that date or not.

All of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds not exchanged as above will be paid at the Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, North Carolina, on and after May 1, 1890.

The bonds hereby offered in exchange for the maturing bonds are a first mortgage on all the lines of the company. Issue limited to $13,500 per mile. Dated Sept. 1, 1884, mature July 1, 1914. Both principal and interest payable in gold and guaranteed by indorsement on each bond by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. Interest 6 per cent. payable January and July. Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.

A. B. ANDREWS, President.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, a very large majority of the bonds.

BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNDER SAID AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE UPON PAYMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BOND.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1890.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH-AV., COR. 27TH-ST.

Paid-up CAPITAL and SURPLUS...$635,800
Amount of Assets...$3,177,280

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks on demand, which pass through the Clearing House like those upon any city bank.

Safe-deposit Boxes to rent in

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH, CHAS. T. BARNEY, JAMES H. BENJAMIN, I. TOWNSEND BURDEN, FREDERICK G. BOURNE, SAMUEL J. COLGATE, ISAAC DAYTON, HENRY F. DIMOCK, WILLIAM A. DUER, JACOB HARVEY, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, HARRY S. HOLLINS, DAVID H. KING, JR., EDWARD V. LOEW, GEORGE J. MAGEE, HENRY W. T. MALL, ROBERT MACLAY, HERMAN O. RENNER, ANDREW H. SANDS, JOHN S. TILNEY, JOHN TOWNSEND, CHARLES F. WATSON, CHARLES H. WELLING.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus...$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund...$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 25 years' business experience, in that line having loaned over 27 million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, with draft, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

TO INVESTORS.

$650,000.00

COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY (STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA) REGISTERED BONDS, 5-20, 3½ PER CENT., FREE FROM TAXATION.

Interest payable semi-annually, April and Oct. 1, in New-York funds.

Total debt of county, Jan. 1, 1890.... $4,641,661 14
Assessed valuation...288,227,828 00
Population...500,000

These bonds are issued to retire balance of Riot bonds, and are in every way a desirable FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

Bids will be received until May 1. Particulars on application.

DOBAN & WRIGHT CO., LIMITED, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR USE OF TRAVELERS,

Available in all parts of the world,

ISSUED BY

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

120 Broadway, Equitable Building, N. Y.

6 Per Cent. Coupon or Registered CAR TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

POST, MARTIN & CO.,
45 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Registered first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, April 25, 1890, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1890, and will reopen on May 2, 1890.

J. P. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE General first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York April 25, 1890, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due May 1, 1890, and will reopen on May 2, 1890, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FERRY BONDS & STOCKS

Union Ferry Co. consolidated, Metropolitan Ferry Co. Tenth and Twenty-third-sts. Bought and sold.

EDEY BROTHERS, 34 New and 38 Broad sts., members New-York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$7,000 WANTED IN A QUICK REAL estate transaction in which lender would realize over 100 per cent. within six months; money secured. Address CUPALATINE, Box 112 Times Uptown Office.

A LADY OF CULTURE RESIDING AT Asbury Park, N. J., will receive into her home two young girls or young ladies, whom she educates and practically trains. Address ASBURY PARK, Box 1,500, New-York Times Office.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

$6,000,000

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Four Per Cent.

One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1, WITHOUT DEDUCTION FROM EITHER INTEREST OR PRINCIPAL FOR ANY TAX OR TAXES WHICH SAID RAILWAY COMPANY MAY BE REQUIRED TO PAY OR RETAIN THEREFROM BY ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1990, BOTH IN U. S. GOLD OF PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

We offer for sale $6,000,000 of the Manhattan Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds as above, bearing interest from April 1, 1890, at 96 per cent., plus interest at 4 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1890, to date of payment. The bonds are in coupon form, of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.

These bonds are part of an issue limited to $40,000,000 against the elevated railway system as at present existing on Manhattan Island, including any additions which may be made thereto in the way of third tracks, side tracks, or other betterments thereof. Said amount can only be increased to provide for elevated railway hereafter constructed or acquired, constituting an extension of the present system, and such increase is limited to $600,000 per mile of double track and $300,000 per mile of single track of elevated railway constituting an extension of the system.

The bonds of this issue are secured by a joint mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, covering their franchises, railway, equipment, valuable real estate and terminal properties, (on some $2,700,000 of which this mortgage is a first lien,) all improvements and betterments that may be added thereto in the future, together with all extensions of the present system which may be made or acquired under the provision for the increased issue as stated above. Of the $40,000,000 above provided for, $26,648,000 are reserved to take up all the outstanding bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the Bond Certificates of the Manhattan Railway Company.

The merger of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company into the Manhattan Railway Company has been formally completed; therefore, this mortgage is a direct and absolute lien on all the property of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. The merger of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company into the Manhattan Company has been substantially accomplished, only a few hundred shares remaining outstanding. Whenever these shares are exchanged, the mortgage will cover the property in the same way that it now does the property of the New-York Company. In the meantime the Metropolitan Company mortgages its franchises and property for all amounts now or hereafter due by it to the Manhattan Company, and the Manhattan Company mortgages its leasehold estate in the Metropolitan Company, together with its rights of merger, and pledges with the Trustee the shares of Metropolitan stock already exchanged, thereby giving the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds practically the security of all the franchises and property of the Metropolitan Company.

The bonds now offered are part of the amount appropriated to provide for the payment of land damages, the acquisition of real estate, and equipment and payment of the floating debt and further development of the property.

The legalities connected with this issue of bonds, and the creation of the mortgage securing them, have been carefully investigated by counsel selected by us, and their opinions may be seen at our office.

We would call the attention of investors to the official statement of the earnings of the Elevated Railway System as furnished by the Company, showing the great and steadily increasing earning capacity of the property.

Statement of business for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889:

Gross earnings	$9,060,880 65
Operating expenses and taxes	5,422,394 47
Net earnings	$3,638,486 18
Interest on bonds and rentals	1,554,089 60
Balance, equal to 8 09-100 per cent. on capital stock	$2,104,406 18

The earnings since the close of the fiscal year show a further increase, viz.:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Net Earnings.
October, 1889	$834,766	$441,372	$393,494
November, 1889	808,945	426,471	382,974
December, 1889	831,327	449,636	381,691
January, 1890	790,093	457,363	332,730
February, 1890	735,239	435,772	299,467
March, 1890	812,995	463,698	349,297
Total	$4,812,576	$2,672,852	$2,139,723
Interest on bonds and rentals			778,313
Surplus for six months applicable to dividends on $26,000,000 stock			$1,366,410

Copies of the mortgage may be examined at our office, and investors are referred to same for further particulars.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
DREXEL & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1890.

DEAR SIRS: We have examined the mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to secure an issue of Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the former Company.

We are of opinion that the mortgage is in proper legal form, and that both the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company have legal authority to execute it and thereby mortgage their property and franchises to the extent and for the purposes which the mortgage provides.

We are, Dear Sirs,

Faithfully Yours,

BANGS, STETSON, TRACY & MACVEAGH.

by C. E. Tracy.

EDWARD DA PONTA & SUTHERLAND,

by Victor Morawetz.

$6,000,000

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS Reorganization.

NOTICE.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT WITHOUT PENALTY OF ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING MAY 1, 1890.

The assessments under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway in Texas and in Arkansas and Missouri, dated Dec. 18, 1889, and lodged with the Central Trust Company of New-York, have been reduced as follows, viz.:

The assessment on the capital stock has been reduced to $8 50 per share, for which the depositor is to receive $10 in new 4 per cent. Second Mortgage 100-Year Gold Income Certificates. The time for the payment of the first and second installments (3 1-2 per cent. each) of said assessment is extended to May 1, 1890, at which time the third installment of 2 1-2 per cent. is due and payable. The last installment of 1 per cent. is due and payable on the 1st day of June, 1890.

The assessment on the 6 per cent. Second Mortgage Gold Certificates has been reduced to 3 1-2 per cent., for which the depositor is to receive 5 per cent. in new 4 per cent. Second Mortgage 100-Year Gold Income Certificates. The time for the payment of the assessment is extended to May 1, 1890.

1½ per cent. will be returned to depositors who have paid 5 per cent. upon presentation of their certificates to the Central Trust Company of New-York.

Parties who do not deposit their securities under the said agreement on or before May 1, 1890, or who do not pay their assessments on the dates named, are hereby notified that they will be excluded from all benefits pertaining to the reorganization agreement.

To provide for such requirements under the agreement the right is offered to depositors of present 6 per cent. 2d Mortgage Gold Certificates or present stock of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company in Texas, for each block of $10,000 of such certificates or for each 100 shares of stock deposited on or before May 1, 1890, to subscribe for—

$1,000 new 4 per cent. *First Mortgage* 100-Year Gold Certificates (*Nos. 1, 1890, coupon attached*) and

$500 new 4 per cent. *2d Mortgage* 100-Year Gold Income Certificates (*non-cumulative*)

for the sum of $912 50, whereof $100 is payable on allotment and the balance June 1, 1890.

In the event that the subscriptions exceed the amount of the securities at the disposal of the committee for this purpose, viz., $2,598,000 new 4 per cent. First Mortgage 100-Year Gold Certificates, and $1,441,000 of the new 4 per cent. Second Mortgage 100-Year Gold Income Certificates, the committee reserves the right to allot less than the amount subscribed for. In case of default of any subscriber to pay the amount due June 1, 1890, the committee reserves the right to declare a forfeiture of the amount paid, and the rights of the subscriber shall cease.

The foregoing right of subscription must be accepted in proper form and filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before May 1, 1890. Forms of acceptance of rights, assignments of rights, and copies of the reorganization agreement may be had of all members of the Committee and of the Central Trust Company of New-York.

The holders of outstanding 6 per cent. first mortgage gold certificate coupons of May 1, 1890, will receive their face value and one year's interest at 4 per cent. upon said face value in cash from the committee, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, on and after May 1, 1890, upon surrender to the committee of such coupons. The foregoing has this day been duly filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

New-York, April 14, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
HENRY BUDGE,
JAMES SPEYER,
JOHN KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND SMITH,
WILLIAM MERTENS,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THEY APPROVE OF THE OLCOTT PLAN OF REORGANIZATION, THE ASSESSMENTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN REDUCED AS ABOVE STATED, AND REQUEST THE HOLDERS OF SECURITIES DEPOSITED WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY TO WITHDRAW THE SAME AND DEPOSIT THEM WITHOUT DELAY IN THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE OLCOTT

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXTRA FINE PIECE OF BUILDING property, 25x100.5 feet, on Tenth Ave., near 57th-st.; well rented; good income.

A FLAT, WITH BUILDING, ON 57TH-ST., near Park-av.; well rented.

—ALSO—

AN EXTRA LARGE LOT ON THE BOWERY, near Canal-st.; well rented.

—ALSO—

AN EXTRA LARGE CORNER ON MADISON-av., about 7,000 square feet.

Apply for further particulars to

GEO. R. READ,
No. 9 Pine-st.

17 AND 19 WEST 74TH-ST.

Handsome new twenty-foot extension houses; all improvements; back stairs, &c.; only 300 feet from Central Park; restricted street; modern prices. Plans open for application at these houses before you purchase.

D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-ST.,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVS.

An attractive medium-width four-story dwelling, with b. p. extension; cabinet trim, tastefully decorated, and in excellent condition.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
(2655) 9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE

OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

Five-story brick Malthouse, 100x100, and seven lots of land on West 49th-st., running through to 49th-st. Apply to

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th sts.

W. 51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.

An exceedingly attractive four-story medium-width dwelling, in first-class order, for sale at a moderate price. For permits and particulars

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

182 WEST END-AV., BET. 73D AND 74TH Sts.

—Located in the best improved section of the west side; one block from Riverside Park and drive; 100-foot street; asphalt pavement; four-story frame building, 30x40; four-story frame building, 30x27, and two-story brick basement fine dwelling, at 157th-st., Elton and Melrose-avs., New-York City; no agents. Address GOOD CHANCE, Box 127 Times Office.

W. 44th-st., bet. 6th-av. and B'way.

For sale, four-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8x50 x100.5.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
(2654) 9 PINE-ST.

MURRAY-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

A five-and-a-half-story brick building, covering lot 25x100; independent walls; side-light; rent nearly $7,000; will produce over $8,000; price, $55,000.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
73 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT,

On a prominent avenue corner, near "L" station. A central and readily-renting location. Two double and one single five-story flats. Can be bought at a price which at present low rental guarantees a safe investment.

L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

46th-st., close to 5th-av.

Medium-width four-story brownstone dwelling for sale, by order of the executors, to close an estate.

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,
(2,683.) 9 PINE-ST.

A CHANCE FOR INVESTORS OF MODERATE MEANS.—Choice lots for $1,000 each, in town, in good neighborhood, where proposed rapid transit will surely double their value; also several very good lots for about $3,500 each, suitable for immediate improvement. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 10th-av. and 155th-st., 72 Wall-st., or 10th-av. and 144th-st.

A CONVENIENT AND WELL-BUILT dwelling for sale on a wide street, No. 483 West 145th-st., 16.8x55x100; three-story and basement brick and brown-stone; contains all modern improvements, plumbing, and handsomely decorated, at $15,500; terms easy. Apply for permit HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 10th-av. and 144th-st., or 72 Wall-st.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"MANHATTAN-square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement and cellar, classical, original, and unique. L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d-st.

A NO. 1 INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR sale, "The Westport;" handsomest and best paying corner, 103 feet on 9th-av.; 4 stores, 25 apartments; also choice, well-rented private houses; low prices. Inquire CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

THE ONLY THREE-STORY EXTENSION dining-room houses for sale; these are four stories, 20x53, built for; choicest location, and greatest bargain on west side; bring an expert and examine for yourself. Owner, on premises, No. 44 West 76th-st.

A SMALL BUT SURE INVESTMENT.—A Plot of four lots on 156th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av., at $3,500 each; also, one or three lots, 161st-st., near 10th-av., at $3,750 each; ready for immediate improvement; no rock. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, 10th-av. and 155th-st., or 72 Wall-st.

FRONTING MANHATTAN-SQUARE, OVERlooking Central Park.—The handsome specially fine 24-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, No. 42 West 77th-st., one of the finest and largest homes on the west side, for sale; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ELEGANT HOUSES, MANHATTAN-AV., 115th to 116th-sts. Fronting Morningside Park.—Cabinet trim, box stoops, cedars conserved; closet room abundant; houses, 20 by 50, with extensions; title guaranteed; price low. S. N. PENFIELD, Owner, 329 West 112th-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, A 12-ROOM house, with modern improvements; electric and burglar-alarm bells and heated with steam; all in complete order, with about four city lots; situate on high ground; convenient to cars.

JAMES L. PARSHALL, 797 East 167th-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST ATtractive residences in Astoria for sale, (known as the Lancashire place,) with three lots ground, corner Grand and Ely avs.; price moderate and terms easy. Inquire on premises of A. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED new, first-class, four-story, 20-foot-front dining room extension dwelling, No. 43 West 76th-st.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

A $17,500 PRIVATE HOUSE; WORTH $23,000; owner going to Europe; must be sold; the greatest bargain ever offered up town; 103d-st., near 9th-av.; key quick. FOR SALE; snapped up. GEO. SEGEE, 167 Broadway, Room 30.

$50 CASH, $75 MORTGAGE.—LOTS Woodlawn Heights; $125 cash, $200 mortgage, lots Yonkers, Herriot-st., Park Hill-av. station two blocks. Address GUARANTEED, 1,238 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
724-st., 216, 218, 220 West, three handsomely-finished houses, all improvements. Inquire of Owner on premises.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully-finished four-story residences 176, 178, and 180 West 76th-st., handsomely decorated throughout; 5 baths in each house. JOHN KING.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLings, 150 feet west of Central Park, in 95th-st.; just being completed.

G. HOLLIDAY, Builder, 160 and 162 West 36th-st.

A WHOLE BLOCK ON WEST-ST., BEtween Cedar and Albany sts., for sale to close an estate. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Sole Agents, Tribune Building.

EXTRA WIDE FOUR-STORY DWELLING on 9th-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order; possession.

S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BULKHEAD PROPerty, between 112th and 113th sts., East River. For particulars apply to T. T. TABER, Executor, 201 West 44th-st. city.

INVESTORS OR SPECULATORS.
Large business building, yielding 6 per cent. net, close to 14th-st., in best condition.

S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE, DWELLINGS.
161 WEST 71ST-ST.
149 EAST 37TH-ST.

J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—WANT TO SELL three-story high-stoop brick, 22.3x100. —$23,000.—

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—SIX-STORY NEW building, well rented, near 5th-av. and 14th-st.; rental $13,000; make an offer; size 50x150x155. GEO. SEGEE, 167 Broadway, Room 30.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE; 50 MINUTES from down town; 47 trains daily; one beautiful elevation; good neighborhood; large plot, lawn, fruit, evergreens, &c.; was built for permanent home and will be sold at half value; an inspection invited; photograph at office. (Folio 4,764.)

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A DECIDED bargain; house 14 rooms and 3 lots, beautifully situated on Tower Hill, overlooking Kill Von Kull; three minutes from station. Inquire on premises, JOHN KING.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FORTY MINUTES FROM Chambers-st.; the most attractive suburb; 16 houses for sale; monthly payments; easier than building-association plan. J. E. HAY, 3 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE PECONIC House, Greenport, L. I. C. H. ACKERLY, 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The choicest Residence and grounds in the vicinity for sale; costly furniture and fixtures; everything complete; purchaser can step into Summer paradise; ready and complete for occupation; a bargain.

ALSO TO RENT.

The only really first-class property; colonial residence; most elegantly furnished; complete and handsome in every respect; beautiful grounds; deep dock; water mill and casting; one mile from Alexandria Bay; rental season, $1,800; price, $20,000.

NEW-LONDON.

A very desirable and ornamental Residence, 18 rooms; six acres of garden and all necessary outbuildings; charming views; close to town. Price, $30,000; rent, furnished, $1,800 season.

ORANGE.

A magnificent Residential Estate; brick Mansion; charming grounds of 20 acres, with shaded drives, lawns, and brook; stabling; gardener's cottage, conservatory; this is one of the choicest properties in the neighborhood; call and see photographs; priced, $60,000; rental, $1,500.

FISHKILL.

Handsome country Residence and Farm for sale at Glenham; commodious house, barn, carriage house, outbuildings, &c.; 47 acres under cultivation; beautiful drives and scenery; delightful Summer home; price $16,000; easy terms; exchange for City Property; photographs at our office.

CHOICE SELECTION

of LARCHMONT, STAMFORD, NOROTON POINT, all Sound properties, and numerous desirable Summer homes to rent.

UNIMPROVED ACREAGE PROPERTY.

Very desirable for speculate.

FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO.

Chas. A. Seymour & Co.,
47TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.

THE CEDARS.



Most beautiful view on the Atlantic coast. 160 feet above the sea, overlooking the Ocean and Shrewsbury River, Long Branch, Rumson, Little Silver, Red Bank, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, &c. House (see cut) furnished throughout; all modern conveniences; new stables, lawn of six acres, orchard, garden, (planted.) Always cool; no mosquitoes or malaria. House of nine rooms, bath, and laundry, furnished throughout, at Little Silver.

House of thirteen rooms and laundry, stable, garden, and grove of two acres, half a mile of Little Silver Depot. Very cheap. Full descriptions and photographs of either house mailed if desired. J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.

"PASADENA."

A pretty name. A pretty place. Choicest climate. Located on highest, dry ground, on railroad. As a HEALTH RESORT it is unequaled. SEA AIR and PINE TREES; POST OFFICE and DAILY MAILS. You can buy a lot in PASADENA, N. J., on weekly payments of FIFTY CENTS. Reduce expenses. OWN A HOME. No safer investment. WEBB LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Room F, 111 B'way, New-York, or 374 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FAIRMOUNT

has to be seen to be appreciated. It has more attractions than any other place within equal distance of New-York. Shaded streets and all city conveniences; one hour from City Hall. Houses, lots, and villa plots for sale and to let on easy terms; also, a large mansion with handsome grounds, suitable for Summer resort. Send for circular. JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City. PETER BODINE, Box 16, Hackensack, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, Fairholm, the late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose-av.; five minutes' walk from station, and in a very desirable neighborhood; five acres in lawn, fine old shade trees, beautiful shrubbery; modern house, built by Holly; nine bedrooms, gas, running water, and all modern conveniences; stable room for four horses and five rooms for coachman; one of the most attractive places in all the Oranges. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT ROSE FARM IN NEW-York State for Sale.—550 acres; principally clay loam; two unfailing brooks, five springs; contiguous to several noted stud farms; three-fourths of a mile from station; good shipping facilities; good house, 14 rooms; farmer's house, eight rooms; commodious outbuildings; only $50 per acre; would take suburban country place worth $10,000 in part payment. Price low.

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—SUPERB GENTLEman's country seat; about thirty acres, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 18 rooms; every convenience; stable, carriage house, and gardener in all its appointments; the river view and surroundings are unsurpassed; will be sold as a reasonable price, and must be seen to realize its desirability. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, N. Y., PLACE containing over three acres, with dwelling, containing two parlors, dining room, butler's pantry, library, kitchen, laundry, and seven bedrooms; hall supplied with hot and cold water, gas, and electric bells; furnace heat; also stable and coachhouse; lighted with gas; sundry outhouses; all in good order; price low. J. N. WELLS, 191 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE house in Norwalk, Conn., an hour and a quarter from New-York; house has all modern improvements; the ground is three acres in extent and well shaded; on the premises are fruit trees, bathhouse for salt water bathing, and a comfortable detached house for coachman. Apply to E. J. HANCY, Gallatin Bank Building, 36 Wall-st., city.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-LONDON, CONN., near Pequot House, dwelling, with barn; 16 rooms and bath; hot and cold water and all improvements; one and a half acres of land; house completely furnished and ready for immediate occupancy; price reasonable.

L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON Norwalk River, near Norwalk, Conn.; three minutes from station; 37 acres; modern house; all improvements; also tenant house; good outbuildings; large orchard, garden, and lawn; might exchange; price, $8,500. Folio, 1,971.

H. E. SCHELLHASS, 171 Broadway.

A CHARMING FRENCH GOTHIC TUdored mansion on banks of far-famed Bay of Quinte, Ontario; house located in picturesque, well-wooded twenty-acre park; cool and delightful in Summer; good fishing, yachting, and shooting; photos open. (Folio 4,896.)

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM.—FORTY acres; good house and tenant house; two good barns; large apple orchards; abundance fruit; splendid river view; adjoining corporate limits village of Peekskill; half mile south of depot; price, $13,000. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO Let, (year or season,) elegant residence, 2¼ acres; house 18 large rooms, richly furnished; sanitary plumbing, butler's pantry, in excellent order; large stable and carriage house; garden, fruit, lawn, shade trees, and shrubs; price reasonable. Apply to C. L. DAVIDS, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, TWENTY miles from Brooklyn, south side Long Island; house 14 rooms, finished in hard wood; speaking apparatus and speaking tubes; building and grounds lighted by gas; stable and carriage house, with coachman's room; price, only $17,000. (Folio 4,872.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE CONnecticut River; fine view; two-story brick house; running water, excellent drainage; convenient rail and water connection; for sale low to close an estate. Address H. W. X., Post Office Box 2,379, New-York City.

AN OLD COLONIAL MANSION, WITH four acres, in beautiful part of Connecticut, 64 miles from city; house 18 rooms; all modern improvements; No. 1 condition; nice grounds; photographs. (Folio 4,882.)

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—122 SOUTH Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., furnished house premises; corner lot; all modern improvements; 11 rooms; five minutes' walk from New-York Northern Railroad. Apply as reasonable. Apply to J. S. BOSWORTH, 59 Liberty-st., New-York City.

ON HUDSON RIVER.—COUNTRY SEATS 136 and 72 acres; finest surroundings; views Catskills, river; lawns, groves, drives; high, healthy locations; mansions, all improvements, furnished; very protective sea; low or would rent. 839 North 22d-st., Philadelphia.

AT TROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER. As fine country seat, with two hundred and fifty acres of land, two miles from the city limits; nearly one mile of water front; admirably adapted to milk mind. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED ON HIGH ground, with extended views, 62 miles from city, in Orange County, N. Y.; house 18 rooms; barn and carriage house; seven acres; plenty fruit and shade. (Folio 4,370.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACKAY & DAVIES, 120 B'way.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 50 acres of land; 50 miles from New-York City. For photographs and particulars apply to GEO. BURN, Jr., 1,282 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, or B. M. SENIOR, 1,369 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—LARGE TRACT OF speculative lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, two valuable water fronts. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 154 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT DOBBS Ferry, with 400 feet frontage on the Hudson; all modern improvements; lawn, fruit, greenhouse, tennis court, fine stable, &c.; must be seen. (Folio 4,312.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

AM WILLING TO RENT A FARM IF CONvenient to New-York City. Any person having the same to rent please address, stating terms and conditions, M. D., Box 154 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE MANSION; 24 rooms; stone stables; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall-st. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

NEW-DORP, S. I.

Only 40 minutes from the city.

A town for select residents, where severe restrictions bring good people in by keeping the others out.

It is not a city—else it would lose its charm. It's the genuine country, where one can come in close contact with nature. Yet there are city conveniences, such as running water, electric light plant, covered walks, telephone and telegraph service, &c.

It has cost a quarter million dollars to improve the place, and the beauty of it for the new-comer is that we have reserved some desirable lots which we will sell to the right kind of people at the "grand floor" price of $200 a lot and upward.

It will pay you to run out and see the town. Our agents are there all day, also on our other property at

GIFFORD-BY-THE-SEA,

which is seven minutes' ride further on, and is as pretty a seaside location as can be found anywhere. To some, Summer means fishing, boating, and bathing. This is the ideal spot for such enjoyment, and as a lot will cost only $100, one can put up a Summer cottage and enjoy life to the fullest degree at but slight cost.

Trains leave South Ferry as follows:
Sunday: 8, 10:20, 11:40 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 6:20, 7:40, 8:20 P. M.
Week days: 8:3, 7:25, 9, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:40 P. M. Time, 40 minutes.
CIRCULARS, MAPS, AND FURTHER INFORMATION AT OUR OFFICE.

HUGHES & ROSS,
47 Broadway.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION,

COMMANDING

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF HUDSON.

Perfect every way. 60 minutes from Wall-st.

APPLY 60 BROADWAY, ROOM 311.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE, COTTAGE with five acres in the most select locality, on the ocean side of the highway; ten minutes' ride to two railway stations; also plot of five and a half acres in lawn, adjoining, in good condition, with beautiful surroundings; most desirable plots for improvement and investment; will sell or lease for a term of years. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 60 Cedar-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—HUDSON RIVER country seat; about 14 acres; cut-stone mansion; 17 rooms; all modern improvements; abundance of stable and carriage room; cottages unsurpassed; view of Hudson; nine minutes from Grand Central Depot; 40 trains a day each way; two railroads; abundance of fruit, shade, and good garden; bargain to a quick purchaser to close an estate. W. M. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., west side of Grand Central Depot.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., COMFORTably-furnished house, 10 rooms, furnace, high oven range, good well, cistern, and town water; lot, 75x178. Address W. J. DUDLEY, 105 Orange road, Montclair, or 522 6th-av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., Tuesday, April 22, noon, two extra

Handsome Residences

in the most beautiful suburb of New-York.

Bedford Park,

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, northeast corner Hull-av.—Three-story cut stone and frame villa and plot of 8 lots; 16 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and storeroom on first floor. Nine sleeping rooms and bath.

HULL-AVENUE, west side, 300 feet north of Bouleverd.—Three-story brick and frame cottage, built in colonial style, 12 rooms, plot of about five lots; both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience and improvement; cabinet trim, plate glass, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK

in the vicinity of New-York, only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road; station on the premises. These houses in this delightful suburban quarter, with its beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds, and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming homes, combining city and country conveniences.

ONLY $2,500 CASH REQUIRED.

Maps, photographs, and full particulars with owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90; Auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., and watchman on the premises.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF EDWARD J. BURKE, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 3 AND 5, 29 AND 57 WASHINGTON-ST.
and
38 GREENWICH-ST.

A policy of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be delivered to each purchaser free of charge.

Maps, &c., at the office of DE FOREST & WEEKS, Esqs., Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

Sale by order of heirs William Banning, dec'd.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable property
NO. 37 WEST 127TH-ST.,
NO. 147 EAST 53TH-ST.

Also, the two-story basement and French roof dwellings, with brick stable and four lots,
NORTHEAST CORNER BOULEVARD AND 141ST-ST.,
and
NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF 144TH-ST. AND 12TH-AV., HUDSON RIVER.

For maps, &c., apply at Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
the five-story brick and stone store, with lease of lot, 24.4x100,
NO. 36 LEONARD-ST.,
five-story brick and stone store, 25x100.10,
NO. 112 EAST 113TH-ST.,
and the
four-story stone house, with extension, 20x99.11,
NO. 160 WEST 124TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INDIA WHARF STORAGE COMPANY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
five four-story brick tenements, with lots,
NOS. 18, 20, 22, 24, AND 26 HAMILTON-AV.,
four valuable lots in rear of above, on
INDIA WHARF,
HAVING DOCK AND WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES, BETWEEN CONOVER-ST. AND EAST RIVER.

Maps, &c., at the office of STEARNS & CURTIS, Esqs., Attys., 58 William-st., and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY,
NO. 29 PALMETTO-ST.,
NO. 14 RUSH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story basement stone house, with lot,
NO. 126 MADISON-AV.,
NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension and lot, not entirely finished,
NO. 133 WEST 82D-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock,

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,

the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 21 EAST 97TH-ST.
Grants 21x100.5.

Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
125 Avenue B, northwest corner 122d-st., four-story dwelling.
Lot 25x80.—Three-story dwelling.

150 EAST 50TH-ST.,
southeast corner Park-av.—Four-story basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling and one-story brick store on premises.
LIFE RANGE, LONG ISLAND.
Gentleman's country seat, magnificently situated, 200 feet of ground, 308 feet frontage on bay with subsequent dwellings; unsurpassed views of New-York Bay; near Avon Beach and many other great hotel centres; rare purchase for an all-season residence or for speculative purposes. Absolute title. Liberal terms.

Messrs. DOHERTY, DURNIN & HENDRICK, Attorneys, 20 Nassau-st.

343 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.—Three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with extension, 22x86.9.
133 East 9th-st., 66.6 west of Avenue A.—Five-story and cellar brick tenement, and lot 26.6x27.
210 East 73d-st.—Four-story tenement, 25x85x102.2.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
estate Henry Oberndorfer, deceased.
118, 118, 120, and 122 East 117th-st.—Four-story and basement brick-stoop brownstone single flats, 20x55x100.11 each.

307 and 309 Washington-st., three-story tenements.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
estate WM. QUACKENBUSH, deceased.
702 and 704 Washington-st., northwest corner Perry-st., and 183 Perry-st.
Three-story and cellar brick buildings, with store; plot irregular.

342 East 42d-st. Five-story and basement flat. EXECUTOR'S SALE estate CALVIN BURR, dec'd.
138 East 124th-st.—Four-story brownstone.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
EXECUTOR'S SALE, 224 East 54th-st., two lots. SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE. 1,161 2d-av., northwest corner 61st-st. 1,176 2d-av., southwest corner 62d-st.

5TH-AV., EAST SIDE,
50.11 north of 115th-st.
One lot, 25.3x100.

To close the estate of STEPHEN STORM, dec'd. 21 West 34th-st.—Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x72.2x98.9.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29,
316 West 69th-st.—Five-story brick store. EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate HENRY F. NOLTE, deceased, BROOKLYN.
Broadway, northeast corner Jefferson-st., 145 and 147 Harrison-av., near Walton-st.

2,479 8th-av.—Five-story brick store.
98 Manhattan-st.—Five-story brick store.
219 West 36th-st.—Three-story brick dwelling.
Maps at auctioneer's, 78 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Supreme Court Partition Sale, estate of Morris R. Mason, deceased,
425, 427, 439, 441, 443, 445 Fulton-st., northwest corner Jay-st., five substantial buildings.
447, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459 Fulton-st., northeast corner Jay-st., six stone buildings.
144 High-st., near Bridge-st.—25x62 feet, with frame dwelling.
SANDFORD H. STEELE, Esq., referee, 40 Wall-st. PETERCH, SILLMAN & SETHEL, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, Building, New-York.
Maps at Auctioneer's, 78 Liberty-st.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN will sell at auction
THURSDAY, May 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59-65 Liberty-st.,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
121 VILLA PLOTS AND
2 HANDSOME QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES
AT
LARCHMONT MANOR, WESTCHESTER CO.,
overlooking Long Island Sound,
familiarly known as the "Kane Property."

Each of these plots is about 50x100 in size. The land is located on a high ridge, very healthy, sloping to the water, with magnificent views of the Sound and surrounding neighborhood.

Larchmont Manor has a horse car railroad and is almost entirely restricted. It has a great number of beautiful Queen Anne villas thereon, owned by some of the best-known people in New-York. It is people of refinement into the Manor and it is surrounded on three sides by water. This is a magnificent chance to buy a site for a small and select Summer house in a location restricted entirely to private dwellings.

Railroad accommodations are frequent and perfect.

TOWNSEND & MAHEN, Esqs., Attorneys, 13 Chambers-st.

Maps and fuller information can be obtained at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty-st., New-York City.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN sell at auction WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
SALE IN PARTITION.
24½ ACRES AT THROGG'S NECK on Westchester Creek, Long Island Sound, with handsome residence, stable, outhouses, &c. In vicinity of residences of John A. Morris, Collis P. Huntington, Jacob Lorillard, and others.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, April 23,
Executor's sale,
estate of Margarette De Leyer, deceased,
northeast corner 8th-av. and 53d-st.,
four-story brick tenements, with two stores, 303 and 305 East 36th-st.
two five-story brick tenements; one house containing store,
452 and 454 West 52d-st.,
two four-story tenements.

Messrs. Field & Harrison, attys, 257 B'way, N. Y.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

Inquire of or address

E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, four-story high-stoop brownstone house, with B. P. extension, on 75th-st., near Madison-av.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

54TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH-AV.—VERY desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. & 1,142 Broadway, bet. 26th & 27th sts.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th-st. near 5th-av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th-av. and 27th-st.

232 WEST 54TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished second floor, en suite or singly; also, other rooms.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—A NEWLY-DECORATED THREE-story brick and brownstone house, 318 West 145th-st.; never been occupied; rent, $65 per month. Apply to Wood & Hoyt, 316 West 144th-st.; can be seen to-day.

WEST 76TH-ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Four-story high-stoop house, 18.6x60x100, to rent, unfurnished, $1,600 per year.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—WEST 58TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; four-story high stoop; medium size; brownstone; immediate possession; moderate rent.

CHAS. A. SMITH, 62 West 58th-st.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET, unfurnished, No. 154 East 89th-st.—Beautifully decorated; stone archway; stylish every way; rent, $1,600; and 1 month in succession. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st., 2 until 4.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 WEST 75TH-ST., 20x55, two-story extension; the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av.; always open. JAMES E. RAY, 84 Broadway.

NO. 437 5TH-AV. (MURRAY HILL).—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent, unfurnished, or to lease for business; immediate possession.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

A.—129 EAST 17TH-ST., CORNER IRVing-place.—Very desirable dwelling; 14 rooms; all improvements; will be put in perfect repair; rent, $2,000.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. or 1,181 3d-av.

A MODERN THREE-STORY PRIVATE dwelling; in perfect repair; handsomely finished; every improvement; rent, 1,000; 327 East 68th-st. L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. or 41 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE; 14 ROOMS AND laundry; all modern improvements; Edenwood-av., Fordham Heights; high grounds; will rent or sell. MAX HERMAN, 629 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house to rent, unfurnished, on 19th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs. SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway.

TO LET—703 AND 707 PARK-AV., NEAR 70th-st.; these elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Washman at 703 Park-av., or J. E. HAY, 84 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN DWELLINGS TO let in 84th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar-st. and 103 West 68th-st.

NO. 172 WEST 95TH-ST.—ONE OF THOSE attractive Queen Anne houses to rent at $1,000; (special reduction.) Permits, &c., from E. E. LIDDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty-st. and 500 6th-av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 244 West 74th-av. Owner reserves three rooms and board; rent, $60 a month. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 20th-st.

ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, EAST 18TH-st.—Beautifully-situated, handsome four-story house, to private family only; rent, $2,500. WM. MCENESPY, 320 West 19th-st.

20 miles of 5 to 7 years to

ACROSS THE BIG BRIDGE

BROOKLYN POLITICIANS HAVE MUCH TO INTEREST THEM.

A WEATHERCOCK NEEDED ON THE "EAGLE" BUILDING — SUFFERING FOR WATER.

The Winter just passed has been a godsend to Brooklyn politicians. Never before have they had so much to talk about and so much to do between Thanksgiving Day and Easter Sunday. This applies particularly to the Republicans, and from present appearances they will be as busily engaged during the coming Summer as they have been for the past six months. The struggle for supremacy in the Third Congressional District gives every indication of being a big fight from which it will take some time to recover, no matter who wins. Mr. Robert D. Benedict has chosen to base his struggle on the bold and dangerous allegation that he was swindled by his party associates two years ago, and that the people understand that and are now prepared to vindicate him. If he should lose the battle now he would be buried, politically, for all time. Possessed of wealth and the highest kind of a professional reputation, Mr. Benedict has but one ambition, to represent the Third District in Congress. If he is denied that he will be the most disappointed man in town.

That, however, would be the end of the matter, and no one would think any the less of Mr. Benedict. But suppose he wins the fight and Congressman William Copeland Wallace is repudiated by his neighbors and associates? Such a result, and Mr. Benedict feels the greatest confidence that it will follow his canvass, will practically brand Mr. Wallace as a fraudulent representative of a wealthy and important constituency. The nomination there means an election, and it is just as disgraceful morally, if not criminally, to get that nomination by underhand means as it is to carry the election by ballot-box stuffing. Implicated with Mr. Wallace, if such a verdict is rendered, will be Internal Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan, Quarantine Commissioner John A. Nichols, Warehouseman E. B. Bartlett, and State "Boss" Platt. So that it can be seen that the mere selection of a candidate is not the most important event to take place in this district by any means.

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A wag has suggested that the *Eagle*, when it puts up its new building near the City Hall, should place upon its roof a large weather-cock, emblematic of the paper's present policy. The antics that rooster would cut when subjected to the alternate changes of heat and cold from the editorial sanctum would be marvelous to behold. Hardly a day goes by without seeing something in the columns of that paper which brands some previous statement as false or hypocritical. It is within the memory of all how the *Eagle* urged Mayor Chapin's nomination as a rebuke to the McLaughlin ring, and yet a few days ago the following statement appeared in a column supposed to represent the policy of the journal: "It is said that Mr. Cleveland looks upon Mayor Chapin as the one Democrat of this State who can successfully be put forward as a checkmate to Gov. Hill's advancement; that Mayor Chapin, with the powerful influence of his backer, Hugh McLaughlin, is the Democrat of all Democrats who may be able to loosen the Governor's hold on the political machinery of New-York."

A little further on a Democrat, "whose name is a tower of strength," but whom the writer is particularly careful not to identify, is made to say, in regard to Chapin: "He's my candidate if nothing turns up to change things. And I want to say right here that Hugh McLaughlin is the best friend I have in the country, and Chapin thinks the world of Hugh McLaughlin." Truly the cock would turn all ways at once.

***

The people who own property on Montague-street are worth about $1,000,000 more to-day than they were three months ago. At least, that is what some of the best-informed real estate dealers in town say. They are all talking about the sudden boom in property along this thoroughfare, and nearly all ascribe it to the final decision to build a cable road through the street from Court-street to Wall-Street Ferry. Houses in this region are valued according to the number of people who pass in front of them every day, and that number is constantly increasing. The first impetus to the great rise in values was the purchase of the old American District Telegraph Building, opposite the Academy of Music. The new Real Estate Exchange, an imposing structure, is to be erected on the site. The building and lot, which had been in the market at $40,000 for a long time, was at once withdrawn, and an offer of $65,000 has since been refused. Then the Brooklyn City Railroad Company bought the United States Barracks building at the corner of Clinton-street for $200,000, when every one thought it dear at $150,000. It is now thought the railroad company made a good bargain. During the past week the price of the old residence next the Academy, where Gage's chop house is, has been raised from $55,000 to $70,000, and Dr. S. Pleet Spier holds his place, just below Clinton-street, at $37,500. These buildings are all very old and could have been bought for a mere song ten or fifteen years ago. Now, however, Montague-street is regarded as one of the best business thoroughfares in town.

***

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, whose office has been in the old dwelling house next to the Brooklyn Library for many years, distinctly recalls the time when that building, now held at $60,000, could have been bought for $6,000. It was owned then by A. A. Low, the tea merchant, and the father of the ex-Mayor. "He offered it to old 'Tom' Dent for $6,000," said Judge Morris, "and begged him to take it, agreeing to let a mortgage for $5,000 stand just as long as the purchaser wanted it to. But Dent wouldn't have the place at any price. That was only twenty-five years ago, too. But this whole region was different then. I remember attending political meetings in a wigwam across the street where the Academy of Music is now, and I used to go to a circus in a big open lot on which the new Arbuckle Building now stands. The old Foxhall Gardens were over toward Myrtle-avenue, and many a time I have spent the greater part of a Sunday around in those days was this one that 'Tom' Dent could have had for $6,000 and wouldn't take."

***

Assemblyman "John Y. McKane" Kurth, as people have grown to call the youthful Representative of the town of Gravesend, is by long odds the most disgusted politician in this part of the State. His desire to please his political backer, McKane, is the cause of all his troubles, and yet he could not disregard the positive order that came from the storm-swept coast of Coney Island. It happened in this way: Kurth was asked by the Republicans of Flatbush to present a bill annexing that town to Brooklyn, and in the goodness of his heart Kurth agreed to do so, and he put in the bill in the box. It was hurried to the Cities Committee, and there a favorable report was prepared. But, alas for poor Kurth! "Pooh-Bah" McKane heard of the bill and sent his boy word to kill it. It would add a Democratic plurality of 600 to the city, said McKane, and, in addition, would be a step toward annexing Gravesend to Brooklyn. Where then would McKane and his influence be? He would sink to the level of a ward boss and have to kneel to McLaughlin or get out of the business.

Kurth started in at once to retrace his steps, forgetting that Flatbush was in his constituency as well as McKane and his pocket borough. He repudiated the bill and sent a long letter to Gustave Jahn explaining that he was convinced that the people of the town did not want to be annexed, and adding as a clincher: "The Volunteer Fire Department are almost to a man opposed to annexation." Of course the citizens had no rights as opposed to the boys who run wid de machine."

But this letter had been in print only twenty-four hours when the Cities Committee reported Kurth's bill favorably, and from all accounts it stands a most excellent opportunity of becoming a law. Although he fathered the measure Kurth swears he will kill it. But maybe he won't. There are other members of the Assembly from Kings County and they favor it. So does Senator Birkett, and he has pledged himself to put one of his own through the upper house in short order and then see that the Assembly adopts it. The measure is favored by all the good citizens in Flatbush. Its opponents are the members of the ring which has misgoverned the town for years, and most of whom hold office under the present Government. By annexation they would be left out in the cold, and it is for that that they are fighting, and in which struggle they have interested McKane and Kurth.

***

It doesn't seem possible that a man could be identified by a number printed on his shirt, and yet that was what happened in the case of a young man found drowned in Brooklyn a few days ago. There was nothing on his person to lead to a discovery of his identity until an officer noticed on the tag of the shirt the name of the maker and the number 100,026. The manufacturer was called up on a telephone and asked if he could tell who had bought a shirt with that number on it, and, by referring to his book, he discovered that such a shirt had been made for John Robinson over a year before. As Mr. Robinson's residence it was learned that he was missing, and a member of the family quickly identified the dead body.

***

The hundreds of citizens and taxpayers who visit the Municipal Building every day are complaining about the miserable elevator accommodations afforded them there. Although the City Works, Police, and Health Departments, the Tax office, the Arrears office, and the Board of Assessors are in this building, only two small elevators are kept running. Three men are employed to operate these two cars from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M., and after the latter hour visitors have to walk up stairs. On Saturdays these elevators stop at 1 P. M. But even these easy hours do not satisfy the elevator boys, for they stop and begin to clean up. This is necessary in order that they shall not remain after the statutory eight hours are up. On Sunday they don't run at all.

It is difficult to see why three men should be employed to run two elevators. No owner of a private building would go to such extravagance, but the Brooklyn politicians, who dictate these appointments, have so fixed things that each of the elevator men has a day off every third day.

***

Before May 1 Mayor Chapin must appoint four Election Commissioners, two Republicans and two Democrats, and up to date he has been urged to select over a score of Republicans. Hardly a day goes by that a new name is not presented, backed up by petitions alleging that this special man is desired by the entire Republican Party. The Mayor says that half the Republicans in town want one of the positions, and the rest of the party is urging them on. When asked a few days ago when he would fill the offices Mr. Chapin said: "Not very soon; I am having too much fun out of it. A dozen more delegations were in here to-day."

The office is worth $2,000 a year for a term of five years and calls for no work. The Democratic Commissioners, Gilbertson and Porter, will probably be reappointed, as there is no opposition to them. Commissioner Cotton thinks he will also continue to draw the salary, but his colleague, Commissioner Ferry, is said to be slated to go. Cotton is an extremely popular fellow in and out of his party, and the Mayor is said to favor his retention.

***

Brooklynites have always pointed with pride to that region known as the "Heights" as a most delightful section in which to live, and yet the water accommodations there are so wretched that residents have to carry water to their bathrooms by the pailful. They can't get a supply of that cleansing fluid through the pipes above the basement floor. Mayor Chapin received a letter of complaint from a very wealthy citizen the other day, in which the writer said: "I think it a shameful disgrace that in a city of 800,000 inhabitants one is unable to obtain water on the second floor of a house in the finest section of the city. Between the hours of 7 and 11 A. M. we have to carry water in pails to our bathrooms, and have had to do so for the last three or four years. Numerous complaints have been made, but seemingly to no effect. 'Patience is a virtue,' but 'cleanliness is next to godliness.'"

This complaint was carried to City Works Commissioner Adams, who, since THE TIMES's exposure of how he didn't keep the streets clean has not condescended to admit a reporter of this paper into his august presence, and he said that the First Ward would be all right on Monday. He had been laying a new sixteen-inch water main, he said, and it would be put in use in a few days. Then residents of the "Heights" could build their bathrooms on their roofs and get all the water they wanted. The residents of the ward say they will believe this when they see it, and not before.

***

It is very likely that the Varuna Boat Club will follow the example set by the Atlantic Yacht Club and build a handsome clubhouse on the shore near Bay Ridge. Capt. Tighe talks about it costing $100,000, but this is regarded as a slight stretch of the imagination. The Varuna is the only club in town which goes into sporting events to any extent, and its tournaments have become a feature of the season. The boys take particular pains to avoid having knock-outs or anything approaching slugging matches, and so are gaining in the public estimation.

SUBSCRIPTION BEGGING.

DR. TALMAGE FINDS IT HARD TO RAISE MONEY FOR HIS NEW CHURCH.

The gentlemen who are trying to raise $150,000 with which to build a new Tabernacle for the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage are having plenty of hard work and very little of that recompense which success brings. In fact, they have made a dismal failure of it so far, and members of the congregation are complaining loudly of the evident inability of the Trustees to perform the work assigned them.

Some have been brave enough to say that the first mistake was made when Dr. Talmage, immediately after the destruction of the old church, appealed for subscriptions, and, as a great inducement, offered to acknowledge all subscriptions "with my own hand." This produced nothing but laughter. Then Dr. Talmage assumed the editorship of the *Christian Herald*, and announced that the 100,000 subscriptions first received would be given to the new church. The rate is $1 50 per number, and in this way the Trustees hoped to get the $150,000 needed. Dr. Talmage announced that several thousand subscriptions were received on the first Sunday the offer was made, but he must have made a mistake, for Treasurer John Wood says now that he can account for only about 1,600.

This plan has been so unsuccessful so far that the Trustees are doing various things to stir the people up. One of their bright ideas is the offer of a valuable piano to the person sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the *Christian Herald*. Another is a proposition to give a five-hundred-dollar organ to the church which sends the greatest number of votes, such votes to be in the nature of ballots printed in this same paper. Other inducements are in the shape of chairs, a terra cotta bust of Dr. Talmage, and a picture of the new Tabernacle. Thus far the members of the church, who are the real beneficiaries of all these attempts to raise money, have not subscribed a cent. There are five men who practically manage the affairs of the Tabernacle who could build the new home and never miss the money.

THEY SLEEP TO THE DEATH.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A MALADY THAT HAS FOLLOWED THE GRIP.

"A very singular malady," says the Rome correspondent of the London *Standard*, "has appeared in some of the northern provinces of Italy as a sequel to the influenza. The country people call it *La Nona*, and declare that the patient sleeps himself to death. Although rumors and paragraphs have been circulated for some time about *La Nona*, the popular accounts were supposed to be exaggerated; but the following circular lately issued by the Prefect of Brescia to all the syndics in that province shows that the thing is serious and has not been overstated. It should be observed, for the information of the English reader, that the Italian law requires that interment shall take place twenty-four hours after death. The circular runs as follows:

"'Although the epidemic known as influenza is almost at an end, at in these last days in several communes cases of very rapid death have been verified in consequence of cardiacal paralysis and comatose attacks. In view of this fact, the Prefect finds himself obliged to recommend the worshipful syndics not to hurry the burial of persons deceased from such maladies, protracting the period of delay even to forty-eight hours. I would beg the syndics also, by means of the reverend parish priests, to recommend that the doctor be called in in cases of the slightest indisposition.

"Following this, I note a paragraph in the *Sentinella Bresciana* to the effect that Drs. De Maria and Fontana have under their care a young man who has been sleeping for twenty days. He opens his eyes once each day for a few moments without uttering a word and immediately afterward is fast asleep again. The youth is stated to be reduced to a terrible state of emaciation, and is so pale that he might be supposed to be dead except for the slight respiration which is observable."

PASSED A WORTHLESS CHECK.

Frank Henderson, who says he is a broker at 69 Wall-street, was a prisoner in Justice Tighe's court in Brooklyn yesterday charged with passing a worthless check for $50 on Andrew P. Wernberg, a coal dealer. He pleaded not guilty and was committed to Raymond-Street Jail pending an examination on Friday next. Henderson is about thirty-five years old, dresses well, and until recently lived at the St. George Hotel with his wife. He came on here from California about two years ago and claimed to represent "Lucky" Baldwin and other wealthy sporting men.

His scheme was to build a new race track some where near Willett's Point, L. I. He went so far as to break ground, and some of his new friends were so anxious to get stock in the new venture that he reluctantly parted with a goodly number of shares. It is said that these friends were out at the same time that they were in. At all events, work on the track stopped at once and no attempt has since been made to go on with it.

Mr. Wernberg says he cashed three other worthless checks for Henderson, but he proposes to prosecute on only one.

BAD FOR BEER DRINKERS.

According to the *St. James's Gazette*, it begins to look as though the hop would presently be as extinct in England as the open-air vine has been since the dissolution of the monasteries. In two parishes alone in Kent there are now only 484 acres under hops, where in 1875 there were 896. That, according to the evidence of Mr. Selmes, given yesterday to the Select Committee on Hop Growing, means a loss of £4,284 a year to the laborers of those parishes. And the experience of those two places is the experience of the whole hop-growing area. No wonder the laborers are deserting the land. Foreign competition is practically the sole cause of this state of things. Foreign hops can, owing to the absence of duty, be sold in England at a very low price, and the railways help to keep down the price by conveying them to London at a very low figure. Mr. Selmes suggests an import duty of 30s. per hundred weight on foreign hops; but it would perhaps be more feasible to induce the railway companies to treat the British products more favorably. English hops are far better than foreign ones, and it is perhaps to their decreasing use that we may put down the exceeding badness of so much modern beer.

BARGE OFFICE DOORS OPEN

POOR OLD CASTLE GARDEN DESERTED AT LAST.

A GOLD PIECE FOR THE FIRST FOREIGNER REGISTERED—THE WARD'S ISLAND MATTER SETTLED.

The Barge Office succeeded Castle Garden as the immigrant depot of New-York yesterday. The great building at the west end of the Battery, which has done duty successively as a fort, a place of amusement, and a landing depot, wore a deserted look. The boarding-house runners, employment agents, sharks, and loafers, who formerly congregated at its doors, had transferred their allegiance to her successful rival, the Barge Office. All was animation within and without the latter building.

The pavement in front of its narrow entrance was blocked up with express wagons, back of which were gathered a crowd of spectators, who had been drawn there by the announcement that it was moving day of the immigrant depot. A gatekeeper, who formerly did duty at Castle Garden, and who still wore the official cap of that institution, kept back the army of boarding-house runners who seemed determined to swarm into the building. Inside the somewhat limited quarters which have been hastily arranged for the immigrants were seen a number of faces which have been familiar in Castle Garden for years.

Superintendent of the Landing Bureau John Simpson never looked nattier that he did yesterday morning when he met his assistants at work in the Registry Department of the new institution. William Van Duzer, who resumed the position of chief registry clerk, from which position he was removed some months ago by the Commissioners of Emigration, seemed glad to be back at his old work.

Everything appeared to move smoothly at the new landing depot. The first day's work was a very fair one, although it was small compared to that which Superintendent Weber will find upon his hands in the near future—quite possibly to-day. The Hamburg-American steamer Columbia, which had arrived at Quarantine Friday night with 734 steerage passengers, brought the first load for the Barge Office. It was shortly before 10 o'clock when the transfer boat William Fletcher came alongside the Barge Office dock with about half of the Columbia's immigrants. The first name to go upon the new registry books was that of Herman Volke, a locksmith from Saxe-Weimar.

While the man was giving his name and age to Clerk Smith, Col. Weber handed him a five-dollar gold piece. Volke seemed to realize that he was doing well in the new country, and, with a joyful face, he seized the Superintendent's hand and made a grateful exclamation in German. Volke's wife, who followed him, also shook hands with the Colonel. The man gave his age as thirty-six, and said that he was going to Pittsburg, where he has friends. The Volkes had a cat and a dog with them.

Following the Columbia's passengers came 858 from the Germanic. The quickest registration work performed during the day was 320 persons in twenty minutes. Two of the five registry clerks made very short business, and but for this fact the registration might have proceeded a little more rapidly.

A sensible scheme was carried out in the case of the steamship Saale of the North German Lloyd, which arrived yesterday from Bremen with 635 immigrants. Deputy Superintendent O'Bierne, with several clerks and two competent labor inspectors, went over to the North German Lloyd dock in Hoboken and inspected the Saale's people there. Those who were bound for the West were sent directly to the railway. Those who will remain here were conveyed to the Barge Office. This plan will be carried out whenever the rush of immigrants seems to threaten a jam in the limited quarters at the Barge Office. The Italian immigrants will all be examined on the docks of the steamship lines bringing these passengers are all in Brooklyn.

Although the carpenters have not yet finished their work at the Barge Office, none of the immigrants seemed to be in any way inconvenienced yesterday. Nunzio's restaurant, or rather his little bar and lunch counter, did a thriving business. There was only one immigrant detained, and this proved merely a case of temporary detention.

A cable dispatch received from Liverpool several days ago stated that William Henry Hopkinson of Lincoln, England, had deserted his wife and children and had taken passage on the steamship Germanic with a young woman named Ellen Kelly. This proved to be the first romance of the Barge Office. Detective Geer found the pair among the Germanic's immigrants. They at first represented themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Hill, but finally acknowledged that they had been sailing under false colors. They told different stories. The woman claimed that he had left all of his money, except $5, with his wife. He intended, he said, to work his way to Kansas City, where he has friends. The woman, who is young and pretty, said that she had friends at Hartford, and that she wished to go there. She had been in this country before and could easily find work. The case was reported to Col. Weber, who decided to allow the pair to land.

Secretary Jackson of the Emigration Board was at work yesterday at his old desk. His salary as Secretary of the Board was cut down from $4,500 to $2,500, upon the ground that his duties were going to be lighter. Heretofore he has been obliged to look after the immigrants and the Commissioners. Now he has merely the Commissioners upon his hands.

The question of what is to be done in the care of the immigrants now on Ward's Island has been settled. The Commissioners will pay the bills and will be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter, addressed to Commissioner Kilgway and signed by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomas Thomenor, was received yesterday at Castle Garden:

"Referring to our conference, I would say that the care of the immigrants now on Ward's Island may be continued on the same basis as under the contract with your board lately abrogated, by the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury—that is to say, the class of expenditures allowed by Secretary Windom at Ward's Island will be authorized and paid as heretofore. This arrangement will be continued only for sixty days after you receive the wish of the Secretary to terminate it, or until five days' notice on the part of your board. It will be understood, however, that this arrangement for additional obligation is created on the part of the Secretary to care for the persons now on Ward's Island."

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NEWS.

W. B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club, has been selected to act as referee at the intercollegiate championships to be held on the Berkeley Oval May 31. Messrs. George W. Carr, President of the Manhattan Athletic Club; A. H. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club, and F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club, will serve as judges. George A. Avery and C. C. Hughes, Manhattan Athletic Club; C. A. Reed, New-York Athletic Club, and W. H. Robertson of Brooklyn will be timers. George B. Turner of Philadelphia will act as starter, and C. McEwen, Manhattan Athletic Club, will be judge of walking. All are gentlemen of experience in athletic matters.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne, N. J., will open the cricket season Monday at noon on the Avenue A grounds in that city. Their opponents will be an eleven from D'Oyly Carte's "Pirates of Penzance" company. The plan is to play a two-inning match. Luncheon will be provided at the Shore House for the teams at 2 o'clock. Central Railroad trains leaving New-York (foot of Liberty-street) at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. will stop at Avenue A. The New Jersey Athletic Club team has been practicing on the club grounds, which they report in excellent condition.

Messrs. A. C. Banker and W. S. Campbell, the famous Berkeley Athletic Club bicyclists, have reorganized their bicycle firm into the Banker & Campbell Company, Limited, A. B. Rich, who formerly rode under the Staten Island Athletic Club's colors, being a new partner. These three bicycle riders have not begun to train as yet, and it is more than probable that their new business interests will keep them out of races altogether.

The Irish-American Athletic Club has registered with the Amateur Athletic Union and will give games under union rules on July 28.

The Amateur Athletic Union will begin a series of lacrosse games for the championship of the union on Aug. 2.

The First Regiment Athletic Association of Philadelphia will give games under union rules on May 3.

MR. BEATTIE'S ASSISTANT.

Hans S. Beattie, the new Street-Cleaning Commissioner, yesterday appointed as his deputy ex-Assemblyman William J. Dalton in place of Edward Hagan, resigned. He also appointed Drs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Charles L. Lindley, and George B. Fowler as a Medical Examining Board to pass upon the physical fitness of candidates for street-cleaning positions in the department.

Mr. Dalton is a native New-Yorker, thirty-eight years old, a graduate of the public schools, a carpenter by trade and a butcher by calling. He represented the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Legislature in 1886, 1887, and 1888, but moved into the Fifteenth Assembly District shortly thereafter, and is now the Tammany leader of the district. His legislative record developed nothing discreditable. In fact, it was so far above the average of the New-York members as to create very favorable comment.

NOT WHAT HE INTENDED.

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The young man who penned the obituary notice of the late Baron Dowse in Saturday's *Times* seems rather to have overreached himself in the final effort. Here are his own words: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who so wisely shall love their country, may follow him."

Le Boutillier Brothers,

Broadway and 14th St.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

ON ACCOUNT OF

Removal

to our new five-story buildings, occupying five city lots, now being built on 14th-st., near 5th-av. Will sacrifice our stock of

$500,000

worth of French and American Silks, French and English Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Table Linens, Blankets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Underwear, Upholstery, Turkish Rugs, Passementeries, Trimmings, Linings, Shoes, Jackets, Wraps, Suits, &c., &c., &c.,

At prices which will secure their IMMEDIATE sale, as we purpose not to carry any of our present Stock to our new buildings.

Le Boutillier Bros., Broadway & 14th St.

IT WOULD TAX CHEAP BOOKS.

PROTESTS AGAINST A BILL TO INCREASE POSTAGE RATES.

The publishers of the city of New-York and elsewhere in the United States are greatly exercised over the possible passage of a bill now before Congress and entitled "A bill to fix rates on periodical publications of books." The purpose of this proposed legislation is to increase the postage on all those cheap publications commonly known as "libraries" from 1 cent per pound to 8 cents per pound. One of the prominent and most industrious workers against this bill is Mr. F. M. Lupton of 63 Murray-street.

"If this bill becomes a law," said Mr. Lupton yesterday, "it will practically kill the publication of standard literature at low prices—that literature which thousands of people are now able to purchase with a very little outlay. The immediate result of such legislation would be an advance in the prices of books to cover the expense of the additional postage, and no constituency would be likely to accept that advance even if it understood the reasons for it. Take my own business, for example. All last Winter I shipped, on an average, two tons of these books a day. On that amount of business the increase of postage as proposed by this bill would amount to $280 a day. That is more than I make out of my business. If I advance my prices to cover the additional postage I tax the retail purchaser so much that he will not buy. The experiment seems to me to be so likely to prove unsuccessful that I should not try it. I would get out of the publishing business as quickly as possible and seek some other employment. Many other publishers stand in the same position and recognize fully that their business would be ruined.

"I hold that the Government has no moral right to pass such a bill. Take my own case: I engaged in this business under the encouragement and the assurance of the United States Government that it would carry for me a periodical at 1 cent a pound. I invested my capital in manufacturing plant, leased premises for a term of years, and proceeded to give poor people the best literature at the least cost. Now the Government deliberately proposes to ruin the business it has fostered. The business that I do amounts to $6,000,000 a year, or $7,000,000 in New-York City alone. But the publishers will not be the only people affected. Thousands of men and women now engaged in the production of these cheap books will be thrown out of employment and a general injury will be perpetrated upon the various trades. The paper manufacturers will also suffer, and I am told by them that the production of the cheaper grades of paper will fall off at least 75 per cent. It has been charged that bad as well as good literature is circulated among the people by means of the libraries. Now it is a fact easily proved that where there is one library devoted to what are known as boys' stories there are at least eight publishing only books of the best kind. I hold that it is right that the latter should be destroyed in order that the former should be abolished. The Government permits the transmission of sensational and injurious boys' papers and reprehensible journals by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomenor, was received yesterday at Castle Garden:

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NO MORE COLORED VOTES.

NEGROES' PLAN TO STRENGTHEN THEMSELVES POLITICALLY.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The recent conventions of negroes at Greensborough, N. C., and Richmond, Va., have hit upon a plan which promises to create infinite trouble for their Republican bosses. They have concluded to adopt the policy of abstinence from voting as the only feasible means of enforcing their demands and compelling their party leaders to keep faith with them.

A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted at the Greensborough meeting, April 9. A very intelligent negro, who participated in the meeting, has written a letter to a leading Republican from his section, now in Washington, in which he says:

"We deliberated a long time before taking this step. But when we analyzed the vote on the Blair bill—a measure to which our leaders had so solemnly pledged themselves—and found that, including pairs, nineteen Republicans voted against it, we resolved to trust them no longer. We are unable financially to carry on an aggressive movement to enforce our demands, even if we had the training and experience necessary for such procedure, which we sadly lack; but we know that without the votes of colored men the Republican Party cannot succeed North or South, and, therefore, that abstinence from voting is our true policy, inasmuch as we are able to carry out that plan without money and without leaders. Our votes being missed in one or two national campaigns will be sufficiently appreciated for the future to bring forth measures for our benefit. We have learned how great is the need of our support, and we mean to teach our rulers that it can no longer be trifled with on it, lest they seriously affect the trade in medium goods. Under it would compel consumers to content themselves with poorer qualities than they have been accustomed to. Every honest importer present declared that the mixed schedule would throw open opportunities for undervaluations that do not exist under the present tariff. It is a practical impossibility for even the most expert manufacturer or dealer in hosiery to estimate the market value of hosiery with accuracy. There is a range of 20 per cent. either way from the price at which such goods may be bought within which estimates would be considered expert.

Owing to these facts there has for many years been an earnest effort made by honest importers to establish some system of specific duties which would render undervaluations impossible, but when such a proposition was broached by Mr. Heinze in yesterday's meeting, it was disapproved of with much vehemence by the representatives of two firms. Seeing that harmonious action could not be had upon the proposition, it was temporarily withdrawn.

After much discussion a protest, which had been several days in circulation in the trade, was adopted, and a special committee of two, Messrs. Henry N. Palmer of Passavant & Co. and J. Emory of Lord & Taylor, was appointed to lay the protest before Ways and Means Committee of the House next Wednesday.

The protest declares that the proposed change in the tariff, if enacted, will destroy a business in which thousands of our citizens are directly interested and by which many more are personally benefited. "Knowing that our domestic industry is now fully protected, we offer our protest against any change in existing rates, and would respectfully petition that the tariff on cotton hosiery and underwear remain as it is at present. Among the signers are Dunham, Buchler & Co., Seeley, Pembrook & Co., Mills & Gibb, Lord & Taylor, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Arnold, Constable & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Heinze, Löwy & Co., R. H. Jaffray & Co., James McCreery & Co., Stearn Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co., and Hilton, Hughes & Denning of New-York; C. F. Hovey & Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co., Shephard, Norwell & Co., R. H. White & Co., and Simons, Bloch & Whitten of Boston; Young, Smyth, Field & Co., Julius Bailey & Co., and Pearce Brothers of Philadelphia, and Storm & Hill, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Edson Kiesh & Co., Schlessingers & Meyer, and N. Mandel & Co. of Chicago.

Messrs. Palmer & Emory are to report at another meeting of the trade to be held next Saturday.

TWO MISSING MEN.

Angus Sinclair of East Orange, N. J., asked the police yesterday to look for Robert Smith, twenty-four years old, who arrived, a cabin passenger, on the State of Nebraska on April 9 and started to go to his uncle, G. Campbell, an official of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, at Milwaukee. He has never reached his destination. Superintendent Murray has ordered the precinct detectives to search for him.

The police are looking for Alexander McIntyre of 348 Lafayette-place, Brooklyn, who was bookkeeper for the dry-goods firm of J. M. Conway & Co. On April 12 he parted with a friend at 7 P. M. and started for Brooklyn, but did not reach home. He is forty-eight years old, short, fair, blue-eyed, and gray haired. He had a brown and gray mustache, and wore a dark Fall overcoat and cardigan jacket, dark striped trousers, and a black derby hat.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

The Executive Committee of One Hundred, having charge of the fair in aid of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, will meet to-night at the Cathedral School, Fifteenth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues. Reports will be received from the various sub-committees, and such other committees will be appointed as are needed to arrange the details of the fair. Mr. L. J. Callanan is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The work department of the Loan Relief Association will hold a sale of accumulated work at the Orgies Gallery, 386 Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. The sale is designed to dispose of the stock of goods now on hand from the various sub-committees, the outside public will do well to imitate the judicious reserve of the professional dealer.

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THE ADVANCE IN DIAMONDS.

From the London World.

The extraordinary rise in the price of diamonds—in many cases over 50 per cent.—is exciting considerable attention. Both at Antwerp and Amsterdam several thousand cutters are out of work, as most of the merchants firmly decline any dealings at the present prohibitive rate. The truth is that a powerful syndicate has obtained, till May 15, an exclusive right over all the stones which may be found in South Africa, and its members are consequently able to regulate the prices as they will. Though this daring operation has been carried out under the egis of New Court, the principal names which figure in the combination are those of Messrs. Benato, Donckerspleiger, Porges, and Schwabacher. It is doubted, however, whether any considerable pecuniary advantage will accrue from the transaction, for the diamond-syndicate already finds itself overladen with merchandise which it is utterly unable to dispose of. A few days ago it was forced to make sales at a sacrifice, so that, if the buyers maintain their present attitude, the much-coveted stones will soon be again procurable at the normal rate. One of the indirect consequences of the syndicate has been a proportionate rise in the price of pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Under these circumstances, the outside public will do well to imitate the judicious reserve of the professional dealer.

CINCINNATI BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 13.

The building association interest in this vicinity is at this time more than ever

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH AVENUE, 13TH TO 14TH STREET.

YOU CAN SAVE FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. ON YOUR SPRING PURCHASES BY AVAILING YOURSELVES OF THE POPULAR PRICES AT WHICH WE MARK OUR GOODS.

STOCKS LARGER, ASSORTMENTS MORE COMPLETE, AND DEPARTMENTS MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER--IN ALL, PRESENTING AN ARRAY OF UNPRECEDENTED VALUES IMPOSSIBLE TO ENUMERATE IN AN ADVERTISEMENT.

WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF, AND FOR 30 YEARS HAVE BEEN THE LEADERS IN, POPULAR PRICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR STORE NEXT WEEK.

R. H. MACY & CO.

BLAINE'S TORTUOUS POLICY.

VENEZUELA FINDS HIS REPUTATION AS A TAIL TWISTER UNDESERVED.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—One of the best-kept secrets of the Pan-American Congress has been the efforts made by Venezuela to get help in her quarrel with Great Britain. The Venezuelan delegates came to the conference in the highest hopes that they would be able to secure substantial moral aid and comfort, even if not something more tangible. They were encouraged in these hopes by the attitude of the Secretary of State's personal organ in New-York, which paper indulged in a good deal of talk about the great advantage which would result to Venezuela from Mr. Blaine's lofty ideas of all-American solidarity. In the congress itself they have been eagerly watching their opportunity to get the expression they desired.

As it has long been their hope to have their dispute with England submitted to arbitration, they naturally felt that their best chance would be in connection with the recommendations made by this congress in favor of a broad system of arbitration among all the nations of this continent. Accordingly they proposed and strenuously advocated a clause solemnly calling upon England, in the name of the international congress and in the face of the civilized world, to recede from her present position and consent to arbitrate the controversy with Venezuela. Many of the South American delegates ardently supported the proposition. But alas! for the delusive promises made by the *Tribune*, energetic objection was made by Mr. Blaine's representatives, and the proposition in the name of the Venezuelans was rejected. The most they could get was the vague resolution reported by the Welfare Committee, expressing the benevolent hope that European powers would be willing to resort to arbitration to settle disputes that might arise with an American nation.

The disappointment of Venezuela's delegates would not be so great if they had not been misled by Mr. Blaine's reputation as the great American twister of the lion's tail. Yet a recurrence to the history of the efforts to secure the intervention of the United States in their behalf should have shown them that Mr. Blaine's tail twisting was confined to the stump, and was never exhibited in the Department of State. The first approach made to the United States was in 1876, when the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs appealed to Mr. Fish, requesting the United States to "lend their powerful moral support" to his country, at the same time submitting an outline of the case against Great Britain, which is, by the way, an almost overwhelming argument for the justice of Venezuela's position. No reply appears to have been made to this application, and things ran along until just at the close of the Hayes Administration. Then Secretary Evarts was appealed to on the occasion of fresh British aggressions. He responded with an expression of the "deep interest which the Government of the United States takes in all transactions tending to attempted encroachments of foreign powers upon the territory of any of the republics of this continent." A month later he sent a second note to the Venezuelan Minister, saying that "the severe pressure of public business at the close of an Administrative term" would prevent him from following up the matter, but added that he did not doubt that "your representations will have like earnest and solicitous consideration at the hands of my successor."

Naturally the Venezuelans had no doubt of it either, as "my successor" was the intense American and Anglophobe statesman, James G. Blaine. It was not long, therefore, before a formal application was made by Venezuela to the American Department of State for "the support, in some form, of the Government of the United States." What he believed that to this urgent appeal Mr. Blaine returned no reply except a cold acknowledgment of its receipt! Yet that is all the official correspondence shows. The only truly American Secretary left it to the English sympathizer, Frelinghuysen, and the English tool, Bayard, to take up and actively press the case of Venezuela, as they faithfully and persistently did.

The attitude of England throughout the whole dispute has been little short of outrageous. Little by little edging her way northward from her possessions in Guiana, she has passed far beyond the Essequibo, the boundary fixed in all the maps and recognized universally as the proper terminus of English Guiana, until now she has occupied the south bank of the Orinoco. Venezuela has all along protested against this advance, and has been so sure of her rights that she has even offered to submit the case to a board of arbitrators composed entirely of Englishmen, provided they were personally disinterested and competent. Under the late Liberal Government, some progress toward peaceful settlement was making. Lord Granville proposed arbitration under certain conditions, and Lord Rosebery offered a compromise. With the advent of Lord Salisbury to power, however, all was changed. He promptly declined to be bound by the promises of his predecessor—a gross breach of diplomatic propriety, to say the least. His tone grew so insolently high that finally Venezuela, early in 1888, lost patience, and said that if Great Britain did not at once retire the English Minister would receive his passports. Of course, England never gives in to threats from a power like Venezuela, and so the only result has been to break off diplomatic relations.

England has steadily gone on just the same, asserting sovereignty over the disputed territory and pushing on colonization. Unless Venezuela consents to eat humble pie and beg for the renewal of diplomatic relations, there is no prospect whatever that England will even consider the question of arbitrating the dispute. To judge by the inaugural address of the new Venezuelan President, his country is in no mood to make a craven submission to Great Britain. The Venezuelan delegates say that this talk about an attack on the English troops and colonists within the disputed area, in case all peaceful measures fail, is by no means to be considered as buncombe. It represents, they say, the prevailing national sentiment. They are fully aware of the hopeless nature of a struggle with England, though they maintain that it would be an impressive undertaking for any foreign power to attempt to subjugate their country. It would be impossible to stamp out a guerrilla warfare among their vast forests and inaccessible mountains. They point to the example of France in Mexico and say that Venezuela would repeat the Mexican tactics against the French. If the Liberal Party should be restored to power in England they would have good hopes of more decent treatment and of ultimate peaceful settlement of the long-standing difficulty. At present they consider the outlook gloomy and think that an armed collision may occur. Then they expect to be cut off from the rest of the world by an English fleet, and what the end will be they cannot imagine. Meanwhile they do not conceal their disappointment at not getting from the Pan-American Congress the support they have asked or their special surprise that their greatest difficulty should have been encountered in the person of a delegate from the United States.

EXPERT HOPKINS'S IDEAS.

HE TELLS OF SOME CAUSES AND CURES FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Selden R. Hopkins, an expert accountant, who has spent a great part of his life in detecting the crookedness of men employed by corporations or individuals in a fiduciary capacity, lectured on "Embezzlement; Its Causes and Cures," before the Institute of Accounts at the University Building on Washington-square Thursday evening. He told some stories from real life, illustrative of the first branch of his subject, as follows:

"Some years ago I was approached by the officers of a corporation doing business in an interior city and asked to go out there and make a careful examination of their books. 'We do not know that anything is wrong,' they said. 'We do not wish to occasion anxiety to our cashier, and if all is correct we would prefer never to have him know the object of the investigation.' I went. I met the cashier. He offered me every possible assistance. He was a magnificent specimen of manhood. His books were ideals of neatness, with columns of perfectly-made figures, marshaled with military precision. He had a charming wife and three beautiful children, and stood well in the community. And yet in three days I had discovered an ominous discrepancy, and in a week had in the same way located a defalcation that could not have gone on much longer without ruining his employers. That man was a gambler.

"In a Western city a young man entered the branch office of a great insurance company. His energy and indefatigable attention to business gave him rapid advancement. He was soon manager of the branch office. He married the daughter of a wealthy merchant, a young woman who had never known what it was to have a wish gratified. She wanted an elegant house, horses and carriages, servants, an establishment, to be a leader of society. He gave them to her. In a few years the time came when the still young wife stood in the presence of a committee of the directors of the company, pleading that it was all her fault that her husband was $40,000 short in his accounts. She was right. He was at heart an honest man.

"In an Eastern centre of business and population there was an honest merchant. He told the truth, and his business fell off. His obligations promptly. He was not successful. But I know, because I handled the accounts, that in the schedule of liabilities at his failure there was no list of preferences. He had a wife and several children. He hunted for something to do, but although an expert bookkeeper, could get nothing that would really meet what seemed to be the actual necessities of his family. He took what he could get, hoping by patient, hard work to make it clear to his employers that he was worth a living salary. He was disappointed. When at last he mentioned the matter, he was met with the heartless response that there were plenty of men ready to take his place. Two years passed. He fell sick. An accountant's work showed that he had embezzled a few hundreds of dollars. He is now in a New-England penitentiary. The money was not squandered. It was used for the real necessities of his family."

Proceeding to consider cures or preventives for embezzlement, Mr. Hopkins suggested that men who were trusted with money should be paid what they were actually worth to their employers, not what other men could be secured for nor what other employers were paying. "The man who buys human blood and brain as a butcher buys beef in the market," said he, "is guilty of an offense worse than grand larceny." He favored also a pledge of total abstinence from gambling of every sort, a regular examination of books at least once in six months, and, finally, a general association of all men engaged in a fiduciary capacity all over the country for mutual help and encouragement.

BEARING REAL ESTATE.

THE VERY PECULIAR ACTIONS OF OSCAR L. SPITZER.

Oscar L. Spitzer is not popular these days among some of the residents of the Fifteenth Ward. These residents own property, and it is on this point that their dislike of Mr. Spitzer hinges. He, it happens, has been making overtures for their holdings in a way that doesn't suit them at all.

Spitzer called not very long ago at the house of Miss Mary Bachman of 56 West Tenth-street. He asked one of the members of the family to put an estimate on the property, and remarked that the Fire Department was looking for land in the immediate neighborhood for a new engine house. He hinted at the unsatisfactory results of condemnation proceedings and at the undesirability of an engine house next door. Altogether, he was very much of a bear on West Tenth-street property.

Miss Bachman again on Wednesday, and Miss Bachman sought the advice of John Morris, the florist in Jefferson Market. Through her lawyer she had learned, in the meantime, that the Fire Department had no intention of establishing a station in her neighborhood. Miss Bachman and Mr. Morris met Spitzer on Sixth-avenue, and the florist promptly demanded that Spitzer give an account of himself. Mr. Morris called a policeman to take charge of Spitzer. The officer declined to act without a warrant.

But Miss Bachman was not alone in her experience. The district was full of talk of a new engine house. Some of the property owners have lived for many years in their residences and strongly object to leaving them. Therefore the feeling against Spitzer is not a mild one.

Mr. Morris, who has taken a great interest in the case, says that he believes that some persons who want to secure land for flats have taken this means to frighten the property owners and get bargains. He said that he would consult the lawyers for the property owners to see if the matter was not a proper one to lay before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Spitzer, when seen, was inclined to look upon the whole thing as a tempest in a teapot. He explained that he had been asked by the real estate firm of Crembie & McKean of 1,589 Third-avenue, representing a member of the Board of Education, to look up a school site between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Eighth and Twelfth streets. He had visited a number of property holders, and had acted just as any other agent would act under similar conditions. He had not told the residents that a school site was being looked for. It was not his business to do so. If he had said anything about engine houses he had no idea that he had overstepped the bounds of professional propriety. Therefore, he didn't see how he could have broken the law in any way, and his lawyer, he added, took the same view of the case.

THEATRES IN AUSTRALIA

MR. WILLIAMSON'S AS A MANAGER IN THE ANTIPODES.

A MEMORY OF HIS ACTING AT WALLACK'S—HOW HE CAME TO SETTLE IN AUSTRALIA—THE SYSTEM THERE.

James C. Williamson, the Australian theatre manager who is now visiting New-York in search of plays for his system of theatres in the antipodes, was a most promising young actor in the principal theatre of this city about twenty years ago. Keen observers among playgoers expected him to take a place in the front rank of American comedians. Williamson first came into notice at Wallack's in 1863, while the elder Wallack was still alive and the nominal manager of the theatre at Broadway and Thirteenth street, which was then only two years old. The company was so large, however, and there were so many fine comedians of larger experience in it, that Williamson's chances were few. Perhaps his best part in those days was Dick Swiveller in John Brougham's pot-boiler version of "Old Curiosity Shop," in which that nimble young person Letta made her first appearance, with much ado, during a Summer season at Wallack's.

Mr. Williamson afterward tried his fortunes at the second Broadway Theatre, near Broome-street, (which had been the first Wallack's,) under the management of Barney Williams. Here he played Sam Pidge in "A Flash of Lightning," a melodrama by Augustin Daly, and Joey Ladle in "No Thoroughfare" to the Obenreizer of W. J. Florence. He returned to Wallack's thereafter with an increased reputation, and made some notable hits there in "character" and dialect parts. He was, perhaps, the best Silky in "The Road to Ruin" of his time. His performance of sagacious Papillon in "The Liar" was greatly admired. Among his associates at Wallack's were Lester Wallack, J. W. Wallack, Jr., E. L. Davenport, John Brougham, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, W. R. Floyd, George Holland, J. H. Stoddart, A. W. Young, M. Lanigan, Owen Marlowe, B. T. Ringgold, Charles Rockwell, Madeline Henriques, Ione Burke, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Vernon, Mary Gannon, and Clara Jennings.

"We had all those and many more less famous players," said Mr. Williamson in conversation with a TIMES reporter. "The company was so large that I remember on one occasion we played 'The School for Scandal' in New-York and 'The Rivals' in Brooklyn, both with perfect casts, and still had people out of the bill. These were the days when Wallack's was the great theatre of New-York, and I shall always look back to them with a feeling of pride that I was thought worthy to make one of this great company of artists."

Mr. Williamson's excellent acting was appreciated by the critical playgoers, but he had a hard struggle before him at the best, and he determined to fight for his fortune where there was less competition. His own story of his experiences will be interesting reading to those who remember him as a rising actor at Wallack's:

"In 1871 I went to San Francisco and took the place of John T. Raymond as comedian of the California Theatre, which was then under the management of John McCullough. At that time this was one of the most delightful engagements an actor could have in America. McCullough was a noble-hearted, genial fellow and an able manager, and California was a magnificent place for theatrical enterprises. Here I met Maggie Moore, who was the soubrette of the company—'chambermaid' we called them in those days—and the results of our meeting was our marriage. Maggie was a California girl, and had never been away from the Pacific coast, but she was one of the brightest little actresses on the stage. McCullough allowed us to make starring trips in the California cities when we were out of the bill, and in this way we made a tour as far northward as the Australian tour, which proved to be the turning point in our career. My schooling for a star had been about as thorough as that of any actor on the stage. I had played every variety of comedy parts, and had studied and acted in the methods of Bouicault, Sothern, and other leading stars of that day, and my experience at Wallack's had been invaluable. Here I had taken lessons in the school of the legitimate. During my sailing experience in the West I had learned a knowledge of the 'roughing part' of the business, and after three years at the California I came to the conclusion that I was prepared to enter upon a career as a star with my wife, and we took the perilous leap across the ocean.

Mr. Williamson told very briefly the story of his experience as a star and his trip around the world. "We determined to go to Australia," he said, "and we took with us a large number of old and some new pieces. It was in 1874 that the first of the Melbourne theatres was produced 'Struck Oil' in the Theatre Royal of that city. I had done this play, which proved to be my bonanza, first in Salt Lake, and it had been successful. In Melbourne we began very quietly, and very little preliminary announcement of our appearance was given. We met with success, disappointed in a number of American stars, and we had therefore some prejudice to overcome. We met with a very cordial reception—everybody is accorded that in Australia. The people receive you with open arms, and then wait to see if you are worth more than a courteous welcome. We played five months in Melbourne, which was the longest engagement ever known there up to that time. Then we went to Sydney, where we also stopped five months, and after a return engagement in Melbourne we played in the other cities, and there we did the same flattering business, and we fell heartily in love with Australia and the Australians, though we had then no idea of settling in the country. In October, 1875, we sailed for India, reaching Bombay in time for the landing of the Prince of Wales. In Calcutta we played a successful engagement, Charles Mathews playing against us at the other house. We saw India at its best while the Prince of Wales was being received and feted, and our trip was a most pleasant trip from beginning to end. Finally, we reached London, and on Easter Monday, 1876, we opened in 'Struck Oil' at the Adelphi. We played this 100 nights, and another 100 nights were devoted to a revival of 'Arrah-na-Pogue.' Then Manager Chatterton wanted to produce 'The Shaughraun,' which he claimed Mr. Bouicault could not protect in England. I declined to appear in the play without Bouicault's permission, and that broke off our engagement, which was to have lasted a year.

"After a tour of the British Provinces we returned to America and played an engagement in California, thus completing our tour of the world in about three years. We then began a starring tour of forty weeks under the management of Messrs. Shook, Poore & French, opening at the Union-Square Theatre in 'Struck Oil.' After our second year in America I found traveling very wearisome, after playing so long in large cities in Europe and Australia, and Maggie and I decided that the Australian season had been so pleasant before, we would try it again. So in 1879 we returned to that country, intending to remain a year—and we have been there ever since."

"What induced you to determine to settle there?" asked the writer.

"You will discover that very soon. I took 'Pinafore' with me this time, supposing it would be new to the country, but when I reached Melbourne I found that the piece had been sung there. The copyright of the authors had been secured, and no one longer had tested its right to protection. I tested it, however, $5,000 out of my own pocket, and established so firmly the fact that an English copyright was good in Australia that it had a marked effect on theatrical business in the colonies, opening up a new field for authors who have since received large sums where they had never received anything before. All the thanks I have received from them is that they now want to charge me more for pieces than they charge others. They have such vague knowledge as to what Australia really is in population and theatrical possibilities that they are liable to overestimate its value as a field. My copyright fight identified me, to a certain extent, with the country, and arrangements which followed soon after created interests for me there that made it necessary for me to remain. After winning the fight we produced 'Pinafore,' my wife playing Josephine and I Sir Joseph Porter, and we did it in such an elaborate manner that it proved a very profitable speculation, and spite of the productions that had been made before. Then I purchased 'The Pirates of Penzance,' and played the Sergeant to Mrs. Williamson's Ruth. Comic opera proved a bonanza to us, and I organized an opera company, which has been continued ever since.

"Soon after the organization of my opera company the firm of Williamson, Garner & Musgrove was established, and this firm leased the principal theatres in Melbourne and Sydney. Mr. Musgrove had a comic opera company, and Mr. Garner had a London comedy company. We were furnishing about all the first-class amusements given in Australia, and we came to the conclusion that we could do better by combining our forces and our energies than by cutting each other's throats. The result was that in a very few years we had revolutionized the style of theatrical and operatic performances in Australia. We mounted our pieces in the most complete manner, equal to anything done in London or New-York, and, in fact, I think we have a more expensive staff of scenic artists than is maintained by any manager either in England or America. The salaries of our artists and their assistants are over $15,000 a year. George Gordon and John Brunton, our two principal artists, are each paid $5,000 a year. We have continued producing plays and operas and introducing stars to Australia ever since and the business has grown to immense proportions."

"How many theatres do you control?"

"We started with three—the Theatre Royal and Princess in Melbourne and the Theatre Royal in Sydney. Afterward we leased the Theatre Royal in Adelaide, and we lease other houses as we need them. The old Princess in Melbourne we tore down about four years ago, and erected on its site one of the very best theatres for comfort for the audience and stage appointments in the world. We devote this house largely to opera, comedy, and the lighter style of drama. We have played a number of stars to fine business, but most of our money is made by producing plays and operas with our own companies. Our opera company is still one of the main attractions and we always have one or two dramatic companies besides. When I left Australia we were playing our stock company at the Princess, with Janet Achurch, who made such a sensation in London in Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' as our leading lady, and a charming actress she is. Charles Warner was to begin an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, the following Saturday, supported by a company of our own, and our opera company was about to start for New-Zealand on a tour.

"These tours, by the way, are speculative to the greatest extent. We take sixty people, with scenery, costumes, and properties for the production of six operas. It takes them a week by water to reach Dunedin, which is the first city of importance, after which they will appear in Christ Church, Wellington, Napier, and Auckland. Then they will go back by water to Sydney and Melbourne. During the tour they will spend three expensive weeks on the water, and the entire population of the towns in which they will sing does not exceed 250,000 people. You see, we have to take big risks in tours of this kind. We can't give the people a cheap show. We have to furnish them the best material, because we have educated them to expect it. That is how we have made the stick to beat our own backs. They have been fed on London successes, and we have got to keep the quality up to the regulation or they will reject the food offered them.

"I ought to say right here that the firm of Williamson, Garner & Musgrove has been dissolved, and has now become Williamson, Garner & Co. Mr. Musgrove has retired and taken the Theatre Royal, Sydney, leaving the remaining three theatres in the hands of the new firm. The best of feeling exists between us, however, and we shall arrange with Musgrove for the Sydney house when we need it, so that the circuit is practically the same, and the business of the new firm will cover the same territory as that of the old."

"Are the risks of management very great outside of the speculative tours you have mentioned?"

"Well, management in Australia is wearing work, but the people respond well. Of course we can't do the great business that is sometimes done by the New-York theatres, but still all stars of importance have been thoroughly well satisfied and are generally anxious to return to us, although our expenses are so high that we can't give them extravagant terms. Still, the results are, as a rule, better than here. We don't manage our theatres on the janitor system of renting them and paying so much per week or month. During the last five years, since I was here last, I haven't had a week's vacation, until I sailed for San Francisco, and all the rest I shall get now will be while I am on the water. We look out for our stars, as well as for our productions, and 'manage' them to the best of our ability, and the effect of our system is seen in the results. Charles Warner came to spend sixteen weeks with us; he played sixteen months, and is now doing a return engagement. He has been doing better work than ever he did in London, and has achieved a solid popularity in Australia. The Leslie Farren opera company which we had left behind came to us first, direct from London. The expense of their passage by way of Australia was great, and they got bigger terms here than we could give them; nevertheless, the Australian engagement yielded a satisfactory profit, while the American result was a big loss. In Australia a good company saves a great deal in traveling expenses. It settles down to a two or three months' stay in one place, and that is a tremendous advantage for a large company."

"You get most of your attractions from London, of course?"

"Necessarily. England is our natural market for plays and operas, because we can protect them under the copyright law, while we cannot protect American productions. Occasionally we secure a pronounced American success, but what we are looking for is a big and unequivocal London success indorsed by America. The Australians want the best of everything, and the manager who assumes that a play that has just escaped failure in England or America is good enough for Australia will soon find his books balancing on the wrong side. Occasionally an American failure proves a good venture with us. This was notably the case with 'Dorothy,' which stands revivals better than any piece ever produced in our theatres."

"How about the theatres that are not under your control?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, you mustn't get the idea that we own all the theatres in Australia," the laughing response. "Young Boucicault, who came out to play with his father, established himself there and is now, with Robert Brough, managing the Bijou Theatre there. They have a good company and produce principally comedies. They also manage the Criterion in Sydney. Alfred Dampier has the Alexandria in Melbourne, which he developed chiefly as a melodrama. George Ringgold, who will be remembered by his appearance in 'Henry V.' at Booth's Theatre here, is managing Her Majesty's in Sydney, which is devoted chiefly to melodrama and Shakespeare. In Melbourne, besides the theatres mentioned, there is Marlow's, in the Opera House, and in Brisbane, Queensland, there are two theatres. These are all the cities that are really of any importance, and of course the two principal ones are Melbourne and Sydney. Between all of them the jump is considerable.

"We don't have many of what you call road companies in Australia. Bland Holt is about the only manager who maintains a large traveling company, and he produces melodrama principally. The brothers McMahon play stars and companies throughout the country. Melbourne is the metropolis, the largest and finest of the cities. The climate is delightful, and we keep the theatres open fifty-two weeks in the year. In Adelaide we close during the warmest weather. We produce our pantomimes at Christmas, which is our hottest weather, as they do in London. We have them written in Australia, though, of course, they are on the same lines as those of London, and our people are quite elaborate."

"How about other amusements in Australia?"

"It is a great country for outdoor sports. In Winter football interests enormous crowds, and in Summer cricket is very popular, and, to some extent now, baseball, which was introduced by the teams brought out by Spalding. Our cricket grounds are admitted to be the best in the world. Our baseball is entirely amateur, and I don't think it will ever gain any hold as a professional game. I am President of the Victorian Baseball League and Captain of the Thespian Cricket Club. Our racing, of course, we consider very wonderful. Our principal course, the Flemington, in Melbourne, is equal to any in the world, and on Melbourne Cup Day, in November, 150,000 people turn out to participate in the sports. So much interest is taken in outdoor sports that matinées at the theatres are seldom given in Melbourne, and six performances ordinarily constitute the week's work of an actor.

"People are now an idea of going to Australia," said Mr. Williamson, in concluding the conversation, "will find it one of the most restful changes that can be made. The climate is lovely, there is no snow, and an actor can play all the year round, while for good attractions it makes no difference what the season may be. All the cities are connected by rail now, and the roads and the telegraph system are under Government control. There is a good deal of talk now about the federation of the colonies, and the sentiment in favor of it is very strong, the general idea being that it will come in the near future. The country is undoubtedly a very great one, and its prospects are only just opening up. Its gold and silver mines and its mineral resources of all kinds are simply wonderful, and the people have only scratched the surface yet in the interior. A great impetus has already been given to immigration, but there is a strong sentiment against all but the best class of immigrants, and that is going to have a great influence for good in the future, I understand."

Mrs. Williamson will return to Australia by the next steamer from San Francisco, her object in accompanying her husband being simply to enjoy a brief holiday. Mr. Williamson will remain in New-York, perhaps, two or three weeks, and then sail for Europe, where he will arrange for attractions to amuse the Australians next season.

SIR WILLIAM GULL'S EARNINGS.

From the London World.

The fact that the will of the late Sir William Gull has been proved, showing property to the amount of nearly £350,000, has created much talk during the last week. It is beyond a doubt that for the past few years, since physicians have doubled their fees, and since both branches of the profession are constantly in receipt of very large sums for expeditions by rail, the earnings of members of the healing art have very largely increased. There are possibly a dozen medical men in London who at their death will be found to have amassed £100,000; but there is probably not one who has put by anything like the fortune left by Sir William Gull. "Put by" is scarcely the term. Sir William was a very careful, not to say parsimonious, man, his expenses were comparatively small, he entertained very little, his practice was extensive, and from time to time he received from grateful patients special presents of large amounts. But it was in the dealing with and the investing of those large amounts that the fortune was made, and in this it is understood that Sir William had the advantage of expensive advice.

THE SQUADRON AT CORFU

TARGET PRACTICE ON HISTORIC GROUND.

GREAT GUN AND SMALL-ARM FIRING BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, CORFU, Ionian Isles, March 30.—In settling down to some difficult or important undertaking, it is a good thing to gather about one all the necessary material for the labor, exclude as far as possible all disturbing influence, and then give one's self up to uninterrupted effort. The squadron is now carrying out this policy to a letter. Corfu is the beautiful spot that affords the quiet and seclusion, and target practice is the occupation.

My letter of a week ago from Naples saw the squadron on the point of slipping its moorings and shaping a course in this direction. For those poetically inclined the circumstances were inspiriting. Beautiful, mild weather, light breezes, and a smooth sea marked the passage. Fleet manœuvres were the order for the afternoons. Line, column, and changes of front were executed under varying circumstances, the latter usually by an isodromic movement, or one in which the ships followed equal paths without change of speed. A considerable improvement is noticeable in the ability to maintain stations, especially in line, where the smallest difference in speed distorts the formation. The manœuvring distance was two cables, or 400 yards, and it is evident that this interval cannot be materially decreased as long as the Chicago's turning circle of 2,200 feet is the standard. The manœuvring interval cannot be less than half the tactical diameter except, indeed, in a fleet of twin-screw ships, which can turn in any circle necessary.

Tuesday, the 25th, saw the arrival of the squadron at Corfu, after a passage of fifty-five hours. No more suitable locality for naval drills could be imagined. Land-locked between the island of Corfu and the coast of Albania is a fleet of water twenty-four nautical miles in length, varying in width from five to fourteen miles, and accessible by channels to the north and south of one and one-half and four miles in width respectively. The shores afford numerous landing places, the climate is mild the year round, and fruits and vegetables are abundant.

The island of Corfu is some 200 square nautical miles in area, and has been inhabited from the earliest times. It is of interest as the locality of the first chronicled naval battle of the Greeks, fought in 695 B. C. between the Corcyrans and the forces of the mother country of Corinth, in which the latter were defeated. From that time to the present it has followed a checkered career, and has owed allegiance in turn to the Greeks, Turks, Venetians, Austrians, and French, as well as affording a resting place for the Crusaders on their way to and from the Holy Land. At the peace of Paris it became the capital of the Republic of the Ionian Isles, under English protection, and was ceded to Greece only in 1864. Remains of the English fortifications, blown up on the departure of the garrisons, are still noticeable. The city of Corfu makes out on a point or promontory of the island some eight miles below North Channel. Its fortifications give it a bold and picturesque appearance. Opposite the town is the small island of Vido, the channel between the two forming the port and anchorage.

As before mentioned, the business of the squadron here is great gun and small-arm target practice, with the consent, of course, of the Grecian Government. The range for great guns is found to the southeast of the citadel of Corfu. Directly down the channel in this direction, Hieronimi Point, on the Albanian coast, is a clear stretch of sixteen miles. At no point of this length do the two coasts approach closer than five miles. This width is found near the lower end of the range between Leftri Point, Corfu, and Livitazza Point, on the opposite side.

The small-arm ranges are found on Vido Island. There are three laid off at present, and though the island is small, a half to three-quarters of a mile in its principal dimensions, the ranges are perfectly protected from one another. No. 1 is along the great bare hill diamonded Fort George. No. 2 is in a hollow on the far side of the island, and No. 3 is in the northeast corner. At Nos. 1 and 3 ranges bullets that miss the butts pass over the water, and it is necessary to keep a sharp lookout for small craft passing boats. No. 2 target is placed against a steep slope surmounted by an old fortification, forming the best sort of a butt.

Naval gunnery is the art of handling the ships and battery. Ordnance refers to the construction of guns. Both are necessary to the officer to a certain extent, while to the leading men good gunnery is an essential. Successful gun practice from a moving platform and at varying distances involves to the last degree accurate judgment and quickness of observation and perception, and is to be attained by persistent effort only. It is apparent that of two ships equally matched in other particulars, that one will claim the victory which has trained up the most efficient marksmen. Our successes in 1812 were due to better ships, better guns, and above all to superior gunnery, and not this latter still an object to strive for? Target practice with modern ordnance is expensive, no doubt, but it is a question of laying out a few thousand more dollars comparatively to make of avail a great many previously made, or to make the difference between success and failure in some trying moment.

The Navy Department is fully alive to the importance of these drills. Until July of last year the Bureau of Ordnance directed the character of the practice, and the projectiles and powder then contemplated have been continued since under the Bureau of Navigation, which is now charged with the personnel and the fleet. For the third quarter of last year the whole allowance for each gun was directed to be fired by the gun Captain in a single day, at a fixed target 1,000 yards from the ship at anchor. A smooth sea was to be selected and everything disposed as much as possible in favor of the gunner. The fall of projectiles was to be carefully noted by observers in the line of fire and others in a boat carefully anchored at right angles to this line and 1,000 yards from the target. Accuracy and rapidity were both to be elements in determining merit, though the former was to have the heavier weight. The object was to put the shots as closely together as possible, and to put them there quickly. The system of awards was adopted to stimulate competition. Of the ten best crews in the service the gun Captains were to receive $25 each, and the gun members $1 each. In addition the Captain of the best crew in each ship was to be awarded $5, at the discretion of the commanding officer. For boat guns the conditions were similar except that the range was to be 500 yards. The following quarter the rules were unchanged, except that the second Captains of gun crews were to fire the shots and no prizes were offered. Returns from these practices have been compiled at the department and the results published. An improvement is already noticed, though the system is but begun.

For the present quarter the range for the main battery guns is set at 1,500 yards, that for the secondary battery remaining as before, 1,000. The ship is to be at anchor in smooth water, and conditions similar to the last quarters. Prizes of $3 are offered to the first and second Captains of the five best crews, $2 to the loaders, and $1 to each other man. Tests are also to be made of the time necessary for "casting loose," counting from the best to quarters to guns loaded and ready to fire, and of the amount of ammunition that can be passed to each gun in an interval of three minutes.

The squadron has not had an opportunity of carrying out the earlier practices, and is therefore expending its full deliveries this one to insure the efficiency of all arrangements. No effort is being made to hurry the shots, and the rapidity is not considered. Each day one of the ships weighs anchor early in the morning, proceeds to the target ground, and, at quarters, establishes her targets and observers, and goes ahead with the firing. A board of officers, one from each ship, is organized to observe and report upon the practice. Each member, however, withdraws from the board on the day his own ship is firing. The Yorktown, Chicago, and Boston have completed the present practice in the order named, and the Atlanta will have her turn to-morrow.

The quarterly allowance is nine broadsides of the main battery and twenty rounds from each rapid-fire and heavy machine gun. The Gatling guns, or small-arm battery, allow about 600 rounds each. The main battery guns of the squadron consist of eight-inch, six-inch, and five-inch high-powered steel breech-loading rifles, and the secondary batteries of six-pounders, the one-pound and one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, forty-seven millimeters, and thirty-seven millimeters Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and forty-five calibre Gatling guns. Common shell, with percussion fuses, are used for the main battery and for the Hotchkiss guns, and small-arm ammunition for the Gatlings. Reduced charges are used for the heavy guns, giving an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. The full charges, which would be used in action, give 2,000 feet.

The rough rule for the effective range of the high-powered rifles is a sea mile for each inch of calibre. It is not probable, however, that actions will be fought, neither vessel seeking to escape, at a greater range than 2,000 yards, or one sea mile. The percussion fuse mentioned above is arranged to explode the shell on striking. A plunger, lightly held in the fuse stock, is released by the shock of discharge and flies forward against a percussion cap when the shell strikes. A safety arrangement permits the cap to fire time fuses before striking until the time of loading, when the device is adjusted with its flat face nearest the cap. The shock of striking the water is ordinarily sufficient to explode the shell, but is not to be depended on. A more solid object could hardly fail of causing an explosion. The primer used for the main battery guns is metallic and vent sealing. A priming composition in the head is exploded by percussion of the lock, and the metal case, remaining in the vent, prevents the escape of gas. The Hotchkiss guns fire fixed ammunition, with metallic cases, and need no separate primer.

The navy target consists of a square frame of boards having an upright mast through the centre, weighted below with a shot. Four canvas wings extend from the peak to the corners of the frame, and the appearance is thus triangular from whatever direction viewed.

The practice thus far has been good. Each ship has demolished a target with guns of either the main or secondary battery. It is too early to give any comparative results. All hands take much interest in the work and look forward expectantly to the records to be published.

While one ship of the four has been at work with the great guns, another has had her men ashore at the butts from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening. The Admiral's order directs that each officer and man of the squadron fire six rounds at the regulation target at each range of 100 and 200 yards. The target for these ranges is four feet by six, has a bull's eye of eight inches, and a centre, inner, and outer. The values are 5, 4, 3, and 2, respectively. The interest in this practice is, if anything, greater than in the other, possibly because each man has a chance. The officers are agitating a rifle and revolver team from each ship. Memberships will be competitive, and there will be ship and individual prizes.

The squadron will remain at Corfu during the week completing these drills and carrying out the routine.

FOREIGN NAVAL GOSSIP.

In the British naval estimates just issued, Lord G. Hamilton, First Naval Lord, says: "The completion during the past two years of so large a number of battle ships and cruisers has enabled the Admiralty to raise the effective strength of the navy in commission by the substitution on distant stations of more powerful vessels as reliefs, and in the Mediterranean and home waters by changes of a much more important character. The Mediterranean squadron has been raised to a force of ten battle ships and two belted cruisers. At this strength it will be permanently maintained. The Channel squadron, until quite recently, has been looked upon as a training squadron, and has been composed of the older iron-clads, broadside vessels fully rigged and capable of carrying large complements of men. It was assumed that these crews, or a portion of them, could, on an emergency, be turned over to the more modern ships which were in reserve. The experience, however, of the manœuvres has shown that the complexity and variety of the fittings and machinery of modern war vessels render it impracticable for any crew, however good their general training may be, to satisfactorily handle at the outset a new ship to which they have been hastily transferred. It has, therefore, been decided to alter the character and composition of the Channel fleet by converting it into a squadron of modern ships of high speed and large endurance. At the return of the vessels now cruising this change will take place, and the squadron will hereafter consist of four armored ships of the 'Admiral' class and two belted cruisers. The proposed substitution of four sea-going iron-clads as flagships in place of wooden hulks in the four home ports will be shortly completed."

Says *Broad Arrow:* "The naval world of Portsmouth has been made quite lively during the past week by the commissioning of the Trafalgar and the Andacious and the arrival of the coast guard ships Hercules and Sanspareil, and Invincible, and of the troop ships Tamar and Orontes, the former bringing home the relieved crews of the Phaeton and Goshawk. The Hercules is not expected to make a long stay, but the engineers wished to make certain measurements in connection with her new machinery. As stated last week, the Hercules turns over to the Minotaur in May. The Invincible is to have her annual refit. On the arrival of the Channel squadron, which is expected on the 20th inst., Mary Rose will turn over to the Howe, which has at last got her four sixty-seven-ton guns in position. The Howe's keel was laid at Pembroke Dockyard on June 7, 1882, so she has been nearly seven years and ten months before getting her permanent guns in her barbettes. The Rodney is still waiting for her 9.2-inch breech-loading guns. When the ship's company of the Iron Duke have turned over to the Howe that of the Devastation will turn over to the Iron Duke. The old turret ship will then be turned over to the dockyard to have new engines and boilers fitted to be fitted with further steel bulkheads, to give more protection to the crew from fragments of shell and machine-gun fire—in fact, to be treated like her

CURRENT LITERATURE

AFTER WINTER.

I.

Not yet the infant Spring
Hath changed her russet gown for robes of green,
But lists slumberink,
Hid in the covert of a wood, unseen;
Folded in shadows dusk,
Ethereal visions flit across her face in sleep.

II.

Like memories of the dead,
Wintry revives and fades, mid days of blue,
And thrusts his snowy head
Upon the landscape, whitening all the view;
With shrilly voice and thin,
High singing o'er the downs the chilly breezes spin.

III.

Here, by the sharp blast switched,
The ruddy drifts about the road are swayed,
Dancing like sprites bewitched
In whirring somersaults of light and shade;
The hollow forests rinx,
Shuddering with leafless music as the lank boughs swing.

IV.

Upon the cottage wall
The jasmine lingers in a listless dream;
O'erhead the sparrows call,
And twitter out the day in dolorous theme;
Whistling a sober tune,
The plowman drives his team the long dank afternoon.

V.

Far o'er the marshy fen
The vaporous ghosts worn travelers waylay;
In dale and dike and glen
The brittle leaves of Autumn waste away;
The snowdrop, bowed with grief,
Broods like an angel o'er its chastened leaf.

VI.

Not sorrow, nor yet scorn,
Nature wears on her face, but calm distress;
Like to a child new-born
The Year's dim senses grope for consciousness;
Through all the stilly wood
Stirreth the soul of Being, bursting blade and bud.

VII.

Soon shall the violet bloom
Beneath the hedge, and scent each sheltered nook;
The primrose gild the gloom
Where pale anemones peep o'er the brook,
And laughing waves shall swell
Of golden daffodils in every mossy dell.

VIII.

Hasten, sweet birds of song,
Wing o'er the waves, and fill the woods with voices;
Spring tarrieth, slumbering long,
She waketh not, but in her dream rejoices;
Quicken thou magic sod,
Burst to a sea of flowers, and greet the priests of God!

—The Cornhill Magazine.

A SET OF CHESSMEN.

I.

"But, Monsieur, perceive how magnificent they are! There is not in Finistere, there is not in Brittany, nay, it is certain there is not in France so superb a set of chessmen. And ivory! And the carving—observe, for example, the variety of detail."

They certainly were a curious set of chessmen, magnificent in a way, but curious first of all. As M. Bobineau remarked, holding a rook in one hand and a knight in the other, the care paid to details by the carver really was surprising. But two hundred and fifty francs! For a set of chessmen!

"So, so, my friend. I am willing to admit that the work is good—in a kind of a way. But two hundred and fifty francs! If it were fifty, now?"

"Fifty!" Up went M. Bobineau's shoulders, and down went M. Bobineau's head between them, in the fashion of those toys which are pulled by a string. "Ah, mon Dieu! Monsieur laughs at me!"

And there came another voluble declaration of their merits. They certainly were a curious set. I really think they were the most curious set I ever saw. I would have preferred them, for instance, to anything they have at South Kensington, and they have some remarkable examples there. And, of course, the price was small—I even admit it was ridiculously small. But when one has only five thousand francs a year for everything, two hundred and fifty being taken away—and for a set of chessmen—do leave a vacancy behind.

I asked Bobineau where he got them. Business was slack that sunny afternoon—it seemed to me that I was the only customer he ever had, but that must have been a delusion on my part. Report said he was a warm man, one of Morlaix's warmest men, and his queer old shop in the queer old Grande Rue—Grande Rue! what a name for an alley!—contained many things which were valuable as well as queer. But there at least was no other customer in sight just then, so Bobineau told me all the tale.

It seemed there had been a M. Funichon—Auguste Funichon—no, not a Breton, a Parisian, a true Parisian, who had come and settled down in the commune of Pontigneau, over by the gare. This M. Funichon was, for example, a little—well, a little—a little exalted, let us say. It is true that the country people said he was stark mad, but Bobineau, for his part, said no, no, no! It is not necessary because one is a little eccentric that one is mad. Here Bobineau looked at me out of the corner of his eye. Are not the English, of all people, the most eccentric, and yet is it not known to all the world that they are not, necessarily, stark mad? This M. Funichon was not rich, quite the contrary. It was a little place he lived in—the merest cottage, in fact. And in it he lived alone, and, according to report, there was only one thing he did all day and all night long, and that was, play chess. It appears that he was that rarest and most amiable of imbeciles, a chess maniac. Is there such a word?

"What a life!" said M. Bobineau. "Figure it to yourself! To do nothing—nothing!—but play chess! They say"—M. Bobineau looked round him with an air of mystery—"they say he starved himself to death. He was so besotted by his miserable chess that he forgot—absolutely forgot, this imbecile—to eat."

That was what M. Bobineau said they said. It required a vigorous effort of the imagination to quite take it in. To what a state of forgetfulness must a man arrive before he forgets to eat! But whether M. Funichon forgot to eat, or whether he didn't, at least he died, and being dead they sold his goods—why they sold them was not quite clear—but at the sale M. Bobineau was the chief purchaser. One of the chief lots was the set of ivory chessmen which had caught my eyes. They were the dead man's favorite set, and no, wonder! Bobineau was of opinion that if he had had his way he would have had them buried with him in his grave.

"It is said," he whispered, again with the gesture of mystery around, "that they found him dead, seated at the table, the chessmen on the board, his hand on the white rook, which was giving mate to the adversary's king."

Either what a vivid imagination had Bobineau, or what odd things the people said! One pictures the old man, seated all alone, with his last breath finishing his game.

Well, I bought the set of ivory chessmen. At this time of day I freely admit that they were cheap at two hundred and fifty francs—dirt cheap, indeed; but a hundred was all I paid. I knew Bobineau so well—I dare say he bought them for twenty-five. As I bore them triumphantly away my mind was occupied by thoughts of their original possessor. I was filled by quite a sentimental tenderness as I meditated on the part they had played, according to Bobineau, in that last scene. But St. Servan drove all those thoughts away. Philippe Henri de St. Servan was rather a difficult person to get on with. It was with him I shared at that time my apartment on the *place*.

"Let us see!" I remarked when I got in, "what have I here!"

He was seated, his country pipe in his mouth, his hands in his pockets, his feet on the fender, and he was staring at the fire. The chessboard was made up ready to start—at Morlaix the nautical event of the week. There was quite a bustle on the quay. St. Servan just looked round, and then looked back again. I sat down and untied my parcel.

"I think there have been criticisms—derogatory criticisms—passed by a certain person upon a certain set of chessmen. Perhaps that person will explain what he has to say to these."

St. Servan marched up to the table. He looked at them through his half-closed eyelids.

"Toys!" was all he said.

"Perhaps! Yet toys which made a tragedy. Have you ever heard of the name of Funichon?" By a slight movement of his grizzly-gray eyebrows he intimated that it was possible he had. "These chessmen belonged to him. He had just finished a game with them when they found him dead—the winning piece, a white rook, was in his hand. Suggest an epitaph to be placed over his grave. There's a picture for a painter—eh?"

"Bah! He was a Communist!"

That was all St. Servan said. And so saying, St. Servan turned away to look out of the window at the Havre boat again. There was an end of M. Funichon for him. Not that he meant exactly what he said. He simply meant that M. Funichon was not Legitimist—out of sympathy with the gentlemen who met, and decayed, visibly, before the naked eye, at the club on the other side of the place. With St. Servan not to be Legitimist meant to be nothing at all—out of his range of vision absolutely. Seeing that was so, it is strange he should have borne with me as he did. But he was a wonderful old man.

II.

We played our first game with the ivory chessmen when St. Servan returned from the club. I aim free to confess that it was an occasion for me. I had dusted all the pieces and had the board all laid when St. Servan entered, and when we drew for choice of moves the dominant feeling in my mind was the thought of the dead man sitting all alone, with the white rook in his hand. There was an odor of sanctity about the affair for me—a whiff of air in the land of ghosts.

Nevertheless, my loins were girded up, and I was prepared to bear myself as a man in the strife. We were curiously well matched, St. Servan and I. We had played two hundred and twenty games, and, putting draws aside, each had scored the same number of wins. He had his days, and so had I. At one time I was eleven games ahead, but since that thrice-blessed hour I had not scored a single game. He had tracked me steadily, and eventually had made the scores exactly tie. In these latter days it had grown with him to be an article of faith that as a chess player I was quite played out—and there was a time when I had thought the same of him!

He won the move, and then, as usual, there came an interval for reflection. The worst thing about St. Servan—regarded from a chess-playing point of view—was that he took such a time to begin. When a man has opened his game it is excusable—laudable, indeed—if he pauses to reflect a reasonable length of time. But I never knew a man who was so fond of reflection before a move was made. As a rule, that absurd habit of his had quite an irritating effect upon my nerves; but that evening I felt quite cool and prepared to sit him out.

There we sat, both smoking our great pipes, he staring at the board, and I at him. He put out his hand, almost touched a piece, and then, with a start, he drew it back again. An interval—the same pantomime again. Another interval—and a repetition of the pantomime. I puffed a cloud of smoke into the air and softly sighed. I knew he had been ten minutes by my watch. Possibly the sigh had a stimulating effect, for he suddenly stretched out his hand and moved queen's knight's pawn a single square.

I was startled. He was great at book openings, that was the absurdest part of it. He would lead you to suppose that he was meditating something quite original, and then would perhaps begin with fool's mate after all. He, at least, had never tried queen's knight's pawn a single square before.

I considered a reply. Pray let it be understood—though I would not have confessed it to St. Servan for the world—that I am no player. I am wedded to the game for an hour or two at night, or, peradventure, of an afternoon at tables, but I shall never be admitted to its inner mysteries—never! not if I outspan Methuselah. I am not built that way. St. Servan and I were two children who, loving the sea, dabble their feet in the shallows left by the tide. I have no doubt that there are a dozen replies to that opening of his, but I did not know one then. I had some hazy idea of developing a game of my own, while keeping an eye on his, and for that purpose put out my hand to move the queen's pawn two, when I felt my wrist grasped by—well, by what felt uncommonly like an invisible hand. I was so startled that I almost dropped my pipe. I drew my hand back again, and was conscious of the slight detaining pressure of unseen fingers. Of course it was hallucination, but it seemed so real, and was so unexpected, that—well, I settled my pipe more firmly between my lips—it had all but fallen from my mouth—and took a whiff or two to calm my nerves. I glanced up, cautiously, to see if St. Servan noticed my unusual behavior, but his eyes were fixed stonily upon the board.

After a moment's hesitation—it was absurd!—I stretched out my hand again. The hallucination was repeated, and in very tangible form. I was distinctly conscious of my wrist being wrenched aside and guided to a piece I had never meant to touch, and almost before I was aware of it, instead of the move I had meant to make, I had made a servile copy of St. Servan's opening—I had moved queen's knight's pawn a single square.

To adopt the language of the late Dick Swiveller, that was a staggerer. I own that for an instant I was staggered. I could do nothing else but stare. For at least ten seconds I forgot to smoke. I was conscious that when St. Servan saw my move he knit his brows. Then the usual interval for reflection came again. Half unconsciously I watched him. When, as I supposed, he had decided on his move, he stretched out his hand, as I had done, and also, as I had done, he drew it back again. I was a little startled—he seemed a little startled, too. There was a momentary pause; back went his hand again, and, by way of varying the monotony, he moved—king's knight's pawn a single square!

I wondered, and held my peace. There might be a gambit based upon these lines, or there might not, but since I was quite clear that I knew no reply to such an opening I thought I would try a little experiment, and put out my hand, not with the slightest conception of any particular move in my head, but simply to see what happened. Instantly a grasp fastened on my wrist; my hand was guided to—king's knight's pawn a single square.

This was getting, from every point of view, to be distinctly interesting. The chessmen appeared to be possessed of a property of which Bobineau had been unaware. I caught myself wondering if he would have insisted on a higher price if he had known of it. Curiosities nowadays do fetch such fancy sums—and what price for a ghost? They appeared to be automatic chessmen—automatic in a sense entirely their own.

Having made my move, or having had somebody else's move made for me, which is perhaps the more exact way of putting it, I contemplated my antagonist. When he saw what I had done, or what somebody else had done—the things are equal—St. Servan frowned. He belongs to the bony variety, the people who would not loll in a chair to save their lives—his aspect struck me as being even more poker-like than usual. He meditated his reply an unconscionable length of time, the more unconscionable since I strongly doubted if it would be his reply after all. But at last he showed signs of action. He kept his eyes fixed steadily upon the board, his frown became pronounced, and he began to raise his hand. I write "began" because it was a process which took some time. Cautiously he brought it up, inch by inch. But no sooner had he brought it over the board than his behavior became quite singular. He positively glared, and to my eyes seemed to be having a struggle with his own right hand. A struggle in which he was worsted, for he leaned back in his seat with a curiously-discomfited air.

He had moved queen's rook's pawn two squares—the automatic principle which impelled these chessmen seemed to have a partiality for pawns.

It was my turn for reflection. I pressed the tobacco down in my pipe, and laughed. St. Servan glared. Evidently the humor of the thing did not occur to him, he being the sort of man who would require a surgical operation to make him see a joke. But the humorous side of the situation struck me forcibly.

"Perhaps we are favored by the presence of a ghost—perhaps even by the ghost of M. Funichon. Perhaps, after all, he has not yet played his last game with his favorite set. He may have returned—shall we say from—where?—to try just one more set-to with us! If, my dear Sir"—I waved my pipe affably, as though addressing an unseen personage—"it is really you, I beg you will reveal yourself—materialize is, I believe, the expression now in vogue—and show us the sort of ghost you are!"

Somewhat to my surprise, and considerably to my amusement, St. Servan rose from his seat and stood by the table, stiff and straight as a scaffold pole.

"These, Monsieur, are subjects on which one does not jest."

"Do you, then, believe in ghosts?" I knew he was a superstitious man—witness his fidelity to the superstition of right divine—but this was the first inkling I had had of how far his superstition carried him.

"Believe!—In ghosts! In what, then, do you believe? I, Monsieur, am a religious man."

"Do you believe, then, that a ghost is present with us now—the ghost, for instance, of M. Funichon?"

St. Servan paused. Then he crossed himself—actually crossed himself before my eyes. When he spoke there was a peculiar dryness in his tone.

"With your permission, Monsieur, I will retire to bed."

There was an exasperating thing to say! There must be a large number of men in the world who would give—well, a good round sum, to light even on the trail of a ghost. And here were we in the actual presence of something—let us say apparently curious, at any rate, and here was St. Servan calmly talking about retiring to bed, without making the slightest attempt to examine the thing! It was enough to make the members of the Psychical Research Society turn in their graves. The mere suggestion fired my blood.

"I do beg, St. Servan, that you, at least will finish the game." I saw he hesitated, so I drove the nail well home. "Is it possible that you, a brave man, having given proofs of courage upon countless fields, can turn tail at what is doubtless a hallucination after all?"

"Is it that Monsieur doubts my courage?"

I knew the tone—if I was not careful I should have an affair upon my hands.

"Come, St. Servan, sit down and finish the game."

Another momentary pause. He sat down, and—it would not be correct to write that we finished the game, but we made another effort to go on. My pipe had gone out. I refilled and lighted it.

"You know, St. Servan, it is really nonsense to talk about ghosts."

"It is a subject on which I never talk."

"If something does compel us to make moves which we do not intend, it is something which is capable of a natural explanation."

"Perhaps Monsieur will explain it, then?"

"I will! Before I've finished! If you only won't turn tail and go to bed! I think it very possible, too, that the influence, whatever it is, has gone—it is quite on the cards that our imagination has played us some subtle trick. It is your move, but before you do anything just tell me what move you mean to make."

"I will move"—he hesitated—"I will move queen's pawn."

He put out his hand, and, with what I may call my own, I—I moved queen's rook's pawn two squares.

There was a very peculiar look about St. Servan's eyes.

"I did not change my mind."

I noticed, too, that his lips were uncommonly compressed.

"It is my move now. I will move queen's pawn. We are not done yet. When I put out my hand you grasp my wrist—and we shall see what we shall see."

"Shall I come round to you?"

"No, stretch out across the table—now!"

I stretched out my hand; that instant he stretched out his, but spontaneous though the action seemed to be, another, an unseen hand, had fastened on my wrist. He observed it too.

"There appears to be another hand between yours and mine."

"I know there is."

Before I had the words well out my hand had been wrenched aside, my fingers unclosed, and there closed on them unclosed again, and I had moved king's rook's pawn two squares. St. Servan and I sat staring at each other—for my part I felt a little bewildered.

"This is very curious! Very curious indeed! But before we say anything about it we will try another little experiment, if you don't mind. I will come over to you." I went over to him. "Let me grasp your wrist with both my hands." I grasped it, as firmly as I could, as it lay upon his knee. "Now try to move queen's pawn."

He began to raise his hand, I holding on to his wrist with all my strength. Hardly had he raised it to the level of the table when two unseen hands, grasping mine, tore them away as though my strength were of no account. I saw him give a sort of shudder—he had moved queen's bishop's pawn two squares.

"This is a devil of a ghost!" I said.

St. Servan said nothing. But he crossed himself, not once, but half a dozen times.

"There is still one little experiment that I would wish to make."

St. Servan shook his head.

"Not I!" he said.

"Ah, but, my friend, this is an experiment which I can make without your aid. I simply want to know if there is nothing tangible about our unseen visitor except his hands. It is my move." I returned to my side of the table. I again addressed myself, as it were, to an unseen auditor. "My good ghost, my good M. Funichon—if it is you, you are at liberty to do as you desire with my hand."

I held it out. It instantly was grasped. With my left hand I made several passes in the air up and down, behind and before, in every direction so far as I could. It met with no resistance. There seemed to be nothing tangible but those invisible fingers which grasped my wrist—and I had moved queen's bishop's pawn two squares.

St. Servan rose from his seat.

"It is enough. Indeed, it is too much. This ribaldry must cease. It had been better had Monsieur permitted me to retire to bed."

"Then you are sure it is a ghost—the ghost of M. Funichon, we'll say."

"This time Monsieur must permit me to wish him a good night's rest."

He bestowed on me, as his manner was, a stiff inclination of the head, which would have led a stranger to suppose that we had met each other for the first time not ten minutes ago, instead of being the acquaintances of twelve good years. He moved across the room.

"St. Servan, one moment before you go! You are surely not going to leave a man alone at the post of peril."

"It is better that Monsieur should come too."

"Half a second, and I will. I have only one remark to make, and that is to the ghost."

I rose from my seat. St. Servan made a half-movement toward the door, then changed his mind and remained quite still.

"If there is any other person with us in the room, may I ask that person to let us hear his voice, or hers? Just to speak one word."

Not a sound.

"It is possible—I am not acquainted with the laws which govern—eh—ghosts—that the faculty of speech is denied to them. If that be so, might I ask for the favor of a sign—for instance, move a piece while my friend and I are standing where we are."

Not a sign; not a chessman moved.

"Then, M. Funichon, if it indeed be you, and you are incapable of speech or even of moving a piece of your own accord, and are only able to spoil our game, I beg to inform you that you are an exceedingly ill-mannered and foolish person, and had far better have staid away."

As I said this I was conscious of a current of cold air before my face, as though a swiftly-moving hand had shaved my cheek.

"By Jove, St. Servan, something has happened at last. I believe our friend the ghost has tried to box my ears!"

St. Servan's reply came quietly stern.

"I think it were better that Monsieur came with me."

For some reason St. Servan's almost contemptuous coldness fired my blood. I became suddenly enraged.

"I shall do nothing of the kind! Do you think I am going to be fooled by a trumpery conjuring trick which would disgrace a shilling séance? Driven to bed at this time of day by a ghost! And such a ghost! If it were something like a ghost one wouldn't mind; but a fool of a ghost like this?"

Even as the words passed my lips I felt the touch of an unseen hand against my throat. The touch increased my rage. I snatched at them, only to find that there was nothing there.

"Damn you!" I cried. "Funichon, you old fool, do you think that you can frighten me? You see those chessmen; they are mine, bought and paid for with my money—you dare to try and prevent me doing with them exactly as I please."

Again the touch against my throat. It made my rage the more. "As I live, I will smash them all to pieces, and grind them to powder beneath my heel."

My passion was ridiculous—childish even. But then the circumstances were exasperating—unusually so, one might plead. I was standing three or four feet from the table. I dashed forward. As I did so, a hand was fastened on my throat. Instantly it was joined by another. They gripped me tightly. They maddened me. With a madman's fury I still pressed forward. I might as well have fought with fate. They clutched me as with bands of steel, and flung me to the ground.

III.

When I recovered consciousness I found St. Servan bending over me.

"What is the matter?" I inquired, when I found that I was lying on the floor.

"I think you must have fainted."

"Fainted! I never did such a thing in my life. It must have been a curious kind of faint, I think."

"It was a curious kind of faint."

With his assistance I staggered to my feet. I felt bewildered. I glanced round. There were the chessmen still upon the board, the hanging lamp above. I tried to speak. I seemed to have lost the use of my tongue. In silence he helped me to the door. He half led, half carried me—for I seemed to have lost the use of my feet as well as that of my tongue—to my bedroom. He even assisted me to undress, never leaving me till I was between the sheets. All the time not a word was spoken. When he went I believe he took the key outside and locked the door.

That was a night of dreams. I know not if I was awake or sleeping, but all sorts of strange things presented themselves to my mental eye. I could not shut them from my sight. One figure was prominent in all I saw—the figure of a man. I knew, or thought I knew, that it was M. Funichon. He was a lean old man, and what I noticed chiefly were his hands. Such ugly hands! In some fantastical way I seemed to be contending with them all through the night.

And yet in the morning when I woke—for I did wake up, and that from as sweet, refreshing sleep as one might wish to have—it was all gone. It was bright day. The sun was shining into the great, ill-furnished room. As I got out of bed and began to dress, the humorous side of the thing had returned to me again. The idea of there being anything supernatural about a set of ivory chessmen appeared to me to be extremely funny.

I found St. Servan had gone out. It was actually half-past ten! His table d'hôte at the Hôtel de Bretagne was at eleven, and before he breakfasted he always took a *petit verre* at the club. If he had locked the door overnight he had not forgotten to unlock it before he started. I went into the rambling, barn-like room which served us for a *salon*. The chessmen had disappeared. Probably St. Servan had put them away—I wondered if the ghost had interfered with him. I laughed to myself with a shock.

The proprietor of the Hôtel de Bretagne is Englishman, all the aristocrats go there—of course St. Servan with the rest. Presumably the landlord's politics is the point, to his cooking they are apparently indifferent—I never knew a worse table in my life! The landlord of the Hôtel de l'Europe may be a Communist for all I care—his cooking is first-rate, so I go there. I went there that morning. After I had breakfasted I strolled off toward the Grande Rue, to M. Bobineau.

When he saw me M. Bobineau was all smiles and smiles—he must have got those chessmen for less than five-and-twenty francs! I asked him if he had any more of the belongings of M. Funichon.

"But certainly! Three other sets of chessmen!"

I didn't want to look at those, apparently one set was quite enough for me. Was that all he had?

"But no! There was an ancient bureau, very magnificent, carved—"

I thanked him—nor did I want to look at that. In the Grande Rue at Morlaix old bureaux carved about the beginning of the fifteenth century—if you listen to the vendors—are as plentiful as cobblestones.

"But I have all sorts of things of M. Funichon. It was I who bought them nearly all. Books, papers, and—"

M. Bobineau waved his hands toward a multitude of books and papers with crowded the shelves at the side of his shop. I took a volume down. When I opened it I found it was in manuscript.

"That work is unique!" exclaimed Bobineau. "It was the intention of M. Funichon to give it to the world, but he died before his purpose was complete. It is the record of all the games of chess he ever played—in fifty volumes. Monsieur will perceive is unique."

I should think it was unique! In fifty volumes! The one I held was a large quarto, bound in leather, containing some six or seven hundred pages, and was filled from cover to cover with matter in a fine, clear handwriting, written on both sides of the page. I pictured the face of the publisher to whom it was suggested that he should give to the world such a work as that.

I opened the volume at the first page. It was, as Bobineau said, apparently the record, with comments, of an interminable series of games of chess. I glanced at the initial game. Here are the opening moves, just as they were given there:

WHITE.

Queen's Knight's Pawn, one square.
King's Knight's Pawn, one square.
Queen's Rook's Pawn, two squares.
King's Rook's Pawn, two squares.

BLACK.

Queen's Knight's Pawn, one square.
King's Knight's Pawn, one square.
Queen's Rook's Pawn, two squares.
King's Rook's Pawn, two squares.

They were exactly the moves of the night before. They were such peculiar moves and made under such peculiar circumstances that I was scarcely likely to mistake them. So far as we had gone, St. Servan and I, assisted by the unseen hand, had reproduced M. Funichon's initial game in the first volume of his fifty—and a very peculiar game it seemed to be. I asked Bobineau what he would take for the volume which I held.

"Monsieur perceives that to part them would spoil the set, which is unique. Monsieur shall have the whole fifty"—I shuddered. I imagine Bobineau saw I did, he spoke so very quickly—"for a five-franc piece, which is less than the value of the paper and the binding."

I knew then that he had probably been paid for carting the rubbish away. However, I paid him his five-franc piece, and marched off with the volume under my arm, giving him to understand, to his evident disappointment, that at my leisure I would give him instructions as to the other forty-nine.

As I went along I thought the matter over. M. Funichon seemed to have been a singular kind of man—he appeared to have carried his singularity even beyond the grave. Could it have been the cold-blooded intention of his ghost to make us play the whole contents of the fifty volumes through? What a fiend of a ghost his ghost must be!

I opened the volume and studied the initial game. The people were right who had said that the man was mad. None but an imbecile would have played such a game—his right hand against his left!—and none but a raving madman would have recorded his imbecility in black and white, as though it were a thing to be proud of! Certainly none but a criminal lunatic would have endeavored to foist his puerile travesty of the game and study of chess upon two innocent men.

Still, the thing was curious. I flattered myself that St. Servan would be startled when he saw the contents of the book I was carrying home. I resolved that I would instantly get out the chessmen and begin another game—perhaps the ghost of M. Funichon would favor us with a further exposition of his ideas of things. I even made up my mind that I would communicate with the Psychical Research Society. Not at all improbably they might think the case sufficiently remarkable to send down a member of their body to inquire into the thing upon the spot. I almost began to hug myself on the possession of a ghost, a ghost, too, which might be induced to perform at will—almost on the principle of "drop a coin into the slot and the figures move!" It was cheap at a hundred francs. What a stir those chessmen still might make! What vexed problems they might solve! Unless I was much mistaken, the expenditure of those hundred francs had placed me on the royal road to immortality.

Filled with such thoughts I reached our rooms. I found that St. Servan had returned. With him, if I may say so, he had brought his friends. Such friends! Ye Goths! When I opened the door the first thing that greeted me was a strong, not to say suffocating, smell of incense. The room was filled with smoke. A fire was blazing on the hearth. Before it was St. Servan on his knees, his hands clasped in front of him, in an attitude of prayer. By him stood a priest in his robes of office. He held what seemed a pestle and mortar, whose contents he was throwing by handfuls onto the flames, muttering some doggerel to himself the while. Behind were two acolytes,

With nice clean faces and nice white stoles,

who were swinging censers—hence the odor which filled the room. I was surprised when I beheld all this. They appeared to be holding some sort of religious service—and I had not bargained for that sort of thing when I had arranged with St. Servan to share the rooms with him. In my surprise I unconsciously interrupted the proceedings.

"St. Servan! Whatever is the meaning of this?"

St. Servan looked up and the priest looked round—that was all the attention they paid to me. The acolytes eyed me with what I conceived to be a grin upon their faces. But I was not to be put down like that.

"I must ask you, St. Servan, for an explanation."

The priest turned the mortar upside down and emptied the remainder of its contents into the fire.

"It is finished," he said.

St. Servan rose from his knees and crossed himself.

"We have exorcised the demon," he observed.

"You have what?" I asked.

"We have driven out the evil spirit which possessed the chessmen."

I gasped. A dreadful thought struck me.

"You don't mean to say that you have dared to play tricks with my property?"

"Monsieur," said the priest, "I have ground it into dust."

He had. That fool of a St. Servan had actually fetched his parish priest, and his acolytes, and their cersers, and between them they had performed a comminatory service made and provided for the driving out of demons. They had ground my ivory chessmen in the pestle and mortar, and then burned them in the fire. And this in the days of the Psychical Research Society! And they had cost me a hundred francs! And that idiot of a ghost had never stretched out a hand or said a word!—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SUPERBEST OF BUTTERFLIES.—One day, when off the savage island of Mainita of the Solomon group, Mr. Woodford and others, under the protection of sentries, went to bathe in a pool. While in the water he saw a huge butterfly coming slowly along the beach, and hurrying out as he was he seized his net, dashed off, fell over the stones, rose again, and just in time to catch the fly. What a picture! "I leave it to any ardent entomologist," he says, "to imagine my feelings." He had "rediscovered the long-lost *Ornithoptera Victoriæ*," and why should he not feel like Alexander on the Granicus or Hannibal at Cannæ?

WANDERLIED.

Farewell, farewell, unhappy earth,
That cannot see us two as one;
And farewell, sky of little worth,
Till thou canst bring a brighter sun.

Farewell, oh meadow, scented sweet
With scathed hay or Summer rain,
No more thy front mine eye shall meet;
Thy flowery hollows tempt in vain.

Farewell, oh shallow winding brook:
For these perchance my heart shall long;
Yet on thy face I dare not look;
By thee she would not hear my song.

Oh take me, Ocean, to thy breast,
And bear me hence a myriad miles,
Till this year dieth in the west,
And next year in the Orient smiles.

Till Spring again hath bared her feet,
And laid her hand on sea and sky,
And rent earth's Winter winding sheet,
Through loveless countries wander I.

W. J. HENDERSON.

IN AN AFRICAN SLAVE SHED.—All ages, of both sexes, are to be seen; mothers with their babes, young men and women, boys and girls, and even babies who cannot yet walk; and whose mothers have died of starvation, or perhaps been killed by the Lufembé. One seldom sees either old men or old women; they are all killed in the raids; their marketable value being very small, no trouble is taken with them.

Witnessing groups of these poor, helpless wretches, with their emaciated forms and sunken eyes, their faces a very picture of sadness, it is not difficult to perceive the intense grief that they are inwardly suffering, but they know too well it is of no use to appeal for sympathy to their merciless masters, who have been accustomed from childhood to witness acts of cruelty and brutality, so that to satisfy their insatiable greed they will commit themselves or permit to be committed any atrocity however great. Even the pitiable sight of one of these slave sheds does not half represent the misery caused by this traffic—homes broken up, mothers separated from their babies, husbands from wives, and brothers from sisters. When last at Masanikusu I saw a slave woman who had with her one child, whose starved little body she was clutching to her shrunken breast. I was attracted by her sad face, which betokened great suffering. I asked her the cause of it, and she told me in a low, sobbing voice the following tale:

"I was living with my husband and three children in an inland village a few miles from here. My husband was a hunter. Ten days ago the Lufembé attacked our settlement; my husband defended himself, but was overpowered and speared to death with several of the other villagers. I was brought here with my three children, two of whom have already been purchased by the traders. I shall never see them any more. Perhaps they will kill them on the death of some chief, or perhaps kill them for food. My remaining child, you see, is ill, dying from starvation; they give us nothing to eat. I expect even this one will be taken from me to-day, as the chief, fearing lest it should die and become a total loss, has offered it for a very small price. As for myself," said she, "they will sell me to one of the neighboring tribes to toil in the plantations, and when I become old and unfit for work I shall be killed."

There were certainly five hundred slaves exposed for sale in this one village alone. Large canoes were constantly arriving from down river, with merchandise of all kinds with which they purchased these slaves. A large trade is carried on between the Ubangi and Lulungu Rivers. The people inhabitating the mouth of the Ubangi buy the Baiolo slaves at Masankusu and the other markets. They then take them up the Ubangi River and exchange them with the natives there for ivory. These natives buy their slaves solely for food. Having purchased slaves they feed them on ripe bananas, fish, and oil, and when they get them into good condition they kill them. Hundreds of the Baiolo slaves are taken down the river and disposed of in this way each month. A great many other slaves are sold to the large villages on the Congo, to supply victims for the execution ceremonies.

Much life is lost in the capturing of slaves, and during their captivity many succumb to starvation. Of the remainder, numbers are sold to become victims to cannibalism and human sacrifice ceremonies. There are few indeed who are allowed to live and prosper.—*The Century.*

THE DRURY-LANE GREENROOM.—Here is the greenroom, the old greenroom of Drury-Lane, not at present used for its original purpose, for the genius of pantomime has taken possession of it, and it is now a storehouse of odd properties, which are piled up in every corner. Yet it retains its faded, old-fashioned air, with a dim old pier glass over the fireplace, in which one may imagine reflections, vague and indistinct, of the famous actors and actresses of other days. There is an original-looking press, too, that might have a history to tell, and round the walls are marble busts of the great performers who are connected with the history of the theatre, David Garrick fitly presiding over the scene, and Sarah Siddons occupying a place of honor on the walls. Others there are concealed behind the comic masks and gilded trappings of pantomime.

With the earlier race of actors, indeed, our greenroom cannot boast an acquaintance. But it must have known the majestic presence of Mrs. Siddons, and witnessed her last farewell to her old associates when she retired from the stage in 1812. Unhappy Perdita, too, was here, and her Prince Florizel, in the portly form of the then Regent, may have admired his own august person in that faded pier glass. Lord Byron, too, was often a visitor behind the scenes, and loved to chat with the pretty actresses. And then we have the fascinating Vestris, with Mrs. Glover, and Fanny Kelly, and Miss O'Neill, and many others of more or less renown.

Among the men, the most commanding presence is, perhaps, that of Edmund Kean, who, on the stage of Drury, passed at a bound from poverty and obscurity to fame and potential wealth, to which last, however, the snug taverns about Drury-Lane and elsewhere supplied the antidote. The inimitable Joe Grimaldi was also known within these walls, and redeemed the fortunes of the house with "Tippertiwitchet" and "Hot Codlins." And T. P. Cooke retired here breathless from the vigorous execution of the sailor's hornpipe. Then we have Farren and Harley, the Matthewses—Charles, the first and second—with Macready's overwhelming dignity, the drollery of Paul Bedford, and the versatility of Webster.—*All the Year Round.*

GEN. GRANT WAS A SENSIBLE MAN.—As to the story of Gen. Grant asking the second Duke of Wellington whether his father was a military man, you will, I think, permit me to say that after the publication of "Words on Wellington" I met the friend who told me the story. He said that he had no doubt of its truth, and we agreed that Gen. Grant's intention was to inquire if the first Duke had had a military education. As we should say, "Was he an 'Oxford man,' or a 'Christchurch man,' or an 'Eton man'?" the Americans, in speaking of a successful General, would say, I presume, "Was he a West Point man?" The story which I added of the second Duke's view of Grant's intention was, I feel sure, also true. The Duke had forgotten the first story, or perhaps had not heard the inquiry. The question so simply put by Gen. Grant caused, no doubt, great merriment; but that any one in possession of his senses ever seriously believed that Gen. Grant had never heard of the Duke of Wellington is beneath the hadir of human stupidity. One is reminded of the wise Greek who, having enlivened his lecture by several jokes, turned to his disciples with the words, "We must be serious; here comes a fool."

I had the honor of conducting Gen. Grant over the Houses of Parliament, and of showing him the "lions" of the place. His character for silence was certainly in-

CABS AND CABMEN IN LONDON.—The fast times in which we live hardly remember that "cabs," especially hansom cabs, are almost a modern invention, and that but a little while ago the London which is now served by about 12,000 hackney carriages was destitute of any at all. It is true that the history of public carriages goes back a very long way into the remote distance. For instance, carriages of a kind were to be hired in Rome under the Emperors. The word "carriage" is probably to be traced to the Latin *carrus*. During the Middle Ages, however, they ceased to be used, for in consequence of feudal customs and feudal authority they were prohibited as being likely to enervate men and render them unfit for military service. Such a fear suggests a kind of parallel between the old and new ways of training athletes.

The renascence of public carriages may be dated from the reign of Louis XIV., and was due at that time to a certain Nicolas Sauvage who, living at the sign of the Fiacre in the Rue St. Martin, gave the name of his dwelling to the modern French *fiacre*. Oddly enough as it may seem, hackney coaches were first established in London in 1625 by a retired sea Captain named Bailey, who was a man of ingenious mind and enterprising. His vehicles used to stand at the "May Pole" in the Strand, and numbered no more than four. But they were found so convenient, and were so patronized, that they grew rapidly. In 1637 there were 50; in 1652, 200; in 1654, 300. From time to time regulations were made limiting their numbers; but as the French Kings could not stay the growth of Paris, and as Mrs. Partington failed with the Atlantic, the tide of hackney carriages would not be hindered, and, all laws notwithstanding, continued to flow.

Yet, in spite of the rapid increase in the numbers of these coaches, there was for a long time little improvement in their form. It was not until 1820 that the French "cabriolet de place," whence comes our abbreviated and familiar "cab," was introduced into England from the other side of the Channel. In shape it was a kind of hooded gig, and allowed no more than one passenger, as the driver sat inside. But a change was coming. In 1834 the gondola of London, the hansom cab, was patented by Hansom, and by its great superiority it came rapidly to the front.

In 1888 there were 7,896 hansoms and 4,013 "growlers," or four-wheelers, technically described by the police as clarences, and year by year they continue to increase. —*Murray's Magazine.*

WHEN COMMUNISM FAILED.—After the revolution of 1848, Louis Blanc started a workshop where principles of equality were practiced. The wages were the same for all, but the names of all idlers were written upon the walls. All work was very well paid for, as he had an order from the State to supply uniforms for the National Guard.

At the outset all went very well. The workmen were sincere and ardent Socialists, who made it a point of honor that the experiment of the new system should be a success; but very soon this good understanding came to an end. Those who were more industrious or quicker than their companions accused the latter of idleness; they felt themselves victims of injustice, for the remuneration was not in proportion to the zeal and activity displayed. They were being "cheated and duped," and this was intolerable; hence quarrels, arguments, and fights. The temple of brotherhood was transformed into a sort of boxing booth—"boite aux giffles," which is, as is known, the name given to the building where the citizens of Geneva meet together for the exercise of their sovereign rights.

Another example. Marshal Bugeaud founded at Beni-Mered, in Algeria, a military colony on a communistic footing. The settlers were all picked men, and he supplied them with all they needed for the cultivation of the soil. Land, cattle, agricultural implements, the produce of the harvests, everything, in fact, was to be owned and all work carried on in common for the space of three years. The plan was excellent. It nevertheless turned out a failure. Although the colonists were soldiers, accustomed to discipline, passive obedience, and equal pay, and without private home or family, still they could not go through the communistic novitiate to the end

on the "flare" of a tent after him, asserting his disgust at the apparently peaceful proclivities of his fellows, and shouting the valiant challenge: "Past ten o'clock; and not a blow struck yet. Will any gentleman oblige me by threading on the tail of me coat?"—*Notes and Queries.*

A CITY SHRINE.

I saw a sparrow on the window seat,
I caught a simple rose in blossom there.
O nerveless echo from the mutilated past!
How canst thou with the living voice compare?

Ye fretful shrines, in stone and splendor clad,
That stir not, though the stately models roll;
For me this pulsing life, the sun, the sky;
True blessed influence of soul on soul.

Most bird and rose and sunbeam be without,
Where bloom and dust and marble fill the shrine;
Let those who will all humbly bow within,
O larger, sweeter Father's house, be mine.

ABRAM S. ISAACS.

CHARLES KEAN AND STAGE FRIGHT.—During an engagement at Liverpool, Charles Kean acted in the "Lady of Lyons" three or four times. For the first three representations, the prompter was at his post regularly, and all went smoothly; on the last night, however, he was unfortunately called away. Claude commenced his description as usual, with the words:

"Nay, dearest, nay,
If thou wouldst have me paint thee—"

At this moment, he fixed his eye on the spot where the prompter should have been, but found him not.

The Prince of Como paused, and tried back, saying:

"If thou wouldst have me paint—
I say—if thou wouldst have me paint thee—"

Then he collapsed utterly, exclaiming audibly to Mrs. Kean, who had in vain attempted to prompt him:

"It's no use, Ellen; I'm flummuxed!"

His most ludicrous mishap, however, occurred in Belfast, when he was acting Othello. He had just heard a bogus report of the alleged death of his intimate friend Murray, the Edinburgh manager, which somewhat unhinged him. He got through his first scene without difficulty, but when he came to the Apology, he had barely uttered the first line, "Most potent, grave, and reverend signors," when his memory left him altogether. He inquired anxiously of me (I was the Cassio:)

"What is it?"

In the innocence of my heart, I responded —"What is what?"

"The word! The word!" he replied.

"Which word?" I ingenuously asked.

"Why, the word I want!"

"But," said I, "I don't know which word you do want!" Mrs. Kean and the prompter both saw something was wrong, and they each tried to prompt him from the wings, but in vain. At last a luminous idea occurred to me. I whispered him the last line of the Apology; he accepted the suggestion, and boldly cutting out a hundred lines or more "in one fell swoop"—he exclaimed:

"Here comes the lady—let her witness it!"

Whereupon, the entrance of the gentle Desdemona got us out of our difficulty.

Years afterward, when he played Wolsey in his magnificent revival of "Henry VIII." at the Princess's, he suffered more from nervousness than he had ever done, and it was alleged (though I cannot vouch for it from my own personal knowledge) that two young girls, who followed as pages in his train, were carefully taught the words of Wolsey, so that in the event of his breaking down they might prompt him.—*Temple Bar.*

SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—On the outskirts of each village is a level space of ground of sufficient size to answer the requirements of the village, which is known by the name of the *bayader*, or threshing-floor. Each farmer and peasant has his own particular portion marked off by a row of stones, and this portion is religiously handed down from father to son, and jealously guarded from encroachment. Hither the various crops are borne on the backs of camels or donkeys as soon as they are reaped in the fields, and they are there piled up into separate stacks to be thrashed out in turns.

The thrashing is a long and tedious process, occupying several months. It commences about the beginning of June, and often is not completed till the end of September or even in some cases till the middle of October. During all this time the thrashing-floor presents a lively, busy, and most picturesque scene. The process is a very primitive one, being identical with that which was in vogue in the times of Old Testament history. Nay, the hieroglyphic representations on Egyptian monuments show that the same method was adopted by the farmers of Egypt at least five thousand years ago. A flat board, something like the bottom of a sleigh, with small sharp pieces of basalt firmly let into its under sides, is driven round and round upon the surface of the corn, which is spread out in a circle of from six to twenty yards in diameter, according to the quantity to be thrashed. A boy rides on the board, and drives the horse or oxen, as the case may be. Meanwhile one or two more stand in the middle, and with three-pronged wooden forks turn the corn over so as to expose all portions equally to the action of the thrashing board.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A SPECULATION OF TENNYSON'S.—Dr. Thompson was walking, in his college days, with two companions, one of whom was Alfred Tennyson; of the name of the other I am not sure. The path by which they went was one which all Cambridge men know, namely, that which leads from the backs of the colleges through the fields toward Coton. After passing the brook, which used to be crossed (and perhaps is now) by a rude wooden bridge, it was perceived that Tennyson had lagged behind. He had paused by the side of the brook, brought his eyes as near as he could to the surface of the water, and was examining with intense interest the subaqueous life which the little stream contained. After a time he rejoined his companions, and this was his utterance when he joined them: "What an imagination God has!" The words must have made a deep impression upon my informant's mind; otherwise he would not have retained them in memory and would not have thought it worth while to repeat them to me. They made a similar impression upon myself when so repeated; and I cannot but regard them as containing a true philosophy of Nature. Whatever may be the power of natural selection, and whatever causes may be at work to produce the varied scene of life which the world contains, you need some underlying cause, both of life itself and of reproduction and variation, and of all natural phenomena; and if causally the existence of the universe may be attributed to God's will and purpose, so the endless variety of vital manifestations may be attributed to that which in the case of man we should call imagination.—*The Bishop of Carlisle in the Nineteenth Century.*

GUIZOT AS AN EXAMINER.—A candidate who displays needless assurance, and who gives himself airs, is sure to draw down from his examiners some humiliation of his vanity, some disagreeable or severe reproof. And if, in his answers, he indulges in smart repartee or sharp retort he is certain to provoke, if not a reprimand, at least the severity of his judges.

Before giving an instance I must first premise that Guizot, the examiner on that occasion, had recently published a "Life of Cromwell," which the public received with mortifying coldness; also that the Black Sea, in Latin "Pontus Euxinus," is shortened, in French, into "Pont Euxin," also that "pont" is French for "a bridge."

White Guizot, then, was examining at the Sorbonne, after questioning a student, whose answers seemed to him wide of the mark, he asked, derisively:

"You can at least tell me how many arches the Pont Euxin had?"

"Easily enough," the young man pertly answered. "Exactly as many as your 'History of Cromwell' had readers."

Such a gross insult, uttered in public, naturally did the candidate more harm than good.—*All the Year Round.*

A FAMILY GRAVE.—When King George was visiting Mount Edgcumbe he strayed a little from the rest of the party to see a monument which had been put up to a departed pet pig named Cupid. Her Majesty Queen Charlotte called to him to know what he was looking at, and the King with great coolness replied, "Family grave, Charly family grave, family grave."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BALZAC'S CHOICE.—When one begins shifting titles, one knows not where to stop—that is always the weakness of the reformer. Would not for example "Le Père Grandet" be the true title for "Eugénie Grandet?" The masterly delineation of the miser is the achievement of the book. His sacrifice of his daughter serves essentially to throw him into relief. But Balzac, sacrifice being a pet subject with him, prefers always to take his title from the victim of the sacrifice. Eugénie Grandet, Le Lys dans la Vallée, Le Père Goriot. "Le Père Goriot" is a good name for a fine book; yet I am not sure that "La Maison Vauquer" would not fit the book even better. True, the tragedy is the tragedy of a father sacrificed to his daughters' lust and avarice. But the pension is the scene and very symbol of his martyrdom, and the house, like the book, has dark secrets not directly connected with Goriot's story. In his treatment of the Maison Vauquer Balzac reaches romanticism through realistic methods. This one sinister house stands out from the houses about it with a lurid light upon it. Picked out in this light, the mean lodging house reveals itself as a centre and heart of suffering, scheming, struggling, criminal Paris. To make the work of the builder's hands color and overshadow the lives of men, to give it a physiognomy and a soul that haunt the imagination as of a thing alive and purposeful—this is a note of romanticism. It is a function of romance to read its appropriate legend into a tower, a ruin, a stream, a glen—the legend which expresses and completes it by seizing and making permanent its lurking and evanescent suggestiveness.—*Temple Bar.*

BOOKCASES.—It has been a fashion to make bookcases highly ornamental. Now books want for and in themselves no ornament at all. They are themselves the ornament. Just as shops need no ornament, and no one will think of or care for any structural ornament, if the goods are tastefully disposed in the shop window. The man who looks for society in his books will readily perceive that, in proportion as the face of his bookcase is occupied by ornament, he loses that society; and, conversely, the more that face approximates to a sheet of book backs, the more of that society he will enjoy. And so it is that three great advantages come hand in hand, and, as will be seen, reach their maximum together; the sociability of books, minimum of cost in providing for them, and ease of access to them.

In order to attain these advantages two conditions are fundamental. First, the shelves must, as a rule, be fixed; secondly, the cases, or a large part of them, should have their side against the wall, and thus, projecting into the room for a convenient distance, they should be of twice the depth needed for a single line of books, and should hold two lines, one facing each way. Twelve inches is a fair and liberal depth for two rows of octavos. The books are thus thrown into stalls, but stalls after the manner of a stable or of an old-fashioned coffee room, not after the manner of a bookstall, which, as times go, is no stall at all, but simply a flat space made by putting some scraps of boarding together and covering them with books.—*The Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE REIGN OF THE CZAR.—The reign of the present Czar has been, it is now admitted on all hands, a period of sharp reaction. Originally a Conservative, as the son of a Liberal father often is, and an absolutist, as every Romanoff is, Alexander III. has been driven, by the murder of his father and the Nihilist attempts against himself, to believe that his throne was in danger, that revolution was in the air, that every Liberal was his personal foe, and that the only safe policy, either for Russia or himself, consisted in stamping out all germs of Liberalism. Accordingly the authorities of all kinds, especially the police, have been strengthened until they are nearly absolute; the sovereign has secluded himself until he is almost a prisoner; only to be a Liberal without action has been treated as a penal offense, Russians being punished for merely buying "incendiary" publications; trials have been handed over to obedient courts; the treatment of prisoners has become more severe, and the terrible weapon of administrative sentences, which so greatly exasperated the contest between the French people and the old Monarchy, has been employed with as much freedom as under the Emperor Nicholas. Almost all local bodies have been deprived of their authority, the press has been limited to foreign subjects, and the universities have been regulated and supervised and deprived of privileges, until the whole educated class of Russia is, on the subject of education, hostile to the régime.—*The Spectator.*

OLE BULL'S INDEPENDENCE.—The late Ole Bull, the well-known violinist, was perfectly fearless of consequences when his self-respect was touched. As an example of this: The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg gave the musician a letter of commendation to her father, then King of Prussia, afterward the Emperor William. With this he went to Berlin, where, as directed, he called first on the Superintendent of the Royal Opera House, to whom he stated his mission. That gentleman was so patronizing that Bull could hardly stand it; but eventually an hour was fixed on the following day for another call at the Opera House. The violinist, with his usual punctuality, presented himself at the hour, determined to stand no nonsense. "Where is your violin?" demanded the Superintendent. "In the case," responded Ole Bull coolly. "And where is the case?" "At the hotel." "But did not I tell you to play for me?" "Excuse me, Sir," was the answer; "I did not think you were in earnest. I play either for money or honor, and in this case neither is in question." The manager was piqued, and he replied sharply: "I cannot present you to his Majesty without having heard you." "If the request of the Grand Duchess is not a sufficient recommendation to his Majesty, her father, I am content to leave the city," which he did that day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MYSTERIOUS MUSIC OF PASCAGOULA.—It was late one evening in September, 1875, that I first heard the mysterious music of Pascagoula. An old fisherman called me from the house where I then was to come down on the river bank and "hear the spirits singing under the water." Full of eager curiosity I readily obeyed the summons, and if what I heard cannot be properly called music it was certainly mysterious. From out of the waters of the river, apparently some forty feet from its shelving bank, rose a roaring, murmuring sound, which gradually increased in strength and volume until it had reached its height, when it as slowly descended.

It never advanced or receded, but seemed always in the same spot, and, though I remained there some time, it never ceased, but continued to rise and fall in the manner that I have indicated above. The reader may obtain a better idea of the music if he will place his ear against a telegraph pole, the timber of which, acting as a sounding board for wires that are played upon by the wind, gives forth a strange, tremulous sound that is an exact counterpart of the "music of Pascagoula"—with this difference, however, that, whereas the music of the wires is very wavering and tremulous, that of the water rises and falls with a steady swell.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

GETTING SQUARE WITH A CRIMINAL LAWYER.—Mr. Williams, the great English criminal lawyer, had his collie stolen and had to pay for the dog's return. He said, when talking of the dog thieves: "I ventured to remark to my two acquaintances that they must be doing a thriving business, £20 being a large sum to receive for the restoration of one dog. The answer I received was that it was 'only two quid apiece, as there are ten of us in it, and it is share and share alike.' I then somewhat modestly remarked that, knowing who I was, I thought it rather too bad of them to steal my dog. 'Ah!' that's the best of it,' said one of them. 'Lord, Sir, you should have seen how my pal Bill here did laugh. "Ain't it rather hard," says I, "to take the counsel's dawg?" "Not a bit, Jim," says he; "he's got a good lot out of us, and why shouldn't we get a little out of him?"'"—*The Spectator.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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Turns into ashes in the rustic's hand.
Soft idleness itself bore now a thorn
Two-pronged with meditation and desire.
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Or bleached lamb's wool, or any purest thing,
Such stuff as sleeth as Heaven shapes angels of;
And how from their warm, comfortable beds
These two men wandered out into the night,
Sore stricken and distempered in their mind;
And being by fiend incited and urged on
Did fling them headlong from a certain crag
That up Cloverly way o'erhangs the sea—
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night.
Ere the great miracle shook storm and wrought,
A chill wind freshened in the pallid East
And stirred the shadow of leafy blackbodied
trees,
And stirred the leaves and branch-hung nests
of birds.
Palmer the dew-eyed's lantern shimmered
now
In the marsh land and on the forest's brow,
And the slow dawn with purple laced the sky
Where day and sea lay sharply blue to eyes.
The purple spectre, changed to crimson,
And that to every delicate sea-shell tinge,
Blush-pink, deep cinnabar; then no change
was.
Save that the air had in its sense of wings.
Till suddenly the heavens were all aflame,
And it was morning. O great miracle!
O radiance and splendor of the Throne,
Daily vouchsafed to us! Yet saith the fool,
'There is no God!' And now a level gleam,
Thrust like a spearhead through the tangled
boughs,
Smote Wyndham's turrets, and the spell was
broke."

As a story the legend lacks roundness, because the catastrophe does not immediately include Griselda, and chance alone effects the punishment for the crime. In other words, the structure of the poem is not as good as its woof. But these may be thought captious criticisms of a work which is sure to give pleasure to all lovers of poetry, and does so much honor to American literature. It is by all odds the finest and most sustained poem Mr. Aldrich has published, though it is not likely to attain the popularity which some of his shorter pieces have won.

THE VARIORUM SHAKESPEARE.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS. VOL. VIII. "As You Like It." Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Mr. Furness's noble work will be a lasting honor to American letters. The eighth volume, which comes from the press, if our memory serves, almost a score of years after the publication of the first, exhibits the same distinguishing characteristics as its predecessors. It is a model of fine scholarship, critical judgment, and well-directed industry. Mr. Furness seems to possess in a practically unlimited degree that even tranquillity of mind that is almost as needful to the editor of a new critical edition of Shakespeare, at this late day, as correct judgment and an unfailing capacity for the labors of research and comparison. To the Shakespearean commentator who undertakes the formidable task Mr. Furness is employed in, the patience of Job himself is necessary, not only to overcome the enormous difficulties of assortment and arrangement, but to fortify him as well against loss of temper, depression of spirits, and discouragement. For it is very difficult to find the "consensus of opinion" on any disputed point in Shakespeare. The commentators and editors from Rowe and Theobald to Halliwell-Phillips and Fleay all have their whims and crotchets, the Germans especially, with all their erudition and earnestness. The best of them express opinions that a supersensitive or intolerant student is apt to dispute bitterly. Mr. Furness's mind is exceedingly catholic and impartial. His own views are eminently sane and logical, yet he preserves a calm, philosophical spirit in the presence of the wildest philosophical theories, and is never betrayed in his notes into a mood of irritability. Of the value of the work of Shakespearean commentary, he says, in his preface to "As You Like It":

* * * * We read our Shakespeare in varying moods. Hours there are, and they come to all of us when we want no voice, charm it never so wisely, to break in upon Shakespeare's own words. If there be obscurity, we rather like it; if the meaning be veiled, we prefer it veiled. Let the words flow on in their own sweet cadence, lulling our senses, charming our ears, and let all sharp qualities cease. * * But this idle, receptive mood does not last forever. The time comes when we would fain catch every ray of light flashing from these immortal plays and pluck the hears out of every mystery there. Then, then, we listen respectfully and gratefully to every suggestion, every passing thought, which obscure passages have stirred and awakened in minds far finer than our own. Then it is that we welcome every aid which notes can supply, and feed, too, a zest in tracing in the history of Shakespearean comment from the condescending patronizing tone of the early critics toward the 'old bard,' with Warburton's cries of 'rank nonsense,' to the reverential tone of the present day.

Not only has Mr. Furness as large an acquaintance with Shakespearean critical literature as any other living commentator—probably larger than all, except Furnivall and Fleay, and certainly his judgment is clearer and fairer than Furnivall's—but he also is perfectly familiar with the best acting of Shakespearean plays. Stage interpretations of the poet have helped him greatly in many respects. No other recent commentator, except Richard Grant White, has studied his theme equally in the closet and the theatre. The habitual theatregoer who reads Shakespearean essays is often surprised at the limited knowledge possessed by some of the profoundest critics of stage representations of Shakespeare.

It is safe to say that there never has been so perfect an edition of the pastoral comedy as this, and it will never be equaled in our time. The text is that of the First Folio, for there is no earlier form of "As You Like It." All the various readings of the other folios and the thirty-nine critical editions of Shakespeare, beginning with Rowe, are given. "As You Like It" is essentially English in its theme, the treatment of it, its wit and humor. Foreign critics have generally failed to understand it. Kreyssig, Mr. Furness says, is the German who seems to have best caught the spirit of the comedy, and some extracts from his notes have been accordingly translated for the commentary by the editor's father, the venerable Dr. Furness. The German critics have their full share of attention, however, in the appendix, which contains a rich selection of English and French criticism as well, together with a very full summary of Chaucer's "Tale of Gamelyn" and Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde; Euphues Golden Legacie, &c.," the sources of the plot. There is a summary, also, of George Sand's "Comme il vous plaira," and of the audacious stage arrangement of that earlier Bouticault, Charles Johnson, called "Love In a Forest." There are critical notes also on great English actors whose fame is associated with the principal personages of "As You Like It," on the costume, the music, so important an adjunct in this comedy, and all needful information on the subjects of dates and time duration, which are inseparably connected with Shakespearean commentary. The recent vogue of this comedy on the stage makes an examination of this rich volume doubly interesting.

EVOLUTION AND CHRISTIANITY

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF EVOLUTION. By JAMES MCCOSH, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of Princeton College, author of "Realistic Philosophy," &c. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890.

Dr. McCosh is one of the few clergymen distinguished for large attainments and liberal culture who have been willing to accept Charles Darwin's theory of evolution from the very first. In doing this the venerable ex-President of Princeton displayed genuine courage, for, as we all know, evolution and development have never found much favor with old-fashioned orthodox divines. So long as the Darwinian or Spencerian theory of evolution seemed plainly to contradict the Mosaic account of creation, they acted consistently in opposing or denouncing it and were pretty hardly dealt with by men like Huxley, H. Spencer, Romanes, White, Le Conte, &c. Dr. McCosh, holding that there was a possibility of reconciling the new theory with belief in the inspired Word of God, set himself to endeavor to bring about such a reconciliation. He avows himself a firm believer in Holy Scripture and its teachings, and wherein soever Darwin's theory does not necessarily conflict with the Bible, he gladly accepts it as a good-working theory at least. "I am pleased," he says, "to discover that intelligent Christians are coming round gradually to the views which I have had the courage to publish."

The present volume contains Dr. McCosh's view of "the religious aspect of evolution," and is an enlarged and improved edition of a series of lectures delivered a few years ago. He first gives a full synopsis of "the state of the question," which the reader should carefully examine. Next he pre-

Brittain's Cocoa.

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And stirred the leaves and branch-hung nests
of birds.
Palmer the dew-eyed's lantern shimmered
now
In the marsh land and on the forest's brow,
And the slow dawn with purple laced the sky
Where day and sea lay sharply blue to eyes.
The purple spectre, changed to crimson,
And that to every delicate sea-shell tinge,
Blush-pink, deep cinnabar; then no change
was.
Save that the air had in its sense of wings.
Till suddenly the heavens were all aflame,
And it was morning. O great miracle!
O radiance and splendor of the Throne,
Daily vouchsafed to us! Yet saith the fool,
'There is no God!' And now a level gleam,
Thrust like a spearhead through the tangled
boughs,
Smote Wyndham's turrets, and the spell was
broke."

As a story the legend lacks roundness, because the catastrophe does not immediately include Griselda, and chance alone effects the punishment for the crime. In other words, the structure of the poem is not as good as its woof. But these may be thought captious criticisms of a work which is sure to give pleasure to all lovers of poetry, and does so much honor to American literature. It is by all odds the finest and most sustained poem Mr. Aldrich has published, though it is not likely to attain the popularity which some of his shorter pieces have won.

THE VARIORUM SHAKESPEARE.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS. VOL. VIII. "As You Like It." Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Mr. Furness's noble work will be a lasting honor to American letters. The eighth volume, which comes from the press, if our memory serves, almost a score of years after the publication of the first, exhibits the same distinguishing characteristics as its predecessors. It is a model of fine scholarship, critical judgment, and well-directed industry. Mr. Furness seems to possess in a practically unlimited degree that even tranquillity of mind that is almost as needful to the editor of a new critical edition of Shakespeare, at this late day, as correct judgment and an unfailing capacity for the labors of research and comparison. To the Shakespearean commentator who undertakes the formidable task Mr. Furness is employed in, the patience of Job himself is necessary, not only to overcome the enormous difficulties of assortment and arrangement, but to fortify him as well against loss of temper, depression of spirits, and discouragement. For it is very difficult to find the "consensus of opinion" on any disputed point in Shakespeare. The commentators and editors from Rowe and Theobald to Halliwell-Phillips and Fleay all have their whims and crotchets, the Germans especially, with all their erudition and earnestness. The best of them express opinions that a supersensitive or intolerant student is apt to dispute bitterly. Mr. Furness's mind is exceedingly catholic and impartial. His own views are eminently sane and logical, yet he preserves a calm, philosophical spirit in the presence of the wildest philosophical theories, and is never betrayed in his notes into a mood of irritability. Of the value of the work of Shakespearean commentary, he says, in his preface to "As You Like It":

* * * * We read our Shakespeare in varying moods. Hours there are, and they come to all of us when we want no voice, charm it never so wisely, to break in upon Shakespeare's own words. If there be obscurity, we rather like it; if the meaning be veiled, we prefer it veiled. Let the words flow on in their own sweet cadence, lulling our senses, charming our ears, and let all sharp qualities cease. * * But this idle, receptive mood does

NEW YACHTS AT BOSTON

EDWARD BURGESS HAS MADE TWENTY-EIGHT DESIGNS.

LIST OF THE NEW BOATS BUILDING THIS SPRING—THE ADAMS FORTY IS NAMED GOSSOON.

BOSTON, April 19.—The past Winter has been a busy one for the yacht builders about Boston. As usual Lawley has done the bulk of the new work, but the other builders have no reason to complain of lack of patronage. Designer Edward Burgess has been identified with most of the new designs. The time for placing orders with any hope of getting the yachts for use this Summer is nearly past, and but few new orders can be expected this Spring.

Twenty-eight new orders have been placed upon Mr. Burgess's books since last Fall. The first order placed last Fall was No. 150 and the last one to date is No. 177. Of these, one or two are "orders" whose owners never intended to build, for the present at least, and two or three have been given up since the orders were made. But of the twenty-eight, two dozen will take material shape before the Summer opens.

The largest yacht which Mr. Burgess has designed is the schooner Fleur-de-Lis, now building by MacDonald of Bath, Me., for George Fotter of New-York. The Fleur-de-Lis is 86 feet long on the water line, 22 feet beam, and 13 feet draught. She will be fitted with every cruising comfort, and will be used by her owner for a cruise around the world.

The cutter Wayward, owned by David Sears of Boston, is the largest racing yacht. She is 60½ feet long, (all lengths given are on the water line,) 14½ feet beam, and 11 feet draught. The Wayward would naturally race in the sixty-one-foot class, but, having in competition there, is likely to take no time off the seventy footers Titania, Katrina, and Shamrock.

Of the 45-footers, there will be two Burgess additions, one a keel boat, owned by F. R. McQuesten, her dimensions being 45½ by 13½ by 9, and the other a centreboarder, 45½ by 15 by 7½, for Capt. R. Turner. Both were designed principally for comfort, but may be raced occasionally, as the racing is not very lively as yet in the forty-six-foot class.

The 40-foot class promises to be fully as interesting as last year, and for this Mr. Burgess has planned three new boats. The one from which most is expected is probably the keel boat designed for C. F. and G. C. Adams. Her dimensions are 39½ feet long, 12 feet beam, 9 feet 3 inches draught. She will carry a liberal sail plan, though not so large as those of the Tomahawk and Mariquita.

C. H. W. Foster's centreboard forty is a boat the main features of whose design should be credited to her owner, who is himself a designer of considerable ability. His craft is 39½ by 12 by 7½, with centreboard all between the cabin floor. She has a form easy to drive, a moderate sail plan, and her small spars will doubtless help her in a sea-way. Her name is Ventura.

E. D. Morgan of New-York has had a design made for a forty-footer, although it is understood that it is his present intention not to build her this year. The Morgan boat is a centreboarder, 39½ by 13½ by 7, and would make a very fast boat, judging from her lines. She is of moderate power, and would have a moderate sail plan.

One of the most interesting classes in 1890, as in 1889, will be that of the thirty-footers. For this class Burgess has designed five new yachts, two being keels, and three centreboarders. The keel boat from which most is expected is the Saladin, owned by W. P. Fowler, last year owner of the Saracen. The Saladin's dimensions are 29½ feet water line, 40 feet beam, and 7 feet draught. She is of practically the same dimensions as the Saracen, and of a similar type, though she contains certain features which it is hoped will place her in advance of her older "sister." A thirty for Cornelius Vanderbilt, to be used at Newport, will be quite similar to the Saladin, but will have a smaller sail plan, as she is not intended for racing. Gordon Dexter will have a centreboard boat 29½ by 11½ by 5½, which will strive to show her stern to the Saladin. The two other centreboard thirties of the same dimensions as Mr. Dexter's boat are intended for two New-York gentlemen, William Amory and James D. Fowler, and will be used at Quincy, Mass., and Portland, Me., respectively. Mr. Amory's boat is named Camilla and Mr. Fowler's Sea Bird.

Mr. R. Mickle of Philadelphia will have a 28-foot Burgess-cabin catboat this Summer. The Newport boat Moosa will have a companion this year in a new 27-foot cutter, to be owned by Van Rensselaer Thayer of that city. G. M. Freeman also will have a 27-foot keel cutter. Other Burgess boats to be built are a 25-foot cutter for S. H. Freeman, a 22½-foot cutter for William McLain, a 21-foot catboat for P. H. Adee, and two 20-foot catboats for the Country Club of New-York.

In addition to his yachts, Designer Burgess has been at work on the lines of a number of vessels intended for commercial pursuits. The largest of these is a steamer 340 feet long on the water line and 42 feet beam. She is intended for a fast coastwise steamer, but the company for which she was designed has not decided upon building her yet. A 78-foot passenger steamer has been designed on an order from George H. Kimball.

The first Burgess pilot boat, the Adams, a craft 79 by 22 by 11, sailed by Capt. Jeffrey, is now cruising in Massachusetts Bay. Her supremacy will soon be challenged by the second, a centreboard vessel, 86 by 23 by 10½, intended for Capt. James Reid, and others. She is the first centreboard pilot boat in use in these waters, but Capt. Reid and his brother pilots has convinced him that a centreboard vessel is better fitted for the rough work than a keel one.

Of the Burgess yachts named, George Lawley & Sons of City Point are building nearly all. The Picua is in the hands of A. A. Martin.

R. Smith has built a 33-foot centreboarder Chase, designed by her owner, I. H. Philips, and is at work on a twenty-foot keel cutter from a design of her owner, John B. Paine. Henry Hutchings is building a nineteen-foot jib and mainsail boat, to take the place of his famous Ess-kit-ee-boo, recently sold to a Boston party.

Jefferson Borden has designed a twenty-four-foot jib and mainsail boat, which the Wood Brothers of East Boston are building for E. B. Rogers. The Wood Brothers are at work also on sixty-five-foot and one forty-foot steam yachts. A. Pryor is building a forty-five-foot steam launch from Borden's design, and Lawley is building a thirty-five-foot sloop for Owen Fergusson of Pittsburg from a design of Philip Elsworth of New-York.

The about-exhausted list of boats building in and about Boston. C. C. Hanley of Monument Beach, Mass., has built four of his famous catboats, and it is said that they are all coming to Boston. Two of them are 26 feet on the water line, mates to the Mucilage, and two others are 20 feet on the water line. These Cape cats are looked upon as "dark horses," and their owners keep very mysteriously in the background.

The Adams brothers, always original, have named their new forty-foot cutter Gossoon. Their former boats were named Papoose and Baboon, and they have a catboat in the family named Pickaninny.

The thirty-footers Chaos and Elf have had their trial sails. The Chaos seems to handle nicely, although no idea of her speed can be gained. Lawley has put the thirty-footer Saladin out of the shed, her cabin is finished, her mast is stepped, rigging nearly all set up, and Mr. Fowle hopes, with good weather, to get a sail to-morrow.

The forty-footer Tomahawk is getting ready to go into commission. Capt. Haff has begun work in earnest on the Volunteer, and a few weeks will see the latest cup defender cruising between Nahant and Boston.

YACHTING NEWS AND GOSSIP.

DATES OF RACES AND REGATTAS SELECTED BY THE NEW-YORK CLUBS.

Nothing of special moment has happened in yachting circles in this vicinity during the past week to detract the attention of yacht owners from the work of getting their craft ready for commission. The publication of the letter written by Paul A. Raili, owner of the Yarana, to Stephen Peabody seemed to cause no sensation, and, pending a decision of Lord Dunraven regarding bringing the Valkyrie to this country this season, everything in a yachting way goes on undisturbed.

If Mr. Raili is looking to make money out of his sixty-six-foot cutter, and is willing to risk some coin in backing up the speed of his yacht against that of American seventy-footers, there is no doubt he would be met by gentlemen here in a way that would surprise him. But, although he probably has great faith in his boat, he evidently wants the opportunity to make a great deal at little risk to himself. In other words, if yacht clubs here offered large cash prizes with a small entrance fee to races, Mr. Raili might think it worth his while to give up his season's racing at home for the sake of "three or four races on this side," as he puts it.

But American yacht clubs aim to furnish good sport—and yachtsmen enter in to help it along—without offering glittering purses in the various events. It is true that, inasmuch as racing here has become much less of a sport, a good many believe the prizes should be augmented, but few yacht clubs could afford to give large purses to winners of races without charging a big entrance fee, and this custom would change the entire aspect of the annual regattas given by the clubs. Races for sweepstakes are easy to arrange if yachtsmen here desire them.

The fixtures of the various New-York clubs show the yachting events already being planned, and indicate a lively season. They are, as far as known at present, as follows:

May 10—Larchmont Yacht Club opening.
May 15—New-Rochelle Yacht Club opening.
May 17—Corinthian Mosquito Fleet opening sail at New-Rochelle.
May 30—Atlantic Yacht Club opening.
May 30—Brooklyn Yacht Club opening sail.
May 30—Knickerbocker Yacht Club opening sail.
May 30—Harlem Yacht Club opening sail.
May 31—Corinthian Navy opening cruise.
May 31—Corinthian Mosquito Fleet sail at Larchmont.
June 5—Sewanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club special race for forty footers.
June 7—Larchmont Yacht Club Spring regatta.
June 9—Hudson River Yacht Club opening sail.
June 12—New-Jersey Yacht Club annual regatta.
June 14—Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta.
June 17—Atlantic Yacht Club annual regatta.
June 18—Columbia Yacht Club annual regatta.
June 19—New-York Yacht Club annual regatta.
June 21—Sewanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club annual regatta.
June 21—Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club annual regatta.
June 23—Sewanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club special races of thirty and forty foot yachts.
June 27—Corinthian Mosquito Fleet race, Staten Island.
June 28—Corinthian Navy regatta, New-Rochelle.
July 4—Larchmont Yacht Club annual regatta.
July 5—New-Rochelle Yacht Club annual regatta.
July 5—Corinthian Navy New-York Bay regatta.
July 7—American Yacht Club annual sailing regatta, Milton Point.
July 12—Corinthian Navy Hudson River regatta.
July 19—Larchmont Yacht Club cruise begins.
July 24—Atlantic Yacht Club cruise will probably begin.
July 26—Corinthian Navy East River regatta.
Aug. 2—Corinthian Navy annual cruise on Sound begins.
Aug. 6—New-York Yacht Club cruise begins at New-London.
Aug. 22—Corinthian Mosquito Fleet cruise.
Aug. 23—Larchmont Yacht Club oyster-boat race.
Aug. 23—Corinthian Navy West Long Island Sound race.
Sept. 1—New-York Yacht Racing Association regatta.
Sept. 6—Larchmont Yacht Club Fall regatta.

The New-York Yacht Club has not announced as yet any special race outside of its regular annual regatta and annual cruise. It is not unlikely, however, that a race of thirty and forty footers will be arranged.

The sale of the Minerva to the brother of Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the Gorilla, gives racing in the forty-foot class a great impetus already. Yachtsmen have been regretting the fact that Charles H. Tweed was intending to keep this champion yacht out of races until toward the end of the season. The Minerva is now fitting out at Beverly, Mass., and is supposed to compete in the June and July races. The Lirlo will be here soon and will be put into racing trim, when these two forties, with the new yacht designed by Mr. Burgess for the Adams Brothers of Boston and the Gorilla, Marquita, and Chocktaw, will make great sport. In the forty-five class the Kathleen and Saladin will fight it out for first place.

The Executive Committee of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, being desirous of securing the largest possible representation at the association's annual gathering, to be held Aug. 8 to Aug. 23 at Jessup's Neck, near Shelter Island, L. I., proposes to collect canoes from different clubs in the division in a way that transfers through New-York City will be avoided. Members desiring to attend the meeting are asked to communicate with Professor W. E. Haviland, Yonkers, N. Y., who will make known by May 15 the plans which may be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

There appears to be a difference of opinion as to the name to be given the "New Irex," as John Jameson's eighty-six-foot yacht building at Fay's yard, Southampton, England, has been styled. One authority says she will be known as Shamrock, and another as Iverna. If Mr. Jameson had the superstition of the Adams brothers of Boston neither name would go, for the "lucky seven" letters are wanting.

Members of the Larchmont Yacht Club hope to have a lighthouse established at Larchmont harbor this season. The rocks which were such a menace to steam launches last season will then be dug away, making the harbor more attractive than ever.

C. Oliver Iselin has begun to fit out the seventy-foot sloop Titania at City Island. The schooner Sea Fox, also at Piepgras's yard, is about ready to sail for Boston, to take her new position of flagship of the Eastern Yacht Club's fleet.

Royal Phelps Carroll has been amusing himself this Winter shooting lions and such things in Africa. If his forty-foot yacht was not named Gorilla he might find yachting this season rather tame sport.

Yachtsmen sometimes wonder what became of the Baltimore skimming dish that was mentioned last year as a possible cup defender. Her dimensions are said to be still on file.

HOME NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Naval Constructor Mintoyne, United States Navy, at the head of the Department of Construction and Repair at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, says that the work on the corvette Essex is practically completed. "There are still some finishing touches to be made here and there," he said, "but by the time the Essex people are ready for sailing we will be through with their vessel." The repair work on the Enterprise has already begun. This consists of replacing the present hawse pipes, fitting new deck planking, repair work on the stem, new light spars, and a general overhauling of decks. The work will cost in all between $8,000 and $9,000, though an estimate was made for $10,000. Mr. Mintoyne states that the repair work on the torpedo boat Alarm is about half finished. The work on the Alarm's engines is known to be practically completed. Constructor Mintoyne seems to be much pleased at the manner in which material is coming in for Cruiser No. 7, building at the Brooklyn Yard. He attributes it directly to the experience which Scott and Iron men have acquired in handling Government work. The double-turreted monitor Terror is at present in dry dock having her bottom scraped. She will also be given a coating of navy composition paint.

The engines for the new launches are said to be in high favor with the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. In point of size they vary from 6½ and 11½ by 9 inch cylinders to 3 and 6 by 5. They are all of the vertical type, two-cylinder, direct-acting, surface-condensing, compound, with cranks at right angles. All except the smallest (which has the Marshall radial gear and piston valves) are fitted with the Stephenson link and plain unbalanced three-ported valves. The condensers are keel, or inboard, with a circulating pump, according to the size of the boat. The blowers will be used in connection with forced draught, a small blower being driven by an engine specially designed and hardly larger than a toy. In his report Commodore Melville says that this machinery so far has given good results.

Among the other work now being handled by the Steam Engineering Department are four Towne boilers for navy launches. Six boilers in all have been ordered built by the Navy Department. The remaining two will be begun very shortly. These boilers, after designs of Chief Engineer Towne, are tubulous in type, the tubes crossing each other on the upper part of the boiler. In point of size and efficiency these new navy launch boilers are believed to be unequaled, especially when a comparison is made with boilers intended for sail or steam launches. One boiler has already been tested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with excellent results. It has been placed in a launch for the new cruiser Baltimore. Two of the six boilers ordered will go to the cruiser Philadelphia, for use in the steam cutter and launch of that vessel.

Mr. Miers Coryell, Consulting Engineer of the Cromwell Line, has recently received a letter from Mr. Belleville, the inventor of the Belleville tubulous boiler, written from France, in which M. Belleville states that he has just closed a contract with the French Minister of Marine for three sets of Belleville boilers. Two sets of his boilers are to be fitted to new cruisers, each having machinery designed to develop 7,400 indicated horse power. The third set of boilers will go into a new war ship to be fitted with machinery designed for 14,000 indicated horse power. M. Belleville writes that his contract to furnish boilers for a 16,000 horse power war ship is nearly completed. He expects to place this last gang of boilers aboard before the year is over.

Chief Engineer Duncan, United States Navy, at the head of the Department of Steam Engineering, says that the machinery work on Cruisers Nos. 7 and 8 is progressing rapidly. Nearly all the cylinders have been cast, and much of the brass work is on hand. The ability of the Brooklyn Navy Yard shops to undertake modern machinery work appears to be pretty generally recognized now among engineer officers of the navy. No delay is expected in furnishing these two cruisers with their machinery as soon as the vessels are ready to receive it. The time estimated for the construction of these cruisers was expected to cover the necessary time for machinery construction.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard it was learned that Passed Assistant Engineer Cowles is gradually recovering from his injuries sustained in the boiler explosion last week. Fireman Rodgers, who received the most severe wounds, is practically out of danger. Several of the other men who were slightly scalded are now moving about. In the meantime Mr. Cowles's boiler is being repaired. The injured tubes have been taken out and will be replaced by new ones. It is understood that the test will proceed as soon as the boiler is repaired, unless Mr. Cowles should desire the test to be delayed until he is able to be present personally.

MAUBANT'S RETIREMENT.

From the London World.

Maubant, who for forty-five years has played the grand tragic rôle at the Théâtre Français, has retired, and his farewell benefit on Saturday evening was a brilliant testimonial to his sterling qualities as an actor and a gentleman. Although sixty-nine years old, Maubant is still capable of rendering good service at the theatre, but tragedy is not in high favor at the Français, where the modern pieces "draw more money," and besides the younger men were impatient to play the "veteran's parts. Still Maubant, who has been called the last of the tragedians, will be sincerely regretted by the Parisians, and not easily replaced in his special line of business.

REAL ESTATE.

UP-TOWN PROPERTY BECOMES STRONGER ON THE PROSPECT OF RELIEF.

The real estate market during the past week developed both strength and weakness unexpectedly. Although the attendance at the sales was most excellent each day, bidders were evidently indisposed to patronize the market, and the result in a majority of cases was that offerings were withdrawn, reverting to their owners, who had the trouble and expense of advertising their sales at auction for nothing.

In some cases property was sold at prices below the market, but only in one or two instances were large figures obtained. One of these instances was of Broadway property, extending back to Fifth-avenue, at Twenty-fifth-street, and another was of property in the Ninth Ward, on Morton and Carmine streets. The Broadway property had been appraised by good judges before the sale at about $260,000. It sold for $320,000.

It must not be assumed that the property would again be worth that amount in the market. It was bought for the Goelet estate, and was taken in on that account because it was very desirable property, and will always remain so so far as human foresight can measure such things. It does not matter to such an estate whether property shall pay five per cent. or two per cent. on the investment. This purchase was made with the same feeling that would actuate some people to buy a fine oil painting or to buy fancy bank shares at a ruinous price. If it should happen that the property should ever again be offered in the market and should be bought by persons who wanted a paying investment from it, it may be doubted whether it would bring upward of $260,000.

The purchases in the Ninth Ward at good prices were significant, chiefly because property in that section of the city has hardly been known in the market for about twenty-five years. It has been noticed lately that shrewd buyers are turning quite a deal of money up in that quarter of the city, and there is a general impression among owners and dealers that there must be some good reason why property so long neglected should now find favor with investors.

The only other sale that excited much attention during the week was that of a piece of business property with a frontage of 26 feet and a depth of 66 feet running through from Mulberry-street to Worth-street. Considering that the land is equal to only about three-quarters of a lot, the price of $27,500 is considered very good for it.

All efforts to dispose of vacant property developed remarkable heaviness in the market and a lessening demand for that kind of real estate just now. It had been noticed for several weeks that offerings of unimproved property in the upper sections of the city resulted in a way to discourage owners. The experience of the last week was impressively in the same line, and it may be fair to assume that owners of vacant property will show themselves wise, until this dullness shall blow over, to withhold it from auction.

Perhaps out of sympathy with the heaviness of the market, induced by the various causes mentioned, there was a falling off in the demand for investment property. It looks now as though it would never again be possible to say that the market for investment property was dull. The conditions during the last week, in which a disinclination to buy seemed to extend among all classes of bidders and in regard to all property, are likely to be as unfavorable as they will ever be, and they were not bad enough to discourage altogether offerings of first-class property, which brought very fair prices. The fact that no other broker of judgment and reputation has been intrusted by clients with orders to purchase good investment property at every opportunity, and whenever offerings may be made they will be quite certain to find takers among professional buyers acting as agents, even though those who buy for themselves may feel like holding aloof from the market.

Outside of the buying and selling of real estate, dealers and owners had quite enough to talk about during the last week. Great interest has been manifested in the proceedings relating to a solution of the rapid-transit question. The acceptance of their appointments by the gentlemen designated by Mayor Grant as Rapid-Transit Commissioners has given general satisfaction. It is felt by real estate men that a better commission could not have been chosen, and that its members are not only representative of property interests in various parts of the city, but are also so thoroughly identified with the material welfare of New-York and so familiar with its needs that anything they may decide upon will be for the best interests of the city. It happens, fortunately, that these gentlemen are not simply well known in the various lines of business which they follow, but they are also property owners, and some if not all of them own property in sections of the city which would be specially benefited by rapid transit.

It is sincerely hoped by all who have shown interest in this matter that something may be done at Albany by which these Commissioners may be empowered to act. It is for the authorities at Albany take action which shall confirm the Mayor's appointments, means to provide rapid transit will be found in the near future. A solution recommended by these gentlemen would certainly command public respect, for they would have the confidence of property owners, and there would be no danger of a cry of jobbery in connection with anything they might recommend. An indication of the feeling of property owners in regard to these appointments was furnished during the week in the action of one of the best known agents down town, where instructions were received from a client to withdraw a large and important piece of property on the upper west side from the market at a price at which it had been offered. The agent had found a buyer at this price and was ready to sell the property. A contract would have been signed during the week. These instructions from the owner prevented, probably, what would have been the largest real estate deal of the month and one of the largest of the year. The price at which the property had been offered was considered quite low for it, but in spite of that fact the agent had been working hard and long to find a customer for it, although he assured his purchasing clients that it was cheap.

Inquiry among agents who deal in property in the remote sections of the city showed that, generally speaking, owners have been disposed within the past week or two to stiffen figures on their property and to withdraw the offers of sensible and concessions with which the offices of agents had been pretty well loaded all through the season. Property owners are more hopeful than ever that something will come out of the rapid-transit agitation, and in connection with this opinion it is believed they feel confident that even the Legislature will not dare to disregard the Mayor's appointments. It is accordingly assumed that these appointments shall be confirmed. If so, the work of providing for rapid-transit facilities will be pushed forward, and property in such sections of the city now remote will feel the impulse of an upward movement, certainly by the beginning of another season.

This idea has served somewhat to relieve the feeling of disgust with which property owners and buyers and sellers regard interference by the Legislature to juggle with this question. At the same time, property owners are not likely to be forgetful of the trouble that the Legislature has given them, and there is talk among some of the taxpayers' associations of an entrance into politics during the next campaign and of an effort for union among property owners and taxpayers on behalf of candidates for the Legislature who will be less mindful of political deals than of the substantial welfare of their constituents. It has come to be the opinion of many that the Legislature, looked into this matter that the equal distribution of parties in official bodies is detrimental rather than helpful to projects of large public value. Although quite hazardous at this time to predict what may occur in another campaign, the facts of feeling seems to be that united action should be secured among those who are interested in this kind of reform on behalf of candidates representing one party, so that in case there may be occasion for future complaint responsibility may be placed where it belongs and not lost as it is under existing divisions.

The course of Congress in the River and Harbor bill in appropriating out of the total of about $20,000,000 only $160,000 for this harbor has raised a good deal of indignation in this city. The complaint is that Congress shows very little sense of the commercial port of the country when it limits its appropriation to this paltry figure for the urgent needs to be supplied. With the Mississippi River receiving about $4,000,000 and the Missouri River $900,000, the sum appropriated for New-York Harbor is regarded as ridiculously small. The improvements proposed on the Harlem River, especially at the new ship canal, will be stimulated during the Summer by the appropriation of $350,000 which has been made for that purpose. The amount requested for the canal and the Harlem River was $1,500,000, and the appropriation was thus less than one-fourth what the engineers said they needed. This smaller sum, however, will probably be sufficient to keep up work on the canal for several months, and it is now thought that by Fall the cut from the Hudson River to the Harlem River will have been finished.

The sum appropriated will be gladly received, inadequate as it is to the entire undertaking, because it is believed that it will be sufficient to push the work so far that Congress, or a local committee will see the urgency of a larger appropriation in order to complete a waterway which must be of vast importance to many and varied interests.

FEWER FICTION READERS.

From the Boston Herald, April 16.

Librarian Foster, in his twelfth annual report of the condition of the Providence Public Library, points out that the proportion of its circulation of fiction has now been reduced to fifty-six one-hundredths of all the books that go out. This is believed to be a remarkably low figure, but in our own public library the same point has been noted. The circulation of fiction is not relatively increasing. The librarians and their assistants are partly responsible for this, and it is in part due to the influence of the daily press, which the pupils in our public schools are now interested in, and which, when they reach riper years, will lead them to other kinds of literature besides the all-absorbing novel.

THE TIDE IN JERSEY CITY

IT HAS BEEN CHIPPED BY LUKEWARM FRIENDS.

HOW CLEVELAND AND DAVIS HAVE BOUGHT UP THEIR OPPONENTS—NEED OF DRAWING A SHARP LINE.

If the honest and intelligent portion of the people of Jersey City propose to continue the fight against the rascals who rule and rob them they ought to look the situation squarely in the face. Such a fight means something more than casting a vote and taking a few vain precautions against fraud on election day. It means something more than subscribing a little money to contest an election. It means something more and quite different from talk about resorting to vigilance committees and force.

Some of these things are well enough and necessary steps, but they are not enough. The foe they have to fight is a mercenary, disciplined foe. He lives by plunder, and is restrained by none of the ordinary rules of political contests or even of civilized war. He is not only ready to commit every crime against the ballot to carry his ends, but he is ready to commit every crime against property and against the person for that end. In all such work he counts on his control of the machinery of justice to defend himself and, if need be, to punish his enemy.

Such a foe is likely to be conquered only when every weapon that honest men can honestly forge is used against him. This is not saying that he must be fought with his own weapons, for that would be neither wise nor justifiable. But it is saying that those who wage the war must do it uncompromisingly, unflinchingly, and unhesitatingly to the end. They must make up their minds as Gen. Grant made up his mind when in command of the Army of the Potomac, "to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer," or all the rest of the decade. They must know the rascals as enemies, and fight them as enemies all the time. They must know who their friends are, and be ready to depend on them all the time. To wage any other warfare will be useless, and inevitably result in defeat.

THE TIMES was perfectly well aware during the recent campaign how much the enemies of the ring were weakened by lukewarm and doubtful men and leaders in their own ranks. The ringsters openly boasted that they owned some of their so-called opponents. Every earnest man actively engaged in the fight felt the incubus of this worse than dead weight. No one dared to denounce it openly, for open denunciation would produce demoralization. THE TIMES's comments on the subject were passed over without remark, and men kept quiet though they knew that to a greater or less extent they were being betrayed. There is now some sort of investigation of the treachery going on. If there were room for the work of a vigilance committee anywhere it would be, not in hanging Orestes Cleveland and Robert Davis and John P. Feeney to lamp posts, but in dispelling a few of the traitors in the anti-ring camp whom these men employed.

Something of the difficulty arises from the new charter, which, in the hands of rascals, proves to be oppressive at every turn. This charter provides for commissions of three persons each, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. Under Mayor Cleveland the power to appoint these commissions has evidently been used, not only to secure to all the heads of each department by two Democratic ring appointments, but also to secure one Republican of more or less influence.

This capture has wrought a good deal of havoc. Where the Republican has been corrupt enough he has simply "gone in" with the Democratic members for all he could get. "I want you to understand," said one of these Republican Commissioners whom Cleveland appointed, "that I am catching on to everything that comes my way." This remark was made in a burst of confidence a few weeks ago, and there is no doubt that it furnished the key to the Commissioner's official course. He is taking all the stealings his ring associates will drink with him.

Other Republicans appointed on these commissions by Mayor Cleveland are less indecent about it. Some of them say that they accepted the place to guard the city's interests, and others that it was a duty to accept, since the law calls for some Republicans. Here and there one of these men, no doubt honestly, deceives as well as flatters himself, and thinks he is doing the city a service by accepting. But it is safe to say that there is no honest man who has accepted office at Mayor Cleveland's hands who does not feel a sense of obligation for the appointment, and whose zeal for the rascally Mayor's overthrow is not tempered or removed entirely by accepting it. Human nature must cease to be what it now is and always has been before any honest man can accept an office of profit or honor from an appointing power without a sensation very different from enmity toward that power. Men who accept such appointments are not the men to wage a war against the reigning corruption. They have not the fighting spirit which is the first necessity.

Built in not merely nor chiefly by these appointments of Mayor Cleveland that the ring is able to weaken and demoralize its natural opponents. In a hundred ways the Mayor, the Sheriff, and their understrappers have propitiated this naturally antagonistic influence and fettered that one. Favors can be and are bestowed or withheld as the price of friendship or enmity. Flattery is freely used. So naturally well-disposed a man as Garrett Van Reypen is said—it cannot be said with just how much truth—to have been effectively "worked" by the adroitness of which he knew, by the privilege of appearing as presiding officer at a city convention.

An effort was made to buy William F. Kern's silence by giving his brother a clerical appointment. Dr. Leonard Gordon has been charged with more serious offenses, for taking which he would have if he were not President of the Board of Health. Gen. John Ramsey, a Republican leader, whose loyalty many Republicans suspect, was selected by Boss Davis as foreman of the Grand Jury. A score of other instances might be named, in which some petty official favor is said to have worked as a bribe to keep the support of men whose natural inclinations would be averse to ring rule.

It must be perfectly plain to intelligent men that no sort of fight against corruption can be carried on by the aid of such men as these. It must also be plain that while the community tolerates that sort of selling out it is not in a frame of mind to fight corruptionists. Unless making terms with the corruptionists is to be ratified as a crime which shall forever blacken the name of the man guilty of it, there is little use in making a fight. The ringsters will make terms with their enemies as fast as they become formidable. If the fight in Jersey City is regarded as only a political contest, in which no man can honorably take either side, then it had better be given up at once. It is because THE TIMES has believed it something very different from that that it has taken an interest and a hand in it. It is because it regards the rulers as knaves and the ruled as fools to make terms with whom is dishonorable and treasonous, that this paper has raised its voice in the matter.

If the people of Jersey City are really in earnest in condemning and trying to overthrow corruptionists, the way is plain to make the campaign and of an effort for union among property owners and taxpayers on behalf of candidates for the Legislature who will be less mindful of political deals than of the substantial welfare of their constituents. It has come to be the opinion of many that the Legislature, looked into this matter that the equal distribution of parties in official bodies is detrimental rather than helpful to projects of large public value. Although quite hazardous at this time to predict what may occur in another campaign, the facts of feeling seems to be that united action should be secured among those who are interested in this kind of reform on behalf of candidates representing one party, so that in case there may be occasion for future complaint responsibility may be placed where it belongs and not lost as it is under existing divisions.

The course of Congress in the River and Harbor bill in appropriating out of the total of about $20,000,000 only $160,000 for this harbor has raised a good deal of indignation in this city. The complaint is that Congress shows very little sense of the commercial port of the country when it limits its appropriation to this paltry figure for the urgent needs to be supplied. With the Mississippi River receiving about $4,000,000 and the Missouri River $900,000, the sum appropriated for New-York Harbor is regarded as ridiculously small. The improvements proposed on the Harlem River, especially at the new ship canal, will be stimulated during the Summer by the appropriation of $350,000 which has been made for that purpose. The amount requested for the canal and the Harlem River was $1,500,000, and the appropriation was thus less than one-fourth what the engineers said they needed. This smaller sum, however, will probably be sufficient to keep up work on the canal for several months, and it is now thought that by Fall the cut from the Hudson River to the Harlem River will have been finished.

The sum appropriated will be gladly received, inadequate as it is to the entire undertaking, because it is believed that it will be sufficient to push the work so far that Congress, or a local committee will see the urgency of a larger appropriation in order to complete a waterway which must be of vast importance to many and varied interests.

HALSTEAD WILL STIR UP BROOKLYN.

The announcement was made yesterday that Mr. Murat Halstead, for over thirty years the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, and whose name is a very familiar one to the American reading public, would to-morrow assume the editorship of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*. In making the editorial announcement in yesterday's issue of that paper, this statement is made:

"It is because of the determination to build up a great Republican newspaper in this city, and the belief that Mr. Halstead's experience, ability, earnestness, and familiarity with such a work as undertaking, that he has been induced to come to Brooklyn in the prime of life, with his pen in its best and his heart in the work."

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

The opening session of the State Camp of Instruction, under B. Baron to commence the two twelve-company provisional regiments, made up for camp duty of separate companies of infantry, carries with it the further statement of the intention of the Adjutant General to depart this season from established custom in respect of the selection of officers for the camp details. These officers, in place of being taken from the list of available Majors and Lieutenant Colonels of regularly-organized regiments, are to be chosen from among the senior Captains of the companies themselves. The field of the battalion being constituted on this wise, it is proposed that the "provisional" Colonel of the regiment shall exercise purely supervisionary functions, assuming direct command only on occasions of dress parade.

If the current military administration at Albany proves successful in effecting this much-to-be desired result, it will have accomplished a work the far-reaching benefit of which can hardly be overestimated.

In outward appearance the coming season the camp will differ but slightly from former years. The most notable changes will be observed in the vicinity of the mess hall, which quarter is in process of an entire transformation. A force of half a hundred men is now industriously employed in getting the subsistence buildings into habitable shape, a gratifying prospect that the day set apart for the opening of the camp will see everything in readiness. The new mess hall is the first of the permanent buildings with which it is hoped eventually to completely equip the military post. It is of concrete, and is both imposing and as enduring as a structure built wholly of stone and iron can hope to be made, and will afford ample accommodation for as many troops as can by any possibility be quartered in the camp for many years to come.

It has been determined not to enlarge the limits of the encampment proper this year. The present camp of twelve streets, eighteen wall tents (capable of quartering three men each) to a street will be retained without change, it having been decided that the existing accommodations are to be equal to all demands. In some minor respects, as in the officers' and hospital quarters, a few changes are likely to be made, while Luxury Row is to be fitted up and equipped after a fashion commensurate with the dignity, prominence, and exalted position of the officials there quartered.

In the matter of the essential necessity of the electric lighting of the camp there is a grave question. While the benefit to the military post of the system of electric illumination introduced by the authorities last year has been considered a great boon, all those who have had occasion to make use of the Bar, as long been a favorite in society. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Foster, on Wednesday evening, April 30, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Mary Pleasants was married to Leigh Bonsal on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of J. Hall Pleasants, father of the bride. The wedding was a very quiet one, there being present only the members of the respective families and a few intimate friends.

Mrs. Thomas Janney and Miss Ethel Janney sailed for Liverpool during the early part of the week, and will soon be at their country-seat "Margaret Meadows," after an absence on the Continent of many months. Miss Alice Janney remains abroad and will continue her travels with Miss Nannie Lemmon, formerly of this city.

James Lyon Taliaferro of Virginia spent the week in town, and a dinner was given him on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz at her residence on Cathedral-street.

Mrs. William Reed gave a luncheon on Monday afternoon, at her residence, 58 St. Paul-street, in honor of Mrs. Thurber of New-York.

Mrs. Frank Clark, *née* Lindsay Poor, who since her marriage two seasons ago has been traveling in Europe, is now in New-York and will be a guest of her father at his residence, on Cathedral-street, this city, next week. Miss Sallie Poor has issued invitations for a tea in her honor on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson have sailed for Europe and will spend the Summer on the Continent, returning in the late Fall.

Miss Helen Didier will give a tea at her residence on Read-street on Saturday afternoon next.

Mrs. Alexander Brown left for New-York on Friday afternoon, and will remain some days.

Mr. Richard De C. Foulney, who has spent the Winter in New-York, and has acquired no small reputation as a fashionable painter of miniatures, sailed for Europe to-day. He will return during the Fall.

Miss Virginia Bonsal will be married to Mills White on Wednesday coming next, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bonsal, on North Charles-street.

Alan McLane, Jr., a nephew of ex-Minister Robert McLane, will be married to Miss Agusta James on Tuesday afternoon, at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. A wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride, on North Charles-street.

The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, on account of its recent change to a light battery and because of the fact that the harness for its new armament has not yet been received from the United States Government, will in all probability be excused from parading with the First Brigade on Decoration Day. In lieu of making a public appearance on that occasion the battery will engage in a two days's course for target practice under the supervision of Major Walter S. Dunn, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Major Gen. Howard, who has kindly consented to give Capt. Wilson's command the valuable assistance of his experience as an instructor and practical artillerist.

Cards of admission to the exhibition drill of the ambulance corps of the Twelfth Regiment are in active request. The affair is to take place to-morrow night in the regimental armory. It will be preceded by a battalion drill, and followed by a dress parade of the regiment under command of Col. Dowd. Major Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, has the reputation at Brigade Headquarters of having made the efficient ambulance corps in the brigade, and the exhibition arranged by him will undoubtedly prove one of the most notable displays of the military season.

The outcome of the investigation by Col. Cavanagh into the charge that liquor was openly sold in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment on the occasion of the athletic games of Capt. Quinn's company is likely to be fraught with far-reaching consequences. It is the determination of the brigade commander to probe the matter to the bottom, without respect to persons or reference to who may be hurt. If the statements of reputable parties are to be taken for what they are worth, several wearers of shoulder straps in the Sixty-ninth stand in jeopardy of forfeiting their commissions.

Col. William Steward, Jr., commanding Ninth Regiment, is firmly convinced of the expediency of instruction in street-riot duty, and has consequently ordered two drills of his command in Brownell's Tactics, the same adopted officially by the State, to be held within the present week. What with camp and Creedmoor duties the Ninth will have an exceedingly busy season. It is Col. Steward's determination to place his regiment at the head of the National Guard in rifle shooting. To this end valuable prizes have been offered for individual and company efficiency at Creedmoor.

The

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MORE OFFICES WANTED

ATTACK ON THE USEFUL FISH COMMISSION.

AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE IT A POLITICAL FACTOR—YELLOWSTONE PARK IN PERIL—THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Department of Agriculture, like the Navy, is top-heavy. It consists largely of Secretary and seeds. The Secretary is being put to some use in issuing documents intended to convince farmers, by the aid of his signature, that they will be made richer by the imposition of duties on things not imported into this country, and that the United States can be compelled, by the imposition of prohibitive duties on coarse wools, to raise all the carpet wools needed by the carpet manufacturers.

Just now, when some sort of reason seems desirable for the appearance of a tariff bill that the Senate will not approve, this is perhaps the best use to which an Administration can put a Cabinet officer for whom there has never been any real public necessity. What any Cabinet officer needs, to command respect, is something more than the power of writing and franking political speeches. Cabinet officers command respect in the order of their importance as controllers of patronage. For this reason the Secretary of the Treasury stands first. The Secretary of the Interior, with the Pension Office under his charge, may come next in order, unless the Postmaster General should contend for the place. All of these officers have offices to bestow.

Some of the politicians of the Republican Party fancy that the Agricultural Department ought to be enlarged. Not content with proposing to transfer to it, and to the control of the Secretary, the Signal Service, it is now proposed that the Fish Commission should also be taken out of the Smithsonian Institution, under which it has developed most gratifying success in fish-cultural education, as well as in fish propagation, and that it shall be made a bureau of the Agricultural Department. If the proposition should be approved, the only result would be to convert the Fish Commission from a scientific into a political branch of the Government. The Department of Agriculture is to be magnified. To add the Fish Commission to it would enable it to claim twice the number of pages in the biennial blue-book that now comes under the head of the Agricultural Department. There is no sort of necessity for it.

To convert the commission into a political one would at once demoralize the service and curtail its great usefulness. There have been many protests from Gloucester and other fishing towns where the value of the Fish Commission service is appreciated against the transfer proposed in the bill introduced by Senator Paddock. The Senate may or may not ignore the remonstrances. If the Republicans get the impression that the grand old party will be helped by the change, patriotism and interest in scientific undertakings will be small obstacles, even if it were known that to convert the Fish Commission into a political machine would at once impair its usefulness.

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Those friends of the Yellowstone National Park who have rejoiced that for many years the attempt to force the way for the construction of a railroad within its boundary has been defeated ought to be aware that the men who originally undertook the job are at it again, and that they feel confident of success. There is in Montana what is known as the Montana Mineral Railway Company. It is very anxious to construct a railway to Cooke City, Red Mines, and to reach them by a route across the northern part of the Yellowstone Park. There is already a railroad from Billings to Red Lodge, and it reaches right into the Clark's Fork country.

What the projectors of the Yellowstone Park Railroad want is to get the double opportunity of dividing the ore-carrying business and of the tourist travel. The Helena smelters want the ore, and they do not care very much about protecting the works in the interesting Soda Butte County, or whether the introduction of railway frightens off the game that has discovered in the park a very safe refuge and preserve. If the Montana Mineral Railway can get the right of way and construct a road, it would probably turn it over at once, for a handsome consideration, to the Northern Pacific, which will connect at Cinnibar. The road is a menace to the park, upon which the Government has spent a great deal of money that will have been wasted if speculators are to be allowed to convert the park to their own uses. This scheme has maintained a lobby agent here for many years, and he is now hopeful of a long-deferred reward.

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The World's Fair bill and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill are both on the calendar for consideration by the Senate to-morrow. It is expected, however, that Senator Plumb will not present the appropriation bill, but give way to the World's Fair bill. Senator Hawley, who has the latter measure in charge, hopes to see it pass before adjournment, and this will possibly be accomplished. So far as Senators who intend to speak at any length upon the bill. Senator Mitchell has announced his intention of making some remarks Tuesday in support of his proposition for a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of Senators by the people.

After the World's Fair and District Appropriation bills are out of the way the Administrative Customs bill will come up, and this measure is likely to be debated at length. The Land Grant Forfeiture bill stands next in the caucus programme. A Democratic caucus will be held to-morrow to decide upon a course of action with respect to the business of general interest proposed by the Republicans.

The week will open in the House of Representatives with the Oklahoma bill, which has been reported by the committee on Indian affairs and may provoke some discussion. After it is disposed of, the remainder of to-morrow's session will be consumed in brief discussion and action upon Indian and land bills offered by committees for passage under suspension of the rules. The present programme contemplates the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill Tuesday, and this may be followed by either the Bankruptcy bill or the bill to admit the Territory of New-Mexico to Statehood. The confederation of these measures depends, however, upon the action of the Republican caucus to-morrow night. The silver men are confident that the result of that caucus will be the adoption of a silver bill, which will be called up in the House for action "immediately," meaning Tuesday or Wednesday, but the conservative element are of opinion that the bill will not be taken up until the following week. The International Copyright bill is also among the subjects that may come up for action this week.

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The suggestion made by members of the Congressional Naval Committees that a joint committee of the Senate and House sit during the recess to consider the subjects of naval organization and pay is very favorably regarded by naval officers. There seems to be little chance of the passage of any of the various bills relating to the personnel of the navy at this session, owing in great measure to the fact that there is more or less antagonism between the different measures. Every one who has given the subject serious attention is convinced that there ought to be legislation of some kind, and it is believed that if members of the two Naval Committees would get together and carefully study the subject they would have no trouble in agreeing upon a measure that would be just to all concerned, would make the organization conform to modern naval requirements. Such a committee might with advantage take up the consideration of the number and types of vessels desirable for the further increase of the navy and report a bill at the opening of the next session that would embrace the best ideas obtainable on the subject.

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Another new firm is about to enter the field as a competitor for the construction of naval vessels of the largest size. It is the Risden Iron Works of San Francisco. Mr. James Guiler, formerly of the Union Iron Works, but now of the Risden Works, was at the Navy Department yesterday making arrangements to bid on the 8,150-ton vessel and the 5,500-ton vessel. The Risden Works at present have very limited shops in some departments, but for work as large as either of these ships many new machine tools would be required. Mr. Guiler assured the department authorities that if his firm secured the contract for either vessel they would at once put in a most complete plant of modern tools. If this firm bids for these vessels there will be three competitors for them, the other two being Messrs. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

It is very doubtful whether any bid at all within the appropriation will be received for the Naval Academy practice cruiser which is advertised with the two large vessels. Thus far the only firm that has asked for the specifications of this vessel is the Atlantic Works of Boston. When this vessel was first advertised the only bid received was from Samuel I. Moore & Sons of Elizabethport, N. J., and although it was within the appropriation it was rejected on account of that firm's lack of facilities for shipbuilding. All the other shipbuilders who looked at her plans concluded that she would be a losing job at the price fixed by Congress. There have been no changes in her plans since then, and bidders will hesitate before undertaking to contract for her construction.

MRS. CLEVELAND BY THE SEA.

HUNDREDS OF ADMIRERS WELCOMED HER AT ATLANTIC CITY YESTERDAY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 20.—The hundreds of visitors who came down to this popular resort yesterday and this morning, and the great army of sojourners already here, hurried down to the ocean boulevard to-day with an eagerness not born alone of a longing to be in close proximity to Neptune's domain, but through curiosity to see the pretty young woman who but a short time ago was the first lady of this broad land. The fact that Mrs. Grover Cleveland was apt to be among the promenaders on this cosmopolitan highway was a sufficient inducement to bring even the grandest of the wealthy dames at the big hotels out in full force, and it is a question if ever before on a Sunday morning such a large and fashionable throng trod the airy sea walk.

But before Mrs. Cleveland sought the inevitable board walk she, in company with Mrs. McAllister Laughton, attended services at the Church of the Ascension on Kentucky Avenue, near Pacific, where the Rev. Dr. Avery officiated. The church, as is always the case on Sunday mornings, was crowded, but the distinguished visitor was not annoyed by curious stares during the service, and it was not until she reached the crowded boulevard that she became the target for the admiring glance of the promenaders. She looked particularly bright and sprightly and walked with an elastic step. Her toilet was decidedly stylish and attractive, and consisted of a handsome gown of gray and brown cloth, a directoire jacket of blue, with white and silver garnitures, and a becoming little toque in colors to harmonize with her gown. She walked on beach and boulevard, rested awhile at the fashionable park baths pavilion, and enjoyed the delights of a bright sunshiny day by the sea as any other sensible woman would.

THE DEFENDER OF QUAY.

POLITICIANS LAUGHING OVER THE LETTER OF W. H. REED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 20.—Politicians hereabout are having a good laugh at the letter of one W. H. Reed addressed to President Harrison in defense of Senator Quay and in reply to H. C. Lea of Philadelphia. Few persons can be found who know Reed or ever heard of him. THE TIMES's correspondent to-day asked the editors of the two leading Republican journals who Reed was. Neither of them knew, though one of them had had Reed's letter printed in full in his paper.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Reed is not Mr. Lea's peer in any sense or from any standpoint. There is absolutely no importance politically to be attached to Mr. Reed's letter. He has not even local prominence in the party. He is a good-natured, harmless insurance agent, who, ever since Harrison's election, has been seeking an office. More than any other man, almost, he has pestered N. P. Reed, Senator Quay's chief lieutenant here, to secure the influence of the National Chairman. He has held several petty appointive offices in the past, and the motive for this peculiar solicitude for Mr. Harrison and Mr. Quay at this time is so apparent as to make his whole deliverance ridiculous.

If there is some wonder that Mr. Quay was unable to secure a more formidable defender.

STANLEY IN BRUSSELS.

A BANQUET IN THE TOWN HALL AND A TALK WITH THE KING.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—After dinner in the palace, last evening, Henry M. Stanley passed the evening conversing with the King. To-day he drove through the city, accompanied by two orderly officers. This evening he went to a banquet in the Town Hall given by Burgomaster Buls. Sixty covers were laid. The Salle Gothique, in which the banquet was held, was splendidly decorated with the flags of Belgium, Great Britain, and the Congo State. Burgomaster Buls, in proposing the health of Mr. Stanley, prophesied that Africa would become what America is to-day. In his response, Stanley said he foresaw the day when Belgians would start by steamer from Antwerp to visit their brethren in the Congo State.

After the banquet Stanley had a conversation with the King. To-morrow the explorer dines with M. Lambert, the son-in-law of Baron Rothschild. Whenever Stanley appears in public he receives an ovation. Enormous numbers of cable dispatches, letters, and presents are reaching him.

JOY IN OKLAHOMA.

THE BOOMERS PREPARING FOR AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, April 20.—The first anniversary of the opening of the Territory will be celebrated in Guthrie in true boomer style on Tuesday. Great preparations are being made for a jollification the like of which has never before been witnessed. Two tribes of Indians, the Iowas and the Sacs and Foxes, will participate, and the citizens in general will put aside the peaceful civilized ways of life to which they have of late been accustomed and once more assume their old characters as "boomers."

United States Marshal Walker caused all the lot jumpers to be removed from the property they had jumped. The organization of citizens to protect the property owners held a rousing meeting, however, and the organization will be kept alive in order to be ready for any more emergencies that may arise.

News has just been received from Washington to the effect that the conference committee had agreed on the Territorial bill and had made Guthrie the capital. It was received with manifestations of great joy.

MILITIA NOT TO BE INSPECTED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 20.—The orders calling for the annual inspection of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., in this city on Memorial day have been revoked, Major Gen. Plume having, on the score of economy, abolished the annual regimental inspections of the militia of this State. It is said that retrenchment is necessary, and that expenses are cut off in this direction because the annual inspections are very costly and of little practical benefit. The soldiers, however, say that great efforts have always been made toward the success of the inspection, and that the rivalries between the different companies had led to a decided improvement in the service. The militiamen of New-Brunswick are very much disappointed at the order abolishing the inspections, as they and the Grand Army had made extensive preparations for the reception of the Third Regiment at its inspection here.

AN AMERICAN MECHANICS' BOOM.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 20.—The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, an organization whose greatest strength is in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and Massachusetts, has been having a decided boom lately in this State. Friday night a new council was instituted at Bordentown, and Saturday another, the second in that city, was instituted at Elizabeth. Montclair has organized a large council, which will be set in motion to-morrow evening, and on Thursday evening the State officers will institute a council at Hamilton Square. Application has been made and will be granted for a charter for a new council at Round Brook, and Cranbury is also organizing a council which will be instituted very shortly. New councils have also been started at Trenton and Allentown.

THE TROY CONFERENCE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 20.—The Troy Conference celebrated Love Feast at 9 o'clock this morning, after which, Bishop John P. Newman preached a sermon to a packed house. His text was from John, ii., 38—"The Master is come and is calling for thee." Memorial services for deceased members of the conference were held this afternoon, after which about twenty-five Deacons and Elders were ordained.

In the evening the missionary society of the church held an anniversary meeting. The Rev. J. O. Peck of Brooklyn addressed it.

LAKE TONNAGE IN DEMAND.

CHICAGO, April 20.—There was a good demand Saturday for tonnage to Buffalo, and every craft obtainable, even to arrive, was taken. Rates were unchanged on the basis of 2¼ cents, wheat; 2 cents, corn; and 1¾ cents, oats. To Georgian Bay the rates were 2¼ cents, corn, and 2 cents, oats. Through rates were unchanged; charters were, corn, 248,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels.

Examine the new split bamboo rod, the Kosmic, at Spalding's, 241 Broadway. Fishing tackle made.—Adv.

IT WAS SOME ONE'S ERROR

THE PURITAN'S PASSENGERS LEFT IN THE LURCH.

FAILING TO GET TRANSPORTATION THEY ELECT MR. BURNS AS LEADER, AND HE WORKS LIKE A TROJAN.

When the steamer Providence of the Fall River Line sailed away from her dock at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon she carried among her passengers 110 persons, who twenty-four hours earlier had started for Boston on the Puritan, only to have their voyage suddenly interrupted by a sunken rock near North Brother Island. These people had had a curious experience, and had found a night in New-York anything but a merry occasion.

When the Puritan put back to her dock after the accident, 400 persons came ashore in great doubt as to how they were to continue their journey. While some of them were cashing in their tickets at the company's office it was announced that transportation would be furnished them by rail, and they were directed to go to the Grand Central Station in Forty-second Street. By 9:30 o'clock nearly all of them were safely in the waiting room of the station.

But it very quickly became evident that there was a hitch somewhere in the arrangements. The Fall River Company's tickets were not honored by the railroad employes, who appeared to be ignorant of any plan to send the Puritan's passengers forward. By 11:30 the unlucky travelers were thoroughly worried. None of them communicated with the steamboat company, and no representative of that corporation appeared to help them out of their difficulties. Only a party of excursionists, returning from a Southern trip under the care of a tourist agency, was fortunate enough to fare well. The manager of this tour had the foresight to secure a special sleeping car for his charges, and they departed for Boston on the 11:30 o'clock train.

Midnight was the hour for the starting of the last train, and five minutes before it steamed away about forty more of the Puritan contingent bought railway tickets and left their less fortunate companions. The latter had a difficult problem on hand. Many of them were without funds and without an idea as to where they could spend the night. There were a dozen women and a number of little children in the party, and it unluckily happened that a good many of the mothers were almost penniless. Even when J. Schofield, on behalf of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, told them that they could use the waiting room for the night—and for this he was warmly thanked—the situation was bad enough. The women and children had no better rest than was promised by the benches in the station, and even the men felt tired enough to long for something more satisfactory than hard wooden slats.

Being Americans, the unfortunates promptly organized a mass meeting. H. A. Burns of Ayer, Mass., was made Chairman by general consent, and thereupon entered upon the busiest twenty-four hours of his life. A proof of the power of Boston had been made Secretary. Mr. Burns made a speech that made it evident that he intended to do something right away, and almost before anybody had realized what he was about, the energetic Chairman had a Committee on General Welfare in existence. It was made up of Messrs. Burns and Dow, M. Brown of Boston, Henry Jennings of Boston, E. M. Kantrowitz of this city, C. J. Hutchins of San Francisco, and F. W. Hyde of this city.

As soon as a resolution of protest against the inconveniences to which the party had been subjected had been passed, the Chair asked all those persons who were unable to pay for a night's lodging to step to one side. About fifty accepted the invitation. Then the committeemen went to the Hotel Devonshire and secured rooms for these people, guaranteeing the hotel manager that his bill would be paid. By this time the women were worn out and their nerves were yielding to the strain; the children were either abnormally sleepy or cross, and the committeemen had their hands full.

Most of the baggage had been shipped by the steamer City of Brockton, and the trunkless multitude in plenty. Each member of the committee had to carry a package or two under one arm and a child under the other, but with the assistance of other men they succeeded in forming the procession to the hotel. Getting up stairs was a big job, for everybody was tired out and one or two women fainted, but it was accomplished at last, and then the committee and its assistants hurried back to the station.

By this time many of the more affluent travelers had sought hotels, and quarters for the others were secured in the neighborhood, the Grand Union Hotel alone entering a good share of the party. But it was between 3 and 4 o'clock before the committee's work was done.

Yesterday morning Mr. Burns and his aides went to the office of the Fall River Line. There they found General Agent Lovell, who was greatly surprised at the appearance of the party, as he had supposed them safely in Boston by that time, and had not looked for any hitch in the arrangements with the railroad. He promised to see to it that everybody got a passage on the Providence later in the day and that the Puritan party was provided for. A request was made for money at hotels, he said, would be repaid by the company, and the committee would be released from responsibility for the bill at the Hotel Devonshire.

When the committee made its report at a meeting in the Grand Union Hotel it was found that the party had dwindled greatly. About 200 had evidently gone on by rail independently or had cut loose from the rest, but there were still 110 left to be looked out for. It was a curious looking group. In it were half a dozen colored men and a dozen naval apprentices. The fact that the bulk of the baggage had gone on ahead was evident. One young man was glorious in a dress suit, the bright sunlight bringing out a pair of big black shirt studs with remarkable effect. But everybody had had some sleep and felt better for it. The company's offer was accepted, and Mr. Burns stationed himself beside Agent Taylor of the steamboat company and the passengers filed by to present their bills, arrange for their tickets, &c.

Auditing the bills was a delicate matter. Notions of what were legitimate and necessary expenses varied. One man put in a claim of $2.50 for cab hire; another presented a cigar bill, and a third wanted to be recompensed for what he had paid over to Mr. Gould's telegraph company for sending a message. This dispatch had cost 20 cents and it caused a deal of trouble. When it was finally received there was a vigorous protest, which was repeated several times. Finally, the claimant solemnly returned his supper ticket to Mr. Taylor. He would not eat the bread of an ungrateful and soulless corporation, he explained.

The sailor boys put in their bills promptly, got their money, and started for the dock in high glee. The gentleman with the expanse of shirt front vanished down town. Others drifted out in the same direction, but the penniless put their faith in Mr. Burns and his allies and waited. When the auditing was completed a squad of the Puritan's porters appeared to assist in getting the bundles and the babies down to the dock. When they had a choice in the matter they preferred to take the bundles.

At the last there remained about ten persons who were hopelessly impecunious. They gazed with ingenuous confidence upon Mr. Burns, and he told them that he'd pay their car fare. Agents of the company had looked out for others who were similarly short of funds. There were two women among the last batch of travelers, and one of them had two little children. A committeeman picked up the baby, the woman took the other, and off they started. Another kindly soul escorted the other woman. Her luggage was limited to an umbrella.

The 110 reached the Providence without accident. Mr. Burns and the committee saw them safely on board, then went to bed. The officers of the steamboat company, thanked them for what they had done to help the party, and went down the gangplank to the steamer's lower deck with a feeling that they had finished one of the hardest tasks they had ever undertaken. Every body seemed to feel better when the steamer's wheels began to revolve.

The trouble at the station and the failure to secure a special train or accommodations on regular trains for the party have yet to be explained. As soon as the Puritan returned to her dock Superviser George Pierce telephoned to Boston and was instructed to see that the party was forwarded by rail.

"I called for the office of the General Passenger Agent of the Shore Line at the Grand Central Station," he said yesterday, "and got an answer over the telephone. I said that we wanted to forward the Puritan's passengers by rail, and asked the railroad to honor Puritan tickets. Whoever it was that answered my call then asked how many passengers there were and how soon they would be sent up to the station. I told him there were about four hundred of them and that they would go up as a right away. The answer was, 'All right; hurry them along.' I supposed, of course, there would be no trouble after that."

Mr. Lovell said that he came to the office as soon as he was notified of the accident to the steamer. He found out what had been done about forwarding the passengers, and never imagining that there would be any trouble at Forty-second Street, went to work on the Puritan. He expected as a matter of course that if there was any hitch up town he would be informed of it as fast as a telephone wire could bring the news.

Mr. Schofield said that he did not receive any message by telephone, nor did any one in authority at the railway station get one, so far as he could learn. Mr. Depew, on receiving a communication from Mr. Burns, said that he could have sent out a special train in five minutes, but no order came to him and no special train was sent out.

"Besides," he added, "a special train is an expensive thing anyway. If a message came to me by telephone asking me to pay somebody $1,000 you couldn't expect me to obey it, could you?"

There was a theory at the station yesterday that perhaps the misunderstanding grew out of a message sent by the excursion agent to the persons in his charge to the effect that he had chartered a car for them and that it was "all right."

Very little more information about the accident to the Puritan was to be had yesterday. The boat lay at her dock, and an investigation showed that the damage was not so serious as was first reported. She will go into the dry dock as soon as possible, and it is expected that in a few days her repairs will be completed. In the meantime the Pilgrim will take her place on the line.

The same causes are still assigned for the accident—the crossing of the steamer's bow by an unknown sloop, forcing the Puritan to change her course, and the displacement of the buoy on Middle Rock by fifteen or twenty feet.

ROMAN CATHOLICS EXCITED.

A CASE FOR ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN TO SETTLE AT KEYPORT, N. J.

KEYPORT, N. J. April 20.—Trouble has been brewing in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church for some time. It began when the Rev. Garrett A. Spierings, the pastor of the church for many years, returned from the Catholic pilgrimage to the Holy Land. When Father Spierings started on his journey the Rev. Mr. Lynch, an Allentown pastor, was appointed to take his place. He conducted services for six months, and until Father Spierings returned. Rumors were afloat shortly after the latter's departure to the effect that he did not intend to return to Keyport. It was also said that Father Lynch had an idea he was to be appointed the regular pastor of the church.

When Father Spierings came back the rumors were dispelled, and it was generally thought that he would resume his pastorate here. During his absence Father Lynch had secured a large following among the members of the church, and these parishioners were anxious to have him remain, but he refused to stay as an assistant priest.

Father Lynch was transferred to Allentown and the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell of that place was sent here as an assistant priest. On Easter Saturday Father O'Donnell took charge of the parish, and, by Bishop O'Farrell's direction, notified Father Spierings to leave the church. Father Spierings obeyed the order under protest and has retained Dr. Smith, who is said to be one of the best practitioners of canonical law in the country. Dr. Smith has appealed to Archbishop Corrigan of the Archdiocese of New-York. Archbishop Corrigan is now at Rome, and the case is in the hands of Mgr. Preston. Dr. Smith says there is no cause for Father Spierings's removal. Father Spierings is stopping at St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City.

UNDEE BAVARIAN LAW.

COUNT PAPPENHEIM SECURES A MARRIAGE LICENSE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Count Maximilian Albert Pappenheim, who is to marry Miss Mary Wistar Wheeler of this city, applied yesterday for a marriage license.

The Count's course of procedure was unusual. According to the laws of his native country, Bavaria, it is necessary to have the consent of the guardian of the bride before the marriage can take place. Miss Wheeler has no guardian, and consequently needed no other consent to the marriage than that of her mother, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Susan Farnum Wheeler, as she is called by the courts.

To make up for the lack of a guardian Count Pappenheim prepared papers appointing Mrs. Wheeler as the guardian of her daughter for the time. The papers were signed by Mrs. Wheeler and duly sworn to, and when the Count appeared yesterday morning with his fiancée at the License Court he was armed with this document, together with an unsigned marriage license which he had prepared for the occasion.

According to the license Maximilian Albert, Count of Pappenheim, was born at Pappenheim in Bavaria on the 14th of February, 1860, and has consequently just passed his thirtieth birthday. Miss Wheeler is eighteen.

The Count, after taking the oath, took possession of the office Bible, which has sealed the oaths of so many happy couples. He then sent out for a new Bible for Clerk Bird.

The license was executed in the usual manner, being signed by Mrs. Wheeler as the mother and temporary guardian of the young lady.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

A VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 20.—All the regular policeman and a large number of special policemen were detailed by Chief of Police Rylands to-day to look up the matter of the violation of the Sunday liquor law and the screen law in this city. They were in citizens' clothes, and stationed in all parts of the city. The work they did was most effective, and up to to-night the names of about fifty saloon keepers who have violated either the screen or Sunday law have been reported to the police station. Warrants will be issued, and the offenders will be arrested to-morrow.

This wholesale securing of evidence, which, it is claimed, is sufficient to warrant a conviction in every case, has caused great excitement about town. The work to-day is but a continuation of the work of stopping the Sunday liquor business in this city, which was promised by Chief Rylands when he entered office a short time ago. Since that time he has carried on a fearless warfare against violators of the law.

Yesterday Chief Rylands received an anonymous communication warning him against arresting any more saloon keepers. The letter was in most threatening language, and promised that he, as well as Prosecuting Attorney Chamberlain, would be severely dealt with unless the work was stopped. Both officials view the epistle with contempt, and will continue the work.

THE TABERNACLE SOCIETY.

A VALUABLE ADJUNCT TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—There is in this city a society with a mission out of the ordinary, and its annual report, which Roman Catholic Church people had before them to-day, proclaims what that mission is. It is to supply vestments and other necessary articles to the missionaries in out-of-the-way places.

Poor priests unable to purchase what is needed for the ceremonies they are called on to perform apply to this society, which embraces Molokai even in its sphere, five sets of vestments, three altar cloths, linens, candlesticks, and cruets having been sent to the leper colony. For the year ending at Easter 2,500 articles of a varied nature were distributed among the poor missions of the country.

To promote interest in this work the Tabernacle Society exists. The society numbers 1,297 members. From the figures in the report just issued it would appear that the United States is behind in this work, Austria, for instance, having single towns which let times the membership. St. Hippolyte has 13,623 Prague 21,833, Klagenfurth 5,700, Leyback 45,000, and other towns proportionate numbers. To make the work more general Archbishop Ryan is lending his influence, and the Bishops of other dioceses promise co-operation.

SOME LIGHT ON A MYSTERY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 20.—Six weeks ago Daniel Hogan, night doorman at the Erie Road House, in this city, mysteriously disappeared. He had been drinking considerably and his friends feared foul play. He was in prosperous circumstances and lived happily with his wife. These facts made his sudden disappearance unaccountable. A reward of $50 was offered for a clue to his whereabouts, and the Chief of Police of this city sent pictures of the missing man to every city in the country. Companions of Hogan the night he suddenly left home were suspected of having spirited him away, but their innocence was proved beyond question, and the mystery deepened.

The bed of the Chemung River was dragged and the reward for his discovery was doubled. This morning at 7 o'clock an employe in the flour mills, operated by Chase, Hubbard & Co., discovered Hogan's body above the river dam. He had considerable money on his person when he was last seen, and some of this was not recovered, though his watch and chain were found. It is generally believed Hogan committed suicide or tumbled into the river while in a state of intoxication.

Excursion to Washington.
Excursion tickets to Washington are sold via Jersey Central Reading, and B. & O. at $10 round trip. Tickets good 10 days. Fast trains. Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Station foot Liberty St., N. R.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS

THE GRANITE STATE MAY NOT GO REPUBLICAN THIS YEAR.

THE PURCHASE OF VOTES THE ONLY THING THAT HAS KEPT THE STATE IN LINE—CAUSES OF DISAFFECTION.

EXETER, N. H., April 20.—The conviction seems to be settling into the minds of New-Hampshire people that the G. O. P. will lose its grip upon the State this year. When, a few months ago, it began to be talked by the newspaper correspondents that the Democratic Party would come into ascendency in New-Hampshire in 1890, it would have been impossible to get an indorsement of the prognostication from any considerable number of New-Hampshire people. But it is different to-day, and it may now truthfully be said:

First—That the Democrats of New-Hampshire confidently expect to make a clean sweep at the polls next Fall.

Second—That there is no faith abiding in the Republicans of the State, nor even a strong hope pervading them, that they will hold their own.

Third—That it is conceded by most of the intelligent Republicans of the State that the prospect is for the election of a tariff-reform delegation to the national House of Representatives.

Fourth—That it is conceded by many Republicans that there is small chance that their party will control the Legislature of 1891, which will name a successor to Senator Blair.

I have never before known the Republican Party of New-Hampshire to be in a condition so nearly akin to paralysis. It has been in a moribund state a great many times, but has each time drawn its foot out of the grave and limped into battle, whence it has presently emerged victorious. Money has made it go. Money has certainly done wonders for the G. O. P. up here in New-Hampshire. It has been used freely at every election since 1860. There has hardly been a general election in the State in thirty years which would not have resulted in favor of the Democratic Party if the voters had been left to record their honest convictions. New-Hampshire has been a Democratic State all the time, with more Democratic voters than Republican by several hundred.

William Eaton Chandler, once Secretary of the Navy and now a United States Senator, told the truth about his State years ago when, confronted in the National Committee room by the statement that New-Hampshire was a doubtful State, he said: "Doubtful be damned; all we want is money, and we'll answer for New-Hampshire." Mr. Chandler did not say what he meant he understood to mean, that he wanted money to hire speakers and brass bands with; what he had in mind was the corruption of voters, the actual purchase of support for the Republican ticket, and no one who is familiar with New-Hampshire politics need be assured that Mr. Chandler's idea of the proposition that whatever title the Republican Party has had to the control of the Government of the State has been acquired by purchase. Its leaders buy votes here in New-Hampshire just as they buy cattle, wood, wool, or anything else, and in recent years the work of buying has been done almost in open market. There is a town a few miles east of here where a man's vote was actually auctioned off in front of the town house last election day. "I'll give you $20," said the representative of the Republican Party. "Twenty-five," said the committee on the other side. "Thirty," said the Republican. "Five," said the opposition, and so it went on until the Republican bid $80 and declared that he should go no higher. Then the Democrat bid $80 and a hog and captured the vote. But it has seldom happened that a Democratic voter has been able to outbid a Republican in New-Hampshire.

Up to the present time the Republican leaders of New-Hampshire have never been discouraged. When they have been confronted with a prospect of defeat they have passed the hat both at home and abroad, and have increased their corruption fund to such an extent as to make them safe.

But this year it is highly improbable that money will do for New-Hampshire Republicans what it has so many times done for them. The conditions are far different from those that have existed before, and have increased since 1888 was hardly over before it came to be felt that there was a possibility that the Democrats would carry the State in 1890. New-Hampshire is a manufacturing State, and in the campaign of 1888 the bugaboo of free foods was used with great persistency and impunity in behalf of the Republican ticket; but, with all the scaring, the Republican ticket got only 2,372 more votes than were cast for Cleveland, and when this was known the feeling became prevalent that if, in a Presidential year and under the great terror in the manufacturing industries of the State, which had no doubt affected many, the Republicans had won by only 2,372 votes, there was cause for hope by Democrats and for fear by Republicans that in the off year of 1890, after people had become supposedly fed with the tariff question at their leisure, there would be changes enough to give the State to the other side. Then there quickly came to the Republicans a feeling that they had chosen two very weak brethren to represent them in Congress. This feeling spread wide space and intensified, as the new-elected Congressman attempted to handle the matter of patronage, and before long it came to be understood in each district that the Congressman-elect should not be his successor. It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the disaffection and ill feeling which existed six months after the election against each of the New-Hampshire Congressmen among those whom he especially represented.

The Republican Party was already in a demoralized condition when the Senatorial fight opened between Dr. Gallinger and Mr. Chandler. That was a bitter fight, and though theoretically it ended when Mr. Chandler received the indorsement of the Republican caucus, it has not, as a matter of fact, ended yet, and it is still working discord in the party.

Still another matter came up in the Summer of 1889 to embarrass New-Hampshire Republicans, the matter of the liquor question. This matter assumed importance on account of the efforts that were made in all of the New-Hampshire cities, except Portsmouth, to enforce the prohibitory law of the State. There was a strong feeling among the friends of the prohibitory law prevailing throughout the State during the session of the Legislature, but nothing came of it in the way of legislative action. The Republicans of the Legislature made a party question of the matter and stood upon the party platform of 1888, which was understood to be declared for prohibition, and this, too, notwithstanding that there were many Republican members of the Legislature who were individually opposed to prohibition. There seemed to be an understanding, when it was known that the prohibitory law would not be repealed, that the fight should be renewed in 1890. Since the adjournment of the Legislature there have been a great many prosecutions under the prohibitory law, and the determination to fight it out of the statute book is stronger to-day than it was two years ago.

But these matters of which I have spoken, uncomfortable to handle though they may be, are quite dwarfed by the tremendous feeling which sprang up against the Republican Party when knowledge came to New-Hampshire of the acts and purposes of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives touching matters in which New-Hampshire people are especially and deeply interested. The single fact that it was upon the programme to put an import duty upon hides had only to be known in New-Hampshire to create a furor. New-Hampshire is a great shoemaking State, indeed, shoemaking falls little short of being the leading industry. Millions of dollars are invested in New-Hampshire shoe shops and thousands of men and women live on what they earn in these shops. News now comes that the Ways and Means Committee has decided to leave hides on the free list, and no doubt the excitement which has been running high in this State ever since the proposition to tax hides was mooted will be allayed. But it would be a mistake to suppose that matters will settle back where they were before the excitement began. To start with, those who are financially interested in the shoe-making industry have been scared, and have lost confidence in the Republican Party. "A horse started to run away with me the other day," said a New-Hampshire shoe manufacturer this morning. "Had he escaped from under my control I would probably have been severely hurt, perhaps killed. I fought that horse for twenty minutes, and finally conquered him, but it was all that I could do. Now, what do you suppose I did with him next day? I sold him. Another time he might have been too many for me. Now, there's a parallel case to the one we are talking about. I shall be afraid of the Republican Party as long as it stays in power."

There is something else to be considered, and that is that New-Hampshire people have learned by indication, through this transaction in hides, something about the protective tariff which they never knew before. They have learned that there is no industry flourishing in the country to-day which is not continually menaced by the Democratic Congress, and now, just as the shoemaking did it. Some of them have learned so much that it would require very little more learning to make absolute free traders of them. It is safe enough to reckon that even if there were no other causes working to bring about the discomfiture of the Republican Party in this State, the changes which have occurred in the popular estimation of the merits of the protective tariff, would be sufficient to encompass the election of tariff-reform Congressmen to succeed the present incumbents. A change of 190 votes in the First District would have caused the election of a Democratic Congressman in 1888, and a change of 499 votes in the Second District would have caused the election of a Democratic Congressman there.

It may interest some readers of THE TIMES to learn how it may happen, in the event of the election of Democratic Congressmen running upon a tariff-reform platform, that a Legislature may be chosen which will elect a high-tariff man for United States Senator. Gerrymandering of legislative districts has made that possible. There are certain legislative districts in New-Hampshire which make wonderfully funny appearances upon the map. Take a pen full of ink and spatter it upon a blank sheet of paper with one shake of the hand, and, you get a grotesque silhouette, but no more grotesque than the outline of many a New-Hampshire legislative district. The rule has been in marking out legislative districts, to put the Democrats where they will do the least harm and the Republicans where they will do the most good. There is a ward in Dover where there are only 17 Republicans to 327 Democrats. That ward was made by taking portions of three other wards and joining them together. When the Democrats come in they will undoubtedly carve this ward up, and by adding something from it to each of the three wards which it joins make those wards Democratic, and by so doing get an advantage over the Republicans similar to the advantage which the Republicans now have over them.

It would not be at all surprising if those who manage the Republican fight this year should concentrate their energies upon an effort to carry the Legislature, allowing the Congressional tickets to go by the board. Discretion is the better part of valor in a political fight, as well as in any other fight, and there is no escaping from the truism that half a loaf is better than no bread.

FOUR FATALLY INJURED.

A CROWDED BRIDGE GIVES WAY AT A PUBLIC BAPTISM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 20.—Near a colored baptizing given in Buck Creek this afternoon a part of a bridge loaded down with spectators fell in. Four persons were injured fatally, and over fifty more received injuries ranging from a few bruises to broken bones.

The beautiful day brought out an immense crowd to see the baptizing. The stream was lined with people, numbering probably 2,000. The Limestone Street Bridge, which is about twenty years old, and which was condemned six months ago, but afterward repaired and put into public use, was occupied by about 600 people. This bridge extends over a millrace in addition to crossing Buck Creek. It was one of the foot bridges on the race part that gave way. This part was about 100 feet long and 5 feet wide. An iron guard railing extends from one end of the bridge to the other.

CONEY ISLAND IS ALIVE

SHE IS BEING PATCHED UP FOR ONE MORE SEASON.

STEADY SLASHING BY THE WAVES WHICH SKILLED MEN IN SEASHORE SURGERY SEE IS INCURABLE.

Whatever effect the "first balmy breath of Spring" had upon Coney Island this year did not appear at that democratic resort yesterday. The sun was as bright as it is in early Summer; the atmosphere, so clear that one could almost see the mouth of the Shrewsbury, was tempered with the delicious quality of warmth which the experiences in Maytime, and the ocean "slumbered" in orthodox poetic fashion.

The first warm Sunday of Spring usually sends thousands of Brooklyn people and hundreds of New-Yorkers to their Summer breathing place. Yesterday was no exception. So large a number of visitors wandered over such portions of the beach as were left them by the wreckage, or drove down over the dusty avenue from the city, that it is doubtful if early June could have produced a larger attendance. The policemen who walked about the island seeking nooks where they would not be too conspicuous, estimated that there were quite 15,000 persons there. The stage drivers did not accept this as accurate, because most of the number preferred to walk.

There have been many great changes since the big hotels were boarded in last Autumn, and the indications that in a very few years there will be no more Brighton Beach unless the owners of that property reform their methods of subjugating the ocean have not been more manifest on any previous April Sunday. Notwithstanding that last Winter had no great storms like the season of 1888-9 the attrition of the sea upon the narrow strip of sand is very evident. It will be remembered that when the hotel was moved back in 1888 there was left a broad expanse of beach in front of it which was turned into a lawn and planted with flowers. The succeeding Winter nipped about 100 feet off this and last Winter took about 50 more, so that there is barely left 150 feet between the hotel veranda and the very significant mark left by high tide. The result of this is that the music pavilion in which Herr Seidl used to wave his baton so imperiously last Summer stands upon piles which a day or two will be lapped by the surf.

But the workmen have not been idle. If there is not to be so much lawn as there was last year, there is to be some, nevertheless, for the work of leveling and filling in has already begun. It is, perhaps, in this connection that the future hopefulness of this portion of the island is evident. Instead of erecting a substantial breakwater, as at Manhattan Beach and in front of the Oriental, the men have presented as a buffer to the surf a barricade of sandbags, and have used them to enwall the earth and turf. Though this was done last season, experience seems not to have shown the difference between a Mississippi levee and an ocean breakwater. It was promised yesterday that the music pavilion would be moved nearer to the hotel. This will probably be done next month, but the pavilion, unfortunately, is just big enough to demand a considerable space between it and the new building, lest it destroy the proportions of the latter.

The beach between Brighton and Manhattan is strewn with wreckage, which is to be gathered and burned. At present it is unsightly, and makes walking very difficult. The roadway of the Marine Railway, which was replaced last Spring with so much care, shows indications in several places of what a pile which has been carelessly left among the breakers may do in the way of damage when it is used as a battering ram by the surf. At the points in question the heavy tree trunks have been broken as though they had been matches. The changes at the Manhattan and the Oriental are very slight, but everywhere the workmen are furbishing up the big hotels, whose verandas are still boarded up tight, and whose hospitable interiors have yet the odors of a scantily-used attic.

The bathing pavilion between the two big hotels is literally now on the ocean's edge, for the Winter's high tides have knocked the floor out of it in two or three places. Bathers will not have to go very far from their dressing rooms in order to enjoy their dip. But it is between Brighton and West Brighton that the sea has played its most mischievous pranks. When the big hotels closed their doors last year there was a very convenient asphalt walk connecting the two resorts. Portions of it are still there, but they consist mainly of pieces about two feet square, twisted by the power of the waves out of all semblance of anything. There is no portion of this walk or roadway left which may be used for any purpose save for rebuilding and relaying. This ruin extends from the Hotel Brighton to the broad highway which connects the beach with Brooklyn—a distance of nearly half a mile—and the work cost many thousands of dollars. This walk and driveway is to be replaced, however, but it will be laid considerably nearer the backbone of the island than its former site.

The invasion of the sea here may be appreciated by those who have used the extraordinary elevated railway which extends from Brighton to its less dignified neighbor. The station at the former place, which last year set back a very considerable distance from the sea, was broken down by the breakers, and new piles have been driven which will at high tide even, this Summer, be washed by the waves. The entire beach along the line where the former driveway extended is strewn with wreckage.

There are nearly two months yet before the season will open here on the beach, and there is still ample time for them and their surroundings to be placed in the condition which is supposed to be a characteristic of first-class hostelries, but the proprietors have got lots of work before them. Perhaps, though, the most extensive improvements are being made at West Brighton, for to that point, there is a new building under construction. It is a very important addition to the big Culver station. This is not the only improvement in progress. The waste of sand between the two iron piers and about Steeplechase or old Bauer Hotel is being rapidly transformed into a very beautiful lawn, which will be divided by asphalt walks and decorated with flower beds quite after the style of seventeenth century engravings of the Garden of Eden. This, it is expected, will lead those who are purely of an artistic temperament from the merely gormandizing east end to visit the new Paradise, redolent of froth and chowder. There are scores of small buildings going up in almost every part of West Brighton that is not already occupied.

Yesterday there were a lot of bicyclists who, between races over the exceedingly firm beach, discussed the advisability of building a pretty headquarters for them in some spot on the line between Brighton and West Brighton. There may be some general action taken in this regard which will insure the wheelmen much more generous treatment at Coney Island than they have ever received at the hands of the professional landlords and tapsters of that predatory community.

Away down at the west end, quite at the end of Norton's Point, there has been work in progress under the supervision of one of the members of the Government's Lighthouse Board for nearly a week making the preliminary excavations for the fine new lighthouse which is to be erected there at the entrance of the harbor. Most of these excavations will be comp eted next week, and then the work will go on rapidly.

FIFTH WARD IRISH ATHLETES.

A meeting of Irish athletes of the Fifth Ward was held yesterday at Hudson and Desbrosses Streets for the purpose of forming an Irish athletic club. Thomas Lonergan was elected temporary Chairman and Michael O. Sullivan Secretary. There had been an announcement that liquor dealers were to be excluded from the club, and in consequence the Irishmen of the ward turned out in large numbers, among them being many saloon keepers. The opening speech was made by John Pursell, who favored the exclusion of the liquor men on the ground that their connection with the club meant its ruination.

This called out a storm of indignant protest from the liquor element, which largely predominated, and a scene of confusion followed. When order was finally restored one of the anti-saloon men showed that there were 700 saloons in the Fifth Ward, and that they were attempting to take the club by storm in order to use it for political purposes. The Chairman precipitated matters at this point by stating that there were men in the room who had been paid money to vote for the admission of the saloon, and another scene of confusion took place. Finally the matter was put to a vote and the saloon men triumphed by a majority of twenty votes.

THE LINDEN MEETING.

The Linden Park Blood Horse Association will begin its Spring meeting to-morrow. The track is now in excellent condition and the stables are filled with horses, so that a week of good sport is a certainty. Six races will be run daily for purses ranging in value from $590 to $1,000 each. The programmes are well arranged to suit horses of all classes, and the conditions indicate large fields and good sport. The meeting will continue until Monday, the 28th, and be resumed after a week at Elizabeth, on Wednesday, May 7.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. SUTTON'S BODY.

The body of Mrs. Francis M. Sutton, a daughter of Fred. Thompson B. Maury of this city, who recently died in London, arrived yesterday on the Cunard steamship Etruria. Mrs. Sutton was married last October and accompanied her husband to England. She was taken ill with pneumonia while on the steamer, but rallied after reaching England. Mr. Sutton was obliged to go to South Africa on business, and was very fond of his wife's mother, who had been with her during her illness. Her mother, who had been summoned from Virginia in order to nurse her, was with her at the time of her death.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE ABRUPT ENDING OF HIS STAY.

The experiences of Joseph K. Emmet, who has amused the American people for many years or more with his queer personations of our cousin German, with old John Barleycorn have furnished the basis for many a newspaper story, and now comes along another which promises to end most disastrously for the genial "Fritz" himself. A stormy scene occurred on the stage of Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House late Saturday night, and it was the culmination of an experience lasting for over two weeks, and one which has brought terror into Emmet's domestic and professional life.

While the great German comedian was playing "Fritz in a Madhouse" in Philadelphia week before last that mania for strong drink which has so hampered him in his life, seized upon him and the bowling now became absolutely his master. He drank and drank again, until finally his condition became so bad that the theatre in which he was playing had to be closed because of his inability to appear.

Emmet arranged this matter by paying the expenses and all losses entailed by his spree, and last Monday began his Harlem engagement. In Fritz" he had to be drunk in Philadelphia, and every day during last week he got more and more muddled. At Saturday's matinée performance he was ludicrously intoxicated, and murdered his play as the intelligent Tombs lawyer murders the Queen's English. He "rang in" all sorts of inconsonantian references in his lines, and enjoyed himself on the stage as only a man to whom rosy wine has been paying assiduous attention could enjoy himself, much to the delight of the audience.

Mr. J. K. Emmet, Jr., "Fritz's" son and manager, came to the conclusion on Friday last that this sort of thing had got to stop. "Fritz" for some weeks had been paying more than the usual amount of attention to Miss Maud White, his leading lady, who had come to his company from Richard Mansfield's support, and his son attributed, however justly, his recent shortcomings to the influence which that lady exercised over him. He determined, upon severing Miss White's connection with the company after the performance on Saturday night, and likewise arranged that at the same time his father be taken in forcible charge and conveyed to some place where medical aid might assist nature in getting him over the effects of the dissipation in which he had indulged.

Just after the curtain went down on the last act of the play last Saturday night, young Mr. Emmet went on the stage where Miss White and his father were still standing and informed the former that she would have to leave the company. That young woman objected in a most vigorous manner to doing anything of the kind, whereupon, it is alleged, young Mr. Emmet forcibly ejected her from the stage and had her put in a little stormhouse over the stage door. Miss White wept and uttered various bitter words in a high and earnest tone, but they went for naught.

"Fritz" witnessed the performance with flashing eyes, and only the restraint laid upon him by strong arms prevented his serious interference. As it was, he denounced his son in fierce language; but there were two policemen there, summoned by the stage manager, and the first thing the actor knew he was in a carriage and on his way to the Manhattan Hospital. There he was confined overnight, treated with bromides, and otherwise taken care of. Miss White, who had spent the intervening time in savagely denouncing "Fritz's" son for his "shameful conduct," was next disposed of. She had been practically a prisoner until Emmet had been trundled off in his carriage, and then she too was put in a carriage and allowed to go where she chose. She departed, vowing to wreak dire vengeance upon the son of "Fritz" for the way in which he had treated her.

What makes this story the more painful is the fact that "Fritz's" wife has begun a suit for divorce against her husband, and the preliminary papers were served upon him just after the matinée on Saturday. Emmet, who is about fifty-five years old, has been married for twenty-seven years, and, although his shortcomings in the matter of sobriety, or the lack of it, have been the cause of many jars, he and his wife have been more than ordinarily a happy couple. Just what grounds are those upon which Mrs. Emmet bases her suit are not known.

Emmet was seen by a reporter yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hospital, and, aside from a little jerkiness of manner, he seemed to be all right. He had been out driving during the day and had recovered much of his cheerfulness and suavity of manner. He is under engagement to play in Hoboken to-night, and he declared that he would fulfill his engagement. The hospital physicians said that he would be perfectly able to do so.

Mr. Emmet talked only slightly of his wife's suit, but in that strong, hearty way of his, he said: "As God is my judge—as I hope to be saved—my first, my only, my lasting love is my wife's. In all the wide world there is but one woman to me, and that woman is my wife."

THE RACING SEASON.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S CONTESTS AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK.

This is the last day of the first Spring meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club at Elizabeth, and a good lot of horses are named as contestants in all the six races to be run. The Pamrapo Stakes for two-year-olds will be the feature, and it should be a right good race, as Eclipse, Terrifier, Captain Wagener, Priscilla, and Favora will probably have a good hot fight for the money. The entries and weights for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; special weights. Fitzroy, St. John, and Young Duke, 119 pounds each; Tipstaff, 118; Village Maid and Samaia, 114 each; Owen Golden and Be Lucky, 109 each; Extra Dry, Ransocas, Little Ella, and Bessie K., 104 each; Homeopathy, 99.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap.—King Crab and Eric, 114 pounds each; Castaway II. and Ten Booker, 107 each; Larchmont, 105; She and Sahrina, 102 each; Bonbon, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Red Elm and Cupid, 116 pounds each; Cascobs and Theora, 111 each; Jim Gray, Battersby, Lomax, and Steve Jerome, 110 each; Nervina, 108; Jasbet and Nina W., 107 each; Slumber and Soudan, 104 each; Pilate, 104; Equality, 102; Facial B., Moonstone, Mink, and Goldfish, 101 each; Ho, 100; Monte Cristo, Chumbly, and Teddington, 98 each; Express, 97; Lemon Blossom, 96; Little Monarch, 92; Lillie Kinney, 87; Ten Rookn, 86; America, 83.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pamrapo Stakes for two-year olds. One-half mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Eclipse	121	Rotatim	118
Lord Harry	118	Gray Rock	118
Coriolanus	118	Headlight	118
Sir George	118	Emily Carter	115
Simrock	118	Lythe	115
Captain Wagener	118	Priscilla	115
Cerebus	118	Martha Washington	115
Strathmeath	118	Highland Lass	115
Terrifier	118	Dicky Clover	115
Trentonian	118	Fugitive	115
The Maggie Hunt colt	118	Favora	115

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Esau, 114 pounds; Blackthorne, 110; Hamlet, 107; Royal Garter, 106; Refund and Not Guilty, 105 each; Silleck, 104; Ralph Block, Pontico, and Jim McCormick, 103 each; Brilliant, 100; Futurity, 98; Admiral and Stephanie, 96 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; for three-year olds. Kingsbridge, 123 pounds; Major Daly, Jack Rose, Chinwood, and Rancocas, 118 each; Minuet, 118.

THE WINNERS AT CLIFTON.

During the ninety-two days of the meeting of the Passaic County Agricultural Society at Clifton 580 races were run and $228,997 was distributed among 193 different owners of racers. Following is a list of owners who won upward of $1,000:

D. A. Honig	$23,934	Chicago Stable	$2,180
H. McCormick	14,897	H. McCarren, Jr.	2,017
M. T. Donovan	8,738	Islip Stable	2,008
McMahon & Co	8,559	H. A. Newton	2,029
W. C. Daly	8,012	C. H. Post	1,967
Hanover Stable	6,072	Castle & Son	1,792
W. Lakeland	4,988	H. C. Meyers	1,632
R. Bradley	4,831	Bradford Stable	1,671
Hillsdale Stable	4,738	S. Emery	1,660
Excelsior Stable	4,391	Keystone Stable	1,594
Clifton Stable	4,270	A. Lakeland	1,463
Auburndale Stable	4,203	W. J. Local	1,457
C. Thompson	3,507	Hudson Stable	1,339
S. W. Street	3,401	Athens Stable	1,338
S. P. Armstrong	3,348	P. Halpin	1,270
W. C. Rollins	3,342	G. Walbaum	1,256
W. H. Rogers	3,184	W. C. Schmidt	1,233
Hempstead Stable	3,145	M. Daly	1,207
L. L. Lloyd	3,065	B. Dwyer	1,204
J. Delong	2,891	W. L. Curi	1,147
R. Liddell	2,717	C. Billings	1,128
W. B. Jennings	2,658	H. Harris	1,115
T. B. Doswell	2,618	J. Shields	1,109
West Union Stable	2,419	L. Stedeker	1,078
M. Barrett	2,309	W. B. Miller	1,068
J. Adams	2,439	J. Jeffcott	1,055
Beverwyck Stable	2,391	L. Tully	1,041
W. Skidmore	2,136	L. Hart	1,010

MEMPHIS ENTRIES.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile for two-year olds. Addie Brown, 118 pounds; Katrina, 116; Liberty Bell, Black Knight, and Joe Carter 113 each; Antoinette, 110.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Queer Toy, 120 pounds; Wimmer and Kenilworth, 112 each; Mary H. Amelia, Mary J., and Workmate, 113 each; Helter Skelter, 109.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Jacobin, 118 pounds; La Premier and Elyton, 109 each; John Sherman and Burch, 108 each; Alphonse and Stony Montgomery, 106 each; Buckler, 104; Ernest Race, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rose Howard, 118 pounds; Ben March and Bonnie Bird, 106 each; Doug Kingo, 103; Ribbon, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tudor, 115 pounds; Kirsey, 114; Ben Eder and Fairy Burke, 108 each; Evarts and Lida L., 106 each; Carleton, 101.

The Messrs. Eastman, owners of the Clifton track, announce that the usual thirty days' meeting will be held at the Brighton Beach track, beginning about the first week in July. Purses to the amount of $100,000 will be given away during that time. Hurdle races and steeplechases are to be a feature of the meeting, and a new cross-country course is being built according to the rules of the English Grand National Hunt Committee. A long distance steeplechase sweepstakes with $1,000 added is being arranged for.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

R. W. George H. Raymond, the Grand Lecturer of Masons, frequently visits Staten Island for the purpose of conferring the degrees of the standard work in the Commandery Room at the Masonic Temple Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday evening the first and second degree will be exemplified, and Friday evening will be devoted to the third degree.

Owing to the absence of Father McGee, the meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society which was to have been held last night in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, was indefinitely postponed. A committee was appointed to submit to the Vicar General the plan of continuing the Archdiocesan Union.

The Twenty-third-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its fourth annual public exhibition of drawing and other class work next Monday evening at Association Hall. Honor certificates will be presented, and addresses will be delivered by President Yeaman of Rutgers College.

Capt. Seddell of the steamship Jersey City, which arrived yesterday from Bristol, reports that he passed a large iceberg on April 10, in latitude 47° 23' and longitude 38° 30'. Another large berg was passed on April 12, in latitude 43° 10' and longitude 43° 20'.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Twenty-third Street branch will have a reception and debate to-morrow evening at Association Hall. The debate will be on the question, "Did the Career of Napoleon Bonaparte Produce More Good than Evil Results?"

Philomena Cornal, a young Italian woman, during a fight with her brother-in-law, Raffaele Cozzelino, at 9 Mulberry Street yesterday morning, was stabbed in the neck by Raffaele and was severely wounded. Raffaele was arrested.

John H. Griffin, thirty-two years old, of 104 Bayard Street, fell from the roof of the six-story tenement house 63 Mott Street last evening and was killed.

The police made eighty-four arrests for violations of the excise law yesterday.

"A. D."—Philadelphia, with an estimated population of more than 1,000,000.

BROOKLYN.

The drowned body found at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, was identified yesterday as that of Julius Schacht of 371 Columbia Street. He had been insane for many years and had been in the Flatbush Asylum several times.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Two persons, a Miss Mooney and Charles O'Neill, the latter living at 433 West Thirty-sixth Street, New-York, were struck by the southward-bound passenger train on the Harlem Railroad at Ludlow's Station at 7:40 P. M. Saturday. O'Neill will recover. It is feared that the lady's injuries will prove fatal. They are at St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers.

The funeral of Capt. Nathaniel Anderson took place yesterday afternoon at Croton, where he had died Thursday evening. Westchester Lodge, No. 180, F. and A. M., attended the funeral in a body, and he was buried with Masonic honors.

NEW-JERSEY.

The property and land of the Bonnett Gun Club, on Bonnett's Island, was recently sold at auction and was bought in by the original club members, whose names are residents of Asbury Park. The club will be reorganized and known as the Bonnett Club. The members are: R. T. Gravatt, S. O. Rogers, R. E. Drummond, A. R. Toland, J. O. Wainwright, H. E. Willard, and C. E. Borden of Asbury Park, and Charles and Benjamin Morris of Long Branch.

Joshua Van Pelt of Bradevelt, Monmouth County, claims to be the youngest surviving soldier of the late war. He is but forty-two years old. When fourteen years of age he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers. He fought in several important battles.

Jonathan T. Connett, a brother of the well-known hat manufacturer, hanged himself in his shop on Washington Street, Woodside, yesterday morning. The motive for the suicide has not been discovered.

The Hudson County Park Commissioners will meet next Friday to make a personal inspection of the several park sites that have been offered to the county.

A CAT UNDER THE HEARTH.

A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN TELLS A LEGEND OF HOUSECLEANING.

One of the best-known homeopathic physicians in Brooklyn tells a story of personal experience which is calculated to strike a sympathetic chord in many hearts just at this season of general moving and housecleaning chaos. "Am I going to do any fixing up at my house this year?" he says. "Not if I know myself. Last year I did. We hadn't any idea of what we were undertaking when the job was begun. My wife thought the woodwork needed touching up a little, so the painters came. They turned the house topsy-turvy for four days, and when they went away the pretty paper on the walls of our best rooms was spoiled. The paper hanger had to be called in. He succeeded in covering the walls so that a mason was necessary. The mason spoiled our carpets. They had to be renewed. Then we concluded to have an open grate put in in one room on the ground floor. This, too, was done.

"After it seemed to be all over I remarked to my wife with something like a groan, that nothing worse could happen to us now. We shall have a little rest and enjoy it all the more because of the stirring up we have undergone,' was my hopeful view of the situation. 'I don't know,' she responded wearily; 'how do you know that those screams men haven't fixed things up so much more terrible? Topsy has been missing for two days. Maybe they have sealed her up in the wall. They would do anything.' Topsy was the cat.

"Sure enough, within twenty-four hours, we heard a faint mewing—possibly my wife's random shot sharpened our ears. Topsy was under the newly-laid hearth in the open grate. We saved her life by hustling down to the mason's again, and having the hearth torn up. For nearly a week longer the house was torn up too. This year I have a very strong idea that we shall let well enough alone. I belong to Mr. Bergh's society."

BORDREAU TRIED SUICIDE.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD BECAUSE HE WAS OUT OF WORK.

Hercule Bordreau, a French Canadian, who was thrown out of work by the recent destruction of the Lewis & Fowler car shops, attempted suicide yesterday at his home, 619 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the head. He sent his wife and children to church and then went out and took a walk. Returning, he went to his room, removed his coat, hat, and shoes, lay at full length on the bed, and, placing the barrel of a revolver right against his head, just above the right ear, fired.

The ball crashed through the skull and imbedded itself in the brain. The wound was a frightful one, and an ambulance surgeon who was summoned expressed surprise that death had not ensued at once. Mr. Bordreau was then unconscious and his brain was paralyzed. He was allowed to remain on the bed. The surgeon said that nothing could keep him alive more than a few hours.

The would-be suicide is fifty-three years old and had been employed by the Lewis & Fowler Company as an expert mechanic. He suffered from two attacks of grip last Winter, and never seemed to recover from a fit of melancholy that succeeded the last illness. The loss of his work preyed on his mind, and it is supposed was the only cause for his attempt upon his life.

FAREWELL TO "SHENANDOAH."

The "Shenandoah" company, which has played Bronson Howard's war drama for the entire season in this city, left last evening for San Francisco direct. The members occupy two Pullmans and a special car built for their use at the Erie Railroad shops. After playing an engagement in San Francisco the company will return to Chicago, and occupy McVicker's Theatre for the entire Summer season.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES. | Fulton, Warren, 13th St.

DR. DOUAI'S CREMATION.

INCINERATION OF THE SOCIALIST'S REMAINS AT FRESH POND.

Not less than a thousand admirers of the dead Socialist, Dr. Adolph Douai, made a pilgrimage to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday, to be present at the incineration of his remains. The assemblage was composed chiefly of members of the Social Labor Party and German trade organizations. Dr. Douai has been dead since Jan. 21, 1888. His cremation was deferred from time to time at the instance of his widow, who was thought to be sick beyond recovery, and who wished to be cremated with him. She regained her health, however, and with her family was present at yesterday's simple ceremony.

The remains were conveyed from the vault in the Evergreens Cemetery, and on arriving at the crematory were delivered to Superintendent C. W. C. Dreher. On account of the lapse of time since the death he decided not to remove the remains from the casket, and it was placed in the retort just as it was received.

The ashes will be removed this morning and delivered to Mrs. Douai. After a dirge by the La Salle Maennerchor the assembly dispersed. In the evening memorial services were held at the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle Street, Brooklyn, which was a gift of the deceased to the Social Labor League. Among those who spoke of the good qualities of the dead leader were Otto Klemann, Sergius Shevitch, Francis Seurbert, Jacob Frank, and Christian Pottberg.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOAT CLUBS.

A chilly breeze blowing across the Harlem River yesterday made rowing a very uncomfortable sport. Consequently but few of the oarsmen donned their trunks and rowing shirts and got into their boats. Vigorous as is the exercise, warm weather is essential to aquatics, and until the southerly winds come and do away with the necessity of wearing sweaters, lovers of this sport will stick pretty close to their boathouses.

With the exception of a little gig rowing, the river was practically deserted yesterday. Around the houses there was a great deal of varnishing and cleaning, in anticipation of the fun to come, and a good deal of speculation as to the showing the various club crews would make in the season's regattas. That all, or nearly all, of the clubs will have working crews in regular training this year is certain. The Captains have already chosen their men.

During the coming week they will weed out the "poor sticks" and put other men in. By Sunday next nearly every club on the river will have its pairs, doubles, and fours properly seated, and many of the eights will be working. This will give them over a month to train for the Decoration Day regatta on the old Empire course.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

THE WEEK'S VARIATIONS IN THE PRICES OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, April 20.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 1½ to 1. There was no demand. On the Stock Exchange business was more active and the tone was good. Cheap money is rapidly reviving business, and there is every indication of a steady expansion of the volume of speculation. The rise in the price of silver is benefiting many important industries and adds a cheerful feeling to the markets. Foreign securities, which tended to rise during the week, were firmer to-day on selling orders from the Continent. Argentine railways closed dat, showing, however, a rise of 2¼ per cent on the week. The Argentine gold premium was fallen to 168. "English railways were neglected under a steady flow of investment. American railroads were more active. There was increased speculation and buying for investment. English investors being favorably influenced by the good trade returns, the silver bill, and confidence that future dividends will more nearly correspond with actual earnings. The week's variations in the prices of American securities include the following increases: Canadian Pacific, 1 each; Erie common, 2 each; Louisville and Nashville ordinary, 1¼; Denver common, Northern Pacific, Wabash preferred, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western preferred, 1 each; Wabash ordinary, Lake Shore, Mexican Central, and Union Pacific, ¾ each; New York, Ontario and Western and Ohio and Mississippi, ½ each. Norfolk and Western common dropped ¾.

Canadian railway securities were steady. Grand Trunk first preferences advanced 1¼, and ditto second and third preferences ½ each. Brewery shares were firmer. Mines were weak, and there was no proposed combination of producers being started are becoming talked.

PARIS, April 20.—Business on the Bourse was dull during the past week and the tendency was downward. Three per cent rentes closed at 85f. 27½c. Bank of France shares a fall of 90f., and Panama a fall of 44f. Rio Tintos show an advance of 3½f. for the week. The speculation in Suez Canal shares was stimulated by the part of the dissolution of the syndicate holding the stock of the institution. It is rumored that a new Panama Canal Company will be formed after the report of the commission that examined the canal's affairs is issued. A syndicate which has been formed is ready to discuss conditions for the transfer of the existing works.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Bourse was very quiet during the week past. Mining and industrial shares were again remarked, mostly owing to bear speculations mainly for the fall. In the meantime, the movement of the market, Russians were especially strong. Rubles advanced during the week from 223.50@ 223.35. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Prussian consols, 106.50; Mexican 6s, 96.60; short exchange on London, 20.32½; long do., 20.27; private discount, 2%. A number of leading banks, including the Bleichroders, the Deutsche Bank, the Jacoby, Mendelssohn and Handels Gesellschaft, have formed a syndicate to create an Italian Credit Fonsier. The new institution will issue Italian loans on a large scale here and in London and Paris.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—On the Bourse business was dull during the week past. Prices were weak. The closing quotations yesterday include: Italian 5s, 93.10; Russian 4s, 95.60; Austrian Credits, 259; short exchange on London, 20.37; private discount, 3.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—HARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TRIAL PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Demurrers—No. 91. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 1,145, 1,138, 1,187, 1,190, 1,189, 1,197, 926. Law and Fact—Nos. 608, 617, 511, 613.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Law and Fact—Nos. 566, 553, 544, 57, 574, 575, 570, 136, 200, 201, 202, 525, 555.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 3539, 1916, 1911, 1723, 598, 1924, 1925, 1937, 1938, 1433, 1530, 1441, 1564, 1438, 1439, 1432, 1923, 1148, 1501, 1565, 1544, 1526, 1902, 1903.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BRADY, J.—Nos. 311, 312, 313, 314, 1555, 1815, 1604, 1613, 1612, 659, 1539, 1503, 1628, 1588, 1603, 1625, 1565, 1137, 2408, 498, 1554, 2084, 1568, 1580, 1582, 724, 1638, 1640.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—PATTERSON, J.—Case on.—No. 868. Reynolds vs. London Assurance Corporation. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 832, 77.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 613, 808, 1345, 535, 1377, 1447, 1478, 1521, 1256.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RAMSON, S.—No. 598, contested will of Mary Goodwin, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 995, petition of executrix, at 2 P. M. Proofs and testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of J. W. C. Campbell, N. P. Leucht, J. B. Van de Water, E. V. Howell, Jr., and Sarah Hedges. Report of No. 10 filed. H. Chamberlain, Elisabeth Bisbing, Morgan Murphy, and A. H. Shitterlin at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TRIAL.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 4, 7.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 24, 16, 25, 23, 27, 28, 17, 18, 19, 8, 10.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM.—DALY, J.—Nos. 35, 4612, 1622, 1078, 1079, 882, 1369, 277, 675, 1621, 1445, 891, 1175, 1197, 2083, 1185.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—SPEDDING, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 307, 309, 310, 1295, 2078, 1575, 1574, 1580, 711, 714, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1581.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—WILMOT, J.—Nos. 2041, 858, 873, 877, 885, 3003, 888, 1922, 892, 897, 917, 913, 912, 905, 971, 894.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1511, 2086, 2141, 911, 795, 796, 845, 850, 1795, 801, 1810, 2010, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2

NEW PUBLICATIONS

REPUTING WEISSMANN.

ORGANIC EVOLUTION AS THE RESULT OF GERMINATIVE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF ORGANIC GROWTH. By Dr. G. H. THEODOR EIMER. Translated by J. T. CUNNINGHAM, F.R.S. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1890.

The conclusions of Prof. Weissmann with regard to heredity have created much excitement in the Darwinian camp of the scientists; for his main thesis, if sustained, would greatly weaken, if it did not destroy, the chief supports of Darwin's argument for evolution. Weissmann's idea is that the germ cells are transmitted from parent to offspring without change, and do not acquire or carry over any traits or characteristics of the parent. In his view the germ cell is an unchangeable unit which passes down from the remotest ages when life appeared on the earth, to the latest and highest creature of the present, without transmitting the natures of the individuals through which it has passed. This theory is, therefore, a blow at the ancient, as well as modern, ideas of the immediate inheritance of characters and traits.

If we are to believe Weissmann we are all abroad regarding pure blood, the fear of harming a family by intermarriage with criminals or cripples, and the danger of transmitting evil habits, disease, and insanity to one's offspring. Prof. Weissmann founds his criticism of the later theories of evolutionists on rather slender bases. He appears to him, for instance, that the rather famous case of the boy with a malformed lobe to his ear, born of a mother who in youth had the lobe of her ear torn by an earring, cannot be considered a case of injury to the parent inherited by and appearing in the offspring, because the place of the mother's wound does not coincide exactly with that of the son's malformation. This view of the spot where the injury was has been denied, be it said parenthetically, by the author of the present work. But we are more concerned with the fact that whereas Weissmann's theories have been received with great favor by some English scientists, others having become almost wedded to the view of evolution, Prof. Eimer is an opponent of those portions of Weissmann's theory which are of the greatest importance. The translator did not believe that Weissmann was right, and in casting about for arguments against him discovered in a Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in Tübingen a strong reasoner whose works have been little recognized in Germany and not at all in England. He therefore set to work on a translation of his latest and most mature volume.

Prof. Eimer took up the study of living lizards about 1872, while visiting the island of Capri, which has a lizard remarkable for variations among individuals and its difference from other Italian lizards. It is hard to say whether the dark-blue wall lizard of Capri should be called a species by itself or a variety of a lizard of the mainland. The study caused him to regard with doubt many of the definitions hitherto accepted, and on extending his view to other animals he came to the conclusion "that the causes which lead to the formation of new characters in organisms, and in the last result to their evolution, consist essentially in the chemico-physiological interaction between the material composition of the body and external influences." He believes that natural causes produced the separation of animals into species. One of his discoveries is a law which seems to govern the distribution of spots, markings, &c., on the skins of reptiles and beasts, which he thinks began at the posterior parts and traveled (in the course of ages) over the body to the head. The different stages of the wave of markings are registered in extinct forms, varieties which have remained stationary, and in the embryos of advanced specimens. This curious law might be compared with Prof. J. D. Dana's theory of cephalization, or the forward and upward progress of brain in animals, published October, 1876, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*.

Prof. Eimer believes that he has demonstrated, contrary to certain portions of Prof. Weissmann's argument, that external conditions do modify organisms and that characters so acquired are veritably inherited. If he is right, then Darwinism receives a powerful support, for Darwin did not work out this part of his theory as well as others. But he does not maintain (and this he dwells on) that adaptation to surroundings will explain all phenomena—that it has exclusive dominion. "If this exclusive dominion did belong to it, if everything were adapted, all evolution of the living world would be also excluded—there would be stagnation." He brings combinations of characters into play, supposing that when a given animal became adapted in a certain way other less necessary changes occurred in its frame, as, when horns appeared, other parts of the body changed in sympathy. He is fond of an analogy with crystals, which do not only form at the point of impact, but when once started branch far and wide in certain lines of direction, changing the whole mass.

It would be impossible to follow Prof. Eimer through the organic growth of the living world, the influence of adaptation in the formation of species, and the sections on acquired characters, mental faculties acquired and inherited, function as the cause of evolution without and within, and the Law of Organic Form. Readers may be warned that the earlier sections are the difficult ones, while those that follow contain a very interesting and attractive store of information, anecdote, and running argument applied to animal life. It may merely be said broadly that Eimer represents more nearly the kind of scientific mind that Darwin had than do men like Kölliker, Von Nägeli, and Weissmann, who call themselves physiologists and base their arguments on studies with the microscope rather than on wide generalizations on visible facts concerning animals. Prof. Eimer is a zoologist rather than a physiologist. To lengthen the distinction is fine, but when we discover that one scientist assumes that another must err because that other is a zoologist, for example, we begin to perceive that the training a man has undergone may plausibly enter into the account. We can recommend this volume warmly to all who have followed the discussion of Herbert Spencer by men of learning in the Sunday TIMES. The translator has done well with the difficult German that professors employ, and when he is obscure he is hard to understand because the original is as far as possible from the polluted style of a Sainte-Beuve.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they will publish, under the advisory editorship of Hamilton W. Mabie, a series bearing the general title, "Makers of America," which will include lives of discoverers, colonizers, statesmen, men of war and letters, theologians, inventors—"in short, men who in every walk of life have been of sufficient force to stamp their impress on their times and to help shape the affairs of the continent. These biographies are to be of moderate compass, averaging about two hundred duodecimo pages, and while exact as to facts, it is expected that each will introduce local color and atmosphere, so as to give not only the life of its subject, but a picture of the times. In this way each will be, in a measure, an episode of American history." The publication of the series will be begun in the Autumn of this year, and the following volumes have already been arranged for: "Christopher Columbus," by President Charles Kendall Adams of Cornell; "John Winthrop," by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell; "Robert Morris," by Prof. William G. Sumner; "James Edward Oglethorpe," by Henry J. Bruce; "John Hughes," by Henry A. Brann, D.D.; "Robert Fulton," by Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell; "Francis Higginson," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "Peter Stuyvesant," by Bayard Tuckerman; "Thomas Hooker," by George L. Walker, D. D.; "Charles Sumner," by Anna L. Dawes; "Thomas Jefferson," by James Schouler; "William White," by the Rev. Julius H. Ward, with an introduction by Bishop Potter; "Jean Baptiste Lemoine, Sieur de Bienville," by Grace King; "Alexander Hamilton," by Prof. William G. Sumner; "Father Junipero Serra," by John Gilmary Shea; "Cotton Mather," by Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard; "Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle," by Edward G. Mason, President of the Historical Society of Chicago; "Thomas Nelson," by Thomas Nelson Page, and "George and Cecilius Calvert, Barons Baltimore of Baltimore."

—The writings of James Russell Lowell will be issued this year in a new, complete, and handsome large paper edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. They will make ten volumes, classified as follows: "His crary Essays," in four volumes; "Political Essays," in one volume; "Literary and Political Addresses," in one volume; "Poems," in two volumes. They will include all of Lowell's writings that he cares to preserve. For the "Biglow Papers" he has written full explanatory notes. Only 300 copies will be issued for America, the form being that of the large paper edition of Longfellow. It is expected that the first volume will be ready this Spring and that the ten will all have been issued early in the Fall.

—Macmillan & Co. announce for publication at once "Silver in Europe," by S. Dana Horton, who was the representative of the United States at the Paris conferences of 1878 and 1881. Mr. Horton's recently-published book on "The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy Since the Restoration" is a well-known and accepted work of authority on the subject treated.

—O. B. Frothingham has about completed a work on "Boston Unitarianism—a Study in Its Life and Work: 1820–1850." The volume presents a sketch of the type of Unitarianism which Mr. Frothingham's father represented, besides sketches of some of his associates, including John Pierpont, Francis Parkman, and Alexander Young. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of the work. It will be ready near the 1st of June.

—Kossuth has nearly ready for publication three additional volumes of his memoirs. They are said to contain, among other things, his remarks upon the policy of Napoleon III. toward the Vienna Court, and upon the endeavors of the Pope to retain his secular power, in addition to an interesting interview between Prince Bismarck and the French Ambassador, Comte de Saint Vallier. The volumes will reproduce several letters addressed by the late Count Julius Andrassy to Kossuth, during Count Andrassy's exile; a letter from Richard Cobden to Kossuth at the time of the Crimean War, and reminiscences of eminent Hungarian statesmen, like Count Stephen Szechenyi and Baron Nicolaus Wesselenyi, besides other interesting records. At the close of his preface Kossuth states that the Hungarian Deputy, M. Ignaz Helfy, in revising the work, as he himself was painfully conscious of the fact that during his forty-one years of exile he had not kept up with the advance of the Hungarian tongue.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish Dr. Holmes's "Over the Teacups" in book form when the series is completed in the *Atlantic*.

—Austin Dobson is writing for the *Christian Union* a series of literary studies.

—Mrs. Alexander Ireland's biography of Mrs. Carlyle will be issued in the Autumn, and some of the letters will be given in fac simile.

—The orders already received for Mr. George W. Childs's "Recollections" indicate that a second edition will soon be needed.

—Sidney Cooper, the English artist who paints animals, is writing his autobiography.

—Henry Holt & Co. announce a series of selections from leading modern philosophers, suggested and in part supervised by Prof. E. H. Sneath, lecturer on the history of philosophy at Yale. Each volume will contain a biographical sketch of the author, a statement of the historical position of his system, and a bibliography. Those so far arranged for are: "Descartes," by Prof. Ladd of Yale; "Spinoza," by Prof. Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania; "Locke," by Prof. Russell of Williams; "Berkeley," by ex-President Porter of Yale; "Hume," by Dr. Sneath of Yale, and "Hegel," by Prof. Royce of Harvard. Kant, Comte, and Spencer will be added to the series, and probably others.

—Old Testament stories taken from the Bible, and extending from the Dispersion at Babel to the Conquest of Canaan, will be issued as the April number of the Riverside Literature Series. They will be given in a connected form; in the Bible they are scattered through many chapters.

—A new edition of the "Biography of Nathaniel Greene," by George Washington Greene, will be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at a somewhat reduced price and size of volume.

—"Tales of New-England," by Sara O. Jewett, a volume selected from volumes already in print, will be issued this month in the Riverside Aldine Series.

—The complete story in *Lippincott* for May will be contributed by Bret Harte, the title being "A Sappho of Green Springs."

—Lafcadio Hearn has gone to Japan. He has left behind him a story for publication in the May *Lippincott*.

—Joseph Jefferson, in the *Century* for May, will describe his trip to Australia in 1861, where he encountered what he calls a "terrible audience," composed of ticket-of-leave-men, when playing for the first time in Hobart Town the play called "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

—*Harper's Weekly* of this week will contain an eight-page supplement giving an account of Stanley's relief of Emin, with many illustrations.

—W. S. Lilly will publish in volume form recent articles of his that have appeared in the magazines, giving it the title "Right and Wrong."

—A letter from Swift just sold in London shows that he preferred life in London to life in the country. "I am here," he says, "among the beauties of nature, for which I have little taste, I envy you the dirt, the hurricane, malignity, in which—as all London people—you live."

—A volume on "Newspaper Reporting in Olden Time and To-day" will be added to the Book Lovers' Library.

—The *Spectator* thus closes a notice of Mark Twain's book, "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur": "Mark Twain is quite right about the Quest of the Holy Grail, for it—in common with other enterprises the memory of which mankind will not willingly let die—had 'worlds of reputation in it, but no money.' Possibly, however, he may find a tangible consolation in the fact—since reverence fails to keep pace with knowledge in the present generation—that these broad grins at the expense of his betters are likely to bring him 'worlds' of money, if no reputation."

—At a recent sale of scarce books in London the following brought the sums named: John Payne's "Arabian Nights," printed by the Villon Society, £8 15s.; Tennyson's "In Memoriam," first edition, £4 4s.; first edition of Wordsworth's Poems, 1807, £3; Cruikshank's "Table Book," first edition, complete in the wrappers as issued, £8 15s.; Campbell's Poetical Works, first edition, £2 8s.; Thackeray's "Irish Sketch Book," first edition, with engravings drawn by the author, £5 5s.; Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," first edition, numerous designs by the author, £8 15s.; Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719, "Farther Adventures," 1719, and "Serious Reflections, with his Vision of the Angelick World," 1720, all first editions, £29 10s.; Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales from Shakespear," first edition, £8; first demy octavo edition of Dickens's "Sketches by Boz," illustrated by Cruikshank, with additional etchings inserted, £8 12s. 6d.; first edition of "Pickwick," £4 5s.; first edition of the "Tale of Two Cities," illustrated by H. K. Browne, £2 18s.; first edition of Thackeray's "History of Henry Esmond," £3 7s. 6d.; Tennyson's "In Memoriam," first edition, elegantly bound, £5; Cruikshank's "View of Wakefield," plates by Rowlandson, £7 10s.; first edition of Grimm's "German Stories," plates by George Cruikshank, £47; Roscoe's "Novelist's Library — "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Robinson Crusoe," &c., complete in nineteen volumes, with all the plates by George Cruikshank, in double state, plain and colored, £26; first edition of Cruikshank's "Omnibus," complete in the original parts, £8 15s.; first octavo edition of "Oliver Twist," in original parts, with the covers as fresh as issued, £22 10s.; the Abbotsford edition of Scott's Waverley novels, portraits and plates, £14 14s.; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," in the original parts, £18 5s.

—A full-page portrait of George Kennan will be given in the May number of the *New-England Magazine*, which will also print a poem on the recent Russian atrocities.

—The firm of Frederick A. Stokes & Brother has been made into a corporation to be known as the Frederick A. Stokes Company, of which Mr. Stokes is President and Mr. George F. Foster is Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Foster has long been well known in this city as a journalist connected with prominent morning newspapers. This change involves the retirement of Horace S. Stokes, and brings to the house an increase of capital.

—The *New Review* for April combines the

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1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

promised paper by Henry George and an article on the fall of Bismarck.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ORGANIC EVOLUTION AS THE RESULT OF INHERITANCE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF ORGANIC GROWTH. By Dr. G. H. THEODOR EIMER, Professor in Tübingen. Translated by J. T. CUNNINGHAM, F.R.S.E. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. 8vo. cloth.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE RUNNING AND MANAGEMENT. A Treatise on Locomotive Engines. By ANGUS SINCLAIR. Fourteenth edition. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SONS. 1890. Cloth.

WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY. By WILLIAM ARCHER. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. Boards.

A NATURALIST AMONG THE HEAD HUNTERS. Three Visits to the Solomon Islands, 1886, 1887, and 1888. By CHARLES MORRIS WOODFORD, F.R.G.S. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. Cloth.

THE SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION. By JAMES MARTINEAU, D.-C. L. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. 8vo, cloth.

CÆSAR'S COLUMN. A Story of the Twentieth Century. By EDMUND BOISGILBERT, M. D. Chicago: J. S. CAUSLEN & CO. 1890. Cloth.

THE CRAZE OF CHRISTIAN ENGLEHART. By HENRY FAULKNER BARNELL. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1890. Cloth.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY. New and enlarged edition. By DAVID MASSON, M.A., LL.D. Vol. II. HISTORICAL ESSAYS AND RESEARCHES. Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co., 1890. Cloth, $1.25.

RECOLLECTIONS. By GEORGE W. CHILDS. With portrait. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1890. Cloth, $1.

THE MISTRESS OF BEECH KNOLL. A Novel. By CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1890. Cloth, $1.25.

HUMAN BRUTES. Illustrated. By ÉMILE ZOLA, author of "Nana," &c. Chicago: LAIRD & LEE. 1890. Cloth.

THE COST OF STOCK. By C. G. BURGOYNE. Of Value to Printers, Publishers, Stationers, and all who Print, Buy, or Sell Paper. New-York: C. G. BURGOYNE. 1890. Large 8vo, cloth.

EASTER DAWN. Illustrated by FRANK BRADLEY. London: MARCUS WARD & CO. 1890. Paper.

HOUSE AND HOME. A Complete Housewife's Guide. By CATHERINE BEECHER and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Philadelphia: F. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 1890. Cloth, quarto.

LIGHT ON THE WAY. Four Favorite Hymns. London, Belfast, and New-York: MARCUS WARD & CO. 1890. Paper.

THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES. Edited by SHERIDAN FORD. New-York: FREDERICK STOKES & BROTHER. 1890. Paper.

THE WIFE OF THE FIRST CONSUL. By IMBERT DE SAINT-AMAND. Translated by THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY. With Portrait. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

SISTER SAINT SULPICIO, (LA HERMANA SAN SULPICIO.) From the Spanish of DON ARMANDO PALACIO VALDÉS. By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. Authorized translation. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. 1890. 16mo, cloth.

HUMAN LITERATURE. By A. S. WHEELE, Litt. D. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1890. Cloth, 35 cents. (Literature Primers.)

THE CAMDEN MOUNTAINS. The Norway of America. 60 illustrations. By WILLIAM GOODHUE BEAN. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1890. Paper.

NORA'S RETURN. A Sequel to "The Doll's House," of HENRY IBSEN. By EDGAR D. CHENEY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Pamphlet.

BRIGHT SKIES AND DARK SHADOWS. By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D. With maps. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

OUR INHERITANCE IN THE GREAT PYRAMID. Twenty-five Propositions First Edition. By C. PIAZZI SMYTH, F.R.S. New-York: LEONARD D. P. HINDOOP & CO. 1890. Paper.

GOLF. By HORACE G. HUTCHINS. With Contributions by Lord WELLWOOD and others. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. London: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. Cloth.

HEREWARD THE WAKE. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Paper.

FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC. Things Seen and Learned in the French Provinces During 1889. By HENRY FAULKNER BARNELL, author of "Ireland Under Coercion." With a map. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. 8vo, cloth, 515 pages.

THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Collected and Edited by WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD. Vol. XI., 1777-1778. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890. 8vo, cloth.

LES ORIGINES DE LA FORME RÉPUBLICAINE DU GOUVERNEMENT DANS LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE. Par Oscar S. STRAUS. Avec une Préface de M. AUG. COUVERT. Avec une Préface par M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE. Paris: FELIX ALCAN.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF THE MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES. New-York: THE INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIST COMPANY. 1890. Cloth $10, sheep $12.

LAL. A Novel. By WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1890. Paper.

LEAVES OF A LIFE. Being the Reminiscences of MONTAGUE WILLIAMS, Q. C. In two volumes. Boston: and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1890. 16mo, cloth, $1.

STUDIES IN HEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION. With a Chapter on Christian Unity in America. By J. MACBRIDE STERRETT, D. D., Seabury Divinity School. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1890. 12mo, cloth.

WHAT CAN CO TO WITH A CHATTEL PIECE. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 21, 18—.

The following table shows the rate per cent of stocks during the week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Week ending April 19.		Week ending April 20, 1889.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
Adams & Terre Haute pf	110	110	
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	35¾	34¾	42¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾
Boston & Albany	253	253	253
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	87	87	87
Canada Southern	58	57¾	59¼
Canadian Pacific	77	76¾	80
Central of New-Jersey	140	140	
Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	23¾	17
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	40	40	40
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	25	25	25¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 3d pf	18½	18½	18½
Chicago & East Illinois	95	95	
Chicago & East Illinois pf	115	115	115
Chicago & Great Western	15¾	15¾	15¾
Chicago & Great Western pf	45	45	45
Chicago & Northwestern	110¾	110	109¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141¾	141¾	141¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	94¾	94¾	94¾
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	100¾	100¾	94¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	86¾	85¾	85
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	113¾	113¾	104¾
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	48	48	48
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	14	14	14
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	45	45	37
Cleveland, Col., C. & St. L.	78	77½	
Cleveland, Col., C. & St. L. pf	104	104	
Colorado Coal	32½	32½	32½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23¾	23¾	18
Columbus & Hocking Coal	24¾	23¾	
Consolidated Gas	102¾	102¾	
Consolidated Gas Company	98¾	98¾	88¼
Delaware & Hudson	153¾	151¾	133¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	154¾	154¾	137
Denver & Rio Grande	16¾	15	15¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	48¾	43¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5	5	
Des Moines & Minn. pf	24	23	8½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	7¾	7¾	6¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	23	23	21¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	110¾	110¾	98
First of Kansas & Colorado	24¾	23¾	
Flint & Père Marquette pf	93	90	
Homestake	19	19	
Iowa Central pf	34½	34½	
Illinois Central	118¾	118¾	119
Kingston & Pembroke	16	16	
Lacledé Gas	14	13	
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	18½
Lake Erie & Western pf	65	65	65
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	103
Long Island	89	87	
Louisville & Nashville	67¾	66¾	66¾
Manhattan consolidated	112	107¾	98½
Memphis & Charleston	56	53	54
Mexican Central	8	8	
Michigan Central	98	98	88
Marquette, H. & O.	14¾	14¾	
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	92¾	92¾	86½
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	110	109	112
Minneapolis & St. Louis			
Minnesota Iron	81¾	81	
Missouri Pacific	72¾	70¾	70¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	8	8	11⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf	18	18	
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	14	
Morris & Essex	151¾	151¾	150¾
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	103¾	103¾	94
New-Jersey Central	119	119	90¼
New-York Central	107¾	107	108
New-York & Northern pf	27	25¾	29
New-York, C. & New-England	47¾	46¾	48¾
New-York, C. & St. L.	17¾	17	17
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	70¾	70¾	70
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	39¾	39	40
New-York, L. E. & Western	33¾	33¾	38
New-York, L. E. & Western pf	90¼	90¼	93
New-York, Sus. & Western	7¾	7	7½
New-York, Sus. & W. pf	29¾	28	32
Norfolk & Western pf	80¾	80¾	50
Northern Pacific	31	30¾	25¾
Northern Pacific pf	74¾	73¾	60¾
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	20¾	
Ohio, Indiana & Western	6¾	6¾	9¼
Ohio, Indiana & Western pf	19	19	
Ontario & Western	18¾	17¾	16¾
Oregon Improvement	45¾	45	47
Oregon Railway & Nav	102	99	86
Oregon Short Line	17	15¾	21¼
Oregon & Transcontinental	38¾	37¾	31¼
Pacific Mail	41¾	39½	
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	22¾	21	23¾
Philadelphia & Reading	45¾	40¼	45¼
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	152	152	149¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	189¾	189¼	188¾
Quicksilver	7	7	
Quicksilver pf	37¾	37	30¼
Rensselaer & Saratoga	134¾	134½	
Richmond & West Point	29	21¾	25¾
Richmond & West Point pf	79¾	79	79¼
Rio Grande Western	79¾	79	
Rio Grande Western pf	46	44	
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	103¾	103¾	98¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	37	37	60¼
St. Paul & Duluth	33¾	33½	33
St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	88	
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	32½	33¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	96¾	96¾	99
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	111¾	111	92¾
South Carolina	14	13¾	
Silver Bullion Certificates	103¾	100¼	
Southern Pacific	39	35	
St. Louis, Alton & Texas	34¾	29¾	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	51¾	45	36¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100¾	100	100
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	33¾	32¾	26
Texas & Pacific Land Trust	19	19	
Texas Pacific	20¾	19¾	20½
Union Pacific	64¾	63	61
United States Express	72¾	71	85½
Virginia Midland	92	92	
Wabash	12¾	12¾	
Wabash pf	27	25¾	
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	81¾	85½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	34	34	
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	74¾	72¾	66¾
Wisconsin Central	30¾	29¾	

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in surplus reserve of $872,050; the banks now hold $1,224,450 above the legal requirements. The principal changes show a decrease in loans of $2,788,200, a decrease in specie of $908,500, an increase in legal tenders of $1,441,900, a decrease in deposits of $1,354,600, and an increase in circulation of $10,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	April 7, '90.	April 12, '90.	April 20, '89.
Loans	$403,820,500	$406,605,700	$416,897,100
Specie	79,196,100	80,104,600	87,771,80
Legal tenders	24,349,400	22,907,500	34,473,600
Net deposits	408,824,900	410,228,900	440,695,900
Circulation	3,681,200	3,671,000	4,135,000

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$79,196,100	$80,104,600	$87,771,800
Legal tenders	24,349,400	22,907,500	34,473,600
Total reserve	$103,545,500	$103,012,100	$122,245,400
Reserve required against deposits	102,221,050	102,559,700	110,158,750
Reserve above legal requirements	1,324,450	452,400	12,086,650

At London British consols for money advanced 5-16, to 98 5-16, and for the account ¼, to 98⅜. United States bonds were unchanged, the 4s at 124¾ and the 4½s at 106. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Canadian Pacific and Mexican Central 4s, each 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¾; Union Pacific, 1¼; St. Paul and Wabash preferred, each 1; Reading, ¾; Lake Shore, Erie, and Northern Pacific preferred, each ½; New York Central and Ontario and Western, each ¼, and Erie seconds consolidated, Illinois Central, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Pennsylvania, each ¼. *Declined*—Mexican National, ¼. Bar silver advanced 1 7-16d. per ounce, to 46¼d. The Bank of England gained £242,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 49.80, became 45.89. The bank's minimum rate of discount was reduced to 3 ⅜ per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,475,000f. in gold and 675,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.	Gold.	Silver.
April 17, 1890	£22,628,281	.....
April 18, 1889	22,351,289	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.	**Gold.**	**Silver.**
April 17, 1890	£20,447,000	£20,316,000
April 18, 1889	19,943,000	19,440,000
BANK OF GERMANY.	**Gold.**	**Silver.**
April 17, 1890	£27,511,500	£15,765,000
April 19, 1889	$1,039,000	15,520,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	**Gold.**	**Silver.**
April 17, 1890	£5,503,000	£12,240,000
April 18, 1889	5,446,000	16,623,000
NETHERLANDS.	**Gold.**	**Silver.**
April 17, 1890	£4,587,000	£5,744,000
April 18, 1889	4,064,000	5,892,000
BELGIUM.	**Gold.**	**Silver.**
April 17, 1890	£1,776,000	£1,388,000
April 18, 1889	2,777,000	1,388,000

Total last week	$114,608,881		$97,431,000
Corresponding week '89	107,819,333		98,356,000
Week end'g April 19 '90	118,719,988		97,308,000
Previous week 1889	107,203,303		88,764,667

The stock market showed considerable improvement, both in point of activity and in general strength. Sentiment, which a week ago almost unanimously favored lower prices, changed on Monday, and after that the tendency was upward. On Saturday the market was almost buoyant, and the close was at about the highest prices of the week. The principal changes were: Closing sales—Pacific Mail, 39¾; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and Terre Haute, 5; Ontario & Western, 1; Erie and Navigation, 4¾; Colorado Coal, Lackawanna, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, each 4¾; Manhattan consolidated, 4½; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 4¾; Chicago Gas and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, each 5¾; Canadian Pacific and Omaha preferred, each 6; Louisville and Nashville, 2¾; Hocking Coal, 2¾; New-Jersey Central, 2½; Manitoba, 2¼; Delaware and Hudson, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio, New Haven, New-York and New Haven, Lead, and Rio Grande Western preferred, each 2; Pacific Mail, 1¾; Rock Island, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, each 1¾; St. Paul, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Consolidated Gas, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Erie preferred, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, Oregon Short Line, and Reading, each 1¼; Northwestern, Omaha, and Union Pacific, each 1⅛; Atchison, Columbus and Hocking Valley, Texas Pacific, New-Jersey and New-York, and Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon and Transcontinental, and Western Union, each ⅞; Kansas and Texas preferred, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Evansville, Terre Haute and Alleghany, each ¾; Illinois Central, Minnesota Iron, Kansas and Texas, and Pullman, each ½.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 2¾, Lead 1¾, and Cotton Oil ¾. Whisky declined 1¾.

The money market was easy. Call loans 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull and heavy. The nominal rates for sterling were reduced to $4.86 for 60-day bills and $4.88 for sight drafts. The actual rates for sterling on Saturday were 4.84½@4.84¾ for 60-day bills, 4.87¼ for demand, and 4.87¾ for cable transfers, and 4.84 for commercial. Commercial was dull. France were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short. Germany was quoted at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40¾.

Government bonds were firm but unchanged. State securities were very quiet. In bank stocks Western National was a feature on large transactions, and the price advanced from 97 to 113.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—3D PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BABY CARRIAGES—3D PAGE—5th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY TERMS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CLOTHING—3D PAGE—5th & 6th cols.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—3D PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—6TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—7th col.
JERSEY CATTLE—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—3D PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—3D PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Nachtwandlerinnen and Leichte Cavallerie.
BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NERO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.
BIJOU THEATER, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Faust Up to Date.
BASEBALL—Brotherhood Park, 8th Av. and 157th St.—At 4.
BASEBALL—New Polo Grounds, 155th St. and 8th Av.—At 4.
DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Percy Pendragon, Wig and Gown, and A Double Lesson.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Nacsi—Wax Works.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—At 8—Natural Gas.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—A Brass Monkey.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Variety.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Forget Me Not.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Varieties. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—Aunt Jack.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Day and evening—Annual Exhibition.
NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.
NIBLO'S, Broadway and Prince St.—At 8—A Child of Naples.
OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.
OLD TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th St., near 6th Av.—Ladies' Fair.
PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.
STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.
THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.
WINDSOR THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal St.—At 8—My Aunt Bridget.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

When Mr. HUSTON came home from Indiana, after the bad beating the Republicans got in the town elections, he declared that the President was more popular than ever, though he could not explain the peculiar fashion his fellow-citizens had of expressing their admiration for him. HUSTON did not deny that in his State the town elections are closely looked after by the party organization, as they needs must be, since they determine the election officers for the year. But the *Civil Service Chronicle* throws some light on the subject by publishing the correspondence as to a little Post Office at Freedom, Owen County. The Postmaster was a Democrat, but "a one-legged soldier, who had done his duty in his office," and his retention was asked for by both the Democratic members of Congress and his Republican opponent at the last election. The latter wrote to JOHN WANAMAKER: "We made a strong fight in Indiana on the soldier question, and we cannot afford to wage war against the sons of the Democratic household of faith." It was all of no use. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee wrote to Washington: "*We* have decided that FRANK WATTS should be appointed Postmaster at Freedom, Owen County. Please have it attended to at once." And it was attended to. A President who submits to bullying in a matter like this need not seek far for an explanation of unpopularity.

It is reported from Washington that there is a "coolness" between Mr. HARRISON and Mr. QUAY and that the former is restless, not so much under the shameful dictation of the latter as under the vulgar way in which he parades it. We should like to credit the report, because we do not see how Mr. HARRISON could very well get a worse "boss" than QUAY, even if he undertook to run himself. He is not nearly so capable, and though his piety helps him in some directions, it hinders him in others where QUAY is quite at home. But we are afraid that there is no truth in the story. It must be disagreeable to an officer of the church, who is also President of the United States, to be ordered around by a half-intoxicated Pennsylvania politician, but Mr. HARRISON is not the man to protest against such annoyances so long as he can see anything to be made from the man who inflicts them. If he had been, QUAY would have been turned off long ago.

By an inadvertence, in THE TIMES of Saturday we stated the total cost of tin plate, duty paid, under the McKinley bill, at $6.37; it should have been $6.79, the average cost delivered here being $3.42 and the duty $2.37. We may add, however, that this increase of duty is aggravated by the fact that under general provision 149 of the bill any reduction of duty for rust or discoloration on any manufacture of iron or steel is disallowed. This, in some instances, would add materially to the cost of goods, as well as to the difficulties of importation.

Although a considerable part of the Sugar Trust's plant is situated in Boston, where it was originally controlled by corporations whose charters were procured in Massachusetts, no attempt has yet been made in that State to call these corporations to account. In New-York, Louisiana, and California there have been legal proceedings in the name of the people against local corporations that entered Trusts in violation of the statutes relating to the duties and powers of corporations, and in each case the people have prevailed. Some time ago a member of the Massachusetts Legislature introduced a resolution providing that similar action should be taken by the Attorney General of that State, and now the Committee on Mercantile Affairs has decided that this officer should be instructed to bring suits against the several corporations. It is probable, therefore, that the courts of Massachusetts will soon be required to pass upon the questions raised here in the case of the North River Refining Company before Judge BARRETT and the General Term. Four of the thirteen corporations that signed the original agreement of the Sugar Trust were doing business in Boston, these being the Standard, Boston, Bay State, and Revere Sugar Refining Companies.

If the founders and the early sages of the republic left us a goodly political inheritance, they also left us, apparently, a number of neglected little bills to pay. Congress had in those primitive days an occasional way of concluding that a thing ought to be done without providing the money for doing it. The Washington Monument was left for our generation, the *General Armstrong* claim came down to our days for settlement, the French spoliation claims we still have with us; in fact, hardly a session of Congress passes without some little reminder of an account either due or said to be due, dating back anywhere from half a century to a century. Mr. EVARTS the other day turned up one of these ancient claims, that of $9,371 to pay the legal representatives of the Captain and owners of the ship *Cadmus* for losses and expenses alleged to have been incurred in bringing Gen. LAFAYETTE and his suite to this country in the year 1824. As the Nation was very liberal in its arrangements for this visit, it is surprising that if any such sum was justly due for such a purpose it failed to be settled. However, the twentieth century will be wondering in like manner over claims founded on alleged Government debts of to-day.

A POSSIBLE CONVERT.

It is related of Mr. EVARTS, late Secretary of State under the Administration of President HAYES, that, on one occasion entering the elevator at the department to go to his office, he looked around on the crowd of passengers, and remarked: "This is the largest collection for Foreign Missions that I ever saw taken up." The phenomenon that attracted the attention of Mr. EVARTS was undoubtedly a very common one in his day, but it was nothing in comparison to the crowd of office seekers that have made the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE more weary than any other experience of his life. For when Mr. EVARTS took possession of the State Department the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the Government was fully manned by persons whose loyalty to the protective tariff or skill in the manipulation of Republican primaries and conventions made them fitted to cope with the diplomatists of Europe and to suppress foreign trade with neatness and dispatch. There was no special reason among the many that usually urge a general shaking up of the public servants why the "ins," being of the same type as the "outs," should not be changed with deliberation and at leisure. Moreover, Mr. EVARTS, although half unconscious of the fact, was not a politician and was the victim of several old-fashioned delusions as to the value of experience and tested capacity in the public service, and he had an absurd reluctance to turn out a good officer for the mere purpose of replacing him by one who might or might not in time become as good. To which add the melancholy fact that Mr. EVARTS is not "magnetic," and would not draw one applicant for favor where Mr. BLAINE would draw ten.

It is reported on very good authority that since Mr. BLAINE came into the State Department this last time, and it was known that his ready hand was on the stopcock of the fountain of patronage, his life has been made a burden to him by the office seekers. No man in the country is attended by so large a multitude of followers, every one of whom feels himself a "friend," and every one of whom has been deftly inspired with the conviction that his leader is personally attached to him. So long as Mr. BLAINE was merely seeking the post of President the existence of this peculiar following was to him a source of pleasure and profit. It contributed to his sense of dignity and importance as substantially as the otherwise useless "tail" of a Highland chieftain, while in the partisan warfare he carried on for so many years in his own party it was really valuable. But when Mr. HARRISON cleverly shut Mr. BLAINE up in the State Department, where the patronage plums were fewer and more desired than in any other considerable department of the Government, and the aforetime partisan leader found himself forced to meet the sanguine expectations of a horde of political "friends," the task was more than either his patience could endure or his great skill evade. It was not simply that he could not find places even for all those whom he would have delighted to gratify, since by diligent instruction he could convince the applicants that no law of political mechanics would enable fifty bodies to occupy the same place at the same time, but it was the fact that the applicants had in some way or another to be met and attended to. The mere repetition of the briefest possible explanation of a refusal becomes intolerable when it has to be made, say, ten thousand times.

We are, therefore, quite prepared to credit the report that Mr. BLAINE has recently declared that if the appointments to office cannot by some means be taken from the hands of heads of departments and regulated in an orderly manner by a system established by law, the administration of his department, at least, will become physically impossible. That is a view of the reform of the civil service that THE TIMES has steadily urged for more than a score of years, and it is one that has been more and more confirmed by the experience of the Government, both in those branches to which the reform has been applied and in those in which the old spoils system still prevails. As to the former, every officer of the Government, so far as we know, who has had any responsibility for appointments, from the heads of bureaus up to the President, has at one time or another borne testimony to the immense aid to public business and the immense relief from overwhelming partisan pressure afforded by the law of 1883 where it is applicable. On the other hand, the mere growth of the population of the country makes the interference of the spoilsmen with public business constantly more oppressive and injurious. The 30,000 places which the civil service law, within the last seven years, has taken from the heads of departments have been almost wholly offset by a like number of new offices created in that time. Had there been no such law there would be 60,000 more places to distribute now than in 1883, or at least one for every 200 voters in the United States, or one for about every 100 voters of the dominant party. No wonder that Mr. BLAINE cries out in despair. And we may add that no man could do more, if he chose, than he in securing the extension of the reform of the evil which threatens such confusion.

DISEASED CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

If the cattle and beef market of Chicago were merely a local one the quarrels of the last three or four months concerning the condemnation and destruction of diseased cattle in that market would not deserve much attention outside of the city limits. But Chicago is the home of the "Big Four" in the cattle trade; it is a city where are the greatest of stockyards and slaughter houses, and from which beef is distributed throughout the country. Therefore the interests of people in all parts of the land are affected by the regulations provided for the sanitary inspection of cattle in the Chicago stockyards and of beef in the Chicago slaughter houses. That inspection should be made thoroughly by competent persons. Mr. ARMOUR and other slaughterers and shippers have asserted that it is always so made. But the statements recently published in Chicago papers show that there is room for much improvement in this work.

The Health Commissioner of the city, Dr. WICKERSHAM, and the Live Stock Commissioners of the State have been quarreling for some months about the inspection of cattle suffering from actinomycosis, a disease commonly called lumpy-jaw, and as we showed some time ago each party accuses the other of various shortcomings, such as failures to detect diseased cattle and attempts to put on the market the carcasses of such cattle after the diseased animals have been detected and condemned. On the 10th inst. Commissioner MCCHESNEY of the State Live Stock Board removed from the stockyards to a rendering factory some diseased cattle that had been in quarantine. Dr. WICKERSHAM, the head of the city's Health Department, was opposed to the removal of the cattle to that place, and declared that it was "an attempt to evade the law in the interest of a certain ring." On the 11th inst. the Chicago *Tribune* published the following statement made by him:

"That there has been considerable traffic in lumpy-jawed cattle, and that they have been put into the market for food purposes, I have good reason to believe. The Live Stock Commissioners themselves, in their statement for the year 1889, say that lumpy-jaw is not only a highly contagious and dangerous disease to animals, but is transferable to man. I believe I can prove to any unprejudiced person that the manner in which the State Board proposes to deal with cattle suffering from this disease is an encouragement for people to send them to this market. For instance: A dealer in Iowa writes to a commission firm in this city that if it be true that he can get 1 cent a pound for lumpy-jawed cattle in Chicago he can collect and send a great many here. The orders I give my officers are that as soon as an animal believed to be suffering from lumpy-jaw is discovered it shall at once be condemned as unfit for food and shall be shot, and that kerosene shall be injected throughout the carcass so as entirely to destroy it as food; and that the carcass shall then be sent to a rendering establishment, which, under the law, must be without the city limits. Now, the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners propose to hold for many days at a time the diseased cattle which they discover in quarantine, and then to send them to some slaughtering house, ostensibly to have them rendered and not used for food. I believe there is great danger that the carcasses, instead of going into the rendering tank, will find their way as food to the public. I therefore objected to and opposed the system sought to be enforced by the Live Stock Commission."

These remarks should have some weight because they are made by the Health Officer of the city of Chicago. It is not the first time he has intimated that the State Commissioners' plans permit the diversion of infected beef from the rendering tanks to the market.

On the other hand, a committee of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange says that Dr. WICKERSHAM desires to "take $20,000 a year out of the pockets of the farmers" by sending the condemned cattle to a factory where only ¼ of a cent per pound will be paid for such material, while the Live Stock Commissioners prefer to send them to a factory where the payment for carcasses is 1 cent per pound. It also asserts that the veterinary inspector employed by the city's Health Department is incompetent, and that in two or three instances he has passed several diseased cattle that had been condemned by the State's Inspector and that were afterward withheld from market. It appears, however, that the factory selected by Dr. WICKERSHAM is the one authorized by the city to take and dispose of all cattle suffering from disease and condemned for that reason.

People outside of Chicago are interested in the fact disclosed by this quarrel that the sanitary inspection of cattle and beef in that city is not effective, and that the service, such as it is, is in danger of becoming worse on account of this dispute, which is to be carried to the courts.

QUAY'S "DIGNIFIED SILENCE."

"The only answer to such foul accusations is dignified silence," says the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* in discussing the charges against Senator QUAY. But silence can be no more dignified than its subject-matter, if we may call it so, and the subject-matter of QUAY'S silence is prodigiously undignified, being theft and embezzlement of public funds by himself for private gain. These offenses are not dignified and admit of no dignity on the part of him who commits them. QUAY'S silence may be prudent—it probably is so. Dignified it never can be.

But the Pittsburg newspaper does not choose to follow its own counsel. In fact, it sets up two separate and distinct defenses of QUAY. The first is that his accusers are free traders; the second is his splendid services in electing HARRISON. But we will not content ourselves with this brief characterization of the argument for the defense. We reproduce it entire:

"It was QUAY'S grand achievement as Chairman of the Republican National Committee during the Presidential campaign that brought down upon him the concentrated venom of political opponents and personal enemies. The sheets which stand sponsors for the charges are both free-trade organs, and have the keenest realization of the necessity of breaking Mr. QUAY down as a party leader before another national contest comes on. A few malignant personal enemies of his own political faith have joined in this free-trade conspiracy to 'discard' the Chairman of the National Committee. It is needless to say that the attempt will not only fail, but instead of hurting Mr. QUAY in the estimation of his party will only tend to emphasize their appreciation of the splendid services which he rendered in the election of Gen. HARRISON."

In the courts of law this answer to a charge supported by evidence that Mr. QUAY took at one time $260,000 from the Pennsylvania State Treasury and lost it in stock gambling, and at another time took $400,000 when he himself was State Treasurer and used it to pay for certain railroad securities which he had purchased, subsequently returning the State's money when he had sold the securities, would, we have no hesitation in saying, be deemed inadequate, and the jury would doubtless convict without leaving their seats. But MATTHEW S. QUAY is not arraigned in a court of law. He is on trial at the bar of public opinion, for which he has the utmost contempt, and before the statesmen and managers of the Republican Party, whom he does not in the least fear. On the contrary, they fear him, and he knows it. He has their secrets in his keeping, the President's secrets, WANAMAKER'S secrets, the secrets of the fat-friers and of the fat-givers. So these charges of theft and embezzlement only "emphasize their [his party's] appreciation of the splendid services he rendered in the election of Gen. HARRISON."

Some twenty years ago, when the corruptions that followed the war period began to show themselves in public office, in Congress, and in politics, the Republican Party was sensitive about its honor. It used to try to expose and punish the crimes of its rascals. But now it submits to felonies by its official leader and steals the Senators of a new State with equal serenity.

THE SUFFERING IRON MINES.

The organ of the Protective Tariff League republishes with approval the remarks of a Western high-tariff organ as to the "valuable lessons in political economy elicited" from the owners of the iron-ore mines of the Northwest while they were telling Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates that the duty on iron ore must be retained. "There are so many fallacies," says this Western organ, "being continually promulgated with insinuating plausibility by the advocates of free trade and spurious 'tariff reform' that nothing but their continuous refutation by competent 'cold facts' will thwart their influence."

Unfortunately for these organs, the convincing "cold facts" are to be found on the other side. We offered some of them for consideration a few weeks ago, when we pointed out that the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company, which owns three iron mines and produced more than one-tenth of last year's supply of iron ore from the Northwest, had just declared a dividend of 26 per cent., ($520,000,) and that other prominent mines in the same region were distributing very large profits.

Those distributions were made in January. Now we begin to hear more about the remarkable prosperity of these mine owners, who demand the retention of the duty of 75 cents a ton that is driving the New-England iron manufacturers out of business, and in deference to whom the New-York *Tribune* calls these manufacturers' appeal for relief "a free-trade trick." Here are some "cold facts," taken from the Boston *Herald's* money article of the 10th inst.:

"One of the great iron properties of Michigan is the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company, in which Boston and New-Bedford people have a large pecuniary interest. Its profits are enormous. It will pay $3 per share, cash, (par being $25,) April 20, and stockholders of that date will be given a stock dividend of 25, per cent., payably May 1. The present capital is $2,000,000, and the new capital will be 100,000 shares, or $2,500,000. The last known sale was at $85, ex dividend, [par value being $25.] It claims possession of the best Bessemer ore in the country, and has sold 750,000 tons for 1890, producing probably a round million tons. Its accounts are not made public, so that the stock-watering scheme cannot be judged save on general principles."

It appears that the dividend of 26 per cent. on Jan. 18 disposed of only a part of the company's profits, for three months later the fortunate stockholders will receive a cash dividend of 12 per cent. and a stock dividend of 25 per cent. Possibly this is one of the mines in which a pecuniary interest is held by Mr. GEORGE H. ELY, President of the Western Iron Ore Association, who recently urged the Ways and Means Committee not to reduce the tariff duty that "protects" this struggling industry. Certain other companies seem to be doing better than the Metropolitan. The following may be found in the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* of the 5th inst.:

"The earnings of some of the Lake Superior iron ore companies have been something phenomenal during the past few months. One company with a capital of $600,000 is reported to have cleared in fifteen months over $700,000, or considerably more than the entire capital. Stock at the par value of $25 has gone up until it is held at $175 a share, which is not at all strange when the earning capacity of the company is considered."

A large part of the yearly product is taken from mines that are owned by a few men and concerning which no reports as to profits come to the public. One-fourth of the Northwestern output is said to be supplied by the mines owned by the capitalists in Berlin who compose the Schlesinger Syndicate. If the profits of the Schlesinger mines and of the mines in the Vermillion district should be disclosed there would be furnished many additional "cold facts" for the contemplation of Republican manufacturers in New-England and elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard who ask for the removal of a duty that is killing their industry.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The desire of the Montana Mineral Railway Company to secure exclusive privileges in the Yellowstone National Park blocks the way to useful legislation for the improvement and protection of that great pleasure ground. Three times, in successive sessions, the Senate has passed a bill for the maintenance and protection of the park, and each time it has failed in the House through the selfishness of persons who care much for the success of their private schemes and very little for the public right and interest in Yellowstone Park. For the fourth time the bill has gone from the Senate to the House. It is now in the hands of the Committee on Public Lands, which has agreed to report it favorably, but the committee has added the highly-objectionable provision for the railroad right of way.

The purpose of the railroad company is to reach Cooke City, a mining camp in Montana, just north of the park boundary, where some sixty miners have their abode. The proposed railway would follow the course of the Yellowstone River in entering the park, and, bending to the northeast, would reach the boundary again by way of the valley of Soda Butte Creek. This would constitute a very serious invasion of the park. The road would run for more than fifty miles within its confines, a menace to the forests, a defacement of the scenery, and an abomination in the eyes of visitors.

If the railroad company were to come honorably before Congress asking for a right of way, its application would be entitled to some consideration. But it seeks to gain the coveted privilege by the illegitimate device of affixing its franchise to a bill for the better protection of the park, a purpose to which it is not only not germane, but with which it is in direct contradiction. There is a possible compromise, however, which the friends of the park are willing to accept. They would consent to an alteration of the park boundaries in such a way as to cut off the corner through which the railway would run, leaving it wholly outside, yet near enough to secure all the business advantages incidental to the Summer travel. Such a diminution of the park area would be regretted by those who have the public interest at heart, but it would be better to suffer it than to have the bill fail altogether, as it might do if the House should adopt the committee's position and insist on the grant to the railway.

The House committee is willing to sacrifice the rights and the privileges of the whole people of the United States to a petty local interest. That is the wrong point of view. The people of the South and of the East have equal rights in the park with the people of Montana, and Congress should protect them in their enjoyment. The bill will be reported at an early day. The House should either strike out the railway clause altogether or adopt the modified boundary.

Should the House concur in the bill which the Senate has passed for the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, that bureau, which has been predicting in rather hard luck of late, will have a chance to turn a new leaf and make a new record. The bill provides that the Chief Signal Officer may be detailed to take charge of the Weather Bureau, and that skilled observers may also be retained and transferred with it. The Signal Corps remaining in the army will consist of a Major, four Captains, four First Lieutenants, and fifty Sergeants, which will be quite enough for the ordinary duties both of military signaling and of giving instruction in such signaling. Some authorities have even considered that no separate Signal Corps should be maintained, and that it would be enough to authorize an officer on the staff of the Commanding General of the Army to supervise this subject, as rifle practice in the army is supervised. However, the present move to transfer the Weather Bureau from the jurisdiction of the War Department, where it has never belonged, is undoubtedly judicious. There is a popular feeling that, whatever the skill of this institution, it would not have had a fair show of late years in this climate of ours, where every sort of weather has disappointed expectation, and where even the wisdom of the ground hog and the goose bone has been baffled in the most humiliating manner. There will be wishes for its success in its agricultural surroundings.

FOR THE TREASURERS' CLUB.

The benefit for the "Treasurers' Club of America," an organization of theatrical box-office men, was held at the Broadway Theatre last night. The programme was so long that the performance was not out till midnight. Among those who appeared were Ed and Frank Whitmark, F. F. Mackay, A. O. Duncan, Isabelle Urquhart, Harry and John Kernell, Callie Ellis, E. J. Rise, Fred Solomon, Wilton Lackaye, Maggie Cline, Mr. J. Healy, little Johnny McKiever, Lottie Gilson, little Gertie Boswell, Geneva Ingersoll, Master Lubin, Queen Vassar, and Frank Bush. The audience was large and the encores numerous.

THE TAYLORS OF TENNESSEE.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, April 18.

Taylor may be a name to conjure with in Tennessee. Gov. "Bob" Taylor is finishing his second term as Governor, and ex-Congressman John M. Taylor has announced himself as a candidate for the office. He belongs to another family, but his name may pull him through.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MANY INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, April 20.—Major Wissmann is preparing to convey and garrison Lindi. Sharp fighting is expected.

LISBON, April 20.—Major Serpa Pinto arrived here to-day. He was received by geographical and other societies and was enthusiastically greeted by a large crowd of citizens.

The *Economist* publishes a statement by the Governor of Quilimane, severely attacking the conduct of the British Consul in the Eyassa district after the withdrawal of the Portuguese troops from the Shire district.

ROME, April 20.—An Italian East Africa Company is being formed on the basis of the English and German companies. Signor Filonardi, Italian Consul at Zanzibar, is President of the new company.

BISMARCK NOT INACTIVE.

BERLIN, April 20.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten* denies that the recent articles against Chancellor von Caprivi were instigated by Prince Bismarck. At the same time it announces that the Prince will not relinquish his connection with the press and that he intends soon to appear in the upper house of the Landtag and will also accept a candidature for the Reichstag. The *Nachrichten* adds: "It would be a great mistake to imagine the ex-Chancellor is old and broken down or to suppose that he will remain a passive spectator of events. The German people have a right to know the Prince's views on important questions."

RUSSIAN AIMS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, April 21.—Russia, with the view of checking British commercial progress in Persia, will found a bank at Teheran, obtain a concession for a railway from Teheran to Mashhadisar via Barfurush and Amol, and will open a permanent exhibition at Barfurush. There will also be a special Russian agency established at Ispahan for the purpose of watching the British agent there.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Australia says that the Darling River is several miles wide around Bourke and that the only building not flooded is a church. Rescue boats are kept busy removing people and property to places of safety.

RIO JANEIRO, April 20.—Gen. Peixoto assumes the War portfolio, in place of Gen. Constant, who becomes Minister of the new Department of Education, Posts, and Telegraphs.

TOULON, April 20.—President Carnot to-day visited the Italian flagship Italia and distributed decorations among the officers.

GIBRALTAR, April 20.—Mr. Matthews, the new United States Minister to Morocco, has arrived here. He will sail for Tangier next Tuesday on the United States iron-clad Alliance.

EXPRESSMEN READY TO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The great dissatisfaction among the employes of the United States Express Company over the order reducing salaries in all departments culminated to-day in a mass meeting of the Chicago employes, at which intense feeling was manifested.

About three thousand men were present. William Stubbs, one of the oldest men in the service, was appointed Chairman, E. C. Rosey Secretary, and George Hinckley Assistant Secretary. The document giving the details of a sliding scale, making cuts varying from 10 to 20 per cent., was read, and then one after another a score or more of men—some of them employes who have worked from twenty to thirty years for the company—arose and denounced the proposed measure as a heartless injustice to themselves and families, and one as needless as it was unjust.

Alonzo Wygant, the Chicago General Agent, who was present by request, manifestly felt uncomfortable and beat a hasty retreat after making a short explanatory address. He said the United States Express Company and some others are paying most of their profits to the railroads. The future of the express business is not bright, he said, and he would not put a straw in their way if any of them could better their condition elsewhere. A strike would be fruitless, for the company would certainly resort to the employment of inexperienced hands. Despite Mr. Wygant's assertions, however, the men expressed themselves in unqualified terms in favor of taking a firm stand and holding out against the company.

Mr. Johnson said he had been sent down from Milwaukee for the purpose of attending the meeting. The men in Milwaukee, he reported, were incensed and were ready to support the decision of the Chicago meeting. Similar advices were received from the employes at Detroit, St. Louis, and other cities. Chairman Stubbs urged moderation and care, saying a strike should not be declared until it had been definitely ascertained that the officers of the company would not arbitrate.

Following the Chairman's suggestion, Charles Kandy moved that a committee be appointed, consisting of two men from each branch of the company's service, to wait upon Vice President Crosby and make an effort to adjust matters by arbitration. A committee of ten, headed by Chairman Stubbs and including messengers, wagon men, office men, depot men, and solicitors, was appointed and instructed to report next Sunday. If the committee is not favorably received, a strike seems almost certain on May 1, when the new schedule of wages is to go into effect.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union a motion to request all affiliated unions to participate in the eight-hour mass meeting called by the German Socialist unions for May 1 in Union Square caused some discussion, and it was ultimately decided to appoint a committee to co-operate with these unions, inasmuch as the Central Labor Union was in favor of the eight-hour movement.

A resolution was offered requesting the Central Labor Union carefully to consider the Fassett bill giving the Governor power to appoint female deputy factory inspectors, and providing that females should not work longer than ten hours in factories, and that mercantile establishments be also inspected by the factory inspectors. While the meeting was in favor of the appointment of female factory inspectors, the delegates thought that the Chief Inspector ought to appoint the inspectors, and that their appointment by the Governor would create a kind of dual authority.

The Arbitration Committee reported that the trouble between the architectural and mechanical pattern makers in Cornell's Iron Works had been amicably settled. Those men belonged to different unions who would not recognize one another's working cards.

The Gotham Association of Clothing Cutters complained that the firm of Sweet, Orr & Co. had their work done out of the city.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 51, the silk-ribbon weavers, and the operative cloakmakers were admitted to membership.

MANAGER ABUD'S MISSION.

C. J. Abud, the London partner of the International Amusement Agency, of which Marcus R. Mayer is the American end, arrived in this city yesterday on the Etruria. Mr. Abud will be here only a week, when he will return to London, but in that time he has plenty to keep him busy. In the first place, he must arrange for the coming of the London Gaiety Company which was seen here last season. It will open at the Broadway Theatre in November with two new burlesques, "Carmen" and "Joan d'Arc," the latter written by Comedian Fred Leslie. Leslie, Nelly Farren, Sylia Gray, and Letty Lind will be in the cast.

Mr. Abud also has to prepare the way for Nat Goodwin's company, which will open in the London Gaiety Theatre in June. He also has to go to Boston to witness a performance of "The Prince and Pauper" and perchance pick up some ideas for the London presentation. On his way back he will stop at Hartford to talk with Mark Twain, the author of the book. Legal complications such as were met with here and in which Mark Twain was defeated have been hinted at as threatening the London presentation, and Mr. Abud wants this set straight.

Mr. Abud was for years in charge of Mary Anderson's London affairs. He says that the prospective bride of Mr. Navarro is still in Italy, and that her health is fully restored. Agnes Huntington in "Paul Jones" is still a great hit with the English people. The old Boston Ideal Company favorite will open in November at the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

A DARING YOUNG FIREMAN.

Albert E. Jenkins was the brave young man who saved the lives of the tenants in the house on Gouverneur Street where a fire occurred Saturday morning, and he is a fireman attached to Engine No. 7, on Chambers Street. He was on his way home in citizen's dress when he saw the fire. By means of butchers' hooks he climbed into a shed and reached a fire-escape. Breaking the glass in all the windows he aroused the occupants of the rooms.

On returning to duty yesterday Jenkins reported his action to Battalion Chief Purroy. He has only been on the force a year. His name will be placed on the roll of merit at headquarters.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary McArthur of Harrison, N. J., was burned to death this evening, her clothing catching fire from the stove while she was preparing supper. She rushed out screaming, but before a neighbor could give assistance she was fatally burned.

IN THE YACHTING WORLD.

The auxiliary-schooner Katrina is the first yacht to round the Sandy Hook lightship this year. The yacht was put in commission last week by her owners, Messrs. E. S. and H. D. Auchincloss and on Saturday her sails were hoisted for the first time since she was laid up at City Island last Fall. She was lying at her favorite anchorage off Bay Ridge when Mr. E. S. Auchincloss boarded her, and, weighing anchor, she bore away toward the Narrows under her four working sails and with Capt. Berry, her old sailing master, at her wheel.

Mr. Theodore C. Zerega, who has chartered William Whitlock's thirty-foot cutter, Kathleen, for the season, was a guest on board. A fresh breeze was blowing and the Katrina waded into her work in her usual graceful way, Capt. Berry keeping her bowsprit pointed seaward until Sandy Hook lightship was reached and rounded as though the yacht was measuring speed with the Titania or the Shamrock.

Coming home the wind lessened and an intermediate jibtopsail was set. This additional sail helped her on, and shortly after sundown the yacht dropped anchor at Bay Ridge again, having behaved admirably.

There was no opportunity afforded for judging the value of the alterations which have been made in the Katrina. She was the only yacht of any size on the bay, and it will need a race with either the Titania or the Shamrock to reveal the effect of her increased forest head and shifted mast. It is not noticed that her mast is eighteen inches further aft than it was last year, but it is thought that the yacht is now balanced better and will go better to windward.

The Auchincloss brothers have set an example for an early start this year, and it is being followed as rapidly as possible by many other yachtsmen.

Mr. Zerega has painted the Kathleen's deck, and as soon as the paint dries he will bend her sails and get a look at Sandy Hook from his own craft. The Kathleen will surely be in commission this week.

The new thirty-five-foot Fife cutter, building at Wintringham's yard for the lakes, is nearly planked. She is a four-beam cutter of the Minerva type, and her draught will be fully nine feet. With a clipper stem, long, overhanging stern, raking sternpost, and greatest draught at the heel, her profile is decidedly V-shaped. Only three strips of planking remain to be put on, and as Wintringham is pushing work on her she will be ready for an early trial sail.

Mr. Jefferson Hogan, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club last year, is planning to cruise to the eastward in his schooner yacht Cavalier the latter part of May or the first of June. The Cavalier will be ready in about two weeks. Mr. Hogan said yesterday that he will go on the Atlantic Yacht Club's cruise this year, and then go to Bar Harbor, as he did last year.

Mr. Ralph N. Ellis's schooner Iroquois is on the ways at Wintringham's being painted and overhauled.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CASINO CONCERT.

There was not a vacant seat at the Casino concert last evening. The artists were from Mr. Abbey's Grand Italian Opera Company, and it was their last appearance here in concert. The Casino orchestra, under the direction of Signor Luigi Arditi, furnished the instrumentation.

The programme was one of the best yet ar

GOV. HILL AS A MARPLOT

HOW HE PREVENTED HIS NEPHEW'S MARRIAGE.

ONE OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S POLITICAL HENCHMEN SENT TO ELMIRA AND NEWARK TO DO THE DIRTY WORK.

Gov. David B. Hill's temporarily successful interference with the marriage of his nephew, Lyman Davis, of Newark, N. J., with Miss Belle Snyder of Elmira has in all probability accomplished nothing more than the humiliation of the young lady and her affianced lover; but the means that were resorted to by the Governor to accomplish his purpose are eminently characteristic, and are such as can meet the approval only of people who have no sense of honor or decency.

Young Davis was seen yesterday in Newark by a TIMES reporter. He was evidently feeling very bad over the affair and indignant enough to spare no words of condemnation for the creature whom his excellent uncle had employed to do this piece of dirty work. Davis is twenty-six years old and a practical electrician by trade. He is of perhaps a little less than medium stature, and weighs over 190 pounds. He has been employed by the United States Electric Light Company for over five years, with occasional intermissions. His duties consist in putting electric light plants into buildings, and they have taken him during the last year into cities in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and New-York. He is Gov. Hill's only living relative, but has not seen his august uncle "more than once a year for over five years."

According to his story, he called upon his uncle at the Capitol at Albany something over a month ago and informed him of his approaching marriage to Miss Snyder. The Governor remarked that he "did not think much of it," but did not state a reason nor offer any further opposition, and the arrangements for the wedding were continued. The invitations were sent out by Miss Snyder's mother about a fortnight ago for the marriage, which was to have taken place at her residence in Elmira last Wednesday evening, and at young Davis's request an invitation was sent to Gov. Hill.

Davis heard nothing from his uncle after his receipt of the invitation, but the Governor seems to have made up his mind to prevent the marriage for some reason best known to himself, for he immediately dispatched Al Hitchcock to Elmira and Newark to prevent it. As this contemptible cur-he could not have sent a better instrument or a worse man. Al Hitchcock is, like the Governor, a resident of Elmira, and has been the tool of Gov. Hill for all kinds of dirty work for years. His servile nature attracted him particularly to the Governor, and he was taken by the latter to Albany and appointed a Deputy Superintendent of the Capitol. In this capacity he serves the Governor as an eavesdropper and personal political menial. Whenever he sees any one approaching the Capitol whom he can recognize he sneaks hurriedly into the Executive Chamber to inform his master and put him upon his guard.

This factotum of the Governor's by the latter's orders went to Elmira last Sunday and told Miss Snyder such a story about young Davis as wrung from her a reluctant consent to the postponement of the wedding. The young woman had only that day received a letter from Davis, which was full of protestations of love, and which conveyed no intimation to her that there was anything wrong. This letter "Al" Hitchcock took with him, and boarded the express train for Newark.

Young Davis says: "He caught me just as I was on my way to the station early Monday morning to take the train for Elmira. Of course I was surprised to see him here, and although I felt that he had been sent to see me I had no definite notion of what it was about. He asked me to go to New-York with him, and as I was on my way there anyhow I consented, and on the train he told me that he had been to Elmira by my uncle's orders to prevent my marriage to Miss Snyder. I did not believe him at first, but then he showed me the letter I wrote to Miss Snyder, which he had taken from her, and which convinced me that he had been there. Then he told me that it would do no good to go to Elmira anyway, for the marriage would not take place; that the invitations had been recalled and the wedding indefinitely postponed. He had never lied to me before, and I was forced to believe him; but now I wish I hadn't, for I find that he lied to Miss Snyder about me and lied to me about her. I have no desire to say anything against my uncle for his interference, for he is justified by the care he took of me as a boy giving me my education and support for many years after my parents died. But in this matter I felt that I was old enough to judge for myself.

"But Hitchcock, whom I have known ever since I was fourteen years old, lied to me about the matter, and when he told me that Miss Snyder had refused to marry me I felt that it would cause her only additional embarrassment if I was to go there. So I remained away. No, I had not received any word or intimation from her that the wedding was to be postponed, but the date had been twice altered before and had been postponed, so I believed what Hitchcock told me. Even on Wednesday morning I might have gone and all would have been well, for a letter arrived here for me from Miss Snyder that morning which opened my eyes to the actual condition of affairs; but I was over in New-York that morning and didn't receive the letter until late at night—too late to go. My failure to go, under the circumstances, has apparently estranged Miss Snyder, for I have since received a letter from her in which she says she will not marry me unless I can clear myself of responsibility for not being on hand at the time appointed for my wedding. Well, I have written her an explanation, just as I have given it to you.

"My uncle was right enough in saying that I was in no condition to support a wife according to the style in which he lives. But I have a good trade and can make a better living out of it than the average of young families begin on, and it promises well for the future. When I have been out of work recently it was because I would not work for the low wages offered me. They charged me with being lazy and shiftless, to Miss Snyder. That rankles me more than anything else they could have said, for I am always willing to work when my services are paid for at what I consider their value. Do you think it is all up now? Well, I don't know. Miss Snyder is evidently very angry, and I am sure I can't blame her, for this interference has been the cause of her humiliation in Elmira, where she is well known, but I am a sufferer also from the same cause, and I am hoping that everything will come out right."

Miss Snyder is five years younger than the man she was to have married and is of irreproachable character. She is a member of an Elmira church, of good education, and with refined tastes. Her mother is a widow and Miss Snyder has been compelled by stress of circumstances over which she had no control to work and earn her own living. It has been rumored that this latter fact is the real reason for Gov. Hill's objection to her marriage with his nephew. In his mind's eye he sees visions of the White House with himself as the distinguished occupant, and the blur upon the picture is the vision of a nephew who is married to a mere "working girl." This fact would be embarrassing to his ambitious Excellency and would no doubt make his residence in Washington very unhappy.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 20.—The successful opposition of Gov. Hill to the marriage of his nephew, Lyman Davis of Newark, N. J., and Miss Bella Snyder of this city, has created no little talk here. The Governor was invited to the wedding and at once sent Albert Hitchcock, one of his Elmira office holders at Albany, to this city. He convinced Miss Snyder that the Governor would cut off all friendship or favors from Davis if he married, and argued that the young man alone could not support himself and a wife. The invitations were canceled and the marriage was declared off.

Hitchcock then went to Newark and succeeded in convincing Davis that he was taking a false step.

Miss Snyder says the opposition of the Governor is not sooner made is poor, but for the reason stated. She believes, however, that the wedding will soon take place, regardless of all opposition.

A YOUNG GIRL ACCUSED OF MURDER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 20.—Pretty sixteen-year-old Mary Stewart of McKeesport is under arrest on the charge of poisoning her four-year-old brother. Friday it seems the girl did the cooking for dinner, paying especial attention to a very fine soup. All of the family but herself ate heartily of the soup, and were at once seized with violent pains. Physicians were called in who pronounced the cases to be of arsenical poisoning. A four-year-old boy died yesterday and three others of the family are in a serious condition.

The girl was arrested, but evades all questions and stoutly declares her innocence of any attempt to poison. She says she did not eat the soup because she did not care for it. The family is well known, and no trouble has been noted except that the father had lately been sent to the workhouse for illegal liquor selling.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. J. S. Hamilton, formerly pastor of a Presbyterian church in Denver, Col., died yesterday in this city at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, 62 West Eleventh Street. Mr. Hamilton moved to this city three years ago with his wife and daughter in hope of benefiting his health, but his lungs were badly affected and he grew steadily worse. He was forty-five years old.

Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, one of the best-known residents of the Oranges, died at her home, in Hutton Park, Saturday afternoon. She was a daughter of John J. Cozier of New-York and was seventy-six years of age. She was one of the original founders of the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New-York, and of the Memorial Hospital in Orange.

Andrew Proudfit, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Canada Railway, died in Madison, Wis., yesterday, after a week's illness.

SHOT HIM IN SELF-DEFENCE.

ASA B. WATERMAN'S EXCUSE FOR KILLING PETER DORAN.

Manager Asa B. Waterman, who shot and killed Peter Doran at the corner of Meserole and Lorimer Streets, Brooklyn, Saturday night, was sent to the Raymond Street Jail yesterday to await the result of the inquest on Doran's body. The police of the Sixth Precinct have been industriously at work trying to obtain the names of witnesses of the shooting, and have thus far succeeded in learning of only four, besides Mrs. Doran, the murdered man's wife, who is also detained at the Raymond Street Jail. These eye witnesses are Jacob Hoffmann of 135 Leonard Street, Agnes Gordon and Lilly Gordon of 22 Meserole Street, and John Wederkind of 54 Meserole Street.

The story of the shooting as told by these people agrees substantially with the account already published. Waterman and Mrs. Doran were on their way from the theatre, of which Waterman is manager, when they were met in front of Joseph Fallert's saloon by the woman's enraged husband. Instead of getting out of Doran's way, Waterman stood his ground and declared that the woman should choose who should go home with her. She immediately said to Waterman, "Why, with you, of course!" Thereupon Doran struck his wife's escort twice. The blows were not sufficiently forcible to leave any marks, but Waterman, although a special officer of the police, wearing a shield, and therefore competent to arrest his assailant, deliberately drew a revolver and shot him through the heart.

Doran's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Meany of 154 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, this city, visited Brooklyn yesterday morning. From what they said it appears that the murdered man's life has been far from a happy one since his marriage. His wife's maiden name was Fanny Peterson, and she is said to be the daughter of George Peterson, head usher at the Lee Avenue Academy of Music. She was sixteen years of age when Doran married her, and is nearly twenty now. For six months the couple have not lived together, Doran working at his trade in Rockaway and his wife living at 555 Wythe Avenue with relations. A letter, purporting to be from her to Doran, was found on his body. It was dated April 14, and showed the writer to be a person of the lowest breeding and intelligence. It threatened Doran with violence if he should attempt to assert any rights over his wife or should come where she was.

Waterman refused to say anything about his case yesterday, further than that his act had been one of self-defense. He admitted that he had a wife and two children living, but that he had not lived with them recently. He sent telegrams to his mother, who lives in this city, and to Mr. Jacobs, a proprietor of the theatre. Coroner Lindsay has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest probably to-morrow night.

HE PASSES BOGUS CHECKS.

AN EX-TUGBOAT CAPTAIN FINDS HIMSELF IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Capt. McLaughlin of the First Precinct will present an interesting prisoner to the mercies of the Court of General Sessions to-day. He is Richard Norton, and he is charged with systematic use of bogus checks for the purpose of swindling merchants.

Norton is thirty-two years old, and says he is a pilot by occupation. He was at one time Captain of the tug Cyclops. He was arrested in Jersey City on April 7 for attempting to pass a bad check, but he came very near evading Jersey justice by escaping through a second-story window of Judge Stilsing's Court House the next day. The detective who had arrested him chanced to meet him on the street, however, and Norton went back to the lockup.

Capt. McLaughlin, suspecting that the man had operated in this city, asked Thomas J. Gilroy of William P. Feeney & Co., 21 Chambers Street, to take a look at him. Gilroy identified him as a man who had bought goods from Feeney & Co. and had given in return a worthless check on the East River National Bank for $35. This bore the signature of Charles E. Mason. The police also found that on April 5 Norton bought a gold watch from Jeremiah O'Conner of 22 Coenties Slip, paying for it with a check for $50 on the Chemical Bank, signed Joseph E. Laughlin. The same day a similar check for $30 was cashed by Walter Callahan of 31 Coenties Slip. April 7 Joseph E. Ismay of 22 Old Slip took a check on the Chemical Bank for $35, signed by George A. Gordon and drawn to the order of Edward Stewart. All these checks were worthless. Norton's plan was to represent that he wanted goods for use on the tug Cyclops, give a check in excess of the amount of the bill, and pocket the difference.

Detective Nugent provided himself with extradition papers and on Saturday brought over the prisoner from Jersey City. It was then too late to take Norton into court and his appearance before a Judge was postponed until to-day. Capt. McLaughlin believes that he has had the assistance of confederates in his operations.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

FIGHTING FREIGHTS ON TEA.

CHICAGO, April 20.—California merchants have revolted against the present rates on tea from the Pacific coast to Eastern points. The point is that only $1.50 per 100 pounds is being charged for tea shipped from Yokohama to Chicago, while on similar shipments from San Francisco to Chicago the amount exacted is $3 per 100 pounds for less than car lots, and $1.55 for carload shipments. Of the one-dollar-and-a-half rate the steamship companies take 75 cents and the railroads the other 75 cents, but in the case of the three-dollar and one-dollar-and-fifty-five-cent rates the railroads get the full amount.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is of the opinion that a prima facie case against the railroads has been made of violating the long and short haul clause of the law. If documents substantiating the statements made in the resolutions are sent the Commissioners will instruct the railroad companies to cease their discrimination against San Francisco in the matter of tea rates. The railroad companies maintain that their present rates are not a violation of the long and short haul clause, because the traffic does not come under the "similar circumstances" provision of the clause. The competition of the Canadian Pacific Road and the Suez Canal route, they argue, forces them to make a low rate for the long haul in order to get any of the business, and, as tea is carried from Yokohama to Chicago both by the Canadian Road and the Suez Canal for $1.50, they are compelled to charge that rate.

Prominent railroad men assert that any attempt on the part of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to reduce the rates will be contested in the courts, which will eventually lead to judicial determination of the constitutionality of the law or, at least, of some of its provisions.

RUMORS ABOUT THE SOUTH PENN.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—The statement is made here that the revival of the South Penn Railroad means a combination into which the Reading, the Western Maryland, and the Baltimore and Ohio will enter, and form a great system with a short line to the West. The Western Maryland has recently made contracts with both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading. It is recalled that J. W. Garrett, before his death, contemplated such connections with the Reading and the South Penn, and that Robert Garrett was holding a conference with Vanderbilt on the South Penn Railroad when Vanderbilt fell dead. At present there is no basis for this report, except the talk of people who discuss railroad matters. They say, however, that there is something in it.

OVER THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

TACOMA, Washington, April 20.—James McNaught, general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad, has telegraphed from St. Paul to Anacortes that the Northern Pacific will build a line from Davenport, in the "Big Bend" of the Columbia country, over the Cascade Mountains, through the Skagit Pass, and down the Skagit River Valley to Anacortes. That town has raised a subsidy, including 500 acres of waterfront land.

LYNCHED BY A MOB.

A SUSPECTED BARN BURNER TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—A special to the *American* from Fayetteville, Tenn., says: "Last month the barn of J. C. Kelso, near here, was burned, and suspicion pointed to Steve Jacobs, colored, who had been discharged by Kelso some time previous, as the incendiary. He was immediately arrested, and failing to give bond was lodged in jail. Threats of lynching were freely made, but it was thought best to let the law take its course.

"Last Tuesday night the barn of W. J. Sanders was burned, which again brought attention to the case of Jacobs. At 3 o'clock this morning 100 determined men rode into the town and marched to the jail and demanded of the Sheriff that he deliver Jacobs to them. The Sheriff refused to do so, whereupon they began to break down the door with sledge hammers, which they had brought along with them for the purpose. Finding resistance useless, the Sheriff opened the door, and, with his deputy, attempted to force his way through the mob and give the alarm, but they were seized and carried back, and were forced to unlock the cell in which Jacobs was confined.

"A rope was put around the prisoner's neck and he was taken about one mile from town and hanged to a tree, after which the mob quietly dispersed. The body was cut down to-day and buried."

THREATENING A SIT-UP.

THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES AT PITTSBURG WAITING UNTIL TO-MORROW.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 20.—The railroad difficulties here are still unsettled. It has been decided to order a strike at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning if the railroads do not meanwhile make satisfactory concessions. This statement is made on the authority of Grand Vice Chief Downey of the Federated Order of Railway Employes, who says this strike will extend from New-York to Chicago. All save passenger and mail trains will be tied up.

The entire difficulty now is on the question of wages to be paid. Of the sixteen grievances presented to the companies the Superintendents have promised redress in all save three. These refer to advance in wages, reduction in hours of work per day, and the submission of complaints to a grievance committee before men are discharged from the service.

In the negotiations thus far the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Companies have not figured. The yardmen of the former line are to have an advance of 15¢ in response to a request made a month ago. In the case of the Lake Erie President Newell has just arrived from Europe and will not reach Pittsburg until about Wednesday, when the controversy will be submitted to him.

Vice Grand Chief Downey says this evening the yardmen are not satisfied with the wage concessions of the companies. These are: Night conductors, 25 cents per hour, or $3 per day; day conductors, 24 cents per hour, or $2.80 per day; night brakeman, 19 cents, or $2.28 per day, and day brakemen, 18 cents, or $2.16 per day.

Mr. Downey says these rates per day will be accepted for ten hours, but not for twelve. They are not up to the figures asked for if computed for a twelve-hour day. There is no good reason, he says, why ten-hour pay will not do as well in Pittsburg as in Chicago. Moreover, he says, the yardmen will insist, in any event, upon a higher rate per hour, be the day twelve or ten hours.

Mr. Downey says that, as it now stands, the railroad's proposition will never be accepted. This proposition comes from the Pennsylvania Company, and Pennsylvania Railroad and allied lines, and from the Pittsburg and Western. President Hawley of the Switchmen's Association says that though the work here is harder, the roads in Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Omaha, Pocatello, and all cities on the Union Pacific system, Kansas Sea City, St. Louis, and yards on the Rio Grande system, including Denver and other points, pay the men better wages than they receive in Pittsburg.

The men say that if their terms are not conceded they will not only tie up the roads here, but at Chicago, Buffalo, New-York, Columbus, and Cumberland, so that no freight at all can come this way.

The railway Superintendents made no move to-day, but Messrs. Taylor and Turner of the Pennsylvania Company and Pan Handle system, respectively, say they expect the whole difficulty to be adjusted to-morrow. During the week past the strike has had the effect of increasing the volume of business. There was a rush to secure shipments before the men went out, and some of the yards here are sadly overcrowded.

CLUBBED BY A POLICEMAN.

JOHN ELLIS HAD BEEN ROBBED AND WAS TRYING TO TELL HIS STORY.

John Ellis, a truckman living at 160 West Houston Street, complained to Inspector Williams, at Police Headquarters last night, that he had been assaulted and robbed in the liquor store 167 Bleecker Street. He said he had been fighting with some of the people drinking in the place, and during the row was robbed of his coat and hat. In his coat there was $2 in change.

He further said that he had complained to Patrolman Garry of the Mercer Street police, who, after listening to his story, drove him away, striking him also with his club. Then he went to the police station in Mercer Street, and Sergt. Thompson sent Patrolman Dolan to the liquor store, but the officer reported that he could not get into the place.

Inspector Williams sent for Detective Reynolds of the Mercer Street police, and he went to the liquor store. He was admitted and found the place full of men, with a crowd of customers drinking at the bar. He called for whisky, which was served him, but the bartender became suspicious and refused to take pay for the liquor. John Corbally, the bartender, was thereupon arrested. Ellis failed to identify any of the persons then in the place as his assailants.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS SYRACUSE.

About 4,000 people witnessed the game at Ridgewood Park yesterday between the Brooklyn and Syracuse American Association Clubs. It was a clever exhibition, the home team winning through superior fielding work and timely batting. O'Connell and O'Brien won the honors. The score was:

BROOKLYN. (A. A.)	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.	SYRACUSE.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pelts, c.f.	0	0	2	0	1	Wright, c.f.	1	1	2	0	1
Daily, r.f.	1	0	3	0	0	Dorgan, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	2	3	9	0	0	Ely, l.f.	1	1	3	0	1
Fennelly, s.s.	2	1	3	2	0	Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Simon, l.f.	3	1	3	0	0	McQuery, 1b.	1	2	5	0	0
O'Connell, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0	M'Loghlin, ss.	2	3	0	2	1
Bowes, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Briggs, c.	1	1	10	0	1
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Hatfin, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Toole, p.	0	1	1	0	1	Casey, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	9	8	26	13	4	Total	8	11	25	8	4

*Daily declared out. †Winning run scored with one out.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	—9
Syracuse	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Syracuse, 2. Two-base hits—Toole, Briggs. Three-base hit—Simon. Home run—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Pelts, O'Connell, Toole. Hit by pitcher—McQuery. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 6; Syracuse, 2. First base on balls—Gerhardt, (2,) Dorgan, Childs, Briggs, Fennelly. Struck out—Pelts, Daily, Simon, (2;) Bowes, Gerhardt, (2,) Toole, Hatfin, Bowes, (2,) Dorgan, (2,) Gerhardt, Daily, (2,) McQuery. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Syracuse, 9. Passed ball—Bowes. Wild pitch—Toole. Umpire—Mr. Barnum. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	6	2	0	1	4	0	0	—13
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	1	0	—13

The game was given to Louisville by 9 to 0 by Umpire Connell at the beginning of Louisville's half of the third inning. The crowd numbered 11,481, and so filled the grounds that the play was liable to be impeded under some conditions. It was agreed between Capts. Raymond and McCarthy that if a man knocked a ball against left-field seats he should take as many bases as he liked. At the close of St. Louis's half of the fourth inning stood 6 to 0 for St. Louis. Ryan got first on balls and Wolf batted a ball against left-field seats, and, upon the umpire's decision, Ryan was given a run. St. Louis protested and refused to play out the game, and Connell gave the game against them. St. Louis agreed to play out the game as an exhibition to the satisfaction of the crowd. Von Der Ahe will probably formally protest against the decision.

AT COLUMBUS.

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	—9
Columbus	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Toledo, 1; Columbus, 3. Two-base hits—Nicholson, 2; Lehane, Bligh. Double plays—Sheibeck, Nicholson, and Werden; O'Connor and Lehane; Duffy, O'Connor, and Lehane. Base on balls—By Cushman, 3; by Easton, 9. Struck out—By Cushman, 3; by Easton, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Sheibeck. Wild pitches—Cushman, 1; Easton, 1. Time—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Odea.

A HOSPITAL'S UNKNOWN BENEFACTOR.

From the Cooperstown Republican, April 16.

Last week we announced that the gift of $10,000 by the children of Mrs. Carter for the erection of a hospital here had been withdrawn. We then expressed a hope that some other way would be found to provide for the building, but we had no idea that it would come so soon. On Monday noon Dr. Horace Lathrop received by mail an envelope postmarked "Newark, N. J.," which contained another envelope on which was written: "To the hospital from a friend. Name suggested, 'God's Providence Hospital.'" This envelope contained a ten-thousand-dollar gold certificate. Thus some unknown donor has answered the prayers of the friends of the institution and provided means for the erection of the building.

RIDING THROUGH PLATE GLASS.

George Plage, aged fifteen years, of 79 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, saddled a horse and started out for a ride yesterday morning. When he neared Broadway the horse became frightened at the sight of the elevated railroad cars and started on a run. He was soon unmanageable and, turning quickly, plunged into the window of Parker's cigar store, at 1,390 Broadway. There was a grand crash of glass and a scattering of boxes and show cases. Then the animal backed out. He was badly cut about the body, and young Plage received injuries to his face and head. It will take about $300 to repair the damages to the cigar store.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 20.—The body of William Soliday of Glade Run, Penn., was found by the roadside in Prendergast Woods, four miles from here, last night. Soliday was once an inmate of the Warren (Penn.) Insane Asylum, and, as he disappeared from home last Friday morning, it is now thought he died from exposure. His clothing was found scattered along the road near where the body was found.

A MURDEROUS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

While engaged in a family quarrel at 156 Prince Street last night, Charles A. George was struck three times on the head with a hatchet by his mother-in-law, Prosper Bailly. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the physician reported that he had received a compound fracture of the skull. The police are looking for the murderess.

FINANCIAL HONOR IN PERIL

SECRETARY WINDOM ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

PENDING LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD DESTROY THE NATION'S CREDIT—ONE COURSE TO PURSUE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Windom to-night permitted a copy to be taken of the following, which is taken from a letter addressed by him to a Western correspondent in answer to comments and inquiries upon the present status of the silver question:

"The bill recommended by the Treasury was framed mainly for two purposes: First, to meet the demand for an increase of circulation, and second, to enhance the value of silver by providing for it an additional and safe use as money. If approved by Congress it will, in my judgment, accomplish both of these objects and at the same time afford a fair and just basis for harmony of action on the silver question. To the silver interests it offers every substantial benefit that can be granted without peril to our financial system, and far greater advantages than can be found in free coinage. To those who demand 'more money' it offers an annual increase of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. To those who insist upon a sound currency it gives the amplest guarantees against degradation of the American dollar. But to those who would inflate the currency by injecting into it a large volume of money without adequate safeguards against depreciation it offers no comfort whatever. And right here is found the secret of much of the opposition to some of its redemption features.

"In reply to your friendly criticisms, let me invite your attention to the extraordinary concessions which are offered to the silver sentiment of the country:

"*First*—It is proposed to absorb all the silver produced by the mines and reduction works of the United States, thereby withdrawing from the market nearly one-half of the entire silver product of the world and thus greatly enhancing the value of the whole.

"*Second*—Not content with this concession, which is surely without a parallel as to any other product, the Senate committee insists that the Government shall be compelled to purchase $4,500,000 worth of silver in each month, making $54,000,000 a year, which, with the amount needed for the arts and for our trade with China, will exceed our own production by about $10,000,000 a year, and this in excess of that to be obtained from Europe. Only by purchase from abroad. In the event of an unfavorable balance of trade, when our gold will be most needed at home, we shall be compelled to export ten millions of gold while we will be in no sorely pressed to pay for ten millions of silver which we will not need at all. This compulsory purchase of so great an amount will make the Treasury the largest operator in the most gigantic corner ever organized.

"*Third*—The draft bill reported by the House committee provides that the notes issued for silver bullion shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars if demanded by the holder. This will give to the owners of silver bullion the power to convert every ounce produced in this country into standard silver dollars at their own will and pleasure. True, there is not the slightest danger that this power will be exercised, because no sane man will prefer to convert Treasury notes, which the Government is bound to redeem in gold or its equivalent, into standard silver dollars unless he may want a limited number of them for some specific purpose. Under this bill the Government will issue silver dollars into circulation, but it will permit any one to have coined as many of them as he can pay for with Treasury notes. What more can the advocates of silver coinage demand? Surely nothing, unless they desire to compel the Treasury to issue standard dollars into our circulation for the sole purpose of depreciating and degrading it. Is it not enough that we take nearly one-half of the world's silver product and lock it up in order to increase the value of the other half; that we join the silver producers in the most gigantic corner ever organized, and that we give to the owners of silver bullion the right and the power to convert every ounce of our product into standard silver dollars if they choose to do so?

"For all these unparalleled concessions to the silver interests, what is demanded in return? Only the privilege of protecting the honor and credit of the Nation by a grant of power to redeem its notes in either gold or in its equivalent of silver bullion. All of the bills on this subject contemplate a policy to extend over an indefinite period, and which will result in the issue of a very large volume of Treasury notes. If they be made redeemable in lawful money, they must be paid in the best lawful money if demanded, in accordance with the high rule of honor which this Government has thus far maintained, and by which it has established its credit, its pride and boast of our people. If the balance of trade shall turn against us, or if distrust shall arise as to our ability to pay in gold, as it surely will under such a provision of law, or if for any other reason we shall be unable to redeem in gold when demanded, the Government will be compelled to discriminate against silver dollars, when gold will at once command a premium, and this Nation will step down from its present proud position and take its place on the financial basis of China, India, and South America.

"It is to save us from this danger that I have insisted so strenuously for the provision to redeem in gold or its equivalent of silver bullion. I know of but two ways by which the proposed issue of Treasury notes can be anchored to the recognized values of the commercial world. One is the bullion redemption feature, provided in the Treasury bill, and the other is authority to sell bonds in order to provide a reserve fund to meet the constantly-increasing volume of proposed Treasury notes. The latter I believe to be both unnecessary and unjustifiable. The former will be found to be entirely practicable and safe. Even with this safeguard against destruction to the fair fabric of our national credit, the extraordinary concessions above mentioned approach as near to the 'dangerous edge of peril' as prudence will dare to tread. Rather than go one step further in that direction, I firmly believe that it would be far better to have no legislation on the subject."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	54°	42°	3:30 P. M.	72°	66°
6 A. M.	53°	40°	6 P. M.	64°	61°
9 A. M.	55°	47°	9 P. M.	57°	53°
12 M.	59°	54°	12 P. M.	57°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.....51½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....58½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.53½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Charles W. Woolley of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey House.

Commander B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

R. R. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

James J. Hill, President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, is at the Albermarle Hotel.

Congressman Samuel Fowler of New-Jersey and State Senator George Z. Erwin are at the Hotel Metropole.

W. O. Hughart, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and Stuart Robson are at the St. James Hotel.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington; Admiral E. H. Seymour of the British Navy, Thomas Mackenzie, Member of Parliament, of New-Zealand, and ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire which broke out in the stable at 91 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, spread right and left, and before it was extinguished had destroyed six horses and $8,000 worth of property. The latter consisted of the wooden sheds and stables extending from 88 to 92 Guernsey Street, and owned by George Wright, Daniel Fallon, and Randall & Miller. The burned horses were the property of Mr. Wright. All the losers had little insurance.

Fire broke out in the factory yesterday morning in the dancing academy of John R. Brady, on the second floor of the building 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but it was soon extinguished. The first floor of the building is occupied as a dry goods store by P. Ryan. The damage to the building and contents is estimated at $1,500.

The window curtains on the second floor of the residence of Mr. Isaac Smith, 57 West Eighty-second Street, took fire last evening from a gas jet. The flames spread quickly to the drapery and furniture in the rooms, and before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire damage to the amount of $5,000 was done.

A building in Newport, Me., owned by C. E. Merrill and occupied by A. W. Bigelow and S. T. Smart, was burned yesterday, with hay, carriages, furniture, &c. Losses: A. W. Bigelow, $1,000; no insurance; S. T. Smart, $600; insurance, $300. Merrill, $2,500; insurance, $1,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire at West Village, Mass., last night, in a wooden block owned by P. M. Staples, and occupied by several small stores with barbers' shops above them, caused about $900 damage to the building. The contents were damaged to the extent of $3,000 by fire and water. Insured.

The People's dry goods store, 36 Pittsburg, Penn., owned by P. A. Loeb, was damaged by fire yesterday morning. The stock is estimated at $18,000; insurance, $10,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPENGS.

LONDON, April 20.—The Cunard Line ss. Aurania, Capt. McKay, cld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

Ss. Main, (Ger.,) Capt. Miller, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

Ss. Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Fisher, from New-York April 5 for Liverpool, passed Rumble yesterday.

Ss. Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York April 5, arr. at Bremen.

DOINGS OF DEVOTEES OF THE KODAK.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS NOW ENGAGED IN FIELD WORK.

April has been an excellent month for photographing, and the amateurs have made good use of their opportunities to go out on excursions and rambles through the woods and hills near the city. Just as soon as the flowering shrubs blossom and the trees begin to leaf there will be a great rush to secure the Spring views. Indeed, the field season may be said to have begun. From now till October the work is chiefly hunting up the artistic views in nature and exposing plates. The remainder of the year is spent in developing the plates, making prints, and preparing lantern slides.

Barnum's circus is just now the Mecca of amateurs, and applications for permits to photograph the animals and scenes of the ring are daily received. There is little left to be photographed in this town that the enterprising amateur has not secured. As a horde of mosquitoes descend upon a well-fed family, the young knights of the camera pounce upon everything new that comes to town.

It is reported that Mr. James H. Stebbins, Jr., President of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York, has discovered a superior substitute for eikonogen as a developer, which produces a better color, is more soluble, will be cheaper, and possesses all the good qualities of eiko. He advises the addition to thirty-two ounces of a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury for intensification purposes of two teaspoonfuls of common salt, which will prevent the common milky precipitate so often observed. After whitening the plate in the mercury solution it should be washed and immersed in the regular eikonogen or hydroquinone developer, which at once adds to the density of the negative, changing the color to black. It is a superior intensifier in comparison with the usual mercury and sulphite solutions.

Last week Dr. L. H. Laudy of the Columbia College School of Mines gave an interesting lecture before the New-York Amateur Photographers' Society on the "Arc Light for Projection." He exhibited a number of models illustrating the progress of the arc lamp since 1847 and worked a lantern equipped with the Clark automatic feed lamp, which produced a very steady light of 1,000-candle power, working with the Edison direct current, which he said was harmless. It was an extremely satisfactory trial, and confirmed the statements made in the prospectus of its value, convenience, and usefulness. The powerful oxyhydrogen lime light looked very weak in comparison with the electric light. The latter brought out the quality of a slide to much better advantage. Dr. Laudy predicted that it would soon be used exclusively in all large halls, as it produced a brilliancy on large screens that it was impossible to otherwise obtain.

The society on next Friday evening will hold its last exhibition of lantern slides at its present quarters, 17 West Fifty-fifth Street. This will include a number of interesting slides of the Louisville Camera Club and of members of the society. The regular technical meeting in May will be held at the new quarters, 12 West Thirty-first Street.

Miss Catherine Weed Barnes will shortly assume the editorship of the ladies' department of the *Amateur American Photographer*, which is to become a feature of the publication, beginning with the May number. Miss Barnes is a member of the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city, and is a most enthusiastic worker. At Lakeville she has a fine studio, in which, besides developing pictures, she mixes chemicals and makes lantern slides.

At an exhibition of lantern slides held at the r

Financial.

$6,000,000

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Four Per Cent.

One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1, WITHOUT REDUCTION FROM EITHER INTEREST OR PRINCIPAL FOR ANY TAX OR TAXES WHICH SAID RAILWAY COMPANY MAY BE REQUIRED TO PAY OR RETAIN THEREFROM BY ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1990, BOTH IN U. S. GOLD OF PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

We offer for sale **$6,000,000** of the Manhattan Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds as above, bearing interest from April 1, 1890, at 96 per cent., plus interest at 4 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1890, to date of payment. The bonds are in coupon form, of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.

These bonds are part of an issue limited to **$40,000,000** against the elevated railway system as at present existing on Manhattan Island, including any additions which may be made thereto in the way of third tracks, side tracks, or other betterments thereof. Said amount can only be increased to provide for elevated railway hereafter constructed or acquired, constituting an extension of the present system, and such increase is limited to **$600,000** per mile of double track and **$300,000** per mile of single track of elevated railway constituting an extension of the system.

The bonds of this issue are secured by a joint mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, covering their franchises, railway, equipment, valuable real estate and terminal properties, (on some $2,700,000 of which this mortgage is a first lien,) all improvements and betterments that may be added thereto in the future, together with all extensions of the present system which may be made or acquired under the provision for the increased issue as stated above. Of the **$40,000,000** above provided for, **$26,648,000** are reserved to take up all the outstanding bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the Bond Certificates of the Manhattan Railway Company.

The merger of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company into the Manhattan Railway Company has been formally completed; therefore, this mortgage is a direct and absolute lien on all the property of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. The merger of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company into the Manhattan Company has been substantially accomplished, only a few hundred shares remaining outstanding. Whenever these shares are exchanged, the mortgage will cover its property in the same way that it now does the property of the New-York Company. In the meantime the Metropolitan Company mortgages its franchises and property for all amounts now or hereafter due by it to the Manhattan Company, and the Manhattan Company mortgages its leasehold estate in the Metropolitan Company, together with its rights of merger, and pledges with the Trustee the shares of Metropolitan stock already exchanged, thereby giving the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds practically the security of all the franchises and property of the Metropolitan Company.

The bonds now offered are part of the amount appropriated to provide for the payment of land damages, the acquisition of real estate, and equipment and payment of the floating debt and further development of the property.

The legalities connected with this issue of bonds, and the creation of the mortgage securing them, have been carefully investigated by counsel selected by us, and their opinions may be seen at our office.

We would call the attention of investors to the official statement of the earnings of the elevated railway system as furnished by the Company, showing the great and steadily-increasing earning capacity of the property.

Statement of business for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889:

Gross earnings	$9,080,880.65
Operating expenses and taxes	5,422,394.47
Net earnings	$3,658,486.18
Interest on bonds and rentals	1,554,080.00
Balance, equal to 8 09-100 per cent. on capital stock	$2,104,406.18

The earnings since the close of the fiscal year show a further increase, viz.:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Net Earnings.
October, 1889	$834,760	$441,272	$393,494
November, 1889	808,245	425,171	383,074
December, 1889	881,327	449,666	381,661
January, 1890	790,033	457,363	332,730
February, 1890	735,289	435,772	299,467
March, 1890	812,905	463,608	349,297
Total	$4,812,575	$2,672,852	$2,139,725
Interest on bonds and rentals			778,913

Surplus for six months applicable to dividends on $26,000,000 stock $1,360,410

Copies of the mortgage may be examined at our office, and investors are referred to same for further particulars.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

NEW-YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1890.

DEAR SIRS: We have examined the mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to secure an issue of Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the former Company.

We are of opinion that the mortgage is in proper legal form, and that both the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company have legal authority to execute it and thereby mortgage their property and franchises to the extent and for the purposes which the mortgage provides.

We are, dear Sirs,

Faithfully Yours,

BANGS, STETSON, TRACY & MACVEAGH,

by C. E. Tracy.

EDWARD, DE LOSTA & GUTHRIE,

by Victor Morawetz.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Financial.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

And Specialists in Investment Securities,

offer to their clients, free of charge, the advantages of their thoroughly-equipped

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

for determining the values of all kinds of railroad and other mortgage bonds.

Especial facilities furnished to persons desiring either to buy or sell, and to those who may wish to exchange present holdings for others yielding larger returns.

We have for sale and recommend

$100,000

first mortgage 5 per cent. gold fifty-year railway bonds at a price to pay over 5½ per cent. upon cost.

Also,

$100,000

first mortgage 6 per cent. gold thirty-year bonds upon a property worth in cash over three times the bonded debt, and earning largely in excess of fixed charges. Price, par and interest.

10 Wall Street, New-York.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds and stock of this Company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the plan for the Reorganization of this Company, dated 12th March, 1890, expires on the first proximo. Security holders who fail to sign said agreement to deposit their securities and to make payments of the assessments due thereon on or before that date will be debarred from the benefits arising out of said agreement.

Dated NEW-YORK, 17th April, 1890.

FREDERIC A. BROWN,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
R. T. WILSON,
CHAS. M. McGHEE.
} REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

TO HOLDERS OF

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL Income Bonds and Stock.

In accordance with plan as presented by us under date of July 15, 1889, we, as fiscal agents of the Winona and Southwestern Improvement Company, have been and are duly authorized by said Improvement Company to make a second call for forty per cent. (40 per cent.) of the total subscription on the income bonds and stock of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul R. R. Co., thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) of total subscription having been already paid. Subscription under second call is payable on the 21st day of April, 1890, at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee, in accordance with plan.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
Mills Building.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by a large number of stockholders to act as a committee to oppose the plan of reorganization as proposed in circular dated March 12, 1890.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office of Perkins & Welsh, 41 and 43 Wall St., or upon any of the undersigned.

THOMAS BUTTER, 314 5th Av.
BENJAMIN PERKINS, 41 Wall St.
LOUIS MAY, 38 Broad St.
JOHN S. TILNEY, 20 Broad St.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1890.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION, WHICH MATURE MAY 1, 1890.

This association avails itself of the reservation expressed in the above-mentioned bonds to call in and pay off the same, and hereby calls in and will on April 30, 1890, pay off the same at par and interest accrued to that date, upon presentation of the same, with coupons annexed, at the office of the association, No. 169 Broadway, New-York City.

Interest on the same will cease on and after that date.

Members of the association who hold such bonds may avail themselves of the plan for funding the bonds of the association, heretofore adopted, and may exchange their bonds for the new bonds of the association. Such bonds will be ready for delivery on April 15, 1890.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

CHAS. A. BILLINGS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in Stansberry, Missouri, on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1890, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposed issue of $380,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1940, to be secured by a second mortgage upon all the company's property, with a provision that said bonds may be increased at the rate of $4,000 a mile for all railway hereafter to be constructed in extension of the present railway.

The transfer books of the preferred stock of this company will be closed from March 28, 1890, to April 27, 1890, inclusive, and after being opened on April 29, 1890, will remain closed until May 20, 1890.

Dated Feb. 19, 1890.

JAMES H. SMITH, President.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Secretary.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.

Negotiation of first loans a specialty.

CITY OF ANTHONY, KAN.,

20 YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY at the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

For sale by

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO. OF PHILA.

A LOW DEATH RATE, A SMALL EXPENSE RATE, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS. ENDOWMENT INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 409 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, Cash Capital, $500,000.00.

34 NASSAU ST., Mutual Life Bldg. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

15 WALL ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE BEGISTered First Consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York April 25, 1890, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1890, and will reopen on May 1, 1890, at 10 A. M.

J. P. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York April 25, 1890, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due May 1, 1890, and will reopen on May 1, 1890, at 10 A. M.

R. V. OSBORN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY, 18 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1890.

TO HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company (of Denver, Col.):

Whereas, The undersigned should have been given on or before March 1, 1890, inviting proposals for the sale of one-thirtieth of the said outstanding bonds of this company has (through inadvertence) not been made, and this company desires to repair the same;

Notice is hereby given inviting proposals to be sent to the Atlantic Trust Company, the Trustees of said mortgage, at No. 39 William st., New-York, on or before the 1st of June next for the sale of twenty of the above-mentioned bonds, (being as nearly as possible one-thirtieth of all such bonds which have been issued previous to this date,) said sales to the effect and said bonds to be delivered and paid for on the first day of July next. All such proposals will be opened on said first day of June next, when they will be examined by said Trustees and will be award with in all respects as they above have done under the provisions of said mortgage in relation to the same in case this notice had been duly given on or before March 1, 1890, and said proposals had been opened on April 1, 1890, except that interest will be computed and paid down to said first day of July next upon all bonds purchased under said proposals in addition to the price named therein if accepted.

S. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, OF ABERDEEN, S. D., offers choice 7 per cent. guaranteed mortgages and 8 per cent. debentures. Write them for full information and references.

Eastern Office, 1,326 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Dividends.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. guaranteed by this company on the capital stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company will be paid at this office May 1, 1890, to stockholders of that company of record on that date.

The stock transfer books of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 16, 1890, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1890.

JAMES J. HILL, President.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1890.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) upon the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the company's office on and after May 1, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed April 16 and reopened May 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. BAILEY, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York April 25, 1890, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1890, and will reopen on May 1, 1890, at 10 A. M.

J. P. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1890.

74TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent., free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1. Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DALY MINING COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad St., New-York, April 18, 1890. DIVIDEND No. 38.—A dividend of FIFTY-FIVE (55) cents per share has been declared for March, payable 30th inst. Transfer books close on the 25th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Elections.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, Mich., April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 2 P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Situations Wanted—Females.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for her girl, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 68 West 92d St., first flat, between 10 and 12 A. M. or 2 and 4 P. M.

COMPANION.—A lady or lady with children going abroad can secure the service of an experienced, refined American lady, middle-aged, as useful companion; has been abroad two years; or a position in widower's family to take full charge of children; experienced in sickness; three years' reference from present position. Address D., Box 297 132 4th Av.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, graduate of an Eastern college, as companion to a lady or as governess in a private family; thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, also Latin, if desired; highly recommended; can arrange appointment in New-York. Address S. S., Irvington, N. Y.

COMPANION.—By a quiet, refined American lady (middle-aged) in a Christian family as useful companion to invalid or to wait on an aged lady or gentleman; references from present position. Address W., Box 16, 153 4th Av.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated, efficient American lady; experienced European traveler; several languages; will go abroad as useful companion, amanuensis, or governess; good reference. Address D. V., 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist with washing. Call at present employer's, 2 West 33d St., from 9 o'clock to 11.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing; will ing and obliging; two years and eight months' best city reference. Call at 242 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING or Waitress.—By young girl; excellent city references. Address T. M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting; in small private family. Call, Monday, at 117 West 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; by young girl; first-class city reference. Address J. M., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for a young girl as chamber-maid and to wait on a lady. Address H., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires to find a good place for a thorough chambermaid, who has been in her service four years. Address W., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe would gladly recommend a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or both. Call at 138 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chamber-maid and assist in laundry work; best reference. Address J. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Welsh Protestant girl in a private family; wages, $16; city reference. Call at 109 Putnam Av., Brooklyn; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST UP STAIRS.—By a respectable Protestant girl; lately employed. Call or address R. C., 306 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best city reference. Address Tess, 249 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 516 3d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or nurse; can do plain sewing; best city reference. Call at 1020 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH CHILdren.—By young girl; seven years' best city reference. Call at 303 5th Av., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl; chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 331 West 45th St., Bell's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to boarding house. Call at 97 West 2nd Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 11 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; good city reference. Call at 111 East 59th St., fifth bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference; no cards. Call at 391 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. Call at 539 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; four years' city reference. Call at 16 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; no objection to fine washing; city reference. Call at 104 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; best of city reference. Call at 287 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Call at 165 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good city reference. Address 271 West 39th St., one night.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good city reference. Address 271 West 39th St., one night.

Situations Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires to place in a private family an excellent servant as second chambermaid; will assist in the laundry. Address C., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; city or country; highest wages; no objection to the country; with family; best city references. Address E., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By competent young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in small private family; good reference. Address M. F., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; or as chamber-maid and parlormaid; good city reference. Call or address 115 East 41st St., rear cottage.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—By a young girl. Call at 450 West 59th St.

CHAMBERWORK AND PLAIN SEWING, OR Chamberwork and Care for Children.—By respectable girl; no objection to the country; reference from last employer; who can be seen is required. Call at 249 East 14th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK AND LITTLE WASHING.—By a respectable woman; best city reference. Address C. R., Box 140, 554 3d Av.

CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—By a young girl to mind children and do sewing; good reference. Call at 639 6th Av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to growing children and assist with sewing; best city reference. Call at 136 East 34th St., ring bell 8; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together, one as good cook; soups, meats, thorough baker, creams and jellies; do coarse washing, other as waitress, assist in chamberwork, or waitress alone; understands silver, sickness; first-class city reference; employer can be seen; willing to go to the country. Call at 324 West 19th St., first bell.

COOK, &c. CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent young women; sisters; together in private family; one cook and plain washing; other chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address E. N., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—In small family where fine family cooking is required; no marketing; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address E. B., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English woman, Protestant, as first-class cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen; city or country; good bread and pastry maker; personal references. Call or address Cook, 305 East 85th St., ring Carpenter's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable German woman; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good manager and housekeeper; first-class reference. Call or address 350 West 39th St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class French and English cook; all kinds fancy dishes, boning, desserts, and creams; take entire charge; in private family; best city reference. Address B. M., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; soups, meats, desserts, pastry; also coarse washing; family; understands American cooking; six years' first-class city reference; private family. Address L. B., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By steady woman as good cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 207 West 126th St., one flight.

COOK, &c.—As good family cook and do the coarse washing in a private family; understands milk and butter; city or country; good reference. Call at 210 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds cooking, coarse washing, soups, desserts; city reference. Call at 225 West 52d St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 153 West 44th St., Bell 17.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; good bread and biscuit maker; no washing; four years' best city reference. Call at 405 West 54th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK, WASH AND IRON.—By respectable woman in small family; city or country; home preferred to high wages; best reference. Call at 341 East 26th St., one flight; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; good baker; no objection to coarse washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 213 West 36th St.; ring once.

COOK.—First-class cook; German; first-class reference; cooks all kinds fine desserts, pastry, soups, meats, &c.; no objection to the country. Call at 159 East 124th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and thoroughly understands her business; has good city reference. Call at 260 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a woman to do plain cooking; good city references; no objection to the country. Address A. M., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is able to take entire charge of the kitchen; good references. Call at 220 East 39th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family; no objection to the country; city reference. Call or address Miss Lemmey, 108 East 15th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, creams, pastry, salads; a good baker; city or country; city reference. Call at 594 3d Av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit; in private family; city or country; best city references. 306 West 59th St.

COOK.—Competent; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. Address C. B. 1,052 3d-av.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately Landed, as first-class cook; speaks German; French cook. Call at 334 8th Av.

COOK.—By a middle-aged French woman, lately Landed, as first-class cook; speaks Garlnse. Call or address French Cook, 334 8th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; family or monthly; understands soups and desserts. Call at 221 East 42d St., first bell.

COOK.—By a young German woman, who is an excellent cook; good city reference; very good; good reference. Call at 353 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good city references. Address E. C., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young girl, competent, in a private family; best city reference. Call at 135 West 55th St., basement; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best reference from present employer, with whom she lived five years. Call, from 9 to 11 A. M., at 119 5th Av.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook or to do general housework in family; references. Call at 317 10th Av., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to do plain washing in private family; city reference. Call at 215 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, with references. Call at 330 West 26th St.

COOK, &c.—By a German woman as first-class cook and laundress by the day. Call at 207 West 56th St.

COOK, &c.—By a colored woman as cook or chambermaid; not afraid of work. Call at 126 West 27th St.

COOK.—In a private family; city reference. Call at 339 East 14th St., one flight, front; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; can be well recommended. Call or address 18 Orchard, 155 West 52d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; do cooking, washing and ironing. Address, or city kind of work; best city references. Address F. S., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By good honest cleaner; washing or cooking, by day or week; city reference. Call at 301 West 14th St., corner of 7th Av., basement door.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; do cooking, washing and ironing; or any kind of housework. Call at 443 3d Av., ring top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; [illegible] Call at 225 West 42d St., [illegible]

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do [illegible] Call at 203 2d Av., ring top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; best city reference. Call at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts.

Situations Wanted—Females.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert cloak finisher and manager of children's department, of all styles would like some work at home. Address F. S., Herald Office, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER, FORMERLY WITH MME. Demorest, wishes a few more families to work for; terms moderate. Call at 206 West 59th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; would like to work by the day. Address Miss Rose, 117 West 14th St.

G. C. GILBERTSON, MONUMENTAL WORKS, 1,776 and 1,778 Broadway, corner 58th st., will furnish and erect monuments, headstones, &c., at lowest prices.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young American lady; languages; thoroughly educated; competent to teach; best references. Address Lectures, 2,049 Broadway Av., Fordham, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl; many years' reference; is of light housework or of chamberwork and sewing; is a good cook; is willing and obliging. Call at 1,307 3d Av.; Mamie.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a respectable English woman; good cook; city or country; reference required; no objection to country. Call at 406 East 24th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework. Call or address Mrs. J. Anderson, 324 West 56th St., from 9 to 11.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Protestant girl to do light housework in a small private family; good reference. Call at 413 West 40th St., in store.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 1,074 3d Av., between 65th and 66th Sts., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address Bartlett, 501 West 40th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as infant's nurse; needs of a refined gentleman; is used to being on an hourly; best employer can be seen. Call at 150 East 53d St., first floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid. Call at present employer's, 270 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. Address H. F., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; competent in all branches; highly recommended; best city reference; good dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; speaks English; city or country. Address, letters only, 61 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a place with her maid, whom she highly recommends; would take care of elderly lady or grown children; accustomed to travel. Address L. C., 593 5th Av., Room 24.

LADY'S MAID.—To travel abroad; well educated; accustomed to duties and trustworthy; thorough packer and traveler; speaks German, English and French; good references. Address T., Box 168 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS Nurse for Grown Children.—By Swedish girl; good sewer; neat, intelligent, and refined. Call at 267 West 32d St., Wiesman's bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—German; speaks French and English; good packer; a place for traveling; excellent city reference. Address E. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class, (French;) speaks English; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler; best city references. Address C. R., 40 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent French person as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at 977 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her laundress after April 28, who will also assist with chamberwork, or do chamberwork and plain sewing; prefers country for summer months; excellent reference. Call, between 10 and 2, at 52 East 58th St.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes a place for two girls who have been with her four years, one as first-class laundress, other chambermaid and seamstress; would like to go together. Address Europe, M. C., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent and trustworthy young woman as first-class laundress and chambermaid; small family; very best city reference. Address M. R. C., Box 181 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By first-class laundress and also a waitress; who would like to live together; good city references. Call at 674 3d Av., near 42d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best personal reference. Call or address 558 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Address M. H., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish girl; good city reference. Call at 25 West 44th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call at 266 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in a private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 462 8th Av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; the best city reference can be given. Call at 148 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 200 East 40th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French person (Protestant) to elderly lady or young ladies; understands dressmaking; good city references. Address L. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; speaks English; to lady or to growing children; good city references. Address R. P., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—A lady wants a place for a Swiss girl as nurse, to go through Europe; is a good plain seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 7 East 10th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 87 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined person; thoroughly competent; speaks French and German; is cheerful, trustworthy, and skilful; would like orphan or good family; entire charge; New-York or abroad; or as useful traveling companion to young ladies; references. Address H., Box 213 Times Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady, with highest city references, as nursery governess. Address 382 East 14th St.

NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge baby or young children; patient; good sewer; no objection to travel; good reference. Address A. B., 116 West 20th St., basement.

NURSE.—By capable girl for grown children; assist with chamberwork and sewing; no objection to travel; thoroughly competent; several years' high, personal reference. Call at 44 East 51st St., first flat.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her nurse, who is thoroughly experienced, to take infant from monthly nurse; understands food and bottle thoroughly; Protestant woman; highest city reference. Seen at 27 West 42d St. from 11 to 2 P. M.

NURSE.—A lady wants to get a situation for her nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of children; will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; best city reference. Call, from 1 to 3, at 7 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By young woman as experienced nurse to grown children; best personal city reference. Address Experience, Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young woman as thoroughly competent nurse for infant or young child; four years' best city reference. Call at 130 West 19th St., top floor.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to highly recommend a thoroughly competent North German infant's nurse. Call to-day, between 10 and 1, "The Chelsea," 222 West 23d St., Apartment 41.

NURSE.—By competent Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good city reference. Address G. B., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By English woman; Protestant; capable of taking entire charge of infant; city reference. Address A. C., Box 242 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young French girl to growing children; no objection to help with chamberwork; good city reference. Call or address M. E., 290 4th Av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse, or sewing children and plain sewing in private family; city or country; best reference. Address L. H., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; can take charge of infant from birth; long city references. Call, after 11 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday, at 4 East 54th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her first-class nurse, who is a thorough nurse and can highly recommend. Call or address American Protectant, 16 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged person as infant's nurse or to use or two small children; can be well recommended; best employer can be seen. Address 926 8th Av., first floor.

NURSE.—By young French girl, Protestant; best of references; to children. Call at 581 West 192d St., third floor, Room 11.

COOK, &c.—By a Dutch Protestant girl as nurse

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no sales of real estate at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, April 19. The total sales of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending Saturday, April 19, will be $2,011,640, as against $1,301,435, the figures for the week previous.

This week's Auctions.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auctions are announced:

To-day (Monday), April 21.

By Brown & Levinees, executor's sale of one lot, 25 by 100, on West 67th St., north side, 200 feet east of 11th Av., and two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 100.11, 525 East 118th St., north side, east of Avenue A. Also, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Riegelsen, Esq., referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 25.5 by 100.8, 16 East 92d St., south side, 204.6 feet east of 5th Av.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, Esq., referee, of two two-story frame dwellings, with lot 23 by 100.5, 37 West 64th St., north side, 350 feet west of 8th Av. Also, similar sale, Clarence W. Francis, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 690 East 134th St., south side, east of Willis Av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Beckett, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70.5, 257 East 46th St., north side, 20 feet west of 2d Av.

By William Bleecker, partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 18.9 by 100, 1,646 and 1,648 3d Av., west side, 25.8 feet north of 92d St.

Tuesday, April 22.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executrix's sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 32.1 by 48.6, 3 and 5 Washington St., east side, 36.10 feet north of Battery Place; similar building, with lot 25 by 75.9 by irregular by 77, 29 Washington St., east side, 126.8 feet south of Morris St.; three-story brick building, with lot 26.3 by 66.2 by 25.8 by 66.11, 57 Washington St., east side, north of Morris St., and six-story brick tenement, with lot 24.10 by 78.5 by 25 by 78.3, 39 Greenwich St., west side, 25.4 feet south of Morris St. Also public auction sale of the five-story stone-front building, with lease of lot 24.4 by 100, 50 Leonard St., south side, east of West Broadway; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, 37 West 39th St., north side, east of 6th Av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 147 East 55th St., north side, east of Lexington Av.; plot of land 99.11 by 100, on 11th Av., northeast corner of 141st St.; plot of land 138.2 by 99.11, on West 144th St., north side, opposite above; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.10, 112 East 113th St., south side, 160 feet east of 4th Av., and four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 160 West 126th St., south side, east of 7th Av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, public auction sale of the two-story and three-story buildings, with plot of land 39 by 32 by 39.6 by 14, 119½ and 121 Charles St., north side, east of Greenwich St.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 26.6 by 27, 238 East 9th St., south side, west of Avenue A; four-story and three-story brick building, with lot 18.4 by 80, 196 Avenue B, northwest corner of 12th St.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 98.9, 343 West 29th St., north side, 246 feet east of 9th Av.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, 214 East 53d St., south side, east of 3d Av., four-story stone front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 100 East 60th St., south west corner of Park Av., and four-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 102.2, 210 East 73d St., south side, east of 3d Av. Also, Long Island property, comprising a two-story house with outbuildings, with plot of land 208.10 by 350.10, on Cropsey Av., east of New-Utrecht Road, Bath.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of the four-story building, with lot 22.6 by 103.3, 347 East 14th St., north side, west of 1st Av., and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 82, 137 East 79th St., north side, 20 feet west of Lexington Av. Also, foreclosure sale, William H. Hamilton, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 50.11 by 100, on 5th Av., northeast corner of 98th St.

By John E. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 21 by 100.5 by 26.5 by irregular, 351 West 47th St., north side, east of 9th Av., and five-story brick flat, with lot 28 by 72.11, 1,606 3d Av., west side, north of 90th St. Also, executors' sale of four five-story stone-front tenements, with lots each 25.2 by 75, 1,622 to 1,628 3d Av., northwest corner of 91st St., and two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.8, 171 and 173 East 91st St., north side, west of 3d Av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21 by 100.5, 31 East 67th St., north side, west of Madison Av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the three-story frame villa, with plot of land 123 by 201 by 110 by 146, on Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Hull Av., and three-story cottage, with plot of land 65 by 220, on Hull Av., west side, 300 feet north of Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park, 24th Ward.

By L. Thomas Stearns, partition sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 17 by 80, 153 East 16th St., north side, east of Lexington Av.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, William Talbott, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 41.8 by 80, 737 and 739 9th Av., southwest corner of 50th St.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, M. T. McMahon, Esq., referee, of one lot, 24 by 100, on 8th Av., west side, 89.2 feet north of 84th St. Also public auction sale of two three-story brick flats, with lots each 19.4 by 93, 148 to 154 Sumner Av., west side, north of De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, April 23.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale of two three-story brick buildings, with lot 20.6 by 51 by — by 57, 702 Washington St., northwest corner of Perry St.; two-story brick house, with lot 20.6 by 63.3 by — by 57, 704 Washington St., southwest corner of 11th St., and three-story brick house, with lot 19 by 60.3, 153 Perry St., running through to 11th St., 51 feet west of Washington St., and four four-story stone-front flats, with lots, each 20 by 100.11, 116 to 122 East 127th St., south side, east of Park Av. Also, public auction sale of two three-story brick buildings, with lots, each 20 by 77.6, 507 and 509 Washington St., east side, north of Spring St.; five-story brick flat, with lot 22 by 98.9, 343 East 42d St., south side, west of 1st Av. Also, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25.4 by 90.6, 707 Greenwich St., east side, 40.1 feet south of Charles St., (mechanics' lien,) and public auction sale of a two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings, with plot of land 375 by 750, on Bayside Av., north side, east of Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story dwelling, with lot 25 by 95, 136 Madison Av., northwest corner of 31st St. Also, partition sale, Charles E. Tracy, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 242 west 23d St., south side, east of 8th Av. Also, public auction sale of the two three-story brick buildings, with lot 20 by 100, 18 Rush St., south side, west of Wythe Av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, 29 Palmetto St., north side, east of Broadway; five four-story brick houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, 18 to 26 Hamilton Av., south side, west of Conover St., and four two-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, on India Wharf, north side, west of Conover St., Brooklyn.

By John E. B. Smyth, executor's sale of two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 47.1 by 98.9, 303 and 305 East 36th St., north side, 99.10 feet east of 1st Av., and two four-story brick buildings, with lots, each 20 by 100.5, 452 and 454 West 52d St., south side, east of 10th Av., similar house, with lot 30 by 80, 890 and 892 8th Av., northeast corner of 53d St.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 87.9, 1,271 Lexington Av., east side, south of 88th St., and five five-brick buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100.8, 228 to 233 East 99th St., north side, 100 feet west of 2d Av. Also, public auction sale of three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, 123 West 122d St., north side, 125 feet west of 7th Av., and two similar houses, with lots each 25 by 100.11, 243 and 245 West 134th St., south side, 350 feet east of 8th Av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Peter Mitchell, Esq., referee, of one-half interest in the three-story frame building, with plot of land 50.11 by 12.10 by 51 by 14.2 by 254 to 258 West 27th St., south side, 60 feet west of 8th Av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with plot of land 48.11 by 35, 277 and 279 Lenox Av., southwest corner of 134th St.

By James Bleecker & Son, administrator's sale of the Parot Homestead on Clinton Av., and plot of land 109 by 201.1, on Ingham Av., west side, south of 3d St., Bergen Point, N. J.

Thursday, April 24.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 45, 151 and 153 Leonard St., northwest corner of 164 Mulberry St.

By John E. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 21 by 98.9, 453 West 22d St., south side, west of 9th Av., and similar house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 226 West 37th St., south side, west of 7th Av. Also, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wicks, Esq., referee, of 22 five-story brick dwellings, with lots each 25 by 100.11; 2,013 to 2,019 7th Av., southeast corner of (166 to 170) 121st St. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, 480 Hancock St., south side, west of Lewis Av., two two-story frame flats, with plot of land 45 by 100, 1,320 and 1,322 Gates Av., south side, east of Central Av.; two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, on Vanderbilt Av., west side, south of Fulton Av.; two similar houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Bergen St., south side, 100 feet east of Kingston Av., and four two-story brick, with lot 20.4 by 80 by 20 by 72.11, 2,524 to 2,530 Atlantic Av., south side, west of William Av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 92.8, 21 West 24th St., north side, west of Broadway, and the five-story brick flat, with lot 25.4 by 100.5, 251 West 124th St., south side, 20.11 feet west of 7th Av. Also, executor's sale of two lots, each 25 by 100, 27 East 100th St., north side, 400 feet east of 4th Av.

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FOR SALE.—Factory property, combined with dwelling, 50x178 and 50x78; three-story brick factory, 40x70, 16-inch walls; one two-story frame building, 30x40; one-story frame building, 30x27, and two-story brick basement fine dwelling, at 157th St., Elton and Melrose Avs., New-York City; no agents. Address GOOD CHANCE, Box 157 Times Office.

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ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Astoria for sale, (known as the Lancashire place,) with three lots ground, corner Grand and Ely Avs.; price moderate and terms easy. Inquire on premises of A. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson River; possession given 1 hour from bill of sale. Apply to BROWN, room 811.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Pocanic House, Greenport, L. I. O. R. ICHABOE, 71 Broadway.

Country Real Estate.

ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or to rent, Fairholm, the late residence of Mr. George R. Hamlin, situated on Montrose Av.; five minutes' walk from station, and in a very desirable neighborhood; five acres in lawn, fine old shade trees, beautiful shrubbery; modern house, built by Holly; nine bedrooms, gas, running water, and all modern conveniences; stable room for four horses and five rooms for coachman; one of the most attractive places in all the Oranges. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard St., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A very desirable house in Norwalk, Conn., an hour and a quarter from New-York; house has all modern improvements; the ground is three acres in extent and well shaded; on the premises are fruit trees, bathhouse for salt water bathing, and a comfortable, detached house for coachmen. Apply to H. J. HANCY, Gallatin Bank Building, 36 Wall St., city.

FOR SALE—At Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 35 acres, with fine water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, A fine country seat, with two hundred and fifty acres of land, 2 miles from the city limits; nearly one mile of water front; admirably adapted to villa sites. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—Commodious brick mansion on Broadway, all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of land; magnificent river views; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Astoria for sale, (known as the Lancashire place,) with three lots ground, corner Grand and Ely Avs.; price moderate and terms easy. Inquire on premises of A. JACKSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson River; possession given 1 hour from bill of sale. Apply to BROWN, room 811.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Pocanic House, Greenport, L. I. O. R. ICHABOE, 71 Broadway.

Country Houses Wanted.

WANTED—To rent for five months, a place not over one hour and a half from the city; must have large house, with modern conveniences; at least 10 bedrooms, besides servants' rooms. Send description, terms, and plan to 15 Lexington Av.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., Tuesday, April 22, noon, two cozy

Handsome Residences

in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,

Bedford Park,
24th Ward, Newtown City.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, northeast corner Hull Av.—Three story cut-stone and frame villa and plot of 5 lots; 10 rooms, large hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and storeroom on first floor. Nine sleeping rooms and bath.

HULL AVENUE, west side, 200 feet north of Boulevard.—Three story, English basement, brick, built in colonial style, in course part of about five lots; both of these beautiful houses are unusually attractive in appearance, perfect in construction, and have every modern convenience, including improved sanitary arrangements, plate glass, electric bells, &c., &c., and are situated in the choicest portion of the most

LOVELY RESIDENCE PARK

in the vicinity of New-York, only eighteen minutes by express trains from Grand Central Depot, Harlem River station on the premises. These houses, in this delightful suburban quarter, with its beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, handsome grounds and superb residences, should be visited by all parties desiring charming homes, combining city conveniences and country beauties.

ONLY $5,500 CASH REQUIRED.

Maps, photographs and full particulars with owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90; Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St. and 24 Av. and 149th St., and watchman on the premises.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF EDWARD J. BURKE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 3 AND 5, 35 AND 37 WASHINGTON PL.,
and
38 GREENWICH ST.
A policy of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be delivered to each purchaser free of charge.
Maps, &c., at the office of DE FOREST & WEEKS, Esqs., Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
Sale by order of Heirs William Fanning, dec'd.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., the choice and valuable property
NO. 247 WEST 35TH ST.,
NO. 147 EAST 55TH ST.
Also, the two two-story basement and French roof dwellings, with 3-story dwellings and four lots,
NORTHEAST CORNER BOULEVARD AND 141ST ST.,
and
NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF 144TH ST. AND 12TH AV., HUDSON RIVER.
For maps, &c., apply at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,
five four-story brick tenements, with lots,
NOS. 18, 20, 22, 24, AND 26 HAMILTON AV., ALSO,
four valuable lots in rear of above, on
INDIA WHARF,
HAVING DOCK AND WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES, BETWEEN CONOVER ST. AND EAST RIVER.
Maps, &c., at the office of STEARNS & CURTIS, Esqs., Attorneys, 58 William St., and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,
four-story and basement brick flat, with lot,
NO. 1,701 LEXINGTON AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
the 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 141 EAST 107TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
4-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot,
NO. 3 EAST 35TH ST.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. & I. PHILIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock,
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890,
the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 31 EAST 67TH ST.
Ground 21x100.5.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,
one-story brick building, with two stores and lot,
NO. 75 EAST 125TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,
the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot,
NO. 24 EAST 55TH ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. MADDOCK, WILLIAM F. HASSLOCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Madison Avenue, and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence westwardly, on the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly side of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of March, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 21st, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned until Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, April 7th, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

VESEY AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—ALBERT L. DAVID, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DAVID, CHARLES F. DAVID, and MARY OGORMAN DAVID, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, and appointed for such purpose, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, PETER F. MEYER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the city of New-York, with the buildings thereon, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Vesey Street with the easterly side of Washington Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Vesey Street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches; thence northerly in a straight line, at right angles to the northerly side of Vesey Street, one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of Barclay Street; thence westwardly along the southerly side of Barclay Street forty-three (43) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as the three dwellings No. 52, 54 and 56 Vesey Street, and 100 Washington Street.

Dated New-York, February 24th, 1890.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Referee.

HENRY DAY (LIVINGSTON BLAKEMAN, Jr., of counsel), Plaintiff's Attorney, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to be rented for one year or longer; West 46th st., near 5th Av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th Av. and 42d St.

City Hotels To Let—Unfurnished.

ASTOR HOUSE TO LET.—UNfurnished, No. 154 East 89th St.—Beautifully decorated; stone and hallway; stylish every way; rent $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, No. 146 East 85th st.; novel and handsomely worth $2,500 per year; unfurnished, $1,200; furnished, $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

45TH ST., 33 WEST.—Desirable four-story high stoop brownstone house, being thoroughly painted, papered, and generally put in order, and open all day. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 581-583 42d near Av.

20, WEST 46TH ST.—To let unfurnished, 2 to 5 rooms; suitable for private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

70 WEST 91ST ST.—Superior 21-foot 3-st. and t. br. stone; modern conveniences; perfect in every detail. BANNON & SULLIVAN, 1,508 9th Av.

BROWNSTONE DWELLING TO LET—115th St., near 5th Av.; choice location; rent low. I. A. CHURCHANE & CO., 176 Broadway.

LEFTOVER HOUSES AND FLATS AT REduced rents, west side. STEVENS, 9th Av., cor. 38d St.

Brooklyn Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—Stores, three story and basement, 10 rooms, all improvements, in best part of Brooklyn; four minutes' walk from Tompkins Av. station Fulton elevated; $40; May 1.

L. W. BARNUM, Owner, 263 Halsey St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS.
58th St., 59th St., 7th and 7th Av.
Comprising the elegant palatial buildings known as the
MARIE, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLOSO.
Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and
58TH ST.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated; bath, gas, and steam; lights. Apply at office, 178 West 58th St.

39 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH-west Corner.—Handsome flats to let; parlor and second floor, 10 rooms, bath, and every modern; handsomely decorated; kitchen and bathroom; elegant location; rents, $1,100 and $1,000. May be seen by applying to Janitor.

A VERY ELEGANT TOP-STORY APARTment and large light rooms; two elevators; unfurnished attendance; immediate possession. Inquire in the Westport, corner 73d St. and 9th Av., or CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d St. and 9th Av.

TO LET—26 West 47th St., select apartments at moderate rents; first and second floors, ten and seven rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed. Shown by Janitor.

"SINCLAIR," 266 WEST 126TH.—Six large, light, decorated rooms; big closets; fine bay lawn, 50x100; tennis or croquet; door service. H. O'NEILL, owner.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET IN ELEgant fireproof building, 5th av. corner 42d St.; service, steam heat, ice water, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

22D ST., WEST 430.—Desirable flats to rent to small families; perfect order; five rooms, bath; private hall; sanitary plumbing; single apartments on each floor; open to-day; rents from $28.

STEAM-HEATED FLOORS.—215 2d Av., near 14th St.; improvements; rent reasonable. Owner, 220 East 19th St.

TO RENT—A large apartment in the fire-proof building, 80 Madison Av.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, TWO miles from New-York City limits and one mile from Country Club, fronting the Sound, furnished house, 21 rooms; excellent order; modern improvements; lawn, garden, stabling, &c., complete. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

LAKE GEORGE.—To let for the Summer, the Caldwell Mansion House at Caldwell; fully furnished, with spacious grounds; centrally located; servants' cottage; icehouse, boathouse, boats, &c.; price reasonable. Apply to HENRY W. HAYDEN, 48 Wall St., New-York.

AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON, TO LET—A large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land, well wooded; fine view of river; five minutes from railroad depot, twenty-five minutes from New-York. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Furnished cottages, fronting on lake and ocean, for sale or to rent. List sent on application.

U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent, New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWMOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 30 Nassau St.

A PRETTY AND FULLY-FURNISHED house; 12 rooms; at Short Hills, N. J.; running water and drainage; $500 for the Summer. Box 84, Short Hills, N. J.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES to let for the season. PHILIP C. SUS, New-Brighton, S. I.

Stores, &c., To Let.

DESIRABLE STORES, MADISON AV., 56TH-57TH Sts.; business will not be duplicated. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, on premises.

TO LET—The large store at the northwest corner of 3d Av. and 44th St. Inquire JACOB LAMOUR, 16 1st Av.

Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

—&—

Hudson River Railroad.

All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth Ave. and 42d St., New York.
THE ONLY RAILROAD STATION IN THE CITY.

Trains leave as follows:

8:50 A. M. CHICAGO LIMITED EXPRESS—due at Canandaigua 3:00, Buffalo 3:20 P. M.

9:50 A. M. CHICAGO VESTIBULE LIMITED—due at Chicago 9:50 A. M. next day.

10:50 A. M. SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED—due Cincinnati 8:05, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:00 P. M.

11:50 A. M. WESTERN DAY EXPRESS—daily except Sundays. Train leaving on Saturdays does not run west of Detroit or Cleveland.

6:00 P. M. FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—due Chicago 9:00, Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:50 A. M.

10:00 P. M. FAST NIGHT EXPRESS—for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

FISHKILL, (NEWBURG,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, (KINGSTON,) AND HUDSON—*8:00, †11:10 A. M., 12:30, 3:55, 6:20 P. M.;

POUGHKEEPSIE—*10:55 A. M., †2:30, †4:55, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.; for GARRISON, (WEST POINT,) *8:00, †11:10 A. M., 12:30, 3:55, 4:55, 6:30 P. M.

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND NIAGARA FALLS—8:50, 9:50, 10:50, †11:50 A. M., 6:00, 10:00 P. M., also Albany and the Hudson Express, 1:00 A. M.

TROY, SARATOGA, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL—*8:50 A. M., 6:30 P. M., also Troy, 8:00, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night.

AUBURN, GENEVA, AND CANANDAIGUA—*8:50, †11:50 A. M., †6:30, †10:00 P. M., ††12:00 midnight.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION—*10:35 A. M., †3:20 P. M.

For tickets and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station, or at Nos. 415, 785, 942, and 1 Broadway, 12 Park Place, 68 West 125th St., and 1382d St. station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 398 Bedford Av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. Orders may be left at 415 Broadway.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. Other trains run daily.

Above trains, except those leaving at 6:50 A. M. and 12 midnight, stop at 58th St. station.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Limited car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:50 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

3:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d St. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 9:01, 7:02, 10, *9:05, *10, 12:01, 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:02, 5:02, 6:02, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:02, 11:02 P. M. Special train leaves Grand Central Depot for New-Haven at 5:01 P. M. Special train leaves Grand Central Depot for Derby at 5:01 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:02, 5:02, 6:02, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:02, 11:02 P. M. Sundays, 9:02 A. M., 5:02, 8:02, 10:02, 11:02 P. M. *Express. †Local stops.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.

Trains leave Jersey City, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—The Fast Line for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars to Pittsburg. Arrives Cincinnati 6:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 P. M., Chicago 7:00 A. M. next day.

7:00 A. M.—For New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, with every modern appointment, barber and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity and movable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:35 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M.—Fast Line for Pitts

REPUBLICANS NEED STUBBS VOTE IN THE SENATE.

SO THEY WILL NOT ONLY OUST M'DONALD BUT SEAT HIS COMPETITOR IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The Senate's Elections Committee is to resume its sitting in Jersey City as early as Tuesday of this week. That means that there is to be no session of the Senate after Monday night. The Senate never sits when the Elections Committee is at work. Broad hints are made that the Senate and its committee propose to pursue this course till the election frauds shall have been thoroughly explored and the committee is ready to make its report. Senator Gardner is determined to keep the Legislature in continuous session till the report is ready. The determination seems to foreshadow not only the unseating of Senator McDonald, but the seating of Stuhr, his fusion competitor in the contest of last Fall.

If that conclusion of the present investigation were not in view, Mr. Gardner and his confrères could sit during the recess and submit their finding to the next Senate. Their anxiety to submit their report to the present friendly Senate is sufficient indication that they contemplate doing something that the next Senate might not approve, and that something can scarcely be less than the displacement of McDonald. It has been quite apparent to those who have followed the disclosures made by the committee that it is impossible for Mr. McDonald to keep his seat. It would seem to be a difficult task for the committee or any one else to say, in the face of the air of confusion the frauds have thrown over the election, that either McDonald or Stuhr was chosen by the electors. And so the first anticipation was that the committee would declare that there had been no valid election and order a new one. That the committee is to insist upon presenting its conclusions to the Senate now in service disposes of the first theory, and it is generally asserted not only that Mr. McDonald is to be displaced, but that Mr. Stuhr is to be installed in his chair.

The purpose of this change in the original programme is to give Mr. Stuhr an opportunity to aid the Republicans to hold the control in the next Senate. The long-headed Republican managers here see that it is not going to be an easy thing to secure a majority in the body next year. If McDonald were allowed to keep his seat it would be an impossibility without counting Hudson. Six Democratic members of the present body and six Republican members hold over. New Senators are to be chosen in Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Salem, Somerset, Union, Warren, and Monmouth. Camden, Gloucester, and Salem are safely Republican; Monmouth, Union, and Warren are quite as safely Democratic. Essex and Somerset are the debatable counties. The former has been one of the Republican strongholds in years past, but local option and other phases of the liquor question have swung her away from her party moorings of late, and there is much reasonable apprehension among Republicans that next Fall she will choose a Democratic Senator. Somerset goes Republican only when John R. McPherson is not hustling after re-election to the United States Senate. He always manages to carry it when his gardener, Klotz, is a candidate for the Assembly, and he has already booked this gentleman for the Senatorial nomination in the Fall. Before Mr. Klotz's term as Senator would expire he would have an opportunity to vote to send Mr. McPherson back to the Senate.

With the six hold-overs and new Senators from Monmouth, Warren, Union, and either Essex or Somerset, the Democrats, with Mr. McDonald representing Hudson, would have a majority in the next Senate. With Mr. McDonald out and Hudson unrepresented, they would be able easily to tie the Republican side of the Chamber. Then, of course, if McDonald were unseated and a vacancy were declared, Hudson would elect a Democrat, and so put that party in possession. But if Stuhr be seated from Hudson and the Democrats should fail in either Essex or Somerset, the Republicans would be in control.

There seems to be no doubt that a thorough understanding exists between Stuhr and the Republicans. If he is seated, it will be under pledges to the party that seats him. As he will be entirely at the mercy of that side of the chamber, he will have no choice but to jump when they crack the whip. Part of this understanding is no doubt that he will keep the Senate, if it be Republican, out of joint meeting with a Democratic Assembly, and so prevent the election of Democratic successors to State Treasurer Toffey and State Controller Anderson. The terms of both these gentlemen expire next year. A dead-lock between the houses is the next best thing to the control of both for them, and, as there is but little chance of their securing a majority for their party in the Assembly, they are working with all the more energy to hold the Senate.

Thus the anxiety of the Senate committee to report in favor of seating Stuhr in the present Senate and to have the report accepted is accounted for. The committee expects to take two or three weeks yet to finish its investigation; and as there is no legislation before the Senate of transcendent importance, the Senate proposes to jog along leisurely till the committee is ready. The House is in a high state of indignation about the situation. It alleges that the Senate is holding all of its bills unacted on; and last week the House itself entered upon the work of reprisal. Every Senate bill that had shown its head was smuggled back into a committee, to stay there till the Senate begins to put through House bills, and there is a dead-lock in legislation. It will probably be found that the key to the dead-lock lies in the bill of expenses the Senate's committee proposed to ask the passage of. The expenses of the fraud investigation have been something enormous. The lowest estimate is that they amount to $15,000. Other estimates are as high as $30,000.

No arrangement has been made yet with the Governor—nor, from the stand he has taken, is any likely to be made—for the payment of the bill, and it will have to be accomplished by legislation. An act directing the payment will have to be passed. If the Assembly, which is assumed to be opposed to the outlay, takes kindly to such an act and puts it through with becoming meekness, the Senate will probably hasten Assembly bills to the Governor's hands, and the whole machinery of legislation in both houses will run smoothly as at the opening of the session.

Most of the bills which the Assembly has sent to the Senate are either salary grabs, strikes, or freaks of demagogy, and the State would be just as happy and perhaps a little happier if they were all smothered in their infancy. The only piece of legislation that remains to be perfected is the Ballot-Reform bill. The Senate has taken no action on the subject since it accepted Carter's substitute for the House bill, and the whole matter has been in abeyance for nearly a fortnight. It is the generally-accepted notion that the Senate will, after formally declaring its preference for the substitute, accept the House bill and put it through. The friends of that measure have an amendment or two to offer to it, and one of them is to meet the objection to the envelope system that was noted in the dispatch from this place a week ago.

"I read the article in THE TIMES in which it was shown that the surreptitious giving out of a single official envelope before election day would facilitate the bribery of the voters," said Assemblyman Voorhees, the Republican leader, a day or two ago, "and I have been trying to devise some plan to get around the point. The objection is a strong one and must be overcome. It has occurred to me that if the envelopes be voted open that would prevent the abuse THE TIMES suggests as possible. It would be impossible then for a briber to say that in the secrecy of the booth the purchased voter had not taken out the ballot he had been bought to vote and substituted one that pleased him better for it."

One of the most important of the department documents that has yet reached the desks of the legislators has just come from the printer. It is the annual report of the Health Board. The volume is stuffed, as it always is, with a pile of irrelevant matter for the benefit of the man who has the job of printing it; but there is yet a good deal of valuable information in it. It shows that during last year there were 26,543 deaths in the State, 15,726 marriages, and 29,099 births. Camden leads all the counties in the State in the number of its weddings. Pennsylvania couples, driven across the line by the stringent marriage laws of that State, brought the total of weddings solemnized by Camden ministers up to 4,655.

Of the 26,543 deaths in the State 10,373 were due to preventable diseases. The total death rate of the State to each 1,000 of an estimated population of 1,397,647 was 18.99. Hudson County, with a death rate of 23.53, has the distinction of showing the largest county rate in the State. Essex, with a rate of 22.81, is next, and Passaic, with 21.92, is third. The lowest death rate in the State is that of Hunterdon County—11.68. The rate in other counties is as follows:

Atlantic, 21.08; Bergen, 14.97; Burlington, 14.22; Camden, 19.39; Cape May, 16.22; Cumberland, 14.11; Gloucester, 14.32; Mercer, 14.95; Middlesex, 17.69; Monmouth, 14.54; Morris, 17.71; Ocean, 18.40; Salem, 14.26; Somerset, 16.79; Sussex, 12.54; Union, 18.07, and Warren, 14.18.

Of the deaths, 6,842 were those of children under one year of age, 1,952 being a month and under, and 5,586 were those of persons over sixty years of age. In the proportionate number of deaths due to diseases preventable by proper sanitary precautions, Camden makes the worst showing; Essex is a close second, and Hudson third. The rate from this class of diseases in Camden was 42.76; in Essex, 42.50, and Hudson, 42.33.

Comparisons of the death rates in the cities show that outside of Atlantic City, where invalids swell the total beyond normal proportions, Harrison, in the Passaic River section of Hudson County, is the most unhealthy city in the State. The rate there was 26.65, that of Newark 25.59, Hoboken's was 25.57, Orange's 22.35, Jersey City's 22.66, New-Brunswick's and Elizabeth's 20.12, Trenton's 14.94. Long Branch's death rate was only 12.41.

The fight of the Hudson County ring against Sheriff Prison Keeper Patterson and Supervisor Butler has had a curious result. Butler was arrested on a charge of having allowed goods manufactured in the prison to go out without the prison brand. The act requiring this had been passed in 1883 and repealed in 1886. But in 1887 a new bill was put through requiring observance of the act of 1883. As the act of 1883 had been wiped off the statute books, the act of 1887 is claimed to have been in operation, but at the same time it was shown at Butler's examination yesterday that he had strenuously insisted upon the will of the Legislature being observed, and that he had directed that the stamps should be made plain on every article sent out of the prison. The Justice before whom he was arraigned discharged him, and he threatens to sue the individual who made the affidavit on which he was arrested.

A BOON TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHERE A HOUSE MAY BE FURNISHED FROM PARLOR TO KITCHEN.

At this season of the year, when domestic changes are most frequent, and the impulse of those who have not yet kept house is to enter into that comfortable and homelike estate, it is pleasant to know that this desire can be easily gratified, and that financial drawbacks that deter the cautious from taking this step can be overcome.

The house of B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., at 193 to 205 Park Row, is the housekeeper's friend at such a time. This house was the pioneer in starting the credit system of purchases in New-York, and the business methods thus commenced of favoring the honest buyer in every possible way have since been steadfastly maintained. It is against the policy of the firm to profit by the misfortunes of its customers, and the result is that to the extent that business safety will allow the line of credits is stretched and widened to extend every reasonable indulgence to those who buy and really mean to square accounts.

Seven buildings are required for the business needs of the house, and these constitute so many departments. Taken together they bring practically under one roof an extent and variety of stock sufficient to furnish a house from parlor to kitchen, and in a style suited to the needs and means of all kinds of people. The chief advantage of this combination store is that purchasers are enabled to transact all of their dealings with one house, and to arrange at a single visit for such accommodation as may be desired in the matter of terms.

The fact that the house has done business in the same neighborhood for eighty-three years, the third generation now managing the business, may well be considered by buyers who may want assurances that they will be fairly dealt with.

DR. MORGAN IS CHAPLAIN.

HIS INAUGURAL SERMON TO CAVALRY TROOP A DELIVERED YESTERDAY.

There was a large attendance at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon when the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan delivered his inaugural sermon as Chaplain to the members of Troop A, cavalry, of the National Guard. The members of the troop assembled at their quarters, 166 West Forty-fifth Street, where they formed and marched in column of four, under command of Capt. Charles F. Roe, across Forty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue and into the church. Their uniforms are dark-blue jackets with yellow shoulder straps and light-blue trousers with broad yellow stripe, and the crowds of fashionable people promenading upon the avenue stopped a moment to admire them.

Just behind the troop marched the cadet corps of the troop. They wore dark-blue jackets and trousers and were commanded by Capt. G. S. Sanger. This corps numbered twenty-two. The troop turned out seventy-five strong. They entered the pews in front, reserved for them. The choir sang the processional, "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand." The Rev. Eward W. Babcock, the assistant minister of the church, read the service, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan preached his sermon from the text, "We are true men." As the cavalrymen retired from the church the choir sang as the recessional, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Among those present at the service were Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Col. Appleton, Capt. Gallup of the Signal Corps, Adjt. C. N. Jessup of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. R. D. Townsend, and Capt. F. Decker of the Seventh Regiment.

TWO MORE OPERA NIGHTS.

WITH PATTI THE ATTRACTION ON BOTH OCCASIONS.

The excellent Italian opera company brought together by Henry C. Abbey go to Philadelphia to-day in charge of Marcus R. Mayer, and this afternoon the final performance of the organization will be given in that city, Mme. Patti singing "Lakmé." The demand for seats for this matinée has been unusually large for the Quaker City, and Patti will bid farewell to Philadelphia before probably as numerous and brilliant an audience as ever gathered in the Academy of Music there.

Mr. Abbey will give two more Patti performances this week before finally closing the opera season. On Wednesday evening "Linda di Chamounix" will be sung, with Patti in the leading rôle. This opera was originally announced for April 9, but the prima donna's illness necessitated its postponement. Tickets purchased for that evening will be good on Wednesday. On Friday evening Patti will make her last appearance in New-York in "La Traviata." This is an extra performance, and the first choice of boxes and seats was offered last week to season subscribers and stockholders. Those remaining will be sold at the Metropolitan Opera House this morning. This is announced as positively the last of the brilliant season of opera which Mr. Abbey has given in New-York, and Patti, if she holds to her present determination, is likely never to be heard here again.

TWENTY YEARS A PASTOR.

The twentieth anniversary of the Emanuel Baptist Church and of the pastorate of the Rev. Samuel Alman was celebrated yesterday in the church, on Suffolk Street, near Grand. Baptists generally throughout the lower part of the city attended the services, and the church was crowded both in the morning and evening. At the morning service the anniversary sermon was preached by the pastor, who was assisted by the Rev. A. C. Arnold of the New-York Bible Society. Mr. Alman described the history of the church and its work. During the twenty years of his pastorate there had been 996 funerals, 1,000 members added to the church, and 37,000 children in the Sunday school. Nine young men had been prepared for the ministry.

At the afternoon service addresses were made by the Rev. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. W. M. Walker of the Central Baptist Church, the Rev. I. M. Foster of the Allen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church.

In the evening there was a reunion of the church and congregation, with J. A. Bostwick, President of the Board of Trustees, presiding. There were addresses by the Rev. W. H. F. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. I. N. Phelps of Albany, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin of Hackensack, the Rev. Horace Quillan of Pine Plains, and the Rev. C. D. Davies of this city.

THE DOG HAD FORGOTTEN HIM.

Burglar John Hart, who lives at Forty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, found himself in a heap of trouble when he broke into the saloon of Fritz Glassetter, 847 First Avenue, early yesterday morning. He had just got inside when a bloodhound jumped at him. Seizing a sawdust scraper he fought the dog as best he could. They made so much noise that two policemen were attracted to the place. Hart saw the two policemen looking at him through the glass door. Knocking the dog off as he jumped at him, the burglar managed to work his way into the hall, where he speedily fell into the hands of the police. He was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Hart said he knew the dog was there, but when living in the house had made friends with the animal. The dog, however, had forgotten him.

FROM BEHIND THE SCENES.

The attentions of Stage Carpenter William F. Doran of the Metropolitan Opera House to a chorus girl in the Patti company became, so marked recently that his wife Emma, who also sings in the same company, had him down at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of failing to provide for herself and her two daughters, seven and nine years of age. She told Justice White that she could take care of herself if Doran would pay something for the support of the children. As Doran is a valuable man behind the scenes he was paroled till Friday, when an examination will be held.

You Need It Now

To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate, or life, and, while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, bookkeepers, school teachers, housewives, operatives, and all others who have been closely confined during the Winter and who need a good Spring medicine to try Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FISHING IN JAMAICA BAY.

HUNDREDS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE DAY TO TRY THEIR LUCK.

The usual gathering of anglers and boatmen at Bressel's Exchange, Rockaway, where the fish interests of the bay and the Stadler bill to prevent seine drawing on Jamaica Bay are usually discussed on Sunday afternoons, was not largely attended yesterday for the reason that almost everybody who could hire a boat was out on the bay fishing for flounders. Those who did attend were told that the bill was simply waiting its turn in the Assembly and that those who were looking out for it reported that its passage was probable this week. There is no politics in the measure, nor is there anything in it to cause dissension. The arguments of the net men have been easily met by the statement of the representatives of thousands of fishermen who would like to continue to visit the bay and who, before the depredations of the net men became so marked, were accustomed to fish in its waters with satisfactory results.

There were a great many fishermen at the bay yesterday. The conductor on the 7 o'clock train down took up over 800 tickets, and they were almost entirely purchased by fishermen. The second train contained nearly as many. They had good success with flounders, and caught a number of blackfish as well. A curious fact in connection with the fishing was the capture of two or three porgies. Last year these fish did not run in at all, so that the appearance of this fat little fish so early in the season was a genuine surprise. Burgalls were quite abundant.

If the members of the Assembly could only have seen the fishermen on the bay yesterday they would realize the importance of the Jamaica Bay Fish bill. The Stadler bill was the one subject discussed. For the most part it was done by men who could not afford to subscribe money for the preservation of the bay, but to whom a day on Jamaica Bay means a recreation and holiday. Indeed, there are persons who go down to Rockaway who cannot even afford to hire a boat at 75 cents a day, but who use up their money in paying the car fare.

On arriving at the beach they go out on the ends of the docks to fish while their wives stay up under the trees and take care of the babies. They are mostly Germans and come from that celebrated region known as Bushwick. These fishermen go home perfectly contented with half a dozen flounders or burgalls, and if chance sends a weakfish or kingfish to their lines and hooks they are, indeed, happy. It is suchgas these that the Jamaica Bay Anti-Net bill will benefit. Its passage would mean bigger and better fish for them, and hence a great deal more fun.

The threats of the Canarsie net men that they will arrest persons fishing on Sunday are laughed at by the Rockaway people. They advise the Canarsie men to begin at home. The Canarsie trains yesterday were crowded, and a large number of fishermen hired boats at the Canarsie landing and went out on the bay. To stop the Sunday fishing would injure Canarsie more than Rockaway, and Canarsie is the only place where the seine men have any backing.

Canarsie seine drawers are not idle at this time by any means. They are making the most of their opportunities, and are scooping up even flounders, which, of course, are mostly sent to the fish factories. One net is at work both night and day.

The Association for the Protection of Fish and Game on Jamaica Bay is becoming popular on the beach. Over a hundred persons have signified their intention of joining it. A week from Sunday a meeting will be called for the purpose of electing officers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The seventy-fifth performance of "The Grand Duchess" will be given at the Casino Monday evening, May 5, and the annual "floral night" at this house will be celebrated on the same evening. Every post, column, corner, and nook of the auditorium will blossom with freshly-cut roses, and the foyers will be arranged to represent great flower beds. Manager Aronson also proposes to present a handsome souvenir to every person in attendance on the occasion. The sale of seats for the "floral night" will begin next Thursday.

Little Lillian Rainford played Editha in "The Burglar" one night last week, having studied the part but two days and had but one rehearsal. She played it well and without a break. "The Burglar" will be the attraction at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, this week, and after dividing next week between Richmond and Norfolk the season will close.

Between the acts of "Money Mad," at the Standard Theatre, Saturday night Mr. Steele Mackaye, the author of the play, made a speech explaining that Manager Hill desired the audience to cast ballots on passing out of the theatre as to whether the old negress's prayer should be retained in the drama, inasmuch as the incident and the prayer had been criticised as being sacreligious. Ballots were furnished for the purpose, and out of some fifteen hundred people present only twenty-four voted to discontinue the prayer. The votes in favor of the prayer were several hundred in number.

A special matinée will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Wednesday afternoon of a new play by Frank Rothschild, Jr., of this city, entitled "A Mighty Power." The principal characters will be in the hands of Miss Minnie Seligman, Miss Mary Hampton, Wilton Lackaye, George Osburne, and Harry Lee.

The annual entertainment of the "Five A's" will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday afternoon, May 8.

The season of Jefferson and Florence will close May 3, when Mr. Jefferson will go directly to his new Summer residence on the shores of Buzzard's Bay. Mr. Florence will probably go to England and join Mrs. Florence.

"Hearts of Oak" will be revived at the Windsor Theatre next week, with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Herne in their original characters.

FOR THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

The regular quarterly and anniversary meeting of the Sunday-School Society attached to the Park Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, was held at the church yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was largely attended by members and their friends, together with a contingent of Indian and colored students from the Hampton Normal Institute of Hampton, Va., under the direction of Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal, and the Rev. H. B. Frissel, Vice Principal, of the institute.

The Rev. H. B. Frissell presided, and after remarks by Gen. Armstrong and others those present were entertained by the Hampton Quartet, who sang various slave songs of the South. A liberal collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the students on the occasion of their visit to the city and to help the institute in its work of supplying teachers and leaders for the negro and Indian races.

Diamond Jewelry,

Single-stone and other rings, and ear-rings, of every value. Pendants, brooches, etc., of wholly new designs, set with the choicest stones

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQ.
1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.



$2.97. Hand Welt. $4.98. Hand Sewed.

BETTER THAN ANY $4.00 OR $4.50 SHOES SOLD ELSEWHERE. DIRECT FROM MAKER TO WEARER.

KENNEDY, 36 CORTLANDT ST. (OF STAIRS).

BARGE OFFICE AFFAIRS.

A BUSY DAY AT THE NEW IMMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT.

The anticipated rush of immigrants which was to put to the test the capacity of the Barge Office did not take place yesterday. Two ships landed their immigrants at the new landing depot during the day. The City of Berlin of the Inman Line from Liverpool brought 356 and the Etruria of the Cunard Line 523. The immigrants passed quickly through the registry department, the clerks detaining only one person. This was an octogenarian named Johann Teper, who claimed to have relatives at Mount Pleasant Penn. They were communicated with and replied that the old man would be cared for. Upon the strength of this assurance he was allowed to go.

After passing the registry clerks the Western-bound immigrants lingered about the Barge Office, awaiting the barges which were to take them to the railways. The baggage was not handled very rapidly. The facilities for this work are at present necessarily somewhat limited. Gen. O'Beirne, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, and Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn watched the work of inspection. An Irishwoman created something of a sensation by going into hysterics. Gen. O'Beirne was one of those who went to her assistance, and when, in the hope of soothing her, he spoke of her native place, she immediately came to herself.

The General says that he will keep a list of boarding-house keepers and runners, with their records, and that those who are unreliable will not be allowed within the Barge Office. The tickets of admission now given to the runners state that they are admitted at the pleasure of the Superintendent. The General proposes to stop several abuses which the boarding-house keepers have been in the habit of practicing.

The inspectors had been informed that there was a Chinaman among the immigrants of the Etruria, but they failed to discover any such person.

Mrs. Anne Wilson, the widow of a sea Captain and formerly a Custom House Inspector has been appointed matron of the Barge Office. Some years ago Mrs. Wilson brought her husband's vessel into Bermuda after he had been severely injured, and in recognition of her bravery and skill she was given a dinner and presented with a gold watch.

The Norge of the Thingvalla Line, from Copenhagen, arrived off Sandy Hook during the afternoon, but was too late to land her people at the Barge Office yesterday.

IRA D. SANKEY SPEAKS.

The large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on Twenty-third Street was filled yesterday. Ira D. Sankey was there. Prof. J. T. Goodwin of Columbia College conducted the devotional exercises, assisted by Mr. A. Stuart. Mr. Sankey sang the solos, "The Handwriting on the Wall," "Throw Out the Life Line," and "But is that All?" G. A. Sanford followed with an address, and then Mr. Sankey made a few remarks. He said that he hadn't been with Mr. Moody because he had been ill with the grip; that there were no differences between them, and the evangelist was as close to him as he was in 1873. He said he would be with Mr. Moody at his meetings this week.

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS AND FLANNELS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

We shall place on sale to-day 500 pieces finest Scotch Zephyrs, at 25 cents per yard. These are Choice Novelties, unusually attractive, and imported to retail at 45 and 50 cents.

IN THE BASEMENT

Extra low prices for Wrapper, Tennis and Shirting Flannels:

All wool Checked and Striped Saxony Flannels, 21 cents per yard, formerly 35 cents; All Worsted Striped Cheviots, for Mountain Wear, 25 cents, formerly 45 cents;

All Wool, 32 inch, Tennis and Shirting Stripes, at 31 cents, formerly 55 cents; All Wool French Woven Stripes, for Blazers, at 37½ cents, formerly 65 cents;

Finest quality all wool French Printed Flannels, at 37½ cents, formerly 65 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MOONSTONE JEWELRY.

The popularity of this stone combined with silver for Summer Jewelry has induced us to largely increase the variety. Our assortment in Brooches, Lace Pins, Bonnet Pins, etc., is unique and attractive.

GORHAM M'F'G CO. SILVERSMITHS BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

DINNER SETS.

Large Variety.

PRICES REDUCED

Davis Collamore & Co., Limited, BROADWAY AND 21st St.

ESTABLISHED 1861. HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. 127 to 133 W. 15th St.

THEIR SINS WASHED AWAY.

TWENTY-THREE COLORED CONVERTS BAPTIZED IN THE EAST RIVER.

In the waters of the East River yesterday morning the sins of twenty-three converted colored persons were washed away, and floated off on a flowing tide to join the other unbefriended sins that have been torn from human souls during the long years that have gone. Twenty-three penitent colored persons, clad in long, loose rubber coats, walked down into the chill water of the river, and came back again to earth freed from their heavy burdens by the prayers of a minister of God and a brief period of sec in sion from the eyes of men.

The ceremony of baptism was performed at the Harlem Beach bathing grounds, at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The persons baptized were converts of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, Bleecker and West Tenth Streets, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Walters, pastor of that church, and two assistants. Full three hundred enthusiastic church people were there to see the deed done, and by prayers and hallelujahs to lend encouragement to the twenty-three anxious converts.

A long religious service was conducted by Dr. Walters, and when the time came for the baptism to take place, the converts repaired to various dressing rooms in the bathhouse, where they arrayed themselves from head to foot in rubber clothes. The minister, similarly attired, strode solemnly down the steep steps leading to the beach, and solemnly waded out into the water until it reached almost to his armpits. There he stood for several seconds, with uplifted hands, silently praying, while the multitude on shore lifted up their voices in joyful acclamations. Two colored girls were the first to undergo the ordeal. They were led shivering out two here the minister stood by the two assistants.

The first to be baptized was caught by the minister by the arm. The minister prayed earnestly for fully a minute, while the crowd on shore shouted a high swelling hymn, and then, making the sign of the cross upon the girl's uncovered head, caught her with a sudden dexterous movement of his right hand by the hood that depended at the back of her neck, and gently sent her spluttering under the water. She staid there only for a second and was then quickly brought up again, rubbing the salt water out of her eyes and gasping for breath.

The air was filled in an instant with the most extraordinary volume of joyous sound, indicative of the exultation of the spectators over the saving of the soul of one repentant sinner, and the cleansed young woman was led back to dry land, her own young voice joining heartily in the general shouts of religious enthusiasm. The other girl was baptized in a similar manner, and then the other twenty-one, men and women were taken out by twos, threes and fours and came back sinless and pure. The ceremony occupied a little over half an hour, and was followed by another service on land, in which the baptized ones took part.

HE DID NOT WEAR A GOWN.

It had been reported that those who attended the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at the corner of Thirty-first Street, yesterday, would be witnesses of what might be regarded as an innovation in a Baptist Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles D'W. Bridgman, it was announced, would wear in the pulpit, instead of the usual black frock coat so familiar as the conventional clerical garb in this denomination, an ample Geneva gown. The change was looked forward to with decided curiosity by many who were inclined to regard it as a step toward formalism, and thought that it might produce criticism. But those who attended the church in the expectation of seeing him appear in the new attire were disappointed. He wore his usual dress, and explained privately after the service that owing to the publicity given the matter he had decided to postpone the change. He added: "I intend to wear a gown hereafter, as I think it more in keeping and harmony with my surroundings."

YESTERDAY'S STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The Cunard steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among other passengers Rear Admiral E. H. Seymour, Dr. Selim H. Peabody, Walter Potter, Dr. W. H. Watkin, Dr. C. L. Muhleman, Dr. J. Burton Meeker, F. J. Kimball, Gen. Frederick Goodridge, Clarence Cary, Capt. L. Barrett, and Dr. M. J. Epstein.

Among the passengers of the Inman steamship City of Berlin, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were the Hon. William Proctor Jook, the Rev. Thomas J. Cooney, Edward F. Shea, and Mrs. Remington Reed.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

This week we shall present a specially attractive line of fine

TRIMMED BONNETS & HATS.

All the new combinations in Braids and Flowers and Trimmings. Also a full stock of

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

UNTRIMMED HATS

suitable for Dress, School, or Seaside wear.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are showing an elegant assortment of Ladies' Imported Dresses in all the new materials and latest styles at remarkably low prices.

A choice selection of Tea Gowns in a variety of Cloths,

$3.98, $4.98, and $6.98.

Ladies' Traveling Garments in Striped, Plaid, and Plain Cloths,

$6.98, $8.98, and $10.75.

2,500 Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Jackets, Tailor made,

$2.98, $4.98, and $6.98.

400 very fine London-made Jackets, with or without vest, loose front, Reefers, in black and all the new colors, unlined and lined with Satin,

$9.75; worth $16.50.

Beaded Wraps with deep fringe to match,

$3.98, $4.98, $6.98, and $8.75.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Ladies' Cloth Capes,

$1.98; worth $3.75.

Ladies' Imported Cloth Capes,

$3.98, $5.98, $8.75, and $12.75.

Ladies' Fine Imported Silk Wraps, richly beaded and deep fringe to match,

$24.95; worth $69.00.

Ladies' Black Silk Wraps, trimmed with Passementerie and Lace,

$12.75, $19.75, and $29.75.

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

OFFER TO-DAY

29,428 Yards SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS AT 19c.,

WORTH FROM 35c. TO 45c. YARD.

THESE HANDSOME AND TRUSTWORTHY GOODS, (850 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,) PURCHASED BY CABLE, WERE IN MESSRS. R. A. WHYTLAW, SON & CO.'S FACTORY IN GLASGOW, THREE WEEKS AGO.

48, 52, and 54 West 23d St.



To Order, From $20.00

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PENSIONS FOR PRISONERS

A PERNICIOUS MEASURE DEFEATED BY UNDUE HASTE.

A GENERAL LAW FULL OF INJUSTICE AND INVOLVING MANY MILLIONS—THE DELEGATES LOSE THEIR TOUR.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Republican leaders of the House are managing all their pension measures in a fashion that ought to bring them great credit, in the estimation of veterans, who are easily deceived by pretenses, and at the same time win them applause from the economical by saving money. For the second time this session they to-day exposed a general pension bill to the danger of defeat, and and it was defeated.

It was the second Monday in the month, and it was in order to call up bills for passage under suspension of the rules. Under this order, it is only possible to get half an hour of discussion of a bill, and it is next to impossible to make amendments. In the middle of the afternoon Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, moved to suspend the rules and pass the House bill "For pensioning prisoners of war." A second reading was demanded and ordered, but by so narrow a majority as to give the friends of the bill reason to fear a defeat.

Mr. Tarsney, Democrat, of Missouri took the floor against the bill. As a soldier and one who had been wounded and captured at Gettysburg, to serve eighteen months in Belle Isle, Andersonville, Milan, and Savannah, he knew something about the life in rebel prisons. He objected to the bill as indiscriminate, as proposing to reward indifferently the men who had struggled with captivity or chosen to be prisoners rather than serve in the field. It offered a premium to all soldiers of the Union hereafter to surrender, and he vehemently protested against such a course.

Mr. Cummings followed in a speech, in which he related two instances that came under his observation of deliberate surrender. Yet the men who ran into the rebel lines would become beneficiaries under this bill. While he would favor the pensioning of worthy prisoners of war, he could not support so carelessly-prepared a bill as that before the House.

The Republican speeches were encouraging to the pension agents, who have urged the passage of all bills that carry possible fees in them. When it came to a vote 143 members voted for the bill and 78 against it, so it failed.

The Democratic opposition to the bill was based chiefly upon the objection to pensioning prisoners of war as a class, or for preferring them to other Union soldiers. Every soldier who, by reason of casualties, hardships, privations, or suffering entailed by confinement in Southern prisons, is now incapacitated for manual labor, is provided for under existing pension laws. The fact that a soldier was confined in a Southern prison goes far, under the present practice of the Pension Office, to show that any disability under which he may be suffering was contracted in the service of his country. The ex-prisoner of war stands on a level with his comrades in arms. He receives the same pension for like disabilities, and any added difficulty that he might have in proving the cause of his disability, by reason of the lack of hospital records during his confinement in the Southern prisons, is at last equalized by the liberal policy of the Pension Office.

If the ex-prisoner of war has not suffered in health by reason of his confinement, there was no reason why he should receive a pension denied to other soldiers. While it is a matter of history that the suffering of the prisoners of war during their confinement was very great, the opponents of the bill hold that they were spared the danger of the battlefield, the weariness and toil of forced marches, and other hardships and privations endured by their companion soldiers in the hard-fought campaigns that closed the war.

The minority were of the opinion that captivity, like wounds, sickness, and death, was but the usual incident and accompaniment of warfare—a contingency that must have been anticipated by the soldier at the time of his enlistment, and that the victims of captivity deserved no higher consideration at the hands of their country than others of her soldiers who suffered equally in her defense.

The minority found grave objections to the second section of the bill. The proposition to pay $2 per diem to each of the surviving prisoners of war seemed to them an injustice to other veterans of the war. When these men were released from captivity, they received their pay in full for such time of captivity as well as the commutation of rations and clothing for the same time, and they were thus really better paid by the amount of such commutation than their fellow-soldiers who had been in active service during the same time. The opponents of the bill were of the opinion that no legislation should be enacted that would give one class of soldiers any advantage over another, and certainly none that ranks the soldiers who suffered in actual service below the ones that fell into the hands of the enemy.

Should this bill become a law, it would say to the soldier of any future war that this nation is prepared to pay him better wages to surrender himself into captivity than to fight its battles in the field. All of like kin, pensioning one class of soldiers in preference to another, delay any general pension legislation which would meet the wants of every needy vetean.

The amount of money involved would be very large. The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, April 18, estimated the number of surviving ex-prisoners at 195,000. Accepting the estimate of the Secretary of their own organization that the average time of captivity was 175 days, the lump sum required by the second section of the bill would be $11,500,000, and on the basis of $8 per month the annual pension charge would be $2,880,000. From this latter estimate should be deducted whatever pension these ex-prisoners are now receiving.

But this would be but the beginning of expenditure. Having enacted this legislation, Congress could not deny similar bounties to other classes, and the heirs of those who died in Southern prisons, or have since died by reason of any disease which, to quote the language of the bill, "may be reasonably presumed to have been contracted" in these prisons. When it is recalled that the estimate of the War Department in June, 1882, gives 29,744 as the number who died in Southern prisons, and 196,365 as the whole number captured, the possible extent of this sort of legislation may be better imagined than estimated.

***

The Southern people who have been counting upon a visit from the South American delegates to the Pan-American Conference will be disappointed. The grand Southern tour tendered to the delegates began Saturday night. It ended to-day in Richmond. Secretary Blaine, who issued the invitations, telegraphed this afternoon to his representative with the party to return with the special train to-morrow.

The reason for this action was the very simple one that the South American delegates had almost unanimously failed to go. Mr. Blaine's invitation was originally accepted by thirteen delegates. Dr. Zegarra of Peru and Dr. Martinez Silva of Colombia were the only foreign delegates on board when the train left Washington, and they were accompanied by only two or three of the United States delegates. All the rest of those who had accepted the invitation sent regrets to Mr. Blaine. Some had to leave for home at once. Others had important business matters requiring their attention. Others still were ill. The excursion would not have been undertaken at all had it not been that several delegates had expressed the hope that they might be able to join the train at Richmond to-day. They were disappointed, and the Secretary of State concluded that it was not worth while to continue the tour with only two tourists.

The trip would cost a good many thousand dollars, and it could be made no cheaper with two than with twenty. It has therefore been abandoned, and the banquets, receptions, and balls projected by numerous Southern cities for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors will have to be indefinitely postponed.

***

The new cruiser Baltimore has been having trouble with her dynamo engines and has burst out two cylinder heads. The difficulty is caused by the fact that steam for the dynamo engines is supplied by a branch pipe from the middle of a long pipe which also supplies the steering engine. There are no valves in this pipe, and consequently when the steering engine is not in use there is a great length of pipe in which the steam backs up and condenses rapidly. No means of draining the pipe is provided, and consequently the water finds its way into the dynamo engines with disastrous results. Valves are to be put in this pipe and means of drainage are to be supplied before the ship leaves the Norfolk Navy Yard.

***

The Senate passed the Chicago World's Fair bill to-day, with the provision for a naval review in New-York Harbor in April, 1893, but depriving Washington of the proposed unveiling of a statue of Columbus.

This was not done, however, until Mr. Vest had relieved his mind. He first spoke for the Senate's dignity. It seemed to be assumed that because the House had passed the bill the Senate was under some coercion to pass it. No measure should pass the Senate with his vote under any such assumption. He did not believe in a fair, did not think the people wanted it, and asserted that the sensibilities of the country demanded it. He characterized the whole struggle over the site as a disgrace to the country. He did not flatter Chicago at all. In his references to that city comparisons with Hades came in several times. Chicago Anarchists, trusts, water supply, bucket shops, and sundry other institutions of that city were frequently mentioned. He dropped into poetry, not original, and convulsed his hearers with laughter, but it made no difference in the end.

***

The Secretary of the Navy has remitted the unexpired portion of the court-martial sentence of Commander Purnell F. Harrington, who was sentenced to two years' suspension for running the practice ship Constellation aground in Chesapeake Bay last Summer with the Naval Academy cadets on board. The Secretary at that time remitted one year of the sentence and about six months of the remaining year had been served out. The Commander was to-day ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of the Fourth Lighthouse District.

***

The conference report upon the Oklahoma bill was agreed to by the House to-day. The bill as agreed upon changes the boundaries of the proposed Territory of Oklahoma so as to exclude from the territorial limits what is known as the Cherokee outlet. It is provided, however, that as soon as the Indian claim to this outlet is extinguished it shall become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma without further legislation, and that the lands therein shall be opened to settlement as other lands in the said territory. It is also provided that the jurisdiction to enforce the laws of the United States in the Cherokee Outlet shall be conferred upon the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory of Oklahoma.

***

Senator Farwell to-day introduced a bill to repeal all parts of the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment of United States Treasurers and to provide that all the revenue of the Government, now on deposit in the Treasury and sub-Treasuries of the United States, and all revenues hereafter collected, shall be deposited in such national banks and other banking institutions as may be from time to time selected by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary shall receive from such banks and institutions ample and adequate security for the safe keeping of the public revenue.

***

Mr. Dingley of Maine to-day introduced in the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to classify as woolen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the names of "worsteds" or "diagonals" or otherwise.

***

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Post Chaplains in the Army.—The Rev. DELMAR R. LOWELL of Vermont, the Rev. JOHN L. GALVIN of Ohio.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Third District, (Norfolk, Va.)—JOHN W. CAST of Virginia.

***

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—D. Thompson, Stanbro, Chenango County; C. A. Crouch, Bartow-on-the-Sound, Westchester County.

Maryland.—J. C. Walker, Unionville; J. W. Redden, Gillis Tree.

Virginia.—C. A. Hackley, Amissville; Badia Pigg, Pigg's; T. A. Tucker, Rough Creek.

Pennsylvania.—P. S. Elliott, East Titusville; C. T. Boyd, Woodbine.

New-Jersey.—Mrs. S. H. Townsend, Guttenberg.

Connecticut.—F. S. Sanford, Hawleyville; L. P. Foster, Windsorville.

Maine.—B. A. Stacy, Palmyra; Mrs. Neaton, West Sullivan; G. D. Marden, West Winterport.

DISAPPOINTED LAWMAKERS.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES NOT DISTRIBUTED SATISFACTORILY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 21.—There is a very lively kick among the lawmakers who have been left out in the cold by the reorganization of the penitentiary and benevolent institutions. Many of the members have axes to grind and were promised favors in a division of the spoils if they would support "Ripper" bills and other legislation of a partisan nature. Several members of the House are absent, and it seems hardly possible at this time for the Democrats to secure the attendance of a sufficient number to pass any measure of a political nature.

In the Senate there is a decided tendency to "kick" against any further work in the direction of reorganization. Some severe charges are made against Gov. Campbell's boards, alleging not only treachery, but falsehood, on the part of the penitentiary managers, and on Saturday evening a knock-down argument took place in the executive office between two of the managers and an aspirant for the Deputy Wardenship of the penitentiary.

To-morrow Senator Adams, who, it is alleged, has been completely left out in the cold, and all of whose friends have been ignored by the various boards that the Senator worked to confirm, will introduce a bill placing the Board of Penitentiary Directors on the same footing as other State institutions, to serve without pay. It is believed that this resolution will fail to pass, but it will serve to show what a rush there is for office, and the demands made upon members of the Legislature for places in the public institutions, which number is emptied of Republicans, from the Superintendents down to hostlers, with alarming rapidity.

A purse is said to have been raised in Cincinnati to secure the votes of enough members to reconsider the Ryan amendment to the Owen Sunday law, which was defeated last week. A large number of interested politicians are in the city, to remain until adjournment.

OPENING OF THE CANALS.

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT HANNAN SAYS AS TO THEIR CONDITION.

ALBANY, April 21.—The State canals, excepting the Champlain, on which improvements are under way will be opened on April 28, three days earlier than usual. The new Superintendent, Mr. Hannan, yet inexperienced and untried, says that the canals are in better shape this year than heretofore by reason of the many repairs made under the appropriations of last year. Adams Basin, a few miles west of Rochester, is the only really dangerous place. The culvert is in bad shape. Traffic, Mr. Hannan predicts, will be large at the opening of navigation.

Close on to one million tons of ice are awaiting shipment from the north, and more than two million bushels of grain are contracted for over the Erie Canal. Because of the open season on the lakes a large amount of grain has found its way into Buffalo, and there lies awaiting the opening of the canals.

Mr. Hannan believes that the Champlain Canal will not be able to meet the demands that will be made upon it. The boats are small, with carrying capacity of but 120 tons each. On the Champlain rates have already been advanced from 3 to 8 cents.

A HOT TRIANGULAR FIGHT LIKELY.

RED BANK, N. J., April 21.—The regular borough primary to nominate a Board of Commissioners will be held in the rooms of the Republican Club on Tuesday evening, April 29. The primary is called by ex-Town Treasurer William Cullington, Chairman of the last primary. There is considerable talk over the holding of the meeting in the Republican Club rooms. Heretofore the regular primaries have been held at the Globe Hotel. The general opinion is that this is the beginning of a movement to break up the Globe Hotel "ring," which is composed of a number of local influential Democratic politicians. One of these is authority for the statement that the "ring" proposes to hold a primary of its own at the hotel, when an opposition ticket will be placed in the field. If this is done the temperance people will nominate a Board of Commissioners and a red-hot triangular fight will be the result, with the chances in favor of the anti-beer element.

The present Board of Commissioners consists of Samuel T. Hendrickson, Mayor, and William Applegate, Joseph Burrowes, George Woods, Jr., and Henry H. Curtis, Assistant Commissioners.

HENRY VILLARD AND PACIFIC MAIL.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A dispatch from Tacoma, Washington, says: "The raising of a subsidy of $75,000, in consideration of which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will run a line of steamers between Tacoma, Yokohama, and Hong-Kong, was completed Saturday night. The result of the committee's labors will be forwarded to New-York, so that the steamship company can take immediate action."

This scheme for making Tacoma a Pacific Mail port originates with Henry Villard and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The Pacific Mail Company has not yet acted upon it. C. P. Huntington and Jay Gould will practically have the settlement of the matter, and both are now out of town. Nothing can be done till they return.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Financial service. Station foot of Liberty St.—adv.

DR. TALMAGE IS AGGRIEVED

HE PAYS A BILL AND THEN HE SPEAKS HIS MIND.

THE NON-PAYMENT OF $440 BY THE TABERNACLE, HE SAYS, WAS NOTHING MORE THAN AN OVERSIGHT.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage figured as a much-offended person yesterday afternoon during the session of the Brooklyn Presbytery at the Memorial Church, Seventh Avenue, corner of St. John's Place. The Presbytery had, after the usual preliminaries, elected the Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke as Moderator and had proceeded to the examination of candidates for admission, when Dr. Talmage arose and said that the Tabernacle would not be able to make its usual statistical report in detail, but that all was going well with the church, and the lecture room of the new building would probably be completed by the middle of September.

Close upon the heels of this report that he would be unable to report, the Treasurer of the Presbytery arose and made the statement which proved to be so exasperating and offensive to Dr. Talmage. The Treasurer said that the full amount of the assessment on the Presbytery for expenses was $1,859. He added: "Of this there still remains due from the Brooklyn Tabernacle $440, leaving a balance available of only $1,419, or a deficiency of $235."

The Rev. Dr. McCullagh said that he thought it was highly proper, if the Tabernacle was unable to meet its assessment this year, that some statement to that effect might be made by the pastor, as something should be done immediately. If the Tabernacle was unable to pay its quota, some arrangement should at once be made to divide its assessment among the other churches.

This suggestion touched Dr. Talmage to the quick. With some asperity he responded: "The Tabernacle always meets its obligations, Sir, and I am sure that if there is anything of the kind unpaid now it is through an oversight."

"I called on you," said Treasurer Ham, "and left a note for you, as you were out."

"I neither heard your call nor saw your note," declared Dr. Talmage.

Here other business intervened and Dr. Talmage and Mr. Ham retired to a corner, where they evidently transacted at least one important bit of business. The report of the committee on the new Presbyterian Church in East New-York, to be named the Arlington, had just been made when Dr. Talmage, trembling with suppressed indignation, once more claimed the attention of the Presbytery.

"I should like to say," said he, "inasmuch as the neglect of the Tabernacle to pay this small matter of $440 has been brought before you so explicitly, that that bill has now been paid and I hold a receipt for the amount in my pocket. I should like to say also that I regard this action as an open attempt to slur my church, and one that will be resented. It was the most ungracious thing I repeat it—a most ungracious proceeding, to bring out this matter so particularly—a mere item of $440, that, of course, has been overlooked in the general hurry and busy condition of affairs in our church."

These words were uttered with much vehemence, but not the slightest notice was taken of what he had said, the Presbytery absolutely ignoring his indignation and going on to other subjects. Dr. Talmage soon after withdrew.

The election for Commissioners to the General Assembly was without any excitement or contest. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, who is understood to be in favor of revision of the Westminster Confession, was elected on the first ballot, and those standing next to him in number of ballots were confirmed as the choice of the Presbytery. These were the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner, and the Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh and the Rev. N. W. Wells, alternates. The lay Commissioners elected were Robert Henderson and Prof. Eaton; alternates, William McCarroll and W. M. Aikman.

The request of the Rev. W. J. Bridges for a dissolution of the pastoral relation between him and the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church was taken up. Both the supporters and opponents of Mr. Bridges were heard; but while the former were full of praise for his fifteen years of faithful work with the church, the latter, as represented by Elder Tuttle, could adduce nothing as an objection to their minister but the fact that "his preaching was not acceptable to them."

Although many addressed the Presbytery in favor of refusing Mr. Bridges's request, the Presbytery acceded to his wishes, solely because he himself had expressed them, and adopted a resolution of confidence in him.

The next meeting of the Presbytery will be on the second Tuesday of June.

JUDGE MURRAY'S "CHARGES."

THEY ARE DECLARED TO BE UNSUSTAINED BY EVIDENCE.

The warfare between Police Justice Murray and Police Justice Power came in for the further attention of the County Democracy's Committee on Resolutions last night. The committee met at Cooper Union to formulate a report on the evidence taken at the hearing last week. This was an easy matter to do, as far as Judge Murray's charges were concerned, but it was not so easy a matter to know what to do with Judge Murray for making them. He has several friends on the committee who do not want to see him put out of the organization.

After a long discussion at last night's meeting a report was agreed upon which set forth that the charges made by Mr. Murray against Messrs. Power, Cunningham, Costigan, and Mitchell were not sustained, and some pleasant things are said about these gentlemen in the report.

As for what should be done with Mr. Murray for making the charges in so careless a fashion, no recommendation is made. It was decided to let the County Committee do as it saw fit in that matter, and the Committee on Resolutions will make its report to the County Committee at the meeting to be held on the second Tuesday in May unless one is called sooner for the special purpose of taking action on the report.

YALE AND THE ATALANTAS.

THE COLLEGE CREW TRAINING FOR THE COMING CONTEST.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—The Yale crew is in diligent training for the contest with the Atalantas, but the prospects of the college oarsmen have been injured by Bob Cook's failure to be present during the Easter vacation. It is said that the Atalantas will direct their efforts to hold a lead during the first two miles so as to claim a victory over what is their regular course. Their stroke will be much faster than that of Yale, and it is an interesting question whether the Bob Cook stroke will enable the college man to keep up during the first half of the four-mile course.

Coxswain Thompson will occupy his old position at the rudder in this race, and he will probably have to steer the boat again this year in the Yale-Harvard contest, though he is determined not to do so, as there is no other capable coxswain in the college.

The crew is now rowing fairly well, though Mr. Cook says it is the slowest he has ever seen in college at this time of the year. The illness of John Rogers has been a serious drawback, as for several weeks there has been no regular coach. Percy Bolton will take charge of the crew early in May.

OKLAHOMA'S PIONEER DEAD.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, April 21.—Capt. Couch, an old pioneer and widely known as the organizer of the Oklahoma movement, died this morning at 3 o'clock. His death was the result of a wound inflicted by J. C. Adams with a Winchester rifle on April 4. When it became known that Capt. Couch was dying a party was organized to lynch Adams. United States Marshal Walker was informed of this, and yesterday boarded a train with the prisoner for Wichita. He was placed in jail there. Couch was widely respected.

AL DAGGETT'S POSTAL CONTRACT.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—Al Daggett, the postal-card manufacturer at Shelton, held a conference with William Wilkinson to-day, and, as a result, the latter will probably continue to supply him with paper. Mr. Wilkinson asserts that his paper is as good as the Government samples, and that Mr. Wanamaker will accept no paper except that made by the Russell Paper Company at Lawrence, Mass. It is said that he will sue the Government.

ILLNESS OF PROF. SUMNER OF YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—Prof. William G. Sumner, Yale's well-known Professor of Political Economy, after leaving his class room this noon, dropped suddenly on the campus. He was picked up unconscious and carried to his home. His physician announced that his trouble was occasioned by a disordered stomach. She is now resting easily, and, although in danger of death, still has consciousness.

"Y. & S." Stock Liquors.

Has a world-wide reputation for superiority.—adv.

BUILDING HIS LITTLE MACHINE.

THE PRESIDENT PUTTING ONLY HARRISON MEN ON GUARD IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, April 21.—The Harrison Administration intends to reward ex-United States Marshal J. R. Missell, who became so conspicuous in the recent election frauds in this State, by making him Collector of the Port of Pensacola, the salary of which is $3,000 a year. The position is the most influential office in Western Florida.

The appointment will be the result of a deal which the Administration has engineered with certain Florida Republicans to secure for Mr. Harrison the delegation from this State to the National Convention in 1892. The story runs thus: After Missell had been appointed United States Marshal and had written his "jury letter," the other officers of the United States court became very much alarmed lest in his expected fall he should drag them down with him. They advised him to resign, and he wrote his resignation, placing it in the hands of a prominent Knight of Labor, J. J. Holland, who is now in Washington. Holland forced Missell to withhold his resignation, saying that it would be regarded as a confession of guilt, and Missell did so.

But the Administration saw that it would be held responsible to a great extent for Mizzell's actions by the large number of prominent Republicans who repudiated him and decided that he should have some position which would be equivalent in value, but would not be so dangerous to the people at Washington. Missell was informed of this, and he intimated that he was ready to withdraw.

Meanwhile, the Florida political ring had already chosen Mizzell's successor in E. C. Weeks, Postmaster of Tallahassee, a strong Harrison man. Capt. William James of Jacksonville had been a candidate for the Marshalship on Mizzell's retirement, but the ring disregarded him and informed the Administration that they had Mizzell's successor all ready. Weeks was summ3ned to Washington a week ago, and Wednesday he was made United States Marshal, with the understanding that Mizzell was to take the Pensacola Collectorship.

The person who was responsible for Mizzell's appointment as Marshal, and who is equally responsible for his prospective honors, is E. R. Gunby, a young attorney at law in Tampa, Fla., who is regarded by the President with extraordinary affection because in the National Convention of 1888 he was the only member of the Florida delegation who cast his ballot for Mr. Harrison from first to last. Gunby was in Washington last week and held a long consultation with the President.

The most prominent candidate for the Collectorship of Pensacola, supported as he was by the majority of the Republicans of West Florida, was Henry Horsler, the most influential merchant in that district. He is well known as a Republican and has acted on the bonds of almost every Republican who has held office in West Florida. The President is known to be holding the Collectorship open, and Mr. Horsler has spent a considerable time in Washington, the President promising every few days to make the appointment. Mr. Horsler has returned home considerably discouraged.

With Mizzell's appointment, which seems to be certain, the Administration will have as its Florida henchmen Dennis Eagan, the present Collector of Internal Revenue and the most influential Republican in the State, who will manipulate East Florida politics and assist in the formation of a solid delegation in 1892, and Mizzell, holding the equivalent position and ready to do the same thing in West Florida politics. The Administration is thus well provided for in Florida.

MR. MARSH FINDS WORK TO DO.

NO RECESS FOR JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE —ABBETT'S FIRST VETO.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—The dead-lock between the houses on the question of adjournment led to two partisan debates in the House this evening. One was started when Marsh, Democrat, of Union, offered a resolution declaring all the committee clerkships vacant, and a second, appointing all the clerks doorkeepers of the Assembly chamber. The Assemblymen were amused a good deal by the proposition to degrade clerks to doorkeepers, but the question of salary was the point in contention. The Senate has rather intimated that it will not consent to pay them $300 each. Marsh said that the Senators' consent could be purchased in exchange for a pledge on the part of the House to pay the Senate Election Committee's retinue of servants, but he is altogether too highminded to enter into a bargain of that kind, and so there was apparently no hope of the House committee clerks getting their pay.

The sum it is proposed to award them is the same as that which the doorkeepers draw, and hence the resolution appointing them to these menial positions.

It had been the policy of the Democrats of the House to secure a recess while the Senate committee is finishing its investigation, but Jackson, Republican, of Newark, spoiled the whole game by taking the initiative to secure it. He offered a resolution that each house be given permission at its will to take a recess till May 12. That probably was just what the Democrats had in contemplation, but they could not afford to have a Republican lead the way to it, and the whole of the majority rose with one voice in opposition to the proposition.

Marsh suddenly discovered that the House has a deal of business to attend to yet, and he urged that the House should stay and do it. As Mr. Marsh is said to be the leader of the majority in the House, he had no trouble in defeating Mr. Jackson's resolution.

Gov. Abbett sent his first veto into the House this evening. It is aimed at Prosecutor Haight's increase of salary bill especially, and at all the salary grabs that have crowded the calendar of the two houses in general. The veto was not acted on to-night.

The House afterward tried to get up the Railroad Commission bill, and a call of the House was ordered to insure the presence of enough votes to pass it, but when noses were counted the bill was seen to be short, the call was suspended, and the movement was at an end for the night.

THE FLAX AND THREAD DUTY.

SHOE AND LEATHER MANUFACTURERS OBJECT TO AN INCREASE.

BOSTON, April 21.—The New-England Shoe and Leather Association to-day adopted and forwarded to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress a paper showing some of the reasons why there should not be an increased duty on hackled flax or linen thread.

It declares that there is no flax fibre now produced in the United States which can be used in the manufacture of threads such as are used in shoe and other factories. The demand is so imperative for threads of a high standard of quality by the high-speed machine now used as to render the use of flax specially adapted to the various sizes and kinds of thread required absolutely indispensable. It is only by having the pick of the flax markets of the world on the spot at frequent intervals that these ends can be attained, and any firm which happens to have facilities for thus purchasing its raw material in every flax market and hackling the flax in connection with a large product elsewhere can so regulate the supply and bonuses as to control the market. It is true produce in American mills yarns and threads of a higher standard of excellence and a more regular and less variable quality than a mill not possessing such an advantage. Thus it is that the duties taken from flax tree, whether passed or not, directly tends to the improvement of the product of an American linen-thread mill, and by enhancing the standard of such a manufacture enables it to successfully compete with the foreign product.

Any addition which may be made to the hackled-flax duty will simply add so much to the cost of domestic-made thread without any benefit to anybody.

A LONG STREET RAILROAD.

ALBANY, April 21.—Articles have been filed with the Secretary of State for the Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Niagara River Railroad. Capital stock, $600,000. This is to be a street surface railroad, twenty-two miles long, running from the Buffalo city line to the village of Tonawanda, thence through the town of Wheatfield to the village of Niagara Falls. The Directors of the road for the first year are Samuel B. Hard of Englewood, N.J.; Isaac B. Newcombe, Herbert N. Curtis, Lathrop R. Bacon, and Edmund C. Converse of New-York City; Benjamin B. Hamilton of Buffalo, and Mills W. Barse of Olean, N. Y.

THE OCEAN HOTEL SALE POSTPONED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 21.—The highest bidder at the sale of the Ocean Hotel at this place Saturday last was Matthias Woolley, who offered $65,000, which did not cover the incumbrance upon the building. The sale has been postponed until Aug. 9. It is currently reported here to-day that Warren Leland, Jr., will conduct the hotel this Summer as heretofore.

"Y. & S." Stock Liquors.

Has a world-wide reputation for superiority.—adv.

BALFOUR'S PLAN ATTACKED

PARNELL OPPOSES IT WITH FACTS AND FIGURES.

A LONG SERIES OF OBJECTIONS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—A TYPICAL CASE EXPLAINED.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell moved that the Irish Land Purchase bill be rejected by the House.

The measure justified, he said, the claims the Nationalists made nine years ago. He welcomed Mr. Balfour as the latest recruit to the ranks of the land reformers. While accepting the Government's recognition of the principle of the land for the people, Mr. Parnell declared that he could not admit that the bill was a satisfactory solution of the land question. The initial question was how far the British taxpayer would go in lending credit to the Irish landlord. The experience gained by the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's Land bill in 1886 showed that the taxpayer would not go far enough to settle finally the land difficulty. The present bill was meant simply to enable one-ninth of the owners of land in Ireland—these being the larger absentee landlords—to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorer resident brethren in the lurch.

Mr. Parnell further objected to the bill because it would exhaust the Irish credit without the consent of the Irish and without any local control in the application of the money to be distributed under the provisions of the bill. Again, while coercion was applied as it was now, the tenant could never be a free agent. The bill did not deal with the congested districts. His own proposal, he said, was the same that he made in 1881, with a few modifications.

Dealing with the insufficiency of the bill, Mr. Parnell said that the land question was not so large as many people supposed, but they could make it large by the method of purchase proposed. If adopted, the bill must make the question a larger question. The principle of the bill was to buy whole estates, and £40,000,000 was a ridiculously inadequate sum for the purpose. Ireland contained 14,000,000 acres of land, the poor-law valuation of which was £9,000,000, amounting at eighteen and a half years' purchase to £166,500,000, which amount would be necessary to provide a solution of the land question.

A true test of the worth of the guarantees provided would be for Mr. Goschen to take them to the London market and try what he could realize upon them. "The securities," he said, "cannot be real unless they effect a complete settlement of the question under local authority. Otherwise the bill is a parody on land purchase and a swindle on the English taxpayer. [Cheers.] If you adopt the limit of tenants not exceeding £50 valuation, you reduce the amount needed to 55 per cent. of the sum mentioned in the bill. Mr. Balfour proposes to give the landlords so many years' purchase for reducing the rents of judicial tenants to a satisfactory standard. The landlord may use the money so obtained to pay off the most onerous incumbrances, thus effacing the heavy arrears of interest, while the tenants will get the 30 per cent. reduction they clamor for, without which peaceable agrarian relations are impossible." ["Hear, hear!"]

"In a typical case, a landlord at £100 yearly, who is incumbered to the extent of £1,000, is left, under the best conditions under this bill, with his present income of £40 reduced to £27 10s. Under my proposal he gives a reduction of 30 per cent. on £55 worth of the net annual value of his estate. I assume that he will only have to deal with 55 per cent. of the area of his estate. That reduction amounts to £16 10s. yearly. He has then left, on the security of the funds Mr. Balfour proposes, twenty years' purchase, or £330. You may treat this either as a permanent loan or as a sinking fund. I prefer to treat it as a loan. The new income, then, will be £31, with a sinking fund, against £27 10s. under Mr. Balfour's system. Without a sinking fund it would amount to £30 10s., or a loss of only 13¾ per cent. on the original income of £40, instead of a loss of 32½ per cent. under Mr. Balfour's scheme.

"In such a typical case Mr. Balfour says he requires £2,000 to settle the question. I require only £330. That is, with this system you require only one-sixth of the sum that Mr. Balfour requires in order to secure a reduction of 30 per cent. in cases where, under the purchase system, you secure a reduction of only 20 per cent."

DUBLIN, April 21.—Evictions on the Ponsonby estate have been resumed. Fourteen families have been evicted.

The Parnellites are divided in their opinions on Mr. Parnell's motion. They think an explanation necessary.

CHICAGO DIVORCE NOT GOOD.

LONDON, April 21. — The suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Detchgoyen against her husband was decided to-day in the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

The petitioner averred that she was married to the respondent in the United States, but they quarreled and separated. Mr. Detchgoyen subsequently obtained a decree of divorce against her from a court in Chicago on the plea that she had deserted him. He then married a woman named O'Leary. Mrs. Detchgoyen based her action in the English court on the grounds of bigamy and adultery on the part of her husband. The court granted her a divorce.

MORE STRIKES ABROAD.

BERLIN, April 21.—Seven hundred shoemakers at Frankfort have struck for higher wages. A general strike of shoemakers has been decided upon.

VIENNA, April 21.—The miners of the lead and copper mines at Bleiberg have gone out on strike.

DUBLIN, April 21.—Two thousand spinners at Newry have struck for higher wages.

CORK, April 21.—The carrying trade is paralyzed owing to a strike of shipping and railroad men.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—M. Markoff, Assistant Minister of Justice, has resigned his office, and the resignation of M. Manassein, Minister of Justice, is expected daily. This is the result of difficulties encountered in executing the reforms proposed by Count Tolstoi.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Kishenev, the capital of Bessarabia, but were suppressed by the authorities.

LONDON, April 21.—Col. F. E. Grau, a noted member of the turf and breeder of the horse St. Gatien, the winner of the Derby at the Epsom Meeting in 1884, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., April 21.—The Darling River is still rising. A large expanse of country is flooded. Several buildings in the submerged town of Bourke have collapsed. Hundreds of the inhabitants have taken refuge in the railway station, the Custom House, and the Post Office, which are protected by dams.

BERLIN, April 21.—Emperor William arrived at Bremen this morning. He received an enthusiastic reception, and laid the cornerstone of the monument to his grandfather, Emperor William I.

PARIS, April 21.—President Carnot arrived at Ajaccio, Corsica, to-day.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TARIFF.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 21.—There has been a general increase in the Newfoundland tariff of 5 to 10 per cent. The duties on butter and cheese have been raised to 3 cents per pound, on cigars 20 per cent. ad valorem and $6 per thousand, and on fresh meats 1½ cents per pound.

Parties going abroad will publish shipping suits at the Cunard Line Pier a short time in advance of sailing.—adv.

BAYOU SARA UNDER WATER.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS WASHED AWAY AND MORE BREAKS IN THE LEVEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—The levee in front of Bayou Sara broke early this morning and the whole town is under water two to seven feet deep. Several buildings were washed off their foundations, but no lives were lost.

A crevasse occurred at Red Store, in Pointe Coupee, near Waterloo, to-day, and is 300 feet wide.

The levees on the Taylor place broke at 10 this morning and the gap is sixty feet wide.

The Illinois Central Road has arranged with the Queen and Crescent to pass one train each way daily for the present, commencing to-morrow.

The flood from Nita crevasse has already penetrated the pine woods of Livingston Parish, a thing altogether unheard of in previous years.

For the past two days a steady gale from the east has banked up the water in front and rear of the city, so that at 6 o'clock this evening the water had risen over the wharves of the lake-side resorts and covered the shell roads that run from the Half-Way House to West End.

The approaches to Spanish Fort and also to Milneberg are likewise flooded. The torrent that comes pouring through Nita Crevasse has raised the water five inches to-day on the track of the Illinois Central Road. The water in front of the city rose seven inches since 6 o'clock this morning.

At Sorapurra a break occurred which let considerable water through into the streets, but it was promptly checked. A few of the points may break before morning, but are now carefully watched.

A crevasse occurred this afternoon at Myrtle Grove, in Plaquemine Parish, on the plantation of Congressman Theodore S. Wilkinson. At dark it was eight feet wide and rapidly widening. The high water from the gulf threatened the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville between here and Mobile, and, as a prudential measure, no train was sent eastward from here this evening.

Considerable damage was done to the wharves and bathhouses at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian and Biloxi. A bridge in the trestle of the Queen and Crescent Road across Lake Pontchartrain was upset yesterday, but repaired to-day, fortunately, and the road is again in running order. This is now the only railroad running trains uninterruptedly out of this city east of the Mississippi. The Valley Road manages to do a little business by covering the crevasses along its route by steamboats, while the Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville have come to a standstill.

At Datik the water had covered for several inches the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville Road for three miles at a point about sixteen miles east of New-Orleans and is still rising.

Late this afternoon the levee at St. Sophie, in Plaquemine, broke and is rapidly widening, in undating the track of the New-Orleans and Gulf Road.

At about 7 o'clock the bank of the old canal near Gelvis Street, in this city, succumbed to

THE PLAYERS LOSE AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA'S CLUB DEFEATS THEM BY TWO RUNS.

THE GIANTS WIN THEIR GAME BY A SCORE OF 5 TO 3—RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY.

The clubs of New-York and Philadelphia met again on the Polo Grounds and at Brotherhood Park yesterday. On this occasion the League men of this city scored a victory, but the Players had to content themselves with another defeat. A little over two thousand visited Brotherhood Park, and about five hundred saw the Giants play.

Several hundred members of Typographical Union No. 6 witnessed the contest at Brotherhood Park. They shouted themselves hoarse and "rooted" for all they were worth for Ewing's men, but their efforts were in vain. The Philadelphia boys were out to win and they performed their mission in grand style. "Long John" Ewing pitched and his brother William caught for the New-Yorks. The pitching portion of the family did not hold its end up. On the contrary, "Long John" was hit very hard. Home runs, triples, and doubles were the order of the day. Shindle led in the heavy batting, with two home runs and a three-base hit. Knell, who pitched for the Quakers, was also hit hard.

On the Polo Grounds the contest was a very pretty one. Harry Wright's men fought a stubborn up-hill game and did not give up until the third hand was retired in the ninth inning. Sharp fielding, good batting, and clever base running were done on both sides. Throughout the spectators were kept busy applauding clever catches, good stops, and accurate throws. Burke, the centre fielder of the visiting team, distinguished himself by making one of the prettiest plays ever seen on the grounds. He chased a ball batted to the centre-field fence by Buckley, and threw out the runner at second base. It was a remarkably clever piece of sharp fielding.

Glasscock won the game in the fourth inning. With three men on bases, he hit the ball far over Burke's head and sent in three runs. Results follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE—POLO GROUNDS.

New-York	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Base hits—New-York, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—New-York, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Pitchers—Busie and Vickery. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE—BROTHERHOOD PARK.

New-York	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	2	0—11
Philadelphia	4	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	—13

Base hits—New-York, 11; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Pitchers—J. Ewing, Knell. Umpires—Ferguson, Holbert.

TO-DAY'S GAMES IN THIS VICINITY.

New-York (N. L.) vs. Philadelphia (N. L.) at the Polo Grounds, (155th St. and 8th Av., 9th and 9th Av. elevated.)

New-York (P. L.) vs. Philadelphia (P. L.) at Brotherhood Park, (157th St. and 8th Av., 8th and 9th Av. elevated.)

Brooklyn (A. A.) vs. Rochester at Ridgewood Park, (Union Elevated Road from the bridge, Brooklyn, and the foot of Broadway, E. D.)

OTHER GAMES.

AT BOSTON.

Boston (N. L.)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—7

Base hits—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 11. Errors—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Pitchers—Getzein and Hughes. Umpire—Mr. Weeden.

Boston (P. L.)	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7

Base hits—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Errors—Boston, 13; Brooklyn, 12. Pitchers—Weyhing and Gumbert. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Barnes.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo (P. L.)	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	—10
Cleveland	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	—8

Base hits—Buffalo, 16; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Buffalo, 3; Cleveland, 6. Pitchers—Ferson and Bakely. Umpires—Messrs. Sutton and Jones.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg (P. L.)	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 3. Pitchers—Staley and Baldwin. Umpires—Messrs. Matthews and Gunning.

Pittsburg (N. L.)	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 8. Pitchers—Schmitt and Parsons. Umpire—Mr. Zacharias.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	—7
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Base hits—Athletics, 9; Rochester, 13. Errors—Athletics, 4; Rochester, 6. Pitchers—McMahon and Barr. Umpire—Mr. Sinnisle.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	—9
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 7. Pitchers—Foreman and Coughlin. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 20; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 5. Pitchers—Stivetts and Stratton. Umpire—Mr. Connell.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City	0	6	5	0	0	1	3	1	4	1—21
Newark	0	2	1	4	0	1	0	2	3	—13

Base hits—Jersey City, 20; Newark, 16. Errors—Jersey City, 4; Newark, 7. Pitchers—Mountain and Oberlander and Gilroy. Umpire—Mr. Mahoney.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	8	—18
Hartford	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—9

Base hits—Washington, 11; Hartford, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Hartford, 5. Pitchers—Phillips and O'Connell. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New-Haven	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 6; New-Haven, 3. Errors—Baltimore, 4; New-Haven, 4. Pitchers—Shaw and Doran. Umpire—Mr. Valentine.

AT WILMINGTON.

Wilmington	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	—9
Worcester	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	—23

Base hits—Worcester, 18; Wilmington, 14. Errors—Worcester, 7; Wilmington, 9.

LINDEN PARK RACES.

THE SPRING MEETING TO BE BEGUN THIS AFTERNOON.

To-day the scene of racing shifts from the Elizabeth track to the very pretty track of the Linden Park Blood Horse Association, which is situated but a few miles from the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club. Means of transportation to the track will be ample, as the Pennsylvania Road will run trains at frequent intervals, the last special limited direct to the track leaving at 1:30.

The entries and weights are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. St. John, Bradford, and Fordham, 119 pounds each; Beck, Fitzroy, Jett and Dr. William, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Best Boy, 118 pounds; Simrock and Hands Off, 113 each; Martha Washington and Claudius, 110 each; Knicknack, Favora, and the Tendency filly, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Seadrift, 118 pounds; Bohemian, 114; Vandegrift, 109; Burnside, Ebbia, Little Jake, and Lotion, 106 each; Kenwood, 105; Sam Morse, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, Golden Reel, 113 pounds; Ilma B., 109; Lisimony, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Rudolph and Bohemian, 119 pounds each; Monmouth, 116; Queen of Elizabeth, 111; Guardarma, 107; Scottie, Village Maid, and Romp, 105 each; Lonslay, 104; Golden Rod, 101; Clay Stockton, 99; Monte Cristo and Shotover, 98 each; Harrison, 93; Facial B., 92; Bias and Zulu, 87 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. The Doctor, formerly Bellair, 115 pounds; Jim Gray and Steve Jerome, 110 each; Osceola, Owen Golden and Nina W., 109 each; Japhet, 107; Boodle, Little Barefoot, and Mattie Looram, 106 each; Vance and Tone, 104 each; Bettie L. and Avery, 102 each; Teddington and Defendant, 101 each; Puzzle, 99; Big Brown Jug, 98; Frank Wheeler and Little Monarch, 95 each; J. O. C., 91; Fast Time, 84.

THOUSANDS AT THE SHOW.

There were just about as many persons in the big tent of Barnum & Bailey's circus last night as could find seats, and they all enjoyed the show hugely. There were some new features in the exhibition, among them being the first reappearance of the trained elk in the gorgeous procession which opens the performance.

After that the show went on with such a wealth of clever work by the riders and tumblers and balancers and of exhibitions by thoroughly-trained animals that every spectator found himself in need of half a dozen extra eyes to watch all that was going on at once. In the menagerie tent, too, the animals had developed new features. It all went to prove that the circus on a pleasant night is an attraction the average citizen cannot hope to resist.

The spectacular beauties of "Nero" drew much applause, and everybody seemed delighted with the dancing and with the combinations of color shown in the grouping of the ballet. And the chariot races touched the popular heart just as they always do.

A RECEPTION TO GEN. CLARKSON.

A reception in honor of Deputy Commander General Floyd Clarkson of Post No. 259, G. A. R., was given last evening by his comrades at Mazzetti's. The opening address was delivered by Commander T. G. Kerony. Gen. Clarkson responded, and among the other speakers were Gen. McMahon, Judge Gedney, Col. H. A. Weeks, Gen. W. Wallace, and C. E. Hyatt, Grand Marshal. Among those present were Gen. W. W. Badger, Col. J. A. Fraser, Gen. N. W. Day, Judge Van Hoesen, R. W. Waller, Col. D. B. Bruen, Major Max Reese, and Col. Hotchkiss. The Reception Committee was composed of Capt. W. R. Clough, Capt. B. T. Benson, and Capt. William Fowler. A collation was served at 11 o'clock.

ITS ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

The Seventy-first Regiment Veterans' Association celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary of its departure for the front in 1861, when it responded to the President's call to defend Washington, by a banquet at Marolio's last evening. This was the twenty-second annual banquet of the association. Commanding officer Col. D. W. C. Ward presided. The speeches of the evening were informal. Among those who responded to toasts were: Col. Henry C. Marvin, who commanded the regiment when it left for the war; Bvt. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of the Health Board, and Col. C. F. Hoops.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., will hold a special meeting this afternoon, in the Composite Room at the Masonic Temple, for the purpose of conferring the Master Mason's degree on four fellowcrafts. In the evening the regular communication of the lodge will be held, when the Master Mason's degree will be conferred on five fellowcrafts. The Masters of the Eighth Masonic District will pay a fraternal visit to the lodge, and a banquet will follow the ceremonies. The hospitalities of the lodge are extended to the craft and all visitors will be cordially welcomed.

A meeting of the citizens, business men and taxpayers of the Seventh Ward was called for last evening at the American Star Hall, 165 East Broadway. The object of the meeting, as explained by Mr. Lowenstein, who called the half hundred persons assembled to order, was to protest against the transfer of Ward Detective Leary from the Madison Street Precinct to Harlem, and to petition the Police Board to return him to his old place. The arrival at this juncture of a messenger from Detective Leary with a request that no public meeting should be held in his interest put an end to the proceedings.

William P. Kirk and Thomas Shells, two members of the famous Board of Aldermen of 1884, who were indicted for bribery in the Broadway Railroad matter, had the indictments against them dismissed yesterday by Judge Cowing and Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Fellows indorsed the papers in each case, stating that there was no evidence to warrant a conviction, as he has done in the boodle cases recently, and in the case of Sheils even stated that the records did not show sufficient evidence to warrant the finding of the indictments.

In the inquiry into the charges made against Thomas Campbell and Fred Buermeyer, accused of selling liquor at their stalls in West Washington Market, yesterday, Otto Nienaber, who keeps a saloon outside the market, admitted that he had been instrumental in having charges made against Campbell and Buermeyer because they cut into his business by selling liquor inside the market. Buermeyer testified that he only sold liquor to those who took meals in his restaurant. The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association sent a communication to Mayor Grant yesterday in favor of a tunnel instead of a bridge where the King's Bridge Road crosses the Harlem River ship canal. They assert that the United States, and not the city, should do the work and stand the expense of it, because Gen. Newton, who was then Commissioner of Public Works, failed to provide for a crossing when the land was conveyed by the city to the United States.

Four European steamships arrived yesterday with an aggregate of 2,370 immigrants. Of these, 789 who arrived by the Pictavia from Gibraltar were examined on the steamship wharf in Brooklyn. The others, who arrived on the steamship Alaska from Liverpool, Rhaetia from Hamburg, and P. Caland from Amsterdam, were taken to the Barge Office. The work of registering the people was done quickly enough, but there was considerable delay in handling the baggage owing to the limited quarters.

Had a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners been held yesterday a committee from the Nineteenth Ward Dock Protective Association was ready to appear and urge the opening of an exterior street along the East River from Sixty-fourth to Eighty-first Street. Greater dock facilities are needed along the river at that point. The Commissioners will meet 8-month now, and will probably set a date for a hearing in the matter.

Judge Andrews, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday ordered the discharge on their own recognizances of Olive E. Friend, Emily Howard, George Halstead, and Orrin A. Halstead, who have been in the Tombs for over a year on account of their connection with the electric sugar-refining frauds. District Attorney Fellows said that the questions of the memory as its officers might select, and would not claim any waiver of contract under such circumstances. That the Armory Board had confidence in me, despite such charges as had been made, is indicated by my instructions from the board to prepare for $20,000 worth more of work on flagging and curbing at the Armory. The expense of construction in the building is concerned, it may be interesting to the persons who make the statement to know that at my request a board of engineers was sent over the building, and the only thing it objected to was that perhaps the tin in the roof was a little too light."

RUN DOWN BY THE TUG ROYAL.

A rowboat containing three boys was run down in Newtown Creek yesterday afternoon by the tugboat Royal, belonging to Russell Brothers of Long Island City, and one of the boys, Frederick Ander, aged seventeen, of 61 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was drowned. His companions swam ashore. One of them was Tony Witz, aged eighteen, of 168 Seigel Street, Brooklyn.

Witz said that the tug bore down on them much faster than they thought and struck the boat amidships. The tug steamed ahead and her Captain made no effort to discover the result of the collision. Several Brooklyn detectives were put on the case with the intention of fixing the responsibility, if any exists, on the Captain of the tug, Frank Gross.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Actions for Divorce—Nos. 1190, 936. Law and Fact—Nos. 606, 611, 613, 614, 229, 902, 196.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 566, 544, 57, 374, 375, 570, 138, 200, 201, 202, 203, 555.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1723, 586, 1924, 1928, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1529, 1529, 1510, 966, 1434, 1438, 1962, 143, 891, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1463, 1915, 1688, 1689, 1890, 911.

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SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 863, Reynolds vs. London Assurance Corporation. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 453, 91, 92, 94, 95, 332, 71.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 613, 308, 1345, 535, 1377, 1447, 1478, 1521, 1900, 576, 863.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. No. 595, contested will of Herman Schwanecke, and No. 595, contested will of William A. Reed, at 1 P. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Y. V. de Socarras, F. de Socarras, Y. Varona, A. M. Swarts, William Carfoot, and G. W. Blake at 10 A. M.; Allen Mullen, W. H. Hewitt, and Henrietta Rothenbohl at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 17, 18, 19, 8.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—Case on, No. 35, matter of the will of Maltby G. Lane, (probate.)

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 935, 753, 754, 755, 2216, 2815, 752, 1856, 49, 99, 730, 770, 864, 865, 768.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—VAN WYCK, J.—Nos. 577, 628, 629, 692, 589, 590, 592, 1661, 549, 697, 695, 779, 804, 805, 828.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—FITZSIMONS, J.—Calendar: 661, 849, 532, 2422, 893, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 947, 948.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—MCGOWN, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

CHICAGO LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Vessel room continues in good demand, principally for Corn on through rate via Buffalo. Freights are quoted at 2¼c for Wheat, 2c for Corn, and 1¾c for Oats to Buffalo, and 2c for Corn to Georgian Bay. Engagements to-day and late Saturday were for 44,000 bushels of Wheat, 372,000 bushels of Corn, 180,000 bushels of Oats, and 64,000 bushels of Rye.

THE STATE OF THE TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull for spot; 3 cars sold 2c over; no No. 1 Northern, nor here. No. 2 Hard, cost, insurance, and freight, offered freely at 93c; 35,000 bushels No. 1 Northern sold at 91c; Winter Wheat in good demand; 16,000 bushels sold at 92@93½c; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Red sold at 86c, in store; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan sold at 93½c; 6 cars extra No. 2 White sold at 91c, on track. Corn opened weak and lower; closed firm; outside prices; 30,000 bushels No. 3 Yellow sold at 37½@38c; 48,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 36¾@37c; 5,000 bushels No. 3 Yellow sold at 38c, in store. Oats strong and higher; 15 cars No. 2 White sold at 32@32¼c; 5 cars No. 3 White sold at 31@31½c; 3 cars No. 2 Mixed sold at 29½c, on track. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye higher; No. 2 at 54c asked. Flour quiet and unchanged. Milfeed unchanged. Canal Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 39,000 bbls; Wheat, 251,000 bushels; Corn, 720,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 25,000 bbls; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 92,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11½c. Flour in fair demand; Family, $3.95@3.55; Fancy, $4@4.15. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 88c; receipts, 3,400 bushels; shipments, 500 bushels. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 36½@37c. Oats weaker; No. 2 Mixed, 27@28½c. Rye strong; scarce; No. 2, 52c. Pork easier; $13. Lard easier; $6.12½. Bulk meats quiet; Short Rib, $5.50. Bacon steady; Shoulders, $6. Whisky active; sales, 1,875 bbls, finished goods on basis $1.02½. Butter quiet; fancy Creamery, 2 0c; choice dairy, 16@14c. Linseed Oil firm; 60@62c. Sugar steady; firm; Hard Refined, 5½@7¼c; New-Orleans, 5@5½c. Eggs steady; 9½c. Cheese steady; prime to choice Ohio flat, 10@10½c. Hogs lower; common and light, $3.50@4.25; packing and butchers', $4.10@4.35. Receipts, 5,926 head; shipments, 800 head. Eastern exchange steady at par buying and 1-20 ₰ cent selling.

PEORIA, Ill., April 21.—Corn steady; No. 2, 32¼@32½c; No. 3, 31¾c; No. 4, 30¾c. Oats active, higher; No. 2 White, 34@34½c; No. 2 White, 33@33½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 48c. Whisky firm. Wines, $1.08; Spirits, $1.05. Receipts—Corn, 84,800 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Rye, 2,900 bushels; Barley, 980 bushels.

BRADFORD, April 21.—National Transit Certificates opened at 84¾; closed at 85½; highest, 84¾; lowest, 83¾; clearances, 10,000 bbls.

Hudson River Railroad on Saturday evening while going from the station to take a down train, are still in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, in a very precarious condition. The young woman, who lives in Yonkers, has not regained consciousness.

C. W. Travis, the manager of a theatrical company which performed all last week in White Plains, stayed at the Standard House, and was among the missing yesterday morning. His troupe was left with unpaid salaries and the hotel proprietor with his big board bill unsettled.

The Westchester County wheelmen will hold a meeting at the residence of William F. Jenkins, on Locust Avenue, New-Rochelle, on Friday evening, May 2.

NEW-JERSEY.

Policemen Harney and Gannon of the Second Precinct, Jersey City, surprised two burglars as they were entering a saloon at Pavonia Avenue and Provost Street yesterday morning. As the men ran Harney fired two shots. Both struck Morris O'Donnell, one of the burglars, seriously wounding him. He was sent to the hospital. The other man escaped.

The Rev. H. C. Applegarth of the First Baptist Church, New Brunswick, N. J., has resigned and accepted a call to the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church of Pittsburg, Penn.

Mrs. Jacob Glaser of North Avenue, Elizabeth, was badly hurt Sunday night by being thrown from her carriage.

IT IS COL. KING NOW.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ELECTS ITS MAJOR LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

The election of a Lieutenant Colonel for the Twenty-second Regiment took place at brigade headquarters last night, Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald acting as teller. He announced, ten minutes after the polls had closed, that Major King had been chosen for the office. There had been 27 ballots cast, 21 of which were for Major King and 6 for Capt. Hart.

At the last election for this office, held Jan 10, Capt. Leo was elected Lieutenant Colonel, but owing to irregularities the election was overruled and a new election ordered. It was then agreed by Capts. Hart and Leo, the chief contestants for the position, when they learned that Major King was in the field, to withdraw and give their ranking officer the honor of a unanimous election. In pursuance of this agreement, Capt. Leo distributed a letter last night among his friends announcing his withdrawal, believing that Capt. Hart would do the same, but the latter failed to do so.

Capt. Hart, in a letter to THE TIMES, written last evening, says that he withdrew from the contest of Lieutenant Colonel several weeks ago, and that he has since worked for the election of Major King. He adds: "The opposition, wishing to have the public think that I was a candidate and had been defeated, cast six votes for me at the election held to-night, for which I thank them."

CAPT. LEO TELLS WHAT HE DID.

Capt. Leo of the Twenty-second Regiment said last night, regarding recent criticisms of his alleged instrumentality in having the regiment removed from the old armory into the uncompleted new one, in order to make room for a Roman Catholic fair, that the criticisms referred to were entirely unjustified. "So far as the holding of the fair in the armory was concerned," he said, "I knew nothing about it until I read it in the newspapers. The room in which the State property is kept is perfectly dry. The property is locked up and is entirely safe. I procured and gave to the Armory Board a written agreement, signed by all of the contractors, that they would consent to the removal of the property and relieve the officers of the armory as its officers might select, and would not claim any waiver of contract under such circumstances. That the Armory Board had confidence in me, despite such charges as had been made, is indicated by my instructions from the board to prepare for $20,000 worth more of work on flagging and curbing at the Armory. The expense of construction in the building is concerned, it may be interesting to the persons who make the statement to know that at my request a board of engineers was sent over the building, and the only thing it objected to was that perhaps the tin in the roof was a little too light."

RUN DOWN BY THE TUG ROYAL.

A rowboat containing three boys was run down in Newtown Creek yesterday afternoon by the tugboat Royal, belonging to Russell Brothers of Long Island City, and one of the boys, Frederick Ander, aged seventeen, of 61 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was drowned. His companions swam ashore. One of them was Tony Witz, aged eighteen, of 168 Seigel Street, Brooklyn.

Witz said that the tug bore down on them much faster than they thought and struck the boat amidships. The tug steamed ahead and her Captain made no effort to discover the result of the collision. Several Brooklyn detectives were put on the case with the intention of fixing the responsibility, if any exists, on the Captain of the tug, Frank Gross.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 21, 1890.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a good supply of Bricks, and the demand is only fair. Haverstra

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 21—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Ala. & Vicks	35	35	35	35	31
*Am. Cot. Oil pf.	67	67	67	67	150
*Am. C. O. tr. rcts.	26¼	27¼	26¼	27¼	4,360
American Ex.	115	116	115	115	52
Atch., T. & S. Fé	38⅝	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	5,790
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	7	6¾	7	700
Boston & L. pf.	105	105	105	105	30
*Brunswick Co.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	100
Buff., Roch. & P.	30½	30½	30½	30½	25
Canada Southern.	54⅞	55½	54⅞	55¼	2,120
Canadian Pacific.	75¼	75½	75¼	75⅝	430
Cedar Falls & M.	5	5	5	5	100
Ches. & Ohio.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	4,517
C. & O. 1st pf.	64¼	64¾	63⅜	63⅝	1,070
C. & O. 2d pf.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	900
Chi. Gas Trust.	49¼	50⅜	49	49¾	23,200
*Chi. & At. benef.	9¾	10⅜	9½	9½	3,000
Chi. & N. W.	111¾	112¾	111⅜	112⅜	2,805
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	143	142	142	70
C., Burr. & Q.	105⅞	106⅝	105⅞	106¼	3,200
C., M. & St. P.	68⅞	69⅜	68⅞	68⅞	14,695
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	455
C., R. I. & Pac.	91⅝	92⅜	91⅞	92¼	12,115
C., St. L. & Pac.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	260
C., St. L. & P. pf.	48	48¾	48	48¾	500
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜	7,000
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99½	98½	98½	65
Clin., W. & B. pf.	5	5	5	5	300
Colorado Coal.	52¼	52¼	51¾	51¾	1,900
Col., H. V. & Tol.	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	1,200
Col. & H. Coal.	24½	25¼	23¾	24⅛	2,765
Consol. Gas Co.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	450
Del. & Hudson.	153¾	154¼	153⅝	154¼	835
Del., Lack. & W.	140⅝	141⅜	140¼	140⅝	20,435
Den., T. & R. G. W.	33¾	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛	1,777
Denver & R. G.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	100
Denver & R. G. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	300
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	517
E. T., V. & Ga. 2d pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	200
Eliz., Lex. & B. S.	20	20	20	20	100
Edison Gen. El. Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Evans. & T. H.	120	120	120	120	400
Flint & P. M.	34⅜	35¼	34¼	34⅞	2,300
Green Bay.	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
Green Bay pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
*Gt. Northern pf.	75	75	75	75	200
Iowa Central.	9	9	9	9	200
Illinois Central.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	100
L. E. & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	200
Lake Shore.	107⅝	108⅜	107⅝	108	2,337
Louis. & Nash.	87¼	88¼	87¼	87⅞	17,613
Louis., N. A. & C.	45	46¼	45	46	1,250
Manhattan con.	112⅜	113⅜	111½	113⅛	1,020
Mexican Central.	21⅛	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	600
Michigan Central.	98	98	98	98	100
Marq., H. & Ont.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	230
Marq., H. & O. pf.	90	90	90	90	200
*Mex. Nat. Con.	18½	18½	18½	18½	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	110	110¾	110	110¾	490
Missouri Pacific.	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅝	7,850
M., K. & T., tr. r.	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	200
*Mo., K. & T. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	200
Marshall Coal.	7	8½	5	5	700
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	103	104⅜	103	104⅜	5,830
Nash., C. & St. L.	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	200
N. J. Central.	120¾	121	120¾	121	300
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	831
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	77	77¾	77	77¾	700
N. Y. Mutual Gas.	110½	110½	110½	110½	130
N. Y. & New-Eng.	47¼	48	47	47¾	7,000
N. Y. & N. H.	253	255	251	255	157
N. Y., Ont. & W.	17¼	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	850
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	40
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.					
N. Y. & Northern.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	8,250
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	30	30	30	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	60¼	61	60⅜	60¾	100
Northern Pac.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	100
Northern Pac. pf.	74⅞	74¾	74½	74⅝	2,215
Ohio Southern.	14	14¾	14	14¼	400
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	200
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	19	19	19	19	20
Ontario Mining.	44	44	44	44	20
Ontario & West.	18½	18¾	18½	18⅝	800
Oregon Imp.	45¾	46	45¾	46	205
Oregon R. & N.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	150
Oregon S. L.	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	200
Oregon & Trans.	38½	38¾	38⅛	38⅜	7,608
Pacific Mail.	47⅞	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	3,525
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅜	800
Phil. & Reading.	41½	42¼	41½	41¾	12,400
Pitts. & West. pf.	35	37	35	37	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191	191	191	191	512
Rio Grande West.	20¼	21¼	20	21¼	1,692
Rio Grande W. pf.	46¼	47½	46¼	47½	1,062
Rich. & W. P.	22	22½	21⅞	22	13,980
Rich. & W. P. pf.	82¼	82¾	80¾	80¾	1,800
R., W. & O.	109	109	109	109	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	100
St. P. & Duluth.	34	34	34	34	50
St. P. & Omaha.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	250
St. P., M. & M.	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	350
Silver Bullion cts.	103	103	102	102	71,000
Southern Pacific.	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36½	1,300
*St. L., A. & T. rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	69¾	71¼	69¾	70¾	58,937
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	51	51	51	51	100
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	105	105	105	105	5
Tol., Peo. & W.	17	17	17	17	300
T., A. A. & N. M.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	300
Texas Pac. L. T.	19	19⅞	18½	19¾	1,950
Texas Pacific.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼	1,482
Union Pacific.	64¾	64⅞	64	64⅞	9,380
U. S. Express.	76	77	76	77	40
Wabash.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	2,150
Wabash pf.	27	27⅜	27	27⅛	2,300
Wells-Fargo Ex.	142½	142½	141½	141½	41
West. Union Tel.	83¾	83¾	82⅝	83¼	5,110
Wheel. & L. E.	36	36¼	36	36¼	800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	75	75	74½	74⅝	800
Wis. Central.	30	30¼	30	30¼	1,230
Total sales					314,172

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & Sus. con. 6s	121	121	121	121	$5,000
*Ala. & Vicks. 2d.	95	95	95	95	5,000
*A. & V. cn. 5s.	90	90	90	90	500
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85⅜	85⅝	65,500
At., T. & S. F. inc.	60⅞	61	60⅞	61	122,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	55,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	5,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99	99	99	99	6,000
Cairo & Fulton 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Canada So. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
Canada So. 2d.	98¾	99	98¾	99	20,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	70	70	70	70	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	5,000
C. & O. 2d, R. & A.	71¾	71¾	71½	71½	6,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. f. 5s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Den.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	127	127	127	127	10,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	6,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	24,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77	77	77	77	12,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, tr. rcts.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80⅜	80⅜	80	80	14,000
Den. City Cable 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	3,000
Dul. & Man. 1st.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	96	96	96	96	5,000
Eliz. & Big San. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
E. T., V. & Ga. g. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	101½	101½	101½	101½	34,000
Flint & P. M. 5s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108⅜	108⅜	108	108⅜	36,000
G., H. & H. 5s.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	10,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1,000
H. & T. gen. t. r.	78	78	78	78	6,000
H. & T. 2d, m. t. r.	115	115	115	115	5,000
Illinois Cent. 3½s.	92	92	92	92	3,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	90	90	89¾	89¾	7,000
*K. & T. n. 4s, w. i.	76⅜	77⅞	76⅜	77⅞	439,000
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	32,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, tr.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	147,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜	85⅞	10,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102⅝	500
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	110	110	110	110	10,000
Ladede Gas 1st.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	3,000
Lake Shore div. 7s.	119	119	119	119	1,000
L. & W. B. con., ss.	114	114	114	114	2,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	105	105	105	105	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	98	98	97¾	98	13,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	11,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	110½	110½	110½	110½	4,000
M. L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	102½	103	102½	103	30,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¾	60,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	7,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, deb.	112	112	112	112	6,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. con.	131	131	131	131	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	5,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	58	58	58	58	5,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	97	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 6s.	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼	13,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5,000
North. Pac. 3d.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	109	109	109	109	3,000
Northwest gold.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
Northwest s. f. 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	83	83	83	83	1,000
O. I. & W. 2d, r. c.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	10,000
Ohio & Miss. cn. 7s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Ohio Southern. 1st.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	93	93	93	93	37,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	13,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	72	72	72	72	1,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68½	92,000
Read. 2d. pf. inc.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	24,000
Read. 3d. pf. inc.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	5,000
Read. gen. 4s.	85	85	84¾	84¾	54,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	16,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	88,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	74	74⅝	74	74½	175,000
Rock Island 1st r.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	20,000
Rock Island 5s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	15,000
R. W. & O. cn.	109	109¾	109	109¾	6,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st r. f.	90	90	90	90	15,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	23½	23½	23½	23½	15,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	115	115	114	114½	7,000
St. P. & Duluth 2d.	103	103	103	103	1,000
St. P. & Omaha con.	121½	121½	121½	121½	5,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	124	124	124	124	5,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
St. P. 1st., I. & D.	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	16,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st 6s.	118	118	118	118	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	89½	90	89½	89½	19,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d.	117	117	117	117	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	5,000
Savannah W. 1st.	95	95	94½	94½	6,000
Shen. V. gen. t. r.	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	44,000
So. Car. 1st, ex c.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	100	100	100	100	20,000
T. C. & I. 1st, C.	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	25,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	190,000
T., A. & A. & C. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104	104	3,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Union Pacific s. f.	113	113	113	113	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	1,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	7,000
Wabash 2d.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	22,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	12,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59	59	59	59	25,000
Total sales					$2,402,400

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ameri...	.07	.08	.07	.08	2,000
Ameri...	.85	.90	.85	.90	3,000



Since history began medical science has sought in vain for a cure for that most dreaded and fatal of all diseases—

CANCER.

Where science and human skill heretofore failed, Brazil has succeeded, and presents to a suffering world a pure vegetable compound of cacti juices and aromatic herbs which is an infallible cure. It has 300 years' experience in Brazil, and two years' critical scientific test in this country. Read this certificate which some of the best physicians in New-York will verify.

HARLEM, Jan. 27, 1890.

This certifies that I was suffering from a CANCER upon my right temple for over two years. I was under the care of the most skillful physicians during that time. They all decided that there was no chance for a cure without an operation, and were not sure that the operation would positively cure me. I had decided to have them operate, when a friend advised me to try the Cactus Blood Cure. I did so, and after taking the specific for ten days the cancer ceased to be painful, changed in color, becoming dark, and in a few days more it dropped out, bringing with it the roots. I took the specific for three months, and am to-day a well man. I firmly believe that Alva's Cactus Blood Cure saved my life.

H. H. MORAN,
2,078 Lexington Av., New York.

OFFICE OF J. M. B. ROBINSON, 102 EAST 126TH ST.
RESIDENCE, 685 EAST 143D ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1890.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.—GENTS: Having suffered for the past two years with Rheumatism, indigestion, sore throat, and a complete breaking down of my whole system, I was induced (after treating with several prominent doctors) to try the Cactus Blood Cure, which I continued to use for about three days, since which time I have been entirely free from the above-mentioned troubles, and have more ambition to-day than any time in the past four years. I can heartily recommend the same to any one having the same trouble.

J. M. B. ROBINSON.

We have the signatures of prominent New-York physicians certifying to the positive cure of CANCER and other hereditary blood diseases by the use of the CACTUS BLOOD CURE. All those desiring its use in the case of cancer should apply to the office of the company either in person or by letter for instruction.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.,
No. 6 Wall St., New-York.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American	214½	Leather Manufac'r's	132
American Exchange	164	Lincoln National	225
Broadway	295	Manhattan	190
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Market & Fulton	327
Central National	140	Mechanics'	205
Chase National	250	Mechanics & Traders'	260
Chatham	130	Mercantile	170
Chemical	4,000	Merchants'	160
City	475	Merchants' Ex.	122
Citizens'	170	Metropolitan	
Columbia	250	Metropolis	373
Commerce	215	Mount Morris	250
Continental	140	New-York	245
Corn Exchange	245	New-York County	480
East River	172	Ninth National	165
Eleventh Ward	150	North America	150
Fifth Avenue	1200	North River	150
First National	2000	Oriental	220
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Park	305
Fourteenth Street	165	People's	250
Fourth National	168	Phenix	135
Gallatin National	295	Republic	194
Garfield National	400	Seaboard National	150
German-American	120	Shoe & Leather	160
Germania	270	St. Nicholas	190
Greenwich	150	State of New-York	114
Hanover	340	Tradesman's	100
Hudson River	151	United States Nat.	215
Import's & Traders'	550	Western National	111
Irving	100		

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges...$72,554,048 | Balances.....$3,576,456

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	55⅝	55⅞	St. Paul	68⅞	69⅛
Reading	20¾ 20	16¼	Reading pf.	84⅜	85
Lehigh Val.	52⅝	52⅞	Read. 1st pf.	68⅜	68½
North. Pac.	31	31¼	Read. 2d pf.	40½	40¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	74½	74⅝	Read. 3d pf.	40⅜	40⅝
Lehigh Nav.	52⅝	53¼			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 21.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	38.87⅛	Atlantic	15.25
Boston & Albany	218.50	Boston & Mon.	47.75
Boston & Maine	229.00	Franklin	15.87½
C., B. & Q.	106.50	Huron	3.25
Chi., San. & Clev.	25.00	Kearsarge	12.00
Eastern	146.50	Oceola	29.50
Eastern 6s	125.50	Quincy	90.00
Flint & P. M.	35.00	Santa Fé Copper	.55
Flint & P. M. pf.	100.25	Tamarack	160.00
Mass. Central	12.00	Johnston Co.	39.00
Mexican Central	21.00	Boston Land Co.	6.50
N. Y. & N. E.	47.62½	San Diego L. Co.	24.75
Old Colony	177.87½	West End L. Co.	25.00
Rutland	8.00	Bell Telephone	218.50
Rutland pf.	72.00	Lamson Store S.	31.50
Wis. Central	30.50	Water Power	7.00
Wis. Central pf.	60.00	Centennial Min.	24.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	4.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.20	Potosi	2.80
Best & Belcher	2.85	Savage	1.65
Challar	2.85	Sierra Nevada	2.25
Consol. Cal. & Va	4.60	Union Consolidated	2.50
Gould & Curry	2.80	Yellow Jacket	2.55
Hale & Norcross	2.35	Commonwealth	3.65
Mexican	3.45	Nevada Queen	.75
Mayalo	.35	Belle Isle	.70
Ophir	3.70	North Belle Isle	1.15

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37c. Resin firm; A, B, 1.15; Good Strained, $1.20. Tar firm at $1.55. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1.25; Yellow Dip, $2.25; Virgin, $2.35. Corn firm; White, 46c.; Yellow, 45c.

CHARLESTON, April 21.—Turpentine firm; 37c. asked. Resin quiet; Good Strained, $1.12½.

Financial.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the few outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

Holders of subscription receipts to the $18,000,000 fund may, AT THEIR OPTION, pay the remaining 95 per cent. on said certificates, called payable on June 1, and have their certificates stamped full paid. Interest on the 95 per cent. will be allowed until June 1, 1890, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
COMMITTEE.
G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY,
18 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

TO HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company (of Denver, Col.):

Whereas, The notice which should have been given on or before March 1, 1890, inviting proposals for the sale of one-thirtieth of the said outstanding bonds of this company has (through inadvertence) not been made, and this company desires to repair that error.

Notice is hereby given inviting proposals to be sent to the Atlantic Trust Company, the Trustees of said mortgage, at No. 39 William St., New-York, on or before the 1st of June next for the sale of twenty of the above-mentioned bonds, (being as nearly as possible one-thirtieth of all such bonds which have been issued previous to this date,) said sales to take effect and said bonds to be delivered and paid for on the first day of July next. All such proposals will be opened on said first day of June next, when they will be examined by said Trustees and will be dealt with in all respects as would have been done under the provisions of said mortgage in relation to the same in case this notice had been duly given on or before March 1, 1890, and said proposals had been opened on April 5, 1890, except that interest will be computed and paid down to said first day of July next upon all bonds purchased under said proposals in addition to the price named therein if accepted.

S. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

LOMBARD
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

New-York City Bonds
Exempt from Taxation.
DUE NOV. 1, 1908.

Will take Government bonds in exchange at market rates free of commission.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.,
27 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

INTER-STATE
NATIONAL BANK,
167 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt St.
ROBT. H. WEEMS, Pres't. F. F. STONE, Cashier.
Personal and Business Accounts Solicited.

For Travelers,
Circular Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world
issued by
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,
44 AND 46 WALL ST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York April 25, 1890, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due May 1, 1890, and will reopen on May 1, 1890, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4's, '91, r.	103½	104	Our. 6s, 1898.	118¾	....
4's, '91, c.	103½	104	Our. 6s, 1897.	121¼	....
4's, 1907, r.	125	129½	Our. 6s, 1898.	124	....
4's, 1907, c.	125	129½	Our. 6s, 1899.	126	....
6's, '97, r.	116	....			

Financial.

$6,000,000

MANHATT

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—3D PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—6TH PAGE—7th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—3D PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—7TH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—3D PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—3D PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—3D PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—3D PAGE—3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—3D PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—3th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—3D PAGE—7th col.
JERSEY CATTLE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—8th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—3D PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORAGE, &c.—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Nachbarinnen and Im Puppenladen.
BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NEBO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.
BASEBALL—Brotherhood Park, 8th Av. and 157th St.—At 4.
BASEBALL—New Polo Grounds, 155th St. and 8th Av.—At 4.
BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Almost Up to Date.
DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Percy Pendragon, Wig and Gown, and A Double Lesson.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—At 8—Natural Gas.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—A Brass Monkey.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Variety.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Forget Me Not.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety.
LENOX LYCEUM, 50th St. and Madison Av.—2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—Aunt Jack.
NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.
NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—A Child of Naples.
OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.
PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.
STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.
THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

There was a long and hot discussion in the Republican House caucus last evening in regard to silver. The majority of the caucus committee, nine members, reported in favor of the modified Windom bill, now known as the Conger bill. The minority, six in number, led by Mr. PERKINS of Kansas, presented another and very radical measure, providing, among other things, that the certificates issued for silver shall be a full legal tender and shall be reissued when received by the Government in payment for duties or otherwise. No definite decision was reached and the whole matter was referred to the committee, to report to another caucus, to be held to-morrow evening. By that time it is to be hoped that at least one Republican member may pluck up courage to denounce the whole batch of schemes, including Mr. WINDOM'S, in the best form that it can be made to assume. Probably it would not do the least good, but it would be a wholesome thing, nevertheless.

The practical evasion by candidates at the recent municipal election in Albany of the requirement of the "Corrupt Practices act," as to filing an itemized statement of their contributions and expenditures in the canvass, has enabled Gov. HILL to "make a point" upon the Legislature. He makes haste to remind that body that he recommended it in his annual message that this requirement should include party committees as well as candidates, and that in approving the act as passed he qualified his commendation with an intimation that it did not go far enough. He now refers to the unsatisfactory statements filed at Albany as confirming his view of the matter, and urges a further amendment of the Penal Code, which shall require the officers of party committees to show what money they pay out for election expenses and to specify the purposes for which it is used. He goes still further and suggests a limitation upon the amount which candidates for office shall be permitted to contribute for election expenses. In his anxiety to retrieve some of the ground lost by his opposition to ballot reform the Governor is going great lengths in this particular direction, and does not see any objection even to borrowing a reform from Great Britain. But whatever his motive, he is quite right in his position, and his suggestions should be adopted without hesitation.

The suggestion of tunnels through the main thoroughfares of the city to contain all underground conduits, pipes, wires, &c., where they would be accessible for replacement and repairs, which was made yesterday before the Senate committee investigating electrical questions, is by no means a new one. That method of providing for subterranean appliances has been advocated for years in these columns, and has frequently been favored by public authorities in the city. It is the only plan that will be permanently economical and satisfactory, and the sooner it is adopted the better. Once it has been put in operation in a few leading thoroughfares, its utility will be so demonstrated that it will be gradually extended into a complete system. Sewers, water mains, steam pipes, gas mains, electric wire conduits, and all other means of underground distribution and communication could be provided for in a system of tunnels, and scores of existing evils would thereby be done away with.

"A Corn Starch Trust," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "has been formed. Nineteen factories are in it. The capital is fixed at $10,000,000. Dividends will be regulated by the tariff limit of 2 cents a pound on imported starch. There is no change made in the tariff on starch in the McKinley bill." But if our contemporary will examine that bill it will find that a change of great importance has been made. The duty on "dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum" has been raised from 1 cent a pound to 2 cents a pound—from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. This is a change that affects many industries. It was devised for the enrichment of this Starch Trust, the formation of which was a matter of common knowledge while Mr. MCKINLEY and that formidable enemy of all Trusts, BURROWS of Michigan, were making their Tariff bill.

THE NEW BALLOT-REFORM BILL.

The only excuse for the latest changes that have been made in the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill is the supposition that they will obviate the Governor's objections and secure his approval of the measure. That excuse may be regarded as sufficient, provided the essential principle of the reform is not materially affected and the means of giving it effect is not seriously impaired. The Governor had what he called a "constitutional" objection to the "blanket" ballot, containing the names of all candidates, which was based on the assumed right of the voter to a ballot containing only the names of candidates for whom he desires to vote. There is no such constitutional right, but if the Governor will not yield his ground on that point, the only way of getting around the obstacle is to split up the "blanket" into separate ballots, each containing the candidates of a single nominating body. That is what has been done in the new form which the bill has taken. The vetoed bill provided for erasing the names of candidates for whom the elector did not wish to vote, which might be done by striking a line through entire groups or parts of groups of names or through separate names, but Gov. HILL contended that the voter could not be required to take that trouble, with its chances for mistakes, but was entitled to receive a ballot upon which there were no names except those of the candidates of his choice. The claim is an absurdity, for, pushed to an extreme, it might require a different ballot for every voter.

The separate ballots as provided for in the new bill would still be official, would be furnished by public authority and at public expense, and would be obtainable only within the polling place on the day of election. In short, the exclusive official ballot would still have to be used. The Governor's chief objection to having none but official ballots used and having those supplied only by the election officers after the elector had entered the polling place for the purpose of casting his vote was that every voter had the right, if he chose to exercise it, to make up his ballot in advance to suit himself, and to have any assistance he pleased in assuring himself that it contained the names of the candidates of his choice. He made this claim in behalf of voters who may not be able to read, and who, he maintained, might be disfranchised if they were compelled under any conditions, however easy, to designate their choice on a general ballot after entering the polling place. This objection has been met by extending the opportunity of pasting names upon the ballot in place of those printed thereon. It is provided that a complete "paster" ballot, containing the names of all the candidates for whom the elector desires to vote, may be taken into the polling place, and in the secret compartment stuck upon the face of any one of the official ballots.

This would enable any voter to have his ticket made up in advance to suit himself, or, rather, it would enable him to use one made up for him by those interested in a certain set of candidates. This we cannot but regard as decidedly objectionable, but, as the voter would receive a full set of official ballots and retire alone to a secret compartment, there to do his pasting unobserved, and as the unused official ballots would have to be returned to the election officers, there would be no necessary violation of secrecy. The "paster" would become practically an official ballot by being stuck upon one of those furnished. The voter could use it or not after he had entered the compartment; he could stick it upon the blank ballot supplied or upon any one of those bearing party designations, and there would be no absolute evidence of how he voted except his own personal statements. The plan is open to objection, because secrecy would not be compulsory. A person who had agreed to vote a "paster," furnished to him by his employer or by a political "heeler," could stick it upon the blank ballot and return all the others, which would be pretty conclusive evidence to any observer that he had voted according to agreement. It might be better if the blank ballot were not furnished at all, so that the "paster," if used, would have to be put upon one of the others, but that would interfere with the opportunity of making up "split" or "scratch" tickets by people who can write, and they have rights as well as the illiterate. The return of unused ballots would in all cases afford some indication of which ticket had been voted. Any way we look at it, the "blanket" ballot is greatly to be preferred to these separate ballots. Its one vast advantage is that it would leave no indication when it was cast of the ticket that was voted or of those that were not voted. The general "paster" could be used as readily upon it as upon the single ballots, and it would be a very simple matter to erase all the columns but the one covered by the "paster."

If this bill is passed in its present form and approved by the Governor—and he took occasion in vetoing an insignificant bill last night to announce his approval of it with a considerable flourish—it will be a step toward the desired reform, but it will not attain the goal. We shall have the official ballot, which will remove the pretext for assessing candidates, except so far as the providing of "pasters" may be claimed as a legitimate expense; the "heelers" and "tonters" will be kept away from the polling places, so that they cannot watch the voting or pester the voters; the secret compartment will be provided, though its secrecy will be greatly impaired by abandoning the blanket ballot. The best that can be said is that we shall get all that a perverse and obstructive Governor will allow us to have, and that the rest may be attained when the people have had the opportunity of getting him out of the way.

WILL IT RELIEVE?

The new bill for the relief of the Supreme Court which passed the House last week with very slight debate, and under considerable pressure, is sharply criticised by R. D. BENEDICT, Esq., in a letter to the press. Mr. BENEDICT'S authority on such a subject is high, and his objections should receive careful consideration in the Senate, where, possibly, there are more lawyers familiar with the practice in the United States courts than there are in the House. The new bill is thus summarized by Mr. BENEDICT:

"First—To give to the District Courts all the original jurisdiction which is now divided between the District and Circuit Courts. Second—To make one Circuit Court for each circuit, which shall be exclusively an appellate court. Third—To relieve the burdened calendar of the Supreme Court by providing that in all cases which are brought in the courts of the United States by reason of the fact that the parties are citizens of different States, no appeal shall be allowed beyond the Circuit Court."

The first objection to the manner in which this bill is drawn is that it is not clear what is to become of the present Circuit Courts; the bill does not abolish them, and while the bill provides for transferring from the Circuit Courts to the several District Courts all cases of original jurisdiction, it makes no provision for appeal cases now pending in the Circuit Courts. Either these courts are left in existence or these cases are left in the air. That may be only a temporary difficulty, but it is obviously a serious and avoidable one, and should be provided against.

A second objection is that the new court is not provided with an adequate method of carrying on its business or executing its judgments. The only provision as to process, as pointed out by Mr. BENEDICT, is: "Process shall run and shall be entered in the same manner as process of the Circuit Court as now organized when applicable." But there would be many cases in which this "manner" would not be applicable. What is to be done in them? Under the present system there are in each circuit as many Circuit Courts as there are districts, and the process of each of these Circuit Courts runs in the district and is executed by the Marshal of the district. But when there is but one Circuit Court for all the districts in the circuit, such a process becomes insufficient. Vermont, for instance, is in the same circuit as New-York; under the present law there is a Circuit Court for Vermont and a process that runs through the district and a Marshal to execute it. But under the new law Vermont is within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court sitting in New-York. If an appeal is brought to it from the District Court of Vermont, and a judgment is rendered, "how," Mr. BENEDICT asks, "could that judgment be enforced against the Vermont debtor?"

There are other objections brought by Mr. BENEDICT relating to the same general source of confusion, namely, the ignoring under the new bill of the actual organization of the Circuit Courts and their relation to the districts. The analysis of the bill is extremely interesting to the profession; it is also of considerable general interest as showing how legislation of this importance can be passed through the House without adequate consideration.

TWO BASE NEWSPAPERS.

The New-York *Sun* recently invented and uttered an atrocious lie concerning ex-President CLEVELAND. A reporter of the New-York *World* thereupon visited Mr. CLEVELAND and that paper printed on Monday morning last an article nearly a column in length purporting to be a report of what Mr. CLEVELAND said to the reporter. The expressions imputed to the ex-President in speaking of Mr. DANA were violent and extremely abusive—such language as he is not accustomed to use either in public or private. Most intelligent persons at once discredited the report of the interview, but those who accepted it as truthful must have regretted that even under strong provocation Mr. CLEVELAND should stoop to bandy words with so unscrupulous and malignant a foe.

Mr. DANA replied in the *Sun* of Friday morning with a leading editorial article such as no man at once sane and sensible would ever write, or having written would regret and be ashamed of to the end of his days. On Sunday the *World* made the following editorial declaration:

"After a thorough investigation we are satisfied that all Mr. CLEVELAND said for publication of a personal character was contained in the first fourteen lines of the remarks attributed to him, and that he did not use the coarse and intemperate personal expressions accredited to him in a subsequent portion of the interview."

The "first fourteen lines" of the *World's* report are as follows:

"'I have not,' said Mr. CLEVELAND, 'seen the article you refer to, and if it appears nowhere else but in the *Sun* there is not the least chance of my seeing it. Of course the entire thing is a lie, without the least pretext to excuse it. I judge from what you say that the venerable editor of the *Sun* supposes that he has at last hit upon a subject which can be used to annoy me. In this he is mistaken. He must be his own judge of social decencies and proprieties. I am not sure that he should at his time of life and in his apparently peculiar mental condition be molested in his amusement.'"

Yesterday morning, twenty-four hours after the *World* had repudiated the work of its reporter, the New-York *Sun* reproduced in full the falsified report from the *World* of Thursday, with the headline, "What Mr. CLEVELAND Said," followed by a reprint of its own scurrilous article based upon that report, and then, as if to show that it willfully and wantonly sinned against light, reproduced from the *Evening Post* of Friday evening a paragraph in which the spurious nature of the *World's* reported interview was pointed out, the genuine part of the report copied, and the statement made that a complaint had been lodged with the editor of the *World* against its reporter. And over this paragraph the *Sun* put the heading, "What Mr. CLEVELAND'S Keepers Now Wish He Had Said."

In the annals of a free press there may be found instances where printer's ink has been put to a baser and more malevolent use, but they are few. The *World's* offense raises forgery almost to the rank of a virtue by comparison, and the behavior of the *Sun* makes assassination seem a respectable calling. Yet the *World's* falsified report of Mr. CLEVELAND'S utterances differs from the work it is doing every day in the week only in the greater conspicuousness of the subject of its misrepresentations; and Mr. DANA has been only a little more poisonous and indecent than usual in his abuse of Mr. CLEVELAND. The *World*, under its present management, has been persistently, incurably untrustworthy, and perfectly reckless in its disregard of truth and facts. It is not, and for seven years has not been, a newspaper, but a storehouse of bald inventions, a repository of rottenness, a purveyor to the most vicious and criminal tastes. The *Sun*, though doing far less harm, because its motives are known and its character understood, represents an equally wide departure from the standards of honest and honorably conducted journalism. It is a pretty even race between them toward the absolute worst and wickedest.

WIDENING THE DRIVES.

Mr. W. E. D. STOKES has written a letter, which is summarized in our news columns, favoring Senator CANTOR'S bill for widening, straightening, and extending the bridle paths in the Park, and also putting in a plea for the widening, at certain points, of the East Drive. There is no doubt that the former necessity, for which the pending bill provides, is the more urgent, and the bill has the sanction of the Park Department, that is to say, of the experts of the department as well as of the inexperts of the commission. The question of improving the driveways ought not to be allowed to complicate the question of improving the bridle path.

There is, however, much to be said in favor of Mr. STOKES'S proposition, considered by itself. It is quite true that the East Drive has become by far the more fashionable and crowded of the two main drives of the Park, and it is important that it should be wide enough and straight enough not to interpose any obstacles to the passage of the procession of vehicles that may be seen in the Park on any fine afternoon, and that is visibly increasing in number every season.

At the same time, whatever is done in this direction must be done without injury to the park-like character of the drives and to the general effect of the Park. It is to be remembered, too, that it is quite possible to make a driveway too spacious. For the spectacular effect of a procession of equipages a certain degree of crowding is even desirable. This is why the most impressive point in the driveways of the Park is the East Drive just above Mount St. Vincent, not that there are more vehicles here than below, but because the slope here brings them to a walk, and consequently enables them to be seen, as they can be seen at no other point, in mass.

The bill passed by the House and now before the Senate providing for the retention of $4 per month of a soldier's pay at 4 per cent. interest during the first year of his enlistment is intended to decrease desertions. Its theory doubtless is that the soldier, however little scrupulous about leaving the colors, will not like to leave his money behind, and most of the desertions occur during the first year, because the recruit finds out promptly that he is unsuited to the military life or that the military life does not suit him. Congress may accordingly be disposed to try this experiment, and yet it has drawbacks. It meets the recruit at the outset by cutting down his available funds, which represent his actual earnings, and perhaps are never more needed than when all is new to him and when he has no allowance for length of service. It is true that many soldiers voluntarily make deposits of part of their pay with the Paymaster in order to have them safe and at interest. Still, the new plan puts many at possible inconvenience in order to circumvent those who are least faithful. Whether men who are tired enough of army life to risk capture and punishment will be restrained from quitting it by the loss of a few dollars on deposit is a question. At any rate, if the new plan should decrease desertions it can hardly tend to increase enlistments. The provision for the purchase of honorable discharges is a different matter, and perhaps the retention of pay is partly intended to aid that project.

UNION SEMINARY ALUMNI.

The first public meeting of the Alumni Club of Union Theological Seminary was held yesterday afternoon at Martinelli's. The discussion of the question, "The Church Life of To-day," was preceded by a luncheon. The membership of the club is limited to fifty, and it aims to represent the more independent and progressive thought of Union Seminary, and its members are drawn from the Congregational, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Reformed Churches. President Roderick Terry was in the chair.

Among those present at the meeting were Prof. C. A. Briggs, Prof. Francis Brown, Dr. J. Hall McIlvaine, Charles Butler, LL. D., Dr. Howard Bliss, Dr. Stearly B. Rossiter, the Revs. W. W. Holman, J. H. Eastman, W. H. Thomas, J. H. Maguire, J. H. Hoadley, Drs. G. S. Plumley, Cleaveland, Forbes, Egbert, Sullivan, Buckley, Webster, Polhemus, Macauley, Hapwood, Coleman, Manning, Dill, and Gairdner, A. P. Atterbury, W. J. Peck, George E. Gilmore, Belton Shaw, William F. Whittaker, C. R. Gillett, J. H. Pruth, and J. Stanley White.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

"The Millionaire," a play written by Mr. Grattan Donnelly, who publicly acknowledged the authorship of "Natural Gas," was presented at the Park Theatre last night. The hero of the night was Mr. Daniel Sully, the owner of the play. Mr. Sully has hitherto been an imitator, at a respectful distance, of Mr. Edward Harrigan. He has appeared, successfully, at minor theatres away from the central thoroughfares, in farces called "Daddy Nolan" and "The Corner Grocery." Mr. Sully will do well to return to his grocery. He lacks the authority of presence, the personal charm, and the skill required to sustain the burden of interest in a long play at a Broadway theatre.

He was assisted last evening by two actors of repute, Mr. F. F. Mackay and Miss Marion Earle. Otherwise his company was made up of persons associated with his former entertainments. The acting was all very bad. The play contains the germ of a stirring melodrama of the conventional pattern, but the plot is developed in a bungling and ineffective way. The manner in which the various personages are brought upon the stage and sent from it in order to produce situations betrays the hand of an inefficient playwright. The text contains many tedious passages of explanatory dialogue and is overstocked with platitude and bombast. The assertion that the Irish fill the political offices in America while the Germans do the voting was received with loud acclaims by the gallery.

The subject of Mr. Grattan Donnelly's drama is the incomparable virtue of the Irish-American citizen. James O'Brien, a rather soiled and muddy-looking specimen of this *genus*, has earned his millions by honest toil as a railroad contractor. Three persons (evidently intended to represent men of education and cleanly habits, for they are desperate villains) endeavor to thwart the fulfillment of one of his contracts for purposes of their own. They attempt to bribe a supposititious foreman of a gang of laborers, who is, of course, the eminent O'Brien himself, who thus learns their plans and is enabled to frustrate them.

The show scene of the play represents the laying of a railroad track in a mountain gorge, with real iron rails and spikes, real dirt, real rocks, and real "dagoes"—if you don't believe it smell the garlic. In this episode Mr. Daniel Sully figures in the guise of a day laborer, with a crowbar and pickaxe, which he handles with the skill of an artist. There is a tedious and involved sub-plot relating to a lost husband, a missing son, and a jeweled locket. Incidentally the spectators view the most astonishing instance of love at first sight on record, even in melodrama. Incidentally, also, Mr. James O'Brien falls in love with a lady of wealth and fashion, the sister of that one of the arch-conspirators who is said, in the play, to resemble Mr. Chauncey Depew, though he really looks like a careworn chimpanzee.

Mr. Stuart Robson began his engagement at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night, and must have been gratified with the reception accorded him. The auditorium was packed, and the recalls were numerous and enthusiastic. Mr. Robson appeared in his familiar rôle of Bertie Van Alstyne, in Bronson Howard's excellent comedy, "The Henrietta," and played with all that effective drollery which has so long distinguished him. He was ably supported by a well-balanced company that included Frank Mordaunt as Nicholas Van Alstyne, James E. Wilson as Dr. Wainwright, E. J. Ratcliffe as Nicholas Van Alstyne, Jr., J. B. Hollis as Lord Arthur Trelawney, May Waldron as Mrs. Opdyke, Eugenie Lindeman as Rose Van Alstyne, Katherine Florence as Agnes, and Helen Mar as Lady Mary Trelawney. The engagement is for four weeks, and there will be ample opportunity later to give to Mr. Robson's acting the attention it always deserves.

A large number of theatregoers seem to like the English burlesque "Faust Up to Date," in spite of (or perhaps because of) its execrable puns and its heavy British wit. The Broadway Theatre was crowded last night, and an enthusiastic welcome was extended to the members of that particular "London Gaiety Company" which played in this house last Fall, and now returns for a final engagement before returning to England—let us hope to stay there. Miss Florence St. John is still at the head of the organization, and her good looks, graceful manner, and vocal training entitle her to that distinction. Miss St. John's singing was slightly marred last night by hoarseness, but she danced well and dressed with such taste and skill that her physical charms were displayed to the best advantage.

Mr. E. J. Lonnan again appeared as Mephistopheles. His topical songs met with such favor that his labor was materially increased in responding to encores. Miss Maria Jones repeated her former success as Martha by stalking down heavily on the floor of the stage, and Mr. Charles Danby as Valentine contributed his accustomed share to the evening's fun. The four dancing girls, the chorus, and the marches were all commendable features, and the performance as a whole is better of its kind than it was before.

Miss Rose Coghlan appeared in Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House last evening as Stephanie, in "Forget-Me-Not," before a large and appreciative audience, which frequently applauded the work of this competent actress. Miss Coghlan was supported by Mr. John T. Sullivan as Sir Horace Foley, Miss Helen Bancroft as Alice Verney, and Miss Alice Fairbrother as Mrs. Foley. At Niblo's Mr. Alexander Salvini began a week's engagement, repeating his virile and picturesque performance of the Neapolitan beggar boy in the sombre drama called "A Child of Naples." Mr. George Monroe excited a great deal of laughter at the Bijou Theatre by his droll caricature of the stupid female in "My Aunt Bridget," and sang "Eh! Did I Hear You?" until he was hoarse. "A Brass Monkey" was presented to a delighted audience at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. "The Stepping Stone" was acted in a vigorous and earnest manner at Palmer's Theatre.

West-side theatregoers who find the greater part of their amusement within the walls of the Grand Opera House had a treat last night. The Howard Athenæum Company began a week's engagement at that popular house, and the first night's performance was witnessed and applauded by an audience that literally filled the building. Queer little Ida Heath, the inimitable George Thatcher, the Irwin Sisters, and all the other performers who belong to this excellent company were received with much enthusiasm, and they all combined to entertain "the house" most delightfully.

What was called on the bills a "double programme"—Tony Pastor's own company and that of Harry and John Kernell—entertained a large number of appreciative and demonstrative persons last night at Tony Pastor's Theatre. The programme was not only a double one, but it was very good, and the Kernells, Ella Wesner, and a large number of actors who devoted themselves to the always laudable effort to please, succeeded in their efforts most admirably.

THE PALESTRINA CHOIR.

Caryl Florio, whose labors in the cause of good music deserve more kindly recognition, has been forced to discontinue the concerts of the Palestrina Choir owing to a plentiful lack of public support. He has issued a circular to his few subscribers in which he succinctly sets forth the unhappy state of affairs. That part of the circular which is of general interest to music patrons is herewith given:

"It is with great regret that I inform you that I have been obliged to discontinue the Palestrina Choir. I started the society on my own responsibility, and was, and still am, personally liable for all its expenses. I believed that when the chorus had once proved that it was worthy of support it would receive it. Results show that I was mistaken. In my endeavor to supply New-York with a little good choral music, well performed, I have spent such little money as I had, and incurred indebtedness amounting to nearly $1,300, and I feel that it will be wrong for me to continue an attempt which only promises to involve me more deeply."

Mr. Florio had good material in his choir, and he brought forward music not only interesting from its historical importance, but also delightful in its beauty. It is a very great pity that circus methods have so frequently to be employed in order to attract this public to really meritorious musical entertainments. Mr. Florio, being simply a musician and not a manipulator, failed in a very deserving enterprise. He deserves sympathy.

MR. DALY'S TOUR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The Chestnut Street Opera House was crowded in every part to-night by a fashionable and demonstrative audience, when Mr. Daly's company of comedians began its annual engagement in this city. The play was "The Great Unknown," which had not previously been seen in this city. The verdict of the audience seemed to be that, if Daly does not exactly rank with "A Night Off" and "Seven-Twenty-Eight" in the repertory of this incomparable company, it is thoroughly amusing, and Miss Rehan's portrayal of the hoydenish girl with the brilliant vocabulary of slang—not perhaps an admirable character, but one which the extraordinary skill and personal charm of this artist makes continually attractive—assures its success.

Miss Rehan was called before the curtain several times after the second act to-night, and again at the end of the play. Her charming and ingenuous rendering of the love scene with Mr. Drew was keenly appreciated. Mr. Drew, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Bond were cordially received and their acting was capital. Mr. Daly's short Philadelphia season promises to be highly remunerative.

PATTI IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Mme. Patti made her only appearance of this season at the Academy of Music this afternoon, in the Italian version of "Lakmé," before as many people as could, by any possibility, crowd into the house. Not only was every reserved seat taken in advance, but it was necessary to stop the sale of admission tickets before the performance began. All the aisles were packed, and the bustle of the crowd was so great that not only was the introduction of the opera inaudible, but even the unmistakable notes that announced the prima donna before her entrance were scarcely recognized. As the performance proceeded the crowd was hushed into attention, and although the first act did not make much impression, the second was received with enthusiasm, and the entire opera gave a great deal of delight.

There were about 4,490 disappointed women at the matinée to see how Patti looked with red hair, and she wore a wig with dark hair flowing down her back. It was a most remarkable matinée. Women and girls came long distances by rail, went without their dinner, and paid a large sum for the privilege of standing up, and then only heard an occasional note. The total receipts were over $12,000.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Amelie M. Jones will give a concert at Sherry's on April 26 at 8:30. She will be assisted by Mrs. C. M. Raymond, (Annie Louise Cary,) contralto; Theodore Björksten, tenor; F. C. Hilliard, baritone; Florence Gale, pianist, and the Beethoven String Quartet.

Conrad Ansorge's piano recital will be given at Steinway Hall this evening.

Mme. Patti will sing in "Linda di Chamounix" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening.

THE TWELFTH ON VIEW.

The most unique military display seen in this vicinity in many a day was to be found at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Infantry, last night before an appreciative gathering of spectators, the dimensions of which left not a foot of unoccupied space in the immense building.

The affair began with a working drill, in which six companies of twelve files each, commanded by the senior Captains of the regiment, were put through nearly every movement in the school of the battalion by Col. Heman Dowd in the brief space of twenty-five minutes—a feat made possible by reason of the majority of the movements being executed in double time. The drill was a marvel of celerity and alertness, and stamps the Twelfth as one of the most proficient regiments in this respect in the National Guard.

The feature of the evening, however, was an exhibition of the workings of the Ambulance Corps of the regiment in the practical duties of company bearers and in rendering first aid to the injured in camp, on the march, and in the field, when troops are engaged in active conflict. Sixteen men of the corps gave a vivid exhibition of bandaging with Esmarch's triangular bandages, in cases of wounds or fractures, operating upon a like number of their comrades. The casualties included fractures of the lower jaw, of the back cap, and of the collar bone. The method of the removal of the slightly wounded by means of improvised hand or arm seats and of the seriously injured on litters was graphically illustrated, and a great deal of amusement was created by the object lessons afforded of the manner of transporting unconscious persons on the back or shoulder.

How to improvise tourniquets and their proper application for the controlling of hemorrhages was also illustrated. In the concluding portion of the exhibition a company of volunteers, under command of Lieut. Smith, heightened the effectiveness of the work of the ambulance corps by engaging in a spirited skirmish drill, by bugle, in the course of which a number of the contestants were wounded in the arm, forearm, thigh, and leg, and after being attended to on the field, were removed by the company bearers to the dressing station for surgical treatment.

A capital dress parade, in which the entire regiment took part and Lieut. Col. Miller had command, concluded the military ceremonies, after which there was dancing.

TAMMANY ELECTS OFFICERS.

The flower of Tammany's flock was at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam last night to participate in the annual election of Sachems and other officers of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order. The Nominating Committee, of which Police Commissioner John J. Martin is Chairman, had arranged the ticket beforehand and all that the faithful had to do was to vote it, paying at the same time $1 for the privilege of doing so. That is one of the interesting points about these elections. The Tammany men pay for the privilege of voting.

There was only one change in the list of Sachems as it stood last year. James J. Slevin, who was deposed as leader of the Third Assembly District, was left off, and Henry D. Purroy was put on in his place. The organization has been giving ex-Register Slevin the cold shoulder right along, and the fact that he was not put up for re-election as Sachem was a surprise neither to him nor to his friends.

John B. McGoldrick was elected Secretary of the society in place of Commissioner Gilroy, who did not want the place any longer. The Sachems elect the Grand Sachem, who must not be one of their own number, and possibly Mr. Gilroy will succeed Mr. Tappan in that place. No opposition was made to any of the nominations as far as could be learned. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Martin was re-elected a Sachem without any struggle that appeared on the surface.

The officers elected were as follows:

Sachems—Hugh J. Grant, John J. Gorman, Charles M. Clancy, Joel O. Stevens, Charles Welde, John McQuade, Richard Croker, W. Burke Cockran, Charles E. Simmons, John Cochrane, Bernard F. Martin, Thomas J. Feitner, Henry D. Purroy; Secretary—John B. McGoldrick; Treasurer—Arthur Leary; Sagamore—William H. Dobbs; Wiskinkie—John D. Newman.

Mayor Grant, as well as most of the rest of Tammany's elect, voted at last night's election. Commissioner Purroy was a Sachem of the Society before he fell out with John Kelly and went out of Tammany. He has been back now two years, and his election as a Sachem may indicate much.

"COME, LET US REJOICE."

The Republican Club had a meeting last night, did a lot of talking on a lot of topics, and freed its mind of two resolutions. One of these told what a great satisfaction the work of the Senate Committee on Cities was to the club, and expressed the hope that the investigation would be "prosecuted continuously" until all the municipal departments were looked into. The other resolution condemned the aqueduct contractors' grab bill now before the Legislature, and declared that the club should "appeal to the Republican members of the Legislature not to impose on the party the heavy responsibility to public criticism" that would be sure to follow the passage of the bill.

On motion of William Leary, the latter resolution was ordered sent to every Republican member of the Legislature.

The club elected several new members, among them ex-Assemblyman John P. Windolph, whose name was up at a previous meeting, but was withdrawn by his friends because it was rumored that he was to be blackballed. He had better luck last night, however, if he was ever in any danger.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. R. W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman John M. Wiley of Buffalo is at the Victoria Hotel.

A. Bleecker Banks and John Boyd Thacher of Albany are at the Gilsey House.

G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman Charles S. Randall and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts and Gen. Abner Doubleday, United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Attorney General Louis T. Michener and State Auditor Bruce Carr of Indiana and Capt. R. L. Phythian, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Joseph K. Toole of Montana, Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, Allen W. Thurman of Ohio, J. M. P. Caamaño, Minister for Ecuador at Washington; Milton H. Smith of Louisville, Prof. George E. Day of New-Haven, and Isaac H. Maynard of Albany are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EMMET DID NOT APPEAR.

J. K. Emmet did not appear at H. R. Jacobs's Theatre in Hoboken last night. He sent word by his business manager, Mr. Sanford, that he was not able to do

BALLOT REFORM IN DANGER

IMPERILED BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

THE BILL THAT GOV. HILL IS READY TO SIGN SET ASIDE—A MEASURE TO REFORM THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, April 21.—Gov. Hill sent to the Legislature to-night a veto of Mr. Pierson's bill to create a Board of Excise in the several towns of the State, and gave as one of his reasons that "a general act relative to the form of ballots and the manner of voting is now pending in the Senate, with fair prospects, as I am advised, of its passage by the Legislature." Continuing, the Governor says: "The act seems to meet with general approbation, and if passed in its present shape will probably become a law, inasmuch as it has been freed from constitutional and other objections which heretofore have made similar measures obnoxious to a part of the Legislature and to the Executive."

The Republican Senators took offense at this language, and deeming that the passage of any ballot-reform bill at this stage of the session would be seized by the Governor as so much political capital, ordered a caucus immediately after this evening's session. There was no secret over the opposition of Senators Erwin, Vedder, Deane, and Coggeshall to the excellent and generally acceptable bill presented to the Senate on Friday by Mr. Saxton, but because this measure was drawn by Prof. Collin, Gov. Hill's legal adviser, the Republican leaders, after their visit to Mr. Platt's express office on Saturday concluded that, from a Republican standpoint, it would be a most impolitic proceeding for them to pass it. Therefore, instead of putting the bill through to-night, as they had arranged on Friday to do, Mr. Saxton was forced to carry it over until to-morrow morning.

Seventeen Senators attended the caucus, Messrs. Richardson and Sheard being the absentees. The Saxton bill was read section by section. By a vote of 8 to 8 the caucus decided to reject the bill introduced on Friday, and by a vote of 9 to 8 decided to adhere to the original bill modified to cover Gov. Hill's objections touching the selection of poll clerks. The caucus lasted two hours and a half, and from all accounts Mr. Fassett had his hands pretty full in holding his colleagues in line.

The question of final adjournment was taken up and Senator Sloan's Finance Committee was authorized to report the resolution which has passed the Assembly, fixing the time of dissolution of this Legislature as April 30, but it is doubtful whether this scheme will succeed, for it is understood that the Governor contemplates requesting the recall of the Supply bill, in order to change the names of certain State institutions whose titles have been altered by law since the Supply bill was passed. The general impression here to-night is that the Legislature cannot adjourn sine die before May 8 or 10.

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Gov. Hill sent to the Legislature a message calling attention to the imperfections in the Corrupt Practices act passed a few weeks ago. The Governor bases his ideas upon the operation of the law at the recent municipal election held in this city. He claims that the law does not go far enough, and suggests that its "excellent provisions should be extended so as to include political committees and agents among those required to file statements of expenditures." With the message came a bill, as an amendment to the Penal Code, requiring "every Chairman, Treasurer, or other officer or member of a State, county, town, ward, district, or other political organization, and every other person who shall receive from any candidate for office voted for at any public election held in this State any money or other valuable thing paid or contributed by such candidate, or by other person for him, to be used in the election of such candidate or of the candidates upon the same ticket," shall, within ten days after the election, file an itemized statement of expenses, giving the names of the various persons to whom such money or other valuable thing was paid.

In the House Mr. Sheehan of Erie wished to have the message and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report the bill by Thursday, but the Speaker announced that instructions could not properly be given regarding a bill not introduced. Mr. Sheehan then moved that the message go to the Judiciary Committee and that the committee be instructed to report a bill by Thursday to conform to the recommendations contained in it. On motion of Mr. Fish of Putnam the question was divided and the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The motion of Mr. Sheehan concerning the bill was tabled.

In the Senate Mr. Saxton observed that he had been seriously contemplating an amendment to the law, but he had not yet formulated his plan. The message and the accompanying bill were referred to the Judiciary Committee. At the same time Mr. Saxton introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of the blanket ballot in the courts in the usual way. He asked to have it sent to a third reading, but Senator Erwin objected. Mr. Saxton attempted to order it to the first Committee of the Whole not full, and again Mr. Erwin objected.

"I want time to examine this bill," he explained. "No one knows anything about it, and we want to look into it."

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Senator Fassett introduced Gen. Sickles's Sheriff-Reform bill. "It has been drawn by the counsel of our commission," Mr. Fassett explained. "It has been the result of careful thought; it has been approved by Gen. Sickles and the Bar Association." He asked that it be ordered to third reading, printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to which the Senate agreed.

The bill contains twenty-one sections, and provides first that on and after Jan. 1, 1891, the Sheriff shall receive a fixed salary of $12,000 a year and one-half the fees given by the act for services rendered to litigants, the Under Sheriff one of $5,000, and each of the deputies $2,500, each deputy being empowered to employ a clerk at an annual salary of $1,000. A counsel may also be appointed by the Sheriff at a salary of $6,000. Other clerks and employes shall be designated by the Sheriff, subject to the revision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and to be paid by the city. The Sheriff must give a bond of $100,000, the Under Sheriff one of $50,000, and each of the deputies one of $25,000, and the Sheriff may require bonds of all the other employes. Provision for the expenses of the office shall be made as it is in the case of all city departments.

In the matter of auction sales by the Sheriff, the bill provides that he may employ an auctioneer, who will be paid from the proceeds of the sale, and whose fees shall not exceed the market rate of auctioneers' fees for similar services.

Section 17 provides for the fees which shall be authorized by law, and they are as follows:

1. Serving a summons, $1.50.
2. Levying an attachment or executing a writ of replevin, $5, and where the attachment or writ is vacated, such additional compensation as the court may fix. For filing a description of real property or inventory of personal property attached, 50 cents a folio. For each necessary copy, 20 cents a folio and $4 a day for each appraiser. If the action is settled before or after attachment, the Sheriff gets poundage on the value of the property attached not exceeding the sum at which the settlement is made.
3. For certifying a copy of a summons or other paper when no fee is specially prescribed, 20 cents per folio. For making searches, $1 for each name.
4. For notifying jurors to attend the trial, $1 for each case placed on the calendar, but not more than $3 in any one action.
5. For notifying jurors to attend on a writ of inquiry or to try a claim to personal property or to attend on a commission appointed to inquire concerning incompetency of a person to manage his affairs, including the return of the inquisition, 50 cents for each juror. For attending the jury, $5.
6. For receiving an execution and searching for property, $1.50.
7. For collecting money by virtue of an execution or attachment, 5 per cent. on the first $1,000, 2½ per cent. on the next $9,000, and 1 per cent. on all sums over $10,000.
8. For advertising property for sale under an execution or attachment, $2.50 where the attachment is less than $1,000, $5 in other cases.
9. For attending the sale, 25 cents of the sale of real property under an execution, 25 cents per folio. For drawing a deed upon a sale of real property, $5.
10. For returning a mandate, 25 cents. For a certified copy of an execution and of a return or indorsement thereon, as prescribed in Section 1,266 of the Code, 50 cents.
11. Posting and publishing notice of sale, selling and conveying real property in pursuance of a judgment, the same fees as upon a sale under an execution; but in foreclosure cases the entire compensation shall not exceed $50.
12. For taking a bond or undertaking, $1 and the notary's fees.
13. For a certified copy of the bond, 50 cents.
14. For executing a mandate to put a person into possession of real property, $5.
15. For each person committed to or discharged from prison in an action or special proceeding, $1.
16. For bringing up a prisoner upon a writ of habeas corpus, $1.50, and for attending the court, $1 a day.
17. For attending on the justification of sureties to a bond, $1.

Another section of the bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $500 to $5,000, or imprisonment for from three to twelve months, or both, to fail to account for any fees which the city is entitled to receive.

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Senator Ives has introduced a bill the result of the dispute between the New-York Central and New-York and Northern relative to the Fourth Avenue Railroad Bridge. The bill requires an increased elevation of twenty-four feet clear space between high water of spring tides and the under side of said bridge, making the latter conform to the regulations of the War Department, and authorizing the change of streets and avenues and grade of railroads.

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The Assembly Committee on Railroads will report the Fassett Rapid-Transit bill in the morning. The bill, with the amendment that its provisions shall apply to all cities in the State of over 100,000 inhabitants, is almost certain to pass. Messrs. Howard, White, W. B. Burns, and Ignatius Sawyer, of the Kings County delegation, who have opposed the bill, have supported the Gibbs-Fish combine, will vote for the Fassett bill.

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The House passed to-night the bill of Senator Laughlin of Buffalo appropriating $40,000 for dredging Black Rock Harbor. Mr. Sheehan of Erie explained to the House that the State was under contract to keep the harbor clear of obstructions in consideration of a deed given by the city to the State forty-odd years ago. The Buffalo members made a sharp canvass of the House and succeeded in passing the bill by the vote of 68 to 21.

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A committee from the Massachusetts Legislature visited the Legislature this evening. It consisted of Senator A. S. Fassett, George D. Hart, George H. Bond, W. M. Hale, L. D. Holden, George D. Eldredge, E. A. Goddard, H. O. Thomas, H. R. Luther, and Sergeant at Arms Major Charles G. Davis.

DIVIDED ABOUT SILVER.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS WHICH SHOWED OPPOSITION TO WINDOM'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Republican members of the House held a caucus to-night to receive the report of its committee on the silver question. Every one expected a lively time, and the expectation was realized. Representative Hendersen of Illinois presided, and there was a good attendance.

Chairman Conger of the Coinage Committee presented the report. He recited the concessions which the House caucus committee had offered to the Senate committee, told how the negotiations had failed, mainly on the redemption and national bank propositions, and summed up by reporting that the House committee had withdrawn all the concessions, and that nine of the fifteen members had decided to recommend that the House pass the modified Windom bill as it came from the Coinage Committee.

Representative Walker of Massachusetts, another member of the committee, reiterated Secretary Windom's objections to the redemption features of the Senate bill.

The six members of the caucus committee who refused to accede to the majority report, favoring the modified Windom bill, were Representative Perkins of Kansas, Bartine of Nevada, Wickham of Ohio, Carter of Montana, Taylor of Illinois, and Henderson of Iowa. They represented the Western sentiment and had a proposition of their own to offer, which was submitted by Representative Perkins. It was set forth as a compromise measure, and, in fact, is a composite of the Senate and House committee bill.

It preserves the feature of the Senate bill which provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, or so much thereof as may be offered monthly, at a price not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains, but contains a proviso requiring the purchase in any event of not less than 2,000,000 ounces in any one month, and continues the operation of the existing law respecting the issue of gold and silver certificates on deposits of coin. Like the Senate bill, the minority measure proposes to authorize the coinage of as many silver dollars as may be necessary to redeem the Treasury notes issued in purchase of bullion, but it goes further in that it makes these notes directly full legal tender (saving existing contracts) and therefore does not make it necessary to redeem them in lawful money as proposed by the Senate bill. Then, too, whereas the Senate bill says that the notes "may be reissued" when received for customs, taxes, and public dues, the minority bill absolutely requires their reissue. From the House bill is culled the "free coinage" paragraph, permitting persons to deposit silver bullion and have it coined whenever the market price exceeds 371¼. Like the House bill, this compromise measure omits any reference to gold.

Speeches in favor of a motion by Mr. Cannon to adopt the House Committee bill were made by McKinley of Ohio, Rowell of Illinois, and Bayne of Pennsylvania. Buchanan of New-Jersey, Swope of Texas, Kerr and Payson of Illinois, and Anderson of Kansas opposed it vigorously, Anderson making a straightout free coinage speech. Farquhar of New-York took a middle ground in favor of purchase of four millions of bullion monthly.

The discussion ran on until 11:30, when the entire subject was recommitted to the Caucus Committee without instruction. It became evident, from several votes on minor propositions taken during the debate, that the Republican members are opposed to the Windom bill in the proportion of two to one. The committee will report to another caucus to be held Wednesday night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, Tuesday and Wednesday, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, Tuesday and Wednesday, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain in Ohio Wednesday, warmer, southeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	57°	46°	3:30 P. M.	82°	69°
6 A. M.	57°	48°	6 P. M.	74°	67°
9 A. M.	63°	53°	9 P. M.	59°	62°
12 M.	72°	61°	12 P. M.	49°	58°

Average temperature yesterday.....57½°
Average temperature for same date last year....64½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.51½°

FOR THE ARCH FUND.

An instance of the real and earnest interest taken in the steady growth of the Washington Memorial Arch fund is that it needs but to be mentioned to patriotic citizens and very substantial responses are sure to follow. Yesterday Controller Myers happened to speak of the noble and worthy project to Mr. R. J. Dean, the well-known banker, and Mr. Dean answered that the arch would be an ornament as well as an honor, and adding that he did not know whether he had subscribed or not, at once seized the opportunity to do so and subscribed $100.

Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges the following additional subscriptions, through Controller Myers: R. J. Dean & Co., $100, which, with the amount, $76,253.44, previously acknowledged, swells the grand total to $76,353.44.

MURDERED IN A SALOON.

Charles Jackson, a compositor, murdered Mamie Murphy, twenty years old, in Christopher Johnson's notorious saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, shortly after midnight last night. The two had been quarreling, and Jackson, drawing a knife, cut the woman's throat. The carotid artery on the right side was severed and the the woman died in half an hour.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Augustus P. Rockwell, furrier, at 731 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Horace G. Whitehead without preference. Mr. Rockwell began business about ten years ago as agent for Revillon Frères, furriers, of Paris, and continued as their agent until about two years ago. He did quite a large business on his own account, importing the bulk of his goods from Europe, his purchases in this market being small. His wife was said to be very wealthy and the trade believed he had ample capital to carry on the business. The assignment, it is said, was precipitated by a suit brought by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for Revillon Frères of Paris, to recover $80,000 for goods they transferred to Mr. Rockwell when he went to the their agents and for goods sold to him since then. He gave acceptances for the goods, which were not paid when they matured. Mr. Blumenstiel said yesterday that Mr. Rockwell had transferred stock and accounts, to the amount of about $40,000, to his (Rockwell's) wife previous to the assignment, in payment of an alleged debt to her, and that he did not think the liabilities to the trade would amount to over $10,000 outside of the amount due Revillon Frères.

A. Sellner & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 496 Broadway, with a retail store at Elmira, N. Y., have been closed by the Sheriff. The firm is composed of Augustus Sellner and Aaron Wollheim. The latter has been in the retail clothing business in Elmira for twenty-five years, having failed, it is said, there many years ago and settled at about 50 cents on the dollar. The firm came to New-York about five years ago and began to manufacture clothing. Two months ago its statement showed assets of $66,969, of which there was stock valued at $38,000, merchandise at Elmira, $20,000, and liabilities $20,084, confessed two judgments for $1,385. Herman Joseph, attorney for the judgment creditors, said yesterday that some of the creditors had been paid, including some of the judgments, during the day out of the outstandings, and the other liabilities would probably not exceed $18,000.

Jacobs & Steinberg, wholesale dealers in clothing at 60 Canal Street, with a retail store in Jersey City, are in the hands of the Sheriff, having confessed judgments for about $7,500 for goods sold and money advanced, the largest being in favor of S. Stein, $3,379, and M. Steinberg, $3,517. The firm began business in January, 1888, claiming a capital of $7,000. It sold chiefly to installment peddlers. It opened a retail store in Jersey City about a year ago. Max Altmayer, its attorney, said yesterday that the failure was caused by dull trade and bad weather. The liabilities are about $22,000. The stock was valued at about $12,000, but part of it has been replevined by creditors.

Ellen J. L. Conklin, dealer in glassware and crockery at 40 Vesey Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles H. Parmalee, giving a preference to J. O. Osgood for $13,500. She is the wife of W. T. Conklin, who managed the business in her name. The business was started many years ago by the late Jacob Conklin, father of W. T. Conklin. Jacob Conklin made an assignment in November, 1878, and his widow continued the business until about three years ago, when Mrs. Ellen C. L. Conklin became the proprietor.

AFFAIRS OF RAILROADS

ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RE-ORGANIZATION.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ADRIAN ISELIN SURRENDERS CONTROL.

A circular signed by Adrian Iselin, Jr., President of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, was issued yesterday informing the stockholders that Mr. Adrian Iselin, Sr., had sold $4,000,000 worth of the stock he owned, and therefore no longer controlled the company.

The conditions under which the sale was made include the placing of $1,250,000 in the hands of a Trustee, to be used for the purpose of building a road from Howard Junction to Clarion Junction, a contract by which the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company obligates itself for 100 years to ship all the products of its mines and lands over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway.

Also a contract with the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company to ship over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway, for the next five years, not less than 500,000 tons annually, paying as freight a minimum rate of $1 per ton of 2,000 pounds from Reynoldsville to Buffalo, and $1.15 from the same point to Rochester; the output of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company to be 35 per cent. and that of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company to be 65 per cent. of the total amount of coal mined by both companies for sale. But in no event is the output of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company to be less than 750,000 tons a year. All the coal to be sold conjointly by the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company and the proceeds of the proportion sold for the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company to be paid to it, less a commission of 4 per cent. for selling and guaranteeing. This last contract to run for five years.

Mr. Iselin senior will retire from the Directory, but his son, although resigning the Presidency, will remain in the board. Mr. A. G. Yates is to be elected President of the road.

The company, it is said, has $750,000 of general mortgage bonds on hand available for its future wants, besides the $1,250,000 reserved for building the road from Howard to Clarion Junction.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL SYSTEM.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—The Tampico Branch of the Mexican Central Railway has been opened for regular traffic. Tampico is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, cleanly and orderly. Work has begun on the harbor improvements, which, with the extension of the jetties from the mouth of the river out across the bar more than 6,000 feet from the shore, will assure a depth sufficient for the entrance of the largest steamers. The Mexican Central has begun the extension of the line from Tampico to the mouth of the river, and its shops will be removed as soon as practicable from their present location at Tamos, several miles up the river, to a point just to the eastward of the town.

In the Panuco and the Tamesi River there are something over 150 miles of steamboat navigation above Tampico, and a comparatively slight expenditure would give good inland steamboat navigation from Tampico to Tuxpan, through the canal that at present connects the Panuco with the lagoon.

The completion of the 653 kilometers, or 408 miles, from the main line to Tampico gives the Mexican Central Railway Company a system of 2,915.5 kilometers, or 1,823 miles, completing the system of the company as originally projected ten years ago, with the exception of the line planned to run between Guadalajara and some point on the Pacific Ocean.

DECIDED AGAINST HUNTINGTON.

Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff yesterday in the suit of Josiah J. White and others to enjoin the Trustees of the old Chatteroi Railroad of Kentucky from reorganizing the company according to a plan recently filed. The trouble dates back about two years, to the sale of the road under foreclosure. It was bought in by a committee of bondholders and reorganized as the Ohio and Big Sandy. A certificate of reorganization was filed providing for the issue of $2,000,000 worth of bonds pro rata.

Before this was carried out the Reorganization Committee was changed, and men said to be in the interest of Collis P. Huntington were elected. They at once filed a second certificate of reorganization, by which only $994,000 of bonds were distributed among the holders. This left a majority in the hands of Huntington and his committee, and the frozen-out bondholders, headed by Mr. White, sued for an injunction. It was this action that was decided yesterday.

THE "SOO'S" SPRING CUT.

A new schedule of reduced rates from this city to Minneapolis and St. Paul went into effect yesterday on the "Soo" line. They are 77, 63, 50, 39, 32, and 27 cents, a reduction from 90, 75, 58, 44, 37, and 31. The new rates are all rail and are in competition with lake and rail rates as follows: 71, 58, 46, 36, 30, and 26 cents. This reduction by the "Soo" is made in accordance with the usual Spring custom in order to compete with navigation. As compared with the rates fixed one year ago this season last year's new schedule shows an advance of 2 cents on first-class freight, a reduction of 2 cents on second-class, a reduction of 3 cents on third-class, no change in fourth-class, and a reduction of 1 cent on the fifth and sixth classes.

The Ontario and Western Railroad has combined with the "Soo" on the new rate, but the arrangement gives the Ontario and Western its full proportion of the freight charges, the cut being entirely borne by the "Soo."

FOUR TRACKS WILL BE LAID.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—The Railroad Commissioners have just rendered a decision which is an important victory for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. In making the layout for the proposed four tracks through Westport the company was unable to purchase needed land, which is owned by the ladies of the Cockroft family, and therefore asked the Commissioners to condemn the land. To this petition the owners, through eminent counsel, filed an answer, alleging that by the provisions of its charter the railroad company had no right to construct a four-track railroad in this State. The railroad company in the demurrer claimed that a special law of 1882 gave power to all railroads to lay as many tracks as might be deemed by the Commissioners necessary for public convenience. The demurrer has been sustained by the Commissioners and the four-tracking plans will be carried out.

FAST TIME TO DENVER.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, beginning next Sunday, will resume the running of the train formerly known as "Burlington No. 1," which was taken off at the time the Western roads agreed to discontinue fast train service between Chicago and the Missouri River. It will leave Chicago daily at 1 P. M. and arrive at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. This reduces the present running time between Chicago and Denver from a thirty-two hour to a half hours twenty-nine and a half, and will no doubt create as much consternation among the Burlington's competitors as if it were a cut in rates.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The stockholders of the Central Transportation Company met in Philadelphia yesterday in annual session at Association Hall. The President, B. P. Opdyke, reported that there had been no proposition of settlement or rental offered by the Pullman Palace Car Company during the year, and as the cases appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States were expected to be reached during the year, it had been deemed wise to await a decision which would be authoritative before taking any further proceedings. The report fixes the amount of interest due the Central Company from the Pullman Company up to April 1 was $1,559,262.

The presence in town yesterday of three Western railroad Presidents threw no light upon the tangled situation in the West. President B. R. Cable of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, who is also President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, was in attendance at the Book Island Directory insisted that his present visit to New-York had no special significance. James J. Hill, President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, received a few callers at the Albemarle. W. D. Hughart, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, is a guest at the St. James.

Articles of association of the Dutchess County Railroad Company were filed yesterday at Albany. The company will construct and operate a twelve-mile railroad commencing in the village of Poughkeepsie, running in the most direct and feasible route in a southeasterly direction, and terminating at a point on the New-York and New-England Railroad at or near Dover Plains. The capital is $300,000. The Directors for the first year are J. C. Stanton, D. J. McNiece, Thomas F. Mason, William B. McNiece, and D. Odell of New-York; D. N. Stanton of Yonkers, and W. W. Todd of Poughkeepsie.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by roads in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 37,139 tons, against 36,392 for the preceding week, a decrease of 2,253 tons, and against 18,573 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 18,566 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 49.2 per cent. of the traffic, the Pennsylvania lines 16 per cent., the Chicago and Grand Trunk 23.9, and the Baltimore and Ohio 8.8.

The annual report of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company is just out. It shows gross earnings for the year just of $1,014,304.98 and net earnings of $236,165. After paying fixed charges there remained for the Sechler Carriage Company, which was also damaged consiberably. The loss is $20,000; fully insured.

The little town of Harrodsburg, Ky., was almost wiped out by fire Sunday night. The damage is estimated at $150,000. The origin of the fire was in the Opera House, and the supposition is that this was set on fire by some small boys.

The main engine house of the Great Tamarack copper mine Red Jacket, at Marquette, Mich., was burned to the ground yesterday morning. The direct loss will be about $10,000, but the mine mill will be idle for at least a month.

The stock of Hagop Bogigin & Co., dealers in Persian and Turkish articles, Beacon and Park Streets, Boston, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of several thousand dollars. The loss is covered by insurance.

The wrecking boat Alice Haggerty, lying at Pier 14 East River, was damaged $400 Sunday night by a fire which broke out in the engine room, and was extinguished by the hands of the tug Indian.

Flames in Cadmus & Blauvelt's lumber yard, on Elm Street, Arlington, N. J., yesterday morning did $5,000 damage. The cause of their outbreak has not been ascertained.

Fire that destroyed an old frame barn on Linden Avenue, Jersey City, also destroyed a yacht belonging to ex-Speaker Hudspeth, which was stored in it.

About $700 damage was done yesterday morning by a fire that broke out in the stairs in the two-story frame dwelling, 3,561 Third Avenue.

A fire broke out at 7:30 o'clock last evening in Stephen Gilson's hat factory at Watcessing, near Newark, N. J. The entire building was burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $2,000.

Roderick J. Kennedy's house at 354 West Thirty-first Street was on fire last night, and $300 damage was done to furniture on the fourth floor.

An overheated range in Gen. Butterfield's house, 36 West Fifty-sixth Street, caused a fire last night that did about $400 damage.

Isaac Stark's apartment, on the second floor of 257 Second Avenue, was on fire yesterday, and $150 damage was done.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Provisions were unsettled and lower all around to-day, prices showing considerable irregularity. Early in the session fair activity was shown, and there appeared to be good miscellaneous buying, and after temporary weakness there was a rally, but the firmness developed did not hold, and increased speculative offerings resulted in another downward turn from $13.25, July Pork sold foff to $12.70, and closed at $12.90, with May quoted at the close at $12.65 and June at $12.80. July Lard ranged from $6.47½@6.55, and the same future of Ribs at $5.50@$5.57½, closing at $6.47½ and $5.52½ respectively. This was a net loss for the day of 47½@50c., in Pork 75@10c. in Lard and 10@15c. in Short Ribs. Cash sales were reported at $6.45@$6.52½ for Lard, the outside for country kettled, and sweet-pickled New-York Shoulders sold at 6½c.

There was activity and large speculative trade in Wheat. July Wheat sold at a range of 86¾@87¾c. and May at 87½@88¾c, closing at 87¾@87⅞c for May and at 87½c for July. This was a net loss for the day of 1¼@1½c. Leading figures for July were 87@87¼c, or a full ½c lower than last week's closing, the early weakness being due to the heavy pressure to sell engendered by the more favorable weather. From 87¼c the market gradually receded to 86¾c, then recovered to 87c, again weakened, going this time to 86½c, fluctuated between 86½c and 87½@87¼c, and finally advanced sharply to 87¾c. There was a precipitate break of 1½c, July going to 86½c. Numerous small lines of long Wheat were thrown overboard and the slump was all out of the market. The May and June options were even more irregular than July. The first quotation in May was 88c, and in June 88¼c. In a couple of hours May was selling at 88¾c, and June at 88c. Still later May sold at 87½c, and June at 87½c. The closings were 87¾@87½c for May, and 87½@87¼c for June. No. 2 cash Spring Wheat closed in store at 87¼@87½c, and No. 2 Red Winter at about the same.

Corn was only moderately active and the market showed a firmer tone than Wheat. Closing quotations for the leading futures were substantially the same as a week ago. May sold from 38¾c and June at 38¼c. The extreme range paid for July was 38¾@34½c, and the opening price was 33½c. Local shorts sold freely and there was some investment demand. No cash Corn in store closed at 38½c.

Oats were moderately active and steady, with a pretty firm undertone. The leading futures closed at the top grain for the day of the year, or at 25¼c for May, and at 24¾c per June and July. One lot of No. 2 sold moderately in store at 24¾@24½c. Samples were in good request, and averaged ½c higher.

TURF GAMBLING RUINED HIM.

WILLIAM J. LARD ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—William J. Lard, somewhat known to fame as a crack rifle shot and the winner of several medals, was to-day arrested for embezzlement. He was bookkeeper and handled the funds for Fleah & Mook, painting contractors, having been with them since 1882. He was discharged on March 17, the firm suspecting his honesty. He confessed to stealing something like $500, turned over property to that amount, and nothing was said.

An expert accountant, however, examined the books and found that Lard had been stealing for seven years and falsifying the books. The warrant for his arrest charges him with embezzling $10,500. The expert's report, however, shows that he got away with $15,532. Since his discharge he has been a bookmaker in Ulman's Turf Exchange, and was found there by the officers. He admits his guilt, and says betting on horse races caused him to go wrong.

He is forty years old, has a wife and daughter, and his family stand well socially. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Woodson of Missouri. He is a fine dresser, quite distinguished looking, and wears gold eyeglasses.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There is trouble in the German Evangelical Church at Naperville, Ill., caused by the two conferences recently held in Chicago. On Sunday a large portion of the congregation left the church headed by the Rev. Mr. Schmoots and held services in the basement, while the Rev. Mr. Fry preached in the church above.

James Morgan, an operator in the Erie Signal Tower at Howells, N. Y., was examining a pistol yesterday, when it was accidentally discharged. The bullet entered the head of Frank Grier, aged twelve years, son of Floyd N. Grier, of Howells. Young Grier died almost instantly.

Henry Boyle, alias John Cox, a life convict, committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel in his cell at Joliet, Ill., Sunday. He was sent to Joliet ten years ago from Warren County for murder, and was one of a batch of convicts to whom Gov. Fifer refused a pardon.

Simon Levy, a salesman for Nussbaum & Co. of Macon, Ga., committed suicide at the Drummers Home at Savannah, Ga., Sunday night by taking morphine. No cause is known for the act. He was about forty years old and leaves a large family in Macon.

M. Pierre Adolph Ducros was shot and seriously wounded in New-Orleans by Charles E. Le Blanc, Minute Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The cause of the shooting is said to be a difference of opinion in regard to the distribution of some property in a suit.

Thomas Devlin, who disappeared from New-Haven, Conn., eight years ago and was thought to be dead, turned up last week acting as fireman on a train from Bangor, where he had been employed all of the time as a carriagemaker.

Gov. Nicholls yesterday appointed Col. Joseph A. Breaux of Iberia, late State Superintendent of Education, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisianna, vice Felix P. Poche, whose term has expired.

The indictment against Frank Woodruff and John Kuns for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin were dismissed yesterday in Chicago by consent of the State.

Edward Hall and Leopold Alexander, private detectives, indicted for conspiring to defraud, pleaded guilty yesterday in Philadelphia. Sentence was deferred.

The second annual exhibition of the Boston Horse Show Association was opened yesterday in Mechanics' Building, Boston, and will continue through the week.

The steam yacht Electra from this port arrived at Charleston yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

There was a bit of a scare last night in the upper dry goods district because of a fire which broke out in Marcus Selig's cap manufactory on the fifth floor of the six-story building at 99 Spring Street. When the engines arrived the upper part of the structure was ablaze. Chief Bonner had a second alarm struck and Capt. Thompson of the Fourth Precinct called for reserves from adjoining commands. The firemen, however, cut off the flames below and were greatly aided by fire escapes in front of the building, so that the fire was confined to the two upper floors and the roof. Selig's loss is about $4,000. L. Borchard & Co., makers of infants' caps, on the third floor, lose $1,000 by water. H. Gross, clothier, on the second floor, a like sum. H. Becker, who has a restaurant on the ground floor, loses $1,000, and $1,500 damage was done to the building.

Early Sunday morning the village of Oneida, Madison County, N. Y., was visited by a large fire which destroyed $50,000 worth of property. The fire broke out in the drug store of Case & Harp. A short time sufficed to get the flames under control, but within a few minutes the fire broke out again, burning briskly. The flames spread rapidly to the building of S. H. Farnham & Son, wholesale hardware dealers. The building is a total loss. The insurance will nearly cover all the losses.

A two-story building at the corner of Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning with a stock part of the contents, entailing a loss of $34,500, as follows: On the building, $7,000; G. F. Childs, furniture, $8,000; the Orr Optical Instrument Company, $10,000; Chicago Piano and Piano Company, $5,000; Hensel, photographer, $3,000, and other smaller losses aggregating $1,000.

Fire broke out in the St. Andrews Bay Canning Company's factory, at St. Andrews, N. B., yesterday, and the building and contents, including 250 cases of sardines and part of Stetson, Cutter & Co.'s ice tools stored in the building were burned. The canning company had $2,500 insurance on the plant. The building was owned by Merritt & Sons of Houlton, whose loss is unknown; no insurance.

Two large barns, a carriage house, and an icehouse at the country residence of D. M. Munger, at Greenawn, L. I., were totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. Seven horses, four cows, and two dogs were burned to death and a large quantity of grain and farm implements destroyed. The loss will reach $16,000; partially insured.

J. M. Bacon's coal yard at 115 Lexington Avenue Brooklyn, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of $1,000. The flames spread to L. C. Warren's oil store at 113, damaging property valued at $1,000. The two-story dwelling at 117 was damaged to the extent of $500. All the losers were protected by insurance.

Fire broke out in the wood-working department of the Moline Buggy Company, at Moline, Ill., Sunday, and, after destroying it and the blacksmith's shop, spread to the wood-working department of the Sechler Carriage Company, which was also damaged considerably. The loss is $20,000; fully insured.

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ELIZABETH'S CLOSING DAY

SIX GOOD RACES IN THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE CROWD.

TIPSTAFF, KING CRAB, MOONSTONE, TERRIFIER, HAMLET, AND JACK ROSE WON THEIR RESPECTIVE RACES.

For Monday, always an off day at the races, the attendance at the Elizabeth track yesterday was something surprising, as there seemed to be no falling off from the crowd of Saturday. As the weather was delightful, the track fast, and the racing clever all through the afternoon, the crowd left pretty well satisfied with everything but the result of the last race. In that, with the Dwyers' colt Kingsbridge scratched, the colt Major Daly was made the medium of a tremendous plunge by the heavy bettors. But Major Daly swerved in the stretch, and Jack Rose won the race in good style, and the plungers went home

Situations Wanted—Females.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARCHIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN would like a baby to bring up on the bottle; would take it from birth, if desired, at her own home. Call for two days, at 402 East 42d St., up-town side.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID AND DO SEWING.—By a middle-aged person; excellent testimonials. Address M. G., 84 2d Av.

COMPANION.—By a young woman, good English education, refined, and tasty, as useful companion to lady; willing and obliging. Address Manicure, Box 150 Times Office.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady, who can give best of references, as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper. Address Box 83, 180 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; four years' city references from last employer. Call at 358 East 81st St.; ring left-hand bell once.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young lady as upstairs girl and do plain sewing; never lived out before; city or country. Call at 427 East 17th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe would gladly recommend a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or both. Call at 138 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and assist in laundry work; best reference. Address J. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By competent young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; best city reference from last place. Call at 147 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid or wait on ladies and do sewing; good city reference. Address S., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references; lady can be seen. Call, two days, at 135 West 56th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in private family, understanding her business, as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Call 331 West 44th St., grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl to do chamberwork and sewing or assist with waiting; good city reference. Answer, by letter, S. Johnson, care Gustafson, 335 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call or address 10 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and maid or assist with washing in private family; good city reference. Address B. M., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; good city reference. Address J. S., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in a private family; good references. Address M. G., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing, or will wait on a lady; permanent place; city or country; reference. Call at 213 West 36th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do sewing or assist with children. Can be seen Tuesday morning at present employer's, 143 East 37th st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children; city reference. Call at 208 East 38th St., Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. Call at 328 West 49th St., Cotter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; city or country. Call, today, before 12, at present employer's, 821 Madison Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a position for an experienced chambermaid; Protestant; with a private family; good references. Will be seen at present employer's, 38 East 57th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes situation for her trustworthy girl as chamberchambermaid and seamstress. Call at 56 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, highly recommended by present employer, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at 12 West 13th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman; assist in waiting or care of children; in private family; eight years' best city reference; city or country. Call at 646 9th Av.; ring Gannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, tidy girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting or plain sewing; best city reference. Address 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horgan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; can be well recommended. Address A. F., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Understands both; willing and obliging; good city reference; willing to go to country; private family only; no cards. Call at 130 West 52d-st., Room 15.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, just arrived from North of Ireland; no objections to country; has not been out before. Call at 517 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; do plain sewing; go to country; with private family; best city reference. Can be seen at last employer's, 59 West 73d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; city or country; good reference. Address 251 West 52d St., care of Mrs. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 913 3d Av., between 55th and 56th Sts., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; six years' good city reference. Address B. M., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young North of Ireland girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; good city reference. Call at 388 2d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—Competent and experienced in both; five years with present employer; will be disengaged May 1. Call at 226 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist waiting or wait on a lady; city reference. Address K. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—I would like to procure a situation for girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address, on Tuesday, 473 West 22d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; or assist with a lady; city references. Address M. D., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced chambermaid in first-class family; best city reference from last employer. Call at 4 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 337 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse. Call at 328 West 16th St., in fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private American family; would do fine washing; best city references. Call or address 796 6th Av., Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at 231 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and lanndress; best city reference. Call at 322 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl in a private family; city reference. Call at present employer's, 21 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good city reference. Call at 123 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid in a private family; four years' reference. Call at 645 3d Av.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small family; good city references. Address Louise, 162 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family. Call at 48 West 20th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; chambermaid and lanndress; best city reference. Call or address 321 East 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, light housework, or waitress. Call at 130 West 52d St., Room 9.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—German; would fully assist with washing and ironing. Call, before 11, Tuesday, at 135 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or nurse, and can do plain sewing; city reference. Call at 1,843 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl with excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, 12 West 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. Call or address 321 West 30th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 205 West 82d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 300 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; no objection to fine washing; city reference. Call at 104 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart young woman; first-class city reference. Address B., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 322 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on lady or assist washing; reference. Call at 206 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; two years' reference from last place; willing to go to the country; lady can be seen. Call at 56 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant woman as chambermaid or wait on invalid lady; no objection to country; personal reference. Address B., Box 213 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going out of town wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Address Mrs. Hutchins, Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—WAITRESS.—By two English girls, sisters; one lately landed; both speaking French; a place together; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other waitress; five years' reference. Call at 327 East 34th St., Phillips's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl lately landed to do up-stairs work or assist with any work, where another girl is kept; no objection to short distance in the country. Call at 211 West 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry or sewing; long city reference. Call at 216 East 38th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid. Call or address S. D., 427 East 17th St.

CHAMBERWORK AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a young girl; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. Address A. M., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK AND SEWING OR CHAMBERwork and Assist with Waiting.—Willing to go to country for Summer; good reference. Call at 227 East 43d St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and to do a little coarse washing in a small private family; a good city reference from last place. Call at 324 East 35th St.; ring Mrs. Willis's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family going to the country; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Address M. L., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands American cooking; is an American family; excellent baker, desserts; first-class reference; country preferred; no cards. Call at 114 East 41st St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant girl; is good plain cook and laundress; city reference. Address A. W., care of Mrs. McDonald, 431 West 52d St.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman; boning, clarding, fancy cooking; private family, clubhouse, or small hotel; city or country; best city reference. Call at 127 West 33d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By competent woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good baker; best reference from last place; no cards; city or country. Address Miss Sheehan, 310 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman; wages, $30; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. Call at 686 6th Av., near 39th St., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; first-class city reference. Address N. V., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages $35; best city reference. Address S. D., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; must with coarse washing if required; city or country; best city reference. Call at 131 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands American, English and French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds soups, game, and pastry; city or country; employer seen. Call at 161 West 58th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook in private family; two and a half years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. Call at 116 West 53d St., O'Neill's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference; lady seen. Address C. B., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; city or country; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good baker; good reference. Call at 119 West 15th St., third floor, rear.

COOK.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a place for a good cook in a small family; or as kitchenmaid. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 40 East 38th St.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable girl in private family; understands all branches; best city reference. Address A. S., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman cooking, washing, and ironing or do housework in small family; good reference. Call at 244 West 30th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as competent cook in private family; best city references. Address C. R., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant girl; is good plain cook and would assist with coarse washing; reference. Address K. M., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By New-England woman; first-class cook and laundress; city references. Call at 252 West 32d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; city references. Address H. B., 1,092 9th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; no objections to coarse washing; city or country; good reference. Call at 213 West 36th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. Call at 360 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman to go out as cook by the day or week; best city references. Call at 315 East 71st St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class city reference. Address C., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and to assist with washing; seven years' city reference from last place. Call at 200 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; no objection to country; no washing; in private family. Seen, two days, at present employer's, 54 West 25th St.

COOK, &c.—By a good, strong girl as cook and lanndress; not afraid of work; best city reference. Call at 314 West 49th St. Norton.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city references; city or country. Call, two days, at 566 3d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook; assist with washing if required; in private family; good city reference. Call at 193 Lexington Av., near 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; seven years' city reference. Call at 317 West 58th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook and laundress; best city references. Apply 1,492 Lexington Av., first flat.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city references can be given. Call at 51 West 98th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; no objection to country; where a kitchen girl is kept; best city reference. Call at 152 West 37th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; is good plain cook and laundress; city reference. Address Mrs. Harper, 171 Avenue C.

COOK.—By respectable girl in a private family; a good cook; best city reference. Call at 132 East 26th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent American cook; go with a private family to the country. Call at 153 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman in a small family as cook; is a good cook and bread maker; city reference. Call at 1,055 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; daily or monthly; city or country. Call at 108 West 40th St., ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a competent North German cook in refined American family; country preferred; best reference. Call at 639 6th Av., third flat.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl; in small private family; good city reference. Can be seen at 162 East 32d St.; ring third bell, right hand.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in private family; no washing; no objection to the country. Call at 578 11th Av.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her cook and waitress. Call at 135 West 31st St.

COOK.—Has best of city reference from last place; is a good baker. Call at 145 East 32d St., near Lexington Av., one flight up.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; first-class baker; pastry, deserts; best reference. Call at 213 West 36th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By a woman as competent cook and laundress; reference; no cards. Call at 134 West 19th St., third floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best reference; city or country; no cards. Call at 227 West 46th St., rear.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; good city reference. Address M. K., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in every branch; good reference. Address, stating terms, Reliable, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 413 East 14th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; best city references; wages, $30. Address M. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook; good reference; wages, $30. Address 510 Henry St., Brooklyn; fourth bell to the right.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland cook; first-class references; city or country. Address Box 803 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is willing to do plain washing; city or country; references. Call at 941 3d Av., third floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook for the country; can make good butter or assist with the washing; late employer can be seen. Call at 490 6th Av. Room 9.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; reference. Call at 215 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as an excellent cook and laundress; has personal references; a permanent place. Call at 207 West 41st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; six years' city reference. Call at 316 West 38th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Best city references. Cook at 309 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one as good cook; soups, meats, thorough carvers and hash; all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address F. E., 238 East 83d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly experienced dressmaker; seamstress; hairdresser; will take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; city or country; best city references. Address, letters, French Maid, 403 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisian; competent dressmaker; seamstress; cut, fit, or sew; by the month or day; speaks English; no objection to taking care of children under 10. Address M. J., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; excellent packer; can make over dresses and take charge of wardrobe; city reference. Address K. M., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; good linguist; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best of city reference. Address T. V., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a place for her maid, whom she highly recommends; would take care of elderly lady or grown children; accustomed to travel. Address L. C., 531 5th Av., Room 15.

LADY'S MAID.—To travel abroad; well educated; competent in duties and trustworthy; thorough packer and traveler; speaks German, English, and French; good references. Address T., Box 188 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; good traveler, seamstress, packer; knows Continent well; act as courier and if required; best city reference. Address Margaret, Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; good traveler, packer, and seamstress; young ladies preferred; knows the Continent well; good city references. Address M.JR., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl; speaks French and English fluently; competent in all her duties; willing to travel; best city reference. Address H. H., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By respectable French girl as lady's maid, or care children; first-class seamstress; good reference. Address B. L., 118 West 64th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND Hairdresser.—Accustomed to travel; good city reference. Address M. B., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; understands her business perfectly; three years' city reference from last employer. Address A. G., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 243 West 35th St., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a young woman in a private family; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Call at 462 8th Av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt ironer; understands ladies' and children's fineries; no objections to the country; best city reference. Call at 252 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. Address A. R., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a private family; long and satisfactory city reference from present employer. Call or address 315 East 46th St.; ring Clark's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; competent in all branches of private family work; best city reference last place; wages, $20. Address A. M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Address M. B., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a young girl in private family; best city reference. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, at present employer's, 113 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class private family; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; best reference; two years last place. Call at 318 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address R. S., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent city reference. Call or address 202 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; has good city reference. Call at 244 West 30th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; the best city reference can be given. Call at 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North German girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city references. Call at 813 2d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call at 266 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 200 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 3 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes situation for her first-class laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 56 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl in a private family; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 21 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best of city references. Call at 151 West 18th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent English girl as lanndress and chambermaid; good reference from last place. Call at 354 West 49th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, to go as laundress in private family. Call at 558 East 13th St., top floor; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman; best city reference. Call at 337 West 36th St., top floor, front.

MAID.—By Protestant girl as maid for lady or elderly lady; good chambermaid; assist in care of children; private family; best city reference. Address A. B., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By respectable Protestant German girl to wait on an elderly lady or children; teaches German; would like to go to the country. Address F. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By French girl as child's maid from three years of age; good reference; no objection to the country. Address B. C., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a North German girl to go to Europe as maid or to growing children; best references. Call at 222 West 16th St.

MAID TO LADIES.—Six years' reference. Call at present employer's, 21 West 47th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; speaks English; to a lady or to growing children; good city references. Address H. P., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined person; speaks English; able to teach German and French; is cheerful, trustworthy, and skillful; would like orphan or good family; entire charge; New-York or abroad; or as useful traveling companion to young ladies; references. Address H., Box 213 Times Office.

NURSERY WOMAN.—By a young lady (speaking German and English) to care for children over four years and the making of their wardrobes; no objection to traveling. Call at 299 East 73d St., corner 2d Av.

NURSE.—By young woman as competent nurse for infant or young children; kind and patient with children; city or country; personal city references. Address M. L., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By middle-aged girl; thoroughly understands the care of grown children; eight years' reference from last employers. Address Nurse, 11 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; take charge of infant from birth; good seamstress; personal reference. Call at 134 West 35th St., top floor, front.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire care from birth; reliable in care of bottle babies; would travel; good city reference. Call at 341 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse to grown children or baby; a Jewish family preferred; ten years' reference from former employer. Address M. F., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable French girl, lately landed, to take care grown children or do chamberwork. Call, for two days, at Mme. Gautheir's, 203 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as first-class infant's nurse; understands care of infant from birth; five years' city reference; city or country. Call at 509 West 42d St., second bell.

NURSE.—By respectable woman to a sick or invalid lady or lady with nervous trouble; is patient and kind; with the best city testimonials. Address M. B., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address M. A. W., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge of baby from month; town or country; 14 years' experience; good reference. Call 854 6th Av., corner 49th St.

NURSE.—By English woman; Protestant; capable of taking entire charge of infant; city reference. Address A. C., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; can take charge of infant from birth; long city reference. Call, after 11 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday, at 4 East 45th St.

NURSE.—By very competent American woman as child's nurse or nurse to invalid; best city reference. Address T. D., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant girl as infant's or children's nurse; eight years' reference from last employer. Call at 608 6th Av., near 36th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse to take full charge of infant; eight years' best city reference. Call 59 West 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to infant or grown children; city or country; good city reference. Address S. B., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse and to assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Address, letters, Nurse, 114 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl to take care of a child and do plain sewing; good city reference. Call at 247 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to infant or grown children; willing and obliging. Call at 126 West 64th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent North German seamstress; can cut and fit; position as lady's maid, or for grown children; first-class city references. Call or address Schmidt, 11 East 8th St., janitor.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; all kinds of fine sewing; home preferred to wages; three years' reference; country preferred. Call at 210 West 37th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and wait on a lady; good city references. Address K. G., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent woman to go out sewing by the day; week or month preferred; in private family; good city references. Address A. S., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like few more engagements sewing by the day in private families; good neat sewer. Call at 257 West 32d St., Wessman's bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German girl, short time in country, as seamstress and to do up-stairs work. Call at 324 East 60th St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly experienced; willing to assist with children; references. Call at 216 East 33d St.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a German girl for light up-stairs work and plain sewing; good reference. Call at 159 1st Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young woman in private family; can fill butler's place; city or country; wages, $20; best city personal reference. Address R. E., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; understands care of silver, wines, salads; personal city reference; willing and obliging. Address A. M., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in small private family; four years' city reference. Address R., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in small private family; city or country; five years' best city reference. Address B. K., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady going out of town wishes to procure a place for a waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 53 East 30th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork in a small private family; best city reference from present employer. Call at 117 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as waitress in private family; city or country; good reference. Call at 251 West 32d St., care of Mrs. Anderson.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Protestant Welsh waitress; understands carving; take a man's place; wages, $20; best reference. Address B. W., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family; best city reference. Address N. C., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; willing to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 430 West 53d St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress; understands making salads; no objection to light chamberwork; two years' city reference. Call at 305 East 36th St.; ring bell once; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 24 East 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, at 171 East 33d St.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant in private family; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 21 East 37th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Call at present employer's, 17 North Madison Square.

WAITRESS.—First-class; takes man's place; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; best city and country reference. Call at 318 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best of references. Call at 940 2d Av.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—Best of references. Call at 1,152 3d Av., near 67th St.

WANTED—By young girl in an office; a good cashier and good correspondent. Send letter to F. Föller, 121 West 17th St.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A colored woman by week or dozen; families' washing especially; best references; all orders promptly attended to. Call at 129 West 26th St., basement.

WASHING.—By a Swedish woman; first-class lanndress; ladies', gentlemen's, of family washing for the Summer; best references. Call or address Mrs. Lind, 348 West 37th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable married woman; do washing and ironing of a small family; to take home; can furnish the best city reference. Call or address 323 West 37th St.; ring Doran's bell.

WASHING AND IRONING NICELY DONE.—By competent woman; best city ref. erences. Address O'Keefe, 262 West 41st St.

WASHING.—A colored woman wishes washing by the dozen or lump, or any kind day's work; reference. Call at 325 West 39th St., basement, back.

Situations Wanted—Males.

ATTENDANT AND NURSE TO AN INVALID Gentleman.—Thoroughly experienced in all kindness, massage, &c.; willing to travel; highest city references from physicians and patrons. Address Nurse, 107 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; by competent man; single; long experience; just disengaged; in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, glass, and china; all kinds salads; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. Address B. S., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced waiter; thoroughly reliable and competent; middle-aged single man; in private family; satisfactory city references will be given; city or country; highly recommended by late employer. Address W. L., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman who is thoroughly competent, as references will certify; town or country; wages, $50. Address Thomas Parker, Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family; husband as butler; very competent and willing; first-class city reference; town or country. Address M. P., 402 West End Av., corner 84th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; leaving through family going to Europe; best references; city or country present employer can be seen until Saturday. Address H., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; capable of taking full charge of dining room; city or country; best city reference. Call or address Butler, 929 6th Av., tailor store.

BUTLER OR USEFUL MAN.—By young Frenchman; speaks German and little English; in private family; best city reference. Address M. K., 10 East 22d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, just arrived from London, where he has been in the best of families for over 20 years; age 36; height 5 feet 11 inches. Address C. B., 10 4th Av.

BUTLER.—City or country; by an Englishman in a private family; best city references. Address C. L., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young man; four years last with present employer, who can be seen; no objection to country or city. Address M. R. K., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss man in a private family, where a footman by a parformal is kept; single; middle-aged; good city references. Address C. R., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class colored butler in a private family; fourteen years' city references. Call or address George Jackson, 215 East 88th St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man; first-class city reference; saving on account of family going to Europe; will be disengaged Saturday. Apply, by letter, G. L., 133 West 50th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By Englishman, age 28, of good address; just disengaged; excellent city references; last employer can be seen. Address C. W., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single man; English; where second man is kept; 14 and 18 months' city references; disengaged first week in May. Address H. S., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an Englishman and wife; six years in last situation, four years previous with late Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer; excellent references. Address T. B. L., Box 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant French Swiss; age, 35; in private family; is a sober and steady man, and knows his duties. Call at present employer's, 25 West 57th St.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young colored man as butler or waiter in a first-class private family; best city reference. Address Charles E. Taylor, 686 8th Av., rear.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; first-class city reference; city or country. Address W., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; tall; age 29; thoroughly experienced; first-class city references. Address G., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; best city reference. Address W. H., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a French Swiss; tall; age 28; wages $50; best city references. Address J. Golay, 340 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss man in a private family; single; middle aged; first-class city references. Address A. L., 277 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—For the country; best city reference. Call or address R. E., 115 West 45th St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a competent, experienced, and well-recommended single Protestant; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of fine horses; experienced first-class gardener in garden and lawns; can milk; good city reference. Address Charles, Box 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; age 28; Protestant; understands thoroughly his business in care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; first-class references from former and two years' written or personal from last employer; city or country. Address E., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an industrious young man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; good man on gentleman's country place; good experience; good reference. Address James, Box 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; age 25; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; first-class references; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. G., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By an experienced Swede; single; understands the care of fine horses, &c.; city or country; strictly temperate; willing to be useful; best references; last employer can be seen. Address Nelson, Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; married; two incumbrances; three years with last family; has first-class reference as a first-class man in every respect; understands handling fine saddle horses; leaves on account of family sel

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 21:

Brown & Levingss sold, by order of the executors, one lot, 25 by 100, on West 87th St., north side, 200 feet east of 11th Av., for $3,900, to H. W. De Forest, who pays $500 cash; brick house, with lot 20.5 by 100.11, 525 East 118th St., north side, east of Avenue A, sold for $6,400, to H. Cohen; also, under a foreclosure decree, Louis C. Raegener, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story frame house, with lot 25.5 by 100.8, 16 East 92d St., south side, east of 5th Av., for $14,100, to Randolph Guggenheimer.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a foreclosure decree, George F. Webster, Esq., referee, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, 21 East 74th St., north side, 100 feet west of Madison Av., for $30,000, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff.

William Kennelly & Brother, in partition, Charles W. Dayton, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 18.9 by 100, 1,646 and 1,648 3d Av., west side, 25.3 feet north of 92d St., for $31,000, to Felix Jallenti.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by James L. Wells of the dwelling, with lot, 257 East 126th St., was adjourned to April 28. Sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 690 East 134th St., east of Willis Av., was adjourned sine die; and sale of the dwelling, with lot, 37 West 64th St., west of 5th Av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 21.

36th St, 444 and 446: German Gospel Tabernacle to John D. Hess..... $27,000
Rivington St, 132; Samuel Jacobs and others to Isidore Obstbaum..... 14,000
74th St, n a, 219.6 ft w of 8th Av, 22x102.2; Carrie S. Kennedy and another to Howard R. Martin..... 46,750
25th St, 313 West; Ann Shanny to Annie Walsh..... 2
25th St, 308 and 310 West; same to James Shanny..... 2
25th St, 353 West; Ann Shanny to Andrew Shanny..... 2
29th St, 413 West; same to Catharine Leddy.
71st St, n s, 297.6 ft e of West End Av, 13x92.2; Margaret M. Roberts to Carrie A. V. Thorp..... 1
30th St, 7 West; Maria T. Caldwell and another to Isaac Walker..... 52,000
79th St, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 19x79; Henry Greenebaum and wife to John Muldoon..... 5,600
Summit St, n s, 343.9 ft w of Williamsbridge Road, 22.6x100; Elizabeth Dusenbury to Madeline Schmitt..... 2,400
South Av, 51, e s, between Honston and Bleecker Sts; Louis V. Bright to Julia Groesbeck..... 10
Aqueduct Av, 50.8 ft s of Evelyn Place, 50x100.11; Fannie E. Lawrence to Felix Carroll..... 1,000
72d St, s w corner of 11th Av, 58.4x100; Charles A. Rich and wife to Hugh Lamb.
Water St, e s, 71.2 ft n of Old Slip, 25x85; Robert L. Fowler to Louis V. Bright..... 10
South 5th Av, 51; same to same..... 10
West End Av, n w corner of 71st St, 25x100; Jacob Halsted to Thomas J. Brady..... 1
79th St, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 19x79; Francis L. Hellman, referee, to Henry Greenebaum..... 4,100
Water St, e s, 71.2 ft n of Old Slip; Louis V. Bright to Julia Groesbeck..... 10
94th St, n s, 113.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9 x100; Abraham Cohn and wife to Fanny Leopold..... 1
94th St, n s, 132.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.10x110; Abraham Cohn and wife to Katie Ettenheimer..... 1
156th St, s s, 22 ft w of Trinity Av, 26x100; Thomas F. McGrath to Frederick A. Bacon. 2,500
New st, e s, 200 ft e of Union Av, indefinite, Morrisania, and other property, 50x100; Abraham Lent to Jenny A. Carew.....
Union Av, s e corner of new st or road, Morrisania, 98x100x irregular; same to same..... 5
Union Av, e s, 212.9 ft s of 5th Av, 19.9x100; William H. Lent and others to Ira A. Allen. 10
122d St, n s, 173 ft w of 7th Av, 29x100.8; Edward L. Gallon to Mary E. Gallon.....
Alexander Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of 137th St, 14.8 x75; Carrie M. Bell and another to Annie M. Roseman..... 6,000
104th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; John C. Wallace to Charles Zerbarnt..... 10,250
130th St, s s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16 x99.1; Frederick G. Butcher and wife to Eloise I. Chase..... 16,000
130th St, 24 East; Frederick G. Butcher and wife to John W. Aitken..... 8,750
Perry St, n s, 75.4 ft w of Waverley Place, 21x95; Annie D. Day and another to Fannie R. Herzog..... 6,000
31st St, s s, 420 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Mary J. Kamp and another to Sarah McDonald..... 13,850
5th Av, n e corner of 71st St, 125x102.2; Rachel L. Kennedy to Chester H. Chapin.... 85,000
80th St, s s, 129.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4 x102.2; Cordelia Craine to Caroline Strauss. 16,500
Columbine St, n w corner of Jefferson Av, 100 x100; Mary M. Rank to Ellen Donohoe..... 2,600
Bowery, 334 and 336; Daniel C. Connell to Henry C. Stein..... 1
22d St, s s, 132 ft w of 4th Av, 20.8x98.9; Alice C. Cady to Hermann G. Klotz..... 1
22d St, 153 West; Charles E. Lange to Pauline E. Lyon..... 19,000
66th St, n s, 187.9 ft w of Broadway, 18x 100.5; Francis Morgan to George Chivvis. 15,000
64th St, s s, 132.6 ft e of 4th Av, 17.6x100.5; Susan Devine to Joseph I. West..... 20,950
30th St, n s, 105.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x98.9; Marie Taylor to Annie L. Morris..... 23,230
59th St, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Frank A. Stevens and wife to Eliza O. Owens..... 1
2d Av, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Edward D. Connolly and wife to Aaron A. Pasahal, and other.....
Spring St, s e corner of Hudson St, 21.11x75; Maud Barnes to Ida Barnes..... 31,000
Lenox Av, n w corner of 135th St, 425x99.11; Eugene T. Lynch to Charles Noble..... 370
West End Av, 636; David Christie to Ella F. Sharkey..... 15,000
West End Av, 505; Bernard Wilson and wife to Elizabeth Wightman..... 16,000
Same property; Butler H. Bixby and another to same..... 1
66th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Mary E. Pinchot and husband to Richard S. Ely..... 32,000
129th St, 140 West; Henry P. De Graaf and others to Benjamin F. Beekman..... 20,000
31st St, 129 West; Mary H. Watts to Arthur T. Hills..... 30,000
5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, 34.1x56.5; Montgomery Gibson to Randall L. Gibson and another..... 31,000
10th St, 239 East; Adolphus Reimann and wife to John F. Ries..... 1
Lewby St, 45; Cornelius V. Banta and wife to Charles Meier..... 21,700
Grenada Place, s w corner of Ernescliff Place, 106x54.13x104x539x45; William S. Opdyke and another to Annie Madden and another..... 6,000
73d St, s s, 349 ft e of West End Av, 24.8x 102.2; Margaretta Card and husband to James W. Phyfe..... 500
9th Av, n w corner of 97th St, 25.4x100; Henry Schmeider to George C. Engel..... 1
104th St, 31 West; Emil Loeb and another to Eva St. Clair Voysey..... 595,000
Rivington St, 140; Sarah Hastings to Fisher Weintraub..... 15,000
Spring St, 54; Felice Tocci and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 1
Spring St, s e corner of Hudson St, 21.11x 75; Norah Doane and another to Mary Kelly..... 25,000
Division St, s s, lot 918, map M. E. G. Beekman, 25x51.8 irregular; Louis Asher and wife to Morris W. Monsky and another..... 370
Perry Av, e s, 143.6 ft n of Eclipse St, 25x 100; Irving J. Balcom and wife to Andrew Duncan..... 16,500
98th St, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Isaac Bitterman and wife to James B. Moore..... 250
85th St, n s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 100x102.2; John A. McKinless to Peres M. Steward.... 29,500
59th St, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Elisa A. Owens to Elizabeth A. Stevens..... 36,400
48th St, s s, 213.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100; Abraham Levy and others to Philip Israel. 1
Pearl St, 256; Joseph D. Eldredge and wife to James C. Smith..... 12,500
71st St, n s, 268 ft w of 9th Av, 82x102.2; St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church to John T. Farley..... 1
156th St, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, indefinite, Morrisania, and other property, 50x100; Abraham Lent to Jenny A. Carew..... 40,000
Franklin St, 136; Helen Denison White to S. Charles Welsh..... 5
Franklin St, 138; William A. Denison to same..... 25,000
9th Av, 1,772 and 1,774; James A. Frame and wife to August Schneider..... 10
Grand Av, s w corner of Evelyn Place, 100x 100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Martin Welles. 55,000
Lenox Av, n e corner of 135th St, 4x25.11; George K. Hollister and others to Elizabeth Seiler..... 1
106th Av, w s, 300 ft n of 108th St, 75x100.11; William Young and wife to Georgianna F. Webster..... 43,000
Lexington Av, e s, 80.5 ft n of 53d St, 20x64; Mary J. King, executrix, and others to Guido Katzenmeyer..... 1
137th st, n s, 81.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; John Cotter and others to John P. Kane.... 16,500
120th St, n e corner of 8th Av, 21x100; John P. Kane and wife to Edward Dunn..... 135,000
120th St, n s, w of New Av, 18x100.11; John P. Kane and wife to John Cotter..... 1
Chestnut St, 43.3 ft s of Madison St, 12.7x 18.1; Mary J. Philips and others to George W. Tubbs..... 8,500
32d St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Matilda Piatto to John Curry and other..... 19,000
22d St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Edward Jacobs to same..... 19,000
118th St, 402 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Richard Stacy and wife..... 6,250
1st Av, w s, 248 ft n of 38th St, 49x80; David J. Stein to Margaretha Stein..... 33,500
4th Av, 965 and 967; Stephen H. Thayer and another to William R. Martin..... 1,900
143d St, n s, 255 ft e of Willis Av, 16x100; Elizabeth C. Robinson and another to Amelia Jaeger..... 6,460
86th St, 113 East; Elliott Zbarowski to George P. Johnson..... 38,000
133d St, 338 West; Harry S. Wright and wife to Hattie P. Root..... 14,000
Tipton Av, e s, 144 ft n of Denman Place, 03 x84; John W. Decker to Frederick Probst..
134th St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Jacob H. Rest and wife to Georgianna F. Webster..... 1
37th St, n s, 275.5 ft w of 8th Av, 49.7x98.9; Abraham Kramer and wife to Jacob Korn.. 29,600

City Real Estate.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"Manhattan Square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, seven stories, lofty ceilings, and cellar; classic, original, and unique; L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 50 West 33d St.

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TO LET IN THE
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BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK ROW.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. THRIWELL, ROOM 10, 1ST FLOOR.

City Real Estate.

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MORTGAGEES.

The question is not whether it is wiser to have titles guaranteed by an insurance company or examined by a competent and experienced lawyer acting in the interest of his client, but whether both are desirable for complete security.

The LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY gives both. It insures titles to real estate.

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CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
34 Nassau St., New-York. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.
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FIXED RATES.
NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Large Tract of Land on Southern Boulevard, 141st St. and Concord Av., CONTAINING OVER 100 CITY LOTS.

Spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charities, or other purposes, while awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

ADJACENT TO 5TH AV., on West 36th St., an elegant 18-foot four-story high-stoop brownstone house, with butler's pantry extension; good order. Immediate possession. Price $55,000. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

VANDAM ST. For sale in Vandam St., a desirable 20-foot house; also, one 23-foot front; ALSO, In Charlton St., between Varick and Macdougal, two houses each 23.4 in width. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE ST.

ELEGANT HOUSES, MANHATTAN AV., 112th St. 113th St. fronting Morningside Park—Cabinet trim, box stoops, cellars concreted; closet room abundant; houses, 20 by 50, with extensions; title guaranteed; price low. S. N. PENFIELD, owner, 363 West 112th St.

THE ONLY THREE-STORY EXTENSION dining-room mansion left; three sold; four stories, 20x83, full lot; choicest location and greatest bargain on west side; bring an expert and examine for yourself. Owner, on premises, No. 44 West 76th St.

$17,500.—PRIVATE HOUSE WORTH $23,000; owner going to Europe; must be sold; greatest bargain ever offered. 103d St., near 9th Av. L station. GEO. SEGEE, 167 Broadway, Room 30.

ONE LEFT, 159 WEST 92D.—Three-story 17-foot cabinet trim; protected street; others $10,000 to $35,000; near office. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

116 EAST 61ST ST.—18.6x52x10.5 three-story; basement brown-stone house, in good order; mirror, gas fixtures; terms easy. Particulars of Owner, in store, 12 Maiden Lane.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Six-story new building, well rented, near 5th Av. and 14th St.; price $185,000; make an offer; size 50x150x155. GEO. SEGEE, 167 Broadway, Room 30.

Country Real Estate.

ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or to rent, Fairholm, the late residence of Mr. George E. Hamlin, situated on Montrose Av.; five minutes' walk from station, and in a very desirable neighborhood; five acres in lawn, fine old shade trees, beautiful shrubbery; modern house, built by Healy; nine bedrooms, gas, running water, and all modern conveniences; stable room for four horses and five rooms for coachman; one of the most attractive places in all the Oranges. Apply on the premises, HENRY A. PAGE, 86 Leonard St., New-York.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Superb gentleman's country seat; about 30 acres; handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 18 rooms, every convenience; stable, carriage house, and complete in all its appointments; the river view and surroundings are unsurpassed; will be sold at a reasonable price, and must be seen to realize its desirability. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT METUCHEN, N. J.—Large house, barn, and ample grounds; best corner in the village; charming suburban home; admirably adapted for country boarding house; also, house with acre of ground; superb location; both convenient to stations; low commutation rates; must be sold to close estate. For particulars apply to C. L. CORBIN, 251 Washington St., Jersey City, or address A. C. LITTERST, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURNISHED for Summer, at Yonkers.—Newly and stylishly furnished large brick house; land 60x125; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; horses not needed; would rent only for Summer to small family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, A fine country seat, with two hundred and fifty acres of land, two miles from the city limits; nearly one mile of water front; admirably adapted to villa sites. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

IRVINGTON, N. Y. Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of land; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 511.

ELBERON, N. J.—For sale or rent, elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Peconic House, Greenport, L. I. O. B. ACKERLY, 71 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INDIA WHARF STORAGE COMPANY. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., five four-story brick tenements, with lots, NOS. 18, 20, 22, 24, AND 26 HAMILTON AV., ALSO, four valuable lots in rear of above, on INDIA WHARF, HAVING DOCK AND WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES, BETWEEN CANAL AND CLIVER ST. AND EAST RIVER. Maps, &c., at the office of STEARNS & CURTIS, Esqs., Attorneys, 58 William St., and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St., the four-story basement stone house, with lot, NO. 136 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., the four-story brick house and lot, NO. 453 WEST 21ST ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES M. BROWN, John Crosby Brown, Howard Potter, and John S. Schultze, as sole acting executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELISABETH HUBBARD, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situated, lying, and being formerly in the town of Morrisania and county of Westchester, but now in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New-York, and in and by the said mortgage bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the town of Morrisania, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, being the lots known and designated by the numbers eleven hundred and thirty-seven (1,137) and eleven hundred and thirty-eight, (1,138,) in block number twenty-four, (24,) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots, situate in North New-York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 17th day of February, 1886, as map number "419." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Willis Avenue, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street fifty (50) feet to the westerly side of lot number 1,136 on said map, thence northerly along said westerly side of lot number 1,136 one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, thence westerly and along said centre line fifty (50) feet to the easterly side of lot number 1,139 on said map, and thence southerly and along said easterly side of lot number 1,139 one hundred (100) feet to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, at the point, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1890. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Referee. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City. ap11-2aw3w&my6.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St., the four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension and lot, not entirely finished, NO. 133 WEST 82D ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St., THE VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY, NO. 99 PALMETTO ST., NO. 18 RUSH ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., two-and-a-half-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot, NO. 11 CLINTON PLACE. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890, the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, NO. 31 EAST 67TH ST. Ground 21x100.5. Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

TO LET—Handsomely-furnished three-story and basement house, 19 rooms, in the 23d Ward, Brooklyn, from June to October; will sell furniture if desired. Address BROOKLYN, Box 127 New-York Times Office.

FURNISHED FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MAY 1 a three-story brownstone house, in attractive situation on the west side; in perfect repair; recently decorated; fine view of Hudson River; rent $85 per month. Apply 38 Park Row, Room 94.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th St., near 5th Av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 6 WEST 9TH ST. Desirable three-story high-stoop house to let; has gas fixtures and window shades throughout; pier glasses and cornices on parlor floor; three excellent safes. In good order and ready for immediate occupation. Well adapted for small family. RICHARD S. SAUSE, 53 Liberty St.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET, UNfurnished, No. 154 East 89th St.—Beautifully decorated; stone archways; stylish every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 East 89th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house to let, 350 Mott Av., near 138th St.; all improvements; fine neighborhood. Inquire 348 Mott Av.

A.—70 WEST 91ST ST.—Superior 21-foot three-story and basement brownstone house; butler's extension; perfect in every detail; rent low to good tenant. BANNON & SULLIVAN, 1,506 9th Av.

20 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS. 58th St., 59th St., and 7th Av. Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLOSSO. Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 58th St. Desirable suites, small and large, to let. Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights. Apply at office, 175 West 58th St.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,

Park Av., corner 62d St.

Absolutely fire-proof.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.

A.—115 EAST 82D ST.—First floor, seven rooms and bath; all light; hall boys; elevator, steam heat, &c.; suitable for a doctor; $55.

N. W. cor. Lex. Av. and 41st St.; third flat; 8 rooms and bath; hall boys, elevator, steam heat, &c.; $70.

32 East 45th St., next to corner of Madison Av.; fourth flat; all light and sunny rooms; $35. Apply to Janitors or O'REILLY BROS., Storage Warehouse, corner Lexington Av. and 44th St.

THE OSBORNE,

57TH ST. AND 7TH AV., NEW-YORK.
To rent from May 1 two elegant apartments in this thoroughly fire-proof building. Apply at the office.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 82D St., Directly Opposite Central Park.—To let, elegant suites of eight and ten rooms; elevator, hot water, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum; concession in rate until September to desirable parties. Apply on premises.

39 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH, corner.—Handsome flats to let; parlor and second floor; seven large, light, and sunny rooms; handsomely decorated; kitchen and bathroom; elegant location; rents, $1,100 and $1,000. May be seen by applying to Janitor.

TO LET—26 West 47th St., select apartments at moderate rents; first and second floors, ten and seven rooms with baths; location unsurpassed. Shown by Janitor.

69TH ST., 206 TO 212 WEST.—Elegant apartments; steam heated, papered and decorated; seven rooms, bath, private hall; private street; no noise from the L trains. Apply to Janitor, 212.

SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 58 West 57th St., to rent from May 1; elegant studios and suites of rooms; steam heat; elevator; restaurant in building.

"SINCLAIR," 265 WEST 129TH.—Six large, light, decorated rooms; big closets; grassy lawn, 50x100; tennis or croquet; door service. H. O'NEILL, owner.

ELEGANTLY-DECORATED FLATS, SIX elarge rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; $32-$38. 108 East 54th St., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; ONE BLOCK from L station; convenient to Park; seven light rooms; decorated; rents, $23 to $27; open evenings and Sundays. Apply on premises, 169 East 105th St.

NEW, ELEGANT APARTMENTS, EIGHT large light rooms and bath; from $45 to $60; northwest corner Lexington Av. and 95th St.; private neighborhood. F. J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

A FLAT TO RENT, NEAR THE BROADWAY Entrance to Central Park.—Five rooms and bath; all improvements. Apply at 15 West 60th St. or 241 West 53d St. JOHN BRANIGAN.

STEAM-HEATED FLOORS.—215 2d Av., near 14th St.; improvements; rent reasonable. Owner, 220 East 19th St.

TO RENT—A large apartment in the fire-proof building, 80 Madison Av.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

SEWAREN, N. J.—Houses for rent or sale, situated on Staten Island Sound and reached by Jersey Central Railroad; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; sewerage and water supply; fine large houses to rent to a competent woman for boarding house; full descriptive circular sent on application. Apply to JAMES GROWNEY, at Sewaren, or J. H. JOHNSTON, 121 Liberty St., New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

ATTHROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, TWO miles from New-York City limits and one mile from Country Club, fronting the Sound, furnished house, 21 rooms; excellent order; modern improvements; lawn, garden, stables, &c., complete. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Furnished cottages, fronting on lake and ocean, for sale or to rent. List sent on application. U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent, New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

IN RAHWAY, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM CITY Hall, New-York.—Cosy house, six rooms, furnished; all improvements; $380 per year; two minutes from station; best street. Address Post Office Box 212, Rahway.

ELBERON.—To rent, fully furnished, a comfortable house, with nine bedrooms; good stable; grounds front on the sea. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty St.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWMOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J. FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET. Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau St.

Shipping.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
6TH AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.
STEAMER OUTFITS
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, INCLUDING
STEAMER CHAIRS,
STEAMER TRUNKS, VALISES,
STEAMER SHOES,
RUGS, SHAWL STRAPS,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES,
AT PRICES FROM 20 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamship.
From Pier 41 N. R., foot Leroy St.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. CITY OF ROME sails
Saturday, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26.
Cabin, $60 and up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Devonia, April 26, 11 A. M. | Anchoria, May 10, 10 A. M.
Circassia, May 3, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia, May 17, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $50 & $60; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE, (LONDONDERRY,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thurs., April 24, 6 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, May 1, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $80, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $85 to $95. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From Pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn. N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse power.
COLUMBIA.....April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17
AUGUSTA VICTORIA.....May 1, 29, June 26, July 24
NORMANDIA.....June 5, July 3, July 31, Aug. 28
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Rhætia, 10:30 A.M., Ap. 26 | Scandia, 5 A. M., May 3
Steamers leave from Hamburg Docks, Hoboken.
Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Apl. 23, 8 A.M. | Germanic, May 21, 7½ A.M.
*Teutonic, Apl. 30, 2 P.M. | *Teutonic, May 28, 12½ P.M.
Britannic, May 7, 7½ A.M. | Britannic, June 4, 6½ A.M.
*Majestic, May 14, 2 P.M. | *Majestic, June 11, 1 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th St.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second cabin, $40 and $45. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St., J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King St.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 22, 7 A. M.
ALASKA.....Sails Tuesday, April 29, at 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, May 6, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Sails Tuesday, May 13, at 12:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 20, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Etruria, Sa., April 26, 11 A.M. | Servia, Sa., May 17, 2 P.M.
Aurania, May 3, 2 P.M. | Gallia, W., May 21, 7½ A.M.
Bothnia, May 7, 7:30 A.M. | Etruria, Sa., May 24, 9 A.M.
Umbria, S., May 10, 10 A.M. | Aurania, S., May 31, 2 P.M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d St., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Saale, W., April 23, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., May 3, 3:30 P.M.
Rhein, Sat., Apr. 26, 11 A.M. | Fulda, Tues., May 6, 7 A.M.
Trave, W., Apr. 30, 2 P.M. | Lahn, Wed., May 7, 8 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, first cabin $100 and upward per berth, according to location; second cabin, $60 and upward; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 23, 5 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Wed., April 30, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., May 7, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., May 14, 1:30 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., adjoining Christopher St. Ferry. First cabin, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room; second cabin, $30; steerage, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE Every Saturday.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., April 26, 10 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., May 3, 4 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., May 10, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., May 17, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., May 24, 8:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent,

A SCHEME FOR A CONDUIT

SOME SUGGESTIONS MADE TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WITNESSES FAVOR A SYSTEM OF TUNNELS TO CONTAIN ALL SUB-WORKS, ALSO A STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

A way was pointed out to the Senate Committee on General Laws at its sitting yesterday by which it can make itself really useful, if it is so disposed, by beginning for this city a public improvement of great magnitude—an improvement favored by the principal municipal officers for two administrations. It is to make provision for a system of tunnels or conduits in the main thoroughfares of the city, such as Broadway, Third and Sixth Avennes, and, perhaps, Wall, Broad, and lower Nassau Streets, in which all the sub-works of every description—water, gas, steam, pneumatic, and sewer pipes, and mains, electric wires, and conduits—can be contained, with ample room for access for repairs and connections.

The committee was out in force at the place of meeting, at the Hotel Metropole, Senator Brown alone failing to put in an appearance. Henry S. Kearney, engineer of the Board of Electrical Control, the first witness called, told of the difficulties which had been encountered in the construction of the subways, especially from the gas mains. He said in answer to questions that the various gas companies had fairly gridironed the city with their mains. In some of the main thoroughfares there were as many as four sets of mains on each side of the street. This was the case on Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth Street north, while on all the avenues, between Third and Eighth, and in nearly all the cross-town streets there were from two to four sets of gas mains on each side of the street.

Most of the pipes in the main thoroughfares are over thirty years old, and having been originally of only the poorest material are now hardly more than a shell of rust around a hole through the ground. When these pipes were made they were cast horizontally, and that always resulted in a half-inch pipe being three-quarters of an inch thick on the under side and only one-quarter of an inch thick on top. Now all pipes are cast in a vertical position. The pipes varied in diameter from 4 to 20 inches. During the construction of the electric subways, the Subway Company had paid for the relaying with new pipe of many miles of gas mains. Much of the gas pipe found along the line was so rotten that it broke upon being lifted out of the trench. The gas companies relaid these mains and sent the bills to the Electric Subway and Construction Company, which paid them. Out of 100 gas pipes which had to be disturbed, 95 would show the effect of escaping gas. This gas percolated through the soil into the subways and sewers and caused explosions, besides putting the Subway Company to large expense for blowers to clear the subways of gas and prevent explosions.

Mr. Kearney testified that in his opinion it was unquestionable that if supervisory power over the manner of laying gas mains was put in some board or officer the gas mains could be made much safer. Another prolific source of trouble to the underground wires is the heat from the pipes of the New-York Steam Heating Company. From Howard Street, as far south as Exchange Place in Broadway, the temperature of the soil was considerably over 100° all the time. This intense heat melts all the insulations that have ever been invented. It is furthermore the cause of a very serious injury to the foundations of buildings. The heat, with the moisture held in the soil, decomposes the cement in foundations and walls of masonry and causes it to crumble. All this difficulty could be overcome if proper pipes were properly laid. Every possible precaution had been taken by the Electric Subway Company, but between the leakages of gas and steam, explosions had occurred and would continue to occur.

It remained for the next witness, who corroborated Mr. Kearney in all essentials, though testifying from an opposite point of view, to suggest the proper remedy for this condition of affairs in the streets. The witness was Mr. James W. Smith, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, consolidated three years ago out of six of the original companies, two of which had been in existence over fifty years, two over thirty years, and the others not quite so long. Gas mains as originally laid, Mr. Smith said, are subject to no appreciable leakage; gas would, of course, make its way even through iron, but in New-York streets to no great extent. If undisturbed and not undermined, gas mains would not leak at all. But every time that sewers or water pipes or competing gas mains or steam pipes were laid, or the plumbers got to work at them, they undermined and unsettled the mains so that they began to leak.

The witness declared that a large conduit, capable of containing all the sub-surface mains, pipes, and wires in the principal thoroughfares, was not only practicable, but eminently desirable. The multiplicity of the underground works was the great cause of trouble, and the number of them was constantly increasing. After a whispered colloquy with the Chairman of the Committee, the witness declared himself in favor of some such system of supervision of the gas companies by a State board as was exercised by the Board of Railroad Commissioners over the railroads. It had worked well in the case of the railroads, and would work well with the gas companies. But for the immediate present and for all time it would be well if the Commissioner of Public Works were clothed with authority to regulate the location of all pipes in the streets.

After the adjournment Mr. Smith said to THE TIMES's reporter that, while the conduit scheme was not practicable for all the streets, it was not only desirable and practicable, but imperative for the big thoroughfares. Leaving out of consideration the tremendous cost to the commercial public from traffic delays and street blockades, the direct cost of opening and closing thoroughfares and repairing pavements after such opening, to repair, or lay, or extend, or connect with existing mains, would within a few years pay the cost of such conduits. And once laid these conduits would forever render the tearing up of the pavements unnecessary, and would do away with the perils from explosions and corrosion of foundations. The inquiry will be continued next Saturday.

GOV. TRASK IN DANGER.

THE MARINE SOCIETY BOUND TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

The standing committee of the Marine Society yesterday held a special meeting at the Chamber of Commerce and appointed a committee of five to request the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to investigate the conduct of Gov. Trask and take part in the investigation should one be made. Capt. James Parker, President of the Marine Society, presided, and suggested the following committee: Capts. Samuel Samuels, Albert Spencer, Laughlin McKay, Alva P. Blanchard, and Wilford V. Nichols.

Capt. McKay declined to serve. He said that it looked to him as if every man named but himself were hostile to Capt. Trask, and his own prejudices were so strong that he could not conscientiously act with them in any investigation of his conduct. Capt. George W. Brown was nominated in his stead. Capt. Spencer also declined to serve, and Capt. James H. Chamberlain was chosen in his stead. The committee as suggested by Capt. Parker and amended was unanimously elected.

Of the committee as it now stands, Capts. Brown and Chamberlain are avowedly in favor of Capt. Trask and the other three are supposed to be hostile to him. The committee will appear before the Trustees of the Snug Harbor at their next meeting and will ask for an investigation.

MR. AND MRS. W. S. DARLING SUED.

The complaint in a suit brought by J. P. Murphy as assignee of John F. Plummer & Co. against W. S. Darling and Emma Darling, his wife, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. It is alleged that Darling, while a member of the firm, took moneys belonging to it to the amount of $150,000. He is charged with having conveyed to his wife, on March 12, 1887, twenty-two lots at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, which had been purchased with some of the money wrongfully obtained, and for which Mrs. Darling gave no valuable consideration. Mr. Murphy seeks to have the deed to Mrs. Murphy set aside and the lots declared a part of the assets of the firm of John F. Plummer & Co. He also asks for an injunction restraining the Darlings from selling or transferring the property.

NEW-YORK TO ST. JOHNS.

A large number of people interested in steamships and navigation inspected the Valencia yesterday afternoon at Pier 15 East River. This boat has recently come under the control of the New-York Steamship Company, and will be run directly between New-York and St. Johns. The initial trip on this line will be begun to-morrow by the Valencia. Hitherto the traffic between New-York and St. Johns has been by way of Boston. Boats on the New-York and St. Johns line will make connections with the Maine Central Railroad at Rockland, and will also stop at Bar Harbor in the Summer. The round trip will be made in five days. The Valencia will sail from New-York each Tuesday.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

Wall Street paid a substantial tribute yesterday to the new management of the Western National Bank. The price of the bank's stock advanced about $12 per share. It sold on Saturday at 110; yesterday it rose to 122. Few shares were offered for sale, even at that figure. There are reports in Wall Street that the Western National's capital is likely to be reduced. Large assessments have been gained by the recent election to the bank's Board of Directors of William C. Whitney, Henry B. Hyde, and Chauncey M. Depew.

THE CENTRAL PARK DRIVES.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED WITH AN EYE TO FUTURE NEEDS.

Mr. W. R. D. Stokes of this city has written a letter to Mr. Hendricks, Chairman of the State Senate Committee on Cities, favoring the bill now before that committee for widening and extending the bridle paths in Central Park, and also calling attention to the overcrowded condition of some of the carriage drives in the Park, and recommending legislation on the subject.

Mr. Stokes says that when the roads in Central Park were planned it was expected that the most travel would be on the West Drive, because of its picturesqueness and elevation; but it has proved that the East Drive is the favorite, because it is more level and a shorter thoroughfare to the attractive regions in the north of the Park. To relieve the East Drive Mr. Stokes suggests two methods. One is to widen it from the east of the Mall at the Shakespeare Statue, opposite Sixty-sixth Street, as far north as the boathouse opposite Seventy-fourth Street. The curves at the crossing of the road which enters Seventy-second Street should, Mr. Stokes says, be aligned so as to give more room; the double curve north of the Art Museum should be remodeled, and the straight drive between the reservoir and Fifth Avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-fourth Street, should be widened.

The other mode that Mr. Stokes suggests for relieving the East Drive is to divert part of the travel to the West Drive by "making a new and almost level road from the Park on the West Drive, opposite One Hundred and Second Street, down the glen by the side of the lock, 1,000 feet long, to unite with the East Drive at the foot of Mount St. Vincent, and thence by the side of the Harlem Mere to the entrance on One Hundred and Tenth Street."

Mr. Stokes urges that all changes should be made with the rapid growth of the city in view. "When Central Park becomes a down-town park," he says, "it will be of more value than ever to pedestrians. For them there is no greater pleasure than to watch the fine horses and equipages of those who drive. Places in Central Park should be planned like the 'Ladies' Mile' and 'Rotten Row' in London." One of the means he suggests to prevent future crowding is more cross roads from the east to the west side. The Eighth Avenue entrance at One Hundred and Tenth Street should be built, and appropriate connections should be made with Morningside and Riverside Parks.

"Two generations ago," Mr. Stokes adds, "Battery Park and lower Broadway were the popular residence sections. Then the private liveried equipages could be counted on one's fingers. Now they are numbered by the thousands. Few people realize that the present centre of taxation is above Fortieth Street, when only a few years since three-fourths of all the taxation was below Fortieth Street. This wonderful development will in the next twenty years be many times multiplied." Mr. Stokes's conclusion is that parks and boulevards are the city's best investments.

STONE AGAINST STEEL.

HOW THE PURITAN'S HULL LOOKS IN A DRY DOCK.

The Puritan, the pride of the Fall River Line of steamers, was taken from her pier on the North River yesterday, and a few hours later was safely resting on a dry dock in the East River. As soon as the big boat was out of water it became evident that the sunken rock upon which she ran on Saturday evening had done a great deal of damage to her outer skin.

On her port side was a huge groove where the steel plates had been crushed in. The Puritan had struck the rock about one hundred feet from her bow, and her momentum had forced her along over the obstruction. After about one hundred and ten feet of her plates had ground along over the rock the steamer slipped off the reef.

The damage to the hull had ended about thirty feet forward of the paddle wheel. The effects of the contest of stone and steel presented a curious sight. The groove was almost smooth in places, the hull being merely beat in, but every few feet the metal had been torn open and jagged holes made. Through these holes little streams of water were running out. Here and there the edges of the plates had been curled up by the force of the contact with the rock.

A force of men was put to work on the steamer as soon as she was docked. The repairs will be pushed night and day, but there is a great deal of work to be done, and yesterday it was generally believed that it would be two or three weeks before the Puritan would be ready to resume her trips through the Sound. A number of plates and a good many frames will have to be replaced. The inner skin of the steamer was not pierced, officers of the company said yesterday, and they were inclined to look upon the accident as merely furnishing proof of the strength and staunchness of the vessel's construction. The water, they said, while it of course entered the space between the two hulls, did not penetrate through the inner.

The Pilgrim, which, it was supposed, would take the Puritan's place on the line, did not come to this city yesterday. Instead, the Pilgrim made the run and went out on the return trip yesterday afternoon. The Pilgrim, it is expected, will begin her trips to-day.

One of the passengers of the Puritan on the trip that was interrupted by the rock appeared at the company's office yesterday. He exchanged his Puritan ticket for one for the Providence and sailed away tranquilly on that steamer. The Fall River Company's officials are still wondering what became of the two hundred or so passengers of the Puritan who came ashore on Saturday night, but were not with those who were sent East by the Providence on Sunday afternoon. It is probable that they made the trip by rail and that they will soon present their tickets at the Boston office.

The Puritan in the dry dock is a sight worth seeing. Viewed from the platform of the dock, she looks like a brace of Summer hotels run into one and equipped with a steel-plated cellar. Persons who cross on the Brooklyn Bridge cars watch eagerly to get a view of the big boat.

POSSIBLE CONFISCATION.

THE CITY OF BERLIN MAY BE SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is barely possible that the Inman Line steamer City of Berlin may this morning become the property of the United States by right of confiscation. That is the penalty provided by law for the disobedience with which her officers are charged. She arrived in port on Sunday, and yesterday morning she began to unload her cargo on the dock without having any permit or without having been entered, which the law says must not be done.

Deputy Surveyor Wilbur heard of it and he went over to the dock. About 150 cases, chiefly silk, valued at $50,000, had been taken out of the steamer, and he at once reported the matter to the Custom House. Collector Erhardt ordered the goods seized, and on the advice of Deputy Collector Pheips of the Law Division he sent word to Peter Wright & Sons, the agents of the Inman Line, that unless some satisfactory explanation was made the vessel would be confiscated this morning.

"I have heard," said the Collector, "that the regulations in regard to unloading vessels have been violated for some time. I am going to put a stop to it."

The inspectors at the Inman Dock were John E. Close and William Kearney. Deputy Surveyor Wilbur recommended their immediate removal for permitting the violation, and the recommendation was at once forwarded to Washington. They say that Capt. Brewster, the Superintendent of the Inman Dock, told them that if the work was allowed to go ahead, pending the securing of the permit and the entry, he would see that they were protected, but this will hardly help them now.

The seized goods were sent to the general order stores, where they will be held until the explanations are received and reviewed. It could not be learned at the office of the agents yesterday what their explanation would be.

MR. BEATTIE WILL FOOT THE BILLS.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Beattie's appointment of a Board of Medical Examiners to pass on the physical qualifications of applicants for places in his department set Controller Myers to thinking who was going to foot the bills for these examinations. Yesterday the Controller wrote to the Commissioner saying that in order to avoid confusion he would like to know whether the Commissioner proposed that the doctors' bills should be paid by the laborers making the application or by the city. The Controller was decidedly of the opinion that the city should not foot the bills, and he said it would be a hardship to make the laborers pay them.

Mr. Beattie looked upon the Controller's action in the matter as an interference with the business of the Street-Cleaning Department. He proposes to pay the doctors' bills out of the administrative fund in his own office. The new Medical Board will meet Wednesday afternoon to organize.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA ON TRIAL.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, editor of *United Irishmen*, and Wilbur H. Hendrickson, the publisher of that paper, were put on trial before Judge Andrews in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday on a charge of criminal libel. Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy is the complainant. The differences between these two Irish "patriots" have been well aired in previous litigations. The basis of Cassidy's complaints is a series of articles written by Rossa, in which he charges Cassidy with being a spy in the employ of the English Government.

All of yesterday was taken up in getting a jury, on which, by agreement of counsel, there were "no Irishmen and no Englishmen." Assistant District Attorney Col. Dawson is prosecuting for the people and William F. Howe is defending. The case will go on to-day.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

F. G. CUNNINGHAM'S WILL.

A TRUST THAT WILL TAKE A LARGE AMOUNT FROM THE FAMILY.

The will of Francis G. Cunningham of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, who died in Nice, France, March 24, in his sixtieth year, was presented for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will was made in this city June 24, 1885, and was witnessed by Thomas L. Ogden. The trustees and executors named in the will are the two brothers-in-law of Mr. Cunningham, D. Ogden Mills and Heber R. Bishop, and his nephews, James and Frank Cunningham and Ogden Mills. An indorsement on the will specifies that none of these shall qualify except Frank Cunningham. The estate, which consists largely of real estate in this city and San Francisco, is estimated at over $1,000,000.

Mr. Cunningham was the son of James C. Cunningham, and was born in this city. His first business venture was as a member of the firm of Cunningham, Belknap & Co., which thirty years ago owned the Vulcan Iron Works. From this partnership he retired in time to make a fortune by speculating in San Francisco real estate, purchased before the rise in land values on the Pacific slope. His estate, or rather a part of it, is divided between his nephews and nieces, among whom are Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid, wife of United States Minister Whitelaw Reid; Ogden Mills, James and John Cunningham of San Francisco, and Frank, William, and Frederic C. Cunningham of this city.

By the terms of his will the testator establishes a trust fund of $360,000 for the benefit of a French lady and her daughter, to whom Mr. Cunningham was greatly attached. Though naturally disappointed that so large an amount should be left to persons outside of the family, Mr. Frank Cunningham said yesterday that there was no thought of a contest, and that as executor he would see that the trust was established and the terms of his uncle's will carried out to the letter. This trust fund is for the benefit of Marie R. Fillippini, of the Villa Dupont, Rue Pergolase, Paris, and her daughter Gabrielle François, who is authorized to assume the name of Cunningham. The mother is to have $3,000 a year and $4,000 a year for Gabrielle until the latter is eighteen years old. Then she is to have $6,000 at twenty-one years $3,000, and $12,000 a year for life. At the age of twenty-five she is to be paid $60,000 in cash, or, if she should marry before that with the consent of her mother and godfather, Charles L'Herbette, a Paris banker, she is to have the $60,000 as a dot. Should she have children the trust is to go to them, and if not it reverts to the estate. Should she die before her mother a portion of the trust is to be set aside to pay her mother $3,000 a year, or she may accept a lump sum.

After the trust is established one-fifth of the residue is to be paid to James Cunningham of San Francisco, the eldest son of the testator's brother William, and the remainder to be divided among the other nephews and nieces.

IN AID OF WORKING GIRLS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PRIMROSE HOUSE.

Primrose House, at 356 West Thirty-third Street, the benevolent institution of the Society to Befriend Working Girls, has done a good work during the last year. In its fourth annual report, just issued, the managers explain the nature of their labors.

The society is non-sectarian in its work and management. Its objects are three—to befriend needy working girls who are out of employment or receive inadequate pay or require aid in securing suitable work; to provide a cheerful and cleanly home and relief in illness for such girls, and to provide instruction as a means of self-support for each girl who is unable to support herself. The total number of inmates received at the home in 1889 was 447; the total current expenses were $8,198.19; the total number of days spent in the house by inmates was 6,509; and the average cost of maintenance per inmate per day was 82.78 cents. Situations were found for 138 girls.

The Treasurer's report shows that the income from inmates amounted to $415.40; donations, dues, &c., to $2,982; a gift from W. S. Wolff to $500; receipts from the Kaffee Klatsch, $859.01, and receipts from the workroom to $110.76. The House Committee reports that it has made various improvements in the home during the year, and that the newly-established workroom is giving satisfactory results. One great obstacle is still met, and that is the difficulty in securing suitable boarding places for the girls on leaving the home.

The officers of the society are: President—Jacob W. Mack; Vice President—Mrs. H. Ollesheimer; Secretary—Albert G. Morganstern; Treasurer—William F. King; Matron—Mrs. Wilde. The Directors are Miss Alice Forchheimer, Miss Emma Rindskopf, Miss Leah Schleainger, Miss E. Benrimo, Mrs. G. Rothenberg, Mrs. J. S. Menken, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. J. S. Ehrich, Mrs. L. Sutro, Jules S. Ehrich, Albert G. Morganstern, William F. King, Gustav Rothenberg, S. W. Weiss, Jacob W. Mack, Charles Scheuer, Dr. Leo Dessar, the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, George Jones, H. Calman, James Loeb, and Gen. Floyd King.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

The Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company has requested the officials at West Point to lay off a range course for the test of the fifteen-inch gun now being mounted opposite the military post. Inasmuch as the range will in part extend beyond Government limits, it has become necessary for the West Point officers to receive permission from the War Department to assist the Pneumatic Gun Company to the extent requested. Little doubt is expressed that Secretary Proctor, in his desire to further all ordnance tests of whatever character, will make the necessary detail.

The new gun is now in process of erection at Cold Spring, opposite West Point. The forthcoming test is being made to determine the exact capabilities of the piece. This is the gun that will be shipped to England for trial over the ranges at Shoeburyness, and the result of the British test will determine the future policy of the British Government on the subject of dynamite guns. Should the test prove successful, it is expected that an order for some fifty guns will be given by the British War Office.

JERSEY CITY'S NEW REFORM CLUB.

Gen. John Ramsay's scheme to form a huge Republican Reform Club in Jersey City last night was hardly as successful as its promoter could have wished. Out of 113 invited guests only nine appeared when Gen. Ramsay called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock. Nothing dismayed, the nine proceeded to organize by electing Major Pangborne Chairman and Thomas McEwan Secretary, this being followed by a number of speeches.

Gen. Ramsay urged the immediate raising of funds and the building of a clubhouse. Gustav Hammerschlag indorsed all that was said, and promised to assist with money and hard work. Major Pangborne was asked to select a committee, composed of one member from each district, to formulate plans for permanent organization. The names of these committeemen will be announced to-day.

GEN. E. BURD GRUBB'S HOUSE ROBBED.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 21.—Thieves ransacked the house of Gen. E. Burd Grubb at his country seat at Edgewater Park yesterday. They secured $150 in money and jewelry and silverware worth nearly $500.

ANY ONE can take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.—*Advertisement.*

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A TRIO OF WEDDINGS.

MATRIMONIAL PARTNERSHIPS BEGUN IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

Miss Harriet Frances Tracy, daughter of Mrs. Leopold Friedman was married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, 49 East Twenty-fifth Street, to George Thompson, Jr., of this city, the Rev. Philip Germond, of Asbury Church at Tarrytown, officiating. The ceremony was a quiet one, only both families being present, but the reception that followed was attended by nearly 1,000 guests. The house was elaborately decorated with clematis, palms, lilies, and roses, and the service was read before a floral altar in the drawing room. The bride wore a gown of white point de sole and old Duchesse lace and a tulle veil caught with diamond stars, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lillies of the valley, set in an openwork gold holder.

She was attended by four bridesmaids—Miss Haviland, Miss Corse, Miss Alice Benedict, and Miss Lucy MacIntyre. They wore simple frocks of white India mull and Van Dyke lace trimmed with pale green ribbons. They carried baskets, made of Leghorn hats, filled with daisies and daffodils, and wore pretty diamond pearl pendants, gifts from the bride. The best man was Walter Thompson, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Walter Watson, Jr., J. Mayhew Wainwright, Harvey La Marche, and W. T. Lawson.

The guests at the reception included Mr. and Mrs. George Lespinasse, Albert Bierstadt, Dr. and Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Chester Monroe, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. James Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Field, Judge Fancher, Mr. and Mrs. Whittesley Searles, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Korbay, and D. O. Mills.

A pretty home wedding was that of Miss Dora Lange, daughter of J. Henry Lange, and Albert Klamroth, Jr., of this city, solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, before a crowd of friends gathered to celebrate as well the silver anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lange. The house was profusely decorated with azaleas, palms, and flowering plants. The service was read beneath a bell of roses swung in the drawing room. The Rev. Dr. Buermeyer of the English Lutheran Church of the Epiphany officiated. After the ceremony the bride and her mother received congratulations together, standing before a bank of pink and white azaleas.

The bride wore a gown of cream white satin and rare Chantilly lace and a tulle veil caught with diamond pins. Her bouquet was of La Bride roses and lillies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Aurelia Lange, and by Miss Elfrida Klamroth, sister of the groom. Both young ladies wore frocks of white China silk and tulle, and they carried large bunches of Mermet roses.

Frederick C. Leubuscher was best man, and the ushers were Henry and Otto Klamroth, brothers of the groom; George and Edward Brand, William Knobeloch, and Henry Baldwin. The guests at the reception included Mr. and Mrs. C. Brand, Frederic R. Beck, Judge and Mrs. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, J. S. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Runk, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Weismann, W. M. K. Olcott, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Dickinson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Stegman.

At Vienna Hall last evening, before a large audience of friends, Miss Rose Abrahams, daughter of Nathan Abrahams, was married to Berthold Hahn of this city by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Jacobs of the Madison Avenue Temple. The service was read under a floral canopy of roses and lillies in the ball room. The ushers were Alfred Hahn, brother of the groom; Solomon Schwartz, Hugo S. Mack, Joseph Leerberger, S. M. Mandel, and Alfred Dreyer. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white faille Française and point lace, and a lace veil held in place by a diamond crescent, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of white violets. A wedding supper and reception followed the ceremony. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. H. King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. George Hahn, Mrs. H. Hahn, the groom's grandmother, an active old lady of ninety-one; Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Roman, and Mr. and Mrs. Dreyer.

POLICY SHOPS IN FULL BLAST.

JERSEY CITY'S POLICE GIVES THEM THE WORD TO OPEN AGAIN.

When John P. Feeney, Jersey City's bulldozing Police Commissioner, gave it out a few weeks ago that he had permanently closed the policy shops nobody in Jersey City believed a word of it. They know Feeney so well that his frequent proclamations of virtue call out nothing but popular derision. It may be doubted if the policy shops in Jersey City have been closed since Feeney became Police Commissioner. It is very probable that they have rather flourished and increased under his régime, and it is strongly hinted that he himself is one of the patrons of the sport.

Yesterday morning saw at least a score of games going on within a stone's throw of the business centr eof the city. Men went in and out without attempting to screen their movements, and Feeney's police, obeying the implied, if not expressed, commands of their lord and master, paraded in front of the doors without interfering. August Priest's and Foster's places on Henderson Street, Webber's joint on Montgomery Street and Exchange Place, Foster's on Green Street, George Dexter's behind his Montgomery Street saloon, and many others were waiting the drawings as free as you please.

"How long have these places been open?" a TIMES reporter asked one of the players.

"Most of them have never been closed," was the reply. "The ones that were closed were notified last Saturday by the police that they could begin writing again, now that election is over. To-day the word was sent around by the police that the shops would have to close until Saturday, owing to the presence in the city of the Senate investigating committee. I don't think it'll make much difference. You can find plenty of writing at any time."

"Are there any other games going on?" was asked.

"There's a poker game at 82 Montgomery, and there's plenty of crap shooting on Washington Street. Charley Thomas's old place in the basement at Green and Montgomery Streets has been sold out to Freeholder Gorman and another man. Whalen (a brother of Feeney's pet policeman) has his place on Sussex Street, two doors from Hudson. The town is full of gamblers, but they're waiting until the keno games get well started, which will follow the adjournment of the Senate committee. Just now policy is all the run. If you want to play a dead gig, or a rent gig, or a music gig, you can get all the excitement you want at Webber's place, behind the cigar store."

This statement from one of the players is respectfully submitted to Mayor Cleveland and the other ringsters who have recently been heard to proclaim that no policy shops were running in Jersey City. It is also pertinent to note that the managers or directors of the games seem to be the police. Meanwhile John P. Feeney, the worthless ringster who holds the office of President of the Police Board, pollutes his trust by encouraging this barefaced lawlessness.

TO DENOUNCE JERSEY CITY'S RING.

The preparations are complete for the mass meeting to be held in the Jersey City Tabernacle this evening to denounce the election frauds. The Tabernacle Band will furnish the music. Among the local speakers to be present are the Rev. John L. Scudder and D. Halloran and ex-Mayor Collins. Conspicuous New-York orators will also make addresses. Letters will be read from Carl Schurz, Wheeler H. Peckham of New-York, and others.

The Cigarmakers' Union has adopted resolutions denouncing the frauds and offering assistance in securing the proposed investigation into them by the courts. The Hog Butchers' Association has taken similar action.

AGAINST THE LONG ISLAND TUNNEL.

The New-York State Engineers' Society held a meeting at its quarters, at 305 West Thirty-fifth Street, last evening, and passed resolutions protesting against the attempt of the labor organizations to facilitate the passage of the Long Island Tunnel franchise now before the Board of Aldermen. The engineers claim that if the tunnel is built the railroads entering this city will pass all their European freight through it to Montauk Point and ship it across by a new line of steamers from there. This will destroy New-York's commercial and industrial supremacy, making it a mere way station instead of a shipping point and port of entry, and thousands of deserving workingmen will thereupon be thrown out of employment, they say.

ORESTES PAYS SOME DEBTS.

FRIENDS OF THE JERSEY CITY RING ELECTED FOR OFFICES.

Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City announced yesterday that he would reappoint E. A. Dugan to the Street and Water Board, Fire Commissioner Henderson, Police Commissioner Kelly, Finance Commissioners Kenney and Hillier, Tax Commissioner O'Donnell, School Trustees Pfingsten, Voorhees, and Kelly, and Dr. Leonard J. Gordon as a member of the Library Board. The appointments are made in pursuance of an arrangement with the ring members, whose friends the appointees are, with one or two exceptions. The threat that he would remove them if the ring refused him a renomination compelled the ring to allow him to go before the people again as the head of their ticket. Having been re-elected, he performs his part of the bargain by putting them into their places for new terms.

Of the appointees, O'Donnell and Kenney are the special favorites of Denny McLaughlin, one of the ring bosses; the two Kellys—of the Police Board and of the School Board—are the particular pets of Boss Davis. Dugan compelled a reappointment by virtue of his connection with the ring's County Committee. Henderson has been a valuable assistant to "ring" wants in the Fire Board. Pfingsten, of the Board of Education, was Cleveland's candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor at the late election. They had evidently reached an understanding that if Pfingsten should secure the nomination he was not to do Cleveland any more harm than he could help. The convention got wind of the bargain and gave the nomination to Mr. Perkins. But Mr. Pfingsten's willingness to be a party to the deal won him Cleveland's gratitude, and his reappointment is the outcome. Dr. Gordon's position in the Library Board merely shows that he continues on first-rate terms with the ring.

Mayor Cleveland only announced these names of people whom he intended to reappoint, but also authorized the statement that he would not reappoint Siegfried Hammerschlag to the Sinking Fund Commission. Mr. Cleveland was forced by the terms of the charter to appoint one Republican to each board. He took care to select those of the other party, however, who would be most likely to fall in with the ring. If that was his idea in choosing Mr. Hammerschlag last Spring for a one-year term, as a Republican member of the Sinking Fund Commission, he has suffered a disappointment. In spite of his designation, Mr. Hammerschlag was an active opponent of Cleveland's during the campaign, and now he pays for his independence by the loss of a reappointment.

MR. BENEDICT GAINS A POINT.

A very light straw was blown about Brooklyn by the political blasts yesterday, and it served as a slight indication of the way the wind was blowing in the Benedict-Wallace fight in the Third Congressional District. It was the action of United States Marshal Lake in appointing John Quigley of the Twentieth Ward and C. C. Reeves of the Seventh baliffs in his office. Both these wards are in the Third District, and the Twentieth contains Congressman Wallace's home.

The appointments were made at the request of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee, and that committee is controlled by Mr. Benedict's friends. Furthermore, Marshal Lake was appointed through the influence of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, and the latter is backing Mr. Benedict for Congress.

THE PRESS CLUB CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the concert to be given in aid of the charity fund of the New-York Press Club at the Casino next Sunday evening will begin to-day at the Casino box office. Lillian Russell, Florence St. John, Pauline Hall, Fanny Rice, Fred Solomon, James T. Powers, Henry Hallam, Charles Reed, Little Tuesday, Georgie Drew Barrymore, Courtenay Thorpe, Lewis Morrison, and many other well-known people are to appear.

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The New-York Times.

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MUCH ELOQUENCE WASTED

MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL AT WASHINGTON.

QUAY AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, TAMMANY, AND HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION ALL TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There was some animated discussion to-day in the House while the Legislative bill was under consideration, the Democrats seising the opportunity for general discussion to make some political capital at the expense of their opponents, while the Republicans were provoked by that most aggravating of Tammany partisans, Gen. Spinola, into attempting a defense of the notorious Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who became an object of attack. The general debate was enlivened by a speech from Representative Allen of Mississippi, the humorist of the House, in which a good deal of the hypocrisy of the Administration was held up to scorn. Mr. Allen touched a little upon civil service reform, but very gently as compared with the talkers who came after him.

When the bill was taken up, under the five-minute rule, the discussion became lively enough, and it had very little to do with the amendments proposed by the members who desired to speak. When Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio got a chance to speak, and he was asked what the motto of the Republicans was in the last campaign, he answered that it was "To turn the Democratic Party out of power and to put the Republican Party in." That sentiment was received with boisterous demonstrations of approval on the Republican side.

Encouraged by that applause, Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to characterize the administration of the Civil Service Commission as feeble and unworthy of the high place it occupies in the Government. His first attempt to specify was made either through ignorance or a depravity common to all opponents of civil service reform. He attributed to Mr. Cleveland a transfer of the Railway Mail Service to the classified service, just at the close of his Administration, as if for the purpose of proving that that transfer had not improved the service. Everybody here knows that the transfer was overruled, and that appointments were made in anticipation of it, so that men named before April 30, 1885, did not get into office for months. It was even said that some of Mr. Bell's appointees of that time have not taken office yet.

Another objection of Mr. Grosvenor to the law was that more young men and women are examined and put on the eligible lists than can be put in office. These reflections led Mr. Grosvenor to characterize the civil service reform as false and a humbug, and he compared it unfavorably with the Tammany system, which, it must be assumed, he, as a spoilsman, has secured a large number of appointments.

Mr. Lodge spoke in response to this assault. He resented its being characterized as a humbug and a fraud. It was not un-American and unrepublican. To him the things which were un-American and unrepublican were favoritism and nepotism and personal interest, by which a spoils or patronage system must be always operated. It was un-American to see the representatives of the people hanging about the antechambers of the Government offices. It was neither respectful, nor decent, nor manly to have officers of the Government giving hour after hour of their time to listening to personal and political appeals. The system of spoils was not American. What was American was fair play and an open field.

Mr. Lodge has sent to the desk as a part of his speech a quotation from the Evening Post concerning Tammany Hall. It stirred up the loyal Spinola, and when that Tammany chieftain found a chance he retaliated in kind. Taking up a copy of the same paper he began to repeat some of its statements concerning the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Republicans did not like this. It was not long before Mr. Grosvenor piped up, protesting that it was out of order for a Representative to attack a Senator. Mr. Spinola retorted that he was not attacking a Senator, but the Chairman of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Allen of Michigan and Mr. Greenhalge of Massachusetts also protested against Spinola's "attack on Quay."

Gen. Spinola, with ready wit, then fell back on the record. Mr. Lodge had been permitted to read the Post's attack on Tammany; he ought to be allowed to put in the same paper's attack on Quay. Mr. Lodge called the Post, in his reply, a Democratic paper. Mr. Spinola characterized it as a Republican paper. Both declared it to be a poor authority in matters of fact. It was evidently distilled by both, and the debate, that was frequently interrupted by laughter, was rounded up, after the Chairman had declared Spinola's line of argument out of order, by Spinola's declaration that he regarded its assertions about Tammany and Quay equally unworthy of belief, and alike lacking in truth. That was convenient for the purposes of Tammany, but it was not an opinion generally entertained.

The clause of the bill making the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission was not reached to-day. After Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota had talked a while on the Senate appropriation for clerks to Senators, which he regarded as a reflection upon the industry and dignity of the House, the House, without voting, adjourned until to-morrow. It is probable that a motion to strike out the civil service appropriation will be made, and that it will be supported by all the spoilsmen of the body.

* * *

Representatives Mudd and McComas each obtained recognition in the two Maryland appointments made to-day. John T. Ensor, nominated for United States District Attorney for the Fourth District, is credited to Mr. Mudd's account in the House lobbies. William F. Airey, named for United States Marshal for Maryland, is on the credit side of Mr. McComas's account. He was supported by the Grand Army men of his State, and the soldier voters will be expected to make a special note of his selection. Mr. McComas would have been better pleased if another man had been chosen for District Attorney. He asked the President to give the appointment to Col. Thomas S. Hodson, who tried to defeat Representative Gibson in the last race for Congress from the First District, and who desires to be known as dictator of Post Office patronage on the Eastern Shore. Col. Hodson will look for something else, and Mr. McComas will congratulate himself that one of his candidates was taken.

* * *

The friends of the Copyright bill ought to be assured that the calling up of the measure Monday was an error, and that the bill has suffered no prejudice in consequence of Mr. Symond's action. It was suspension day, but the order had not been plainly announced, and the bill was called up under the impression that the House was doing business under the morning hour order. When the Patents Committee can bring the bill up in morning hour it will be called, and, after discussion, which may be finished in a day or in two days, the bill will come to a vote. It is probable that it will be helped through by the votes of the advocates of cheap rates of postage for serial publications, who have waked up to the fact that the two measures are in some way inclined to pass or fail together.

* * *

It is no more than fair that Messrs. Sanders and Power, having been seated as Senators from Montana, should also receive a share of the Senatorial patronage. It is not surprising that some of the old Senators should be willing to give up any of the spoils of office already allotted to him. There is an easy way, however, to provide for the two Montana Senators without quitting down anybody's perquisites. The Senate took that way, to-day, by passing a resolution providing for the addition of twelve employes to its pay roll. Six are to be messengers, at $1,440 a year, three skilled laborers at $1,000 each, and three laborers at $720 each. Messrs. Sanders and Power are each entitled to a clerk at $6 a day.

* * *

Mr. Mitchell, in addressing the Senate to-day in favor of the constitutional amendment proposed by him for the election of Senators by popular vote, made an attack on the secrecy of the star-chamber sessions so cherished by Mr. Dolph. The people demanded, he said, that the proceedings and discussions of the Senate should not take place behind closed doors, but in open session and before the world. The secrecy of executive sessions was a relic of monarchy, and should find no recognition in a republic. The public criticism on the Senate was to the effect that it was an aristocratic body, too far removed from the people; that it was in fact the American House of Lords. The tendency of public opinion was to degrade the Senate and deprive it of its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity, its power. Although it should be (and was) the most dignified and most important legislative body in the world, the tendency of public journalism and of the public mind was to belittle its importance, to minimize its dignity and its power, and to cast obloquy on its members. Therefore any movement that would give to the people the right to elect Senators directly could but result beneficially to all concerned.

* * *

Col. A. L. Hough, Ninth Infantry, the only infantry officer to retire for age this year, will retire as a Brigadier-General. Col. Hough was appointed from Ohio in 1861, and has served in the Ninth Infantry since 1866. He was born in Ohio in 1830. Major James S. Casey, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of First Infantry; Capt. Harry C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, to be Major of Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. A. G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry, to be Captain, and Second Lieut. C. H. Barth, Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

* * *

The trouble with the distilling apparatus of the torpedo boat Cushing has been found so serious that, although she has been accepted by the Government, she has been taken back to the Herreshoff shops to have some changes made. She will therefore be somewhat delayed on her proposed trip to Washington.

* * *

The Chicago World's Fair bill is now awaiting the President's signature, the House having concurred to-day in the Senate amendments.

* * *

Representative Hitt, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day reported to the House the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated is $1,490,925. The amount appropriated by the bill of last year was $1,980,025, of which sum $500,000 was on account of Samoa and $15,000 for the Japanese indemnity.

* * *

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day completed the Post Office Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1891. It carries an appropriation of $71,850,982, being $5,245,638 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

* * *

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Major General, United States Army—on the Retired List.—JOHN C. FREMONT of New-York.

Attorney for the District of Maryland.—JOHN T. ENSOR.

Marshal for the District of Maryland.—WILLIAM F. AIREY.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—C. W. De Mevaise, Congers, Rockland County; S. R. Harrington, South Addison, Steuben County; B. Lawton, Wilna, Jefferson County.

Pennsylvania.—J. Henderson, Lemont Furnace.

Maine.—C. P. Hedrick, Anult; T. Thornsburg, Hawkeye; N. C. Harrison, Jackson; O. E. Wallace, Pittsville.

ANY SOUR GRAPES HERE?

BULKELEY IS NOT SEEKING A RENOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW-HAVEN, April 22.—The Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford was in New-Haven today and had a few words to say about Connecticut politics. His knowledge of what is going on in the Republican Party is probably equal to that of any man in the State.

His own experience has been a peculiar one. Once he was offered the nomination for Governor by the Republicans and declined it, believing, as did every one else at the time, that the State was certainly Democratic. The nomination went begging. Finally Andrews, now Chief Justice of the State, accepted it and was easily elected. Subsequently Mr. Robinson was twice elected Governor, but was defeated by Hubbard and by Ingersoll. It has been given out in some of the State papers lately that Gov. Bulkeley would seek a renomination next Fall. Mr. Robinson said to-day that Gov. Bulkeley would not be renominated, and that he did not care for a renomination himself. He was of the belief that the Republicans could not afford to lose the services of Platt in the United States Senate, and consequently they would use their best efforts to secure a majority in the next Legislature.

When asked who the Republicans would nominate for Governor, Mr. Robinson said that it would depend quite likely upon whom the Democrats put up. Gen. Merwin of New-Haven, now Lieutenant Governor, was the candidate most talked of. If the Democrats went into the contest with ex-Gov. Waller at the head of their ticket the Republicans would make a big fight to elect the State ticket, but the result would be something that no one could foretell now. Mr. Robinson's remarks are particularly interesting at this time, because it is the first announcement from an authoritative source that Gov. Bulkeley will not demand a renomination.

TO BE A BANK PRESIDENT.

ROBERT E. JAMES WILL GIVE UP HIS POSITION AS BANK EXAMINER.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 22.—The election of Directors of the Asbury Park National Bank was held this afternoon, and the result has caused a pronounced stir in local financial circles. About two months ago this bank figured prominently before the public because of a previous connection with the Pell-Simmons-Claassen complication, and because of the alleged unauthorized loan of $56,000 by its President, George W. Byram. Bank Examiner Robert E. James of Easton, Penn., came here and spent ten days or more looking into the affairs of the institution. Although Mr. James pronounced it perfectly sound, the bank has suffered heavily from the reports published concerning it. Its stock at one time fell to 80 and even 75. To-day it sold at 100.

The most significant fact connected with the election to-day is that Bank Examiner James, who was elected one of the Directors, will resign his position as Bank Examiner and will accept the Presidency of the bank. Mr. James's term as Bank Examiner will expire in June, and he would then have to retire anyway to make room for a Republican successor. The other members of the Board of Directors elected to-day are H. S. Kinmouth, George C. Johnson, Hiram C. Jelliff, J. Emory Barber, Norman W. Penfield, and Harold S. Willard. George W. Byram, the present President of the bank, and his father, William B. Byram, are both retired from the board, as are also Stephen E. Willetts of New-York, Edward H. Murphy of Trenton, and John Rockafeller of Asbury Park.

The new officers will be elected by the Board of Directors to-morrow.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO.

NON-UNION MEN INTIMIDATED AND FIFTY RIOTERS ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A body of striking carpenters caused a riot in the southwestern part of this city this forenoon, and as a result about fifty of them are locked up.

Some non-union carpenters were put to work on Wallace Street, near Fifty-third, this morning. A committee of union men was sent to persuade them to quit work. Idle carpenters to the number of about one hundred joined the committee, and when arguments failed to induce the non-unionists to quit a riot followed.

Police Sergeant Begley interfered, when he was set upon and beaten by the strikers. A detachment of police was sent out and arrested about fifty of the rioters. The non-union men in the meantime dropped their tools and fled.

MURDERED BY HUNGARIANS.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 22.—A gang of Hungarian assassins attacked a man named John Friezer at the mining town of Olyphant late last night, and after breaking his skull with a club and stabbing him several times, left him for dead in the road. Friezer presented a horrible spectacle when he was found, and he lingered in a state of stupor until 2 o'clock this afternoon when he died.

Coroner Gardner, who went to Olyphant to hold an inquest, obtained information concerning the murderous gang that took Friezer's life and he promptly caused the arrest of three of their number. They gave their names as Michael Pasticand, Michael Pasticand, and Michael Swirlk. They were conveyed to the county jail, but refused to make any statement of their connection with the murder.

Another of the assassins named Sholimo was hiding in the mine this afternoon and could not be caught, but the officers are close upon his track and will not permit him to escape.

HANLAN AND HOSMER TO ROW.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 22.—Among the scullers at the International Regatta at Duluth, Minn., this Summer will be Edward Hanlan and George Hosmer. They are playing here in "A Dark Secret" and to-night, in response to an invitation, wired the Duluth people that they would be there. They begin training in a few weeks.

EX-MAYOR ELI CULLEY DROWNED.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 22.—The body of ex-Mayor Eli Culley was found in the reservoir at 2 o'clock this morning. He disappeared Monday morning. Mr. Culley had been ill for some time past, and his mind was affected. He was fifty years old, and leaves a widow and six children. He was Mayor four years ago and a member of the Legislature two years ago.

THE MURDER OF CLAYTON

FACTS WHICH A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WILL LOOK INTO.

TESTIMONY IN THE CONTEST FOR BRECKINRIDGE'S SEAT—HOW DETECTIVES HAVE WORKED TO FIND CLUES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 22.—Great interest is manifested here over the investigation by the House Sub-Election Committee into the Clayton-Breckinridge contest. The members of the committee, accompanied by Mr. Breckinridge, are expected to arrive to-morrow night and begin the inquiry immediately. About fifteen hundred witnesses have been summoned to attend the inquiry, and the city is crowded already.

Mr. McClure, who represents the Government, stated privately to-night that evidence of a decidedly sensational character, pointing to two prominent citizens of Conway County as the assassins of Clayton, would be submitted to the committee and be made public for the first time.

The contest in this matter, which involves the title to the seat in Congress representing the Second District of this State, was originally instituted by John M. Clayton, the Republican nominee, who was assassinated while taking testimony at Plummerville on the night of Jan. 29, 1889. Clayton was a lawyer living at Pine Bluff. He had been Sheriff of Jefferson County for several terms and was a member of the State Senate during the reconstruction period. Major Clifton R. Breckinridge, his opponent, was an influential Democrat living at the same place.

The Fall elections in the Second District were characterized by extreme bitterness. The popularity of both candidates, the heavy negro vote, and the importance of the issues involved called out the working forces of both parties. The returns gave Major Breckinridge a majority of 846 votes. These returns were deficient in some precincts, notably in Freeman and White River Townships, in Woodruff County; in Montgomery Township, Monroe County, and in Howard Township, Conway County, where various irregularities were alleged to have occurred upon which Col. Clayton based the ground of his contest. In the last-named precinct, for instance, no returns were made, owing to the loss of the ballot box and poll books. At this place Clayton claimed to have received 624 votes more than were cast for Breckinridge, and it was while attempting to support his claim with affidavits from the voters that he was shot and killed.

The Congressional committee will resume the taking of evidence in this and other portions of the district, the late contestant being represented by Judge John McClure of this city and the contestee by Mr. Breckinridge in person. It is generally believed throughout the State that the committee will not stop with the decision of this case, but that its investigations will be directed toward ascertaining who murdered Col. Clayton.

Although nearly fifteen months have passed since the tragic affair at Plummerville, no clue has been discovered upon which arrests could be made. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that a five-thousand-dollar reward was offered by the friends of the murdered man and the State Legislature for the arrest and conviction of the assassins, and that numerous private rewards were offered, swelling the total amount to nearly $10,000. Pinkerton's men were sent to the scene of the murder, and other detective agencies throughout the country put men on the case in the hope of earning the reward, but without success. Meanwhile the public press lost interest in the matter, save that Republican portion which for partisan reasons continued to agitate it, and for the past ten months it has been comparatively forgotten.

The efforts of detectives who literally swarmed in Conway County for months following the murder make an interesting feature of this mystery. Chief among them was Albert Woods, one of the shrewd men of the Pinkerton Agency, who, with several assistants, worked assiduously for proof. Clues abounded, but proof was hard to find. The force of the Pinkerton Agency found work as sawmill hands and attempted to catch stray theories in conversation with their fellow-workmen. A Cincinnati detective opened a barber's shop and chatted with his customers concerning the murder and its circumstances. Negro detectives were employed to run up clues among their race. Detectives disguised as drummers, tramps, farm hands, and railroad employes worked individually and collectively to fix the proof of the murder upon the guilty persons. Many clues were obtained, and finally the real murderer has been watched and spotted a dozen times, but the cleverest detective was unable to obtain positive results, and the search was finally abandoned. To-day there are no detectives at work on the case, and unless the Congressional committee succeeds in ferreting him out, the murderer will probably escape the weight of justice.

It may safely be said that every stranger who visited Plummerville during the ten months following the murder was regarded with suspicion. The village is a quiet, sleepy, dirty little place of 125 inhabitants, and the chief event of the day is the arrival of the Little Rock and Fort Smith train at noon, when people crowd around the platform as each train arrives, and they view with natural surprise and suspicion every stranger who alights. Their distrust of new faces has been heightened by the belief that the murderers of Col. Clayton lived in Plummerville, and never was a search more bent on discovering them. Any attempt on the part of the casual visitor to evade the inquiries plied to him has only led to renewed distrust, and his movements have been watched with great minuteness. Under these circumstances it has been impossible for the assassin's identity and the average detective soon gave up the work.

There are a dozen men in Conway County who, it is believed, know the murderer, and who can place their hand on him without leaving the county. One of these is Thomas C. Harvey, who is reported to have said in the presence of a dozen people, a short time before Col. Clayton went to Plummerville, that "if Clayton comes up here we'll send him back in a wooden overcoat." Two others are Robert Pate and Oly Bentley, who were seen by three negroes standing near the house where the murder was committed shortly after Col. Clayton breathed his last. These men were most generally regarded by the Pinkerton detectives as the ones upon whom the guilt could be fastened. Others seemed to think that "Rige" Palmer, a village blacksmith, had fired the shot, and still others asserted that Capt. Stowers and Carroll Armstrong, two local politicians, could unravel the mystery. Judge John McClure, who was formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and who will present the case to the House committee, has a theory about the Clayton murder that differs from all others. He is of the opinion that the murder was committed by Russell Watson, who was employed for that purpose. Watson is still living in Conway County, but no proof of his guilt has ever been established. Old Mrs. McCraven, in whose house the tragedy occurred, has an idea that Palmer, the blacksmith, knows all about the crime. Palmer is a notoriously bad character, and he is the man who fired a shot through Mrs. McCraven's window some time before the murder was committed.

In addition to the various items of circumstantial evidence implicating these men the detectives were aided in their search by the plainly-marked footprints of two men found under the window through which the shot was fired, and by the finding of a pistol in a corner of the yard not twenty feet away. The tracks led away from the house, across a garden, and through a fence, beyond which they were obliterated. The powder from the murderous weapon and a number of stray shot are still to be seen imbedded in the sill and wall of Clayton, McCracken's cottage, but the man who put them there is not now, and possibly never will be, known.

Congressman Breckinridge, who will defend his title to the seat before the sub-committee, insists that even though Plummerville returns had not been made as claimed by Col. Clayton, his (Breckinridge's) majority would have been over 200 votes. He asserts that no other frauds were committed in the district. Judge McClure's purpose is to present evidence adduced at the recent trial and conviction of a number of Woodruff County election officers to show that at least 200 votes were not returned for Col. Clayton as they were cast, and that these, added to the Plummerville returns, would overthrew Breckinridge's total majority and give Clayton a majority of 400. If the committee finds for the contestant a new election will be ordered. The Democrats will renominate Mr. Breckinridge, and the Republicans will probably nominate ex-Judge Williams of Pine Bluff.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 22.—A strange dog of the shepherd breed, supposed to be mad, ran amuck through the eastern section of Plainfield this morning, snapping and snarling at everything in its way. After well-nigh killing a valuable Skye terrier owned by William Bloodgood, of Netherwood, the animal attacked Sydney Sykes, a fourteen-year-old boy, employed by W. S. Benton of Railway road. The brute tore the lad's trousers to shreds and terribly lacerated his right leg. The beast also bit several dogs, one of which was owned by a State Senator (Gibson).

STARVING IN OKLAHOMA.

SAD PLIGHT OF THE FARMERS WHO RUSHED INTO THE TERRITORY.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 22.—The wild rush to Oklahoma has its sequel in the appeals for aid now being made. Being too late to break ground and put in a crop, those who arrived in Oklahoma last year with but little money are now in a starving condition. Especially is this so among those who took claims expecting to farm. Many of these people had been led to believe that they could plant up to June and gather crops.

The result is that hundreds of families are now suffering from lack of food. In one township, ten miles from Guthrie, the capital, twenty families need aid, and need it immediately. L. B. Allen has been authorized by these people to solicit food enough to last six weeks. He asks for poor flour, meat, or anything a hungry settler can eat. In the township immediately east of him there are fifteen families without food enough to last two days and not a dollar in the community. Between Guthrie and Oklahoma City are a number of destitute families.

So far as known more than 300 families are now without food and without money to purchase it. Rumors from the interior are to the effect that there are many men in the same condition. The cities and towns in Oklahoma cannot render assistance, as the people there have been living upon each other until they are in nearly as bad a condition, although business apparently thrives. To add to the distress, hundreds of poor people are arriving there almost daily, most of whom are negroes from the South. The burden has become greater than can be borne at home, and the cities and Southern Kansas have been appealed to for assistance.

On one claim, only six miles from Guthrie, are seven people—father, mother, and five children. For two weeks they have had nothing to eat but cornmeal and such greens as they could find. The result has been sickness, nearly fatal, in four cases. A neighbor, learning of their destitute condition, divided his rent with them and came North to seek immediate aid. There are very many instances nearly as bad. While very many of these settlers have enough to carry them over the six months that must elapse before wheat and corn will be ready for use, they have as a rule nothing to spare.

Arkansas City was the first place to respond to the cry for help, and other places will send food down to the year-old Territory in a few days.

DELAMATER AND THE STANDARD.

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF QUAY'S CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 22.—The *Republican*, the most widely circulated paper in Schuylkill County, to-day prints the following savage attack upon Senator Quay's candidate for Governor:

"George W. Delamater has been a selfish traitor to his party, and he has given proof of his fealty to the Standard Oil Company. The story of his course on the Anti-Discrimination bill of 1887 is almost as bad as that of his conduct on the Billingsley bill. The Republican State Convention of 1886 pledged the party to the passage of an Anti-Discrimination bill. Subsequently, on first and second readings, this bill was supported by Delamater. On the night of March 16, 1887, eight Senators Delamater, Watres, and McFarland were noticed in close consultation with Senators Wolverton, Ross, Hemminger, and other Democratic leaders. Later in the night Delamater was accused of contemplating treachery to his party, and he confessed it. He said that eight Republican Senators, under the lead of himself and Watres, had agreed to vote with the Democrats and defeat the Anti-Discrimination bill.

"When asked the reason he replied that he had been ignored by Senators Reyburn, George Handy Smith, Penrose, Dean, Cooper, Meyer, Scott, Alexander, and other Republican leaders. He declared that he intended to make himself a leader even if he had to break up the party in the Senate on an important State measure. A member familiar with Delamater's connection suggested that perhaps there was some way to reach him through the Standard Oil Company. The lobby representative of the Standard said that Delamater was acting foolishly, and that he would fix the thing up. He did so.

"A caucus of Republican Senators was in session when it was announced that Delamater was outside and wanted to see the leaders. These gentlemen were told by Delamater that he would vote for the Anti-Discrimination bill, provided they would promise that henceforth he should be regarded as one of the Republican leaders and be consulted on all measures and questions of policy, and that the men to whom he talked should agree to oppose the Billingsley bill and help him defeat it. This was agreed to. Mr. Delamater voted for the Anti-Discrimination bill on the same day, deserting Waters and the men to whom he had pledged himself the night before. The Standard had influence enough to bring Delamater to terms when all other efforts failed."

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The reception given by President and Mrs. Harrison to-night in honor of the army and navy was well attended by persons distinguished in social and official circles.

The decorations in the East Room were arranged with especial regard to the guests of honor. The large mirrors were draped with flags, while high above the crowd floated the Stars and Stripes. The columns and chandeliers were decorated with smilax, and the mantels were banked with green, in which were imbedded large white stars and anchors of white immortelles, with chains of dark blue. The window recesses and corners were filled with palmetto plants. In the Blue Parlor, where the receiving party stood, the mirrors were half concealed behind curtains of blue, on which were large stars and an anchor in scarlet blossoms. The introductions were made by Col. Ernst, United States Army, and Lieut. Parker, United States Army.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was of white faille, cut square neck and trimmed with broad gold passementerie. The front was of plain faille, with gold-embroidered tulle, slashed down the middle and bordered with broad white ribbon. Side panels were formed of white satin brocade, with court train of faille. An aigrette of ostrich tips was worn in the hair, and, in addition to a large fan of gold-figured, white silk gauze, Mrs. Harrison carried a bouquet of white lilacs.

Mrs. Morton stood next in line. Mrs. Miller, in the absence of Mrs. Proctor and Mrs. Wanamaker, stood next to Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Noble came next, and Mrs. Rusk stood at the end of the line. Behind the line stood Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and their guest, Miss Louise Shepard of New-York. Among the others back of the line were Secretaries Proctor, Rusk, Windom, and Noble, Attorney General and Miss Miller, the Misses Halstead, Miss Proctor, Miss Rusk, Baron Fava, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. John W. L. Findley, Gens. Schofield and Greely, Senator and Miss Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Kenna, Delegate and Mrs. Carey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cresby, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, Gen., Mrs., and Miss McKeever, Miss Pennyman, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson of New-York, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborne and wife, and Miss Martha Hichborne. The Corean secretaries were accompanied by their wives in costumes of canary color and blue.

DYNAMITE IN THE BOTTLE.

NEWARK, N. J., April 22.—Several officers were at work yesterday in a Market Street cellar drawing corks from a number of confiscated bottles, when it was found that one of the bottles was filled with a compound which a chemist pronounced to be dynamite. The bottles had been seized by detectives in the employ of the New-York Bottlers' Association, who found that their goods were being used by Newark bottlers. One of the detectives who made the seizures says that his life was threatened by the Newark bottlers, and he connects the presence of the dynamite with this fact.

A BOY'S MANIA FOR INCENDIARISM.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 22.—Jay Keavin, the five-year-old son of Policeman Keavin, was today arrested on a charge of incendiarism, and confessed that he had set the fire which destroyed a barn on Saturday night, and also a house in the same district on Sunday night.

He said that about a year ago he had also set fire to a bed in the house of a neighbor, and at that time a man who was asleep in the bed was nearly burned to death.

The boy appears to have a mania for incendiarism.

LOUISIANA'S GREAT PERIL

THOUSANDS OF MILES OF PLANTATIONS UNDER WATER.

MANY STREETS IN NEW-ORLEANS FLOODED FROM LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN—THE MORGANSEA LEVEE BREAKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—The flood situation has changed rapidly for the worse during the last twenty-four hours, and the condition of affairs was never gloomier or more threatening than it is at present. For the last three days the crest of the great wave in the Mississippi has been passing from Vicksburg down, and the most extraordinary efforts have been made to hold the levees against the high water. A levee relief boat has gone to the scene of danger with supplies, material, and men.

In Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge 8,000 men have been at work for several days strengthening the levees, and between here and Bayou Sara probably 20,000 more have been trying to hold the line of dikes; but the rain and wind storm which came on yesterday, coupled with the high water, overthrew all these preparations, and in the last twenty-four hours no less than fifteen breaks have occurred.

At Bayou Sara, a town of about ten thousand people, 160 miles above here, the water rose to the first floors of all the stores and houses, put a stop to all business, and compelled an abandonment of the town by the majority of the population. An ugly break followed at Myrtle's Grove plantation, forty miles below the city, on the plantation of Congressman Wilkinson, and one that it is scarcely possible to close. A number of other breaks, but of smaller extent, are reported at St. Sophie, Jesuit's Bend, Point à la Hache, and at Martinez Place, ten miles below Baton Rouge, to which relief was sent at once, but it is not thought the break can be closed.

But the greatest disaster occurred later to-day when the Morgansea levee gave way. This news naturally caused the greatest consternation, because Morgansea protects a large portion of Southern Louisiana. It is one of the finest levees on the Mississippi, with a 200-foot base and from fifteen to thirty feet high, constructed jointly by the United States and the State of Louisiana. It cost close to $250,000. The break will sever the Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry, Assumption, St. Martins, St. Mary, Iberia, and Terre Bonne Parishes, and 2,500 or 3,000 square miles, with between 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, will be more or less affected by the overflow.

The country is planted in sugar cane and similar crops, which are destroyed by overflows if under water ten days. The amount of loss will depend upon the duration of the flood, but it will certainly mount well up in the millions. Back of the levee there are a number of settlements on the ridges or high land. Many of these are likely to go under water, and the police jury, of Pointe Coupée has telegraphed the Governor asking for boats to rescue the people of the inundated district, as otherwise there will be a heavy loss of life. The Arthur-Lambert, with several barges, was ordered by telegraph from Baton Rogue. Other boats will be sent from New-Orleans to-night and to-morrow.

The Morgansea levee broke in 1874, and the State of Louisiana co-operated with the United States to erect one of the finest and strongest levees on the Mississippi. Besides Morgansea two other breaks have occurred in the Pointe Coupee levee, one at Richie, three miles below Bayou Sara, and the other eight miles above Morgansea. It is feared, however, that all the Pointe Congeal levees are endangered.

The gloomy feeling here has been increased by the flooding of the rear of the State by backwater from Lake Pontchartrain, as was predicted by Sergt. Dunn some time ago. The east winds that have prevailed since Sunday drove the water from the Gulf of Mexico into the lake. This, joined to the water from the Nita crevasse, equal to one-fifth of the whole volume of the Mississippi, has raised the flood level on the lake, and the water, pouring over the ridge or through the levees along the canal, has overflowed the rear of the city. West End and Spanish Fort, the two lake resorts of New-Orleans, were flooded. The water spreading toward the city badly overflowed the Creole farms in the rear of the city, and later in the day Orleans, Toulouse, St. Peter's, and other streets were under water, the latter reaching as far as Maries Street.

This, however, was merely temporary, due to the very severe and continuous east winds, and when these ceased the water receded. It is liable, however, to rise again.

Gentilly ridge is overflowed, and the beautiful Metaree Cemetery is a lake of water. The mound that shelters the remains of Jefferson Davis is an island in the sea, while the tomb is under seven feet of water.

A protection levee in front of Vidalia, opposite Natchez, broke this morning, but the whole town responded to the alarm bells and turned out and raised the embankment, stopping the flow of water into the town. At 10 o'clock the Lake Concordia levee broke, and at dark the break was 200 feet wide and the water was going through like a mill race.

BAYOU SARA, La., April 22.—The situation here is unchanged. It rained here all day and the prospects are that it will continue all night. The Grand levee broke this morning about eighty yards above New-Morganzea. The crevasse is about four hundred feet wide and no doubt will cut its way down to New-Morganzea before morning. There are three breaks between Morganzea and here, and water is washing over the levee along the entire line. No doubt the suffering will be great, especially to live stock, and no doubt there will be loss of life.

About fifteen white refugees and a lot of colored ones came over to-day from Point Coupée—men, women, and children—not knowing where they were going. The water is still rising in the town, notwithstanding the numerous breaks above.

CHINESE MINERS KILLED.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE DESTROY LIVES IN A WYOMING COAL MINE.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 22.—Rock Springs Coal Mine No. 4, with an underground area of nine miles, a capacity of 500 cars a day, and the prestige of producing the best fuel mined in the West, is on fire, with no hope of extinguishing the flames under three months. It is the property of the Union Pacific Railway, and is valued at $1,000,000. Chinamen who cook their food in their rooms, in violation of the mining rules and Territorial laws, are to blame for the destruction of property and loss of life.

The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning, but was kept in hand until about 9. Then it began to spread rapidly, and the men were ordered to the surface. They had been nervous for some time, and a mutiny was threatened an hour before the general alarm was sounded. Then they made a rush for the surface. The leaders, whose pallid features heightened the effect of the dust gathered on their faces, were just issuing from the shaft's mouth when an explosion, heard for miles around, made the earth quiver and loosened coal in other mines.

At the report the 3,000 people living in the camp prepared to flee to the crevasses of Nita. There were calls for volunteers for a rescuing party, and a score of men responded. Their disappearance in the mine's mouth was quickly followed by another explosion louder than the first. Seven of the searching party were injured, one past recovery. The camp seemed panic stricken, but the appeals and demands of the women for rescuers were raised above other cries.

A dozen men descended this time and returned in a few minutes with six insensible Chinamen, and said that ten others had been left lying prostrate in the mine. Two of the rescued Chinamen died at once. Three explosions soon occurred in rapid succession. Smoke issued from all the entrances, and further rescue work was abandoned. There are still at least thirty men in the mine, mostly Chinese. All the entrances have been closed, and every effort is being made to keep the fire within bounds.

ACCIDENT TO THE NAMOUNA.

THREE OF THE CREW OF MR. BENNETT'S YACHT WASHED OVERBOARD.

From Dunlap's Cable Company.

NICE, April 22.—A letter received here brings news of an accident to the yacht Namouna, the property of James Gordon Bennett, in the China Sea.

A violent storm suddenly struck the boat, and before the Captain had time to caution the passengers on deck a fearful sea swept over her. Three of the crew were washed overboard. Although the yacht was seriously damaged it was able to make a small Chinese port, where it is remaining for the present.

Mr. Bennett was on board himself with a party of young friends.

* * *

No news had been received at the Herald office last night concerning an accident to the Namouna.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

MR. BALFOUR'S PROMISES—COMMENTS ON MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 22.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to-day discussed the Land Purchase bill for two hours with a deputation from the Dublin landlords' convention. He promised to consider carefully the proposed modifications of the bill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We will not pretend to like Mr. Parnell's proposal. Being his, the Parnellites may support it. If it had been brought in by an English Cabinet, it would have been overwhelmed with every epithet of execration that the Irish imagination could invent."

DUBLIN, April 22.—The *Freeman's Journal*, (Home Rule,) commenting on Mr. Parnell's speech on the Irish Land Purchase bill in the House of Commons yesterday, says it is certainly curious to find Mr. Parnell proposing a scheme by which landlords will be retained in Ireland.

The *Express* (independent Conservative) says that Mr. Parnell's proposal is a remarkable one coming from such a quarter. His proposal asserts the principle for which the landlords vainly contended before the Irish Land act was passed in 1881.

PLEASANT DAYS FOR STANLEY.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—Henry M. Stanley attended a garden party at the Laeken Palace today. Fifteen hundred persons were present, among them being Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Deputies, members of the diplomatic corps, and many others of distinction. The King and Queen conversed for some time with Mr. Stanley and other guests.

Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister here, will give a dinner to Mr. Stanley, Dr. Parke, and the other members of Mr. Stanley's party tomorrow. The Congo Committee will give a ball in honor of Mr. Stanley, and he will also be entertained at luncheon by the Anti-Slavery Society.

Dr. Parke maintains that Emin Pasha has a cataract on each eye, and that the sight of one eye has been completely destroyed.

The Society of Engineers gave a grand fête on the Bourse to-day in honor of Mr. Stanley. An address was presented to the explorer, who in reply congratulated the Belgian people upon possessing a King devoted to peaceful progress, and drew a contr

OPENING DAY AT LINDEN

THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR OVER THE NEW TRACK.

A DEAD HEAT BETWEEN TWO TWO-YEAR-OLDS RUN IN VERY FAST TIME—SIX OTHER RACES DECIDED.

Linden Park, now to all intents and purposes a new race course, was opened to the public yesterday afternoon. Under discouraging circumstances the new track was opened last Fall, but continuous rains and adverse conditions prevailed. Yesterday the conditions were different. The track is most picturesquely located, and the time made over the new track, built at an expense of many thousand dollars this Spring, proves most conclusively that it is one of the very fastest in America, and must, because of this fact, take rank with the leading tracks in the country. Three-quarters of a mile in 1:15, a half in 0:49¼, and a mile in 1:43¾, all records for the year, made by horses whom no one would assert are better than good ones of the second class, shows how very good the track itself is much better than words of any kind would do.

Some eight thousand people were present at the opening, and they filled the "double-decked" grand stand much more than comfortably, while the betting ring, ample as it is now, and exceeded in size by no other in this vicinity, gave ample room for the seventy-five bookmakers and their customers to do business. President English, Secretary Stockton, and the members of the Executive Committee were particularly gratified that the boxes were liberally patronized by the young ladies and gentlemen who represent the best of New-Jersey's society in the busy town of Elizabeth near by. As the pretty faces were those of such ladies as are not the regular patrons of race tracks, they naturally gave to the track patrons a hint of what will come when society turns out to enjoy "the sport of Kings" later on. A pleasant addition to the throng of regulars, too, was a party of 300 people who came on a special train from Philadelphia. There was also a party from Trenton, and another from Newark, and as most of these were novices in racing matters, the grand stand had quite the aspect of a jolly party of young people on a most pleasurable outing.

The racing was first-class, as the time already referred to shows. Seven races were given for full measure, as one of the selling scrambles was divided. Fordham opened the sport by romping home in the first race in 1:15, a clever winner by three lengths from his heavily-backed competitor, Bradford, who as easily defeated St. John, the trio being virtually the only competitors in a field of a half dozen.

The second race was decidedly sensational. It was a half-mile dash for two-year-olds, and proved to be a dead heat between the Morris colt, Hands Off, and the Union Stable's filly by Onondaga-Tendency. The former was the favorite, but just at the post the latter, coming strong under the whip, caught the favorite and the pair ran head and head, jump for jump, for a sixteenth of a mile, passing the judges so closely together that the race had to be declared a dead heat. Best Boy was a poor third. The race was the best of the year, having been run in 0:49¼, and as it would have been a cruelty to ask the youngsters to run it off, the owners decided to divide the purse between them.

Seadrift ran away from the favorite, Kenwood, in the third race, a dash of seven furlongs, and won quite easily, the outsider, Sam Morse, who ran very peculiarly at Elizabeth, getting the place by a head from the favorite. The fourth race, at a mile, was an easy victory for Ilma B., who had only Golden Rod to beat, and did it quite handily in 1:43¾, fast time for thus early in the season.

A field of fifteen made a lively race of the fifth, a three-quarter-mile dash, for which Monmouth was a pronounced favorite. But Monmouth could not run a little bit, and Golden Rod, who was the second choice at the conflicting odds of 5 to 1, carried off the prize after a hard fight with Zulu and Clay Stockton, the first named being beaten by a half length only.

Mattie Looram's terrific finish in the sixth race led many of the crowd to believe he had beaten Jim Gray and Little Barefoot after a bruising race at five-eighths of a mile. But the friends of Mattie Looram were altogether wrong, and when he was placed third the judges placed him in the right position, for the other pair, finishing only heads apart, beat him home by nearly a length. There was some excitement after the race, but good sense prevailed, and there was no outbreak, though one seemed imminent for a minute.

The final race, also at five-eighths, proved a victory for the favorite, Defendant, who beat Louise home by a half length, the latter the same distance in front of Little Monarch, the gray son of Little Minch and Cricket, both famous racers. Little Monarch ran as if he would lose the rest of the party for a half mile, and then tired and was beaten at the end. After the race, French, who rode Little Monarch, claimed he had been fouled by Defendant. The claim was disallowed, however, and the horses were placed as they finished.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.
S. Emery's br. h. Fordham, 5 years, by Falsetto.
Semper Vivo, 119 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
G. Walbaum's b. h. Bradford, 6.....(Bergen) 2
L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. John, aged, 119.....(Garrison) 3
Beck, 116; Sir William, 108; Vollett, 105, also ran and finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 8 to 5; Bradford, 3 to 1; Beck, 7 to 1; St. John, 12 to 1; Sir William, 60 to 1; Vollett, 150 to 1.
For place—Against Fordham, no betting; Bradford, 4 to 5; Beck, 8 to 5; St. John, 3 to 1; Sir William, 15 to 1; Vollett, 60 to 1.
Won by three lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $10 each, with $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:49¼.
Union Stable's b. f. by Onondaga-Tendency, 105 pounds.....(French) 1
J. A. and A. H. Morris's b. c. Hands Off, by Saxtons Blackburn-Touch-me-Not, 113.....(Littlefield) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Best Boy, 118.....(Landy) 3
Favora, 106; Simrock, 113; Claudine, 110; Knickerbocker, 113, and Martha Washington, 110, also ran and finished as named.
*Dead heat; money divided.
Betting.—To win—Against Hands Off, even money; Claudine, 6 to 1; Favora, 6 to 1; Best Boy, Tendency filly, and Martha Washington, 10 to 1 each; Knickerbock, 25 to 1; Simrock, 50 to 1.
For place—Against Hands Off, 2 to 5; Claudine, 3 to 5; Favora, 2 to 5; Best Boy, 3 to 1; Tendency filly and Martha Washington, 4 to 1 each; Knickerbock, 10 to 1; Simrock, 15 to 1.
Three lengths between the leaders and the third horse.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages, of $10 each, with $450 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third; special weights. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:26.
L. & J. Martin's b. h. Seadrift, 4 years, by Sensation.
Ocean Queen, 118 pounds.....(Fitzgerod) 1
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 3.....(Jones) 2
G. Walbaum's b. c. Kenwood, 3.....(Bergen) 3
Vandegrift, 110; Lotion, 111; Essie, 106; Little Jake, 111, and Burnside, 111, also ran and finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, 3 to 5; Seadrift, 4 to 1; Little Jake, 5 to 1; Sam Morse, 7 to 1; Lotion and Essie, 8 to 1 each; Vandegrift, 10 to 1; Burnside, 20 to 1.
For place—Against Kenwood, 3 to 5; Seadrift, 7 to 5; Little Jake, 3 to 5; Sam Morse, 2½ to 1; Lotion and Essie, 3 to 1 each; Vandegrift, 4 to 1; Burnside, 7 to 1.
Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $200 to second. One mile. Time—1:43¾.
Union Stable's b. f. Ilma B., 4 years, by John Harper-Little Orie, 109 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Excelsior Stable's b. m. Golden Rod, 5, 118.....(Thompson) 2
Betting.—To win—Against Ilma B., 1 to 7; Golden Rod, 6 to 1.
Won by three lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾. Winner bought in for $1,600.
Bradford Stable's br. g. Golden Rod, 5 years, by Faustus-Sympathy, 101 pounds, $900.....(J. Tribe) 1
R. L. Thomas's b. g. Zulu, 4, 89.....(Penny) 2
Beverwyck Stable's b. m. Clay Stockton, 5, 99.....(Stevenson) 3
Harrison, 93; Shotover, 96; Bohemian, 119; Gendarme, 109; Monmouth, 118; Romp, 106; Monte Christo, 95; Lonely, 104; Bliss, 88; Pastal B., 97; Queen of Elizabeth, 105, and Scurire, 110, also ran and finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Monmouth, 9 to 5; Golden Rod, 5 to 1; Shotover and Clay Stockton, 5 to 1 each; Zulu, 8 to 1; Bohemian, 15 to 1; Pastal B., 10 to 1; Lonely and Queen of Elizabeth, 25 to 1 each; Harrison, 30 to 1; Romp and Monte Christo, 50 to 1 each; Scurire and Gendarme, 60 to 1 each; Bliss, 100 to 1.
For place—Against Monmouth, 7 to 10; Shotover and Golden Rod, 2 to 1 each; Clay Stockton, 2½ to 1; Zulu, 3 to 1; Bohemian, 5 to 1; Harrison, Queen of Elizabeth, and Lonely, 8 to 1 each; Pastal B., 10 to 1; Monte Christo and Romp, 20 to 1 each; Gendarme and Scurire, 25 to 1 each; Bliss, 40 to 1.
Won by a length; the same between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¼. No bid for the winner.
Beverwyck Stable's ch. h. Jim Gray, aged, by Ten Broeck-Alice Gray, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. C. Daly's br. f. Little Barefoot, 4, 106.....(Lambley) 2
P. Halpin's b. h. Mattie Looram, 6, 106.....(Bender) 3
Nina W., 110; Avery, 102; Big Brown Jug, 98; Vance, 104; Teddington, 101; Japhet, 107, and Boodle, 106, also ran, and finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Jim Gray, 6 to 5; Nina W., 13 to 5; Vance, 5 to 1; Mattie Looram, 5 to 1; Japhet, Avery, and Teddington, 20 to 1 each; Little Barefoot, 40 to 1; Big Brown Jug and Boodle, 100 to 1 each.
For place—Against Jim Gray, 3 to 5; Nina W., 9 to 10; Vance, 8 to 5; Mattie Looram, 2½ to 1; Japhet, Teddington, and Avery, 7 to 1 each; Little Barefoot, 15 to 1; Boodle and Big Brown Jug, 40 to 1 each.
Won by a head; a head between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.
Diamond Stable's b. c. Defendant, 3 years, by Fivemeter-Acquittal, 102 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
Jere Dunn's b. m. Louise, 4, 104.....(Littlefield) 2
Davis & Hall's g. c. Little Monarch, 3, 97.....(French) 3
Steve Jerome, 110; Fussie, 100; Fast Time, 86; Oscella, 113; Bettie L., 102; Frank Wheeler, 98; Owen Golden, 109, and J. O. C., 91, also ran, and finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Defendant, 7 to 5; Little Monarch, 3 to 1; Louise and Steve Jerome, 10 to 1 each; Oscella and Fast Time, 12 to 1 each; Fussie, J. O. C., and Bettie L., 40 to 1 each; Owen Golden and Frank Wheeler, 100 to 1 each.
For place—Against Defendant, 3 to 5; Little Monarch, 6 to 5; Louise and Steve Jerome, 3 to 1 each; Oscella and Fast Time, 4 to 1 each; J. O. C., Fussie, and Bettie L., 15 to 1 each; Owen Golden and Frank Wheeler, 30 to 1 each.
Won by a half length; the same between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

The races at Linden Park to-day will not begin until 2:10, so that people taking the 1:30 limited train will reach the track in ample time to see all the races. Six races are on the card for this afternoon, the entries and weights for which are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; sweepstakes. Salisbury, 124 pounds; Little Addie, 116; St. John, 114; Lee Christy, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; a sweepstakes for two and three year olds. Volsett, Stryker, and Extravagance, 118 pounds each; Defendant, 109; Maggie M., 100; Christine and Captain Wagener, 95 each; Emily Carter, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; a sweepstakes at five pounds below the scale. Fordham, 119 pounds; The Doctor, My Fellow, and Tanner, 116 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; sweepstakes. Joe Lee, 125 pounds; Tristan and Gray Dawn, 120 each; Hamlet and King Volt, 110 each; Lord Payton, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling sweepstakes. Ten Rooker and St. Paris, 115 pounds each; Supervisor, 110; Can't Tell, 107; Ralph Black, Pelham, and Sparling, 16 each; Miss Dupleity, and Little Jim, 105 each; Henry George, 103; King Idle, 102; Re-echo, 101; Big Brown Jug, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—One-half mile; selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds. The Lizzie S. colt, 108 pounds; Addie L., 106; the Interest colt, 98.

On Friday afternoon the Linden Park Association will give an extra race for two-year-olds at five-eighths of a mile. It will be a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $300 will go to the second and $100 to the third horse. Winners of $1,000 will be required to take up a penalty of three pounds. Other winners will carry their regular weights, and beaten maidens will be allowed five pounds. It should bring out a good field and prove to be a cracking good race.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 22.—This was the opening day of the Epsom Spring meeting. The race for the Holmwood Two-Year-Olds' Plate, at five furlongs, was won by two lengths by Chancery Belle, by Marden, with Caversham, by Marden, second, and Lady Lucy, by Barcoldine, third. There were eight starters.

The Great Surrey Handicap, of five furlongs, was won by St. Symphorien, with Mephisto second and Lady Yarmouth third. Fifteen horses ran.

The race for the Westminster Plate, for two-year-olds, also at five furlongs, was won by Pambourina, by Hampden, with Heat Haze, by Marden or Flu Jannet, second, and Macunasa, by Urcas, third. There were eight starters.

The Great Metropolitan Handicap Stakes, at two and one-quarter miles, was won by Parlington, with Armada second and Galway third. There were fifteen starters. Time—4:14.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes, a welter handicap, at a mile, was won by three lengths by Forest Dancer, with Meanteagle second, and Woodland third. There were six starters.

KENTUCKY HORSE NOTES.

LEXINGTON, April 22.—Bowerman Brothers of this city have sold for $3,000 the two-year-old colt Star McGregor, by Robert McGregor-Lassie, by Aladdin, to J. H. Hartley, of Montgomery, Ala.

While exercising on the track here this morning the thoroughbred colt Fontenoy, two years old, by Fonso-Sleepy Kate, fell dead from heart disease. He belonged to Mr. A. Belmont's man, S. Lucas.

Woodburn Stud has lost by death the brood mare Molly Wood, by Lexington-Hymenia, by imp. Yorkshire. A span of three-year-olds, Falcon, Golden Gate, Woodlark, Mollie Brown, Obelisk, and Alfaire.

Meadowthorpe Stud has lost by death the brood mare Kate Mattingly, by John Morgan-Betsy Hunter, by Oliver. Among her produce were Herbert, Crescole, Matinee, and Long Girl.

SANTA ANITA RACERS.

CHICAGO, April 22.—"Lucky" Baldwin's string of race horses reached Chicago from San Francisco on Sunday night in charge of Trainer Robert E. Campbell. They are resting here and will be shipped in a day or two to Brooklyn, where the stable opens the season. Campbell started with thirteen racers, but Ensenada, two years, by Gano or Rutherford-Arista, was taken sick at Albuquerque and left there. The string consists of Los Angeles, Ganymede, Honduras, Bramble, Silver Cloud, and the following two-year-olds: Ensenada, b. f., by Grinstead-Hermione; Cleopatra, b. f., by Grinstead-Maggie Emerson; Silverado, b. c., by Rutherford-Fanita C.; Fanita, b. f., by Longfellow-Mission Belle; El Carmen, ch. m., by Gano-Grey Annie, and Ocsita, b. f., by Norfolk-Mollie McGurn.

RESULTS AT MEMPHIS.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ethel S. won, Rose Howard second, and Mollie Wolfe third. Time—1:07¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bessie Annie won, with Armiel second and Mamie Fonso third. Time—1:06.

THIRD RACE.—Gaston Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Dondon won, with National second and Annie Brown third. Time—1:05¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Huntress won, with Buckler second and Boss third. Time—2:09.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Skobeloff won, with Lida L. second and Eight-to-Seven third. Time—1:18.

The entries and weights for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Black Knight and Lithrow, 113 pounds each; Ban Marsh and Tommy Magee, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mountain, 107 pounds; Mary K. and Mary J., 104 each; Vanango, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Montgomery Stakes. One mile and three-sixteenths. Hyton, 119 pounds; Hypocrite, 108; Tom Stevens, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. La Fromet, 114 pounds; Misori and Irma H., 113 each; Bessie, 106; Rosebud and Jess Armstrong, 103 each; Fairy Queen, 98; Vevay, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Carlton, 106 pounds; Jack Cooke, 104; Mamie Fonso and Ecarte, 103 each; Enterprise, 99.

MRS. COCKRELL'S TEA PARTY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mrs. Cockrell gave a charming tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Dameron and Miss Briggs of St. Louis. The rooms were decorated with potted plants and flowers, while through the windows streamed a flood of sunshine. The hostess wore a gown of black velvet, with full front of cardinal silk. Miss Briggs wore light-blue China crêpe, and



DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,
FURNITURE.
NEW STOCK,
NEW STYLES,
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Our warerooms are now crowded with the new Spring styles of Furniture. On at least two thirds of the Furniture which we sell our prices are the lowest in the city.

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RINGING WORDS FROM GRATEFUL HEARTS

CUTICURA REMEDIES

The Greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, and Humor Remedies the World Has Ever Known

Covered with Sores

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one-half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment.

JOHN R. BERO, Hoganasburgh, N. Y.

Awful Blood Humor

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured, and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you.

Mrs. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

Scrofula 7 Years

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES, which completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

CAPT. YULE MUST RETIRE.

HIS CASE AMONG OTHERS BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received from Corporation Counsel Clark an opinion in relation to the claim of Capt. Peter Yule of the Thirty-fifth Precinct for exemption from retirement for age, on the ground that he enlisted for the Mexican war. He enlisted April 10, 1846, without his father's consent, he being a minor at the time, and was discharged on habeas corpus proceedings in the September following. The Corporation Counsel holds that not having been properly enlisted, he could not be honorably discharged, and therefore Capt. Yule is not entitled to exemption under the act which grants such exemption to honorably discharged soldiers of the Mexican war. Capt. Yule will probably be retired at the next meeting of the board.

A communication was received from John D. Weber, United States Superintendent of Immigration, asking for the services of a police force at the Barge Office to preserve the public peace and assist at the landing of immigrants, and for a larger force than was on duty at Castle Garden before the assumption of the landing by the Federal authorities.

President MacLean was under the impression that as the Barge Office was United States territory, the Police Commissioners were not required to detail police at that place, but the communication was laid over.

Capt. Martin, Reilly, Brogan, Clinchy, Reilly, and Washburn were ordered to be commanded for failing to comply with a rule of the department in regard to the forwarding to headquarters of complaints made against members of the police force within twenty-four hours after such complaints are made.

Patrolman Charles Kearns of the Eighth Precinct, who has been in the Twenty-third, and Dennis J. Mahoney of the Twelfth, were dismissed for intoxication.

Patrolman Thomas Gorman of the Eighth Precinct, for indiscreetly drawing his revolver and firing three shots without sufficient cause, was fined thirty days' pay.

Patrolmen Edward Webber of the First, George Clinchy of the Twenty-eighth, and Doorman Samuel McCammon of the Twenty-ninth Precinct were retired on half pay.

CAPT. SAMUELS AGAIN DECLINES.

Capt. Samuel Samuels, who was named on Monday by President Parker of the Marine Society as one of the committee to investigate the charges against Gov. Teak of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, has most decidedly declined to serve in the matter. He says in a note sent to Capt. Parker yesterday:

"I received you in writing under date of April 17 that motives of delicacy would compel me to decline serving on such a committee, as I have been a candidate for the office that Capt. Teak now holds. I am surprised that in the face of that notice you should have insisted on appointing me, and now at the earliest possible moment I legally notify you that I cannot serve on such committee."

Capt. Samuels's successor has not yet been named.

DIGESTION AND NUTRITION.

Digestion is accelerated by an increased flow of the digestive fluids; thus, starchy substances will be better digested when the flow of saliva is increased, albuminous substances when the gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices flow freely, while the bile, pancreatic, and intestinal juices must increase in quantity for the rapid digestion of fats. In this connection Prof. Prosper de Pietra Santa of Paris says: "As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, imported from Berlin, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutrient as well, and which is free from exciting China wine as a stimulant."

An Awful Sore Limb

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen. B. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Head a Running Sore

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured.

L. B. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Not a Pimple on Baby

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

Mrs. M. H. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

Ringing words from grateful hearts tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA IN COURT.

P. S. CASSIDY OBJECTS TO BEING CALLED A SPY.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer held a large and very deeply-interested audience of Fenians yesterday. The drawing card was the trial of O'Donovan Rossa, once the Fenian Brotherhood leader and now the publisher of the *United Irishman*, and of Wilbur H. Hendrickson, the printer of that paper, on a charge of criminal libel, the complainant being Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, who, according to frequent editorial utterances made in Rossa's paper, is a traitor to Ireland's cause and a spy, a hireling in the employ of the British Government.

The proceedings were interspersed with such frequent references to "dynamite" and "dynamiters" that Judge Andrews, the jury, and the court officers eyed the interested participants in the case with a look akin to nervous suspicion, and once, when an innocent spectator accidentally stepped on the loaded end of a parlor match, there was a very perceptible tendency on the part of many to vacate the premises.

Col. Andrew J. Humboldt Dawson opened the case with a speech to the jury. He forgot Rossa and Cassidy and buried the point at issue beneath the eloquence of a tribute for Ireland and her sons and metaphorical prophecies of the future grandeur and greatness of the little isle. Then he called Cassidy to the stand to identify the alleged libelous articles which had been printed in Rossa's paper. The clippings were finally admitted as evidence. Then Cassidy was turned over to Lawyer Howe, Rossa's counsel, for cross-examination.

Lawyer Howe explained that as the alleged libel was that of calling Cassidy a spy, the defense would like to show that Rossa had every reason to believe that Cassidy was such. Then he led Cassidy, by questions, through that part of his life in which he has been a professed Irish patriot. Cassidy had to admit to Mr. Howe's questions that he had secured letters of introduction from the chief of police of New-York to the Chiefs of Police of London and Paris. Cassidy got back at Lawyer Howe, however, when he was asked if he had not been instrumental in the arrest of a faithful Fenian named Duff or Wallace. He answered:

"I had no more to do with his arrest than I had with your arrest in England."

"My arrest," responded Lawyer Howe.

"Yes, your arrest," answered Cassidy.

"Well, my arrest was something to be proud of, not ashamed of," loudly proclaimed the lawyer.

On redirect Cassidy said that he never saw dynamite, never handled it, and really did not know what it was. When asked if he was ever employed as an agent of England against Ireland, he denied most emphatically that he had been.

O'Donovan Rossa, when put on the stand, said he believes that his calling of Cassidy a spy was justified. He related circumstances of Cassidy's conduct at meetings of the Fenians which made him suspicious. Rossa said that he once gave Cassidy $250 to go to England on a mission. He took two Fenians, Dalahan and Harkins with him. The minute they reached Liverpool they were shadowed and when they got to London, Galahan and Harkins were arrested, tried and sentenced to penal servitude. Cassidy was not molested. Rossa said that convinced him that Cassidy was a traitor, so he published him as one.

The case will go on to-day.

WANTS HIS DAUGHTER'S PROPERTY.

Judge Barrett yesterday appointed J. Alfred Davenport referee to take testimony on an application made by Henry J. Hoffman, as general guardian of his daughter, Isabella W. Hoffman, to have the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ordered to pay over to him the entire income from the estate which it holds in trust for his daughter.

A Fearful Psoriasis

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

Mrs. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Almost a Solid Scab

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and, I began to think, incurable, but it began to heal from the first application.

ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

Raw with Eczema

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body, from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything, I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house.

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

One Mass of Sores

I have been afflicted with a sore limb, which the doctors called eczema. My limb from the knee to the foot was one mass of running sores. The doctors bandaged it every day for a week, and every time the bandage was removed a large scab would come off, and the blood pour down. I got one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and they cured me. I told a lady who was similarly afflicted to use it, and it cured her also. I gratefully acknowledge that it was CUTICURA that cured me.

Mrs. KATE BEARD, Orange Valley, N. J.

Unbearable Itching

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Mrs. C. A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

Fever Sore 8 Years

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesboro, Tenn.

Boy Bad with Eczema

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry, white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES; they did all that I could wish. The humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red, and oily skins prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WHAT MUSIC OUGHT TO BE.

DR. HANCHETT'S LECTURE TO THE ACADEMY OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

There was a very large attendance of strangers at yesterday's meeting of the Academy of Anthropology, at 9 University Place. Dr. Henry G. Hanchett read a paper upon "The Value and Influence of Music," and illustrated his theories by the aid of a choir composed of some well-known church singers, and his interpretation of Chopin's ballade in A flat, Opus 47.

Dr. Hanchett announced his extreme disapproval of the present methods of church singing, popularly regarded. It was, he said, without expression, without tonal meaning, and lacking almost every attribute which it should have in order that it should convey the sentiment or the religious idea which alone made it valuable. "There is much which passes for music," he said, "which cannot, even according to the most liberal conception of it, be correctly called music."

The lecturer found the chant, even the time-honored Gregorian, devoid of music. "It is an antiquated makeshift," he said, "and was originally intended to allow the communicants of the congregation to take some part in the religious service. Even the 'Gloria in Excelsis' as a medium of conveying a religious lesson is, so far as the chant-punctuation is concerned, a delusion and a snare." The lecturer conceded that the range of sentiment adapted to musical expression is limited, and then proceeded by the singing of Frank Stanley's "Stephen Adhar" to show what might be done in the way of musical expression with a hymn when its performers were not mere tyros.

"While music is divided into two great classes," continued Dr. Hanchett, "instrumental and vocal, I regard the highest development of the latter as that in which the meaning of the words is emphasized or interpreted by the use of sounds. Only that should be classed as vocal music which accentuates the words and the ideas which are sought to be conveyed." As an illustration of this, Dr. Hanchett's choir sang Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lay Monastic," which the lecturer said he regarded as one



A Woman's Duty to Society

is to preserve her beauty, which is only done by keeping HER BLOOD PURE. Women as well as men inherit the tendency of their ancestors to scrofulous and specific diseases, to which the world is indebted for a very large proportion of "the ills that flesh is heir to."

NO WOMAN CAN BE BEAUTIFUL

if disfigured by moth, pimples, eczema, discolored or unhealthy skin, sallow complexion, and the like. Under such conditions,

HER BLOOD IS IMPURE.

The only safe, rapid, and infallible blood purifier is THE CACTUS CURE used by the Indians of Brazil, and the formula retained as a secret in the Alva family for three hundred years, now for the first time offered to the public after

CRITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TESTS

in this country, and pronounced the most extraordinary discovery of the age, and only pure and simple vegetable destroyer of the microscopic germ poison of

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Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

NEWS ITEMS FROM MEXICO.

CONDITIONS OF THE POSTAL PHONOGRAPHIC SERVICE.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The conditions of the contract made with the representative of Mr. T. A. Edison in November last for the establishment of a postal phonographic service have been republished with the following additions:

The Government agrees not to grant to any other parties the right to place phonographs or similar apparatus for public use in the Post Offices while the present contract with Mr. Edison remains in force, and the concessionaires bind themselves to employ in the service only those instruments embodying the latest improvements. If, in the first six months of the operation of the contract, it be found that its working is attended with serious difficulties or inconvenience, the concessionaires bind themselves to follow the suggestions given to them by the Government for the removal of such difficulties, but, if the efforts for their removal prove ineffectual and if the trouble be of a nature to seriously hamper the Postal Service, the Government may terminate the contract by giving one year's notice of its intention to do so, and the concessionaires shall lay no claim to an indemnity. The concessionaires are authorized to sell or transfer their rights. The time for placing the phonographs in the Post Offices ready for public use is extended until July 1, 1890.

Serious efforts to establish silk culture are being made, and recently Gov. Marquez of Puebla has imported from China thousands of young mulberry trees, partly at his own expense, and has set out many of them on his estate, where he has a school of practical instruction in silk culture. A similar school has been established in the State of Mexico by Gov. Villada, and a large quantity of silkworms has been imported from India.

An interesting railroad concession is published in the *Diario Oficial* of the 12th inst. It is in favor of Señor Joaquin D. Casasus for the construction of a branch line either from the Interoceanic Railroad or from the Mexican Vera Cruz Railroad to the famous mountains of Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, with the option of continuing it to the volcano on the latter. The survey work is to be commenced within one year and the construction within two years, the date for its completion being fixed at the end of five years. The period of the concession is to be for ninety-nine years, at the end of which time the line, rolling stock, &c., is to pass into the hands of the Government, the owners being compensated by arbitration.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CROPS.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTICUT IS FULL OF PROMISE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—The farmers in all parts of the State have begun their Spring work, and many have their planting well under way. The season is an early one and full of promise. The grass has got well started, and nothing but an exceptionally dry Summer will prevent a heavy crop. There probably will be a lighter growth of grass than last year, but with good weather for harvesting fully as much hay may be put in.

As there was so much rain last year a dry Summer is expected by the farmers. Everything is in good condition for a dry season. Present predictions are that vegetables will grow well and that they will not have the tendency to decay which was characteristic last year.

The market gardeners have various crops above ground, and they expect a profitable early season. There is danger of killing frosts in May, however.

Fruit trees have seldom been so advanced as they are now. The apple trees will soon be ready to blossom, and considerable life is shown in the pear buds. There are indications of a good peach crop, but that depends largely on later conditions of the weather that predictions are unsafe. Strawberries will pay well for cultivation this year, and the blackberry and raspberry vines are growing vigorously.

The present stock of butter in the Connecticut markets is large for this time of the year, but in the event of a dry Summer there is apt to be a falling off in the product. That would prevent the prices from going down to the usual figure. The price of butter will depend somewhat on the fodder supply, and as yet that is an unknown quantity.

Eggs are plenty, the best selling in New-Haven retail market at 18 and 20 cents a dozen.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE SUGGESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to-day had under consideration Senator Vance's bill to provide for a system of warehouses for farm produce throughout the country to be operated by the Government, which is to issue its notes upon deposits of grain therein.

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, sketched the decline in agricultural values in the face of marvelous progress and development of other industries and interests during the past two decades, and insisted that something should be done for the farmer. He charged the fault upon the financial system of the Government, which had resulted in high-priced money and low-priced products. The remedy, Col. Polk suggested, was threefold:

1. Restore silver to its dignity and place as a money metal, with all the rights of coinage and all the qualities of legal tender which gold possesses.

2. Issue sufficient amounts of currency direct to the people at a low rate of interest to meet the legitimate demands of the business of the country, and which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

3. Secure to each issue equal dignity with the money metals by basing it on real, tangible, substantial values.

THE BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The Presbytery of Baltimore began its business sessions to-day. The Rev. Calvin C. Wilson of Churchville was Moderator.

A communication was received from a number of Bohemians and Moravians who are anxious to organize a church in East Baltimore. It was stated that there are in Baltimore about 30,000

YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES

EWING'S MEN WIN AND THE GIANTS DEFEATED AGAIN.

WILD AND UNSTEADY PITCHING BY BURKETT AND HEAVY BATTING AT BROTHERHOOD PARK—OTHER GAMES.

Philadelphia's ball players kept up their winning gait yesterday. Ewing's men won their game, but Mutrie's boys lost to Harry Wright's steady players. Both of the Philadelphia teams played good ball, but the New-York Brotherhood men managed to win by their superior work at the bat. Thirteen hundred persons saw Ewing's men win and five hundred witnessed the defeat of the Giants.

The defeat of the New-York Leaguers was due to the unsteady work of young Burkett. In two innings he gave six men their bases on balls and six hits were made off his delivery. He was apparently nervous and failed to show up in good form. In the fifth inning Sharrott relieved him and pitched a remarkably strong game of ball. His work was warmly applauded, and Manager Mutrie has determined to use him to-day against the Quakers. The Giants didn't make an error while Sharrott was in the box and the visitors only secured a single hit. Aside from Burkett's poor work the game was a pretty one. Hamilton of Philadelphia gave a good exhibition of base running. Score:

NEW-YORK. (N. L.)	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA. (N. L.)	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c.f..	1	1	1	0	0	Burke, c.f....	1	0	0	0	1
Glasscock, s.s.	2	0	2	3	0	Hamilton, l.f.	2	0	2	0	0
Hornung, l.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Myers, 2b...	2	1	6	0	
Bassett, 2b..	0	2	1	3	0	Thompson, r.f.	2	2	2	1	0
Denny, 3b...	0	0	2	0	0	Clements, c..	0	1	9	1	1
Seanlon, 1b..	0	0	9	0	0	Mayer, 3b...	0	2	1	1	0
Clarke, r.f..	0	1	0	0	1	M'Cauly, 1b..	0	0	11	1	1
O'Rourke, c.	1	0	9	2	1	Allen, s.s....	0	0	3	4	2
Burkett, p...	1	0	0	1	0	Gleason, p...	0	0	1	1	0
Sharrott, p..	0	1	0	1	0						
Total.....	3	7	24	9	2	Total.....	7	7	27	15	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Gleason, 1; off Burkett, 6. Struck out—By Gleason, 6; by Burkett, 3; by Sharrott, 6. Three-base hit—Thompson. Hit by pitcher—Myers. Sacrifice hits—Hornung, (2,) Thompson. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Clarke, Burke, Hamilton, (2,) Myers. Wild pitch—Burkett. Passed ball—O'Rourke. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

At Brotherhood Park the game was marked by heavy hitting in both sides. Crane was touched up for nine singles a home run, and a double, while Cunningham's curves were batted for 16 singles, a triple, and a double. Considering the heavy batting, the fielding on both sides was good. Slattery hit safely four of five times at bat. Score:

NEW-YORK (P. L.)	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA (P. L.)	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, r.f....	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, l.f....	1	1	2	1	0
Rich'ds'n, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0	Shindle, s.s..	0	1	2	1	1
Connor, 1b..	2	3	12	1	0	Fogarty, c.f..	2	1	3	1	1
O'Rourke, l.f.	1	3	1	0	1	Wood, r.f....	3	2	3	1	0
Ewing, c....	1	0	3	1	1	Pickett, 2b...	1	2	0	2	0
Slattery, c.f..	2	4	2	0	0	Hallman, c...	1	2	8	2	2
Whitney, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Mulvey, 3b..	0	1	1	2	0
Radford, s.s.	1	1	1	4	0	Farrar, 1b...	0	1	9	0	0
Crane, p....	2	3	0	1	0	Cun'gham, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.....	13	18	27	14	3	Total.....	8	11	27	13	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	4	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base by errors—New-York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Crane, 4; off Cunningham, 5. Struck out—By Crane, 4; by Cunningham, 1. Home run—Wood. Three-base hit—Slattery. Two-base hits—Gore, Fogarty. Double plays—Richardson and Connor; Hatfield, Richardson, and Connor. Sacrifice hits—Ewing, Whitney, Farrar. Stolen bases—Richardson, O'Rourke, Cunningham. Hit by pitcher—Whitney, Wood, Hallman. Wild pitches—Cunningham, 2. Passed balls—Hallman, 1; Ewing, 1. Umpires—Mears. Ferguson and Halbert.

The Rochester men played a very pretty game at Ridgewood yesterday and defeated Brooklyn 7 to 2. It was an interesting game throughout, in which the visitors excelled both at the bat and in the field. For Rochester Callihan pitched a very strong game. The features were two very clever catches by Daily in right field. Score:

BROOKLYN, (A. A.)	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ROCHESTER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Peltz, c.f....	0	0	4	0	0	Scheffler, r.f.	1	1	0	2	0
Daily, r.f....	1	2	2	0	0	Lyons, 1f....	0	2	3	0	0
O'Brien, 1b..	0	1	10	0	1	Knowles, 3b..	0	0	0	2	0
Fennelly, s.s.	0	1	2	2	2	O'Brien, 1b..	2	0	13	0	0
Stuon, 1f....	0	0	1	1	0	Green'd, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
O'Connell, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Phillips, s.s..	0	1	2	1	0
Pitz, c....	0	0	2	2	1	Burke, c.f....	2	1	1	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	0	5	2	0	McKeough, c.	1	2	8	1	0
Williams, p..	0	1	0	3	1	Callahan, p..	0	1	0	1	0
Total.....	2	5	27	13	5	Total.....	7	8	27	15	0

RUNS SCORED IN EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Rochester	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 0; Rochester, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Rochester, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 0; Rochester, 2. Struck out—By Williams, 3; by Callahan, 5. Base on balls—Off Williams, 7; off Callahan, 6. Stolen bases—Daily, Scheffler, Lyons, (2,) T. O'Brien, (2,) Greenwood, Burke, McKeough. Sacrifice hits—Fennelly, Pitz, (2,) Peltz, Knowles. Double play—Greenwood and McKeough. Two-base hits—Burke, McKeough, Scheffler. Wild pitch—Callahan. Balk—By Callahan. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

TO-DAY'S GAMES IN THIS VICINITY.

New-York (N. L.) vs. Philadelphia (N. L.) at the Polo Grounds, 155th St. and 8th Av.

New-York (P. L.) vs. Philadelphia (P. L.) at Brotherhood Park, 157th St. and 8th Av.

Brooklyn (A. A.) vs. Rochester at Ridgewood Park, (Union Elevated Road from the bridge, Brooklyn, and the foot of Broadway, E. D.)

OTHER GAMES.

AT BOSTON.

Boston (N. L.)	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Base hits—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 4. Errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Pitchers—Clarkson and Terry. Umpire—Mr. Weeden.

Boston (P. L.)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	—8
Brooklyn	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	—10

Base hits—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Pitchers—Kilroy and Sowders. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Barnes.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg (N. L.)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1. Pitchers—Sowders and Beatin. Umpire—Mr. Zacharias.

Pittsburg (P. L.)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 4. Pitchers—Tener and King. Umpires—Messrs. Matthews and Gunning.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati (N. L.)	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	5	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	—13

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3. Pitchers—Viau and Coughlin. Umpire—Mr. Quest.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo (P. L.)	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	4	1	—10
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Buffalo, 22; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Buffalo, 5; Cleveland, 3. Pitchers—Keefe and Greer. Umpires—Messrs. Knight and Jones.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	—17
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	—6

Base hits—Athletics, 12; Syracuse, 6. Errors—Athletic, 6; Syracuse, 10. Pitchers—Green and Casey. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Toledo	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Toledo, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Toledo, 1. Pitchers—Chamberlain and Healy. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Columbus, 8. Errors—Columbus, 1. Pitchers—Gastright and Ehret. Umpire—Mr. Connell.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; New-Haven, 3.
At Washington—Hartford, 12; Washington, 3.
At Wilmington—Worcester, 9; Wilmington, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Phil'delp'a	2	1	.667	New-York	1	2	.333
Boston	2	1	.667	Brooklyn	1	2	.333
Chicago	2	1	.667	Cincinnati	1	2	.333
Pittsburg	2	1	.667	Cleveland	1	2	.333

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	3	0	1000	Pittsburg	1	2	.667
Brooklyn	2	1	.667	New-York	1	2	.333
Phil'delp'a	2	1	.667	Boston	1	2	.333
Chicago	2	1	.667	Cleveland	0	3	.000

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Louisville	4	1	.800	Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Columbus	3	2	.600	Syracuse	2	3	.400
Athletic	3	2	.600	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Rochester	3	2	.600	Toledo	1	4	.200

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Worcester	3	0	1000	Jersey City	1	2	.333
Newark	2	1	.667	Wash'gt'n	1	2	.333
Baltimore	2	1	.667	N-W-H'v'n	1	2	.333
Hartford	2	1	.667	Wilmi'gt'n	0	3	.000

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS TO WOMEN.

The twenty-seventh annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women took place last evening in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Fifteen candidates received the degree of M. D. None of the class failed in their examinations. After the prayer by the Rev. J. G. Wood and appropriate remarks by Prof. Phoebe J. R. Wait, M. D., Dean of the college, the Hippocratic oath was administered to the class by Prof. M. Belle Brown, M. D., and the degrees were conferred by the Rev. Henry S. Day, President of the Trustees. The awarding of prizes came next, resulting as follows: Honorary gold medal for excellency in physiology, Miss Nellie Beattie of next year's class. The Lozier memorial for the best general average in scholarship had been awarded to Mrs. H. Burke, but as she had declined to compete for the prize it was given to Miss Gertrude Allen. The Boynton prizes for proficiency in study of diseases of the eye were awarded to Misses L. A. Dell and Gertrude Allen.

The valedictory address was given by Miss Gertrude Allen. Prof. Frank H. Boynton spoke on behalf of the faculty, and the Rev. Charles H. Eaton also delivered an address. The graduating class consisted of Miss Gertrude Allen, Miss Lucy Reinhardt, Miss Florence Harriot, Miss Mary A. Denison, Miss Maria Parloa, Miss Eben E. Rexford, George R. Knapp, Miss Dora Read Goodale, and Miss Juliet Corson are among APRIL contributors.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES
NO. 1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

DISSATISFIED COMMUTERS.

THEY FIND FAULT WITH THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD'S COUPONS.

There seems to be a strong sentiment of protest among commuters on the Long Island Railroad against the petty exactions and vexatious tyranny of the only common carrier from whom they can get transportation to and from their homes. As the policy of the road to punish commuters who dare to complain aloud is reasonably well known, these gentlemen are averse to the publication of their names. One of them writes to THE TIMES as follows:

"The Long Island Railroad Company issues to the commuters a ticket containing two coupons for each day in the month. The coupons are dated, and are good only on the date printed on each, so that if the holder cannot use them on that particular date they must be destroyed, and should he want to use the road more than once on any day he must pay the full regular fare, although clearly, in common justice, entitled to ride with the coupons already paid for in advance, but destroyed under the absurd and iniquitous rule of the company."

This complaint is based on a state of facts irritating enough to a man who has purchased a round of 25 on Long Island, under the impression that it would not pay even the Long Island Road to deal unjustly with its patrons. The allegations made are conceded to be true. At the office of the company, 192 Broadway, yesterday there was a disposition to refer a TIMES reporter to subordinates, whose statements could be easily waived if such a course should seem advisable. The President and responsible head of the company, Austin Corbin, declined to see any newspaper man about this matter. Henry W. Maxwell was also "too busy" to be seen. Press Agent Ryan said that the road had a right to charge 3 cents per mile. That was the regular fare. As an accommodation to the public, twenty-five trip tickets, mileage tickets for 1,000 miles, and communication tickets by the month were issued.

"What are you going to do about it?" was substantially the attitude taken by J. Rogers Maxwell, First Vice President of the Long Island Road, who was the executive officer of the company when the commutation system went into effect. "Our system," he said, "was modeled on that of the New-Haven Road. I believe it is substantially the same that other roads use."

"Do you know of any other road that dates its coupons or makes any other restriction than that they be used during the month?"

"I can't say."

"Do you regard it as just to take a man's money for tickets and refuse him the equivalent in transportation?"

"We think so. It is according to contract." With this remark Mr. Maxwell turned on his heel and left the room.

FOREST FIRES IN THIS STATE.

MANY OF THEM DUE TO CARELESS PERSONS WHO CAMP IN THE WOODS.

ALBANY, April 22.—One of the worst enemies of the forests is the careless person who builds fires in the woods and then negligently goes away without extinguishing them. The utmost vigilance has to be practiced. The Secretary of the State Board of Forest Commissioners has prepared a circular letter to the Fire Wardens which calls attention to the great danger of fires. He says that the woodmen and others familiar with the signs already give warning that the indications all point to a dry season. Summer as an unusually dry season, when there will be an especial liability to the origin and spread of fire. This, therefore, calls for greater precautions than usual to protect the forests.

The escape from serious fires the past year, the circular letter says, is due largely to the exertions of the Fire Wardens in carrying out the provisions of law. There is danger, the Secretary thinks, that the past may lead the officials to relax their efforts. The wardens are directed to look over the country from some high point every day. The way to stop fires is to prevent them," the circular says.

The amendment made to the law by the Legislature gives the Fire Wardens ample power in case of fire to call assistance and provides also for the payment to persons so assisting. In conclusion the circular says:

"The commission expects you to endeavor to your utmost to have the State watch regard to the prevention and guarding of forest fires thoroughly enforced. You are requested to report to the commission all violations of the laws that come to your knowledge."

A NEW-YORKER'S GIFT.

From the Washington Star, April 19.

At the recent meeting of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown University during the business session Father John Prendergast arrived unexpectedly from New-York bearing a gold certificate of $5,000 for the use of the observatory. The name of the generous donor is unknown even to the college authorities, having been confided to Father Prendergast alone. The sum will be devoted to the purchase of a thirteen-inch equatorial telescope.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 22.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day and decided to hold the next Republican Convention at Sioux City, June 25. Judge Weaver of Hardin County was selected for temporary Chairman. The

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

W. J. Arkell received a telegram from Port Townsend from the leader of the *Leslie's Weekly* Alaska expedition saying that he had discovered that an expedition sent out by the Royal Geographical Society of London to explore Alaska also is at Victoria, B. C., and ready to start out. He wanted to know if he should make a race with the English party over the Territory. Mr. Arkell telegraphed back that he wanted no undue haste made on the journey, but that if the American party beat the Englishman there would be no great harm done.

Postmaster Van Cott has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro arrived at that port Sunday, April 20, with mails from China and Japan of March 22 and 25 and April 3. These mails are due to arrive in New-York the morning of Friday, April 25. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. on May 2 for dispatch by steamship Gaelic, from San Francisco, May 8.

The Department of Charities and Correction is in need of a good housekeeper, and the Municipal Civil-Service Board will hold an examination at the Cooper Union Saturday morning for the purpose of filling the place. Candidates for appointment as topographical draughtsman will be examined April 25, an inspector of regulating and grading April 24, and an inspector of construction April 25.

In relation to the controversy now going on concerning the right of the Edward Strauss Orchestra of Vienna to come here as artists, Mme. Adelina Patti wrote to Collector Erhardt yesterday that she can testify to the perfection with which this orchestra plays the famous Strauss dance music; that the players in it are all artists, and that its appearance here will be a treat to music-loving Americans.

Supervisor Kenny yesterday presented to the Board of *City Record* a tabulated statement of bids received for city supplies of stationery, and awards were made as follows: Martin B. Brown, $14,506.31; Bohmer Lithographing Company, $2,341.57; Poor Lithographing Company, $693. The aggregate of $17,540.88 is considered unusually low.

John Keenan, one of the five men implicated in the theft of the two silver bars taken from a truck being driven from the American Exchange Bank to the Cunard steamship dock, yesterday pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to prison for two years and six months by Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions.

The schooner James Slater, which arrived yesterday from Manzanilla, came into collision with an unknown vessel at 2 A. M. on Saturday, off the Capes of Delaware. The unknown did not appear to have been seriously injured. The Slater lost her bowsprit, jibboom, and figurehead, had her stern stove in, and sustained other damages.

William V. King, the new Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, writes to THE TIMES to say that he is sure that at Monday evening's election he received the hearty support of Capt. Hart and his friends. Col. King thinks the imputation that any one in the Hart contingent voted against him is undeserved.

Mrs. James B. McQuade, the daughter-in-law of ex-Mayor James McQuade of Utica, was taken with a fit at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday, and after she recovered was taken to the Gilsey House. Her husband was recently found wandering in the streets in a demented state and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Framp, four years old, of 708 Eleventh Avenue, while crossing the street in front of 702 Eleventh Avenue last evening, was run over by an engine of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and had his right arm and the toes of his left foot cut off. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The French steamship La Champagne, which was due on Sunday, arrived early yesterday morning. Capt. Boyer reported that he was detained by severe westerly gales and high head seas. Among the passengers of La Champagne were the Count de Montagnac, G. L. de Mondoza, Ernest Delaunay, and P. L. Bernard.

There will be a reception at the Narragansett Club, Tammany's social organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District, to-night. Mayor Grant, Police Commissioner Martin Leicester Holme, Corporation Counsel Clark, who is President of the club, and other Tammany celebrities are expected to be present.

A. B. De Frece, the managing Director of the electrical exhibition in aid of the Woman's Exchange now at De Frece's Lyceum, has arranged a special musical programme for Friday evening. S. B. Mills, the pianist, will play several solos, and the Hungarian Band will perform a number of novel selections.

President C. C. Burke of the Produce Exchange and a committee of the Exchange, consisting of Evan Thomas, Chairman; S. A. Sawyer, George Milnor, and Charles Le Duc, went to Washington Monday night to appear before Congress in opposition to Butterworth's bill to prevent dealing in options and futures.

Many complaints have recently been made that mischievous boys are in the habit of throwing stones at the trains from the Grand Central Station while running through the Fourth Avenue cut. Superintendent Murray yesterday directed the police along the line of the cut to take steps to stop this nuisance.

A man was found drowned yesterday in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and was taken to the Morgue. He was about thirty years old, swart, had a brown mustache, and wore a brown coat, gray trousers, a dark waistcoat, red underwear, and gaiter shoes.

"A Constant Reader."—Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Maine. There are local options laws in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Minnesota, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Maryland, and West Virginia.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst of Madison Square Presbyterian Church will open the new course of Sunday talks to students by prominent divines at Rutgers College next Sunday. A recent appropriation has been made for the support of this course.

The Aldermen's Railroad Committee will give a public hearing in the Council Chamber June 5 at 1 P. M. on the application of the Washington Bridge, Tremont and Westchester Railroad Company for permission to lay its tracks.

The subscriptions sent in to the New-York Free Circulating Library fund last week amounted to $30, Miss Florence Harriot and S. C. Harriot, Jr., giving $10 each. The grand total is now $11,735.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were Lloyd Baker, T. S. Cochrane, H. T. Kimball, and R. W. Maxwell Muller.

Judge Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas are again hearing the evidence in the Maltby G. Lane will contest case which was tried only a few weeks ago.

Judge Truax of the Superior Court yesterday granted Mrs. Etta Loomis an absolute divorce from Thomas H. Loomis, a civil engineer. There was no defense.

The Tenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, will hold a reunion and dinner on Monday evening next at Congress Hall, 193 Third Avenue.

Ambrose Snow was re-elected President of the Pilot Board yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

At the inquest held by Coroner Lindsay last night in the case of Peter Doran, who was shot by Manager Asa R. Waterman on Saturday night at Méserole and Lorimer Streets, Brooklyn, while the latter was accompanying Doran's wife home from the theatre, the jury found that "death resulted from shock and hemorrhage from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Waterman." The evidence given was nearly as brief as the verdict and contained no facts that have not been printed. Waterman's case will be presented to the Grand Jury to-day.

An unknown man, about thirty years old, went into Henry Koster's grocery store, at 223 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, bought some bananas, and refused to pay for them. Some angry words followed, and Koster seized the man and pushed him out into the street. There the man fell, striking his head on a stone and sustaining a fracture of the skull. He was removed at once to the Eastern District Hospital, where the surgeons said he could not possibly

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
AMUSEMENTS	7	HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	7
AUCTION SALES	7	HOTELS	7
BOARDERS WANTED	7	INSTRUCTION	7
BUSINESS NOTICES	5	JERSEY CATTLE	7
CITY PLATE TO LET	7	LEGAL NOTICES	6
CITY ROOMS TO LET	7	MARRIAGES AND DEATHS	6
CITY REAL ESTATE	7	MISCELLANEOUS	8
CLOTHING	8	NEW PUBLICATIONS	8
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES	7	PIANOS	7
COUNTRY BOARD	7	PUBLIC NOTICES	10
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	RAILROADS	10
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	7
DANCING	8	SHIPPING	10
DIVIDENDS	10	SITUATIONS WANTED	8
DRY GOODS	8	SPECIAL NOTICES	7
ELECTIONS	10	STEAMBOATS	7
EXCURSIONS	7	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FINANCIAL	10	SUMMER RESORTS	6
FINE ARTS	7	TEACHERS	7
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	THE TURF	8
HELP WANTED	8		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée.

ARMORY THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Nachbarinnen and Leichte Cavallerie.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NERO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.

BASEBALL—Brotherhood Park, 8th Av. and 157th St.—At 4.

BASEBALL—New Polo Grounds, 155th St. and 8th Av.—At 4.

BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Art Up to Date.

CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av. and 18th St.—At 3:30—Lecture.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Percy Pendragon, Wig and Gown, and A Double Lesson.

EDEN MUSÉE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.

FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th St., near 3d Av.—Fair.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—At 8—Nature's Gas. Matinée—A Mighty Power.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—A Brass Monkey. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Variety. Matinée.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Forget Me Not.

KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety. Matinée.

LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—The Charity Ball. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—Aunt Jack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—Linda di Chamounix.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Day and evening—Annual Exhibition.

NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.

NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—A Child of Naples. Matinée.

OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.

PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.

STEINWAY HALL, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8—Concert.

THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by showers.

It is a curious custom that prevails at the White House, in spite of the protestations of the President as to the spirit of civil service reform, that the offices of the Government are still farmed out to the various Senators and Representatives, and a regular account is kept with them. The instances mentioned in our Washington dispatches this morning, in which Messrs. MUDD and MCCOMAS of Maryland are charged one with a District Attorney and one with a Marshal, are cases in point. The nominees may or may not be very good men for their places. We do not know whether they are or not, but we should like to know where in the Constitution or in the laws of the United States there is found the slightest authority for members of Congress having anything whatever to do with the appointment of Federal offices. And there is as little support in reason and sound administration for this principle as there is in law. It is simply and wholly a usurpation and corruption. It is generally mischievous in its immediate effect upon the service, and it is to the last degree demoralizing in its effect upon Congress, absorbing the time and energy and diverting the attention of Congressmen that should be given to their legitimate duties.

Those venerable shepherds, Messrs. LAWRENCE, DELANO, and HARPSTER of Ohio, who direct the policy of the National Wool Growers' Association, recently congratulated all their followers upon the very satisfactory condition of the wool schedule in the McKinley bill. They then betook themselves to shady places in their sheep pastures, there to enjoy repose after the labors of an exhausting campaign. Two or three days ago their rest was rudely broken by reports that the manufacturers of ingrain carpets had dared to go to Washington and ask for a reduction of the proposed duty on carpet wools. There was even brought to the ears of the shepherds a story that these carpetmakers had told MCKINLEY that the imposition of the proposed duty would close their mills and throw 20,000 men out of work in Philadelphia alone. It seemed clear that these impudent persons had set out to disturb the perfected work of the shepherds, as exhibited in the wool schedule, upon the wholly irrelevant plea that a great industry would be destroyed if that work should be permitted to stand. Therefore, the shepherds, who had been lulled into a sense of security by the proclamation of their victory, were aroused to the fact that the carpetmakers were "confederate men" striving to obtain carpet wools at a low rate for the use of manufacturers of clothing. And they were instructed once more to "make their wishes known" by "telegraphing to their Congressmen." All hands were urged to stand like a wall against "any modification" of the reported schedule. Then Shepherd DELANO journeyed in haste to Washington, and Shepherds LAWRENCE and HARPSTER followed him as soon as they could lay aside their crooks and change their blouses for "store clothes." What a pity it is that these old herders are not permitted to take a little well-earned rest.

Does any one know what the Pan-American Congress has accomplished? It has practically dissolved, and its members are so completely scattered that only two could be found to accept Mr. BLAINE'S invitation to take an excursion throughout the South. It is still possible that it may prove to have a favorable influence upon treaties of reciprocal commerce with some of the countries represented, though it is not now clear how such treaties can be carried through against the narrow and reactionary spirit rife in Congress. The McKinley bill and reciprocity can scarcely be thought about together, and a body that submits to the former will find great difficulty in comprehending the latter, much more in doing anything to promote it.

The editor of the *Sun* feels that his course in regard to the *World's* spurious interview with Mr. CLEVELAND, which that journal repudiated on Sunday, needs some sort of justification, and he goes about the matter in this fashion:

"After an investigation of our own as to the circumstances attending the interview, we are satisfied that the report printed in the *World* was inaccurate only so far as it failed to exhibit the language employed by Mr. CLEVELAND in the full measure of its violence."

Disregarding the improbability of the *Sun's* having made any investigation of the kind, it is clear that if any such investigation were made, the only witness available would be the *World* reporter. But that person, as his own newspaper was forced to confess, is a news-forger and unworthy of belief. How does his testimony better the *Sun's* case? At present the affair stands thus: The *Sun* lied about Mr. CLEVELAND; then the *World* lied about him; thereupon the editor of the *Sun* tore his silvery hair in rage and emitted half a column of extremely bad language; next the *World* took back its lie; and now the *Sun*, abandoning its own original lie, insists that the *World's* lie was the truth, and on that proposition appeals to the judgment of mankind! This is a wide departure from the policy the editor of the *Sun* commonly pursued in his old wars with Judas. He had here a fine opportunity to show up the untrustworthiness of Judas's sheet, of which the circulation so far surpasses his own. To keep insisting upon the accuracy of Judas, after Judas had abandoned his claim to accuracy, and to repeat falsehoods that had already been publicly exposed and retracted, with the certainty that Judas was upon his trail, is an achievement that has seemed to be beyond even the editor of the *Sun*. Of course the interest of the question is purely psychological. Nobody cares what the *Sun* says about Mr. CLEVELAND, and nobody any longer takes the trouble to refute it. It need not and should not give the ex-President the least concern:

"For more true joy MARCELLUS exiled feels
Than ANANIAS with JUDAS at his heels."

CAUCUSED TO DEATH.

The most serious reflection upon the sincerity of the Republicans in the Legislature in dealing with ballot reform is that which was cast upon it by the action of the Republican Senators in caucus on Monday night. The Saxton bill had been changed by the co-operation of its author and representatives of the Ballot-Reform League and of Gov. HILL to a form for which the approval of the Governor was assured. To leave no doubt upon that point Gov. HILL, in vetoing a bill relating to excise ballots in towns, had taken occasion to commend the measure in its new form and practically to announce his approval of it. The very purpose of changing the bill was to secure his approval, and though it rendered it imperfect and in some important respects objectionable to real reformers, it was agreed that it was better to accept it than to get nothing. But Republican politicians like FASSETT, ERWIN, VEDDER, and COGGESHALL, took alarm apparently at the prospect of ballot reform being really enacted in any shape. Either they did not want it and had been giving it support for three years merely because they felt sure the bill would be vetoed, or else they preferred its defeat to allowing the Governor to recover any of the ground in popular favor which he had sacrificed by his vetoes. At all events the bill was put over to permit of holding a caucus upon it, and then it was agreed in the caucus to change it back to a form that would assure another veto. In that form it was passed yesterday by the Senate by a strict party vote. The bill is in a decidedly worse shape than when it was passed before, and yet not in a shape to secure Executive approval. The only excuse for splitting up the "blanket" ballot has been taken away, and reformers themselves are likely to lose interest in the fate of the bill in its present form.

The only important changes made in the amended bill yesterday at the dictation of the party caucus was striking out the provision which allowed a complete "paster" ballot to be used, and inserting one which permitted a disabled or illiterate voter to have the assistance of a "friend" in preparing his ballot. The "paster" ballot was objectionable, but it was not so objectionable as the division of the "blanket" ballot into its constituent party tickets. The "paster" would to some extent facilitate the carrying out of political "deals." In a bargain between Tammany and the Republican "machine" in this city, for instance, both organizations could provide "paster" tickets which would be "run out" of their several boxes in pursuance of the "deal." But those who "looked" while they entered the polling places, and could retire alone to a compartment with a full set of official ballots. Then they could use the "paster" or not, and nobody would be the wiser unless they chose to disclose their action. If the "blanket" ballot had been retained the use or non-use of the "paster" would be absolutely concealed. With the separate ballots it could be concealed or revealed at the option of the voter, but nobody except the election officers and the authorized watchers would be in a position to observe the result. The liberty of using this "paster" obviated the necessity of assistance to illiterate voters in preparing their ballots, but at the same time it left them subject to the solicitation and direction of political "heelers" outside the polling places. It was a concession which, in connection with the abandonment of the "blanket" ballot, seriously impaired the Saxton bill, but it nevertheless permitted a substantial advance upon the present state of the law relating to ballots and elections, and it gave assurance of the Governor's approval of an imperfect measure. If it was to be withdrawn the "blanket" ballot might as well have been restored. The other change, permitting any voter who takes oath to his incapacity to prepare a ballot for himself to have a friend accompany him to the compartment to assist him, is bad in itself as well as objectionable to the Governor.

But, apart from the merit or demerit of the changes made and unmade in the Saxton bill in the last week, one thing has been made clearly evident. Under the dictation of PLATT, who wants no reform of any kind, the Republican Senators have decided that no ballot-reform bill must be passed which the Governor will sign. While Gov. HILL'S sincerity is also open to doubt, and it is suspected that he came out so strongly in favor of the compromise bill for the purpose of exciting Republican opposition to it, the hypocrisy of the Republicans is fully exposed. Their course is calculated to destroy the prestige which they have been winning for their party on this question, and to leave Gov. HILL in a relatively better position than he would have held if the modified bill had been passed. Heretofore he has been the obstruction to ballot reform, and has been credited with its defeat. Now PLATT and his followers will have to take a share of the responsibility and of the odium, and the people will have to wait for real reform until they can get representatives who will obey their will instead of submitting to the dictation of arrogant and self-seeking "bosses." It is evident that PLATT is no more in favor of reform than HILL, and the Republicans who do his bidding are no more sincere in their professions than the Democrats who are subservient to the Governor.

SUGAR REFINERS ASK FOR MORE.

The Sugar Trust has been so much encouraged by the surrender of Mr. MCKINLEY and his Republican associates in the Ways and Means Committee that it now seeks to obtain from these gentlemen terms even more favorable than those which were granted at the midnight conference in Mr. MCKINLEY'S private rooms the night before the Tariff bill was reported to the House. We have already pointed out that substantially all of the work done openly in behalf of the refining interest or the Trust has been done by the so-called independent refiners of Philadelphia, who have made millions by selling sugar at the prices fixed by the Trust or at a rate only ⅛ of a cent lower. These most useful but apparently unwilling allies of the great combination are now laboring with the majority members of the committee and telling the most doleful tales about the impending ruin of the entire refining industry, while it is well known that those who represent the sentiments of the Trust in this city have been rejoicing ever since the midnight change was made. Their joy has been reflected in a very strong "bull movement" in the certificates of the Trust on the Stock Exchange, where the price was higher by $9 a share at one time yesterday than it was the day before the committee changed its figures.

The refiners who are at work openly in Washington are Messrs. KNIGHT and FRAZIER of Philadelphia. It is these gentlemen who show to Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates such long faces while the jubilant speculators representing the opinions of the Trust are looking forward to a rich harvest of profits under the terms of the midnight compact. The Philadelphia refiners are beseeching the committee to lower the dividing line between dutiable and free sugars from No. 16 to No. 13 of the Dutch color standard, so that the low-grade yellow sugars suitable for use may be shut out. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* is the Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, and on yesterday morning he reported as follows the proceedings at a "conference" between the refiners and "the Republican members of the committee":

"These gentlemen represented to the committee that the line should be fixed at No. 13 instead of at 16, and that a sliding scale for sugars above No. 13 should be adopted. They said that 4-10 of one cent was not sufficient duty to protect the refining industry, and with that rate the business of refining sugar would have to be abandoned in this country. If the color line be continued at No. 16, it was urged that the duty from 16 to 20 should be *fixed at ¾ of one cent, and above No. 20 at 1¼ cents.*"

A "staff correspondent" of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has followed very closely for some weeks the movements of Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates, sent to that paper an account of the "conference," from which we take the following:

"These gentlemen claimed that the bill, if it should become a law in its present shape, would practically close up the American refineries, in which, Mr. KNIGHT said, from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 was invested as cost of plant alone, and as much more as capital to carry on the business. Some of the refiners who appeared before the committee have put the cost of refining sugar at [illegible] a cent a pound. The committee [illegible] fixed the sugar schedule, conceding [illegible] if the entire cost of refining sugar [illegible] half a cent a pound, 4-10 of a cent [illegible] ample, [protection,] as the cost of [illegible] portation here would increase the [illegible] Mr. DINGLEY, who gave special [illegible] this question, said that it would [illegible] to give the refiners a protection that [illegible] the whole cost of refining."

THE REPUBLICANS AND SILVER.

The account of the proceedings of the Republican House caucus on Monday evening with reference to silver is not very inspiriting reading. One wonders as one reads it what is to become of a party whose leaders, in such a matter as this, seem entirely to have lost sight of the principles that in the past were so ably and so clearly announced and defended by men like Mr. CHASE, Mr. FESSENDEN, and Mr. MORRILL, and more recently by Mr. FOLGER and Mr. MCCULLOCH. With the exception of the interval when Mr. SHERMAN'S political necessities compelled him to compromise with the unsound and pernicious doctrines of the inflationists, the record of the Republican Secretaries of the Treasury as to silver has been a clean and honorable one. They have all held with one accord that silver should never, directly or indirectly, be admitted to the full equality in the currency of the country unless its intrinsic value was equivalent to its nominal value in the coinage. And even Mr. SHERMAN, who coquetted with the silver men when he thought that "thrift might follow fawning," was as true in practice to this principle as the terms of the statute would permit. It was he who decided, while in the Treasury, after full legal-tender silver dollars had been provided for, that no creditor of the United States who desired to be paid in gold should be obliged to take anything else. And Mr. WINDOM, who also has his weak side with reference to this question, has, we believe, firmly and sincerely intended to keep that rule inviolable, though we are confident that it would be impossible to do so under the operation of the bill he has submitted to Congress should it become a law.

But in the caucus on Monday evening it was found impossible to rally a majority of the Republican members of Congress even to the provisions of the Conger bill, which is the Windom bill slightly modified for the worse. A proposition was made by the minority of the caucus committee, headed by Mr. PETERS of Kansas, which purports to be a compromise between the Senate bill and the House or Conger bill, but which is in reality far worse than either of them. Its worst features are that it provides that the silver certificates to be issued for the silver purchased by the Government shall be full legal tender, and that they shall be reissued whenever they find their way to the Treasury. This is in effect a perfectly arbitrary and artificial inflation of the currency by some $50,000,000 a year, and that is openly avowed as its sole purpose. It has the advantage over the purchase and compulsory coinage of $48,000,000 worth of silver per annum that the certificates represent the market value of the silver at the time of purchase, whereas the silver dollars represent the coinage value, which may be very much higher, and at present is higher than the market value. But the fatal objection to the scheme is that it forces on the country a large addition to the currency without the slightest reference to the causes that should govern the movement of the currency. Even Mr. WINDOM yields to the cry for "more money," though he has given signs in the past that he understands that so long as our currency is kept at par with that of the world the supply will regulate itself without interference, and that interference can work nothing but mischief.

We believe, however, that the cry for "more money" is not a genuine one, and that it has not the political force that is attributed to it. It is convenient to magnify its importance, because it serves the ends of the silver mine owners, who are the only ones at present who have any very direct and real interest in the whole silver "movement." That we do not overstate this fact, and that our statement is not the offspring of an "Eastern prejudice," is amply shown by the following extract from the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, Minn., Secretary WINDOM'S own State:

"It is a campaign of the silver kings. They know exactly what they are after. They have a product which they wish to force upon the people. They laugh at the idea of party attachments. It suits them to profess now undying devotion to the Democratic programme, and now unalterable attachment to Republican principles. They are adepts in the art of political trading. But in reality they do not care, and have not cared for ten years past, which party was in power if they could only use both of them to compel the people to take and use the product of their mines. They are closely leagued together for their own purposes, and their work is beginning to tell. There is absolutely no support for them among the common people, as there is none whatever among the men who have the honor and prosperity of the Nation at heart. It is time for the country to realize its danger and rise in protest. It is an awful chasm of dishonor and ruin into which these men would plunge us. If the spirit of financial dishonesty is as rampant at Washington as it is represented, owning no nobler motive than the desire to build higher the fortunes of a few millionaires at the cost of every man who earns honestly his daily wage, it is time for an [illegible]

The generous estimate that the sugar-refining plant represents an investment of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, with as much more as working capital, will surprise those who know that the actual value of the entire plant put into the Trust was not more than one-third of the par value of the certificate capital of $50,000,000.

"The friends of the Sugar Trust," said the *Sun* of the 19th, "are fairly jubilant over the modifications in the sugar tariff proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means." If Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants will read the market reports of the journals published in this city, they may become curious as to the strange depression of the gentlemen from Philadelphia. The *Tribune* of the 21st said in its editorial review of last week: "Sugar certificates rose from 62¾ to 69⅝ in the belief that the proposed duty on refined sugar would make the Trust richer." But if the Trust, having procured in the bill changes that would give it free raw material and a protective duty greater than the entire cost of refining, shall hear that the so-called independent refiners have induced the committee to double that duty, it will not reject the additional advantage thus offered.

THE CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

The sub-committee in session in this city of the joint Committee of Congress on Immigration yesterday listened to the views of several representatives of "Labor" on the law forbidding the immigration of foreigners under contract. To impartial observers the testimony of these persons did not furnish any good reasons for continuing the law, much less for increasing its stringency, as the zealous witnesses proposed.

A main object of the immigration laws is to make sure that immigrants shall not become a burden upon the country. Every laborer imported under a contract fulfills this condition. It is quite certain that a man will not come upon public charity whose services are so valuable that somebody is willing to pay his passage money and to undertake his support after he arrives for the sake of securing them. So far the public has no interest in prohibiting the importation of contract labor, but rather the reverse. "Labor" has a right to complain if employers make efforts to import labor under contract for the purpose of breaking down the labor market here or of sustaining themselves against strikes which they can defeat in no other way. But no evidence has been adduced that this has been attempted, even, on such a scale as would endanger any branch of industry. If it were attempted, the enactment of the contract labor law would suffice to defeat it, and it would not be necessary to take any pains to enforce the law. No employer in his senses would make the outlay necessary to bring to the country a large number of laborers for the purpose of working them at less than the current wages, when the law declared his contract with them void from the beginning. When the men arrived they would ascertain what the current wages were and would refuse to work for less. The importer of them could not enforce his contracts against them and he could not even recover the money which he had advanced to bring them to the country. The law would thus enforce itself in the only cases in which it amounts to anything as a protection to American labor. The talk of the labor agitators about the necessity of a more rigid enforcement of it, and their droll proposition to apply the penalties of the act to the public prosecutors who fail to pursue the violators of it, are mere buncombe and nonsense.

It has never been shown, we repeat, that there was any necessity for the enactment of the law to prevent the oppression of labor here. In practice, the law has been used as an instrument of oppressing and persecuting highly skilled laborers, who would be highly useful citizens, and with whom contracts had been made abroad simply because they were more skillful and efficient in their various crafts than anybody that could be found in this country. In these cases it has not been a question of wages at all, and, so far from underbidding the natives, the imported foreigners have commanded higher wages than were paid to other workmen in the same line. The more of such men we have, obviously the better we are off. Nothing could be more discreditable to human nature than the spectacle, to which we have repeatedly been treated, of men, themselves foreigners, laboring to prevent foreigners who have arrived later from enjoying the equal protection of the law with themselves. The musical trades unions have distinguished themselves by the stupid greed they have shown. Most readers of newspapers will remember the case of the oboe player who was imported by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS because a competent performer upon his instrument could not be found in this country, and whom the other musicians refused to play with upon the ground that he had not been in the country for six months. This case did not arise under the contract labor law, but under the regulations of the musical trades union. Nevertheless, it shows the spirit in which the contract-labor law has most often been invoked. It is precisely the spirit in which it has been invoked to exclude from the country STRAUSS'S orchestra, though it is not in the least likely that any resident musician would earn a dollar less by the admission to the country of such an organization.

The contract-labor law has thus been quite futile to accomplish its avowed purpose, while it has been an efficient instrument for purposes which anybody ought to be ashamed to avow. It is to be hoped that the committee will not waste its time in considering how to make more certain the exclusion from the country of persons for whose labor there is such a demand that men are willing to pay the cost of bringing them here. The real problem is how to keep out of the country persons for whom there is no demand on the part of anybody, and to this problem the labor agitators have not addressed themselves—not that they could accomplish much toward the solution of it if they did. The Ford committee submitted a very inadequate plan for excluding undesirable immigration, upon which no action was ever taken. If the present committee should propose some adequate and practicable measure to accomplish that result it would earn the gratitude of the American people.

The State Charities Aid Association is asking for pecuniary support in its work of seeding an economical, just, and humane administration of the laws relating to the care of the poor and the unfortunate and in obtaining an improvement in those laws where they fail to promote the best interests of the State. The association has been active in this direction for many years, and it has a right to point to the recent triumph of securing legislation for State care of the insane. Years ago its visitors to the county poor-houses found that insane persons were practically treated as common paupers, without that medical care which their malady required, without proper attendance or opportunity for exercise, employment, or recreation, and often without adequate food or clothing. It tried in vain to have these evils and abuses remedied, and then set out on its long and finally successful effort to secure legislation for State care. The results to be expected from this policy when it has been fully established are most beneficent, as we have had occasion heretofore to point out. But the work of the association is far from completed. The supervision which it exercises in the field of public charities is of great value and ought to be liberally sustained by those who appreciate the work and sympathize with its objects. Contributions should be sent to CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, 46 Wall Street.

Who asked Congress to "authorize" a naval review in the harbor of New-York in 1893? If New-York wishes to commemorate the discovery of America by COLUMBUS by a water pageant it is quite capable of doing so without the kind permission of Congress, and if it decides to do anything of the kind it will probably do it in the year 1892.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC TOPICS.

The annual public performances by Mr. Sargent's pupils at the Lyceum Theatre always attract and interest large audiences. This year's entertainment will be given to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. For a number of years the public test of the efficiency of these students of the art of acting has been made in selections from the classical and poetical repertory. Their work in "Les Précieuses Ridicules," "The Winter's Tale," and the "Electra" of Sophocles is well remembered. The programme for to-morrow, however, comprises two modern plays—a translation of Meilhac and Halévy's "L'été de St.-Martin," ("Indian Summer,") and Charles Mathews's one-act comedy, "The Dowager."

M. Georges Buisson, from the Théâtre du Vaudeville, Paris, will give an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum, Tuesday evening, May 6, with the assistance of M. Sablon, who has won distinction as a clever imitator of the peculiarities of contemporary French actors. M. Buisson will recite "L'Epave," by François Coppée, and act the part of the Marquis de la Fresnaie in "Le Gentilhomme Pauvre," by Emanoel Arnaud Lafargue. He will be supported by M. Paul Deburchy as Rigaud and Mlle. de Vielli as Madeleine. Fifteen per cent. of the receipts will be given to the French Charity Fair at old Armory Hall.

Henrik Ibsen has sent from Munich a letter to Mrs. Erving Winslow thanking her for her efforts to make his dramatic works understood in this country. He says:

"It was a great and deeply-felt pleasure to me to learn some particulars of the readings you have already given of my dramatic works, as well as of the extended tour which you propose to undertake. For your active and unwearied endeavors to bring my writings before the public, in which you have already been so successful, I beg you to accept my warmest and heartiest thanks, while I wish you, at the same time, a great deal of good fortune in the artistic tour which you are planning."

Mr. Frank Rothschild's drama called "A Mighty Power" will be acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon. The cast will be as follows: General Mirscoff, George Osbourne; Colonel Jablowitz, Henry Lee; Colonel Zogeroff, James Edwards; Lieutenant Petrolefsky, Thomas Joyce; Antonio Lavosky, Wilton Lackaye; Sir Moses Lavosky, Rudolph de Cordova; Molinsky, Hudson Liston; Solomon, Harry Gwynette; Rudolph William Spencer; First Soldier, Frank Barrows; Second Soldier, William Hatter; Guard, John Williams; Servant, Henry Spence; Julie, Mary Hampton; Isabel, Miss Seligman.

MR. ANSORGE'S RECITAL.

That the musical season is approaching its end with great rapidity was demonstrated forcibly last evening when Conrad Ansorge gave a piano recital at Steinway Hall to an audience whose size was by no means commensurate with the merit of the entertainment. The player deserved a much larger house, and had his recital been given at a time when music lovers were not surfeited with an overabundance of good things it would doubtless have attracted a great number of intelligent and sympathetic listeners. For Mr. Ansorge is a musician who is growing in the estimation of close observers of musical events, not only because he is improving as a pianist, but also because he has lately displayed productive powers of no mean order.

His programme last evening would have been more interesting had it contained less Liszt. The pianist was doubtless in search of novelty, or he would have omitted such tiresome compositions as the Abbe's variations on Bach's "Weinen und Klagen" and "Third Petrarca Sonnet." Variations on a chromatic scale could hardly be made interesting by a Beethoven. Liszt was not a Beethoven. Mr. Ansorge played these wearisome compositions and his other Liszt number, the fourteenth Hungarian rhapsody, in an excellent manner, displaying a wide range of dynamic effects and some charming tonal qualities. The other numbers on his programme were Schubert's sonata in B flat major, a Bach overture arranged by Joseffy; Brahms's rhapsody, Opus 79, No. 1, a ballade and a valse capricioso of his own, and a Schubert-Taussig "March Militaire."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, who are on a "barn-storming" expedition in the West, are doing some peculiar things. For instance, they announced "Tannhäuser" in Chicago, with Lilli Lehmann as Elizabeth and Sophie Traubmann as Venus. This must have been simply delicious. If the good people of Chicago imagine that they are getting German opera as it is given in New-York, they are sadly mistaken. In Boston, too, they gave "Don Giovanni," with Traubmann as Zerlina and Kaschoska as Donna Elvira! Reichmann, as Don Giovanni, achieved the same distinguished failure there as he did here.

Otto Hegner, the gifted juvenile pianist, will make his last appearance in this country at Steinway Hall this evening.

"HARPER" FOR MAY.

The first paper in *Harper* for May is devoted to an interesting group of contemporary French painters, including Puvis de Chavannes, Raffaelli, and Dagnan-Bouveret. It is written by Theodore Child, who always writes on foreign art with knowledge and charm, and is profusely illustrated from works by the several artists in the list. A paper on old New-York taverns by John Austin Stevens has timeliness from the recent action of the Holland Society, and has special value because the work of an eminent authority on old New-York, while further importance is acquired from the numerous illustrations, which are the work of Howard Pyle. Louise Imogen Guiney contributes a charmingly-written paper on the poets who wrote lyrics in the time of Charles I.; on the list are Herbert, Herrick, Carew, Wither, and Lovelace, of whom portraits are given. "Through Bush and Fen," by William Sharp, is a report of observations of bird and beast, flower, shrub, and tree in Australian regions. "Making United States Bonds Under Pressure" takes us back to war days, (1862,) when the writer, I. E. Chittenden, was Register of the Treasury. The third and final part of Mr. Howells's "Shadow of a Dream" is printed.

SLIGHT PANIC IN A THEATRE.

During the performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night a small piece of canton flannel hanging to a bit of scenery caught fire and a brief panic ensued among the audience. There were many women in the house and some of them tried to get out. They were soon quieted, however, and the variety performance went on.

Cronheim's "Fashion Frolics" held the stage, and some of the female performers stepped forward and tried to quiet the audience. While they were dancing a fireman came on the stage and smothered the flames, which had spread to a piece of scenery, with his coat. In fifteen minutes the whole thing was over. Then it was discovered that in the rush the glass in the front doors had been broken, but no other damage was done. No one was injured as far as could be ascertained.

AN APPRECIATIVE ESTIMATE.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, April 21.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes out to-day in a complete Spring suit of new type. THE TIMES is the type of a first-class newspaper; enterprising without sensationalism; conscientious without affectation, and clean without prudishness.

THE REV. FATHER GRIFFIN.

The Rev. Jeremiah Joseph Griffin, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Broadway, died Monday evening from Bright's disease in his home at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Broadway. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

Father Griffin was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1839 and was brought to this country by his parents when he was a child. He attended the school of St. Mary's Church in Grand Street and entered St. Francis Xavier's College in 1859. Three years later he began his studies in Mount St. Mary's Seminary in Maryland, and in 1865 was ordained by the then Archbishop McCloskey in the old cathedral in Mott Street.

Father Griffin's first mission was at the Church of the Nativity in Second Avenue, where he remained three years; and during the cholera epidemic of 1866 did such noble work that two years later he was transferred to the important parish of St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street. In 1871 he was promoted to the rectorship of the Church of the Assumption at Peekskill. In two years he was given the charge which he held at the time of his death. He was a noted Shakespearean scholar and a brilliant conversationalist.

ISAAC ROBINSON.

Ex-Alderman Isaac Robinson died suddenly of heart failure Monday evening in his fifty-ninth year at his home, 3 King Street. He had been absent from his post at the Tax Office but a month, after a continuous attendance at his duties there for twelve years without the loss of a day.

Mr. Robinson was born in the house 157 Hester Street, and attended the Wooster Street public school. After graduating he served his time as a bookbinder, but was then attacked with the "gold fever." With many other New-York boys he enlisted under Gen. Walker in the filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. Returning to New-York, he was given a position in the Health Department by Col. Daniel Delevan, then the Tammany Hall leader, and in 1867 he was elected as Alderman from the Fifth Ward, which he represented for two terms. In 1873 he was a candidate for the Assembly as an outspoken opponent of John Kelly and was defeated. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

OBITUARY NOTES.

David Mattoon of the firm of Mattoon & Robinson of Albany, N. Y., died yesterday. He was born in Vienna, Ontario County, in March, 1816. His early days were spent on a farm. He went to Albany in 1843, and went to work in a lumber yard. In 1847 he went into the firm of Griswold, Mattoon & Co., which continued for ten years. The present firm, of which he was a member, was formed in 1868. He was one of the oldest lumber dealers in Albany.

A ministerial career of nearly fifty-five years was ended at Macon, Ga., yesterday in the death of the Rev. W. H. McIntosh at the age of seventy-nine. He had held charges in many of the most prominent Baptist churches of the South, and for years was Secretary and then President of the Southern Baptist Convention Home Mission Board.

Prof. John P. Griffin, business manager of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, died in Syracuse, N. Y., Monday. He was born at Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1821, and taught for several years in schools in New-York and New-Jersey.

David B. Crittenden, a wealthy grain merchant of New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday morning of pneumonia, after an illness of four days. He was sixty-four years old, and leaves a widow and two children.

Elbert Townsend, who represented Genesee County in the New-York Assembly in 1873-4, died at Fredonia Centre, N. Y., Monday.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

There is an epidemic of grumbling over the Spring exhibition at the Academy of Design, but the reason for it lies not so much in any superiority of former exhibitions, but in the hanging of the pictures. This was intrusted to a Committee of Seven, but, if gossip can be believed, only two of that committee did their duty by the Academy. As every one knows, it is not an easy matter to hang pictures under the most favorable circumstances. When great quantities are crowded together, after the ridiculous practice which is now universal, it becomes extremely difficult to prevent one picture from harming its neighbors on the wall. The Spring Academy has rarely been worse hung of late years than it is now, and the reason is probably not a lack of taste in the faithful two or three of the Hanging Committee, but lack of strength sufficient to superintend properly so arduous a task. It will be noticed that many paintings on the top line are concealed in whole or in part by the upper edges of the frames below. One has to retire to the middle of the galleries to see these luckless ones at all, and as they are generally small pictures which ought to be seen at close range they are practically invisible so far as learning what they really are.

The general aspect of the galleries is therefore disappointing. But those who have the patience to isolate picture after picture, and examine each without allowing its neighbors to interfere, will hardly conclude that the show is a bad one. Of course poor canvases are plenty, as in all large collections, but the percentage of good work is high.

A new-comer from France

BALLOT REFORM DOOMED

BOSS PLATT'S ORDERS OBEYED TO THE LETTER.

REPUBLICANS MAKE A BID FOR ANOTHER VETO—THE HENDRICKS HIGH-LICENSE BILL PROGRESSED.

ALBANY, April 22.—New-York State will have no ballot-reform law this year, and the responsibility for the failure must fall upon the shoulders of Thomas C. Platt, the Republican boss, who on Saturday issued orders to his servile automatons, who pose here under the name of Senators, to inject such amendments into the compromise bill, introduced on Friday by Mr. Saxton, as would insure its veto at the hands of the Governor.

For three years the Republicans in our Legislatures have been posing as the true and only friends of ballot reform. The people have come to regard them, but after the proceedings in last night's caucus, and the lying and duplicity on the part of Republican Senators who attended it upon being questioned touching what took place, and the ludicrous exhibition made in the Senate Chamber to-day, there cannot be the slightest doubt in the mind of any disinterested person that the policy of the Republicans has been insincere and hypocritical from the first; that never have they been desirous of putting on the books a genuine ballot-reform law; that they have simply been juggling with the subject on the presumption that whatever they supported Gov. Hill would veto. For two years they played these tactics successfully. This year, however, Gov. Hill reversed the situation, not that he was any more sincere in his protestations than the Republicans were, but the Governor had learned that with a Republican Legislature it was easy for him to have the Legislature refuse to pass a good law because he advocated it, and that on the contrary, whenever he desired them to pass a bill, no matter how good, bad, or indifferent it might be, he had only to oppose it.

So it was with ballot reform. Both sides, the Republican legislators and the Democratic Governor, have played at cross purposes for three years. This year the Governor has resorted to original methods. After the veto of the last Saxton bill, Mr. Saxton, who has always been loyal to the cause, made a proposition to Prof. Collin, the legal adviser to Gov. Hill, and to Mr. Horace E. Deming of the Ballot-Reform League, to combine upon a compromise measure that would be acceptable alike to the Republicans, the Governor, and the Ballot-Reform League. Prof. Collin drafted the bill, receiving assistance and suggestions from Mr. Deming and Senator Saxton. It was reported Friday morning, made a special order for last night, and was cordially and apparently sincerely approved by the Republican Senators. It was progressed to third reading without argument. The Ballot-Reform League strongly, if not enthusiastically, indorsed it. Gov. Hill refused to allow it to be amended in any particular. Even the Fish bolters in the Assembly declared their intention to vote for it.

Up to last evening there was every indication that the compromise bill would become a law; but when Senator Fassett, acting under instructions from his political master, ordered the caucus, the death knell of ballot reform was rung. It was a chance such as few men have had in recent years to snap their fingers at King Caucus, and for a principle to defy the political and tyrannical influences. Senator Saxton was committed to this bill, and if he had the courage and the stamina to stand by his convictions, he would have won the respect of all the independent people in the State, saved himself much mortification and chagrin, and spared his party considerable humiliation.

The caucus decided, as reported in THE TIMES to-day, by a vote of 8 to 8, to reject the amended Saxton bill. Mr. O'Connor of Binghamton made the motion to support Mr. Saxton. Senator Laughlin contended that the only province for the Senate was to vote up or down a bill with amendments that met the objections of Gov. Hill. Senator Van Gorder offered another amendment to commit the Republicans to the old Saxton bill, modified to overcome Gov. Hill's criticisms on the election of ballot clerks. Senator Fassett, as Tom Platt's leading automaton, in the language of a colleague, "ripped the Saxton compromise bill all to pieces." This was a great surprise, for before the session and after the caucus Fassett had announced his determination to vote for the bill, artfully concealing information of his purpose to amend and ruin it. The wail of his argument was that no Republican Senator could afford to support a bill urged by a Democratic Governor, a specious and puerile argument heard only too often around the Capitol nowadays. At all events the O'Connor motion was beaten by the following vote:

For Ballot Reform.	*Against Ballot Reform.*
O'CONNOR of Broome,	FASSETT of Chemung,
HENDRICKS of Onondaga,	WEDEMEYER of Cattaraugus,
SAXTON of Wayne,	ERWIN of St. Lawrence,
SLOAN of Oswego,	DRAKE of Columbia,
STEWART of New-York,	LAUGHLIN of Erie,
BERKETT of Kings,	VAN GORDER of Wyoming,
DONALDSON of Saratoga,	HUNTER of Cayuga,
ROBERTSON of Westchester.	EMERSON of Warren.

Coggeshall of Oneida, who was out of the room when the roll was called, would have voted with his fellow-Plattites. A motion to act upon the original Saxton bill, modified to meet the Governor's objections, was carried by a vote of 9 to 8, Coggeshall arriving and joining the Fassett automatons.

Senator Saxton, thus humiliated, was thrust forward in the breach to-day to make the fight for his party. The Democrats had by far the best of the argument and the debate. The Republicans were on the defensive and could only explain, shuffle, and equivocate. The exhibition they made was lamentable. The Democrats insisted upon the passage of the Compromise bill as it was a Republican measure, the Republicans upon amendments abolishing the pasters and permitting the illiterate voter to be accompanied to the booth by a friend, a provision which the Governor has repeatedly declared would lead to the veto of the bill. The Republicans, thanks to King Caucus, had the votes to carry their point, but Senator Hendricks of Syracuse resolutely refused to vote with them. The bill, as amended to-day, was passed—yeas 18, nays 10—as follows: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics:*

YEAS—Messrs. Birkett, Coggeshall, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, Laughlin, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Stewart, Van Gorder, and Vedder.

NAYS—Messrs. *Brown, Cantor, Collins, Hawkins, Ives, Jacobs, McCarren, McNaughton, Roesch,* and *Stadler.*

* * *

The Hendricks High-License bill is now on the order of second reading in the House, much to the disgust of those members of the Excise Committee who succeeded for a month in keeping it buried, and despite the determined opposition of the Democrats, aided by these Republican members: Gibbs of New-York, Andrus and Currier of Erie, Kurth of Kings, and Sawmiller of Onondaga. This morning Mr. King of New-York, Chairman of the Excise Committee, moved that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that it be advanced to second reading. There was vigorous opposition, but Mr. King succeeded, by a vote of 56 to 53.

This was supposed to settle the question, but Mr. Sheehan of Erie quietly convened the House, and a few minutes later, when the order of second reading was reached, he produced consternation among Mr. King and his friends by moving to recommit the bill to the Excise Committee with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Acker of Steuben at once moved for a call of the House, and was sustained. Most of the absentees were brought in, and Mr. Sheehan's motion was defeated—58 to 60. Mr. Sheehan next moved a motion that the bill be recommitted to the Excise Committee for a hearing, retaining its place on the calendar, but the vote on this proposition was the same as the preceding one—60 to 58 against. Then the opposition subsided.

* * *

When the bill of Mr. Gretsinger of Brooklyn, creating a Board of Commissioners of the Kings County Poor Farm, came up in the Assembly on final passage Mr. Cooney of Brooklyn moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs for a hearing. He declared that the bill should not have gone to the Cities Committee in the first place, because it related to county affairs alone. The Kings County Republicans were opposed to Mr. Cooney's motion and it was defeated—62 to 51. Then the House passed the bill, the vote being 67 to 18.

Mr. Cornell gave notice that he would soon move that the rules be suspended and his infamous Staten Island bulkhead and pier grab, which Tom Platt's son's firm is engineering through the Legislature, be put on the order of final passage. There is good reason to believe that the bill will go through with a rush, and Mr. Cornell proposes to make hay while the sun shines. The influences behind this measure are the worst in Albany.

* * *

The vicious bill introduced by Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus providing that before the Attorney General can bring suit against any insurance company he must have the consent of the Insurance Department was called up this morning on second reading by its sponsor. Mr. Sheehan of Erie announced that he had examined the bill carefully since the day when he opposed it on the floor, and had reached the conclusion that it was a meritorious measure. The Attorney General, he said, and the Superintendent of the Insurance Department favored it, and he believed it should pass. The bill finally went to third reading and was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for examination, retaining its place. In its present mood the Assembly will probably pass the bill.

* * *

The patriotic bill which Mr. Kerrigan of New-York recently introduced, making the limit of time for horse racing on any race track in the State twelve days in each year, was recommitted to-day by the House in order that its enacting clause might be stricken out. Mr. O'Hare of New-York moved to recommit, and his motion lies on the table pending the final order.

* * *

Mr. Kimball of the Assembly Committee on Railroads reported to-day the Fassett Rapid Transit bill, with several amendments. They comprised the one offered by Senator Fassett a few days ago, exempting Wall, Broad, and Nassau Streets, Park Row, and Second Avenue below Twenty-third Street from the provisions of the bill, and another regarding which no explanation was offered. Mr. Kimball has withheld his report on this bill several days, and the reason is now apparent. Without regular action on the part of the Railroad Committee an amendment has been inserted which, if adopted, would make the bill operate in favor of the New-York Cable Railway people. The dangerous section of the bill, as it now stands, is as follows, the italicised portion being the Kimball amendment:

"This act shall not be construed in any manner to affect the exercise or enjoyment any time, and from time to time hereafter, of any right or rights heretofore acquired, or hereafore authorized to be acquired, exercised, or enjoyed by any corporation heretofore duly incorporated and organized, or deriving powers and rights under said Chapter CVI. of the Laws of 1875, *nor the construction of any railroad upon any route or routes selected or located by Commissioners appointed pursuant to said act before the 1st day of January,* 1890.

This amendment was added to the bill last evening by Mr. Kimball with the consent, he claims, of the other members of his committee. Mr. Kimball said to-night that the amendment was favored by Senator Fassett and A. B. Boardman of New-York, who drafted the bill, and that it was inserted to conciliate all interests. Mr. Kimball denied that there was any design to advance the schemes of the cable railway people. The fact remains that the bill, as it now stands, is directly in line with the plans of the cable franchise grabbers who have selected over seventy miles of New-York City streets for their routes. It would prevent any other company from taking any of these routes, and the effect will readily be understood by all who desire rapid transit in New-York. The bill has been made a special order for Thursday morning.

Senator Fassett said to-night that he favored the amendment, and that it would not do the cable people a particle of good.

* * *

Mr. Brady of New-York gave notice to-day that in the near future he would move to suspend the rules with a view to the passage of his cable railway bill.

* * *

There is a man in Albany drawing a salary of $4,000 a year from the State who either ought to be forbidden the privileges of the Legislature or deprived of his office. His name is E. M. Holbrook, and he is clerk of the Board of Claims. In February Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence introduced a claims bill under whose provisions the Western Union Telegraph Company could recover without any difficulty the $190,000 that the company contends the State owes it. The enterprising young man who is watching legislation in the interest of that corporation vainly endeavored to persuade people that the telegraph company had no interest in the Curtiss bill, but THE TIMES exposed the true character of the scheme and officious Holbrook's connection with it, and the honest men in the Claims Committee, under the lead of Hamilton of Oswego, succeeded in strangling it. But the resources of the company and of Holbrook were equal to the occasion. Another bill was drawn, introduced by Hitt of Albany, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Here again Holbrook appeared and made an argument for the bill. Attorney General Tabor denounced the bill as it deserved, and was by no means gentle or lenient toward Holbrook, who seems to have in the highest degree the faculty of combining the industry of drawing a salary from the State and a big fee from a corporation at the same time. The committee very properly bottled the bill up, and Chairman Acker promises that it never will see the light. In the meantime Clerk Holbrook's interest in this particular claim ought to be investigated. The most mysterious part of the transaction is that Holbrook should appear in behalf of a bill under whose provisions should be adjudicated before the court of which he is an attache, a claim aggregating nearly $200,000.

* * *

The Senate to-night passed the Cantor bill appropriating $250,000 for the improvement and widening of the bridle path of Central Park, and Gov. Hill's bill, on motion of Senator Saxton, to reinforce the Corrupt Practices act.

Senator Ahearn introduced to-night a compulsory election bill that had been drawn by ex-Corporation Counsel Whalen.

Senator Fassett introduced a measure terminating on Jan. 1, 1891, the terms of all New-York Police Justices and providing for the election in November of fifteen new Justices, five for six years, five for eight years, and five for ten years, at a salary of $8,000, the Mayor to fill vacancies.

* * *

By virtue of a concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. Fish, the Governor returned to night to the House the Supply bill, in order that it might be amended. In its original form the bill contained appropriations for several State asylums, which now are termed State hospitals. The amendments were made and the bill was sent to the Senate.

* * *

Mr. Gardenier of Columbia, who is regarded as the friend of the looters of the treasury of the metropolis, gave notice to-night that he would move to suspend the rules soon for the purpose of advancing the aqueduct contractors' grab bill.

The Syracuse-Skaneateles Lake Water bill held the Assembly boards to-night. When it made its appearance Mr. Sheehan of Erie moved that it be recommitted with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. This brought W. B. Burns and Mr. White of Onondaga to the defense of the bill. Mr. White, who made the main arguments in its behalf, said that Syracuse wished to take water from Skaneateles Lake, which was not used and not needed for canal purposes. He said it was proposed to build a dam which would raise the water level of the lake twenty-four inches, and this would meet the needs of Syracuse. It had been thoroughly demonstrated, he said, that this lake offered the only feasible source of water supply for the city of Syracuse. The bill was ordered to third reading.

* * *

The infamous Larmon-Dempsey Tax Listing bill was killed by the House to-night. Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence sought to give it another chance by moving to reconsider, but the members voted down this proposition, and the bill will cause no more trouble this session.

A hearing will be given Gen. Sickles's bill to reform the Sheriff's office before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Thursday afternoon.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Victoria Hotel.

Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gov. Arthur L. Thomas and ex-Gov. C. L. West of Utah are at the Hotel Metropole.

Andrew D. White of Cornell University and Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

While driving yesterday near Mount Carmel, Penn., Rabbi Cohn, the Jewish pastor, was assaulted by two young ruffians, John Dorsey and John Handrihan. The men were bent on robbery and the minister resisted. Handrihan has been captured, but Dorsey has taken to the mountains.

Two men were killed and five injured, one probably fatally, by the falling of a rock yesterday in a shaft of the Great Eastern Mine near Norway, Mich. The victims were Capt. William Hooper, one of the oldest mining Superintendents on the Upper Peninsula, and James Martin, a miner.

Two freight trains came into collision yesterday morning at Guilford, Conn. Portions of both trains were derailed, and one car fell over upon a small switch house in which there was a switchman named Early. The house was crushed and Early was badly injured.

William M. Look of Portland, Me., was shot yesterday by Philip Cuakley as the former was entering the furniture store of Winslow & Co. They were both employed in the same store. Look is seriously wounded. Cuakley was arrested.

The Governor and Council of New-Hampshire hav accepted with thanks an offer from United States Senator Chandler of a bronze statue of the Hon. John P. Hale, to be placed in the State House yard.

Randolph Dubois, who murdered his wife, two children, and mother-in-law in the village of St. Albans, Vt., a couple of months ago, with a chopping axe, has been sentenced to be hanged on June 20.

One of the Colebrook furnaces at Lebanon, Penn., exploded yesterday. William P. Wright, engineer, was scalded to death. The damage to the furnace will amount to several thousand dollars.

Policeman William C. Emerson of the Newton (Mass.) force was dismissed from the department Monday, and yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Charles S. Roberts, aged twenty-four years, son of W. S. Roberts, D. D., and a highly-respected physician of Rockland, Me., was drowned Monday by the capsizing of a boat.

William E. McPherson, the missing Treasurer of Canton, Mass., has returned home. He says he is not a defaulter and will pay at once any balance found against him.

The schooner Ferland, Capt. Keanelly, left this port with a general cargo over a month ago for Halifax, and as she has not arrived there, anxiety is felt for her safety.

Malignant diphtheria is epidemic in the village of Vining, in Otter Tail County, Minn. There have been twenty deaths in the place since April 1.

Two freight trains were wrecked on the Santa Fé Railroad near Galesburg, Ill., yesterday morning. No one was seriously injured.

Constable Elisha Dyer and John Beekman were drowned off Two Mile Point, Keuka Lake, N. Y., Monday night.

The annual reunion of the Canadian Association of Volunteer Oarsmen will be held in Montreal on July 26.

The Chicago pool rooms were ordered closed yesterday by Mayor Cregier.

MORE SPRING WEDDINGS.

A pretty home wedding that was largely attended by the artistic and fashionable world was that of Miss Mary Gertrude Mead, daughter of Frederick Mead, to Edwin Austin Abbey, the artist and illustrator, celebrated yesterday afternoon at the bride's home, 1 West Fifty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated, and read the service from an altar of azaleas and roses. Charles W. Trusiow was best man, and the ushers were Frederick Mead, Jr., and Herman Mead, brothers of the bride; Arthur Scribner, and John L. Sargent.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin brocade and rare old point lace and a long tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses. A reception followed, at which the guests inuinded Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mrs. and Miss Trusiow, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, W. M. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. J. Kelly, Miss Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. George William Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mayer. Mr. and Mrs. Abbey will shall for their new home in London in a few days.

Miss Constance Elise Schack, daughter of Otto W. C. Schack of Denmark, and Archibald Gracie of this city were quietly married at Calvary Church yesterday afternoon, the rector, the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, officiating. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family only a few intimate friends attended the ceremony and there was no reception. The bride wore a gown of white brocade and point lace and a tulle veil held by a half wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white lilacs. Her only attendant was little Miss Isabel Cameron who wore a dainty frock of white India silk, and a white flower-trimmed hat. She carried a basket of daisies. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander was best man and the ushers were Roderick Cameron, Jr., Edward Appleton, Henry Trevor, and Newbold Morris, Jr.

A wedding of interest to fashionable up-town residents was that of Miss Fannie Graham Hall, daughter of Alfred B. Hall, and Dr. Ralph Waldo of this city, solemnized last evening at St. Ann's Church, on St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Kittell, officiated. The church was prettily decorated with palms, ferns, and roses, and the altar was banked with flowering plants. The bride wore a gown of white satin adorned with feather trimming, and a tulle veil caught with diamond pins, her mother's gift. Her bouquet was of white violets and orchids. She was attended by a maid of honor, her sister, Miss May Hall, and by four bridesmaids, her cousin, Miss Chattie Hall, Miss Alice Beal, Miss Annie Waldo, and Miss Ida Bassford. They all wore frocks of crêpe and embroidered tulle, and carried bunches of pink roses.

Robert Burns Waldo, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Alfred B. Hall, Jr., brother of the bride; Harry Hall, a cousin; Rudolph Mumberger, Harris McKeever, and Reynolds Beal. A reception followed at the bride's home, at 71 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Beal, Judge and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Samuels, Archibald C. Gunter, Mr. and Mrs. David P. Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Farrington, and Rudolph Garrigue.

Dr. and Mrs. Waldo will take up their residence at the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, after a Southern wedding trip.

At the Madison Avenue Reformed Church last evening Miss Edith Meigs, a daughter of Samuel H. P. Meigs and one of the widely-known Meigs sisters quartet, was married to Henry Cozzens Knox, son of H. M. Knox of St. Paul, and cashier of the Paterson National Bank. The musical portion of the service was especially interesting. A double quartet of ladies from the Rubinstein Club sang the bridal chorus from Lohengrin as the bridal party walked to the altar and the Mendelssohn wedding song as the return march. Robert Thallon of Brooklyn was the organist.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge, pastor of the church, officiated. John L. Riddle was best man, and the ushers were Walter Meigs, brother of the bride; Dr. George S. Brooks, Arlo B. Sanborn, and Clarence B. Story. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk and duchesse lace and a tulle veil caught with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses and violets. Her maid of honor was Miss Carolyn Knox, sister of the groom, and her bridesmaids were her sisters, Miss Frounce and Miss Harriet Meigs. They wore gowns of white, blue, and cream-colored crêpe and tulle, respectively, and carried large bunches of roses. The guests at the church included Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Logan C. Murray, John A. Abbett, Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter W. Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Robard Smith.

Ralph Tilton, the second son of Theodore Tilton, was married yesterday morning in the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn, to Miss Eurelle S. Hubbell of New Haven, Conn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in the presence of about 200 friends and relatives. There were no bridesmaids nor ushers, but the groom's sister, Miss Susie Tilton, stood beside the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton left at once for a short trip South. They will live at 14,403 Fairfield Street.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—A large number of society people of Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York attended the marriage today of Mr. Allan McLane, Jr., and Miss Augusta James at Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church. The groom is the eldest son of the Hon. James L. McLane, and a nephew of ex-Minister Robert M. McLane. He is prominent in Baltimore social circles, is a member of the bar, and is associated with his father and uncle in the practice of his profession.

The bride is the third daughter of Mr. Henry James, and is one of Baltimore's society belles. Her bridesmaids were Miss Amy James, her sister, and Miss Fanny Kind McLane, sister of the groom.

The groom's best man was his brother, Robert McLane, Jr. The ushers were Messrs. William R. Riggs of Rock Rapids, Iowa; Norman James, John Redwood, S. Hoffman McLane, Dr. J. R. Trimble of this city, and Dr. Walter B. James of New-York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light local showers, warmer, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, followed by showers Wednesday night, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, light showers, warmer, southeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	45°	55°	3:30 P. M.	56°	63°
6 A. M.	43°	54°	6 P. M.	53°	58°
9 A. M.	49°	61°	9 P. M.	48°	54°
12 M.	51°	65°	12 P. M.	45°	52°

Average temperature yesterday.....57½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....48½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.52½°

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

All the way from Alexandria, Egypt, comes a subscription for the Washington Memorial Arch fund from the Hon. Ernest H. Crosby. Even residents of Brooklyn are setting an example of patriotism by an occasional subscription to this worthy project. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William Street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Ernest H. Crosby, $25. Through the *World:* Morris H. Smith, $5; previously acknowledged, $76,353.44; grand total, $76,383.44.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The schedules of Ross Campbell & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 17 Church street, show liabilities, $88,486; nominal assets, $47,989; actual assets, $8,451. The great difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is in the open account, the nominal value of which is put down at $31,054, while the actual value is only placed at $1,443, notwithstanding that there appears over $10,000 due from some of the largest firms in this and other cities. The difference, it is asserted, is on account of amounts due consignors as proceeds of goods sold, and that some parties are insolvent. The largest creditors are Jahn & Adler, Baltimore, $17,206; Armstrong Mills Company, Frankford, Penn., $12,422; Joseph P. Murphy, Philadelphia, $12,267; William Whiteside & Co. New-York, $11,048; Della E. Bayne, $9,000; P. L. Linde & Co., $8,486; estate of Joseph Middleton, Baltimore, $8,256; Pittsfield National Bank, $5,000.

J. H. Snow, dealer in musical instruments, sheet music &c., with houses in Mobile and Pensacola, made a general assignment yesterday to G. Y. Overall of Mobile, Liabilities, $20,000; assets, nominally the same. Dullness in trade is assigned as the cause of the failure.

Evarts Outler, the fine art dealer of New-Haven, Conn., who became financially embarrassed about a month ago, has made a compromise agreement with his creditors on a 35 per cent. basis.

The Keystone Watch Company of Lancaster, Penn., have made an assignment to D. Rainey Patterson of Philadelphia. The last liabilities of the company a year ago were $250,000.

NEWS ABOUT RAILROADS.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS FORECLOSURE DECREES.

THE COMPANY MUST PAY UP OR BE SOLD—BELIEF IN A SUCCESSFUL RE ORGANIZATION.

Dispatches from Topeka, Kan., yesterday afternoon announced that final decrees of foreclosure had been ordered against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in both of the suits pending. The suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of this city was brought to foreclose the Missouri, Kansas and Texas second or general consolidated mortgage. The decree in this suit declares the Missouri, Kansas and Texas insolvent, and orders the company to pay into court for the benefit of the holders of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds $30,393,980 within thirty days, under penalty of absolute foreclosure.

The decree in the matter of the Union Trust Company mortgage allows the Olcott committee to pay the principal and interest on those bonds.

The Union Trust Company holds the first mortgage on the lines north of Denison—about 800 miles of road. These bonds draw 7 per cent. interest, and aggregate in amount $14,877,000. On Dec. 1, 1886, 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $17,924,000 were issued, and on the same date $9,381,000 in 5 per cent. bonds were issued. Of these bonds $3,088,980 are due and unpaid. The Mercantile Trust Company holds a second mortgage on the lines north of Denison and a first mortgage on the lines south of that place, there being 575 miles of the latter.

Aaron P. Jetmore is appointed Master Commissioner to direct and conduct the sale in case the conditions of the court's decrees are not complied with. It is required that he shall give public notice of the time, place, and terms of such sale by advertising five times a week for eight weeks in one or more newspapers published in New-York, St. Louis, Topeka, and such other papers as he may deem proper. The sale shall be at public auction in Topeka at the time and place to be designated. The Master Commissioner shall offer for sale in one parcel all the property, real and personal, covered by the mortgage of 1880 and the supplementary mortgage subject to the liens of fourteen prior-mortgage bonds, secured by the mortgage of 1880.

An Associated Press dispatch from Kansas City last night says: Under the terms of Judge Foster's decree the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road is to be sold under certain conditions. If not sold it is to be returned to the Reorganization Committee. It is understood there is no prospect of a sale during the present year, as it has been demonstrated by the receivers that the property can meet the fixed charges and pay a fair interest on the investment. A complete plan of reorganization has been adopted by the stockholders and will probably be accepted by all parties interested. For the present the road will remain in the hands of the receivers."

TRUNK LINE COMMITTEES.

The subject of lake and rail differentials occupied the attention of the Trunk Line Executive Committee during a good part of its session yesterday. The discussion on this point related chiefly to the claim of the National Dispatch for a differential rate. No conclusion was reached. A proposition looking to a more thorough freight inspection was also discussed, but at the suggestion of representatives of the New-England roads the matter was laid over.

The Passenger Committee met yesterday afternoon and disposed of various applications for special rates. The question of selecting a successor to Mr. Tuttle as Chairman of the committee was not touched upon.

BITTER FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

FALL RIVER, April 22.—The rumors of the New-York and New-England's contemplated energetic fight to secure the necessary charters to enter Fall River has been given an appearance of truth by an attempt to secure a finely-situated property in this city for terminal facilities. The owners of a large lumber yard near Bowenville station, the present station of the Old Colony Road, have been approached in regard to parting with their property, although the question of compensation has not been reached yet. A fine water front is part of the lumber yard's conveniences, and it is stated on very good authority that not only does the New-York and New-England contemplate entering the city by rail, but also that it has in mind a well-developed scheme to establish a fine line of steamers between here and New-York.

It is conceded that the Old Colony will fight tooth and nail every attempt to divide its big traffic, but it is also conceded now that the Boston and Albany will be arrayed with the New-York and New-England Road, and some heavy capitalists along with them. The intention is to close out the lumber yards within eight months, and any move will probably be made without delay.

RATES TO MONTANA.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The present low basis of freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul makes the rates to Montana points cheaper by that route over the Northern Pacific than by way of Omaha and the Union Pacific. The latter road has been urging an equalization of rates by the two routes, but the Chicago lines refused to reduce Missouri River rates to the St. Paul basis. At the recent meeting of the Western Freight Association the Union Pacific proposed that the lines should receive the same rates of Chicago destined to Montana points the thirty-cent basis be applied to Council Bluffs as well as to St. Paul, but without changing the rates on any other business. To do this and still preserve the thirty-cent basis on local traffic from Chicago to the Missouri River might involve a violation of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law, but the Union Pacific proposed to relieve the Chicago lines from any responsibility on that score. The matter was left to Chairman Faithorn for decision. To-day it was announced he had decided that the equalization of rates be made on the basis proposed.

NEW-LONDON'S BIG BRIDGE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 22.—A bad state of affairs concerning the famous bridge over the Thames at New-London has leaked out. The bridge was opened last October, and for several months worked satisfactorily. About six weeks ago it was noticed that something was wrong with the section of the bridge nearest the New-London shore of the river, and an examination showed that the western pier had sunk several feet, also that the stonework extending northward from the pier to shield the pier from the ice as it came down the river had cracked, owing to the strain.

In order to restore the level of the tracks above, the railroad people have removed the ties, placed planks across the stringers, and have replaced the ties over the planks for 100 feet, the planks being regulated in their thickness to make the rails level for the space of the bridge affected by the sinking of the pier. The strength of the bridge is greatly impaired by the mishap, and trains are running over it slowly. Should the pier sink further it is possible all trains will be suspended, which will necessitate the restoration of the ferry system.

TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—During the next few months the Reading Railroad Company will make extensive improvements at its Port Richmond terminal. Six miles additional siding room for cars will be laid, and a new shipping pier is to be built that will have a capacity for loading 40,000 tons of coal a day into barges and vessels. In addition to this, a coaling station for locomotives is being erected, which will be equipped with time-belt machinery so arranged that coal can be loaded into the tanks of the engines and ashes taken out from the ash pit at the same time. Another float ship will be constructed to accommodate the freight traffic between Port Richmond and the Reading's new Delaware Avenue Station. Additional platforms and storage warehouses are to be erected, and it is the intention of the Reading Company to make Port Richmond the most complete terminal station in Philadelphia.

LARGE FIRE IN TONAWANDA.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 22.—Fire started in the Tonawanda Lumber Company's district, in Payne Avenue, at 11 P. M. to-night, and promises to be extensive.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The four-story building at 251 and 253 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, occupied by the Adam J. Press Manufacturing Company, dealers in engravings, pictures, picture frames, &c., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The second, third, and fourth floors, with all their contents, were burned. It is estimated that the loss on the stock and building will reach $50,000 to $75,000; partly covered by insurance.

There was a slight fire yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the tenement house at 77 Thompson Street, causing $500 damage. While on the way to the fire Assistant Foreman Peter Hanlon of Engine Company No. 30 was thrown from the footboard of the engine and had his left arm dislocated.

The King & Hamilton Implement Works at Ottawa, Ill., were destroyed by fire Monday night. The works were running full force and the place was heavily stocked with wagons and farm implements, all of which were destroyed. The loss will probably reach $70,000.

The barns of James Wormouth, near Fultonville, N. Y., were destroyed by Fire Monday night with their contents. One horse and several cows perished in the flames. The loss is $3,000. The fire was caused from sparks from a West Shore Railroad locomotive.

The Cairo City (Ill.) Flour Mills property, owned by C. Callagher & Son, was burned to the ground yesterday morning. Loss about $26,000; insured for about $10,000.

The cracker bakery and warehouse of Joseph C. Hitchner, at West Pittston, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $2,000; partly insured.

Fire Monday night in Neville & Co.'s bag warehouse, at San Francisco, resulted in a loss of $100,000. Insurance not known.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following changes have been ordered in the Medical Department: Capt. H. S. Kilbourne from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to Willet's Point, N. Y.; Capt. W. W. Gray from Fort Maginnis, Montana, to Fort Sherman, Idaho, relieving Capt. J. M. Banister, who goes to Fort Stanton, New-Mexico.

Capt. J. A. Henriques, Capt. George W. Moore, and First Lieut. Charles F. Shoemaker of the Revenue Marine Service have been constituted a board to meet at the Treasury Department April 28 for the examination of Third Lieutenants for promotion in that service.

The Essex was put in commission yesterday at New-York, and will probably be ordered to join the South Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster John P. Tarbell has been granted leave of absence for four months from June 1, with permission to leave the United States.

James G. Kerr of Dubuque has been appointed Post Chaplain in the army, vice Lee Tourtellot, retired.

Civil Engineer George Mead has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

ROBSON PLAYS A LITTLE FRAUD.

HIS AFFAIRS UNANNOUNCED ON THE STAGE OF THE STAR THEATRE.

Stuart Robson played a paralytic prank on his old partner, William H. Crane, at the Star Theatre last night. Mr. Crane was in the middle of an act of "The Senator" when a man suddenly rushed on the stage in full view of the audience and, grasping the startled comedian by the hand, exclaimed in a high, piping voice:

"Hallo, Senator, how are you? Glad to see you. Hope you are well. Are you making a living over here? I just thought I'd run over from the greatest comedy theatre in New-York and shake hands with you. Good luck, old man! Good-bye!"

With that the intruder rushed away as suddenly as he had come, leaving Mr. Crane utterly speechless. All that he could do was to make a few inarticulate grunts. He had recognized in his well-wisher, however, his old associate, Stuart Robson, who is now playing an engagement in "The Henrietta" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The audience had also recognized Mr. Robson, and when it recovered from the general surprise there was tremendous applause, but Mr. Robson had then gone.

Mr. Crane was wholly unprepared for the visit, a condition which Mr. Robson had taken care should exist. At the conclusion of the first act of "The Henrietta" Mr. Robson had jumped into a carriage and driven rapidly to the Star Theatre, rushed on the stage, rushed off, got into his carriage and drove back to the Twenty-third Street Theatre before the curtain was rung up on the second act of his own play. He was dressed as Bertie Van Alstyne, the rôle he plays, and had on his "make-up." He also sent Mr. Crane a beautiful basket of flowers in recognition of the one hundredth night of "The Senator." When the performance was over Mr. Crane was seen tenderly carrying this memento home, his face beaming with supreme happiness.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—An edict was issued July 25,

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

THE ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO SECure situations for three competent, trustworthy servants; a first-class chambermaid, one to assist in chamberwork and wait on a lady, and one as general assistant; all capable and reliable. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 26 West 59th St.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID AND DO SEWING. A reliable, experienced person; excellent testimonials. Address M. G., 94 El Av.

COMPANION OR MAID.—To be with elderly gentleman during the daytime and occasionally in the evening in the absence of his relatives; best references required. Address G. W., Box 180 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant woman as chambermaid or wait on invalid lady; go a distance in country; personal reference. Address S. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; has two years and five months' city reference from last place. Call at 148 West 10th St., Room 11.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or wait on lady, in private family; six years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly-trained Englishwoman who has had long experience in best English families; just landed; has excellent references. Call or address A. Wright, care of James, 224 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a capable, settled American woman in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Address L. N., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; in private family; country for the Summer. Call at 39 West 42d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; six years' reference; willing and obliging; city or country. Call at 245 West 36th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as competent chambermaid and do plain sewing or will wait on a lady; permanent place; city or country; best reference. Call at 213 West 36th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or waitress; in private family; best city reference. Call at 154 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By reliable, trustworthy young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference. Call at 209 West 40th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or reference; no cards. Call at 217 East 29th St., second floor, front, Room 9.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Englishwoman as chambermaid and assist with waiting in private family. Can be seen at last employer's, 46 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid; can do fine washing. Call or address, for two days, care of Box J. F. F., 149 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to country; best city reference. Seen at last employer's, 59 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl; do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Call at 111 East 53d St., third bell, right.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a reliable young woman in private family; best city reference. Address E. N., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady or growing children; six years' reference; city or country. Call at 17 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman in a private family; will be found obliging; city or country; good reference. Call at present employer's, 286 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references; city or country. Address M. G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Do plain sewing or assist with children; good city reference; no objections to country. Address M. L., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid; private family; city references. Address A. M., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, willing and obliging, to do chamberwork or housework. Call at 465 West 26th st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes a position for her chambermaid, seamstress, and laundress whom she can highly recommend. Call at 6 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-respectable Canadian Protestant girl in the city; willing to go to the country. Address W., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid or wait on ladies and do sewing; good city reference. Address S., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small American family; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of city reference. Inquire at 245 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would like to do up-stairs' work and waiting in a small private family or small private boarding house; good reference. Call at 200 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in a private family four years' reference. Address A. B., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or waiting and assist with children. Address A. D., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; Protestant; first-class reference. Address G. H., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl with excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, 12 West 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS laundress in a small family. Call at 20 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. Call at 218 East 80th St., ground flat.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call at 51 West 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a small private family; city reference. Call at 319 East 46th St.; ring Travers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. Call at 39 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as laundress and chambermaid; best city reference; city or country. Call at 221 East 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. Call at 215 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; four years' city reference. Call at 16 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes situation for her trustworthy girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 56 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person as chambermaid and seamstress; assist in care of children; city reference. Call at 468 2d Av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Norwegian girl to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at 220 East 27th St.

CHAMBERWORK AND DO PLAIN SEWING or Assist with Waiting.—By an American girl; city reference. Address A. B., 159 East 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron in small family; no objection to the country. Call at 346 West 26th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in a private family; first-class references. Call at 227 East 28th St., first floor, right.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; all kinds of fine cooking. Call at former employer's, 146 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference. Call at 329 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a thorough and competent woman as cook; country preferred; satisfactory references. Call or address, Monday, 131 West 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; reference. Call at 215 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; can be seen, from 11 o'clock until 5 for three days, at present employer's, 243 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; private family preferred. Address A. B., 1,092 9th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to short distance in the country. Call at 324 West 46th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; city or country; good references. Call at 209 East 29th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress; willing to assist with extra washing; best city reference. Call at 132 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young American woman as cook; understands her business well. Call at 235 East 45th St., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Call, Wednesday, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 417 9th Av.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; is a good cook; good city references. Call at 254 West 40th St.; ring front bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook and to plain washing in private family; six years' reference. Call at 220 East 43d St., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; all kinds of soups; city or country; good reference. Call at 330 East 38th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent family cook; no objection to country; city reference. Address M. F., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters; one as cook and assist with washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; excellent personal city references. Call or address C., 1,140 10th Av., near 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; excellent London and New-York references; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30. Call or address M. Green, care of Mr. Humphreys, 36 East 19th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands her business; willing to do washing and ironing with it if desired; city reference. Address M. P., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good reference. Call at 3009 West 33th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook in private family; city; do coarse washing; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Address C. S., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game; first-class bread, biscuit, and cakes, entrées, jellies, creams, dessert; city reference, last employer. Call at 198 West 26th St., ring twice.

COOK.—In small family where fine family cooking is required; do marketing; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address S. S., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class; in a private family; understands thoroughly the management of a kitchen; first-class city reference from last employers. Address S. G., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands her business in all branches; good city reference; city or country. Call at 462 8th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and good baker; do coarse washing; in small family; good city reference. Call at 432 1st Av., the flight.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all branches in a private family; best city reference; country preferred. Address B. M., 204 West 82d St., no cards.

COOK.—First-class; excellent baker; assist with coarse washing; in private family; city or country; wages, $20; best city references. Call or address P. M., 112 West 83d St., rear; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; long and excellent city reference. Call at 73 West 32d St.

COOK.—By English cook; understands French cooking, dinner and lunch parties; city or country; best city references. Call at 370 7th Av., third floor, back.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; all kinds of soups; city or country; good reference. Call at 330 East 38th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent family cook; no objection to country; city reference. Address M. F., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress; good baker; in private family; best reference since last place. Address Miss Sheehan, 310 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By a neat, intelligent young woman as cook and to assist with washing or do general housework in small family; reference. Call at 325 West 17th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a steady girl in a small private family as good plain family cook; willing to assist with the washing; best city references. Address L., 1,062 9th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family; city or country; home preferred to high wages; best reference; no cards. Call at 341 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman in private family as cook; do plain washing; best city reference. Address E. N., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, creams, jellies; a good baker; city or country; city reference. Address B., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant young woman as plain cook in small private family; just disengaged. Address M. R., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city references; country preferred. Call or address M. A. S., 428 3d Av., corner 30th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands American, English and French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds soups, game, and pastry; city or country; employer seen. Call at 161 West 56th St.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to go to the country; best city reference. Call or address Green, 405 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as experienced cook; first-class baker; willing to do coarse washing; city or country. Call at 217 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland cook; first-class references; city or country. Address A., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook; good reference; wages, $30. Address 510 Henry St., Brooklyn; fourth bell to the right.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; private family going in the country preferred; lady can be seen. Call at 414 West 52d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; very best city reference. Address A. D., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a strictly private family, where kitchenmaid is kept. Call or address Mrs. Lind, 366 6th Av.

COOK.—By a good cook, bread, and biscuit maker; eight years' city reference from last place. Call at 138 East 29th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress; best of city reference. Call at 353 West 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and baker; excellent pastry and soups; best city reference. Call at 234 East 49d St., in butcher's.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; go out by the day; housecleaning or do laundry work; city, reference. Call or address 226 East 45th St., two flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; excellent laundress or cleaner; in private family; first-class city reference. Address E. M., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to wash linen, or do housecleaning by day or week; best reference. Call at 315 West 41st St., rear. Fugerson.

DAY'S WORK WANTED.—By a first-class laundress; good reference. Call at 320 East 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker for children, American Protestant, desires additional engagements by the day; is an expert sewing-machine operator; excellent buttonhole worker; infants' and children's fine outfits a specialty; city reference. Address S. M. G., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, to go out by the day; good fitter; stylish draper; remodeling; terms moderate. Address K. J., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; good cutter and fitter; would like some more engagements by the day in private family. Address Stylish, 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKING.—Summer traveling and street dresses made up in the neatest styles; Le Latze Fashionable Magazine. Address Miss. Gatese, 241 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Makes children's clothes a specialty; view more engagements; city or country. Address S. S., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Parties; elegant dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class work; best references. Address Miss. H. Van Meldert, 14 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; desires a few more customers at home; artistic fitting and draping guaranteed. Call at J. G. Johnson, Broadway and 22d St. Address Miss. Parsons, 810 Lenox Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady would like to procure a position as thorough, practical housekeeper for an energetic and capable person either in a gentleman's family or first-class boarding house, or would manage for a bachelor's apartments; city or country. Can be seen or addressed at 164 Lexington Av.

HOUSEMAID.—By a respectable young woman as housemaid in a gentleman's family, or would go as second housemaid; leaves in consequence of the family leaving for Europe; Newport preferred. Address F. N., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman; good plain cook and laundress; good city and biscuit baker; city or country; good city reference. Call at 329 West 40th St., second floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for housework or do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to private boarding house; city reference. Call at 790 9th Av., 52d and 53d Sts.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework in family of two grown persons; best city references; will be found obliging. Call at 149 West 30th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable German girl; familiar with all housework; in Christian private family of two persons; best city references; will not go to the country. Address F. M., Box 198 Times Office.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, 17, to assist with housework and to take care of baby; willing and obliging. Call to-day at 149 West 30th St., second floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid; good reference from last place; no objection to go to the country. Call or address Mrs. Hamlin, 5,613 Broadway, Ridgewood.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid; good reference. Call at 20 West 48th St., basement.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable

SPEARING FOR SUCKERS.

EXCITING SPORT FOR THE BACKWOODS BOYS OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, April 22.—The boys of the Connecticut backwoods are at this time enjoying one of their rarest of Spring sports, which is spearing for "suckers" in the smaller streams and for eels and pickerel about the edges of the marshes and mill ponds. Many a man in city life will remember his early adventures at this sport with pleasant thoughts, but the mature mind will cause him to wonder how he survived under the attendant conditions of exposure. A description of the sport will convince the reader that it is one of the best allies to consumption which New-England has.

Early in April, when that large-mouthed fish known as the "sucker" leaves the ponds for his nightly run up stream, the country boy gets his shaded lantern or an old campaign torch and a spear with four or five prongs. He then arrays himself in an old pair of trousers and a pair of old shoes or boots. Thus accoutred he plunges in at the mouth of the stream or at any point where the water does not reach above his waist. With the spear poised in his right hand and in the other hand his lantern, sending its rays to the bottom of the stream, he proceeds upward in search of the fish. Every bit of the dim bed of the brook is reached by the light of the lantern and the sharp eyes of the boy. The coldness of the water has no effect on the enthusiasm of the youth, and it is a common thing to stay in the streams for four hours on a single expedition.

The excitement is quite intense at times and the exercise is vigorous. As the illumination of the water by the lights used is not very great, a keen watch for the fish is necessary, and an inexperienced spearsman would often ruin his weapon on some narrow rock which might appear to him like a fish, and in all other particulars the sport requires skill. The fish are so attracted by the light of the lantern as it approaches them that they remain perfectly still, and unless startled by too much splashing they allow the light to get directly above them. Having reached the fish, the spearsman has the difficult part of the work yet before him. He must aim his spear correctly and drive it with great rapidity to the object three feet or more under water. In this the average country youth who practices the sport becomes so proficient that he rarely misses the mark.

The skillful spearsman usually strikes the fish squarely across the back and clear through the body. Unless he does that he is apt to lose his prize, for a fish that is only slightly wounded will struggle violently for liberty. A large fish that is speared across the body near the tail will frequently tear himself away, leaving his tail on the prongs. The work of getting a large fish to the surface after spearing it is also difficult, as the struggles make the wounds so large that the spear retains little hold, and it is often necessary to hold the fish to the bottom until it dies. The fish caught in this way are the largest to be found in the ordinary fresh-water streams and ponds. The "suckers" never bite at a hook, and only the hardy fellows who brave the cold water of the streams ever catch them. These fish average about three pounds in weight.

Eels are difficult to spear and are found in places that are usually too muddy for wading. Very large pickerel are speared about the edges of ponds, but they are so easily frightened that it is difficult to approach them. A four-pound pickerel is a rare prize for the spearsman. The pickerel do not rest on the bottom like the other fish, and are therefore more hard to take. They are very swift in motion, and as they glide along they seem in the light of the lantern like one long streak of fish. Spearing would be more comfortable to ordinary men if long rubber boots were worn, but to the country boy such an outfit is unnecessary.

Another method of spearing employed on the ponds alone, and which is tame compared with the wading method, is spearing from boats. With a strong light fixed at one end of the boat the harpooner takes his stand and is slowly rowed about in shallow water. The motion of the boat renders great skill in throwing the spear necessary. This is a pleasant form of the sport, and one in which social parties often indulge.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, April 22:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executrix, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 32.1 by 48.6, 3 and 5 Washington St, east side, north of Battery Place, for $41,000, to Samuel Sloan; similar building, with lot 25 by 75.9 by irregular by 77, 29 Washington St, east side, south of Morris St, for $21,000, to A. J. Doyle; three-story brick building, with lot 26.3 by 56.2 by 25.9 by 56.11, 27 Washington St, east side, north of Morris St, for $13,500, to Samuel Sloan, and six-story brick tenement, with lot 24.10 by 78.5 by 25 by 78.1, 38 Greenwich St, west side, south of 14th St, north side, east of Martin B. Brown. Also, at public auction, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lease of lot 24.4 by 100, 50 Leonard St, south side, east of West Broadway, for $10,000, to John T. Boyd; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.6, 27 West 39th St, north side, east of 6th Av, for $43,000, to Howard Carroll; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 147 East 60th St, north side, east of Lexington Av, for $12,400, to Joseph Bloodgood; plot of land 99.11 by 100, on 11th Av, northeast corner of 141st St, for $29,750, to same purchaser; plot of land 142.3 by about 99.11, on west 144th St, south side, west of 11th Av, for $8,100, to Z. Halpin; plot of land 136.2 by 99.11, on 144th St, south side, opposite the above, for $6,500, to John Bondy; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.10, 119 East 113th St, south side, 160 feet east of 4th Av, for $21,000, to Wilson T. Blackwell, and four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 160 West 126th St, north side, east of 7th Av, sold for $26,000, to H. H. Cammann.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 26.6 by 27, 438 East 9th St, west of Avenue A, for $8,300, to E. Jacobs & Son; four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lots 18.4 by 50, 196 Avenue B, northwest corner of 12th St, for $17,950, to same purchasers; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 96.5, 343 West 29th St, north side, east of 9th Av, for $15,950, to James Tierney; three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 90, 214 East 53d St, south side, east of 3d Av, for $11,250, to Mrs. Ellen Kou; three-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 100 East 60th St, southwest corner of Park Av, for $30,500, to Louis Adler, and four-story stone-front building, with lot 20 by 102.2, 210 East 73d St, south side, east of 3d Av, sold for $16,500 to T. F. McLaughlin.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 82, 127 East 79th St, north side, west of Lexington Av, for $19,000, to James F. Markham.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 21 by 100.5 by 26.5 by irregular, 351 West 47th St, north side, east of 9th Av, for $21,400, to J. F. Canda, and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75.11, 1,998 3d Av, west side, north of 90th St, for $38,100, to Adler & Herman. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of four five-story tenements, with lots each 25.2 by 75, 1,622 to 1,628 3d Av, and two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.8, 171 and 173 East 91st St, in rear of the above, for $219,000, to W. F. Clare.

James L. Wells sold at public auction a three-story cottage, with plot of land 68 by 250, on Hull Av, west side, 300 feet north of Southern Boulevard, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $10,050, to Edward Enlarch.

J. Thomas Stearns, in partition, James C. Spencer, Esq., referee, sold the three-story house, with lot 17 by 80, 153 East 16th St, north side, east of Lexington Av, for $13,025, to Samuel Raphael.

James Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, William Talcott, Esq., referee, sold the five-story apartment house, with plot of land 41.8 by 80, 737 and 739 9th Av, southwest corner of 50th St, for $66,975, to Weed Brothers.

D. F. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, M. T. McMahon, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 24 by 100, 248 8th Av, west side, north of 24th St, for $55,000, to E. A. Lewis.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Smyth & Ryan of a plot of land on 5th Av, corner of 98th St, was adjourned to April 29. Sale by Wilfred Kennedy, as Brother of the Whole, with lots, 119½ and 121 Charles St, was withdrawn. Sale by L. J. & I. Phillips of the dwelling, with lot, 31 East 97th St, was withdrawn, and sale by James L. Wells of a plot of land on Southern Boulevard, corner of Hull St, was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 22.

Delancey St, n s, 43.10 ft e of Columbia St, 55x100; Morris Block to Rosie Wiesen	$1
Same property; Rosie Wiesen to Mall Block	1
Rivington St, s w corner of Willett St, 25x63; Samuel Leonard to Ernest F. Tewksbury	20
St. Nicholas Av, n s, 223.11 ft e of 141st St, 35x141; William R. Lowe and wife to Ferdinand W. Chivvis	14,300
124th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Annie M. Chiper to William H. Lowe	1
Ridge St, 25; Lena Rinaldo and another to Robert Gerson	6,950
Bayard St, n s, lot 3 map Bayard East Farm, 25x84; Joseph Solomon and wife to Moses Levy	35,750
Lots 134, 135, map of Hyatt Farm; William H. Kennagh to Isaac J. Smith	370
Madison St, s s, 132.6 ft w of Clinton St, 20x90; Carrie Esberg and another to Wolf Bloom	15,000
8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 184th St, 25x125; Frederick Hawkins and wife to Julia A. Rockford	1
112th St, 180 East; Max Wolf to Pauline Wolf	1
116th St, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x150; Hester A. Shannon and another to Pye N. Kozmowski	6,000
52d St, s s, 94.5 ft w of Avenue A, 22.6x100.2; Henry Clausen, Jr., and wife to Andrew Deery	10,300
9th Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 74th St, 25.8x100; Michael Brennan and wife to Bridget Brennan	50,000
86th St, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Louisa Van Tassell to Francis Crosby and another	33,000
Hester St., n s, 59.8 ft e Chrystie St, 20.2x50; Esperanza B. Levy to Martin L. Rickerson	10,650
41st St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel Orth and wife to Fritz Tscheulin and another	20,000
47th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Samuel J. Haney and wife to Jessie T. Finch	24,000
King St, 37 and 39; Abraham Quackenbush and wife and others to Frederick Debes	78,000
97th St, 109 West, William C. G. Wilson and wife to Caroline Reese	91,000
King St, 29; Frederick Wagner to Harmann Adams	39,000
42d St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; State Bank to Samuel Shrood	6,000
42d St, 325 East; State Bank to Richard Sexton	6,000
Same property	6,000
Columbus Av, n s, 50 ft w of Ninety-first St, 25x100.11; Mary E. Mahon to Mary Ann Mahon	1
10th Av, s w corner of 204th St, 100x100; Thomas F. Clarke to Thomas Clarke	24,000
Lexington Av, s w corner of 53d St, 25x100; Mary Ann Mahon to Mary E. Mahon	30,000

Wadsworth St, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; John F. Timmis and another to John Black and wife	700
66th St, n w corner of Boulevard, 100x100; Frederick Van Tine to Nelson M. Whipple	1
67th St, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 14.8x100.11; same to same	1
54th St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 11.8x100; same to same	1
55th St, 225 East; Emanuel Rauh and wife to Rachel Lasker	1
54th St, s s, 98.9 ft w of Av A, 16.8x100.5; H. Q. Forster to Edward V. Skinner	13,750
113th St, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Gerard M. Stevens, referee, to Walter Lake	8,500
Pleasant Av, 208; Charles H. Randell to Martha Bryan	23,000
Rosa Av, e s, also 25 s w of 181st St, 50x209; Emma J. Keller to Frederick Schols	4,450
Barker St, 125; Anna Kaufman to John B. Mager	66,000
112th St, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Walter Lukes and wife to Michael Gadler	26,000
69th St, s s, 184.3 ft w of 10th Av, 19.10x100.5 to Amelia Rose and another to Henry Clifford	11,250
86th St, n s, 126.8 s w of Lexington Av, 24.8x86.9; G. Fitzgerald and wife to Matilda Carpenter	46,250
119th St, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eleanor Freystadt and another to John Walker	10,000
42d Av, s w corner of 93d St, 100x100.8; Jacob Bookman and wife to Charles Dowgas and another	66,500
Manhattan Av, w s, 17.7 n of 105th St, 16.7 x50; Royal R. Deane to Wilbur L. Mahoney	15,000
9th Av, 1,409; Bridget Brennan to Margaret A. Brennan	32,000
9th Av, 1,409 to 1,413; Margaret A. Brennan and another to Amanda Sebel	95,000
91st St, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; Ella Martin and wife to Tillie Foyer	30,000
Washington Av, w s, 117.6 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x150; Alice Hall and another to Kaufman Hanschel	5,500
8th Av, n s corner of 157th St, 100x199.10; Charles T. Barney and wife to New-York Northern Land and Improvement Company	1
9th Av, n w corner 50th St, 26.5x100; Hooper S. Mott and others to John Thelen	50,500
Same property; Barbara A. Wilson to same	1
129th St, s s, between 5th and 6th Avs, 25x99.11; Henry H. Toby and wife to Samuel K. Johnson	9,000
Franklin St, n s, Indefinite; Augustus Bochstein and wife to R. D. Schmits and another	11,000
Bayard St, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 25x70; Lewis Fox and wife to Rachel Behrens	55,500
8th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25.10x97.6; Jacob H. Frankenberg and others to Charles Ruff	20,500
Fulton St, 182; Louis Goldsticker and another to Jacob Goldsticker	38,000
Same property; Jacob Goldsticker to Louis Goldsticker and others	1
Same property; William Goldsticker and wife to Louis Goldsticker	1
72d St, 219 East; John D. Crimmins to Frederick Eckert	100
Fulton St, 182; Jacob Goldsticker and wife to Louis Goldsticker	88,000

City Real Estate.

CONTRACTS CLOSING MAY 1ST.

Great delay is apt to occur at this time of year, because searches are not completed.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company obviates this annoyance.

It is still taking titles to close May 1.

Its Locality Index of the records enables it to make its own searches without delay or expense to the client.

Its thoroughly-equipped law department enables it, when necessary, to close titles within a week.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY ST., 28 COURT ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack,
JOHN W. MURRAY,	C. H. KELSEY,
President.	Vice-President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

VANDAM ST.
For sale in Vandam St., a desirable 20-foot house; also, one 23-foot front;

ALSO,
In Charlton St., between Varick and Macdougal, two houses each 23.4 in width. Apply to
GEO. E. READ,
9 PINE ST.

A BARGAIN MAY BE SECURED IN THE purchase of the last of George W. Ruddell's houses, just completed, in 121st St., (restricted;) the house is elegantly finished, has hay windows, sanitary plumbing, best heating and ventilating arrangements; is always open. Apply on premises, 144 West 121st St., or to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A plot of 7 lots on the west side, above 42d St.; a five-story brick building now thereon; can be utilized for factory or storage purposes.
Will be sold for the value of the lots alone. Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar St. and 1,142 B'way, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

$17,500.—PRIVATE HOUSE WORTH $25,000; owner going to Europe; must be sold; greatest bargain ever offered. 106d St., near 5th Av. L station. GEO. SEGEE, 167 Broadway, Room 30.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, on 38th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., a four-story brownstone front house, with lot, No. 24 EAST 55TH ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, the brick building, with plot of land,
WEST SIDE 1ST AV.,
BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.;
also four-story brick buildings and lots north side 29TH ST. 10 feet east 1st Av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty St.,
three-story and basement stone house and lot,
NO. 149 WEST 33D ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
Valuable property at Bergen Point, N. J., for sale to close estate of John Paret.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON
will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St, by JOHN PARET, administrator, with will annexed, desirable residence corner 1st St. and Clinton Av., formerly Avenue W, fine modern house, 12 rooms, grounds 87.5x200, variety and choice fruit,
WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT
on deep channel.
ALSO,
lots on Ingham Av., between 2d and 3d Sts., opposite the property of W. H. Gunther, Esq.
For particulars apply to
BLEECKER'S, 150 Broadway.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN sell at auction WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,

SALE IN PARTITION.
24½ ACRES AT TROOP'S NECK, on Westchester Creek and Long Island Sound, with handsome residence, stable, outhouses, &c., in vicinity of residence of John A. Morris, Cyllis P. Huntington, Jacob Lorillard, and others.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 70 Liberty St.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against CHARLES BLISS and others, defendants, action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) Nos. 58 to 66 Liberty St., in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned, therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, running thence northwardly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred and fifty feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Fifty-second Street seventy-five feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred and fifty feet to the northerly line of Fifty-second Street; and thence westwardly along said northerly line of Fifty-second Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 25, 1890. WM. P. BRISTOW, Referee.

Country Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THOUSAND ISLANDS,
The choicest Residence and grounds in the vicinity for sale; country furniture and mainage; magnificent location; everything perfect; a Summer paradise; ready and complete for occupation; a bargain.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
One of the most charmingly-located island properties on the River St. Lawrence, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; thoroughly improved; good docks; fine lawns and shade trees; commodious and attractive cottage, completely furnished; large rooms; sanitary plumbing, open fireplaces, and all conveniences; substantial outbuildings, including roomy boathouse; steam launch, (latest;) cold room, &c.; inexhaustible water supply; absolutely healthful surroundings; price, $30,000; rental, $1,800.

NEW-LONDON,
A very desirable and ornamental Residence, 18 rooms; six acres of garden and all necessary outbuildings; charming views; close to the Sound; price, $30,000; rent furnished, $1,800, season.

ORANGE.
A magnificent Residential Estate; brick Mansion; charming grounds of 40 acres, with shaded drives, lawns, and brook; stabling; gardener's cottage, conservatory; this is one of the choicest properties in the neighborhood; call and see photographs; price, $60,000; rental, $1,500.

FISHKILL.
Handsome country Residence and Farm for sale at Glenham; commodious house, barn, carriage house, outbuildings, &c.; 47 acres under cultivation; beautiful drive and scenery; delightful Summer home; price, $18,000; easy terms; exchange for City Property; photographs at our office.

CHOICE SELECTION
of LARCHMONT, STAMFORD, NORWALK, NORTON POINT, and Sound properties, and numerous desirable Summer homes to rent.

UNIMPROVED ACREAGE PROPERTY.
Very desirable for syndicate.

FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

Chas. A. Seymour & Co.,

429 ST. AND PARK AV.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

A.—STATEN ISLAND—BRIGHTON HEIGHTS and Grymes's Hill—Brighton Heights—Attractive and substantially built residence, with large grounds, $11,500; at present active selling prices the ground is worth $8,000; locality the very finest, with very few vacant lots remaining; this opportunity cannot be duplicated there; the cause is sudden; the property never had a sign on. On the world-famed Grymes's Hill—Noble mansion, with two acres ground, stable, coachhouse, &c.; all appointments of generous description; a compact and inexpensive place to maintain; conceded to be the grandest site on this famous hill; $15,000, solid value fully $25,000. If not promptly sold will entertain renting for season, (partially furnished,) $1,250, and the "Brighton Heights" may also be rented by the year if not sold this week.
BENJAMIN W. COLE,
167 Broadway, Room 30.

ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or to rent, Fairholm, the residence of Mrs. Judge Hamilton, situated on Montrose Av.; five minutes' walk from station, and in a very desirable neighborhood; five acres in lawn, fine old shade trees, beautiful shrubbery; modern house, built by Healy; nine bedrooms, gas, fine dining water, and all modern conveniences; stable room for four horses and five rooms for coachman; one of the most attractive places in all the Oranges. Apply to owner, HENRY A. PAGE, 66 Leonard St., New-York.

AT METUCHEN, N. J.—Large house, barn, and ample grounds; best corner in the village; charming suburban home; admirably adapted for country boarding house; also, house with acre of ground; superb location; both convenient to stations; low commutation rates; must be sold to close estate. For particulars apply to C. L. CORBIN, 351 Washington St., Jersey City, or address A. C. LITTERST, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer, at Orienta—Newly and stylishly furnished large brick house; land 80x125; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; horses not needed; would rent for season or to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,
the four-story brick house and lot,
NO. 453 WEST 21ST ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
the four-story brick house and lot,
NO. 133 WEST 52D ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
four-story and basement brick flat, with lot,
NO. 1,701 LEXINGTON AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
the 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 144 EAST 19TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SCOTT B. MULLER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
4-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot,
NO. 3 EAST 35TH ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot,
NO. 24 EAST 55TH ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
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TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
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the brick building, with plot of land,
WEST SIDE 1ST AV.,
BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.;
also four-story brick buildings and lots north side 29TH ST. 10 feet east 1st av.
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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
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at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,
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NO. 149 WEST 33D ST.
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WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT
on deep channel.
ALSO,
lots on Ingham Av., between 2d and 3d Sts., opposite the property of W. H. Gunther, Esq.
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24½ ACRES AT TROOP'S NECK, on Westchester Creek and Long Island Sound, with handsome residence, stable, outhouses, &c., in vicinity of residence of John A. Morris, Cyllis P. Huntington, Jacob Lorillard, and others.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 70 Liberty St.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against CHARLES BLISS and others, defendants, action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) Nos. 58 to 66 Liberty St., in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned, therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, running thence northwardly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred and fifty feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Fifty-second Street seventy-five feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred and fifty feet to the northerly line of Fifty-second Street; and thence westwardly along said northerly line of Fifty-second Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 25, 1890. WM. P. BRISTOW, Referee.

Real Estate at Auction.

A.—SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Estate NEHEMIAH MASON, Deceased.
EBEN JOHNSON, Jr.
By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
Will sell at auction Monday, April 28,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
223 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN:
BROOKLYN:
435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., northwest corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.
447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six stone buildings.
144 High St., near Bridge St., 25x88 feet, with frame dwelling.
Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 40 Wall St., New-York. Pettretch, Silkman & Seybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty St., New-York.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
WEDNESDAY, April 23,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of Margarette De Luze, deceased.
Northeast corner 8th Av. and 23d St.,
four-story brick tenements; one house contains store.
453 and 455 West 23d St.,
four-story tenements.

Messrs. FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys, 237 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty St.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock,
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 21 EAST 97TH ST.
Ground 21x100.5.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th St., near 5th Av. Apply H. B. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A COZY, COMFORTABLE DWELLING TO LET on Washington Heights, complete in every particular; all modern improvements; large rooms, handsomely decorated, &c.; near "L" station and cable road; rent, $1,100. Also corner of 184th St. and St. Nicholas Av., handsome residence; choicest location up town. HOWARD G. RADGLEY, 10th Av. and 155th St., or 72 Wall St.

220 West 43d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.
Four-story brick and brownstone house to rent, unfurnished.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar St. and 1,142 Broadway.

TO LET—The highly-desirable four-story brownstone high-stoop dwelling, No. 1,076 Madison Av., and 32 East 84th St. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th St. and 5th Av.

NO. 437 5TH AV., (MURRAY HILL)—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent, unfurnished, or to lease for Summer. Immediate possession. SETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar St. and 1,142 Broadway.

A FURNISHED BIJOU HOUSE TO LET UNfurnished, No. 154 East 39th St.—Beautifully decorated; stone archway; stylish every way; rent, $1,400 per annum unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 148 East 39th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

A.—782 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Handsome dining-room extension dwelling, 20 feet wide; bright, permanent, sunny rear; reasonable rent. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th Av.

20 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND FLATS NEAR Office; reduced rents; great variety. STEVENS, 9th Av. corner 58th St.

COWPERTHWAIT.—Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeeping. Park Row or Chatham St., near Chatham Square, New-York.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

339 WEST 23D ST.—Beautifully and completely furnished flat; seven rooms; excellent neighborhood; very reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM flat to let; all outside windows; reasonable rent. 306 West 121st St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS,
58th St., 59th St. and 7th Av.,
Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLEDO.
Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 58th St.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights.
Apply at office, 178 West 58th St.

THE OSBORNE,

57TH ST. AND 7TH AV., NEW-YORK.
To rent from May 1 two elegant apartments in this thoroughly fire-proof building. Apply at the office.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NO. 228, NEAR 83D St., Directly Opposite Central Park.—To let, elegant suite of eight large light rooms, elevator, hot water, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum; concession in rate until September to desirable parties. Apply on premises.

39 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHwest Corner.—Handsome flats to let; parlor and second floor; seven large, light, and sunny rooms; elegant location; rents, $1,100 and $1,000. May be seen by applying to Janitor.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—To let, lower and upper part of 936 Park Av., near 80th St.; specially built for two families of elegant cabinet trim; superior plumbing; two furnaces; every modern convenience; fine surroundings. Key with HAVANAGH, 1,031 Madison Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., SOUTH OF 123D ST.—Single apartments; large rooms, richly decorated; steam heated; private park; if you desire elegant and refined surroundings for $35 to $50 inspect 407 to 421; you cannot do better. Janitor in 417.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($600 to $1,500,)
1,048 5th Av., cor. 56th St.
Apply on premises, or to E. J. STONE, 60 Bway.

TO LET—26 West 47th St., select apartments at moderate rents; first and second floors, ten and seven rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed. Shown by Janitor.

"SINCLAIR," 965 WEST 190TH.—Six large, light, decorated rooms; big closets; grassy lawn, 50x100; tennis or croquet; door service. H. O'NEILL, owner.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED FLATS, SIX (Large rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; $32-$36. 166 East 84th St., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUCK, 179 East 86th St.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; ONE BLOCK from L station; convenient

ANSWERING "NOT GUILTY"

THUS PLEADS COMMANDER BOWMAN H. McCALLA.

HE FACES A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL AND LISTENS TO THE SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM.

Commander Bowman H. McCalla, recently in command of the United States ship Enterprise, who, in his management of that vessel and her crew, did various things which called forth an immense amount of criticism, yesterday morning a few moments before noon walked into the pretty little decorated ballroom in the Navigation Building, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and sat down before a number of uniformed gentlemen as "the accused." The court-martial ordered by Secretary Tracy on the findings of the court of inquiry which a short time ago investigated at great length the cruise of the Enterprise was begun there at that time.

Early in the morning Commander McCalla went down on board the Enterprise, and in the after-cabin of that vessel he met Joseph H. Choate and his friend Mr. Menzies, both of whom appeared for him as counsel before the court of inquiry, and there a consultation lasting for a half hour occurred. At 10:45 o'clock a sudden boom of cannon roused the people in the navy yard into activity, and twelve other guns announced that an Admiral of the navy had come into the yard. That was really the beginning of the McCalla court-martial. It was a salute to the man who were to try the ex-Commander of the Enterprise on charges preferred against him. It was not, however, until a few minutes before noon that the members of the court came into the quadrangular room, draped with flags and bunting and emblems of foreign nations, on the top floor of the Navigation Building, where the inquiry as to Commander McCalla's guilt or innocence of the charges against him will be proceeded with

Commander Benjamin F. Day was the first person to appear in the gaudy little court room, and just after him came Rear Admiral Harmony. The latter took his place, as became him, at the head of the table and Commander Day selected a place half a dozen chairs below him. Capt. Henry Erben came in next, and then the other members of the court straggled in until the whole court was there, every man in his place. The court then was composed of Rear Admiral Darrell S. Harmony, President; Capt. Henry Erben, Capt. Richard W. Meade, Capt. Lester A. Beardslee, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews, Capt. Robert L. Phythian, Capt. Frederick V. McNair, Commander Benjamin F. Day, Commander W. R. Bridgman, Commander Merrill Miller, Commander George H. Wadleigh, Commander Colby M. Chester, Commander William H. Whiting, with Lieut. Perry Garst as Judge Advocate, and Lieut. Stayton of the Marine Corps, who was stationed there as Lieut. Garst's assistant. There were cordial greetings between these gentlemen, and when Commander McCalla, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Choate and Mr. Menzies, came in a few minutes before noon, there was not a man there who did not accord him pleasant recognition.

Just as soon as the court was convened, it was emptied. The order, "Clear the court!" was issued and the members of the court itself remained in seclusion for half an hour or so discussing the charges and the specifications brought against Commander McCalla. Every member of the court was in full uniform when called to order, but in the brief space of half an hour swords and belts had been shed, and when the general public was permitted to come in again most of the members of the court had relieved themselves of their side arms, and the decorations of the walls of the room had been added to by blades of steel and accompaniments of shining brass.

Commander McCalla, who has been under arrest for several days and who appeared with an aching void where his sword used to hang, formally asked that Mr. Choate and Mr. Menzies be permitted to act as his counsel, and the permission was as formally granted. Lieut Garst read the precept issued by the Secretary of the Navy ordering the court-martial, and ordering the members who composed it to remain under that special duty until May 31, unless otherwise assigned to duty. Lieuts. Garst's and Stayton's commissions as Judge Advocate and Assistant were read and then Lieut. Garst, rising in his place and facing Commander McCalla, said:

"Have you, Commander McCalla, any objection to make as to any member of this court?"

Whereupon Mr. Choate arose in his seat and said: "We have an objection to make to one member of this court. We object to Capt. Beardslee. We object to him on three grounds. The first is that when, on April 15, he was appointed a member of this court he was himself an accuser of Commander McCalla. He, as commander of the United States ship Vermont, now stationed at this yard, had had under his control the crew of the United States ship Enterprise, transferred after that ship had gone out of commission. He granted liberty to one Davenport, who was afterward sent with sixteen other men back on board the Enterprise. While there Davenport committed some offense and was deprived of his liberty by order of Commander McCalla, who ordered that his liberty be taken away from him. Capt. Beardslee then preferred charges of discourtesy against Commander McCalla — charges made to the commandant of this yard. These charges show on their face a feeling of unfriendliness toward Commander McCalla, and we desire that he as a prejudiced person be not allowed to act now as a judge upon a person against whom he has so recently been an accuser. We therefore most respectfully ask that Capt. Beardslee be removed as a member of this court."

Lieut. Garst contented himself with the simple statement that Capt. Beardslee had acted only in the line of his duty, and left the settlement of the question which had arisen to the discretion of the court.

The court again sent everybody out of the room. After twenty minutes or so representatives of an anxious public were permitted to return, and it was then announced by Lieut. Garst that Commander McCalla's objection to Capt. Beardslee had been sustained. Capt. Beardslee, with a great deal of grace and considerable alacrity, thereupon rose in his seat, bowed courteously to the gentlemen present, and departed. His connection with the court-martial had been severed.

That ended that question. Commander McCalla then, in answer to a question, said that he had no objection to any member of the court, and the court-martial proper then actually began. Admiral Harmony stood at the head of the long table, and in his right hand he held a gorgeous edition of the Bible up toward his fellow-members of the court. Lieut. Garst, from the other end of the table, held out a similar volume, and the twelve members of the court-martial grasped the two books in a firm and earnest clutch. Lieut. Garst read a long and solemn oath binding the members of the court-martial to do and solemnly act as the Secretary of the Navy ordered them to do and to act, and they conscientiously sat down. The stenographers were likewise sworn, and then Lieut. Garst arose and read the charges preferred against Commander McCalla, and the specifications thereof.

The charges number five and are all compiled from the testimony heard at the recent court of inquiry. The first charge is "Striking another person in the navy," and relates solely to the case of Fireman John E. Walker, who was "cut down" with a sword by McCalla while in irons at Christiania, Norway. The second charge is "Violation of the twenty-fourth article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy," and the specifications relate to the ironing together for different periods of time twelve different men, in inflicting unusual punishment on other men, and generally of cruel treatment of offenders. The third charge is "Maltreatment of persons subject to his orders," and the specifications under this charge include the gagging of Walker while in double irons at Christiania, Norway, by forcing a piece of wood in his mouth and the infliction of like punishment on five other men. The fourth charge is "conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy" in having at Mozambique, Africa, threatened to kill Seaman Louis Meyer.

The fifth charge is "Violation of the tenth clause of the twentieth article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy" in having neglected to read to the ship's company, during the entire cruise from Oct. 4, 1887, to March 1, 1890, the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

Commander McCalla stood up during the time that it took Lieut. Garst to read them, and followed him carefully as he read off the long list of charges. When he had finished this long reading Lieut. Garst turned to Commander McCalla and said:

"Commander McCalla, what do you say—guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," said the Commander, and "Not guilty" he said to every charge and every specification of every charge that was read against him.

And then Commander McCalla sat down, and with nimble pencil upon a spotless and unresisting sheet of paper he rebegan the operation of drawing unsubstantial skeletons—an operation which all through the court of inquiry, lasting for many, many days, occupied most of his valuable time. Mr. Menzies paid no heed to these outline works of art, but in his own pleasant way he read a statement from Commander McCalla, dated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in which the ex-Commander of the Enterprise asked for copies of the proceedings incidental to all the courts-martial held on board the Enterprise during her latest and most unique cruise, and also for similar copies concerning the courts-martial of officers of the American navy, some of which were held as far back as 1826.

Both the Judge Advocate and his assistant objected to the granting of this request in most strenuous terms. They failed to see what relevancy there was between this court-martial and the proceedings or the findings of other courts-martial, and pointed out the fact that the granting of the request made by Commander McCalla would entail the production of forty or fifty heavy volumes which would have to be transported from Washington. Mr. Menzies, aided in his efforts by Mr. Choate, retorted, however, and pleaded hotly, with great alacrity, that the court again. Everybody staid out for half an hour, and when they came back they were informed, per Lieut. Garst, that the request had been acceded to.

Then Admiral Harmony said he thought that the court had done a sufficient amount of work for its first day on duty, and that the court might adjourn. The other members of the court agreed with him with hearty enthusiasm, and the court did adjourn to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock, when the taking of testimony will be begun.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE COURT.

The court-martial is made up of men who are physically splendid specimens of manhood, and every one of them has a record as an officer in the navy of which any man might be proud. The selection of such a court by the Secretary of the Navy is universally applauded, and its character secures to Commander McCalla a trial which will be absolutely fair and just. All the members of the court are what is known in the navy as "Farragut men," having at some time served with that old naval hero.

Rear Admiral Harmony, President of the court, is a hearty-mannered, outspoken gentleman, with one of the jolliest faces in the world. He has the reputation of being quick and accurate in his judgment of facts and men, and of being eminently capable of discharging the duties which will devolve upon him while this trial is in progress. He entered the navy in 1847, and has seen nearly twenty years of actual sea service. His war record is a splendid one. He is now stationed in Washington.

Capt. Erben, who entered the navy a year later than did Admiral Harmony, has served with great credit in the navy, and has lately been on duty as the head of the Board of Naval Inspectors of Steam Vessels in this city. Capt. Meade, known in the navy as "Fighting Capt. Dick Meade," is commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. When Secretary Whitney was looking about for a Commander of the Dolphin, Capt. Meade was recommended to him as an officer of daring and pluck seldom found. He has served in many ships and has taken part in many stirring scenes.

Capt. Matthews, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Capt. Phythian, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory; Capt. McNair, commanding the Omaha; Commander Day, who was only recently relieved from the command of the Mohican in the Pacific Squadron; Commander Bridgman, recently in command of the Kearsarge; Commander Miller, in charge of the Naval Home at Philadelphia; Commander Chester, attached to the Board of Organization; Commander Wadleigh, commanding the Michigan, and Commander Whitney, recently in command of the Kearsarge, all have done good service.

Just what effect the retirement of Capt. Beardslee will have upon the proceedings of the court-martial cannot now be determined. According to naval law, the court must be composed of an uneven number of officers. This court was composed of thirteen, and it will now rest with the Secretary of the Navy to either appoint some one to take Capt. Beardslee's place or to withdraw one of the twelve remaining members of the court.

MR. PFINGSTEN'S SITE.

FOURTH DISTRICT CITIZENS MAKING INQUIRIES ABOUT IT.

The citizens of the Fourth District of Jersey City, whose ire has been aroused by the contemplated building of a schoolhouse in a remote and unfrequented part of the district, are making things extremely unpleasant for Director Charles Pfingsten, their representative on the Board of Education. It has been stated for some time that Pfingsten, who is in the real estate business, was attempting to select a schoolhouse site to accommodate his personal business interests rather than those of the children of the district. These rumors took the nature of formal charges at the meeting held at Kessler's Hall Saturday night, when Mr. Pfingsten was called upon to explain his attitude.

His extreme reluctance, and the roundabout tactics he employed to avoid the questions put to him, only increased the suspicions of the audience and led to an organized inquiry into the Director's affairs.

It is stated that evidence has been secured to show that Pfingsten has been acting in collusion with John Doscher, his neighbor and friend, with a view to the selection of a piece of ground at Milton Avenue and Charles Street, owned by Doscher. A suspicious feature of the affair is that Doscher did not buy this property until after he had conferred with Directors Pfingsten and Muldoon. Property can be purchased in any part of this neighborhood at from $400 to $600 a lot, yet Doscher, anticipating the purchase of the property by the School Board at an exorbitant figure, claims to have paid for it at the rate of $750 a lot.

When Doscher made this statement he was met by Stephen Kessler, another prominent citizen of the district, who claims to be able to prove that $450, and not $750, was the price paid.

While these facts were being divulged, Pfingsten denied all knowledge of the site to be chosen or the price to be paid, although he had previously given it out that Doscher's property would probably be selected for $10,000. Doscher's deed to the property, which will reveal the true inwardness of Pfingsten's schemes, has not yet been put on record, a fact that the investigating citizens claim has a deep significance. They are diligently at work establishing a chain of evidence against Pfingsten.

JAPANESE WARE AT AUCTION.

ARTICLES COLLECTED BY CONNOISSEURS BEING SOLD AT A FAIR.

The sale of Japanese porcelains, bronzes, curios, screens, &c., going on at the Japanese fair, 935 Broadway and 157 Fifth Avenue, is daily attracting crowded rooms and lively bidding. The collection embraces several thousand specimens of Japanese ware collected by connoisseurs. Among them are to be seen beautiful specimens of rich Tokio, some of which were sold yesterday for $150; silver bronze koros, which brought $170; mammoth Satsuma vases, $160, and two carved bronze lamp stands, $140. The highest price of the day was $190, paid for two richly-decorated vases.

Besides these costlier varieties there are numerous specimens of cheaper ware, such as household crockery, table sets, bamboo portières, and screens. All of these goods must be sold, and the proprietors announce that the auction sale will be continued until the shelves are cleared. The finest pieces of the stock are not to be sold on any particular day, but will be presented at intervals to suit the demand.

CANNOT TELL WHICH IS GUILTY YET.

The Finnegan brothers, both of whom are in the Tombs charged with burglary in Mrs. Reilly's flats, at 29 Sutton Place, do not know which is to go to prison as yet. Henry Finnegan, who was convicted on Friday by a jury in Judge Martine's court, was remanded for sentence upon the statement of his counsel that the wrong man was convicted. On Monday, Daniel, his brother, appeared in court and said that he was the real burglar and that his brother was innocent. Henry, however, had been identified by Henry Graef, who saw him enter the building. There is a strong resemblance between the two brothers, though Daniel has bright red hair.

Daniel, upon his own confession, was indicted, and he pleaded guilty yesterday. Lawyer Westerfield, who appears for him and his brother, thought that in view of the fact that he had delivered himself up to save his brother, whom he knew to be innocent, was worthy of leniency on the part of the court.

Judge Martine said he was not as yet fully convinced that Daniel is guilty, though he had made the confession. The sentence at any rate would not be passed until the matter had been more fully investigated. The prisoner was accordingly remanded until April 30.

RARE WORKS OF ART.

An exhibition of rare works of art is to be seen at the store of Sypher & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth Street. This exhibition precedes an auction sale of the entire stock, which will begin to-morrow at 2 o'clock and continue until everything is sold. Mr. Sypher explains that this sale is the result of a removal of his store to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where there is not enough room to accommodate the entire stock. Accordingly the remainder, but by no means the inferior portions, of the stock must be sold at once.

This includes a handsome assortment of real Gobelin and Louis XVI. tapestry, fine Dutch clocks, old silver, old arms, porcelains, English plate, statuary, and furniture. Many of the Dutch clocks are 200 years old. The selection of Spanish cabinets with innumerable secret drawers, the richly-adorned tapestries, and the finely-inlaid furniture together form a display seldom presented to purchasers. Mr. Sypher emphasizes the fact that everything will be sold.

MARITIME EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

Yesterday was election day on the Maratime Exchange. There were two tickets in the field, differing only in the names of two of the candidates for Directors. William Stevenson and A. C. Elliot, on the regular ticket, gave place to James E. Hamel and Alexander S. Murphy on the members' ticket. Quite a large vote was polled, resulting in the division of the honors between the contending parties. A. C. Elliot of the regular ticket and Alexander S. Murphy of the members' ticket were elected.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President—Charles S. Whitney; Vice President—Richard Gurney; Treasurer—Henry Stadtmuer; Directors—Cort R. Hinsken, William A. Lentilhon, Clayton Platt, Loyl G. Burgess, A. C. Elliot, and Alexander S. Murphy.

THE KEEL OF A NEW YACHT LAID.

A BURGESS FORTY-FOOTER UNDER WAY AT PIEPGRAS'S YARD.

Henry Piepgras, the well-known yacht builder, has molded the keel of a new forty-foot yacht, which for several days has been the talk of yachting circles here. It became known last week that an order had been placed with Piepgras, but all sorts of stories have been in circulation as to the designer and owner of the new craft. It was at first said that the boat would be built for Charles H. Tweed, who sold the Scotch cutter Minerva last week, and that it would be on a design by William Fife, Jr., the Minerva's designer. A trip to City Island yesterday by a TIMES reporter revealed a very different state of affairs.

Henry Piepgras was about as talkative as a clam when the new craft was mentioned, and seemed to stare into space when the reporter pointed toward the lead keel placed ready for the rest of the craft. His workmen knew nothing whatever about the yacht's owner, but a reliable man at the yard threw considerable light on the mystery when he said:

"The lead in that keel was brought here in a propeller from Port Jefferson, L. I., where they have been tinkering with the ballast in the Constellation. Now, do you have any idea of the new yacht's owner?"

A further investigation confirmed in every particular the surmise that E. D. Morgan has again changed his mind and decided to build the forty-footer designed for him in the Winter by Edward Burgess of Boston. The design called for a wooden centreboard forty, of medium power, 13⅓ feet beam and 7 feet draught, a compromise between the new Foster forty and the Varuna, the wide centreboard of last year.

The new yacht will be just this kind of a craft. Her keel contains about fifteen short tons of lead. It measures 2 feet 8½ inches wide on top, 16½ inches deep, and has a slot 10⅛ feet by 3 inches for a centreboard. The frames, deck beams, stem, and sternpost are ready to be put together and everything points to an early launch. There will be nine steel frames on each side, each 2 by 2 by ¼ inches, with two steamed oak frames between the steel pieces. The sternpost will rake about forty degrees, and the lines are comparatively easy. The midship section suggests that of the Titania, if a comparison with so large a yacht can be made. The new forty will have a flush deck, a moderate sail spread, and will be another experiment on the part of Mr. Burgess in the forty-foot class.

The seventy-foot sloop Titania is about ready for commission. Her owner, C. O. Iselin, wants to sail in her on Saturday if he can, and is planning to enter all the races of the season. It is understood that Mr. Iselin tried to arrange a match race with the old Cup defender Puritan, New-York Yacht Club rules to govern, but that J. M. Forbes would not enter into negotiations for a race.

Manning's Yacht Agency has sold the steam yacht Emu for Charles Fletcher of Providence, R. I., to Edward A. Du Vivier of the New-York Yacht Club. The Emu is schooner-rigged, 86 feet over all, 16 feet beam, and has two condensing engines. The same agency has also sold the schooner yacht Viator for E. A. Wyeth of Boston to William V. Brokaw of the New-York Yacht Club. The Viator is a Burgess model, 76 feet over all, 19 feet beam. She was built in 1888. It is understood that she will be raced here this season.

THE CITY OF BERLIN RELEASED.

THE INMAN LINE FORGIVEN WITH THE COLLECTOR'S APPROVAL.

The departure of the Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, scheduled for to-day, will not be interfered with by the customs authorities. The agents of the vessel yesterday submitted to Collector Erhardt a written statement in which they say that the owners are in England and the unloading of the vessel was done without the knowledge of the Captain. There was no intention to violate the laws in the unloading, but the vessel had been detained thirty-six hours in Liverpool by the strike and was far behind time when she arrived on Sunday.

Formerly the Secretary of the Treasury permitted the issuance of clearance papers on Sunday, but Secretary Windom having put an end to that custom no clearance could be effected on Sunday and the ship lay at her dock until Monday morning, when it was expected the person charged with that duty would be on hand with the clearance. The steamer was chartered to leave Tuesday morning, and a large quantity of freight is stowed away, and had booked a large passenger list. Every moment was, under the circumstances, of the greatest importance, and Capt. Brewster, the company's superintendent of dock, ordered the unloading to begin, promising the customs inspectors on the dock that all would be right and he would see that no trouble befel them.

Collector Erhardt telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury the substance of this statement, and recommended that merchants be permitted to receive their goods, that the ship be permitted to sail, and that the penalty be remitted. A dispatch was received later from Assistant Secretary Tichenor complying with this recommendation.

PATTI'S LAST PERFORMANCES.

Mme. Patti will make her last appearance, but one, at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening in "Linda di Chamounix," supported by Mr. Abbey's excellent opera company. This performance was to have been given on April 9, but the illness of the prima donna caused its postponement. Tickets issued for that evening will be accepted at the Opera House to-night. On Friday evening Patti will appear in "La Traviata," singing one of her greatest rôles, and this will, in all probability, be her last appearance in America, as she now says that she will never cross the ocean again to sing. The demand for seats and boxes for both these performances has been very great, and unusually brilliant audiences are expected to applaud the famous singer during her farewell performances.

Mme. Patti will sail for home on the Etruria Saturday morning. A number of the company have been engaged by Mr. Gye to accompany Albani on her tour, and the remainder will sail on the French steamer La Champagne, Saturday.

FIRE AT THE TURKISH EXHIBITION.

The Turkish ladies and gentlemen who depict scenes from their native land daily at the Turkish Tablet Company's store at 20 West Fourteenth Street, and incidentally sell useful and ornamental articles of their manufacture to the American populace, were going through their performance yesterday morning when their audience of twenty-five or thirty ladies saw real flames jumping out of a group of palm trees back of the stage. They thought the exhibition was taking too strong a hand in realism and ran for the street, followed in good order by the company. The firemen were soon on the spot and confined the blaze to one floor, but did not succeed in quenching it until the store itself was damaged some $8,000 worth. During the excitement Henry E. Schoonmaker, aged seventy-six, of 119 Lexington Avenue, was thrown to the sidewalk by some unknown person and suffered a fracture of the thigh. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A BRISK FIRE IN A TENEMENT.

A fire broke out in the cellar of the house at 1,930 Third Avenue shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and very quickly spread through the air shaft to the top floor. The house is inhabited by six families, all of whom were greatly excited by the smoke and flames, but managed to make their escape in safety. When the firemen arrived the flames looked very formidable, and a third alarm was soon sent out, followed by special calls. But the fire was soon put under control, the fifth floor being gutted and the roof burned off, the entire damage to building amounting to about $4,000. The losses of the occupants were about $5,000 in all, and the adjoining building, 1,932, was slightly damaged also. The property belongs to the estate of the late Capt. Ben Richardson. There were no fire escapes on the house.

IMMIGRANTS AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

The work of inspecting immigrants passed off smoothly and quickly at the Barge Office yesterday. Four shiploads of passengers, aggregating more than three thousand persons, were registered and sent on their ways by the new immigration authorities. The baggage was handled more quickly than previously, and no Western-bound immigrants were kept waiting for their tickets. Col. Weber was very well pleased with the day's work.

One Reason

Why nearly everybody should take a good medicine in the Spring is because at this season the system is especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the Winter various impurities accumulate in the blood, the effect of which is most felt when Spring comes on, in general weakness and languor. The system craves assistance to maintain the health tone and expel impurities, which Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives. Try it.

"For five years I was sick every Spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not been a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

IS THE PUREST MADE.

(From Hall's Journal of Health.)

We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of adulterated baking powders. A careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, when he singled out and commended this powder for its wholesomeness, did it wholly in the interests of the public.

We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community, whom they are endeavoring to protect.

Dr. Mott's commendation is as follows:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons depending upon the proper proportions of the same and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager A. M. Palmer has a surprise in store for the people of Boston. During the coming season of his Madison Square company in the Tremont Theatre, which begins next week, he proposes to produce, besides "Aunt Jack," Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." Agnes Booth, of course, is to be in the cast, and the expectation is to run the play at least a week in the home of "culture."

Charles Wyndham has arranged for the English rights to Mr. Gillette's "All the Comforts of Home," which is still running successfully at the Boston Museum. The manuscript of the play will be sent to him by C. J. Abud, who will sail next Saturday, and who, with G. F. Bachford, represents Charles Frohman in Europe. The comedy is to be presented at the Criterion in London. The negotiations for the production of "Shenandoah" at the Princess's next month have not been closed, as an offer has been made by the Drury Lane management to present the play in September, and the American managers prefer to open the London season with it.

The sale of seats for the testimonial at the Fifth Avenue next Sunday evening to Manager Joseph P. Reynolds began Monday, and the demand was surprising even to Mr. Reynolds's warmest friends. There is no doubt that the theatre will be packed on the night of the benefit.

The full list of the people who have volunteered for the Casino concert in aid of the charity fund of the New-York Press Club next Sunday night is as follows: Lillian Russell, Florence St. John, Rose Coghlan, Pauline Hall, Georgie Drew Barrymore, Fanny Rice, Miss Lakey, Nellie de Casseres, Francis Wilson, Robert Mantell, Louis Morrison, Fred Solomon, Wilton Lackaye, Charles Reed, James T. Powers, W. Mack, Henry Hallam, Little Tuesday, Nelson Wheatcroft, Richard F. Carroll, Fritz Williams, Gustave Kerker, the Casino orchestra, and the Casino chorus. Flowers will be sold in the lobby by Mrs. Louisa Eldridge and several prominent ladies of the stage. Seats are now on sale at the Casino box office.

Charles Frohman's offices will be removed next Saturday to 1,127 Broadway, where commodious quarters have been secured. The offices will be exclusively devoted to Mr. Frohman's growing managerial business, and no "desk room" will be provided for dramatic agents or others. James C. Buckstone, formerly of Wallack's stock company, and who came from England this season to play in "Hands Across the Sea," has been engaged by Mr. Frohman for his New-York company, which is to occupy Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre next season. He will play the lighter comedy rôles, as he did at Wallack's.

E. H. Sothern and his company will leave for San Francisco next Sunday night, W. H. Crane and company will follow two weeks later, and two weeks after that A. M. Palmer's company will make the same trip across the continent. Going through to San Francisco is thought no more of now than a jump to Chicago used to be. All the companies will play in Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma, which have now become a regular portion of the circuit for large attractions.

R. M. Hooley has returned to Chicago. After the engagements of the Kendals and Mr. Daly's company at his theatre, he will produce for the first time in this country Mr. Irving's version of "The Dead Heart," with James O'Neill and his company. David Henderson started for Chicago Sunday, having booked all but six weeks of next season for the new theatre which is building for him in Pittsburg, and which is to open Oct. 1. Jocelyn Davis is also having a fine theatre constructed in Pittsburg, and next season that city will have four competing houses.

Mosson and Rice in "My Aunt Bridget" return to the Fourteenth Street Theatre next week.

Artists and carpenters are busily at work upon the scenery for "The Editor," which is to be produced at Palmer's May 5 by Louis Aldrich, under the management of Klaw and Erlanger.

A domestic drama by Mrs. O. Graeve, entitled "Expiation," will be presented at the matinée performance in the Union Square Theatre May 7, under the direction of H. J. Sargent and the authoress. Mr. Sargent, who introduced Mme. Modjeska, Mlle. Rhéa, and Mlle. Janish to this country, has secured a strong company to produce the new play.

During Stuart Robson's engagement at Proctor's matinées will be given Wednesday and Saturday. The first afternoon performance of "The Henrietta" will be given to-day.

"A Child of Naples," with Alexander Salvini in the leading rôle, has proved so successful at Niblo's that it will be given at the matinée to-day instead of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," as announced, and on Saturday instead of "Romeo and Juliet." The engagement at Niblo's is the beginning of a preliminary eight weeks' season, three of which will be played in New-York and five in Boston. Mr. Salvini's regular season as a star will be under the direction of Wesley Sisson.

A SHOWER OF BRICKS.

A shower of bricks falling from the roof of the Morton House into Union Square, immediately in front of the entrance to the Union Square Theatre, created consternation among the pedestrians yesterday afternoon. No person was injured, although there were many narrow escapes. "Mike," the Italian bootblack who has his stand at the theatre entrance, had a narrow escape, as several of the bricks fell upon his chair.

The shower of bricks was caused by the toppling over of a large section of one of the chimneys of the Morton House. The chimney fell over on to the roof of the three-story building adjoining on the east, which some years ago was Chris O'Connor's billiard room, and is now occupied by the hotel. A hole was broken through the roof, and thence some of the bricks toppled over into the street. The damage can be repaired for $100.

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a Severe Cold, and the many LUNG or THROAT AFFECTIONS which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.

Carefully-selected stones, set and unset, of every size and value.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Fronting Madison Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 127 to 133 West 15th St.

WALL STREET GOSSIP.

The reorganization of the Cotton Oil Trust into an ordinary corporation was practically completed yesterday. There have been delays because certain Trustees in the old organization have refused to resign their Trusteeships, claiming that they were elected for a fixed term not yet expired; and these Trustees have been able to control a small amount of stock which has been withheld from joining in the reorganization. These Trusteeships have been profitable. But yesterday action was taken which is likely to result in depriving some of these profiting opposers of reorganization of their enthusiasm. It was voted not only to close the old trust office, but all the old office expenses were suspended, and salaries to Trustees were ordered stopped.

The American Cotton Oil Company, which is the corporation succeeding the trust, has elected Jules Aldige of New-Orleans President, with these other Trustees: Gen. Samuel Thomas, Nicholas Sheldon, E. Urquhart, M. Frank, T. R. Chaney, W. N. Cromwell, A. B. Mason, W. J. Curtis, and F. Munro. Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Mason were elected Vice Presidents, Mr. Munro was made Secretary, and J. H. Benedict Treasurer.

It is semi-officially stated that yesterday's action, practically completing the trust's reorganization, was followed by an offer from one of the recent opposers of the reorganization to sell a big block of stock which has hitherto been withheld.

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Chicago's star speculator, "Old Hutch," who has been particularly conspicuous in the recent grain-market boom, is credited with having developed a sudden interest in the New-York Produce Exchange market. Big buying orders of wheat executed here yesterday were set down to his account; and it is intimated that Henry Allen & Co., with one or two other prominent commission houses, have been quietly piling up an enormous line of wheat and corn within the past few days on orders directly from the great Chicago operator. Hutchinson's friends in New-York have been frankly advised by him to buy ever since the recent boom began. Though he is popularly supposed to be a particularly hard man to follow, people who took his outspoken points a fortnight ago have had the opportunity to make immense profits. Till now, however, he has been confining his operations pretty closely to the Chicago market, and there is consequently a feeling of happy anticipation at this end of the line now that there is a prospect that he is going to turn in and enliven things here.

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Wall Street is evidently getting its grip again. One evidence of the new life appeared yesterday to provide animation among Sugar Trust speculators. Some of the most adroit manipulators on the Stock Exchange have lately been hard at work in efforts to boost Sugar Trust's quotation sky high; they have been even joyously predicting that the stuff was going to sell up over par again. Day by day they have marked up the quotation. It was around 71 when the market opened yesterday morning, and with a whoop and a hurrah it was hoisted about two points. Everybody had the point to buy, and a good many of the little fellows did buy.

Just as everything was happiest, however, along came a cold wave to chill the boiling ardor. Within a few minutes the price was knocked from 72½ down to 69½, a drop of three points, which represented the wiping out of a long string of margins put up by lambs in a hurry to get rich. The cause for the sudden change in the Sugar Trust's market was a report from Albany representing that the Court of Appeals had rendered a decision affirming Judge Barrett's decree and directing the turning over of the trust to a receiver. The report was emphatic, and recent buyers of the stock tumbled over one another in their hurry to sell out, while nearly every room trader on the Stock Exchange hurried forward to help the demoralization along with sales of short stock. When business was nearly over it was discovered that instead of having rendered a decision in the Sugar Trust case the Court of Appeals had only fixed the day to hear arguments upon it. But the earlier and more interesting information so demoralized the trust's market that the closing quotations were the lowest of the day.

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Gov. J. B. Gordon of Georgia is evidently one of the most popular Southerners who ever visited New-York. He is here on a business trip now, and without an exception every night recently has been celebrated by a dinner to him. Last night he was the guest of Ernest Groesbeck of the New-York Stock Exchange, and to-night Col. John C. Calhoun entertains him. At Mr. Groesbeck's home last night among those present were John H. Inman, Samuel Harriot, John C. Calhoun, Marion J. Verdery, James Swann, Pat Calhoun, and R. H. Hardeman, Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

SEASONABLE SILKS.

We have added to our New Department in the Basement, several very large lots of seasonable Silk Fabrics:

Real India and China Figured Silks from 40 to 75 cents per yard.

Plain India and China Silks, very select colors, 22 inch, 50 cents; 27 inch, 65 cents.

24 inch Black Surah 55c. yard
20 " Colored " 50c. "
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India Silks, Woven Figures, 60 cents per yard.

Three thousand yards of Rich Novelty Silks, at $1.00 and $1.25, former prices $2.50 and $3.00, very desirable colorings.

One hundred pieces of Black Double Warp Faille Francaise, at $1.00 per yard.

Skirting Silks, black and colored, and other requisites for Dress Makers' Supplies.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

The Russian Coffee Maker

FOR TRAVELLERS AND STUDENTS.

LEWIS & CONGER,

THE OLD GUARD'S PARADE

IT WENT TO CHURCH AND CELEBRATED ITS ANNIVERSARY.

One hundred members of the Old Guard of New-York, resplendent in white coats, bearskin shakos, gold lace, blue trousers, and silver-plated side arms, paraded through Fifth Avenue from the armory of the organization, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday, to the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, where they listened to a sermon from the Chaplain of the organization, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, on the life and character of David the Prince of Israel. The occasion of the parade was the commemoration of the sixty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Old Guard, which tradition fixes as having occurred on the 22d of April, 1826.

Preliminary to the parade the interesting ceremony of the installation of officers took place in the armory, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, by direction of the Commander in Chief, performing the functions of installing officer.

For the parade six commands of twelve front in single rank were formed, with an honorary staff of the Major commanding numbering twenty-four, and including Col. Henry Walker and Capt. Albert A. Folsom of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Dr. W. A. M. Wainwright of Hartford, Gen. Robert Nugent of the Irish Brigade, Capt. David Wilson, commanding Second Battery, and Brig. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery, State of New-York.

At the church, which was completely filled but not overcrowded with ladies, the services were especially impressive. The return march extended from Forty-first Street through Fifth Avenue to the armory, where the anniversary proper was celebrated. Major McLean presided and officiated as toastmaster. Comrades McMurray and Peverelly gave reminiscences of the Light Guard and the New-York City Guard, the forerunners of the present organization; Chaplain Tiffany made a happily-worded address, Capt. Folsom and Col. Walker responded on behalf of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and companion veteran organizations, and Gen. Nugent spoke for the volunteers of the Union Army.

AN HEIRESS'S UMBRELLA.

SHE CROSSES THE OCEAN TO RECOVER IT FROM HER FAITHLESS LOVER.

Miss Paula von der Lippe, a buxom young lady of Poderbaurn, Westphalia, fell heir to a legacy of 8,000 marks a few months ago. One of her first purchases was a superb umbrella, and one of the first results of the news of the legacy was an ardent lover in the person of Johann Welslau. Mr. Welslau proposed, after they became engaged, that they make their future home in America, and when Paula acquiesced he prevailed on her to let him go on ahead to New-York with 3,000 marks of the legacy and prepare a home in its gold-lined avenues for their happy occupancy.

She saw Johann off on the steamer P. Caland and went home to count the days until he should send for her. She had only gotten as far as three when she missed her umbrella and missed also from her usual haunts a former sweetheart of Johann's named Louisa Rothert.

Miss Von der Lippe's love turned to hate with electrical rapidity, and tucking the remainder of the 8000 marks in the inside pocket of her polonaise, she started for America and revenge via the steamer Ems, which landed her at the Barge Office yesterday. She enlisted Detective Groden in her cause and they traced Johann and Louise to Jersey City, catching them at Taylor's Hotel. Johann, 500 marks, Louisa, and the umbrella were all

NAVAL TARGET PRACTICE

COMPETITION ON THE AMERICAN VESSELS ABROAD.

WAITING TO FIND OUT THE SUCCESSFUL SHIP—WHAT THE WORK HAS DEMONSTRATED—SEARCH LIGHTS.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, CORFU, Ionian Isles, April 5.—The past week has been given up exclusively to the continuation of target practice with all arms. The Atlanta took her turn with great guns Monday, and carried out the same programme as her predecessors. Records of the results are now preparing, and much interest is centred in the announcement of the winning ship and gun.

It is not known that a comparison will be made with the service at large, since, in this instance, the time element has not been noted. In the method now in vogue at the department, the merit of a particular gun's crew is taken to vary directly as the merit of the plotted shots with respect to their own centre of impact, directly as the ratio of the average time from fire to fire of all the guns of the class to the average time of that particular gun, and directly as the ratio of the average merit of all the guns that fired to the average merit of the class to which the particular gun belongs. The method seems to be unassailable in point of fairness of comparison, when the firing is carried on in accordance with the instructions. Grouping, relative rapidity, and relative accuracy of the class are all factors in the result. It may be debated whether mere grouping, without consideration of distance of centre of impact from centre of target, is in all cases a fair criterion. At the same time, if the sights remain unchanged during the firing of a string, and the gun captain tries to take the same sight for all his shots, as laid down in the instructions, the justness of the comparison is obvious.

In the various firings the battery fittings proved exceedingly satisfactory. There was an occasional sticking of a breech-plug, and in some instances the guns after recoil did not return at once to battery. The slightest motion in a seaway would no doubt have started them out at once, and the fault would not have been apparent. There has never been any trouble aboard the Atlanta or Boston with regard to the clips and circles since the substitution of steel, after the Gardiner's Bay firing in 1887. The tower mountings for the Hotchkiss three-pounders aboard these two ships have not proved entirely successful. They have no provision for recoil and the thrust is taken by the clips and pivot. A packing of rubber gaskets helps to ascertain extent, but has not answered entirely. Cracks have appeared in the bobs of the trails, and in one instance the pivot socket was damaged. The defect can be easily remedied by fitting recoil cylinders similar to those aboard the Yorktown, which leave nothing to be desired.

In carrying out the tests to determine the time necessary to get up ammunition and load all the guns and to fire the amounts that could be passed up in 3 minutes, the following results may be of interest: The Chicago was ready to fire in 10 minutes and 10 seconds as reported, but it seems that there was some delay in receiving the reports, and she was really ready before. There were passed up in 3 minutes 19 shell and 35 charges for the main battery and 12 boxes of fixed ammunition for the secondary battery. The corresponding figures for the Atlanta were 4 minutes 30 seconds, 15 shell, 18 charges, and 18 boxes for the secondary battery; for the Boston 6 minutes 40 seconds, 11 shell, 14 charges, and 15 boxes of fixed ammunition; for the Yorktown 5 minutes and 50 seconds, 18 shell, 21 charges, and 15 boxes of fixed ammunition.

The boat guns have also been given a chance. The character of the practice was the same as with the great guns, except that the ranges was 1,000 yards instead of 1,500. The navy target was inadvertently described last week as having a square frame at the base, a centre pole, and four triangular wings. In reality the base is triangular, and there are but three wings. In other respects it is as described.

The expenditure of ammunition for all these purposes is regulated by the department in a quarterly allowance. There is a certain reserve of ammunition which must never be drawn upon, a few contingencies excepted, and the regular is used up during the cruise of three years. For the main battery there are allowed in all twenty broadsides, with ordinary charges, and forty-five with reduced charges. These amounts are not distributed uniformly among the twelve quarters of the cruise. At the beginning more is allowed in order to render the practice efficient at the earliest moment, and during the later quarters the allowance is necessarily reduced. For instance, nine broadsides are fired during the first quarter and four only during the last. One hundred and seventy-five rounds are allowed each of the Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns and revolving cannon, diminishing from forty to ten rounds in the different quarters of the cruise. Gauging guns fire 1,200 rounds the first quarter and 200 each succeeding quarter. The allowance for the small arms is thirty rounds per quarter for the rifles and from eighteen to twenty for the revolvers.

Every officer and man is supposed to expend the rifle allowance, and the boarders and members of artillery crews in the landing organization that for the revolvers. Records must be kept of the practice with all this ammunition, and the constant effort must be to promote efficiency. As a factor in this direction, certain of the breech-loading rifles and Hotchkiss guns are provided with sub-calibre tubes for firing small-arm ammunition, and a 22-calibre tube is supplied for the rifles. No return is made of the firing with these tubes; their design is simply to give the men greater facility in aiming. Air guns are usually provided for a similar purpose. They can be used at any time aboard ship in the preliminary instruction of the men, and afford a means of getting over a great deal of ground as very little expense. An objection is sometimes made that the absence of recoil is detrimental to good firing when the service rifle comes to be used. It is thought, however, that the experience gained in pointing, which is, after all, the most important part of rifle shooting, far overbalances the errors to be apprehended from an unexpected recoil. A few shots the most should altogether eliminate such errors.

From the increasing attention given by all services to small-arm target firing it is evident that much importance is attributed to excellence in that respect. Our own Navy Department is not behind in saying that it values this practice, for each quarter. During the first quarter of the present year, for instance, a target six feet high by two wide was to be anchored off, and the ship headed for it at full speed. On arriving at 450 yards either the first six second riflemen (including the marines acting with them) and the Gatlings were to begin fire and continue as rapidly as possible for one minute. At the end of that time fire was to cease and the hits were to be counted. The practice was to be repeated as often as necessary to obtain satisfactory results.

The target for the boarders was of the same size, but was to be anchored at a fixed distance of fifty yards. Fire with the revolvers was to continue one minute, under the same conditions as for the rifles. Practice of this sort, after the men have become familiar with the arms, cannot fail of producing valuable results. At the start it is no doubt necessary to make the conditions more favorable to the marksmen.

The scheme of rifle practice followed in the squad-drills during the past ten years contemplates three categories as determined by the proficiency of the marksmen. The ranges are 100 and 200 yards, and the target used is a "third-class" navy target, 4 feet by six in dimensions. The bull's-eye is 8 inches in diameter and counts 5, the centre is 26 inches and counts 4; the inner is 46 inches and counts 3; all beyond is the outer and counts 2; a miss counts nothing. Each officer and man shoots six shots at 100 yards and six shots at 200 yards. If the combined score is 30 or over out of a possible 60, he qualifies for the first category, and fires twelve more shots at 200 yards. Otherwise, he fires six more shots at 100 yards. If he scores 20 or over out of a possible 30, he qualifies for the second category, and fires the remaining six shots at 200 yards. If his score is below 20, he falls into the third category, and fires the remaining six shots at 100 yards. It is thus seen that the best marksmen fire three strings of six shots at 100 yards, and of the remaining three strings, three, two, or one, at 200 yards, according to the category, and the others at 100 yards.

For the revolver practice a "single target," 2 feet by 6, is employed at 30 yards. The bull's eye is 8 inches, counting 5; the centre 24 inches, counting 4, and all beyond is the outer, counting 2. Eighteen shots are allowed for each officer and for each man who is armed with the revolver at general quarters or in landing with the brigade.

Work of this sort is of the utmost importance in raising the tone and efficiency of the men. It has scarcely been possible to carry on firings on so extensive a scale for several years back. The old cruising ships fired at irregular intervals, and usually without the stimulating competition. The argument is only another one for maintaining constantly a squadron of evolution of efficient ships to operate at all seasons where considerations of climate and locality will permit.

A board has been in session lately to report on the relative merits of the two systems of search lights in use in the squadron. For many years the Paris firm of Sautter, Lemonnier & Co. has supplied nearly all the plants in use in any service. Lately, it is true, the engines and dynamos have changed, but the Mangin projector has remained. The Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta use this projector and the Gramme series dynamo. Some time since the Thomson-Houston Company of Boston undertook to supply a projector for the new ships modeled after the French ones, and at the same time it was decided to employ the compound dynamo used for the incandescent plant to operate also the search lights. This would only be possible, of course, in ships having a duplicate plant. One dynamo could then be used on the ship's lights and the other on the search lights. The arrangement necessitated the employment of additional resistance and control. It was supposed to be preferable to employing different sorts of dynamos working side by side and coupling additional speed.

The Yorktown is the first ship fitted with the new plant, and her success or failure may influence new ships coming on. In the experiments thus far the American lights have given a good account of themselves and are certainly not behind the others in point of brilliancy when working at their best. A little practice in the use of the meters and regulating devices will render them entirely satisfactory.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "Any substance which promises to prevent the action of electric or galvanic currents upon the iron or steel bottoms of our men-of-war will be welcomed by all naval men. Mr. F. C. Goodall, M. I. N. A., professes to have discovered a suitable substance in the soft magnesian rock soapstone, potstone, or steatite, a mineral which, when embodied as a pigment with a quick-drying varnish, forms a steatite paint, which completely isolates the plates painted with it, whereby they are unable to absorb electricity or galvanism from the atmosphere or sea water, as they certainly do with paint made from metallic pigments. Steatite is also incombustible, and, as our readers are no doubt aware, has been used for generations in China and Japan for making idols, ornaments, images, &c., and also as a protective paint wash for the coating of obelisks. In addition it has been used to coat the native vessels inside, and out and, curious to relate, as an anti-fouling paint for their bottoms."

The performances of the French submarine vessel Gymnote are said to have been eclipsed by those of the Gaubet, a submarine air-tight boat, built on a plan which enables it to dive down straight in deep water like a duck and get on a horizontal plane before it touches the bottom, whereas the Gymnote has to dive on a gradual plane and disturb the water above it, thus betraying its presence. The Gaubet, it is said, is now so perfect that it can be steered in any direction, can double about with extraordinary speed, or stop quite still, and remain under water several hours. In moving in water, however, it is asserted to be at great disadvantage.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of the stokers who were killed by the explosion on board the Barracouta during her trials was concluded at Sheerness last Thursday. The jury returned a verdict that the two victims accidentally met their death through burns received from flames suddenly issuing from the ash pits, owing to the combustion chamber tubes and tube platings becoming overheated from shortness of water or ebullition in the boiler, thereby producing local expansion and contraction in the boiler, and allowing the steam to escape into the combustion chamber and cut off the exit of the flames through the tubes.

The post of Naval Attaché at Washington, it is reported, is to be soon renewed by the British Admiralty. The officer named is Capt. Ernest Rice, who commanded the Suitan when she recently ran upon a reef off the coast of Comino Channel, Malta. This post has been vacant ever since Capt. William Arthur held it. The growth and development of the United States Navy is deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the Admiralty in sending an officer well up in rank to do duty in the United States now. The new Naval Attaché will be attached to the British Legation in Washington.

The following is the latest reported disposition of the British fleet assigned to American waters: The Bellerophon, Cansda, Comus, Partridge, and Terror were at Bermuda; the Emerald, Pelican, and Forward were also at Bermuda, but were to proceed, April 14, to Halifax, to prepare for service on the Newfoundland fisheries; the Tourmaline was in the Barbadoes division, the Urgent and the Pylades were in the Jamaica division; the Buzzard was in the Jamaica division, but was to proceed shortly to Bermuda; the Ready was at Bahamas on special service, after wondering which she was to proceed to Jamaica.

Orders have been received at the Sheerness Dock Yard for plans to be prepared for the building of a new fast steel torpedo gun vessel, which is to be named the Leda. The vessel is to be 230 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and will have a displacement of 705 tons. Her armament is to consist of two 4.7-inch and four 3-pounder quick-firing guns, and five tubes for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. The Admiralty have decided to contract with private firms for the building of six more vessels, which are to be named the Jaseur, Jason, Niger, Onyx, Renard, and Speedy.

The Turkish Government is reported to be again directing its attention to the building of a navy. For some time now the Turkish Navy has been left in a deplorable condition. It is now proposed to equip such types of the old ships as are fit for service with more modern appliances, and to build new vessels better qualified for defense on the latest improved systems. New dock yards are to be constructed at Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and at Tripoli, on the Barbary coast, for which naval engineers are preparing plans and estimates.

The French marines are reported to have been holding high festival at Toulon. Rear Admiral Parrayon presented recently to the Fourth Marine Infantry Regiment its re-patched colors, which had been torn up by the officers of the corps during the campaign of 1870 so as to save them from the Germans. Each officer kept a portion of the flag, and after a long lapse of years it has now been sewn together by the hands of the wives of the Generals and Colonels of the corps.

Broad Arrow says: "The Seagull has had a considerable spell in dock at Portsmouth, preparing for her forced-draught trial, while the Speedwell has recommenced her trials. The authorities appear to have arrived at last at the conclusion that they will have to reduce the horse power and speed of this class from 4,500 and 21 knots, to 3,500 and 19.5 knots. The Speedwell is having her funnels lengthened 6 feet before making another attempt at her forced-draught trial.

The British cruiser Calliope, of Samoan fame, has reached England, and has been accorded an unusually hearty welcome. Staff Engineer Bourke of the Calliope, who had charge of the engines when the vessel steamed out of Samoa, has been promoted to the rank of fleet engineer. The promotion does not increase his pay, but makes him eligible much sooner for the desired position of inspector of machinery.

The French Admiralty has ordered from private firms, on the credit of 58,000,000f. voted for the navy by the Chambers in 1889, ten seagoing torpedo vessels on the model of the Avant-garde, and twenty first-class torpedo boats on the model of No. 126, which is an improvement on the old class, two of which capsized and drowned twenty-two men.

The British Admiralty has issued orders for a second-class battle ship to be built at Chatham Dockyard. She is to be named the Barfleur and to have a displacement of 9,000 tons. A ship of similar type, to be named the Centurion, is to be shortly commenced at Portsmouth Dockyard.

The protected cruiser Bellona, a sister ship to the British cruiser Barham, will be launched shortly from the yard of Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., on the Tyne. The Bellona is 220 tons more displacement than the Barrosa.

A COW BEATS THE BUTTER RECORD.

The sale of Jersey cattle consigned to Peter C. Kellogg & Co. opened yesterday at the American Institute, Third Avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets. At the beginning of the sale it was announced that the record for the largest amount of butter produced by a cow in one year had just been broken by Eurotisama, who up to last night had produced 941 pounds 11 ounces of butter and has still three days to increase this amount before the year is completed. The cow is the property of D. F. Appleton of Ipswich, Mass. The previous record was 936 pounds 13¾ ounces, held by Leander's Fancy, owned by Dr. William Morrow of Nashville, Tenn.

A silver cup valued at $300 is offered to the breeder who sells five head of cattle at the highest average price. The bidding yesterday was fair. The highest price paid was $370 for the cow Pressage, the property of S. M. Burnham, Saugatuck, Conn. Ramblerotas brought $350. She was owned by N. Robbins, Metuchen, N. J. The cow Hartford Belle, the property of L. A. Mills, Middlefield, Conn., brought $340.

PREMIER MACDONALD ON DIVORCE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 22.—Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, gave his views on the divorce question last night in the House of Commons. He said he looked with horror on any extension of the present parliamentary procedure which might authorize divorce on any other grounds but adultery. He thought the system in the United States was one of the greatest social abuses of the present day.

Sir John hoped that Canada would stick to the present system, which should be made as stringent as possible.

The Walker divorce case was the cause of the Premier's comments. Mrs. Walker asked for separation because the husband, who now lives in Hamilton, left his wife immediately after the ceremony. The Senate granted the divorce, but the Commons refused it.

CHARGED WITH GROSS CRUELTY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 22.—Silas Slocum, the Assistant Overseer of the Poor of the County Almshouse, waived an examination yesterday on charges of cruelty to paupers, and was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, which convenes next month. There are four strong affidavits against him, and that one charging him with beating and cruelly maltreating Charles Perry is particularly damaging.

THE SARATOGA AND ST. MARY'S.

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-YORK TRAINING SHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Both the training ships, St. Mary's and Saratoga, will very soon start on their Summer cruise. This will be the first year's duty of the Saratoga as a State training ship. The St. Mary's is under the control of the State of New-York and is stationed in New-York City. The Saratoga is under the control of the State of Pennsylvania, and stationed at Philadelphia. The Saratoga was transferred from the United States training squadron to the control of the State of Pennsylvania as late as last Fall.

The orders for the Saratoga have already been issued by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Nautical School. They direct that the Saratoga shall leave Philadelphia as soon after April 30 as possible with a crew of five officers and thirty-six men in excess of the 100 pupils now aboard. The men will be a boatswain, storekeeper, master at arms, carpenter, captain of the hold, three quartermasters, two firemen, (for steam launch,) a ship's cook, an ordinary cook, a cabin steward and officers' steward, and twenty-two seamen. On leaving Philadelphia the Saratoga will proceed to the Delaware Breakwater and remain in the vicinity of the latter place until June 1. During the interim between arriving at the Breakwater and final sailing the lads will be exercised daily in handling boats, spar and sail drill, and great-gun practice. It is hoped that by lying in the open roads the young sailors will in a measure get their sea legs on before the cruise.

On June 1 the Saratoga will clear from the Breakwater for the Azores, or, as they are better known among seafarers men, the "Western Islands." It is calculated that an average of 100 miles per day will be made on the outward-bound passage. At this rate a stay of six days can be had in Fayal before sailing again toward the east. The Azores province, though, that the Saratoga must leave Fayal by July 2. From Fayal the ship will be run for Southampton, England. It is intended to make, if possible, a stay of two weeks in Southampton, and during this time the Saratoga boys are to be taken in details up to London by rail, in charge of one or more of their officers. It is proposed in this way to make the cruise an instructive one in every respect.

It is calculated that the Saratoga will reach Southampton by July 17. Aug. 1 is the day set for the ship to sail from the English port, Lisbon being the destination. No matter what time is occupied in the passage to Lisbon from Southampton, the Saratoga is directed to sail from the former port for the Madeira Islands not later than Aug. 20. Sept. 1 the ship will leave Funchal, Madeira, homeward bound, and in all likelihood will reach the Delaware Breakwater by Sept. 25.

The Saratoga is not a fast ship by any means. When in the training fleet in company with the Portsmouth and Jamestown she was considered the "lame duck" of the three, and on some of her homeward-bound passages from Madeira to Newport she has occupied over thirty days en route. In all, the Saratoga is booked for a cruise of some 8,200 miles, and in effecting it she will touch at four foreign ports. The Saratoga is officered throughout by naval officers, and is under the command of Commander Green of the navy. In every respect she is designed to effect the same object sought by the St. Mary's—namely, to educate boys for officers in the merchant service. In so doing, both the St. Mary's and Saratoga impart a man-of-war's-man's training for the lads. It is said that Capt. Beaver and staff and the Board of Directors will go down the Delaware to see the Saratoga off. Commander Green will be provided with a letter of credit by the Board of Directors to meet all expenses, vouchers for which he will return to the board after the cruise.

The cruise of the St. Mary's, it is said, will also take in Lisbon, and either Southampton or Brest, France. Under such circumstances it is not unlikely that the two ships will meet in foreign waters.

POOH BAH ADAMS'S REVENGE.

BROOKLYN REPORTERS TO BE ORDERED FROM THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

City Works Commissioner Adams of Brooklyn, who has been severely criticised by the newspapers and by the public for his failure to keep the streets clean, has decided to be revenged upon the reporters whose duty it was to record the fact that the thoroughfares were in a filthy condition. To use his own language, he proposes to punish them by "driving them into the streets."

For over twenty years the reporters who represent the New-York papers in Brooklyn have had a working room in the Police Headquarters building. In order to keep the public informed of what is going on, it has been absolutely necessary that these reporters should be so placed. Ever since the present Municipal Building was erected the reporters' room has been on the top floor in a little cubbyhole unfit for any other purpose.

Since Adams was shown up in connection with the contracts awarded by him to personal friends and the responsibility for the condition of the streets was explained, he has intimated several times that the reporters in general, and THE TIMES's reporter in particular, would be sorry they had not let him alone. On Monday he told Alderman Pickering officially that he had decided to put the reporters out. Mr. Pickering called on Adams to see why new chairs had not been supplied for the reporters and why some greatly-needed repairs had not been made in their room. He had the Aldermen appropriate $250 for this purpose several weeks ago. Adams told him he did not propose to spend the money. "I am going to put those men out of this building," he went on, "and I'm going to do it now."

Pickering said something about bad policy and a desire for revenge, but Adams blurted out, "I don't care, I will put them into the street." Adams has full power to devote the rooms in the Municipal Building to any use he may see fit.

A TIMES reporter asked him if the public criticism of his incompetency had anything to do with his present action. He said it had not affected him in the least, but he had suddenly discovered that he must have that little room on the top floor.

GATHERED FOR THE HOSPITALS.

WHAT THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION HAS DONE.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association held its last meeting of its year in the parlors of St. Luke's Hospital Monday evening. The eleventh annual report of the organization was presented and approved. It shows last year to have been the best in the association's history, and puts the grand total of collections at $57,090.66, a gain of over $5,000 on the previous year. St. Bartholomew's leads the list of church collections with the fine sum of $6,351.41, the dry goods people lead the trade subscriptions with $5,746, and the boxes at railroad stations and stores brought in $2,104.56. In the distribution of the fund St. Luke's Hospital fared best with $8,771.82, and Mount Sinai Hospital came next, with a share amounting to $6,929.75. The New-York Cancer Hospital sent in an application for membership in the association that was referred to the Committee on Admissions. It will probably be taken in at the Fall meeting.

The association offers two prizes of $100 and $50 for two hymns to be sung on Hospital Saturday and Sunday at the synagogues and churches. It is preferred that these hymns be accompanied by an original music setting, but they may be adapted to some well-known religious melody. The Rev. George S. Baker at St. Luke's Hospital will receive all communications on the subject.

DEAD AT NINETY.

NEW-HAVEN, April 22.—Aunt Lucy Griffin, a colored woman, who was for twenty-five years a domestic in the family of Noah Webster, died in this city Sunday at the age of ninety years. She was unmarried, and for some time had been an inmate of the Home for the Friendless. She belonged to a family that had not been in slavery since the early days of New-England, and she was considered a good example of what her race may become under favorable circumstances.

She was well educated and was very refined in manner. A strong characteristic was the delightful humor with which she entertained all about her, even in the last months of the very painful illness which resulted in her death. Some years ago Miss Griffin possessed several thousand dollars, which she distributed among poor people of her acquaintance.

A DUEL ON HORSEBACK.

DECATUR, Texas, April 22.—Andrew Foster and Will Jarnagin, two young farmers, fought a duel on horseback Monday night near this place. Foster assisted the lover of Jarnagin's sister to elope with her. Foster and Jarnagin met in the highway and opened fire on each other at the same moment.

Each shot took effect. Foster was struck in the right cheek, the bullet lodging in the temple. Jarnagin was shot through the body, just above the heart. Jarnagin emptied his pistol and fell from his horse dead. Foster cannot recover.

DIXEY SUED ON A POKER DEBT.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Duncan B. Harrison has obtained judgment against Henry E. Dixey on a note for $2,200, which he says the actor gave him in payment of a debt contracted in a poker game. Dixey says that the note which Harrison says was given him was for $1,900 borrowed money, but he says that he did not borrow the money, and will not pay the note nor satisfy the judgment. The note is the one to which last week Dixey asserted forgery was forged. The case will go into the courts for settlement.

WHERE THE LAW FAILS

PAUPER IMMIGRATION IS NOT PREVENTED.

FACTS BROUGHT OUT AT THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY — THE CONTRACT-LABOR LAW OUTWITTED.

Chairman Owen and Congressmen Lehlbach and Stump of the sub-committee of the joint Congressional Committee on Immigration continued their investigation at Castle Garden yesterday. The first witness was Thomas B. McGuire, General Lecturer of the Knights of Labor. Mr. McGuire testified that the Knights of Labor were instrumental in having the contract-labor law passed originally and amended in 1887 and 1888. The law, however, was still inefficient. The witness was in favor of having a penalty inflicted on United States District Attorneys for failure to do their duty under the contract-labor law. He favored more stringent legislation with regard to the activity of steamship lines in inducing pauper immigration.

Robert D. Layton, a contract-labor-law inspector at Pittsburg, Penn., said that it was very difficult to enforce the law. Any man of intelligence could land in spite of the law. All the immigrant had to do was to say that he came to America for the purpose of settling in this country. He thought that the clause in the law permitting friends of immigrants to send for them should be stricken out, as it enabled any one to pose as a "friend." He suggested that the term of one year from the time of landing, in which immigrants could be returned, ought to be extended to two years. He favored an extension of the time for naturalization and also an educational qualification.

Louis M. Montgomery, Special Agent of the United States Treasury, said that he was stationed at Boston and had charge of the New-England division for the enforcement of the custom laws. He declared that instructions of the law were due, in some instances, to labor organisations. He stated that an American Consul named Torrey had sent Italian laborers under contract to his brother, a manufacturer in Boston. Many protected industries in New-England employed cheap alien labor in preference to American labor.

He quoted extensively from statistics gathered in his own district to show the proportion of alien labor to American labor employed there. Of 9,000 men employed in lumbering at Aroostook, 5,000 were aliens and returned to Canada every year after the season had ended. At Bangor 15,000 aliens were supplanting Americans. Of 169,000 laborers in the cotton mills of his district in 1880 only 94,000 were Americans. In the woolen mills 53,000 were Americans and 35,000 aliens. In the carpet mills the two classes were about equal. In the iron industries there were 72,000 Americans and 53,000 aliens. In the lumber business in New-Hampshire there were only 230 laborers out of 6,000 or seventy-five per cent. of the New-England fishermen were aliens. In some of the American fishing ports there were absolutely no American fishing vessels, the craft engaged in fishing being owned and commanded by aliens. The latter was evaded by having some American employed on the vessel—often the cook—pose as the commander until the craft was out of port. Then the alien commander would assume his authority. He had been informed that 52,000 French Canadians would cross the border this season to work in the United States until Winter and then return to Canada.

Mr. Montgomery had had considerable experience in Italy as Consul, and testified that thousands of immigrants of the most undesirable character were induced to come to America by American padrones and steamship lines. He discovered the idea of consular inspection, declaring that any effort in that direction to improve immigration would be futile.

John R. Washburne, the Superintendent of the Poor at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., testified that there were many pauper immigrants in his county. They came from Canada, and he did not send them back because he had no authority to do such a thing. The only way to get rid of them was to treat them so badly that they would go away of their own accord. Of these pauper immigrants there were more women than men. The witness had complained to the United States authorities, but had received no assistance either in preventing Canadian immigration or in returning paupers. The average pay given to a farm laborer in Jefferson County was $20 a month, with board. The pay for similar service on the border was from $12 to $16 per month, with board.

Nicholas Fish, banker and broker of New-York City, was the next witness. He said that he was a member of the Charity Organization Society, an institution to suppress mendicancy and to prevent imposition on charitable institutions. The witness was in Berlin in the Government service in Berlin and subsequently at Berne, in Switzerland, and at Brussels, the whole service covering a period of about fifteen years.

MUST PAY THE ASSESSMENT.

UP-TOWN REAL ESTATE OWNERS AFFECTED BY JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

ALBANY, April 22.—Two decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day are likely to seriously affect real estate owners in the city of New-York above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street unless their effect should be nullified by some special act hereafter passed. In each case a petition was offered for the vacation of assessments for improvements on Eleventh Avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to King's Bridge Road. In one of these the relator was the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and in the other William A. Wheelock, a property holder on the same avenue near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. Similar actions involving over $100,000 are pending and the grading, paving, and sewering of that section has hardly been begun yet.

The Board of Aldermen, by an ordinance passed Aug. 26, 1887, ordered Eleventh Avenue, between the streets named, to be regulated, graded, paved, and sewered. The grading was begun soon afterward, and on Feb. 28, 1888, the contract for the paving was signed. The expense of all this work was levied solely upon the abutting property holders. The latter brought suit to vacate the assessment under a law passed in 1865, which affected all of Manhattan Island above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and provided that if any street in that section were more than a mile long not over one-half of the cost of any improvements thereon should be assessed upon the abutting owners. The remainder was to be paid by the city at large, thus establishing a different rule from that which prevailed in the rest of the city.

Corporation Counsel Clark fought the test case of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb as to grading and paving assessments and that of Mr. Wheelock as to assessments for sewers on substantially the same ground. Through Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling, who had charge of the cases, he argued that the law of 1865 had been repealed by implication under the statute of 1873 and laws subsequently passed, which were manifestly inconsistent with the old enactment. The lower courts supported the city's position, and the question was taken to the Court of Appeals, which now affirms the decision of the lower courts with costs.

As nearly all streets running lengthwise of the island above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street are over a mile long and would have come under the half exemption law of 1865, if that had been decided to be in force, the future importance of these decisions can be readily understood. Hereafter when regulating, grading, paving or sewering in that section, abutting property owners cannot hope to avoid paying the full cost of such work.

MORE EVIDENCES OF FRAUD.

The Senate's Elections Committee put in an unusually dull day at Jersey City yesterday. The subpœna servers reported that many persons on whom they had served writs had declared that they would not attend, and the committee was forced to close the day's work at an early hour. The testimony taken during the day was of the same class with that which the committee had been taking of late. Many witnesses testified that the persons whose names had been voted on were not residents of the houses given as their homes in the poll book. The net result of the day's work was that forty-five illegal votes in the First Precinct of the Seventh District were uncovered.

One of the last witnesses called was Dennis Gallagher, the fusion candidate in the district for Assembly against ex-Postmaster John F. Kelly. Four votes had been cast by the ring from the house in which his store is situated on the names of persons who do not reside there. The witness testified also that the official returns from one of the precincts had been changed so as to allow him, when the canvassers met, twenty-seven less votes than had been counted for him on election night in that precinct.

The committee will meet again to-day.

AN ENJOYABLE DINNER.

Members of the Catholic Young Men's Societies to the number of over four hundred attended the annual dinner last night at Massetti's, at Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and had a very enjoyable time. Prominent among the guests were Chief Justice David McAdam and Judge James A. Fitzsimmons of the City Court, President J. H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, the Rev. Father Walsh, James Kelly, John D. O'Sullivan, Thomas Kelly, John D. Crimmins, Joseph J. O'Donohue, and the Rev. John J. Hughes.

EMPTIED BY ROUGHS.

A GANG OF LAWLESS RUFFIANS DESTROYING PROPERTY.

For several years the owners of property in Sixty-first Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avennes, have been very much annoyed and subjected to a great deal of expense by the lawlessness of a band of boys and young men who infest that neighborhood. The persons composing the band are not known, but they are supposed to be members of families who formerly occupied buildings on the block and were evicted for non-payment of rent.

The acts of these ruffians exceed the limits of belief as happening in a civilised community. They have so insulted and harried the occupants of the buildings that many of them have been forced to move away, and some buildings have been rendered entirely tenantless. A janitor who was placed in one of those abandoned buildings for its protection was set upon and beaten so that he was confined to his bed for some time, and when he recovered was forced to leave his post.

Gen. James M. Varnum, who represents the owners of a tenement house in the block described yesterday his experience with the gang. Tenants who were secured after the building had been tenantless some time were driven away. The building, which had been put in thorough order at a considerable outlay, was stripped of its plumbing, the facings were torn off in some places and carried away for firewood, the windows were smashed, and the skylights were demolished by coping stones which were taken from the tops of the walls and thrown through them.

Lawyer W. B. Crosby of 120 Broadway, who represents a Philadelphia owner, has had a similar experience with a tenement house containing twenty apartments. This building, which should yield a rental of $3,000 a year, has not returned for several years enough money to keep it in repair. Mr. Crosby visited it a few mornings ago and found the windows all broken and the front besmattered with plaster taken from a neighboring house which workmen were repairing. Levy Brothers of 933 Eighth Avenue, who represent a number of owners, have suffered in the same way.

About a year ago Gen. Varnum and Mr. Crosby called on Police Commissioner Voorhis and asked that a special policeman be stationed on the block for the protection of property. A policeman was stationed there for a time and the condition of things improved considerably, but as soon as he was taken away, which happened in a few weeks, the gang renewed its depredations. A meeting of property holders has been called for 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the office of Varnum, Harrison & Wasson, Nassau Street, to devise some means of protecting their property. It is proposed to hire two special watchmen and petition the Police Board to station a special policeman on the block to co-operate with them.

UNPROTECTED SKELETONS.

AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY SUFFERING FROM PAUPER LABOR.

W. A. Raymold, who deals in military equipments and skeletons, articulated and properly mounted, its skull being hung from one end of the casket.

Being called on to explain how he happened to have sent such a startling package to Waltham, Mr. Raymold said yesterday that he was in the habit of supplying many secret societies and lodges with these skeletons and that there is really a very brisk trade in them. "This one sent to Waltham, he declared, was intended for a secret society, although for what one he did not remember.

The ordinary price for good skeletons, most of which are imported from France or Germany, is about $50.

From what Mr. Raymold said it was evident that skeletons ought to be protected by the tariff, if any species of industry received such protection. For while bones in this country are comparatively cheap, the process of stringing them together costs so much as to make the imported article much cheaper.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NOTES.

THE LEGENDRE GOAT TO BE BURNED ON THE CAMPUS THIS YEAR.

The Directors of the Columbia College Athletic Union at their last meeting decided to recognize the Cricket Club recently formed and allow its team to represent the college in games with other clubs. In consequence the Cricket Club will seek admission to the Intercollegiate Cricket Association, embracing Harvard, Haverford, and the University of Pennsylvania. The Directors also decided to put a football eleven in the field next Fall and to have a uniform medal struck off from a common die for all competitions under the auspices of the union.

The Columbia Sophomores are this year to celebrate their triumph over Legendre the Friday evening before Commencement, June 6. This celebration is a rejoicing over the completion of the required mathematics of the college course. The only campus is to be used in the celebration this year on the condition that no beer shall be distributed as has been the custom in most triumphs heretofore. Year before last the Class of '90 had a similar triumph on the campus with a bonfire for the cremation of the goat representing Legendre and the effigies of the mathematical professors. The fire so injured the grass as to leave a bare spot in the centre of the campus. In consequence this year's Sophomores must use a caldron in which to make their fire and around which to dance their war dance.

VERY DELICATE SARCASM.

MR. BEATTIE WRITES A DIPLOMATIC LETTER TO MR. MYERS.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Beattie yesterday sent Controller Myers a letter relative to the pay of the Board of Medical Examiners attached to Mr. Beattie's department, in which he says that he has not the leisure to "determine what action he may take or request others to take on matters which are still inchoate."

Mr. Beattie further expresses confidence that "in view of the past official conduct of the head of the Finance Department," the Controller will not, when any matter affecting the Street-Cleaning Department "is properly before him," raise any unnecessary barriers to the proper conduct of the department over which Mr. Beattie presides.

In view of the fact that Mr. Beattie considers Mr. Myer's warning to him that the Medical Board could not be paid by the Finance Department as an impertinence, Mr. Beattie's letter to the Controller is to be considered as delicately sarcastic. Mr. Myers is grieved at Mr. Beattie's attitude, but he insists that the law does not allow the Commissioner "to hire doctors to clean the streets."

TREATIES WITH BRITISH COLONIES.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Gen. Laurie, a prominent Nova Scotia member, in Parliament yesterday advocated the making of treaties with other British colonies with the view of promotion of tradé. The difficulty in the way of making treaties with European nations was that these people already had advantages in Canadian trade through the most favored nation clause in treaties between them and Great Britain, and as to the United States, it is contended that reciprocity of trade could only be accomplished by accepting annexation, which Canadians were unwilling to do.

The Premier, Sir John Macdonald, stated that if treaties could be made over again with foreign countries Canada would be given every advantage by the Imperial Government. He avoided the discussion of the general question on the ground that it would bring up the whole tariff question, which is already before the House on other motions.

ALDERMAN FLYNN MAKING LAWS.

Alderman Flynn's illustrious old-timer, the coal-scalpers' license ordinance, bobbed merrily up again at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Mr. Flynn got this ordinance as far advanced as the Mayor's desk once, but Corporation Counsel Clark said that some of its provisions were unconstitutional and the Alderman recalled it.

Originally the ordinance restricted the licenses to residents of this State and Mr. Clark regarded this as a discriminating clause; so yesterday Mr. Flynn rose up in his might and moved to amend so as to allow any citizen of the United States to "scalp" coal freights here if he had a license. The Aldermen then passed the ordinance again, and it will again go to the Mayor.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S ACTING GOVERNOR.

CONCORD, N. H., April 22.—The Hon. David A. Taggart, President of the State Senate, was inaugurated as Acting Governor to-day by the Executive Council, and will perform the Gubernatorial duties during the absence of Gov. Goodell, who is expected to return from Europe in time for the inauguration of his successor. This is the first time in the history of the State since 1794 that the President of the Senate has been called upon to discharge the duties of Governor.

EMPTIED BY ROUGHS.

A GANG OF LAWLESS RUFFIANS DESTROYING PROPERTY.

For several years the owners of property in Sixty-first Street, between Tenth and Ele

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, April 22—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	154	154	154	154	5
Alton & T. H.	115	115	115	115	100
*Am. Cotton Oil	20	20	20	20	900
*Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	67½	68	66½	67½	197
*Am. C. O. tr. rcts.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	300
Am. Tel. & Tel.	89	89	88¾	88¾	3,163
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	7	6¾	7	300
Buff., Roch. & P.	32	32	32	32	25
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	80	80	80	80	100
Cameron Coal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	100
Canada Southern	55½	55¼	55	55¼	1,030
Canadian Pacific	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅞	700
Central Pacific	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	10
Ches. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	350
C. & O. 1st pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¼	200
*Chi. & At. benef.	9½	10¾	9¾	10¾	3,175
Chi. Gas Trust	50	50	48¾	49	10,559
Chi. & Alton	130	130	130	130	20
Chi. & N. W.	112	112¼	111¾	111¾	1,630
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	143	143	143	200
C., Bur. & Q.	106¼	106¾	105¾	105¾	1,340
C., M. & St. P.	93	93¼	92¾	93¼	12,538
C., St. P. & M.	92¼	92¾	92	92¾	3,260
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	3,557
Colorado Coal	51¾	52	51	51¾	4,710
Col., H. V. & Tol.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	1,400
Col. & Hock. Coal	25	25	25	25	1,800
Chi. & East Ill.	35¾	35¾	35	35	400
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	84	84	84	84	105
Commercial Cable	102½	102½	102½	102½	25
Consol. Gas Co.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	25
Del. & Hudson	154	154½	154	154¼	900
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼	11,220
Den., T. & Ft. W.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	1,850
Denver & R. G.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
Denver & R. G. pf.	50¼	50½	49¾	49¾	212
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9	9	9	9	500
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	150
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	130
Flint & P. M.	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	3,650
Flint & P. M. pf.	101¾	103¼	101¾	103¼	400
*St. Northern pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	110
Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	50
Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	100
Laclede Gas	15	15	14½	14½	100
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	1,410
L. E. & W. pf.	64¾	64¾	64	64	1,410
Lake Shore	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	7,055
Long Island	89	89	89	89	100
Louis. & Nash.	88¾	88¾	88	88	10,626
Manhattan con.	111¼	111¾	110¾	111	2,010
Mexican Central	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	200
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	113
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
*Mar. Nat. Cstr.	19	19	19	19	200
Mil., L. S. & W.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
Missouri Pacific	72¾	72¾	71¾	72	9,050
*Mo., K. & T. pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	112
Mobile & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	18¾	19¾	18¾	19	22,380
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	100
N. Y. Central	121½	121½	121½	121½	300
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	370
N. Y. & North. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	200
N. Y., Ont. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	2,110
N. Y., O. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	300
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	1,350
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	100
N. Y. Susq. & West.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	250
Northern Pac.	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	1,155
Northern Pac. pf.	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	8,698
Ohio Southern	14	14	14	14	100
Ontario Mining	44	44	44	44	10
Ontario & West.	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18¾	1,120
Oregon Imp.	46	46	46	46	155
Oregon S. L.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	300
Oregon Nav.	38¾	38⅝	38	38¾	1,900
Pacific Mail	42¾	42⅝	41¾	42	6,785
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21	21	20¾	20¾	400
Phil. & Read.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	700
Rio Grande West.	21¼	21¼	21	21	500
Rio Grande W. pf.	47¾	47¾	46½	46½	500
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	7,819
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81¾	82	80	80	1,200
R., W. & O.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	100
St. L. & S. F.	19	19¼	19	19¼	400
St. L. & S. F. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	130
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100
St. P. & Duluth	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	100
St. P. & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33	33	700
St. P., M. & M.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	200
*St. L., A. & T. tr.	6	7	6	7	4,000
Sherwin Bellion cal	101¾	103	101	102½	220,000
Southern Pacific	36½	37¼	36¾	36⅞	1,450
St. L., Ark. & T.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	114	122⅝	99¾	99¾	59,070
Texas Coal & Iron	50	51	50	51	300
*Tol., Peo. & W.	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	200
T., A. & N. M.	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾	700
Texas Pac. L. T.	19⅞	20¾	19⅞	20¾	1,047
Texas Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	2,110
Union Pacific	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	18,435
U. S. Express	75	75	75	75	112
Wabash	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	200
Wabash pf.	27¼	27¾	27	27	400
Wells-Fargo Ex.	144	144	143	143	22
West. Union Tel.	83	83½	83	83	2,915
Wheel. & L. E.	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¼	1,190
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	74¼	74¾	74	74	1,038
Wis. Central	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	1,110
Total sales					265,137

*Unlisted. †Ounces.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
at., Col. & P. 1st.	92	92	92	92	$1,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	55,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	61	61¼	60⅞	61	135,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16⅞	17	16¼	16⅝	46,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
Brooklyn El. 2d.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	10,000
Can. So. & N. 1st.	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	1,500
Canada So. 2d.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	103	103¼	103	103	65,000
C., Bur. & Q.	102½	102½	102½	102½	500
C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93¾	94	93¾	93⅞	16,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	20,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77	77	77	77	14,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	77¾	80½	77¾	80½	42,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	12,000
D., L. & W. 7s, cv.	106	108	106	108	6,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	2,500
Det., M. & M. l. g.	37	37	37	37	10,000
Dul. & Man. 1st.	109	109	109	109	3,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 6s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	10,000
Ellz. & Big San. 1st.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	19,000
Erie 1st cn.	134½	134½	134½	134½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	18,000
Flint & P. M. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109	70,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	5,000
G., H. & H. 5s.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	5,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	14,000
Harlem c. 1st.	128	128	128	128	1,000
Harlem r. 1st.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	5,000
H. & T. gen., t. r.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	3,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st, f. r.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	3,000
Kansas Pacific cn.	116½	116½	116½	117	2,000
*K. & T. n. 4s, w. i.	77¾	77¾	76⅞	77	300,500
K. & T. gen. 5s, tr.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65⅜	25,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, tr.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	41,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	17,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	110	110	110	110	2,000
L. & W. B. cn., as.	114¾	114¾	114	114	18,000
L. & W. B. cn., g.	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½	12,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	31,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	98	98	97½	97½	1,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	98	98	96	96	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
M. L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	102¾	103	102¾	103	17,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	125	125	125	125	20,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	104	105	104	105	12,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10,000
Mo. Pacific 2d.	103	103	103	103	5,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s.	59	59	59	59	3,000
M. & Ohio new 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	1,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	10,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	133	133	133	133	7,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	112	112	111½	111½	10,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s, r.	110½	110½	110½	110½	8,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94	94¾	94	94¾	78,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.	58	58	58	58	5,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	18,000
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st, r.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	6,000
N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d, r.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	20,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	3,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
N. Pac. Ter. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	109	109¾	109	109¾	43,000
Northwest gold.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1,000
Northwest e. f. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Ohio, W. 1st, r.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	18,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	6,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 6s.	93	93¾	93	93¾	5,000
O. & L. E. & U. N. cn.	93	93	93	93	57,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	8,000
P., D. & E. 3d.	72	72	72	72	9,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	68¾	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	51,000
Read. 2d. pf. inc.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	20,000
Read. gen. 4s.	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	13,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	87¾	88	87¾	88	13,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s.	117	117	117	117	6,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	100	100	100	100	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	80¾	81	80¾	81	11,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	92,000
Rock Island 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4,000
St. L., V. & T. H. 1st.	111	111	111	111	5,000
St. P. & Omaha cn.	121½	121½	121½	121½	5,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	128	128	128	128	16,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	11,000
St. P. 1st., I. & M.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10,000
St. P. 1st. S. Minn.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Savannah W. 1st.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	8,000
Shen. V. gen. t. r.	55	55	54¾	54¾	46,000
So. Carolina inc.	9	9	9	9	9,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	92¾	93¼	92¾	93	89,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38½	28,000
T., A. & A. C. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	109	109	109	109	10,000
U. P. L. & C. 6s.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	88	88	88	88	3,000
Wabash 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
Wabash 2d.	87½	88	87½	87½	5,000
Wabash deb., B.	50	50¾	50	50¾	11,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	3,000
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
West Shore 4s, g.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59	59	59	59	19,000
Total sales					$2,042,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 10.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.35	200
Andes	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Atlas	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.45	1,300
Astoria	.06	.06	.05	.05	1,000
Brunswick	.90	.91	.90	.91	1,800
Bullion	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Bar Silver (oz.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	25,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	4.90	4.75	4.90	200
Choller	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	200
El Cristo	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	900
Gould & Curry	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Horn Silver	3.05	3.10	2.95	3.05	2,300
Hale & Norcross	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	150
Julia	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Leadville	.18	.18	.18	.18	1,000
Monitor	.03	.03	.03	.03	200
Mexican	.45	.45	.45	.45	300
Mammoth & S. M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Ophir	3.85	3.95	3.85	3.95	150
Original & M.	.06	.06	.05	.06	1,200
Overman	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Occidental	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	300
Potosi	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Quicksilver	.88	.88	.87	.87	500
Sutter Creek	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	500
Silver Hill	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Yuba Consol	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	300
Total sales					48,700

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 22, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR THIS DAY.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Sixtieth Street	1,257	15	178	3,218	
Twentieth Street					226
Hargraves Cove	51		53	3,008	3,358
Weehawkens			43		
Other sources	778	30	397		325
Total	1,186	54	697	6,830	4,977

BEEVES.—There was no trade; the hardly received were thus distributed: 47 carloads at Hargraves Cove; 15 carloads at Hoboken Pier, also 21 carloads at Sixtieth Street, all consigned direct to slaughterers. The exports reported this day were: Hathaway, per ss Lake Huron, 870 Beeves; Leeman, per ss Teutonia, 335 Beeves; Eastman's Co: 2,180 quarters of Beef per ss Nevada. Cable reports report American refrigerator Beef in Great Britain 2½@4c per pound by ☞; city dressed Beef weak at former values.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The tone was firm at former values. Sheep Sheep sold at $5.65@$6.25 ☞ cwt; woolly Sheep and cull sheep, $5@$5.50 ☞ cwt; woolly Lambs, $7@$7.90 ☞ cwt; culls, 4½@5c ☞ lb; spring Lambs, $8@9c ☞ head, also 8@9½c ☞ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand, coarse to good. City-dressed Mutton and Lamb steady at former values; Spring Lambs, 6@9½c ☞ dressed.

Hallenbeck & Hollis—32 State Lambs, 57 lb, 6c ☞ lb; 104 State Lambs, 60 lb, 7c ☞ lb; 174 Michigan Lambs, 74 lb, $7.90 ☞ cwt; 35 Spring Lambs, 48 lb, $8 ☞ head; 11 Lambs, $5.50 ☞ head, 18 Lambs, $3.75 ☞ head.

Jolliffe & Co—18 Spring Lambs: 4 Lambs, $6 ☞ head, 3 Lambs, $8.50 ☞ head, 11 Lambs, $4.50 ☞ head.

Judd & Buckingham—258 Ohio Lambs, 72 lb, 6¼c ☞ lb.

Sherman & Culver—230 Colorado Sheep, 110 lb, $6.90 ☞ cwt.

D. McPherson & Co—42 Ohio Sheep, 78¼ lb, $5.65 ☞ cwt; 434 Texas and Colorado Sheep, a mixed flock, 66¼ lb, terms not reported.

Pincus & Hallock—Texas, 118 lb, 5¼c ☞ lb; 152 Maryland Spring Lambs: 19 head, 65 lb, 8c ☞ lb, 133 head, 55½ to 56¼ lb, 9¼c ☞ lb.

D. Harrington—26 culls, 69 lb, 4c ☞ lb; 197, Indiana Lambs, 70 lb, 6c ☞ lb.

There were also sold in outside quarters 186 Spring Lambs at $4@$6 ☞ head.

MILCH COWS.—There were no sales, and the tone was extremely dull.

VEALS AND CALVES.—Sales were slow and values weak; 300 head remained over unsold. Calves, buttermilk-fed, 2½c ☞ lb; Calves, otherwise fed, being coarse and lean, 3@3½c ☞ lb; lean Veals, $4@$4.50 ☞ cwt; Veals of medium quality, 5c ☞ lb.

Newton & Gillette—16 Veals, 190 lb, 4c ☞ lb.

Pidcock & Sone—6 Veals, 125 lb, 4c ☞ lb.

D. Harrington—19 Calves, 112 lb, 4c ☞ lb; 64 Calves, 122 lb, 3½c ☞ lb; 3 Veals, 125 lb, $4.40 ☞ cwt.

Burns & Mullen—17 Veals, 121 to 146 lb, 4½c ☞ lb; 4 bobs, $5 ☞ head.

Walsh & Co—52 Calves, 118 lb, 3½c ☞ lb.

Hallenbeck & Hollis—18 Calves, 117 lb, 3½c ☞ lb; 109 Calves, 109 lb, 3½c ☞ lb; 79 Calves, 119 lb, 3½c ☞ lb; 76 Veals, 136 to 180 lb, 4c ☞ lb; 14 Veals, 140 lb, 5c ☞ lb.

Yellitje & Co—8 Calves, 111 lb, 3c ☞ lb; 47 Calves, 119 lb, 3½c ☞ lb; 188 Calves, 117 lb, 3½c ☞ lb; 49 Calves, 119 lb, 4c ☞ lb; 6 Veals, 140 lb, 5c ☞ lb.

Ege & Co—62 Calves, 135 lb, 3½c ☞ lb.

HOGS.—The feeling was steady.

A. W. Lamb—80 State Pigs: 20 Pigs, 107 lb, $4.70 ☞ cwt, 10 Pigs, 110 lb, 4¼c ☞ lb.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 900 head; total since Monday, 1,930 head; for same time last week, 5,580 head; consigned through, 900 head, all to New-York; none on sale; prices steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 15,200 head; for same time last week, 19,200 head; consigned through, 1,600 head, all to New-York; 400 head on sale; prices steady. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,660 head; total for week thus far, 25,020 head; for same time last week, 21,160 head; consigned through, 1,400 head, all to New-York; 1,260 head on sale; prices steady.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 100 head; market steady to fair to fancy native Steers, $4.20@$4.90; fair to good do., $3.80@$4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.30@$3.40; Texans and Indians, $2.40@$3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600 head; shipments, none; market lower; $4.10@$4.20 for choice heavy, $4.10@$4.20; packing grades, $4.05@$4.15; light, fair to best, $4@$4.12½. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; market firm; fair to choice, $4@$5.50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat opened higher for options, advanced with few fluctuations, was active at top rates and closed 1@1⅛c. above yesterday's. Cash sold lower early at 85½c, but closed nominally higher at 86½c; May, closed, 86½c; and August, 83½c. Corn was higher in sympathy with Wheat and although it weakened toward the close, the finish was ¼@⅜c. above yesterday; No. 2 cash, 30¾@30⅞c; May closed 30¾@30¾c; July, 31¼c; August, 30½c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 25¾@26½c bid, according to location; May closed 25c; June, 24½c; July, 24¾. Rye higher but none offered. Barley weak; sample lots of Wisconsin, 45@50c; Common, 37c. Hay firm; choice Prairie, $9@9.50; Timothy, $12@$16.50. Bran quiet; sacked lots, 66@68c. Flaxseed quiet; $1.40. Lead quiet; Common, 6.70c; Butter firm; Creamery, 15@17c; Dairy, 12@15c. Eggs easier, 12c. Cotton firm; firm $1.80. Whisky, unchanged; $1.02. Provisions dull and lower. Pork in job lots, $13.50. Lard, $6.20. Dry-salt Meats—Boxed lots, Shoulders, $5.35; Longs and Ribs, $5.50; Short Clears, $5.80. Bacon—Shoulders, $5.50; Longs, $5.95@6; Ribs, $6@$6.05; Short Clear, $6.25@6.30. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 220,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 150,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 20,000 bushels; Barley, none.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull, with sales of 8 cars spot at 99c and 8,000 buahels to arrive at 94c; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, sold at 90¾c; Winter Wheat in fair demand; 7 cars No. 2 Red sold at 93c on track, and do. to arrive was offered at 93@93¼c; 30,000 bushels No. 3 Red sold at 86c; No. 1 White Michigan, 93c to arrive. Corn higher; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow sold at 38@38¼c; 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 37⅞@37¾c; 8 cars No. 3 at 36¾c in store, and 6 cars No. 3 Yellow, on track, at 37¾c. Oats in fair demand and prices higher; No. 2 White, 32½c; No. 3 White, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 Mixed, 29¾c, on track. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Canada sold at 60c; No. 3, 55c, and 6 cars No. 3 extra at 64c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 55c asked in store. Flour higher; best Spring Patent, $6.25@$6.50; best Winter, $6.25. Millfeed firm; coarse Winter Bran, $14.50; spring do, $13. Corn Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 165,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 17,000 bbls; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 73,000 bushels.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Petroleum feverish; unsteady; National Transit Certificates opened at 82; closed at 82¾; highest, 83; lowest, 81¾.

BRADFORD, April 22.—National Transit Certificates opened at 81½; closed at 82¾; highest, 83¾; lowest, 81¾; clearances, 968,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Turpentine quiet and nominal at 36½c. Resin quiet; Good Strained, $1.12½.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Turpentine firm at 36c. Resin firm at $1.17½@$1.22½.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22—4 P. M.—Consols, 98 3-16 for money and 98¼ for the account. Canadian Pacific, 78; Illinois Central, 118¾; Mexican ordinary, 35½; Mexican Central new 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 76. Bar silver is quoted at 45¾d ₱ ounce. Bar gold is at a premium of ₱ cent. rentes at 88f 70c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 15½c for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is $120,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in fair demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in fair demand. Cheese in fair demand; American, finest white and colored, steady at 54s. Tallow in poor demand. Spirits of Turpentine in poor demand; dull at 30s 9d. Resin in poor demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, spot, April, May, and June, dull at 32s 9d. Wheat in fair demand; new No. 2 Winter dull at 7s. Flour in fair demand. Corn spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western, spot and April, steady at 3s 6¾d; May steady at 3s 7d; June steady at 3s 7¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast—There is nothing offering.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American Middling, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6 18-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 6 18-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 6 18-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 6 20-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 6 22-64d, sellers; August delivery, 6 22-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 6 20-64d, sellers; September delivery, 6 9-32-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 6 32-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 6 53-64d, sellers.

LONDON, April 22—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 40s 3d ₱ quarter. Linseed Oil, 23s 7½d ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s 6d ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 22.—At the wool sales to-day 11,600 bales, comprising a good selection, were offered. There was a fair attendance. The bidding by home operators was larger. Crossbreds sold readily. Merino showed no improvement. The prices of scoured wools were in favor of buyers and were sometimes 1d lower. There have been withdrawn to date 11,000 bales. Following are the offerings and the prices obtained: Victoria, 4,500 bales; greasy, 10d@1s 10d; do. locks and pieces, 8@1s 7½d; greasy, 5@1s 3½d; do. locks and pieces, 6½@11d. New South Wales, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 1s 2½d; do. locks and pieces, 10@1s. Queensland, 5 bales—Scoured, 1s 1½d; do., locks and pieces, 1s 2½d. Queensland, 55 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 11d; greasy, 8@8½d; do. locks and pieces, 4½@6½d. South Australia, 1,400 bales, locks and pieces, 1s 1d @1s 2½d; greasy, 5@9d. New Zealand, 3,800 bales—Scoured,

The New-York Times.

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MORE OUTRAGES WANTED

REPUBLICAN ORATORS GETTING SHORT OF MATERIAL.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKING IN CONGRESS IN WHICH THE DEMOCRATS MORE THAN HELD THEIR OWN GROUND.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House to-day spent a very short hour in discussing the motion to strike out of the Legislative Appropriation bill the item for salaries of Senators' clerks, giving opportunity to several members to renew their often asserted but never maintained objection to the Senatorial superiority asserted in the amendment, but as usual the House allowed the item to stand by a vote of 57 to 85.

After that the day was given up to the preparation of campaign speeches, and the Democrats made use of the opportunity so effectively that Chairman Flower will have some entirely new material as soon as the *Record* has produced the remarks of Messrs. Rogers and Cothran. So thoroughly was it a speechmaking day that the Legislative bill at the adjournment was not much nearer passage than it was when the Chaplain made his opening prayer.

The discussion turned upon Southern outrages. Mr. Kelley of Kansas, by way of reply to the remarks of Mr. Allen of Mississippi Tuesday, in regard to the appointment of improper persons to the Postal Service in Mississippi, produced from his pocket a story about the persecution of a colored Postmaster at Abbeville, S. C. The man, according to the story that Mr. Kelley read, had been warned, chased out of his house, pounded with clubs, his leg broken, and he was then stripped and whipped with barbed wire. The letter which Mr. Kelley read closed with a statement that the Abbeville district was naturally Republican, and with a fair election "would be represented by a Republican on this floor."

The remark about "this floor" led to an inquiry from the Democratic side as to who wrote the letter. Mr. Kelley admitted that he wrote it. This provoked prodigious laughter on both sides of the House, and the revelation somewhat impaired the strength of the illustrations afterward brought forward. Mr. Kelley talked a good deal, and he suggested that the President should cease playing with Baby McKee long enough to devote some serious attention to the duty of assuring to all men the right of suffrage.

Mr. Kelley has a son in Fort Smith, Ark. It had come to the knowledge of the Arkansas Democrats that Mr. Kelley's son had become a party to a suit to prevent the erection of a church for colored people, on a lot adjoining his property, because the church was considered a nuisance. Mr. Kelley vehemently denied it, but evidently did not know all about it. This incident led him into his remarks upon the family, so prolix that at last a Democratic member rose to inquire whether there was an appropriation bill under discussion, or whether the House was considering the family affairs of Kelley and son. Kelley spoke an hour and twenty minutes by the clock, to the satisfaction and amusement of both sides.

Mr. Allen made a reply to Mr. Kelley, in the course of which he regretted the tendency of members in some sections to devote themselves to stirring up feeling against other sections for political effect. It struck him that the Grand Old Party, pushed to the wall on all important issues, had been driven back upon the production of a new batch of Southern outrages.

Mr. Cothran of South Carolina made the first really serious and sound speech of the day. He at first explained the alleged Abbeville "outrage." A woman, the widow of a negro who had been appointed by Gen. Grant, held the office until after this Administration came into power. When Clarkson took control representations were made to him against this woman, who had held office all through Cleveland's Administration, which were false and defamatory in character, and made in the interest of the colored man who was afterward appointed by Clarkson and Wanamaker. This enraged the people and a lot of hotheaded young men, one of whom Mr. Cothran admitted was his son, went to the house of the colored woman and might and did make a demonstration. The colored man fled through a back door. He attempted to jump across a railroad cut, fell, and broke his leg. He was not pursued, clubbed, or beaten with barbed wire. The young men who frightened him paid the physician who attended him and set his leg.

Mr. Cothran deprecated the spirit that made it possible to adduce such instances as this in a political form. The statesmen of the Republican Party had abandoned it. The narrow-minded men of small distinction had adhered to it. It was not only unworthy, but it was futile. The falsity of such charges was shown by the fact that capital was going into all parts of the South, and that Northern men were there using it. Men might go where there was danger to their persons, but they would never expose capital, which was sensitive, in a section where it would be endangered. The speaker thundered Mr. Cothran's very temperate and sound interruption of a debate that had been a waste of time up to that moment.

Mr. Kelley presently got a scoring from Representative Rogers of Arkansas. Not long ago Mr. Kelley had made a bitter attack upon Arkansas, in which he made a needlessly inexcusable and brutal allusion to Representative C. R. Breckinridge. When he put his extended speech in the *Record*, Mr. Kelley inserted new and abusive talk, and added at the end of his manuscript—which Mr. Rogers had in his desk.—"Applause, after the fashion employed by Morse of Massachusetts." Having refused to this speech-making trick of Kelley, he read the history of Kelley's appearance as a Fort Smith Union and Confederate Decoration Day celebrant. Kelley had violated all taste and provoked general indignation in making a rabid political speech, in which he described Arkansas as unfit for self-government, and promised to use his influence to give it good Government, with martial law if necessary. There was an indignation meeting, presided over by a Republican Grand Army man, at which Kelley was denounced in unmeasured terms as a malignant fool.

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Secretary Windom has determined to make a change in the office of chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, and it is expected that a successor to John S. Bell, who was appointed to the place by Secretary Manning, will be named by the 1st of next month.

While there are numerous applicants for this position, the salary of which is $3,500 per annum, the contest seems to have narrowed down to Capt. Abbott of Cleveland, formerly a special agent of the Secret Service force, and Col. Drummond of New-York. This is one of the most important places at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, since the incumbent has full sway in the matter of arresting counterfeiting coin counterfeiters, and the agents of the Secret Service cover a great deal of territory, and are generally pretty observing men and well up in a practical knowledge of politics. Chief Bell, who is now in charge, was appointed from New-Jersey, although he belongs in New-York, and the Empire State's Congressmen are making a strong fight to have him succeeded by another New-Yorker.

Secretary Windom's decision that it is time for Chief Bell to go is not likely to call any criticisms from Democratic or Republican. The head of the Secret Service Division is about the only Democratic chief left in the Treasury Department, and it has been for a year a problem to the politicians to know how he has kept his place so long. Chief Bell has himself testified that he is not an expert officer, and he did this at a time when he was trying to discredit the money issued by the Government. The forbearance of Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Manning's successor, was very great, or Chief Bell would not have been found in office when Mr. Windom became Secretary.

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Senator Chandler appears to have reached the conclusion that Speaker Reed's method of enforcing the rule of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives would be an excellent thing for the Senate. He marked his conversion to this idea to-day by proposing the adoption of a new rule by which, when any measure on the calendar is under consideration, the Senate may order that on any given day, not less than six days thereafter, debate upon the measure shall end and voting shall begin upon amendments and the measure itself without any further discussion and without the interposition of any dilatory motions. Mr. Chandler also proposed that whenever a quorum shall fail to vote on any roll call the presiding officer shall have the name of each Senator present and not voting placed on the journal and shall count them as present for the purposes of a quorum to do business.

The New-Hampshire Senator announces, with evident pride, that he is the sole author of the proposed new rule, which was referred to the Committee on Rules. Its fate in that body is problematical, but if it should happen to be favorably reported its passage through the Senate would not be an easy matter. Both parties in the Senate enjoy the present unlimited freedom of debate, and so radical a change will be bitterly opposed by the Democrats and probably by more than one conservative Republican.

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The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to urge upon Congress the advisability of placing our Ministers to the great powers of Europe on an equal footing in respect of rank with the representatives of other nations. In pursuance to this decision Senator Sherman to-day reported from the committee an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, giving the title of Ambassador to our Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the salary to be as now, $17,500 per annum. Other amendments proposed by the committee provide that the salary of the Minister to Turkey shall be $10,000, an increase of $2,500; to Denmark $7,500, an increase of $2,500, and to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, $7,500, an increase of $1,000.

Secretary Blaine in a letter to the committee recommends the increase in the salary of the Minister to Turkey. He says that in view of the relative importance of the Ottoman mission and the high cost of living at Constantinople, owing to the exigencies of a non-Christian Oriental society, the salary of $7,500 now allotted is regarded as wholly inadequate. It was proposed to increase the salary of the combined mission to Greece, Roumania, and Servia to $12,000, but Secretary Blaine said he did not regard the mission as one of sufficient importance to warrant the payment of such a salary. He recommended an increase of $1,000, however, and also the repeal of the requirement that the Minister should also be Consul General, regarding the latter as a superfluous officer.

The amendment with regard to the Danish mission is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Rasmus B. Anderson, at the time the outgoing Democratic Minister, strongly urging the necessity of an increased salary for the Minister at Copenhagen, in order that he might live comfortably and well. Several letters from Mr. Clark Carr, the present Minister, complaining of the inadequate salary, are also annexed.

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Messrs. Clark and Maginnis, the Democratic claimants for seats in the United States Senate from Montana, gave a parting dinner to their Democratic friends to-night at Welcker's Hotel. Nearly all of the Democratic members of the Senate were present, and among the other guests were Representatives Clunie and Cummings, Ex-Representative Lefevre, Mr. D. R. McKee, and Mr. Thompson. Messrs. Clark and Maginnis sat at opposite ends of the long and handsomely-decorated table, and they and their guests discussed a very elaborate menu.

After cofee and cigars had been reached the first toast of the evening was proposed by Senator Voorhees, who made an excellent speech. He trusted that the people of Montana might be relied upon, in their regard for just and right politics, to resent the indignity that the Republican Senate had put upon them by returning a Democratic Senator at the earliest opportunity. He added that he would not have to live to be a very old man to see Montana redeemed from the stain she had suffered in the seating of the Republican claimants.

Numerous other speeches were made by the guests, all full of confidence in the Democratic outlook in Montana and the whole country.

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The total collections of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, were $100,943,226, being an increase of $7,504,779 over the collections during the corresponding perion of the previous fiscal year. The collections were as follows: Spirits, $57,979,936, an increase of $4,768,411; tobacco, $24,161,850, increase $1,319,659; fermented liquors, $18,116,981, an increase of $1,423,776; oleomargarine, $563,107, a decrease of $56,391; banks and bankers, $76, a decrease of $3,935; miscellaneous, $121,219, an increase of $55,560. The receipts during March, 1890, were $1,045,779 greater than those for March, 1889.

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A bill introduced by Senator Frye to-day provides that hereafter it shall be lawful for citizens of the United States engaged in the foreign trade, but residing abroad, to own vessels built in the United States and to have them registered as United States vessels, their home port to be one of those in any State out of which the vessels may trade. Many interests connected in business with citizens of the United States are given the right to own not exceeding a one-fourth share in vessels belonging to the United States. In all such cases, however, the active management and entire responsibility must be devolved on a home owner.

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Secretary Windom has sent to the House a letter requesting an immediate appropriation of $20,000 to cover the cost of urgent repairs for the United States Barge Office Building at New-York City.

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The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Philadelphia is practically completed and will be given a preliminary trial next week.

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The conference report on the Oklahoma bill has been agreed to in the Senate, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

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The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Receivers of Public Moneys.—ALEXANDER S. JACKSON, at New-Orleans; THOMAS B. SHANNON, at San Francisco; JAMES H. DANSKIN, at Alliance, Neb.; JAMES WHITEHEAD, at Brokenbow, Neb.

Registers of the Land Office.—JOHN REESE, at Brokenbow, Neb.; FREDERICK M. DORRINGTON, at Alliance, Neb.

Indian Inspector.—ROBERT S. GARDNER of West Virginia.

Indian Agent.—JOHN E. HELMS for the Santee Indians, in Nebraska.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-Hampshire.—L. A. Ball, Washington.
Rhode Island.—J. Loomis, Georgiaville.
Maine.—G. Van Dyke, Beattie; H. O. Spence, Carroll; B. B. Reynolds, North Lubec.

A BIG FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

THE WAGNER BLOCK BURNED AND HOTEL GUESTS SCARED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—John G. Wagner's five-story block, 73 to 79 South St. Paul Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is $65,000. Weaver, Thomas & Kirk, fine shoe manufacturers, occupied the entire five floors in the south end of the block. The entire stock of made goods and material and machinery was valued at $80,000. The company had an insurance of $40,000 on stock and $17,000 on machinery.

Langslow, Fowler & Co., leather, plush, and carpet chair manufacturers, occupied the upper five stories in the middle of the block. Their stock was valued at $50,000 and was two-thirds insured. Milton H. Smith's printing office was damaged to the extent of $2,500.

The new Osborne House was directly opposite the burning building, and soon the window casings and curtains of the hotel were on fire. The guests were awakened and began to run down stairs in all degrees of dress and undress, some with clothing in their arms and others dragging trunks and satchels. The people in the Windsor and neighboring hotels were awakened, and dressed and swelled the crowd on St. Paul Street, and there were many anxious faces.

The cupola of the Osborne House caught fire three times, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The damage to the Osborne House by fire and water is $3,000. John Karle's saloon was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,000, and John Hahn's market was also damaged $1,000 by fire and water.

AN AUDACIOUS SNEAK THIEF.

ROBBERY COMMITTED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT IN A LOCKPORT BANK.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 23.—A daring theft was committed in the presence of many men at noon to-day in the paying teller's office of the Niagara County National Bank in this city.

Jesse Peterson, President of the United Indurated Fibre Company, stepped into the bank and wrote his personal check for $50 and passed it into Paying Teller George McComb. There were several persons about the window waiting their turn. Mr. McComb counted out the money in fives and tens and passed it over the glass counter. Mr. Peterson asked Mr. McComb for his money in a moment, and was surprised by being informed that it had been passed to him. The money was gone, and a daring piece of sneak thief work had been accomplished before the eyes of the bank officers and the men who were surrounding the window.

The only man on whom suspicion rested was Edward F. Lawson. He was at the window and asked Teller McComb to change a twenty-dollar bill. The police were immediately notified and in fifteen minutes he was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters. He was searched, but no money except the $20, which was accounted for all right, was found on his person. He protested against the arrest.

HE WANTED THE HOUSE TO BURN.

CORONA, L. I., April 23.—Charles Andrews of New-York hired a house here from Phillip Stoft a week ago and had a lot of new furniture, said to have been bought on the installment plan, put in. He said he had a wife and family and that they would come to Corona in a few days. He insured his furniture for $800. This morning at 3:30 o'clock Stoft discovered the house, which is just opposite his own residence, to be on fire. With the aid of the neighbors the flames were extinguished and two mattresses were found in one room of the house saturated with kerosene. A candle, with a package of dynamite attached, was found in one of the mattresses.

Andrews has not been seen in Corona since the fire. The house was not insured and it was damaged about $1,000

ACT LIKE REAL POLITICIANS

COL. STRONG'S BUSINESS MEN HOLD PRIMARIES.

HARMONY PREVAILS EVERYWHERE LAST NIGHT EXCEPT IN THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT MEETING.

The first primaries of the Business Men's Republican Organization were held last night. They were unique in their way. Two delegates to the temporary County Campaign Committee were chosen in each of the fifteen districts in which there are branches with the exception of the Fifth. One of these delegates had been previously selected by the leaders of the Business Men's Republican Organization, and indorsed by Col. W. D. Strong, its President. The other delegate was selected by the members of the district organizations.

The result of this arrangement is a County Campaign Committee, made up of a combination of "silk stockings" and "cotton stockings." Col. Strong and the other leaders who selected the silk stocking portion of the committee picked out prominent men, without regard to their residences. Col. Strong himself is bunched with John J. O'Brien in the Eighth District. Elliott F. Shepard was saddled on the Eleventh because ex-Alderman McMurray, who is his fellow-delegate, wanted him. There was no primary in the Fifth, because the district is to be reorganized and John Dodd deposed from the leadership.

There was some show of a contest in the Nineteenth District when A. B. Caldwell opposed some of the methods of the organization. The meeting was held at White Oak Hall, 1,034 Tenth Avenue. It brought two of Col. Strong's business men to the front in the light of fighters. They were Luke McLaughlin, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, and John Franklin, who seemed to be specially grieved at everything done by the Organization Committee and ready at any moment to meet McLaughlin either with words or blows.

Franklin protested against McLaughlin's giving the report of the Nominating Committee, and when it was given objected to the nominee, Dr. Charles Ziemann, as a man with an axe to grind. In his efforts to prevent bloodshed Chairman C. C. Anderson became much confused and made several unparliamentary and novel rulings. Several times McLaughlin and Franklin advanced toward each other and nearly came to blows, like real ordinary politicians.

Friends twice walked McLaughlin away from his opponent. A motion to adjourn was carried while Franklin was talking. He declared this was the crowning injury and wouldn't shake hands with McLaughlin because he kept his hand for honest men, which showed that he was not a real politician after all.

Fourteen votes were obtained by Franklin in opposition to Dr. Ziemann out of the 89 votes cast. C. C. Shayne, the appointee of the Central Committee, was declared elected without difficulty.

After the election Mr. Shayne was requested to speak. A colored business man seconded the request, and said that though he had never met "Col. Hain," he could say with Daniel Webster: "There is Massachusetts, he speaks for himself." With this eloquent introduction to unnerve him Mr. Shayne naturally spoke with confidence. Of his work in the last campaign he declared that President Harrison had admitted that he (Shayne) was the means of carrying New-York State. He warned the business men not to join the association expecting to make any money out of it, and said that he had promised Republican leaders whom he would not trust with his purse. He then told his hearers that he was much impressed with their fine, open countenances and hoped that the next time he spoke to them he could teach them more than he had been able to teach at his first meeting.

Returns from the primaries were received by Organizer C. D. Sweeny at the rooms of the Ohio Society. The delegates chosen were as follows, the first name in each district being the personal selection of Col. Strong:

First District—H. K. Thurber, Joseph F. O'Brien; Second—E. H. Armisdown, Joseph P. Culligan; Third—Mahlon Chance, Richard H. Clowe; Fourth—W. H. T. Hughes, John B. Dunne; Sixth—Seth M. Milliken, Thomas Scannell; Eighth—Col. W. L. Strong, John J. O'Brien; Ninth—Charles D. Sweeny, Will Jarz, Jr.; Mass.; Eleventh—Elliott F. Shepard, James G. McMurray; Twelfth—Warren Higley, David May; Fourteenth—A. M. Underhill, Frederick P. Doerr; Sixteenth—A. Wakeman, Jr., Thomas M. Nugent; Eighteenth—C. C. Shayne, Jr., Charles Ziemann; Twenty-third—H. O. Armour, Julius Lehmaier.

The committee will meet to organize next Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Ohio Society.

REPUBLICANS WANT THE OFFICE.

INDICTMENTS THAT LOOK LIKE POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day indicted Waddey Wilde, United States Post Office Inspector, upon the charge of obstructing and hindering colored voters of Jackson Ward in this city, from voting at the last Presidential election. Mr. Wilde is a well-known and popular Democrat, who obtained his present position from President Cleveland through the influence of the Hon. George D. Wise. He has made one of the most efficient inspectors that has served in this State.

The charges against Mr. Wilde are the same for which two or three indictments have been found by the Grand Jury at this term of the court against Messrs. Preston Blair, A. E. Guigon, H. M. Smith, and others of the most prominent and wealthy Democrats in this city. The Republicans charge that at the last Presidential and Congressional election these gentlemen, by asking unnecessary questions and unreasonably challenging, hindered a large number of colored voters from getting their ballot before the polls closed. It is believed that the object of the local Republicans in getting Mr. Wilde indicted is to get his office away from him for some of the favorites of that party. They do not expect to show that either Mr. Wilde or any of the other Democrats did anything unlawful, but they hope to bring out things upon which to hurry charges before the Civil Service Commissioner.

DRIVEN INSANE BY LOVE.

THE SAD FATE OF A GIRL DESERTED BY HER AFFIANCED HUSBAND.

NORWALK, Conn., April 23.—The funeral of Miss Mary McNerney, who died violently insane on Monday afternoon, took place from St. Mary's Church this morning.

Four months ago Miss McNerney was one of the brightest girls in Norwalk, but one day she was introduced to Thomas Murtha, a young man well known in South Norwalk. A brief courtship followed, and one day he asked her to become his wife. She consented and the wedding was fixed to occur on Easter Sunday. For a while Murtha was the most devoted of lovers, but one day his visits ceased. He gave no cause for his non-appearance. Miss McNerney knew of no reason why he should act in this manner, and she was too proud to inquire. The matter preyed upon her mind so much that she became silent and restless, and was noticed to be drooping day by day. A few days after the time set for the wedding she became violently insane, and continued in this condition until death relieved her sufferings.

During her illness Murtha called to inquire as to her condition, but evinced no regret at the wreck his infidelity had caused, and, to all appearances, he acted in a manner to impress witnesses as to his utter ignorance of the subject. The funeral was largely attended, and among the mourners appeared Thomas Murtha, whose apparent stoicism was a matter of much comment.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ten Potsdam sportsmen have organized the Potsdam Burnt Bridge Club and have purchased 640 acres of Adirondack forest land from H. W. Stevens of St. Albans, Vt. The place is good for venison and trout and is about eight miles southwest of Gales.

The gas fitters of Chicago will go out on strike next Monday to enforce a demand for the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of $3 50 per day. The employers have decided to discharge all gas fitters on Saturday night.

Three Chinese smugglers were captured in Buffalo Tuesday night. In their possession was found a large quantity of opium. They landed from China at Vancouver, and were on their way to this city.

Parley McFarlane, convicted of the murder of two railroad surveyors in San Pete County last September, was sentenced yesterday at Salt Lake, Utah, to the penitentiary for life.

Daniel Webster, a negro of Middleburg, Conn., was sentenced yesterday at New-Haven to eight years in State prison for assaulting Miss Cowan, a school teacher.

The body of William H. Arnold of Deckertown, N. J., was found floating in the river at Newburg yesterday. He disappeared from home about two weeks ago.

David Carter, who, previous to the war, was a slave of Col. Mayhew of Virginia, died at Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday night, aged one hundred years.

The steamer Lake Nepigon, Capt. Herrman, from Liverpool April 11 for Montreal, is fast in the ice off Cape Ray, N. F.

The open season for trout in Ulster and Delaware Counties begins May 1.

A few elegant suites of the palatial house, The Cumberland, 5th Av. and 52d St., can be had immediately, by the month or balance of the season.—Adv.

DEMOCRATIC FOLLY IN OHIO.

TAXPAYERS ENRAGED OVER THE RECKLESS PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The common people, the taxpayers, do not take kindly to the reorganization of the penal and benevolent institutions of the State for partisan purposes, and already the pulpit has taken up the subject. The Democratic managers have gone further during the past week than did the administration of Gov. Bishop in two years, and for complete failure, demoralization, and scandals the work is without a parallel in the history of the State.

While the penal institutions are looked upon as legitimate places of reward for party service, the Democrats have never conducted the benevolent affairs of the State with any degree of success, the reason probably being the placing in charge of the insane and other unfortunates of attendants without the least experience and wholly unfit for the duties assigned them. A gradual removal of the Republican attendants and nurses would not materially injure the good work that is being done, but the placing of the unfortunates in charge of new and unfit persons is calculated to arouse a storm of indignation from one end of the State to the other, and bring condemnation upon the heads of all who are identified with the administration.

The Democrats are so hungry, however, that the good of the institutions is entirely lost sight of and the care of the patients ignored. Both Senators and Representatives are calling for more of the party patronage. They are looking down the Governor with a responsibility that he will find most burdensome in the near future, the same load that Gov. Bishop endeavored to throw off and could not; that Gov. Hoadly found so irksome when he was confronted with an empty treasury nearly a year before his term expired. And yet the Legislature during the Hoadly administration was conservative as compared with the present one.

Through the reorganization of the benevolent institutions the State has lost for all time the services of some of the best experts and most experienced men in the country who are forced to resign because of their political faith. In his sermon on Sunday night the Rev. Dr. Gladden referred to the ripping up of the State's institutions as follows:

"Did any man ever hear of a more wanton, brainless, brute exercise of political power than that which has during the past week torn two of our great charitable institutions all to pieces, simply to make room for a horde of heelers; to enable a gang of small politicians to pay with places for the services who have helped them get into office? Is there any excuse for this? Yes; the other fellows did the same thing. And by all who think that two crimes make one shining virtue, this excuse will be counted valid. But if any man can look upon such a spectacle as this and not blush for the Commonwealth, his sense of shame must be dull indeed."

An attempt was made in the House this afternoon to pass the Toledo "ripper" bill, but it was defeated by the votes of Democrats who will not sanction any further partisan legislation. An effort will be made to consider it to-morrow. The House also refused to legislate Railroad Commissioner Cappellar, who has one year to serve, out of office.

The local Democracy are in a high state of frenzy because of a bill passed last night which prohibits the appointment of citizens in any place where public institutions are situated as trustees or managers, and also prohibits the election by the same of stewards or financial officers of such institutions from the same county in which they are located. In explanation of this radical step Senator Bowers explained that as most of the State institutions were located near Columbus this county secured all the offices, and every other, save a favored few, had none of the patronage of the State. It was openly declared by members that they had made pledges to their party friends and were unable to deliver the goods, and that they proposed to have something to say as to a division of the loaves and fishes in the future or know the reason.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

MRS. SPINOLA'S TEA—YOUNG FOLKS DANCING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The most elaborate tea of the season was that given this afternoon by Representative and Mrs. Spinola. The guests of honor were to have been Representative Wiley of New-York and his bride, but they were unexpectedly called from the city this morning by a telegram announcing the illness of Mr. Wiley's mother at Buffalo. The rooms used for the tea were in the new portion of the Arlington Hotel. They were decorated with growing plants.

Mrs. Spinola, who stood with her husband and a large corps of assistants, wore a handsome gown of olive green satin brocade in figures, with panels and frimmings of olive green plush and diamond ornaments. Among the ladies of the receiving party were Mrs. English, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. John H. Flagg of New-York, Miss Wilson and Miss Daisy Wilson of Baltimore, Mrs. Owens of Indiana, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Bessie Rutherford, and Miss Letitia Aldrich. The second parlor was used for the promenading, while in the third parlor the guests were entertained with vocal and instrumental music. Opening out from the second parlor was the large dining room, the walls of which were decorated with palmetto. Musicians were stationed in the balcony overlooking the apartment. This balcony and the chandeliers were decorated with asparagus vines. Tables were spread in the form of a hollow square and adorned with huge baskets of American Beauty roses and lilies. Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Mildred Lee were among the guests, who numbered nearly every one prominent in social, official, and Congressional circles.

The East Room of the White House was tonight for the first time since Mrs. Sartoris, as Nellie Grant, held her sweet sixteen party the scene of a ball in which the young people of social and official circles took part. The floor was covered with crash, and bordered on every side with a thicket of palmetto and foliage plants, giving to the apartment the appearance of a conservatory. The decoration of flags and bunting used on night at the army and navy reception remained, with the exception of the stars and anchors on the mantels, which were replaced with masses of lilacs, tulips, hyacinths, and other Spring flowers. The Red, Blue, and Green Parlors and the inner corridor were decorated with potted plants, the mantels banked with flowers and grasses, and the chandeliers festooned with smilax. The guests were received in the East Room by the members of the Presidential household, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and their guest, Miss Shepard. There were about two hundred and fifty guests. Supper was served in the private dining room.

THE CRUISER BALTIMORE.

GREAT PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HER IN THE CITY OF HER NAME.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—Active preparations are being made here for the reception of the new cruiser Baltimore on the 27th inst. Yesterday Mayor Davis sent a letter to all the commercial associations and Exchanges in Baltimore calling for a united movement in honor of the cruiser's visit. A mass meeting is to be held to effect final arrangements. Mr. L. H. Fisher, Director of the St. Cecilia Musical Association, has composed a bright overture to be performed at the concert of the St. Cecilia Orchestra on Friday, May 16. The overture is described as a medley of national songs, introducing "Life On the Ocean Wave," "Star Spangled Banner," by chorus and orchestra, "Sailor's Hornpipe," "Shan Battle," and the *Sun's* song, "The Cruiser Baltimore."

Arrangements have been made by the officers of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association to receive the officers and crew. The officers of the Baltimore have been invited to go to Pimlico on May 13 and be present at the opening of the race meeting. A committee has been selected to proceed to Washington and escort Secretary Tracy to Baltimore. On the day following the officers' reception at the races, or such a day as the commanding officer may select, the crew will be taken to the races in a special train.

The men aboard the Baltimore number in all 323. Of this number 200 are native Americans. Some twenty States in all are represented in the Baltimore's complement.

MRS. KEZIAH HALSTEAD IS DEAD.

RED BANK, N. J., April 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Keziah Blair Halstead, who was a hospital nurse during the late war, was held at the Oceanic Methodist Episcopal Church to-day. The body was interred in Fair View Cemetery.

Mrs. Halstead died on Sunday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Victor A. Ligier of Oceanic, aged sixty-three years. She was the widow of Dr. Joseph W. Halstead, a prominent surgeon of Chicago, who was attached to the Army of the Potomac. Mrs. Halstead volunteered her services and served as a nurse in different hospitals until the close of the war. She was the matron of the hospital at Chesterfield and she also served in the Franklin Hospital and the general hospital at Knoxville. She was a member of the Oceanic church and her assistance was always sought in church and charitable work.

BATON ROUGE IN DANGER

NEGROES ABANDON THE TOWN AND GO TO THE HILLS.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA GROWING WORSE—NEW CREVASSES AND OLD ONES WIDENING.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 23.—During the night the water in Lake Pontchartrain rose five inches. It rose two inches higher, then the wind changed to the south and it began to fall. At night the water was one foot below the level of Metairie Ridge. According to the record in the City Surveyor's office, the lake was three-tenths of a foot above the high-water mark of 1871, the highest ever known here before.

Large forces of men were at work all along the rear of the city, and sacked sand in large quantities was spread along the basins, but still the water kept coming through and over the tops. The whole rear of the town was covered with water up to a point within a mile and a half of the river in front.

There was but one life lost, a young lady in a skiff. The water covered the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Midland Station, twelve miles out, and stopped the running of trains, though the track is not badly washed.

Several other crevasses are reported to-day. Arnaud, just below Vedalia, promises much trouble. The Arnandlia levee, just below Vidalia, broke last night and the water is flowing over the embankment for such a distance that it is impossible to tell the extent of the crevasse.

It will prove quite destructive to property, especially to the New-Orleans and Northwestern Railway, whose station is in the immediate vicinity and whose track runs just back. The water from it is rapidly submerging the lowlands all around Arnaudlia and is backing up toward Vidalia. White Hall levee, just below Arnaudlia, is also reported to be sloughing, and there are fears that it, too, may let go soon.

Two breaks were threatened in the levee in front of Vidalia this morning, and her citizens were summoned out of their beds between 2 and 3 o'clock to raise and strengthen the weak places, which they did, but as there is so little of the embankments in front of the town left above the water their condition is considered critical.

The break in the Lake Concordia levee at Ferridays had this evening widened to 200 feet and was between 20 and 30 feet deep. It is now caving slowly and principally at the north end, away from the break of 1882. Tarpaulins have been placed in position to sink when the levee caves a little more, so as to protect the broken ends.

In the last twenty-four hours the river at Natchez has risen three-tenths of a foot, due largely to the immense rainfall of three inches in quarter inches in that time. Since Monday the rainfall has been nearly five inches. From Baton Rouge word comes that the break at Martinez is widening and the chances are against its being closed. One hundred and fifty men were working there to-day, but this evening all left disheartened except a few. The water is pouring through at a great velocity and is rapidly overflowing the surrounding plantations. It is now within two miles of Baton Rouge. As the highlands are near, all the stock is being driven thither for safety, and the negroes are also going to the hills.

From the Manichac north the following plantations will be overflowed more or less: Housan, Gardes, Houston, Daigre, Sopez, Martin, H. C. Brown, Martinez, Conrad, Garigs, Laurel, Quilter's, Knox, Shannon, Mrs. Gourmier, and Williams. The greater part of West Baton Rouge will be submerged by crevasses above. The backwater made its appearance in the rear of the plantations opposite Baton Rouge to-day, and can be seen plainly from that point. The river is falling at the rate of three-quarters of an inch per hour. Since 8 o'clock this morning it has dropped 6 inches, the gauge now standing 36 feet 11¼ inches.

MARRIED VERY QUIETLY.

AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUCH AGITATES SOCIETY IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—A good deal of excitement was caused in social circles here this afternoon by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary Campbell Gaddis to Mr. Matthias Plum, Jr. Miss Gaddis is the daughter of Mr. Elisha B. Gaddis, one of the leading merchants of Newark and a member of the big wholesale grocery firm of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co. Mr. Plum is a son of Mr. Matthias Plum, a stationer, who has a large store on Broad Street near Market. The wedding ceremony was performed at the house of Mr. Daniel H. Cole, 413 Washington Street, Newark, at noon to-day by the Rev. F. C. Ottman, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, in the presence of Mr. Cole and his wife, a cousin of Miss Gaddis, a Miss Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. Hay, a young married couple, friends of the bride and groom.

Not one representative of the parents of either Mr. Plum or his bride was present, and it is thought that they did not know of the circumstance until after the ceremony was performed. Mrs. Gaddis was seen shopping about town this afternoon, and she said nothing of the matter. Mr. Gaddis was also in town, but apparently knew nothing of it. It is said that the bride and groom drove directly to the house of the bride after the ceremony, but what took place there could not be ascertained. Mrs. Gaddis was believed to favor the marriage. The couple went to New-York on an afternoon train.

The newly-wedded couple have known each other for a long time. Their friendship began when they were children at school and ripened with age. Mr. Plum is a young man of twenty-two, but 23 and Miss Gaddis 19. Their intimacy is said to have met with strong objection from the father of the bride, and they have only been together at the houses of mutual friends or on the street. Both attended the service and Sunday school of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church where Mr. Gaddis is one of the leading members, and they also frequently met at the reading room of the newly-established free library of which Miss Gaddis was a member. The bride is a very bright and extremely well-educated girl. She is very pretty and has a host of friends in this city and elsewhere. Both she and the groom move in the best society.

That the plan for the wedding had been arranged some time previous to the ceremony is shown by the fact that Miss Gaddis told some friends, only a day or two ago, that she would not be able to keep an engagement she had made on Saturday. The friends knew that her parents had announced a dinner for Saturday afternoon and suggested that this might be the reason, but Miss Gaddis answered in the negative. Mr. Plum is very wealthy in his own name. His grandfather, Stephen Plum, died only two or three years ago leaving a fortune variously estimated at a million and a half to two million dollars. Stephen Plum was one of the best-known residents of Newark. He was quite old when he died and amassed his fortune by hard work. The groom was a great favorite of his.

The latter's father owns a handsome residence at Madison, N. J., and is a great lover of fine horses. The firm of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co. is reputed wealthy. The concern was recently reported sold to an Englishman, the price being $1,500,000, but the sale fell through. Mr. Gaddis is one of the leading members of the Newark Board of Aldermen and a very prominent citizen.

ARCHDEACON OF ANNAPOLIS.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran was to-day raised to the rank of the Protestant Episcopal Archdeacon of Annapolis. His rights and privileges are larger than those of other Archdeacons in this country, and are nearly equal to those of the Canons in the Church of England. It is the first time that the rank has been used in Maryland. It is new done in order that Bishop Paret may more fully carry out his plans of missionary work among the colored people of the State.

Archdeacon Moran will devote his labors exclusively to this class. He is fifty-one years old, and is a native of England. While all other denominations in the South have made active efforts among the colored people, the Protestant Episcopal Church has been rather indifferent toward them. Bishop Paret seeks to change this indifference into an energetic missionary policy.

THE ASBURY PARK BANK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 23.—The new Board of Directors elected yesterday by the stockholders of the Asbury Park National Bank, this afternoon elected its officers. Bank Examiner Robert E. James of Easton, Penn., was elected President; Dr. Hugh D. Kinmouth, a wealthy druggist of this place, was elected Vice President, and Harold E. Willard, Cashier. Mr. James is at Easton to-day, where he is connected with the organization of a new trust company. It is probable that he will come to live at this place and assume active control of the Asbury Park National Bank at an early date.

Leaky Corporosis Extract of Beef. Be sure you buy the Liebig Company's only.—Adv.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

A MAJORITY OF DELEGATES IN VARIOUS CONFERENCES FA

THE SECOND DAY AT LINDEN

ANOTHER BIG CROWD TO SEE SIX RACES DECIDED.

SALISBURY, CAPTAIN WAGENER, FORDHAM, GREY DAWN, LITTLE JIM, AND THE INTEREST COLT WON.

There was no decrease in the number of people who attended the races at the pretty Linden Park yesterday. There was pleasant weather, a fast track, and, though the fields were small, some excellent racing. The betting, too, was heavy, but backers of the outsiders fared badly, because the favorites won the first four races, the last one going to the strong second choice, the unnamed colt by Mr. Pickwick-Interest.

The sport opened with a three-quarter mile dash, in which Salisbury ran away from his field and won under a strong pull, so much better was he than any of his competitors. In fact, he ran like a crazy horse, and would have beaten the lot he met a sixteenth of a mile had he been given the opportunity. He is just now a better horse than he was at any time when Mr. Withers owned him.

The second race, at five-eighths of a mile, brought out a field of nine, but the race was almost entirely between the two light-weights, Captain Wagener and Emily Carter. Just at the end, the Brilliantean colt, now called Stryke, came with such a rush that Captain Wagener only had a neck the best of it. Emily Carter being beaten three lengths for the place.

Fordham won the third race, at seven-eighths of a mile, in a romp from My Fellow, while The Doctor, the only other starter, was never in it.

Grey Dawn showed himself to be a good horse just now by winning the fifth race, a run of a mile and an eighth, in good style, coming very strong at the end, when Lord Peyton, who had set a hot pace, had ran himself out. Tristan, too, ran a strong race, and was at Grey Dawn's saddle skirts when the judges' stand was passed, Hamlet finishing a poor third, but just beating Lord Peyton home.

Seven ran in the mile selling race which followed, for which Duplicity was made the favorite. She led the party for three-quarters of a mile, but at the head of the stretch both Maia and Little Jim passed her, and they had a hot fight to the finish, the latter winning because of Taylor's superior riding. Hamilton sent Supervisor up very fast in the last eighth, but he was a neck behind Maia when the race was ended.

The Interest colt had everything his own way in the last race of the day, a half-mile dash for two-year-olds, and won by four lengths from Addie L., with the Lizzie S. colt, the favorite and the only other starter, beaten off.

Details of the racing and betting are given in the following tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstake of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Salisbury, aged, by Stonehenge-Lucinda, 124 pounds.....(Doane) 1
L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. John, aged, 114.....(Horton) 2
A. W. Weingardt's gr. m. Little Addie, 4, 96.....(Hyslop) 3

Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Lee Christy, 4, 96.....(Stevenson) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Salisbury, 2 to 5; St. John, 3 to 1; Lee Christy, 6 to 1; Little Addie, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Salisbury, no betting; St. John, 2 to 5; Lee Christy, 3 to 1; Little Addie, 8 to 1.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two and three year olds, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

C. D. McCoy's ch. c. Captain Wagener, 2 years, by Great Tom-Sadie McNairy, 95 pounds.....(J. Slack) 1
Richard Van Brunt's b. c. Stryke, 3, 115.....(Bergen) 2
W. C. Daly's br. f. Emily Carter, 2, 94.....(Lambly) 3

The Maggie U. filly, 100; Trestle, 115; Extravagance, 115; Defendant, 115; Vollett, 115, and Christine, 100, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Captain Wagener, even money; Stryke, 3 to 1; Defendant, 6 to 1; Extravagance and Trestle, 15 to 1 each; Christine and Emily Carter, 30 to 1 each; the Maggie U. filly, 30 to 1; Vollett, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Captain Wagener, 2 to 5; Stryke, 4 to 5; Defendant, 2 to 1; Extravagance, Trestle, and Emily Carter, 5 to 1 each; Christine, 7 to 1; the Maggie U. filly, 10 to 1; Vollett, 30 to 1.

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29¾.

S. Emery's blk. h. Fordham, 5 years, by Falsetto-Semper Eadem, 124 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
C. Littlefield's ch. g. My Fellow, 4, 116.....(Littlefield) 2
H. Deakin & Co.'s ch. h. The Doctor, 4, 116.....(Horton) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 1 to 4; My Fellow, 5 to 1; The Doctor, 60 to 1. No place betting. Won by three lengths; ten between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾.

Cotton & Boyle's gr. h. Grey Dawn, 5 years, by Billet-Mary Clark, 120 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
L. Stewart's b. h. Tristan, 5, 130.....(Hayward, Jr.) 2
G. W. Cole's blk. h. Hamlet, 5, 110.....(Sedam) 3

Lord Peyton, 91, and King Volt, 110, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Grey Dawn, 7 to 5; Lord Peyton, 11 to 5; Tristan, 3 to 1; Hamlet, 5 to 1; King Volt, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Grey Dawn, 1 to 2; Lord Peyton, 7 to 10; Tristan, even money; Hamlet, 7 to 5; King Volt, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¾. No bid for the winner.

J. Shields's ch. c. Little Jim, 5 years, by Eolus-Retreat, 104 pounds, $1,000.....(Taylor) 1
Frank Taylor's b. m. Maia, aged, 105.....(Flynn) 2
H. A. Newton's ch. g. Supervisor, aged, 110.....(Hamilton) 3

Duplicity, 105; Ralph Black, 106; Re-Echo, 101, and Big Brown Jug, 100, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win.—Against Duplicity, 2 to 1; Maia and Supervisor, 3 to 1 each; Little Jim, 5 to 1; Re-Echo, 8 to 1; Ralph Black and Big Brown Jug, 100 to 1 each.

For place.—Against Duplicity and Supervisor, 4 to 5 each; Maia, even money; Little Jim, 2 to 1; Re-Echo, 3½ to 1; Ralph Black and Big Brown Jug, 30 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:51. No bid for the winner.

Diamond Stable's bay colt, by Mr. Pickwick-Interest, 98 pounds, Slack.....(J. Slack) 1
S. I'Hommedieu's b. f. Addie L., 108.....(Anderson) 2
J. Waldon's bay colt by Duke of Montrose-Lizzie S., 108.....(Littlefield) 3

Betting.—To win.—Against the Lizzie S. colt, 6 to 5; the Interest colt, 3 to 5; Addie L., 3 to 1. No place betting.

Won by three lengths; four between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

The programme for the third day's races at Linden shows a decided improvement in the number of entries for the several races, and good sport is an absolute certainty, as the horses are well matched in every race. The second race in particular promises good sport in the meeting between Seadrift and Salisbury. The list of entries and weights is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Ten Booker, 117 pounds; Prodigal, 115; Royal Garter, 111; Autumn Leaf, 110; Tom Sawyer, 106; Lonely and Silleck, 101 each; King Idle, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; a sweepstakes for all ages. Salisbury, 124 pounds; Seadrift, Salvist, and Esau, 121 each; Ocean, 113; Sam Morse, 109; Trejan and Bob C., 99 each; Hartburg and Lee Christy, 96 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile, for three-year-olds. Major Daly, Stonemason, and Watterson, 117 pounds each; Spendall and Gainesville, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Grey Dawn, 112 pounds; St. Paris, 106; Castaway II., 106; Salvist and Ten Booker, 103 each; Esau, 101; Golden Reel and Hamlet, 98 each; Henry George, 90; Hairspring, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Shiva, 116 pounds; Bohemian, 114; John Arkins, 111; Pomico and Count Luna, 108 each; Miss Olive, 106; Jennie McFarland and Sir William, 105 each; Little Jim, 104; Monte Christo, 100; Hairspring, 99; Not Guilty, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds; selling. Favora, 116 pounds; Bear Boy, 110; the Flanette filly, 106; the Interest colt, 98; Kitty B., 95; Lottie and Angie A., 90 each.

THE CLOSE AT MEMPHIS.

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Ben March won, with Lindlingew second and Black Knight third. Time—0:54.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mary K. won, with Mountain second and Venango third. Time—1:21½.

THIRD RACE.—The Montgomery Stakes. One mile and three-sixteenths. Hypocrita won, with Elyton second and Tom Stevens third. Time—2:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Arrington won, with Hardee second and Retzina last. Time—1:35.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Harnie Foulo won, with Carlton second and Jack Cocks third. Time—1:40.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Shoebird won, with Leo Bright second and Essie S. third. Time—1:19½.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, April 28.—This was the second and last day of the Epsom Spring meeting. The principal race of the day was the City and Suburban Handicap at one mile and a quarter. Fifteen horses started, and the race was won by Sir Bevile of Bedford's six-year-old ch. m. Reve d'Or, by Hampton, out of Queen of the Roses. Baron Hirsch's Vasistas was second and Worlington third. The other starters were Plaudit, Gold, Saltbush, Royal Star, Scots, Bella, St. Kieran, Amber, Quarina, Kalkoon, Rainbeau, and Griffin. The odds were 7 to 1 against Reve d'Or, 50 to 1 against Vasistas, and 100 to 1 against Worlington, with Plaudit the favorite at 2 to 1.

Royal Star made the play to the straight, where Reve d'Or and Vasistas had a hard and close race. Reve d'Or winning by a neck. Vasistas was three lengths ahead of Worlington, who was closely followed by Plaudit, the favorite. The time of the race was 2:12.

The race for the Hyde Park Plate, for two-year-olds at five furlongs, was won by a length by Lord Ellesmere H. F. Smith's br. m. Hidden, out of Bellinda Ellesmere, by Hermit, who, with Scobell, ran a length

starters. The last betting was 10 to 1 against Hildebert, and 10 to 1 against Ham.

JOCKEYS SUSPENDED.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—The Executive Committee of the Louisville Jockey Club yesterday suspended Stoval, Finnegan, and Ray, the jockeys against whom complaints have been made for signing contracts with two or more stables, for this year.

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

RESULTS OF THE VARIOUS GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY.

Three games of baseball were played in this vicinity yesterday, and only one of the local clubs won. The Giants lost to the Quakers and the Rochesters defeated Brooklyn after a ten-inning game. New York's Players' Club was the only successful team.

At Brotherhood Park, Burlington pitched against Irving's men. The latter had all their batting clothes, and they hit so ball in all directions, making fifteen safe hits, including three home runs and four doubles. Irving made one of those drives for which he is famous, sending the ball over the left-field fence. Errors by Glasscock and Horning lost the game on the Polo Grounds. Rusie pitched good ball. At Ridgewood Park the solitary ball a pretty one. Rochesters batters made some phenomenal stops and catches. The scores of all the games follow:

AT BROTHERHOOD PARK.

NEW-YORK (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, r.f.	1	1	2	1	1	Griffin, l.f.	0	1	2	1	0
Richardson, 3b.	1	2	2	4	0	Shindle, s.s.	0	0	1	2	0
Connor, 1b.	1	0	6	0	0	Cassidy, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Richardson, l.f.	1	2	6	0	0	Hoover, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Ewing, c.	2	3	1	1	0	Fogarty, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Slattery, c.f.	1	2	2	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Whitney, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Fisher, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Hatfield, s.s.	0	0	2	1	0	Cross, c.	0	0	6	2	1
O'Day, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Buckley, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	8	13	27	9	2	Total	1	3	27	17	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—New-York, 5. First base on errors—New-York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off O'Day, 3. Struck out—Hatfield. Home runs—Ewing, Slattery. Two-base hits—Gore, Ewing, Whitney, O'Rourke. Sacrifice hits—Connor, Malvey, Cross. Stolen bases—Slattery, Whitney, Malvey. Wild pitches—O'Day. Passed balls—Cross. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Mobert.

AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

NEW-YORK (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tiernan, c.f.	0	2	1	0	0	Burke, c.f.	1	0	1	0	0
Glasscock, s.s.	0	0	2	2	2	Hamilton, l.f.	1	3	0	2	0
Horning, l.f.	1	0	2	0	0	Myers, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	Thompson, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Beany, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Clements, c.	1	1	2	2	0
Scanlon, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Mayer, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Clarke, r.f.	0	2	0	0	0	McCauly, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Seymour, c.	0	2	6	1	0	Allen, s.s.	0	0	2	3	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Vickery, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	1	8	24	13	4	Total	3	6	27	19	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Vickery, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 5; by Vickery, 2. Two-base hits—Clarke, Beany. Double play—Rusie, Bassett, and Scanlon. Hit by pitcher—Tiernan, Denny. Sacrifice hits—Beany, (2,) Rusie, Myers, McCauley. Stolen bases—Bassett, Beany, Rusie. Wild pitch—Rusie. Passed ball—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT RIDGEWOOD PARK.

ROCHESTER (A. A.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN (A. A.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Scheffler, r.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Foltz, c.f.	1	0	2	0	0
Lyons, lf.	1	2	1	2	0	Daily, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Knowles, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	2	12	2	0
O'Brien, 1b.	2	1	9	1	0	Fennelly, s.s.	0	1	2	4	0
Greenwood, 2b.	1	0	3	5	0	Simon, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Phillips, s.s.	0	0	2	0	0	Bowes, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0
Fennelly, c.	0	0	6	1	0	O'Connell, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
McGuire, c.	1	1	9	1	0	Coy, c.	0	0	6	3	2
Fitzgerald, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Sowders, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
						McGuffin, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	7	5	36	9	1	Total	2	5	30	17	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	—7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Rochester, 3; Brooklyn, 0. First base on errors—Rochester, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Rochester, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Fitzgerald, 3; off McGuffin, 6. Struck out—By Fitzgerald, 6; by McCallough, 6. Stolen bases—Bowes, Lyons, Knowles. Sacrifice hits—Phillips, Greenwood, Fennelly, Bowes. Double plays—Greenwood, Fennelly, Gerhardt, and O'Brien. Three-base hits—T. O'Brien, Knowles, and Scheffler. Hit by pitched ball—T. O'Brien, Burke. Wild pitches—McCullough, 2; Fitzgerald, 1. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

TO-DAY'S GAMES IN THIS VICINITY.

New-York (P. L.) vs. Philadelphia (P. L.) at Brotherhood Park, 157th St. and 8th Ave.

Brooklyn (N. L.) vs. Philadelphia (N. L.) at Washington Park, 5th Av. and 3d St., (Kings County Elevated Road.)

OTHER GAMES.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, (N. L.)	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Boston, 13; Brooklyn, 5. Errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Pitchers—Nichols and Hughes. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

Boston, (P. L.)	2	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	—10
Brooklyn	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	6	—7

Base hits—Boston, 13; Brooklyn, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Pitchers—Daley and Van Haltren. Umpires—Mahaffey and Barnes.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, (N. L.)	5	1	4	3	0	0	2	7	0	—20
Cleveland	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	6	0	—12

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 5. Pitchers—Daniels and Daly. Umpire—Mr. Zacharias.

Pittsburg, (P. L.)	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 2. Pitchers—Galvin and Ewing. Umpires—Messrs. Mathews and Gunning.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, (N. L.)	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	—8
Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 1. Pitchers—Duryea and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo-Cleveland (P. L.) game was postponed on account of rain.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	—11
Syracuse	2	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	—10

Base hits—Athletic, 14; Syracuse, 12. Errors—Athletic, 3; Syracuse, 3. Pitchers—Esper and Lyons. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—2
Columbus	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Columbus, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2; Columbus, 1. Pitchers—Easton and Stratton.

At Wilmington—Jersey City, 13; Wilmington, 8.
At Newark—Newark, 14; Worcester, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 11; New Haven, 8.
At Baltimore—Hartford, 8; Baltimore, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Phil'delp'a	3	1	.750	Cincinnati	2	2	.500
Boston	3	1	.750	New-York	1	3	.250
Pittsburg	3	1	.750	Brooklyn	1	3	.250
Chicago	2	2	.500	Cleveland	1	3	.250

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Louisville	4	2	.667	Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Columbus	4	2	.667	Syracuse	2	4	.333
Athletic	4	2	.667	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Rochester	4	2	.667	Toledo	1	4	.200

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	3	0	1000	Pittsburg	2	2	.500
Brooklyn	2	2	.500	New-York	2	2	.500
Phil'delp'a	2	2	.500	Boston	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500	Cleveland	0	3	.000

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	3	1	.750	Wilm'gt'n	2	2	.500
Worcester	3	1	.750	Baltimore	2	2	.500
Hartford	3	1	.750	N'w-H'v'n	1	3	.250
JerseyCity	2	2	.500	Wilm'gt'n	0	4	.000

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Suale of the North German Lloyd, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, took out among other passengers Herbert Ward, the African explorer and writer; Mrs. Ward, Capt. A. Campbell, Consul Macleinecke, Lieut. Henry T. Allen of the United States Army, Dr. J. C. Guernsey, the Rev. Felix Bakum, R. R. Colgate, Jacob Gutending, the Rev. Cornelius Loisten, Lindley M. Keasbey, G. de Rhoards, Henry Neustaeter, Miss C. J. Cunitvia, H. A. Potter, Edward Salomon, John L. Stoddard, and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason.

Among the passengers on the Red Star steamship Friesland, which sailed for Antwerp, were Dr. Anton von Pallenbeh, Austrian Consul at this port; the Rev. Beverly E. Warner, Lieut. James A. Ogle of the United States Army, the Rev. W. H. Burves, Mrs. Cecelia L. Wayland, Dr. S. S. McFarland, Dr. W. G. Macdonald, John Gilder, and W. D. Cobbranz.

On the White Star steamship Germanic, which sailed for Liverpool, were H. E. Harcourt Vernon, Judge King, Mrs. Charles H. Rundgren, the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, Major W. Peacock, George Fielding Sewell, W. Lloyd Ansteuther, H. C. Aspinwall, Dr. Solomon Carpenter, George W. Collamore, David Loring, Jr., and Capt. Forsester.

The Inman steamship City of Berlin, for Liverpool, had as passengers Capt. H. C. Bradwell, Richard Temple, George P. Evans, Henry Suydam, Charles Parsons, Percy Charles, and T. H. Middleton.

The White Star steamship Teutonic arrived yesterday afternoon after a quick trip of six days five hours and fifty minutes from Queenstown. The best day's run of the voyage was 506 miles. Among the passengers were Sir George and Lady Stephen, Sir Henry Gore, the Hon. Mrs. W. R. Beresford, Capt. G. R. Graham, Richard Burton, Capt. G. R. Bradbury, Mrs. Frankfurt, Capt. C. W. Garrard, Dr. Henry G. Mogrew, Isaac Smith, W. P. and Dr. Harry E. Vade.

A COACHMAN DEMED TO DEATH.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 28.—Mr. Gilbreath's stables at Cayuga Lake were destroyed by fire last night, and his coachman, Herbert Hollenbeck, and three horses were burned to death. Mr. Gilbreath is supposed to have started the fire while smoking in bed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles Jackson, the husband of Maggie Murphy, has been traced to Jersey City by Central Office Detectives Heidelberg and Dolan, who have also received information that he will endeavor to sail for Europe on one of the steamers leaving that city this morning. The Jersey City police have been requested to watch the steamers. Jimmy White is the man who, in Justice Power's Police Court yesterday morning, had the case against him dismissed on the ground that the assault was the result of his horse becoming unmanageable. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination. The policeman is not seriously injured.

Referee R. M. Stover yesterday filed his report in the Supreme Court dismissing the complaint in the suit of Henry Chalmers for a divorce from Désiré Chalmeneau, a Maiden Lane jeweler. The woman met Chalmeneau and assumed his name, although there was never any marriage ceremony. Mr. Stover finds that the case is not one where the law will presume that the parties intended to assume the relations of husband and wife.

Woolbury Langdon qualified yesterday as a Republican Commissioner. John Haven and Charles Stewart Smith are the sureties on his bond. In speaking of the proposed change in the Fassett bill giving the Mayor the right to appoint six Commissioners on a non-partisan basis, Mayor Grant said yesterday that anything that will give the rapid transit WITH a just compensation would suit him.

Three witnesses appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to support the alibi set up by Policeman Francis McGowan of the steamboat squad, who is charged with blackmailing Saloon Keeper Emil Roth of 218 East Houston Street on Sunday, the 6th inst. McGowan's alibi was that he was attending a funeral at the time of the blackmailing. Justice Taintor reserved his decision.

The sum of $1,500,000 has already been pledged toward raising $250,000 for the Presbyterian Hospital. The managers have engaged Architect J. Cleveland Cady to draw up preliminary plans for the new building, and these were filed with the Building Bureau yesterday. The contemplated improvements, according to plans filed with the Bureau of Buildings, are to cost $475,000.

The report of William H. Willis, appointed referee to examine the accounts of John Von Glahn as receiver of the Equitable Reserve Fund Life Association of the City of New-York, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Von Glahn received $66,136.74 and stated disbursements will have left for distribution among the stockholders $79,200.79.

Detective Sergeants Alonzo and Cottrell, who are handling the case of the murdered French Marshal Gendé for the Paris police, went to Staten Island Tuesday and saw the body of the man who committed suicide a week ago at Willowbrook Park reported to Inspector Byrnes yesterday that he was not Gendé's murderer, Michel Eyraud.

The Irish Brigade Veteran Association gave a performance of the "Lady of Lyons" last evening at Turn Hall, East Fourth Street. Capt. Patrick J. Healy, President of the Thomas Francis Meagher Veteran Association, filled the rôle of Claude Melnotte. After the performance there was a reunion of the veterans.

A sale of boats, hand carts, and other vessels and furniture property was held at the Police Headquarters yesterday and the police pension fund will derive $300 from it. Many of the boats were old and damaged. The two best, a light two-oared one and a police patrol launch, brought respectively $21 and $22.

George Wilson, alias George Morton, was held in default of $2,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of stealing silk from McLeod & Co. of 5 East Nineteenth Street. The robbery was committed in February, 1889, and detectives have been looking for Wilson ever since.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday dissolved conditionally the injunction obtained by John J. Fleming, restraining William J. Seaman, the actor, from producing any play under the name of "Myles Aroon." Seaman must pay the costs of the motion and file a bond of $1,000 to satisfy any damage.

Postmaster Van Cott has decided to have all the stamp windows in the General Post Office kept open until 5 P. M., and one of the wholesale windows kept open all night. One of the retail windows has heretofore been open all night, but stamps were sold at wholesale only up to 4 P. M.

The New-York County Medical Association has adopted a resolution urging the members of the Legislature to support the bill now before it to repeal the law by which a physician is made ineligible for the position of President of the Board of Health of New-York City.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Elizabeth Hammond against John F. Plummer and his sureties, Jeremiah P. Murphy, to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000 on property on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Second Street.

Mrs. Pemberton Hincks and Mr. Mansuri have generously volunteered to be present and sing at the fair in aid of the French Hospital and Free Day Nursery, at Old Armory Hall, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street this evening.

Charles Frandt, a four-year-old child of 702 Eleventh Avenue, who was run over by an engine of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in front of 702 Eleventh Avenue, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital.

Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M., will meet this evening and confer the third degree in full costume. R. W. John M. Warrall will give the historical lecture. Brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited.

The Business Men's Democratic Association will hold a reception to-night at the Hoffman House, and addresses will be made by Charles H. Winfield of Jersey City, Ex-Lancey Nicoll, C. B. Potter, and D. C. Calvin.

The annual reunion of the veterans of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, will be held Wednesday evening, May 21, at the New-York Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-fifth Street.

Mayor James F. Jackson and other officials of Fall River, Mass., called on Mayor Grant yesterday. They are seeking information as to the best way to furnish the new public building in their town.

The regulations for vacations of police officers have been amended so that Sergeants and Detective Sergeants may have twelve days' leave with full pay or twenty-four days with half pay.

Three shares of Chemical Bank stock were among the securities sold on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday. Two shares sold for $4,751 each and one share for $4,775.

The closing reception and drill of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, will be held this evening in the regimental armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth Street.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy went to Far Rockaway yesterday for a few days' rest.

"Excelsior."—The initiation fee at the Reform Club is $25; the dues are $15 semi-annually.

"C. H."—Ask your own physician to name the best specialist.

"A Constant Reader?"—He could not be forced to serve.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police have been searching for several weeks for a miscreant who occupies his time in squirting acid on the dresses of the ladies whom he meets. Half a dozen cases have already been reported, and, from the stories told, it is thought the fellow uses an ordinary bulb syringe. He walks up behind his victim, and in an instant the latter's dress is ruined. As he works at night the police have been unable to get a very good description of him.

Mrs. Augusta Mackworth, who jumped from a Brooklyn ferryboat several weeks ago in an attempt at suicide, but who was rescued, succeeded in taking her life yesterday morning. She lived at 179 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg. While alone yesterday morning she took a dose of paris green and died in a few hours. She had been ailing for a long time, and this was the fourth attempt she had made upon her life.

The unknown man who got into a row with Grocer Kaster in front of the latter's store on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and was knocked down, receiving in his fall a fracture of the skull, died yesterday at the Eastern District Hospital. He never regained consciousness, so that his identity is as much a mystery now as ever.

Supervisor-at-Large Kretzschmar yesterday vetoed a resolution giving a committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors power to spend money for a trip to Gettysburg on Brooklyn Day. He considers such junketing tours as extravagant and, in the case of the Supervisors, opposed to law.

The Third Battery, Capt. Henry S. Bamsin commanding, is to hold its closing reception for the season to-night in the armory of the organization in Dean Street, near Washington Avenue. An exhibition drill in practical maneuvres and a review of the battery will precede the reception.

Edward Harding, aged four years, who lived at Thirty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, fell into a pond at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday and was drowned.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The following gentlemen have been appointed census enumerators for the town of Cortlandt: Stephen Lloyd Hyatt, Caleb V. Barger, Charles G. Conklin, Seymour L. Bleakley, Eugene Barton, and James F. Bushnell.

The business men of Peekskill last evening got into open opposition their agreement to close up their places of business at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturday and Monday.

The fruit buds are in bloom all through Westchester County, and unless a heavy frost comes to nip them there will be a large crop this season.

The Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon will put an election for Captain next Monday evening.



The equivalent in English money of $2,500 was once offered by an old lady in London for the return of a favorite cat which had strayed or been stolen. People called it a cruel crime, and perhaps she was. It is unfortunate that any one of the gentler sex should ever form the idea, yet many do. It is, however, frequently not

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 23—5 P. M.

The following tables show the full range of prices and the closing bids on the Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	200
At., Col. & P.	92	92	92	92	100
At. T. & S. F.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
At. T. & S. F. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	100
At. & Pac. Inc.	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	1,000
Buf. & Erie, new.	118	118	118	118	100
Canada So.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	100
Canada So. 2d.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
C. Pac. 8s of 1898.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Ches. & O.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
C. & O. 1st.	103	103	102¾	103	21,000
C. & O. 2d.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
C. & O. & S. W. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	100
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
C. B. & Q. 5s, ded.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
C. R. & Q. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	95	95¼	95	95¼	90,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
C., St. L. & P. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
C. I., St. L. & C. 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¾	78½	77¾	78½	21,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	81	81	81	81	13,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	6,000
Den. & Rio G. imp.					
pf.	32	32	32	32	5,000
Det. & Mac. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107	107	107	107	9,000
Erie 2d.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	109¼	109¼	109	109	38,000
Ga. Pac. 2d.	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	5,000
H. & T. C. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	3,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
L. Shore gen. 5s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2,000
Kansas Pacific con.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
K. & T. n. 4s.	77	77¼	77	77	257,000
K. & T. 2d.	44	44	43½	43½	31,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	12,000
K. & T. gen. 2d.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	123,000
K. C. & Omaha 1st.	85	85	85	85	1,000
L. Shore 1st.	84½	84½	84½	84½	10,000
L. Shore gen. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	4,000
Lake S. 1st gen.	126	126	126	126	2,000
Long Dock 7s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Long I. gen. 4s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
L., N. A. & C. 5s.	98	98¼	98	98¼	3,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Mexican Nat. 1st.	95	95	95	95	5,000
M. L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	125	125	125	125	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	45,000
M. & Ohio gen. 6s.	60½	60½	60½	60½	82,000
Mut. Un. deb. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. gen. 5s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ctf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	130½	130½	130½	130½	12,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	130	130	130	130	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	30,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North of Cal.	100	100	100	100	1,000
North Pacific 2d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	6,000
North Pacific 3d.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	8,000
Nor. & W. gen. 6s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1,000
Northwest. 1. f. 5s.	107½	106¾	106¾	107¼	10,000
Ohio I. & W. 1st r. s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	5,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
O. S. L. & U. N. con.	93	93	93	93	50,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Peo., D. & Ev. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Read. 1st pf. ins.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	5,000
Read. 2d pf. ins.	49½	49½	49½	49½	5,000
Read. con. 4s.	86	86	86	86	30,000
R. G. W. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	81,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
R. W. & O. con.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
R. W. & O. 1st.	106	106	106	106	13,000
R. W. & O. 1st, r.					
s. r.	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
St. L. & I. M. gen. 6s.	112	112	112	112	5,000
St. Paul gen. 6s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
St. P. & N. P. 1st.	125	125	125	125	10,000
St. P. W. M. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	89½	89½	89½	89½	4,000
St. P. & M. con. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
San A. & A. P. 4s of 1926.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000
Savannah W. 1st.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Shen. V. gen. 6s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	10,000
So. Carolina inc.	9	9	9	9	5,000
So. P. of Cal. con. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
T. C. & I. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
T. & O. C. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	26,000
T. A. & A. & G. N.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78½	78½	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Union Elev. 1st.	109	109	109	109	10,000
U. P. 1st 4s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
U. P. L. & C. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Va. Mid. gen. 5s.	90	90	89	89	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Wabash 2d.	82	82	82	82	4,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Wheel. & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	1,890
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	1,010
Wis. Central.	29¾	30	29¾	30	310
Total sales.					290,176

*Unlisted. †Ounces.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	$5,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	92	92	92	92	17,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	17,500
At. T. & S. F. Ind.	81½	81½	80½	81½	195,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	1,000
Buf. & Erie, new.	118	118	118	118	3,000
Canada So. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
C. Pac. 8s of 1898.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	103	103	102¾	103	21,000
C. & O. 1st. A.	103	103	103	103	1,000
C. & O. & S. W. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	100
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
C. B. & Q. 5s, ded.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
C. R. & Q. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	95	95¼	95	95¼	90,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
C., St. L. & P. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
C. I., St. L. & C. 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¾	78½	77¾	78½	21,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	81	81	81	81	13,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	6,000
Den. & Rio G. imp.					
pf.	32	32	32	32	5,000
Det. & Mac. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107	107	107	107	9,000
Erie 2d. con.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	109¼	109¼	109	109	38,000
Ga. Pac. 2d. con. 5s.	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	5,000
H. & T. C. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	3,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
L. Shore gen. 5s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2,000
Kansas Pacific con.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
K. & T. n. 4s.	77	77¼	77	77	257,000
K. & T. 2d.	44	44	43½	43½	31,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	12,000
K. & T. gen. 2d.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	123,000
K. C. & Omaha 1st.	85	85	85	85	1,000
L. Shore 1st.	84½	84½	84½	84½	10,000
L. Shore gen. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	4,000
Lake S. 1st gen.	126	126	126	126	2,000
Long Dock 7s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Long I. gen. 4s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
L., N. A. & C. 5s.	98	98¼	98	98¼	3,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Mexican Nat. 1st.	95	95	95	95	5,000
M. L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	125	125	125	125	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	45,000
M. & Ohio gen. 6s.	60½	60½	60½	60½	82,000
Mut. Un. deb. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. gen. 5s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ctf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	130½	130½	130½	130½	12,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	130	130	130	130	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	30,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North of Cal.	100	100	100	100	1,000
North Pacific 2d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	6,000
North Pacific 3d.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	8,000
Nor. & W. gen. 6s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1,000
Northwest. 1. f. 5s.	107½	106¾	106¾	107¼	10,000
Ohio I. & W. 1st r. s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	5,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
O. S. L. & U. N. con.	93	93	93	93	50,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Peo., D. & Ev. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Read. 1st pf. ins.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	5,000
Read. 2d pf. ins.	49½	49½	49½	49½	5,000
Read. con. 4s.	86	86	86	86	30,000
R. G. W. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	81,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
R. W. & O. con.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
R. W. & O. 1st.	106	106	106	106	13,000
R. W. & O. 1st, r.					
s. r.	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
St. L. & I. M. gen. 6s.	112	112	112	112	5,000
St. Paul gen. 6s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
St. P. & N. P. 1st.	125	125	125	125	10,000
St. P. W. M. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	89½	89½	89½	89½	4,000
St. P. & M. con. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
San A. & A. P. 4s of 1926.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000
Savannah W. 1st.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Shen. V. gen. 6s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	10,000
So. Carolina inc.	9	9	9	9	5,000
So. P. of Cal. con. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
T. C. & I. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
T. & O. C. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	26,000
T. A. & A. & G. N.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78½	78½	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Union Elev. 1st.	109	109	109	109	10,000
U. P. 1st 4s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
U. P. L. & C. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Va. Mid. gen. 5s.	90	90	89	89	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Wabash 2d.	82	82	82	82	4,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Wheel. & L. E.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	1,890
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	1,010
Wis. Central inc.	38	38½	37½	38	47,000
Total sales.					$1,748,000

†Unlisted. ‡Seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alle.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Amoria.	.05	.05	.05	.05	2,000
Brunswick.	.91	.95	.91	.95	7,100
Buffalo.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Char. Oil & Va.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Ch. Cristo.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Gould & Curry.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Horn Silver.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	50
Iola.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Leadville.	.13	.14	.13	.14	1,500
Little Chief.	.31	.33	.31	.33	4,500
Mutual S. & M.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	200
Marion.	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Monitor.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Oriental.	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,000
Plymouth.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	100
Quicksilver.	1.00	1.00	.90	.90	1,100
Quicksilver pf.	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Sierra Nevada.	.48	.48	.48	.48	100
Standard.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Union Con.	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Yellow Jacket.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Total sales.					17,450

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ch., Bur. & Q.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	100
Chi., St. P. M. & O.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	200
Colorado Coal.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	400
Chi. & N. W.	84	84	84	84	100
Chi., St. P. & Minn.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	13,200
Chi. & N. W.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	90
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	141¾	140¾	141¾	31,920
Den. & R. G.	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	870
Den. & R. G. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	70
Flouring.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	70
Louis. & Nash.	88	88¼	87½	88	2,060
Lake S. & W. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	180
Missouri Pacific.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	5,400
Manhattan con.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	340
Nat. Lead Trust.	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	1,840
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	450
N. Y. Sus. & W.	17¾	17¾	17	17¾	2,130
North Pac. Pref.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	240
North'n Pac. pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	100
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	32	32	32	32	300
Or. R. & Nav.	103¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	100
Oregon Trans.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	10
Pacific Mail.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	350
Phil. & Reading.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	10,400
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22	670
Sugar Ref. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	11,200
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	280
Union Pacific.	64½	64¾	64¼	64¾	1,810
Wabash pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	380
Western Union.	82¾	83	82¾	83	440
Wheel. & L. E.	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	350
Total sales.					65,750

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. inc.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	$5,000
Brooklyn El. 2d.	90½	90½	90½	90½	1,000
Ches. & O. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Erie 2d con.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
K. T. & T. C. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Ga. Pacific 2d.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	1,000
Hock. Valley 5s.	77½	77½	77½	77½	2,000
Iowa Central 1st.	97	97	97	97	3,000
K. & T. 2d.	77	77	77	77¼	25,000
Read. 1st pf. ins.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	2,000
Read. gen. 4s.	85	85	85	85	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	93	93	93	93	5,000
Union Pacific 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	109	109	109	109	2,000
West. Union 1st. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
Wabash 2d.	82	82	82	82	4,000
Total sales.					$75,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	.83	83½	82½	83¼	148,000
Clearances.					1,000,000

The stock market was not active. In the first hour there was some weakness but subsequently pretty much everything advanced. The coal stocks were particularly strong, especially Delaware and Hudson. There was an absence of influential news. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Delaware and Hudson, 2½; New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, 1¼; Erie preferred, 1½; Lackawanna, 1½; American Telegraph and Cable, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, and Long Island, each 1; Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City preferred, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1. *Declined*—Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced ¼, Whisky, ¼, and Lead ¼. American Cotton Oil trust receipts declined ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2½@5 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.86½ for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.85 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short. Reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

Government bonds were freer. The sales on call were $6,000 4s registered at 122. In State securities $25,000 Georgia gold 7s sold at 101½; $1,000 North Carolina Consol 4s at 97; $10,000 do. 6s of 1919 at 122½, and $10,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 7¾. In bank stocks 25 Bank of the State of New-York sold at 114¾@114¾; 28 of Butchers' and Drovers' at 197, 100 of Manhattan at 190, 100 of Phenix at 141, 10 of Shoe and Leather at 160, and 50 of Tradesmens' at 110.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg firsts, 1¾; Mobile and Ohio general 4s, 1½; Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, do. 6s, Denver and Rio Grande Improvement 5s, Kansas and Texas 5s, Texas Pacific incomes, Ann Arbor firsts, and Long Island general 4s, each ½; Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern firsts and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, each ⅝, and East Tennessee gold 5s, Oregon Railway and Navigation 5s, and Savannah Western firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 1⅛; Chicago and Eastern Illinois general 6s, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg firsts, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado 6s, and Wisconsin Central incomes, each 1, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consols, 1½.

Five Tuscaloosa certificates sold at 83½@83. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $2.90.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	211	North River.	120
Bullion & Drovers.	105	Pacific.	175
Columbia.	230	Park.	300
Continental.	140	People's.	240
Fourteenth Street.	125	Republic.	120
Fourth National.	160	Seaboard National.	150
Gallatin National.	305	Second National.	450
Garfield National.	150	Seventh National.	100
Manhattan.	180	Shoe & Leather.	180
Metropolitan.	7	24 Nineteen.	100
Mount Morris.	250	State of New-York.	115
New-York County.	400	United States Nat'l.	250
Ninth National.	158	Western National.	114
North America.	180		

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $122,860,269; Balances, $6,258,490

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, c.	109	109¼	Cur. 6s, 1895.	110¼	—
4s, '91, r.	109	109¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	112	—
4s, '07, c.	122	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	114	—
4s, '07, r.	122	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	116	—
5s, '81, c.	107¾	108			
5s, '81, r.	107¾	108			

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn. R.	56¼	56½	Cent. Trans.	50	50½
Phila. & Read.	42	42¼	Leh. Val.	56¾	57
Cam. & Amb.	126	127	Leh. Nav.	53¾	54

CACTUS BLOOD CURE

The most extraordinary vegetable remedy yet discovered. Used by South American Indians for 500 years. An absolute cure for all hereditary or acquired blood diseases. Infallible in scrofula, eczema, cancer, rheumatism, disfiguring eruptions, and disorders of stomach, liver, and kidneys of adults and children. Pronounced by leading physicians of New-York the greatest blood cure known. Send for descriptive book containing indorsements of Reverend Catholic Fathers, prominent physicians, and many cured in New-York. Sold by druggists.

THE DOCTORS ASTONISHED.

The three most destructive, insidious, and incurable constitutional blood disorders that ever afflicted humanity are scrofula, cancer, and specific blood disease, poisoning whole families, deteriorating the race, and defeating the doctors; when it was announced that Don Ramon Alva, the last of his race, had permitted the great Brazilian Cactus Cure to be placed before the public as an infallible, rapid, and permanent cure for this terrible trio of blood disorders, invalids rejoiced and skeptics doubted; but when leading scientists and specialists in this country, who, after careful trial, fully indorsed the wonderful claims, the doctors were astonished.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1890.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business at the Building Materials Exchange was very quiet to-day. Bricks are easy. Laverstraw Hard are worth $6.75@$7.75 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6.50@$7; Up-River Hard, $6.25@$7; Long Islands, $6.50@$7.25; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.75; Pale Bricks, $2.75@$3.50; Croton Dark and Red, $15; Croton Brown, $18; Philadelphia Front, $21; Pronton Front, $21.... Rosendale Cement is scarce, and is worth 90c@$1.10 ₱ bbl; American Portland, $2.10@$2.30; English Portland, $3.90@$4.10; Rosendale, $2.50; German Portland, $2.30@$2.70.... Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl, and do finishing, $1.20; State Lime, 85c; St. John's Lime, 90@95c; Ground Lime, 80c.... Laths are scarce, and are advancing in small quantities. They are worth $2.40@$2.60 ₱ 1,000.... Hair is quiet. Goats' Hair is worth 22@25c ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14@18c.

COFFEE—Although without much activity in private trade, was held to steadiness, with Rio No. 7 just been quoted 18¼c.... Sales embraced 4,000 bags Rio, of No. 6, (minus 10 points) at 18½c,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
AMUSEMENTS	7	HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	7
APARTMENTS TO LET	7	HOTELS	7
AUCTION SALES	7	HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED	7
BOARDERS WANTED	7	INSTRUCTION	7
BUSINESS NOTICES	5	LEGAL NOTICES	7
CITY FLATS TO LET	7	LOST—DOGS TO LET	7
CITY HOUSES TO LET	7	LOST AND FOUND	5
CITY ITEMS	6	MARRIAGES	5
CITY REAL ESTATE	7	MISCELLANEOUS	3
CLOTHING	7	NEW PUBLICATIONS	3
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES	3	PIANOS	7
COUNTRY BOARD	7	RAILROADS	6
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	7
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	RELIGIOUS NOTICES	3
DEATHS	5	SHIPPING	8
DIVIDENDS	3	SITUATIONS WANTED	6
DRY GOODS	3	SPECIAL NOTICES	5
ELECTIONS	3	STEAMBOATS	6
EXCURSIONS	6	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FINANCIAL	3	SUMMER RESORTS	7
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	THE TURF	3
HELP WANTED	6	WANTED TO PURCHASE	7
		WINTER RESORTS	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.

AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Nachbarinnen and Des Loewen Erwachen.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NERO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.

BASEBALL—Brotherhood Park, 8th Av. and 157th St. At 4.

BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Faust Up to Date.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Percy Pendragon, Wig and Gown, and A Double Lesson.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.

FERINO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th St., near 3d Av.—Fair.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—At 8—Natural Gas.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—A Brass Monkey.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th St., west of Broadway.—At 8—Lecture.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Variety.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Peg Woffington.

HISTORICAL HALL, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts., Brooklyn—At 3—Concert.

KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety.

LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—The Charity Ball. At 2:30—The Dowager and Indian Summer.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—Aunt Jack.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Day and evening.—Annual Exhibition.

NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.

NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—A Child of Naples.

OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.

PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.

THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1.35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light showers.

It is not surprising that Senator CHANDLER should wish to amend the rules of the Senate so that debate can be shut off. He is a colleague of Mr. BLAIR, and even if he wished to do so he can hardly get a chance to say a word when that gentleman has once taken the floor. Nor are there lacking other and perhaps better reasons for this amendment, for if there can be a certainty of liberal time for debate, there is no need for what is now practically endless talk. But when Mr. CHANDLER goes further and demands that the Reed rule be adopted by which a quorum can be counted in by the presiding officer, we hope that the Senate will refuse his demand. Such a device serves, and is intended to serve, only to relieve the majority of responsibility, and to compel the country to accept legislation adopted by a minority vote. For that there is no necessity and no excuse. It is bad in purpose and in effect, and if the Senate once enter on the path opened by such an amendment, it will certainly lose the respect which, in spite of its many shortcomings, it still enjoys and measurably deserves.

The Rapid-Transit bill comes up as a special order in the Assembly to-day. It is understood that the Gibbs-Fish combination will unite with the Democrats to strike out the State commission and insert a provision that the Commissioners already appointed by Mayor GRANT shall act in carrying out the purpose of the law in this city. In that form the bill is likely to pass the Assembly, and the form would be altogether satisfactory to the people of New-York. The Commissioners are known, and their selection has been very generally approved, and the fact that they have been already designated by the Mayor is a recognition of the principle of local self-government, in regard to which the Governor professes to be so solicitous. But the difficulty will come in the Senate, where the Republicans take their orders from "TOM" PLATT, doing what he tells them to do and refraining from what he tells them not to do. If there were *four* men in that body who dared to call their souls their own and would vote from conviction of what public interests require, we should get both rapid transit and ballot reform.

The proposition to give the title of Ambassador to our Ministers to Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia, and to increase the salaries of those to Turkey, Greece, and Denmark, is a perfectly sound one. It is a well-known fact, and one that has been urged on the attention of Congress for years, that the want of the title of Ambassador is a definite and serious embarrassment to our Ministers. It is true that there is no adequate reason for the rule prevailing in foreign Courts to this effect, but it does prevail. We cannot change it and we can only cause inconvenience to ourselves by ignoring it. On the other hand, there is no more real harm in conforming to it than there is in Mr. LINCOLN'S addressing the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as "My Lord." Every one knows that the Secretary is not Mr. LINCOLN'S lord, but compliance with the customs of the society in which our Minister lives is necessary nevertheless. As to the salaries, even those proposed—$10,000 for Constantinople and $7,500 each for Copenhagen and others—are insufficient, as is $17,500 for the Ministers to the great powers. It is unworthy of a people like our own to compel its representatives abroad, as they now are compelled, to use their private means to provide for the actual necessities of their official place and social position.

That eminent statesman, financier, and business man, "BILL" MCMULLEN, formerly of the Moya Hose Company, now of the groggery, corner of Ninth and Bainbridge Streets, Philadelphia, and "boss" of the elegant Fourth Ward of that city, has been interviewed by the Philadelphia *Ledger* on the subject of Mr. RANDALL'S successor, and this is what he says, as reported in the *Ledger* of yesterday:

"Select Councilman MCMULLEN, in reply to questions last evening, said that at first he thought that he would give himself no trouble about the election of a successor to the late Congressman RANDALL, but finally he was brought to realize that if a 'tariff reformer' or a 'free trader' should be elected to succeed Mr. RANDALL, he, who is a very important factor in the Third Congressional District, would be held, in a large measure, responsible for the change. 'Having thought over this matter,' said Mr. MCMULLEN, 'I concluded that it was my duty to devote my energy to the selection of a suitable successor to Mr. RANDALL.' Mr. MCMULLEN said very emphatically that he would not support any so-called 'tariff reformer' or 'free trader,' or anybody else not in sympathy with the views of Mr. RANDALL on the tariff question."

The *Ledger*, representing the intelligence and morality of Philadelphia, does well in giving prominence and extended circulation to the above important views of this distinguished publican.

It is satisfactory to know that the bust of the late ALEXANDER HOLLEY is cordially commended, by the esthetic authorities that have been consulted, as worthy of a place in the Central Park on its merits as a work of art. It is to be wished that, besides the artistic scrutiny to which such monuments are subjected, there might be an investigation of the claims of the subject of the monument to such commemoration. The *advocatus diaboli* might often have something pertinent to say on this score. Mr. HOLLEY was an accomplished engineer, who did much, we believe, to cheapen and facilitate the process of the manufacture of steel. This technical achievement would have to be explained to the great majority of visitors to the Park, and it is doubtful whether the fame that is founded upon it is general enough to justify a monument in a public park. It is, of course, a question of degree. There would be no doubt of the propriety of a public monument to an inventor of the rank of WATT, or FULTON, or MORSE, whose fame is by no means confined to his own profession, and whose work is known to everybody. The time is coming, however, if it has not come already, when sites for statues in the Park will be too scarce to be assigned to effigies from which the general public will derive its first knowledge that the originals of them have existed.

THE SILVER PROGRAMME.

The Republicans of the House and the Senate have agreed upon a silver bill, so far as they can agree through the Joint Committee of Thirteen. As there was but one dissenting voice, that of Senator TELLER, who stands out for unlimited coinage, it is probable that this agreement will be ratified by the majority of the two houses, though it cannot be said to be entirely certain. The provisions of the bill are as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury is "directed" to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, at a price not over $1 for 371.25 grains, (or about $1.30 per ounce,) and to issue Treasury notes in payment. These notes are redeemable on demand in "lawful money," *i. e.*, in gold, silver dollars, or United States legal-tender notes; when redeemed, they may be reissued, but no greater or less amount shall at any time be outstanding than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the Treasury and purchased by such notes; they shall be receivable for all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, may be counted in national bank reserves, and may, on demand of the holder, be redeemed, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in silver bullion equal in value at the time of exchange to the amount of the notes. So much of the bullion thus purchased shall be coined as the Secretary of the Treasury deems necessary for the redemption of the notes. The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver according to the present law is repealed. The law takes effect thirty days after its passage.

If the bill becomes a law, we pass from a system under which a market has been provided for $24,000,000 of silver per year and the currency inflated by about $30,000,000 a year to one under which a market is provided for at least $54,000,000 worth of silver per year and the currency inflated by a like amount. If silver should be advanced in price, the purchases and the inflation may reach $70,000,000. There is a nominal advantage to the holders of the new notes over the silver dollar, that the notes represent silver of the market value of the face of the notes, while the dollar contains silver only to an amount that has been as low as 72 cents. This has, however, been no great real disadvantage to the holders, because the dollars have passed at par from hand to hand. Only in so far as they have inflated the currency and so raised prices and diminished the purchasing power of all money has there been any actual injury inflicted. Unquestionably the immediate effect of the passage of the law must be to advance the price of silver, and in two ways. On the one hand, it creates an artificial demand for bullion, very considerable with reference to the current supply, and, on the other hand, it increases the volume of the currency, in relation to which all prices are determined. For to all practical intents and purposes the new Treasury notes will be an integral portion of the currency. Their legal uses settle that, even if they were not redeemable in "lawful money." That redemption makes it certain that they will have in practice the same value as the money in which they are redeemable.

The demand, as we have said, is large with reference to the current supply. The product of our own mines was, in 1888, 43,000,000 ounces, of which 5,000,000 ounces were consumed in the arts, leaving 38,000,000 otherwise available. It will be seen, therefore, that the bill requires the purchase of 42 per cent. more than our actual available output for that year. The total product of the world is estimated at 110,000,000 ounces, of which some 15,000,000 ounces are used in the arts, leaving 95,000,000 ounces. Of this, the bill requires the United States Treasury to buy nearly 57 per cent. It is impossible to doubt that such a tremendous stimulus will have a strong immediate effect. Already the Wall Street men are wagering on that result, and silver prices have crept up 3 cents per ounce on the mere probability that such legislation will be had. That every device known to the modern financier will be resorted to to exaggerate the actual influence of the bill cannot be doubted, and its provisions are such as to make the task an easy, and for the bull speculators for the time being, an exceedingly pleasant one. What will be the ultimate result is a question that, so far as we can see, no one at Washington has thought to ask. Yet that question is pertinent, and the answer is not one that can be contemplated with entire satisfaction.

A BLOW AT THE FISH COMMISSION.

No work carried on under authority of the National Government has been so entirely successful and creditable as that of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which was so long under the charge of the late Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD. Its success has been mainly due to the fact that having scientific as well as practical functions, the commission has been maintained on an independent footing. It has not been hampered by the regulations of a political department or subjected to the changes which a connection with such a department would inevitably involve. Politics has had nothing to do with employment in its service or with its operations. The head of the commission has always been a competent scientist, not concerned with political affairs or affected by changes of Administration, and those employed under him have been selected for their fitness for the duties assigned to them and have become expert in their performance. The consequence is that the work of the commission has been prosecuted with interest and enthusiasm, and has been fruitful in scientific and practical results.

The scientific researches of the Fish Commission have been of great practical value and have afforded information and statistics upon which both the Government and those engaged in the fisheries could confidently rely in dealing with this great national interest. Working in association with the Smithsonian Institution, it has done much to promote knowledge and illustration of the science of ichthyology, but that has been made the basis of a most valuable practical work in regard to the sources and character of the supply of food fishes. The commission has also carried on for years with remarkable success the propagation and distribution of various kinds of fish, and its work in this direction has greatly stimulated and aided similar efforts in the inland waters of the country through State commissions. The secret of its success has been the competent character of the men engaged in its work and its entire freedom from political control or influence.

A bill has now been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. PADDOCK of Nebraska which is calculated greatly to impair, if not wholly to destroy, the efficiency of the Fish Commission, which has won so much credit for the Government and gained so completely the confidence of those interested in the fisheries of the country, whether in the waters of the ocean or those of the great lakes. It simply provides that the Fish Commissioner shall hereafter be an officer of the Department of Agriculture, and shall perform his duties "under the supervision and direction" of the head of that department; that all the employés of the commission should be "subject to appointment and removal by the Secretary of Agriculture," and that the records and papers shall be turned over to that officer. This would utterly destroy the independent and scientific character which has given the commission its success and its value to the public. It would become a part of the spoils of the politicians and be demoralized by every change of Administration. The functions of the commission have no sort of relation to the proper sphere of the Department of Agriculture, and the purpose of the proposed change can only be to get it into politics.

The ruinous effect of such a policy is fully understood by those who have the deepest interest in the fisheries. Protests against the passage of this bill have been sent to Washington by representatives of the great ocean fisheries which centre at Gloucester, Mass., and those of the lake fisheries, whose greatest market is at Sandusky, Ohio, as well as by the New-York State Fish Commission. There is no evidence that anybody who is concerned with either the scientific or the practical aspects of the work of the Fish Commission is in favor of the proposed change, but, so far as heard from, all who have an interest in the subject have protested against it. This protest should be made so general and emphatic that this mischievous Paddock bill will have no chance even of a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which it has been referred.

HE WILL NOT OPPOSE THE BILL.

One of the representatives in Congress from St. Louis is F. G. NIEDRINGHAUS, who has accumulated great wealth by manufacturing kitchen utensils of enameled ironware. It was recently shown in our news columns that articles of this ware are made in this country by only two companies, which enjoy exceptional advantages by reason of certain patents or trade secrets. One of these is Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS'S company, and it is stated that the two have an agreement as to prices. The value of the annual product of these goods in this country is said to be $4,000,000, and the two greedy protected companies so raised their prices last year that foreign goods of the same kind to the value of about $200,000 were imported in spite of a heavy tariff duty. Therefore Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS'S friend MCKINLEY was induced to raise the duty in his bill.

It will be seen that the St. Louis Congressman is not wholly unfamiliar with tariff duties and the manner in which they affect international trade. Knowing that the subject was one to which he had devoted some attention, the Huttig Sash and Door Company of St. Louis recently addressed to him the following letter:

The Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We have recently been making efforts toward opening a trade with merchants in Mexico. We inclose six letters, by which you will see that the only difficulty in the way of making sales to that country is the exorbitant duty on manufactured wood.

We inclose a letter from the Mexican Consul. You will note that the duty is $13 per hundred pounds on merchandise of our manufacture. A door valued at $1.50 in St. Louis would take a duty of $4.50; the freight on the door would amount to 75 cents, making the delivered price to the city of Mexico $6.75. If there was no duty the door could be delivered at $2.25.

It is unnecessary to go into a lengthy argument, as these facts are plain and indisputable. We understand that there is some agitation or movement toward abolishing or reducing the duty on shipments to Mexico, and for that reason this information may be of some service to you.

We can make no sales to Mexico as long as this state of affairs exists.

We presume that this Mexican duty on doors is a retaliatory one, like the duty of 28 cents a bushel on corn, about which the corn-burning farmers of Kansas have loudly complained. If it be not one recently imposed in a retaliatory mood, the prediction may safely be made that it will be increased if our Congress shall pass a bill excluding Mexican silver-lead fluxing ores for the pecuniary benefit of the carbonate ring in Colorado.

We do not know that Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS has any personal interest in the proposed prohibitory duty on Mexican fluxing ores, but he is bound to keep in mind that increased duty on enameled ironware. He might say to these constituents of his who are making doors in St. Louis and who want to sell them in Mexico: "Of course you cannot expect that the duty on doors will be reduced if our tariff shall impose a prohibitory duty on silver-lead ores. It is possible that I ought to oppose this duty on ores in the McKinley bill, but you must not forget that MCKINLEY and his assistants have done something for me and that I must stand by their work for that reason. There is an addition to the present duty on enameled ironware that will enable my company to raise its prices and make more money. That is my 'stake' in the bill, and now that this favor has been granted to me, how can I speak or vote against the provisions that prevent you from increasing your business by selling doors in Mexico?"

The Huttig Sash and Door Company will see at once that Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS can do nothing for them. Possibly the great smelting factories in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., that have been working on these Mexican ores, and the farmers in Missouri who are no longer able to sell corn in Mexico, and the railroad companies in the Southwest that are in danger of losing a valuable trade, do not clearly understand why Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS warmly supports a bill that would shut out the ores. They should look at the proposed rates on enameled ironware.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Obviously the "General Federation of Women's Clubs," which met in this city yesterday, is a very different organization from the Convention of Workingwomen's Clubs that met here last week. The workingwoman's club, as appeared at the earlier convention, is primarily a device for securing to workingwomen "the comforts of a home" by co-operation, which her wages do not allow the ordinary workingwoman to secure for herself individually. The desirableness of this object nobody has shown any tendency to dispute. The Federation of Women's Clubs, on the other hand, is composed of societies of which our own Sorosis in the type. The members of such a club are already in the enjoyment of such of the comforts of a home as money can procure, and they are not necessarily workingwomen in any strict sense of the term, though busy women they undoubtedly are. They are not concerned about the hire of rooms in back streets, for they can take sumptuous luncheons in unison at Delmonico's. The motive for the being of these clubs seems to be what the late MATTHEW ARNOLD described as "the instinct of expansion," which in them takes the specific form of an expansion of the sphere of woman. Their objects may be somewhat loosely classified as esthetic, literary, and social.

The chief speaker at the opening exercises of the federation declared that its work was the complete emancipation of American women. She added: "The American woman of the nineteenth century has set her face toward the lost Garden of Eden, and is not going to stop until she gets there." This ideal has the drawback, or the advantage, of being a trifle vague, and it does not appear just how an aspiration for the complete emancipation of woman is connected with a hankering for the Garden of Eden. The notion of "the position of woman" before the fall, as given in the book of Genesis, is somewhat sketchy, but it appears from it that woman was created to be the helpmeet and companion of man, and not to run an independent career at all. This view seems to be precisely the reverse of that which advocates the emancipation of woman, since the condition from which she is chiefly to be emancipated is thralldom to man. The idea of Eden current in the English-speaking world is mainly derived from the amplification of the Biblical statement in the poetical works of Mr. JOHN MILTON, of whom Dr. JOHNSON observes that "he thought woman made only for obedience and man only for rebellion." However this may be, his account of the lost Garden of Eden represents EVE as not being in the least emancipated, but on the other hand as busying herself before the fall with all the humble and humdrum cares of the spiritless housewife of modern times, except, indeed, dressmaking. The formation of a woman's club was of course not only impracticable but unthinkable when there was only one woman extant, but it is unpleasant to imagine what the result would have been if the ladies of MILTON'S family had announced their intention of joining a society of their own sex for intellectual improvement.

The object of women's clubs which are not clubs of workingwomen nor yet Browning societies pure and simple seems to need some elucidation beyond that which was given to it in the addresses delivered yesterday. "Woman's Need of Club Culture" was the title of one of these addresses, and an interesting paper it ought to have been, because this particular need of woman is by no means self-evident. The gregariousness of the sex is testified by every sewing circle and tea party in our land. The institution of "calling," which in large cities is being gradually undermined by "receptions" and by the substitution of symbolic pasteboard for actual encounters, survives in smaller places in all its pristine perfection. The woman who does her full social duty in this respect has no need of any special apparatus for that form of "club culture" which in masculine clubs is sometimes coarsely described as "swapping lies" and among frivolous and unemancipated women is still known as gossip. Of course when a woman has written a paper on the Burmese solar myths or the Correggiosity of CORREGGIO to improve the minds of other women withal, and cannot prevail upon a magazine with a male editor to print it, she cannot take it about with her on her round of calls. There must be an assemblage of other women to hear it, and these other women will for the most part be those who have actual or projected papers of their own, for the sake of promulgating which they are prepared to undergo the papers of each other. Here is a rational basis for a literary club, and it is the basis upon which many of these societies, without distinction of sex, are actually reared. As for the social element, without which no club can be a club, it is perhaps possible to make too many pretensions about it. When a number of men combine to dine at DELMONICO'S they do it avowedly because they like it. The superior tenderness of the female conscience appears in the fact that when a number of women combine to do the same thing they feel bound to make a pretense of a view ulterior to the gross and carnal act of dining. A convention of men's clubs intended to vindicate the right of men to form clubs would be a queer spectacle, which we are not at all likely to see. There is no reason in the world why women should not have clubs and federations of clubs upon the same simple ground, without putting forward vague and fallacious pretensions of the great work these agreeable resorts are doing toward the emancipation of women.

There may be, and in fact must be, some exaggeration and some sheer invention in the various remarks attributed to Prince BISMARCK since his resignation of the Chancellorship; but with all allowances his attitude is rather disappointing. For twenty years he has been a giant among men. He is generally recognized as perhaps, all things considered, the greatest man of our day. But the recent utterances attributed to him are like those of an underling out of a place. There is something even pathetic in his suggestions that his record will show that he did his duty, as if it were necessary to say anything of the sort. Possibly his present attitude seems less strange in Germany than here in America, where the sentiment of allegiance to the monarch is so much less understood; and what appears to us as regretfully looking back upon a lost job as head statesman may be only the feeling of personal loyalty, intensified by the burden of years. Indeed, it has always been difficult to understand why a master in statecraft for whose parallel we instinctively search in earlier ages, usually only to find BISMARCK still greater, should bicker about a Reichstag vote of money here and there, or a minor detail of administration, finally edging himself out of office over matters not of supreme consequence to one who reconstructed the map of Central Europe, and has since so long held its political destinies in his hand.

THE TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

The Temperance Congress, which was to have been held in New-York next month, has been postponed until June 11 and 12. The sessions of the congress will begin at 10 A. M., June 11, in the Broadway Tabernacle at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. This congress promises to be the most important gathering of temperance advocates ever held in this country, and all temperance societies, churches, Sunday schools, farmers' alliances, labor clubs, or other organizations opposed to the saloon are invited to send representatives.

The aim of the congress will be the discussion of the moral, religious, and legislative aspects of temperance reform. Particulars as to the reduction of railroad fares and hotel accommodations will be announced later, or may be obtained from J. A. Bogardus, 177 West Street, this city.

TRANSLATED FROM VOLAPÜK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a far country lives a little boy called People of New-York. He has two servants. The name of one servant is Governor, and the name of the other servant is Legislature. One day the little boy saw over his head a beautiful apple on a tree of the kind known as Ballot Reform. And he desired his servants to get it for him. The servant Legislature plucked it, and, standing at a distance on one side, pretended that he would throw it to the boy, but after tossing him a few times caught it for himself. The servant Governor then made motions as if he would throw it to the boy, but pitched it back to Legislature. This time was wasted. Indignant servants did again and again and again. When People of New-York grows to be a man he will wring the necks (metaphorically) of these unfaithful servants, and will get others who will obey him.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1890.

BRIDES OF AN APRIL DAY.

The Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a brilliant wedding, that of Miss Viola Sophia Hawkins, daughter of Mrs. Dexter Hawkins, and John Allen Townsend, son of Richard H. Townsend. The church was filled long before the hour set for the ceremony with the friends of both families, who were escorted to their seats by Edwin Townsend, brother of the groom, R. B. Valentine, Clarence Goadby, and Clinton Falls. The church was decorated with palms and plants and the altar was banked with azaleas and white lilacs. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, officiated. Eugene Goadby was best man, and he and the ushers wore handsome pearl pins in their scarfs, the gifts of the groom.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Eugene D. Hawkins, wore a gown of white satin and rare point lace and the point lace veil worn by her mother on her wedding day. The veil was caught with a diamond sun, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of orchids and orange blossoms. Her sister, Miss Estelle Hawkins, was maid of honor, and her bridesmaids were Miss Florence Godfrey, Miss Bertha Robinson, Miss Genevieve Gardiner, and Miss Alice Gwynne. Miss Hawkins wore a frock of corn-colored silk and mousselaine de soie, with a lace hat to match, and carried a basket of daisies. The bridesmaids wore frocks of white mousselaine de soie and pale green silk and carried bunches of lilies of the valley and mignonette. The five young ladies wore at their necks pretty pearl heart pendants, gifts from the bride.

A large reception followed at the bride's home, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Rush Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. William Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flake.

Miss May Emily Poillon, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius C. Poillon, was married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to Raymond John Chatry by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren of Holy Trinity. George Howland De Witt acted as best man and the ushers were Theodore Howard Banks, Walter Channing Hunting, Herbert Desendorf, and William De La Montagnie. The bride wore a pretty gown of white faille française and embroidered crêpe and a tulle veil caught with diamond stars. The bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white roses. Her nieces, Miss Aline and Miss Mabel Poillon, were her maids of honor. They wore frocks of pink silk and tulle and carried baskets of pink roses and daisies.

The reception that followed the ceremony was attended only by the bridal party and a few intimate friends. The guests included Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. William Poillon, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Poillon, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Poillon, the Misses Little, Beverly Chew, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jesup, Gen. and Mrs. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Devoe, the Misses Devoe, Mrs. J. E. Chatry, Dr. J. E. Stilwell, Mrs. William Habirshaw, Dr. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. J. Thorne, and Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Squire.

All Saints' Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was crowded to the doors yesterday morning with fashionable Harlem people at the wedding of Miss Mamie Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Michael Hicks, to Matthew Ignatius Fox. The services, which were mainly choral, were led by the Rev. Father Powers. He was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Kincade, O'Keefe, McKenna, and Slattery. The body and altar of the edifice were elaborately decorated with lilies, azaleas, and palms. The bride wore an imported gown of white corded silk and old point lace and a lace veil caught with a diamond crescent, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of white violets. She was attended by her sister, Miss Rose Hicks, who wore a frock of pink crêpe and embroidered tulle, with a large-brimmed pink hat to match, and carried a bouquet of Catherine Mermet roses. Robert J. Fox, the groom's brother, acted as best man. The ushers were Joseph P. Hicks, brother of the bride; Frank J. Burke, Cyrus Smith, E. W. O'Hara, Edward Friel, and Benjamin MacDonald.

A reception and wedding breakfast, attended by nearly 1,000 guests, followed at the bride's home at 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loughran, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Meding, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Barker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy, Commissioner and Mrs. Brennan, Gen. Kerwin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carolin, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miner, and Gen. and Mrs. Burke.

A Brooklyn wedding of fashionable interest was that of Miss Gertrude M. Rickerson, daughter of Charles L. Rickerson, to Henry Treat Boody, son of D. A. Boody, solemnized at the Memorial Presbyterian Church in St. John's Place last evening. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Suydam of Jersey City. Charles A. Boody, brother of the groom, was best man, and the guests were seated by L. L. Hayes, J. T. Gwathmey, Frank J. Parmelee, M. E. Simonton, Frank C. Hoyt, and Arthur W. Perego. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Maude L. Boody, sister of the groom, and by four bridesmaids, Miss May Elting, Miss Anna L. White, Miss Kate Blanchard, and Miss Lida Wessels. Two little fellows, Howard S. Rickerson and Donald Smith, dressed in Napoleon costumes, preceded the bridal party. A large reception followed at the bride's home, 37 Eighth Avenue.

Miss Lily-Lee Harby, daughter of John D. Harby, was married to Dr. Abraham S. Isaacs, editor of the *Jewish Messenger*, at 7 o'clock last evening at her home, 363 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Benjamin. The house was decorated with banks of palms and Spring flowers, and the service was read beneath a canopy of white lilies and ferns. The bride wore a gown of white silk and embroidered mousseline de soie and a silk tulle veil caught with a wreath of lilies of the valley. Her bouquet was of the same flowers. Her cousin, Miss Katherine Moses of Sumpter, S. C., was maid of honor. She wore a frock of Nile-green silk and point lace and carried a loose bunch of white hyacinths. J. S. Isaacs, brother of the groom, was best man. There were no ushers.

The ceremony was witnessed only by both families. The guests at the reception and wedding supper which followed included ex-Gov. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Marks H. Cohen of Charleston, S. C.; Col. and Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. D. G. Croly, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, and Gen. and Mrs. H. T. Collis.

George W. Campbell, a son of Police Superintendent Campbell of Brooklyn, was married last night to Miss Elizabeth Maud Leary, a daughter of Jeremiah Leary, who for twenty years has been in charge of the *Herald* press rooms. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Nativity by the Rev. Father Morgan. The bride wore a white brocade silk gown trimmed with lace. She was accompanied only by a maid of honor, Miss Rita Ryan. The groom had John Leary as his best man, and Hugh J. Reid, William and James Leary, and George Hawkes as ushers.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 1,160 Bushwick Avenue. Several hundred guests were present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, James Sherlin, Water Purveyor Hawkes, Deputy Police Commissioner Dalton, Congressman Campbell, and representatives from all the local municipal departments.

Miss Helen M. Cushman, daughter of E. Holbrook Cushman, was married yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Church to L. Morris Van Bokkelen, by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. Rooke assisting. She wore a gown of white faille and point lace and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaids were her sisters, Miss Bessie and Miss Ethel Cushman; her cousin, Miss Eleanor Cushman; Miss Peck of Greenwich, Miss Rathborne, and Miss Faber. They wore sash frocks of pointed d'esprit and carried bunches of pink roses. Alfred C. Tanney was best man and the ushers were Holbrook, Joseph, Howard, and James Cushman, the bride's brothers. A large reception followed at the bride's home, 337 West Twenty-second Street.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Miles White, Jr., and Miss Virginia Bonsal, both prominent in Baltimore society, were married to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bonsal, on North Charles Street.

Although quiet, it was one of the most elegant affairs of the season. At the end of the large parlor where the bridal couple stood was an immense bower of palms. In the hall there was a profusion of plants and cut flowers, from the midst of which issued Lohengrin's Wedding March.

After the wedding a breakfast was given. The table was a mass of flowers and delicacies. The ornaments were pink and red tulips, with a huge centre piece of La France and Hybrid roses. Miss Manny Stewart was maid of honor and Allan McSherry was the best man.

The marriage of Miss Carrie Cator, daughter of Benjamin F. Cator, to Dr. Herbert Harlan by the Rev. Walter W. Williams took place at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church to-day. The church was handsomely decorated.

CARLISLE, Penn., April 23.—Miss Nellie S. Ogilby, younger daughter of ex-Postmaster Joseph W. Ogilby of Carlisle, was married to-day to George C. Cooke, private secretary to Gen. J. F. Boyd of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The wedding was at the home of the bride's parents, and the presents were numerous and costly. The bride wore a gown of embroidered cream serge, without train, and carried a bouquet of Marechal Niel roses. Miss Edith Cooke, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, and carried La France roses. After a tour of the Eastern cities the young couple will take up their residence at Chambersburg, Penn.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 23.—James S. Beahan and Miss Maggie McGuire were joined in wedlock at St. Patrick's Church this morning, by the Rev. J. F. Mooney of New-York, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Penny and Buhler. The bridesmaid was Maggie Beahan, the best man John Lee.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

There was a magnificent audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night.

SYRACUSE'S WATER SUPPLY

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES THE SKANEATELES BILL.

A CLAIM THAT THE ACT DID NOT RECEIVE THE REQUIRED MAJORITY OVERRULED BY THE SPEAKER.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—When the Assembly session opened this morning each member found upon his desk a circular from Mayor Grant of New-York calling his attention to the Cable Railway bill of Mr. Brady, and asking that the measure be opposed. The circular was accompanied by last year's remonstrance from the Mayor against the bill, which Mr. Hamilton then introduced.

Senator Brown's Brooklyn Bridge Policeman's Salary bill was passed.

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Mr. W. B. Burns announced that in accordance with his notice given last night he moved for a suspension of the rules for the final passage of Senator Hendricks's bill allowing Syracuse to get its water supply from Skaneateles Lake. Mr. Sheehan made several points of order, which Mr. Whipple, who was in the chair, declared not well taken. Mr. Burns then moved a call of the House, which was ordered. After seven men had been brought in, the call was suspended and Mr. Burns's motion for a suspension of the rules was carried—69 to 42.

Mr. Sheehan then moved to recommit the bill to the Cities Committee, with instructions to amend so that pipe should be laid in the lake under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Sheehan said that Mr. Fish had passed the word to his cohorts in the rear to kill the amendment. The fact was that a thirty-inch pipe might be laid in the lake so as to take 30,000,000 gallons daily instead of 15,000,000 gallons. This amendment was simply to protect the State and the canal. Syracuse had made secret arrangements in dark holes and corners in Albany, and now was coming like a thief in the night to get water from Skaneateles. If Syracuse were acting in good faith the amendment would be accepted.

Mr. White filed that Mr. Sheehan had stormed around without seeing any one. Syracuse simply intended to take 15,000,000 gallons daily, and it was necessary to say no more.

Mr. Andrus said he did not agree with Mr. Sheehan that the arrangements had been made in the dark and in secret. He was touched by the beautiful exhibition of harmony between the gentlemen from Oneonta and those of the Republicans against whom they had been pitted early in the session. What had produced this unholy alliance to help Syracuse in its onslaught against the canals he could not say.

Mr. Blumenthal said that last night and to-day there had been an unprecedented exhibition of bluster and brag. Men had insinuated what they dared not say openly. He had examined the bill and was sure it could not injure the canal. If it could he would not vote for it.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 69 to 42. Mr. Sheehan then made the point of order that as this act gave away public property for private use, the bill would require a two-thirds vote. The Speaker held that the bill had been passed, and said that it was possible that the matter would go to the courts. He thought an ordinary majority sufficient to pass the measure.

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Mr. Loder's bill appropriating $1,113,000 for the maintenance of canals came up on final passage. The bill as introduced appropriated $1,410,000, but on second reading it was cut down on account of the probable passage of the bill repealing the two-dollar-a-day law. Mr. Deyo said that as this bill was now through both houses and would probably be signed, a further reduction of $150,000 would be made and the tax rate changed from .4 of a mill on a dollar to .27 of a mill. He offered amendments embodying these suggestions, and the bill was then passed.

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Mr. Weed's bill regarding Brooklyn tax arrears came up for final passage. Mr. McTernan attacked the bill on the ground that in the past the city had suffered severely from arrears of taxes, and it had been absolutely necessary to pass a more stringent law, which Mr. Weed now proposed to relax. The bill, Mr. McTernan declared, would benefit no one but speculators.

Mr. Weed replied that the Brooklyn tax arrears laws were overstrict, and that this bill simply did justice to the poorer landholders, who were often put to hard straits by their failure to understand the tax laws. The bill received 87 negative and only 49 affirmative votes, 65 being necessary to pass it, and it was declared lost. A motion by Mr. Weed to reconsider the vote and to lay his motion on the table was carried.

Mr. Rhodes's bill relative to burial plots in Van Cortlandt Park was opposed by Mr. Blumenthal on the ground that the city authorities of New-York were against the measure and that the Governor refused to sign a similar bill last year. The bill was passed. Mr. Rhodes's bill for the annexation of Hart's Island to New-York City was also passed.

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The report of the Attorney General was received pursuant to the requirements of last year. He reports an act repealing acts and parts of acts creating felonies and misdemeanors that have become obsolete or have been superseded by sections of the Penal Code. It repeals something over eighty statutes and parts of statutes, beginning with Chapter 25, passed during the session of 1777-8, and ending with Chapter 376 of the Laws of 1881. This completes the act designed to have been done under the provisions of the act of 1885. The Attorney General also reports a schedule or compilation of felonies and misdemeanors existing outside of the Penal Code. These are arranged chronologically under subheads as far as is practicable. It will doubtless be news to the lady in many a boarding house to learn that there are something like 240 felonies and misdemeanors existing outside the Penal Code; yet so the Attorney General reports. This work is a result of a careful turning over and examination of the session laws from 1777 to 1881, inclusive. The work, properly indexed and edited, will be published soon, when it will be a convenience to the working libraries of the legal profession. The report was referred to the Codes Committee.

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The Committee on Gas, Water, and Electricity reported adversely Mr. Clarke's bill regulating telephone charges, and the report was agreed to by a vote of 80 to 20. The same committee then reported adversely Mr. Sullivan's bill relating to the Electrical Subway Company of New-York, and this report was also agreed to—Yeas, 61; nays, 25. Adverse reports were made by the same committee on Mr. Kerrigan's bill regulating telephone charges and Mr. Sullivan's bill on the same subject. These reports were agreed to.

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Mr. Cornell moved, in accordance with his previous notice, that the rules be suspended for the final passage of his Staten Island Bulkhead bill. Mr. McTernan made the point of order that Mr. Cornell's previous notice had been imperfect in that it mentioned merely the rule for advancing a bill out of its order and not also the one for obtaining unanimous consent. The Speaker at first held this point well taken, but later decided that it was not. The vote on suspending the rules was 65 to 39. Then the Speaker announced that he was inclined to think, after all, that his first decision was right and that Mr. McTernan's point was a good one. Accordingly, he asked the House to adjourn, that he might consider the matter, and thereupon the House adjourned.

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In the Senate Mr. Coggeshall's bill to prevent speculative dealings in stocks or commodities was opposed by Messrs. Linson and Cantor, on the ground that the bill would abolish the New-York Produce Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and similar business associations. Mr. Fassett doubted if that would be the effect of the measure. The bill was recommitted to the General Laws Committee.

Mr. Peck's bill repealing the Mase Dog-Tax act was favored by Mr. Hendricks and opposed by Mr. Fassett. Mr. Erwin said the defect in the Mase bill was that kennel dogs were exempted. The farmers were all opposed to the Mase act. Mr. Coggeshall favored repeal. Mr. Hunter said that a dog was a necessity in the country and should not be taxed. After a desultory discussion the bill was ordered to third reading.

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The Assembly Judiciary Committee, which has heard all the evidence in the case of Judge Bookstaver of New-York, held a long session this evening, but failed to perfect its report. The committee will meet again to-morrow at 8 o'clock, and Chairman Acker expressed the opinion to-night that the report would be formulated then.

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All the Republican Senators, with the exception of Messrs. Robertson, Sheard, and Deane, spent four hours to-night at the house of Senator Fassett in earnest and secret conference. Secrecy was the watchword from the very first. The indications are that in the Senate to-morrow the Saxton Compromise Ballot Reform bill will be recalled and again placed in shape for the Governor's approval.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Stuart Hogg of England is at the Hoffman House.

Sir George Stephan of Montreal is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Joseph R. Anderson of Virginia is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. A. Williamson of Washington is at the St. James's Hotel.

Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. S. E. Merwin and David A. Wells of Connecticut are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge John M. Davy of Rochester and State Civil Service Commissioner A. C. Ramsey of Elmira are at the Gilsey House.

EUROPE'S RULERS TRAVELING.

QUEEN VICTORIA AT DARMSTADT—THE KAISER'S TOUR.

BERLIN, April 23.—Queen Victoria arrived at Darmstadt from Aix-les-Bains to-day. Her Majesty was received at the railway station by the municipal authorities and other prominent officials. A guard of honor was also present at the station and saluted her Majesty.

Emperor William left Wilhelmshaven for Oldenburg to-day.

The Emperor was received with popular enthusiasm in Oldenburg. The town was gayly decorated. The Emperor lunched with the Duke of Oldenburg and afterward continued his journey to Hagenau. After a short stay there he will proceed to Strasburg.

PARIS, April 23.—The train on which President Carnot was traveling from Ajaccio, Corsica, was prevented from reaching Bastia on time by the derailment of the train preceding it. At Corte, thirty-one miles southwest of Bastia, President Carnot received the municipal authorities. He made an address in which he congratulated them that the dissensions in Corsica had ended, and that only a French party, united by patriotism, remained. The track was finally cleared, and when the President reached Bastia he was welcomed by an immense crowd. An Italian naval squadron which was lying in the harbor fired a salute in honor of the President.

STANLEY'S MANY HONORS.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The Anti-Slavery Society gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Henry M. Stanley. Mr. Stanley, referring to the Lavigerie crusade, said he was of the opinion that the suppression of slavery without the assistance and direction of the local officials of the powers occupying Africa would be disastrous, and, therefore, that the co-operation of the officials ought first to be obtained.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Beernaert, President of the Ministerial Council, referring to King Leopold's speech at the fête given by the Society of Engineers to Stanley yesterday, declared that the King clearly alluded to his plan of endowing Belgium with the Congo Free State. The proposed Congo loan, M. Beernaert said, would not be brought before the House, but the Government, at the proper moment, would submit to the Chamber explicit and direct proposals. He concluded his speech with the statement that the principal act of his career would be in assisting the King to endow Belgium with the Congo Free State.

M. Beernaert's remarks were greeted with applause by the members of the Right, but the members of the Left were silent.

Mr. Terrel, the United States Minister, gave a banquet to-day in honor of Stanley. Among those present were the Prince de Chimay, Comte Oultremont, Baron Lambermont, Messrs. Thayer, Charles Emory Smith, and Roosevelt, Sir John Kirk, and the representatives of all the European powers. The King and Queen and Mr. Stanley afterward attended a ball in aid of the African Red Cross Society.

LONDON, April 23.—H. M. Stanley will arrive in London Saturday.

THE LAND-PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, April 23.—Sir Charles Russell, in a speech at Bradford, said that the keynote of all future reform was the adoption of the "one-man-one vote" principle. He condemned the Land-Purchase bill on several grounds.

Mr. Morley, at Rochdale, said he opposed the Land-Purchase bill for five reasons. First, because tenants were debarred from free combining; second, because he declined to resort to British credit until a representative authority was created to insure a popular and successful working of the act; third, he declined to impose a great liability upon Irish ratepayers without their consent or upon British taxpayers for the benefit of a section of Irish landlords and tenants; fourth, he declined to make Ireland for years to come a debtor to the country without the assistance of the only men entitled to speak in her behalf; fifth, the machinery of the bill was unworkable and the guarantees were illusory.

Referring to what he called "State Socialism," Mr. Morley said: "This State Socialism is protecting us from a social revolution."

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

CORK, April 23.—The railway porters' strike is spreading to other towns. The situation is serious. A meeting of affiliated trades has approved Davitt's telegram advising all except railway strikers to resume work.

VIENNA, April 23.—All the striking workmen in the Ostrau and Kurwin districts, with the exception of 1,500, have resumed work.

The Statthalter of Lower Austria has issued a notice to the effect that the severest penalties will be inflicted for May Day excesses.

PARIS, April 23.—The St. Etienne Miners' Congress has resolved to demand a working day of eight hours and uniform wages in all collieries, and if these demands are not complied with to strike on May Day.

LONDON, April 23.—Mr. Burnett, an English delegate to the Berlin Labor Conference, has written to M. Delahaye of Paris that the May Day movement is active in England and America.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 23.—The trial of the three Americans who gave their names as Frank Lockrose, William Smith, and Charles Robinson, and who were arrested on the charge of attempting to rob Bank Clerk Stone of a bag containing £5,000 worth of checks, notes, and gold which he was about to deposit in the City Bank, took place to-day and resulted in the conviction of the prisoners. They were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The Sultan will appoint a special commission to consider the new proposals made by the Council for the conversion of the Turkish debt.

The French newspaper *Stamboul* has been suppressed by the Government for publishing the report of the arrest of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, cousin of the Czar, for taking part in a revolutionary plot.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Documents embodying plans for the mobilization of Russian troops on the German and Austrian frontiers in the event of war have been stolen from the War Office.

MALTA, April 23.—The Atlanta and Boston of the American squadron of evolution, joined the Chicago and Yorktown here to-day. The fleet will remain here until April 30.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 23.—The flood caused by the overflow of the Darling River is subsiding. A fund has been opened for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood.

THE CITY OF BERLIN SAILED.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington Collector Erhardt yesterday permitted the City of Berlin to sail on receiving satisfactory proof that she will return to this port to meet the judgment of the United States District Court. Consignees of the merchandise unladen in violation of the law will have to await the decision of the court. If it is declared forfeited to the United States the Secretary of the Treasury will have the power of remission only in cases where the consignments are valued at less than $1,000.

Concerning the recommendations for the dismissal of Inspectors Close and Kearney, it was said at the Collector's office yesterday that no replies had been received from Washington, but there was no doubt that the men would have to go.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Nearly one-half of the 126 subscribers to the preliminary expense fund to the late World's Fair project have already signified their desire to have any unexpended balance that may be due them transferred to swell the last quarter of the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Many of these contributors think it will prove a lasting honor to Mayor Grant to have this fund completed so that the ceremonies incidental to the erection of this arch can take place during his term of office.

Treasurer William B. Stewart of 154 William Street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Richard A. Canning, Jr., $5; through the *World*, Mutual District Telegraph employees, $5. Previously acknowledged, $76,383 44. Grand total, $76,393 44.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 23.—Se Clement (Br.), Capt. Lancaster, from New-York April 10, ast. at Liverpool to-day.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Se Niagara, Hansen, Segua 7 da., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Se City of Atlanta, Doke, Brunswick 2½ hrs., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN SESSION

REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT FROM EIGHTEEN STATES.

FIRST DAY'S WORK OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION — REPORTS OF THE CLUBS.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, held by invitation of Sorosis, began a three days' session at Scottish Rite Hall, corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. It was nearly 11 o'clock when Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, President of Sorosis, called the meeting to order. Her first act was to appoint Miss Hannah Allen Secretary, and then the roll was called. The following representation was found to be present:

Woman's Press Club of Boston—Sallie Joy White; Monday Afternoon Club, Plainfield, N. J.—Mrs. H. E. Oppyke; Literary Club of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Dr. Foote; Woman's Club, Lynn, Mass.—Mrs. F. W. Read; Woman's Club of Wisconsin, Milwaukee—Mrs. Julia S. Warner; Ohio Club of New-York—Mrs. A. T. Nye; S. S. Club of Pulaski, Penn.—Mrs. Mina Thomas Fox; and Miss Elliot; Monday Club of Rockford, Ill.—Mrs. Ralph Emerson; Indianapolis Woman's Club—Mrs. Rebecca Neff Wright; Sorosis, Mrs. Woman's Literary Club of Dunkirk, N. Y.—Miss Katherine B. Davis; Woman's Club of Providence, R. I.—Mrs. Fanny P. Palmer; The Old and New of Malden, Mass.—Mrs. Hiram Mitchell; Woman's Literary Club, Dayton, Ohio—Mrs. Mary Platt; Froebel Society of Brooklyn—Mrs. T. F. Read and Mrs. Chadwick; The St Cloud of Kansas City—Mrs. E. Holmes; New Century Club of Philadelphia—Mrs. Mary B. Mumford; Woman's Club of Cambridge City, Ind.—Mrs. May Wright Sewall; New Century Guild of Philadelphia—Mrs. Elisa S. Turner; Research Club, Malvern, Penn.—Miss Addie B. Waterhouse and Mrs. Sarah I. Bidwell.

Wheaton Seminary Club, Boston—Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill; Home Club, East Boston—Mrs. J. W. Smith; Pentacost Club, Boston—Miss Blackwell; Portsmouth Club of Winchester, Mass.—Mrs. P. C. Nelson; Rhode Island Woman's Club of Providence—Miss L. F. Buckin; Woman's Club of Paris, N. D.—Mrs. R. Potter; Jamaica Plain Club of Jamaica Island—Mrs. Mabel M. Smith; Hyspath Woman's Club, Wichita, Kan.—Mrs. W. B. Hendrix; Woburn Woman's Club, Massachusetts—Mrs. A. A. Frost; Century Club of California—Mrs. George Hearst; Brooklyn Women's Club—Mrs. Cornelia B. Shepherd; Shakespeare Club, Fredonia, N. Y.—Mrs. M. M. Fenner; Educational Club, West Newton, Mass.—Miss Jane M. Hastings; Occult Circle, Worcester, Tenn.—Miss M. B. Temple; The Orange Woman's Club, Orange, N. J.—Mrs. Adeline B. Thompson; Woman's Club, Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Abby L. Stone; Woman's Educational Union, Boston—Mrs. Mary M. McClelland and Mrs. G. B. Hitz; New-England Woman's Press Club—Mrs. Kate Fannette Woods.

The whole number of clubs in the federation is sixty-four, representing eighteen States. Massachusetts has the largest number and Indiana the next largest.

Mrs. Clymer delivered an address of welcome, in which she said the federation promised to be one of the most beneficent institutions of the world. It would be the mother of women's clubs, and would afford a foretaste of what woman's position would be when all fetters are cast off. In State clubs women could meet and prepare themselves for the duties of the future, when they would take part in the affairs of State. In conclusion, Mrs. Clymer said the women of America were not to be turned from their work, which was to remove evil from the world.

Mrs. J. C. Croly as Secretary and Mrs. Clymer as President of the Advisory Board presented their reports, which showed the steps taken toward organising the federation and drafting a constitution. A Committee on By-Laws and Amendments was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson, Mrs. Julia S. Warner, and Mrs. Mary E. Mumford. Then the meeting took up the proposed constitution for consideration. An hour was spent in a hair-splitting discussion on three brief articles. They were finally adopted.

The afternoon was occupied with brief reports from the clubs. Each club through its delegate gave an account of its year's work. There was much similarity in the reports. Nearly all the clubs have held meetings fortnightly or oftener during the Winter months. All say the gain to themselves and to humanity has been great. The report of the Froebel Club of Brooklyn indicated the greatest educational work of any.

The evening was given to the reading of a number of papers by the more prominent members of the clubs. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe led the intellectual feast. Mrs. Croly was the first to express her opinions. She talked upon "Advantages of General Club Federation." She declared that she believed women "clubable," and thought that the federation was the natural outcome of the club idea.

Miss Isabella Beecher Hooker told of some of the work of the Association of Working Girls' Societies, and spoke particularly of the advantages which the club idea had manifested in the recent meeting in this city. Then Mrs. J. H. Warner of Milwaukee talked of the extraordinary progress of the clubs in her State, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis gave her opinion of club federation.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. Robinson of Malden, Mass., on the cultivation of home talent, Mrs. Maria L. Owen of the Woman's Club of Springfield, Mass., on ideal anniversaries, local and federated, and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, who spoke of the future of women's clubs.

The convention will continue its work at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL F. PIERSON.

Samuel Fletcher Pierson, President of the Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Easton Railroad and for many years Commissioner for the trunk lines in this city, died at his residence, in Holmesburg, Penn., on Tuesday night. He had been ill for several weeks, and finally succumbed to congestion of the lungs. Mr. Pierson was one of the veteran railroad men of this country. During his busy life he held a variety of responsible positions and enjoyed a wide degree of popularity.

Mr. Pierson was born in Bergen, Genesee County, Jan. 11, 1825. Receiving a common school education, he entered railway service in 1850, from which period until 1878 he was in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. He developed an uncommon capacity for railroad work. In the Summer of 1879 he was appointed Commissioner of the Colorado pool, and a year afterward he assumed, in addition to the duties of that office, the Commissionership of the Narrow Gauge Pool in Colorado. From January, 1880, to January, 1884, he was also President of the Denver Transit and Warehouse Company. During the period between March 28, 1883, to May, 1889, Mr. Pierson performed important work as Chairman of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Commission and Vice Chairman of the joint committee of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations. He was a man of integrity and great force of character, and occasionally his sense of duty came into contact with the selfish desires of corporations. In the performance of his functions as Chairman of the Immigrant Clearing House Committee of the Trunk Line Commission, he had the misfortune to antagonize certain railroad interests, and his retirement from the commission about one year ago was the result. After that time he held the Presidency of the projected Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Eastern Railroad.

Funeral services will be held in Holmesburg to-morrow and the body will be taken to Painesville, Ohio, for interment.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Handel Cossham, Liberal member of Parliament for East Bristol, died suddenly of heart disease at the National Liberal Club, London, yesterday. He was sixty-four years old, born and educated in Bristol, and had been active in the political affairs of that city for more than forty years. He entered Parliament in 1885 and was returned in 1886. Previously he had been a member of the Town Council of Bristol and twice Mayor of Bath. He was a colliery proprietor and an ultra teetotaler.

Hannah Ellsworth Westervelt, who died Tuesday on Staten Island, was the only surviving daughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, for ten years Governor of New-York and Vice President of the United States for two terms. She had lived for nearly eighty-five years in the old homestead at Tompkinsville. She was a highly-cultivated woman, keeping up her literary tastes to the very last.

Owen McCabe, aged sixty-eight, a prominent Democrat, and a resident of Mamaroneck, N. Y., died in that village Tuesday evening.

Miss Abby Moore Goodwin, Professor of Latin and Greek at Vassar College, died in Vassar Hospital yesterday. She had been an instructor at the college for twenty years.

Lester Windell, editor of the Montgomery (N. Y.) *Standard*, died Tuesday evening from consumption. Mr. Windell was forty-seven years of age.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light rains, cooler, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light showers, cooler, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, showers, clearing in Ohio, cooler, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	39°	50°	3 P. M.	57°	71°
6 A. M.	40°	48°	6 P. M.	49°	70°
9 A. M.	42°	46°	9 P. M.	46°	67°
12 M.	52°	57°	12 P. M.	42°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.....62°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....47½
Average temperature for same date for past 26 years.....51½°

RAY FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Stocks, Bonds, 17½

ST. GEORGE'S BIRTHDAY.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY.

"But in spite of all temptations, he remains an Englishman," was the air that moved everybody's heart at Delmonico's last night, when the St. George's Society sat down to its one hundred and fourth annual dinner. Even the stirring strains that accompanied the triumphant procession of the roast beef failed to make everybody so unanimously cheerful. It was a great occasion, inasmuch as it commemorated the birthdays of three notables—St. George, Shakespeare, and Chauncey M. Depew. It was announced as Mr. Depew's fifty-seventh anniversary. Accurate estimates were not given on the other gentlemen.

The main dining hall of the restaurant was well filled with loyal sons of St. George. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were distributed with the greatest impartiality upon the walls. A shield with the arms of Great Britain hung from the musicians' gallery.

There, to be presided over beneath a big picture of Queen Victoria, painted in the days when that lady was younger than she is now. At his left was Major Gen. W. Clive Justice, Commander of her Majesty's troops in Jamaica, and at his right was Wharton Booker, the British Consul General. Judge Noah Davis, James W. Beekman, George W. Van Siclen, John Jay, David McClure, John Sloane, Joseph W. Hous, A. D. Shepard, E. S. Jaffray, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, the Rev. D. P. Morgan, the Rev. R. Walpole Warren, and Brigade Surgeon Maunsell sat near by.

Among others present were A. M. Townsend, J. Shipton Green, E. F. Beddall, H. A. Racker, Harold Sanderson, S. M. Saunders, Robert Turle, Thomas B. Bowring, R. Fleming Crooks, Berkeley Mostyn, Henry Wreaks, F. S. Smithers, Arnold Gill, George Allen, Richard Henderson, David Henderson, J. Hennessy, Edward Perry, Capt. J. N. Saunders, Charles R. Leavcraft, Henry W. Eaton, S. P. Blagden, Judge Cary, Walter Watson, Stephen Loines, Henry Despard, C. L. Despard, Maurice Bouvier, Henry T. Pearse, J. Rhinelander Dillon, George William Palmer, Mayor of Reading, England; E. J. Budyard Wigg, Thomas Congdon, J. N. Robins, W. D. Dickey, and Timothy Hogan.

The band played airs Britons love to hear, and Mr. Percy Averill sang national songs. Chairman Burst told of the work of the organization, and then the Rev. R. Walpole Warren, Chaplain to the society, responded to "The day and all who honor it," and introduced a neat reference to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's celebration of his fifty-seventh birthday. Then he quoted:

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not England more."

This, he said, merely went to show that, after his three years in this land, his regard for the old country made him a good lover of the new. He alluded to his own collision with the contract labor law, but declared that "this was a very jolly country—after you got into it. The people were the most hospitable in the world—if they happened to like you." He ranged over Ireland, Beaconsfield, and the English colonies, and, coming back to America again, told how a New-York newspaper had once declared in starring headlines, "Dr. Warren goes to bed sober." "As you all saw it you did not wonder at it," he added; "I suppose it is the distinction of the American clergy that they don't." Dr. Warren was loudly cheered all through his speech.

Consul General Booker told his hearers that both Great Britain and the United States had had a prosperous year. He alluded to Henry M. Stanley as the man "who always turns up, having done what he promised to do." He prophesied that Africa would furnish a field for the adventurous young men of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Major Gen. Justice was very heartily greeted. He was, at the society's request, in full uniform. Changes in the British Army, he said, were always being made. He told how the force was making progress, recalled three months of a campaign in the Indian mutiny, when his old regiment came down to 26 officers and 900 men to 3 officers and 250 men, and closed with an old soldier's talk that delighted all his hearers.

"The State of New-York" was responded to by Judge Davis, who also spoke a word for Wales. "Our Sister Societies" came next on the list. Mr. John Sloane spoke for St. Andrew's Society, Mr. McClure for the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. Hone for the New-England Society, Mr. Beekman for the St. Nicholas Society, and Mr. Van Siclen for the Holland Society. Mr. Depew was not able to be present.

MR. DEPEW'S QUESTION.

Chauncey M. Depew and his family were guests of Mr. Barnum at the circus one evening recently. After Mr. Depew had digested his astonishment he remarked to his host that it was the most gorgeous and extraordinary show he had ever seen and propounded the following question:

"Now what do you consider the most astounding feature of your whole show?"

"Well!" promptly responded Mr. Barnum, "I tell my partner, Mr. Bailey, that the most astounding thing is that after transporting it in its entirety through the country, stopping usually but one day in a place under an expense of $7,300 a day, how are we going to make it pay expenses."

"You are right," replied the genial Chauncey, "that also puzzles me."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire at Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday night destroyed a two-story dwelling, barns owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and an adjoining barn and shed owned by Charles Spittenhouse. The railroad's loss is $2,500, and the loss sustained by Spittenhouse and others who used the burned buildings will amount to $3,600. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Beatie's storehouse, at Hagersville, Ontario, Tuesday, destroyed the building, together with its contents. The storehouse was insured in the Waterloo Mutual Insurance Company for $1,000, and the grain stored therein for $8,000. The total loss is $18,000.

Fire yesterday destroyed two dwelling houses at Union Mills, Calais, Me., owned by Patrick Toner, occupied by himself and James Kelley. The latter saved nearly all the contents, but Toner lost everything. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,600.

The carpenter's shop and other shops of the bridge and building department of the Madison Division of the New-York Central Railway Company besides other smaller buildings at Baraboo, Wis., were destroyed by fire Tuesday night.

Fire yesterday at Charleston, West Va., destroyed the paper mill of the Kanawha Paper Company, causing a loss of $15,000. The owners are Philadelphia parties, and it is not known here whether there is any insurance or not.

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of Greenwood, Miss., Tuesday night. The fire is said to have been caused by a negro cook throwing ashes into a pile of straw. Thirty-three houses were destroyed.

Fire yesterday destroyed the grocery store and stock of F. E. Hall of Bucksport, Me., and the sail loft of E. P. Emerson. Total loss, $10,000; small insurance.

Fire in the Tonawanda (N. Y.) Lumber Company's yard Tuesday night caused a loss of $3,000, covered by insurance.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Provisions, though fairly active at times to-day in a speculative way, were also dull at times, and the feeling throughout was again nervous and unsettled. The market firmed up some on good buying by the shorts, and later showed weakness again for Lard and Ribs. The Pork market appears to be running independently, and general trading is so light that prices respond quickly to very little buying or selling. The buying, however, to-day was in excess of yesterday, near the close put the price up 30@40c. and closing figures were 20@35c above those of the day before. July Pork advanced from $12.90 to $13.20, and closed at the top. Offerings of May were light, and that future, after selling at $13.65@13.05, closed at the top. Lard and Ribs, on the other hand, closed at around bottom and fully 7½c lower for the day. Lard ranged at $6.37½@6.45, and the same futures of Ribs at $6.37½@6.47½, and they rested at $6.37½@6.40 respectively. There was fair trading in the less deterred delivery. Armour & Lewis were credited with being the principal sellers of Ribs, and McCormick & Co. bought a considerable line of June Pork. Armour sold Lard. Spot sales were reported of Lard at $6.37½@6.40, and of sweet pickled Hams at 8½c for 16-lb averages.

Speculative trading in Wheat was fairly active to-day, without being enormously large. The market was strong and higher, but moved within a very frequent and sharp within a moderate range. There was a weak opening. Good buying by Hutchinson, F. G. Logan & Co., Mitchell Gifford, and other operators of the hard weight sent the market up, and prices advanced ½@1c. Hutchinson was the mainstay of the market, and when later he withdrew his support there was a rapid decline of 2@2½c. The close was bottom, and the market lost the day's gain. Sold in May, ½c in June, and ½c in July. The bulk of the business done was in the July option. It opened at 86½c, at 87c, and 86½c, prices varying in different parts of the crowd, sold to 87½c, to 87½c to 87½c, to 86½c, and closed at 86½c; June closed at 85c and May at 86½c. In the local cash market No. 2 Spring and No. 2 Red Winter Wheat, in store, ruled nominal at the close at 85@86½c, car lots being quotable ½c under May, and round lots about the same as May. Samples met with a good demand on both local and shipping account, sales being on board cars ranging as follows: No. 3 Spring at 77@82c, the outside for Hard; No. 4 Spring at 80@80c; No. 3 Red Winter at 72@85c, and No. 4 Red at 80@76c, the outside for a car of Fancy.

Corn, in the speculative branch of the trade displayed moderate activity, and the general tone was weak. Fluctuations were narrow, and at the close all futures showed a net loss for the day of only ¼c. Trading was chiefly in May and July, and at about ½c difference. July sold at 33¾@33⅝c, and closed 33⅝@33¾c, together. August closed at 34½c, and September at 34½c. No. 2 cash Corn sold in store and to go to store at 32@33½c, and samples on track and free on board cars ranged as follows: No. 4 at 30½@33½c, No. 3 at 32@33½c, and No. 3 Yellow and No. 3 White at 33½@34c.

Oats ruled active and strong. Quite a brisk demand from the shorts existed, but on the advance to 24½c the May and 24½c for July, offerings were increased, and there was a reaction. May closed at 24½c, June at 24¼c, and July at 24@24½c. Car lots of No. 2 Oats in store were quoted at 24½c. Prices for samples were generally ½c higher, sales on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 2 sold at 24@26c, No. White at 26½@27½c, No. 2 at 25@26c, and No. 2 White at 27½@27½c.

The demand for vessel room was only fair to-day, and lake freights were easy, though not quotably lower. Wheat to Buffalo was about 3½c, Corn 2½c, and to Kingston and Ogdensburg 3½c. Corn was nominal at 3c and 1½c respectively. Rail shipments were light, and room was in fair supply. Charters were reported of 30,000 bushels at 3½c, Corn at 2½c, and 20,000 bushels at 2½c. Corn was charted for 30,000 bushels at 2½c, and Wheat for 30,000 bushels at 3½c.

NEWS ABOUT RAILROADS

THE LACKAWANNA REACHING OUT TO THE NORTHWEST.

QUIET BUYING OF THE STOCK OF THE FLINT AND PÈRE MARQUETTE ROAD—THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE INQUIRY.

Recent active buying of the stock of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad has attracted attention in Wall Street. Close observers say that most of the purchased stock has gone into the hands of the Lackawanna people, and they predict that at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the little Western road, to be held in East Saginaw May 21, Mr. Samuel Sloan will assume control.

A little railroad map just from the press explains why the Lackawanna Road should desire to possess the Flint and Père Marquette Road, which runs across the State of Michigan from Port Huron to Ludington. On the little map in question is a heavy black line extending from New-York to Minneapolis, which is described as the "shortest line between Winona, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the Atlantic seaboard. Thus is announced the scheme of the Lackawanna people to operate the shortest possible route"—almost an air line—from here to St. Paul, with close connections with other Western points, and also with Boston in the East. This route includes a boat service across Lake Michigan.

The Flint and Père Marquette Railroad is one of the links that make up this railroad chain. The other links are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Grand Trunk, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.

THE ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

F. C. Hollins, who has stood in the way of the legal acquirement of the St. Louis and Chicago Railway property by the North and South Railroad Company of Illinois, has proposed terms of settlement. He is willing to submit his claim of between $600 and $700, which his fellow-members of the St. Louis and Chicago Reorganization Committee have been unwilling to allow, to arbitration by some such man as President Olcott of the Central Trust Company. The majority of the Reorganization Committee are disposed to accept Mr. Hollins's proposition, as they are anxious to obtain his signature to the deed conveying the property of the insolvent road to the North and South Railroad Company, which was organized expressly to operate the bankrupt road.

There are intimations that just as soon as the St. Louis and Chicago Road is freed from the legal tangle in which it became involved while under Mr. Hollins's control criminal suits will be instituted against Hollins by holders of some of the $200,000 in fraudulent bonds, which a Master in Chancery adjudged to be fraudulent.

ABSORBED BY CANADA.

SENATOR CULLOM'S REPORT ON THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Cullom has concluded his report upon the investigation made by the Committee on Inter-State Commerce into the relations of the railroads of the United States and Canada, and to what extent, if any, the commerce of the United States is diverted to Canadian lines, and also whether there is any discrimination in the charges made for tolls against United States vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. The report is now under consideration by the committee, the report being withheld at the request of Chairman Cullom awaiting the approval of his associates.

The report states that the Grand Trunk Railway co-operates by lease or otherwise

Situations Wanted—Females.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY Advertising Office of THE TIMES is at 1,242 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NURSEMAID.—By a middle aged woman as attendant to children; will go a few hours in addition to nursing; highest personal reference. Call at 153 West 14th St.

CCOMPANION OR MAID.—To be out chiefly with gentleman during the daytime and occasionally in the evening in the absence of his children; best references required. Address G. W., Box 158 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in private family; thoroughly understands dressmaking and waiting on ladies; only a permanent place accepted; best city references; call or address Chambermaid, 114 West 126th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as second chambermaid; willing to help with any other work; in private family; city or country; city references. Address A. F., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly trained English girl, who has had a long experience in best English families; just landed; has exceptional references. Call or address A. Wright, 224 West 38th St., care of James.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going traveling desires a situation for a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; is thoroughly efficient in all her service; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's until the 1st of May, 14 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; do plain sewing or assist with parlorwork; two years' city reference from last place; only first-class family. Address K. K., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good city reference; last employer can be seen; apply for one week. Address M. F., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; or wait on a lady and sew; no objection to travel; good worker; best city reference. Address D. G., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. E., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with grown children; in a private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call, for two days from 11 to 2, at 249 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent girl, whom she can recommend, for chamberwork and waiting, chamberwork and coarse washing, or chamberwork only. Apply, between 1 and 3:30, at 52 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 936 8th Av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; or chamberwork alone; willing and obliging. Been at present employer's, 39 West 42d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do light housework; good city reference. Call at 418 West 40th St., in store.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by capable girl; do plain sewing, wait on lady, or assist waiting; country or city; best personal reference. Call at 44 East 51st St., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; good reference. Call at 214 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By an English girl in a private family; best city references. Call at 351 7th Av., fifth flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with children; best city reference. Call at 268 East 86th St.; ring Hadyne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference; city or country. Call at 307 East 26th St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; will do plain sewing; seven years' city reference. Call or address 76 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Seen at present employer's, 30 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, disengaged May 1, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 54 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do sewing. Call at 156 East 54th St., last employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; has good city references. Call at 16 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; city reference. Call at 575 8th Av., Kennedy's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS.—Young girl; best city reference; no cards. Call at 321 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; has good city reference. Call at 226 6th Av., Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR WILL assist with washing and ironing; city reference. Call at 300 East 78th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; willing to take care of grown child; best city reference. Call at 24 East 62d St.

CHAMBEEMAID AND WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; first-class city reference. Call or address 11 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country. Call at 46 West 46th St., janitor's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands making gents' good references. Address L. T., 300 East 171th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 315 West 145th st., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 247 East 56th St., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or Assist in Waiting.—City reference. Call or address A. B., 159 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework; good city reference. Call at 307 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, with reference. Call at 39 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best reference. Call at 502 6th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; reference. Call at 148 West 38th St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse to one child, any infant; neat sewer; assist at light chamberwork; reference. Address 58 West 127th St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as nurse for children; will take entire charge; willing to travel; references. Call at 151 West 81st St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to grown children; best reference. Call at 202 East 26th St., corner 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—In private family; reference. Call at 828 West 59th St., Maguire's bell.

COOK.—Thorough and competent; country preferred. Call or address Nelson, 131 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young girl in small private family; city reference. Call at 22 West 31st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; must have good references; city or country. Call at 1,242 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts., during the day.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; must have good references; city or country. Call at 1,242 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts., during the day.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; must have good references; city or country. Call at 1,242 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts., during the day.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; must have good references; city or country. Call at 1,242 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts., during the day.

Cenmaid is kept or assistance given; understands French and English cooking; best reference. Address M. L., Box 34 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—In small family where help is kept; good city reference required; wages, $20; no objection to take another place; call or address Mrs. C. E. S., Box 38 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the same must not part family; best city reference. Call or address Mrs. M. McKeone, or call, for two days, 220 West 42d Av., northeast corner; no cards.

COOK.—By neat young woman; first-class cook and baker; in small private family; highest personal reference. Call at 411 West 46th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—A lady would like to get her first-class cook a situation; thoroughly understands her business; city or country. Call at 187 West 79th St., first flat.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress; good baker; in private family; best reference from last place. Address Miss Sheehan, 210 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; good family cook in private family; country for summer preferred; makes good serum and desserts, all kinds; late employer can be seen. Address D. D., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good family cook; understands first-class baker; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; best city references. Address W., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as very good cook in private family; understands her business perfectly; best reference from present employer. Address 47 West 52th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; understands all sorts of cooking; city or country; best reference. Call at 933 East 29th St.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman; honest, clarding, fancy cooking; private family, cleanwork or small hotel; city or country; best city reference. Call at 127 West 53d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would go by the day or week. Call or address M. D., 19 East 52d St.

COOK.—First-class cook in private family; excellent baker; pastry and desserts; best city reference. Address Y., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook in private family; good washer and ironer; go to the country for Summer; good city reference. Call at 253 West 29th St.

COOK.—By young woman; wages, $20; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. Call at 636 6th Av., near 30th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Call at 904 6th Av., near 51st St., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; good bread and biscuit; private family; city or country; good city reference last place. Call at 138 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman as an excellent private family cook; understands cooking in all branches; city reference; country preferred. Call at 252 West 40th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; no objection to assist with washing; several years' good city reference. Address J. R., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; do coarse washing; no objection to short distance in the country; best city reference. Call at 269 West 41st St., second floor.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook in an apartment house; personal city reference. Address M. K., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; best city reference. Address E., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; do coarse washing; understands milk and butter; good reference; city or country. Call at 210 East 28th St., one flight; no cards.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant young woman; is good plain cook; would assist with washing; reference. Address E. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent in all branches; also understands milk and butter; no objections to country; best city references. Address D., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; good city reference. Address Mary, Box 203 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent English cook; good baker; by day, week, or month; would do coarse washing; city or country; city reference. Call or address M. A., 266 West 31st St., one flight.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game; first-class baker; jellies, cakes, sherbets; city reference, last employer. Call at 169 West 26th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as an excellent cook and assist with washing in private family; permanent during Summer; best reference. Call at 146 East 42d St.

COOK.—As good cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. Address F. C., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, other as waitress, in private family; best city reference. Address B. C., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; assist with washing; best city references. Call at 9 West 20th st., present employer's; no cards.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good references from last place; willing and obliging. Call at 25 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of references. Call as 208 East 35th St.; ring Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and to assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 211 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; excellent cook; well recommended; to go out by the day in private family. Call or address 188 East 32d St.

COOK.—By an American Protestant woman as a first-class plain cook; best city references. Call at 61 West 44th St.; inquire in store.

COOK.—By a competent woman (Protestant) as cook in private family, in city or country; city reference. Call at 152 East 41st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl; cook, washer, and ironer; in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 450 West 38th St., one flight.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant woman; city or country; good reference. Call at 204 West 32d St., first floor, left.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland cook; first-class references; city or country. Address A., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook; good reference; wages, $30. Address 210 Henry St., Brooklyn; fourth bell to the right.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; good bread baker; best city reference. Call at 416 East 16th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 301 West 50th St., second hall.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; two years' best city references. Call at 125 West 19th St.; ring Hall's bell.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman in first-class private family. Call at 249 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent cook. Apply, on Thursday and Friday, at 36 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook for the country; can make good butter or assist with the washing; late employer can be seen. Call at 490 6th Av., Room 9.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 63 Broadway, 130th St., second floor; no cards.

COOKING AND COARSE WASHING.—By a respectable girl; excellent reference from last place. Call, or address No. 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable honest woman wishes to go out the first days of the week washing and ironing or housecleaning; best city references. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Summer travelling and street dresses made up in the neatest styles; Le Luxe Fashion Magazine. Address Mme. Oates, 241 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day or at home; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate. Call at 742 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; wants a few more customers; ladies direct at their residences. Address Dressmaker, 100 West 45th St., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—A North German lady, able to teach French, English, German, and music, desires a situation as companion or governess to grown children; city reference. Call or address 229 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisian lady, with a first-class diploma, as governess for children; best references given. Can be seen at 49th St., at dressmaker's.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced American housekeeper, having had care of a gentleman's residence, where she has been living for 7 years; is open for engagement. Address Housekeeper, box A, 1,699 Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a lady of experience; would like a position as housekeeper in a small private family; city or country. Address Housekeeper, box 1,699 Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; good cook; washer and ironer; city or country. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework; is a good plain cook; city reference. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as general housework; city or country; good city reference. Call at 141 East 34th St., in basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl as general housework; city or country; good city reference. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; no objection to go to the country. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Irish girl, easily learned; a good housekeeper; is a kindhearted maid. Call, for two days, at 253 East 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; city or country; good reference. Call at 971 1st Av., second floor, back.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; has had experience in kitchen of private family or boarding house. Call at 239 West 30th St., third floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English references; good city references. Address F. P., 246 East 22d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe; best of city reference. Address K. E., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant with lady going to Europe; good hairdresser, packer; accompanied or would travel; best of references from best city families. Address F. M., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; references from Paris and New-York; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; can and fit; care for children over 10. Address French Lady's Maid, 217 West 35th St., store.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly experienced dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; can take entire charge of wardrobe; city or country; best city references. Address, Letters, French Maid, 409 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; unobjectionable; good habits; will travel; best personal city references. Address A. S., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. Address F. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By competent French lady's maid; speaks English and German; good hairdresser and seamstress; city references. Address F., 908 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—German Hanoverian; competent in hairdressing, dressmaking, and packing; or take care of and teach German to growing children; personal reference. Call or address F. E., 120 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in all her duties; good traveler; best references. Address C. S., 426 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress and chamberwork; understands her work thoroughly; country preferred for the Summer; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat, competent Protestant young woman as first-class head laundress or alone in private family; first-class shirt ironer; city or country; personal city reference. Address K. A. Stevensen, Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands fine business in all its branches; is the very best of city reference. Call as 219 East 78th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. Address A. B., Box 902 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt ironer; understands ladies' and children's fineries; no objections to the country; best city reference. Call at 223 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Call at M. B., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; private family; will go in the country for Summer; excellent city reference. Address J. S., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by Protestant young woman in private family; go with family to the country; best reference. Address F. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress, (Swedish,) whom she can recommend. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 30 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; willing and obliging. Address B. H., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; personal city reference. Address C. P., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a place for her first-class laundress; can be seen Wednesday and Thursday of this week only, between 12 and 2 P. M., at 15 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person as laundress in private family; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 411 West 39th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person; understands all branches; best personal reference; wages, $20. Address M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; small family; best city reference. Call at 307 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress; has reference to the country; best city reference. Address M., Box 155, 854 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her most competent laundress. Call, from 10 to 4, at 5 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 342 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress. Call at 2 Lexington Park, present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for a first-class laundress. Can be seen on Friday morning, from 10 until 1 o'clock, at 292 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes situation for her laundress, who is first-class in every respect. Apply at 52 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; Swede; best references. Address M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent city reference. Address 54 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress in private family; reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 814 2d Av.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Protestant; three years' city reference. Address P. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her laundress. Call at 36 West 38th St.

MAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for a most competent maid and seamstress; several years' best city reference. Can be seen at Berkeley, 29 6th Av., apartment 43, from 11 until 1 o'clock.

MAID.—By a highly respectable person; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; first-class city reference. Call at 243 West 65th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young German girl as maid and to do sewing; no objection to traveling; good city references. Call at 163 East 92d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly educated French person for children or maid for young ladies; competent to teach them; perfectly reliable; best sewer; no objection to go to the country; best city reference. Call at 205 9th Av., first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a fraulein as experienced nursery governess, who can teach German and English; has best city references; would take entire charge of young children; does not object to traveling. Address N. G., Box 2, 1,699 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisian girl; good city references. Call at 237 West 15th St.

NURSE.—By reliable American woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up an infant; city or country; good city reference. Call or address Schuyler, 241 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; many years' experience in care of infants; fondness in their food and sickness; highest references. Call at 241 East 97th St.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; city or country; good city reference. Address M. W., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; loves to nurse; best city references. Call 1,970 Park Av., Room 10.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for baby or young children; personal city reference. Address F. M. Moff, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl; German Swiss; at present in the country; can take care of a baby over one year old. Address care Mrs. J. Gruhl, 163 East 93d St.

NURSE.—By an American woman; care of an infant, either lady or gentleman; best references from first-class families. Call at 358 West 36th St.; ring bell twice.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best city reference. Call at 253 West 40th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent nurse and seamstress. Call at 5 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By a middle aged woman as nurse; is a kind and tender nurse; is invalid; best city reference. Address Attendant, 147 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By a respectable French person with children; best city reference; no objection to travel. Call at 304 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By young girl; aged 18; a nice place to take care of children; city reference. Address A. S., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of baby and assist in light housework; good city reference. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

Situations Wanted—Females.

NURSE.—By a young girl; German Swiss; to take care of a baby over one year old; good city reference. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse; is a good plain cook; best city references. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best city reference. Call at 253 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. Call at 1,699 Broadway, top floor, rear.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best city reference. Call at 253 West 40th St

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctioneering business was represented at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, April 23:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold by order of the executors, three three-story brick buildings and two-story frame, with plot, 16 feet 11 inches wide by 70 feet 7 inches deep, on the south side of 124th st, Nos. 112, 114 and three-story frames, with lot 16 by 60.2, 138 Forty St., running to 11th st, for $31,000, to Goodwills Brothers; four-story stone front house, with lot 25.6 by 96, 128 East 124th st, for $7,500, and 1,000 Lexington Av, for $16,000 to F. Hamm, and four similar buildings, with lots each 20 by 100.11, 118 to 122 East 117th st, south side, east of Park Av, for $50,975 to L. Lese and M. Stern. Also at public auction disposed of two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 77.8, 507 and 509 Washington St, east side, north of Spring St, for $20,300, to C. M. Ulrich, five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 98.9, 342 East 42d st, north side, west of 1st Av, for $33,000, to F. W. Fewell, and a two-story frame house, with plot of land 375 by 750, on Bayside Av, north side, east of Whitestone Av, Flushing, L. I., for $8,000, to C. H. Jackson. The sale of the building with lot, 707 Greenwich St, was adjourned to May 20.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 95, 136 Madison Av, northwest corner of 31st St, for $69,000, to H. B. Shephard. Also, in partition, Charles E. Tracy, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick building with lot 19.9 by 98.9, 242 West 23d st, south side, east of 8th Av, for $20,750, to T. J. Regney. Also, Brooklyn Property, comprising the three-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, 26 Plymouth st, north side, east of Broadway, for $7,100, to E. Opits, and four-story building, with lot 20 by 100, 26 Hamilton Av, south side, west of Conover St, for $13,750, to J. B. Snifen.

John F. B. Smyth, by order of the executors, sold the five-story brick building, with plot of land 47.1 by 93.9, 308 and 305 East 38th St, north side, east of 3d Av, for $54,700, to Thomas Daly. Two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 452 and 454 West 52d St, south side, east of 10 Av, for $15,700, to Thomas C. Smith, and similar house, with lot 20 by 60, 390 and 392 8th Av, northeast corner of 53d St, for $4,300, to William Meiner. Three-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 87.9, 1,271 Lexington Av, east side, south of 86th St, for $18,500, to A. L. Chase; five five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 223 to 233 East 89th St, north side, west of 2d Av, for $63,700, to A. L. Chase, P. Lewenfeld, and Henry Seigel. Also, sold at public auction the three-story dwelling, with lot 19.9 by 100.11, 123 West 122d st, north side, west of 6th Av, for $21,200, to F. Hass, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 134th St, south side, 350 feet east of 8th Av, for $7,000, to E. Wilson.

D. F. Ingraham & Co. sold, under a foreclosure decree, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with plot of land 49.11 by 35, 277 and 279 Lenox Av, southwest corner of 124th St, for $36,400, to Jacobina Fugo, plaintiff.

James Bleecker & Son, by order of the administrator, sold the house, with plot of land 87 by 189, on Clinton Av, corner of 1st St, for $3,000, to John Prentiss, and two lots, each 25 by 201, on Ingham Av, west side, south of 2d St, Bergen Point, for $460, to same purchaser.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 23.

9th St, 637 East; Moses Butzel to Bertha Schwartz	$10.750
Willett St, w s, 193.5 ft n of Stanton St, 18.5x75; Morris Berger and wife to Louis Lese..	12,000
5th Av, 210; Rogers H. Pomeroy, referee, to Julius Wray	45,000
10th St, n s, 198 ft e of 5th Av, 24.5x63; irregular; William H. Russell to Christian F. Tietjen	70,000
99th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; Eugene Thomson and another to Christian Abele	7,500
James St, 9; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Augusta A. Johnson	14,488
133d St, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Cornelia S. Wray and others	20,850
134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11; same to same	52,700
Harrison St, 50; same to Mary A. Bosworth	27,500
23d St, s s, lot 192, map of C. C. Moore; same to Cornelia S. Wray	34,250
Washington St, 331; same to same	23,000
8th Av, 306; same to same	43,200
18th St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 125x84; Thomas B. Kerr to Harrison D. Kerr and others	85,000
71st St, s s, 323 ft e of Av A, 50x200.8; Sigmund D. Rosenbaum and wife to Frederick Walter	12,000
22d St, s s, 95 ft n of 9th Av, 40x98.9; Catharine Snifen and others to Henry F. Talmadge and another, trustees	67,000
Vermilyea Av, s s, 25 ft e of Hawthorne St; Constance I. Oscanyan and husband to Solomon Moses	2,500
172d St, n w corner of 11th Av, 100x657; same to same	12,500
155th St, n e corner of Grand Boulevard, 99.11x100; Solomon Moses and wife to Constance I. Oscanyan	22,000
Bradhurst Av, n s, 91.11 ft n of 145th St, 57 x100; Annie E. Brown and another to Margaret O'Brien	9,500
Tinton Av, 1,604; William Bloodgood and wife to Annie S. Morand	3,900
18th St, s s, 350 w of 6th Av, 25x125; Harrison D. Kerr and others to Lorenz Weiher	1
19th St, n s, 153.1 ft w of 6th Av; Jane Madden to William Crawford and another	1
Pike St, n s, lot 528, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers; Albert Smith to Peter Cooney	34,500
99th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Jane E. Themson and another to Christian Abele	1
87th St, 167 West; Caroline Ross to Elizabeth Erskine	18,250
126th St, 218 East; Samuel O. Wright and wife to Frederick Oldhous	9,500
Madison St, 289; Solomon Ledinski and wife to Jacob Singerman	19,500
46th St, n s, 187.9 ft w of Broadway, 18x100.8; George Chivvis and wife to John Mayer	1
53d St, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Robert A. McCafferty and wife to John Sheridan	22,000
Morris Av, w s, 123.4 ft n of Cameron Place, 25x151; Charles Pitchie and wife to Michael Murray	472
150th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Howard G. Badgley and wife to John J. McHugh	6,000
7th St, n s, 142.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25.5x97.6; Edward D. Brown and others to Charles Reeff	1
105th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 24.10x99; Francis Frendenwoll and wife to Charles Koch	7,900
145th St, n e corner of Webster Av, 6x100.8x irregular; Martin Weller and wife to John W. Katzenberger	1
175th St, n s, 71 ft e of Webster Av, 6x100.8x irregular; same to same	3,000
Pike St, 46; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another	15,750
Same property; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Benedict A. Klein	15,750
Delancey St, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 25x123; Louis Lese and wife to Morris Berger	23,100
Same property; Morris Berger and wife to Philip Newville and another	23,500
36th St, 363 West; Forbes Dugnid and wife to Robert Ferguson and others	1
77th St, 78 East; Clara I. Curtis and others to Mary N. Townshend	1
77th St, s s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 50x102.2; same to same	500
Essex St, n s, 81; Hieronymus Brennick and wife to Adolf Mayer	23,500
58th St, s s, 133 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; Joseph McGuire and wife to Alexander Lambert	20,000
99th St, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 200x100.5; Edward Livingston to Elizabeth West and others	1
98th St, 135 East; Isaac Bitterman and wife to Josephine A. Kiamroth	30,000
127th St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 19x99.11; Auguste J. Paris and wife to John Demarest	20,000
Ella St, n w corner of Walker Av, 17.4x26; George E. Rendiman to Herman C. Armour	30,000
72d St, 50 West; Marietta N. Heward and another to Ignatz Boskowitz	95,000
Central Av, w s, 225 ft s of Bleecker Av, 200x 100; Hoyt Hopp to Emma Hopp	1
Central Av, w s, 175 ft e of Gerard Av, 50x200; same to same	1
113th St, 103 East; Augustus W. Weismann and wife to Isaac Bitterman	23,000
113th St, 110 East; same to Francis H. Weismann	23,000
Cedar St, s e corner of Forest Av, 38x75; Thomas Phillip and wife to Peter J. Cooney	2,600
Essex St, 5; Gacher Weinstein and wife to Israel Lebowitz and another	15,000
King St, 37; Abraham Quackenbush and others to David Baum	89,000
Same property; David Baum to Maurice H. Cohen	40,000
Same property; Ferdinand Dobes to Abraham Quackenbush	39,000

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NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

ELEGANT HOUSES, MANHATTAN AV., 112th to 113th St., fronting Morningside Park.—Gabled brick trim, box stoops, cellars concreted; closet room abundant; houses, 20 by 50, with extensions; title guaranteed; price low. S. N. PENFIELD, owner, 329 West 119th St.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"Manhattan Square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x85 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar; classical, original, and unique; 1 custom as corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 56 West 86d St.

A.—THERE ARE NO BETTER HOUSES ON A. west side than 134, 136, 140, 142 West 87th St.; four-story, 20-foot; moderate prices; very easy terms. MILLER & STABLER, 1,137 9th Av.

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CONTRACTS CLOSING MAY 1st.

Sales daily in spite to-day at this time of year, 90 cases satisfied and 500 completed.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company invites this annoyance.

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NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

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Henry E. Hegeut,	Eugene Kelly,
William H. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James B. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trantwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack,
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CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

Inquire of or address

E. A. TREDWELL, Room 19 Times Building.

THE ONLY THREE-STORY EXTENSION dining-room mansion left; three solid; four stories, 20x38, full list; choicest location and greatest bargain on west side; bring an expert and examine for yourself. Owner, on premises, No. 44 West 68th St.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, on 36th St., between Park and Lexington Avs, a four-story brownstone 17-foot dwelling; price moderate. By BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Fully furnished, for the Summer months, on 74th St., near 5th Av., an elegant four-story dwelling. Permits of BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty St.

A THREE-STORY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, all improvements, near offices; $16,000. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St.

Country Real Estate.

AN ESTATE ON HUDSON,

Known all over the English-speaking world, for sale. Its desirability, healthfulness, and celebrity, and the great bargain at which it is offered, should almost induce its purchase without inspection. It comprises about sixty acres, is one of the most charming situations on the river, and is located within two hours of New-York City by rail. The house is a substantial brick, containing 17 rooms. There is a cut-stone spring on the premises, the analysis of which shows the water to be equal to the famous Poland water of Maine. For a sanitarium the name, if advertised, would be immediately recognized by the best class of society, and the neighborhood surroundings recommend it to the attention of such. It cost $82,000, but will be sold for one-third that sum to a prompt purchaser. (Folio 4,957.)

PHILLIPS & WELLS,

Tribune Building.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Superb gentleman's country seat; about 30 acres; handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 18 rooms, every convenience, modern improvements, complete in all its appointments; the river view and surroundings are unsurpassed; will be sold at a reasonable price, and must be seen to realize its desirability. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT METUCHEN, N. J.—Large house, barn, and ample grounds; best corner in the village; charming suburban home; admirably adapted for country boarding house; also, house with acre of ground; superb location; best conveniences for stations; low commutation rates; must be sold to close estate. For particulars apply to C. L. CORBIN, 251 Washington St., Jersey City, or address A. C. LITTLETST, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURNISHED, at Yonkers, 66 Vineyard Av., a beautifully furnished large brick house; land 60x125; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; horses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, A mile country seat, with two hundred and fifty acres of land, two miles from the city limits; nearly one mile of water front; admirably adapted to villa sites. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

ELBERON, N. J.—For sale or rent, elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Runson, Norwood Park.

WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 811.

ON 64TH ST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A medium-sized house, in perfect order, at a low price. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND LANDS.

80 Acres, Prince's Bay; fine water front.

100 Acres, near railroad station, for improvement. Inquire Room 137, No. ONE Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Manchester, Vt., a large, well-furnished house, with all modern improvements. Address CHARLES F. STEEL, 52 Leonard St., New-York.

Real Estate at Auction.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close the estate of Edgar T. Ryder, deceased.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. Are to sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

the six-story and basement brownstone building

Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton St.,

south side, between Cliff and Gold sts.

For maps apply to the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

VESEY AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—ALBERT L. DAVID, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DAVID, CHARLES F. DAVID, and MARY O'GORMAN DAVID, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1890, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, and appointed for such purpose, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 57 to 65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the city of New-York, with the buildings thereon, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Vesey Street with the easterly side of Washington Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Vesey Street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches; thence northerly in a straight line, at right angles to the northerly side of Vesey Street, or nearly so, as the wall now stands, forty-nine (49) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly in a straight line parallel to the northerly side of Vesey Street ninety-six (96) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Washington Street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Washington Street fifty-three (53) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 80, 82, 84, and 86 Vesey Street and 205 Washington Street.—Dated New-York, April 14th, 1890.

MIDDLETON & BURRILL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 52 Broadway, N. Y. city.

11TH AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EMMA KENNEDY and another, plaintiffs, against MATILDA ARTHUR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1890, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell as public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 2nd day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by John P. B. Smyth, auctioneer, the following land and premises: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 11th Avenue, distant forty feet nine inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 42d Street with the westerly line of 11th Avenue, running thence westerly parallel with 42d Street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next northerly adjoining seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with 11th Avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with 42d Street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next northerly adjoining seventy feet to the westerly line of 11th Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly line of 11th Avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1890.

JAMES FLYNN, Referee.

THOMAS F. CHERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 10 Wall Street, New-York City. ap10-law5wTh*

THE ONLY THREE-STORY EXTENSION dining-room mansion left; three solid; four stories, 20x38, full list; choicest location and greatest bargain on west side; bring an expert and examine for yourself. Owner, on premises, No. 44 West 68th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

A. SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Estate NEHEMIAH MASON, Deceased.

JEEE JOHNSON, Jr.

By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

Will sell at auction Monday, April 28,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the REGULAR SALE DAY,

at the EXCHANGE,

393 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

BROOKLYN:

435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., fifth-west corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.

408 and 410 Jay St., three-story, basement, three dwellings.

447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six store buildings.

144 High St., near Bridge St., 16.2x67 feet, with three dwelling.

Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 40 Wall St., New-York. Pettengill, Silkman & Seybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.

Maps can be obtained from Richard V. Harnett & Co., 73 Liberty St., New-York; Jere Johnson, Jr., 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or C. B. Brett, 445 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,

the four-story brick house and lot,

NO. 433 WEST 21ST ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,

four-story and basement brownstone house, with lot,

NO. 2 EAST 125TH ST.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.,

three-story and basement stone house and lot,

NO. 149 WEST 52D ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.,

two-and-a-half-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot,

NO. 11 CLINTON PLACE.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

TO LET—Great Bargain—Large house, one door from 5th Av. and one block from Windsor Hotel; furnished or unfurnished; newly decorated; hard-wood floors; new gas fixtures; furnace, range, and plumbing in perfect order; rent low to good tenant. Address M., Box 200 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th st., near 5th Av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 6 WEST 9TH ST.

Desirable three-story high-stoop house to let; has gas fixtures and window shades throughout; pier glasses and cornice on parlor floor; three bells; range. To good order and reasonable. Immediate occupation. Well adapted for small family.

RICHARD S. SAUSE,

53 Liberty St.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET UNfurnished, No. 154 East 20th St. Beautifully decorated; steam heat; stylish, every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 East 39th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

70 WEST 91ST ST.—Superior 21-foot three-story and basement brownstone house; butler's extension; perfect in every detail; rent low to good tenant. BANNON & SULLIVAN, 1,506 9th Av.

20 WEST 46TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR SALE FURNISHED OR TO RENT FURnished, 66 Vineyard av., Yonkers, newly and stylishly furnished large brick house, land 60x125; ten bedrooms, retired street, 3 minutes' walk to train and one hour to Rector st.; horses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

To rent or lease, completely-furnished cottage, on the water, with stable and land; five masters' and first servants' bedrooms; parlor, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; every convenience; hot and cold water, tennis court, stable for three horses, and grounds.

T. T. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, TWO miles from New-York City limits and one mile from Country Club, fronting the Sound, furnished house, 21 rooms; excellent order; modern improvements; lawn, garden, &c.; complete. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

AVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND, 20 minutes by rail; 9 to 12 room cottages. Gas, baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Averne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York.

R. H. STEARNS.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—Residence, water front on HEMSTEAD BAY, 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling, 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Furnished cottages, fronting on lake and ocean, for sale or to rent. List sent on application.

U. B. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.

New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

NAVESINK, N. J., NORTH SIDE NORTH Shrewsbury River.—Two very desirable houses; furnished; 150 feet elevation above water; shade and tennis ground; bearing; modern improvements and stable. Apply R., 6 East 54th St.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—Furnished houses to rent; two hours distant; high elevation; delightful village; AT LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND; one hour distant. MCHARG, 137 Broadway.

SEASHORE COTTAGES.—Several new ones now being built at Highland Beach, N. J.; rents, furnished, $400 to $600 per season.

FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWMOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.

Catalogues from D. B. REELER, Jr., 20 Nassau St.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Desirable cottages of all improvements; rentals, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. WHITE & SONS, 215 Broadway, N. Y., or E. M. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

SEWAREN, N. J.—Houses for rent or sale, situated on Staten Island Sound and reached by Jersey Central Railroad; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; sewerage and water supply; also large house to rent to a competent woman for boarding house; full description in circular sent on application. Apply to JAMES GROWNEY, at Sewaren, or J. H. JOHNSTON, 121 Liberty St., New-York.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY.—Two elegant suites, newly decorated; in the arrangement service, attendance, heat, and gas included. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

Stores, &c., To Let.

AN OFFICE IN BROOKLYN LIFE INS. BUILDing to let; suitable for a lawyer, real estate or insurance broker, or estate. Inquire 51 Liberty St., Room 42.

NO. 1,006 6TH AV.—Store from May 1. Apply at office of BRIERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, No. 58 West 57th St., or to WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN would like to take care of a private house for the Summer months. Inquire 269 7th Av.; ring three times.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WITH a child wants to take care of gentleman's house during the Summer; best reference. Address Mrs. McVin, 324 East 70th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A pair of black pony-built horses; 5 and 6 years old; gentle, stylish, and sound; have been constantly driven during past eight months by present owner in brougham and victoria; price, $900; owner sails for Liverpool on Tuesday next; also a situation wanted for an expert coachman of many appearance and irreproachable character; Scotchman and single. For permit to see horses apply to R. W. CAMERON & CO., 23 South William St.

FOR SALE—Horses; a pair of dark-brown horses; 16 hands high; city broken; warranted gentle and kind. Apply to GEORGE G. FORTAS, Central Park Riding Academy, 59th St. and 7th Av.

Religious Notices.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women will be held at the Home, 49 East 76th St., Thursday, April 24, at 3:30 o'clock. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

Auction Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, the ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri,) by its deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 696, page 447, conveyed to the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, (a corporation of Missouri,) as trustee, all the property, real, personal, and mixed, and rights and franchises then owned by said company, and all property thereafter acquired by said company, and which should thereafter be used in the business of said company, and which should be necessary, proper, or convenient for the same, in trust to secure the payment of certain bonds of said company, amounting in the aggregate to $3,000,000, and issued under and by virtue of said deed of trust; which deed of trust was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 696, page 447, and which deed of trust provides that in case the said company shall make default in the payment of the principal or interest of any of said bonds, for the space of six months after the same shall become due and payable, the whole of said bonds shall become due and payable, and the whole of said trust estate may be sold to satisfy said bonds; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said bonds which became due and payable on the first day of August, 1888; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said bonds which became due and payable on the first day of February, 1889; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said bonds which became due and payable on the first day of August, 1889; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said bonds which became due and payable on the first day of February, 1890; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said bonds which became due and payable on the first day of April, 1890; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said bonds which became due and payable on the first day of August, 1889; Now, therefore, by virtue of said deed of trust, and at the written request of the holders of more than one-half in amount of said bonds, secured by said deed of trust, the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, will offer the above-described property for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 29th day of April, 1890, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. and from day to day thereafter, at the same hour, until the 6th day of May, 1890, for the purpose of said sale.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustee,

By JOHN B. GEST, Vice President.

Attest: CHAS. A. NEWCOMB, Assistant Secretary.

Dated February 24, 1890.

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THE AUCTION SALE

AT THE

JAPANESE FAIR,

935 BROADWAY,

WILL BE CONTINUED THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK AND EVERY DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.

LEON STERN,

AUCTIONEER.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The undersigned, receiver of the Cosmopolitan Telegram Company, having been appointed such by judgment of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on or about the 11th day of April, in the year 1890, in an action brought by John W. Mackay against the said The Cosmopolitan Telegram Company, will sell, pursuant to an order made and entered in the said action, on or about the 23d day of April, 1890, by said Receiver, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 59-65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of said company in the estate, real and personal, which was of the said The Commercial Telegram Company, or in which it had any interest, on the said 11th day of April, 1890, including among other things the said privileges, wires, poles, telegraphic instruments, patents for improvements in telegraphy, and applications for patents, as hereinafter set forth, and the plant of said company, tools, machinery, furniture, and supplies situated at No. 18 Broad street, in the city of New-York.

PATENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nos. 374300, 374743, 379729, 379730, 379865, 387295, 387296, 387297, 390656, 390657, 390695, 391709, 392926, 392946, 393943, 393944, 365989, 366166, 366623, 367729, and 367780, invested by Chauncey M. Depew; Nos. 335243 and 335275, invented by Richard N. Dyer; Nos. 367720, 368541, and 345265, invented by Henry Mahnken, and No. 366178, invented by Clarence L. Healy and Henry Mahnken.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

Applications of S. D. Field, Nos. 93126 and 93127; application of Henry Mahnken, recorded about 14th of June, 1889; application of Henry Mahnken for reissue of letters patent of the United States, No. 345245.

ROOF PRIVILEGES AND RIGHTS OF WAY, and the wires strung thereon and the instruments connected therewith; Nos. 35, 37, 38, 42, 52, 54, 56, 101, 103, 5, 41, 76, 175, 198, 231, 235, 371, 967, 1,273, and 1,293 Broadway; 29, 35, 37, 38, 42, 52, 54, 56, 101, 103, 5, 41, 76 Broad Street; 23 Beaver; 15 and 17 Beekman; 3, 10, and 28 Bank; 49 and 51 Exchange Place; 17 and 27 Wall; 41 Dey; 101, 103 Duane; 49, 44, 50, 52, 56, 57, and 66 Exchange Place; 195, 197 Fulton; 135 Greenwich; 17 and 19 John; 107 and 109 Liberty; 50 Liespenard; 253 Madison; 2 and 4 Nassau; 19 and 21 New; 2 and 4 New and 19 Beaver; 339 Broadway, 33 Broad 12 and 17 East Twelfth Street; 50 East Ninth Street; 2 Wall Street; St. Stephen's Hotel. As well as all the fixtures, instruments, and attachments, including 1,068 telegraph instruments and about eighty miles of wires.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 24th, 1890.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Receiver.

Summer Resorts.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.

The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages will be received and assigned. Early application, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

THE ELBERON.

This unique seaside resort open for guests from May 29 to October. Address

C. T. JONES, ELBERON, N. J.

FENWICK HALL,

SAYBROOK,

CONNECTICUT.

OPENS JUNE 26.

Address E. V. PEGOR,

or Hoffman House, New-York City.

WAVE CREST, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Accommodations at a handsome villa for Summer months. Apply, until May 1, 47 West 49th St. Mrs. BULKLEY.

Winter Resorts.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

Hotel Brighton.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE

REMAINS OPEN TILL JUNE 1.

FAST EXPRESSES, with parlor cars, leave N. Y. 9:30 and 4:20 P. M. Reached Lakewood at 11:10 and 6 P. M. PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

Country Board.

LIVINGSTON COTTAGE, DOBBS FERRY-ON-Hudson.—Desirable board; forty minutes from city, five from station; references.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

Hotels.

HOTEL ALBERT,

LIFE ON THE ENTERPRISE

MR. MENZIES AND THE McCALLA COURT-MARTIAL.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE AMUSES HIMSELF WITH WITNESSES WHO SERVED ABOARD THE CRUISER.

A giddy little brass clock that ticked off the fleeting seconds in the merriest kind of way was yesterday added to the decorations of the ballroom in which so many charges have been brought against Bowman H. McCalla, late Commander of that turbulent United States cruiser, the Enterprise, and when Admiral Harmony, President of the court-martial which will pass judgment upon those charges, brought his gavel gently down upon the table yesterday morning to call the court to order, its dainty little hands marked exactly the hour of ten.

Commander McCalla was assisted during yesterday's session by only one of his counsel, the amiable Mr. Menzies, who embraced the first opportunity after court was opened to request that Sergt. Calkins, who gave testimony before the Court of Inquiry as to some of Commander McCalla's alleged acts on board the Enterprise, and whom, he noticed, the prosecution had not summoned to appear again, be called as a witness for the defense. The request was granted by the court and Judge Advocate Garst then called his first witness.

Lieut. Fichbohm, attached to the Enterprise, took the stand, but his only mission was properly to identify five large volumes produced as the log books of the cruiser, compiled during her recent cruise. The Lieutenant performed this duty with much dignity, and when he had departed Mr. Garst began the reading of certain entries in one of the books, which referred to the charges and specifications drawn up against Commander McCalla by the Secretary of the Navy. Whereupon Mr. Menzies objected. He was strongly of the opinion that the prosecution could not legally make these log books evidence, if it were intended to also introduce oral testimony as to the charges made. He called attention to the fact that one entry was made detailing the punishment of one man as having been inflicted on July 28, while the specification charged it as having been inflicted on July 29. The entry in the log was that the man had been confined "for safekeeping," while the charge was that he had been confined as punishment for an offense committed. Mr. Menzies, however, said that this objection was merely a preliminary one, and would not be pressed until some testimony had been introduced.

The opportunity came in a very few moments. Louis Meyer, who, while at the mast when the Enterprise was at Mozambique, was threatened by Commander McCalla before he smiled at his commander, and whose case forms the only basis for one charge against McCalla, told his story as he had told it before the Court of Inquiry, and Seaman's Apprentice S. R. Graham followed him on the stand. He was the boy who was confined in irons for five days for leaving his post, and who was released at the end of that time because it was discovered that he had had permission to do as he did. Mr. Menzies showed from the log book that an entry had been made in which the circumstances of the case had been narrated, exonerating Commander McCalla from blame, in that the punishment had been awarded under "a misapprehension of the facts." He held that any testimony opposed to this statement would be a contradiction or a modification of the log book, which the Government had already accepted, and ought not to be admitted.

Lieut. Stayton, Assistant Judge Advocate, opposed this view with considerable animation and eventual success, for the court, ever ready to introduce bustle into the proceedings, ordered the room cleared, and when it was allowed to be filled again announced that the objection had been overruled. Graham was again put on the stand, and Mr. Menzies toyed with him for half an hour in the laborious effort to get him to admit various facts in favor of his client. The witness refused to accept Mr. Menzies's statement that Commander McCalla had investigated the facts in his case. He said that he had not been brought to the mast, as offenders are usually brought. He had expected to be asked about his case in the usual way, but he hadn't, and it was not his business to ask to be asked. His release from unjust confinement, he said, was finally effected indirectly through Lieut. Werlich, who asked him as to the reason of his confinement, and reported his statements to the executive officer of the ship. This incidental fact had never been brought out before, and Mr. Menzies, with an amount of alacrity truly Western, sought to turn it to his advantage by striving to get the witness to admit that Lieut. Werlich was not actuated by the kindliest feelings toward his commander. Mr. Menzies was not conspicuously successful in his effort, and he at last sighed heavily and gave it up.

George D. Ross, who had told a bitter story before the court of inquiry as to how he had been confined in a straitjacket at Lisbon, repeated his woeful tale yesterday. He had been drunk, he said, and the straitjacket was put on him and kept on him as a means of punishment. Mr. Menzies told him that he had been so treated in order that he might get sober and that he might be prevented from getting any more liquor, but with deep humility he respectfully declined to accept that statement. He was put in a straitjacket as a punishment, he said, and for no other reason.

Otto Sundblad, a stolid German sailor, who is known on the ship as "Jack of the Dust," had another and similar tale of woe to tell. He looked too long upon strong drink at Christiania, and when he removed his ardent gaze he found himself encircled by the canvas folds of a straitjacket. He remained in this tender embrace for six or seven nights and was then released.

"And you, my man," Mr. Menzies observed pleasantly, "you were put in the jacket because you were drunk?"

"No, sir, I was not," "my man" replied, "I was put there because, I was told, I was crazy."

"Ah, indeed!" responded his inquisitor, smiling blithely. "You were put there, then, to keep you from harming yourself?"

This was such a positive statement that the witness did not seem inclined to dispute it, and he meekly admitted that such was the case—that is, he said "he guessed it was so."

Peter J. Armstrong retold his story of having been lashed to a Jacob's ladder on the run from Suez to Aden, and of having been put in irons and ironed to another man at Villefranche. While undergoing the latter punishment he was made to do extra duty, and was allowed only fifteen minutes for meals. This witness likewise took issue with Mr. Menzies. That gentleman assured him that he had been ironed to keep him from jumping overboard, and when the witness contradicted him he said:

"Well, you made no complaint about the way you were treated, did you?"

"I did not, Sir," Armstrong responded laconically. "What was the good?"

William H. Jelley, one of Armstrong's companions in irons at Villefranche, declared that he had been ironed because he had gone on shore without permission.

"You were drunk," said Mr. Menzies; "were you not?"

"I was not, Sir," he said.

"Well, then," continued Mr. Menzies with much logic, "you were confined in order that you might get sober, weren't you?"

This combination of questions was too much for the witness and he gave it up. Mr. Menzies then solemnly announced that he would introduce in evidence an entry from the log showing that Jelley had been punished for drunkenness, and he lifted high the big volume from which he intended to read. He cast his eye over the page at which he had opened it and then he seemed to lose confidence in life. He read the paragraph over to himself and then he sat down vehemently. Then he got up again and read aloud the entry. It contained no reference to Jelley's alleged drunkenness, and, in answer to a surprised look on the face of Admiral Harmony, Commander McCalla arose himself and said that his counsel had been mistaken. The log-book was closed with a slight bang and the next witness was called.

He was Matthew H. Hann, one of the men who drank too much vodki at Cronstadt, Russia, and who was ironed hand to hand with another delinquent shipmate. He told that story again, and Julius A. Henning, a marine who had been ironed on that doleful occasion at Villefranche for getting drunk, related his experiences. He had also once been lashed to the Jacob's ladder for a similar departure from the rules governing the ship.

"How many other times were you drunk during the cruise of the Enterprise?" asked Mr. Menzies, startling the court with a direct question.

"Never, Sir," said the witness, but his reply was not very emphatic, and Mr. Menzies said:

"Are you sure?"

"Well," Henning replied, and he smiled sheepishly as he said it, "I never was caught."

Even fiery Capt. Meade laughed at this naïve response, and then, when Admiral Harmony adjourned the court until this morning, all of its members left the room still smiling and in great good humor because of the last reply of the last witness.

The enforced retirement of Capt. Beardslee from the court-martial does not seem to have had any material effect upon the proceedings of the court. Lieut. Stayton said yesterday that the court would remain as it is now composed. The fact that there were only twelve members instead of thirteen might result very much in Commander McCalla's favor, for in order to convict there would have to be votes from the majority, and a tie—six for and six against conviction—would be deemed an acquittal. With thirteen members, a tie would have been impossible, but as the court stands now, even if six of its members should vote to convict, Commander McCalla would be acquitted of the charges against him.

NEW FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

In connection with the Union Steamship Company the Erie is running fast express freight trains from New-York to Chicago, Milwaukee, and the West in four and a half days.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HEARS FURTHER TESTIMONY.

The investigation of immigration, conducted by the sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration was continued at Castle Garden yesterday, and Messrs. Owen, Stump, and Lehlbach were in attendance.

The first witness yesterday was Edward Mitchell, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. He referred to the Strauss Orchestra case and said that his office had no jurisdiction in the matter, as no case had been made out. Hugh Coyle, an amusement manager, had written the witness a letter stating that an effort would be made to prevent the landing of the Strauss Orchestra, but no evidence had thus far been furnished whereby the witness could take action. It was the duty of the Treasury Department to furnish the evidence. As the cases were presented they were docketed and brought to trial as speedily as possible. As there were now some 6,000 cases in all on the docket, the trial of those involving the violation of the contract labor law was necessarily slow.

Abram J. Rose, Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, testified that he was in charge of the criminal branch of the office, and incidentally looked after violations of the contract labor law. Two such cases had been tried, and judgment had been obtained for the Government. One was the case of the Rev. G. Walpole Warren, an "imported" clergyman, coming here under contract to preach, and the other was against John Bruce Thompson for "importing" under contract Miss Louise, a milliner. There were now six cases of contract labor law violations on the docket awaiting trial. These cases were general splenetic actions brought by the imported person against the importer in a report of a disagreement as to fulfilment of the contract. The labor organizations had brought only one complaint to the District Attorney's office, and had furnished no evidence with that.

Jacob Ter Kulle, General Passenger Agent of the Fabre Steamship Line, whose vessels run from Naples to New-York, was examined with reference to the management of the line in the matter of transporting immigrants. He said that 25 or 30 per cent. of the immigrants on his line came here on prepaid tickets. The people furnishing these tickets were friends and relatives, or others interested in obtaining employment for the immigrants. When questioned as to the padrone system in New-York the witness said that the men engaged in finding labor for Italian immigrants did not make money out of the tickets furnished, but out of a banking business which they carried on between the immigrants here and their families abroad. The Fabre Line had agents throughout Italy, but the witness pleaded ignorance of their methods of doing business.

John C. Cortez, Passenger Clerk of the Cunard Steamship Line, testified that 27,000 immigrants had been landed in America by the Cunard line last year. These were principally English, Irish, Scotch, and Scandinavians. The company sold no blocks of tickets, because it would not trust an agent with more than ten tickets at a time. The name and description of each immigrant had to be furnished before the Cunard Line would sell him a ticket. This regulation was adopted to protect the steamship company and its passengers. The company would refuse to bring over contract laborers if they knew them to be such. Mr. Cortez disclosed a remarkable ignorance of the operation of his company abroad. Every question bearing on this point was evaded by the answer that the witness had to do only with the business in America, and therefore he was unfamiliar with and could give no evidence concerning the workings of the company abroad.

Arthur Lederer was another steamship passenger agent who was thoroughly familiar with the workings of his line in America, but knew little or nothing of what was done abroad. He testified that he was connected with the Red Star Line from Antwerp to New-York, and that this line had brought over 23,000 immigrants in the past year. These were chiefly Belgians, South Germans, Swiss, and French. Of the tickets furnished these immigrants 3,500 were probably prepaid by friends or relatives in America. The company would not sell a prepaid ticket to any one but a friend or relative of the immigrant, because the company would not take the risk of being compelled by the United States authorities to return the immigrants. The Red Star Line offered no inducements to immigrants to come to America, because the laws of foreign countries prohibited such action. When questioned closely on this point, however, the witness dodged behind the convenient excuse that he did not know what the company did in Europe, as his time and attention were taken up with the business here. He volunteered the statement, however, that immigration was stimulated by the circulation of New-York newspapers in foreign countries.

The committee will resume its session at 11 o'clock this morning, when Prof. Smith of Columbia College will appear.

The contract labor law is to be strictly enforced under Col. Weber's management of immigrant inspection at this port. The corps of contract labor inspectors will be increased, and John E. Milholland has been appointed the chief of this department. Several immigrants were detained Tuesday upon the suspicion of being contract laborers. Mr. Milholland has been instructed to prepare plans for searching incoming European vessels upon their arrival at Quarantine.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The new Russian play "The Blue Officer," which is to occupy the stage of the Madison Square Theatre next week, will be produced under the direction of Ernest Andrée Jurgens. The play was interdicted in Paris, but was presented in Brussels. Mr. Jurgens has secured a strong company, including Henry Lee, Henry Holland, Clarence Handyside, Selina Fetter, Genevieve Lytton, and Rose Eytinge.

An attractive programme is offered for the testimonial performance to Joseph P. Reynolds at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Sunday night. The list of volunteers is large, and includes Donnelly and Girard, Wilton Lackaye, Alexander Salvini, Mark Sullivan, James B. Radcliffe, Bernard Dyllin, W. F. Mack, John W. Ransome, Eugene Canfield, Kate Davis, Katherine B. Howe, and little Dot Clarendon.

But four more opportunities remain for witnessing Agnes Booth's and Mr. Palmer's excellent company in "Aunt Jack" at the Madison Square Theatre. Next Monday the tour of the company begins at the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

The large room in the Casino usually occupied by the hats and coats of the patrons will on Sunday evening, on the occasion of the Press Club benefit concert, be transformed into a floral bower. Aunt Louisa Eldridge will be the presiding genius of this flower stand, and she will be assisted by the Misses Genevieve Lytton, Isabella Urquhart, Ruth Bartlett, Genevra Ingersoll, Grace Wilson, Clara Thropp, and the Gaiety Company dancing quartet, Misses Lillian Price, Florence Levy, Maud Wilmot, and Edith Raynor.

At the celebration of the seventy-fifth performance of "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino on Monday evening, May 5, all the costumes and some of the scenery will be brightened up, and the auditorium will be handsomely festooned with bright flowers and hanging vines. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has prepared a unique souvenir, to be presented to the entire audience, and not to the ladies only, as on previous souvenir nights. The sale of seats commences to-day.

John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, sailed for Europe on the Saale yesterday. He goes to Vienna, and from there to Oberammergau, where he will witness the Passion Play, after which he will make a tour of Sweden and Norway. The results of his trip will be made known at the next season of Lenten lectures at Daly's.

D'Oyly Carte's "The Gondoliers" company sailed for England in the City of Berlin yesterday in charge of Herbert Brooke, who has managed the organization during its season in this city. The company is to make an extended tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Sydney Rosenfeld says that the business of "The Stepping Stone" at Palmer's this week has thus far been at least 150 per cent. better than at any other New-York Theatre where the play has been produced. He thinks now that his long fight for recognition has not been in vain.

"Jim, the Penman" will follow Alexander Salvini at Niblo's next week, with many of the original Madison Square company in the cast.

Manager Murtha is making great preparations for the celebration of his twentieth anniversary as a New-York manager, which will be held at the Windsor Theatre to-morrow night. The house is to be elaborately decorated, and 200 members of the Steckler Association, of which Mr. Murtha is a member, have purchased seats and boxes, and will attend the performance of "My Aunt Bridget." During the evening a set of handsomely-engrossed resolutions will be presented to Manager Murtha, and after the performance a banquet will be given at the new Schuetzen Hall, in St. Mark's Place.

At Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House tonight Rose Coghlan will appear as Peg Woffington in "Masks and Faces," which is to be repeated for the rest of the week. Miss Coghlan will not be seen in New-York again after Saturday for several months.

A testimonial to Frank M. Reynolds, business manager of the Eden Musée, will be tendered by his journalistic friends at the Star Theatre on the evening of Sunday, May 4. Many of the best-known actors, actresses, and singers will appear.

Plans have been filed in the Bureau of Buildings by Henry C. Miner for the improvement of the Fifth Avenue Theatre interior at an expenditure of $50,000, involving the addition of twelve boxes, the changing of the balcony lines, and reseating the orchestra floor.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOME.

BOSTON, April 23.—A Marion (Mass.) dispatch to the *Globe* says: "It is announced that ex-President Cleveland has leased the George Kelly cottage, overlooking the bay and near the shore. It is a pleasant spot, retired and quiet."

MAYOR GRANT DOES NOT APPROVE OF HIS REPORT ON THE SUBWAYS.

The Board of Electrical Control discussed the injury which steam pipes are doing to the cables in the down-town subways at its meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office. Several of the companies having wires in the conduits below Fulton Street have complained that the excessive heat from the steam-heating pipes destroyed the insulated wires, and the companies asked the right to string overhead wires.

Expert S. S. Wheeler reported to the board yesterday that there was no doubt that the cables were affected by the heat, and that, although the best material for insulation had been used, it was not a sufficient protection against the high temperature. He could not see any chance of relief from the difficulty for some months to come, although he admitted that the situation was a critical one. This astonished Mayor Grant. "Why do you make such a prediction about a thing you know nothing whatever about?" he said. "As soon as Broadway is torn up the steam pipes will be thoroughly repaired."

Mr. Wheeler read letters from the experts of several electric light companies, in which they agreed with him that nothing could be done until Broadway was torn up. They said that they could not put their wires in the conduits under the present conditions. Mr. Wheeler's report consisted almost entirely of opinions from the experts of companies. Mr. Wheeler said that he had an opinion from Prof. Morton of Stevens Institute.

"Where did you get it?" asked the Mayor. Mr. Wheeler said that it was sent in by one of the electrical companies.

"'Tis all stop reading," said his Honor more indignant than ever. "I would not give a snap for such a report. I am astonished that you should submit such a one."

The Mayor adjourned the meeting in disgust. Mr. Wheeler tried to explain the report to him, but he wouldn't have it. The experts were told to prepare another report. The trouble with the one he submitted yesterday was that there was too little of his own opinion in it and too much of the opinion of other experts.

Mayor Grant said after the meeting that he had heard that Prof. Morton was the consulting expert of the company he represented. He thought it was great neglect on Mr. Wheeler's part to accept the opinions of others on the heated subways, instead of making the examination for himself. He said that one of his ideas in giving the Broadway Railroad the cable franchise was because of its agreement to relay all pipes interfered with and to keep them in repair.

VERY HANDSOME QUARTERS.

THE NEW BUILDING WHICH THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK WILL OCCUPY.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York will soon remove to its new building, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where comfort, facility, and safety-vault conveniences abound. All the work in the new building is of the most modern character, substantial and strictly fire-proof, and the architectural effects have been studied with very successful results. The style is Italian Renaissance, with large round arches, which give striking character to the principal story. The exterior is of Scotia freestone, with upper stories in pressed brick.

The main room is finely proportioned, nearly 100 feet long by 28 feet wide and 21 feet high. The floor is laid in Roman mosaic, and the fittings are mahogany and antique brass. All the southern half of the banking is devoted exclusively to ladies' business. There are 2,200 woman patrons of the bank, and their banking affairs are special features, receiving great attention. Along that side of the room are comfortable little window seats and writing desks for the accommodation of the patrons. Immediately in the rear of these is a pretty room, intended as a reception room and meeting place for ladies. This room is furnished in white mahogany, upholstered in the style of Louis XVI. in silk material, and is an exquisite combination of yellows and cool greens.

The northern half of the bank is arranged for men, and the rear of the offices is a men's waiting room furnished in antique oak and upholstered in russet leather.

One attraction of the new bank is the safe deposit vault, which is situated under the sidewalk in the basement, for the reason that experience in all great fires has demonstrated that the vaults so placed have been absolutely fireproof. Every improvement known has been employed in its construction.

The last statement of the Fifth Avenue Bank showed deposits of about $5,000,000. The stock is quoted at 1,200 bid. The President is A. S. Frissell, and the Directors are Gardner Wetherbee, William H. Lee, Russell Sage, Charles S. Smith, John B. Dutcher, Joseph Thompson, Isaac Ickelheimer, James R. Plum, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Samuel Shethar, John D. Crimmins, James G. Cannon, and Edward A. Price.

MR. ALLEY'S STILL HUNT.

THE REASONS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRM OF ALLEY, DOWD & CO.

The stock brokerage firm of Alley, Dowd & Co., one of the most conspicuous in Wall Street, has dissolved. Notice to this effect was given to the Stock Exchange yesterday. And thereby hangs a tale. It has been a rich firm. Mr. Alley has important Boston connections, and Mr. Dowd is the son of President William Dowd of the Bank of North America. At one time one of Cyrus W. Field's sons was also a member of the firm. All the members were young and live, and when there was business in Wall Street they generally got a handsome share of it.

It is, in fact, largely due to the liveliness of one of the partners that the firm's present dissolution came about. A little while ago a company of capitalists, supposed to be close to the Pennsylvania Railroad, arranged plans for getting control of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad. They did not make much of a hurrah about their plans, but the result of a still hunt was that when the annual meeting of the company was held two or three weeks ago the syndicate blandly voted a majority of the capital stock, turned the old Board of Directors out, and put in their own representatives.

Now, the former President of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road was Mr. William Dowd. Collector Erhardt, Elihu Root, and other notable citizens were among President Dowd's Directors. To be ousted thus off-hand, and without notice, is hardly what the average mortal dotes on. And doubtless, therefore, the junior Mr. Dowd is amply excusable for his energetic English when he discovered that one of the parties to the still hunt which had resulted in voting his father out of office without giving him any chance to make a contest was Partner Alley. Wherefore Partner Alley and Partner Dowd are to be partners no more. Both are going to stay in Wall Street, however. Both are popular brokers. Besides each individual establish an important firm, but it is evident that both are now sure that one office is a trifle small to accommodate both ends of a Wall Street railroad contest.

LADIES' DAY AT THE PLAYERS' CLUB.

Shakespeare's supposed birthday was celebrated by a ladies' reception at the Players' Club, 10 Gramercy Park, between 2 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The rooms had been handsomely decorated with flowers, and the Reception Committee was active in its efforts to make the affair a success. The committee was made up of "Senator" William H. Crane, John Malone, Brander Matthews, Lawrence Hutton, Stephen H. Olin, Edmund M. Holland, William Bispham, A. M. Palmer, and F. D. Millet. There was an exhibition of the pictures that have been presented to the club, among which was the recent gift of E. C. Benedict, a portrait of Edwin Booth, by John S. Sargent. Parke Godwin, Daniel Frohman, Charles E. Carryl, E. W. Gilder, Sherman Evarts, George P. Lathrop, G. Perugini, Judge Horace Russell, J. H. V. Arnold, and some other members of the club helped to look out for the ladies.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Lillian Dodge, Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, Mrs. Augustine St. Gaudens, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. F. C. Bosworth, Miss Sara Mitchell, Mrs. Edward H. Wales, Mrs. William R. Mead, Miss Elizabeth d'H. Kean, Miss Sophie M. Shippen, Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. George Kemp, Miss Lue Freeman, Mrs. William E. Rider, Mrs. Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. William D. Harper, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. T. De Thulstrup, Miss Blanche Barilloti, Miss Gertrude Kellogg, Mrs. Richard D. Harlan, Mrs. Edward Farrington, Mrs. Henry P. Gray, Mrs. Theodore Bromley, Miss Rebecca Warren, Mrs. S. A. Bigelow, Miss E. S. Hastings, Mrs. St. Clair Smith, Miss Vida Croly, Mrs. W. S. Andrews, Mrs. Charles E. Carryl, Mrs. Ellen D. Stedman, Mrs. Franklyn Bischoff, Miss Nellie Lambert, Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore, Lotta, Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Edward Harrigan, Miss E. M. Scooffy, Miss Genevieve Taaffe, Mrs. R. B. Gerry, Mrs. William Laffan, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Miss Mary Hooley, Miss Etta Frohman, Miss Maude Harrison, Mrs. J. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, Mrs. Granville Kane, and Mrs. George Y. De Witt, Jr.

THE ESSEX IN COMMISION.

The United States corvette Essex was placed in commission on Tuesday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The orders were that the vessel should be commissioned at 10 A. M., but owing to the late arrival of several of her officers, the commissioning was not effected until nearly noon.

It has been a year, nearly to a day, since the Essex was placed out of commission, and during that period the vessel has been laid up at the Brooklyn yard undergoing repairs. She has been docked, recoppered, furnished with new sets of light spars, with one or two lower yards, has been re-calked, and given a general overhauling in her engine and fire rooms.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ENTRIES FOR THE NATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION EVENTS.

The annual junior and senior team championships of the National Cross-Country Association of America will be contested at Morris Park next Saturday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. The course for both races will be the same one that was used in the association's recent handicap run. It is eight miles long, and comprises stretches of hard ground calculated to test severely the strength of every athlete competing.

The entries are as follows:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONS.

Prospect Harriers, Team A.—W. H. Lightfoot, Captain; J. Flaherty, F. H. Kuhlke, M. Bent, E. Thorpe, G. W. Conklin, J. J. Coughlin, F. B. George, M. E. Bailey, George Pigott, R. S. Campbell, and R. H. Collins. Reserves—C. Howe, H. L. Rush, C. E. Nichols, H. T. Spencer, E. H. Whitlach, J. C. Osborne, A. A. McAusland, and C. M. Bosses. Team B.—J. C. Osborne, Captain; W. C. Dow, C. E. Nichols, C. M. Bosses, H. L. Rush, H. T. Spencer, E. H. Whitlach, A. A. McAusland, J. Flack, W. Goebis, T. Rafferty, and H. Young. Reserves—J. Cleveland, J. A. May, W. Wheeler, A. C. F. Hickey, E. W. Dellar, O. Stahl, J. J. Beck, and M. J. Connally.

American Athletic Club.—J. J. Reed, J. J. Mullaby, J. Edge, M. J. Lalor, F. Ellis, W. J. Robinson, J. Vaughn, A. B. Mamlok, Charles Stenger, W. C. Madge, E. Hollander, and J. Dougan. Substitutes—George Behm, W. Adee, F. Gerow, and J. Morris.

Pastime Athletic Club.—A. Grieve, C. F. Hoey, J. H. Lowenstein, W. F. Lee, J. F. Robinson, H. Beth, W. H. Hollander, M. J. Donovan, R. C. Johannsen, J. Smith, J. Rantell, and D. Donovan. Substitutes—J. J. Diviney, W. F. Sheridan, J. F. Gillock, C. Dimse, H. Luersen, and A. J. Murburg.

New-Jersey Athletic Club.—A. C. Jenkins, J. Rose, J. Rumpf, M. Corcoran, W. S. French, C. Skillman, C. M. Carbonell, B. G. Woodruff, W. C. Trewin, J. J. McCann, G. F. Roberts, and J. Diviney. Reserves—H. Rascover, D. F. Gardiner, A. J. Harrigan, J. M. Smith, H. L. Curry, F. F. Sliney, E. Hepper, and F. Clark.

Star Athletic Club.—G. Fitzgerald, Captain; W. Sermon, P. Sheridan, C. Oley, J. Pfeifer, J. Rogers, C. Sanigan, J. Sabe, William Kent, W. Denton, W. Rogner, and J. H. McKeegan.

Riverside Athletic Club.—E. W. Pierson, H. Rhodes, F. Hannan, C. R. Hannan, T. James, G. E. Rowland, W. W. Simpson, N. A. Baldwin, Louis Coburn, Herbert Sill, A. D. Tompkins, and H. Hadfield.

Acorn Athletic Association.—J. Nolan, E. Edwards, M. E. Healey, W. I. Rodgers, C. B. Seaver, C. Knoblock, F. Olsen, M. B. Bailey, J. A. Hopewell, W. Ducasse, J. L. Gillespie, and J. Hermann. Reserves—L. Stevens, R. Cuming, C. Kivlin, E. A. Grace, George Ernst, C. O'Malley, Sr., W. Edwards, J. R. Edward.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Manhattan Athletic Club.—J. S. Roddey, Sidney Thomas, W. McCarthy, W. A. De Podesta, W. T. Young, A. B. George, J. G. Raymond, C. M. Raymond, R. D. Lange, Harry Bishop, H. W. Mapes, and H. P. Roth. Substitutes.—G. A. S. Wieners, J. F. Wieners, Jr., and J. T. Haggerty.

St. George's Athletic Club.—Thomas Collett, Captain; George Baumann, James McCreery, R. S. Baird, Harry Clare, J. H. Smith, W. Baynes, W. C. Phelan, T. Stein, G. Stein, E. Hach, and J. Sulzbach. Reserves.—W. J. Robinson, A. Baumann, J. Damery, G. M. Marsh, C. Stone, E. Buchanan, and L. L. Stein.

Prospect Harriers.—J. D. Lloyd, Captain; P. C. Petrie, W. W. Kuhlke, J. S. H. McGregor, S. T. Freeth, S. T. Stagg, A. S. McGregor, F. J. Dolan, M. S. Hart, G. J. L. Wilson, and J. H. Maltor. Reserves—W. H. Lightfoot, M. Bent, F. H. Kuhlke, E. Thorpe, G. W. Conklin, and J. J. Coughlin.

New-Jersey Athletic Club.—W. D. Day, F. Day, H. Gray, W. Kenny, W. F. Thompson, C. B. Gardiner, A. C. Diedrich, H. Hjertberg, E. Hjertberg, James Rose, J. Rumpf, M. Corcoran, W. S. French, C. Skillman, G. Pfortner, and S. F. Gardiner.

HOUSEMAN DE BAUN'S WILL.

IT IS UNFAIR, BUT SURROGATE RANSOM ADMITS IT TO PROBATE.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday admitted to probate the will of Houseman De Baun, which was contested by two sons, Charles and Edwin, who, under it, received only $100 each. The probate of the will was sought by the heirs of De Baun's second wife, who, by its provisions, received about $20,000. De Baun died in July, 1887, and his second wife a few months later.

The decision of the Surrogate was given with reluctance, as he believed that De Baun's property was unnaturally disposed of, and that by the will injustice was done the two sons, especially Charles, who has been an imbecile since birth. De Baun's first wife, the mother of Charles and Edwin, separated from him in 1869, and three years later secured an absolute divorce. She supported both boys by practicing medicine, gave Edwin a good education, and trained him as a physician.

De Baun, when his first wife left him, was living on a farm in Hackensack, N. J., in which his mother had a life interest. In 1877 he married Josephine A. Vreeland. Mrs. Vreeland had been married three times, and from her third husband she had received an estate valued at about $50,000. She thought De Baun had a large property and was disappointed to find that he had only a farm worth not over $20,000 and that he would not come into possession of that until the death of his mother. In 1880 Mrs. De Baun, the wife, took De Baun to Jersey City and the couple drew up mutual wills. Five years later De Baun came into possession of his property, and matters then stood more favorably for Mrs. De Baun.

Mrs. De Baun usurped her husband's place as head of the household. She never let him out of the house alone and made him obey her in all things. All the evidence, the Surrogate finds, shows De Baun was completely under her control, but he is unable to decide against the will on the ground of undue influence exerted by Mrs. De Baun, because at the time the mutual wills were drawn the chances of De Baun's getting $50,000 through the death of his wife were certainly as good as her chances of getting his estate, which at that time was worth little.

MR. APPLETON'S FINE CATTLE.

The annual Spring auction sale of Jersey cattle consigned to Peter C. Kellogg & Co. closed yesterday. The bidding was more spirited than Tuesday and prices were higher. The silver cup, valued at $300, offered as a prize to the breeder who sold fine cattle at the highest average price, was awarded to D. F. Appleton of Ipswich, Mass., who realized an average price of $304 for his Jersey cattle. Mr. Appleton is the owner of the cow Eurotisama, that has just broken the butter record for one year. The cattle that secured the silver cup for their owner were Albert's Lilly, cow, $270; Young Pedrona, cow, $210; Young Pedro, bull, $250; Howdy, heifer, $370; Khediviana, cow, $420. The last was the highest price received at the sale.

TO COLLECT PERSONAL TAXES.

Tax Collector Swan and Corporation Counsel Jenks have formed a combination having for its object the collection of personal taxes from the 1,400 delinquents in Brooklyn. Mr. Jenks obtained a list of these persons and Saturday sent each a personal notice that unless he settled at once legal steps would be taken to force him to pay. The amounts claimed by the city vary from $50 to $10,000, and among the delinquents are some of the best known men in town. The assessed valuation of personal property on the books of the Tax Office is $21,000,000.

TRAIN HANDS RESTORED TO WORK.

ALBANY, April 23.—For some years past a "work" train composed of twenty men has been maintained at West Albany, to be in readiness whenever an accident occurred on the Central Railroad in this vicinity. Last week the services of the crew were dispensed with. This morning all the men were restored to their places permanently.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION cured and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS in small doses. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Ware.

Pepper Boxes, Salt Shakers, Oyster Forks, Egg Spoons, with or without cases.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Fronting Madison Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

HE WANTED FIFTY DOLLARS.

A QUEER STORY ABOUT ONE OF BROOKLYN'S OFFICIALS.

John W. Van Ostrand, a contractor, applied to Judge Osborne, in the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for an injunction restraining City Works Commissioner Adams and Street Superintendent Sterling from preventing the excavation of nine cellars on Macon street. Van Ostrand was under contract to do this work, but he was compelled by Sterling to stop. The only reason the latter gave was that Van Ostrand's carts, in which he carried dirt last March, leaked, and their contents were spilled into the street.

In his application Van Ostrand denied this and set up a claim that, even if it were true, Sterling had no right to stop work in another part of town on that account. He further alleged that on April 15 Sterling met him, and after cursing him roundly, bawled out: "I'll stop every contractor until he puts up $50 on each piece of work." Mr. Van Ostrand refused to pay a cent, and resumed work, but, on April 17, he was again stopped and one of his workmen was arrested.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ayres pleaded that Commissioner Adams and Superintendent Sterling had not actually stopped the plaintiff by physical force, and that they had not so prevented him from going on with his work.

"This is a remarkable statement," put in William J. Gaynor, Mr. Van Ostrand's counsel. "Sterling doesn't repudiate the language attributed to him."

"No," said Mr. Ayres, "he doesn't deny swearing. He probably had good cause to swear."

Judge Osborne reserved his decision, but he gave the idea of what it would be when he said that, although Mr. Van Ostrand had violated a city ordinance on a previous contract, he could not on that account be prevented from carrying out another piece of work.

This case is to be made a test, as thirteen other contractors have made similar complaints and have employed Mr. Gaynor to get them through the courts. Although they brought Commissioner Adams into the matter in asking for an injunction, the real blow is at Sterling. He was appointed Street Superintendent two years ago, and has been carrying things with a high hand ever since. He was formerly the Democratic "boss" of the Second Ward, where he kept a saloon. Since he became Street Superintendent he has made money very rapidly, and a few months ago bought over $30,000 worth of real estate in the Ninth Ward. Recently he moved into one of these new houses, among the finest on the "Hill." His salary is $2,500 a year.

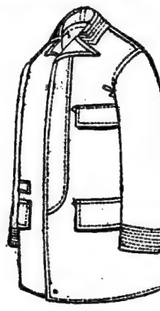
MR. MURPHY TO BE OUSTED.

A MAJORITY OF THE PLUMMER CREDITORS ASK FOR A NEW ASSIGNEE.

An application was made in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday on behalf of a majority of the creditors of John F. Plummer & Co. for the removal of Assignee Jeremiah Murphy and the appointment of Lowell Lincoln of the firm of Catlin & Co. in his place. Mr. Murphy on Friday last asked for five days' extension of time in which to file amended schedules. This meant that he wanted more time to get sureties on the two bonds of $75,000 each, which the court cannot grant in terms. He has not qualified. The application for Mr. Lincoln's appointment was made returnable on Monday next.

Strong & Cadwallader of 36 Wall Street are attorneys for the creditors making this application. George W. Wickersham of that firm has had charge of the matter. He said yesterday: "There is nothing invidious to Mr. Murphy in this action. In asking for his 'removal' we are only following statutory forms. He has given us his written statement that he will not qualify. Possibly there has been some difficulty about the bonds. I can't say about that. We represent $650,000 of creditors' claims, out of perhaps $900,000 altogether. Our clients believe that the work of closing up the affairs of John F. Plummer & Co. can be better done by some one who was not connected with the old business—that a new man will have more general confidence of the trade. Nobody doubts Mr. Murphy's good faith. He was bookkeeper for the company, and I have no doubt that his services will be of great value to Mr. Lincoln. The new assignee is well known to the trade, and, so far as I know, he is acceptable to all the creditors. We anticipate no opposition at all to his appointment."

In spite of this statement, it was generally thought in the trade that as it might be necessary to apply to set aside some of Mr. Plummer's transfers of property before the failure, there was some reason for the anxiety of those holding claims to have a man as assignee who was not personally so close to the head of the late firm as his former bookkeeper.



This week we offer you our line of English Top Coats complete. The last two steamers brought us a number of new selections, which intending purchasers should see before it is too late. Prices on Top Coats range from $10 upward.

*We give you at $15 and $18 Overcoats of extraordinary value in make and material. Our styles are somewhat different from those found in ready-made stores, and we are sure will please you better if you

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 12,062. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th St.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

From the "Oppenheim Collins's" Stock of

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses

we make the following offerings:

All-Wool Tricot Dresses regular price $12.00	$5.98
All-Wool Tricot—braid trim regular price $14.00	7.98
French Serge—shirt front regular price $20,00	10.98
Cashmere Debeige Dresses regular price $22.00	12.98
French Henrietta—velvet sleeves regular price $32.00	16.98
French Cloth—velvet trim regular price $40.00	17.98
China Silk Dresses regular price $22.00	12.98
Black Silk Dresses regular price $24.00	13.98
Black Lace Dresses regular price $25.00	14.98
Colored Cloth Wraps richly appliqued regular price $40.00	18.98
Satin-lined Cloth Wraps regular price $15.00	7.98
Beaded Wraps—satin lined regular price $10.00	4.98
Beaded Wraps—jet fringe regular price $8.00	2.98
Beaded Wraps—net shoulders regular price $2.50	98c.
Tailor-bound Jersey Jackets regular price $6.00	$2.50
Tailor-bound Corkscrew Jackets regular price $7.00	2.98
Colored Cloth Jackets regular price $4.50	2.25
All-Wool Jersey Waists regular price $1.69	98c.
White Lawn Wrappers regular price $3.50	$1.98
Challie Tea Gowns—lace trim regular price $6.00	3.98
Fancy Serge—Surah fronts regular price $9.00	4.98

In conjunction with the great sale of Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses we offer the stock of Messrs. H. Gershel & Sons, manufacturers of

Misses' and Children's

Jackets, Reefers, Gretchens, Cunemaras;

also a thousand

One and Two piece Dresses,

At Less Than Half Their Value.

Almost all the above were bought at Fifty cents on the dollar.....Inspection will disclose the finest and largest variety of Misses' and Children's Garments ever offered in this city.

All Absolutely Half Price.

ONE-PIECE DRESSES.

Cashmeres, Flannels, Serges, and Fancy Plaids and Stripes—more than fifty styles—

$2.98; regular price, $6.00 to $8.00.

TWO-PIECE DRESSES.

French Tricots in fashionable shades, and handsome large Plaids in fine wool materials—braid, silk, and velvet trim—ages 12 to 16.

$3.98; regular price, $9.00 to $12.00.

A thousand

Fine Cloth Jackets,

comprising

an elegant collection of

Tailor-bound Corkscrews,

French Broadcloths and Wide Wale Diagonals,

Scotch Cheverons and Tweeds, and

Fine London Stripes and Checks,

with and without

Diagonal Cut and Open fronts,

high puffed and velvet sleeves,

and Satin and Surah linings—

both single and double breasted,

$2.98, 3.98, 4.98, 6.98, 7.98,

regular prices Seven to Eighteen Dollars.

Among above are about a hundred fine Imported Jackets which were used as models.

Then Come the "Gretchens,"

of which there are more than a thousand to choose from—made of fine Imported Cloths in the unique and tasty designs for which this manufacturer has a widespread reputation.....

$2.98.....3.98.....4.98.....5.98.....7.98.....8.98

regular prices Seven to Twenty Dollars.

Children's All-Wool Reefers,

with gilt anchors regular price $2.00

EIGHTY-NINE CENTS.

For Boys.

Flannel Sailor Pant Suits all wool—ages 4 to 12—	$1.29
Fine Flannel Suits warranted indigo dye—ages 4 to 14—	2.98
Two-Piece Tricot Kilts fancy trim—	2.98

Ladies' and Infants' Wear.

Ladies' fine Muslin Skirts Embroidered and tucked flounces and torchon laces and insertings seven styles—hitherto $1.19	79c.
Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses Yokes of tucks and compass work; tucks and emb'd ruffle on sleeves and neck—regular price a dollar	69c.
Ladies' Muslin Chemises Fancy yokes and embroidery trim; were 44 cents	29c.
Children's Swiss Caps Corded and embroidered full ruche—wide strings	19c.
Children's White Cambric Dresses Tucks and 3 rows embroidery on waist; also body skirts with tucks and emb'y insertion and ruffle	49c.

THIS IS WHAT WE OFFER

In Upholstery:

300 pair Scotch Lace Curtains handsome designs—until now sold at $3.00 to $5.00	$1.98
All-over Chenille Portieres new colorings and new Dados, six dollar quality	3.95
Rich Silk Warp Tapestries Gobelin and Louis XIV. designs, heavy as a board, and equal to those usually sold at six and eight dollars per yard	2.98
Linen Warp Tapestries 50 inches wide; worth $1.00	59c.
Irish Point Curtain Ends Manufacturers' remnants of Curtains worth $5 to $15 a pair	69c.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Would you buy Twenty-five-cent Goods for

9½ Cents?

Then visit us to-day, for we shall offer

At Nine Cents and three-quarters

Two thousand pieces

Fine Linen Finish Chambrays,

made as new selling elsewhere at 25 cents.....Forty styles, neat and tasty designs.

THE CABLE STEAL PASSED

FINE WORK BY THE GIBBS-FISH-SHEEHAN COMBINE.

TAMMANY GETS THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY A MEASURE THAT SUITS HER WITHOUT PLATT'S ASSISTANCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—The understanding between Gov. Hill and Thomas C. Platt on the Rapid-Transit bill was broken at the eleventh hour to-day by Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. At 10 o'clock the Fassett bill would have passed the Assembly in any shape Mr. Fassett or Mr. Platt wanted it. Both Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Fish confessed as much. But the Troy local train, which arrived about that time, brought to the Capitol the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who repaired at once to the presence of Gov. Hill.

Last night it was apparent to Tammany Hall that unless heroic measures were adopted the Fassett bill would be in the Governor's hands before the end of the week. Between Mayor Grant and Mr. Murphy the strongest bonds of political and personal friendship exist. Tammany in her distress appealed to him. He responded promptly. He found that eight or ten Democrats were billeted to vote with Gen. Husted, who was to take charge of Mr. Fassett's interests on the floor. He notified the Governor that these men must be whipped into line at any cost, that Tammany must have rapid transit as she wanted it, and pointed out in his usually effective manner the advantages to be gained by the party in having on the statute books a measure acceptable to the most powerful political organization in the country.

As a result of the interview the following Democrats were summoned before the Governor, and disciplined: Coons of Schoharie, Dr. Bush of Chemung, Cornell of Richmond, and Guenther of Erie. They were directed to support Mr. Fish through thick and thin in spite of promises they had made to Fassett that they would stand by him. Disintegration followed in the Republican ranks also. Curtis of St. Lawrence, Rhodes of Westchester, Andrus of Erie, and Page of Albany, the latter influenced by the persuasive eloquence of ex-Senator Ham Harris, fell by the wayside. Curtis and Rhodes voted with Fish; Andrus and Page dodged. Even Judge Greene of Orange, who was expected in return for Fassett's influence in passing the bridge scheme through the Senate to vote for the Rapid-Transit bill, deserted Fassett and voted with his party.

The Onondaga delegation was split evenly. Sawmiller voted with Fish, White with Fassett, and Burns dodged. Fassett expected to have the three votes solid.

In the mean time, rumors of a boodle character flooded the Capitol. Every lobbyist in Albany was on the ground. Each side charged the other with using money corruptly. The market price for votes was placed as high as $1,800.

Tammany was charged with having offered patronage on the most liberal scale to Republicans who would vote her way. During the debate the Senate Chamber was deserted. All the leaders were in the Assembly watching the fray. Fassett, excited and pale, was sanguine up to the test vote on the adoption of the Fish amendments. "I can't stand up against the patronage of the State and of Tammany Hall," he exclaimed, when the result was announced.

Edward Murphy, Jr., who had won the victory for Tammany Hall, occupied a seat on the floor an interested spectator.

The bill will be passed to-morrow. Gibbs and Fish predict that seventy-five votes will be cast for it. King of the Seventh, Hoag of the Eleventh, Lewis of the Twenty-first, with Gibbs comprising the full Republican delegation, will vote for it as it now stands. The result in the Assembly to-day reflects the World's Fair fight all over again. A conference commission is inevitable. Fassett will name the Senate Commissioners, Gibbs and Fish will usurp the Speaker's prerogative and name the House Commissioners. The question will be which side will recede. Fish asserts the Senate will, Fassett that it will not. Fish predicts that New-York will have a Rapid-Transit bill anyway.

Gen. Husted called Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus to the chair, and when the Rapid-Transit bill was announced he immediately submitted amendments to Sections 1 and 43 of the bill, extending the jurisdiction of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners to cities having a population of over one hundred thousand according to the census of 1890.

Mr. Fish asked why these amendments were offered, and the Speaker replied with the utmost seriousness that they were designed to make the bill apply to cities of over one hundred thousand population.

Mr. Fish said the Senate had perfected the bill by striking out such a provision. New-York was the only city which demanded rapid transit.

The amendments were adopted without dissent. A discussion arose on the time of moving the previous question then occurred, and Gen. Husted refused to agree not to move it. "Then we will control the House," shouted Mr. Sheehan in tones of defiance.

Mr. Fish then submitted the following substitute for Section 1 of the bill:

"SECTION 1. The Mayor of any city of this State having a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants or over may at any time, and from time to time, or upon the written request of any 500 resident freeholders of such city, appoint six Commissioners, who shall be residents of said city, and who shall have full power and authority to do and perform all that they are hereinafter directed to do and perform, a certificate of whose appointment, signed by such Mayor, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and a duplicate thereof in such Mayor's office. Three of such Commissioners shall be chosen from the party which at the last State election cast the largest number of votes and three others of said Commissioners shall be chosen from the party which at said last State election cast the next largest number of votes; provided, however, that in any case where the Mayor of any such city shall have already appointed Commissioners under the provisions of Section 1 of Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, entitled 'An act further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in the counties of this State,' since the 1st day of April, in the year 1890, the Commissioners so appointed and who within ten days after the passage of this act shall have duly qualified as such Commissioners and entered upon the performance of their duties as such, together with one other Commissioner to be appointed pursuant to the provisions of this section, who shall be chosen from the party which at the last State election cast the next largest number of votes, shall be deemed to be the commission first appointed under the provisions of this act and shall be entitled to exercise and perform all the powers and duties prescribed herein."

Mr. Fish made a long speech in support of the amendment. He said: "As the House sees, the purport of this amendment is to make the bill apply to the city of New-York, where there is a general demand for rapid transit. It does not cover, as the amendment of the gentleman from Westchester does, the cities of Buffalo and Brooklyn, where, as far as I know, there is no demand for such legislation. The amendment which I offer makes it a non-partisan commission—three Republicans and three Democrats. It legalizes the appointment of the Rapid-Transit Commission made by Mayor Grant three years ago, consisting of two Republicans and three Democrats, and it further provides that the Mayor of the city shall appoint an additional Republican.

The gentleman from Westchester seeks to make a State Rapid-Transit Commission when there is no demand from any quarter for it, except from the city of New-York. Now, the bill that we have before us provided originally in the Senate for the same proposition that the gentleman from Westchester seeks to incorporate in it here. This was stricken out there after a full and fair discussion, and the bill came from the Committee on Railroads to us in the shape in which it left the Senate. As I understand it, in the city of Brooklyn there are Rapid-Transit Commissioners at present who meet the public expectations and serve the purpose for which they were appointed by the Mayor. Therefore, I hold that this bill should apply simply to the city of New-York, where there is a great demand for it. I believe the purpose of the gentleman from Westchester is to get around the well-known views of the Executive on such legislation as this. But why should we go to the country and appoint a Rapid-Transit Commission to govern the city of New-York or the city of Brooklyn?

"The amendments which I propose state that the Commissioners shall be residents of the city of New-York. That is home rule pure and simple. I do not know what objection can be made by any member of this House. If my friend from Westchester can in any way impeach the character, efficiency, or integrity of the Commissioners appointed by Mayor Grant three weeks ago I trust he will do so. If he does not, I maintain that he admits that in point of character and efficiency they cannot be excelled. We know this House has had on many occasions messages from the Governor on the subject of local authority and home rule. I for one, by the amendments which I have offered here, seek to bring about some system of rapid transit which can become a law. There is a crying demand for it in the city of New-York, and I do not want to have the same tactics brought in here that were introduced last year. Why, what was the method by which this thing was treated last year? A home rule bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote. It came into this House, and was stifled in the committee room by my friend from St. Lawrence, [Kimball,] the Chairman of the present Railroad Committee, and he was as diligent last year in keeping back the home rule bill as he has been this year in forcing the Fassett bill to the front."

"I believe there is behind all this an effort on the part of some people to thwart any system of rapid transit. These people are not willing to adopt rapid transit which has the indorsement of the legal authorities. They are not willing to give to New-York a system which [illegible]

Mr. Sheehan—Mitchell, Monaghan, Moss, Sullivan, Strahan, Folger, J. J. O'Connor, T. F. O'Connor, Packer, Pearsall, Peck, Rice, Riley, Saunders, Sawmiller, Schaaf, Shields, J. R. Stevens, Nelson Stevens, W. G. Stevens, Sturmer, Thompson, Tompkins, Towns, Townsend, Treadway, Wood, Whipple, Wissig—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Ballantine, Bridge, George E. Bush, Donnelly, Dempsey, Doyle, Duffy, Endress, Fish, Fitts, Henderson, Hoag, A. B. Johnson, E. F. Lewis, Martin, O'Hara, Pierson, Rhodes, Sage, Selick, Sheehan, Solmss, Stein, Stewart, Sullivan, Sutter, Van Pranken, Webster—28.

DISGUSTED WITH QUAY.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN PITTSBURG SNEERS AT HIS DEFENDERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 24.—The Pittsburg *Leader*, a free-lance Republican journal which was enthusiastic in its advocacy of Harrison's election, seems to have tired of the President's chief lieutenant. It says editorially to-day:

"Senator Quay's record has finally become the subject of discussion in Congress, the charges against the National Chairman having been enlarged upon in a speech delivered by a Democratic Representative the day before yesterday. Congressman Darlington of Chester County undertook the defense of Quay, stating that he (Darlington) had been one of Quay's bondsmen and that the allegations that Quay had embezzled State funds while Treasurer of Pennsylvania was absolutely false. This was a safe if not an ingenuous form of defense, seeing that Quay is not charged with raiding the Treasury during his own incumbency, but while Treasurer Noyes was in office.

"A further vindication of about the same degree of relevancy and effectiveness was accorded Senator Quay yesterday at the meeting of the State Republican Committee. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Congressmen who attacked the fair fame of the National Chairman, and thanking the newspapers of Pennsylvania, which have, with one or two exceptions, totally discountenanced the publications of the Democratic papers of New-York.

"The sickening subserviency of all this is literally without precedent in this professedly liberal-minded nation. Senator Quay has been published as a scoundrel and a boodler, and has not denied the imputations on his character. Instead of defending him without proofs and glorifying him with meaningless generalities, why, then, in the name of common sense, do not his associates in the Republican Party compel the man to speak out for himself and make a personal declaration of his guilt or innocence, followed up with a libel suit against his accusers? The character of the National Chairman, both privately and politically, has sustained irreparable damage, and his silent acceptance of the situation constitutes primafacie evidence against him, in the face of which the efforts of other people to vindicate him are valueless and inopportune."

THE SCHOONER DEERING SEIZED.

SHE PAYS A PENALTY UNDER PROTEST AND IS RELEASED.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—The schooner Abbie W. Deering of Gloucester arrived at Canso on the 21st inst. from the banks with a sick man. During the night of the 22d a quantity of fish was smuggled ashore from the vessel, information of which was sent to Collector Tory of Guysborough, who telegraphed the Sub-Collector at Canso to seize her.

Next day Collector Tory came to Canso, and, finding proofs of the transaction ample, imposed a fine of $800. The fine was paid to-day.

The vessel is a fine schooner of about one hundred tons, owned by Albert P. Babson of Gloucester, and was in charge of Capt. Jeremiah Goodwin of Argyle, N. S.

Yielding to the importunity of his crew, who thought it could be done so sly that only purchasers and them it. The fine was paid under protest, and the authorities at Ottawa promise to give the matter consideration as soon as an official report is received from the Collector of Customs at Canso.

A NEW SILVER BILL.

SENATOR TELLER'S PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR THE JONES MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Teller to-day introduced the following bill as a substitute for the Jones Silver bill, now on the Senate calendar:

"That any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States either gold or silver bullion, or both, in quantities of not less than five ounces of gold or eight ounces of silver, and demand and receive coin or coin certificates therefor at the rate of $1 in coin or certificates for 25 8-10 grains troy weight of standard gold, and at the rate of $1 in certificates for 412½ grains of standard silver; that the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be a lawful tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

"SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a sufficient number of coin certificates of the various denominations herein authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositaries to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act, and the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated to enable him to prepare and distribute said certificates.

"SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage, the $50,000 appropriation, however, to be immediately available."

NO LONGER A GAS TRUST.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Trust Company was held at noon to-day. Among the prominent out-of-town stockholders who were present were the Vice President of the company, Mr. E. C. Benedict of New-York, and Charles F. Diterich, E. J. Jerzmonowski, P. A. B. Widener, and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia. The supplementary deed of trust transferring the stock of the four Chicago gas companies to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia by the Board of Directors was ratified by the stockholders.

A proposition was submitted and passed for a change of the name of the corporation to the Chicago Gas Company. Thus the noxious and formidable word "trust" is eliminated from the title of this corporation.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—C. K. G. Billings; First Vice President—E. C. Benedict; Second Vice President—E. J. Jerzmonowski; Secretary—T. B. Wells; Assistant Secretary—C. W. Wooster.

JOHN HANCOCK'S GRANDSON BURIED.

BOSTON, April 24.—Charles Lowell Hancock, grandson of John Hancock of Revolutionary fame, was buried this morning in the tomb of the Hancock family in the Granary Burying Ground. The Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn read the funeral service. Mr. Hancock was a graduate of Harvard, Class of '29. Among his classmates were Oliver Wendell Holmes; the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America"; the Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, the Rev. James Freeman Clark, Judge George T. Bigelow, and Charles S. Storrow of Boston. Only nine members of the class are now living, some of whom were present at the funeral. Mr. Hancock was also a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and has resided for the past sixteen years in Chicago, but has been staying for the past seven months with his niece in Brookline. He was eighty years old and a bachelor.

FLOUR MILLS SOLD TO A SYNDICATE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—A syndicate, composed of New-York and local capitalists, has purchased the American, Nashville and Lahier Flouring Mills, situated in this city, for $600,000, and will take charge June 1. The product of these mills, 2,500 barrels per day, will be doubled.

A stock company for the conduct of the business will be organized by the purchasers, prominent among whom, it is reported, is Mr. John H. Inman of New-York. The capital will be increased and the mills supplied with the latest improved machinery.

There is no British money in the purchase, and the negotiations, which were conducted by Mr. George A. Dazey of this city, were concluded only to-day. They have been in progress for some weeks.

REPUBLICANS TO CONFER.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is announced by authority here to-night that a call will be issued to-morrow for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, to be held in Washington May 7. The members of this committee are M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, W. W. Dudley of Indiana, J. Manchester Haynes of Maine, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Garrett A. Hobart of New-Jersey, J. Sloat Fassett of New-York, A. L. Conger of Ohio, George R. Davis of Illinois, and M. H. De Young of California. There is one vacancy, caused by the death of Col. Goodloe of Kentucky.

CABINET CRISIS IN BRAZIL.

MONTEVIDEO, April 24, via Galveston.—The newspaper *Telegrafo Maritimo* says a telegram from Rio Janeiro announces a crisis in the Brazilian Cabinet. It is stated that Ruy Barbosa and Quintino Bocayuva will resign, and that Counselor Saraiva will take the portfolio of State, and Viscount Lucena that of Foreign Affairs.

"Campaign Cartoons," by Col. Discomfit, in Texas Siftings. Powell, Advertising Agent.

MR. GLADSTONE PROTESTS

HIS OBJECTIONS TO THE LAND-PURCHASE BILL.

A MEASURE FULL OF GLARING DEFECTS AND CALCULATED TO ADD TO THE BURDENS OF IRELAND.

LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land-Purchase bill in the House of Commons this evening. He said he was opposed to the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He had been encouraged to hope for a solution by Lord Salisbury's declaring that the measure would not impose a burden upon the British taxpayer. He was disappointed, however, when Mr. Balfour informed the House that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £33,000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked.

Regarding Mr. Parnell's plan, it was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not certain that he comprehended the details. [Conservative laughter.] It was honorable, even chivalrous, in Mr. Parnell, opposing the Government as he did, to deem it proper to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan, whereby the landlords would not be expatriated, but would be retained. It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the life of the landlord class if, when local government was established in Ireland, they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points, which made it difficult to discern fully the character of the measure. Some of the proposals were so obviously objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind ought to be confined to landlords already in possession; it should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous boons offered. ["Hear, hear!"] The provision respecting two years' arrears also required a justification which it would be difficult to find. [Cheers.]

Another objection cutting near the root of the bill was the method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land. It was so bad that it would enable the landlord to obtain compensation upon a large mass of income that he had never received. ["Hear, hear!"] There was to be no charge for management for the rent, expenses of eviction, nor for bad debts, with other charges necessarily falling upon the landlords. The effect of this was that they might be giving, instead of seventeen years' purchase, twenty or twenty-five years. He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. ["Hear, hear!"] That proposal violated a principle which the House ought to hold sacred. Then there was nothing in the bill to prevent the occupier who became owner from sub-letting.

Mr. Madden, the Irish Attorney General, explained that a tenant could not sub-let without permission from the Land Commission.

Mr. Gladstone asked on what principle the Land Court would act in giving permission. There must be a clear understanding on this point. There was no principle indicated in the bill. The only really available and valuable guarantees provided in the measure were grants from the Imperial Exchequer on account of probate duties and other public charges. The Government had already given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them wholly at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used for the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? [Cheers.] It was a violation of equality in governing the three kingdoms, than which he never knew a more glaring instance. [Cheers.]

Coming to what he called "constitutional objections, any one of which formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the measure," he urged that it was obvious that Ireland opposed the measure in view of the fact that five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. [Cheers.] As the Government was going to make Ireland its debtor, it was important to consider what was the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to debt. If they declined to recognize the obligation, it was a new wrong inflicted. If Ireland's representatives declined to recognize the binding character of the obligation, protesting that the country did not get value for its money, was it prudent to force the measure upon the people? Was it possible to imagine the Government imposing a similar measure upon Scotland in defiance of the protest of sixty out of the seventy Scotch members? [Cheers.]

He objected also to the use of British credit. He did not entertain an extreme view about the use of British credit, but he thought that the Government was precluded from large applications of that credit for the purchase of land. The last general election settled the question. If the Conservatives were then pledged against the use of the public credit, so was the Opposition. This Parliament certainly could not, in conformity with its honorable obligations, pass a bill instituting a loan fund having an interminable operation. [Cheers.]

Another objection was more formidable still. This related to State landlordism. Besides the large pecuniary risk, the bill involved evils tenfold greater, threatening to produce conditions which would shock humanity, imperil order, and make worse the relations between the two countries. State landlordism implied the use of soldiers against the tenant—the use of every weapon of the State to enforce an unpopular law.

Lastly, it was a sad disappointment to find, under the name of a voluntary arrangement between landlord and tenant, a device for bringing an irresistible pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the landlord's benefit nearly the whole of the immense boon that Parliament might confer. These objections covered only part of the bill. He was not sure that he had as yet obtained a full comprehension of the measure. He had seen many complicated measures, but he had probably never seen one so complicated as the bill under discussion. It contained every form of ambiguity. This might have been successfully encountered and the ambiguites got rid of, but the objections, as stated, were fatal. In conclusion he said:

"I feel it to be my absolute duty to protest against principles of so flagrant a character and so tending to embark the country in immense pecuniary risks, while making land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the general Irish problem, but a means to further plunge us into the deepest political embarrassments." [Cheers.]

Mr. Goschen said that Mr. Gladstone's contention that the tenants would be deprived of the benefits intended for them destroyed Mr. Morley's argument that non-purchasing tenants would agitate to get their rents lowered to the same scale as the purchasers' rents. He agreed with both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in desiring to retain the landlords in Ireland, but the bill did not necessarily lead to expropriation. Many landlords who sold their property under the Ashbourne act still resided in Ireland. The Parnellites complained that the clauses relating to congested districts were inadequate. That could be remedied in committee. But the fact was the opposition did not desire to have it remedied. He contended that as the transactions under the bill would be voluntary, it was not necessary to fix the purchase value.

In regard to obtaining the consent of the Irish members, it would be seen, if the bill passed, with whom the tenants were the more satisfied—the Unionists, who supported the bill, or the Parnellites, who opposed it. [Cheers.] The latter objected to the Ashbourne act, but the tenants did not, and the present bill simply [illegible]

effort of the imagination to conceive of an analogous case in Scotland. It could only exist if Gladstone and other Scotch members should stump Scotland advising tenants not to pay rents to Lord Rosebery and other landlords. [Laughter.] If Scotch tenants were offered a reduction of 20 per cent. in rents, he believed they would not lose it because their members objected. Neither would the Irish tenants. No portion of the burden was ever likely to fall upon the British taxpayer. Therefore, the Unionists would not violate their pledges. He admitted that it was not desirable for the State to become the creditor of the tenants, but he asked if the object could be attained otherwise.

Mr. Gladstone—Yes.

Mr. Goschen thought he remembered that the main authority Mr. Gladstone proposed as creditor was the State authority.

Mr. Gladstone—The Irish authority.

Mr. Goschen thought the same objection would apply. [Cries of "No, No!"] Then the Irish Parliament might evict, but the English would not. It becomes a question, not of the poverty of the tenant, but the nationality of the creditor. The objection that the landlords would be able to exact their own terms came with bad grace from Mr. Gladstone, whose own measure was compulsory on the tenants. Mr. Parnell's alternative failed to abolish dual ownership, but it was not necessarily hostile, and might, therefore, be considered in committee. He appealed to the House not to allow political opinions to warp their judgment on the bill.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

A GREAT OUTBREAK AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES NEAR AT HAND.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Reports from various parts of the city show that no building work of any importance is being done. It is the opinion of capitalists as well as labor leaders that May 1 will find Chicago in the midst of one of the greatest strikes ever experienced here. The demand for eight hours will be almost universal, while the employers in the different trades are all seemingly determined not to grant the demand.

The carpenters' strike seems as far from a termination as on the day the men went out. The gasfitters and harness makers go out Monday, the brickmakers are now out with no assurance of a speedy termination of their strike, and these, with the 15,000 stockyard employes who are determined to get eight hours or quit, make a total of about 27,000 men who will, from present indications, be striking on May 1.

Should such a general movement be made, innumerable branches of trades and industries of less proportion will follow in the wake of the great outbreak, and business in Chicago will be but paralyzed, while fully 50,000 men will be idle.

Joseph Gruenhut, tenement-house inspector and statistician of the Health Department, has completed a table of figures of the number of laboring people in this city who will either strike for eight hours on the 1st of May or be made idle by strikes in collateral industries on which they depend.

According to this table the number of wage workers, male and female, who will not be at work at that time reaches the surprising aggregate of about 223,000. This calculation, too, covers only the city as it was previous to last year's annexation of the town of Lake, Hyde Park, Lake View, Cicero, and Jefferson. The importance of this statement will be apparent when it is stated that the town of Lake alone contains 35,000 directly affected by the strike now contemplated. The report shows the number of employes, male and female, who are affected by the eight-hour movement to be as follows: Fuel and light, 3,620; drugs, 3,361; transportation, 43,409; printing and publishing, 14,749; financial, renting, &c., 7,211; leather and leather goods, 8,057; building trades, 27,737; wooden materials, goods, &c., 26,918; food and drink, 26,841; textiles, 24,128; metals, minerals, and chemicals, 39,873.

Of this great aggregate, 199,144 are males and 23,500 females. The number of firms involved is 11,627.

COLLECTOR LOW'S ENEMIES.

"DICK" CROWLEY OF NIAGARA COUNTY IGNORED BY THE PRESIDENT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 24.—The appointment of Major James Low to the Collectorship of Customs at Suspension Bridge to-day by President Harrison has settled a long and bitter struggle between two factions of the Republican Party in Niagara County, headed by Editor William A. Cobb of the *Journal* and ex-Congressman Richard Crowley of this city. Mr. Cobb's man won, and the followers of Crowley are thoroughly angry.

A compromise candidate was put up in the person of John A. Merritt, who was backed by ex-Congressman John B. Webber of New-York. The Cobb man, however, had Senator Hiscock, Secretary Windom, and ex-Senator Platt with them.

The antagonism to the Cobb faction resulted from the defeat of Mr. Crowley for Congress two years ago in this district. This was ascribed to Senator Cobb, ex-Senator T. C. Ellsworth, Major Low, ex-Assemblyman Peter A. Porter, and others of that clique, and Mr. Crowley opposed Low on those grounds.

He had a book printed of his canvass and defeat, and cited the names of the leaders here whose he claimed voted for the Democratic nominee. The President was thought to sympathize with Mr. Crowley, and favored his candidate for the Custom House position, over James Compton of Middleport.

The appointment of Low means a general disruption of the party at the next Presidential election unless the kickers can be whipped into line. This is doubtful, as the disgrace of having Mr. Crowley defeated and then ignored will be a lasting thorn in the flesh for them. Compromise candidates were proposed on both sides when the matter of appointment outside Low and Compton was discussed, but the President has taken the bit in his teeth and appointed Low on the recommendation of the Senator from New-York and the Secretary of the Treasury. Major Low has also charged against him the bolting of the Republican ticket in the Greeley campaign and the following of the Democratic party for two years. He returned, however, to the Republican fold, and was a leading worker in its ranks until the Crowley campaign.

He served honorably in the war, has been Postmaster at Suspension Bridge for two terms, three times elected to the Assembly from the Second (Niagara) District, and Collector of Clifton, Ontario, under Arthur. He will probably assume the duties of office May 21.

THE CLAYTON-BRECKINRIDGE INQUIRY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24.—The sub-committee from the House Election Committee reached here this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Breckinridge, Representative from the Second Arkansas District. The investigation into the Clayton-Breckinridge contest was commenced by taking the testimony of the County Clerk of Woodruff County concerning the genuineness of the returns from two townships where the ballot boxes were alleged to have been stuffed. The voters of the two townships will be examined to-morrow as to who they voted for. It is believed by members of the committee that at least two weeks will be consumed in the inquiry.

THE LYNDE DEBATE AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 24.—As a result of the debate held last evening in the American Whig Society, the following members of the Senior Class were appointed to represent the society in the Lynde debate between three members of each of the two literary societies: J. J. Charlton of Oregon, H. K. Denlinger of Pennsylvania, and Edmund G. Rawson of Albany, N. Y., with G. L. Shearer of San Francisco, Cal., as alternate.

The debate takes place June 10, during Commencement Week, and three prizes—the interest of $5,000—are given, so that the appointments are sharply contested for, being considered among the first of the Senior honors.

THE MODUS VIVENDI BILL PASSED.

OTTAWA, April 24.—The bill introduced into Parliament by Sir John Thompson extending the modus vivendi passed its final reading in the House of Commons to-night. There was only a slight opposition from the Liberals, and this was on account of the unlimited power the Dominion Government has conferred upon itself with regard to the licenses to be issued to American fishermen on the Atlantic coast.

The Modus Vivendi Extension bill is modeled on the line of last year's. It provides for the usual tax of $1.50 per ton on registered tonnage.

Excursion to Washington.

Excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., sold via Jersey Central, Reading, and Connecting Lines, April 26, Tickets good 10 days. Fast trains. Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Station foot Liberty St. [ad.]

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE

MANY TOWNS IN CALIFORNIA SEVERELY SHOCKED.

CONVENT WALLS TUMBLE DOWN AND RAILROAD TRACKS SINK SIX INCHES BUT NO LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 24.—The people of this city were startled by an earthquake early this morning. Prof. Davidson of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who is an authority on earthquakes, says that there were two shocks. The first occurred at 3:26:18 o'clock, and was a light one, the vibrations being from east to west. The second shock was a continuous one, commencing at 3:38 and lasting till 3:38:23 o'clock, or twenty-three seconds. This second shock commenced with slight vibrations, which grew heavier and heavier, and finally ended in a severe twister. Two of Prof. Davidson's assistants noted the direction of the shock, one making it from east to west, and the other from northeast to southwest.

Prof. Davidson further notes that at East Oakland the time of the hardest shock or twister was 3:37:40 o'clock, showing that it took seventeen seconds for the earthquake wave to travel from this city to East Oakland. At the Professor's residence, in a western addition, the shock was heavy enough to ring the door bell, while it stopped a clock in the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and in other offices in the Appraiser's building.

P. T. Jacobs, United States Signal Service Observer, says there were two shocks. The first one, which was very faint, occurred at 3:36, followed a few seconds later by the second, which was very severe and lasted twelve seconds. The vibration was north and south.

A gentleman who lives on Golden Gate Avenue states that pendulum clocks in his house were stopped by the shock, and that the door bell rang sharply. At the time he was lying awake in bed, which rocked under him like a cradle. Nearly everybody in the city was awakened, many of them rushing from their houses in scant attire, but no damage was done beyond the breaking of a few bottles and fragile articles thrown down by the shocks. Reports from all parts of the State indicate that shocks were felt, at about the same time as in San Francisco. No buildings were thrown down. At the Southern Pacific bridge over Pajaro River, on the road to Monterey, the track was moved a foot out of line and the ground settled six inches in places. The bridge, it is said, is impassable at both ends, the rails being pulled a foot apart. The Monterey and Santa Cruz morning trains were unable to connect. The north-bound freight engine and the south-bound noon passenger train lay over here awaiting road repairs.

A construction train was made up to-day to make these repairs. A large force of men is at work there now. At Sargents and Gilroy there were more than a dozen shakes, and chimneys were knocked down.

At San Juan, south, ten well-defined shocks of earthquake with disastrous results occurred between 3:40 and 5:10 A. M. The north wall of a convent was thrown down, causing a panic among ninety children. They were removed with safety to outbuildings. The old Mission Church was cracked in several places. The vibration was so great that it rolled the bells in the belfry. Several chimneys fell through roofs, doing considerable damage to houses and furniture. No injury was done to life or person. It is reported that the total loss at San Juan is about $10,000.

At San José the flow from an artesian well was stopped. Thirteen shocks were felt at Hollister. Large cracks were opened in the walls of the McMahon House. Other towns report only the effect of stopping clocks and a general scare.

A BIG FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

THE LOSS AMOUNTS TO $70,000, WHICH IS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., April 24.—About 9:15 o'clock to-night fire broke out in the art decorative rooms of Mr

THE SPOILSMEN OF THE HOUSE RAMPANT ONCE MORE.

AN ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE THE COMMISSION VOTED DOWN AFTER A LONG AND SIGNIFICANT DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—"Civil service reform has come to stay." No one who has any sense had doubted it for six years, and no one who has any hope of, or interest in, better government methods has ever attempted to demonstrate the superiority of the spoils system over the merit system.

The usual guerrilla attack on the civil service system was made to-day in the House upon the motion to strike from the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill the item for the salaries of the Commissioners and their clerks. The debate that followed, opened by Mr. Cummings of New-York and closed by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, was the best of the session. It brought out all the leading friends and opponents of the merit system. It furnished an opportunity to the public to learn that the arguments of the opponents of the system are more childish, feeble, and unworthy than ever before. At the same time the occasion compelled the supporters of civil service reform to speak out so emphatically as to prove that the reform movement is too strongly grafted to be detached with safety to either party. The vote—61 to 120—by which the motion to strike out was rejected, was sufficiently decisive.

When the clause appropriating money for the Civil Service Commission had been read several members, conspicuously Mr. Cummings (Democrat) of New-York, Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota, and Mr. Houk of Tennessee (Republicans), sought to arrest the attention of Chairman Payson, Mr. Cummings was recognized. He had a speech written and ready, and he began it in a tone of confidence. He had made the point of order that the appropriation was not in order in the bill because the Civil Service Commission is neither "legislative, executive, nor judicial." If Mr. Cummings's speech had been otherwise good, which it was not, the point which he attempted to make, and which his speech elaborated, was quickly destroyed by Mr. Butterworth, who called Mr. Cummings's attention to the fact that the bill also made appropriations "for other purposes." Mr. Cummings made a harangue, full of inaccuracies and exaggerations, and only strong in the epithets applied to a service with which he seems to have become acquainted through hostile channels of information. As the successor of Mr. Cox he was a long way after him in breadth.

When Mr. Cummings had concluded and taken his seat, Mr. Tracey, Democrat, of New-York, was recognized. No one who has known Mr. Tracey's opinion about political matters had any reason to doubt that he would speak, or on which side. His speech was compact and strong, and it was delivered with marked aggressiveness. Two years ago, when Mr. McComas had asked for an increased appropriation for the commission he had supported him. This was in accord with the recommendation of President Cleveland, and he was glad that Mr. McComas's motion had been carried. The rules were extended and the classified service extended, yet the Republicans complained. Still, in their platform they had advocated the extension of the service to all the branches of the Government. Mr. Tracey read Harrison's letter of acceptance and said that in his district there had been violations of the party pledges, where two Postmasters had been removed without cause. He commended Commissioners Roosevelt and Thompson as men of high character, but evidently in touch with influence over the Postmaster General and the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who had been allowed to conspire to violate the law and to appoint men illegally in his district. He alluded to the earnest efforts made by President Cleveland to elevate the service, and to the opinion held by many persons in his own party, that to Mr. Cleveland's course in this matter more than to any other could be attributed his failure to carry New-York and Idianna.

That did not deter Mr. Tracey from insisting that good laws should be inforced, and that the advice of short-sighted political tricksters should not be taken in this matter. He would strengthen the law, and if need be, so improve it as to make it possible to punish department officers and Cabinet officers who violated its provisions.

Mr. Payson was ready, at the conclusion of Mr. Tracey's excellent speech, to meet Mr. Cummings's impatient demand for a ruling on his point of order. The point was overruled.

Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska, a Republican, offered another amendment intended to cut the commission down to one member that sounded like a suggestion from Mr. Frank Hatton. It was also overruled as being out of order. Mr. Spinola was reminded by Mr. Cutcheon, for declining the civil service reform law as "an infamous scheme" when it was advocated by Mr. Cox and Mr. Pendleton, and he expressed his regret that Mr. Spinola could so assail those honorable Democrats, both dead.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas offered an amendment proposing to exempt all soldiers from examination. Mr. Perkins confessed himself not a civil service reformer, and he went further and expressed the opinion that there were not a dozen men on either side who sympathized with it. He believed to-day that its observance was the chief cause of dissatisfaction in the Republican Party and the weakness of the Administration. He believed that if, in the next Presidential election, there should be in the wisdom of Providence a Democratic success, it would be attributable to the fact that the Republicans had not stood by Republicans and Republican principles rather than to this law. His motion was ruled out of order, after his humble sentiments had been applauded by his sympathizers on the floor and in the galleries.

There was a round of applause when Mr. Houk (Republican) of Tennessee moved to strike out the entire civil service appropriation clause. Mr. Houk does not believe in reform of the civil service. He said that plain, simple sentiments President Harrison for months to appoint an ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, who had been censured by Congress for selling cadetships, to the control of the Indian Bureau. Before debate on this motion proceeded there was a demand by Mr. Butterworth for a limitation of time. He wanted to stop in an hour, but the House voted to use up two hours in talk. It was very well that it did. Houk's speech, which occupied ten minutes, was just nine minutes too long. He had no fancy for addressing his fancies in so able and unimpressive as those of Mr. Cummings, his sympathizer and co-operating friend on the other side of the House.

Mr. Moore of New-Hampshire declared, in opposing the amendment that he did not believe that it was ever contemplated that Representatives should ever have any share in the matter of appointments or patronage. The venerable Mr. Biggs, Democrat, of California made a speech that reminded many of reference to what Thomas Jefferson said in 1801, and the distressing confession that contact with the Civil Service Commission made him "feel like stealing or accepting a bribe." He also told the House that he once told President Cleveland, when he was expressing to the ex-President his position that "if I were on the outside of a watermelon patch, I'd get all the ripe melons I could."

Mr. Lehlbach of New-Jersey, Republican, regretted that the discussion had taken place while the Committee on Civil Service Reform was investigating the commission. That committee would make a report, and it was cowardly to strike at the commission pending that report. Mr. McComas, Republican, of Maryland, followed in an admirable speech, full of brave denunciation of anti-civil service members. He referred to the fact that parties had pledged themselves to the reform, and declared that it would be cowardly to attempt to nullify existing law. Republicans were not nullifiers. It would be unworthy of a great party that had made pledges to stand by the reform. The charges that the eligible lists were not used were answered by the statement that 22 per cent. of the eligibles had received appointments, and that the chances were better for this year. He appealed to his party to stand by the law, and not humiliate themselves by opposing it. For himself, he would rather retire from public life and be a decent private citizen than violate his pledge in the matter.

Mr. Chalmers, Democrat, of Mississippi, supported the motion to strangle the commission. Then Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan opposed it, and expressed his satisfaction that the civil service law was taking patronage from the hands of the legislative branches of the Government. Mr. Cheadle, Republican, of Indiana, stood up for the motion to deprive the commission of means, and got his reward from the gallery. He did not believe there were any sincere civil service advocates, and he believed that support of the reform brought the Republican candidates no votes in 1888, but that promises of liberal pensions carried that election. He also believed the statement that he had heard that 30 per cent. of the clerks now in office are incompetent, and were kept in office out of charity.

Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina spoke briefly in behalf of his friend, Commissioner Thompson, for whom he asked fair treatment. Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, of Ohio made a profligate's speech, in which he, like some of the other speakers, advised throwing the pledge of the party to the dogs.

Mr. Hopkins, Republican, of Illinois denounced the proposition to strike out as a cowardly one.

Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota is an old-fashioned spoilsman. He said he had been "hanging around" the Government for nineteen years, and he did not "see the new way. He could only get in one person from Minnesota in a whole year under civil service regulations. That indicated that when Mr. Dunnell was last in Congress he must have invaded the departments with Minnesota people, and now applicants found these clerks still hanging on to keep the quota full. His advocacy of the spoils system was vehement and undoubtedly earnest.

Mr. Hitt, Republican, of Illinois was opposed to doing in this direction what no party would dare to do directly. After Mr. Spinola had made an unusually poor speech for him, Mr. Greenhalge, Republican, of Massachusetts opened a short speech with the declaration: "I stand here as civil service reform." He did not believe he was to be called upon to defend a principle in

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cated the idea that he was in favor of the reform that the platforms had been made for. Combe. The civil service rules had been put in them because the voice of the people had been heard demanding it. They had been put there for business. It was discouraging to him that the attacks were made upon the very law that had been carried out and not upon the principle. The law was on the statute books, and he was opposed to assailing it in assassin fashion, by stabbing it in the back.

Mr. Houk was the next opponent of the Houk motion. He spoke of the fact that two out of five eligibles were receiving appointments, and then quoted Mr. Randall's speech in the last session in which he opposed such a motion as that pending. It was the decent thing to do, Mr. Lodge said, to make the appropriation. It was not a question whether the service was a little better or a little worse. The system was taking the patronage from his hands in which it should never have been placed and dealing with it on true American and business principles.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi broke in to say that he regretted having precipitated a partisan debate for he might have contributed his quarter and dollar counter-charging of insincerity on both sides.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, a man who can be counted on to be on the right side on every public question, gave the vote by which the Civil-Service bill became a law, and opposed the motion to strike out. He warned the majority that if the Tracey resolution to reform should prevail they would be held responsible for it.

There was no more vigorous or invigorating speech than that of Gen. Henderson of Iowa. With a voice like a bugle, he started a buzz in the chamber by accepting the warning of Mr. Blount and by declaring that Mr. Allen's recent election after making the Republicans with hypocrisy would be reiterated on every stump next Fall. "Civil service reform," he added, "has come in this Government to stay, and the political party that opposes it will not stay and ought not to." He defended the Administration from the charge of not enforcing the law. As one who helped to make the platform of 1888, he asserted that it meant what it said. He did not want to go back to the old spoils system.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia tried to get the floor to speak for the appropriation, but the time was almost exhausted for debate and Mr. Butterworth moved forward Mr. Kilgore to speak. He does not easily make up to such situations. The debate had evidently moved him. He was earnestly opposed to Mr. Houk's motion. If the Republican Party was pledged to one thing more than to another it is to the civil service law and its extension. He asserted that it was a Republican measure, and it was not only in accord with Republican tenets, but with the best sentiment of both the Republican and Democratic Parties. There was not a man on the floor who did not know that no party dare to occupy the ground to strike the law from the statute books. "We thought it good enough for Democrats under a Democratic Administration, and it is good enough for the Republican Party under a Republican Administration. The merit system is here, and it is here to stay."

Mr. Butterworth closed the debate with a brief speech. Then there was a vote. The members in favor of the motion to strike out included men on both sides in about equal proportion. McCreary of Kentucky was about the only prominent Democrat who voted with Houk. The opposition included Flower, Magner, Tracey, Pitch, and other New-York men. Many Republican, voted to deprive the Civil Service Commission of its means. The count showed 61 members for the motion and 120 against it. There was a call for tellers, but it was withdrawn. The motion is dead. It cannot get a yea-and-nay vote. If it could it would be beaten more signally than it was to-day.

On motion of Mr. Gray the House bill to transfer the Revenue Cutter Service from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department was again taken up for consideration by the Senate to-day. The amendments reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs were agreed to. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. The measure, he said, proposed a revolution in the Revenue Marine, which had been established as an adjunct to the Treasury Department before the navy was organized. The bill was a bribe to every officer of the Revenue Marine, largely increasing their compensation and putting the Marine Service on the retired list. He gave a list of these increases—amounting in the aggregate to $121,600 a year. There were 207 officers in the Revenue Marine, whom it was proposed to transfer to the navy, without their being educated in gunnery or other duties of naval officers. One of the principal duties of the Revenue Marine Service was the prevention of smuggling, but naval officers had the reputation of being the greatest of smugglers, and it would be a rather strange position for an old salt to find himself in if it were made his duty to prevent smuggling. Hardly a naval vessel came into port without having more or less smuggled goods aboard.

Mr. Gray asked Mr. Sherman if smuggling was one of those "high functions" which he had spoken of in connection with naval officers.

Mr. Sherman gave it as his opinion that naval officers would stick to that "high function" of smuggling with the same zeal that, now, he understood, Hopkins and Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, which will operate the property, taking possession on the 1st of May.

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TRANSPORTATION OF SOLDIERS.

Railway passenger agents are anxiously weighing their respective chances of selling some tickets to the Government next month. On or about May 11, it is understood, there is to be a general change in the disposition of the regular army. The regiment at Governor's Island is to be transferred to San Francisco, and the regiment at San Francisco is to be transferred to New-York. Two companies at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and two at Fort Wayne, Detroit, are to go to San Antonio, Texas, and the detachment at San Antonio is to be transferred to Buffalo and Detroit. This, business in the aggregate counts up to six figures, and there is general competition to secure some of it. One General Passenger Agent has devised a cheap round-trip excursion rate to capture the business both ways.

THE CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC.

Receiver Mallott of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad is on his way to this city, according to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for a conference with the Erie Railway management. It is understood that the second mortgage holders have abandoned their opposition to the plan of reorganization and that the foreclosure proceedings will be permitted to go on, with the result that the Chicago and Atlantic property will pass into the hands of the Erie. On this point the Erie people are silent just now.

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DEATH RESULTS FROM FRIGHT.

Thomas Guilfoyle, a boy of twelve years, died yesterday at his home, 86 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, in convulsions, and his parents say that his illness was due entirely to fright. The lad was in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday night, when a portion of the scenery took fire and a small panic ensued. Guilfoyle got out in safety, but he was very weak when he reached the street.

Three times during the night he awoke screaming, and before morning he had his first convulsion. These fits were of frequent occurrence after that, and Dr. Morton was called in. He worked with the boy until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the little fellow died in great agony. Dr. Morton refused to give a certificate of death, and Coroner Rossky will have to hold an inquest.

MR. JOHN H. STARIN GETS A GRANT.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—The State Land Board in session to-day granted the application of John H. Starin for a grant of lands under water in Long Island Sound adjacent to his Glen Island property on condition that he cause to be removed two ledges of rock which obstruct navigation, one known as Hen and Chickens, the other as Execution Rock. The lines were fixed, the grant was ratified in order to settle the objections of certain persons.

JAY GOULD IS EXPECTED HOME EARLY NEXT WEEK.

WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF HIS WESTERN TRIP—WALL STREET LOOKS FOR IMPORTANT RESULTS.

Jay Gould is expected home next Monday or Tuesday. There are a great many railroad men in this city and elsewhere who will be glad to hear what he may have to say about the situation in the West. Mr. Gould has been a very busy man since he left home, and persons who have notlost faith in his sagacity believe that his Western trip will not be without important results. Mr. Gould's passage through Texas stirred up a cloud of railroad rumors, the various Texas newspapers exhibiting him with the probable acquisition of nearly every railroad in the State.

Speaking of Gould's having had eye on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, the Fort Worth *Gazette* speaks as follows:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Gould will have the Cotton Belt Road when it passes out of the hands of the receivers, and the same might be said of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and of the Missouri Pacific in time, if the combination with Hopkins and Huntington and Gould and Sage should prove successful. Both these roads connect at Waco and there will connect with the Aransas Pass system, and by a combination of the three systems Mr. Gould would have the railroad situation in Texas in his own hand."

There is a very general curiosity in Wall Street to see what Mr. Gould will do toward settling the trouble between the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island systems. The interests of the Missouri Pacific are, of course, seriously affected by the contract between the Union Pacific and the Rock Island by which the latter obtains the joint use of the former's bridge over the Missouri between Council Bluffs and Omaha and of its tracks between Lincoln and Beatrice, enabling it, by building a short track from Gilmore, near Omaha, to Lincoln, to establish a short line between Chicago and Denver. The Milwaukee and St. Paul road also is a party to this contract to a certain extent.

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GIANTS LOSE BY FORFEIT.

A WRANGLE IN BOSTON BETWEEN WELCH AND THE UMPIRE.

BOSTON, April 24.—The National League game was abruptly closed in the seventh inning by Welch refusing to continue to pitch, the game being awarded to Boston by a score of 9 to 0. In the seventh inning Long was on third and Donovan, who was on first, started to steal second. Long, by a splendid slide, scored the tying run, making the score 2 to 2.

There was a wrangle, but it was apparently settled, when another dispute arose between Welch and McDermott over the calling of a ball, Welch charging that McDermott called it a strike. McDermott fined Welch $5 twice, and Welch says the umpire then ordered him off the field. McDermott denies this, and says he ordered Welch to play ball, which he refused to do, and the game was given to Boston. Otherwise it was a well-played game. Clarkson wrenched his foot in sliding and was carried home. Attendance, 2,300. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—3
New-York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—New-York, 2. Two-base hits—Lowe, Clarkson, Murphy. Home run—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Long, Donovan, Lowe, Hornung, Murphy. First base on balls—Sullivan, Lowe, Long, Donovan, Esterbrook. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New-York, 1. Struck out—Long, Hardie, Tiernan, Esterbrook, Clarke, Welch. Hit by pitcher—Long. Umpire—Mr. McDermott. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, (P. L.)	2	7	0	7	2	0	0	0	0—18
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0—5

Base hits—Buffalo, 14; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 6. Pitchers—Haddock and Casey. Umpires—Messrs. Knight and Jones.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3—6
Toledo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Toledo, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Toledo, 1. Pitchers—Ramsey and Smith. Umpire—Mr. O'Dea.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, (P. L.)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Base hits—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 5. Pitchers—Radbourn and Murphy.

TO-DAY'S GAMES IN THIS VICINITY.

Brooklyn (N. L.) vs. Philadelphia (N. L.) at Washington Park, foot of Bridge Ave. and 3d St., (Kings County Elevated Road).

Brooklyn (P. L.) vs. Philadelphia (P. L.) at Eastern Park, (Union Elevated Road).

MORTGAGED TO PAY MORTGAGES.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday gave St. Andrew's Church of Harlem permission to mortgage its property at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street for $150,000 at 4½ per cent to the Bowery Savings Bank, and to increase further its property at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, near Park Avenue, for $100,000 at 5 per cent to the same bank at the same rate. The money is to be used in paying off mortgages on the present property of the church, amounting to $127,000, and the balance for other purposes of interest.

THE BEST THOROUGHBRED FARM STOCK IN AUCTION.

THE YEARLINGS FETCH THE BEST AVERAGE EVER MADE AND THE BROOD MARES BRING BOUGHT IN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—When in 1881 sixty-one yearlings were sold averaging $525 and for an average of $1,132 it was thought that the record would never be broken, and it was badly beaten at that price to-day, the sixty-one yearlings of this establishment bringing a total of $74,375 and an average of $1,220. In addition to the yearlings, it being the breaking up sale of the establishment, twenty brood mares were sold to-day at auction possession and ownership of his great herd to-morrow, when the Derby winner Iroquois, with the other noted stallions, will be sold.

To-day's total amounts footed up sixty-three head, which brought an average of $1,146, they bringing a total of $68,195. Of the yearlings selling the first one of Lake Blackburn brought the highest average of $1,725, while the sons of Iroquois had all the odds to going at the rate of $1,583 each.

The sale was a notable one, with attendance between 500 and 600 representative turfmen, breeders, and lovers of horseflesh, were present to make a fight for brisk bidding for the high-bred stock sold. The feature of the day was a battle royal by Sam Bryant of Louisville, Ky., and Col. Jno. T. Johnson, Dr. Cox, Dr. D. Bates, and Mayor Daly for the possession of the Lake Blackburn-Touch-Me-Not filly. The latter were down his competitors, and the filly went to Montana for $2,600, the highest price of the sale. The following is a list of the animals sold:

YEARLINGS.

Bay colt foaled May 3 (Brother to Rhinett); by Imp. Hercules—Malita, by Lexington; Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$1,500
Bay colt foaled May 13, by imp. Great Tom—Duchess, by Kingfisher; Tucker & Cherry, Nashville, Tenn.	1,200
Bay colt foaled March 26, by Bramble—Daisy Hoey, by Tipperary; C. H. Gilcock & Co., Nashville, Tenn.	650
Bay colt foaled April 23, by Luke Blackburn—Secret, by Pimlico; J. M. Brown & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.	875
Chestnut colt foaled May 25 (brother to Inspector B. and Belle B.), by Enquirer—Coleen, by Glenelg; Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,000
Brown colt foaled March 26, by Iroquois—Verbena, by Vandal; D. T. Bryant, Bowling Green, Ky.	2,000
Bay colt foaled March 10, by Enquirer—Lucy Lee, by Enquirer-Bribery, by Bonnie Scotland; J. M. Brown & Co.	2,000
Brown colt foaled March 18, by Iroquois—Topsy, by Glenelg; Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,600
Chestnut colt foaled Feb. 1, by imp. Great Tom—Alaska, by Hiawatha; J. M. Brown & Co.	1,000
Chestnut colt foaled April 23, by Enquirer—Vanilla, by Jack Malone; J. S. O'Brien, Stillwater, Texas.	550
Bay colt foaled April 16, by Luke Blackburn—Vinnie Pine, by Vandal; D. T. Bryant, Louisville, Ky.	1,600
Brown colt foaled April 13, by Iroquois—Verbena, by Vandal; Chicago Stables.	1,150
Chestnut colt foaled April 13, by Iroquois—Toilet, by imp. Great Tom; Chicago Stables.	1,100
Brown colt foaled Feb. 14, by Iroquois—Bonnie Lass, by Bonnie Scotland; P. W. Hall, New-York.	3,000
Bay colt foaled April 24, by Luke Blackburn—Sallie Mc., by John Morgan; Tucker & Cherry.	1,100
Bay colt foaled April 12; by Iroquois—Tanglefoot, by imp. Great Tom; J. M. Brown & Co.	1,800
Chestnut colt foaled March 28, by Iroquois—Trilobina, by imp. Great Tom; R. W. Hall.	2,500
Chestnut colt, foaled April 8, by imp. Great Tom—Charity, by Lever; S. E. Holloway, Nicholasville, Ky.	850
Brown colt, foaled March 1, by Iroquois—River Maid, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; J. Daly, New-York City.	1,100
Chestnut colt, foaled March 13, by Enquirer—Butter Cup, by Glen Athol; J. S. O'Brien.	650
Brown colt, foaled Feb. 4, by Iroquois—Brunette, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; E. Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo.	400
Brown colt, foaled April 19, by Enquirer, out of a mare by imp. Highlander; Chicago Stables.	425
Bay colt, foaled April 27, by Great Tom—Invercauld, by Enquirer—Tudor; C. Chapman.	350
Bay colt, foaled April 11, by Iroquois—Edna B., by Brawnish; Chicago Stables.	650
Bay colt, foaled March 16, by imp. Baron Wood Hasselton—Lady Langden, by Stables.	650
Chestnut colt, foaled March 21, by imp. Great Tom, by Buttress; Tucker & Cherry.	700
Brown colt, foaled April 11, by Iroquois—Prudie, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; Chicago Stables.	925
Brown colt, foaled May 24, by Bramble—Anna Augusta, by Leamington; A. G. Newcum & Co., Louisville, Ky.	500
Bay colt, foaled May 29, by Luke Blackburn—Tidy, by imp. Great Tom; Leo Myers, Augusta, Ga.	825
Bay colt, foaled May 15, by Bramble—Carnotet, by Kentucky; Lyles & Palmer, Nashville, Tenn.	875
Chestnut colt foaled Feb. 28, by imp. Great Tom—Mignonette, by Jack Malone; Tucker & Cherry.	375
Chestnut filly, (sister to Blackburn), foaled April 5, by Luke Blackburn—Tomboy, by Great Tom; R. W. Hall.	1,700
Bay filly, foaled May 19, by Iroquois—Brier Rose, by Bonnie Scotland; Tucker & Cherry.	1,400
Chestnut filly, foaled March 24, by Enquirer—Satinet, by Bonnie Scotland; W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky.	900
Bay filly, foaled March 28, by Enquirer—Tassel, by Great Tom; R. Campbell, San Francisco.	850
Bay filly, foaled March 24, (sister to Hands Off), by Luke Blackburn—Touch-Me-Not, by Great Tom; Dwyer Bros., Again, N. Y.	3,600

WATTERSON'S POOR RACE

AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS RUNNING AT LINDEN PARK.

SILLECK, SEADRIFT, MAJOR DALY, CASSAWAY II., BOHEMIAN, AND LOUISE WON THEIR RESPECTIVE RACES.

With the best card that Linden Park has yet offered, there was at the track yesterday the greatest crowd by several hundred yet there. The rain which fell during the day laid the dust but did not interfere with the sport materially. Had there been no rain there would have been no annoyance from dust, for the breaks in the water pipes had been repaired and the track was thoroughly wet down before the showers came. The racing throughout the day was first-class, the betting lively, and everything that the lover of the horse enjoys went pleasantly, with the possible exception of the third race, in which the colt Watterson, a stake winner at Elizabeth, made a most disappointing showing and was beaten by Major Daly as badly as if he had been a Third Avenue car horse. The judges and the Executive Committee at once instituted an investigation. Their inquiries, made semi-publicly and quietly, proved conclusively that the owner of the colt and young Fred Littlefield, who rode him, were at least guiltless of any fraud in the matter. That the colt ran queerly every one knew, and inquiry of Garrison and Anderson, who had previously had mounts on him, showed that when they had ridden him successfully they had never carried a whip. Littlefield also rode him without a whip, but he had the spurs on, and the horse's flanks were so badly cut as to prove that he had done all he could to make the horse run. The only inference possible then was that Watterson either sulked or had been tampered with in the stable before the race. The general belief was that the horse had got at the water trough before the race and satisfied his thirst too successfully.

Details of the betting and racing for the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½. Winner bought by M. T. Downing for $1,450.

W. C. Daly's ch. g. Silleck, 4 years, by Forrester-Magsie U., 101 pounds, $1,000.....(Mahley) 1
G. W. Poole's b. m. Autumn Leaf, 5, 110.....(Bergen) 2
M. J. Daly's br. h. King Idle, 5, 99.....(Doane) 3

Prodigal, 115; Ten Booker, 117; Top Sawyer, 109; Bonnie Maiden, 111, and Lonely, 101, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Prodigal, 8 to 5; Silleck, 4 to 1; Autumn Leaf, 8 to 1; King Idle, 7 to 1; Ten Booker, 12 to 1; Royal Garter, 12 to 1; Top Sawyer, 15 to 1; Lonely, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Prodigal, 3 to 5; Silleck, 7 to 5; Autumn Leaf and King Idle, 2 to 1 each; Ten Booker, 4 to 1; Royal Garter, 5 to 1; Top Sawyer, 8 to 1; Lonely, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; one length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30¾.

L. M. Martin's b. h. Seadrift, 4 years, by Sensation-Ocean Queen, 121 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
E. McAvoy's b. g. Esau, 4, 121.....(Garrison) 2
L. B. Garside's ch. g. Hartzburg, 4, 98.....(Evans) 3

Lee Christy, 98, and Bob C., 100, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Seadrift, 1 to 5; Esau, 4 to 1; Lee Christy, 30 to 1; Harzburg and Bob C. 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Seadrift, no betting; Esau, 2 to 5; Lee Christy, 2½ to 1; Bob C., 5 to 1; Harzburg, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; one length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29½.

B. McBride's b. c. Major Daly, by Kyrle Daly-Wanda III., 117 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
J. E. Segram's ch. c. Stonemason, 117.....(Hayward) 2
J. A. Keating's b. f. Watterson, 115.....(Littlefield) 3

Spendall, 112, and Gainsville, 112, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Watterson, 4 to 5; Major Daly, 2 to 1; Stonemason, 9 to 1; Spendall, 60 to 1; Gainsville, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Watterson, 1 to 5; Major Daly, 2 to 5; Stonemason, 6 to 5; Spendall, 7 to 1; Gainsville, 10 to 1.

Won by ten lengths; three between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Castaway II., 4 years, by Outcast-Lucy Lisle, 105 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Excelsior Stable's b. m. Golden Reel, 5, 98.....(Clayton) 2
P. B. Pollard's ch. c. Salvini, 5, 102.....(Flynn) 3
L. Hart's b. g. Henry George, 6, 90.....(Doane) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Castaway II., 11 to 10; Golden Reel, 11 to 5; Salvini, 3 to 1; Henry George, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Castaway II., 1 to 4; Golden Reel, 2 to 5; Salvini, 7 to 10; Henry George, 7 to 1.

Won by ten lengths; two between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30¾. No bid for the winner.

Empire Stable's b. h. Bohemian, 5 years, by Ten Broeck-Oleander, 114 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
C. W. Billings's b. g. Count Luna, 6, 108.....(Bergen) 2
M. T. Downing's b. h. John Arkins, 4, 111.....(Foster) 3

Pontico, 108; Sir William, 105; Monte Christo, 100; Not Guilty, 98; Jennie McFarland, 105; Miss Olive, 111, and Hairspring, 92, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Count Luna and Sir William, 3 to 1 each; John Arkins, 4 to 1; Bohemian, 5 to 1; Pontico, 10 to 1; Hairspring, 12 to 1; Miss Olive, 15 to 1; Monte Christo, 20 to 1; Jennie McFarland, 15 to 1 each; Not Guilty, 20 to 1; Monte Christo, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Count Luna, even money; Sir William, 6 to 5; John Arkins, 7 to 5; Bohemian, 2 to 1; Pontico, 3 to 1; Hairspring, 5 to 1; Miss Olive and Jennie McFarland, 6 to 1 each; Not Guilty, 7 to 1; Monte Christo, 10 to 1.

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56½. No bid for the winner.

Dwyer Stable's h. f. Lottie, by Faustus-Loretto, 90 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. c. Best Boy, 110.....(Lambley) 2
J. Walden's blk. f. Favora, 113.....(Littlefield) 3

The Interest colt, Wetherill, Kitty B., 95, and the Planette filly, 100, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Best Boy, 7 to 5; Kitty B., 3 to 1; Lottie, 4 to 1; Favora, 5 to 1; the Interest colt, 12 to 1; the Planette filly, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Best Boy, 1 to 2; Kitty B., 4 to 5; Lottie and Favora, 7 to 5 each; the Interest colt, 4 to 1; the Planette filly, 6 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

The Linden Park Association, having added an extra race for this afternoon, it being a rich sweepstakes for two-year-olds, will have seven races for the public to enjoy to-day. The list of entries is the best yet offered, and with good weather the sport will be fine and the crowd the largest yet assembled on this beautiful race course, which grows in public esteem with each successive day's racing. The entries and weights for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—One-half mile. Salisbury, 124 pounds; Red Elm, Miss Rock, and Gold Fish, 119 each; Cascade, 116; Vigil, 114; Lucy Lee, 109 each; the Gipsy filly and Homeopathy, 104 each; Little Monarch, 99; Laramie, 96; Beatify, 94; Enola and Emily Carter, 79 each.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds. Six and a half furlongs. Lucky and Lancaster, 115 pounds each; Architect and Bessie K., 110 each; Maggie C. filly, 105.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. My Fellow, 115 pounds; Silleck, 105; John Arkins, 100; The Bourbon and Sidney, 98 each; Vic, 95 each; the Maggie C. filly and Duplicity, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Young Duke and Trestle, 135 pounds each; Fitzroy and My Fellow, 133 each; Bohemian and Esau, 125 each; Gloster, 122; Jack Rose, 120; Stella, 119; Architect and Brian Boru, 112 each; Louise and Dochart, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Monsoon, 118 pounds; Village Maid and Pontico, 113 each; Jim Gray, 111; Little Addie, 109; Ella, 103; Squire and Mattie Looram, 102 each; Theora and Foxhill, 100 each; Moonstone, 105; Stephanie and Gyda, 103 each; Vevay, 102; Lemon Blossom, 97; America and Zeta, 95 each; Frank Wheeler, 94; Rose, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Big Brown Jug, 125 pounds; Larchmont, 111; Futurity, 107; Monmouth, Prodigal, and Sparling, 105 each; Slumber, 104; Shibeck and Little Jim, 103 each; King Volt and Little Jake, 101 each; Cerigo, 99; Miss Jay, 98; Gendarme and King Idle, 95 each; Burnside, 93; Clay Stockton, 90; Bengaline, 71.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Eclipse and Terrifier, 121 pounds each; Adventurer, Captain Eugene, and Enola, 118 each; the Tendency filly and Easily Blossom, 116 each; Pestilence and Hands Off, 113.

IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The second Spring meeting of the Sandown Park Club opened to-day. The principal feature of the programme, the Princess of Wales's Handicap at five furlongs, was won by a head by Lord Randolph Churchill's four-year-old filly L'Abbesse de Jouarre, with Admiral Benbow second, three lengths in front of St. Symphorien. The betting was 7 to 1 against L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 20 to 1 against Admiral Benbow, 7 to 1 against St. Symphorien, and 5 to 2 against Tortoise, the fast favorite.

At the races of the Kildare and National Hunt at Punchestown yesterday the race for the Conyngham Cup for qualified hunters at four miles was won by a head by Conisawyer, Finnacool was second, a head in front of Ulysses. There were five starters. The last betting was 6 to 4 on Conisawyer, 19 to 1 against Finnacool, and 9 to 2 against Ulysses.

STREET RAILROAD REPORTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Reports of railroads for the first quarter of this year show:

Forty-Second Street and Grand Street Ferry.—Gross earnings, $101,328.90; operating expenses, $51,788.17; net earnings, $49,540.73; interest charges, $17,267.23; net income, $40,500.69. For the corresponding quarter of 1889 the gross earnings were $88,712.90, and net income, $39,716.15.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—To-day's bond offers were as follows: Registered 4s, called $300 at 122. Registered 4½s, called $1,000 at 107½, $1,000 at 107¾, $1,000 at 107¾, $1,000 at 107¾

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
ANNOUNCEMENTS	7	HOTELS	7
AUCTION SALES	7	HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED	7
BOARDERS WANTED	7	INSTRUCTION	6
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	6	LEGAL NOTICES	6
CITY FLATS TO LET	7	MARRIAGES	6
CITY HOUSES TO LET	7	MEETINGS	6
CITY REAL ESTATE	6	MISCELLANEOUS	6
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES	6	NEW PUBLICATIONS	5
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	PIANOS	7
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	PUBLIC NOTICES	6
DEATHS	5	RAILROADS	7
DIVIDENDS	6	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	7
DRY GOODS	7	SHIPPING	7
ELECTIONS	6	SITUATIONS WANTED	8
EXCURSIONS	6	SPECIAL NOTICES	6
FINANCIAL	6	STEAMBOATS	6
FUR ARTS	7	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	SUMMER RESORTS	7
HELP WANTED	8	THE TURF	6
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	8		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.

AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Nachbarinnen and Ein Puppenideen.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENG, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.

BASKBALL—Eastern Park, Brooklyn—At 4.

BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Faust Up to Date.

CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av. and 18th St.—At 8—Concert.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Percy Pendragon, Wig and Gown, and A Double Lesson.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.

FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th St., near 3d Av.—Fair.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—At 8—Carnival of Crime.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—A Brass Monkey.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Variety.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Peg Woffington.

KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety.

LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—The Charity Ball.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—Aunt Jack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—La Traviata.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Day and evening—Annual Exhibition.

NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.

NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—A Child of Naples.

OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.

PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.

THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety. Matinée.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

The civil service reformers in the House may say of yesterday's action, "We have met the enemy and he is ours." For months there has been a continuous series of threats that when the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission was brought into the House it would be struck out by a decided vote. The attempt to carry out these threats was made yesterday. It failed by almost two to one (61 to 120) in a full house, and its mover did not dare to ask for a yea and nay vote. Mr. CUMMINGS of New-York began the attack by a silly point of order that the appropriation was not germane to the bill because the commission is neither executive, legislative, or judicial. After he had made a violent and ignorant speech against the reform his point was promptly overruled. Amendments intended to be destructive were offered by DORSEY, Republican, of Nebraska, and PERKINS, Republican, Kansas, but were ruled out of order. Then Mr. HOUK of Tennessee made the long-promised motion to strike out the appropriation. A two hours' debate followed. The reform was assailed by STOCKDALE, Democrat, of Mississippi, and by CHEADLE, Indiana; GROSVENOR, Ohio, and DUNNELL, Minnesota, all Republicans. It was warmly and ably defended by the following Republicans: MCKINLEY and BUTTERWORTH, Ohio; LODGE and GREENHALGE, Massachusetts; MCCOMAS, Maryland; LEHLBACH, New-Jersey; CUTCHEON, Michigan; HENDERSON, Iowa, and HITT, Illinois, and by several Democrats, including TRACEY, New-York, and BLOUNT, Georgia. It is needless to say that reason and sense were on the side of the reform. This is doubtless the last attack to be made on the reform this session. The next step is to strengthen and extend it.

There was some queer politics exhibited in the rapid-transit contest at Albany yesterday. There is no doubt that an understanding existed with Gov. HILL, according to which the Fassett bill was to be passed by the Assembly with the necessary number of Democratic votes to offset the opposition of the Gibbs-Fish "combine." But Tammany seems to have appealed to EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to put the party screws upon the Governor. This he did so effectually that the Democrats were brought into line to support the amendments offered by Mr. FISH, which injected the Mayor's commission into the Fassett bill, and otherwise adapted it to the use of this city alone. Even the lines of the Gibbs-Fish "combine" were broken up and the Republicans vote for the Tammany bill did not count. It must have been those Democrats anti-Platt contingent. The amended bill seems certain to pass the Assembly, and then it will go into a conference committee. There are rumors of "boodle" and of "patronage" as factors in the fight, but it is pretty evident that if we are to get a rapid-transit bill there will have to be some sort of compromise. The Mayor's commission is unobjectionable and the Fassett bill is otherwise a good one. Why not take the two together?

As might have been expected, the proposition to transfer the menagerie in the Central Park from the Fifth Avenue to the Eighth Avenue side does not meet the views of the property owners on the latter side. They emit loud cries of protest, and their remonstrance was yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Mayor was of the opinion that it should be in neither place, but in the North Meadow, which has already been proposed, and, after some trouble, rejected as a site. The North Meadow is "central," and there are no property owners whose land adjoins it and whose ears and noses might be offended by it. Accordingly, the "line of least resistance" may seem to lead to the North Meadow. The objection to it is that it would spoil one of the most delightful parts of the Park, and this objection ought to be fatal. As between the property holders on Fifth and on Eighth Avenue the latter are entitled to the more consideration, on the well-known legal principle that your opposition to a nuisance is much better founded if the nuisance comes to you than if you go to the nuisance, as is the case with all the property holders on the east side of the Park, whose title is more recent than the establishment of the menagerie. The plain fact is that there is not room for a creditable collection of animals in any part of the Park, and if the city is to maintain a zoo at all it should find a site for it elsewhere.

The placing of Gen. FRÉMONT upon the retired list of the army, with the rank and retired pay of Major General, is an exceptional act, performed in favor of an exceptional man. The project has been for many years under consideration, but has never until now united the two branches of Congress on the necessary legislation for the purpose. In reality there are considerations of a very special character leading to this action, earliest among them, in the chronological order, being Gen. FRÉMONT'S remarkable and brilliant services as an explorer of the great West, which procured him a double brevet in the Topographical Engineers, of which he was at that time Second Lieutenant. Then came his services to California during the Mexican war, and his subsequent famous expedition in 1848 to that State, which made him one of its first Senators. Another consideration is that he was appointed a Major General in the regular army soon after the civil war broke out, and although his military career ended in 1862, when he was relieved from command at his own request, Gen. POPE having been appointed over him, yet at least he now reaches no higher grade than he then held in active service. Being in his seventy-eighth year, Gen. FRÉMONT takes his place among the elders of the retired list.

One of the most notable frauds ever committed by jobbers on the public lands is recalled by proceedings before a tribunal in the Interior Department concerning the redwood timber lands in Humboldt County, Cal., that were procured by fraudulent entry several years ago and sold to an investment company in Scotland. The timber on the lands in question was estimated to be worth $11,000,000. The frauds have been exposed again and again by the Land Office, as the annual reports show. Several persons concerned in them have been indicted more than once, but have escaped prosecution through the curious inability of United States District Attorneys in California to draw indictments not marked by fatal defects. The General Land Office sought some years ago to reclaim the valuable property by canceling the fraudulent entries. The hearing in the Interior Department is upon an appeal from the decision of a Commissioner that required such action to be taken, and is in the interest of the foreign purchasers. We shall await the result with some curiosity, owing to the solicitude shown by Secretary NOBLE for the comfort of the defendants in the Benson case—relating to another great land job in California—when he dismissed CONRAD, the faithful special agent who had collected the evidence against them, and at the same time took pains publicly to discredit him as a witness.

BALLOT REFORM ASSURED.

The Republican Senators at Albany have been constrained to yield to the power of public opinion and retrace the mistaken step which they took on Tuesday in obedience to a dictated caucus decree in regard to the Ballot-Reform bill. Their decision was reached at a conference on Wednesday night, at which it seems to have appeared that a division in their ranks was imminent unless they receded from the position previously taken. Their recognized leader, Mr. FASSETT, yielded with rather a bad grace, and at the session of the Senate yesterday could not refrain from denouncing the Governor for affording an opportunity for agreement upon a measure of substantial ballot reform. Considering the record which Gov. HILL has made on this question in the last three years, he has been forced to yield far more than the Republicans or the reformers have had to give up. The bill was passed yesterday by a unanimous vote, two Senators being absent, and one, Mr. DEANE of Columbia County, not voting. The measure is not a perfect one, but its defects are not such as seriously to impair its value. A careful study of the new provisions shows them to be less objectionable than appeared from their first announcement. Considering the unanimity with which the bill passed the Senate, there can be no doubt of its prompt adoption by the Assembly, and the Governor has already taken occasion to announce his approval in advance. It is therefore practically assured that this is to be the ballot law of the State of New-York until experience has shown wherein it may be improved.

The general provisions of the Saxton bill have been made familiar by repeated discussions. The material changes made in it relate entirely to the form of ballot and the method of voting. All the provisions regarding the manner of making and certifying nominations, furnishing the ballots at public expense, supplying them to voters only within the polling places on the day of election, using official ballots only except in certain specified emergencies, having secret compartments, for preparing ballots, prohibiting electioneering near the polls, and so forth, are retained. The two changes of moment are that providing for separate party ballots and that allowing the use of a complete "paster" ballot. The former does away with the necessity of marking or erasing names in preparing the ballot, and leaves the voter simply to make his selection from the full set supplied to him, with such changes as he may see fit to make in the names of candidates by writing or pasting others in place of those printed.

If the provisions of the bill are strictly complied with, the division of the "blanket" ballot into its constituent parts will not interfere with the secrecy of voting in the least. The Governor's chief objection to the "blanket" form was that the voter would be compelled to use a ballot containing the names of other candidates than those for whom he wished to vote, and would at least be put to the trouble of erasing a large number of names. Under the bill in its present form there will be a separate official ballot for each nominating organization, but none of them will bear any distinguishing caption or indorsement. All will bear the same indorsement, designating the ballot as "official," with the name or number of the polling place and a fac simile of the signature of the County Clerk. Each voter will be supplied with a full set of the ballots, which he is required to take with him into the secret compartment, where he must fold them all alike in such a way that the contents shall be concealed. Those which he does not vote must be returned to the inspectors and dropped unopened into a box provided for the purpose, which is to be kept locked until after the canvass of the vote, when the contents must be taken out and burned without examination. This will secure secrecy quite as effectually as the use of a single ballot.

The "paster" ballot is a device for meeting the Governor's objection to the exclusively official ballot, by enabling the voter practically to have his ticket prepared in advance. On the face of it, it only involves an extension of the privilege of pasting names over those printed upon the official ballot, but it is quite different in effect, as it admits of the preparation of a complete ballot in "paster" form to be plastered upon one of the official ballots. It obviates all necessity of assisting illiterate voters, but its use is not limited to that class. It may be used by anybody, and it will enable party committees to provide and give out "paster" ballots in promotion of any "deal" that they may have. The saving condition is that each voter must receive a full set of official ballots, and if he uses a "paster" it must be upon one of these, so folded as to conceal its contents; and it will not be easy to coerce any voter into using a "paster" or to know whether he has done so or not. There is a provision, which has been spoken of as "ingenious," though it is very simple, for preventing any resort to the "Tasmanian dodge," but it is difficult to see just where that "dodge" would come into play without the "blanket" ballot and the marking system. There is a "stub" to be detached from each ballot before it is voted and from the ballots returned unused, and these are numbered in consecutive order, and as a voter receives his ballots the corresponding number is to be set against his name on the voting list. The correspondence is noted when he votes and the "stubs" are detached, so that it would be practically impossible for any ballot to be taken away by one person and afterward used by another.

As we have said, the system provided for in this bill is not perfect, but it is quite worth trying, and is sure to prove a great advance upon the present election methods. It is a cause for congratulation that such a measure of reform is now assured, and if it proves imperfect under the test of experience the ground is secure for a farther advance. It will be comparatively easy to improve a system once adopted. It is the first step that costs.

WORKING FOR THE TRUST.

On the night before the new Tariff bill was reported to the House the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee unexpectedly, and after a conference with certain sugar refiners in Mr. MCKINLEY'S private rooms, raised the Sugar Trust's protective duty in their bill from 1-8 of a cent (5 per cent. ad valorem) to 4-10 of a cent per pound. This was the surrender of Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates to the Trust. It was followed by a notable advance in the market value of Sugar Trust certificates on the Stock Exchange, great purchases having been made by persons representing the speculative side of the combination, who since that time have commonly been described as "jubilant."

The representatives of the refining interest are now striving, as we have shown, to obtain even more favorable terms. While "the friends of the Trust are fairly jubilant" here, as the *Sun* says, "over the modifications in the sugar tariff proposed by the committee," the representatives of the Trust and of the so-called independent refiners who remain in Washington profess to be greatly depressed in spirits and are pleading for a protective duty much higher than 4-10 of a cent. We notice that this interesting movement in Washington is assisted in this latitude, and that certain persons and journals have seen new light since it became known that the Trust and its allies had undertaken to obtain from Mr. MCKINLEY and his colleagues a reduced duty of ¼ of a cent, or 2½ cents, instead of the 5 cents originally proposed. Finally, and

conference in place of the original 1-8 of a cent.

Our high-tariff neighbor, the *Tribune*, is swinging around the circle. On the 21st inst. it published in an editorial article the following remarks concerning "attacks" on the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill:

"The claim that the Trust will be helped rests upon the assertion that the cost of refining is less than 4-10 of a cent per pound. But the truth is that the cost is not known, unless to the most successful refiners, and differs materially at different establishments. The fact would seem to be that the duty [of 4-10 of a cent] would suffice to hold the home market for those producers only on the condition that they sell to consumers at scarcely a shade more than the bare cost of refining."

In the same article the reader was again assured that the refiners would be forced "to reduce their charge to little more than the bare cost of refining in other countries." Possibly our contemporary had heard that the refiners were striving to induce Mr. MCKINLEY to substitute ¾ or 1¼ for 4-10 in his bill, and was trying to excite pity for them.

But what had the *Tribune* said about this sugar duty only nine weeks earlier? In an editorial article on Feb. 19 the *Tribune* published the following opinions:

"No good reason can be given *for retaining any duty whatever on refined sugar, if unrefined is admitted free.* The actual cost of refining, supporters of the Trust have openly boasted, is *not greater here than in other countries*, and close proximity to the West Indies, from which most of the raw sugar comes, must give to American refiners *some advantage in competition* with those of Europe. *The refining industry, therefore*, if it deserved the utmost consideration in other respects, *is not in any need of defense by differential duties.* But the Trust has so defied public opinion and violated law, and has so openly conspired to deprive the public of all the benefits which protection aims to secure, that it would be *eminently just to take away all duties on refined sugar* if raw sugar is admitted free."

Will the *Tribune* kindly tell us to what kind of arguments or persuasion it has yielded since it expressed so emphatically these opinions and assertions nine weeks ago?

ANCHORING SILVER.

We find the following in the Washington dispatches of the *Tribune* of yesterday:

"Senator SHERMAN regards the compromise in regard to silver legislation, agreed to by the Republican caucus committee, and confirmed by the House caucus to-night, as satisfactory, and the proposed legislation as safe. He believes that it avoids all danger of reducing the currency to a single standard, and that a silver standard, and ties silver to gold by a bond which never can be broken. This view is accepted by a good many conservative men like Gov. DINGLEY of Maine and others, who had begun to fear that Congress was in danger of cutting loose from safe moorings and sending the country to a silver basis."

Senator SHERMAN ought to know the value of words as applied to questions of the currency. He has been Secretary of the Treasury. He has been either at the head or very near the head of the Senate for years in regard to all financial matters. His expressions have not always been consistent, but those on the conservative side have been reinforced and emphasized by his action as Secretary and his votes as Senator, which have almost uniformly been much sounder than some of his utterances might lead one to suspect. For a long time he has been engaged in what has seemed to outsiders a very skillful and not always ingenuous effort to prevent the various kinds of demagogues—the Greenbackers, the silver men, the general tribe of "cheap-money" men—from getting the benefit of the concessions made to them in legislation. He has earned, and fairly earned, the title of champion of the goldbugs, in that he has devoted much energy and patience and tact to making and keeping every promise to pay issued by the United States actually payable in a currency worth its face the world over, or convertible into such money. When, therefore, he says that the new Silver bill "avoids all danger of reducing the currency to a single standard, and that a silver standard, and ties silver to gold by a bond that can never be broken," his statement will have great weight.

It is a statement that we cannot agree with. We believe that it is entirely mistaken, and that if the bill become a law the time will surely come, and may not be very far distant, when these words of Mr. SHERMAN will have to be classed with others that he used in the great struggle with the repudiators, and which belied his better judgment, and were pardoned to him by his friends only as one of his concessions to political necessity. So far from "avoiding all danger of reducing the currency to a silver standard," we are confident that the bill, if put into full operation, would in time reduce not only the currency but all the obligations of the United States Government to a silver standard. In other words, if continued long enough, we believe that the bill would make it absolutely impossible for the Government to pay either notes or bonds in anything but silver, and that by compelling such a course it would drive gold from the country and leave our currency silver alone or the equivalent of silver.

The bill provides for the purchase by the Treasury of 54,000,000 ounces per annum of "free silver." If by that is meant pure silver, the amount of currency to be issued in payment would be at least $54,000,000 at current prices, and would be more if the price advanced. There have already been coined, under the present law, some 360,000,000 silver dollars, nearly the whole amount of which is in circulation in the form of coin or of silver certificates. The new law would add from fifty-four to seventy millions a year of notes, which, though redeemable in "lawful money," i. e., in gold, in standard dollars, or in legal-tender notes, would have behind them in the hands of the Government nothing but silver with which they could be redeemed. Suppose this to go on for ten years, we should then have in the United States from $900,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of silver currency, of currency consisting in small part of silver coin and almost entirely of notes which the Government could redeem in nothing but silver. With that we should have the present volume of legal-tender notes, with about 40 per cent. of gold behind them, if the volume were not increased or the gold were not diminished, and an indefinite, probably diminishing amount of national bank notes redeemable by law in silver dollars. Finally, and

Now, whether this vast currency would be reduced to a single standard, and that a silver standard, would depend absolutely on whether the market price of 371.25 grains of silver can be made and kept at $1 in gold.

That the price might be advanced to that point is not impossible, though no one can have the least certainty regarding it. That it could be kept at that point we do not for a moment believe. The determining force in the process would be the continuous and continual purchases by the United States Treasury. But with every dollar of these purchases there is an inflation of our silver currency by a like amount, a steady, unceasing increase of the notes of the Government, which must be paid in silver, for there would be nothing else to pay them in. The "bond" by which silver would be tied to gold would be stretched every month until it must finally be broken. When it parted, the Treasury would be loaded down with silver that would inevitably fall lower and lower, and the country would be left to struggle again with all the weary difficulty and confusion of an inflated, depreciated, dishonored currency.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The sub-committee in session in this city of the joint Congressional Committee on Immigration has very wisely extended its investigations beyond alleged abuses of detail into the general subject. Yesterday it summoned Prof. SMITH of Columbia, as a writer on immigration, and his testimony was valuable and suggestive. He took the ground which all Americans, native or naturalized, are coming to take, that "immigration should be discouraged." The main advantage that we have hitherto enjoyed and still enjoy over Europe is that our territory is so much larger in proportion to our population. Political institutions have had their share in our national prosperity, and it has not been a small share. But after all it is our vast area of accessible and arable land that mainly makes it so much easier for a man who has nothing but his hands and his head to get a living here than in Europe. Though we retain this superiority, it tends, of course, to disappear with every new shipload of arriving immigrants, and every year's immigration brings the conditions of American life nearer to the conditions of European life. Up to a certain point this is not to be regretted. A great tract of new country inhabited only by a few backwoodsmen is not a civilized community, but must remain half savage. In such a community the diversification of industry to which we owe many of the comforts and conveniences and all the elegances of life is not yet possible, although in such a community a "rude plenty" may prevail. It is difficult to tell just when the point is reached at which the discomforts of a population too scanty begin to give way to the more serious sufferings and distresses of a population too crowded. In our own country there are still regions that are underpopulated and others that are overpopulated. But, taking the whole country together, thoughtful Americans are pretty well agreed that we have long passed the point at which it is desirable to encourage emigration and reached the point at which it is desirable to discourage immigration. The natural increase of our population and the increase by immigration that we cannot reject will reduce us soon enough to European conditions, in spite of all that we can do.

If this be admitted, it must also be admitted that the case is in our own hands. Aliens have no rights hostile to the interests of the country with which they seek to cast in their lots. We have encouraged immigration for our own good, not for the good of the immigrants. We have the right to discourage it for the same reason. We agree with Prof. SMITH in thinking that it should be discouraged, but his specific suggestions in that behalf seem to us rather lame and impotent conclusions from his general propositions. He recommends that the existing law prohibiting the landing of criminals, lunatics, and paupers shall be strictly enforced, that the steamship companies shall be made to carry back passengers whom they import illegally, that our Government shall make diplomatic protests against the shipping of useless or dangerous persons to this country, and finally that the system of consular investigation and certification shall be put into operation. This is the only novelty that Prof. SMITH proposes, his other recommendations being merely for the enforcement of existing laws. It seems to us idle to expect that any substantial benefit can result from it. The volume of emigration is so enormous that it is perfectly impossible for our consular agents in Europe, were they twenty times as numerous, to trace the antecedents of the hundreds of thousands of intending emigrants. The subject simply cannot be dealt with in detail. We might keep out some thousands of objectionable persons every year, but that would not be discouraging immigration. What we need is some assurance that the immigrants are not merely unobjectionable, but positively desirable citizens. We could exact such a security by the very simple process of levying a substantial tax upon all immigrants, amounting certainly to not less than their passage money, and so making the mere act of immigration at least twice as costly and as difficult as it is now. It would not be necessary to retain this money. It might be paid back to the immigrant after he had lived in the country a year or two, that is to say, long enough to make sure that it was not advanced to him collusively, but was the result of his own earnings and savings. Such a tax would not deter the energetic and substantial immigrants of whom we are really still in need, but it would deter the incapable and thriftless for whom it is now much too easy to come to this country, and it would really "discourage immigration."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in some of the morning papers the disgusting remarks attributed to Mayor GRANT in connection to my opinion as to the insulation of electric wires with some surprise, because I should have expected that professional courtesy among experts would have led the Mayor to treat my opinion as to the insulation of wires with as much respect as I thought I have given to his opinion regarding the paving of streets.

HENRY ROBINSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS.

Nine of the young women and men who have been studying for the stage this year in Mr. Franklin Sargent's school, which is now called the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, took part yesterday afternoon in a public exhibition at the Lyceum Theatre, with which the school is connected. The programme, which comprised a translation of "L'Etoile de St. Marin," by Mailhac and Halévy, and Charles Mathews's adaptation called "The Dowager," (arranged in one act,) offered insuperable difficulties to novices in the art of acting. The central personage of "Indian Summer," for instance, demands more skill in its portrayal than many well-established actors possess.

This piece is a pretty trifle, in which an old theme is treated with all the finesse, wit, and ingenuity that made the latest dissolved partnership of Henry Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy so pleasant and profitable for a long term of years. A crusty old bachelor, who has arranged what he considers a suitable marriage for his nephew, is overcome by regret and mortification when he learns that the youth has married a tradesman's daughter. He retires to the country, and there almost forgets his anger under the gentle ministrations of a previously unheard-of niece of his old housekeeper, by whose wit and amiability he is charmed. The old gentleman goes so far as to offer his ancient heart and hand to the niece, which precipitates the explanation that she is already married—to his nephew—and is not the housekeeper's niece at all.

The translation by Mr. B. F. Roeder is excellent, and the piece is so entertaining that it might be worth Mr. Frohman's while to present it with his own accomplished actors. Mr. Le Moyne would find in Briquette, the uncle of the play, a congenial rôle. Of course the young gentleman who undertook the part yesterday—Mr. A. Thomas Oberle—could do no more than barely suggest its possibilities. Yet his performance, under the circumstances, was promising, and he spoke his share of the text with a sense of the relative value of the words, which some of his fellow students did not reveal. He was, indeed, one of the most capable of the young actors, Miss Chapman, who essayed the difficult part of the Dowager in the Mathews adaptation, and Mrs. Bessie Tyree, who had already been seen in public as Phyllis Leon in "The Charity Ball," sharing the honors equally with him. "The Dowager" has the formal quality of the old comedy of intrigue. Buoyancy and gracefulness, elegance of speech, and courtly manners are demanded of the actors. Like the first play it interested the audience exceedingly, and it was, as a whole, acted more skillfully.

It must be said frankly that, although this trial exhibition was the most satisfactory one thus far given by the pupils of this school, yet hopes that may have been entertained that it would reveal any unusual example of individual ability were disappointed. The smoothness of the performances and the aptness of the "business" reflect credit upon the teachers rather than upon the pupils. There was a gratifying absence of the over affectation of speech, exaggerated play of the features, and excessive gesticulation that used to mar the public performances of this school and afford amusement to old stagers. The acting was generally discreet and subdued. But the brilliant laughter of coquetry was as forced and artificial as ever; there was no hint of pathos, and the speech of all except the three we have named was often spoiled by a too rapid delivery. Words and syllables were swallowed with irritating frequency. Except Mrs. Tyree, none of the young ladies was noticeable for comeliness, though that, of course, may be due to inadequate skill in the art of "making up." The young men were as immature and nervous as masculine students of the actor's art generally are. Mr. Howard Morgan has a good face for low comedy, and the ordinary nonchalance of Mr. Percy West and Mr. Livingstone Russell will be useful to them in parts requiring less uncommon gifts of nature and art. Miss Totten and Miss Robison both seem to be very much in earnest, and their understanding of their chosen art probably exceeds at present their powers of dramatic expression. The acting of Miss Chapman as the Dowager was marked by personal dignity and an evident sense of the value of gradations of tone.

It would be a pleasant and easy task to view such an entertainment complacently and to pat the performers encouragingly on the back afterward, in the usual custom. But Mr. Sargent's enterprise is a serious one, and it demands (from the few who are able to view any theatrical subject without a vacant grin and an idle jest) grave consideration. The arduous calling which these young men and women wish to follow is overcrowded with incompetent and discontented persons; success is rare and deplorable failure an every-day incident. The business of preparing youths to go upon the stage is a risky one and requires great tact, zeal, and ability in its prosecution. Mr. Sargent has already accomplished some good work, and his school has been recognized as a useful institution. He cannot, however, manufacture talent. He can only train it when it comes in his way, and that is rarely.

"OLD HUTCH" STILL LIVES.

Happy is the man down in Wall Street who has a sure thing; happier is he whose sure thing lasts as long as one half-hour. Everybody had the point to buy wheat the other day because Chicago's famous operator, "Old Hutch," was buying every bushel within sight or prospect. Produce Exchange financiers were absolutely sure of the safety of this "point," for wasn't it as plain as the nose on your face that "Old Hutch's" favorite commission brokers, Henry Allen & Co. and Sawyer, Wallace & Co., were buying everything that was offered and weeping because they could get no more?

A boom to sky-high prices was counted on, but alas! like the unhappy letter that never came, that boom is still looked for all in vain.

Instead of going up wheat has gone down. Yesterday the dread suspicion got abroad that the Allen-Sawyer-Wallace combination while buying in barrahs had been selling in whispers—the whispers being a good deal more lively, abundant, and effective than were the hurrahs. In a word, "Old Hutch" seems to have pocketed the New-York wheat speculators much after the fashion in which he has amused himself with the Western speculators so long and so profitably.

The gruesome reports of crop damages all over the world are being offset now by reports that are just as cheerful as the old ones were dispiriting. One South American country, whose crop has hitherto been put down by the prophets as 10,000,000 bushels, is now announced as having 26,000,000. The "Old Hutch" contingent, which has been so sadly disconsolate over the outlook for the farmers of the world, has plucked up enough courage now to suggest that there is really so much wheat scattered around this world that for the next year or so grain will be a good deal cheaper than anthracite for fuel.

Meanwhile the New-York wheat speculator, loaded to the guards with the wheat that "Old Hutch" philanthropically dumped on him, ruminates, and is certain only of one thing—that this is a mighty uncertain world, and that one Hutchinson, otherwise known to history as "Old Hutch," is still very much abroad in the land.

TALKING TO DEMOCRATS.

Two speeches and a lunch were the attractions at the meeting of the Democratic Business Men's Association at the Hoffman House last night. J. Edward Simmons presided at the meeting, and in the audience were John A. Sullivan, Nelson Smith, Edwin L. Abbett, Emigration Commissioner Ridgway, Major J. B. Stuart, Joseph J. Little, Capt. Edward Owen, C. Kinny Smith, Controller Myers, and J. C. Luley.

Mr. Simmons said that the object of the association was good Democratic government in city, State, and Nation, and he introduced ex-Surrogate Delano C. Calvin, who made the first speech. He drew on the history of the Government to show the necessity for ballot reform and tariff reform. On the latter subject he said:

"That does not mean free trade. There has never been a Democratic President who ever wrote a line in his message indicating that he believed that tariff reform meant free trade. It was because our adversary asserted that it was free trade that many votes were taken from the party at the last Presidential election."

Mr. Calvin referred to Harrison, Dudley, Quay, and Platt as the "malodorous quartet." The Democratic national conventions, he said, define the principles of Democracy, "and any man, whether he be Charles A. Dana or any one else who adopts high protection principles in opposition to the Democratic National Convention, ceases to be a Democrat." The ex-Surrogate also said that a man elected to Congress as a Democrat should resign his seat if he could not vote for the principles of his party.

Charles H. Winfield of New-Jersey said that politicians in politics were not a success. It was time for business men to take hold again. It was business men who laid the foundation of the Government. It was only after twenty-four years of Republican rule that ballot reform, tariff reform, and civil service reform were found necessary. The United States Senator set the example of dishonesty in politics. "Can you blame the ignorant for being dishonest at the polls," he asked, "when the swindlers who sit in the United States Senate steal the offices of the Democratic Senators from Montana?"

A DINNER TO CHARLES W. DAYTON.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Democratic Club honored President Charles W. Dayton with a dinner last night in the large dining hall of the clubhouse, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The gentlemen who sat down with Mr. Dayton included George W. Burford, Assemblymen Cyrus O. Hubbell, Frank E. Tywle, J. J. Casey, L. P. Sondheim, Commissioner George R. Hebby, S. D. Sewards, E. A. Tuttle, Morris E. Sterne, E. F. Steers, W. J. Duffy, J. S. Carvalho, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Jordan L. Mott, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, William S. Andrews, Asmale Rastigne, and Judge Chauncey S. Truax. There was no formal speechmaking, but a number of the guests responded to calls for toasts.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL BOTTON PERCY.

Prof. Samuel Botton Percy, prominent for many years in this city as an able physician and teacher of medicine, died yesterday at his residence, 56 West Twenty-fifth Street, on the anniversary of his birth, seventy-four years ago. Dr. Percy has rendered valuable services to the people of New-York, and it is probably due to his efforts in suppressing the swill-milk trade thirty years ago that many of them are alive to-day.

He was a lineal descendant of Sir William de Percy, Fourth Earl of Northumberland, and was born in Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, England, in 1816. He received his primary education at Charterhouse and under private tutors, and when very young showed evidence of the talent which later made him famous. When only sixteen years old he was able to read Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and Italian, and without was one of the most daring of his school in the planning and leading of "out-of-school" escapades. He was an early friend of Washington Irving, and it was by his advice that he came to America to make his name illustrious.

Dr. Percy came here from England in 1834, and at once went West. He spent a considerable amount of time in the Western Territories and a good deal of it in living with various tribes of Sioux Indians. Returning to this city, he settled down here as a chemist, and in 1837 went as an assistant to Dr. Bockwell at Quarantine. He volunteered to organize and take charge of the small-pox hospital, and was permitted to do this self-sacrificing work. After leaving Quarantine he entered the laboratory of Dr. John Torrey, and afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. He was also a graduate of the Medical Department, Columbia College.

He established himself as a practitioner in this city, making specialties of therapeutics and chemistry. He had already made a chemical discovery which had proved of much value. This was the discovery of a stable union of iodine and iron in the syrup of the iodide of iron, which was made use of in rendering certain diseases amenable to treatment. Dr. Percy also made other discoveries, chief of which were anaerotine and "erythroxyline," now known as cocaine.

During the cholera epidemic of 1849 Dr. Percy devoted himself, not only to attending professionally to the sick in his ward—the Seventh—but he relieved their wants financially as well. He induced saloon keepers to sell hot tea during this exciting time, and was widely known as "Boiled Water."

In 1858, at the request of the Mayor, the Board of Health, and the Common Council, the Academy of Medicine began an investigation into the quality of the milk sold in New-York, and this investigation was put practically into the hands of Dr. Percy. He did his work most thoroughly. He found that in and around this city there were 11,000 milch cows which were fed on swill, the milk from which acted as a poison upon infants, and he began a vigorous crusade against their owners. They attempted to bribe him and to make him desist in his efforts by actual threats of assassination, but he persevered until every one of these dairymen had been compelled to abandon his business.

Dr. Percy was offered the Professorship of Materia Medica in the New-York Medical College in 1860, and, on the advice of Dr. Valentine Mott, he accepted it, and he was unusually successful in his lectures. Dr. Percy served twelve years as physician to Mount Sinai Hospital, and was also Professor of Materia Medica in the New-York College of Dentistry, the American College of Veterinary Surgery, and in the American Veterinary College. He had received so many prizes for papers on medicine during his life that he was sometimes known as "The Prize Winner."

In 1838 he was married to Miss Jane M. Sweet of Dutchess County, N. Y. His funeral will be held at his residence on Sunday.

BLOODSHED AT THE POLLS

DANGER IN THE NEW FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL.

IT AIMS TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE CUSTOMS OF A CENTURY AND ENCOURAGE A PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—One reason for Mr. Chandler's proposal to limit debate on measures coming before the Senate and to count Senators not voting as present and making a quorum was revealed to-day when Mr. Hoar reported a Federal Election bill from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Many measures intended to secure entire Republican control of Congressional elections have been introduced during the session and referred to Mr. Hoar's committee. Instead of acting on any of these, the committee drew up a bill of its own, which was placed on the calendar this afternoon.

It is rarely that comments are made upon the first appearance of bills, but when the title of the Hoar bill had been read Mr. Pugh obtained the floor. As a member of the Elections Committee, he said, he desired to assure the Senate that every Democrat on the committee opposed the report. They believed that the bill was revolutionary in its character. It was a measure that wiped out the regulation of Congressional elections by the States, which had existed for a century, and it did so without any demand for a change from the people and without the slightest necessity for such a change. Mr. Pugh declared that the bill appointed Republican supervisors to oversee State officers, which he regarded as insulting and degrading to these officers. It prostituted the judiciary of the United States to political and partisan uses, and it was subversive of the fundamental principles of local self-government. If it should become a law, its execution would certainly cause the shedding of blood and the destruction of the peace and good order of the country. Mr. Pugh warned the Senate that the passage of the measure would be obstructed by every method allowed by parliamentary law and the Constitution.

Mr. Hoar replied briefly to the Alabama Senator, declaring that the bill was simply a modification and perfection of the law which had given New-York honest elections and honest counts, and that it was merely an assertion of the constitutional right of the United States to regulate the election of Representatives in the several States. Mr. Hoar will probably not call the bill up until he has some idea of the fate of the Chandler resolution to cut off debate. The Hoar bill is substantially as follows:

"The Chief Supervisors of Elections now in office, their successors, and such Chief Supervisors as may hereafter be appointed, shall be charged in their respective judicial districts, both in person and through the supervisors of election who may be appointed, with the supervision of Congressional elections, with the enforcement of the national election laws, and with the prevention of frauds and irregularities in naturalization.

"Whenever in any city having 20,000 inhabitants or upward, or in any Congressional district not in such city, 100 or more qualified voters shall petition the Chief Supervisor, alleging that there is danger unless the election is guarded that it will not be fair and free, the Chief Supervisor shall forthwith forward the petition to the United States Circuit Judge for the district. Thereupon the said judge of the Judge to open court for the purpose of transacting all business pertaining to registration or election matters as may by any United States law there be transacted. The court so opened shall be always open for the transaction of such business until the second day succeeding the election, and the Judge may exercise his powers, either in open court or in Chambers, and any male citizen of good character, a voter in the district and able to read and write the English language, shall be eligible to appointment as an election supervisor. These supervisors shall be appointed as follows:

"The Chief Supervisor shall prepare lists of proposed assistants, and the court shall appoint at least double the number needed. From these appointments the Chief Supervisor shall detail for each election district or voting precinct, in any such place as they have been appointed for, two persons of different political parties, and one additional person to serve on election day as the third man of the canvass. Appointments may be revoked or renewed at any time by the court. Supervisors must serve, unless they resign in writing and their resignations are accepted. Compensation shall be paid only to those who actually do duty, and the term of office of every supervisor shall run for two months from election day.

"It is made the duty of supervisors, in addition to the duties now required of them, to examine on the morning of election day, before the voting has begun, the interior of each ballot box to ascertain that at that time there are no ballots therein; to make, when required by the Chief Supervisor at elections, a full and complete return of persons who may be registered or who may seek registration; to verify by proper inquiry all names upon the registration list that the Chief Supervisor may require to be verified; to make in any city having 50,000 inhabitants or upward some time within five weeks of election day a thorough and effective house to house canvass of any voting districts which they shall be directed by the Chief Supervisor to canvass; to ascertain by inquiry at the place of abode all the qualifications as a voter of every male person residing in the district they are required to canvass; to make full report in writing with respect to their inquiries; and in any city of 50,000 inhabitants to make, when required by the Chief Supervisor, a list of all naturalized persons, with their residence and place of nativity. These lists shall be filed with the Chief Supervisor. No inquiry shall be made by the officers provided for with regard to the political opinions of any person under penalty of forfeiting compensation and of punishment by fine and imprisonment.

"It shall be the duty of each State, Territorial, or local inspector of election, in proceeding to ascertain how many votes have been cast for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress, to first ascertain how many ballots for each candidate have been received to whatever box they may have been placed or may be found; to count, scrutinize, reject, and certify in duplicate a return thereof; to attach to each statement of such canvass one ballot of each kind, size, style, or form found to have been cast for each candidate, and to state immediately opposite thereto the whole number of all the ballots of each kind that were received. A statement shall also be attached of all ballots rejected by them as defective. In case any election officer shall decline to sign any of these statements his reasons therefor in writing shall also be annexed.

"Whenever supervision of an entire Congressional district shall be required for, the fact shall be published by the Chief Supervisor at least two papers in the district. Thereupon, on the day of election, the State or local election officers in each election district shall present to the supervisors of election in their districts the statements hereinbefore required to be made. The supervisors shall compare these returns with their own canvass. If they find them to be correct they shall so certify in duplicate, and if incorrect they shall certify in what particulars, and also state all facts within their knowledge bearing upon the fairness of the election."

Minute and elaborate directions are provided for with regard to the inclosure, sealing, and mailing of these duplicate statements, one to the United States Board of Canvassers, hereafter provided, and the other to the District Court Clerk for the district. This Board of Canvassers is to consist of three persons of good repute, to be appointed by the United States Circuit Judge upon receiving from the Chief Supervisor of Elections the petition requesting supervision of the entire district. Not more than two of them shall belong to the same political party, and they shall each receive $15 a day and $5 a day for personal expenses. Their clerk shall receive $10 a day. The board shall convene on the Monday following the day of a Congressional election to finally canvass and tabulate the votes certified to them. They are authorized to require correction of imperfect certificates or statements, to make investigation as to the correctness of any certificate, and to administer oaths and take the testimony of supervisors.

The determination of the result of any election arrived at by any Board of Canvassers shall be at once made public. One copy of the certificate declaring the result shall be filed with the Chief Supervisor, one forwarded to the person found to have been elected, and copies also forwarded to the Clerk of the House and to the Secretary of State of the United States. These certificates shall constitute the credentials of the person found to have been elected. In case it is found that no election resulted, this fact shall be announced. The statement of any dissenting member of the board shall be annexed to the declarations of the majority members.

The bill then provides that in towns of 100,000 and upward supervisors shall receive $5 a day for not exceeding twelve days, and special deputy marshals may be employed for not exceeding eight days at the same compensation. The marshals shall be appointed on the suggestion of the Chief Supervisors of Election, and their duty shall be to enforce the election laws, to assist the supervisors, and when required to take charge of and see to the safe delivery of election returns. The necessary provisions are made for the furnishing of rooms and of blank forms and other needful documents for the election of officers.

Chief Supervisors of Election are to be appointed by the court from among the Circuit Court Commissioners, are to hold office during good behavior, and are to be compensated by means of fees. In cities of 500,000 inhabitants or upward a Deputy Chief Supervisor may be appointed and also a chief clerk.

The bill further provides that, whenever it shall appear by affidavit that errors have occurred in the determination of any Board of Canvassers, the Circuit Court may require the board to correct such errors or show cause why the corrections should not be made, and when the board shall have been dissolved it may require it to reconvene. Every person charged with any duty with regard to any election of member of Congress, who shall wilfully and for the purpose of affecting the election commit any fraud thereon, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The same penalty is provided for bribery and attempted bribery of voters.

The Australian ballot system finds no place in the provisions of the bill, except that it is provided that no State shall be prevented by the provisions of the bill from printing ballots at the public expense or providing regulations to screen each voter from observation and to keep his vote secret. Wherever an election of member of Congress is held at the same time with the election of any officer, there shall be upon each box for which ballots for members of Congress are cast a suitable label or inscription.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Another generous subscription yesterday sent the Washington Memorial Arch fund a good way toward another thousand dollars. Now that the Park Commissioners have passed a resolution permitting the committee to begin laying the foundation for this grand work, it might be stimulative to the citizens to send in the substantial help that has long been promised. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William Street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: The Misses Coon, $100; Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, $100; Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, $100; Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge

HOLD TO THE WHISKY TRUST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—The St. Paul Distillery has been an eyesore to the Whisky Trust for the last six months. The company has been doing a large business. Thursday Messrs. Woolner and Hennessy of Peoria, Ill., representing the trust, came to St. Paul and made the St. Paul Distillery an offer for their interest amounting to $150,000 and notes of $100,000. Yesterday the stockholders called the offer. Messrs. Woolner and Hennessy paid over the amount of the purchase price and took possession of the plant. The trust means itself to keep the distillery in operation for two years, when it will close it doors. Meanwhile the plant will be run on two-thirds of its capacity.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 06	Sun sets	6 50
Moon sets	10 16		

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	12 03	Gov. Isl	12 00	Hell Gate	1 58		
	P M		P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	12 15	Gov. Isl	12 21	Hell Gate	2 14		

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k.	6 01	Gov. Isl	6 33	Hell Gate	5 01
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	5 44	Gov. Isl	6 23	Hell Gate	7 51

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 25.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
State of Texas, Fernandina		3 00 P M
SATURDAY, APRIL 26.		
Devonia, Glasgow	8 00 A M	11 00 A M
Empress, St. Thomas	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Ems, Bremen	7 30 A M	11 00 A M
Etruria, Liverpool	7 30 A M	11 00 A M
La Champagne, Havre	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Norre, Copenhagen	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Orizaba, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Polynesia, Stettin	.....	10 30 A M
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Stridnan, St. Croix	.....	.....
Spain, London	.....	.....
MONDAY, APRIL 28.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3 00 P M
TUESDAY, APRIL 29.		
Alaska, Liverpool	.....	12 30 P M
Hondo, Kingston	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.		
City of Richmond, Liverpool	.....	1 30 P M
Cyprus, Windward Islands	.....	.....
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
Niagara, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	2 00 P M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11 00 A M	12 00 M
Smeaton Tower, San Juan	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	2 00 P M
Trave, Bremen	11 00 A M	2 00 P M
Vizcaya, Havana	10 00 A M	12 00 M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 25.

Augusta Victoria, Southampton, April 18.
City of Para, Colon, April 16.
Crown Prince Wilhelm, Gibraltar, April 10.
Hekla, Copenhagen, April 8.
Italy, Liverpool, April 19.
Marsala, Hamburg, April 11.
Trave, Bremen, April 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, April 13.
City of Richmond, Liverpool, April 16.
Finance, Rio Janeiro, April 3.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27.

City of Rome, Liverpool, April 19.
La Normandie, Havre, April 19.
Marshall, St. Thomas, April 20.
Scandia, Havre, April 15.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 23.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, April 10.
Aurania, Liverpool, April 19.
Brooklyn City, Bristol, April 8.
City of Washington, Havana, April 24.
Egyptian Monarch, London, April 13.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Circassia, Glasgow, April 17.
Elbe, Bremen, April 17.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, April 19.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

Britannia, Gibraltar, April 14.
Crane, Gibraltar, April 15.
Hereld, Liverpool, April 17.
Saratoga, Havana, April 26.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

ARRIVED.

Ss Ixia, (Br.,) Churnside, Bremen 21 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A M.

Ss Bedford, (Br.,) Bain, Messina, Palermo, and Gibraltar 34 ds., with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P M.

Ss Ethiope, (Br.,) Wittaline, Maryport, Eng., 14 ds., with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A M.

Ss Hugin, (Norw.,) Ohe, Baracoa 6 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 A M.

Ss Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to B. L. Walker.

Ss State of Nevada, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow and Moville 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A M.

Ss Colorado, (Br.,) Smith, Hull 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A M.

Ss Crona, (Br.,) Lord, Dundee 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 23d.

Ss City of Para, Lockwood, Aspinwall 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 A M.

Ss Rawsay, (Br.,) Phillips, Catania, Messina, and Gibraltar 25 ds., with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A M.

Ss Noordland, (Belg.,) Nicolas, Antwerp 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 A M.

Ss Neederland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp 13 ds., with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 A M.

Ss Magnolia, (Br.,) Potts, Ponce, P. R., Fayardo, Arecibo, and San San San Juan 16 ds., with mdse and passengers to J. M. Cebellos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A M.

Ss Hailey, (Br.,) Ward, Santos and Rio Janeiro 28 ds., with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 20 A M.

Ss Pamlico, Beckwith, Millstone Point, with stone to Booth Brothers.

Ss H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. to H. E. Dimock.

Bark Francisco Gargullo, (of Nassau,) James, Cienfuegos, via Delaware Breakwater, 26 ds., with sugar to Perkins & Welsh—vessel to L. Monjo, Jr., & Co.

Bark Colomo, (Ital.,) Millo, Lisbon 40 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook light, S. W., foggy; at City Island, light, W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Ss P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Columbia, for Hamburg; Greece and Bessarabia, for London; Suevic, for Liverpool; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Pesonic, for Lisbon; Otaheite, for Para, &c.; Allen, for Port au Prince, &c.; Atalanta, for Montego Bay; Cienfuegos, for Nassau, &c.; Viking and Sil, for Baracoa; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Guyandotte and City of Atlanta, for West Point, Va.; Kanawha, for Newport News; Castle Hill, Lelenham, and Thos. Mellville, for Philadelphia.

Bark J. Y. Smith, for Antwerp.

Brig Zeus, for Rio Grande do Sul.

SPOKEN.

Bark Assyria, (Br.,) Capt. Leary, from New-York Jan. 14 for Shanghai, was spoken March 2 in lat. 22 S., lon. 32 W.

Ship Southern Cross, (Amer.,) Capt. Bailey, from New-York Feb. 12 for Adelaide, was spoken March 15.

Ship Walter H. Wilson, (Br.,) Capt. Sproul, from New-York March 12 for Calcutta, was spoken March 23.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 24.—The North German Lloyd Ss Fulda, Capt. Ringk, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at midnight yesterday.

The Inman Line Ss City of Chester, Capt. Barff, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The White Star Line Ss Britannic, Capt. Davison, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 2 30 P M to-day.

Ss Picona, (Br.,) Capt. Lund, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar April 18.

Ss Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

Ss Urbino, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Ss Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, sld. from Valencia for New-York April 21.

Ss Devonshire, (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New-York yesterday.

Ss Kasbek, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York April 4, arr. at Antwerp April 21.

Ss Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York April 10, arr. at Boulogne yesterday.

Ss Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lund, from New-York April 5, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

Ss Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Parsons, from New-York April 10, arr. at London yesterday.

The North German Lloyd Ss Aller, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York April 16, arr. at Southampton at 4 P M to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

Dividends.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY.

APRIL 15, 1890.

A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, payable May 1, 1890. The transfer books will be closed from April 21 to May 2.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

SCIOTO VALLEY & NEW-ENGLAND R.R. CO.—Notice is hereby given that the Coupons due May 1, 1890, on the First Mortgages 4 per cent. Bonds of the Scioto Valley and New-England Railroad Company will be paid by and after that date at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 34 Wall st., New-York City. L. C. NEWSOM, Treasurer.

Financial.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,

ORGANIZED TO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., THE LARGEST MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

Capital Stock, $9,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO

30,000 SHARES OF FIRST PREFERRED 5 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE STOCK, $100 A SHARE, $3,000,000.

30,000 SHARES OF SECOND PREFERRED 6 PER CENT CUMULATIVE STOCK, $100 A SHARE, $3,000,000.

30,000 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, $100 A SHARE, $3,000,000.

ALL OF THE STOCK WILL BE FULLY PAID UP IN CASH, AND STOCKHOLDERS WILL HAVE NO PERSONAL LIABILITY WHATEVER.

THERE WILL BE NO MORTGAGE ON ANY PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

Dividends will be payable in January and July of each year, and complete statements showing the condition of the company will be made semi-annually.

Members of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. will subscribe for 60,000 shares of the capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Company, and will pay therefor in cash the sum of $6,000,000. John Claflin engages to hold not less than 30,000 shares of said capital stock (whereof at least 10,000 shares shall be of common stock) for a period of five years, and to continue in the Presidency of the company during that time if agreeable to the stockholders.

An advantage will be given to the preferred stock of both classes which may be allotted to the public under this subscription, over the preferred stock, retained by H. B. Claflin & Co., in this regard, viz.: That such preferred stock so allotted to the public will, for a period of two years next succeeding the date of this subscription, be convertible to the extent of one-half of its value into common stock; that is to say, a holder of two shares of preferred stock of either class may, at his option within the time specified, exchange such two shares for one share of common stock and one new share of preferred stock of the same class as the two shares deposited. The new share of preferred stock will, of course, not be convertible thereafter.

The preferred stock retained by H. B. Claflin & Co. will have no privilege of conversion.

The net earnings of the business under the present management after providing for 5 per cent. per annum on the first preferred stock, and 6 per cent. per per annum on the second preferred stock would have left for the $3,000,000 common stock of the corporation 12.06 per cent. in 1886; 14.53 per cent. in 1887; 12.53 per cent. in 1888, and 15.13 per cent. in 1889.

10,000 Shares of the First preferred Stock,
10,000 Shares of the Second Preferred Stock,
10,000 Shares of the Common Stock,

are offered at par to the public. Subscriptions will be payable as follows:

5 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
40 per cent on June 10, 1890.
40 per cent on July 8, 1890.

The right is reserved to reject any or all subscriptions, and to make allotments of less amounts than the amounts applied for.

In case of oversubscription limited precedence in allotment will be given to employes and customers of H. B. Claflin & Company.

In any case where no allotment is made the deposit accompanying application will be returned in full.

The subscription lists will open simultaneously at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of May, 1890, and will close the following day at 3 P. M.

AT THE OFFICES OF

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
5 & 7 Nassau Street.

American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
Cor. Church and Worth Sts.

where prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds and stock of this Company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the plan for the Reorganization of this Company, dated 12th March, 1890, expires on the first proximo. Security holders who fail to sign said agreement to deposit their securities and to make payments of the assessments due thereon on or before that date will be debarred from the benefits arising out of said agreement.

Dated NEW-YORK, 17th April, 1890.

FREDERIC A. BROWN,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
R. T. WILSON,
CHAS. M. MCGHEE.
} REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY,
16 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

TO HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company (of Denver, Col.):

Whereas, The notice which should have been given on or before March 1, 1890, inviting proposals for the sale of one-thirtieth of the said outstanding bonds of this company has (through inadvertence) not been made, and this company desires to repair that error.

Notice is hereby given inviting proposals to be sent to the Atlantic Trust Company, the Trustees of said mortgage, at No. 39 William St., New-York, on or before the 1st of June next for the sale of twenty of the above-mentioned bonds, (being as nearly as possible one-thirtieth of all the bonds which have been issued previous to this date,) said sales to take effect and said bonds to be delivered and paid for on the first day of July next. All such proposals will be opened on said first day of June next, when they will be examined by said Trustees and will be dealt with in all respects as would have been done under the provisions of said mortgage in relation to the same in case like notice had been duly given on or before March 1, 1890, and said proposals had been opened on April 1, 1890, except that interest will be computed and paid down to said first day of July next on the bonds purchased under said proposals in addition to the price named therein if accepted.

S. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

A Six Per Cent. Gold Bond at Par.

I offer for sale the First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Twenty-Thirty Year Gold Bonds of The Denver Water Storage Company, Denver, Col., amounting to $300,000. The first and only lien upon their real estate, reservoirs, canals, franchises, and contracts, worth $750,000. The bonds are dated March 1, 1890, and the coupons March and September, payable at The State Trust Company, Trustee of the Mortgage. The Bond and Mortgage was drawn by John Ewing Risley, Esq., 128 Broadway, and approved by Messrs. Reed, Dodge, Stewart, Hoyt & Ogden, New-York. The company has already closed annual installment contracts for more than enough to retire these bonds. Prospectus giving full information sent to any address. For maps, plans, bonds, &c., call on or address

CARLISLE N. GREIG,
Colorado Securities, 53 Times Building, New-York.
Denver office, 25 Jacobson Building.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY,
Cash Capital, $500,000.00.
24 NASSAU ST., 16 COURT ST.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Financial.

$6,000,000

MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Four Per Cent.

One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, without deduction from either interest or principal for any tax or taxes which said railway company may be required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future law of the United States or of the State of New-York.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1990.

Both in U. S. gold of present standard of weight and fineness.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

We offer for sale $6,000,000 of the Manhattan Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds as above, bearing interest from April 1, 1890, at 96 per cent, plus interest at 4 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1890, to date of payment. The bonds are in coupon form of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.

Copies of the mortgage and reports of the earnings may be examined at our office, and investors are referred to same for further particulars.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., NEW-YORK.
DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Texas & St. Louis Land Grant Bonds.

A majority of the holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Co. and the GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Co., in Texas, have requested me to act as their trustee, to represent and protect their interests and the interest of all bondholders who unite with them at the sale of the lands in Texas covered by said bonds and the decree of the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Texas, at Waco, No. 55, equity, wherein John W. Phillips and L. B. Fish, Trustees, are complainants against the Texas & St. Louis Railway Co. et al., defendants.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS pay an assessment of 5 per cent. on their par value, and are rated at par under the plan of reorganization.

GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS pay an assessment of 6 per cent. on their par value, and are rated at 40 per cent under the plan of reorganization.

Bonds must be surrendered and the required assessment paid on or before May 15, 1890.

The Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis will act as depository of bonds, and receive the money coming into my hands and give receipts therefor, countersigned by me and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Bondholders.

Particulars and copies of the plan and contract of reorganization can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, from members of the Advisory Committee of Bondholders, or on application to the undersigned.

GIST BLAIR, Trustee,
Bank of Commerce Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

Advisory Committee of Bondholders:
F. W. PARAMORE, Chairman.
THOS. E. TUTT.
J. W. PHILLIPS.

BONDS.

We shall be pleased to confer with AUTHORITIES and others having SECURITIES for sale, including WATER, IRRIGATION, STEAM, AND STREET RAILWAY COMPANY BONDS.

WE HAVE A CHOICE LINE OF

Municipal Bonds ¶ Other Investments for Sale,

CALL OR SEND FOR APRIL LIST.

Also deal in GOVERNMENT LAND WARRANTS and SCRIP.

We extend all the facilities of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,

115 BROADWAY, 100 WASHINGTON ST.,
NEW-YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO. OF PHILA.

A LOW DEATH RATE, A SMALL EXPENSE RATE, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS. ENDOWMENT INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 409 BROADWAY.

MARSHALL CONSOLIDATED COAL MINING CO.

It is very important and urgent that all Stockholders of the Marshall Consolidated Coal Mining Company of Colorado attend a meeting to be held on Friday next, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Hon. E. V. Loew, 152 Broadway, New-York.

I. W. WINCHESTER,
E. V. LOEW,
S. M. STONE,
A. BANKS,
MARCUS STIRE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ADVANCES PROCURED.—Commercial paper negotiated. Columbia Loan & Guarantee Co., 323 Broadway.

Elections.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company, in the city of Roanoke, Va., when an election will be held for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1890, until 9 o'clock A. M. May 8, 1890.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

APRIL 11, 1890.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock M. The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on the 21st day of April, 1890, and reopened on the 9th day of May, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. H. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 8, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office in Detroit, Mich., on the first WEDNESDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month), at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1890.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 21st day of April, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 6.

DALLAS B. STACEY, Cashier.

Situations Wanted—Females.

THE TIMES OFFICE IS THE BEST.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CASHIER.—By a lady thoroughly experienced; is organized, prompt, accurate and reliable; can be bonded. Address Cashier, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By lady of 40; perfect knowledge of French; 20 years in Paris, England; the music; position as governess, companion. Would take charge of invalid; is a lover of quiet thoughtful society; first-class references in the city and abroad. Address Miss Lyon, 1,289 Broadway, Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady's maid desires finding place; has lived in the highest families; first-class references; wages $15 to $20. Call or address 787 Lexington av., between 60th and 61st sts.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By competent young Protestant girl; best city reference. Call at 111 East 2d st., third bell to right.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; no objection to country for summer; good city reference. Call as 7a.m. 10th Av., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do plain sewing or to assist with housework; good city references. Address E. M., Box 941 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; chambermaid and seamstress; city references. Address E. F., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Seamstress.—By a competent Canadian girl; Protestant; good city references. Address W., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, disengaged May 1, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 54 West 17th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; chamberwork and waiting in private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 124 West 94th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; to assist with washing; city references. Call at 224 East 74th st., Dowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family. Call at 21 West 16th st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or assist with waiting, or nurse; reference. Call or address E. S., 328 East 126th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, from 10 to 4, at her employer's, 33 East 62d st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; good city reference. Call at 104 East 35th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork or waiting in private family; best city reference. Call pt 335 West 38th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent young women, sisters, together in private family; both thoroughly reliable; do entire work of small family; best city references; no objection to country. Address J. N., Box 885 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—A lady giving up her house desires situations for two excellent girls; one as cook, other as waitress and chambermaid; disengaged May 1. Apply at present employer's, 13 West 18th st.

COOK.—In small family where fine family cook-ing is required; the marketing; fully competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Address E. S., Box 981 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; do coarse washing in private family; country preferred for Summer; good soups, all kinds of desserts; late employer can be seen. Call or address E. B., 674 3d Av., corner 46th st., back.

COOK.—A lady leaving the city June 1 wishes to find a situation for an excellent Swedish woman; good cook and laundress; in small private family, country or city. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 24 East 9th st.

COOK.—By respectable German girl as first-class cook in private family; willing to go in country; best references. Mrs. Walsh, 140 West 36th st., cafe Jantzen.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; assist with washing; no objections to country; best city reference. Call at 488 7th Av., between 36th and 37th Sts.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; willing to go to the country; best city references. Call at 208 East 38th st., Rag Rogers bell.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; would like to stay in house all Summer; understands her business; city reference. Call at 440 Park Av.

COOK.—By a thorough and competent person; in private family; country preferred; satisfactory city and country references. Call or address 158 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; thoroughly first-class; fine bread, soups, desserts, and creams; city or country; city reference. Call at 347 East 51st st.

COOK.—By good cook; will assist with coarse washing if required; in private family; best city reference. Call or address M. K., 129 West 19th st., rear, third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as plain cook; trustworthy and careful; in small, old-fashioned private family; city or country; good reference. Call 445 6th Av., first floor, back.

COOK.—By reliable woman, first-class cook, in private family; seven years' city reference; excellent in roasting and baking; wages $20 to $25. Call at 114 West 84th st.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands game and pastry; in private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference from last place. Call at 221 West 28th st.

COOK.—As plain cook; by a respectable Protestant German woman in a small family; 1095 disengaged. Address M. K., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good manager; wages, $25 to $30; excellent reference. Call at 350 West 35th st., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands soups, meats, game, fish, desserts, bread, &c.; city reference. Call at 126 East 63d st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good reference; city or country. Call at 559 7th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; assist with washing; understands all branches; best city references. Call at 211 East 43d st.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and to assist with washing; is a good, plain cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 94 Clinton Place.

COOK.—First-class; take entire charge of kitchen; country preferred. Seen at present employer's, 8 West 72d st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; best city references from last place; city or country. Call at 132 West 50th st., near 7th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country, good baker; best city reference. Call at 156 West 33d st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook; good reference; wages, $20. Address 810 Manry st., Brooklyn; fourth bell to the right.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent cook. Apply, on Thursday and Friday, at 36 West 19th st.

DAYS WORK.—Genie and by the day housecleaning, as laundress, or cooking, by a reliable colored woman who thoroughly understands either of these branches. Call at 253 West 34th st.

DAYS WORK.—By a respectable woman by the day; washing, ironing, or first class housecleaning; best city reference. Call or call West 39th st., 3d floor, front.

DAYS WORK.—By respectable woman by the day to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good references. Call at 178 East 33d st., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; elegant dresses from $10 up; guarantee first-class work; best references. Address Mme. H. Van Mollart, 44 West 38th st.

DRESSMAKER.—Summer traveling and street dresses made up in the neatest style; La Luze Fashion Magazine. Address Mme. Okon, 241 West 33d st.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisian lady, with a first-class diploma, as governess for children; best references given. Call or address 241 West 49th st., 3d dressmaker's.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced American housekeeper, having had care of gentleman's residence, from whom she brings highest reference; a good management. Address Housekeeper, Box 2,006 34 Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a lady of experience as housekeeper or matron in hotel or institution; best of references. Address Mrs. S. A. J., 410 East 58th st.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Protestant German girl; go general housework in a small family; willing to go in the country or Summer; city reference. Address P. S., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable German girl; familiar with all housework; in Christian private family of two persons; best city references; will not go to the country. Address F. M., Box 919 Times Office.

HOUSEWORK.—By a North German Protestant girl as housewor ker; good cook and laundress; city references. Call at 301 a Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

INFANTS NURSE.—By a trained nurse, having no engagement for Summer; would take care of baby from birth; reference. Address A. L. M., Box 143, 254 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent and reliable; speaks English and French; willing to assist with housework; city reference. Call 976 Third Av., corner 58th st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a private family; best of references; a permanent home in all; private; best city references. Address Laundress, 1,289 Broadway, Office.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, excellent shirt ironer; also to do plain washing; best city reference; $9 00. Address Laundress, 1,289 Broadway, Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress, who is first-class in every respect. Apply at 313 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. Call at 227 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes a situation for her laundress, who is first-class in every respect. Apply at 313 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to find a place for her clean laundress. Seen this morning from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 602 Fifth Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl; understands her work thoroughly; good city reference. Address 712 3d Av., Box 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress with private American family; best personal city reference. Call or address E. M., 257 East 56th st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; good city references. Address E. N., 153 West 23d st.

MAID.—By a highly respectable person; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; first-class city references. Call at 249 West 55th st.

MAID, &c.—By a young German girl as maid and to do sewing; no objection to traveling; good city reference. Call at 133 East 32d st.

NURSE.—Experienced; thoroughly understands the care of boule babies; trustworthy, kind; good reference. Address M. W., Box 810 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl; North of Ireland; experienced nurse; can bring up on bottle; best city reference can be seen. Call at 160 East 53d st., first floor.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; to take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Call, two days, 468 7th Av., first bell.

NURSE.—By French woman as first-class nurse for baby or small children; nine years' city reference from present employer, who can be seen. Call at 11 East 28th st.

NURSE.—By respectable woman; capable of taking charge of infant; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M., Box 845 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent nurse and seamstress. Call at 36 West 19th st.

NURSE.—By French girl, middle aged; to growing children or to take charge of infant; city reference. Call or address Sophie, 348 West 35th st.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse a few more engagements by the week or day; best doctors' references. Call at 1,193 1st Av., first floor.

NURSE TO CHILD.—By middle-aged English Protestant; experienced in nursery duties; best city reference. Address Nurse, 315 West 35th st.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse; good reference. Address or call at 209 East 112th st., care of Lawson.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; wouldn't mind traveling; three years' city reference. Call between 10 and 2, at 15 West 10th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for grown children; good city reference. Call at 240 West 33d st.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; two years' city reference; will go to country. Call at 204 East 44th st.

NURSE.—Experienced French nurse wanted for small child; city reference required. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at 1 West 57th st.

PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as parlormaid in private family, city or country; one year's last city reference. Address R. D., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

PARLORMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady is desirous of obtaining a situation for a parlormaid; also a chambermaid or two chambermaids. Apply at 118 East 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged person as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would wait on lady; good city references from last employer. 338 West 42d st.

TO TRAVEL.—A thoroughly competent traveling French maid, just returning from the Continent with a family, wishes to re-engage herself with another family to travel through Europe; first-class references. Address O. R., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; understands care of silver; make all kinds of salads; or chamberwork and sewing. Call at 241 West 38th st., employer seen. Address A. M., Box 809 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; understands salads and wines; country preferred; best references. Call, two days, at 248 7th Av.; ring three times.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By an English girl; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect. Address E. A., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; highly recommended. Call at present employer's, 228 West 50th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl in small private family; best references. Call at 251 West 29th st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at 155 West 50th st.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; best city references. Address M. J., Box 139, 254 3d Av.

WANTED.—By middle-aged English person, position as head housekeeper or any position of trust; has been English and American residences. Address M. Muggin, care of Mrs. Stokes, 229 Madison Av.

WANTED.—By young girl in an office; a good cashier and good correspondent. Send letter to F. Fuller, 121 West 17th st.

WASHING.—By woman; take washing home or go out by day. Call at 763 6th Av., near 51st st.

WET NURSE.—A lady wants to find a place for a respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby five weeks old. Address, by letter, J., 15 West 30th st.

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The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 24.

James Bleakie & Son sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 45, 121 and 123 Leonard St, northeast corner of (64) Elm St, for $39,400; to Alexander Orr.

John F. Ba-smith sold at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 238 West 37th St, south side, east of 7th Av, for $11,675, to E. J. Colegrave. Also, Brick building covering the house, with lot 25 by 70.1.7½ on 38 St, east side, south of High St, for $8,700, to Robert Jones; three-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, 439 Hancock St, south side, west of Lewis Av, for $8,100, to J. W. Lyle: two two-story flats, with plot of land 45 by 100, 1,320 and 1,322 Gates Av, south side, east of Central Av, for $7,200, to G. N. Thompson; two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 1,178 and 1,180 Gates Av, south side, east of Fulton Av, for $7,300, to A. Hird; two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, on Bergen St, south side, 100 feet west of Rockaway Av, for $6,400, to James Walsh; and two-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 85 by 20 by 79.11, 2524 Atlantic Av, south side, west of William Av, for $4,700, to Mrs. Howes.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.9, 21 West 34th St, north side, west of Broadway, for $38,000, to A. Wenstein; one lot 25.8 by 100 on 5th Av, east side, 50.11 feet north of 115th St, for $9,000, to Norman Cowen. Also, by order of the executors, the three-story and cellar brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, on East 100th St, north side, 200 feet east of 5th Av, for $13,000, to Mary Antony. Also, under a foreclosure decree, William A. Wolfram, referee, sold three four-story building, with lot 21.3 by 48.8, 1,191 2d Av, northeast corner of 61st St, for $20,700, to L. Lets, and similar building, with lot 20.5 by 74.1, 1,173 2d Av, southeast corner of 59th St, for $21,000, to F. Pohlaski.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 102.2, 133 West 33d St, north side west of 6th Av, for $17,200, to John King. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Augustus G. Jones, Esq., referee, disposed of the four and five story brick buildings, with lots 24.10 by 99.1 by 25 by 99.3, 217 Mott St, west side, north of Spring St, for $25,500, to Thomas J. and Michael Quinn. Also, William Kennedy & Brother, in partition, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 18.9 by 94, 54 Thompson St, east side, north of Broome St, for $10,500, to Richard Kelly.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, C. W. Francis, Esq., referee, sold three four-story brick dwellings, with lots 19.5 by 98.9, 90 to 94 West 89th St, north side, east of 9th Av, for $63,200, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, plaintiff, and two similar buildings, with lots, each 18.2 by 100.5, 66 and 68 West 89th St, south side, east of 9th Av, sold for $42,700, to same purchaser.

James C. Lalor sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.8, 226 East 52d St, south side, east of 3d Av, for $11,800, to J. W. White. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of six lots, each 20.10 by 100, on Lexington Av, south side, 75 feet west of Stuyvesant Av, for $5,800, to H. G. Bradley. Also, six lots, each 20.10 by 100, on Greene Av, in rear of above, sold for $10,800, to Thomas Hitchcock and Thomas C. Higgins, and four lots, each 20 by 192, on Eastern Parkway, running through to Union St, for $7,040, to H. Hurst.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 24.

96th St, s e corner of West End Av, 26x97x irregular; Daniel Christie and wife to David Christie. $40,000

Jerome Av, e s, 125 ft n of 3d St, 25x100; Julia L. Gerding to Thomas Berchall..... 1,000

18th St, 125 East; Thomas H. Donald to William M. Lavin..... 1

Same property; William M. Lavin to Minnie L. Donald..... 1

83d St, n s, 20 ft w of West End Av, 20x78.8; John Sharp to James D. Putnam..... 1

Eagle Av, w s, corner of Westchester Av, 60x136.8x60.6x117.9; Francis F. Robins and wife to Henry Fleshenheimer..... 9,500

Lexington Av, e s, 19.9 ft n of 40th St, 19.9x85; James H. Cone, executor, to James B. Cone, trustee, and individually..... 26,250

134th St, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 100x100; William Picken and wife to William J. Taylor..... 72,000

11th St, s s, 178.10 ft e of 6th Av, 32x94.10; Lawrence McDonald to Helen A. Mowbray.. 20,000

62d St, n s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 12.6x99; Emma F. Merritt and another to Charles H. Liebert..... 11,500

11th St, n s, 143.9 ft e of 4th St, 100x145.2x irregular; Alexander McClelland and wife to James V. McManus..... 14,850

Monroe St, 153; Louis Ryan and wife to Church of St. Mary..... 22,000

8th St, s s, 125.10 ft e of 1st Av, 25x97.8; John Menteale and wife to Charles Ruf..... 21,000

136th St, s s, 136.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 17.6x100; Rachel M. Nathan to William C. Struthers..... 7,000

62d St, 219 East; Frederika Eckert to Philippina Fogels..... 10,000

1st Av, e s, lot 372 map of Village of Mount Eden, 25x100; Patrick Clark to Samuel Bell..... 600

69th St, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; Newman Cowen and wife to John J. Herrick..... 1

57th St, 111 West; Edward W. Candee and wife to William Amory..... 1

125th St, n w corner of Willis Av, 206.6x50x irregular; Moses Weis and wife to Edward Hirsh..... 1

113th St, s s, 120 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Margaret M. Ryan to Thomas J. Leahy..... 4,600

138th St, n w corner of Willis Av, 200x100x irregular; Edward Hirsh and wife to John Cotter and another..... 1

20th St, 76 West; Nathan Cairns and wife to William Crawford and another..... 38,900

125th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Betty Abrams and another to Maximillian Toch..... 25,000

125th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; same to same..... 25,000

Melrose St, s s, 165 ft e of Terrace Place, 75x100; Susan Hodnett and wife to Frank A. Fossing and wife..... 10

Lexington Av, w s, 40.5 ft n of 51st St, 20x90; Franklin W. Moulton to Alexander B. Ward..... 16,500

7th Av, n w corner of 53d St, 25.1x100; John Curry and others to Cornelius J. Hingsley.. 72,000

Lewis St, 35; Barnett Solinger and wife to Simon Bein..... 9,250

7th Av, n w corner of 53d St, 25x100; Cornelius J. Hingsley and wife to John Curry..... 72,000

98th St, n s, 99.8 ft e of 9th Av, 21x99.11x irregular; Frederick Van Tine to Nelson M. Whipple..... 241,000

Woostar St, 143; James G. Wallace and wife to William J. Smith and wife..... 23,500

133d St, n s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 20x89.11; Marth Husbace and others to James Everard..... 9,000

99th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Jacob S. Ritterband to James Helge..... 1

177th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; same property; Mary F. Plue to Josephine L. Peyton..... 7,000

76th St, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2; Clifford A. Hand to William H. Gray..... 12,500

102d St, 118 West; Jacob M. Newman to Marie Schusler..... 23,850

St. Mark's Place, 5; Marie L. Bogert to Joseph Fox..... 18,500

62d St, 229 East; Robert W. Hall to Clara Oppenheimer..... 8,900

134th St, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 100x100; William J. Taylor to William Picken..... 72,000

East Broadway, 208; Isaac Goodstein and wife to Barned Geller..... 23,000

124th St, n s, corner of Lexington Av, 40x100.11; Emanuel Heilner and another to Howard Traub..... 53,000

71st St, 217 East; David Goodhart and wife to Catharine Braecht..... 20,500

62d St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Annie Kelly to Jane Gallagher..... 32,000

44th St, n s, 23 ft w of Madison Av, 17x86.5; Josephine L. Disbrow to S. M. Stern..... 35,000

Grand St, 423; Eliza West to James C. Clark. 10

79th St, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x102.2; David Miller to Yetta Kahn..... 19,500

10th Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x82; William A. Copf and wife to Hyman Sonn..... 25,000

William A. Copf and wife to Hyman Sonn.. 20,000

2d Av, e s, 25.10 ft s of 113th St, 16.8x100.5; Lawrence C. Lemuel and others to Henry Marquart..... 6,280

Same property; Frederick J. Henneman to Henry Maynart..... 1,570

7th Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x75; Mary Parr to Benjamin Parr and another.. 1

64th St, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.5; Joseph Frisco and others to Angelo Adam.. 1

Same property; George E. Hyatt and wife to Angelo Adam..... 1

Jacob St, s s, lot 359, map of S. Cambreleng, 25x100; Owen Toter and wife to Joseph Faiella and another..... 800

Interior lot, n of 49th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, irregular; Timothe Hurrle and wife to Louis Unerich and another..... 1

77th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16x102.2; Ellen Kirby to Louis Frankenhaler..... 12,500

Manhattan Av, n w corner of 106th St, 260x 201.10x irregular; Alfred B. Scott and others to William H. Shovelier..... 113,000

29th St, 432 West; Bernard J. Hammill to Forbes Dugnid..... 10,650

124th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 75x99.11; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Thomas E. Greacen..... 27,650

124th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 75x99.11; Thomas E. Greacen and wife to James Fay. 55,500

City Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Large Tract of Land
on Southern Boulevard,
141st St. and Concord Av.,
CONTAINING OVER 100 CITY LOTS.

Spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charitable, or other purposes, while awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

THE ONLY THREE-STORY EXTENSION dining-room mansion left; three sold; four stories, 20x83, fill lot; choicest location and greatest bargain on west side; bring an expert and examine for yourself. Owner, on premises, No. 44 West 76th St.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, or 38th St. be tween Park and Lexington Avs., New-York three-story brownstone 17-foot dwelling; price moderate. BY BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Fully furnished, for the Summer months, on 74th St., near 5th Av., an elegant four-story dwelling. Permits of BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty St.

A—THERE ARE NO BETTER HOUSES ON the west side than 134, 136, 140, 142 West 87th St.; four stories, 20 feet; moderate prices; very easy terms. MILLER & STABLER, 1,197 9th Av.

ON 64TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A medium-sized house, in perfect order, at a low price. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
BUILDING,
41st, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 PARK ROW.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. CRAWFORD, ROOM 15, 1ST FLOOR.

FOR SALE—Seven lots, corner of Morris and Jerome Avs., 175 ft. by 200 ft.; will be sold cheap. Address 19 West 9th St.

A—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLING No. 155 LENOX Av., near 119th St., lot 20 by 100. A. HAPPERSETT & CO., 393 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

A.—SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Estate NEHEMIAH MASON, Deceased.
JERE JOHNSON, JR.
By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

Will sell at auction Monday, April 28,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
398 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN:

435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., northwest corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.

408 and 410 Jay St., three-story, basement, frame dwellings.

447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six stone buildings,

144 High St., near Bridge St., 25x82 feet, with frame dwelling.

Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 40 Wall St., New-York. Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.

Maps can be obtained from Richard V. Harnett & Co., 73 Liberty St., New-York; Jere Johnson, Jr., 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or G. B. Bretz, 445 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty St.,
Executor's Sale,
Estate of Nelson Duckworth, deceased.
Nos. 2 and 3 Congress St., between King and West Houston Sts.
To be sold in one plot.

Plot of ground with the improvements thereon, being a three-story and basement brick-front dwelling, and two two-story brick stables; size, 48.4x114.2 feet irregular.

Executor's Sale.
Estate of Joseph Feurbach, deceased.
158 and 160 West 26th St., near 7th Av.—Plot of ground with the improvements thereon; size of plot, 41.4x78.9 feet.

205 East 45th St., near 3d Av.—Three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brown stone private house; size, 20x100.6 feet.

J. W. JOCKEL, Esq., Attorney, Potter Building.

350 East 125th St., near 1st Av.—Four-story brown-stone single flat; size, 18.9x60x100.11 feet.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
the four-story brick house and lot,
NO. 453 WEST 21ST ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
the four-story brick house and lot,
NO. 140 WEST 53D ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
the brick buildings, with plot of land,
WEST SIDE 1ST AV.,
BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.;
also the four-story brick buildings and lots north side 29TH ST., 131.10 feet east 1st av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
four-story and basement brick flat, with lot,
NO. 1 EAST LEXINGTON Av.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
the 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 141 EAST 19TH ST.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
one-story brick building, with two stores and lot,
NO. 76 EAST 125TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty St.,
the four-story brownstone front house, with lot,
NO. 24 EAST 57TH ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.,
three-story, basement brownstone house, with lot,
NO. 147 EAST 125TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ST.—Supreme Court, city and county of New-York—JAMES M. BROWN, John Crosby Brown, Howard Potter, and John S. Schultze, as sole acting executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH HUBBARD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange, Salesroom, No. 59 Liberty St., (Limited.), on the 6th day of May, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situated, lying, and being formerly in the town of Morrisania and county of Westchester, but now in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New-York, and is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the town of Morrisania, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, being the lots known and designated by the numbers eleven hundred and thirty-seven (1,137) and eleven hundred and thirty-eight (1,138), in block number twenty-four, (24,) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots, situate in North New-York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 17th day of February, 1886, as map number "419." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Willis Avenue, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street fifty (50) feet to the westerly side of lot number 1,139 on said map, thence northerly along said westerly side of lot number 1,138 one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, thence westerly and along said centre line fifty (50) feet to the easterly side of lot number 1,139 on said map, and thence southerly and along said easterly side of lot number 1,139 one hundred (100) feet to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, at the point, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1890.

AUGUSTUS G. BROWN, Referee.
LOHR, DAY & LOHR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City. ap11-24w8w&my6.

Country Real Estate.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (ON OTSEGO LAKE.)—For sale or to let, furnished, large frame house; all conveniences; gas, water, &c.; hall through centre; hard wood floors; magnificent view of lake; stable, garden, &c.; known as Lakeside. Also, adjoining above, three-story stone and frame modern house; all improvements; fully furnished; stone stable; ample grounds; known as Mohican Lodge. Cooperstown is one of the most delightful Summer resorts; good hotels; only about 15 miles' drive from Richfield Springs. For full particulars and permits apply to H. E. HUDLEY & CO., 500 5th Av. and 47 Liberty St., (where photographs can be seen.)

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer, at Yonkers.—Newly and stylishly furnished large brick house; land 60x125; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; houses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

FOR SALE—At Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 25 acres, with fine water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, A fine country seat, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, two miles from the city limits; nearly one mile of water front; admirably adapted to villa sites. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

LEXINGTON, N. Y.
Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three acres grass lot; views of Kaaterskill river and mountains; a very low. McCRAY & DAVIES, 136 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Elegant three mansion; first class in all respects; Madison Av., 60 ft. frontage; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply to Room 610.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Handsome country seat; about 30 acres; handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 15 rooms; every convenience; stable, carriage house, conservatory, in opposition to the river, and surrounding grounds are unsurpassed for beauty; price very low; terms easy; must be sold. HOYT & HAMLIN, 271 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Depot.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to respectable tenant for one year or longer; 2 Gramercy Park S. Apply H. B. DREW, 9th Av., bet. 37th St.

$60 MONTH, THREE-STORY, MODERN furnished house, October; near office. STEVENS, 9th Av., cor. 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A PERFECT NEW HOUSE 20 LEX., UNfurnished, No. 154 East 34th St.—Beautifully decorated, stone, archway; stylish, artistic; $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 A East 38th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

TO LET—The highly desirable four-story brownstone high-stoop dwellings Nos. 121 East 73d St., 1,024 Madison Av., and 32 East 84th St. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th St. and 5th Av.

$1,000 SPECIAL REDUCTION.—One of the most attractive three-story houses on west side, near 8th Av.; 22d St. Particulars, keys at &c., from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty St. and 506 5th Av.

TO RENT—The double two-story brick house on Sheridan Av., north of 165th St., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and lot. Apply to GRENELL & SON, 16 Exchange Place.

TO LET—No. 30 West 56th St.; medium size high stoop brownstone house; immediate possession; moderate rent. CHAS. A. SMITH, 52 West 56th St.

20 WEST 45TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR SALE FURNISHED OR TO RENT FURnished, with stable, nearly new and stylish, 9 furnished large brick house; land 60x125; ten bedrooms, retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; houses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, TWO Miles from New-York City limits and one mile from Country Club, fronting the Sound, furnished house, containing 10 rooms, bath, modern improvements; lawn, garden, stables, &c., complete. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—To rent, at Shadyside, N. J., a beautiful place, consisting of main house, partly furnished, carriage house, stable, &c.; fine grounds; elegant views; terms reasonable. Photographs, &c., with SYLVESTER POPE, 78 Varick St.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT houses to let furnished. Catalogues from
CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS,
59 Liberty St.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—Residence, water front on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling, 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Furnished cottages, fronting on lake and ocean, for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
THE HAVENS, Real Estate Agent,
New-York office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

NAVESINK, N. J., NORTH SIDE, NORTH Shrewsbury River.—Two very desirable houses; furnished; 150 feet elevation above water; shade and tennis ground; boating; modern improvements and stable. Apply R., 6 East 54th St.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT LOWMOOR, RUMSON ROAD STATION,
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.
Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau St.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Desirable cottages of 10, 11, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rentals, $300, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFFE, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS,
58th St., 59th St., and 7th Av.
Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, ST. ALBANS, AND TOLEDO.
Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 58th St.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, and electric lights.
Apply at office, 175 West 58th St.

THE OSBORNE,
57TH ST. AND 7TH AV., NEW-YORK.
To rent from May 1 two elegant apartments in this thoroughly fire-proof building. Apply at the office.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—To let, lower and upper part of 926 Park Av., near 80th St.; specially built for two families; elegant cabinet trim; superior plumbing; two furnaces; every modern convenience; fine surroundings. Key with KAVANAGH, 1,031 Madison Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., SOUTH OF 133D ST.—Single apartments; large rooms, richly decorated; steam heated; private park; if you desire elegant and refined surroundings for $35 to $50 inspect 407 to 421; you cannot do better. Janitor in 411.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ($800 to $1,500,)
1,048 5th Av., cor. 86th St.
Apply on premises, or to F. J. STONE, 60 B'way.

ELEGANTLY-DECORATED FLATS, SIX large rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; $32-$38. 108 East 54th St., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

A—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; ONE BLOCK from 4 station; convenient to Park; seven light rooms; decorations to suit; open every day and Sundays. Apply on premises, 169 East 108th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF SIX AND seven rooms, 1,285 Lexington Av., s. e. corner of 84th St., modern improvements; steam heat; rents reasonable. Call and examine.

NEW, ELEGANT APARTMENTS, EIGHT large light rooms and bath; from $45 to $60; northwest corner Lexington Av. and 99th St.; private basement. Key at 179 East 96th St.

TO LET—38 West 47th St., select apartments at moderate rents; first and second floors, ten and seven rooms, with baths; location unsurpassed. Shown by Janitor.

TO RENT—A duplex apartment in Central Park apartment (Navarro), buildings facing the park, possession the middle of May. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., to MR. BIEER, 160 west 59th St.

STEAM-HEATED FLOORS.—215 2d Av., near 14th St. Improvements; rent reasonable. Owner, 220 East 19th St.

TO RENT—A large apartment in the fire-proof building, 80 Madison Av.

Stores, &c., To Let.

CORNER SUITE OF FOUR LIGHT AND ATtractive offices, Wall St. and Exchange Place; steam heat; rent $850.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin St., and 344 Washington St. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 29 Harrison St.

EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, 1,200 ft., and 23 Mercer St., (about 37x100,) to rent at moderate rental. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar St.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:30 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect to all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern office, 226 Broadway.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d St. depot for New Haven or points [illegible] 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:01, 11:01 A. M., 12:01, 1:01, 2:01, 3:01, 4:01, 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:01, 11:01 P. M. Express trains,

THE NAVAL POLICY BOARD

ITS REPORT ABOUT READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

OUTLINE PLANS OF NEW VESSELS PROPOSED BY THE BOARD THAT WILL NOT BEAR CLOSE EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The report of the so-called Naval Policy Board, after long delay in the Government Printing Office, will be ready for distribution in a few days. The parts detailing the proposed "policy" have already been published, and there is little else of interest in it except the outline plans of the proposed vessels. These are interesting, as the vessels to be appropriated for by the present session of Congress will be in all their leading features essential reproductions of one or more of the types recommended by the board.

The three coast-defense battle ships proposed by the House bill are of the second type recommended by the board. The principal dimensions are: Length over all, 314 feet; extreme beam, 67 feet 9½ inches; draught, 23 feet 3 inches; displacement, 8,000 tons; indicated horse power, 7,500; maximum speed, 15.8. The hull is to be minutely divided into water-tight compartments, protected by a belt of 17-inch armor from 4½ feet below to 3½ feet above the water line, terminating in athwart-ship bulkheads of 14-inch armor. The protection deck is to be 2¾ inches in the armored portion and 3 inches from the bulkheads to the ends. Over the belt amidships, between the berth and main decks, the sides will be protected with 4 inches of plating. The conning tower will be covered with 14-inch armor. The great-gun positions are to be two in number, one forward and one aft in the middle line. Each position is to be for two 13-inch 60-ton rifles in turrets with complete tram around the bow and stern to well abaft and forward the beam, respectively. The turrets are to be protected by 17-inch armor and are to be placed in 17-inch armored redoubts.

A novel feature of these turrets and all others designed by the Policy Board is the bringing of their tops down to the gun ports and sloping upward to the opposite side of the turret, so as to allow sufficient height for working the guns. The advantages are saving in weight and a defective protection over the guns. As a protection to the ports against small-arm fire each gun is to carry a deflective apron 3 inches thick in front of the ports. Between the great-gun positions four 5-inch rapid-fire guns are to be carried on the upper deck in low 3-inch barbettes, with 3-inch deflective shields. The smaller guns of the secondary battery are to be six 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and two 37-millimeter revolving cannon. No novel features are included in the machinery plans.

The battle ships proposed by the pending Senate bill do not correspond nearly to the first-class battle ships proposed by the Policy Board. It is proposed to make them 349 feet 2 inches long over all, 71 feet 6 inches beam, and 25 feet 10½ inches extreme draught. They are to have 11,000 horse power and 17 knots speed. The board aimed to design a hull that would be practically unsinkable, and that might be completely riddled at the water line and yet retain a metacentric height of 2 feet 6 inches. The ships are to have a double bottom and numerous water-tight bulkheads, both longitudinal and athwart-ships. For protection they will depend largely upon their armored decks, which are to be 3 inches thick. Each deck is to be supplemented by a belt 5 inches thick the entire length of the ship. Between the armor deck and the berth deck a belt of woodite 12 feet in thickness at the water line is to be carried.

There are to be two conning towers, one forward with 14-inch armor and one aft with 5-inch armor. There will be two turrets fore and aft on the middle line, each mounting two 12-inch guns having an all-round fore and aft fire, and well forward and abaft the beam respectively. The turret armor is to be sixteen inches on 6-inch backing, with 1½-inch inside skin and 3-inch aprons on the guns in front of the ports. The turrets are to revolve in 16-inch armored redoubts. Ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns are to be mounted on the main and superstructure decks, protected by 3-inch barbettes and 3-inch all-round shields. Twelve 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and two 37-millimeter revolving cannon are to be carried. The engines are to be arranged as in the 8,150-ton armored cruisers now under advertisement. There will be four main engines, two on each shaft, so arranged that for cruising at low speed the forward engines can be disconnected. The extreme coal endurance is estimated at 13,000 knots.

There is no design in the Policy Board report that corresponds exactly with the armored cruiser proposed by the House bill. However severely the report may be criticised for its extravagant recommendations as to the number of ships, the designs submitted will bear close study by naval officers and architects, for they embody the most advanced ideas of naval ship building, and, with one exception, the vessels proposed would be the best of their class that could be designed. The exception is the harbor-defense ram.

There are grave doubts in the minds of many naval officers about the expediency of building any distinctive rams. In these days every vessel built is provided with a ram, by which she is expected to use whenever possible. Unless a distinctive ram can have some advantage as a ram over an ordinary vessel her construction is money thrown away. If she is to be a ram at all she should be the best that could be built for that purpose. To insure this, everything else should be sacrificed to three qualities—the very highest attainable speed, quick-manœuvring powers, and invulnerability. The board seemed to lose sight of these facts and proposed a 3,580-ton craft, with a high, vulnerable free-board, protected only by a 4-inch armor at the water line from the bow seventy feet aft, and a protective deck two inches thick on the slopes and one and a half inches on the crown. The side armor is to terminate in a 3-inch bulkhead.

She is given two worse than useless masts, and is loaded down by four 5-inch and four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and three 37-millimeter revolving cannon. The 6-pounders and the revolvers are at most all she ought to be given to repel torpedo boats. She is given bow-torpedo tubes of doubtful usefulness, as she would have to stop to use them. The last thing in the world a ram wants to do is to stop, and yet she is given the 4-engine arrangement for economical cruising and 4,800 knots coal endurance. The consequence is that the vessel is so loaded down that she cannot be given more than nineteen knots speed, and has not secured any advantages to compensate for the lack of the twenty-two knots that she ought to have. Built on these plans she would not be an efficient cruiser nor an effective torpedo boat, and no more of a ram than any other vessel in the navy.

COLLEGE BOYS MAKE MERRY.

"LAFAYETTE" PRESENTED BY THE COLUMBIA DRAMATIC CLUB.

Success crowned the efforts of the young men of the Columbia College Dramatic Club in their initial performance of "Lafayette; or, the Maid and the Marquis," at Berkeley Lyceum Wednesday night. "Lafayette" is an entirely original burlesque, of which Mr. George Austin Morrison, Jr., '89, is the author. It was well staged, handsomely costumed, and showed that it had been carefully rehearsed. The burlesque is mirth-provoking to a degree. The pretty house was comfortably crowded with people well known in society.

Lafayette, in the person of Mr. Robert Lee Morrell, proved a Quixotic aristocrat disguised as a cook. Inadvertently he falls in love with Susanne, the daughter of the innkeeper. Susanne was Mr. George M. Anderson, and Dodo, her papa, was Mr. John Dennis Dorr. A ritualistic Abbé, whose orthodoxy is conveniently broad, was ably impersonated by Mr. Richard T. Wainwright. Mr. Robert Livingstone Cutting, Jr., was a Cuban nobleman, with a very long name. Capt. Jones of the navy, who proved a proxy husband, was done by Mr. John C. Travis. Yasbel, a sister of the Cuban nobleman, won great favor as the première danseuse. The part was taken by Mr. Oliver H. P. La Farge. The Duchess of Monmouth Park, Mr. Henry B. Culver, developed wonderfully girlish tendencies, and carried an air of piquant femininity that won her unmeasured applause and bouquets galore.

The introduction of a real phonograph by means of which the audience and the Abbé learn the secrets of a trio of sweethearts was a happy hit. The performance was repeated last night, and will be presented to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

FOR POSITIONS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Notice has been given by Secretary Babcock of the Civil Service Examining Board of the Custom House that the examination for promotion of clerks now in the service will begin May 5, when those graded now in Class A, with salary of $1,000, will be examined for Class 1, salary $1,200. May 6 the clerks in Class 1 will be examined for Class 2, and May 7 those in Class 2 will be examined for Class 3. The increase of salary with each promotion will be $200. May 8 the clerks in Class 3 will compete for Class 4 and the higher positions.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURER.

Circulars were issued by Chief Inspector Byrnes yesterday calling for the arrest for grand larceny of Charles McDonald, the Treasurer of the Horseshoers' Union No. 1, who absconded recently with between $900 and $1,000 belonging to the union. McDonald is described as a horseshoer by trade, forty years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height. He wears a heavy black mustache, has dark complexion and eyes, a head bald on top, black hair, weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds, and has a swinging gait when walking.

OFFICIAL DISPOSITION OF STATE TROOPS AT PEEKSKILL.

The Adjutant General of the State, in making his disposition of the troops which are to occupy the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill during the Summer, has arranged that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James C. Cavanagh, shall go under canvas at the military post from the 28th of June to the 5th of July. It is proposed to put in the Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, Jr., from July 3 to July 12. After this will come the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, under command of Col. Harry W. Mishall, together with a battalion composed of the Fourth, Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth Separate Companies of infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austen, will have possession of the camp from June 19 to July 1, together with the Signal Corps of the First and Second Brigades. Following these, from July 26 to Aug. 2, will come the Sixty-fifth Regiment and a battalion composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-third Separate Companies of infantry, commanded by Major Wallace A. Downs, Seventy-first Infantry.

From Aug. 2 to Aug. 9 the camp will be occupied by the Tenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-first Separate Companies, organized as a battalion and commanded by Capt. William Haubenestel, Nineteenth Separate Company; the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies, organized as a separate battalion and commanded by Capt. Arthur M. Murphy, Fifteenth Separate Company; the Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies, organized as a battalion and commanded by Capt. Charles W. Eddy, Thirty-second Separate Company.

Following this scheme the second of the provisional regiments will be composed of the Second, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, and Forty-fifth Separate Companies, organized as a battalion and commanded by Capt. William M. Kirby, Second Separate Company; the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtieth Separate Companies, organized as a battalion and commanded by Capt. H. C. Rogers, Twentieth Separate Company; the Thirteenth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second, and Forty-third Separate Companies, organized as a battalion and commanded by Capt. C. B. Gaskill, Forty-second Separate Company.

HERE'S A STATE OF THINGS.

PROPERTY OWNERS FORCED TO SEEK PROTECTION FROM RUFFIANS.

Owners of property on Sixty-first Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, met yesterday afternoon at Gen. James M. Varnum's office, 31 Nassau Street, to devise means for protecting their property from the band of roughs that infests the neighborhood. W. B. Crosby was made Chairman, and there were present besides Gen. Varnum, George Gordon, Joseph Levy, John J. Clancy, John J. McDonald, P. S. Tracy, Diedrich Liefield, H. W. Cammann, Max Grass, representing Otto Kabiah, who owns eight houses on the block, and a representative of I. S. Bernheimer.

Mr. Crosby said that the object of the meeting was to make the block an attractive place for tenants. He had not, he said, received one penny for rent of his house for five years. If the present condition of things continues, property owners might as well refuse to take tenants and shut up their houses. Max Grass said that a policeman does not appear on the block for days at a time. Joseph Levy said that, without his experience, he could not have believed that such ruffianly persons existed. The trouble is chiefly west of No. 220. He had found it necessary to send two men to collect rents. If he sent one the roughs would beat and rob him. The people who occupied the houses when he took charge of them would arm themselves with broomsticks when asked for rent and drive the collector out of the house. The windows were all broken. The houses were stripped of everything that could be torn off. Work done by carpenters during the day was torn up at night. While their backs were turned their tools were stolen from their benches.

James Littlefield, a collector for Mr. Levy, said the policemen were afraid of the roughs and refused to go into the houses when asked to do so. Two colored tenants are now in the hospital from beatings received and a white man was shot only a few days ago. The roughs climb to the roofs and throw brickbats down the skylights when the tenants put their heads out of the shaft windows. A child of a Mrs. Temple had its hand crushed a few days ago by a brick thrown in this way. The ringleader of the band was, he said, a man named John Kelly, the housekeeper of No. 235. One day Kelly struck Littlefield on the head with a hammer.

The owners present agreed to subscribe $25 apiece for a protection fund and a committee was appointed with power to act. The committee consists of Gen. James M. Varnum, H. W. Cammann, J. J. Clancy, Otto Kabiah, John J. McDonald, and W. B. Crosby. Property holders are requested to communicate with Gen. Varnum.

OUT OF TOWN ON BUSINESS.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF COL. GAYLOR.

A sensational rumor was started yesterday that Col. E. F. Gaylor, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, whose armory is at Marcy Avenue and Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, had disappeared from his home in Williamsburg and had gone to Massachusetts in order to avoid arrest on the charge of having misused the funds of an estate which had been left in his guardianship as trustee.

The occasion for the rumor was an order secured from Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court, nearly a fortnight ago in behalf of J. J. Gillies and James Rodwell, Col. Gaylor's sureties on a bond which he had been required to give as the trustee of a legacy of $6,000 left by Richard M. De Witt some years ago, compelling Col. Gaylor to make an accounting as trustee and provide new sureties. The order, which has not been served because of Col. Gaylor's absence from the city on business, was procured by Joseph A. Burr of the firm of Jackson & Burr, lawyers at 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, who had already secured judgments against Col. Gaylor amounting to about $14,000. These judgments the Colonel has not satisfied, and the Sheriff has failed to find any property belonging to Col. Gaylor upon which to levy, with the exception of four incumbered houses which the latter recently erected at Broadway and Greene Avenue on speculation.

Col. Gaylor is at present engaged in building a big factory at Roseville, N. J., for the Crescent Watch Case Company of Williamsburg, and personal his office at 76 Broadway, Williamsburg, declare that he frequently comes into town, having been at his office last Monday evening and being expected again either this or to-morrow evening.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

The H. B. Claflin Company, organized as a joint stock company to succeed and carry on the business of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., which has expired by limitation, issued its prospectus yesterday. The capital stock will be $9,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of first preferred 5 per cent. cumulative stock at $100 per share; 30,000 shares of second preferred 6 per cent. cumulative stock at $100 per share, and 30,000 shares of common stock at $100 per share.

Of this amount of stock the members of the present firm will take $6,000,000, leaving 10,000 shares each of the first and second preferred and 10,000 shares of common stock to be subscribed for at par by their employes and the public generally. John Claflin, the present head of the firm, agrees to hold not less than 30,000 shares of stock, including 10,000 shares of common, for five years and to act as President of the company—at the stockholders' wish—for that length of time.

A LONG TIME IN CONTEMPT.

Over two years ago Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court adjudged Francisco M. de Acosta y Foster, a Cuban, in contempt of court. An order for his commitment to jail was issued, but he has eluded its service by the Sheriff's officers up to the present time. When Gen. Sickles was appointed Sheriff he put the order in the hands of Deputy John F. Tracy, who ascertained that Foster made yearly trips to Cuba and had just returned to this city. He finally discovered that the Cuban was at 250 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and watched the house for two days. Yesterday he was rewarded by seeing Foster come out. He followed him, put him under arrest, and the Cuban is now in Ludlow Street Jail.

The Cuban's contempt consisted in not answering to an order for a supplementary examination as to his property, Charles D. Fredericks having secured a judgment for $9,250 against him.

MR. KEMPER'S DEADLY INSULTS.

Cooper Huggins, a broker of 31 Broadway, paid $100 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday because a short time ago he yielded to his indignation to slap James L. Kemper, a wealthy curbstone broker, in the face. The men met in a 34th Avenue horse car.

Huggins says that not only did Kemper refuse to bow to him while in the car, but that, when he overlooked this insult and accosted him, the curbstone broker sneered. This was more than Huggins could endure. So satisfied was he that he had acted properly that in court he refused to apologize or express repentance for the assault.

NOT DESIRABLE CITIZENS

HOW TOM SMITH WOULD RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ABOUT MARBLE-CUTTERS AND MUSICIANS.

Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith, who occupies the Chair of Political Economy and Social Science in Columbia College, and who is regarded as an expert on the subjects which the sub-committee of the joint Congressional Committee on Immigration is inquiring into at Castle Garden, by reason of his work on "Emigration and Immigration" and his close study of the question, was the first witness called by Congressman Owen yesterday morning. From the standpoint of the scientist Prof. Smith pointed out the characteristics of American civilization to be a democratic form of government and free political institutions, resting on universal suffrage, the economic prosperity of the country, the absence of a peasant class, the superior condition of the American workingman, and the superior intelligence of the mass of the people.

In giving his opinion of the relative morality of different countries Prof. Smith said that the morals of the city of New-York are on a higher plane than those in Pekin, and the morality of the United States was far in advance of that of India, but he thought in dealing with the question of immigration that the aim should be rather to exclude individuals on account of immorality, and not entire nationalities for the same cause. He thought no law of Congress should be framed against nationalities as such, though he admitted that Italian civilization was of a lower grade than ours.

"I think," he continued, "that the laws of 1882 in relation to the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, paupers, convicts, and insane should be more rigidly enforced. As to excluding Anarchists and Socialists, it would be impracticable, for they cannot be identified. I think there should be a diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the assisting of undesirable immigration, and that it should be regarded as an unfriendly act for a foreign Government to assist in sending us these undesirable immigrants. That's the view Secretary Bayard took on the subject. I think the State Department at present fails to show a sufficient activity on this point. It's a plain case of international law, and it is so regarded by the European Governments. If a Belgian pauper is assisted into France or put over the French frontier, and doesn't belong there it is understood that he is returned and sent where he does belong. Why shouldn't the same rule apply to America? I think the consular investigation suggested by Eugene Schuyler to be perfectly practicable."

"But that would be practically to discourage immigration," suggested Congressman Stump.

"Well, I think that it would stand some discouragement," replied Prof. Smith. "I believe it would be a benefit if we should not have quite so many immigrants, and I think this thoughtless and reckless immigration should be discountenanced. Many a man comes to America on the spur of the moment and then regrets it."

Prof. Smith's work on "Emigration and Immigration," and also the report to the Charity Organization Society made by the Special Committee on Immigration, of which he was a member, were submitted to the committee. When asked what recommendations he had to offer for regulating immigration, Prof. Smith said they were embodied in the report, from which he read:

"Strict enforcement of the laws of 1882, prohibiting the landing of any convict, insane, idiot, pauper, or person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge. Additional inspectors should be provided and the system of inspection improved, and the whole to be under Federal control. Steamship companies should be held strictly accountable for the character of their passengers, and be compelled to carry back persons forbidden by law to land. Our Government should enter into diplomatic correspondence with the Governments of Europe, and have it understood that the shipping of paupers and criminals to this country, whether by local authorities or by private societies will be looked upon as an unfriendly act."

Capt. Constantine Briand of the Fabre Line steamer Pictavia, which was found to be in a very filthy condition by Congressman Owen, who boarded the vessel on her arrival, and made an investigation on his own account, tried to explain away the facts. Through an interpreter he said that the vessel was very clean, and that he had given two colored tenants are now in the hospital from beatings received and a white man was shot only a few days ago. The roughs climb to the roofs and throw brickbats down the skylights when the tenants put their heads out of the shaft windows. A child of a Mrs. Temple had its hand crushed a few days ago by a brick thrown in this way. The ringleader of the band was, he said, a man named John Kelly, the housekeeper of No. 235. One day Kelly struck Littlefield on the head with a hammer.

The owners present agreed to subscribe $25 apiece for a protection fund and a committee was appointed with power to act. The committee consists of Gen. James M. Varnum, H. W. Cammann, J. J. Clancy, Otto Kabiah, John J. McDonald, and W. B. Crosby. Property holders are requested to communicate with Gen. Varnum.

OUT OF TOWN ON BUSINESS.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF COL. GAYLOR.

A sensational rumor was started yesterday that Col. E. F. Gaylor, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, whose armory is at Marcy Avenue and Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, had disappeared from his home in Williamsburg and had gone to Massachusetts in order to avoid arrest on the charge of having misused the funds of an estate which had been left in his guardianship as trustee.

The occasion for the rumor was an order secured from Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court, nearly a fortnight ago in behalf of J. J. Gillies and James Rodwell, Col. Gaylor's sureties on a bond which he had been required to give as the trustee of a legacy of $6,000 left by Richard M. De Witt some years ago, compelling Col. Gaylor to make an accounting as trustee and provide new sureties. The order, which has not been served because of Col. Gaylor's absence from the city on business, was procured by Joseph A. Burr of the firm of Jackson & Burr, lawyers at 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, who had already secured judgments against Col. Gaylor amounting to about $14,000. These judgments the Colonel has not satisfied, and the Sheriff has failed to find any property belonging to Col. Gaylor upon which to levy, with the exception of four incumbered houses which the latter recently erected at Broadway and Greene Avenue on speculation.

Col. Gaylor is at present engaged in building a big factory at Roseville, N. J., for the Crescent Watch Case Company of Williamsburg, and personal his office at 76 Broadway, Williamsburg, declare that he frequently comes into town, having been at his office last Monday evening and being expected again either this or to-morrow evening.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN SAVAGE.

A BUST AND A BRONZE HEAD OF THE DEAD POET TO BE MADE.

A number of friends of the late John Savage, the well-known poet and Irish Nationalist of this city, are raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to him. It is intended to execute a bronze head, in relief, of the dead poet and also a marble bust. The bronze will be placed over his tomb, near the Water Gap in Pennsylvania, and the bust will probably be given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be placed among other such memorials.

Among those who are interested in this plan for the graceful recognition of Mr. Savage's good qualities of mind and heart are ex-Justice George Shea, ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Eugene Kelly, E. Lawrence, and Judge David McAdam. It is desired that all who wish to show in this way their appreciation of Mr. Savage and his work should join in the subscription for this purpose. Contributions may be sent to ex-Justice George Shea, 405 West Forty-sixth Street. D. B. Sheahan, the sculptor, also an old friend of Mr. Savage, will make the bust.

CHURCHES PERMITTED TO UNITE.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of St. Timothy's and Zion Protestant Episcopal Churches for leave to consolidate. St. Timothy's edifice in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was burned down last January. The attendance and membership of Zion Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, has been falling off. It was stated in the application that the excess of churches on Murray Hill was in part the cause of the church's decline. St. Timothy's was intending to rebuild, having over $22,000 on hand and much more subscribed for that purpose. It was willing to take the less prosperous church in with it.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN VERY ILL.

The condition of John J. O'Brien, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Elections, has become so serious as to cause his family much anxiety. Mr. O'Brien has for some weeks been at Bader's Hotel at Coney Island. He has been troubled with dropsy, and for several days has been very weak and at times unconscious. His daughter, Mrs. Florence Bader, and his son, Joseph O'Brien, have been at his bedside almost constantly.

It was said yesterday that he was no worse than during the two preceding days. Dr. Dumont, the attending physician, said that he was not alarmed for his patient, but admitted that he was a very sick man.

MR. JEROME NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

The report published yesterday that Leonard W. Jerome is dangerously ill in London is denied by his relatives in this city. Mr. Jerome engaged passage by the Germanic on her last voyage to this country, but was prevented from sailing by an acute attack of sciatica, to which he had been subject from time to time for years. According to letters received by members of his family here within a day or two he is much better and expected to sail shortly for this city. He has not been in any danger.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FIGHTING OVER THE "ZOO."

PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECT VIGOROUSLY TO THE PROPOSED SITE.

The Central Park Menagerie has become a bone of contention between residents on both sides of the Park. The east siders say, "We want it taken away from its present location," and the west siders, "We don't want it over here." The matter furnished the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with its chief topic of discussion yesterday.

A committee representing $5,000,000 worth of property on the west side was on hand to protest against the "Zoo" being removed to the site recently selected by the Park Board, and which is included in these boundaries: Eighth Avenue and the West Drive, Ninety-seventh Street and One Hundred and Fourth Street. Commissioner Borden appeared in favor of the removal and asked the Board to appropriate $300,000 to pay the expenses. The plans of the proposed buildings were submitted. It was stated that all the Park Commissioners favored the removal except President Hutchins.

Mayor Grant was anxious to know why the present site was not as suitable as the new one. Mr. Borden said that there was not space enough in the present site. The change had been recommended by Frederick Law Olmsted and others. Mr. Borden said, in referring to the claim that residents on Fifth Avenue were anxious that the menagerie should be removed, that the only thing that prompted the Park Board to act in the matter was a desire to place the menagerie in the most suitable place, and no more satisfactory site could be found than the one chosen.

Samuel Adams, one of the committee of property owners, said that the value of property in the vicinity would depreciate if the "Zoo" was placed at the proposed site, and that the same objections to the present site applied to the new one.

Mayor Grant had approved the bill which placed the menagerie in the centre of the Park rather than in the north meadow, as at one time proposed. "I would never have approved of the change if I had thought that it would injure property," said his Honor. George W. Poucher, another property owner, opposed the change, and said that many of the animals in the "Zoo" were only loaned to the city, and are taken away in the Summer.

"There is no foundation for that statement," said Commissioner Borden; "we once had three elephants on storage, but they were little ones."

The whole matter was finally referred back to the Park Commissioners so that all the property owners can have a chance to be heard. The Park Board was asked to furnish a report in three days.

School Commissioner Devoe and School Inspector Ward asked the board for an appropriation of $30,000 for improvements in the old Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, which is to be turned into a school. This site was originally leased by the city to the asylum Trustees for ninety-nine years at $1 a year. The Trustees, sometime since, leased the building and now they want $7,500 a year for it. President Coleman of the Tax Commission said that this building should not have been leased without the consent of the city authorities. Controller Myers regretted that the Legislature had authorized the lease, and then the matter was referred to the Controller for a report.

The issue of $1,000,000 worth of bonds for street paving and $178,300 for the purchase of land for approaches to the new Washington Bridge was authorized.

Excise money to the amount of $50,625.42 was distributed among various charitable institutions.

The board took no action on the order of the Supreme Court directing the payment of about $6,000 to Col. E. T. Wood for counsel fees in the contest made by him for the Corporation Counsel's office against Mr. Iacombe. "No Judge of the Supreme Court can force me to vote an appropriation unless I want to," said President Coleman as the board adjourned. So far as this order of the court is concerned the board is in contempt.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Every seat and every box in the Opera House is sold for Mme. Patti's farewell appearance to-night in "La Traviata," and she will sing to the largest and most brilliant audience of the season.

Charles J. Abud sails for London in the Etruria to-morrow. He will have been here just a week, and in that time he and Marcus R. Mayer have arranged for a tour of the world with the London Gaiety Company, headed by Fred Leslie and Letty Lind, and for the American season of Agnes Huntington in "Paul Jones." The tour of the Gaiety Company will begin at the Broadway Theatre in this city, Nov. 24 next, and the engagement here will be for six weeks. The company will then visit the larger cities and go to San Francisco under the management of Al Hayman. It will sail from that port in the June steamer for Australia, where a tour will be made under the direction of J. C. Williamson, , and the company will reach London in time to open at the Gaiety in November, 1891. The new burlesque, "Ruy Blas, or the Blasé Roué," will be presented by the organization with "Joan d' Arc," another new piece, and "Esmeralda" and "Monte Cristo." Miss Huntington's tour in this country will begin Sept. 29, in the Tremont Theatre, Boston. Both these tours have been arranged by the Managers' International Agency, of which Messrs. Mayer and Abud are the leading spirits.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the concert at the Casino next Sunday evening, in aid of the Charity fund of the New-York Press Club. Offenbach's "Chanson de Fortunio" will be sung by Lillian Russell and the full Casino chorus. Florence St. John will sing English ballads, Rose Coghlan will recite "Sheridan's Ride," Georgie Drew Barrymore will give a humorous recitation, Fanny Rice will be heard in a novel specialty, which she has prepared for the occasion, Little Tuesday, the remarkable three-year old child, will give Shakespearian recitations and popular comic songs; Mlle. de Casseres will sing a cavatina from "La Sonnambula," Charlie Reed will give new comic selections, Fred Solomon will offer his version of "The Songs of Solomon," Miss Lakey, W. F. Mack, and Henry Hallam will be heard in ballads, R. F. Carroll will give a specialty called "Something," and Messrs. Nelson Wheatcroft, Marshall P. Wilder, Frits Williams, Willton Lackaye, and Lewis Morrison will give recitations, comic and serious. "The County Fair" double quartet will sing, and the incidental music will be furnished by the full Casino orchestra under the direction of Gustave Kerker and W. S. Mullally.

Upon the return to London of the Gaiety Company, now playing at the Broadway Theatre, Miss Florence St. John is to create the rôle of Carmen in a new burlesque on the opera of that name. Miss St. John has created an excellent impression and gained many admirers during her engagement in this country.

It has been definitely settled by Manager T. Henry French that the new theatre building on the site of the Madison Square Garden will be opened in September with the presentation of "Doctor Bill," which has proved so successful in London.

Denman Thompson has not missed a performance since "The Old Homestead" was first produced, four years ago.

After the performances at Niblo's next week "Jim the Penman" will be seen no more in this city. The play is to be shelved after a remarkably prosperous career.

Next week Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska are to fill an engagement at the Amphitheatre Auditorium in Louisville, reaching Buffalo May 10, and closing their tour as joint stars. Mr. Booth will return to this city to await the arrival of Lawrence Barrett from Europe on June 1. Mme. Modjeska goes to Europe, and will not return for a year, when she hopes to have a new play.

A very pleasant celebration is to be had at the Windsor Theatre to-night in commemoration of Manager F. B. Murtha's twentieth anniversary as a New-York manager. After the performance a banquet will be given in the new Schuetzen Hall, St. Mark's Place.

In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months must be expelled, or when the mild days come, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to be overcome by debility or some serious disease. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the many words of praise it has received, make it worthy your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a trial. We are sure it will do you good.

M. B.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION ADOPTED YESTERDAY.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs began its second day's session in Scottish Rite Hall shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday. President Ella Dietz Clymer of Sorosis again rapped for order, and the work of considering and adopting the draft of a constitution was immediately taken up.

The first question raised was whether in the election of officers nominations should be made in speeches from the floor or by ballot. The debate on the subject was spirited, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, and others favoring the nominating speeches, and Mrs. H. H. Robinson opposing. The result was the adoption of the clause providing for speeches.

The next question raised was whether the officer of the federation should be eligible to re-election to the same office. Mrs. Thomas championed the one-term principle, and Mrs. J. C. Croly opposed it. The result was the adoption of the one-term clause. A clause was also adopted providing that no two officers shall be elected from the same State.

A section was adopted permitting members of clubs belonging to the federation, who are not delegates yet attend meetings of the federation, to participate in discussions, but not to vote. An article was also adopted providing for the amendment of the constitution by a two-thirds vote, such amendment having been adopted by the Advisory Board and notice of the same having been appended to the call for the meeting.

With these changes the printed draft of a constitution was adopted. There was a good deal of discussion on the clause excluding clubs the purpose of which is "primarily philanthropic or technical," but the clause was retained.

The report of the committee on by-laws was next made, and after some discussion it was adopted. This completed the organization of the federation except for the election of officers, which will take place this morning.

The afternoon session was devoted to completing the reports from clubs. These reports were much like those of the day before, but interest was given them from the fact that delegates appeared from so many and such widely-separated parts of the country. Beginning with an interesting report from Mrs. Hitt of the Albany Educational Club, there were reports from towns in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Dakota, and California. The reports of all the delegates from remote States received unusual attention, but the most curiosity was apparent concerning the report of Mrs. Hearst of San Francisco. Mrs. Hearst is the wife of the millionaire Senator. All the reports, however, were of much the same tenor, telling of subjects studied and of papers read during the year, and of plans for the future.

In the evening a reception was given by Sorosis at Delmonico's to all the delegates and members present.

The following delegates have reported since the list was printed in yesterday's TIMES: Mrs. Addison Sharp of Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. C. L. Webster of Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise A. Stearns of the Portfolio Club of Syracuse, N. Y.

MR. IVINS TO GEN. SICKLES.

SOME OF THE FORMER'S VIEWS ON THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE BILL.

Sheriff Sickles received yesterday a long letter from William M. Ivins in reply to his communication concerning the Fassett bill for the revision of the law governing the Sheriff's office. In his letter to Mr. Ivins the Sheriff criticised some of the provisions of the bill, finding that as introduced it did not harmonize with the things agreed upon between himself and the committee of the Bar Association which drafted it.

As to some of these things Mr. Ivins agreed with the Sheriff, and as to others he did not. He agreed that the bill should provide for twelve deputies instead of ten, and that these should be exempt from the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He did not believe that the pending bill should contain any provision for the payment of the present Sheriff. The bill was drafted to make provision for the future conduct of the office, and any complication of its provisions with matters relating to the compensation of the present incumbent would be improper and would imperil the bill.

An independent bill was suggested which should provide that if, upon a statement of Gen. Sickles's receipts and disbursements in the office it appeared that there was a deficit, or no adequate compensation for his services, risks, and responsibilities, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should use any unexpended balances of appropriations in compensating him up to say $25,000 for his term of nine months.

The Sheriff took these suggestions unkindly and wrote a long letter to Mr. Ivins in reply, but would not make the letter public.

FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Ferdinand P. Earle, Chairman and Treasurer of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, has received the following contributions for Memorial Day, May 30:

Hendricks Brothers	$50	Lewis S. Samuel	$10
Tefft, Weller & Co.	50	Wm. Alex. Smith	10
Cornelius N. Bliss	50	Leland, Whitney & Co.	10
William Strange	25	J. D. Archbold	10
Thomas & Co.	25	Thomas, Whittaker	10
James Fyfe & Sons	25	Gen. Clinton B. Fisk	10
Hon. August Belmont	25	Samuel P. Avery	10
H. O. Armour	25	Mrs. E. D. Harbeck	10
Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix	25	Gen. Robert Orphant	10
The Butler Rubber Co.	25	Grumbach & Grote	10
W. E. Conner	25	C. A. Weaver & Co.	10
A. G. Bogart & Bro.	25	C. H. Ludington	10
Morton, Bliss & Co.	25	The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.	10
J. Pierpont Morgan	25	W. Gaskell & Sons	10
Belmecke & Co.	25	W. O. Noyes	10
Roswell P. Flower	25	Henry Clews	10
Henry Clews	25	Hon. J. Hampden Robb	10
Hon. J. Hampden Robb	20	Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer	10
Hawk & Wetherbee	20	E. F. Sandkuhl	10
J. L. Mott Iron Works	20	Hon. W. H. Webb	10
Stern Brothers	20	Mrs. N. E. Bayliss	10
Hon. Seth Low	20	Parke Godwin	10
H. J. Baker & Bros.	20	Hugo Rothschild	10
Lawson Valentine	20	James M. Shaw & Co.	10
Hon. C. B. Potter	20	O. P. Dorman	10
Capt. A. Zabriskie	20	Charles Kohlman	10
James C. Carter	15	T. G. Thomas, M. D.	5
Peter Donald	15	Whitehall, Tatam

The New-York Times.

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A TRAP TO CATCH VOTES

THE REPUBLICAN PRETENSE OF TARIFF LEGISLATION.

FRAMING A BILL WHICH THE PARTY LEADERS KNOW CANNOT BE PASSED —IMPORTERS TREATED AS CRIMINALS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A Republican Senator who is a member of the Finance Committee was asked a day or two ago, during a conversation with a friend about the tariff, if the Senate would pass the House Tariff bill. With abundant deliberation, he replied: "The Senate will pass a Tariff bill, but not the Tariff bill."

The expression told the whole story of the tariff programme on the part of the Republicans. McKinley, in the House, was to get up a measure so stiff with protection that it could not bend, but made up in such a careful manner that every man who asked for high protection would get the impression that he was to have it. The promise of the campaign would be made good to the extent that the intention was shown. As it was not to be passed, it would not make any difference if hides were made dutiable or lime increased 400 per cent. or pictures made free and etchings and lithographs taxed. It was possible it might be spoiled in the House if caucus compulsion was not applied. At all events, it was to be an exhibition bill.

That this was the plan, or something like it, would appear from the course of the Finance Committee of the Senate. It has already taken up the Tariff bill, decided not to give to the many interests the opportunity for argument that it was stated by one of the committee would be the case. There may be some oral arguments, but they will not be invited.

While the House is discussing the bill that McKinley reported the Senate committee will go on with its work. When it considers that the changes made by McKinley are advisable they will be approved. Where they are considered absurd and objectionable they will be rejected. If all Senators are truthful, this is not a new resolution, but a proceeding according to agreement. It was expected that McKinley would prepare an inadmissible bill. The Senate will bring forth a measure very nearly identical with that reported and passed by it in 1888.

Should the McKinley bill come to the Senate before this session is ended the Senate bill is to be substituted for that of the House. That will, of course, compel a conference committee, and possibly the most important schedules of the bill will be adopted in 1890, as they were in 1883, by a vote of a majority of the conferees respectively of the Senate and House. Six men, or four men, to be precise, will pass the new Tariff bill.

The Republicans appear to have unbounded faith in the success in carrying on this sort of confidence game. It does not fit in with the threatening language attributed to McKinley. It makes the protesting shoe and leather men of the East look ridiculous. There are worsted importers and woolen manufacturers here who believe that the tariff is to be a Chinese wall, and they hear the story about it with double joy of the Republicans with amazement. While the worsted men are explaining that the new Dingley bill, proposing to tax worsted as woolens, will if passed inflict great injustice upon them if they attempt to carry contracts made under a different understanding, they wonder what this gossip about the purpose of the Senate can mean.

The Woolen Goods Association of New-York and the importers of worsteds in that city were heard this morning by the Ways and Means Committee. They learned that more than five hundred protests against different schedules in the McKinley bill had been received since the bill was reported. Both the visiting New-York delegations were anxious to be here when the Customs Administration bill came up, and visited the Senate in expectation that it would get a place.

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The worsted men, who have been trying to impress their views on the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee, have left Washington, disgusted with the brutal treatment they have received from the majority, whose ears appear to be closed to all but manufacturers. They laid the facts before the committee to-day and stated their position fully, but they found the committee seemingly determined to pay no attention to their protest.

The woolen people had evidently captured Messrs. McKinley and Dingley and their colleagues. Having failed to get Secretaries Manning and Fairchild to interpret the law as they desired, the woolen men, through a political bargain, the nature of which is well known, induced Secretary Windom to read the law to suit them. Mr. Windom's decision compelled importers to pay woolen duties on worsteds, which they had already sold on the basis of worsted rates, but when the importers carried the matter into the courts they gained the day. Now the manufacturers ask for special legislation, in the shape of the Dingley bill, to make worsteds pay woolen duties.

The worsted men understand that the McKinley Tariff bill, which is to go into effect July 1, according to the programme, will end or correct any differences now existing between worsteds and woolens, and they can see no good reason for having the Dingley bill sprung upon them over night. They do not know why the worsted interest should be alone selected for special legislation among more than four thousand other interests. Many importers, acting in good faith and under the plain meaning of the present law, have entered into contracts for the sale of worsteds running up to July 1, under prices regulated by present worsted rates, and they think the committee is decidedly unfair and unjust to them in proposing to push the Dingley bill through. If they have succeeded in making any impression upon the majority of the committee Messrs. McKinley and Dingley have effectually concealed the fact.

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The Conger Silver bill adopted by the House caucus committee of Republicans was brought into the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day, and after some discussion of the provisions on a proposition to amend it was ordered to be reported by a strict party vote. It was not altogether satisfactory to the strong silver men of the majority, who are inclined to take the view of the majority of the Senate caucus committee, but it was approved as a caucus agreement.

The objection to the Conger bill, that it will open the doors to a gigantic see-saw speculation in silver, by which silver is to be forced up, sold to the Treasury, withdrawn after depression, and again sold at a high rate after the silver producers have again forced up the price of the metal, has evidently had some effect. Representative Carter of Montana proposed in the Coinage Committee to amend Section 2 of the bill so as to provide that no more than an aggregate of 250,000 ounces of silver bullion shall be exchanged for Treasury notes in one calendar month. Mr. Carter declared that his object in limiting the amount of exchanges was to meet the objection made on the ground that without a limit the speculation referred to could be carried on to a scandalous extent. The amendment was rejected, but the ground for refusing to accept it was obedience to the caucus rule under which the bill was approved.

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Last December the Navy Department issued an advertisement inviting American manufacturers to submit armor plates for a competitive trial at the Annapolis Proving Ground. Three companies—the Beddmas-Telford Company, the International Steel Company, and Carnegie, Phippe & Co.—signified their intention of competing, but the 1st of May, the time set for beginning the trials, is nearly here, and there are no signs that any one of these companies has done anything toward preparing a plate. The department has accordingly extended the time indefinitely.

Commodore Folger, Chief of Ordnance, has had two targets prepared for mounting the plates, and he will be ready to carry out the trials whenever the plates are presented. In the meantime he has purchased one of the newly invented nickel-steel plates, made by Schneider & Co. of Creuzat, France, and will subject it to a series of tests to determine its qualities as compared with the all-steel plates. The standard Schneider all-steel plate has also been purchased to be used in making some experiments with armor-piercing projectiles. It is probable that Cammell & Co. of Sheffield, England, will submit one of their compound steel and iron plates to be tested, in competition with the nickel-steel plate from Creuzat.

Such a competition would be only for the satisfaction of the manufacturers, as the United States will not use foreign-made plates in any of the new ships. American plates if submitted will not be brought into competition with foreign plates. The Bethlehem Iron Works, which has the contracts for all the armor for the ships now building, will not probably submit a plate for this trial. Its plant for the manufacture of plates is not yet completed, and as it has on hand all the work it can do for some years, it would gain nothing by competing.

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Representative Hill of Illinois is unfortunate in having a name that the telegraph operators easily convert into Hitt. Hill and Hitt are both from the same State. Hitt has already achieved reputation as a journalist, a diplomat, and a legislator, while Hill is a new legislator, dependent upon a few opportunities thus far offered to entitle him to recognition. Not long ago when there was a contested-election case before the House, and Hill, who is a Republican, voted for the Democrat, his independence of action was credited all over the country to Hitt, who voted with his party.

During the debate on the civil-service appropriations yesterday afternoon Hill made a good speech against the cowardly attack upon the merit system, and again Mr. Hitt is credited by telegraph. Hill is a modest, earnest man, who has not ventured to object to the loss of the credit due him.

Col. Tracey of Albany was not so submissive this morning, for when he found that the Washington *Post*, with characteristic carelessness or mendacity, had commended him as an enemy of civil-service reform, he rose to a question of privilege and plainly stated that he was a friend of the merit system and had spoken against striking out the appropriation for the Commissioners.

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While Private Secretary Halford is succeeding wonderfully well in withdrawing himself from public notice behind the shadow of his superior in office, the private secretary of Mr. Cleveland is kept in view and referred to occasionally in Washington in a tone as flattering as it is bound to be comparative. The *Critic* to-night says editorially:

"Col. Dan Lamont is said to be making $50,000 a year. There is no man deserves it better, and everybody in Washington wishes him luck in earning it and more than luck in spending it."

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The families and friends of officers on board the cruiser Atlanta have been much worried during the past few days by rumors that the vessel will remain on the European station when the other vessels of the squadron return home in June. It was positively stated at the Navy Department to-day that it is the present intention to bring the whole squadron home together, and that the Atlanta will drop her anchor in Hampton Roads at the same time as the other vessels.

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Representative Bland of Missouri to-day introduced in the House a bill to reduce taxes by placing on the free list all imported goods exchanged in foreign countries for farm products. It provides that in all cases where it can be shown, by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States have been purchased abroad by exchanging farm products for such goods, or when such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of farm products in foreign countries, such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported free of duty. Any deficiency in the revenue caused by this act shall be provided for by the levying of an income tax upon all incomes of $2,000 or upward.

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The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs.—JOHN D. HOPKINS, District of Frenchman's Bay, Me.; GEORGE M. WARREN, District of Castine, Me.; JOHN SHERRY, Jr., District of Sag Harbor, N. Y.; JAMES R. JOLLEY, District of Teche, La.; JOHN R. MIZELL, District of Pensacola, Fla.

Surveyor of Customs.—THOMAS H. SAXTON, Port of Port Jefferson, N. Y.; JOSEPH A. FARIS, Port of Wheeling, West Va.

Appraiser of Merchandise.—ALGERNON S. BADGER, at New-Orleans.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise.—JACOB SHAEN, at San Francisco.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

Maryland.—Plyer, Wheaton.

Virginia.—R. W. White, Hayfield; Bettie S. Landrum, Pryor-Glasgow; J. C. Pruitt, Pinckney; J. T. Holman, Vinitaville.

Pennsylvania.—Mrs. L. G. Davis, Cloud; J. M. Wood, Mills Hollow; Frank Way, Cram Lynne; B. Zimmer, East Greene; J. W. Wood, Old Forge.

New-Jersey.—W. S. Cranmer, Cedar Run.

CAMPBELL OUSTS CAPPELLER.

CHARGES OF INCOMPETENCY AGAINST AN OHIO REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 25.—There was an exciting time in the Senate to-night when a message was received from Gov. Campbell appointing the Hon. James A. Naughton Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, vice W. S. Cappeller, removed for incompetency, the Senate confirming the nomination by a party vote. The Democrats have had no end of trouble in ousting Cappeller, who had one year to serve.

It was given out by the Democratic managers as soon as the election last Fall was over that the Railroad Commissioner would be fired out without ceremony, but when the bill providing for the abolishment of the office was passed in the Senate it created a Railroad Commission, to be composed of three members to be appointed by the Governor, and increasing the expenses about $18,000. It also authorized the commission to make the assessment upon all the railroad property in the State. This move had the effect of arousing the indignation of the County Auditors, and after much delay a compromise was effected and the bill modified so as to authorize the appointment of one Commissioner.

Thursday the House amended the bill further by inserting the clause that no person now holding a State or a county office should be eligible. This was a direct attack on Dr. Norton, who is the Auditor of Seneca County. It is charged that the Hon. J. B. Townsend, formerly Chairman of the State Executive Committee, whose management Norton, as Chairman of the Central Committee, had severely criticised, was responsible for the amendment.

Another conference committee settled all the difficulties between the factions, and the final effort to legislate Mr. Cappeller out and Norton in was to be made to-day. This morning, however, it was discovered that a number of Democratic Representatives had stolen away to their homes and the quorum was lost. Mr. Norton was decidedly hot, and after a lengthy consultation this afternoon Gov. Campbell, who was and is under great obligations to the Tiffin statesman, removed Cappeller and appointed Norton. The ousted Commissioner may refuse to give up the office, but it seems hardly probable.

The question is asked to-night: "If the Commissioner was incompetent, as charged by the Governor, why has Gov. Campbell permitted him to continue in the office until the very closing hour of the Legislative session?"

BUENOS AYRES UNEASY.

FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTY PARALYZES ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BUSINESS.

BUENOS AYRES, March 21.—The topic of conversation continues to be more on the financial situation and the price of gold than ever. The return of the President from his native State of Cordova brings with it hopes that during his two months' absence he will have been able to devise some heroic and at the same time sound measure for alleviating the present lamentable state of affairs. It has been suggested that the Ministry have under consideration the liquidation of the State banks (thus reversing the free banking policy) and the cancellation of all the currency issued by them.

In response to the invitation of the La Plata Provincial Government for tenders for the purchase of the Western Railway, there has been but one bid, that of Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co., at the price of $35,000,000 in gold. The finances of the province are in such a condition that the Government has gladly transferred the payment of the interest of the debentures of the railway to Messrs. Hale, but the price is considered low, and although in consequence of this liability being shifted from the Provincial Treasury to this firm, and the expressed terms in which the tenders were invited, the transfer of the railway property ought to follow and the sale be concluded, yet people here are in a position to be well informed are more than doubtful about the transfer being carried through.

Import business is practically at a standstill, and small failures are numerous; in fact, the only really busy class is that of the lawyers and law court officials who have to deal with such matters, and they are working day and night. Export business is active, principally in cereals, the only drawback in this direction being that freights are highd owing to a scarcity of shipping on account of the small import business.

THE RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB.

RED BANK, N. J., April 25.—The Riverside Gun and Rifle Club held its weekly shoot to-day. The targets were bluerocks. Owing to the disagreeable weather there was a small attendance. The referee was John Whymer.

The first event was a shoot at ten singles. Frederick Beale won with a clean score. Edward M. Cooper and Oscar Hesse broke 9 each, and Edmund Throckmorton was third with 8. David Belshaw, John Cooper, and John B. Bergen went out with 7 each and James Cooper, Jr., secured 5.

The second event was a team shoot at twenty singles and five pairs. The teams scored as follows:

John Cooper, 33; Hesse, 21; Beale, 20; Belshaw, 19, and R. B. Coleman, 20; total, 113.

Throckmorton, 24; James Cooper, 15; Bergen, 23; Edward Cooper, 20, and Edwin Field, 19; total, 111.

The last shoot was at ten singles, Throckmorton winning with 10; John Cooper was second, with 8, and Edward Cooper and Beale third, with 7 each. James Cooper went out with 5.

"CHEMICALS CREEDS," by Col. Ingersoll, in Twentieth Century, 3 cents. All stands.—Adv.

RANDALL'S EMPTY CHAIR

MEN WHO ARE VERY ANXIOUS TO TAKE HIS PLACE.

RIVALRIES IN THE DEAD CONGRESSMAN'S DISTRICT WHICH MAY SEAT A REPUBLICAN INSTEAD OF A DEMOCRAT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—An important deal was consummated to-day in the contest for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Samuel J. Randall. This was the withdrawal from the field of James M. Beck. Beck's retirement was forced by the Harrity people, who saw that they could not nominate him, and who are unalterably opposed to McAleer, who is a high protectionist, and who at present seems to be ahead in the race.

The tariff reform Democrats think they might as well have a Quay Republican as McAleer, whom they call a Quay Democrat. The fight will be made against McAleer either on the Hon. John A. Faunce or John A. Fow, whichever shall develop the greatest strength in securing delegates. Samuel A. Foose of the Sixth Auditor's Department, Washington, Chairman of a committee of the friends of Mr. Randall, has addressed a letter to Mr. Fow, asking him to become a candidate, and in accordance therewith Mr. Fow to-day announced his candidacy in a long letter, in which he says:

"Since the 1st of last November, in this city, forty-one dealers in woolens have failed with liabilities amounting to $4,372,100 and assets of $2,407,546, and nineteen of them in the Third District. I am now the Auditor appointed by the court to distribute the fund arising out of the assignment of one of the largest iron mills along our river front, while another iron firm is settling with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. These are stern facts, which no sentimentalism about party leadership can wipe out, and the only relief is in Congress.

"I do not believe in free trade, but I believe that with proper legislation upon the subject of the tariff we could enlarge the market for American manufactured goods and thereby revive our commerce and our industries and give employment the year round to the laboring classes. American manufactured goods stand pre-eminent as to art and skill displayed, but with all that we will never be able to capture a customer outside of ourselves until we can give a man as much for his money as he can get elsewhere."

The district is overwhelmingly Democratic when the party is harmonious, which it very rarely is, but by the treachery of the Randall Democrats, as at the election for State Treasurer last Fall, it has been made to give a Republican majority. This is a contingency threatened in the present fight. Of the eight wards in the district all are strongly Democratic except one, the Fifth. In 1888 the district gave President Cleveland a majority of 6,767.

The two leading candidates, up to to-day, had been James M. Beck, Assistant United States District Attorney, and State Senator William McAleer. Beck represented distinctly the progressive, or tariff reform, element of the party, while McAleer is backed up by the friends of Randall. The party machinery was in the hands of the supporters of Beck.

On the score of fitness, there was no comparison between the two men. McAleer is a commonplace politician, by occupation a flour merchant, who has made no mark in the State Senate, and who would be absolutely without influence in Congress. If he has any definite views on the tariff he has never made them known, but the Randall men have taken it on themselves to say for him that he sympathizes with the views of the dead Congressman.

Beck is a young man hardly over thirty, and has made a decided reputation as an orator. He was a frequent speaker in the last Presidential campaign and is known outside of Philadelphia as well as in it. He is a lawyer of ability and a pronounced tariff reformer. If sent to Congress he will in a short time develop into a useful member and an able champion of the great reform.

There are numerous other Democrats besides Messrs. McAleer and Beck who would like to go to Congress, and one of these may be taken up as a compromise. Among these Congressional aspirants are ex-Surveyor of the Port John M. Campbell, whose father was Postmaster General in President Pierce's Cabinet; ex-Speaker John M. Faunce, ex-Representative Adam Conway, Matthew Dittman, S. Davis Page, Assistant United States Treasurer here, and others. Mr. Page would be an ideal candidate, and it is hoped that the Democrats will take up him or some other equally good man, so as to afford no opportunity to the Republicans or Randall men to capture the district.

A LOSS TO SCIENCE.

THE DEATH OF A LEPER WHOSE RELATIVES OBJECTED TO DISSECTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—There died here, early this week, a man named Hyland, who was famous in medical circles because it was believed that he had a well-defined case of leprosy. The various phases of the disease were watched with untiring interest by the profession, and every experiment was tried to obtain control of it, but without effect. The man was in poor circumstances and he was treated by a physician, who is a well-known specialist in skin diseases, free of charge, in order that he might be able to make a study of leprosy.

When death came, this physician refused to issue a certificate on the ground that he was not certain what was the real cause of death, although there has never been any doubt that the man was a leper. The Health Department, of course, refused to issue a burial permit unless the physician gave the certificate of death. This was what the physician desired, because it would make it necessary to hold a post-mortem examination to determine the cause of death, and this examination might lead to the discovery of facts in regard to leprosy which would be of inestimable service to the medical profession and to humanity.

But before Hyland died he made his wife promise to keep his body out of the dissecting room. He was fully aware of the nature of his illness and that the medical men would undoubtedly desire to dissect his body in the interest of humanity. This prospect was appalling to him. His widow was as much opposed to any such performance as her husband had been. She applied for a burial permit, which was refused by the city officials for the reasons given. Upon her return home two police officers visited her and declared that if she would not permit a post-mortem to be made the body of her husband would be taken from her and sent to a hospital, where it would be dissected.

The woman protested against the outrage, and it was only after the interference of several gentlemen interested in the family that the Health Department issued a burial permit on the physician's certificate that Hyland died of "tuberculosis." On the record at the Health Office the word "Leprosy" is also written in the column of the causes of death.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President and Mrs. Harrison and a few of their friends and members of the Cabinet families were entertained by a company of bell ringers in the White House this afternoon.

The marriage of Miss Mary Wilson, the daughter of ex-Marshal Albert A. Wilson, to Lieut. George Davis, United States Army, will take place early in June.

The marriage of Miss Roseorans, daughter of Gen. Rosecrans, United States Army, to Gov. Toole of Montana has been set for the first or second week in May.

Mrs. Wilmerding has been in New-York this week, having gone on to say bon voyage to Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, who sailed for Carlsbad Wednesday, and at whose house she spent the first few weeks after the Tracy fire. Miss Alice Wilmerding remained in the city with Secretary Tracy.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—At the celebration of the seventy-first anniversary of American Odd Fellowship in this city to-night many prominent members of the order were present from different parts of the State. Notable among the visitors were Grand Master G. W. Chapman and Past Grand Master Edgar Whitlock, Deputy District Grand Master Berkel and staff, Catskill; Deputy District Grand Master Morgan and staff, Troy; Deputy District Grand Master Gaul and staff, Hudson; Deputy District Grand Master Baker and staff, Waterford. The exercises took place at Harmanus Bleecker Hall, whither the guests were escorted by Grand Canton Nemo of this city. They included addresses by Grand Master Chapman and Past Grand Master Whitlock.

HONORING GEN. SCHENCK'S MEMORY.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 25.—Music Hall was thronged to-night with an audience which had gathered to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Gen. R. C. Schenck. Judge Cox of Hamilton and Col. Don Piatt made memorial addresses. Letters of regret were received from Senators Sherman and Dawes.

Mrs. Seelye's Turkey Wheat.
Superiority acknowledged, especially by ladies. Sold everywhere. R. C. Kendall & Co., wholesale agents.—Adv.

A PISTOL WINS A WIFE.

THE QUEER MARRIAGE OF STEAMSHIP AGENT HUBBY AT FERNANDINA.

FERNANDINA, Fla., April 25.—Mrs. Thorpe, a brilliant young society lady, was married here yesterday under peculiar circumstances to George R. Hubby, agent for the Mallory Steamship Line and also a member of the City Council. The fact was kept quiet till to-day. Mrs. Thorpe is at home now claiming the protection of her parents, while Hubby is mysteriously silent.

An afternoon paper publishes the following account of the affair: "Mrs. Thorpe says that during a ride yesterday morning with Mr. Hubby he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her if she did not at once consent to be married to him. After obliging her to consent, he said he would shoot her at the altar if she made any resistance or refused to go on with the ceremony. He then drove to his residence, on Seventh Street, and sent for the Rev. Mr. Cross to come and unite them. Mr. Cross went as requested, and was met by Mr. Hubby, who handed him a license in due form, which Mr. Cross examined, and finding it correct, he proceeded with the ceremony.

"During this time Mrs. Thorpe sat on a lounge with her head resting on her hand and apparently in deep meditation, but she stood up at the request of Mr. Cross and made the responses of the Episcopal ceremony without any sign of disturbance till after the ring was to be placed on her finger, when she fainted. Mr. Hubby placed his arm around her and, adjusting the ring, laid her on the lounge and then told Mr. Cross that the marriage was against the wishes of her parents, Col. and Mrs. E. R. Brink.

"Soon after the ceremony Mr. Hubby went over to the Egmont Hotel and informed Mr. and Mrs. Brink of the affair. Later in the day, while Mr. Hubby was away, Mrs. Thorpe succeeded in escaping from the house and reaching her parents, when she informed them of the threats used to induce her to marry Mr. Hubby. She was then seized with mental and physical prostration, necessitating medical attention.

"Last night an application was made to County Judge Schuyler for a peace warrant against Mr. Hubby, but nothing further has been done in the matter up to to-night. Mrs. Thorpe remains with her parents at the Egmont Hotel, and Mr. Hubby makes no public explanation of the matter. The whole affair is extremely singular and mysterious, inasmuch as the parties had been much together, and public opinion was that the matter would terminate in a much more satisfactory manner.

"Mrs. Thorpe came here to reside with her parents several years ago, in her early widowhood, and her friendliness with Mr. Hubby has arisen from being so much in his society, because of a residence at the same hotel.

"Col. Brink, her father, is confined to his room, as the result of an accidental fall. He was formerly Postmaster at Wilmington, N. C., and lately Secretary and Treasurer of the Creosote Lumber and Construction Company of this city, but he resigned the latter position several weeks ago. The whole town is in an uproar over the affair, and sensational developments are looked for."

DAVE MARTIN'S LIFE SAVED.

QUAY'S LIEUTENANT SAYS A HOTEL PORTER LEFT HIS GAS TURNED ON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—"An open transom is all that saved my life," said Collector of Internal Revenue David Martin to-night, on his return from Washington, while recounting to a party of admirers how the carelessness of a porter in the Riggs House came very close to losing Senator Quay his chief lieutenant in Philadelphia.

Mr. Martin had been to the national capital to confer with his chief upon matters political. He said: "I was shown to my room by the porter, who upon entering the room turned on two of the burners in the chandeliers. He struck a match and tried to light the gas, but the first attempt was a failure. Lighting another match, he succeeded in lighting one burner. It seems that he did not apply the match to the second, and I, not noticing that the gas was escaping, went to bed, after turning out the gas jet which was burning.

"About 2 o'clock this morning I was suddenly awakened by a severe pain in the stomach. I at once discovered the sickening smell of gas escaping. I quickly threw up a window and notified the office. The night clerk and I soon found out what was the trouble. It was a close call. I feel thankful. I feel the effects of the gas, but I am all right."

TEE WALTON EMBEZZLEMENT.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED FOR STEALING A PORTION OF THE MONEY.

MONTREAL, April 25.—The Walton embezzlement case has been reopened here by the arrest of Frank Brady, J. C. Laird, and two notorious women, Aggie Ashton and Nellie Leslie, who are charged with stealing $8,000 of the $35,000 embezzled by Walton from the Pacific Express Company of Dallas, Texas, last February.

Walton, who was employed as money clerk for the Pacific Express Company in Dallas, Texas, went to the City National Bank and drew out a sealed package containing $35,000 and addressed it to the City Commercial Bank, St. Louis. Instead of sending it home to the bank, as instructed, he appropriated the money, visited a woman in that city on the Saturday evening in question, left $17,000 of the money with her, and fled to Canada with the remainder.

The indictment charges that, while intoxicated and kept so by the defendants, they stole $8,000 from Walton, knowing it to be the property of the Pacific Express Company.

PRIZE FIGHTER FALLON KILLED.

BOSTON, April 25.—Last Tuesday evening, among the set-tos at the Bay State Athletic Club's rooms, was one of ten rounds between James Fallon and John Murray, both of Roxbury. Up to the tenth round Fallon seemed a sure winner, but in that round Murray fought fast and furious, and gave Fallon a terrific blow on the left side of the head, just above the ear. Fallon fell to the floor like a log, and all medical means were employed to bring him back to consciousness. It was a futile task, however, and Fallon was placed in a herdic and taken to his home in Roxbury.

On his residence nothing was thought of his injuries, despite the fact that he did not gain consciousness. Last evening Fallon's sister became alarmed, and sent for Dr. Cronin. After an extended examination Dr. Cronin found that a blood vessel in the left side of the brain had been ruptured, causing paralysis of the entire right side of the body.

The police were notified, and early this morning arrested Murray and William Norton of Rockingham Place. Fallon died at 10:30 to-night.

BAPTIST LADIES IN SESSION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 25.—The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Western New-York, embracing seventeen associations in cities and towns west of and including Binghamton, Syracuse, and Oswego, has been in session here for two days. The principal speaker was Miss Lucy Guinness of London, England. The officers elected to-day were: President—Mrs. E. H. Griffith, Fairport; First Vice President—Mrs. L. M. Kenyon, Buffalo; Second Vice President—Mrs. F. D. Fenner, Dryden; Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. G. Slocum, Corning; Corresponding Secretary—Miss E. P. Whiting, Leroy; Treasurer—Mrs. F. C. Buckbee, Owego. There were 250 foreign delegates present. The next meeting will be in Buffalo.

SUING A WINE COMPANY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 25.—An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Luther C. Brink to recover over $50,000 in penalties from the Hammondsport Wine Cellar Company, alleging the manufacture, selling, and offering for sale of adulterated wines, and selling, offering for sale, and manufacturing wines of a small per cent. of grape juice, and not marking and branding the packages as adulterated wine under Chapter 809 of the laws of 1887. There is great excitement at Hammondsport over the suit, and it is said other companies will be sued if this action is sustained.

AN ITALIAN FENCING CLUB.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Italian Fencing Club, for the purpose of encouraging and developing the art of Italian fencing in the United States of America, has been incorporated, with principal office in New-York City. The Trustees are: Cesare A. Barattoni, Achille Starace, Ernesto Tealdi, Costantino Talomo Rossi, and Gian Bettini di Moise, M. D.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD MURDERER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25.—A ten-year-old son of Farmer Grainger, living in a remote part of Livingston County, yesterday took an old musket, rammed in a big charge of powder and five bullets, and shot his three-year-old brother, killing him instantly.

EUROPE'S LABOR PROBLEM

BISMARCK'S IDEA OF THE DUTY OF A GOVERNMENT.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR NOT AFRAID OF THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION—MORE STRIKES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Herald* to-day publishes an interesting account of an interview with Prince Bismarck.

The Prince said that if in power he would not interfere with workmen on May Day. Neither would he display anxiety, which would only increase the aggressiveness of the agitators. Antagonism between employers and employed was a natural law and a necessity of human progress. Progress would cease should men ever become satisfied. Content was only possible either with slavery, as in Africa, or where munificent nature does not ask man to work.

He dwelt upon the need of combating socialism, the victory of which, he said, would mean government by the least intelligent. He predicted that socialism would give a deal of trouble yet. He said that a man who would yield to the present manifestation was a coward, and that it was sometimes true benevolence to shed the blood of a riotous minority in defense of a law-abiding majority. He continued:

"The first requisite in a Government is energy, not to be a time server nor to sacrifice the future to a temporary or present convenience. The firmness, indeed the fierceness, of the ruling power is a guarantee of peace at home and abroad. A Government which is yielding to the majority and retaining its authority by concessions, thus paving the way for further concessions, is in a sore strait."

He declared that May Day was not a dangerous enemy. The naming of the day for an assault need not be dreaded. It would be merely a sham fight, like that of the Salvation Army.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The porters and guards on the Great Southern and Western Railway have struck for higher wages. Traffic on the line has been brought to a complete standstill by the strike.

LONDON, April 25.—The quarrymen in Holywell, Wales, have struck for an advance in their wages.

VIENNA, April 25.—The men employed in the gas works here have given notice to their employers that they will strike in two weeks unless they are granted an increase in their wages. Though the men have as yet done no more than give the notice, the authorities have deemed it prudent to take the greatest precautions to prevent any damage whatever being done to the works. They have, therefore, placed a guard of military and police about the structures.

Orders have been given for the closing of all schools on May Day. In the manufacturing districts many of the schools will be closed to the pupils for four days, and in the meantime will be used as barracks. The Court in order to inspire confidence, will attend the usual races in the Prater. The workmen have decided to meet elsewhere. Prime Minister von Taaffe has drawn the attention of the Governors of provinces to the statuary regulations for the proclaiming of martial law.

The police of Hamburg and Altona will prohibit open-air demonstrations by the workmen on May 1.

EVEN HUMANITY OVERCOME.

LONDON, April 25.—The crew of the British bark Osseo, Capt. Davis, from Savannah Jan. 12, for Newcastle, before reported abandoned, were rescued by the British ship Highmoor, Capt. Motley, from Liverpool March 10, for Adelaide. Some of the rescued men were placed on board another vessel off Lisbon. Five of the Osseo's crew refused to proceed on the Highmoor and started in their own boat for St. Vincent, ten miles distant from the position the Highmoor was then in. They reached the island in safety, but in a starving condition. Notwithstanding their distressed state, the Portuguese authorities would give them no succor, and refused to allow them to land. The British Consul gave the men a distress order addressed to the Captain of the British steamer Buffon, from Fray Benton via St. Vincent for London, directing him to convey them to England. A statement in regard to the matter from the Consul, another from the men, and a declaration from the Captain of the Buffon have been received by the British Government.

RIVALRIES IN AFRICA.

PARIS, April 25.—Dispatches from Kotonau say the Dahomians have advanced and occupied a position only one kilometre from Porto Novo. The war ship Mesange landed fifty men to reinforce the French troops.

CAIRO, April 25.—A Coptic clerk who was an employe of Emin Bey's while Emin was at Wadelai has made a sworn deposition before Mason Bey to the effect that the revolt of Emin's forces was solely due to the discovery of Emin's plans to surrender his province to the Mahdi. Emin, according to the clerk's statement, sent three messengers to the Mahdi offering to surrender, but they were seized and stopped by Emin's officers. The revolt followed this discovery. Mason Bey considers the statement credible.

LONDON, April 25.—It is stated that Sir Francis de Winton will start for Mombassa in May to assume the direction of the affairs of the British East Africa Company. He will be accompanied by several energetic officers. The company is determined to push an expedition into the interior of Africa without delay.

A VACATION FOR RULERS.

DARMSTADT, April 25.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. The Grand Duke of Hesse and the civil and military authorities received the Emperor at the railway station, and the whole party drove to the new palace, where the Emperor was greeted by Queen Victoria and the Princesses. Afterward the Emperor proceeded to the ducal castle, and later returned to the palace and dined with the Queen and the ducal family.

PARIS, April 25.—President Carnot went from Nice to Draguignau to-day. He was warmly greeted along the route.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 25.—The report that Petit, the champion lawn tennis player of America, and Saunders, the English player, had played last Monday and Wednesday and were to play again to-day, was erroneous. The match between these two players has been fixed for May 26, 28, and 30.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 25.—The sculling race for the championship of the world, between Peter Kemp and Neil Matterson, took place to-day on the Parramatta River, and resulted in a victory for Kemp. Kemp took the lead at the start and kept it throughout the race. He won by forty lengths. His time was 21:13.

CAIRO, April 25.—The receipts of Egyptian cotton at this city this year exceed those of 1889 by nearly 500,000 cantars.

DUBLIN, April 25.—Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon *Herald*, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor for offenses committed in violation of the Coercion act.

SWINDLING A CHARITABLE ORDER.

ERIE, Penn., April 25.—A few weeks ago John Hare, a young business man of Union City, disappeared so mysteriously that it was feared he had met with foul play. His wife was aroused from her mourning this week by the discovery on the part of a neighbor that the missing man was living with another woman in Hamilton, Canada.

It has also been discovered that Hare has been guilty of forging fraudulent sick claims in the Order of Tonti, of which he was a Secretary. The young woman with whom Hare eloped had always borne an excellent reputation and was believed by her parents to be visiting relatives in Canada.

Madden Ginger Champagne
To be sold by all the leading druggists and grocers. Rossiter & Middleton, New-York Agents, 156 Franklin St.—Adv.

A GENERAL STRIKE PROBABLE.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT PITTSBURG VERY MUCH STRAINED.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—There still appears to be a possibility of a strike of the railroad yardmen and switchmen here. Not since the difficulty began, nearly two weeks ago, have the men or the company's officials been as radical in their expressions as to-day. There is a grim determination on both sides.

General Superintendent Watts of the Pennsylvania Company gave an idea of the view taken by officials when he said: "This strike movement appears to be a species of epidemic. The movement of the Chicago carpenters will no doubt spread all over the country, and if the yardmen of Pittsburg were to go out, the yardmen in other cities would probably try the same tactics. If they intend to strike, I should like to see them do so and have it over.

"It would seem that a general strike is probable. The sooner it comes the better. All the railroads have replied to the Brotherhood of the Railway Trainmen that they will make no change in the scale of wages which we drew up —18 and 19 cents an hour for brakemen and 24 and 25 for conductors."

Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declared that the companies had made no concessions and did not intend to if it could be helped.

Grand Master Downey of the Switchmen's Association left for Chicago to-night and will return next week with the thirteen members of the Supreme Council of the Federated Order of Railway Employes. This body has the final adjustment of the difficulty to consider. Mr. Downey significantly remarked that the trouble was by no means ended, and it was for the several railway Superintendents to say what the result should be.

It is said that employes all along the Pennsylvania lines are petitioning for higher wages. There seems to be general unrest. If advances are conceded in Pittsburg the company will have to increase the pay elsewhere.

This is what makes the situation serious, as Superintendent Pitcairn puts it, and this circumstance accounts for the refusal to pay the 900 yardmen of the various roads here the wages demanded. A struggle appears inevitable.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Panhandle Company, which sent its reply to-day, was the last to reject the yardmen's petition. The Allegheny

SHIELDING FLACK'S JUDGE

TWO REPUBLICANS AGREE TO THE WHITEWASHING.

FIVE MAJORITY MEMBERS OFFER A MINORITY REPORT DEMANDING BOOKSTAVER'S IMPEACHMENT.

ALBANY, April 25.—By a combination of two Republicans, Whipple of Cattaraugus and Towne of Chautauqua, with the four Democratic members, the majority report of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly exonerates Judge Henry W. Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas of the charge of conspiracy in signing the decree of divorce in the Flack case. The minority report is signed by the remaining five Republicans, and, no matter what the Assembly may ultimately do in the matter, whether it supports the report bearing the signatures of the four Democrats or the five Republicans, there can be no question in the minds of men who know the character and judicial temperament of such men as Milo M. Acker, I. Samuel Johnson, and Nevada N. Stranahan that any report signed by them is entitled to more respect, has been prepared with more justice, and founded on better law than any one approved by George W. Greene, James S. Whipple, and George E. Towne. Towne is a Chautauqua man, Whipple is from Cattaraugus, (Vedder's county,) and Greene is from Orange. Read more he said:

For a week it has been known that Mr. Whipple was holding off and that the committee was evenly divided. Whipple explained that his failure to reach any definite conclusion was due to the fact that he was ill during the early part of the investigation.

If the Assembly repudiates the Greene report, and Frederick C. Hall, the dictator, declares it will be, Judge Bookstaver will be impeached. Both reports were made a special order for next Wednesday.

The majority report, which is signed by George W. Greene of Orange, Alonzo B. Coons of Schoharie, Calvin J. Huson of Yates, and J. Henderson of Herkimer, Democrats; George E. Towne of Chautauqua and J. S. Whipple of Cattaraugus, Republicans, concludes as follows:

"Your committee find that the testimony and evidence is not sufficient to satisfy them that Judge Bookstaver was a party to or cognizant of any conspiracy to obtain a fraudulent divorce, and that the testimony does not establish that he knew his court was being used for such purpose, or that he knew that the papers upon which he granted the final decree were not in every particular regular.

"Your committee do not find upon the testimony that Judge Bookstaver committed any intentional wrong or was actuated by any corrupt motive, and that, therefore, he should not be presented for impeachment.

"Your committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the matters referred to it."

Messrs. Milo M. Acker of Steuben, I. Samuel Johnson of Wyoming, Israel T. Deyo of Broome, N. N. Stranahan of Oswego, and Rufus T. Peck of Cortland, all Republicans, signed the minority report, which is as follows:

The undersigned members of your committee dissent from the recommendations of the majority, and respectfully report as follows:

That the evidence taken before your committee conclusively establishes the following facts:

First—That on or before the 4th day of July, 1889, a decree of divorce was signed by Henry W. Bookstaver, then acting as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, in an action pending in said court, in which Mary E. Flack was plaintiff and James A. Flack was defendant, in which action Benjamin Wright appeared as attorney for the plaintiff.

Second—That on or about the 12th day of July, 1889, the judgment roll in said action was delivered, by the said Henry W. Bookstaver to the Clerk of said court, and by direction of said Judge the same was inclosed in a sealed envelope, and the following order written thereon: "Not to be opened except by order of the court"; which order was signed by said Henry W. Bookstaver.

Third—That at the time of signing said decree the said Henry W. Bookstaver knew that the summons and complaint in said action, and which formed a part of the judgment roll therein, was in fact signed by Benjamin Wright, as attorney for the plaintiff, on or after the 1st day of July, 1889, and that therefore twenty days could not have elapsed since the service of the same upon the defendant, and knew that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action or the parties thereto.

Fourth—That knowing that the summons and complaint in said action was signed by the attorney for the plaintiff on or after the 1st day of July, 1889, the said Henry W. Bookstaver did, on or prior to the 4th day of July, in said year, make and sign an order of reference, of which the following is a copy:

"At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, held at the Court House in said city on the 3d day of June, 1889.

"Present: The Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge.

Mary E. Flack against James A. Flack.

"On reading and filing the summons and complaint herein, together with due proof by the affidavit of Joseph De Camp of service of the same upon the defendant, more than twenty days since, and the affidavit of Benjamin Wright, plaintiff's attorney, that no demurrer and no answer has been put in on behalf of said defendant; now, on motion of Benjamin Wright, attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that it be referred to Joseph Meeks, Esq., counselor at law, to take proof of all the material facts alleged in the complaint and report the same, with his opinion, to this court with all convenient speed. (Ent.)

H. W. B., J. C. P."

That notwithstanding the fact that said order of reference was made and signed on or after the 2d day of July, 1889, the said Henry W. Bookstaver personally dated the same June 3, 1889; that said order of reference purported to be granted on the motion of Benjamin Wright as attorney for the plaintiff, and upon an affidavit of service made by Joseph De Camp, and an affidavit of default and of authority made by Benjamin Wright, as attorney for the plaintiff; that at the time of granting said order or reference the said Henry W. Bookstaver must have known that the action had been commenced less than three days prior to the granting of said order, and that the affidavit of Benjamin Wright was, therefore, absolutely false.

Fifth—That knowing that the said action was so commenced on or after the 1st day of July, 1889, the said Henry W. Bookstaver allowed the affidavit of service made by Joseph De Camp to be used on said motion, although purported to have been made on the 22d day of April, 1889, long before the action was commenced.

Sixth—That the said Henry W. Bookstaver, in order to make it appear that the same was made at a time other than the time when it was in fact made, inserted a false date in said order.

Seventh—That knowing that the summons, which formed a part of the judgment roll in said action, was issued on or after the 1st day of July, 1889, and that the affidavit of regularity was absolutely false and bore a false date, did on or before the 4th day of July, 1889, grant and sign a decree in said action based upon a complaint verified on the 19th day of April, 1889, on an order of reference dated June 3, 1889, on the referee's report, purporting to be sworn to June 11, 1889, on the testimony of Mary E. Flack, purporting to be taken June 14, 1889, and of Margaret Smith and of Kate Cannon, purporting to have been taken June 20, 1889, and on the referee's report dated June 20, 1889, which recited that proof was made in pursuance of an order dated June 10, 1889.

Eighth—That prior to the issuing of the summons and the signing of the complaint in said action by said Wright an action had been commenced in the name of said Mary E. Flack against her husband, James A. Flack, then the Sheriff of the County of New-York, by one Ambrose Monell, who was then the attorney and general counsel for the defendant, which action Judge Bookstaver had, on the 10th day of June, 1889, made an order of reference to Joseph Meeks, such order having been made upon the same complaint now signed by Benjamin Wright, except that the name of Ambrose Monell was then subscribed to it as attorney for the plaintiff, and upon the same affidavit of service now in the judgment roll, and which was then attached to the summons and complaint signed by Monell; that most of the papers constituting the judgment roll in the action apparently conducted by Benjamin Wright had been before Judge Bookstaver on the first or second day of June upon application for judgment in the action commenced by Monell, at which time Judge Bookstaver had refused to grant the application upon the ground as stated by him in the following language: "I cannot sign a decree in that case with Mr. Monell's name appearing as the attorney for the plaintiff. Every one knows that he is Sheriff Flack's attorney"; that upon this statement Joseph Meeks, the referee, took the papers to Benjamin Wright, where the summons was removed and a new one substituted signed by Benjamin Wright and falsely dated April 19, 1889, the name of Ambrose Monell erased from the complaint and the name of Benjamin Wright written in the place thereof, leaving the affidavit of service attached thereto; that said Wright then made a false affidavit of default and as to regularity, the jurat of which was at first dated on said 2d day of July, and then changed so as to appear to have been made on the 22d day of May; that these papers were presented to Judge Bookstaver either within a few days of June 3, within a few days thereafter and a new order of reference was immediately granted to the same referee, which was falsely dated June 3, 1889.

We cannot resist the conclusion that at the time of granting this order of reference Judge Bookstaver must have known that the papers before him were substantially the same papers which had just been before him and refused to sign upon them as attorney, and that the affidavit of Benjamin Wright was therefore false; nor can we come to any other conclusion than that Judge Bookstaver directed or allowed the affidavit of regularity, upon which it proceeded and entered on the motion of Monell, and which formed a part of the records of the court, to be removed and another one purporting to have been granted on the motion of Benjamin Wright to be substituted in its place.

Whether or not Judge Bookstaver was a party to the criminal conspiracy of which other persons connected with these transactions have been convicted, whether or not he aided or abetted in the commission of the various crimes of perjury, forgery, and injury to public records, which were permitted in this case, his conduct constitutes a reckless and wanton violation of law, of his constitutional oath of office, of his official duty, prejudicial to public interests and private rights, a scandal and reproach upon the administration of justice, and a shield and encouragement to crimes and the granting of a fraudulent divorce possible.

Under a long line of precedents such acts have been uniformly held to be impeachable offenses.

Your committee, after mature consideration and deliberation upon the testimony, and with a full realization of our responsibility and duty, believing that the evidence adduced before us contains sufficient to make it proper that said Judge should be placed on trial before the court of impeachment, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Henry W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, be and he is hereby impeached of high and corrupt conduct in office and for high crimes and misdemeanors.

RECOGNIZING EDITOR HAM.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 25.—Gov. Boies, after having had the tender of private Secretary twice refused by Democrats who did not sought the appointment, has finally tendered it to one of the three original candidates, Mr. Clifford D. Ham, son of H. M. Ham, editor of the Dubuque Herald. It is understood that Mr. Ham will accept and will drive from the city charge of his cronies May 1.

THE NEW LAW FOR RECORDING AND INDEXING LAND INSTRUMENTS.

The amendments which have been made in the act adopted by the Legislature last year providing for recording and indexing instruments affecting land in the city of New-York according to city blocks or other limited areas are not of a nature materially to change the law. The Tax Commissioners are given more latitude in fixing the boundaries of the sections, eight of which, however, must be below the Harlem River. The Harlem Ship Canal is substituted for the river as a boundary between sections. Some latitude is given as to the size and form of blocks north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on Manhattan Island, where some of the property has not been laid out in blocks.

Another amendment establishes the sections and blocks as actually laid down on the new land map as the divisions by which notice is to be given under the act. Fractions of blocks, it is also provided, may be comprised in one block number.

The act as amended goes into effect Jan. 1, 1891. The Board of Taxes is to provide a map by blocks and sections, the map in its twenty-six pages covering the entire city. It is to be filed with the Register of Deeds, upon whom devolves the task of preparing the proper index books. The map is now in readiness. Bids for the contract of issuing the map books are soon to be asked for. The preparation of the map will cost about $10,000. It is expected that copies will be sold at reasonable prices, and will prove of great assistance to those persons interested in real estate.

The object of the change in the system in use at the Register's office, as explained by Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead, who has earnestly advocated the new order of things for a long time, is twofold. It is desired to make titles secure and to enhance the value of property. A good system, he holds, will increase the value of real estate in this city by at least 5 per cent, or about $100,000,000.

"The act is based on the principle," he says, "that to secure titles areas of search must have fixed boundaries, adopted by statute for that purpose, with reference to the rule requiring indexing under these areas. New-York has outgrown the old county system in which the counties having fixed boundaries served as areas of search. There are 10,000 deeds and as many mortgages recorded yearly in the city of New-York. The problem was to settle the way of getting at the papers with the least difficulty and the greatest certainty. So we came to smaller districts with fixed boundaries. Each block in a district has a fixed number."

Great advantages are claimed for the block over the lot system. It is declared to be simpler, more certain, and less expensive. Under the old method the law provides that certain forms shall be observed to prevent fraud in transfers. There must be a seal affixed, there must be a witness or an acknowledgment, a consideration must be expressed, and in certain cases there must be a bond. The chances are great that some mistake may be made, resulting in much trouble and consultation. The new system aims to accomplish this. If a paper gets on the record the transfer is good, provided a fair consideration is shown to have been given. It is applying the principles of equity to land transactions.

While the new order of things applies only to the Register's office, its advocates hope to see it eventually in operation in all municipal offices to which it can be applied. Were it in force in all these offices, it is declared, there would be a reduction in the expense to the public of $300,000 a year. As it is, the present measure was not passed without meeting strong opposition from persons interested in maintaining the existing system and its revenues from fees.

KEMMLER'S DEATH CHAMBER.

HOW THE ELECTRIC CURRENT IS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO HIS BODY.

By the Associated Press.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 25.—The career of William Kemmler is gradually approaching an end. He fully realizes his position, and intends to meet his fate unflinchingly.

The arrangements for his execution are nearly completed. The death chamber is about 17 feet wide by 25 feet long, and is dimly lighted by two small iron-grated windows about four feet above the floor, from which a view of the main entrance of the prison can be obtained.

Between the windows on the east wall is a long board about 10 feet in length and 3½ or 4 feet high. On this board are arranged mechanical appliances for testing, measuring, and governing the death-dealing current. At the left is a common electric push button, which communicates with the dynamo room and is used for signaling.

Next on the right is a Cardrews voltmeter, a long, narrow, black-walnut box containing coiled wire and surmounted by a gauge which registers the electrical force in volts. Another box, to the right and narrow, on the right and contains reducing coil to diminish the force of the electricity before it enters the voltmeter or the lamp box on the right.

Between the reducer and the voltmeter is a small switch to turn the current off and on the meter. The lamp box contains twenty-four sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps, and shows when the current is on and running steadily.

Then come two switches, one for short circuiting the current, the other the fatal switch which carries the current to the wires connecting with the body of the condemned man. Two wires at the top connect with a dynamo 1,000 feet away, and in the north wing of the prison. One of the wires at the bottom will be connected with the metal cap to be worn on the head, and the other will be adjusted to the base of Kemmler's spine.

At present these two wires remain dangling from the ceiling. They will be attached to a board three feet square fastened to the ceiling, which is already in position and which is directly over the spot where the chair is to be placed.

A CLOUDBURST AT GAINESVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A special from Gainesville, Texas, to the *Post-Dispatch* says it has been raining almost constantly since last Monday night, and at 8 o'clock last night a cloudburst struck the city, lasting four hours, deluging the town and county to the depth of several feet. The water ran in great rivers through the streets, in many places three feet deep. A small creek left its banks and swept away numerous small dwellings.

The fire alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock, and the department and hundreds of people turned out and helped in rescuing families residing on the low lands along the creek. The loss to property will run up into the thousands. The whole country is deluged and crops are certainly ruined.

A railroad train is water-bound six miles south of Gainesville, and the passengers have to be rescued in boats.

TWO KINGS AND ONE TO DRAW TO.

"You've got a pair of Kings, now, what are you going to do with them?" said Judge Moore, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday to Clerk York, as two men of that name were arraigned.

"Here's another one he can draw to, your Honor," said Gen. Horatio C. King, who was present and appreciated the judicial humor.

This provoked a good deal of merriment, which was increased when it was discovered that the two Kings in Clerk York's hand were mixed up. One of them had been indicted, and against the other there was no charge. It was the innocent King that was called on to plead and the indicted King that was about to be discharged. The mistake was quickly rectified, and Clerk York suggested that there be a new deal. And there was.

MR. GET CHOW WAS NOT AT HOME.

It has been suspected that a large amount of opium has been smuggled into this city recently, and yesterday several special Treasury agents began a hunt for the contraband stuff. They raided 19 Pell Street in a search for one Get Chow. They didn't find Get Chow, but they discovered $500 worth of opium on which no duty had been paid. Some from Panama, it was seized, and it is expected that more will be found in a few days.

NAVAL ITEMS FROM KEY WEST.

The North Atlantic squadron has almost finished its Winter's drills and target practice and is ready for sea. The Galena, Dolphin, and Kearsarge spent five days at sea in squadron evolutions, returning to Key West April 15.

The Yantic, after consuming a fortnight in repairs, left port with them, intending to take part in the manœuvres, but she broke down the second day, and returned to Key West the next. Just as she let go her anchor her Surgeon, Dr. McSorley, died of pneumonia, contracted by being chilled on the night of April 7. He was a very popular and promising officer, and his sudden and untimely death casts gloom over the whole station. On the day he died a letter was received containing the information that he had fallen heir to $180,000.

The Yantic has been dyed with by the Admiral. She is undergoing repairs, and the other vessels are her best speed under steam (when she can go at all) is only four knots. She was two weeks going from Key Tortugas to Key West. She will be ready for sea on the 20th, and will go to New-York immediately. April 17, and it is generally believed she will go out of commission. She is bringing with the short-time men and the navy cadets going to Annapolis for examination.

Admiral Gherardi arrived in Spanish city Wednesday April 15. He will proceed to sea on April 28 with his squadron, bound for Rio via the New-Providence Channel. The Atlanta, which he has been using as his flagship, will be left here by the Admiral, as he expects the Baltimore to join him about May 10. Thence the ships will visit the other Haytian ports, allow themselves to call at the New-York ports May 25 during the Centennial. It is expected that the Galena will then go out of commission, as she was only repaired in August, 1888, to last six months, and her boilers are in very bad condition.

What is to become of the Galena is the question. All the new cruisers are scheduled for the summer manœuvres and one knows. She will be much out of place in such company as a sailing ship of war would be in Paris. The Galena is a wooden steamer, and in Europe, since the last naval review, is regarded as a grand, historic name and relic.

THE LAST OF THE STUD DISPOSED OF AT AUCTION.

ALL THE STALLIONS AND THE BEST BROOD MARES BOUGHT FOR THE NEW BELLE MEADE STUD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—Concluding today with the sale of seventy-nine head for $108,200, an average of $1,344, the Belle Meade sterling passes into history as the greatest sale of horses of any breed yet held in Tennessee. The weather to-day was threatening and once rain interrupted proceedings, but this did not damp the enthusiasm of the 800 horsemen, breeders, and turfmen present, who eagerly bid on the stock sold. Those that changed hands to-day consisted of seventy-six brood mares and three stallions, the former bringing an average of $853, selling for a total of $48,700. The stallions sold for a total of $56,500, an average of $18,833. Enquirer and Great Tom were not sold, the managers of the sale refusing to allow them to be put on, after the crowd had shown its disposition and their value by bidding $40,000. This was owing to their advanced years. Gen. Jackson said he would take them himself at that price, keep them until their death, and then lay their bones beside those of Vandal, Bonnie Scotland, and other dead heroes of Belle Meade. The bidding for Luke Blackburn and Iroquois was lively and the latter was only secured for the new Belle Mead Stud by Gen. Jackson's paying more money for him than any thoroughbred horse ever sold for under the hammer in America for breeding purposes. The bidder for him was George Wheelock, the bookmaker who was supposed to be acting for Lucky Baldwin, while Reuben Payne of Knoxville, Tenn., was the contending bidder for Luke Blackburn.

When Capt. Kidd's hammer fell at the twenty-five-hundred-dollar bid for the sire horse, Bramble, the old Belle Meade passed out of existence. During the early days of the sale the yearlings, 100 animals sold brought an average of $1,000, the total amount realized for this noted stud being $199,525. Details of the sale are as follows:

STALLIONS.

Luke Blackburn, b. h., 13 years, by Bonnie Scotland-Nevada, by Lexington; W. H. Jackson	$20,000
Iroquois, br. h., 18, by Leamington-Maggie B.	
B., by Australian; W. H. Jackson	34,000
Bramble, b. h., 16, by Bonnie Scotland-Ivy Lead, by Australian; W. H. Jackson	2,500

BROOD MARES.

Bay Blake, b. m., 6, by Tom Bowling-Patty, by Tipperary, (with colt by Iroquis;) J. T. Wheeler	
Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.	900
Bridesmaid, ch. m., 10, by Bonnie Scotland-Mozelle, by Jack Malone, (in foal to Great Tom;) J. B. Prather, Maryville, Mo.	525
Bonnie Meade, b. m., 13, by Bonnie Scotland-Talinia, by Planet, (with colt at side, by Iroquois;) W. H. Jackson, Belle Meade Stud	1,700
Balladona, blk. m., 93, by Brown Dick-Anodyne, by Albion; C. Mueller, Kingsley, Iowa	75
Charity, b. m., 10, by Lever-Titania, by Lexington, (with colt at side, by Luke Blackburn;) J. T. Wheeler	1,100
Castilla, b. m., 10, by King Alfonso-Bay Flower, by Lexington, (with colt at side, by Iroquois;) W. H. Jackson	1,100
Canteles, ch. m., 5, by Kaskaskia-Springlet, by Australian; J. T. Wheeler	675
Colossa, b. m., 21, by Colossus-Rurica, by Ruric; J. B. Evans, Mattoon, Texas	425
Daisy Hoey, ch. c., 12, by Tipperary-Sarony, by Lexington, (in foal to Bramble;) J. T. Wheeler	525
Duchess, br. m., 9, by Kingfisher-Lady Blessington, by Eclipse, (in foal to Bramble;) W. H. Jackson	1,100
Duchess, br. m., 18, by Leamington-Moriscoe, by Lexington, (with colt at side, by Great Tom;) W. H. Jackson	1,000
Ermegarde, b. m., 23, by Lightning-Sister to Rufie, by Sovereign; J. H. Wick, Hopkinsville, Ky.	100
Enamel, b. m., 13, by Enquirer-Lucy O., by Luke Blackburn; W. H. Jackson	725
Enslinge, ch. m., 6, by Enquirer-Wire Grass, by Jack Malone; J. B. Ewing	650
Environment, b. m., 15, by Enquirer-Rebel mare, by Rebel, (with colt at side by Bramble;) J. B. Ewing	775
Edna Earl, b. m., 14, by Breakfast-Electra, by Jack Malone, (with colt at side by Iroquois;) J. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	850
Endurance, br. f., 3, by Enquirer-Analine, by Jack Malone; J. S. Ewing	300
Fanny Hastingly, b. m., 18, by Hunter's Lexington-Julia Mastingly, by John Morgan, (with colt at side by Iroquois;) J. T. Wheeler	750
Gossip, br. m., 13, by Leamington-Hesperia Welch, by Colton, (with colt at side by Bramble;) W. H. Jackson	650
Grace Norton, b. m., 12, by Glenelg-Moriscoli, by Lexington; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.	700
Guidesman, ch. m., 7, by Hindoo-Belle of the Meade, by Bonnie Scotland, (in foal to Lady Blackburn;) J. S. Ewing	850
Ina Blonde, b. f., 2, by Iroquois-Blondina, by Bonnie Scotland, (in foal to Benjamin	500
Janet Norton, b. m., 18, by Lexington-Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, (with filly at side by Bramble;) B. F. Chochville, Richland Stud, Tennessee	850
Juanita, b. m., 20, by Jack Malone-Monica, by Sovereign, (in foal to Iroquois;) J. T. Wheeler	150
Jacquet, ch. m., 20, by Jack Malone-Daisy Derby, by O'Meara; J. T. Wheeler	150
Lucerne, b. f., 4, by Luke Blackburn-Wire Grass, by Jack Malone, (in foal to Enquirer;) S. B. Grumbaugh, Hopkinsville, Ky.	525
Lovebelle, b. m., 10, by Lever-Columbus, by Colossus; J. T. Wheeler	100
Lady Linders, ch. m., 18, by Australian-Lisdora, by Lexington, (in foal to Bramble or Pierino;) F. Keller	125
Maud Ward, b. m., 4, by Springbok-Annie Love, by Glenelg, (with colt at side, by Luke Blackburn;) W. H. Jackson	1,025
Miss Bramble, b. m., 5, by Great Tom-Bonnie Isabella, by Bonnie Scotland, with colt at side, by Enquirer;) W. H. Jackson	900
Madeira, ch. m., 20, by Jack Malone-Woodbine, by Lexington, (in foal to Great Tom;) M. P. Hathaway, Owensborough, Ky.	175
Melita, ch. m., 15, by Muggins-Johnette, by Austerlitz; W. H. Jackson	800
Morella, ch. m., 10, by Jack Malone-Gaselle, by Albion; W. H. Jackson	400
Marchioness, b. m., 14, by Monarchist-Hellotrope, by Knight of St. George; J. T. Wheeler	450
Marion, b. m., 15, by Bonnie Scotland-Marie, by Australian; G. M. Pogg, Nashville, Tenn.	850
Mignonette, ch. m., 21, by Jack Malone-Blondie, by Commodore, (with colt at side, by Great Tom;) C. Mueller	350
Miss Harding, ch. m., 9, by Great Tom-Melita, by Muggins, (in foal to Luke Blackburn;) W. H. Jackson	1,000
Mythology, b. f., 3, by Bertram-Myopia, by Macaroon; S. Young	500
Mignonette, br. m., 11, by Jack Malone-Nobia, by Athlone, (with filly at side, by Great Tom;) J. T. Wheeler	1,300
Ogarita, ch. m., 5, by Great Tom-Sue Wynne, by Vandal, (with filly at side, by Iroquois;) G. M. Pogg	1,100
Orphan Girl, ch. m., 19, by Muggins, out of a sister by Lexington, (with filly at side, by Iroquois;) W. H. Jackson	750
Pizaffre, ch. m., 11, by Enquirer-Molly Rogers, by Sovereign, (in foal to Bramble;) W. H. Jackson	750
Pansy Blossom, br. f., 3, by Bramble-Pansy, by Glenelg; E. Leigh, Lexington, Ky.	425
Queen of the West, b. m., 26, by Bonnie Scotland-Lida, by Mariner; S. W. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.	75
Rebel Maid, blk. m., 20, by Rebel-Otto, by Mesmon; J. De Morbie, Nashville, Tenn.	875
Rosa Bonheur, b. m., 7, by Rosebrough-Lizzie Buckden, (with colt at side, by Enquirer;) B. Ewing	600
Silver Maid, br. m., 15, by Bonnie Scotland-Monica, by Spendall, (with colt at side, by Iroquois;) W. H. Jackson	1,800
Satinet, ch. m., 16, by Bonnie Scotland-Sadowa, by Jack Malone, (with colt at side, by Iroquois;) W. H. Jackson	1,400
Sue Walton, ch. m., 24, by Jack Malone-Wenonah, by Captain Edge; S. Nichols, Nashville	25
Secret, b. m., 11, by Pinsloo-Mystery, by Australian; W. H. Jackson	1,500
Sammy, b. m., 12, by Saxon-Black Bonny, by Bonnie Scotland; W. H. Jackson	800
Stella McCarthy, ch. m., 10, by ———	
Stamboul, ch. m., 9, by Jeff Davis, (with filly by Great Tom;) T. Mabewell, Lexington, Ky.	1,525
Sarrie Mac, ch. ta., 14, by John Morgan-Hellotrope, by Meteor; W. H. Jackson	350
Strange Grace, ch. m., 17, by Jack Malone-Edie Crowe, by Albion; W. H. Jackson	400
Spree, b. m., 18, by John Morgan-Sue Walton, by Jack Malone; S. Pillor, Nashville, Tenn.	50
Terlberg, b. f., 3, by Great Tom-Bonnie Belle, by Bonnie Scotland, (with filly, by Voltigeur); J. T. Wheeler	650
Theodora, ch. m., 9, by Great Tom-Dora, by Australian; J. T. Wheeler	900
Tattoo, ch. m., 9, by Great Tom-Sparrowgrass, by Jack Malone; W. H. Jackson	900
Tidalish, ch. m., 10, by Saint-Mazourka, by Lexington; C. J. Hamlin	275
Tommie Belle, b. f., 3, by Great Tom-Bonnie Belle, by Bonnie Scotland; J. B. Ewing	550
Tessie, ch. m., 10, by Great Tom-Sallie, by Lexington; J. T. Wheeler	900
Tomboy, ch. m., 10, by Great Tom-Enquire, by Brown Dick; W. H. Jackson	1,000
Tullahoma, b. m., 10, by Great Tom-Rink Bonny, by Bonnie Scotland, (with colt by Luke Blackburn;) W. H. Jackson	2,000
Touch-Me-Not, ch. m., 10, by Great Tom-Woodbine, by Lexington; W. H. Jackson	2,500
Topflight, br. m., 10, by Great Tom-Vesperlight, by Childe Harold; W. H. Jackson	800
Todtz, b. m., 6, by Great Tom-Bonny Blaska, by Bonnie Scotland, (with colt by Bramble;) J. T. Wheeler	575
Tarantula, b. m., 9, by Great Tom-Talinah, by Planet, (with colt by Bramble;) W. H. Jackson	1,500
Vanilla, b. m., 19, by Vandal-Nubia, by Albion; W. H. Jackson	175
Vintage Time, b. m., 9, by Great Tom-Highland Fling, by Vandal; W. H. Jackson	1,300
Vanilla, ch. m., 21, by Jack Malone-Canella, by Highlander; J. T. Wheeler	600
Valetian, br. m., 12, by Vandal-Nubia, by Albion, (with colt by Bramble;) W. H. Jackson	1,000
Variety, b. m., 5, by Vandal-Delusion, by John Morgan, (with filly by Enquirer;) S. H. Barrett, Nashville	800
Wire Grass, ch. m., 17, by Jack Malone-Lisa Lewis, by Whirlwind, (with filly by Iroquois;) G. M. Pogg	700

DECLINE IN BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

No news has been received yesterday by merchants with Brazilian connections concerning the rumored Cabinet crisis in the new republic. An indication of an unsettled feeling there was conveyed in the reported decline of exchange. The quotations published by William E. Grace & Co. yesterday were 20 days sight, 20 9-16d. Exchange on London was quoted at 21¾.

KNOWS SHERIFF DAVIS CREATES A SHORTAGE IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Astonishment was on every face in Newark to-day when it was announced with some degree of reliability that Col. E. W. Davis, the Under Sheriff of Essex County, was missing.

Inquiries put on foot brought the startling explanation that his disappearance was due to a shortage in his accounts. Col. Davis is one of the best-known Republicans in the county. He had friends everywhere, and has exerted a marked influence in the drift of local political affairs. He served in the civil war as a volunteer and had become a Colonel before the close of hostilities. He has held the office of Under Sheriff through all changes of politics since the war. His salary is $5,000 per year, which is larger than that of any other Under Sheriff in the State. He lived pleasantly with his wife, daughter, and sister on Lincoln Street, and was thought to be living within his means.

He was last at his desk on Monday afternoon, when he told Sheriff E. W. Davis that he desired to be away Tuesday, and the Sheriff agreed to attend to the regular Tuesday sales for him in his absence. When he failed to put in an appearance Wednesday morning the Sheriff presumed that he had extended his vacation. Thursday he was still absent, and his sister and brother-in-law became alarmed at the effort to conceal about him. They said that he had not been at home since Tuesday morning, and a letter they had received from him contained the information that he might never return.

The Sheriff's apprehensions were aroused, and he began an investigation of the Under Sheriff's accounts, soon to discover that there was a deficiency. He is still engaged in the examination, but has not gone far enough to estimate the probable amount of the defalcation. He told one reporter who questioned him that it was more than $1,000. To another he said that he did not think it would exceed $2,000. The street rumor represents it as reaching $10,000.

At Col. Davis's home but little information was accessible. It had been reported that a letter had been received Wednesday from him, dated in Brooklyn. Miss Davis refused to disclose the contents of the letter, but she was satisfied, she said, that he would soon return. The Under Sheriff's friends think that he allowed himself to become too convivial, and that when he is ready to return he will make his appearance in Newark again and straighten everything out.

It is said in Newark to-night that Col. Davis's deficiency may reach $20,000. The several Sheriffs whom he has served are fearful that their accounts were tampered with by him. He has charge now of the business left over from Sheriff Brown's term. It is believed that a big deficiency has driven the Colonel to flight.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BALTIMORE IN MAY.

The seventeenth National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in Baltimore, Md., from May 14 to 21. To obtain and to diffuse information respecting benevolent, charitable, penal, and reformatory work is the object of the conference. It has no legislative or executive power and does not formally express any united opinion upon the subjects discussed. Officers of societies interested in the subjects taken up by the conference, members of Boards of State Charities, and others interested in the work are invited to attend the meetings.

On Wednesday evening, May 14, the visitors will be welcomed by the Mayor of Baltimore, and the President will make his annual address. Reports from States will be received on Thursday, and "Pauperism, Indoor and Outdoor Relief" and "Juvenile Delinquents" will be discussed. The subjects to be taken up on Friday are: "Immigration," "Charity Organization," and "Organized Charity as Tested by Emergencies," such as the disasters at Johnstown and at Lynn. "Feeble Hospitals" and "Training Schools for Nurses" will be the subjects for discussion on Saturday.

The conference sermon will be preached on Sunday morning, and that evening there will be a public meeting in the interest of prison reform. State Boards of Charities will report on Monday. "Dependent Children" will be the subject for the evening meeting. "The Care of the Insane," "The Commitment and Detention of the Insane," "Prisons and Prison Discipline," and "The Care of the Feeble-Minded" will be taken up in order on the following days. On Wednesday evening the farewell meeting will be held.

Johns Hopkins University has offered the use of Levering Hall for meetings of the conference. Gov. Jackson of Maryland and Gov. Campbell of Ohio are expected to be present. Satisfactory arrangements for railroad fares and hotel accommodations have been made.

Dr. A. G. Byers of Columbus, Ohio, is President of the conference. The Vice Presidents are the Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch of Indianapolis, Ind.; John Ware and W. P. Letchworth, Boston, Mass.; Oscar Craig of Rochester, N. Y., and Wm. O'Reilly of Toronto, Canada. Dr. Byers, the Right Rev. George D. Gillespie of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Andrew E. Elmore of Fort Howard, Wis.; Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia, and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt of Albany make up the Executive Committee. John M. Glenn, 12 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, is Secretary of the local Committee of Arrangements.

FOR DRAMATISTS AND ACTORS.

TWO SOCIETIES FILE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 25.—Dramatists and actors succeed in getting recognition to-day. Two societies composed of these classes of toilers were incorporated. The American Dramatic Authors' Society in its certificate states that the objects and nature of the business for which the corporation is to be formed is to advance and promote the interests of writers for the stage in America.

The Directors for the first year are Charles Barnard, T. W. King, William Gill, Herbert Hall Winslow, and Howard P. Taylor. The principal office is in New-York. The certificate is signed by Charles Barnard, Bronson Howard, Alfred Thompson, William Gill, Howard T. Taylor, Robert Fraser, Leander Richardson, T. W. King, Arthur Wallack, Herbert Hall Winslow, and W. H. Sidley-Brown.

The second society exists under the title of "The Lotos Amateur Athletic Association of America of the city of New-York." The particular business and object of the society is to encourage all manly sports, to promote physical culture, and to engender social intercourse among its members. The Trustees, Directors, or managers are Burr Mellnotah, De Wolf Hopper, J. Whitaker Rosenthal, Hugh Arthur Brady, W. Sanger, William Hoey, Clay M. Greene, Digby Bell, Frank Lane, John Drew, William H. Crane, and Charles W. Thomas. The society proposes to carry on its business and to have its office situated in New-York City.

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

About a dozen sportsmen were present at the live-bird tournament on the grounds of the Clairemont Shooting Association yesterday. The birds flew well and the scores were unusually good. American Association rules governed; twelve-bore guns at twenty-eight and ten-bore guns at thirty yards' rise. The events were all sweepstakes.

First Event, Seven Entries at $2 each; Four Birds—Class and Rose tied for first, 4 killed; Davenport, Lindsley, Fisher, and Liddy second, 3 killed; Quimby third, 2 killed.

Second Event, Same Conditions and Entries.—Quimby, Davenport, Lindsley, Fisher, and Liddy tied for first place, 4 killed; Rose second, 3 killed; Class third, 2 killed.

Third Event, Conditions the Same, Winners Shot Off for First Place in Last Event.—Quimby won; he also was first in this event, 4 killed; Davenport, Lindsley, and Fisher tied for second, 3 killed; Class and Liddy third, 2 killed.

Fourth Event, Entrance $3.50; Four Birds, Eight Entries.—Lindsley, Class, and Miller first, 4 killed; Quimby, Davenport, Fisher, and Liddy second, 3 killed; Rose third, 2 killed.

Fifth Event, Entrance $7; Nine Birds, Nine Entries.—Quimby first, 8 killed; Lindsley, Miller, Collins, and C. M. Hedden second, 7 killed; Liddy and Class third, 6 killed.

Sixth Event, Entrance $5; Five Birds, Eight Entries.—Quimby, Lindsley, Collins, C. M. Hedden, and Miller first, 5 killed; Hunt second, 4 killed; Class third, 3 killed.

Seventh Event, Conditions Same as Preceding.—Same winners of first, 4 killed; Simpson and Class second, 3 killed; Hunt third, 2 killed.

Eighth Event, Same Conditions, Two

RACING AT LINDEN PARK

CAPTAIN WAGENER WINS THE SPECIAL PURSE FOR YOUNGSTERS.

SALISBURY, KENWOOD, KING VOLT, YOUNG DUKE, ZULU, AND SPARLING WIN THE SIX OTHER RACES.

Rain didn't prevent the usual crowd from assembling at the Linden Park race course yesterday to see the trials of speed between the thoroughbreds. It was hard to discover any falling off, in fact, which was a most agreeable surprise to the management. But it was a disastrous day for the backers of the horses, Kenwood being the only favorite to reward his backers by winning. That was in the second race, after the entire Guttenberg contingent had "gone broke" by backing Blue Rock to win the opening race. Salisbury, who was a strong second choice, had a bit the best of the start, and was never headed, as Bergen, riding Blue Rock, had waited a bit too long to make his run, probably underestimating Salisbury's speed for a finish.

The great race of the day was the last one, a five-eighths of a mile dash for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added, a race given in addition to the regular ones on the programme so that patrons should have full measure of sport. Eclipse, with Garrison in the saddle, was a lively favorite, with Terrifier second choice and Captain Wagener, the good South Carolina colt, the third choice. Captain Wagener showed how very good a colt he is by going out and winning the race with very little trouble by four lengths from Eclipse, who in turn beat Terrifier by three lengths. The latter came very strong at the end, as usual, and confirmed people in their belief that when it comes to races at three-quarters of a mile, with a good, hustling jockey up, Terrifier is going to bother almost any two-year-old yet seen to beat him.

The other races were mostly runaway affairs, the victors winning quite handily. "Father Bill" Daly had one of his surprise-party affairs for the public in the third race at a mile and a sixteenth, King Volt, at 8 to 1, won from the favorite, Silleck, in very handy fashion. The latter ran in M. T. Downing's colors for the first time, Downing having bought him out of a selling race from Daly on Thursday. The Brighton Beach crowd of plungers fared as badly in the fourth race as the Guttenbergers had in the first, for they had backed Gloster very heavily and lost all their money when Young Duke captured the race with very little effort.

The fifth race had among its starters Moonstone, and Morris, a stable boy, was first announced as the jockey. The odds against him began to lengthen, and the judges ordered Morris down, and put Littlefield up in his place. But Littlefield could not make him win, Zulu capturing the race, with Moonstone second and Mattie Looram third.

Details of the day's racing and betting are given in the following tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:50¼.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Salisbury, aged, by Stonehenge-Julietta, 124 pounds.....(Doane) 1
G. Walbaum's b. c. Blue Rock, 4, 121.....(Bergen) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Homeopathy, 107.....(Littlefield) 3

Red Elm, 124; Express, 113; Osceola, 119; Sam Morse, 110; Little Monarch, 99; Gold Fish, 121; Emily Carter, 79, and Laramie, 96, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 7 to 5; Salisbury, 8 to 5; Sam Morse, 12 to 1; Little Monarch and Homeopathy, 15 to 1 each; Emily Carter, 30 to 1; Red Elm, Express and Osceola, 50 to 1 each; Laramie, 100 to 1; Gold Fish, 200 to 1.

For place—Against Blue Rock, 1 to 2; Salisbury, 3 to 5; Sam Morse, 3 to 1; Homeopathy, 4 to 1; Little Monarch, 5 to 1; Emily Carter, 10 to 1; Red Elm, Express, and Osceola, 20 to 1 each; Laramie, 40 to 1; Gold Fish, 80 to 1.

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:27¾.

G. Walbaum's b. c. Kenwood, by Falsetto-Katie Creel, 115 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Cotton & Boyle's b. c. Architect, 110.(F. Littlefield) 2
J. H. McCormick's b. f. Bessie K., 110.....(Flynn) 3

Joe Levy, 115, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, 2 to 5; Architect and Go Lucky, 6 to 1 each; Bessie K., 7 to 1.

For place—Kenwood barred; against Architect and Go Lucky, 6 to 5 each; Bessie K., 2 to 1.

Won by six lengths; eight between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53¾.

W. C. Daly's b. g. King Volt, 5 years, by King Ernest-Revolt, 95 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
M. T. Downing's ch. g. Silleck, 4, 106.....(Bergen) 2
L. Stewart's ch. f. by Spindthrift-Maggie, 90.....(Snedeker) 3

My Fellow, 115, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against My Fellow, 10 to 11; Silleck, 3 to 5; King Volt, 6 to 1; Maggie U. filly, 15 to 1.

For place—Against My Fellow, 1 to 5; Silleck, 1 to 2; King Volt, even money; Maggie U. filly, 2 to 1.

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A free Welter handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

P. J. Flinn's b. g. Young Duke, aged, by Duke of Magenta-Hortense, 135 pounds...(W. Fitzpatrick) 1
M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 122.....(Doane) 2
E. McAvoy's b. g. Esan, 4, 125.....(Garrison) 3

Louise, 110, and Dochart, 111, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Gloster, 7 to 5; Young Duke, 2 to 1; Esan, 6 to 5; Louise, 5 to 1; Dochart, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Gloster, 2 to 5; Young Duke and Esan, 4 to 5 each; Louise, even money; Dochart, 20 to 1.

Won by five lengths; ten between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11¾. No bid for the winner.

G. W. Poole's b. m. Zulu, 4 years, by Warwick-Zingarella, 95 pounds.....(Penny) 1
Bradford Stable's ch. g. Moonstone, 5, 106..(Flynn) 2
P. Halpin's b. h. Mattie Looram, 5, 107.....(Bender) 3

Jim Gray, 111; Rose, 93; Gyda, 103; Lemon Blossom, 97; Veveay, 102; Frank Wheeler, 94; America, 95; He, 108, and Foxhill, 106, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Jim Gray, Mattie Looram, and Moonstone, 3 each; Zulu, 4 to 1; He and Foxhill, 8 to 1 each; America, 15 to 1; Lemon Blossom and Gyda, 20 to 1 each; Frank Wheeler, Rose, and Veveay, 60 to 1 each.

For place—Against Jim Gray, Moonstone, and Mattie Looram, even money each; Zulu, 8 to 5; He and Foxhill, 3 to 1 each; America, 6 to 1; Lemon Blossom and Gyda, 8 to 1 each; Frank Wheeler, Rose, and Veveay, 20 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:47½. No bid for the winner.

F. H. McCormick's b. g. Sparling, 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lucy Wallace, 105 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
M. J. Daly's b. h. King Idle, 5, 95.....(F. Doane) 2
M. T. Donovan's b. h. Prodigal, 6, 106.....(Clayton) 3

Burnside, 94; Futurity, 107; Monmouth, 107, and Futurity, 107; Monmouth, 107, and Big Brown Jug, 126, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Prodigal, 7 to 5; Sparling, 2 to 1; King Idle, 5 to 1; Larchmont and Clay Stockton, 10 to 1 each; Monmouth, 15 to 1; Burnside, 30 to 1; Futurity, 100 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 1,000 to 1.

For place—Against Prodigal, 1 to 2; Sparling, 3 to 5; Larchmont and King Idle, 3 to 1 each; Clay Stockton, 4 to 1; Monmouth, 6 to 1; Burnside, 8 to 1; Futurity, 30 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 200 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

D. McCoy's ch. g. Captain Wagener, by Great Tom-Sadie McNairy, 118 pounds.....(J. Slack) 1
Bennett & Warn's b. c. Eclipse, 121.....(Garrison) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. c. Terrifier, 121.....(F. Littlefield) 3

Adventurer, 118; Pestilence, 113, and Tendency filly, 115, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Eclipse, even money; Terrifier, 2½ to 1; Captain Wagener, 4 to 1; Tendency filly, 12 to 1; Pestilence, 25 to 1; Adventurer, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Eclipse, 2 to 5; Terrifier, 1 to 2; Captain Wagener, even money; Tendency filly, 4 to 1; Pestilence, 7 to 1; Adventurer, 20 to 1.

Won by four lengths; three between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

Though the number of entries is somewhat smaller than usual for to-day, the class of horses entered is good, and with a pleasant day the attendance at the Linden track will probably be very large. The entries and weights for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Salvini, 124 pounds; Blue Rock, 121; Sam Morse and Stryke, 109 each; Go Lucky and Volett, 106 each; Homestriky, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Hands Off, 110 pounds. Priscilla, Early Blossom, and Lizzie, 107 each; Ely and Maggie Munt colt, 105 each; Carisbe colt and Grey Rock, 100 each; Enola and Addie B., 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Salvini, 127 pounds; King Volt, 113; Rudolph, 112; The Forum and La Christy, 96 each; Stonemason, 93; Rose, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Erie, 115 pounds; Taragon, 114; Sorrento, 108; My Fellow, 106; George Cyphert, 95; Dochart, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Sparling, 115 pounds; Silleck, 107; Maia, 103; Hattersby and Supervisor, 105 each; Gondarire and Bonanza, 101 each; Bonnie S., 99; Jennie McFarland, 96; Henry George, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Ofalese, 118 pounds; Eolia and Harrison, 111 each; Ralph Black, Scurire, and Prince Howard, 110 each; Futurity, 108; Blackthorn, 106; Theora and Miss W., 103 each; Al Reid and Jim Murray, 100 each; Monta Christo, 103; Bettie L., 98; That Devil, 97.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered at $500 and $10,000 at 122. Coupon 4s, $2,000 at 120. Coupon 5s, $5,000 at 122½. Coupon 5s, $5,000 at 122. Coupon 5s, $5,000 at 122½. Coupon 5s, $5,000 at 122½. Coupon 5s, $5,000 at 122½

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
AMUSEMENTS	7	HELP WANTED	6
APARTMENTS TO LET	7	HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	6
AUCTION SALES	6	INSTRUCTION	6
BOARDERS WANTED	7	LEGAL NOTICES	7
BUSINESS NOTICES	5	MEETINGS	6
CITY PLATS TO LET	7	MISCELLANEOUS	5
CITY HOUSES TO LET	7	NEW PUBLICATIONS	5
CITY ITEMS	5	PERSONAL	8
CITY REAL ESTATE	7	PIANOS	7
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED	6	RAILROADS	7
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	7
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	RELIGIOUS NOTICES	6
DEATHS	5	SHIPPING	6
DIVIDENDS	6	SITUATIONS WANTED	6
DRY GOODS	6	SPECIAL NOTICES	5
ELECTIONS	6	STEAMBOATS	7
EXCURSIONS	6	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FINANCIAL	6	SUMMER RESORTS	6
FOR SALE	6	THE TURF	6
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	WANTED TO PURCHASE	6
FURNITURE	7	WINTER RESORTS	6

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Nachbarinnen and Des Loewen Erwachen. Matinée.
BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NERO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.
BASEBALL—Eastern Park, Brooklyn—At 4.
BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Faust Up to Date. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av. and 18th St.—At 3—Concert.
DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Percy Pendragon, Wig and Gown, and A Double Lesson. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.
FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th St., near 3d Av.—Fair.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—At 8—Natural Gas. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—A Brass Monkey. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Variety. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Peg Woffington. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—The Charity Ball. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—Aunt Jack. Matinée.
NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire. Matinée.
NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—A Child of Naples. Matinée.
OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.
PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator. Matinée.
THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta. Matinée.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair. Matinée.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The laborious and protracted efforts of the House Ways and Means Committee in framing a tariff bill have been generally regarded as a serious business, intended to result in actual legislation. The Republican members of the Senate are reported as not looking upon them in that light. The McKinley bill is said to be a mere show affair, in which the word of promise is to be kept to the protectionist ear, but that the Senate Finance Committee will have a quietly-prepared measure ready to substitute for it, constructed on the lines of the Senate bill of 1888. Then, after all the hearings and the pretended efforts to satisfy everybody except those who want the tariff reformed, the real tariff legislation of the session will be done in conference committee, without consulting anybody outside, and adopted in a hurry in the shape of a conference report, and the country will not know what changes are actually to be made until it is all over. According to this theory the Ways and Means Committee's proceedings are not a serious business at all, but a show and parade, and many a promise made to the ear will be broken to the hope. It is difficult to see what party advantage is to be gained by playing upon the people in this way and fooling them to the top of their bent; but then it is hard to see how the Republicans can get any party advantage out of the tariff in any way.

Two Republican members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee have joined with the four Democratic members in signing a report which practically exonerates Judge BOOKSTAVER from all wrongdoing in the Flack divorce case. These gentlemen put their signatures to the extraordinary statement that the testimony does not establish that Judge BOOKSTAVER "knew that the papers upon which he granted the final decree were not in every particular regular." How preposterous this statement is clearly appears from the summary of facts given in the report of the minority of the committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. ACKER, and four other Republican members. In fact, it has been clearly established by the testimony, including that of Judge BOOKSTAVER himself, that the papers were patched up at the Judge's own suggestion to eliminate from the record the evidence that in all the actual proceedings FLACK'S lawyer, MONELL, had appeared as the [illegible] plaintiff. He refused [illegible] tainly was put upon inquiry by what came to his attention, and he did what it is not conceivable that he would have done in an ordinary case. He enabled the conspiracy to succeed when it would have failed but for his connivance. The conclusion of the minority of the committee is entirely justified by the evidence presented, and it could only be indifference to the integrity of the bench and disinclination to press the matter of impeachment that induced the signing of the "whitewashing" report of the majority. It is a pretty serious thing for a Judge on the bench when five such able and fair-minded men as sign this minority report are forced to the conclusion which they announce. It is by no means certain that their report will not be the one adopted.

The dismissal by Mayor GRANT of the charges made by the Commissioners of Accounts against two of the Dock Commissioners recalls one of the grotesque phrases of the late ROSCOE CONKLING: "Such is the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." There has seldom been an investigation more "halcyon" and "vociferous" than that of the Dock Department. It was vitiated from the first, however, by the evident animus of the investigators, and especially of their counsel, who made it plain that the object of the proceeding was not to reform anything that might be amiss in the department, but merely to enable Tammany to get hold of it. The process of investigation pursued could scarcely have failed to find some plausible charges against the Commissioners, and it is rather remarkable that the Mayor should have dismissed the charges that were made. An uncharitable public will decline to believe that he dismissed the charges because the evidence on which they were based was distorted and suppressed. That is not, in the public judgment, a sufficient reason for the Mayor to hesitate in making vacancies to be filled with Tammany men. The public will take refuge in the hypothesis that the Mayor has failed to induce the Governor to agree with him upon the propriety of removing the inculpated Commissioners, or in the hypothesis that he has made amicable arrangements with the Commissioners themselves, whereby the object to be gained by their removal can be attained without resort to that disagreeable necessity.

Col. ALFRED L. HOUGH, Ninth Infantry, who has just been retired for age, began his military record at the outbreak of the civil war as a Sergeant of volunteers in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Infantry. That grade, however, he held only a few weeks, having received the higher appointment of a Captaincy in one of the new regiments of regulars then forming, the Nineteenth Infantry, to date from May 14, 1861. Promotions in due course carried him to his present rank, which he reached Aug. 21, 1888. He was brevetted Major for gallantry at Chickamauga, Lieutenant Colonel for "faithful services in connection with the mustering of troops," and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. His retirement produces the usual series of infantry promotions. In July Gen. GRIERSON will also retire for age; but the question which arm is to reap the resulting promotions depends upon what line Colonel will be selected to succeed him.

THE CHANCE FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The Fassett Rapid-Transit bill, as it was originally introduced in the Senate, was an excellent measure which ought to have passed both branches of the Legislature without material change, and which would have passed promptly if the members of that body had only regarded the interests and the demands of the people of this city. The excellence of the general provisions of the bill has been recognized by their acceptance by both parties, the contest having been made only over the manner of constituting the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners. At the bottom of that contest is nothing but pernicious politics. What the people want is a commission of able and upright citizens of New-York, representative of its great interests and needs, and free from political influence or control from any quarter. They do not want a Platt commission or a Tammany commission, a Republican commission or a Democratic commission, nor one that is made up by a deal among politicians, but a non-partisan commission that can be depended upon to act with sole reference to the proper solution of the rapid-transit problem.

The original bill applied only to this city, and the Commissioners were named in it. Six eminent citizens of New-York were named, who, with the Mayor, were to constitute the commission. This was entirely satisfactory to the people. There was no reason for making the measure apply generally throughout the State, for it is only in New-York that new provision for rapid transit is needed or called for, and it was admitted that only in New-York would action be taken under the law if the bill was passed. There was great advantage in naming the Commissioners in the bill, because it allowed the public to know who they were to be, and made it possible to pass upon their merits in the very act of adopting the needed legislation. It made one act of constituting the commission and defining its powers. But there was an obstacle, real or supposed, in the Governor's objection to having a commission named by the Legislature to perform its functions only in this city. This objection, if it was real, had no reasonable ground to rest upon, and it is doubtful whether the Governor would have gone so far as to defeat a good rapid-transit measure by insisting upon it. But it was made the excuse for the radical change of providing for a commission to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. There is no doubt that Gov. HILL was a party to the understanding upon which this change was made, and that the Commissioners to be appointed were practically agreed upon between him and the repre- provision the bill was changed so as to apply to all the cities of the State having a population of 100,000 or more, thus making the commission a State and not a local board. This was based upon sheer pretense and evasion, as it was still known and understood that nothing would be done under the bill except in the city of New-York, though the Governor and Senate were left at liberty to take the Commissioners from any part of the State.

This change was bad in principle and might have proved pernicious in effect. Part of the pretense on which a State commission was to rest was abandoned before the bill was passed by the Senate, for it was again amended so that it would only apply to this city, but the State commission to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate was retained. On Thursday a dozen Republicans in the Assembly united with the Democrats to strike out the State commission, Gov. HILL in the meantime having been induced by party pressure to "go back" upon the understanding with FASSETT and other Platt Republicans. The Assembly amendment provides for a commission of six, equally divided between the two parties and including the five Commissioners already appointed under the old rapid-transit law. Those Commissioners have generally been recognized as altogether acceptable, and as the additional one to be named must be a Republican, it cannot be claimed that the amendment is in the interest of Tammany. It is in the interest of "home rule," and, more important still, it is in the interest of rapid transit for the city of New-York. Absences from the Assembly prevented the passage of the bill yesterday, but it was put on the order of third reading on Thursday and is reasonably sure of passing next Tuesday.

How, then, does the matter stand? The Gibbs-Fish Republicans in the Assembly will stand by the bill containing the Mayor's commission, and there is no likelihood that any other can pass that body. It also seems certain that the Governor will approve of this measure and will not accept the Fassett State commission scheme. The Assembly bill will be acceptable to the people of this city, and would give them rapid transit, which is what they want and must have. What will the Senate do with it? There are in that body thirteen Democrats and nineteen Republicans. The Democrats will doubtless vote for the measure. Will the Republicans take the responsibility of defeating rapid transit by refusing to accept the amended bill? Probably the subservient and submissive tools of "TOM" PLATT will be ready to do so if he says the word. But are there not four Republican Senators who are capable of acting from higher motives than submission to the decrees of a self-constituted party "boss"? SLOAN, DONALDSON, and ROBERTSON are credited with being at heart anti-Platt Senators, and there are others who are not comfortable in his collar. Senator STEWART of this city cannot afford to vote against a rapid-transit bill as good as that which is destined to pass the Assembly. The chance of the city of New-York for rapid transit seems to rest upon the courage, the independence, the self-respect of four Republican Senators. Are there so many who possess those qualities?

THE SHEPHERDS' JOURNEY.

We recently announced the hurried departure of Shepherds DELANO, LAWRENCE, and HARPSTER from their sheep pastures in Ohio for the room in the crypt of the Capitol at Washington where Mr. MCKINLEY and his partners made their tariff bill. They had been warned that the wool schedule was in danger. Immediately after their arrival at the capital they issued a proclamation in which the wool growers were told that "the manufacturers of ingrain carpets" were making "a vigorous attack upon the proposed rates on third-class wool." The wool growers were also urged to instruct their representatives in Congress to oppose "any modification of the bill as reported." The three chief shepherds then began the work of defense.

It does not appear that Mr. MCKINLEY and his assistants had any misgivings about their wool schedule until the carpetmakers of Philadelphia besieged them and pointed to the list of their contributions to the fund that was used by QUAY and DUDLEY in the blocks-of-five campaign. The protests of manufacturers of carpets elsewhere had been coolly ignored, but when the manufacturers who had paid large sums into WANAMAKER'S fund of $400,000 assailed the committee at a private conference, it was admitted that something must be done. The proceedings were reported in the Philadelphia papers, one of which said:

"There was fire in the eyes of the Philadelphia carpet manufacturers when they came down to protest against these duties. They did not pursue the ordinary course of asking for a public hearing before the committee, at which the Democratic as well as the Republican members would be present, but demanded a private talk with the Republican members. They were led by JAMES POLLOCK, whose skill in 'frying the fat' in the campaign of 1888 was said to surpass even that of Postmaster General WANAMAKER. They reminded the committee that the manufacturers raised the money that elected HARRISON, and that a large part of this fund came from the carpet men of Philadelphia."

The shepherds from Ohio were informed that the demands of those who had yielded so much of their "fat" could not be wholly disregarded, and then the carpetmakers and the shepherds began a conference, out of which has come a new schedule. It is announced that this schedule has been or will be accepted by both parties and by the majority members of the committee. It is commended by the shepherds in a new proclamation addressed to the wool growers.

The wool schedule originally reported to the House raised the duty on carpet wools of the lower grade (worth 12 cents or less) from 2½ cents to 3½ cents a pound, this being an advance of 40 per cent. on three-fifths of all the wool brought into this country. It also raised the duty on carpet wools of the higher grade (worth more than 12 cents) from 5 cents to 8 cents a pound, be 32 per cent. on wools worth 13 cents or less and 50 per cent. on wools worth more than 13 cents.

How much have the carpetmakers gained by the change? The official reports show that upon the basis of last year's importations the proposed duty of 3½ cents a pound would have been equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 34⅓ per cent.; the shepherds' new schedule imposes a duty of 32 per cent. Upon the same basis the proposed duty of 8 cents would have been equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 48⅜ per cent.; the rate is fixed at 50 per cent. in the shepherds' schedule. It appears, then, that the shepherds' new rates are more burdensome than the old ones, (those in the reported bill,) so far as carpet wools of the higher grade are concerned, and only a shade lower than the old ones on carpet wools of the lower grade. In this calculation the new restrictions as to washing, classification, and definition have not been taken into account.

The American Carpet Manufacturers' Association recently declared in a long protest sent to the committee that the practical effect of the duties proposed in the reported bill, which are equivalent to ad valorem rates of 34½ per cent. and 48⅜ per cent., would be "to about fourfold the present duty charges upon carpet wools on the average." Would not the effect of ad valorem duties of 32 per cent. and 50 per cent. be substantially the same?

It is curious that these duties are to be imposed on grades of wool concerning which the avowed organ of the American Protective Tariff League has said that they cannot be produced in this country except under a protection of "from 500 to 1,000 per cent." And COLUMBUS DELANO himself, the patriarch of the political shepherds, is a member of this League's Board of Managers!

The Philadelphia *Press* reports that the shepherds' new schedule is "satisfactory to the carpet men." If this be true, they are easily satisfied. Are they sure that the shepherds have not got the best of them again?

CONGRESS AND THE MILITIA.

Although the present session of Congress opened with good promise for militia interests, it will be well not to count largely upon it. The proposed increase of the annual appropriation, for example, under the Henderson bill, to $1,000,000, will have much to contend against. Only after prolonged labor was the old amount of $200,000, originally fixed about eighty years ago, increased to $400,000; and it will not be easy now to make another and much larger advance upon it. The pension grabs and others in various directions also bode ill for militia expenditures. Besides, to say the truth, since the present rifle is soon to be changed for a magazine gun, it would hardly be wise now to increase the stock of small arms and munitions issued to the State forces.

Meanwhile there is no doubt as to which of the militia measures pending should be selected by Congress as the most important for enactment. Mr. CUTCHEON'S bill for a seacoast reserve is entitled to that distinction, although several other projects are under consideration. One proposes to establish a militia bureau in the Adjutant General's office; but both Gen. DRUM and his successor, Gen. KELTON, have shown the warmest interest in the militia, and the latter has even urged increasing the appropriation for it to $2,000,000 a year, or more than its own members ask. Another proposal is to limit appointments of civilians as Second Lieutenants in the army to members of the National Guard and pupils of colleges and seminaries which receive military instruction from army officers. This proposal originated in the staff departments at Washington, and while it is generally best not to limit competition to special classes, and while other promising candidates can be imagined, as, for example, the sons of officers renowned for soldierly qualities, still if the army authorities at Washington are anxious to rule out everybody else in favor of the members of the National Guard and the lads already spoken of, of course it is not for the two latter classes to object. Another measure pending proposes to examine officers of the National Guard, and to allow them to have their names put in the "Army Register," with their rank, if they pass the examination. As the hospitality of that volume has already been extended to boys not belonging to the army this would hardly be pushing the matter much further.

But as to these and similar projects it is enough to say that the best of them are of small value compared with the Cutcheon bill, which proposes for our citizen soldiers a most useful field in acting as the auxiliary or reserve garrisons of our seaboard and lakeboard forts. It authorizes the establishment either of a battalion or a regiment of militia heavy artillery in each of the States on the ocean or the great lakes, while New-York and California may have two regiments each. It proposes to call them into the United States service for a period probably not exceeding thirty days each year, during which they will be drilled in heavy-gun practice, all the expenses for pay, rations, quarters, transportation, and so on being defrayed by the Government. The superiority of this plan over the proposal to spend money for taking existing militia organizations, or rather selected volunteers from them, out to the camps of regulars at the West must be apparent. The latter plan would add nothing to the numerical strength of the militia, while the former would add at least some new organizations. The seacoast reserve would be recruited in the immediate neigborhood of their respective forts, and little loss of time or cost of transportation would be incurred in reaching their Summer destination. If, on the other hand, milltiamen from the East should be taken beyond the Mississippi, the mere time and money wasted in the journey to and from the camp would be a serious item. A good comparison would be that of a battalion or regiment whose members live in New- a plan for disarranging their own organizations year after year by taking a few members here and a few there for drill and discipline in a regular camp, when their own State encampments are supposed to be adequate for that purpose. Certainly nothing should be done to lessen the strength or importance of the latter, and the true plan is rather as Secretary PROCTOR has suggested, and as has been the rule hitherto, to have detachments of regulars camp with the National Guard, instead of reversing the process. But the seacoast reserve, although fully under the control of the State authorities, would never be expected at the State encampments, drill at the forts to which they might be attached being the substitute. The prospect of doubling the force of fairly well-trained artillerymen at command for coast defense is of such national importance that, if any additional money is to be laid out on the National Guard, that is just now the right direction for it.

THE LAND-PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech against Mr. BALFOUR'S Land-Purchase bill completes the case against that measure. His qualified approval of it when it was introduced is about the only good word it has had from his side of the House. Mr. PARNELL has already repelled it as a measure to conciliate Irish discontent. He represents the Irish tenantry and is better authorized to speak for them than anybody has ever been before. A great majority of the landlords are also opposed to it and have declared their opposition. Now comes the Liberal leader, after a thorough examination of the bill, to withdraw the approval which he expressed rather of its intentions than of its provisions, for his speech shows that the bill was not even intended to settle the Irish question, but only to increase the revenues of certain holders of Irish land at the public expense. It was a bill that would undoubtedly pass the House of Lords, if it ever got so far, since a large proportion of the members of that body resent the loss of their income from their Irish estates, but there seems to be no reason to expect that it will command a majority in the House of Commons, or that the chance to act upon it will ever be offered to the Lords.

Mr. GLADSTONE himself declared that he had never encountered so complicated a project of law. It would be absurd therefore for foreigners, who are not possessed of minute information about the present condition of the property which the bill will affect, of the English law, and of the temper of the Irish people, to express any opinion upon the details of a measure that is a bewildering mass of detail. It is not necessary to possess this knowledge, however, in order to form a distinct opinion about the bill. It is evidently a revolutionary measure, quite as revolutionary as Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home-Rule bill, which so shocked the conservative British public that it has not yet recovered from the shock. It is a proposal to use the "national credit," and there is strong reason to suspect that that means the public money to the extent of at least $165,000,000, and to an unknown extent besides, for the purpose of buying out a certain proportion of the Irish landlords and of securing the tenants, who are now the occupants of the land, in its possession and ownership. Of course the presumption is very much against such a bill, which is entirely outside the usual course of legislation. Nevertheless, the situation in Ireland is equally outside of anything that can be looked for in a civilized and orderly country such as the usual course of legislation contemplates. If it could be shown that the enactment of the bill would allay Irish discontent, that the landlords and the tenants concerned would equally come into the arrangement and faithfully perform the several parts allotted to them by the bill, then it would be justified, in spite of its revolutionary character, and it would be worth very much more than the $165,000,000 of public money that it is proposed to risk upon its success.

This is precisely the point. To get any light upon it we must, of course, rely upon testimony. It is not a matter for argument. For some centuries the English Government has been legislating for Ireland upon the basis of what, in the opinion of Englishmen, might, would, or should be satisfactory to Irishmen, without ever taking the trouble to ascertain whether it was satisfactory to Irishmen in point of fact. This course of action is precisely what has produced the situation that this Land-Purchase bill is avowedly intended to relieve. BURKE'S often-quoted phrase about Irish affairs, "Sir, it is proper to inform you that our measures must be healing," is quite as applicable to the Irish question now as it was to the Irish question when BURKE wrote it—more than a century ago. This bill is professedly "healing" It is the olive branch which the Salisbury Government extends with one hand while brandishing the sword of the Crimes act with the other. All the Irishmen who are authorized to speak for their countrymen declare that the measure would not be healing and would not allay Irish discontent. This is not factiousness with them. They are neither Liberal nor Conservative except for what they can get for themselves or for their country. If the Land-Purchase bill were what they wanted, there is no reason to doubt that they would accept it as readily from Lord SALISBURY as from Mr. GLADSTONE. When they say it would not suit their countrymen, their testimony ought to be taken as final. Nothing could be more ridiculous than for an English Government to avow its determination to conciliate the Irish whether the Irish liked it or not. The bill will not conciliate the Irish, and there is nothing left for the Government to do except either to abandon it or to avow that its object is not to conciliate the Irish but to help a limited number of Irish landlords out of a scrape by using the public credit to pay them more nobility and gentry is likely to find much favor in the House of Commons.

We presume that an interesting pamphlet recently published by Mr. DUNSFORD, an English civil engineer, has not escaped the attention of Senator BLAIR. Mr. DUNSFORD discusses the feasibility of removing the ice cap in the northern polar region by explosions of dynamite. He suggests that there might be made a channel through which "the Japan current could flow unchecked from Behring Strait to the Atlantic," and that after the completion of such a channel the "existence of the remainder of the ice cap would be of but short duration." The channel having been finished and the ice cap having been dislodged by dynamite, the shores of the Arctic Sea would become habitable, Mr. DUNSFORD says, and there would be "an immense increase of trade" between Great Britain and the Pacific by the new route. The purely commercial aspect of this scheme will not attract the Senator from New-Hampshire, but its philanthropic features he will study with care. In some respects this project is even more commendable than that which has so long been associated with the Senator's name. We refer, of course, to the project for leading the Gulf Stream into Hudson Bay and for reversing the course of the Mississippi River.

WITH POINT AND WITHOUT.

"Is that an intelligent dog? Looks like one." The response was quick and angry: "No, Sir! That dog is seventeen different kinds of a fool! I'm engaged, you know, to Miss A. She's profoundly jealous of Miss B., to whom I formerly paid attention. Well, the other evening the dog was with me, when I happened to meet Miss B. I walked home with her, and stood for a moment at the door. While we chatted, the young woman I belong to passed by on the other side of the street without noticing us, and then that beast waked out of a sound sleep, gave a tremendous bark, rushed over to Miss A., and then back and forth between us until an electric light couldn't have made things any clearer. Say, would you drown him or poison him?"—*Boston Times.*

My father, a clergyman, protested against the use of the Old Testament in schools in his neighborhood, and it was thrown out as a book unfit for youth to read. The routine of the school exercises of that day was to commit to memory passages from the books, the meaning of which the pupil had no more conception of than Nicodemus had of the second birth. I recollect this was read at a school examination: "As wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove." The question was asked: "What is a serpent and what is a dove?" Not one in the class could answer either question. The little fellows were delighted when told that one was a snake and the other a pigeon. They were taught only to read, not to understand.—*Gen. F. E. Spinner, in College and School.*

The truth of this story is vouched for by a member of the family who own the rooster. He is a regular caller at the kitchen and seems to feel proud of the liberty given him as he struts around the room. He used to be fed quite often by his mistress from bread taken from a stone bread jar that stood on the floor just inside the pantry door. He got well used to this agreeable habit, and now whenever he wants to be fed he will nip hold of his mistress's dress and actually pull it, and then walk to the bread jar and peck at that. These acts will be repeated until his wants are attended to—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

"Chollie was smart." "How?" "Why just before his rich uncle died he called Chollie to him and told him he had decided to leave him nothing but his autograph." "Yes." "And Chollie said all right and then he drew up a check for $100,000 and told the old man to put the autograph on it. It pleased the old fellow so he made it $200,000."—*The Epoch.*

We suggest the following definitions: A fanatic—a man who is determined to do what we do not wish done. An egotist—a man who feels his own importance more than he feels ours. A bigot—a man who is firm in a belief different from ours. A prejudiced man—one who is not convinced by our arguments.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

Tourist in the South—You must have seen lots of change down here the last few years, uncle. Uncle—Dey say dere's been lots, boss, but de mos' I's seen ob it ha's been a dime or a nickel ebery now an' den, explainin' to folks dat it wa'n't safe to trabel roun' here 'mong de scrub palmetters, on 'count ob de rattlers an' moccasins.—*Harper's Weekly.*

There was a pathetic scene on the street-car lines of Nashville a few days ago in the long line of mule cars that were being taken from the central to the suburban stables. It was raining, and the improvised teams were making their last trip. Electricity had driven the mule away.—*Nashville American.*

A magazine writer says it is a mistake to expect a wife to give a detailed account of her household expenditures. Quite a mistake; if she is incompetent, she cannot—if she is competent, the chances are she won't.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

"I see no good in his books." "I read them with considerable profit to myself." "You did?" "Yes. I was paid $25 for correcting the proof sheets."—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

It cannot be true that the good die young. Otherwise some of us would feel called upon to explain why we are staying here so long.—*Somerville Journal.*

An actress who gives up the stage to get married usually returns to it again, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.—*Boston Herald.*

When you have said of a man that he is always on the safe side, you have usually said all that can be said of him.—*Atchison Globe.*

Let everything in life be serious, if you will, but leave it for death to be solemn.—*Ashland (Wis.) Press.*

DISCUSSED THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Nineteenth Century Club was very much interested last night in a discussion of the Eastern question at its meeting in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House. The chief speaker was Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, who was introduced by President Thompson as a man who had dignified the office instead of being dignified by it.

In his criticisms of Turkey's chief enemy, Russia, Mr. Straus did not attempt to gloss over the fact that the Ottoman rule was the lesser of the two evils. The question is not," he said, "whether or not there shall be an Ottoman Empire, but whether or not there shall be a greater Russia. The Sultan, like the Czar, is an absolute monarch. The one is so humane that even after trial he has refused to sign the death warrant of an offender; the other is so regardless of his subjects that purely by means of administrative processes he assigns thousands unheard to the horrors of Siberia."

The speaker told of the political subdivisions of the country, of its resources, and of its extreme poverty. Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul General from Greece at this port, and J. Augustus Johnson, ex-United States Consul to Syria, also took part in the discussion.

A MEETING OF THE OUTLOOK CLUB.

The Outlook Club is a youthful literary organization made up of about 250 of the prominent people of Montclair, N. J., which holds regular meetings in the hall of the Montclair Club and discusses subjects of timely interest. Its fifth meeting was held last night, and the hall was not large enough to hold all the people who came to attend. The subject for discussion was "The Negro Problem," and the speakers were George W. Cable, who read chapters from one of his novels in lieu of an address, and the Rev. J. C. Price, a colored gentleman, who is President of Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C.

Among the gentlemen present last night were John R. Howard, F. Merriam Wheeler, W. E. Peck, Joseph Van Vleck, E. G. Burgess, R. M. Boyd, J. R. Livermore, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, and the Rev. Dr. Junkins.

ENDANGERING THE ERIE CANAL.

At the meeting of the New-York State Engineers' Society last night at their quarters at 305 West Thirty-fifth Street a resolution was adopted

AMUSEMENTS.

PATTI SINGS FAREWELL.

If any one had any doubts as to the longevity of the magic in the name of Adelina Patti he might have had them scattered to the four winds of heaven by a peep into the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Such an audience has been seen but on few occasions in any place of amusement in this city. There was more money in the house on the occasion of the magnificent benefit given to Henry E. Abbey at the conclusion of his first season, when bright little Marcella Sembrich was the star of the evening—appearing as vocalist, violinist, and pianist—but then the boxes and choice seats were sold at auction at large premiums. Last night the orchestra stalls, and, in fact, every seat and box in the large auditorium, were filled, and more than the customary amount of standing room, for people were packed in the entrances like sardines. Up in the galleries men and women were jammed in like figs.

As for the enthusiasm, it was simply tremendous. The audience fully deserved the condemnation showered upon Wagnerites by Commodore Gerry, for it was constantly interrupting the most delicious cavatinas with ill-timed applause." At the end of every number tumultis of applause burst forth, and some of the ushers will have lame backs to-day after their arduous labors in carrying up dozens of huge baskets and bouquets. The enthusiasm of the audience was not misplaced, for it can be stated on good authority that Mme. Patti will never be heard here again in opera. The great singer is, of course, a very rich woman, and she can well afford to rest on her laurels and sing only in concert. Whether she will ever visit America again cannot now be stated, but it is certain that this public will never again hear her in the rôles with which her name and fame are identified.

Last night the famous prima donna was in excellent voice, and her work was admirable throughout the evening. It is beyond question that Mme. Patti has always sung "Ah, fors e lui" and "Sempre libera" as no one else ever could sing those arias. She sang them last evening with all her old-time fervor and brilliancy. Her florituri was positively dazzling, and she treated the audience to some staccati which delighted his hearers. Signor Zardo was a tall and sedate Germont. He was in good voice, and called forth hearty applause by his singing of "Di provenza il mar." The other members of the cast were thoroughly satisfactory. The chorus was in good form and discharged its duties in a very efficient manner. The orchestra must also come in for a share of the praise, and Signor Arditi conducted in his customary style.

Mme. Patti will sail for England to-day by the steamer Etruria, and it is expected that a large number of her legion of admirers will be on hand to bid her farewell, under the circumstances her rendering of "Home, Sweet Home" at the conclusion of last night's performance had a peculiar appropriateness.

THE PACHMANN RECITALS.

Chickering Hall was almost entirely filled last night by an uncommonly demonstrative audience on the occasion of the only evening Chopin recital, and the last performance but one of the Russian pianist, Vladimir de Pachmann. The programme included the Sonata in D, Opus 58, the Nocturne No. 2, Opus 27, the Allegro de Concert, Opus 46, the "Ballade," Opus 47, the Valse, Opus 46, the Fantaisie Impromptu, Opus 66, the Mazourka, Opus 50, three Etudes, Nos. 2, 3, and 6, Opus 25, and the Grand Polonaise, Opus 53. The last was the least satisfying of the selection, and its interpretation confirmed and strengthened the opinion previously expressed as to the limits of M. De Pachmann's art. The smaller compositions, such as the Nocturne, the Ballade, Valse, and the Etudes, were again distinguished for the delicacy, grace, and finish of their delivery.

It is given to few performers to hold an audience for an entire evening with constantly-accelerating interest, as is the faculty of M. de Pachmann. No higher tribute could be paid to the virtuosity of an artist than the fact of an audience resolutely refusing to retire when the final number had been played until the performer returned to the stage and favored his admirers with an additional selection. This has become a customary experience with M. de Pachmann, and a distinction honestly and legitimately earned.

In his illustration of Chopin's compositions, the Russian pianist has accomplished a work at once eminently instructive, and for which this public is seemingly disposed to be grateful. It has turned its warm side toward M. de Pachmann, and will welcome his return from his Western tour with avidity.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH T. GILBERT.

The death of Joseph T. Gilbert, which occurred at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city, on Thursday, removes one of the most substantial citizens of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Gilbert was born in 1813 at the old family homestead at Gilbertsville, Otsego County, N. Y., founded by his great-grandfather, Abijah Gilbert, in 1787. His elder brother, Abijah, was a well-known merchant and Whig politician, who lived in this city during the fifties, and afterward moved to St. Augustine, serving in the United States Senate from 1869 to 1875 as a reconstruction Senator from Florida.

After twenty years of mercantile life in this city Mr. Gilbert went to Milwaukee and became actively identified with the rapidly-developing Northwestern lumber trade. Subsequently he became the founder and principal owner of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and controlled extensive lumber interests in various parts of Michigan. His wife, who died last year, was the sister of E. P. Allis, the well-known Milwaukee iron manufacturer, who died a couple of years ago. The Gilbert family is prominent in all works of charity in Milwaukee, and among the evidences of its public spirit is the handsome statue of Lief Ericson, the reputed discoverer of New-England, which adorns one of the streets of that city.

In accordance with a family custom, Mr. Gilbert will be buried beside his ancestors at Gilbertsville. He leaves one son, Joseph T. Gilbert, Jr.

Another brother of Mr. Gilbert was George Y. Gilbert, whose widow, by a singular coincidence, died at Gilbertsville on Wednesday last, aged seventy-one. She was a former resident of this city, and has a wide acquaintance in its social and charitable organizations. She was a daughter of J. S. Fitch, at one time a prominent merchant of Marshall, Mich.

CHARLES RIKEL.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Foote, pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, over the remains of Mr. Charles Rikel, at his late residence, 845 Broadway, Brooklyn. Mr. Rikel died on Thursday at the advanced age of ninety years. He was one of the oldest native citizens of Brooklyn, having been born in the first year of the present century in his father's farmhouse, which stood outside the village of Brooklyn, about where Hudson Avenue crosses Willoughby Street now.

He was early apprenticed to the proprietor of the old rope

RUM, KENO, AND POLITICS

A TYPICAL JERSEY RINGSTER ON THE WITNESS STAND.

REVEALING THE METHOD BY WHICH THE RING HOPES TO RUIN ITS REPUBLICAN OPPONENTS.

No rascal who has escaped the halter of the law ever made a more disgraceful exhibition of himself than did Michael J. O'Mara, the "figurer" of the Hudson County ring, when he appeared as a witness before the Senate's Elections Committee at Jersey City yesterday.

He had come, he said, because he understood there was a subpœna roaming around for him, and for the further reason that he was anxious to avail himself of the opportunity to "tear that miserable specimen of humanity," as he described State Committeeman Young, "up the back." He said that when he went to State Committeeman Young's house, Young told him that Gen. Grubb intended to spend $40,000 to carry Hudson County, and that he was to handle the whole sum. Recognizing Mr. O'Mara's expertness as an election sharp, he wanted O'Mara's aid, and O'Mara laid his plans before him. These plans embraced the bringing of a corps of a hundred repeaters into the county to vote at the precincts for Grubb. O'Mara was ready to undertake the job, and Young told him that it would be worth $10,000 to him if he did his part well.

"You had had some experience in this line?" asked Mr. Corbin.

"I don't know whether I had or not," said O'Mara. "I was just working him, that was all. I went ahead, pretending to be awfully busy, till the night before election. It was only a bluff on my part."

"You didn't bring any repeaters over here?"

"No, Sir," was O'Mara's answer with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone. "I'm not that kind of a man."

"Since when?" was Mr. Corbin's return shot.

"Since I was born."

"Did you get any money from Mr. Young?"

"He offered me a check, but I wouldn't take it. He said the smallest he had was a twenty, and he gave me that just for car fare. A day or two before election," O'Mara went on, "Mr. Young told me that he would not be able to carry out his big scheme, but that if I would flood the north district townships with repeaters and make an impression on the vote there it would be worth $1,500 to me. The money was to be paid the night before election."

O'Mara testified that he made anxious search for Mr. Young and the $1,500 on the night before election, but the State Committeeman was not, as Mr. Corbin suggested, "at home" to the gentleman.

"Did you get the $1,500?"

"No, Sir. I wish I had got it."

"Who paid you for your election-day work?"

"Oh, he owes for that yet. He owes even for the cab."

"Did you distribute the ballots?"

"Not I. I ain't that kind of a man."

"What became of them?"

"I don't know. I never opened the bundle, but threw it out of the coach at Henderson Street on election night."

"Did you do any work for the Democrats?"

"No. I knew it was a Democratic victory, and I didn't need to bother myself."

O'Mara is the wheel turner in the ring's keno rooms on Pavonia Avenue, whom the Senate committee subpœnaed a few weeks ago, but who failed to appear. Counselor Corbin asked him yesterday what he was doing when the subpœna was served on him at that time.

"I was indulging in a little pastime," was his reply.

"Engaged in playing keno?"

"Some people call it lotto."

"Are you engaged there still?"

"No. They closed the place."

"Who closed it; the police?"

"Not much. The people themselves closed it."

"Why?"

"They made money enough and quit, I suppose."

State Committeeman Young was next recalled for cross-examination by ex-Judge Garretson and questioned as to the reasons for his interest in Election Officers Fowler and Jordan pending the examination into the theft of the civil-service examination papers. He said it was only in the interest of good government and of an observance of the rules of the Civil Service Commission. He was afraid that the Hudson County Democratic rascals would influence these two men to testify falsely at that investigation, and it was the hope of keeping them away from their malign influences that led him to befriend them. He made denial of the essential points of O'Mara's story.

Dennis Gallagher, the fusion candidate for Assembly against John F. Kelly in the Seventh District, testified that Jim Scanlan, one of the ring city officials who served at the notorious engine house precinct, had said, when the witness accused him of having counted him out, that he (Gallagher) had got all he was entitled to. The only things that Mr. Scanlan thought Gallagher could complain of were that Gallagher's vote had been counted for Kelly, and that 150 ballots had been stuffed into the box for Kelly. Except for these trifling incidents, Scanlan said, the Election Board had given Mr. Gallagher all he was entitled to. Mr. Gallagher and other witnesses testified that sixteen policemen were at the engine house on election morning to prevent Davis, the Republican election inspector, from taking his place in the box.

The committee heard a few other witnesses, and then adjourned until next Tuesday.

Four of the five members of the House committee of the New-Jersey Assembly appointed to investigate election frauds were in secret session for an hour at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday.

These members were Frederick C. Marsh, Leonard Kalisch, and Michael Mullone, Democrats, and John Norris, Republican. The other Republican member, James C. Ward, was not present. Though the members appear to have come to Jersey City to begin work, it was decided in secret session to begin elsewhere. After electing James S. Beckwith clerk and Herbert W. Knight stenographer adjournment was taken until next Monday at Trenton. Counsel will then be selected and a date fixed for beginning the investigation in Atlantic City.

As Atlantic County has long been represented in the Senate by John J. Gardner, Chairman of the Senate Elections Committee and Republican leader in that body, Republicans interpret the move as an attack upon him in retaliation for the Senate investigation of the Hudson frauds.

JUDGE KNAPP AND THE RING.

The continued illness of Judge Manning M. Knapp of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey at his home in Hackensack is exciting alarm. Yesterday it was reported that he had suffered a relapse, and that he was so low that Drs. St. John of Hackensack and Janeway of New-York, who are attending him, had forbidden the admission of any one to his room. The impossibility of punishing the election rascals, because of the intervention of the Grand Jury, is known to have borne heavily on the Judge's spirits, and the seriousness of his sickness is largely attributed to worry over the matter.

The ring Government in Jersey City began its second year of service yesterday. The feature of the reorganization of the board was the discovery that, in spite of his assurance to the contrary, Mayor Cleveland had not reappointed Finance Commissioner George R. Hilliker. His seat was vacant when the board met to re-elect Commissioner Edelstein to the Presidency. The Second National Bank influence backed Mr. Hilliker when he was appointed a year ago. He is a Republican, and was one of the most commendable of Cleveland's original appointees. It is said that his position has been offered to George W. Peterson, Superintendent of the United States Express Company and a Wall Street broker.

John P. Feeney was re-elected to the Presidency of the Police Board.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The resignation of Prof. George W. Miltenberger has been accepted by the Faculty of the University of Maryland, who then elected him emeritus professor of obstetrics and honorary President of the university. Dr. Miltenberger has been connected with the University of Maryland for 47 years, from which institution he graduated in 1840.

While a laborer employed in the Rio Grande Railway construction gang near Leadville, Col., was thawing out one night a can of powder yesterday an explosion occurred which threw several men some distance from the work. One was killed, another cannot live, and several others were slightly injured.

Mrs. Knapp, wife of a prominent citizen at Colorado Springs, Col., left her two young children—Ralph, aged six, and Freddie, aged three—playing in the nursery yesterday. Ralph secured an old pistol in another room and shot and killed his baby brother.

The recent investigation by Government officers of the charges preferred against Capt. William Hussey of the Biddeford Pool Life-Saving Service, Maine, has resulted in his discharge. Capt. Lewis Topmas has been promoted to the charge of the service.

Mrs. Sarah Coulson, relict of Henry Coulson of La Harpe, Ill., has been adjudged insane and taken to Jacksonville. This is the fifth time Mrs. Coulson has been sent to the asylum since 1879, and each time she has been discharged as cured.

John C. Graham, twenty-five years old, a clerk at the income desk of the Pennsylvania Company at Philadelphia, was committed yesterday to answer the charge of embezzling about $6,000 belonging to his employers.

The will of George F. Bemis gives $50,000 to the town of Lincoln, Mass., for a Town Hall and educational purposes and $5,000 toward building the Congregational church.

COUNTING ARKANSAS BALLOTS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CLAYTON-BRECKINRIDGE INVESTIGATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—The Clayton-Breckinridge investigation committee examined about seventy-five witnesses to-day, nearly all of whom were negroes. The latter testified that they voted at White River Precinct, in Woodruff County, at the Presidential election in November, each swearing that he cast a straight Republican ticket containing the name of John M. Clayton as a candidate for Congress. Last night County Clerk Ferguson of Woodruff County, Judge McClure, attorney for the parties to the investigation and J. H. Harrod, attorney for contestee, counted the ballots in the White River Precinct box. This morning they reported to the committee that they found the result to be 210 votes for Breckinridge and 44 for Clayton. The majority of the negroes who testified were unable to read and could not tell whether the tickets shown them were the ones they voted or not. They were positive, however, of having voted for Clayton.

In very few cases the ballots showed they had voted for Breckinridge. In this State a number is written on a ticket corresponding to the number opposite the name of the voter in the poll books, so that it is very easy to ascertain the ticket cast by each voter. In nearly all the cases where a negro unable to read had cast his vote the ballot produced was a straight Democratic one.

The committee will proceed to-morrow with the examination of about forty witnesses from Pine Bluff, the home of the late John M. Clayton. Next week about 500 witnesses from Howard Township, Conway County, in which is situated Plummerville, the place where Clayton was assassinated, will be here to give their testimony. The committee will endeavor not only to elicit evidence that will reveal the identity of the parties who stole the ballot box in that township, but will also try to to find out who it was that killed Clayton.

Dr. Breckinridge stated to the committee today that he hoped the investigation would take the widest scope. Judge McClure asked Judge Dent, the County Judge of Woodruff County, if he was not a member of the so-called Immigration Society of Woodruff County. Mr. Harrod, attorney for contestee, objected to the question, as the society has been organized since the election, and had nothing whatever to do with the case undergoing examination. Judge McClure said that he wanted to show that the society grew out of the election troubles of 1888, and that the members of it were responsible for the election frauds in that county.

Mr. Breckinridge arose and asked that his attorneys withdraw their objections, saying that if it were necessary for the committee to investigate the society to accomplish its object, he would place nothing in the way of its doing so. He hoped the committee would send for the books and papers of the organization and give them a thorough examination. The committee thought the evidence incompetent and declined to permit Judge McClure to ask any further questions on the subject. Judge Dent further testified that he had been County Judge of Woodruff County for six years and at each election he always appointed two Democrats and one Republican as judges for each election precinct, but always had difficulty in finding Republicans who would serve.

The committee adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MANAGER MURTHA CELEBRATES.

Frank B. Murtha, the popular manager of the Windsor Theatre, celebrated yesterday the close of twenty years of active theatrical management. The attachés of the house surprised Mr. Murtha by decking the boxes and gallery rail with flags and bunting for the evening performance of "My Aunt Bridget."

Several hundred members of the Steckler Association attended the performance in a body, and Manager Murtha's friends had bought every seat in the house before 8 o'clock. Several handsome floral pieces for Mr. Murtha were left in the lobby, and when the curtain fell on the first act he was called to the stage and a set of engrossed resolutions from his friends were presented to him by Julius Harburger.

COL. GAYLOR'S PROLONGED ABSENCE.

The friends of Col. Edward F. Gaylor of the Brooklyn Forty-seventh are very much worried over his disappearance.

His financial troubles, which are of long standing, were freely discussed yesterday and a very intimate friend said that he attributed some of the exaggerated statements to ambitious officers of the regiment who would be glad to see a chance for their promotion. This gentleman said that Col. Gaylor was at his home in Westchester County and that his business at Orange, Md., where he is the supervising architect of the Crescent Match Company's works, engrossed most of his time. He thought the Colonel would be able to make a satisfactory settlement with all who had any claim against him.

A HUSBAND'S DISAPPEARANCE.

RED BANK, N. J., April 25.—A sensation was created here this morning by the disappearance of William D. Hubbard, a clerk in the employ of of Trafford Allen, a wholesale lumber merchant of this place.

It is said his flight is due to domestic troubles, although his wife declares she knows nothing about his sudden departure. Mr. Allen Hubbard's employer says the missing man has always borne a good reputation. Hubbard's brother says he has gone out West to reside permanently, and adds that he would have separated from his wife two years ago had it not been for his little boy.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS ORGANIZING.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Chicago believers in Christian Socialism met for the first time this evening. The meeting was held at the Grand Pacific, under the chairmanship of Miles M. Dawson.

The Rev. H. Y. Brown of Brooklyn, State Secretary of the New-York Association of Christian Socialists, explained the workings of that body, which is under the presidency of Dr. R. Heber Newton.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to arrange for the arrival of Mr. Bliss, a leader of the movement in the East, who is expected in Chicago on the 18th of May. A second committee will arrange for the permanent organization in Chicago.

A CHARMING WEDDING.

A former Montrealer, Mr. A. E. Turner, was married in this city Wednesday at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The bride, Miss Helen McDougall, a charming and talented young lady, is the third daughter of the late Duncan McDougall, Esq., in his lifetime a prominent insurance man of New-York. Although quiet, it was one of the most charming weddings of the season.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three alarms drew all the fire apparatus within reach to the obstinate fire in the factory building at 713 Fifth Street early yesterday morning. The first floor was used as a planing mill by J. D. Hull. On the second floor was F. A. Seighardt's carpenter's shop. The third floor was occupied by Christopher Steiglitz, dealer in mustard, and on the fourth floor was Henry Harre's clock case factory. The fire broke out in the rear of the first floor. Nearly an hour passed before the flames could be gotten under control, and before the fire was out everything of value was destroyed. The loss in the planing mill was estimated at $5,000. The loss to Seighardt, who was the owner of the building, was $10,000. The loss to Steiglitz was $5,000, and to Harre $3,000. The occupants of the tenement house adjoining, at 711, were panic-stricken, and ran out into the street. In January of last year a disastrous fire occurred in the building on the other side, at 715, which was used as a cigar-box factory, three persons losing their lives.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a three-story frame house in Jerome Avenue, near Woodlawn Cemetery, occupied as a hotel by Joseph Weber and owned by Dietrich Heyer. The house and adjoining stables and sheds were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. The damage is estimated at about $15,000.

A fire yesterday morning in the building at 182 Fifth Avenue damaged the stock of F. A. Stokes, publisher and stationer, $5,000. W. B. Brown, who occupies the second floor, suffered a loss of $2,000. The damage to the building was $2,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

The barn of Moses Hartz, in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with thirteen cows and a large amount of wheat and implements. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,500.

The general store of C. A. Freeman at North Chatham, Mass., in which the Post Office was situated, was burned Thursday night. The stock is partly insured.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NEWS.

The Harlem Regatta Association decided last evening, at a meeting held in the Grand Union Hotel, to give twenty-nine gold stop watches as prizes at the Decoration Day regatta. The two-mile race for the Harlem Cup, which was to take place the day following the regatta, was dropped, and instead the regular Senior eight-oared-shell race will be one and a half miles for the cup, and will occur May 30 with the rest of the races. The pair-oared gig race was abandoned, and an eight-oared barge race substituted. A. E. Colfax was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The Manhattan Athletic Club's Board of Governors held a meeting last night in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth Avenue, and at a late hour Secretary C. C. Hughes announced that fifty-four new members had been elected, and a contract with James Robinson, the well-known athletic instructor of Princeton College, had been signed.

A SHORT-LIVED CABLE BILL

BRADY'S INIQUITOUS MEASURE MEETS FASSETT'S CLUB.

THE PLATT SENATOR ANGERS FISH AND GIBBS BY KILLING THEIR PET STEAL AT A SINGLE STROKE.

ALBANY, April 25.—The cable railway grab enjoyed but a brief period of existence. It passed the House yesterday under methods that, to say the least, would hardly bear investigation. As is usual with all iniquitous measures, no delay was incurred in sending it over to the opposite branch of the Legislature by the people having it in charge. It appeared in the Senate simultaneously with the reading of the Journal. Senator Fassett stood by awaiting it with a huge club. He did not propose to give it one moment's rest till he battered it out of the Senate. He had a variety of reasons for this policy. But for this measure his Rapid-Transit bill would have passed yesterday in the shape he wanted it. Fred Gibbs, who was directly responsible for the hostility in the House to it, had undertaken the contract to put the Cable bill through to the Governor. It was not so much gratification in killing the Cable bill, but retaliation upon Gibbs for killing the Fassett bill yesterday that governed Fassett.

Brady, the introducer of the bill, came into the Senate just as the bill was announced and endured all the mortification possible in seeing his pet measure throttled without a chance for its life. Never was a legislative club handled more effectively. When the bill was announced Fassett swung his club vigorously. He moved to send the bill to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

"I trust this motion will not prevail," exclaimed Coggeshall, Chairman of that committee. "This is a bill of importance. It has passed the Assembly after due consideration. It seeks to provide rapid transit for New York City. Thus to treat a bill of importance such as this, when the people of New York are demanding the solution in some manner of the rapid-transit problem, is unusual and unwarranted. The Railroad Committee should have the opportunity of considering it. The Senate should have the privilege also. Again I feel it would be an act of discourtesy to the gentleman who introduced it in the Assembly."

The roll was called, with the result that 15 Senators stood by Fassett and 9 by Coggeshall, as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:)

YEAS.—Messrs. Birkett, *Cantor*, *Chase*, Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, *Ives*, *Linson*, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, Sarton, Sloan, Stewart, Vedder—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Ahearn*, Coggeshall, *Collins*, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, *Hawkins*, Laughlin, *McCarren*, *McNaughton*—9.

Coggeshall twice demanded a call for absentees.

"It won't do," said Clerk Kenyon.

"I don't care whether it does or not," observed Coggeshall. "I want the Senators to go on record. If it is a matter of retaliation on account of the Fassett Rapid-Transit bill I want to know it."

Fassett's motion prevailed, and Coggeshall moved a reconsideration of the vote and that it lie on the table. Another roll call was ordered by Fassett, and by a vote of 10 to 13 the Senate rejected Coggeshall's proposition, and the bill was kicked out of the chamber.

When Gibbs and Fish heard of Fassett's ruthless action they muttered threats of vengeance and retaliation. "No more Republican Senate bills will pass this House," exclaimed Fish. "We will see who retaliates best," said Gibbs. The friction between the houses is certainly increasing, and the bad blood is rapidly coming more and more to the surface. The last days of the session will witness scenes of disorder and tumult such as have been rarely seen in a legislative body.

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Within fifteen minutes of the time of the death of the Cable bill an opportunity was given the Gibbs-Fish combination to retaliate, which was eagerly embraced. The bill introduced by Senator Stadler, known as the "Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward bill," which provides for the appointment by the Mayor of a Commissioner of Street Improvements for these wards, and which Mr. Thomas C. Platt violently opposes, was called up by Mr. Clarke of New-York under suspension of the rules and passed by the vote of 73 to 10. During the roll call the members of the combination were busily engaged in drumming up votes, and they were assisted by Senators Ives and Stadler, who came over from the Senate to see that nothing was left undone to secure the passage of the bill. These gentlemen worked like beavers until confident that more than enough votes had been secured.

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Directly after this result was announced Mr. R. J. Lewis of New-York moved to reconsider the vote by which his bill, which permits the United States Government to acquire land in New-York City for an Appraiser's warehouse, was passed. His object was to amend the bill by exempting the city parks from its operation. The anti-Platt combine, under the impression that Platt was in the deal, rallied to kill the motion, and the bill is now in the air.

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Conformably to the action of both caucuses yesterday the Legislature decided to-day to adjourn finally on May 9. In the lower house Mr. Fish of Putnam offered a resolution, which was adopted, recalling from the Senate the resolution passed yesterday which asked for a return to the House of the concurrent resolution to adjourn April 30. The concurrent resolution from the Senate for final adjournment May 9 was passed by the House without a dissenting vote.

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The Gibbs-Fish combine counted noses this morning and discovered that several of their followers had deserted over night and that the Fassett forces had been reinforced by absentees, and concluded that it would not do to try and pass the Rapid-Transit bill until next week. Lewis J. Conlan of Tammany Hall, who had relieved Edward P. Hagan on the picket line on Wednesday, was relieved himself to-day by Police Commissioner James J. Martin, who was very anxious to have the measure put through without unnecessary delay. Tammany has kept its picket line well reinforced, and its camp of observation covering the Executive Chamber has not been neglected since the Fassett bill was reported in the Assembly. That Tammany is distrustful of Gov. Hill is conclusively shown by the experienced politicians who have been here watching him.

***

Bills were passed in the Senate to-day as follows:

Mr. Coggeshall's Grade-Crossing bill, (from the Railroad Commission.)

Mr. Cantor's bill securing wages as preferred claims in cases of assignments which are set aside.

Mr. Sloan's bill appropriating $30,000 for the professional instruction of school teachers in academies.

Mr. Cantor's bill validating the agreement between the New-York City authorities and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad.

Senator Linson's bill forbidding children under sixteen years of age to smoke in public places was passed this morning in the Assembly.

***

Bills were introduced to-day in the Senate as follows:

By Mr. Stewart—Repealing the World's Fair law.

By Mr. Coggeshall—Mr. Kurth's Surface Railroad Employes' Hours of Labor bill.

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When Mr. Fassett's bill for the appointment of eight female Factory Inspectors was reached in the Senate this morning Mr. Fassett moved to restore the appointing power to the Governor. This was defeated, yeas 10, nays 12, and the bill was passed, Mr. Van Gorder alone in the negative.

***

In the Senate this morning committee reports were received as follows:

Judiciary.—Mr. Deane's amendments to the Ives Pool act, Mr. Robertson's Age of Consent bill, Mr. Saxton's bill to test the constitutionality of the Australian blanket ballot.

Commerce and Navigation.—Mr. Birkett's Brooklyn Bridge Sleeping Dining-car bill, Mr. Jacobs's Brooklyn and New-York Extensions to Brooklyn Bridge bill.

Internal Affairs.—Mr. McCarren's Twenty-sixth Ward Brooklyn Supervisors' Bond bill, Mr. Gretsinger's Kings County Poor Farm Commission bill.

Cities.—Mr. Hawkins's Long Island City charter amendments, Mr. McCarren's Brooklyn Sinking Fund bill, Mr. Wright's bill relating to Long Island City assessments, (recommitted,) Mr. Birkett's Brooklyn Park bill.

ARRESTED FOR DOG FIGHTING.

Several arrests were made yesterday by officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of persons who participated in the brutal dog fight at Fort Hamilton on the 16th inst. Among those taken into custody were "Jack" Gormely of Flatbush, owner of the dog Spot, and J. Mahan, the owner of Barney. John Masterson, together with James Gleason of 211 Elm Street, members of the same gang, were also arrested, as were Napier, the owner of the dog pit, with another principal named Driscoll. They were all arraigned before Judge Church of New-Utrecht and held for trial under $300 bail. Superintendent Hankinson says that he has several more warrants for the arrest of others who attended the brutal sport.

HIGH RENTS COMPEL A CHANGE.

It was moving day yesterday in the Street-Cleaning Department. A raise in the rent of the old quarters in the Emigrant Savings Bank

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The annual report of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, just issued, makes a very good showing although the road was operated last year under many disadvantages. Storms of unprecedented severity occurred at frequent intervals, causing wash-outs, landslides, and the destruction of several bridges. The gross earnings for the year were $5,567,124; the operating expenses and taxes $2,455,355, and the net earnings, $3,113,773. To this may be added income from other sources amounting to $144,147, making the total income $3,257,919. The payment of a 3 per cent dividend out of this income left a surplus in the treasury of $105,047. The number of miles operated was 591; the number of tons of freight carried was 3,435,297; the number of tons of coal and coke transported was 2,124,949, and the number of tons of pig iron carried was 161,215.

The Norfolk and Western has an important scheme of extension under way, including the construction of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, which will connect with the Clinch Valley extension at Minneapolis, eighty miles from Graham, at which point the extension leaves the main Clinch River and follows its tributaries to Norton. The Louisville and Nashville is prosecuting the work of building its extension to Norton, the point of junction with the Clinch Valley extension, and it is expected that its line will be completed during the latter part of this year. The completion of this connection will be important as leading to the interchange of a large volume of traffic.

The completion of the North Carolina extension to a connection with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will open up a through line for the interchange of traffic between Northwestern States and the States of North and South Carolina and the South Atlantic seaboard.

REDUCED RATES GRANTED.

Reduced passenger rates have been granted by the lines in the Central Traffic Association for persons desiring to attend the following meetings:

National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Louisville, Ky., April 30 to May 1. From all points in Central Traffic Association territory except Michigan and points in Ohio River Traffic Association.

Seventh Day Adventists, Indianapolis, Ind., April 30 to May 7. From points in Indiana only.

Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, Alliance, Ohio, May 9 and 10. From points in Ohio only.

State Convention Pro-American League, Columbus, Ohio, May 20 and 21. From points in Ohio only.

Butchers' National Protective Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 27 to 31. Certificates of Trunk Line and New-England Passenger Associations should also be honored.

Convention of Funeral Directors' Association of Pennsylvania, Erie, Penn., June 18 to 20. From Central Traffic Association points in Pennsylvania only.

North American Turnerbund, New-York City, June 22 to 26. From all points except Michigan.

PAID FOR WITH CASH.

A story was telegraphed from Chicago yesterday that there was to be a new issue of Lake Erie and Western Railroad stock to pay for the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Indianapolis and Northwestern Road. Persons here interested in the Lake Erie and Western promptly denied that there was to be an issue of new stock. The purchased roads, it is claimed, were paid for with cash that was in the treasury. A special meeting of Lake Erie and Western stockholders will be held in Bloomington, Ill., on June 25 to ratify the purchase of the roads.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A conference of the General Managers of the Iowa lines was held in Chicago yesterday to determine upon their course toward the Joint Rate bill passed by the last General Assembly of that State. Immediately upon the approval of the bill the Railroad Commissioners addressed a communication to the managers of the interested lines asking for information as to their proposed course of action, and this meeting was the outcome of these inquiries. No conclusion was reached.

The preliminary statement of the Union Pacific Railway for March shows: Gross earnings, $3,227,157, an increase of $614,828; net earnings, $998,752, an increase of $55,532. The expenses increased $559,295. In the three months to March 31 the gross earnings were $7,750,942, an increase of $847,657, and the net earnings, $1,864,669, a decrease of $230,041.

Within three weeks the Northern Pacific Railroad will put on a new train to the coast, leaving St. Paul in the morning immediately after the arrival of the Chicago trains, and reducing the time from Chicago to the coast by eighteen hours. The extra train was rendered necessary by the insufficiency of present arrangements for the heavy passenger traffic of the road.

The trunk lines yesterday put in force a reduced rate on iron, amounting to about 15 per cent. This follows a corresponding reduction made by the Central Traffic Association last week. Such reductions are usual at this time of the year.

Mr. E. B. Whitney, the traveling passenger agent of the "Big Four," has handed in his resignation, to take effect on June 1. He will be succeeded by W. E. Brown, now the traveling passenger agent of the New-York Central. Mr. Whitney will be the cashier of a new bank.

Secretary Short of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad denies that there is any irregularity about the recent issue of $653,500 of preferred stock by the Directors of that company.

LITTLE MAIDENS ON A STAGE.

TWO PRETTY PLAYS PRESENTED AT MRS. GOODWIN'S SCHOOL.

The first floor of Mrs. Robert Goodwin's German-American school, at 154 Montague Street, Brooklyn, was turned into a small theatre last evening, and on a stage of the width of the folding doors and two-thirds the depth of a small back parlor a German and then an English play were successfully presented by a number of Mrs. Goodwin's young pupils. The entertainment was for the benefit of the nursery conducted by St. Ann's Church. About two hundred tickets had been sold, and there were fully one-half that number of people in the audience, severely taxing the seating capacity of the improvised theatre.

The German play presented was entitled "Kleider Machen Leute, das Kleid Macht nicht den Mann." The small maidens who took part spoke their parts as if they had been taught German on some height over-looking the Rhine instead of New-York Bay. Their efforts were rewarded with applause and beautiful bouquets, and at the close they tripped off the stage conscious that they had made a good impression on their first audience.

The English play, "Lina and Gertrude," a one-act drama, was equally well presented, and the small amateurs met with the same reward as their little German-speaking companions. They had been instructed by Miss Grace Rider, the teacher of elocution in the school. During the evening Miss E. Kochen, from the Berlin Conservatory, sang Schumann's "Fruhlingsfahrt," and an air from "Carmen."

The cast of the German play was as follows:

Rasthin Gleim, a widow.....Miss Alice Sprague
Elsie, her daughter.....Miss Madge Miller
Gutsbesitzerin.....Miss Gertrude Lockian
Sophie, the maid.....Miss Isabelle Martin
Brigitte, Elsie's nurse.....Miss Clara Packard

In "Lina and Gertrude" the cast was:

Lady Staunton.....Miss Edith Snively
Dame Schoffner.....Miss Helen Hunt Johnson
Lina, her daughter.....Miss Daisy Thorne
Dame Bertha.....Miss Hattie Putnam
Gertrude, a young peasant girl.....Fela Matthewson
Chatter, Lady Staunton's maid.....Miss Serena Eyland

MR. PINNER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

A WELL-KNOWN TOBACCO BROKER EXPIRES WHILE PLAYING CARDS.

Mr. Harman Pinner, a well-known and wealthy tobacco broker, died suddenly Thursday night while playing a social game of cards at his home, 133 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Pinner entertained some friends and neighbors at their home. After supper the gentlemen adjourned to the basement, where they played poker. Mr. Pinner appeared to be in perfect health and in unusually good spirits. During the game, at about 11 o'clock, he complained of a pain in the region of the heart and asked one of his guests to feel how fast his heart was beating. A hand was dealt to Mr. Pinner and as he picked up the cards he remarked, "I have a very peculiar hand."

Scarcely had he uttered the words when the cards dropped from his hands and he fell back in his chair unconscious.

Dr. S. S. Jones was called in but Mr. Pinner was dead. The doctor said that his death must have been almost instantaneous. Coroner Schultze's deputy, Dr. Weston, made an examination of the body yesterday and found that death had resulted from heart disease.

Mr. Pinner was 60 years of age. He was a native of Birnbaum, Germany, where his father was a Jewish rabbi. One of his brothers is Professor of Chemistry at the University of Berlin, and another brother is a merchant in this city.

When twenty-one years old Mr. Pinner emigrated to this country and was for a few years engaged in the lumber business. Thirty years ago he established himself in this city as a tobacco broker at 165 Pearl Street and was continuously in business at the same place until the day of his death. Naturally he was one of the best known men in the tobacco trade and was universally respected for his sterling business integrity.

The funeral will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the Temple Beth-El, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Kohler will officiate. Mr. Pinner was a member of the Metropolitan Club and several other social organizations, the members of which will attend the funeral.

CONVICTED BUT INNOCENT.

ORMI THOMPSON PROVED NOT TO HAVE KILLED HIS BOON COMPANION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25.—J. M. White of Aberdeen, Texas, passed through this city tonight on route to Salem, Ind., where he will be tried for a crime for which Ormi Thompson, now believed to be innocent, is serving a life sentence in the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, where he has been for seven years.

The story is a peculiar one. Eight years ago, in the County of Washington, lived a farmer named Jacob Parker. His home was a few miles from Salem, the county seat, and he went there about twice a month to have what he called a good time with the boys. Two of his acquaintances during these sprees were J. M. White, and Ormi Thompson. The former was the son of wealthy parents—always had all the money he wanted. Thompson was a poor boy, uneducated, and without influential friends. The annual fair of the county was going on, and the three men rode into town to attend it. Until nightfall they wandered from one saloon to another.

Finally Parker mounted his horse and started home alone. He had just before sold some farm produce and was thought to have considerable money in his possession. Soon after Thompson and White followed. The next morning Parker was found lying on the road side with a bullet in his brain. Near him was found a blood-stained revolver, which was identified as having belonged to Thompson. The latter was arrested at his home, but White had fled.

At the trial Thompson insisted that White had committed the deed and as soon as the latter was arrested he would make a confession, putting the blame where it belonged. The jury inclined so much toward believing him that they sent him up for life instead of hanging him in the hope that White might yet save him. Year after year Thompson pleaded with the Governor for pardon, but all in vain.

A reward of $500 was offered for White, and a year later he was captured in Pueblo, Col., by the Sheriff. On the way to jail White resisted, and, after killing the Sheriff, he again escaped. For seven years nothing has been heard of him. The Sheriff of Aberdeen, Texas, located him there from a description, and succeeded in arresting him.

THE FAT QUARTET.

FOUR PATROLMEN, A COAL HOLE, A TRANSOM, AND A SOLUTION.

The beat of Patrolman Schneider last evening took him by the building at 678 Broadway, which is occupied by H. C. Kroh, a dealer in window shades. There were suspicious sounds in the basement of the building just before midnight and the patrolman rapped for assistance. Officers Cooney, Wesell, and Clune responded.

It was decided that the proper way to enter the building was through the coal hole. Patrolman Schneider tried it and got as far as his shoulders, but there he was fast. He let him pass and he was pulled out. Patrolman Clune got as far through as the third button on his waistcoat and there he stuck. Patrolman Wesell could only get down to the second button and Patrolman Cooney could not do as well as that.

The fat quartet thought about the matter and were at first puzzled to bant. Then they concluded that would take too long, and they would send for Mr. Kroh and get the keys. Finally a combination of the thinnest patrolman and a very large transom solved the difficulty, and an entrance to the building was effected. In the basement was found a discharged clerk of Mr. Kroh's named Dinsmore. He looked very sleepy, having had to wait a long time for the officers to come and arrest him, and as he seemed to have no business there he was taken to the station and locked up.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

State Senator Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel of Ohio is at the Hotel Brunswick.

State Senators H. J. Coggeshall, C. P. Vedder, and Norton Chase are at the Hotel Metropole.

H. Seton-Karr, Member of the British Parliament; State Senator George Z. Erwin, and Judges David L. Follett and Irving G. Vann of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, William F. Sheehan of Buffalo, and Roque Saenz Peña and Manuel Quintana, delegates from the Argentine Republic to the Pan-American Conference, are at the Hoffman House.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 25—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, preceded by rain in Virginia, warmer, northeasterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	53°	52°	3:30 P. M.	66°	46°
6 A. M.	54°	56°	6 P. M.	60°	51°
9 A. M.	60°	47°	9 P. M.	57°	49°
12 M.	67°	47°	12 P. M.	56°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....49½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....56½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.54°

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

CARPETS CLEANED by my steam processes. Taken up and relaid. THOS. J. STEWART, 1,554 Broadway, N. Y. Branch cor. 5th and Erie, Jersey City.—Advertisement.

YOU CAN'T help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. Only one pill a dose. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Try them.—Advertisement.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOUGLASS—DENNISON.—On Thursday, April 24, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., at 62 West 45th St., MARY DOUGLASS to WILLIAM DENNISON, of Philadelphia papers please copy.

FULLER—MACTAVISH.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, at Victoria, British Columbia, Dr. EDWIN FULLER of New-York to MARGARET ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Duncan A. MCTAVISH, Esq., of New-York.

HAIGHT—THURSTON.—At All Souls' Church, on the 24th in

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 25, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR THIS DAY.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Bristath Street..	1,567	..	480	1,420	....
Fortieth Street..	....	..	....	....	1,630
Harsimus Cove..	373	..	52	885	2,400
Weehawken.....	245	..	....	....	....
Other sources...	371	..	....	....	606
Total.....	3,027	..	532	2,305	4,629

BEEVES—The tone of trade was slow and values were weak, the weather being injurious to the trade in dressed meats; 174 carloads were received: 93 carloads at Sixtieth Street Yards direct to slaughterers, 81 were 2 head of local stock, which were for sale; 53 carloads at Harsimus Cove Yards, of which about 20 carloads were sold, and the rest of head for export. The 23 carloads at Hoboken pier were consigned direct to slaughterers. Quality of the herds sold poor to fair; quality of the herds for export coarse to good. Prices were 7¼@9c scant ₱ lb, weights 5¾ to 9¼ cwt, from 55 to 58 lb being allowed net. Prices on live weights: Native Steers, corn-fed, $4.15@$4.90 ₱ cwt; Oxen, $3.10@$4.05 ₱ cwt; dry Cows, $1.85@$3.35 ₱ cwt; Bulls, 3¼@3½c ₱ lb.

The exports for this day were: Shomberg & Epstein, 996 Beeves, per steamship Florida; Eastman's Co., 590 Beeves, per steamship Hindoo; also, same company, 1,440 quarters of Beef, per steamship Spain, 2,240 quarters of Beef per steamship Devonia; all for British ports. Cable dispatches report American dressed Beef in Great Britain at 4½d ₱ lb, equal to 9c ₱ lb. City-dressed Beef weak at 6@7½c ₱ lb; general sales at 6¾@7c ₱ lb; Texas Sides, 6@6½c ₱ lb; Western Sides, 5¾@7¼c ₱ lb.

D. McPherson & Co.—4 dry Cows, 1,020 lb, $1 85 ₱ cwt; 19 do, 896 lb, $2.15 ₱ cwt; 17 do, 1,028 lb, $2.80 ₱ cwt; 1 Bull, 1,610 lb, 3½c ₱ lb; 4 Illinois Steers, 1,525 lb, $4.45 ₱ cwt; 5 do, 1,172 lb, $4 60 ₱ cwt; 3 do, 1,277 lb, 4½c ₱ lb.

Sherman & Culver—2 Oxen, 1,500 lb, $3.10 ₱ cwt; 2 do, 1,740 lb, 3½c ₱ lb; 5 do, 1,594 lb, $4.05 ₱ cwt; 16 Pennsylvania Steers, meal-fed, 1,151 lb, $4.40 ₱ cwt; 16 do, 1,407 lb, 4½c ₱ lb.

S. Sanders—19 Illinois Steers, 1,257 lb, $4.30 ₱ cwt; 11 do, 1,084 lb, $4.45 ₱ cwt; 6 do, 1,220 lb, $4.90 cwt.

J. Shomberg—1 Bull, 1,200 lb, $3.40 ₱ cwt; 2 Bulls, 1,210 lb, $3.30 ₱ cwt; 17 Illinois Steers, 1,186 lb, 4½c ₱ lb; 7 do, 1,350 lb, $4.55 ₱ cwt; 14 do, 1,380 lb, $4.35 ₱ cwt.

A. N. Monroe—127 Illinois Steers, 1,112 to 1,273 lb, $4.15@$4.85 ₱ cwt.

M. Goldsmith—12 dry Cows, 1,408 lb, $3.35 ₱ cwt; 18 Illinois Steers, 1,145 lb, $4.30 ₱ cwt; 61 do, 1,187 lb, $4.45 ₱ cwt; 19 do, 1,223 lb, $4.60 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The markets were steady and the supply moderate. Shorn Sheep sold at 5¼@5¾c ₱ lb; woolly Sheep, 6¾@7½c ₱ lb; shorn Ewes, $4.20 ₱ cwt; woolly Ewes and Bucks, in mixed flocks, $6.30 ₱ cwt; shorn Lambs, $6@$6.90 ₱ cwt; woolly Lambs, 7¾c ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks as above reported, poor to good. Dressed Mutton dull at 8@10¾c ₱ lb; dressed Lambs also dull at 10¾@11¾c ₱ lb.

D. McPherson & Co.—67 Western Ewes, fed in New Jersey, 102 lb, $4.20 ₱ cwt.

J. F. Eaise—328 Kentucky Bucks and Ewes, 105¾ lb, $6.30 ₱ cwt.

P. S. Ease—103 Michigan Sheep, 97 lb, 6¾c ₱ lb; 106 Michigan Lambs, 79¾ lb, 7¾c ₱ lb. Also, late yesterday, 100 Michigan Sheep, 90 lb, 7½c ₱ lb.

Hallenbeck & Hollis—34 State Sheep, 100 lb, 7½c ₱ lb; 280 Michigan Lambs, 75 lb, $6.90 ₱ cwt.

Dillenback & Dewey—15 State Sheep, 91 lb, 7c ₱ lb; 183 Western Yearlings, 73 lb, 3½@3¾c ₱ lb; 163 State Lambs, 63 lb, 6c ₱ lb; 100 do, 71½ lb, 6½c ₱ lb; 14 do, 50 lb, 6¾c ₱ lb; 84 do, 75 lb, 7½c ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—144 Ohio Sheep, 75 lb, 5½c ₱ lb; 101 do, 89 lb, 5¾c ₱ lb; 147 Ohio Lambs, 70 lb, 6¾c ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS.—There were no sales reported and no fresh arrivals.

VEALS AND CALVES.—Trade was steady both as to demand and values. Bobs sold at 1¾c ₱ lb; yearlings, 2½c ₱ lb; Calves, buttermilk-fed, 2½@3c ₱ lb; lean Veals, 3½@3½c ₱ lb; Veals of medium quality, 4@4¼c ₱ lb; 13 Veals, 5c ₱ lb; quality inferior.

Dillenback & Dewey—80 Veals, 108 lb, 3¾c ₱ lb.

Jelliffe & Co.—9 Calves, 113 lb, 3c ₱ lb; 50 Veals, 124c ₱ lb; 11 do, 127 lb, 4½c ₱ lb; 23 do, 133 lb, 4½c ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—43 Veals, 124 lb, 4¼c ₱ lb.

Hume & Mullen—72 Veals, 116 lb, 3½c ₱ lb; 91 Veals, 125 lb, 4¼c ₱ lb.

Hallenbeck & Hollis—129 Calves, 113 lb, 2½c ₱ lb; 15 do, 120 lb, 2¾c ₱ lb; 30 do, 106 lb, 3c ₱ lb; 5 Veals, 120 lb, 3½c ₱ lb; 31 do, 127 lb, 4c ₱ lb; 24 do, 121 lb, 4¼c ₱ lb; 15 do, 111 lb, 4½c ₱ lb; 10 do, 138 lb, 4½c ₱ lb; 13 do, 127 lb, 5c ₱ lb.

D. McPherson & Co.—50 bobs, 91 lb, 1¾c ₱ lb; 2 yearlings, 470 lb, 2¾c ₱ lb.

Judge & Buckingham—6 Veals, 105 lb, 3½c ₱ lb; 10 do, 124 lb, 3¾c ₱ lb; 54 do, 120 lb, 4¼c ₱ lb; 74 do, 142 lb, 4¾c ₱ lb.

HOGS—The tone was steady at 4½@4¾c ₱ lb; call Hogs, 2¾c ₱ lb.

A. W. Lamb—29 State Hogs, 220 lb, 4½c ₱ lb.

Dillenback & Dewey—17 State Hogs, 167 lb, 4¾c ₱ lb.

D. McPherson & Co.—2 call Hogs, 580 lb, 2¾c ₱ lb.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,640 head; total for week thus far, 17,780 head; for same time last week, 17,600 head; consigned through, 2,620 head, 1,520 head of which to New York; 40 head on sale; feeling steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,800 head; total for week thus far, 30,600 head; for same time last week, 32,000 head; consigned through, 1,000 head, 600 head of which to New-York; 4,000 head on sale; good demand at full prices. Wool Sheep, choice to extra, $6.60@$6.75; medium to good, $6.35@$6.55; common to good, $5.75@$6.30; clipped Sheep, $5.25@$5.75. Lambs—Good to choice, $7.50@$7.70; fair to good, $7.30@$7.45; medium to fair, $6.75@$7.25; clipped, $6.25@$6.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,140 head; total for week thus far, 43,540 head; for same time last week, 45,140 head; consigned through, 3,000 head, 2,100 head of which to New-York; 1,500 head on sale; prices steady, with a good demand; selected medium weights and heavy ends, $4.50; good to choice heavy and selected York weights, $4.50; mixed Pigs and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.45; light Pigs, $4.20@$4.25; rough, $3.75@$3.90.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,008 head; shipments, 1,312 head; market—nothing doing; all through consignments; no Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market active; medium and selected, $4.45@$4.55; common to best Yorkers, $4.35@$4.45; Pigs, $4@$4.25; 18 cars Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market low at unchanged prices.

Financial.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the few outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

Holders of subscription receipts to the $18,000,000 fund may, AT THEIR OPTION, pay the remaining 95 per cent. on said certificates, called payable on June 1, and have their certificates stamped full paid. Interest on the 95 per cent. will be allowed until June 1, 1890, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL ST.

OFFICE

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,
46 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE HANNIBAL AND CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad Company will receive the principal and interest due on their bonds by delivering them to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 Wall St., in the city of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1890. Interest will cease on that day.

H. K. ENOS, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY,
18 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

TO HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company (of Denver, Col.:)

Whereas, The notice which should have been given on or before March 1, 1890, inviting proposals for the sale of one-thirtieth of the said outstanding bonds of this company has (through inadvertence) not been made, and this company desires to repair that error.

Notice is hereby given inviting proposals to be sent to the Atlantic Trust Company, the Trustees of said mortgage, at No. 39 William St., New-York, on or before the 1st of June next for the sale of twenty of the above-mentioned bonds, (being as nearly as may be one-thirtieth of all such bonds which have been issued previous to this date,) said sales to take effect and said bonds to be delivered and paid for on the first day of July next. All such proposals will be opened on said first day of June next, when they will be examined by said Trustees and will be dealt with in all respects as would have been done under the provisions of said mortgage in relation to the same in case this notice had been duly given on or before March 1, 1890, and said proposals had been opened on April 1, 1890, except that interest will be computed and paid down to said first day of July next upon all bonds purchased under said proposals in addition to the price named therein if accepted.

S. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL CO.
119 Liberty St., New-York, April 24, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE one hundred and twenty-five sterling mortgage bonds of this company for two hundred pounds each, have been drawn for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William St., New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1890, at which time interest will cease.

Reorganization
CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 26, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL ST.,

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

THE TIME FOR THE DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES IS EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING MAY 1, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LATHROP E. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL ST.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 83 DREXEL BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGnated, by lot, the following 2,500 Bonds, viz.: 1,300, 2,974, 1,442, 100, 2,225, 241, 1,521, 36, 466, 249, 2,400, 1,500, 1,899, 255, 374, 2,703, 3,184, 1,336, 1,964, 913, 1,293, 1,067, 1,564, 48, 2,820, 2,990, 118, 3,196, 1,217, 1,577, 1,414, 2,576, 1,414, 2,576, 1,414, 2,576

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange and Auction Room were postponed to 2:30 P.M.: Sale by James Stephen & Son of the building, with lot, 60 feet 5in. St, west of 8th Av, was adjourned to May 1, and sale by William B. Brown of the buildings with plot of land, 1,618 and 1,620 Vanderbilt Av, corner of Bathgate Av, was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 25.

Henry St, 232: Louis Simon and wife to Harris Selberman..... $22,500
Crosby St, 11; Ann M. Tooker to Joseph B. Taylor and others..... 10,000
Broome St, 39; Thomas O'Meara to William Tubridy..... 1
Washington Av, w s, 145 ft n of 163d St, 9x 150x irregular; Alice Hall and another to Kaufman Hanschel..... 1
Grand St, 423; James O. Clark to David A. Van Name..... 10
Willett St, w s, 150 ft s of Remington St, 25x 100; Bertha Brown and another to Max Newman..... 31,000
24th St, n s, 141.6 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Edwin Marks to Emil Stock..... 10,100
81st St, 140 West; Mayer Kahn and wife to Richard Shepard..... 16,582
28th St, n s, 63 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Francis A. Reilly and wife to Michael Breen.
Lafayette Place, 32; William W. Astor and wife to Richard T. Petrel..... 18,300
96th St, n s, 217 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.8; Robert J. H. Powel to Louise M. Sweetser..
123d St, n s, 138.4 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x100.11; Robert S. Rudd and wife to Annie B. Wakefield..... 1
123d St n s, 349 West; Robert S. Rudd and wife to same..... 15,000
Madison Av, e s, 75 ft s of 113th St, 25x95; Ferdinand Sulzberger to Julius Dreyfus..... 6,000
Same property; Julius Dreyfus to Christopher Byrnes..... 1
83d St, n s, 283 ft w of 9th Av, 17x102.2; Orson Adams and wife to Elmira E. Boyt..
Riverside Drive, e s, centre line, between 93d and 94th Sts, 41.3x irregular; J. G. Stacey and another to Leonard Lewisohn..... 11,500
115th St, n s, 24 ft e of Madison Av, 26x 100.10; Mark Ottinger and others to W. J. Gilmore..... 14,000
19th St, 130 West; Harriet E. Palmer to Simon Bing, Jr., and another..... 7,600
14th St, s s, 290 ft e of 10th Av, 25x103.3; John Moonan and another to Margaret L. King..... 9,900
7th St, 50; Magdalena Koontze to Herman Bruns..... 2,550
84th St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 136x100.8; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Margaret Kilpatrick..... 21,000
86th St, 210 East; L. C. Edwards and another to Valentine Cook..... 68,544
89th St, s s, 700 ft w of 11th Av, 93x100; Conrad Vorback and wife to G. F. Hewitt..... 1
117th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Hattie Franck and another to Edward C. Altwood..... 12,000
135th St, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 71.4x99.11; Carrie E. Meres and another to Ransom E. Wilcox..... 22,350
West End Av, 513; Helen W. Bacon and another to Emma V. Monheimer..... 1
81st St, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 21x100.8; Eli Martin and wife to George A. Black..... 1
Lexington Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; Sophia Herman to Louis Smaddbeck..... 24,000
46th St, 148 East; Jenny C. Croly to Ella Friedman..... 20,300
41st St, s s, 87 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x 98.9; Helena Rogers to John McKay and another..... 21,000
116th St, s s, corner 4th Av, 25x80x irregular; Cornelius Daly to Honer J. Brady..... 13,000
10th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 36th St, 24.5x92; Nehemiah O. Lent and wife to John McKelvey and another..... 1
106th St, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x106; Harry D. Green and wife to Mary A. Klein..... 5,445
Manhattan Av, n w corner of 106th St, 100x 100.11; William H. Shoveller to William B. Peters..... 1
129th St, n s, 99 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; Erastus F. Brown and wife to James Doran.
3d Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Henrietta Jacobs to Solomon Frank..... 60,000
160th St, 930; Abraham Frank and wife to Henrietta Jacobs..... 28,000
Willis Av, n w corner of 147th St, 28x180; Gepke Schulte to A. Mayer..... 30,000
99th St, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.11; David B. Sandford to Bradley & Currier Company, lien..... 9,000
97th St, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.11; John A. Bochford to Laura S. Wilmot..... 26,000
10th Av, e s, 275 ft n of 89th St, 25x80; Laura S. Wilmot to David B. Sandford..... 24,000
54th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Michael L. Bonillon and others to John C. Stoner..... 43,200
10th Av., e s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St., 24x100; Theodore Johnson and others to Sarah A. Plunkett..... 16,250
20th St., 121 West; Jacob Grill to Hugh O'Neill..... 26,000
129th St., n s, 285 ft e of 2d Av., 20x100.10; Leonard Haldenstad and wife to Adolf Fleiser..... 14,000
70th St., n s, 600 ft w of 5th Av., 100.5x100; Peter W. Gallaudet and wife to Charles Buek..... 60,000
72d St., 105 West; Charles Buek and wife to Peter W. Gallaudet..... 42,000

City Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

The handsome four-story cutstone house, box stoop, No. 64 West 68th St.; size, 18.9x70x102.2; furnished and decorated throughout and ready for immediate occupancy. For permit and particulars address WM. H. RIKER, 122 West 74th St. or 353 6th Av.

A BARGAIN MAY BE SECURED IN THE purchase of the last of George W. Ruddell's houses, just completed, in 121st St., (restricted); the house is elegantly finished; has bay windows, sanitary plumbing, best heating and ventilating arrangements; is always open. Apply on premises, 154 West 121st St., or to
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSES, MANHATTAN AV., 112th to 113th St., fronting Morningside Park.—Cabinet trim, box stoops, cellars concreted; closet room abundant; houses, 20 by 50, with extensions; title guaranteed; price low. S. N. PENFIELD, owner, 329 West 112th St.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"Manhattan Square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar; classical, original, and unique; L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d St.

2D AV., NEAR 42D ST.
A new and attractive store and tenement for sale low; 25-foot front.
Apply to
GEORGE R. READ,
9 Pine St.

ON 64TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A medium-sized house, in perfect order, at a low price. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
49 Liberty St.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK ROW.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
R. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

Country Real Estate.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Superb gentleman's country seat; about 30 acres; handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 18 rooms, every convenience; stable, carriage house, and complete in all its appointments; the river view and surroundings are unsurpassed. Will be sold at a reasonable price, and must be seen to realize its desirability. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer, at Yonkers.—Newly and stylishly furnished large brick house; land 60x125; ten bedrooms; a three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; horses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, A fine country seat, with two hundred and fifty acres of land, two miles from the city limits; nearly one mile of water front; admirably adapted to villa sites. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.
Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; coach house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—At Westport, Conn. N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., one and a half hours from New-York; house and four acres land, with barn, orchard, and brook; $4,000. Apply to or address WM. EDGAR MASH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply 60 Broadway, Room 311.

AT—THERE ARE NO BETTER HOUSES ON west side than 134, 136, 140, 142 West 37th St.; four-story, 20-foot; moderate prices; very easy terms. STABLER & SMITH, 1,187 9th Av.

FINE FARM, OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES, 2 houses, 3 barns, all stocked. GEO. A. MOTT, Lawyer, Patchogue, Long Island.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty St.
A stony and basement brown-stone house, with lot,
NO. 3 EAST 30TH ST.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

R. V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF
YONKERS PROPERTY,
R. V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59-63 Liberty St., New-York City,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
the following property in
YONKERS, N. Y.

The Nodine Hill property belonging to Cyrus Cleveland, consisting of 150 beautifully-situated building lots and six dwellings on Elm, Garnet, Cliff, Cedar, Alder, and Spruce Streets, all within ten minutes' walk of Getty Square and commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River.
Also,
the Nepperhan Avenue property
belonging to John T. Waring, consisting of
about 40 lots in
Nepperhan and Lake Ave. and Nepperhan Place, in the immediate vicinity of the Alexander Smith & Son's Carpet Works.
Title perfect and guaranteed by the Title Insurance Company without charge to purchaser. Eight per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.
At the same time
will also be sold the handsome residence of Wm. H. Thorne,
with plot 100x298 on High St., and dwelling house and lot
55x101 on Irving Place, belonging to Wm. H. Thorne, and 12 lots on Riverdale Av. belonging to Cyrus Cleveland.
Title perfect; terms easy.
For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 78 Liberty St., New-York.
HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES F. FITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

A.—SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Estate NEHEMIAH MASON, Deceased.
JERE JOHNSON, Jr.
By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
Will sell at auction Monday, April 28,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
393 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN:
BROOKLYN:
435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., northwest corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.
408 and 410 Jay St., three-story, basement, frame dwellings.
447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six stone buildings.
144 High St., near Bridge St., 25x62 feet, with frame dwelling.
Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 40 Wall St., New-York. Fetretch, Silkman & Seybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.
Maps can be obtained from Richard V. Harnett & Co., 78 Liberty St., New-York; Jere Johnson, Jr., 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or G. B. Bretz, 445 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock,
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 31 EAST 87TH ST.
Ground 21x100.5.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLISS and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited), No. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned, therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-second Street seventy-five feet; thence southwardly parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-second Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-second Street seventy-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated April 22, 1890.
WM. B. BRISTOW, Referee.
ROBERT SEWELL, Pltfs.' Atty., 34 Nassau St., N. Y.
24w3w W & S & M 14

11TH AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EMMA KENNEDY and another, plaintiffs, against MATILDA ARTHUR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 2nd day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, the following land and premises: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 11th Avenue, distant forty feet nine inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 42d Street with the westerly line of 11th Avenue, running thence westerly parallel with 42d Street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next southerly adjoining seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with 11th Avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with 42d Street, partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the premises next northerly adjoining seventy feet to the westerly line of 11th Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of 11th Avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1890.
JAMES FLYNN, Referee.
THOMAS F. CHERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 50 Wall Street, New-York City. ap10-2aw3w Th

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th St., near 5th Av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET, UNfurnished, No. 154 East 89th St.—Beautifully decorated; stone and brick; stylish; every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 East 89th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit necessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

A.—762 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Handsome dining-room extension dwelling, 20 feet wide; bright, permanent, sunny rear; reasonable rent. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th Av.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-stoop brick house to let, 350 Mott Av., near 138th St.; five minutes' walk from horse and steam cars; fine neighborhood; all improvements. Inquire 348 Mott Av.

TO RENT—The double two-story brick house on Sheridan Av., north of 165th St., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and shed. Apply to J. B. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange Place.

TO LET—111 West 83d St., near L station; three-story and basement brownstone house; perfect order; $1,400; on lease, $1,300; open Sunday. FOS. D. BAKER, 191 Broadway.

20 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

TO LET—For the Summer or by the year, a charming furnished or unfurnished apartment of seven light rooms. Address 124 East 27th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS.
58th St., 59th St., and 5th Av.
Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLOSO.
Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 5th Av.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights.
Apply at office, 176 West 58th St.

A.—120 EAST 34TH ST.—New double fire-proof building; fine apartments, eight rooms and bath; elevators, electric light, and coal and wood furnished; liveried servants; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

ELEGANTLY-DECORATED FLATS, SIX large rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; $32-$38. 108 East 54th St., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; ONE BLOCK from L station; convenient to Park; seven light rooms; decorated; rents, $23 to $27; open evenings and Sundays. Apply on premises, 169 East 105th St.

69TH ST., 206 TO 212 WEST.—Elegant apartments; steam heated, papered and decorated; seven rooms, bath, private hall; private street; no noise from L trains. Apply to Janitor, 212.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF SIX AND seven rooms, 1,235 Lexington Av., s. e. corner of 84th St.; modern improvements; steam heat; rents reasonable. Call and examine.

NEW, ELEGANT APARTMENTS, EIGHT large light rooms and bath; from $45 to $60; northwest corner Lexington Av. and 95th St.; private neighborhood. F. J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

TO RENT.—A duplex apartment in Central Park; apartment (Navarro) buildings facing the park;

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE OSBORNE,
57TH ST. AND 9TH AV., NEW-YORK.
To rent from May 1 two elegant apartments in this thoroughly modern building. Apply at the office.

TO RENT—A large apartment in the fire-proof building, 30 Madison Av.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT.

Handsome Summer Residence.

Near Pequot Hotel,

NEW LONDON,
CONN.

The house contains large halls, drawing room, dining room, butler's pantry, and ten large chambers. In separate building (stable is sometimes by passage to the main house) are laundry, kitchen, servants' dining hall, five servants' chambers, and large trunk room. It is fully furnished, except linen. Heated by furnace. In stable there are nine stalls and ample carriage room. Tennis court. Private bathing house on beach. Water supplied from the city water works. Private sewer to the river. Private gas machine.
Apply on premises or to
F. B. RANDOLPH,
26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE FURNISHED OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer at Yonkers, newly and stylishly furnished large brick house, land 60x125; ten bedrooms, retired street, 3 minutes' walk to train and one hour to Rector St.; horses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, HOLLYWOOD, NORWOOD PARK, SHREWSBURY RIVER, &c. COTTAGES to let furnished.
Catalogues from
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
Astor Building, 9 Pine, 10 Wall St.

AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, TWO miles from New-York City limits and one mile from Country Club, fronting the Sound, furnished house, 21 rooms; excellent order; modern improvements; lawn, garden, stables, &c., complete. Apply AUGUSTUS TABER, 244 East 15th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND, 30 minutes by rail; 9 to 12 room cottages. Gas; baths. Completely furnished, including linen, silver, and crockery. Meals from Arverne Hotel if desired. Particulars at 265 Broadway, New-York.
R. H. STEARNS.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—Residence, water front on HEMPSTEAD BAY; 15 rooms, furnished, INCLUDING LINEN; stabling, 6 box stalls; 2 cows; for year, $2,000; season, $1,500, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Furnished cottages, fronting on lake and ocean, for sale or to rent. List sent on application.
U. R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.
New-York Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

NAVESINK, N. J.—NORTH SIDE NORTH Shrewsbury River.—Two new cottages, handsomely furnished, 150 feet elevation above water; shade and tennis ground; boating; modern improvements and stable. Apply R., 6 East 54th St.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Desirable cottages of 10 rooms; rentals, $350, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 13 trains daily. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

SEWAREN, N. J.—Houses for rent or sale, situated on Staten Island Sound and reached by Jersey Central Railroad; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; pure water supply; also large house to rent to a competent woman for boarding house; full descriptive circular sent on application. Apply to JAMES BROWN & SONS, Sewaren, or J. H. JOHNSTON, 121 Liberty St., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, to let at Hollis, L. I. Address 124 East 27th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY.—Two elegant suites, newly decorated; in the arrangement service, attendance, heat, and gas included.
WM. L. FISH, Manager.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 2, 1890.
Trains leave stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, as follows:
9:00 A. M.—THE FAST LINE for the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Arrives Cleveland, 5:45 P. M.; Chicago, 8:35 P. M. Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day. Connects, also, for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Renovo, except Sunday, and Toledo, except Saturday.
10:00 A. M.—THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, (the latter free of charge), reporters, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and moorable electric lights. Arrives Cincinnati 7:10 and Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day.
2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car New-York to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Passenger Coach New-York to Columbus. Arrives Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.
6:30 P. M.—THE WESTERN EXPRESS for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Memphis. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Arrives at Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day, and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday.
8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Arrives Columbus 7:15 A. M., Chicago 7:40 A. M. next day, and Chicago 7:00 A. M. second morning. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 8:06 P. M., and "Congressional Limited" daily, with Dining Car, at 3:36 P. M., arrive Washington 2:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:16, 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:00 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 5:00 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 9 (Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach) week days. Commutation for Brown's Mills, Cape May, 1, P. M. week days.
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express trains leave as follows:
4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Cincinnati Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:15 Washington Limited), and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
For time tables of local trains apply to any ticket agent of the company.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d St. station, New-York, as follows, (Liberty St. ferry from foot Jay St. N. R.): Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., 10:15, *5:15 P. M.; Montreal, Ogdensburg, and Utica, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:30, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, 3:30, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 P. M.; Nyack, 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. *Other trains daily, except Sunday. Telephone for carriages, &c. Checks for baggage and hotel liveried servants. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

ELEGANTLY-DECORATED FLATS, SIX large rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; $32-$38. 108 East 54th St., or FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; ONE BLOCK from L station; convenient to Park; seven light rooms; decorated; rents, $23 to $27; open evenings and Sundays. Apply on premises, 169 East 105th St.

69TH ST., 206 TO 212 WEST.—Elegant apartments; steam heated, papered and decorated; seven rooms, bath, private hall; private street; no noise from L trains. Apply to Janitor, 212.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF SIX AND seven rooms, 1,235 Lexington Av., s. e. corner of 84th St.; modern improvements; steam heat; rents reasonable. Call and examine.

NEW, ELEGANT APARTMENTS, EIGHT large light rooms and bath; from $45 to $60; northwest corner Lexington Av. and 95th St.; private neighborhood. F. J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 96th St.

TO RENT.—A duplex apartment in Central Park; apartment (Navarro) buildings facing the park;

Railroads.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty St., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.
Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, New-York, and 88 Broadway, Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST. Central R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
9:20 A. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.
4:30 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d St. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8, *9, 9:02, *10, *12:02 noon, 1:02, 2:02, 3:01, 4:01, 5:02, 6:01, 7:01, 8:02, 9:01, 10:01, 11:01 P. M., 12:02 night. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 5:02, 6:02, 8:04, 9:02, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local Express.

Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—For Providence direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren St., daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, on the island, and all New-England points. Connect with Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insurance half of tariff rates. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—Favorite inside route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (foot of Spring St., North River, foot of Watts St., (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.—Boston, $3, for first-class limited tickets. FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS. Leave Pier 28 N. R., foot Murray St., daily, Sundays included, 5 P. M. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn 4:30. Jersey City at 4 P. M. Steamers FELCHIM and PROVIDENCE in commission. Orchestra on each steamer.

A FLEET BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and RICHMOND for Albany leave OLD PIER 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. DAILY. (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections for all points. Steam heat and electric lights throughout.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND CONSAKIE.—Boats leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 33, foot Jay St. N. R., at 7 P. M., connecting at Hudson with B. & A. R. R. for all points east. Also Lebanon Springs R. R. direct to Bennington, Vt.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON & Line.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2.25; Worcester, $2.50. Steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

A.—TROY BOATS.—SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., foot West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Electric lights and bells, steam heat in rooms. Sunday steamer

Annual Meeting.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,363 Broadway, between 37th and 38th Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

5TH AV., 803.—Handsomely-furnished second-floor front suite; suitable for two gentlemen; also single room; location, refined home; table d'hôte.

6 EAST 35TH ST.—Elegant rooms, with first-class board and attendance; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Large, well-furnished parlors, recently redecorated; excellent table; references.

47TH ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant second-story front of large room; superior table; references.

TO RENT—With board, of moderate price to 2 adults in elegant saloon floor in private house near Central Park. 159 West 45th St.

Furnished Rooms.

30TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—A suite of furnished rooms, with restaurant from May 1, at reduced rent. Address W. W. S., 157 Maiden Lane.

46TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, attractive room on second or third floor; private house; references exchanged.

114 WEST 45TH ST.—Back parlor, with use of front, for physician or dentist; reasonable; with or without board.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF parlor, bedroom, and bath, for gentlemen only; terms until November, $50 per month; elevator and restaurant in house; occupancy at once or May 1st. Room 72 PERCIVAL, 230 West 42d St.

AT THE BURLINGTON, 10 WEST 30TH.—From May 1; suite; parlor, bedroom, and bath; meals à la carte.

The Turf.

LINDEN PARK RACES TO-DAY.
TRAINS TO RACE COURSE
via Pennsylvania Railroad from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Special Limited direct to course, 12 M., 12:20 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2 P. M. Daily trains to Linden Park, 7 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 9:20 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. Trains from Long Branch to course, 9:30 A. M.,

THE HERMIT OF HARLEM

A CURIOUS WILL CONTEST BEFORE SURROGATE RANSOM.

SOMETHING ABOUT "OLD MAN" MUNROE, WHO LED THE LIFE OF A RECLUSE FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

A will contest which contains as much of interest as an old novel is now being considered by Surrogate Ransom. There died on Jan. 15, 1889, an old man whose name had once been Jacobs. Through the Supreme Court he had had this changed to Thomas J. Munroe. To the great majority of those who knew him in life, however, he was neither Jacobs nor Munroe, but merely "The Hermit of Harlem."

The Hermit of Harlem for over a quarter of a century, and at the time of his death, occupied a fine old house at 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. During all that time and to-day it is known by all the people thereabout as "The Hermitage." It was always an object of great curiosity and something of a source of awe, owing to the strange life of the man who occupied it. It was surrounded by two pine fences, each eight feet high. Its windows were covered with wooden shutters, and residents in the vicinity who had watched the house for twenty-five years say they never saw those shutters opened. The front door was like the door of a barrack, made of three thicknesses of plank, heavily studded with bolts and fastened with enormous iron bars. Generally the Hermitage looked the ideal of a deserted haunted house, where goblins and supernatural creations might hold high carnival, but where man or woman dwelt not.

Yet it was there that old man Munroe and his aged wife lived for a large part of their lives. He was not a miser, but simply a recluse. He was wealthy, and enjoyed his wealth in his own peculiar way. All he asked was to be let alone. He had sworn a boycott against all mankind, and to a as faithful to his vow as if he considered it sacred. He had relatives, but they never came to see him and he never went to them. To enter his gate it was necessary to write and make an appointment with him, but such efforts were seldom successful. Occasionally he would come out of his seclusion, but only to do a little marketing or some necessary business. He made his own clothing and his own shoes, was his own carpenter and his own cook, and, in fact, lived as though there existed on earth no one but himself and his wife, who was an invalid.

Little as is known of his life, that little is full of interest. Munroe the Hermit was an educated man and a traveled man. As far back as 1834 he went on a three years' cruise among the Pacific islands, and on his return wrote a book, which was published by Harper & Brothers, recounting fabulous stories of the strange adventures which had befallen him. He claimed to have gone up the Amazon River further than any white man had ever gone. He took part in the Crimean war. In 1849, while the gold fever was at its height, he was one of the first to freight a bark and take her around the Horn and through the Golden Gate. He made several trips across the continent with wagon trains, and claimed to have first traveled the trail that afterward became famous as that taken by the pioneer Gen. Fremont.

During the last two years of his life Munroe was deprived even of the company of his wife. She had gone to live and die of consumption, from which she suffered, with her niece, the wife of Dr. Blaisdell of Brooklyn. It was during this period that the old hermit formed an acquaintance, which was the cause of the present contest over his will. A man by the name of George G. Grennell little is known. His name had originally been Lawrence A. Benson, but, like old man Munroe, he had seen fit to have the Supreme Court change it. Grennell is a wealthy real estate owner in this city, but that is about all that is known of him.

When the Hermit of Harlem died, in his seventy-third year, his relatives found Grennell in possession of the hermitage. It was only after a legal fight that Grennell was made to get out and an official appointed by the court put in charge. The old hermit had left an estate of $200,000, half of which was real and half personal. About fifteen years before his death he had made a triplicate will in the office of his lawyer, in which he gave his entire estate to his wife, and, in the event of her death before his, to his niece, Mrs. Dr. Blaisdell of Brooklyn. One copy of this he kept; one copy he gave to his niece; the third he left with the lawyer. Up to the time of his death he never signified any desire to change this will, nor did he ever notify the interested parties that any document had been executed which would nullify the original will.

Just after the old man died, however, rumors of a new will were circulated. These culminated March 22, 1889, by Grennell and his lawyer, Erastus F. Brown, filing a will which purported to have been executed by Munroe, in which he gave his entire estate to Grennell, the man who, during the last two years of the hermit's life, had been his constant adviser. How deep he got into the confidence of the old man is shown by the fact that he got from him a power of attorney to examine all papers in his box at the trust deposit vaults. It is a significant fact that among the papers he thus had access to was a copy of the original will of the hermit, and that fact is still more significant in view of a statement, purporting to have been written by Munroe, which is added to the second will, and which reads:

"I made my will with the intention of leaving no property to my blood relations, but to my friend, Mr. Grennell. I am under no influence of any kind whatever. It is my deliberate intention to make my will as I have made it. Mr. Grennell has done many kindnesses and special favors for me, and I have therefore favored him instead of my relations, who have done nothing for me. My brother, who lives in New-York, is my senior by some years. I have not seen his children for thirty years, and would not know them if I should see them. I have never seen the children of my deceased brother in Ohio except-ing one child, who on that occasion I had no conversation with. I am entirely sound in body and mind except-ing the necessary weakness accompanying old age."

In the bulk of testimony which has been taken by the Surrogate on this will is that of Daniel T. Ames, an expert penman, who testified that the handwriting said to be Munroe's was not Munroe's. The palsy that the old hermit suffered from in his latter years is evident in all of the writing of his that can be secured, but this addition to the will is in a bold, round hand.

Immediately after the Grennell will was filed the heirs-at-law filed objections. They appeared by ex-Judge C. A. Flammer and by Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett. Erastus F. Brown is the attorney for Grennell. All the testimony has been taken. All day yesterday Mr. Beckett was engaged in the final argument, and he will go on to-day. The chief claim of the contestants is that Grennell and his lawyer, Erastus F. Brown, obtained the second will from the old hermit by undue influence, and that old Munroe, at the time of its execution, was not in a fit physical or mental condition to make the will.

A PLEASANT LADIES' DAY.

THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON CLUB RECEIVES ITS FRIENDS.

Yesterday was ladies' day at the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, at 435 Fifth Avenue, and during the afternoon nearly 400 ladies walked about the drawing rooms, in which a fine collection of paintings was on view, ate cream and cakes in the smaller dining room, and listened to the music that Bernstein's Orchestra played. The exhibition was gotten up by R. W. Van Boskerck and A. H. Stoiber and Lewis Sayre Burchard, his associates on the Art Committee of the club, and comprised thirty-three excellent examples of foreign and American art. Senator Calvin S. Brice, William Schaus, Henry T. Chapman, Jr., and L. Christ Delmonico were among the gentlemen from whose collections the exhibit was drawn.

The visitors included Miss Clifford, Mrs. George Van Tassel, Miss Valentine, Miss Fuller, Miss Julia Fuller, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs. George B. Fowler, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Brice, Mrs. William P. Mason, Mrs. Mandell of Detroit, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Albert Bonner, Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mrs. Granville P. Hawes, Mrs. W. T. Shedd, Mrs. H. N. Tiffe, Mrs. Kountze, Mrs. E. D. Radcliffe, the Misses Radcliffe, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mrs. Joseph Marié, Mrs. Van B. Thompson, Mrs. William Kip, Miss Mary Roberts, Mrs. George E. Stevens, Mrs. M. I. Pupin, Mrs. Teall, and Miss Helen Abbott.

HOPES FOR DR. CRAFTERS.

Recorder Smyth yesterday told Dr. Joseph R. Crafters of the Chambers Street Hospital that his services as a medical expert would be of more value when he had greater experience. This comment arose from the fact that Dr. Crafters insisted that what was evidently a bullet wound was inflicted with a blunt instrument.

George De Carlo was on trial before the Recorder for shooting Arthur Brisco, a steamship fireman, April 1. De Carlo pleaded guilty to shooting at Brisco, and a wound in the top of the latter's head seemed to justify De Carlo's belief that he had hit his mark. De Carlo was sentenced to three years in State prison.

A BOOK RECEPTION.

The Library Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association held a "book" reception in the library of their handsome building, in East Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, that added 1,200 new volumes to its shelves. Each guest was asked to contribute one book, but some gave half a dozen. The halls and second floor of the building were beautifully decorated with palms and azaleas, and tea was served in the reception rooms. The ladies of the committee, with President Mrs. C. E. Hasbe at their head, received the guests and the books. The library now contains nearly 45,000 volumes.

HOW COMMANDER McCALLA KEPT HIS MEN ABOARD SHIP.

The rain came down in vicious drops yesterday morning and splattered monotonously against the windows of the court-martial room, in which Commander Bowman H. McCalla is engaged these days in drawing queer-looking objects on harmless pieces of paper, while seamen recently under his command on board the United States cruiser Enterprise make harsh statements concerning his treatment of them during the latest cruise of that white-hulled vessel. It was a monotonous downpour, but it only accorded with the monotony of the proceedings in the early part of yesterday's session of the court.

There had been transcribed from the testimony given the day before many, many pages of typewritten "copy," and Lieut. Stayton read them all, read them rapidly, it is true, but when he had finished with the last page and the first witness of the day was called a long hour and forty-five minutes added had been consumed with not a thing to show for it. The preceding is one which is called for by the novel regulations governing courts-martial, but it is a dreadfully tiresome one, and one not calculated to put the court itself in very good humor.

Just after the court was convened yesterday morning, Lieut. R. M. G. Brown appeared as a messenger from Washington, bringing with him a large box containing the records from the Navy Department, for which Commander McCalla had asked at the beginning of his trial. Lieut. Brown was greeted cordially by each individual member of the court, and during the day was made to tell and tell again the story of how so many of our American seamen lost their lives in that awful hurricane at Samoa. It was Lieut. Brown who, as an officer on the Trenton, ordered the men into the rigging just as his vessel was drifting on the reef at Samoa, thus forming a human sail, which the wild wind caught, sweeping vessel and all away from that dangerous locality. The action probably saved the lives of 450 men on board the Trenton, and was made the subject of official commendation.

Paul M. Nilsen, one of the seamen who was put in irons while the Enterprise was at Stettin, Prussia, ironed to other men, and given extra duty for having "jumped the ship," went on the stand as the first witness yesterday, and gave the same testimony that he had given before the court of inquiry. He staid ashore for two days, he said, without permission, and when Mr. Menzies asked why he had staid so long, he said that he thought he might just as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb; he knew he would get just the same punishment for staying away an hour as for two days, so he staid two days. He had been ironed by order of Lieut. Ingersoll, the witness said, and he did not know whether Commander McCalla had been on board the ship at that time or not. Neither did he know whether he had been put in irons as a punishment for his offense or as a means of keeping him from "jumping ship" again.

Mr. Menzies laid so much stress on this latter question—and he laid stress on the same question propounded to every witness during the day—as to indicate that the defense on the charge of having ironed men for minor offenses would be that that method had been adopted solely for the purpose of keeping the offenders from repeating their offenses—for "safe keeping," and not at all as an actual means of punishment.

Paul E. Weigel, another of the Stettin offenders, and who was also of the gang that was punished at Souen, proved a very good witness for Commander McCalla. He said that he was given extra duty as a punishment, and he thoroughly understood at the time he was ironed that he was thus manacled only as a means of keeping him from "jumping the ship" again. Mr. Menzies strengthened his case in this respect by reading entries in the ship's log setting forth that Weigel and his companions had been duly punished by the awarding of extra duty and that they had been ironed for "safe keeping."

Samuel G. Westberg, another of this gang, however, was equally positive that irons had been put on him as a punishment, and the log entry showed that he, too, had been ironed for "safe keeping." Otto Glein and John Brandon of the same party of offenders gave the same kind of testimony as Westberg had given, and then the Judge Advocate branched out into another one of the charges against Commander McCalla, using Brandon as a witness.

He asked about that Meyer incident—the story that Commander McCalla had waved his sword in front of Meyer's face and threatened with an oath to kill him if he smiled again—upon which a charge had been made of "conduct unbecoming an officer." But Mr. Menzies interposed with a vigorous legal objection. He declared that the charge had been improperly drawn, inasmuch as "conduct unbecoming an officer" was an offense not known in naval law. The charge should have been either threatening an inferior or using abusive language, or some specific charge of that kind, and on the ground he raised he asked that testimony as to the Meyer story should not be entertained. Practically his request was that this particular charge against his client should be thrown out of court.

A long argument was then indulged in between him and Lieut. Stayton, and at its conclusion Admiral Harmony cleared the court. Half an hour later he called everybody back, announced that a decision on the point raised would not be given until the following morning, and adjourned the court for the day.

THEIR LABORS ENDED.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The ladies who have been holding a convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the Scottish Rite Hall came to the end of their labors yesterday after electing their officers for two years and enjoying a "symposium on practical questions pertaining to club life."

The officers elected were: President—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of Orange, N. J., "whose husband," it was declared, "thoroughly sympathizes with her efforts to ameliorate the condition of her sex," and who was elected after a decidedly friendly contest with Mrs. Clymer, President of Sorosis, by a vote of 25 out of 47 ballots; Vice President—Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall of Indianapolis; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. C. Croly; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary B. Temple of Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer—Mrs. Hearst of San Francisco; Auditor—Mrs. K. T. Woods of Boston.

In the "symposium" Mrs. M. Louise Thomas of Sorosis talked about the method and value of club incorporation. Mrs. Amelia K. Wing of the Brooklyn Woman's Club told when and how a club should be organized, and Mrs. Sophia Curtiss Brown of Sorosis spoke of methods of electing officers and members. Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia thought that benevolent work as a club life depended in carrying out the general principles of improvement for the greatest number and enjoyment of a wholesome character. Papers were also read by Mrs. Palmer on club correspondence and fellowship, and Miss Mary McClelland of Albany on club classes for special work.

The convention concluded with a valedictory address by the new President, an informal farewell reception to the delegates by Sorosis, and the distribution of copies of the petition which was drafted at a recent Philadelphia meeting of women to the Czar asking for relief for the Siberian exiles. During the session resolutions offered by Mrs. Woods on the part of the members of the Federation, thanking Mrs. Clymer and the members of the Sorosis, and presenting to the latter a big silver loving cup, was adopted. Mrs. Clymer responded in a clever little speech.

A RAILROAD WANTS TO MAKE MONEY.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday on the application of the Harlem, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company for permission to extend its line on Courtlandt Avenue from Third Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, northerly to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. William Cauldwell, Treasurer of the company, explained that the property owners along the proposed line were most anxious for the extension, and the railroad was ready to build it. The road had paid no dividend since the elevated road invaded the region, three years ago, and it was hoped that the establishment of this and other branches would increase the revenue of the company.

The Rev. Dr. H. Du Bois, John C. Grant, Charles Zink, and John Mulhall, Jr., and Clerk Twomey of the Board of Aldermen, urged that the desired permission be granted. Nobody appeared in opposition, but the Committee will give another hearing in a fortnight.

LITTLE LEFT FOR IRISH FAMILIES.

The prosecution put Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, the complainant against O'Donovan Rossa in the latter's trial for criminal libel, on the stand yesterday and kept him there all day. In response to the questions of Col. Andrew Hannibal Humboldt Dawson of the District Attorney's office, Cassidy said that Rossa hated him and called him a British spy because he interfered with Rossa's appropriating the funds of the Fenian Brotherhood to his own use.

Rossa, he said, once admitted at a meeting of the council that, out of $1,500 received for poor families in Ireland, he had personally spent $1,000. He said that Rossa had often openly stated that he regarded the brotherhood as his private property, and he would do as he pleased with its funds.

LOST THE MONEY GAMBLING.

Lafayette Cole, recently of Peoria, Ill., was arrested here yesterday upon a telegraphic request from Sheriff Warren Cole of Peoria. Cole was an employe of the Jenney Electric Light and Power Company of Peoria, and used $5,000 of the company's money. He was arrested at the office of Hayden & Co., dealers in electric supplies in Park Row, where he was seeking work, and when taken into custody admitted that he was $3,000 short in his cash, having lost the money gambling. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court and locked up to await requisition papers.

WHERE THE TROUT ARE.

ANGLERS FINDING GOOD SPORT IN THE SPRING BROOKS.

STRIPED BASS RUNNING IN THE HUDSON AND MANY FLOUNDERS AND BLACKFISH HEREABOUT.

Trout anglers have had no reason to complain since the season opened, and in another week they will have more extended territory to cover in seeking for the beautiful fresh-water fish. Next Thursday the law, in the parlance of the small boy, "is up" in the Forest Preserve, and fishing will then be permitted all over the State. The Forest Preserve comprises the Sullivan County, Beaverkill, and Catskill regions, as well as a section in the north of the State. Within it are seven fine trout streams, in which in the past thousands of fish have been caught.

Anglers are anxious to see how the fishing will be in the Catskill and Upper Delaware region this year. Last season proved to be a big surprise. Fish were taken in streams that had not been whipped in years, while the fishing was excellent in the well-known trout waters. This was due to three causes—a favorable Winter, extensive stocking, and a previous close fish law in many of the streams. This last Winter has been just as favorable for the trout as that of 1889. There has been comparatively little high water, and the streams have been free from large quantities of ice; food has been abundant if the trout desired it. All this is healthful for the life and development of an active fish. Last Spring a number of two-pound trout were caught at the headwaters of the Willowemac, Beaverkill, and Neversink Rivers, and the catch of each expert angler averaged much better than in several previous seasons. More of these big fellows may be expected this year. One of them is almost worth a journey to this section to an old trout fisherman who has been brought up on a stream or lake. A big trout somehow seems to count for more than a large fish of any other kind. One patriarch with red spots and salmon-colored flesh will satisfy a fisherman for the season.

Where to go is a question which bothers trout anglers nowadays more than what tackle to use. Trout in public waters are to be found much nearer the city than is generally supposed. Even in one or two Spring brooks entering the Bronx River, almost within the city limits, every Spring a few trout are caught. There is a stream out near Menlo Park, N. J., within a stone's throw of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which a dozen trout are the reward of the first angler who whips its waters. The next man will get two or three, and the third might as well go home.

By taking the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, an hour's ride or little more will bring an angler into a region where there are half a dozen trout streams. They are brooks and must be whipped with bait. A two-pound trout was caught in one of them near Newfoundland last Summer. A little way from Warwick is another stream that every Spring turns out several strings of nice trout. In Sussex County, N. J., several good catches are reported. The Musconetcong River has a few trout in it.

Half a day's ride brings the angler into the Sullivan County region. The first big river he comes to, by taking the line of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, after passing through the Shawangunk or Shwangum Tunnel, is the Neversink, a magnificent stream. Under the railroad bridge a two-pound trout was caught a few years ago. Once in a while there is an old rouser in this part of the river even now. As one goes up the river the fishing grows better, till up at the head waters trout are abundant. The Willowemac is next in order. Leaving the train at Morsston, a buckboard takes the angler up as far as he wishes to go. If he has time to work up to the headwaters, he will find himself on a watershed from which not only the streams going down to the Delaware rise, but also the springs and rills that start the water flowing to the Hudson River. Balsam Lake is near by the sand pond and many well-known resorts.

Keeping to the railroad the Beaver Kill is soon reached. The Beaver Kill has a past reputation, but unfortunately it was pretty nearly fished out ten years ago. Restocking has done much good, and flowing to these rivers and their tributaries sawmills and tanneries have done much to spoil the fishing. Portions of the streams are preserved by land owners, but for a small fee permission can be gained to fish. Other sections are open to all who may wish to fish them. The section is well worth visiting for its picturesque beauty and pure air.

The best way to fish one of these big rivers is to wade. There is plenty of room to cast forty feet of line. Deep pools are preceded by long stretches of rapids, and at one time these rapids that the fish will be found in the Spring. When the riving is falling the fishing is best in the morning and late afternoon. The old standbys in artificial flies are successful lines. The trout in that section seem to have a love of yellow. The Neversink fly is a yellow-bodied arrangement, and the yellow May beauty is also a favorite with the fish. The Beaverkill is a white-bellied fly, with hackle wound its length, that has always been successful, not only on the river from which it derived its name, but in the adjacent streams.

In Pennsylvania trouting may be indulged in after April 30. Pennsylvania is full of trout streams. Jersey Shore and Williamsport are great points to start from. Milford has also a reputation as a good stopping-off place for anglers from this city.

Philadelphia had a display of trout April 15 such as Mr. Blackford gives in this city, and it was an excellent one. Fine fish were exhibited from the Pennsylvania streams, and a number from the West Virginia region. Fish were also shown from Vermont, the White Mountains, Wisconsin, Canada, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Long Island. Five tanks of live fish attracted much attention. The exhibition was given at Reisser's restaurant, in Fifth Street.

The trout in Connecticut are growing in a marvelous fashion, according to the stories from that State. At Norwich it is claimed that a three-pounder has been caught.

At the club preserves on Long Island the fishing has continued good right along since the opening of the season. Anglers have had no difficulty in catching the limit allowed for a day's fishing.

Salt-water anglers who live in the city are making active preparations for the Summer's work. The season is early, and it is believed that the fish will soon begin to run. Big blue-fish are working up the coast, and a few days of warm weather will fetch them up to Sandy Hook. Weakfish follow at about the same time as the blues, so that they may be expected almost any time now. Blackfish are already here, and one or two sea bass have shown themselves.

Much interest is being taken in the striped bass. The week's work has been encouraging, and it is hoped by the old bass fishermen that there will yet be some good sport. The bass so far have been well scattered. From Fort Hamilton to Poughkeepsie reports have come in of a few being taken. None were very large, however. A ten-pounder caught off Fort Washington is about the best well-authenticated fish taken on hook and line, with striped bass light tackle.

Three or four have been caught off Liberty Island, and a few are caught daily along the Hudson above Seventy-fifth Street. Any fisherman who goes out for them is likely to secure a good catch, and yet the fishing is so uncertain, according to past experience, that no point can be named where one can be sure of getting fish. White worms and sandworms are the best bait, and there is no use of taking heavy tackle. One tide, so far, appears just about as good as another. The ebb tide, however, is rather the favorite. Anglers will catch this tide during the next two or three days early in the morning and late in the afternoon.

The bass are beginning to bite quite smartly in the Hudson in the vicinity of Croton Point, off Sing Sing, and some fine specimens have been captured. They will bite at either red or white sandworms, but like the former best at this season of the year. A sort of grandfather of the bass tribe was caught on Thursday afternoon by Charles Leggatt's crew in Hitchcock's net. It was about three feet long, and weighed 51 pounds and 7 ounces. Another nearly as large was caught at the same time. This shows that the bass are around, and large numbers are caught in the nets. All facilities, except bait, can be had by sportsmen desiring to try their luck at the boathouses at the Upper Dock, Sing Sing, and the boatmen will give directions where the best grounds are for fishing.

Flounders are abundant. All the week, fishermen have had no difficulty in catching plenty in Jamaica Bay. At the Raunt and Dorman's, in Broad Channel, exceptionally good fish have been caught. A few blackfish are taken, and burgalls also. In Pelham Bay there are small flounders in schools. Any one would think from the number of fishermen that they would have been caught out long ago, but the supply seems to be just as good as it was two weeks ago.

Blackfish will take almost any kind of bait. Clams are good before the soft crab and shrimp season. Light-colored fiddler crabs are also used with success. With a light rod there is some fun in playing them. Put on two or three hooks, as there is more pleasure in playing two or three fish at once than a single one. Real sport is to be found in angling for big four and five pound blackfish over the rocks outside the Battery.

Salmon have appeared in the Hudson just as they were expected. As the man who catches one in a net and offers it for sale is liable to a fine of $100, there is not much said about them. Several, however, are known to have been caught in the shad nets in the bay. That the Hudson will now contain salmon seems an assured fact. The fish are now enabled to reach the sources of the Hudson and gain the shallow sands, where they like to deposit their eggs. There will be some fly casting in the Upper Hudson for salmon this Spring. Indeed, some well-known anglers in the vicinity of Troy are already on the lookout for them. Something like 750,000 fry, during the past season, were placed in the river by Superintendent Frederick Mather of the Cold Spring Hatchery, who considers the salmon in the Hudson his special pets.

The first Penobscot salmon was caught just below the dam at Bangor by Mr. F. A. Buck on April 14. It was a well-favored fish of twelve pounds in weight, and made a neat play on the light rod that Mr. Buck used. A number of salmon are now caught yearly at Bangor. It seems strange to the anglers there to take this king of the trout family amid the noise and bustle of a city. But the fish must get up the river, and they cannot refrain from investigating the highly-colored flies which are offered to them.

Land-locked salmon are also stirring themselves, and in certain lakes in the southern part of Maine, where the ice has gone out since in a while one is caught now. After May 1 the fishing for them will begin in earnest. In the salmon waters of Canada there is yet snow and ice, and, of course, fishing at present is out of the question.

Carp angling caught in Southeastern Pennsylvania in goodly numbers. Carp grow very rapidly. In 1886 carp fry were put in Tuxedo Lake, and in 1888 they were transferry to Mountain Lake and Trout Pond No. 3. Now eight-pounders are caught.

Fishing will be warmed in the Great South Bay this Spring. By following the oystermen working their rakes, bushels have been caught. The flounders follow the oyster rakers to secure the small sheilfish and food stirred up in the raking over of the beds.

It is expected the ice will be out of the Rangeley lakes by May 15. Soon after its disappearance the trout will begin to run. In Quebec there is still snow and ice.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commissioners are distributing large quantities of trout fry this year.

Woodcock are now nesting in New-Jersey. They do not make much of a nest, simply following out a little spot in the leaves, in which the eggs are placed. If a heavy rain comes, the eggs are apt to become chilled, though the old bird is a persistent sitter. Sometimes they hatch out a second brood in a season, but this is unusual.

A great flight of ducks occurred in the West two weeks ago, and a large number were shot.

Brant have not been very numerous on the Great South Bay this season. English snipe shooting has also been poor in the meadows of Long Island.

THE CHARGES ARE DISMISSED.

MAYOR GRANT WILL NOT REMOVE THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

After many weeks of waiting the charges made by the Commissioners of Accounts against Dock Commissioners Post and Matthews have been disposed of. Mayor Grant dismissed them late yesterday afternoon and issued this memorandum:

"The evidence presented in the above-entitled matter does not, it seems to me, after careful consideration, justify me in removing the accused Commissioners from office. The charges against them are accordingly dismissed."

The charges have been hanging fire since early in December, when the Commissioners of Accounts began an investigation into the management of the Dock Department, with the aid of Corporation Counsel Clark. The hearing before the Commissioners was enlivened by the refusal of Col. John O'Byrne to tell what he did with the $13,000 he received from the oystermen and his subsequent flight from the city. After much evidence had been given the Commissioners of Accounts abruptly closed the investigation and informed the Mayor that the proceedings against the Dock Commissioner had reached a stage where charges of malfeasance in office should be made.

Accordingly voluminous charges were made against Commissioners Post and Matthews, and there followed a series of wearisome hearings before the Mayor, in which Elihu Root, Wheeler H. Peckham, Franklin Bartlett, F. A. Irish, John H. Strahan and other counsel were employed on behalf of the Commissioners of Accounts and the accused Dock Commissioners. Their fees will all have to be paid by the city and the cost of this investigation will not fall much below $25,000.

The decision of the Mayor was handed out after a consultation in the Mayor's private office in which Corporation Counsel Clark, the Mayor, and others participated.

A BIG BUCKET SHOP IN TROUBLE.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the Doran & Wright Company, one of the largest bucket shops in the country, had failed. The report was stoutly denied at the office of the company, 10 Wall Street. But it was not denied that the customers of the concern had been requested to "have patience." It is generally believed that not only this bucket shop but a number of others have lost heavily by the recent advances in the prices of stocks, grain, and all products that are speculated in. Their customers are almost invariably bulls, and they have profited largely lately.

The Doran & Wright Company does hardly any local business. It has branches in about sixty cities and towns of this State and through New-England and the South, and depends for support upon the unwary countryman. It is understood to have several hundred thousand dollars of assets.

A JUDAS KISS.

"When I kiss him, that's the one I want arrested," said Annie Heins of 253 Powers Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to Officer Drum of Justice Goetting's court while searching for George Walters, whom Annie was suing for breach of promise of marriage.

At the corner of Powers Street and Bushwick Avenue Annie gave the caress to a young man. That was a signal to the officer, and the young man was arrested and held for trial.

A DEEP-SEATED COUGH cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.—*Advertisement.*

WILL POSITIVELY cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. One pill a dose. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Ware

New and artistic pieces for Tea, Dinner, and Dessert Service, &c.

Theodore B. Starr,

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Free from Lime and Alum.

The Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure.

The only Baking Powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from both lime and alum, and absolutely pure, is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "Royal."

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U. S. Government, who made the analyses for the New-York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoritatively, says of the purity, wholesomeness, and superior quality of the "Royal":

"I have tested the Royal Baking Powder, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substance.

"E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.,"
Late U. S. Government Chemist.

TO MEET MR. HALSTEAD.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS INTERESTED IN A SOCIAL GATHERING.

All the Republican leaders in Brooklyn have received invitations to meet Murat Halstead at A. W. Tenney's house, 190 Washington Park, on Wednesday evening next. The reception is to be a brief and informal affair, but it has already caused considerable gossip. This is owing mainly to the fact that Mr. Tenney is an old-time Miller man and has been regarded as entertaining bitter feelings toward Thomas C. Platt.

The men who represent the Platt machine in Kings County see politics in everything, and they are already asserting that this reception is a quiet way of informing the public that the new Brooklyn editor is to be anything but a tool of Platt.

In local affairs Mr. Tenney has been fighting Ernst Nathan and John A. Nichols, and, it is said, will do some good work in that direction in the coming fight in the Third Congressional District. Robert D. Benedict already has the support of one of the local Republican papers, the *Times*, and Tenney, report says, is going to carry over to him the other, the *Standard-Union*. This capture of Editor Halstead is regarded as the first step in that direction.

A NEW HARBOR INSPECTION.

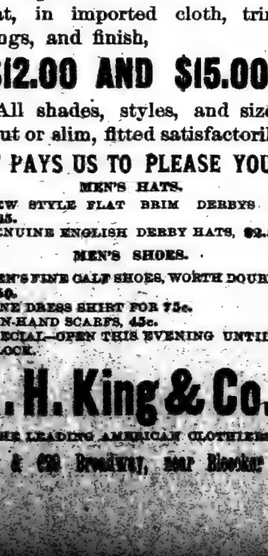
The branch office of the Supervisors of the Harbor of New-York, which is situated on the Narrows at Fort Hamilton, will be permanently closed on April 30, by order of Capt. William A. Kirkland.

This information was officially conveyed to the Supervisors' three deputy inspectors, Witham, Avery, and Ambrose, while they were on duty at Fort Hamilton yesterday. They were also notified by Capt. Kirkland that their services as inspectors of mud, garbage, and other city refuse bound through the Narrows to the regular dumping ground at sea will not be required at Fort Hamilton after that date, as a new method of inspection is about to be instituted.

The new system will consist of the steam patrol boats, already being built, whose constant duty it will be to watch all tows leaving the city for the dumping ground. These patrol boats will be small and fleet, and are to be put into commission about the middle of June.

A NEW TRINITY CHAPEL.

To the long list of churches and chapels supported by the corporation of Trinity Parish there is shortly to be added that of St. Agnes Chapel, the cornerstone of which is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies Monday, May 19. The new chapel is situated in Ninety-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. At the cornerstone laying, which is appointed for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Bishop Henry C. Potter will officiate. The entire choir of Trinity Church will take part in the musical services under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, organist and choirmaster. St. Agnes Chapel will cost $400,000 when completed.



Father writes me that I can save money by buying Business suits at A. H. King & Co.'s. The Governor's judgment is always good. I'll go.

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TEN TABLES ON EITHER SIDE CONTAINING

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Garments and Goods Guaranteed. $10 Faultless Fit Strictly Guaranteed.

Some of these stunning suits exhibited in our windows and well worthy of your closest inspection.

A superb silk-lined suit or overcoat, in imported cloth, trimmings, and finish,

$12.00 AND $15.00.

All shades, styles, and sizes, stout or slim, fitted satisfactorily.

IT PAYS US TO PLEASE YOU.

MEN'S HATS.

NEW STYLE FLAT BRIM DERBYS AT $1.45.

GENUINE ENGLISH DERBY HATS, $2.50.

MEN'S SHOES.

MEN'S FINE CALF SHOES, WORTH DOUBLE, $1.50.

FINE DRESS SHIRT FOR 75c.

4-IN-HAND SCARFS, 45c.

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A. H. King & Co.,

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WITNESSES BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

Much of the testimony taken before the Congressional Committee on Immigration yesterday was only cumulative of that which had preceded it. William Covegly of Henderson Brothers, steamship agents, testified that of the twenty-three thousand or so steerage passengers brought over last year in the vessels represented by his firm about one-third came over on prepaid tickets. Of these 3,564 were Italians. The firm tried to avoid bringing over contract laborers, but now and then they would slip through. Some 12,000 returned to Italy last year. These were of the class called "birds of passage," because they came to America in the Spring, worked through the Summer, and returned to Italy with their savings in the Fall to spend the Winter.

James C. Savery of Des Moines, Iowa, the next witness, said that he and George H. Warner were partners under the name of the American Emigrant Company at 30 State Street. This company was organized by witness about twenty-five years ago. Then immigrants were in demand to buy and cultivate the agricultural lands of the West and the company did a big business, exclusively, however, with the Scandinavian races. Mr. Savery testified to the superior excellence of the Scandinavians as citizens, and maintained that they were deserving of the same consideration and freedom as first-class passengers. He recommended that the examination of immigrants as to their qualifications for citizenship should be made in the old country through the Consular Service before their embarkation. An examination by ship-loads was impracticable.

Coroner Ferdinand Levy came forward to enter an exception to Master Workman Terence V. Powderly's statement that the Russian and Polish Jews were undesirable immigrants. He thought that they were as desirable as any other class. They came to America to seek an asylum from political and religious persecution, and not unnaturally showed the effects of that persecution, but they were industrious and never became charges upon the State.

Surgeon John B. Hamilton of the United States Marine Hospital Service had been investigating the condition of immigrant patients on Ward's Island. Out of 149 in the hospital 30 were insane and 9 were unmarried women soon to become mothers. The hospital was soon to be abandoned, and pending the construction of hospital buildings on Ellis Island the patients would be distributed among the local hospitals. He thought helpless immigrants ought to be cared for by the Government only long enough to get them into physical condition to return to the country from which they came.

David Blakely, manager of the Strauss Orchestra of Vienna, which is to arrive here about May 12, presented testimonials as to the artistic character of the musicians. The investigation continues to-day.

UNPOPULAR MR. PFINGSTEN.

TAXPAYERS OF JERSEY CITY'S FOURTH DISTRICT EXPOSE HIM.

The taxpayers of the Fourth District of Jersey City are thankful to THE TIMES for having exposed the suspicious nature of the relation that Commissioner Charles Pfingsten bears to the new school site. So manifest were the evidences of trickey in rthis matter that an almost universal protest went up, and the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, when called upon to concur with Pfingsten and the Board of Education, declined to act on the matter and pigeonholed the papers.

This action will result in another long delay, and the promised schoolhouse is more than ever a matter of the dim future. But the taxpayers of that district feel that in upsetting Pfingsten's job they have saved themselves from a gross imposition, far worse than an absence of schoolhouses, and they are losing no opportunity to make it unpleasant for the erring Pfingsten.

When the Commissioner first gave it out that he had selected the site in Milton Avenue, he was approached by one of the contractors of that district, who remonstrated with him for having chosen a place so utterly unsuitable. In reply Pfingsten urged the man to hold his peace, adding, with a suspicious wink, that "it would be all right." The investigating citizens of the Fourth District examined this incident and others of a similar nature, and it is becoming plain to their minds that Pfingsten is no better than the common herd of ringsters who dominate the politics of their city. They promise to reveal other evidences of his jobbery before the site is finally chosen, and in the meantime they are trying to decide upon some honest man for the School Board.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOODHULL SISTERS.

Mrs. John Biddulph Martin and Lady Cook, better known in this country as Miss Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, arrived yesterday on the steamer Trave from Southampton. With them came Mr. Martin and nearly 100 pieces of lu

The New-York Times.

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STANLEY BACK IN LONDON

ENGLISHMEN ENRAGED BY THE GERMAN CLAIMS.

AN OVERWHELMING WELCOME—THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MAY DAY UPRISING—BALFOUR'S IRISH MEASURE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1890, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 26.—There must have been more than one occasion to-day when Henry M. Stanley mentally wished himself back in the equatorial jungle again. African exploration can hardly offer an experience better calculated to stagger the most intrepid and resolute of men than was the crowding, cheering, and wildly clamorous welcome with which London this evening confounded the overwhelmed rescuer of Emin. Nothing in his past career can have prepared him for the ordeal of lionization which yawned before him from the white cliffs of Dover this afternoon, and which literally engulfed him when his train drew into Victoria Station here in London two hours later.

No visiting potentate ever drew such a huge crowd as the one assembled at Dover from all parts of the south coast, with a large London contingent as well, to welcome the arrival of the steamer. The weather was very rainy and rough in the morning, but it cleared off perfectly before the voyage from Ostend began, and the vessel made a swift passage. The explorer's reception at Dover was largely a pantomime, for very few of the waiting thousands had a chance of seeing him in passing from the boat to the special train, which started without delay.

Here in London, too, the weather during the early day was the worst of the whole Spring, with a black fog overhead, and drenching sheets of rain, a most unusual combination. It all cleared away before the train arrived, and even if it had not done so, it is likely that all the approaches to the Victoria Station would have been nearly as packed as they were. Stanley drove through a vast cheering throng with a pale, set face, as if his chief anxiety was to get out of it as soon as possible.

It would be difficult to describe in words the dimensions and force of the pressure to which he will be subjected during the next few weeks by an army of people eager to see him, hear him, and in some way identify themselves with his fame. No other man in our time has so caught and fascinated the popular fancy of London. All the illustrated papers have been getting out special Stanley numbers with colored plates, sample copies of which have greeted the eye from every available bill board and window for weeks back. Songs about him have been the most popular features in every music hall. Crude penny biographies of him have been selling like hot cakes on the streets.

It suggests a curious contrast between the two capitals that Paris, which knows and cares nothing whatever about Stanley, gave Edison last year one of the most enthusiastic welcomes it ever extended to a foreigner. But this stout, burly, beef-fed London of ours gave scarcely a thought to Edison, who was merely a man of science, but it bellows itself hoarse with joy at the coming of Stanley, who is an ideal man of action.

Other nations may excite themselves about great inventors, poets, painters, and that ilk, but what Englishmen like is a man who is capable of cutting his way across a trackless continent, subduing starvation and fever, smashing his foes right and left, and emerging from it all with triumphant calm and a modest demeanor. They are so captivated by this latest example that they all speak of Stanley now as an Englishman and write articles showing that he did all these things because impelled to them by the innate heroism latent in every British breast.

Very little has been done yet toward reducing to something like order the chaos of invitations showered upon Stanley. Sir Francis de Winton has had charge of this task, and describes it as being the most perplexing and difficult one he ever undertook. Dates are already announced for some dozen dinners or receptions, but twice as many others, including a Savage Club dinner and a Lord Mayor's banquet, are still open. A big American dinner, with Consul General New in the chair, is fixed for May 30.

Underlying this popular ferment there is a well-defined idea that Stanley is to be utilized to secure another huge slice of African territory for England. John Bull is both shocked and pained to observe that the Germans are developing a lust for territory which does not belong to them. This seems to him not only on general principles an indecent thing, but specifically an invasion of his own immemorial right to lay hold upon whatever he wants wherever he can find it. Accordingly he is in a towering rage at what he calls German aggression, and Stanley is to be asked to help him checkmate it.

Very interesting disclosures on this subject may be expected during the coming month. To-day we have a report from Mason Bey at Cairo pointing to a theory that Emin really wished to betray his province to the Mahdi and that the revolt of his troops and officials against him was caused by a discovery of this. Emin's curious refusal to come to Zanzibar fits in quite intelligibly with this notion. Now that the question has been broached Stanley may speak about it. At all events, the whole tendency of his reception here is hostile to the German pretensions in Africa, and he can do anything with this feeling that he chooses.

While London concentrates attention upon lionizing this hero, the great cities on the Continent are bending anxious thoughts forward to what may happen next Thursday. On the face of it, there seems to be no good reason why the day should not pass off without special turbulence, at least in the chief centres of population, but there is always a chance that some peppery official or foolish leader may precipitate a disturbance, and this new semi-Socialist labor movement has suddenly grown to such gigantic proportions that everybody is nervous about what it might do if a disturbance were once begun.

Since the huge and successful dock strike in London last August, the disintegration of the old economic structure has been proceeding all over Europe with ever-increasing swiftness and scope. It is not in the power of the wisest of us to say how far it has gone. All that is clear is that a new order of things has come, and that on Thursday there is to be a widely-extended demonstration of the power and impulses of this novel régime. Timid people suspect it of an intention to rip and destroy things; others are confident that it will strive to produce a deeper impression of peaceful strength; but all are agreed that the May Day of 1890 will be a date of deep significance when the history of the nineteenth century comes to be written.

So far as the danger can be reckoned upon, it seems to be in the minor manufacturing centres. There will be such a big massing of troops in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and the modern improvements of those capitals will render mobs so helpless against cannon sweeping the wide and straight streets, that the possibilities of serious turbulence are really very small.

In Berlin the prudent policy of the Kaiser in not only permitting a demonstration but instructing the police to act as its guardians takes away the chief element of possible provocation. Of course, there is the standing menace of a disorder kicked up by the Berlin roughs, who are notoriously the worst in Europe, but if the workingmen keep themselves distinct these others will be handled easily and without gloves.

In Paris, too, it is not apprehended that M. Constans will have much difficulty in preserving order, although the show of cavalry brigades being brought into the city and quartered in open encampment at the machine gallery in the Champ de Mars may have a rather disquieting effect.

In Vienna excitement runs higher, but here, too, it seems likely that no serious breach of the peace will occur.

As has been said, it is in the smaller places that such danger as is apparent exists. In a number of industrial towns in Northern France, notably in Lille, Roubaix, Rouen, and Amiens, workingmen for the past week have been in an abnormally restless state, with corner fights and miniature riots nightly, and the Government is far more apprehensive of what may happen in this district than in Paris.

Vastly worse is the condition in provincial Austria, where the possible centres of tumult may be counted by the dozens, and where the local Governors are prepared to declare martial law and shoot down the rioters without preliminaries. It is feared that the Anarchists intend fighting with dynamite, cutting wires, tearing up rails, and the Austrian Government, never too collected or clear-headed, is fluttering about in a high state of nervous excitement, augmenting the garrisons, issuing proclamations, and mixing up matters generally.

The news that America is also to have May Day demonstrations excites little interest here, for the American workingmen have practically no interests in common with the Continental toilers. The European manifestations purport to have for their aim the securing of an eight-hour law, but in reality they are leveled in protest against the whole aristocratic system, social, political, and governmental, which obtains here. Success in America would at most involve a rearrangement of the wage tariff; success here would mean the tumbling of thrones and the smashing of governmental systems.

In England the May Day idea has not taken root at all, for the simple reason that huge labor demonstrations are here most familiar events, which nobody dreams of stopping and which excite no enthusiasm. There will be a small procession on Thursday and a big one on Sunday, but neither is expected to have any results. The British Socialist leaders are in a very querulous mood over the present prevailing apathy toward them and their movement, and Cunningham Graham last night made a violent personal attack in Parliament upon Mr. Bradlaugh, whom he accused of putting himself up at auction for a Ministerial post and groveling before the House which had kicked him out. This petulant outburst shows that the labor agitators are in an evil temper, which would not be the case if matters were going swimmingly with their party among the electorate.

The debate on Mr. Balfour's Irish Land-Purchase bill, despite careful speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen, leaves the public mind more confused on the subject than ever. It is apparent enough that it proposes to do what four years ago the Tories all vehemently swore they would not do; but, after all, that is of only minor importance, and upon the vital question of whether it is a good thing to do or not both parties are at sixes and sevens and the general public has no opinion whatever.

Mr. Parnell is much blamed for having, without consulting any one, committed himself to the principle of purchase, though attacking the details of the present bill, but then economic finance has never been one of his strong points. The truth is that the situation in Ireland can never be set straight without a resolute overriding and crushing of a lot of so-called vested rights; but, while everybody knows this, no one is brave enough to say so, and thus the muddle gets worse instead of better.

After a long contest, which has stretched over years and has provoked great dissensions inside the Parnellite party, the bill to close saloons in Ireland all day on Sundays has passed a second reading in the Commons by an enormous majority and will soon become a law. There is a rather bitter feeling on the part of the minority that the group of Nationalists and teetotalers who have pushed the measure forward on the ground of Ireland's special need of restrictive legislation put into the hands of the Tories a most unfortunate argument against the ability of the Irish to govern themselves.

A while ago it was discovered that of twenty known survivors of the Balaklava charge several were in a workhouse and the most of the others in a pitiably-destitute state. Upon this Auberon Herbert started public subscriptions for their relief, but, after several weeks, the total result is $120.

R. D. Blackmore, besides being the author of "Lorna Doone," is a scientific gardener, and as such recently took part in a newspaper controversy on some horticultural topic. The editor of the *Fruit and Farm Review* has made all England smile by saying, in reference to this: "We are told that Mr. Blackmore is an author. We never heard of him as such before; but if it is so we advise him to keep to what he understands. But maybe he failed even as an author."

That nobody is so thin-skinned as critics long since passed into an adage. George Augustus Sala, who has grown gray and famous in writing about everybody, has illustrated its truth afresh by seriously suing Harry Furniss for libel. Mr. Sala wrote a leader in the *Daily Telegraph* deprecating Furniss's serio-comic lecture on art, and Furniss retorted by saying on the platform that Mr. Sala once studied as an artist, but, having drawn a foot with six toes, he had to give it up. To everybody's amazement, Mr. Sala brought suit over this, and yesterday the jury solemnly awarded $25 damages.

Edward Gay, the artist, has returned to London from an excursion up the Nile in excellent health and spirits. He is waiting on this side to see the Academy and Salon. He will then return to America. H. F.

COL. DAVIS STILL MISSING.

A GENERAL BELIEF THAT HIS SHORTAGES WILL REACH $10,000.

NEWARK, April 26.—The default and flight of Col. E. W. Davis, who had been for twenty-two years the Under Sheriff of Essex County, was the one topic discussed on the streets of Newark to-day. The wildest stories prevailed concerning the reasons for his sudden departure and the extent of his deficiency. In some quarters it was said that he had become involved with a woman in New-York. In more friendly circles it was insisted that he had merely gone on a spree.

The painful fact that stared his apologists in the face is the known deficiency in his accounts. Sheriff Hine said that it would not exceed $2,000, but an hour later the County Auditor discovered an additional deficit of $1,500 in the accounts of the December term of court. The Auditor is still checking off the bills and comparing them with Davis's return in the cash book, and discrepancy after discrepancy is coming to light. The Sheriff laughs at the idea that the deficit will reach $10,000, but the general belief, in spite of these assurances, is that $10,000 will not measure it. The Sheriff insists that the only way his Under Sheriff could have stolen the cash was to have taken it out of the drawer or to have charged for more subpœnas than were issued.

The County Auditor's discovery to-day shows another method by which Davis may have abused his trust. He may have drawn on the Auditor for more money than he needed to meet the expenses attending the sittings of the courts. He had charge of the Sheriff's sales, too, and while William H. Brown was the chief in the office an act passed by the Legislature gave the Under Sheriff much power in connection with this branch of the office business as the Sheriff could exercise. Fears of forgery or other crimes in connection with these sales are entertained.

It is known, however, that Davis did not take advantage of all the avenues open to him. He could, for instance, have made away with $18,000 of Chancery money during Sheriff Hine's recent absence in Florida, but the money was intact when the Sheriff returned. It is known, on the other hand, that when he left he owed his fellow-officials considerable sums of borrowed money, though they are all reluctant to talk about it. County Auditor Pearson was busy to-day making an investigation of his accounts with the Sheriff's office. Ex-Sheriff William H. Brown, who had a quantity of unclosed Sheriff's business in Davis's hands, has put men at work on his accounts, and Sheriff Hine engaged William Trenholm and Charles D. Phillips to go over the books in the Sheriff's office.

It was said to-day that during Sheriff Brown's incumbency Col. Davis absented himself from the office, and that irregularities were then discovered. A Grand Army man who met him in Bridgeport telegraphed the fact to a friend here to Newark friends, and they brought him home, settled up his shortage, and put him at work again. But ex-Sheriff Brown, when asked for the further details of the story to-day, denied the truth of it. One of the Newark papers says this evening that the missing man has been traced to Albany and that he has consented to make out and send on to Newark a statement of his shortage.

CUBA UNDER A CLOUD.

THE SUGAR CROP IRRETRIEVABLY INJURED BY THE LONG DROUGHT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—The *Picayune's* Havana special says: "Cuba is evidently under a cloud. What with the great damage to the whole island, which has been without rain of any importance since October, 1889, causing the then promising crop of sugar to dwindle down from an estimate of over 700,000 tons for 1890 to about 500,000 tons; the loss of many fine cattle, the destruction of the Winter crop of corn, damage to the tobacco crop, and the drying up of the fine arable lands tilled for the supply of our markets, the present condition of Cuba is deplorable indeed, and to the above we have to add the breaking out again of bands of outlaws, who are overriding the country, robbing and murdering as if there were no power to hinder.

"Only a few days ago two outlaws were executed, having been arrested and found guilty of being members of a gang of brigands who had sequestrated several rich men, exacting large sums of money for their ransom. Their punishment does not seem to deter others from committing greater crimes. On Holy Thursday, in Santiago de Cuba, three members of the 'Guardia Civil,' who had been sent out to arrest some persons accused of minor crimes, were met by a woman, who told them she could direct them to the parties they were in search of, inviting the three to rest at her house. Accepting what appeared to them an act of kindness, they seated themselves on a bench outside the building, conversing with the woman and among themselves, when suddenly they were attacked by a number of ferocious brigands and brutally murdered with the terrible 'macheta,' being literally hacked to pieces.

"While there are no cases of yellow fever in Havana, there a number of smallpox patients in the military hospital and in private houses on the streets leading to that part of the city."

RAID ON ILLEGAL FISHERMEN.

UTICA, N. Y., April 26.—During the four days ending with last night, the State Game and Fish Protectors have captured and destroyed at several points in the St. Lawrence River, Thousand Islands, fifty-seven nets owned, and set by those who were fishing illegally in those waters. The total value of the nets destroyed was something over $800. During a raid which was made on Wednesday night the State officers were fired upon by persons concealed on the shore. The raid was made, under direction of Chief Game Protector Drew, by Game Protector Daniel Starring of Alexandria Bay. The work will be continued until every illegal net in the river shall have been removed.

REUNION OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 26.—The local committee in charge of the reunion of the Third Army Corps, which is to be held here on May 5, met to-night to complete arrangements. The special train over the West Shore Road from New-York will leave at 10 A. M. on the day of reunion and return at midnight.

In the afternoon there will be an excursion on the river, probably to West Point, with a collation during the trip. At 5 P. M. the business meeting will be held at the assembly rooms, and at 8 P. M. a banquet will be given at the United States Hotel.

Gen. Sickles will be present, and it is hoped Gen. Sherman will also be among the guests.

DESTRUCTIVE MOUNTAIN FIRES.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., April 26.—Destructive fires have been raging in the woods southwest of this village for several days in the mountains near Wurtsborough, Sullivan County, and in the vicinity of Port Jervis the atmosphere is filled with smoke.

On Monday fires started at Mountaindale, near this village, and extended along the hills west of Homowack and Learenkill, burning over large areas of woodland. The timber lots of the Broadheads and Cantines were injured. On the lands of H. N. Scoresby, cut cordwood, fences, &c., were destroyed. A hundred acres of the Cox Brothers' McKee wood lot was burned over.

BOND OFFERS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—To-day's bond offers accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $500 and $1,500 at 122. Coupon 4s, $2,000 and $100 at 122. Registered 4½s, $1,000 and $3,500 at 109⅞.

A few elegant suites at the Albemarle Hotel. The Oxonidine Tooth Paste is the best. Try it. Sold by druggists. Depot, 57 Fifth-av. Ask for Oxonidine.

For R. H. Macy & Co.'s Advertisement See Page 17.—4th.

THE BULLOCK-GOODRICH CONTEST.

FRAUD SHOWN IN SOME ALLEGED REPUBLICAN AFFIDAVITS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 26.—Among one of the most hotly-contested election cases in Congress is the Bullock-Goodrich fight from the Second District of this State. Goodrich, Republican, made the contest and filed a big mass of evidence, consisting of affidavits charging intimidation, fraud, &c., at the polls, and the Republican Party here and Goodrich's friends have exulted greatly at what they imagine would be an easy victory for their side. But Gen. Bullock has been exceedingly busy all the while, and the new testimony just filed by him knocks Goodrich out in the first round.

It indicates the most barefaced fraud in the preparation of some of Goodrich's testimony which had been laid before the committee, and on which much of the case has been built. It shows that in the case of two important witnesses, at least, evidence was taken by a person not authorized, and that the witnesses now swear that they never made the statements which are accredited to them. Goodrich filed an alleged affidavit from one Jesse Reddick, near Ocala, which says:

"When I went into his office to register I saw a pistol on Gregg's table. I asked him what that meant, and he said: 'That is what the County Commissioners hired me to do. I am to strike off three-out-of-every-four colored voters, and one white voter for a sham.' He then asked me how I was going to vote. I told him I was going to vote for Williams and all the rest of the Democratic ticket. Then he said: 'I am afraid to talk to you,' and asked me to what Anderson was going to do—if he was going to raise a row or not, and then said: 'If it was left to me I would raise a war between Democrats and negroes at once,' and added, 'I can start it if I have a mind to. We are well fixed; the Ocala Rifles are ready.' He told me in the same conversation that he was hired to strike off enough names from the registration books to make the county go Democratic and was going to do it, and if he did not they would turn him out."

Reddick, on his attention being called to this alleged affidavit, denies ever having made it, and makes affidavit to that fact for Bullock. He states that Goodrich's attorney, Anderson, wrote something about his seeing a pistol in Gregg's office and got him to sign it, but that none of the alleged conversation was given in that statement. Pritchet, who is alleged by the affidavit to have been present, denies that he ever heard such a conversation, and says he was not in Ocala at the time. Gregg also makes affidavit, denying in toto the statement of Reddick.

After Reddick had made affidavit to the falsity of the original statement published in the record of the case, Goodrich's attorney produced another alleged affidavit from him, stating that the first one was true, and that, if he ever signed a paper saying it, it was without knowledge of its contents. When this alleged reiteration of the original statement was brought to his attention, he made affidavit in the presence of H. W. Chandler, a leading Republican and candidate for Secretary of State; G. A. Dowelly, a Government Republican and Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post, and E. Van Hood, which he signed after having it read to him and explained in the presence of these reputable witnesses. In it he says that he signed a statement which he supposed only related to seeing a pistol in Gregg's office, and reiterates his statements denying having ever made the original. Affidavits from Messrs. Chandler, Dowelly, and Van Hood state that the entire statement was read and explained to him before he signed it.

Another remarkable feature, showing the way the testimony was manufactured, is a statement by Ben Cooley, who is relied upon as an important witness for Goodrich. His testimony purports to have been taken before Roedeffer, but he has affidavit that he never saw Roedeffer, and that Anderson, Goodrich's attorney, swore him in his office in the presence of nobody but an old colored man whom he does not know, and that, after he had denied having testified before Roedeffer, Anderson threatened to have him put in jail if he did not retract his statement. An examination of the alleged affidavit said to have been taken before Roedeffer shows plainly that the signature is a very poor imitation of Cooley's signature to other papers, and that the work is so bunglingly done that the name is misspelled. There are a dozen or more just such affidavits of Goodrich's that are clearly false. Republicans here are blue over the latest revelations.

LOOKING FOR A SAVIOR.

CURIOUS RELIGIOUS FRENZY AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE WEST.

ST. PAUL, April 26.—Gen. Ruger, the military commander of the Department of Dakota at St. Paul, is investigating a most peculiar religious excitement which has broken out among the Indians in various localities throughout the West. The Indians expect the appearance of a savior in a white man, who is to protect them from the encroachments of the whites and lead them to happiness and glory.

The new belief is thoroughly grounded in their minds, and under the leadership of their medicine men they have worked up a religious spirit which is unprecedented. Their confidence in the arrival of the Messiah is unbounded, and their excitement at times is so intense that trouble is feared. A curious fact in connection with the strange belief is that it appeared simultaneously in several different places, two of them 1,000 miles apart. The Cheyenne and Arrapahoes in Indian Territory have the same religious frenzy. Gen. Ruger was apprehensive that the curious fanaticism might be taken advantage of by some white man pretending to be the Christ, so Major Carroll of Fort Custer was instructed to take a detail of troops, investigate the whole affair, and report to department headquarters.

A telegram received from Major Carroll says that the Indians at Tongue River Agency are greatly excited over the expected appearance of a saviour. The Indians believe that this Christ is in the mountains; that he wants all the Indians to come to him; that he will put them behind him, and having all the whites before him will kill the world over them (the whites) and destroy them; that he is a white man. The above has been told by Indians at the Shoshone Agency. In addition, the Indians say that this Christ showed some Indian scars on his hands and feet, and a spear wound in his side; that he wants all the Indians to come there, giving up firearms and using only bows and spears; that he is to roll the world over on the whites in case they abuse the Indians. Where this white man lives the sun is very close, and the earth is so hot that it burns their feet. No grass grows there. The medicine men have all taken up the new craze, as it makes them popular and restores their waning influence.

FAILURE OF A BIG BUCKET SHOP.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 26.—The Pittsburg Commission Company, the largest bucket shop in the State, suspended payment this morning. The company's business was larger than any three similar concerns in this city. The capital stock was only $10,000, but the aggregate amount handled by them was at least $500,000 a year. Their liabilities are estimated at $150,000. It is said that the company paid out $350,000 in the last seven weeks.

Superintendent Campe said the bulge in grain and pork sadly crippled the concern, and the continued advance in the stock market rendered abortive all efforts to recover. He thought the prospects for resuming were poor. The company had special wire connections with New-York, Chicago, and the principal towns of Pennsylvania.

CHIEF ARTHUR ON LABOR MATTERS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26.—Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is here to attend a social meeting of the Brotherhood to-morrow. In an interview to-day he said the eight-hour question should be settled between the employer and employe and not by agitators. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the proposed confederation of labor, and said every trade should organize by itself. He pointed to the Brotherhood as showing the value and benefit of separate organization.

NEWS FOR NEW-YORK ANGLERS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 26.—In Schoharie County, which is not in the State Forest Preserve, many fine catches have been made of trout. The largest fish thus far secured weighed three and a half pounds.

Many anglers in this city are preparing to go to the wilds of Denning, Ulster County, and to the streams in the Catskills on Thursday next.

Capt. Emory Deyo of Poughkeepsie and some friends went to the famous Black Pond in Lower Ulster one day this week. Their catch was twenty-seven large-sized pickerel.

A BOY'S CURIOSITY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 26.—George Voight, a boy of twelve, was arraigned in the Sessions Court to-day on an indictment charging him with attempting to wreck a train on the Raritan River Railroad.

He confessed to the charge, explaining that he wanted to see a locomotive turn over. The boy Voight will probably be sent to the Reform School.

"T. & S." Scotch Tobacco.
Connoisseurs to be had from all Tobacconists.—Adv.

TOTTERING BUCKET SHOPS

THE MILLIONAIRE "BIG FOUR" IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

CUSTOMERS ARE ASKED TO WAIT FOR AN "ADJUSTMENT."—CHEAP BROOKLYN SPECULATORS HURT.

The new boom which has suddenly fitted Wall Street out with life and happiness seems nevertheless to have some prickly thorns upon it. And those thorns are scratching and lacerating the much threatened and denounced bucket shops. For two years or more the Stock Exchange and all the reputable brokers have been worrying over the contrivance of schemes to extinguish bucket-shop competition. Yachting excursions to feast Inspector Byrnes, along with other more or less costly schemes have been tried; but despite police raids and all that, the bucket shop proprietor has gone gayly on, happily entertaining a rush of patrons while every Stock Exchange broker's office has been as good as closed.

All of a sudden, however, the Stock Exchange has braced up; business is brisk; customers are around; speculation takes on new life. And the new life and the new customers are putting quotations up, and the quick result is that the bucket shops—whose single game is to bet that quotations can't go up—have been caught and are being squeezed. Some of them have "laid down"; others are declared to be almost ready to follow suit.

One big shop, which has hitherto been credited with the control of a million dollars capital, has been badly crippled by the rise in sugar certificates. It has branches in most of the prominent cities, and every branch has been issuing calls on Sugar Trusts. Many of these calls are at figures much below the present quotations, and if the purchasers of them exercise their privileges by calling the stock at the figures stipulated the result must be tremendous losses for the issuer of the calls. Seeing this unhappy fact confronting it, this particular shop has been seeking extensions from its customers—that is, it is trying to get a postponement of pay day, in the hope that something will happen to Sugar Trusts meanwhile which will knock the price down far enough to permit of settlements without loss.

But the dilemma into which this single shop has brought itself is inconsequential compared to the situation credited to the magnates who compose the bucket shop combination popularly styled "The Big Four." There is hardly a city of consequence in the Union where the "Big Four" hasn't a branch. Millions of dollars are supposed to have been within the "Big Four's" control. Caring little for business in this city, it has, in an enterprising way, gone out of town for its harvest of lambs. In the South and in New-England, especially, has it been making the most of its opportunities. Supreme Court injunctions and Central Office detectives have alike failed to prevent its quick possession of Stock Exchange quotations; and the united efforts of Stock Exchange dullness committees have come to nothing in campaigns against it. It has controlled more special telegraph wires out of town than any half dozen Stock Exchange firms combined. And two years of droopiness in the stock market have contributed immense revenues to its treasury.

Yet all around Wall Street yesterday was the report that the "Big Four" was about to suspend, that it was embarrassed and couldn't pay its differences. The profits of twenty-four months of a bear market were wiped out, it was stated, by a fortnight's bullishness. Representatives of the combination declared that the current reports were untrue; but there was authority of consequence for the statement that in at least one branch office customers had been notified that they could not collect profits, but must wait for an "adjustment." This happened in the "Big Four's" Brooklyn establishment.

Sugar Trusts were credited with having caused this trouble, too, though it is explained that the "Big Four" has been badly caught on Mr. Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific, and on St. Paul, Rock Island, and New-England. In Brooklyn and New-York alone hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost (on paper, at least) by this one bucket-shop combination within the last week. If the score be paid the bucket shop proprietors will find that they have been living in vain; and, if it can't be—why, then the "Big Four" will be probably pursuing the course of every bucket-shop establishment that has preceded it. The tuppenny gambler who isn't done up is the tuppenny gambler who doesn't gamble in Wall Street.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 26.—The announcement that the Doran-Wright Company, the New-York bucket shop concern, had suspended, caused considerable uneasiness among the small dealers in grain margins here, whose business was done through the New-York company. This afternoon Tracy McLennan & Ayling, acting for John J. Murray of Fredericks & Co., brokers here, attached $1,200 in the Third National Bank and the Fourth Springs National Bank on a claim of $2,412 39 against the Doran-Wright Company. This was done, it is claimed, to protect the Syracuse men who placed their margins with Fredericks & Co.

The firm had dealings through the Doran-Wright Company. They told their customers this afternoon that they knew but little as to the New-York company's actual condition, but the Syracuse men with margins up would not lose anything. Both Mr. Doran and Mr. Wright are quite well known here, and their customers had much confidence in their financial standing. It is said that similar attachments will be made on deposits in other banking institutions here where there is money to the credit of the Doran-Wright Company.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—Melhuish & Barret, stock, grain, and oil brokers, failed to-day owing to the collapse of Doran, Wright & Co. Many customers in this city lose various amounts. The firm expects to repay customers a portion of their investment. John Melhuish is the heaviest loser, in the sum of $4,000.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY IN TEXAS.

RIVERS AND STREAMS AT FLOOD HEIGHT AND TRAINS LAID UP.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Additional advices from Texas show that the great rain storm has covered nearly all the northern and western sections of the State. Nearly a foot of water has fallen since last Monday, and all the rivers and smaller streams are at flood height and the country is practically inundated. One passenger and five freight trains are laid up at Colorado on the Texas and Pacific on account of wash-outs.

The bridge across Morgan Creek is impassable, and the track in Loton Valley is three feet under water. A part of Abilene is flooded, the creeks running through the town having risen over twenty feet, and people living in the low bottoms were rescued with difficulty. Trinity River rose twenty-seven feet, and is flooding large sections of country along its banks. The Brazos River is also overflowed and doing great damage. The Pass River bridge, An Antonio and Fort Worth and Denver Road, is wrecked, and 500 feet of its iron spans and twelve bents of its trestlework approaches have been swept down.

At Overbrook, on the Topeka and Santa Fé, in the Indian Territory, a large bridge was washed away, and another at Mariotta, on the same road, has been carried down. Several hundred feet of the approach to the Santa Fé bridge across the Red River has been washed out and other damage has been done to the road both north and south of Red River.

A half-mile wash-out occurred on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Lindsey, and a ninety-foot bridge over Montague Creek was swept away.

The Red River, which is receiving the largest part of the water that has fallen, is becoming high, but so far there are no reports of serious damage by it to the overflow of that stream. The rain has been the heaviest ever known in Northern and Western Texas.

TRAVELERS COMING AND GOING.

Among the passengers of the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria, which arrived from Hamburg and Southampton Friday evening, were Director W. Witt, Pastor F. Verbe, and Ehrhardt Messmer.

On the French steamship La Champagne, which sailed for Havre yesterday, were Col. J. N. Bonaparte, Gen. Du Mont, the Baron and Baroness Louis de la Grange, Benjamin Altman, the well-known dry goods merchant; Frederick Schnadgans, French Vice Consul at Nicaragua; Dr. George G. Van Schaick, Dr. R. H. Pratt, J. Wilson Patterson, W. H. Osborne, Denis Ledue, Dr. E. E. Beebe, Pedro M. Pozo de Rigil, Beekman Kipp Borrowe, W. F. Havemeyer, the Rev. Jean J. P. Julien, and Henry Reid Barry.

The Hamburg-American steamship Rhaetia, which sailed for Hamburg yesterday, had as passengers the Rev. Lewis Pease, Paul Barfield, Wm. Henry Carey, and E. H. Hill.

Excursions to Washington.
Excursion tickets to Washington are sold via Pennsylvania Central, Reading, and B. & O. at $10 round trip. Tickets good 10 days. Fast trains. Pullman parlor cars to Washington. Station foot Liberty St.—Adv.

THE FLOOD IN POINT COUPÉE.

WHAT CAPT. KINGMAN SAYS ABOUT THE CREVASSE AT MORGANZA LEVEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Perhaps the best idea of the situation in the Parish of Pointe Coupée is given by Capt. Dan C. Kingman of the United States Engineer Corps, who has just returned from several days' work with his relief boat in the overflowed section. The crevasse, says Capt. Kingman, at Morganza Level is 1,227 feet wide, and the flow of water through the break is about 150,000 cubic feet per second.

The distance from the lower end of this new levee, which was built in 1885 by the convicts, to the end of the break is 3,700 feet and it is caving off at the lower end 300 feet in twenty-four hours. The caving at the upper end is insignificant. The depth of the water where the break occurred is not less than 26 feet and the rest is about 16 feet average.

The crown of the levee is 10 feet wide and the slope 1 in 3. Where the levee is over 10 feet a banquette has been built and over 20 feet another banquette, and he did not think that the base, where the crevasse was could have been less than 200 feet. It was all well sodded and covered with grass, like a lawn. Above here is a small break at Raccourci, but it does not amount to much.

He did not see where people had gathered the reports about loss of life in the Pointe Coupée section. He had been on the spot all the time and never heard of any. Of course, he said, the loss of property is very large, but reports heretofore published have been greatly exaggerated, and, as relief has been very prompt on all sides, he saw no foundation for such talk.

The theory that the levee caved is almost improbable. The water washed over the levee and just overwhelmed it. The depth of the other crevasse, or what is known as the new Texas system of levees, and a quarter of a mile above the new Morganza crevasse is 14 feet. The width was 600 feet at last accounts. There is as much chance of closing this break as there would be of spanning a twenty-foot stream with a nineteen-foot bridge.

During the storm the wind blew due east and struck squarely here and the waves came rolling in about six feet high. That night Messrs. P. T. Bourgeois and H. Cable made the best fight that he ever heard of. They stood on the sinking levee knee-deep in mud, and as fast as the water came up they would ram the levee with sacks, and so held the line.

All these levees had been built to stand the high water of 1882 and had been raised two feet since.

Secretary Hester of the Cotton Exchange received a dispatch from Norman Bell, Secretary of the Norfolk (Va.) Cotton Exchange, saying: "Our members are very solicitious about New Orleans." Mr. Hester replied:

"Your dispatch indicates that the situation as regards New-Orleans has been absurdly exaggerated. There is not now nor is there likely to be the slightest danger to New-Orleans from high water in the Mississippi River. To quote statement just made by a member of the State Board of Engineers, 'the city is as safe as if it were on a high hill.'"

FAILURE OF A JEWELRY FIRM.

JUDGMENTS ISSUED AGAINST ATKINSON BROTHERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Judgments, with executions, aggregating $56,986, were issued yesterday against Atkinson Brothers, wholesale dealers in watches and jewelry at 931 Chestnut Street.

William J. Atkinson, a member of the firm, said a large number of the judgments were indorsements of the Keystone Watch Club Company, the Philadelphia concern which recently made an assignment. The trouble, he said, was the result of the recent assignment of the Keystone Standard Watch Company, Lancaster. The three houses—the Keystone Standard Watch Company, the Keystone Watch Club Company, and Atkinson Brothers—virtually worked as one house, and Atkinson Brothers, it is understood, held stock in both companies.

In the Prothonotary's office this morning the National State Bank of Camden issued an execution against the Atkinsons on a judgment note for $7,650.

In Court of Common Pleas No. 2 this morning judgment was entered against the Keystone Standard Watch Club Company on three actions brought against them by the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, for the lack of a sufficient affidavit of defense. The first suit was on fourteen notes for $35,423.50, the second on twelve notes for $34,221.05, and the third on eleven notes for $23,937.17, making an aggregate of $98,561.85.

In the same court, Atkinson Brothers and the Keystone Watch Club Company were allowed to file supplemental affidavits of defense to the claims brought against them by the Diamond State Iron Company. The claims in each case were for the same two notes, made by the Keystone Company to the order of Atkinson Brothers and by them indorsed, and are in possession of the plaintiffs. One of these notes was for $5,545.26, and the other for $5,000, with interest.

PREPARING TWO GIFTS.

ONE TO MISS MARGARET BLAINE AND ONE TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The diplomatic corps, which has been filled with dissension for some weeks on the subject of the wedding present to be given to Miss Margaret Blaine, has at length come to an amicable understanding. The $500 raised for a present has been used for the purchase of an elegant tea service of solid silver. This was selected a few days ago and is now being engraved with the name of the bride-elect, together with the date and the names of those from whom it will be presented.

At the last meeting of the ladies interested in the project for raising money to present a bronze statue of Washington to the people of France, in return for their gift of the statue of Liberty, Mrs. Field, wife of Justice Stephen J. Field, was empowered to engage the services of the sculptor Story in the event of his willingness to accept the terms offered. It is the wish of the ladies to have the work executed by an American artist. The amount desired to be raised for this purpose by subscriptions is $25,000. Mrs. Field is President of the society and will sail for Europe from Philadelphia June 4. Among the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Nathan Appleton of Boston, Mrs. Whitelaw Reed, Miss Eyarts of New-York, Miss Williams of Maryland, Mrs. Charles Munn and Mrs. George Adams of Illinois.

ALLIGATORS TO BE PROTECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Fashion's mandate that purses, reticules, traveling bags, and footwear must be made of alligator hide has made alligator hunting an industry in Louisiana and Florida, and the monsters are rapidly being exterminated. So marked has been this destruction that the Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish, this State, have been compelled to prohibit the further killing. It seems that alligators feed largely on muskrats, and since the lessening of the number of the former the rats have increased enormously, and have seriously damaged crops. The jury prohibits the killing of alligators in the bayous, marshes, canals, or on any portion of the land or body of water under the penalty of $25 fine and imprisonment of not more than one month for each offense.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR HONORS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Mahlon K. Fox, a blacksmith, hitherto unknown to fame in gunning circles, to-day defeated at trap shooting Edgar B. Murphy, one of the crack shots from the Larchmont Club, New-York City.

One hundred birds were shot

"The question was asked Mayor Grant while he was on the witness stand," continued Mr. Ivins, "whether he had divided the income of the Sheriff's office with Mr. Croker." "Make that question more general," said Mr. Fassett.

"He was asked," said Mr. Ivins, "whether he divided with any one, and he said that he did not. Did you ever hear that he did?"

McCann shuffled about in his seat and Mr. Ivins put the question to him in this fashion: "Did you ever hear that Mayor Grant, while Sheriff, gave sums of money, whether large or small, to Mr. Croker or to any member of Mr. Croker's family?"

McCann hesitated, talked about family affairs again, and appealed to Senator Fassett. "Will I have to tell who told me?" he asked. "Most assuredly," said Mr. Fassett.

"That remains to be seen," said Mr. Fassett.

"Then I will not say. I will not go into family matters."

"It doesn't appear yet that any one told you," put in Mr. Fassett.

"I won't tell who told me," said McCann. "You may do with me as you please, but I won't tell."

"Did you hear that Mayor Grant gave $5,000 to any member of Mr. Croker's family?" asked Mr. Ivins. "Yes," admitted the witness.

"Did you hear that he gave as much as $25,000 altogether?" persisted Mr. Ivins. "Yes," said the witness again.

"Is Mr. Croker's youngest child named Flossie?" "Not his youngest child. Flossie is five or six years old."

"Have you heard that Mr. Grant on five different occasions gave envelopes containing $5,000 addressed to Flossie?" "No, sir."

"Now, in view of these disclosures," said Mr. Ivins addressing the committee, "I desire to know who told him this."

McCann turned pleadingly to the committee. Each eye squeezed out a tear and he was red in the face and very nervous.

"Don't, gentlemen, please don't ask me that," he said.

"It is but just to Mayor Grant and to Mr. Croker that you should tell us who told you. The committee should be informed of it. The question should be answered," said Mr. Fassett. McCann again demurred.

"Was it a man?" asked Mr. Fassett. McCann shook his head.

"Was it a woman?" McCann barely nodded assent.

"Was it your wife? If it was your wife we cannot question you about it." McCann admitted that it was his wife and her sister, Mrs. Croker, who had told him.

"Did you ever hear what was done with that money?" asked Mr. Ivins. "It paid for the house they now live in," said the witness.

"Where is that?" asked Mr. Ivins. "On Mount Morris Avenue."

EX-JUDGE HOLME'S MISSION.

"Do you know ex-Judge Leicester Holme?" asked Mr. Ivins, getting on to a new topic. Yes, the witness knew him.

"Does Judge Holme know Mrs. Croker?" "Yes," said McCann.

"Has he visited Mrs. Croker since this investigation began?" McCann said that he had.

"Has he called as often as three times in one day?" Mrs. Croker, the witness said, had told him that Judge Holme had called as many times.

"Did Mrs. Croker tell you what the occasions of Mr. Holme's visits were?" McCann again referred to his unwillingness to go into family affairs.

"What do you propose to show?" asked Mr. Fassett of Mr. Ivins.

"I propose to show that the Mayor of this city sent Judge Holme to Mrs. Croker and offered her a sum of money to leave the city for the time being."

"Mrs. Croker would be the best witness to that," said Mr. Fassett.

More hesitancy on McCann's part was followed by an affirmative answer by him to Mr. Ivins's question concerning what Mrs. Croker had told him. She had said that Judge Holme had offered her a sum of money to leave the city.

"Where did he want to have her go?" asked Mr. Ivins. "To Germany."

"How much did he offer her?" "I don't think it's necessary to answer that," said McCann.

"Was it a sum in excess of what would be necessary to pay her expenses while she was abroad?" The witness said that it was.

"Would that be all until this investigation was adjourned, wouldn't it?"

"How is he to answer that," said Mr. Fassett. "It would last until June 1?" amended Mr. Ivins. "I suppose so."

"Have you ever heard that Holme visited any one else on a similar mission?" McCann said that he had.

"Who else did he visit?" "Dr. Beekman."

"Dr. Beekman is Mr. Croker's family physician?" "Yes."

"What proposition did he make to Dr. Beekman?" "He offered to pay his expenses while he was away."

"Was he to get more than his expenses?" "Yes, he was to get more."

"Who told you that?" "Dr. Beekman."

SENATOR M'NAUGHTON'S QUERIES.

Senator McNaughton asked the witness several questions. The Senator is one of the two Democratic members of the committee, and he does all the talking for himself and his colleague, Senator Ahearn. He asked if McCann had had a disagreement with Mr. Grant. McCann said that Mr. Grant had been Sheriff about three months when he carried some stories about the witness to Mr. Croker. "The stories were utterly untrue," said the witness, "and although I brought proof of this to Mr. Croker he thought that Grant was not capable of telling an untruth. I think this was in 1883."

"What brought Mr. Croker to your store with the $130,000?" asked Senator McNaughton. "He came there to ascertain from me if a gentleman in the neighborhood would be a good person with whom to deposit the money. This was a Tom Adams, who had been financial man for H. B. Claflin & Co. I did not know at that time that Adams had been discharged by the firm for embezzlement. Croker came into the store about 6:30. He asked me if Adams was reliable. He said that they had made arrangements to have Grant named Commissioner of Public Works, and that it would be necessary to get the Aldermen's consent. The money was done up in packages, and the packages were in a satchel, like those lawyers carry."

"Isn't it true that at the time of Mayor Grant's first campaign the expenses of Mayor Grace were also very heavy?" asked Senator McNaughton. "If the committee desires to know what those expenses were, I'll put in a statement of them," said Mr. Ivins. Senator McNaughton said that he didn't want a statement. McCann said that he had heard that money was spent pretty freely.

"You have no personal knowledge of the money given to Flossie Croker by Mayor Grant except what your wife and Mrs. Croker told you?" asked Senator McNaughton. Witness had not.

"Isn't it true that a very small amount was paid down for Mr. Croker's house? Wasn't it $1,500 in cash and the rest on mortgages?" asked Mr. Ivins. Mr. McCann thought that this was so.

CROKER STOOD BY GRANT.

"How many Aldermen would it have taken to confirm Grant?" asked Mr. Fassett. The witness did not know.

"Did you know how many packages there were in that satchel?" The witness again expressed ignorance.

"Then you couldn't say that if it took two-thirds of the Aldermen to confirm Grant there would be eighteen packages, with $10,000 apiece in them?" No, the witness couldn't.

"Did he use your safe for that money?" "No, he did not."

"Mr. Squire was confirmed actually, wasn't he?" "Yes."

"Could you tell us how Grant came to be taken up for Sheriff?" asked Mr. Ivins. "Well, Croker seemed to stick close to him."

Senator McNaughton took a hand in again and asked: "After Case got the lease of the Mount St. Vincent restaurant did you say that you would ruin Grant and Croker?" "No, I did not say that."

"What did you say?" "I said that Croker should not be governed by Grant. When it came to friends I was Croker's best friend individually."

"Does Mr. Croker owe you any money?" asked Mr. Ivins. "Yes, he owes me $4,000. The account runs back to 1875."

"You extended him credit, did you not?" "I am doing it to-day."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Senator McNaughton. McCann seemed to get indignant at this and said: "You can infer what you please from it?"

"Now," said Mr. Ivins, "I am going to ask a question that I will not press if it is objected to, but it will throw light on what has been said. Is it not true, Mr. McCann, that Mr. Croker's family relations are not happy?" "Oh, no that won't do," said Mr. McNaughton. Mr. Fassett also protested. McCann was not called on to answer the question. Changing the subject, Mr. McNaughton asked:

"When did you last loan Mr. Croker money?" "I never loaned money to him."

"Those accounts arose out of supplies furnished to Mr. Croker's family, didn't they?" asked Mr. Ivins. McCann nodded. He then said that he had often helped to support the family before Mr. Croker was prosperous, and that he was doing it now to some extent. "Mrs. Croker and my wife are sisters. Mrs. Croker and her children are as dear to me as any one in the world. I think of them as I do of my own family."

"How did Mr. Croker get his half interest in the Mount St. Vincent restaurant?" "It was rebuilt for him after it was burned down. John Kelly got a bill through the Legislature which enabled Mr. Croker to get it."

After a few more questions, McCann was allowed to get out of the witness box. He had been of Croker and Grant.

THE SMILE IN FULL BLOOM.

Henry M. Tate, the expert accountant of the committee, was put on the stand to identify a report that he had made on the disposition of applications for franchises sent to the Board of Aldermen from 1884 to 1890, inclusive.

"This report," explained Mr. Ivins, "includes the year 1884, because, although that period was covered by another investigating committee, the way franchises granted in [illegible] and they also bore the same [illegible] however, been investigated, and [illegible] they are included in this [illegible] committee gets through its [illegible] will probably have some interesting things to bring out about these franchises."

The whole Elkins Board had been summoned to the hearing. Commissioner Koch explained that it would be very much more convenient if the committee would investigate Tilden at some other time. The force was busy with the work of getting out new licenses, and it would sorely cripple the office if all hands were kept out.

Then Mr. Fassett had a consultation with the lawyers and Senators and then announced: "The committee has decided, subject to the call of the Chair."

His smile was now in full working order. Rapid-transit measures to assist that outside it. He pulled at his eyebrows and said that the committee would be down again after the Legislature had finished its work.

Ex-Assemblyman Cheney said: "Any one who knows the politics of 1887 knows that Tammany Hall could not raise $50,000 if sold under the hammer, let alone $150,000, to put Grant in a place for which he had never been mentioned." He characterized McCann's testimony as the worst exhibition of venom and anger he ever saw.

SOME INTERESTING INTERVIEWS.

Mayor Grant received a TIMES reporter in his bachelor quarters, 261 West Seventy-third Street, and made very little ado about denying Mr. McCann's statements that reflected on him.

"This man," said the Mayor, "says I've had trouble with him. Well, I never was in his Mount St. Vincent house but once in my life, and then it was in company with Mr. Croker. He tells an absolute untruth when he says that he put me out when I went there once with a woman, for I never visited his place with a female companion. I haven't had five conversations with McCann in all my life, and his statements are absolute nonsense. It is equally ridiculous for him to say that I was responsible for the loss of the lease.

"Now, he talks about Mr. Croker going around in 1884 with a bag containing $180,000 raised to bribe the Board of Aldermen into confirming me as Commissioner of Public Works. He forgets that at that time Mr. Kelly was at the head of affairs in Tammany Hall, and that if anything of that kind was going on he and not Mr. Croker would be likely to know about it. He also forgets that I was then Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, and as such I was ineligible to vote on my own confirmation. His statements don't hang together. He says Billy Moloney raised the $180,000 for my confirmation, whereas it is very well known that I was fighting the Broadway Railroad franchise, of which Moloney was said to be one of the most ardent supporters. The whole thing bears the stigma of improbability. I don't think it necessary to deny that I personally contributed $30,000 of this fund of $180,000, for I had no such amount. The board of 1884 was a Tammany board. Why attempt to buy it up to confirm a Tammany man and lose one vote in the board by his negative?"

"But about the $25,000 Mr. McCann says you gave to Flossie Croker, Mr. Croker's daughter?"

"That child is my godchild," said Mayor Grant, "and I have always taken the deepest interest in her. I was her sponsor at baptism, and on her birthdays I have always made her a present. I have given her various articles, and I have given her money, but nothing approaching the amounts that Mr. McCann states. I gave her just such presents as would be natural for a godfather in my position to give to such a godchild."

This fellow gives his testimony with an air of reluctance. This doesn't suit me. He has been threatening for a long time to get even and to give me away, and now he takes the opportunity to get in a lot of hearsay evidence."

Mr. Grant absolutely denied all of McCann's statements affecting him. He was at a loss to understand why he should have dragged in Mrs. Croker. "Why shouldn't she go to her husband in his hour of need?" said the Mayor. "It was her place, and why shouldn't she be over the family physician, who knew more about his case than all the German doctors put together. I have had some of the most touching letters from Mr. Croker's son Richard, telling me of the heroic treatment his father was being subjected to, and asking me not to tell mamma how ill papa is."

The whole investigation, the Mayor said, was due to the political antipathy of "Tom" Platt and his henchmen, who are doing his bidding. "After the deal bills were passed," said the Mayor, "and I had nothing to do with them, Mr. Platt wrote me a letter asking for an appointment to meet him. I wrote him saying I would see him on a certain day and hour in my office. He came and told me the bills had been passed with an understanding, and then asked me to reappoint Justice Patterson. This I peremptorily refused to do, and he went out of my office with the threat that I would be sorry for refusing and that he would get even. The investigating committee is the result, but it is free to investigate me as much as it likes."

So far as McCann's testimony refers to ex-Judge Leicester Holme, the Mayor's present private secretary, that gentleman rejects the imputation of crookedness in his conduct, and offers an explanation which he says that he can substantiate whenever called upon to do so.

"I did call upon Mrs. Croker and I did call upon Dr. Beekman upon the day stated—not three times, but once. But it was in compliance with the earnest request of Mr. Croker's two boys, who are with him in Germany. They wrote to me that Mr. Croker was very ill, and asked me to go and see their mother and urge her to come over immediately. It had all along been understood that Mrs. Croker was to join her husband and sons in Europe in May, and when I—and I have it still in my possession—went as requested to see Mrs. Croker about it. She rather objected to going, but did not make a positive refusal; but she was anxious that her husband should have Dr. Beekman's attendance, because he was familiar with his case, and she had greater confidence in him than in strange physicians. So at her request I went around and saw Dr. Beekman, and asked him to go with Mrs. Croker."

"Did you offer to pay Mrs. Croker's and the doctor's expenses?"

"I did not. But you, you understand, I have not seen this testimony and I do not know how Mr. McCann has distorted and colored my visit to Mrs. Croker and Dr. Beekman. Until I see an accurate report of his testimony, I feel that I ought not to expand my statement."

About the other matters contained in McCann's story, Mr. Holme said that he was not competent to speak, having no knowledge whatever of the matter. He expressed the opinion, however, that McCann was suffering from a morbid and inflamed imagination, which made things appear to him in a false light.

Dr. John G. Beekman had not heard of Mr. McCann's testimony when a TIMES reporter called at his house, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street yesterday afternoon. Besides being Mr. Croker's family physician, he bears the same professional relation to Mr. McCann's family, and on this account he objected to being brought into the matter.

"You see," he said, "I am a professional man and know these people only in a professional way. It is consequently most disagreeable and unfortunate to have one's name dragged in in this manner, and I would much rather say nothing, for really I have nothing to say. I had one call from Mr. Holme about six weeks ago, but I did not infer from anything he said that my absence was desired in order that I might not be called to testify before the Fassett Committee. In fact, the subject of the investigation was not once mentioned. I had not been subpœnaed then, nor have I been since. I don't see what on earth I should be called, though I have no desire, as all to avoid testifying if called on, for I really have nothing to tell the committee."

"Then do you desire to be quoted as saying that Mr. Holme asked you to leave the country?" asked the reporter.

"The question is not exactly a fair one," said the doctor: "Mr. Holme did not ask me to leave the country in the sense your question implies, but he came to me as a messenger from Mrs. Croker to consult with me as Mrs. Croker's physician as to the practicability of my going over to consult with the German physicians at Weisbaden and to give them a history of Mr. Croker's case and my treatment of it."

"Then he did not offer you money to go out of the country?"

"He was not in my office five minutes, and he offered me no money. He simply asked, as a representative of Mrs. Croker, what would be my fee for such a trip, and I told him. I had never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Holme before, and as I did not know him I called on Mrs. Croker to find out whether he was authorized to represent her in the matter. I found that he was.

"Indeed, Mrs. Croker had been receiving very unfavorable reports from Weisbaden about her husband's condition and the progress of his case. They were really much more alarming than she was willing to admit, and she told me that she had had letters from "Richie," and that she said if I could go with her to Mr. Croker, or if not to follow her. I explained, as she very well knew, that my practice was very extensive and that, though I had two associates with me, such a trip would seriously interfere with my professional engagements. I advised her to wait for later reports from her husbands, and promised if they continued to be unfavorable that I would sacrifice my practice and go over. But it is very unfair to say that there was any thought of escaping or evading any investigation, for with that I have nothing to do.

"This, remember, was some six weeks ago," continued the doctor, "and as soon after the conversation with Mr. Holme and Mrs. Croker the reports from Wisbaden began to be more favorable, the necessity for such a long trip was happily avoided. The latest reports from Mr. Croker's physicians are that he is progressing favorably. I wish to say that, so far as I am concerned, I know nothing about either Mr. McCann or Mr. Croker except as a professional man, and have consequently no information that would be of use to the committee, though at the same time I have no desire to avoid being called as a witness, and have never attempted to evade being called nor have I been asked by Mr. Holme or any one else to avoid the service of a subpœna."

Mrs. Richard Croker was much surprised at the testimony given by her brother-in-law, Mr. McCann, and altogether unable to account for the motives that impelled him to as terrific, she unhesitatingly denied the truth of most of it. She corroborated everything Dr. Beekman had said in reference to Mr. Leicester Holme's visit to the physician's office.

"I had received very unfavorable accounts," she said, "with regard to Mr. Croker's condition. His letters, which were full of worry over the treatment by the foreign physicians, became nervous and anxious and desirous that his case be properly treated. It was with this view that I sent Mr. Holme to our family physician, Dr. Beekman, to see if he could possibly spare the time from his practice to make a trip to Europe. I knew no one better qualified in attending physicians the benefit of his advice and his knowledge of Mr. Croker's case. I have the most perfect confidence in Dr. Beekman's skill and his thorough knowledge of Mr. Croker's case, and it was for that reason that I asked Mr. Holme to go to the doctor and see if an arrangement could be made for him to make the trip. I called on Dr. Beekman myself and urged him to go, and he finally promised to if it became absolutely necessary. Fortunately, Mr. Croker's condition took a turn for the better, and the necessity for the long journey was obviated."

"Mr. McCann testifies that Mr. Holme offered you money to go away until this investigation was over."

"Mr. Holme did nothing of the kind. I am a wife and a relative, and would have gone to my husband if the necessity arose, and if he needed my presence, and I do not know how Mr. McCann has distorted and colored my visit to Mrs. Croker and Dr. Beekman. Until I see an accurate report of his testimony, I feel that I ought not to expand my statement."

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Covered with Sores

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one-half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment.

JOHN R. BERG, Rogersburgh, N. Y.

Awful Blood Humor

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

F. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured, and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you.

MRS. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

Scrofula 7 Years

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES, which completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

An Awful Sore Limb

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen. S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Head a Running Sore

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured.

L. B. MCDOWELL, Jamesboro, N. J.

Not a Pimple on Baby

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My baby, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with scruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

Ringing words from grateful hearts tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

A Fearful Psoriasis

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Almost a Solid Scab

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and, I began to think, incurable, but it began to heal from the first application.

ARCHER BUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

Raw with Eczema

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in the worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body, from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything, I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house.

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

One Mass of Sores

I have been afflicted with a sore limb, which the doctors called eczema. My limb from the knee to the foot was one mass of running sores. The doctors bandaged it every day for a week, and every time the bandage was removed a large scab would come off, and the blood pour down. I got one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and they cured me. I told a lady who was similarly afflicted to use it, and it cured her also. I gratefully acknowledge that it was CUTICURA that cured me.

MRS. KATE BEARD, Grange Valley, N. J.

Unbearable Itching

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. C. A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

Fever Sore 8 Years

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesboro, Tenn.

Boy Bad with Eczema

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry, white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES; they did all that I could wish. The humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red, and oily skins prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

THE GENUINE IMPORTED CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT.

It is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves uraceous bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. It is of great benefit in temperate and habitual constipation, liver and kidney diseases, chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism and gout, and should be used early in the morning before breakfast. Care must be exercised to obtain the genuine article, which is imported in round bottles, each bottle capped in a paper cover, with the signature of

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, 6 Barclay St., New-York.

THE STORY DISCREDITED.

In the resorts of public men and politicians McCann's story failed to make the sensation that might have been expected had it been substantiated, or had it come from a perfectly credible source. In the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the rendezvous of the Republican contingent, the story did not create anything more than a ripple. It was declared to be too flimsy to hang together. One astute political critic said it was remarkable that the actual leader of Tammany Hall in 1884, John Kelly, should have been left entirely out of consideration in the composition of the story.

Another said that Hugh J. Grant was at the time Vice President of the Board of Aldermen; that not only was his name never mentioned for Commissioner of Public Works, but he was ineligible for the position, and could not have been confirmed if he had been nominated. Even $180,000 would not have overcome the prejudice of the County Democracy against anything labeled Tammany."

At the New-Amsterdam Club, where there was a large gathering of County Democrats, the natural feel of Tammany Hall and quick to take advantage of any story that would redeem Tammany's lowering prestige, the advantage there was little show of elation. It was not that Tammany's capability of such crimes was doubted, but the story was of such a vast and overwhelming character that it seemed to require a little broader foundation than the mere oath of a disappointed man. The fact was that great secrecy, so long, if secret it was, that it had spoiled, and had even tainted the character for veracity of the teller.

Almost universally the opinion was expressed that McCann was not right in his mind—that he was afflicted with a morbid imagination, which distorted everything that by any way affected him and made him believe as fact what was merely unbalanced conjecture. Edward S. Stokes of the Hoffman House said he was sure that McCann lied about supporting Croker's family or contributing to their support. He said that just before Mr. Croker went away he came to him and said that he had deposited some money in bank sufficient, he thought, for the support of Mrs. Croker and the two children who remained with her until he should return or she should come to him, and she was privileged to draw against this up to $200 a month.

But lest this should not prove sufficient for Mrs. Croker's uses, Mr. Croker put in his (Stokes's) hands $500 in cash, and pledged him his cottage at Bayport, Conn., as security for $500 more, and told him that if Mrs. Croker ran short of money at any time he should supply her. Mr. Stokes said he did go to Mrs. Croker, and found that she was a little cramped for money, and gave her what she wanted at the time, telling her that if at any time she wanted $500 or $1,000 to come to him and he would supply it.

Mr. Stokes furthermore characterized as a malicious lie the story that Croker had become entangled in the meshes of love with any other woman than his wife. He said Croker was not that kind of a man; that when he went abroad he was accompanied by three of his sons, who had been with him constantly ever since. He had seen letters from the elder son urging his mother to come to Germany to look after Mr. Croker, and there was never any separation or talk of separation between husband and wife.

FLORIDA MUST BE ORDERLY.

MARSHAL WEEKS TO BE UPHELD BY ALL THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following correspondence was made public to-day:

I.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 24, 1890.

To the Attorney General:

SIR: I have had frequent occasions during the last six months to consult with you in reference to the obstructions offered in the counties of Leon, Gadsden, Madison, and Jefferson, in the State of Florida, to the execution of the process of the courts of the United States. It is not necessary to say more of the situation than that the officers of the United States are not suffered freely to exercise their lawful functions.

This condition of things cannot be longer tolerated. You will, therefore, instruct the United States Marshal Weeks, as soon as he has qualified, to proceed at once to execute such writs of arrest as may be placed in his hands. If he apprehends resistance, he will employ such civil force as may seem adequate to discourage resistance or to overcome it. He should proceed with calmness and moderation, which should always attend a public officer in the execution of his duty, and at the same time with a firmness and courage that will impress the lawless with a wholesome sense of the danger and futility of resistance.

You will assure the officers of the law and those who have foolishly and wickedly thought to set the law at defiance that every resource lodged with the Executive by the Constitution and the laws will, at the necessity arises, be employed to make it safe and feasible to hold a Federal commission, and to execute the duties it imposes. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

II.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, April 26, 1890.

Robert G. Weeks, United States Marshal, Jacksonville, Fla.:

SIR: You have doubtless seen this received your commission as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida. For several months past it has been reported to me that certain counties in the district wherein writs of arrest, issued by United States courts, have not been executed because of resistance, actual and threatened, by those sought to be arrested and their partisans.

This state of things cannot and will not be longer tolerated. A letter from the President, of which I inclose a copy, speaks for itself. You will at once proceed upon the lines indicated in that letter and will report promptly any attempts to interfere with you in the discharge of your duties.

I am informed that recently, in some places, the Marshal seeking to serve writs in ordinary civil cases has been refused the necessary accommodations, such as horse hire, hotel entertainment, &c., to enable such service to be performed. By such means the officers of the Government can be put to great inconvenience, but they cannot and will not be prevented from executing the process of the court. Means can well be found for transporting and sustaining the Government officers wherever it is necessary for them to go in order to execute and bring into court offenders against the law. Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney General.

A DOG-FIGHTING POLICEMAN.

A formal complaint against Patrolman John T. Masterson of the Tenth Precinct will be made to the Board of Police as soon as Superintendent Murray and Inspector Williams have finished an investigation into his conduct. Masterson is detailed to look after the street cleaning in the Tenth Precinct. On the night of April 18 he attended a brutal dog fight at Fort Hamilton, and it is charged, participated in a disgraceful row. He was arrested last Friday with several others who were present at the fight, and arraigned before Justice Gilsey at Fort Hamilton. He gave bail to appear for trial, but it is believed his chances of being on the force when called for trial are small.

NEW-YORK NINES IN BOSTON.

THE LEAGUE CLUB WINS AND THE BROTHERHOOD TEAM LOSES.

BOSTON, April 26.—Matrie's New-York Giants defeated the League team of this city here to-day, while the Brotherhood men from the Metropolis dropped a game to the club captained by Kelly. The League game was very interesting and well played. The New-Yorks took the lead in the third inning and held it throughout, winning as follows:

New-York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Clark, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Long, Brodie. First base on balls—Tiernan, Bassett, Esterbrook, Long, Sullivan, Brodie, (2,) Smith, Esterbrook. First base on errors—New-York, 3. Struck out—Tiernan, Buckley, (3,) Ewing, Long, Gansel, Brodie, Smith, 2. Double base hits—Bassett and Esterbrook; Love, Gansel, and Smith. Triple play—Long, Tiernan, and Gansel. Passed ball—Ewing. Wild pitches—Nichols, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Glasscock, Hornung, Donovan, Love. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Boston won the Brotherhood game by terrific hitting in an up-hill contest, their work being hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by the 3,500 spectators present. Hilroy was driven out of the box in the first inning, and Daley, who relieved him, pitched magnificently. Capt. Kelly put up a great game behind the bat. The Bostons played without a fielding error. Score:

Boston	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—14
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 4; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—E. Richardson,

RACING IN RAIN AND MUD.

A DISAGREEABLE DAY FOR SPORT AT LINDEN PARK.

MAY ROCK, HAILY BLOSSOM, STONEHAT SON, EXILE, SPARKLING, AND MONTE CHRISTO WIN THE SIX RACES.

Rain yesterday made things decidedly disagreeable for racegoers, though it did not materially interfere with the attendance, the number present being fully up to the average that has existed during the season. The track was sloppy, but not heavy enough to make the racing in poor time, though it did result in an unusual number of scratches in the several races. It was a day for the favorites, for the first five races were won in succession by the selections of the sporting fra. The little bettors had their chance in the last race, however, for Prince Howard carried all the money of the talent, while the race was won by Monte Christo, a rank outsider, against whom some of the bookies laid as long odds as 100 to win and 30 to a place. The great plunge of the day was in the third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, for which Stonemason was the hottest kind of a favorite. Sam Emery and a lot of the posted division backed the horse for thousands at any odds they could get, being satisfied with almost any figure that was given them by the layers of the odds. Stonemason rewarded the confidence of the plungers in him by winning in the handiest possible fashion.

The racing, as is always the case under such weather conditions, was decidedly commonplace, the successful horse in each race winning in a gallop and well in hand. Quite a horse got in front at the throw up each time, but was tired out and that neither horses nor jockeys cared to run into it. So there were no hot, sharp finishes. In fact, the only real race of the afternoon was the last one, in which ten horses started. Prince Howard and Kilva, who did all the racing until well into the stretch, which found Monte Christo, who got away badly, in the rear. But in the stretch the latter came up with a rush, and gradually beating the rest of the field, he challenged the leaders. Lambly, who rode Prince Howard, got frightened, went to the whip, lost control of his mount and so allowed Monte Christo to beat him out by a length, and barely succeeded in capturing second money from Nina W.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11.

C. Wellstone's br. h. Pine Rock, 4 years, by Billet. Cadenet, 112 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
J. S. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 3, 111.....(Tyrson) 2
P. P. Pelan's ch. g. Sahib, 4, 121.....(Lamley) 3
Homeopathy, 108, and Vollett, 106, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pine Rock, 1 to 2; Homeopathy, 10 to 1; Sam Morse, 15 to 1; Sahib, 30 to 1; Vollett, 300 to 1.

For place—Pine Rock barred. Against Homeopathy, 7 to 10; Sam Morse, 3 to 1; Sahib, 3 to 1; Vollett, 6 to 1.

Won by four lengths; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05¾.

J. H. McCormick's b. f. Exile, by Glenelg, dam Exclusive.....(Hamilton) 1
J. Delong's ch. m. Nina W., 5, 105.....(Lambley) 2
Squire, 110 pounds; Futurity, 109; The Doctor, 11; Harrison, 104; Bettie L., 98; Thors, 110; Ralph Black, 110; Thad Rowe, 97, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Prince Howard and Thad Rowe, 3 to 1 each; Nina W. 3 to 1; Thors, 3 to 1; Sunfire and Harrison, 12 to 1 each; Ralph Black, 20 to 1; Futurity, 25 to 1; The Doctor, 30 to 1; Monte Christo and Bettie L., 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Prince Howard and Thad Rowe, 7 to 10 each; Nina W., 2 to 1; Thors, 6 to 1; Sunfire and Harrison, 10 to 1 each; Futurity and The Doctor, 15 to 1 each; Bettie L. and Monte Christo, 15 to 1 each.

Won by a length; three parts of a length between second and third.

THE TWO THOUSAND.

SOMERSBEE CAPTURES THE BIG PRIZE OF THE NASHVILLE MEETING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 26.—The Spring meeting of the West Side Park was opened here this afternoon with a good attendance in spite of the rain. The feature of the day was the fourth race, that for the Two Thousand Stakes, which was won by Robesmere, who had previously won the Memphis Derby. The race was for three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, and Barney Stone, Sr., Prince Fonso, and Ban Chief were the only starters against the favorite. The horses got away at the first attempt with Prince Fonso in front and Ban Chief last. They passed the stand under a trot, Robesmere's post in front of Ban Chief, who was half a length in front of Prince Fonso, with Barneystone lapped. Robesmere led around the first turn, Ban Chief hanging to his saddle skirt, with Prince Fonso and Barney Stone next in the order named. There was a second clearing down the back stretch, but Robesmere was never in trouble. At the half, Robesmere was first by a length, Prince Fonso second, half a length in front of Barneystone, who was in turn lapped by Ban Chief. Here Barneystone began to close until on the turn the three were together, Robesmere having a slight advantage. In the stretch Barneystone headed Prince Fonso a few strides, but Robesmere was still untouched, and though pressed a little at the finish he won by a length and a half. Prince Fonso was second, half a length in front of Barneystone, Ban Chief walked in half a furlong behind. Time—2:02¾.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Worth won, with Creole second and Joe Courtenay third. Time—1:19¾.

SECOND RACE.—One half mile; for two-year-old fillies. Aunts River won it with Too Sweet second and Matuna third. Time—0:54.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for two-year-old colts. Bob I. won, with Black Knight second and Average third. Time—1:08.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Pell Mell won, with Jack Coats second and Loveland third. Time—1:35¾.

ENGLISH CROSS-COUNTRY HACKS.

LONDON, April 26.—It was the last day of the Hurlingham Park second Spring meeting. The Great Sandown Hurdle Race at two miles, over eight hurdles, was won by Toscano, with Zéloïes second and Burnish third. There were ten starters.

The Mammoth Hunters' Steeplechase at three miles was won by Weather Witch, Intimist second and Clothier third. The post odds were 2d to 1 against Weather Witch, 7 to 1 against Intimist, and 7 to 1 against Clothier.

The Grand International Steeplechase, at three miles and a half, was won by M. P., with Pan second and Gamboge third. Five horses ran. The betting was 11 to 10 against M. P., 4 to 1 against Pan, and 5 to 2 against Gamboge.

RECONCENTRADOS PASS ILL.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The condition of Representative Bryan P. Page of California, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is gradually terminating this morning. Page had several hemorrhages last night, and his physicians say he cannot live many hours. He is entirely conscious, however, and realizes that his end is near. He has been a member of the House for four years, and was re-elected last November. He was a prominent Democrat in California, but his health for many months past would not permit him to attend to any business.

FOUND DEAD AT AUCTION.

THE RENSHAW, RICHLAND, CLIFF LAWN, AND PEYTONA THOROUGHBREDS SOLD.

NASHVILLE, April 26.—Some 600 interested were present to-day at the sale of the Renshaw, Richland, Cliff Lawn, and Peytona yearlings, and good average prices were obtained. The seventy-three animals sold brought $27,050, an average of $370 each. This was the ideal sale in this State for the present. The animals disposed of to-day with their purchasers were as follows:

RENSHAW YEARLINGS.

Brown colt, by Mr. Pickwick-Rosie E., to Glengarry, L. O. Appleby, Newark, Ohio.....$1,500
Chestnut colt, by Forester-Pansy, to Glengarry, E. Corbin, Cheraw, Ill.....800
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Marcella, to Meiarchist; Williams, Rowe & Co., New York City.....425
Brown colt, by Glengarry-Rosalie Belle, by Rosalind, to W. L. Lesher, Rogersville, Ky.....875
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Dublin, by Knight of St. Patrick, to W. E. Reach.....2,300
Bay colt, by Mr. Pickwick-Sierra Nevada, by Glengarry, L. O. Appleby.....700
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Louie, by Vauxhall; W. H. Gaskill & Co., Mount Holly, N. J.....800
Brown colt, by Glengarry-Vivien, by Virgil; W. Easton & Co.....800
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Ensue, by Enquirer; A. J. Michler, Lexington, Ky.....825
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Fearless, by Pat Malloy, L. O. Appleby.....650
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Asaleh, by King Alfonso, W. Easton.....550
Chestnut filly, by Forester-Countess, by Glengarry, E. Leigh, Lexington, Ky.....775
Chestnut filly, by Forester-Rosalind, by Glengarry, Longfellow; A. J. Cassatt, Gallatin, Tenn.....7,200
Brown filly, by Glengarry-Halbran, by Castleral, S. S. Crumbaugh, Hopkinsville, Ky.....400
Brown filly, by Rhadamus-Americus, by Glengarry, E. H. & H. B. Douglass, Nashville, Tenn.....475
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry-Patricia, by Vauxhall; S. R. Crumbaugh.....425
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Lizzie M., by Hickjack Kennebec, by Glengarry, S. S. Crumbaugh.....425
Chestnut colt, by Bonnie Scotland-Tucker & Cherry, Nashville.....1,200
Bay colt, by Enquirer-Wampee, by John Morgan; W. Easton & Co.....1,000
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry-Umata, by Enquirer; C. E. Applegate, Lafayette, Ky.....550

THE PEYTONA YEARLINGS.

Chestnut colt, by Blue Willie Crockett, by Hindoo; Hall & Co.....$400
Chestnut colt, by Blazes-Lorena Nelson, by Brigadier; W. Easton & Co.....400
Bay filly, by Mission-Emma Wilson, by Glenelg; Sandy Brothers, Chicago, Ill.....475
Black or brown filly, by Blazes-Emma Howison, by Watson; W. Easton & Co.....500
Chestnut filly, by Blazes, dam by Cassius M. Howard; W. T. Riley, Owensborough, Ky.....175
Bay colt, by Blazes-Selma, by Blacklock; W. L. Cassidy & Co.....1,050
Bay or brown colt, by Blazes-Germania, by Bonnycastle; W. Easton & Co.....1,050
Bay colt, by Blazes-Belle, by Buffalo; W. Easton & Co.....700
Bay colt, by Blazes-Annie Meade, by Helmet; Frank Bilseock, Lexington, Ky.....275
Bay filly, by Blazes, out of a mare by Hiawatha; Ruddy Brothers.....525
Brown colt, by Blazes-Alice, by Glengarry; S. F. Chrisman, Union City, Tenn.....275
Chestnut filly, by Blazes, out of a mare by Bulleer; Seagram Brothers, Louisville.....750

CLIFF LAWN YEARLINGS.

Bay colt, by Saxon-Myopia, by Maccaroon; William Easton.....$800
Black colt, by Saxon-Shatterer, by Dutch Skater; Frank Bilseock, Kentucky.....875
Bay colt, by Saxon-Marionette, by Monarchist; E. B. Hathaway, Nicholasville, Ky.....400
Brown colt, by Saxon-Lettie Ray, by Gilroy; William Easton.....800
Bay colt, by Saxon-Wildfire, by Windfall; W. Easton.....825
Brown colt, by Saxon-Dariotta, by Kingfisher; Frank Bilseock, Lexington, Ky.....500
Bay colt, by Saxon-Mary Washington, by Bonnie Scotland; W. Easton.....825
Bay filly, by Saxon-Sevrana, by The Ill Used; E. S. Gardner.....1,500
Brown filly, by Saxon-Filly H., by King Ernest or Maccaroon; C. Doyle, St. Louis.....450
Bay filly, by Saxon-Katie Hart, by Asteroid; C. Doyle.....400
Bay filly, by Saxon-Lady Langley, by Woodstock; S. S. Hagen, Union City, Tenn.....200
Bay colt, by Saxon-Nina Hazle, by Rollico; S. E. Crumbaugh.....450

RICHLAND YEARLINGS.

Bay colt, by Ecuador-Ballet Girl, by Ballin Reel; B. Harper, Lebanon.....$275
Chestnut colt, by Ecuador-Longing, by Longfellow; W. Easton.....1,000
Black filly, by Vanderbilt-Susie G., by Brigadier; S. S. Crumbaugh.....425
Chestnut colt, by Ecuador-Bed de Mona, by Rensselaer; W. L. Lesher, Rogersville, Ky.....875
Bay colt, by Ecuador-Sierra Nevada, by Glengarry; E. G. Appleby.....700
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Louie, by Vauxhall; W. H. Gaskill & Co., Mount Holly, N. J.....800
Brown colt, by Glengarry-Vivien, by Virgil; W. Easton & Co.....800
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Ensue, by Enquirer; A. J. Michler, Lexington, Ky.....825
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Fearless, by Pat Malloy; L. O. Appleby.....650
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Asaleh, by King Alfonso; W. Easton.....550
Chestnut filly, by Forester-Countess, by Glengarry, E. Leigh, Lexington, Ky.....775
Chestnut filly, by Forester-Rosalind, by Glengarry, Longfellow; A. J. Cassatt, Gallatin, Tenn.....7,200
Brown filly, by Glengarry-Halbran, by Castleral, S. S. Crumbaugh, Hopkinsville, Ky.....400
Brown filly, by Rhadamus-Americus, by Glengarry, E. H. & H. B. Douglass, Nashville, Tenn.....475
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry-Patricia, by Vauxhall; S. R. Crumbaugh.....425
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Lizzie M., by Hickjack Kennebec, by Glengarry, S. S. Crumbaugh.....425
Chestnut colt, by Bonnie Scotland-Tucker & Cherry, Nashville.....1,200
Bay colt, by Enquirer-Wampee, by John Morgan; W. Easton & Co.....1,000
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry-Umata, by Enquirer; C. E. Applegate, Lafayette, Ky.....550

THE PEYTONA YEARLINGS.

Chestnut colt, by Blue Willie Crockett, by Hindoo; Hall & Co.....$400
Chestnut colt, by Blazes-Lorena Nelson, by Brigadier; W. Easton & Co.....400
Bay filly, by Mission-Emma Wilson, by Glenelg; Sandy Brothers, Chicago, Ill.....475
Black or brown filly, by Blazes-Emma Howison, by Watson; W. Easton & Co.....500
Chestnut filly, by Blazes, dam by Cassius M. Howard; W. T. Riley, Owensborough, Ky.....175
Bay colt, by Blazes-Selma, by Blacklock; W. L. Cassidy & Co.....1,050
Bay or brown colt, by Blazes-Germania, by Bonnycastle; W. Easton & Co.....1,050
Bay colt, by Blazes-Belle, by Buffalo; W. Easton & Co.....700
Bay colt, by Blazes-Annie Meade, by Helmet; Frank Bilseock, Lexington, Ky.....275
Bay filly, by Blazes, out of a mare by Hiawatha; Ruddy Brothers.....525
Brown colt, by Blazes-Alice, by Glengarry; S. F. Chrisman, Union City, Tenn.....275
Chestnut filly, by Blazes, out of a mare by Bulleer; Seagram Brothers, Louisville.....750

CLIFF LAWN YEARLINGS.

Bay colt, by Saxon-Myopia, by Maccaroon; William Easton.....$800
Black colt, by Saxon-Shatterer, by Dutch Skater; Frank Bilseock, Kentucky.....875
Bay colt, by Saxon-Marionette, by Monarchist; E. B. Hathaway, Nicholasville, Ky.....400
Brown colt, by Saxon-Lettie Ray, by Gilroy; William Easton.....800
Bay colt, by Saxon-Wildfire, by Windfall; W. Easton.....825
Brown colt, by Saxon-Dariotta, by Kingfisher; Frank Bilseock, Lexington, Ky.....500
Bay colt, by Saxon-Mary Washington, by Bonnie Scotland; W. Easton.....825
Bay filly, by Saxon-Sevrana, by The Ill Used; E. S. Gardner.....1,500
Brown filly, by Saxon-Filly H., by King Ernest or Maccaroon; C. Doyle, St. Louis.....450
Bay filly, by Saxon-Katie Hart, by Asteroid; C. Doyle.....400
Bay filly, by Saxon-Lady Langley, by Woodstock; S. S. Hagen, Union City, Tenn.....200
Bay colt, by Saxon-Nina Hazle, by Rollico; S. E. Crumbaugh.....450

RICHLAND YEARLINGS.

Bay colt, by Ecuador-Ballet Girl, by Ballin Reel; B. Harper, Lebanon.....$275
Chestnut colt, by Ecuador-Longing, by Longfellow; W. Easton.....1,000
Black filly, by Vanderbilt-Susie G., by Brigadier; S. S. Crumbaugh.....425
Chestnut colt, by Ecuador-Bed de Mona, by Rensselaer; W. L. Lesher, Rogersville, Ky.....875
Bay colt, by Ecuador-Sierra Nevada, by Glengarry; E. G. Appleby.....700
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Louie, by Vauxhall; W. H. Gaskill & Co., Mount Holly, N. J.....800
Brown colt, by Glengarry-Vivien, by Virgil; W. Easton & Co.....800
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Ensue, by Enquirer; A. J. Michler, Lexington, Ky.....825
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Fearless, by Pat Malloy; L. O. Appleby.....650
Bay filly, by Glengarry-Asaleh, by King Alfonso; W. Easton.....550
Chestnut filly, by Forester-Countess, by Glengarry, E. Leigh, Lexington, Ky.....775
Chestnut filly, by Forester-Rosalind, by Glengarry, Longfellow; A. J. Cassatt, Gallatin, Tenn.....7,200
Brown filly, by Glengarry-Halbran, by Castleral, S. S. Crumbaugh, Hopkinsville, Ky.....400
Brown filly, by Rhadamus-Americus, by Glengarry, E. H. & H. B. Douglass, Nashville, Tenn.....475
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry-Patricia, by Vauxhall; S. R. Crumbaugh.....425
Bay colt, by Glengarry-Lizzie M., by Hickjack Kennebec, by Glengarry, S. S. Crumbaugh.....425
Chestnut colt, by Bonnie Scotland-Tucker & Cherry, Nashville.....1,200
Bay colt, by Enquirer-Wampee, by John Morgan; W. Easton & Co.....1,000
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry-Umata, by Enquirer; C. E. Applegate, Lafayette, Ky.....550

THE PEYTONA YEARLINGS.

Chestnut colt, by Blue Willie Crockett, by Hindoo; Hall & Co.....$400
Chestnut colt, by Blazes-Lorena Nelson, by Brigadier; W. Easton & Co.....400
Bay filly, by Mission-Emma Wilson, by Glenelg; Sandy Brothers, Chicago, Ill.....475
Black or brown filly, by Blazes-Emma Howison, by Watson; W. Easton & Co.....500
Chestnut filly, by Blazes, dam by Cassius M. Howard; W. T. Riley, Owensborough, Ky.....175
Bay colt, by Blazes-Selma, by Blacklock; W. L. Cassidy & Co.....1,050
Bay or brown colt, by Blazes-Germania, by Bonnycastle; W. Easton & Co.....1,050
Bay colt, by Blazes-Belle, by Buffalo; W. Easton & Co.....700
Bay colt, by Blazes-Annie Meade, by Helmet; Frank Bilseock, Lexington, Ky.....275
Bay filly, by Blazes, out of a mare by Hiawatha; Ruddy Brothers.....525
Brown colt, by Blazes-Alice, by Glengarry; S. F. Chrisman, Union City, Tenn.....275
Chestnut filly, by Blazes, out of a mare by Bulleer; Seagram Brothers, Louisville.....750

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Chestnut filly, by Casino-Sallie Norvelle, by Woodstock; J. Doyle.....$325
Chestnut filly, by Chesapeake-Bridget, by Brigadier; Nick Becker, St. Louis.....450
Chestnut colt, by Chesapeake-Beauty, by Rebukeb; T. D. Carter, Cincinnati, Ill.....400
Black filly, by Saxon-Madge, by Eugenio; C. Doyle.....800
Bay filly, by Glenelg-Tom Lilly Lee, by Longfellow; W. H. Gaskill, Gallatin, Tenn.....450
Bay colt, by Knallgrand-Mattie S., by Charlie Hayward; W. Easton.....150
English filly, by Ivy-Enchantress, by Lord Clifden; Lady Palmer, by Sir Palmer; William Easton & Co.....2,500
Bay colt, 2 years, by Bersan, out of a mare by Attraction; Rankin Brothers.....110
Bay filly, 2 years, by Jack Malone-Lizzie Wells, by Albion; B. Hardin, Nashville.....200

KENTUCKY HORSE NOTES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 26.—Straus Brothers & Miller of this city have sold for $3,000 to Ed Corrigan of Kansas City a bay yearling colt by Longfellow, dam Latonia, by imported Bilbo.

Dr. L. Herr has sold for $1,000 to R. R. Baker of Salt Lake City, the two-year-old bonding filly Loora Queen, by Emery Boy, dam by Mahmoud, King.

J. B. Perry of this city has sold for $2,000 to A. W. Cobb of Mineral Point, Ill., the five-year-old trotting mare by Victor von Bluecher, dam by Mambrino Eagle.

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Our last week's meeting, beginning Oct. 19, the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association this afternoon, announced the following purses, to close June 2: 2:18 class, a stallion stake for 3-30 class, special for three-year-olds and upward, for three-year-olds, $1,000 each; 2:30 class, $2,000; 2:25 class, $2,000; three others $1,500 each. The purses will not be announced for several months, but each one will be worth $1,000 or more.

The Woodford Sentinel informs us about here that all the young Electioneers have been taken out of the market.

WINNIE DAVIS TO BE MARRIED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Inquiry among the relatives of the lady fully confirms the report of the approaching marriage of Miss Winnie Davis to Mr. Wilkinson of Syracuse. She had been engaged to Mr. Wilkinson for some time, but would not marry during the lifetime of her father, Jefferson Davis, to whom she was so devoted, although the prospective marriage met with his full approval. Miss Davis will leave Paris for home on May 10.

THE HON. THOMAS M. COOLEY ILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—The Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, had been at Pass Christian for some time for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired. He was brought into the city a few days ago for medical advice. He kept his bed at the Hotel. His plan was to return to Michigan without delay.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out in the upper story of Reinhart, Ray & Bowley's mash and blind factory on Hunnewell Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., last evening, causing a damage of between $7,000 and $8,000, covered by insurance. Reinhart Hubbell, a carpenter, escaped a room on the same floor, and lost about $1,000, partially insured.

The Niagara Ale Brewing Company's brewery at East Lockport, N. Y., caught fire yesterday morning in the boiler house. The wooden roofs were burned off and most of the machinery destroyed. One thousand bushels of malt and a quantity of hops were ruined by water and smoke. The loss is $20,000; insured.

A barn on the farm at Portsmouth, N. H., occupied by James Harvey and owned by W. G. Myers, was burned yesterday, together with seventeen head of stock, including a pair of horses, grain, &c. Harvey's loss is $3,000; Hemmick, $1,500; Myers's loss, $3,000; partially insured.

The Standard Oil Company's refinery at Long Island City, N. Y., caught fire yesterday morning in the boiler house. The wooden roofs were burned off and most of the machinery destroyed. One thousand bushels of malt and a quantity of hops were ruined by water and smoke. The loss is $20,000; insured.

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At Paris, a small town seven miles south of Lawrenceville, Ill., a fire broke out Friday morning in the first story of C. S. Randolph, and soon communicated to the adjoining block of buildings, consisting of a drug store, a jewelry store, a millinery store, and a saloon. The loss is $35,000; partially insured.

Fire in the basement of the Philadelphia Bed Blanket Company's works at Kensington, Pa., yesterday morning did damage to the extent of $50,000.

Herbert E. Bowers's store and house at Old Orchard, Me., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

All of Sheffield was thrilled yesterday morning by the news that Whittaker, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, had been murdered in his office. Whittaker was found dead in his office, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Suspicion pointed to Mrs. Whittaker, to whom Whittaker gave a judgment note for $1,000. The will is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

THE FAIRFAX

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

NOW COMPLETE!!!!

Fifth Av., 49th and 50th Sts., New-York.

FIREPROOF.

EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE.

LUXURIOUS & HOME-LIKE ACCOMMODATIONS.

This popular house has been greatly enlarged by the addition (on Fifth Av.) of an absolutely fireproof building seven stories high, making the total frontage now 208 feet. It is noted for its elegant and luxurious accommodations, and for the attractive suites, each comprising drawing room, hall, and double and single bedrooms with bath and dressing rooms attached.

PUBLIC ROOMS.

The public rooms are specially noted for their elegance, comfort, and convenience, the ladies' drawing room being in the Louis Seize style, the grand dining room in the early English. The gentlemen's reading and smoking rooms are supplied with every requisite. The billiard room, with cafe attached, is an attractive feature of the house. All lighted by the Edison electric light.

DRAWING ROOM.

READING ROOM.

SERVICE ELEC. TRIC LIGHT.

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Telephone, telegraph, and stock indicator on the premises; also a news-stand, with all the leading papers, fine cigars and serviceable. Tickets can be procured for the opera, theatres, and all other places of amusement.

SANITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Special attention has been paid to the heating, plumbing and ventilation of the Buckingham. The location is the finest in the city, it is within easy access of the Grand Central Depot, the Opera House, and all places of amusement, and is flanked on the south, west and north by Fifth Av. cars. Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

EUROPEAN PLAN. RESTAURANT.

The hotel is conducted on the European plan; the restaurant of unsurpassed excellence; *charges reasonable.*

WITHERBEE & JULLIEN, Proprietors.

NEWS ABOUT RAILROADS.

CORBIN MAY RETIRE.

Wall Street has a report that Mr. Austin Corbin is to resign the Presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Such rumors have been current before; hitherto, however, they have emanated from sources unfriendly to Mr. Corbin, while this time the authority is one of Mr. Corbin's intimates. The resignation, it is stated, will be offered about two months hence, to take effect on or about Sept 1.

Mr. Corbin, it is said, will quit the Reading Company's Presidency wholly of his own volition. Having declined to surrender under fire, he is now declared to be quite ready to withdraw of his own accord, and for reasons which have practically to do only with his own personal affairs. Mr. Corbin's salary as President of the Reading Company is $30,000, plus some pretty substantial perquisites. He is, however, a millionaire, and even so large a salary is not an important addition to his income. Perhaps he will not sever his connection altogether with the company; there are suggestions that he will retain his place as a voting Trustee and be more or less active in the company's affairs in connection with the Receivers and Managers.

The recent acquisition, for a majority of Reading's capital stock by the Dolan-Elkins-Widener-Gibbs syndicate has not added much to the pleasures of President Corbin, but it is semi-officially stated that by the terms of the recent settlement Receivers and Managers will not be Mr. Corbin's place as President has not been in peril. His present purpose of resignation originates with himself only.

It is said that Mr. Corbin's successor will be A. A. McLeod, who is now Vice President and General Manager of the Philadelphia and Reading. He is Mr. Corbin's friend, though he has in the recent Reading contests been classed as independent of every faction.

Mr. Corbin on resigning is expected to indulge in a long European trip for recreation's sake. His intention to resign is not generally known; in fact, there are certain influences inside of Reading which prefer having it kept secret. If he does resign, Mr. Corbin's friends say that he will be able to issue a valedictory statement, showing that under his administration Reading affairs have not suffered, but have prospered.

PAINTED POST'S COMPLAINT.

ALBANY, April 26.—In a decision in the matter of the complaint of the residents of Painted Post against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, alleging that Painted Post was twice seriously flooded last year because of the railroad embankment maintained there by this road, the Board of Railroad Commissioners has ordered that the railroad company open its embankment for a distance of about one hundred feet at the point where it now intersects the present channel of the Chemung River, said point being about 1,000 feet south of the bridge. feet from the Chemung River and span the said opening with a bridge. The board also recommends that the channel of the Cohocton River be cleared out from the mouth of Mitchell Creek three hundred feet above the Erie Railroad Bridge to its confluence with the Chemung, the expense thereof to be borne by the townships benefited.

GETTING INTO ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A report, apparently authentic, has gained currency under the surface that the Illinois Central Railroad has secretly been purchasing the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield Railroad from Alton to Bates, Ill. This if true, will cause a sensation in railroad circles. It is said a determination of the Central to get an independent line into St. Louis and get a share of the St. Louis-Chicago business. It means the absorption of the Alton road by the Illinois Central. This purchase shortens the present route seventy-seven miles and gives it an immense advantage over the other two routes between Chicago and St. Louis.

SOUTH PENN OFFICERS.

READING, Penn., April 26.—The Directors of the South Penn Railroad Company, whose line is to run from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and of which C. P. Race of this city is President, met here this afternoon and elected Sydenham E. Ancona of this city Treasurer. The Directors are Francis Lynde Stetson of New-York, Francis S. Bangs of New-York, Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis, Charles M. Mohr of Philadelphia, Jefferson Sayler and Frank G. Smith of Reading. It is stated that the prospects for building the road as soon as the necessary preliminary legal difficulties are observed are bright. A capital of $20,000,000 will be provided.

AN INSPECTING TRIP.

WHEELING, West Va., April 26.—On Monday morning a party of capitalists, among whom are G. W. Hadley, President of the Toledo and Chicago Air Line; L. I. Baughman, Vice President; Edgar White of the Toledo, Bay Shore and Terminal Rail Company, will leave Toledo in carriages to go over the line of the projected Toledo and Chicago Air Line with a view to learning the prospective value of the line. If the road is built, which seems probable, there will be no connections to Wheeling and farther east.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The gross earnings of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad for March were $2,242,488, an increase of $128,287. Operating expenses increased $87,998. After allowances are made for proportions due to leased lines and betterments charged, the month's net earnings were $809,675, an increase of $44,838. For the fiscal year from October to March inclusive net earnings have increased $328,655.

The Virginia and North Carolina Construction Company has been organized by Gen. John Gill with a capital stock of $800,000. The purpose of the company is to construct a railroad from Cary, Va., to Norfolk, N. C., to Roanoke, Va., about twenty-five miles of which has already been graded.

Henry Villard is credited with having told the people of the Northwest that within the next four years the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will expend between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, chiefly in Montana and Washington. At the end of that period the Company expects to own 3,000 miles of main line fully equipped.

Mr. Spruill, General Eastern Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, received information yesterday that, although the tracks were inundated in some places, the lines were open for business to all points, including New-Orleans, via the Jackson and Meridian Road. The trains are making usual time.

Robert H. Fertig, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. Mr. Pettitt intends to travel for several years through China, Japan, India, and Russia.

Mr. P. H. Porter has been appointed Division Freight Agent, with office in this city, in place of Mr. F. D. Hunter, who resigned to take the New-York agency of the Commercial Express Line.

The Erie Railway is building a block service all along the line. Fifty-five towers have been erected, and two work twenty-one operators were put on between Waverly and Hornellsville.

A dispatch from Boston says that all but $,500 shares of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern stock have been laid away in the safe-deposit of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Word comes from Mobile that during the early part of last week the Louisville and Nashville main road was several inches under water between that point and New-Orleans.

The directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have declared a dividend of $1.75 on the second preferred stock, payable May 15. This is about $500,000 more than the earnings in March would pay.

The locomotives of the Jacksonville, Tampico and Western Railroad had been equipped with electric headlights, and could be seen for a mile and a half ahead.

The earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for the week ending April 18 were $

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NEW ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE

PHILADELPHIA NOW HAS A MODERN BUILDING.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY ATHLETIC CLUB'S NEW HOME TO BE THROWN OPEN TO MEMBERS THIS WEEK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The completion of a new athletic clubhouse in Philadelphia added to the boating and gymnasium and building already devoted to athletic exercise, formally threw open to members this week. The new one of the Fencing and Sparring Club and the admirably-equipped department of the Young Men's Christian Association, is the latest that shows how the taste for building up the strength of the body and the interest for gymnastic skill have grown within a few years. There are the greatest number of clubs which make some one form of exercise or some favorite sport a specialty—rowing clubs, yachting clubs, bicycle clubs, lawn tennis clubs, racket clubs, and clubs for cricket, polo, bowling, fishing, shooting, riding, skating, archery, and ever so many things more. But in athletic clubs, pure and simple, for the encouragement and promotion of all manly sports, Philadelphia has long been deficient, especially in having suitable buildings.

People passing along Arch Street, east of Seventeenth, are struck with a building having the general outward characteristic of its misery and in violent contrast with the plain domestic character and many severely prim plain dwelling fronts of this intensely Quaker street. Its two first stories come as high as the roofs of the three-storied typical Philadelphia houses with their heavy white window shutters alongside, and a great projecting balcony and three full stories with a peaked roof and little side minarets tower far above their old-fashioned attic wind ows.

This is the new clubhouse of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, which will be opened for members on May 1 and to ladies on May 2.

In its dimensions, height, materials, and general effect it is a most imposing structure. There are five stories and a basement. The entire front is of stone, the upper portions of Indiana freestone and the base of Maine granite. The first story, which is raised considerably above the pavement, is approached by a flight of granite steps through an elliptical arched entrance, which has bow windows on each side opening from the reading room to the right and the reception room on the left before the door is reached. This broad arched entrance is flanked without by a window on each side, while five uniform windows light the story above, though the shape of the windows in every story differs.

The entire third-story front is a projecting balcony, the stone floor of which is supported by ornamental stone corbels, though the balcony itself is not of stone.

The windows of the fourth story are partly square and partly rounded, and have buttressed projections between and at the side that extend up to the cluster of sixth-story windows in the roof, which is mansard in construction and is faced with dark brown Spanish tiles. It is noticeable that the balcony and other features of the elevation are Spanish in their suggestion. The lot on which the building stands is what is known as the Mark Willcox property. A familiar three old-fashioned residence property long stood there, with a handsome garden alongside. One day John F. Hunsicker, the originator of the club, came along there and saw it, and thought it would be a good location for a clubhouse and made arrangements to buy it

APARTMENTS TO LET	15	FURNITURE	7
AUCTION SALES	14	HELP WANTED	7
BOARDING AND LODG.	15	HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	7
BUSINESS CHANCES	14	HOTELS	7
BUSINESS NOTICES	5	HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED	15
CITY FLATS TO LET	15	INSTRUCTION	15
CITY HOUSES TO LET	15	MARRIAGES	5
CITY REAL ESTATE	15	MISCELLANEOUS	14
CLOTHING	14	NEW PUBLICATIONS	7
COUNTRY BOARD	7	PIANOS	14
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED	7	RAILROADS	20
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	15	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	15
COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED	15	REAL ESTATE WANTED	15
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	15	RELIGIOUS NOTICES	7
DEATHS	5	REMOVALS	7
DIVIDENDS	14	SHIPPING	20
DOGS AND BIRDS	7	SITUATIONS WANTED	6
DRESSMAKING	7	SPECIAL NOTICES	5
DRY GOODS	14	STEAMBOATS	7
ELECTIONS	7	STORES, &c., TO LET	15
EXCURSIONS	6	STORES, &c., WANTED	15
FINANCIAL	14	SPRING RESORTS	7
FISH AND	15	SUMMER RESORTS	7
FOR EXCHANGE	7	TEACHERS	15
FOR SALE	7	UNFURNISHED ROOMS	15
FRENCH ADS	6	WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.	15
		WINTER RESORTS	7

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

No citizen of any "country on the face of the earth, except a citizen of this country, is denied the protection of his country, laws and flag, in buying a ship where he can purchase it at the lowest price." "We want the repeal of the navigation laws of the United States and the removal of all duties on shipbuilding materials, and a law enacted which shall provide for the free admission of foreign-built ships to American registry with all the privileges thereby offered." "Subsidies, bounties, and the gratuitous giving of moneys are in opposition to the innate characteristics of the American people, and, therefore, a stigma upon American push, energy, and ingenuity which we earnestly deplore. Superiority and skill, if untrammeled, will assert themselves." These are not the assertions of theorists; they are taken from a report by a committee of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia. The authors are business men, who speak from their own experience and observation. We have no doubt that their demand will be heartily seconded by all of the few remaining business men of the country who have any direct interest in shipping. In these days, when so many business men are asking Congress to help them by taxing other people for their advantage, it is refreshing to hear such words of simple honesty and courage and self-reliance. But they will not be heeded by this Congress.

The long-standing evils and extortions of our present system of supplying gas were ventilated once more before the Senate investigating committee yesterday, but probably we shall have the usual result of leaving things as they are. Nothing could be more utterly abominable and inexcusable than the wasteful and injurious method in which one of the chief necessities of every-day life is furnished to the people of this city at three times what it ought to cost. In the first place, there are from two to half a dozen sets of distributing pipes in streets where one would be sufficient, which greatly increases cost. These pipes are of such poor quality and so badly neglected that at least 20 per cent. of the gas for which the public has to pay escapes in the ground and goes to waste. But the waste and loss are not the worst of it. The saturation of the soil with gas, which escapes from every aperture on the surface, is a constant and serious injury to the public health. Not only do the people have to pay for maintaining half a dozen systems of pipe and for the gas with which they are poisoned on account of leakage, but the stock of the companies has been watered to six or eight times the volume of actual capital invested, and dividends upon this stock are extorted in the prices charged by what has become a virtual monopoly. Honest and energetic public supervision might cure a part of the evil, if such supervision could be had, but the radical cure would be in public ownership of the whole gas supply business.

The *Financial Chronicle* in its current number contains a most valuable article on "Why Silver Coinage has been Harmless," which we commend to the study of those who imagine that there is no fixed relation between the amount of currency and the power of the country to absorb it safely. It shows in a table the increase in the silver in circulation for each year from 1883 to 1890, with the decrease in the national bank notes. "On the 1st of January, 1883, the aggregate of the silver issues and bank note issues outstanding was $470,033,067. On the 1st of January, 1890, the aggregate of the same items was $541,294,482. In these seven years, therefore, there was an increase of only $71,261,425 in this aggregate, or an average of only about $10,000,000 a year." In the meantime silver dollars and silver certificates in small denominations were made the only supply for the demand for small notes and coins. It was to these facts that the steady absorption of the overvalued coins was due, and this fact cannot safely be ignored in reaching any conclusion as to the issue of currency.

We find in the editorial columns of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican organ of the Democratic Congressional district in the heart of the strongly Republican city of Philadelphia":

"The explanation of this anomaly is extremely simple. The district was the creation of one of the most pronounced and picturesque gerrymanders ever made in a Northern State. It would not be of much profit, of course, at least outside of Pennsylvania, to inquire too closely into the party affiliations of the men who gerrymandered the Third District of that State, or into all the motives which prompted them to do it. The country, however, will have some interest in learning that the Republicans were responsible for the arrangement. Whether the personal friendship for Mr. RANDALL by the Republican chieftains of the State had more to do in bringing it about than his protectionist views, or less, is not as easy a question as the other to answer definitely, but it probably had less. At all events, a protectionist Democrat who would make a diversion in the ranks of his party, and one, moreover, who was as sincere and pronounced in his protectionist sentiments as he was able and honest, was a decidedly handy individual for the Republicans to have in Congress."

We commend these admissions to the consideration of the *Sun*. The *Globe-Democrat* predicts that the "conditions will be altered" by "the next rearrangement of district boundaries."

The interview with BISMARCK published yesterday furnishes a clue to his retirement, though that does not seem to have been its purpose. It betrays not only the ex-Chancellor's belief in a strong Government, which was well enough known before, but his disgust with the conciliation of "Labor" by the Emperor. BISMARCK is quite right in holding that any promises the Government may hold out to the working classes of an improvement in their condition through Governmental action must be delusive, and that to delude the people willfully is the part of a demagogue, while to delude them unwittingly is the act of an unwise person. He leaves his imperial master the choice of the horns of this dilemma. The weakness of his own position is his failure to recognize that the German people will before long conduct the German Government to suit themselves, and that his own efforts to postpone that time are but temporary and provisional expedients.

The birthday of GRANT, like the birthday of LINCOLN, will probably never be made a public holiday, that great national honor being reserved for WASHINGTON alone among our countrymen. Yet, at least during the present generation, as often as the 27th of April comes around, it will doubtless find some commemoration at the hands of the surviving comrades of the great soldier who led the armies of the Union to triumph a quarter of a century ago. It is especially worthy of note that Gen. SHERMAN, who stood next to GRANT among Union soldiers in fame and in achievement, was among the foremost to set the custom of paying a tribute to the birthday of his great chief, and he is always counted upon as a prominent figure in the celebration. It is also pleasant to observe that among those who join in this year's demonstration of respect for Gen. GRANT's memory are some who fought against him in the field. They do not forget the events of Appomattox nor the generous instinct which prompted him, after the surrender, to restrain and keep within bounds the note of jubilation in his own camp, on account of the near presence of the conquered troops, saying: "The war is over!" and adding that those who had been foes were fellow-countrymen once more.

STRANGE TALES ABOUT TAMMANY.

How much credence is to be given to the statements made by PATRICK H. MCCANN before the investigating committee yesterday we are unable to judge, but if true they throw a curious light upon the doings of the two leading Tammany politicians, CROKER and GRANT. MCCANN had every appearance of testifying reluctantly and of having his statements forced from him by the committee. Still, he admitted that he had a quarrel with CROKER in regard to the Mount St. Vincent lease, and previous voluntary statements of his showed that he was on bad terms with Mayor GRANT. How far his personal feelings may have affected his testimony it is impossible to say, and what his reputation for veracity may be we do not know, but it does not seem probable that he fabricated his damaging statements out of nothing.

Notwithstanding the grounds for criticism upon the political methods of Tammany leaders, it has been generally assumed that both GRANT and CROKER were personally honest in money matters, and free from the taint of absolute corruption. That they connived at the liberal use of money in carrying elections has probably not been doubted, but it has not been supposed that they were directly concerned in schemes of bribery. The stories of MCCANN implicate them very deeply in precisely that kind of business. Mr. GRANT gained reputation for integrity when a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884 by simply voting against the Broadway franchise at a time when a large amount of money was used to secure the support of other members of the board. It has often been intimated that his motive was not so pure as he has been credited with, and that he had really been secured in behalf of the rival cable scheme. However that may be, according to MCCANN's story both he and CROKER were concerned in that same year of 1884 in a scheme for bribing the Aldermen to confirm GRANT for the position of Commissioner of Public Works in case Mayor EDSON should appoint him. The sum of $180,000 is mentioned as the amount raised for that purpose, of which $80,000 was contributed by GRANT himself, the rest being raised by MOLONEY, the disbursing agent in the railroad bribery, among the members of Tammany Hall. MCCANN says that CROKER brought what he stated to be that amount of money to his store, seeking a custodian for it who would be acceptable to the Aldermen. The appointment was not made, and MCCANN does not know what became of the money, but if his statements are true they show GRANT and CROKER in the character relative to the division of the emoluments of the Sheriff's office with CROKER when that office was held by GRANT. When the Mayor appeared to testify before the committee, he declared that he did not divide the receipts of his office with any one. MCCANN testifies that he "heard" that while GRANT was Sheriff he gave $25,000 to one of CROKER's children, his informants being his own wife and CROKER's wife, who are sisters. Assuming this story to be true, it not only proves that GRANT did divide with CROKER, but it shows that he has an extremely elastic conscience in testifying to facts. Mr. GRANT is a wealthy man and might make a present of $25,000 if he saw fit, especially when he was deriving double the amount from a public office, and he might claim that the gift did not come from his emoluments as a public officer, but, under the circumstances of this case, an explanation of that kind would be an equivocation of the meanest and most disgraceful kind. A man capable of satisfying his conscience with it would be capable of the worst things with which the Tammany Mayor has been charged.

There is yet another strange story in this collection of the tales of MCCANN. It is to the effect that since this investigation began Mayor GRANT's private secretary has tried to induce Mrs. CROKER and her family and her physician to go to Germany, offering to pay all expenses and reimburse the doctor for all loss from the interruption of his practice. The object of this effort to expatriate the Croker family was not stated, but the inference is that it was the suppression of possible damaging evidence from that source.

These stories of MCCANN are of course denied by Tammany men, who declare that they are made out of whole cloth and that their object is revenge upon Mayor GRANT for personal wrongs. But general denials will not break the force of damning disclosures like these, made by a man presumably in a position to know the facts. Moreover, the number of Tammany men who know anything whatever about their truth or falsity is very small. These political and family secrets have doubtless been confined to GRANT and CROKER themselves and those intimately in the confidence of one or the other of them. MCCANN's relations with the Croker family have apparently given him access to them, and his treatment by those whose reputations were at stake has led to his revealing them. What his motives may be is not a pertinent question. Whether these statements are true is the real question, and unless they can be met and refuted they deal a deathblow to all the pretensions of RICHARD CROKER and HUGH J. GRANT for personal honesty and official or political integrity. The effect upon Tammany will be all the more serious for the acceptance which such pretensions have heretofore obtained.

THE LATEST ATTACK ON THE REFORM.

The Congressmen who on Thursday last indulged in a vote to strike out the appropriation for the enforcement of the civil service reform law, or, as one of them elegantly put it, "to starve the bastard to death," cannot unfortunately all be reached directly by their constituents. There were some dozen of them who had the courage or the rashness to speak in favor of the "starving" plan, but the remainder of them contented themselves with an unrecorded vote. It is a pity that the friends of the reform did not ask for a yea and nay vote, so that the name of every man present and voting, with the way in which he voted, might be made known to the men who, in their time, will vote in his Congressional district. For it is very plain that the number of persons who will judge of a candidate's fitness to be a member of Congress by his views and action regarding civil service reform is steadily increasing. The reform has now, as it has had from the very beginning, everything to gain by light and nothing to lose. The debate on Thursday was extremely interesting and instructive in this regard. It disclosed not only the impression that members of the House have received as to the making of the law, but also the impression that is believed by them to prevail in the public mind, and that is steadily more and more favorable and more and more general.

One feature of the situation as revealed by this debate is particularly worth noting, and that is the character of the friends and foes of the reform in the House. Among the men who sustained the motion to strike out the appropriation there was not one whose character or ability entitles him to the least respect or who enjoys any influence in that body. They were without exception nobodies like CUMMINGS and TURNER among the Democrats and like HOUK and DUNNELL among the Republicans. On the other hand, the supporters of the reform were men like LODGE, MCKINLEY, and BUTTERWORTH among the Republicans and TRACEY and BLOUNT of the Democrats, men whose capacity is backed by honorable fidelity to conviction, and whose course is not governed by personal or narrow partisan interest. Another feature of importance, which is closely related to the one just indicated, is the fact that the friends of reform in the House are those who have some fitness for the public duties of their office, some desire to perform them, some respectable ambition in political life, while the opponents of reform were precisely those members whose only interest is in the peddling of the offices or in work of no higher importance. The former are men who can win the confidence of their constituents by their own honest efforts, and who would gladly be rid of the whole place-jobbing business; the latter are men who would shrink into nothing if they did not have, or hope to have, the disposition of places.

Crushing as was the defeat of the foes of reform, it would undoubtedly have been still worse had a recorded vote, by yeas and nays, been taken. The majority of nearly two to one against them does not fully represent the feeling of the constituents. Probably one-half of the men who voted to strike out with cowardice, but the cowardice would have been still greater if the immediate danger of exposure had been before them. For the opposition to the reform—or, what is the same thing, the devotion to the spoils system—is not a matter that appeals to the general mass of voters at all. Those who take part in it are guided almost wholly by their personal interests. They are in favor of the spoils system because they want the spoils for themselves or to sell to some one else. They have no other motive and can have none. The time is long since past when any man can hope to be believed when he says that the reform system is not better for the service and better for honest politics. The proof to the contrary is too overwhelming. A sneak thief might as well denounce the police courts and expect to be credited with disinterested zeal for the safety of portable property as for a member of Congress to say that he can distribute offices in better fashion than is done under the law, and expect to be thought sincere. The workers who are in politics for what they can make are the only supporters of the anti-reform Congressmen, and they are relatively very few. Steadily year by year the reform has worked its way toward the confidence of the public, and its progress has been in the direct ratio of the acquaintance of the public with the facts. The discussion of last week and the result of the vote are not only an encouragement to the honest friends of the reform, but they are a very distinct warning to its enemies, and one that will not go unheeded.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF MEMPHIS.

A few years ago sanitarians could justly point at Memphis as "a horrible example." With respect to sewerage and water supply its condition was almost mediæval. Water was obtained from shallow wells that had been sunk in the surface loam of the region, and this soil had been saturated with the sewage deposits of several generations. The conditions could scarcely have been more favorable for the prevalence and extension of epidemic diseases, as was repeatedly shown by great mortality from yellow fever.

There has been a great change in Memphis since those days, and the change has been most notable, perhaps, in respect to the water supply. Four or five years ago water taken from Wolf River at a point about twelve miles from the city was substituted for the polluted water of shallow wells and cisterns, but this river water was very muddy and the people rejoiced when it became possible to use something better. In 1887 the manager of a local ice company sought to procure pure water for use in his business by sinking an artesian well near his factory. He was successful, and his experiments and researches led to the completion of a supply system for the city—a system that has some remarkable features.

The story has been told by Dr. SAFFORD in one of the publications of the Tennessee Board of Health and reprinted by the *Sanitarian* of this city. The first well, 354 feet deep, yielded an abundant supply of excellent water, and a study of the strata through which it passed showed that a great and probably inexhaustible reservoir of good water lay beneath the city. At Memphis and throughout the surrounding district there is on the surface a layer of loam from twenty-five to sixty feet thick. Below that is a layer of gravel and sand about twenty feet thick. The loam in the city was polluted with sewage, and the shallow wells could not supply good water, whether they terminated in the loam or in the underlying stratum of gravel. But under this gravel is a layer of impervious clay, 145 feet in thickness. Its top is nearly horizontal. Through this clay water can neither rise nor fall. Beneath it is the great reservoir—a layer of water-bearing sand almost 800 feet deep, the base of which rests on still another bed of clay.

This layer of water-bearing sand and the two layers of impervious clay that inclose it dip toward the west. They may be found outcropping in parallel belts that lie lengthwise between the Tennessee River ridge and the line of the Mississippi bluffs. For example, as one goes eastward from Memphis he will find the upper layer of impervious clay cropping out in Fayette County, where the surface loam and gravel of the Memphis district have disappeared. East of Bolivar and west of Henderson he will find the outcropping of the under layer of clay, and between these two belts is the one where the water-bearing sand is exposed—an area of twenty miles wide and of indefinite length, "upon which," says Dr. SAFFORD, "the rains of heaven fall freely and in which wholesome springs abound, rivers flow, and smaller streams have their head waters."

Throughout this belt the water enters the great layer of sand and is stored in it over a wide area underlying the city of Memphis and the surrounding region. The distance from the outcropping to the city is from forty-five to sixty miles, and the fall is not less than 600 feet. When a steel tube at Memphis enters from the surface this great sponge that is sandwiched between the two layers of clay, the water rises freely above the top of it. And it is water that was gathered in a clean region, fifty miles to the eastward.

The city's supply is obtained from 32 wells, the average depth of which is about 400 feet. In each case the water rises through a steel tube 8 inches in diameter, tipped at the base with a kind of strainer 50 feet long, made of brass. But the water does not come directly to the surface. In the layer of impervious clay has been made a horizontal tunnel 3,000 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, into which the 32 wells discharge. This tunnel is 30 feet below the top of the clay stratum and about 75 feet below the level to which the artesian water rises freely. It will be seen that the tops of the wells have been cut off, as it were, and that they have become subterranean and concealed feeders of a hidden conduit.

Near one end of the tunnel there is a pumphouse, under which the water from the wells and the conduit rises into strong low the highest level of artesian flow, and the top of it is closed with a heavy and securely-anchored cover strong enough to resist the upward pressure.

Experts say that this water is exceptionally pure. Among those who have analyzed it are Dr. CHARLES SMART, United States Army, Prof. J. W. MALLETT, and Prof. E. H. S. BAILEY. SAYS DR. SAFFORD: "It is clear, colorless, with a minimum of mineral substances and wonderfully free from organic matter. It is, furthermore, sparkling, pleasant to the taste, and refreshing, without odor, slightly chalybeate, and, as it comes from the wells, has a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, constant the year round. Showing no traces of sewage and being thoroughly secured against sources of pollution, there can be no doubt as to its wholesomeness; and this the improved health condition of Memphis since its introduction would appear to demonstrate."

There are some other cities for which a supply of good water can be obtained in a similar manner. And there are cities in which the water procured by artesian wells from underlying reservoirs cannot be used with safety. New-York is one of these. Although the strata beneath this city are much harder and more compact than those under Memphis, the authorities of our Health Department have discovered that the supply from even very deep artesian wells is not free from dangerous pollution.

LIGHT FOR "OUTSIDER."

HERBERT SPENCER is seventy years old to-day. It has been the good fortune of few philosophers of his eminence to witness a more appropriate and gratifying observance of their seventieth birthday than Mr. SPENCER may enjoy in reading the competent and sympathetic appreciations of his life work which THE TIMES prints this morning. Most systems of philosophy are discarded and replaced by newer but perhaps not more enduring systems before their authors reach the allotted age of man. But while Mr. SPENCER's Synthetic Philosophy is still in ardent controversy, it may fairly be claimed by his adherents that his assailants have suffered more damage than he or his system in the contest that has raged around him during the last thirty years. To have withstood so long the erosive tests of modern thought and inquiry is a distinction and a triumph for any theory formulated by the human mind.

A great part of the discussion which has been laid before the readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES during the last month has been of a somewhat abstruse character. This happens almost of necessity when a cosmic philosophy is the subject in hand. But Dr. W. J. YOUMANS, turning aside from the examination of the merits of SPENCER's system, presents a body of evidence to show in what honor and esteem SPENCER is held by specialists and men of acknowledged authority in science, and this record persons the least familiar with the evolutionary philosophy may read with full understanding. Dr. YOUMANS's contribution derives special value both from its source and from its method. Nobody in this country can measure SPENCER's influence or estimate his standing more accurately than Dr. YOUMANS. He is familiar with the course and vogue of his publications in the United States and abroad, and, as his letter shows, he has been an attentive observer of the treatment of the Synthetic Philosophy by the world's thinkers. In the second place, he answers directly and with specification "Outsider's" call for light. After reading the Doctor's communication, that alert inquirer will be fairly well informed as to what HUXLEY, TYNDALL, MILL, LEWES, LANKESTER, MIVART, HOOKER, and a host of others have thought and said of SPENCER. He will discover, also, an important reason why SPENCER is not a member of a greater number of learned societies. Dr. JANES of the Brooklyn Ethical Society projects other and further illuminating rays upon the subject which "Outsider" found so obscure, and in Mr. ILES's sketch information of interest and value concerning SPENCER's early training and the gradual unfolding of his philosophical system will be found. It has been the wish of THE TIMES to get SPENCER discussed in precisely this way—by question and answer, by attack and defense, by argument and counter-argument—and it is gratified at the fulfillment of its wish. The successive installments of the discussion serve to show what opinions American thinkers and inquirers hold about the Synthetic Philosophy, and that is what we wanted to bring out.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

All the signs point to the joining by France of the protectionist reaction that is now setting in over all Continental Europe. The Committee on the Budget of the new Chamber has been made up distinctly in the interest of the policy of terminating the treaties of commerce with foreign nations, and taxing food and raw materials. This will be a great experiment for France. Since 1860 her fiscal policy has been one of the widest reciprocity. Probably no other country has negotiated so many commercial treaties on a reciprocal basis. And the results reached under this system have certainly justified the predictions of COBDEN. With a practically stationary population, the foreign trade has more than doubled since 1860, and France now exports more than three times as many manufactured goods as she imports: the figures for 1889 were: Exports of manufactures, $358,600,000; imports, $115,800,000. To depart from a commercial *régime* that has brought about such a showing has its risks.

Yet the French protectionists are not finding it all clear sailing. Whatever the farmers may say, the manufacturers of the great staples are up in arms. Protests are pouring in upon the Minister of Commerce from associations of woolen and silk manufacturers, declaring that a tax upon the imported raw materials used in those branches will be ruinous. The vote in the association of silk manufacturers in Lyons was unanimous against the imposition of a new tariff call attention to the fact that of the $160,000,000 of woolens manufactured annually in France $80,000,000 are exported, and assert that this large export trade will be lost if French manufacturers have to suffer a tax on their raw materials in addition to the severe competition of Germany and England. The association mentioned represents 30,000 workingmen.

The spectacle of manufacturers opposing a protective tariff is not so rare in our own country as it once was, but still is calculated to give a shock to the well-regulated protectionist mind. The difference in this respect between American and French manufacturers is suggestive. The former are only just beginning to care about a foreign trade. In the proportion that they are getting it and coming to depend upon it are they getting their eyes open to the fatal handicap which protective taxes put them under in the world's market. But the French manufacturer has known this all along, and accordingly it seems to him an elementary business principle that you must free exporters from every possible weight of taxation, or else there will not long be exporters. In the language of one of the protesting associations, "A tax on raw material will simply put a new arm into the hands of our German and English competitors." Consequently, the proposed protective tariff in France is denounced by French manufacturers as being a bill for the protection of the foreign manufacturer.

As is well known, the protectionist pressure in France has come from the side of the agricultural interest. It has been called into being largely by the importations of American agricultural products. The French farmers have long been protesting that they were being ruined by American competition. Various shifts have been resorted to to keep out the obnoxious cheap food under the guise of sanitary regulations, but now a franc tax is to be laid upon grain and meat. France will be none the less eager to hold our nose to the grindstone in that way for our proposing in the McKinley Customs bill to shut out French goods from our markets. Of course the burden will fall upon the shoulders of our own long-suffering farmer. Corn and wheat and cattle will be even less remunerative than they are now if the French market is closed against them. But the Committee of Ways and Means apparently believes that the broad agricultural back that has so long staggered under the varied assortment of its tariff loads will not mind this new weight if only the agricultural mind can be tickled enough with such amusing favors as a tax of 5 cents a dozen on foreign eggs.

PRESERVING THE FORESTS.

A few persons, very much in earnest in regard to the preservation of forests in this State, met yesterday afternoon in the American Museum of Natural History, under the auspices of the New-York State Forestry Association. One of the chief objects of the meeting was to make some preparation for the first observance of Arbor Day, May 2, by the public schools of the city, but this project was abandoned on account of the little time for the necessary arrangements.

This matter disposed of, the meeting devoted some time to the discussion of methods for bringing about a proper regard for forest lands. It was agreed that the teachers in the public schools should be urged to give the children object lessons on the usefulness of forests and shrubbery by having them take part in the exercises of Arbor Day, and so inspire them with an affection for trees and plants.

Bernard F. Fernow of the United States Forestry Commission said it was a mistake on the part of many friends of forestry reform to base their arguments on wild theories of climatic conditions. The sponge theory of the forest floors feeding springs was correct. It was better to stick to arguments that could be proven, such as the well-known fact that forest districts drain more regularly, thus preventing sudden floods, and preserve a more equable temperature. It was not so much the trees as the forest litter that preserved the moisture, and the destructive results of forest fires consisted in the burning of this ground deposit.

The large tracts of timber land in the northern part of this State are being criminally wasted. These forests are capable of a development that will lessen taxes materially. The United States owns 70,000,000 acres of timber land in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific slope, and needs the moral influence of a State like New-York in protecting these tracts.

The Rev. Henry M. MacCracken spoke of the devastation of timber in the Catskills, for the bark of the trees. Cornell is the only university where a professor gives a course of lectures on practical forestry. Mr. MacCracken promised that he would take advantage of his own chair of ethics in the University of the City of New-York to aid forestry reform.

Dr. Stephen Smith spoke of the sanitary effects of trees and shrubs. The mortality of infants and aged people followed the thermometer so closely during the Summer months that he could tell when a thunder shower cooled the air by the decrease in the number of deaths. The mortality is about three days behind the thermometer, as it takes that time for the intense heat to overcome the self-regulating temperature of infants and aged people. This high rate of mortality during the Summer months is due largely to the fact that this is a treeless and shadeless city. The southern exposure and the direction of the avenues, unshaded by trees, make the city much warmer than the surrounding country. There is a difference of 10° or 15° between the vicinity of Cooper Union and that of Central Park on a Summer day.

Trees give off what man needs and absorb what is harmful. A tree has a mean temperature of 54° in Winter and Summer, and for this reason a forest is a tremendous regulator of temperature. An acre of grass gives off 4,400 quarts of water in twenty-four hours. A vine with twelve square feet of foliage gives off five or six ounces of water, and the foliage of trees in the same proportion. Evaporation is always a cooling process.

"I think a sanitary measure like the planting of trees and vines," said Dr. Smith, "should receive the force of law in this city. If trees, plants, and shrubs were properly cultivated here, New-York would be as cool in Summer and as warm in Winter as any village within a radius of a hundred miles."

Col. George F. Balch spoke of the work done in reclaiming Nebraska from an almost treeless country to a State of rich forests. Among the other speakers were J. G. Northrop, William Potts, Edward H. Badger, and Prof. Daniel S. Martin

THE MAY ISSUE OF THE "FORUM."

In the *Forum* for May Mr. Metcalf illustrates once more the wisdom of uniting with names of distinction topics of vital interest to the public. More than one-half the writers for this number are known to all readers of current literature, but a further and greater attraction is the fact that the topics they write on are topics to which most thinking men are willing to devote attention. The immediate future of parties here, Sir Charles Dilke's recent study of Canada, the kind of battle modern navies would fight, the power of the liquor interests in politics, and the outlook for the farmer are subjects of very immediate interest. The article on the farmer question propounds the theory that the farmer will prosper when the home consumption of food shall be as great as the home production. He thinks that good times will come before the present decade shall have been half spent.

CLOSING UP THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—W. T. Brown has been appointed receiver for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, which will wind up its affairs.

"This is not," explained Receiver Brown, "a failure. It is simply a closing up of the company. We have meet with heavy losses in Lynn and Boston, Mass., and Cincinnati, and we thought it best to wind up our affairs. Our liabilities amount to $27,000. We have assets amounting to $10,000 in cash and $103,000 in premium notes. There are 1,575 policies, amounting to $3,612,000."

The Manufacturers' Mutual was organized in 1886. Its business has averaged about $90,000 a year.

Apply to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 25 cents.

OBITUARY.

Mr. JOHN H. GUION, who died at his home, 447 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, after a short illness, at the age of twenty-eight, was a young man of much promise and will be mourned by a very large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Guion was the son of the late John H. Guion and a nephew of the late S. B. Guion, the founder of the Guion Line and the owner of the steamship Oregon. He was born and educated in New-York and was for some years cashier in the Guion Line office. Two years ago he started in business for himself as an insurance broker at 60 Cedar Street. Mr. Guion was one of the charter members of the Federal Club, of which he was also an officer. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning.

Mr. WILLIAM H. DOGGETT, one of the best known Masons of New-Jersey, died at his home in Jersey City on Friday. He was the first Grand Master of Masons of the State, and for years he had been Prelate of Hugh de Payens Commandery. Mr. Doggett was born in Portsmouth, Va., seventy-five years ago. He removed to Jersey City about forty years since, and established himself in the wood and coal business.

Several years ago he was connected with the *American Sentry*, published in this city. He had not been in active business for some time. Mr. Doggett has a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Grand Street and Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HEARN, daughter of George Hearn, and moved to Roselle, where he had since lived. In his tastes and habits he was studious and retired, and spent a large amount of his time in literary work. He leaves a widow and three children—one son and two daughters. The interment will be at Elizabeth.

Oct. 23, 1823, at St. John, N. B., and was of old Huguenot descent, his family dating back to the historic man who fought and died for their religious convictions. For a time he was in the Canadian Custom House at St. John, where his father, Cavalier Jodiet, was Leading Surveyor. At the time of the outbreak of the gold fever in Australia he went there to seek his fortune, but after a few years returned to this city, where he became for a time associated with his brother, John C. Jodiet, in the management of the Harlem Railroad.

In 1859 he married Miss Henrietta Hearn, daughter of George Hearn, and moved to Roselle, where he had since lived. In his tastes and habits he was studious and retired, and spent a large amount of his time in literary work. He leaves a widow and three children—one son and two daughters. The interment will be at Elizabeth.

Dr. GEORGE C. JONSON, Esq., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, died at his town residence, 16 South Eaton Place, London, southwest England, April 13, in his eighty-second year. The remains were interred in the family vault in West Norwood Cemetery on the 15th. Dr. Jonson, who was one of the leading physicians of London for half a century, was well known to many prominent Americans. He was the only brother of the late Frederick Jonson, Esq. He leaves three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Henry Lenox Banks of Highland Grange, Garrisons, N. Y., is a niece of Dr. Jonson.

WHO WERE THE MOUND BUILDERS?

Prof. Frederick Starr lectured on the mound builders last night at the American Museum of Natural History, and for more than an hour he interested his hearers with a description of the ancient earthworks found in this country. His view of the mound builders was not the romantic one of a great and mysterious nation which a good many people have cherished. In fact, there was not much romance in his tale of what had resulted from scientists' researches.

Prof. Starr told of the characteristics of the mounds found in the different States. He did not regard them as the work of a great and united people, but rather that of scattered tribes. He told how the mound builders appeared to have cremated the bodies of the dead of their upper classes, while the dead of the plebeians were probably allowed to remain exposed to the air until the flesh had fallen away. Then the bones were placed in receptacles in the mounds. In many cases evidences were found that the bodies of children were buried in the floor of the houses, apparently with the idea of keeping the little ones as near to their mothers as possible. He spoke of two altars which had been taken from mounds, one of which contained 60,000 pearls. Many of the mounds were designed to represent various animals and birds, and perhaps figured as boundaries to territories occupied by certain clans answering to the names of the living creatures.

The lecturer pointed out the fact that when the white men first visited the South they found Indian tribes engaged in mound building, and that old pictures made by early visitors to Northern tribes represented pretty accurately scenes which could be easily reproduced from the testimony of the mounds, and he said that the Indians might have built all the mounds in the country except those in Ohio, which are still an unsolved puzzle. In many ways the customs of the mound builders must have agreed very closely with those of the Indian tribes which made for themselves fairly permanent settlements.

Prof. Starr remarked that he had made an investigation of the reports of a discovery of human bones in a mound at Inwood. He had visited the scene of the reputed discovery, and had satisfied himself that the supposed mound was a natural hill. A second mound which had been elaborately described in some of the reports looked to him very like the location of an old fence. Sand, which, it was said, had been brought from a creek an eighth of a mile away, was simply the result of the disintegration of the sandstone in the hill. Altogether the lecturer felt obliged to say that he had been unable to discover any traces of Aztecs or mound builders or other romantic early settlers on Manhattan Island.

CROWFOOT THE GREAT CHIEF DEAD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Crowfoot, the great Chief of the Blackfeet Indians, died this morning at Gleichen, Assiniaboa, Manitoba, of inflammation of the lungs after a few days' illness. In his will he named Three Bulls as his successor. Crowfoot, or Sapomaxiho, was one of the leading characters in the Canadian Northwest. The history of the region for the past half century has been largely determined by him. His influence over the Indians was supreme. He was the closest embodiment possible of the mythical noble red man. Dauntless in battle, imbued with all the instincts of the Indian, he at the same time possessed many traits of character which commanded the admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

In early pioneer days he was the arbitrator between the Indian and the white man. His diplomacy extricated the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company from a serious difficulty with the Blackfeet. He was ever the friend of the missionary. His refusal to join the rebels in the last Northwest rebellion prevented what would otherwise undoubtedly have been a long and bloody conflict.

REWARDS FOR GOOD DUTY.

One hundred and seventy officers and soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment were last night presented with 100 per cent. medals in recognition of their having attended every parade, drill, and meeting of the regiment and their respective companies during the military year ending April 1, 1890. The recipients of this distinction at the hands of the commander of the Second Brigade numbered, respectively, twenty-two commissioned officers, fifty-seven non-commissioned officers, eighty-five private soldiers, and six field musicians.

The presentation was preceded by a review taken by Brig. Gen. James McLeer, a protracted working drill and a dress parade of the regiment, severally and collectively, showy and effective exhibitions, and in every way worthy the established reputation of the regiment. Gen. McLeer made a happily-worded congratulatory address in conferring the decorations, and was accompanied in the ceremony of review by Lieut. Col. Frothingham, Major Sanger, Major Fox, Major Beard, and Capts. Cochrane and Annin of his staff.

"SCRIBNER'S" NEW NUMBER.

The May number of *Scribner* opens with an elaborate article by T. H. Bartlett on the Barbizon country and its famous citizen, Millet. Mr. Bartlett knows Barbizon after long residence there, and also knows members of the artist's family. His paper adds considerably to our knowledge of the scenes amid which Millet toiled for fame. Another paper of more than common interest is the account of the theatres of Japan by T. J. Nakagawa. Dramatic art in Japan is a young growth, but the growth is interesting and this paper is based on ample knowledge. Mr. Linn has a paper on co-operative housebuilding which shows us some of the practical results thus far reached in various sections of the country; it abounds in facts and figures all of which are illustrated from photographs in houses actually built. Two papers take the reader into the Napoleonic era—Eugene Schuyler's on Mme. de Staël's experience in Italy and the passages from the diary of William Brisbane. Francis Lynde Stetson's paper on the rights of citizens as a user of public streets ought to interest all New-York

STILL ANOTHER MEASURE TO BE FRAMED IN CONGRESS.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS BY NO MEANS SATISFIED—MR. WILBUR'S CLAIM—TOO MANY CALLERS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Republican Senators spent many hours in caucus to-day on the the silver question. After adjournment it was announced that the whole subject has been again referred to the Caucus Committee, which would endeavor to frame a bill that should prove acceptable to all.

It is reported that while the differences between those who are known as silver men and the advocates of the bill agreed upon by the committees of the House and Senate seem to be radical, yet an earnest purpose was shown to harmonize and if possible come to an agreement. The silver men desire that the provision in the bill reported by the Caucus Committee, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to redeem in bullion, the Treasury notes issued in payment for bullion, should the holder of the note demand it, should be stricken out. They do not want the bill to give the Secretary the power, under any conditions, to pay out bullion after it has been once deposited in the Treasury. This view of the silver men was supported by Senator Evarts of New-York, who made a speech of considerable length in support of it.

A suggestion was made in the way of compromise that the amount of bullion the Secretary might thus pay out in any one month be limited, and be replaced by additional purchases the next month, but this was met by less objection by the silver men. They are opposed to the principle of the thing. It is said by the silver men that the provision objected to is not supported by any Senator who has yet expressed himself for any merit it has, but for the reason that it is supposed to reflect the wishes of the Administration. The silver men also desire to have the notes provided for in the bill made full legal tender, but this is not insisted upon with the same intensity and earnestness as is the propposition to keep the bullion in the Treasury, after it has been deposited. A majority of the Senators, however, are said to be in favor of making the notes full legal tender. Several propositions in the nature of compromise were presented, but none of them were acceptable, and, as stated, the matter has gone back to the Caucus Committee, which will meet Monday.

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There have been numerous evidences since the 4th of March, 1889, that all sorts of schemes to raid the Treasury, which were unsuccessfully tried during the last Administration, have been again brought forward by their promoters, in the confident expectation that they will be indorsed by the Republican Congress and the Republican President.

One of these schemes is the "claim" of James M. Wilbur for compensation of alleged extra work and material in putting in illuminated tiling frames and supports in the New-York Post Office building. Wilbur was a sub-contractor for the tiling work, under Bartlett, Robbins & Co. When the work was finished, he notified the Government that he had a claim against the firm for $8,144 and requested that payment be withheld from Bartlett, Robbins & Co. until his claim was adjusted. In October, 1876, the attorneys of Wilbur made out his claim at $21,857.94. In March, 1877, Wilbur himself filed a statement in which he put his claim at $42,685.20. In February, 1878, he made another statement, this time fixing the figure at $47,159.62.

The whole claim is based on the allegation that the tiling and frames put into the building were of greater thickness than required by the contract. In 1884, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee of three persons to examine the Wilbur claim and report what portion of it, if any, was proper for the Government to pay. In 1885 this committee reported that the claimant was entitled to receive $1,214.09. The report was based upon the measurements, examinations, and estimates of two experts, one appointed by Wilbur and one by the committee. The Secretary of the Treasury sent the report to Congress and asked for an appropriation to settle the claim.

Wilbur was not satisfied. He appealed to Congress and the Senate Committee on Claims caused the work to be again examined by experts, who reported that Wilbur should be paid $45,615.06. Then a bill was put through both houses, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with Wilbur on the basis of the report filed with the Senate Claims Committee, and appropriating $52,000 for that purpose. President Cleveland promptly vetoed this bill. Within a week after Congress met, last December, Wilbur was on hand with his claim again, and Mr. Evarts introduced in the Senate the bill Mr. Cleveland had vetoed. The Committee on Claims concluded, however, to change the form of the measure, and it reported as a substitute a bill providing for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of three persons to ascertain and report the sum, if any, which "in justice and equity" should be paid to Wilbur, and directing the Secretary to pay over that sum within thirty days after the report is made.

This bill passed the Senate to-day with an ease which must have been a surprise to the claimant. His claim has grown from $8,700 to $52,000, and which Government experts have placed at $1,200, Mr. Wilbur ought not to find fault with a bill which leaves the amount to be paid him indefinite.

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Secretary Tracy is an extremely busy man. None of the Cabinet officers can be busier, if appearances indicate the truth. The *Star* says of him that he is virtually pinned down to his desk by callers. They are Senators, Representatives, politicians, office seekers for themselves and for some one else, delegations, contractors, bidders, manufacturers, agents, officers, officers' wives and sisters, sometimes their parents, and often their children. Their business is various—personal, fiscal, scientific, political—but each person must see the Secretary.

The result is that the Secretary hardly gets a chance to turn his attention to the strictly naval matters which constitute the bureau chiefs keep running in, between the other visitors, with various matters for him to look at and to express an opinion about, and so the whirl keeps up, all day long, except Tuesdays and Fridays, when he has a respite by going to the Cabinet meeting. The Secretary has found the pressure so great that his time that in order to divide it into systematic, molecular portions, so as to make it go around, he has retired from his large public office into the smaller inner room, where he receives his visitors. So he does not appear in public as much as Mr. Whitney used to. He is no longer seen standing at the high desk in the big room, signing papers, but all this is done in the sanctum sanctorum.

There are some callers whom he does not see, but not very many go away without some sort of an audience. The anteroom is nearly always full of people waiting to be beckoned into the presence. There are two or three characters who come day after day in the futile hope of seeing the Secretary, but he generally manages to be very much engaged at just about the time when their cards appear.

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When the civil service debate took place Thursday it was not noticed that, while the opposition was drafted principally from the Democratic side, very little opportunity was offered to Democrats to speak in favor of civil service. A member on the Democratic side who was desirous to be heard, and whose name was put down very early on the Chairman's list, was passed over, while the names of Republicans not on the list at all were called. The result was that while Cummings, Spinola, Biggs, and Stockdale were heard in opposition to the law, Hemphill and Blount, who favor it, were the only other Democrats heard. The Republicans were afforded a chance to bring forward their best advocates. It is a gratifying thing to find this a cause of Democratic complaint.

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In the House to-day Mr. Allen of Mississippi "denied the allegation and defied the alligator." A Philadelphia paper had charged him with making an indecent attack on Senator Quay. Mr. Cannon, he explained, had arraigned the Democratic Party because it had defaulting State Treasurers. He (Mr. Allen) had simply said that the Democratic Party had never elected them to the United States Senate, or made them Chairmen of its National Committee.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Enloe, both of Tennessee, had an exciting little spat about a Postmastership, and then the House spent several hours in trying to get a vote on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, and adjourned with the previous question ordered.

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Messrs. Platt, Hiscock, Evarts, O. G. Warren, and the machine Republicans of Buffalo are said to have received satisfactory assurances that George S. Bingham of Lancaster will be named next week for Appraiser of the Port of Buffalo. Representative Farquhar has once more been lert out in the cold. His candidate for Appraiser is John S. Robertson of Buffalo, and he has been persistent in his efforts to secure some sort of recognition from the Administration. Mr. Farquhar's latest venture is regarded by the Warren men as an indication that he will also fail to get the Postmaster he wants, and that Police Captain John Crafts, the ring candidate, will be the next Buffalo Postmaster in a very short time.

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The committee selected by the Republican House caucus to consider and report to the caucus whether it should undertake to pass a national election law on the lines of the Lodge bill or should provide for an extension of the supervising system had a meeting to-day, but its action was confined to a decision to prepare bills embodying the two views as a basis for selection at a subsequent meeting. Mr. Rowell, who is Chairman of the Elections Committee, will frame the bill to extend the supervisory system. Mr. Lodge will prepare the National Election bill and, acting under instructions, will eliminate from his original bill the provision for the adoption of the Australian system of voting, leaving the different State laws in effect, and

Representative Goodnight of Kentucky to-day introduced a bill admitting free of duty all imports taken in exchange for agricultural commodities and domestic animals of the United States.

Representative Bland also introduced a bill to admit free of duty goods and merchandise purchased in foreign countries with the proceeds of farm products of the United States. The preamble recites that there is a universal depression in the business of farming and decline in the price of farm products, the home market not being a remunerative one for our farm products; that at the present price of such products farmers are not realizing the expenses necessarily incurred in production.

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President Harrison sent his first veto to the House to-day. He returned, without his approval, the bill "To authorize the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume indebtedness." "I do not doubt that the citizens of Ogden will ultimately realize," he says, "that the creation of a municipal debt of over a half million dollars by a city of 15,000 population, being about $37 per capita, is unwise."

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The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular announcing that both the 5,500-ton and the 8,100-ton cruisers, recently advertised for by the department, must be completed by Jan. 1, 1893, or about two and a half years from the date of the contracts, if any are made under the first advertisement. In the original proposal the time for the 5,500-ton vessel was stated at two and a half years, and for the other at three years.

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The new cruiser Philadelphia will be given a dock trial next week, and a few days later she will be taken out to sea on a private run for tests. It is expected that she will be ready for her final official trial in about two weeks.

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Mrs. James A. Garfield and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, the latter of whom is Mrs. Garfield's daughter, visited the White House this morning for the first time since the death of President Garfield, and were received in the Red Parlor by President and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee.

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The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota.—JEREMIAH C. DANENHOWER.

Postmaster.—WILLIAM J. WEBSTER, at Tallahassee, Fla.

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The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of John C. Fremont as a Major General on the retired list, and of Henry C. Gooding of Indiana as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

MAMIE MURPHY'S MURDERER.

A MAN RESEMBLING JACKSON IS UNDER ARREST AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Chief Inspector Byrnes received a telegram yesterday from the police authorities of Pittsfield, Mass., announcing the arrest in that town of a man supposed to be Charles E. Buchanan, alias Charles E. Jackson, the compositor who on Tuesday morning last murdered Mamie Murphy in Chris Johnson's saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street. The Inspector detailed Detectives O'Brien and McCauley to go to Pittsfield, together with an intimate acquaintance of the murderer, for the purpose of identifying the prisoner.

The following dispatch received last night throws additional light on the Pittsfield suspect:

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 26.—Harry Ireland, alias Hugh Ireland, was arrested here to-day. He is suspected of having murdered Mamie Murphy in New-York last Monday night. In some particulars he resembles the pictures sent by Inspector Byrnes of New-York. Ireland has worked as a compositor in the Pittsfield *Sun* office for about three weeks. He went to New-York last Saturday night, and admits that he was partially intoxicated on the night of the murder. He cannot remember at what hotel he roomed. He has been a roving compositor, working on newspapers in different parts of the country for several years.

Ireland is about 5 feet 10, while the description says that the murderer is 5 feet 7. The eyes, hair, and general features of the prisoner in many respects resemble those in the pictures. He was exceedingly nervous when he was arrested in the *Sun* office this morning. He talked but little. He told an officer that he was in Hoboken after the murder was committed, but his stories on this point are somewhat conflicting. He arrived in Pittsfield Monday night. New-York officers are expected to come on the early train to-morrow morning to identify him. He will remain in the station house here until Monday, and if he proves to be the right man he will be given over to the New-York officers; otherwise, he will be released."

A NEW BANK FOR MEXICO.

THE TERM OF A CONCESSION EXTENDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 26.—Cable advices received here from Europe by bankers state that capital will be secured for the new Bank of Fomenta, and this institution will open early in the Summer. The concession has, according to the strict letter of the law, expired, and the forfeit money, $200,000, belongs legally to Monte De Piedad, the great Government loan institution, but it is understood that the term for the contract has been lengthened by the Government to enable the concessionaires to raise the capital. This bank was chartered with a nominal capital of $25,000,000, only one-fifth to be paid in at the outset.

The National Bank of Mexico will, on Monday, declare an additional 3 per cent. dividend, making the annual dividend 14 per cent. The annual dividend of the London Bank will be 20 per cent. All the interior branch banks established here are doing well, but there is a manifest lack of capital in the country districts, and the volume of currency is inadequate to the needs of the community. The bank rate is stiff at 8 and 9 per cent.

STRIKERS STOPPING TRADE.

DAVITT'S EFFORTS IN VAIN IN DUBLIN —SLATE QUARRIES IDLE.

DUBLIN, April 26.—Mr. Davitt's efforts have failed to remove the dead-lock between the railroad men and their employers. The freight traffic has been stopped, and the passenger and mail trains are giving an erratic service. The company is offering good wages to outsiders. The signal men who have struck will be prosecuted for endangering the public safety. The people are irritated by the loss of trade and the diversion of the American mails to Southampton, and no sympathy is felt with the strikers.

LONDON, April 26.—The workmen in the slate quarries at Festiniog, Merionethshire, Wales, have struck for an advance of wages.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. James Oakes, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Arthur Herbert of the British Legation at Washington is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Vicente Morales, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado and Gen. George H. Sharpe of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Judge Lorenzo Sawyer of San Francisco is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, and ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas are the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

IS THIS THE HAND OF MR. SCOTT?

ERIE, Penn., April 26.—The contemplated alliance of farmers of Erie and Crawford Counties for political action has created a suspicion in this quarter that the movement bears the earmarks of the Hon. William L. Scott of Erie. It is currently reported that that gentleman was aspiring for a seat in the United States Senate. The farmers propose to meet in Union City on Thursday next, and a line of action will be laid out.

The farmers will ask the Republican Party to nominate certain men for Congress and the State Legislature. They propose to ignore the party lines and select men who will legislate for the farmers and against trusts and corporations. The "Braddock" farmer is expected to attend the alliance.

MR. SHEVITCH IS GOING TO RUSSIA.

Sergius E. Shevitch, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, will soon return to his old home in Russia to secure his portion of an estate left by his mother. Owing to the Socialistic views that he held while living in Russia Mr. Shevitch was somewhat reluctant to return, but he has recently obtained an official passport from the Czar, which serves to allay his fears.

The Shevitch family is prominent in Russian governmental affairs. Ivan, a brother of the New-York editor-Socialist, is a member of the Russian Senate at St. Petersburg, and another brother is Russian Minister in Japan.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GRANT BIRTHDAY ASSOCIATION.

SPEECHES BY JOSEPH CHOATE, GEN. SHERMAN, AND CHAUNCEY DEPEW —HARLEM REPUBLICANS.

The big table below the portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant in Delmonico's ballroom last night accommodated a group of distinguished men, who, with 125 others, had assembled to commemorate the services of Grant to the Union. It was the third annual dinner of the Grant Birthday Association, and at the round tables which filled the dining hall were men who had not only known him in his later days, but also those who had supported him in the field.

The room had as its chief decorations the central portrait of Grant and those of Washington and Lincoln. There were many flags, and in the centre of each of the eleven small tables was a bank of parti-colored roses. The fact that Grant's birthday did not actually occur until to-day did not deprive the diners of the full appreciation of the reality of the banquet.

Gen. Horace Porter presided, and was seated directly below the portrait of Grant, which was lent to the association by Mrs. Grant. At the presiding officer's right was Gen. W. T. Sherman, then Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Wager Swayne, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. At Gen. Porter's left was the speaker of the evening, Joseph H. Choate, who told of the "Day We Celebrate"; Gen. H. W. Slocum, Rear Admiral Braine, and Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. Two distinguished Southerners who had been invited—Gen. Gordon and Gen. Mahone—were not present. A very notable feature of the dinner was its extreme sociability. An interesting episode of the evening was the entrance amid cheers of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Choate, clad in mourning, when the coffee had been served and Gen. Porter had called the diners' attention to the speakers' table.

When the presiding officer had introduced Mr. Choate, the latter began, after a toast had been drank to Sentiment, to the memory of Gen. Grant. He wondered, he said, how it happened that the committee had invited a lawyer to talk about a great soldier. He referred to the recent celebration of the birthday of "our greatest living soldier," and then began his eulogy of the dead chieftain. He spoke of the three greatest men of the country thus: "Washington, first of men, foremost of Americans, he who, more than other men, often bore upon his shoulders the cause of liberty, maintained the American Army from the beginning to the end of the war of the Revolution, and when that war came to an end served in a civil capacity to make that liberty endurable; Lincoln, who by patient fortitude and unerring wisdom in victory, steered the ship of State through oceans of blood to the safe port of peace, and by a stroke of his pen relieved immortality for himself and his country by freeing more than 4,000,000 bondsmen; Grant made it an accomplished fact that the United States is indeed a one and undivisible Nation, and that its scope is absolute, extending over every foot of soil of its territory and reaching every human being within its borders."

Mr. Choate declared that the keynote of Gen. Grant's military history was his determination to secure "unconditional surrender, and that when the Federal Government moves everything else must give way." In conclusion Mr. Choate said that "among all the honors we give him, among all those which he genuinely and deserves, is that which is awarded him by both his friends and his enemies, his magnanimity. When, after his final victory, a vindictive President sought to bring the Confederate leaders to personal punishment, he informed the President that he would resign his commission unless the promises which he had made to Gen. Lee and his Generals were kept by the Government. His magnanimity of soul was unparalleled. During the heat of battle the reputation of mercy was blackened, and he remained in obloquy for sixteen years. Gen. Grant, nearly twenty years after, saw his own mistake, and did all he could to restore the reputation of that misjudged soldier!"

Gen. Sherman, who who was the first to relate his reminiscences of his brother-in-arms, was warmly welcomed. His talk was filled with personal anecdotes of Gen. Grant. He said: "In the woof and web of our eventful lives there appears a silver thread which binds the destinies of Gen. Grant and mine indissolubly. In 1843, when I was in the Jefferson Barracks, having come there from South Carolina with a dislocated shoulder, Gen. Grant came there as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, accompanied by his classmate, Fred Dent. Dent was then also a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and he had a sister who lived about five miles away on a farm of some six hundred acres. Of course the friends made a visit there, and I am not astonished that Ulysses subsequently made his bride the lady whom he met there. But previous to that important event he went to Louisiana, and while there the Mexican war began to rumble. It was in that campaign and in those great battles, for they were great in those days, that he learned the lessons which he put into such good practice in later years. It was in those early days that he endured those hard blows which tempered his nature into the true steel which he showed in the civil war. Whenever there is to be any honor done to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant count me in."

When Gen. Sherman had finished, Gen. Porter announced that the association had had two medals of gold struck commemorative of the dinner, and in the name of his associates he presented one to Mrs. Grant and the other to Gen. Sherman. Then Mr. Depew spoke of the increasing tendency of Americans to celebrate festivals. He said: "But when we find something good in our history let us celebrate it. We have now only 200 years of history, the only and the best way we can arouse patriotism is by celebrating the birthdays of our great men. Jackson's and Jefferson's are celebrated by Democrats, Lincoln's by Republicans, but we should have one festival of this kind which may be observed by Democrats, Republicans, Mugwumps, anywhere they may meet upon common ground and pay a common tribute; what can be better than to set apart the birthday of Gen. Grant!"

Other addresses were made by Dr. Paxton, Gen. Swayne, Admiral Braine, and Senor Romero. Among those who were present were Logan C. Murray, William Brookfield, Cephas Brainerd, Horace Russell, Gen. Frederick Townsend, Washington E. Connor, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, John H. Beach, Albert Bierstadt, William R. Leeds, Col. Isiah D. Reid, Surrogate R. S. Ransom, Col. O. C. Poehlmeil, John D. Crimmins, M. Bates, Albon P. Man, Stephen B. French, Col. Floyd Clarkson, Stewart W. Eames, Major R. P. Wilson, Gen. James M. Warner, Gen. O. H. La Grange, Major Gen. George M. Dodge, J. Adrianus Bush, U. S. Grant, Jr., Thomas Nast, A. L. Griffin, Henry Stanton, J. H. Lippincott, Col. Calvin S. Brice, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Samuel Sloan, James A. Burden, James Stillman, Richard Butler, Cornelius N. Bliss, M. W. Cooper, Gen. Winslow, S. P. Avery, H. C. Valentine, William H. Hollister, William Belmont, David H. King, Jr., Charles Stewart Smith, Van Santvoord, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Elihu Root, William Dowd, Collector Erhardt, S. V. R. Cruger, J. R. Van Wormer, Salem H. Wales, Warner Miller, Jesse Seligman, C. C. Beaman, Gen. Clarence A. Seward, A. Q. Keasbey, W. D. Guthrie, Gen. John T. Lockman, Nicholas Fish, Col. John J. McCook, Brayton Ives, Henry W. Cannon, Julien T. Davies, J. Seaver Page, Col. N. T. Sprague, Gen. L. A. Grant, Gen. H. L. Burnett, E. M. Palmer, R. P. Lounsbery, James M. Smith, Jesse Hoyt, J. Adrian Bush, and Col. E. F. Shepard.

The Harlem Republican Club held its third celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday last evening, and some 150 of its members met in the clubhouse parlors to listen to eulogies of the great soldier. Col. Elliott F. Shepard was the chief figure of the occasion, and his ardent exposition of the noble qualities of Gen. Grant gained for him unlimited applause. He closed with a stirring appeal to all good Republicans and Grand Army of the Republic men to help him finish up the Grant Monument fund.

Wheeler H. Combs and Henry C. Robinson also made addresses. An elaborate supper was served after the entertainment.

QUAY'S CLUB CELEBRATES THE DAY.

A BANQUET IN WHICH OPEN DISCUSSION WAS HAPPILY AVOIDED.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The Americus Republican Club banquet to-night, in observance of Gen. Grant's birthday, was a brilliant affair, conducted to a successful conclusion under severe strain. The Americus has gained repute as United States Senator Quay's pet club. Its members have hitherto sung his praises in chorus. A year ago at the annual dinner he was the lion of the hour. Fresh from his November triumph as National Chairman, and flush with the prospect of innumerable Federal offices to be handed around by him, he was magnified and glorified by his followers.

This year the Americus Club's sole aim seems to have been to impress the "dear public" that there is harmony in the Republican Party in Pennsylvania. To this end Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell, who have for a year been at cross purposes in every move in the game of politics, came over from Washington last night in the same car. A further parade of peace was made at the table to-night, when five Republicans, rivals for the Gubernatorial nomination, were ranged side by side. In addition, Speaker Reed was made the guest of honor, and his Presidential boom was given a lift. To divert attention from the factional differences at home, Mr. Quay was kept in the background. During the day he complained of being tired, and seemed to take

Rain [illegible] and Connecticut, rain, partly as snow in Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont; slightly warmer, northeasterly winds, high on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, warmer, northeasterly winds, falling barometer.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, clearing, warmer, winds becoming southeasterly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds, high on the lakes.

***

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	58°	47°	3:30 P. M.	53°	46°
6 A. M.	56°	44°	6 P. M.	52°	44°
9 A. M.	57°	48°	9 P. M.	53°	43°
12 M.	54°	50°	12 P. M.	50°	45°

Average temperature yesterday.....46½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....54½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.61½°

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS OLD.

FISHKILL, N. Y., April 26.—On Monday Mrs. Ann Hyde will celebrate her one hundred and first birthday at the home of John Stoteebury, in this village. She is in general good health, although she has an occasional fit of sickness; eats and sleeps regularly, passing a good deal of her time in bed. When up, she dresses herself and attends to her toilet. Her limbs are stiff, and she is, therefore, unable to go about the room, but sits in her chair when not in bed. She was able to do knitting up to within a year ago, but her sight is failing, and she is not able to recognize even members of her own family at a short distance.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Himrod's Whooping Cough Cure instantly relieves the whoops and gives rest to the patient with no ill after effects. For sale by druggists.—*Exchange.*

A DEEP-SEATED COUGH cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.—*Advertisement.*

BOKEE'S BITTERS, since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

I Love to See Her Smile.

I love to see her smile!
Her cheek of pink-flushed down,
Her eye of sparkling brown,
My every sense beguile.

I love to see her smile!
What words can paint the swell
Of lips I love so well,
Small, white teeth flashing through the while!

I love to see her smile!
For Beaver white teeth betray
That SOZODONT each day
Removes whate'er might them defile.

SMILES ARE BECOMING

Only when the lips display pretty teeth. It is also very desirable that the breath should be sweet. SOZODONT produces both of these results, is purely botanic in its ingredients, imparts a coral tint to the gums, removes every trace of tartar from the teeth, and is indorsed by members of the Medical, Dramatic, and Musical professions. In every class of society SOZODONT is recognized as the desirable tooth beautifier and preserver. Ask any one who has used SOZODONT what he or she thinks of it, and the reply will be strongly affirmative of its excellence.

Clerk's Restaurant, 23d St., opp. Fifth Av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

The Most Reliable Moth Destroyer is WHITE TAR PAPER. Sold everywhere. Take no other.

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.

"Mingo." E. & W. "Mingo."
A NEW COLLAR.

Have You Read
"The Evil that Women Do"?

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $8; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FULLER—MACTAVISH.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Victoria, British Columbia, DR. EUGENE FULLER of New-York to MARGARET ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Duncan A. McTavish, Esq., of New-York.

HALPIN—TOMES.—On the 26th of April, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., FRANCES ROSALIE, daughter of Francis Tomes, Esq., to FRANCIS HALPIN.

MERRITT—SCHUYLER.—Saturday, April 26, by the Rev. D. C. Porter, EDWARD REEVE MERRITT and LEILA, daughter of James Alfred Roosevelt.

TOMES—HANCOCK.—On 20th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hong-Kong, China, by the Rev. W. Jennings, M. A., colonial chaplain, ARTHUR CONSTANCE BUDD, daughter of Alfred Hancock, to CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES, formerly of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—Suddenly, in Japan, ELIZABETH, wife of Colgate Baker and daughter of the late W. P. Lyman of Milwaukee.

BALCH.—Suddenly, at 42 East 9th St., on April 25, EMILY, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis P. W. Balch, 32 years of age.
Funeral in New-Hampshire.

BEARDSLEY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., April 24, suddenly, SIDNEY BURR BEARDSLEY, aged 67 years.
Funeral services from the residence, 302 Washington Av., on Monday, April 28, at 2:30 P. M. on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, April 26, LYDIA BLOODGOOD, wife of Theophylact Bache Bleecker and daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin De Witt, in the 85th year of her age.

GUION.—On Saturday morning, April 26, JOHN H. GUION, son of Mary R. and the late John H. Guion, in the 29th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

JOUET.—Entered into rest, April 25, XENOPHON JOUET.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from St. Luke's Church, Roselle, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at 2:30 P. M..
☞ St. John and Fredericton (New-Brunswick) papers please copy.

LAGRAVE.—On Friday, April 25, JOHN J. LAGRAVE, of pneumonia, in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 17 East 53d St., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEIB.—At Yonkers, April 25, 1890, JOSEPHINE S., wife of J. Lewis Leib, in the 54th year of her age.
The funeral service will be held in St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 28. Carriages will meet the 10:10 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Interment private.

PAILLARD.—At Les Avants, Switzerland, on Friday, April 25, 1890, GEORGE AMI PAILLARD, after a long illness.

PERCY.—April 24, 1890, Prof. SAMUEL ROTTON PERCY, M. D., born at Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, England, 24th April, 1816.
Funeral at his late residence, 58 West 25th St., Sunday, April 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REED.—HUGH B. REED, age 72, at his residence, near Somerville, N. J., April 26, 1890.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Somerville, 4 P. M. Monday. Interment at Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROE.—At 75 Linden Av., Flushing, N. Y., Thursday, April 24, 1890, ETHELLA C., widow of Charles Roe of Bay Side, in the 83d year of her age.

SAUREL.—At his residence, 158 West 16th St., on Saturday, April 26, 1890, AUGUSTE SAUREL, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d St., near 6th Av., Monday, April 28, at 9:30 A. M.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 159, OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.—Companions: You are hereby summoned to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased companion and Treasurer, SAMUEL RANDERSON, Sunday, April 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Eldridge Sts.
WM. H. OWEN, Secretary.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY,
Mount Hope, Westchester County.
New-York and Northern Railway, Station on the Grounds. Office, 71 West 23d St.
Branch offices, 265 West 125th St. and N. Y. & N. Building, Getty's Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY.—Fifteen minutes' ride by L. I. R. R. to Maple Grove Station; burial lots on favorable terms. For descriptive pamphlet address 1,273 Broadway.

Special Notices.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER PREVENTS the hair from falling off, restores gray or white hair to its original color; being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odor: it is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin; while there, and is for sale by druggists EVERYWHERE. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, Proprietors, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

STAMPS WANTED.—Old Local Stamps that were in use from 1844 to 1847; must be on the original envelope or letter-sheet; these stamps were used in the following cities: New-York, Chicago, Baltimore, Camden, Washington, and California; will make an offer on whatever you have. Address H. P., Box 101 Times Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HARRY JACOBS, our former clothing buyer, is no longer in our employ. EDWARD HUDNUT & SONS.

RESTEVE'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, "THE GREAT," PAINLESS, PERFECT. Relieves sprains, colds, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Publications.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

ROBERT BROWNING:

PERSONALIA.

By Edmund Gosse. 16mo, 75 cents.

A book of rare value and interest, by one of the most judicious of living English writers.

MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY.

A Typical American Naval Officer. By William Elliot Griffis, D. D., author of "The Mikado's Empire," "The Lily among Thorns," &c. New edition. With portrait. Crown 8vo, $2.

LIBERAL LIVING UPON NARROW MEAN

By Christine Terhune Herrick. $1.

A distinct addition to the kitchen library, containing many useful hints and receipts clearly expressed and tested by careful trial.

11 East 17th St., New-York.

FREUND'S MUSIC AND DRAMA.

HARRY E. FREUND,
EDITOR.

THE LEADING MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, AND TRADE JOURNAL.

The issue of April 26, 1890,
contains
The full report of the annual dinner of the music trade.
Also portrait supplement
of
WILLIAM STEINWAY,
The President of the Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association of the United States,
And a sketch of his great career, by Harry E. Freund, &c., &c., &c.
Price, 10 cents.
At all news stands and elevated stations.
Office, 38 5th Av., New-York.

DR. JORDAN ON SKIN DISEASES, BLOOD impurities, their cause and cure, to which is added a chapter on nervous prostration. Free by mail, in stamps, direct from authors, 204 West 23d St.

SUPPLEMENTARY SALE
at the
GALERIE DES BEAUX ARTS,
174 5th Av., near 22d St.,
under the management of
MR. CHARLES TISCH,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
April 30, at 2 o'clock,
of
ELEGANT MODERN FURNITURE,
ARTISTIC OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS,
PORTIERES, COVERLETS,
RARE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS And CARPETS, &c., &c.,
which, owing to the inclemency of the weather, could not be disposed of at the recent sales.
The sale will be absolutely without reserve, as the goods must be gotten rid of, the property having been rented from May 1.
THE MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTING
of the
GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE,
by CARL THOENER,
will remain on exhibition.
The goods can be seen
TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, April 29, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Parties desiring to purchase ARTISTIC FURNITURE of the best quality should take advantage of this opportunity, as every article must be sold regardless of value.

AET.
HENRY C. MERRY, Auctioneer.
CLOSING-OUT SALE.
RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
by celebrated artists.
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF
NATHAN ULLMAN, IMPORTER,
who, having entered into another business, retires from the importing business at the conclusion of this sale.
Now on Exhibition
AT HIS ART GALLERY, NO. 847 BROADWAY,
one hundred and forty excellent examples (framed and unframed) of
GEROME, DIAZ, ZIEM, JULES WORMS, Falero, Leo Herrmann, Lobel, Hamette, Beauqueane, Burmeister, Schols, Gonsales, Schlesinger, Gaisser, Bruck-Lajos, Innocenti, Streitt, Miralles, Munier, Eaton, and others of equal fame.
Also an antique set of tapery on walls, Carved Frames, Frames in white, Brass, Carpets, Lamp, Gas Fixtures, Desk, Swords, Armor, Etching Cabinets, Sofa, Arm Chairs, &c., &c.
THE AUCTION SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ART GALLERY, 847 BROADWAY, next TUESDAY, April 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. MERRY, Auctioneer.

REMOVAL NOTICE AND BARGAIN SALE.
We have removed our Printing Office and Manufacturing Department, and to 36 & 38 Walker St., and desire to make alterations in our Store. We will, for 30 days, offer Bargains in Account Books, Office Stationery, Fountain Pens, Letter Files, and all supplies in our line. Lawyers, Merchants and who require any Stationery will find it greatly to their interest to favor us with their orders.
JOHN S. HULIN, MANUFACTURING STATIONER AND PRINTER, NO. 369 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP HAS been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, allays all pain. CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BEAUTY IS NOT IMPARTED BY THE BEST perfumery, but least of all plain women should forego the alluring charm of ATKINSON'S Extracts or Sachets.

PILES! PILES!—Clergymen, students, bookkeepers, and all who from their occupation are not enabled to take proper exercise are predisposed to hemorrhoids. Dr. Upham's Electu

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and delivered.

THE TIMES 10c. PER WEEK.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY, SPEAKING GERMAN AND FRENCH, English, and accomplished, desires dressmaking, tailoring position (if) where those could be useful; city or suburbs. Address Z. K., box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to take care of office and gentlemen's rooms; good city reference. Call at 125 West 30th St., rear house.

ASSISTANT, etc.—By an educated lady, (former teacher), as companion or assistant; would travel; would assist in literary work; best of references. Address H. C., care center 20, Herald, N. Y.

COMPANION.—By a lady as companion to an invalid; no objection to traveling; references. Address A. S., box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION AND NURSE.—By invalid lady; no objection to leaving city; reference. Call or address H. M., 706 West 153d St., near Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR General Housework.—By young woman who wants a place in a first-class family; best of references; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address Anna, box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; private family; good city references; neat and obliging; would wait on old or invalid lady. Address M. A., box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, etc.—A lady wishes to find a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress in a small family or a respectable girl. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock Monday and Tuesday, at 47 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid; would go South; capable of waiting in other household duties; three years' reference. Call or address, for two days, S. S., box 44, 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going traveling desires a situation for a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly efficient in all her work; from 9 to 4 will wait at 14 East 76th St., present employer's, until the 1st of May.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and parlor maid. Apply at 11 West 21st St., where references can be obtained, from 10 to 12 A. M., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; is also a good seamstress; best city reference. Call at 138 West 29th St., two flights back.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a place for an excellent Swedish girl that she can recommend. Call at present employer's, on Monday between 10 and 12, at 24 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Take Care of Grown Child.—By a thoroughly first-class young girl; best reference. Address W., box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent chambermaid and waitress; by young girl in private family; good city reference. Address J. W., box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, willing and obliging; well recommended. Call at 360 West 51st St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl; excellent chambermaid; to plain sewing, or will wait on a lady; country or country; good reference or permanent place. Call at 213 West 36th St. ring once.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her duties; will go South; best city reference. Address A. M., box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as companion and chambermaid; would travel; best of city reference. Address Companion, box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid in private family; four years' reference from last place. Address A. M., box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a lady wishes to obtain a situation for her chambermaid, who has been in service for two years; chambermaid alone or will assist with children. Call from 12 to 2, at 24 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would travel; best city reference. Address P. M., box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, chamberwork, waiting; private family; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, 220 West 35th st., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid and waitress; would travel; best city references. Address F., box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two young girls as chambermaids; willing to help with washing or sewing; first-class reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 17 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl in a private family; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 21 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl for chamberwork or chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference. Call at 215 East 29th St., Room 6.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 212 East 30th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid; country preferred; good reference. Call at 244 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, etc.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; private family; first-class city reference. Call at 313 6d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl. Call or address Present Employer, 9 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid. Can be seen Monday, from 10 to 12, at 9 East 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; from present employer. Call, Monday, 184 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST IN WAITING.—Call at 49 East 20th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook in the best home; personal city reference. Address M. K., box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a steady woman as excellent cook and baker; city or country; steady place preferred to wages; three years' reference. Address C., box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Scotch woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; learned her business in Europe; good references. Address M. T., box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city references; no washing. Address M. S., box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; wages $30; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. Call at 866 4th Av., near 30th St., third bell.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; can do good cook, washer, and ironer, other as chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; city or country. Call at 111 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent cook that she can recommend. Can be seen at present employer's on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 24 West 52d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class French cook in small private family where lady has no objection to ten-months' old baby; low terms; in country. Call at 227 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—As plain cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman in a small family; just disengaged. Address M. K., box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable married woman as first-class cook by the day; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. Address Room 3, 222 East 58th St.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman; several years' last city references; is willing to do marketing; wages, $25. Address Competent, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Welshwoman; fully competent in all the branches; best city references; wages, $20. Address E. W., box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; grand cordon bleu; where a kitchenmaid is kept; best London and city reference. Address W. H., box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; best city reference can be seen. Call at 877 6th Av.

COOK.—By French cook, with kitchen maid; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class references. Address C. S., 162 West 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call at 215 East 21th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family. Address M. G., Box 137, 344 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city references. Address G. C., box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; good city reference. Address R., box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good baker; long experience; best references; city or country. Call at 230 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; has good city references; last employers can be seen. Call at 112 West 17th St., on Monday.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook, in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference; wages, $40.50. Call, two days, at 234 East 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; private family; best references. Call at 23 West 26th St., two flights back.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress in private family; good reference. Call at 351 1st Av.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her excellent cook that she can recommend. Can be seen at present employer's on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 24 West 52d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class French cook in small private family where lady has no objection to ten-months' old baby; low terms; in country. Call at 227 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—As plain cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman in a small family; just disengaged. Address M. K., box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; best city reference can be seen. Call at 877 6th Av.

COOK.—By French cook, with kitchen maid; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class references. Address C. S., 162 West 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call at 215 East 21th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family. Address M. G., Box 137, 344 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city references

PIRATES BUT NOT KIDD.

AN ORGANIZATION FORMED TO REVIVE THE SPORT OF BUCCANEERING.

A most unique club, even in this city of clubs of every degree, purpose, and complexion, has been organized, incorporated, and put into good working order during the past two weeks. It is known as "The Pirates," and while it is ostensibly designed merely to promote pleasure and sociability among its members, it really has other and darker ends in view. In the first place, each member is bound to capture and lose every schooner that he may run across, and, in the second, he is sworn grimly to say "No quarter" in answer to even the most pathetic of appeals for that article. He is expected to steal from his dearest friends at various times the five pennies that make up his initiation fee, and if he can secure in the same way the same amount for his yearly dues he stands a so much better chance of securing one of the offices in the club.

The first rule of the organization is the accumulation of pennies, for a purpose that is not to be divulged as yet, and to that end every due, fee, or fine must be put into a treasured keg in copper coin. A member may not lend another any pennies, nor is he even allowed to give change in the club precincts. Each pirate has got to come provided with enough pennies to carry him through the vicissitudes of each Friday evening voyage. The locker containing the cutlasses, dirks, pistols, and smokables for each trip, stands in one corner of the meeting room, and leading up to it is a long board balanced on two bales of hammocks. A pirate who wishes anything in these times has but to walk the plank, and drop the cabin boy a cent to drop in the treasure keg before he can partake of the desired solace.

The pirates are now twenty-five strong and they include in their ranks doctors, lawyers, merchants, actors, newspaper men, and others who outwardly lead perfectly respectable lives. The badge of the order is a black enamel lapel button with a skull and crossbones emblazoned upon it in white and gold, but as the rules of the ship require each pirate to wear it as a suspender button the public at large will be deprived of the pleasure of readily identifying these nineteenth century followers of Capt. Kidd. The chief pirate is Charles B. Barker, a well-known yachtsman, a lover of athletics in general and a great traveler. He has absolute and merciless sway over his men, and on last Friday evening's cruise had no less than three of the crew riddled with "balls" for disobeying orders.

The reason that the organization can hold weekly meetings in pleasant quarters, partake of unlimited refreshment, listen to sweet musts and stirring words, and still allow all its income to remain intact in the treasure keg is because the Chief Pirate furnishes all these things out of the proceeds of a buccaneering trip, made, he says, "ter-wenty year-r-r-s ago." When this supply runs out the Pirates, as a whole, are going on another trip under his management, and if they do not return laden with spoils it will be because their lives will have been cut short at the yard arms of the American Navy.

Chief Barker's staff is composed of First Lieut. James B. Collins, Second Lieut. G. W. Arnold, Purser A. Russell Smead, Steward David G. Cooper, and Quartermaster Lewis S. Miller. The crew includes E. S. Champlin, Henry Leeds, Jr., John Kaines, Dr. B. F. Crane, T. A. H. Chalmers, Louis A. Hamilton, Charles J. Hunt, Henry T. Secor, Jr., Thomas McGrath, L. T. Curtis, John C. Bull, A. L. Howell, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Dr. G. B. Smith, C. F. Brink, and Alwin Eisert. The ship is anchored for the Winter at Chief Barker's apartments at 128 West Thirty-sixth Street. Practice drills will take place aboard her every Friday evening until the time for the annual cruise.

DRESS OF A CHINESE BRIDE.

A writer in the *North China Herald* describes the dress worn by a Chinese lady at her wedding, of which he was a witness, as follows: "At length we were admitted to inspect the bride, whose four hours' toilet was just completed, and a marvelous spectacle truly was the figure, seated motionless in the centre of the room. Gorgeously elaborate was her array from head to foot, the former crowned with a helmet-like erection of a material resembling turquoise enamel, wrought into the finest filigree work, from which projected glittering artificial beetles and butterflies and other quaint rich ornaments, the whole surmounted by three large round tufts of crimson silk, arranged tiara wise. From the brim of this headgear fell all round strings of pearl and ruby beads about half a yard in length. Just visible through these, at the back, were broad loops of jet-black hair, stiff and solid as polished ebony and decorated with artificial pink roses. Her principal vestment was a long tunic, whose foundation fabric of crimson satin was scarcely discernible amid its embroidery of gold; a corner turned back, lined with emerald satin, revealed an underskirt paneled in brilliant red and blue silk, this also profusely trimmed with gold embroidery. A belt of scarlet satin, studded with tablets of white carnalian, grossed the waist behind. From the front edge of her headdress a red silk veil fell almost to the ground, adding much to her preternatural aspect."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5 03 | Sun sets....6 58 | Moon sets....1 43

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k.	12 47	Gov. Isl.....	1 11	Hell Gate....	3 04
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k.	1 45	Gov. Isl.....	2 10	Hell Gate....	4 03

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k.	7 27	Gov. Isl.....	8 08	Hell Gate....	9 36
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k.	7 26	Gov. Isl.....	8 08	Hell Gate....	9 36

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3 00 P M

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Alaska, Liverpool	.....	12 30 P M
Hondo, Kingston	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

City of Richmond, Liverpool	.....	1 30 P M
Cyprus, Windward Islands	.....	.....
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
Niagara, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Nederland, Antwerp	12 00 M	2 00 P M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11 00 A M	12 00 M
Saneaton Tower, San Juan	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool	11 00 A M	2 00 P M
Trave, Bremen	10 00 A M	2 00 P M
Vizcaya, Havana	10 00 A M	12 00 M

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

City of Para, Colon	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Parthian, St. Thomas	.....	3 00 P M
Sidonian, St. Croix	.....	.....
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	6 00 A M
Trinidad, Bermuda	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Werkendam, Amsterdam	1 00 P M	2 30 P M

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 27.

City of Richmond, Liverpool, April 14.
City of Rome, Liverpool, April 19.
Crown Prince, Gibraltar, April 19.
Finance, Rio Janeiro, April 3.
Le Normandie, Havre, April 19.
Marsala, Hamburg, April 11.
Mustel, St. Nich's, April 20.
Normid, Normandie, April 24.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

Affreightack, Port Limon, April 10.
Amazon, Liverpool, April 16.
Brooklyn City, Bristol, April 8.
City of Washington, Havana, April 24.
Egyptian Monarch, London, April 13.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Circassia, Glasgow, April 17.
Elbe, Bremen, April 17.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, April 19.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

Britannia, Gibraltar, April 14.
Genoa, Gibraltar, April 14.
Helvetia, Liverpool, April 17.
Saratoga, Havana, April 26.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

Fulda, Bremen, April 22.
Rhyland, Antwerp, April 19.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, April 18.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, April 16.
Bothnia, Liverpool, April 22.
Britannic, Liverpool, April 23.
Newport, Galo, April 24.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, April 22.
Venezuela, La Guayra, April 24.
Wieland, Havre, April 22.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

ARRIVED.

Ss Urbino, (Br.) Kerr, Hamburg 18 da., with sugar to Heide & Co.—vessel to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Ss Scandia, (Ger.) Kopf, Hamburg and Havre 12 da., with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 30 A. M.

Ss Dorire, (Norw.) Jacobsen, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., and Port Maria 8 da., with fruit to G. Weasels & Co.—Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Ss Marsala, (Ger.,) Maas, Hamburg 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 P. M.

Ss Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.,) new, Krogh, Baracoa 6 da., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 3 45 P. M.

Bark Isaac L. Skolfield, Boston to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, strong, E., raining and foggy; at Old Point Comfort, fresh, E., raining and thick off shore.

SAILED.

Ss Norge, for Stettin, &c.; Ems, for Bremen; Rhaetia, for Hamburg; India, for Mediterranean ports; La Champagne, for Havre; Etruria, for Liverpool; Bermuda, for Bermuda; Orinoco, for Havana, &c.; Otis and H. A. Hartmann, for Baracoa; Procida, for Rio Janeiro, via Baltimore; Lampa, for Galveston; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Saccarappa, for Savannah; Tarifa, for Norfolk; Somerset, for Newport News; Fulton, for Norfolk.

Jacob Haas, for Liverpool; Quebec, for Rotterdam, &c.; Ida Lewis, Island Scow; [illegible], for Portland; M. J. Dimock, for Boston.

REBELLION NOTE.

London, April 26.—The Ss Norseman (Dutch) [illegible] Wilmington, for Rotterdam, with 600 bales of cotton, was [illegible] at Falmouth.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 26.—The North German Lloyd Ss Aller, Capt. [illegible], from [illegible] April 16 via Southampton, for [illegible], arrived at [illegible] yesterday.

The General Transatlantic Line Ss La Bretagne, Capt. [illegible], from Havre for [illegible], arrived at [illegible] yesterday.

Ss Gallieo, (Br.,) Capt. Neill, from New-York April 12 for Hull, passed Prawle Point April 25.

Ss Letimbro, (Ital.,) from St Marco, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Ss Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Elliott, 4d from Copenhagen for New-York, at Elsinore 24th inst.

Ss Sarmatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, 4d from Hamburg for New-York April 24.

Ss Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, 4d, from Shields for New-York April 24.

The Anchor Line Ss Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, from Glasgow, 4d, from Moville for New-York to-day.

Ss Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, 4d, from Glasgow for New-York to-day.

Ss Sir William Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from Genoa from New-York, arr. at Sorrento April 22.

Ss Apollo, (Br.,) Capt. Potter, from New-York April 10, arr. at Hull yesterday.

Ss Portugalete, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New-York April 9, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

Removals.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, JR.,

WILL REMOVE MAY 1

TO OFFICES

No. 55 Liberty St., cor. Nassau St.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 20th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Julius H. Ward will preach at 4 P. M. Subject: "A Method of Unity Among the Protestant Churches."

BELOVED DISCIPLE, 38TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Rev. A. Gregory Liles, pastor, services on Sunday at 10 30 and 7 30 P. M., and on Wednesday and Friday at 8.

BISHOP SNOW PREACHES IN THE UNIVERSITY Chapel, Washington Square, at 8 P. M., on "Impending Events in the Judgments of the Nations." Come and learn the truth.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, REV. Henry Brook, Rector.—Zion Church and St. Timothy's Church having been consolidated according to law, their congregations together with that of Zion Chapel will hold services on Sunday, April 27, as follows: At 8 A. M. (holy communion) in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 293 West 53d St.; at 11 A. M. in Zion Church, corner of Madison Av. and 38th St. This will be the last time services are held in this church. At 8 P. M. in St. Thomas's Church, corner of 5th Av. and 53d St.; the rite of confirmation will be administered by the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-York.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,) HARDMAN HALL, corner 19th St. and Fifth Av., entrance 2 West 16th St.—Preaching service, Sunday, 10 30 A. M. Bible class at 12 M. Christian Science Headquarters, reading room and dispensary, No. 10 East 20th St., open day and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 West 4th st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3 30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing solicited.

REV. THOMAS CHARLES EDWARDS, D. D., Rector of the University College, Aberystwith, will preach in the Welsh Church on 15th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, April 27. All are cordially invited to attend.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, CORNER 43D ST. AND 5th Av.—Lecture by B. J. Silverman, 11:30 A. M., on "Religious Movements in Congress."

Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—For Providence direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren st., daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—Favorite inside route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts st., (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M.

G. W. BRADY, Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.—Boston, $3, for first-class limited ticketed passengers. FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS. Leave Pier 28 N. R., foot Murray st., daily, Sundays included, 6 P. M. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn 4:20. Jersey City at 4 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and PROVIDENCE in commission. Orchestra on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.—Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND for Albany leave OLD PIER 41, N. R., foot Canal st., at 6 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with all points. Steam heat and electric lights throughout.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—Boats leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 83, foot Jay st., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with R. & A. R. R. for all points east. Also Lebanon Springs R. R. direct to Bennington, Vt.

TROY BOATS—SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 40 N. R., foot West 10th st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Electric lights and bells, steam heat in rooms. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON Line.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2.25; Worcester, $2.50. Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal st., at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Dressmaking.

PARIS DRESSES AND MANTLES,

MADAME JOSEPHINE GILLES ET CIE,

17 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

Many years with MAISON LAUR.
English well spoken.

DRESSMAKER.—Summer, traveling, and street dresses made up in the neatest styles; Le Luxe Fashion Magazine, Address Mme. Oates, 241 West 23d St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PARTY LEAVING FOR EUROPE DESIRES TO sell a dark brown carriage team, 15 hands high, 7 years old, and in splendid condition. Full particulars can be had any day before 2 P. M. at SILBY'S stable, 318 West 48th St.

FOR SALE—A handsome pair of bay carriage horses; about 16 hands high; gentle, stylish, and sound; can be driven double or single. Address R., Post Office, Box 1,359.

PONY.—Welsh Cob pony, 13 hands, perfectly sound and gentle; Brewster cart, made to order; harness, whip, blankets, &c. C. B., 62 Wall st., Room 27.

PRIVATE STABLE SIX STALLS AND BOX. TENNIS BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 215 West 51st St.

For Sale.

VERY RICHLY CARVED SOLID OAK LIbrary tables and cabinets, which could not be replaced to-day for $2,500, would sell at quarter of value for cash, or would exchange for real estate, environs of city. Call or address DESIGNER, 143 East 23d St., city.

MIRRORS.—Large mantel and pier at great sacrifice. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 91 Clinton Place.

Dogs and Birds.

FOR SALE—A fine female Irish setter; one year old. Apply stable, 37 West 42d St.

Winter Resorts.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

Hotel Brighton.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

Country Board.

"THE CHESTNUTS," RIVERDALE-ON-Hudson; fifty minutes from Wall St.; desirable rooms, with board; appointments first-class; reference.

BRICK CHURCH, ORANGE, N. J.—A private family living near station has desirable accommodations for a few adults. Apply 6 Evergreen place.

Country Board Wanted.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD OF two moderately-situated farms. TRAVELERS' EXCHANGE, 17 West 42d St.

Summer Resorts.

ISLIP OF WYCHE, LONG ISLAND.—Two cosily furnished cottages to let; bathing; boating; beach; pasture; personal references required. Address, for terms, &c., ISLIP, Lock Box 1,359, Jamaica, L. I. DAWSON, on spot, or 49 Exchange Place, N. Y.

THE SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS,

OFFERS ATTRACTIONS UNEXCELLED ELSEWHERE. THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IS THE MOST COMPLETE BATH-HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

IT CONTAINS SULPHUR BATHS, TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS, (WITH SULPHUR VAPOR,) A SULPHUR SWIMMING BATH, PULVERIZATION ROOM, INHALATION ROOMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DOUCHES, ROOMS AND SUN BATH, REST-ING ROOMS, GYMNASIUMS, AND OTHER CONVENIENCES. ALL UNDER THE PERSONAL CHARGE OF DR. C. C. RANSOM, (58 WEST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK,) FOR ROOMS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO MR. ROYAL KEITH, VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-YORK, (9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.) ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

F. R. PROCTOR,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

FENWICK HALL,

Saybrook Point, Conn.

This desirable family hotel is most delightfully situated on the Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and will open for reception of guests on Wednesday, June 25, UNDER THE DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

FENWICK HALL has all the modern improvements, including hot and cold salt-water baths. Special rates for the season. For circulars, etc., address FENWICK HALL, Saybrook Point, Conn., or E. V. FOOT, Hoffman House, New-York.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

AND COTTAGES,

LONG BEACH, L. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON, LONG BEACH, $700 to $2,000 each.
POINT PLEASANT, $500.
SEASON, JUNE 1 to OCT. 1.
For rooms or cottages address JOHN T. DEVINE, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st st.
TRAIN WILL LEAVE EAST 14TH ST. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 10:45 A. M., for parties desiring to look at rooms and cottages.

MANHSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I.

The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages, with board at hotel, or for housekeeping, will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. S. MOWER, formerly of Sylvester House, Manager.

HEALTHIEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

in a Peaceful Valley 2,000 feet above the sea, by Flower-decked Mountains and Sparkling Streams, always a Beauty Spot of Earth, is peculiarly charming in its Springtime dress, and with its Dry, Bracing, Health-Laden Air, Tempered Waters, and Wild Mountain Foods, the most luxurious and Curative Baths in the World, tenders to the Debilitated, Rheumatic, or Gouty Sufferer, a welcome to the Season of Restored Health, Rest, Pleasure, Home Comforts, and an Unexcelled Cuisine at

THE MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

FOUNDED UPON A ROCK.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL.

GREENWICH, CONN.

On Long Island Sound, 30 minutes from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d St., New-York; express time, 45 minutes; commutation, 40 cents per day; free stages; send for descriptive pamphlet. Address R. H. YARD, who may be met at Murray Hill Hotel Thursday evenings and Friday mornings.

"THE FRONTENAC,"

ON ROUND ISLAND, ONE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
Opens June 20. For circulars, &c., address
JOHN WARD, N. Y. Grand Hotel, New-York City, who may be seen daily from 2 to 6 P. M.

ARGYLE HOTEL, COTTAGES,

AND CASINO, BABYLON, L. I.,

will open early in June. Applications for the lease of cottages or engagement of rooms can be made to

S. LELAND, Murray Hill Hotel, Park Av.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,

LONG ISLAND.
THIRTY MINUTES BY RAIL.
ARVERNE HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Furnished Cottages; gas, baths, silver, linen, crockery; service or meals if desired from the Arverne Hotel. For cottages and rooms in hotel apply to R. W. SWOPE, room 41, | R. H. STRAUSS, Prop. 255 Broadway, New-York. | Arverne, L. I.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

THE SEASON OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Applications for rooms, &c., may be made to the ALBEMARLE HOTEL, MADISON SQ., N. Y.
HENRY WALTER, Proprietor.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

Season opens June 28.

Rates reduced: $21 per week and upwards
For information call or address
W. F. PAIGE, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 36TH ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW HOTEL AMPERSAND.—Beautifully located on the Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondack Mountains open the entire year; good trout fishing during Spring and Summer months in the lake and adjacent ponds and streams; the starting point for all resorts and camping grounds in the woods; guides, boats, camp supplies, &c., furnished. For circulars, diagram, and particulars address,

EATON & YOUNG, Managers,
Ampersand, Franklin County, N. Y.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

NETHERWOOD, N. J.

Opens May 15. Brick structure; all modern conveniences; 45 minutes from Liberty st., Central R. R. of N. J.; 45 trains daily; hotel open for inspection; representative will be on trains with diagrams; picture of building in Grand Hotel window.
FRANK E. MILLER.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA,

NORMANDIE, (near Seabright,) N. J.,
will open on the American plan, June 14, 1890.
Hotel and cottages front on the ocean and river. Hot and cold sea-water baths in the hotel.
New-York office, "Normandie," Broadway and 38th st.
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Owner and proprietor.

Long Island.
PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Second season under my management. One hour from New-York; all latest improvements; electric lights and bells in each room; orchestra in attendance. Address D. FRANKEL, Hanson House, Washington and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn, or rooms can be seen any day at Bay Shore.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.,

Will open June 18, 1890, under the management of JOHN CHATFIELD.
Address PEQUOT HOUSE, New-London, Conn., or GRAND HOTEL, New-York City.

DORINCOURT.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This magnificent hotel, with all modern improvements, is now fully completed and will open June 15. For engagements and circulars address J. V. JORDAN, Hotel Hamilton, 5th Av. and 42d St., New-York.

PROSPECT HOUSE

and COTTAGES,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,

WILL OPEN MAY 28. Rooms can now be engaged. Many improvements since last season.
C. J. FORTER.

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL,

Will open latter part of May. Lighted with Edison incandescent lights. Fastless livery attached to the hotel. Address 128 Chambers St., New-York.
W. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

BROWN'S MILLS-IN-THE-PINES.—Elegantly-furnished new hotel; open all the year; electric lights, elevator, livery; lovely lake; 2½ hours from New-York; Dr. B. R. 2, and 4. For rooms and circulars apply "The Observer," 54a Av. and 14th St., or P. S. TATTOR, Manager, Brown's Mills Post Office, N. J.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—"The Shirley," formerly Nesbit House; newly furnished and renovated; forty-five minutes from city; house three minutes from station, and six from beach; tennis and croquet grounds; table and attendance strictly first-class; ample stabling facilities. Apply or address 159 Madison Av., city.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN. FIRST SEASON
O. A. SEAVEY, Manager.
OPENS JUNE 15, 1890.
Rooms may be engaged and information given at the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company's office, hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ask for ROMER GILLIS.

A book entitled "SUMMER HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE RARITAN" containing numerous of reliable and desirable Summer boarding places within a short distance of New-York, can be obtained at any Erie Railway ticket office free.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Opens June 5th. For rates and circulars address D. F. MATHEWS, N. Y. 849 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. The Pendleton, Haverstraw, N. Y. Most beautiful location; grand panoramic view; 45 minutes from New-York; house new; good stabling. City address, 49 West 24th st.

Business Notices.

THE TRIUMPHANT LAURELS OF ITS
ADDED TO THOSE SE
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
THE GREAT CHARIOT RACE
THE TOURNAMENT OF THE KNIGHTS
LAST CHANCE OF VIEWING
CAPTIVITY OF THE
GLORIOUS PAGEANTS
LAST PERFORMANCES
THE TREMENDOUS
THE BEST IN BROOKLYN

BARNUM AND BAILEY'S

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO;

OR, THE DESTRUCTION OF ROME.

THE MOST COLOSSAL PRODUCTION
THE GRANDEST BALLET
400 RADIANT AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
IN THE IMMENSE STAGE
IN THE BIGGEST TENTS
AND FOLD GROUNDS, 11OTH STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE



Grand Pageant Contrasts in the Grand Spectacle of "Nero."

80 MARVELOUS CIRCUS ACTS.
DARING HIPPODROME RACES
PERILOUS AE

NERO'S MAGNIFICENT PROC
Ancient Chariot Racing, High Priests, Sacrificial Eunuchs, Roman Soldiers, Citizens, Gladiators, Cha parisoned Elephants, Horses, Sacred Animals, &c.
CIRCUS HIPPODROME PENDENT MU
ILLUSIONS, HORSE PLAY, AQUAR
400 HORSES, 200 WILD BEASTS, BIRDS,
400 DANCERS, 300 ACTORS, 20 CLOWNS, 50
ACTUALLY 1,200 ARTISTS
UNDENIABLY THE GREATEST SHOW
THE GRANDEST
TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES
DOORS OPEN AN
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; CHILDREN
RESERVED SEATS, $1; PRIVATE BO
The usual slight advance will be charged on all trunk store, 1,159 Broadway.

HOW TO REACH T
Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated to 116th St.; Elevated and Madison Avenue Street Cars to New-York Central and H. R. Railroad from ping at 110th St. Returning leave 110th St. at 4:57,

14TH ST. THEATRE.

14th St., near 6th Av.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.....Sole Manager
RESERVED SEATS, ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND BALCONY } 50c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
RETURNING TRIUMPHANT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

MONROE AND RICE

IN THEIR
"HURRAH OF MIRTH AND MELODY,"

MY AUNT BRIDGET.

SUPPORTED BY
THE DRAGON CAST.
BERNARD DILLON.....KATE DAVIS
W. A. MACK.....CATHERINE LINYARD
LOUIS MONTON.....LENA MERVILLE
JAMES CAVANAUGH.....NELLIE ROSEBUD
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 5,
JOSEPH MURPHY
IN
SHAUN RHUE.

PALMER'S THEATRE.

ACTORS' FUND. Grand benefit performance in behalf of this charity, at which the following artists will appear:
ACTORS' FUND. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
ACTORS' FUND. W. J. FLORENCE,
ACTORS' FUND. Mrs. JOHN DREW,
ACTORS' FUND. THE FLORENCE JEFFERSON COMPANY,
ACTORS' FUND. RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS,
ACTORS' FUND. F. F. MACKAY,
ACTORS' FUND. RACHAEL MACAULEY,
ACTORS' FUND. GEORGE EDWARDES'S LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
ACTORS' FUND. MARSHALL P. WILDER,
ACTORS' FUND. MY AUNT BRIDGET Company,
ACTORS' FUND. SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S STEPPING STONE Company,
ACTORS' FUND. and, by the kind permission of
ACTORS' FUND. Koster & Bial, the great Spanish dancer,
ACTORS' FUND. CARMENCITA.
ACTORS' FUND. Full details of the programme in Wednesday's papers.
ACTORS' FUND. PRICES AS USUAL.
ACTORS' FUND. Seats on sale Tuesday morning at the box office of Palmer's Theatre.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager
THE STEPPING STONE
THE STEPPING STONE.
By SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager
Production for one week (last week) of an entirely new play, entitled
THE BLUE OFFICER.
By ABY EGLAW.
Characters by Messrs. HOLLAND, HANDYSIDE, OSBOURNE, EVANS, SPENCER, JOYCE, RANKIN, HATTER, and HENRY LEE; Mesdames DONNA MADDEN, SERENA STEVENS, OPEN EVELYN FESTER, GENEVIEVE LYTTON, and ROSE LYTTON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 41st St.
Handsomest and largest theatre in the world.
Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
LAST WEEK.
Farewell performances in New-York.
GEORGE EDWARDES'S ORIGINAL
FAUST UP TO DATE
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY.
Miss Florence St. John.....as Marguerite
Mr. E. Y. Lennen.....as Mephistopheles
and the
4—Original London Gaiety Dancers—4
MONDAY, MAY 5,
original production of
CASTLES IN THE AIR
by the
DE WOLF HOPPER OPERA BOUFFE CO.
Box sheet opens Monday, 9 A. M.
Seats held on orders, will be sold if not called for before 3 P. M., April 30.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 53d St. and 7th Av.
Week MONDAY, APRIL 28. Saturday Matinée.
The Most Thrilling and Realistic of all American Plays and Military Romance,
HELD BY THE ENEMY.
An American Drama by William Gillette. Introducing Portrayal of Incidents of the Civil War.
A Triumph of Heroism and Devotion to Country, DUTY BEFORE LOVE.
Presented with Beautiful Scenic Embellishments and a Powerful Specific Cast, including
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.

EDEN MUSEE. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT,
EXECUTION
BY
ELECTRICITY.
Also the Great Attraction, a startling yet CONCERTED entertainment entitled
HERBERT HACKETT'S FIRST RACE.

Business Notices.

NATIVE CITY.
CROWNED BY EUROPE.
EXHIBITING IN BROOKLYN
DAY as Howard and Halsey Streets,
HIS CHILDREN TO SEE NERO.
HIS SPLENDORS OF OLD ROME.
ARCHITECTURE SPECTACLE.
GLORIOUS PAGEANTS
THE TREMENDOUS
THE BEST IN BROOKLYN

BAILEY'S

SHOW ON EARTH,

LFY'S NERO;

CTION OF ROME.

DUCTION OF ALL TIME.
EVER DREAMED OF
UL GIRLS IN A SINGLE BOW
AGE, 450 FEET LONG.
EVER MANUFACTURED.
STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE

80 MARVELOUS CIRCUS ACTS.
DARING HIPPODROME RACES
PERILOUS AERIAL FEATS.
EXCITING PEDESTRIAN CONTESTS.
GRAND TABLEAUX AND PAGEANTS.
PROCESSION WITH 1,200 PEOPLE.
Altars, Vestal Virgins, Choruses, Slaves, Gladiators, Soothsayers, Martyrs, Dancers, richly ca &c. &c.
ANIMALS, TRAINED ANIMALS, MYSTIFYING
&c.; 50 PONIES, 300 CIRCUS PERFORMERS, RIDERS, 30 CHARIOTEERS.
ON VIEW AT ONE TIME.
ON EARTH AND MOST POSITIVELY THE EVER SEEN.
DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
HOUR EARLIER
UNDER NINE YEARS, 25 CENTS.
XES, $12; SINGLE BOX SEATS, $2.
tickets bought at branch office in Baldwin & Co.'s

HE POLO GROUNDS:
Third Avenue Elevated to 106th St.; Second Avenue grounds.
Grand Central Depot at 12:30, 1:35, 6:12, 7:40, stop-5:57, and 11:12 P. M.

THEATRE, **STAR** THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 13TH ST.
LAST **TWO** WEEKS
OF THE GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION.
106th to 112th Consecutive Performance.
MR. WM. H.
CRANE
AS
THE SENATOR.
By David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld.
119TH PERFORMANCE
AND FAREWELL TIME,
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10.
Seats secured for any remaining performances.
STAR THEATRE.
Next Sunday evening
TESTIMONIAL TO
FRANK M. REYNOLDS,
Bus. M'g'r Elen Mundo.
A grand bill will be offered.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. THEATRE.
2D WEEK AND LAST BUT 2.
EVERY EVENING at 8:15.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE COMEDIAN,
STUART ROBSON
AND COMPANY OF PLAYERS,
Presenting Bronson Howard's greatest comedy,
THE HENRIETTA.
Mr. ROBSON as BERTIE THE LAMB.
SEATS on sale 3 weeks in advance.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Manager.
PERMANENT ATTRACTION,
MONEY MAD,
BY
STEELE MACKAYE.
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF TO-DAY.
EXCELLENT COMPANY, REALISTIC EFFECTS
NE

R. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO., (Retail).

Have now on sale the largest and choicest collection of

CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY,

FURNITURE,

Housekeeping Linens

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Purchasers will find it largely to their advantage to examine these stocks before selecting, as the styles, quality, and prices are superior and lower than elsewhere.

To-morrow they will offer

(THIRD FLOOR).

MOQUETTE CARPETS

at $1.25 per yard.

BEST FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS

at 90c. per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

at 60c. per yard.

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS

at 55c. per yard.

3,000 rolls seamless

HIGH-GRADE AND JOINTED CANTON

PLAIN AND FANCY

MATTINGS,

at equally low prices.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS,

Two yards square,

AT $3.00 EACH;

REDUCED FROM $4.50.

REAL LACE CURTAINS,

in odd lots of 1 to 4 pairs,

At $12.00 per pair;

Reduced from $16.00.

Indian Portieres,

beautiful designs, three and a half yards long, with handsome fringe,

At $4.00 Each.

(MAIN FLOOR).

AWNINGS

made on the premises, in the best style and quality, one yard wide, two and a half long, put up complete,

at $4.00 each.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS and

HOLLAND SHADES

at equally low prices.

Lace Curtains

of all kinds, cleaned equal to new,

at 70c. per pair;

AND STORED TILL DEC. FREE.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th & 10th Sts.

SOME CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

WHY DR. REYNOLDS LOST A SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The suit of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Reynolds against the London Assurance Corporation for the collection of a policy of $11,000 on the building and furniture of their residence in Broadway, Flushing, which was destroyed by fire Feb. 20, 1887, was ended yesterday morning by a disagreement of the jury after they had been out all night. The case has been on trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Patterson since April 7. The jury stood 11 to 1 in favor of the insurance company. De Lancey Nicoll and O. B. Gould represented the company.

The company, in its defense, alleged that while Dr. Reynolds asserted that the house cost $20,000, its actual cost was only $13,000, and that the furniture, which was insured for $17,000, had, excepting a few articles of no value, been removed before the fire. Dr. Reynolds was tried for arson in February, 1889, on charges preferred by the insurance companies, but was acquitted mainly on documentary evidence, consisting of vouchers of expenditures in building and furnishing the house.

In the suit just ended the company attacked these vouchers on the ground that they were forged and fraudulent, and it made some remarkable disclosures. A check for $20,260, drawn in favor of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Company and alleged to have been given for plumbing material used in the house and purporting to have been dated March 1, 1884, was shown by the books of the Mott Company, and the bank through which it passed, to have really been drawn March 1, 1887. It was also shown that the material for which it was given was delivered on Ninety-fourth Street in this city. Another check, drawn in favor of Emma A. Clapham for $116.37 and ostensibly dated Aug. 16, 1884, was shown to have passed through the bank in August, 1883, before the building of the house was begun. Mrs. Clapham died July 2, 1884.

The company, it is understood, will bring the matter to the attention of the District Attorney and Grand Jury.

A TENNIS ASSOCIATION'S OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Monmouth Lawn Tennis Association of Keyport was recently held and the following officers were elected: President—Miss Eva E. Mulford; Vice President—Miss Cora A. Roberts; Recording Secretary—Miss Almeda Walling; Financial Secretary—Miss Alberta Bedle; Treasurer—Miss Nellie R. Arrowsmith; Executive Committee—Dr. Edgar Robbins, Miss Lizzie Bedle, Miss Lizzie Hendrickson, Miss Lizzie Hendrickson, Miss Lizzie Hendrickson

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1890.

Pages 9—16

HEARN

23, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH ST.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

If there is anything that we have not, we know not what it is.....If there is anything that we have not in far greater quantities than you can elsewhere find, please inform us.....In Foreign and Domestic Sateens, in Foreign and Domestic Ginghams, in Prints, in Percales, (Dress and Shirting,) in Challies, in Chambrays, in Outings, in Seersuckers, in Danish Cloths, of every kind and quality, we have ten times the stock that any other store can show, and in each and every one of these assortments are not only incomparably greater, but prices invariably far lower than the lowest.....In short, our Wash Dress Fabric Department is by far the greatest in the world, the wonder of all who visit it.....Space equal to four large stores is to Wash Dress Fabrics exclusively devoted, and all so plainly marked and shown that a child can buy.

Within the six days past we have bought for cash, more than five hundred cases of new and desirable goods, more than a million yards——these, added to a stock already the greatest to be found, make a display that far outrivals any that even we have ever shown.

Come and let us know
if assertions are not to the letter true.

This week we make
a Matchless offering of
FINEST FANCY SCOTCH ZEPHYRS,
all this season's styles,
at **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** the yard.
Quality hitherto sold at double and more.
Variety includes
White Embroidered Stripes
on Gray, Reseda, Heliotrope, Azure, Salmon, Nile, and other fancy colored grounds, also black;
Tinted Stripes
on Pink, Slate, Sapphire, Pearl, and Gray grounds;
fine **Snowflake Checks** in various shades;
Satin-tinted **Checks** and **Plains**, with handsome borders;
Embroidered **Large Plaids**, light and dark;
and **Rich Corded Stripes**, with
delicate vines, exquisitely shaded in hand-painted effects,
THE WHOLE
forming an unequaled assortment of finest Imported Zephyrs in the most desirable styles and colorings of the season.
ALL AT HALF REGULAR PRICE.

At 9¾c.....**Linen-finish Chambrays**.....worth 20c.
At 8¾c.....**Wide-stripe Seersuckers**....worth 15c.
At 8¾c.....**Challie De Laines**.....worth 15c.
At 6¾c.....**Yard-wide Challies**.....worth 10c.
At 6¾c.....**Fine American Ginghams**....worth 10c.
At 9¾c.....**Fine Zephyr Ginghams**.....worth 20c.
At 12½c.....**New Ombre Sateens**.....worth 19c.
At 12½c.....**Plain Black Sateens**.....worth 29c.
At 5¾c.....**Fancy Figured Sateens**.....worth 10c.
At 3¾c.....**Fancy Challies**.....worth 6c.

Dress Goods.

No lack of Values here.
Note attractions for coming week.

At **SIX NINETY-FIVE,**
a hundred
All-wool French Dress Robes,
handsome combinations—all colors;
formerly $12.00 and $15.00.

At 39 cts..Black and Cream Hemstitched Nun's Veilings—all wool....worth 50
At 54 cts..Black Hemstitched Challies.....worth 85
At 37 cts..Black Lace Buntings.....all wool
At 49 cts..Hair Lines and Chevron Stripes...all wool
At 43 cts..French Plaids—all wool.....worth 75
At 54 cts..Lupin's Camel's Hair Debeiges.....54 inch
At 59 cts..Fine Wool Stripes.....worth 75
At 74 cts..French Silk and Wool Plaids..worth $1.00
At 75 cts..French Bordered Serges.....double width
At $1.29..Silk and Wool Gloriosas....plain and striped Beiges
A complete assortment of
Alpacas, Cashmeres, and Henriettas,
all colors and black, 49 cents to $1.98.

In Silks

we offer the best values to be found.

At **FIFTY-NINE CENTS,**
Satin Stripe Surahs.....all colors;
Figured Satin Duchesse.....a dozen shades;
Fancy Plaid Surahs;
Figured Indias.....light and dark;
Plain Colored Surahs.....all new shades
Some worth $1.25, none worth less than 85 cents.

At **TWENTY-NINE CENTS**
Black and White Hair Line Surahs,
Black, Colored, and Figured China Silks,
Colored Surahs,
reduced from 40 and 50 cents.

At **EIGHTY-NINE CENTS**
Colored Round Cord Faille Francaise—
soft finish—all shades.....worth $1.15

At **NINETY-EIGHT CENTS.**
Black Faille Francaise and Armures,
Black Merveilleux, Moires, and Satin Stripes,
Peau de Soies, Brocades, and Gros Grains,
all of which are far superior to qualities usually sold at this price.

Black Silk Surahs,
Ten qualities....20 to 28 inches wide....39c. to $1 25

Cream and White Surahs,
20 inch, 59c. 24 inch, 75c.
Cream and White Indias,
$4 inch, 49c. 32 inch, 69c.

In Blanket Department

you will find Steamer and Traveling Rugs at half the prices that outfitting stores demand, together with the following specialties:

SUMMER BLANKETS.

10-4 Gray and White Angora, 59c.; value $1.00
11-4 Colored Wool California, $1.98; value 4.00
10-4 Western, 1.98; value 3.00
10-4 Hotel Super Extra Super, 2.49; value 4.00
11-4 Nine-Dollar California, 5.98; value 9.00
Infants' Embroidered Carriage 1.49; value 3.00

HORSE AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

Mamie Lap Robes, 49c.; value $1.00
Cloth Lap Robes—embroidered, $1.98; value 3.50
Horse Sheets—linen, 69c.; value 1.25
Horse Coolers—wool, 98c.; value 1.75
Sweaters—medium size, $1.25; value 2.00
Sweaters—large size, 2.98; value 5.00

STEAMER RUGS.

Plaids and Stripes. Fringed and Bound.
$1.98.....$2.49.....$3.98.....$5.69.....$6.98.....$8.69
Worth
$3.00.....$5.00.....$7.00.....$10.00.....$12.00.....$16.00

SILK AND MOHAIR PLUSH RUGS.

$3.98.....$4.98.....$6.98.....$8.98
Worth
$6.00.....$8.00.....$12.00.....$16.00

Upholstery.

At **Two Eighty-seven to Ten Dollars**

With us quantity is never barrier to purchase, the only consideration being desirability and price.....If we can quickly sell we buy.

Our latest purchases of the stock of
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
and
H. Gershel & Son
are great opportunities to buy
LADIES' AND MISSES'
WRAPS, JACKETS, AND DRESSES
At Half and Less Than Half Value,
result of ready cash for quantities.

Every garment offered, from the most popular to the finest, is new—made this season for this season's sale—made by manufacturers than whom none stand higher.....Judge not of quality and style by prices.....We cannot afford to deceive.....If prices surprise, accept our assurance that offerings in every instance are (at the very least) worth double what we ask.

OF LADIES' DRESSES ALONE
there are over a thousand to choose from—every fashionable material—Wool, Silk, and Lace—tastefully made—some trimmed with fancy Braids and Passementeries, some tailor-made, some combined with silk and velvet, and some with ribbon and lace trim.

We bought the "Oppenheim-Collins" stock at prices enabling us to sell

One-hundred-dollar Dresses	at $50
Eighty-dollar Dresses	at 40
Sixty-dollar Dresses	at 30
Forty-dollar Dresses	at 20
Thirty-dollar Dresses	at 15
Twenty-dollar Dresses	at 10
Ten-dollar Dresses	at 5

We bought the "Oppenheim-Collins" stock of
Ladies' Beaded and Lace Wraps
at prices enabling us to sell

Imported Wraps,	worth $150.00,	at $69.00
Imported Wraps,	worth 100.00,	at 49.00
Imported Wraps,	worth 70.00,	at 33.00
Imported Wraps,	worth 50.00,	at 24.00
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 35.00,	at 18.00
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 30.00,	at 15.00
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 20.00,	at 9.98
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 16.00,	at 7.98
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 14.00,	at 6.98
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 10.00,	at 4.98
Jet and Lace Wraps,	worth 6.00,	at 2.98
Beaded Silk Wraps,	worth 5.00,	at 1.98
Beaded Silk Wraps,	worth 2.00,	at .98

We bought the "Oppenheim-Collins" stock of
Plain and Appliqued Cloth Wraps,
Plain and Fancy Cloth Connemaras,
Capes, Newmarkets, and Jackets,
at prices enabling us to sell

Cloth Wraps,	worth $12 to $35,	at $6 to	$19
Newmarkets,	worth 10 to 100,	at 5 to	50
Connemaras,	worth 8 to 60,	at 4 to	30
Jackets,	worth 5 to 35,	at 2 to	18
Cloth Capes,	worth 6 to 20,	at 3 to	10

We bought the "H. Gershel & Son" stock of

Misses' Jackets

at prices enabling us to sell
Tailor-bound Corkscrews,
French Broadcloths, and Wide Wale Diagonals,
Scotch Chevrons and Tweeds, and
Fine London Stripes and Checks,
with and without
Diagonal Cut and Open Fronts,
high, puffed, and velvet sleeves,
and Satin and Surah linings—
both single and double breasted,
At $2.98 to $7.98; real value, $7.00 to $18.00.

We bought the "H. Gershel & Son" stock of
CHILDREN'S GRETCHENS
At prices enabling us to sell

At $2.98	Gretchens	worth $7.00
At 3.98	Gretchens	worth 9.00
At 4.98	Gretchens	worth 10.00
At 5.98	Gretchens	worth 13.00
At 7.98	Gretchens	worth 16.00
At 8.98	Gretchens	worth 20.00

You will also find

One and Two Piece Dresses.

Ages 2 to 10	at $2.98	worth $6 to $8.00
Ages 12 to 16	at 3.98	worth 9 to 12.00

Boys' Clothing.

This week, in addition to those
Wonderful Suits at Two Forty-nine,
we offer
the following, prices of which are one and two dollars less than elsewhere asked for the same quality:

Blue Flannel Suits—fast colors,	$2.98
All-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres,	3.98
Finest Corkscrews and Tricots,	5.98
Tricot Kilts—two pieces,	2.98
Fine Cloth Kilts—two pieces,	3.98

Exceptional Values in
Knee Pants.....49 cents and 98 cents
Percale and Outing Flannel Shirt waists.....49 cents
All-wool Flannel Blouses.....98 cents

At Forty-nine Cents,
About a Thousand Hats,
Turbans, Yales, Navy and Military Caps, Jockeys, and Tam o' Shanters; none worth less than 75 cents.

Trimmed Millinery Reduced.

New and elegant trimmed Bonnets, Toques, Turbans, and Large Hats, together with the balance of our first importation of French and English Hats and Bonnets.

AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

Those that were	are now
$25.00 and $20.00	$12 and $10
15.00 and 12.00	8 and 6
10.00 and 8.00	5 and 4

Ladies' untrimmed Seaside and Garden Hats and Children's Fancy Straws, colors and white.....29c.; worth 50c.

We will also offer

500 Surah Silk Parasols, Plain and fancy, lined and unlined, were $4 and $5, and about a thousand gold and silver mounted umbrellas at $1.98

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, Colors and Black, worth 75c., at 39c.

Ladies' Striped Hose and Misses' Fast Black Hose, regular price 25c., at 12½c.

Men's Colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 60c., at 39c.

Men's Dress Shirts, Linen bosoms, well made, at 39c.

Black Drapery Nets, La Tosca, Brussels, and Russian Stripe, Figured, and Dotted—value $1.00 and $1.25, at 79c.

Hemstitched Embroidered Skirtings, 45-inch—ten styles—were 75c. at 49c.

Men's Jap. Silk Handkerchiefs, double hemstitched—colored and white border, worth 60c. at 39c.

Gros Grain Ribbons, Black and Colored, 2½ and 3 inches wide, at 19c.

Cream Van Dyke Passementerie, 9 inches wide, were 89c. at 29c.

Silk Knot Fringe, 4½-inch Black Striped, Figured, and Colored at 49c.

Long Oxidized Slides, worth nearly double at 17c.

Oil Silk Dress Shields, Best quality, worth 15 cents at 6c.

A thousand
FINE LINEN HOMIE SCARFS
with openwork centers and knot fringe, worth 50 cents 39 cents

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

LADIES' and MISSES' Suits, Wraps, Jackets, &c.

Greatest Bargains of the Season.

IN OUR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENTS WE WILL OFFER, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 28, THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING LINES OUR STOCKS ARE CROWDED WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS, BERLIN, AND LONDON, AND PRESENT WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS TO ALL INTERESTED:

LADIES' PARIS COSTUMES.
LADIES' TRAVELING SUITS.
LADIES' TENNIS SUITS.
LADIES' CHINA SILK SUITS.
LADIES' SURAH SUITS.
LADIES' LACE SUITS.
LADIES' GINGHAM SUITS.
LADIES' SUITS IN ALL DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR MOUNTAIN AND SEASHORE WEAR.
LADIES' LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS.
LADIES' SHOWER-PROOF WRAPS.
LADIES' BANNOCKBURN TRAVELING GARMENTS, (VERY DESIRABLE FOR STEAMER USE.)
LADIES' PARIS WRAPS AT HALF VALUE.
LADIES' DUST WRAPS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF FABRICS.
LADIES' SUMMER-WEIGHT MACKINTOSHES IN NEW DESIGNS.
LADIES' IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC JERSEY WAISTS.
MISSES' CONFIRMATION DRESSES.
MISSES' SUITS FOR DRESS AND STREET WEAR.
MISSES' WHITE EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
MISSES' GINGHAM DRESSES.
MISSES' WALKING JACKETS.
MISSES' CONNEMARAS.
MISSES' COATS.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

6th Av. and 19th St.



SOFT ROLL CUTAWAY FROCK COAT,
TO BE WORN OPEN OR ON ONE BUTTON
THIS COAT IS A BECOMING GARMENT TO STOUT, MEDIUM, OR SLENDER FORMS.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL LINE OF MARTIN'S MIXED CORKSCREWS IN PLAIN EFFECTS, 10 DIFFERENT SHADES. ALSO, 70 STYLES OF SAMONI'S SILK MIXTURES, SPECIALLY SOFT FINISH, AND WARRANTED NOT TO WEAR GLOSSY.

SUITS TO ORDER, $20.00
TROUSERS " " 5.00

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A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

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AN INVENTION OF THE EVIL ONE.

WHAT A NAVAL EXPERT THINKS OF FORCED DRAUGHTS.

The remarks made by Mr. W. H. White, Chief Naval Constructor of the British Navy, in his recent paper before the Institute of Naval Architecture, have excited lively interest among the leading naval authorities in this country. The main portions of Mr. White's paper were reproduced in THE TIMES of April 20. The forthcoming volume of the Naval Intelligence Series will contain Mr. White's paper in full.

Perhaps no portion of Mr. White's paper has attracted so much attention as that dealing with forced draught, or, as Admiral Mayne of the British Navy terms it, "an invention of the evil one." Apropos of Mr. White's remarks, the following, received yesterday from Mr. Horace See, is particularly opportune. Mr. See is the designer of the engines of the fastest war ships ever produced in this country, and in one instance, the Baltimore, the fastest war ship in the world. These vessels are the Vesuvius, Yorktown, and Baltimore. From his recognized position in naval circles as the head of engineers in the United States, Mr. See's remarks may be considered as embodying the ideas of experts on this side of the water. Mr. See says:

"Mr. W. H. White, Assistant Controller of the British Navy, in a paper on 'Recent Naval Manœuvres,' presented at the last meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects, lays stress on the necessity for increased size and weight of war cruisers in order to acquire elements essential to maintain speed, to secure defense, &c. This development will involve still greater displacement and cost, but will give a ship less chance to be placed *hors de combat* either by fire of an enemy. Here we have in a nutshell the way out of the difficulty attending the high-powered machines employed to propel the modern war ship. What is wanted for the hull of the fighting ship is also demanded for the machinery. In all parts of these vessels there has been too great a tendency to squeeze a quart into a pint measure, but nowhere is this so manifest as in the engine department, where much is sacrificed for lightness, whereas, by a slight increase in the length of the vessel, endurance and freedom from breaking down could be obtained quite readily.

"The troubles with the boilers under forced draught are largely due to this cause and also to the employment of tube sheets of unnecessary thickness. The boilers should be made so as to stand the severe work thrust upon them when high speed necessitates working under forced draught. They, too, must be of such size and weight as not to be classed as "an invention of the evil one," which term Mr. White states in the paper quoted above was applied by a gallant naval officer to the forced draught. The laws which govern the perfect generation of steam must be applied to the designing of the boiler. Water spaces must be ample if perfect circulation and dry steam are desired. Tubes will not remain tight if the water spaces are small and the tube sheets too thick. The amount of water over the furnaces and combustion chambers must not be gauged too close. The absence of the latter precaution seemingly was the cause of the accident on the Barracouta.

"Forced draught is an adjunct of incalculable value. If wisely applied, or if the apparatus used in conjunction with it has been studied so as to be able to stand the severe test, the boiler will be found just as durable as the application is valuable. But the durability and safety of the boilers must not be hazarded by false ideas or in order to save a few feet in the vessel—a few additional tons in her displacement. The Calliope would have been included among the vessels wrecked at Apia if she had not been fitted with forced-draught appliances and a crew skilled in its use.

"We admire dash in the navy as well as in the army. Forced draught is what gives life to the vessel in an emergency and inspires confidence, if reliable, in her crew and enables them to do great things. Let us stick to forced draught, but at the same time use wisdom in its application."

FIRING A TENEMENT.

A VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT TO DESTROY AN OCCUPIED BUILDING.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Andrew Yager, who lives in the third story of the tenement at 210 East Eighty-eighth Street, was pacing the floor with his sleepless baby when he discovered a fire raging in the hall. Yager was so much surprised that he dropped the baby to the floor, and the child's noisy remonstrances served as an effectual fire alarm in arousing all the occupants of the building.

There are nineteen families in the tenement, comprising seventy-four persons, and a panic ensued. Ten men with water and blankets succeeded in putting out the fire, when it was discovered that the hall was filled with rags and papers thoroughly saturated with kerosene. The walls almost up to the ceiling were also wet with oil, and the stairs, doors, and sashes were carefully banked up with the inflammable rags, so that every precaution had been taken to destroy the building. Had the plan succeeded many lives would have been lost, for escape was cut off by the burning staircase.

Officers of the Police and Fire Departments have been making an effort to find the incendiary, but without success. The owner of the building is Bernard Rosenstock of 39 Nassau Street. He says the property is heavily insured, but he can give no clue to the incendiary. None of the occupants of the building carried insurance.

IN THE CATSKILL RANGE.

HOTELS, CLUBS, AND RAILROADS PREPARING FOR THE SUMMER.

HUNTER, N. Y., April 26.—Capt. Mandeville of New-York City, not having been able to comply with the terms made by the owners for the lease of the well-known Laurel House at Kaaterskill Falls, the same has been let to J. R. Palmer, proprietor of the Palmer House at Lakewood, N. J. The house will be conducted by Palmer & Collins.

Cyrus Showers, Superintendent of the Onteora Park Association, is making many improvements about the park, and has taken a contract to build an addition to the clubhouse and erect several cottages.

Roggen's Hotel at Tannersville has many applications for Summer board and people are already arriving there.

The Stony Clove and Catskill Mountain Railroad, which connects Hunter with the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at Phœnicia, has been rebalasted and fitted up for a large Summer travel and traffic.

The Winnisook Club has been incorporated by Appellate Judge A. B. Parker, Deputy Secretary of State Thomas E. Benedict, State Banking Superintendent Charles M. Preston, Deputy Attorney General Isaac H. Maynard, Superintendent of Insurance R. A. Maxwell, and others, and a new clubhouse and several cottages will be erected on the property of the club in the vicinity of Slide Mountain, the highest peak in the Catskill range.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following changes have been ordered in the Signal Corps: Second Lieut. J. P. Finley, from Boston to San Francisco, relieving Second Lieut. J. E. Maxwell, who is granted leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will take station at Fort Riley, Kansas; Second Lieut. F. W. Giles, from Galveston, Texas, to Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. Ira R. O. Cabell, Eighth Cavalry, has been detailed to duty at the Arkansas Industrial University, relieving First Lieut. E. I. Fletcher, Thirteenth Infantry, who is ordered to join his company.

Capt. H. P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, and First Lieut. S. P. Massey, Fifth Artillery, having been reported unfit for active service, have been granted indefinite leave of absence.

The orders of Lieut. Walter McLean to the New-Hampshire have been revoked, and he has been ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Washington.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

The Brooklyn Institute has an attractive programme open for this week. To-morrow evening Prof. A. K. Eaton will lecture before the Department of Chemistry on "Chromium and the Chromites," and Tuesday evening Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale will deliver a lecture before the Department of Psychology on "The Modern Science of Psychology." A meeting will be held Wednesday evening to form a Department of Mathematics, and Thursday the annual reception of the Department of Microscopy will take place.

The second concert this season of the Monday Night Chorus of Brooklyn will be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Society to-morrow evening at the Central Congregational Church, in Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue. Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, contralto, and Victor Herbert, violoncellist, will assist in the entertainment.

At the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York at 12 West Thirty-first Street to-morrow evening, a paper will be read by Dr. Henry D. Chapin. The discussion will be participated in by Drs. George B. Fowler, Joseph M. Winters, A. Callis, Walter R. Carr, and others.

The members of All Souls' Church and Society of Brooklyn will give a reception to their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, next Tuesday evening in the church building, in South Ninth Street, near Bedford Avenue.

The orders of Lieut. Walter McLean to the New-Hampshire have been revoked, and he has been ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Washington.

The Shakespeare Literary League of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will give an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow evening. Minstrel sketches and

EHRICH BROTHERS.

OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 28, the following splendid values:

LACES.

PARASOL COVERS. *Of Hand-Run Spanish Lace; former price, $6.00 each, at* . . . **$2.98**

FLOUNCES. *42-inch Chantilly Lace Flounces, former price $1.25 yard, at* . . . . . **.85**

42-inch La Tosca Flouncing, Vandyke and straight edges, former price $2.25 per yard, at **1.58**

42-inch Hand-Run Spanish and Chantilly Flouncing, former price $4.00 per yard, at . **2.50**

42-inch Gold Embroidery on Net, former prices from $9.00 to $25.00 per yd., at $5.00, $7.00, & **12.00**

DRAPERY NETS. *48-inch Chantilly Net, former price $1.75, at* **1.25**

48-inch Russian Net, former price $2.50 per yard, at **1.58**

TRIMMING LACES. *10-inch Vandyke Velasquez Lace, former price $2.80, at* . . . **1.25**

20-inch Vandyke Arabesque, former price $9.00, at **4.98**

18-inch Dentelle Guipure, former price $18.00, at **12.00**

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SILKS.

200 pieces Canton Printed Silks, in Choice Colorings, such as Foie, Ostia, Cotta, Ardoise, &c., value 75c., at . . **36c.** PER YD.

100 pieces Printed India Silks, in Exquisite Shadings, including Bogota, Tonterelle, Venetian, Lichen, &c., value $1.25, at . . **68c.**

100 pieces Colored Surah, in Palissy, Beige, Gris, Ardoise, &c., &c., value 75c. per yard, at . **48c.**

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All our Rich Imported Robes in embroidered Cashmere, reduced from $9.45; Wool Handkerchief Robes, reduced from $15, at . . **$6.25** AND **$7.45**

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JOHN H. BUCHANAN'S LESSON.

HEREAFTER HE WILL REFRAIN FROM THREATENING HIS SISTERS.

John H. Buchanan has determined to be in the future more careful in his behavior toward his sisters. Mr. Buchanan has two sisters, Deborah and Elizabeth, and up to March 1 last he had been in the habit of frequently telling them that he would do them some harm. The sisters at length came to believe that he would some time do as he threatened, and they told Police Justice Power all about it.

The Police Justice took prompt action to keep the two women from harm at the hands of their brother. He issued a warrant for the young man's arrest, and March 6 John was placed in a cell in the Tombs under $500 bail. The papers in the case were sent down to the District Attorney's office, and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay put them in one of his pigeonholes. After a while he examined them and at once decided that Buchanan was charged with nothing that could be acted on by the Grand Jury. So he put the papers back in his pigeonhole and Buchanan staid in the Tombs.

Buchanan's sisters had a talk with him in his cell and concluded that he had not meant to do them any harm after all. They became anxious that he should have his liberty, but between the Police Justice and the District Attorney's office their efforts for a time seemed likely to be fruitless.

Buchanan was brought before Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. Assistant District Attorney Grosse did not care much whether Buchanan was discharged or not, but he believed there was a technical question involved which ought to be aired in court.

"And in the meantime," said Judge O'Brien, "Buchanan will stay in jail with a prospect of staying there forever. I shall order his discharge."

Buchanan and his sisters went away very happy.

TRUFFLE-HUNTING DOGS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

How many people in this country know the flavor of a truffle? Very few, if we may trust the truffle lore of a writer who has devoted attention to this subject. English truffles, which are practically the only variety known here, and which till lately were sold in season from 3s. to 5s. a pound, have almost vanished from our markets. Some say that the trade in these curious black fungus growths has been ruined by the tax on dogs. Dogs of terriers' degree, it is true, cultivate, and reap their crops. Eight-hour laws have no charms for the farmer here or elsewhere.

CAPT. M'CALLA'S DISCIPLINE.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY ON THE SWORD INCIDENT.

CAPT. MEADE ATTEMPTS TO ENTRAP A WITNESS—SEAMEN WHO WERE "STRAITJACKETED."

It was another day of iteration and reiteration at the McCalla court-martial yesterday in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Witnesses came on and swore to things that have been heard again and again, and yet there were a few little things which relieved the dull monotony of the day. Mr. Choate was present, but he contented himself with being silently there. The oyster and he might have been partners.

The first hour and a half of the session was taken up by the reading of testimony which had been given the day before. This onerous duty having been disposed of, the court announced its decision upon the motion of Mr. Menzies to have that charge which accused Commander McCalla of having been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer stricken from the record. The court held that Mr. Menzies's objection could not be sustained, and that the charge and its one specification must stand upon the record as it was originally drawn. Mr. Choate took an exception, and the regular business of the day was begun.

John Brandon, the marine whose testimony the day before had called forth this objection on the part of the defense, was recalled to the stand, and told in full his story of the Meyer incident. He was the sentry at the cabin door, and it was he who, at the Commander's order, brought McCalla's sword. This witness said that Commander McCalla laid the bare blade upon Meyer's shoulder, and made some extremely vigorous remarks. Just what they were he was unable to say, because when he had handed the sword to McCalla he had gone back to his post, some twenty feet away.

Mr. Menzies at this point moved, on the same ground on which he had made his objection the day before, that this testimony be stricken from the record, and when the court denied his motion he gracefully took an exception.

Mr. Menzies then cross-examined the witness at considerable length, and in the course of his examination brought out the story of Lorsch, the man who had been confined in the coal bunkers. Capt. Meade, who has shown an extreme amount of pleasure in taking up the examination of witnesses where Judge Advocate Garst left off, thereupon put several questions to the witness.

"What time was it," he said, "that this man Meyer was threatened with a sword by Commander McCalla?"

"In the morning, Sir," replied the witness.

"Ah, indeed!" said the Captain; "was it before or after quarters?"

"It was after quarters."

"And, was it customary," said Capt. Meade, and the other members of the court smiled as the drift of his question became apparent, "for Commander McCalla to wear side arms at quarters?"

"It was," said the witness, and then he departed.

Michael Gallagher, Sergeant of Marines, told the story of the ironing of several men at Oran, Africa, when two white men were ironed together with a negro between them, and related other incidents when men were ironed at other places at which the Enterprise stopped. He told of men who had been lashed to the Jacob's ladder and of men who had been confined in straitjackets. In answer to Mr. Menzies, this witness said that some of the men in the ship's crew were the "toughest" men that he had ever seen on board ship, and he had served in the United States Navy for fourteen or fifteen years.

"Did you ever see," asked Capt. Meade, who was showing himself to better advantage than was the Judge Advocate, "in any of the other ships in which you have served any man put in a straitjacket?"

"No, Sir," Gallagher said; "I never saw it done except on board the Enterprise."

"Well, Sir," said Mr. Menzies, "was there any disposition on the part of Commander McCalla or any other officer on board the Enterprise to inflict cruel punishments upon the men under their command?"

Lieut. Stayton objected to this question in so far as it applied to other officers than Commander McCalla, and, a modified question then being put, the witness replied that he thought the men who had been punished had been punished properly.

Sergt. Munroe of the Marine Corps likewise had seen men ironed together, put in straitjackets, and lashed to the Jacob's ladder. He had not the faintest idea as to whether these men had been so treated as a means of punishment or simply that they might be kept for safe-keeping. Mr. Menzies asked this question in the first place, and Lieut. Stayton objected to it most strenuously. He said that a man could not be expected to testify as to what were the intentions of any of the superior officers.

"Well, a man yesterday was allowed to so testify," said Mr. Menzies, showing considerable signs of irritation.

"That is very true," said Lieut. Stayton. "Our sense of liberality to the accused has made us allow too many such questions to be answered, but we must draw the line somewhere."

"Well," said Mr. Menzies, burying his voice in the folds of his dark blue overcoat, "we are not asking any favors;" and thereupon the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

ROUGH ON THE FARMERS.

THE DUTY PUT ON SULPHURIC ACID BY THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The sympathy which the Republican tariff tinkers on the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives show for the farmers is not more thoroughly exemplified in any part of the McKinley bill than in those clauses which place a duty of one-quarter of a cent a pound on sulphuric acid. Whether the circumstance is well known or not among agriculturists, the fact remains that the acid is the most important constituent in the manufacture of fertilizers, and any action which will tend to increase the price of the acid will certainly increase that of the fertilizers. Thus the farmer is again made to suffer by his so-called friends, who also want him to pay higher prices for his dairy and kitchen utensils.

This attempt to increase the price of sulphuric acid is due entirely to a well-known combination made up of manufacturers of chemicals, who subscribed liberally to the success of the Republican protectionists in the campaign of 1888. Not that the manufacturers have reason to fear foreign competition under ordinary and natural conditions of trade, for no duty has been required heretofore for the exclusion of acid manufactured abroad, but the imposition of a duty would enable them to raise prices by agreement, and might serve to bring into the combination the one large manufacturer who is still out. The proposed duty would be equivalent to about 30 per cent.

The business of the manufacture of sulphuric acid is a very great one, and has a capitalization of millions. It has never had, within the records known to chemists, any duty placed upon its importation. One of its raw materials was taxed, it is true, but the framers of McKinley's bill has placed this, pyrites, upon the free list under certain conditions. Brimstone, from which most of the acid in this country is manufactured, was admitted free, and is still.

The most important uses of the acid are in the manufacture of fertilizers and in the refining of petroleum. It would be rather difficult to find two products which enter more into a farmer's life than the stimulus to his crops and his light. It is estimated that last year 450,000 tons of the acid were used in fertilizers, while from 75,000 to 100,000 tons were used in refining oil.

The increase in the cost of fertilizers, if full advantage of the duty should be taken by a combination controlling the domestic supply, would be about $2 a ton. It is calculated that 800,000 tons of fertilizers were used in the country in 1889. The farmer who is pushed to the utmost to make any money out of his crops even under the present conditions may be required to pay $1,600,000 a year more in order that the members of the combination may grow wealthier. The proportion in increases would be equally great in the case of petroleum. With this the conditions are perfect enough to satisfy the greatest advocates of trusts, for the Standard Oil Trust regulates the prices of oil.

M'KANE IS REVENGEFUL.

HIS VOTE AS SUPERVISOR HURTS BROOKLYN'S CHARITIES DEPARTMENT.

John Y. McKane combined with the Republican minority in the Kings County Board of Supervisors the other day and defeated a motion to empower the County Treasurer to issue bonds to the extent of $200,000 and turn the money over to the deficiency fund of the Charities Department. In doing so he placed the Charities Commissioners in a very uncomfortable position, and has in part revenged himself on the local Democratic managers for turning him out of the party.

As things exist just now the Charities Commissioners are heavily in debt and must have money at once. The deficiency for which they had the Legislature pass the bill authorizing the issue of these $200,000 worth of bonds has been running along for over six years, and really amounts to $230,000. The appropriation for the present year is already gone, although the new fiscal year does not begin until July. The Commissioners have bills for provisions amounting to over $60,000 which they cannot pay until they get that fund of $200,000.

But there is a more serious feature to the affair in the existence of a law which makes it an indictable offense for these Commissioners to contract bills for the payment of which there are no available funds. This is worrying these officials more than anything else, and yet they have to supply funds and fuel for the inmates of the various institutions under their control. "I don't see what we are to do," said Commissioner Nolan yesterday. "All of our money for provisions is used up, and we have a lot of bills to pay, and we can't pay them. I suppose that now we might be indicted if any one chose to attack us."

NO EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR THE FARMER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Some city man has discovered that in Turkey in the Summer time men work from sunrise to sunset. If he should go out on a farm in this country and stay there for a while he might add the information that the farmers of this country do just the same as the farmers of Turkey in the matter of working hours, and for the same reason, because they have limited time in which to plant, cultivate, and reap their crops. Eight-hour laws have no charms for the farmer here or elsewhere.

BALLOT REFORM IN OREGON.

From the Portland Oregonian, April 16.

After long labor the Executive Committee of the Ballot-Reform League has finished the draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, designed to introduce and carry out in our State what is known as the Australian elective system. In order that the measure may obtain consideration, the bill is submitted to the people

GOVERNMENT BY BRIBERY

THE DOMINION OF CANADA RULED BY CORRUPTION.

UNIQUITOUS CANADIAN PACIFIC SCHEMES —BIG LAND FRAUDS AND EXCLUSIVE COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

III.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 25.—We have seen that $66,000,000 in cash and lands has been voted to subsidized railways since 1883. This was independent of nearly $4,000,000 granted to the Canadian Pacific's "short line" through Maine, of the $3,000,000 to go to a rival of the "short line," which the Government is to build across New-Brunswick; $2,500,000 for the line now building in Cape Breton, $2,500,000 for the duplicate line between Pictou and Amherst, $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 for the road along the Annapolis River, and $3,000,000 in aid of the Chignecto Marine Transport Company's ship railway. Adding these items we have $82,000,000 appropriated in this way in the last seven years. Large as these figures are we must add to them the cost of the Intercolonial Railway, $45,000,000; loans, amounting to gifts, to the Grand Trunk, (from the Dominion only,) $17,000,000, and subsidies in money, railways, and lands to the Canadian Pacific, $108,000,000. Here we have a total of Government money expended on railways—exclusive of everything in the shape of bonuses or expenditure by the Provincial Governments or municipalities—amounting to $252,000,000, and the whole of this, save the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial share, has been provided in the last ten years, and much of the balance since 1883. Considering that politicians and their friends are mixed up with nearly the whole of this expenditure; that very much of it is brought to bear upon electors to aid the party in power, and that the Intercolonial Railway alone expends $3,280,000 a year mainly in the constituencies which it traverses, the opportunities for corrupting the electorate will be seen to be infinite.

Numerous instances in which the handling of railway schemes was turned to the profit of members of the Dominion Government and members of the House of Commons and Senate, in this connection, might be cited. A few examples of the methods adopted by public men in dealing with the railways which they subsidize may be given. The Dominion Government has large transactions and contracts and many disputes with the Canadian Pacific Railway over points connected with the selection of lands, railway crossings, leases, subsidies, and various other matters requiring nice judgment and involving large sums, even millions. At this moment a suit involving $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, brought by the company against the Government is in progress, and in an important dispute between the city of Toronto and the railway company, in which a large portion of the city's water front is in issue, the Dominion Government is the arbiter. Imagine, under such circumstances, a Director and former solicitor of the company being a member of the Government! And yet such is the fact. He has been recently appointed by the Government to go on a commercial mission to the Australian colonies, but it is believed that the Canadian Pacific Company's schemes are the most important features of the mission. Not less discreditable was the conduct of a member of the Government, recently deceased, who was well known to have been an agent, in fact if not in name, of the Canadian Pacific. While a member of the Government he secured for the company whatever bonuses it needed, and as last sold to the company a railway in which he was financially interested to a large amount, relieving himself—profitably, it is believed—of a serious financial responsibility. Another member of the Government has been interested in more than one of the bonused railways, while relatives and immediate friends are found attached to these subsidized schemes in a variety of ways.

A former member of the Government, now in England in an official capacity, was the chosen agent for putting through the Canadian Parliament those Government bills in aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, calling for public money to the extent of $30,000,000 and $15,000,000 at a time. There was no proposition too monstrous for his supreme audacity. Representing the Government in England, both as Minister and High Commissioner, he constituted himself an agent of the company, and when the company needed to float a thirty-million loan the representative of the Canadian Government, passing by the company's financial agents in London, went straight to the Canadian Government's agents, the Baring Brothers, and undertook to manage the job, saving the company several millions. It is scarcely necessary to say the company was not ungrateful. It is reasonable to suppose its influence was exerted to procure him his baronetcy. In addition to honors, and it is said to have been very fortunate in stock speculations. A comparatively poor man a few years ago, he is now reputed a millionaire. Another member of the Canadian Cabinet, whose friends have had to do with Government railways in the past has also acquired wealth, nobody knows how. Times have been equally rosy with politicians not of the Cabinet but supporting the Government. Take an example: A member of Parliament was supposed to find it difficult to balance an extensive private business. He succeeded in getting elected to Parliament. He at once applied for a bonus for a railway at his own door and running from a sawmill at his home to another sawmill of his forty miles away. He organized a company, and got most of the stock, and received his bonus of over $200,000.

The Dominion subsidy was used as a lever to pry a subsidy out of the Provincial Government, and it succeeded, another $100,000 being added from this quarter. With these assets in the form of bonds and stock in order for the member of Parliament to sail away to England, where $10,000 per mile of bonds were sold and some $300,000 or more added to the treasury. The road was not needed; there was no traffic; the bonus offered to the bondholders in the shape of several years' interest deposited in advance, has been exhausted, and there are no surplus earnings; and now it is the bondholders' turn to lie awake o' nights, while the promoter lives at ease and sleeps comfortably, and the world goes well with him. There are a locomotive and a half dozen cars on the line the way, and if were closed up to-morrow it would never be missed. This is but a sample of what has been and is still going on. There are any number of Senators and M. P.'s and ex-M. P.'s and prospective M. P.'s and M. L. A.'s interested in the land schemes not merely for political but financial reasons, and it may be repeated that many of the schemes, so far as the public is concerned, are worthless swindles, corrupt jobs, conceived and promoted without the slightest reference to the public good. Dates, amounts, names, the mode of operating, and the fullest particulars can be given in a score of cases already existing, while the evil odor from others now in course of building will speak for itself within the next year or two. The entire system of railway subsidies—the development of the past seven years—is, next to the protective system, the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated on any people, and its sole intent is to perpetuate the power of a political party whose head was the hero of the Pacific Railway scandal of 1872.

OTHER SOURCES OF CORRUPTION.

Some might suppose that the means of corruption by the Government have been exhausted in this recital. Far from it. The Dominion Government is the owner of the entire Northwest Territories, and of a large share of the lands of British Columbia as well. The area of this domain is measured by the hundred millions of acres. It owned a few years ago all the ranch lands, all sheep farm lands, all oil lands, mineral lands, agricultural lands, timber lands, wood lots, water powers, fishing rights, and possible town sites in a country capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000, save so much as was purchased by the 100,000 people who have settled in these territories and the limited areas reserved for Indians. In the last eight or ten years it has parted with a great deal of this property, greatly to the pecuniary benefit of many politicians. Here was a vast field for speculators and Government favorites. Politicians had free access to the special surveys, unpublished reports, and other data in the Department of the Interior, and made good use of them. In cases they secured from the Government timber berths in a country where timber was exceedingly scarce and costly, at a price not representing one-tenth of what the Ontario Government received in a province where the finest timber is abundant. Fortunes have been made in this way to an extent to create a public scandal. One member of Parliament profited by a timber berth transaction to the extent of $40,000 to $50,000. He has been a consistent supporter of the Government ever since, and his consistency and zeal for trafficking in public property is about to be rewarded by the Government appointing him to the Senate and making him a life legislator. The matter was fully ventilated in the press because of the complaint of a man, a citizen of the United States, who claimed to have been victimized in the transaction. He came over to the Parliament last session when a member of that body was shown to have been the person whose "influence" enabled some friends of his to make a fortune out of the handling of a Government timber berth in a few months. The ranchers are probably paying for their lands all they are worth, leaving little chance for favoritism there, save where the Government officials wink at the failure of lessees to comply with the law in regard to the number of cattle which must be put on the lands within a given time. There is, however, an open door for corruption in connection with the selection of coal lands and other properties. The Government, through its members, can be influenced to delay or expedite action on petitions for certain lands, and the favorites of the Minister of the Interior have a chance to get in their work here.

COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

Perhaps one of the largest delusions carefully fostered and promoted by the Government was the organization of colonization companies in 1882-3-4. These were joint stock companies for securing settlers for the Government lands in the Northwest. Ministers and their friends never tired of picturing the magnificent future of the Northwest. Ministers predicted in public that a million people would settle there in five or six years. The sales of these lands were to pay off in a few years the debt incurred in building the Canadian Pacific Railway and even the swollen national debt. The Northwest was to be Canada's El Dorado. The lands were placed at reasonable figures, and people were encouraged to associate themselves, join their capital, and buy these lands, which they would under obligations to cultivate to a certain extent within a fixed time. A rush to secure a grant ensued. The people went wild over the alluring prospect. Every member of Parliament was into one, two, three, or four colonizing schemes, calling for hundreds of thousands of acres. From Lake Nipissing to Niagara associations were organized, and the word everywhere was "Northwestward, Ho!" Tens of millions of acres of Northwest lands were applied for in blocks of 50,000 to 200,000 acres each, and the Government, in its eagerness to encourage the craze, which was raising a million dollars or more into a fury for many, even went to the extent of allotting to these colonization companies whole districts already held by Northwest pioneers with their lands and crops and homesteads, in a measure justifying the Northwest rebellion, which cost Canada hundreds of lives and nearly $8,000,000 in cash. So wild was the excitement over these Northwest land schemes that in Toronto people fought with each other and smashed the windows of a land broker's office, and poured in through the opening thus made in their maddened rush to sign the stock book of one of these companies. So fearful were they of being deprived of the opportunity of sharing in this Northwest bonanza! It is a strange commentary on the proceedings of those days that quite recently a meeting was held in Toronto to wind up this same company—the Temperance Colonization Company, holding lands in the heart of the Northwest, far distant from any railway, and whose history has been one of disappointment and disaster. This, indeed, has been the result of the operations of nearly all, if not the whole, of the scores of companies that the Government stimulated almost to frenzy in 1882-3. Some never made any deposit; some never went to allotment; some deposited and withdrew in time; while some, the most foolish of all, went ahead and risked their people's money in attempting to sell lands and colonize a country where the Government were giving away free tens of millions of acres of lands, thus cutting the throats of the companies they had been instrumental in forming, and those money they had actually appropriated. There is necessity for all these companies now; but they served their purpose nevertheless. The land craze on the eve of a general election helped to keep up the Government's reputation for "bringing prosperity" to the country; it secured additional friends and opponents of Government in schemes for money making; it reduced the opposition to the Government at a critical time; it was, in short, a well-laid plan for helping the Government to retain the reins of power for another five years. A South Sea bubble on a small scale, it burst when the time came and it had outlived its usefulness, and there are thousands of people in Canada to-day who look back with disgust on the infatuation which, they now perceive, was sedulously encouraged for ulterior ends. If the people were confiding and foolish, their rulers were sly and cunning.

It would be well if slyness and cunning alone were chargeable to those who have been the supposed guardians of Canadian interests in the Northwest, but the swindles perpetrated on helpless Indians, the policy which rewarded political bummers with appointments as Indian agents, the locking up of tens of millions of acres of timber lands, the granting to colonization companies, the more recent wholesale appropriation of public lands by speculative railway companies, the bestowal of valuable properties for a song on political favorites—all these various kinds of maltreatment of a confiding people, kindled into a flame by its owner, the Government of the Dominion, sufficiently account for the collapse of settlement in the Canadian Northwest. Where there should be a million people there is scarcely a tenth of that number, but the Tory Government continues in power. Millions of dollars are squandered in wildcat railway schemes—but the Government manages to hold on. The Dominion from end to end is honeycombed with Governmental corruption, bribery, and trickery, but the Government still rules. It might seem as if this system of debauching the people by means of their own money had nearly come to an end in the Dominion, but it is barely possible that below this deep there are lower depths and that the leviathan of corruption has not yet exhausted his resources. It may be possible, but it can hardly be probable, that a people so shorn, so defrauded, so shamelessly victimized, will not have the intelligence to perceive and the manliness to resent methods of government which are an insult to their understanding, and which must, when known, provoke to the core a deep and profound indignation and lasting resentment. It is doubtful if there is another people in the world who have been so hoodwinked, whose generous confidence has been so outrageously abused.

A CANADIAN.

TWO KINDS OF MORMONS

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH AND THE POLYGAMISTS.

JOSEPH SMITH, FATHER AND SON, AND THEIR LIFE WORK—HOW YOUNG JOSEPH BECAME A PROPHET.

I.

LAMONI, Iowa, April 24.—Joseph Smith, son of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, is to-day the spiritual and temporal leader of 20,000 people who accept the Bible and the Book of Mormon as their guides in all matters of religion, who repudiate Brigham Young and his successors in the Utah branch, have established and yet maintain missions in the Salt Lake Valley for the purpose of warning the Brighamites from the crime and folly of polygamy, and who have been declared by an Ohio court to be the legal successors to the original Mormon Church of Palmyra, Kirtland, and Nauvoo.

When in 1880 this so-called Iowa branch of Mormonism was making a legal fight for the old temple at Kirtland, upon which the elder Joseph had staked so much, and in which he had claimed to hold converse with Moses, Elias, and the Most High, it was officially declared by Judge L. S. Sherman of Lake County "that the plaintiff, the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is the true and lawful continuation of and successor to the said original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, organized in 1830, and is entitled in law to all its rights and property."

When the younger Joseph and his followers, half a dozen years ago, made a pilgrimage back to Kirtland to hold an annual conference in the old temple they had purchased and refitted, a spasm of horror ran through staid Ohio over the prospect of a few hundred Mormons, with a dozen wives each, descending upon Lake County to preach and practice their peculiar doctrines, and the lack of knowledge there as to the existence, teachings, and moral conduct of this most exemplary branch of the Mormon Church is general throughout the land to-day, where seven men out of ten know absolutely nothing of this son of the Prophet Joseph and the results that have come from his teachings and work.

The statistical report of the reorganized Church gives, for 1883, a total membership of 20,678, and for 1889, 22,163; a gain of 1,485. This report was made at the April session of 1889, and the leaders of the Church now state that from the reports already received from their various fields of labor this figure will by April, 1890, touch close on 25,000. These figures cover actual enrolled communicants over eight years of age, and do not include many, possibly hundreds, who affiliate with the Church but are not enrolled, remaining upon these figures when furnishing them, President Smith said to the writer: "Were all these incorporated I would feel safe in saying that we would number over thirty thousand, and put in our children and the number would be still larger. We added 3,743, 1,743 of these additions were upon certificates of standing or membership, mainly before my father's death in 1844."

The term "reorganized," as here used, signifies that the Church is a reorganization of the elements of which the parent Church was composed, with the addition of Joseph Smith, upon the basis of faith, church government, and doctrine then embodied in the published and authentic documents of the Church. The original Church was organized in 1830, as the result of a "call of the Spirit of Christ," but as there was already existing a denomination under that name the words "Jesus" and "Latter Day Saints" were introduced by resolution and vote to secure recognition and protection under the law of the land. By 1844, when the founder of the new faith and his brother were murdered in Carthage Jail, the humble membership of six had been swelled to a figure somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000, as estimated by Smith and others. This number had been converted and baptized into the new faith under the missionary efforts of the elders upon a confession of belief in "plain truths," and a recurring question to every sort, and no hint of disloyalty to the United States. There were, according to the best information that can now be obtained, at Nauvoo and in Hancock County, Ill., in the zenith of the Prophet's power, some 25,000 of the Church membership.

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When Smith had fallen a victim to the rage of his enemies, and the claims of Rigdon, Strang, Bishop, and others to the prophetic succession had been pushed aside by the strong and ruthless hand of Brigham Young, the great hegira to the wilderness of Salt Lake occurred. It is usually supposed that the mass of believers in Mormonism, as that faith then prevailed, went with Brigham to the West. This is a mistake. The statistics of Utah show that in 1850, the first census year after the settlement of the Mormons there, there was a population of a little over 11,380: in 1860, 40,273; in 1870, 86,786, and in 1880, 143,963. From statistics furnished by the Mormons in Utah to the public last year there were 9 apostles, 75 patriarchs, 3,719 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2,065 priests, 2,287 teachers, 11,610 deacons, and 27,000 families other than officers $1,889, equal to a total of 113,754.

These figures are given to emphasize the fact that the missionary work of the Church during the prophet's lifetime, without polygamy, resulted in an addition to the Church of from 150,000 to 200,000 in the space of four-teen years, or from April 6, 1830, to June 27, 1844; and that after forty-five years from Smith's death, or from June 27, 1844 to 1889, there are not 150,000 in the Utah Church, notwithstanding the additions of plural marriage, proselyting, and natural increase.

The fact is that many hundreds, and perhaps thousands, who would not and did not accept the rule of Young and the dogma of polygamy. The prophet's surviving brother, William Smith; his sisters, Sophronia McClary, Catherine Salisbury, and Lucy Millikin, with their families; the wife, Emma, and her family, were all among those who refused credence to Young. The greater number of these who were at Nauvoo, in other sections of Illinois, and in other States of the Union, became as shepherdless sheep when their leader was killed, and scattered away from the settlements they had made and erected new homes where they could, many taking part in the associations and church divisions above referred to, but many more quietly settling down to take care of themselves and await the development of events. One by one the various associations failed; William Smith at Covington, Ky., and Palestine, Ill.; Sidney Rigdon at Pittsburg, Penn., and the Cumberland Valley; Lyman Wight in Texas; Ambrose Cutler in Iowa; James J. Strang at Voree, Wis., and on the Beaver Islands in Lake Michigan. The thousands who had followed them were left headless and scattered, as at first. In 1851 a few were settled in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, all of them members of the Church on the death of Smith, set themselves lovingly and resolutely to the task of gathering these separated fragments together, basing their appeal upon the right of membership and the laws given to the Church through the administration of Joseph Smith, which were to be found in the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

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Joseph Smith, the Presiding Elder in name and the spiritual and temporal leader in fact, as he had a right to be in succession to his father, in which compensation has followed close upon trial in many ways. He has never been self-seeking, and his present labor has been laid upon him at the behest of the Church and not because of his own ambition. Men generally give him credit for sincerity, and he certainly holds the confidence and affection of his Church.

He was born at Kirtland, Ohio, in November, 1832, at a time when the Church was in its youth and just learning what germs of corruption and evil had been planted within it. He has a dim recollection of the exciting scenes amid which his boyhood was passed, and can relate many incidents that made a lasting impression upon his mind. He remembers a visit, in company with his mother, to the Missouri fall, into which his father had been cast, "the removal to Illinois," to quote his own language, "the cessation on the 10th, the return of my father from captivity, and the subsequent arrival at Commerce. With these early scenes can recall a pleasant sojourn among at Commerce, subsequently Nauvoo, my native city, as my mother's dispositions, and elder but active administration. I aided to some for those years the duties of the average, healthful life in any country, except down with the fever and ague. I have a fair recollection of the Mansion House, the home of the Prophet, the temple, the printing office, the Nauvoo House, the Seventies' Hall, and the beautiful location on the bluff. I have a faint recollection of the death of my father and Uncle Hyrum, I was blessed by the first in the presence of quite a number of the prominent Elders in the Church, this blessing being confirmed just prior to the tragedy at Carthage."

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"It was then understood among the Saints that young Joseph was to succeed his father, and that right justly belonged to him. Joseph the Prophet, had bestowed that right upon him by ordination, but he was too young at the time to fill the office and discharge its solemn duties. Some one must fill the place until he had grown to more mature age. I heard Mother Smith, the mother of Joseph the Prophet, plead with Brigham Young, with tears, not to rob young Joseph of his birthright, which his father, the Prophet, bestowed upon him previous to his death. That young Joseph was to succeed his father as the leader of the Church, and it was his right in the line of the priesthood. 'I know it,' replied Brigham; 'don't worry or take any trouble, Mother Smith; by no means you are only laying the building stone for some one's child. It is known that he is the rightful successor of his father, the enemy of the priesthood will seek his life. He is too young at present to lead the people now, but when he arrives at mature age he shall have his place; no one shall for him of it.' When the time came, according to his own words, for Joseph to receive his own, Joseph declined, pleading that he was a lad, and as an excuse, that Joseph had not the true spirit; that his mother had married a Gentile lawyer, and had infused the Gentile spirit into him: that Joseph loved the doctrines of his father's house. Brigham closed the door and barred him from preaching in the Tabernacle, and raised a storm of persecution against him."

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JOSEPH MEETS THE SAINTS.

The question of his definite connection with the Church was not settled until 1859, when he became satisfied that in that direction lay his duty. There came, he declares, a spiritual manifestation similar to the one heretofore described, in which he was told:

"The Saints reorganizing at Zarahemla [in Wisconsin] and other places is the only organized portion of the Church accepted by Me. I have given them My Spirit, and will continue to do so while they remain humble and faithful."

A correspondence was opened with the leaders of the Church, and Joseph and his mother were invited to meet with the Reorganized Conference, to be held at Amboy, Lee County, Iowa, in April, 1860, stern old Elder Marks adding to the invitation these determined words:

"We have had enough of man-made prophets, and we do not want any more of that sort. If God has called you, we want to know it. If He has, the Church is ready to sustain you; if not, we want nothing to do with you."

The mother and son left Nauvoo on April 4, in the face of one of the fiercest tempests that had blown that spring. "My mother," declares Joseph, "was the characteristic remark that thus it had been all through her life; that whenever she set out to do anything for the Gospel's sake the Old Boy seemed to be in the elements trying to prevent." The Saints assembled at Amboy received the Prophet's son with open arms, and there was little question of his being chosen to the headship if he was willing to accept it. If we may accept the testimony of the *Saints' Herald*, then, as now, the organ of the Reorganized Church, a scene of some excitement followed the first appearance of Joseph and his mother, recalling vividly the events of Kirtland and Nauvoo of a third of a century before.

"On the evening before the commencement of the late conference," says the *Herald*, "a prayer meeting was held at the house of Brother Stephen J. Hass, in the vicinity of Amboy. After the meeting had commenced and the Spirit had rested copiously upon the Saints, Brother Joseph and his mother came into the meeting. They were welcomed by the Saints assembled, rising to their feet. That event was exceedingly solemn and impressive. Nearly all that were there shed tears of joy. The gifts of the Spirit were poured out on that occasion in an evident degree. The gifts of prophecy, tongues, and interpretation of tongues were given to many in mighty power, witnessing the reality of Joseph's calling as a prophet of the Lord, and the great work which the Lord will perform through him. The Saints generally, and perhaps we may say universally, received the witness of the Holy Spirit that Joseph was chosen of God to be the successor of his father."

On the day following, Joseph was formally presented to the conference, and made an address. It was not long, but comprises one of the most interesting documents of modern Mormonism. Its touchings upon the doctrine of polygamy, he said:

"There is but one principle taught by the leaders of any faction at this people that I hold in utter abhorrence. That is a principle taught by Brigham Young and those believing in him. I have been told that my father taught such doctrine. I have never believed it and can never believe it. If such things were done, then I believe they were never done by Divine authority. I believe my father was a good man, and a good man never could have promulgated such doctrine."

Upon the conclusion of his address it was forcibly moved and unanimously carried that he should be received as a prophet and the successor of his father in the Church. He was then ordained as President of the High Priesthood, and entered almost immediately upon what has since been his life work.

II.

When Joseph, the son of the Prophet, had thus become the head of the Reorganized Church, it was thought by many that as successor should be made to rebuke Nauvoo, and the President retained his home there until 1866, in the hope that this desire might be carried into effect. But the opposition to Mormonism then twenty years before had put Joseph and Hyrum to death, that laid siege to Nauvoo and drove its inhabitants west and north and south, was still in force in Hancock County, as the leaders of this small branch of the Church soon discovered to their cost. Carthage, in whose jail the Prophet and his brother had been shot, called an excited mass meeting, in which resolutions were passed declaring that "we earnestly protest against the return of the Mormons to Nauvoo; that they will not be allowed by the people of Hancock County to return and make such settlement." Other gatherings that spoke with like significant import were held in other places; while in one meeting at Nauvoo a resolution was added recommending "Joseph Smith to go to other parts to preach, pray, and practice his religion." But Joseph continued his ministrations, preaching in Illinois and Iowa; and building slowly and surely, until it was ready the conference in 1865 required him to remove to Plano, Ill., to take active charge of the *Herald*, the organ of the Church. He went willingly. "I therefore made the necessary preparation, resigned my office of Justice of the Peace and also School Director, of which I had held for seven and a half years, and in January, 1866, removed to Plano. I entered upon the duties of editor and manager of the *Herald* without previous experience, remained in the editorial discharge of the duties of the office until June, 1872, when the Board of Publication took possession of the business affairs." He has remained in the associate editorship until the present time, in connection with W. W. Blair. The *Herald* is the recognized organ of the Church, and each week presents a faithful record of the work in the various fields, and the subsequent removal of the Church headquarters to Lamoni, Iowa, the purchase of the old temple at Kirtland, and the mission efforts for the conversion of the Mormons of Salt Lake, are among the marked features of the recent history of the Reorganized Church, one feature of which alone will be touched upon here.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WRATH.

Brigham Young and the leaders of the Utah Church had no encouraging words for the sister church to the east. The great Mormon "Lion of the Lord" arose in his place in the Bowery, and thundered against Joseph and his claims with all the power of his venomant nature and huge lungs: "As to the subject of the Prophet Joseph (what shall I call it) or Josephism; you have heard of that young Josephism; you have heard of that young Josephism and of the devil!" But despite this declaration the East sent its missionaries to the West, and the work was begun under Brigham's very eyes. In the Summer of 1863 Edmund C. Briggs and Alexander McCord were sent as the first missionaries to Utah, the last named having been a member of the famous Mormon battalion and a veteran of the Mexican war, who served until honorably discharged. Briggs was a young man of unusual address and power. Neither had ever had any connection with the teaching or practice of polygamy.

These men were met by the open and active hostility of Young, who refused to allow them to speak in any building or upon any grounds in the territory over which he had control. They laid their case before the Acting Governor and Gen. P. E. Connor, and by them got assurances of protection if needed. They persevered and found some who were not only disposed to hear, but who had become tired of Young and awake to the conviction that plural marriage was a heresy and productive of great evil and wrong. Elder John Taylor opened his house, wherein the missionaries rested and preached anti-polygamy Mormonism to such as would hear. The conference records of 1864 of the Reorganized Church contain this entry illustrative of the Western work:

"We have six (Western) branches of the Church, with 87 members. These branches are the branch, Cornelius Bagnall; San Francisco, T. J. Andrews; Folsom, Jeremiah Thomas; Dry Creek, Thomas Phillips; Watsonville, George Adams.

"July 6, 1864, Elder Briggs left Utah with the Reorganized Church, for on that day was held the first General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in the Rocky Mountains. Joseph Smith, in his address, referred to the prophecy of that which shall more abundantly appear when Israel of the Mountains are redeemed and Latter-Day Israel in every land shall have one heart and one mind. He urged, as should now have had three or four times the number of places open."

Those who were under Brigham's iron rule twenty-five years ago knew better than the missionaries how hard and heavy it could become, and what quiet but relentless persecutions and punishments would be meted out to those who had fallen under the displeasure of the Church.

From that day until the present the Reorganized Church has maintained its missions at Salt Lake. Active ministers there have been a few in number but strong in purpose, and among them may be mentioned J. W. Gillen, E. C. Brand, Alexander H. and David Smith, younger brothers of Joseph; Z. H. Gurley

EASTERN YACHTING NEWS

THE CUTTER WAYWARD TO RACE THE VOLUNTEER.

THE EASTERN YACHT CLUB WILL HAVE THE SEAWANHAKA BOATS FOR COMPANY ON ITS ANNUAL CRUISE.

BOSTON, April 26.—This city is noted for the number of small yacht clubs which live and thrive in its vicinity. While there is but one club, the Eastern, which opens its races to the largest yachts, there are three or four first-class organizations which devote most of their energy to building up a fleet of boats of thirty feet and under. In these smaller yachts most of the racing work is done by the owner and his friends, and, as a result, a vigorous class of well-trained amateur sailors has been brought into existence.

The Eastern Yacht Club has mapped out this year a more interesting programme than usual. The clubhouse at Marblehead Neck will open May 29, and from that time till the close of the season there will be a distinctively yachting headquarters for the owners of big boats. In the Winter the Eastern has no headquarters, and what yachting talk there is can be enjoyed at the Somerset, Algonquin, and one or two other social clubs of this city. But during the Summer months Marblehead is recognized as the Eastern yachting centre, and many a race is made up over a comfortable table d'hôte at the leading clubhouse.

A committee of this club has been considering the question of a Winter quarters in the city, but found so little interest in such an establishment among the members that the project has been given up.

The clubhouse at Marblehead Neck is quite an establishment, requiring some nineteen servants. In spite of the charges, the clubhouse is not permanently at a loss, and draws about $5,000 a year out of the treasury of the club. To establish a Winter quarters in Boston would entail an additional deficit of a similar amount. There are so many social clubs running that the proposed quarters would have to be managed on a similar scale to attract the members, and this would mean an outlay which would cripple the club in its funds available for regattas. So the club will worry along without any Winter quarters, and the Winter meetings will be held at the Parker House as heretofore.

Another project which has been under advisement, and which has also been given up, is that of a landing float in this city. While the headquarters of the Eastern Yacht Club are at Marblehead, most of the yacht owners live in Boston, so it would be convenient to have a float from which they could embark for a sail to Marblehead or elsewhere. Last year they had McGrady's landing on Atlantic Avenue, but this has been taken by the Massachusetts Yacht Club. A committee has been scouring the water front in the interest of the Eastern Yacht Club, but it was absolutely unable to find a single place that could be leased, so the Eastern will have to get along without a Boston float this Summer or depend upon the landings of the other clubs.

Regattas thus far arranged are the annual race July 10 and a special regatta Sept. 10. The annual regatta is put on this date to fit in, if possible, with the cruise of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. On July 12 the Eastern fleet will start on its cruise to the eastward, and will doubtless be accompanied, as last year, by the Seawanhaka fleet.

The accession of the Sea Fox and Mayflower to the Eastern fleet will insure the starting of the same three schooners that competed in the annual race last year, when the Merlin made such a promising beginning by finishing, but not be "in it," as she is not to be in commission, but her place may be taken by the Gitana. The Volunteer, Puritan, and Wayward would make a sort of an English race of mixed classes of sloops. The new forty-five and forty footers will up their classes well. It has been decided to have only two classes of schooners, one over seventy-five feet and all under seventy-five feet water line. The seventy-five-foot keel schooner Cenone, sailed by Capt. Nat Watson of the Papoose, will try to give time to the sixty-five-foot centreboard schooner Stiletto.

It has been decided to restrict the Fall regatta to the forty-six-foot and the forty-foot classes of sloops. Secretary Eaton of the Regatta Committee has laid out two triangular courses which will give windward work in any wind. Both are equilateral triangles, one being twenty-four and the other thirty-six miles in length. The smaller triangle has Marblehead Rock and the whistling buoy off the Graves as apexes, the easterly mark being an anchored raft. This course is eight miles on a leg, and with the start at Marblehead Rock a sixteen-mile windward and leeward course can be made by sending the boats to the south on the southeast mark, as the wind serves.

Half-way Rock is the starting point and the bell-boat off Harding's Ledge the southerly apex of the larger triangle, the easterly mark being an anchored raft near the Graves. On this course a triangle of thirty-six miles or a windward and leeward course of twenty-four miles can be obtained. The longer course will be used in the annual regatta and probably the shorter one in the Fall race. Both courses are open-sea courses, practically devoid of tides, and well outside of all rocks and shoals.

Capt. Charles Barr and his Scotch crew are hard at work getting the Minerva ready for her trip to New-York. Mr. Carroll was here this week. He has bought the services of the crew with the boat, so there will be no complaint on the score of handling this year. The Indiana boys were pleased to hear this, as they have no wish to have the Gossoon win by the poor handling of their chief rival.

Mr. Carroll intends to dock the Minerva at Lawley's, so the "talent" will have an opportunity to feast their eyes on her shapely curves. Last Spring the Minerva was hauled out at Salem to have some lead cut off, but so little was thought of her chances that few yachtsmen took the trouble to run down to see her.

Speaking of the Minerva recalls Mr. Tweed's reason for selling her. It appears that he was so bothered by requests to race his yacht this Summer that he expected he should have no peace of mind if he adhered to his determination to use his boat simply for family cruising. So he lent a willing ear to the appeals of Mr. Carroll, who wanted a boat that would "beat his brother's," the Gorilla. It is said that Mr. Tweed next time will get a boat so slow that no one will have the heart to ask him to race.

William Lawley's forty-five-foot cutter Saladin took her trial trip last Sunday, running down to Marblehead and back. On her way down she passed the Elf coming up. There was quite a breeze and a good-sized sea on, and as the Saladin's new rigging was stretching a bit Mr. Fowle decided to run into Marblehead and brace things up, so he did not "horse out" to the Lawley cutter.

It was reported that the Saladin appeared overspared, but such was not the case. She had on the Saracen's mainsail, and stood up better than that yacht would have done. Of course no idea of her speed could be obtained, as she was sailing alone, but she was quick in stays and handled herself well.

Lawley has launched C. H. W. Foster's forty-footer, the Ventura. She trims well. Her spars and equipment will be put in at once. The mast of the sixty-footer Wayward is stepped. William Amory's thirty-footer, the Camilla, and Gordon Dexter's thirty-footer, the Hawk, are ready for launching and rigging. The Saracen sailed around from Dorchester to Lawley's last Sunday, but will not go into commission for two weeks yet.

YACHTS THAT ARE BUILDING.

WHAT THE NEW FORTY-FOOTER LOOKS LIKE—THE TITANIA IS READY.

There are now building near this city two racing yachts intended to be New-York boats, instead of only one, as was the case ten days ago. These are the forty-footer building at City Island, from Mr. Burgess's design, and the fifty-three-footer building on the Bronx River, from a design by the owner, Henry D. Tiffany. The addition of the Morgan boat makes things a little livelier. It was a rather sudden discovery made last week by a TIMES reporter, who saw the keel of a new yacht at Piepgras's yard, this being the first order placed with Piepgras this year, but it was a joyful occasion, and every development of the new craft will be watched with interest.

The forty will be built very rapidly, for Piepgras has no designs on her is not progressing as rapidly as was hoped, and consequently the Venture will not be launched as early as Mr. Tiffany had planned. It will be at least a month before she is ready for the water. She is altogether a queer-looking craft, a decided departure in the way of design, and her performances alongside the Clara will be interesting. It is understood that the yacht is building for a sale, and that if successful Mr. Tiffany will be open to orders from any yachtsman who may desire a boat of her characteristics.

C. O. Iselin's famous seventy, the Titania, has been fitted out, and is ready for a season's sport. She is out for anything that comes in her way, and will be raced this year for all there is in her. Her new sailing master, Capt. Edward Cooley, said last week that the yacht is in excellent trim and will be every bit as fast as she was last season.

"What do you think of the Katrina's chances this year?" he was asked.

"The alterations in the Katrina have not hurt her," he replied, "and you can believe we have no easy task before us to beat her. It is not a good thing to be overconfident, and I assure you I am not troubled that way just at present. I believe we will have extremely exciting races, but I naturally think also that the Titania will be seen several times during every day."

The Titania came off the ways at City Island on Wednesday with everything about below her water line on the hull and on the ground most of the time she will be. Ratsey & Lapthorn, of

Boston, have the sails under way, and Capt. Cooley expects to have the Titania ready for her trial trip by May 15. Her spars are in, and her rigging will be set up at once. The mast of the sixty-footer Wayward is stepped. William Amory's thirty-footer, the Camilla, and Gordon Dexter's thirty-footer, the Hawk, are ready for launching and rigging. The Saracen sailed around from Dorchester to Lawley's last Sunday, but will not go into commission for two weeks yet.

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LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

What opera impresario from now to the Spring will look upon the musical season as a thing of the past. On Friday evening Mr. Abbey's series of Italian opera performances terminated, and as the great audience shouted its *au revoir* (for the word "Farewell" is always suspicious) every one must have felt that this included a general good-bye to important musical enterprises until German opera and the dread Wagner returns to us next Winter. The there are still some interesting entertainments to take place. Dr. von Bülow has another piano recital in store for us to be given May 8, and there is to be a "grand combination concert" by Von Bülow and d'Albert. In this undertaking the doctor will conduct the orchestra in a concerto, with the little giant as the soloist, and afterward the two pianists will play together. It is hardly necessary to add that the projector of this enterprise is Henry E. Abbey.

But the musical season is practically at an end. The few scattering entertainments which are to come are more like camp followers than soldiers in the ranks of the marching army. It is a fair subject for speculation whether the average lover of what are called "amusements" has any idea of the vast amount of attention given to music by this community. The musical season now closing has not been an uncommonly rich one; it has been a fair average New-York season. The Italian opera has been the only extra feature, and, when all is said and done, that feature appealed rather to the general public than to the special class of genuine music lovers. Even operatic pieces like Mozart, Beethoven, and Schumann are not noted as devotees of Italian opera, and when they do go to hear the music of Donizetti and the Neapolitan school they go because they wish to listen to the incomparable Patti, or to some such accomplished artiste as Nevada.

The number of musical entertainments of serious value has been great. The musical season partly began on Monday, Oct. 7, with the first of the Arion Society's two admirable concerts under the title of "Song Festival," in which prominent singing organizations from various parts of the country took part. Since then time the Philharmonic Society has given six public rehearsals and six concerts, the Symphony Society the same number, and also the Brooklyn Philharmonic. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has given four concerts, the Harlem Philharmonic Society three public rehearsals and three concerts, and Mr. Van der Stucken three classical concerts at Chickering Hall. These amount to forty-nine orchestral concerts. To them must be added, however, the Thomas testimonial, the concert in aid of the Beethoven house fund, the Thomas concerts at the Lenox Lyceum, and seven orchestral concerts in which Damrosch was the chief figures, such for instance as Mr. Ansorge's. The total number of orchestral concerts, including Brooklyn Philharmonic entertainments, which are largely attended by New-Yorkers, is about seventy-five. There have been eight important choral concerts, consisting of three rehearsals and three evening performances of the Oratorio Society, and the two concerts of the Arion before mentioned. In addition to these must be mentioned the numerous concerts of the Palestina Choir, the Mendelssohn Society, the Metropolitan Musical Society, the Rubinstein Club, the Orpheus Glee Club, the New-York Banks Glee Club, the Arion and Liederkranz, the Beethoven Maennerchor, and others which may carry the total number of choral entertainments up to about thirty. The principal chamber music concerts have amounted to seven, four by the Philharmonic Club and three by the Beethoven String Quartet.

Piano performances have been almost innumerable. D'Albert has played here eleven times, Otto Hegner eight, von Bülow three, Paehmann seven, Klahre three, and a number of other pianists once each, not counting the appearances of D'Albert and von Bülow with the Symphony Society, nor of Joseffy and Aus der Ohe with the Mendelssohn and Symphony Philharmonics. The piano performances enumerated amount to thirty-two. Those which have not been recorded will number about ten more. To all these concerts are to be added fifty performances in grand operas in German and twenty-one in Italian, making seventy-one. Thus the total number of principal musical entertainments given in this city in the course of the season now closing may be roughly estimated as follows: Opera, 71; orchestral, 70, (deducting 5 for those counted as piano performances); choral, 30; piano, 32; chamber music, 10; total, 213. This omits all the song recitals, benefit concerts, and other scattered entertainments of miscellaneous nature, which would undoubtedly bring the number up to 250.

If any one wants to know how the activity of the musical season in New-York means, let him remember that it lasts about six months, or say twenty-five weeks, and we therefore get something like ten musical performances per week. For instance, here is a fair specimen week taken from the season: Monday, Jan. 6, "Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House; Tuesday, Jan. 7, d'Albert's piano recital, Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.; Edwin Klahre's piano recital, Steinway Hall, 8 P. M.; Philharmonic Club concert, Chickering Hall, 8 P. M.; first performance of "The Gondoliers," Palmer's Theatre, 8:15 P. M.; Wednesday, Jan. 8, "Lucrezia Borgia," at the Opera House; Curtis testimonial concert, Chickering Hall, 8 P. M.; Thursday, Jan. 9, Otto Hegner's piano recital, Amberg's Theatre, 3:30 P. M.; Metropolitan Musical Society, Metropolitan Opera House, 8, P. M.; Friday, Jan. 10, Philharmonic Society, rehearsal, Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.; Symphony Society, Steinway Hall, 3 P. M.; Saturday, Jan. 11, "Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.; Otto Hegner, piano recital, Amberg's Theatre, 3:30 P. M.; Philharmonic Society, concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M. Total number of musical performances for the week, thirteen. That looks like an exceptional week, but the average week the number was fourteen, distributed as follows: Two on Monday, four on Tuesday, two on Wednesday, two on Thursday, two on Friday, and two on Saturday.

An English newspaper, in criticism on a recent American opera on music, said that the book contained a great deal of matter treating of opera, but that this was easily understood when it was remembered that the entire musical activity of America was confined to the opera. It would be extremely easy for our Boston brethren to demolish such an assertion, and in New-York, the only city except New-Orleans which enjoys regular seasons of opera, it appears that out of some 250 musical performances seventy-one were operatic. The proportion does not seem to justify the assertion of the English critic.

It is unnecessary to say anything about the richness of a musical season in which we have had the pleasure of listening to such singers as Patti, Albani, Tamagno, Ravelli, Fabbri, Lehmann, Fischer, and Reichmann; such pianists as D'Albert, von Bülow, Paehmann, and Joseffy, and such a violinist as the Spanish Sarasate, and of hearing the masterpieces of Mozart, Halévy, Gounod, Verdi, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Cornelius, Meyerbeer, Goldmark, Nessler, Delibes, and Wagner, on the operatic stage, and selections from the works of all the greatest composers, classic and romantic, mediæval and modern, elsewhere. Truly, we are a much-blessed people, and may say that we have been comforted by song to a degree rarely equaled even in the days of Miriam and the Old World, where the Government kindly helps to keep the opera on its feet. In view of these seventy orchestral concerts, it may be a good time now to shelve the familiar accusation that New-York will not support that kind of entertainment.

HOSIERY MEN AT WORK.

CONTINUED EFFORTS TO HAVE THE TARIFF SCHEDULE CHANGED.

Representatives of many of the hosiery firms of this city met yesterday at the office of the *Dry Goods Economist* to receive the report of the committee sent by them to Washington to show the tariff doctors how killing a dose they were intending to administer to the hosiery trade. Mr. Otto Heinze presided. Messrs. Palmer and Emery reported that they had conferred with Congressman Dingley and others about the hosiery schedules, but had found matters in such an unsettled condition that nothing could be determined either way about it at the time, and Congressman Dingley suggested that the committee visit Washington next Tuesday, when there will be a better opportunity of getting a hearing.

It was resolved upon short consideration that the whole of the committee originally appointed should go to Washington to-morrow afternoon and that the complaint before the Ways and Means Committee and such other Congressmen as would attend a meeting to be held there Tuesday. The following gentlemen will go: Otto Heinze, E. N. Taylor, Thomas Field, H. N. Palmer, J. N. Emory, and Max Jaegerhuber of the *Dry Goods Economist*. The committee will be joined at Washington by Mr. Bains of Young, Smyth, Field & Co. of Philadelphia.

BISMARCK'S VOICE AND CAPRIVI'S.

From the London World.

The Berlin correspondents of the London daily press have dilated on the physical resemblance between the new Chancellor of the German Empire and Prince Bismarck. There is, indeed, a striking personal likeness, except in one particular—the voice—which has not been pointed out. Nothing astonishes those who see and hear the late Chancellor for the first time so much as the apparent incongruity between his physique and the weakness of his speech. Sitting in the diplomatic *loge* of the Reichstag, it is with difficulty that one can avoid exclaiming from the first bar. The bulk of his speeches are delivered in a quiet undertone, with no apparent emotion. It is only at rare intervals that the intensity of his convictions and feelings gains the mastery, and the voice is with difficulty raised. Listening to him, one is reminded of the whale, which, the largest animal in the world, has a very small throat, and might be choked by a herring. Caprivi, on the other hand, has a clear, sonorous voice, strengthened by much use in the open air. It is calmly mechanical, and without passion. Not much for the physical resemblance of the two men. Their intellectual characteristics are as far as the poles asunder.

YALE'S VARSITY OARSMEN

THEIR FRIENDS SHARPLY CRITICISING THEIR WORK.

A POOR PROSPECT FOR SUCCESS—COX'S FEARS—THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT.

NEW-HAVEN, April 26.—The Varsity crew of Yale seems to have a poor prospect at present of defeating Harvard on the Thames in June. Though discredited by many, there is truth in Bob Cook's assertion that it is the slowest he has ever seen at the college for this time of the year. The crew is composed of good, reliable men, who handle the oar fairly well, but they are yet very crude as a body and will require an immense amount of training in order to defeat the splendid eight which Harvard is said to have. The crew is not in any way equal to those of the past two years and cannot be brought up to that standard. At Yale the athletes are kept trained up to the very highest point, and any attempt to have the crew make up by extra work for what it has already failed to do would be decidedly injurious. The men are now several weeks behind in their work, and that will probably be their condition at the end of June.

The only trouble with the crew is that it has not had the proper trainers. Mr. Cook has been unable to give his usual time, and John Rogers, the next best available coach, has been so sick that he will not be able to assist before the early part of June. Capt. Woodruff of last year's crew and Capt. Stevenson of '88 have done the best of the service in coaching, but these men admit that they only have a short time. Capt. Allen has worked faithfully with the men, but circumstances have been against him and he is very much discouraged. He admits that the men have been pulling poorly, and says that the worst feature is a lack of improvement. The men are willing to work, but they have not had systematic coaching enough to put them in an enthusiastic condition. Capt. Allen's discouragement has been so great that at one time he threatened to turn several of the men out of the crew if they did not do better. The principal trouble the Captain has had with the men is enforcing discipline. Some of the men have openly violated the rules of training in eating and otherwise, and have refused to deny themselves of many things which are injurious to them.

At present the crew is hardly doing what is called fairly well. The best feature of their work is in the time, which is good. They catch the strokes with something near precision, and the crew is beginning on the recovery. Brewster does the best individual work. His rowing is good. The men are nearly all too slow, and their action causes the shell to roll badly. Markwell and Newell in the centre of the boat have disappointed the coach in the way they slides very imperfectly and finish poorly. Newell reaches very short. Ferris has failed to do what was expected of him, and though exceedingly powerful, is so slow that he doesn't fully utilize his strength in rowing. Capt. Allen says that he just gets ready to pull when it is time to lift the oar out. Ferris is somewhat awkward, and too slow. The principal fault of Rogers is slowness, but he is improving more rapidly than the others. Ballist has been sick considerable, and on that account has been unable to retain his seat in the boat. Simms, who has been put in his place, is skilful and energetic, but is not as strong as is desirable to have a man in the stroke. Capt. Allen has been with the crew for some time, but keeps in practice by using a pair-oar boat. Hefflefinger has failed to satisfy the managers with his work, being more strong than skilful, but he will be retained. Wills, Klimpel as substitute. Capt. Allen rows like the veteran that he is, but he still needs rigid training.

When Bob Cook was here last week he spoke unfavorably of the men, and said the Atalantas to be rowed on May 24, as he thought that Harvard might profit by its training points about the crew. He said that the men must not be allowed to change their course of training, and that if in condition they could race with the Atalantas should only be regarded as an opportunity for a good practice pull. Mr. Cook believes that Yale will be defeated by the New-York oarsmen, and he says that it would hardly be otherwise when the latter have trained as a crew for six years and the college men have had hardly six weeks of training. A month more would make a great difference, but not enough to bring the two crews up to the same level. Mr. Cook would positively object to the race if the Atalantas should arrange for a later contest with Yale.

The members of the Yale crew expect at least to make a good showing in the race, but the old athletic men who now are with the Alumni are not so confident. The Atalantas claim to be at a disadvantage in rowing a four-mile race, as they have been training for the long course more easily than a crew which has never rowed in any race.

Yale's many successes on the water have always followed dire predictions on the part of the managers, and, as a result, the adherents of the blue are inclined to discredit statements about the poor condition of the crew. The criticisms, however, are honest, and Yale's boating prospects are low for the present. It is only by continually pointing out the weak places and striving to make them stronger that the managers have developed winning crews in so many successful years. If the crew of this year should be triumphant, it would be a matter of little surprise, perhaps, but now there seems little prospect that affairs will take such a turn.

This year the old Intercollegiate cup, which was won by Yale last year, will be given to Harvard, which has won it eight out of the thirteen times in which it has been competed for. There is no more room on it for the winner. The record of the colleges in the thirteen years is as follows: The cup was won in 1876 by Princeton, and then for three succeeding years by Columbia. Harvard took it in 1880, and held it until defeated by Yale in 1887. A year later it went to Harvard again, and was won back last year by Yale. The numbers of first places recorded on the cup are as follows: Columbia, 4; Yale, 3; University of Pennsylvania, 26; Princeton, 24; Lafayette, 4; Dartmouth, 4; Williams, 3; Lehigh, 3; Stevens, 3; Amherst, 3; Wesleyan, 2; Cornell, 2; College of the City of New-York, 2; Michigan, 2; Union, 1.

The Spring athletic meeting of the university will be held at the field on Saturday, May 10. Capt. Bonner says the ring-of-way and field events are the same as in the intercollegiate contest, as follows: One-hundred-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, mile run, one-half mile run, 120-yard hurdle, (3 feet 6 inches), 220-yard hurdle, (2 feet 6 inches), Canadian canoe race, one-mile bicycle race, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, throwing the hammer, and putting the shot. The Freshman games will be held on May 1, the Sophomore games on May 8, and the upper class contest on May 6.

The annual report of President Dwight to the corporation for the year 1889-90 has appeared in pamphlet form, and also contains the report of the Treasurer and Librarian. The President opens his report by paying a fitting tribute to the memory of Dr. Woolsey, whose death occurred on July 8. T. C. Hoine of New-York will fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of W. W. Farnam, who was elected to the office of Treasurer of the university just before the opening of the year, and the Rev. E. A. Bouton of Flushing, who was chosen to fill the place of the late Dr. I. Perrin. The increase in the number of students in all departments is shown. The growth of the Sheffield Scientific School, the Art School, the Law School, the Divinity School, and Medical School are commented upon. On account of this great growth a plea is made for more endowments, and the need of larger buildings is shown.

Rooms in the Sheffield Scientific School have been fitted up as offices and recitation rooms for the new course in music. These will be formally opened during the coming week with fitting ceremonies. Upon graduation a board of examiners composed of the professor of music and two selected musicians, will examine candidates for certificates in organ playing and the conduct of the musical part of the church service.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—There have been some very important changes in Cornell's crews this week. Last week the prospects were gloomy. Thayer would not row, and Upton was on the point of leaving college. That would have meant sure defeat for the red and white, and the navy management realized it. Consequently great pressure was put on these two men, and matters were fixed up so that Upton consented to sacrifice his own interests and row, and today, to the great delight of the rowing men, Thayer took his old seat at No. 7. That means a strong boat, and form will be gradually instilled into them during the next two months. The make-up of the boat is practically settled as follows: Starboard, outward—Bates, stroke; Thayer, No. 7; Hagerman, No. 6; Marston, No. 5; Wolfe, No. 4; Upton, No. 3; Benedict, No. 2; Osgood, bow. Hill, who has been rowing No. 4, will probably take that seat in the Freshman boat, the adding weight to that very light crew. If Griffith can learn to row he will be put in Fowler's place at No. 3.

Dole, Thayer, and Hagerman are doing perfect work. Marston has been and still is having a hard time to get his big back into the stroke, and so has not been pulling a very powerful oar. Wolfe has just been changed over to port to make room for Thayer. He is very strong, but has an ugly shoulder movement, but tries hard and has tremendous power. Upton is doing well, but occasionally swings out. Benedict, the Captain, has improved his finish greatly since his long absence. Osgood, who holds the medal for the best all-round athlete in the university, sits in the bow. He does not use his strength judiciously yet, and depends too much on his arms. His back work is improving however. Nearly all the rowing for a fortnight has been done on the inlet on account of the rough water on the lake.

Charles Procter, the champion sculler of '88, was practicing up his shell in preparatory to his second defeat on England after the diamond sculls. He is rowing in much better form than last year, and his health is better. His weight is appreciated, but his chances for defeating Mickelsen of the best.

Cornell's baseball team has done very well thus far, not yet having been defeated.

Cornell recently received an invitation to send representatives to the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Montpelier in France. The celebration will occur in the latter part of May. Profs. Oliver, Corson, and Schurman will represent Cornell.

Never before has there been such a general interest taken in tennis at Cornell. The association has already held a meeting and elected officers for the season, and they are now making extensive arrangements to put the association courts in good condition. Preparations are being made for the Spring tournament, which will be held in the latter part of May.

Arrangements has been made by the Athletic Club for the Spring meeting. The track will be put in good condition and the course marked out at once, for the meet comes on May 24, and no active training has been begun yet for Berkeley Oval.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 26.—The Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers of the Collegiate Middle Church, New-York, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Rutgers College next June. Dr. Chambers has also been asked to deliver the baccalaureate to the students of Columbia College at their next Commencement and has consented to do so.

The Rev. Dr. William J. R. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, lectured in History Hall Thursday evening on "The American Sabbath in Its Civil and Religious Bearings."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church will be the first of the famous preachers who will deliver the series of sermons to the college students provided for by Mr. Graves of Syracuse, by a liberal gift to the college. The sermon by Dr. Parkhurst will be delivered to-morrow.

George Dunmay will be coxswain of the Freshman crew this season.

R. L. Martin, the ex-Haverford cricketer, will play with the University of Pennsylvania this year.

John Bosh Masters, Professor of American History, read a paper entitled, "A Short Biography of Benjamin Franklin," last Thursday evening, at a meeting of the Philosophical Society, the occasion being the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Franklin, the founder of the society.

The library building will soon be finished. It is fire-proof, and its book racks of iron will hold upward of 300,000 volumes. The reading rooms occupy the centre of the building.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 26.—Prof. W. N. Rice has been giving the geology class a number of lectures illustrated with the stereopticon.

The Faculty, it is understood, will soon recommend to the Trustees the establishment of advanced courses of study for graduates leading to the degree of Ph. D.

The Seniors have elected Class-Day officers as follows: President—W. W. Alexander; Vice President—Miss C. M. Cogswell; Secretary—W. M. Morse; Treasurer—J. L. Beers; Orator—R. E. Bell; Historian—E. S. Furnel; Poet—J. J. Tinker; Prophet—F. W. Hamon; Personal Presentations—L. N. Crane; Class Presentations—C. H. Hendrickson; Ivy Orator—J. C. Graham; Ivy Odist—F. C. Bray. The class supper officers are: Toastmaster—S. Ames; Prophet or Prophet—R. F. Green.

Prof. F. T. Merrill has at present in the coin collection a set of medals of the time of the first Napoleon.

A section of the petition to the Czar of Russia in behalf of the Siberian exiles has been in the library for several days and is covered with many signatures.

H. B. Slayback, '91, has been elected football Captain in place of J. H. MacDonald, '91, who has left college.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON, Penn., April 26.—The Senior Class has elected officers to serve for the next three years as follows: President—Q. T. Mickey; Vice President—F. E. Taylor; Secretary and Treasurer—O. H. Bakelaar; Marshal—F. M. Reber. During the Winter term it was decided to hold the Senior Class supper at Rockwell, but of late many object to the place will be changed, and the majority has already named Washington as preference.

The new grand stand is completed and will seat 280 persons. The new athletic field will be moved in the Fall before the football games.

The baseball team has a record of six games won out of eight played, one being lost to the Easton professional team.

The Lehigh University Athletic Association has opened its Spring meeting to Lafayette. The games will be held about the middle of May, and Lafayette expects to be represented by a strong team. A number of students are in training for these sports, as well as the intercollegiate sports of Pennsylvania, to be held at Philadelphia on May 17.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Lawn tennis is now a feature on the university grounds, seven courts having been marked out. The lacrosse team is also practicing on the field.

The examinations have interfered somewhat with the regular practice of the crew, but it is expected that hereafter the men will work in a more systematic way. Fair and J. H. Dewey, Med., have resumed their rowing, and will add considerably to the strength of the boat. As soon as the examinations are completed, the crew will return to the old quarters at Fairmount.

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LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 26.—There is probably no college in which Greek letter fraternities are so popular as here. They contest all class and society elections, two or more combining on a ticket, there sometimes being as many as five of these tickets at a class election, the strongest, however, being the non-fraternity element, when it has not split. The rivalry between the fraternities leads only too frequently to a bitter feeling, which is most marked in the Senior Class elections, and often college feeling is sacrificed to the fraternity. It is due partly to this that Lehigh has up to this time done so little in athletics. There are twelve fraternities here, which, with the present active members, are as follows: Chi Phi, 12; Alpha Tau Omega, 12; Delta Phi, 12; Sigma Chi, 12; Psi Upsilon, 12; Delta Chi, 10; Delta Upsilon, 19; Sigma Nu, 12; Phi Gamma Delta, 12; Sigma Phi, 12; Phi Delta Theta, 17; Alpha Tau Omega, 10, and Delta Tau Delta, 9, thus making a total membership of 174, there being 118 men in the university. Seven of the fraternities have chapter houses. They are: Chi Phi, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Theta Delta Chi, Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Phi, and Sigma Nu. The fraternity system was the first to establish a chapter at Lehigh, which it did in 1872, and for ten years existed without a rival. It was followed by Alpha Tau Omega, after which each year saw new ones, and it is quite probable that another will soon be established.

The athletes have gone into training for the Spring sports, and some very good material has been developed. Among the most promising men is C. H. Detwiler, C. E., '90, who threw the hammer a fraction over 94 feet, and as this is the furthest it has been thrown in almost one year it is 101 feet 10 inches, making the intercollegiate record in 1887, he will be one of Lehigh's entries at Mott Haven.

Robert Sayre Mercur, E. M., '90, of Wilkesbarre has been elected manager of the football team for the season of 1890, vice T. Barlow Cullum, resigned.

Harry W. Biggs, President of the Junior Class, has appointed the following committee for the annual reception given to the Seniors, '90: Biggs, who is one of the attractions of Commencement Week: Elihu Colver, '90, Bethlehem, Pa.; Charles Mc-Knight Leaser, Jr., E. M., of New-York; Amos Dorr Kennedy, Jr., E. E., of Philadelphia; Edward Haviland Coxe, C. E., of Danville, Penn.; Murray Blatchley Angur, E. E., of Washington, D. C.; Allen Ravenscom, E. E., of Philadelphia, and Frank King Lesita, A. C., of Sharon.

The lacrosse team has at last been picked out, ten of last year's team having returned. The new men are Hawkins or Mosman and Gjersten. The team is as follows: J. B. Buckley, E. E., '91, goal; A. K. Reese, E. M., P. G., (Captain,) point; F. L. Grammer, E. E., '91, point; C. Wood, '92, cover point; G. Mosman, E. E., '92, or C. H. Hawkins, M. E., '92, first attack; H. Denman, E. M., '92, second defense; G. S. Mish, E. E., '91, third defense; T. A. Straub, M. E., '90, centre; A. Vander Horst, C. E., '91, third attack; W. S. Cope, C. E., '90, second attack; C. Banks, C. E., '92, first attack; J. W. Anderson, E. M., P. G., second home, and G. S. Gjersten, E. E., '92, first home.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26.—Arrangements have been made for the opening of the new athletic grounds on Saturday, May 24, when the most interesting athletic contests ever held at Princeton will take place.

In the morning there will be a track athletic exhibition, open to all amateurs. The prizes, promised by gentlemen living in town, will cost from $15 to $25. The number of entries promises to be very large, for the games will be under the auspices of the Board of Governors of the Carrier, official handicapper of the American Athletic Union. Among those who are expected to run are C. Sherrill of Yale, W. C. Dohm, Sound Shore A. C., Harry Vredenburgh, Columbia, and several contestants for the intercollegiate cup who will run at Berkeley Oval on May 30. The games will begin promptly at 10:30, and special trains will be

"The Henrietta" has lost none of its vitality. The play returns to us, after two years, as fresh and taking as ever. There is a bracing effect in its comic scenes, a sparkle in its dialogue, that stimulate the mind and enliven the spirits as few theatrical performances do in these enervating Spring days. For distinctness of characterization and verbal felicity, and for a vivid reflection of the animating spirit of this era in this country, "The Henrietta" is superior to any other American play. Indeed, we are almost sure that "The Henrietta" is the best American play ever written.

To definitely decide this point, however, one would have to consider the play apart from its performance. Mr. Howard's comedy has never yet been acted as it deserves to be. The sentimental passages were treated in a heavy, artificial way during the long run at the Union Square Theatre, although the piece then had the benefit of the irresistible personal humor and well-directed energy of Mr. Crane. As a whole, the performance now given by Mr. Robson and his company at the Twenty-third Street Theatre is rather better than the first one.

The part of the gay widow who bewitches Mr. Van Alstyne is played in a less demonstrative and more convincing way by Miss Waldron than it was by her predecessor. Rose, the wife of the younger Nicholas, and Dr. Wainwright, the only man in the play with a clear moral vision, are intelligently portrayed by Miss Eugenie Lindeman and Mr. James Wilson. Mr. Wilson, who is comparatively a stranger on the New-York stage, is a prepossessing young actor, of a manly bearing, who at present is perhaps a little too keenly aware of the fine quality of his voice. Both he and Miss Lindeman impart an ultra-theatrical tone to some of the serious passages. A comedy like this should be played in the conversational manner. The author has been careful to preserve the actual semblance of every-day life, and the actors are all out of proportion when they adopt the symbolism of the romantic drama. Miss Lindeman's expression of amazement and sorrow and of joy, after the falsehood of her contemptible husband produces a revulsion of feeling, is skillful enough, but always overwrought, and Mr. Wilson's speech is too sepulchral. It is likely that the manner of both players is measurably influenced by the memory of their tasks in "An Arrant Knave," Mr. Mackaye's romantic melodrama, which Mr. Robson has presented alternately with "The Henrietta" during his tour.

The climax of Act II. also has a forced theatrical effect in the present performance. The actors deliberately form tableaus. Mr. Robson as Bertie consumes as much time in realizing the situation and making up his mind to sacrifice his own happiness and shield his brother, for the sake of the good wife, as Mrs. Booth required for her famous subscription-book scene in "Jim the Penman." This is in marked contrast to the treatment of the same scene in the first performance of "The Henrietta," when Robson, seemingly fearful that the public could not be brought to recognize him except in a comic light, actually slurred the situation. During the run, however, he struck a happy medium between that diffident treatment and his present labored artifice, and thus made the episode suitably touching without a great deal of fuss.

Mrs. Katherine Florence is a charmingly unaffected *ingénue*, and the new British lordling, Mr. J. B. Hollis, is acceptable, if he does not carry quite the air of helpless innocence with him that his predecessor, Mr. Lorimer Stoddard, had. The clergyman is still a caricature—that cannot be avoided—but a less offensive one than formerly. The disagreeable part of young Nicholas is played quite as well as before; better, indeed, for he is less obtrusive. Still, the worst acting in the performance is done in the short explanatory scene between Nicholas and his broker at the beginning of Act II., when Mr. Howard's words are clipped and swallowed with a painful lack of artistic comprehension and disregard for the English language.

Mr. Frank Mordaunt is an actor whose work the serious reviewer of plays so often finds objectionable that it is a pleasure to accord recognition to his meritorious acting in "The Henrietta." When he last appeared in this city as Montrichard in "The Ladies' Battle" at the Union Square Theatre, he was wholly out of his element; but the good qualities of his portrayal of old Van Alstyne must be admitted even by the warmest admirers of Mr. Crane. If Crane had never acted the part, Mordaunt's performance would have been hailed as a piece of work far out of the common. It is not imitative; less than any other actor in the present cast does he repeat the "business" of his predecessor. He lacks Crane's native gift of rich humor, and he is continuously too explosive perhaps, but he invests the scene of the discovery of young Nicholas's perfidy with great passionate force, which is quite in keeping with the character. His acting here is, indeed, a reminder of Salvini's famous tusale with various weak Anglo-Saxon or Celtic Iagos in the third act of "Othello;" but it is none the less true to the nature of the strong, ill-governed, impulsive American whom Mr. Howard has made the central personage of his best play. Technically Mr. Mordaunt's acting in this scene is flawless. There is a hint of the methods of the heroic actors of the past in the play of his features and the sudden crimsoning of his countenance. But there is no ranting. It all seems very real. Few actors of this time could present a figure so impressive.

Mr. Howard's comedy does not aim to picture a refined society. The satire of the play is directed against the essential vulgarity of a community of money worshippers. The marriage abroad of Miss Van Alstyne, who secures her English nobleman at the first opportunity, without regard for the conventions of polite society, is extraordinary, but we believe that justification for this episode can be found in contemporary life. Old Van Alstyne's allusions to the financial transactions of his departed spouse, his amiable attempt to swindle his daughter, and his sharp business practice with her father-in-law—all regarded in the play as good jokes, and presented in a humorous light by the dramatist—are sufficiently true to the facts of our every-day life. Exaggeration is not resorted to beyond the license that is accorded to every dramatist. The play is so well constructed and so ably written that it deserves to be acted by a well-ordered stock company, without the "gags"—such as the "D. V." and "D. Q." remarks and the tasteless perversion of a line from the church burial service—now incorporated with it.

If the clergyman were not brought in at the death of young Nicholas the play would lose nothing. His presence adds no dramatic value to the situation, and the moral lesson it is supposed to convey is not needed. There are plenty of upright, earnest ministers of the Gospel, and comparatively few Murray Hiltons; and Wall Street gamblers do not order their mode of living according to the teachings of either kind. The Rev. Murray Hilton, if he were a very Chrysostom, could not be held responsible for the villainy of his ill-bred parishioner. There is one curiously false note in Mr. Howard's dialogue. The widow's flippant remark when she discovers Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Van Alstyne in affectionate embrace is entirely out of keeping with her character. The people who move in that kind of New-York society, with all their faults, would be the last in the world to speak lightly of the marriage state. This line is simply an odd bit out of old comedy or the modern French plays that evidently slipped into the text of "The Henrietta" when the author was not thinking.

Mr. Stuart Robson's comic personality and peculiar artistic method have been adapted to the character of the vapid youth of the clubs, from the first, with surprising success. Although no one ever saw another young man who looked just like this Bertie Van Alstyne, yet the comedian preserves the illusion admirably. His presence is a perpetual delight, and he contrives, amid all the fun, to invest the part with a fine sense of dignity and goodness. He is one of the best comic actors of this era, and his present engagement makes old playgoers long to see him in some of the characters that he has made famous.

Mr. Robson's support is generally good. Miss Rehan, as Mrs. Van Alstyne, is a delightful surprise. Her performance is a model of comedy acting. Her method is the perfection of art. Her voice, face, and manner would fit to perfection; and the play, "The Way to Keep Him," a bustling comedy of intrigue, would be a good medium for the pictorial display of old brasses and the like, now inseparably associated with old comedy revivals.

Meanwhile his revival of "The Henrietta" is a dramatic event quite as important and interesting as any production of a new modern play in New-York during the current season. It was a trifle tedious, however, to have to wait in the theatre last Tuesday night while Mr. Robson took occasion to run down to the Star Theatre and shake hands with Mr. Crane. Crane is a good fellow, and everybody likes to shake hands with him; but Mr. R. Bier's imitation tapestry drop curtain at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, representing the Nine Worthies in a play by Shakespeare, the title of which Mr. Bier thinks is "Love's Labor Lost," becomes very tiresome after a while; and the music made by Mr. Proctor's band is not much to brag of.

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Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's amusing little book, "Stage Land; Curious Habits and Customs of its Inhabitants," from which numberless quotations have already been made in American newspapers, has just been published here by Henry Holt & Co. It is made up of a series of short comic essays treating of the stock personages of melodrama. The theme is not a new one, and there are reminders in it of the pleasant satires of stage tradition one encounters in the pages of Dickens and Thackeray. Still, "Stage Land" is exceedingly bright and worth reading, and it explains more clearly than his other books, the growing vogue of this young writer in London and his success there as a comic playwright. The summary of stage-law is particularly good, for it is incontestably true that, in typical melodrama, "if a man dies without leaving a will, then all his property goes to the nearest villain"; that "if a man dies and leaves a will, then all his property goes to whoever can get possession of that will," and that ten minutes' notice is all that is required, on the stage, to foreclose a mortgage. The chapters on the useless, feeble Hero, the lugubrious Heroine, the unaccountable Villain, the Stage Lawyer, "who never has any office of his own," but "transacts all his business at his clients' houses," and "will travel hundreds of miles to tell them the most trivial piece of legal information"; the Comic Lovers and the Sailor will be keenly appreciated by all playgoers.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Jerome could get material for some new points about American financial operations and the habits of our best society if he could see the play called "The Millionaire," now current at the Park Theatre.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

One of the best Sunday night concerts of the season will be given at the Casino this evening. The bill is long, but unusually clean and varied. Lillian Russell is to sing Offenbach's "Chanson de Fortunis," with the entire Casino chorus to aid her. Rose Coghlan will recite "Sheridan's Ride," Florence St. John will sing English ballads, Fanny Rice will be seen in a specialty gotten up for the occasion, Georgie Drew Barrymore will be heard in comic recitations, and Little Tuesday, the youngest actress on the stage, will sing popular ditties and recite from Shakespeare. Others who will positively appear are Nelson Wheatcroft, Fred Solomon, Fritz Williams, Lewis Morrison, Charles Reed, W. F. Mack, Courtenay Thorpe, Marshall P. Wilder, Miss Lakey, Mlle. de Casseras, Gustav Kerker, W. S. Mullally, Henry Hallam, Wilton Lackaye, E. F. Carroll, and the "County Fair" double quartette. The instrumental music will be furnished by the Casino's full orchestra, and flowers will be sold in the boxes by Mrs. Louise Eldridge and the Misses Isabelle Urquhart, Genevieve Lytton, Genevra Ingersoll, Grace Wilson, Kate Bartlett, Clara Thropp, and the four young ladies who dance in the London Gaiety Company at the Broadway Theatre. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the charity fund of the New-York Press Club.

"Aunt Jack" closed its career at the Madison Square Theatre last night and the season of Mr. Palmer's company came to an end. To-morrow the new Russian play, "The Blue Officer," will have its first presentation in America at this house under the management of Ernest Andrew Jurgen. The play was interdicted by the authorities of Russia, and had been accepted by M. Koning for production at the Gymnase—on account of certain political sentiments which it was thought might tend to create unpleasant relations with a friendly power. It was afterward produced in Brussels and met with a good deal of success. The leading characters will include Rose Eytinge, Selina Fetter, Genevieve Lytton, Henry Lee, and George Osborne.

The annual benefit for the Actors' Fund of America will probably be given at Palmer's Theatre next Friday afternoon, and the list of artists who have volunteered their services gives promise of an unusually interesting performance. Among them are Jefferson and Florence, William H. Crane, Stuart Robson, Russell's comedians, the "My Aunt Bridget" company, F. F. Mackay, Rachel Macauley, Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, and Rosina Vokes and her company. Miss Vokes, in addition to giving her services, has subscribed $50 for a box on the occasion, and it is expected that the remaining boxes will command equal prices. The use of the theatre will be given without charge by Mr. A. M. Palmer.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's fourth and last piano recital at the Broadway Theatre will be given on Friday at 3 P. M., instead of on Thursday, as originally announced. His programme will consist of the following compositions: Sonata in A minor, Opus 42, Schubert; variations and fugue in F minor, Opus 17, Kiel; prelude and fugue, Opus 53, No. 3, Rubinstein; Russian fantasie, Opus 18, No. 6, Tschaikowsky; two rhapsodies, Opus 79, Brahms; selection from "Frühlingsboten," Opus 55; scherzo, Opus 74, No. 2; valse, Opus 34, No. 1, and Opus 77, No. 1, Raff; "Ricordanza," polonaise in E major and valse impromptu in A flat, Liszt.

A new oratorio entitled "Jerusalem," by Dr. Hugh A. Clarke, was produced by the Philadelphia Chorus at the Academy of Music in the Quaker City on Thursday evening. The *Telegraph* devoted nearly a column to it, and says: "It is doubtful, indeed, if there has been in America since the period of the William Henry Fry operas so ambitious a musical undertaking as this of an original nature." The chief defect of the work, according to the writer quoted, is a lack of characterization in the music. He finds high merit, however, in the oratorio.

The entertainment to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night as a compliment to the retiring business manager of that house, Mr. Joseph P. Reynolds, will probably attract a large audience. The following performers will appear: Donnelly and Girard, Charles Reed, Alexander Salvini, Wilton Lackaye, Eugene Canfield, Kate Davis, J. B. Radcliffe, W. F. Mack, Katherine B. Howe, Jesse Williams, little Dot Clarendon, and the Starlight Quartet.

Only two weeks remain of the season of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. All the members of the company have been re-engaged for next season, when the play will begin its third year at this house. During the Summer a number of attractions will be seen at the Academy, the first of them being the Duff Opera Company, which will open May 12 and present a series of comic opera revivals.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra closed its ninth season at the Boston Music Hall last night with the following programme: "Leonore" overture, No. 3 and symphony in B flat, No. 4, Beethoven; "Moto perpetuo, Allegro de Concert," (for thirty-two violins,) Paganini, and vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," Wagner. The closing number was also the opening number of the season.

The rehearsals of "Castles in the Air," the operetta with which De Wolf Hopper is to make his first venture as a star, have been going on steadily in Boston for the last three weeks, and the piece is now said to be in such good shape that it could be produced to-morrow. The Hopper Company's season begins at the Broadway Theatre May 5.

Mr. Richard Mansfield's season at the Madison Square Theatre, which is to last throughout the Summer, will begin May 5 with a revival of "A Parisian Romance." On May 12 Mr. Mansfield will present for the first time his new play, entitled "Beau Brummel." Mr. Mansfield's engagement at the Boston Theatre has been very profitable.

Messrs. Wood and Shepard of the Howard Athenæum Company, which ended its season at the Grand Opera House last night, have been tendered a "testimonial benefit comedy" by Managers Rosenquest, Rich & Harris, and John H. Russell, which will take place at the Bijou Theatre to-night.

The season at the Lyceum Theatre is rapidly drawing to a close, and the excellent performances of Herbert Kelcey, Georgia Cayvan, and the other members of the well-organized company in "The Charity Ball" will be seen but a short time longer. The last of the Wednesday matinées will be given this week.

In two more weeks Mr. Crane will make his final bow to the New-York public for the season, and "The Senator" will leave the Star Theatre and start for California. In the Fall, however, Mr. Crane is to return with his company to the theatre which has been the scene of his triumph.

This week "Jim the Penman" will be the play at Niblo's, and this popular piece will not be seen in New-York again for a long time, if ever. The cast is led by Mr. Joseph Whiting and Miss Effie Wilton.

In the revival of "La Fille du Tambour" at the Opera House this week Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, who is a comic opera singer of the Lillian Russell style, he might find in Arthur Murphy's Sir Bashful Constant a congenial rôle, which his face, voice

FACTS ABOUT SPENCER.

"OUTSIDER" ASKED FOR LIGHT, AND HERE IT IS.

DR. YOUMANS SHOWS IN WHAT RESPECT HE IS HELD BY SCIENTISTS AND LEARNED SOCIETIES—THE PHILOSOPHER SEVENTY YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

A most interesting and valuable installment of the Spencer discussion is laid before the readers of THE TIMES to-day. Dr. W. J. Youmans, who, upon the history of Spencer's great work and the development and acceptance of his theories, speaks with higher authority, probably, than any other man in this country, makes a most direct and satisfactory answer to "Outsider's" inquiries concerning Spencer's "pretensions." Dr. Janes, President of the Ethical Society of Brooklyn, replies to other points of "Outsider's" inquiry, and Mr. George Iles contributes a sketch of the philosopher's life and work, which has the virtue of timeliness—as to-day is Herbert Spencer's seventieth birthday.

MR. SPENCER'S RANK AS A PHILOSOPHER.

A FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF EVIDENCE IN HIS SUPPORT—METAPHYSICIANS, BIOLOGISTS, MATHEMATICIANS, PHYSICIANS, AND LEARNED SOCIETIES IN MANY LANDS PAY HIM HONOR.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It appears from his second letter, printed in THE TIMES of April 13, that your correspondent, "Outsider," is in need of more light on the subject of Herbert Spencer's standing as a philosopher. I therefore ask space for certain facts which, it is hoped, will meet his want, and which seem to me decisive regarding the principal point of the discussion. To make the bearing of these facts more evident, it will be needful to repeat the question in "Outsider's" first letter, to which they are offered as a reply. In the opening paragraph, he says:

"But what we would like to have told is whether the pretensions of Mr. Spencer are acknowledged to be well founded; whether, for example, since his doctrine partly rests upon mathematical considerations, he ranks high as a mathematician among mathematicians; whether the learned societies have awarded him those tokens of respect (such as medals and foreign membership of academies) which usually mark their recognition of a leader; whether the modern school of psychology regards him as one of its chiefs, and whether anthropologists hold that his sociological tables have been drawn up in a truly scientific and critical method, or whether, on the other hand, each of these specialities is accurate, and Mr. Spencer as eminent in every branch but his own."

It is amusing to see the self-confidence with which "Outsider" asks "whether the pretensions of Mr. Spencer are acknowledged to be well founded," the tacit assertion being that they are not so acknowledged. And it is curious also to observe how in respect of each division of science he asks so confidently whether the experts have given him their adhesion; the implication, which the reader is expected to accept as unquestionable, being that they have not done this. To dispose fully of his implied assertion that those who are the most competent in each department are those who have not indorsed Mr. Spencer's views, we will take these respective departments serially, and perhaps surprise "Outsider" by the proofs that his airs of superior knowledge simply cover his want of knowledge. For though Mr. Spencer has made it a point never to append laudatory opinions to his books, or to quote them in advertisements, yet my brother, the late Prof. Youmans, collected a number of such opinions and appended them to the earlier American editions of his books, thus putting them within the reach of "Outsider" among others. Here they are, with sundry additions:

Take first the testimonies respecting philosophy at large. In the third edition of his "History of Philosophy," Vol. II., page 653, Mr. G. H. Lewes writes: "It is questionable whether any thinker of finer calibre has appeared in our country. * * * He alone of all British thinkers has organized a philosophy." In the *Quarterly Review* (English) for October, 1873, Prof. St. George Mivart (Roman Catholic) wrote: "The two deepest scientific principles now known of all those relating to material things are the law of gravitation and the law of evolution. * * * We cannot deny the title of philosopher to such a thinker as Mr. Herbert Spencer, who does genuinely bind together different and hitherto alien subjects of thought by a clear and wide, though neither an all-comprehensive nor a spiritual, hypothesis, the principle of evolution." Prof. David Masson, in "Recent British Philosophy," says: "Of all our thinkers, he is the one who, as it appears to me, has formed for himself the largest new scheme of a systematic philosophy, and in relation to some of the greatest questions of philosophy in their most recent forms, as set or reset by the last speculations and revelations of science, has already shot his thoughts the furthest." In his "Intuitions of Mind" Dr. McCosh says: "His bold generalizations are always instructive, and some of them may in the end be established as the profoundest laws of the knowable universe." Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," says, concerning the relativity of knowledge: "The same doctrine is very impressively taught by one of the acutest metaphysicians of recent times, Mr. Herbert Spencer." (Third edition, page 18.) And then in Darwin's "Descent of Man," page 123, we read: "Our Great Philosopher, Herbert Spencer."

Taking logic next in order, there comes the opinion of the inventor of the logic machine, Mr. Stanley Jevons, Professor of Logic in Owen's College, Manchester, in "The Principles of Science," says: "I question whether any scientific works which have appeared since the 'Principia' of Newton are comparable in importance with those of Darwin and Spencer, revolutionising as they do all our views of the origin of bodily, mental, moral, and social phenomena." Though in this extract there is no expressed opinion concerning Mr. Spencer's contributions to logic, yet as Mr. Jevons's logical work, "The Substitution of Similars the True Principle of Reasoning" is but another form of the theory of logic set forth in "The Logic of Psychology," the indorsement is clear enough. To which it should be added that the "Theory of Logic" by Mr. Carveth Read is avowedly written from a new point of view "at the instigation of certain passages in the works of Mr. H. Spencer, particularly 'Principles of Psychology,' Part V., Chapter 8."

Mr. Spencer has not written on mathematics, nor does the synthetic philosophy involve mathematical investigation to a further extent than is implied by certain general deductions from the primary truths of mathematics, as shown in "First Principles." Nevertheless, in this department, too, he has not been without high endorsement. The reasons made upon his view concerning certain intimate mechanical principles by a senior wrangler, in October, 1873, led to a controversy which lasted through the early part of the next year. As will be found by reference to his "Replies to Criticisms," included in the last section of his "Essays," he had the expressed agreement of the then President of the Mathematical Society of London, Dr. Hirst, and also of the two highest authorities on mathematics, Profs. Cayley and Sylvester.

Though had it been possible everywhere to fill up the chasm in the hypothetic philosophy, a volume on astronomy would have been requisite, Mr. Spencer has done nothing in this department beyond an essay on "The Nebular Hypothesis," published in 1858. At that time the nebular hypothesis was discredited and the belief current among astronomers was that the nebulæ were star systems like our own. Mr. Spencer undertook to defend the nebular hypothesis as previously entertained and to point out the invalidity of the conclusions which had been supposed to show that the nebulæ are immeasurably distant sidereal systems. Concerning his engagement Mr. Proctor says, in *Knowledge*, June 13, 1883: "Some thirteen or fourteen years ago, though Mr. Herbert Spencer, clearest of thinkers, had been beforehand with me by many years, there are reasons, &c. * * * Mr. Herbert Spencer has admirably shown the intrinsic improbability of the notion that so many (especially many professional astronomers, who appear to imagine that measuring star places must give them an insight into astronomical truths) cling as if it were a demonstrated truth." To which it needs only to add that the nebular hypothesis as then entertained by the popular has since been abandoned and the discredited nebular hypothesis has been re-

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THE GRANDEUR OF SPENCER'S SYSTEM.

NOT MECHANICAL BUT VITAL—A GREAT PREDICTION VERIFIED—SPENCER'S OWN VIEW OF THE LIMITS AND RESULTS OF HIS WORK.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is the misfortune of the critics of the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer that, almost without exception, they demonstrate to careful students of that philosophy the superficial character of their acquaintance with its principles. I intentionally use the term "misfortune" rather than "fault," because I do not wish to impute to such critics any deliberate intent to misrepresent Mr. Spencer's positions, and because, moreover, it is little wonder that the ordinary mind, even of the cultivated and studious man, is unable to grasp the wonderful synthesis of materials which the great philosopher has wrought into a harmonious and perfect system of thought in all of its logical bearings and implications.

The gentleman whose communications have given rise to the discussion on Mr. Spencer's philosophy in your columns, who hides his personality under the modest pseudonym of "Outsider," is, I think, to be included in the class of critics which I have above described. He has acquainted himself with its main positions severally and in detail, but without exercising upon them that comprehensive grasp of mind which would enable him rightly to judge of their unity, sufficiency, and logical validity as parts of a consistent system. Some of "Outsider's" criticisms have already received sufficient answer from the able correspondents who have taken part in this discussion. Two or three points, however, it appears to me call for further comment and elucidation. Permit me to avail myself, briefly, of the courtesy extended to the public, and to say a word upon these points.

1. As regards the original criticism of "Outsider" upon Mr. Spencer's method of reasoning, it seems to me that more might justly be said in his defense. "R. G. E.," for example, in his first communication in reply to "Outsider," in your issue of March 30, in my judgment concedes too much to Mr. Spencer's disadvantage. If we carefully examine the first four sections of the "First Principles" we shall see that Mr. Spencer makes no claim that the method therein laid down amounts to a demonstration of absolute certainty. He merely affirms that the comparison of various beliefs in respect to some subject-matter and the elimination of points of difference will enable one to arrive at a probable hypothesis, and that the hypothesis arrived at, "if not to be set down as an unquestionable verity, may yet be considered to have the highest degree of probability."

The application which "Outsider" attempts to make of this method is wholly unwarranted. The comparison of all opinions on a given subject-matter, and the cancellation of their differences, could never result in the justification of conclusions which have sprung from temperamental hopes or superstitious fears acting in a field of utter ignorance." Such beliefs would most certainly rest upon the eliminated differences instead of the consentient residue of opinion. Take, for example, the illustration given by "Outsider" of the observation of the movements of the heavenly bodies as the basis of the theory of the orderly arrangement of the heavenly bodies give rise to two kinds of deductions, the one scientific and the other superstitious and chimerical. In a problem like this the subject-matter to be dealt with includes both classes of deductions. Concerning these heavenly bodies and their movements the opinions, therefore, of both astronomers and astrologers are to be taken into account. The former affirm merely certain ascertained physical facts and their observed relations. The latter affirm also that the planetary movements produce certain occult influences on the lives of men. When the opposing opinions are canceled, what remains? Evidently the statement that the heavenly bodies move—this and nothing more. If it be affirmed that all astronomers were formerly astrologers, the reply is that in the case of the one who makes the affirmation. Even admitting this, however, and canceling the divergent opinions of different astrologers, what will remain? Merely the general affirmation that the heavenly bodies influence the destinies of men. In the case of the sun science has demonstrated this to be a more wonderful and far-reaching truth than astrology ever dreamed of. Lunar influences on the world and its destinies are also scientifically demonstrable, while the remotest star doubtless helps to hold our solar system in orderly relations to the distant galaxies through the law of gravitation, and so indirectly affects the lives of men. The conception that "there is a soul of truth in things erroneous" is no doubt foolishness to a bigot or narrow-minded adherent of some metaphysical creed, but it marks the true greatness and prescience of Mr. Spencer's intellectual method.

2. "Outsider" affirms that Mr. Spencer's conception of evolution is purely mechanical; "that his philosophy implies that life is a special kind of mechanism, and consciousness is an aspect of a special kind of life." From this assumed premise he deduces certain absurd imaginary hypotheses which I believe I have heard that this was equivalent to saying." One can hardly be expected to reply to an alleged argument or objection based upon doubly anonymous hearsay. As to this characterization of Mr. Spencer's philosophy as "mechanical," however, it would appear that a principle based mainly on the observation of biological changes, and drawing its most noteworthy illustrations from the growth and practical activities of living beings, might with greater propriety be termed vital instead of mechanical. What Mr. Spencer has really done, however, is to unite vital and mechanical principles in a higher unity which includes and harmonizes both. When we recollect that, according to the Spencerian philosophy, all the phenomena of sense-perception are purely relational and symbolical, that matter itself is merely the mode in which the unknown reality affects the human consciousness through the finite limitations of our cognitive faculties, that nature is wholly inconceivable, and that, as "R. E." has affirmed in his latest contribution to this discussion, "mechanics is merely the equivalence of law and order" as opposed to chance, caprice, and miracle, then it is evident how futile and puerile is this criticism on Mr. Spencer's philosophy. Only to the immature understanding does it appear that capriciousness and unpredictable activities would be indicative of a higher order of being than that orderly mode of activity which is termed mechanical. To say that Spencer's conception is "purely mechanical," that it deals with definite and ascertainable relations, and with predicable results in action, is in the minds of certain critics to condemn it utterly. Definite, fixed, and ascertainable relations between phenomena imply to such minds the negation of intelligence and vitality. To the scientific student, on the other hand, they imply vast and powerful synthesis with which he summarises all the work of his predecessors connecting it with a universal philosophy of things, with the supreme law of evolution.

3. But where are Mr. Spencer's academic honors? "Outsider" inquires. "The title pages of his books bear none." Here there is some excuse for the implied conclusion, for it is so rare a thing for an author to refuse distinctions accorded by learned bodies, that every one naturally supposes the absence of them to imply the absence of credentials. In this case, however, it happens to be otherwise. Mr. Spencer's American friends have long known that he disapproves of honorary degrees and the like and never accepts them. I learn from Mr. Spencer that in 1871 he was offered the degree of LL.D., which he declined for the assigned reason that such honors habitually come when they are no longer wanted and are withheld at the times when they would be encouragements. While he was President of the Royal Society, Sir Joseph Hooker pressed Mr. Spencer to become a Fellow of it, but he did not accede. When the Royal Academy of Rome, founded by Galileo, and long existing in a state of suspended animation, was revived after the political power of the Pope had been abolished, Mr. Spencer was among those foreigners first affiliated to it; he is now a member only because it was urged upon him that to withdraw his name might be injuriously construed. In 1880 he was elected by the Royal Academy of Turin, in 1882 by the Royal Society of Naples, and in 1888 by the American Philosophical Society, but in each case declined, as before. In 1883 he was almost unanimously elected by the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, but three dissentients only. Nevertheless, as the daily papers of the period might have told "Out-

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SEVENTY YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

HERBERT SPENCER'S EARLY TRAINING AND LIFE WORK—THE PHILOSOPHY OF EVOLUTION AND ITS RECEPTION IN AMERICA.

When the history of the nineteenth century comes to be written, one of the questions it must consider will be, What great transforming thought did mankind reach in that cycle, what new truth of utmost worth did it add to the world's heritage of science and philosophy? To this question the answer will be Evolution, and to Herbert Spencer must be accorded the honor of being its chief expounder. As in the case of every other great truth, it had due advent—"eyes not yet open were turned toward a sun not yet above the horizon." Lucretius as long ago as the century before Christ made shrewd guesses at it, but something more than guesses were needed before the thought of evolution should be born. Speculation unharnessed to fact, the examination of consciousness pure and simple, had to be exchanged for observation and experiment. When the orbs of heaven, the strata of the earth, the flowers of the field, the internal structure of beast, fish, bird, and insect were diligently studied, then and then only did it become possible to replace the old verbal explanations of magic by the new and real explanations of order. For the theory of development Kant and Laplace laid the foundation in their nebular hypothesis. Goethe contributed the proof that all parts of a flower except its stem and root are but modifications of its leaf. Oken followed with his demonstration that the skull is but expanded vertebræ. Lamarck pointed out the influence of environment, of the use or disuse of organs in modifying a living structure. Sedgwick and Lyell showed the sufficiency of forces now at work to account in their past activity for every geological change the earth has known. Most suggestive of all were the discoveries of Von Baer. Examining the embryos in their daily transformations from stage to stage, he found the development of a race from lower forms to be recapitulated by every individual before birth. In this view every human frame in bone, thew, and nerve is no other than a historical register of impressions, struggles, and adaptations dating back to the dawn of life on earth. As all this evidence accumulated, the opportunity ripened for a master mind to resolve it in one comprehensive explanation. That mind arose in Herbert Spencer.

Herbert Spencer was born in Derby April 27, 1820. His father and grandfather were teachers, so that he came naturally enough by his gifts of exposition. His father was a man of originality, who would often introduce new methods of teaching in his school. One of these methods stands recorded in his capital primer, "Inventional Geometry," now gradually winning its way in American public schools. It is not improbable that one of the sources of Herbert Spencer's opposition to State education grows out of the check it imposes upon such an inventive and unmechanical teacher as his father. As a child and youth Herbert Spencer was delicate, and his education was not pressed. At school he excelled in geometry, physics, and drawing—the constructive studies; he showed little talent for languages. At sixteen he joined the engineering staff of the London and Birmingham Railway. Afterward, in 1838, he became connected with the Birmingham and Gloucester line. From 1841 to 1850 he was occupied with private study, with literary labor, and occasional engineering engagements. In the Summer of 1842 he began a series of letters to the *Nonconformist* on "The Proper Sphere of Government." Subsequently he was for a short time sub-editor of the *Economist*. In 1850 he published "Social Statics," which presents doctrines concerning land which he no longer entertains. This work was followed by his "Philosophy of Style," the only scientific treatment of the theme in existence. He next wrote the articles afterward assembled in his volume on education. This book, which has far exceeded in circulation any other of his works, contained more than a hint of the philosophy he was soon to unfold. He maintained that education should observe the order in which the faculties develop, that it should proceed from the simple to the complex, and always give the fact before its explanation. Passing from the treatment of political and educational questions to the study of mind, he began to write "The Principles of Psychology," in 1852, completing the following year. No serious was his review work on its volumes that he suffered a nervous break-down which compelled him to several months' idleness, and has made him more or less of an invalid ever since. It was while writing this work that Herbert Spencer conceived the idea that evolution is a law of universal sweep. Applying it to the problems of mind, he was able to harmonize the philosophies of intuition and of individual experience. An infant's mind was no longer regarded as a blank tablet upon which the universe might write that it pleased. It was rather a photographic plate whose latent image, due to ancestral experiences, was to be developed by the chemistry of



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The equivalent in English money, of $2,500 was once offered by an old lady in London for the return of a favorite cat which had strayed or been stolen. People called her a "crank," and perhaps she was. It is unfortunate that one of the gentler sex should ever gain this title, yet many do. It is, however, frequently not their fault. Often functional derangements will apparently change a woman's entire nature. Don't blame such sufferers if they are "cranky," but tell them to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is an infallible remedy for "female weaknesses."

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Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

NEWPORT EVENTS.

THE LATEST COTTAGE RENTALS—SUMMER RESIDENTS ALREADY ARRIVING.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—About fifty cottages have thus far been rented for the coming season. The following are the rentals for the past two weeks: Walter L. Kane's cottage on Bellevue Avenue to George B. De Forrest of New-York; J. N. A. Griswold's cottage on Kay Street, known as the Bradford cottage, to Dr. Charles Carroll Lee of New-York; Mrs. W. R. Travers's cottage on Narragansett Avenue to William A. Duer of New-York; William Dehon King's cottage on Narragansett Avenue, known as "Clover Patch," to Dr. Francis Delafield of New-York; Cliff Cottage, No. 4, to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia; E. B. Harrington's cottage on Ayrault Street to Mrs. E. J. Pattison of New-York; Mrs. Daniel Torrance's cottage to Sidney Webster of New-York.

Many cottagers have been here of late, and not a day passes now that the familiar faces of New-Yorkers are not seen on the streets. Among those who have been here temporarily are: Guy Norman, Miss Edith Norman, Miss Morgan, Prof. Vincenzo Botta, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mrs. M. Travers, T. P. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flake, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Capt. D. H. Barstow, Judge and Mrs. H. C. Bookstaver, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Hamilton Hoppin, W. Dehon King, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, T. W. Phinney and family, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, C. O. Iselin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, the Misses Kendall, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Archie Pell, Amos T. French, Alfred Pell and family, John H. Glover, Mrs. Daniel Torrance, Miss Torrance, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany.

At the Easter election at Trinity Church Le Roy King was elected Senior Warden and Walter B. Kane and George Gordon King Vestrymen. Le Roy King will resign the Senior Wardenship, as he will spend the Summer and Fall in Europe. All three of these gentlemen were chosen delegates to the diocesan convention. At Emmanuel Church John Nicholas Brown was elected Vestryman and a delegate to the convention.

Mrs. Samuel Powel gave a reception a few days ago in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Powel, who have recently returned from their wedding trip in the South. An orchestra was present, the house was decorated, and a number of society people called and paid their respects to the hostess and her young guests of honor.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York will not occupy his cottage here the coming season.

Mrs. D. C. Pell has returned from Florida, where she has been passing the Winter.

Sidney Webster of New-York will take a cottage here the coming Summer.

Mrs. Samuel Wetmore of New-York will arrive at her cottage on the 1st of May.

Mrs. Daniel Torrance of New-York will not occupy her cottage on Bellevue Avenue the coming season.

Petitions against the proposed opening of Cornelia Avenue as a public highway to Bailey's Beach have been sent to the City Council by a number of the cottager abutters, including John Nicholas Brown, the trustee of the estate of George Nugent; Peleg Hall, F. W. Vanderbilt, John and Mary R. O'Brien, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mary Burns, Nathaniel Thayer, Caroline Croft, and the estate of Gardner Brewer. The opposition is due to the belief that if the road is made a public highway the electric railway will be continued through it to Bailey's Beach.

Jamestown, across the bay, will have a bigger boom than ever this Summer. Two new hotels have been built, and the accomodations of the place otherwise largely increased in anticipation of an increased influx of visitors.

The Aquidneck will open early next month.

John G. Weaver, Jr., proprietor of the Everett House, New-York, will have charge of the Ocean House the coming season, and will be assisted by his son, Benjamin Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howe of New-York have been spending a few days at their cottage on Beacon Hill.

The Misses Burrows, daughters of O. Hoffman Burrows, were thrown from their village cart on Narragansett Avenue a few days ago, but were not seriously injured.

Mrs. E. T. Potter of New-York has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Judge Grey, formerly Mrs. Turnbull, has returned to her cottage on Kay Street.

Newport is to have the first artificial ice manufactory in New-England. Its capacity will be twenty-five tons per day, but if the project is successful this will be increased.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.

PERMISSION GRANTED BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT TO RESUME WORK.

The officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund of England announce that after a long delay they have at last received a firman from the Sultan of Turkey which gives them permission to resume their excavations and researches in Palestine. The Turkish Government requested the officers of the society to furnish the name of the site at and around which they propose to begin operations. The latter have pledged themselves to transmit to the Imperial Museum in Constantinople all objects of antiquity found in the excavations. They are permitted, however, to keep duplicates and to make copies and take squeezes of all inscriptions and reliefs and to take photographs of everything.

The society has entered into an arrangement with Flinders Petrie, the well-known and successful explorer of Egypt, to carry on its work. It will require £1,000 for the conduct of the work during the Spring, and it asks all those interested to contribute. The headquarters of the Palestine Exploration Fund are at 9 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C., London, and the officers are James Glaisher, Chairman; Walter Morrison, Treasurer, and Walter Besant, Honorary Secretary.

MARRIED AT CALVARY CHURCH.

A pretty and fashionable wedding took place at Calvary Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at noon yesterday, that of Miss Frances Rosalie Tomes, daughter of Francis Tomes, and Francis Halpin of this city. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. William Pistor was best man, and the guests were escorted to their places by Edward Tomes, a cousin of the bride; the Rev. Mr. Babcock, Henry S. Iselin, John A. Haddan, Jr., Henry Herbert Balch, and Harry Brinckerhoff.

The bride wore a gown of white corded silk and embroidered crêpe and a tulle veil adorned with jessamine and caught with pearl pins. Her bouquet was of La Bride roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Tomes, and Miss Katherine Moore, who wore pretty frocks of white crêpe and pale green ribbons and large white hats trimmed with flowers. They carried bunches of Marmet roses. A reception, attended only by both families and a few intimate friends, followed at the bride's home, 58 East Fifty-ninth Street. The guests included Dr. R. F. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Haddan, the Misses Haddan, Mr. and Mrs. Roche Molt, Whitlock, Mrs. Philip Pistor, Mrs. Henry J. Scudder, and Isaac Iselin.

THOMAS AND THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgments of the Special and General Terms in regard to the injunction secured November, 1885, by Theodore Thomas against the Musical Mutual Protective Union to prevent his paying a fine to the society for violation of some of its by-laws. Chief Justice Ruger writes the opinion, which is concurred in by all the Judges of the court, and which says that, aside from the alleged invalidity of the by-laws, no ground is discernible to which equitable jurisdiction can be referred, that the plaintiff's anticipation of injury was conjectural and based on insufficient grounds.

No question of expulsion from the organization was raised. The extreme penalty was the imposition of fines, amounting in the aggregate to $30, and if imposed these fines might have been voluntarily made by the plaintiff, as there was no process provided by which the corporation could collect them. The opinion further states that the only relief which could be granted the plaintiff in the action was a judgment restraining the defendant from prosecuting its charges for violation of by-laws, and as this involves the imposition of a penalty, which the corporation has no means of enforcing, no ground for equitable relief has been established.

THE METRIC SYSTEM INDORSED.

METROLOGISTS URGE THE GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT IT.

The American Metrological Association closed its Spring meeting at Washington last Tuesday morning. The members of the council held a meeting the Saturday afternoon preceding at Columbian Institute, corner of Fifteenth and H Streets. Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock the general meeting of the society convened at the same place.

The President, Dr. B. A. Gould of Cambridge, Mass., welcomed the members to the meeting. He mentioned the good work which the late President of the association, Dr. F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia College, had done for the office, and he defined the scope of the society.

"The aims of the society," he said, "embrace many important objects, but the general introduction of the metric system of weights and measures is clearly that which sentiment indicates as the most important direction for our present exertions. Since the metric crusade of twenty years ago, which was so nearly successful, the people of the United States have become far more thoroughly informed upon the subjects, and only an earnest impulse and judicious guidance of the movement which is urged from so many sides now seems needful for insuring such national action as shall place our country by the side of the vast majority of the civilized nations of the world."

A paper on "Instruments of Valuation" was then read by S. Dana Horton. Prof. T. C. Mendenhall of Washington made some remarks on "Some Nomenclature of Electrical Units." Several resolutions were adopted at this meeting looking to the more general adoption of the metric system. The first was:

Resolved, That in view of the recommendation of the International American Conference in favor of the adoption of the metric system for facilitating international intercourse, and in the interest of economy, accuracy, and simplicity in the collection of duties by obviating the necessity of computing in every instance the legal equivalents, the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury be requested to recommend to Congress that in all new legislation concerning customs the duties be also stated in metric terms.

The second was:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to represent to the Postmaster General the inconvenience now exists in consequence of the non-conformity of our postal units of weight with the metric units used by most foreign nations and the consequent desirability of making the metric system in our postal arrangements.

As a result of Prof. Mendenhall's remarks on the nomenclature of electrical units, a resolution was adopted calling attention to the fact that though the nomenclature of such units included the names of many prominent electrical scientists of the old World, no recognition had been made of American investigators. The resolution, therefore, desired the recognition of the services of Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Henry in electrical science by the use of their names in the nomenclature of electrical units of measure. The association also determined to establish branch societies in the various localities where application for membership is made, for the purpose of informing the people of the country as to the knowledge of the changes taking place in metrology and to disseminate this knowledge.

Tuesday morning the society inspected the collections of United States standards at the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, including the new metric standards constructed by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Committee Meter, the Troughton scale, and other measures of historic interest.

The officers for the present year are:

President—B. A. Gould, Cambridge, Mass.

Vice Presidents—T. R. Pynchon, Hartford, Conn.; Sandford Fleming, Ottawa, Canada; T. C. Mendenhall, Washington, D. C.; T. Egleston, New-York City; R. B. Pashley, Annandale, N. Y.; J. H. Van Amringe, New-York City.

Treasurer—John K. Rees, New-York City.

Recording Secretary—John E. Rees, New-York City.

Corresponding Secretary—O. H. Tittmann, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Council—H. A. Newton, New-Haven, Conn.; Cleveland Abbe, Washington, D. C.; R. H. Thurston, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. W. Vanderbilt, Hoboken, N. J.; C. F. Brackett, Princeton, N. J.; W. F. Allen, New-York City; Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; S. P. Langley, Washington, D. C.; E. Leech, Washington, D. C.; George Eastburn, Philadelphia, Penn.

The committees are:

1. On Finance—The President, the Treasurer, the Corresponding Secretary. 2. On Membership—The Council. 3. On Publications—The President, the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary. 4. On Printing—John K. Rees, H. Van Amringe. 5. On Modes of Action for the Society—The President, E. N. Horsford, A. M. Mayer, T. C. Mendenhall, T. R. Pynchon, A. W. Wright. 6. To Memorialize Congress—The President, Wolcott Gibbs, A. S. Hewitt, S. P. Langley, T. C. Mendenhall, Simeon Newcomb, H. A. Newton. 7. On Organization of Branches—Cleveland Abbe, F. W. Brooks, George Eastburn, Egbert Ermite Steven, J. K. Rees. For Distribution of Documents—J. K. Rees, L. H. Jacoby. 9. On Standard Time—Cleveland Abbe, W. F. Allen, J. K. Rees, T. Egleston, S. Fleming.

THE ROCKWELL ASSIGNMENT.

The assignee of A. P. Rockwell, importer and manufacturer of furs at 731 Broadway, said yesterday that Mr. Rockwell had no liabilities whatever. The assignment was brought about by the endeavor on the part of Revillon Frères of Paris, whose agent Mr. Rockwell was in this country, to compel the payment of $46,000 alleged to be due on notes and drafts made by Rockwell, but which the latter asserts are accommodation paper loaned by him to the Paris firm to aid it in extending its manufacturing facilities.

A counter-suit has been brought by Mr. Rockwell to recover $60,000 for losses on an invoice of 7,000 imported sealskins and for commissions on goods sold for the Revillons direct to the consumers of Mr. Rockwell. The object of this suit is to compel an accounting. The assignee also said that a further suit for $100,000 damages would in all probability be instituted against Revillon Frères.

FRENCH FAIR DECORATIONS.

The management for the coming fair of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the benefit of immigrant girls, have secured the booths and decorations of the fair in aid of the French Hospital now in progress at the old armory building at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway. The French fair has proved one of the most attractive ever held in the city. The booths and decorations are par-

TOO MUCH FOREIGN LABOR

VARIOUS PLANS BY WHICH IT MAY BE RESTRICTED.

SCANDINAVIANS AND HEBREWS ARE DESIRABLE, BUT ITALIANS AND RUSSIANS ARE WORTHLESS.

Watson C. Squire, Senator from Washington, made his first appearance in Castle Garden yesterday at the hearings of the sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration, of which he is a member. Chairman Owen and Congressman Stump were also in attendance.

George H. Simonds, a Castle Garden missionary, testified that the immigrants suffering the greatest hardships were those above the level of common laborers, who were not physically able to cope with the others. John Offermann, bookkeeper of a Mission House at 27 State Street, and the Rev. Father Beuland of the German Catholic Mission House at 6 State Street, testified to the methods of running their mission houses. There were no bars connected with these houses, but there were chapels where the immigrants could worship twice a day.

John J. Simpson, Landing Superintendent of the Bureau of Emigration, testified that he had referred 1,500 immigrants for final inspection to the Commissioners. Of these, 600 were ordered to be returned. Sixty per cent. of those returned were women. Mr. Simpson had found 280 Scotch immigrants last Spring bound for Boston to get employment as stonecutters. He detained them, and they protested against the detention, saying that they would not live in this country, and that they had been coming here for ten years, working through the season and returning to Scotland when it ended. Mr. Simpson regarded the Italians, Hungarians, and Slovacks as the most undesirable immigrants. Daniel Hamilton, a boarding-house keeper at 2 Front Street, testified that he ran a bar in connection with his establishment, but said that his bar receipts were not more than $10 per day, of which sum $6 came from selling postage stamps. The commission smiled broadly at this statement.

Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities, testified that 25,000 Hebrew immigrants had come here on an average during the past four years. Seventeen thousand of these were Russians and Poles. He thought that a medical inspection of all immigrants should be made, and widows with four or five minor children should not be permitted to land, as they quickly became charges. There were not more than 500,000 Hebrews in the United States, of whom 130,000 were in New-York City.

Arthur Reichow, Manager of the Free Employment Bureau of the United Hebrew Charities, said that few Hebrew immigrants came here without money. The bureau had furnished employment during the past year to 2,395 Hebrew immigrants, representing 154 different occupations. Police Justice Charles N. Tainter testified that he had formerly been President of the Bureau of Emigration, and that in his six years' service as a member of the board he had noticed a marked falling off of English-speaking immigrants and an increase of Italians and Slavs. The influx of a vast horde of ignorant foreigners without money or baggage was not conducive to the morals of the country. He thought there should be a more explicit definition of the powers of the Emigration Bureau, to prevent the landing of immigrants. The class of prohibited immigrants should be enlarged, and an immigrant assisted by any one on whom he had no natural dependence should be excluded. More time should be given to the inspection of immigrants on arrival, and steamship companies should be penalized for importing improper immigrants.

William W. Vaughn, official stenographer of the First District Court of New-York City, was examined with regard to the case of Capri Martinelli, wherein the plaintiff sought to recover $80 paid to the defendant for obtaining work in the Street-Cleaning Department for two Italians, who were discharged within a month after appointment. The object of the testimony was to show that such a practice obtained in New-York.

The Rev. Axel B. Lilja, a Lutheran missionary of seven years' experience in Castle Garden, testified that his mission was supported by voluntary contributions by people in the West, chiefly farmers of Minnesota. The witness dealt chiefly with Scandinavians, who were always desirable immigrants. They brought an average of $75 each with them, and many of them had as much as $7,000 on landing. Seventy-five per cent. of them were men, and they were generally farmers. A large majority of these immigrants went directly West and engaged in farming.

John W. Keogh testified that he had been connected with the Bureau of Public Works since 1883. He had had much experience with Italian laborers and entered into a minute explanation of the system of sub-letting public contracts to padrones. Four-fifths of the laborers employed by the Department of Public Works in the city of New-York were Italians, who held their places by reason of the padrone sub-contract system. They had driven all other laborers from that field, because no other people could compete with them in the cheapness of labor. The headquarters of all the padrones throughout the United States was situated in New-York City, whence Italian laborers were sent out in droves all over the country. These immigrants worked more cheaply than machinery. They spent absolutely nothing in the country, and finally took their savings back to Italy. The witness thought that no contract labor law could be more effective. He favored a head tax of $25 for all males over twenty-one years, and thought that an oath of citizenship on landing would be a good thing, every one refusing to take it to be sent back to the country from which he had come.

E. L. Ridgway, President of the Board of Emigration, testified that he had held that position since July, 1887, and that he believed immigration was growing steadily worse. He regarded the Russians and Italians as the most undesirable immigrants. He believed that there should be further restrictions on immigration, and suggested a closer co-operation between the Federal Government and that of individual States. Immigration should be regulated on the principle of supply and demand. The State Governments should ascertain when immigrants were needed and should inform the Federal Government. The latter in turn should instruct its agents abroad and these should inform the people to which they were located of the true state of affairs. The Consuls should also ascertain the character and condition of the immigrants about to sail, at least thirty days before sailing, and advise the home Government. The witness also favored an annual tax on alien living and working here without intending to become citizens. Any excess of immigration above the absorbing power of the labor market was bad. The witness believed that at least 75 per cent. of the people receiving charity in the city of New-York were foreign born. The last witness was Col. John R. Weber, United States Superintendent of Immigration. He said that he had been in office only a week, and did not care to make any suggestions.

The committee adjourned to meet in Washington at the call of the Chairman. Mr. Owen said that there were some points which the committee desired to investigate further, and that it would probably come back here at some future time to hold another hearing.

A CURIOUS FAMILY HISTORY.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, April 18.

An interesting bit of family history was brought to light in Clerk Birchard's office yesterday. Mrs. A. M. Cook presented the incomplete naturalization papers of her father, desiring their completion, as she has a claim against the United States Government, and this required by law that she take out naturalization papers, she having been born in England. Her father, Jesper Fletcher, took out his first papers in Cambridge, Ill., in 1861, but before taking out his second papers he started overland for California, and while on the way, the party was attacked by Indians. The mother was killed, and the father, Mrs. Cook, then Mary Fletcher, a girl of fourteen, and her two-year-old sister taken prisoners. Mr. Fletcher afterward escaped, the elder daughter's liberty was bought, while the younger sister, if alive, is still a captive of the Indians. The father went to Salt Lake City, where he died, and the second papers were never taken out. So Mrs. Cook got a compilation of her father's papers yesterday, and this makes her a naturalized citizen of the United States.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 26.—At the wool sales to-day 12,535 bales, including a fair selection of Australian, were offered. The attendance was moderate, but the competition was well sustained. Better grades of greasy merinos sold steadily. Cross-breds were in buyers' favor. There was a light supply of lambs' wool, for which there was a steady demand at good prices. The total of the purchases for the United States to date is 1,300 bales. There have withdrawn to date 16,000 sales and 224,000 bales are available. Following are details of the day's offerings, with the prices obtained: Victoria, 9,000 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 10½d; 3c, locks and pieces, 9d@1s 8d; greasy, 8½d@1s 3d; 4c, locks and pieces, 9½@11½d. New South Wales, 3,700 bales—Scoured, 8½@1s 9d; 4c, locks and pieces, 9½@1s. 5d; greasy, 8½@1s 3d; 4c, locks and pieces, 8½@10d. Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 10d@1s 4½d; greasy, 6s 9½@10d; 3c, locks and pieces, 8½@9½d. South Australia, 1,400 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 10½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 6½@10½d; 3c, locks and pieces, 8½@9½d. New Zealand, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 7½d; 3c, locks and pieces, 8½@9½d; greasy, 6½@1s 3d; 4c, locks and pieces, 8½@9½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales—Greasy, 6½@7d.

LONDON, April 26—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 29s 6d; corn, 5s 3½d; petroleum, 6½d; refined, 7½d; linseed oil, £23 5s; cotton seed oil, £20 10s; tallow, 25s 6d; rosin, common, 4s 6d; pine, 9s 6d; wheat, 30s 6d; spring wheat, 30s 6d; red winter, 30s 6d; corn, 5s 3½d; peas, 5s 3d; pork, 70s; lard, 37s 6d; bacon, 36s 6d; cheese, 56s; tallow, 25s 6d; beef, 70s; cotton, 5 1-16d; petroleum, refined, 6½d; spirits

City Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

This handsome four-story detached house, bay stone, No. 34 West 88th St.; size, 18.9x70x100.9; furnished and decorated throughout and ready for immediate occupancy. For permit and particulars address WM. H. BIKER, 139 West 74th St. or 353 6th Av.

5TH AND MADISON AVS., 97TH ST.—AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM SIZE RESIDENCE, CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED AND TASTEFULLY DECORATED, RECENTLY OVERHAULED THROUGHOUT, WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE. PARTICULARS FROM L. JAY SMITH, 171 BROADWAY.

188 WEST END AV., BETWEEN 73D AND 74th Sts.—Located in the best improved section of the west side; 2nd block from Riverside Park and Drive; 100-foot streets; asphalt pavement; 4-story; 20 feet wide; superior cabinet finish; complete with decorations, fixtures, &c. Seen by permit only from agent, 9th Av. corner 71st St. or of the owner, SAMUEL D. STYLES, 77 8th Av.

AN EXCELLENT WATER POWER FOR SALE; near tidewater and railroad transportation.

E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19, Times Building.

CHEAP RESIDENCES. Choice locations. Madison Av., below 34th St., 25 feet.....$45,000
5th and 6th Avs., below 142d St., 22 front.....$28,000
36th St., 5th and 6th Avs., 20 feet.....$35,000
Madison Av., near 60th St., 20 feet.....$36,000
63d St., just off Madison Av., four-story.....$19,500
MORRIS B. BAEB & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th St.

92D AV., NEAR 42D ST.
A new and attractive store and tenement for sale low; 25-foot front.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

A BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE ON MADison Av., crown of Lenox Hill, for sale. For permits and particulars
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

FOR SALE—
Suitable for improvement; a corner of Vandam and Macdougal Sts., comprising about 6,800 sq. ft.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"Manhattan Square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x95 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar; classical, original, and unique; 1 station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d St.

FOR SALE—
In 48th St., between 10th and 11th Avs.; three lots, adjoining, 75x100.5 feet.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

FOR SALE—
In Vandam St., a desirable 28-foot house; also one 20 feet front.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

ELEGANT HOUSES, MANHATTAN AV., 119th to 113th St., fronting Morningside Park; thoroughly well built; marble trim; box stoop; cellars concreted; closets abundant; titles guaranteed; prices reasonable. PENFIELD, Owner.

$60,000.—Madison Av., Lenox Hill; nearly new; extra wide; elegant corner house; also, fine, medium-size house, dining-room extension, 50x75 feet, close to Madison Av.; $37,000; bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH AV., LENOX HILL.—A choice extra-wide north corner lot, with or without street lot connecting, for sale cheap or exchange on favorable terms. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

6TH AV., ABOVE 42D.—A large, fine corner property, paying large interest on price asked; also, desirable investment properties on and near Broadway—Exchange Place to 59th St.; bargains.
WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Artistically-decorated, new, first-class four-story 20-foot-front dining-room extension dwelling, No. 43 West 70th St.; only $38,000; fine cabinet finish; open for inspection.
SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ON 64TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A medium-sized house, in perfect order, at a low price. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
49 Liberty St.

DOWN-TOWN TENEMENTS, WELL BUILT and well rented to first-class tenants, are offered as a bargain to quick buyer.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VERY beautifully-finished four-story residences 176, 178, and 180 West 75th St., handsomely decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th Av.; watchman in houses.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
72d St., 216, 218, 220 West, three handsomely-finished houses, 19, 20, and 21 feet wide. Inquire of owner on premises.

5 LOTS, 125x102.2, ON 72D ST., NEAR PARK Av., suitable for church, institution, private houses, or first-class flats. LEWIS Z. BACH, Owner, 167 Broadway.

A WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE high-stoop house, 20 by 50 by 100, in good order, for sale or lease at possession. Apply to Owner on premises, 53 West 51st St.

$25 CASH, $100 MORTGAGE, $5 MONTHLY, $25 lots Woodlawn Heights, $125 cash, $200 mortgage, Yonkers, near Park Hill Av. station two blocks. Address GUARANTEE, 1,288 Broadway.

A.—THERE ARE NO BETTER HOUSES ON Av. west side than 134, 138, 140, 142 West 87th St.; four-story, 20-foot; moderate prices; very easy terms. STABLER & SMITH, 1,197 9th Av.

MADISON AV., BELOW 34TH ST.—Very handsome full-front four-story dwelling at a very low figure to close an estate.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

19TH ST., 51 WEST.—Four-story brick dwelling, 22.0x92x45; buy window. Apply to owner, H. L. SATTERLEE, 59 Wall St., fifth floor.

A.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLING A.No. 185 Lenox Av. near 119th St., for only $1,500. RAPPHOESER & CO., 198 Broadway.

9TH ST., CLOSE TO 6TH AV.—An extra-wide four-story dwelling in perfect order, for sale very low. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BWAY.

10TH AV., BELOW 100TH ST.—100.5x100; 6 per cent. can remain on mortgage; will exchange in whole or parts. SOUBIROUS, 294 6th Av.

PRICE $38,000—RENT $4,100.—Elegant double flat near 6th Av., below 14th St. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th St.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK ROW.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL, ROOM 19, 1ST FLOOR.

Country Real Estate.

"Cherrywild," Elberon.

Modern house, furnished; 16 rooms; bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, stable for 12 horses; separate laundry; beautiful lawn and shady trees; six acres; cost $40,000; rent $2,000. BEALE, 134 Leonard St.

A SUMMER AND WINTER HOME, OVERlooking the Atlantic Ocean, for sale or rent, furnished; one hour from City Hall, on Staten Island; brick mansion; all improvements; stable and carriage house; 10 acres; beautiful lawn, garden, and drives. (Folio 4,974.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

ASBURY PARK.—For sale; a bargain; or let furnished for season; beautiful house, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; stable and coach house; best street; near ocean; price, $7,000; easy terms; rent, $500; to private family. Address ASBURY PARK, Box 143 Times Office.

FOR SALE—At Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 35 acres, with 600 feet water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.
Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 190 Broadway.

ORANGE.—HANDSOME 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH STABLE, new; all improvements; built by day's work; oak and sycamore trim; a bargain; WILL BE LET if not sold soon.
POST OFFICE BOX 3,432.

THE CELEBRATED BYSDYN HORSE FARM, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.; 230 acres, all tillable; good house, thirteen rooms; numerous and commodious outbuildings. (Folio 4,561.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—East Orange, N. J.; elegant residence; twelve rooms; bath; laundry; all improvements; 60x200; stables, lawn, &c.; $6,500; ten minutes from depot; one-half cash; balance monthly. SOLON, 29 Howard St., city.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply 80 Broadway, Room 311.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Manchester, Vt., a large, well-furnished house, with all modern improvements. Address CHARLES F. STERN, 52 Leonard St., New-York.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Large tract of speculative lots for sale by assignee to close an estate. Also, new valuable water front. JOS. H. SMITH & CO.

Country Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The choicest residences and grounds in the vicinity for sale; costly furniture and stables; magnificent location; everything perfect; a Summer paradise; ready and complete for occupation; a bargain.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
One of the most charmingly-located island properties on the River St. Lawrence near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; thoroughly improved; good depth; 25 lawn and shade trees; commanding and attractive dock; completely furnished; large rooms; entirely plumbing, open fireplaces, and all conveniences; substantial outbuildings, including roomy boathouse, laundry, icehouse, (filled,) cold room, &c.; inexhaustible water supply; absolutely healthful surroundings; price, $20,000; rental, $1,200.

NEW-LONDON.
A very desirable and ornamental residence; 13 rooms; six acres of garden and all necessary outbuildings; charming views; close to the Sound; price, $30,000; rent, furnished, $1,800, season.

STAMFORD.
Rent, furnished, a very desirable residence, containing 18 rooms; spacious and ornamental grounds; convenient distance from depot; horses, carriages, cow, and poultry left with man in charge; inclusive, rental, $1,200 the season; this is a bargain, and is a very attractive Summer home.

ORANGE.
A magnificent residential estate; brick mansion; charming grounds of 20 acres, with shaded drives, lawns, and brook; stabling; gardener's cottage, conservatory; this is one of the choicest properties in the neighborhood; call and see photographs; price, $60,000; rental, $1,500.

FISHKILL.
Handsome country residence and farm for sale at Glenham; commodious house, barn, carriage house, outbuildings, &c.; 47 acres finder cultivation; beautiful drives and scenery; delightful Summer home; price, $18,000; easy terms; exchange for city property; several photographs at office.

CHOICE SELECTION
OF LARCHMONT, STAMFORD, NORTON POINT, all Sound properties, and numerous desirable Summer homes to rent.

UNIMPROVED ACREAGE PROPERTY.
Very desirable for syndicate.
FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO
Chas. A. Seymour & Co.,
42D ST. AND PARK AV.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION,
COMMANDING
MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF HUDSON.
Perfect every way. 60 minutes from Wall-st.

APPLY 60 BROADWAY, ROOM 311.

AN ESTATE ON HUDSON, KNOWN ALL over the English-speaking world for sale; its desirability, healthfulness, and celebrity and the great bargain at which it is offered should almost induce its purchase without inspection; it comprises about 60 acres, in one of the most charming situations on the river and is located within two hours of New-York City by rail; the house is a substantial brick, containing 17 rooms; there is a curative spring on the premises, the analysis of which shows the water to be equal to the famous Poland water of Maine; for a sanitarium the name if advertised would be immediately recognized by the best class of society, and the neighborhood surroundings recommend it to the attention of such; it cost $62,000, but will be sold for one-third that sum to a prompt purchaser. (Folio 4,957.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Here is your Chance.
WE ARE TO
GIVE AWAY LOTS
for a short time only, to reliable people, a limited number of HOUSE LOTS on railroad.

Don't Miss This Wonderful Offer.
For full particulars call or address
WHEATLAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Room 117 Broadway, New-York, or 374 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

EIGHT PER CENT. NET GUARANTEED FOR five years, at Sheffield, Ala., on lots purchased at public sale May 7, 8, and 9, if improved within six months. Sheffield is on the Louisville & Nashville R. R., the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R., and the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River R. R., and at head of navigation on the Tennessee River. Thirty-eight manufactories, including five blast iron furnaces, employing 1,500 men. Other enterprises, including extensive railroad shops, now under construction, will employ 1,000 additional. ATTEND SALE. Reduced railroad and steamboat fare from all points. Descriptive matter furnished on application to SHEFFIELD LAND, IRON & COAL COMPANY.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (ON OTSEGO LAKE.)—For sale or to let, furnished, large frame house; all conveniences; gas, water, &c.; hall through centre; hard-wood floors; magnificent view of lake; stable, garden, &c.; known as Lakelands. Also, adjoining above, three-story stone and frame modern house, all improvements; fully furnished; stone stable; ample grounds; known as Mohican Ledge. Cooperstown is one of the most delightful Summer resorts; good hotels; only about 115 miles from Albany; 200 miles from Saratoga Springs. For full particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 500 5th Av., and 47 Liberty St., (where photographs can be seen.)

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer, at Yonkers.—Newly and stylishly furnished, large brick house; land 60x120; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; horses not needed; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A.—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF THE late Prof. O. S. Fowler; large residence, finished in solid oak, cherry walnut, and maple; modern improvements, including furnace and gas; farmer's house and commodious outbuildings; 130 acres; healthful location; 1,200 feet above tide; one-half mile from station; will be sold regardless of cost; price, $20,000. (Folio 4,751.) HEBARD & DAVIS, Bankers, Amenia, N. Y. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Gentleman's superb country seat; about 30 acres; handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 18 rooms, every convenience; stable, carriage house, and complete in all its appointments; the river view and surroundings are unsurpassed; will be sold at a reasonable price, and must be seen to realize its desirability. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Hudson River country seat; about 14 acres; cut-stone mansion; 17 rooms; all modern improvements; abundance of stable and carriage room; cottages unsurpassed; view of Hudson; 45 minutes from Grand Central Depot; 40 trains a day each way; two railroads; abundance of fruit, shade, and good garden; bargain to a quick purchaser to close an estate. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., west side of Grand Central Depot.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.—A gentleman's country place, near Worcester, Mass.; five minutes from depot; house, fifteen rooms and bath; steam and furnace heat; hot and cold water throughout; stable and carriage house; almost an acre; beautiful lawn and drives; cost $40,000; will sell for less than half; photograph here. (Folio 4,750.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT RYE, N. Y.; three-fourths of an acre; garden, shade, &c.; modern improvements. Owner Box 333, Rye, N. Y.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,268 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

Real Estate at Auction.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., New-York City.
ABSOLUTE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION
of
121 VILLA PLOTS AND
2 HANDSOME QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES
at
LARCHMONT MANOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
overlooking Long Island Sound,
familiarly known as the "Kane Property."
EACH OF THESE PLOTS IS ABOUT 50x100 in size. The land is located on a high and sandy ridge, very healthy, sloping to the water, with magnificent views of the Sound and the surrounding neighborhood.
LARCHMONT MANOR has a horse car railroad, meeting every incoming and outgoing train. It has a great number of beautiful Queen Anne cottages thereon, owned by some of the best people in New-York, besides being the home of the "Larchmont Yacht Club" and the "Hoboken Turtle Club."
It is a bluff of land extending into the Sound, and surrounded on three sides by water. This is a magnificent chance to buy a site for small and select Summer house, and location restricted entirely to private dwellings. Butchers and grocers, &c., call at every house, and churches and schools are convenient.
RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS ARE FREQUENT, AND RAPID TIME FROM NEW-YORK—ONLY 30 MINUTES.
Title is guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Co., and policies of insurance will be issued free of cost.
TOWNSEND & MARAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 13 Chambers St.
Maps and further particulars can be had at auctioneers' office, 70 Liberty St., New-York City.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN sell at auction WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
SALE IN PARTITION,
24½ ACRES AT THROGG'S NECK on Westchester Creek and Long Island Sound,
with handsome residence, stable, outhouses, &c. In vicinity of residences of John A. Morris, Collis P. Huntington, Joost Lorillard, and others.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty St.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
MONDAY, May 12, Noon,
at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., by order of MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys,
140 SELECT LOTS
in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,
BEDFORD PARK,
in the 24th Ward of New-York City, being the blocks bounded by Bainbridge, Briggs, Valentine, and Anthony Avs. and the
GRAND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
These lots are splendidly situated on high land, just adjoining and overlooking the handsome grounds, beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, and superb residences of the finest
CHARMING RESIDENCE PARK
in the vicinity of New-York. All city improvements and conveniences—Croton, gas, postal service, police and fire protection, graded avenues; no nuisances; quick transit, cheap fares; unsurpassed educational advantages; nearness to Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway. The new Ursuline Academy and St. John's College, picturesque views, all combine to render the choice lots here offered especially desirable for homes or investment. The station of the
HARLEM RAILROAD RAPID TRANSIT,
with its great four-track road, is only one thousand feet, four blocks, four minutes' walk from these lots, eighteen minutes by express from Grand Central Depot; commutation, 7½ cents.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST
to each purchaser by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. Lots sold separately.
NOW IS THE TIME
to buy and build a home, and these lots in this delightful suburban quarter should be carefully examined by all who desire lovely homes, combining easy accessibility, city conveniences, and country beauties.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Maps and full particulars with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, and with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St. and 34 Av. and 140th St.

A.—SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Estate NEHEMIAH MASON, Deceased.
JERE JOHNSON, Jr.
By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
Will sell at auction Wednesday, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 393 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN:
435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., northwest corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.
408 and 410 Jay St., three-story, basement, frame dwellings.
447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six stone buildings.
144 High St., near Bridge St., 25x62 feet, with frame dwelling.
Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 40 Wall St., New-York. Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.
Maps can be obtained from Richard V. Harnett & Co., 79 Liberty St., New-York; Jere Johnson, Jr., 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or G. B. Brets, 445 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 13, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, 59 to 65 Liberty St., N. Y. City, By order of Melville L. Day and Daniel E. Garrison, Executors of Cornelius N. Garrison, dec'd, to close the estate.
Property situated in the
MID WARD
of New-York City, comprising in the aggregate about 22 ACRES,
lying along Hunt's Point Road, Spofford Av., Young Av., Brown Pl., 144th St., Lafayette Road, &c., near the Southern Boulevard.
This property will be sold in parcels. Sale absolute. Title guaranteed by the Title Guaranty and Trust Co. Maps can be had. Premises will be furnished by Auctioneers, at 75 Liberty St., or at the office of the Executors, at No. 2 Wall St.
Also by order of said executors, the interest of the said estate in a certain tract of land containing about seventeen acres situated in the town of Union, County of Union, State of New-Jersey; also about eight lots situated in the township of Franklin, County of Bergen, State of New-Jersey. Description to be had at above-named places.

R. V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
The Great Cleveland-Waring-Thorne
Combination Sale of
YONKERS PROPERTY.
200 LOTS AND 7 DWELLINGS
and the Residence of
Wm. H. Thorne will be sold on
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty St., New-York City.
For further particulars, plans, &c., apply to
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 79 Liberty St., New-York.
HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES F. FITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 6, 1890, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty St.
316 West 69th St.—Five-story brick store.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate Henry F. Nolte, deceased.
BROOKLYN.—Broadway, northeast corner Jefferson St.—Three lots, with old frame buildings.
143 and 147 Harrison Av.—Two lots, with old frame buildings, 22.3x78x21 each.

219 West 25th St.—Three-story brick dwelling.
3,479 8th Av.—Five-story brick store.
98 Manhattan St.—Five-story brick store.
Maps at auctioneer's, 73 Liberty St.

J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the estate of Edgar T. Ryder, deceased.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Att'ys, will sell at auction TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 to 65 Liberty St., the six-story and basement brownstone dwelling,
Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton St.,
south side, between Cliff and Gold Sts.
For maps apply to the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling,
NO. 21 EAST 97TH ST.
Ground 21x100.5.
Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
three-story and basement brick house and lot,
NO. 146 WEST 83D ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
the four-story brick house and lot,
NO. 433 WEST 51ST ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
the brick buildings, with plot of land,
NO. 1,747 THIRD AV.,
BETWEEN 89TH AND 90TH STS.;
also the four-story brick buildings and lots north side 29TH ST., 151.10 feet east 1st av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADELINE E. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.
four-story and basement brick flat, with lot,
NO. 1,761 LEXINGTON AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
the 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 141 EAST 127TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
six-story brick building, with two stores and lot,
NO. 74 EAST 125TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot,
NO. 24 EAST 58TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St.
four-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot,
NO. 3 EAST 35TH ST.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St.
three-story, basement brown-stone house, with lot,
NO. 147 EAST 125TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

"THE FLORENCE,"
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST.
For rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1, one of the largest, most elegant, and desirable apartments of the "Florence," (two large apartments in one,) containing nine (9) rooms, exclusive of bathroom and butler's pantry, (no Kitchen.) The pantry is large and so arranged with refrigerators, gas heaters, sinks, &c., that meals can be served, if desired, in the apartment in a most satisfactory manner.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,847, NEAR CENTRAL Park and Elevated Station.—New house; beautifully furnished; large rooms, with bath and dressing rooms; to gentlemen only; without board; breakfast if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 49th St., near 5th Av. Apply H. H. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

PORTER & CO.,
211 WEST 125TH ST.,
OFFER TO RENT
120th St., near Lenox Av., fine 2-story b. s.....$1,400
124th St., near Lenox Av., newly decorated 3-story.....1,100
128th St., near 3d Av., 3-story brick.....800
130th St., near Lenox Av., desirable 3-story b.s.....1,000
120th St., near 9th Av., 3-story brick, 11 rooms.....850
131st St., near 5th Av., fine 2-story, 10 rooms.....800
133d St., near Madison Av., 3-story b. s., 20x50.....720
137th St., near 5th Av. and Mott Av., very desirable 2-story brick.....800
Madison Av., near 119th St., fine 3-story b. s.....1,100
5th Av., near 130th St., desirable 3-story b. s.....1,000
Lenox Av., near 124th St., very desirable 3-story.....1,500
Also others.

CROMBIE & McKEAN,
1,589 3D AV.,
OFFER AT VERY LOW RENT
A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE PRIVATE HOUSE, NEAR 89TH ST. L STATION.
It is handsomely decorated, in perfect order, and has all modern improvements.

220 WEST 43D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Four-story brick and brownstone house to rent, unfurnished.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar St. and 1,142 Broadway.

NO. 6 WEST 97TH ST.
Desirable three-story high-stoop house to let; has gas stove and kitchen fitted throughout; pier glasses and cornices on parlor floor; the excellent safes, in good order and ready for immediate occupation; well adapted for small family.
RICHARD & SAUSE,
53 Liberty St.

FREE RENT TO SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY (three-story house on New-York side, three from 72d St. elevated station) who would physician; or will rent entire house (office reserved) for $900. Full particulars from SKINNER & NELLIS, 1,164 9th Av. near 72d St.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET, UNfurnished, No. 154 East 89th St.—Beautifully decorated; stone archway; stylish every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 A.East 39th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

A.—782 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Handsome dining-room extension dwelling, 20 feet wide; bright, permanent sunny rear; reasonable rent. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th Av.

TO LET—The highly-desirable four-story brownstone high-stoop dwelling, No. 121 East 70th St., 1,076 Madison Av., and 32 East 84th St. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 19th St. and 5th Av.

TO LET—$2,350, 176 West 75th St., 20x56, two-story extension; the elegant four-story private dwelling; very beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th Av.; always open. JAMES R. MAY, 84 Broadway.

TO RENT.—The double two-story brick house on Sheridan Av., north of 166th St., opposite Fleetwood Park; with stable, carriage house, and shed. Apply to J. B. GREENLAW, 16 Exchange Place.

TO LET—703 and 707 Park Av., near 70th St., three elegant houses are offered at very low rents to desirable tenants. Watchman at 703 Park Av., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

A.—122 EAST 17TH ST., CORNER OF IRVING Place.—Very desirable dwelling; will be put in perfect repair; rent reduced.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St. and 1,181 3d Av.

A MODERN THREE-STORY PRIVATE dwelling, in perfect repair; handsomely finished; every improvement; rent $1,000; 337 East 68th St. L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av. or 41 Liberty St.

A.—A.—TO LET—One of the most attractive three-story houses on west side. Special reductions. Particulars, permits, &c., from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 47 Liberty St. and 500 5th Av.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN brick house to let, 350 Mott Av., near 138th St.; all improvements; choice neighborhood. Inquire 345 Mott Av.

36TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A medium-size three-story high-stoop house to rent; location good. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Handsome four-story high-stoop extension dwelling; perfect order; immediate possession. A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 146 Broadway.

70 WEST 91ST ST.—Superior 21-foot three-story and basement brownstone house; butler's extension; perfect in every detail; rent low to good tenant. BANNON & SULLIVAN, 1,608 9th Av.

TO LET—New house; 14 rooms and laundry; modern improvements; Edgewood Av., Fordham Heights; high ground; will rent or sell.
MAY HERMAN, 629 Broadway.

A.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLing, No. 185 Lenox Av., near 119th St., for only $1,500. RAPPHOESER & CO., 198 Broadway.

TO LET—No. 60 West 56th St.; medium size high-stoop brownstone house; immediate possession; moderate rent. CHAS. A. SMITH, 62 West 56th St.

20 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $5,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

FULLY-FURNISHED APARTMENT IN THE "Portsmouth," 42 and 44 West 9th St.; first floor, with every convenience, to rent for six months or longer at a very reasonable figure on account of present tenant going abroad. Can be seen after 1 P. M.

64 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR EAST 6TH Av.—First-class furnished flat to rent for Summer months; all light; reasonable terms to desirable party.

TO LET—For the Summer or by the year, a charming furnished or unfurnished apartment of seven light rooms. Address 124 East 27th St.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished flat, including linen. VANCOBLEAR, 201 West 55th St.

339 WEST 23D ST.—Very desirable furnished flats, seven rooms; central and pleasant neighborhood; very reasonable.

66 WEST 58D ST.—Elegantly and completely furnished flat to let for the Summer.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

NEW, ELEGANT APARTMENTS, EIGHT large light rooms and bath; from $41 to $60; north-west corner Lexington Av. and 99th St.; private neighborhood. F.J. SCHNUGG, 179 East 99th St.

"THE EDINBURGH,"
118, 114, 116 East 81st St. Handsome decorated apartments; all light rooms; steam heated; position unexceptionable. Resident agent.

69TH ST., 206 TO 212 WEST.—Elegant apartments; steam heated; papered and decorated; seven rooms, bath; private hall; private street; no noise from the "L" trains. Apply to janitor, 212.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

The St. Catherine
Corner 5th Av. and 59th St.
Entrance 5th Av. 342 & 344.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE FURNISHED.
Elevator service from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Each house contains 15 rooms, bath, and servants' rooms, laundry, storeroom, and wine cellar; has a depth frontage of 100 feet on Madison Av. and 49 feet on 59th St., and an unobstructed exterior view of 230 feet; the house is supplied with steam throughout, and has no stairs or landings; the plumbing work in the Hygienic order; the suites are two suites to each floor communicating directly with external air; the cabinet work and interior decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city; there is also a similar suite of 10 rooms on the first floor at a lower rent. Full particulars can be obtained and inspection at premises to
R. BENNETT,
Superintendent.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS.
58th St., 59th St., and 7th Av.
Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLEDO.
Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 58th St.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights.
Apply at office, 175 West 58th St.

A.—THE CLARENDON,
northwest corner 125th St. and Madison Av.
APARTMENTS OF 9 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, STEAM HEATED, FULL FURNISHED, HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
Janitor and hall boys in attendance; rents very moderate. Apply on premises, or
CROMBIE & McKEAN,
1,589 3d Av.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park Av., corner 62d St.
Absolutely fire-proof.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.

SANTA MARGHERITA.
Madison Av., corner 54th St.
Apartments, well arranged and spacious, in this fine building, has every improvement; marble halls, artistic bronze and iron work, inlaid floor, steam heat, Otis elevator, &c.; is situated near the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Rents, $1,600—$1,800.
Apply on premises.

THE OSBORNE,
57TH ST. AND 7TH AV., NEW-YORK.
To rent from May 1 two elegant apartments in this thoroughly fire-proof building. Apply at the office.

A.—118 EAST 82D ST.; FIRST FLOO

HAPPENINGS IN BROOKLYN

HOW OFFICES ARE MADE TO ACCOMMODATE CANDIDATES.

MR. HARSTEAD AS A KINGS COUNTY BOSS—A BUSINESS MAN WHO IS ALSO A PREACHER AND SPORTSMAN.

There is a bill hidden away somewhere in Albany which seems to have escaped the attention of the young men who represent the Brooklyn newspapers at the capital. The explanation of this may be connected with the fact that the bill is designed to provide a job for an old-time Democratic war horse, ex-Auditor William S. Searing of the Twenty-first Ward.

The measure saddles another Assessor on the city, and Searing is the man selected by the machine for the place. Mayor Chapin, although refusing to father this particular bill, is understood to favor Searing, and the latter has spent a good deal of time recently about the City Hall. Fifteen years ago he was a power in local politics and one of McLaughlin's right-hand men. He was elected City Auditor, and later was given a comfortable berth in the Custom House. When the present Administration assumed control, Searing was among the first men to walk the plank.

If his present bill passes, Searing will have a neat little sinecure, for there is another bill pending and likely to become a law increasing the salary of the Assessors from $3,000 to $4,000 a year. The President is to get $5,000. The work is very light. There are now eleven members of the board, and each one has a real estate agent to assess the value of real estate in his district. The rest of the work is almost entirely clerical labor, done by employes.

But this is not the only good thing the "boys" have in view. If report is true, and it generally is, there is going to be an early shake-up in the charities department. These internal earthquakes have been of frequent occurrence since the first of the year, but this one will be the most serious of the lot. The first move will be the dismissal of Gilbert Hicks, the General Storekeeper; not that he is to be put out of a job, but in order to give a place to ex-Assemblyman McLaughlin. Hicks now gets $2,300 a year, and the politicians think he is playing in too good luck. They are going to retain him in a less remunerative office. So that the only reason for his removal is a political one, notwithstanding his long and efficient service.

When the Commissioners get through with Hicks, they propose to devote themselves to Relief Clerk Joseph Short. He is another old employe, but the "boys" want his place now, and it will be a great surprise if they don't get it. Short is using every influence he can reach to keep his position, but his friends are not as powerful as they formerly were. The man who wants his place, George W. Glendenning of the Twenty-first Ward, is one of the rising young men in the Democratic Party. He won the control of his ward from some of the old heads a year or so ago, and this twenty-two-hundred-dollar job which Short holds is what he demands as his reward. Glendenning is backed by George W. Anderson and the latter's political friends, who form a strong combination just at this time.

* *

The advent into Brooklyn journalism of Murat Halstead has been the principal subject of conversation during the past week, not only among journalists but among the politicians. The men who have been running the Republican Party in Kings County since Harrison's inauguration look upon Mr. Halstead as a possible rival.

Several have already suggested that, as President Harrison nominated Mr. Halstead as Minister to Germany, he would be willing to have him now as the Administration's representative in Kings County. It is freely admitted that some one is needed to reorganize the party there, but whether the man who lost Ohio is the one to do it or not time alone will tell. He may not have the slightest idea of attempting such a stupendous job, but the half dozen men now in control credit him with lying awake o' nights in his efforts to devise a programme on which the opposing elements could unite. Every time he writes for the *Standard-Union* is being read with an eye to what may be between it and the next one, but so far no peculiar construction has been put upon anything.

Some idea of the job Mr. Halstead has undertaken can be obtained from an incident which happened a day or two ago when a politician and newspaper men were dining together. The conversation turned on the new arrival, and one of the company asked a representative of the *Standard-Union*, who was present, if the proprietors proposed to spend any money on the paper.

"You bet," was the reply; "we have fitted up Halstead's room with a handsome carpet and a brand new oak desk. Finest sanctum in town."

* *

Those few Republicans who were not disgusted with the actions of their representatives in the Kings County Republican General Committee, led by "Billy" Watson and Israel F. Fischer, had to give up their weak defense when the various ward associations met recently.

The gentlemen at some of these sessions armed themselves by throwing chairs about the room, knocking one another down, and behaving in other respects just as they have always been fond of accusing their Democratic opponents of doing. In some of the districts the police were called in, and some of the fighters were arrested. The local organ of the party denounced such rowdyism in vigorous terms, and pointed out that the public would not support at the polls candidates backed by such a class of men.

It remained for the New-York *Tribune* to defend this disgraceful conduct, and, in an article recently printed, that journal calls this head-breaking, chair-throwing episode "political activity." This is what the *Tribune* says: "The liveliest meeting of the Republican General Committee was followed by equally lively meetings of the ward associations last week, and no slight interest was taken in the proceedings relative to party questions. This betokens a lively concern in the subjects which each uppermost at the present time, and is far better than the dull stagnation which too often settles over party politics at this season of the year."

If the followers of Franklin Woodruff and "Al" Daggett had permitted a little more "stagnation" to settle over the party during the past Winter, there would not have been so many indignation meetings, so many scandals, and so few men willing to confess that they are Republicans.

But it is entirely evident that the men who are now managing affairs do not propose to have any stagnation. They have plunged into the Benedict-Wallace fight in the Third Congressional District with vigor. The Federal patronage is being used for all it is worth, and old hands say that that weapon will eventually win the battle.

The peculiar fact about it is that the Benedict people, through Secretary Tracy, control the navy yard and the United States Marshal's office, while Wallace, through Ernst Nathan and John A. Nichols, holds sway over the Internal Revenue Department. Every few days some one is removed from one of these departments, and his successor is appointed. He is always found to be a resident of one of the wards included in the Third District. Of course the navy yard and the Marshal's office have more places to be filled, but the Internal Revenue Collector has an enormous power, not only over Republicans, but over Democrats.

This official, through his influence over liquor dealers and cigar dealers, both wholesale and retail, has elected more than one municipal officer of Brooklyn from the Mayor down. His influence doesn't cease with the giving of places by any manner of means, and it is determined probably that in a long fight he could make more adherents than could Mr. Benedict, even with the navy yard behind him. Nathan thinks so, at all events, and he is working every day to win to his support a majority of the 1,000 delegates who will nominate Congressman Wallace's successor in October next.

* *

When Ernst Nathan received his commission as Internal Revenue Collector, he made public, with a great flourish of trumpets, a set of rules and regulations for the government of his future subordinates. These were written on a piece of foolscap paper by Nathan himself, and he took care to see that all the local papers received copies and printed them. He was the recipient of many letters congratulating him upon his great business ability as exhibited in these rules, some of which were really excellent.

But, alas! for the inquisitive nature of reporters. One of them recently discovered the original copy of Nathan's rules and regulations, and now all the politicians in town are laughing at the Collector's little trick. The original was printed on Jan. 1, 1862, and contained the rules and regulations drawn up by Gen. Rodney C. Ward, who was then Collector. Nathan found one of these circulars and went to the trouble of copying it word for word and even punctuation mark for punctuation mark. A slight mistake in grammar made in the original is reproduced in Nathan's copy.

This old circular of Gen. Ward's was shown to Nathan a few days ago, and he was asked if he had ever seen it before. No, he had not. But when his own set of rules was laid alongside it and the resemblance was pointed out, he changed his mind and admitted that perhaps he had seen the document a few years ago. Then he thought that his remarkable memory for commas and semicolons was due to what a well-know minister once called "unconscious absorption."

* *

Comparatively few of the thousands of people who listen to the Rev. Halsey W. Knapp at the Central Baptist Church in Brooklyn are aware that he was once a whaler. He became first mate when twenty-two, and made four trips around the world.

Then he went into mercantile pursuits until 1857, when he "got religion." He "got" it hard, too, and, being a deep student by nature, he was soon preparing himself for the ministry. His business interests went on all this time, and when he was ordained as a minister he was a comparatively well-to-do man. This decided him to preach to nothing but poor churches, and for over thirty years now he has been following out this policy. He has built up several weak parishes in New-York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, but he still finds time to devote to his business interests. He dresses like an ordinary merchant and does not permit his religious belief to interfere with the blazing of a big diamond in his shirt front.

* *

One of Mr. Knapp's associates, the venerable Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, is a great lover of legitimate sports. He is an expert fly caster, a devoted fisherman, and a good shot with a rifle. About this time every year he goes after the gamy trout, and for the rest of the time his well-worn trout basket hangs from a nail in his study wall. During his midsummer vacation Dr. Van Dyke shoots moose up in Maine, and he pronounces that to be the greatest sport known to modern times.

* *

Some more work was cut out the other day for that unfortunate weathercock which is to be placed on top of the new *Eagle* office. The gentleman who is dictating the policy of that paper said recently in an editorial: "It seems to the *Eagle* that Mr. Cleveland is not seeking a renomination; the renomination is seeking him."

Then, in order to be consistent with its past inconsistency, the paper ordered its Albany correspondent to send down the following:

"The friends of ex-President Cleveland claim that he is not seeking a renomination; that the renomination is seeking him. This may be true in other States, but in Albany, where every county Democratic organization in the State is represented, where every local political machine in the State is represented, I have not been able to secure any evidence that Democrats are clamoring for Mr. Cleveland's renomination or in a quiet way are advocating his selection as the national standard bearer of the Democracy. On the contrary, I have heard Democratic Senators and Assemblymen speak of the ex-President in language which would shock some of his civil service friends who do not move in the circles of practical politicians. If there are any Democrats in this Legislature so eager for Mr. Cleveland's renomination that they would force the nomination upon him, such Democrats have eluded my search. It is easy enough to find Democrats who speak harshly of him."

* *

The members of the Board of Education have spent several months in discussing a proposal to do away with the custom of compelling teachers to hire substitutes when sickness forces them to be absent. To the average citizen—and he is the one who pays these salaries—this seems like a waste of time. There is no good reason why a school teacher should be fined for being ill, for that is what the present system amounts to. Most of these teachers are women, and if they do their duty they earn every cent they receive.

It is one of the most likely things in the world that they will break down for some period, even if it is only for a few days. As things are now they have to pay some one to do their work. This rule does not apply to any other department in the City or County Government, and it should not to the school teachers. If a fireman or policeman is ill he gets full pay all the time. So does a clerk in any of the departments or in the courts. There is no reason for any distinctions. This is the view held by the committee to which the matter was referred, and its report will contain a recommendation in favor of a change.

* *

The reorganization of the Union Ferry Company has removed from semi-public life a man who has guarded the money box of this big corporation for over half a century.

During that time Walter N. De Grauw has not been absent from the big, gloomy room in the Fulton ferryhouse a single day, it is said. Day in and day out he has received and counted the daily receipts, and his shrill, piping voice has kept all intruders at a distance. Rumor has it that John S. T. Stranahan is the only man who could ever expect to have Mr. De Grauw answer his questions. Certainly reporters never hoped for anything so favorable as a reply from the little old man.

Many years ago Mr. De Grauw kept a saloon on the New-York side of the Fulton Ferry, and the money he made then he put into Union Ferry stock and became wealthy. He is probably very rich, but no one but J. S. T. Stranahan ever had the temerity to inquire into his financial condition, and even Mr. Stranahan got no satisfactory reply. Mr. De Grauw feels his retirement very keenly, and he even thought at one time of refusing to resign. This course would have kept him in office only until November and would have subjected him to many petty annoyances; so his friends prevailed upon him to retreat in good order.

CHEERS FOR MME. PATTI.

THE DIVA DEPARTS ON THE ETRURIA WITH HEARTY GOOD-BYES.

Patti has left American shores again. The usual constrainedly merry crowd of transatlantic passengers, with decidedly moist eyes but bravely smiling lips, were lingering about the gangway of the Etruria yesterday morning. The hour for sailing was approaching when a carriage dashed down the pier, and in a minute more Mme. Adelina Patti-Nicolini had alighted therefrom and was tripping up the gangplank, closely followed by her faithful maid, her husband, and Mr. Marcus R. Mayer.

There had evidently been many who had watched for a glimpse of the famous singer, for, of course, everybody had known that she was to be a passenger. The decks on the shore side of the ship were thronged in an instant when it became known that Patti had arrived, and it was the heartiest kind of a greeting that met her. She was clad in a long, tight-fitting steamer coat of a light gray check, with a jaunty cap of the same material, while a thick, black veil drawn closely over her face down almost to her chin concealed her blooming cheeks and pleasant eyes with almost as much completeness as a mask.

A hurried visit was paid to the handsome room on the upper saloon deck on the starboard side which had been assigned to Mme. Patti. Mr. Mayer took his last adieus and skipped down the plank, almost the last to leave the ship, and then Patti and her husband walked to the starboard rail. She carried a beautiful immense cluster of pink roses tied with light green ribbon, and, as the great steamer was backed out into the North River and swung ponderously around, the crowd caught sight of her waving this bouquet. Everybody broke forth into a hearty cheer, handkerchiefs waved, and kisses were thrown. Then the pink roses gradually faded from view, and the Etruria, gathering her strength, started outward on her voyage.

The passenger list included a large number of familiar names besides Mme. Patti's. There were 400 passengers in all. Among them were Signor and Mme. Ardit, Mlle. Bauermeister, Signor Corvi, Signor Vasnetti, Signor Zarolo, Signor Campugnano, Arturo Campugnano, Mrs. S. L. Stephenson and her daughter, the singer, Miss Mabel Stephenson; Henry Bergh, Mrs. Edwin Bergh, Dr. C. O. Baker, D. H. Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Overton, Miss Zola Gibbes, Judge J. H. Woodbury, Mrs. W. B. Hoffman, George M. Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Winslow.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR MORE MONEY TO CARRY ON THEIR WORK.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day received a committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations, who presented a memorial of their needs. The committee consisted of Henry E. Alvord, President Maryland College; James H. Smart, Indiana; Morrill E. Gates, New-Jersey; James W. Patterson, Kentucky, and Henry H. Goodell, Massachusetts.

The memorial says that agricultural colleges, established under the United States Law of 1862, are now educating nearly ten thousand students. As a rule, all who finish a course of study at these institutions are at once in demand for remunerative positions, many of them as teachers of natural science in other institutions, where the good effects of these colleges are multiplied. The farmers manifest a growing interest in the work of these colleges.

The memorial says the special and immediate needs of these colleges for more generous support arise from these two facts: The cost of a proper equipment for scientific work, and the great increase in the number of students. These colleges have now reached a point in their development where their future growth and usefulness are conditioned upon their securing increased facilities for doing a larger work. The memorial asks, therefore, that at least $15,000 a year be provided now for each State, to be increased until a limit of not less than $25,000 is reached. No action was taken to-day.

WENT TO BED WITH AN AXE AND A SAW.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Louisa Gingenbach for a separation from her husband, Adolph Gingenbach, Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court at White Plains, yesterday granted

Le Boutillier Brothers,

Broadway and 14th St.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

on account of

Removal

to our new five-story buildings, occupying five city lots, now being built on 14th St., near 5th Av.

ALL GOODS REDUCED.

On account of the Great Rush of People to our Store, we would suggest that purchasers come as early in the day as possible.

N. B.—As we purpose to carry none of our present stock to our new buildings, we have marked goods at prices to secure IMMEDIATE sale.

Le Boutillier Bros., Broadway and 14th St.

THE LEAKING GAS MAINS

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GENERAL LAWS COMMITTEE.

GEN. SICKLES RELATES AN EXPERIENCE—OPINIONS OF EXPERT WITNESSES ON THE GAS COMPANIES.

Messrs. Erwin, Vedder, Coggeshall, Van Gorder, and Chase of the State Senate Committee on General Laws resumed the investigation, at the Hotel Metropole in this city, yesterday of the alleged injury to citizens from the leaking gas mains and steam pipes and the electric wires in the streets.

The first witness was Sheriff Daniel E. Sickles, who related an experience he had with a gas company about 1882. He then lived in an apartment house at 14 Fifth Avenue. There was some trouble about gas bills in the house, some of the persons being away a good deal, but getting their gas bills all the same. Gen. Sickles wrote the company a letter on the subject. A month or two later he went to Europe, first instructing the janitor of the apartment where he lived to turn off the gas at the meter and use none during his absence. On his return, after several months, he received bills for gas for all the time he was away, while the gas was turned off. He refused to pay the bills and the company took steps to shut off his gas supply. He obtained an injunction to prevent this, and invited the company to sue him for the gas he did not use. The result was a good deal of litigation, but he had never paid for the gas.

Gen. Sickles added that he had observed the smell of leaking gas in the streets for years, and it constituted a nuisance, injurious to health. The remedy was to hold any company that's leaking gas mains responsible for committing a nuisance just as a private individual would be held. If the law did not afford a good remedy it should be amended. He thought gas companies should be under the supervision of proper State officers. The companies consolidate until they become very formidable. The stock pays very high dividends that the figures startle people; then the capital stock is increased. In England and Germany the gas service is owned by the municipalities, and the gas is of better quality and much cheaper than in this city.

"When I was in command of Charleston, S. C., in 1865–7," Gen. Sickles said, "it became my duty to take charge of the gas works because the company had confiscated the stock of loyal Northern owners and turned the proceeds into the Confederate Treasury. I appointed Edward M. Dickerson of New-York Commissioner to have charge of them. The quality of gas then furnished was poor and the price high. Dickerson investigated the business and reported that the quality could be improved 50 per cent. and the price reduced. This was done, and though there was a great howl at the seizure of the gas company's property, the result was to the people. I conducted the gas works some time through Mr. Dickerson, and then transferred therefrom and was tripping up the gangplank, closely followed by her faithful maid, her husband, and Mr. Marcus R. Mayer.

There had evidently been many who had watched for a glimpse of the famous singer, for, of course, everybody had known that she was to be a passenger. The decks on the shore side of the ship were thronged in an instant when it became known that Patti had arrived, and it was the heartiest kind of a greeting that met her. She was clad in a long, tight-fitting steamer coat of a light gray check, with a jaunty cap of the same material, while a thick, black veil drawn closely over her face down almost to her chin concealed her blooming cheeks and pleasant eyes with almost as much completeness as a mask.

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is not everywhere filled with gas, only where there were leaks. The laying of mains should be under some supervision. Mr. Webb favored taking steam-heating pipes out of the streets entirely.

John B. Strong of Brooklyn produced a "triune polar instrument" which amused the committee for a time. Then adjournment was taken to next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The investigation will then be closed.

HOME NAVAL GOSSIP.

The new cruiser Charleston was taken outside the Golden Gate last week for a trial of her engines. The Naval Board of Inspectors was on board. Monday the Charleston started on a cruise down the Californian coast, during which her guns will be tested. The Charleston's battery consists of ten six-inch breech-loading guns for the main, and four six-pounder rapid-fire guns, six Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and four Gatlings for the secondary battery. The cartridges for a six-inch rifle are composed of grains of powder that look like iron nuts one and one-quarter inches thick and an inch in diameter. The grains are piled one upon another in the cartridge bag, however, leaving a hole in the centre of the bag extending from top to bottom. This hole, which is about an inch in diameter, is to allow the flame to go from the ignited grains at the base all the way through the charge, thus starting the ignition at all points of the cartridge at the same time.

Were not this precaution taken, some of the powder grains would be thrown out of the gun unignited. The full efficiency of the charge would in consequence be unfelt. The grains are built up on forms, a wire running through them and keeping them in place. A bag is then drawn over the grains and the wire removed. The bag is strengthened by a "Hercules braid." If it were not for this braid the weight of the charge would burst the cloth. This bag is enveloped in a copper cylinder which is hermetically sealed. When the cylinder is run up from the magazine to the deck, the lid of the tie and of the bag is removed and the case inserted in the gun; the other end is then pulled off and the short rammer is used to shove the charge home and out of the cylinder. The weight of the cartridge is about fifty pounds. In all, the charge contains some 600 grains of powder.

Some surprise is expressed that the officers having the construction of the revenue vessels in hand should place contracts at this late date, when it is well known that not only will the Revenue Service in a few days be transferred to the Navy Department, but that Secretary Tracy proposes to replace all the present revenue vessels by swift and well-armed cruisers. It is asserted that two years have elapsed since authority was given for the building of the Galveston vessel, and that the same is true of the revenue vessel building for the New-Berne (N. C.) station. Both of these vessels are now under way by contractors, and are being built on lines and types wholly inefficient for war purposes. Experts who have examined the plans pronounce the new vessels neither speedy nor fit for ordinary tugboats. Under such circumstances, it is claimed that the money being spent upon these vessels is thrown away. It is known that, if the transfer of the Revenue Marine to the navy can be effected before work on these two vessels has been long begun, Commodore Wilson, head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department, will order all work stopped, and either alter the plans of the two vessels altogether or effect arrangements with the contractors whereby the construction work will be declared off.

Among the Navy Department officials it is declared that the Revenue Cutter Service should be properly a coast-guard service, made up of vessels suitable for war purposes of to-day. It is believed that all the revenue cutters should be replaced by gunboats or dispatch vessels of not less than 1,500 tons, like the Dolphins or Yorktown. It is pointed out that, with but few exceptions, nearly every port on the Atlantic coast can be entered by vessels drawing fifteen feet of water. A less draught than this is insufficient to enable a vessel to hold her way and speed in a heavy seaway. This has been found true in recent manœuvres among the speedy vessels and heavy, moderately-fast vessels working together in the same squadron. In smooth water the light vessels would run away from their heavier companions, whereas in a seaway the former craft could barely keep their place in line working at the limit of their power, though the heavier vessels were forging along under ordinary horse-power development.

The work on cruisers No. 9 and No. 10, under construction at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., is proceeding satisfactorily. Patterns for the machinery are well advanced, and many parts of the engines are being cast. All the orders for material for these two vessels have been placed, and material is arriving daily. The two cruisers in question are each of 2,000 tons displacement. In addition to these there are three 2,000-ton cruisers building, two at the Columbian Iron Works and one at Washington Loring's Works in Boston. Naval Constructor Varney is in charge of the work at the Columbian Iron Works, and Naval Constructor Woodward is superintending the Boston work. The Columbian Iron Works is building the machinery for No. 9 and No. 10. The Quintard Iron Works has the contract for the machinery for Washington Loring's vessel.

The new Revenue Marine vessel for the Galveston station, intended to replace the steamer Dix, at present on that station, is being built by Charles Reeder & Sons of Baltimore, Md. The new vessel will be 180 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold. The engines will be compound, the cylinders measuring, respectively, 16½ and 27 inches in diameter, with a common stroke of 24 inches. There will be 2 Scotch boilers, 11 feet in diameter and 10½ feet long. The vessel will be furnished with twin screws. The officers' and crew's quarters will be below decks.

WHEELMEN'S EXCURSION.

The wheelmen's excursion to Washington promises to be a jolly affair. The party will leave New-York Saturday, May 10, at 5 P. M., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sunday and Monday will be spent at Washington, and the return trip will begin at 1 P. M. on Monday, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 13. There will be a special coach and baggage car going and Pullman palace cars returning. The party is limited to forty persons, and the cost will be $6.50 for the round trip, including fare, hotel, and other accommodations. Charles Newbourg of 415 Broadway has the affair in charge.

THE SENATOR AND THE FISH.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A United States Senator of Undoubted Veracity, who had been Fishing for several hours without any Luck, finally hooked a sun bass Weighing about four Ounces.

"Kind Sir, please spare my Life!" pleaded the Fish. "I am so small that it would hardly pay."

"Oh, you needn't feel any Anxiety on that point," replied the Senator. "There, I return you to your native Element in Safety, and may Peace go with you."

MORAL.

Then he went up to the hotel and swore he hooked a one-hundred-pound salmon but that it broke away.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL.

DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT MANY LINES AND ODD PIECES OF OUR PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND BEDROOM FLOORS, WE HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES WHICH IT WILL BE TO THE INTEREST OF ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS TO EXAMINE WITHOUT DELAY.

Special lines for country furnishing not to be had elsewhere. Over 100 exclusive patterns of ENGLISH BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, from $10 to $500. ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES, in pink, blue, and white; also BAMBOO and MAPLE BEDROOM SUITES, with Chairs and Tables to match.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street.

(Adjoining Eden Musee).

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

THE MARION HOMEWARD BOUND, SPEEDED BY GOOD WISHES.

Advices received Friday from the Asiatic station state that on March 24, at 11 A. M., the United States corvette Marion sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco. Her time en route to San Francisco is variously estimated at from twenty-five to thirty-five days. The corvette had on board 160 tons of coal. It was the intention of the commanding officer to use steam until a favorable wind was encountered, when he would uncouple his propeller and proceed under sail alone.

On the passage between Kobe and Nagasaki the Marion is reported to have encountered a very severe gale of wind, and, while pitching and laboring heavily, she lost her flying jibboom and jibboom, the latter snapping off just forward of the cap. A heavy rain squall accompanied the blow, and the Marion's men had an extremely rough time of it. All of the wreckage connected with the carrying away of the head spars was secured and gotten on board.

From all accounts the record made by the Marion on the Asiatic station was particularly enviable one. The corvette not only surpassed every other vessel in the Asiatic squadron by the excellence of her gunnery attainments, but stood at the head of the list of every ship in the navy. While on the Asiatic station four complimentary letters were sent the officers and men of the Marion from the Navy Department, a rather unusual thing in naval custom. On March 17 Admiral Belknap, commanding the American forces in Chinese waters, inspected the corvette throughout. The inspection was known as an "Admiral's inspection," and is customary in the case of all vessels leaving the station for home.

Before quitting the ship Admiral Belknap directed that the officers and men muster on the quarter deck.

When there he took his leave, told them how much he regretted to lose such a smart ship from the squadron, and bade them "godspeed!" on their homeward voyage.

At all the Japanese ports in which the Marion stopped her officers and men were given a "good-bye" which, for its heartiness, would have led it to be supposed that the ship was leaving home instead of going home.

Commander Cooper and Surgeon Jones are reported to have come through Yokohama about March 9 to join the Swatara. The Swatara was at Chemulpo March 9. Surgeon Jones relieves Surgeon Martin, the latter having sailed for San Francisco on the steamer Oceanic on March 22. Surgeon Martin was condemned by a Medical Board of Survey.

The Marion takes home with her besides the regular complement of officers and men the naval cadets of the Omaha and Swatara. In all there are nine cadets aboard the Marion. They will proceed from San Francisco direct to Annapolis, Md. If the corvette has a good passage the cadets will reach the Academy with ample time for the final examination at the Naval Academy. The corvette is also taking home Passed Assistant Engineer Herwig, some condemned sick from the Naval Hospital, and some court-martial prisoners belonging to various vessels on the station.

The Omaha was to have left Yokohama on the day the Marion sailed. The orders of the Omaha directed that she proceed off shore for target practice, and then put in to Kobe. She was ordered to be on hand for the Tokio Exposition, which was announced for some two or three weeks later.

NEWS OF CHURCH INTEREST.

CHANGES IN THE PASTORATES OF BAPTIST AND OTHER CHURCHES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 26.—At the First District German Lutheran Church Conference, held at Port Jervis yesterday, J. Kandel Kart, a graduate of the Philadelphia Seminary, was ordained in the ministry. The ordination services were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Peterson of the Jersey City Lutheran Church.

The Rev. W. G. Partridge, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church of Cooperstown, and later of the Baptist Church of Norwich, has accepted a call to the charge of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church of Scranton, Penn.

The Rev. J. S. Swaim, who lately resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Binghamton, has accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church of New-Bedford, Mass.

The Rev. J. D. Egbert of the Jersey City Presbytery has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

The Rev. Mason W. Pressley, late of the Philadelphia Presbytery, has been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Bovina, N. Y.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Otsego and Delaware will be held next week at West Delhi for the installation of the Rev. C. W. Tarr as pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, and for taking action upon calls of the Rev. H. Wade to the charge of the church at Kortright Centre and of the Rev. J. B. Clapperton to the church at Burlington.

The Rev. P. K. Hageman, pastor of the Reformed Church at Brunswick, has received a call from the Reformed Church of Clarkstown, Rockland County.

The Rev. James Calder, D. D., formerly President of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and of late prominently connected with the Keuka College and Assembly of Free Baptists at Penn Yan, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist Church of Lake View, Susquehanna County, Penn.

The Rev. Charles E. Van Allen of the Presbytery of Lehigh has accepted a call to the joint pastorate of the Presbyterian churches of Knowlton and Delaware, N. J.

The Reformed Church of Montgomery has voted to call the Rev. Robert H. McCready of New-York City to fill its vacant pastorate.

KEMMLER'S APPROACHING DOOM.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 26.—Kemmler is one day nearer his end and still preserves his stolid demeanor. The Rev. Dr. Houghton visited him yesterday and prayed with him in his cell. He says he cannot detect any change in the man's feelings and is still satisfied of the sincerity of his repentance and his willingness to die. He feels certain that Kemmler will meet his fate bravely.

There have been no new developments at the prison to-day. The apparatus of death is in readiness for the victim. Warden Durston is overwhelmed with callers and questions, but nothing will shake his resolution to keep the number of spectators within the limits prescribed by law. Representatives of the politician journals are silently upon the scene, anxious to give the fullest details of the execution in direct defiance of the law.

Considerable curiosity has been manifested as to the disposal of Kemmler's remains. The law says that unless some relative claims the body, after a post-mortem examination has been made, it shall be interred in the prison grave yard, with sufficient quicklime to consume it rapidly.

A PLEA FOR THE CANALS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—An unusually large meeting of the Merchants' Exchange was held at noon to-day in opposition to the Syracuse Water bill. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Governor to protect the canals of the State in accordance with the sentiments expressed at the Democratic State Convention that nominated him in 1888, and urging him to veto the bill. A strong delegation will go to Albany to-morrow to the Governor.

STERN BROTHERS.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

Taken on Storage, Repaired and Altered,

at VERY LOW RATES and ready for delivery when required.

On application such articles called for free of charge in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Orange, Montclair, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, and Staten Island.

23d STREET, WEST.

STAGE AND OTHER GOWNS.

PARIS, April 15.—Judic in Molière! Quite attraction enough to make a sensation in Paris, and the novelty is all for South America, including the beautiful toilets made for her by Felix. Thanks to his courtesy, I have an easy description of them. For the "Depit Amoureux" there is a short dress of bright scarlet *drogues*, draped according to the style of the period over the same thing striped in white. The white *linon* fichu comes down to the basque, which is bordered in black velvet, as are also the wings of the little white mull peasant cap.

For the "Precieuses Ridicules" there is a beautiful robe of Louis XIV. brocade—an antique treasure in old rose and gold, discovered by Felix, and sacrificed with condition that a water-color copy might be made and the same design loomed in Lyons for next season. Mme. Judic was only too glad to consent to obtain a rare piece of brocade for her almost historical wardrobe, of which she is justifiably proud. The gown is of course made in the pure classical pattern of the period. The apron front is a matchless piece of raised gold embroidery on a gold background. The celebrated Fontange coiffure is of delicate gold lace with loops of pale old rose ribbon.

Now to the new modern répertoire of Mme. Judic, no less sensational than the classic one. For the "Surprises du Divorce"—with Coquelin, of course—for the garden dress, in Act I., Judic will wear a silk crêpon of rich ivory shade, all embroidered in clusters of pompadour colors, the garland being headed at the hem of the skirt and ornamenting also the corsage in a wide band coming under a broad sash of reed-green ribbon, with long, flowing ends. For the second dress she has a most original dark blue, thickly spun, corded silk, very soft and pliable, like crêpe, and draped over a bright scarlet silken petticoat. The gathered waist fits into a broad gold sash, made like the Russian galloons. The corsage opens in a deep point in the back and front, being tied *en cpaulette*, over a scarlet silken chemisette. The straight collar and band to the sleeves correspond with the gold belt. Over this she wears a *cache-poussière* of écru silk and a broad brim natural-straw hat, the open, flat crown covered with a coronet of light, short black plumes.

For the "Juif Polonais," her Alsatian costume is delicious. The bright scarlet petticoat is broadly hemmed in black velvet, and this is worked in enormous flowers of all colors and all kinds—one purely unreseque garden mass. Over this skirt is draped a white lace apron. The laced corset of black velvet has a *gorgerette* of gold lace with loops of ribbons of all shades. The sleeves are finely tucked in lace and batiste, and on her hair is worn a mull cap embroidered in gold with the traditional wide ribbon bow and flowing ends.

In "Divorçons" the home undress is made of pale blue brocade, lamé in gold, the blouse lace front being confined to the waist with a gold belt, and a long white lace scarf being thrown over the brocade train. The second gown is a black velvet princess, broadly hemmed in gold and jet. This fourreau opens on each side over black satin, trellised in jet passementerie,; the high sleeves are of the same fine work. To wear with this elegant toilet Felix made a gold tulle hat, with an enormous black lace butterfly shot with gold and jet.

For "Belle Maman" the evening dress is a fourreau of rose satin veiled with black tulle, embroidered in the empire style, in clusters of coronets of pale green on a black velvet hem. The empire corsage is low neck and the finely-gathered waist is held by a narrow belt embroidered in green. Another dress is of pale blue velvet, with panels of straw-colored embroidered chrysanthemums, and under this velvet jupe is seen a skirt of pale yellow crêpe de chine. The blue velvet embroidered corsage is draped in yellow crêpe.

In the "Deux Ménages" Judic will wear a Scotch plaid velvet with a myrtle-green ground and yellow stripes in gold. The front of the dress is of black tulle embroidered in jet over green satin. In the "Rousotte" the diva will show a remarkably pretty gown of pale rose crêpon cut low over a chemisette of white guipure lace finely striped in silver. The wide crêpon sleeves have high elbow cuffs, fitting tight to the arm of the silvered lace, and there is a round sash belt of rose moiré.

For the "Femme à Papa" there is a superb dress of ancient velvet in mals, with bouquets of maidenhair and branches of pinks embroidered in every shade. The princess back is plain, and all of the velvet, while the front of the corsage is of jeune pousse satin, embroidered in pinks. This toilet is exqu

Pages 17—20

The New-York Times.

Pages 17—20

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1890.

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SIXTH AVENUE, 13TH TO 14TH STREET.

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Solid body BLACK GROS GRAIN, 69c.; worth 90c.

24-inch BLACK INDIA SILK, 49c.; worth 75c.

31-inch BLACK INDIA SILK, excellent quality, 69c.; worth $1.

32-inch BLACK INDIA SILK, superior grade, 99c.; worth $1.40.

Special sale of Black and White Striped SURAHS at 49c., many of which cost 80c. to produce.

Heavy BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, with broad Ottoman stripes, 88c.; worth $1.35.

Four special bargains in BLACK SURAH, single warp, 22-inch, 59c.; worth 75c.

Double warp, 24-inch, 79c.; worth $1.

Triple Chain, 24-inch, 99c.; worth $1.50.

24-inch Reversible SURAH, best quality imported, $1.25; usual price, $1.75.

COLORED SILK.

3,000 yards of Two-toned PERSIAN SILK SURAH, a new material, in all the latest colorings, especially adapted for skirts or combinations, 49c. per yard; good value for 90c.

Our celebrated 31-inch Double Warp INDIA SILK, warranted not to slip or pull in the seams, 15 very choice colorings, including cream and white, 69c. per yard; real value, $1.00.

High grade FIGURED INDIA SILK.

24-inch, 69c.; worth $1.00.

27-inch, 88c.; worth $1.25.

Figured CHINA SILK, 29c.; worth 40c.

MILLINERY.

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS ADDED DAILY TO OUR DISPLAY OF TRIMMED MILLINERY AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

London Coaching Hat, "THE SWELL," at $6.49—is very stylish and attractive; and the "OXFORD," at $3.79, is a jaunty little seaside hat.

Our SHOPPING BONNETS and TOQUES at $4.98 are very popular, as well as the "DOROTHEA" at $6.49.

Large assortment of CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS at $1.59, $2.49, and $3.98. Cannot be duplicated for less than $2.50, $3.50, and $5.00. VERY CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN

PARASOLS.

Large lot of handsome COACHING PARASOLS, 99c., worth $1.50; $1.89, worth $2.50; $2.06, worth $3.00; $2.92, worth $3.75; $2.63, worth $3.50.

LACE-COVERED PARASOLS, including HANDSUN SPANISH, CHANTILLY, and MARQUISE LACE, at exceptionally LOW PRICES.

$4.09, worth $6.00; $6.71, worth $8.25; $6.99, worth $8.50; $8.74, worth $10.00; $9.34, worth $11.00; $12.24, worth $15.00 and upward.

Job lot of all-silk SUN UMBRELLAS, with a very handsome line of silver handles, $2.74; worth 3.50.

NECKWEAR.

400 dozen KNOTS AND FOUR-IN-HANDS at 24c., regular price, 50c.

WE ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF THE FINEST GRADES OF MEN'S NECKWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

LADIES'

GAUZE VESTS, high neck and short sleeves, 19c.

Shaped Jersey VESTS, silk stitched neck and arm, in pink, sky, ecru, and white, 24c.

Balbriggan Jersey VESTS, low neck and sleeveless, 19c.

Genuine Swiss Lisle VESTS, in ecru, extra fine quality, 64c.

MEN'S

Medium weight Gray Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 38c.; worth 50c.

French Balbriggan SHIRTS, half sleeves, 48c.; worth 75c.

German SANITARY WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, white and natural color, all sizes to 44 in., $1.69 each; worth $2.50.

HOSIERY.

LADIES'

Fast Black COTTON HOSE, 19c.; worth 25c.

Fancy Striped COTTON HOSE, 21c.; worth 30c.

Fast Black COTTON HOSE, guaranteed stainless, double sole, high spliced heel, 24c.; worth 40c.

Fancy striped and boot patterns, 29c.; worth 40c.

Richelieu-ribbed Lisle HOSE, in all colors, including evening shades, 34c.; worth 50c.

CHILDREN'S

Derby-ribbed FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, 19c.; worth 30c.

MEN'S

FAST BLACK COTTON HALF HOSE, 19c.; worth 25c.

Fancy striped HALF HOSE, in mode colors and natural cotton, 19c.; worth 30c.

English superfine COTTON HALF HOSE, double sole, mode colors, 23c.; worth 30c.

Extrafine FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE, 24c.; worth 40c.

AT OUR

CANDY COUNTER

WE ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CANDY BASKETS AND FAVORS FOR PARTIES.

ALSO, SNAPPING MOTTOES AND FOLDED JAPANESE NAPKINS.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, 38c. PER LB.

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(3d floor, reached by elevators).

Exceptional Values in

CHENILLE CURTAINS.

Plain top with colored Chenille Dado, $3.89 per pair; worth $6.00. Shaded and Mottled body, rich colored Dado, $5.24 per pair; worth $9.00. Imported Chenille, figured all over, $7.98 per pair; worth $15.00.

Extraordinary Values in

LACE CURTAINS.

Real Tambour, $3.66 per pair; reduced from $5.24. Nottingham, 79c. to $6.49 per pair. Real Antique and Cluny, $2.99 to $38.24 per pair. Real Brussels, $14.19 to $62.99 per pair. Madras Lace Curtains, $2.99 to $12.54 per pair. REAL ANTIQUE BED SETS, $4.29 per set; worth $6.00.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, (not the latest edition,) $1.57.

Large line of STANDARD BOOKS, in handsome bindings, 23c. each.

Also an extensive line of same for 19c. We make a specialty of finely bound sets of books, comprising Half Calf and Half Russia Bindings, at prices which in all cases will be found lower than any other house.

THACKERAY, 10 vols. Half Calf, $8.99.
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Also a large line of STANDARD CLOTH BOUND SETS, including COOPER, at $8.41; RUSKIN, $7.21; HAWTHORNE, $7.21; ELIOT, $3.61; WAVERLEY, (24-vol. edition,) $8.41, and BULWER, $6.31.

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AT PRICES FROM 1/3 TO 1/2 LESS THAN THOSE CHARGED BY OTHER HOUSES.

84c., 93c., 97c., $1.26, $1.34, $1.43, $1.68, $2.11, $2.52, $2.94, $3.36, $4.21, and upward.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, 34c., 42c., 51c., 84c., $1.26, $1.47, $1.56, $2.11, and upward, in exquisite styles of binding. PRICES FROM 30 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Those desiring DEVOTIONAL WORKS for CONFIRMATION GIFTS, &c., will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock of the above.

NOTIONS.

WE TOLERATE NO CONVENTIONAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—A POUND NEVER MEANS 14 OUNCES; A DOZEN YARDS ALWAYS MEANS TWELVE TIMES 36 INCHES.

36 yards of Tape, 1/2 inch wide, for 8c.
12 yards of Tape, 1/4 inch wide, for 8c.
4 yards of Tape, in widths from 1/4 to 1 inch, for 2c. to 6c.
9 yards of Cotton Braid for 4c.
10 yards of Cotton Belting for 14c.
2 3/4 yards of Skirt Braid for 4c.
4 yards of Black Skirt Braid for 6c.
Frilled Silk Elastic, 19c. per yard; worth 25c.
100-yard spools Black Sewing Silk at 29c. per dozen spools.
10-yard spools Black Twist at 19c. per box of 25 spools.
Vorwerck's wove shaped Skirt Yokes, colors, 7c. each.
Cabinet Hairpins, 4c.
Silk Tennis Belts, 32c., 47c., 61c., 78c.
Woven Metal Belts, gilt or silver, $1.03, $1.17.
Steel Scissors, all sizes, 14c. per pair.
Pocket Knives, 24c. and 38c. each; worth double.

SHIRTS.

We have added to our large assortment of Flannel Shirts some very attractive patterns in SILK STRIPE and SILK SHIRTS. FIRST QUALITY OF GOODS AND FINEST WORKMANSHIP AT PRICES UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

NIGHT SHIRTS in great variety at lowest prices.

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS, 2 collars and 1 pair of cuffs to each shirt, 58c.; worth 90c.

COLLARS.

2,000 dozen MEN'S No. 2,000 linen 4-ply COLLARS in all the latest designs, new and desirable goods, sizes 14 to 18 1/2,

45c. PER 1/2 DOZEN;
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CROQUET AND LAWN TENNIS AT PRICES 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

TENNIS COATS, ROWING SHIRTS, SWEATERS, AND ATHLETIC GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR OWN LAUNDRY SOAP, $3.74 PER BOX, CONTAINING 60 pounds.

R. H. MACY & CO.

WHIPPED ON THE VILLAGE GREEN.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 26.—James Hamilton, John T. Owens, and James Owens Isaacs, who were convicted last week of stealing a horse from Eli P. West, a farmer, living at Cross Keys, Sussex County, were pilloried for one hour and whipped with twenty lashes each at Georgetown to-day. They have a year's imprisonment also to serve. There being no jail yard, the whipping took place on the village green in a space roped off to keep back the crowd.

The young men being connected with prominent families, their trial and punishment made a great local sensation. Their trial was one of the most hotly-contested legal battles ever known in Sussex County, and since their sentence strong pressure had been brought upon the Governor to remit the corporal punishment. About three hundred persons witnessed the whipping.

THE LOYAL CRUSADERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 26.—An order within an order is being formed by the Sons of Temperance of North America, and it is probable that the first lodge of the new organization will be started in this city. The new order is to be known as the Loyal Crusaders. It is a temperance organization, subject to and governed by the Sons of Temperance, though having a separate ritual and code of laws.

The Loyal Crusaders will be girls and boys between five and fifteen years of age. As soon as the ritual has been adopted a lodge will be formed here, and the order is expected to spread over the United States as rapidly as its parent organization, the Sons of Temperance, has already done.

SARAH ALTHEA RAMPANT.

FRESNO, Cal., April 26.—Sarah Althea Terry

TO COME AFTER GLADSTONE

MEN ONCE POSSIBLE BUT NOW NO LONGER SO.

CHAMBERLAIN AND DILKE—HARCOURT'S ABILITIES—JOHN MORLEY'S LIMITATIONS—ROSEBERY AND SPENCER.

LONDON, April 10.—Every generation in turn, seeing its great leaders draw toward the grave, has a melancholy interest in speculating upon the choice of their successors. No doubt the discussion of these things comes far more easily here than it does in the United States. Our political and social arrangements at home do not thrust death forward always as a topic for thought and talk, and our natural instincts prompt us to keep it in the background of our minds. If a Senator in Congress, for example, happens to be a venerable man, the papers do not debate the probabilities of his living to fill out his term; still less do his friends talk in his presence of the chances that his successor will be a better Senator or a worse. We die quite as much as other people do, unquestionably, but we don't talk so much about it—for the reason that neither our public nor our private institutions make death an obvious subject for speculative conversation.

Here the precise converse is true. From the occupant of the throne down to the latest baronet, several thousands of the most prominent personages in England walk through this vale of tears with appointed heirs treading upon their heels, conscious that everybody, including the heirs, are weighing the chances of their living the year out. The elderly Duke of Neversaydie feels every time he meets his son, Viscount Ewigkeit, that the young man's eyes are instinctively searching for fresh signs of decrepitude and advancing dissolution. The young man's creditors openly canvass the chances of the Duke's dying; his friends as openly question him about the Duke's health. Nobody is ashamed to make it a topic of conversation and the Duke himself on occasion talks about it.

It is the obvious result of a whole social, financial, and political system based on the principle of heredity. The heir is always visible in front of the sovereign, the nobleman, the landed squire as palpable a *memento mori* as the skull on the monk's table. Hence a whole nation has become accustomed to discuss what will happen when people die with a frankness and directness which seem to Americans unfeeling and lacking in delicacy. An American son could bring himself to think about, much less speak of, a future contingent upon the death of his father. But here, at least in the circles of which I speak, he has a vested legal interest in that death. His father's life is a term of trusteeship over certain titles and estates which must at its close come to him. The dates are all printed in books; the fashionable world reads them, bases estimates upon them, lends money, incurs bills, determines leases, regulates social intercourse on the strength of them. Thus an entire people have fallen into the habit of discussing the question of successions, and to the old and the young alike the habit seems entirely natural.

* * *

Thus it happened that a long time ago, in fact years before he became conspicuously an old man, the English press and public began debating the problem of a successor to Gladstone. It was in its earlier stages a less interesting problem. It seemed clear enough then that his titular successor would be Lord Hartington. Indeed, it is sixteen years now since that nobleman was formally declared the next Premier of the Liberal Party. He was then forty-one, and it was supposed that presently the death of his father would make him Duke of Devonshire; he is now fifty-seven, and his father is still alive. But the Marquis of Hartington is no longer the heir to the Liberal leadership. A Tory Prime Minister he may some time be, but he will never be at the head of a Liberal Government. The heirship which then was so indisputably his has never since passed out of commission. After he seceded from the Liberal Party—after it became apparent that the rupture between him and the great Radical rank and file was irreparable—two younger men loomed momentarily as possible aspirants—Sir Charles Dilke and Joseph Chamberlain.

The one was profoundly educated in statecraft and the affairs of the world, industrious, unselfish, devoted to popular progress, a fair speaker, a strong writer, a gentleman of old family, great wealth, and international distinction. The other was a Birmingham politician of amazing audacity and assurance, immensely rich, credited with vast organizing ability, a facile speaker, a swift-witted and even brilliant debater, and whose success on the stump in the provinces had given him and his associates the idea that he had an enormous personal following throughout the country. These two men were bracketed together in public opinion as present colleagues and future rivals, and the question seemed to be whether Dilke's solid qualities or Chamberlain's superb cheek would eventually capture the prize. Then suddenly both were removed from the list. An atrocious conspiracy drove Dilke temporarily from Parliament; an accession of political madness born of personal vanity drove Chamberlain out of the Liberal Party. The heirship was vacant once more.

* * *

Four years have passed, and the problem of a successor to Gladstone is more complicated than ever. Undoubtedly the most interesting personality in the new school of English politics has been developed during this period in the person of John Morley. Five years ago I remember having written at length about him, the theme being his entrance upon Ministerial responsibility just as Lord Hartington quitted it. The coincidence was dramatic. It was a ringing out of the old, a ringing in of the new, with a vengeance. Hopes ran high then that with the coming of John Morley a new era had begun—that an heir to Gladstone had been found who would worthily sustain and augment the great traditions of statesmanship which he inherited. It is too much to say now that those hopes have been dashed. John Morley has grown visibly year by year. In certain lines of development he may be said to have surpassed expectation in his growth. But he has not gathered strength on the side of party leadership. People are beginning to feel confirmed in their earlier fears that he lacks the qualities which make up a Captain. A while ago I quoted by cable a remark of Labouchère's concerning Morley which will bear repetition here: "The trouble with these atheists," the radical epigrammist said, in comment on some recent action of Morley's, "is that they are too damned scrupulous for us Christians."

* * *

This quip—half jest, half earnest—hits off the objections to Morley's leadership admirably. He is courageous, devoted, a master of weapons, and a fighter of commanding ability; but there is always the danger that, after he has begun his campaign, his policy will be shaped, not by sharp strategy and clever intuition as to the enemy's weak points, but by conscientious inquiries as to whether all that he himself does is morally justified. In the furious and more or less insincere battle of British politics, as fought between the front benches in Parliament, this tendency is felt to be a grave disadvantage in a career at which the entrapped and discomfited heathen raged a good deal. And the absence of this, as it were, moral elasticity heavily handicaps Mr. Morley.

* * *

Only one other man in the Commons really belongs in the front rank with Morley—and as he belonged there long before Morley was dreamed of as a politician, so he seems likely to stop there, getting no further, until an end comes to his political activity. Sir William Harcourt is perhaps the most familiar figure in British politics. Everybody has an idea about him. For years he has been the ideal hard-hitter, deep-cutter, rough-and-tumble Parliamentary soldier of the arena. He has made more jokes for the delectation of his supporters than any other Englishman alive, and he has covered his antagonists all over with scars. But the trouble is that numbers of the people who have laughed are also the ones who have the scars. This is due to Sir William's tendency to migrate from time to time, now to one camp, now to another. He has in turn fought everybody—including even Gladstone, whom he once was in momentary revolt against—always dealing rattling blows, always probing remorselessly the ridiculous points in the opposing position, always giving the impression to the outsider of being the best fighter in the field. This has been eminently amusing and interesting to the outsider, but it has had the effect of more or less wearying the combatants on the inside. They still laugh with Sir William, but sometimes nowadays they also laugh at him, and that complicates matters.

* * *

This is really a very characteristic feature of the Anglo-Saxon mind—that it insists upon being able to believe in the sincerity of its chief leaders. Disraeli's success amounts to a contradiction of this, of course, but it is the exception which rivets the rule. England under Disraeli was in a transition stage of efflorescent rottenness, dimly suggesting the period following the Restoration, when the impertinent activity of the lewder sort of young aristocrats and snobs generally created for the times a false atmosphere, which temporarily vitiated the public's moral health, and sent their judgment astray after their senses. But among the Anglo-Saxon peoples the reaction from these infrequent seasons of debauchery is strong and helpful. We see that in America in the tremendous power with which the personality of Mr. Cleveland is steadily investing itself in the popular mind. Above all things, people are drawn to him by their faith in his sincerity.

Here one sees the same quality at work in the attitude of the people toward the Liberal leaders. They followed Gladstone in his remarkable and sensational *volte face* on the Irish question, simply because they fully believed that he must be sincere about it. They themselves were largely at sea about the reasons why home rule, which was combated in 1885, should be indorsed in 1886, but they took it for granted that he, who was wiser than themselves, had been honestly convinced, and they in large part followed him. Since then discussion has confirmed them in their loyalty, and it has brought back into the Liberal fold many others who at the time hesitated or openly mutinied. But I do not believe that even if Chamberlain had, in 1886, cast in his lot loyally with Gladstone, he would to-day have held rank next to him—for Chamberlain is an insincere man, and the consciousness of this would have sifted its way into the public intelligence.

In something the same way Sir William Harcourt is popularly disqualified from the great post of all—the Premiership. He is a vastly finer figure in every way than Chamberlain—sturdy where the other is sinuous, masculine in his give-and-take combats where the other fights like a woman with mean stabs—but still, popular fancy paints him as a large-sized Dugald Dalgetty, who wages war for the sake of warfare, and is indifferent as to issues and principles and all else save doing stalwart battle for the side he is on.

* * *

Of other Commoners there is none on the Liberal side seriously to be considered. It has come to be taken for granted, therefore, that the next Liberal Premier after Gladstone will be a Liberal peer—a peer definitely committed to the radical programme and to home rule. If the settlement of this question could be postponed for half a dozen years, as conceivably it may be, it is very probable that Lord Rosebery would be the man. He is extremely clever and facile, a bright thinker, and both a witty and a wise speaker. But he is thought of still as a young man, and his time, if it comes at all, will come much later. Lord Granville, on the other hand, is too old—and in the sense of having outlived the political traditions in which he was trained is even older than his years. More available than either more generally popular than either, is Lord Spencer, who only five years ago was the coercion Viceroy in Ireland, and now is a very pillar of fire in the march toward home rule. In the inner circles of Liberal leadership it is practically settled that he is to be the official heir to Mr. Gladstone as Liberal Prime Minister of England. In a subsequent letter I promise myself the pleasure of speaking at length about this man, so little known outside his own country, yet apparently destined to play so conspicuous a part within it.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE LUMBER TRADE QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 26.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Charlton took up the lumber trade question. He said the McKinley bill, as amended, proposed a reduction in lumber duties to $1.50 per 1,000 feet. He suggested that it would be a graceful act for the Dominion Government to abolish the export duty on logs if Congress brought down the figure to $1.

Sir John Macdonald in reply intimated that his Government is watching tariff legislation at Washington. The present tariff bill before Congress proposes to reduce the lumber duty on condition that if the country from which the lumber comes imposes export duty on sawlogs that duty shall be added to the import duty on lumber. If the bill is passed it will be an easy matter for this Government to reduce or remove the export duty.

AN IOWA POLITICAL FREAK.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 26.—The political enemies of Capt. J. A. T. Hull, late Lieutenant Governor of Iowa and twice a candidate for the nomination of Governor, do not propose that his path to Congress in this Congressional district shall be strewn with roses; on the contrary, they are quite busy just now planting thorns in unseen places. Their latest freak is the bringing out of Gen. J. M. Tuttle as a candidate against him. Tuttle was a Democrat up to 1876, when he changed his politics and has since trained with the Republicans. He achieved some notoriety by his bitter and rabidly-vehement declamations against President Cleveland's proposed visit to the National Encampment of the Grand Army held at St. Louis three or four years ago.

CATTLE QUARANTINE IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 26.—The Kansas Live-Stock Sanitary Commission has agreed upon an order under which cattle from the Eastern States must be held ninety days at Kansas City, at the expense of the owner, and until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas.

This applies to all cattle shipped into Kansas from that portion of New-York lying south of the north line of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Dominion of Canada. Cattle from other districts may enter the State, provided the shipper satisfies the inspector they are healthy and have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease.

AN UNPOPULAR BANK CASHIER.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 26.—J. G. Hammer, cashier of the Second National Bank of Atlantic City, has resigned his position at the request of

TOLSTOI'S NEWEST STORY

HIS "KREUTZER SONATA" AND THE TALK ABOUT IT.

OBJECTIONS THAT THE RUSSIAN CENSOR MAKES—THE SAD STORY TOLD IN THE BOOK—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

Among the many causes given for the students' disturbances in Russia—as transmitted by cablegrams—one is named that can hardly be understood by the American reader, namely, the disorders in the Petrovsky Agricultural Academy of Moscow, where the trouble began with the refusal of the students to comply with the order of the college authorities enjoining the young men to desist from the clandestine circulation, reading, and discussion of "The Kreutzer Sonata"—a story recently written by the celebrated novelist, Count Tolstoi.

That was decidedly hard on the young men; they should not be held to such strict account for having caught the epidemic that is raging just now in all the centres of intellectual life in Russia, and that with a violence unsurpassed even by the late influenza. Whichever circle of society you enter nowadays in St. Petersburg or Moscow, and whatever the occasion of the gathering, be it a "breakfast," a dinner, or a simple gathering of friends, you will everywhere come across most heated discussions of "The Kreutzer Sonata," its contents, its purport, the ethics it bears out, the ideas it develops, and whether the ideas and the principles evolved in the work are to be taken for the personal opinions of the author, or whether the hero of the story is to be taken as an abstract figure, serving to reflect the predominant pessimism, born from self-indulgence and the brutality of human passions.

As to pessimism, this new work of Tolstoi's is pessimistic to the core; in his negation of the value of life he would outdo Schopenhauer and Hartmann. No wonder the book is not considered wholesome reading for the hot-headed Slavs of the Russian high colleges and universities. Even older, sedate, cold-blooded people work themselves up into a white heat of discussion whenever the conversation turns on the ethics of "The Kreutzer Sonata."

But what is "The Kreutzer Sonata"? What is the reason of the stir it produces in Russian society? As far as can be seen at present, the Russian censors will not allow it to be published in Russia, and publishers are in no hurry to bring it out as one of the revolutionary publications issued in Switzerland and Germany. As far as can be made out, the reason for the prohibition of the work by the authorities is that it is too violent an onslaught on society life, and on the piety with which so unconcernedly indulged in they people appear to have forgotten that there could be anything objectionable in them. But, as is always the case, the Government prohibition gives an additional piquancy to the forbidden fruit. "The Kreutzer Sonata" is copied and recopied from manuscript by fervent admirers of the great writer and is thus circulating from hand to hand in a clandestine manner, being read aloud and discussed in most various circles, and the most usual form for an invitation nowadays is "to join so and so at the reading of 'The Kreutzer Sonata.'" Of course it is a violent thing, like everything else that comes from under the pen of the great Russian realist, who takes forcible possession of the reader, fascinates him, makes him suffer the hero's martyrdom, and until the last page does not relax his mighty hold on the reader's attention. Tolstoi, it can indeed be said that it is not peace, but the sword, that he has brought into the world of letters by his immense talent.

Like most of Tolstoi's novel-dramas, "The Kreutzer Sonata" is not a complicated one as far as action is concerned. It simply tells the story of love, marriage, and marital infelicity brought about by most trivial yet seemingly unavoidable causes—causes that have their origin in the habits of society people, in the customs, surroundings, and requirements inherent to people in certain walks of life.

Yet, notwithstanding the simplicity of the plot, the artistic truth permeating the whole story produces the effect of something as inexorable as the fate of the ancients, something gigantic, that is moving the reader in all its towering might, envelops him, carries him off—a power against which there is no resistance. Still, notwithstanding its great power, the new production of Tolstoi is interspersed with many of the blemishes generally pertaining to the work of that writer, which, notwithstanding his might, always made him yield the palm of victory to other great Russian masters of fiction, Turgenieff, whose stories are generally acknowledged to be real pearls of art, to which not a single stroke could be added, and from which nothing could safely be taken away. But, then, Tolstoi himself depreciates his own art, and appears to hold it excusable only as far as it serves as a means of elucidating the ethical ideas which he himself called upon to preach. The preaching it contains spoils "The Kreutzer Sonata" a good deal; it spoils it as a work of pure art. I mean, though, were these frequent deviations left out, it would not be Tolstoi's characteristic work, and would never have moved Russian society as it does now.

The hero of the story—Posnyshef he is named in the manuscript—is a young landed proprietor of ample means, leading the kind of life usual with educated Russians, that is, "neither in a moderate way, without "shunning either women or wine." Eventually he bethinks himself that life is bereft of purpose unless a man is married, and is thus made to realize the full purport of existence. Resolved to marry, and looking round for a fit companion, the young man turns his attention to the daughter of a neighbor of his, also a landed proprietor, but in poorer circumstances. A moonlight boat ride seals Posnyshef's fate; he is powerless to resist the temptation that youth and beauty produce in the solitude of romantic surroundings. He falls in love, proposes, proposes, gets accepted, and marries the girl. The young couple seem to be perfectly assorted. The wife belongs to the same social station as the husband, is his equal in every respect, and so, with all indications pointing to a blissful existence, they settle down to live on their estate. Although the young woman also married for love, blossomed on the conviction that her suitor presents quite an "eligible *parti*," still the first period of marital life of the young couple resolves itself into a series of domestic upheavals; there are the usual quarrels, passionate love and the usual struggles born of the efforts of two strange natures to get adapted to each other notwithstanding all the sharp angles of their respective dispositions and the impatience of youth at the discovery of any little blemishes in what one had fondly imagined to be free of anything of the kind. In short, Tolstoi once more demonstrates the real truth so persistently perverted by writers of lesser penetration and plainly shows that the period so idealized under the name of honeymoon is nothing else than a hard, very hard struggle between two independent natures, and is, in fact, the hardest, because the rockiest part of marital life.

In the case of the Posnyshef couple, besides, it was no deeply-seated affection, but chance and physical attractions that brought the two together, so that when, after a period of bliss brought about by the advent of their first child, comes the discovery on the part of the husband that his young wife, in all the proud consciousness of her beauty, is fond of the admiration of men in general—not of her husband alone—the thing appears very natural. But this disposition on the part of the wife stirs up the husband's jealousy, and, once kindled, that fire does not go out any more. Other children are born to the couple and their life gets to be a perfect tangle of small quarrels, misunderstandings, loving reconciliations, good resolutions, and so forth, until the time comes to take the growing children to Moscow so as to better attend to their education.

It is in Moscow that the final act of the drama is played, and to that I shall pass, necessarily omitting the intermediate stages of the couple's life in the old Russian capital, though many of the episodes going to form it are exactly those bits of artistic description that serve to make any of Tolstoi's productions stand in bold relief, so that once read it cannot be thought about later on otherwise than one remembers facts that have moved one in life itself, not merely in fiction. Posnyshef meets a young violinist whom he had formerly known for a handsome Adonis spoiled by all women. He has a movement of aversion toward the fellow, but, obeying some mysterious, irresistible impulse, he restrains his dislike and requests the violinist to call at his house, telling him he will introduce him to his wife, who is also a musician—a pianist. The musician makes his call and is received like any man making his first call in a house would be received by a respectable society woman—with modest dignity. Posnyshef has nothing to reproach his wife with, but still his jealousy is on the alert. It seems to him during that call that it is with him, the husband, that his wife adopts new tactics; her voice, her smile, the way she talks—all are different; as if she wanted to "show off" before

shef, sounds in his ears as something fatal, unavoidable. And suddenly everything appears lost to him—lost irrevocably; his wife, whose ruin seems achieved, his home, his entire life. Still the music continues, but that is immaterial; the wrong cannot be remedied.

A few days after the "musicale" Posnyshef is called away to his estate. The violinist, on taking leave of him, implies that he would have no occasion to call at Posnyshef's Moscow house in the latter's absence; so the husband departs in peace. But soon after his arrival in the country he receives a letter from his wife full of immaterial details, containing, however, a casual remark about the "violinist having called—to return the borrowed music. What music? Wherefore the necessity of a call? And in one instant the brain of the jealous husband conjures a complete picture of falsehood and deceit. He rereads the wife's letter, and it seems to him a perfect web of finely-concocted falsehoods; he stops to consider—and instantly his memory helps him to a lot of small incidents—glances, remarks, intonations of the voice, that all seem to corroborate the fact of his wife's infidelity.

On the return trip to Moscow—for he instantly resolves to return there—he endures a perfect martyrdom and reaches his home a more than half-crazy man. Seeing lights in his apartment windows he rapidly ascends the stairs, enters, and, sure enough, there he sees the overcoat of his mortal enemy, the violinist, hanging on the racks of the ante-room. The servant announces that madame and her guest are yet at supper; but Posnyshef sends the man servant on an errand, rushes into his study; there, with trembling hands, he snatches a dagger that hangs on the wall and takes off his shoes, so as not to attract attention. The description of the man's actions at this critical moment and the tumult of thoughts that press themselves upon his muddled intellect is a thrilling, a masterful one, worthy of the pen of the great apostle of ethical realism. There are no studied effects, apparently—the action runs as simply as could be—yet the most trifling, commonplace details are presented so that they work perfect havoc with the nerves of the bearers of the story, (very few are its readers yet.) One involuntarily shudders as the sheath of the dagger slips off and falls behind the back of the sofa, Posnyshef making a mental note of the fact, so as not to forget where to look for the thing later on. It is with breathless suspense that one follows the exasperated husband in his roundabout passage through the children's bedroom toward the parlor, as he is suddenly startled by a movement of the sleeping nurse and dashes off to his study, where he throws himself down on the sofa, sobbing, but presently controls his weakness, gets up again, and opens the door leading to the parlor, concealing the dagger behind his back.

What strikes the would-be murderer most forcibly here is the look of horror with which the eyes of his wife and her visitor are turned on him. Then a change comes in the expression of the face of the violinist, as if he considered whether there could yet be any use in lying. Still the fellow mutters something about "their having just had some music"; the wife likewise finds something to say. The husband, though, is powerless to restrain himself any longer; he rushes at his wife, but with the dagger still in hiding. The lover tries to shield her, but is frightened off and flies. One moment Posnyshef thinks of pursuing him, but suddenly recollects that he is in his stocking feet; it would not do to appear ridiculous in such a pursuit—he wants to be frightful. * * * The wife hangs on his arm with an air of supplication, and that is taken by him as a signal to what remains to be done. He throws her down on the nearest lounge and attempts to strangle her. Struggling to escape his hands, she vows that she is innocent, assures him that there "never was anything" between her and the violinist. "She vows there was not," reasons the husband; "this is the surest sign that 'there was,'" and with this he rushes toward her and mortally wounds her with his dagger.

Such is the subject of the new production of Tolstoi—its great strength lies in its details. These details, which are trenchant in their truthfulness make a live thing of the drama, and at the bloody culmination of it one fairly gasps for breath, as one inquires: "What is this? Wherefore all this misery?" Yet, all the same, one feels that the culmination of it is in nowise the outcome of the author's license—that it has come as, under certain conditions, a landslide has to occur when the ground is all undermined. But who is to blame? Is it the woman, with her instinctive desire to please? Is it the lover, with his subtle ways enhanced by the divine art of the musician? Is it the husband, with his blood all a-fire with the fever of uncontrollable jealousy, his head all in a muddle with a sense of wounded pride, irreparable injury? No; no one is to blame; all of the actors of the drama are ordinary mortals like hundreds of men and women one meets at every turn; and, as the details developing in the course of the story bring it to its natural culmination, the hearer is made to feel that the same might have been his share were the conditions favorable—that no man can at any time shield himself against a similar tragedy in his own life.

And, as the reader loses himself inextricably in this web, spun by Fate, as it were, abetted by habit and custom grown to be a second nature with man, and then tries to sum up his impressions, he discovers that everything in life is either a sham or a snare, culminating in sin.

If one were to subscribe to Tolstoi's bitter denunciation of art and science in this, his last, novel, both would be found harmful and fraught with danger to morals and to all that should come in as the highest aims of mankind. As to music, the practice of that art, says Tolstoi through his hero, should not be tolerated otherwise than under some kind of regulation by the State, else any musician can use his exceptional gift for the purpose of hypnotizing his fellowmen, get them fully under his control, and do them infinite harm were he so inclined.

Here are some other startling positions assumed by Tolstoi in "The Kreutzer Sonata": "Carnal love is certainly a sin; hence, since marriage is founded on carnal love, marriage is also a sin. Man, thanks to the life he leads before marriage, is generally worthy of the woman. Woman lowers herself by stepping down to the level of the man; the woman ought to be the equal of the man; but, were she to maintain her moral independence, she should never condescend to carnal love. The human vocation in life is mutual unity; when men and women shall cease to marry and bear children then they will be equal in their rights, and equality of rights will produce unity; men and women, having thus fulfilled their vocation, will disappear from this scene of human struggles, where they will have nothing more to fulfill.

These and other reasonings and surmises are launched by the author through the hero of the story, and now the Russian public is breaking lances over the question as to whether Tolstoi gives thus vent to his own convictions or only meant to graphically represent the absurdities to which a man may be led under the pressure of pessimism pervading now the whole of Europe.

As far as can be gathered from the book, the highest aim of humanity should be self depreciation, asceticism, the conquest of self—as the opposite of sinful self indulgence; a man should not drink or eat anything that appeals to the palate, not smoke, always keep in a half-hungry condition, ought not to aspire to introduce improvements in the realm of science, art, technics—but should give himself up to hard physical labor—such as the laborer lives by; a man should even restrain his tenderness for his own children, since that is also an objectionable kind of intemperance.

Christianity, Buddhism, the pessimistic teachings of Schopenhauer and Hartmann—all that more is inextricably mixed up in the new production of Tolstoi. But, still sophistries as it is, "The Kreutzer Sonata" will still be recognized as the product of a mighty master of art—to whom, indeed, is given the talent to hypnotize the masses by the power of his pen. While the novel may bewilder and disquiet the ordinary public, bring out innumerable divergencies of views and opinions, still the experienced, critical reader will know how to separate the wheat from the chaff; with him, throughout the book, the live images will hold their own against all the still-born precepts that fetter them.

IRON WORKS CONSOLIDATED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—A deal was consummated yesterday by which three large nail mills and iron factories, the Waugh Nail Mill of Belleville, Ill., the Valley Steel Works of the same place, and the Tudor Iron Works of East St. Louis, are consolidated under the name of the Valley Iron and Steel Works. The Western Nail Mill of Belleville is now controlled by the Valley Company, so that all four plants are, or will be, under one control. The capital of the new company is $450,000. Eight hundred men will be employed in East St. Louis and 700 in Belleville. All the plants will be operated to their full capacity.

BEHEADED AS A DEMOCRAT.

HARTFORD, April 26.—Orders were received here yesterday afternoon beheading the Democratic Pension Examiner, Dr. P. W. Ellsworth of this city, who was appointed by President Cleveland four years ago. Dr. Ellsworth is one of the most competent examiners in the State, and there is not the least fault to be found with his services. The removal is wholly for political reasons. The decapitated official is the son of Gov. William W. Ellsworth of Connecticut and the grandson of the second Chief Justice of the United States, Oliver Ellsworth. His professional standing has been of the highest order here for thirty years.

AMATEUR MEN OF BRAWN

ATHLETES IN TRAINING FOR VARIOUS SPRING EVENTS.

THE FORD-CAHILL INCIDENT—IMPROVEMENTS ON THE MANHATTAN GROUNDS AND AT BERKELEY OVAL.

The past week witnessed a most amusing change of base on the part of two prominent promo

CURRENT LITERATURE

IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Some score or so of little lads,
Whose ages range from four to seven,
(Here truth, uncompromising, adds
That one, the booby, is eleven,)
In suits of various shapes and size—
The most of them are minus collars—
With restless limbs and eager eyes:
You see my class of Sunday scholars.

The very simplest lessons theirs—
A verse or two, a text repeated;
Each brow an anxious pucker wears
Until the weighty task's completed.
Then teacher's turn—and once again
She tells the ancient Bible story
Of Daniel in the lions' den,
Or Solomon in all his glory.

Or how the kindly Shunamite,
Who built her guest the little study,
Was promised, to her heart's delight,
"A what?"—"A wee machine and cuddy."
But when I read how Samson found
A lion in the way and slew it,
A tender infant's boasts resound,
"Gie me a poker and I'll do it!"

Then comes the parting hymn, which brings
An end to all my Sunday labor:
Each youngster finds the place and sings
A little louder than his neighbor.
But, as they straggle out of school,
One weeps because he's lost his bonnet—
A younger brother, as a rule,
Is sitting all the time upon it.

Yet sometimes in these childish eyes
There comes a light, a thought, and straightway
They seem to pierce earth's cloudy skies
And gaze beyond the Golden Gateway.
And surely to a little child
The promise long ago was given:
"Of such"—the Master turned and smiled—
"The kingdom is of heaven."

—*Longman's Magazine.* M. C. E.

LET LOOSE.

A few years ago I took up architecture and made a tour through Holland, studying the buildings of that interesting country. I had one companion on this expedition, who has since become one of the leading architects of the day. He was a tall, grave man, slow of speech, absorbed in his work, and with a certain quiet power of overcoming obstacles which I have seldom seen equaled. A more careless man as to dress I have rarely met, and yet, in all the heat of July in Holland, I noticed that he never appeared without a high starched collar which had not even fashion to commend it at that time.

I often chaffed him about his splendid collars and asked him why he wore them, but without eliciting any response. One evening as we were walking back to our lodgings in Middleberg I attacked him for about the thirtieth time on the subject.

"Why on earth do you wear them?" I said.

"You have, I believe, asked me that question many times," he replied, in his slow, precise utterance; "but always on occasions when I was occupied. I am now at leisure, and I will tell you."

And he did.

I have put down what he said, as nearly in his own words as I can remember them.

Ten years ago I was asked to read a paper on English frescoes at the Institute of British Architects. I was determined to make the paper as good as I possibly could, down to the slightest details; and I consulted many books on the subject and studied every fresco I could find. My father, who had been an architect, had left me at his death all his papers and note books on the subject of architecture. I searched them diligently, and found in one of them a slight unfinished sketch of nearly forty years ago that specially interested me. Underneath was noted, in his clear small hand, "Frescoed east wall of crypt. Parish Church. Wet Waste-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire (via Pickering.)"

The sketch had such a fascination for me that at last I decided to go there and see the fresco for myself. I had only a very vague idea as to where Wet Waste-on-the-Wolds was, but I was ambitious for the success of my paper; it was hot in London, and I set off on my long journey, not without a certain degree of pleasure, with my dog Brian, a large nondescript brindled creature, as my only companion.

I reached Pickering, in Yorkshire, in the course of the afternoon, and then began a series of experiments on local lines which ended, after several hours, in my finding myself deposited at a little out-of-the-world station within nine or ten miles of Wet Waste. As no conveyance of any kind was to be had, I shouldered my little portmanteau and set out on a long white road that stretched away into the distance over the bare, treeless wold. I must have walked for several hours, over a waste of moorland patched with heather, when a doctor passed me and gave me a lift to within a mile of my destination. The mile was a long one, and it was quite dark by the time I saw the feeble glimmer of lights in front of me and found that I had reached Wet Waste. I had considerable difficulty in getting any one to take me in; but at last I persuaded the owner of the public house to give me a bed, and quite tired out, I got into it as soon as possible, for fear he should change his mind, and fell asleep to the sound of a little stream below my window.

I was up early next morning, and inquired directly after breakfast for the way to the clergyman's house, which I found was close at hand. At Wet Waste everything was close at hand. The whole village seemed composed of a straggling row of one-storied gray-stone houses, the same color as the stone walls that separated the few fields inclosed from the surrounding waste, and as the little bridges over the beck that ran down one side of the gray, wide street. Everything was gray. The church, the low tower of which I could see at a little distance, seemed to have been built of the same stone; so was the parsonage when I came up to it, accompanied on my way by a mob of rough, uncouth children, who eyed me and Brian with half-defiant curiosity.

The clergyman was at home, and after a short delay I was admitted. Leaving Brian in charge of my drawing materials, I followed the servant into a low paneled room, in which at a latticed window a very old man was sitting. The morning light fell on his white head, bent low over a litter of papers and books.

"Mr. Er —?" he said, looking up slowly, with one finger keeping his place in a book.

"Blake."

"Blake," he repeated after me, and was silent.

I told him that I was an architect; that I had come to study a fresco in the crypt of his church, and asked for the keys.

"The crypt," he said, pushing up his spectacles and peering hard at me. "The crypt has been closed for thirty years. Ever since—" and he stopped short.

"I should be much obliged for the keys," I said again.

He shook his head.

"No," he said. "No one goes in there now."

"It is a pity," I remarked, "for I have come a long way with that one object," and I told him about the paper I had been asked to read and the trouble I was taking with it.

He became interested. "Ah!" he said, laying down his pen and removing his finger from the page before him, "I can understand that. I also was young once and fired with ambition. The lines have fallen to me in somewhat lonely places, and for forty years I have held the cure of souls in this parish. Yes, I can understand that. But the church is not mine to give. I have no authority. The key is in the hands of the churchwarden, Mr. Hodgson, of Hodgson Farm. You will find it a mile from here on the road you came by. Good morning."

I said I would not do so if he would lend me the keys of the crypt. He seemed startled by my reentrence to the subject and looked undecided.

"Why not?" he murmured to himself. "The youth appears a good youth. And superstition! What is it but distrust in God!"

He got up slowly, and, taking a large bunch of keys out of his pocket, opened with one of them an oak cupboard in the corner of the room.

"They should be here," he muttered, peering in, "but the dust of many years deceives the eye. See, my son, if among these parchments there be two keys—one of iron and very large, and the other steel and of a long and thin appearance."

I went eagerly to help him, and presently found in a back drawer two keys tied together, which he recognized at once.

"Those are they," he said. "The long one opens the first door at the bottom of the steps which go down against the outside wall of the church hard by the sword graven in the wall. The second opens (but it is hard of opening and of shutting) the iron door within the passage leading to the crypt itself. My son, is it necessary to your treatise that you should enter this crypt?"

I replied that it was absolutely necessary.

"Then take them," he said, "and in the evening you will bring them to me again."

I said I might want to go several days running, and asked if he would not allow me to keep them till I had finished my work, but on that point he was firm.

"Likewise," he added, "be careful that you lock the first door at the foot of the steps before you unlock the second, and lock the second also while you are within. Furthermore, when you come out lock the iron inner door as well as the wooden one."

I promised I would do so, and, after thanking him, hurried away, delighted at my success in obtaining the keys. Finding Brian and my sketching materials waiting for me in the porch, I eluded the vigilance of my escort of children by taking the narrow private path between the parsonage and the church which was close at hand, standing in a quadrangle of ancient yews.

The church itself was interesting, and I noticed that it must have arisen out of the ruins of a previous edifice, judging from the number of fragments of stone capitals and arches bearing traces of very early carving now built into the walls. There were incised crosses, too, in some places, and one especially caught my attention, being flanked by a large sword. It was in trying to get a nearer look at this that I stumbled, and, looking down, saw at my feet a flight of narrow stone steps, green with moss and mildew. Evidently this was the entrance to the crypt. I at once descended the steps, taking care of my footing, for they were damp and slippery in the extreme. Brian accompanied me, as nothing would induce him to remain behind. By the time I had reached the bottom of the stairs I found myself almost in darkness, and I had to strike a light before I could find the keyhole and the proper key to fit into it. The door, which was of wood, opened inward fairly easily, although an accumulation of mold and rubbish on the ground outside showed it had not been used for many years. Having got through it, which was not altogether an easy matter, as nothing would induce it to open more than about eighteen inches, I carefully locked it behind me, although I should have preferred to leave it open, as there is to some minds an unpleasant feeling in being locked in anywhere in case of a sudden exit seeming advisable.

I kept my candle alight with some difficulty, and after groping my way down a low and, of course, exceedingly dank passage came to another door. I noticed that it was of iron and had a long bolt, which, however, was broken. Without delay I fitted the second key into the lock, and, pushing the door open after considerable difficulty, I felt the cold breath of the crypt upon my face. I must own I experienced a momentary regret at locking the second door again as soon as I was well inside, but I felt it my duty to do so. Then, leaving the key in the lock, I seized my candle and looked round. I was standing in a low-vaulted chamber with groined roof, cut out of the solid rock. It was difficult to see where the crypt ended, as further light thrown on any point only showed other rough archways or openings, cut in the rock, which had probably served at one time for family vaults. A peculiarity of the Wet Waste crypt, which I had not noticed in other places of that description, was the beautiful arrangement of skulls and bones which were packed about four feet high on either side. The skulls were symmetrically built up to within a few inches of the top of the low archways on my left, and the shin-bones were arranged in the same manner on my right. But the fresco! I looked round for it in vain. Perceiving at the further end of the crypt a very low and very massive archway, the entrance to which was not filled up with bones, I passed under it, and found myself in a second much smaller chamber. Holding my candle above my head, the first object its light fell upon was —the fresco, and at a glance I saw that it was unique. Setting down some of my things with a trembling hand on a rough stone shelf hard by, which had evidently been a credence table, I examined the work more closely. It was a reredos over what had probably been the altar at the time the priests were proscribed. The fresco belonged to the earliest part of the fifteenth century, and was so perfectly preserved that I could almost trace the limits of each day's work in the plaster, as the artist had dashed it on, and smoothed it out with his trowel. The subject was the Ascension, gloriously treated. I can hardly describe my elation as I stood and looked at it, and reflected that this magnificent specimen of English fresco painting would be made known to the world by myself. Recollecting myself at last, I opened my sketching bag, and, lighting all the candles I had brought with me, set to work.

Brian walked about near me, and though I was not otherwise than glad of his company in my rather lonely position, I wished several times I had left him behind. He seemed restless, and even the sight of so many bones appeared to exercise no soothing effect upon him. At last, however, after repeated commands, he lay down, watchful but motionless, on the stone floor.

I must have worked for several hours, and I was pausing to rest my eyes and hands, when I noticed for the first time the intense stillness that seemed to surround me. No sound from the outer world reached me. No sound from me could reach the outer world. The church clock which had clanged out so loud and ponderously as I went down the steps had not since sent the faintest whisper of its iron tongue down to where I was. All was silent as the grave. This was the grave. Those who had come here had indeed gone down into silence. I repeated the words to myself, or rather they repeated themselves to me.

Gone down into silence.

I was awakened from my reverie by a faint sound. I sat still and listened. Bats occasionally frequent vaults and underground places.

The sound continued, a faint, stealthy, rather unpleasant sound. I do not know what kinds of sounds bats make, whether pleasant or otherwise. Suddenly there was a noise as of something falling, a momentary pause—and then—an almost imperceptible, but distinct jangle as of a key.

I had left the key in the lock after I had turned it, and now regretted having done so. I got up, took one of the candles, and went back into the larger crypt, for though I hope I am not made nervous by hearing a noise for which I cannot instantly account, still, on occasions of this kind, I must honestly say I would rather they did not occur. As I came toward the iron door, there was another distinct (I had almost said hurried) sound. The impression on my mind was one of great haste. When I reached the door, and held the candle near the lock to take out the key, I perceived that the other one, which hung by a short string to its fellow, was vibrating slightly. I should have preferred not to find it vibrating, as there seemed no occasion for such a course; but I put them both into my pocket, and turned to go back to my work. As I turned I saw on the ground what had occasioned the louder noise I had heard, namely, a skull which had evidently just slipped from its place on the top of one of the piles beginning to burst low and go out one after another.

Then, with a sigh of regret, for I had not nearly finished, I turned to go. Poor Brian, who had never quite reconciled himself to the place, was almost beside himself with delight. As I opened the iron door he pushed past me, and a moment later I heard him whining and scratching, and I had almost added beating, against the wooden one. I locked the iron door and hurried down the passage as quickly as I could, and almost before I had got the other one ajar there seemed to be a rush past me into the open air, and Brian was bounding up the steps and out of sight. As I stopped to take out the key I felt quite deserted and left behind. When I came out once more into the sunlight there was a vague sensation all about me in the air of exultant freedom.

It was quite late in the afternoon, and, after I had sauntered back to the parsonage to give up the keys, I persuaded the people of the public house to let me join in the family meal which was spread out in the kitchen. The inhabitants of Wet Waste were primitive people, with the frank, unabashed manner that flourishes still in lonely places, especially in the wilds of Yorkshire, but I had no idea that, in these days of penny posts and cheap newspapers, such entire ignorance of the outer world could have existed in any corner, however remote, of Great Britain.

When I took one of the neighbor's children on my knee, a pretty little girl with the palest aureole of flaxen hair I had ever seen, and began to draw pictures for her of the birds and beasts of other countries, I was instantly surrounded by a crowd of children, and even grown-up people, while others came to their doorways and looked on from a distance, calling to one another in the strident unknown tongue which I have since discovered goes by the name of "Broad Yorkshire."

The following morning as I came out of my room I perceived that something was amiss in the village. A buzz of voices reached me as I passed the bar, and in the next house I could hear through the open window a high-pitched wail of lamentation.

The woman who brought me in my breakfast was in tears, and in answer to my questions told me that the neighbor's child, the little girl whom I had taken on my knee the evening before, the pet and plaything of the village, had died in the night.

I felt sorry for the general grief that the little thing's death seemed to cause, and the uncontrolled wailing of the poor mother took my appetite away.

I hurried off early to my work, calling on my way for the keys, and, with Brian for my companion, descended once more into the crypt, and drew and measured with an absorption that gave me no time that day to listen for sounds real or fancied. Brian, too, on this occasion seemed quite content, and slept peacefully beside me on the stone floor. When I had worked as long as I could, I put away my books with regret that even then I had not quite finished as I had hoped to do. It would be necessary to come again for a short time on the morrow. When I returned the keys late that afternoon the old clergyman met me at the door and asked me to come in and have tea with him.

"And has the work prospered?" he asked as we sat down in the long, low room, into which I had just been ushered, and where he seemed to live entirely.

I told him it had, and showed it to him.

"You have seen the original of course?" I said.

"Once," he replied, gazing fixedly at it. He evidently did not care to be communicative, so I turned the conversation to the age of the church.

"All here is old," he said. "When I was young, forty years ago, and came here because I had no means of mine own, and was much moved to marry at that time, I felt oppressed that all was so old; and that this place was so far removed from the world, for which I had at times longings grievous to be borne; but I had chosen my lot, and with it I was forced to be content. My son, marry not in youth, for love, which truly in that season is a mighty power, turns away the heart from study, and young children break the back of ambition. Neither marry in middle life when the talk of a woman is become a weariness, so you will not be burdened with a wife in your old age."

I asked if the neighboring villages were as antiquated as Wet Waste.

"Yes, all about here is old," he repeated. "The paved road leading to Dyke Fens is an ancient park road, made even in the time of the Romans. Dyke Fens, which is very near here, a matter of but four or five miles, is likewise old, and forgotten by the world. The Reformation never reached it. It stopped here. And at Dyke Fens they still have a priest and a bell, and bow down before the saints. It is a damnable heresy, and weekly I expound it as such to the people, showing them true doctrine; and I have heard that this same priest has so far yielded himself to the evil one that he has preached against me as withholding Gospel truths from my flock; but I take no heed of it, neither of his pamphlet touching the Clementine Homilies, in which he vainly contradicts that which I have plainly set forth and proved beyond doubt, concerning the word Asaph."

The old man was fairly off on his favorite subject, and it was some time before I could get away. As it was he followed me to the door, and I only escaped because the old clerk hobbled up at that moment and claimed his attention.

The following morning I went for the keys the third and last time. I had decided to leave early the next day. I was tired of Wet Waste, and a certain gloom seemed to my fancy to be gathering over the place. There was a sensation of trouble in the air, as if, although the day was bright and clear, a storm were coming.

This morning, to my astonishment, the keys were refused to me when I asked for them. I did not, however, take the refusal as final, and after a little delay I was shown into the room where, as usual, the clergyman was sitting, or rather, on this occasion, was walking up and down.

"My son," he said with vehemence, "I know wherefore you have come, but it is of no avail. I cannot lend the keys again."

I replied that, on the contrary, I hoped that he would give them to me at once.

"It is impossible," he repeated. "I did wrong, exceeding wrong. I will never part with them again."

"Why not?"

He hesitated and then said slowly:

"The old clerk, Abraham Kelly, died last night." He paused and then went on: "The doctor has just been here to tell me of that which is a mystery to him. I do not wish the people of the place to know it, and only to me he has mentioned it, but he has discovered plainly on the throat of the old man, and also, but more faintly, on the child's, marks as of strangulation. None but he has observed it, and he is at a loss to account for it. I, alas! can account for it but in one way, but in one way."

I did not see what all this had to do with the crypt, but, humoring the old man, I asked what that way was.

"It is a long story, and haply to a stranger it may appear but foolishness, but I will even tell it, for I perceive that unless I furnish a reason for withholding the keys you will not cease to entreat me for them.

"I told you at first when you inquired of me concerning the crypt that it had been closed these thirty years, and so it was. Thirty years ago a certain Sir Roger Despard, even the lord of the manor of Wet Waste and Dyke Fens, the last of his family, which is now, thank the Lord, extinct, died. He was an evil man of a vile life, neither fearing God nor regarding man, and the Lord appeared to have given him over to the tormentors even in this world, for he suffered many things of his vices, more especially from drunkenness, in which seasons, and they were many, he was as one possessed by seven devils, being an abomination to his household and a root of bitterness to all, both high and low.

"And at last the cup of his iniquity, being full to the brim, he came to die, and I went to exhort him on his death-bed, for I heard that terror had come upon him, and that evil imaginations encompassed him so thick on every side that few of them that were with him could abide in his presence. But when I saw him I perceived that there was no place of repentance left for him, and he scoffed at me and my superstition even as he lay dying, and swore there was no God and no angel, and all were damned even as he was.

"And the next day, toward evening, the pains of death came upon him, and he raved the more exceedingly inasmuch as he said he was being strangled by the evil one. Now, I was being strangled. With all the strength of despair I kept my grip of his neck, and dragging him across the room tried to crush in his head against the iron rail of my bedstead. It was my only chance. I felt the blood running down my neck. I was suffocating. After one moment of frightful struggle I beat his head against the bar and heard his skull give way. I felt him give one strong shudder, a groan, and then I fainted away.

When I came to myself I was lying on the floor surrounded by the people of the house, my reddened hands still clutching Brian's throat. Some one was holding a candle toward me, and the draught from the window made it flare and waver. I looked at Brian. He was stone dead. The blood from his battered head was trickling slowly over my hands. His great jaw was fixed in something that—in the uncertain light—I could not see.

They turned the light a little.

"Oh God!" I shrieked. "There! Look! look!"

"He's off his head," said some one, and I fainted again.

* * * * * *

I was ill for about a fortnight without regaining consciousness, a waste of time of which even now I cannot think without poignant regret. When I did recover consciousness, I found I was being carefully nursed by the old clergyman and the people of the house. I have often heard the unkindness of the world in general inveighed against, but for my part I can honestly say that I have received many more kindnesses than I really have time to repay. Country people especially are remarkably attentive to strangers in illness.

I could not rest until I had seen the doctor who attended me and had received his assurance that I should be equal to reading my paper on the appointed day. This pressing anxiety removed, I told him of what I had seen before I fainted the second time. He listened attentively, and then assured me, in a manner that was intended to be soothing, that I was suffering from a hallucination, due, no doubt, to the shock of my dog's sudden madness.

"Did you see the dog after it was dead?" I asked.

He said he did. The whole jaw was covered with blood and foam; the teeth certainly seemed convulsively fixed, but the case being evidently one of extraordinarily virulent hydrophobia, owing to the intense heat, he had had the body buried immediately.

My companion stopped speaking as we reached our lodgings and went up stairs. Then, lighting a candle, he slowly turned down his collar.

"You see, I have the marks still," he said; "but I have no fear of dying of hydrophobia. I am told such peculiar scars could not have been made by the teeth of a dog. If you look closely you see the pressure of the five fingers. That is the reason why I wear high collars."—*Temple Bar.*

WHEN THE BOYS WENT SWIMMING.—I wonder what sign the boys who read this have for challenging or inviting one another to go in swimming. The boys in the Boy's Town used to make the motion of swimming with both arms; or they held up the fore finger and middle finger in the form of a swallow tail; they did this when it was necessary to be secret about it, as in school, and when they did not want the whole crowd of boys to come along; and often when they just pretended they did not want some one to know. They really had to be secret at times, for some of the boys were not allowed to go in at all; others were forbidden to go in more than once or twice a day; and as they all had to go in at least three or four times a day, some sort of sign had to be used that was understood among themselves alone. Since this is a true history, I had better own that they nearly all, at one time or other, must have told lies about it, either before or after the fact, some habitually, some only in great extremity. Here and there a boy, like my boy's elder brother, would not tell lies at all, even about going in swimming; but by far the greater number bowed to their hard fate, and told them. They promised that they would not go in, and then they said that they had not been in; but fate, for which they had made this sacrifice, was apt to betray them. Either they got their shirts on wrong side out in dressing, or else, while they were in, some enemy came upon them and tied their shirts. There are few cruelties which public opinion in the boys' world condemns, but I am glad to remember, to their honor, that there were not many in that Boy's Town who would tie shirts, and I fervently hope that there is no boy now living who would do it. As the crime is probably extinct, I will say that in those wicked days, if you were such a miscreant, and there was some boy you hated, you stole up and tied the hardest kind of a knot in one arm or both arms of his shirt. Then, if the evil one put it into your heart, you soaked the knot in water and pounded it with a stone.

I am glad to know that in the days when he was thoughtless and senseless enough, my boy never was guilty of any degree of this meanness. It was his brother, I suppose, who taught him to abhor it; and perhaps it was his own suffering from it in part; for he too sometimes shed bitter tears over such a knot, as I have seen hapless little wretches do, tearing at it with their nails and gnawing at it with their teeth, knowing that the time was passing when they could hope to hide the fact that they had been in swimming, and foreseeing no remedy but to cut off the sleeve above the knot, or else put on their clothes without the shirt, and trust to untying the knot when it got dry.—*From Boy's Town. William Dean Howells in Harper's Young People.*

TALES TOLD ON CIRCUIT.—One hears a good many tales on circuit and can't tell how many of them are known outside the profession, or are worth reproducing. Here's an instance: A prisoner was being tried for his life in the days when horse stealing was a capital offense. The evidence was all against him and he had no defense but an alibi; swore it was a case of mistaken identity, that he was a sailor and was away in the West Indies on some cutting-out expedition at the time when the affair happened; thousands of miles away and knew nothing whatever about it. Just before the vital, or lethal, moment of sentence, prisoner catches sight of a bluff sailor-like gentleman dozing in the magistrates' seats. "Lieut. Maintop, ahoy," he shouts, "the man who can prove my innocence." Sailor-like man wakes with a start, rubs his eyes, is requested by the Judge to recognize the prisoner, who excitedly calls to him that he is Jack Bowline of her Majesty's ship Thunder, one of the boat's crew who cut out the French frigates in Porto Rico Bay. Sailorlike man, flustered at being so suddenly woke and finding all eyes fixed on him, declares in his hearty honest fashion that though there certainly was a Jack Bowline in his watch, and one of the aforesaid crew, he does not recognize him in the prisoner. Increasing, overpowering excitement of the prisoner, who like all men "will give all that he hath for his life"; sailorlike distress of the Lieutenant, torn between the determination to say nothing but the absolute truth and the desire to save a fellow-creature's life. At last, says he, "if the man is Bowline he will be easily identified by a cut on the back of his head from a French cutlass which he got under my very nose in that very expedition, and fell back into my arms." Prisoner's head examined, just such a cut; triumphant acquittal; Bowline and the Lieutenant leave the town together in a chaise and pair; cheers and subscription of thirty guineas for the poor, ill-used sailor prisoner. Three months later they were both hanged for highway robbery, prisoner and witness. Lieut. Maintop and Jack Bowline were old accomplices in crime, the alibi and business of recognition was a well-arranged plant. *Vivent les gueux!*—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CLEANING THE STREETS OF PARIS.—The cleanliness of the Paris streets, which, though inferior to what it was in the Empire days, is still sufficient to bear comparison very favorably with that of most large towns, is not intrusted to private their work at 6 in the morning and continue without interruption till 11, when the work for women ceases; the men continue for ten hours, and are paid by the day, from 3f. 20c. (2s. 8d.) to 3f. 70c. (3s. 1d.) The women are paid 3d. an hour, and cannot earn more than 2f. 10c. (1s. 9d.) a day, for very hard work; all are obliged to provide their own brooms.—*Murray's Magazine.*

WASTED LOVES.

What does God do with all the wasted loves
He sees thrown down! The friendships strangely changed,
(How, none know wholly,) answering eyes estranged,
And grasping hands transformed to empty gloves!
—The pleading words which cannot win reply
Save scoff or silence, and the kindly deeds
Which fall on stony ground or choke in weeds!
—The withered hopes of which strong hearts may die!—
How can God suffer these? With gentle might
He claims these wasted loves as His by right,
And some day we shall find them in His care,
When stunted shoots to stately blooms have grown,
—Nor shall their beauty be for us alone,
The hands which threw them down shall have their share!

—*Good Words.* ISABELLA FYVIE MAYO.

WHERE SOME OF OUR ITALIANS COME FROM.—But the most significant thing of all in Cosenza is the multitude of placards of steamship companies which bedeck the walls of the houses. The exodus from Calabria to Buenos Ayres and New-York threatens the province with eventual depopulation. I saw something of this later in the day. By some imbecility I had not enough Italian money in my pocket to take me to the end of the tour I projected, and the local agent of the Bank of Naples could not be persuaded that the paper of Threadneedle Street was an exchangeable commodity. It was therefore imperative to return to Naples that night, and to travel third class. For companions in the train I had about two dozen Calabrians bent on expatriation. Some started from Cosenza, others joined the troop at wayside stations. There was much mournful anguish of parting. One poor old granddame sank upon the ground, and tore her hair. The sadder side of human life was vigorously illustrated. But chance arranged it that the members of a musical society were also in the train, and at the prompting of the railway officials the drum drowned the chorus of lamentations.

These emigrants were leaving their homesteads in all the glory of vestments their wardrobe could supply. One family consisted of four generations of mortals, from the great-grandmother, wrinkled and haggard, to the sucking child; and all were as garish as the Madonna of a Calabrian church, and as dirty. They had been won to this strong step by the words of promise of the emigration agents, and, indeed, the distress furrowed upon their faces seemed to argue that any change in their lives would be for the better. But now and again, as we journeyed along, doubts came into their minds. The older folks moaned and wrung their hands, and the young mother looked as if her heart would break with anxiety. There was a brute of a commercial traveler with us who found pleasure in adding to their fears. He told them bluntly that they would all be dead in a year, and that they had far better get out at the next station and return to their native villages. "What misery! what misery!" ejaculated this same honest fool, upraising his fat hands as he surveyed the emigrants collectively. "Madonna mia!" cried one woman to another at this cruel chill to hope. There were, further, two stout priests in the carriage, but they also were without a word of comfort for the people. In a genial moment the elder of them tendered me his snuff box, and at the same time the leading question, "Are you a Catholic?" "No," said I. "Oh!" said he, and that was the extent of our conversation. At Sybaris it grew dark and the fireflies danced in the air. What, I wondered, would the luxury-loving ancients of this fallen place have thought of our train's freight?

I saw my emigrant friends once more a few days afterward. It was on the Naples wharf. They were awaiting their turn to be shipped—bags and bundles and babies, images and pictures, loaves of bread, caged birds, and the myriad of other trifles which the Italian emigrant is loth to part with. A reaction had by this time come over them. They were bright and hopeful, with no terror save of seasickness. They talked of a Calabria in America, as if such a State already existed; perhaps it does, as a province of the Argentine Republic. Their ribbons fluttered, and their jewelry tinkled as they were rowed away from the land. After all, there is more pluck in an emigrant than in a bandit, and it is well for that Calabria now prefers to breed stock for the New World instead of robbers and assassins for the old.—*Charles Edwardes in the National Review.*

THE ORIFLAMME.—Littré defined it as a small silk standard, of which the color was red, verging probably on orange. Ducange said, under the low-Latin word auriflamma, that it was the flag itself that was the oriflamme, and that it was a gonfalon with three tails of a vermeil color, and was attached to a lance; or, again, that it was a *glaive* entirely gilt, to which was attached a vermeil banner. The word glaive here must refer simply to the blade of the lance; the gilding probably to its pole also. In the fourteenth century, according to Guiart, it was of reddish, or rather of reddening *(roujoiant)* silk stuff, quite uniform and self-colored, and without the representation of anything else on its red ground, (simple, sans pourtraiture d'autre afaire,) like the Chinese chen.

That vermeil was a red, and that that particular red was the Roman purple red, is pointed to by Sicille, the herald of Alphonsus the Wise of Aragon, in his fifteenth century "Heraldry of Colors," where he says the "red or vermeil color" is of great estate and dignity, as the auriflame standard of red silk, miraculously sent from heaven to the Gaulish kings, well shows. Here we have again the "divine" or sacred character which was imparted to the Chinese war-flag by the sacrificial blood.

As to the word itself, we find auriflamme, orie flambe, (where orie is certainly golden,) oriflambe, oriflamble, oriflan, oriflande, oireflor, oriflour, and even a low-Latin oliflamma, which recalls the Eastern word olifant, the earliest form of elephant, which seems to have a like origin with the Hebrew aleph, an ox. The word oriflamme, as the name of the plain red flag, is clearly and straightly golden flame simply. The adjective golden arises equally clearly from the golden red of the vermeil color of the flame itself; the expression "the red gold" is a common old English one, and the Laureate's "brow-bound with burning gold" will not soon leave the language. The explanation of golden in oriflamme from the gilding of the pole of the flag is an utterly inadmissible one. There is one other possible explanation, however. The flag of Ali has what M. de Beaumont, in his fascinating "Origine du Blazon," calls golden "flames" on the red ground, and he also says that the French flag exhibits similar "flames." But the first seem to me to be tongues, and the second flowers, (the fleur de lis?) which would account for the names oriflour, oireflor, just mentioned. In any case this will not apply to the self-colored oriflamme flag, which all ought to be agreed was the original one.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE DINNER CHARGE.—A certain Mr. F., wishing to purchase a farm, the Boer proprietor doggedly refused to accept bills, checks, or notes. He would have his price (£25,000) in sovereigns, or he would not sell. So the golden bullion was with much trouble brought to the house. "Will you not stop to dinner?" asked the farmer, and at its conclusion Mr. F., when bidding adieu, observed, "Well, I suppose we may at last consider our transactions quite com-

secured, conveys it back into the eagerly waiting hands. The Boers do not, in fact, seem to have the slightest comprehension of the first principles of finance. Another of this class asked a bank what would be the terms for his proposed deposit of £25,000. "We will give you 6 per cent.," replied the clerk, not understanding the drift of the question. "You pay me for taking care of my property?" said the Boer. "No, no; I am not such a fool as to believe that. You are up to some trick!" And he instantly broke off the negotiation.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

IN ARABISTAN.—I was the bearer of letters of recommendation from the British resident at Bushire to the Nizam-es-Sultaneh, Governor General of Arabistan, requesting him to aid my journey by means of the Persian steam launch, the Susa, lately placed upon the upper river. Being already three days behind time at Ahwaz, I heard with pleasure that the Susa was lying at anchor above the rapids, waiting for the arrival of the Shushan in order to proceed to Shuster. I therefore called upon the Mirza with my letter to the Governor, to request that the Susa might be ordered to start upon its journey at daybreak on the following morning. It would have been possible for me, and far better, to have ordered horses on my own account and to have ridden to Shuster, the distance being only fifty-six miles by land. But I was informed that the route might be impassable from rain and mud, and—I did not yet know the Mirza.

The latter first attempted at the same time to put me off and to vindicate his own official importance by making the plea of illness an excuse for not receiving me. I replied that my business was urgent, and an interview was accordingly arranged, the imaginary illness not again figuring in the negotiations. I found the Persian seated *more Persico* on the ground in his mat hut, with a carpet spread in front of him, on which candles were placed, while chairs were arranged opposite for myself and party. At first the Mirza was all compliance. After a slight show of hesitation he acceded to my request; the boat was to be ready to start at 7 A. M. on the following morning, and I was to be on shore at 6:30. He only required to see my passport, a demand with which I readily complied, the more so as I knew he could not read a word of it, and only wished to make a show of official precision. He then rambled off into a long disquisition upon the friendship of Persia and England, the common interest of the two countries, their common friends and foes, (a sly dig at Russia,) and his personal desire, to which Messrs. Lynch's agent could testify, (here I am afraid that I exchanged winks with that gentleman, whose life had been rendered a burden to him for six months by the obstructive persecutions of the Mirza,) to promote concord between these heaven-appointed allies. Having been for three months in Persia I was now quite familiar with this formula, which I had many times heard, couched in almost identical terms, and, I imagine, learned off by heart by every Persian official on his appointment. However, I reciprocated the compliments and the interview closed.

Throughout this colloquy an interested audience had watched without taking any part in the proceedings. On either side of the Mirza squatted two somewhat lugubrious personages who said nothing, but smoked the *kalian* as it was passed around. One of them was minus an eye, which gave him a rather ill-favored appearance, but their mien was sufficiently distinguished to lead me to suppose that they were Persian gentlemen and friends of the Mirza. It transpired, however, that they were two criminals belonging to the ruling family of the Bakhtiari tribe in the neighboring mountains, who had recently killed their brother and nephew in cold blood, and had been captured while in the jurisdiction of the Mirza. In the absence of any guardhouse, they were now being kept in the Mirza's hut, where they shared his sleeping apartment, took their seats in the manner described at the *durbar*, and were on such general terms of familiarity that upon the Mirza accepting an invitation to dine in Messrs. Lynch's hut a few days later he asked permission to bring his two guests with him. The harmony was enhanced by all three getting drunk. Next the murderers sat two green-turbaned Seyids, descendants of the Prophet, whose personal repute and illustrious descent lent a sort of balancing odor of sanctity to the proceedings. —*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE OFFICE OF SORROW.—The most important of all the conditions affecting the spiritual development of mankind has been sorrow.

In death, the common lot of all, even the rich and the strong have beheld the despoiler of all their vain shows. Against the inevitable calamities which shatter or dissolve the works of man's hand—earthquake and tempest and flood—no human power has availed. These lessons of nature, who is no respecter of classes or persons, as to the frailty of all human power and possession, have profoundly impressed all hearts. Loss has led to precious gain.

But the greatest of human sufferings, those which imbitter all life, have been of human infliction. The situation of the great majority of mankind in ancient times—those of which we have any definite record—was one of abject wretchedness. Arcady existed only in the poet's fancy. In a state of barbarism men's wants were few and simple, but their passions were violent, and for the weak there was no security. Every desirable garden on the earth was a bait to the rapacity of conquest, the arena of invasion following upon invasion, like the waves of a hungry sea. Civilization, on the other hand, was organized selfishness, and its peace was, for the great body of the people, a level desolation. Their lot was one of humiliating drudgery, of depressing, hopeless poverty.

But it was especially unto the poor that the Gospel of the Eternal Word was preached. To such the voice of God comes nearer, because it is more willingly and gladly heard. The broken heart is open; there is no pride to close the way thereunto. An angel whispers in the ear of every slave, and upon him who hath nothing all heaven waits.

Sorrow, too, lies near true repentance, even as the broken becomes readily the contrite heart; pride has no place in its chastened and subdued mood. The soul, weary of struggle and of its own discontent, receives the Divine voice and is comforted. Even one's ignorance may help him here, in this soft, unresisting attitude, making him more readily the recipient of the Divine wisdom, more pliant to the counsels of the Spirit of Love.—*God in His World.*

HOW A MAN BEAT HIS WIFE.—There was once a Sergeant who had a quarrelsome wife and day and night she gave him no peace. Oftentimes did he beat her right sorely, but she would not bear it, and threatened him with the Synod, the Huguenots' purgatory. At last she carried her complaint and he was cited to appear, and then and there admoished how unhandsome a thing it was thus to beat his wife. "Nay," said the Sergeant, "but she was worthy of beating." "Begone," quoth the President; "let there be some measure in your actions and let us hear no more of you." A few days after his wife, trusting in the power of the Synod, again vexed him and he beat her; but with what? Why, with a good yard measure, with which he took her measure very fairly. The poor woman took her beating very grievously, and again cited him before the Synod, but they did not say much to him, as they were very busy just then. "Go, and sin no more; and if your wife angers you beat her not," and that was all. "Sir," quoth the Sergeant, "I have but done as you commanded me; I beat her with a measure." "Ay," said his wife, "he beat me with a short measure, and said that was the measure wherewith justice was meted out." "Alack!" said Mass John Pinaut, "do you then make a mock of holy things? See that you behave

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GONE TO BALTIMORE.

O, 'tis merrily the pipers play,
And there's dancing on the moonlit shore,
But how can I be glad without my Irish lad?
For he's gone away to Baltimore.
Does he think of me, I wonder, in the far-off foreign town,
With the pretty lassee round him and the starlight shining down?
Does he think of what he asked me by the old Killarney shore,
When I told him that I loved him for ever, evermore?
O, 'tis merrily the pipers play,
And there's dancing on the moonlit shore,
But how can I be glad without my Irish lad?
For he's gone away to Baltimore.

Ah, then, Thady, darling, list to me and never mind the gold,
It's only you I'm wanting in the home you loved of old.
Do you think I want a palace? ah! the smallest hut will do,
If you only love me, Thady, and will take me there with you.
O, 'tis merrily the pipers play,
And there's dancing on the moonlit shore,
But how can I be glad without my Irish lad?
For he's gone away to Baltimore.

So if fortune fail you, Thady, and the gold you never find,
Come back to dear old Ireland, and the girl you left behind;
She is waiting for you, darling, as she's waited evermore,
Since we parted in the moonlight by the old Killarney shore.
And 'tis merrily the pipes shall play,
And we'll dance upon the happy shore,
When you sail across the sea, with all your heart for me,
And you come again from Baltimore!

FREDERIC E. WEATHERLY.

—Temple Bar.

THE MASSACRE OF SEPTEMBER, 1792.—With regard to the number of prisoners killed in Paris in 1792 accounts are conflicting. The total may be estimated as balancing between 1,485, as reported by Granier de Cassagnac, and 1,368, as by Ternaux; but then there were nearly 400 others who were put to death in the neighborhood of Paris and some 3,000 in various parts of France. As regards the actual number of the prisoners killed in Paris, we may take a middle course, and be pretty near the mark if we make it *circa* 1,300 persons, divided, approximately, among the various prisons as follows: Abbaye, 216; Force, 164; Châtelet, 216; Conciergerie, 378; Bernadino, 73; Carmes and St. Firmin, 240; Bicêtre, 170; Salpétrière, 43. It is rather curious that, with the sole exceptions of two women taken from the extremes of society—the Princess de Lamballe at La Force and the flower girl at the Conciergerie—the women were everywhere spared, save at the Salpétrière, where some thirty-five to forty-five female prisoners, who had about as much to do with the 10th of August as babes unborn, being mostly old women and young girls of the working classes, were murdered. The unfortunate flower girl of the Palais Royal, it seems, owed her imprisonment to a guardsman whose advances she had scornfully rejected. Théroigne de Méricourt evidently had a grudge against her, for she inspired the *travailleurs* to put her to the most awful of deaths, in which red-hot irons played a conspicuous part. Duval, who witnessed the appalling scene, says "Théroigne seemed mad with fury, shouting and applauding each fresh horror perpetrated on the screaming woman, whose cries could be heard on the Pont St. Michel."

On the 7th of September the clothes and trinkets of the massacred were sold by public auction, and even in the announcement that this sale is about to take place we find evidence of the hypocrisy with which everything connected with this monstrous business was transacted. "We have seized," says the official announcement, "the goods and effects of the persons condemned for treason against the liberty of the French people by the tribunal of the said people, assembled solemnly 2d September, 1792, fourth year of liberty, fourth of equality." Then follows a list of the articles, and the paper concludes with the statement that a sum of 165 livres found upon the various bodies at the Abbaye had been delivered over to Mayard for "certain purposes." The certain purposes were doubtless the distribution of the coin among the sinister workmen. The sale of this property realized 375 livres. Mr. Carlyle declares that the *travailleurs* did not rob the dead. It is perhaps a fact that that they did not do so either at La Force or the Abbaye; but, as there is no trace of there having been any auction of the effects of victims at the other prisons, we may reasonably conclude that the *travailleurs* kept for themselves whatever they found there. There is official proof extant that they did so. The sale of the effects from La Force amounted to 3,647 livres, and took place on the 5th and 6th of October. A quantity of clothing of a woman and various objects of female adornment were sold on this occasion, and most possibly belonged to Mme. de Lamballe. At any rate, we find Claude-Louis Toscan, her agent, among the principal purchasers. He had been ordered to secure every possible relic of her for her broken-hearted father-in-law, the Duc de Penthièvre. The head of the luckless Princess was taken to Mme. Tussand, who made a cast of it before its pretty features were hardened in death. She mentions in her curious Memoirs the beauty of the hair. Some scraps of the body were secured by the Duke and honorably buried.—*The Saturday Review.*

OBEDIENT TO THE SUN.—It would almost seem as if our globe were always trying to escape from the thralldom of the sun, who, knowing how fatal to us such an escape would be, incessantly interferes to prevent it. If only the sun were to withhold that attractive power by which the earth is maintained in the course at present followed, dire calamity must result. This globe of ours is now hurrying along at a pace of eighteen miles a second, and if the sun's attraction no longer restrained us we should not continue to revolve in a circle, but would at once start off in a straight line through space. Every minute would take us more than a thousand miles, and by the time a hundred days had elapsed we should be twice as far from the sun as we are at present. His light and his heat would be reduced to one-fourth part of what we now enjoy. With every successive minute the sun's influence would still further abate, and it is almost needless to add that all known forms of life must vanish from the globe. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that we possess every security that the sun's attraction will never decline from what it is at the present moment, and therefore there is no ground for any apprehension that life shall be chased from this globe by a dissolution of the bond of attraction between the earth and sun.—*Good Words.*

GOOD WINE WANTS NO BUSH.—A sign common to the licensed victualer was the "Ivy Bush," or "Bush"; hence the maxim, "Good wine needs no bush," as houses where good and wholesome beverages could be obtained needed no bush or sign. A writer in 1603 says: "Spied a bush at end of pole—the antient badge of an alehouse." A further quotation will show the generality of this sign in "Good Newes and Bad Newes." The host says:

"I rather will take down my Bush and sign
Than live by means of riotous expense."

Publicans were not the only users of this emblem, but all persons displayed it on articles for sale, hence the fixing of a besom of birch boom at the masthead of a vessel on purchase. In Harris's "Drunkard's Cup" we meet with the following:

"If a house be not worth an ivie bush, let him have his tooles about him; nutmegs, rosemary, sobesse, and other appurtenances, and he knows enough of puddle ale to make a cup of wine."

A wisp of straw was once the sign of an In Staffordshire and Bucks, within the last fifty years, a bush was customarily hung at an alehouse door, or, as they are termed, "mug houses" in the former, and "jerry houses" in the latter. Prior to that period, beer shops at provincial fairs and wakes displayed a green bunch, or branch, over the door.—*All the Year Round.*

SOCIAL LIFE IN BULGARIA.—The dwelling houses of the better class never rise beyond two stories; the greater number have only a ground floor with a kind of basement story below. Almost all of them are built on the same plan. The house stands in a small garden or courtyard, in the centre of which is a fountain. Here the ablutions of the family are performed; this, at least, is my conjecture, as the usual utensils for washing are not generally to be found in the house. In one mansion there was a kind of trough provided with a piece of soap in the entrance hall; the luxury of washing in private is not attainable as a rule, and the "tub" or hip bath is absolutely unknown. When the guest announces his wish to wash his hands a female servant approaches with a diminutive jug and basin, or rather bowl; he holds out his hands while she pours the water upon them in tiny driblets; in a moment she presents him with a towel, and the function is at an end. The indifference of Eastern Christians to the merits of water and soap seems to be a kind of reaction against the precepts of the Koran, which enjoin upon the faithful five washings a day; in this respect our coreligionists appear to disregard the distinct injunctions of St. Paul.

From the garden or courtyard above mentioned a flight of six or eight steps leads up to the main floor of the house, which sometimes has a balcony in front. There is a large central corridor or hall, with one side exposed to the air, into which the doors of the other apartments open. Sometimes there is a house door, but as a rule the only way of closing the house is by locking the very unsubstantial doors of the various rooms. The bars, bolts, chains, massive locks, and other apparatus of obstruction which fortify the English hall door would appear superfluous to the simple-minded Bulgarian. The principal sitting room, which, however, appears to be seldom used by the family, generally resembles the lantern of a lighthouse, an omnibus, or a railway signal box, inasmuch as it is surrounded on two or more sides by contiguous windows; in Summer it is unbearably hot, in Winter unbearably cold. A divan runs round the wall, covered with Bulgarian rugs of brilliant coloring; sometimes there is a handsome Pirot carpet on the floor, the bare boards of which are always apparent. In the bedrooms, which are unfurnished with any species of crockery, there is usually a piece of gorgeous tapestry hung on the wall by the side of the bed; one contemplates it with pleasure before rising in the morning. The bed itself, strewn with a rich coverlet of quilted silk, offers a pleasing prospect of repose, which, alas, is often dissipated by the attentions of innumerable bedfellows. How these houses, with their countless windows, thin walls, draughty rooms, and entrance halls open to the weather, resist the fierce cold of a Bulgarian Winter, is more than I am able to explain.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

STAGE PROPERTIES FOR THE RELIGIOUS DRAMA.—In the case of the earliest recorded performance of a miracle play, "Ludus de St. Katharina," at Dunstable, about 1110, when the players borrowed their dresses from the sacristan of St. Albans, ecclesiastical vestments were obtained from the abbeys and churches for the use of the actors of sacerdotal characters. Ultimately the clergy refused to lend their vestments to the guilds, who were obliged to provide the costumes and "properties," the poorer fraternities hiring the pageants of the wealthier or receiving help from them. Sharp says that "in 1548 the Cappers received 3s. 4d. from the Whittawer's Company for the 'hyer of our pageand,'" and "in 1574 and for some subsequent years the Cardmakers and Sadlers contributed 13s. 4d. annually to the Cappers toward their pageant." ("Coventry Mysteries," pp. 45, 48.) From the same authority we cull the following extracts from the guild registers of expenditure:

"Itm for mendyng of dame P'cula's garments, 7d. To reward to Maisturres Grymesby (Mrs. Grimesby) for lendyng off her geir ffor Pylatt's wyfe, 12d. Pd. for V schepskens for god's cott. and for makyng, 3s. 4d. Pd. for a gyrdyll for god, 3d. Pd. for payntyng and gyldyng god's cote". Itm for a quarte of wyne for heyrynge of P'cula is goune, 2d. Itm For makyng spret of god's cote and 2½ yards of bokeram, 2s. 1d."

Christ was represented as wearing a gilt peruke or beard, a painted sheepskin coat, a girdle, and red sandals. His tormentors wore black buckram jackets with nails and dice on them. The Virgin Mary wore a crown; the angels had white surplices and wings; the "savyd sowles" wore white coats, and the "dampnyd sowles" had their faces blackened and wore black coats, sometimes with red and yellow stripes on them to represent flames. In accordance with the popular belief, the color of Judas's hair and beard was red, as also was the beard of the devil. He was furnished with wings, sprouting from a black buckram or leathern dress trimmed with feathers and hair, and with claws for the hands and feet. Items of outlay, as of 8d. to "Wattis for dressyng of the devell's hede," show that some pains were bestowed on the headgear. But the heaviest expense incurred over the dress and appointments of Herod, who were a gilt and silvered helmet, and was attired like a Saracen, his face being covered by a mask, as shown by the item, "payd to a peynter for peyntyng and mending of herodes heed, 4d."—*Longman's Magazine.*

IF YOU CAN'T READ GREEK, I WON'T MARRY YOU.—In Cambridge, some ten years or so back, the regulations by which Fellowships were forfeited on marriage were relaxed and a considerable number of the younger Fellows shortly married. Quite recently a lady living in Cambridge and associating chiefly with precisely these husbands and wives said to me: "I can't say that I know one unhappy marriage among my friends here." But then, in the majority of these cases, the wives are highly-cultivated women, in the truest sense the equals of their husbands. At this stage I may perhaps step a little out of the main line of my argument to point out in what way, as it appears to me, a high standard of education among women affects their position with regard to marriage. It makes them undoubtedly more independent of marriage, and at the same time raises their standard of marriage. It makes them unwilling to marry men distinctly inferior to them in education or understanding, and it also, I quite believe, makes them less attractive in the eyes of such men. In short, it diminishes slightly the probability of a woman's marrying at all, while it diminishes very greatly the probability of her marrying unsuitably. A student of a ladies' college, summing up the general results of her education, said to me: "I don't exactly see why learning Greek should make one feel it impossible to marry a man one did not respect, but it seems to amount to about that." I thought, for my part, that this whimsical testimony was the highest possible tribute to her collegiate training.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

BEFORE MARENGO.—Bourrienne tells us how the First Consul, in his Cabinet in Paris, traced the march to Marengo and laid his finger on the spot in the map where he would fight and defeat the Austrian Army—a prodigy of calculation, if we recollect the circumstances:

"When he had stationed the enemy's corps and drawn up the pins with red heads on the points where he hoped to bring his own troops, he said to me, 'Where do you think I shall beat Mélas?' 'How the devil do I know.' 'Why, look here, you fool! Mélas is at Alessandria with his headquarters. There he will remain until Genoa surrenders. He has in Alessandria his magazines, his hospitals, his artillery, and his reserves. Crossing the Alps here, (pointing to the Great Mont St. Bernard,) I shall fall upon Mélas, cut off his communications with Austria, and meet him here in the plains of Scrivia."—*Temple Bar.*

WHICH?—"If you put a Sergeant, a miller, and a tailor into a sack, which would be the first to come out?" Some said one and some another, but all were wrong. "Nay, nay," laughed the girl, "a rogue would be the first to come out."—*Moyen de Parvenir.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE WORKING PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYTICALLY AND SYNTHETICALLY STATED. A Book for Beginners. By S. M. MACVANE-MCLEAN, Professor of History in Harvard College. New-York: EFFINGHAM, MAYHARD & CO. 1890.

In his preface Prof. MacVane says: "In the little book here offered the attempt is made to work out the leading principles of economics with a constant eye on actual affairs. The facts discussed are taken in their ordinary observable form; the student is asked and helped to analyze them with a view to perceiving their relations to each other and the underlying principles by which they are controlled. The plan has difficulties which the more abstract treatment avoids; but I hope the character of the result may be found a sufficient compensation."

The result, satisfactory or not to the writer, gives the impression of unusual loyalty to his avowed purpose. He has not in any phase of his complicated subject lost the practical directness with which he regards it. His somewhat barren style is particularly valuable in a text book, and a text book on economy for beginners. Prof. MacVane has packed his pages pretty thoroughly, and he assumes, on the part of his students, a willingness to work for what knowledge they gain, an assumption that is not at all disadvantageous to them. The knowledge, when finally gained, rests on a more substantial basis than information that the memory retains by virtue of a picturesque setting. To ready minds, and particularly to young minds that delight in clever turns of thought, a statement made in a very pleasing form is too acceptable—there is no desire to question and verify it, and it is less likely to start a train of productive thought. In treating the question of wages and capital Prof. MacVane displays a wholesome disregard of sentimentality, as is shown by a single sentence quoted at random from that division of the book: "In order to tell how much the laborers of a civilized country are benefited by the savings of other men, we should need to know how much they could produce with little or no capital if thrown entirely on their own resources. We can only be sure that in comparison with even the lowest wages the amount would be small. The whole excess of wages above what could be so produced is a clear gain to the laborers from being hired. It is a benefit accruing to them from the presence of capital which they have done nothing toward accumulating." Also in defining the cost of production Prof. MacVane remarks:

"These two sacrifices of our ease and present enjoyment—first the burden of labor, and then the burden of waiting for our reward—are demanded by the very nature of production, and constitute for men the true cost of everything they produce. We may, therefore, define the cost of production of every commodity as the quantity of labor and the amount of waiting necessary in order to produce it. This definition applies equally well whether those who perform the labor receive wages or wait for the natural reward of their labor. If they receive wages, then the burden of waiting is assumed by another."

In this common-sense spirit, which is noticeable wherever the question of wages and savings is touched, there is no trace of antagonism to the laboring class; there is simply a recognition of the fact that those who save and out of their savings pay wages, and those who receive the savings of others in return for their labor, co-operate in the total production which furnishes the means of subsistence and gratification of desires for both employers and employed. It is a valuable spirit to be introduced in our nineteenth century schools. In a recent number of the *Journal des Débats* M. de Vogué, a brilliant and thoughtful French publicist, points to this greater readiness of French youth to bestir their minds concerning social problems than very seriously to interest themselves in purely political questions. The great war of 1870, with its vivid issues, has little hold on their memory and the party questions of to-day scarcely more upon their mind. The situation in America is not dissimilar. There is very little strong feeling on the part of our young men concerning the merely political questions of the day; but more than a few think earnestly and with a certain generous enthusiasm of social inequalities. Safely guided, this resolves itself into a desirable element of character, but it is inflammable material, and no little harm may be done by an exaggeration of social ills which shall direct the mind toward remedies when the cause of the evils are imperfectly or not at all comprehended.

In dealing with the question of strikes Prof. MacVane uses so moderate and convincing a tone that there is a temptation to quote at length:

"The conclusion seems unavoidable that even a universal strike for higher wages must fail of success. It would fail just as an attempt to raise all prices of goods without an increased supply of money would fail. There would not be a sufficient supply of savings forthcoming to make the increase possible. The doctrine of the labor unions requires us to believe that men would save more for a less inducement than for a greater. It is therefore contrary to the fundamental principle of wages. The only way by which the laborers can make sure of raising their wages is clearly by adding all they can to the productiveness of their labor. By greater diligence, better care of machinery and materials, more disposition to turn everything to the best account for their employers, they would increase very much the value of their services, the product of industry would become greater, both the means of saving and the inducement to save would be increased. That the speedy result would be an increased demand for labor and a general rise of wages does not admit of a doubt."

It is unnecessary to dwell further on this particular evidence of the even working of Prof. MacVane's mind upon gnarly subjects—the evidence is not limited to this field alone. In considering the theories of bimetallism, of protection, and freedom of exchange, his ideas evolve themselves in logical sequence. Regarding the warfare of the latter he has made an honest effort to carry out his promise not to commit himself to one side or the other.

"I propose," he says, "to set down in this chapter certain general truths and elementary facts in connection with foreign trade as to which, I suppose, all intelligent men would agree in substance, however much they might differ in their ways of interpreting them. In the next chapter I shall beg to state, as briefly and impartially as I can, the two opposing views as to the benefits or the injurious effects of unrestricted foreign trade."

At first reading one is tempted to think that the veil of impartiality has been of little use—the complexion of his thought is too plainly seen, but the careful reader will observe that Prof. MacVane has maintained an admirable reserve of personal opinion while at the same time presenting "observable" facts clearly and pointedly, and challenging the judgment as to whether it is the potency of the facts or the influence of the writer's opinion that gives color to the natural conclusion.

The chapter on bank currency is as cheerfully direct an exposition of the difference between money and "bank currency" as any modern writer—even Walter Bagehot, the literary banker—has attempted. To be sure, true to his intention, Prof. MacVane deals with it only in its ordinary aspects, but his straightforward interpretation of terms is a revelation that the sophistries and indirection that are often tangled about economic questions succeed merely in making what is easy hard and what is complicated confusing.

The questions and problems that are grouped at irregular intervals through the book are very well adapted to testing the closeness of the student's attention. Taking it as a whole, from the beginning of his analysis of important details to the end of his synthetic statements as to the coexistence of universal truths and limited truths, Prof. MacVane shows in his small and unpretentious textbook no less an evolutionist's grasp of his subject than Walter Bagehot in his "Physics and Politics," albeit the latter is an avowed search for the principle of evolution in social economy. In tracing complicated results from simple beginnings, and in developing the law of progress throughout, Prof. MacVane keeps his individual instances well in hand and maintains a large comprehension of the relation of parts to the whole that cannot fail to have a healthy influence upon the mental processes of his students.

But the spirit of the evolutionist, of faithful adherence to observable facts, is fatal to the doctrine of the "protection" of industries by legislation. If a nation, like an individual organism, passes through its stages of growth by the interaction of its inner and any artificial environment provided for it will produce an unnatural and defective result. While Prof. MacVane does not actually use the terms familiar to students of evolution, he demonstrates, with quite as much clearness as though he did so, that the motion of our exports and imports is in the line of the least resistance, that such goods as we stand most in need of we should get under natural laws from those countries that can provide them most readily, and in turn would pay for them with such goods as we have the best facilities for producing, so that the result would be upon the face of it larger returns for less labor all around.

A word must be said in approval of the appendix in which an abstract of the rates of duties on imports is given "compiled from the official report of the Bureau of Statistics of Foreign Commerce for the year 1888," giving in different columns the specific or ad valorem duty, or the combination of the two where both are levied, and the rate per cent. actually paid on the value of the goods. This latter was nearly 46 per cent. for the year.

There is also a table noting the internal revenue taxes. No faithful student of Prof. MacVane's book will find these suggestive statistics too dry to be interesting and stimulating.

MR. CHILDS'S REMINISCENCES.

RECOLLECTIONS BY GEORGE W. CHILDS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1890.

Mr. Childs had often been asked to write his reminiscences when finally he took up the task something more than a year ago. It could not have been Mr. Childs's age that led his friends to request this service from him. To him old age is still a considerable number of years in the distance ahead. The inspiration of the request must have sprung rather from a sense of the fulness and value of the years Mr. Childs has already lived; not so much their fulness and value to himself, however, as to the general public. Few men of the same years have rendered better or more constant service to others.

One deals in the merest commonplace when he says that the life of every man who has achieved honorable celebrity or an honorable opulence, were it faithfully recorded, should convey lessons of real worth to other men, and particularly to men of a younger generation. But all this is eminently true of the life of Mr. Childs, and commonplace as the remark is it bears repetition here with emphasis. In his life these earthly distinctions have been accompanied by an altogether unworldly virtue—that of practical consideration for the well being of those who deserve the things that make for happiness, but to whom success comes slowly or not at all. His life thus inspires respectful affection and gratitude, even in strangers, at the same time that it projects into the world the vital force of a noble example.

Mr. Childs's testimony as to the things in life that best afford pleasure must be accepted as valuable. He may be assumed to have had within his reach the most of the sources of wholesome pleasure that the world affords. With health, fortune, friends, and a mind disposed by nature to cheerfulness, his experience of pleasure must have been as wide as it has been sane. It is, therefore, impressive to learn that were he asked what experience has taught him to be the source of the greatest pleasure in the world his answer would be, "Doing good to others." Noting that while this remark may not be strikingly original, he adds that the most difficult thing in the world seems to be "to be prosperous and generous at the same time." In the man who can do both there is obviously something of originality or very near it. Mr. Childs has found that "being generous grows on one just as being mean does," and he thinks the generous disposition should be fostered in children, since it would lead to the improvement of the world and the happiness of the people who are in it.

He attributes his success in life mainly to three qualities—industry, temperance, and frugality. These are the virtues Franklin was so fond of giving emphasis to, and it is interesting to find a successful publisher of an age 100 years later than Franklin's who has arrived at the same conclusion in the same city. What is of further interest, and what possesses a significance not to be dismissed at once, is the fact that Mr. Childs, like his illustrious predecessor in the publishing business, has preserved his heart unspoiled by wealth and distinction. Mr. Childs began life in a state of poverty which, allowing for the altered circumstances of society, was an equivalent for Franklin's. In his twelfth year he left school and became self-supporting as an errand boy in a Baltimore bookstore at a salary of $2 a week. From Baltimore he went to Philadelphia. There, too, he was employed in a bookstore and he has an evident pride in believing still that he earned his wages. Before breakfast he had things all in order at the store and had the pavement washed. Books which had been bought at auction the night before he was accustomed to go for in the morning with a wheelbarrow. To this day he retains a not unfriendly attitude toward a parcel. From the *Public Ledger* office he often carries bundles up Chestnut Street even now, though he hears of certain young men who "would scorn to do as much."

Mr. Childs's life as a publisher made important beginnings in those years of his youth. By hard work and intelligence he learned to become master of an occupation which was to fill out the after-years of his life, leading finally to honorable wealth and reputation. From errand boy he grew to be the firm's representative at the evening auctions, and then, after some years of experience in Philadelphia he was sent to New-York and Boston to make purchases at the semi-annual book trade sales. By the time he was eighteen years old he had not only learned how to buy and sell books advantageously, but had got to know the representative publishers of the country, and, what was better, had saved enough money to go into business for himself. In a small room in the old *Public Ledger* Building he began to sell books on his own account, and slowly but surely he made money. It was not long before he was heard to say the day would yet come when he would own the *Public Ledger*.

One can see in Mr. Childs's life the value of fixity of purpose. He knew what he wanted to do and he did it with all his might. From the path of publisher he did not swerve. He had a capacity for adhesiveness, and it yielded him great rewards. One of the first books he brought out was a book that retains celebrity to this day. It was Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations." Booksellers did not think well of this enterprise; they gave small orders and predicted that 1,000 copies altogether would be the limit of the sales. The largest house in New-York gave an order for 500 copies only; it afterwards sold 3,000 copies. Without the copyright payments to Dr. Kane had reached nearly $70,000, and not long after this the doctor died in Cuba. When he had sent Mr. Childs the manuscript of the book, Dr. Kane had written a note: "Here you have the book complete, and, poor as it is, it has been my coffin."

Mr. Childs's recollections of Gen. Grant extend over two chapters, and fill seventy pages. Justice, kindness, and firmness were three qualities conspicuously revealed to him in Grant's life. He does not believe that it was possible for him to tell a lie or act deceitfully. Never by word or letter did he suggest that he would like to be nominated for a third term, and he "never encouraged or abetted anything looking toward a third-term movement." Elsewhere in the volume occurs a characteristic statement. Gen. Grant had an instinctive dislike to going back after he had started in any direction. This was true of him even when a boy. On a certain occasion he had started to reach a mill, and by mistake had passed it unconsciously. On seeing the error, he drove a long distance around to get back to the mill rather than turn to retrace the steps his horse had taken.

Grant's generosity often became a fault. Mr. Childs sometimes felt it to be his duty to restrain his disposition to give to unworthy objects or beyond his means. On one occasion he had kept certain solicitors away from him, knowing he had not the money to spare, but the General was finally reached in some other way, and he put his name down for $1,000. Of the General's simplicity he tells a singular anecdote. When about to start on his tour around the world he was so unconscious of the reception he was likely to obtain that he had made no arrangements to take his uniform and sword. On the eve of his departure Mr. Childs discovered this and advised him to take a large valise in Philadelphia, and a sword was secured from among those the General had deposited in Washington. Mr. Childs never heard Gen. Grant say a mean thing, and never knew him to do one. He can recall "no instance of vanity, of bombast, or of self-laudation," and his entire truthfulness and perfect honesty were beyond question.

Appended to Mr. Childs's own matter are several chapters which others have contributed. These give detailed accounts of various public gifts made by Mr. Childs, including the memorial fountain at Stratford-upon-Avon, and the memorial windows to Herbert and Cowper in Westminster Abbey, and to Milton in little St. Margaret's Church, hard by the great abbey, besides a report of the dinner of the printers given to celebrate Mr. Childs's birthday. Of particular interest is a chapter on Mr. Childs's relations to his employes, written by Richard T. Ely, who gives an interesting presentation of the subject as bearing on the question of disputes between labor and capital. Prof. Ely has been impressed especially by Mr. Childs's system of pensions, and thinks there is "perhaps no single measure likely to add so much to human happiness as a judicious pension system, well developed and placed on a secure financial basis." He thinks those who receive benefits at Mr. Childs's hands should derive satisfaction from knowing his fortune has been "honestly gained in a legitimate business, conducted according to high principles." Mr. Childs himself can properly derive satisfaction from saying of his fine property that it was "built up without breaking other people down."

WHISTLER AS A PICADOR.

THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES. Edited by SHERIDAN FORD. New-York: FREDERICK STOKES & BROTHER. 1890.

For the last twenty years Mr. James McNeil Whistler has been in the habit of replying to the critics of his paintings with letters in the London journals, which were often as slight but always as well pondered and artistic as one of his etchings or pastels. These attacks on the critics have afforded huge delight, not because the London people have any special dislike of art critics, but because in England the art critic necessarily reflects the tone of average English art, and is therefore prone to be an elephantine person who has the least possible feeling for the higher points in works of the fine arts. He is certain to be a leader among the Philistines for whom he writes. It is this person round whom James Whistler has been wont to hum, darting in every now and then to sting him on his least protected side. Drollery, scoffs, solemn persiflage, occasionally the most cruel personal allusion and at times coarseness have been used by the artist to vanquish his clumsy foe. In several cases he got more than he gave. But the habit of rushing into print has grown on Mr. Whistler with the habit of letting his temper get the better of his discretion. This has caused him to quarrel with one friend after another, and when the breach came he has set no bounds to his fury with regard to the kind of accusation made or insinuated. It used to be said among friends that Whistler was the man who advised Mr. Oscar Wilde to visit the United States in the character of an art buffoon. It is certain, at any rate, that they were once very intimate, and we have all heard the anecdote of Whistler telling a good thing in Wilde's presence when the latter exclaimed: "Heavens! I wish I had said that!" "You will," was the lightning answer of Whistler. The latter sent a jocular telegram to Wilde when the æsthete married, and people supposed that they occupied as before the position of admired and admirer. It was summarized in the following paragraph in the *World* of London, Nov. 14, 1888, referring to some lumbering wit at their expense in *Punch*:

"A supposititious conversation in *Punch* brought about the following interchange of telegrams:

"'From Oscar Wilde, Exeter, to J. McNeil Whistler, Tite Street.—*Punch* too ridiculous—when you and I are together we never talk about anything except *ourselves*.'

"'From Whistler, Tite Street, to Oscar Wilde, Exeter.—No, no, Oscar; you forget—when you and I are together we never talk about anything except *me*.'"

As is well known to his friends, Mr. Whistler allows of but one subject in his hearing—himself. It was supposed that the topic was still fresh between him and Wilde, when a scratch from Whistler in the *World*, called out by some remark of Wilde in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, brought this bright retort from the Apostle of Æsthetics.

DEAR BUTTERFLY: By the aid of a biographical dictionary I made the discovery that there were once two painters called Benjamin West and Paul Delaroche, who rashly lectured upon "Art." As of their works nothing at all remains, I conclude that they explained themselves away.

Be warned in time, James, and remain as I do, incomprehensible. To be great is to be misunderstood. *Tout à vous.* OSCAR WILDE.

To this the irrepressible Whistler answers with taunts and gibes—"What has Oscar in common with art? except that he dines at our tables and picks from our platters the plums for the pudding he peddles in the provinces. Oscar—the amiable, irresponsible, esurient Oscar—with no more sense of a picture than of the fit of a coat, has the courage of the opinions—of others!" Upon a retort of vulgarity from Wilde, Whistler explains that the lecture delivered by Wilde at the club of the academy students was prompted and "crammed" by him (the clever Whistler) in good fellowship, that he might add to the success of Oscar's foolish appearance, in his anomalous position as art expounder before his clear-headed audience." To this, Wilde gives the lie direct, whereat Whistler sets up a shrill and fiendish cry of delight, boasting that he has his scalp and demeaning himself otherwise like the bad boy he is. On Jan. 9 of this year *Truth* published a dignified, letter from Mr. Wilde, in which he abjured Whistler and all his ways.

This is merely a sample of the vagaries laid before us by Mr. Sheridan Ford in the little volume. Not only the art critics, but the friends of Whistler, suffer from his impish wit sooner or later. It may be imagined how popular he must be with a certain London set, especially the Prince of Wales set, which is largely composed of persons who assume an attitude of *noblesse* toward the *roturiers* who write in the papers, journalists who do not hesitate to say that the so-called *noblesse* have neither education nor manners nor morals. Whistler delights the latter when he stings the British Philistines. Ruskin, Harry Quilter, Frederick Wedmore, Tom Taylor, Theodore Child, M. H. Spielman, and Oscar Wilde, writers and lecturers on art, Horsley, Seymour Haden, Frith, Leighton, Burne-Jones, and other artists are nipped or cuffed in the airiest way or the most brutal, for it must be confessed that Whistler's pen is not always light; often there is too much virulence behind it, and it runs away with its sprightly holder. Perhaps best of all is the fact that, when he quarreled with his editor, Sheridan Ford, sent him 10 guineas, and asked him to transfer all the manuscripts to another person. In this rencounter the artist comes off second best in fact, but not morally so. Mr. Ford had no right to publish against the consent of Whistler, no matter how much injustice there was in the whimsical change of editor. Like most persons who have seen much of Whistler this one has taken his color. He is the author of "Art: A Commodity," a brochure containing a great many commonplaces and truisms about the enslavement of art to mammon, told in an exaggerated way well calculated to startle readers. Mr. Ford has assimulated Whistler's style in a surprisingly short time, and like the artists who have frequented Whistler, even goes so far as to beg his ideas. Turning his own cannon on Whistler at the last of the book, Ford taunts him as a bad man, a corpse, a scalped one, just as Whistler has done with regard to Harry Quilter, Oscar Wilde, and others.

All this is amusing, though all is not edifying. The book may be warmly recommended as a treasure of witty things and an example of keen thrusts mingled with excellent suggestions in art. It does, however, smell pretty strongly of advertisement, but that cannot be helped; for while Whistler, Yates, Labouchere, Wilde, and the rest were showing off in prints they were carefully advertising themselves. This book merely reprints their successful efforts and, with no little cleverness, collects into an amusing bundle the gibes they have hurled at each other. Whistler has done great things in art and made a gallant fight against the foolishness which Ruskin clothed in magnificent English. Despite his faults, the American public ought to be less he will find ten friends to one detractor.

BARNUM'S RIVAL.

FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC. Record of Things Seen and Learned in the French Provinces During the "Centennial" Year 1889. By WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT, author of "Ireland Under Coercion." With a map. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890.

The gullibility of the English by any one who will flatter their political prejudices has been demonstrated too often to require further proof. A case in kind was the superficial and tedious book by William Henry Hurlbert on Ireland, which he wrote for no higher object and with no less ignoble a spirit than to please certain English notables in the world of fashion. It is no ordinary man who writes a book to toady a party in order to procure him social advancement. This Mr. Hurlbert did, and with very respectable success. Now he has other worlds to conquer. There is the Faubourg St. Germain and the monarchist families of France. Having fooled the dull Britons to the top of their bent, why not try to humbug the French?

There are several objections. First, there is the language, which Legitimists do not as a rule read with the fluency they would like to possess. Second, there is the mournful fact that, tedious and superficial as Mr. Hurlbert was regarding Ireland, he is ten times more long-winded and dull regarding France. Both books are storehouses of mistakes and intentional misstatements, but this one goes beyond the bounds of decency. Even the *Saturday Review*, disposed as it always is to treat Mr. Hurlbert as serious person, is staggered at last. Gingerly it suggests that he knows nothing about the French Revolution and what has happened since, nor can it refrain from pointing out several dilemmas into which Mr. Hurlbert's furious zeal for Roman Catholicism and the throne has hurried him. In America we have no such agonies of spirit. We never dream of expecting accuracy or truth from Mr. Hurlbert, nor would anything surprise us more than to discover him consistent. The inference would be that there was an error in the types. The man is writing in order to get some fat thing or the entry to some houses where fat things may be had, be they gross food or social benefits. Well known as he is on this side, the London *Athenæum* gives him the honor of three on four columns, with grave simplicity, pointing out to him a few of his most glaring errors and untruths. Bless its kind heart! Hurlbert does not want truth, he wants place! It is merely a question with him whether the onslaught on the French Republics of 1789 and 1889 will get him useful friends among the Legitimists. He is a sharp, a shifty man, and may have calculated well, but it may be doubted whether his results in France will be in any degree commensurate with his success in England.

Mr. Hurlbert has the raconteur's trick of putting his own sapience, his own epigrams, his own glittering historical generalizations into the mouth of somebody who can no longer deny it. Gen. Grant, for example, talks Hurlbertese with a glibness that would make his old messmates stare. Or there is the mysterious allusion to somebody who is too august and high-placed for mention by name, who never fails to speak with the voice of Hurlbert. But it is when he indulges in vaticination that he becomes truly comic. Since 1885 the republic has steadily lost ground in the confidence and respect of the French people. It is condemned, hopelessly and irretrievably condemned, by its creed to be a Government of persecution and by its machinery to be a Government of corruption. "There is no escape for it." Poor France, to have such dismal things said of it in pitiless print because an esurient American wishes to dine in the Faubourg St. Germain! Some relief to the wearisome mass of provincial politics and the diary of a traveler is found in spots like this, taken from the introduction, where Mr. Hurlbert indulges in the harmless pleasure of reconstructing the face of Europe:

"Sooner or later this tragi-comedy must end. It concerns Europe and the world at large, and end sooner rather than later and that it should end with a pacific restoration of France to her proper place in the family of European States. Surely the most imperious necessity of the immediate future in Europe is a general disarmament. No French Republic can possibly propose or accept such a disarmament. No French Empire even could easily propose or accept such a disarmament. For the republic and the empire are jointly though not equally responsible for the humiliations and the disasters of the great Franco-German war, [*sic.*] The historic French monarchy, restored though a revision of the existing Constitution by the deliberate will of the French people, might propose such a disarmament with a moral certainty that it would be accepted. Would not England necessarily stand by France in such a proposal? And is it not clear that the refusal of Central Europe to accept such a disarmament so proposed and supported would make that alliance with the Russian Empire which is impossible to a French republic both easy and natural with a French monarchy?"

The interest in the heavy tome of 515 pages is purely psychological, for the facts when truly given are used in the way of the partisan and the record of travel is too much interrupted by local politics and foolish historical generalities to be readable. The interest centres on the person who wrote it, not on the book. That the charlatan should be an American is certainly curious, but those will be lost in amazement at the impudence of the phenomenon who remember the author as a quondam editor of a Democratic newspaper. What could be more funny than to discover in him the champion of Philippe VII. of France!

THE EARTH AND THE AIR.

ASPECTS OF THE EARTH. A Popular Account of Some Familiar Geological Phenomena. By N. S. SHALER, Professor of Geology in Harvard University. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

The importance of North America to a right understanding of the geological part of the globe might be inferred merely from the frontispiece of this handsome volume. There we see a curve of the Rio Colorado lying at the foot of stupendous cliffs. The river has worn its way down through the strata which lie exposed on both sides in reg

AVERAGE PRICES ARE NOT HIGHER THAN THOSE OF LAST YEAR.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR WORKING PEOPLE BRINGING SATISFACTORY RETURNS TO OWNERS.

The condition of the renting market for residence property for the coming year presents few changes compared with last year's figures. In some quarters rents have been advanced. In many there have been concessions. The average will show landlords' rent rolls differing in no essential respect from those which have been made up since 1885. Most of the advances have been made upon property whose leaseholds are expiring, such leaseholds having for some years commanded a premium from sub-lessees. This property comprises not merely buildings that are used wholly or in part for business, but also a great deal of tenement property in various sections of the city.

It has been the practice of landlords to gauge their rentals by the rolls of the large estates. Such estates commonly expect to receive for ordinary property 5 per cent. in excess of taxes, water rents, and repairs. As a matter of fact, this standard of rentals compels many holders of property to accept much less than 5 per cent. for desirable holdings, because it is impossible to buy property either at auction or at private sale at its taxable valuation, and by so much excess as may be paid over and above that valuation the income necessarily loses in percentage. The practical result is that in very desirable property landlords will hardly average much more than 4 per cent. above all expenses. On the other hand, in the case of property which is not especially desirable, notably in tenement property, the average percentage of income will probably not be much less than 10 per cent. upon a fair market value of the property.

There have been signs within a year or two of a reduction of this percentage. The advent of improved tenements and of better accommodations for people who cannot afford to pay even what may be called fair rents in this city has worked changes which seem likely to continue, and which will probably, in a few years more, reduce the income-bearing quality even of a cheap class of houses to an average hardly in excess of 6 per cent. Those agents and estates who manage a special class of renting property to the kind of people who cannot pay fancy prices and who do not expect to hire entire houses have been very busy for the past few weeks in providing accommodations and making leases to new tenants. Since tenants of this kind comprise a very large majority of the population of the city such changes as might occur in the renting market would be of the widest interest.

To begin very near the bottom, it is an encouraging sign to those who have undertaken to improve the homes of the working classes that there is very little disposition among those who have enjoyed the advantages of what are known as improved tenements to make any changes and a positive disinclination on their part to step backward into old modes of life. One of the societies established for the purpose of providing improved homes for working people is able to report that its business was never so good as at present, and that nearly all of the leases that existed last year have been renewed.

It is a policy of this society to encourage cleanness among the tenants by promising that in case the rooms and apartments shall be kept in good order, the society will gradually add improvements to them, thus virtually converting barracks into attractive homes. While believing in the principle of model tenements, this society has concluded that it would be wiser from a business point of view to add small improvements to existing tenements rather than to tear down and build anew. By this course very little initial expense was incurred and the results have been most gratifying.

The changes in houses of this class have consisted mainly in improved ventilation and plumbing and in providing better light for the rooms of tenants. This has made necessarily small expense that the rentals already have repaid the outlay. It has meant a thorough overhauling of plumbing arrangements and the destruction of partitions which shut out certain rooms in tenement houses from the light, the change thus providing in most cases windows opening out doors from every room.

In addition to these improvements, most of the houses thus taken in hand have been thoroughly repainted and whitewashed or kalsomined, and have been put in charge by the society of trusty janitors, who are held responsible for their conditions, and who are, in a large sense, still under the control of the society, although in another their own masters, because above a certain income they are entitled to the rentals. The society requires these janitors to keep the doorways and halls of the houses in good order, and in all cases in which tenants prove desirable, and show a disposition to take care of their quarters and to make them cleanly and attractive, the janitor is instructed to aid these efforts in every reasonable way. The results have been that there have been remarkably few changes of tenants in houses of this kind, and the supply has hardly yet been equal to the demand.

This system of interesting tenants in their own rooms and apartments has been extended very widely, and it now includes many houses of the apartment class which were never known as tenement houses, but which provide accommodation for people who cannot afford to pay even what may be called fair rents in this city has worked changes which seem likely to continue, and which will probably, in a few years more, reduce the income-bearing quality even of a cheap class of houses to an average hardly in excess of 6 per cent. Those agents and estates who manage a special class of renting property to the kind of people who cannot pay fancy prices and who do not expect to hire entire houses have been very busy for the past few weeks in providing accommodations and making leases to new tenants. Since tenants of this kind comprise a very large majority of the population of the city such changes as might occur in the renting market would be of the widest interest.

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This system of interesting tenants in their own rooms and apartments has been extended very widely, and it now includes many houses of the apartment class which were never known as tenement houses, but which provide accommodation for people who cannot afford to pay more than $25 per month for quarters in this city. There seems to be no doubt, judging from reports on all sides, that landlords are fast coming to the conclusion that they will improve their own prospects and give a certainty to their own income by thus interesting tenants in this way to an extent that could not otherwise be hoped. This discovery is of great value to the owners of tenement houses on the east side of the city, many of whom within the past year or two have had to accept declining rents, and to whom such decline meant sacrifice of income that could be ill afforded. Those who have been mindful during the Spring of the interests of their tenants have found that in the same way they have served their own interests remarkably well. It has hardly been possible yet to get higher rents in this or that section of the city than that of last year, but wherever improvements in tenement houses have been made, the apartments have been much more readily rented than before, and now it may be truly said that those who are suffering chiefly are the landlords who have neglected to make improved provisions for the comfort of their tenants.

Even large concessions in rent will not induce tenants to take up with property that has been neglected and in regard to which the landlord is unwilling to give assurances of improvement. Much has already been accomplished by the movement to establish good homes for the working people, and although it is not yet quite possible to say that those who entered upon this enterprise by the outlay of sufficient capital to erect model tenements yet see their way clear to a really adequate return upon that investment, there seems to be little doubt that the enterprise will prove a paying one, and that it must result in a general improvement in the homes of those who are obliged to put up with tenement quarters.

In flats and apartments in which rents average higher than in tenement houses, it has been found that the great growth of the suburbs of the city outlying the down-town districts has served as a check upon any advance in rent. It seems still to be true that to one person who desires to get away from New-York there are ten who want to live here, and on that account there is always a demand for medium-priced apartments which is sufficient to enable landlords to get a fair return on their property. This applies especially to apartment houses south of the lower boundary of Central Park. In certain parts of the city there is always danger to respectable families in hiring quarters in apartments.

It has usually happened, however, that landlords who have not been particular in regard to the kind of tenants to whom they rent their property have, in the long run, suffered from this carelessness, and it is not really a hard matter for families desiring to be respectably quartered to find apartments suited to their needs and means. Several weeks ago, when the renting season was young, there was a disposition on the part of landlords and agents to ask higher rents than were obtained last year for apartment property below the Park. Comparatively few tenants desiring to make terms at the advanced rate, and all the renting done this month has been at figures rarely in excess of those which were obtained last year.

Above the lower boundary of the Park on both sides of the city it has been necessary to make quite large concessions from the prices that were asked early in the season. It is hardly safe to say that the new apartment houses erected up town within the past year have indicated overbuilding, but it is certainly true that landlords have been obliged to favor tenants in order to build up new neighborhoods, and the effect has been that those willing to move up town, putting themselves to some inconvenience thereby, have found it possible to be accommodated at much lower rates than down-town tenants, and, on the whole, quite as pleasantly. The renting of houses has been rather slow in the new quarter, but very good in the west section of the city. At this time there are very few signs out down town, while in the sections outlying the Park on both sides of the city signs are to be seen on almost every block. People who have always lived down town are positively disinclined to move away, and, in spite of the rapid encroachment of business both on the residence avenues and on the side streets, houses in this section are renting quite as well as they ever did.

Inquiry among agents who deal only in high-priced rented property shows that their business has suffered from this season. The class of tenants who depend for a livelihood upon the condition of the market for stocks and securities, and who in years past cared little about the rent of property so long as it suited them, have been finding of late that they have been obliged to conform their mode of life to new conditions, meaning either that landlords have had to reduce rents or that tenants have moved into quarters less expensive.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

PETER FUNK PRACTICES AGAIN—PREVENTING UPHEAVED STREETS.

The week's record in the real estate market, so far as it appears from the reports of sales at the Exchange, shows that there was greater apparent activity than during any week for a long time. This record is misleading. The list of sales was an uncommonly long one, and the prices given were remarkably good, but it is not to be doubted that a very large proportion of the offerings were bought in by the owners themselves.

During the Fall and early part of the Winter the market was comparatively free from this kind of business. For several weeks past there have been indications of sham sales, and last week these indications were more pronounced than at any other time. It thus happened, according to reports from the Exchange, that property appears to have brought a very good price, while as a matter of fact the same property has been offered among the offices of brokers after the sale at auction at a price considerably under that at which it was knocked down.

It may be recalled that two or three years ago there was occasion for a crusade against business of this character. Such business is always demoralizing. It causes discontent among those who may have sold earlier in the season and who may thus be led to suppose that their property was sacrificed. It gives to owners desiring to sell a fictitious idea of market values. The natural tendency of this condition is to put a serious check upon legitimate business. When this practice grew to an extent that demanded correction formerly, the Directors of the Exchange were obliged to step into the breach and to pass rules to govern sales. These rules met with serious opposition on the part of auctioneers, but were salutary in their character and for a time served the desired purpose. It is perhaps hardly to be apprehended that there will be further necessity for corrective action on the part of the Directors, but undoubtedly the tendency to make fictitious sales has lately been growing in favor, and if it shall continue the market must suffer. This practice brought the Exchange into positive disrepute before, and it is inevitable that if it be encouraged the same effect must follow again.

Matters have come to such a pass that there is talk among those who were engaged in the former crusade of petitioning the Directors to pass a rule which shall compel auctioneers to make announcement to the bidders whenever property may be bought in on the owner's account. There is no objection to the practice by owners of protecting their property. Their right is recognized to set a price even upon property that is to be offered at auction, and to see that it shall not be sold at anything below that price. On the other hand, it is denied that they have any right to bid in property at a price above its market value and to give out a report of such a sale as though it were genuine.

Perhaps nothing may be done by the Directors at present in the line suggested, but if the practice which now seems to be coming into favor shall be further extended, it is quite certain that complaint will be formally lodged against the offenders and measures will be attempted to put the Exchange right upon this subject. The prospect of such a contingency lies in the fact that a practice of this kind is very apt to grow, and that owners who wish to establish a high record of value for their property are encouraged by this means to come into the market and indulge in such deception. Happily no permanent good has ever come to property thus manipulated, and it is a matter of distinct record that a great deal of harm has been done by it.

It was noticed during the week that owners have come to realize that there is a very dull market at present for unimproved property. Few vacant lots were put up at auction, and very few builders were noticed at any of the sales. This may be construed as an indication that builders have supplied themselves very pretty nearly all the land that they can handle this season. Such demand as now exists for vacant lots is for property conveniently situated and readily accessible. Since most of the vacant property offered in the market is situated up town, it follows that such property can be readily sold only in case it is handy to the elevated railroad. There is always a demand for lots of this character, and there is now a special demand for lots not costing too much on which houses for private residence can be erected and can be quickly advantageously sold by builder at about $20,000. The three-story houses built on streets outlying the elevated railroad on both sides of the city have found a ready market at prices within this figure, and it is altogether probable that builders who may be content to put up such houses, and to expect only a reasonable profit for their work, can continue doing a good business.

The trouble with the building trade in this city is that it has become very largely speculative. Building loans are easily obtained, and as a builder can thus put up a block of houses in small personal capital, and has therefore the chance of making a good turn with the minimum of risk to himself, the tendency among builders has been in the direction of large operations. Some of the best builders are now contenting themselves with the construction of small houses for private residences, and there seems to be little danger that the season will be unprofitable to them.

It is important to a builder that his sites shall be well chosen. Experiences in the upper sections of the city have not been very happy among those who have bought homes for themselves on unrestricted blocks. In many cases, indeed, such owners have been obliged to buy off time and again builders who have gone up on their blocks with the intention of erecting cheap dwellings in a neighborhood of select homes. It has not always happened that the builders have really intended to do anything of the kind, and it is a matter of proof that many such alleged builders have made a very good livelihood within the last few years by threats of this kind, under which they could levy tribute. Intending buyers having heard of these experiences are becoming quite critical in the matter of locations. The result has been that many blocks have been restricted for the benefit of buyers, and that in the future it will be much more difficult than in the past for any one to take out plans and permits for tenement houses in the neighborhoods of private residences.

Naturally the rapid-transit question has been the all-absorbing topic among real estate men during the week. The net result of what has been done at Albany or left undone seems to be that the matter is in as much of a muddle as ever and the outlook for relief about as slim as can be. Property owners have come to the conclusion that the tactics pursued in regard to the World's Fair are to be repeated in this instance. Although no less anxious for rapid transit than at any time, they feel that this subject has been resolved into a mercenary question of politics in which the interests of the city have been entirely ignored, and with which the project has been made a football for political schemers. The ray of hope that enters into discussion upon this subject comes from the acceptance of their appointment by the Commissioners named by the Mayor. It is felt that no possible criticism can be directed at these selections, and that if the Legislature shall be persuaded to pass any kind of a bill, it will be a very difficult and dangerous matter not to name these Commissioners in it.

Lower Broadway is again in about as disgraceful condition as it has been at any time within the last six months. The pavement has been torn up, and more dirt has been thrown out upon the cobblestones every day, becoming speedily converted into mud, than the Street-Cleaning Department could take up in a week. This condition has brought up again the agitation over the construction of roomy subways which will provide for all kinds of underground communication. Those who advocated some years ago the construction of large tunnels for this purpose, which should obviate the necessity of ever displacing pavements on the surface, are again urging this sort of reform. It is contended that until some such plan shall be adopted, asphalt, concrete, and granite pavements in this city must always be a failure.

On the principal that there is small use in crying over spilled milk, it may be that nothing will come of the complaints that are made of the present condition of Broadway. But it is more than probable that in connection with the plans of paving the Boulevard with asphalt, some movement will be started in behalf of the improved system. It is believed to be certain that, if the Boulevard shall be paved and should become attractive for homes on that account, the steam and gas companies would immediately rush in and undo all that may have been accomplished in beautifying the street. If the authorities can be persuaded to make the experiment of a single large conduit on the Boulevard, this will no doubt be the beginning of a movement for consolidating control of the streets in some one official who will be held responsible for their condition thereafter.

The danger of autocratic power is fully recognized by those who make this recommendation, but the answer to objections of this kind is that the city has become too large for the present subdivision of power. The action of Baron Haussman, Prefect of the Seine, a position essentially like that of our Commissioner of Public Works, in tearing up the streets of Paris in order to provide a conduit suitable for all underground purposes, is cited as the pattern after which this city should now go, for since this work was done in Paris the streets of that city have been models of cleanliness, and have been maintained in good condition at only the moderate outlay required for wear.

CHICAGO WANTS JOHN BROWN'S FORT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—The Secretary of State has issued a license to the John Brown Liberty Museum, at Chicago, to purchase and remove to Chicago the building known as John Brown's Fort, at Harper's Ferry. Capital stock, $180,000; incorporators, H. H. Beck, J. A. Coleman, Alfred Moore.

June 26 to July 5—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding.

July 5 to 12—The Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, jr., commanding.

July 12 to 19—The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Harry W. Mitchell commanding, and a provisional battalion composed of separate companies commanded by Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment.

July 19 to 26—The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austen commanding, and First and Second Brigade Signal Corps.

July 26 to Aug. 2—The Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. Samuel M. Welch, jr., commanding, and a provisional battalion composed of separate companies, commanded by Major Wallace A. Downs, Seventy-first Regiment.

Aug. 2 to 9—The First Provisional Regiment, composed of three battalions of four separate companies of infantry each, commanded respectively by Capt. William A. Banbernstein, Eleventh Separate Company; Capt. Arthur M. Murphy, Sixteenth Separate Company, and Capt. Charles W. Eddy, Thirty-second Separate Company.

Aug. 9 to 16—The Second Provisional Regiment, composed of three battalions of four separate companies of infantry each, commanded respectively by Capt. William M. Kirby, Second Separate Company; Capt. Henry C. Rogers, Twentieth Separate Company, and Capt. Charles B. Gaskill, Forty-second Separate Company.

Except that the idea of forming a provisional battalion from the companies of regularly-organized regiments volunteering for that purpose has been abandoned, the foregoing assignment is essentially identical with the scheme already published in this column.

The selection of battalion commandants, while it may be the occasion of disappointment to a number of officers who are young in commission and experience if not in years, will afford general satisfaction. It had come to be regarded in certain circles in this section that the position of provisional battalion commandant was one which should be conferred in rotation upon junior field officers of regiments, without regard to their especial fitness or qualifications for the performance of that duty. The erroneousness of this supposition is in this instance immediately manifested in the selection of General. The two battalion commandants named by Gen. Porter—Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Downs—have proved their fitness in former seasons and under trying conditions, and have demonstrated that, combined with tactical and executive ability, they possess the faculty of imparting information to the troops committed to their instruction.

It will be observed that the memorandum of dates and tours of service before given makes no mention of the officer who is to command the two provisional regiments, that announcement being reserved for the official orders which are to follow. It is generally known, however, that Col. Alexander S. Bacon will be placed at the head of the first of these organizations, and it is quite within probability that Col. Bacon will continue in control of the Second Provisional Regiment. At one time it was contemplated to commit the latter to the tender mercies of Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Brooklyn Thirteenth, but that officer prefers to expend all his energies upon his own organization.

In addition to the desire of General Headquarters to insure a uniform system of instruction of the provisional regiments, the selection of Col. Bacon has been rendered well-nigh imperative by the great unanimity with which the separate companies throughout the State, who have heretofore experienced the benefits of his supervision and instruction, have preferred request that he be appointed to the commanding officer during the coming tours of field service, an uncommon personal compliment in the history of the National Guard.

The experiment of constituting Captains of separate companies commandants of the provisional battalions is fraught with more than ordinary interest, since its outcome will go a great way toward determining the feasibility of erecting those organizations into permanent battalions and regiments, to be officered, in respect of field and staff, from within their own ranks. The majority of the officers appointed to be responsible for the battalion commander will make their first essay in this direction at the forthcoming encampment, Capt. Kirby of Auburn, with a single exception, so far as recollection serves, being the only head of a separate company who has had opportunity to discover his ability in the handling of a battalion in field manoeuvres. It is confidently anticipated by General Headquarters that all the appointees, without regard to previous conditions or experience, will give a good account of themselves.

* * *

When the National Guard was equipped throughout with the new blue overcoats a year ago in preparation for the Washington Centennial parade, it was found that there were many shortages in the property returned to the State. The old gray overcoats not accounted for were charged against the organizations by the Insurance Department, and strenuous efforts were made to straighten out the accounts. Some months ago a sale of condemned property was held at the State Arsenal, in which were included a large number of the discarded overcoats. Following this sale the department began to receive offers from the commandants of organizations to make good their shortages. An investigation was set on foot, which discovered the fact that the purchasers of the condemned property were endeavoring to dispose of the overcoats, which they had bought at a nominal price, to the organizations which were short, and that the latter proposed to balance their outstanding accounts by turning in the gray overcoats so procured at their full value.

To meet this emergency an order was issued by General Headquarters permitting the commandants of organizations short on overcoats to make good their deficiency in cash by paying to the Chief of Ordnance the actual cost of the missing clothing. The plan has worked admirably, and but few of the outstanding accounts now remain open on the books of the Ordnance Department.

* * *

In the Thirteenth Regiment Lieut. Col. Harding drilled Companies A, C, D, F, H, and I as a battalion last Wednesday evening. The turnout was rather discreditable in point of numbers, the fronts averaging only twelve files. In the matter of enthusiasm and active interest the officers might with profit read a chapter from the Twelfth New-York. They are too slow in the Thirteenth. Companies B, E, G, and K drilled Thursday evening, Col. Austen in command, equalized into six companies of sixteen files, which was a small turnout for these companies, three of which are nearly up to the maximum in strength. The drill was mainly by bugle, with which the officers and men are far from familiar, while with the exception of Company G the movements, such as right and left front into line would appear to have had but little attention at the hands of the company officers in their company drills.

There seems to be no report of progress in the matter of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. The architect has the job by means of influence, and in due time it is expected that he will submit plans to the commission.

The Signal Corps of the First and Second Brigades go into camp with the Thirteenth. There is a peculiar fitness in this disposition, since the Thirteenth was the first regiment to illustrate at the State Camp, during the régime of Adjt. Gen. Farnsworth, what could be accomplished in the way of a regimental Signal Corps. Immediately after the failure of the Second Brigade Corps to send a single message on the occasion of the reconnaissance trip of the Thirteenth on Long Island in June last, Col. Austen organized a signal corps in the regiment, which, according to competent judges, has attained to a high state of proficiency, and it is expected that the combination of this organization in active work with the brigade corps will accrue largely to the advantage of the latter.

Some time since committees were appointed in the Thirteenth Regiment to consider the question of dress uniform, consisting of five of the rank and file from each company, while to this number were added three members of the Board of Officers, or a total committee of fifty-three. Major Ackerman offered an imported uniform of scarlet, white for band, blue for officers; Col. Austen submitted a State service dress trimmed with white, and many others were suggested. The rank and file were decided and voted for their old gray dress coat, the same as formerly worn by the Thirteenth Regiment and as now worn by the Seventh Regiment. The vote was unanimous; the selection was with the same unanimity adopted by the companies in every company by solid vote, and lastly the Board of Officers, while it was about evenly divided, ratified the selection of the rank and file and made the vote unanimous. The uniforms are now being made. If the official approval is received from Albany in time, the first turnout in the new clothes will be at a dress guard mount in the Hanson Place armory on May 3.

Col. Austen said that he thought the change would reduce his regiment in the outset about one hundred men, but the organization would gain in quality what it lost in quantity, and in a few months it would prove a source of great gain in the shape of the best class of members.

* * *

The Colonel of a leading regiment, speaking about clerical work, said: "Much relief to officers could be given, and life rendered less burdensome, if the present complicated system of forms, returns, &c., was revised. This labor should be reduced to the minimum. To briefly illustrate, one squad warrant for service of notices should suffice. Why one form for service of parade orders, and another for service of an order for election? It is not appreciated by officers who are under salary in the Guard as State officers how much time has to be sacrificed by a man of business, and how many are kept out of the force for this reason alone who would be most desirable accessions to the State service."

* * *

An election is to be held in the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, on Tuesday evening, to fill the position of junior First Lieutenant, created by the reorganization of the command as a light battery. Second Lieut. Percy Farquhar is expected to be promoted.

* * *

The condition of affairs in the Seventy-first Regiment, in connection with the internal troubles in Company B, has become so grave that it cannot long escape the attention of Corps of the First and Second Brigades, will occupy the State Camp of Instruction the coming season. The schedule of the Adjutant General is as follows:

The belief is gaining ground that the Seventh Regiment will not undertake an excursion the coming Summer, although the committee of the Board of Officers appointed to consider the subject of a trip or regimental encampment has not yet made its report. In the meantime Adjt. Fisk is indefatigably engaged in instructing the non-commissioned officers in the principles of battalion manoeuvres. An interesting drill was held in the armory on Wednesday night last, the four senior First Sergeants acting as Captains, Adjt. Fisk handling the battalion, and Col. Appleton overlooking the operations for the purpose of pointing out and securing the correction of mistakes.

* * *

Col. Cavanagh is said to be averse to the Sixty-ninth Regiment opening the encampment season at Peekskill, and he will endeavor to secure a change of date. Drills by battalion will be held at frequent intervals in preparation for the tour of camp duty, and the First Sergeants of companies will be instructed in guard mounting by Adjt. Murphy on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of this week. Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald is to review the Sixty-ninth early in May, on which occasion marksman's badges will be presented to the 1888 Creedmoor winners.

* * *

Troop A, cavalry, Capt. Charles F. Roe, had an extensive outing at Van Cortlandt Park and Washington Heights on Friday last. Eighty-two officers and men, splendidly mounted, took part in the manoeuvres, which were spirited and exciting. There was but one casualty, and that of merely insignificant proportions.

On the evening of the same day the First Brigade Signal Corps had a "field-day" ride at Dickel's, and afterward engaged in a flash-light drill at the Second Battery Armory under the direction of Capt. Gallup.

* * *

The Eighth Regiment is ordered by Col. George D. Scott to assemble for battalion drill and instruction in "the open" on May 19 and 26. Meanwhile the several companies of the regiment are to be exercised in the armory in aiming and position drill in anticipation of the rifle practice season at Creedmoor.

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It is stated at Brigade Headquarters that Major William V. King, Lieutenant Colonel-elect of the Twenty-second Regiment, will not be ordered before the Brigade Examining Board until the second week in May.

THE ORIGIN OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

EARLY ENGLISH CUSTOMS—THE METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

The naval court-martial of to-day has its origin away back in the days of chivalry, although the many customs and formalities that at present obtain do not go back quite so far. Our methods are based largely upon those of the English Navy, and it was not until the Long Parliament in 1643 passed an ordinance in relation to martial law for the navy that written records of the proceedings were required.

The military punishments in the time of Charles II. were inflicted very sparingly, but so quickly that public notice was not attracted. About this time a code of laws was framed by which crimes and offenses were specified, and were directed to be inquired into and punished by courts-martial held for the purpose. Provision was also made for a Judge Advocate, who was empowered to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and so forth. It was only a few years later that an amendment was added to a bill assigning death or such other punishment as a court-martial should adjudge, for desertion or mutiny, to the effect that no sentence of death should be passed, except between the hours of 6 in the morning and 12 at noon. This, according to Macaulay, was because dinner was early, and hard drinking being one of the qualifications of a gentleman, it was not supposed that any member of a court-martial, after dining, would be in a state in which he could safely be trusted with life or death in his decisions.

In 1778 the first law for governing our navy was passed by Congress, and it referred to penalties for the losing of a man-of-war through negligence or misconduct. During the following year a Board of Admiralty was established, having, among other things, the power of ordering courts-martial, and it was recommended to the executive authorities of different States to compel the attendance of witnesses before courts-martial. A Secretary of Marine was authorized a year or so later, and he was vested with authority to order courts-martial and was ordered to transmit to Congress the proceedings of any court recommending a capital sentence. Captains of vessels were authorized to appoint courts for all but commissioned officers, a power that they still hold, but the proceedings of these summary courts, as they are called, have to be approved by the senior officer present after revision by the Captain, excepting in cases where men are sentenced to loss of pay, which are always submitted to the Secretary of the Navy.

The earlier law stated that general courts were to be composed of not more than thirteen members nor less than five, and the Judge Advocate was at that time the only one bound by oath not to disclose the vote or opinion of any member of the court unless obliged so to do in due course of law; whereas now all of the members are obliged to add that clause to their oaths, "to well and truly try the case now depending." By the same articles, they were empowered to imprison in cases of contempt of court or refusal to give evidence.

The conception of courts-martial as courts of honor as well as courts of justice is acknowledged by the grant of jurisdiction given by the expression "or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct," which is found so frequently as an alternative for penalties prescribed for certain offenses. Sentences extending to loss of life require the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, whereas less severe sentences require only a majority of the votes. Sentences of death, as well as those of dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, must be approved by the President.

When all of the evidence for the prosecution and the defense has been submitted, and the accused has made any statement he may care to make, the court is directed to be cleared, and then the members are ready, the voting is taken on the specification of the first charge, each member writing his opinion as to whether or not the specification is proved, proved in part or not proved. The votes are recorded by the Judge Advocate, who announces them as read, and the voting on the charge is then proceeded with as to whether the accused is guilty, not guilty, or guilty in a less degree than charged, and so on through all the charges and specifications.

Should guilt or partial guilt be proved, then each member writes down what he considers an adequate punishment, and when each one has submitted his opinion they are all carefully read over and the voting is taken on the mildest penalty first. The opinion of the junior is first taken, then the next in rank, and so on through the list, and if a majority be declared in favor of that sentence it stands as the punishment awarded; if not, the next mildest is taken up and the same proceeding gone through with until a sentence approved by the majority is agreed upon. This custom of having the junior vote before the others originated in France, and the reason for it was that the junior in rank was presumably the youngest member of the court, and in order that his vote should be independent and uninfluenced by the maturer opinions of his seniors he was obliged to be the first to vote.

THE KNIFFIN MURDER MYSTERY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—The mysterous murder of Mrs. Myra Kniffin, which lost public interest when the last Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against Emma Pursel, her cousin, who was arrested for the crime, has, it is now understood, been under the closest investigation by the local authorities, and they claim to have discovered valuable new evidence. Police Justice Matheson, who received a great share of the blame for the manner in which the case was carried on by the police before the inquest, expresses himself as fully believing that the Grand Jury, which meets next month, will find a true bill against Emma Pursel and that she will be tried for the murder. When asked what the new evidence was he refused to answer, but said that Emma Pursel would undoubtedly be tried for the murder and that she would be acquitted on the ground of insanity. When asked if this defense would be a spurious one, he replied that it would not be; that evidence was at hand to show that the woman was really crazy when she committed the deed.

THE TUG M'ARTHUR BURNED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Kingston, Ontario, says: "The tug McArthur, owned by the Collins Bay Rafting Company," was burned to the water's edge yesterday, with $20,000 worth of wrecking machinery, which she had just brought from the wreck of the steamer Armstrong.

W. Leslie is the principal owner. He lost $5,000 on his contract to raise the sunken steamer Armstrong. The boat is insured, but the machinery not. The McArthur was worth between $15,000 and $18,000.

MAJOR BURKE'S GOLD MINE.

TEGUCIGALPA, March 26.—Major E. A. Burke of New-Orleans fame is spoken of by the press as the enterprising Superintendent of the Retiro Honduras Gold Mining Company. This company is considered to be engaged in one of the most serious and considerable undertakings that have been established in the country. Its capital is large and its credit good, and good results are being obtained from the work that has been commenced.

WHY WOOL OVERSHOES ARE FOOLISH.

A FEW FACTS SHOWING SOME OF THE "BEAUTIES" OF PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one item in the tariff measure now before Congress which has somehow escaped much notice. I refer to the duty on foreign hops, which it is proposed to increase from 8 to 15 cents per pound. Even the ultra-protectionists on the Ways and Means Committee do not pretend that this is necessary. The only justification they can find is the plea of "practical politics." Their action in this one instance is so characteristic that it is worth while calling special attention to the matter.

The war tariff on hops was 5 cents per pound. "Since we have acquired a larger knowledge," as Mr. Benjamin Butterworth put it to the committee, we have added 3 cents—over 50 per cent. additional." This was done in 1876, at the instance of the late Congressman Wilber. There was no reason for it, and the only purpose it served was to rally Mr. Wilber's hop-producing constituents around him for the next election. The immediate effect was to overstimulate production, with the result that whereas prices for the eleven years previous to the increased duty averaged 41 cents per pound, the average for the eleven years subsequent fell to 27½ cents per pound.

For several years the New-York hop farmers have been in hard times. Their crop was a total failure in 1886, and prices have since ruled so low that the industry has been almost profitless. This is mainly due to overproduction, for an average crop of hops in the United States amounts to a surplus of 30 per cent. above the annual consumption. Hop growing is limited to about a dozen counties in New-York and to the borders of the Pacific slope. The industry is decaying in New-York, while it is increasing rapidly in California, Washington, and Oregon. State Senator Coggeshall of Oneida, in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, put the cost of raising hops in New-York at 15 cents per pound, and added that the crop was a very precarious one. As a matter of fact it is perhaps the most risky crop the farmer tries to raise except on the Pacific coast, where hops are a sure one. Mr. Coggeshall's estimate in Oregon put the cost in his State at 8 to 10 cents per pound, and even this is considered an overestimate by experts. The average yield per acre on the Pacific coast is more than double that in New-York. The hop industry has grown there from 15,000 bales in 1880 to 90,000 bales last year. In New-York 120,000 bales represent an average crop. The clamor for a higher tariff is made by the hop growers' and hop dealers' associations of New-York. Congressman Butterworth pointed out the absurdity of trying to protect the worn-out lands of one section of the country against the fertile lands of another section.

The New-York farmer is hampered by a bad climate and poor lands. He still further handicaps himself by careless methods of cultivation and a lack of system in facilities for handling and caring his hops. All of these disadvantages he expects to offset by putting a prohibitive tariff on foreign hops, the importation of which is certainly not over 10 per cent. of the annual consumption. The competition from abroad is based purely on quality, a small proportion of foreign hops being combined by the brewer with the American product for flavoring purposes.

Omitting the year 1887, when, owing to the failure of the 1886 crop, in New-York the importations were necessarily heavy, the comparative imports and exports of hops from 1882 to 1888 inclusive were: Imports, 13,679,444 pounds; exports, 54,716,501 pounds. England is the only hop-producing country whose annual consumption exceeds her average production, and since England is the only outlet for our surplus hops, it follows that our quotations are ruled by the London dealers, who have a practical control of the industry on the Pacific coast. New-York hops found a ready sale in London. Of late years the poor quality of the New-York product has brought it into disfavor, while Pacific hops are growing in popularity, so that last year five-sixths of our exports were "Pacifics." Western brewers also prefer Pacific hops, and still the New-York farmer fails to see where his competition comes from.

A select committee of the House of Commons is now investigating the cause of the depression of the hop industry in England. The universal testimony is that it is due to American competition. The cost of raising hops in England is put at 20 cents per pound, and a prominent English farmer stated that he considered a duty of 30 shillings per 100 pounds, or 6½ cents per pound, would be adequate protection. The average cost of production in New-York State is 13 cents per pound, (not 15 cents, as Senator Coggeshall put it,) and the New-York State Hop Associations had the effrontery to petition Congress to increase the duty to 25 cents per pound.

The industry in New-York State is bolstered up by the spirit of speculation which the hop boom of 1882 engendered. Hops jumped in a few weeks from 50 cents to $1.20 per pound, and then as suddenly declined to 25 cents. It was a senseless craze and has been the cause of incalculable harm to the farmers. It made hop growing the State gambling mania, which a grower has well described as "the spirit of Wall Street carried afield." Many farmers whose lands are entirely unsuited to the culture of hops are induced to follow the industry by the fascination which its speculative character lends to it. They know the business is a lottery, but since the game has gone against them they claim that it hasn't been fairly played and appeal to Policeman McKinley for "protection."

The majority of the members of the Ways and Means Committee state in their report: "We have recommended no duty higher than the difference in the cost of the normal cost of production here, including labor, and the cost of like production in the countries which seek our markets." The average "normal cost" of producing hops here, labor, is put at about 11 cents per pound, and the present duty (with transportation charges) constitutes a protective tariff of 100 per cent. According to Mr. McKinley and his fellowers hop making has become a business considerably less than nothing by the German farmers.

The report further states: "A critical examination of the subject will show that agriculture is suffering chiefly from a most disastrous change in the home market." The recent report of Statistician Dodge of the Agricultural Department is the result of a fairly "critical examination of the subject," and yet Mr. Dodge plainly declares that the cause of the agricultural depression is due mainly to "overproduction."

In presenting the views of the importers to the committee last month I tried to show the absurdity of raising the duty even from the point of view of an ultra-protectionist. Mr. Coggeshall with portentious dignity practically stated the opposition's case in its opening phrase: "I declare that the hop growers' associates proceeded to show that there were 40,000 more of them back home. They went on to intimate that the importers were aliens and entitled to no consideration, while I have no doubt the hops are engaged in selling out their breweries to English syndicates. The brewer is also convicted of a strange partiality for the Democratic Party. That settles his case.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 19, 1890.

THE "BLACK DRUM."

ONE OF THE LARGEST GAME FISHES AND ITS PECULIAR HABITS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your extract from the *Popular Science Monthly*, in last Sunday's edition, entitled "The Mysterious Music of Pascagoula," I beg to call your attention to the work on "American Fishes," by Dr. George Brown Goode, the present Director of the National Museum at Washington, which will explain the "music" as being the drumming noise made by the black drum, (*Pogonias chromis.*)

To the benefit of such of your readers as may not be in possession of this valuable book, which is almost indispensable to all interested in angling, I will say that the black

The New-York Times.

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LAMENT OF THE SPOILSMEN

SOME CONSOLATION IN MR. CLARKSON'S SPEECH.

FEATURES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW—DIGNITY OF THE SENATE—A REPUBLICAN PROTECTIONIST WHO KICKS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"Boss" Clarkson's speech at Pittsburg is giving the spoilsmen in office, who were annoyed at the failure in the House to strangle the Civil Service Commission, a vast amount of consolation. These office holders look upon the law as an impertinence. They complain of it as creating an office-holding class by continuing men in office without term, when they know that it does not prevent the discharge of any incompetent clerk at any time. The trouble is about the entrance.

The law does not, as it ought to do, and as it would do if honestly administered, prevent appointments for party and political reasons. It does make such appointments more difficult, but Clarkson and men like him have been ingenious and unscrupulous enough to find ways and reasons for evading it. Knowing that it can be evaded and that they have violated it by evasion, it is perfectly competent for them to declare that it is a fraud and a sham, for they have done everything in their power to make it so, and have never willingly permitted it to be enforced in letter and spirit. They do not take any better means of knowing public sentiment than that afforded at a Pittsburg dinner table, when a lot of politicians meet to exchange prejudices.

A better opinion is that of the House. If the constituents of more than half the members were even suspected of hostility to the law, it would soon be found out. It would have been expressed in a vote on the Civil Service Commission appropriation. That 120 members should vote for the support of the system on a rising vote, when it was perfectly safe to vote either way, as no record could be kept of that vote, ought to be regarded as a fair indication of the feeling of the constituencies behind the voting members. If the appropriation had been defeated in the House Committee of the Whole a yea and nay vote could have been demanded in the House. When it came to going down in black and white, the probability is that there would have been many changes. Yet these would not have been in favor of the reform if it was well understood that the merit system had been condemned by public opinion.

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If Senator Chandler made his proposal to limit debate in the Senate and to count non-voting Senators as present to make a quorum with the idea that it would help the Republicans to put through Mr. Hoar's Federal Elections bill, he is likely to be disappointed. That Chandler resolution will never be passed before the Elections bill is disposed of, and until that time the New-Hampshire Senator may find it hard to get even a hearing for the radical change he proposes.

There is now no limit whatever to the time that Senators may consume in debate. Witness the long and dreary sessions when Mr. Blair was slowly killing his Educational bill by talking it to death, and when at least eighty of the then eighty-two Senators wanted to go on with other and more important business. It has been the boast of the Senate always that with its unlimited debate the gag law could never be applied, and no Senator could complain that he could not get a hearing upon any subject at any length. Only by the unanimous consent of both the majority and minority can any time be fixed when debate shall cease upon any measure or matter.

If Mr. Chandler's proposed new rule does get before the Senate before the Hoar bill is taken up, it will have to be discussed under the present rules and, therefore, without limit of debate. The opponents of the Elections bill have already given notice, through Mr. Pugh, that the passage of that measure will be obstructed by every method known to parliamentary law and the Constitution. They are not likely to begin by consenting to the adoption of a rule which will limit debate upon the Elections bill to six days.

Mr. Chandler's proposal is not expected, however, to find unanimous support among the Republicans. It proposes a very radical departure from a system which is the special pride of the Senate. It directly attacks one of the most cherished privileges of Senators, and the Senate is one of the most tenacious bodies in the world in clinging to what it regards as the individual rights and privileges of its members. There is a fair chance that the Chandler proposal will lead to some modification of the present rules, for the Senate has so increased in membership that rules which were well enough in it as a much smaller body are felt to be too broad for a body of eighty-four members, but even a slight modification will not be easy to bring about under the present situation of affairs. Mr. Chandler, or any other Senator anxious to shut off the right to debate, will be more apt to succeed if he brings in his proposal at a time when no subject is pending that involves a bitter political and partisan contest.

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Representative Frederick G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis is supposed to be a protectionist of the most pronounced kind. In the biographical sketch of his life, prepared by him for the Congressional Directory, he points out that his election over the Democratic candidate was assured by his personal popularity and the issue of protection.

In the Tariff bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee crude borax is made dutiable at 3 cents a pound and refined borax and boracic acid are put under a duty of 5 cents a pound. The chief sources of the supply of borax are in California and Nevada. It is asserted that they are controlled by a syndicate which includes Senator Stewart of Nevada and other prominent Republicans of the two States. The cost of production is estimated at 2 cents a pound. Mr. Niedringhaus, as his biography states, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of "granite ironware," in St. Louis, and in his business he consumes very large quantities of borax. It is said that should the duties proposed in the McKinley bill go upon the statute book they would add many thousands of dollars a year to Mr. Niedringhaus's expenses. The St. Louis protectionist has notified Mr. McKinley in writing that unless the duty is taken off borax and boracic acid he will vote against the Tariff bill in the House.

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The Senate to-morrow will resume consideration of the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, with the expectation of coming to a vote upon it before adjournment. It is the intention of its friends to have it disposed of by Tuesday night in any event. After that will come up the Customs Administrative bill, and this will probably fill out the remainder of the week. There is considerable opposition to the bill, especially to the measure as reported by the Committee on Finance, and it is announced that Senator Evarts has an amendment to propose, so that the chances seem good for a debate of three or four days.

The Silver bill is the next measure of general interest on the order of business, and it will be taken up this week if any time remains. Although the Republican caucus of the Senate has not yet agreed upon all the details of a silver bill, it is believed that a measure which it will support will be prepared for the consideration of the Senate by the time that body is ready to entertain it. If for any reason the Silver bill should not be ready when the Administrative Customs bill has been disposed of, the bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming will take its place, to-Saturday, according to the regular order of business, is devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which no objection is made, but this order may very possibly be set aside.

The failure of the House to pass the Legislative Appropriation bill Saturday leaves it to come up to-morrow as unfinished business. The previous question has been ordered, so that a vote on the passage of the measure will probably be reached soon after the session of the day begins. After it is out of the way District matters will occupy the attention of the House, the Rock Creek Park bill coming up as unfinished business. The present intention is to press the Silver bill, and it will probably be called up on a resolution to be reported by the Committee on Rules allowing two days for its discussion.

Carrying out the caucus plan, the Pension Committee is to be given a day for the consideration of the Service Pension bill, and the Committee on Public Buildings is to have the same privilege in order to dispose of the bills it has in its involves no changes in the law. No time has yet been allotted to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but as there are a large number of members who desire to see that measure passed before the Tariff bill comes up, they may be able to succeed in having it considered during the week.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Barge Office, New-York City. This action is based upon the petition of a number of temperance and religious organizations of New-York, who represented that the sale of liquor there was demoralizing to the newly-landed immigrants. Hereafter the only privilege of the landing station will be confined to articles of food and "soft drinks."

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Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New-York.—E. L. Brush, North Stockholm, St. Lawrence County.
Maryland.—J. H. Black, Cecilton.
Virginia.—J. Wheeler, Scondan.
Maine.—J. O. McAlister, Detroit.
Connecticut.—C. B. Johnson, Rock Fall.
New-Jersey.—F. S. Cramer, Barley Sheaf.

BOMBARDED WITH HAILSTONES.

A STORM THAT DID A GREAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Baltimore was bombarded this afternoon between 3:40 and 4 o'clock by hail of a size and destructive power never before seen in this city. It was not like the snow-coated hail, but was plain hard ice, frozen through and through, clear as crystal, and solid as a rock.

It went through thick panes of glass as if they were tissue paper, and the amount of damage done by it can only be figured up when all the broken panes are counted and the glass setters' bills are paid. The loss will run up into the thousands. The hailstones were like rocks, some of them ragged and sharp on the edges as a steel blade. Hens' eggs were nothing to them in size. Many of them were as large as a man's fist. The storm came from the west, was local in its character, and swept to the east, frightening people out of their wits, hitting those who were on the streets many hard knocks, and driving them into places of shelter.

The storm came all at once, like a thunderbolt. There was a perfect Niagara of water, with hailstones—or rather chunks of ice—weighing, some of them, a quarter of a pound. Almost in an instant the streets were rivers, the pavements were flooded from two to three inches deep, and a man who remained on the streets was almost in danger of losing his life.

The heavy chunks of hail drove the horses wild. Those that pull the street cars became uncontrollable, and the drivers were compelled to let them have their own way and to run at their own free will. The people in the cars became panic-stricken, and many of them crouched trembling on the floors of the cars praying for a rescue from the elements, while the drivers dodged the aerial missiles the best they could. All over the city the damage was heavy. No glass that met the full force of the hail was strong enough to stand the cobblestone-like blocks that came out of the sky. Charles Street windows looked as if they had been on the battlefield, and in the houses on Mount Vernon Place the damage was considerable and the alarm was unusual.

In the lower part of the town, Fell's Point and Canton, the damage was not so great, but the storm was equally severe. Reports from the country within a radius of fifty miles indicate that the storm was general, and that it did even more severe damage than in the city. Walls were swept down, houses unroofed, glass smashed, and other damage done.

QUAY WILL NOT RESIGN.

HE WILL CONTINUE THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—The *Times* will to-morrow print a dispatch from Washington containing some information about National Chairman Quay's intentions, secured from a source entirely authentic. The dispatch says:

"Close friends of Senator Quay say that persons who look for his resignation at the forthcoming meeting will be disappointed. They say he never intended to hold the place long after the election, because of the draught on his time and health its cares involved, and that when he left for Florida it was his intention to return as ex-Chairman. But the attacks made during his absence led him to change his mind, and he will continue at the head of the committee indefinitely. These friends of Senator Quay do not deny that the President would be glad to hear of the Senator's resignation, but they declare that the Senator, while he is anxious on account of his health to retire, will not put himself in the position of resigning under fire, to please the President or anybody else.

"The committee will take important action at its meeting which has not been mentioned heretofore. State Senator Fassett of New-York considered his term of service as Secretary of the Executive Committee ended when the Presidential campaign closed, and, while the work of the committee has been going on steadily and increasing every day, Senator Quay has been the only person in authority at headquarters. The letters he is compelled to dictate and sign in one day often number hundreds. This work will be inadequate during the Congressional campaign this year. When the committee meets it will elect some Republican of broad views and national acquaintance to act as Secretary. The man who will be chosen will take the active work off Senator Quay's shoulders. An effort is being made to have John S. Clarkson take the place. If he accepts it is not unlikely he will be made Chairman of the committee when Senator Quay sees his way clear to resign."

MIXED POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE TO TAKE A HAND IN THE FIGHT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 27.—The political situation in Nebraska is assuming a most interesting phase. Ex-Senator Van Wyck is out with an open declaration of war against the Republican Party of that State, which has long been dominated by Union Pacific influences. In a public address delivered during the week Mr. Van Wyck advised the Farmers' Alliance to place a full State ticket in the field, and make their campaign squarely on the anti-monopoly and low-tariff issues.

The Omaha *World-Herald* supplements this declaration with a proposition which, if adopted, promises better prospects of success. That paper suggests that the State ticket nominated by the alliance be indorsed by the Democrats, the latter to name their candidates for Congress, which shall in turn be accepted and indorsed by the alliance. When it is remembered that John M. Thurston, the prominent Republican politician and attorney of the Union Pacific, stated in a recent interview that he stood almost alone in Nebraska for the retention of the present high protective tariff, the possibilities of such a combination in the next campaign are well calculated to excite Republican alarm. The situation is further complicated by the submission, through the action of the Republican Party, of a constitutional prohibitory amendment at the ensuing election. This action, in a State where high license is working satisfactorily, will of itself alienate a large vote which has heretofore been loyally Republican. It would be nothing surprising, in view of the result in Iowa last Fall, if Nebraska should this year wheel into the Democratic column.

THE KANSAS SOLDIERS' HOME.

SERIOUS COMPLAINTS MADE BY SOME OF THE INMATES.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Grand Army circles are agitated over reports of serious trouble in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan. Despite their efforts to keep the matter quiet it is learned that many letters of complaint from inmates and outsiders have been received here, and that a "smelling committee" of three prominent members of the Grand Army will visit the home and make a quiet investigation. The Chairman of the committee, who is said to have a bundle of these letters, declined to let a reporter see them, but admitted that there were serious complaints.

It is said these complaints take a very wide range. Old soldiers, unable to work, complain that they are compelled to work in the brickyard at 40 cents a day. Others are forced to do garden and farm work against their wishes. It is said there is a system of punishment, including a sweatbox, giving the place the character of a penitentiary. There are also said to be accusations that letters sent to inmates are tampered with, and that others never reach their destination.

Grand Army men who do not favor the policy of secrecy predict that a big sensation is about to develop.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—The first session of the sixty-ninth General Assembly will adjourn at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The bulk of the work of the session has been of a partisan character, and comparatively few bills of a general character have been passed. The Auditor of State intimates that the appropriations will exceed the anticipated revenues of the State for the present year, while the local indebtedness in the State has been increased about $8,000,000.

TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF ICE.

ALBANY, April 27.—A company is to be formed here similar to the Consumers' Ice Company of New-York, with a capital of $50,000 or $75,000. It will be composed of several local ice dealers and leading business men. Ice now retails here for $1 per 100 pounds, but the new company propose to sell for 40 cents per hundred.

DEATH OF JOHN J. O'BRIEN

END OF THE CAREER OF THE WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN.

THE FAMOUS LEADER OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT PASSES AWAY AT CONEY ISLAND—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

John J. O'Brien died yesterday morning at 7:40 o'clock at the hotel of his son-in-law, Charles Bader, Coney Island, in the forty-eighth year of his age, of a complication of diseases. For ten years Mr. O'Brien has been in the habit of seeking seclusion occasionally at the Seaside hostelry of his old friend, Mr. Charles Bader, Sr. Two months ago, piqued by his loss of political prestige, and worn out by a disease which had fastened itself upon him, he went to his favorite resort.

"I'm a believer in Coney Island air," he said then, "and if anything can cure me it can." He had also a professional and personal friend in the person of Dr. F. C. Demund of New-Utrecht and he decided to place himself in the hands of this physician and of his son, Dr. John Demund. Since this fatal attack began they have been his attending physicians, aided by the advice of his family physician, Dr. James Rorke of this city. These gentlemen's skill conquered the dropsical symptoms, when the liver troubles of their patient confronted them. The dangers from this were heightened by gastritis, which supervened and which, it became evident to the medical men on last Monday, could have no other than a fatal termination.

His daughter, Mrs. Evangeline Bader, and his unmarried daughter, Florette, besides his son-in-law and his sons, Joseph and John L., were in constant attendance upon him, and on that day they were advised that the end could not be far off. On Tuesday last Father Kearney, with his assistant, Dr. Hannigan, of the old cathedral in Mulberry Street, were summoned, and the viaticum and extreme unction, the last sacraments of the Catholic Church were administered to the then dying man in the presence of his family. Since then he has had only brief intervals of consciousness.

There were few visitors to the death chamber at Coney Island yesterday, not that the man who had held the Republicans of the Eighth District in the hollow of his hand and had made hosts of friends among them was forgotten, but because his son had telegraphed that the body would be immediately removed to his late residence, 62 Rivington Street, and that there they would be given an opportunity of taking a farewell of their dead leader shortly after 4 o'clock the remains were brought to this city.

Among those who visited Bader's Hotel yesterday were John E. Brodsky, who was the first to be advised of Mr. O'Brien's death; Commissioner Stryker Williamson of Gravesend, Supervisor Jacob J. McKane, ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, and Judge Richard Newton of Gravesend.

A career of peculiar interest is closed by the death of John J. O'Brien. For a score of years and more he has been an interesting factor in the affairs of the Republican Party. There is not a politician in the country who did not know O'Brien, either personally or by reputation. The man and his methods make a part of local political history. As a practical politician he was remarkable in a sphere that sometimes had the boundaries of the Eighth Assembly District for its limitations, and sometimes grew broad enough to make O'Brien an important factor in Presidential and State elections.

The time was, and it is not so very long ago, when O'Brien was the head and front of the Republican machine in this city. He was a power in his way, and the prize behind him then was Chester A. Arthur. For the last few years of his life he was an outcast from his party. He was discarded because his methods did not suit others in the machine.

In his earlier years he began the building up of a personal following in the Eighth Assembly District. He was a man who knew the secret of binding men of a lower order of mentality to him in a fashion that made them obedient to his every political dictation. His personal following in the Eighth District became the nucleus of his power. It was the basis of his political "pull," as the "toughs" of the Eighth would say. He had absolute control of his followers. John E. Brodsky, his chosen orator, made this very plain recently when he said that the members of the O'Brien organization would follow their leader even into the Democratic camp. Besides a shifty and direct influence politicians and the confidence the big men in his party once had in him grew from his natural ability as a politician, and made him the figure that he was in local politics.

He was born in Roosevelt Street June 11, 1843. After receiving a public school education he went into the employ of A. T. Stewart in his wholesale department. Both Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton took a fancy to young O'Brien, and his progress was rapid. He was put in charge of the delivery department, a position of great responsibility, and when Mr. Stewart died Mr. Thomas J. Creamer were also in Mr. Stewart's employ then. When Thomas Murphy was made Collector of the Port he offered O'Brien the post of private secretary, and, much against Mr. Stewart's wish, O'Brien left the dry goods business and went into the Custom House. He had always been interested in the Republican politics of the Eighth District, but now he became more active and more ambitious. His place in the Custom House first brought him into prominence in the politics of the city, and he made the most of his opportunity.

At that time John R. Farmer was the Republican leader in the Eighth. He ran for Sheriff in 1867. He established a number of free soup houses in the old Tenth Ward, and used these as one way of winning votes. Despite the soup houses, however, Farmer was defeated, and soon afterward O'Brien, who had made friends of the young man who were dissatisfied with Farmer's management of the machine, broke away from Farmer and captured the organization himself. The district was then controlled by Tammany, under the leadership of Judge Scott. Edward D. Coe was Scott's successor. John O'Brien and Gale once lived in adjoining houses on Rivington Street. There is a tradition that many of the affairs of the district were settled over the back yard fence. O'Brien, as soon as he got into control began the work of swinging the district over from Tammany into the Republican line. He won his first victory for the Republican Party in the Eighth in 1871, when he elected Conreid Geib to the Assembly and George J. Kraus Assistant Alderman. From that time until a few months ago Mr. Kraus was one of O'Brien's most active lieutenants, but after the last local election, in which O'Brien led his followers to defeat in a district citizens' movement, the Assistant Commissioner left.

After the election of 1871 O'Brien pushed along the work of making a Republican stronghold, and when his followers and admirers comment on how well he succeeded they point out that although in 1876 Tilden's majority was about 3,200, Hancock's majority in 1880 was only 154, and in 1884 the district went Republican on the Presidential ticket, and gave Blaine a majority of 779. Harrison's majority in 1888 was 887.

O'Brien was Chester A. Arthur's right-hand man when the latter had control of the Republican machine here and when he and Roscoe Conkling were the ruling spirits of the party in the State. While Mr. Arthur was Collector of the Port O'Brien was United States Weigher, and had the employment of many men. He distributed such patronage as he had in his control in a manner that added strength to his following. He was removed from his place as Weigher by Collector Merritt in 1878. O'Brien, however, was not many hours out of a political berth. John Kelly had taken a fancy to him, and at that time Kelly controlled two Democratic members of the Police Board, and secured O'Brien's appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Elections. He held this place from 1878 until last January. When Mr. Arthur became Vice President of the United States O'Brien succeeded him as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and served two terms in that capacity.

To O'Brien many men now prominent in local politics are under obligations for pushing them along into places of more or less power. It was he who put ex-Coroner Nugent in charge of the machine in the Eighth. He was also instrumental in bringing out Barney Biglin as a politician. He took Solon B. Smith out of a grocery store in the Eighth and sent him to the Assembly. Jacob M. Patterson also got a helping hand from him, and Michael Dady of Brooklyn and others never reach their destination.

Grand Army men who do not favor the policy of secrecy predict that a big sensation is about to develop.

WHAT HIS OLD FRIENDS SAY.

The news of Mr. O'Brien's death was not generally known in the Eighth District until evening. Then little knots of the dead man's acquaintances, both those with and those opposed to him politically, gathered along the streets and rehearsed the stirring events in his life, each one finding a good word for his abilities and his good-heartedness.

In regard to the future of Republicanism in the district, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the O'Brien Association had been placed so firmly on its feet by its leader that it would be able to go on under the lieutenants that Mr. O'Brien had trained in its old vigorous style. Barney Rourke, "Silver-Dollar" Smith, Sam Engel, Edmund Speyer, and a number of other well-known O'Brienites all spoke in that way, and, indeed, seemed to think that their leader's death might have the effect of bringing the "regular Republicans" in the district into the O'Brien Association. They acknowledged that there was no one man in the ranks capable of filling his place, but said that unless unforeseen internal squabbles sprang up, the district would make a grand Republican showing in the Fall.

Johnny told me himself some little time ago during the early part of his illness," said Mr. Smith, "that he thought the association was strong enough to get along without him, and that if its principal member could be spared and in harmony the district could be kept Republican for many years. His death is a big blow to us, though, and I doubt if we shall ever find another man who had the genius for local politics and organization that he had."

A great many of the association members dropped into the rooms at Grand-street and the Bowery during the evening to talk over the event, and President Rourke announced that a special meeting to consider arrangements for attending the funeral and to draw up resolutions of regret would be held at the clubrooms this evening at 8 o'clock. One thing we can promise," said he, "and that is that Johnny will have the biggest funeral that ever went out from this neighborhood."

THEOSOPHISTS IN CONFERENCE.

A WARNING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM MME. BLAVATSKY.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A room at the Palmer House was comfortably filled to-day by the delegates to the fourth annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical Society. The meeting was given something of an international character by the presence of Bertram Keightley of London, as the bearer of a communication from Mme. Blavatsky, the ruling spirit of the organization. Mr. Keightley is the Madam's private secretary. He had also a long address from the Council of the British section and other fraternal communications to the convention from branches in various European countries. When Keightley, a quick, nervous young man, with a beard of Parisian cut and a marked English accent, arose to read the words intrusted to him by the high priestess and founder, he was warmly applauded.

Mme. Blavatsky warned them all against the results of the present germinating in map of the latest psychic and occult powers into such forms as "Christian Science," "Mind Cure," &c. "Understand once for all," she said in her letter, "that there is nothing spiritual or divine in any of these manifestations. The healer interferes, consciously or unconsciously, with the free mental action of the person he treats, and this is—black magic."

The first session of the convention was a private one. The General Secretary's report, which was made public, said the visit to Japan by Col. Olcott, one of the founders of the organization, had been of momentous import to the Buddhist Church. An informal conference of leaders at Bombay, the report also stated, has taken the place of the annual convention usually held at headquarters in Adyar, India. Allegiance to this headquarters was announced to be still warm, although, at the advice of Mme. Blavatsky and Col. Olcott, its wishes regarding dues had not been obeyed. The report recommended the suspension of all forms of initiation. The existing ones, the report said, while solemnly symbolical, merely confer signs and words by which membership can be proved, and it was thought that this could more simply be accomplished. The objections were that as the society was not a secret body, was not the custodian of any occult truths, and was merely an organization of students and philanthropists. The present system of grips and passwords arouses in many countries distrust and antagonism.

Papers on theosophic subjects by Mrs. Phelon of Chicago, and the Chairman, Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati, occupied the remaining time of the convention.

SECRET SOCIETIES CONDEMNED.

A LUTHERAN CHURCH REFUSES TO SHELTER THEIR MEMBERS.

MASSILLON, Ohio, April 27.—Printed among the regular weekly church announcements in yesterday's local papers was this remarkable notice:

"As Christians, infidels, and Jews believe in a Supreme Being, but do not all believe in Christ; and as all these three classes in nearly all secret societies must confess their faith in a Supreme Being, then swear to Him and pray to Him, therefore, it stands to reason that the God of these orders is not the Christian's God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and because God commands all Christians to come out of such organizations, (2 Cor. vi. 14-18) therefore, St. Paul's Lutheran Church has unanimously decided that none of her members dare continue in this sin of idolatry."

The Scripture passage referred to admonishes believers to be "not unequally yoked together with unbelievers." The question thus summarily opened at St. Paul's Church is one that per nally interests a large proportion of Massillon's citizens, as here all the secret orders are represented, and a great proportion of its membership is also connected with the various churches. To-day there was a general discussion of the surprising stand taken by St. Paul's. The Rev. S. F. Long, the pastor, said of the move:

"The Joint Synod of Ohio, to which St. Paul's belongs, is almost a unit in support of the same position. The action of the congregation was quietly taken on Sunday, April 13, at a called meeting, after service, with the unanimous result stated. The adoption of the result was consequent upon a recent sermon of mine on this line of thought. It is wholly a question of principle, and thus far there have been no unpleasant personal results. At the time of the church meeting we had eleven members that I know of who belonged to secret orders. We have three hundred and twenty recorded communicants. Ten of the eleven, who fully concur with our determination, have severed their society connections."

ENFORCING THE BAIT LAW.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 27.—Capt. Robert Hynes of the Yarmouth schooner Onyx, at Canso, from Fortune Bay, N. F., reports that the Newfoundland authorities are rigorously enforcing the new bait law and do not mean to allow foreign vessels, including Nova Scotian, to buy bait without the payment of $1 per ton license for each baiting. As Capt. Hynes found that this tax on his vessel of 140 tons for each baiting would be ruinous, he concluded to return to Nova Scotia and use our baiting privileges. The Onyx sails for the Magdalena Islands to-morrow.

A large fleet of American fishing vessels are at Canso awaiting licenses, thirteen applications having been made during the past few days. Many impatient at the delay have sailed for the Magdalena Islands and Newfoundland.

FIGHTING AGAINST NATURE

HOW TO PREVENT THE RECURRING MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

THE JETTY PLAN OF NO PRACTICAL BENEFIT IN SOLVING THIS IMPORTANT PROBLEM FOR THE COUNTRY.

Each succeeding day adds deplorable details to the reports which come North descriptive of calamities inflicted on the South by the floods of the Mississippi. Millions of dollars in property values have been destroyed. Over a large district, extending beyond the lines of more than one State, the waters have rushed to utterly paralyze trade and traffic.

The average reader of these reports of devastation has generally looked upon them as results of ungovernable natural causes, beyond the control of mortal foresight or ingenuity. There is one student of the subject, however, who takes a much different view. He holds not only that the rushing floods can be safely directed, but he does not hesitate to indict the National Commission having in charge plans for "improving the navigation of the Mississippi and to prevent destructive floods." Mr. Charles P. Huntington, who is stopping at the Windsor Hotel in this city, is this authority. Having spent many years of active business life in the South, he has had opportunities for becoming informed concerning this subject, on which he takes radical grounds.

Mr. Huntington does not call into question the ability or the honesty of the commission. The work they have done and are doing—as work merely—he does not criticise. It is their plan that is wrong, he contends. The system adopted by the commission is, he thinks, false at its foundation. Work has proceeded upon the idea that the river is to be improved by increasing the volume and velocity of the water in the channel—that is, by the contraction, where practicable, of the water in time of flood for the purpose of deepening the channel. Such a plan, according to Mr. Huntington, is bound to work disaster.

"The plain truth," said Mr. Huntington yesterday, "is that the Mississippi River Commission has made the mistake of assuming that they know better than nature herself by what laws that river should be governed. It is the old war between the academicians and nature.

"The Commission," continued Mr. Huntington, "calls its plan the jetty system because of its similarity to Capt. Eads's famous contraction work at the river mouths below New-Orleans, where, by means of the jetties and the artificial closing of some of the passes through which the great river finds its way over the bar into the gulf, he did narrow the passage way, increase the volume and velocity of the water, and scour out the channel at South Pass to a depth of 26 feet, where before there was but 8 feet. The success of the system at that point misled the commission into believing that it could be applied equally to the whole course of the river; whereas the conditions are very dissimilar, and the results of course are very different.

"For ten years now the commission's experimental work has been in progress, with continued blindness to natural features. In a river so strictly alluvial and bedded and banked with such composite material as the Mississippi, an increase of the volume and velocity of the water will not enlarge the area of its channel by deepening. That theory assumes that the river bed is softer than its banks, and that it has an uninterrupted descent, so that the material scoured from it is carried into the sea. Neither of these assumptions is admissible. The river lies in a bed of clay that is harder than its banks, and is in many places overlaid by gravel bars that are harder than either its bed or its banks, while the banks are built up of alluvium on top of a treacherous quicksand foundation, made of silt, sand, and gravel. Moreover, the descent is not uninterrupted, for below Vicksburg the Red River the bed of the Mississippi dips rapidly, and really forms the bottom of a long, deep lake, and it is so far below the surface of the sea that it is still further protected from scouring by the inert waters that cover it from the moving flood above."

"An 'increase of the volume and velocity of the water' therefore does not deepen the channel; but either, as above Red River, widens it by eroding the banks or causes the river to dig out a new channel as it is pushed to one side and forced to do the scouring itself, as, for instance, below Red River, where the bed lies beneath sea level, both widens the channel by eating into the banks and at the same time forces the river to forsake it, by piling up the waters to such a height as to form a water bar, which limits the discharge from above. This deflects the descending floods into the Atchafalaya, which is at hand to receive them, just below the junction of the Red and the Mississippi.

"The commission," says Mr. Huntington, "seeing at last the patent danger of the Mississippi finding diversion into the Atchafalaya, have sought to prevent it by placing dams across Red River just above where it runs into the Atchafalaya and across the Atchafalaya just below where the Mississippi enters that stream, the effect sought being to turn the Red again into the Mississippi and the Upper Old River—the channel where it used to run.

"Almost all the breaks of the levees are directly traceable to the plans of the commission. Above Cypress Creek, fifteen miles north of Arkansas City, the Mississippi River for one hundred miles is confined between levees on one side and the hills upon the opposite side, from five to fifty miles wide; but suddenly at Cypress Creek it is contracted by the commission by parallel levees to the width of about one mile. This has caused four breaks on the Mississippi side, flowing into the Tensas Basin, and two breaks on the Arkansas side, flowing into the Teusa Basin. The return of this water from the Yazoo Basin at Vicksburg, and from the Teusa Basin into Red River, owing to dams in the Atchafalaya and below Red River, force this water over the floods of the Mississippi at the complicated junction of Red and Atchafalaya Rivers; thus the Mississippi floods were swelled still more. The results are chronicled daily—water higher than ever before, break after break below the Red River; and the great floods, not only breaking the east side levees at Bayou Sara and other places, but all bursting through the Morganza and other west side levees, and forced to tear out new channels by which they can reach the Atchafalaya, whose quicker descent to tidewater has for them an irresistible attraction.

"The river is under charge of the commission, who, to put their theory into effect, have at command the resources of all the parishes, the States, and the United States Government. By the contraction of the channel, by the keeping closed of the upper delta streams, and by the dams in the Atchafalaya, the river may have been at all pressed to more rapid flow than the unconfined labor of thousands of men, (4,000 in one parish) and the laying of more than a million bags of dirt faced with planks along the tops of the levees to withstand the artificially-swollen volume of water.

"Such outrage on property rights would not be tolerated by any people but for their being led to believe it would result in scouring down the bed until the river should sink within its banks never again to invade them. That such an expectation is foolish in the extreme there can be no doubt. Out of the appropriation the commission will this year receive from Congress they will, in all probability, use some portion in assisting the people to replace these broken levees, for which the people no doubt will be very grateful. Thus the commission is like a physician who, without knowing it, creates and then relieves a running sore, exhausting both the gratitude and the material resources of his patient in a vain endeavor to heal it.

"The plan of improving and controlling the Mississippi by lowering its bed with frail and temporary levees is physical impossibility, and the only way of managing the river at present is to work with and not against it—open its natural discharge drains and shut the accumulating flood water out of the basins by permanent levees which shall earn their own maintenance. All that is necessary to prevent the Mississippi going down the Atchafalaya is to reopen the delta drains and seal up the St. Francis, the Yazoo, and Tensas Basins with permanent levees. If all parties were united in demanding of the Federal Government that this be done, undoubtedly the necessary appropriation would be made, as works of this character are required to prevent the river from forsaking its channel by the rectification of the Red, the Atchafalaya, and the Mississippi. The Western delegates would all favor the appropriation required, as, should the river go down the Atchafalaya, their constituents would lose the only harbor for large ocean steamers south of Norfolk in Virginia."

THE WATERS SLOWLY RECEDING.

A FIRE THAT DROVE SEVEN PERSONS TO DEATH BY DROWNING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—The centres of the worst news now are the Atchalafaya and other bayous, which are filled with backwater from the Morganza and Arazaza at West Melville, where the Texas and Pacific Road crosses the Atchalafaya River. They have now from one to six feet of water on the lower limits, and not a single land anywhere as far as one can see, except a small ridge on the front which is called a levee, of which there is only a small strand left.

Fast Trains to Washington.
A complete schedule of fast trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad is operated by the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg and Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and all trains are equipped with Pullman palace and dining cars. Ticket offices, 207, 411, 1,196 Broadway, and Astor House. Depot, foot of Cortlandt Street. Ferry, foot of Liberty Street. Also at 23 Court-street, Brooklyn, and Grand Central Depot, Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Ticket office in Albany 52 State-street.

against the Atchafalaya River, with great odds in favor of the water. The people, however, are courageous and are not applicants for Government rations.

The steam gin and saw mill of Charles Lawrence, situated in Sharkey County, three miles from Rolling Fork, Miss., were burned last night. The loss is estimated at $5,000, partly covered by insurance. Fifty or sixty of Mr. Lawrence's tenants were quartered in the gin, and in their efforts to escape from the flames seven were drowned, the building being surrounded by water to the depth of seven feet. They had taken refuge there from the overflow, and there is no doubt that their carelessness caused the fire.

The water back and front is steadily falling at all points above the mouth of Red River, though rising below. No new breaks have been reported in the past forty-eight hours. Meantime, St. Sophie crevasse, in Plaquemine, has been closed, and Martinez's is nearly gone. Lobdell's will be handled to-morrow, when an effort will also be made to rid the town of Bayou Sara of water where it now lies five feet deep.

The report that several lives had been lost in the vicinity of the Lobdell disaster has been confirmed, a whole family named Watson, and numbering five persons, having lost their lives.

The water in the rear of New-Orleans has fallen eighteen inches, but a fall of two feet more will be necessary to place the lake water on its normal level. Two miles of the West End Shell Road is still inundated.

THE TRINITY RIVER BOOMING.

A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD REPORTED IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Texas, April 27.—The most destructive flood ever known in the history of North Texas is now passing through the Trinity. The great rain on Friday raised every tributary of it far out of their banks. Yesterday and last night it rose rapidly, and at 10 o'clock this morning passed the highest water mark in fifty years. In front of this city it is two miles wide, extending to the foot of Flanders Height west and to Oak Cliff south of the city. On the north all residences from a hundred yards beyond Cochran Street are submerged, some to the second floor and others to the attic. No one has been reported drowned.

All night and all day to-day they have been moving to higher ground. Back water extends far up on the north side of the city, while on the south houses are submerged as far up as Ward Street north. South and in front of the city there is one vast ocean of water, 30 and 40 feet deep, and it is still rising, and will so continue until at least Tuesday. Its like has not been seen.

Trains on all the railroads, the Texas Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Santa Fé, and the Greenville were not running west, north, or south of the city to-day. Washouts are reported all along their lines, but the worst are immediately around city. Gangs of men are watching the bridges over the Trinity River and keeping off the drift. To-night the crest of the waves lack six feet of the flooring of the bridges in the city, but the Santa Fé Central's bridges below town are reported submerged. News from the surrounding country is bad. Small bridges have been destroyed by the deluge. Indeed, few are left. The destruction of crops will amount to little or nothing, for as soon as the water goes down they will grow again.

The 26th of April will be a memorable one. It extended from the Indian Territory to the Gulf from Marshall to Abilene. There was not a stream, however small or great, that was not raised high above its high water mark. At many points were hurricanes and one genuine cyclone. Many houses were blown down, but so far not a single life has been reported lost. To-day a norther is blowing, and fires are quite comfortable. To-morrow we look for several feet additional water in the Trinity, but it goes into the Gulf direct, and not down upon unfortunate Louisiana.

STRIKING WORKMEN ABROAD.

THE RAILWAY MEN IN IRELAND—DAVITT'S RECOMMENDATION.

CORK, April 27.—Owing to the railway strike, the train carrying the American mails arrived an hour late at Queenstown to-day. Several railway Directors and seven Dublin clerks traveled on the train, and the latter carried the Umbria's mails to the steamer, which was only slightly delayed. The same train took the Servia's mails for Ireland, while the English and Scotch mails went to Liverpool.

DUBLIN, April 27.—Mr. Davitt, addressing the railway strikers in Phœnix Park to-day, spoke in favor of submitting the questions at issue to arbitration. He condemned the signal men for not giving notice of their intention to quit work

MUZZLING A FREE PRESS

DECREE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL.

AN ACT WHICH HAS CAUSED A GOOD DEAL OF DISSATISFACTION THROUGHOUT THE NEW REPUBLIC.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31.—The provisional Government has issued the following decree:

Whereas, To the detriment of public order and tranquillity, false reports and alarming rumors have been circulated with the unpatriotic object of favoring conservable speculations.

Whereas, Such reports and rumors are highly injurious to the foreign credit of Brazil, weakening confidence in the stability of our institutions and in the security of the obligations contracted by the nation.

Whereas, These reports and rumors are intended to canse alarm and panic among our fellow-citizens, who with thorough confidence and perfect tranquillity have throughout the length and breadth of the land accepted the new order of things.

Whereas, It is the duty of those clothed with authority to prevent and remove all causes of social disturbance, hasuring and guaranteeing order, which is indispensable to the free and lawful exercise of every species of activity and to the development of natural progress.

Whereas, The prevalence of personal and slanderous reports is intended rather to bring the Government into disrepute, and by weakening the confidence of the people in their rulers to favor subversive plots than to inform and guide public opinion in regard to the acts of the said Government.

Whereas, The Government, while not desiring to prevent or hinder the exercise of the acknowledged right to discuss its acts, cannot view with indifference the pertinacious and criminal conduct of those who seek in every way to create anarchy and promote disorder.

Whereas, Such conduct, in its very conception, in an abnormal state of affairs such as still exists in Brazil, demands measures of an exceptional character for their efficient and thorough repression and for the maintenance of order.

Therefore, Marshal Manvel Dodoro da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government, instituted by the army and navy in the name of the nation, hereby decrees:

ARTICLE I. To the provisions of Decree No. — of Dec. 23, 1889, are subject all persons who originate or aid in circulating, by means of the press or telegraph, or in any other way, in Brazil or in foreign countries, false reports and alarming rumors, such as refer, for instance, to the discipline of the troops, to the stability of the institutions of the country, and to financial credit.

ART. II. From this provision is excluded written or verbal criticism, however severe it may be, of the Government's acts, for the purpose of exposing, correcting, and preventing administrative errors, provided it be free from personalities and defamation.

ART. III. When the offense shall be committed in any place beyond the limits of the federal capital, the offender shall be arrested and conveyed to the said capital for the purpose of being here tried by the tribunal instituted by the said decree.

ART. IV. All provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Justice will cause this decree to be executed.

Hall of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, on the 29th day of March, second year of the republic.

MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA,
MANOEL FARRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES.

The decree of Dec. 23, 1889, to which the present decree refers, was issued shortly after the meeting in the Second Regiment of Artillery. By that decree persons committing offenses therein specified are considered guilty of military crimes and must suffer the penalties with which such a crime is punishable. The trial is, according to the forms, before a military tribunal instituted by the Government. The offenses specified in that decree are as follows:

1. Conspiring against the republic and its government.
2. Advising, aiding, or abetting, by word, writing, or deed, civil revolt or military insubordination.
3. Attempting by any species of instigation to lead officers or soldiers into acts contrary to their duty to their superiors or hostile to the republican form of government.
4. Circulating in the army and navy false and subversive ideas in such a manner as to excite unfriendly feelings toward the republic.
5. Promoting insurrection among the soldiers for the purpose of leading them into acts of insubordination.

When the decree of Dec. 28 was issued, the editor of the *Tribuna Liberal* (organ of the last monarchical ministry,) alleging that its provisions were destructive of the freedom of the press, discontinued the publication of his paper. Its enemies, however, say that the reason alleged was a mere pretext, and that the paper really died from a want of means. The other papers, already very guarded in their tone, became still more so, and the discussion of political matters was almost exclusively confined to private circles. In these, however, it became the custom to censure freely all such reports were kept in circulation, many of them causing no little annoyance to the Ministers and their friends when reaching their ears.

Then there arose a feeling favorable to the freedom of the press. One of the first persons to give open expression to this feeling was the Minister of Agriculture, who, in an address made before an association in this city, took occasion to say that no one aspiring to severn a free people could interfere with the liberty of the press, and that the only corrective for the abuse of this liberty is to be found in public opinion. Although this Minister shortly afterward went out of office, the idea remained. On Feb. 15, at a dinner given to the ex-Minister, the Minister of War spoke to the same effect, and a few days afterward the official paper published a declaration that the Government intended that the decree of Dec. 23 was not intended to restrict the liberty of the press.

Since then the tone of the press has become much bolder, and some very violent articles against the Government have been published. Rumors of ill-will continued to circulate, and some of them have found their way into the press. Yesterday there was arrested in the city of Campos and brought to Rio Dr. Pedro Tavares, editor of a paper published there. On his arrival here he was informed by one of the police officers that the cause of his arrest was an article published in his paper, and that it was expected that hereafter he would not publish violent articles against the Government. It was added that as he was unware of the provisions of the decree of the 29th inst. Gen. Deodoro had forgiven his offense and ordered him to be set at liberty.

Dr. Pedro Tavares is an original Republican. On the republic being proclaimed he was appointed by the provisional Government Governor of Maranhao. He resigned his office because the provisional Government ordered him to send a decree he had issued separating Church and State. He then went to Campos and established an opposition paper. It is said that he now intends discontinuing its publication.

From an article published in *Sao Paulo* paper by Dr. Aristides Lobo, ex-Minister of the Interior, the following extracts are taken:

"Let them say what they please, there must exist, enveloped in a cloud of mystery which the provisional Government has not been able to penetrate, an element that is conspiring against our present institutions and against the future of the republic. That element is something like the reports which from time to time spring into circulation and which are becoming more and more frequent. They originate simultaneously at distant points and spread over the country as if conveyed by a network of wires.

"The celebrated and lamentable insurrection of the monarchists was pronounced at different places—at Parahyba do Sol, for instance, and, I believe, here in Sao Paulo. The provisional Government could perceive that some hidden hand was touching the springs of the plot against it, but this hand it was never able to discover.

"News from the interior states that much commotion has been produced by the reports from Rio. In the State of Rio de Janeiro the police forces in the small towns were withdrawn to the capital.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of Nictheroy, capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro, there was a stormy discussion, resulting in the withdrawal of the Intendants. As he was leaving the hall he was loudly cheered, and mingled with the cheers were repeated shouts of "Long live the monarchy!" Some days afterward several persons were arrested, but they have since been released.

ROME, April 27.—The Brazilian Minister to Italy has been recalled because he failed to present to the Italian Government the decree of his Government forbidding Italian emigrants to enter Brazil.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS WILL CONSIDER THE SAXTON BILL.

A notice was hurriedly sent out last night to all the members of the Kings County Democratic General Committee to attend a special meeting to-night at Everett Hall to consider the question of ballot reform. The committee has already fully considered that subject and adopted resolutions denouncing the Saxton bill and upholding Gov. Hill for his veto of that measure.

What great necessity has called for further action no one seemed to know last night. One prominent Democrat said that the meeting would be held in response to a direct command from Albany and that it would be found that nearly every prominent party organization in the State would be doing the same thing within a few days. This gentleman thought that Hill had decided to veto the amended Saxton bill and was desirous of having some decided expression of views in opposition to the bill to quote as his authority for acting in the interest of the Democracy.

There are only a few of the prominent members of the committee in Brooklyn just now, and they professed to know very little about what the call for a meeting meant. They would not forecast the action of the committee, but several had an idea that the new bill would meet Democratic views in a measure, and that it was not to be opposed but indorsed.

PROGRESS OF A PLAGUE OF RATS.

From the London Daily News.

The Lincolnshire rat plague, despite an enormous destruction of the vermin during the past few months, still continues. One farmer near Spalding has killed 1,000 rats in his ricks and stacks, and another has killed 1,500. Mr. Hall, of Pinchbeck, has killed 1,000 in his ricks, and Mr. Bowell, of Spalding, has killed 1,200. Mr. Bowell has also killed 1,000 in his granary. Mr. Hall has killed 1,000 in his granary

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CHARACTER IN FACES.

PHYSIOGNOMY AND EXPRESSION. By PAOLO MANTEGAZZA. SCRIBNER & WELFORD: New-York.

One of the misfortunes of physiognomy, if it be regarded as a science, is that it has been made to suffer from past exaggerations. There never seems to have been any period in human observation when deductions were not made from a man's looks, and so rapid and false declarations of character were presented from uncertain indications. The ancients, from Cleanthes up, believed that they could recognize dispositions from the looks. Lavater, who was a physician, a naturalist, and, above all, an enthusiast, first gave something of a rational form to physiognomy. What the volume proposes is "to restore to anthropology and to psychology that which belongs to it by right, and to make known the positive documents which we possess to-day on the human countenance and on expression.

There comes in no end of elements to be examined, that make up the human face, before you get to the physiological verdict. You might if you please take a compass, and before lending money to an unknown man measure his features, following the rules of Vitruvius or Dürer, and then be none the wiser. We suppose the simplest rule is to consider whether the face is *prognathous*, or has a forward slant from the top of the head to the jaw, the jaw being in front of the perpendicular, or whether it is *orthognathous*, the latter being the face line of the higher race, as the other is that of the lower one. Having, then, the prognathous face as a supplicant for a loan, keep your five-dollar bill.

As to further analyses, you have the skin, and really the skin counts for nothing. The Anthropological Institution of Paris has produced a series of printed colors, but the author deems them useless, and he gives an excellent reason why. "Two colorations cannot be compared, for one arises (and we may add is modified) entirely by reflection, and the other is transmitted and in part reflected." The clever shopwoman will sell you the shade of worsted as per sample, but neither she nor you can assort human colors. The pure black man, as an artist understands it, "black," Indian ink, carbon color, never is seen. White, yellow, red, copper, lemon, tan-chocolate, *café au lait*, clay-color, are at best approximative distinctions. The darkest shade of of negro known in the United States used to be found occasionally in the rice lands of the Carolinas and Georgia. He was "black-er," if black is the word, than the true African. His was an overburned coffee color.

Foreheads may be good indications of ability, because it is fairly supposable that scant room in the bone structure would prevent proper development of brain. We suppose the *fetuses* to have mere animal instincts, because their head cases are made to hear, to see, to hold the strong jaw and the sharp teeth, and to bite, but thinking, only after all, as anatomists teach us, it is rather the quality of brain than quantity that tells, and so the nursery rhyme holds true—

"Small head, little wit,
Big head, not a bit."

As to eyes, they may be too near or too far apart. Eyes which are close make the owner of them have a simian or monkeyish expression, but it is not to be supposed from that that a man with eyes too near his nose is tricky. We know races, however, from obliquity of the eyes. The almond-shaped eyes of the Semitic women and of the Andalusos, who has no small amount of Semitic blood in her veins, add to their beauty, and Signor Mantegazza tells of the loveliness of the unfortunate Empress Eugénie, whose "outer angle of eye was lower than the inner one."

Who was it who said that no man ever was great who had not some kind of a proboscis? The Iron Duke had a fine nose, but greater Generals than he—Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon—had not abnormal noses, and neither was the nose of Grant, nor is that of Gen. Sherman, the least exaggerated. The snub nose, flattened, is not pretty; that is to our eyes. In Italy a large nose is called "aristocratic," because the long-nosed conquerors, the Greeks and the Latins, subjugated the autochthonous snub-nosed population.

Next comes the mouth. The masculine mouth, when hidden by a mustache, what can we tell about it? There was Louis Napoleon, with the "fishy eye," what expression was there about his mouth hidden behind his waxed mustache? It told no more with his mouth than would a face of lead. The chin may be pointed or square, advancing or retreating. Lavater believed that a prominent chin denoted something positive, a receding one a negative signification, but age modifies chins. As to ears, they cannot affect the researcher after facts derivable from the human make-up. When set at right angles with the head, ears are only ugly. We pass over hair, which varies so much, and the kinkiness of which shows African blood. There used to be entertained a whole possession of nonsense about moles, and an Arab, Hall Abenragal, constructed an entire theory about moles. As to wrinkles, well, all they indicate is age, and there is that Spanish maxim, which rightly says: "*El dente miente, la cana engaña, pro la arruga desengaña*," which means, "The teeth lie, the hair deceives, but wrinkles undeceive."

When we get to Signor Mantegazza's alphabet of expression we stand on firmer ground. After language muscular movement communicates ideas. Sometimes the significance of these expressions varies with race. A Neapolitan's pantomime is best understood by a Neapolitan, that is, for minor expressions, but for the usual spontaneous ones, as of hate, love, anger, envy, these are shown in the same way all over the world. The man says, "I despise you," and he reinforces his words by his physical movements. An orator who never raised his hand would lose half his effect. Englishmen are not Italians, and custom modifies gesture. An Italian, describing a well-dressed dish of macaroni he has eaten, will gesticulate as to its incomparable flavor, while an Englishman would not move a finger were he to tell you of the excellent beefsteak he had at the chophouse. The author says: "The Italian nerve cell discharges at once the centrifugal energy which accumulates there, unfortunate for it if, by the 1,000 telegraphic threads of expression, it should not find as many safety valves." In other words, your Neapolitan must get rid of the expression of feeling, no matter how trivial be the cause, by means of his mouth, face, arms, hands, and legs maybe, or he is likely to explode. "The English cell is deeply charged," but it holds under control the accumulating force.

True to his nature, the author, belonging to a highly sensitive and imaginative race, really may see more than duller people can, and so among permanent expressions he gives those of the consumptive, the dropsical, calculous, neuralgic, hypochondriac, and dyspeptic countenances. These, we should fancy, would come under the diagnosis of the physician. Carrying further on his prescience, Signor Mantegazza declares that the priest, soldier, chemist, druggist, sailor, notary, clockmaker, have expressions stamped on them by the prolonged exercise of their professions. You might feel inclined to doubt some of these assertions, but a soldier ought to be discernible at once, because of his precise, rigid, and energetic ways. As to priests, the author declares that their movements are "supple and unctuous, and they seem to glide into the celestial spheres inhabited by the cherubim." Italians have no love for the clergy, and so the author declares that a friend of his recognizes a priest "by his lower lip, always prominent and sometimes falling, by the habit of wetting the finger to turn over more rapidly the pages of his breviary."

The use of a volume of this kind would be principally for artists and actors, where many valuable suggestions could be found. Perhaps, to suit Anglo-Saxon tastes, we would rather have had the bald facts than the peculiar impressions derivable from expressions, for the latter depend very much on the fancy or the idiosyncrasy of the observer.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A sketch of John Jay is announced as the next volume in the American Statesmen series. It has been written by George Pellew, who is related to the Jay family.

—Henry C. Lea of Philadelphia has in the press of Kay Brothers & Co. a volume of short sketches of Charles from the Regnum History of Spain," which treat of topics connected with the Inquisition.

—A volume of short stories by Balzac will be the next issue in the Roberts edition of Balzac which Miss Wormeley has translated. "Fame and Sorrow" is the title. It is taken from the first story of the series. Others are "Col. Chaubert," "Victory Without a Fight," "The Forest and the Harvest," "The Athelete's Mass," "The Purse," "The Grenadier," and "The Great Breteche." "Fame and Sorrow" was originally called "The House of the Cat-of-Four Tails."

—Prof. Henry Drummond has gone on a voyage to Australia, and will devote the time he is absent to preparing a work dealing with Christianity in the light of evolution. It will be a sort of sequel to his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and will be published in the Autumn.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish a work by William B. Weeden, entitled "The Economic and Social History of New-England from 1620 to 1789." In an appendix will be given a list of prices. Mr. Weeden is a manufacturer of Providence.

—Books announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons as in preparation are these: A story by Elbridge S. Brooks, entitled "A Son of Issachar; a Tale of the Days of Messiae"; "The English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare," (one is tempted to say there was no English novel in the time of Shakespeare,) by J. J. Jusserand, author of "Wayfaring Life in England in the Fourteenth Century"; "The Trials of a Country Parson," by the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D. D.; "Parsifal; The Finding of Christ through Art; or, Richard Wagner as a Theologian," a study, by Albert Ross Parsons; "The Othello of Tomaso Salvini," a study, by Edward T. Mason, and "Maimonides," an essay, by Rabbi Louis Grossmann.

—Mrs. Alexander Ireland, in writing her life of Mrs. Carlyle, has had assistance from many friends of Mrs. Carlyle, and will print several original letters not before published.

—Two anonymous articles on Marie Bashkirtseff, both written by women, will be printed in the May *Century*. One is laudatory, the other critical. New portraits of Marie and reproductions of pictures painted by her will be given.

—The supplement to this week's number of *Harper's Weekly* will have for its subject the opening of the baseball season. Besides other illustrations there will be twenty-eight portraits of leading players.

—Canon Farrar has dedicated his forthcoming volume, "Truths to Live By," to Mr. George W. Childs.

—The British Museum has added a Caxton to its collection. Since its last achievement of the kind twenty-eight years have elapsed. Caxtons are not found every year. Of the ninety-seven known works printed by him more than a third exist only in single copies. The present copy is the one that was found in the Heine-Hecht library at Halberstadt by Dr. Könnecke, archivist of Marburg in 1874, and only a few weeks have elapsed since it left its place of deposit. The London *Times* explains that the title, which is to be sought for at the end, not at the beginning, (not one of Caxton's books has a title page,) is "Sex perelegantissimæ epistolæ impressæ per Willelmum Caxton et diligenter emendatæ per Petrum Carmelianum Potam Laureatum in Westmonasterio," and adds that internal evidence fixes the date at 1483. These "six most elegant letters" passed between Pope Sixtus IV. and his Cardinals on the one hand and the Doge of Venice on the other during the Winter of 1482–3. The relic consists of twenty-four leaves, the first of which is blank. Three pages are occupied by the editor's introduction; the last leaf is almost entirely devoted to the colophon and to a table of the abbreviations of the Roman and Venetian chanceries occurring in the text. The remainder are occupied by the six epistles. The type employed is a mixture of the two varieties of Caxtonian type registered as Nos. 4 and 4x. The little treasure seems to have been for at least two centuries the companion of a set of theological tracts, found up among which it was discovered by Dr. Könnecke.

—Mr. H. D. Traill, whose volumes in the English Men of Letters Series have made him favorably known on this side the water, will publish a volume of political verse selected from his contributions to the London *Saturday Review*. "Saturday Songs" will be the title.

—Karl Blind, who is living in London, has received a letter from Dr. Remegius Stölzle, the Professor of Philosophy at Würzburg, announcing that he has discovered a number of manuscripts in the Town Library of Augsburg and in the University Library of Erlangen, containing the transcript of writings and notes on Aristotelian works, made by Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher who was burned at Rome in 1600 at the order of the Inquisition. Some letters of a German friend of Bruno have also been found referring to the travels, studies, and publications of the ex-monk during his sojourn in Germany. The whole will be published in the forthcoming edition of the works of Giordano Bruno, which is to come out in Italy.

—A packet of letters written by the First Napoleon will soon come to the auction block in London. They are described as particularly interesting because they are all holographs, and it is rare to find a letter of Napoleon entirely written in his own hand. His practice from a comparatively early date was to dictate all his correspondence to his secretaries. He would then sign the copy with an indecipherable hieroglyphic. It is said that even love letters to Josephine have been found written in this manner.

—Two copies of the Kilmarnock, or first, edition of Burns's poems are announced to be sold in London soon. In recent years copies have sold for $555 and $420. Another interesting item in a forthcoming sale over there is the manuscript of Mary Stuart's contract of marriage with François II. signed by Aubespine, Bourdin, (Secretary of State,) and another. It contains nine pages folio.

—Chapman & Hall of London during 1889 sold 74,559 volumes of Carlyle's works and 151,269 of Dickens's.

—The present quarters of the *Critic*, on Broadway opposite Astor Place, will be occupied by *Scribner's Magazine* after May 1. The *Critic* goes again into Lafayette Place, where it has offices in the new fire-proof building adjoining the Astor Library.

—After the plates had been made for the American edition of Ouida's new novel she learned that the name she had chosen, "Position," had already been used for the title of a story, and promptly telegraphed to have it changed to "Syrlin," the name of one of the characters.

—Mrs. Lamb's *Magazine of American History*, which continues to be as entertaining and varied as ever, though the ink and type on the cover do not improve on a lengthened acquaintance, prints this month an elaborately-illustrated article on "Spanish Pioneer Houses in California," by Charles H. Shinn.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PRINCESS OF MONTSERRAT. A Strange Narrative of Adventure and Peril on Land and Sea. By WILLIAM DEPENDALE, author of "In Sunny Lands," &c. Albany, N. Y.: ALBANY BOOK COMPANY. 1890. Cloth.

STAGE-LAND. Curious Habits and Customs of Its Inhabitants. Described by JEROME K. JEROME, author of "Three Men in a Boat," &c. Illustrated by J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1890. Cloth.

WAR PATH AND BIVOUAC; OR THE CONQUEST OF THE SIOUX. By JOHN F. FINERTY, War Correspondent of the Chicago *Times*. Chicago: Publication Office, Unity Building. 1890. Cloth.

GOD AND LITTLE CHILDREN. The Blessed State of All Who Die in Childhood Proved and Taught as a Part of the Gospel of Christ. By HENRY VAN DYKE. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1890. Cloth.

CHURCH HISTORY. By Prof. KURTZ. Authorized Translation from the Latest Revised Edition by the Rev. JOHN MACPHERSON, M. A. In three volumes. Vol. III. New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1890. Cloth.

FRUITS AND HOW TO USE THEM. A Practical Manual for Housekeepers. By Mrs. HESTER M. POOLE. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS. 1890. Cloth.

A NATURAL METHOD OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. By EDWIN CHEKELEY, Brooklyn, N. Y.: WILLIAM C. BRYANT & Co. 1890. Cloth.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. For the years 1887 and 1888. Review of operations from 1882 to 1888. New-York: MARTIN B. BROWN. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

THE BROUGHTON HOUSE. By ELIZA PERRY. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

THE NATURE AND METHOD OF REVELATION. By GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth. $1.25.

THE DANVERS JEWELS and SIR CHARLES DANVERS. A Novel of its Period. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Paper.

THE STORIES OF A SHE. A Story. By ——. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Paper.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES OF NORTH AMERICA. A Popular Description of the Occurrence, Value, Mode of Working, and Chief Localities with Many Colored Plates. By GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. Limited Company. 1890. Paper.

URANIE. By CAMILLE FLAMMARION. From the French by MARY J. SERRANO. New-York: CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Paper.

THE EVIL THAT WOMEN DO. A Novel. By HELENE VON RAGOWITZA. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Paper.

NADESCHDA. A Poem in Nine Cantos. By JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG. From the Swedish by MRS. JOHN B. SEMPLE, (MARIE A. MOORE.) New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1890. Cloth.

A STRANGER IN FATTATOWN. By LEWIS HARLAND. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1890. Paper.

IN POTIPHAR'S HOUSE; OR, THE YOUNG MAN IN PERIL. By the Rev. J. F. FLINT. Introduction by H. FORREST, M. D. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1890. Cloth.

LIBERAL LIVING UPON NARROW MEANS. By CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1890. Cloth, $1.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PREACHING. By A. J. F. BEHRENDS, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1890. Cloth.

MATTHEW GALBRAITH PERRY. A Typical American Naval Officer. By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, author of "The Mikado's Empire," &c. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1890. Cloth, $2.

THE REV. J. G. WOOD. His Life and Work. By the Rev. THEODORE WOOD, F. E. S. With a Portrait. New-York: THE CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Cloth.

UTILITARIANISM. By JOHN STUART MILL. UPON A CRITICISM OF ALPINE AND ITALIAN LAKES AND UPON GLACIAL EROSION. By various writers. In two parts. QUINQUENNIUM OF SOCIALISM. By PROF. A. SCHÄFFLE. Authorized English version, edited by BERNARD BOSANQUET, M. A. DARWINISM AND POLITICS. By DAVID G. RITCHIE. And ADMINISTRATIVE NIHILISM. By THOMAS H. GREEN. New-York: No. 191 to 197 of "The Humboldt Library." New-York: THE HUMBOLDT PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1890. Paper.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

A BUOYANT MARKET FOR AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

LONDON, April 27.—Discount was dull during the past week at 1⅛ to 1⅛. On the Stock Exchange a buoyant activity set in after the completion of Monday's settlement, a decided advance occurring all round, while there was no indication of a disposition to secure profits. Yesterday there were numerous fresh transactions, unusual for a Saturday, promising an enlargement of the boom. The expansion of silver securities greatly assists in strengthening stocks generally. Within a fortnight silver has risen 4d. per ounce and rupee paper 5 per cent. Mexican railways have risen 8 per cent. Peruz, long dead, have recovered one-half on a report that efforts will be made to complete the railway to the Cerro Pasco silver mines, which will serve to benefit greatly their enhanced value. Argentines, owing to the English syndicate's purchase of the Western Railway, advanced during the week an average of 7 per cent. American railway securities were steadily bought after the settlement; the market became animated toward the close of the week, and yesterday was notably buoyant. The week's increases include: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 7; Louisville and Nashville and Mexican Central, 4½ each; Ohio preferred and Union Pacific, 4¼ each; Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 3¾ each; Mexican Central firsts, 3½; Ohio and Mississippi, 3; Canadian Pacific, 2⅞; Richmond and West Point terminal preferred, 2¾; Denver common, Wabash preferred, Pittsburg and Connellsville, and United Kingdom Investment, 2 each; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, 1¾; Wabash ordinary, 1½; Lake Shore, 1¼; Ohio and Mississippi preferred and Mexican Central priority, 1 each. Norfolk and Western common declined 1⅛, Canadian Pacific the boom; Grand Trunk first preference advanced 5½; do. second preference, 5½; do. third preference, 2⅜; do. guaranteed, 1⅞, and do. ordinary, 1. Brewery shares were steady. Yorkshires were strong for Tetley and Sowerby's. Cable shares were firm. Anglo-Americans have risen 2½.

PARIS, April 27.—The Bourse was quiet during the week past. Prices showed a tendency to weakness in sympathy with other Bourses, and were affected by fears of labor conflicts. Three per cent. rentes show a fall for the week of 10c., and Bank of France shares a fall of 5½f., while Credit Foncier shares have risen 3½f. and Rio Tintos 6¼f.

A syndicate headed by the Crédit Foncier has guaranteed a capital of 75,000,000f. for the construction of a system of metropolitan railways in Spain.

BERLIN, April 27.—On the Boerse the past week prices were unsettled and weak. Mining and industrial stocks generally suffered from strike alarms, and banking securities shared in the prevailing depression. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Prussian consols, 104.40; Deutsche Bank, 159.90; Mexican 6s, 96.90; rubles, 226; Hungarian gold rents, 88; short exchange on London, 20.35; long do. 20.80; private discount, 3⅛. Coal-mine owners are trying to arrange a convention by which to re-establish former high rates for coal. A German-American company has been formed at Bremen in connection with the Standard Oil Company. It has a capital of 9,000,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—Business was limited on the Boerse here during the week past, owing to strike scares. Austrian gold-rente closed yesterday 1 ₱ cent. lower, while American credits, Lombards, and Anglo-Austrian Bank shares all declined 2 florins. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Italian fives, 93.30; Roumanian fours, 96.50; Spanish fours, 73.10; short exchange on London, 20.35; private discount, 3¼.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 26, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR THIS DAY.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Sixtieth Street	782	..	....	716	..
Fortieth Street	....	..	....	....	1,395
Jersey City	....	..	....	1,467	2,929
Weehawken	184	..	....	....	....
Other sources	18	..	....	....	646
Total	984	..	....	2,183	4,970

BEEVES.—There were 48 carloads at Sixtieth Street Yards all consigned direct to Eastman's Company, 13 carloads at Weehawken held over from Friday, a carload of Bulls at Hoboken Pier believed to be for sale. American refrigerator Beef reported by cable-gram dull in Great Britain at 4½d ₱ lb, equal to 9c ₱ lb. Sharp demand and firm. Native Sides, 6@7¾c; Texas Sides, 6@6½c ₱ lb; Western dressed Sides, 5¾@7½c ₱ lb. Exports for the day, 2,500 quarters of Beef per steamship Devonia for Eastbourne Company.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The tone was steady in Sheep and Lambs; Spring Lambs weak owing to the coldness of the weather. Shorn Sheep sold at 4½@6c ₱ lb; Shorn culls, 3@4c; Spring Lambs, 6@7½c ₱ lb; woolly Bucks, 5½@6c ₱ lb; woolly Sheep, 7½c ₱ lb; shorn Lambs, 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; woolly Lambs 7½c ₱ lb; Spring Lambs, $8.30@$8.50 ₱ cwt. Quality of the flocks has much improved. Dressed Mutton steady, but slow, at 9@10½c ₱ lb, with a few small selected lots at 11c ₱ lb. Culls, 8c ₱ lb. Lambs, 9½@12c ₱ lb. 10 carloads for sale. 1 carload direct.

Pidcock & Sons—10 Sheep, 86 lbs, 7½c ₱ lb; 1 Buck, 110 lbs, 6c ₱ lb; 48 Virginia Spring Lambs, 53½ lbs, 8½c ₱ lb; 1 do, 57½ lbs, 8c ₱ lb. Sold yesterday: 55 Virginia Spring Lambs, 64 lbs, 8½c ₱ lb; 10 Sheep, 113 lbs, 6½c ₱ lb; 20 Sheep, 120½ lbs, 7c ₱ lb; 1 Buck, 220 lbs, 5c ₱ lb.

J. F. Sadler—100 Spring Lambs, 82½ lbs, 7½c ₱ lb.

Newton & Collette—119 Ohio Lambs, 85¾ lbs, 6¾c ₱ lb.

Judd & Buckingham—265 culls, 63½ lbs, $4.40 ₱ cwt.

Sherman & Culver—90 culls, 88¾ lbs, 5½c ₱ lb; 291 Ohio Sheep, 94 lbs, $6.85 ₱ cwt.

Hallenbeck & Hollis—61 State Sheep, 68 lbs, 4½c ₱ lb; 170 Michigan Sheep, 102½ lbs, 6c ₱ lb; 209 Indiana Lambs, 83 lbs, 8¼c ₱ lb; 35 do, 81 lbs, 8¼c ₱ lb.

D. Harrington—Sold 2 carloads of stock, but left no prices with the bookkeeper.

MILCH COWS.—No sales were reported.

VEAL AND YEARLINGS.—No trade was reported and the tone was not given.

Pidcock & Sons—Sold late yesterday 2 Calves, 230 lbs, 3½c ₱ lb.

HOGS.—There were no live Hogs offered for sale. The feeling was not reported.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head; total for week thus far, 23,850 head; for same time last week, 21,780 head; consigned through, 3,750 head; total for week, 9,750 head; on sale, 40 head; market easier, but not quotably lower. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,200 head; total for week thus far, 35,300 head; for same time last week, 26,000 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 6,000 head; market firmer, but not quotably higher. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,280 head; total for week thus far, 50,820 head; for same time last week, 51,760 head; consigned through, 4,760 head; to New-York, 2,100 head; on sale, 9,500 head; market active, firm, and higher; all offerings taken; good to choice heavy, $4.50@$4.55; light Pigs, $4.20@$4.35; rough, $3.75@3.90.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 613, 614, 302, 196, 197, 646, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 677, 898.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 570, 200, 201, 202, 203, 555, 138.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1924, 1937, 1968½, 968, 1486, 1438, 1662, 891, 1905, 1909, 1918, 3240, 1671, 1081, 1452, 709, 710, 907, 3542.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BRADY, J.—Nos. 1677, 1653, 1622, 1950, 1218, 1942½, 1952, 1953, 1954, 622, 1555, 1498, 1307½, 848, 3306, 899, 1506, 2406.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 1845, 1931, 1713, 1393, 688, 955, 1480, 1298, 1763, 1764, 1765, 2101, 1787½, 1788, 1788½, 1794, 1795, 1818, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1822, 1826, 1830, 1840.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 91, 94, 1932, 2013, 413, 22, 56, 57, 176, 419, 451, 409.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No day calendar. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of H. A. Wyckoff, F. S. Rital, W. H. Lee, M. L. Bogart, D. L. Cornell, Israel Minisman, C. J. Wendtke, R. M. Loewenstine, and H. W. Chadeayne, at 10 A. M.; C. A. Milliner, Ann Hardenbrook, Christian Schoch, J. V. O. Cooper, Yves Varona de Socarras, and Yves de Socarras at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 4, 5.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 14, 45.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—Case on to No. 35, matter of the will of Mallvy G. Lane. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—GIEGERICH, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM—MCADAM, C. J., REMSEN and GIEGERICH, JJ.—Argument from orders to show cause why injunctions should not be granted, (Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERMS, PARTS I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 28—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Closing April 26, 1890.	Closing April 27, 1889.
Alton & Terre Haute, pf	11	11
American Cotton Oil Co	35	36
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	33¾	35¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	7¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	40	50
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts, pf	80	80
Cameron Coal	3	3½
Canada Southern	55	54½
Canadian Pacific	76	75½
Canada Southern	76	59¼
Central Pacific	34	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	17½
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	64½	17½
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	43	13
Chicago Gas Trust	60½	48½
Chicago & Northwestern	114½	111¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	141¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	108¾	105¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73	68¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	115¾
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	99	98
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	16	17½
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts, pf	46	48
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L	78½	78¾
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf	99½	..
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	1¾	2¾
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	5	5
Colorado Coal	52	49½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23½	23½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	23½	24½
Chicago & East Illinois	35¾	34
Chicago & East Illinois pf	84	80½
Commercial Cable	193½	194
Consolidated Coal	25	24
Consolidated Gas Company	99½	98¾
Delaware & Hudson	152½	153¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	140¾	137½
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	38½	33¾
Denver & Rio Grande	17¾	16¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	58	49¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	75	74½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	23	22½
Ills., Lex. & Big Sandy	20	..
Edison General Electric	100½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	124	120
Flint & Père Marquette	37½	34¼
Flint & Père Marquette pf	103¾	102¾
Green Bay & Winona	6½	..
Green Bay & Winona pf	12¾	12½
Iowa Central	9	..
Iowa Central pf	27½	28
Illinois Central	118¼	116
Kingston & Pembroke	14	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13½	12½
Lacleda Gas	19	15
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	18½
Lake Erie & Western pf	65¾	64
Lake Shore	105½	107½
Long Island	91	89
Louisville & Nashville	89¼	87¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	49¾	45½
Manhattan consolidated	112¾	110½
Mexican Central	24¾	21¾
Michigan Central	98¾	98
Marquette, H. & O	15¼	14¾
Marquette, H. & O. pf	90	86
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	94¼	83¾
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	117½	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6	5½
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	14¾	14
Missouri Pacific	74	71¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas 2d, inc. pd	19¾	9¾
Mobile & Ohio	17	15¼
Marshall Coal	6½	5
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	105	104
New Jersey Central	124½	120½
New-York Central	107½	107½
New-York & Northern pf	28	27
New-York Mutual Gas	110½	110½
New-York & New-England	49	47
New-York, C. & St. L	17½	17½
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	77	70½
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	39½	39½
New-York, L. E. & Western	117½	113½
New-York, L. E. & Western, pf	27½	25
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	65	62
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32½	30
Norfolk & Western	20	19¼
Norfolk & Western pf	62½	60½
Northern Pacific	32¾	31¼
Northern Pacific pf	74½	61
Ohio Southern	14¾	14
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	20¾
Ontario Mining	43	43
Ontario & Western	20¾	18½
Oregon Improvement	47	45½
Oregon Railway & Nav	108¾	101½
Oregon Short Line	49¾	43
Oregon Transcontinental	39	38
Pacific Mail	42¾	41¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21¾	20¾
Philadelphia and Reading	24¾	24½
Pittsburg & Western	26	26
Pittsburg & Western pf	37	35
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	153	149¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	193½	191
Quicksilver	7¾	7
Quicksilver pf	39	36½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	134½	134½
Rich. & Allegheny	21¾	20
Rio Grande Western pf	48¾	46½
Richmond & West Point	22½	21¾
Richmond & West Point pf	82	80
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	109	100¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	20	19
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	42	39½
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	90½	90½
St. Paul & Duluth	23¾	22
St. Paul & Duluth pf	92	89
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	33
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113¾	111
Silver Bullion Certificates	1½	1
Silver Bullion Certificates	101	101
Southern Pacific	37¼	35¾
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	3¼	3
Tennessee Coal & Iron	51½	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	90	80
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	38	37¼
Texas Pacific Land Trust	20¾	19¾
Union Pacific	71¾	71¾
Union Pacific	66¾	64
United States Express	75	75
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	36½	36½
Virginia Midland	44	43
Wabash	13¾	12¾
Wabash pf	29	26¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	82¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	26½	25¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	75½	73¾
Wisconsin Central	30¼	29½

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in surplus reserve of $2,008,775; the banks now hold $3,332,225 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,207,500, a decrease in specie of $631,000, an increase in legal tenders of $1,738,400, a decrease in deposits of $3,605,500, and an increase in circulation of $8,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	April 26, '90.	April 12, '90.	April 27, '89.
Loans	$399,613,000	$408,608,700	$413,914,700
Specie	78,565,100	80,104,600	88,922,000
Legal tenders	26,057,800	22,907,500	26,675,400
Deposits	405,278,700	410,238,800	440,681,800
Circulation	3,689,600	3,671,000	4,128,000

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$78,565,100	$79,198,100	$88,922,000

	Page		Page
AMUSEMENTS	7	HELP WANTED	6
ADDITION SALES	7	HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	7
BOARDERS WANTED	7	HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED	7
BUSINESS NOTICES	5	INSTRUCTION	7
CITY FLATS TO LET	7	LEGAL NOTICES	7
CITY HOUSES TO LET	7	LOST AND FOUND	7
CITY ITEMS	5	MARRIAGES	5
CITY REAL ESTATE	7	MEETINGS	6
CLOTHING	7	MISCELLANEOUS	7
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES	7	NEW PUBLICATIONS	5
COUNTRY BOARD	7	PIANOS	7
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	PROPOSALS	7
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	RAILROADS	7
DEATHS	5	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	7
DIVIDENDS	6	SHIPPING	7
DRY GOODS	6	SITUATIONS WANTED	6
ELECTIONS	6	SPECIAL NOTICES	5
EXCURSIONS	7	STEAMBOATS	7
FINANCIAL	6	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FINE ARTS	7	SUMMER RESORTS	7
FOR SALE	7	TEACHERS	7
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	THE TURF	7
FURNITURE	7	WANTED TO PURCHASE	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.

AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Seven Suabians.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NERO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.

BASEBALL—Eastern Park, Brooklyn—At 4.

BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Faust Up to Date.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Awakening, The Circus Rider, and My Lord in Livery.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Nacsi—Wax Works.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—My Aunt Bridget.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Kajanka.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Held by the Enemy.

KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety. Matinée.

LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—At 8:15—The Charity Ball.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—The Blue Officer.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St. Day and evening—Annual Exhibition.

NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.

NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—Jim the Penman.

OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.

PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.

THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.

WINDSOR THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal St.—At 8—Hearts of Oak.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, clearing, colder weather.

There seems to be a suspicion at Albany that the Ballot-Reform bill which passed the Senate unanimously last week will encounter the stiletto of Gov. HILL in the Assembly. This suspicion is based upon a belief that the Governor's real purpose in coming out so boldly in commendation of the measure was to excite Republican opposition and prevent its passage. The course at first taken by the Republican Senators is precisely that which this theory assumes that the Governor expected. The reconsideration and passage of the bill is, therefore, supposed to have been a disappointment to him, and he is now credited with secretly instigating opposition in the Assembly with a view to compassing the final defeat of ballot reform. It is hardly credible that even Gov. HILL should resort to such a desperate game as this, for it cannot succeed without an exposure of the flagrant hypocrisy that inspires it. But any effort to delay action in the Assembly or to inject amendments that will send the bill back to the Senate will be a confirmation of the suspicion which is so discreditable to the Governor.

It is a curious and striking instance of the way in which legislation is becoming less and less a matter for responsible and open action by Congress, and more and more a matter for caucus regulation, that the programme of the majority in the House for this week allows two days for the discussion of the Silver bill and one day for the discussion of the Service Pension bill, should these two measures be reached. That either one can be adequately debated in the time graciously permitted to the minority no one for a moment pretends. But the majority apparently reasons that as debate is of no value except to influence action, and as the action to be taken has already been determined by the caucus, there is no need for debate. This reasoning is, however, consciously false. Debate is useful not merely to influence action in Congress, but to inform the public mind. A distinguished English statesman said that he had heard speeches in the House of Commons that changed opinions, but never any that changed votes. But these same speeches have overturned Ministries and changed the policy of Governments, and it is by that that their value is to be judged. The Republican leaders will not own it, but they recognize this fact, and if they stifle debate it is because they are afraid of it.

For a tariff bill that was framed "in the interest of the agriculturist classes," the McKinley bill is very curiously constructed. Besides the oppressive tax on tin plates and the heavy taxes on various necessaries of daily life, such as woolen goods, cutlery, hardware, cheap pottery, &c., the bill contains a tax equivalent to 30 per cent. on sulphuric acid. This is not intended as a source of revenue, because no acid of any amount comes in now, when it is free; nor for the establishment of any American industry, because the American acid already commands the market. It is intended simply as a basis for a combination by which uses for which this important article is almost exclusively employed are the manufacture of fertilizers and the refining of petroleum. Of fertilizers the agricultural classes are, of course, the only consumers, and of petroleum they are the chief consumers at home, the others being the laboring classes in our towns who cannot afford gas or electric light. On the farmers, therefore, will fall the burden of this tax, increased by the addition that is always made before the article reaches the consumer. In the meantime, since sulphuric acid is necessarily and exclusively a raw material, and has no use whatever except in manufactures, a tax upon it is a tax on American industry, and cripples the industry in which the acid is used, in competition with all foreigners who have no such tax to pay on their material. This is one of many examples of what a hollow sham "protection" through taxation, has come to be.

No one has accused Mr. F. G. NIEDRINGHAUS of St. Louis of being a free trader in disguise, but he is one according to the modern protectionist standard, for he opposes taxation of raw materials. It is true that his opposition is limited to the materials he has to pay for himself. He is a maker of "granite-ware" pots and kettles, and he has to buy large quantities of borax and boracic acid, which Mr. MCKINLEY's committee proposes to tax 3 cents and 5 cents a pound, respectively, for the benefit of Senator STEWART and other owners of borax beds. Now NIEDRINGHAUS thinks it's all right to protect himself by a heavy duty on imported granite ware, but that it is all wrong to protect others at his expense, and he has served written notice on Mr. MCKINLEY that unless these taxes are abandoned he will not support the bill. Mr. MCKINLEY must feel sometimes as if he were a swineherd, and as if every member of the Congressional drove were ready to rend him if he did not give each all the swill he wanted.

The Senate bill providing for the appointment of three engineering experts, whose decisions shall be binding upon the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, has one fatal defect. It provides that Superintendent MARTIN shall be one of the experts. Mr. MARTIN is not an expert in railroad operation. He has had no training in that branch of engineering except what he has gained at heavy cost to the public by his wretched experiments with the bridge cable railway. Moreover, he is committed to his own plan of organized manslaughter which he calls "tail switching," and he is on record as opposing the only intelligent, economical, rapid, and safe method of running the bridge trains, the loop system proposed by Mr. A. M. WELLINGTON. It would be a gross blunder to give him any authority in bridge management. But any legislation which leaves the blockhead Trustees in office would be equally faulty. The problem of passenger service on the bridge is one of serious magnitude already. It is growing more serious every day. It can be solved only by engineers who are at once competent and disinterested. Ignoramuses and real-estate speculators should have nothing to do with the bridge management.

HOW THE SILVER BILL WOULD WORK.

One feature of the probable effect of the silver legislation recently agreed upon by the House Republican caucus that is not generally regarded is the fact that any advance in price produced by the purchases of silver by the Treasury can only be maintained by continuing those purchases and cannot be maintained even in that way unless the supply of silver remains about what it now is. But there is no security that the supply will remain the same, and there is every reason to expect that with an advance in price it will be increased. The production of silver is by no means a fixed amount. It depends in a certain degree, which cannot be calculated in advance, upon the relative richness of the ores to be treated. Ores that would not pay the expense of treating at 90 cents the ounce may pay a profit at $1.05, and a still larger quantity of ores will pay at $1.30, which is approximately the price fixed as the maximum to be paid by the Treasury, viz., $1 for the pure silver in a standard dollar. It is true that the relative increase in production would not correspond exactly to the relative advance in price, because the expense of reduction increases more rapidly as the proportion of pure silver yielded falls. But there would unquestionably be such an influence, and it would have its effect upon the price as determined by the artificial demand created by the Treasury purchases.

Nor would the increase in the production of silver, and therefore in the supply with which the total demand, including the demand by the United States Treasury, must be measured, be determined alone by the added amount of poorer ores that would be brought out and made profitable. It would also be accelerated by the yield of the mines which it is not now profitable to work and by the extension of the yield of mines that are already profitable, and then would be more so. All these elements, though it would be obviously impracticable to estimate accurately their effect, would have an effect, and they would beyond all question—other things being equal—tend to lessen the support given to the price of silver by the Treasury purchases. Nor would these be the only sources of interference with the plan for "booming" silver by act of Congress. There is a certain now unknown quantity of silver in Europe held for higher prices. It is as much withdrawn from the market as if it had never been taken from the mines. How much of it there is there is no means of ascertaining. Various estimates have been made, based, for instance, as to Germany, upon the amount of silver coinage called in after the Franco-German war; but these are untrustworthy, because there has been no full account rendered of the disposition of that silver. Its existence in some quantity, however, is beyond doubt. An advance in price, maintained for any considerable time, would be sure to bring out a large amount of this hoarded silver. Then there is the silver in the Indian Government to carry out a plan already considered very seriously to change its currency from silver to gold.

That a considerable and continued rise in the price of silver would have a strong influence upon the exchanges of the world so long as it lasted is also plain. It would stimulate exports to the silver-using countries of the Orient and check imports from those countries, and this process would tend gradually to adjust prices if there were no arbitrary interference. For the time the advantage would accrue to American commerce, but on the other hand the tendancy would also be to diminish the demand for silver, while the supply was being augmented, and thus to add to the burden the Treasury would have to carry in keeping up the price. This is the complicated situation upon which the legislation sought to be enacted by the Republican caucus—for it is the caucus and not Congress that determines action—proposes to force the Government and the people of the United States. The proposition is a marvel of temerity and outrageous injustice. If it can be carried out, it goes far substantially to impair the freedom and representative character of our institutions, for it is one that the people as a people have not even considered, as to which there is not and cannot be anything like public opinion, and which is supported solely by a small band of wealthy politicians interested in silver mines.

MR. BEATTIE'S PROMISES.

Commissioner BEATTIE of the Street-Cleaning Department took occasion on Saturday to explain to the Ladies' Health Protective Association the difficulties of his task of cleaning the streets of New-York and to make some definite promises of improvement in that work. Perhaps the most important announcement made by him was that he was opposed to the contract system on the ground that under it he could not have "the direct control over the men which is desirable to secure efficient work." But experience, not only here but in other cities, has shown that efficient work can be more successfully secured through contractors than by "direct control." Under the contract system the city can be divided into a number of districts, each of which a separate contractor is bound to keep clean. Each contractor can be held by a heavy pecuniary bond to his obligations, and the Commissioner has a direct hold upon him which is more effectual than control over a vast body of laborers. The contractor himself has a great advantage over a public officer in being free from political interference. He can exercise a direct control over his employés such as no head of the department has ever yet been able to exercise. He has a smaller body of men to deal with. He is at liberty to hire them at the market rate of wages and to exercise his judgment unhindered in selecting those who are not only able-bodied but willing to do the work assigned to them. He is entirely free to discharge those who are not satisfactory, and he has the strongest motives for making his labor force efficient. As a consequence, the contract system has always proved most effective and most economical for the city.

Mr. BEATTIE seems to assume that by retaining direct control over the men employed in street cleaning throughout the whole city he can produce even better results, but if he succeeds he will accomplish more than his predecessors have found possible, and more than has been found practicable in other cities. One great trouble heretofore has been that the politicians regard it as their right to secure employment for their dependents upon city work. The city pays more for common labor than other employers, and that alone produces a pressure for places, and those who seek them resort to the influence of politicians. The latter are more concerned to get their dependents and supporters employed than to have the public work properly done, and they are always prepared to exert their influence with the officials having control of employment. Ordinarily that influence is respected, if not feared. There is always a temptation to give places to men who are recommended by those who control votes and to employ a larger number than is needed, and there is also a reluctance to discharge men who have local political leaders behind them for fear of giving offense. Men employed under such conditions are apt to feel independent, and to rely more upon their "pull" than upon their work for keeping their places. Commissioner BEATTIE proposes to institute medical examinations for applicants to make sure of getting able-bodied men, but even if that accomplishes the purpose intended it will not do away with the influences that are wont to hinder that "direct control over the men that is desirable to secure efficient work." If the Commissioner exercises that independence of the politicians which his promises imply, he will be fortunate if he escapes the trouble which those politicians will be ready to make for him. We are inclined to think that he will find the contract system the only escape from trouble of that kind.

Mr. BEATTIE has made some definite promises of improvement in methods, and there is certainly plenty of room for it. He proposes to have all ashes removed in the early hours of the morning, and to have the carts so covered as to prevent the contents from flying over the neighborhood and being scattered along the streets. That will certainly be a great improvement over the slovenly methods that have long prevailed. He also promises that the carts which take up street sweepings shall follow closely after the sweepers. The prevailing practice has been to leave piles of dirt for hours, sometimes for days, to be scattered over the pavements from which they have been swept together. Another serious evil is the liberty allowed to householders and shopkeepers to sweep or throw the dirt and rubbish of their premises into the streets. This is forbidden by ordinances which nobody enforces. They cannot be enforced by the Street-Cleaning Department without the co-operation of the police authorities, and for some unaccountable reason that has never been accorded. It has apparently never been sought. The police are supposed to be on the lookout for violations of the law, and they are expected to arrest those who are caught in the act of violating it, but they are not expected to be constantly vexing the litter of the streets, though that is by law and public ordinance a part of their duty. If they can be induced to perform that duty, it will be a great gain for public cleanliness. The slovenly habits of the people in regard to the condition of the streets have grown out of the negligence of the public authorities, and can only be corrected by their vigilance.

We are not disposed to question the capacity of Mr. BEATTIE for the work he has undertaken, but at the same time we may be permitted to take his promises with some distrust. He has heretofore shown himself to be very much of a politician, and he is careful to make no disavowal of the political methods to which he is accustomed. We greatly doubt whether he will disregard political influence in employing and retaining men in his department, and we suspect that his real objection to the contract system is the curtailment it involves of the opportunity to give employment to those who are recommended by politicians. The principle of eliminating partisanship from public work is not one for which Mr. BEATTIE has ever shown much respect. He is in a position now where the results of his methods will be under constant observation and criticism, and if he fails to keep the streets clean it will be because he does not go the right way to work.

MUZZLING THE BRAZILIAN PRESS.

The provisional Government of Brazil is certainly venturing upon dangerous ground in abridging the liberty of the press in the new republic. Under Dom PEDRO and the empire the newspapers of Brazil enjoyed practical liberty to criticise the acts of the Government when they saw fit to do so, and this freedom was fostered by the Emperor, who came very near being a good republican himself. It certainly seems very singular, now that the presumably "galling yoke" of the empire has been thrown off, and the country has taken its place among the free republics of the American continent, that the first safeguard of a republican form of government, as we understand it—an untrammeled press—should be stricken down. Republics that are to stand are not established on such foundations as this, and Brazil may yet awaken to the unpleasant fact that she has shaken off a mild tyranny in theory to bow before the practical tyranny of a Dictator.

The decree of Marshal DA FONSECA abridging or, more properly speaking, destroying the liberty of the Brazilian press, which was issued March 29, has just reached us. It will not furnish pleasant reading to the many friends of the young republic in the United States. The decree is prefaced by more than the usual array of formal "whereases," intended to give color to the plea that the action of the Government is made necessary by imminent dangers threatening the republic; but they are very unsatisfactory "whereases," and not one of them is of a character to justify such extreme measures as the decree institutes. If "false reports and alarming rumors" have been circulated to the detriment of the Government, there is ample means provided to reach the offenders without formally abridging the liberty of the press. Indeed, in a country claiming to be a republic it is difficult to imagine any condition of affairs which can justify the resort to an expedient of this kind. The freedom of the press is the freedom of the people, and no people who are deprived of a free press can be said to be free in a republican sense.

The decree is formulated in a manner carefully calculated to conceal its real import. After declaring that all persons who "originate or aid in circulating, by means of the press or the telegraph, or in any other way, in Brazil or in foreign countries, false reports and alarming rumors," shall be subject, under the decree of Dec. 20, to a military trial for military sedition, it states (Article II.) that "from this provision is excluded written or verbal criticism, however severe, of the Government's acts, for the purpose of exposing, correcting, and preventing administrative errors, provided it be free from personalities and defamation." This apparently generous permission to the press to criticise the Government amounts to nothing since with it is coupled the prohibition of the publication of the news upon which the criticism must necessarily be based, and when the decree provides, as it does, that all offenders arrested in any part of the republic shall be taken to Rio de Janeiro to be tried by a military court appointed by the Government.

The provisional Government of Brazil has committed many errors since Dom PEDRO sailed for Portugal, but none of them has equaled in point of folly this attempt to muzzle the press. If there is any real sentiment for republican freedom in the people of Brazil, this stupid decree will surely react disastrously on its promulgators.

THEY WANT THE MEXICAN ORES.

The newspaper organs of the persons who own the carbonate mines of Colorado, and who exert no little political influence at home and in Washington, are still abusing all who oppose the exclusion of Mexican fluxing ores, not excepting the unfortunate farmers whom a Denver paper calls "the misdirected corn raisers of Kansas." But since the obnoxious prohibitory duty was reported to the House in the McKinley bill there has been a notable increase in the volume of protest against it from the very miners who were to be ruined, as the ring and its agents said, by the continued admission of the ores. On the day when the bill was reported the following telegram was sent to Senator TELLER:

ASPEN, Col., April 16, 1890.

There is a constant decreasing production of lead in Colorado. Our ores are practically dry ores, and must have lead fluxing ores for successful treatment. As a small number of our smelting companies have secured contracts for the future production of our lead-producing mines, the exclusion of Mexican lead will practically close many smelting works or greatly increase charges for reducing our ores. If foreign lead ores are excluded, the cost of smelting will be greatly increased, and the reward of our labor must diminish and many mines close. We are employing 300 men.

HENRY PAUL,
Superintendent of the Aspen Mine.

This was accompanied by a statement, signed by the officers of about twenty mining companies of Aspen, Col., April 16, 1890. There is a constant decreasing production of lead in Colorado. Our ores are practically dry ores, and must have lead fluxing ores for successful treatment. As a small number of our smelting companies have secured contracts for the future production of our lead-producing mines, the exclusion of Mexican lead will practically close many smelting works or greatly increase charges for reducing our ores. If foreign lead ores are excluded, the cost of smelting will be greatly increased, and the reward of our labor must diminish and many mines close. We are employing 300 men. HENRY PAUL, Superintendent of the Aspen Mine.

BUT IT WILL NOT BE THROUGH ANY SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

WILLIAM POTTS ON THE FALLACIES OF BELLAMY AND GEORGE—CONGRATULATIONS TO SPENCER.

William Potts, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, delivered a most interesting and comprehensive lecture last night on "Evolution and Social Reform, the Socialistic Method and the Single Tax," before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. The lecture was delivered in the Second Unitarian Church, and hardly a seat was vacant when Mr. Potts began to speak.

"Communism, Socialism, Nationalism, Anarchism, and Nihilism," he said, "are words with which we have grown familiar within a few years. As they appear on this side of the sea there is a certain element of unlcality in them of which in thought we cannot readily divest ourselves, the arguments by which they are supported being so completely out of harmony with the conditions of life with which we are familiar. We hear more and more of these movements in this country mainly for these causes. The average of the wage earners are relatively much better off than formerly, and are naturally and properly anxious for a still greater amelioration of their condition. There is a rapidly-growing interest in social questions and a desire on the part of the better educated and more prosperous to find the safest and most effective means for the improvement of the whole. These two conditions afford the stimulous to enthusiastic and often untrained dreamers to unload their new and fantastic or old and exploded schemes upon eagerly-listening ears, or the opportunity for the soldier, or might more properly say the sailor, of fortune to float his leaky craft for a time upon the swelling wave of popular interest.

"Anarchism strictly means a condition of existance without government. It is the outcome of a feeling that practically all existing social and governmental conditions are radically wrong, and that there is no hope for improvement excepting through their utter destruction. In relation to that which is to come after this destruction there is no common agreement. According to its advocates, there should be no power to restrain the individual. All action must be voluntary and personal action must be uncontrolled. This conception comes from apprehending government in its old sense, as something imposed from without. The modern idea is that government is merely an agency of the people for purposes. Some things which are necessary that social order may exist can only be secured by an agency acting for the whole. It is a mere waste and wanton injury to the common weal not to use this agency to the best advantage.

"It is scientifically impossible to separate and define distinctively the terms Communism and Socialism. Both are used to indicate the governing principle of certain voluntary and local establishments, and both are used to indicate action by the State. Of both there have been all conceivable degrees, from Brook Farm and the Fourierite Phalanxteries to the socialistic state of La Salle, Karl Marx, and the Internationale. Ebenezer Elliott thus expresses his idea of a Communist:

"'What is a Communist? One who has yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings;
An idler or bungler or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.'

"There are four classes of persons to be noted as members of the bodies existing under these titles. First, a large number of uninstructed persons filled with unrest and desirous of bettering their personal condition; another large number of persons also uninstructed but sympathetic, who seize upon any scheme which seems to offer a prospect of promoting the general good; a smaller number of persons ready to play the demagogue for their personal advantage; and lastly, a small number of thinkers and students who are more generally familiar with the teachings of history, but are, for the most part, guided by their feelings. There is no matter in which it is so necessary or so difficult to hold one's self in check as in the field of social reform. One's sympathy becomes immediately involved, and unless one is able to hold a tight rein it is sure to run away with one. An intellect clouded by passion is an unbalanced intellect, dangerous to its possessor and the community, even though the passion may ip the beginning have been inspired by an impulse the most benevolent. The Socialism of old days was in the main a voluntary organization of communities in which the rights of the individual were merged more or less permanently in that of the community. They were co-operative associations of an extreme type. The Socialism or Nationalism of to-day is absolutely antipodal to the voluntary co-operative society. State Socialism, which is the Socialism of La Salle and Marx and of their disciples here and abroad, is in its essence the apotheosis of force.

"It is said that Edward Bellamy, Henry George, and others are animated by a pure desire for the good of mankind. Are they agree with their thoughts and indorse their plans? The world has been full of such enthusiasts all the ages down. Does it make no difference whether the enthusiasm is a wise one? Ah! how large a part of the pathos of human life do we find in the unnumbered hecatombs crushed by the wheels of the car of human progress in the vain effort to retard their revolution or turn them into a different path.

"State Socialism or Nationalism proposes in general that land and capital shall be taken possession of by the State; that all productions for distribution and all distribution shall be under the supervision of the State; that every member of the community shall draw his compensation from the State, and that money and interest shall cease to exist. Now what follows of necessity from this scheme? A vast centralized organization—such as some nation has Emperor and State hierarchy, but according to most writers under a pure democracy—must have control of everything. The individual becomes the slave of the State rather than the servant, for service may imply voluntary contract, and there is nothing attractive in the contemplation of the individual under the proposed system. He may submit to the inevitable, but it is the inevitable, and he has no choice but to submit. If there is any way in which the Socialistic state can be carried on without the exercise of this control by the authorities I am unable to conceive it. And how are the persons to be selected who are to exercise this control? By popular suffrage? Imagine it if you can. Think of what is the present result of popular suffrage, tempered by all that can be done to qualify it, and think of what it would be were every interest of his dependent upon it. The Socialist tells us, 'Oh! but under our system only the best men would be chosen to perform the various functions.' To this there is really no adequate reply. Human nature itself contradicts it. The success of Socialism implies a tyranny as much more dreadful than any that the world has yet seen as our civilization is more complex than was the civilization of the past. The very leaders of the movement would be the first to revolt against its decrees. Their strongest characteristic is their unwillingness to submit to the conditions surrounding them. Think of Ferdinand La Salle or Paul Marx or William Morris submitting to be ordered in all his affairs by a petty officer placed in authority over him by the multitude which he glorifies!

"I have alluded to Mr. Bellamy because for the moment he is the representative of the Socialistic movement in America. He has attempted a picture of an ideal society in his 'Looking Backward.' It is principally noteworthy for the horror with which it inspires one who cherishes the old idea, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' His fitness for the discussion of such a problem as he undertook is admirably illustrated by his management of the marriage question. He hugs himself with delight at the improvement of the race which is to result from the fact that only the finest men are to marry the finest women, wholly oblivious of the fact that unless he revolutionizes human nature he simply leaves all the rest of the race to marry and multiply after their kind, and, if there is any force in his argument, to intensify the evil which they represent. Enough of him!

"The Socialistic movement rests largely upon the supposition that the rich and the poor are distinct classes, permanently fixed under the present order. In this country that is simply nonsense. It is shown by statistics that 90 or 95 per cent. of all capitalists fail in business, and the number of families which have retained large property through several generations is extremely small. The fact that the capitalists of to-day are the workingmen of twenty-five years ago, as the workingmen of to-day will be the capitalists of twenty-five years hence.

"The demand of interest for the use of money is one of the matters against which Socialists most loudly inveigh. Now, simply remarking that a great part of what is called interest is merely a premium on insurance against loss of principal, and the remainder a very small charge for a very great assistance given the borrower, I wish to call attention to the fact that not one person out of a hundred thousand has any adequate knowledge of the relation of capital to the theoretical in the matter of interest. The legal rate in this State is 6 per cent. It is undoubtedly a common thought that a sum of money can be invested at this rate and allowed permanently to accumulate at compound interest. What is the fact? Suppose $1 to have been invested at the beginning of the Christian era and allowed to compound annually at 6 per cent. until this day. Consider this as gold, placed where the sun now is, and it would form a solid mass extending in all directions beyond the earth's orbit, a mass more than 2,000,000,000 miles in diameter. Now compare this with what has actually ever occurred in the way of accumulation and you get a faint conception of the relation of theory to fact.

"What has become of the interest, then? It has been stolen, it has been burned by fire, it has been drowned by water, it has been destroyed in battle. You will find it in houses and in shops, in pictures and in statues, in roads and in bridges, in the present grain which in the past did not exist, in the erect carriage and wide shoulders of your men, in the delicate complexion, the gentle voices and manners of your women. In fine, interest is merely one slight increment to that habit of thrift and effort for

GOOD RESULTS OF THE EFFORTS MADE THERE BY FRANCIS MURPHY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 27.—Francis Murphy, the great temperance lecturer, has secured within the past year in Iowa over twenty thousand signatures to the total-abstinence pledge. One would scarcely think temperance reformers of this kind were necessary in a State possessed of an iron-clad law against the sale of liquors, but it seems that in Iowa, more than anywhere else, work of this character is sadly needed. Mr. Murphy's six months' campaign in this State has accomplished more genuine temperance work than all the prohibitory statutes ever enacted.

Mr. Murphy takes a sensible view of intemperance. He does not expect a man who has inherited intemperance in some serious form—such as a periodical mania for drink, for example—to reform by the power of Francis Murphy and prayer. He recommends such a man to the care of a physician. He has looked into the subject of drunkenness, and that is more than most lecturers on intemperance have done, and more apt to talk about the comforts and joys of temperance than about the horrors of intemperance.

It is a singular fact that the visits of Francis Murphy are nearly always opposed by the local clergy. That was the case at Creston, at Waterloo, and at Marshalltown, where he is now holding a very successful series of meetings. This opposition arises from the fact that Mr. Murphy is not a prohibitionist, but a high-license advocate. He seldom discusses this phase of the temperance question, as he does not find it necessary in his work, but his opinion is well known and freely given when asked. The local clergy, however, do not take kindly to Murphy's work when he gets among them and generally fall into line with it before he quits the town.

At one of the nightly crowded houses at Marshalltown recently nearly 3b.1 the ministers of the city were present and paid to the effectiveness of the work. An unlooked-for and gratifying incident occurred prior to Mr. Murphy's discourse. The Rev. Mr. Tremort of Waterloo, pastor of the Presbyterian church of that city, was in the audience and on the platform, and was introduced by Mr. Murphy to the audience. He made a few remarks that filled the lecturer, the local clergy, and the congregation with a pleasure and enthusiasm that they had not before experienced sihce the meetings began. He said Francis Murphy had held a series of Gospel temperance meetings in Waterloo a short time ago. When he came there some of the ministers were skeptical, himself with the rest, regarding his work, and for a while they refused to co-operate with him. But Mr. Murphy finally captured the whole crowd, and the work went on gradually, and the results were not alone confined to the reformation of many men, but the city was on the eve of a great religious revival. He said the Waterloo ministers unhesitatingly indorsed Mr. Murphy, as did the citizens generally, and the good he accomplished there was incalculable.

Notwithstanding this testimony, the ministers of Sioux City have declined to invite Murphy to that city, and in the city of Omaha arrangements have been made for a series of meetings without the aid of the local clergy. The Ministerial Association has passed resolutions against his coming, the reason that a campaign for the adoption of a prohibitory amendment is one of the features this Fall, and Murphy is opposed to prohibition. One notable exception to the almost unanimous opposition of the clergy is the Rev. C. W. Savidge, pastor of the Methodist Church, who said: "I have no sympathy with any move tending to embarrass Mr. Murphy, but I propose to stay awake nights to help make the Murphy meeting the greatest temperance revival ever held in Omaha. My brother, Dr. Merrill, said that after the prohibition campaign was over he would throw up his hat at Francis Murphy's coming, but not now.

"I am a prohibitionist. But I am first a temperance man. I don't propose to lose an opportunity to save a soul, and if this position is not the same taken by other clergymen I feel that I am right. I have seen too much drunkenness to believe that the temperance work will permit any delay. With all my heart and soul I say hurrah for Francis Murphy and God speed his work."

It is pretty certain that the result of Mr. Murphy's visit to Omaha will be to disarm opposition and to establish the soundness of the Rev. Mr. Savidge's position.

THE PRESS CLUB BENEFIT.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT ARTISTICALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

The most successful Sunday-night performance given this season was that at the Casino last night in aid of the Charity Fund of the New-York Press Club. This applies to both the artistic and financial features of the entertainment. The auditorium of the Casino was literally too small to accommodate the crowd, and hundreds were turned away unable to obtain even standing room. The total receipts were nearly $2,900, of which the moneys received from the sale of flowers amounted to $426.50. This excellent result was due to the unremitting efforts of Mrs. Louisa Eldridge and the Misses Isabelle Urquhart, Geneva Ingersoll, Grace Wilson, Clara Thropp, Kate Bartlett, Lillian Price, Florence Levey, Maud Wilmot, and Edith Raynor.

The programme was a model in the arrangement of it and the length of time consumed in the performance, the concert ending at 10:30 o'clock. Lillian Russell sang Offenbach's "Chanson de Fortunis," and never appeared to better advantage. She was assisted by the entire Casino chorus and was vociferously encored. Rose Coghlan received a most enthusiastic welcome, and gave a thrilling recitation, "Sheridan's Ride," with musical accompaniment. Florence St. John was heartily applauded for ballad selections, and Georgie Drew Barrymore made an unequivocal hit with a comic recitation. The quaintest number on the bill was furnished by Little Tuesday, a three-year-old girl, who sang and acted "Where Did You Get That Hat?" "Razzle Dazzle," and "Chump," and gave a recitation from "Richard III." The audience was so wildly enthusiastic that it seemed on the point of invading the stage to caress the tiny actress.

Fanny Rice's selection was "The Little Newsboy," and was rendered most effectively. Miss Lakey sang "The Red, Red Rose," and Mlle. Nellie De Casseres, a débutante in America, made a good impression by singing Bellini's "Comè per me sereno." Charlie Reed kept the audience in a roar with comic selections, and Marshall P. Wilder was equally funny in a monologue. Nelson Wheatcroft, with Fritz Williams leading the orchestra, recited "The Marseillaise at a Spiritualistic Seance," admirably, and Fred Solomon was highly entertaining in his own "Songs of Solomon," (revised edition.) William F. Mack sang "The Lost Chord" excellently, and Courtney Thorpe and Wilton Lackaye were heard in recitations that were warmly applauded. R. F. Carroll gave a most laughable specialty, and the programme was brought to a close by the able quartet from "The County Fair."

The overture and incidental music was furnished by the full Casino orchestra under the direction of Gustave Kerker and W. S. Mullaly. Edgar Smith of the Casino acted as stage manager and Fred Solomon volunteered his services as accompanist. Rudolph Aronson gave the use of the Casino, and all the attaches contributed their aid. The net sum for the charity will exceed $2,500.

DR. MCGLYNN TO TAKE A VACATION.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn talked to a very large crowd of his ex-parishioners last night, and his ex-parishioners cheered him most vociferously. It was the last time that they will have an opportunity to see their ex-pastor for several months, for Dr. McGlynn starts this week for San Francisco on a "vacation" which will last until next September. He will make this trip entirely for his health.

FLOATING WRECKS AT SEA.

Capt. Hansen of the Norwegian steamship Brage, which arrived yesterday from Baracoa, reports that on April 24 in latitude 30° 53′ and longitude 74° 39′ he sighted the deck of a large vessel drifting about in the water.

The same evening when ninety miles to the northward the Brage passed the hull of a vessel, but it was too dark to make her out.

A TERRIBLE ANNOYANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper I wish to ask if there is not some remedy for the terrible annoyance caused by the squeaking, scraping noise of the trains on the elevated roads as they are stopping at stations. I live near Ninth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, and we are annoyed there at all hours of the day and night by this fearful noise. Cannot something be done to stop this great nuisance?

C. P. K.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The body of a woman twenty-five years old was found yesterday morning near the edge of a small pond on the farm of Hobart Weltone, in the suburbs of Waterbury, Conn. The body was swollen and the features distorted beyond recognition. The medical examiner says the woman has been dead a month. Foul play is feared.

Gov. Waterman has issued an address to the people of California urging all to unite to make California's contribution to the World's Fair at Chicago commensurate with the greatness of her industries and resources.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire at the village of Sandy Creek, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed the Bulkley Opera House, the Sandy Creek Hotel, and several stores. The loss is heavy.

A fire last night at 515 Tenth Avenue caused a loss to John Medeyer, who occupied the third floor, of $600. The building was damaged $300.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

SENATOR GARDNER'S TARDY BLOW AT THE JERSEY RING.

IT WILL PLAY HAVOC WITH THE HUDSON COUNTY SPOILSMEN—THE GOVERNOR'S PET SCHEMES.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—To-morrow opens the week that will make the session of the present Legislature equal in length that of any Legislature that has ever held a session in this State. The sessions of 1876, 1884, 1886, and 1889 were prolonged over fifteen weeks. By the close of this week the Legislature of 1890 will be abreast of them. There is certain to be a session next week, and probably the week after, and so the record of past years is predestined to be beaten. It was thought last Monday evening that the session was so near its end that no more bills would be introduced, and the prophets who expected to see the "order" passed before a bill had been offered must have been surprised to see a whole flood of them poured in from every section of the Assembly Chamber.

None was offered with the expectation of passage, and the secret of the deluge became apparent only when the titles and provisions of the acts were examined. They were all corporation thrusts at the delaying Senate. The House wanted to cut short the Hudson County election exposures by forcing sine die adjournment. The Senate is pretty well manned with corporation tools, and by an arrangement into which many of the House Democrats seem to have entered, the Monday night downpour of new bills was a concerted attack on the interests of corporations—all over the State. The attack did not frighten the agents of the assailed corporations in the Senate into a sudden anxiety to go home, as it was expected to do. They knew that the movement could be stopped at the door of the Senate Chamber, if indeed it managed to spread as far as that. After the bills had been offered, the base of House operations was changed by the designation of the committee to make a little partisan investigation of its own. That this committee has selected Senator Gardner's county as the first place where election methods are to be investigated, betrays the extent to which that phlegmatic gentleman has excited the Democracy of the State by stirring up the Hudson County scandals. It is an unfortunate indication, too, that the State Democracy has taken to its bosom the ring that is responsible for the scandals. It shows that the Trenton leaders propose to champion the sins of that cabal of political outlaws.

No one can say what discoveries these new investigators may not make in Atlantic County Republicanism. The Republican Party in the southern section of the State has not run its politics on a high moral plane by any means, and some interesting information may be within the reach of those who start out with a determination to secure it. Senator Gardner is indeed disposed to beg the first point they make against him. It was alleged on the House floor the other evening that the Senator's friends did not use the orthodox ballot boxes to elect him last Fall. The Senator says that that is so; but he insists that the fault is entirely with the Democratic District Attorney of the county. The committee is expected to begin its work on Thursday, and is to be guided in its investigations by "Jimmy" Beckwith, an ardent hater of Senator Gardner, and about as unscrupulous a politician as even Hudson County can show.

Senator Gardner's threat to retaliate upon his persecutors by attacking their friends of the ring in a weak spot with another investigating committee might have deterred them if he had made it before they had declared war. An investigation into the methods of administering municipal affairs and the expenditures made by municipal officers is a bugbear that has undoubtedly appalled them. Such an investigation into the ring management of affairs under Cleveland in Jersey City will show that the ring does not exist merely for the achievement of political villainies. The city has been robbed right and left since it put the new charter in operation there. Out-and-out thieves are in some of the public places. It is not a month since a ring policeman was surprised playing the burglar in a florist's hothouse, and he was laden when he was captured, with whole armfuls of clippings of the choicest growths. A week later one of the ring employes was arrested for having robbed a countryman, whose acquaintance he made by chance, and whom he had kindly assisted in making a night of it. The same low state of morals marks every public procedure. Men who have business with the city are asked at the door of almost every department if they want to help them through. Public places are bought and sold. There is a job in almost every contract that is let. All kinds of wickedness purchase immunity from those who can guarantee it. Policy gamblers, Keno players, Sunday liquor violators, fakirs of all descriptions, green-goods sharks, and confidence operators, all pay the price, and carry on their disreputable occupations without interference. Senator Gardner's threat of an investigation into these disgraceful scandals might well strike terror into the hearts of the rascals who are living rich off them. But it comes too late. The ring has sent the Democrats of the House out after his scalp, and the ring is too brazen in its methods to show the white feather. When it dies it proposes to die game. That is its only chance of glory, and the ring cannot afford to sacrifice it.

It is likely that Senator Gardner's new investigating committee will be appointed to-morrow evening, and that it will spend the best part of the Summer in plowing a field even richer than that which it has already turned over. The only other thing before the senate to-day is a short first one sitting of the week which it proposes to hold to-morrow evening is the passage of Carter's substitute for the House Ballot-Reform bill. Senator Werts (Democrat) of Morris may be expected to make a big fight against it, but it is bound to go through. Everybody says that the House will refuse to accept it, and that then the Senate will take up the House bill and make it a law.

The indefinite prolongation of the session which the partisan differences between the Houses and the adjustment of variances as to the form of the Ballot-Reform bill seem likely to bring about will give the Governor an opportunity to apply force to the passage of two bills that he has interested himself in. One of these is that investing the State Tax Board with the powers of Railroad Commissioners. Several weeks ago the Governor had a bill contemplating this end introduced into the Assembly. It went to Trimmer's committee and has not seen daylight since. The corporations have probably exerted their influence with the Hunterdon statesman to hold it back, but he says that he is merely delaying it to please some people who have asked for a hearing on it. The Governor hauled him over the coals one day last week for playing the rôle of an obstructionist; but Trimmer was so evidently pledged against it that all his Excellency had to say to him produced no effect. The Governor, abandoning hope of rescuing the measure from the maw of his committee, has had another introduced by the so-called Democratic leader on the floor of the House, and has had it sent to the Committee on Judiciary. If the Governor should choose to put it through the Assembly he will probably find the Senate as effective an obstruction as Mr. Trimmer has proved.

The other bill which the Governor has some hope of whipping through the houses before they adjourn is that for the sale or use by the State of the great reefs just outside the "Jersey mud flats" on the Communipaw and Bayonne shore of New-York Bay. The owners of the flats are making a great clamor against the measure. They call it confiscation. They hold the shore rights by grant from the State Riparian Board, and their leases preclude the location by authority of the State of anything else than oyster beds in the water in front of their holdings. They claim that the water privileges which the grants carry with them extend to the outside line for solid filling wherever it may be situated. This line falls now within the sub-marine territory covered by the Mud Flats, but the owners have the hopes of having it extended out to deeper water. Such an extension would make their holdings of incalculable value. It would give place for a line of warehouses and steamship piers equal in extent to those at any other place in the harbor. The Governor contends, however, that their grants carry the right of solid filling only to the line that existed at the time they made their purchases, and that the land under water further out in the bay, to the State's boundary line, still belongs to the State. The recent Inter-State Boundary Commission fixed the State line east of the reefs that rise out of deep water beyond the Mud Flats, and if the Governor's bill be passed a determined effort will be made to extend the line of solid filling so as to cover them. Then the land at deep water will be sold by the State in spite of the protests of the shore owners, and the latter will have to construct docks with a canal in front of it that will be dug in front of their holdings to stop their clamor. The riparian owners say that a combination of railroads seeking a harbor is behind the Governor's bill.

The first effect of the diversion of the riparian moneys from the State School fund accumulations is apparent in the increase of the State school tax. Last year the rate was .00312372; this year's rate is .00322903. The difference is hardly appreciable, it is true, but as the growth of the fund has been stopped, and the demand for school room must increase, the rate each year must become larger, so that, to a certain extent, the State tax, to prevent the imposition of which the school funds are diverted, is avoided only in name, and is collected from the taxpayers under the guise of a school tax. The school-tax system in the State is a peculiar one, being based on the property values in the several counties and redistributed among them on the basis of the school census. Seven counties, with more dollars than children, will thus pay into the Controller's hands more money than they will get out. Essex pays $5,000 more, Gloucester $500, Hunterdon $5,700, Mercer $7,406, Monmouth $8,800, Salem $3,235, Somerset $6,300. On the other hand, Bergen will

THE ASSEMBLY FAR BEHIND IN ITS WORK.

THE MOST CORRUPT LEGISLATIVE BODY SINCE THE DAYS OF TWEED—GOV. HILL'S TRICK WITH BALLOT REFORM.

ALBANY, April 27.—The work of the Legislature for the past week is a criterion of that to be done by both Houses during the next two weeks. THE TIMES's correspondent hears from an undisputed source that Mr. Platt has intimated to the Senators who are friendly to him to kill every steal that appears in the Senate.

It must be confessed that the Assembly has not made a brilliant or an honest record for itself this session. Thus far it has bottled only one bad bill—the aqueduct steal—and it is by no means uncertain that if sufficient pressure be applied the cork will fly and this infamous measure will appear before the Governor planed as the contractors desire it. Judged from the bills that have been whipped through, however, the Assembly stands as the weakest, most corrupt, and most depraved that has disgraced the State since Bill Tweed stood openly in the Delavan House and paid one-thousand-dollar gold notes for votes for bills he wanted passed or killed.

The only question asked by the Assembly whenever a bill of doubtful virtue appears is, "What is in it?" The passage of such measures as Greene's, Greisinger's, and the Ranney Bridge bills can thus be explained. There was abundance in prospect for the member of Assembly who cast his vote for any one of them.

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The most praiseworthy act of the session was in the killing, by the Senate, of the cable steal, which was jumped through the Assembly as a tender to the Rapid-Transit bill. Had an attempt been made to advance the Cable bill before the Rapid-Transit bill there is not the slightest question of a doubt that the scheme would have failed; and for this reason, that the man who had been selected as strawman for Sessett bill was retained to pass the Cable bill—the arch reformer and at present prosperous citizen Fred S. Gibbs. The question was one of pure manipulation. Gibbs rarely takes the floor, but allows his more eloquent colleague and friend, Hamilton Fish, Jr., the leader of the Assembly, to do the talking for the combination. In return for votes for the Cable bill Gibbs succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of votes to defeat the Fassett bill and to inject the amendments offered by Mr. Fish. In a spirit of pure retaliation Senator Fassett killed the cable steal the instant its head appeared in the Senate.

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In consequence of the dead-lock between both houses, produced by this retaliatory spirit, ardent Republicans are beginning to ask, "How will the session end?" and "What effect will all this strife have upon the election next Fall?" These problems are indeed hard ones to answer. That Gov. Hill is behind the Gibbs-Fish cabal admits of no doubt. That Tammany Hall is not without its influence has been amply demonstrated ever since Gibbs and Fish formed their alliance. Thus far the combination has sprinkled its favors more liberally over the Democratic Party, Tammany Hall, and Gov. Hill than the party which elected these leaders. Of course, if the Democratic Party and Tammany had the popular side Messrs. Gibbs and Fish would be regarded as true patriots. But at the same time the Republicans want to know how this thing is to end. A United States Senator is to be elected next January. The schism in the ranks of the Republican Party has frightened the leaders and brought them face to face with a condition that is not calculated to impress them encouragingly. Gov. Hill has confided to a number of his friends that nothing will prevent the selection of a Democrat as Mr. Evarts's successor but a political revolution.

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The Senate is well up in its work. It has passed every bill of importance introduced in the Legislature, and has left a good record behind it. On the other hand, the Assembly is in a bad state of congestion. Business is blocked. Adjournment is only eleven days away, and the Assembly is to take action upon three most important measures—ballot reform, high license, and rapid transit. The only measure certain to pass is rapid transit. It has come to the surface that Gov. Hill played desperate politics on the last Ballot-Reform bill. He was convinced that the Senate would inconditionally kill any measure that he was known to advocate. It was in this spirit that the latest Ballot-Reform bill was sent in. Sure enough, the Republicans proceeded to throttle it. But suspecting the Governor's motive, that action was promptly reconsidered, and the bill eventually passed, as the Governor was supposed to want it.

What will the Assembly do with it? The other evening one of the best-informed Democrats in Albany boasted that this bill would never reach Gov. Hill, for the reason that instructions had been given to the Governor's factotum in the House, Mr. Sheehan, to delay its passage and, failing in that, to amend it in such a manner as to insure a veto. The Ballot-Reform League could do its cause no better service than to put the screws on the Assembly, and force that body to send the bill to Gov. Hill exactly as it passed the Senate. The smallest, slightest, and most significant amendment inserted will prove fatal. Unless this pressure is exerted, the bill will not reach the statute books this year.

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As for high license, the Assembly this year is a rum house, for the reason that there is more money in voting for the rumsellers than there is against them, and that is what this Assembly is in business for. The liquor lobby was never more industrious, more defiant, or more confident than it is this year. Its work has been effectively done, and whatever legislation it asks from this Assembly that will it have.

The fight of the week will be on rapid transit, and it is befitting that this great question should wind up the session of 1890. That money is to be used for the final passage of the bill admits of no argument. The vitated, surface, and cable systems are all looking for protection and for means to enlarge their systems, and the lobby here has been doing great missionary work since Wednesday. One of the schemes of the elevated railway is to inject into the bill a provision that will enable Mr. Gould to construct a third track on Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenues for morning and afternoon express trains. Another scheme in contemplation by the Gould people, according to rumor, is the construction of an elevated belt line along the entire water front of the city. "In the event of the passage of the Rapid-Transit bill," said one of the members of the House Railway Committee to THE TIMES's correspondent, "you will find that one of the first schemes projected will be the laying down of a third rail on all streets and avenues where the elevated system now runs and the beginning of a great belt-line system. Of course, it will be necessary for Mr. Gould to double the capital and bonded indebtedness of his present system to carry the scheme through, but in my judgment that is the only kind of rapid transit New-York City can possibly get within the next twenty years."

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The beefsteak dinner given by Senator Stadler to the Senate and the Senate correspondents at Taylor's Brewery last week has been the talk of the town. Nothing of the kind has been seen in Albany since the good days when a huge lump of sugar dangled over the supper table and each person bit off his portion, swinging, after doing so, the lump to his neighbor. No knives, forks, plates, or spoons were used. The guests using their fingers when necessary to do so. The meat, selected for its tenderness and juiciness, was cut in delicate and appetizing stripes, which were placed on thinly-cut slices of bread, which were saturated with gravy, seasoned with pepper, butter, and salt. Such noted beefsteak connoisseurs as Fred Oppenman and "Nick" Engel, with eleven assistants, came up from New-York and personally superintended the arrangements and the cooking.

EXCITING SCENES AT A FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a tenement house on the east side of Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was discovered to be on fire. The house was occupied by eight families, and exciting scenes followed.

A man on the third floor lowered five children to the ground with a rope and another man jumped safely into a net. Others escaped by the roof and by iron ladders in the rear of the building. All the occupants escaped in safety. The building, which is owned by the New-York Building Improvement Company, was completely destroyed, and the loss is covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp.

MRS. KILLEEN HANGS HERSELF.

Last January there was a fire at 321 East Nineteenth Street, and it so frightened Mrs. Mary Killeen, wife of J. H. W. Killeen, a real estate agent, that she went into convulsions and never recovered her mental balance. Recently her condition had greatly improved, and yesterday afternoon she was left alone in the flat. When her husband returned he found her hanging from a pipe in the bathroom, and all attempts to resuscitate her proved futile.

JUMPED OVERBOARD PURPOSELY.

William Watney, a colored coal passer on the steamship Finance, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, committed suicide on April 12 by jumping overboard. He had gone to Brazil in order to get work, but not liking the country he had shipped on the Finance at Pernambuco on April 3. He was forty-five years of age.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. L. F. Davison, Eleventh Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Engineer School, Willet's Point, N. Y., and ordered to join his company.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—6 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, clearing, colder, northwesterly winds.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, clearing in New-Jersey, colder, northwesterly winds, fair and warmer Tuesday.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds, warmer Tuesday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	54°	45°	3:30 P. M.	54°	52°
6 A. M.	55°	45°	6 P. M.	54°	55°
9 A. M.	57°	48°	9 P. M.	52°	55°
12 M.	57°	54°	12 P. M.	52°	53°

Average temperature yesterday.....51½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....54½°
Average temperature for same date last 15 years.....50°

CONSTIPATION, which gives rise to many grave troubles, is cured and prevented by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Try them and you will be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

Furniture.
The greatest line and the lowest prices at GEO. C. FLINT CO., 14th St. and 6th Av.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 309 and 311 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HALPIN—TOMES.—On the 26th of April, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., FRANCES ROSALIE, daughter of Francis Tomes, Esq., to FRANCIS HALPIN.

MERRITT—SCHUYLER.—Saturday, April 26, by the Rev. D. C. Porter, EDWARD REEVE MERRITT and LEILA, daughter of James Alfred Roosevelt.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At SOCORRO, New-Mexico, April 26, LETITIA ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Elvira Austin, in the 35th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALCH.—Suddenly, at 42 West 9th St., on April 25, EMILY, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis P. W. Balch, 52 years of age.
Funeral in New Hampshire.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Sunday, April 27, DOROTHY V., youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Estelle Bartholomew, aged 14 months.
Funeral services Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from 129 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn. Private.

BEARDSLEY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., April 24, suddenly, SIDNEY BURR BEARDSLEY, aged 67 years.
Funeral services from the residence, 302 Washington Av., on Monday, April 28, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday April 26, LYDIA BLOODGOOD, wife of Theophylact Bache Bleecker and daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin De Witt, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral services at St. James's Church, Newtown, on Tuesday, at 2:15. Train leaves Long City at 2 o'clock.

GUION.—On Saturday morning, April 26, JOHN H. GUION, son of Mary B. and the late John H. Guion, in the 29th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Chad's Church, 149 Liberty, Madison Av. and 42d St., on Tuesday, the 29th, at 10:30 A. M.

HOLLY.—On Friday, April 25, 1890, at the residence of her brother, Geo. T. Holly, Stamford, Conn., MARY L. HOLLY, daughter of the late Isaac Holly.
Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, at 3:15 P. M. Tuesday, the 29th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JOÜET.—Entered into rest, April 25, XENOPHON JOÜET.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Church, Roselle, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at 2:30 P. M.
☞ St. John and Fredericton (New-Brunswick) papers please copy.

LEIB.—At Yonkers, April 25, 1890, JOSEPHINE S., wife of Lewis Leib, in the 54th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held in St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 28. Carriages will meet the 10:10 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Interment private.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, Fourth month, 27th, 1890, SARAH H. MERRITT, wife of Edward Merritt and daughter of the late James C. Haviland, in her 55th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 3 Monroe-place, on Third day, 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

PAILLARD.—At Les Avants, Switzerland, on Friday, April 25, 1890, GEORGE AMI PAILLARD, after a long illness.

REED.—HUGH B. REED, age 72, at his residence, near Somerville, N. J., April 26, 1890.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Somerville, 4 P. M. Monday. Interment at Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAUREL.—At his residence, 158 West 16th St., on Saturday, April 26, 1890, AUGUSTE SAUREL, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d St., near 6th Av., Monday, April 28, at 10 A. M.

SHANNON.—At Troy, Ala., on Friday, April 25, 1890, ROBERT I. SHANNON, third son of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, of heart failure, aged 26 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 27, at 324 West 57th St., FLORENCE, wife of Bradish J. Smith and daughter of Granville Nicholson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

Special Notices.

ART.
HENRY C. MERRY, Auctioneer.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS
by celebrated artists,
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF
NATHAN ULLMAN, IMPORTER,
who, having entered another business, retires from the importing business at the conclusion of this sale.
Now on Exhibition
AT HIS ART GALLERY, NO. 847 BROADWAY,
near 18th St.,
one hundred and forty excellent examples (framed and unframed) of
GEROME, DIAZ, ZIEM, JULES WORMS, PILETO, Leo Herrmann, Fichel, Jacquette, and others.
Also, at same sale, the Drapery on walls, Carved Frames, Frames in white, Rugs, Carpets, Lamp, Gas Fixtures, Desk, Swords, Armor, Etching Cabinets, Sofa, Oak Chairs, &c., &c.

$6,000,000

MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Four Per Cent.

One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, without deduction from either interest or principal for any tax or taxes which said railway company may be required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or of the State of New-York.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1990.

Both in U. S. gold of present standard of weight and fineness.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1890.

We offer for sale $6,000,000 of the Manhattan Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds as above, bearing interest from April 1, 1890, at 96 per cent, plus interest at 4 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1890, to date of payment. The bonds are in coupon form of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.

Copies of the mortgage and reports of the earnings may be examined at our office, and investors are referred to same for further particulars.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Holders of the new outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Bonds and Income Bonds, who fail to deposit the same before a decree of sale is issued, will be debarred from all benefits of the Reorganization Agreement of Nov. 27, 1889.

There is a very small percentage of the stock outstanding, (over 95 per cent. having been deposited,) and holders of such outstanding stock ARE AGAIN NOTIFIED that the sale of the mortgaged premises will extinguish the value of all non-assenting stock.

Holders of subscription receipts to the $18,000,000 bond issue, AT THEIR OPTION, pay the remaining 95 per cent. on said certificates, called payable on June 1, and have their certificates stamped full paid. Interest on the 95 per cent. will be allowed until June 1, 1890, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
H. J. DE MAREZ OYENS,
} COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 WALL ST.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds and stock of this Company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the plan for the Reorganization of this Company, dated 12th March, 1890, expires on the first proximo. Security holders who fail to sign the said agreement to deposit their securities and to make payments of the assessments due thereon on or before that date will be debarred from the benefits arising out of said agreement.

Dated NEW-YORK, 17th April, 1890.

FREDERIC A. BROWN,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
R. T. WILSON,
CHAS. M. McGHEE.
} REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY,
18 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

TO HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company (of Denver, Col.):

Whereas, The notice which should have been given on or before March 1, 1890, inviting proposals for the sale of one-thirtieth of the said outstanding bonds of this company has (through inadvertence) not been made, and this company desires to repair that error.

Notice is hereby given, inviting proposals to be sent to the Atlantic Trust Company, the Trustees of said mortgage, at No. 39 William St., New-York, on or before the 1st of June next for the sale of twenty of the above-mentioned bonds, (being as nearly as possible one-thirtieth of all such bonds which have been issued previous to this date,) said sales to take effect and said bonds to be delivered and paid for on the first day of July next. All such proposals will be opened on said first day of June next, when they will be examined by said Trustees and will be dealt with in all respects as would have been done under the provisions of said mortgage in relation to the same in case this notice had been duly given on or before March 1, 1890, and said proposals had been opened on April 5, 1890, except that interest will be computed and paid down to said first day of July next upon all bonds purchased under said proposals in addition to the price named therein if accepted.

S. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL CO.,
119 Liberty St., New-York, April 24, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one hundred and twenty-five sterling mortgage bonds of this company, for two hundred pounds each, have been DRAWN, and will be paid, with maturing coupons, on and after May 1 proximo, on which date all interest thereon will cease. Bonds numbered as follows will be paid at this office:

5168	5205	5628	5630	5635	7783	7785
7799	7839	7859	7876	7881	7908	7923
7929	7938	7962	7971	8014	8031	
8041	8061	8075	8082	8104	8139	8143
8164	8168	8179	8186	8193	8238	8255
8264	8279	8288	8296	8325	8326	8358
8360	8361	8401	8414	8416	8421	8431
8455	8456	8484	8505	8513	8530	

The remaining seventy bonds issued in London will be paid at the office of the fiscal agents of the company, Messrs. L. Thompson, T. House & Co., London.

W. F. ZELL, Treasurer.

New-York City Bonds

Exempt from Taxation.

DUE NOV. 1, 1908.

Will take Government bonds in exchange at market rates free of commission.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.,

67 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO Capitalists for a safe and profitable investment in a patented article of great value and demand.

The invention consists of a new sewing machine—a machine which is now successfully working with two commercial spools of thread, one on top, as usual, and one underneath, doing away with shuttles, bobbins, and the necessary attachments for the same; is very simple in its construction; can be built much cheaper than any in the market. It makes a knob-lock stitch, a feature hitherto never accomplished; has all the desirable features, and is far more preferable than any sewing machine in the market.

The patentee is desirous of forming a stock company for the manufacture and introduction of the same, and invites capitalists and experts to a meeting to be held at the office of Charles Bried, No. 802 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, May 1, 1890, at 2 P. M., for the inspection of the machine and formation of a company.

JACOB BOPPEL, Patentee.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28, 1890.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO. OF PHILA.

A LOW DEATH RATE, A SMALL EXPENSE RATE, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS. ENDOWMENT INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 409 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGES at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. Interest, with TITLE GUARANTEED, can be had at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY,
Cash Capital, $500,000.00.
34 NASSAU ST. 16 COURT ST.
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1890.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL meeting of this company, which will be held at the company's office in Chicago on June 5 next, at 12 M., the transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Saturday noon, May 3, and reopened on Friday, June 6 next.

M. L. BYRNES, Secretary.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.,

offers choice 7 per cent. guaranteed mortgages and 6 per cent. debentures. Write them for full information and references.

Eastern Office, 1,238 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NEW-YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE, AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Reorganization

CAMERON IRON AND COAL CO.

Under a plan and agreement dated March 28, 1890, lodged with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the undersigned have been constituted a committee to reorganize the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL ST.

Holders of bonds, stock, debts, and obligations of the CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY are requested to forthwith deposit the same with the said trust company and receive its certificates therefor.

THE TIME FOR THE DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES IS EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING MAY 1, 1890.

Stockholders and unsecured creditors depositing their shares and claims under the plan of reorganization on or before May 1, 1890, are offered the privilege of purchasing certificates of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, representing the old mortgage bonds of said CAMERON IRON AND COAL COMPANY, at thirty (30) per cent. of their face value, such stockholders being allowed to purchase an amount of said certificates for old bonds equal to twenty-five (25) per cent. of the par value of their shares deposited and unsecured creditors up to an amount equal to their claims deposited.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
E. FULTON GUTTING,
LATHROP E. BACON,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS,
SECRETARY, 54 WALL ST.

BONDS.

We shall be pleased to confer with AUTHORITIES and others having SECURITIES for sale, including WATER, IRRIGATION, STEAM, AND STREET RAILWAY COMPANY BONDS.

WE HAVE A CHOICE LINE OF

Municipal Bonds and Other Investments for Sale.

CALL OR SEND FOR APRIL LIST.

Also deal in GOVERNMENT LAND WARRANTS and SCRIP.

We extend all the facilities of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,

115 BROADWAY, 120 WASHINGTON ST.,
NEW-YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE OF

GOFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,

72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES HERVEY JACKSON HAS THIS DAY RETIRED FROM OUR FIRM, TRANSFERRING ALL HIS INTEREST TO THE REMAINING PARTNERS,

WM. EDWARD COFFIN,
WALTER STANTON,
AND CHAS. FAWCETT STREET,

WHO WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS UNDER THE SAME FIRM NAME AND AT THE SAME PLACE.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1890.

COFFIN & STANTON.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

The subscription lists will open simultaneously at 10 A. M. on the 5th of May, 1890, and will close the following day at 3 P. M.,

at the offices of

Blake Brothers & Co.,
5 AND 7 NASSAU ST.;

American Exchange National Bank,
128 BROADWAY;

H. B. Claflin & Co.,
COR. CHURCH AND WORTH STS.,

where prospectuses and forms of applications can be obtained.

Prospectus and form of application for the stock of

The H. B. Claflin Company

may be obtained at the

American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, N. Y.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION, WHICH MATURE MAY 1, 1890.

This association avails itself of the reservation expressed in the above-mentioned bonds to call in and pay off the same, and hereby calls in and will, on April 30, 1890, pay off the same at par and interest accrued to that date, upon presentation of the same, with coupons annexed, at the office of the association, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

Interest on the same will cease on and after that date.

Members of the association who hold such bonds may avail themselves of the plan for funding the bonds of the association, heretofore adopted, and may exchange their bonds for the new bonds of the association. Such bonds will be ready for delivery on April 15, 1890.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1890.

CHAS. A. BILLINGS, Secretary.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

BANKERS.

Buy and sell American securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.

Negotiation of new loans a specialty.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

ADVANCES PROCURED.—Commercial paper negotiated. Columbia Loan & Guarantee Co., 235 Broadway.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing May 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1890.

Coupons due May 1, 1890, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio (Western Division) First Mortgage 6 per cents.

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treasurer.

SCIOTO VALLEY & NEW-ENGLAND R.R. CO.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due May 1, 1890, on the First Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of the Scioto Valley and New-England Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 54 Wall St., New-York City.

L. C. NEWSOM, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1890.

74TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1. Transfer books closed until May 3.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILroad Co.—Coupon No. 20, due May 1, 1890, of the first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 45 Wall St., New-York.

DENVER, April 26, 1890.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1890.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. of the issued capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company will be paid at this office May 1, 1890, to stockholders of that company of record on that date.

The transfer books of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 25, 1890, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 7, 1890.

JAMES J. HILL, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1890.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6, proximo.

EDW. SUMNER, Cashier.

RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS, and all other bonds of the Richmond and Danville system, will be paid at the office of RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

A. J. RAUH, Assistant Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RY CO.—The transfer books of the capital stock of this company will be closed on Saturday, May 3, 1890, at 12 M., and remain closed until the morning of May 15 following when they will be reopened.

Dated April 23, 1890. E. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors to decide whether the company shall agree to an extension from Villa Grove to Alamosa, a distance of about 56 miles, and also such branches as the Directors may determine from any points on the lines of the company to coal, silver and other mines, of a total of about 31 miles, and issue from time to time $1,452,500 of its First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, being at the rate of $20,000 per mile of such new construction, and being the remaining balance authorized to be issued under Paragraph 5 of Article I. of the mortgage securing said bonds, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, (being the twenty-seventh day of said month,) at 11 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Wednesday, May 14, until the morning of Thursday, May 29, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 7th day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 11 A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 8th day of said month) at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA,
No. 44 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
April 29, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Wall St., in the city of New-York, on Thursday, May 1, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office in Hudson, Wisconsin, on SATURDAY, June 7 next, at 12 o'clock M.

The stock transfer books will close on May 6 and reopen on June 9 next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

HUDSON, Wis., April 28, 1890.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1890.

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 5, and reopened on Wednesday, May 21.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, 21st April, 1890.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Monday, the 5th day of May, next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 6.

DALLAS B. PRATT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building in University Place on the 29th day of April, 1890, between the hours of 3:30 and 8:30 P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 8 P. M.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Secretary.

Meetings.

GENERAL MEETING OF IMPORTERS.

A general meeting of Importers will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, April 30, at 3 P. M. sharp, to protest against the passage of Bill H. R. 9,416, known as the

"McKINLEY TARIFF BILL."

Importers of every description of merchandise are earnestly invited to be present to protest in the strongest terms against the passage by Congress of this bill, which would be so detrimental to the commerce of the country.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
FRED BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
MILLS & GIBB,
LESLIE, WITTMAN & CO.,
PARK & TILFORD,
VANHORNE, GRIFFEN & CO.,
SEMON BACHE & CO.,
THEO. W. MORRIS & CO.,
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
W. R. GRACE & CO.,
ORTIGOSA & CO.,
L. STRAUSS & SONS,
HINRICHS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on Friday, May 2, 1890, preparatory to the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held June 4, and will be reopened on Friday, June 6, 1890.

ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The quarterly meeting will be held on Thursday, May 1, 1890, at 8 o'clock P. M., at its new rooms, Nos. 111 to 115 West 38th St., near Broadway; take elevator.

JAMES G. BOWERS, Secretary.

Situations Wanted—Females.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated, efficient lady, (former teacher,) as companion or governess; would travel; knows Europe; several languages. Address B. C., care Carrier 37, Newark, N. J.

COMPANION.—Young lady, thoroughly educated and of good family, is willing to accompany lady going abroad; references. Address Swan, Box 170 Times Office.

COMPANION AND NURSE.—To invalid lady; no objection to travel; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Ellis, 208 West 53d St., near Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like situation for Protestant as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or assist with care of children; private family. Call at 286 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 6 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a small private family, by a respectable girl; has good city reference. Call at present employer's, 60 East 65th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and fine laundress in small private family; best city reference. Call at 200 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Call at 113 West 59d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city references. Call at 242 West 30th St., top floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from her last place. Call at 190 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid. Can be seen Monday, from 10 to 12, at 9 West 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; from present employer. Call, Monday, 184 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant chambermaid and laundress, with city reference. Call at 9 7th St., between 4th and 5th Sts., upper store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; city ref. required. Call at 415 West 34th St., flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a flat in a private family; best city reference; home preferred. Address A. M., 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young chambermaid and plain seamstress; or will wait on lady; in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 226 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable Protestant woman; will be found willing and obliging; first-class city references from last and former employers. Address M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; six years' city reference; willing and obliging; city or country. Call at 39 West 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 413 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with children; best city references. Call at 54 West 22nd Av., corner 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid and do plain sewing or waitress; excellent city reference. Call at 230 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at the Episcopal Home, northeast corner of 59th St. and Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with children; city reference. Call Monday, between 2 and 5, at 307 East 86th St.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR WAITress.—By a competent young girl; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Call at 159 West 51st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references; no objection to the country. Address W., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country. Call, from 11 to 2, at 46 East 21st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Take Care of Grown Child.—By a thoroughly neat Canadian girl; first-class references. Address W., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure position for chambermaid from May 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 49th St., on Monday, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best of city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 213 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 219 East 78d St.

CHAMBERMAID OR LADY'S MAID AND Seamstress.—By a competent, educated girl; ten years' city references. Call or address 120 East 51st St., parlor floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. Call at 938 8th Av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with waiting; country for the Summer preferred; city reference. Call Monday at 200 West 49th St., third floor.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young Scotch girl chamberwork and sewing; would assist waiting if necessary; either has or take care of a child; can give good city reference. Call at 113 West 40th St.; ring the basement bell.

CHAMBERWORK AND TO ASSIST IN WAITing.—Best city reference. Inquire at present employer's, 56 West 57th St., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting, or would do light housework. Call at 418 West 40th St., in store.

COOK.—By professed cook in private family; all kinds of made dishes, pastries, creams, &c.; disengaged May 1; unquestionable New-York and Newport references. Address E. S., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and do coarse washing; in private family; will go to country for Summer; good soups; all kinds desserts; good baker; late employer seen. Call or address M. E., 674 3d Av., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By a neat, intelligent young woman as cook or do general housework in small American family; reference. Call at 395 West 17th St.; ring third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent Protestant woman as good cook and excellent baker; would do coarse washing; city or country; references. Call at 495 3d Av., north fourth bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; washing and ironing; in private family; best city reference. Call at 339 West 40th St., second floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, speaks English, as good cook in a private family; do marketing, if required; good city references. Call or address U. K., 322 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent in roasting and baking; seven years' city reference; wages, $20 to $25. Call at 772 2d Av.

COOK.—First-class; by a competent woman in a private family; city or country; best city references. Address P., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands boning, larding, entrées, and all kinds of fancy cooking; in private family or clubhouse or boarding house; country preferred; city references. Call at 127 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; excellent baker; in private family; city or country; can be seen, two days, at present employer's, 187 Madison Av.

COOK.—By Protestant cook; would assist with washing; understands all kinds of dessert and bread; city or country; city references. Call at 778 8th Av., between 47th and 48th Sts., paper store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By competent woman; is a good laundress; best city reference; city or country. Address M. C., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, creams, jellies; a good baker; city or country; city reference. Address B., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook, and assist with washing; understands her business in every respect; best personal reference. Address A. Z., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant to cook, wash and iron or do washing in private family; country preferred; good recommendation from last place. Call at 234 West 18th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook and laundress, or would go to the country as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Call at 142 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; private family going in the country preferred; lady can be seen. Call or address M. C., 414 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a Welshwoman; fully competent in all its branches; best city references; wages, $30. Address E. W., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class reference. Call at 208 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city references. Call at 76 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a young German woman; perfect French and English cook; by day or week; good reference. Call at 253 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city reference. Address G. C., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook. Can be seen at 9 East 9th St., Monday, from 10 until 12.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman in private family; city or country; best city references. Call at present employer's, 113 East 38th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; reference. Call at 215 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook; no washing; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 226 West 59th St.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference; city or country. Call at 309 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. Address L., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with coarse washing; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call at 363 West 17th St.

COOK.—Competent; is willing to go with a family to the country; best city references. Call at 226 East 47th St.; ring one bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; in private family; best personal city references. Call at 115 West 60th St.

COOK.—By very reliable woman in small private family; excellent baker; do plain washing. Apply at present employer's, 8 West 55th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress in private family. Call at 240 East 37th St., one flight, back; no cards.

COOK, &c.—As plain cook and laundress in private family; good reference. Call at 26 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young girl in a small private family; cook, washer, and ironer; first-class reference. Call at 141 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook in a private family; best city references. Call at 252 East 54th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; city or country. Call at 308 East 86th St.; Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in a private family. Call at 328 East 8th St., rear store.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES IS AT 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call at 208 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook and laundress in a private family; best city references. Call at 76 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a young German woman; perfect French and English cook; by day or week; good reference. Call at 253 3d Av., first floor.

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COOK.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; reference. Call at 215 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook; no washing; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 226 West 59th St.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference; city or country. Call at 309 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. Address L., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with coarse washing; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call at 363 West 17th St.

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COOK.—By very reliable woman in small private family; excellent baker; do plain washing. Apply at present employer's, 8 West 55th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress in private family. Call at 240 East 37th St., one flight, back; no cards.

COOK, &c.—As plain cook and laundress in private family; good reference. Call at 26 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young girl in a small private family; cook, washer, and ironer; first-class reference. Call at 141 West 48th St.

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COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; city or country. Call at 308 East 86th St.; Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in a private family. Call at 328 East 8th St., rear store.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES IS AT 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook or housekeeper; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference; excellent reference. Call at 366 West 36th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 440 West 36th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman, house or office cleaning by the day. Address R. S., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Parlor fitter; artistic draper; wishes a few more first-class customers; fitted at own residence if preferred. Address Mlle. Vottarly, 407 Lexington Av., near 43d St.

EUROPE.—By an English Protestant, between thirty and forty, as nurse and companion to invalid lady traveling in Europe, or as nurse to lady with one child; best references; long experience. Address Marion, 2,319 1st Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, for general housework; good washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging. Call at 215 East 87th St.; no cards answered.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, who can furnish unexceptionable references and has had experience in teaching English and classical branches. Address S. Q., Box 146 Times Office.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman in respectable private family; is good cook and laundress; has first-class references. Address Barrett, 501 West 40th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent young girl to do housework; willing and obliging; good reference from last place; small family. Call at 159 West 51st St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman for general housework in a small private family; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 186 Lincoln Av., corner 135th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By very respectable girl to do housework in private family; willing and obliging; good home; or address 325 West 44th St.; ring Kennedy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a North German girl as housekeeper; is good cook and laundress; city or country; references. Call at 301½ Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; to take charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, 16 East 48th St.

LADY ADVERTISING FOR A RELIABLE person as nurse and seamstress can be seen at the Berkeley, 20 5th Av., Room 46, Monday and Tuesday.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address K. N., 226 East 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—English Protestant, with lady going to Europe; good hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; several years' reference from best city families. Address J. M., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; as first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; is intelligent, competent; best city references; no objection to country or other city. Address, by letter, Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; German; speaks good French; good hairdresser, seamstress; willing to travel; good city references. Address D. A., 162 West 32d St.

L

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 26, was $1,768,500, as against $2,011,-940, the figures for the week previous.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 28.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale of the two-story and three-story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 134.8, 105 Macdougal St. running through to (12) Minetta St, 59.6 feet south of Minetta Lane; three-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 92, 211 West 16th St, north side, 125 feet west of 9th Av; two-story dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 200, 1,010 Woodruff Av, (176th St.) 100 feet west of Prospect Av, Fairmount, and four acres on Northern Av, west side, 490 feet north of 181st St. Also, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Beckett, Esq., referee of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70.5, 257 East 48th St, north side, 20 feet west of 2d Av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, Esq., referee, of six one-story frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, 628 to 638 West 53d St, south side, 100 feet west of 10th Av.

Tuesday, April 29.

By John F. B. Smyth, executor's sale of the three-story brick building, frame house, and stables, with plot of land 48.4 by irregular, 2 and 3 Congress St, east side, 75.2 feet north of King St, and buildings, with plot of land 41.6 by 78.9, 158 and 160 West 26th St, north side, west of 6th Av. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, 37 Baxter St, east side, north of Park St; two three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 47.10 by 100 by irregular by 60, 29½ to 33 Thompson St, west side, north of Grand St; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.4, 206 East 45th St, north side, east of 3d Av, and four-story stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100, 350 East 125th St. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 20 by 125, 23 Balman St, running through to (138) York St, near Jay St.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 98.9, 219 West 25th St, north side, west of 7th Av; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 316 West 69th St, south side, 375 feet west of 11th Av; similar building, with lot 25 by 100, Sheridan Sq, south side, east of 10th Av; and similar building, with lot 25 by 100 by irregular by —, 2,479 8th Av, west side, 24.11 feet south of 133d St. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick stores, with lot 20 by 73, 145 and 147 Harrison Av, south of Gwinett St; and buildings, with plot of land 73.6 by 100, 941 to 945 Broadway, northeast corner of Jefferson St.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Hamilton, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 50.11 by 100, on 5th Av, northeast corner of 98th St.

By A. H. Muller & Son, administrator's sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 25 by 83.11, 11 Clinton Place, north side, west of Broadway. Also, executor's sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 93.8, 3 East 35th St, north side, 125 feet east of 5th Av; also, public sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, 141 East 19th St, north side, 140 feet west of 3d Av; also, 49.11 ft s of 138th St, 50x100; also, 453 West 21st St, north side, east of 10th Av; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 93.6 by 99.1, 140 West 53d St, south side, east of 7th Av; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 24 East 55th St, south side, west of Madison Av; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 16.8 by 86.1, 1,701 Lexington Av, east side, north of 107th St, and one-story brick building, with lot 25 by 99.11, 75 East 125th St, south side, west of Park Av. Also, foreclosure sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., referee, of the four and five story brick building, with plot of land 197.6 by 131.10 by 98.9 by irregular, 1 to 7 Bleecker St, southwest corner of 93d St.

Wednesday, April 30.

By William Kennelly & Brother, partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 81.1,/13 Barrow St, south side, 90.3 feet west of 4th St; two five-story stone-front flats, with lots of 25 by 96.8, 433 and 435 West 34th St, north side, 300 feet east of 10th Av; four-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 75, 733 10th Av, north side, 98.8 feet south of 50th St; two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 323 and 325 10th Av, west side, 50.5 feet south of 55th St, and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 322 West 58th St, south side, 285 feet west of 8th Av.

Friday, May 2.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, of the four-story brick stable, with lease of lot 39.1 by 74.2, 203 and 205 West 40th St, north side, 60.11 feet west of 7th Av.

By John F. B. Smyth, partition sale, Lots 24 to 28 by 100, 2823 and 2825 10th Av, west side, 50.5 feet south of 55th St, and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 322 West 58th St, south side, 285 feet west of 8th Av.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, S. W. Knevals, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 65 East 56th St, north side, 205 feet west of 4th Av.

By Brown & Levineau, foreclosure sale, J. R. Cumings, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, 20 East 62d St, south side, 79 feet west of Madison Av.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Walker, Esq., referee, of a three-story brick dwelling, two-story frame house, and two-story brick stable, with plot of land 200 by 283 by 244 by 518, on Columbia Av, southeast corner of Madison Av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 26.

119th St, s s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x 100.11; Thomas J. Robinson and wife to Alfred M. Hearn..... $1

84th St, n s, 236 ft e of 9th Av, 139x100.8; Henry Oppenheimer and others to Increase M. Greene..... 71,222

129th st, 140 West; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to Frederick Sackett..... 1

10th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 50x100; Mary C. Peart to Henry P. De Grof..... 1

5th Av, 729; Samuel Green and wife to Nathan Weingarten..... 9,000

59th St, s s, 171.8 w of 3d Av, 17.5x100.5; John E. Demschke to Leman G. Bloomingdale and others..... 23,000

124th St, s s, 179 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; Mary E. Scofield and another to Adam Hartman..... 14,000

107th St, s s, 318 ft e of 9th Av, 82.2x4.5x irregular; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Wm. Hallinger..... 1

140th St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 100x189.10, to 141st St; D. W. James and wife to William C. Arnold..... 104,000

76th St, s s, 140 ft e of 10th Av, 20x102.2; Charles F. Wildey to Elsie E. Burns..... 27,000

9th Av, w s, 56.5 ft n of 50th St, 50x100; Ruth A. Wallace to Andrew Ewald..... 1

Same property; Hopper S. Mott and others to Andrew Ewald..... 38,000

Columbine Av, n s, corner Jackson Av, 23x 80; Ellen Donohue and another to Arthur Kavanagh and another..... 2,990

City Real Estate.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

at the lowest current rate of interest.

PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

can obtain loans to complete their purchase without incurring any additional Expenses by applying directly at the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.00,

84 Nassau St., New-York, 16 Court St.,

Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

FIXED RATES.

NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

CHOICE CORNER PLOT OF FOUR FULL-SIZE lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 145TH ST. High elevation. No rock. Terms to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

2D AV., NEAR 42D ST. A new and attractive store and tenement for sale low; 16-foot front. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

FOR SALE— Suitable for improvement; a corner of Vandam and Macdougal Sts., comprising about 6,800 sq. ft. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

$3,000 CASH WILL BUY 126TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS. a three-story b. & b. private dwelling, 16.8x50, lot 99 ft. mg., rents $7,000, rent $760, taxes $114. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 Cedar St.

FOR SALE— In 48th St., between 10th and 11th Avs.; three lots, adjoining, 75x100.5 feet. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 39, 41, 41, AND 43 PARK ROW.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. A. TERHELL, ROOM 10, 1ST FLOOR.

City Real Estate.

TO BORROWERS

On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item."

55 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Geo. F. Demarest. Richard Ingraham,

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Eugene Kelly,
William M. Ingraham,	John T. Martin,
James D. Lynch,	Alexander E. Orr,
Emil Oelbermann,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Martin Joest,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Ellis D. Williams,	Charles R. Henderson,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

ADJACENT TO 5TH AV. On West 38th St, AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE HOUSE, 18 feet 9 inches wide, with butler's pantry extension. Price, $54,000. Terms to suit. Apply V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

A BARGAIN IN A PRIVATE DWELLING near 9th Av. and 72d St L Station. Four-story h. s., b. s. dwelling, 18 feet front; butler's pantry extension; hardwood trim; restricted block; sale on account of foreclosure. PRICE, $25,000. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 CEDAR ST.

19TH ST., 51 WEST.—Four-story brick dwelling, 22.6x92x45; bay window. Apply to owner, H. L. SATTERLEE, 59 Wall St., fifth floor.

Country Real Estate.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer, at Yonkers.—Newly and stylishly furnished large brick house; land 210; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train, and one hour to Rector St.; rebuilt on easy terms; would rent for Summer to careful private family at price only portion of house and land, $12,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

AT A BARGAIN.—Suitable for hotel, boarding house, or residence, in Catskill Mountains, near depot; house, thirty-four rooms; improvements; large barn; twelve acres; fruit and shade; elegant spring; price only $3,000; terms easy. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

NUTLEY HEIGHTS, IN NORTHERN NEW-Jersey.—Four new cottages for sale; good water, fine views, modern conveniences; less than five minutes' walk from station; twenty-five minutes by express to Jersey City; will sell on easy terms. Apply to Nutley Real Estate Agency, or at 17 East 44th St.

LEVINGTON, N. Y. Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MALAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FINE FARM, OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES, 2 houses, 3 barns, all stocked. GEO. A. MOTT, Lawyer, Pearsall's, Long Island.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St. the four-story brick house and lot, NO. 433 WEST 212T ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St. the four-story brick house and lot, NO. 435 WEST 125TH ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St. three-story and basement brick house and lot, NO. 446 WEST 51ST ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St. the brick dwelling, with lot of land, NO. 141 WEST 91ST ST., BETWEEN 9STH AND 10TH STS., also the four-story brick buildings and lots north side 83D ST., No. 211 to 217 east 1st Av. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., four-story and basement brick flat, with lot, NO. 1,761 LEXINGTON AV. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St. the 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 141 EAST 121TH ST. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., two-and-a-half-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot, NO. 11 CLINTON PLACE. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St., one-story brick building, with two stores and lot, NO. 75 EAST 125TH ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St., three-story brick dwelling, with lot, NO. 214 EAST 79TH ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine St.

VESEY AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—ALBERT L. DAVID, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DAVID, CHARLES F. DAVID, and MARY O'GORMAN DAVID, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, and appointed for such purpose, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, (Standard Time), the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the city of New-York, with the buildings thereon, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Vesey Street with the easterly side of Washington Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Vesey Street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches; thence northerly in a straight line, at right angles to the northerly side of Vesey Street, or nearly so, as the wall now stands, forty-nine (49) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly in a straight line parallel to the northerly side of Vesey Street ninety-six (96) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Washington Street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Washington Street fifty-three (53) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 80, 82, 84, and 86 Vesey Street, and 203 Washington Street.—Dated New-York, April 14th, 1890.

MIDDLETON S. BURRILL, Referee, WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE ONLY UPTOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,969 BROADWAY, between 69th and 70th Sts.

Real Estate at Auction.

A.—SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE. Estate MEHETABEL MASON, Deceased. JESSE JOHNSON, JR. By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 209 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN:

435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., northwest corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.

408 and 410 Jay St., three-story, basement, frame dwellings.

447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six stone buildings.

144 High St., near Bridge St., 26x29 feet, with frame dwelling.

Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 40 Wall St., New-York. Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.

Maps can be obtained from Richard V. Harnett & Co., 72 Liberty St., New-York; Jesse Johnson, Jr., 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or G. B. Bretz, 445 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

R. V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

The Great Cleveland-Waring-Thorne Combination Sale of YONKERS PROPERTY. 200 LOTS AND 7 DWELLINGS, and the Residence of Wm. H. Thorne will be sold on TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty St., New-York City. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, 72 Liberty St., New-York. HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, New-York. JAMES F. FITCH, Agent, opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot, Yonkers.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer. SMYTH & RYAN sell at auction WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty St. SALE IN PARTITION. 24½ ACRES AT THROGG'S NECK on Westchester Creek and Long Island Sound, with handsome residence, stable, outhouses, &c. In vicinity of residences of John A. Morris, Collis P. Huntington, Jacob Lorillard, and others. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th St., near 5th Av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3D AV., OFFER AT VERY LOW RENT A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE PRIVATE HOUSE, NEAR 86TH ST. L STATION. It is handsomely decorated, in perfect order, and has all modern improvements.

PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET, UNfurnished, No. 164 East 86th St. Beautifully decorated; stone stoop; asphalt every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 East 89th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit necessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

TO RENT—The double two-story brick house on Sheridan Av., north of 165th St., opposite Fleetwood Park, with stable, carriage house, and shed. Apply to J. H. GREENMAN, 16 Exchange Place.

A—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLing, No. 125 Lenox Av., near 119th St., for only $1,800. RAPPHOSER & CO., 196 Broadway.

20 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 stories, to strictly private family; rent, $3,600. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS. 58th St., 59th St., and 7th Av. Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLOSO. Having a frontage of 300 feet on Central Park and 58th St. Desirable suites, small and large, to let. Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights. Apply at office, 175 West 58th St.

A.— THE CLARENDON, northwest corner 125th St. and Madison Av. APARTMENTS OF 9 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, STEAM HEATED, FULL FURNISHED, HANDSOMELY DECORATED. Janitor and hall boys in attendance; rents very moderate. Apply on premises. CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d Av.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—To let, lower and upper part of 926 Park Av., near 80th St.; specially built for two families; elegant cabinet trim; superior plumbing; two furnaces; every modern convenience; fine surroundings. Key with KAVANAGH, 1,031 Madison av.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; REDUCED rents; one block from L station; convenient to Park; seven light rooms; decorated; rents, $22 to $25; steam heat and hot waters. Apply on premises, 169 East 105th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF SIX AND seven rooms, 1,235 Lexington Av., s. e. corner of 84th St.; modern improvements; steam heat; rents reasonable. Call and examine.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, HOLLYWOOD, NORWOOD PARK, SHREWSBURY RIVER, &c. COTTAGES to let furnished. Catalogues from D. B. KEELER, Jr., Astor Building, 9 Pine, 10 Wall St.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—To let, furnished, for Summer, very handsome place, six acres; abundance of fruit, lawns, and shade; large, comfortable house; six family bedrooms, three servants' bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water; exhaute pump; stable for four horses and room for coachman; Jersey cow. Photos and permit of CHARLES BUEK & CO., Corner 72d St. and 9th Av.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. Map at office. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

TO LET—Cottage on North Shrewsbury River, N. J., near Locust Point. JOHN V. LAMARCHE, 41 Chambers St., New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Desirable cottages of 7, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rentals, $360, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 30 trains daily. Apply to WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.—Ten-room Queen Anne cottage, in good order; plumbing; $450 per annum; always open. Apply at Nutley Real Estate Agency, or at 17 East 44th St.

MT. VERNON.—House to let; 14 rooms; all improvements; five minutes from New-Haven depot; rent, $40. Inquire on premises, or 53 West Houston St.

Stores, &c., To Let.

MODERN OFFICES AT LOW PRICES, with elevator and steam heat, to let at NO. 32 PARK ROW. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar St.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the buildings Nos. 207, 211, and 213 Franklin St., and 344 Washington St. Apply to ARTHUR F. SWIFT, Real Estate, 28 Harrison St.

TO LET—Light and desirable offices on second floor, 191 Broadway. Apply to GUARANTY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—Gentleman's house to take care of for Summer months, or house, by responsible party having good references; would get gentleman's breakfast if necessary. Address X. Y., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

For Sale.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.—Read "The Reporter's Notes," "Rapid Shorthand Writing," the great international contest, "Isaac Pitman Forty-five Years Ago," "How to Succeed as a Stenographer," &c., in PHONOGRAPHIC WORLD for May, 10 cents; out to-day. All newsdealers keep it. Trade supplied by American News Company.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ASPHALT Road Work, Blocks, [Advertisement.] OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1890. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 7, 1890, for furnishing one hundred thousand, more or less, asphalt roadway blocks, for use on streets and alleys in the city of Washington. Blank forms of proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office upon application therefor, together with all necessary information, and bids upon these forms only will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. DOUGLASS, L. E. ELLIS, H. M. ROBERT, Commissioners D. C.

Junction Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. UNDER THE ST. LOUIS GAS, FUEL AND POWER COMPANY, (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri,) by its deed of trust dated September 1st, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 696, page 98, conveyed to the undersigned, the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustee, the following described property, that is to say:

FIRST.—All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and designated in block eight (8) of central addition to said city and in city block fifteen hundred and seventy, (1,570,) and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northwest corner of Clark Avenue and Eighteenth Street; and running thence west, along the north line of Clark Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence north and parallel with Eighteenth Street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east, along said alley, one hundred (100) feet to said Eighteenth Street; thence south, along Eighteenth Street, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and fronted north by said alley, east by Eighteenth Street, south by Clark Avenue, and west by the leasehold premises next below described. Located on said premises, above described, are the following buildings, viz.: One brick fireproof building, 45x24 feet, one story high, with basement, having a corrugated iron roof and iron floor sitted for and used as a gas generating house, and containing 1 Lowe improved generator and super-heater combined, 7 feet in diameter, capacity 400,000 cubic feet per day; 2 generators of 5 feet diameter, and 3 superheaters, of 4 feet diameter, connected together, and having a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet each per day; 3 washers, 1 scrubber, and 1 condenser; 1 lamb, capacity 60 gallons. Also 1 boiler and engine house 26x33 feet and one story high, built of brick, with gravel roof, and containing 1 twenty-horse power Phœnix horisontal engine; 1 40-horse power upright engine; 3 double tube tubular boilers 72x16 feet,

IN WALL STREET AND OUT

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S POPULARITY IN THE SOUTH.

PROFIT IN CORN AT EIGHT CENTS A BUSHEL — BLUFFING GOULD — EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

The pleasant observations of Chauncey M. Depew on the South, as he lately saw it, have been widely quoted, but letters that have followed the distinguished visitor North show that the impressions of the South on him were not a whit happier than was the impression made by him on the South. A Wall Street man who has important Southern business relations received a couple of days ago a matter-of-fact, dollars-and-cents communication from Tennessee, to which was added this postscript:

"Everybody down here is still talking about Depew. He's just the finest talker we ever did hear. How he could make money if he'd only come down here and start a town—and auction off the lots himself! I would mighty like to be his partner."

***

Though not much attention has been attracted by it, an important railroad conference was held at the Windsor Hotel, in this city, last week. Representatives of the Rock Island, the Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, and some other of the great Western systems were present. But nobody was there for the Missouri Pacific. After adjournment President Cable of the Rock Island Company said: "Jay Gould can now settle the whole Western railroad rate war in five minutes if he wants to."

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If some eccentric statistician should happen to come along to make an enumeration of Mr. Jay Gould's virtues the foremost entries on his list would be apt to tell of "the little man's" patience, his willingness to wait, his refusal to let anybody bluff him. Here is a recent illustration:

Some time ago, when half a dozen diverse interests were contriving plans for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, Gould's co-operation was wanted all around, and there have been suspicions that his finger, unsuspected, was in various slices of the pie. Evidently, though, there was one would-be reorganizing party whom he hadn't "seen," which oversight, he was notified, in a formal and rather warlike fashion, must be remedied. "If I don't hear from you by 3 o'clock to-morrow," read the message to Mr. Gould, "I shall proceed regardless of you. And—" The "and" was a rather lively threat.

"It's too bad," was the Gould comment, "too bad to make him wait so long and waste so much time. George, [to his son,] put on your hat and go right down to the Street and present my compliments and say to this gentleman that I have heard that procrastination is the thief of time; if he's got such a good thing he oughtn't to wait a single minute."

That particular M. K. T. reorganization scheme was not heard of again.

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An officer of the Delaware and Hudson Company says the decrease in coal traffic caused by the moderate Winter is being more than offset, upon that road at least, by the great cargoes of ice that it has brought down from the north.

***

Much noise has been made in Wall Street over alleged losses attributed to the big coal companies during the past Winter. When figures for fiscal years are considered, however, it will be pretty generally found that results are not anything like so bad as have been proclaimed. The Philadelphia and Reading Company has been especially assailed on this score, and its securities have been hammered mercilessly. Reading, really, has kept pace with most of the other great coal companies, a fact which is made the text of a telling comparison in a current letter to customers by the Stock Exchange commission house of P. J. Goodhart & Co. Reading first income bonds, now selling at 70, were, they point out, 87 a year ago; its second incomes, now 51, were then 75, and its thirds, now 42, were then 60. Meanwhile the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's quotation has risen from 146 to 205, and Pennsylvania Coal Company's stock, not long ago 175, is now above 225. Reading's rich coal possessions made this showing appear exceedingly incongruous.

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Statesman Thomas C. Platt lately sent an expert down South to make a thorough investigation and report upon the value of the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties. It is probable that the report will be ready this week.

***

When farmers can get only 8 cents a bushel for corn, it doesn't look as if they were likely to be threatened with overmuch prosperity. Yet in the course of a discussion of the subject a few days ago down in Wall Street a gentleman interested largely in Western farm lands said that he had raised corn during the past year even against such a market profitably. "I have fed my corn crop to hogs," he said, "and the returns from my lard sales alone have paid the whole cost of raising, including the food, and I have the meat left as so much net profit—a good profit it is, too." He added that his plan was now pursued very largely by Western farmers.

***

Wiseacres of the turf shook their heads and made doleful predictions when a young man, who they agreed was immensely rash, paid the unprecedented price of $100,000 for the stallion Axtell. A great horse the purchase was, they admitted, but such a price!—they couldn't express themselves fully and still be polite. Yet used for breeding purposes that horse, during the past year, brought in the whole of the enormous sum that he cost.

***

A Wall Street authority estimates that Abram S. Hewitt has something like $5,000,000 invested in the South. He is largely interested in various iron furnaces and foundries, and is the owner of much real estate. Every one of his Southern investments is said to have produced handsome profits, and, of course, they are now doing better than ever, for at no time since the war have rewards for activity in the South been so large as at present. Mr. Hewitt was one of the New-Yorkers who became early interested in the development of Gen. Tyler's city of Anniston, in Alabama, where real estate is now 500 per cent. above the market value when it originally attracted Mr. Hewitt's attention. Very shrewd and very prosperous in Gotham's ex-Mayor.

***

One of Mr. Hewitt's most recent enterprises is the development of the famous old Alabama town of Shelby. It was there that iron was first made in Alabama in anything like an important way. Yankees established the original furnace a decade or more before the war began. During the rebellion its output became of especial consequence to the Southern people; the Confederacy had much help from it. There were turned out cannon and armor plate. The historic ram Tennessee was covered with Shelby iron. But when the war ended the village lapsed into comparative inactivity, though capital from Connecticut invested some years ago has kept the furnaces going profitably. Lack of railroad facilities have held it back, while other less favorably situated places have gone booming.

But now Mayor Hewitt and his colleagues—many of them prominent New-Yorkers—are to remove this handicap. The two chief railway systems of the South—the Louisville and Nashville and the East Tennessee—are to build lines into the town. What the local interests have not been able to accomplish in a quarter of a century the hustling business man of New-York does almost off-hand.

Of course the old town has braced up greatly in view of its new prospects of prosperity assured, and when a public sale of land was made the other day the bidding was so lively that a committee had to be appointed to allot places in line to the crowding contestants for lots, the early days of Birmingham being duplicated. Out of 3,500 acres owned by the company twenty were sold for $220,000, figures that are simply tremendous, but based, of course, on anticipation of coming developments, for new furnaces are to be built to use the phenomenal brown hematite deposits which surround the town in solid hills, and there are to be manufactories and banks and—Northern push to back up Southern enthusiasm.

Among Mr. Hewitt's colleagues are W. S. Gurnee, A. C. Gurnee, Gen. Samuel Thomas, J. D. Probst, Emanuel Lehman, J. C. Graham, President C. M. Fry of the Bank of New-York, and President M. E. Garth of the Mechanics' National Bank, all prominent in Wall Street. It is an inspiriting sign when such substantial Northerners join in the development of the new South.

***

Jay Gould is to be home from his long trip in time to attend the wedding of his niece, Miss Maud Miller, Wednesday evening.

HE FOUGHT UNDER GARIBALDI.

Vincenzo Delanio, is a dashing Italian gentleman who learned the art of warfare under Garibaldi, and who, according to the tale told by Joseph Cenilla in the Tombs Police Court, has been doing a little guerilla work on his own account in this country. Mr. Cenilla went to Boston on business a few days ago and left his wife, his dog, and her parrot intrenched in the fortress at 91 Elizabeth Street. Mr. Delanio, who had long coveted his neighbor's possessions, stormed the fortress the following day, and by a brilliant coup secured its capitulation.

He assumed the title of governor, teased the parrot, kicked the dog, and made Mrs. Cenilla Estronia for provisions. He also took charge of Mr. Cenilla's shotgun, the only available weapon in the arsenal, and when the gentleman returned from Boston Saturday morning he found himself looking into its mouth and being told by a strange masculine voice to "get out." He did, but returned with two policemen, who secured an unconditional surrender from the usurper. The Chevalier Delanio has very good prospects of occupying another fortress for three months to come.

A MONSTER SYNDICATE.

PLANS OF THE ENGLISH-AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The big English-American syndicate, which is to go into the business of supplying gas and electricity for lighting purposes, described in a Philadelphia dispatch to yesterday's TIMES, differs in one respect at least from the British enterprises which have been undertaken to capture American industries. In those cases the syndicates have aimed to buy out the American proprietors, but in the present instance nobody is to be bought out. Capitalists of the two companies are merely to join hands in the undertaking.

It was explained yesterday by a New-York backer of the project that the Anglo-American Gas Lighting Company would be organized on the principle that by manufacturing more gas the cost of production would be reduced. The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia had shown that increasing the production decreased the cost. This company, which now had secured the franchises in about forty cities, would join in the new enterprise. Its capital was $10,000,000, and with the fifty millions at the disposal of the Anglo-American company it was evident that the latter could vastly increase the field now occupied by the Philadelphia concern. In just what cities the new corporation would seek to obtain a footing could not be made public at present, but it would have no difficulty in finding opportunities to invest the capital at its disposal.

Allotments of the stock will probably be made through one of two firms—Drexel, Morgan & Co. or Brown Brothers. The choice between them has not yet been made, it is said. The stock will be listed on the Exchanges in this city and Philadelphia, and the company will have offices in both cities. English agents, sent to this country by Sir Julian Goldsrind of London and the Imperial Continental Gas Company, have looked over the ground which the syndicate proposes to occupy, and have satisfied themselves as to the prospects for the success of the enterprise. They have made their reports to their principals, and everything is said to be going on swimmingly for the syndicate.

Mr. R. A. C. Smith, who is credited with a subscription of $400,000 to the new enterprise, said yesterday that he expected to see the Anglo-American company in full operation in two months or so. Of the $50,200,000 of stock to be issued $200,000 is in the shape of founders' shares, issued after the English custom. Twenty-five millions of the remainder was allotted to this country, and the Englishmen, it was arranged, were to take a like amount. Nearly all the stock has now been subscribed for.

"Twenty-three millions of the amount allotted to us," Mr. Smith continued, "has been taken up to my knowledge, and very likely the balance has been taken too. At any rate, it will be attended to very shortly. The English agents who came here made a very thorough investigation of the prospects—the English are very thorough about such things, you know—and there will be no trouble on their side.

"I can't say who will be the officers of the company. It probably isn't settled yet. No arrangements have been made for any bond issues. Of course, later on bonds may be issued on the properties which the company acquires. The Philadelphia company now has interests in New-Orleans, San Francisco, and a great many Western cities. It has investments too, in St. Louis. At one time it had an interest in Chicago, but it sold out there. We control a good many patents, &c., for making gas, and in doing business on a greatly increased scale, we can make gas cheaper, just as any other industry can turn out its goods more economically under similar conditions."

Besides Mr. Smith a number of New-Yorkers are said to be interested in the new company. Among them are William H. Male, George H. Prentice, William Runkle, Henry W. Cannon, and Edward Tuck. Mr. Tuck is credited with a very large holding, probably over half a million.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

All the members of the new De Wolf Hopper Opera Bouffe Company arrived in New-York from Boston yesterday, and the present week will be devoted to final rehearsals of "Castles In the Air," preparatory to its production at the Broadway Theatre next Monday evening. Probably no organization was ever formed that was followed by heartier good wishes than this one. Not only is Mr. Hopper a great favorite, in private as well as in professional circles, but the members of his company are among the most popular artists in the field of light opera, so that the new work is sure of a careful and thorough presentation. That the interest of the public is awakened is shown by the fact that the orders for seats for the opening performance are more numerous than was ever before known at the Broadway. Hopper will have a magnificent audience, and a friendly one, to pass judgment on his company and his opera next Monday night.

The new Worcester theatre, which is described as one of the finest in the country, will be opened next Monday evening, under the management of Rich & Harris of Boston, with a presentation of Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah."

A dispatch from Minneapolis says that Marie Wainwright was obliged to omit her performance in that city Saturday on account of severe illness. Her physician says she has a slight hemmorrhage of the brain, which has affected one eye and one ear.

The preparations for the celebration of the seventy-fifth performance of "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino next Monday night are well advanced, and it is Manager Aronson's intention to make the occasion a notable one. Cut roses will be used for decorating the auditorium and something entirely new in the souvenir line has been provided, a specimen of which will be given to every person present.

All the acts but the first of "Silver Falls," which Eugene Tompkins is to present at the Boston Theatre next Monday, are laid in picturesque Mexico, and the scenic opportunities of the play are to made the most of. Mr. Tompkins is now in New-York completing his arrangements for the production. Among the principals of his company are William Redmund, who has been at the head of the Redmund-Barry organization for a long time; Frank Losee, Nestor Lennon, Charles Coote, Harry Courtaine, J. R. Furlong, Miss Sidney Armstrong, Alice Fischer, and Marion Elmore.

Lawrence Barrett has a new historical play, called "A Becket," founded on incidents in the life of the famous Catholic Archbishop.

The Jefferson-Florence company, which closes its season this week, will be composed substantially of the same artists next season. Mrs. John Drew, Miss Viola Allen, Frederick Paulding, George Denham, and Edwin Varrey have all been re-engaged.

Rose Coghlan's season has been extended, and she will probably play a return engagement at the Grand Opera House during the week of May 19.

"Lost in New-York" will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre next week.

Henry C. Miner takes possession of the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Thursday, and the work of altering the interior will begin at once. Cora Tanner will be the first attraction presented by Mr. Miner, beginning an engagement at the Fifth Avenue in October. Manager Daniel Frohman has eight weeks secured for the Kendals and Margaret Mather has time booked at the house for next season. So far as is generally known these are the only engagements yet made for Mr. Miner's management.

GEN. TRACY PRESENTS A FLAG.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy arrived from Washington yesterday to present an American flag to the children in the Sunday school of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church on Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The flag was the gift of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of which Secretary Tracy is a member. With the donors, as guests, were the members of Naval Post No. 516 of this city. Fully 5,000 people greeted the guests at Academy Hall, adjoining the church.

Father Fransioli, pastor of St. Peter's, received the visitors, among whom were Gen. John B. Woodward, Rear Admiral Braine, Col. Michael Bennett, Col. M. J. Cummings, Col. John Oakey, "Deacon" William Richardson, ex-Senator Kiernan, Police Captain Eason, Gen. Phil. Briggs, and ex-Police Captain Jewett. After all had been seated the Sunday-school children sang "Columbia," and then fifty little ones from the kindergarten sang "Our Flag."

When Gen. Tracy arose he was greeted with loud cheers and handclapping. He presented the flag in a few words and reviewed the history of the national colors from the day of their formal adoption by Congress. He predicted that in the future this flag would be an emblem of peace and not of war, and added, as an illustration: "If the country to the north wishes to come into our fold it will have to come peaceably and of its own volition." Father Fransioli accepted the gift in a very brief speech, after which Master Lopez recited a poem entitled "The American Flag." When he finished Gen. Tracy leaned forward, grasped the little fellow's hand, and congratulated him heartily. When the exercises had concluded Gen. Tracy dined with Gen. Woodward, and Rankin Post escorted Naval Post to the bridge.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run-down, tired condition at this season is due, to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the Winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this Spring.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a Spring tonic, with most satisfactory results."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

MEETING OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society held its annual election of officers yesterday morning in the library of the asylum building, on Tenth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. It resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old board. It was also decided, at a meeting following the election, to amend the constitution so as to increase the number of Trustees from eighteen to twenty-two, and four Trustees will be appointed accordingly next Sunday morning.

The list is now as follows: President—Jesse Seligman; Vice President—Henry Rice; Treasurer—A. Wolff; Trustees—M. Tuska, Emanuel Lehman, Jacob F. Bamberger, John Rau, Henry Newman, Henry Newstadter, Henry S. Allen, Herman Bamberger, Solomon Ranger, Julian Nathan, Simon Schafer, Jacob W. Elgutter, Edward Lauterbach, James H. Hoffman, Irving S. Bernheimer, N. Necarsulmer, Aaron Wolff, Jr., and Louis Stern; Secretary—Myer Stern.

The sixty-seventh annual report of the institution was then handed in by President Seligman, and its encouraging details were received with much applause. It showed that 559 little ones had been cared for during the year at the asylum, an increase of 36 over the number of the preceding year, and that they had all enjoyed very good health. The primary school in the asylum looked after the education of 311 boys and girls, and public Grammar School No. 43 took charge of 231 of the children. The shorthand and typewriting class in the home school was attended by 15 boys and 6 girls, and the bookkeeping class by 26 boys.

Mr. Seligman spoke particularly of the great value of the industrial training classes maintained at the asylum, and mentioned the fact that over fifty of the graduate pupils have found remunerative employment at the trades in which they received instruction. The finances of the institution are in a prosperous condition, the receipts last year exceeding the expenditures by $58,043.43, and the cash balance on hand to date being $22,337.25.

The Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which has about one hundred children in its care, proposed last year to consolidate with the society and turn over its property, contributions, and children to the New-York institution, but the society was compelled to decline the proposition, as it felt it needed all the room at its disposal for its own little ones.

The annual reception at the asylum will be held on Decoration Day and on the following Sunday. The ladies of the society have taken charge of all the details of the entertainment. President Seligman closed by thanking the Ladies' Sewing Society for their generosity in giving over $7,000 worth of dress materials to the children.

ZION CHURCH CLOSED.

TWO PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ORGANIZATIONS CONSOLIDATED.

Religious services were held for the last time at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the building of the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, on Madison Avenue. There was a large attendance composed of the members of the new consolidated church of Zion and St. Timothy's and the parishioners of Zion Chapel. Bishop Potter was present and preached the sermon, in which he congratulated the members of the new church on the prospects for active and useful work in the field laid out for them.

There had been holy communion services at 8 o'clock in the basement of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Fifty-third Street. In the evening twenty new members were confirmed by Bishop Potter. The services on the latter occasion were held in St. Thomas's Church, where the St. Timothy Church has been worshipping for the last three months on Sunday evenings. The exercises of yesterday consummate the consolidation, under a decree of the court issued last Thursday, of the Zion Church with St. Timothy's.

On the 22d of last January St. Timothy's Church building on West Fifty-seventh Street was burned. The organization had been an active one, and of thoroughly democratic tendencies. It was self-supporting, but not rich. Arrangements were at once made for continuing divine services, but as there are no large halls in the neighborhood suitable for the purpose, it was necessary to take advantage of the offer of St. John's Methodist Church for morning service, and to accept the hospitality of St. Thomas's on Sunday evenings. Bishop Potter, in pursuance of his plan to make strong churches by the consolidation of weak ones throughout his diocese, determined that as there was really a surplus of Protestant Episcopal churches over on Madison Avenue, it would be wise to join Zion Church with St. Timothy's, to sell out the property of the former, and to put the combined organization in shape to rebuild, putting up a one-hundred-thousand-dollar church on the old West Fifty-seventh Street site, and having a little something left over in the way of endowment.

This is the plan that has been carried out in legal form without opposition. The Rev. C. C. Tiffany of Zion Church will remain as rector emeritus of the new church, of which the Rev. Henry Lubeck is rector. The new building will be a commodious one, and, in accordance with the policy of St. Timothy's, its seats will be free. The organization will be supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

TRIED TO BRIBE AN INSPECTOR.

A man carrying a bundle was seen by Customs Inspector Anderson on Saturday night leaving the steamer Antonio Zambrano, which arrived on Saturday from Baracoa and tied up at Pier 14 East River. Thinking the bundle contained smuggled goods, Anderson gave chase to the man. Overtaking him readily, he secured the package, but while engaged in doing so the man broke away and escaped. Anderson and a friend returned to the steamer to see if there were any more smugglers there, when they were surprised to see the man who had escaped on the dock.

He said that he had returned to "square things," and thrust a roll of bills at Anderson. The Custom House officer placed him under arrest, and to-day will take him before United States Commissioner Shields. The prisoner gave the name of Diederich Lond, and said that he was a ship's chandler at 13 Water Street. His bundle contained ten packages of cigars.

A SERMON TO WELSHMEN.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Charles Edwards, President of the University College of Aberystwyth, Wales, delivered three sermons in this city yesterday. At the morning service he preached in the Rev. Dr. Thompson's Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 4 P. M. in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and in the evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church on Thirteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The two former discourses were in English and the latter in Welsh.

Dr. Edwards arrived in this country last Thursday. He comes partly in search of rest and recreation and partly with a view to making a careful study of the educational systems of this country, particularly as they affect higher education. He has already paid a brief visit to Yale and to Union College. This week he will go to Princeton. He expects to return to Wales early in September, after visiting the principal educational centres here as well as some of the largest of the Welsh colonies.

IF YOU HAVE never used CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, go at once to the nearest drug store and get a vial. They will surely please you. Don't forget this. —*Advertisement.*

Diamond Jewelry

Single-stone and other rings, and earrings, of every value. Pendants, brooches, &c., of wholly new designs, set with the choicest stones.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Fronting Madison Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

MATTINGS.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

10,000 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS FROM $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS. ALSO FINE SEAMLESS JAPANESE MATTINGS AT 62½ PER ROLL.

100 pieces Warehouse Samples, finest quality, not regularly numbered, at greatly reduced prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 18TH AND 19TH STS.

A SUCCESSFUL FAD.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY DURING THE YEAR.

Those who predicted that the amateur photography craze would be of short duration and, like similar fads, "die aborning," are waking to the fact that the craze has become permanent and incurable. The Winter that has just passed has been a lively one in photographic circles. The various societies of amateurs have held frequent meetings, at which the attendance and interest have never flagged. New members have been added in goodly numbers, and the work of the young camera men has never been of so high a grade. This is clearly shown in the specimens sent from society to society by members of the Lantern Slide Interchange. The pictures this year have without exception been of fine work and exceeding interest.

Professionals were at first disposed to frown upon the efforts of amateurs, but experience has shown that the army of novices at photographing has done serious effect to the regulars. The landscape professionals have suffered, and so have the traveling men who carry a few plates in a van and set up their tents for a few days in country villages. Portrait taking among the amateurs is not very popular, and, of course, with amateur outfits the work of professionals can hardly be reached.

In a short time a few of the New-York amateurs will make a thorough photographing tour of the city, reducing to negatives all the prominent buildings and other scenes of interest in the metropolis. The country within a radius of twenty-five miles from the City Hall has already been pretty thoroughly photographed, and enterprising amateurs now are thinking of sending up balloons with camera and wide-angle lens attachment to secure bird's-eye views of the country. They say it can be done very satisfactorily.

At the Society of Amateur Photographers last Friday evening lantern slides by the Louisville Camera Club were shown, comprising mostly views of Southern scenery. Among them was a series illustrating the progress of a Mexican bull fight, views in Texas, Mexican adobes, and a public square in Calientes, Mexico, by Mr. J. C. Ashterman, and the views of local picturesque scenes in Louisville, by Mr. R. L. Stevens; views on the Ohio River, by Mr. C. R. Peaslee; excellent slides of views at and about Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, by Mr. Henry Terstegge, and of Cumberland Falls, Kentucky, a darky happy family, and Big Rock, near Louisville, Ky., by Dr. W. T. Durrett. The work of the club was very creditable. A few slides made by members of the society followed, including picturesque views about New-York, by Major George Shorkley, Mr. A. P. Shoen, and the President, Mr. James H. Stebbins, Jr. There were also views in Frankfort-on-the-Main by Mr. Ferdinand Ruppert, steamer views by Mr. A. L. Simpson, the Vice President, and a few very artistic figure studies by Mrs. Catherine Weed Barnes.

At the close of the exhibition the President stated that this was the last meeting to be held in the present quarters, and that a Moving Committee had been appointed to superintend the moving of the society property on May 1 to the new quarters in 12 West Thirty-first Street. The next meeting is expected to be held there on May 14, and will be a special exhibition of lantern slides. The society's lantern is to be fitted with an electric arc light after the pattern used by Dr. Daudy.

The first number of the *Journal of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York*, published by the society as its official organ, is to issue during this week, and will doubtless be much sought for by members, as it is intended to supply full reports of the meetings.

Mr. George Bullock, President of the Cincinnati Camera Club, with some others, is about to undertake the organization of an amateur photographers' league, intended to embrace all of the principal photographic societies in the United States. The purpose of such an organization will be to hold annually in different cities a "photographic conference." It is probable that next Fall an invitation will be sent to societies requesting them to send delegates to a preliminary meeting.

The window of F. Hegger, at 152 Broadway, has attracted crowds of pedestrians passing by the past week. It contained a series of Colorado, Yosemite Valley, and Florida photographs, over seven feet long. They are the work of Mr. Jackson of Denver. An autotype 3 by 4 feet in size of the Matterhorn, by Prof. Donkin, is also on exhibition. Prof. Donkin made a thorough photographing trip through the Alps and lost his life in the work. He attempted to climb the Dychtau, a peak of 16,000 feet in height, but was never seen again, nor were the guides who accompanied him.

The *Photographic Globe*, a monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of artistic and scientific photography, is one of the latest of the rapidly-increasing periodicals which have to do with picture taking. It is edited by Maximilian Toch. The office of the magazine suffered by a fire soon after the first number was issued, which destroyed some valuable copper plates and manuscripts. The frontispiece in the April number is a scene off the coast of Hayti. It was taken at sunset and the result was one of those admirable effects just like moonlight.

An amateur photographic society has been organized in New-Brunswick, N. J., with a large membership. The society, which calls itself the New-Brunswick Camerads, has elected Prof. P. T. Austen of Rutgers College President and Dr. Harvey Iredell Secretary and Treasurer. The club will meet on Thursday evenings.

FRANK RICHMOND'S FUNERAL.

The body of Frank Richmond, who died in Spain in January, was taken to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon, and buried with appropriate services in the plot of his adopted parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gaylor. It will be remembered that Richmond, whose real name was James Twitchell, was for a long time the popular orator of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show.

Only a few friends were at the grave, the only relative being Frank Richmond's cousin, Dr. Chittenden. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gaylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Knowles, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clark were also present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield of Brooklyn.

A COMING WEDDING.

Among the marriages announced for the first week in May is that of F. Meredith Whitehouse to Miss Mary Armour of Chicago. Mr. Whitehouse has left a permanent mark in the architectural features of Chicago, especially by the triumphal arch crowned with the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, which will soon be dedicated. He is the brother of Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport and New-York, and of Cope Whitehouse, the Egyptologist, and the cousin of Norman Whitehouse, who will be best man. Miss Armour is the daughter of the late George Armour of Chicago.

LADIES' TAILOR SUITINGS.

Having disposed of the early lines of Cheviots and Tweeds, we have replaced them with an entirely new stock of these popular materials, all in Summer weights.

Homespun and Scotch-twist Cheviots, Mixed Woolens and Worsteds in great variety, prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.50 per yard.

The new lines of Dress Goods, imported in pattern lengths, are remarkable for their refinement of coloring and novelty of style.

Special inducements will be offered in Imported Robes during the present week.

French Cashmere in new shades, Brilliantine and Mohair, plain and embroidered.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

TOILET SETS

FOR

COUNTRY HOUSES & COTTAGES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

AT

LOW PRICES.

Davis Collamore & Co., Limited,

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

THE CANAL TO BE CLOSED.

It is rumored that the Bergen Neck Railroad Company will take legal proceedings to close the ship canal and basin at the meadows, back of Constable Hook, and running thence to deep water in New-York Bay. The canal-basin project was instituted a year ago by the Atlantic Dredging Company, Union Dredging Company, and Thomas Potter of Jersey City.

Last Summer a basin was dug in the meadows where a shipyard was to be located. Dredgers operated to the exterior line for solid filling, digging a deep channel and surrounding it by embankments of earth now visible at low water. The Bergen Neck Railroad is surveyed through the proposed shipyard and property has been condemned. It is said their claim is based upon the fact that the canal is artificial.

KILLED BY HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Charles A. George, a dissolute French gunmaker of 156 Spring Street, who on the night of the 20th inst. was hacked on the head with an axe by his mother-in-law, Alice André, of 171 Spring street, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. He was drunk the night he was injured and refused to give his wife money for medicine for sick child. When Mrs. André came in he attempted her and pulled handfuls of hair from her head, whereupon she struck him with an axe. Mrs. André is in custody.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

COMPLETE LINES OF FINE SPRING GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CHOICE SELECTION OF

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

All the new Shapes, Colors, and Trimmings. Our Styles are noted for elegance, workmanship, and taste.

OUR STOCK OF

Children's Trimmed Hats

for School and Dress cannot be surpassed.

OUR SUIT AND WRAP DEPARTMENT PRESENTS UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

UNTRIMMED HATS

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN

contains the newest shapes at the lowest prices.

NEW COMBINATIONS IN RIBBONS, CHOICE FABRICS IN DRESS GOODS AND SILKS, UPHOLSTERY, RUGS, BLANKETS, FURNITURE, AND BEDDING.

Housekeepers should not fail to visit our Housefurnishing Department. Specially interesting at present.

"SOCIAL STEWARDSHIP."

R. HEBER NEWTON'S TEXT AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH YESTERDAY.

"Social Stewardship" was the subject of the Rev. R. Heber Newton's sermon to the congregation of All Souls' Church yesterday morning.

"From rudimentary society onward," he said, "up to such a highly-evolved society as that in which we find ourselves to-day the process is simply one of further and more complex differentiation, all under the same instinct which calls into being separate organs and members in order that the body as a whole may be more fully evolved, more richly endowed, more vitally alive. In this light every form of personal power is simply the differentiating of itself, which the common social life works, in order that that common social life may be enriched, evolved. Warrior and statesman and poet and philosopher, savant, inventor, priest and prophet, merchant prince and captain of industry—it is true of us all, whatever we may be, from the highest to the lowest rank in life.

"When Germany needed Bismarck, Germany created him. He has had the grace to see that he belonged to Germany, that his life was due to her service, and he has freely and gladly lived for his State. In freely and gladly living for his State, devoting to it all the best powers of his mature life, he has found his own perfect development for this earth, while he has edified the body, and built up the State. Whatever faults the strong and masterful man may have—and he has had plenty of them—this is his redeeming grace which will maintain him in honor imperishable among his countrymen, that he has recognized in his power a trust for his nation, and has used every faculty in utmost fidelity to the largest and highest interests of his countrymen.

"One sees this true faith of the true statesman even in that strange, and, as yet, not quite comprehensible young man who cannot be said to sit upon the throne of Germany, because he is too restless to sit quietly anywhere, even on a throne, but who certainly moves about on the throne of Germany, having put it effectively upon wheels. Whatever he may or may not be, he is clearly filled with a sense of his being a trustee of the people, and, in utter contrast to the life of selfish, indolent enjoyment which marked the King of the olden times, he is in a very true sense of pleasance and of rest toiling and scheming, moving with a feverishness which makes the world anxious just because of this intensity of his perception that it is required of a steward that he be found faithful.

"Nothing is more certain in social science than that the peculiar development of our age, the masterful man of affairs, the money-making man, is an evolution of the social force for this particular juncture in history. Plainly, he is subserving a social need, fulfilling a social function, is a social organ. He was not needed in this abnormal development in the generations before us. He will not be needed in this abnormal development in the generations after us. The many-millionaire, I fully believe, will be as extinct in a few generations as is now the dodo. This being so, every man in whom this power rests ought to say to himself, not in any cant or in any unreality whatsoever, but as the simple truth, what social science dictates to him: 'I am an organ evolved by the social life to fulfill a social function—only this and nothing more. I am a trustee. Nature has secreted in me this power not for myself, but for my fellows. This mysterious, sacred, ineffable, infinite, and eternal life in which we all live and move and have our being, the indwelling spirit in humanity, has called me into being and endowed me with these special powers that I may minister to the common life of man from the supreme life of God.'

"Can we persuade our men of affairs that this is the supreme law of life, that this is religion? The test of religion in a community is the prevalence of public spirit, the holding of talents and time and wealth and every form of power as a ministry to society. How much religion then have we?"

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DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT MANY LINES AND ODD PIECES ON OUR PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND BEDROOM FLOORS, WE HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES WHICH IT WILL BE TO THE INTEREST OF ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS TO EXAMINE WITHOUT DELAY.

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BETTER THAN ANY $4.00 OR $5.00 SHOES SOLD ELSEWHERE. DIRECT FROM MAKER TO WEARER.

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26 CORTLANDT ST., (UP STAIRS.)

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HANKINSON'S

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.

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BISHOP TAYLOR AND HIS AFRICAN WORK.

Bishop William Taylor of the Methodist Episcopal Church appeared in the pulpit of the Asbury Church, Washington and University Places, yesterday afternoon. He has just returned from his work in Africa, which has been extraordinarily successful. The Bishop spoke particularly of the methods of reaching the unconverted among the Central African tribes. There have been established industrial farms at the missionary stations, and on these the negroes are expected to work, devoting part of their time to study. "Give the native work," said the Bishop, "and then some knowledge, and you make a man of him."

Dr. Stone, the pastor of the Asbury Church, will open a free dispensary in the church edifice this morning as the first step toward general missionary work in the slums which bound Washington Square on the south. The establishment of a dispensary is regarded as a practical effort to assist the extremely poor and the sick.



Our own brand, and the best collar we can get made. Five-ply, all linen; 20 cents.

We sell for 12½ cents a collar of same quality linen as the usual twenty-five-cent grade. And, for 25 cents, Vir

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,065. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MENACES FOR THE SOUTH

HARRISON READY TO FULFILL SOME PARTY PROMISES.

FLORIDA AND ARKANSAS TO BE DISCIPLINED FOR REPUBLICAN PURPOSES —COMPLAINTS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—When the President in his inaugural address alluded to the South as a section of the country in which a peculiar political state of things existed and intimated that the conditions called for special treatment his words, uttered undoubtedly after mature reflection, were heard and commented on by Southern men as indicating a determination on the part of the party managers to turn their attention seriously sooner or later to the task of establishing, in the South, by the force of arms, if need be, that political control that Republican orators have long insisted that the party is entitled to, and which it has been deprived of only by the irregular or violent methods adopted by the Democrats to elect their candidates to Congress.

While many bills have been introduced with the view of making good the menace of the President, none of them has reached a forward state. With these bills on the calendars slowly coming to the surface it is evident that the President and his Attorney General are impatient to let the Republicans at the North and the Democrats at the South know that the menaces uttered in the inaugural address were not empty, but that they were loaded and that they were intended to hurt when they were carried into execution.

Operations are now being carried on in two States, with the view, apparently, of preparing the party conscience to accept a course of administration discipline at the South, that nothing but the greatest political or party necessity would suggest as called for. In Arkansas there is at work an investigating committee of the House, and it is perfectly plain that the mission of the Republican majority of that committee is to prove that the killing of John M. Clayton was a political murder, and that it was the result of a Democratic conspiracy.

Before the investigating committee had started for Little Rock there had been indications that the Harrison war on the South was to be prosecuted with vigor in Florida. The order by an officer of the United States Court to summon a jury of Republicans was a very distinct intimation of the purpose of the Administration to carry the war into Florida. The offending officer was set aside, but his zeal was rewarded with another and more lucrative place. The murder of a man in the Federal service, for the reason, it was alleged, that he was a Federal officer, appeared to offer new and gratifying provocation. In four counties in Florida in which, apparently, the Republican vote has been a diminishing quantity for several years, a state of extraordinary resistance to the process of the Federal courts has been discovered by the President and Attorney General Miller.

Leon, Gadsden, Jefferson, and Madison Counties are in the middle western part of the State. According to the accounts of those who are somewhat familiar with that country it is not more disorderly than other parts of Florida, but it is better suited to the operations of political outrage than Republicans, because it is not so much visited by strangers from the North. It is so far out of the way that it is considered as comparatively a safe ground from which to date a great many atrocities that would not occur if there was not some grave political exigency that called for their happening. From this time on, and until the elections law has been passed in some shape, it may be expected that the four counties proclaimed by the President will furnish a crop of outrages scarcely less blood-curdling than those that preceded the elections following the reconstruction.

It might prove embarrassing to Northern capital to select some other Southern field for the scene of these premeditated outrages. If it were somewhere else, say, in a part of the State where there is much Pennsylvania capital invested, it is not probable that the suggestion of the Philadelphia Press to send a million men to quell it would meet with so much approval as it is likely to evoke when applied to the remote counties that are indicated as first marked to feel the "mailed hand" of the Republican Administration.

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The Republicans of the House do not manifest any extraordinary feeling of gratification over the canvass that has been made to show that a majority of the majority are in favor of the passage of a Tariff bill, and that they are for the McKinley bill if it is forced upon them. Should all the members who have amendments to offer manage to get them in, with the Democrats' assistance, the chances of the passage of the bill might be increased, but the likeness of the passed bill to that reported would not be much more than a family resemblance.

The Democrats are likely to be fully employed in discovering and encouraging the disposition to amend. They are for reform in the tariff laws, and, if they cannot get what they want by bill, they can take what they may get by amendments.

Representative Andrew of Massachusetts is in receipt of a letter from one of the largest importers of toys, china, and glassware and kindred articles in Boston, protesting against the duty sought to be imposed under the McKinley bill on dolls, toy tea sets, &c. The present duty is 35 per cent. ad valorem, and the new bill would make it 45 per cent. In showing the effect of this increase, they cite one example: Glass vases, selling at wholesale in this country at from 37 cents to $4 per dozen, cost for cases, packing, transportation, 5 per cent.; commission to agent, freight to seaport, and ocean freight, 45 per cent. on the cost at factory. Add to this a duty of 45 per cent. and the price is almost doubled by the time the goods are in the hands of the people. China vases and other fancy china articles ranging at the same prices have about the same amount of expense attached to them and, in addition, a duty of 60 per cent. The firm points out that there is no necessity for this increase of duty, as none of these articles are made in this country, and the only toy tea sets manufactured in the United States are those made of pewter, and not china.

In closing their letter they say:

"We most emphatically protest against the general enormous increase of duty proposed by the McKinley bill. We believe in protecting American industries, but cannot support this measure, as its object seems to be to make millionaires in the very shortest time of manufacturers, and to accomplish this object the masses will have to pay nearly double prices, simply to enrich those who already have more than their share of this world's goods. We are Republicans and most heartily indorse the professions made by our party in the campaign of 1888 in regard to tariff revision, but we are convinced that, should this bill become a law without being shorn of very many of its objectionable features, the people in 1892 will put a veto on Republicanism as expressed in this McKinley bill."

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The vexed question of the weights of the armored battle ship Texas has been settled at last. The Board of Bureau Chiefs, to whom the plans and the different sets of calculations were referred, has submitted its report, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The board was at first disposed to make some extensive alterations in the plans, but the Secretary gave it to understand that the original plans were to be adhered to as closely as possible. And there are consequently few changes recommended.

There has been a reapportionment of weights, cutting off in one place and adding in another, resulting in a considerable net reduction. Most of this has been effected by reducing the allowance for stores and reducing the coal supply somewhat. The thickness of the armor protection to the ammunition hoists has also been reduced. The most important changes made are in the turrets and gun mountings. As originally planned, the axes of the twelve-inch guns were to have been but eighteen inches above the deck, and would have greatly endangered breaking down the deck if fired across it. They have now been raised to three feet above the deck. The diameter of the turrets has been reduced one foot.

The American guns with which she will be armed being somewhat longer than the English Whitworth guns which her original plans contemplated, it has been found necessary to lower the masts—the foremast slightly forward and the mainmast slightly aft—to allow the muzzles of the guns to clear them when the turrets are revolved. If, as some officers seem inclined to think, the ship is still too heavy, when she is launched she will have to be lightened by some reduction in her armor.

The Columbian Iron Works Company of Baltimore is making such rapid progress in the work on Cruisers Nos. 9 and 10 that it has applied to the Secretary of the Navy for the second payment under its contract.

***

The news from Buffalo that Superintendent of of Mails W. W. Allen has been arrested with letters in his possession that were addressed to patrons of the office and not delivered is taken as an advance notice that ground is to be discovered for the removal of Postmaster Seckett. Complaints have already been made about letter losses in the office, and suspected persons have been arrested or watched. The President, instead of to regard the complaints as sufficiently grounded, has not listened to the demands for Seckett's displacement.

Now it is probable that Senator Hiscock and O. G. Warren will push the appointment of John Craft, and that Representative Farquhar, who has a candidate in Alfred Lyth, a tile maker and a Grand Army man, will go to the White House for his man. One of the two is likely to be chosen. As Farquhar has been singularly unfortunate about getting appointments, it is safe to look for the choice of the man named by the Senator and Mr. Warren.

***

After a recess of several weeks the special House committee charged with an investigation of the Ohio ballot-box forgery met to-day, but took no important testimony. Representative Grosvenor put in evidence the letter from ex-President Cleveland stating that Gov. Campbell has not even remotely referred to the Ballot-Box bill, and that he did not know of the existence of the bill.

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Senator Jones of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to-day signed warrants for the payment of witnesses' fees to the several correspondents subpœnaed by the special committee appointed to investigate the publication of the proceedings of the executive sessions of the Senate. The correspondents were in attendance upon the committee two days only, but having been kept under subpœna fifty-one days the warrants were made out for $153 each. The expenses of the investigation have amounted to about $2,000.

***

Senator Ingalls to-day introduced a bill granting a pension of $6 a month to all persons who served in the late war not less than three months nor more than one year; to those serving more than a year and not exceeding 800 days, $8 a month; and those who served over 800 days, 1 cent per diem for each day's service. No person who is worth $5,000 at the time of filing his application shall be entitled to this service pension.

***

The House had a long discussion in Committee of the Whole of the bill for establishing a park in the District of Columbia, and then in open session killed it by a vote of 78 to 88.

***

Mr. Al Daggett of Brooklyn has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Census Bureau with manila cards, his bid being 32 4-10 cents per thousand. It is estimated that about one hundred million, which are to be used in the tabulating machine, will be needed.

***

The Senate Republican Silver Committee was in session two hours this afternoon, but made no apparent substantial progress toward an agreement upon a measure to be reported to caucus.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—W. W. Tabor, West Bethany, Genesee County.

Virginia.—Mary A. Carter, Darlington Heights; B. F. Goodall, Graves Mill.

Maine.—A. B. Stacy, Palmyra.

THE DUAL LEAGUE PROJECT.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION FROM YALE'S FOOTBALL EXPERT.

NEW-HAVEN, April 28.—Walter Camp, the Yale football expert, in a discussion of the dual league project to-day, calls attention to a peculiarity of the situation that has been overlooked. Harvard last Fall instructed her football management to withdraw from the intercollegiate organization, but as there has been no meeting of the Football Association since that time, the resignation has not been formally acted upon. Harvard has, however, resigned from the baseball league. Her resignation was accepted, and the Intercollegiate Association was by that action dissolved. Mr. Camp shows that a precedent was thus established, in effect that the resignation of any one college in a league whose constitution names the members dissolves that league.

The annual Intercollegiate League Convention is fixed by the constitution for the first Saturday in May, so that if there be no postponement of that meeting, and Harvard, as she is almost certain to do, formally tenders her resignation, the association will then be dissolved. Mr. Camp advocates an intercollegiate league for the sake of maintaining fixed rules for playing. If there is no league, he says, every college will adopt rules to suit its own team, and in playing with Yale each will probably insist upon any alterations in the game that it may consider advantageous. Concerning the solution of the problem Mr. Camp says:

"Let the Harvard delegates postpone tendering their resignation until the matter of rules has been acted upon, and all the delegates pledge their colleges to play under those rules if they play at all. Then all matters of time and place arrangements could be allowed to rest until next Fall, when the relative positions of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton may be better defined. Another way of accomplishing the same result would be for the delegates, including Harvard, to form a new association and pass the rules only, and then adjourn, leaving it absolutely at the discretion of each college to play with any or none of the others. If this seemed advisable, Yale ought to consider it, and ask Harvard to attend for this purpose, or otherwise Harvard will probably send a written resignation."

AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZED.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE PREMISES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 28.—United States Internal Revenue Collector Hutchinson, Deputy Collector Hawley of this city, and a squad of men made a descent on the house of David C. Beach at Long Hill, about six miles from this city, last night and seized the premises. The property in the hands of the officers includes two stills, where Beach has carried on the distilling of cider brandy.

For some time Deputy Collector Hawley has been watching Beach's method of conducting business, and within a day or two evidence sufficient to warrant a visit was secured. On arriving at the scene, the men went to work, and, after removing a large quantity of ice and sawdust in the bottom of an icehouse, found six casks of cider brandy concealed. The liquor was gauged, declared seized, and a keeper put in charge of the premises.

The search will be continued this morning, and the officers are confident that a large quantity of liquor will be found concealed in the neighborhood. Beach has carried on the business for some time in a very bold manner, but has been too shrewd in the matter that it was impossible for the officers to act.

Deputy United States Marshal Lovejoy of New-Haven will be called into the case to-day, and the arrest of Beach will probably be the outcome.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATE ACTS

AND HUDSON COUNTY'S RING WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—There was a conference of Senators before the opening of the session of the upper branch of the Legislature this evening. It was over Senator Gardner's proposition that a committee be appointed to conduct an investigation into the management of the City and County Government in Hudson under the ring. Such an investigation was postponed early in the session, but the power of the Senate to enter upon it without the concurrence of the House was doubted, as the House has asserted the right of itself to make such an inquiry.

The Senate now throws its doubts to the winds and the caucus decided to make things even more interesting in Jersey City than they have made them. When the Senate opened its session, Senator Martin, Republican, of Essex offered a resolution that a special committee be appointed by the President to enter upon an investigation and inquiry of all violations of the election laws of the State and the conduct of any and all County and City Governments to report to the present Legislature, to the Governor, or to the next Legislature such reforms as may be necessary to correct the abuses discovered.

It was expected that the Democratic Senators would make a great partisan effort against the passage of the resolution, but they were as still as mice. It went through without any objection.

The Werts bill was taken from third reading and placed on second reading so that Senator Werts could amend it as to its phraseology. It was then again put on third reading. The Gardner substitute bill was ordered to third reading and both bills will come up on third reading next Monday night.

The funeral of Judge Sidney B. Beardsley of Bridgeport, Conn., took place Yesterday. The Supreme Court Judges of the Fairfield County Bar Association were present. Prominent legal gentlemen were present. The Rev. Mr. Clark, formerly of Trinity Episcopal Church, conducted the services.

MACFARLANE'S LOST MONEY

THE COMPANY ALL RIGHT, BUT ITS PRESIDENT RUINED.

RETURN OF THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—AN EXPLANATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—"Personally I am a ruined man, but the company is sound," said State Senator John J. MacFarlane, President of the American Life Insurance Company, this afternoon.

Senator MacFarlane returned to his office early this morning. Other officers of the company were quickly on hand, and as the morning's business hours advanced, bankers and merchants, who had dealings with the President or were simply on a footing of personal acquaintance, called to receive from Senator MacFarlane's own lips his explanation of the rumors reflecting upon his commercial standing. It was a trying ordeal for MacFarlane, who appeared to be far from well, and admitted that he was suffering severely, but he answered the many questions put to him frankly and without an appearance of irritation.

Regarding the rumors of a defalcation, he stated emphatically that the affairs of the company were without a flaw, and that the statements which had been made to the contrary were without the slightest foundation, so far as he knew. He explained his recent absence from the city by saying that he had started for Texas for the benefit of his health, and with the idea of combining business with recreation. While at St. Louis he received intelligence of business matters, which induced him to abandon his trip and to return home at once. He did not hear the rumors of a defalcation until he arrived here.

"The American Life Insurance Company," he repeated, "is perfectly solvent and will be able to meet any demands that may be made upon it. As far as I am personally concerned, I am a ruined man. I shall be unable to meet my obligations, and if I am pressed I shall, of course, have to go to the wall."

President MacFarlane's statements were interrupted frequently by telephone calls from banks or from individuals seeking for the payment of loans. To these demands Mr. MacFarlane had but one answer to make, and that was he had just returned to the city, and would be unable to meet obligations at so short a notice. None of those who made the request for their money interposed any serious objections to waiting until to-day.

Mr. MacFarlane said that the loans were all made on his own stock. He owns nearly all the stock of the company. There are nearly 10,000 shares, of which the par value is $50 a share, making the total capital $500,000. Of this Mr. MacFarlane owns 8,660 shares, or $433,000. The last sale of the stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange was about two weeks ago, when a number of shares brought $85. This is the stock that Mr. MacFarlane said he had hypothecated for his loans, which he had found it necessary to make for outside interests. The only point in which he could see any possible reflection upon the company was in a forced sale of his collaterals to make good the loans, which would necessarily result in a material reduction of the market value of the stock. Mr. MacFarlane has been largely engaged in building operations which were not successful.

A number of the Directors of the company had a private meeting in the office during the morning. Those who were present were Charles G. Robeson, George W. Hall, and Walter E. Rex. They are members of the Finance Committee. Secretary George C. Wilson, Jr., reported that there was no embezzlement or default of any kind. Mr. Wilson was directed to issue the following notice:

"The Secretary of the American Life Insurance Company is authorized to say that immediately upon his return the President called the Finance Committee of the board together and acquainted them with the public rumor. They answer emphatically that they have examined and are thoroughly acquainted with the accounts, so far as they concern the company, and that there is no ground whatever for the charge of embezzlement or defalcation."

The American Life does only a small business in life insurance, that department being conducted in a branch office on the seventh floor of the building. It has a number of depositors and does a considerable trust business, the trust fund depositors being credited on the books of the company with upward of $100,000. About 3,000 policies are now outstanding.

Mr. MacFarlane laid considerable stress on the large amount of cash which, he said, the company had on hand and could appropriate for the payment of such debtors as would choose to withdraw their funds. This amount at the beginning of the present year was given as $167,870.93, almost all of which was deposited in the Bank of America, an institution so closely related with the American Life that the same men figure on the boards of both companies. The report of the American Life Insurance Company to Commissioner Foster for 1889 shows that the company has loaned over $700,000 on collateral securities, most of which are not listed at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and whose market value is a matter of speculation.

THE MARYLAND HAILSTORM.

ITS DESTRUCTIVE WORK IN BALTIMORE AND IN KENT COUNTY.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—It is impossible to estimate even to-day the damage done by yesterday's storm in the eastern section of the city. Scarcely a house has escaped without some broken panes of glass. The retail glass dealers are overrun. They had orders enough this morning to keep them working for the next ten days.

One of the dealers said this morning that $5,000 was a very conservative estimate of the damage done to private individuals in that section. This, of course, does not include the damage done in Paterson Park to conservatories. The side wall of a house in course of construction at Eastern Avenue and Luzerne Street was blown down. In Duker's planing mills, at Albemarle Street and Canton Avenue, 200 panes of glass were broken, and the same number were demolished at the freight depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad on President Street.

Glass dealers in South and Southwest Baltimore wear broad smiles. All places were filled with customers, and in one store twenty persons were counted waiting to be served.

ELKTON, Md., April 28.—Intelligence from Kent County, Md., says that between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific thunderstorm passed over that section, accompanied by hail, heavy rain, and a high and destructive wind. It completely demolished two stables and a windmill on the farm of Capt. Daniel Hill, near Kennedyville, a large chimney at the home of Mrs. Cooper on her farm at Lynch's Station, besides an apple orchard and many large shade trees and fences at Still Pond, the place where a cyclone two years ago wrecked a canning factory and killed nine persons.

Great damage to peach and apple orchards and fences is reported in this section. A heavy rain fell, accompanied by thunder, wind, and lightning, but no damage is reported.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY HAS YIELDED—THE DISPOSITION OF THE METALS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1889, from which the following figures are taken:

The gold product of the United States was 1,587,000 fine ounces, of the value of $32,800,000, against $33,000,000 in the preceding calendar year. The silver product of our own mines for the calendar year 1889 was approximately 50,000,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $46,750,000, against an estimated product for the calendar year 1888 of 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $43,020,000.

The quantity of silver purchased for the silver dollar coinage was 27,125,367 fine ounces, costing $25,379,510, an average cost of 93.56 cents per ounce fine. The amount of silver offered the Treasury Department for sale during the year aggregated 47,965,700 fine ounces. The total amount of silver purchased for the coinage of the silver dollar from March 1, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1889, was 371,682,503 fine ounces, costing $291,470,956, an average cost of $1.0613 per ounce fine. The coinage of silver dollars for the same period was 349,938,001 pieces. At the average cost of silver for the whole period the cost value of the silver dollar is 83 cents.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS SWEETHEART.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 28.—This evening John Hankins went to the home of Emma Woodyard, his sweetheart, called her out, put his arms around her, and sent a bullet through her head. Jealousy was the cause of the act.

Public Opinion, Statistics of Sec. Baltimore, April 28, 1890.

IN THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

FALL OF THE RIVER AT NEW-ORLEANS —NEW BREAKS IN LEVEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—There was a material fall in the river in front of the city to-day, caused, of course, by the immense volume of water pouring through Nita crevasse into Lake Pontchartrain over the tracks of the Illinois Central Road. The best news of the day is the closing of the break in the crevasse at Martinez by a force of laborers from the plantations and employes of the Mississippi Valley Road under the direction of Col. James D. Houston, and aided by the lottery boat Dacotah, which brought 100,000 sacks of earth from Baton Rouge to fill in the gap. It is pronounced the most artistic and effective closure ever made.

The closure of Lobdell levee will next receive attention, as it is the most damaging of all the levees now open except Nita, which the engineers have abandoned as beyond control. The lower Nita levee caved forty-five feet last night, and the mattress is now lying across the railroad track. It seems useless to attempt to save the rest of the levee, as the expense would be greater than the cost of building a new one and the remnants are very small. The river and backwater are stationary.

Major H. B. Richardson, Chief State Engineer, returned to the city this morning from the upper coast. He left the vicinity of the Morganza breaks the day after they occurred and made a tour of the levees in the Fifth District. From Raleigh to Lake Concordia there is a continuous line of levees, but the Major expresses himself as apprehensive of the safety of the levees from Milliken's Bend, a short distance below Raleigh, down to the mouth of Red River, owing to the continued height of the water, which has put them in a critical condition.

There have been no authenticated reports of loss of life from the Morganza crevasse, and they are not probable, as directly where the crevasses occurred there were no dwellings and the inhabitants in the vicinity had ample time to reach a place of safety.

The situation at Bayou Sara is good. The town is completely hemmed in by levees on the north and east by the roadbed of the branch of the Mississippi Valley route, on the west by the levee, along the bayou proper, and on the south by the river levee.

It is now said that the overflow will prove more beneficial than disastrous here, because of the tendency the water has to fill up the land. There being no current in the breaks (which are on the west bank), it is thought the earth will be dumped in and then a large draining machine set to work to rid the town of the water, which can be done in a short time.

The loss of a section of a fine and costly levee is, of course, material, but the Lobdell crevasse is infinitely more damaging than though the levee was not so costly as the Morganza. The water through it spreads immediately over highly-cultivated land, and the result will be the destruction of the growing crops on many fine plantations.

The back levee of the Sinclair place just above Bruale Landing gave way last night and the plantation is flooded. Another calamity occurred on J. J. Barrows's place in Pointe Coupee. A break occurred in the levee on Mrs. Packard's Sarah plantation, one-fourth of a mile below Jesuits' Bend in Plaquemine, at 2 o'clock this morning, and is 12 feet wide by 8 feet deep. The plantation hands are at work on it and hope soon to have it closed. The water is slowly falling.

Mr. J. McWilliams sent a request to President Daunin for authority to charter the steamboat Alarm for service in the Grand River, which was immediately granted. A fall of two inches since morning is reported from the Tensas front and the backwater at a stand.

The *Times-Democrat's* St. Joseph (La.) special says: "There has been a decline of one inch in the river in the past twenty-four hours. The levees are all holding well. The backwater is about on a stand, and it is not believed that over 15 per cent. of the cultivated land in this parish (Tensas) is under water. Weather clear and cold."

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Proctor has received several replies to his telegrams asking for information in regard to the extent of suffering in the overflowed districts of the South. The Governor of Louisiana said that ten days' rations for 25,000 people should be sent to New-Orleans for distributing throughout the State. The Governor of Mississippi said there are probably 20,000 persons in that State needing assistance, and the Governor of Arkansas said that 500 people in Phillips County and a considerable number in Desha County are in great need of relief.

Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery, at Jackson Barracks, Mississippi, has been directed to report to Capt. Weston, acting Depot Quartermaster at New-Orleans, for temporary duty in connection with the relief of the flood sufferers, and Major Gen. Howard, at New-York, has been directed to detail such other assistants as may be required.

Capt. Weston has been instructed to use his own discretion in regard to the issue of green shoulders and cornmeal instead of bacon and flour, and to do at once all he can for the relief of all who need it. He has been given ample powers in the matter of transportation and the employment of assistants.

LEVEES OR OUTLETS.

WHAT THE SENATORS THINK OF THE NEEDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A discussion of the relative merits of the levee and the outlet systems for relieving the Mississippi of its annual flood was brought into the regular business of the Senate to-day by the presentation of a memorial on the subject. Some Senators thought that as each of the systems had defects, a combination of the two would result in the most good. Senator Hawley favored this view; Senators Washburn and Harris had lost faith in the levee system during the last two months, and rather leaned toward a grafting of the outlet upon the present levee system. Senator Vest thought Congress should decide upon one or the other system.

The levee system found champions in Senators Barry, Paddock, Walthall, and Stewart. Every engineer except one had reported in favor of the levee as the only true system in the hearing given during the last Congress by the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River. The people along the river had absolute faith in the levee system, and were opposed to the other. Senator Reagan was in favor of the outlet system, since the levee system had proved such a failure. He stated the devastating overflows that had taken place in the Yellow River Channel, where the river bed had been raised. Senator Eustis thought the discussion inopportune on account of the inadequate evidence at hand. The steamboat Captains, however, favored the levee system.

A SELF-CONFESSED DEFAULTER.

DOUBTS AS TO CASPER SOER'S SANITY EXPRESSED IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—Inspector Parkam visited Newark to-day to begin an inquiry into the accounts of the young man Caspar Soer, who surrendered himself to Commissioner Rowe yesterday on a self-made charge of embezzlement of funds of the Money Order Department in the Newark Post Office. A cursory examination of the books he kept while in charge of that department revealed nothing, and he came to this city this evening and had an interview with the man in the jail. Soer insisted that he had committed the thefts, and all within the last few months. He has discouraged the efforts of his friends to secure bail for him. Senator Fiah, who is counsel for Postmaster Conkling, says that there is no doubt of the shortage. Later developments in the case, however, tend to point to the conclusion that his mind is deranged. Clerk Mullen of the State prison, who was formerly at Soer's post inspector, says that his accounts were straight the last time he looked them over, and that nothing but the grossest kind of neglect on the part of the Newark officials could have enabled him to steal $5,000, the amount which he claims to be behind.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURNING.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in the three-story building 53 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The first floor, a store, is occupied by the Philip Becker Furniture Company. The two upper stories are living apartments. The smoke nearly suffocated Mrs. Keirnan and Mrs. Bonnets, lodgers on the second floor. Mrs. Keirnan jumped out of a rear window to an extension, while Mrs. Bonnett called from a front window to the people in the street to save her.

She hung out of the window fully ten minutes before the Fire Department arrived. A ladder was then raised, and three firemen, climbing it, rescued the woman. The other inmates escaped unharmed. The fire was caused by an explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The building was only slightly damaged.

A few eloquent notes at the palatial home, The Cambridge, 52d Av. and 93d St., can by had temperately, by the month or longer. The most delightful

WAS M'CANN IN THE MARKET

MAYOR GRANT SAYS HIS SILENCE WAS FOR SALE.

MR. IVINS BELIEVES THE STORY ABOUT THE BIG BRIBE IN HAND IS TRUE—QUESTIONS OF VERACITY.

Interest in the testimony of Patrick H. McCann, Richard Croker's brother-in-law, given before the Senate Committee on Cities Saturday, was quickened yesterday by a statement made by Mayor Grant. He was asked if it was true that some days previous to the meeting of the committee he was told that McCann could be kept quiet for $15,000. He said:

"About two weeks ago I was visited at the City Hall by a prominent lawyer, who talked to me about McCann and his lease of the Mount St Vincent restaurant. He spoke about the advisability of satisfying McCann and having no further trouble with him. This lawyer told me that McCann would settle the matter for $15,000, with the understanding that an arrangement was to be made with Gabe Case whereby McCann could continue as lessee of the Mount St. Vincent restaurant for six weeks or six months longer, I don't remember which. The lawyer said that he was on friendly terms with McCann, and intimated that McCann had a lot of stuff to unload which it would not be pleasant to have made public.

"I told him that I had nothing to conceal, and that I did not care what McCann had to say. I would not pay $15 or 15 cents. I told him that I never had anything to do with McCann and that I never would. The lawyer did not say that he came as McCann's counsel, nor did he make a demand for $15,000. He came to tell me that the matter could be settled for that sum."

The lawyer referred to by Mayor Grant was Richard S. Newcombe. The statement made by Mayor Grant was recited to him last evening. He said that he did not think it would be wise or discreet for him to say anything about the case, as he was confident that he would be called upon to tell what he knew as a witness before the Senate Investigating Committee. He said that he had been in the Mayor's office several times to see the Mayor about McCann's lease of Mount St. Vincent's restaurant. He was McCann's counsel in many matters, and he went to the Mayor in this matter as his representative. He told the Mayor about McCann's desire to retain the lease.

"If Mayor Grant construed what I said in the way he appears to have done," said Mr. Newcombe, "he is entirely mistaken. I did not say anything that could be taken as an offer to bribe. I don't go around offering bribes or blackmail. I cannot see for the life of me how Mayor Grant could construe what I said into an offer of bribe or blackmail."

"Did you have a conference with McCann before he testified Saturday?"

"Yes, I knew Thursday that he was to be called as a witness."

"Did you advise him to testify as he did?"

"Perhaps I did, perhaps I didn't; but I don't care to talk about it any more. It is likely to develop into a question of veracity between Mayor Grant and myself."

When asked about the suggestion that $15,000 would keep McCann quiet, Mr. Newcomb said that he did not care to say anything about it. He would not commit himself on the point.

William M. Ivins, counsel to the Fassett committee, has confidence in the story told by McCann. When asked yesterday if McCann was to be called to the stand again, he said:

"No, not under the present circumstances. He has given his testimony under oath, and I could not recall him to prove his own testimony. His evidence has not been contradicted under oath."

"Do you believe McCann fully?"

"I do. I will allow any of the gentlemen interested to go upon the witness stand and make their statements. If they desire it the committee will hold a session for their benefit. As things stand now there will be no session until May 10 unless I can get prepared on one or two departments at which I am now at work."

Commenting on the testimony given by McCann, Mr. Ivins said that there were four points about it. "The first is that Croker trafficked in the business of Mount St. Vincent's restaurant. Nobody has yet denied this. McCann testified to it of his own knowledge. It was direct testimony. The second point is the $180,000 which McCann testified was among the votes for confirmation by the Board of Aldermen of 1884 if Mayor Edson appointed him Commissioner of Public Works. This testimony was in part direct, McCann having seen the money, and the admission made to him of the use to which it was to be put was evidence that would be received in any court. The third point in the testimony was the $25,000 paid by Grant to Croker. This is hearsay, to be sure, but Mr. Grant admits that he gave the little girl Flossie Croker presents, alleging as excuse that he is her godfather, but being careful not to make much he pays.

"The fourth point is that ex-Judge Holme went to Mrs. Croker and Dr. Beekman and tried to get them to go out of town. Holme, Dr. Beekman, and Mrs. Croker all admit this. Holme says that it was to get her to join her husband on account of his health, but it is my opinion that the reason was to get them out of the city. Mr. Croker said that he left the city because of ill health. It is my opinion that he left for other motives."

Referring to the criticism that $180,000 was a very large amount for the purpose for which it was to be used, Mr. Ivins said that the board of 1884 was a pretty high-priced one. It got over $300,000 on the Broadway franchise, and did pretty well on the Thirty-fourth-Street franchise.

"I certainly believe," said Mr. Ivins, "that McCann tells the truth. I have looked into McCann's past. He is a total abstainer and has no small vices. As far as the committee is concerned the record stands complete and uncontradicted. If the statements are untrue Mrs. Croker can ask to be heard and can exculpate her husband. Mayor Grant can be heard, and he can exculpate himself. If Mr. Croker is no more ill then when he left here he will find this climate very agreeable, and will preserve his honor. Mr. Holme can go upon the witness stand and tell what he knows. McCann's story stands uncontradicted now, and it is a prima facie case."

Mayor Grant's attention was called to Mr. Ivins's willingness to hold a session of the committee at which he and others could be heard. When asked whether he should take advantage of this, he made this statement:

"I decline to enter into any discussion, directly or indirectly, with a committee or its counsel, engaged as both were on Saturday last in the manufacturing of evidence. I shall meet the charges made fully and promptly and in my own way."

The Mayor said yesterday afternoon that he had not taken any steps toward prosecuting McCann, but the case would certainly not be allowed to rest as it is. Bourke Cockran says that the restaurant keeper will be put behind the bars for inclusion. Commissioner Gilroy thinks he is not worth bothering about.

The Mayor yesterday afternoon gave out copies of letters he had received from ex-Mayor Edson and ex-Assistant District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll concerning McCann's testimony. The letter from Mr. Edson read:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, in which you refer to the evidence of Patrick McCann before the Senate Committee on Saturday last, and in which you also ask me to say whether or not I was a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Works in December, 1884, and whether your name was considered seriously by me in connection with the appointment. In reply I have to say your name was not presented to me as a candidate for appointment to the office of Commissioner of Public Works in December, 1884, or at any other time in office, and that your name was never considered by me in connection with appointment to that office."

Mr. Nicoll in his letter said that as District Attorney he had had occasion to inquire into the public and private doings of the Board of Aldermen of 1884, and had learned all the gossip and rumors concerning the candidates for the office of Commissioner of Public Works.

"I deem it but just to write you now," says Mr. Nicoll, "that I never heard from from any source, directly or indirectly, an intimation of the rumor repeated by Mr. McCann. I never heard your name suggested as a candidate for Commissioner of Public Works, or of any effort being made or of money being raised to secure your confirmation by the Board of Aldermen."

FOR TARIFF REFORM.

At the quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn last evening in the Clarendon Hotel the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn is of the opinion that a substantial reduction of the impost duties has become necessary for the public welfare, and that an extension of the free list to include all raw materials used in American manufactures is most desirable.

Resolved, That this club denounces as illogical, insincere, and designedly deceptive the declarations of the Republican Party and of the Republican press that the present duties are necessary for the revenue, for the protection of American labor, and that we believe that all revisions of the tariff should tend to ultimately secure a tariff for revenue only; and

Resolved, That it is the manifest duty of all citizens, who sincerely believe that there should be a thorough revision of the tariff with the object of re-establishing the customs duties upon a revenue basis, that principle of taking each measure as it shall insure the election to the Fifty-second Congress of Representatives pledged to advocate such a revision.

A YOUNG SINGER KILLED.

"THE PEARL OF PEKIN" COMPANY IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

STAUNTON, Va., April 28.—This morning about 3 o'clock a railroad wreck occurred at the Staunton (Chesapeake and Ohio) Station. The vestibule train, due here from the West at 1 o'clock, was two hours late. About 3 o'clock it came whirling on at a speed of seventy miles an hour, the engine having the appearance of a sheet of fire.

A number of persons were on the station platform, and had barely time to escape. As the train reached the passenger station the rear sleeper careened, striking the platform covering, tearing away the iron posts, and demolishing the whole platform structure. It struck the eastern baggage house fifty rods from the station, a new brick building, crushing in its front and wrecking the building. The rear sleeper then jumped the track and turned over on its side a few feet from the track, shattering the car into numberless pieces.

There were a number of passengers in the sleeper, among them "The Pearl of Pekin" troupe, on their way from Cincinnati to Baltimore, unconscious of impending danger. The city fire alarm was sounded, the fire companies responded instantly, and went to work at the wreck, assisted by many citizens, to rescue the passengers from their imprisonment. One person was killed—Miss Myrtle Knox of Kansas City, one of the opera troupe. She was fearfully mangled. One leg was cut off below the knee, her left arm was broken, and her right shoulder dislocated. A piece of wood was buried in her thigh, cutting an artery and causing death from bleeding in a few moments, and before surgical aid could be summoned.

Those known to have been injured are:

W. J. KIRKPATRICK of New-York, wound of the leg and head; it is thought he will recover.
L. M. SLOMAN of Cincinnati, slightly injured.
EDITH MILLER of New-York, leg broken.
Mrs. EDWARD WEBB, leg bruised.
EDWARD STEVENS, shoulder sprained.
Miss BERTHA FISHER, concussion of the spine and contusion of the abdomen; considered serious.
LEWIS HARRISON, scalp wound.
Miss JANE DURHAM, sprained ankle.

All of the injured belong to the "Pearl of Pekin" troupe except Mr. Kirkpatrick. There were six coaches, two of which were sleepers. No one was injured except those in the rear sleeper. The engine and other cars rushed on for a mile, when the engineer, on an up grade, got control of the engine. The accident was caused by a hake rod failing, throwing ballast among the air-brake connections, thus rendering the brakes useless, and causing the engineer to lose control of his train.

The wounded were taken to the Virginia Hotel, where they are being well cared for, and the body of Miss Knox was conveyed to an undertaker's to be embalmed. The young lady was formerly a telegraph operator in Kansas City, and joined the company not very long ago, contrary to the wishes of her father.

THE BRECKINRIDGE CONTEST.

THE FACTS OF THE MURDER OF CLAYTON TO BE INVESTIGATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 28

CLOSING DAY AT LINDEN

SIX TAME RACES DECIDED ON A HEAVY TRACK.

BEST BOY AND PUZZLE SURPRISE THE TALENT—GOLDEN REEL, GREY ROCK, SALVINI, AND TRISTAN WIN.

It was a large and enthusiastic throng that gathered at the Linden Park Association's track yesterday to witness the closing of the first half of the Spring meeting. The contests were commonplace affairs, the winner, with the exception of the last race, winning handily. The result of the opening was a surprise, the winner turning up in Best Boy, a despised outsider in the betting. He, taking the track at the fall of the flag, made all the running and won hands down by two lengths from Tipstaff, who was three in front of Bradford. Golden Reel was the pronounced favorite for the second race, a dash of a mile. At the head of the stretch it looked as if both Sam Morse and Lisimony would beat her out, but Thompson, bringing the Reel up with a well-timed rush, won handily by three lengths, Lisimony finishing second, as far in front of Sam Morse. The two-year-old race, the third event of the day, resulted in an exciting finish between Grey Rock, Ely, and Chatham. They finishing as named, heads apart. The fourth event was looked upon as a moral for Erie, but the light-weighted Salvini won in hollow style by two lengths. Tristan captured the fifth event, winning well in hand by two lengths, Taragon taking the lead from Silleck, the only other starter, in the start. Puzzle, with Hamilton in the saddle, was backed all over the ring for the closing event, but, getting off badly, was never prominent, Puzzle, a 20 to 1 shot, winning cleverly by two lengths from Shotover, who beat Zulu a head.

Details of the racing and the betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12¼.
W. C. Daly's ch. c. Best Boy, 3 years, by Ten Broeck-Highflight, 84 pounds.....(J. Lamboley) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 4, 116.....(Warwick) 2
G. Walbaum's b. h. Bradford, 6, 126.....(Hamilton) 3
Issaquena filly, 102; Iago, 104, and Little Moore, 116, also ran and finished as named.

Betting—To win—Against Tipstaff, even; Best Boy, 3 to 1; Bradford, 3½ to 1; Issaquena filly, 4½ to 1; Iago, 4½ to 1; Little Moore, 5 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:49½.
Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 5 years, by Hindoo-Minnie Minor, 110 pounds.....(Thompson) 1
G. B. Morris's b. c. Lisimony, 3, 108.....(Warwick) 2
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 3, 91.....(Penny) 3
Little Addie, 113, and Rudolph, 120, also ran and finished as named.

Betting—To win—Against Golden Reel, 4 to 5; Sam Morse, 3 to 1; Lisimony, 8 to 1; Little Addie, 30 to 1; Rudolph, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Golden Reel, 1 to 4; Sam Morse, 2 to 5; Lisimony, 7 to 5; Little Addie, 4 to 1; Rudolph, 8 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06½.
G. Walbaum's gr. c. Grey Rock, by Blazes-Emma H., 113 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
J. Walden's b. c. Ely, 113.....(Warwick) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. c. Chatham, 113.....(Littlefield) 3

Geodly, 113, also ran.

Betting—To win—Against Grey Rock, 1 to 2; Chatham, 11 to 5; Ely, 10 to 1; Geodly, 100 to 1.

For place—Grey Rock barred; against Chatham, 1 to 3; Ely, 7 to 5; Goodly, 12 to 1.

Won by a head; same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.
J. B. Pollard's ch. h. Salvini, 5 years, by Sensation-Lady Pollard, 98 pounds.....(J. Sloan) 1
G. B. Morris's b. h. Eric, 4, 118.....(Garrison) 2
G. Walbaum's ch. h. Sorrento, 4, 102.....(Taylor) 3

Jim McCormick, 92, and Ocean, 87, also ran and finished as named.

Betting—To win—Against Eric, 1 to 2; Salvini, 4½ to 1; Sorrento, 5 to 1; Jim McCormick, 12 to 1; Ocean, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Eric, 1 to 4; Salvini and Sorrento, money each; Jim McCormick, 3 to 1; Ocean, 15 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:56¾.
L. Stewart's b. c. Tristan, 5 years, by Glenelg-La Traviata, 118 pounds.....(W. Hayward, Jr.) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. g. Taragon, 5, 116.....(Warwick) 2
M. T. Downing's ch. g. Silleck, 4, 100.....(Flynn) 3

Betting—To win—Against Tristan, 1 to 2; Silleck, 3½ to 1; Taragon, 5 to 1.

For place—Tristan barred; against Silleck, 2 to 5; Taragon, 3 to 5.

Won by three lengths; four between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34¼. No bid for the winner.
R. C. Livingstone's ch. m. Puzzle, 6 years, by Mortimer-Malchiska, 100 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
R. Bradley's b. h. Shotover, 6, 94.....(J. Slack) 2
G. W. Feole's b. f. Zulu, 4, 92.....(Penny) 3

Lakewood, 94; Battersby, 107; Clay Stockton, 98; Pericles, 110, and Sir William, 102, also ran and finished as named.

Betting—To win—Against Pericles, 11 to 5; Battersby, 4 to 1; Zulu, 5 to 1; Shotover, 7 to 1; Clay Stockton and Sir William, 15 to 1 each; Puzzle, 20 to 1; Lakewood, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Pericles, 4 to 5; Battersby, 6 to 5; Zulu, 3 to 5; Shotover, 2 to 1; Clay Stockton and Sir William, 4 to 1 each; Puzzle, 8 to 1; Lakewood, 12 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

ENTRIES AT ELIZABETH.

Secretary McIntyre has prepared an excellent programme of six races to be decided at the New-Jersey Jockey Club's track to-day. The feature of the day will be the Bayonne Stakes for three-year olds at a mile and an eighth, the entries and weights to be carried are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Salisbury, 124 pounds; Monsoon, 121; Fitzroy, Minnie J., and Red Cloud, 119 each; Tina D., and Castaway, 116 each; Civil Service and Onward, 109 each; Raccoons, Extra Dry, and Flambeau, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bellwood, 131 pounds; St. Luke, 130; Bohemian, 124; Zephyrus, 122; Les Christy and Chickahominy, 116 each; Averinus, Fitzroy, and Kempland, 114 each; Prince Howard, 113; Sir George, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Gloster, 131 pounds; Planter, Futurity, and Ebbits, 116 each; Royal Garter, 114; The Doctor, 111; Drolan and Count Luna, 108 each; Arizona, 107; Shotover and Mattie Looram, 104 each; Stephanie, Equality, Duff, and Monte Christo, 102 each; Little Harefoot, 100; Jabi Miller and Minik, 99 each; Jim Mullholland, 98; Darling, 96; Lovely, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayonne Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Watterson, 127 pounds; Disinony, Admiral, Benefit, Cliffwood, Judge Miller, 887, Hiltham, Jack Rose, Stonemason, and Congress, 122 each; The Abbess and Homeopathy, 117 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Half a mile. Olivia colt, Cerise colt, Alice Ward colt, and Wiregrass colt, 115 pounds each; Ada B., Clitie, Claudine, Nicky Glover, Young Grace, Enola, and Highland Lass, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Ofalces and St. Paris, 130 pounds each; Little Jim, 111; Hamlet and Little Jake, 108 each; Sparkling, 105; Blackthorn, 107; Warlike and Ada Echo, 106 each; King Idle and Ralph Black, 105 each; Burnside and Tramp, 101 each; Frank Wheeler, 96; Minuet, 93.

RACING AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—The results of the races here to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. Seven and a half furlongs. Billy Pinkerton won, with Bliss second and Carlton third. Time—1:42¾.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Black Knight won, with National second and Consolation third. Time—1:00¾.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Clockmaker won, with Buckler second and Friendless third. Time—1:46¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Half a mile. Ida Pickwick won, with Drift second and Laura Dezey third. Time—0:52¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Billy Parker won, with Lee Brigel second and Iago third. Time—1:00.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mamie Fones won, with Event second and Skobeloff third. Time—1:00.

SALE OF A THOROUGHBRED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 28.—W. W. Adams of this city has bought of R. T. Arnold the two-year-old colt by Vauxhall-Sitken Ban, by King Ban, for $1,000. He will be shipped to Buenos Ayres, where he will race.

SHE WAS MORE THAN A CENTURY OLD.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., April 28.—Mrs. Anastasia Parsells of West Fifty-second Street, Bayonne, died there this morning aged 104 years, 43 days, as is substantiated by unquestionable records. Her death did not result from disease but from mere inanition. Mrs. Parsells's maiden name was Keelin. She was born March 17, 1786, in Dover Street, New-York City, and married Edward Parsells in 1809. He died in 1825.

Mrs. Anastasia Gordon, aged 78, and Mrs. Edward Houghton, aged 76, and Edward Parsells, who died in 1867, were Mrs. Parsells's only children. Her life was spent in New-York until 1881, when she came to Bayonne. Neither her mental nor physical condition was greatly impaired, but for five months she had required assistance. She was a devout Christian.

A CHICAGO BUSINESS MAN MISSING.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Charles Randolph, long a well-known resident of Chicago and prominent in business circles, disappeared from his home at South Evanston Wednesday afternoon and has not been heard of since. Mr. Randolph has been in poor health for some time.

Kingsford's
"Silver Gloss" Starch
Starch
For the Laundry.
OSWEGO, N.Y.

BASEBALL IN BROOKLYN.

OPENING OF THE LEAGUE AND BROTHERHOOD GROUNDS YESTERDAY.

After three postponements, caused by rain, the baseball season at Washington and Eastern Parks was opened yesterday very auspiciously. The actual number of people who saw the League game at Washington Park was 2,879. Of this number 961 were admitted by invitation. The formal opening of Eastern Park will not take place until to-morrow.

The opening at Washington Park was a success in every way. The grand stand was beautifully decorated, and Centerno's Forty-seventh Regiment Band gave a concert before the game. In the grand stand were many ladies. Among the prominent people present were Mayor Chapin, City Clerk M. J. Cummings, Hugh McLaughlin, Drs. French, Schenck, Young, Pierson, and McGaan, Health Officer Griffin, Lathan A. Fish and family, the Rev. T. A. Nelson, the Rev. Melville Boyd, the Rev. E. A. McCarthy, Judges Cullen and Pratt of the Supreme Court, District Attorney Ridgway, Chief Engineer Nevins of the Fire Department, Corporation Counsel Jenks, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Horatio C. King, and E. D. Bullard.

The Bridegrooms won the game by superior work at the bat. Darby O'Brien, Smith, and Clark were each presented with a bouquet of flowers. The features of the game were catches by Corkhill, Darby O'Brien, and Hamilton, and the work of Smith at short. The score follows:

BROOKLYN (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, lf.....	3	1	1	0	0	Burke, c.f.....	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b.....	3	1	4	2	1	Hamilton, l.f.	1	2	0	0	0
Burns, r.f.....	0	1	2	0	0	Myers, 2b.....	0	3	2	1	1
Foutz, 1b.....	0	2	7	1	1	Thomas, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.....	0	1	1	4	1	Fogarty, 1b.....	0	1	9	0	1
Corkhill, c.f.....	0	0	4	0	0	Mayer, 3b.....	0	0	0	5	1
Smith, s.s.....	1	0	1	5	0	McCauly, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, c.....	1	1	5	0	0	Allen, s.s.....	0	0	1	2	0
Caruthers, p.	2	1	2	1	0	Vickery, p.....	0	0	1	4	1
Total.....10	11	27	9	2		Total.....0	3	24	13	3	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Allen, Burns. Three-base hit—Pinkney. Home run—Burns. Bases stolen—Smith, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, Collins, Burns, (3,) Corkhill. Double play—Vickery and Myers. First base on balls—O'Brien, Burns, Pinkney, Smith, Caruthers, Myers, Vickery, Struck out—By Vickery, 4; by Caruthers, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Burke, Smith. Stolen bases—Burke, Hamilton, Foutz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Passed balls—Clements, 2; Clark, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wess and Pike.

At Eastern Park the Brooklyns did not win the game until the last inning, when hits by Ward, Orr, and McGeachy and sacrifice hits by Joyce and Weyhing netted 3 runs. Ward and Seery played brilliantly. The score.

BROOKLYN (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, lf.....	0	0	3	0	0	Griffin, r.f.....	0	0	1	0	0
Bierbauer, 2b	0	2	1	2	0	Shindle, s.s.	0	1	2	3	0
Andrews, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Fogarty, c.....	0	1	5	0	0
Ward, s.s.....	1	1	2	4	0	Pickett, 2b.....	0	1	3	3	0
Orr, 1b.....	1	2	11	0	0	Wood, l.f.....	0	2	1	0	1
McGeachy, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Milligan, c.....	0	0	1	2	0
Joyce, 3b.....	0	0	1	7	0	Milvey, 3b.....	0	0	0	1	0
Kinslow, c.....	0	0	3	0	0	Farrar, 1b.....	0	0	10	1	0
Weyhing, p.....	0	1	0	2	0	Knell, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
Total.....3		8	27	15	2	Total.....1		7	27	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Runs earned—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 4; off Knell, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—Bierbauer, Ward, Joyce, Kinslow, Shindle, (2,) Sacrifice hits—Seery, Joyce, (2,) Weyhing, Orr. Murder. Stolen bases—Griffin, Shindle, (2.) Hit by pitcher—Seery, Kinslow. Double plays—Farrar and Mulvey; Fogarty, Knell, and Milligan; Ward, Bauer, and Orr; Ward, Joyce, Seery and Orr. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Halbert. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, (N. L.).....	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	—9	
New-York, (N. L.).....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Over 5,000 people saw the home team and Manager Kennedy's Brooklyn (A. A.) team open the season here to-day. The home team won easily. Mayor Carroll made an address and a band of music enlivened the occasion. The score:

Rochester.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—5	
Brooklyn.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1	

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, (N. L.).....	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—4	
Chicago.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—5	

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, (N. L.).....	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6	
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, (P. L.).....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—4	
Chicago.....	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	—	—12	

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	
Athletic.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	
Toledo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis.....	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0—9	
Columbus.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0—5	

At Washington—Washington, 13; Jersey City, 3. At Newark—New-Haven, 10; Newark, 7.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Worcester, 7.
At Wilmington—Hartford, 13; Wilmington, 3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES IN THIS VICINITY.

Brooklyn (N. L.) vs. Boston (N. L.) at Washington Park, 5th Av. and 3d St., (Union Elevated Road.)
Brooklyn (P. L.) vs. Philadelphia (P. L.) at Eastern Park, (Kings County L. Road.)

THE YAQUI RIVER MINING COMPANY.

The affairs of the Yaqui River Mining Company, which has paraded in this country and in England gorgeous reports of great prospects, were held up to somewhat closer scrutiny than usual and without any adornment of fancy in the Supreme Court yesterday in a petition by the Trustees for dissolution of the company. The petitioners were W. H. Allen, Benjamin Krower, Arthur L. Shipman, and Lyman R. Ingraham.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Provisions lacked animation to-day, with Pork really dull. The Hog market was lower; receipts of Meats and Lard were fairly liberal. Outside markets were uninteresting and prices here favored buyers. The unsettled condition of the labor question, with a possible strike at the packing houses in the near future, caused some nervousness, and there was more inclination to sell. Hutchinson alone disposing of about 10,000 bbls of Pork, going chiefly to Philadelphia; Morehouse was also a seller. Pork closed at $12@$12.25, closing at the inside, with June resting at $13. Fower sold Lard, July closing 7½c lower, at $6.37½, after ranging at $6.35@$6.40. Ribs averaged weaker, July selling at $5.35@5.42½, and closed at $5.37½@5.40.

Operations in the Wheat pit did not possess special significance, and fluctuations were narrow. July opened at 87½c, and advanced to 87½@87¾c, reacted ½c, rallied just a shade, sold off to 86¾c, recovered to 87⅛@87⅜c on the posting of the visible supply statement, worked back to 87c, and closed at 87⅛. May opened at 89¾c, sold down to 89½c and up to 90¼c, closing at 90c. June ranged at 88¾@89¼c, and closed at 89c asked. No. 3 cash Spring Wheat closed at figure at 89½@90c. Low grades were in good request on the sample market and firm. Red Winter Wheat closed at about 89½@90c for store lots.

Corn ruled comparatively quiet, and fluctuations were within a range of ⅜c. The selling prevailing was easier, and the most of the trading was at lower prices. The speculative trading was chiefly in the May and June options. Prices at the opening were 32½c, and lower than Saturday's close. May sold at the opening at 32¾c, up to 33⅛c, sold off to 33¼c, up to 33½@33⅝c, up to 33⅝c, and closed at 33½c. July ranged at 33¼@33½c, opened at 33¼c, and closed at 33¼c. Cash Corn was fairly active and prices were without material change. No. 2 closed at about 32½c for store lots. No. 3 sold by sample at 32½@33c, and No. 4 at 29@30c.

Oats showed a lack of animation, and the feeling was weak, though prices were not essentially lower. There was little speculative inquiry aside from the support derived from the prominent operator, who was disposed to hold May without granting concessions. May held most of the day at 24½@25c, with July about 1c discount. Withdrawals from store aggregated 214,000 bushels. No. 2 regular was quotable at 24½@24¾c. Sample Oats were in large supply, and the market was steady under a good demand.

Lake receipts were Wheat 151 cars (equal to 214,000 bushels,) Corn 267 cars, Oats 175 cars. Engagements were to Buffalo: Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 336,000 bushels.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The indictment against Louis Wendel for bribery as a member of the Board of Aldermen of 1884 was dismissed yesterday by Judge Cowing in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Fellows had made his usual indorsement that there was no evidence to justify a trial. Upon the motion of the District Attorney the boodlemen in the case of Francis McCabe, now in an insane asylum, were also relieved from responsibility. The pigeon hole which contained the boodle Aldermen indictments is now nearly empty.

When Horace A. Smiler, who killed his wife, Margaret, at 252 Seventh Avenue, was called upon to plead yesterday in the Court of General Sessions to an indictment of murder in the first degree, he said to Clerk Hall: "Oh, rats! You cannot get the drop on me." He refused to plead and tried to feign insanity. A plea of not guilty was entered for him and a lawyer assigned to look after his interests.

The Aqueduct Board yesterday adopted the plans for the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the west branch of the Croton River known as Reservoir D. The Corporation Counsel was requested to take the necessary steps to acquire the lands indicated on the maps. The capacity of the reservoir will be 9,000,000,000 gallons, and will cost $1,900,000.

Thomas N. Jordan, or "Tommy" Jordan as he is called, a clerk in the Custom House at $1,500, has been suspended by Collector Erhardt. He gave some testimony before the Senate investigating committee in Jersey City last Thursday showing that he had been a participant in the ring frauds there, and his statements will be analyzed by a committee.

Peter B. Olney was appointed yesterday referee to examine the claims of Daniel B. Allen for $19,000 against his son, Vanderbilt Allen. The money seems to have been advanced during the son's minority. He says that the accounts with his father were closed in 1869, and that all claims are now barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Lasalle J. Hayden, who is indicted for circulating false reports concerning the stock of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company of Boston, gave $5,000 bail yesterday in the District Attorney's office. John H. Carroll offered a portion of the Jumel estate, of which he is an heir, as security for Hayden's appearance at trial.

John Johnson was charged at the Tombs yesterday by Aydon Comstock with running a policy shop at 909 Ninth Avenue. A similar charge is pending against Johnson. He was out on $2,000 bail and was held in $500 to answer to this charge.

The United States sloop-of-war Yantic arrived yesterday from Key West after a run of eleven days, and anchored in the bay off Staten Island. The Yantic mounts four guns and carries a crew of 140 men. Commander Bookwell is in charge of the vessel.

Peter J. Claessen appeared yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment found against him by the United States Grand Jury. His trial is set down for May 7.

BROOKLYN.

The Gilbert Dramatic Association of Brooklyn held its annual election of officers last evening. Two tickets were in the field and the attendance was large. The following officers were chosen: President—V. G. Ackerman; Vice President—F. C. Harbardt; Secretary—Theodore B. Smith; Treasurer—Fred J. Myers; Chairman Dramatic Committee—James Jordon Darling; Chairman Reception Committee—F. A. Ralston; Chairman Membership Committee—N. B. Evans; Chairman Programme Committee—R. E. Chumasero; Trustees—Theodore Goodwin, E. C. Hulking, C. H. Chrisman, F. A. Dubey, A. E. Pritchard, A. F. Allen, W. H. McLeod.

The Republican members of the Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet in caucus tonight to determine what action will be taken on the resolution giving the Charities Commissioners $200,000 for deficiencies. The men who lead the opposition to the granting of that money base their argument on the assertion that the Commissioners should apply to the Board of Estimate for the money and let that charge go into the regular tax levy.

Mrs. Ellen Ditse of 791 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, bought some towels from two peddlers yesterday morning and gave them a twenty-dollar bill from which to take the $1.50 due them. They went out to get the bill changed, and did not return.

Asa R. Waterman, who shot and killed Peter Doran, was arraigned before Judge Moore, in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of murder in the first degree. He pleaded not guilty, and May 26 was fixed as the day for the trial.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Thespian Society of Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, gave a representation of "Seabright" in the Academy armory last evening. The cast was as follows: John F. Kohler as Richard Carter, E. E. Scoville as Nat Taylor, H. Maurice as Sara Morgan, H. C. Ellsworth as Wolf, H. P. Greene as Crumbs, J. J. Toffey, jr., as Teddy Morgan, A. McAllister, jr., as Arabella Caraway, Marie Carrillo as Grace Morgan, J. A. Dahlgren as Phillis, and Lewis Sperry as Polly Taylor.

The closing reception of the season was given last evening in Olive Opera House, Sing Sing. There was a large and fashionable company present. Reception Committee—The ex officio, composed of John F. Jenkins, G. B. Hart, H. H. Reynolds, William H. Gale, jr., O. R. Wolfe, Edward Brixner, Ezra Horton, C. C. Hubbell, Ralph Baker, and Edward Applebee. The Committee of Arrangements were W. D. Mahoney, R. E. Bloh, Nathaniel Hyatt, George S. Jenkins, C. M. Butler, and W. H. Hapgood.

A meeting was held by the brickyard laborers at Croton yesterday to protest against the importation of colored men to take the places of those who are unwilling to work at the schedule prices.

The Olympic baseball nine of St. John's School beat the Peekskill Academy nine at Sing Sing yesterday by a score of 6 to 5 in eleven innings.

NEW-JERSEY.

Navesink Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., last night celebrated its forty-fourth anniversary, and the seventy-first of the founding of Odd Fellowship, in America, with an entertainment in the Opera House. An oration was given by Lewis Parker, Pr. Grand Secretary of the order, and the early history of Navesink Lodge was read by Judge John L. Wheeler, Past Grand Master. Others who took part in the exercises were the Rev. J. K. Manning, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. William Stevens, Whitall S. Hitt, Robert F. Parker, and Miss Edith Woodhouse.

Coroner W. W. W. Vreeland of Newark was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Essex County Sessions, yesterday. Vreeland received $1,800 too much on a check for $200 at the National Newark Banking Company some months ago and refused to return the overdraft when it was discovered. He later made restitution, but an indictment had already been found.

The master masons of Elizabeth have determined to form an organization to resist their striking employes, and met on Saturday night to take the preliminary steps. The strikers show no disposition to yield, and many of them have secured work elsewhere.

S. L. Williamson, part owner of the horse Red Elm, was taken ill at the New-Jersey Jockey Club grounds Sunday, and was removed to the Elizabeth Hospital, where he died yesterday. He was twenty-five years old, and was a native of Montana.

Ground was broken in Lakewood yesterday for the six-hundred-thousand-dollar hotel to be erected by the new hotel company of which Nathan Straus of the firm of Macy & Co. is one of the heaviest stockholders.

Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, yesterday allowed Mrs. Byron Stokes of Morris County, whose husband is suing her for divorce, $35 per week alimony and $150 counsel fee.

The Rev. Mr. Lattice of Unionville has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Hoboken, N. J.

AN EAGLE'S BOLD PREY.

IT MAKES A GAME AND A DARING TO DISPATCH THE SPORTIVE BIRD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 28.—On Wednesday last a fight occurred between an eagle, a ram, and a man, in which the latter two combined came out victorious, but not until the eagle had dispatched its victim, a lamb. The battle took place in a field owned by a farmer named Benjamin Simms of Tuttletown, Monroe County, Penn. Mr. Shiffer was plowing, when he noticed the eagle swoop down and attempt to seize a lamb that was resting by the side of its dam. The sire was fruity, and the eagle struck the ewe, knocking her down.

A ram in the flock attacked the bird, knocking it down. The eagle rallied, and when the ram started for it again, head down, the bird fastened its talons in the wool on the back of the buck and commenced to beat the ram with its powerful wings. The latter, being blinded by this time by Mr. Shiffer, who had arrived on the scene with a fence rail. As soon as opportunity offered he swung the rail with unerring aim and the eagle fell dead, its neck being broken.

The farmer loosened its talons from the wool on the buck's head and threw it to the ground, when the ram again resumed the fight, and after giving one or two more parting butts hurried off to join the frightened flock in a corner of the field. The lamb was dead. The eagle measured from tip to tip of wing 8 feet 4 inches.

TWO DEFAULTERS IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The deficiency in the accounts of Cashier Wismer of the Newark Water Department has been known in official circles for several weeks, and surprise has been aroused by the fact that he was permitted to sit at his desk till a few days ago. His father, who is one of the Water Commissioners, made good the deficiency of $2,500, and Mayor Haines said yesterday that the city will probably lose nothing, though it is possible that the examination of accounts now being made may reveal further discrepancies.

Col. E. W. Davis, the missing Under Sheriff, is still absent, and Sheriff Hines said yesterday that he did not believe that the Colonel would ever return to Newark. The full amount of his deficiency has not yet been ascertained. The examination of his books yesterday revealed a shortage of $1,275 in 1877, which ex-Sheriff Brown will be obliged to make good.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 28, 1890.

SOAP.—The speculative position is unchanged and business moderately active. Sales consist chiefly of small lots to the trade at unchanged prices. Tallow is dull and nominal at 4½c. Stearine is quiet at 7½c. Cocoanut Oil is inactive and nominal. Cottonseed Oil is speculatively quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio is strong, but generally unchanged, though quite irregular in tone. Speculative trading was fairly active, but principally confined to small lots. Closing prices show a decline of 5 points on spot and 5@10 points on options. Sales of 19,750 bags, including 5,000 bags of Santos for May delivery at 17.10c, and 5,000 bags for July at 17.30c. Cables were steady, but closed weak, with trading up to the close fairly active on spot and options. Sales of 19,000

Financial Review.

SUNDAY, April 26—P. M.

The following tables show the transactions of prices and the amounts dealt in, on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	154	155	154	155	75
Am. Cotton Oil	33	33½	32½	33½	510
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	
Am. Express	97	97¼	97	97¼	3,190
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	15
American Ex.	113½	113½	113½	113½	
Atch., T. & S. F.	35¾	36	35¾	36	9,050
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Buff., Roch. & P.	41	41	41	41	225
Cameron Coal	3½	3½	3½	3½	200
Canada Southern	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	410
Canadian Pacific	77¾	77¾	77	77¾	1,450
Central Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	810
Ches. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	350
C. & O. pf.	63	63	63	63	250
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	1,800
Chi. Gas Trust	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	3,865
Chi. & Alt. benef.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	1,100
Chi. & N. W.	114	114	114	114	530
Chi. & N. W. pf.	145	145	145	145	300
Chi., Bur. & Q.	108¾	108¾	107½	107¾	2,825
Chi., M. & St. P.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	41,225
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	121	121	121	121¼	1,400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94½	95¾	94	95¾	5,540
Chi., St. L. & P.	17	17	17	17	200
Chi., St. L. & P. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	76¾	76¾	75¾	76¾	19,358
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	100¼	99¾	99¾	1,995
Colorado Coal	50½	50½	49½	50	4,200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	800
Col. & Hock. Coal	24	24	24	24	185
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	84	84	84	84	200
Consol. Gas Co.	99	99	98¾	98¾	850
Del. & Hudson	138¾	139¼	138¾	138¾	1,400
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	144¾	143	143¾	30,745
Den. T. & F. W.	36¾	37	36½	36¾	3,305
Denver & R. G.	18	18¼	18	18	735
Denver & R. G. pf.	54	54	54	54	810
Dis. & C. T.	40	40	40	40	500
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	75	75	74¾	74¾	300
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	5,350
Edison Gen. El. Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	200
Flint & P. M.	37½	37½	36½	36½	200
Ft. Northern pf.	78½	81	78½	79½	6,350
Illinois Central	118	118¾	118	118¾	900
Lake Erie & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	300
L. E. & West.	19	19	18¾	19	200
L. E. & West pf.	65½	67	65¾	66¾	9,769
Lake Shore	109¾	110	109¾	110	6,345
Long Island	91	91	91	91	200
Louis. & Nash.	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	20,496
Louis. N. A. & C.	46	46	46	46	400
Manhattan Con.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	2,630
Michigan Central	94½	96	94½	94½	2,800
Michigan Central	99	99¾	99	99¾	2,075
Mil., L. S. & W.	93	93	93	93	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113	235
Minn. & St. L.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	400
Minn. & St. L. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
Missouri Pacific	74¾	74¾	73¾	74	9,370
M., K. & T. 2d, inc. paid	11¾	13	11¾	13	600
Mo., K. & T. pf.	24½	25¾	24½	25¾	3,115
Mobile & Ohio	17	17	17	17	100
Morris & Essex	151½	151½	151½	151½	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	19½	19½	19½	19½	3,800
N. Y. Central	107¾	108	107¾	108	580
N. Y. & North. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	13,800
N. Y., Ont. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	4,460
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	71¾	71	71¾	1,240
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	850
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	27¾	28	11,395
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66	67	66	66¾	645
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	100
Norfolk & West.	19¾	21	19¾	21	1,050
Norfolk & W. pf.	63½	64	63¼	64	1,610
Northern Pac.	28¾	32¾	28¾	32¾	2,080
Northern Pac. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,167
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	23¾	22½	22¾	940
Ontario Mining	45	45	45	45	105
Ontario & West.	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	3,300
Oregon Imp.	48	48	48	48	310
Oregon S. L.	50½	51	50¼	50¾	858
Oregon R. & Nav.	90	90	90	90	100
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	39¾	33¾	39¾	8,300
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	1,880
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	22	22	22	22	100
Phil. & Reading	43½	44½	43½	44½	87,910
Pitts. & West. pf.	37	37	37	37	530
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	192	192	192	192	100
Quicksilver	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	900
Rio Grande West.	13½	14	13½	14	1,100
Rio Grande W. pf.	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	500
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	29,455
Rich. & W. P. pf.	61½	63	61½	61½	1,590
Rome, W. & O.	110½	112	110½	110½	1,130
St. L. & S. F.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	650
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	100
St. P. & Duluth	36½	36½	36½	36½	300
St. P. & Omaha	34¾	34¾	34	34	1,950
St. P. & O. pf.	99	99	99	99	175
St. P., M. & M.	112	113	112½	113	1,360
*Silver Bullion ctfs.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	205,000
Southern Pacific	37½	38½	37½	38½	900
St. L., Ark. & T.	3	3	3	3	2,275
*Sugar Ref. Co.	74¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	47,420
Tenn. Coal & Iron	51¾	54½	51¾	53¾	2,450
Tol. & O. C.	65	65	65	65	50
Tol. & O. C. pf.	82	82	82	82	150
T., A. & A. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	700
Texas Pac. L. T.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Texas Pacific	21	21	20¾	20¾	1,965
Union Pacific	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	11,450
U. S. Express	74	74	74	74	110
U. Pac., D. & G.	36¾	37	36¾	37	800
Wabash	14	14	13½	13½	1,500
Wabash pf.	29½	29¾	28¾	29¾	5,500
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	3,395
Wheel. & L. E.	36¾	37¼	36¾	36¾	5,160
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	76	76¾	75¾	76¾	3,355
Wis. Central	30½	30½	29¾	30¼	2,200

Total sales.....457,636

*Unlisted. †Ounces.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. gu. 7s	130	130	130	130	5,000
Amer. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	88	88½	85¾	86	23,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	63¼	63¼	63	63	83,000
At. & Pac. inc.	17	17¼	16¾	17	97,000
B., C. R. & N. 5s	100	100	100	100	1,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	6,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st	77	77	77	77	18,000
Central Pac. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4,000
C. Pac. 6s of 1895	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	40,000
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	5,000
C. & O. 1st, C. & A.	71	71	71	71	20,000
Col. Mid. 1st	104	106	104	105	105,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	82½	82¾	82¼	82½	24,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	16,000
D. & H. 1st 7s	113	113	113	113	5,000
D., L. & W. 7s, cv.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	13,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	20,000
Det., M. & M. 4s	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	20,000
Dul. & Man. 1st	108	108	108	108	8,000
Dul. & Man. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	97	97	97	97	7,000
Ells. & Big. San. 1st	94	96¼	94	96¼	10,000
E. T. V. & G. g. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	104	105	104	104½	103,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	6,000
G., H. & S. A. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Green B. & W. inc.	27	27	27	27	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s, t. r.	88	88	83	83	2,000
H. & St. J. 1st, m. 1	118	118	113	113	1,000
Ill. C. 1st sp. g. 4	111½	111½	111½	111½	4,000
Illinois Cent. 3½s	93½	93½	92½	92½	1,000
IL., G. & M. 1952	101	101	101	101	8,000
Ind., B. & W. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	88½	88½	88	88	15,000
Iron Mount. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Iron Mount. 2d	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	25,000
Iron Mt. 3d	90	90	90	90	11,000
K. & T. R. 4s, w. i.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	384,000
K. & T. 2d, w. i.	47	48¼	46¾	46¾	151,500
K. & T. gen. 6s	70	70	70	70	15,000
K. & T. gen. 6s, t. r.	79	80¾	79	79¾	236,000
Ky. Central 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	9,000
Laclede Gas 1st	85½	85½	85½	85½	7,000
L. E. & W. 5s	111	111	111	111	1,000
L. E. & W. gen. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
L. N. 2d, M. & M.	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	37,000
Met. Elev. 2d	110	110	110	110	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88	3,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Mo. Pacific 3d	120	120	120	120	6,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	63	63¼	63	63¼	95,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	113½	113½	112¾	112¾	32,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5,000
N. J. Midland 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	110	110	110	110	50,000
Northwest gold, c.	128	128	128	128	1,000
Northwest ex. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
Ohio & M. 1st, 7s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Ohio & M. 1st Sp.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	114	114	114	114	20,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	94	94	94	94	10,000
Ore. & Trans. Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	15,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82	82	82	82	4,000
P., D. & E. 2d	73	73	73	73	5,000
Read. 3d, w.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	94,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	52¾	53¼	52¾	53	117,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	42¾	43	42¾	43	50,000
Read. gen. 4s	85	85	85	85	68,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	89	89	89	89	50,000
Rich. & Dan. 8s	117	117	117	117	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	81	81¼	81	81¼	25,000
Rio G. W. 1st	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾	94,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105	105¼	64,000
R. W. & O. cn.	109¾	110	109¾	110	4,000
R. W. & O. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
St. Ark. & T. 1st, t. r.	91	91	90¾	90¾	40,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, pf.					
inc. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	50,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d	23	23	23	23	38,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
St. L. & S. F. eq. 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	126	126	126	126	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
St. P. Ds. La G.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	15,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	115	115	115	115	8,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	104	104¼	104	104¼	20,000
So. Pac. of 1905, A. P. 6s of 1905	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	8,000
Savannah W. 1st	93	93	93	93	10,000
Shen. V. 1st, t. r.	123	124	123	124	12,000
Shen. V. gen. t. r.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	20,000
So. Carolina inc.	11	11	11	11	12,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	100	100	100	100	2,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	98	98	98	98	11,000
Texas Pac. 1st, t. r.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	8,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	39¼	39¼	39	39	19,000
T., A. & A. C. 6s	104½	105	104½	105	25,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	13,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	5,000
Union Elev. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	112	112	112	112	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115	115	115	115	4,000
Wabash 1st	105	105	105	105	17,000
Wabash 2d	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	61,500
Wabash deb., B.	52	53¾	51¾	52	82,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	101	101¼	101	101¼	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	14,000
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4,000
West Shore 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	94,000
West Shore 2d	104¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	18,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	58	59	58¾	58¾	6,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000

Total sales.....$3,063,000

*Seller 30. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 10. ||Including $3,000 at 103½, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alliance	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Atlantic	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.70	1,100
Buffalo	1.17	1.17	1.07	1.07	1,000
Bullion	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1,000
Colorado	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100

Financial Chronicle.

LONDON, April 25—6 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 38¼; do second mortgage, 5; Canadian Pacific, 79¼; Erie, 22⅞; do second consols, 107¼; Illinois Central, 130; Mexican Central, 15½; do new, 85; Mexican National, 76¾; New York Central, 111⅛; Pennsylvania, 57¼; Reading, 23½; Mexican Central, new 4 per cent. bonds, 77¼. The rate of discount in the open market for short and 3 months' bills is 2⅞ per cent. Cable advices quote 3 per cent. rates at 60 to 90 days for the deposit and acceptance on London at 60 16-32 for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £78,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand. Pork—The demand has fallen off; prime Mess—Eastern dull at 55s. Western dull at 49s. Hams in good demand. Bacon in poor demand. Cheese—The demand has fallen off. Tallow in fair demand; prime City, Texas and Australian, 25s. Petroleum is poor demand; dull at 30s 8d. Resin in fair demand; common steady at 1s 2d. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand. Wheat—In poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot—The demand is improving; futures—The demand has fallen off; mixed Western, spot, April and May, firm at 3s 6¼d; June firm at 3s 6¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in good demand. Weather—Cloudy during the past week from Atlantic ports, 16,100 quarters from Pacific ports, 62,000 quarters; from other sources, 29,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn during the past week, 90,000 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm at the advance; American Middling, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 29-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 5 29-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 6 29-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 6 30-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 6 32-64d, sellers; August delivery, 6 32-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 6 34-64d, sellers; September delivery, 6 30-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 6 7-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 5 63-64d, buyers.

LONDON, April 28—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 40s 3d ₱ quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s 1½d ₱ cwt.

Financial.

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS Reorganization. NOTICE.

Parties who do not deposit their securities with the Central Trust Co. of New-York on or before May 1, 1890, or who do not pay their assessments on the date named, are hereby notified that they will be excluded from all benefits pertaining to the reorganization agreement.

THE FIRST AND SECOND INSTALLMENTS OF ASSESSMENT, AMOUNTING TO 3 1-2 PER CENT. ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE GOLD CERTIFICATES, AND THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD INSTALLMENTS OF ASSESSMENT ON STOCK, AMOUNTING TO 7 1-2 PER CENT., ARE DUE AND PAYABLE MAY 1, 1890.

Subscription rights must be accepted in proper form and filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before May 1, 1890. Forms of acceptance of rights, assignments of rights, and copies of the reorganization agreement may be had of all members of the Committee and of the Central Trust Company of New-York.

THE HOLDERS OF OUTSTANDING 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD CERTIFICATE COUPONS OF MAY 1, 1889, WILL RECEIVE THEIR FACE VALUE AND ONE YEAR'S INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT. UPON SAID FACE VALUE IN CASH FROM THE COMMITTEE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1890, UPON SURRENDER TO THE COMMITTEE OF SUCH COUPONS.

New-York, April 23, 1890.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
HENRY BUDGE,
JAMES SPEYER,
JOHN KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND SMITH,
WILLIAM MERTENS,
Committee.

G. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
54 Wall St.

Texas & St. Louis Land Grant Bonds.

A majority of the holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Co. and the GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Co., in Texas, have requested me to act as their trustee, to represent and protect their interests and the interest of all bondholders who unite with them at the sale of the lands in Texas covered by said bonds and the decree of the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Texas, at Waco, No. 55, equity, wherein John W. Phillips and L. B. Fish, Trustees, are complainants against the Texas & St. Louis Railway Co. et al., defendants.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS pay an assessment of 5 per cent. on their par value, and are rated at par under the plan of reorganization.

GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT and INCOME BONDS pay an assessment of 6 per cent. on their par value, and are rated at 40 per cent. under the plan of reorganization.

Bonds must be surrendered and the required assessment paid on or before May 15, 1890.

The Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis will act as depository of bonds, and receive the money coming into my hands and give receipts therefor, countersigned by me and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Bondholders.

Particulars and copies of the plan and contract of reorganization can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, from members of the Advisory Committee of Bondholders, or on application to the undersigned.

GIST BLAIR, Trustee,
Bank of Commerce Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

Advisory Committee of Bondholders:
F. W. PARAMORE, Chairman.
THOS. E. TUTT,
J. W. PHILLIPS.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

The subscription lists will open simultaneously at 10 A. M. on the 5th of May, 1890, and will close the following day at 3 P. M.,

at the offices of

Blake Brothers & Co.,
5 AND 7 NASSAU ST.;

American Exchange National Bank,
128 BROADWAY;

H. B. Claflin & Co.,
COR. CHURCH AND WORTH STS.,

where prospectuses and forms of applications can be obtained.

Prospectus and form of application for the stock of

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE

American Exchange National Bank,
128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Certificates of indebtedness, payable May 1, 1890, issued by the Union Trust Company of New-York under the Reorganization Plan, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, Room 36, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, and at the office of Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

J. W. REINHART,
Fourth Vice President.

BOSTON, April 25, 1890.

INTER-STATE NATIONAL BANK,

167 BROADWAY, cor. CORTLANDT ST.

ROBT. H. WEEDEN, President. F. V. STONE, Cashier.

Private and Business Accounts Solicited.

ADVANCES MADE on Commercial paper at reasonable rates of interest. Collections promptly attended to. Drafts issued on all parts of the United States. Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Cable Transfers made. Letters of Credit issued, available in Europe. Deposits received subject to sight check. Interest allowed on balances. Loans negotiated. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Dividends collected. Foreign Exchange. Travelers' Letters of Credit issued. Collections made throughout the United States and Canada. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TEN DAYS' EXCURSION TO CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN, $50.

Messrs. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

will personally conduct an excursion of the East Chattanooga Land Company to Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1, 1890, to attend the sale of city and residence lots of this company May 6, 7, and 8. Train composed solely of vestibuled Pullman cars (parlor, sleeping, and dining) leaves Pittsburg Depot, Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 3, at 1 P. M., arriving at Chattanooga early the following Monday. All expenses and invitations, including expenses of excursionists during the trip and while in Chattanooga included in the $50, and the company will spare no effort to make the trip thoroughly enjoyable in all particulars.

The value of the East Chattanooga Land Company's property is assured by its absolute indispensability to the growth of the most enterprising and successful city of the whole South. Henry A. Fewer, Esq., President of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, says: "East Chattanooga has greater advantages as a site for a town or city than the city of Chattanooga itself. It will be a prosperous town. It cannot be stopped. It has got to come."

For full information and prospectus address L. B. Russell, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

EAST CHATTANOOGA LAND COMPANY,
96 Summer St., Boston, Mass., or any of its officers or Directors, as follows:

President, A. A. MOWER.
Vice President, J. SULLIVAN, M. D.
Treasurer, J. W. ADAMS, 164 East 8th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Secretary, L. B. RUSSELL, as above.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. MOWER, Lynn, Mass.
J. SULLIVAN, M. D., Manchester, N. H.
L. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.
M. HURLEY, Lynn, Mass.
C. H. BRYANT, Oakland, Me.
J. S. ANTHONY, Lynn, Mass.
LUTHER ADAMS, 165 State St., Boston, Mass.
R. HEFFERNAN, Lynn, Mass.
J. T. JAMESON, Chattanooga, Tenn.

For the further convenience of the public, Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb will furnish full information as to the excursions and prospectus of the company, (ready April 15,) and receive subscriptions for its stock at their offices, 296 Washington St., Boston; 257 Broadway, New-York; 111 South Ninth St., Philadelphia; 141 Superior St., Cleveland, and 103 South Clark St., Chicago.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY,

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached. Titles are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

Financial.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds and stock of this Company that the time for the deposit of such securities with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the plan for the Reorganization of this Company, dated 12th March, 1890, expires on the first proximo. Security holders who fail to sign said agreement to deposit their securities and to make payments of the assessments due thereon on or before that date will be debarred from the benefits arising out of said agreement.

Dated NEW-YORK, 17th April, 1890.

FREDERIC A. BROWN,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
R. T. WILSON,
CHAS. M. MCGHEE.
} REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY,
15 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1890.

TO HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company (of Denver, Col.):

Whereas, The notice which should have been given on or before March 1, 1890, inviting proposals for the sale of one-thirtieth of the said outstanding bonds of this company has (through inadvertence) not been made, and the company desires so to equip that error.

Notice is hereby given inviting proposals to be sent to the Atlantic Trust Company, the Trustees of said mortgage, at No. 39 William St., New-York, on or before the 1st of May next, for the sale of twenty of the above-mentioned bonds, (being as nearly as possible one-thirtieth of all such bonds which have been issued previous to this date,) said sales to take effect and said bonds to be delivered and paid for on the first day of July next. All such proposals will be opened on said first day of June next, when they will be examined by said Trustees and will be dealt with in all respects as would have been done under the provisions of said mortgage in relation to the same in case this notice had been duly given on or before March 1, 1890, and said proposals had been opened on April 1, 1890, except that the interest would be computed and paid down to said first day of July next upon all bonds purchased under said proposals in addition to the price named therein if accepted.

S. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

THE CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

DELIVERY OF NEW SECURITIES.

Holders of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certificates for the first, second, and third mortgage bonds, deposited under the plan of reorganization, upon presenting the same at the trust company, No. 20 William St., New-York, on and after the 28th day of April inst., will receive the new securities therefor as therein provided.

Notice of the delivery of the remaining securities will be given at a subsequent date.

CHARLES WEHRHANE,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY W. POOR,
T. EDWARD HAMBLETON,
Committee.

FRANK WALSH, Secretary.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO capitalists for a safe and profitable investment in a patented article of great value and demand.

The invention consists of a new sewing machine—a machine which is now successfully working with two commercial spools of thread, one on top, as usual, and one underneath, doing away with shuttles, bobbins, and the necessary attachments for the same; is very simple in construction; can be built much cheaper than any in the market. It makes a knob-lock stitch, a feature hither

	Page.		Page.
ANNOUNCEMENTS	7	MUSICAL, DANCING, &c.	7
BOARDING AND LODGING	7	HOTELS	7
BOARDERS WANTED	7	HOUSES AND FLATS	7
BUSINESS CHANCES	7	TO LET—FURNISHED	7
BUSINESS NOTICES	7	INSTRUCTION	6
CITY FLATS TO LET	7	LOST AND FOUND	6
CITY HOUSES TO LET	7	MEETINGS	2
CITY OFFICES TO LET	7	MISCELLANEOUS	7
CITY REAL ESTATE	7	NEW PUBLICATIONS	5
CLOTHING	6	PIANOS	7
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES	7	PROPOSALS	7
COUNTRY BOARD	7	PUBLIC NOTICES	7
COUNTRY BOARDERS	3	RAILROADS	3
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION	7
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	REAL ESTATE WANTED	7
DENTISTRY	7	SEASIDE	3
DIVIDEND NOTICES	6	SITUATIONS WANTED	6
DRY GOODS	7	SPECIAL NOTICES	6
ELECTIONS	2	STEAMBOATS	3
EXCURSIONS	3	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FINANCIAL	7	SUMMER RESORTS	7
FOR SALE	7	THE TURF	7
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	WANTED TO PURCHASE	6
HELP WANTED	7	WINTER RESORTS	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMERICAN THEATRE, Eighth Ave., Spring Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Amazone.
BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND NERO, 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.
BASEBALL—Eastern Park, Brooklyn—At 4.
BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Fresh Up to Date.
DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Awakening, The Circus Rider, and My Lord in Livery.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Naczi's Wax Works.
FIFTH AVENUE GALLERIES, 368 5th Av.—Day and Evening—Art Exhibition.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—My Aunt Bridget.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Rajanka.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Held by the Enemy.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Variety.
LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—At 8:15—The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—The Blue Officer.
NEW PARK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.
NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—Jim the Penman.
OLD ARMORY HALL, Broadway and 36th St.—At 8—Ladies' Fair.
PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.
STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.
THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8—Variety. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henrietta.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1.35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

We can hardly bring ourselves to credit the report circulating in Washington that Senator EVARTS intends to lead the opposition in the Senate to the new Silver bill with the intention of securing a measure by which the Secretary will not be allowed to redeem the silver certificates in silver bullion under any circumstances. The provision is in itself futile, and the bill would be as bad without it, because under it the Secretary cannot redeem the certificates in silver save on the demand of the holder. But the opposition to the provision is based on the notion that it is an "insult to silver," because it treats it not as "money" but as a "commodity." We shall not believe until we are forced to do so by Mr. EVARTS himself that he is capable of entertaining so silly an idea as this, or that he is so blind to the interests of the great State he represents—which are also the interests of the country—as to aid the silver lobby in its mischievous schemes.

The Governor has allowed the act repealing the "two-dollar-a-day" law of last year to take effect without his signature, but he takes occasion to explain why and to leave "the full responsibility" to the Legislature. No provision was made last year for the extra expense to be incurred in consequence of the passage of the "two-dollar-a-day" law, and the result was a deficiency of about $300,000 in the canal appropriation. This year the Legislature has only partly provided for this deficiency and does not propose to make sufficient appropriation to maintain the increase of wages. Hence the Governor declines to interfere in the matter and wishes to have it appear that he does so in the interest of the workingman, who might fail to get any wages at all for a part of the season. This is another instance in which the majority of the Legislature has by its demagogic course enabled the Governor to assume the airs of virtue and lecture the representatives of the people for their shortcomings. Gov. HILL derives far more advantage from the folly of his enemies than from the wisdom of his friends.

"It is probably true," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, (Rep.,) "that the Sugar Trust succeeded in getting the 5 per cent. ad valorem margin of protection allotted to it by the first draft of the bill changed to a specific duty of 4-10 of a cent." This is positively true, and not merely a matter of probability. Moreover, the 5 per cent. differential duty (equivalent to 1-6 of a cent per pound) was not only to be found in the "first draft" of the bill, but was also retained, ostensibly as the final conclusion of the committee, until the night before the bill was reported to the House. The change was made at an interesting midnight conference in Mr. MCKINLEY'S private rooms. Since that time the market value of Sugar Trust certificates on the Stock Exchange has advanced about $11 a share, and the purchasers of the stock have been increased about $5,500,000. It is a curious coincidence that the action of Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates was extremely unsatisfactory to Mr. SPRECKELS, the Trust's most formidable and troublesome competitor. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who is also the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, says that "Mr. SPRECKELS is convinced that all the capital he has recently invested in sugar plants will be lost if the present bill should be enacted."

The leading organ of the Republican Party in Secretary WINDOM'S own State—the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*—has a very definite opinion of the Silver bill contrived by the joint caucus committee of the Senate and House and accepted by the House caucus. It says:

"The lobby of the silver kings has done its work well at Washington. After a stubborn contest the House committee has yielded to the inflationists of the Senate. It is a total and unconditional surrender. If the terms of peace are adhered to as presented, a bill will be prepared whose effect must be to reduce the United States to the level of the single silver standard, to send gold to a premium, and to place us on a commercial par with China, India, and the other semi-civilized nations that have adopted silver monometallism."

And it concludes its article as follows:

"The only escape of the Nation from a shameful repudiation and a change of currency that would ultimately bring us frightful disaster lies in the resistance of those men of honor who are unapproachable by the influences behind this bill, and *in the fidelity of the President to the great trust that has been committed to his charge.*"

As the *Pioneer Press* has been a supporter of the Windom bill and has been in close accord with the Secretary, these few words may be significant.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association of this city is entering upon a vigorous crusade against dirty streets and proposes to rally public sentiment to its aid by holding a mass meeting at Chickering Hall tomorrow evening. Ex-Judge CHARLES P. DALY is to preside and several prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting. There is no subject that comes more closely home to the people than this of dirty streets. It affects their health, their comfort, and their pockets to a very serious degree. The dust that fills the air from ill-kept streets has an injurious effect upon the eyes, the throat, the ears, and the air passages of the head and the respiratory organs, and there is no doubt that it is constantly producing and aggravating various diseases. Moreover, it penetrates stores, dwellings, and does incalculable injury to property. In this city there is money enough appropriated for cleaning the streets and carrying away dirt to make it the cleanest and healthiest city in the world, and it is largely wasted through inadequate methods and inefficient administration. Every person who pays rent or helps to pay it by occupying any rented premises for any purpose whatever has to bear a part of the expense as well as to endure the discomfort that comes from the failure to get a proper return. Hence it ought to be easy to arouse public sentiment on this subject and to compel the authorities of the city to work together to give us clean streets. The sole difficulty in the way is official indifference or incapacity and the paralyzing effect of local politics upon administrative action. If the ladies of the Health Protective Association can arouse the citizens to compel the authorities to do their duty in this matter they will be entitled to the gratitude of the whole community.

THE HOAR ELECTION BILL.

It is not indicative of a very strong feeling of either unity or discipline in the Republican Party that Senator HOAR has thought it best to add one more to the election bills submitted to Congress. We already had the measure presented by Mr. LODGE, of Mr. HOAR'S State, in the House, and which is now before the Elections Committee of that body, while Mr. HOAR'S bill is supposed to be the result of the deliberations of the Senate on the various measures proposed there. It is obvious to any careful observer of the temper of the public, of the Republican Party and of its Representatives at Washington, that if any policy at all regarding Southern elections can be carried out, it must be only by the strictest party agreement, and of this there is no sign, all indications being of quite the opposite tendency. That there is any general demand for the assumption of the supervision of Congressional elections by the Federal Government no one believes. There is not even any general demand in the Republican Party, which is in a minority of the popular vote, for such a measure. Our readers can test this by asking the next half-dozen Republicans they may happen to meet, who are not active politicians, and we venture to say that not more than three of them will have had any definite opinion on the subject in either direction. The demand for the measure is very limited, and nowhere outside of the active partisans is it very strong. Therefore if anything is to be done it can only be by extreme energy, skill, and united effort among the party leaders, who, so far from being in a condition to make such an effort, differ very widely among themselves.

The subject might, in this view, be dismissed from consideration, since the probability of action is so slight and so remote. But it is worth while to examine the Senate bill for the light it throws on the purposes of its authors, who, as represented by Senator HOAR, are entitled to consideration. The Massachusetts Senator is unquestionably a sincere and upright man, who believes that there is a grave evil in the electoral affairs of the South which his party is called upon to remedy. He is, moreover, a man of long experience in Federal affairs, a constitutional lawyer of reputation, and ought to know both what should be done and what can be done, granting that the facts are as he sees them. Yet, what does he propose, with the sanction of the majority of his committee? Something which ought not to be done, if it could be, and which we are firmly persuaded cannot be done without ultimate consequences the reverse of what he seeks. He provided by the States to the Federal judiciary of the various circuits. The Judges are to be required to take into their hands the delicate and difficult task of selecting and appointing election officers; they are to retain these officers under their immediate control during the proceedings attending an election, and if the case requires—that is to say, if disputes arise—they are to review the entire election and practically perform the functions of a returning board coupled with those of a court.

This, we repeat, is something that ought not to be done, if it could be done. It imposes upon the judiciary duties which cannot be performed by ordinary judicial methods; which no Judge can undertake without making grave errors, no matter how honest and faithful he may be; which must entangle the judiciary in partisan passions, and completely destroy the confidence of the public in its impartiality, however solicitous it may really be to preserve impartiality. But in addition to this fact, which ought to be conclusive, there is the further fact that even if a measure of this sort could be carried through Congress it is impossible to secure by it the effect that Mr. HOAR desires. It would be repealed in the next Congress, no matter which party should be in the majority. The people would only require to see it put in operation in a very few circuits to demand its immediate repeal. For it is plain that the system could not be confined to selected districts. It would have to stand the test of enforcement in the North as well as in the South, and the temper of the public would not endure the spectacle presented. The Republicans would be as much opposed to it as the Democrats, for a single application of it would show them what a singularly effective device it is for making the judiciary into a partisan instrumentality, and no advantages to be got from the use of that instrumentality would reconcile them to the danger of having it turned against themselves.

Yet it is not impossible—though, as we have said, it is unlikely—that some measure of this sort will be enacted despite the present apparent lack of unity in party regarding it. The Republican leaders are in a desperate case. They see that their hold upon some of the Northern States has greatly weakened. They have seen Ohio and Iowa turned against them; they know that the discontent which nearly cost them Massachusetts at the last election is increased by their tariff policy; they see that the local elections in Indiana have been to the last degree unfavorable, and they turn to the South as their last resort. If they cannot make up there the losses they foresee in other sections they are lost. They believe that their only hope of doing so is through obtaining control of the electoral machinery, and they may try it. But if they do they will, we are confident, only make their fall more sure. Congressional elections conducted next Fall under the Hoar bill would, to a certainty, put any decent Democratic candidate who may be nominated in the White House in 1893.

AN INTRACTABLE STREAM.

The disastrous floods in the lower Mississippi Valley have raised again the old and much-debated question of the proper method of controlling the swollen waters of that intractable stream. The Mississippi River Commission reached a theoretical solution of that problem years ago, and millions of dollars have been expended in trying to give it a practical application. The result is that the destructive floods recur as of old in times of unusually high water, levees give way and vast areas are overflowed, and faith in the system of "improvement" grows faint.

The commission has been working for years on its theory in building up what is known as the "jetty" system, or, more properly, the levee system. It was adopted largely on account of the success of the jetties at the mouth of the river and the powerful advocacy of Capt. EADS, their constructor. But the main purpose of the jetties there is quite different from that of disposing of the flood waters above New-Orleans. That purpose was to give a deep channel from the Gulf through which large steamers could reach the port of New-Orleans. This was accomplished by obstructing some of the passes of the lower delta and narrowing the main outlet, thus forcing the water to a stronger current which washed out the river bed to the desired depth. As a means of maintaining a channel for large steamers the plan has been successful, but its main purpose was not to dispose of flood waters. The river is 3,000 feet wide and 200 feet deep opposite the city of New-Orleans, while it is only 500 feet wide and less than 30 feet deep at the jetties, with subsidiary outlets still open. Because the channel is maintained and the water that gets to the lower delta is disposed of, it does not follow that similar methods can be used to prevent floods above New-Orleans.

The commission has acted upon the theory that by confining the stream within rigid banks and preventing its waters from getting away it will scour for itself a deeper channel, capable of carrying off whatever volume may come down from its tributaries. Thus far this theory does not appear to work. Miles upon miles of levees have been constructed to prevent the stream from spreading; it has been headed off from its inclination to take a shorter cut to the Gulf through the Atchafalaya, and the Red River, which once made its way into the latter, has been forced back to its old confluence with the main stream to help swell the waters below and above that point. Some of the opponents of the "jetty" system maintain that it has the opposite effect to that intended, and works a gradual elevation of the bed of the stream, causing each recurring flood to rise higher and to press with increased force against the artificial embankments. Others, like Mr. HUNTINGTON, whose statement we printed yesterday, consider the plan simply as futile and wasteful. The bed of the stream, they say, is harder than its banks, and the deep channel in which the water accumulates below the mouth of the Red River acts as a barrier that prevents the waters from getting away as they would if the river had a bed of soft material. The only way to relieve the river, they say, is to build up the banks and deepen the bed, and this is the plan they propose to adopt. Mr. HUNTINGTON says that the commission has already begun to do this, and that the river is now higher than it has been for years. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the river is higher than it was before the levees were built, and that the danger of disastrous floods is greater than it was at that point.

The other method of dealing with these flood waters is what is known as the outlet system, and this was strongly advocated before Congressional committees and before the commission until the jetty system had been definitely adopted. Its advocates appear to believe in it as earnestly as ever, and point to every recurring overflow as a demonstration that the plan of the commission is a failure. The system consists in providing outlets to the Gulf for the flood waters at points where they would naturally make them for themselves but for barriers which they cannot overcome and which force them back to overflow into the nearest basins and submerge the neighboring plantations. The delta of the Mississippi River really begins far above New-Orleans, as far up as the mouth of the Red River, and is interlaced with streams and passages that reach bays and so-called lakes connecting the Gulf hundreds of miles above the actual mouth of the main stream. The effort to compel the river to avoid all these short cuts and carry whatever volume of water may be poured into it down the main channel and out at the "passes" seems to be vain. The advocates of the outlet system maintain that the more rational plan is to assist it in unloading its burden into the lakes and bays by definite short cuts provided for it, instead of vainly trying to force it to carry all the water down its main channel with the result of breaking over levees and flooding wide expanses of cultivated land. It looks as though the battle over this question would have to be fought over again, and more millions expended in trying to thwart the forces of nature and control the refractory "Father of Waters."

THE PRESIDENT AND FLORIDA.

The open letter of the editor of the Jacksonville *Times-Union* to the President has a curiously antiquated and unfamiliar air. This is not at all due to the author, but to the circumstances that have called forth his declaration. The President had asserted that "obstructions were offered to the execution of processes of courts of the United States" in four designated counties in Florida, and had ordered the Attorney General to notify the Marshal that this obstruction would "no longer be tolerated." If this letter had been written in 1870, there would have been nothing peculiar or remarkable about it. Its peculiarity is that it should appear in 1890, twenty-five years after the close of the war and nearly twenty years after the conclusion of the "reconstruction." While this process was yet going on, the Governments of the Southern States were for nearly all purposes superseded by more or less irregular Governments established by orders from Washington. The most important and efficient officer in one of these governments was the commander of the "military district." Practically the sanction of the Government was the force under his command, and he decided whether any case reported to him by the civil officers was a suitable case for the use of troops. It was an axiom of the General Government that no leading men of the South could be intrusted with public office, because they had forfeited their citizenship by taking part in the rebellion. The civil officers were therefore either Northern men imported into the South for the express purpose of holding public office or else Southerners of no standing or character, whose elevation to office caused them to be hated as well as despised by their fellow-citizens.

Perhaps this state of things was inevitable. Certainly men who had taken leading parts in the rebellion could not decently or prudently be appointed to offices under the restored Union while the memory of the war was still fresh and bitter. At any rate the result was that both the imported and the indigenous office holders were loathed by the people whom they governed, and many Southerners had no scruple about breaking or evading the law under which they lived. Then the people, not of four counties alone, but of eleven States, might justly have been charged with obstructing the execution of processes of the courts. But now twenty years have passed, the people of the Southern States feel that they are governed by laws of their own making and by officers of their own choosing as much as this is felt by the people of the Northern States. The law breakers are there, as here, in a small minority of open criminals, who are held in no esteem by their neighbors of the law-abiding majority.

When the President of the United States, in such a condition of public sentiment, charges the people of four counties with obstructing the execution of judical processes, the presumption is that it is not the character of the people of these four counties, but the character of the judicial processes that is exceptional. This is what Mr. HAWTHORNE, the editor of the *Times-Union*, undertakes to show, and what he succeeds in showing. It is a Judge of Mr. HARRISON'S own making who has undertaken to operate these judicial processes, and he has done it in the old-fashioned way of treating with disregard and contempt the local public opinion and the local citizens of standing and repute. Specifically the charge is that the Jury Commissioner appointed by him, "in open and flagrant violation of the United States statute," packed the Grand Jury under the direction of the Marshal to fill it only "with true and tried Republicans," when the law requires the selection to be made without distinction of party. It is evident that the Commissioner obeyed the instruction, for otherwise a Grand Jury composed of twenty-two Republicans out of twenty-three members would have been impossible in Florida. The body thus constituted proceeded to find indictments against a number of Democrats for political offenses, upon testimony which Mr. HAWTHORNE declares to have been often very flimsy, and his account of the composition of the body renders this statement very probable. The indicted citizens inferred that their trial was to be in keeping with their indictment in point of impartiality, and kept themselves out of the way of arrest, and it was in this way that they and their counsel of the United States.

If this appear that the President and Judge SWAYNE have been organizing a little carpet-bag government on their own account in Florida, possibly with a view to securing the State for the Republican candidate in 1892. There may be a certain magnanimity in this on the part of Mr. HARRISON, since it is in the last degree unlikely that he will have any personal stake in the result of that election. Nevertheless the attempt to "reconstruct" Florida in 1890 by means of a District Judge, a United States Marshal, and a Jury Commissioner is even more silly than it is outrageous. President HARRISON and Judge SWAYNE forget that the ultimate sanction for the proceedings of twenty years ago is now lacking. A call for "troops" in Florida at this time would cover the man who made it not so much with disgrace as with ridicule.

MR. RAYMOND'S MIND.

We have received the following letter from Mr. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning commenting on my recent communication to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* with reference to the tariff on lead ores, you say it expresses "opinions that indicate a change of mind" on my part. The communication in question was intended to show, and does show plainly, that I have not changed my mind at all, but still favor, as I did last year, the free admission, or, if that be too radical a change, the admission at a lower duty, of all classes of lead ores. You will, doubtless, see the justice of correcting the error of your statement. R. W. RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 28, 1890.

If Mr. RAYMOND has not "changed his mind," then his letter to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of April 26 is void of meaning. In the *Journal* of Sept. 14, 1889, Mr. RAYMOND published a long letter on the Mexican silver-lead-ore question. "Not sharing the views editorially expressed in these columns concerning the tariff classification of silver-bearing lead ores," he wrote, "I have hitherto foreborne to take any part in the discussion of the subject." The editorial views consistently held and expressed by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* were fairly exemplified in an article published in the same issue. The article declared that the new instructions of the Treasury Department were "apparently" issued with the object of stopping "the import of all Mexican ores in a roundabout and underhand manner," and the *Journal* pointed out the "serious injury already inflicted on the country" by the changed ruling. If this was not the "view" Mr. RAYMOND dissented from, what was it? To be sure, he wrote much about illogical classification of ores, but he explicitly "denounced" the old Treasury ruling. Now, in the letter published in the *Journal* of April 26 Mr. RAYMOND says: "I am not quite certain of the effect of taking off the whole duty at once. But I think a distinct gain to all legitimate industries would come from such a change as would increase the quantity of such ores now imported. This might be done, for instance, by making the duty very much lower, or by enlarging the range of the class now admitted free—*as, for instance, by restoring the practice of the Custom House to what it was before Secretary* WINDOM'S *ruling.*" As Mr. RAYMOND now admits the possible beneficence of the Treasury ruling he denounced last September, we were justified, we think, in inferring that he had changed his mind. There was nothing to be ashamed of in that, for many other gentlemen engaged like Mr. RAYMOND in the smelting business have changed their minds. Mr. RAYMOND says so, giving as a reason "the change in the business situation."

We do not suppose that the prosperity of the country depends altogether upon the present or past state of Mr. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND'S mind, but, if his opinions have undergone no change, owing to "the change in the business situation," he really ought not to write letters that plainly indicate such a change, and nobody ought to write letters with reservations for subsequent private interpretation.

The hearing given by the Park Commissioners yesterday about the proposed transfer of the menagerie had the effect of confirming the general belief that the menagerie ought not to be in the Park at all. There is not room enough to provide for a creditable menagerie without injury to the purposes of the Park that are still more important. Nothing could be more extravagant than the proposal to spend a large sum of money in transferring it from one corner of the Park to another, where it cannot be really accommodated. So long as the menagerie is kept in the Park, it cannot be in a better place than that it now occupies. It has always been there, which is a good answer to its neighbors, who became its neighbors of their own accord, and who wish to transfer the burden of its unpleasantness to other owners who bought opposite a part of the Park that they had an implied guarantee would continue to be occupied for Park purposes. Moreover, the removal would be expensive, and the new site is nothing like so generally accessible as the old. These considerations ought to be conclusive until the time comes for removing the menagerie from the Park altogether. In fact that time has arrived already.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE LENOX LYCEUM.

The Edison exhibition in aid of the Woman's Exchange at the Lenox Lyceum will continue only three weeks longer. The interior floral decorations have been rearranged. The boy violinist Ghulka and Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian Orchestra will appear at every performance. At Wednesday's matinée Flossie Ethyl and Georgie Cooper, who have recently been playing the title rôle in the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company of Mr. T. Henry French, will give recitations.

For the week of May 5 Miss Bessie H. Meechlern, the saxophone soloist, has been engaged. Several prominent artists have promised their assistance for the matinée next Saturday, and an excellent musical programme is being arranged.

THE TROUTING SEASON NEAR.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 28.—Sportsmen here are anxiously awaiting the dawn of May Day, when they can lawfully take rod and line and lure the gamy trout from the romantic and inviting streams which abound in Sullivan County. The Beaverkill, Willowemoc, both branches of the Neversink, the Callicoon and its branches, the Mongaup, Ten Mile River and their countless tributaries all possess charms, and seldom fail to reward the skillful angler. Recently nearly 400,000 fry have been placed in these streams from the State hatchery. These will furnish good sport in coming years.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FORMAL INAUGURATION OF THE PROFESSORSHIP OF MUSIC, WITH DR. STOECKEL AS THE FIRST INCUMBENT.

NEW-HAVEN, April 28.—Formal recognition was given at Yale this evening to the youngest daughter of the venerable university—the new Department of Music. For many years the establishment of a regular musical course at Yale has been the dream of a group of enthusiastic lovers of the art, and to-night the dream merged into reality when a large assemblage of distinguished men and women attended the opening exercises in Osborn Hall, and subsequently inspected the rooms set apart for the musical instructors and students in the Treasury Building, formerly known as the Trumbull Gallery.

The most spacious apartment in Osborn Hall had been transformed into a concert room for the occasion, and presented a gay appearance when President Dwight announced the first feature of the evening's entertainment. The programme was as follows:

1. Overture to Leonore, No. 3, by Beethoven, arranged as a piano duet.
2. Prayer by President Dwight.
3. Address by Dr. Gustave J. Stoeckel, the new Professor of Music.
4. Vocal study, composed by Mr. Richard Storrs Willis.
5. Toccata and fugue, by Bach, transcribed for the piano by Tausig, and performed by Mr. Charles S. Elliot.
6. A song by Schumann.
7. Schubert's Serenade, arranged as a cornet solo.
8. A quartet, "Evening," composed by Mr. Robbins Battell, with words by the Rev. I. N. Tarbox.
9. Chopin's third ballade for piano, executed by Mr. Elliot.
10. A choral, composed by Mr. Battell.

A pleasant and significant feature of the affair was the fact that all who took part in the execution of the programme were members of the graduate or undergraduate. Messrs. Battell, Tarbox, Willis, and Elliot are graduates of Yale, and, aside from the piano solos assigned to Mr. Elliot, all the musical selections were performed by students now connected with the university.

President Dwight presided, welcoming the new branch of the university with some felicitous remarks. The main feature of the programme was Dr. Stoeckel's address, in which he aimed to prove that the courses of musical instruction, as adopted now by Yale, are the only correct ones for a school of technical idea, wherein the science of music and its æsthetical value ought to be the chief object of education, as distinguished from mere manual and mechanical dexterity. To prove this, the lecturer drew his arguments from the lessons taught by history, philosophy, morality, and religion. He argued that music was one of the most powerful of the forces in pedagogical science, and dwelt on its artistic, ethical, and educational importance, with especial reference to the history of material and artistic culture. Brief references were also made to the generous donors, all members of the Battell family, in whose homes, he said, music had always found a nursery and the most refined appreciation.

The musical portion of the programme was agreeably varied, and was highly enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Elliott's two solos were received with much favor, and both were enthusiastically encored. The pieces assigned to the undergraduates were executed very creditably, and were fully up to the high level of musical superiority which Yale has always maintained among her sister colleges. The opening duet was given with force and intelligence by Messrs. Richard T. Percy and Harry B. Jepson. Mr. A. G. Robinson displayed notable vocal ability in the Schumann song and in the solo part of the Willis selection, and Mr. B. B. Leavitt handled the cornet solo with skill and discretion, receiving an encore from the audience. Among the most pleasing numbers was Mr. Battell's Evening, a composition of much melodious beauty, which is not unfamiliar to New-York audiences, and which was capitally sung on this occasion by a quartet consisting of Messrs. Meyle, Ensign, Crehore, and Lyford. The final choral in the singing, of which the whole audience joined, was also very effective.

At this point an adjournment was had to the treasury building across the campus, where President and Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Frederick B. Perry, Dr. Stoeckel, Miss Stoeckel, and Miss Dwight received the guests in the new home of music at Yale. The rooms, two in number, one for the professor and one for the class, are on the lower floor of the old Trumbull Gallery, directly beneath the President's rooms, and they have been fitted up and furnished very tastefully, and provided with a generous musical equipment, including a grand piano, text books, apparatus, medallions, pictures, &c. This evening the rooms were lavishly decorated with floral adornments, bountiful refreshments were served, and the atmosphere was heavily charged with mutual congratulations. The unanimous verdict was that the initiation of the Yale Department of Music was an unqualified success.

Among the guests were a number of prominent gentlemen and ladies from other cities as well as many members of the Yale Corporation and Faculty, with their families, and a large number of undergraduates. Conspicuous among them were Mr. Robbins Battell, Prof. Marsh, Prof. Seymour, Prof. Farnam, Mrs. W. W. Farnam, Mrs. Swift of Detroit, Miss Eldridge of Norfolk, Va.; the Rev. and Mrs. T. D. Munger, the Rev. Dr. Palmer of Bridgeport and Miss Wales of Boston, Dr. G. M. Stoeckel of New-York, Prof. Wehner, Prof. and Mrs. Mark Bailey, Prof. Newton, Miss Justine Ingersoll, Prof. Johnson, Morris Steinert, and Prof. H. P. Wright. The ushers were Messrs. John H. Strong, James R. Barbour, Maximilian Baird, Henry T. Fowler, E. P. Joslin, and L. B. Woodruff.

A history of the growth of musical art in Yale College would be in a great measure practically identical with an account of what has been accomplished in that direction by Dr. Stoeckel and by the Battell family, whose old homestead is at Norfolk, Conn. Dr. Stoeckel has been connected with Yale as musical instructor for nearly forty years past, while the Battells, including Messrs. Joseph Battell and Robbins Battell of New-York City, the late Mrs. William A. Larned of New-Haven, the late Mrs. James Humphrey of Brooklyn, Mrs. Azariah Eldridge of Yarmouth, Mass., and Mrs. Frederick P. Terry, daughter of Mr. Robbins Battell, have constituted the chief support and reliance of the cause of musical art in the college, and it is due principally to their enthusiasm and liberality that Dr. Stoeckel's untiring efforts during a lifetime of intelligent action have now borne their legitimate fruit.

The list of the donations to Yale by these members of the Battell family is a long and important one and includes the beautiful Battell Chapel, which may be called the cornerstone of the new quadrangle on the campus; a large and valuable musical library presented by Mrs. Larned, contributions to the Yale Divinity School and to other branches of the university by Mr. Robbins Battell, the establishment of several scholarships, and finally the foundation and endowment of the Battell Professorship of Music as the nucleus of a musical department and the furnishing and equipment of the new rooms which were dedicated this evening and which are the gift of Mr. Robbins Battell and his daughter, Mrs. Terry. The total amount of these various donations in money down to the present time is about $200,000, while the value of the encouragement and moral support furnished by the donors so long and so faithfully is of course inestimable.

Another important item in the history of musical development at Yale was the presentation to the institution about fifteen years ago of the extremely valuable musical library left by the late Lowell Mason—library especially rich in ancient organ and sacred music. Other musical influences of worth and potency have been the Beethoven Society, which flourished at Yale for many years; Dr. Stoeckel's organ recitals in the new chapel, and the college choir, which has become one of the great institutions of the university; nor should the various glee clubs be omitted from the category.

The old order of things, however, was not altogether satisfactory, and a few years ago several Yale Alumni, both old and young, began taking counsel together for the purpose of elevating the study of music at Yale to the level already attained there by the other arts and sciences. It was their desire to establish at Yale a thorough musical curriculum similar to that of many of the leading European universities. The Fairfield County Alumni Association interested itself especially in the matter, and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. F. St. John Lockwood, Robbins Battell, Richard Storrs Willis, C. S. Brainerd, Jr., C. S. Elliot, G. W. Wheeler, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Plumley, Prof. William Ludden, Dr. Stoeckel, and Dr. Ephraim Cutter. This committee is still working toward the full attainment of its object, and, as already indicated, the first stage of the journey was successfully accomplished when the Battell Professorship of Music was instituted in February last and Dr. Stoekel elected as the first incumbent, to the great satisfaction of all who know the man and appreciate his high merits and past services in behalf of good music in this country.

Dr. Stoeckel, a native of Bavaria, was one of the earliest pioneers of the grand army of educated musicians who, emigrating from Germany to the United States, have taught Americans to love and to understand what is best and noblest in musical art. He came to this country in March, 1848, narrowly escaping death by shipwreck on the way, and his first evening in the land of his adoption was devoted to an impromptu concert at Nantucket, where his ship had been cast ashore, the entertainment being for the benefit of the castaways, who had lost all their baggage, and were therefore without means for prosecuting their journey to New-York. After a short residence in that city, he removed to New-Haven, armed with letters of introduction to some members of the Yale Faculty, including Prof. Larned.

Mrs. Larned, a gifted woman and a devoted musician, soon discerned the young German's ability, and exerted her influence to the end that the college and the city might have the benefit of it. Mr. Stoeckel was soon appointed pianist and afterward director of the New-Haven Musical Association, and began his long and successful career as the gifted teacher of hundreds of pupils. About 1852 he was installed as instructor of music at Yale, assuming also the duties of college organist. For several years thereafter he was the director of the Mendelssohn Society of New-Haven, and superintended the production of the great oratorios and other important orchestral concerts, and, in a word, has been from the outset the guiding musical factor in the community. In 1864 he returned from Yale his title of Doctor of Music. In 1876 he attended the first Wagner festival at Bayreuth and subsequently wrote a noteworthy and valuable critical account of that event, which was published in the *New-Englander* and attracted much attention, and he has contributed frequently musical papers of value to various periodicals.

Dr. Stoeckel has always been an indefatigable student and a diligent worker. He is thoroughly versed in all branches of his art, and has composed many excellent works, including four operas, the latest the formation of a permanent American operatic company, a large number of hymn tunes and other sacred pieces, besides overtures, and similar orchestral works. Personally he is genial and popular, and he is in every way admirably fitted for his recently enlarged functions. A two years' course in harmony has just been instituted by him under the new regime, and the class already numbers over fifty students. It is the hope and the confident expectation of the friends of the enterprise that this is only the auspicious commencement of what, under the name of the Yale School of Music, may be destined to exert a powerful influence for good on the future musical education of the American public.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BLUE OFFICER."

It is said that the French original of "The Blue Officer," a three-act drama presented before a listless and unsympathetic audience at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, was accepted by M. Koning, Director of the Gymnase in Paris, and that its performance there was prohibited by the French Government—or that branch of it the function of which is to interfere with the stage. We are asked to believe that the interdiction was based on the belief that the production of the play might give offense to a friendly power. Russia, of course, is the friendly power. Russia will not be offended with the United States because "The Blue Officer" has been presented in Mr. Palmer's theatre during the manager's absence. If the Czar could have been in the audience last night he would have realized how futile an instrument "The Blue Officer" would be in the matter of creating or influencing political opinion.

There is no doubt that the author of this play is a dramatist who might do mischief if he tried. There is one strong theatrical idea in his play. It may be classed among the dramas of investigation, to which Sardou and other contemporary French playmakers have contributed. Two-thirds of the drama are given up to preparations for the ordeal of investigation. They are composed solely of talk, and are (in the English) exasperatingly dull. The centre of the stage is held by a wicked woman, who is plotting to destroy a beautiful and virtuous woman. The name of the plotter is Delcroff, and she has had a checkered career. She is known to be a dangerous liar, yet she is tolerated in the best St. Petersburg society.

Hélène, Countess Jassy, is her victim. Hélène is a good wife, and Count Jassy is an honest man and a loving husband. The former submits tamely to the insults of Prince Doblansky, who tells her that he loves her whenever he meets her. It appears that women in the best St. Petersburg society have to

YEAR IN ALBANY.

THE AMENDED RAPID-TRANSIT BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—A FINE CHANCE FOR SENATORIAL DEALS.

ALBANY, April 28.—Two subjects of great importance to New-York City which will be decided this week for good or evil are just now hanging in the balance—rapid transit and ballot reform. The Rapid-Transit bill, as amended by Mr. Fish on Thursday, passed the Assembly about the same time that the Senate resuscitated the Cable bill, which was killed with such neatness and dispatch on Friday.

It was originally intended not to call up the Rapid-Transit bill till morning, but Messrs. Gibbs, Fish, and Sheehan, with the assistance of Tammany's camp of observation, which to-night is in charge of Police Commissioner James J. Martin and Edward P. Hagan, made the discovery that they could rely upon seventy-five votes at the least, and concluded to put it through without delay. Mr. Blumenthal, who served notice last week that he would move a suspension of the rules in order to progress the bill, made his motion to-night and was at once met with an objection from the Speaker. Considerable parliamentary sparring between Sheehan and Gen. Husted followed, but in the end Blumenthal's motion was recognized, and by the decisive vote of 74 to 38 the rules were suspended. Mr. Andrus, who seemed to be in temporary command of the Platt forces, attempted to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads, but the coalition rallied in great force and had no trouble in defeating him by a vote of 38 to 68. Mr. Fish promptly moved the previous question, thus cutting debate short, and the bill was passed, 74 to 34, as follows, Republican in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. *Abbey*, Acker, *Blanchfield*, *Blumenthal*, *Boyce*, *Brady*, *George H. Bush*, *Robert P. Bush*, *W. G. Byrne*, *Thomas F. Byrnes*, *Clarke*, *Connolly*, *Cooney*, *Coons*, *Cornell*, *Courtney*, Currier, *Curtidel*, *Davis*, *Dempsey*, *Dinkel*, *Dowling*, *Sandford Everett*, Fish, Gibbs, *Greene*, *Guenther*, *Haffner*, *Harwood*, *Henderson*, *Hitt*, *Hoag*, *Huson*, I. Samuel Johnson, R. S. Johnson, *Kelly*, *Kerrigan*, KUI, King, *O. F. Lane*, Larmon, E. J. Lewis, I. Hommedieu, *Martin*, Mase, *McBride*, *McTernan*, *Menninger*, *Monaghan*, *Mullaney*, Nixon, *Nolan*, *J. J. O'Connor*, J. K. O'Connor, *O'Hare*, *Pealer*, Rhodes, Rice, *Riley*, *Sage*, Sawtelle, *Schaaff*, Seiss, *Sheehan*, Sheffer, *Shields*, *Sohmer*, *Stein*, Stewart, *Sullivan*, *Sulzer*, Towne, *Townsend*, Treadway, *Van Vranken*, *Webster*, and *Wisely*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ballantine, Barton, Bennett, Bradford, Bridges, J. Irving Burns, Christie, Decker, de Peyster, Deyo, Dickinson, Fitts, Gardenier, Groat, Guilford, Hebert, Robert Johnson, H. C. Johnson, Jones, Kimball, Kurth, H. J. Lane, Le Boy, B. B. Lewis, Mitchell, Mott, Page, Pearsall, Saunders, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Stranahan, Weed, Whipple—34.

It will thus be seen that all the Tammany and County Democrats, the four Republicans from New-York, and twenty-three Republicans in all, voted for the bill.

The general explanation on all sides in passing the bill was that it was the best New-York City could get this year, and the people would be satisfied with this. Of course, the Gibbs-Fish contingent were in exuberant spirits, for the vote was much larger than they had any reason to expect.

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The resuscitation of the Cable bill was one of the surprises of the year. It all came about by a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, which was attended by Mr. Thomas C. Platt, Frank Hiscock, George Z. Erwin, Frank Hendricks, Commodore Perry Vedder, Senator Fassett, and several others. Fassett was ordered to recall the bill and give the hungry jackalls who are eagerly awaiting it a city chance to get their claws on it. It was a bitter pill for Fassett to swallow. Rather than do it he absented himself from the Senate to-night on the plea of sickness in the family. Senator Coggeshall, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, led off the ball. He asked of the Senate to reconsider the vote by which the Cable bill was killed on Friday. More or less Parliamentary quibbling ensued. Cantor moved to table Coggeshall's motion. Senator Hunter claimed that it was unfair to Senator Fassett to take up the bill at this time. Senator Sloan diplomatically suggested that the bill be laid on the table till Wednesday, when Fassett would be here. Several Senators explained their votes, Roesch, Vedder, and Jacobs asserting that the bill was entitled to fair consideration. By a vote of 17 to 7 the bill was taken from the table and referred to the Railroad Committee. In detail the vote was as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:)

YEAS—Messrs. *Ahearn*, Birkett, Coggeshall, *Collins*, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, *Hawkins*, *Jacobs*, Laughlin, *McCarren*, *McNaughton*, Richardson, *Roesch*, *Vedder*, Vedder—17.

NAYS—Messrs. *Cantor*, Hendricks, *Ives*, *Linson*, Robertson, Sloan, Stewart—7.

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With both the Rapid Transit and Cable bills in the hands of the Senate the chances for combination are seen to be almost incalculable. Rumor to-night asserts that Messrs. Sloan, Robertson, and Donaldson, and perhaps Coggeshall and Deane, will desert Fassett on the adoption of the report of the conference committee and accept the bill as amended by Fish in preference to the original Fassett bill. Senator Sloan informs THE TIMES's correspondent that he has not changed his position from that of last week. Senator Donaldson is non-committal, and Senator Robertson frankly admits that the Senate ought to do the best thing to insure rapid transit to New-York City. If the Democrats can obtain four Republican votes the amended bill will be placed in the hands of Gov. Hill before the end of the week.

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In the meantime, the serious question of the hour is, Will the Ballot-Reform bill pass the Assembly? William F. Sheehan, the leader of the Democrats of the House, asserts that he will take up the bill to-morrow and pass it within half an hour, but this confidence is not shared by Mr. Fish or Mr. Gibbs, who profess not to know what the House will do in the matter. It seems to be the general impression that the bill is in a bad way, and its friends are not so sanguine of seeing it on the statute books as they were last week.

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The Assembly took up the Capitol Appropriation bill this evening and passed it by a vote of 69 to 20. It appropriates $335,000 and makes the improvement of which this much-neglected edifice is in sore need.

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The Assembly chamber was filled with a galaxy of handsomely-dressed women, who were interested spectators of the annual assassination of the Woman Suffrage bill, which was introduced early in the session by Leroy B. Andrus of Erie.

The Senate deftly throttled the iniquitous Harvey claim. At the same time it passed McNaughton's bill for the State to purchase the Meyers voting machine.

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Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., this evening received from Controller Wemple the following: "We have not the amounts of the appropriation now of the Supply bill, so cannot tell exactly what the tax rate will be this year; but am convinced that it will be very low, and estimate somewhere between one-half and three mills. Of course, it will depend upon the appropriation to be made by the Legislature; certainly it will be the lowest the people have had in many years."

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In the Senate to-night, Mr. Stewart introduced a bill, providing that the Central Park zoological collection shall be removed from Central Park to any park or place north of Fifty-ninth Street.

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Gov. Hill to-day filed the following memorandum with the so-called "Two-dollar-a-day" bill:

"This bill is not formally approved. It becomes a law without my signature, under the provisions of Article XIV., Section 9, of the Constitution.

"In the view which I feel compelled to take of the measure it becomes unnecessary to consider the merits of the act proposed to be repealed. An emergency is presented which practically overshadows that question. The Legislature of last year, which passed the original act, omitted to make the additional appropriation necessary to enforce its provisions. It enacted the law and then adjourned without providing the means to effectually carry it out. This occasioned a deficiency last year which must now be met. The Legislature now hastens to repeal the law, and provides for only a portion of the actual existing deficiency and refuses to appropriate any additional sum required to carry out such a law. It is useless to have a law upon the statute books with no means to enforce it.

"Each year it becomes more difficult to secure from the Legislature the necessary appropriations absolutely required for the maintenance of our public works. The number of votes cast against all appropriations for the canals seems to be annually increasing, and while the Legislature is constituted as it is at present, it is idle to expect that any different course will be pursued than that which has been received now. Any action of mine upon this bill will not change the existing anomalous situation. If I should veto the measure, the canals would be obliged to close operations about the middle of August the usual appropriations therefor would be exhausted at that time, and the Legislature refuses to appropriate any additional sums. Instead of benefiting labor, this course would throw all the employes on the canals out of work altogether.

"This is the condition of affairs as it actually exists. Whether it was wise or unwise for the Legislature last year to regulate by statute the price of day wages for State laborers it is not now necessary to determine. There are probably two sides to that question, and it is not proposed to discuss either here. The vital and important fact which now confronts me is that moneys necessary to continue work upon the canals at the rates and under the conditions fixed is that bill are not forthcoming, and my approval of the additional bill to become a law would not relieve the difficulty, but only complicate the situation and embarrass all labor on, and other interests of the public works of the State."

OBITUARY.

CHARLES K. HOWLETT.

Charles K. Howlett, who died on Saturday of heart failure at his residence, Elmwood Place, Plainfield, N. J., will be remembered by the older members of the paper trade as a former successful and active dealer in that business. His career had been always that of an energetic man, and he succeeded in identifying himself with many other interests outside of his own particular business. Born in England, Jan. 16, 1829, he was brought when only three years old to this country by his parents. The family went West and settled in Richfield, Summit County, Ohio, where Mr. Howlett's father practiced the trade of a carpenter and builder. The son received a good education at the Richfield Academy and at the college in Hudson, Ohio. On his graduation, at about the age of twenty, young Howlett set off to make his fortune. He bravely started on his journey on foot, paying his way as he went, and at the same time laying up a little for a rainy day by selling copies of a "Pictorial Geography" for which he had succeeded in securing the agency.

The push and tact that Mr. Howlett had shown in his first business venture were so well liked by his employers that he found little difficulty in obtaining a good position on his arrival in New-York. He became connected with the old firm of White & Sheffield, then in business at Beekman and Gold Streets, dealers in paper and papermakers' supplies. Here he remained until 1856, when he formed the firm of Howlett & Cook, in the same business. In 1862 the firm of Howlett Brothers was formed, composed of Mr. Charles K. and his two brothers, Henry H. and Edwin J. As the representative of this firm he again went West and lived for some years in Hudson, Ohio.

In his later years Mr. Howlett took up the study of natural history, and was well known as a student of that subject. He devoted his attention particularly to the branches of ornithology and taxidermy. In 1883 he returned to New-York, and two years ago removed to Plainfield. When the Prohibition Party was formed, Mr. Howlett became one of its most ardent supporters, and worked actively in several campaigns for its candidates. He has lectured and written considerably on the side of prohibition.

In 1867 Mr. Howlett married Miss Emma Bancker, who survives him. He also leaves two daughters. The funeral will occur at his residence in Plainfield to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE A. PAILLARD.

George A. Paillard, who died at Les Avants, Switzerland, Friday, from emphysema, was a son of the late M. J. Paillard and junior partner of the firm of M. J. Paillard & Co. of this city. He went to Les Avants in the Fall of 1887 for his health, suffering from his exertions when he saved the life of Vincent Serrano while bathing at Elberon, N. J. He returned to this country April 25, 1889, somewhat improved in health, but, warned by his physicians, soon returned to Switzerland.

Mr. Paillard was born in New-York and educated in Hamburg and Switzerland. He was a member of the New-York Athletic Club, the Citizens' Bicycle Club, and the New-York and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs. He leaves a mother, a brother, Dr. Emile Paillard of Wurtemberg, Germany, and three sisters. The funeral services will be held at Les Avants and the body will be buried there. Mr. Paillard's father was the founder of the first house to make a specialty of importing musical boxes into this country and he was a warm friend of Mr. Henry J. Raymond.

THE REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

The Rev. William Lawrence, pastor of the Avon-by-the-Sea (N. J.) Baptist Church, died late last evening of pneumonia. He came to Avon five years ago from the Allegheny Avenue Baptist Church of Philadelphia. He was nearly eighty years of age and had a high record in his church as a scholar and theologian. He was a graduate in medicine as well as in theology, and was noted as a linguist. He leaves a widow and three children, one of whom is a prominent physician in Summit, N. J.

OBITUARY NOTES.

August Reimler, Secretary of the Sportsman's Park Association, died at his home in St. Louis Saturday night of pneumonia. Mr. Reimler was Vice President of the North American Saengerbund, ex-President of the St. Louis Sharpshooters' Association, member of the Knights of Honor, of the St. Louis Turn Verein, and one of the founders of the Socialer Turn Verein. At the time of his death he was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, President of the German-American Fire Insurance Company, Director of the German Building Association and of the Home Crescent Circle, member of the Orpheus Saengerbund, the Rock Springs Saengerbund, President of the Social Saengerchor for twenty-four consecutive terms, and member of the School Board.

James M. Foster died yesterday morning at his residence in St. Louis, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Foster might be considered the father of the Texas cattle trade, having been engaged in shipping cattle to St. Louis as far back as 1848. For twenty years, from 1850 to 1870, he controlled the Morgan Line of steamers between New-Orleans and Galveston, having a charter that covered all the deck room of the steamers for cattle. He retired from business in 1883 and had resided in St. Louis since. The remains will be buried at Louisville, Ky.

Major John S. Lewis, one of Georgia's pioneer statesmen, died at the Executive Mansion at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, aged eighty-four. Major Lewis was the uncle of Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gov. Gordon. He is famous as having been the chief instigator of the project to build the Western and Atlantic Railroad and was the founder of the Wesleyan Female Seminary, the first female seminary in the United States.

Dr. Frederick A. Kinch, one of the best known and oldest physicians of Westfield, N. J., died yesterday, aged sixty eight. Two sons, also physicians, survive him.

The Hon. John E. Smith, Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, died at his residence in Westminster yesterday.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MOVE.

HOW MUCH THE CITY ORDINANCES PERMIT TRUCKMEN TO CHARGE.

The approach of "moving day," when householders change their places of residence, renews the annual interest in the charges of truckmen. Of course everybody knows there are prices fixed by city ordinances which truckmen are entitled to ask, but as nobody carries these around in his head and few take the trouble to get the official printed schedule, it will be useful to readers of THE TIMES to find them in these columns. It must be borne in mind, however, that the law recognizes a private contract between a householder and a truckman, and holds both parties to it, without regard to the following figures. The legal charges are:

Household furniture, per load of one-horse truck, within two miles	$2.00
When the distance exceeds two miles, an extra 50 cents more for each and every additional mile.	
For loading and housing to first or ground floor	.50
And for each flight of stairs, up or down	.25
For a double truck load, within two miles	3.00
When the distance exceeds two miles, an extra $1 more for every additional mile	1.00
For loading, unloading, and housing to first or ground floor	.50
And for every flight of stairs, up or down	.50

Another fact worth bearing in mind is that truckmen are entitled to payment on delivery, and may, in default, carry the articles to Police Headquarters and charge for the extra transportation. It is also well not to employ any except licensed truckmen and to make a contract as to the number of loads.

ROSSA CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

O'Donovan Rossa was found guilty last night of criminal libel against Patrick S. Cassidy. Wilbur H. Hendrickson, jointly indicted with Rossa for the same offense, was acquitted. The indictments charged Rossa with writing articles in the *United Irishman* calling Cassidy an English spy. Hendrickson was the compositor who set up the copy. It took the jury from 5 o'clock until after 8 o'clock to reach the verdict, and when it was rendered it recommended Rossa to the extreme mercy of the court. Upon this recommendation Judge Andrews allowed Rossa to go upon his former bond. Judgment will be pronounced to-morrow.

CHICAGO'S PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Executive Committee of the World's Fair preliminary organization passed out of existence to-day, after adopting a resolution complimenting the Treasurer, William J. Onahan, for his careful work. Resolutions were also passed commending the labors of Mayor Cregier, Messrs. Gage, Young, Bryan, and ex-Congressman Davis as being particularly efficient in securing for Chicago the fair. All property and documents in the hands of the committee were ordered turned over to the permanent Directors on the latter assuming the expense account of the committee and taking all responsibility of the 2 per cent. collected on the company's stock.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Chauncey M. Depew has notified the Treasurer of the Memorial Arch fund of his willingness to have any unexpended balance of the World's Fair preliminary fund that he may be entitled to transferred to the arch fund. By the end of the present week nearly all of the signatures necessary to effect this transfer will be secured. Treasurer William E. Stewart of 54 William Street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Arthur Murray Sherwood, $5; Miss Cynthia Sherwood, $5. Previously acknowledged, $76,972.18; grand total, $76,987.18.

Wall Street experiences are sometimes expensive. Statesman Thomas C. Platt's copartnership, in politics or out, is a high-priced luxury.

There you have a couple of axioms whose touching truthfulness has lately been impressed upon a rather choice collection of great men. Up in Albany they know about it—ask State Senator Erwin. Down at Washington they know about it—ask a Cabinet Minister or two. Here at home they know about it—ask promiscuously among Republican machine leaders. They know it out West even—ask of Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Governor of Michigan, professional and perpetual aspirant for a Presidential nomination. Gen. Alger is particularly well informed indeed, for he has lately experienced Wall Street and T. Platt in combination.

Platt management of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, in spreading devastation round, has curled up the Michigan millionaire politician after a fashion likely to recall the aforetime proceedings of green apples wrestling with his boyhood's stomach. Wall Street says that Mr. Alger's introduction to Mr. Platt's Tennessee Coal stock has cost Candidate Alger not less than $1,000,000. Some authorities use bigger figures. Who may be correct is rather hard to determine, however, for neither Thomas Platt in this town nor R. Alger out West is just now merry enough to distribute many confidences.

What may be the sum be it $100,000 or twice that much, it is evident that Mr. Alger doesn't propose that it shall go any further or get any bigger. The Directory of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, he has decided, isn't big enough to hold him and Statesman Platt at the same time. He resigns. He has had enough. To-day there is to be a meeting to mourn his official taking off.

Platt has nursed Alger these many years. Alger's business-basis campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination two years ago had Platt at the backing, and it was only when he saw it to be wholly impossible to induce the New-York delegation to rally round the Alger bank-book banner that Platt gave up his carefully-matured plans and voted for somebody else. But it was only a skirmish, that convention of 1888, so the Alger contingent has claimed ever since, having still the Platt co-operation. In 1892 things would come out right; a boodle candidacy, though crushed to earth, must rise again.

Very elaborately have Comrades Platt and Alger been laying their wires. They have traveled over the West and up into Alaska together. They have been down South in a parchment-private car. They have bobbobbed here and all over the land getting their ambitious house in order. The Grand Army has been violently coddled, and lots of other hippodrome schemes have been worked. So plain to every observer has been the political purpose in this game that it hardly needed John Sherman's mournful elucidation in the United States Senate the other day—when the Ohio statesman pointed out that the man of Michigan is a monopolist—the backer of a trust in matches.

Between political contrivings, however, it seems that Thomas Platt of New-York introduced Mr. Alger of Michigan to Wall Street. The Michigander not only bought stock in Mr. Platt's Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, but he took a seat in its Directory. He joined in Platt's financiering. It transpires precisely at what figure Mr. Alger was fortunate enough to buy his stock. It wasn't around present prices, depend on that—for present prices are about thirty-five points lower than was the price when the partnership private car junkets were merrily swinging round the circle—when it was pure philanthropy and self-sacrifice for Statesman Platt to share his stock with a friend.

There are people, however, who do not believe that Gen. Alger would have rebelled as he is now rebelling were it only a financial loss in which this Platt investment involved him. For millionaire gentlemen who want political help must expect to have the chance to pay for it. A hundred-thousand-dollar assessment in an off year would be, perhaps, he thought a trifle high, but still hopeful folks are not always close mathematicians.

Lackaday! However, the financial assessment has not been all. Certain recent developments have provided other and even pricklier thorns for the anxious political aspirant. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is an employer of convict labor—probably the largest employer of such labor in the country. And some time ago THE NEW-YORK TIMES was thoughtful enough to point out to aspirant Alger that some day he might find something else than pocketbook profits in that fact. He has.

The suggestion made by THE TIMES that hiring convicts might not be a real nice thing to have to talk about on the stump has been taken by various newspapers as a text for sensational exposures of what Mr. Platt and Mr. Alger have been doing down South. And the critics have declined to be satisfied with the explanation that such labor has profits in it—as undoubtedly it has. It hasn't done the Aspirant any good to dodge. The music has been kept right up, and the aspirant has had to face it. Finally his sensitive soul can stand it no longer: that Presidential boom must be protected. Out he goes; Statesman Platt must induce somebody else to be a Tennessee Coal Director. The workingman's vote cannot be trifled with.

There are rumors that Thomas Platt did not urge the aspirant to stay. There is a theory in the Wall Street circle which Mr. Platt affects that an orange loses something of its beauty and its value when once its juiciness has departed.

VIOLATED THE BOTTLE ACT.

Argument on the constitutionality of the statute known as the bottle act, which makes it a misdemeanor for any one to use bottles blown with the name of their owner, will be heard Friday by Judge Barrett. The case will come up on the motion of counsel for Max F. Grifenhagen, who was convicted yesterday of violation of this act on the test-case in the Court of General Sessions, and on whose behalf a writ of habeas corpus was obtained to save Grifenhagen from the Tombs.

GRAND DINNER IN BROOKLYN.

Enthusiasm filled the Assembly Room in the Johnston Building in Brooklyn last night on the occasion of a dinner given by Grant Post, G. A. R., in celebration of the anniversary of Gen. Grant's birth. Speeches were made by Gen. Horace Porter, chief of staff for Grant during the war; Congressman Boutelle, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Gen. Howard, Gen. Woodford, and others.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire at Sandy Creek, Oswego, N. Y., Sunday destroyed the Bulkley Opera House block, with its contents; loss, $25,000; insurance, $18,350; Dr. N. Cook's drug store and the Post Office, loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000; J. L. Bishop's Sandy Creek Hotel, loss on furniture, $2,000; Smith & Potter's insurance office, loss, $150; insured; Brown & Brady, tailors, loss, $100; insured.

The gun-cotton house of the United States Dynamite Company, near Toms River, was struck by lightning early Sunday morning. The building and contents were almost instantly destroyed. Loss, $2,000.

The barn of D. L. Barrett, a contractor at Tenafly, N. J., was burned at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Eleven horses, with wagons and a quantity of feed, were destroyed. Loss, $5,000.

Fire destroyed the large barn of William Mulligan at Palisades, Rockland County, N. Y., yesterday, destroying the building and contents, including four horses. Loss, about $4,000.

Pleasant View Cottage, a three-story building at Fose Beach, Rye, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning, with the greater part of its contents. The loss is $5,500; insurance small.

Three large barns in Portland, Conn., filled with hay, owned by J. F. White, were burned Sunday night. The loss is $4,000; fully insured.

The Tuckerton Railroad station at Barnegat was struck by a bolt at about the same time and burned to the ground. Loss, $2,500.

A portion of the town of Sierraville, Cal., was burned Sunday night. The total loss is about $22,000; insurance, $2,300.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Lowell Lincoln was appointed yesterday by Judge Allen as assignee of the firm of John F. Plummer & Co., in place of Jeremiah P. Murphy. The appointment was made upon the application of Stoddard & Cadwalador, representing $600,000, two-thirds of the amount of claims against the firm. There was no opposition to the change. Mr. Murphy desiring to be relieved. His accounts will be examined, and if found correct they will be passed over to the new assignee, who will file a bond for $75,000.

Another bucket shop failure in Pittsburg was reported yesterday. J. D. Johnston & Co., doing business in the Petroleum Exchange Building, suspended this morning. The liabilities are not known, but the firm says they will be able to pay 75 cents on the dollar and probably dollar for dollar of their indebtedness. The failure was caused by the steady advance in the stock market.

Carl Spengler, wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 622 Delaware Street, Kansas City, Mo., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are placed at $67,000 and liabilities the same. The failure is said to be due to bad collections. Mr. Spengler was elected a member of the upper house of the City Council at the recent election.

Schedules filed yesterday in the general assignment of Herbert and Flavius S. Squires, doing an upholstery business as Squires Brothers, at 2,056 Lexington Avenue and at 1,277 Ninth Avenue, showed liabilities about $8,316.79; nominal assets, $2,401.97; actual assets, $1,082.44.

Mr. A. H. Stotber, the assignee of Louis Franke & Co., has called a meeting of the creditors to be held at 110 Grand Street to-morrow at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

B. C. Young & Co., shoe manufacturers of Boston, have assigned to Edward M. Farnsworth of Nichols & Farnsworth; liabilities about $30,000.

Merrick, Prior & Co., proprietors of a bucket shop at Philadelphia, failed yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Ensign William A. Gill has been detached from the Ranger and ordered to duty at the naval ordnance proving ground at Annapolis. Civil Engineer C. O. Wadsworth, from the Mare Island Yard and placed on waiting orders; Civil Engineer Frank O. Mason, from duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty at Mare Island May 24.

Lieut. William Kilburn has been ordered to the receiving ship Richmond, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION INCREASE IN NET EARNINGS, BUT A COMPARATIVE LOSS IN SURPLUS.

The annual report to the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad was issued yesterday from the company's main office in Boston. It covers every detail of the business of the road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, and it is supplemented by a copy of the contract of alliance with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the report of Governing Director Spalding, the Senate bill for a settlement of the Pacific Railroad debts, and the Senate committee's report.

While the Union Pacific proper shows substantially the same result as for 1888, the whole system shows a comparative loss in surplus of $407,000, the total surplus for the year being $1,145,000, against $1,552,000 in the previous year. This loss, President Adams explains, was due to the decreased earnings of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company by reason of deficient crops in Oregon and Washington. Advances made by the Union Pacific to meet the deficiency on roads where it is a stockholder may hereafter be repaid, but President Adams shows the operation of the entire system, charging off all these advances to cover deficits, as well as the operations of the system proper.

The whole system, 5,180 miles, makes the following financial showing:

Gross earnings, $31,070,182, an increase of $374,659; net earnings, $11,195,971, an increase of $735,337; total income, $12,032,582, an increase of $751,936; interest on bonds, $5,067,161, an increase of $36,379; other interest and charges, $1,819,926, an increase of $369,031; sinking funds, $811,143, an increase of $194,881; United States requirements, $1,140,372, an increase of $8,985; dividends (4 per cent), $4,437,061, an increase of $181,186; land expenses, Union Division, $64,936, a decrease of $5,479; profit and loss, $219,071, an increase of $95,640; St. Joseph & Grand Island, land deficit, $98,603, a decrease of $71,915; Oregon Railway and Navigation deficit, $736,206, an increase of $387,088; Central Branch deficit, $280,377, a decrease of $61,641; Montana Union deficit chargeable to Union Pacific, $117,007, a decrease of $167,311; Kansas City and Omaha deficit, $46,576, an increase of $46,576; total expenditures, $10,887,764, an increase of $1,158,044; balance, $1,144,904, a decrease of $407,008; earned on work, 5.82; last year, 2.55 per cent., a decrease of .67 per cent.

The company expects as important advantages from the consolidated Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf as from the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern. To prevent further contests with the Northern Pacific for the control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and to reduce the rental charge thereof, the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Company purchased a majority of the Oregon Railway and Navigation stock, money to carry which could be obtained at 3 per cent less than the rental which had to be paid. This represents an addition of $7,095,209 in the investment account of the company, to be further increased in completing the transaction by $5,000,000. It is intended to issue a collateral trust 5 per cent bond of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, secured by stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

The total debt due the Government Dec. 30, 1889, was $50,902,765. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund in the United States Treasury was $9,185,600, an increase of $1,074,331 for the year. In 1890 the Secretary of the Treasury has sold $760,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds in the sinking fund and invested the proceeds in Pacific Railroad bonds prior to the Government lien. The income on the amount so invested will be raised to 6 per cent. The gross earnings per mile from the whole system were $6,018, against $5,989 the previous year, and the net earnings were $2,168, against $2,074 in the preceding year.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company had gross earnings of $6,015,891, a decrease of $363,904, and net earnings of $1,565,997, a decrease of $677,176. The Betterment act got got a credit of $127,756 as compared with a debit of $140,000 last year, so that altogether its charges decreased by $290,088. The net deficit for the year was $736,205, an increase of $387,087. The Oregon Short Line and Utah and Northern had to assume this deficit, and its account for the year stands as follows:

Gross earnings, $6,512,345; increase, $741,805; net earnings, $2,828,665; increase, $315,598; total income, $3,077,637; increase, $711,094; bond interest, $1,334,879; increase, $68,154; discount, interest, &c., $216,754; increase, $80,488; loss on Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, $736,205; increase, $387,087; surplus, $289,797; increase, $175,865.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah and Northern earnings will be increased by the completion of 212 miles of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company branches. Bonds will be sold from time to time for reimbursement of the cost of the extensions. One million eight hundred thousand dollars of collateral trust bonds have been sold since the close of the year upon this account. The Oregon Short Line has also sold to the Union Pacific Company $7,741,000 collateral trust bonds secured by Oregon Railway and Navigation Company stock.

The number of stockholders of the Union Pacific has been reduced from 5,495 to 4,964. Massachusetts holds 26 per cent. of the stock, as compared with 33 per cent a year ago. Foreign holdings increased from 139,000 to 171,000 shares and the New-York holdings from 211,000 to 233,000 shares.

A CONTRACTOR'S SUIT.

The complaint in a suit brought by Cornelius V. Sidell to recover $180,857.23 from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court. Sidell alleges that in October, 1885, the Leroy and Caney Valley Airline Railroad Company made a contract with W. H. Loss of Rochester, N. Y., to construct its proposed road, and that in April, 1886, Loss assigned the contract to James A. Simmons and himself (Sidell) who proceeded to carry it out. The Missouri Pacific was a third party to the contract. The Leroy and Caney Valley Company was to turn over to the contractors its capital stock at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road and the bonds of its first mortgage at the same rate. The Missouri Pacific agreed to take bonds and stock from the contractors at 90 per cent. of their par value.

After the Missouri Pacific Company became the owner of the Leroy and Caney Valley Road Sidell alleges it directed that work be suspended from Peru, Kan., because it was found that if continued the road would intersect the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic, also owned by the Missouri Pacific. It had been intended that the Leroy and Caney Valley Road should extend from Clifton to Elgin, Kan. Sidell, to whom Simmons assigned his interest, wants to be paid for the part of the road constructed, for $50,000 of the bonds of the town of Sedan, which he would have received had the work been continued, and for $18,000 which he says he was forced to spend on sidings not called for by the contract.

THE ATCHISON REORGANIZATION.

The reorganization scheme of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is so far advanced that the Union Trust Company's temporary office established in Boston to facilitate the exchange of securities has been closed. Vice President Reinhart of the Atchison announces that holders of outstanding Union Trust Certificates can exchange them for the new bonds at Kidder, Peabody & Co.'s office. Certificates of indebtedness payable on May 1, issued by the Union Trust Company, under the reorganization plan will be paid at the Atchison's office. The plan of reorganization of the Atchison system contemplated the surrender of $160,000,000 in bonds issued by thirty-six different roads. More than $130,000,000 of these bonds were surrendered, about $90,000,000 of them being held in New-England.

JAY GOULD COMING HOME.

Jay Gould is expected to reach home either to-night or to-morrow. He was in St. Louis yesterday. His recent trip was the longest business trip that he has made for several years, and its outcome is of uncommon interest to Wall Street and railroad men generally. Men most closely associated with Mr. Gould in business here yesterday discredited the story, which emanated from Chicago, that a deal had been completed for the transfer of the Mexican Central Railroad to the Atchison and Pacific. The story from Chicago had it that Mr. Gould had gone over every mile of the Mexican Central informing himself thoroughly regarding its physical features and the resources whence it draws its earnings.

THE WESTERN FREIGHT WAR.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A joint meeting of the Western Freight and the Trans-Missouri Associations will be held here to-morrow, from which some important results are expected. The object for which the meeting was originally called was to adjust lumber rates to points west of the Missouri River and live-stock rates from points in the same territory to Chicago to conform with the reductions now currently in force, but it is believed that matters of still greater importance will receive attention at this conference. It is charged that several of the roads are secretly cutting and manipulating rates in all kinds of freight to Colorado points in violation of the law, and a violent storm is brewing in consequence.

The Missouri Pacific yesterday virtually withdrew from participation in Colorado traffic by instructing its agents that they must not hereafter meet the secret competition of rival roads and must only accept business at the rates openly quoted by the company, made up its mind to assist in the settlement of the Western rate troubles.

QUICK SHIFTING OF TRACKS.

The work of shifting the tracks of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad in front of the Grand Central Depot, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, was commenced yesterday afternoon in front of the Commodore Vanderbilt residence, and consequently the Park Commissioners come up there and ordered that all trains on the Consolidated Road must stop during the shifting process. The work was begun promptly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and by 4:30 nearly 1,000 passengers were detained by the operations. Three cars loaded with railroad ties came in from New-York and one carload was brought down from Fair Village by the Housatonic Railroad. A new down track under the supervision of Roadmaster Pearsall of New-Haven, and the job was the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted in this State.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

According to some of the Western newspapers there are a number of Eastern capitalists who hold large quantities of the securities of Western railroads traveling in the West for the purpose of ascertaining just what the situation is as regards the value of their numberless issues of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, paying big fare and noting the cut rates. He reports that he paid only $6 for an unlimited ticket from Kansas City to Chicago over the Santa Fé, while the regulation rate is $19.

Congressman Henderson of Iowa yesterday introduced to the House Committee on Railroads and Canals L. S. Coffin of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who as a representative of the Brakeman's Association of the United States addressed the committee in favor of the House bill providing for the protection of train employes. The bill requires all railroad cars to be equipped with automatic couplings and power brakes, so that there will be no necessity for the men to go between the cars. Senator Cullom yesterday introduced a similar bill in the Senate.

The New-York Central Railroad is having between 5,000 and 6,000 new freight cars built. Two thousand box cars, thirty-four feet long, have been ordered from the Michigan Car Company in Detroit, and 1,000 of the same style of cars have been ordered from the Buffalo Car Company. The remainder are to be constructed in the New-York Central Company's shops at West Albany. Each car will have the Westinghouse brake and patent couplers.

The holders of a majority of the $3,000,000 defaulted bonds of the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, Railroad met in the Western Union Building yesterday and declared the principal due. The payment of these bonds was recommended by the Reorganization Committee of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, of which the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, is a part.

A movement is said to be on foot involving the purchase of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway (Sickney system) by the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railways. Under the new arrangement, as alleged, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City is to be dismembered, each of the other lines to take such portion of it as it needs to perfect its system.

Last week shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association aggregated 32,347 tons, against 37,135 for the preceding week, (a decrease of 4,791 tons,) and against 16,149 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 16,198 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 58.7 per cent. of the whole traffic, the Pennsylvania lines 15.

The report of the Old Colony Railroad Company to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners for the three months ending March 31 shows: Gross earnings, $1,661,017; increase, $36,245; total net receipts, $575,446; increase, $289,878; surplus, $151,272, against a deficit of $124,068 for the same period last year.

President Allen Manvil of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, accompanied by Chairman George O. Magoun of the Board of Directors and Frank E. Peabody of Kidder, Peabody & Co., has gone to Galveston, Texas, on a tour of inspection of the company's terminal facilities.

The cert

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—LAWRENCE, J. Case on, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 28:

James L. Wells sold at public auction the two-story and three-story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 124.5, 105 Macdougal St, on Sunday (13) last, to Louis St, 39.6 feet south of Bleecker, for $28,700, to Joseph Lasmale; subject to a first mortgage for $23,000, to ... Mary L. Gallatin, one of the executors of ... tenement, with lot 25 by 92, 411 West 54th St, 225 feet east of 9th Av, sold for $21,000, to ... Also, two-story dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 200, 1,010 Woodruff Av, (176th St,) 100 feet west of Prospect Av, for $10,100, to R. C. O'Gorman, and four acres of land on Northern Av, west side, 450 feet north of 161st St, sold for $30,000, to O. Conkright. The following lots were postponed, sale by James L. Wells of the dwelling, with lot, 247 East 124th St, west of 1st Av, was adjourned to May 5, and sale by Edward V. Eichert & Co. of the house, with lots, 528 to 532 West 52d St, west of 10th Av, was adjourned to May 26.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 28.

55th St, 430 and 432 West; George B. Christman and others to Thomas Loughran..... $1
128th St, n s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 18.8x99.11; Mary E. Candee and others to John White.. 6,250
96th St, 425 West; Edward Karsch to Henry Karsch.....
82d St, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 25x86.9; Albert H. Gallatin and wife and others to Mary L. Gallatin..... 1
52d St, n w corner of 7th Av, 74.4x78.5; Leyi N. Hershfield and others, executors, &c., to Mayer Kahn and another..... 1
142d St, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100; Lamberty Suydam to William C. Arnold..... 10
39th St, n s, 80 ft e of 9th St, 20x74; Bernard Karsch and another, executors, to Henry Karsch..... 12,000
69th St, n s, 196.10 ft e of 9th Av, 18.2x100.5; Charles W. Francis, referee, to William C. Bowers..... 3,000
69th St, n s, 68.10 ft e of 9th Av, 18.2x100.5; same to same..... 2,200
69th St, n s, 70.8 ft e of 9th Av, 18.2x100.5; same to same..... 3,000
69th St, n s, 56.10 ft e of 9th Av, 18.2x100.5; same to same..... 3,700
69th St, n s, 70.8 ft e of 9th Av, 18.2x100.5; same to same..... 3,000
Avenue B, s s, 51.2 ft e of 82d St., 25x85; John Huber and wife to John Vols..... 38,500
136th St, s s, 186.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100; William C. Struthers and wife to Joseph Struthers..... 50
55th St, n s, 189.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16.6x100.5; Laura A. Palmer to E. F. Washner.. 27,000
10th Av., e s, 7.56 ft n of 89th St, 25x180; Abraham Meyer to Catharine Caulfield..... 24,000
165th St, 329 East; Cyrille Carreau and wife to Martin J. Bernhardt..... 3,500
Morris Av, e s, lot 163 map of property of William H. Morris, 61x118; Angelina D. Shaw to Josiah H. Burton..... 10,000
11th Av, s w corner of 107th St, 50.11x100; Richard S. Grant to Alexander Walker..... 18,200
Webster Av, e s, 127 ft n of 171st St, 25 x113x irregular; William Whyte to Louis H. Hewitt..... 1,250
81st St, 307 East; Sarah Owen to Thomas B. Owen..... 1
70th St, s s, 134 ft w of 11th Av, 65.8x100.5; Robert B. Baird and wife to Peter Mitchell.. 1
Lots 173, 174, 191, and 192, map of property of Abraham Van Nest; Myron O. Merriman another to Carl Lanzer..... 4,000
Thompson St, 175; Mortimer L. Fowler to Theodosius O. Fowler..... 2,000
Alexander Av, w s, 33.4 ft s of 139th St, 16.8 x75; Thomas Overington and wife to Mary A. Bragman..... 11,500
Lexington Av, 1,486; Richard Hennessy and wife to Jacob Heobt..... 14,000
73d St, n s, 179 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x 102.2; Anne Russell and others to Lamartine Whiting..... 14,000
Morris Av, w s, between 148th and 146th Sts, 19.8x12.5x irregular; Susan Crocker and another to Robert Hutcheson..... 100
171st St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x95; Andrew Marshall and wife to Margaret V. Eccles..... 1
74th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; George F. Webster, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 30,000
2d Av, 88; Henry Kalbfleisch and wife to Valentine Borst and wife..... 37,500
120th St, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 27x99; Sarah J. Persson to Anthony J. Morland..... 14,500
120th St, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Margaret A. Brennan and another to Robert Murray.....
106th St, n s, 79 ft e of 4th Av, 26x78.11; Dietrich W. Wehrenberg and wife to John Ott.....
10th St, n s, 150 ft s of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, to Oscar Fehlisen..... 13,750
3d Av., e s, 49 ft s of 37th St, 49.4x100; Annie Fox and others to Annie and George J. Fox..... 21,500
Madison St., 162; Mary E. O'Brien and others to Barnet Levy..... 38,000
Crosby St, 91; Joseph Wallach and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 16,000
46th St, s s, 414 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Peter A. Hendrick, referee, to John C. Brown..... 29,500
West End Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 151.6 x100; George F. Johnson and wife to Peter K. J. Coughlin..... 7,000
8th Av, 244; William Bowden and wife to Samuel Carey, and another, administrators.. 55,500
Chrystie St, 23 and 25; Max Borck and wife to Pauline Jacobs..... 27,000
72d St, n s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Joseph Blumenthal to Armin Stark..... 33,000
34th St, n s, 86.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 22x 84; Lemuel B. Bangs, executor, to Jessie Folsom..... 15,000
1st Av, 1,207; Karl M. Wallach to Solomon Leitz..... 29,500
52d St, 218 West; Henry W. Deane and wife to Hugo L. M. Metz..... 25,000
119th St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.10; Patrick H. Dwyer and others to Sarah A. Dwyer..... 13,000
Lexington Av, 92; Elisabeth W. Doremus and another to Thomas J. Byrne..... 1
E s of Hiatt's Point road, adjoining lands of Lewis B. Brown; Josephine L. Peyton and others to Alfred Kimber..... 17,500
194th St, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100; Bertha Volkening and husband to Jane Browning..... 45,000
Leroy St, 45; Charles Meier to Samuel Kempner..... 21,000
Union Av, w s, 80 ft s of 166th St, 50x100; David H. Mollvain and wife to Jane Macarthur..... 9,500
61st St, 307 East; Mary L. McKenna to Louis Simon..... 500
4th Av, n e corner of 91st St, 20.5x70; Ernst E. Meyer to Philip Fisher..... 18,000
Elm St, 308, and 10 Mission St; Julius O. E. Reuter and wife to Anthony L. Aste..... 27,500
Park St, 41; Agostino Dondero and wife to Rocco Mega..... 1
7th Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x82; Peter R. J. Coughlin and wife to George F. Johnson..... 19,000
26th St, s s, lot 18, e of 2d Av; James Fay and wife to Samuel Townsend..... 50,000
76th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.2; John J. Searing and wife to William H. Gray..... 16,000
Bond St, 30; Bernhard Bentecke and others to James H. Havens..... 1
Avenue A, w s, 63.7 ft s of 78th St, 19x94; James Stack and wife to James Quinn..... 35,000
86th St, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John Steinert and wife to James I. Harper.. 7,320
Sedgwick Av, w s, 200 ft n of Prospect St, irregular; Alfred J. Taylor and others to Robert L. Rose..... 13,250
8th Av, 523 to 529; Bernard Karsch and others to Edward Karsch..... 10
Same property; same to same..... 1
168th St, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x95; Mary E. Cahill to Emma A. Ramsay..... 140,000
West Broadway, 75; John Boyd and wife to Adam Kramer..... 8,100
86th St, s s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 50x102.2; Robert O'Brien to Frederick P. Hummel.... 20,000
111th st, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.11; Richard S. Grant to Joseph M. Mahtengen..... 15,000
10th Av, n w corner of 78th St, 100x204.4, to 79th St; Henry Lipman to Julius Lipman
44th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.4; Henry Van Reet to John M. Calhoun..... 20
44th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Margaret Calhoun to Henry Van Reed..... 1
96th St, s s, 360 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Michael Conlan and another to Gustav T. Lawrence..... 1
89th St, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Michael Conlan and another to Henry Struthschaam and another..... 22,600
89th St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; same to Rasmus Christensen..... 22,500
89th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Michael Conlan and others to Charles Peper and another..... 22,500
Carmine St, 12; Henrietta Boroschek and others to Joseph Broademan and another.. 22,750
71st St, 333 East; Philip Diehl and wife to Fanny Simon..... 24,000
Cherry St, s w corner of Jackson St, 44.7x75; Susanna Wolf and another to Benjamin A. Bulkley..... 19,750
7th Av, 2,016; John Taylor and wife to John A. Wilson..... 1
134th St, 437 East; Louis Wirth and wife to Josephine Higham..... 61,125
111th st, n s, 378 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.11; Richard S. Grant to Charles B. Cearbis..... 24,000
44th St, n s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x75; William Baer and wife to Joseph Jordan..... 14,000
Alexander Av, e s, 100 ft n of 134th St, 20x 75; Emilie Tauberb to John H Friend..... 10,555
134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x155.4; Ralph S. Townsend and others to Edmund Comin, Jr..... 7,800
115th St, 213 East; Rebecca Sternglanz and another to Jacob J. Carpenter and wife..... 14,000
Madison Av, e s, 100 ft n of 62d St, 20x70; T. Silleck and another to Willy Meyer..... 11,750
89th St, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x74.4; Bernard Karsch and wife to Joseph Jordan..... 39,000
123d St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 18.8x100.11; Morris Schneider and others to Jacob B. Weinberg..... 1
106th St, s s, 73 ft. w. of 2d Av, 27x100; Morris Schneider and others to Jacob B. Weinberg..... 25,000
106th St, 248; same to same..... 20,000
Same property; same to same..... 20,000
9th Av, w s, 125.4 ft n of 97th St, 25.3x100; Henry Schneider, executor, to Moses Greenwald, executor..... 20,000
Pike St, 295; Peter Lieberte and wife to Anthony La Sala..... 28,500
58th St, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.4; Frederick Krutina to Charles B. Koller..... 1,000
92d St, 423 East; Max Weil and wife to Anton William..... 19,500
14th St, n s, 241 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; George White to Charles Meier..... 15,625
Same property; Augusta N. Foley and others to same..... 15,000
Broome St, 42 and 44; Meyer Kahn and wife to Edward F. S. Clegg..... 1
Same property; Edward F. S. Clegg to Martin L. Hickerson..... 16,800
Lots 44, 45, 46, and 47, map property of Morris Stebbins, 25x100 each; Jane E. De Keyn to Archibald Rogers..... 17,500
Broadway, 776; Richard Douglas to Florence A. Johnson..... 3,200
82d St, 156 East; Martin Molntosh and wife to Minna Mutchall..... 1
146 St, 233 East; Leopold Hutter and wife to Leopold Herman..... 9,000
104th St, n s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Charles Wallace to John S. Scott..... 20,700
Suffolk St, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Max Golberger and wife to John Meinecke. 7,000
2d Av, e s, 43.6 ft s of 6th St, 24.3x100; Mary Wilson to Rosa Wilson..... 28,300
125th St, and West; A. A. Low to Sarah Solomon..... 38,500
86th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.4; Frederick Hartley to Charles L. Koller..... 15,500
1st Av, 1,717, and 306 East 86th St; Frank Kreschmer and wife to Jacob Bruger..... 19,500
Bank St, n s, 102 ft, 6x107; Emily W. Dunn and wife to Mary L. M. Rice..... 33,300
Same property; same to same..... 1

Same, 24.4; William C. Winslow and others to Rosina Greenings..... 30,500

City Real Estate.

TO BORROWERS
On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item."

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55 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $2,350,000.

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MONEY TO LOAN
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at the lowest current rate of interest.
PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE
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NO CHARGES FOR DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Large Tract of Land
on Southern Boulevard,
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CONTAINING OVER 100 CITY LOTS.

Spacious mansion and stable now on premises; can be readily adapted to hotel, charitable, or other purposes, while awaiting further improvement. Apply to T. L. OGDEN, Executor, 111 Broadway.

PEERLESS HOUSES.—"Manhattan Square, North." Four houses, cabinet finish, 25x85 feet, four stories, basement, and cellar; classical, substantial and unique; L station at corner. Open for inspection or address RICHARD DEEVES, owner and builder, 66 West 83d St.

ELEGANT HOUSES, MANHATTAN AV., 112th to 118th St, fronting Morningside Park; thoroughly well built; open plumbing; fox stoops; cellars concreted; closets abundant; titles guaranteed; prices reasonable. PENFIELD, Owner.

A RESTRICTED BLOCK AND NEIGHBORhood; 87th St., between 9th and 10th Avs; examine 134, 136, 140, 142; superior houses in every respect; cheap and easy terms. STABLER & SMITH, 1,187 9th Av.

Country Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A beautiful and valuable estate on the Hudson, located between Irvington and Tarrytown; large frontage on Broadway, also on the river, with riparian rights and dock; two commodious dwelling houses; handsome cut-stone stable, gardener's cottages, with barnyard, stables, &c.; greenhouses, graperies, bowling alley and billiard room; over 25 acres in lawn and garden; fine shrubbery and rare shade trees in abundance; several unfailing springs of pure water, supplying the houses, barns, &c.; thorough drainage; the whole place laid out in convenient graveled walks and drives. Map and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 59 West 42d St.

FARM.—Twenty acres best land splendidly situated within corporate limits of world-famed Peekskill, on the Hudson; finest scenery in the world; entrance to the "Highlands," with its invigorating mountain air; 61 minutes to Grand Central Depot, New-York; dwelling, seven rooms; barn and outbuildings; large orchard; five minutes to railroad and boats; short walk to stores, schools, and churches; immediate possession; price low; terms satisfactory. Address ISAAC T. MONTROSS, Peekskill, N. Y.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Gentleman's superb country seat; about 30 acres; handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit, shade, and shrubbery; fine brick mansion, 18 rooms, every convenience; stable, carriage house, and complete in all its appointments; the river view and surroundings are unsurpassed; will be sold at a reasonable price, and must be seen to realize its desirability. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

WHY NOT HAVE SUMMER COTTAGE OF your own? Where? Lake George, of course, Queen of American lakes; you can buy nice cottage for $1,000—yes, and tasty ones for even less; small investment will pay big dividends in health and happiness; all advantages of Lake George Assembly at hand; aquatic sports galore; accessible, convenient. Address or apply SANFORD & SONS, 231 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—At Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, fronting Long Island Sound, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of 25 acres, with fine water front of about one-half mile; modern house, with water and other conveniences; stable, garden, &c. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

IRVINGTON, N. Y. Commodious brick mansion on Broadway; all improvements; carriage house, stable; three and a quarter acres of lawn; magnificent river view; will be sold very low. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

NAVESINK, N. J., NORTH SIDE NORTH Shrewsbury River. Two very desirable houses, furnished; 150 feet elevation above water; shade and tennis ground; boating; modern improvements and stable. Apply R., 6 East 54th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Furnished cottages, fronting on lake and ocean, for sale or to rent. List sent on application.

R. HAVENS, Real Estate Agent.
Map at Office, 115 BROADWAY, (Room 19.)

FOR SALE—Elegant stone mansion; large stone stable; magnificent view of Hudson; perfect every way; one hour from Wall St. Apply 80 Broadway, Room 311.

ELBERON, N. J.—For sale or rent, elegant furnished cottages. Also at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson, Norwood Park.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—TO BUY.—House not less twenty feet wide, north side of street, between 47th and 53d, Madison, 6th Avs. Address L., 1,238 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

A.—SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Estate NEHEMIAH MASON, Deceased.
JERE JOHNSON, Jr.
By RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction Wednesday, May 7,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
398 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN:

435, 437, 439, 441, 443, and 445 Fulton St., northwest corner Jay St., five substantial buildings.
408 and 410 Jay St., three-story, basement frame dwellings.
447, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Fulton St., northeast corner Jay St., six stone buildings.
144 High St., near Bridge St., 25x62 feet, with frame dwelling.

Sanford H. Steele, Esq., Referee, 49 Wall St., New-York. Pettigrew, Silkman & Saybel, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, Times Building, New-York.

Maps can be obtained from Richard V. Harnett & Co., 73 Liberty St., New-York; Joe Johnson, Jr., 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or S. P. Frey, 145 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate at Auction!
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

MONDAY, May 19, Noon,

at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty St., by order of MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys,

140 SELECT LOTS

in the most beautiful suburb of New-York,

BEDFORD PARK,

in the 24th Ward of New-York City, being the blocks bounded by Bainbridge, Briggs, Valentine, and Anthony Aves. and the

GRAND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

These lots are splendidly situated on high land, just adjoining and overlooking the handsome grounds, beautifully laid out and shaded avenues, and superb residences of the most

CHARMING RESIDENCE PARK

in the vicinity of New-York. All city improvements and conveniences—Croton, gas, postal service, police and fire protection, graded avenues; no nuisances; quick transit, cheap fares; unsurpassed educational advantages; nearness to Bronx Park and Meehoin Parkway. The new Ursuline Academy and St. John's College, picturesque views, all combine to render the choice lots here offered especially desirable for homes or investment. The station of the

HARLEM RAILROAD RAPID TRANSIT,

with its great four-track road, is only one thousand feet, four blocks, four minutes' walk from these lots, eighteen minutes by express from Grand Central Depot; commutation, 7½ cents.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST

to each purchaser by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. Lots sold separately.

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy and build a home, and these lots in this delightful suburban quarter should be carefully examined by all who desire lovely homes, combining easy accessibility, city conveniences, and country beauties.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps and full particulars with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, and with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St. and 3d Av. and 149th St.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ST.—Supreme Court, city and county of New-York.—JAMES M. BROWN, John Crosby Brown, Howard Potter, and John S. Schultze, as sole acting executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH HUBBARD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1890, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying, and being in the town of Morrisania and county of Westchester, but now in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New-York, and in and by the said marriage bounded and described as follows to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the town of Morrisania, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, being the lots known and designated by the numbers eleven hundred and thirty-seven (1,137) and eleven hundred and thirty-eight (1,138) in block number twenty-four, (24,) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots, situate in North New-York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the county of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Willis Avenue, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street fifty (50) feet to the westerly side of lot number 1,136 on said map, thence northerly along said last mentioned side of lot number 1,136 one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, thence westerly and along said centre line fifty (50) feet to the easterly side of lot number 1,139 on said map, and thence southerly and along said easterly side of lot number 1,139 one hundred (100) feet to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, at the point, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1890.

AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City. ap11-2aw3w&my6.

R. V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

The Great Cleveland-Waring-Thorne
Combination Sale of
YONKERS PROPERTY:
200 LOTS AND 5 DWELLINGS
and the Residence of
Wm. H. Thorne will be sold on
TUESDAY, May 6, 1890,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty St., New York City.

For all further particulars, maps, &c., apply to
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St., New-York.
HOLT & BUTLER, Attorneys,
111 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES F. FITCH, Agent,
opposite Hudson River N. R. Depot, Yonkers.

J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 59 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock,

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890,

the magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling

NO. 31 EAST 127TH ST.

Ground 21x100.5.

Maps, &c., with the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT—Large, handsomely-located house and grounds; healthy; modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on premises, 90 Remsen St., Astoria, or of Dr. Bayliss, 418 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 16 rooms to let to responsible tenant for one year or longer; West 46th St., near 5th Av. Apply H. R. DREW, 5th Av. and 27th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE TO LET UNfurnished, No. 154 East 59th St.—Beautifully decorated; stone archway; stylish every way; rent, $1,400; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

A STYLISH TEN-BEDROOM HOUSE, NO. 146 East 39th St.; novel and handsome; worth $2,500 per year; can be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000; permit unnecessary. Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St., between 2 and 4.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN brick house to let; 350 Mott Av., near 136th St.; all improvements; fine neighborhood. Inquire 348 Mott Av.

TO LET—The splendid dwelling, 125 East 23d St., twenty rooms. HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., 310 3d Av.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 95TH ST., NEAR 8th Av.; "a gem"; rent, only $1,000 a year. Apply THOMAS & ECKERSON, 25 West 30th St.

20 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, 2 to 5 years, to strictly private family; rent, $3,500. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

THE CHELSEA,
223 WEST 23D ST.

To sublet from May 1, handsomely furnished apartment of four rooms and bath. Apply to
O. M. BOGART, Jr.,
59 Pine St., New-York.

339 WEST 23D ST.—Very desirable furnished flats, seven rooms; central and pleasant neighborhood; very reasonable.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS, 58th St., 59th St., and 7th Av.
Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLEDO,
Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 58th St.
Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Also a Bachelor Apartment of three rooms, handsomely decorated, bath, gas, and electric lights.
Apply at office, 175 West 58th St.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FLATS; REDUCED rents; one block from L station; convenient to Park; seven light rooms; decorated; rents, $22 to $26; open evenings and Sundays. Apply on premises, 169 East 106th St.

A.—5TH AV. APARTMENT HOUSE, SOUTHeast corner 5th Av. and 55th St.; now completed for inspection; 16 large light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, passenger elevator; rent will commence Sept. 1; possession at any time.

SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 58 West 57th St., corner from May 1; elegant elevated and suites of rooms; steam heat; elevator; restaurant in building.

THE BROADWAY, 1425 BROADWAY.—Two elegant suites, newly furnished, in the finest apartment house; service unsurpassed; all included.
WM. A. FIELD, Manager.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park Av., corner 62d St.

Absolutely fire-proof.
C. WHARTON CLINTON, Agent.

A.—TO LET—ON THE FIRST FLOOR, SEVEN rooms and bath; all light; 1 hall bedroom; elevator, steam heat, gas, sunlight, &c.; 2 closets; 2 exposures; north-west corner; rent, $700. Inquire 1,000 Third Av., third flat, eight to nine A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M.

A.—TO LET, 670 East 45th St., next to corner of Madison Av., fourth flat; all light and sunny rooms; $55. Apply to Janitor or O'REILLY BROS., storage warehouse, corner Lexington Av. and 44th St.

69TH ST., 308 TO 312 WEST.—Elegant apartments, steam heat, hot water, open and decorated; seven rooms, bath; private entrance; rear; no noise from the "L." Apply to janitor, 311.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, OR TO RENT FURnished for Summer, at Yonkers.—Newly and stylishly furnished large brick house; land 65x135; ten bedrooms; retired street; three minutes' walk to train; also two lots next to Becker St.; horses not handled; would rent for Summer to careful private family of adults only; price of house and land, $18,000; furniture, $7,000; rent, $400 per month. Room 50, 79 Cedar St., 2 until 4.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, HOLLYWOOD, NORWOOD PARK, SHREWSBURY RIVER, &c. COTTAGES to let furnished.

Catalogues from

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
Astor Building, 5 Pine, 10 Wall St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready, containing every house that can be rented. May at office. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty St.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD Park, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson Neck cottages, elegantly furnished, for sale and to rent. A. W. COOPER & CO., Long Branch.

TO LET—Cottage on North Shrewsbury River, N. J., near Locust Point. JOHN V. LAMADRID, 61 Chambers St., New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Desirable cottages of 7, 10, and 14 rooms, with all improvements; rentals, $360, $400, $500, and $1,500 per year; pure water and good gas from the Garden City Water and Gas Works; 19 trains daily. Apply to W. H. WHITE & SONS, 119 Broadway, N. Y., or L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

MT. VERNON.—House to let; 14 rooms; all improvements; five minutes from New-Haven depot; rent, $40. Inquire on premises, or 53 West Hunston st.

AT BELLEVILLE.—Seven-room house; good water; hard-wood mantels; near Essex station; 36 minutes from New-York.
GEO. F. DODD, 619 Broad St., Newark.

TO RENT.—At Bloomfield; nine-room house; spring water; good stable; large garden; 40 minutes from city. GEO. F. DODD, 619 Broad St., Newark.

Stores, &c., To Let.

ALDRICH COURT,
Nos. 41, 43, & 45 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE OFFICES TO LET, SINGLY OR EN SUITE.

PRICE, $2 PER SQUARE FOOT.

Rapid elevators, electric light day and night. No extra charges. Apply on premises to

SPENCER ALDRICH.

MODERN OFFICES AT LOW PRICES,
with elevator and steam heat, to let at
NO. 56 NEW STREET.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—At Glen Ridge or Montclair, N. J., a fully-furnished house from June 1 to Oct. 1; must have at least ten rooms; rent not to exceed $75 per month. Address J. E. W., Box 146 Times Office.

Auction Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The undersigned, receiver of the Commercial Telegram Company, having been appointed such by judgment of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the clerk of the County of New-York, on or about the 11th day of April, in the year 1890, in an action brought by John W. Mackay against the said The Commercial Telegram Company, will sell, pursuant to the order made and entered in the said action, on or about the 22d day of April, 1890, by and through Adrian H. Muller & Son, Esqs., auctioneers, at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 59-65 Liberty Street, in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of said company in the estate, real and personal, which was of the said The Commercial Telegram Company, on the 11th day of April, 1890, at which time and day the said receiver was duly appointed, in any interest, on the said 11th day of April, 1890, including amongst other things the roof privileges, wires, poles, telegraph instruments, patents for improvements in telegraphy, and applications for patents as hereinafter set forth, and the plant of said company, tools, machinery, furniture, and supplies situated at No. 18 Broadway, in the city of New-York.

Nos. 274,300, 274,745, 279,729, 279,730, 279,885, 287,265, 287,267, 290,556, 290,557, 290,625, 291,705, 298,859, 300,858, 333,345, 333,344, 365,982, and 370,691, invented by Stephen J. Field; Nos. 326,064, 330,238, 330,239, 338,208, 341,654, 341,655, 341,656, 356,994, 366,166, 366,628, 407,729, and 407,730, invented by Clarence L. Healy; Nos. 332,649 and 335,276, invented by Richard N. Dyer; No. 340,210, 368,541, and 345,245, invented by Henry Mannken, and No. 356,176, invented by Clarence L. Healy and Henry Mannken.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

Applications of S. D. Field, Nos. 98,196 and 98,197; application of Henry Mannken, recorded about 14th of June, 1869; application of Henry Mannken for reissue of letters patent of the United States, No. 345,245.

Boss revilexer and rights of way, and the wires strung thereon and the instruments connected therewith: Nos. 39, 58, 97, 98, 99, 100, 130, 132, 167, 175, 198, 231, 235, 271, 297, 1,275, and 1,289 Broadway; 22, 25, 37, 38, 42, 52, 54, 64, 101, 103, 5, 41, 76 Broad Street; 23 Beaver; 13 and 15 Hanover; 23 Pine, and 28 Barclay; 49 and 53 Cedar; 26 Church; 17 and 41 Day; 101, 103 Duane; 49, 44, 50, 52, 56, 67, and 66 Exchange Place; 195, 197 Fulton; 136 Greenwich; 17 and 19 John; 107 and 109 Liberty; 50 Liispenard; 89 Mercer; 85 and 104 Nassau; 16 and 38 New, and New-York Stock Exchange; 58 Park Row; 14, 24, 26, 32, 40, 44, 59 Pine; 119 Pearl; 2 and 11 Park Place, and 85 Ann Street; 43 and 187 Broadway; 57, 98, 99, 71, 78, 80 Broadway and 28 Broad Street; 68, 54, 72, and 74 Broadway; 48 Exchange Place; 50 New Street; 79 and 81 Friday; 1,275 Broadway; 11 Frankfort; 63 Nassau; 1,227 Broadway; 10 Barclay; 210 Fulton; 120 Front; 64 New and 19 Beaver; 336 Broadway; 38 Broad; 12 and 17 East Twelfth Street; 50 East Ninth Street; 9 Wall Street; 55 Sands, &c. &c. &c. As well as all the fixtures thereon or attached thereto, including 1,088 telegraph instruments and about eighty miles of wires.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9th, 1890.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Receiver.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that the subscriber has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of WILLIAM A. RICH SHOE COMPANY, Limited, and its property and effects, and that he has duly qualified as such receiver, and the said receiver hereby requires:

1st. That all persons indebted to the said William A. Rich Shoe Company, Limited, render an account before the 28th day of May, 1890, to the said receiver, at the office of Messrs. Gildersleeve, Palmer & Bentley, attorneys for said receiver, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said company, and pay the same.

2d. That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said William A. Rich Shoe Company, Limited, deliver the same to the said receiver on or before the aforesaid day, at the aforesaid place.

3d. That all the creditors of the said William A. Rich Shoe Company, Limited, deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver at the aforesaid place on or before the aforesaid day.

4th. That all persons holding any open or unbesting contract of the

KEMMLER MAKES HIS WILL

A BELIEF THAT HE WILL MEET HIS FATE TO-MORROW.

THE FATAL CHAIR READY TO RECEIVE THE MURDERER—THE APPARATUS THAT IS TO DO THE WORK.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 28.—In one of the shops of Auburn Prison this afternoon two convicts put the finishing touches to the pine coffin which is to receive the body of the murderer Kemmler. In his secluded cell the murderer himself sat making his last will and testament. Calmly and apparently indifferent to the rapid approach of death, he parceled out his few effects with the greatest care. This is the list of Kemmler's bequests:

To Keeper Daniel MacNaughton, the pictorial Bible, which has been the condemned man's greatest solace.

To the Rev. Dr. Houghton, a pigs-in-the-clover puzzle.

To Prison Chaplain Yates, a slate covered with his autographs.

To Keeper Wemple, a small Testament.

Fifty autograph cards were given by Kemmler to Mrs. Durston. This lady bade the murderer good-bye this afternoon, and to-night she left the city for New-York, where she will remain until the execution is over.

Electrician Davis of New-York was busily engaged to-day on the apparatus which is to conduct the current to the fatal chair. His work was carried on in the room next to the one containing Kemmler's cage, and the murderer could hear his footsteps without difficulty.

The death chair is ready, but has not yet been placed in position. It only requires to be moved a few feet and connected with the wires to be ready for the victim.

Just when the execution will take place is a secret known as yet to the agent and Warden Durston alone. The Warden makes no sign and drops no hint of his intentions. It is generally believed to-night that Wednesday morning will be the time. A number of gentlemen who are to witness the taking off of the murderer reached Auburn to-day. Dr. Alfred P. Southwick of Buffalo, the "father" of the electrical execution law; District Attorney George T. Quinby of Buffalo, who prosecuted Kemmler, and Dr. Clayton Daniels, who is to assist in the autopsy, are now here. To-day these gentlemen and a number of newspaper men were permitted by the Warden to inspect the room where Kemmler is to die and the apparatus which is to kill him. In the absence of Harold P. Brown, his representative, Mr. Davis of New-York explained the workings of the system. Mr. Brown has not been here since the sentence of Kemmler was confirmed, and the opinion is expressed by many that he will not be present at the execution. The Warden professes to believe otherwise, however.

The chair which is to hold the body of Kemmler when the death current is applied was taken into the note-room and was carefully inspected. It in no way resembles the cumbrous affair which Harold P. Brown devised a year ago. It is large, with a high back and comfortable seat, and has a footrest, which may or may not be used. An adjustable bar of wood projects from the back over the head of the occupant, and there is a rest for the head which can also be regulated. But for the broad straps which are attached to the sides of the chair, its purpose would hardly be suspected. Dr. Daniels of Buffalo sat down in the chair and suffered himself to be strapped in the manner which will be followed with Kemmler. Several minutes were consumed in securing the heavy leather bands, and in adjusting the chin piece. This latter is also of leather, and is designed to keep the head from moving. The chin fits securely into it, and today it was demonstrated by Dr. Daniels that it will keep a man's head firmly against the upper electrode. A small circular opening in the seat of the chair marked the place where the wire began the current to the base of Kemmler's spine is to go.

The opinion of Dr. Southwick and several others who witnessed the experiment was that too much time was consumed in adjusting the bands. "I am opposed to so much paraphernalia," said Dr. Southwick, "but the present arrangement will have to do, because we cannot afford to suffer failure. The whole world is watching the result of this experiment, and if we neglected any precautions there might be a slip, and the system would therefore be condemned. My idea is to use in the future an apparatus as simple as it would be effective. I would employ a chair with a head rest, and with an electrode pressing against the base of the brain. Another electrode would press against the feet. It would be unnecessary to strap the man, except to keep his head against the upper electrode. Death would be instantaneous. The man might sink in his chair, but that would be all. He would be dead before he could utter a word, and from the time that he entered the chair until the attending physician pronounced him dead would be hardly a minute. An apparatus which requires considerable time to adjust is as repellent as that of the gallows. I am opposed to using this heavy chin piece on Kemmler, for it covers his face. I would prefer to have his face uncovered. If I can prevail upon Mr. Durston to do away with this chin piece, I shall be much pleased.

"I am fully convinced that Kemmler's death will be instantaneous. There is no danger that the current will be kept on long enough to burn his body. I anticipate no disfigurement at all. Every effort will be made to make a positive contact. I would like to have him talking when the current is turned on, for then the attendants could have an opportunity to see how quickly death would follow an electrical shock such as Kemmler will receive."

The scientific men already gathered here to witness the execution express their confidence that there will be no failure. It is reported to-night that Dr. Fell, a Buffalo scientist, with a patent resuscitating apparatus, will arrive and seek to test his machine on the body of Kemmler. When the electrical machinery was tested in the prison last January the doctor tried to resuscitate the animals put to death, but failed.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME.

HE FIRST ATTEMPTS MURDER AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

NYACK, N. Y., April 28.—A terrible tragedy occurred in South Nyack this afternoon. Situated near the bank of the river, at the foot of Washington Avenue, is the residence of W. B. Williams, one of the most beautiful in the whole town. Since last Fall Mr. Williams has had in his employ as general superintendent and gardener a man named G. F. Smith, whose wife also assisted at work about the house. Smith, at times, it is said, became violent through intoxication and was then decidedly dangerous. For a few days past a man named Henry Chappell, a sister, has been at work on the place, eating his meals in the house with the other help.

Early this afternoon Mrs. Smith called Chappell in to dinner, and he took a seat at the table. While he was eating, Mr. Smith, the superintendent, came in and appeared somewhat agitated. Some words passed between him and his wife indicating jealousy on his part toward her and Chappell. He left the room for a moment or two, and then returned with a revolver in his hand. Aiming the weapon at his wife's head, he fired, but missed her. Chappell then jumped up to run out, when Smith fired a shot at him, sending a bullet deep into his thigh. Chappell ran out into the street and up to a doctor's. Smith left the dining room, crossed the hall, and went into another room, locking the door after him. Shortly after a shot was heard, and when a few minutes after the door was forced open, Smith was found lying on his back on the floor dead, with a pool of blood on one side of him and a revolver on the floor.

Two police officers were soon in charge of the premises, and the Coroner was summoned. Mrs. Smith, for whom the first shot was intended, is completely crushed. To THE TIMES correspondent she said that her husband had been intoxicated since early this morning. "We have never had any words," said she, "except when he was intoxicated; then he would at times become violent, and when I said I would leave him if he did not stop drinking he told me he would shoot me dead if I talked that way."

Chappell, the man who was shot in the thigh, has a bad wound. He says he thinks Smith was jealous of him, and that, aided by liquor, caused the shooting.

HAD AN ARBOR DAY OF HIS OWN.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 28.—A. E. Goddeffroy of Goddeffroy, a suburb of this village, celebrated his fiftieth birthday on Saturday by having a private arbor day of his own. Being desirous of setting out an apple orchard, he procured 150 young trees. These were set out by his employes during the week—all except three, which were reserved for the semi-centennial. The three trees were set out by Mr. Goddeffroy, Mrs. Goddeffroy, and Norman MacLean, a special friend of the family, who had arranged the affair. To Mr. Goddeffroy was assigned the honor of putting down the first of the three trees.

When all the preliminaries had been arranged a colored valet presented himself, attired in full dress, bearing the young apple bearer on a velvet cushion. A new spade, burnished like silver, the handle decorated with ribbons, was handed to the lord of the manor and he was directed to proceed as the husbandman in setting out the trees, which he did. Then Mrs. Goddeffroy did likewise, and the final tree in the orchard was properly set by Mr. MacLean amid the plaudits of the friends assembled.

A LONG PASTORATE ENDED.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 28.—The Rev. William Hall, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church here, has resigned after a pastorate of nearly a quarter of a century. He founded the church organization in 1866. He has received 309 persons into the church and officiated at 320 funerals while its pastor.

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE McCALLA COURT-MARTIAL DO NOT AGREE.

Lieut. William H. Stayton, Assistant Judge Advocate, injected a considerable amount of liveliness into the McCalla court-martial at yesterday's session of that body. There was enacted in that pretty little room in the Brooklyn Navy Yard a modern version of a somewhat ancient but universally-respected episode in which one Goliath and another David took prominent part—Lieut. Stayton this time being David and the Hon. Joseph Choate gracefully filling the rôle of Goliath.

The first part of the proceedings was dull. Sergeant of Marines Monroe was the first man on the stand, and he was not exactly a witness. He simply heard read to him testimony which he had given last Saturday, and in addition to the modes of punishment which he had then talked about, he desired to say that he had also seen men put in straitjackets. He had so confined a number of offenders, and had acted upon the direct order of the officer of the day. The order, he said—as all orders did on board the Enterprise—emanated from Commander McCalla. This witness had served many years in the United States Navy, and had never seen a straitjacket used on any vessel except that under the command of Commander McCalla.

Corp. Arthur F. Dean said that he had seen men lashed to the Jacob's ladder, put in straitjackets, and otherwise confined. Mr. Mensies sought to show by the witness that when offenders had been put in straitjackets it was simply done for safe keeping, and because of the fact that the ordinary place of confinement was then occupied by other prisoners. The witness did not bear out this line of argument with his testimony. He did not know, he said, whether such had been the case or not.

Joseph Darley, ship's writer, Commander McCalla's private clerk, and a gentleman devoted to that officer's interests, had also seen men put in straitjackets, lashed up, and confined in irons. In the case of those men ironed together, while the ship was at Villefranche, he had been informed by the officer of the deck that they were so confined only for safe keeping. They were drunk, and had they not been so confined they might have escaped very easily. It wasn't at all painful, Darley said, to be confined in a straitjacket. He never had seen a man put in one of those uncomfortable garments, at the same time being ironed, except that seaman named Lowery about whom previous witnesses had testified. With the exception of the Walker case, Darley said, he knew of no man ever having received personal injury at the hands of Commander McCalla or by his orders. In answer to Capt. Mead, the witness said he had served many years in the British Navy, and while he had seen many men confined, he had never seen the straitjacket used on any ship in which he had served.

After the customary recess Corp. Cook took the stand and testified to the use of straitjackets and irons on board the Enterprise. He said that when Svaglich was confined in the straitjacket he was in irons, that is, he said, Darley had told him so. This testimony absolutely contradicted that which Darley had given only an hour before.

Bernard Burns, a private marine, who had acted as berth deck cook during the cruise of the Enterprise, was a witness who had not been heard before. He testified to having carried food to the men ironed together on the spar deck at Rouen. He had so carried food to the men during the daytime. This testimony contradicted the evidence given by other witnesses, who had said that these men had only been ironed together at night. Andrew C. Neil, who had also acted as a cook, gave similar testimony.

Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly was the first of the commissioned officers to testify before this court. It was he who first told the story of how Commander McCalla threatened the appointee Meyer with his sword before the court of inquiry, and he repeated that tale yesterday. He likewise told of having seen men confined in straitjackets and in single and double irons. Lieut. Garst asked if he had ever confined any men on the ship on his own authority. Mr. Choate objected to the question and said it was too general. The court was promptly cleared, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Choate then began a cross-examination of the witness, which resulted in much not altogether pleasant repartee. Mr. Lemly is a gentleman with a quick and agile brain, and he and Mr. Choate had lots of fun. The cross-examination was conducted almost entirely with the view of showing that the men confined had not been confined upon the direct orders of Commander McCalla, and Mr. Choate was partially successful in his effort. Lieut. Lemly had never received a direct order from Commander McCalla to confine a man, he said, but he always had taken it for granted that such orders had come from that source. Mr. Choate then asked as to the character of several men who had not appeared as witnesses, and Mr. Stayton objected to the question.

Then there came the tragedy of Goliath. Mr. Choate talked about his thirty long years of experience in examining witnesses, and insisted that he was perfectly right according to legal procedure in asking the questions he asked, and demanded that they be answered. Mr. Stayton said that he was not fortunate enough to have undergone an experience of thirty years—thirty months would be nearer the mark—but he was thoroughly conversant with the rules which governed the cross-examination of witnesses before a naval court-martial, and he was equally sure that the question asked by Mr. Choate was an improper one, and he asked that it be stricken from the record. A considerable amount of argument followed, the court was cleared, and Mr. Stayton was triumphantly sustained. The stone in his sling had been sent whirring aloft and had sped true to its mark.

Mr. Choate, however, gained a point in a few moments by being permitted to show from the log evidence as to the character of certain men—pretty bad character too—and in a few moments the court was adjourned until this morning.

CARING FOR SICK IMMIGRANTS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MUST PROVIDE FOR THEM.

Emigration Commissioner Stephenson wrote last evening to Secretary Windom giving him five days' notice of the termination of the agreement made with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to care for sick immigrants on Ward's Island. The Commissioners of Emigration have agreed to lease their Ward's Island property to the city for ten years at a yearly rental of $30,000. The city has the privilege of buying the property at any time for $1,800,000.

No information as to what the Secretary of the Treasury would do with the people on Ward's Island could be obtained yesterday at the Barge Office. There are now 119 immigrants on the island, of whom 50 are insane. Surgeon General Hamilton discharged 30 persons from the institutions Saturday. The employes on the island have resigned and will leave May 1.

Mr. Stephenson says that the Emigration Commissioners' lease of Castle Garden is a perpetual one, and that the property cannot be used for any except immigration purposes under the present law. The Commissioners will retain it for the present, even if Mr. Stephenson has to pay the rent out of his own pocket.

STUDENTS EXHIBIT THEIR SKILL.

The Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association gave its fourth annual exhibition of what those of its members who attend its classes can do in speaking modern languages, keeping books, drawing plans, and in demonstrating their attainments in various other practical ways. There were forty-eight students to receive honor certificates showing that they had learned all the association could teach them of the branch they had chosen.

President Gates of Rutgers College told the young men how they could strive after an intellectual as well as a moral life, and a Committee on Award, composed of J. Carroll Beckwith, E. D. French, and J. Seaver Page, presented to Charles C. Hansen, eighteen years old, of 331 East Ninth Street, the prize for drawing—a scholarship in the Art Students' League. There was an exhibition in the parlors of what the pupils of the classes had done during the school year. Much of it was very creditable.

A BANK TO CHANGE ITS NAME.

The announcement will be made to-day that the Commercial National Bank, at Pearl and Wall Streets, will be known hereafter as the Southern National Bank. It will then become primarily, as it is now, to a large extent, the depository of Southerners in this city.

It is understood that Mr. W. W. Flannagan, at present the cashier of the Commercial Bank, will be made the President of the Southern, and Mr. Clanarty, who was a Bank Examiner in the South during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, Vice President. The names of the Directors will also be made public to-day. Col. John C. Calhoun, ex-President of the Southern Society, it is said, will be one of them. The capital of the Commercial National is $300,000. It will be increased to $1,000,000 in the new institution.

IT IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS.

Representatives of the big bucket shop, known as the Doran & Wright Company, said yesterday that notes had been given to its creditors, who have at last managed to get on the right side of the stock, grain, and cotton markets, for thirty days, with interest at 6 per cent. The puzzling announcement that business would be continued as usual was also given out.

When inquiry as to what is meant was made one of the officials of the concern observed that it was nobody's business. No information as to the amount of liabilities or assets could be obtained.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SARATOGA.

TROY, N. Y., April 28.—About 10:30 o'clock last night three slight earthquake tremors were felt at Saratoga.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AARONS & FEDER'S FAILURE.

THEIR CURIOUS METHOD OF DISPOSING OF THEIR ASSETS.

During the last four months there has been an unusual number of failures in the clothing trade, the most characteristic feature of which has been the entire absence of assets. In most of these cases general preferences have been avoided, in consequence, it is supposed, of the uncertainties of the laws governing preferences. A case in point is the failure of Aarons & Feder, clothiers, of 95 Prince Street, who failed about ten days ago.

This firm began business a year ago with a capital of $25,000. At their failure they owed over $60,000, and there was not a dollar in stock or assets to be found for a single merchandise creditor. All of the stock was sold under a judgment in favor of Feder's father. The firm had bought largely of woolen and other cloth merchants for the ostensible purpose of manufacturing clothing. Messrs. Gruber, Bard & Landen, lawyers, who represented merchandise creditors to the extent of about $20,000, after an investigation, came to the conclusion that the firm had fraudulently shipped goods it had purchased from merchants.

Following up clues secured, they learned that as far back as April 5 Aarons & Feder had sent thirty-six unbroken cases of woolens to a warehouse in this city and finally traced them to an obscure warehouse on the river side in Newark, N. J., where they were stored with bags of salt and other incongruous goods. It was ascertained that the woolens were never taken out of the cases, but after the marks had been scratched off the cases they were shipped in bulk by a towboat line to Newark. The goods recovered are worth in the aggregate about $18,000, and are owned by the following well-known firms, who thus escape with comparatively little loss: Jacob Wendell & Co., Solomon Stein & Co., Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, Sawyer Manning & Co., A. D. Juilliard & Co., James Talcott, and Barnes, Hutchinson & Pierce. Steps will probably be taken to prosecute the members of the firm criminally.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

COMMANDER DICKINSON CORRECTS SOME ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS.

A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the Confederate veteran camp of this city, has issued a circular designed to correct the impression that a service of four years in the Confederate Army or Navy is a requisite for membership. Anybody who can furnish satisfactory proof of honorable service in the army or navy of the Confederate States, without reference to the time of service, is invited to join this organization. The aims of the society are defined by Mr. Dickinson as chiefly social and charitable, to minister to the wants of needy and worthy Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans, to preserve the sentiment of fraternity that was born on the battlefield, and to perpetuate the memory of fallen comrades.

The society will strive to avoid everything that partakes of partisanship in religion or politics, and in the maintenance of law and the preservation of order will endeavor to stand shoulder to shoulder with members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The camp will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the New-York Hotel for the purpose of making arrangements to visit Richmond and participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The regular meeting of the camp is held the fourth Tuesday of every month in Washington Hall, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where all interested persons will find a warm welcome.

SECRETARY TRACY'S VISIT.

HAS HE COME TO SELECT A NEW POST-MASTER FOR BROOKLYN?

The presence of Secretary Tracy in Brooklyn has caused a revival of interest in the fight over Postmaster Hendrix's successor, and the gossips have it that Gen. Tracy came on largely for the purpose of setting matters straight. The principal candidates, William Cullen Bryant, W. J. Taylor, and James S. Case, have carried on such a bitter warfare that the impression is spreading that they have effectually killed each other.

Gen. Tracy is said to have so announced to these gentlemen, and to have further ordered that some neutral man be selected at once, as Postmaster Hendrix's term expires in a short time. The only person mentioned so far is Col. A. E. Lamb, a prominent lawyer. This state of affairs is said to be due to the action of Col. Andrew D. Baird while on a recent visit to Washington. He was told then that it had been practically decided to appoint Mr. Bryant. Col. Baird replied that if that was done he would get out of the party. Bryant is from Col. Baird's ward, the Nineteenth, as is William J. Taylor, Col. Baird's candidate.

Col. Baird pictured such a sanguinary affray as likely to follow Bryant's selection that Postmaster-General Wanamaker again changed his mind and decided to appoint neither Bryant nor Taylor. There the matter stands now, but Secretary Tracy expects to take back to Washington the name of the next Postmaster of Brooklyn.

ARCHITECT EASTMAN'S BIG BILL.

The second trial of Supervising Architect R. B. Eastman for felony, in having charged Kings County for four sets of plans for public buildings when he made only one set, was begun yesterday before Justice Cullen in a special Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn. Josiah T. Marean and ex-Judge Troy appeared for Mr. Eastman, while District Attorney Ridgway again prosecuted. All the morning was occupied in getting a jury. A motion to dismiss the indictment on a technicality was denied, and Charities Commissioners Ray and Gott told once more their story of how Eastman presented a correct bill to them, and when they could not pay it put in the alleged fraudulent bill to the Supervisors. Before the court adjourned for the night the prosecution had closed, having produced the same evidence brought out at the last trial. The jurors were locked up in the Clarendon Hotel over night.

TRAVELERS RETURNING HOME.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among other passengers Consul Francisco J. Osorno, Dr. Henry Moore, Dr. Robert F. Macfarlane, Welding Ring, the Rev. Philip Farley, the Rev. J. E. C. Downes, H. S. Kerr Blake, the Rev. J. W. Conklin, and John Shedwick.

Among the passengers of the Cunard steamship Aurania, which arrived from Liverpool, were Major Gen. Palmer, R. E., Surgeon Major Townsend, L. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Dr. C. A. White, J. B. Duckworth, and William Millward.

The French steamship La Normandie arrived at Quarantine last evening after a somewhat rough passage of nine days. Several icebergs were seen off the Banks of Newfoundland. Among the passengers were the Viscount G. Quesada, Dr. B. H. Portuendo, and Mme. B. de Belmont.

REMOVED FROM HIS CHARGE.

YANKTON, S. D., April 28.—J. W. Garland, the Episcopal clergyman at Vermillion, S. D., who ran the Orphans' Home in debt $14,000 on the strength of financial assistance that he was to receive from Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. W. Astor, and other wealthy friends, has been removed from his charge and the home has been closed and the orphan children sent back to New-York. Bishop Hare has promised to liquidate the indebtedness on the building.

Diamonds.

Carefully selected stones, set and unset, of every size and value.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Fronting Madison Square, Between 26th and 27th Streets.

1,126 BROADWAY,

WHERE SHALL THE ANIMALS GO?

THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE SITE AGAIN DISCUSSED.

The future site of the Central Park menagerie was discussed before the Park Commissioners yesterday at a special meeting held for the purpose. In 1889 Assemblyman Connelly's bill relative to the removal of the menagerie was passed, but it restricts the removal to some place in Central Park. On April 9 the Park Board selected the land included within Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Fourth Streets and Eighth Avenue and the West Drive. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was asked for an appropriation with which to begin the work. Then protests were heard, and the matter was sent back to the Park Board. All of the Commissioners, with the exception of Commissioner Gallup, were present yesterday, and there was a large number of west side property owners on hand to protest against the removal of the "Zoo" to the proposed site.

J. A. Beall, who represented a large number of property owners on the west side, presented a remonstrance with a long list of signatures, and spoke at length against the change. He said that the noise and odor would injure property in the neighborhood. He also got into a discussion with Commissioner Borden as to the "southern exposure" referred to by Mr. Olmsted. This led to an argument, and when Mr. Beall suggested another site for the "Zoo" Mr. Borden called him to order, and said that he was getting off the question. Mr. Borden added with some heat that if the Park Commissioners could not select the site themselves it would be a good thing for them to resign. Mr. Beall wanted the menagerie put outside the Park altogether.

The West End Association, of which Mr. Cyrus Clark is President, seems to be divided on the question. A few weeks ago the association adopted resolutions favoring the removal, but a number of the members have undergone a change of heart. S. G. Adams, one of the members, spoke in opposition, and President Cyrus Clark was also thought to be opposed to it. Mr. Clark, however, surprised some of those at the hearing yesterday by favoring the new site. He thought it would help and not hurt property values on the west side. He said that the prevailing winds were south and west, and would blow the odors to the centre of the Park. William C. Stewart, Vice President of the club, took exactly the opposite view, and said that there was no room in Central Park for the menagerie. Nelson Van Rensselaer said that if the menagerie was removed to the west side the peace of the residents would be disturbed by the "rough" people who would visit the "Zoo" on Sunday.

Commissioner Robb said that the menagerie should be put outside the Park, although he did not agree with the witnesses who said that it would reduce the value of property if it were placed on Eighth Avenue. Commissioner Robb thought that the "Zoo" should be put in one of the upper parks, but the lack of rapid transit was in the way. His own idea was to put it in High Bridge Park, but the present City Administration had so reduced the area of that park that there wasn't much park left. The trouble in removing the "Zoo" was that the law restricted the removal to Central Park. The act must be amended, and Mr. Robb advised the property owners to send a delegation to Albany to get the bill changed so that the menagerie can be taken out of the Park altogether. An effort may be made by the property owners to get such a measure passed, but nothing definite was decided yesterday.

When the question of adjourning the hearing was discussed, Commissioner Borden said that his term of office would expire May 1, and that he wanted to vote on the question if possible. The hearing, however, was adjourned indefinitely. The matter may be taken up again at the regular meeting of the board to be held to-morrow.

OPPOSED TO THE McKINLEY BILL.

A MEETING OF IMPORTERS TO BE HELD TO PROTEST AGAINST ITS PASSAGE.

Since the introduction of the McKinley Tariff bill its framers have been besought by many delegations of manufacturers and importers to soften its rigorous and threatening conditions. The visits to Washington have been from individual industries, but, from their desultory character, while they have given the Congressmen a great deal of information that was important as well as interesting, they have not been able to make much of an impression upon the tariff makers.

Now it is proposed to try the effect of organization and co-operation. Several of the largest importing houses of this city have joined in a call for a general meeting of importers, to be held to-morrow at 3 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Broadway, near Prince Street, to protest against the passage of the bill, which, they declare, "would be so detrimental to the commerce of the country." The houses joining in this call are Arnold, Constable & Co., Fred Butterfield & Co., Mills & Gibb, Lesher, Whitman & Co., Park & Tilford, Van Horne, Griffeh & Co., Semon Bache & Co., Theodore W. Morris & Co., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., W. R. Grace & Co., Oelrichs & Co., L. Strauss & Sons, and Hinrichs & Co.

Importers of all kinds of merchandise are invited to attend to-morrow's meeting, and for the purpose of making their protest effective and convincing it is proposed to do in concert what some of the trades have done separately. It is proposed that sub-committees be appointed representing every industry, that each of these sub-committees shall, as soon as possible, meet and prepare statistical tables and statements showing the extent of the industry by the amount of the imports annually in value, weight, and bulk, the rates of duty paid under the present law, and the rate proposed to be imposed by the McKinley bill. These sub-committees are to make report to an adjourned meeting of the whole body, when the protest, incorporating the reports, will be framed and signed.

The protest in this form will show to the consumers of the country how the tariff builders propose to increase the cost of living in America for the great mass of the people in order to afford a comparatively small number of persons an opportunity to exact larger profits and to work off their inferior products upon the people. Information of this kind spread over the country will, it is believed, have greater influence even with Congressmen than visiting delegations to Washington.

ON ACCOUNT OF OUR REMOVAL

(this month to erect a new building on our old stand) to the large warerooms of Sypher's, next door, and the different arrangement of our great and varied stock in consequence, we are now offering many special Chimneypiece Novelties of

Finely Finished Wood Mantels, Open Fireplaces, Fire Sets, Wood Holders, Screens, & Tiles AT GREAT BARGAINS.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO. NORTH UNION SQUARE.

THE ATTENTION OF ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

The Russian Coffee Maker FOR TRAVELERS AND STUDENTS.

LEWIS & CONGER, 601 & 603 6th Av., 1,338 & 1,340 Broadway.

FISCHER PIANOS. ESTAB'D 1840.

ALL STYLES. GUARANTEED TUNING, REPAIRING, AND EXCHANGING.

5th Ave. cor. 16th St.

Rookwood Pottery.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.

Exclusive Sale for New-York and Brooklyn.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., L'T'D. Broadway and 21st St.

A BLOW AT PROHIBITION

A PART OF THE IOWA LAW DECLARED TO BE VOID.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES A VIOLATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion of great interest to all States in which prohibition prevails.

Gus Leisy & Co. are beer brewers in Peoria, Ill. They sent some of their product in sealed kegs and cases by means of the railroads to Keokuk, Iowa, where their agent, a non-resident, offered it for sale in the original cases. The liquor was seized, under the prohibition laws of Iowa. Leisy & Co. brought suit against the Marshal, alleging that the seizure was unconstitutional and void, being in violation of the clause of the Constitution, giving the United States the exclusive right to regulate inter-State commerce. The Keokuk court decided in favor of the liquor men, but on appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa the Prohibitionists won, whereupon the liquor man brought the case to this court, which now reverses the judgment of the Iowa Supreme Court. The suit has become widely known as the "Original package" case, and has attracted a great deal of attention.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court to-day. The court says the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is the power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed, and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is coextensive with the subject on which it acts, and cannot be stopped at the external boundary of a State, but must enter the interior, and must be capable of authorizing the disposition of those articles which it introduces, so that they may become mingled with the common mass of property within the territory entered. A State may provide for the security of the lives and property of its residents, but a matter confided exclusively to Congress by the Constitution is not within the jurisdiction of the police power of the State, unless placed there by Congressional action.

If the importation cannot be prohibited without Congressional authorization, the next question, the court says, is, when does the imported property so become part of the common mass of property within a State as to be subject to its unimpeded control? In Brown against Maryland it was laid down by the great magistrate who presided over the court for more than a third of a century, Chief Justice Marshall, that the point of time when the prohibition ceases and the power of the State begins, is not the instant when the article enters the country, but when the importer has so acted upon it that it has become incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the country, which happens when the original package is no longer such in his hands; that none of the evils which proceeded from the feebleness of the Federal Government contributed more to the great revolution which introduced the present system than the deep and general conviction that commerce ought to be regulated by Congress; that the right to sell any article imported was an inseparable incident to the right to import it, and that the principles expounded in the case applied equally to importations from a sister as from a foreign country.

The court then takes up the case of Peirce against New-Hampshire, which has been one of the chief authorities of those advocating the validity of the Iowa statute. The defendant in this case was fined for selling a barrel of gin, which he had imported from Massachusetts and sold contrary to the laws of New-Hampshire. In this case Chief Justice Taney held that the State had the right to make such a law for the protection of its inhabitants, and that the mere grant of power over inter-State commerce to the General Government cannot be construed to be an absolute prohibition to the exercise of any power over the same subject by the States.

"But," says the court, "conceding the weight properly to be ascribed to the judicial utterances of this eminent jurist, we are constrained to say that the distinction between subjects in respect of which there can be of necessity only one system or plan of regulation for the whole country, and subjects local in their nature and, so far as relating to commerce, mere aids rather than regulations, does not appear to have been sufficiently recognized by him in arriving at the conclusion as announced. That distinction has been settled by repeated decisions of this court, and cannot longer be regarded as open to re-examination. The authority of Peirce against New-Hampshire, in so far as it rests on the view that the law of New-Hampshire was valid because Congress had made no regulation on the subject, must be regarded as having been distinctly overthrown by numerous cases."

Justice Gray delivered a dissenting opinion in behalf of himself and Justices Harlan and Brewer. The dissenting opinion says that the protection of the safety, the health, the morals, the good order, and the general welfare of the people is the chief end of government. All statutes of a State must of course give way so far as they are repugnant to the National Constitution and laws. But an intention is not lightly to be imputed to the framers of the Constitution or to the Congress of the United States to subordinate the protection of the safety, health, and morals of the people to the promotion of trade and commerce.

"If the statutes of a State," the dissenting opinion says, "regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory are to be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another State and sold by the importer in what are called original packages, the consequence must be that an inhabitant of any State may, under the pretext of inter-State commerce and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send into and sell in any or all of the other States of the Union intoxicating liquors of whatever description, in casks or kegs, or even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of those States on the subject, and although his own State should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws. We would require affirmative and explicit legislation on the part of Congress to convince us that it contemplated or intended such a result."

A BREAK IN THE CANAL.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 28.—A break which will delay boats for several days occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Rosendale, yesterday. It is fifty feet in length.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

We place on sale, this week, 500 pieces of Drapery Netts, 48 inches wide, consisting of Chantilly, La Tosca, Brussels and Point d' Esprit, in Black, Cream and all the leading shades.

Two hundred and fifty pieces of Black Silk Flouncing, 42 and 62 inches wide, in Chantilly, Hand-Run Spanish, Marquise and Spanish Guipure.

Chantilly, Marquise, Hand-Run Spanish and Real Guipure Trimming Laces, in all widths.

Hand-Run Spanish Scarfs, Fichus and Parasol Covers; Point Gauze and Duchesse Laces, Flounces, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Bridal Veils.

Point de Gene, Torchon, Cluny and Medici Laces and Insertions.

A choice stock of Embroideries in Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, Insertions and Flounces, 27 and 45 inches wide.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.



Mrs. B.—What's the use of buying cheap clothes, they never wear!

Mr. B.—A. H. King & Co. WARRANT EVERY GARMENT THEY SELL!!

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

All Silk Lined and Satin Sleeved, Choice of Ten Tables.

AT $10 EACH.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

GREAT SALE OF BOYS' SUITS.

Three entirely new styles just received from our work rooms.

3 Styles — Invisible Plaids, novel Stripes, and unique Checks at $2.65.

3 Styles—Long Pants Suits, Finest Finished Imported Goods, each $5.65.

A. H. KING & CO.

CUT THIS OUT,

It's Worth a Suit of Clothes or an Overcoat.

IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE RELATIVE MERITS OF THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF NEW-YORK AS ADVERTISING MEDIUMS, WE MAKE AN ABSOLUTE TEST WITH THE ABOVE ENTIRELY FREE COMPETITION. WE HAVE INSERTED THIS ADVERTISEMENT IN "THE WORLD," "HERALD," "TIMES," "TRIBUNE," "SUN," "JOURNAL," AND "PRESS," AND WILL KEEP AN ACCURATE COUNT OF ALL RETURNS UP TO MAY 30, 1890, AND PUBLISH THE RESULTS IN THOSE PAPERS JUNE 1, 1890.

No Limit to the Number of Guesses.

No person connected with this house can compete.

ANY NEWSPAPER DESIRING TO TEST ITS RECORD MAY PUBLISH THE BELOW COUPON IN FAC SIMILE AT ITS OWN EXPENSE.

KING'S CLOTHING COMPETITION.

N. Y. TIMES, April 29, '90.

Number of Car Fares received on Brooklyn Bridge, Decoration Day, May 30, 1890:

.....

Name.....

Address.....

Authorized by

A. H. KING & CO., The Leading American Clothiers, 627 and 629 Broadway, Near Bleecker.

Cut this out and mail it to us.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 29, 1890.

WE HEREBY AGREE TO GIVE 25 SUITS, OR OVERCOATS (AS MAY BE PREFERRED) TO THE FIRST 25 PERSONS WHO GUESS THE EXACT OR NEAREST FIGURES TO THE NUMBER OF CAR FARES PAID ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON DECORATION DAY NEXT. GUESSES WILL BE RECEIVED WITHOUT LIMIT AS TO NUMBER ON AUTHORIZED COUPONS AND BY MAIL ONLY, AND EVERY ONE RECEIVED WILL BE STAMPED WITH EXACT HOUR OF ARRIVAL. (SIGNED) A. H. KING & CO.

A.H.King & Co.,

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,

627 & 629 Broadway, near Bleecker St.

THE LADIES' MASS MEETING.

SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN GENTLEMEN TO MAKE ADDRESSES.

The mass meeting to be held at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, to express public feeling regarding the necessity of cleaning the streets, promises to be of much interest and importance. Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly will preside, and speeches will be made by the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, the Hon. Thomas L. James, Mr. Clark Bell, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Emily Adler, Dr. A. Hadden, T. B. Wakeman, Rabbi Gotthell, St. Clair McKelway, the Rev. Dr. Bolles, and M. M. Mangasarian.

The Ladies' Association, of which Mrs. M. F. Wandt

10 Pages

The New-York Times.

10 Pages

VOL. XXXIX...NO. 12,066. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOPE AGAIN FOR KEMMLER

SNATCHED FROM DEATH AT THE LAST MOMENT.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ELECTRICAL EXECUTION LAW TO BE PASSED ON BY THE FEDERAL COURTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 29.—William Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, whose crime has attracted the attention of the whole country because of the fact that for it he was to be the first victim of the new electrical execution law, is not yet dead and will not die for at least two months to come, that is to say, by an electric current.

To-day, when the hour of his death had been fixed, when the doctors, jurors, and experts who had come here to witness the execution had been ordered to sleep at the prison to-night and be ready for the ordeal to-morrow morning, there was a legal interference in the shape of a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court ordering Warden Durston to produce Kemmler in court on the third Tuesday of June. This order produced consternation. Any delay was entirely unlooked for until an hour previous to the service of the papers. It was taken for granted that all opposition had been killed when the Court of Appeals confirmed the sentence of death.

There is still somebody, however, who is anxious to preserve the life of the condemned man, not because of its value, but because its extinction by the use of electricity would be contrary to business interests. This friend of Kemmler's is undoubtedly the same as has been behind all past efforts in his behalf—the company whose dynamos are to be used. The writ was secured by Roger M. Sherman, a New-York lawyer.

As early as people were astir here this morning the approaching execution of Kemmler began to be talked about. The circumstance and conditions surrounding the preparation for the execution of the murderer have differed as absolutely from the circumstances and conditions usually surrounding executions as electric execution differs from hanging. The conflicting interests that have been stirred up by the substitution of electrical execution for hanging have dominated the whole affair with a very perceptible uneasiness, and the experimental nature of the killing has created among the officials whose duty it is to execute the law an uncertainty that has begot continuous petty misunderstandings.

The result has been a general speculative excitement not only among those directly concerned, but among the people of Auburn. Instead of doing everything quietly and with that dignity which the solemnity of death by law seems to call for, and which has been observed in preparations for hanging, every detail of the arrangements for killing Kemmler has become public almost as soon as made. There has been a display of ostentatious scorecy by those having knowledge that has only served to arouse an unhealthy curiosity among those who had not. Irresponsible people have kept afloat continually contradictory stories. In short, there has been a flourish of trumpets that all sober-thinking people here disapprove of as inappropriate and demoralizing.

The Osborne House has been the centre of the excitement. Quartered there were all the doctors, specialists, and others supposed to witness the execution. Most of these are very busy men, who arrived on Monday's trains. Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, State Superintendent of Insane, arrived this morning. Dr. A. P. Southwick, the father of the electrical execution, and Dr. C. A. Daniels, both of whom were to assist in the autopsy, came on Monday, as did Dr. Spitzka, the New-York specialist. He, however, has held entirely aloof from all the preliminary excitement. In fact, his identity has been known to but very few. He wisely determined to stay in the background until the hour of the execution, when he would have been ready to assist with his scientific knowledge in determining whether the change in the execution law had been in the line of humane progress. District Attorney George T. Quimby of Erie County was also waiting with the rest.

All of these were at breakfast very early this morning, confident that the last detail, the naming of the hour of death, would be fixed during the day. In this they were not mistaken. Warden Durston quietly passed the word around among the doctors and experts that they and the jury would be expected to report at the prison as early as 9:30 o'clock to-night to sleep within its walls. This was equivalent to saying that the death penalty would be inflicted very early to-morrow. Inquiry revealed the fact that Electrical Expert Davis, who has been putting the finishing touches to the deadly dynamo and its apparatus, had tested the same late on Monday night, and found it working perfectly. Consequently there was no obstruction between Kemmler and eternity save such few hours as Warden Durston saw fit to delay putting him in the chair.

About 9 o'clock this morning there entered the Osborne House an inoffensive-looking young man who registered as Henry B. Gayley. Mr. Gayley's appearance could have anything to do with Kemmler's death nobody suspected or dreamed, except THE TIMES's correspondent. Gayley is the chief clerk in the law office of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, New-York, and that firm is the legal adviser of the Westinghouse Electrical Company. This company's antipathy to having its alternating-current dynamos used for executing murderers is a matter of public knowledge. W. Bourke Cockran and other eminent lawyers took Kemmler's case to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Cockran then would only say that he had been retained in the case by one known as "Philanthropy," but there was undeniable evidence that the Westinghouse Company was old Philanthropy's financial backer. The same company stoutly fought the passage of the electric execution law. Consequently the appearance of the chief clerk of the Westinghouse lawyers was very significant.

Mr. Gayley was mysterious and shy when questioned as to the object of his visit, but it was noticeable that while he said nothing, he kept his eyes and ears very wide open. When District Attorney Quimby was informed of Gayley's presence and position he became somewhat excitable and began to reconnoitre on his own account. The result was that it soon began to be rumored about that an attempt was being made to delay the execution. With these rumors Gayley disappeared, and was not seen again until late in the day.

The rumors of a delay received the first substantial confirmation about 11 o'clock. Warden Durston rushed into the hotel, and gathering in the District Attorney and the doctors, held a hurried conference in a private room. Willey came out with news written on every line of their faces, but refused to say anything except that the day would witness important developments. The conference, however, was due to the fact that Warden Durston had received word from some source that an effort was being made to stop the execution. The Warden evidently got his hint early in the day, for when he got back to the prison he found Deputy Attorney General James W. Hogan, whom he had summoned. It was while he was conferring with Mr. Hogan that Lawyer Roger M. Sherman of New-York served him with the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Wallace. This paper, important as was its mission, simply said:

The President of the United States to Charles F. Durston, Warden and Agent of Auburn Prison, Greeting:

We command you that you have the body of William Kemmler, by you imprisoned and detained as it is, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatever name the said William Kemmler is called or charged, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, to be held at Canandaigua on the third Tuesday of June at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. WALLACE.

(Witnessed) Hon. MELVILLE FULLER, Chief Justice.

Lawyer Sherman demanded the privilege of going in and talking to Kemmler. This the Warden denied, telling him that he had no proof that he was the murderer's lawyer. Sherman then went to Judge Wright of the Supreme Court and obtained an order requiring the Warden to let him see Kemmler. It is a singular coincidence, however, that despite the exigency of the occasion Lawyer Sherman did not go to see Kemmler, but presented the order and then vanished out of town on the 3:05 P. M. train, which did not go to New-York, where he said he wanted to go. This sudden departure appears still stranger when viewed in the light of the subsequent statement of Judge Wallace that the papers had been hurried through without the legal and other necessary formalities.

Warden Durston sent word of the serving of the papers on him to the doctors and experts at the Osborne House while they were at dinner. This absolute confirmation of the delay threw them all into a consternation. They left the tables and began to discuss the matter. It was agreed that the spoke had again been put in the wheel of justice by the Westinghouse interests, whom Sherman represented, though he said he did not. Most of them were disgusted at having wasted so much time and proposed an immediate start for home. There was a train out at 3:05 o'clock, as the entire party paid their bills and prepared to get off then. Leaving the hotel they went down to the prison to pass the intervening hour.

The reception hall of the prison presented an animated scene when they had all gathered there. Warden Durston, wearing the look of supreme importance he knows so well how to assume, answered as best suited his convenience the many questions asked of him. He showed every evidence of having been prepared for the service of the writ, and it required no deep study of his face and actions to ascertain that he was far from being unhappy over the turn affairs had taken. Mr. Durston did not realize when he became agent and Warden of Auburn Prison that he might become an executioner, and the delays in the Kemmler case naturally are in line with his hopes that he may not be called upon to switch a death current of electricity through the body of a condemned murderer. He was very conservative to-day when asked to give his views of the outcome of the case, but the few utterances he made served to confirm the belief that he hopes the electric apparatus now in the prison will not be used to kill convicts during his term of office. Mr. Harold P. Brown, who had kept the fact of his presence in the prison a secret to all but a few, made bold to join the Warden in the reception hall just as soon as he was assured that the writ of habeas corpus had put a stop to the execution. Electrician C. F. Barnes of Rochester had been with Mr. Brown in the death chamber during the morning, and they had tested the apparatus to their satisfaction. It had been arranged that both Brown and Barnes were to be in the dynamo room at the moment of the death shock, in order that there could be no possible hitch in the arrangements.

Mr. Brown was as shy and as nervous as usual when THE TIMES's correspondent questioned him concerning his absence from the scene of the execution at the time when the Warden declared he needed his services in perfecting the apparatus. He denied that he had shirked any responsibility. "My contract with the State simply called for the furnishing and setting up of three machines," he said. "These machines have been furnished, and the State has approved and accepted them. My representative, Mr. Davis of the firm of Noel & Davis of New-York, has been here several days and has finished the work of adjusting the apparatus. A test I have just made has demonstrated to me that Kemmler could be killed instantly if placed in the chair. This writ of habeas corpus releases me from further connection with electrical executions. My contract provided that I was to personally superintend the running of the dynamo at electrical executions which should occur prior to May 1. There will be no such execution within that limit now, and you may rest assured that I am glad to be relieved of the unpleasant responsibility."

Warden Durston did not carry the news to Kemmler until some time after the outside world knew of the stay of proceedings. "I know how he will take it," the Warden said. "He will manifest as little concern as one of us would if we should receive word that the sun was shining."

The Warden was quite right. "Well, Kemmler," he said, when he entered the condemned man's cage, "you've got a reprieve."

"All right," the murderer replied, without the slightest trace of surprise.

"It saves us a good deal of trouble," the Warden added.

"It makes me feel a little easier," was the sole response of Kemmler, as he began pacing the floor of his cage again.

The opinion of the lawyers and scientists gathered here to-day is that this latest attempt to prevent the execution of criminals by electricity will not be finally successful. District Attorney George T. Quimby of Buffalo, who prosecuted Kemmler, said that he had full faith in the final triumph of the electrical law. Ex-County Judge Edwin Day of Moravia, who decided the first appeal made in the Kemmler case, said he had become firmly convinced at that time that the electrical execution law was not in contravention of the Federal or State Constitution. He said the present proceeding was brought under Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, which is in effect the same as the State law, forbidding cruel punishment. "I am confident," said Judge Day, "that this case will not be reviewed by the United States Court, because there are a number of decisions by the United States Supreme Court which hold that the section of the Constitution in question applies entirely to national laws, and not to the State laws. The decision by Chief Justice Chase in the celebrated case of Pervear against the State of Massachusetts bears out my position."

Dr. Southwick of Buffalo said the delay would be only temporary. "Electricity is bound to be used to kill murderers," he declared, "and the enemies of the present law will soon use up their available ammunition."

In order to satisfy himself that the apparatus designed to kill Kemmler would do all that was claimed for it, Warden Durston caused a calf to be taken into the death chamber this afternoon, and in the presence of Dr. Spitzka, Dr. Fell of New-York and several other gentlemen, the power of 1,200 volts was turned on the animal. Death was instantaneous. The strength of the current designed to kill Kemmler was to be 1,600 volts. Dr. Fell of Buffalo was present when the calf was killed, and tried to revive it by means of his machine, but without success.

Gayley, the clerk of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, appeared again at the Osborne House during the evening and took particular pains to show the newspaper men a telegram from his employers saying that the Westinghouse Company had nothing whatever to do with procuring the writ of habeas corpus from Judge Wallace. He had nothing to say when asked if it was not also true that the Westinghouse Company had denied being a participant in any efforts that have been made in Kemmler's behalf.

SHERMAN'S MYSTERIOUS CLIENT.

THE LAWYER OUTLINES HIS CASE, BUT DECLINES TO NAME HIS EMPLOYER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 29.—Ex-Assistant United States Attorney Roger M. Sherman of 140 Nassau Street, New-York, who personally conveyed the writ of habeas corpus to Warden Durston, was seen by a TIMES representative on the evening train to Syracuse. He was on his way to Utica to file Kemmler's petition for the writ, which document bore the date of April 29, and had evidently only just been secured. All efforts to induce Mr. Sherman to reveal the name of his employer failed.

"Is Kemmler your only client in this matter?" he was asked.

"Kemmler is the only client whose name I am permitted to mention," he replied.

"Are the Westinghouse people or any other electrical company responsible for your action in the matter?"

"No, emphatically no," said Mr. Sherman. "I cannot tell you by whom I am employed, but I can say that the Westinghouse Company has nothing to do with it."

Mr. Sherman talked freely on other matters connected with the writ, but on this subject he was extremely cautious. He said he had taken hold of the matter because he was paid for his services, and he admitted that he was paid by some person other than Kemmler. When asked the grounds upon which he had secured the writ, he replied that elaborate arguments had been submitted to Judge Wallace, and that the decision of the Court of Appeals had been examined with great care.

"The Court of Appeals," he said, "has passed on a question which may seem at first blush similar to this, but the Court of Appeals says in its opinion that the only question it decides is the constitutionality of this law under the State Constitution. It holds that the question whether this law imposes a cruel and unusual punishment is legislative and not judicial, and that the courts are not at liberty to pass upon the questions of fact or upon the evidence which was taken, to a voluminous extent, on that subject. This writ of habeas corpus is not intended to raise any question under the State Constitution; the Federal courts have no jurisdiction to entertain such questions. Its object is to determine whether the law violates the eighth and fourteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution. The eighth amendment contains the same provisions forbidding cruel and unusual punishments for crimes as those contained in the State Constitution, and the fourteenth amendment provides that no State shall pass or enforce any law abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and it also provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. These provisions of the Federal Constitution, and the acts of Congress passed to enforce them, empower the Circuit Court of the United States to inquire whether a statute law is in violation of these privileges as an original and independent question, and the Supreme Court of the United States has in many decisions held that such questions cannot be determined by an inspection of the State law. It holds that the Federal courts must inquire whether, in fact, in its operation the State law had that effect, so that while the Court of Appeals holds that the law must appear on its face unconstitutional the Federal courts hold that they are not restricted by any form of enactment, but are empowered and required to go back of the statute and determine the question independently of the Legislature for themselves.

"The result in this case of this difference between the State and Federal principle is this: Notwithstanding the Court of Appeals has declined to pass judicially on the question whether the evidence taken proved that this punishment was cruel, the Federal courts are bound to determine that question. It may be that it is judicially decided that killing by electricity is or is not, in fact, cruel. The Court of Appeals says that the Legislature has decided that question, and that the courts of the State are bound by that decision. It is my expectation that the Federal court will consider such evidence as may be adduced on that point, and if it differs from the Legislature and determines that it is a cruel and unusual punishment, it will declare the law to be unconstitutional, and discharge Kemmler under this writ.

"There are several other questions of minor importance, many of them sufficient, in my judgment, to invalidate this law. For instance, the provision which in effect commands that the newspapers shall publish no report of the killing under penal consequences, except that it took place according to law. It is conceivable that the killing may take place in violence of every statutory and human law. No one can certainly say that a truthful report of the occurrence would not make known such horrible features as to raise a popular outcry which would result in the immediate repeal of the law, but if such should be the case, such a truthful report would expose the publisher and reporter to a prosecution for crime. One of the best conceivable safeguards for the permanent infliction of cruel punishment for crime is to shroud the execution in mystery, and send a truthful reporter of the outrage to the penitentiary. This law, therefore, takes away from a criminal an important safeguard against excessive punishment. It is not only an unlawful restriction of the freedom of speech and of the press, but an actual encroachment on the rights of the criminal. Of that encroachment he is entitled in this manner to complain.

"It may be that a law for electrical killing could be enacted consistently with the Constitution, if it omitted these other objectionable features, but as this law stands in the existing uncertain knowledge of the effect of a powerful electric current, the least that can be claimed is that the people who are the ultimate tribunals must decide whether this mode of inflicting a killing shall stand. The claim that we make is that the public should be fully informed of the effect of such a current, intentionally directed to the killing of a human being.

"If the Federal court finds that this law is constitutional Kemmler will be discharged, for the existing law expressly repeals all other laws providing a method of capital punishment. It will also apply to the eight other men now awaiting death by electricity in the prisons of this State."

During the course of Mr. Sherman's remarks it developed that Warden Durston knew that proceedings of this sort were pending before Judge Wallace, and that the Warden had received orders, expressed or implied, not to act in the execution until he had received notification from the court. This accounts for the Warden's uncertainty as to the day of the execution.

Judge Wallace has been in New-York since last Saturday, and has held no court in Syracuse. His Clerk knew nothing about the writ of habeas corpus, and says the application was made in New-York.

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

COPY OF THE PETITION WHICH PROCURED THE WRIT.

UTICA, N. Y., April 29.—Following are the papers received by mail this evening from Syracuse by the Clerk of the Circuit Court from Counselor Roger M. Sherman. Mr. Doolittle at once issued the writ by signing and sealing it with the seal of the court. Formal service by an officer having been waived, the papers will be mailed to-night to the Hon. Charles F. Durston, Auburn, and will be in the hands of the Agent and Warden of the prison at an early hour in the morning. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus, made under Sections 751 to 766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is as follows:

To the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York:

The petition of William Kemmler respectfully shows:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States, and is deprived of his liberty by Charles F. Durston, Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison, at Auburn, in the said Northern District of New-York, who threatens and is about to kill and slay Petitioner by causing to pass through the body of him, the said Kemmler, a current of electricity of sufficient intensity in the opinion of said Durston to cause death, and that he, the said Kemmler, is now held in custody and deprived of his liberty against his will and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2. The facts concerning the detention of him, said Kemmler, and concerning the intention of said Durston which he is so detained, are as follows: He was convicted in the Court of Over and Terminer of the County of Erie, in the State of New-York, of the crime of murder in the first degree, on the 30th of March 29, 1888, and a warrant has been issued upon the judgment of said conviction to said Durston, appointing a week certain, during which sentence must be executed, commanding said Durston to the execution upon some day within the said week by causing to pass through the body of him, the said William Kemmler, a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and that the application of such current of electricity be continued until he, the said William Kemmler, be dead. Said week expires on the 8d day of April, 1890.

3. The only authority of law for said sentence upon said conviction is a statute of the State of New-York, Chapter 489 of the Laws of 1888, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1886, Sections 505, 506, 507, 508, 509 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in Relation to the Infliction of the Death Penalty and to Provide Means for the Infliction of Such Penalty."

4. Said statute is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States in that the punishment imposed thereby deprives him, the said Kemmler, of his life without due process of law, and in this, that the said mode of putting him to death is unlawful, but also in this, that the judicial function of fixing the time of his death is thereby taken from the court and delegated to the executive officer or some uncertain substitute upon some undefined and unaccountable cause.

Your petitioner therefore alleges that the commitment aforesaid and his detention under the warrant aforesaid are now void and of no force or validity, and prays that this honorable court do forthwith issue the writ of habeas corpus to the said Charles F. Durston, Agent and Warden as aforesaid, requiring him to produce the body of him, the said William Kemmler, before this court at some time to be designated in said writ, there to abide what shall be awarded by said court in the premises. And at the same time he prays your Honors to issue out of the court the writ of certiorari to the Court of Over and Terminer of the County of Erie and the clerk thereof, commanding it him and therewith to certify to said Circuit Court at the United States true copies of the indictment, record orders, and commitments in said court remaining under or by virtue of which said William Kemmler is now deprived of his liberty by order of said court, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

To county of Cayuga, ss:

William Kemmler, being duly sworn, says: I am the petitioner named for the foregoing petition; I have read the same and know its contents, and the same is true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. [Signed] WILLIAM KEMMLER.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1890. [Signed] D. B. MCNEIL, Notary Public Cayuga County.

The completed writ is as follows:

The President of the United States.

To Charles F. Durston, Warden and Agent of Auburn Prison.

GREETING: We command you that you have the body of William Kemmler, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatever name the said William Kemmler is called or charged, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, to be held at Canandaigua on the third Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him in the premises. In testimony whereof, &c.

Witness: The Hon. MELVILLE W. FULLER, Chief Justice of the United States, the 29th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

[Signed] JOHN DOOLITTLE, Clerk.

ROGER M. SHERMAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 140 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

The within writ is allowed, April 28, 1890.

[Signed] JOHN R. TUCKER, Circuit Judge.

The section of the Constitution of the United States referred to in the petition is the eighth amendment, which reads as follows:

Excessive bail shall not be required or excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

In his letter to the Clerk of the court, Mr. Sherman said: "I have arranged to have formal service [of the writ] dispensed with."

THE WRIT WAS IRREGULAR.

HERE'S A CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS—WHAT JUDGE WALLACE SAYS.

Judge Wallace said that he was very much surprised to learn that the writ of habeas corpus had been served on Warden Durston. The writ was imperfect, in that it was signed but not sealed. The papers were sent to the Clerk of the court at Utica, and he had not heard from them since.

The Judge was asked what reasons had led him to grant the writ. In reply he said he had granted it because he had been convinced that there might be a question involved as to the constitutionality of the law. Having become satisfied that there might be such a question involved, the granting of the writ became a merely formal matter.

The first point which he had considered on the presentation of Mr. Sherman's application for a writ was the alleged cruel and unusual manner of inflicting the death penalty. The Constitution provided that death should not be inflicted in a cruel and unusual manner. It was possible that the infliction of death by electricity might come within this prohibition, and if it did there was a case that ought to be passed on by the United States Supreme Court. In any event, on an occasion like the present, it seemed to him proper to give the condemned prisoner the benefit of any doubt.

Another point which he had considered and which had had weight in influencing him to believe that the whole matter ought to be brought to the attention of the Supreme Court was the provision of the act which gave the Warden of the prison the power to execute the criminal at any time which seemed best to him. There were doubts, he thought, as to the constitutionality of this provision, and they were sufficiently grave to warrant a United States Judge in interfering. As the act stood, it gave the Warden the power of absolutely fixing the time of the execution, and this, it might be urged, was unconstitutional.

Paul D. Cravath of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, counsel for the Westinghouse Electric Light Company, when asked if his firm had anything to do with securing the stay, said:

"The first intimation which I received that a habeas corpus had been granted by Judge Wallace in the Kemmler case came from the reporters of the newspapers who visited my office at about 4 o'clock. As far as I know the Westinghouse Electric Company has taken no steps whatever with reference to the execution of Kemmler, and I feel certain that if a habeas corpus has been granted by Judge Wallace it was entirely without the knowledge of the Westinghouse Electric Company, and that neither Mr. Westinghouse nor any of his associates had anything whatever to do with the matter. I certainly should have known if any such step had been contemplated, and I have telephoned to two of the prominent men in the Westinghouse Company while you were sitting here and been assured by them that it is news to them.

"I have never heard Mr. Sherman's name mentioned in connection with the Kemmler case until to-day by reporters. I have no idea whatever as to why the proceeding referred to was instigated or in whose interests. I am not acquainted with Mr. Sherman personally. If I were asked to make a guess, I should say that somebody has started this proceeding because it involves an interesting point of law, and simply for the fun of it."

PROCEEDINGS AT ALBANY.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE DOOMED MAN.

ALBANY, April 29.—W. Bourke Cockran, attorney for the electrical companies in the execution-by-electricity test case, and Charles S. Hatch, attorney for the condemned man Kemmler, had a conversation with Gov. Hill, at the Executive Chamber, last Thursday, relative to an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the new death law. It was understood that a reprieve was asked for that the counsel might appeal to the United States court, and that the Governor denied it.

At the Executive Chamber this theory was not confirmed. It was asserted that the conversation was purely a personal one on the merits of the case. It is believed, however, that word was sent from Albany Friday to Warden Durston to hold off the execution as long as possible that the appeal to the United States court might be effected and a stay secured.

THE CLAYTON ASSASSINS

AND THE STEALING OF THE HOWARD TOWNSHIP BALLOT BOX.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—One hundred and four colored witnesses from Howard Township testified before the Clayton-Breckinridge Committee to-day that they voted for John M. Clayton for Congress in November, 1888. During the afternoon Oliver T. Bently and Robert T. Pate were put on the stand and examined as to what they knew about the stealing of the ballot box of that township.

Pate said he left the polls before they closed and went to his saloon, where he got a drink, and from there went home to his supper. After his supper he went to Smoth's drug store, and while there Bobbs, one of the election judges, came in and told how four armed men entered the polling place and made the judges and clerks stand with their faces to the wall while they carried away the ballots.

On the night that Clayton was assassinated Pate went to the saloon, as was his wont. When told that Clayton had been killed he went over to the house and remained there about an hour. On the following day he served on the jury of inquest.

The examination occupied about four hours. Only new witnesses were examined, no information being obtained as to who committed the deed.

Mr. Breckinridge said that no man in the country was more interested in finding out the parties who stole the ballot box and those who assassinated Clayton than he was. He desired the fullest latitude should be given the investigation and informed his counsel that he desired them to represent him on those issues as well as the other. He wanted them to give Judge McClure, counsel for contestant, aggressive assistance in hunting down the ballot box thieves and the assassins of Clayton.

TARIFF REFORMERS DINE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE EXTENDS ITS FIELD OVER NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League held its annual meeting and banquet at the Thorndike to-night, more than 100 being in attendance. President Henry L. Pierce presided and complimented the club on the advancement it had made. The Treasurer reported a balance of $1,218 on hand, as against $95 at the close of the preceding year.

Officers were chosen as follows: President—Henry L. Pierce; Secretary—Emerson W. Judd; Treasurer—William Lloyd Garrison; Vice Presidents—Samuel Lewis, William Endicott, Jr., Charles F. Adams, Jr., the Hon. F. O. Prince, and twenty others from Massachusetts; Rowland Hasard, Jesse Metcalf, Charles D. Owen, and R. T. Howland of Rhode Island, W. L. Putnam and Charles E. Allen of Maine, W. C. Sumner, J. H. Sargent, S. E. Baldwin, and James L. Cowles of Connecticut, J. F. McKinney of New-Hampshire, and S. S. Bingham; also, an Executive Committee of fourteen. It was voted to change the name to the "New-England Tariff Reform League."

Secretary Judd read a long report of the work of the league, which has been gratifying to members. Inquiries by the Question Clubs of New-England have brought forth many answers of value to the students of economics on tariff or other points. Speeches were made by Osborne Howes, Jr., and George Stevens.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Baltimore Conference met at Baltimore yesterday, with Mrs. Taller, President, in the chair. An address on "Home Missions" was made by Mrs. Rebecca R. Springer, wife of Congressman Springer of Illinois. Miss Ida B. Simpson of Philadelphia delivered an address on "City Mission Work."

About sixty persons who were arrested in a pool-room raid in Chicago a few days ago, were arraigned yesterday and were fined $100 each. The Justice expressed the opinion that the law under which the penalty was inflicted was unconstitutional, but that, until so decided by a court of record, he had no option but to enforce it.

Andrew M. Taylor has been awarded a silver medal by the Secretary of the Treasury for saving eight persons from drowning in Newport Harbor, Rhode Creek at different dates since the year 1882. Mr. Taylor was for many years Captain of the ferryboat Riverside, plying between Rondout and Skleighburg.

William Jarman, the richest colored man in Michigan, committed suicide Sunday night by hanging. He was born in Trenton, N. J., seventy-two years ago, and was one of the foremost conductors on the underground railway during the war. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was worth $100,000.

Last evening the body of a man horribly mangled by the cars was found on the New-York Central tracks just east of Rochester. There was nothing on the body to identify it except a big red handkerchief and a card of the Covert House at Romulus, N. Y.

Monday at the Convict Camp, on the cotton belt road, four miles north of Black Jack, Texas, four convicts made a break for liberty. They were fired upon by the guards and one was killed and another fatally wounded. The other two escaped.

Destructive prairie fires have been raging on the Sioux Reservation. A man named Sheun lost fifty head of cattle, and narrowly escaped with his life. The fires were set by Indians who have since been arrested.

Anton Forsker of Marenge, Wis., was chopping at the base of a tall pine tree Monday. As it toppled and fell to the earth his two boys, aged seven and five respectively, ran directly under it and were crushed to death.

The Ulster County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to be erected on the plaza in front of the City Hall at Kingston, N. Y., will be dedicated July 4. There will be a parade of militia and civic societies.

Paul Blangna, a white boy of fourteen, was tried in New-Orleans yesterday for killing a negro boy aged ten. The jury acquitted him, as the evidence showed that the shooting was accidental.

The Boston Congregationalists at a meeting Monday night discussed the report of the $400,000 denominational building and appointed a committee to outline the methods of procedure.

Meeting Day.

It is cheaper to buy meat on Saturday, according to the Newspaper Guild of Cowperthwait, New-York Row and Chatham Square, than to move old things out of the house. Meeting day, Thursday, 8 P. M. Visitors welcome. Adv.

Vapor Bath & Barber's "Acme" Electric Pulsing Machine. Relieves Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Insomnia, Paralysis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Wasting Diseases, Etc. Cures when all other means fail. Call or send for circular. 1,122 Broadway, cor. 26th st. Adv.

BENT ON PARTY CONTROL

THE SOUTH TO BE DRIVEN INTO REPUBLICAN LINES.

THE CENSUS TO BE USED TO CARRY OUT PARTISAN PURPOSES—SPEAKER REED BEARDING THE MAINE SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Republicans are determined that no time shall be lost by them in securing for the party all of the political advantages that a majority in the House and Senate, and a President more vindictive in party matters than the narrowest member of the House, and possibly narrower than Senator Hoar, can bring them.

They have a programme, and they will carry it out if it carries them out afterward. The tariff is to be increased to suit the men who made it possible for the Republicans to hold the Congress and the Presidency. At the same time a silver bill is to be passed to please a Western and an Eastern constituency that does not care much about what the effect may be of indefinite expansion of the currency or of a displacement of values. Pension legislation that must inevitably fall far short of the promises of the campaign, but which will call for the expenditure of immense sums of money, is to be enacted.

Then there is to be election legislation, the pretense for which is to be the alleged irregularity of all elections in the South, but the object of which may not violently be assumed to be a demonstration on the part of the Republicans to violently convert Southern elections over to the purposes of the Republican Party. Among the Democrats who are observing the course of things it is beginning to be plain that no appeal to the sense of fairness or justice is to have any weight in dissuading the Republicans. As they look at it, the Republican Party is now being used, not for the purpose of conducting the Government in an orderly and economical manner, but so as to strengthen the hold upon the country of a political organization.

One way in which the Republicans expect to gain great advantage in the South, with the assistance of the rigid election law that they propose to put through, is in the manipulation of the census returns. It would greatly surprise a good many Democrats if the census of 1890 should not turn out to be greatly in excess of the most extravagant calculations of African increase. The Republicans propose to prove that they can elect a Republican in every district in the South where the black population exceeds the white.

The census will help this plan if it increases the number of Republican districts according to the party scheme. If the Democrats were in power and the possibility of the perpetration of such an outrage were laid at, it could be satisfactorily met by a vast number of Republican partisans, who are now awaiting the reports of Southern outrages in Florida which the Republican managers have skillfully arranged and, perhaps, rehearsed in advance.

That the Republicans will be able to find persons who are willing to make the census applicable to party uses cannot be doubted. The President has himself indicated how far it is proper to go in carrying out a policy. He removed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah because he apprehended that the Judge already in office would not pursue the "policy" on the bench that the Administration had outlined for Utah. He appointed Mizell to be Marshal in Florida because he was ready to provoke the resistance to the persecutions of the court that, it was believed, would be made the pretext for prescribing the people of a part of the State. Mizell's appointment as Marshal was so scandalous that the President withdrew it, but the same man has received a more lucrative berth for being willing to debauch the census.

If a Mizell can be found to pack juries with Republicans who are taking charge of election frauds, it it safe to assume that the Administration will not stop at undertaking to find men who will so report the population as to give the party the advantage in the districts. The cost for "engineering" the elections next Fall in the Republican interest. If the Census Commissioner were mercenary and willing to do any dirty and disgraceful party work in return for his appointment he would be a dangerous man to the country. The report of the census enumerators in the South will be awaited by Southern men with a good deal of interest.

* * *

It rests with the President to say whether "Tom" Reed is a bigger man than the Senators from his State. It will be answered in the course of a few days.

The commission of Samuel J. Anderson, Collector of Customs at Portland, will expire May 5. The Collector is the most important Federal officer in the State, and, besides controlling a great deal of patronage, he has a salary of $6,000 a year. As the successor of Mr. Anderson, the Senators have recommended Frederick N. Dow of the Portland *Express*, and a son of Neal Dow. Mr. Reed has recommended the appointment of Weston F. Milliken.

There is more in this appointment than appears on the surface. It is a chapter in the history of Maine politics. When Arthur became President he appointed Dow Collector of the Port. That appointment caused Mr. Reed to break with the Maine Senators, and since that time he has not exchanged a word with either Hale or Frye. The cause of the disagreement was simply a question of prerogative. Mr. Reed asserted that, as Portland is in his district, it was his right to nominate the Collector. The Senators insisted, on the other hand, that as it was the most important office in the State, and was a State and not a local office, they ought to have the patronage. Dow and Reed were on friendly terms prior to the former's appointment, and Reed had recommended him for the place.

When the Senators took hold of the matter and proposed to be consulted in the disposition of Federal patronage Dow came here, at the request of Senator Hale, it is understood, and was taken to Senator Hale's house, although his mails had been addressed in care of Mr. Reed. He was here for days, but had nothing to do with Reed, and when the appointment was made the Senators claimed it as theirs.

It has always been a question whether the Representatives from the First District, or the Senators, should have the naming of the Collector. When Reed was first elected to Congress Lot Morrill was appointed Collector and Mr. Blaine, then in the Senate, wrote a short letter, recommending Morrill's appointment, which Reed signed, and in which Blaine and Hale, too, was then in the House, concurred. Morrill's appointment had been decided on before Reed reached Washington. It is understood that it was made at the instigation of Sherman, but the fact that Blaine requested Reed to ask for the appointment shows that he considered it an appointment controlled by the member from the First District.

Senator Frye to-day said that the appointment of Morrill was made at his request, and that Mr. Reed merely joined with the rest of the delegation in recommending it. People, however, who are familiar with all the circumstances say that the formal request for the appointment was made by Reed, and that Frye's name was not on the paper.

Reed's candidate, Milliken, is a cousin of Representative Milliken, Blaine's successor in the House. He is a wealthy man, and wants the place for glory rather than money. He is one of five brothers, all of whom are wealthy and have large commercial interests in the State, and the brothers exercise a great influence in politics when they care to exert it. Milliken at one time beat Drew for the State Senate, and neither has forgotten the bitterness of the fight. As a compromise candidate in the person of ex-Gov. Selden Connor, but at the present time both sides are firm.

If Milliken should be appointed the Senate will certainly confirm him, as neither Hale nor Frye would take the responsibility of defeating his confirmation, and knowing this, if the President is not jealous of Reed's rapidly-growing strength as a Presidential candidate, it is believed that Milliken will be the man, but the appointment of a compromise candidate would be regarded as a Reed victory. Mr. Blaine is keeping his hands off in this fight.

* * *

For the third time in ten days the Republican Representatives were in caucus to-night to continue the arrangement of the order of business before the House. The principal subject of discussion was the McComas bill to regulate in part the time and manner of holding elections for Representatives, commonly known as the Anti-Gerrymandering bill.

Mr. McComas explained the provisions of his bill, saying that it proposed to make the election districts compact in form and as near as possible uniform in population. Until after the reapportionment based on the next census, the State Legislatures were to be stopped from changing the boundaries of election districts, which are to remain as they were when the members of the present House were elected. Mr. McComas made a constitutional argument to justify the proposed action by Congress, finding warrant for it under the clause conferring on Congress the power to prescribe the time, place, and manner of elections for Representatives. He referred to the action of the Maryland and Ohio Legislatures as indicative of the need for immediate action upon the subject.

Mr. Frank of Missouri opposed the bill because, in his opinion, it was the exercise of a constitutional power for the first time for party purposes and could not be justified. It was retroactive and would be invidious and unpopular. It transferred to the National Congress the odious species of gerrymandering which now and then States resorted to, without effecting any purpose. In Missouri, which was rapidly growing to be a Republican State, it would tie the hands of the Republican Party for ten years, and permit Congressional rule to remain with the Democrats for that length of time.

The debate ran along for full two hours. Several members, like Mr. Frank, feared that the bill would, if passed, prove to be a two-edged sword and might cut as heavily into the Republican strongholds as into the Democratic camps. Although it was apparent without the taking of a test vote that the bill had great strength in the ca

A QUESTION OF FINANCES

NEW-JERSEY INVESTIGATORS SORELY IN NEED OF MONEY.

GOV. ABBETT DECLINES TO PAY THE BILLS AND NEITHER HOUSE LIKELY TO APPROVE THE COMM'S EXPENSES.

TRENTON, April 29.—The problems in the field of three investigating committees—those of the Senate to investigate election methods in Jersey City and the management of city affairs, and that of the House which proposes to attack Senator Gardner in his own county on Thursday next—brings up the interesting question as to how their expenses are to be met. The Senate's Elections Committee endeavored to persuade Gov. Abbett before it began its fruitful investigation in Jersey City to pay its bills. They amounted then, Senator Gardner says, to less than $4,000. But the Governor objected on the score of expense, and doubted his authority as well, and he intimated that he should consult the Attorney General about it. If he has done so, he has not evidently heard anything yet, for the bills are all unpaid, and it is understood that the Governor has set his face against them.

Now comes the House investigating committee. It originated in a desire to serve party ends, and as it is said to have been summoned into existence on the suggestion of the Governor it is assumed that he will be only too ready to approve its bills. But they strike a Republican snag when they reach the offices of State Controller Anderson and State Treasurer Tolley, who are both Republicans. If the Governor cannot approve the Senate committee's bills they will retaliate, possibly, by refusing to pay the House bills.

An appeal to the houses in the shape of an appropriation bill is the only way out of the difficulty, but so much feeling has been stirred up between the two branches over the matter that it is possible each will refuse to help the other. If what Senator Gardner said to-day is any indication of the stand the Senate may take, it will be hard to secure its consent to the passage of a bill to pay the expenses of the House investigation. He insists that the House has no right to make a general examination over the State without the consent of the Senate. With that view of the law it is hard to guess how the Senate can aid the passage of the bill.

But then, as complicating the question, the Senate, following the lead of the House, has started its independent investigation into the management of affairs municipal in Jersey City. The Democrats will make a great protest against paying the bills this committee may incur, but the two houses may exchange compliments and pay the bills incurred by each in conducting their respective inquiries. The payer of either branch to act without the consent of the other was questioned on the floor of the Assembly last evening, and Assemblyman Voorhis, the Republican leader, offered a resolution calling upon Attorney General Stockton for his opinion. The majority refused to let it go through, however. The names of the Senate's Special Committee were not announced by President Nevius last evening, but it is said that Gardner, Roe, and Adrain will constitute it. On the other hand, there are many who believe that Senator Martin, who offered the resolution, will be one of the three. They will not begin their investigation pending the investigation the Senate Elections Committee is now engaged upon.

Speaker Heppenheimer is to be married to-morrow, and the House made him fare well for the session last night. Assemblyman Marsh of Union was made Speaker pro tem., and invested with all the prerogatives of the Speakership. Col. Heppenheimer's bride will be Miss Blanche Miller, and the wedding will be in St. Leo's Catholic Church. The wedding tour will extend throughout the South.

The ballot-reform bills have been pushed to places abreast with each other on the Senate calendar. It is said that many of the ballot reformers have urged the Senate to accept the House bill in preference to nothing.

Assemblyman Nash of Camden became engaged in an altercation with an old-time enemy named Lee in the State House this morning, and while still in bad humor went to breakfast. A Republican who was sitting at table with him aroused his animosities, and he began abusing him in language that offended the ladies in the room. He was ordered from the table, and the proprietors of the hotel are said to have directed him to find accommodations elsewhere.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The last of the series of extra Wednesday matinées, which the pressure of business induced Manager Frohman to give of "The Charity Ball," will take place at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon. The play will run until the middle of May, and then the company will take its first vacation in three years. It will resume work on Aug. 18, when "The Charity Ball" is to be presented in Chicago, where the scenery and equipments of the home production will be duplicated. The Lyceum Theatre has been rented for the latter part of May and all of June for a revival of Mr. Gillette's version of "The Private Secretary."

Negotiations have just been concluded under which Mr. Hartz, manager of the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio, will assume the management next September of Mr. Richard Mansfield, and direct the tours of this rising young actor for a term of years. The arrangement is a good one for both actor and manager. Mr. Hartz's experience as a manager is great, and of Mr. Mansfield's future success as an artist nobody competent to judge has the least doubt whatever.

Richard Dorney, the business manager of Daly's Theatre, made a flying trip to New-York from Philadelphia yesterday. He says that the Daly company of players are drawing crowded audiences in the Quaker City, and that "As You Like It" was received with generous enthusiasm on Monday evening. The company goes to Chicago next week and will sail for Europe May 31.

A party of seventeen, the youngest of whom is sixty-five years of age, will attend this afternoon's performance of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. The old folks belong to the Peabody Home and attend the performance at the request of Denman Thompson.

It is probable that the American version of "The Prince and the Pauper," made by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, will be used in London, as the English dramatization of the book does not seem to have proved successful. Negotiations are now pending to secure the American version. Mr. Frohman's company, with Elsie Leslie at the head, has been booked for forty weeks next season.

"The Henrietta" is drawing such large audiences to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre that Stuart Robson has decided to continue the play the rest of his engagement, which is to end May 11. Steele Mackaye's play, "An Arrant Knave," will not, therefore, have a New-York hearing this season. A large theatre party of Wall Street men has been arranged to witness "The Henrietta" this week. Mr. Robson, at the conclusion of his engagement here, will go to his Summer home at Tobeset.

Annie Thompson, Denman Thompson's daughter, who nightly plays the part of Rickety Ann in "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, was married very quietly a day or two ago at the Westminster Hotel to Mr. Washington L. Kilpatrick. The Westminster has been the home of the Thompson family since the original production of "The Old Homestead" four years ago, and it was while stopping there that the young people became acquainted. A honeymoon trip, extending far into the Summer months, will follow the conclusion of the play's engagement at the Academy.

Joseph Murphy's engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, which begins next Monday, is for two weeks. It will open with a presentation of "Shaun Rhue," and the supporting company will include Belle Melville, Ada Shattuck, Ella Baker, and Sherman Tupper. Manager Rosenquest promises new and handsome scenery for the production.

Russell's comedians began the twelfth week of their engagement at the Bijou Theatre Monday night, when several new features were introduced in "The City Directory," including a new topical song. Charles Reed and Alice Harrison called "I Should Say So." Seats are selling rapidly for the one hundredth performance of this amusing absurdity, which takes place Wednesday evening of next week, when "The City Directory" will be presented in a rejuvenated form.

JERSEY CITY ELECTION FRAUDS.

The New-Jersey Senate Elections Committee was embarrassed by the failure of witnesses to respond to summons yesterday, and the hearing before it at Jersey City was consequently uninteresting. George Shaw, a Democratic Committeeman, said that he saw men working the "joker" ballots at the Eighth Precinct of the First District, and that he and "Governor Ed" Green carried "revised" registry lists on the second registry day to the several polling places in the city.

Point was given to this bit of information by the testimony of Alderman O'Rourke, who swore that when he sought a registry list at the City Clerk's office he could not find it, but that it was afterward discovered in possession of Constable A. Fritz" Mershelmer, one of Sheriff Davis's lieutenants.

Richard Cooper, a Republican inspector of elections at the Seventh Precinct of the First District, testified that on the night before election John O'Brien, a liquor dealer and a member of the Democratic County Committee, told him that it would be worth $50 for him to be away from the polling place for a few hours on election day. On election day O'Brien advanced the offer to $100. Cooper, who now several Grubb ballots counted for Grubb.

FOUR MOST WONDERFUL CURES

OF

Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases

BY THE

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Eczema 17 Years

Seventeen years of fearful suffering. Head, face, and ears one solid scab. Body a mass of disease. Limbs contracted and helpless. Physicians and all medicines failed. Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES in eight weeks. Cured in January, 1879, and has continued complete and permanent to date, Jan. 20, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

At the age of three months a rash (which afterward proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face. A physician said teething was the cause; he prescribed, but the sore spread to



my ears and head. Another M. D. called it "King's Evil," and prescribed sulphonal, brimstone, and lard mixed into a salve. Another prescribed borax water and flour; another mixed poultices. None of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease spread to my arms and legs, till I was laid up entirely, and from continually sitting on the floor on a pillow my limbs contracted so that I lost all control of them. My mother would have to lift me out and into bed. I could not get my clothes on at all, and had to wear a sort of dressing gown. My hair had all matted down or fallen off, and my head, face, and ears were one scab, and I had to have a towel on my head all the time in the Summer to keep the flies off. My parents consulted a prominent physician and surgeon here in Chicago, (the other physicians before mentioned were of Dundas and Hamilton, Canada.) He said he could do nothing for me. He wanted to cut the sinews of my legs, so that I could walk; but I would not let him, for if I did get better I would have no control of them.

When I first applied the CUTICURA REMEDIES, in January, 1879, I was all raw and bleeding, from scratching myself, but I went asleep almost immediately, something I had not done for years, the effect was so soothing.

The first morning after using them my flesh (I had no skin, only on the end of my nose) was a pink color. Next day it was kind of white, and I could place my hands on the sores without it being painful. In about two weeks I could stand straight, but not walk, I was so weak; but my sores were nearly well. I was cured in about six to eight weeks, and up to this date, (*i. e.*, from January, 1879, to January, 1887,) I have not been sick in any way, or have had the least sign of the disease reappearing on me. My limbs are straight, supple, and strong, and my skin is finer, softer, and not so liable to get chapped as is other persons'. There are many persons who can testify to the wonderful cure I have received by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. W. J. MCDONALD.

3,732 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30, 1887.

Since writing you Jan. 30, 1887, in regard to my cure of eczema in January, 1879, I have had no reappearance of the disease in any form, and am as strong and healthy as though I had never had any such disease. W. J. MCDONALD.

3,732 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1890.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Scrofulous Child

Running sores all over body. Head a solid scab, discharging offensive matter. Bones affected and pieces discharged. Could not move in bed, having no use of hands. Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. N. B.—This cure was made May 9, 1885, and has remained permanent to date, Feb. 7, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

When six months old the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. Its then had two of them on each hand, and in his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption, (scrofula, of course.) He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep sores just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.



GRANDSON HARRY LAWRENCE. Now 11 years old.

Mrs. E. S. DRIGGS,
612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

MAY 9, 1885.

Your letter of inquiry in regard to the permanency of the cure (by the CUTICURA REMEDIES) of my little grandson, was duly received, and I am happy to say he remains perfectly well, and has no sores and no signs of scrofula. If he gets a cut or bruise it heals readily and the child is well.

Mrs. E. S. DRIGGS,
612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

FEB. 7, 1890.

Mortar Spotted Skin

Body covered with scales the look of mortar. An awful spectacle. Blisters, eczema, and psoriasis combined. Completely physicians in vain. Completely cured in five weeks by CUTICURA REMEDIES. N. B.—This cure was effected Sept. 21, 1887, and is confirmed by letter Feb. 21, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought



nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the itchy eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had this disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words my thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful sight to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's. GEO. COTEY.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 21, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Sept. 21, 1887, and cannot express the thanks I owe you. GEO. COTEY.

MERRILL, Wis., Feb. 21, 1890.

Psoriasis 26 Years

Body covered with scaly psoriasis 26 years. Constant bleeding of scales. Suffering beyond all relief. Scratched all the time. Physicians said the usual Pelosities unclean. Cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a cost of $5. Cured June 26, 1887. Cure permanent to date, Feb. 5, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $500.00 (two hundred dollars) and an untold amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head



in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off at the all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease ever again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, &c. I took * * * and * * * Sarsaparilla over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of psoriasis, (picture No. 2, "How to Cure Skin Diseases,") but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Any one who reads this may write to me, and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, Vt., Jan. 20, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Jan. 20, 1887, which remains complete and permanent to date.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, Vt., Feb. 5, 1890.

There is a young lady in Canada who had a severe fever sore which the doctors said her was incurable. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to her, and she is now all well. A lady in Montreal had the salt rheum for fifty-five years, and was compelled to poultice her arms and neck. She used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and is now entirely recovered. Many others, to my knowledge, have used them to the greatest advantage, and in every case where I have recommended them they have been successful. For children and infants they are simply wonderful. I believe they will cure every kind of skin and scalp disease where doctors and all other remedies fail.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, Vt., Feb. 5, 1890.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Cuticura Remedies

We believe these great cures of skin, scalp, and blood diseases are among the most wonderful ever performed by medicine, and stamp the CUTICURA REMEDIES as the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

TAXATION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

A DECISION OF MUCH INTEREST BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The decision of the Court of Appeals reported yesterday from Albany in regard to the suit of the State against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was received here with much interest by those who have watched the case. The question tried grew out of an agreement between the canal company and the State to test the mooted point as to whether the canal company should be taxed upon the valuation of its capital stock at par or at its market value.

The statute provides, literally interpreted, that when a corporation pays 6 or more per cent. dividends it shall pay a tax at the rate of one and one-half mills upon the par value of its capital stock, but when it pays less than 6 per cent. dividends it shall pay a tax at the rate of one and one-half mills upon the actual market value of the stock.

This rule has not generally been questioned, but in the year 1888 the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's dividends were slightly under 6 per cent., the tax on their capital stock was accordingly based upon the market value of that stock instead of upon its par value, and the company found itself in the rather curious position of being obliged to pay a bigger tax by about $2,000 than it would have been if it had defied. In other words, its tax bill was $91,456.41, when, if it had declared a 6 per cent. dividend, and had on hand as much less cash, its tax would have been only $10,477.50.

This state of things seemed to be contrary to the spirit of the law, and the case was accordingly taken to court, David Willcox of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke appearing for the canal company. The Court of Appeals yesterday decided against the company, thus sustaining the letter of the statute and the opinion of the lower court.

So much importance has been attached, however, to the further removal of any misunderstanding or injustice in regard to the administration of the law that a new law is before the Legislature making all future taxation of such corporations to be assessed on the actual market value of the stock.

AN APPEAL TO MAYOR CHAPIN.

The Brooklyn Electric Light and Power Company, which has been trying since April, 1887, to get a franchise from the Aldermen and has failed, owing to the opposition of the Citizen's Electric Illuminating Company, owned by ex-County Clerk Delmar, Fire Chief Nevins, and Anthony Barrett, forwarded a final appeal to Mayor Chapin yesterday. After reviewing the various unsuccessful efforts to get the Aldermen to act, the appeal closes in this way: "It may be here stated that during the pendency of the application of this company petitions were forwarded to the Board of Aldermen, for over two years preceding last January, signed by fully 40,000 people, requesting that the franchise of this company be granted. In a city occupying the geographical area of Brooklyn, with its 800,000 people, there is ample room for the existence of this company."

Mayor Chapin said he would hand the paper over to the Aldermen. It is feared that this action will result in the usual burial in Committee de Lamps and Gas, whither other such communications have always gone.

THE REAL SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

What professes to be the only real Socialistic Club of New-York, through Henry White, Chairman of its Executive Committee, has written to the Police Board protesting that "certain persons claiming to represent the Socialistic Labor Party," who have applied to the board for permission to parade May 1, "do not represent the party of that name." The Socialistic Club does not propose to parade and has no connection with the element which has its saloon at 125 East Fourteenth Street, and which is also responsible for the fact that the meeting of Socialists called for Tompkins Square on May 1 has been abandoned by those who have at heart the welfare of the cause.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

FURNITURE.

NEW STOCK,
NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES.

Our warerooms are now crowded with the new Spring styles of Furniture. On at least two-thirds of the Furniture which we sell our prices are the lowest in the city.

Our Drapery Department is very complete, with many original and exclusive patterns not to be found elsewhere.

Our Bedding Department is under special supervision. Only reliable goods are furnished, and we guarantee every Mattress we make.

HALL FURNITURE,
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BEDDING FURNITURE.

Quotations furnished on large orders for Clubs, Hotels, Steamboats, Hospitals, Universities, and Institutions.

Our new system includes purchasing elsewhere. Comes here and see the largest assortments of any kind of furniture and selection. Don't pay the Fifth Avenue Retail Dealer's enormous new styles and no finer and cost. Cash or credit.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

CABINETMEN, UPHOLSTERERS, AND DECORATIVE DESIGNERS,

59 AND 61 WEST 14TH ST.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

THE AUTHORITY AN UNINCORPORATED BODY MAY EXERCISE.

The suit brought by Samuel W. Lewis of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange against Charles D. Wilson, as President of the Exchange, for damages and reinstatement as a member of the Exchange, was yesterday decided finally in the Court of Appeals against Mr. Lewis. This decision, it is thought, definitely settles the question of the extent of the jurisdiction an unincorporated association has over its members.

Mr. Lewis had refused to pay $937.50 to another member of the Exchange, William M. Banks, which the latter asserted was due him according to the terms of a contract between them. Charges were thereupon preferred by Mr. Banks against Mr. Lewis before the Complaint Committee of the Exchange. The committee found in Mr. Banks's favor and Mr. Lewis still refusing to pay, he was suspended. He brought an action, claiming that the committee had not the power to discipline him for the offense alleged, the failure to pay in the circumstances not constituting a legal default.

The decision of the Court of Appeals sustains the action of the committee, as is evidently had jurisdiction. The question of the nature of the debt or contract is held to be immaterial as far as the action of the association toward its members is concerned. It is simply requisite to prove that it has proceeded according to its own established rules.

Sullivan and Cromwell appeared for the President of the Exchange.

Officers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments, N. G. S. N. Y., met in Elizabeth yesterday to protest against the bill before the Legislature which proposes a reduction of the pay of militiamen while in camp.



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NEW STOCK,
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Our warerooms are now crowded with the new Spring styles of Furniture. On at least two-thirds of the Furniture which we sell our prices are the lowest in the city.

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Our new system includes purchasing elsewhere. Comes here and see the largest assortments of any kind of furniture and selection. Don't pay the Fifth Avenue Retail Dealer's enormous new styles and no finer and cost. Cash or credit.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

CABINETMEN, UPHOLSTERERS, AND DECORATIVE DESIGNERS,

59 AND 61 WEST 14TH ST.

SHADFISHING IN THE NARROWS.

The season of shadfishing, which began early in April, in the Narrows and lower bay, is now coming to a close. But few shad are at present being caught anywhere this side of Kingston-on-the-Hudson. The shad season, although short and lasting only twenty days in the Narrows, has nevertheless been one of the most successful ever known in the harbor of New-York, and the Gravesend and Fort Hamilton fishermen, who outnumber all others engaged in this industry, have caught over a hundred thousand shad. These fish have averaged three and a half pounds each and have sold readily at market at $10 per hundred.

"It has been a rare thing," said one of the Hartley brothers, who have $5,000 invested in boats, nets, and other equipment for shadfishing, "when each of our twenty boats did not average 150 fish for the trip, but we have made two trips each to-day, the 5th and 10th of April. Our daily average has been 3,000 fish, which represents a total of 54,000 shad caught during the last eighteen days. Sixty-five per cent. of these fish have been female shad weighing from four to seven pounds each."

There have been 100 boats and nets and over 200 men employed in shadfishing in the Narrows this Spring. These men represent Long Island, Staten Island, and New-Jersey, and it is estimated that they have caught nearly 200,000 shad during the month of April.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

NEWPORT, Vt., April 29.—A boat containing four men was capsized on the lake last night and three of the men were drowned. They were Edward Goss, clerk at the Memphremagog House; Edward Gross, an employé of the hotel, and Joseph Robitaille, Alexis Bisson, the fourth occupant, was saved. The bodies have not been found. The boat was the property of Goss. While two of the men were standing in the boat in their positions.

BEARS IN A COURT ROOM.

THE CURIOUS PRISONERS WITH WHICH JUSTICE FORD HAD TO DEAL.

Roundsman Deeves of the Twenty-first Precinct was walking along Third Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, at daybreak yesterday morning with all the calm dignity befitting a man of his physique, when he ran into a whole family of bears, ranging in weight from 700 to 50 pounds. When his heart went back to its proper place and he had recovered the aforesaid dignity, he found that the bears were attached to half a dozen swarthy Frenchmen, and were trained to a delightful state of harmlessness. He then wanted to see a permit for the show, and when one was not forthcoming he escorted the whole crowd to the Thirty-first Street station.

Then the leader of the men, who could speak a little English, said that he and his friends, both two and four footed, had been giving exhibitions in all the towns between here and Canada, and that his contract was so shaped that they could not pass through New-York on their way South without being arrested. The policemen, who had gathered around the bears and given them a feast of buns and peanuts that they (the bears) will long remember, thought so too, but they had to do their duty and take the whole outfit before Justice Ford, at the Yorkville Court, in the afternoon.

The bears made a great sensation in the room, having an especial fascination for one prisoner who was just getting over a protracted spree; but they behaved themselves like Chesterfields, hanging themselves before the bar on their hind legs and bowing gravely at every remark the Justice made. A fine of $5 for violating a corporation ordinance was imposed upon the bears and their masters, and the crowd was taken down stairs for an hour or two while the amount was raised. The fines were paid, and the little party started on the double-quick march for the Jersey City ferry later in the day, after enjoying another banquet at the hands of the court employés and giving a little exhibition in return therefor.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES ABOLISHED.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 29.—At the Senior Class meeting to-day at Williams College it was voted to abolish Class Day, together with all exercises connected with that day. Considerable excitement was shown at the meeting. The sentiment of the class was strongly against Class Day. A later meeting confirmed the earlier vote by 44 to 11.

DIGESTION AND NUTRITION.

Digestion is accelerated by an increased flow of the digestive fluids; thus, starchy substances will be better digested when the flow of saliva is increased, albuminous substances when the gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices flow freely, while the bile, pancreatic, and intestinal juices must increase in quantity for the rapid digestion of fats. In this connection Prof. Prosper de Pietra Santa of Paris says: "In a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, imported from Berlin, which will act for him only as a tonic but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

In consumptions, dyspepsia, general debility, and for building up a weakened constitution, the qualities JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has proved of great value and is employed by most physicians on both sides of the Atlantic. The genuine article, in short, equally strong, and has the signatures of "Johann Hoff" and "Wm. Radam's Sons" on the neck of every bottle. Prudent imitations of this article are sold in the United States under the names of "Hoff" by unscrupulous dealers, who seek to pay the premium secured by HIRSCH & MENDELSON'S Old Sole Agents, 6 Barclay St., New-York.

HE HAS CHECKMATED WANAMAKER IN HIS POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

One of the first pleasures which Mr. Jay Gould will enjoy on his return from the Southwest to-day will be a report made to him by a confidential representative, whom he has lately had looking over things in Washington. This report has particularly to do with Mr. Gould's Western Union Company—in view of favors received in 1888 and expected in 1892. From that time Wanamaker has been going very slow. His Postal Telegraph bill reposes calmly in a Congressional committee, and according to this report now made to Mr. Gould, (after careful investigation,) there isn't the slightest probability that it can be heard from at this session of Congress.

The man who, this report to Mr. Gould says that he made a close canvass of the views of members of Congress, and he finds, he says, that even if the committee were to report in favor of it at once, it could never pass. According to the reports, there is a majority of not less than ten Republicans in the House against the Wanamaker scheme—a scheme, by the bye, which isn't quite so much Mr. Wanamaker's as it seemed to be a little while ago, before the Postmaster General and his worthy chief, the President, swapped some confidences about the value of Jay Gould's friendship and came to an understanding.

Mr. Gould has been quite a number of other victories lately, but none, it is believed, which has given him quite as much gratification.

HOBOKEN FIREMEN HAVE A FIGHT.

There are signs of trouble in the Hoboken Fire Department. Fire Chief Applegate ordered the disbandment of the Stevens Hose Company recently and then formed a new company to take its place. Monday night the new firemen met to organize, and they had scarcely got together when twenty of the old company led by their old foreman, Michael Walker, made a descent upon the house. Having forced an entrance they began to tear down fixtures and break furniture.

Word was sent to Chief Applegate, and after a lively struggle the disorderly crowd was put out. They walked around the door, however, and as the members of the new company filed out attacked them. Frank Geiger, the newly elected foreman, was brutally handled in the affray. Several of the assailants were arrested. Chief Applegate's reason for disbanding the old company is said to have been the spread of intemperance within its ranks.

EX-MINISTER BELLS DEATH.

Louis V. Bell and William Jay, executors for the estate of ex-Minister Isaac Bell, applied at the Surrogate's office yesterday for letters of administration, in order that they may dispose of the property in their charge in this city. Mr. Bell died Jan. 29, 1888, at Newport, where his will, executed May 13, 1885, was probated. He bequeathed to his daughter Sarah the interest in his other children. The letters applied for will be issued.

AN OLD MAN AND A YOUNG BRIDE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—Job Clark, a well-known grocer of this city, aged seventy-four years, will to-morrow be married to Miss Ione M. Buckingham, twenty-two years old, whose home is in Clinton, Conn. Mr. Clarke has already been married three times, and his last wife died about a year ago. The couple will reside in this city, and Mr. Clarke will continue his business.

A SHOW OF FURNITURE

We have arranged for A MOST EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBIT OF FINE FURNITURE, giving SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS to our army of ARTISTIC and SKILLFUL DESIGNERS to exhaust their talent in aiding us to make our DISPLAY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS AS VARIED AND FASHIONABLE AS THE INGENUITY OF GENIUS CAN SUGGEST. For the first time in years we have tested THE FULL LIMIT of our IMMENSE FACTORIES, and that the occasion may be one LONG REMEMBERED, we shall sell as USUAL all our SUPERB AND POPULAR GOODS at about half of what retailers charge.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

FURNITURE MAKERS,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

A BUILDING BILL VETOED.

PARTY PROMISES FOR PENSIONS, &C., MUST BE FULFILLED.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Harrison sent to the House this afternoon a message vetoing the bill to provide for the erection of a public building at Dallas, Texas. The following is the text of the message:

I return without my approval the bill of the House, 3443, to authorize the construction of an addition to the public building in Dallas, Texas.

The bill authorizes the construction of a wing or addition to the present public building at a cost of $200,000. I find that the bill, as originally introduced by the member representing the Congressional district in which Dallas is situated, fixed $100,000 as the limit of the proposed expense, and it was so reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds after conference with the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. A bill of the same tenor was introduced in the Senate by one of the Senators from that State during the same limit of expense.

The public building at Dallas for which the first appropriation of $100,000 was made in 1883, and subsequently increased to $125,000, was only completed in 1889. It is probably inadequate now to the convenient transaction of business, chiefly in the part assigned to the Post Office. The material and architectural style of any addition is fixed by the present building, and the ground area by the available unoccupied space, so that provision is made for buying additional ground. The present building is 85 by 56 feet, and Mr. John S. Witwer, the Postmaster and the custodian of the building, writing to the Supervising Architect, advises that the needs of the present and future require the erection of a addition of at least two-thirds as large as the present building should be provided.

It will be seen from the following extract from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, dated Feb. 17, 1890, that a building larger than that suggested can be constructed within the limit of $100,000. He says: "From estimates recently made in this office based upon plans received it is found that an extension or wing of 45 feet by 85 feet, three stories high, with basement, giving 9,000 square feet to the addition to the present area of the first floor area of the building, of fire-proof construction, can be erected on the present site within the limit of cost proposed in the said bill viz., $100,000."

It may be possible that a larger expenditure than $100,000 for a public building at Dallas, if the question of site, materials, and architecture were all understood, could be demanded, but under existing conditions I do not know why an appropriation of $100,000 could be justified, even though part of this sum it plainly subsequent to such relief as the present site allows. The legislation for the erection of public buildings has not progressed, so far as I know, upon any definite rule. Neither population nor the extent of public business transacted has always indicated the points where public buildings are first to be built or the cost of the structures. Almost by accretion, in the absence of some general law, a committee of Congress in charge of such matters will proceed in their recommendations upon strict and equal lines. The bills are individual, and comparisons are attempted in the necessary element of probable future growth is made to cover all apparent inequalities.

It will be admitted, I am sure, that only a public need should suggest the expenditure of public money, and that all such needs cannot at once be supplied, the most general and urgent should have the preference. I am not unfriendly to a liberal annual expenditure for the erection of public buildings when the safety and convenience of the service of the public business demands it and the state of the revenues will permit. It would be wiser, in my opinion, to build more and less costly houses and to fix by general law the amount of the annual expenditures for this purpose and some order of preference for cities waiting for public buildings.

Both in view of the pending legislation looking to the very large reduction of our revenues, and of the urgency and necessity for a larger increase in our expenditures in certain directions, I am of the opinion that all appropriations for the erection of public buildings and all kindred expenditures should be kept at a minimum until the effect of other probable legislation can be accurately measured.

The erection of public buildings is largely a matter of local necessity and convenience, while expenditures for enlarged relief and recognition of the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union, for necessary coast defenses, and for the extension of our commerce with foreign countries are of national necessity and involve considerations not of convenience, but of justice, honor, safety, and general prosperity. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 29, 1890.

CANADIAN SAILORS SENT HOME.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Port Huron, Mich., says: "The tug Hand of the Lynn Line was seized by the customs authorities to-day for violating the international laws. She was fined $1,500."

A special agent of the Treasury Department at this port has taken a large number of Canadian sailors from American vessels and sent them back to Canada. In every case they are violating the contract labor law. Other vessels of Canadian laborers working on the lakes have been returned to Canada.

PUTTING UP THE PRICE OF ICE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—The Ideal Ice dealers to-day issued notice of a $3 1-2 per cent increase in the price of ice to families and on $7 to retail dealers in quantities. The price of ice in Hoboken will be $10 per ton. All of the dealers in the city have acceded to the rates.

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY

OPENING DAY AT THE NEW-JERSEY CLUB'S TRACK.

JUDGE MORROW DEFEATS JACK ROSE IN THE BAYONNE STAKES — FOUR FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL.

Both from a racing and a financial standpoint the opening of the last part of the Spring meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club was a success. When the first race was called it was estimated that 8,000 persons had passed through the gates. Seventy-five bookmakers occupied stands, and as four favorites and two strong choices won, the talent were possessors of large bank rolls at the end of the day's sport.

The opening event was nothing more than an exercise gallop for Salisbury, the cast-off of D. D. Withers; Fitzroy and Civil Service were his closest attendants, and though their jockeys were punishing their mounts, Salisbury always had the race well in hand, Deane having him under a steady pull, winning with the utmost of ease by a length from Fitzroy, who was the same distance before Rancocas, who showed a wonderful turn of speed at the end.

Father Bill Daly furnished the favorite in Zephyrus for the second event, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Though getting away well with his field, he was outrun almost from the first jump, being never in hailing distance of the leaders. Hamilton on Prince Howard wore down the leaders Flambeau and Kempland in the last quarter, and cantered in an easy winner by three lengths from Flambeau, who was lapped by Kempland.

Sixteen selling platers faced the starter in the third event at three-quarters of a mile, and after considerable skirmishing at the post they were sent away in a straggling order. Little Barefoot and Stephanie were the leaders to the head of the stretch, where Bergen moved up with Count Luna, and then there was no doubt, he drawing away at every stride, and won well in hand by four lengths. Royal Garter, coming with a rush, beat Little Barefoot a length for the place.

The Bayonne Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and an eighth, the feature of the afternoon's sport, had but four starters, with Green Morris's colt Judge Morrow an odds on favorite. Considerable money was bet on Jack Rose, with Garrison in the saddle. Jack Rose, closely attended by Judge Morrow, showed the way, with Stonemason and Homeopathy three lengths away until well into the stretch, where Judge Morrow went to the front, and though Garrison worked like a demon on Jack Rose, Morris's colt always held him safe, winning cleverly by a length. Jack Rose was six lengths before Homeopathy, he a head in front of Stonemason.

The two-year-olds that have never won a race started in the fifth event, a dash of half a mile. Highland Lass and the Olivia colt sold equal favorites. Had Taylor got home first with the Wiregrass colt, more than one bookmaker would have had to tap his bank account to make good his pickets. The Wiregrass colt was a lover in getting away, and when the flag dropped he was a bad last. Young Grace and Sir George cut out a clipping pace until well into the stretch. Littlefield then brought Highland Lass through and won handily by three lengths. Young Grace just lasted long enough to get the place by a length from Claudine.

The closing event was a selling race at a mile, for which Sparling was at all times a warm favorite, and he justified the confidence placed in him by his backers by winning with comparative ease by a length from Little Jake, who beat King Idle a length for the place.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¼.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Salisbury, aged, by Stonehenge, Juliette, 124 pounds.....(Deane) 1
W. C. Daly's b. f. Fitzroy, 6, 119.....(Palmer) 2
G. Wellbaum's ch. c. Rancocas, 3, 106½.....(Bergen) 3

Civil Service, 109; Castaway, 116; Monsoon, 121; Extra Dry, 104; Red Elm, 119; Onward, 109, and Minnie J., 121, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Salisbury, 6 to 5; Castaway II., 4 to 1; Civil Service, 7 to 1; Fitzroy, 10 to 1; Rancocas, 15 to 1; Monsoon, 20 to 1; Onward, 30 to 1; Red Elm and Extra Dry, 50 to 1 each; Minnie J., 200 to 1.

For place.—Against Salisbury, 2 to 5; Castaway II., 8 to 5; Civil Service, 2 to 1; Fitzroy, 4 to 1; Rancocas, 5 to 1; Monsoon, 7 to 1; Onward, 10 to 1; Red Elm and Extra, 15 to 1 each; Minnie J., 50 to 1.

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

J. A. Mahoney's b. c. Prince Howard, 88 years, by Prince Charlie-Blanche, 113 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
D. Johnson's b. c. Flambeau, 3, 118.....(Taylor) 2
M. Corbett's ch. c. Kempland, 3, 114.....(Foster) 3

Bohemian, 124; Lee Christy, 116; Zephyrus, 122, and Nerina, 114, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Prince Howard, 1 to 10; Prince Howard, 3 to 1; Flambeau, 5 to 1; Bohemian, 8 to 1; Kempland, 12 to 1; Lee Christy, 30 to 1; Nerina, 50 to 1.

For place.—Against Zephyrus, 2 to 5; Prince Howard, 4 to 5; Flambeau, 8 to 5; Bohemian, 3 to 1; Kempland, 5 to 1; Lee Christy, 8 to 1; Nerina, 15 to 1.

Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾. No bid for the winner.

W. Lindsey's b. g. Count Luna, 6 years, by Leamington-Bab Traviata, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Royal Garter, 5, 114.....(Thompson) 2

W. C. Daly's br. f. Little Barefoot, 4, 100.....(Lambley) 3

Shotover, 104; Equality, 104; Gloster, 121; Stephanie, 102; Duff, 102; Arizona, 110½; Trojan, 108; Mattie Looram, 104; Ebbie, 115; The Doctor, 111; Futurity, 96; Futurity, 117, and Mink, 103½, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Mattie Looram, 8 to 1; Gloster, 5 to 1; Shotover, 5 to 1; Count Luna, 6 to 1; Little Barefoot, Royal Garter and Arizona, 10 to 1 each; Stephanie and Futurity, 20 to 1 each; Mink, Equality, and Trojan, 50 to 1 each; Darling, Ebbie, Duff, and The Doctor, 60 to 1 each.

For place.—Against Looram, even money; Gloster, 8 to 5; Shotover and Count Luna, 2 to 1 each; Little Barefoot, Royal Garter, and Arizona, 4 to 1 each; Stephanie and Futurity, 5 to 1 each; Mink, Equality, and Trojan, 8 to 1 each; Darling, Ebbie, Duff, and The Doctor, 20 to 1 each.

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayonne Stakes, for three-year-olds; $1 each, $10 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:01¾.

G. B. Morris's b. c. Judge Morrow, by Vagabond-Moonlight, 122 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
M. Barrigar's br. c. Jack Rose, 123.....(Garrison) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Homeopathy, 117.....(Littlefield) 3

Stonemason, 122, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Judge Morrow, 9 to 10; Jack Rose, 9 to 5; Stonemason, 6 to 1; Homeopathy, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Judge Morrow, 1 to 6; Jack Rose, 1 to 8; Stonemason, 4 to 5; Homeopathy, 5 to 1.

Won by a length; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, for maiden two-year-olds. Half a mile. Time—0:51.

J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Highland Lass, by Pizarro-Belle of the Highlands, 112 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
T. B. Doswell's b. f. Young Grace, 115.....(Jones) 2
G. Walbaum's ch. f. Claudine, 112.....(Bergen) 3

Sir George, 115; Cerise colt, 115; Wiregrass colt, 115; Ada B., 112; Enola, 112; Lucky Glover, 114, and Olivia colt, 115, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Highland Lass and Olivia colt, 4 to 1 each; Claudine and Sir George, 5 to 1 each; Wiregrass colt, 8 to 1; Cerise colt and Enola, 20 to 1 each; Ada B., 20 to 1; Young Grace, 40 to 1; Lucky Glover, 50 to 1.

For place.—Against Highland Lass and Olivia colt, 2 to 5 each; Sir George, 9 to 5; Claudine, 2 to 1; Wiregrass, 3 to 1; Cerise colt and Enola, 4 to 1 each; Ada B., 8 to 1; Young Grace, 15 to 1; Lucky Glover, 15 to 1.

Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:46¾. No bid for the winner.

J. H. McCormick's b. c. Sparling, 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lucy Wallace, 108 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
Hudson Stable's br. c. Little Jake, 4, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
G. W. Poole's b. h. Hamlet, 5, 110.....(Bergen) 3

King Idle, 106; Blackthorn, 109; Galace, 120; Little Jim, 103; Minuet, 98; St. Paris, 109; Burnside, 101; Re-Echo, 104; Tramp, 101; Warlike, 106, and Frank Wheeler, 96, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sparling, 7 to 5; Little Jake, 3 to 1; Hamlet, 4 to 1; King Idle, 5 to 1; Galace, 8 to 1; Minuet, 15 to 1; Re-Echo and King Idle, 20 to 1 each; Burnside and Tramp, 40 to 1 each; Galace, 50 to 1; Blackthorn, 100 to 1; Warlike and Frank Wheeler, 200 to 1 each.

For place—Against Sparling, 7 to 10; Hamlet, St. Paris, and Little Jake, 2 to 1 each; Little Jim, 3 to 1; Minuet, 5 to 1; Re-Echo and King Idle, 8 to 1 each; Tramp and Burnside, 10 to 1 each; Galace, 20 to 1; Blackthorn, 40 to 1; Warlike and Frank Wheeler, 80 to 1 each.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

ENTRIES AT ELIZABETH.

The racing at the New-Jersey Jockey Club's track will be continued to-day with the following programme:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, Kanesville, Kyrlewin, La Grippe, Foreigner, Pergande, San Joe, Nettie Sterling colt, Spendall, and Extra Dry, 112 pounds each; Haste and Christine, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Glenmound, 108 pounds; Banter, 108; Martin Russell and Incitement, 100 each; Joe Lee, 98; Puzzle and Minuet, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Perkiles, 119 pounds, Louise and Jim Gray, 108 each; Spaulding, 104; He, 101; Moonstone, Bonnie S., and Rossmore, 100 each; Governor Bissell, 94; Stephanie, 92; Miss Olive, 90; Express and Watch Me, 86 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Clarement Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Terrifier and Kolfrae, 126 pounds each; Lord Harry, Hamilton, Captain Wheener, Chatham, Pestilence, Nublan, Maggie Hunt colt, Bradstreet, Ely, and Adolphus, 118 each; Elsie and Emily Blossom, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Extra Fitzroy, Young Duke, Patrocles, and King Crab, 114 pounds each; Gloster, 111; Lindsey, 110; Ofaleco, 109; Kenwood and Sam Bass, 103 each; Foxhill, Cosgrove, and Lord Paytes, 100 each; Zengaire, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Half a mile. Belladini colt, 110 pounds; Ben Taylor, 106; Alraine, 107; Gleam and Lotta, 105 each; Emily Carter and Sir George, 103 each; Goodly, Cutie, Kitty B., and Ontery, 100 each; Young George and Enola, 98 each; Alva filly, 95.

RACING AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—The results of the races decided here to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Eight to carry 112 pounds. Last and second and Chilhowie third. Time, 1:24.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Dog Kinney won, with Rose Howard second and Pizarro third. Time—1:04½.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Helen Skelter won, with English Lady second and Lady Blackburn third. Time—1:16½.

FOURTH RACE.—Dacan Hotel Stakes. One mile. Robespierre won, with Maori second and Atticus third. Time—1:43.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Huntress won, with Billy Pinkerton second and Beanie King third. Time—1:47½.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 29.—The Newmarket first Spring meeting opened to-day. The race for the Hastings Plate was won by Baron de Rothschild's b. c. Heaume by two lengths. Mr. Abbington's b. c. Hackler was second, half a length in front of Mr. James White's ch. c. Kirkland, third. There were twelve starters. The last betting was 5 to 2 on Heaume, 12 to 1 against Hackler, and 33 to 1 against Kirkham.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

RESULTS OF THE VARIOUS GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY.

The Boston National League team made its first appearance at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the presence of 1,222 people. It was a splendid contest throughout. Corkhill, Burns, Tucker, and Daly played brilliantly for Boston's new third baseman, tied at the bat. The score:

BROOKLYN (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON (N. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Long, s.s	1	0	1	1	0
Collins, 2b	1	0	4	1	0	Donovan, c.f	0	0	1	0	0
Burns, c.f	1	0	1	0	0	Sullivan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Foyle, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Pinkney, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Gunzel, c	0	0	7	1	0
Corkhill, c.f	0	0	7	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Smith, s.s	0	1	4	4	0	Brodie, r.f	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, c	0	0	3	2	0	Smith, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	3	0	Nichols, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	5	5	27	10	0	Total	2	7	24	13	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Lowe. Three-base hits—O'Brien, Lowe. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Daly, Long, Donovan, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Daly, Tucker. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 2. Struck out—O'Brien, Burns, Corkhill, Hughes, (3,) Donovan, Gunzel, Nichols. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McDermott and Powers.

The game between the Brooklyn (P. L.) and Philadelphia (P. L.) teams was more of a burlesque than a ball game. The visitors eased up in the seventh inning and allowed the Brooklyns to score seven runs. Sowders was batted out of the box. The attendance was 500. The score:

BROOKLYN (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA (P. L.)	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, lf	3	1	1	1	2	Griffin, lf	3	3	1	0	1
Bierbauer, 2b	1	3	2	0	0	Shindle, s.s	2	0	1	4	2
Andrews, c.f	1	0	2	0	0	Fogarty, ar.2	2	0	3	0	0
Wood, s.s	1	1	2	3	1	Pickett, 2b	2	1	2	4	2
Orr, 1b	1	1	7	3	1	Wood, r.f	0	1	1	0	0
M'Geachy, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Mulvey, 3b	3	3	1	4	0
Joyce, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Daily, c	0	0	5	2	2	Hallman, c	0	1	5	2	0
Sowders, p	0	0	2	4	1	Husted, p	0	1	0	1	1
Murphy, p	1	1	0	0	1						
Total	7	6	24	15	10	Total	14	15	27	15	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2—7
Philadelphia	2	0	2	3	1	4	0	2	—14

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Sowders, 2; off Husted, 5. Struck out—By Sowders, 2; by Husted, 2. Two-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Bierbauer, Joyce, Daily, Shindle, Pickett, Mulvey. Stolen bases—M'Geachy, Shindle, Fogerty, Pickett, Mulvey. Double play—Bierbauer and Orr. Hit by pitcher—Seery. Wild pitch—Murphy. Passed ball—Hallman. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Hulbert. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

TO-DAY'S GAMES IN THIS VICINITY.

Brooklyn (N. L.) vs. Boston (N. L.) at Washington Park, 5th Av. and 3d St. (Union Elevated Road.)

Brooklyn (P. L.) vs. Philadelphia (P. L.) at Eastern Park, (Kings County Elevated Road.)

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, (N. L.)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	—5
New-York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 5; New-York, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; New-York, 2. Pitchers—Gleason and Rusie. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, (P. L.)	0	5	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	—12
New-York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 18; New-York, 9. Errors—Boston, 6; New-York, 2. Pitchers—Daly and O'Day. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Barnes.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago (N. L.)	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	—8

Base hits—Chicago, 16; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Pitchers—Coughlin and Daniels. Umpire—Mr. Zacharias.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Pitchers—Gilks and Foreman. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, (P. L.)	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 2. Pitchers—Galvin and Bakely. Umpire—Mr. Mason. Gunning and Mathews.

AT LOUISVILLE (ELEVEN INNINGS.)

Louisville	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Toledo, 3. Errors—Louisville, 2; Toledo, 5. Pitchers—Goodall and Sprague. Umpire—Mr. O'Dea.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
Columbus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Columbus, 2. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Columbus, 7.

AT ALBANY.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Albany	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Hackett, Carhart & Co., 5; Albany, 4. Errors—Hackett, Carhart & Co., 4; Albany, 5. Pitchers—Fitchen and Cash.

At Newark—New-Haven, 7; Newark, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 3; Jersey City, 6.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Worcester, 0.
At Wilmington—Harlem, 7; Wilmington, 3.

The Brooklyn Players' League grounds will be formally opened to-day with the New-Yorks.

The Pittsburg Bicycle-hood Club has reduced the price of admission to 25 cents, going into effect yesterday. It did not seem to have much effect on the attendance, however.

Nearly 10,000 people saw the opening of the National League season in Philadelphia yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Col. John I. Rogers, counsel for the American Association Baseball Club of Kansas City, filed a bill in equity to-day in the Court of Common Pleas against John C. Pickett, to restrain him from playing with the Players' National League Baseball Club of Philadelphia.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—As J. J. Kennedy, the backer of the Worcester baseball team, has decided to quit the business, the franchise of the Worcester team reverts to the New-Haven, Newark, and Baltimore Clubs, which purchased it last Winter for $2,000. The managers of these clubs are now in correspondence with parties in Providence, R. I., and there is no doubt that the Worcester Club will be transferred to Providence.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Surgeon H. P. Harvey has been detached from the Ranger and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. G. Heffinger from the Periamouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and ordered to the Ranger.

The Navy Department is informed by the Commissioners of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, that the Richmond was undocked and the Ranger docked April 26.

Lieut. Commander Henry W. Lyon has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Nipsic April 4, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Capt. J. de B. W. Gardiner, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for retirement.

First Lieut. S. C. Vedder, Nineteenth Infantry, has been granted one month's extension of leave of absence.

The cruiser Baltimore returned to Portsmouth Monroe at noon yesterday from her trial trip.

To the Readers,

And Especially the

LADY READERS,

Of "The Times."

The manufacturers of "THEPURE" Baking Powder in making their bow to the public desire to frankly state a few important facts:

FIRST—This powder has been adopted and indorsed by the Wholesale Grocers' National Association as the best pure cream of tartar Baking Powder made.

SECOND—We make no extravagant claims or assertions; the quality of the powder is expressed by its name.

THIRD—We have no words of condemnation for other powders; there are both powders in the market which are very good, there are far more that are poisonous; we KNOW ours to be pure and of the highest class.

FOURTH—Realizing that results alone can prove the merit of any article, we believe that "THEPURE" Baking Powder, which is an advancement in Modern Discovery and Science, will furnish results for the household never before accomplished, thus proving helpful to the health and "popular with the ladies." We respectfully request for this powder a careful trial, and are confident that it will obtain precedence over all others in the homes of the people.

"THEPURE" BAKING POWDER CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Henry Halsey, aged twenty-nine, a lawyer living at the Lincoln Hotel, formerly employed by the United States Commercial Agency and Collecting Company, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in the charge of criminal libel. Jones, President of the company, says that after Halsey quit his employ he sent prospectus circulars to the company's clients, charging that he, Jones, had instructed him to tender false reports about their respective claims, particularly as to the deliberate malice he had shown. Halsey gave bail for examination Friday.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, jumped off an express train of the New-York City and Northern Railroad as it was passing the station at King's Bridge yesterday afternoon and was thrown headlong against an iron gate at the crossing and was fatally injured. He had evidently boarded the train at High Bridge, which does not stop at King's Bridge, and discovering his mistake when the train did not slow up at the latter station, jumped.

These gentlemen were re-elected Trustees of the New-York Society Library at the annual meeting at 67 University Place last night: Charles E. Strong, Edward Schell, Frederick Sheldon, Henry Eckford, Henry T. Sedgwick, Stephen P. Peyster, Francis A. Stout, Richard T. Auchmuty, John M. Knox, James M. McLean, Johnston L. de Peyster, George V. N. Baldwin, Edward King, Albert Mathews, J. William Beekman, Henry A. Crain.

Alderman Sterne thinks that the ancient records now being copied in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen are so difficult to decipher that the clerical copy staff can only put a day, as a recent resolution of the board declared they must. A resolution was adopted by the board yesterday reducing the number of pages per day of the almost illegible writing to five and of the engrossed writing to six.

Isadore Ahles of 214 East Seventy-sixth Street, a bookkeeper for Joseph Livellara, artificial flower merchant at 156 Greene Street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Jefferson Market Police Court for forgery. It was his duty to make out checks which his employer subsequently signed. He took several and added a small sum to each, accounting for the sum stated in the stub and pocketing the proceeds.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railway Company yesterday voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $300,000 to $600,000. The company has secured all the privileges necessary to the immediate building of its road, which is to run from the Grand Street Ferry on the East River through various streets to the foot of Fourteenth Street on the North River.

Phillips's Business Directory made its appearance yesterday for the twentieth year of its publication, a brighter, larger, and better-arranged volume than ever before. A new feature is a "miscellaneous" department, in which are scheduled some industries so unusual that a single firm or company enjoys a monopoly of the trade. There are also a French and a yachting department in the book.

A verdict of $2,103.32 in favor of the Erie Railroad against the Atlantic Refining Company of Olean was rendered yesterday. Damage to a train which ran into a pile of lumber left on the track by the refining company furnished the basis for the suit. In a former case involving the same matter the company had to pay $3,000 to the engineer of the Erie train, who was badly injured.

The Guion steamship Alaska, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out among other passengers the Rev. James S. Flood, the Rev. George D. Baker, William Burgess, Prof. Samuel Ives Curtis, Mrs. Capt. Coursol, Signor Marcassa, Prof. Frederic Neiman, the Rev. John F. Roche, Dr. B. H. Worshington, and Lionel Mapleson.

Henry H. Willis was appointed referee by Judge Barrett yesterday to hear evidence upon the application of Marie Whaley Chisolm for an allowance of $5,000 per year for the maintenance of the infant son of Louisine McCready Whaley, who died last October and left a fortune of $600,000 which the child will receive.

The *Independent* this week published returns from 193 Presbyteries on the vote on revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. Of these 127 have voted for revision, 61 against revision, and 5 have not voted at all. There are yet twenty Presbyteries to be heard from, nearly half of which are in foreign lands.

The schooner Timothy Field, which arrived yesterday from Ponce, brought as passengers four seamen of the schooner Emma Crosby and the mate and steward of the brig L. Staples. The Crosby was driven ashore in the harbor of Port Mulas, Feb. 27, and the Staples was driven ashore at Crab Island, March 14.

Acting under authority given by a recent act of the Legislature the Aldermen yesterday exempted from taxation a vault built under the sidewalk in front of St. Veronica's Church in Washington Square. The law permits the exemption from taxation of all such structures owned by religious bodies.

The proceeding instituted by the Rev. Father Schwenninger of the Church of the Assumption, in West Forty-ninth Street, against Broker E. K. Horner for selling him worthless lottery bonds, representing them to be Austrian Government bonds, was dismissed yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Alvin S. Wescott, a lineman, twenty-one years of age, living at 205 Greenwich Street, was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday suffering from epilepsy. Wescott was at work on a line in Chambers Street when seized with the fit. He fell to the ground, but was not seriously injured.

The bark Wheatland and schooner Nelson Bartlett fouled each other yesterday afternoon off Quarantine while both were in the tow of the tug Talisman. The bark's mizzen topmast was carried away and her rail was smashed, while the schooner's bowsprit and shrouds were carried away.

The French steamship La Normandie, which arrived at Quarantine late Monday evening, came up to the city yesterday. Capt. Cotter reported that on April 22 the machinery became slightly disarranged, and while this was being put in order the vessel lay to for twelve hours.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Julius Kaufman, charged with the larceny of silks and other apparel from the store of L. M. Bates & Co., when that firm failed in July, 1888, entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Andrews yesterday, with leave to withdraw the plea.

"What is Poetry?" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Dr. R. Huber before the Society for German Literature and Art in America in the hall of the New-York Maennerchor, in Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, this evening.

Manning's Yacht Agency has sold the forty-six-foot sloop Annie for W. D. Dickey, to W. M. Marshall of the Mobile Yacht Club. Mr. Dickey recently purchased the forty-seven-foot sloop Madcap of Messrs. W. F. Ford and A. C. Clarkson.

Frederick Bancroft will read a paper upon "The Efforts of the Confederacy to Obtain Recognition of England" before the Academy of Political Science next Monday evening in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were Robert L. Boyd, H. C. Benning, Dr. Goldmann, and A. P. Carr.

Lowell Lincoln qualified yesterday as assignee for John F. Plummer & Co. His bondsmen were W. L. Strong and John Claflin, who became sureties each for $75,000.

The Mu Sigma Epsilon Society, '92, of Manhattan College, will hold its annual reception in the college hall Sunday next at 4 o'clock.

The Psi Upsilon Club, 38 West Forty-second Street, will hold its annual meeting and elect officers Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

A meeting of citizens of Delaware is called for this evening at the Hoffman House to effect an organization of a Delaware Society.

There will be another hearing on the East River tunnel application in the Council Chamber at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

BROOKLYN.

The organization which controls the Democratic politics of the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn was formally incorporated as the Tilden Club yesterday, with these Trustees: John M. Ranken, John V. Neaile, Richard F. Daley, Michael W. Nolan, Austin Allen, Ernest G. Metcalfe, Alphonse De Reishal, James M. Shay, Thomas D. Reardy, Christopher C. Cunningham, Jr., and William H. La Boyteaux.

John Dougherty of 224 Twenty-fourth Street was arrested yesterday, charged with having brutally assaulted his wife while drunk. She is at the Seney Hospital dying from a fractured skull. Dougherty does not remember having beaten his wife, although it is charged that he knocked her down and then struck her with a piece of wood.

Superintending Architect R. B. Eastman, whose



A PARISH PRIEST'S CERTIFICATE.
Certified to by the Archbishop of Mexico.

I, parochial priest and ecclesiastical judge of Celaya, State of Guanajuato, hereby certify that I know several people who have been cured by the Cactus Blood Cure. It radically and effectually dispels all impurities of the blood.

FRANCO M. GONGORA,
Parochial Priest and Ecclesiastical Judge of Celaya.

The above signature is that which he uses in all his business, officially and otherwise, and he is an old priest of mine.

† P. A., *Archbishop of Mexico.*

The constitutional and hereditary blood poisons, scrofula and cancer, which have destroyed families, decimated the race, and utterly baffled the doctors for thousands of years, are at last conquered by the "Cactus Blood Cure." The mode of preparing was learned from the Indians 500 years ago in Brazil by Don Alva, and for the first time offered to the public three years ago by Don Ramon Alva, the last of his race, through the intervention of the Archbishop of Mexico. This really wonderful remedy has been thoroughly tested by American physicians for two years and pronounced the only infallible, rapid, and radical neutralizer of blood impurities in existence.

All druggists sell it. Price, quart bottle, $2; pint bottle, $1. Send for descriptive pamphlets and certificates.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.,
No. 6 Wall St., New-York.

second trial for presenting a false and fraudulent bill to the King County Board of Supervisors has been in progress before Justice Cullan and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer since Monday morning, was acquitted yesterday. The jury was out about an hour, after listening to a repetition of the evidence produced at the former trial.

The body of a man found in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was identified yesterday as that of James Eagan, a laborer, who lived at 777 Atlantic Avenue. He had been drinking heavily.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Larchmont Water Company expects to have its works in condition to supply customers by the 1st of June. The reservoir is about 75 feet higher than the Manor House, and is full of water. The officers of the company are: President, George R. Wight; Vice President—C. W. Lowrey; Secretary and Counsel—C. E. Kelsey; Treasurer, William Murray.

The annual charter election at Sing Sing for village officers yesterday resulted in a Republican sweep. The officers elected are: President—E. G. Blakeslee; Trustees—Jasper W. Travis, Randolph Acker, James J. Payton; Collector—Cornelius Dailey, (on both tickets;) Treasurer—G. Ferris Hodgson. Water Commissioners—John P. Treasdell and Isaac Secor.

The trial of the fourteen members of the Salvation Army who were arrested in Yonkers on Sunday for violating the city ordinances in parading the streets to tambourine accompaniment has been set down for next Friday morning. The prisoners are out on $200 bail each.

James Murray, a lad thirteen years old, while playing within the new high school at Yonkers last night, fell from a third-story window to the ground and received internal injuries from which he will die. He was taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital.

The Tarrytown Historical Society will hold its anniversary meeting to-morrow evening in the chapel of the Baptist Church, beginning at 8 o'clock. Addresses are expected from ex-Judge Noah Davis and Prof. John Fiske of Harvard University.

Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, and James Burdett gave an entertainment in Olive Opera House, Sing Sing, last evening, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, in aid of the fund to provide a Summer home for poor children.

Work has been begun on the improvements and remodeling of a portion of the Westchester County Court House at White Plains, as ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

It is reported that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company intend to have their tracks patrolled by officers to keep people from walking on them.

N

	Page.		Page.
AMUSEMENTS	7	HOTELS	7
AUCTION SALES	10	INSTRUCTION	7
BOARDERS WANTED	7	LOST AND FOUND	7
BOARD WANTED	7	MARRIAGES	7
BUSINESS CHANCES	10	MEETINGS	10
BUSINESS NOTICES	7	MISCELLANEOUS	10
CITY PLANT TO LET	7	NEW PUBLICATIONS	10
CITY HOUSES TO LET	7	NEW PUBLICATIONS	5
CITY ITEMS	5	PIANOS	7
CITY REAL ESTATE	7	PROPOSALS	10
CLOTHING	6	PUBLIC NOTICES	10
COUNTRY BOARD	7	RAILROADS	7
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET	7	REAL ESTATE AT AUC.	7
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE	7	REAL ESTATE WANTED	7
DEATHS	5	REMOVALS	7
DIVIDENDS	10	SHIPPING	7
DRY GOODS	7	SITUATIONS WANTED	7
ELECTIONS	10	SPECIAL NOTICES	6
EXCURSIONS	7	STEAMBOATS	7
FINANCIAL	10	STORES, &c., TO LET	7
FOR SALE	3	SUMMER RESORTS	7
FURNISHED ROOMS	7	TEACHERS	6
HELP WANTED	6	THE TURF	6
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.	6	WANTED TO PURCHASE	7
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and 14th St.—At 8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée.

AMBIGU THEATRE, Irving Place and 15th St.—At 8:15—Die Arrosoda.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENG., 110th St. and 5th Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.

BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—The City Directory. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway and 41st St.—At 8—Faust Up to Date.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th St.—At 8—Awakening, The Circus Rider, and My Lord in Livery.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Erdelyi Nucci—Wax Works.

FIFTH AVENUE GALLERIES, 368 5th Av.—Day and Evening—Art Exhibition.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th St., near 6th Av.—At 8—My Aunt Bridget.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.—At 8—Kajanet. Matinée.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.—At 8—Held by the Enemy.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL, 23d St., near 8th Av.—Variety. Matinée.

LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St. and Madison Av.—At 2 and 8 P. M.—Electrical Exhibition.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av., near 23d St.—At 8:15—The Charity Ball. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway—At 8:30—The Rise Officer.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.—At 8—The Millionaire.

NIBLO'S, Broadway, near Prince St.—At 8—Jim the Penman. Matinée.

PALMER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.—At 8:15—The Stepping Stone.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway, near 33d St.—At 8:15—Money Mad.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—At 8—The Senator.

THE CASINO, Broadway and 39th St.—At 8—The Grand Duchess.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14th St., near 3d Av.—At 8

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—At 8:15—The Henriettа. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th St., near 4th Av.—At 8:15—The County Fair. Matinée.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1.35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, preceded by light rains.

It is difficult to make out exactly what the politicians in the Assembly are driving at in dealing with the Ballot-Reform bill. It was put in a shape in which the representatives of both parties professed to be in favor of its passage, and in which the Governor had taken pains to give it his hearty commendation. In that shape it passed the Senate unanimously, and it was a very simple matter for the Assembly to dispose of it without delay. Yesterday it came up in the order of third reading, and might have been read at once, but Mr. NOLAN, an Albany Democrat, objected. Then Mr. SHEEHAN, who is supposed to be the Democratic leader, moved that it be read at a certain hour, and Mr. SULLIVAN, a New-York Democrat, objected. So it had to go to the Judiciary Committee, and a motion that the committee be instructed to report it at once met with objection, in which Mr. FISH, a reputed Republican, joined. The committee held a meeting during the recess and reported the bill at the afternoon session, and its report was adopted almost at the moment of adjournment, no one venturing to raise an objection. All these motions required unanimous consent, and the objections may not indicate any serious opposition, but the politicians of the lower order act as if they were eager to put a knife into the measure, but hardly dare to strike the blow. Even the Governor is suspected of wishing that its quietus could be made with a bare bodkin. The bill is not yet wholly beyond the reach of the would-be assassins, but it will require so large a number to join in the slaughter that it is pretty sure to escape, and some of those who regard it with the keenest hate will probably vote for it. It is the whole public against those politicians who fear to trust themselves to the unbought and uncoerced suffrages of the people.

The appearance of harmony on the silver question which filled the hearts of the party organs with vociferous joy last week, and sent the price of silver "kiting," was not of long duration. The caucus committee, which took charge of the measure after it had been accepted by the House, was to meet yesterday, but its members found themselves so hopelessly divided on the essential points that they thought it a waste of time to assemble. It is now announced that nothing will be done until the House has taken some action upon the bill. So far as can be judged, the chief hope for honest business men is that that action will be as bad as it can be made—bad enough to veto.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks it is "quite safe to say that the present Congress will never pass a tariff bill which lacks the approval of JAMES G. BLAINE," because his "views are very apt to be the views of a large majority of the Republican Party." Possibly our contemporary in St. Louis has in mind the Trusts and other combinations that are affected by the tariff. Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates have been guided in their work by Mr. BLAINE'S doctrine that "Trusts are merely private affairs" with which not even the President of the United States should "interfere" by suggesting in a message that they ought to be restrained by legislation. So far as the Trusts are concerned, the McKinley bill will not "lack the approval" of Mr. BLAINE. But we know that the *Globe-Democrat* sharply disagrees with Mr. BLAINE with respect to this matter, for it has said so repeatedly and with much emphasis.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Iowa case is of great importance, and will be warmly resented by the prohibitionists. In effect it nullifies every State prohibitory law. A State may prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquor within its borders, and it may also prevent the sale of liquor by the glass, and, indeed, in any quantities by one of its own citizens to another. But it must not interfere with the sale of liquor to one of its citizens by a citizen of another State, because this is an act of "commerce between the States," and is under the exclusive control of Congress. The decision is admittedly in conflict with that of Chief Justice TANEY in a case somewhat similar, and it is dissented from in an opinion in which three of the Judges unite. Nevertheless, it is the law of the land, and no citizen of any State in which prohibition has been enacted can be prevented from importing liquor from another State for his own use. It is even doubtful under the decision whether he can be prevented from buying it in his own State so long as it remains in the "original package."

It is not surprising to find Mr. JOHN SHERMAN side by side with Mr. CHANDLER in the effort that is now making to apply the "mailed hand" to the proceedings of the Senate. The Ohio Senator yesterday declared that he believed it to be in the power of the presiding officer to declare a quorum by counting Senators present and not voting. Mr. SHERMAN knows, as well as any one, that no such power can be lodged in the President of the Senate except by the rules, and that the rules do nothing of the sort. He knows, too, that the scheme is simply intended to enable a minority of the Senate to usurp and use the powers of the majority. But if the interests of his party demand, these facts will not stand in his way. It remains to be seen whether there are enough Republican Senators equally lost to a sense of honor and duty to carry out this scheme.

There is to be held this afternoon at the Metropolitan Hotel a general meeting of importers. This meeting has been called by several very prominent and influential houses, and it is intended that by committees to be appointed to-day there shall be prepared a protest against the enactment of the obnoxious provisions of the McKinley Tariff bill. The work thus planned promises to be of great importance.

THE M'CANN CHARGES.

The startling charges made against Mayor GRANT and RICHARD CROKER by PATRICK H. MCCANN in his testimony before the Senate committee on Saturday have thus far been met only by a general denial and by denunciations of MCCANN as a blackmailer and of the counsel of the committee as a swindler. This can hardly be taken as a refutation of the charges. BOURKE COCKRAN'S opinion of the character of Mr. IVINS, or any kind of an attack upon the latter, is wholly irrelevant to the question whether MCCANN'S statements are true. What means there may be of substantiating them by other testimony we do not know, but they constitute a *prima facie* case until they have been more effectually answered than by such denial and denunciations as have thus far appeared. Doubtless those affected by them will have an opportunity to be heard before the committee, though the Tammany plan does not appear to be to meet them in that way, but by attacking the accusers. Just how that attack is to be carried out is not yet apparent, but Mr. COCKRAN is threatening terrible things.

As the case now stands, the effect of MCCANN'S disclosures is entirely unbroken. His most serious charge relates to the alleged intention of bribing the Aldermen at about the end of the year 1884 to confirm Mr. GRANT as Commissioner of Public Works in case he should be appointed by Mayor EDSON. Mr. EDSON has written a letter stating that Mr. GRANT'S name was not presented to him or considered by him in connection with appointment to that office. This does not deny anything stated by MCCANN. His testimony was that CROKER came to him with $180,000 which he said was intended to secure the confirmation of GRANT if he was appointed. GRANT was then the defeated Tammany candidate for Mayor, and it seems to have been assumed that EDSON would give him the appointment if asked to do so, and it was probably a safe assumption. The difficulty was with the Board of Aldermen in which GRANT had acted against the majority in their railroad "boodle" schemes. The plan of securing his appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, if it existed, was evidently abandoned without being brought to the attention of Mayor EDSON. DE LANCEY NICOLL has also written a letter in which he says that in his investigation in the "boodle" cases as Assistant District Attorney he never heard "any intimation of the rumor repeated by Mr. MCCANN." Now Mr. MCCANN did not repeat a rumor or say anything about a rumor of which others might hear. He made a very definite statement as to Mr. CROKER'S bringing a large sum of money to his store and telling him what it was for.

There is incidental support for MCCANN'S story in the statement of Mr. HENRY MCALEENAN, to which a reporter of the *Evening Post* makes affidavit. According to the affidavit, Mr. MCALEENAN told the reporter more than three weeks before MCCANN'S testimony was given that GRANT had come to him in the latter part of 1884 with the information that he could get the appointment as Commissioner of Public Works if he wanted it, but that it would cost him $50,000. According to this account, there was the further damaging intimidation that the cost might be made up with the money to be corruptly acquired in the office. This story, like that of MCCANN, is met by a general denial. Mayor GRANT denies that he had any such conversation with MCALEENAN in 1884, and MCALEENAN denies that he ever said there was any such conversation. So here is another question of veracity to be settled. There are elements of improbability in MCCANN'S story of CROKER'S visit, and for that reason it ought to be all the easier to disprove it. But the disproof must consist in something more convincing than mere counter-charges of blackmail.

The next serious charge of MCCANN is that relating to the division of the emoluments of the Sheriff's office between GRANT and CROKER. The Mayor's denial in this matter is one that really does not deny. He says that CROKER'S little girl is his godchild, that he is very fond of her and has often made her presents. That is a pleasing guise under which an indefinite amount of money might have been transferred to the Croker family, but the main point is whether in any guise whatever GRANT paid over to the Tammany "boss" a portion of the receipts of his office when he was Sheriff. Such a division of the proceeds of a fat office was not an unprecedented thing, and MCCANN'S statement that CROKER indirectly received $25,000 from Sheriff GRANT is yet to be refuted. The story about the Tammany efforts to get Mrs. CROKER and Dr. BEEKMAN out of the country pending the investigation is of less importance. But the proper way to meet all these charges is to show that they are not true instead of denouncing those who have been instrumental in making them public. It will be a relief to the public mind to have this done, but no good impression is made in the meantime by calling names and vituperating the counsel of the investigating committee, who is simply engaged in collecting evidence from those who are supposed to be in a position to give it.

A REPUBLICAN WARNING.

We would call the attention of our readers to a protest and a statement made by a strong Republican paper, probably the most influential and certainly the most ably conducted of the Northwest—the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, Minn. They are directed to the McKinley Tariff bill, and the article is headed: "Time to Speak Out." "Nothing but a false sense of duty to party," the *Press* begins by saying, "prevents the McKinley Tariff bill from receiving publicly the condemnation that is visited upon it by individuals everywhere. * * * And the doctrine of a great part of the McKinley bill is so foreign to Republican principles, and so at variance with the policy of great Republican leaders, that no member of the party need feel himself alone in expressing his opinion freely. He will find good company, and plenty of it." "The country is not in favor of this bill. The people asked for the bread of tariff reduction and reform, and there is offered them an unpalatable increase all around of tariff taxes, already, in many cases, higher than any industrial necessities require. The farmer wants lower duties on what he has to buy, and he is to be consoled with puerile and ineffective duties on what he has to sell. And the raising of taxes generally is unnecessary and unaccountable."

This is the comment of a leading and loyal Republican journal in a State which a few years ago was as safe for the Republican Party as Rhode Island, but which now, through the folly and corruption of Republican leaders, is in a fair way to follow its little Eastern comrade into the ranks of the opposition. It is the comment of a keen observer, who has every reason to wish to report the facts correctly and has the best means of finding out what the facts are. It is especially significant with reference to the farmers' vote, for, while the Northwest is rapidly building up manufactures, especially in lines where the tariff does not protect and does not seriously interfere, such as house furniture, flour, and canned goods, the agricultural interest is still the dominant one, and affects by far the largest number of votes. The farmers' vote has been held to the Republican Party for some years now, not by their views on the tariff—which have been rather vague—but by their attachment to the party that quelled the rebellion and by their aversion to the Democratic Party as it used to be. The day when they shall begin to inquire seriously with reference to the tariff will be one full of danger to the Republican cause, and this attitude of the *Pioneer Press* is a sign that that day is not far distant, if it has not already come.

While the above statement of the character of the bill is substantially correct, the theory on which the course of its authors is explained is inadequate. It will be found in the following passage:

"This is not Republican policy, it is not protectionism, it is the mere madness of those who believe in the abolition of foreign trade at any cost. It means a strengthening of the hands of every monopoly that is formed to control trade. It means the useless deprivation of the people. It is the plan formed by a little junta of extremists in Congress who propose to force their views upon the party, and to bind it, by the passage of this bill, to a policy which it has never approved and which a great portion of its members repudiate. There is a great service to be rendered to the Republican Party by speaking out plainly and characterizing the McKinley bill as it deserves. It has few friends among the people. It is not a measure whose burden the party can afford to bear in the coming election contest. Before it is too late there should be such a Republican protest against this enormity as will make itself heard and felt at Washington."

Now, whether this be "Republican policy" or not in the sense of commanding the approval of the majority of Republicans, it is certainly a measure which will naturally be very closely guarded from the chances of rumor.

The platform of 1888, the two points of which so far as concerns the tariff were the entire repeal of the internal revenue taxes rather than the surrender of any part of the protective system and—which is much worse—the decrease of the customs revenue by duties high enough to check imports. Undoubtedly the bill "means a strengthening of every monopoly that is formed to control trade." It was intended to do so. But it is not the work of a "little junta of extremists in Congress." Far from it. It is the work of the "monopolies formed to control trade." Every advance in duty was made at the dictation of men who appeared before Mr. MCKINLEY'S committee and demanded it with inducements on the one hand and menaces on the other. Under the guise of fanaticism for the "abolition of foreign trade," there is a deep-laid plan for the purchase of votes, for campaign subscriptions, or for political influence. To the honest observer, indeed, "it means the useless deprivation of the people," but to its authors this deprivation does not seem useless, for, from the millions of which the monopolies are allowed to deprive the people, a liberal share will go into the party chest, or, as in the case of the tax on lead-silver ores, directly into the pockets or the bank accounts of party leaders. The essential and effective purpose of this bill is corruption. Nothing else will account for it. Without that it would have been a relatively moderate measure. And that corruption to-day is the controlling element in the plans of the leaders of the Republican Party. "Let them paint an inch thick, to this favour they must come."

DUTIES RAISED FOR A RING.

A few days ago the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* published a story about propositions that had recently been made to certain manufacturers of glass in that city by the agent of capitalists in Europe who desired to obtain control of all the large glass factories in the United States. The owners of factories in Pittsburg had been asked, it was stated, to fix a selling price. Commenting upon the news in an editorial paragraph, the *Commercial-Gazette* asked the question whether the glass manufacturers would accept offers from the syndicate and answered it as follows:

"Very likely, if they get their price, but the glass business of the country is a very profitable business, and the men in it appreciate that fact probably more than anybody else. If the syndicate buys, it will have to pay high, very high."

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of this city recalls the doleful testimony of the representatives of the glass manufacturers before Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates, and asks the *Commercial-Gazette* whether they were "bamboozling" the committee when they put on long faces and begged for the higher duties which the committee gives to them in its bill.

Our neighbor will see that Mr. MCKINLEY is the man who could throw a great deal of light on this subject. Before the majority members of the committee discussed the glass schedule the Window-Glass Trust was formed. This Trust was completed in Mr. MCKINLEY'S State, and beyond question he had knowledge of the proceedings. Mr. MCKINLEY asked an agent of the Trust to come to Washington and assist the committee in preparing the glass schedule. This man did go to Washington, and he appeared there before the committee as the representative of the companies in the Trust, and it was in response to his requests that the duties on window glass were raised in the McKinley bill. Our contemporary will find in the *Tribune* of a date not far removed from the time of those interesting proceedings a dispatch from its correspondent in Findlay, Ohio, relating to a meeting of the managers of the Trust, in which the following was said:

"It was decided to advance the price of window glass for the third time since Dec. 1. The advance within the time named aggregates about 15 per cent. net. This is one of the results of the Trust of window glass manufacturers effected at the meeting held in Columbus Jan. 1."

With the knowledge that a Trust combination had been made, and knowing that as a result of the completion of this Trust the price of window glass had been raised three times in two months, Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates, among them that formidable enemy of all Trusts, BURROWS of Michigan, granted the request of the combined manufacturers and raised the duties, in order that the Trust might safely make further additions to its ring price. The Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* may know why this was done by Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. BAYNE, who were familiar with the condition of the industry, but we presume the *Daily Commercial Bulletin* will not be able to procure from it the full explanation.

THE MAY-DAY STRIKES.

Both in Europe and in this country it is evident that the 1st of May is to be made the occasion for very extensive "labor troubles." The "solidarity of labor" is illustrated by the extent of this movement, and the leaders of labor show great pride in this illustration. It is really, as has often been pointed out, nothing to be proud of and nothing to be encouraged about, for a general strike in all trades means that all workmen voluntarily disable themselves from coming to the assistance of a fraction of their number who are engaged in what their leaders call a conflict with capital. A general strike even in one trade is almost always a mistake, because the more general it is the weaker it is. Employers as a rule can face the loss of profits, or even the incurring of losses, for a much longer time and with much more equanimity than workingmen can face the prospect of going without breakfast, dinner, or supper. The only thing that enables the workmen to stand out is an assurance of support. This can be given them in the case of a strong and loyal trades union, provided only a small part of its members goes on strike at a time.

In all the talk about the "solidarity of labor" there is a latent misconception. Those who speak of the stoppage of all industries as a demonstration of "power" on the part of the workingmen imagine the workingmen as a class apart from the community them the community is to them. Merely to put this belief into words shows how absurd it is, but the man who cherish it and even act upon it never take the trouble to put it into words. The truth is that the employer himself, as well as the workmen, lives on the product of the labor which they perform and he directs, and has nothing but the product of that labor to pay their wages with. His profits are, in general, not excessive. There are special cases in which he is able to pay more wages than he now pays for less work than he now gets, but to assume that this is true of labor in general is to make a wild and baseless assumption, and yet this assumption underlies most of the demands for an eight-hour day at pay either more or not less than the workingmen now receive.

Of course the workingmen have a right to learn economical truths by their own experience and at their own expense and that of their families, if they will not accept them otherwise. In this way they will learn, if they insist upon it, that a general rise of wages would do nobody any good, since the price of supplies will rise in the same proportion, while a general rise of wages accompanied by a general reduction of hours would do everybody harm, since the product of every man's labor would be less. So long, however, as the right of the employer not to concede the demands of the workingmen in his employ is as well protected as the right of the workingmen to make these demands and to enforce them by quitting work, there is nothing to be said which is likely to do any good.

In all disputes between employer and employed, there is a difficulty which, under our laws, is inherent about arranging satisfactory settlements. This difficulty is that the employer can and the employed cannot be held to the fulfillment of his agreement. So long as the employer is solvent, he can be compelled to pay what he has agreed to pay and to keep such terms as he has made. In some European countries the workingmen are held to like obligations. The railroad officials in Saxony, for example, have given notice to the men employed that if they quit work on May Day they will not only be discharged, but prosecuted, and in England a manufacturer has proceeded against his workmen in the courts for leaving him without the notice required by the contract. A firm of packers in Chicago has adopted the expedient of retaining a certain proportion of the wages of the men in its employ as security for their good behavior, the men forfeiting this if they quit work in violation of their agreement. The insistence of the firm upon this security has of itself caused a strike, but it is only just and reasonable that some such security should be given. As things are now, an agreement between an employer and the men in his employ is, for the most part, a one-sided affair, since the one party can be compelled to keep it and the other cannot. If neither honor nor interest binds workers for wages to remain at work and draw their wages, the employer has practically no remedy, while their remedy is complete. He could sue them, of course, for quitting work in violation of their contract, but they would merely laugh at the recording against them of judgments that could not be satisfied.

Our Washington dispatches state that Senator ALLISON will "congratulate himself" if the McKinley Customs Administrative bill "does not run into next week," he having finally got it before the House. If he knew the best interests of himself and his party, he would congratulate himself if the bill should "run into" the next Congress. It is not only a very bad bill, but it is known to be so, and it has made already more bad feeling in the Republican Party than almost any measure of the last five years. Under the pretext of reforming the administration of the laws for the collection of customs—a reform really needed—the bill not only largely increases duties by restoring the tax on packages and on freight, but it establishes a most unjust and partisan system of deciding disputes. If passed, it will throw the business of importing into the hands of unscrupulous men, and make it almost impracticable for honest merchants to engage in it. It is only a part of the general scheme of turning the tariff and its execution into an instrument of oppression for decent people and of unrighteous gain for the monopolists.

TOOK VIEWS FROM MOVING TRAINS.

An entertainment was given last evening in the rooms of the railway department of the Young Men's Christian Association, Hoboken. The feature of the occasion was a series of stereopticon views, entitled the "Picturesque Lackawanna," taken from photographs made by Hugh A. Smedberg and L. Bock, Jr., during a two weeks' excursion last Summer along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. During their trip the young men exposed 500 plates, or an average of almost fifty a day. They were well equipped with photographic appliances, and took their views from the windows, platforms, and even tops of moving trains with some interesting and unique results.

A panorama of what might be seen from a car window by one traveling from Mauch Chunk to Buffalo was thrown on the screen. The busy stations, the freight yards, bridges spanning the Delaware and Susquehanna, scenes about the coal mines at Scranton, Penn.; the car shops and yards of the road at that place, and the beautiful scenery of the Delaware Water Gap, Nayaug Falls, and Mount Pocono were shown with remarkably good effect, and were greeted by frequent applause. Two night scenes, one of an engine under full steam and the other of the blast furnaces of Scranton, were vividly reproduced. The railway had evidently furnished the diligent photographers with special permission to use trains and engines at their convenience.

An audience of about three hundred railroad employes and their friends crowded the rooms of the association.

WHERE IS MR. WALKER?

A dispatch was received in this city yesterday stating that Mr. E. D. Walker of Brooklyn, who had been on a visit at Weldon, N. C., had mysteriously disappeared. He went fishing last Saturday in the Roanoke River, it was said, and had failed to return to his hotel. It was supposed that he had been drowned accidentally.

Mr. Walker is the brother of Brisben Walker, and was associate editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, of which his brother is editor. He left here three weeks ago on a Southern trip for the benefit of his health. He wrote to his mother, with whom he had lived at 357 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, last Friday night, saying that he would probably be home the following Monday. Since then nothing has been heard of him by his friends or relatives here. Mr. Walker was about thirty years old, and had been engaged in literary work for some time. He was a magazine writer, and had been connected with the Cosmopolitan from the time it was started.

DRAMATIC TOPICS.

The change of bill at Daly's Theatre this week has brought forward two entertaining little pieces in which Miss Rosina Vokes has often appeared here before, though never with more successful results. The humor, vivacity, and agility she exhibits in "The Circus Rider" and the delightful gravity of her performance of the credulous and timid heroine of "My Lord in Livery" are as keenly appreciated as ever by New-York playgoers. "Awakening," the new first piece, in which Miss Vokes does not appear, is another version of the French play upon which "Tears, Idle Tears"—presented by Mr. Terriss and Miss Millward at the Bishop's last October—and several other English plays are founded. The hero is insane from the effects of the shock caused by the accidental killing of his child, and is restored to his senses by a series of clever ruses. Mr. Courtenay Thorpe plays the hero in his customary self-conscious manner. Mr. Felix Morris in "My Lord in Livery," repeats his capital performance of the old butler, and Mr. Ferdinand Gotzschalk appears in three strongly-contrasted sketches of character.

Mr. George W. Monroe and his vociferous associates have returned to the Fourteenth Street Theatre for this week with their lively farce called "My Aunt Bridget." The unique drollery of Mr. Monroe and the pleasing mimicry of Miss Davis afford abundant amusement, and they are vigorously assisted by Miss Lena Merville, Miss Catherine Lingard, Mr. Bernard Dyllyn, and others.

"Jim, the Penman" is the play at Niblo's this week. Mr. Joseph Whiting is, as usual, a capable representative of Ralston, and Miss Ellie Wilton acts the part of the Wife with force and discretion, while the other characters are all reasonably well performed.

A popular play, with two popular actors in the leading roles, entertained a good-sized audience at the Windsor Theatre Monday night. "Hearts of Oak" and James C. and Katharine C. Herne are prime favorites with the frequenters of Mr. Martha's theatre, and always assured of hearty appreciation. Both play and players were received with uncommon warmth of welcome on this occasion.

Mr. Gillette's stirring war drama "Held By the Enemy" was presented at Hammerstein's Opera House in Harlem Monday evening before an audience of moderate size that received the play and actors with enthusiasm. William Harcourt was Colonel Prescott, Joline Butler was Gordon Hayne, and Minnie Dupree was Susan McCreery.

The Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company provides the entertainment at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week. A new minstrel troupe, organized by Mr. Pastor, will appear there next week, and Mr. Frank Dumont has been engaged to arrange the programmes.

Another stage revision of Mr. Howells's novel, "A Foregone Conclusion," is announced. The dramatist this time is Mr. E. M. Alfond of Richmond. Plays on this subject have already been made by Mr. Howells himself and Mr. F. E. Benson, an English actor, who has lately secured recognition and encouragement in London. Mr. Howells's own drama had a single afternoon performance—on March 4, 1886—at the Madison Square Theatre, with Alexander Salvini as Ippolito, Louis Massen as Ferris, Marie Burroughs as Florida Vervain, and Mrs. E. J. Phillips as Mrs. Vervain. Mr. Benson's play, entitled "Priest and Painter," had been presented before that time in various English cities. Mr. Alfriend's will be tried next month, May, on the "Virginia circuit," the cast comprising actors who belong to one of Mr. A. M. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" companies, namely, Sidney Bowkett, Edwin Travers, Hardy Vernon, J. L. Fairbanks, C. C. Kelly, Miss Kate Gilbert, Miss Kate Wilson, Miss Annie Cazauran, and Mrs. Sol Smith.

"Flashes," described as "a new farcical comedy in three acts, by J. James Hewson, (with incidental business by E. Lewis West,)" was produced April 7 at the New Royal Theatre, Liverpool, England. The description of this piece printed in the London *Stage* indicates that it is simply Mr. Charles H. Hoyt's popular acrobatic farce called "A Parlor Match," with new names for the personages. The fable is the same, relating to the droll hallucination of a lineal descendant of Captain Kidd, and the book agent and the tramp both appear.

"ERMINIE'S" LAST PERFORMANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Last night the Rudolph Aronson Opera Company presented "Erminie" at the Chestnut Street Theatre before one of the largest audiences that have assembled in a playhouse here this season. Long before the curtain was raised every inch of standing room was occupied, and, as the different principals appeared upon the stage in their favorite and familiar parts, they received warm greetings, which, for the time being, delayed the performance. At the close of the second act all were called before the curtain and literally showered with flowers. In every way the event was a brilliant one.

The performances this week will be positively the last time that "Erminie" will ever be presented by this organization.

A QUEER LOT.

A little girl in the Sunday school at Quincy, Mass., when asked what a missionary was, replied: "A missionary is a man who comes around to get our money." That expresses with a good degree of accuracy the object of the missionary's trip through New-England, and it is wonderful what large sums of money come from these generous churches in response to the appeals of our different societies.—*American Missionary.*

No one can charge the ministers of the Methodist denomination with being mercenary. From statistics presented at the session of the Maine Conference, now in session at Bath, it was shown that the preachers in this conference received on an average last year 81 cents per day. If this is not a sacrifice for the good of humanity we do not know what is.—*Augusta Journal.*

The man who can invent a really original joke is one individual in a century. He deserves to have his name preserved in literature and his fame made enduring in marble and bronze. What we laugh at in the comic columns are only old jokes in new dresses. The same ideas tickled the humor of our fathers and our grandfathers. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Tourist (headed westward)—Are there many wolves in Kansas? Mover (headed eastward)—Heaps uv 'em, pardner! Tourist—How do you pronounce the name by which they are called—o-o-y-ote or ki-o-te? Mover—Well, some calls it one an' some the other, but them that have run up agin 'em much pronounces it real estate agent.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The Rev. Brother Judkins—Well, Aunt Sally, we's gittin' pooty old, yo' and I is, an' fer to be tinkin' soon 'bout leavin' dis kyar worl'. Aunt Sally, (who clings tenaciously to life)—Don' know 'bout dat, br'er—don' know 'bout dat; I'se noticed dat plenty sight mo' young folks die dan ol' ones!—*Harper's Weekly.*

The commonest of current illiteracies is "open evenings." You will see placards bearing that ungrammatical statement at Christmas time in the windows of not only all the notion shops, but, I regret to say, in many of the book stores.—*The Critic.*

There must be a good deal of satisfaction in theosophy after all. Nobody seems to know enough about it to be able to demonstrate that you don't know all about it if you choose to assume that ground.—*Washington Post.*

Finder (suspiciously)—Can you identify the pocketbook which you say you have lost? Seeker—Well, I've got some greenbacks in my pocket that will match the exact size of those you found in it.—*Texas Siftings.*

Tourist (from car window)—What station is this? Resident—Canajoharie. Tourist—How do you spell it? Resident—Now you've got me—an' I've lived here goin' on forty year, too.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Among the items of expense for the State Department last year was "one whisperphone." It might come handy for Blaine's indorsement of Harrison's second-term canvass.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Prominent jewelers now affirm that the diamond solitaire earring is going out. This will be cheering news to ears that have never been able to get them in.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"Maria dear," said the fond mother, "the postman asked me to-day whether you wouldn't use some other perfume on your letters. Violet doesn't agree with him."—*Harper's Bazar.*

This is a great age to live in. Immense inventions, wonderful discoveries, unparalleled luxury, and city highways that would disgrace a third-rate backwoods town!—*Boston Herald.*

No one laughs harder at a poker joke than the man who wants the bystanders to believe that he understands it.—*Somerville Journal.*

In the early days of New-England no one wanted to go into stocks. Other times, other manners.—*Boston Gazette.*

It improves your memory to lend a friend $5, but it destroys the memory of your friend.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

You can flatter the worst liar on earth by telling him he is working too hard.—*Atchison Globe.*

A LICENSE MEASURE PROPOSED BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, April 29.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in the House of Commons this evening, asked leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the licensing laws. He said he thought that Parliament, by ignoring Mr. Bruce's suggestions in 1871, was largely responsible for the increase in drunkenness. The number of persons was grossly in excess of the people's wants. He believed the best part of the trade desired a reform of the licensing system. He welcomed the disposition of the Government, foreshadowed by Mr. Goschen, in favor of temperance.

He proposed to intrust the granting of licenses to Municipal and County Councils, to abolish beer houses, and to compel clubs to register and pay fees varying from £30 annually for workmen's clubs to £2,000 for aristocratic clubs. He recognized that it was impossible to pass the bill this year, but he desired that it pass the second reading and be referred to committee.

Mr. Ritchie said he thought all parties could combine on this question. He hoped the proposals which the Government intended to introduce during the week would be met cordially. He promised that the Government would favorably consider Lord Randolph Churchill's bill. The bill passed its first reading amid cheers.

CATHOLIC DEMANDS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 29.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day the bill authorizing the Government to retain the revenues which have accrued through the stoppage of State payments to Catholic priests and to pay the interest thereon to the Catholic Church came up for debate. Herr Suttler, National Liberal, and Herr Zealits, Free Conservative, urged that some arrangement be made with the Bishops regarding the fund. They also said they regretted that the demands of the Evangelical Church were being shelved. Count Strachwitz, Clerical, declared that the bill would embitter the Catholics, who had never renounced their claims for the restitution of the money. Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical Party, demanded that the fund be restored. The interest on the money, he said, would not satisfy the Church. Catholics, he declared, would never give their assent to the bill, and they would lay their claim at the foot of the throne. The matter was referred to a committee composed of twenty-six members.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

PARIS, April 29.—Advices from Kotonou state that the Dahomians are felling the palm trees around Porto Novo, thus destroying the crop for several years. The French cruiser Sané has shelled a part of Whydah.

ZANZIBAR, April 29.—A large German force under command of Major Wissmann has left Bagamoyo to make an attack upon Kilwa. The British corvette Turquoice, with the British Vice Consul on board, has sailed for Kilwa to protect British interests there.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—The Shah of Persia has canceled the concessions obtained by a Russian company for the construction of a railroad from Resht, in the province of Ghilan, to Enzelli, the seaport of the former place, sixteen miles southeast of Resht.

A commission of four, headed by M. Dournovo, member of the Imperial Council, is framing a bill to regulate the position of the Jews in Russia. It is stated that the measure does not meet the wishes of the Jews, and that, in fact, it is being constructed in opposition to their interests.

BELGRADE, April 29.—At the opening of the Skuptchina to-morrow Prime Minister Gruics will read the message from the Regents. The message will congratulate Parliament upon the working of the new Constitution, the reduction of the deficit in the budget by one-half, and the improvement of the national defenses, especially as regards the supplying of the army with new rifles.

LISBON, April 29.—Advices from Lourenço Marques, on Delagoa Bay, state that the railway from

WORSTEDS AND WOOLENS

A BILL TO LEGALIZE A CABINET OFFICER'S DECISION.

THE DISCUSSION OVER THE DINGLEY BILL IN THE HOUSE—ATTEMPT TO PASS IT BY CUTTING OFF DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Revenue measures were taken up in both the Senate and House this afternoon, but they were not passed in either house. In the Senate the Customs Administration bill was read. In the lower branch the Dingley bill—a measure, it was suggested by Mr. Turner of Georgia, to make the law conform to the decision of the Treasury Department—was discussed briefly, the criticism of the Democrats being sharp and irritating to the Republicans.

Many of the Democrats who wished to be heard did not have opportunity to speak before Mr. Dingley insisted that the Committee of the Whole should rise and limit debate. The Democrats asked for an hour and a half more time. Mr. Dingley would not consent to allowing more than forty minutes, on which decision the Democrats fought. It would have been a saving of time if the Democratic request had been granted, for after about two hours had been spent in roll calls, the bill was still pending and the House adjourned to give the Republicans a chance to meet in caucus to arrange their programme for silver and other political legislation.

The debate this afternoon will prove interesting as a study to those Republican importers who imagine that the Republican Party has any further use for importers.

It was on the motion of Mr. Dingley that the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair) on the bill providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens.

Mr. Dingley said that the object of the bill was to make clear a question which had arisen in regard to the classification of worsted goods under the existing tariff and to correct all doubt and misapprehension. Justice required that worsted cloths should be classified as woolen cloths. Worsted cloths were made of wool precisely the same as woolen cloths. It required the same number of pounds of wool to make a pound of worsted cloth as to make a pound of woolen cloth. The cost of production was substantially the same, and the uses to which the two cloths were put were substantially identical.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky asked why, if the Secretary had decided that worsted cloths should pay the same duty as woolen cloths, it was necessary to pass this bill.

Mr. Dingley suggested that the bill was identical with one reported by the gentleman from the Ways and Means Committee during the last Congress.

Mr. Breckinridge said that the Democrats disagreed with the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Dingley said that before the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, May 27, 1889, worsted cloth, having the same amount of work, costing the same, and used for precisely the same purposes as woolen cloth, was paying a duty of 24 cents a pound, while the duty on woolen cloth was 35 cents a pound. The pending bill was an exact copy of the bill introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas, and the gentlemen on the other side had incorporated it in their tariff bill. There was no question as to the justice or propriety of this measure. It did not involve the question between the two parties in regard to the tariff. The question was, Was it not just and proper that there should be the same compensatory duty on worsted cloth as on woolen cloths?

Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky said that it was well known that he would prefer to equalize rates of duty by a reduction rather than by an increase, but it would be conceded that this was impossible at the present time. The effect of the bill would be simply to raise the compensatory duty on worsted cloths from 18 and 24 cents to 35 cents, thus placing these goods on the same footing as woolen cloths. If he could secure the legislation he desired the manufacturers would get their wool free of duty. The specific duty on the manufactured article would be repealed, leaving a reasonable ad valorem rate on the finished product. But this could not be done, and the situation which confronted Congress was this: The present Secretary of the Treasury, in the face of the law, had decided that no legislation was necessary in order to correct the inequality, and that, under the law, he would direct the customs officers to impose the specific duty of 35 cents on worsted cloths. The importers paid the higher rate of duty under protest. In the Circuit Court of New-York it had been decided that the higher rate of duty was unauthorized, and the decision would undoubtedly be affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. The importer would recover from the public Treasury all he had paid in excess of 18 or 24 cents, after having already added that excess to the price of the article to the consumer. This could not be prevented now. But Congress could prevent the importers from continuing this until the Supreme Court rendered a decision. It was the duty of Congress to protect the people and the Treasury against this wrong. That there was a discrimination made in the law between worsted and woolen cloths was conceded—a discrimination which every one admitted ought to be corrected.

Mr. Mills of Texas said that the courts of the country held that a tax was a burden on the people, and when there was any possible controversy about the construction of the law the courts hold that the least burden must be imposed upon the people. In all these controversies the court leaned one way, the Administration the other way. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury had made a decision which was palpable violation of the law as if he were to make a decision abrogating the Senate and House of Representatives. In order to save the Government from plunder, authorized by the illegal act of the Secretary; in order to save the people from the burden of the duty twice, the Government and the people had to yield. The Secretary had Congress in his power. The Secretary ought to yield prompt, uncomplaining obedience to the courts of the country. Palpably wrong as the bill was, it might be better to pass it than to have the people pay the duty twice.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee opposed the bill. It proposed to hold that that was law which had never been law. Was Congress to be bulldozed into this legislation by the statement that if it did not exact it, the importers would pay the excessive duty under protest and would recover it? The House was about to announce to the country that all that was necessary for men to secure a change of law was to get a foolish or corrupt decision and then come to Congress with a strong lobby.

Mr. Cummings of New-York thought that the proposed legislation was an act of injustice rather than of justice. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury had been declared inoperative in the first suit tried under a protest and an appeal upon the classification the had established. That decision had been based on an error of fact. The Secretary had not undertaken to change the letter of the statute. He had held, as a matter of fact, and not of law, that the goods were not made of worsted, as that term was known when the act of 1883 was passed. The same wool was now used in worsteds as was used before 1883. The importers relied on their knowledge of this fact. They believed they might continue in business until Congress saw fit to pass a general revisionary tax. They never dreamed that they would be special legislation against their interests. Such legislation would cause them a large loss for the benefit of others. They had contracts based on the present law, and their goods were already sold to customers. The passage of this bill would entail heavy losses on these contracts. On behalf of the importers, he protested against the passage of the bill. Changes of duty had never been made by Congress without due notice. This bill virtually robbed the merchants, who had obeyed the law, for the benefit of a small body of citizens. Congress was asked to declare, by special act, that a particular fabric should be deemed to be, for tariff purposes, a different article from what it in fact was, and had always been. This proposed legislation was not only special legislation, but special legislation without the shadow of justice.

When the debate was renewed, after the struggle against Mr. Dingley's motion to interrupt the debate, Mr. Springer of Illinois said he founded his opposition to the bill on the ground that the duty on worsted goods was already higher than it should be, in order to afford that protection which gentlemen on the other side were pleased to term an amount sufficient to compensate for the difference in the rates of wages between the United States and Europe. He would favor an amendment limiting all duties on woolen and worsted goods to not exceeding 60 per cent. ad valorem. That would more than compensate for the ad valorem duty on the raw material and the difference between wages in the United States and Europe. This bill was not one to relieve the people, but still further to impose taxes on the people. He had read in the papers that the Senate Finance Committee was preparing a tariff bill. Perhaps the pending measure was a trick to enable the Senate to get control of the tariff question and bring in, in the shape of an amendment, a complete revision of the tariff.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia argued that the bill would impose millions of taxation upon the consumers of worsted goods. The argument in its favor was that Congress was obliged to enact into law a ruling made and adhered to in the face of the decision of the court. He was opposed to the measure because it would establish the bad precedent that a Secretary of the Treasury could at any time compel an increase in the duties under the tariff schedule by a ruling of his own. The duty on wool was the most merciless piece of taxation existing in the world to-day. It was nothing less than a dishonor to a great Government like the United States to gather one-tenth part of all its large revenues from wool and woolen fabrics—the plain necessities of life. This tax, already merciless, was to be increased $15,509,000.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky protested against the passage of the bill. The wool classification of the act of 1883 had been carefully agreed upon. Worsted men had appealed in vain to Secretaries Folger, Manning, and Fairchild. Pending the last election, it had been stated in the papers that if Harrison were elected, a Secretary of the Treasury would be appointed who would make a contrary ruling. He did not intend to use any language that would be in the slightest degree offensive to a distinguished Cabinet officer, but it was undoubtedly true that there was not a lawyer in America who had examined the question who did not believe that the decision was a mistake. There was not a court which would not so decide. The House was asked to pass a bill to conform the law of the land to the decision of an administrative officer, instead of rebuking the administrative officer and requiring him to execute the law of the land. He objected to the bill because it was an abdication of the legislative sovereignty of Congress, and because it was passed on the hypothesis that an unjust tax in favor of one man was a reason for imposing an unjust tax in favor of another.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio vindicated the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury and cited the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury sustaining the decision. The pending question was whether worsted cloth should pay the same duty as woolen. The wool was the same, the yarns were the same. They required the same amount of labor and skill. The Secretary had held that it had never been intended by the law makers that worsted cloth should pay 18 and 24 cents a pound for compensatory duty while woolen had to pay 35 cents. The bill provided for simple justice. It did not increase the duty. The duty now paid was paid under the decision of the Secretary, and all the bill did was to continue the collection of the duty under the interpretation of the law as given by the Secretary. The gentleman from New-York [Cummings] had said that there would be a loss to the importers. How could loss accrue to any citizen?

Mr. Cummings—Under the contracts they have made since the decision of the court.

Mr. McKinley—When the gentlemen whom my friend represents were before the committee, two days ago, they told us that there had not been a single contract made since the decision of the court in New-York.

Mr. Cummings—How did they know?

Mr. McKinley—Asked them what harm was to follow to them, and their answer was that the harm was to follow to them from contracts made three months ago. When I pressed them to know what duties they had paid three months ago, they said that they had paid the higher duty under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now we propose to continue those duties, not to increase them.

This ended the discussion for the day.

A PETITION FROM IMPORTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A large number of persons interested in the proposed change of the duty on cotton hosiery and underwear appeared to-day before the Ways and Means Committee to express their views. The merchants and importers were present in force and represented, as one of their spokesmen said, a capital of $600,000,000 and 90 per cent. of the merchants of the larger cities. They presented the following petition:

That we, the undersigned, importers and dealers in hosiery and underwear, beg to call your attention to the proposed change in the tariff as per Schedule 1, Sections 350 and 351, which, if enacted, will destroy a business in which thousands of our citizens are directly interested, and by which many more are personally benefited. If the present rate of duty were not amply sufficient for the protection of the domestic manufacturer, as loyal citizens, we would not object to the proposed advance; but, knowing that the domestic manufacturer is now fully protected, we offer our protest against any change in the existing rates, and would respectfully petition that the tariff on cotton hosiery and underwear remain as at present."

The petition is extensively signed by many Republican merchants in Boston, New-York, Chicago, and elsewhere. It was presented by B. F. Barrabee and J. W. Brown of Boston, Thomas Bahn of Philadelphia, and Otto Heinze, Thomas Field, E. N. Taylor, and H. N. Palmer of New-York. Representing the manufacturers were Charles H. Clark, Robert Pilling, B. N. Scott, Owen Osborn, John Blood, John R. Hamilton of Philadelphia, and George H. Sutton and James Talcott of New-York. In the course of the argument, the importers asserted that the domestic makers of hosiery could not produce the necessary quantity of goods demanded to supply the market under any circumstances.

The manufacturers declared that they had most of the machinery, had the skilled labor now unemployed that could be easily educated to make the goods, and wanted but the necessary degree of protection as proposed by the bill to begin at once to fill orders.

SNEERING AT OUR NAVY.

VERY OFFENSIVE WORDS IN AN ARTICLE IN A GERMAN NEWSPAPER.

From Dunlap's Cable Company.

BERLIN, April 29.—The *Tageblatt* contains an offensive article on the American Navy, in which it is stated that Draconian laws and lack of proper discipline cause constant mutinies and frequent desertions.

The officers are declared to be of inferior social rank, and, while the navy as a whole could easily whip some second or third rate South American republic, it would make but a poor show in a contest with a European power of equal status with the United States.

OBITUARY.

COL. SAMUEL STRONG.

Col. Samuel Strong, whose attempts to collect money alleged to be due for contract work done in Washington had made him a well-known figure in the courts and in Congress, died Monday night. Col. Strong was born in Hudson, N. Y., eighty-one years ago. He served an apprenticeship as a mason in Albany and was a builder and contractor in that city for about forty years. The State Capitol and the Delavan House were among the buildings he erected.

The foundations for the extension of the national Capitol here were built by Col. Strong, who afterward built docks in California and the Custom House in Mobile, Ala. For a time he was engaged in business in Australia, and after the war engaged in mining enterprises in Mexico. Returning to Washington, he engaged in heavy contracts for street and sewer improvements under the old Board of Public Works, and out of this grew the litigation which has made "the Strong claim," prominent among the thousands of claims which come before Congress.

Instead of receiving cash for work and material, which his contract with the District of Columbia called for, he took certificates of indebtedness, which he hypothecated. He lost the bulk of his property, but during the progress of his various suits he recovered judgments aggregating several hundred thousand dollars. For one judgment of $28,000 an appropriation was made by Congress. Gen. B. F. Butler claimed the larger portion of this award. This led to further litigation, which is still pending.

Certain documents declared by Col. Strong to have been written by Gen. Butler were put in evidence and Butler asserted they were forgeries. Col. Strong was indicted and arrested a short time ago. His counsel advised him to decline to give bail and he spent a few days in jail. After his release on bail Col. Strong's health rapidly declined and an attack of pneumonia finally caused his death.

Col. Strong leaves a will in which he requests his executors to press the Butler suits to a conclusion.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John William Beard, agent and Secretary of Dodsworth's band, died at his residence, 6 Fourth Avenue, Monday, aged forty-nine years. He was born in Gloucester, England, but came to America twenty-one years ago. His occupation has always been that of a musician, and he was at one time Secretary of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, but resigned on becoming agent for the band, in which he played the cornet. The cause of death was typhoid pneumonia, resulting from a cold taken a week ago Saturday night, when he played at Barnum's Circus. He leaves a wife and three small children in very straitened circumstances. The funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock to-day.

Edmund Hammond, the first Baron Hammond, is dead. He was eighty-eight years old. His public services covered a period of fifty years. For twenty years he occupied the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His father, George Hammond, was the first Minister from Great Britain to the United States. With the death of Baron Hammond the title becomes extinct.

Judge Aristides Daggett, a leading lawyer and ex-Confederate officer of Jacksonville, Fla., died yesterday, aged sixty years. He was with the United States Army at the capture of Mexico and held many important offices in the State, county, and city.

TO REMEDY THE WRONGS OF THE NEGRO.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—A call has been issued for a State Convention of colored people, to be held in this city on May 26, for the purpose of forming a Connecticut branch of the American Citizens' Equal Rights Association. The object of the association, as stated in the call, is the remedy of all wrongs against the political and civil rights of all members of the race, with special reference to the outrages in the Southern States. The signers of the call declare that the association will not be used for any political purpose.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—William H. Bennett, the Democratic ex-Postmaster of Long Branch, who is charged with having appropriated $3,000 worth of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and money orders from the United States Government while he was Postmaster, pleaded not guilty in the United States District Court this morning and was held in $1,000 bail for trial on May 7. Principal Keeper Patterson of the State prison became his bondsman.

TENNIS CLUB COMPLETES OUTFITS.

Estimates made at reasonable prices by George E. Shepard, with Schoverling, Daly & Gales, 302 Broadway. The "Seam Special" is the market.—[Advt.]

TALL LYING SOMEWHERE

FURTHER CHARGES MADE AGAINST MAYOR GRANT.

DENIALS KEEP PACE WITH ASSERTIONS, BUT IT IS A PRETTY HOT RACE—AFFIDAVITS NOW POPULAR.

The literature of the day arising from Peter McCann's testimony as to a scheme to make Hugh J. Grant Commissioner of Public Works in 1884 was given another chapter yesterday. An evening paper printed an affidavit made by Charles P. Sawyer, a reporter, which reads as follows:

"I am a reporter of the *Evening Post*, and on the 30th day of March, 1890, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I called upon Henry Spellman at his house, No. 9 West Fifty-first Street, in the said city of New-York, and he made an oral statement to me substantially as follows: 'During the latter part of the term of Mayor Edson, and the question of appointing a Commissioner of Public Works to succeed Thompson came up, Grant came to me and said that he could get the appointment if he wanted it. I told him I had no money to spend, as I had when he ran for Mayor and was defeated, and I asked him if he was going to go in for politics. He said that he liked it and wanted to keep in it. I then said that he might as well take the place, as his candidacy for the Mayoralty had cost him a good deal of money, and he would have something to do. He then told me that he would have to pay $50,000 for the place. I asked him how he was going to get it, and that it was $6,000. Then I asked him how he could afford to pay $50,000 for a place that paid only $6,000 a year salary, and he replied that there was a chance for making money on contracts and in various other ways. I advised him to have nothing to do with any such business.'"

Mayor Grant was asked last evening what reply he had to make to the charges made by Mr. Sawyer. He said:

"Mr. Spellman's letter printed this morning should be quite a sufficient answer to the statements that I was a candidate for the position of Commissioner of Public Works. He explicitly states that my name was at no time presented to him for that office and that at no time was it under consideration. No conversation such as reported in this affidavit ever took place. It is an absolute falsehood that he and I ever had such a conversation, and I am quite positive he never made the statement that is credited to him by the reporter of the *Post*. He is an old friend of mine, and has known me from boyhood. He has given me plenty of good advice, but none such as this reporter puts in his mouth."

Mr. McAleenan was seen at his residence later. After reading the affidavit he said: "It is false in the main, and what little truth there is in it is distorted. Such absurd balderdash I never saw."

"Do you mean that the interview with the reporter never took place?"

"Oh, no, not that," replied Mr. McAleenan. "It did take place; that is, the reporter called on me at my home. I took him to see a gentleman. He seemed to be intelligent, but he went off and printed a lot of stuff that I never said. He questioned me about Grant, and I told him a good deal about the Mayor that was much to his credit. There is not a word of truth in the report of what he says I said to Mayor Grant. It's so distorted that I wouldn't recognise it."

When it was intimated to Mr. McAleenan that it might be well for him to go into details as to the exact conversation between him and Mr. Sawyer, he said: "I should prefer not to." To another: "I have consulted counsel, and may possibly testify before the Fassett committee, if these gentlemen wish to know the details, or I may say what I have to say in the form of an affidavit."

The Tammany chieftains were busy yesterday formulating plans to remove the black list in the escutcheon by the testimony given Saturday before the Senate committee by McCann. Mayor Grant held conferences with Bourke Cockran, Commissioner Gilroy, Corporation Counsel Clark, and John M. Bowers on the situation. It is understood that the three many leaders are preparing a statement on the subject which will, according to their belief, be a startler. The Mayor says that he will not volunteer to go before the Senate committee as a witness in his own defence.

Leicester Holme, the Mayor's secretary, received a letter from Richard Croker, Jr., yesterday in which he said that his father was not as well as he had been. There was a rumor abroad that the absent chieftain had been cabled to return home, but this was denied by Mr. Cockran.

Richard S. Newcombe said yesterday that he would ask the Senate Committee on Cities for permission to appear before it and make a statement as to the circumstances under which he went to see Mayor Grant concerning McCann's lease, and he will then tell exactly what took place between the Mayor and himself.

Mr. Ivins said: "I will transmit to Mayor Grant a certified copy of the testimony taken at the last session with a notice that the committee will be glad to hear him at any time he will signify his desire to be heard on matters referred to in McCann's testimony. If he does not accept this invitation it will be for the committee to determine what further steps are to be taken. Probably he will be subpœnaed as a witness."

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

THE SCHEDULES OF THE SILK MERCHANTS, LOUIS FRANKE & CO.

The schedules of Louis Franke & Co., silk merchants, 110 Grand Street, show liabilities, $1,098,468; nominal assets, $1,792,911; actual assets, $1,084,335. Of the nominal assets there are mining stocks and other shares of no value aggregating $450,000, which makes the largest difference between the actual and nominal assets. The following are the assets:

	Nominal.	*Actual.*
Raw silk, pledged for loans.	$368,844	$360,693
Thrown silk, &c., some in work	171,633	163,874
Open accounts	144,301	111,631
Promissory notes	134,757	127,832
Real estate	296,300	234,700
Realty mortgages	87,588	22,300
Mining stocks and bonds	$97,200	....
Shares in Consolidated Watch Company	46,100	....
Shares in Whitehall Silk Company and Whitehall Water Power Company	99,950	66,250
Miscellaneous	13,438	7,555
Total	$1,792,911	$1,084,335

The real estate consists of the factory property at Paterson, nominally valued at $300,000; actual value, $150,000; factory property at Whitehall, N. Y., nominal and actual, $45,000; houses and lots at Whitehall, nominally $14,300, actual, $8,700; cottage and grounds at Newport, R. I., mortgaged for $10,000, actual equity, $6,000; one-half interest in property in Brooklyn, mortgaged for $40,000, actual equity of one-half interest, $26,000; mortgages on property at New-Haven, nominally $56,588, have been reduced by releases to $30,000; a third mortgage on property of Mrs. Mary Camp, nominally $11,500, is valued at only $2,500; a third mortgage of Mrs. R. Steinhardt on property at Ninety-third Street and Tenth Avenue is valued in full at $19,500. Of the promissory notes, those of the Non-Magnetic Watch Company, indorsed, are put down at full value, $27,500; those of Boettcrling, Perts & Co., nominally $57,298, are given as actual value $28,700; those of T. F. Hayes, nominally $69,707; actual, $40,880; part are secured by a second mortgage on 227 to 235 East One Hundred and Second Street; those of the Whitehall Silk Company are placed at full value, $8,824.

The following are the principal creditors: Lazard Frères, secured, $95,450; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., secured, $77,895; William Pyle, $64,796; William A. Avis & Co., secured, $50,000; John T. Cox & Co., $37,708; Schuls & Ruckgaber, secured, $55,971; Brown Brothers & Co., secured, $48,271; Pacific Bank, $43,210; Bavier, Meyer & Co., $39,688; Hisselweger & Co., $38,013; Paul Heinemann & Co., $30,577; John H. Borgstede, $30,000; Veuve Guerin & Co., $26,000; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, secured, $24,339; Ninth National Bank, $24,788; Drexel, Morgan & Co. secured, $24,449; Germania Bank, $24,048; F. Hofman, $20,700; Ivon Tailor, $17,300; Margaretta Strauss, $15,000; W. S. Ward, $15,000; G. L. Montgomery, $12,647; William F. Milton & Co., $10,019; American Banking and Savings Institution of Detroit, secured, $10,000.

PRINCETON ATHLETES DISABLED.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29.—The Princeton University Baseball Club could scarcely be in a worse condition physically for beginning the intercollegiate series of games. L. Young, the pitcher, has been unable to be in the box at all during the last two weeks on account of a number of boils on his side. Capt. Dana, first baseman, has been suffering from a huge boil on his cheek and is only beginning to recover. A. Young, second baseman, has been altogether incapacitated from playing by a severe attack of quinsy, which has been followed by a low fever, and, to cap all, Short-Stop Knickerbocker broke his thumbs this afternoon. There is a strong probability that neither Watts nor Ames will be able to play, and these positions will have to be filled by inexperienced men from the lower classes.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Team also has suffered severely. Roddy, the half-mile runner, is just out of his room after suffering from a large carbuncle on his knee, and a new carbuncle is developing on Capt. Dohm's side.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

The necessary preparation for beginning work on the Washington Memorial Arch is being rapidly pushed forward, and the breaking of the ground to-day is the informal commencement. It is expected that this event will arouse renewed interest in this patriotic project, so that a large number of popular subscriptions will be sent in before the summer time is laid next month. Treasurer William K. Stewart of 54 William Street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Comptroller Myers: "Two dollars." Previously acknowledged, $7,833.12; total, $7,835.12.

A BIG FINANCIAL SENSATION

THE AMERICAN LIFE COMPANY'S QUEER METHODS OF BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—This morning a detailed statement of the assets of the American Life Insurance Company, as shown by the company's latest return to the State Insurance Commission, was published. The stock of the company dropped from 130 per cent. to 90 per cent., or from 65 per share, par 50, to 10 per share.

Commissioner Forster arrived in this city tonight to look into the affairs of the company. Early this afternoon a telegram from Commissioner Forster to George Hopkins of 1,001 Chestnut Street, whose business it is to make examinations of Philadelphia insurance corporations, announced the necessity of making an investigation at once, and the two experts are expected to go to work to-morrow.

The financial community was startled by the statement furnished by Commissioner Forster of the assets of the American Life and the collaterals upon which the company had loaned money to the amount of $716,767.93. Inquiry of the leading bank and of the principal brokers of the city showed that there was a total ignorance among these dealers in loans and collaterals as to the majority of the concerns that appeared in the schedule of assets and a distrust of the remainder.

The manager of one of the leading banking institutions of the city, after looking over the list of collateral assets, said: "We would not loan any money on such security as appears here, with the exception of the few shares of marketable stocks, because we know nothing about most of them and too much of the rest. None of these securities can be marketed. Almost all of them are unlisted in the Stock Exchange, and it would be impossible to find purchasers in case it should be found necessary to dispose of them to make good money."

The President of a leading national bank dismissed the list with the remark: "We never did loan money on such collateral, and we never will. You will hear the same from any other standard bank. For myself, I know absolutely nothing about the companies whose securities appear in this list."

Remarks of similar tenor were made by the officers of every bank visited. President MacFarlane of the American Life refused to clear the mystery surrounding the companies, on the securities of which his corporation had advanced so much money and in two of which have offices in the Fourth and Walnut Street buildings. He merely said that they were all solvent and reliable concerns and not in any jeopardy that he knew of.

Nobody in this city appears to have heard of the Macon Gaslight and Water Company bonds and Suburban Railway stock. "Hydro-Carbon Gas," "Black Warrior," "Southwestern Mining Company," and "American Land and Cattle Company" are yet to be introduced in leading financial circles. Even the Equity Gaslight Company, on the bonds of which the American Life loaned $150,000, Thomas Cochran, late President of the Guarantee Trust, was until recently President. Del Noblitt was President of the American Land and Cattle Company.

Five hundred shares of American Life which had been held as collateral, were offered at the regular auction sale of M. Thomas & Son, at 136 South Fourth Street. Two hundred shares sold for $10,100 for $11.50, and 900 for $13.50 per $100. The last previous sale of American Life stock was at 65.

AN EMBEZZLING PAYMASTER.

THE FARRELL FOUNDRY COMPANY LOSES BY DISHONESTY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 29.—William Moore, who for a number of years has been employed as paymaster by the Farrell Foundry Company of Ansonia, was arrested at his home in Ansonia to-day charged with embezzlement. Moore is well known in Ansonia, his father being one of the most prominent men in that town. A few years ago the young man established a stock farm on the outskirts of Ansonia, and has been an extensive dealer in blooded horses. He seemed to have plenty of money, and a short time ago built a fine residence for his family.

Recently the managers of the Farrell Foundry began to suspect that Moore was not conducting his business in a straightforward manner. An investigation revealed the fact that he had for the past three years been drawing wages for four imaginary men at $20 per week and charging the company $3.75 per day for men to whom he paid but $2.50. It is impossible for the company to estimate anywhere near the extent of their loss, as the frequent changes in the force of employes prevent them from learning the number of men that have been overcharged.

The charge of embezzlement was brought by the company against young Moore, and he was arrested. Bonds were furnished by his father for the son's release. It is more than probable the matter will be settled without bringing it into the courts. Strenuous efforts have been made to keep the story quiet.

ALTOGETHER TOO SENSITIVE.

SOME YOUNG "EDITORS" CRITICISE A LEARNED COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 29.—There is trouble in Syracuse University which promises to develop into quite a row before it is settled. In yesterday's issue of the *University Herald* there was a long and spicy attack on Prof. J. T. D. Fischer, Instructor in Modern Languages, charging that he had used unbecoming and immodest language in presence of the students. The opening paragraph was as follows:

"We find it difficult to give a suitable expression to our indignation at the glaring description of the ways of the Parisian demi-monde recently volunteered before a mixed class by a liberal art instructor."

The occasion for this editorial was given when Prof. Fischer proceeded to describe to the Junior Class in French the behavior of the frequenters of the boulevards of Paris. This description was drawn from a French book.

Yesterday, after the *Herald* was issued, Prof. Fischer took occasion before the students to gravely resent the charges, saying that he had honestly tried to make the passages as clear as possible in strict consistency. He said that the writers would probably hear more from him.

The Faculty will take speedy action, compelling the editors to make good their charges or to suitably apologize. There is a great deal of feeling over the matter, and it is said that some of the students may hold receptions to-morrow.

It is said that the editorials were written at the request of some of the young ladies who listened to Prof. Fischer's language. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement and comment.

MRS. FARRELL'S CHARGES.

GROUNDS ON WHICH SHE SEEKS A DIVORCE FROM THE BALL PLAYER.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—The wife of John Farrell of the New-York Baseball Club, National League, has filed a bill in the Court of Chancery for a divorce on the ground of the grossest brutality, and also asks for counsel fees and alimony.

The bill says the couple were married in November, 1887, in Newark, N. J., and that he abused her repeatedly and treated her with extreme cruelty until March last, when he drove her from her home. She states that intemperance was the cause of the trouble, although it was mixed with jealousy. She says that he has treated her in a vile manner ever since his return from the February trip of the New-York Club to Charleston and other Southern points. The accusations against him include striking his wife with his fist and threatening to give the place a general clearing out. She states that she has a house in Newark worth $5,500, which Farrell threatened to burn, and that on March 31 he took all the doors of the attic off the hinges and destroyed the banisters, the crockery, and a lot of other property belonging to her.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet has granted an injunction restraining Farrell from any attempt to destroy the house, and the wife's case is being looked after by Guild & Lum of Newark.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON EGGS.

There is no little excitement among provision dealers over the McKinley bill, in so far as it will affect the trade in Canada eggs. Some of the men dealing exclusively in domestic eggs seem to favor the proposed duty on imported eggs, but others think that it will impose unnecessary hardship upon the poor if the law should be enforced. Canada sends large quantities of limed eggs, and most of these are bought by poor people.

It was said that the Government might find it very difficult to collect duty on Canada eggs. Eggs are raised on most farms and there are so many points where they could be smuggled across the frontier that it would cost the Government much more to employ sufficient guards to prevent smuggling than the duties collected would amount to.

TWO LADIES WON PRIZES.

At the last meeting of the Knickerbocker Boating Club on Wednesday, April 23, Miss Van Rensselaer won the ladies' handicap prize, and Mrs. Bryce Gray the second lady's prize. The second of the men's prizes was won by Dr. P. Brynberg Porter, and not by C. Pelham Clinton, as was stated inadvertently in THE TIMES of last Sunday.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 29.—[By Cable.] Cape Ravello, from New-York April 16 for Liverpool, passed Rock of Gibraltar.

Old City, Clyde, Capt. Wales, from New-York April 20, arrived at Glasgow.

NEWS ABOUT RAILROADS

TWO IMPORTANT RATE CONFERENCES IN CHICAGO.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC REPRESENTED AT A MEETING OF THE WESTERN STATES' PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Much interest was felt here yesterday in the meeting of the general passenger agents of the Western roads in progress in Chicago. Steps were taken to reorganize the Western States' Passenger Association, and the day was spent in devising a new set of rules and regulations. The plan now is to embrace the transmissouri lines in the organization, extending the territory as far west as Ogden.

Both the Missouri Pacific and the Wisconsin Central Roads were represented, and the general impression was that matters would be arranged to their satisfaction.

At a meeting of the Western freight agents in Chicago yesterday the fact was disclosed that the Missouri Pacific had notified its patrons that after ten days the present cut rates on Colorado freight business will be terminated. Colorado rates have been demoralized for some time. Another meeting will be held to-day in Chicago to consider this matter, and it is expected that an agreement to maintain the tariff will be effected. Credence was given to the report circulated in Chicago yesterday that Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association had gone to St. Louis to consult with Jay Gould about a settlement of the rate war.

JAY GOULD TALKS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A dispatch from St. Louis says: "A reporter called on Mr. Jay Gould last evening and in the course of a conversation said to him:

"'Mr. Gould, your return to New-York is anxiously looked for. They say there that the Missouri Pacific action in regard to rates has hammered stocks down.'

"'That's a mistake. I see that our stocks are all higher now than when I left New-York. Manhattan, Western Union, and Missouri Pacific are all higher now than they were sixty days ago. A man who has large interests at stake is not naturally a bear, unless, in this instance, severe measures are necessary for the sake of forcing a permanent peace.'

"'What is your position in regard to the late association?'

"'I have not changed any from the ground taken before leaving St. Louis. The Missouri Pacific is now and always has been ready to make an agreement which is made to be kept. A year ago we went into the Presidents' association in good faith and kept our contract, expecting that every one else would do the same. They did not do it, and we would probably have been willing to suffer in silence if they had not cut the passenger rates between St. Louis and Kansas City, which is our bread and butter. I am naturally anxious to maintain rates, and am ready to go into an agreement which will provide for a proper distribution of traffic, as between ourselves and other lines, but I am not willing to waste time and money over make-believe contracts. The Presidents' agreement was all right as formulated in New-York, but when they took it to Chicago they cut the life out of it and it has been nothing but a rope of sand ever since.'"

A NEW NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 29.—The Niagara River Navigation Company, Limited, is a new steamboat corporation, which has as its object the securing of the Youngstown wharf and stopping place for steamers of the Niagara Navigation Company. The principal business office of the company is at Youngstown. The incorporators are Edson J. Weeks, General Agent of the New-York Central, Clinton B. Gibbs and George M. Stow of Buffalo, and John Foy, manager of the steamers Chicora and Cibola, and B. Cumberland of Toronto. Mr. Foy of Toronto is President of the company, and Clinton B. Gibbs is the attorney.

The line will be controlled by the New-York Central. It is said the Toronto line of steamers will make regular landings at the Youngstown wharf this summer. The formation of this company will lend a new impetus to the business affairs of the river. The projected line of railroad from Port Dalhousie to the old town of Niagara on the lake will be built, and ferry established across the lower end of the river to Youngstown.

IN FAVOR OF OLD COLONY.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Railroad Commissioners decided yesterday in favor of the Old Colony in the matter of the rival petitions of that road and the New-York and New-England for permission to construct a branch loop road from Norwood to Walpole. The only question involved was whether the public convenience and necessity required the construction of the proposed loop, and as by which corporation. Several hearings have been held, agreements made, and now the Commissioners present an elaborate review of the case. In deciding for the Old Colony the board says that if the petition of the Old Colony be granted the New-York and New-England will suffer in loss of revenue more than the Old Colony would. The board says it would not take action which would lead to such a result were it not convinced by the evidence before them that public necessity and convenience would be much better subserved by the building of the line proposed by the Old Colony than by that of the New-England Road. On this point, it says, not only is the sentiment of the district unanimous, but it is clear from a study of the situation that such must be the case.

THE CONNECTICUT RAILROADS.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29.—The Railroad Commissioners will commence the annual examination of the railroads in this State May 8, beginning probably with the Consolidated system. The total length of roadbed to be examined is 1,000 miles in round numbers, and the time required for the work will be not far from one month. Especial attention is paid to bridges, trestlework, and tracks. The whole number of miles of double track in the State is 321. The Commissioners have no jurisdiction of the roadbeds outside of the State controlled by the Connecticut lines. No serious accident has occurred on the roads in this State this year. The list of casualties among employes is up to the average, however, 98 accidents in all having been reported on the Consolidated and New-England systems since the 1st of January, of this number 54 were on the New-England Road, 4 only being fatal. Fourteen persons have been killed on the Consolidated Road since Jan. 1, 10 of the number being trespassers.

RAILROAD WAR IN JERSEY.

RICHLAND, N. J., April 29.—A war has broken out here between the West Jersey Railroad Company and the Seashore Railroad Company. The Seashore Company is a new concern and its tracks are to cross those of the West Jersey Road at this point. It was rumored last night that the Seashore Company would endeavor during the night to lay the tracks across the West Jersey Road. The West Jersey Road has been exerting every effort to prevent the Seashore Company from carrying out its plans, and when the report reached the former that the latter company would endeavor to go on with the work, an engine and a couple of cars were hurriedly rushed to the spot. They guarded the crossing all night, but no effort was made to lay the tracks.

REGULATING OIL RATES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced in the House a bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act, by the addition of a section making it unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of the act, to carry refined oils or other petroleum products, cottonseed oil, or turpentine, for any shipper, in tank or cylinder cars, except upon the condition that it shall charge the same rate respectively for the transportation of those products in wooden packages or barrels, in carload lots, as is in the tank or tank cars, the tank, cylinder and the wooden packages and barrels being carried free in each case.

Senator Sherman introduced a similar bill in the Senate.

W. S. RANDOLPH PROMOTED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 29.—Walter S. Randolph, Traveling Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has been advanced by the resignation of W. E

Situations Wanted—Females.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Subscriptions received and papers delivered.

THE TIMES for ads.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY RECOMMENDS HER GERMAN nurse, who is returning home about the 2d of May, to any one in want of a nurse; will give her services in return for passage. Can be seen any time at 168 West 73d St.

A RELIABLE MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMILY, wish the care of a gentleman's house, city or country; wife a good plain cook, also a good laundress. Call or address James J. Carlisle, 320 West 49th St.

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON SPEAKS German and some English, knows music, for children not under five years. Apply to C. L., 322 West 18th St.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG WOman to clean or cook by the day; is an excellent servant; best city references. Address A. B., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A POSITION IN small private family; best city references. Call at 437 East 56th St., second bell; no cards.

COMPANION.—Young lady, thoroughly educated and of good family, is willing to accompany lady going abroad; references. Address Swan, Box 170 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By an American lady as companion to invalid or elderly lady; no objection to city or country; can give good reference. Call or address 102 East 17th St.

COMPANION AND ATTENDANT TO LADY or teach and take charge of children; would travel; highest testimonials. Address Miss L., 288 South 4th St., Brooklyn, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant woman; assist in washing or light housework in small family; city or country; best city reference. Address J. H., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe desires a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Address B. B., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; no objection to housework in small family; very good laundresses; best city references. Call at 133 West 26th St., two flights, back; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; references; willing to go to country. Address M. K., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference; city or country. Call at 26 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; assist with sewing, washing or ironing; personal reference. Call at 148 West 17th St., top floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; would assist with children; excellent reference from last place. Seen at 111 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and sew if required; good city reference will be given. Address A. S., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with children; go to the country for Summer; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, as chambermaid and waitress; obliging; good reference. Call, for two days, at 209 West 13th St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST THE BUTLER. —In a private family; best city reference; city or country. Address M. B., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; would like to wait on young ladies; country for the Summer preferred; best city reference. Call at 884 4th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; city or country; city references. Call at 234 East 76th St., Bowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or plain washing; best city reference from present employer. Call at 224 West 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Call or address Rosa Carter, 226 West 62d St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID AND Plain Sewer.—Disengaged May 15; family going to Europe. Address E. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid in a private family; no objection to going to the country; city reference. Call at 434 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist the laundress; city or country; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; good city references; no objection to the country. Address W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and assist with sewing; in a private family; best city references. Address L., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid and do plain sewing or take care of a child. Can be seen at her present employer's, 109 East 38th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; excellent city reference. Address A. H., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call at 224 East 21st St., near 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do sewing. Call, two days, at 328 West 16th St., in basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO WASHING OR Sewing.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. H., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; best city reference. Call at 1,629 Broadway, corner 50th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and assist with waiting; willing to learn. Call at 1,458 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as chambermaid in private family; good sewer; has excellent references. Call or address J. F., 513 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best city references. Call at 936 3d Av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and do fine washing in a private family; best city references. Call at 16 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 123 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 81 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; city reference. Call at 573 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; city or country; best reference; no objection to short journeys. Call at present employer's, 19 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, as chambermaid and waitress; obliging; good reference. Call, for two days, at 209 West 13th St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST THE BUTLER. —In a private family; best city reference; city or country. Address M. B., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid; would like to wait on young ladies; country for the Summer preferred; best city reference. Call at 884 4th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; city or country; city references. Call at 234 East 76th St., Bowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or plain washing; best city reference from present employer. Call at 224 West 78th St.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; good city references; no objection to the country. Address W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and assist with sewing; in a private family; best city references. Address L., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do sewing. Call, two days, at 328 West 16th St., in basement.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best city references. Call at 936 3d Av., fourth bell.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; would like to wait on young ladies; country for the Summer preferred; best city reference. Call at 884 4th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; city or country; city references. Call at 234 East 76th St., Bowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or plain washing; best city reference from present employer. Call at 224 West 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Call or address Rosa Carter, 226 West 62d St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID AND Plain Sewer.—Disengaged May 15; family going to Europe. Address E. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid in a private family; no objection to going to the country; city reference. Call at 434 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist the laundress; city or country; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; good city references; no objection to the country. Address W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and assist with sewing; in a private family; best city references. Address L., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid and do plain sewing or take care of a child. Can be seen at her present employer's, 109 East 38th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; excellent city reference. Address A. H., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call at 224 East 21st St., near 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do sewing. Call, two days, at 328 West 16th St., in basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO WASHING OR Sewing.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. H., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; best city reference. Call at 1,629 Broadway, corner 50th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and assist with waiting; willing to learn. Call at 1,458 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as chambermaid in private family; good sewer; has excellent references. Call or address J. F., 513 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best city references. Call at 936 3d Av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and do fine washing in a private family; best city references. Call at 16 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 123 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 81 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; city reference. Call at 573 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; city or country; best reference; no objection to short journeys. Call at present employer's, 19 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, as chambermaid and waitress; obliging; good reference. Call, for two days, at 209 West 13th St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST THE BUTLER. —In a private family; best city reference; city or country. Address M. B., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good city references. Call at 23 Pike St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Good references. Call or address 149 West 36th St.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d Sts.

Situations Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American girl; is good dressmaker; is accustomed to travel; good city references. Call or address C. A., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO SEW.—By young, competent English girl; skilled with children; present employer can be seen; city or country. Call, for 2 days, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would go as a lady's maid in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. W. R., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; can do plain sewing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address P. M., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go to the country; several years' best personal city reference. Call at 47 East 54th St., entire bell.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; 66 plain dishes; understands all kinds soups, hashes, made-up dishes; good baker; city references; wages $22. Address, two days, L. E., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as excellent cook; understands her business; good bread; all kinds desserts; no objection to country; good city reference. Address S. K., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; sisters; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; or do entire work of small family; city or country; good city references. Address 721 8th-av., third floor; care of Mrs. Leahey.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook; good baker; will assist with coarse washing; city or country; good city references. Call at 217 West 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city references from last employer. Address L. E., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe desires a situation for her cook, waitress and chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, for two days, at 56 East 34th St.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook, washer, and froner; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; in small private family. Call at 307 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; understands her work thoroughly; best city reference. Call at 104 2d Av., between 54th and 55th Sts., near 65th St.; ring Hickey's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city references. Call at 1,041 2d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant young woman as good plain cook; would assist with washing; references. Address A. W. Mrs. Harper, 626 East 11th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread, and biscuits, also pastry; city or country; good reference. Call at 1,222 Lexington Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking; all kinds of pastry; if private family; city or country; best city reference; lady seen. Call at 226 East 20th St., first floor.

COOK.—WAITER, &c.—By a French couple, lately landed; wife good cook; man to wait on table and do general housework; good references. Apply at 81 West 8st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in a private family; several years' city reference; no objections to assist with washing. Call or address 519 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; like to go to Newport or Long Island for the Summer; good city references. Call at 1,393 9th Av., second bell, left.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references from last employer, who can be seen. Call at 29 Charles St.; ring Clark's bell.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; can do all kinds of cooking; good baker and laundress for the country; good reference. Address M. A., 256 West 31st St., one flight.

COOK.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; willing to do some coarse washing; in small private family. Call at 313 East 46th St., first flat.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant cook in a private family; understands her business; a good place in preference to high wages. Call at 213 East 26th St., three flights.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable German woman; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; first-class reference. Call at 350 West 38th St., second floor.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters in one house; one to do down-stairs, the other up-stairs work; first-class references. Address M. C., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as excellent cook; would go under a chef; particular, neat and clean; can be seen at present employer's. Address S. E., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook; assist with washing in small family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 307 9th Av., near 31st St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; first-class baker; thoroughly understands all kinds of desserts; city reference from last employer. Call at 162 West 26th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; assist with coarse washing in a private family; city or country; good city references. Call at 146 West 31st St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook; first-class baker; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; city references; city or country. Address W., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference from last place. Call at 320 East 32d St., two flights, back; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; would like to go in the country; is a good family cook; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at 632 3d Av.; three bells.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; take work by the day or week. Call at 353 3d Av., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl; country or city; best city references. Call at present employer's, 19 West 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good laundress; city or country; willing and obliging; references. Call at 941 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; best city references. Call at 100 West 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; good plain cook; in first-class family; good reference. Call at 116 West 26th St., basement.

COOK.—By a good willing girl to do plain cooking, coarse washing, and ironing; can be seen for two days. Call at 140 West 101st St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all branches and plain pastry; best reference. Call at 144 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook and laundress; city or country; first-class reference. Call at 770 10th Av., one flight, front.

COOK.—By respectable German girl; go in country; first-class cook; best city reference. Call at 140 West 36th St. Janitor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family. Call at present employer's, 48 West 59th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; best of city references. Address M. L., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry maker; has good city references. Call at 804 East 34th St., first floor.

COOK.—By woman as good cook; excellent baker; city or country; a private family or country. Call at present employer's, 127 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and assist in washing; city or country; first-class reference. Call at 311 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; a good baker, and willing to go to the country. Call at 772 2d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant cook; understands her business; city reference. Call at 1,013 3d Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; best personal reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 115 West 19th St.

COOK.—In small private family as cook; first-class city reference. Call at 421 West 20th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young girl; best city reference. Call at 1,565 1st Av., corner of 81st St.; no cards.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; city reference. Call at 308 East 34th St.; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a good cook; excellent baker; no washing; willing and obliging; best references. Call at 522 West 59th St., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; city or country. Address A. B., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook by the day or week; best city references. Address G. C., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as second cook & kitchen maid under chef. Call at 49 5th Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook; a situation for a few months. Address C. R., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as experienced cook; assist in a small family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 198 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city reference. Address C. C., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; country or city; best city references. Call, two days, at present employer's, 19 West 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook in a private family, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 226 West 59th St.

COOK.—By Protestant cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; city or country; city reference. Call at 341 West 46th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands dishes, creams, jellies; a good baker; city or country; city reference. Call at 770 10th Av., one flight, front.

COOK.—By respectable German girl; go in country; first-class cook; best city reference. Call at 140 West 36th St. Janitor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family. Call at present employer's, 48 West 59th St.

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...Tuesday,
...and ...
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...

FUN JUGGLING WITH THE MEASURE IN ASSEMBLY.

MADE A SPECIAL ORDER FOR TO-DAY AFTER WRANGLING—THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE WELL CLEARED.

ALBANY, April 29.—The Assembly juggled the ballot reform act each of three sessions to-day, and when every one was becoming convinced that both Republicans and Democrats were actually attempting to strangle it, the proceedings ended at the evening session by the House ordering it to be considered to-morrow as a special order. The impression was general that neither side wanted the bill progressed.

The bill was announced from the desk. One-half of the House was at once on its feet, the Republicans maintaining a careful watch to discover what their political opponents would do. Joker of Steuben County, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent to order the bill to third reading.

The Republicans were transported with delight when a Democrat, Nolan of Albany, who had been elected to office for his ballot-reform principles, objected.

Mr. Sheehan, of Buffalo, the Democratic leader, played the best politics of his life. "I ask, Mr. Speaker," he said, "that the bill be read now, or, if there be objection to that, at noon to-day, [in an hour.] It is the Ballot-Reform bill that passed the Senate unanimously last week, and I trust that there is no objection," looking appealingly around the Democratic side.

"Is there objection?" asked Speaker Husted.

"I object," exclaimed T. D. Sullivan of New-York.

"I object," iterated Nolan of Albany.

"The bill will be referred to the Judiciary Committee," observed Speaker Husted dryly.

"I ask," exclaimed Mr. Acker, "that it be read now."

The political fencing between the two parties was very amusing, but clumsy.

"There is no objection on my part," said Sheehan.

"There is on mine," cried Sullivan doggedly.

"And on mine," echoed Nolan.

"I ask unanimous consent to say a word," was Sheehan's next move.

"Oh, I must object to all of this," interrupted Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam.

Clerk Chickering began a new order of business, when Mr. Sheehan asked: "What disposition has been made of the Ballot-Reform bill?"

"It has gone to the Judiciary Committee," observed Speaker Husted.

"I move, then," said Sheehan, "that the committee be instructed to report forthwith."

"I shall object to that," replied Chairman Acker.

Sheehan turned in surprise. "What does the gentleman mean?" he demanded. "A moment ago the gentleman wanted the bill read. There is no objection on this side of the house."

"Two objections have been filed against the bill," observed the Speaker.

"Will my objection kill it?" asked Sullivan.

"It will delay it," was the Speaker's response.

"Then I object," exclaimed Sullivan. Sheehan coaxed, but Sullivan and Nolan were obdurate.

Within an hour Sheehan made another effort to advance the measure, but this time Mr. Fish objected.

More politics were shown at the afternoon session. Each party strove its utmost to put itself in a position where the people would imagine that the other party must take the responsibility in the event of the failure of the bill. It was very evident that both Democrats and Republicans had no friendly interest in the measure and would dexterously slip the knife into it if it could be done without discovery. The House, by a copper-riveted rule, sits from 4 to 6 o'clock. To overcome the bad impression which his objections this morning had created, Mr. Fish came to the front this afternoon by moving that the Ballot-Reform bill be made a special order for to-morrow afternoon. The session was within three minutes of adjournment. Mr. Acker, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, now pushed forward through the crowd that choked the aisle. His committee had held a brief session this afternoon, and Senator Saxton had appeared for the purpose of putting in a good word for his bill, but the committee decided to report it forthwith. Acker was now recognized. He moved that the report of the committee be made and that the bill be now read.

Sullivan of New-York objected. Judge Greene made a motion to have the bill brought before the House, and Acker that the bill be read at once. Unanimous consent was necessary. It was not procured. O'Hare uttered a vociferous objection. "And I will stick to it," he roared defiantly.

Sheehan and Andrus of Erie wanted the time of the session extended, but the Speaker ruled them out. Then the hands of the clock pointed to one minute of adjournment. Some one—Sheehan, it is supposed—in the general hubbub, moved that the report of the committee be adopted. The House was unduly excited, but no one objected, and the report was read by the Clerk just as the gavel fell.

***

It is only three weeks ago that Mr. Cornell of Richmond made public the declaration, after the Assembly had killed his Bulkhead bill, that, if he had given $40,000 to the lobby the bill would have passed. To-day the bill passed. The query naturally arises, Did Mr. Cornell raise the $40,000? If not, what arguments were used to produce the change of heart in the members? The Assembly was filled with rumors that a few wanted the bill to become a law, but up to this time such an argument has invariably produced death to a bill. Some other argument than this helped the bill.

As usual John Connelly took the advance of the procession in attack. He contended that the bill was backed by a pseudo statesman, Tilden, and if passed would divert hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of commerce yearly from New-York City. The argument availed nothing. The last days of the session are rapidly approaching, and the Assembly is in a mood to accommodate corporations at reasonable rates. If ever a bill should have been defeated it was this same, but the Assembly put it through by a vote of 83 to 22. In the meantime Mr. Cornell has learned a thing or two within the past three weeks. On the matter of $40,000 for bribery he is silent now.

***

Within half an hour the House displayed its true instincts again. Mr. Mullaney moved, in compliance with previous notice, a suspension of rules in order to bring before the Assembly his bill permitting the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railway to apply to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city of New-York for a reduction of the percentage which it guaranteed to pay when it made its bid for the franchise. It did not matter that the company should have made no explanation for its reasons in bidding on 40 per cent. of its gross earnings. The Assembly was determined to put the thing through in spite of the earnest opposition of such men as R. J. Lewis of New-York and M. M. Acker of Steuben, who declared that the purpose of the bill was perfect contempt of the Canfor and. It had been amended to exempt Buffalo, and he did not see why one city should be discriminated in favor of as against another. It passed—66 to 24. The detail vote was as follows—Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ballantine, Barton, *Blanchfield, Boyce, Brady, J.*, Irving Burns, W. B. Burns, *W. W. Byrne, Thomas F. Byrnes, Clarke, Cooney, Cornell*, Currier, Curtis, *Dempsey*, de Peyster, *Dinkelspiel, Duffy*, Fish, Gardenier, Gibbs, *Greene*, Greitemeyer, *Guentzler, Hafner, Harwood, Hitt*, H. C. Johnson, *Jorrigan*, Kelly, Kimball, Kurth, H. J. Lane, Marron, *Mammedien, Loder, Martin, McBride, McTernan, Messinger, Monaghan, Mullaney, Nolan, J. J. O'Connor, J. K. O'Connor, O'Hare, Peck, Rice, Riley, Sarvinller, Schaaf, Sheehan*, Sheffer, *Shields, Stein, T. H. Stevens*, Nelson Stevens, William C. Stevens, Strassban, *Sullivan*, Thompson, Treadway, *Webster, Weed, Wing*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. *Abbey*, Acker, Andrus, Bennett, *Blumenthal*, Bradford, Bridges, Christie, *Connelly, Coons*, Davis, Deyo, *Endres*, Everett, Fitts, *Henderson*, Hong, Huson, Albert Johnson, I. Sam Johnson, S. S. Johnson, Jones, King, R. J. Lewis, Miller, Mott, Page, Pearsall, Pierson, *Sage*, Saunders, *Sulzer*, Tompkins, Whipple—34.

***

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., served notice on the House that he proposed to move to suspend the rules at some future day, in order to read out of its turn the Hendricks High-License bill. Not a Republican in the Legislature believes this bill will ever reach the Governor, but every one admits that the party must go on record.

***

The Assembly at the afternoon session killed the Hunnenthal Tax-Exemption bill, a particularly vicious and unprincipled measure, and also the remarkable production that emanated from the Committee on Agriculture to compel commission merchants to make returns for goods sold.

The Assembly advanced to third reading the iniquitous Harvey Claim bill, which was killed in the Senate yesterday. Both Lewis of Newburk and John Connelly hurled rocks of denunciation against the bill, but the strikers stood firm and, with the votes of a few misguided members, succeeded in progressing it.

***

Gen. Husted whisked through a bill in the House which he explained was in the interest of the farmers of his district. It extends the time one year for putting in claims for damages to property against the new aqueduct.

***

The House took especial delight in slaying the Platte measure of Mr. Pearsall of Chenango to legalize mortgages and judgments and other evidences of debt. The argument against it was that it would drive capital from the State. It was not binding, but the system of farming that made farmers in this State poor. A call of the House was necessary to bring the vote out, but the bill was beaten—66 to 54.

***

The Senate took action in its calendar and adjourned over to-morrow without a bill in the

COUNT PAPPENHEIM MARRIED,

AND MISS MARY W. WHEELER OF PHILADELPHIA BECOMES A COUNTESS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Maximilian Albrecht, Count Pappenheim of Bavaria, and Miss Mary Wister Wheeler were united in marriage this morning at the residence of Mayor Fitler. The ceremony was performed by the Mayor, and the affair was conducted in a very quiet and unostentatious manner.

During the repeating of the service Count Pappenheim—whose English, while fairly good, proved unequal to the occasion—was prompted at intervals by the bride, who helped him out on the difficult words.

The religious service which will make the bride the Countess Pappenheim will be performed at St. Mark's Church to-morrow. The preparations for the second ceremony are elaborate, and it will be in striking contrast to that of this morning.

Count Maximilian Pappenheim is one of the sixty mediatised noblemen of Germany. Unlike most noblemen who marry rich American girls, he is wealthy and has large estates in Bavaria. His father is dead, but his mother is living. His only brother, Louis, accompanies him. He has six sisters, none of whom was present at the wedding. His full name is Maximilian Albrecht Charles Louis Frederick, Count and Master of Pappenheim. He is a lineal descendant of Count Gottfried Heinrich von Pappenheim, a celebrated German General born at Pappenheim in 1594.

The Count is thirty years of age and a man of attractive presence. His private fortune is estimated to be about $3,000,000. He is a hereditary member of the Bavarian House of Lords and a First Lieutenant in the suite of the Bavarian Army.

Miss Wheeler first met Count Pappenheim *in* Germany while accompanying a recently married sister and her husband on a bridal tour. She is the eldest of several daughters of Mrs. Susan P. Wheeler and the late Charles Wheeler, who, when he died, left a large fortune estimated at $2,000,000, which gives each of the daughters $10,000 income a year. This, it is said, has remained intact since his death, as Mrs. Wheeler, their mother, who is a daughter of the late John Farnum, has a independent fortune of her own.

POLITICS AT LONG BRANCH.

PLENTY OF CANDIDATES MAKE THE COMING ELECTION LIVELY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 29.—The approaching municipal election which takes place here next Tuesday promises to be the warmest fight that has occurred in this city. Candidates for the various city offices are very numerous. The main fight is for the Commissionerships. The retiring board consists of George W. Brown, Mayor; Charles P. McFaddin, Thomas McKenna, Charles Thoma, A. B. Lippincott, Postmaster W. A. Nunnally, and E. W. Reid. All are candidates for re-election, and all expect to be elected. This will not be, however, as a syndicate, including the Long Branch Gas and Electric Light Companies and the Long Branch Water and Sewer Companies, are determined to oust at least three of the board, who during the past year have served as an obstruction to the other members.

There are five candidates for the office of Corporation Assessor now, and before election day rolls around there will be fully five more. Those who have already announced their candidacy are S. S. Dunham, S. A. Nelson, ex-Fire Chief J. B. Flinn, G. L. Pettengar, and A. Taylor Truax. But one name is thus far mentioned for City Clerk. This is R. J. Van Brunt, the present Clerk, and his re-election is expected. For Police Captain James W. Banford will beyond a doubt be returned to the office he now occupies. The next City Judge will be Judge A. D. Van Doren. City Solicitor H. S. Terhune will undoubtedly be re-elected, as will City Surveyor W. H. Denyse.

CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE.

NORTH TROY, Vt., April 29.—Several days ago Miss Estella Boomhower died very suddenly at the residence of Dr. Isaac Kimball, near the Canada line, with whom she had lived many years.

A post-mortem examination by Drs. J. H. Hamilton and Charles L. Erwin of Newport revealed evidence of malpractice, and a portion of the organs were taken to Dr. John B. Wheeler, instructor of surgery in the Burlington Medical College.

Pending Dr. Wheeler's decision Dr. Kimball has been committed to the Orleans County jail at Newport. He has been under arrest before for similar offenses.

THE ILLINOIS WHEAT CROP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—Very discouraging reports are received from all over the State by the State Board of Agriculture in relation to the wheat crop. The situation as reported a few weeks ago is not improved in any respect. It is stated that about three-fourths of the land seeded to wheat last Fall is being plowed up for Spring wheat, oats, or corn. The other fourth will probably yield half a crop.

As a rule wheat suffered most on flat lowlands, where water stood during the Winter. The best wheat this year is found north of the so-called wheat belt of the State. Wheat has suffered greatly during the last month from dry weather.

HEMMED IN BY THE WATERS.

BINGHAM, Texas, April 29.—A few days ago parties from White Wright, in Grayson County, and Savoy, in this county, went hunting and fishing in Indian Territory. Before they became aware of their perilous position they were surrounded by water caused by the recent rise, and, being completely cut off from high ground, were compelled to take to the trees.

They can be heard shouting for help, but no one can reach them. They have been in the trees two days. A relief party left here yesterday with ropes and boats, but as Red River is full of driftwood and the current very rapid it is doubtful if they will succeed in affording help.

TO BOYCOTT A PORK FIRM.

BOSTON, April 29.—A secret meeting of the striking employes of J. P. Squires & Co. was held this morning. Master Workman Mallen said to a reporter that the workmen find that the packing-house pays for hogs with Mr. Squires's name on them 1c. a cwt. more than it does for hogs with other names on them, and that the men have decided to boycott the firm's product.

BAYNE'S BRILLIANT REMARKS AT THE AMERICUS BANQUET.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—There was one speech expected at the Americus Republican Club banquet on Saturday night last that was not delivered. Strange to say, that speech has caused more town talk than the oratorial flights of Speaker Reed and the eloquent periods of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson combined.

The last toast in the list was on "Ways and Means." Congressman Thomas M. Bayne of Allegheny, a leading member of the Committee on Ways and Means, had been assigned to respond to it. The manner in which he did it was astonishing. He began his address by a reference to the six Republican Gubernatorial candidates present. This sent a cold chill up and down the backs of every man in the room. It had been decreed that State politics should be tabooed, and here was Senator Quay's lieutenant starting out with a fair promise of making a "break." He began with his "dear friend" Major Ed Montooth, and with fulsome compliment passed along the entire line, not even omitting good old Lieut. Gov. Davies, who was pleased beyond measure at the thought that he was counted as being in the Gubernatorial race at all. At every sentence Speaker Reed tugged at Bayne's coattails with a "Sit down now, Tom, you've made your point!"

"Well, I'll make a —— sight better one," responded Bayne, and on he went with his erratic speech. Around the tables had been gathered all the representative men of the town. Especially was this a ludicrous figure and trodden upon such dangerous State political ground that half the guests had made a wild rush for the door, preferring not to hear him say what he shouldn't, and not caring to witness the only unpleasant incident of the night. The Colonel was harmless, however, and coming down to the title of the toast at last, he remarked that "The way is to select good men to lead the party, and the means are to collect enough money to elect them. Of course everybody who heard him laughed and applauded, and just at this juncture Speaker Reed succeeded in inducing the gentleman from Allegheny to sit down.

Congressman John Dalzell, who was toastmaster, promptly adjourned the dinner before Mr. Bayne could make another start. He had made a vain attempt to persuade him not to start at all from the beginning. Col. Bayne, it appears, is unfortunate as a speaker on show occasions. When Andrew Carnegie's two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand dollar library in Allegheny was dedicated in February last the Colonel was down for an address. His name was among the last, just as it was at the Americus dinner. The master of ceremonies, for reasons known to himself, didn't call on Mr. Bayne. The Congressman endeavored to make his speech anyhow, but was prevented. On that occasion he came on from Washington, while on his way to a person than President Harrison, while on Saturday last he had for a companion the august Speaker of the House. That the Colonel should cut a figure before such distinguished people has caused no end of comment, and it is even thought that this unfortunate incident may end his career in the House. Especially is such a thing possible in view of the determined opposition to his renomination that is being made by George Shiras III.

Another event that didn't happen at Saturday night's dinner was the "vindication" of National Chairman Quay. It had been suggested that Pittsburg Republicans vindicate him by some sort of demonstration at this feast, but the scheme was abandoned. Just a few days before the Republican State Committee had vindicated the Senator by the passage of resolutions saccharine, but the vindication fell flat. Not one morning journals in Philadelphia, for at least two days after these resolutions were passed, was shameless enough to take any editorial notice of them in any way. Col. McClure's *Times* finally ventured to remark that "The State Committee has vindicated Quay. That's no use. Beyond the State Committee it is for." So no vindication was attempted in Pittsburg. About all that will ever come of the State Committee vindication will be the candidacy of ex-Assemblyman J. B. Findlay of Washington County, who offered the resolutions, for State Treasurer next year. It is presumed that Quay will reward him with his support.

There was so much fear that some of the speakers at the Americus dinner would say something that wouldn't sound well that all the speeches except Col. Bayne's were prepared and given out in advance, and Bayne's wasn't delivered. This is the first time the club has shown such an accommodating spirit to the press, and the object is clear. The astute Quay realizes that he and his claqueurs are treading upon dangerous ground, and that there is likely to be an eruption almost any day.

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

THE STEAMER H. B. PLANT DESTROYED —FOUR LIVES PROBABLY LOST.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 29.—The fine steamer H. B. Plant of the People's Line was burned to the water's edge early this morning in Lake Beresford, a large lake opening off from St. John's River, 107 miles south of this city. The vessel was en route to Sanford. Fire was first discovered at 3:45 o'clock, and was caused by a lamp explosion, the night watchman trying to refill the lamp in the oilroom while it was still burning.

A large oil can standing near was overturned and streams of oil flowed over the floor and were instantly in a blaze. Hose was at once put on, but in vain, as the flames covered the entire forward portion of the boat. In three minutes the passengers were awakened by cries of fire, and they flocked into the cabin in their nightclothes and were driven to the rear upper deck, where Capt. Hall and the Chief Engineer launched a lifeboat.

Load after load was taken off to the shore, fully half a mile distant. Those who escaped say that it was a horrible experience to stand there on the burning vessel and know that their only dependence was on that small boat, on which every eye was intently fixed.

Canoes from the shore came up and it is reported that all but four are safe. The missing persons are E. Mallory, waiter, and W. Coleman, deck hand, (colored,) and two deck passengers.

The cabin passengers were Mr. and Mrs. F. Thocutt and two children of Columbus, Ga.; C. F. Dodge and C. N. Morse, Fremont, Neb.; C. C. Ferbiger and C. M. Lea of Philadelphia, and fifteen deck passengers.

The vessel was totally destroyed. She was built in Wilmington several years ago and was worth $50,000. Insurance was light.

SUMMER VISITORS WILL ENJOY IT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 29.—A movement to authorize the bonding of Neptune Township for $40,000 to macadamize the road from Deal Lake to Shark River seems about to be crowned with success. Asbury Park has long felt the need of having good roads for business purposes and for pleasure driving. The Shark River road is the main highway between Asbury Park and Key East, and the macadamizing of this road has been urged for two months. A petition from the property-owners asking the Township Committee to call for an election on the question of proposed improvement has been circulated, and has almost the requisite number of names. The Township Committee will meet to-morrow, and it is expected that the full number of names will have been obtained and a call for the election will be issued.

The movement is an important one for the thousands who spend the Summer season here. The road, if begun, will be completed before the season opens, and will make one of the finest drives in this section.

ASBURY PARK EXCITED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 29.—Judge J. Clarence Conover, the newly-appointed Judge of the Monmouth County Court, recently granted a license to Michael Barrett to open a saloon in Neptune Township. This act has strongly worked upon public sentiment, and a mass meeting to protest against it will be held to-morrow evening in this place.

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, which are the principal places in Neptune Township, prohibit the sale of liquors except on prescription. Anti-liquor sentiments have prevailed throughout the township, and heretofore licenses to open saloons outside of the corporate limits of these towns have been refused by the courts, both Judges Scudder and Walling ruling that the sentiments of the people should be respected. Judge Conover, however, has granted Barrett's application to be allowed to open a saloon in Neptune City, which is just beyond the corporate limits of Asbury Park. Several other applications have been filed.

NO FIELD DAY FOR THE REGIMENT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 29.—Col. Benjamin A. Lee of the Third New-Jersey Regiment has just issued orders notifying company commanders that the regiment will not have its regimental inspection this year, as has been the custom hitherto. Instead of the field day the companies will be inspected at their armories. This is done by order of Gov. Abbett, who wishes to cut down the expense attached to the National inspections. This is the

SWEEPING EFFECTS OF THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS AND ADHERENTS OF PROHIBITION—PRESENT LIQUOR LAWS ARE CONSIDERED POWERLESS.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suit known as the "Original Package" case seems likely to exert an important influence on the future of prohibition. The decision affirms that an inhabitant of any State may, under the operations of the Inter-State commerce laws, and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send into and sell in the other States any intoxicating liquors, in cases or kegs, or even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of those States on the subject, and although his own State should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws. This will have a bearing not only on States where prohibition prevails, but throughout the country.

Mr. A. E. J. Tovey, editor of the *Brewers' Journal*, and Secretary of the Brewers' Association, said yesterday: "The effect of this decision will be to encourage the consumption of malt liquors in the prohibition States. Of course, the result of this enlarged consumption will be to supply a market for the products of manufacturers outside of the prohibition States, as they will not be allowed to manufacture either malt or spirituous liquors within the State.

"But the great benefit consequent upon this decision consists in the fact that it will stamp out to a great extent the dispensing of cheap whiskies—vile compounds that are sold at high figures; the miserable stuff which maddens those who drink it and causes all the trouble. These compounds are dispensed surreptitiously by drug stores and perambulating barrooms in all the prohibition States and in Iowa and Kansas particularly. I suppose the decision will also affect the localities where local option exists.

"I regard it as a most righteous decision—a common-sense decision—and I hope that the people in Iowa will soon awake to the necessity of common sense being exercised on the question of malt and spirituous beverages. For the people will have them, and unquestionably the people prefer malt liquors to what is now dispensed in the prohibition States. The importation of bad liquor reached its maximum prior to the rendering of this decision, and its consumption will now certainly decrease.

"It is not long since that a colony of 20,000 Swedes left the State on account of the law. This decision of the Supreme Court will have the effect of bringing in the German, Scandinavian, and other beer-drinking people, and under the new order of affairs, assured by the action of the highest legal tribunal, prohibition will be a thing of the past."

The editor of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, Mr. Sadler, said: "This decision is a very sweeping one, and will have the effect of nullifying prohibition. It will kill all such laws as are in force in Iowa, Maine, Vermont, and Kansas, and will have the effect of preventing the people of Kansas from voting for prohibition. The authorities of the State will not attempt to enforce the prohibition law after this decision. Self-preservation will lead those States to adopt license. Not necessarily high license, for that is as bad as prohibition. The people of the State will come to the conclusion that they may as well derive the benefit from this source of revenue and by just so much reduce taxation and increase the material prosperity of the community.

"The removal of the restrictions of the law will increase the sale of malt liquors. Where prohibition is the law the people are saturated with cheap stuff—illegitimate stuff. Where the chances of confiscation are large the liquor is poor. There is no risk under this decision, and good liquors will accordingly be put on the market.

"One resort, and one only, remains to the Prohibitionists in this emergency. The courts of last resort having decided against them they may apply to Congress for the enactment of a national prohibitory law. But there is not much likelihood of their being successful in this direction."

Dr. Isaac K. Funk, publisher of the Prohibition organ, the *Voice*, said: "I am not very much surprised at the decision. I supposed when the question came before the Supreme Court they would decide this way; because, under the Inter-State commerce laws, it would really seem illegal to prohibit the sale in one State of what was regarded by the country as a legitimate article of commerce.

"The law, however, hits high license, in fact all license, just as hard as it does prohibition, because if the manufacturer has the right to sell his goods in unbroken packages in the State to which he ships them, regardless of the laws of that State, a high-license law will have to give way just as much as the prohibitory law.

"This will throw the whole question back to Congress, which will have to decide what shall be the relations of inter-state commerce, and that is really where the Prohibitionists of this country have desired the question to be placed. We believe that there will never be satisfactory prohibition in America except by national prohibition. Local option and State prohibition are necessarily imperfect.

"We desire the question to be settled nationally. Hence we are not shedding any tears over the decision of the Supreme Court. The Republican Party has been trying to crystallize on high license and local option, and have given us a bitter fight on this line, saying: 'Let us try this means first.' But this decision knocks out both those factors from the future determination of the subject."

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

The friends of the Rev. Almon R. Gunnison, the retiring pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, assembled in large numbers in the church last night to bid farewell to the worthy clergyman who has preached and ministered to them for nineteen years. Dr. Gunnison has accepted a call to the First Universalist Church in Worcester, Mass.

Addresses expressive of friendship for the retiring pastor and of regret for his departure were made by the Rev. John D. Wells, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton of this city, the Rev. S. H. Camp, the Rev. A. J. Canfield, the Rev. J. H. Darlington, the Rev. Archibald McCullagh, and others. A set of handsomely-engrossed resolutions were presented to Dr. Gunnison in behalf of his congregation, and he acknowledged them in a brief speech. After the formalities in the church Dr. Gunnison was conducted into the chapel, and there presented by the Amphion Society with a valuable picture.

The congregation of All Souls' Church recently presented their old pastor with a china dinner service, a sum of money, and a gold-headed cane. The Rev. J. Coleman Adams of St. Paul's Universalist Church in Chicago has been called to succeed Dr. Gunnison.

SCHEUPLEIN GETS HIS LICENSE.

The Excise Commissioners have renewed the license of John Scheuplein, a saloon keeper doing business at 328 Third Avenue, in spite of the protest of the City Reform Club, which claims that Scheuplein kept his place open on election days, contrary to law. The Commissioners did not take action in the matter until the club had applied for and obtained an order from the Supreme Court requesting them to act.

The Secretary of the Board of Excise said yesterday that when the board acted in response to the order the evidence put in by the club as to the measurements of the distance of the saloon from the polling place was not received, as it was defective. The charge was then dismissed and the license was not revoked. The status of the saloon keeper was then as if no complaint had ever been made against him. Therefore, when he applied for a renewal of his license, as he did last Thursday, the board did just as it would with any other person against whom they had no complaint.

Mr. R. W. G. Welling, Treasurer of the City Reform Club says that the measurements offered by the club were accurately taken by an engineer, and that the club will follow up the matter.

ENTERTAINED A GERMAN NEGRO.

Justice Taintor nearly fell off his judicial chair in the Essex Market Court yesterday when, in reply to the question, "What's your name," put by him to a coal-black negro, who was brought before the bar charged with being drunk, the answer came in sonorous German, "Ich verstehe kein Englisch." The court interpreter was called in and found that the negro, whose name was Joseph Steinmetz, was born on the Congo, but had lived in Berlin from boyhood, and had never learned to speak anything but German. He came to this city a few weeks ago and some natives of the Fatherland, who met him Monday, were so enchanted with the accent that they entertained him royally. Mr. Steinmetz was allowed to go.

A COUNT RECEIVES A LESSON IN LAW.

A man calling himself "Count" Justus de Bussiat, a cigar dealer at Cuba and Amelia Road, near Thirty-third, of 800 West Forty-seventh Street, were engaged in a dispute in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, Monday morning, when an officer arrested them. The Count claimed that he had been assaulted, but Justice Ryan, after hearing the evidence, fined him $5 for disorderly conduct and $10 for assault. The Count paid the fines, and then, turning to the officer, said: "I will have you discharged from the force for this."

"You can't do it," replied the officer.

"I can do it," said the Count, "for I am a friend of Commissioner Grant."

"Well, I'll be d——d," said the officer, "if I don't think you are a friend of Commissioner Grant, for you are a d——d fool."

GREAT YOUR LANDLORD MAY BE.

To-morrow is "moving day," and as it is a matter of much importance to persons about to move to know exactly what their rights are and what the rights of landlords, THE TIMES has obtained from Chief Judge Maddam of the City Court, who is one of the best authorities in this city on the laws governing the relations of landlord and tenant, the following statement of the provisions specifically applying to May Day:

"All tenancies in the city of New-York," said Judge Maddam, "expire by custom May 1 at 12 M. There is also a statute providing that all agreements for the occupation of premises in the city of New-York which do not particularly specify the duration thereof shall expire May 1, and custom fixes the hour at 12 M., so that all tenants who have not arranged with the landlord for the use of the premises after that day may be removed after that hour in that species of summary proceedings known as 'hold over.' There are in the city of New-York eleven District Courts in which process is issued for the removal of tenants, and each of these courts issues on an average of 125 writs on May 1. The tenant gives a monthly tenant's notice, so the tenant omitting to arrange with the landlord for the new term and going to his business as usual may find his goods on the sidewalk when he returns home.

"This summary manner of dispossession exists only on May 1, for during the other months of the year even a monthly tenant is entitled by special statute to five days' notice from the landlord that he intends to take such proceedings on the 1st of the month, but the provisions of this act do not apply to May 1, which is known as 'general moving day,' a fact supposed to be well known to that people are expected to be on the lookout for these proceedings without being specially forewarned. If the landlord fails to dispossess an overholding tenant he has the election of two remedies; he may treat him as a trespasser or as a tenant holding over for a new term at the rents provided for the original demise. If the tenant, however, has no such option, the law regarding the holding over by the tenant as an unlawful act.

"There have been many decisions on the question of holding over and its consequences. First, the holding over must be wrongful. It has been held that if a member of a family is so ill on the day when the term expires that it would endanger life to remove the invalid the holding over is not wrongful and no new tenancy is implied. It has also been held that where a fire occurs the night preceding the expiration of the term the goods and affairs of the tenant are in such a situation with reference to insurance companies and otherwise that the goods cannot be moved, this holding over is not wrongful. It has always been held that little and trifling and worthless articles and articles which tenants are often accustomed to leave behind them do not constitute a continuance of the tenancy. The courts have held that the landlord's remedy for such an injury is quite different from treating the tenancy as renewed by the omission to carry everything away, whether valuable or not.

"The tenant should, as a matter of prudence, surrender the key to the landlord on May 1 so as to make an effectual surrender of the premises according to the implied terms of the demise, the delivery of the key being treated as a symbolical yielding up or return of possession. But even the retention of the key, if accidental, does not always imply a wrongful holding over nor subject the tenant to damages, but the onus is cast upon him to explain satisfactorily why it was not returned at the expiration of the term.

"Another incident growing out of the failure over the terms of refiring may be stated. The Court of Appeals has held that a landlord may serve upon his tenant notice that, if he holds over, his rent will be so much, (stating the amount,) and if the tenant holds over after receiving this notice he is presumed to have assented to rent specified in the notice, and in this way a new hiring is effected on the terms specified in the notice.

"Another interesting question often arises in this way: The tenant's term expires May 1 at 12 M. He has omitted to make a new contract for hiring. The landlord consequently rents to another, who expects to move in May 1 at 12 M. The old tenant fails to move out, and the new tenant cannot, in consequence, get in. The courts have held that where the holding over by the old tenant is wrongful the landlord is not liable for the failure of the new tenant to get in. The latter must seek his remedy against the person guilty of the wrong; to wit, the tenant in possession. This is upon the theory that the landlord's contract is to give the right of possession, and not to put the new tenant physically into possession, this being an act he is expected to perform himself. This embraces many of the incidents of May Day in New-York, and suggests many of the difficulties that arise out of the controversies which they raise."

TROTTING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The brightest of Spring weather greeted the first appearance of the harness racers in the East this season, when the four days' meeting at the Driving Park grounds, near Benning's Station, began this afternoon. There were present many local turfmen, with a sprinkling of ladies, and a solitary politician of note, Senator Barbour of Virginia, who breeds some fine stock himself. The track was dry and the footing good, considering the rain that fell in the early morning. Several heats below 2:30 were trotted and paced. The Southern horses carried off the honors, Milton Greenway of Maryland winning the opening events, while a pacer from Illinois was victor in the long battle between the side wheelers.

The 3:00 class, trotting, with four starters, found Nevada, a mare in Turner's stable, as the choice in the betting, but she was quite unsteady, and the gelding, Harry C., landed first money, in consecutive heats, without much trouble. This was his first race, and he is likely to trot below 2:30 before the Southeastern circuit is over.

It required seven heats to decide the 2:23 pacing class, though Victor should have ended matters much sooner. The event looked like a job, and the judge finally ordered the driver behind the gray after he was tired out and could not strike his clip. J. K. was slated to win, but an outsider, Dick C., piloted by a lad of twenty, came on after the fourth heat and beat the favorites at slow time.

It required but three heats for Maud, the favorite in the 2:30 trotting class, to end the contest, and she reduced her record of 2:25¼, made last Fall, by three seconds, beating her mile of the year in public.

The prolonged heats of the race made it late before the first day's card was cleared. Three events are on for Wednesday, the 2:33 and 2:23 trotting classes, with a pacing race for entries respectively. Following are summaries of to-day's races:

3:00 CLASS.—Purse $500.

Harry, C., by Wagner's Patchen, (Greenway)	1	1	1
Nellie S., (Morrow)	2	2	2
Bell P., (Peddicord)	6	4	3
Nevada, (Turner)	4	3	4

Time—2:36½; 2:37¼; 2:38¼.

2:23 PACE.—Purse $500.

Dick C., by Cook's Blue Bull, (Hook)	6	3	3	5	1	1	1
Victor, (Green)	1	0	2	1	5	3	2
J. K., (Kostes)	3	0	1	6	2	2	3
Frank W., (Riley)	2	4	6	3	4	r.o.	
Nellie Tate, (Pewtin)	5	5	4	2	3	r.o.	
Orphan Boy, (Hentschel)	4	6	5	4	dr.		

Time—2:27¼; 2:22½; 2:27; 2:26¾; 2:32; 2:36; 2:37.

2:30 CLASS.—Purse $500.

Maud, by Young Napoleon, (Greenway)	1	1	1
Gipsy Girl, (McCoy)	3	2	2
Jerome, (Haight)	4	4	5
Patrician, (Hentschel)	2	3	3
Sleepy Dan, (Johnson)	5	5	4

Time—2:28½; 2:27; 2:27.

ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

John D. Fanshawe, an insurance agent, was placed on trial before Judge Andrews yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with attempted arson on Feb. 3, 1888, at the house of Ellen R. Van Dusen, 50 East Twenty-ninth Street, where he had a room at the time. The complaint alleges that fire was found in his trunk, on the rug in front of his door, and on the stairway near his room. This stairway was the only means of exit for the occupants of the upper floors. When Foreman Nugent reached the house he found Fanshawe seated on the window sill of his room fully dressed, although it was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning. He explained this by saying that he had been awakened by the heat. The jury box was not filled when court closed for the day.

DISPOSITION OF SICK IMMIGRANTS.

President Ridgway of the Emigration Board received a communication yesterday from Secretary Windom notifying him that the Treasury Department would relieve the board of the care of the sick immigrants on Ward's Island May 4. Mr. Ridgway telegraphed Mr. Windom asking what disposition should be made of the people, and received a dispatch stating that Col. Weber had been given instructions as to this matter.

Col. Weber had not received his instructions yesterday afternoon, but Surgeon General Hamilton directed Dr. Godfrey, one of the physicians stationed at the Barge Office, to look after the removal of the sick immigrants from the Ward's Island institutions. The insane will be sent to the asylum at Amityville, and the others will be divided between the Marine Hospital on Staten Island and the Long Island College Hospital.

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this Spring, in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the Winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best Spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body gives evidence of new life and vigor. The appetite is restored, and the stomach, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

A pretty and fashionable wedding was that last evening at the Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, of Miss Jennie Post Parker, daughter of Forrest H. Parker, the President of the Produce Exchange Bank, and Dr. John Elmer Weeks, a prominent eye specialist of this city. The Rev. Dr. Brown, the rector, officiated, and the church was crowded with the friends of the bride and groom. The bride wore a handsome gown of white corded silk and point lace, and a tulle veil caught with a coronet of orange blossoms. She wore at her corsage a solitaire diamond pin, the groom's gift. Her diamond earrings were a present from her father. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Her bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Evelina Parker, Miss Ella Daly, Miss Elizabeth Aitken,

BRIGADE DRILL AT CORFU

THE CRUISE OF THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

MANY VALUABLE RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE THREE WEEKS SPENT AMONG THE IONIAN ISLES.

CORFU, Ionian Isles, April 12.—Another week spent at Corfu brings the cruise of the squadron of evolution that much nearer its close. For work done and the results accomplished no equal period has proved as fruitful as the three weeks spent in this port.

All the great-gun and small-arm target practice has been finished and the reports have gone in. The rifle ranges proved of greatest interest. Several matches were spoken of, but the opportunity for firing them was difficult to find. The butts were constantly in use for finishing the prescribed practice, and when it is stated that some thirty thousand rounds were fired with the rifles alone, and every hit was marked and scored, it is apparent that no time was wasted. The weather, too, has interfered of late. A steady, low barometer has marked a period of persistent rain. Not that this has stopped the work; a great deal of shooting was done when the paper targets could with difficulty be made to stick to the frames.

The marines of the squadron, nothing daunted, have to-day fired off a match in a steady rain. Seven men from each ship competed, each firing ten shots at the regulation army target at 200 yards. With their proverbial regard for constituted authority, they have finished the match in the exact order of rank of their respective ships and with the following scores: Chicago, 252; Atlanta, 208; Boston, 193; Yorktown, 192. The highest possible was 350. The numbers they had to pick from were about in the ratio of 7, 5, 2. Nevertheless the Yorktown made quite clear that it was possible to score without tying or going ahead of her senior. So much for the marines. The officers could not find an opportunity for holding their match, but it is hoped another chance will occur.

The spirit of rivalry among the men has broken out in several boat races in the afternoon after the work was done. They have been usually between special crews of the individual ships; there has been no general race. Interest culminated in a contest between two ten-oared cutters of the Atlanta and Yorktown, and Jack has managed to get together a good deal of money on the result on one side or the other. The race was three miles, with a turn. The boats got away well, and held together within a few lengths, the Atlanta leading, until the stakeboats were reached, when Tidy's crew, who had depended mostly on the endurance of the two crews, when the Yorktown's cutter, thinking she saw the Atlanta foul the stakeboat, foolishly gave up the race by tossing oars. There was no provision in the agreement in regard to fouling stakeboats, and the umpire decided there was a fresh race. The Yorktown's boat should have pulled over the course anyway, and could not have claimed the race without so doing. The decision of the referee was naturally in favor of the Atlanta, and the Yorktown will be sad for many a day.

The most important event of the week has been the organizing and landing of a combined brigade from the battalions of all the ships. If the spirit with which this work has been accomplished, and the men sent ashore to drill at modern tactics and not to play, is a criterion of what is to be expected of the officers and men of the new navy, there appears a bright future really begins to look as if the depression which has existed for some years in the navy was due to poor ships and useless drills. Give the men modern ships, and drills that bear some semblance to actual warfare and there will be nothing to fear in the service of the flag. The proposed legislation to restrict enlistment to Americans will be a long step in the right direction, and one earnestly hoped for by every person who has the good of the navy at heart.

It will be recollected that two weeks were devoted at Villefranche to landing the different ships' battalions for individual drills. The objects to be accomplished were accustoming the men to landing and embarking, to the equipments and outfit, and to marching and the company and battery drills. A reasonable degree of proficiency having been attained in these preliminaries, the next thing in order was to combine the battalions into a homogeneous brigade for drill and exercise under a single head. The organization adopted is as follows: One battalion of marines, two battalions of seamen infantry, one battalion of artillery. The infantry battalions each of six companies, two of sixteen double files, and the artillery battalion of two batteries of two platoons each, a one-pounder rapid-fire gun and a Gatling in each platoon. The brigade commander is the commanding officer of the Yorktown, with Lieut. Fullam as Adjutant General. The staff includes a chief signal officer, a chief of pioneers, a surgeon, commissary and aides. The four battalions are commanded respectively by the marine officer of the Chicago, the executive officer of the Boston, the navigator of the Atlanta, and the executive officer of the Atlanta. There are a Captain, Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and two file closers for each infantry company, and a chief of battery, two chiefs of platoon, and four quarter gunners for each artillery battery. The accompanying table shows the distribution among the different ships:

Ships.	Marines.	Artillery.	Marines.	Pioneers.	Hospital Corps.	Commissary.	Signals.	Buglers.	Ammunition.	Gatlings.	Officers.	Total.
Chicago	108	38	46	8	2	3	1	2	1	6	16	231
Atlanta	72	39	38	6	2	3	1	1	1	4	6	176
Boston	72	38	38	6	2	3	1	1	1	4	14	180
Yorktown	36	38	14	2		3	1	1	1	4	5	100
Total	288	153	136	22	6	12	4	5	4	18	41	687

In the artillery crews the quarter gunner and Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive are armed with revolvers, and the remaining numbers with rifles. The pioneers, markers, commissary men, signal men, and buglers, are armed with revolvers, the ammunition-supply men with rifles. The hospital corps are unarmed, and wear the Geneva cross. No cutlasses are carried. All rifles are fitted with slings. Armorers with such tools as may be needed go with the ammunition-supply force.

The first landing occurred yesterday on Vido Island. The quotas from the different ships landed separately, to avoid confusion. Special orders had been issued by the brigade commander, through the Adjutant General, prescribing the formation and manœuvres to be executed. The brigade was formed in line along the crest of the hill facing north, the marines on the right, artillery on the left, and was presented to the brigade commander. Orders were at once given for an attack in line. The keynote to the exercises was the formation of the firing line and the supports in small groups, each under its own group leader. The firing were to be in volleys by command of the group leaders, and each group was to remain intact through the successive stages. To permit of reinforcing the fighting line, the groups on that line were to close intervals on the central man of the group, and the groups of the supporting line were to be thrown into the intervals thus formed.

Now, as the successive lines were to be formed of different companies this method would involve the mixing of companies, but if each line of skirmishers as formed covered the front of its own battalion only, there would be no mixing of battalions. This method of exercising, which is the recognized one in modern European services, is that it prevents extensive flank movements in the firing line, while it preserves intact the small groups or units, the men of which are accustomed to act together and under the orders of their own leaders. Any other method involves either flank movements to avoid mixing of companies, or it permits that mixing which is fatal to all control. The method is readily adapted to Upton's Tactics by placing each group of four men and each rank under the orders of a non-commissioned officer. Then in taking intervals by fours by the flank or to the front, the fours are not deployed until the order by the Captain of the company. The Captain then holds his two Lieutenants responsible, each for his own platoon, the company, and the two Lieutenants in turn look to the group leaders, each of whom controls eight men.

In forming for the attack a battery of artillery was placed on each flank. The chiefs of the battery were deployed on the outer flanks in rear of ten men under their group leaders for the protection of the batteries. Fire was then opened across the front. One company from each battalion was ordered to the front to form the firing line. Marching in column of fours to each point as the command of the firing line deemed suitable, the fours then deployed to the left in such wise as to cover the front of their own battalion. Coming under fire the fours were deployed and fire opened. The second line advanced in the same manner, that is, in column of fours, then in single files, lastly in a single line when ordered to reinforce the fighting line. The Gatling guns were sent forward in the flanks of the second line, their riflemen deployed as before, and they and the one-pounders protected the flanks of the brigade. The third line proceeded as the other two, leaving one company from each battalion as a reserve. All the lines advanced in short rushes and lay down by signal from the bugle, the firing line keeping up a steady volley fire by groups under orders of the group leaders. When the third line was ordered to the charge was sounded as it neared the firing line, and all hands then sprang forward with a cheer until the final position was reached.

To withdraw the men the assembly was sounded last, and the other groups closed in by the reverse of their deployment. The company was found extraordinarily little time to perform this movement, and there was no confusion. The same manœuvres were marched to the rear in columns of fours and the same tactics gone through with at the battalions were then formed and put through the same drill before the squadron commander. Two regiments of marines were landed from the Chicago and Boston, and the manœuvres were carried out on a larger scale, the whole being made a long day's work.

At the conclusion of the drill the men were formed in columns of companies and marched past the commander of the brigade, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the work done. The men sent ashore with the battalions have been accompanied by the band of the Chicago, which has proved a great attraction to the natives, and has been the occasion of much enthusiasm. The men have behaved with credit, and entered thoroughly into the spirit of the drill.

The Boston and Atlanta are to leave at daybreak to-morrow to be docked at Messina. The Chicago and Yorktown will follow on the 16th to Malta, where the other two ships will rejoin them.

MESSINA, Sicily, April 14.—At 6 A. M. yesterday the Atlanta, followed by the Boston, left the harbor of Corfu and proceeded for this port, where they will be docked and have their bottoms cleaned. The Chicago and Yorktown will leave Corfu to-morrow for Malta, at which place they will also be docked. The ships will rejoin one another again at Malta as soon as possible.

WHISKY AND THE RED MAN.

AN EARNEST EFFORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO KEEP THEM APART.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 29.—For years the United States Circuit Courts have been burdened with cases arising from the sale of liquor on reservations to Indians until the Government has prohibited liquor licenses in villages situated on Indian lands in the western part of the State. Salamanca is the most important place that is affected by this decision, which will cause heavy loss to the large number in that village who are engaged in either the wholesale or retail trade in matt or spirituous liquors.

If this order is enforced, and District Attorney D. S. Alexander of Buffalo promises that it will be, the Government will be saved heavy expenses, but to keep "fire water" away from the red man is a task which it will be difficult to complete, for the Indian of the reservation in this State is as a rule a worthless individual, who consorts with the lowest class of whites, and the latter are full of ways to supply him with the ardent spirits for which he will barter anything he possesses.

In connection with this subject a peculiar case has just been decided by Abner Hazeltine, United States Commissioner, in this city. George Terry of Red House, a settlement on the Cattaraugus reservation, was arrested on a charge of interfering with the administration of justice in the United States courts. A few weeks ago Terry was, on examination, held to appear before the United States Grand Jury on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, and the principal witness was George Wandall. It was alleged before the Commissioner that to prevent Wandall from appearing and testifying before the Grand Jury, Terry arranged to have him engage in a drunken spree, which resulted in a case of assault and battery, in punishment for which Wandall was sent to the county jail for a term that kept him there until after the jury had adjourned. District Attorney Alexander came on from Buffalo to conduct the case for the Government, and the evidence against Terry was so conclusive that the charge could not be proved and Terry obtained a release.

It is asserted that, notwithstanding its liberal profits, the illegal sale of whisky to Indians is not a safe proceeding, because the Indians have no gratitude or conscience, and are often inadvertently the cause of those who have provided means for gratifying their thirst. Those closest associated with the aborigines make stout assertions that the "noble red man" is a creature of the past, if he ever existed.

NEW NAME AND NEW OFFICERS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

In accordance with the determination to change the name of the Commercial National Bank to the Southern National, and reorganize the staff of officials, President Orson Adams yesterday handed in his resignation to the Board of Directors, to take effect May 15. Then this Board of Directors for the Southern National was chosen: J. D. Kurtz Crook, E. D. Bartlett, Isaac Rosenwald, A. S. Swann, Orson Adams, W. W. Flanagan, John Kincannon, John C. Calhoun, and W. L. Moody.

Mr. Flanagan was elected President. He is from Charlottesville, Va., and was cashier of the People's National Bank there up to about two years ago, when he came to New-York and assumed the office of cashier of the Commercial National. John Kincannon, who was elected Vice President, is from Texas. He was a national bank examiner during the Cleveland Administration. L. M. Bergeron will be the assistant cashier. A cashier will be named shortly.

It was also officially determined that the capital of the new bank would be made $1,000,000. Mr. Orson Adams is said to be the largest stockholder in the new bank.

WALL STREET TALK.

Fooled them all! That is what Jay Gould has done again. Everybody in Wall Street has been counting on his being a bear, but yesterday out he came with this entertaining statement:

"I am not a bear, and any large holder of railroad securities cannot naturally be one. Of course, it is sometimes necessary to adopt severe measures to secure permanent peace. I want rates maintained on a paying basis, and am ready to join an association which will provide stability of rates on a remunerative basis, and an equalizing arrangement to adjust shortages, as in the trunk-line traffic system. I understand the Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization is making another effort to bring about an agreement. And we shall be represented at the meeting."

* * *

The market sailed buoyantly along after this announcement. Mr. Gould's Missouri Pacific jumped up a couple of points, and all his other stocks were strong. Western Union being bought heavily for the foreign account. It is now stated that Mr. Gould has succeeded in arranging things (thanks to President Harrison) so that the Wanamaker postal telegraph scheme is disposed of, a fact which is likely to add very materially to the little man's merriness.

* * *

The retirement of Russell Asplrant Alger from the Directory of Statesman T. C. Platt's Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was not quite completed yesterday. His resignation was on hand and discussed, but as a tribute of honor to the distinguished good Michigander, it was officially resolved not to act on it for a whole twenty-four hours. To-day it will be formally accepted, however, and Gen. Samuel Thomas, who isn't nursing any puny Presidential booms, will take the trembling patriot's place.

* * *

The Villard stocks maintain their strength, dividing the leadership in the market with the Gould securities. Oregon Transcontinental bonds are now practically disposed of, and the liquidation of the Oregon Transcontinental Company will come quickly. The recent advance of eight or nine points in Northern Pacific preferred stock adds immensely to the value of the Oregon Transcontinental assets, which include heavy holdings of Northern Pacific stock.

* * *

There is still another new pool formed to bull sugar trusts.

THREE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

ALBANY, April 29.—Three benevolent societies, whose labors are to be given in New-York City, have been incorporated. They are:

The Young Workingmen's Dramatical Beneficial Society has for its object the giving of social entertainments and mutual improvement in musical, dramatic, literary, and other pursuits. The Directors for the first year are: Rabbi Wolf Yetch, Haris Cohn, Ester Schneiderr, Ryhnal Spitak, Abraham Gropper, Samuel Spitzman, Solomon Spiegler, Morris Lerner, Jennie Kilmsky, Jennie Yokobowitz.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Charitable Children is principally to take and care for the children of destitute and dissolute colored parents in New-York. The children to be so received and cared for shall not be less than two nor more than seventeen years old at their entry. The Trustees are John B. Burke, Thomas M. O'Keefe, Washington Parker, Charles H. Newton, and Edward F. Butler.

The Bohemian Ladies' Benevolent Society Vlostimila is to afford relief to members in case of sickness and death, and for the advancement of general culture among females in New-York. Anna Marsa, Jenny Jonas, Annie Jonas, Minnie Glenborn, and Johsna Hanel are the Trustees.

JUSTICE HUNT STILL MISSING.

ALBANY, April 29.—Nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of Justice of the Peace John A. Hunt of Coeymans, who disappeared from Coeymans last week, leaving a shortage in his accounts with the town of nearly $5,000 and numerous creditors.

Hunt's relatives are wealthy, and it is thought likely that his bondsmen will be relumbered for signing the defendant's bond, and that matters will be so arranged that Hunt may return to the town. It is said that his only disposition was gambling in bucket shops in this city.

MRS. HOFFMAN'S QUEER STORY.

Mrs. Hoffman of 72 Norfolk Street yesterday accused the conductor of an Avenue B car of the theft of a check for $350. She said she was a passenger on the car, and when it arrived opposite the Astor House she handed the check to the conductor and asked him where the bank was. That was the last she remembered of the check. An officer found her dozing in the car and crying, "Police, police!" He gave chase and arrested the conductor, but Justice Gorman, at the Essex Police Court, thought the evidence insufficient and discharged him.

MR. YUNG DO YING DEAD.

Yung Do Ying, a Chinese doctor, died yesterday at 18 Mott Street from consumption. Yung was a native of Canton, where his father holds a high official position and his wife and three children live. He was forty-eight years old and had been in this country seven years, practising medicine. He was a member of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, and will be buried from its rooms.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICANS IN DANGER FROM PROHIBITIONIST ALLIES.

DES MOINES, April 29.—The political situation in Iowa this year will not be without interest. It is true there will be no Governor and no Legislature chosen, but the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General are essentially important places, and are themselves worth a sharp struggle. Eleven Congressmen will also be chosen, so that the campaign will lack none of the elements of interest that attached to the last one, while it will have some features all its own.

The Republicans will make a desperate effort to redeem the State by the election of their entire State ticket and the retention of ten Congressmen. If they fail in the election of their State ticket the rout will be complete and the State will pass into the hands of the Democrats, giving them complete control of all Executive business and brightening their prospect for carrying the Legislature next year. If they save the State ticket and lose six Congressmen the Republican defeat will only be partial, and they will feel that next year they will have a fighting chance to recover the Legislature and hold their present narrow margin in the Legislature. Whether this is to be the result will depend chiefly upon two contingencies. One of them relates to the Republican Party and the other to the Democracy.

The regular Republican State Central Committee held here last week seemed to settle the policy of that party on one vital question—that of prohibition. This is the fire the party children have played with until part of their political house has burned down about them; but they seem disposed to keep up the pastime, even at the risk of consuming the entire structure. This year there will be no officers chosen who can in any way subserve the purposes of the Prohibitionists when elected unless it be the members of Congress and when then the State Convention can have nothing to do. A wise policy would dictate, therefore, that the question of prohibition be ignored, especially as nothing favored in this election could affect the continuance or repeal of the present law.

But the extremists are not content unless they are constantly putting that question on record on this question. They will, as indicated by the action of the State Committee, demand a reaffirmation of the principle of prohibition and a pledge that no backward step shall be taken. Party for the purpose, Judge S. M. Weaver of Pleasant County was chosen temporary Chairman. He is a violent Prohibitionist, and took a leading part in the convention called here early in January to intimidate Republican members of the Legislature from voting for the repeal or modification of the present law. Judge Weaver will be expected to sound the keynote of the "settled policy," and the Committee on Resolutions will be constructed so as to build the platform in accordance with the plans and specifications outlined.

By the anti-Prohibition Republicans—that is, large and growing body of voters, who were in that notable convention held in this city April 2 to protest against a further commitment of the party to the policy which has led it to defeat—action of this kind will be received as a slap in the face. They will feel that they have no interest in the success of the party; in fact, they will prefer its defeat to victory, and will work to that end. Whether they do this by a distinct organization and separate ticket, or by voting the Democratic ticket, is immaterial. If the Democratic Party is enthusiastic and united and polls its full vote, this liberal Republican element is strong enough to carry its ticket through.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A SPIRIT OF ECONOMY BEGINNING TO SHOW ITSELF IN THE GOVERNMENT.

BUENOS AYRES, March 21.—The state of the import trade here is sufficiently revealed by the customs returns when reduced to their gold value. At first sight it would appear that these returns are very satisfactory, especially after all the outcry that has been made, as the figures in paper stand thus:

February, 1889	$3,592,977
February, 1890	3,367,379
Showing a falling off of only	$225,598

But when reduced to gold value, which is the only true criterion, the result is:

February, 1889	$2,322,000
February, 1890	1,456,000
A falling off of	$866,000

The depression in all business that has anything of a speculative nature in it is well exemplified by the total failure in the attempted sales by auction recently of Madero Port lands and those of the La Plata Port. At the latter sale 127,040 square meters were offered, and only 17,456 meters were sold, realizing $222,627, being an average of $12.92 per square meter. The mortgage on the land sold amounted to within about $2,000 of the price realized. This is the most telling proof of the absurdity of the land speculation that went on here within a year or so. At that time these lands would have been considered cheap at $100 to $150 per square meter, and would have been bought by the speculators at such prices in the hope of reselling them to others at higher prices.

Decrees have just been published with a view to ameliorating the financial situation. The first sets forth that, notwithstanding the flourishing condition of the National Treasury, which relies on sufficient elements to meet all home and foreign obligations, it is the duty of the National Executive to adopt measures to strengthen the credit of the nation and provide against emergencies that might arise from the present monetary difficulties; that the best means to this end is retrenchment, embodying a reduction in the budget of expenses for the year, the suspension of works voted in special laws, and of no indispensable nature, and in reserving any further grants or fresh guarantees granted on railway concessions by suspending the grant of deeds on such concessions; that it is also the duty of the Executive to guarantee the service on its gold debt as a means of strengthening its credit and inspiring confidence, and that it is also incumbent upon it to protect national labor, industry, and production, promote immigration, and preserve the equilibrium between imports and exports.

Every concession granted by law of Congress entailing a guarantee of the nation or a burden on the treasury, and whose title deeds have not been signed up to the date of the present decree is hereby suspended.

All of which proves that the Government, "notwithstanding the flourishing condition of the national Treasury," realizes that the crisis is serious, and no doubt these decrees are only the forerunners of others dealing with the situation in a more serious and practical spirit.

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CHICAGO, April 29.—The Common Council on Monday passed, by a large majority, an ordinance granting to the Library Board the right to erect a library building in Dearborn Park. The board is obliged, by the terms of the ordinance, to incorporate in the building a memorial hall, which shall be rented to Grand Army encampments for fifty years, after which the board can take full possession of the property.

This action settles a question which has vexed city, State, and national legislative bodies for years. The rights of the city, State, and Nation to grant to any corporation a permit to occupy the park has been heretofore successfully disputed, but by a court decision a short time ago the right of the city to the property was confirmed. The Grand Army of the Republic claimed that they were entitled to one-fourth of the park in perpetuity. Those most interested in the library, however, desired that the library building should eventually occupy the entire square. The arrangement planned by the ordinance is satisfactory to all concerned.

The question is for the people of the city, fronting the Lake Park, and is the only remaining square available for a public building. The successful termination of the matter is due in great part to Librarian Fred Reid, who has been untiring in his efforts to secure the square for the use of the people. The Legislature will be asked for an appropriation to erect a building.

GUESTS AT A CHRISTENING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—St. Matthew's Church, at noon, Monday, was the scene of a small gathering to witness the baptism of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dahlgren. The rite was performed by the Rev. Father Chapelis, who christened the child John Drexel Dahlgren. Cardinal Gibbons came over from Baltimore to act as godfather, and Miss Lily Boscawen, whose marriage to Gov. Tootle of Montana will soon take place, was godmother.

Mrs. Drexel and her young daughter came from Philadelphia for the occasion. Others present were Mrs. Madeline Kinton Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren, and Mrs. Vance, wife of the Senator. After the ceremony, a breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. Dahlgren. Many elegant gifts of silver were displayed.

INJUNCTIONS DISSOLVED.

Judge Andrews yesterday dissolved the injunctions obtained by minority holders of the stock and bonds of the New-York and Ferry Coal and Iron Company, which sought to restrain the Directors and Trustees, acting for the majority, from executing new mortgages and exploiting a large sum of money for the extension and improvement of the company's property. In his opinion Judge Andrews says that the petitioners appear to represent only a minority interest, while the majority, consisting of two-thirds of the stock, are in favor of the proposed action. They were fully aware of the purposes of the mortgage, and have had ample opportunity to express their dissent. They have not done so, while the majority have acted in the matter. The petitioners have not shown that the mortgage is void, and the injunction must be dissolved.

IMPROVED COUNTY ROADS

INTEREST SHOWN IN THE SUBJECT FROM EVERY SIDE.

WHAT ONE COUNTY IN NEW-JERSEY HAS DONE—THE CRYING NEED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The subject of the improvement of county roads is evidently one in which there is much public interest. The occasional articles that have recently appeared in THE TIMES favoring such improvement have been quoted and commented upon with favor by papers in this State, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and elsewhere. Mr. Chauncey B. Ripley, who has given time and attention to the subject for twenty years or more, and whom THE TIMES has interviewed about it, has been given many evidences of a widespread—almost national—interest in improved roads, and that, too, by the most intelligent citizens. Mr. Ripley lives in Westfield, Union County, N. J., and, largely through his efforts, that county has made much progress in improving its roads that it may be looked to as a model for other counties to copy.

Speaking of the subject yesterday, Mr. Ripley said: "Every day of pleasant weather this month has been improved by contractors in pushing forward the road making in Union County, N. J. Many sections of the county roads are now finished, and they are already alive with vehicles of all varieties from the heavy wagon to the lightest carriage and cycle. The wonder seems to be that good roads were not constructed years and years ago. When we began the construction of these roads last year, it was said that we were fifty years late in adopting the system. The sentiment now is that the unimproved roads are unfit for the civilization of this century. This sentiment is uniform. There is no minority, no opposition. If the people are right, as Andy Johnson and he say and we think they are—the first-class roads are the only roads that will be acceptable to the people of Union County from this time on. Our new county roads are as good, for all practical purposes, as the drives in Central Park. Why should we not have the best of roads? When we finish off these Telford roads, which are as straight as an arrow and as smooth as a trotting course, to work out passage on a sandy portion not yet improved, full of ruts and mudholes, covered with rolling stones, up hill and down hill, it seems incredible that so important an improvement should have been delayed so long. Once the people are provided with improved roads, they would no more return to the old dirt road than they would to the tinder box in place of friction matches, or to the flint-lock musket in place of the percussion-cap rifle."

"You find much interest in your work outside of Union County and outside your State, do you not?" was asked.

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Ripley. "A few days ago ex-Judge A. B. Tappen of Fordham, N. Y., a very prominent and influential man, asked me for a copy of the New-Jersey County Road act. He had read every article published in THE TIMES on improved county roads, and he wanted to see something done in Westchester County and the annexed district where he lives. The roads are horrible there now. If Gov. Beaver's proposition, that 'the public roads of a locality indicate the degree of its civilization,' were true, Judge Tappen would be entitled to rank among the most benighted communities. He spoke of the Washington Bridge, just completed at a cost to the city of New-York of $3,000,000, and declared there was no road to get to it.

"I told the Judge," continued Mr. Ripley, "that that $3,000,000 would have given Westchester County throughout roads as good, for all practical purposes, as the boulevards of Paris. Yet there that bridge stands with no approach to it for land.

"This country is far behind European countries in the matter of good wagon roads," the reporter suggested.

"Far enough behind," replied Mr. Ripley. "When I was speaking with Judge Tappen he referred to the fact that in 1783 John Adams, then Minister of the United States, while on his journey from Paris via Amiens to London said: 'The roads are the best I have ever seen in France. They are not paved; or, if they are, the pavement is covered with flint stones. These stones lie in heaps on the side of the road and are used to mend the highways.' In the year 1890, more than 107 years after Adams wrote, Judge Tappen feared it would not be possible for the public authorities of Highway Commissioners to give similar attention to the principal roads and thoroughfares in the annexed district of New-York City. It contains 13,000 acres and 150 miles of highways. Some of these highways at least ought to be put in good condition."

In answer to specific questions about the New-Jersey County Road act, the practice under it, and the cost of road improvement, Mr. Ripley said: "The Board of Chosen Freeholders, or, answering to your County Board of Supervisors, is constituted, by that act, a Road Board. The board is empowered to declare, in its discretion, certain roads county roads; this is done by filing a map in the County Clerk's office, in which the roads indicated are those only which so declared county roads. The act contemplates the laying out of no new roads. A limited amount of money may be raised for the purpose of constructing and keeping in repair these roads, not to exceed, in our county, $500,000 for the first two years. The work must be done under the direction of a competent surveyor or civil engineer. It must be done by contract. The cost of our county roads is about $10,000 per mile. We are therefore making thirty miles with our $300,000. The act is very simple in its provisions, and acceptance more than satisfactory. The feature how to levy the taxes for the improvement, embodying a reduction in the budget of expenses for the year, the suspension of works voted in special laws, and of no indispensable nature, and in reserving any further grants or fresh guarantees granted on railway concessions by suspending the grant of deeds on such concessions; that it is also the duty of the Executive to guarantee the service on its gold debt as a means of strengthening its credit and inspiring confidence, and that it is also incumbent upon it to protect national labor, industry, and production, promote immigration, and preserve the equilibrium between imports and exports.

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GUESTS AT A CHRISTENING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—St. Matthew's Church, at noon, Monday, was the scene of a small gathering to witness the baptism of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dahlgren. The rite was performed by the Rev. Father Chapelis, who christened the child John Drexel Dahlgren. Cardinal Gibbons came over from Baltimore to act as godfather, and Miss Lily Boscawen, whose marriage to Gov. Tootle of Montana will soon take place, was godmother.

Mrs. Drexel and her young daughter came from Philadelphia for the occasion. Others present were Mrs. Madeline Kinton Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren, and Mrs. Vance, wife of the Senator. After the ceremony, a breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. Dahlgren. Many elegant gifts of silver were displayed.

INJUNCTIONS DISSOLVED.

Judge Andrews yesterday dissolved the injunctions obtained by minority holders of the stock and bonds of the New-York and Ferry Coal and Iron Company, which sought to restrain the Directors and Trustees, acting for the majority, from executing new mortgages and exploiting a large sum of money for the extension and improvement of the company's property. In his opinion Judge Andrews says that the petitioners appear to represent only a minority interest, while the majority, consisting of two-thirds of the stock, are in favor of the proposed action. They were fully aware of the purposes of the mortgage, and have had ample opportunity to express their dissent. They have not done so, while the majority have acted in the matter. The petitioners have not shown that the mortgage is void, and the injunction must be dissolved.

COL. CALHOUN GOING ABROAD.

Col. John C. Calhoun, ex-President of the New-York Southern Society, sails for Europe to-day. He will be absent for some weeks, and it is intimated that one of the purposes of his trip is to accomplish a financial transaction involving a vast sum of money and affecting interests on both sides of the ocean. At their new home, 25 West Fifty-eighth Street, Col. and Mrs. Calhoun are at present entertaining Miss Calhoun of Charleston, S. C., who is a guest for a few weeks.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Spirits of Turpentine 34c bid; Rosin firm; Strained, $1.15; Good Strained, $1.20; Tar firm at $1.60; Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $2.25; Yellow Dip, $2.25; Virgin, $2.50. Receipts—Spirits Turpentine, 50 casks; Rosin, 1,000 barrels; Tar, 100 barrels; Crude Turpentine, 100 barrels. Exports—Spirits Turpentine, 50 casks; Rosin, 1,000 barrels; Tar, 100 barrels; Crude Turpentine, 100 barrels. Stock—Spirits Turpentine, 2,000 casks; Rosin, 10,000 barrels; Tar, 1,000 barrels; Crude Turpentine, 1,000 barrels.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c; sales, 300 casks; receipts, 1,000 casks; exports, 1,000 casks; stock, 30,000 casks. Rosin firm; sales, 1,000 barrels; receipts, 1,000 barrels; exports, 1,000 barrels; stock, 100,000 barrels.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c; receipts, 50 casks; exports, 50 casks; stock, 1,000 casks. Rosin firm; receipts, 100 barrels; exports, 100 barrels; stock, 10,000 barrels.

IT WAS NOT CREDITABLE.

LAWYER HAYS TALKS ABOUT THE FAILURE OF SIMONS & FEDER.

The failure of Simons & Feder was, according to Lawyer Hays, "a disgrace." Hays of the firm of Hays & Greenbaum, and discreditable. "The facts," said Mr. Hays, "are these." The firm was indebted to Joseph Feder of Newark, N. J., who is the father of one member and the father-in-law of the other, for money and for accommodation paper which he had made and indorsed for them. Altogether, their indebtedness to him aggregated about $50,000. The accommodation paper had been discounted by banks in this city and New-Jersey, and Joseph Feder was, of course, liable for it. The firm being unable to meet some of these notes when they matured, called on him for further assistance, and he declined to give it.

"The firm then delivered to him receipts for goods it had on storage at Dean's warehouse in this city, and took the goods to Newark. The firm had some trouble about insurance at its place of business, and consequently placed some of its stock in Dean's warehouse on account of its low insurance rates. It was upon the receipt for these goods to Mr. Feder it executed a written transfer of the goods to him. It has not a dollar's worth of goods hidden away nor has it any interest in these goods. Neither has it executed a penny's worth of assets of any kind. The creditors of Aaron & Feder are figuring Mr. Feder for the possession of the goods seized at Newark."

When asked how the fact that the goods in question, though purchased to be made up into clothing, had never been taken out of the original packages could be explained, Mr. Hays said he did not know that such would be the case, but that none of them had been purchased within a period of several months.

Mr. Graber, who, acting for the creditors, seized the goods at Newark, said, when he had heard Mr. Hays's statement: "The firm of Jacob Wendell & Co. shipped $1,500 worth of goods to Aaron & Feder on March 29, and on April 3 the latter firm sent the same goods unbroken to a warehouse. What is more, in the shipment of the goods to Newark the name of Joseph Feder does not occur. The original marks were erased on the packages, and the mark 'McG. & S.' substituted therefor. These are the initials of the firm of which the elder Feder is a member, yet the goods were not stored in that firm's warehouse, although it has very commodious ones. We did not find a single receipt of entry to indicate that Joseph Feder was in any way connected with the shipment of these goods to Newark, nor did we learn that he had any interest in them until after we had discovered and levied on them."

THE WORSTEDS TARIFF CASE.

AN APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT DECISION.

It is reported that the Government at Washington has issued orders for the appeal of the "worsteds" tariff case from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for this district. Pending this appeal, the customs authorities continue to exact the woolen rate of duty upon all importations of worsted goods. "This would appear," said a member of the firm of H. Herriman, Sternbach & Co., "as if the Government relied upon a reversal of the decision of the Circuit Court by the Supreme Court. But it doesn't. It knows that the decision is right and just and cannot be assailed, and because of that the tariff men have prepared a bill, which Congressman Dingley introduced, to effect by legislation what the Secretary of the Treasury tried to do by his preposterous ruling.

"Now, the interests of the Government in this kind of a case are just what the interests of a private individual or firm would be. Putting it all wrong on the worsteds question, the Government ought to change its policy and conform to the law as quickly as possible. It should refund the duties exacted in excess of the legal amount, require the payment of only the rate fixed by the law, and put an speedy an end to litigation over the matter as possible. And if the Government was administered without prejudice and with a decent respect for the rights of all the people this would be done. But the Government is being manipulated in the interests of a few manufacturers, and as these might prosper somewhat by the destruction of the import trade the Government is doing all it can to hamper us. By this appeal and by compelling us to pay a higher rate of duty than the law requires, we are to be kept out of our money for five or six years, and are to be put to large legal expenses to recover it.

"If the Government relied upon its appeal there would be no effort to have this Dingley bill enacted; but here is an exception made of a single article in a list of 1,400 dutiable articles, and in an attempt to legislate specially for it. There was a hearing upon this bill before the Ways and Means Committee last Friday, at which several of the largest importers of worsteds appeared and protested against the passage of the bill, but our protest will, I fear, receive little consideration. The tariff men seem to be unwilling to rely on the general Tariff bill to get the woolen rate duty imposed on worsteds, and have prepared this special bill to accomplish their purpose."

A NEW TRIAL FOR M'ELVAINE.

THE APPEAL OF GROCER LUCA'S MURDERER GRANTED AT ALBANY.

District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn was notified yesterday that the Court of Appeals had reversed the verdict of guilty pronounced against Charles McElvaine, who killed Grocer Luca Aug. 22 last, and had ordered a new trial. The argument on the motion of McElvaine's counsel was heard two weeks ago, and the prisoner based his case on the assertion that the hypothetical questions asked Dr. Gray, an expert in insanity, were too vague and were improperly admitted. This view the court has also held.

Judge Ruger, in his opinion, says: "The only serious objection to the conviction arises upon an exception to the ruling of the court in permitting Dr. Gray to answer a hypothetical question as to the defendant's sanity." In answering this question the Judge thinks the witness was permitted to take into consideration all the evidence in the case, and

TUESDAY, April 29—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. pf.	119	119	119	119	100
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	180
*Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	87	87	87	87	100
*Am. O. C. tr. rects.	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	510
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	39⅝	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	7,900
*Brunswick Co.	30	30½	30	30½	450
Buff., Roch. & P.	40	40	40	40	100
Canada Southern.	56⅝	57⅝	56⅜	57⅛	8,800
Canadian Pacific.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	700
Central Pacific.	35	35	35	35	100
Ches. & Ohio.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅜	2,276
C. & O. 1st pf.	64	64¼	64	64¼	510
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	44	43¾	44	1,510
Chi. Gas Trust.	48¾	49	48¾	49	1,730
*Chi. & At. benef.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	400
Chi. & N. W.	114⅞	114⅞	114¼	114⅝	2,280
Chi. & N. W. pf.	145	145	145	145	80
C., B. & Q.	107⅜	108	107⅛	107⅞	2,900
C., M. & St. P.	73⅛	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	28,225
C., M. & St. P. pf.	129¼	129⅝	128	129⅛	3,454
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94⅜	94⅝	93⅜	94⅜	9,470
C., C., C. & St. L.	76	76⅛	75¼	75⅜	8,522
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90⅜	99¼	90⅜	90⅜	195
Cin., W. & B.	28	28	28	28	400
Cin., W. & B. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	400
Colorado Coal.	50¼	51	50¼	50⅞	2,500
Col., H. V. & Tol.	24⅛	25¾	24⅛	25¾	3,095
Col. & Hock. Coal.	24	24¾	24	24⅝	900
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	83	83	83	83	10
Consol. Gas Co.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	121
Del. & Hudson.	164	164⅞	163	163¾	2,692
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	144	143¼	143⅝	2,040
Den. & R. G. W.	36⅜	38⅜	36¼	38¼	1,585
Denver & R. G.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	350
Denver & R. G. pf.	54⅜	54⅝	54	54	315
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	470
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	76	76	75¼	75¼	250
E. T., V. & Ga. 2d pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½	300
Edison Gen. El. Co.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
Flint & P. M.	37	37	37	37	100
*Gt. Northern pf.	79¾	80	79¼	79½	1,700
Iowa Central.	10	10	9¾	9¾	325
Illinois Central.	116½	116½	116⅛	116⅛	110
Keok. & D. M. pf.	13	13	13	13	100
Lacl. Gas.	19	19	19	19	500
L. E. & West.	19	19	18¾	19	1,800
L. E. & West. pf.	66¾	66⅞	66	66	5,010
Lake Shore.	110¼	110⅝	110	110½	9,067
Long Island.	91	91	91	91	260
Louis. & Nash.	91¼	91¼	90¾	91	18,527
Manhattan Con.	113¾	113¾	112½	112½	950
Mexican Central.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	2,900
Michigan Central.	99½	100⅛	99¼	100⅛	3,450
Mil., L. S. & W.	94	94	93	93	200
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113	113	113	113	200
Minn. & St. L.	6¼	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	10
Missouri Pacific.	74	75⅝	73⅝	75⅝	38,870
M., K. & T. 2d, in paid.	13¾	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	760
Mobile & Ohio.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	200
*Mo., K. & T. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	496
*Nat. Lead Trust.	19⅜	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	9,225
Nash., C. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	400
N. J. Central.	121⅝	121⅝	121	121¼	1,400
N. Y. Central.	108½	108½	108¼	108⅜	598
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¼	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	8,910
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	1,400
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39⅞	41	39⅞	41	2,450
N. Y. L. E. & W.	27⅞	28	27⅝	27¾	2,520
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	8¼	8¾	8	8	200
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	31¾	32	31¾	32	45
Norfolk & West.	21¾	22	21½	21½	2,700
Norfolk & W. pf.	65	65	64½	64½	1,700
Northern Pac.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	4,520
Northern Pac. pf.	78¾	80⅜	78¾	80	36,530
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	500
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	20	20	20	20	133
Ontario & West.	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20½	2,835
Oregon Imp.	48	49⅛	48	48½	1,020
Oregon R. & N.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	100
Oregon S. L.	50	50⅞	49½	50½	925
Oregon & Trans.	39⅜	39⅞	39⅛	39½	14,070
Pacific Mail.	42¾	44	42¾	44	8,380
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	330
Phil. & Reading.	43	43	42¼	42¾	10,700
Pitts. & West.	26	26	26	26	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	192¾	192¾	192¼	192¾	475
Quicksilver.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
Rio Grande West.	21½	22	21½	22	700
Rio Grande W. pf.	48	48	48	48	600
Rich. & W. P. T.	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	9,545
Rich. & W. P. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	350
St. L. & S. F.	22	25	22	25	900
St. L. & S. F. pf.	43	46½	43	46½	2,750
St. P. & Duluth.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	100
St. P. & Omaha.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
St. P. & O. pf.	99	99	99	99	100
St. P., M. & M.	113	113	113	113	200
Silver bullion ctf.	103¾	104	103¾	104	91,000
Southern Pacific.	36⅞	37	36¼	36¼	1,700
St. L., Ark. & T.	3½	3½	3½	3½	1,413
*Sugar Ref. Co.	74⅜	75⅛	74⅛	74⅜	30,682
Texas Pacific.	53	53⅜	52½	53⅛	900
Tenn. Coal & I.	105	105	105	105	100
*Tol., Peo. & W.	16½	16½	16½	16½	40
T., A. A. & N. M.	38	38⅜	38	38⅛	1,010
Texas Pac. L. T.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	600
Union Pacific.	20⅞	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	6,850
Union Pacific.	66½	66½	65⅝	66	17,420
U. Pac., D. & G.	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	255
Wabash.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	545
Wabash pf.	29¾	29¾	29	29¼	4,710
West. Union Tel.	84⅞	85	84⅜	84¾	6,200
Wheel. & L. E.	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37	3,000
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	75⅞	76	75⅞	76¼	700
Wis. Central.	30¾	31¾	30	31¾	5,450

Total sales.....408,631

*Unlisted. †Ounces.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. div.	56	56	56	56	$1,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	109	109	109	109	4,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	86	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	24,500
At., T. & S. F. inc.	84	84	83⅜	84	30,500
At. & Pac. inc.	17⅜	17¾	17	17⅜	50,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79	79	78⅞	79	58,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	4,000
Brooklyn 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	7,000
Brooklyn El. 2d.	90½	90½	90½	90½	4,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	3,500
Cairo & Fulton 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
C. R. I. F. & N. 6s.	90½	90½	90½	90½	1,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	85	90	85	90	15,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	106	106	106	106	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	38,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	13,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Chi. & W. Ind. gen.	117	117	117	117	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st. M.	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	10,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	80	81	80	81	47,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	82	83¼	82½	83¼	60,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.	103¾	104	103¾	104	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	82⅜	83¼	82⅜	83¼	42,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	83½	84	83⅜	83⅞	33,000
Dul. & L. R. 1st.	100	101⅜	100	100⅜	11,000
Erie & Man. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Eliz. & B. San. 1st.	97	97¼	96½	97¼	9,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	107¾	108	107¾	108	8,000
Erie 1st cn.	135	135	135	135	2,000
Erie 1st. 7s.	133	133	133	133	1,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	145	145	145	145	9,000
*Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108¾	109	108½	109	67,000
G., H. & H. 3s.	77	77	77	77	15,000
G., H. & S. A. 6s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	3,000
Green B. & W. inc.	27¾	28	27¾	28	15,000
Henderson B. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Kansas Pacific.	117	117	117	117	2,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	2,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	79¾	80⅜	79¾	80⅜	47,000
K. & T. n. 4s, w.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	417,700
K. & T. 2d, w. i.	47	46½	46½	46½	2,000
Ky. Central 4s.	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	9,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	15,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	85	85¼	85	85¼	15,000
Lake Shore div. 7s.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
Long I. gen. 4s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	5,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	11,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	116	116⅞	116	116⅞	2,000
Mex. Cent. cn. 4s.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	5,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	102¾	103	102¾	103	9,000
M. & St. L. 1st S. W.	83	83	83	83	5,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	113	113	113	113	10,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s.	63	63	63	63	52,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113	113	112½	112½	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s deb.	112½	112½	112½	112½	22,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st. c.	130¾	130¾	130⅝	130⅝	7,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½	21,000
N. Y. & R. B. inc.	35	35	35	35	37,000
N. Y. Ont. & W. 1st.	111½	111½	111	111	2,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5,000
North. Pacific 2d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	4,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	110	110½	110	110½	5,000
Northwest cn. 7s.	142½	142½	142½	142½	2,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st, r. c.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	3,000
O., I. & W. 2d, r. c.	54½	55	54½	55	90,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
Ohio & M. s. f. 7s.	115¾	115½	115½	115½	6,000
Ohio South. inc.	53	55	53	53	16,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	76½	76½	76½	76½	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81	3,000
P., D. & E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	73	73	73	73	18,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	71½	71½	71	71½	54,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	53¾	53¾	53½	53⅝	83,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	43	43	42⅝	42¾	50,000
Read. gen. 4s.	85½	85½	84⅞	84⅞	57,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	104	104	104	104	4,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	100	100	100	100	15,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	81¼	81¾	81	81⅜	16,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	75½	75⅝	75	75	50,000
Rock Island 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	24,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, r.	90¾	91	90¾	90⅞	105,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, sx c.	90⅞	90⅞	90¾	90¾	40,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	24	24	23⅞	24	25,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	79	80	79	80	5,000
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	121	121	121	121	5,000
St. P. & Omaha 1st.	123	123	123	123	2,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	123	123	123	123	13,000
St. Paul gen. 4s, A.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	7,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	124½	124½	124½	124½	6,000
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.	103	103	103	103	5,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	118½	118½	118½	118½	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	90	90	90	90	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s.	116	116	116	116	5,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	88	88	88	88	2,000
Shen. V. gen. 6s.	57	57	57	57	60,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st.	113	113	112	112	7,000
So. P. of Cal. cn. 5s.	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	10,000
T. C. & I. 1st. T.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	94	94	93¾	93¾	42,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	39⅜	40	39⅜	39⅝	121,000
T., A. & P. C. 6s.	105	105	105	105	14,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	93	93	93	93	16,000
Union Elev. 1st.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	4,000
Union Pacific s. f.	113	113	113	113	1,000
U. P., L. & C. 6s.	100	100	100	100	2,000
Utah South. gen.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Wabash 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	17,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	37,000
Wabash deb., B.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	9,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	33	33	33	33	15,000
West. Un. col. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	15,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	47,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105½	105½	500
Wis. Cent. inc.	59	60	58¾	60	173,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000

Total sales.....$3,060,200

*Including $10,000 at 168½, seller 15. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atlas.	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	300
Astrals.	.05	.05	.05	.05	100

Total sales.....400

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	.85	85½	84½	84¼	124,000
Clearances.					224,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F.	39⅜	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	3,080
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94⅜	94⅝	93⅝	94⅜	10,210
C., C., C. & St. L.	76	76	75⅝	76	1,000
Colorado Coal.	51	51	50⅜	50⅜	300
Canada Southern.	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	240
Canadian Pacific.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	100
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	49	49	49	49	10
Chi., Bur. & Q.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	90
Chi., M. & St. P.	73⅛	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	23,450
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅛	129⅜	250
Chi. & N. W.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	144	143¼	143⅝	16,200
Den., T. & Ft. W.	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	100
Hocking C. & I.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	100
Lake Shore.	110⅛	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜	200
Lake E. & West.	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	100
Lake E. & W. pf.	66¾	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	250
Louis. & Nash.	91¼	91¼	90¾	91⅛	4,310
Missouri Pacific.	74¼	75⅝	73⅝	75⅝	10,610
Michigan Central.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	300
Nat. Lead Trust.	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	3,510
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅞	28	27¾	27¾	250
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¼	49⅛	49	49⅛	2,920
North. Pac. pf.	78⅞	80¼	78⅜	80¼	1,740
Norfolk & West.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	100
Norf. & West. pf.	64¾	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	100
N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	200
Oregon Trans.	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	950
Ore. Short Line.	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	300
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Pacific Mail.	42¼	44	42¼	43⅝	3,330
Phil. & Reading.	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	10,220
Pitts. & West.	26	26	26	26	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	74⅜	75¼	74¼	75	6,900
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	53	53	52½	52⅝	500
Texas Pacific.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	1,380
Union Pacific.	66¾	66⅝	65½	66	6,000
Wabash pf.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	100
Wheel. & L. E.	36¾	37	36¾	37	300
Western Union.	84⅞	85	84¾	84¾	240
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	100

Total sales.....115,160

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	$11,000
At. & Pac. inc.	17¼	17¾	17	17⅜	6,000
At., T. & S. F. inc.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	5,000
D. D. & E. B., 7s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
Erie 2d cn.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	71¼	71¼	71	71¼	4,000
Reading gen 4s.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	2,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	43	43	43	43	2,000
St. L. & S. F. pf.	44	44	44	44	10,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	10,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	5,000
Union Elev. 1st.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
Union Pacific.	66¾	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	5,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	4,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59½	5,000

Total sales.....$92,000

The stock market was less active than yesterday, but business was fairly active. Prices were somewhat irregular, and in the first hour there was considerable weakness, due to traders taking profits. Strength followed, and at 2 o'clock the highest prices of the day were made. In the last hour there was an unimportant reaction, but the close was quite firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Louis and San Francisco, 4¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, 4½; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 4; Northern Pacific preferred, 2; Missouri Pacific, 1⅝; Wisconsin Central, 1½; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, 1½; Columbus and Hocking Valley, Michigan Central, and Oregon Improvement, each 1; Canada Southern, Colorado Coal, Northern Pacific, and Texas and Pacific Land Trust, each ⅞, and Central Pacific, Columbus and Hocking Coal, Pullman, and St. Paul and Duluth, each ¾. *Declined*—Silver bullion certificates, 2⅜; New-Jersey Central, 2; Alton and Terra Haute preferred and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, each 1, and Lake Erie and Western preferred and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar and Lead were both active. The former advanced ¾ and the latter ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3½@4½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was lower. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to 4.85¾ for 60-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¾@4.85¼ for 60-day bills, $4.86½@4.87 for demand, $4.87@4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84@4.84¼ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

Government bonds were firm. The 4½s advanced ¼. There were no sales on call. In State securities $1,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 106¾, and $5,000 Louisiana consol 4s at 94@96¼. In bank stocks 15 shares of American Exchange sold at 162@161 and 170 of Western at 113.

The railway mortgage market was active and generally strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul and Northern Pacific 6s, 3; Canada Southern 2d, 1; Brooklyn Elevated 7s, Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, reorganization certificates, and Richmond and Danville debentures, each 2; Wisconsin Central incomes, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande 4s, 1¼; Atchison incomes, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Green Bay and Winona incomes and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each 1; Texas and Pacific second incomes, ⅞, and Atlantic and Pacific incomes, ¾. *Declined*—Peoria, Decatur and Evansville firsts, 4; Manitoba, Montana Central 6s, 2; Utah Southern generals, 1½; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, 1¼; Ohio Southern incomes and Pittsburg and Western firsts, each 1, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee firsts, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 84¾@84¼. In mining stocks Caledonia, Black Hills, sold at $2.25, Consolidated California and Virginia at $5, and Phœnix of Arizona at .87@.91.

American railway securities in the London market opened higher, but closed on a fractional reaction. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅞, to 94½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¾, to 80¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅜, to 67; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅝, to 38⅝; do. seconds, ½, to 15½; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 79¾; Illinois Central, ½, to 120½; Lake Shore, ½, to 113; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 69½; Kansas and Texas trust receipts, ¼, to 11½; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 57⅜; Reading, ⅛, to 22⅛, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 21¾. *Declined*—Mexican Central fours, ⅜, to 76⅞; Erie, ⅜, to 28½; New-York Central, ¼, to 117¼; Mexican, ⅛, to 24⅜. Wabash preferred sold at 35¼; Erie second consols at 107½@107¼, and St. Paul at 75⅜@76@75½. The quotations for British consols were 98 1-16@97 15-16 for money and 98⅛@98 1-16 for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £70,000 bullion on balance to-day.

Bar silver closed in London unsettled at 47d ₱ ounce and in New-York at $1.03@$1.04 ₱ ounce.

The Atlantic Trust Company announces in another column a list of securities on which it will make the May payments.

May payments of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company will be made at the National Bank of Commerce.

May coupons of the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company will be paid at the Western National Bank.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	215	Irving.	190
Broadway.	175	Leather Manufact's'.	260
Butchers & Drovers'.	190	Lincoln National.	225
Central National.	140	Manhattan.	191
Chase National.	275	Market & Fulton.	227
Chatham.	150	Mechanics'.	215
Chemical.	4600	Merchants' Ex.	122
Citizens'.	175	Metropolitan.	7
Columbia.	280	New-York County.	480
Commerce.	212	Ninth National.	158
Continental.	142	North River.	150
Corn Exchange.	245	Oriental.	220
East River.	170	Pacific.	175
Eleventh Ward.	160	Park.	292
Fifth Avenue.	1200	People's.	250
First National.	2000	Phenix.	139
Fourteenth Street.	165	Republic.	150
Fourth National.	160	Seaboard National.	160
Gallatin National.	295	Second National.	325
Garfield National.	400	Seventh National.	130
German-American.	120	Shoe & Leather.	160
Germania.	270	St. Nicholas.	190
Greenwich.	150	State of New-York.	114
Hanover.	2045	Tradesmen's.	100
Hudson River.	165	U. S. National.	215
Import's & Traders'.	550	Western National.	112¼

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1896.	118½	....
4½s, '91, c.	103½	104	Cur. 6s, 1897.	121	....
4s, 1907, r.	122	122¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	124	....
4s, 1907, c.	122	122¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	126	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House